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A NEW  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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VOLUME II.  
C.

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London  
HENRY FROWDE



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE  
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A NEW  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

*The Philological Society.*

EDITED BY

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SOMETIME PRESIDENT OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY

*WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.*

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VOLUME II.

C.

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OXFORD:  
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1893.

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of simple and obvious meaning (such as *camp-boy*, *camp-fire*, *camp-language*), which are practically unlimited in number, and of which several thousands are recorded and illustrated by quotations, but without individual explanations, under the Main words.

The 29,295 words are thus made up:

	Main Words.	Special combinations.	Subordinate words.	Total.
	21,295	3,461	4,539	29,295
(including CH.	2,720	587	717	4,024)

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are divided approximately into those still *current* and fully native or naturalized, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those which are *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ||). The distribution of the Main words is

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien	Total.
	15,852	4,515	928	21,295
(including CH.	2,084	494	142	2,720)

Thus, of the whole Main words included in C,  $21\frac{1}{2}\%$  are obsolete,  $4\frac{3}{8}\%$  alien or not fully naturalized.

If to these we add the words treated in Volume I, we have, for the contents of the first three letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

	Main Words.	Special combinations.	Subordinate words.	Total.
A, B, and C	43,527	7,753	9,269	60,549

Of the Main words there are

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
	31,232	10,497	1,798	43,527

That is, for the whole three letters,  $71\frac{3}{4}\%$  are now current and fully naturalized,  $24\frac{1}{8}\%$  are obsolete,  $4\frac{1}{8}\%$  alien or imperfectly naturalized; more than three-fourths of all the words included being thus in living use.

The plan and general features of the Dictionary have been already set forth in the Preface and Introduction to Vol. I. It need only be said here that C has presented, in its extent and variety, an ample field for the application of the principles there laid down. As a letter, it is a typical one, containing words of all kinds and from all sources, and it has perhaps more than an average proportion of words of particular historical interest. It comprises Old English words of Teutonic and Scandinavian origin, such as the verbs COME, CAST, and CALL, which are the subjects of some of the longest articles yet contained in the Dictionary; important words from Norman French, like CATTLE, COUNCIL, COUNTRY, COUNTY, and COURT; numerous words from Latin, directly or through French, like those in CON- and COUNTER- already mentioned, or more circuitously like CROSS, with its interesting history; many words from Greek, directly or through Latin, as CATHEDRAL, CHLORINE, CHOLERA, CLERGY, or more circuitously, like the great word CHURCH; from Celtic, as CAIRN, CRAG; from modern Romanic tongues, as CASTE, CHAGRIN, CHAMOIS, COCO, CORK, CRUSADE, CUPOLA; from other European languages, as CHACO, COACH, COSS, CRAVAT, CZAR; from Hebrew (ultimately), as CHERUB; from Arabic, as CARAVAN, COFFEE, COTTON; from Persian, as CHECK, CIESS; from Turkish, as CHOUSE; from various East Indian and other Oriental tongues, as CALICO, CAMPHOR, CASSOWARY, CASH, COMPOUND, CONGOU; from languages of America and the West Indies, as CACAO, CANOE, CAOUTCHOUC, CAUCUS.

To enumerate here even a tithe of the words of special interest would take too much space; to such, users of the Dictionary will themselves naturally turn. But attention may be called to the number of words connected with the history of CHRISTIANITY, and the CHURCH, including CANON, CATHEDRAL, CATHOLIC, CHANCEL, CHAPEL, CHAPTER, CHERUB, CHOIR, CLERGY, CLERK, COLLEGE, CONGREGATION, CONVENT, CONVENTICLE, COVENANT, CROSIER, CROSS, and many others; to those connected with civil and political history as CHARTIST, CHILTERN, CITY, COLONY, COMMON, COMPANY, COMMUNISM, CONGRESS, CONSERVATIVE, CONSTITUTION, CORONER, CORPORATION, COUNCIL, COUNTRY, COUNTY, and COURT; to other words of curious history as CATACOMB, CHOLERA, CLOSH, COCKATRICE, COCKNEY, COMPURGATION.

The Historical method followed has cleared the origin and history of hundreds of words from the errors in which conjectural 'etymology' had involved them; it has established the actual derivation of many, and has left the origin of others as unknown and, to all appearance, lost. It has established the recent origination of a considerable portion of our vocabulary, and shown to what an extent, especially in CL- and CR- words, onomatopœia has continued to work; and it has brought into prominence the remarkable extent to which, in our composite language, the same monosyllabic combination of three or four letters is apt to constitute several words entirely unconnected in origin, as exemplified under CLOCK, COB, COCK, COD, COG, COLL, COP, COPE, COT, CROCK. In the case of these homographic groups, when the history of some of the individual words is also uncertain, it is often exceedingly difficult to decide what are distinct *words*, and what are only *senses* of one and the same original word. In doubtful cases, I have usually leant to treating such as *senses* of one word, so as not unnecessarily to increase the number of homographs; but, in each case, attention is called to the possibility that senses so combined may really be in their origin distinct *words*. See, for example, the senses treated under COB *sb.*<sup>1</sup>, COP *sb.*<sup>2</sup>

A considerable portion of the materials for C (*Ca—Cc, Ci—Comm*) was formerly subedited by Mr. H. H. Gibbs, and part of the remainder by the late Mr. Geo. White of Marychurch, Torquay, in accordance with the original proposals of the Philological Society. While the present volume has been in preparation, successive portions of the letter have been subedited under the Editor's direction, with addition of all new materials, by a number of volunteer workers, viz., the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A., Oxford, Mr. E. C. Hulme, of 18 Philbeach Gardens, South Kensington, Mr. G. L. Apperson, of 11 Park Road, Wimbledon, the late Mr. W. Noel Woods, B.A., of Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Surrey (assisted by Mrs. Woods, B.A.), the late Mr. John Peto, of Ravenswood, Alleyne Park, S.E., Mr. A. Hailstone, of 20 Woodland Road, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, Miss J. E. A. Brown, Further Barton, Cirencester, the Rev. W. B. Robertson Wilson, M.A., Dollar, and small portions by Mrs. G. Pope, the Avenue, Clifton, Miss Edith Thompson, Brokes Lodge, Reigate, and Mr. T. Henderson, M.A., Bedford. Of the amount of time devoted by these voluntary workers to the Dictionary, and their valued help in facilitating the final labours of the editorial staff in the Scriptorium, I speak with the highest appreciation and gratitude. Three of the number, I regret to record, have, during the progress of the volume, been removed by death: Mr. John Peto, at a good old age, and Mr. and Mrs. Woods in their early prime<sup>1</sup>.

In the 'proof' stage continuous help has been given by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.A., the Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., Vice-Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., Gosport, Monsieur F. J. Amours, of Glasgow, and above all by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has continued his daily collation and annotation of the proofs, and supplied, from the fruits of his life-long studies in English literature, thousands of quotations for the use of words at earlier or later dates than those already recorded, for rare words and senses, or interesting and curious idioms. Grateful acknowledgements are also due to Professor Eduard Sievers, now of Leipzig, and Monsieur Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France, for their continuous help with the etymology and history of difficult Teutonic and Romanic words respectively; as also to Professor F. Neumann of Heidelberg, Professor F. Kluge of Freiburg im Breisgau, Dr. W. H. Muller of Leyden, Dr. Axel Erdmann and Professor Noreen of Upsala, Professor Storm of Christiania, Professor O. Jespersen of Copenhagen, Señor Don Rufino Cuervo, author of a Spanish Etymological Dictionary, Professor J. Rhys, Mr. W. R. Morfill, M.A., Professor Margoliouth, M.A., Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A., and Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope, for very frequent help in tracing the etymology and history of words from French, German, Dutch, Norse, Celtic, Slavonic, Arabic, Persian, Hindustānī, Tamil, and other Oriental languages.

From most of the scholars and specialists already named in Vol. I, help has also been received in the present volume; to their names must be added those of Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., Warden of All Souls, the Rev. Andrew Clark, M.A., Mr. C. H. Firth, M.A., Prof. P. Gardner, M.A., Prof. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., Dr. R. L. Poole, all of Oxford, Mr. A. J. Hipkins (for names of Musical Instruments), and Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of the Record Office, London.

<sup>1</sup> The ranks of our voluntary workers have meanwhile been filled up by Mr. James Bartlett, M.A., Cloverlea, Bramley, Guildford, who has subedited G, and commenced work on R, the Rev. Canon R. Morris, D.D., Eaton, Eccleston, Cheshire, who has subedited part of I, and Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, of 7 Newburgh Road, Acton, who has done a portion of N.

The volume has been especially enriched by the assistance of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., and Professor F. W. Maitland of Downing College, Cambridge, in words connected with legal antiquities, of Miss Edith Thompson in the investigation of words belonging to English History, of Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, F.R.S., F.L.S., in the history of plant names and botanical terms, of Professor Alfred Newton of Magdalene College, Cambridge, in ornithological terms, of Professor Albert W. Chester of Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., in mineralogical terms, of Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Gosport, in the history of medical and pathological words, of Mr. Alexander Beazeley, C.E., in the history of architectural terms, of the Rev. Principal Fairbairn in the history of several theological terms, of the late Dr. E. Hatch, and the Rev. F. E. Warren, M.A., in some ecclesiastical and liturgical words, and of Mr. R. B. Prosser, formerly of the Patent Office, in the history of recent technical terms connected with arts and manufactures. Acknowledgement has also to be made of the kindness of Professor J. M. Dixon, late of the Imperial University, Tôkyô, Japan, now of the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, who presented to us the whole of the quotations collected for his valuable *Dictionary of Idiomatic English Phrases*, furnished with full references to the authors and works cited.

In some earlier parts of the letter, especially in C<sup>L</sup>-, C<sup>I</sup>-, I had the advantage of the collaboration of Mr. Henry Bradley, who has since edited the letter E, and is now occupied with F. The assistants in the Scriptorium who have co-operated with me in the production of the volume, and whose share in the work is recorded with warm appreciation, are Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., Mr. C. Balk, and (for part of the letter) Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., Mr. G. Morrison, and Mr. F. J. Sweatman.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,  
October, 1893.



## ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

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**Cent**<sup>2</sup>. *Etymology* The Romanic origin is established: *juego de los cientos*, i.e. 'hundred-game' is the Spanish name of piquet. Cf. CIENTO.

**Clead, cleed, v.** *Etymology.* Omit the eighth line, and substitute 'f. *klædz* sb.: see CLOTH.'

**Clever.** What is perhaps an example of this word, of date 1470, and from Norfolk, where Sir T. Browne located it, occurs in the *Paston Letters*, No. 656 (II. 415), printed 'if it be soo that all thyng go olyver currant'; where 'clyver' is perhaps the reading of the (now lost) MS., cf. the dialectal uses under B.

**Coincide**, and its derivatives, are treated in a scholarly monograph by H. E. Shepherd, in the *American Journal of Philology*, vol. I. pp. 271-280, in which the history of the words in the mediæval Latin of Roger Bacon and the English writers of the 17 c. is traced with much fullness. For the verb, in sense 3, earlier instances are given from BERKELEY (1705) *Works* IV. 442, and W. WOLLASTON (1709) in Nichols *Illustr. Lit.* I. 201.

**Corduroy** (spelt *corderoy*) has now been found, by Mr. R. B. Prosser, a little earlier. *Chadwick's Patent*, No. 1093, of 1774, specifies *inter alia*, 'cotton corderoys, cotton and linen corderoys'.

**Cowl** sb.<sup>2</sup> Prof. Skeat points out the OE. form *cufel*, pl. *cufas*, of date 963-84, in *Castul. Saxon.* (ed. Birch) 367, 'ii cufas & þry trogas' [two cowls and three troughs]. This makes certain its relationship to OHG. *chubil*, whether originally Teutonic, or of West Germanic adoption from Latin.



# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

## I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gō).  
h ... *ho!* (hō).  
r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (te'ri:ə).  
ɹ ... *her* (hɛr), *farther* (fɑ:θɛr).  
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).  
w ... *wen* (wen).  
hw ... *when* (hwen).  
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bathe* (bæþ).  
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæð).  
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).  
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).  
ʒ ... *vision* (vi'ʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒə'ne).  
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).  
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪ'ŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk).  
ŋg ... *finger* (fɪŋgɜ:).

(FOREIGN.)  
ñ as in *French nasal, environ* (aŋvə'roŋ).  
ɫʲ ... It. *seraglio* (se.ä'lyo).  
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪnʲo're).  
x ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (lox, loxʷ).  
xʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪxʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛxʲt).  
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zä'ɣən).  
ɣʲ ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lɛ'ɣʲən, rɛ'ɣʲən).

## II. VOWELS.

### ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mɔd').  
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪzai'ə).  
æ ... *man* (mæn).  
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).  
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (naʊ).  
ɔ ... *cat* (kæt), *son* (sɒn).  
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).  
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɜ:veɪ), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃe).  
|| ɛ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).  
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nə'ʃən).  
ɔɪ ... *I, eye* (ai), *bind* (baɪnd).  
|| ɔ ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ɔ də vɛ').  
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).  
ɛ ... *Psyche* (saɪ'kɛ), *react* (rɪ'ækt).  
o ... *anchor* (æ'ko:), *morality* (mɔrə'lɪti).  
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boɪ).  
o ... *heio* (hɪ'o), *zoology* (zɔ:plɔdʒi).  
q ... *what* (hwɒt), *watch* (wɒtʃ).  
p, p\* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).  
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kœln).  
|| ɔ ... Fr. *pesu* (pɛs).  
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).  
iu ... *duration* (diʊrɪ'ʃən).  
u ... *unto* (ɒntu), *frugality* (fru-).  
iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'tju), *virtue* (vɜ:tu).  
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'lɛr).  
|| ɪ ... Fr. *dune* (dœn).  
\* (see ɪ, ɛ, ɔ, ü) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.  
ɪ, a (see ɛ, ɔ) }  
' as in *able* (æ'bl), *eaten* (ɛ'ten) = voice-glide.

### LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bear* (bār).  
ō ... *carl* (kɔ:ɪl), *fiar* (fɪar).  
ē (ēo) ... *there* (ðɛə), *pear, pare* (pɛə).  
ē (ēi) ... *rein, rain* (rɛɪn), *they* (ðɛi).  
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fɛr).  
ō ... *fir* (fɪr), *fern* (fɜ:m), *earth* (ɛəp).  
ī (ī) ... *bier* (bɪr), *clear* (klɪr).  
ē ... *thief* (θɪf), *see* (sē).  
ō (ōo) ... *boar, bore* (bɔ:), *glory* (glɔ:ri).  
ō (ōu) ... *so, sow* (sɔ:), *soul* (sɔ:ɪl).  
ō ... *walk* (wɔ:k), *wart* (wɔ:t).  
ō ... *short* (ʃɔ:t), *thorn* (θɔ:n).  
|| ō ... Fr. *coeur* (kœr).  
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gœtə), Fr. *jeune* (ʒœn).  
ū (ūo) ... *poor* (pɪr), *moorish* (mɪrɪʃ).  
iū, iū ... *pure* (piʊr), *lure* (lɪʊr).  
iū ... *two moons* (tʌ mɪnz).  
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lɪū).  
|| ū ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒū).

### OBSCURE.

ä as in *amcebæ* (äm'pæ).  
æ ... *accept* (ækse'pt), *maniac* (mæ'niæk).  
ð ... *datum* (dætɪ'tɪm).  
ɛ ... *moment* (mɔ'mɛnt), *several* (se'verəl).  
ɛ ... *separate* (adj.) (se'pəreɪt).  
ə ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (ɛstɪ'tɪ).  
ɪ ... *vanity* (væ'nɪti).  
ɛ ... *remain* (rɛ'mɛɪn), *believe* (bɪ'lɪv).  
ō ... *theory* (θɪ'ɔri).  
ɔ ... *violet* (vɔɪ'ɪlɛt), *parody* (pær'ɔdi).  
ō ... *authority* (ɔ'θɔri'ti).  
ō ... *connect* (kə'nekt), *amazon* (æ'mæzən).  
iū, iū *verdure* (vɜ:rdiʊr), *measure* (me'ʒiʊr).  
iū ... *altogether* (ɔltɪ'ge'ðɔr).  
iū ... *circular* (sɜ:ki'lɪr).

\* ɔ the ɔ in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

## In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e, o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *ɛ, ɔ* (having the phonetic value of *ɛ* and *ɔ*, or *ɛ, ɔ*, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *nenn* from *nann*, *en* from *an*.

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. .... = genitive.	pa. t. .... = past tense.
a (as a 1300) .... = ante, before.	gen. .... = general, -ly.	Path. .... = in Pathology.
absol., absol. .... = absolutely.	Geol. .... = in Geology.	Pers. .... = Persian.
abst. .... = abstract.	Geom. .... = in Geometry.	pers. .... = person, -al.
acc. .... = accusative.	Goth. .... = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).	pf. .... = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.	Gr. .... = Greek.	Pg. .... = Portuguese.
adv., adv. .... = adverb.	Gram. .... = in Grammar.	Philol. .... = in Philology.
advb. .... = adverbial, -ly.	Heb. .... = Hebrew.	phonet. .... = phonetic, -ally.
AF., AFR. .... = Anglo-French.	Her. .... = in Heraldry.	phr. .... = phrase.
Anat. .... = in Anatomy.	Herb. .... = with herbalists.	Phren. .... = in Phrenology.
Antiq. .... = in Antiquities.	Hort. .... = in Horticulture.	Phys. .... = in Physiology.
aphet. .... = aphetic, aphetized.	imp. .... = Imperative.	pl., pl. .... = plural.
app. .... = apparently.	impers. .... = impersonal.	poet. .... = poetic.
Arab. .... = Arabic.	impf. .... = imperfect.	pop. .... = popular, -ly.
Arch. .... = in Architecture.	ind. .... = indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj. .... = participial adjective.
arch. .... = archaic.	indef. .... = indefinite.	ppl. .... = participle.
Archæol. .... = in Archæology.	inf. .... = infinitive.	Pr. .... = Provençal.
assoc. .... = association.	infl. .... = influenced.	prec. .... = preceding (word or article).
Astr. .... = in Astronomy.	int. .... = interjection.	pref. .... = prefix.
Astrol. .... = in Astrology.	intr. .... = intransitive.	prep. .... = preposition.
attrib. .... = attributive, -ly.	It. .... = Italian.	pres. .... = present.
bef. .... = before.	J., (J.) .... = Johnson (quotation from).	Prim. sign. .... = Primary signification.
Biol. .... = in Biology.	(Jam.) .... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv. .... = privative.
Boh. .... = Bohemian.	(Jod.) .... = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob. .... = probably.
Bot. .... = in Botany.	L. .... = Latin.	pron. .... = pronoun.
Build. .... = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc. .... = pronunciation.
c (as c 1300) .... = circa, about.	lang. .... = language. [Johnson.]	prop. .... = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) .... = century.	LG. .... = Low German.	Pros. .... = in Prosody.
Cat. .... = Catalan.	Lit. .... = literal, -ly.	pr. ppl. .... = present participle.
catachr. .... = catachrestically.	Lith. .... = Lithuanian.	Psych. .... = in Psychology.
Cl., cf. .... = confer, compare.	LXX. .... = Septuagint.	q. v. .... = quod vide, which see.
Chem. .... = in Chemistry.	Mal. .... = Malay.	(R.) .... = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L. .... = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch. .... = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w. .... = cognate with.	Math. .... = in Mathematics.	refash. .... = refashioned, -ing.
collect. .... = collective, -ly.	ME. .... = Middle English.	refl., refl. .... = reflexive.
collog. .... = colloquially.	Med. .... = in Medicine.	reg. .... = regular.
comb. .... = combined, -ing.	med. L. .... = mediæval Latin.	repr. .... = representative, representing.
Comb. .... = Combinations.	Mech. .... = in Mechanics.	Rhet. .... = in Rhetoric.
Comm. .... = in commercial usage.	Metaph. .... = in Metaphysics.	Rom. .... = Romanic, Romance.
comp. .... = compound, composition.	MHG. .... = Middle High German.	sb., sb. .... = substantive.
compl. .... = complement.	midl. .... = midland (dialect).	Sc. .... = Scotch.
Conch. .... = in Conchology.	Mil. .... = in military usage.	sc. .... = scilicet, understand or supply.
concr. .... = concretely.	Min. .... = in Mineralogy.	sing. .... = singular.
conj. .... = conjunction.	mod. .... = modern.	Skr. .... = Sanskrit.
cons. .... = consonant.	Mus. .... = in Music.	Slav. .... = Slavonic.
Const., Const. .... = Construction, construed	(N.) .... = Nares (quoted from).	Sp. .... = Spanish.
with.	n. of action .... = noun of action.	sp. .... = spelling.
Cryst. .... = in Crystallography.	n. of agent .... = noun of agent.	spec. .... = specifically.
(D.) .... = in Davies (Supp. Eng.	Nat. Hist. .... = in Natural History.	subj. .... = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut. .... = in nautical language.	subord. cl. .... = subordinate clause.
Da. .... = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq. .... = subsequently.
dat. .... = dative.	NF., NFR. .... = Northern French.	subst. .... = substantively.
def. .... = definite.	N. O. .... = Natural Order.	suff. .... = suffix.
deriv. .... = derivative, -ation.	nom. .... = nominative.	superl. .... = superlative.
dial., dial. .... = dialect, -al.	north. .... = northern (dialect).	Surg. .... = in Surgery.
Dict. .... = Dictionary.	N. T. .... = New Testament.	Sw. .... = Swedish.
dim. .... = diminutive.	Numism. .... = in Numismatics.	s.w. .... = south western (dialect).
Du. .... = Dutch.	obj. .... = object.	T. (T.) .... = in Todd's Johnson.
Ecc. .... = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs., obs. .... = obsolete.	techn. .... = technical, -ly.
ellipt. .... = elliptical, -ly.	occas. .... = occasional, -ly.	Theol. .... = in Theology.
e. midl. .... = east midland (dialect).	OE. .... = Old English (= Anglo-	tr. .... = translation of.
Eng. .... = English.	Saxon).	trans. .... = transitive.
Ent. .... = in Entomology.	OF., OFr. .... = Old French.	transf. .... = transferred sense.
erron. .... = erroneous, -ly.	OFris. .... = Old Frisian.	Trig. .... = in Trigonometry.
esp., esp. .... = especially.	OHG. .... = Old High German.	Typog. .... = in Typography.
etym. .... = etymology.	OIr. .... = Old Irish.	ult. .... = ultimate, -ly.
euphem. .... = euphemistically.	ON. .... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn. .... = unknown.
exc. .... = except.	ONF. .... = Old Northern French.	U.S. .... = United States.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.	Opt. .... = in Optics.	v., vb. .... = verb.
f. (in subordinate	Ornith. .... = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w. .... = verb strong, or weak.
entries) .... = form of.	OS. .... = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb. .... = verbal substantive.
fem. (rarely f.) ... = feminine.	OSl. .... = Old Slavonic.	var. .... = variant of.
fig. .... = figurative, -ly.	O. T. .... = Old Testament.	wd. .... = word.
Fr., Fr. .... = French.	OTeut. .... = Original Teutonic.	WGer. .... = West Germanic.
freq. .... = frequently.	orig. .... = original, -ly.	w. midl. .... = west midland (dialect).
Fris. .... = Frisian.	Palæont. .... = in Palæontology.	WS. .... = West Saxon.
G., Ger. .... = German.	pa. ppl. .... = passive or past participle.	(Y.) .... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael. .... = Gaelic.	pass. .... = passive, -ly.	Zool. .... = in Zoology.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

\* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

\* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

C.

**C** (*si*), the third letter of the Roman alphabet, was originally identical with the Greek *Gamma*, Γ, and Semitic *Gimel*, whence it derived its form through the successive types Γ, ζ, C. The Greek *Kappa*, Κ, being from the first little used by the Romans, C functioned in earlier Latin both as (g) and (k); the latter sound being the more frequent came to be viewed as the more appropriate to C, and about 300-230 B.C., a modified character, **Ċ** or **Q**, was introduced for the (g) sound, and C itself retained for the (k) sound. Hence, in the classical period and after, **Ċ** was treated as the phonetic representative of Gamma, and C as the equivalent of Kappa, in the transliteration of Greek words into Roman spelling, as in ΚΑΔΜΟΣ, ΚΤΡΟΣ, ΦΩΚΙΣ, in Roman letters CADMVS, CYRVS, PHOCIS.

When the Roman alphabet was introduced into Britain, C had only the sound (k); and this value of the letter has been retained by all the insular Celts: in Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, C, c, is still only = (k). The Old English or 'Anglo-Saxon' writing was learned from the Celts, apparently of Ireland; hence C, c, in Old English, was also originally = (k): the words *kin, break, broken, thick, seek*, were in OE. written *cyn, breccan, brocen, picc, s'oc*. But during the course of the OE. period, the k-sound before *e* and *i* became palatalized, and had by the 10th c. advanced nearly or quite to the sound of (tʃ), though still written c, as in *cir(i)cc, wrecc(e)a*. On the continent, meanwhile, a similar phonetic change had also been going on. Original Latin C (=k) before *e, i*, had by palatalization advanced in Italy to the sound of (tʃ), and in France still further to that of (ts). Yet for these new sounds the old character C, c, was still retained before *e* and *i*, the letter thus acquiring two distinct values. Moreover the sound (k) also occurred in French before *e* and *i* (chiefly as a representative of Latin *qu*); this was now expressed in Northern French by the Greek letter K, k; so that the sound (k) had two symbols, k and c, while the symbol c had two sounds (k and ts). These French inconsistencies as to C and K were, after the Norman Conquest, applied to the writing of English, which caused a considerable re-spelling of the Old English words. Thus while OE. *candel, clif, corn, crop, cit*, remained unchanged, *Cent, cæg (cæg), cynn, brece, s'loce*, were now (without any change of sound) spelt *Kent, kez, kyng, breke, seake*; even *cnicht* was subsequently spelt *kniht, knight*, and *pic, picc*, became *thik, thikk, thick*. The OE. *cw*- was also at length (very unnecessarily) displaced by the Fr. *gw, qu*, so that the OE. *cwén, cwic*, became ME. *quén, quen, quik, quik*, now *queen, quick*. The sound (tʃ) to which OE. palatalized c had advanced, also occurred in French, chiefly (in Central French) from Latin *c* before *a*. In French it was represented by *ch*, as in *champ, cher*:-L. *camp-um, cār-um*; and this spelling was now introduced into English: the Hatton Gospels, written about 1160, have in Matt. i-iii, *child, chylid, riche, mychel*, for the *cild, rice, mycel*, of the OE. version whence they were copied: this was, phonetically, an improvement. In these cases, the OE. *c* gave place to *k, qu, ch*; but, on the other hand, *c* in its new value of (ts) came in largely in Fr. words like *pro-*

*cessium, emperice, grace*, and was also substituted for *ts* in a few OE. words, as *milste, bletsien*, in early ME. *milce, bleccien*. By the end of the 13th c. both in France and England, this sound (ts) was reduced to simple (s); and from that date *c* before *e, i, y*, has been, phonetically, a duplicate or subsidiary letter to *s*; used either for 'etymological' reasons, as in *lance, cent*, or (in defiance of etymology) to avoid the ambiguity due to the 'etymological' use of *s* for (z), as in *ace, mice, once, defence, defence*.

Thus, on the plea of showing the etymology, we write *advise*, *advise*, instead of *advize*, *devize*, which obliges us to write *advise*, *devise*, *dice*, *ice*, *mice*, *twice*, etc., in defiance of the etymology ; bad example has extended this to *hence*, *peuce*, *defence*, etc., where there is no plea whatever for *c*. Former generations also wrote *sence* for *sense*.

Hence, in modern English, C has (1) the 'hard' sound (k) before *a, o, u*, before a consonant (except *h*), and when final, as in *cab, cot, cut, claw, crow, acme, cycle, sac, tic, epic*; (2) before *e, i, y*, it has the 'soft' sound (s). In all words from Old English or Old French, final *c* is avoided: the (k) sound being written *k* or *ck*, as in *beak, meek, oak, book, bark, balk, bank, pack, peck, pick, rock*. This is probably due to the claims of derivatives like *mecker, oaken, barking, rocky*, where *c* could not be used. Final *c* however is written in modern words from Latin, Greek, or other languages, and (of late) in the ending *-ic*, as in *sac, tic, epic, critic, music, pic-nic*. In the rare cases in which this *c* is followed in inflexion by *e* or *i*, it is necessary to change it to *ch*, as in *physicking, mimicking, frolicking, trafficker, pic-nicker*. When the (s) sound is final, it must be written *-ce*, as in *trace, ice, thrice*, and this final *e* must be retained in composition before *a, o, u*, as in *trace-able, peace-able*. (3) *Ci* (rarely *ce*) preceding another vowel has frequently the sound of (ʃ), esp. in the endings *-cious, -cial, -cion*, as *atrocious, glacial, coercion (ocean)*. This sound (which is also taken by *t* in the same position) has been developed in comparatively modern times by palatalization of (s).

In a few words from foreign languages, *c* retains the foreign pronunciation, as in It. *cicerone* (tʃi[erō'ne]).

The combination CH virtually constitutes a distinct letter, having a history and sound of its own, and as such it receives a separate place in the alphabet of some languages, e.g. Spanish, Welsh. In English it is not so treated, and the CH- words are placed in Dictionaries and alphabetical lists between Ce- and Ci-. This inclusion of CH in the middle of C is one reason why the latter occupies so large a space in the Dictionary: C is virtually two letters in one, since beside the series *ca-, ce-, ci-, cl-,* etc., there is the parallel series *cha-, che-, chi-, chl-,* etc. For the history and sounds of CH, see before the beginning of the Ch- words.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 B, c, d, g, þ, t, geendjað on  
e. 1288 J. MELLIS *Briefe Litter* D. viij. Go to your Calender  
to the letter C. and there enter Chyst. a 168a STR T.  
BROWNE *Practs* 226 The long poem of Hugalduis the  
Monk, wherein every word beginneth with a C. 1285  
GOSCHEN in *Pall Mall* 6. 5 Nov. 6/7 The 'Three C's' of  
Foreign Policy...cleanhandedness, continuity, and courage.  
1887 *Spectator* 29 Mar. 395/2 [H.e] writes Corinthians now  
with a 'C', as Professor Jowett writes it.

2. *C springs* : see CKE (springs).

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet

(see A, B) to denote serial order, with the value of *third*, as quire C, the third 'quire' or sheet of a book, 'Horse Artillery, B Brigade, B and C Batteries, Woolwich'. So with the subdivisions of the longer articles in this Dictionary (see General Explanations, p. xi.).

2. *spec. a. in Music*: The name of the first note, or key-note, of the 'natural' major scale; called also C in Germany, in France *Ut*, in Italy *Do*. Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 76 C fa vt, that loues with all affection. 1782 BURNAY *Hist. Music* II. 13 The sounds be-  
longing to the key of C. natural. 1864 BROWNING *Abt*  
*Vogler* XII, For my resting-place is found, The C Major of  
this life. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 205 The famous Quartet  
in C, dedicated to Haydn.

b. In *abstract reasoning, hypothetical argumentation, law, etc.* C is put for a third person or thing. (Cf. A II. 4.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* (1870) 243 If  $B$  is  $A$  and  $B$  is  $C$ , the two conclusions  $A$  is  $C$ , or  $C$  is  $A$  are equally competent.

3. In *Algebra*: (see A II. §). In the higher mathematics,  $c$  is especially used to denote a constant, as distinguished from a variable quantity.

### III. Abbreviations.

1. C, now rarely c. = *L. centum* a hundred; the common sign for 100 in Roman numerals, as in dates, numbering of books or chapters; so CC = 200, CCCC or CD = 400; formerly written ii.c., etc. Also formerly = hundredweight, now cwt.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij.<sup>o</sup> of ledyn wyztis. 1509  
HAWES *Post. Plear.* xix. xxiij. The shyp was great fyve c.  
tonne to charge. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sann.* xxi. 16 Thre C.  
weight of brasse. — *Judg.* xvi. 5 So wyl we geue the euery  
man a M. and an C. syulrynges. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No.  
4509/3 About 2s. per C. *Mod.* The year of our Lord  
MDCCLXXXVII.

2. *Music.* 'As a sign of time C stands for common time, 4 crotchets in a bar; and C for allabreve time, with 2 or 4 minims in a bar' (*Grove Dict. Music*). C = Counter-tenor, or Contralto; C.F. = *canto fermo*.

3. C. = various proper names, as Charles, Caius ; C. = Cardinal (*obs.*). Ć (*Chem.*) Carbon; C (*Electricity*) current; C. = Centigrade (thermometer); c. chapter; c. century; c. (*Cricket*) caught; c. (before a date) = Lat. *circa* about; c. (in a dental formula in Zoology) canine teeth. C.A. Chartered Accountant (Scotland); C.B. Companion of the Bath; C.E. Civil Engineer; C.M. Master of Surgery; also in *Hymns* = common metre; C.P. 'convicted poacher'; C.S. Civil Service.

1549 Latimer *Serm. bef. Acad. VI*, v. (Arh.) 133 M. Latimer  
lamented the defection of C. Pole. 1549 E. TURNER *Elem.*  
*Chem.* ii. l. 279 Carbon C. . . it is much to be wished that  
these symbols, being now generally known, should be rigor-  
ously adhered to. Berzelius has properly selected them from  
Latin names, as being known to all civilized nations. 1681  
THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* v. 307 The number of webers  
per second of current flowing through a circuit is equal to  
the number of volts of electromotive-force divided by the  
number of ohms of resistance in the entire circuit.  $C = \frac{E}{R}$ .

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 3/7 G. B. Studd was missed twice—first by Palmer from an easy chance of 'c and b'.

1884 Lillywhite's *Cricketer Ann.* 76 C. R. Seymour c Chester b Barratt 34. 1885 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* 304 The homologies of the typical formula may be signified by  $i, x, i, 2; c; p, 3, p, 4; m, 1, m, 2, m, 3$ . a 1888 MARRYAT R. *Reefer* xxxii. The fellow was put on board with 'C. P.' before his name. *Mod. Water* boils at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Ca. obs. form of KAE, a jackdaw.

Ca. ca', Sc. form of CALF.

**Ca'**, mod.Sc. form of **CALL sb.** and *v.* call, drive.  
**Caaba** (kā'ābā). Also **Kaaba**, **Kaabe**. [Arab. كعبة, *ka'bah* square (or cubical) house.]

The sacred edifice at Mecca, which contains the venerated 'black stone', and is the 'Holy of Holies' of Islam. (See quot. 1883, and a photographic view in the work cited.)

1734 **SALE Koran** 16 This is the Caaba, which is usually called, by way of eminence, *the House*. 1781 **GIBSON Decl. & F. l.** 1798 in *Wellesley's Desp.* 82 The illustrious Kaaba is the object of veneration to the followers of truth. 1855 **MILMAN Lat. Chr.** (1854) II. iv. 180 The temple of the Caaba was at once the centre of the commerce and of the religion of Arabia. 1856 **EMERSON Eng. Traits** viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 Every cell of the Inquisition, every Turkish caaba, every Holy of holies. 1883 *Sunday at Home* 11 The Ka'abah... is a plain unornamented oblong of massive masonry, 38 feet by 30 square, and 40 feet high, covered with a heavy black cloth, of a fabric of mixed silk and cotton, which has a richly embroidered band worked in bullion, about two and a half feet deep, encircling it about ten feet from the top, with the Kalumna, the Moslem profession of faith, wrought in gold letters.

**Caal**, **Caas**, obs. forms of **CALL**, **CASE**.

**Caam** (kā'm). Also **Calam**. [By Jamieson identified with **CALM sb.** a mould, or frame; but this is doubtful.] The **HEDDLES** of a loom. Hence **Caaming vbl. sb.**

1792 **ADAM Rom. Antig.** 523 The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the *Caam* or *Hiddles*, composed of *eyed* or *hooked* threads through which the warp passes, and which, being alternately raised and depressed by the motion of the feet on the *Treadles*, raises or depresses the warp, and makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft, seems also to have been called *Licia*. 1808 **JAMIESON s.v. Calm**. 1874 **KNIGHT Dict. Mech.** *Caam*, the weaver's reed. *The sley* or *slain*. *Caaming*, the setting of the reed by the disposing of the warp-threads.

|| **Cab** (kæb), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also **kab**. [Heb. קַב, *qab*, prop. hollow or concave vessel, f. קַבַּל to curve, hollow out.] A Hebrew dry measure, according to the Rabbins the sixth part of a seah; about 2½ imperial pints.

1555 **COVERDALE 2 Kings** vi. 25 The fourth part of a Cab of doudes donge worth fyue sylver pence. 1611 *ibid.* kab. 1631 **R. H. Arraigum. Whole Creat.** iv. 29 Worse meate than huskes... yea old Shooes and leather... yea, Cabs, and Doves dung. 1710 **PALMER Proverbs** 364 In two cabs of dates there is one cab of stones.

† **Cab**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> **Obs.** An abridged and corrupted form of *cavalier* (or *Sp. caballero*), in the 17th c.

1650 **A. B. Mutat. Polono** 16 The poor Cabs had been all surprised, if not surrendered to our Parliament Army. *Ibid.* 18 A convention of the Scots States in Parliament which puts the Cabs... into a shrewd fright.

**Cab** (kæb), *sb.*<sup>3</sup>

1. A shortened form of **CABRIOLET**, applied not only to the original vehicle so named and its improved successor the 'hansom', but also to four-wheeled carriages shaped like broughams; thus, a public carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse, and seating two or four persons, of which various types are used in different towns. *b.* for **CABMAN**.

1827 **HONE Every-day Bk.** II. 461 Some [were] in gigs, some in cabs, some in drags. 1831 **MACAULAY Letter** 28 May, I dressed, called a cab, and was whisked away to Hill Street. 1832 **B. HALL Fragn. Voy.** & *Trav.* Ser. II. v. 115 Off I hurried in a cab, or more probably in a chariot, for this was some years before the glorious era of cabs. 1838 **LYTTON What will he do, &c.** vi. 1. My cab is waiting yonder. 1868 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5 Cabs—or cabriolets, as they were first called—were not known to us until, 1820. 1850 **THACKERAY Pendennis** xlvii, 'Drive to Shepherd's Inn, Cab'.

2. A small erection, somewhat like the head of a cabriolet, serving as a shelter to the drivers of locomotive engines.

1864 in **WEBSTER s.v. Locomotive**. 1877 **M. REYNOLDS Locom. Engine Driving** (1882) 47 The cab, or covering for the engine-driver and stoker, is erected over the foot plate. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198½ There is no cab, or place to put one.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cab-driver*, *-driving*, *-hire*, *-hiring*, *-master*, *-owner*, *-proprietor*, *-trade*; *cab-box*, the driver's seat on a cab; *cab-boy*, a boy in livery who attends his master when driving to hold the horse, etc., a 'tiger'; *cab-car*, a larger vehicle than a cab (see quot.); *cab-horse*, a horse that draws a cab; *cab-rank*, a row of cabs on a stand; *cab-runner*, *cab-tout*, one who makes a living by calling cabs; *cab-stand*, a place where cabs are authorized to stand while waiting for hire; *cab-yard*, a yard where cabs are kept when off duty. Also **CABMAN**, etc.

1868 *Once a Week* 11 Apr. 322 Planted upon a London \*cab-box. 1827 **LYTTON Pelham** xlv, I sent my \*cab-boy (vulgo Tiger) to inquire of the groom whether the horse was to be sold, and to whom it belonged. 1882 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 3¼ The cab... is termed a '\*cab-car', the weight... is balanced upon the two hind wheels. The cab, which will contain five or six persons, is entered from the front. 1842 **T. MARTIN in Fraser's Mag.** Dec. A dozen or two of \*cab-drivers. 1860 **L.D. LYTTON Lucile** ii. iv. 17 The complaint of a much disappointed cab-driver. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 44. 416 The business and trials of \*cab-driving. 1885 *Low Times LXXIX*, 328½ The cabdriving class. 1840 **THACKERAY Paris Sk. Bk.** (1885) 134 A prancing \*cab-horse. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do, &c.* (1860) III. vii. 58 The finest cab-horse in London. 1864 *Soc. Science*

*Rev.* I. 407 The relations of \*cab-masters and cab-men... \*cab-owners and cab-hirers. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 25 Jan. 5½ Madness may be more common on the \*cab-rank than is suspected. 1883 *ibid.* 1 June, The \*cab-runner... is a very undesirable addition to modern civilization. 1860 **TRISTRAM G. Sahara** i. 4 Place Mahon, now merely the \*cab-stand of Algiers. 1863 **L.D. LYTTON King Amasis** I. i. ii. viii. 190 Order a carriage from the nearest cabstand. 1883 *Daily News* 6 June 5½ When the cab reaches its goal the \*cab-tout makes himself busy in unlading the luggage.

**Cab** (kæb), *sb.*<sup>4</sup> **slang.** [short for **CABBAGE sb.**<sup>2</sup>] A translation clandestinely used by a student in getting up his lessons; a crib.

1876 *Academy* 4 Nov. 448½ The use of translations, 'cribs' or 'cabs', as boys call them, must at some time or other engage the serious attention of school-masters.

**Cab**, *sb.*<sup>5</sup> **dial.** [short for **CABAL**.] 'A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking'. Parish *Sussex Dial.*

**Cab** (kæb), *v.*<sup>1</sup> **colloq.** [f. **CAB sb.**<sup>3</sup>] *intr.* (also *to cab it*): To travel or go in a cab.

1828 **BAILEY Age** 30 Cabbing from Hyde Park Corner to the Tower. 1866 *Chamb. Jnl.* XIV. 126 We may 'cab' it... we may 'bus' it; or we may go by boat. 1866 **C. H. ROBINSON Diary** III. 320, I cabbied it home. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 238½ He... cabs off to take advice.

**Cab**, *v.*<sup>2</sup> **slang.** [?short for **CABBAGE**: cf. **CAB sb.**<sup>4</sup>] To pilfer, snatch dishonestly or meanly; to 'crib'. *Mod. Schoolboy slang.* You've cabbied that apple on your way up.

**Caba**, *U. S.* [ad. *F. cabas* basket, panier.] A small satchel or hand-bag.

1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 7 Sept. 2¼ The origin of the word 'caba' applying to the small hand-bag or satchel... The French cabas, a frail basket, hand basket, etc., was used upon ladies' work-boxes imported thirty years ago.

|| **Cabaan**, **caban** (kā'bān). [*a. Arab. & Pers.* قباة *qabā* a man's outer tunic.]

A white cloth worn by Arabs over their shoulders. 1693 **RAY Trav.** (1705) II. 13 Sitting... with a delicate white turban, and a long red lined caban. 1863 **KINGLAKE Crimea** (1877) II. xii. 158 The gleam of his epaulettes, half hidden and half revealed by the graceful white caban.

**Cabache**, -a(d)ge, obs. ff. **CABBAGE**, **CABOCHÉ**.

|| **Caback** (kā'bæk). [*Russ. каба́к*, dram-shop.] A Russian dram-shop or pot-house.

1591 **G. FLETCHER Russ. Comm.** (1836) 58 In every great town of his realm he hath a caback or drinking house, where is sold... mead, beer, etc. 1678 in **PHILLIPS**.

|| **Cabage**, *v.* **Obs.** [?var. of **CABOCHÉ**.]

1570 **LEVINS Manih.** 11 To cabage, *maculare*.

† **Ca'baging**, *Obs.* (See **CABBAGE sb.**<sup>1</sup> 4, and **CABOCHÉ v.**)

1575 **TURBERRY Bk. Venerie** xliiii. 130 The huntsman... shall take the cabaging of the hede, and the heart of the Deare to reward his blood hound first.

**Cabal** (kā'bæl), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also 7-8 **caball**, **cabbal**. [*a. F. cabale* (16th c. in Littre), used in all the English senses, ad. med.L. *cab(b)ala* (It, Sp., Pg. *cabala*), **CABBALA**, q.v. In 17th c. at first pronounced *cabal* (whence the abridged **CAB sb.**<sup>5</sup>); the current pronunciation was evidently reintroduced from Fr., perh. with sense 5 or 6.]

† 1. = **CABBALA 1**: The Jewish tradition as to the interpretation of the Old Testament. *Obs.*

1616 **BULLOKAR, Cabal**, the tradition of the Jewes doctrine of religion. 1660 **HOWELL Lex. Tetragl.** Words do involve the deepest Mysteries, By them the Jew into his Caball pries. 1663 **BUTLER Hud.** i. l. 530 For Mystick Learning, wondrous able In Magick, Talisman, and Cabal.

† 2. = **CABBALA 2**: a. Any tradition or special private interpretation. *b.* A secret. *Obs.*

a 1637 **B. JONSON (O.)** The measuring of the temple, a cabal found out but lately. 1635 **PERSON Varieties** i. Introd. 3 An insight in the Cabals and secrets of Nature. 1660-3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 344 If the truth... had been still reserved as a Cabal amongst men. 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* 192 How the whole mystery and cabal of this business was managed by the... Committee. a 1763 **STENSTONE Ess.** 220 To suppose that He will regulate His government according to the cabals of human wisdom.

3. A secret or private intrigue of a sinister character formed by a small body of persons; 'something less than conspiracy' (J.).

1646-7 **CLARENDRON Hist. Reb.** (1702) I. v. 439 The King... asked him, whether he were engaged in any Cabal concerning the army? 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell*, He was no sooner rid of the danger of this but he was puzzled with Lambert's cabal. 1707 **FRIND Peterboro's Cond. Sp.** 171 The contrivances and cabals of others have too often prevailed. 1824 **W. IRVING T. Trav.** II. 30 There were cabals breaking out in the company. 1876 **BANCROFT Hist. U. S.** VI. xlvii. 295 The cabal against Washington found supporters exclusively in the north.

*b.* as a species of action; = **CABBALLING**.

1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 22 To advance themselves... by cabal, treachery and violence. 1791 **BURKE Th. on Fr. Affairs** VII. 74 Centres of cabal. 1876 **BANCROFT Hist. U. S.** III. 261 Restless activity and the arts of cabal.

4. A secret or private meeting, esp. of intriguers or of a faction. *arch. or Obs.*

1649 **Br. GUTHRIE Mem.** (1702) 23 The Supplicants... met again at their several Caballs. 1656-7 **CROMWELL in Burton Diary** (1828) I. 322 He had never been in any cabal about the same. 1785 **BENTLEY Sermon** x. 356 A mercenary conclave and nocturnal Cabal of Cardinals. 1738 **WARBURTON Div. Legat. I. 169 Celebrate the Mysteries in a private Cabal. 1822 **W. IRVING Bruce's Hall** iii. 23 To tell the anecdote...**

at those little cabals, that will occasionally take place among the most orderly servants.

*b.* phrase. *In cabal. arch. or Obs.*

a 1698 **MARVELL Poems** Wks. I. Pref. 8 1s he in caball in his cabinet sett. 1725 **De For. Voy. round World** (1840) 28 The gunner and second mate were in a close cabal together. 1807 **CRABBE Par. Reg.** i. (1810) 55 Here, in cabal, a disputatious crew Each evening meet.

5. A small body of persons engaged in secret or private machination or intrigue; a junto, clique, coterie, party, faction.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 175 You were... of the cabal. 1670 **MARVELL Corr.** cxlvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 326 The governing cabal are Buckingham, Lauderdale, Ashley, Obery, and Trevor. Not but the other cabal (Arlington, Clifford, and their party) too have seemingly sometimes their turn. 1732 **BERKELEY Alciph.** v. § 21 A gentleman who has been idle at college, and kept idle company, will judge a whole university by his own cabal. 1767 **G. CANNING Post. Wks.** (1827) 56 Should Fat Jack and his Cabal Cry 'Rob us the Exchequer, Hal!' 1859 **GULLICK & TIMMS Paint.** 183 In Naples, where a cabal of artists was formed.

6. Applied in the reign of Charles II. to the small committee or junto of the Privy Council, otherwise called the 'Committee for Foreign Affairs', which had the chief management of the course of government, and was the precursor of the modern cabinet.

1665 *Perry's Diary* 14 Oct., It being read before the King, Duke, and the Caball, with complete applause. 1669 *ibid.* 31 Mar., Walked to my Lord Treasurer's, where the King, Duke of York, and the Cabal, and much company withal. 1667 *ibid.* (1877) V. 128 The Cabal at present, being as he says the King, and the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Keeper, the Duke of Albemarle and privy seal.

*b.* in *Hist.* applied *spec.* to the five ministers of Charles II, who signed the Treaty of Alliance with France for war against Holland in 1672: these were Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names thus arranged chanced to spell the word *cabal*.

This was merely a witticism referring to sense 6; in point of fact these five men did not constitute the whole 'Cabal', or Committee for Foreign Affairs; nor were they so closely united in policy as to constitute a 'cabal' in sense 5, where quot. 1670 shows that three of them belonged to one 'cabal' or clique, and two to another. The name seems to have been first given to the five ministers in the pamphlet of 1673 'England's Appeal from the private Cabal at White-hall to the Great Council of the nation... by a true lover of his country.' Modern historians often write loosely of the Buckingham-Arlington administration from the fall of Clarendon in 1667 to 1673 as the *Cabal Cabinet* or *Cabal Ministry*.

1673 *England's Appeal* 18 The safest way not to wrong neither the cabal nor the truth is to take a short survey of the carriage of the chief promoters of this war. 1689 *Mem. God's 29 Years Wonders* § 25. 72 The great Athiophel, the chiefest head-piece... of all the Cabal. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 430 This junta... being called the cabal, it was observed that *cabal* proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vi. ¶ 41. 453 The... Promoters of Popery, supposed to rise by the Misfortunes of the Earl of Clarendon, were the famous CABAL. 1762 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 163 When the Cabal entered into the mysterious alliance with France. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (1864) I. 101 It happened by a whimsical coincidence that, in 1671, the Cabinet consisted of five persons the initial letters of whose names made up the word Cabal... These ministers were therefore emphatically called the Cabal; and they soon made that appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach.

7. *attrib.* or in obvious *comb.*

1673 **R. LEIGH Transp. Reh.** 36 By this time, the Politick Cabal-men were most of 'um set. 1674 **R. LAW Mem.** (1818) 61 The Parliament was jealous of their cabal lords. 1678 *Transp. Cr.* Spain 189 They maintain themselves only by a Cabal-conspiracy, without any foundation of justice or fidelity. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of W.* i. i. Last night was one of their cabal nights. 1871 **W. CHRISTIE Life Shaftesbury** II. xii. 81 The heavy indictment of History against the so-called Cabal Ministry.

† **Cabal**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> **Obs.** (See quot.)

1613 **PURCHAS Pilgr.** I. v. xiv. (1617) 517 The Cabal is a wilde Beast in this Island [Java] whose bones doe restrain the blood from issuing in wounded parties.

**Cabal** (kā'bæl), *v.* [*a. F. cabale-r*, f. *cabale* sb.; or ?f. the Eng. sb.]

1. *intr.* To combine (*together*) for some secret or private end. (Usually in a bad sense.)

a 1680 [see **CABBALLING vbl. sb.**]. 1725 **De For. Voy. round World** (1840) 46 Time to club and cabal together. 1824 *D'ISRAELI Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 409 A club of wits caballed and produced a collection of short poems. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 5½ Caballing together for their private ends.

2. *intr.* To intrigue privately (*against*).

1680 **SIR W. SOMERSET Art Poetry** (Dryden) iv, Base rivals... Caballing still against it. 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 28 They would be... caballing and making an interest among the men. 1757 **BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks.** 1824 II. 535 Elfrida caballed in favour of her son. 1768 **T. JEFFERSON Writ.** (1859) III. 116 Time has been given... to cabal, to sow dissensions, etc. 1818 **HALLAM Mid. Ages** (1872) I. 494 The barons... began to cabal against his succession.

3. *refl.* To bring *oneself* by caballing.

1790 **BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.** v. 340 In this time he may cabal himself into a superiority over the wisest.

**Cabala**, a common variant of **CABBALA**; also = **CABAL** (*rare*).

1671 H. STUBBS *Reply unto Letter*, &c. 13 Though an entire cabala of the R. S. did consult upon this responsory letter.

**Cabalatar**, var. of **CABULATOR**, *Obs.*  
**Cabalic(al, -ism, -ist, -ize, etc.)**: see **CABBAL**.  
† **Cabalie**. *Obs.* = **CABBALISM**.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 238 The cabalie is an art. very ancient.

† **Cabalist**. *Obs.* [The same word as **CABALIST**, (which was formerly spelt with one *b*); but affiliated by sense to **CABAL**, and perhaps pronounced in 1660 *caballist*.]

One who cabals, or adheres to any cabal; a secret intriguer or plotter.

1266 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A disloial Cabalist. 1642 CHAS. L. ANSO. 19 *Proposals Parlt.* 1 The Cabalists of this business have with great Prudence reserved themselves. 1660 *Triad Regic.* (title-page), Dark and Horrid Decrees of those Cabalists. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* 1, 17 General Essex began now to appear to the private Cabalists somewhat wroty.

† **Caball**. *Obs.* Also 5 cabylie, 6 cable, cabill. [ad. L. *caballus* horse, or rather an assimilation of the word **CAPLE**, *capul*, *capil* (which was in much earlier use, and is still dialectal) to the original L. form.] A horse.

1450 *Voc. in Wr.* Wulcker 697 *Hic caballus*, a cabylie. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* (1570) Chf. 4 But the stronge Caball standeth at the racke. 1518 *Renaiss. Bk. Earl Kildare in Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 123 Every horse having a cabill to draw to Dublin quarterly. 1538-48 *ELYOT Lat. Dict.* *Caballus*, a horse; yet in some partes of England they do call an horse a cable. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 1 A cable, horse, *caballus*. A cable, *idem*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Caball*, a little horse, a jade. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Paris* 73 This cavaliers caball was unwilling to clime.

**Caballer** (kābā'lar). [f. **CABAL** v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who cabals or intrigues.

1686 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 332 IV. 115 From Holland the Amsterdam caballiers have sent spies. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 184 II. 315 As courts are the field for caballiers, the publick is the theatre for mountebanks and impostors. 1886 *Times* 8 Dec. 4 A mere puppet in the hands of Palace caballiers.

† **Caballero** (kābā'lero). [Sp. *caballero* knight, gentleman = F. *chevalier*, It. *cavaliere* = L. *caballarius* horseman, f. *caballus* horse.] A (Spanish) gentleman.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ii, This gentleman was one of those whom the Irish call a cabalalero, or cavalier. 1877 KINGSTON *Yng. Llanero* 122 Now go, young caballero, and bring him here. 1878 LADY HERBERT *Hibber's Ramble* 1. xii. 192 He is a mixture of a caballero and an ascetic Castilian.

**Caballine** (kābā'lin), a. [ad. L. *caballinus*, f. *caballus* horse.] Of or belonging to horses; equine. **Caballine Aloes** (see quot.). **Caballine Fountain** = L. *fons caballinus*, the fountain Hippocrene of Greek poetry, fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the foot of Pegasus the winged horse of the Muses; hence = 'fountain of inspiration'.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy Prol.* 13 In Cirrha by Helycon the well. called. the fontayne Caballyn. a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 899 The font Caballine, Quhair all vertue dois fursche with fusioun. a 1616 BEAUMONT *Ex-ale-tation of Ale* (R.) Having washed their throat With the caballine spring of a pot of good ale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 200 The Aloes is divided into three Kinds, the Succotrine, the Hepatic, and the Caballine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Aloes*, The Caballine Aloes. call'd Caballine, because it's given to diseased Horses. 1863 'C. CAUSTIC' *Terr. Tractor* III. 101 note, For his services to the caballine race. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenif. Key* 9 This bottle; it's my true and only Helicon; it's my caballine.

**Caballing** (kābā'ling), *vbil. sb.* [cf. **CABAL** v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Petty plotting, intriguing.

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 425 Their caballing is the same thing exactly with packing of Cards. 1714 MANDVILLE *Fab. Bes* (1753) II. 34 The court of Rome is. the best school to learn the art of caballing. 1722 *Minute-Bk.* in A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 36 To prevent cabawling. by the servants. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 435 That petty partisanship and caballing which are the curse of convents.

**Caballing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That cabals or intrigues.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) What those caballing captains may design. 1821 LYTTON *Codolph*. xviii, A sordid and caballing faction.

**Cabalmute**, var. form of **CAPILMUTE**.

**Caban, cabane**, earliest forms of **CABIN**. Still sometimes used for the sake of local colouring (French or Canadian).

1866 W. R. KING *Sportsm. & Nat. Canada* xii. 316 Huts or cabans are built for this purpose on the frozen surface of the river. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 533 He could sit contentedly talking for hours in his cabane.

† **Cabana** (kābā'nā). A cigar, so called from the name of a Spanish exporting house.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., To order champagne cocktails and fifty cent cabanas. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* 15 The last of a case of choice cabanas.

**Cabanet**, earlier form of **CABINET** *sb.*

† **Cabaret**<sup>1</sup> (kābā're). Also 7 -ett. [F.: of unknown origin: see Littre and Scheler.]

† I. A wooden dwelling, a booth, shed; = L. *taberna*. [Here perh. used on account of the con-

nexion of *taberna* and *tabern*: but perh. an error of some kind for *cabaret*.] *Obs.*

1673 SIR T. HAWKINS *Unhap. Prosper*. 261 The greatest houses were heretofore but Cabarets, the Capitoll was at first covered with thatch.

2. A drinking house, a pot-house. (Now almost exclusively an alien word referring to France, etc.; but formerly somewhat naturalized.)

1655 BR. BRAMHALL *Agst. Hobbes* (J.) Suppose this servant passing by some cabaret, or tennis court, where his comrades were drinking or playing. 1664 *Pepys Diary* 23 Sept. In most cabarets in France they have writ upon the walls. 'Dieu te regarde'. 1673 DRYDEN *Mary. & la Made* v. i. 328 Sung two or three years ago in cabarets. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 203 At Gallata are some Christian Cabarets; but the Wine is dear. 1853 DE QUINCY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. iv. 127 The little homely cabaret, which had been the scene of her brief romance.

† **Cabaret**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [Fr.: Littre gives a conjecture of Saumaise that it represents L. *combretum* or *cobretum* 'a kind of rush': but there is no approach in sense.] A plant: the *Asarabacca* (*Asarum Europæum*).

1580 BARET *Alm. H.* 208 An hearbe called Haselwort, or Cabaret, *Perfusa*. *Racchar.* 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* *Cabaret*, or hazelwort, *Perfusa*. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 50 Cabaret or Wild Spikenard, grows in most parts of the Levant.

† **Cabarr**, -e. *Obs.* [F. *cabarre*, var. *gabare*.] A lighter.

a 1670 SPALDING *Trout. Chas.* I. I. 59 They sent down six barks or cabarrs full of ammunition.

† **Cabasset**. *Obs. rare.* [Fr.; dim. of *cabas* basket, panier, etc.] A kind of small helmet.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* III. (1634) 150 Keyes, lockes, buckles, cabassets or morians, helmets and the like. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 162.

**Cabazed**, *obs.* form of **CABOCHED** *ppl. a.*

**Cabbage**, variant of **KEBBUCK**, *Sc.*, cheese.

**Cabbage** (kābēdʒ), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 5 *cabochoe*, *cabochoe*, 5-6 *cabbage*, 6 *cabbysse*, *cabish*, 6-7 *cabidge*, 7 *cabige*, *cabadge*, *cabbadge*, *cabbach*, *cabbish*, 7- *cabbage*. [M.E. *caboche*, a. F. *caboche* head (in the Channel Islands 'cabbage') = It. *capocchia*, a derivative of It. *capo* = L. *caput* head. But the actual Fr. name is *choux cabus*, lit. 'great-headed cole, cabbage cole': F. *cabus*, fem. *cabasse* = It. *capuccio* = L. type \**capūceum*, \**capūteum*, f. *caput* head.

Cf. also Du. *kabis* (kool) cabbage-*cole*, f. F. *cabus*: OHG. *chabus*, *chapur*, MHG. *kappas*, *kappis*, *kabes*, mod. G. *kappes*, *kappus* 'cabbage', is taken by Grimm and Kluge as a direct adoption of L. *caput* itself, though no use of this in the required sense is known. It is possible that the Eng. *cabbage-cole* was really an adaptation of the Du. *kabis-kool* influenced by F. *caboche*.]

1. A well-known culinary vegetable: a plane-leaved cultivated variety of *Brassica oleracea*, the unexpanded leaves of which form a compact globular heart or head. Originally the 'cabbage' was the head thus formed (cf. *cabbage-head* in 5), the plant being apparently called *cabbage-cole* or *colewort*; now the name 'cabbage' is sometimes extended to the whole species or genus, whether hearting or not, as in *Savoy Cabbage*, *Wild Cabbage*, *Isle of Man Cabbage* (*Brassica Monensis*).

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cabages and cut hom on sours. and let hit boyle. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* 118 He laboured the gardins, sewe the seedes for cabochis, and coleworts. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 11 A cabbage, herbe. 1580 BARET *Alm.* Cabbage, or colewort, *brassica*. Cabbage, or cole cabbage, *brassica capitata*. 1580 LYTLY *Enphues* (Arb.) 373 As little agreement. as is betwixt the Vine and the Cabish. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 124 Good worts? good Cabidge. 1620 YENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 The great, hard, and compacted heads of Cole, commonly called Cabbage. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 220 Those that sow. Carrats, Cabidge, and such like. 1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Dest.* Cato seemed to dote upon Cabbage. 1670 G. H. HIND. *Cardinals* III. iii. 307 They knew how to save both their Goat and their Cabbage. 1688 R. HOLME *Armaury* II. 64/2 The Colewort is the same to the Cabbach. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* § 12 'Tis scarce a hundred years since we first had cabbages out of Holland. 1719 LONDON & WISS *Compl. Gard.* 199 Pancallies, or Millan-Cabbages, which produce small headed Cabbages for Winter. 1825 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* vii. (1882) 79 Unless it be a Savoy cabbage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Cabbages or any other vegetables which are fit for boiling.

2. Transferred with epithets to various other plants: *Arkansas Cabbage*, *Streptanthus obtusifolius*; *Chinese Cabbage*, *Brassica chinensis*; *Dog's C.*, *Thelygonum Cynocrambe*, a succulent herb of the Mediterranean; *Kerguelen's Land C.*, *Pringlea antiscorbutica*; *Meadow or Skunk C.*, *Symplocarpus foetidus*, a North American plant with a garlic odour; *St. Patriok's C.* = *LONDON PRIDE*; *Sea Cabbage* = *SEA KALE*, *Crambe maritima*; *Sea-otter's C.*, a remarkable sea-weed, *Nereocystis*, found in the North Pacific. (*Treas. Bot.*, and *Miller Eng. Names of Plants*.)

3. The tender unexpanded centre or terminal bud of palm trees, which is in most species edible,

and is often eaten, though its removal kills the tree. See **CABBAGE-TREE**.

1638 T. VERNEY in *Verney Papers* (1853) 295 Cabiges, that grows on trees, some an hundred foot high. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 166 The Cabbage itself when it is taken out of the Leaves. is as white as Milk, and as sweet as a Nut if eaten raw. 1755 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 342 The Coco-Nut Tree. The tender shoot, at the top afford a pleasant green or cabbage. 1822 *Veg. Subst. Food* 175 The cabbage. is white. two feet long. thick as a man's arm. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 100 note, The cabbage, or cluster of unexpanded leaves, for pickle, and preserves.

† 4. The butt whence spring the horns of a deer; also = **CABAGING**.

c 1550 LACY *Buck's Test*, My cabage I wyll the hounde for strife. 1611 CORNAR, *Menie*, the cabbage of a Deeres head.

5. Comb. a. Simple: of cabbage or cabbages, as *cabbage-blade*, *-cater*, *-flower*, *-garden*, *-garth*, *-ground*, *-grower*, *-leaf*, *-stalk*, *-stock*, *-stump*; like a cabbage in shape, as † *cabbage-ruff*, † *-shoe-string*. b. Special, as *cabbage bark*, the narcotic and antihelmintic bark of the cabbage-bark tree or **CABBAGE-TREE**, *Andira inermis* (N.O. *Leguminosae*); *cabbage beetle* = *cabbage flea*; *cabbage butterfly*, the Large White butterfly of English gardens and fields, *Pieris Brassicae*, sometimes also the Small White (*P. Rapae*); *cabbage-ole* = **CABBAGE** 1; *cabbage-daisy*, a local name of the Globe-flower (*Trollius*); *cabbage-flea*, a minute leaping beetle, *Haltia consobrina*, the larvæ of which destroy cabbage plants; *cabbage-fly*, a two-winged fly (*Anthomyia Brassicae*), the grubs of which destroy the roots of cabbage; *cabbage-head*, the head formed by the unexpanded leaves of a cabbage; also *fig.* a brainless fellow, a thickhead; *cabbage-lettuce*, a variety of lettuce, with leaves forming a cabbage-like head; *cabbage-moth*, one of the Noctua (*Mamestra Brassicae*), the caterpillar of which infests the cabbage; *cabbage-net*, a small net to boil cabbage in; *cabbage-palm*, *Areca oleracea*, a native of the West Indies, etc.: see **CABBAGE-TREE**; *cabbage-plant*, a young plant or seedling of the cabbage; *cabbage-rose*, a double red rose, with large round compact flower (*Rosa centifolia*); *cabbage-wood*, (a.) the wood of the cabbage-tree, (b.) *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, a tree related to *Bombax*; *cabbage-worm*, any larva which devours cabbage, esp. that of the Large White butterfly, called in Scotland *kailworm*; also the **CABBAGE-TREE** worm.

1777 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 507 The \*Cabbage-bark tree, or Worm-bark tree, grows in. Jamaica. *Ibid.* 508 Fresh cabbage-bark tastes mucilaginous. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 63 The bark is known as Bastard Cabbage Bark or Worm Bark; its use is now obsolete. 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. (1843) II. 383 The larva of the \*cabbage-butterfly (*Pontia Brassicae*). 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 328 The caterpillar of the Common White Cabbage Butterfly. is often injurious to the Swedish. turnip. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 396 The small white cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris Rapae*). 1779 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 151 \*Cabbage cole boiled, is very good with beefe. 1620 YENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 Coleworts or Cole are much used to be eaten, especially the Cabbage-Cole. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 20 Globe-flower. In Scotland. called Lucken Cowan, or \*Cabbage-daisy. 1884 *Garden* 4 Mar. 147/1 The root-eating fly, or \*Cabbage fly. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 224 The tenant-right of a \*cabbage-garden. the very shadow of a constructive property. 1887 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 435/2 During Smith O'Brien's 'cabbage-garden' rebellion. 1863 N. & Q. Ser. III. 344 The old 'Shandy' garden. is stated out into three 'cabbage-garths. 1884 *Athenaeum* 6 Dec. 725/2 The eyes of those poor \*cabbage-growers down there. 1884 MRS. BENN *Fable Cont.* (1724) III. 146 Thou foul filthy \*cabbage-head. 1888 R. HOLME *Armaury* II. 194/1 The green Caterpillar worm. feeds on \*Cabbish-leaves. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xlii. 196 They also use. a cabbage-leaf under their hats. 1862 TURNER *Herbat.* II. 261. Called. \*Cabbage-lettuce, because it goeth all into one head, as cabbage cole dothe. 1741 *Compl. Penn.* Piece 1. ii. 175 The largest and hardest Cabbage-Lettuce you can get. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 329 Caterpillars of. the \*Cabbage Moth. 1722 C. KING *Brit. Alterch.* II. 136 The Unshorn Dozens, the \*Cabbage-Net Bays, and other sorry Woollen Manufactures of the French Nation. 1744 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xxxiii. 291 Apples with Cabbage-net y cover'd o'er. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, Officers who boil their tators in a cabbage-net hanging in the ship's coppers. 1774-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 199 A few plants, gathered from the \*cabbage-palm, which had been mistaken for the cocoa-tree. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxx. 212 The cylinders of palmetto, improperly called 'the cabbage palm'; three feet long, and five to six inches thick. 1846 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Plant forth your \*Cabbage-Plants. 1741 *Compl. Penn.* Piece II. iii. 355 Transplant some Cabbage-plants of the Sugar-loaf kind. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindaricus* Wks. 1822 IV. 183 With \*Cabbage-roses loaded, glaring, vast. 1838 *Visitor*, The cabbage rose has been known as the hundred-leaved rose since the time of Pliny. 1873 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves, Pair of Spys*, His \*cabbage ruffe, of the outrageous size, Starched in colour to beholders eyes. *Ibid.* (1843) 48 Let us have standing collers, in the fashion. great \*cabbage-shoestrings, (pray you higge enough). 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* v. ii, The interruption of a \*cabbage-stalk was represented as a question from some intelligent individual in the crowd. 1852 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 339, I picked out of the gutter,



and eat like a dog—orange-peel and old \*cabbage-stumps. 1843 WATERSTON *Cycl. Commerce* v. \*Cabbage-wood... is sometimes used in ornamental furniture. 1885 A. B. ELLIS *W. Afr. Isl.* i. 9 Tree-ferns and cabbage-wood grow luxuriantly on the main ridge of mountains [in St. Helena]. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* ii. 204/1 The \*Cabbach or Lettice Worm... turns into a Butter-fly all white.

**Cabbage** (kæ'bédʒ), *sb.* [This and the accompanying CABBAGE *v.* appear in the 17th c. Herrick (1648) uses *garbage* and *carbage*, apparently for 'shreds and patches used as padding'. If this was a genuine use at the time, *carbage* may easily have been further corrupted to *cabbage*.

HERRICK *Hesper.* (Hazzl.) I. 79 *Upon some Women*, Pieces, patches, ropes of haire, In-laid garbage ev'rywhere. II. 325 *Upon Lufes*, His credit cannot get the inward carbage for his clothes as yet.

(Among other guesses as to its origin, are that it is, in some unexplained way, identical with CABBAGE *sb.*; or to be referred to OF. *cabus* imposture, trick, *cabiser* to deceive, cheat; or to F. *cabas* rush-basket, *Sp. cabacho*, also OF. *cabas* cheating, theft, F. *cabasser* to pack up, to cheat, steal, *cabasseur* deceiver, thief; but evidence is wanting.)

1. Shreds (or larger pieces) of cloth cut off by tailors in the process of cutting out clothes, and appropriated by them as a perquisite.

1663 *Hudibras* (Spurious) II. 56 (L.) For as tailors preserve their cabbage, So squires take care of bag and baggage. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 50 The Taylor we know he is loth to take any Cabbage at all. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omnia* II. 37 Those philosophers who have a tailorlike propensity for cabbage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xi, Living on Cabbage.

†2. *slang.* A tailor. *Obs.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cabbage, a Taylor, and what they pinch from the Cloaths they make up. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabelais* iv. iii. (1737) 212 Poor Cabbage's Hair grows through his Hood. 1735 *New Cant. Dict.*, Cabbage; Tailors are so called, because of their... Love of that Vegetable. The Cloth they steal and purloin... is also called Cabbage.

3. *Schoolboy slang.* A 'crib' or key whence a pupil surreptitiously copies his exercise; a 'cab'.

†Cabbage, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also 6 cabbage. [app. related to CABIN (*caban*, *cabane*, *cabbin*), in sense 'den or lair of a beast'.] A den or lair.

1567 MARPLET *Gr. Forest* 92 He hath his cabbage in the yearth with two contrary wayes vndermined to enter into it, or to run out of it at his pleasure: verie wide at the coming in, but as narrow and straight about the mid cabbage. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 11 A cabbage, bedde, stega.

Cabbage, *v.* [f. CABBAGE *sb.*]; or ad. F. *cabusser* 'to cabbage, to grow to a head' (Cotgr.).

†1. *intr.* a. To grow or come to a head, as the horns of a deer. *Obs.*

a 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 48r So bygge a bulke of brow auntlers cabaged that yere.

b. To form a head, as a cabbage or lettuce.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. viii. II. 25 To make them cabbage the better and grow faire and big. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Constr. Farm* 163 The sooner you remove your Lettuce... the sooner it will Cabbage. 1843 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 155 Destroying the plant before it cabbages.

2. *trans.* See CABOGE *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 596/1, I kabage a deere, *je cabache*. I wylly kabage my dere, and go with you. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lann.* ix, The head of the stag should be cabbed in order to reward him.

Cabbage, *v.* [see CABBAGE *sb.*] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To pilfer, to appropriate surreptitiously: a. *orig.* said of a tailor appropriating part of the cloth given to him to make up into garments.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 Your tailor instead of shreds, cabbages whole yards of cloth. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. 388 Ben Bodkin, who had cabbaged most notoriously in the making of Sam Spruce's new coat. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 117 Our Tailor says, 'I like not the charge of plagiarism.' Nevertheless, he cabbages. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Soc.* vi. 237 The tailor 'cabbaged' the cloth he used.

b. *transf.* c. In Schoolboy slang = To crib, cab.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 234 A speech, which... had been what schoolboys call 'cabbaged', from some of the forms of oration... published by way of caricature. 1864 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 387 Steelyards... sent by Gustaf Wasa as checks upon country dealers, who cabbaged, giving short weight.

Cabbaged, *pp.* a. [f. CABBAGE *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ED.] Grown cabbage-fashion, formed into or having a head like a cabbage.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 Cabegged rape sown after rie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Constr. Farm* 167 The cabbaged Lettuce. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unt.* § 88. 29 Colewort, which... becometh cabbaged. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *May*, If any of the Imperial Lettices are cabbaged.

Cabbaged, *pp.* a. [f. CABBAGE *v.*] Pilfered, as shreds by a tailor.

1799 COFFEY *Beggar's Wd.* i. i, I shall convert his cabbaged shreds into a stone Doublet.

Cabbage-palm = next: see CABBAGE *sb.* 5.

Cabbage-tree. [f. CABBAGE *sb.* 1, 2.]

1. A name given to several palm trees, whose central unexpanded mass of leaves or terminal bud is eaten like the head of a cabbage; *esp.*

a. The West Indian tree, *Areca* or *Oreodoxa oleracea*, also called Cabbage-palm and Palmetto Royal, growing to a height of 150 or 200 feet.

b. *Chamerops Palmetto* of the Southern U. S.

c. *Euterpe oleracea* of Brazil and ? W. Indies.

d. *Livingstonia inermis* of Northern Australia.

e. *Corypha australis* of Australia, the leaves of which are made into baskets, hats, etc.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 110 This is most evident in the top of that called the Cabbage tree. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 342 The Barbadoes Cabbage Tree... is the most beautiful tree I have ever seen, and may be esteemed the queen of the woods. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 123 We saw many aneabong or cabbage trees growing on the island. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 677 (S. Carolina) The palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the construction of forts was experienced during the late war.

2. Other trees and plants, so called for various trivial reasons, as the Cabbage-bark Tree, *Andira inermis* of the West Indies; a palm-like liliaceous plant of New Zealand, *Cordylina indivisa*, bearing a head of narrow leaves. Bastard or Black C. T., *Andira inermis* (see above);—of St. Helena: *Melanodendron integrifolium*;—of South America: the leguminous genus *Geoffroya*. Canary Island C. T., *Cacolia kleinia nervifolia*, a composite plant. Small Umbellid C. T., *Commidendron spurium*. (Miller *Plant Names*, 1884.)

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 164 The black-cabbage tree, the wood of which... is in high estimation among carpenters and joiners. 1884 GORDON-CUMMING in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 920 The settlers with strange perversity have dubbed this the cabbage-tree.

3. *attrib.*, as in cabbage-tree hat (short, cabbage-tree); cabbage-tree worm, a fat grub found in the decaying cabbage tree eaten in Guiana.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 167 The chin-straps of their cabbage-tree hats. *Ibid.* 271 Raising his cabbage-tree, allowed the chin-strap to drop to its place. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 23 Groe-groe, or cabbage-tree worms, as they are called in Surinam... In taste they partake of all the spices of India... these worms are produced in all the palm-trees, when beginning to rot.

Cabbaging, *vbl. sb.* [f. CABBAGE *v.*] The growth or formation of a head (by a cabbage, etc.).

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Brassica*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 364 Transplant Lettuce for Cabbaging.

Cabbaging, *vbl. sb.* [f. CABBAGE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Pilfering, pilloining. Also *attrib.*

1768 EARL CARLISLE in *Sekwyn & Contemp.* II. 312 You had better come to Spa; it is an excellent cabbaging place.

Cabbagy, *a. rare.* [see -RY<sup>2</sup>.] Having the characteristics of a cabbage; cabbage-like.

1883 LADY BLOOMFIELD *Remin. Court & Diplom.* Life I. iii. 65 The very cabbagy green of summer.

|| Cabbala (kæ'bälä). Also 6-cabala (7 caballa, 9 kabbala). [a. med.L. *cabbala*, ad. Rabbinical Heb. קבלה *qabbäläh* 'tradition', f. (the biblical) קבל (in Piel) *qibbel* 'to receive, accept, admit'.]

1. The name given in post-biblical Hebrew to the oral tradition handed down from Moses to the Rabbis of the Mishnah and the Talmud. b. Towards the beginning of the thirteenth century A.D. applied to the pretended tradition of the mystical interpretation of the Old Testament.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 332 Cabala... is derived from man to man by mouth only and not by writing. *Ibid.* 336 Also they Cabala that is to say their secrete erudicyons not written in the byble. 1653 MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) Pref. i, The Jewish Caballa is conceived to be a Traditional doctrine or exposition of the Pentateuch, which Moses received from the mouth of God. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 The real Cabala they make Two-fold, i. e. The Doctrine of Sephiroth, and the Doctrine of the Four Worlds. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iii. § 93. 202 In the class of traditional theology... we must place the Jewish Caballa.

2. *gen.* †a. An unwritten tradition. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 47 Henry 8. of whom a Cabala or tradition goes, that on his death-bed, he confessed, hee had never spared man in his wrath, nor woman in his lust. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. iv. § 4 Though the Jews would fain make the gift of Prophecy to be a kind of Cabala too, and conveyed in a constant succession from one Prophet to another. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 274 Without the benefit of letters, the whole Gospel would be a mere tradition and old cabala.

b. Mystery, secret or esoteric doctrine or art.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci. Addr.* 13 Branches of a dangerous Caballa. 1678 NORRIS *Cycl. Misc.* (1699) 59 Nor is it He to whom kind Heaven A secret cabala has given. 1795 BURKE *Lect. Wks.* 1842 II. 241 Magisterial rabbins and doctors in the cabala of political science. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi. Eager he read whatever tells Of magic, cabala, and spells. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. ii. 226 Visible signs of some native cabala.

†3. Of cabala with: in the secrets of. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Astrologers, which pretend to be of Caballa with the stars.

Cabba'lic, *a.* [ad. med.L. *cabbalic-us*.] Of or pertaining to the Cabballa.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xii. 94 He rebukes the Cabballick Doctors. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cabbatic art*, *Ars caballica*, is used by some writers for *ars palestrica*, or the art of wrestling.

Cabbalism (kæ'bäliz'm). Also cabalism. [f. CABBALA + -ISM: or ad. med.L. *cabbalism-us*.]

1. The system or manner of the Jewish Cabballa. 1624 WILKINS *Mercury* viii. (1707) 33 Which kind of Cabalism is six times repeated in the History of the Creation. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 200 Sailing between Cabballism and Platonism. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* iv. 156 The cabballism of the old Rabbis.

2. Mystic or occult doctrine; mystery.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 8 Sore he doubts of Bacons Caballisme. 1641 *Vind. Smactymimus* xiii. 141 What Caballisme have we here? 1660-3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 287 Pretty allegories, parables, cabballisms.

3. ? (Cf. CABAL, CABALIST.)

1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 They are the exceptions which we want, where all grows alike. A foreign greatness is the antidote for cabalism. 1856 — *Eng. Traits* xiii. Wks. 1874 II. 99, I do not know that there is more Cabalism in the Anglican, than in other Churches.

Cabbalist (kæ'bälíst). Also cabalist. [ad. med.L. *cabbalista*: see -IST. Cf. also F. *cabaliste*.]

1. One who professes acquaintance with and faith in the Jewish Cabballa.

1533 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 1058 Of the whiche knowlege the cabalystes doth make fyfite gates. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 212 The doctrine of the Cabalists, who in each of the four banners inscribe a letter of the Tetragrammaton. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 236 The Masorites and Cabbalists. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* 468 The cabalists and Talmudists are responsible for him [Adam].

2. One skilled in mystic arts or learning.

1590 GREENE *Dram. Wks.* (1831) I. 182 The cabalists that write of magic spells. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. (1709) 76 As eminent a Cabalist as his Disciples would represent him. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love*, Cupid is a casuist, A mystic, and a cabalist. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philon.* I. 157 Plato felt the temptation to be a cabalist.

3. See CABALIST.

Cabbalistic (kæ'bälístik), *a.* Also cabal-. [f. prec. + -IC, or direct ad. F. *cabbalistique*, or med.L. *cabbalistic-us*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or like the Cabballa or cabballists; having a private or mystic sense; mysterious.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* iv. ii, Out of that cabalistic bloody riddle. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 97 The Cabballistic sense of Scripture. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xii. 95 The Cabbalistic, and Allegorical Doctors. 1794 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 258 The Revelation... being written... in the Cabballistic style. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 129 Certain figures and cabalistic signs upon the skull.

Cabbalistical, *a.* Also cabal-. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to what is cabbalistic; also = CABBALISTIC.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 382 By art cabalistical. 1723 MATTHEW *Vind. Bible* 300 A Cabalistical explanation of Deut. iv. 4. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 189 To show the extent of his cabalistical knowledge. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 96. 208 His famous 900 theses logical, ethical... and cabalistical.

Cabbalistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a cabbalistic manner; according to the Cabballa.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 (T.) Rabbi Elias, from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, cabballistically concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years. 1693 W. FENKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 23 Who but a Madman would think the Number Five Cabballistically sanctified, because a Man has Five Fingers, Five Toes, etc. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 107 How to pronounce cabballistically the potent name.

Cabbalistico-in comb. Cabballistically.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. R.* i. v, Disquisitions of a cabalisticosartorial and quite antediluvian cast.

†Cabbalize, *v.* *Obs.* Also cabal-. [ad. F. *cabalise-r* (16th c. in Littré), or med.L. *cabbalisare*: see -IZE.] *intr.* To use or affect the manner of the cabballists; to speak mystically.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. viii. 23 Here St. John seems to cabbalize, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the Learned of the Jews.

†Cabbalizer, *Obs.* Also cabal-. One who cabbalizes; one who interprets by cabballa.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Not all thy seuenty Esdريان Cabalizers, who traditionally from Moyses received the Laws interpretation.

Cabban, -ane, -aine, -en, early ff. CABIN.

Cabber (kæ'bər), *collog.* [f. CAB *sb.* 3 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A cab-horse.

1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 2/4 Sixteen short-legged, active, clever, Young Cabbers.

Cabbie (kæ'bi), *Obs.* or *dial.* 'A sort of box made of laths, which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled' (Jam.). Also 'a small barrow or box with two wheels used for drawing' *ibid.*

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 187 The other implements of husbandry are harrows, cabbies, crook-saddles, creels.

Cabbin, -ine, Cabbinet: see CABIN, CABINET.

Cabbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. CAB *v.*] Cab-driving, cab-letting. (Also *attrib.*)

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 11 The cabbing interest has suffered from the war.

Cabble (kæ'b'l), *v.* *Iron-smelting:* To break up flat pieces of partially finished iron for forging. (See *quots.*) Hence Cabbler, Cabbling.

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v., The process... which in Gloucestershire is called 'scabbling' or more correctly 'cabbling'... is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. Men are especially allocated for this operation, and are named 'cabblers'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 418/1 The pig iron is... 4. Tilted; making a flat, oval plate. 5. Cabbled; that is, broken up into pieces. 6. Fagoted.



1875 *URS Dict. Arts I.* 558 Finery iron is smelted with charcoal, and when a soft mass of about two hundred-weight is formed it is hammered out into a flat oval from two to four inches in thickness; this is allowed to cool, and is then broken up into small pieces, which is the process of cabbling or scabbling.

**Cabbon, Cabbonet**, early ff. CABIN, CABINET.

**Cabborne**, obs. var. of *cabbon, cabon*, CABIN.

1566 *ABP. PARKER Psalter* cxxii. 385 Be it my shame: if I go in my Cabborne house: in rest to lygh.

† **Cabby**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* ? A garden pick or hoe.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxiii. With little Mattocks, Pickaxes, Grubbing-hooks, Cabbies (*bêches*), Pruning-knives, and other Instruments requisit for gardening.

**Cabby**<sup>2</sup> (*kæ'bi*). *collog.* [f. *CAB sb.* + *-y* 4.] A cab-driver.

1859 *ALL Y. Round* No. 34. 177 Call the cabby up for my trunk and hat-box. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 1072 Such 'cabbies' as were about, turned a deaf ear to any one who hailed them.

**Cabbyn**, obs. form of CABIN.

**Cabbysshe**, obs. form of CABBAGE.

**Cabdom**. *nonce wd.* [f. *CAB sb.* + *-DOM*.] That part of the community specially interested in cabs, as owners or drivers.

1868 *Morn. Her.* 25 Aug. Cabdom is furious against the railway companies.

|| **Cabeer** (*kābi'r*). [Arab. كابر *kābir*, lit. 'big, gross'.]

1752 *BEAWE'S Lex Mercat.* 911 Cabeer, a Money used for accounts at Mocha, of which 80 may be reckoned to a French Crown. 1812 *ibid.* 913 Cavers.

**Cabel**, -ell, -elle, obs. forms of CABLE.

**Caben**, early form of CABIN.

**Caber** (*kæ'bar*). *Sc.* Also 6 cabir, kabar, kebber, kebbre. [a. Gaelic *cabar* pole, spar, rafter = Irish *cabar* lath, Welsh *ceibr* beam, rafter, Corn. *ceber*, *keber* rafter, beam, Breton 9th c. in Luxemb. fol. 'tigne, cepriou'.]

1. A pole, or spar, usually consisting of the stem of a young pine or fir-tree, used in house-carpenetry, scaffolding, etc.

1513 *DOUGLAS Excels* xii. v. 186 His schaft that was als rude and squair, As it had beyn a cabyr or a spar. 1728 *A. RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* iii. xviii. They frae a barn a kabar rought. 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD Fm.* (1881) 162 To every plant they give a pole, which is a tree, like the smallest sort of what we call cabers. 1860 *G. H. K. Vac. Tour* 164 They hung them (trouts) on the cabers of their wigwags.

2. *esp.* as used in the Highland athletic exercise of *throwing or tossing the caber*.

1862 *Standard* 16 July. Tossing the caber. 1872 *Daily News* 26 July. Caber Throwing. 1881 *Boys' Newspaper* 6 July. The caber is simply a roughly hewn pine trunk denuded of its branches. To toss this skilfully the athlete poises the smaller end against his breast, in an upright position, and suddenly raising it by sheer force to a level with his shoulder, throws it from him in such a manner that the thick end touches the ground first, and the trunk falls away from him.

**Cabern**, obs. form of CABIN (of a ship).

**Cabful** (*kæ'bful*). [f. *CAB sb.* + *-FUL*.] As much or as many as a cab will hold.

1856 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 432 Took a cabful of books to Westbourne Terrace.

|| **Cabiai** (*kæ'bi:ai*). [Fr., a. Galibi (or Carib of French Guiana). *Martius Brasil-Sprachen*.] A native name of the Capybara (*Hydrochærus Capybara*), sometimes used by naturalists.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 329 Animals which seem . . . to make each a distinct species in itself. . . the Cabiai. 1812 *ibid.* III. vi. (Jon). The capibara, or cabiai; it is a native of South America, and is chiefly seen in frequenting the borders of lakes and rivers like an otter.

**Cabidge**, -ige, obs. forms of CABBAGE.

**Cabill**, var. form of CABALL, a horse.

**Cabilie**, obs. form of CABLE.

|| **Cabillan, cabelian** (*kæ'bil:ən, kæ'belyan*).

Also *kabbelow*. [a. F. *cabilland, cablian*, Du. *kabellauw*, a name used (according to Franck) by all the coast Germans since the 14th c.; MLG. *kabellaw*, Ger. *kabliaw, kabellau*, Sw. *kabelljo*, Da. *kabellau*, med.L. *cabellauwus* (A.D. 1133 in Carpenter's Du Cange). It has been generally regarded as a transposed form of *bakellauw, bakellau*, BACALAO, which is however not compatible with the history of that word, q.v.] Cod-fish; 'codfish which has been salted and hung for a few days, but not thoroughly dried; also, a dish of cod mashed' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1668 *W. MOUNTAGUE Delights Holland* 36 A good Dish of Cabillan, Cod-Fish, of which the Dutch in general are great Admirers. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape of G. Hope* II. 188 At the Cape there are several sorts of the fish call'd Cabellau. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *kabbelow*.

**Cabin** (*kæ'bin*). Forms: 4-7 *cabane*, 5-8 *caban*, 5 *kaban*, 5-7 *cabon*, 6 *cabban*, -ane, -aine, -on, -yn, *caben*, 6-8 *cabbinn*, 7 *cabben*, *cabbine*, *cabine*, *cabern*, 7- *cabin*. [ME. *cabane*, a. F. *cabane* (= Pr., Pg. *cabana*, Sp. *cabana*, Cat. *cabanya*, It. *capanna*) = late L. *capanna*, in Isidore, 'tugurium parva casa est; hoc rustici capanna vocant'; in Reichenau glosses 8th cent. *capanna*. Mod.F. has *cabine* from Eng. in sense 5.]

† 1. A temporary shelter of slight materials; a tent, booth, temporary hut. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3099 Cabanes coverede for kynges anyotende With clothe of clere golde for knyghtes and ober. 1588 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 148 They made with pretie boughs and twig of trees, such little pretie lodgings as we call Cabens or Bootheres. 1602 *SHAKS. Twel. V.* i. v. 287 Make me a willow Cabine at your gate. a 1649 *Dkt. UN.* OF *HAWTH. Hist. Jan. II.* Wks. (1712) 76 Cabanes raised of boughs of trees and reeds. 1837-69 *HICHAUSE'S Saul* 237 From the wilderness there comes a blast, That casts my cabin of assurance down.

† b. *spec.* A soldier's tent or temporary shelter.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 733 Tentez and othire toyler, and targez fulle ryche, Cabanes, and clathe sokkes. 1553 *BRENDI Q. Curtius* B ij. There fell sodainlie a great storme . . . within their cabaines, which so moche afflicted the Souldiours . . . that, etc. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. vii. The Courts of Princes. . . the Cabins of Soldiers. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* ii. 67 The Persians . . . fell among their Cabins, and were rifling the camp.

2. A permanent human habitation of rude construction. Applied esp. to the mud or turf-built hovels of slaves or impoverished peasantry, as distinguished from the more comfortable 'cottage' of working men, or from the 'hut' of the savage, or temporary 'hut' of travellers, explorers, etc.

c 1400 *Pranch. Parv.* 57 Caban, lytlylle howse, *pretorium, capana*. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleasant* I. 98 He dwelt alone in a little cabane in the fieldes not farre from Athenes. 1570 *LEVINS Mauph.* 163 A cabbon, *gurgustium*. 1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 1356/7 Being taken in his cabbin by one of the Irishrie. 1628 *SIR K. BOYLE in Lis-more Papers* (1886) I. 196 To give her a Room to bywyl her a cabben in. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 65 Not a Mendicant . . . could be persuaded to leave his Cabane. 1691 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* 9 There be [in Ireland] 160,000 Cabins without Chimneyes. 1729 *SHELCOCKE Artillery* iv. 255 The Cabbin of Romulus was only thatched with Straw. a 1745 *SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 78 The wretches are forced to pay for a filthy cabin and two ridges of potatoes treble the worth. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 369 An extensive country covered with cabans. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Ireland* i. 1 A mud cabin here and there is the only vestige of human habitation. 1860 *MRS. STOWE (Little) Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

b. Used rhetorically for 'poor dwelling'.

1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. (1616) 16 Possesse no gentlemen of our acquaintance, with notice of my lodging. . . Not that I need care who know it, for the Cabbin is convenient. 1607 *DEKKER Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 101 A simple Cabin, for so great a Prince.

† 3. A cell: e.g. of an anchorite or hermit, in a convent or prison; a cell of a honeycomb. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xii. 35 Clergy in to a caban crepte. 1387 *TREVISIA Higdon Rolls* Ser. I. 221 In the theatre . . . cabans and dennes (*cellula mansionum*). 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* ccliv. 329 They put hym in a Cabon and his chapelnyen for to shryve hym. c 1530 *MORÉ De quat. Neviss.* Wks. 84/2 The gailor . . . thrusteth your blode into some other caban. 1577 *HANMER Chron. Ir.* (1633) 57 Hee went into France, and made them Cabanes, after the Irish manner, in stead of Monasteries. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xxxvii. 16 When Ieremias was entred into the dungeon, and into the cabbins. 1616 *SCOT. & MARK. Countess. Farm* 322 [Bees] busie in making Combes, and building of little Cabbins.

† b. A small room, a bedroom, a boudoir. *Obs.*

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 38 Gay clothing, and close cabanes cæke she fyes. 1607 *K. WILKINSON Merchant-roy.* 30 She that riseth to dinner . . . & for every fit of an idle fever betakes her straight to her cabbin againe. 1614 *RALPHIGH Hist. World* I. 83 Thou shalt make Cabines in the Arke. c 1620 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 71 She steek't her cabin doore.

† 4. A natural cave or grotto; the den or hole of a wild beast. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iii. 190 Ac þow . . . croke in to a kaban for colde of þi nailles. 1583 *STANHYURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 23 A cel or a cabban by nature formed, is vnder. 1589 *Gall. Mirr.* (1851) 5 Cabbins and caves in England and in Wales. 1812 *ibid.* 14 The beastly belling bull, lay coucht in cabbin close. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 358 It might resemble a very cabbin and caue indeed. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 98 The beavers . . . build cabins, or houses for themselves.

5. A room or compartment in a vessel for sleeping or eating in. An apartment or small room in a ship for officers or passengers.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxvii. 6 Thi seitis of rowers . . . and thi litil cabans. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Caban of cuke (cuke A.); *capana*. 1530 *FALSCOR 202/1* Cabbyn in a shyppes, *cabain*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* IV. Ind. i. v. (Arb.) 86 Beholdinge . . . the toppe castell . . . the cabens, the keele. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. i. 15 Keepe your Cabines; you do assist the storme. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The Captaines Cabben or great Cabben. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* II. lvi. 85 An English lady . . . desired me to let her go over with me in my cabin. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* i. iii. (ed. 41) Orellana . . . drew towards the great cabbin. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS N. V. Pass.* xvii. 259 They were taken into the cabin.

† b. A berth (in a ship). *Hanging cabin*: a hammock, cot. *Obs.*

1598 *W. PHILLIPS Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 20 Each man his cabin to sleep in. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A cabben, a hanging cabben, a Hamacke. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) III. l. 191 Captain Davis . . . was thrown out of his Cabbin. 1732 *LEDIARD Setlas* II. vii. 120 Cabbins hung upon palm-trees. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Cajutes*, the cabins or bed-places . . . for the common sailors.

† 6. A litter. *Obs.*

1777 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 770 People flocking . . . some with beires, some with cabbins, some with carts to fetch awaie the dead and the wounded. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 143 Some coffin'd in their cabbins lie.

† 7. A 'political' CABINET: hence *cabin council*,

*counsellor*, *signet*. *Obs.*

1636 *FLATLY Clavis Myst.* xiv. 193 They are made of the Cabin Councell, and become leaders in our vestrie. 1643 *True Informer* 2 Their Majesties Letters under the cabine Signet. 1644 *MILTON Iron.* Wks. 1738 I. 142 Haughtiness of Prelates and cabin Counsellors that usurp'd of late. 1649 — *Ekhou.* iv. (1851) 364 Putting off such wholesome acts and counsels, as the politic Cabin at Whitehall had no mind to. 1812 *ibid.* xi. 425 To vindicate and restore the Rights of Parliament invaded by Cabin counsels. 1876 *W. Row Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 430 A close cabin council plotting and contriving all things.

8. *Comb.* Chiefly in sense 5, as *cabin-keeper*, *-passage*, *-passenger*, *-scuttle*, *-stairs*, *-windows*, etc.; *cabin-parloured* (having a parlour no bigger than a ship's cabin); † *cabin-bed*, a berth. Also *CABIN-BOT*, *-MATE*.

1719 *DE FORC. Cruise* (1840) II. ii. 31 He lay in a \*cabin-bed. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 389 \*Cabin keepers to shipwrights. 1802 *W. TAYLOR in Rubbards Mon.* I. 410 The squeezed, \*cabin-parloured houselets of Dover. 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* vii. i. (1849) 300, I took my passage in her — a \*cabin-passage. 1760 *WESLEY Fm.* 24 Aug., Half . . . were \*cabin passengers. 1857 *H. MELVILLE W. Hale* xxix. 138 The silent steersman would watch the \*cabin-scuttle. 1743 *FIELDING J. W. Hist* iii. vii. 323 Falling down the 'cabin stairs he dislocated his shoulder.

**Cabin** (*kæ'bin*), *v.* [f. the *sb.*, q.v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To dwell, lodge, take shelter, in, or as in, a cabin (senses 1-4).

1586 *FERRIS Blas. Gentrie* 49 Flying from their houses, and cabaning in woods, and caves. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. ii. 179 And sucke the Goate, And cabbin in a Cave. 1602 *FULBECKE Pandects* 32 Under the shadow of Scipio the Cite, the Ladie of the world did cabbon. 1611 *HEVWOOD Gold. Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 15 Perpetuall care shall cabin in my heart. 1805 *PARKMAN Champlain* ix. (1875) 298 Bands of Indians cabined along the borders of the cove.

2. *trans.* To lodge, entertain, or shelter, as in a cabin.

1602 *FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall.* 74 Chast learning cabboned with frugal contentment. 1745 *W. THOMPSON Success* p. iv. Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm.

3. *trans.* To shut up or confine within narrow and hampering bounds. (Mostly after Shakspeare.)

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxvi. The faculty divine is chain'd and tortured — cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd. 1846 *LYTTON Lucretia* (1853) 253 [One who] had the authority to cabin his mind in the walls of form. 1871 *FREEMAN Novm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 The newer foundation was cabined, cribbed, and confin'd in a very narrow space between the Cathedral Church and the buildings of the City.

b. *with in.*

1780 *BURKE Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 417 They imagine that their souls are coop'd and cabined in, unless they have some man . . . dependent on their mercy.

4. *trans.* To partition off into small apartments.

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* I. 79 The inside of it . . . is . . . cabined off into small apartments.

**Cabin boy**. [f. *CABIN sb.* + *BOY*.] A boy who waits on the officers and passengers on board.

1716 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xiii. 67, I was sent to Oxford, scholar of a college, and my elder brother a cabin boy to the West-Indies. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 467 Every soul on board perished, except the cabin-boy. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 303 Sir Christopher Mings . . . entered the service as a cabin boy. His cabin boy was Sir John Narborough, and the cabin boy of Sir John Narborough was Sir Cloudeley Shovel.

**Cabined** (*kæ'bind*). *pp. a.* [f. *CABIN sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

a. Made like a cabin; furnished with a cabin. b. Confined in narrow space. c. *fig.* Cramped, hampered, confined in action, thought, etc.

1592 *WYKLEY Armorie* 146 Cabbind lodgings. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 140 From her cabined loophole peep. 18 . . . Br. D. WILSON in *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 41, I am in a wholeah or cabined boat. 1844 *M. ARNOLD Poems* (1871) I. 23 Her cabin'd ample spirit. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Speeches* xii. 266 Cabined American civilization.

**Cabinet** (*kæ'binet*). Forms: 6-7 *cabanet*,

*cabbonet*, *cabonet*, 6- *cabinet*, (7 *cabbinet*).

[app. Eng. dim. of CABIN, as seen by the earlier forms *cabanet, cabonet*, which go with the earlier forms of *cabin*; but in senses 3-6 largely influenced by F. *cabinet*, which according to Scheler and Brachet is not a direct derivative of F. *cabane*, but ad. It. *gabinetto* (= Sp. *gabinete*) 'closet, press, chest of drawers', app. a dialectal It. word going back to the same origin as CABIN.]

I. A little cabin, room, repository. (Senses 1-3 run parallel to those of BOWER 1-3.)

† 1. A little cabin, hut, soldier's tent; a rustic cottage; a dwelling, lodging, tabernacle; a den or hole of a beast. *Obs.*

1572 *DIGGES Stratitol.* (1579) 120 The Lance Knights encamp always in the field very strongly, two or three to a Cabbonet. 1597 *LYLY Wom. in Moone* iv. i. 104 He hath thrust me from his cabanet. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 105 A flock of . . . four-footed beasts, came about their cabanet.

β. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* iv. (1599) 178 The whole campe was constrained . . . to pitch their Cabinnets within the ditches. 1591 *SPENSER Daphn.* 558, I him desyde sith daie was overcast . . . To turne aside unto my cabinet, And stae with me. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 853 The gentle lark . . . From his moyst cabinet mounts vp on hie. a 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1882) 54 Wheresnakes . . . and half-starv'd crocodiles made them sommer beds and winter cabinets.

† b. *fig.* 'Tabernacle'. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devill's Banq.* 205 Whereas the Soule might dwell in the body... shee findes it a crazy, sickish, rotten cabinet. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 413/1 Their bodies... were too fraile Cabonets for such rich eminences to lodge in.

† 2. A summer-house or bower in a garden. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 17 The greene cabinet. 1590 — P. Q. II. xii. 83 Their Gardens did deface, Their Arbors spoyld, their Cabinets suppress. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xii. 44 Externall, as Groves, Arbours, Bowers, Cabinets, Allies, Ambulatories. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, 'Cabinet, in a Garden, is a Conveniency which differs from an Arbour, in this; that an Arbour... is of a great Length... but a Cabinet is either square, circular, or in Cants, making a kind of a Salon.

3. A small chamber or room; a private apartment, a boudoir. *arch. or Obs.*

1565 EARL BEDFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 186 II. 210 There is a cabinet above the footes square, in the same a litle lowe reposing bedde, and a table, at the which there were sytting at the supper the Queene... and David [Rizzio]. 1603 HOLLAND *Putchar's Mor.* 1233 Sending us unto womens chambers and cabinets. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vi. 14 Cabinets shalt thou make in the arke. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 118 The king, who was then retired to his cabinet. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. ii. 20 The stained window of the gloomy cabinet in which they were seated. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 9 A small cabinet which he calls his study.

† 4. A room devoted to the arrangement or display of works of art and objects of vertu; a museum, picture-gallery, etc. *Obs. or arch.*

1696 HOBBS *Itin* (1686) Pref. 7 Which [a painting]... will not be worthy to be plac'd in a Cabinet. 1727 POPZ, etc. *Art Sinking* 101 A curious person in a cabinet of antique statues, etc. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 124 The Museum at Portici is the most interesting cabinet in Europe, to a man not professedly scientific. The generality of cabinets are schools of study, rather than exhibitions.

## 5. A case for the safe custody of jewels, or other valuables, letters, documents, etc.; and thus, a repository or case, often itself forming an ornamental piece of furniture, fitted with compartments, drawers, shelves, etc., for the proper preservation and display of a collection of specimens.

1550 in *Our Eng. Home* (1861) 164 Payre large cabonett, covered with crimson vellet... with the Kings jewels crowned. 1651 DOWNE *Select.* (1840) 24 The best jewel in the best cabinet. 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 232 Toher day, in shifting of a cabinet... I found abundance of y<sup>r</sup> letters. 1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lxxxix. 250 That fine wood, of which you see screens, cabinets, and tea-tables. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 129 Papers had been found in Alexander's cabinet, containing the outlines of some vast projects. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 In innumerable cabinets may be found series of tin coins.

† 6. *fig.* A secret receptacle, treasure-chamber, store-house; *arcana*, etc. *Obs.*

1590 *Compt. Scot.* (1873) 7 I socht all the secret corners of my gazophyl... vith in the cabinet of my interior thochtis. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 312 That counsel of His, which is lockt up in the cabinet of His secret will. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 173, I look upon the Nation as the Cabinet of the world. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 411 By Anatomy we have sometimes enter'd into the Chambers and Cabinets of Animal Functions.

¶ Short for *Cabinet photograph* (II, 14).

## II. In politics.

7. a. As a specific use of 3: The private room in which the confidential advisers of the sovereign or chief ministers of a country meet; the council-chamber. Originally in the literal sense; now taken chiefly for what goes on or is transacted there, i.e. political consultation and action, as 'the field' is taken for 'fighting, warlike action'.

1607-12 [see 8a]. 1645 W. YONGE *Diary* (1848) 83 The King made choice of six of the nobility for his Council of the Cabinet. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 90 Weak, unactive, and purely for the Cabinet. 1693 *Memo. Ch. Tetchely* II. 117 Neither a Man of the Cabinet, nor of the War. 1700 DRYDEN *Rabl. Ded.* You began in the Cabinet what you afterwards practis'd in the Camp. 1804 WELLINGTON *Lett.* in *Gurw. Disp.* III. 145 Equally great in the cabinet as in the field. 1860 TROLLOPE *Frankley P.* I. 12 Harold in early life had intended himself for the cabinet.

b. The body of persons who meet in such a cabinet; that limited number of the ministers of the sovereign or head of the state who are in a more confidential position and have, in effect, with the head of the state, the determination and administration of affairs.

Formerly called more fully the *Cabinet Council*, as distinguished from the *Privy Council*, and as meeting in the cabinet; the later abbreviation is like the use of 'the House', 'the field', for those who fill or frequent it, and would be encouraged by such expressions as 'he is of the cabinet' used of Vane by Roe, 1630. *Member of the cabinet* is later.

1644 *Mercurius Brit.* 44. 347 According to... the practice of your Cabinet or Junto; but our State Committee know better. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 108 Every thing was then managed by the jealousy of her Mysterious Cabinet. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 380 As for his lordship's being taken into the cabinet. 1796 MONTE *Amer. Geog.* II. 6 The cabinets of Europe... have endeavour'd to keep up a constant equilibrium between the different states. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 1. He had been authorised by the Prince Regent to attempt the formation of a cabinet. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 211 Few things in our history are

more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the Cabinet. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* III. 236 The members of the President's Cabinet.

## † c. A meeting of this body. Now called a 'Cabinet council', or 'meeting of the Cabinet'.

(What is now called 'the Cabinet' was formerly 'the Cabinet Council', and what is now 'a Cabinet Council' was formerly termed 'a Cabinet'.)

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 195 To day the duke was forced to go to the race while the cabinet was held. 1788-9 DIX. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 140 There was a Cabinet at my office. 1805 PRY in *Ld. Stanhope Life* III. 318 A Cabinet is summoned for twelve to-morrow.

## 8. Cabinet Council: a. the earlier appellation of the body now styled the Cabinet: see 7 b.

Apparently introduced, at the accession of Charles I, in 1625; but the expression *cabinet council* = counsel given privately or secretly in the cabinet or private apartment, occurs earlier and, from the confusion of *counsel* and *council*, was prob. a factor in the name: see *Cabinet Counsellor* in 9.

1607-12 BACON *Counsell. Ess.* (Arb.) 318 For which inconveniences the doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, [ed. 1655 in some Kings times] hath introduced Cabanett Councilles [ed. 1612 Cabanett counsels; 1625 Cabinet counsels], a remedy worse than the disease. 1623 MASSINGER *De. Milan* II. 1. 20 No, those are cabinet councils, And not to be communicated, but to such as are his own, and sure.

1623 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. 1. 6 Though a counsellor of state, I am not of the cabinet council. 1646-7 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. II. 117 These persons made up the Committee of State (which was reproachfully after call'd the Juncto, and eventually then in the Court the Cabinet Council). *Ibid.* II. 6: That Committee of the Council which used to be consulted in secret affairs. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 201 The sense of State once contracted into a Privy Council, is soon recontracted into a Cabinet-Council, and last of all into a Favourite or two. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 250/2 To know his [i.e. God's] Secrets; to be as it were of the Cabinet-Council. 1727 SWIFT *To very yug. Lady*, Never take a favourite waiting-maid into your cabinet-council. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 51 Thus the cabinet council which at first was but in the nature of a private conversation, came to be a formal council, and had the direction of most transactions of the Government. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 143 Cabinet Council.—This body, though without any recognised legal existence, constitutes, in effect, the government of the country. It consists of a certain number of privy councillors, comprising the principal ministers of the Crown for the time being, who are summoned to attend at each meeting.

## b. now, A meeting or consultation of the 'cabinet'.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardon.* I. iii. (1713) 54 God Almighty... never... leaves them to guess at the transactions in his Cabinet-Council. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 295 Carried to Newgate, after examination at the Cabinet Council. 1726 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* IV. (1871) 138 The point was carried... in the cabinet council.

## 9. Cabinet Counsellor, a private counsellor; a member of the Cabinet.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. 3 For a Cabanett-Counsellor at all times, he had his owne Mother, Matildis the Emperesse. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iii. You are still my cabinet counsellors. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* I. A iv. It seems he is one of Christs Cabinet Counsellors, that he is so intimately privie to his thoughts.

III. *Attrib.* and in *Comb.*

## 10. Of the cabinet, as a private place; private, secret.

1607-12 *Cabinet Counsel* [see 8]. 1611-40 *Cabinet Counsellor* [see 9]. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* VI. (1657) 96 That laid open their Cabinet sins. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 119 There are some Cabinet, secret thoughts, and purposes in God. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 37 As if others had not received such private Instructions as themselves, being Cabinet-Historians. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xi. 197 He was likewise very strict in observing the hours of his private Cabinet Devotions.

11. Of such value, beauty, or size, as to be fitted for a private chamber, or kept in a cabinet. Sometimes more or less technical, as in *cabinet edition*, one smaller and less costly than a library edition, but tastefully rather than cheaply got up; *cabinet organ*, 'a superior class and size of reed organ'; *cabinet photograph* (see *cabinet-sized* in 14); *cabinet piano*, etc.

1566 PHILLIPS, *Cabinet Organ*, a Portative Organ. 1708 KERSEY, *Cabinet-organ*, a little Organ, that may be easily carry'd, or remov'd from one Place to another. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 430 One admires musick and paintings, cabinet-curiosities, and in-door ornaments. 1750 BEAUMES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 859 Cabinet Wares. 1817 L. HUNT *Lett.* in *Genl. Mag.* May (1876) 60r A cabinet piano. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 127 It is quite a cabinet picture. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 18 Cabinet pictures are so named because they are so small in size as to be readily contained in a cabinet. *Mod.* The Cabinet edition of Macaulay.

## 12. Fit for cabinet-making.

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 17 Cabinet woods are the qualities used for making all kinds of household furniture, as mahogany, rose-wood, cedar, satin-wood.

13. Of or pertaining to the political cabinet, as *cabinet minister*, etc.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1356 Did any body suppose that three years spent in a cabinet office were sufficient to entitle the individual to a cabinet pension?

14. *Comb.* cabinet-box = CABINET 5: cabinet-founder; cabinet-sized a., of fit size for placing in a cabinet; (a photograph) of the size larger than a carte-de-visite.

1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* Index 7 A total locking of

Cabinet-boxes. 1800 *New Ann. Directory* 227 Underhill, J., Cabinet-founder and Ironmonger. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 186 A nice cabinet-sized photograph of her.

Cabinet, v. Pa. t. and pple. -eted. [f. prec.] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a cabinet.

1642 *Observer* *Defended* 11 That government, which our Laws are lockt and cabanetted in. a 1658 HEWYTT *Serm.* 87 (R.) To adore the casket, and contemn the jewel that is cabanetted in it. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 80 The Priest, who as yet was cabanetted up in the Merchants house. 1854 J. WARTER *Last of Old Sp.* v. 44 That a heart of hearts was cabanetted in a person the most attractive.

## Cabanetted, ppl. a. rare. Enclosed as in a cabinet; shut up.

1680 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) I. 53 Good men have providence cabanetted in a promise. 18. BLACKIE *Pocms*, The cabanetted skeleton Of fallen majesty!

## Cabineteer. n. One who has official connexion with a cabinet.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 531 Hume is the sole historian of whom the Cabineteer ever heard.

## Cabinet-maker.

1. One whose business it is to make cabinets (sense 5), and the finer kind of joiner's work.

1681 *Trial S. Collage* 59 Mr. Att. Gen. What Trade are you? Mr. Hickman. A Cabinet-maker. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 614 One Johnson, a popish cabinet maker. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. The queen commanded her own cabinet-maker to contrive a box. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 43 Joiners' and cabinet-makers' work.

## 2. casual. One who constructs a political cabinet.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jral.* 22 Nov. 2/4 The Cabinet-makers, office-seekers, and schemers who abound in Washington.

Hence *Cabinet making*, the cabinet-maker's occupation; the construction of a political cabinet.

1813 in *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 They'll fit you... whatever your trade is; (Except it be Cabinet-making'. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 116 The gentle craft of cabinet-making. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/2 Hitches are inevitable whenever Cabinet-making is undertaken.

## Cabbr, obs. form of CABER.

## Cabish, obs. form of CABBAGE.

**Cable** (kæ'l-b'l), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 kable, 5-7 cabul(le, cabyl, -il, -ille, -el, -ell, -elle, (5-6 gable, gabyll), 3- cable. [ME. *cable*, *cabel*, *kable*, identical with Du. *kabel*, MDu. *cabel*, MLG. *kabel*, MHG. and Ger. *kabel*, all app. from Romanic; cf. F. *câble*, Sp. *cable*, Pg. *cabre*, all meaning 'cable', It. *cappio* sliding knot, noose, gin;—late L. *capulum*, *capulum* a halter for catching or fastening cattle, according to Isidore f. *capere* to take 'quod eo indomita jumenta comprehenduntur': cf. *capulum*, -us, 'handle, haft', *capula*-re to take, catch, etc.

(There are difficulties as to F. *câble*, older forms of which were *caable*, *chaable*, *chable*, *chable*, which point, through 'cadable', to a L. 'catabola' a kind of BALLISTA for hurling stones, etc., in which sense *chaable* also occurs: see *Cabinus* in Du Cange. Littré supposes an early confusion between this and 'cable' from Isidore's *capulum*; others think that as the *catabola* was put in motion with ropes, it may be the real source. But this does not account for the Sp. and It. words.)

1. A strong thick rope, originally of hemp or other fibre, now also of strands of iron wire.

Originally a stout rope of any thickness, but now, in nautical use, a cable (of hemp, jute, etc.) is 10 inches in circumference and upwards; ropes of less thickness being called *cables* or *hawseers*. In other than nautical use (see 2), *rope* is commonly used when the material is hemp or fibre (as in the 'rope' by which a train is drawn up an incline), and *cable* when the material is wire.

c 1205 LAY. 1338 He hitte hondlen kablen [c 1205 cables]. c 1220 *Sir Guy* 4613 Sche come... Doun de castel in selcoupe wise Bi on cable alle slelyliche. c 1240 *Cyrrus M.* 24848 (Fairf.). So must hit shoke, pe cablis [earlier MSS. cordis] brast. c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 33 Paughe Talousye wer hanged by a Kable Sheo wolde al knowe. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 862 Alle be gables of pe shippe bey broston a to. 1535 COYLDRALE *Eccles.* IV. 12 A threfole cable is not lightly broken. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 135 Smal cables for the artillery. 1666 G. SANDOVS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 170 He... ouerthrowes With cables, and innumerable blowes, The sturdy Oke. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 A Cable of three inches round of good Stuff, will do better for Coal-work. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 336/2 The platform [of a suspension-bridge at the Isle of Bourbon] is suspended from four cables... and each cable consists of fifteen bundles of eighty wires each.

b. *fig.*

1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 10 The whole body politic should be... a threfole cable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 17 He will... put upon you what restraint or greivance The Law... will giue him Cable. 1609 HOLLAND *Annus. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 351 He unfolded... a huge long cable of villanies. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* VI. 2343 Linckt together with sinnes ougly cable.

c. *It is easier for a cable to go through the eye of a needle*, a variant rendering of Matt. xix. 24, Mark x. 25, Luke xviii. 25, adopted by Sir J. Cheke, and cited by many writers.

[This represents a variant interpretation of Gr. *καμήλον* in this passage, mentioned already by Cyril of Alexandria in the 5th c. Subsequently a variant reading *καμήλον* (found in several late cursive MSS.) was associated with this rendering, and Suidas († 11th c.) makes distinct words of *καμήλος* 'cable', *καμήλος* camel. Some Mod.Gr. dictionaries have also *καμήλος* cable.]

c 1530 MORE *De Quatuor Nonis.* Wks. (1557) 92 It were as harde for the riche manne to come into heauen, as a

great cable or a Camel to go through a needles eye. *c* 1550 *CHEKE Math.* xix. 24 It is easier for a cable to pass through a needles eye, yea for a rich man to enter in to y<sup>e</sup> kingdom of heaven. [*Mayr. note.* Although y<sup>e</sup> Suidas seem to say *káμλoς* to be for a cable roop, and *káμλoς* for y<sup>e</sup> beest, iet theophylactus . . . and Celius . . . taak *káμλoς* to be booy y<sup>e</sup> beest and y<sup>e</sup> cable, as moost season agreeabli serveth heer.] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Gen.* 540 It is impossible for a Camell (or Cable, that is a great rope of a ship) . . . to go through a needles eye. 1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1693) 49 An honest Clergyman will be When Cable passeth Needles eye. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.*, S. W. *g. by W.* 4 W., If he were as incompetent as a camel (or, as they say at sea, a cable) to pass through the eye of a needle.

2. *spec. (Naut.)* The strong thick rope to which a ship's anchor is fastened; and by transference, anything used for the same purpose, as a chain of iron links (*chain cable*).

'Stream-cable, a hawser or rope something smaller than the bower, used to move or hold the ship temporarily during a calm in a river or haven, sheltered from the wind and sea, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

*c* 1345 *E. B. Altit P. B.* 418 With-outen mast, oper myke, oper myty bawe-lyne, Kable, oper capstan to clyppe to her ankrez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2488 Pat caste anczes full kene with cables to grounde. 1490 CAXTON *Exegetes* xxvii. 96 Enes. . . eutte asondre the cables that with helde the shippe within the haueu. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 4 The Cable broke, the holding-anchor lost. 1627 CAPT. SMYTH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 The Cables also carry a proportion to the Anchors, but if it be not three strand, it is accounted but a Hawser. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Admiral.* They may be ready to cut or slip the cables when they shall be too much hurried to weigh their anchors. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 185 Slip the cable and endeavour to get to sea. 1885 ANNANDALE *Imp. Dict.* s. v., Chain-cables have now almost superseded rope-cables.

#### b. fig.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xi. (1718) 169 Pray'r is the Cable, at whose end appears The anchor hope. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 22 The grand Banks . . . shall be the Anchor and Cable of all smaller Banks. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 360 Her cable had run out, and she died.

c. *A cable or cable's length*, as a unit of measurement, 'about 100 fathoms; in marine charts 607.56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile' (Adml. Smyth).

1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* (Arb.) 381 Redde cliffs with white strakes like wayes a cable length piece. 1665 *Duke of York's Fight.* Instr. xiv. To keep about the distance of half a cable from one another. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 The Two Buoys, . . . being distant near the Length of Two Cables. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable* . . . a measure of 120 fathoms, called by the English seamen a cable's length. 1778 CAPT. MILLER in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Intro. 159 We got within a cable and a half of her. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1854) 167 He veered her a cable, and instantly opened a tremendous fire. 1840 R. DANA *Ref. Mast* xi. 26 Within two cable lengths of the shore.

3. *Telegraphy.* A rope-like line used for submarine telegraphs, containing the wires along which the electric current passes, embedded in gutta percha or other insulating substance, and encased in an external sheathing of strong wire strands, resembling the wire cable of sense 1. Also b. a bundle of insulated wires, passing through a pipe laid underground in streets, etc.

1854 *Specif. Brett's Patent No.* 10939. 21 This said cable or rope I denominate my Oceanic Line. 1852 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 501 Complimentary messages were transmitted by means of the cable through the waters to Dover. 1855 WHEATSTONE *Rep. Soc. Proc.* VII. 328 Experiments made with the submarine cable of the Mediterranean Electric Telegraph. 1858 *Times Ann. Summary* 89 The unfortunate fracture of the oceanic cable. 1864 W. CROOKES *Q. J. Sci.* I. 44 The Atlantic Cable and its Teachings. 1865 RUSSELL *Atlantic Telegr.* 2 Mr. Wheatstone . . . as early as 1840 brought before the House of Commons the project of a cable to be laid between Dover and Calais. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 [She] is reported by cable to have put into St. Thomas. 1887 *Telegr. J. J. J.* 4 Mar. 203/2 In our system, the cables can be easily drawn out of the iron pipes if occasion demands it.

d. *A cable message, a CABLEGRAM.*

1883 *Bread-Winners* 175 It riled me to have to pay for two cables. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 11/1, I was desired by my chief in New York to . . . give them a long 'cable'. 1886 *Daily News* 4 June 6/4 The General . . . had received cables of greeting from the 'comrades' in Australasia and America.

4. *Arch., Goldsmith's work, etc.* (also *cable-moulding*); A convex moulding or ornament made in the form of a rope.

1559 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. i. 9 Norman ornaments . . . particularly the billet and the cable. *Ibid.* II. vii. 359 The cornice is the cable-moulding on a large scale. 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 277 A figure of Science, on a coral base, with a cable border. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 140 The outer edge . . . is also decorated with a heavy cable-moulding. (See quot.)

1877 PRACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cable*, a long narrow strip of ground.

5. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as (senses 1, 2) *cable-chain*, *-coil*, *-maker*, *-roofs*; (sense 3) *cable-advice*, *-despatch*, *-man*, *-message*, *-tank*; (sense 4) *cable-border*, *moulding*, *pattern*, etc.

1882 *Mod. Trade Circular*, Further \*cable advices from the Colonies. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 The 'cable-chain makers', factory men, who make the marine or cable chains. 1867 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. ix. 24 See that thou . . . spoil All their Sea-market, and their \*Cable-coyl. 1863 CAXTON *G. de la Tour F.* J. A roper or \*cable maker. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. 4/4 Mr. Canning showed the cable and the stab to the \*cablemen. 1877 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/5 The following \*cable message has been received . . . from New

York. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philister* v. iii, Pines, whose \*cable roots Held out a thousand storms. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 192 The first defect was occasioned—[by] the dropping of a fragment of wire into the 'cable-tank'.

7. *Special comb.*: *cable-bends*, *cable-buoy*, *cable-hanger* (see *quots.*); *cable-hatband*, a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, wound round the hat (Halliwi.); *cable-laid a.* (see *quot.*); *cable-range*, a given length of cable; a range of coils or rolls of cable; *cable-rope* = sense 1; also, *cable-laid rope*; *cable-stock*, the capstan; *cable-tier*, the place in a hold, or between decks, where the cables are coiled away; *cable-tools* (see *quot.*).

1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Cable-bends*, two small ropes for lashing the end of a hempen cable to its own part, in order to secure the clinch by which it is fastened to the anchor-ring. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) \**Cable-Buoys*, common casks employed to buoy up the cables. 1732 Dr. Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) I. 149 Persons who dredge or fish for Oysters [on the Medway], not being free of the Fishery, are called \*Cable-hangers. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out Hum.* Induct., Wearing a pyed leather The \*cable band, or the three-piled ruff. 1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Moll.* II. i. (N.) More cable, till he had as much as my cable-band to fence him. 1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6199/3 Stolen from the Fifth Moorings, Eleven Fathom of Eleven Inch \*Cable laid Pendant. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Ropes*, Ropes are either cable-laid or hawser-laid: the former are composed of nine strands, viz three great strands, each of which is composed of three smaller strands. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. ii. 34 The men were set to work to get the \*cable-range-along, ready for bringing up. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 833 From the anker he kutteth the \*gabyll rope. 1565 *Chron. Gr. Priors* (1892) 53 At the west end of Powells steepull was tayed a cablelle rope. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4882/3 About sixty Fathom of Cable Rope, about nine Inches Circumference. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 The maister . . . bald the marynals lay the cable to the \*cabilstok. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 62 Knocking the man down into the \*cable tier. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The hemp cables are coiled in the cable tiers. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, \**Cable-tools*, the apparatus used in drilling deep holes, such as artesian wells, with a rope, instead of rods, to connect the drill with the machine on the surface.

*Cable* (kæ'b'l), v. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cable or cables; to fasten with or as with a cable, to tie up.

*c* 1500 DUNBAR *Tua Marii* Wem. 354 Se how I cabeld 3one cunt with a kene byrdill! 1530 PALSGR. 473/1, I cable, I store a shyppe of cables. 1598 FLORIO, *Gomenare* . . . to cable an anker. 1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 31 They are . . . fortified and cabled up with the granaits and priuilegges of Gregory the 14. 1634 SHIRLEY *Example* I. i. Here I am cabled up above their shot. 1640 — *Imposture* I. i, I hope she's not turned nun. . . I do not like The women should be cabled up. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 218 His Majesty's ships are insufficiently cabled. 1863 Ld. LYTON *Ring Amasis* II. ii. iii. 273 The motive power of his being was cabled to Superstition.

2. *Arch.* To furnish (a column) with vertical convex circular mouldings, which should properly occupy the lower part of the flutings, so as to represent a rope or staff placed in the flute (Gwilt).

1766 ENTICK *Londen* IV. 91 Cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work and subdivisions between. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 13 These channels are sometimes partly filled by a lesser round moulding; this is called cabling the flutes. 1875 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss.* s. v. *Cabling*. In modern times an unusual abuse has been practised of cabling without fluting, as in the church della Sapienza at Rome.

3. *trans. and intr.* To transmit (a message, news, etc.), or communicate, by submarine telegraph. (Const. as in *to telegraph*.)

1871 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 559 A late telegram by Atlantic Cable from the British Premier . . . said: 'Cable how match-tax works'. 1880 *Times* 28 Oct. The exciting news cabled from Ireland. 1881 *Ionian Standard* 24 Mar. He [i. e. Secretary Blaine] has been cabling constantly with Lord Granville. 1882 *Times* 14 Apr. 5/9 The Secretary of State . . . cabled the substance of them to Minister Lowell. 1884 *Kendal Merc.* 1 Nov. 5 Mr. Henry Irving cabled me from Boston. . . that, etc.

*Cable*, obs. f. of CABALL, HORSE.

*Cabled* (kæ'b'ld), ppl. a. [f. *CABLE* sb. and v. + -ED.] a. Furnished or fastened with a cable or cables. b. *Arch.* c. *Her.* (See *quots.*)

1530 PALSGR. 473/1 My shyppe is as wel cabled as any in all the fleet. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* 130 Sometimes we find the Striges to be fill'd up with a swelling . . . and these we may call Stav'd or Cabl'd Columns. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cabled flutes*, in architecture . . . filled up with raised or swelling pieces in form of Cables. *Ibid.*, *Cabled*, in *Heraklidy*, is applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable. 1775 DYER *Flores* II, In Myrina's port [they] Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand.

*Cablegram* (kæ'b'lg'ram). [f. *CABLE* sb. + -GRAM, by superficial analogy with TELEGRAM; (in which both elements are Greek). (The substitution of CALOGRAM has been vainly urged by various writers.)] A message sent by submarine telegraph cable.

1868 *Daily News* 26 Sept. The new word *cablegram* is used by a New York contemporary to characterise a telegraphic despatch. 1873 in *Times* (D.) This libel appears in your journal as a cablegram, New York, 20th. 1879 *Let.* in *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/2 If there is any necessity for a word to distinguish a telegram sent by cable . . . I would suggest that the word 'Calogram' be used in the place of 'Cable-

gram'. 1880 *Athenaeum* No. 2764. 503/2 A cablegram has been received . . . from America, announcing the discovery of a 'large comet' by Mr. Lewis Swift. 1883 *High Commis. of Canada* in *Times* 13 Aug. It may interest your association to be made acquainted with the following cablegram. Cablegraph (kæ'b'lg'raf), v. [f. prec. after *telegraph*.]

1887 *Standard* 14 Oct. 2/6 [He] cablegraphed from Loon. *Cabless* (kæ'b'les), a. [f. *CAB* sb. 3 + -LESS.] Unprovided with a cab or cabs.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 365 The cabless condition of St. James's Street. 1857 *Chamb. J. J. J.* VIII. 82 Ill-paved, unlighted, cabless regions.

*Cablet* (kæ'b'let), [f. *CABLE* sb. + -ET.] A small cable or cable-laid rope less than 10 inches in circumference.

1575-6 in 4th *Report Commis. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 114/1 An Act for the true making of great cables and cables. 1613 *Joy. Britania* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) III. 176 By the . . . fury of the wind and sea, the cablet broke. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 54 *Cablets*, cable-laid ropes, under nine inches in circumference. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 65 Made fast to the principal cablet, or hawser. 1863 *Ref. Commis.* in *Naval Chron.* X. 48 *Cablets*—Inches, 9 1/2, 9, 8, 7 1/2, . . . 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 When three cablets are laid up together, it is called 'hawser-laid rope'.

*Cabling* (kæ'b'ling), vbl. sb. 1 [f. *CABLE* v. + -ING.] The filling up of the lower part of the flutes of a column with cylindrical mouldings.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., There are also cablings in relief without fluting, especially on certain pilasters, as in the church of Sapienza at Rome.

*Cabling*, erroneous or dial. form of CAYELLING. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 4 Sept. 6/1 This process known as cabling . . . the only fair method of allotting the work.

† *Cablish*, obs. [prob. a. Anglo-Fr. \**cablis* = F. *cablis*, OF. *chaablis*, med.L. *cablicium*, pl. *cablicia*, in the Forest Laws, in same sense; of doubtful derivation: see Littré; but app. related to OF. *chaable*, and thus with L. \**catobola*, see *CABLE*, and cf. Littré *chablis* and Du Cange *cabulus*.] Strictly, trees blown down, or branches blown off by the wind, but explained by the legal antiquaries of the 16th c. as = brushwood.

1594 R. CROMPTON *Jurisdic.* 106 *Cablicia* is properly brushwood. T. claimed the drie woods & cablish in his owne woods. 1664 SPELMAN, *Cablicia*, Cablish. . . Angl. Brushwood. Rectius . . . Windfalls. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 75/2 *Cablish* is all sorts of Brushwood. 1852 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, *Cablish*, bois chablis, broussailles.

*Cabman* (kæ'b'mæn), [f. *CAB* sb. 3] A man whose occupation is to drive a public cab.

1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 191 The cabman's cry to get out of the way. 1860 *Vocat. Tour.* 59 Half a dozen cabmen shouting in my ears. *Ibid.* 137 They know them as well as a London cabman does the streets.

*Cabob* (kæ'b'p). Also *kabob*. [Arab. كباب *kabāb* (also in Pers. and Urdu), in same sense.]

1. An oriental dish (see the quotations); also used in India for roast meat in general. (Now always in *plur.*)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 404 (Y.) *Cabob* is Rostmeat on Skewers, cut in little round pieces no bigger than a Sixpence, and Ginger and Garlick put between each. 1743 R. POCOCKE *Egypt* in *Pinkerton Voy.* XIV. 211 *Cabobs*, or meat roasted in small pieces, that may be eat without dividing. 1814 FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 480 (Y.) I often partook with my Arabs of a dish common in Arabia called *Kabob* or *Kab-ab*. 1854 TRACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 242 Eats cabobs with city nabobs.

2. 'A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs' (Halliwell).

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cabob*, a Loin of Mutton Roasted with an Onion between each joint; a Turkish and Persian Dish . . . now used in England.

Hence *Cabo-b* v. To cook in the manner described. (Webster cites Sir T. Herbert.)

|| *Cabocoeer* (kæ'b'oi:), [ad. Pg. *cabociero*, f. *cabo*, *cabeca* head.] The headman (of a West African village or tribe).

1836 MARRYAT *Middl. Easy* xvi, My father appointed me a Cabocoeer. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 38 The type of a Dahoman Cabocoeer. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Music* i. 4 The melodies produced by a Cabocoeer, or chief of Dahomey, upon his sanko, deserve our attention.

† *Caboche*, sb. obs. [see next and CABOT.] A fish; the Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

*c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wälcker 641 *Hic caput*, caboch. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 57 *Caboche*, curculio.

† *Caboche*, v. ? obs. Also 6 *cabage*. [f. F. *cabocher* (in same sense) implied in ppl. adj. *caboché* CABOCHED, and used (as *cabocher*) by Palsgr., f. *caboché* = It. *capocchia* augm. and pejorative of *capo* head. The form *cabage* is identified with CABBAGE v. 1, which is ultimately the same word.] *trans.* To cut off the head of (a deer) close behind the horns.

*a* 1425 *Bk. Hunting* MS. Bodl. 546 fol. 93 Per nedeth no more but to cabochie his heed. 1530 PALSGR. 596, I kabage a deere, *je cabatiché*. I wyll kabage my dere. *je cabacheray ma beste.* 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* xliii. 134 It is cut off near to the head. And then the heade is cabaged [i. e.] cut close by the horns through the braine pan, untill you come vnderneath the eyes, and ther it is cut off.

*Caboched*, *caboshed*, *cabossed* (kæ'b'ʃt. kæb'st), ppl. a. *Her.* Also *cabazed*, *cabaged*.



[f. prec.; or ad. F. *caboché* in same sense.] Borne (as the head of a stag, bull, or other beast) full-faced, and cut off close behind the ears so as to show no part of the neck; trunked.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 59 An hartes heade cabazed d'Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 162 These horned beasts... have also their heads borne Trunked: Which of some Armorists is blazoned Cabossed. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Caboshed, caboshed or cabossed. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 76 Three harts heads, caboshed, argent. 1797 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nicholls) 95 note, A bull's head cabot. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 36 A chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed argent.

**Caboching, cabossing, vbl. sb. Her.** [f. as prec. + -ING.] (See quot.)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cabosed*, A Term in Heraldry, for the Head of any Beast, being just cut off behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular Section; whereas Couping is usually expressed by a Horizontal one, and is never so close to the Ears as Cabosing.

|| **Cabochon** (kabojon'). Also 6 Sc. caboschoun, oboisichoun, oboischoun. [Fr.: augmentative of *caboché*; see above.] A precious stone when merely polished, without being cut into facets or receiving any regular figure but that which belongs to the stone itself, the rough parts only being removed. This fashion is chiefly applied to the garnet (carbuncle), ruby, sapphire and amethyst. Chiefly attrib., as in *cabochon shape, crystal, emerald*, etc.

1578 *Inventories* 265 [JAM.] Tua tabled diamantis, and tua rubrys cabosichoun. *Ibid.* 266 Fours rubrys cabosichoun. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 174 Under the foot of the cross is a large uncut crystal, at one side of this cabochon is a mired figure. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 220 A pale cabochon sapphire. 1883 *Times* 14 July 7 The centre stone is encircled by ruby, emerald, sapphire, and five other stones, cut cabochon shape.

† **Cabod, v. Obs. rare-1.** *trans.* ? To edge or border.

1753 *Songs Costume* (1849) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod.

**Cabok, obs. f. of KEBBUCK, Sc., cheese.**

**Cabon, -et, early forms of CABIN, -ET.**

**Caboose** (kåbuz's). Also cam-, can-, coboos. [Identical with Du. *kabuts*, *kombuts*, earlier Du. *combise*, *cabitse*, MLG. *kabihise* (whence mod. G. *kabuse*), also F. *cabuse* 'app. introduced into the navy about the middle of the 18th c.' (Littre). The original lang. was perh. LG.; but the history and etymology are altogether obscure.]

1. 'The cook-room or kitchen of merchantmen on deck; a diminutive substitute for the galley of a man-of-war. It is generally furnished with cast-iron apparatus for cooking' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Caboose*, a sort of box or house to cover the chimney of some merchant-ships. It somewhat resembles a centry-box, and generally stands against the barricade on the fore part of the quarter-deck. 1805 N. York *Chron.* in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 122 William Cameron drifted aboard on the caboose. 1805 DUNCAN *Marin. Chron.* IV. 70 A sea broke... and swept away the caboose and all its utensils from the deck. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 6 Fishing boats at anchor, all with their tiny cabooses. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 341 A sentry is constantly to be placed at the cooking-place or caboose. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 375 The caboose and utensils must long ago have been washed overboard.

b. A cooking-oven or fireplace erected on land. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 93 The man... requested me to put his pannikin on the caboose fire. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 33 Outside are 'cabooses' for preparing fish in the open air. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 550 The lawn is studded with cabooses.

2. U. S. A van or car on a freight train used by workmen or the men in charge.

1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, The caboose of the construction train, containing workmen and several boys. 1884 *Dakota paper* Jan., Four cars and a caboose running down the track.

**Cabos:** see CABOT.

**Cabosh, -ed, cabossed, var. ff. CABOCHÉ, -D.** || **Cabot** (kåb, kæbet). [Earlier and N. Fr. *cabot*, mod. F. *cabot*, f. Romanic *cabo, capo* head + -OT.]

† 1. A fish: the Bull-head or Miller's Thumb.

1611 CORGE, *Poisson royal*, the white Cabot.

2. A measure of dry goods in the Channel Islands; cf. the Sc. CAP.

1835 H. D. INGLIS *Channel Isl.* 124 In Jersey... sixteen cabots per perch, has been known to be obtained. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 566 In Jersey, the measure of dry goods is the cabot, or half-bushel... containing 43 lbs. 7 ozs. of distilled water.

**Cabotage** (kæbôtæg). *Naut.* [a. F. *cabotage* (also Sp., in It. *cabotaggio*) in same sense; f. F. *caboter* to coast; whence F. has also *caboteur, cabotier, cabotin, cabotinage, cabotiner*. Derivation uncertain.]

Originally a shipping term of the north of France: M. Paul Meyer rejects Littre's guess from Sp. *cabo* cape, headland, as if 'to sail from cape to cape', as untenable phonetically and historically, and thinks the verb must be from the name of a kind of boat. The gloss 'cabo, trabe, nave' occurs in (MS. Bibl. Nat. 1646 ff. 83 b) a 13th c. copy of an older

glossary; and Littre has *cabot, chabot* as north French equivalents of *cabot*, which is still applied to a small vessel running two or three knots an hour. (Brachet guesses that *caboter* may be from the surname *Cabot*; which may have had the same origin, but cf. prec.)

Coasting; coast-pilotage; the coast carrying trade by sea.

1821 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 186 The Cabotage, as they call it, or carrying trade. 1896 R. BURTON *Gorilla* L. I. 6 Small vessels belonging to foreigners, and employed in cabotage. 1885 *Standard* 2 Jan. (Article) The Cabotage in China. [From Shanghai correspondent.]

† **Cabow, Obs.** Also cabbowe.

1489 *Will of Rowley, Bristol* (Somerset Ho.) All my Cabowe or Stuf in Marchandise. 1501 *Will of Barre* (Somerset Ho.) The Cabow that I have in her [a ship]. 1501 *Bristol Wills* (Wadley) 173, xx mark of my Cabbowe in money or dettes... the Residue of my Cabbowe.

† **Ca'bre, v. Obs.** [a. F. *cabrer*, f. Sp. *cabra* goat: see CAPER.] *intr.* To caper (as a horse). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. vii. 285 At the smart of which the horse reared and cabred with his forefeet.

|| **Cabré** (kabre), a. Her. [Fr.; f. *cabrer*: see prec.] Said of a horse: Capering, rearing on the hind legs.

|| **Ca'brie, ca'brit.** Also cabbree. [cf. Sp. *cabrito* kid, dim. of *cabra* goat.] The Pronghorn Antelope, *Antelope Americana (furcifer)*.

[1624 T. SCOTT and Pt. *Vox Populi* 22 A peece of leane Kid, or Cabrito.] 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. 136 Killed one cabrie, two deer, two turkeys. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 71/1 The Pronghuck... called cabree by the Canadian voyageurs.

† **Ca'bricole.** *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *cabricole* (16th c.) a leap like that of a goat. Senses 2, 3, appear to be old errors for CABRIOLET.]

1. A capricole, a caper (of a horse).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. viii. 103 The occasional cabricoles which his charger exhibited.

2. A kind of small arm-chair (Littre).

1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 36 78 Sofas and stuffed chairs in the drawing-room, which my Lady has made her change for cabricoles.

3. = CABRIOLET.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 1) II. lxi. 403 The coaches are... less dangerous than the little one horse cabricoles. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 180 The Cabricole is a two wheeled Carriage with the body like a Chariot, mostly used in France.

**Cabriolet** (ka briolè'). [a. F. *cabriolet*, deriv. of *cabriole*, so called from its elastic bounding motion.] A light two-wheeled chaise drawn by one horse, having a large hood of wood or leather, and an ample apron to cover the lap and legs of the occupant. Contracted by 1830 to CAB, and in later times applied to any vehicle known by that name.

1789 *Lett. fr. Paris in Public Advertiser* 3 Crushed to death by one of those machines called Cabricoles; on account of which infernal vehicles, the inhabitants... can no longer venture on foot at any hour. 1816 *Ann. Reg.* 339 Lavalette was... conducted by Sir R. Wilson beyond the barriers in an English cabriolet. 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* 463/2 April 23 Cabricoles were, in honour of his Majesty's birthday, introduced to the public this morning. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg.* 194 His lordship rang for his cabriolet [prime day]. a 1845 Hood *Lost Heir*, I'm scared when I think of them Cabricoles. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. ii. 41 Edward Arundel had driven over in a cabriolet.

**Cabulile, -byl, obs. ff. of CABLE.**

**Caburn** (kæb'am). *Naut.* [? connected with CABLE (pl.) 'Spun rope-yarn lines, for worming a cable, seizing, winding tacks, and the like' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1606 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Cables serue... for rope yarne, caburn, sinnit, an[d] okum. 1659 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Caburne is a small line made of spun yarne to make a bend of two Cables, or to sease the Tackels, or the like. 1678 in PHILLIPS; also in mod. Dicts.

|| **Cacafuego.** Also 7 cacafugo, -fugo, cacofuego. [f. L. *cacā-re*, Sp. and Pg. *cagar* to discharge excrement + Sp. *fuego* (Pg. *fogo*) fire: — L. *focus* hearth.] A spiffire; a braggart.

(The name of the Spanish galleon taken by Drake in 1577.) 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i, She will be ravished before our faces by rascalls and cacafugos, wife, cacafugoes! 1661 *Argyle's Will in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/2 Presbytery will soon lose a prating, nonsensical Cacafuego. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cacafuego*, a Spanish word signifying Shitefire; and it is used for a bragging vapouring fellow. 1727-30 in BAILLY. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* [1775 ASH, *Cacafuego*, an insect in Spain said to dart fire from its tail.]

**Cacagogue, erroneous form of CACAGOGUE.**

**Cacao** (kåkå'o, kåkå'o). Also (6-7 caccaco), 6-8 cacao, 8 oago, cocao; and see COCOA. [Sp. *cacao*, ad. Mexican *caca-nail* 'caca-tree']

1. The seed of a tropical American tree (*Theobroma cacao*, N. O. *Byttneriaceæ*), from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 342 In the steade [of money] the halfe shelles of almonds, whiche kynde of Barbarous money they [the Mexicans] caule cacao or caccaguate. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 568 Fruit, which the Inhabitants cal in their tongue Cacao, it is like to an Almond... of it they make a certaine drinke which they love marvelous well. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* IV. (1691) 83 The value of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cotton, and Cacao, brought from the Southward parts of America. 1702 *Lond. Gas. No.* 3842/3 A French Prize... laden with Sugar, Cacao and Indigo from Martinico. 1748 *Ansion Voy.* II. v. (ed. 4) 248 Her load consisted of timber, cocoa, coco-nuts, tobacco,

hides. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* VIII. 120 Cacao and sugar were also raised to a considerable extent. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* II. 315.

† 2. The powder produced by grinding the seeds, often with other substances mixed; also the drink prepared from the seeds or powder; = COCOA.

1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 2 Cacao... is cold and dry. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* II. 8 They had brought to them jars of Cacao.

3. The tree whose fruit yields this seed, more fully called Cacao-tree.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 They supply the most agreeable soils for the cacao. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 296 The value... was estimated by the number of nuts of the cacao, which he might expect in exchange. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 372 The seeds of the cacao were made use of as money in Mexico.

4. attrib., as in *cacao-nut-tree*, etc.; also cacao-butter, a fatty matter obtained from the cacao-nut, used for making pomades, candles, etc.; cacao-walk, a plantation of cacao-trees.

1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 13 When they are grown up to a good height, then they plant the Cacao-trees. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 30 Two of these little Cacao Nuts (or Kernells) passe currant for one farthing. *Ibid.* 24 Cacao-Walks... containing ten or twelve Acres of Ground. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* II. 9 They made a certain cooling-drink of the Cacao nuts. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. viii. 412 The cacao-tree grows spontaneously in several parts of the torrid zone. 1885 LADY BRASSY *The Trades* 140 The ground is then prepared for the reception of the cacao pods, which are planted in rows called 'cacao-walks'.

**Cacarootch, obs. form of COCKROACH.**

† **Cacatory, a.** *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. mod. L. *cacātrius*, f. *cacāre* to evacuate the bowels; see -ORY.] Attended with looseness of the bowels.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* VI. 183 Cacatory, Dejectory, or Loose-fevers... ought wholly to be imputed to Cholera. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cacatory-fever*.

**Caccagogue** (kæ'kåggg). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *κῆκρυς* excrement + *αἰσῶρος* leading, leading away, f. *ἀγ-ειν* to lead, drive. Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753 has mod. L. *cacagogia*.] An ointment made of alum and honey, and used to promote stool.

**Caccao, obs. f. of CACAO.**

**Cacche(n, obs. f. CATCH v.**

**Cace, obs. form of CASE.**

† **Cace'mphaton.** *Obs. rare.* [Gr. *κακῆμπατον* 'ill-sounding, equivocal'] An ill-sounding expression.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 260 This vice is called by the Greekes Cace'mphaton, we call it the vnshamefast or figure of foule speech.] 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Genil.* (1661) 174 It had beene an harsh and unpleasant Cace'mphaton, as your own eare will tell you. 1727-30 in BAILLY.

**Cachalot** (kæ'jålot, kæ'jålo). Also 8-9 -elot. [a. F. *cachalot*, in the Bayonne dial. of 17th c. *cachalut*, app. meaning, 'toothed', from a Romanic word for 'tooth' or 'grinder', in Gascon *cachau*, Carcassone *cachal*, Cat. *caxal*, Pr. dials. *cassal*, *caysal*. The first notice of the word in Eng. writers is quoted from the French of Anderson's *Histoire Naturelle de Island*, etc. (Hamburg 1746). The word is now found in most European langs., as Ger. *kachalot*, Da. *kaskelot*, Sw. *kaskelot*, Du. *kaskelot*, etc.]

(In *Miscellanea Curiosa*, 1670 (Frankfort, and Leipzig 1682), observation cxxxvi. (p. 266) Treats of this whale 'qui in Bayonna, Byaris, et in insula S. Johannis de Luca, et in locis ubi capitur *Cachalut*, latine *Orca* dicitur'. A different derivation is proposed by Zöbler, *Zeitsch. f. Rom. Philol.* IV. 176, whereby he would connect it with Sp. *cachuelo*, which derives from L. *calulus*.)

A genus of whales, belonging to the family *Cetodontidae*, distinguished by the presence of teeth in the lower jaw. The Common Cachalot, or Sperm Whale, which yields spermaceti, grows to the length of 70 feet, and has a head nearly one-half of the length of the body; it occurs in all seas, but its home is the Pacific Ocean.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 174 The figure which Mr. Anderson gives of the Cachalot... has the air of a monster. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 46 This genus... the French call *Cachalot*, a name we have adopted. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 279 A herd of Cachalots, upwards of one hundred in number, were found stranded at Kairston, Orkney. 1833 Sir C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 298 The physeter or cachelot whale... has a very large head and is remarkable for having teeth. 1849 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 213.

**Cache** (kaf), sb. Also 6 casshe. [a. F. *cache*, f. *cacher* to hide.]

1. A hiding place, esp. of goods, treasure, etc.

1595 *Drake Voy.* 12 The inhabitants having intelligence of our coming, had... hid their treasure in casshes. 1860 C. INNES *Scott. in Mid. Ages* x. 310 The little cache on the Orkney sea-shore, produced 16 pound weight of silver. 1866 W. R. KING *Sportsman & Nat. in Canada* III. 57 Crouched in his cache of green boughs.

b. esp. A hole or mound made by American pioneers and Arctic explorers to hide stores of provisions, ammunition, etc.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 267 Captain Bonneville... prevailed upon them to proceed... to the caches. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 138 The power of the bear in breaking up a provision cache is extraordinary. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* v. 62 Every cairn and cache was thoroughly examined.

CACKLE.

Wildgoose always cackling when he is upon the Wing  
2

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 253 A hen could not cackle but she was on the alert to secure the new-laid egg.

b. Said of the chattering of other birds, esp. crows, jacksnaws, magpies, and starlings. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 88 Ane rikolot bet cackled hire al bet heo isihð. 1530 *LYNDSEY & Keat. Papynge* 94 Bark lyk aue Dog, and kekell lyk aue Ka. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 117 b, Some cackels lyke a henne or a Jack dawe. 1673 *MARSHAM Eng. Husbandmen* 1. i. iii. (1635) 13 If Crows flocke much together, and cackell and talke. 1675-7 *HOBBS Homer* 275 A cloud of starlings cackle when they fly.

2. *fig.* Said of persons: a. To be full of noisy and inconsequent talk; to talk glibly, be loquacious, prate, chatter. b. To talk loudly or fussily about a petty achievement, like a hen after laying an egg. c. To chuckle, 'to laugh, to giggle' (J.).

1530 *PALSGR.* 473/1 Howe these women cackyll nowe they have dynd. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 34 Cease cackling of the vlearnes of thy betters. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* (1727) 70 Then Nic. grinned, cackled, and laughed. 1847 *DISRAELI Tauried* II. v. (1871) 78 The peers cackle as if they had laid an egg. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 59 It is also the business of a sensible government, not to cackle on its discoveries. 1862 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iii. 162 The equerries and women in waiting . . . cackled over their tea.

3 *trans.* To utter with or express by cackling. c 1225 *Ancr.* R. 66 3if hit nere cackeled. 1847 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* vi. 114 Any man who . . . cackles forth a torrent of vocables. 1880 *HOWELLS Undisc. Country* 1. 28 The ladies . . . now rose . . . and joyously cackled satisfaction.

**Cackle**, *v.* *2* *Naut.* Also keckle. 'To cover a cable spirally with 3-inch old rope to protect it from chafe in the hawse hole' (Adm. Smyth).

1748 *ANSON Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 427 They [cables] were besides cackled twenty fathom from the anchors.

**Cackler** (kæ'klær). [*f.* CAKLE *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who cackles; *fig.* a tell-tale, tattler, blabber. *slang.* A fowl.

a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* 131 Kytt Cakelere and Colett Crane. 1598 *FLOKIO, Gracchione* . . . a chatter, a cackler. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 A Piigger of the Cacklers. 1730-6 *BAILEY, Cackler*, a Prater, a Tell-tale, a noisy Peison; also a humorous word for capons or fowl. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* 92 If they dared Count you a cackler.

**Cackling** (kæ'klin), *adv.* [*f.* -ING.]

1. The crying of a hen on laying an egg; also that of a goose, or other fowl.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 562 Tho began The goose to speke, and in her cackelinge, She said. 1622 J. HENWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 The cocke praide hir, hir cacklyng to seace. 1709 *Tatler* No. 133 ¶ 1 The cackling of cranes, when they invade an army of pigmies. 1821 *CLARK Vill. Minstr.* II. 70 Constant cacklings of new-laying hens.

2. Loud idle talk or chatter: sometimes with immediate reference to the cry of a hen on laying.

1530 *PALSGR.* 304/2 Cackelyng, babylng, caquet. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Hænen* 171 They spend the rest of the day . . . in . . . cackling, prating and gossiping. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 61 This cackling about improved arms is not worthy of well-informed statesmen. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 161 And when it takes to cackling, will have nothing to announce but that added delusion.

**Cackling**, *pph.* a. [*f.* -ING.] That cackles.

a 1225 [*f.* CAKLE *sb.* 1]. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 86 She hath a Cackling chete [*i. e.* a hen]. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's B.* v. i. Or surprising a boor's ken for grunting-cheats? Or cackling-cheats? 1674 *FLATMAN Belly God* 29 Pluck off [the] cackling head. 1704 *Mrs. PROZVI Synon.* II. 174 *Ciarlatano* means a prating, cackling creature, and answers to our term *Quack*. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 182a Some hundreds of cackling women and girls bathing.

**Caco-** representing Gr. *kako-* combining form of *kakós* bad, evil, forming many compounds in Greek, some of which, like *cacochymy*, *cacodæmon*, *cacoethes*, *cacophony*, have reached English through Latin (and French); others have been adapted directly from Greek in modern times (as *cacology*, *cacotrophy*); others have been formed on Greek analogies from their elements. Compounds of Greek and Latin, as *cacodorous* = malodorous, and the medical *cacosomnia* (sleeping badly) are exceptional. Occasionally *caco-* is used in looser or casual combination with words of Greek derivation, which may have been modelled on *cacodæmon*, as in *caco-magician*, *cacotype*. It is very freely used in medical terminology to form names of bad states of bodily organs, but most of these are not English in form, e.g. *cacoglossia* (a condition in which the milk is bad), *cacoglossia* (putrid state of the tongue), *cacorrhachia* (malformation or deformity), *caconychia* (morbid state of the nails), *cacopharyngia* (a putrid condition of the pharynx), *cacophthalmia* (malignant inflammation of the eyes), *cacoplasia* (formation of diseased structures from a depraved condition of the system), *cacopneumonia*, *cacorrhachitis* (disease of the vertebral column), *cacothymia* (disordered state of mind), *cacotrichia* (disease of the hair), etc.

**Cacoba**, *obs.* form of CACOA, COCOA.

**Cacochylous** (kæ'kɔ'kɪl's), *a. Path.* [*mod. f.* Gr. *kakochylas* with bad juice or flavour + *-OUS*.] Characterized by bad chyle; of difficult digestion, as 'cacochylous aliments'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1859 in *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*

So **Cacochylia**, depraved chylicification.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Cacochylia*, a bad chylicification, when the chyle is not duly made. 1721-20 in *BAILEY*. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 306 Persons . . . using every diligence for a most unprofitable cacochylia.

† **Cacochyme**, *a. Obs. Path.* [*a. f.* *cacochyme* (16th c. in *Paré*), *ad. Gr.* *κακοχῦμος* with unhealthy humours, *f.* *kako-* bad + *χῦμος* juice, humour.] Full of evil humours.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in *Arb. App. Fas. 1 Coun-terb.* 116 The body very cacochyme, or full of evil humours.

**Cacochymic** (kæ'kɔ'kimik), *a. and sb. arch.* Also *cacochymyke*, -chymick, -like, 7 -chymick(e). [*f.* CACOCHEMIE (or its source) + *-IC*.]

*A. adj.* Having unhealthy or depraved humours; ill-humoured (in body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* In cacochymyke bodies and replete. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* i. iii. 34 His bodie [was] plethorick and cacochymicke. 1665 R. KEEPHALE *Medela Pestil.* 71 If Cacochymick . . . he must be well purged. 1853 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 4 A pale cacochymic and depraved countenance.

*B. sb.* An 'ill-humoured' person.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 Made now of Alchymistes, Cacochymicks, of Phisitions, pewterers.

**Cacochymical**, *a. arch.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-AL*.] Having the humours of the body depraved; 'ill-humoured' (in body, and jocularly, in disposition).

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 18 In cacochymical bodies, such as his was. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physic* 193 To cure a cacochymical person. 1707 *FLOYER Pulse-Watch* 97 The old Writers call'd these the different Species of cacochymical Choler. 1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIII. 227 By what means did you . . . arrive at a cacochymical old age? 1837 *BEDDOES Let. Mar.*, Critical and cacochymical remarks on European literature.

† **Cacochymious**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *cacochymia* (see below) + *-OUS*.] = CACOCHEMIO.

1676 *SHADWELL Virgilio* II. Wks. 1720 I. 347 They were cacochymious, and had deprav'd viscera. 1702 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 337 Cacochymious Juices.

† **Cacochymist**, *Obs.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-IST*.] A person of depraved 'humours'.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xc. 313 In stead of Alchymists, Cacochymists; in stead of being Doctors, Beggars.

**Cacochymy** (kæ'kɔ'keimi), *arch.* Also *c-8* -chymie, and in Latin form *c-6* -cacochymia, (*7* *cacochymy*). [*a. f.* *cacochymie* (16th c. in *Paré*), and *mod. L.* *cacochymia*, *a. Gr.* *κακοχῦμα* (Galen) badness of the humours, *f.* *kakochymos*; see above.]

In the medical system of the Humorists: Unhealthy state of the 'humours' or fluids of the body; 'ill-humoured' state (of the body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Terap.* 2 A ij b, Yf eloyson habounde inwardly it is caused of cacochymie. 1665 G. HARVEY *Agrest. Plague* 21 Cacochymies or fowl bodies of the Vulgar. do require strong Purges. 1654 *BRIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 184 The Anarchy of a cacochymia keeps not court in the veins. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* 1. 20 The Melancholick Cacochymie. *Ibid.* xvi. 550 A great corruption of the Blood and Cacochymy. 1744 *MITCHELL in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 A peculiar kind of Cachexy, accompanied with an atrabiliar Cacochymy. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 386 Are not their countenances disfigured by the cacochymy of their humours. 1852 *HAMILTON Discuss.* 248.

† **Cacodemical**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. A humorous mixture of *cacodæmon* and *academical*.

1610 *ROWLANDS Mart. Mark-all* 6 Vp starts an old Cacodemical Academick with his frize bonnet.

**Cacodemon**, *dæmon* (kæ'kɔ'di'mæn). [*a. Gr.* *κακοδαίμων* evil genius; also *adj.* possessed by an evil genius, ill-starred; whence sense 2.]

1. An evil spirit.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Plato in Cuneo callit the dænyll Cachodemon, that is to vnderstande knowynge euyl. 1594 *NASH Terrors of Nt.* Wks. 1883-4 III. 267 Anie terror, the least illusion in the earth, is a Cacodemon vnto him. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 144 Leave this World, Thou Cacodemon! 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 644 Nor was the Dog a Cacodemon, But a true Dog. 1728 *YOUNG Love Faine* II. (1757) 95 Poor negroes, thus, to show their burning spite To cacodemons, say, they're devilish white. \*1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 93 To make the pagan divinities hateful, they were stigmatized as cacodemons.

† *b. Med.* A name for nightmare. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1811 in *HOOPER Med. Dict.*

*c. transf.* Applied to persons, etc.

1711 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Marplot* IV. Wks. (1760) 168 The old Cacodemon is gone into that house. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* (1867) 109 My miller's thumb—my pince of cacodemons—my little mouse. 1854 *BADHAM Halicet.* 420 Untaught by their parents to know better, these little cacodemons, etc.

2. *Astrol.* The Twelfth House (or Scheme) in a figure of the Heavens, so called from its baleful signification.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Rollo* IV. li. 442 The twelfth the Cacodemon. 1721-20 in *BAILEY*.

**Cacodemoniacc**, *rare*. [*f.* *prec.* + *cf.* DEMONIAC.] One possessed with an evil spirit.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 20 Unless some cacodemoniack, that refers them to his Philosophy.

† **Cacodemonial**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to an evil spirit.

1522 *SKELTON Why nat to Courts* 807 To his college con-ventuall, As well calodemoniacc As to cacodemoniacc.

**Cacodemonic**, *a.* [*ad. Gr.* *κακοδαίμωνικός*

'bringing misfortune', in a sense taken from CACODÆMON.] Of the nature of a cacodemon.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/4 One of these . . . declines to have further dealings with cacodemonic powers.

**Cacodemonize**, *v. rare* -1. [*see* -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a demon.

1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1849) 672 'Beards', The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the Fudemon.

**Cacodorous** (kæ'kɔ'dɔ'riəs), *a. rare*. [*A hybrid formation from Gr.* *kako-* bad + *ODOROUS*.] Ill-smelling, malodorous.

1863 *Press* 5 Sept., The August sun begins to make the Thames cacodorious. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. 66 He . . . made his way through a cacodorious crowd.

† **Cacodox**, *a. Obs.* [*a. Gr.* *κακόδοξος* of the wrong opinion; *cf.* *orthodox*.] Holding wrong or evil opinions or doctrines.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 28 That Cacodox Alastor has . . . abandon'd the true Principles of Reason and Religion.

**Cacodoxy** (kæ'kɔ'dɔksi), *rare*. [*a. Gr.* *κακοδόξα* wrong opinion, *f.* *κακόδοξος* (see *prec.*)] Wrong opinion or doctrine, heterodoxy.

a 1864 R. TURNBULL (Webster) Less anxious . . . to favor or deny orthodoxy, heterodoxy or what Luther calls cacodoxy, than to establish the simple truth.

Hence **Cacodoxian**, **Cacodoxical** *a.*

1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 318 Cacodoxical fool. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 431 These two Cacodoxian Alastors can Cant and Recant nothing but such quizzical Nugaments. 1880 *WEAVER Supp. Cacodoxical*.

**Cacodyl** (kæ'kɔdil), *Chem.* Also *kakodyl* (e). [*f.* Gr. *κακώδης* stinking, *κακώδης* stink (*f.* *κακός* + *δῆς*, root of *δένω* to emit smell) + *-YL*, matter.]

An organic compound of arsenic and methyl, As(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = Kd, also called *Arsendimethyl*, a colourless liquid, of most disgusting garlic odour and with extremely poisonous vapour, which takes fire on exposure to the air.

1850 C. DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* vii. 219 The body . . . which Bunsen regards as the radical, and which from its offensive odour he denominates kakodyle. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 383 The well-known garlic-like odour characteristic of cacodyl. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 341 Cacodyl is a colourless liquid, boiling at 170°. 1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 405 Cacodyl takes fire in the air, at ordinary temperatures, even more readily than crude alkalis.

**Cacodylic** (kæ'kɔdɪlik), *a. Chem.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-IC*.] Of cacodyl, as in *Cacodylic acid*, Kd O<sub>2</sub> H, a crystalline solid.

1850 C. DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* vii. 219 Kd + O<sub>2</sub> forms kakodylic acid, or algaen. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 341 One of the most important compounds is cacodylic acid; it is soluble in water, and is not poisonous.

**Cacoeconomy** (kæ'kɔ'kɔnɔmi), *rare* -1. [*f.* Gr. *κακ-οικονόμος* a bad steward: see *ECONOMY*.] Bad economy, bad management.

1819 *Syd. Smith in Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 28 A mighty empire in spite of the cacoeconomy of their government.

**Cacoepey** (kæ'kɔ'epi), *rare*. [*a. Gr.* *κακοέπεια* faulty language.] Bad or erroneous pronunciation; opposed to *orthoepy*. Hence *Cacoepeistia* *a.*

1880 *GRANT WHITE Every-Day Eng.* 40 Phonology finds in orthoepy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in cacoepey. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 224 Abnormal, cacoepeistic, rare, vulgar and dialectic forms.

† **Cacoethe**, *-eth*, *a. Obs. rare*. [*a. f.* *cacoethe*, *ad. Gr.* *κακοθής*: see next. But in the examples, the word may represent L. *cacothē* pl. of the sb.] Of an ill habit; malignant (as a disease). 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Terap.* 2 C iv b, It had ben better to haue called them [ulcers] Cacoethe, that is to say wycked, and nat inueterate. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 179 It helpees hardnesses, that are called cocoth.

|| **Cacoethes** (kæ'kɔ'ē's, -ē'piz). [*L.*, *a. Gr.* *κακόθης* ill habit, propensity, 'itch', subst. use of neuter of *κακοθήης* ill-disposed, *f.* *kako-* bad + (*θηός*) *the-* disposition, character. (The Gr. (and L.) plural was *cacothēz*.) a. An evil habit. b. An obstinate or malignant disease. c. An 'itch' for doing something, as in the *insanabile scribendi cacoethes* (incurable passion for writing) of Juvenal.

1563-87 *FOXR. A. & M.* I. 657/1 Such is the malady and cacoethes of your pen, that it beginneth to bark, before it hath learned well to write. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 142 Gangrenes and those moimall vlcers called Cacoethe. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtutes Commu.* (1878) 139 This cacoethes, or ill custome . . . increaseth so vpon the good manners of men. 1713 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 532 ¶ 1 Juvenal terms [this distemper] a Cacoethes, which is a hard word for a disease called in plain English, 'The itch of writing'. This Cacoethes is as epidemical as the small pox. 1726 *MONRO Anat.* (1741) 128 Unless the Patient labours under a general Cacoethes. 1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIV. 578 One half of it was cacoethes of building, the other half cacoethes of painting.

† **Cacoethic** (kæ'kɔ'ē'jik), *a. Med. Obs.* [*f.* *prec.* + *after ETHIC*.] Obstinate or malignant.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* viii. 277 The Wound . . . becomes cacoethic. *Ibid.* x. 347 Foul, cacoethic Ulcers.

**Cacogastric** (kæ'kɔgə'strik), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f.* CACO- + *GASTRIC* *f.* Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] Having a deranged stomach.

1833 *CARLYLE Diderot, Misc.* (1857) III. 221 (D). Indigestion succeeds indigestion. 'The woe that chequer this imperfect cacogastric state of existence.

|| **Cacogenesis** (kæ'kɔ'dʒenēsis). [*mod. L.* *f.*



CACO- + Gr. *γένεσις* origin, birth.] Morbid or depraved formation; a monstrosity, a morbid pathological product.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cacography** (kæko'græfi). [perh. a. F. *cacographie* (16th c.), or ad. med. Gr. *κακο-γραφία* = bad writing. The analogous *ὀρθογραφία* orthography, *καλλιγραφία* calligraphy, and some of their derivatives, were used in classical Greek.]

1. Bad writing; bad handwriting. (Opposed to *calligraphy*.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacography*, ill writing, or a writing of evil things. 1760 SWINOTON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 858 The cacography of the Etruscans, as their rude and uncouth manner of writing is termed. 1864 BURTON *Cent. Abr.* II. 297 The crabbed cacography of the original manuscript. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 June. The composers made very light of cacography.

2. Incorrect spelling; a bad system of spelling, such as that of current English. (Commonly opposed to *orthography*.)

1820 BARET *Abv.* Let. E. We may still wonder and find fault with our Orthographie (or rather Cacographie in deed). 1855 *Com. Hist. Francien* I. iii. 63 His clerk used a certain kind of Cacographie, that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters. 1833 C. BUTLER *Eng. Gram.* in A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* 155 The cause of this cacography which causeth such difficulty is a causeless affection of the French dialect. 1806 SOUTHEY *Ann. Review* IV. 8 The orthography or rather kakography of many of the names is French. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 318 A celebrated critic who sometimes condescends to amend my cacography.

Hence **Cacographer**, a bad writer or speller; **Cacographic**, -al a., of or pertaining to bad writing or incorrect spelling.

1838 *Athenæum* No. 3099 (1887) 383 A stupid series of cacographical errors. 1864 *Even. Standard* 29 Sept. The most remarkably ungrammatical and cacographical production. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Add. Philol. Soc.* 35 Before Norman cographers spelt them with a c.

**Cacokenny**, perverted form of *CACOPHYMY*.

|| **Cacoleit** (kakolē, -let). [dial. F., applied in the Pyrenees to a contrivance fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers over the mountains, a mule chair.] A military litter for the sick or wounded carried by mules; either in the form of arm-chairs suspended one on each side of a mule, or of a bed laid along the beast's back. First employed by the French in the Crimean War, 1854-5.

1878 A. GRIFFITHS *Eng. Army* iv. 208 One hundred pack animals, seventy-six of which carry double litters, or 'cacolets', for patients. 1884 GEN. GRAHAM in *Times* 4 Apr. 11 Ambulances and mule cacolets were sent for. 1885 *Observer* 8 Feb. 5/4 The wounded who have been successfully removed from Gubat in cacolets.

† **Cacolike**, -leek. *Obs.* A perversion of *CATHOLIC*, associating it with *κακός* bad, and used as a term of reproach.

1582 *Rhem. N. T.* Acts xi. Annot. 324 Some Heretikes of this time call them Catholikes and cacolikes. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. li. 54 A Cacolike, or true member of the popes church. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 That Jesuits should compell men by force, to be Romish Cacoleekes.

**Cacology** (kæko'lōdgi). [mod. ad. Gr. *κακολογία* evil speaking, vituperation, f. *κακόλογος* speaking evil, slanderous; = F. *cacologie*. The mod. use takes bad grammatically, not ethically.]

† 1. Evil report. *Obs.*

1623 COKERAM, *Cacologie*, ill report. 1656-82 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacologie*, evil speech or report, detraction.

2. Bad speaking, bad choice of words; vicious pronunciation.

1775 in ASH. 1826 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 263 Bishop Bembo mended her cacology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 571 Cacology amused the frequenters of the Haymarket Theatre. 1856 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. i. 6 One Knowles, who . . . professed to remedy cacology and teach elocution.

**Caco-magician**. [f. CACO- + MAGICIAN.] An evil magician or sorcerer; one versed in the black art.

1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 167 That he is a Magician, not a Caco-Magician, and that he has nothing to do with the Devil. 1821 D'ISRAEL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 647 The great adversary of Fludd . . . denounced the Rosacrucean to Europe as a caco-magician.

**Cacoon** (kākūn). [? A native African name.] The large flat polished bean of a climbing tropical shrub, *Enkada scandens* (N.O. *Leguminosae*), which has jointed pods six or eight feet long, containing in each joint one of these beans, about 2 inches across and half an inch thick. They are made into snuff-boxes, scent-bottles, spoons, etc., and are sometimes sold in the streets of London as West Indian Filberts.

1854 P. SIMMONDS *Connu. Product. Veg. Kingd.*, The horse-eyes and Cacoons of Jamaica . . . yield a considerable quantity of oil or fat. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 265 The pods . . . contain from ten to fifteen hard, brown, shining, flattened seeds, called cacoons.

† **Cacopathy**. *Obs. rare*. [mod. ad. Gr. *κακοπάθεια* distress, misery, f. *κακοπαθής* suffering ill.] An old term for a severe affliction or malady.

[1708-21 KERSEY, *Cacopathia*.] 1721-30 BAILEY, *Caco-*

*pathy*, a suffering of evil, or lying under a painful disease. 1860 in MAYNE *Ex. A. Lex.*

† **Cacophagy**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *κακο-* evil + *-φαγία* eating.] 'A devouring'. Bailey 1730 ? for *catophagy*.

**Cacophonic** (kæko'fɒnik), a. [f. as CACOPHONOUS + *-ic*: after *euphonic*.] Ill-sounding.

1847 in CRAIG. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 187 Who rejoiced in the vulgarly cacophonic name of 'Hyrum'.

**Cacophonical**, a. = prec. In Craig 1847.]

**Cacophonically**, adv. [f. prec. + *-ly*.] = CACOPHONOUSLY.

1864 DR. MANCH. *Court & Soc.* II. 387 'Hamlet', or 'Ambleto', as it is cacophonically rendered in Italian.

**Cacophonize**, v. *rare*. [f. Gr. *κακοφωνίζω* (see next + *-IZE*).] *trans.* To make cacophonous.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 76 How should any one desire to mutilate and cacophonize so musical a name as Clarice?

**Cacophonous** (kæko'fɒnəs), a. [f. Gr. *κακοφώνος* ill-sounding + *-ous*.] Ill-sounding, having a harsh or unpleasant sound.

1797 *Month. Rev.* XXIII. 579 The cacophonous repetition of rump! displeases. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperille's Lett.* (1814) I. 280 The names, like the language, are . . . sufficiently cacophonous to a southern ear. 1854 BADHAM *Italian.*

318 The name of this illustrious but cacophonous benefactor of his kind was Wilhelm Deukelzoon. 1867 MACARREN *Harmony* II. 58 Thus divesting it of its cacophonous effect.

**Cacophonously**, adv. [f. prec. + *-ly*.] With bad, harsh, or unpleasant sound.

1864 *Press* 21 May 481 Agricultural fiddlers and trumpeters playing cacophonously. 1880 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 726 The Opposition . . . cackled cacophonously.

**Cacophony** (kæko'fɒni). [a. F. *cacophonie*, in 16th c. *cacophonie*, ad. (through mod. L.) Gr. *κακοφωνία*, f. *κακοφώνος*; see above. Formerly used in latinized form *cacophonía*.]

1. The quality of having an ill sound; the use of harsh-sounding words or phrases. (The opposite of *euphony*.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacophony*, an ill, harsh, or unpleasant sound, (in words) a vicious utterance or pronunciation. 1723 SWIFT *Let. Lvi.* Wks. 1761 VIII. 154 Alter rhymes, and grammar, and triplets, and cacophonies of all kinds. 1745 — *Wks.* 1821 II. 419 To allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonía. 1753 *Chesterf. Lett.* cxcvii. Avoid cacophony, and make your periods as harmonious as you can. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism Wks.* VIII. 140 My labours in the evasion of cacophony.

2. *Musical*. A discordant combination of sounds, dissonance. Also *fig.* Moral discord.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. viii. 133 What a cacophony would a complete chord occasion! 1831 MACAULAY *Let. in Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1876) I. iv. 223 The oppressive privileges which had depressed industry would be a horrible cacophony. 1880 MADAME A. GODDARD in *Girl's Own Paper* 13 Mar. 166 The continual holding down of the loud pedal produces unutterable cacophony.

† 3. *Med.* Old term for a harsh, grating, or discordant state of the voice (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*).

**Cacoplastic** (kæko'plæstik), a. *Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *κακοπλαστος* used in sense of 'ill-conceived' + *-ic*, after *plastic*.] Of morbid deposits: imperfectly organized, of imperfect structure.

1839-47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 748/2 The exudation verges towards a caco-plastic character. *Ibid.* 754/1 Between . . . the caco-plastic, and aplastic deposits, the gradations are almost insensible.

**Caco-rhythmic, cacorrhythmic** (kæko'riθmɪk), a. [f. Gr. *κακορρυθμος* ill-modulated, irregular in measure + *-ic*, after *rhythmic*.] In bad rhythm; also formerly 'applied to an irregular or disorderly pulse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* II. 101 Marvellous caco-rhythmic productions, which would remind some readers of Ossian, others of Tupper.

† **Cacosphyxy**. *Path. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *cacosphyxia*, f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *σφύξις* pulse.] A bad or irregular state of the pulse.

1708 KERSEY, *Cacosphyxia*. 1775 ASH, *Cacosphyxy*, a bad pulse.

**Cacotechny**. *rare*. [mod. ad. Gr. *κακοτεχνία* bad art.] Bad art; a mischievous or hurtful art.

1775 ASH, *Cacotechny*, a hurtful invention. 1847 in CRAIG.

|| **Cacothesis**. *Path.* [f. CACO- + Gr. *θέσις* placing, position.] A bad or faulty position of any part of the body.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cacotopia**. *nonce-wd.* (See quot., where *Utopia* 'nowhere' seems to be mistaken for *\*Eutopia* 'a place where all is well'.)

1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* 73 As a match for Utopia (or the imagined seat of the best government), suppose a Cacotopia (or the imagined seat of the worst government) discovered and described.

**Cacotrophy**. [ad. med. L. *cacotrophia*, a. Gr. *κακοτροφία* bad nutrition.] Imperfect or disordered nutrition.

1708 KERSEY, *Cacotrophia*. 1721-30 BAILEY, *Cacotrophy*, an ill nutriment, proceeding from a fault in the blood. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Cacotype**. *rare*. [f. CACO- + *TYPE*: cf. *CALOTYPE*.] A faulty or imperfect description in print.

1853 READE *Pig Wolf* 53 How tame my cacotype of these words compared with what they were.

**Cacoxenite** (kæko'ksenait). *Min.* Also *cacoxene*. [f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *ξένος* guest + *-ITE*; so called because its presence in iron ore is injurious.] A native phosphate of iron, containing also water, peroxide of iron, and phosphoric acid, occurring in radiated tufts of yellow or brownish-yellow colour. (Dana.)

† **Caco-zeal**. *Obs.* [Formed after Gr. *κακοζήλια* unhappy imitation or rivalry, *κακοζήλος* bad affectation or imitation, f. *κακός* bad: see next.]

1. (Also in Gr. or L. form *cacozelous*, *cacozelia*): Perverse affectation or imitation, as a fault of style.

1599 E. K. SPENSER'S *Sheph. Cal. Glov.*, Rather a fault than a figure . . . called Cacozelous. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 258 Cacovelia . . . we may call fonde affectation . . . when we affect new words and phrases, other then the good speakers and writers in any language, or then custome hath allowed. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 140 Take heed therefore, that Imitation degenerate into Caco-zeale, and of proving a Left-handed Cicero. 1721-30 BAILEY, *Cacozelia*.

2. Perverted or misdirected zeal.

1608 and Pt. Def. *Ministers Reusens Refus.* *Subscr.* 66 Who, from a hate fiery fierce cacoeze, spare not, etc. So *Cacoezelot*, *Cacoezelotry*.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 62 (D.) Some spitefull Cacoezelots. *Ibid.* 623 The cacoezelotry of some men in our times.

† **Cacoezelous**, a. *Obs.* — [f. Gr. *κακοζήλος* + *-ous*.] 'Ill-affected, or badly imitating'. Phillips 1676. (Ed. 1696 has 'or viciously devout'.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacoezelous*, ill-minded or affected, one that imitates badly. [Not in BAILEY.]

**Cacozyme** (kæko'zaim). *Med.* [f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *ζύμη* leaven.]

'A particle of matter . . . which is supposed to be the active agent in the production of infectious disease, either by its propagation or by acting as a ferment' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cacquet**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *caquet* cackle of a hen, tattle.] Cackle, tattle, babble.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 141 Open and publike caquet in the streetes whiche bringe their honour in question.

**Cactaceous** (kæktē's), a. *Bot.* [f. *CACTUS*: see *-ACEOUS*.] Belonging to the old genus *Cactus*; or to the natural order *Cactaceæ*.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. viii. 196 Cactaceous plants abounded on the mountain sides.

**Cactal** (kæktäl), a. *Bot.* [f. *CACTUS* + *-AL*.] Allied to the cactuses, as in Lindley's 'Cactal alliance'.

**Cactoid** (kæktoid), a. *Bot.* [f. *CACTUS* + *-OID*.] Resembling the cactus in form or structure.

1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocq.* 328 The curious cactoid Euphorbia, producing the Gum Euphorbium. 1885 J. BALL in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 3 Cactoid plants . . . are seen on the rocky slopes.

**Cactus** (kæktūs). [a. L. *cactus*, a. Gr. *κάκτος* a prickly plant found in Sicily, the Cardoon or Spanish Artichoke (*Cynara Cardunculus*): taken by Linnæus as the generic name of the entirely different plants now so called.]

† 1. In ancient Nat. Hist.: The Cardoon. *Obs.* 1607 TORSSELL *Fount. f. Beasts* 102 There is a kind of thorn called Cactus. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cactus* . . . the general acceptation of the word is, that it signifies the artichoke. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Cactus*, the name of a plant described first by Theophrastus.

2. The generic name of many succulent plants remarkable for their thick fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and armed with curious clusters of spines; they have usually few branches or none, and are often of grotesque shape, with flowers of great beauty and sweetness. The Linnæan genus *Cactus* is now subdivided into about 20 genera, as *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, *Opuntia*, etc., constituting the natural order *Cactaceæ*, all of which however are popularly *cactuses*.

1767 J. ABERCHROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) Index, *Cactus*, or Melon and Torch-thistle. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 283/3 *Cactus*, mallow thistle . . . in the natural method ranking under the 13th order Succulentæ. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaic.* I. 413 The slender parasitical currant cactus or Indian fig. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* iv. 63 *Cactuses* rose here and there, from a scanty soil. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 13 The device of the eagle and the cactus . . . the arms of the modern Mexican republic.

3. *attrib.*, as in *cactus tribe*, *family*, etc.; *cactus thorn*, etc.; *cactus dahlia*, a Mexican dahlia, so called from its cactus-like flame-coloured flower.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* vi. 129 To make rag-dolls, and stick cactus-thorns into them. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 135 In the *cactus tribe*, the whole plant consists of jointed leaves. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/6 The latest importation from Mexico . . . the cactus dahlia, 'Juarezii'. 1882 *Garden* 19 Aug. 25/6 What a brilliant flower is that of the *Cactus Dahlia*!

† **Cacuminate**, v. *Obs. rare* — [f. L. *cacimīnā-re* to make pointed, f. *cacimen*: see *CACUMINOUS*.] 'To make sharp or pyramidal' (J.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacuminate*, to make sharp or copped. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cacuminate*, to form into a sharp top like a pyramid. 1721-30 BAILEY (as in BLOUNT).

† **Cacumination.** *Obs.* — [f. as prec.] 'A making sharp at the top' (Phillips 1678).

**Cacuminous** (kăkū-mīnəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cacumen*, *-ūminis* a tree-top.] Of a tree: Having a pyramidal top.

1871 M. COLLINS *Imm Str. Meetings* 10 Hours Of youth... and love 'neath trees cacuminous. a 1899 — in *Pen Sketches* I. 248 Luminous books (not voluminous) To read under beech-trees cacuminous.

† **Cad.** *Obs.* [Deriv. uncertain: the dates are against its identification with next word, which the sense alone might permit.] A familiar spirit.

1657 Br. H. KING *Poems* III. (1843) 87 Rebellion wants no Cad nor Elf But is a perfect witchcraft of it self. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 34 Love... cannot hold without Jealousie, nor break without Repentance, and must needs render their sleep unquiet, that have one of these Cadds or Familiars still knocking over their pillow.

**Cad** (kæd). [Apparently, an abbreviation of CADRE, CADDIE, CADET, the senses of which show the development of meaning, starting from sense 2 of CADET, and its popular form CADRE. The modern sense (5) appears to have arisen at the universities (or at least at Oxford), as an application of sense 4 to any one whose manners or conduct were like those of the class in question.]

† 1. An unbooked passenger whom the driver of a coach took up for his own profit on the way.

1790 *Useful Hints in Globe* 12 May (1885) 1/5 To prevent his taking up short passengers, or (as they are termed) cads, to the robbery of his employer.

2. An assistant or confederate of a lower grade, as a bricklayer's labourer (*dial.*); a familiar, 'chum'.

1835 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 131, I will... appear to know no more of you, than one of the cads of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. 1839 Hood *Kilmansegg* 230 Not to forget that saucy lad (Ostentation's favourite cad) The page, who looked so splendidly clad.

† 3. An omnibus conductor. *Obs.*

1833 Hood *Sk. fr. Road*, Though I'm a cad now, I was once a coachman. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxxviii. Numerous cads and drivers of short stages. 1839 *Penny Mag.* 31 Mar. 117 He who hangs behind—who opens the door and receives the money—is conductor or in the vulgar tongue—cad. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlix. A sceptical audience of omnibus-cads and nursemaids.

4. = Sc. CADDIE, sense 2: 'Cads, low fellows, who hang about the college to provide the Etonians with anything necessary to assist their sports'. Hone (note to quot.). So at Oxford, applied by collegians to town-lads of the same description, and contemptuously to townsmen generally.

1831 HONE *Year Bk.* 670 Preceded by one or two bands of music in two boats, rowed by 'cads'. 1838 *Leg. late Illumination in Oxf. Her.* 22 Feb., A gown-and-town row had got up, to testify their loyalty, by milling of all rads and cads, and other foes to royalty. 1844 PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 34 note, The Oxford Townsman... in 1835 had been promoted to the title of cad. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. ii. 152 If I should chance to run over a cad, I can pay for the damage if ever so bad.

5. *collog.* A fellow of low vulgar manners and behaviour. (An offensive and insulting appellation.)

1838 *Hints on Etiquette for Univ. Oxf.* 19 note, He was mentally considered a great 'cad' by the rest. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xii, 'Box the cad's ears, Lord Lynedale', said a dirty fellow with a long pole. 1864 A. BOYD in *Gd. Words* 694 People who talk of the great majority of their fellow-creatures as Cads. 1868 LESSON *Mid. Age* 142 You cannot make a vulgar offensive cad conduct himself as a gentleman.

6. *Comb.*, as cad-catcher: see quot.

1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 63/4 'Cadcatchers' is an expressive, but not elegant, term now in use amongst artists for pictures painted to attract the indiscriminating.

Hence **Cad-ism**, the behaviour or action of a cad. 1876 *World* V. 8 It is the superlative 'cadism' of English residents in India which galls the natives

† **Cad** <sup>3</sup>. *Obs.* = CADRE <sup>2</sup>, a cade-lamb.

**Cad** <sup>4</sup>. Chiefly *dial.* [Another form of CADDIS <sup>2</sup> (*dial. caddy*); but there is nothing to show the actual relations to each other of *cad*, *caddy*, and *caddis*, nor which is the primitive form.] A caddis or caddis worm. Called more fully ood-bait, cad-bait, cad-bit, cad-bote, cad-worm.

1651-1653 [see CADDIS <sup>2</sup>]. 1653 LAUSON *Comm. Secr. Angling in Arb. Garner* I. 194 Cad bait is a worm bred under stones in a shallow river. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.*, *Fishing* (1706) 41 Wasps, Gentles and Cad-bits are good baits for the Gudgeon. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. 345 Tench delight chiefly in Worms... as the Lob-worm, Marsh-worm, Cad-worm, and Flag-worm. 1799 OSBALDSTONE *Brit. Sportsman* 85/4 Cadbate, a worm, good bait for trout. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait and ruff coats. *Northampton Dial.* We are going to the brook for some cads.

† 2. **Cad-worm**, applied in derision to a man. *Obs.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 255 This Cadworm, hauning onely got Rime, which is but the buttons and loops to couple Verse together.

† **Cad** <sup>5</sup>. *Obs.* = CADDOW <sup>2</sup>.

1581 in *Bristol Wills* (1886) 233 The worne Irishe Cad [valued at] xxliij.

**Cadace**, -as, *obs.* forms of CADDIS.

**Cadar**, var. of CADRE, a frame.

**Cadastral** (kădă-strāl), *a.* [a. mod.F. *cadastre* relating to the cadastre, as in *les registres cadastraux* (Littre).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or according to a cadastre; having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property (strictly, as a basis of distributing taxation).

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 567 [Darius] divided the empire by a cadastral system under provincial governors. 1868 — *Jour. Mundi* xlii, The catalogue of Homer is a great attempt to construct... a cadastral account of Greece. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 395 The following statement exhibits the cadastral distribution of properties.

2. **Cadastral survey**: *a. strictly*, a survey of lands for the purposes of a cadastre; *b. loosely*, a survey on a scale sufficiently large to show accurately the extent and measurement of every field and other plot of land. Applied to the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain on the scale of 2500 or 25344 inches to a mile. So *cadastral map*, *plan*, etc.

1861 *Sel. Comm. Ho. Commons* 182 To inquire into the expediency of extending the Cadastral Survey to those portions of the United Kingdom which have been surveyed upon the scale of one inch to the mile only. 1861 A. S. AYTON [in Parl.] thought that the question was very much mystified by calling the survey a cadastral survey, which meant all the details relating to the tenure of land, the condition of each property, and all such matters. 1862 TOULM. SMITH in *Parly. Remembrances* Oct. 182 The newfangled phrase 'cadastral survey' is as foolish as it is unquestionably mischievous. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* CXVIII. No. 242. 379 The French term 'cadastral'... is now used in England to denote a survey on a large scale. 1881 FRITH *Lect. Teaching* iii. 72 A special map of the province, and a cadastral plan (ordnance map) of the commune. 1885 SMITH in *Law Times* LXXIX. 400/2 The necessity of a complete cadastral survey of property in England and Wales. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 332 note, The Domesday Survey was in a sense a cadastral one: and the Ordnance Survey in its larger scale, as being the only comprehensive basis upon which a correct computation of areas and valuation of landed property for assessment of imposts is possible, may also be called 'Cadastral'.

|| **Cadastre** (kădă-star). [a. Fr. *cadastre*; = Sp., It. *catastro*; = late L. *capitastrum* 'register of the polltax', f. *caput* head, poll.]

*a.* (= L. *capitastrum*.) The register of *capita*, *juga*, or units of territorial taxation into which the Roman provinces were divided for the purposes of *capitatio terrena* or land tax. (Poste *Gaius*.) *b.* A register of property to serve as a basis of proportional taxation, a Domesday Book. *c.* (in mod.French use) A public register of the quantity, value, and ownership of the real property of a country.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 17 To compile a general Cadastre, somewhat in the style of our old domesday book. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor Corali*. (1862) 660 Materials for a moral and physiological Cadastre, or Domesday Book. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 62 The crown officers formed a new Cadastre according to the new principle which he laid down... the land was meted according to an invariable geometrical standard, without any reference to its productive worth. 1864 WEBSTER, *Cadastre*, an official estimate of the quantity and value of real property, made for the purpose of justly apportioning taxes: used in Louisiana. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 4) 174 The list of capita was called a Cadastre (*capitastrum*).

**Cadaver** (kădă-văr). [a. L. *cadāver* dead body, perhaps f. *cad-ēre* to fall. So F. *cadavre*.] A dead body, *esp.* of man; a corpse. (Now chiefly in technical lang.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. ii. (1495) 187 Careyne hath that name of cadavere of cadere. to falle. c 1500 *Noble Life* I. xxxv, Zelio is a beste... it abyeth gladly in places where as people be buried, And it etyth the cadaviers or wormes. 1524 *Will of J. Terry* (Somerset Ho.) I John Terry of Norwich... commend... my body to be Cadaver... to be buried. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lx. 18 Beware of... dead cadavers, or caryn. a 1626 DAVIES *Wil's Pilgrim*, ii. Whoever came From death to life? Who can cadavers raise? 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 186 Time was when... the cadavers of the greatest emperors were burnt to ashes. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 19 Anatomical investigations on the human cadaver.

*b.* A skeleton. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 91 Death's heads... and fleshless cadavers.

† **Cadaverable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Mortal. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 287 By things cadaverable you may expect strange accidents.

† **Cadaverate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *cadāver* + -ATE.] To render lifeless; to reduce to dead matter.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.*, [Excrementa]... which... are by the heat of the body cadaverated, and cast forth.

**Cadaveric** (kădă-vēr-ik, kădă-vēr-ik), *a.* [a. F. *cadavérique*, or f. L. *cadāver* (see above) + -IO (Gr. suffix: the L. forms are *cadāverinus*, *cadāverōsus*).]

1. Of or pertaining to dead bodies; characteristic of a corpse. (More technical than *cadaverous*.)

1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 804/2 Chemical actions of a cadaveric description. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 269/2 The earliest indications of cadaveric rigidity. 1880 B. DYER in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/7 Certain substances formed in decomposing animal tissues... [called] 'cadaveric alkaloids'... owing to their formation subsequent to death. 1882 *Times*

8 Dec. 10 Evidence, previously given, with reference to the cadaveric lividities.

2. Caused by contact with a dead body.

1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) V. *Index*, Cadaveric boils. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) II. 940 Cadaveric warts have a somewhat special appearance.

† **Cadaverie**. *Obs. rare* — = CADAVER.

1600 TOURNÉUR *Transf. Met.* (1878) II. 187 Prol. 8 What ashie ghost, what dead Cadaverie... howles in my eares?

† **Cadaveriety**. *Obs. rare* — [f. L. *cadāver* (see prec.), ? after *variety*, *ebriety*, etc.] Deadness. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 171 The cadaveriety, and dull lethargy of medicines, is contracted by the Opium.

**Cadaverine**. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] One of the cadaveric alkaloids or Ptomaines.

1887 LAUDER BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* 98 Neurine, cadaverine, putrescine, and saprine have no marked physiological action.

**Cadaverizable**, *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being converted into lifeless matter.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 287 Any putrefactible or cadaverizable thing.

**Cadaverize** (kădă-vēr-iz), *v.* [f. CADAVER + -IZE; perh. in earlier use; see prec.] *trans.* To make into a corpse; to make cadaverous.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 421 To effect a... suspension of the circulation, and cadaverize his countenance.

**Cadaverous** (kădă-vēr-əs), *a.* [ad. F. *cadavereux*, -euse, ad. L. *cadāverōsus* corpse-like, f. *cadāver*: see above.] Of or belonging to a corpse; such as characterizes a corpse, corpse-like.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiv, A cadaverous man, composed of Diseases and Complaints. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. (1656) § 38 By continual sight of Anatomies, Skeletons, or Cadaverous reliques. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 26 Cadaverous dissection of bodies. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xi. 205 Some cadaverous smell those Ravens discover in the Air. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement*. (1796) IV. 374 Cadaverous smell of the Phallus impudicus. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 (1864) 172 The cadaverous odour is of the repulsive kind. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 36 The strange, unusual... smell, and the cadaverous light.

*b. esp.* Of corpse-like or deadly pallor.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 67 His eye was excellent at the instant discovery of a cadaverous face... this made him at the first sight of sick Prince Henry, to get himself out of sight. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Life* 246 He found John Milton sitting in an Elbow Chair... pale, but not cadaverous. 1850 W. IRVING *Sk. Bk.* II. 145 He has a cadaverous countenance, full of cavities and projections. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. vi. 38.

**Cadaverously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a cadaverous manner; like a dead body.

1847 in CRAIG.

**Cadaverousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cadaverous quality; the condition of a dead body.

1669 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Chym.* 75 This depraved, circulated matter, hath reached so far... as to acquire a virulency or cadaverousness. 1839 *Pos Fall Ho. Osher* Wks. 1846 I. 295 A cadaverousness of complexion.

**Cadaw**, *obs.* form of CADDOW.

**Cad-bait**, -bit, -bote: see CAD 4.

**Caddas**, *caddes*, *obs.* f. CADDIS.

† **Caddes**. *Obs.* [The same word as CADRE, Sc. CADDIE. See also CAD 2.]

1803 *Ann. Reg.* (Chron.) 430/1 The York stage waggon was overturned from off the Bridge into the river at Caster-ton near Stamford... owing to the proper driver trusting to the guidance of a caddes, whilst he loitered behind.

**Caddee**, var. of CADI.

**Caddel**, *obs.* f. CAWDLLE.

**Cad-dess**, *nonce-wd.* [f. CAD <sup>2</sup> 5.] A female cad.

1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 443, I do not insult the people by including in the name the cads and caddesses. 1884 READE *Perilous Sec.* I. vii. 133 Caddess! What is that?... I mean a cad of the feminine gender.

† **Cadesses**, *caddesse*. ? *Obs.* = CADDOW, a jackdaw.

1563-73 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Monedula*, a chough, a daw, a caddess. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 79 The Caddesse was first called *Monedula*. 1583 STANVURST *Jenis* 19. (Arb.) 101 This that prat' pye cadess labored too trumpet in eech place. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xvi. 541 As a falcon frays A flock of stares or caddesses. 1655 MOUNT & DENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 187 The Cadess or Jack-daw. 1688 R. HOLME *Armorium* II. 248/1 The Jack Daw, or Daw, is called a Caddesse or Choff.

**Caddet**, *obs.* form of CADET.

**Caddi**, variant of CADI.

**Caddice**, variant of CADDIS.

**Caddie**, *cadie* (kăd-ē). *Sc.* Also 7 caudie, 8 cawdie, cady, caddes, 8-g caddy. [ad. F. *cadet*: see CADET and CADEE.]

† 1. = CADRE, CADET 2, q. v. Also *attrib.*

1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 462 Ane young gentleman latellie come from France, pransing... with his short skarlet cloake and his long caudie rapier. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 53 Commissions are dear Yet I'll buy him one this year; For he shall serve no longer a cadie. a 1776 *Ballad in Herd Coll.* II. 170 (Jam.) There was Wattie the mairland laddie... With sword by his side like a cadie.

2. A lad or man who waits about on the lookout for chance employment as a messenger, errand-boy, errand-porter, chair-man, odd-job-man, etc.; *spec.* a member of a corps of *commissionnaires* in Edinburgh in the 18th c. (See also quot. 1883.)

c 1730 BURR *Lett. fr. N. of Scotl.* II. (1754) I. 26 The Cawdys, a very useful Black-Guard, who attend... publick Places to go of Errands; and though they are Wretches,



that in Rags lye upon the Stairs, and in the Streets at Night, yet are they often considerably trusted. This Corps has a kind of Captain, presiding over them, whom they call the Constable of the Caddies. 1774 FERGUSON *Compl. Plainstanes*, A cadie w<sup>th</sup> his lantern. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, A tattered cadie, or errand-porter, whom David Deans had jostled. 1827 HOGG *Tales & St. V.* 65 A caddy came with a large parcel to Mrs. Logan's house. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 200 Every Scotchman, from the peer to the cadie. 1883 *Westmen Mag.* 546 The Caddies—sturdy women with creels on their backs who acted as porters—struggled for the customer.

b. A golf-player's attendant who carries his clubs (generally a boy or lad).

1857 *Chambers Inform.* People II. 696/2. 1864 *Book-seller* 31 Oct. 662 Twenty golfers, with their attendant caddies scattered over the link. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 The 'caddy' who carries the clubs probably possesses theoretical knowledge.

3. Young fellow, lad. (*Judicious or familiar*.) 1786 *BURNS Earnest Cry* xxi, Gie him't het, my hearty caddie, E'en cow the caddie (C. J. Fox). 1788-1813 E. PICKEN *Misc. Poems* I. 186 (Jam.) A ye canty cheerie caddie.

† **Caddinet**, *Obs.* [A dim. form; to be referred apparently to *It. cadino* 'basin, milk-pan, broad dish', var. of *catino* = *L. catinus*, -um bowl, dish.] A basin or vessel of some kind.

1662 J. OUBLY *King's Coronation* (1683) 15 The Officers of the Pantry, brought up the Salt of State and Caddinet.

**Caddis**, **caddice** (kædis). Forms: 5-9 caddas, 5 caddace, 6 caddys, -yas, -es, caddes, -iz, -esse, 6-7 caddys, 6-8 caddas, 6-9 caddis, caddice, 7 caddice, (8 cadduce), 8-9 caddis. [Here two words are apparently mixed up: 1 (sense 1), properly *cadas*, *cadace*, OF. *cadas*, *cadaz*, cf. Cotgr. *cadarce* 'the tow or coarsest part of silke, whereof sleauie is made'; cf. Irish *cadas* = *cadan* cotton; 2 F. *caddis* (15th c. in Littre) 'sorte de serge de laine, de bas pris'. Of both, the ulterior history is unknown.]

† 1. Cotton wool, floss silk, or the like, used in padding: Scotch writers of the 18th c. applied the name to 'lint' used in surgery. *Obs.*

[HUE DE TABARIE *MS. Hebr. No.* 8336 in *Promp. Parv.* 57 Pur caddaz e cotoun de saunk fu le encusture.] 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 221 Cadace wolle or flokkys. To stuffe withal thi dobbel. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/2 Cadas, *bombicinium*. 1458 *Will of Gist* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum Jakke stuffed cum Cadace. 1463 in *Rot. Parl.* in *Promp. Parv.* 57 No. . . bolstors, nor stuffe of woole, cotton or cadas, nor other stuffer in his doublet. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 334 Soft half-worn Linen, which the French call *Charpie*, the English, *Lint*, and we *Caddis*. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 578 With soft lint, commonly called *caddis*.

† 2. Worsted yarn, crewel. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 202/1 Caddas or crule, *sayette*. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 92 Hemmed round about, with pasmain lace of green caddas. 1722 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 286 Tapestry with Caddas.

† b. Hence *attrib.* as a material. *Obs.*

1550-1600 *Customs Duties*, *Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. No.* 25097 Cruell or Caddas rybande. 1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 37 Seemly begyrt in a red caddiz gyrd. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 79 Wilt thou rob this Leatherne Terkin . . . Puke stocking, Caddice garter. 1675 *Bk. of Rates* 293 Caddas or cruel ribbon.

† c. Short for *caddis ribbon*: A worsted tape or binding, used for garters, etc. *Obs.*

1580 *LIVY Euphues* (1868) 220 The country dame girdeth herself as straight in the waste with a course caddis, as the Madame of the court with a silke riband. 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* 79 Stitching to the inside of their vesture a tape or caddesse to gird their apparell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 208 Hee hath Ribbons . . . Points . . . Inckles, Caddysse. a 1664 *QUARLES Sheph. Orac. viii*, Surely I was . . . constrained to sell Cadice and inkle. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2698/A. A. blue Saddle-Cloth bound with Green and White Caddis. 1739 *DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 190 Cadis, or a kind of Worst Tape. 1752 S. WHATLEY *Eng. Gas. Sturbridge (Camb.)*, All sorts of tapes, cadduces, and the like wares from Manchester. [1822-26 NARES, *Caddis*, a kind of ferret or worsted lace.]

† 3. A kind of stuff; perh. of worsted (or silk). 1536 *Inv. Kilburn Nunnery Middlesex in Monast. Anglicanum* III. 441/2 One Carpet of Cady for the table xij d. 1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 28 Ane other vestymēt of grene caddas, a vestymēt of Redd caddes. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* 54 Item a cope of blew cades. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs* in *Ann. Diocese Litchfield* IV. 48 One vestment of cadyas, iiij albes. [1676 *Rock Text. Fabr.* iv. 31.]

b. A coarse cheap serge. [Mod.F. *caddis*.] (The first quot. is of doubtful meaning.) Cf. **CADDOW**. 1579 *LIVY Euphues* 79 In steede of silkes I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Braceletes, Leere and Caddys. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Caddis-Staff per 100 Weight. 1755 JOHNSON *Caddis* . . . this word is used in Erse for the variegated cloaths of the Highlanders. 1864 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* (1877) i. iv. 40 Who had acquired £80000 by manufacturing coarse cloths, serges, and caddis. 1887 J. H. NODAL in *Let.*, 'Caddies is still used in Bolton for a special make of sheets and quilts.' [Cf. **CADDOW** 2 c. 186c.]

**Caddis**, **caddice** (kædis). Also 7 caddice, cados, 7-8 caddis. [Of uncertain origin: see the equivalent CAD 4; parallel forms are dial. *cadeu*, *caddy* (pl. *caddies*), perh. a false singular, from *caddis* (used as sing. and pl. by Walton); possibly a genuine dim. of *cad*: the relations of the forms have not been made out.]

1. The larva of the May-fly and other species of

*Phryganea*, which lives in water, and forms for itself a curious cylindrical case of hollow stems, small stones, etc.; it is used as a bait by anglers.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 9 Gentles, Paste or Cadice which we call Cod-bait. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 91 The May-fly . . . is bred of the Cod-worm or Caddis. *Ibid.* 235, I have held you too long about these caddis. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 207 Those caddies, which crawl on the bottom of the stiller waters, enclosed, all save the head and legs, in a tube of sand or pebbles. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. v. iii. § 12 Caddies, caterpillars and gentles.

2. Comb. caddis-bait, caddis-worm = prec.; caddis-fly, a *Phryganea*, as the May-fly.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xxi. (1634) 233 Other wormes as the Bobbe, Cadis-worms, Canker, or such like. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 943 The great variety of those little Cados worms whereof they come. 1787 *First Angling* (ed. 2) 116 The Cadis-Fly . . . is a large four-winged fly, of a buff-colour. 1833 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 Caddis bait, which is the larva of different species of *phryganea*. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 682 Caddice-flies . . . are very numerous in Britain; no fewer than 190 species having been described. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-lab.* iii. 90 The caddis-baits in that pool. 1875 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science*, &c. I. 341 Different species of the Caddice-worm protect themselves by means of different materials.

**Caddised** (kædist), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Furnished or baited with a caddis.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 63 Mute anglers drop their caddis'd hooks.

**Caddish** (kædif), *a. colloq.* [f. CAD 2 + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of a cad; offensively ill-bred; the opposite of gentlemanly.

1868 *Imperial Rev.* 22 Feb. 180 We shall be understood when we say, that it is a still more caddish offence. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 186 A cad never seems more caddish than when he comes nearest to the most primeval simplicity of costume.

Hence **Caddishly** *adv.*, **Caddishness** *sb.*

1868 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Aug. 200/1 The cad takes his caddishness with him. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv. 307, Innate caddishness which must come out somewhere.

**Caddle**, *sb. dial.*

1. Disorder, disarray, confusion, disturbance.

1843 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Caddle*, a term signifying confusion or embarrassment. *To be in a caddle*, means to be overwhelmed with business. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown's Ox.* xxx. (D.) 'Ther wur no sich a caddle about sick folk when I wur a bwoy'. 1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside Farm* I. 70 Mrs. Stone, a short, plump, Wiltshire matron . . . apologised for being found in such a caddle.

2. Trouble, bother.

1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 182/2 The English won't take the trouble—won't, as they say with us in Somerset, *be at the caddle* to look after such things.

**Caddle**, *v. dial.* [f. prec.] To trouble, disturb, worry.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves Gloss.*, *Caddle*, to attend officiously. 1845 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., *Don't caddle me*, don't tease me. *A caddling fellow* means an impertinent or troublesome companion. 1862 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 250 A caddled the mice in many a yield.

**Caddow** 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 cadow, 5-7 cadowe, 6 cadow, caddawe, caddowe, 9 dial. caw-daw. [perh. f. *ca*, *ka* jackdaw (Sc. KAE) + DAW. (The Ir. *cuthóg*, Gael. *cathag*, Manx *cauig* jackdaw can hardly be connected.)]

A jackdaw.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/2 Cadaw, or keo, or chowghe [v. r. ko; cadowe or koo], *mondule*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 202/1 Caddawe a hynde, *chucas*. 1554 HULOET, Caddowe, or choughe, byrde; some call them Jacke dawes. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1581) 107 Kill crowe, pie, and cadow. 1579 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1849) 96 She can cackle like a cadowe. 1621 ANSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xi. 15 Crows, caddows, pies, and the like. 1799 OSBALDSTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 85/1 Caddow, a bird, otherwise called a chough or jackdaw. 1824 *Few Words to Churchw.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) i. 14, Rubbish, brought together by the jackdaws or caddows. 1864 ATKINSON *Prom. Names of Birds*, Caddow, caw-daw.

**Caddow** 2. *Obs. or dial.* Also 6 caddo, 6-7 caddowe, 7 cadow'e, caddoe. [Cf. **CADDIS** 13 b; also Gaelic *cudadh*, *cudath* tartan (not Irish—O'Reilly); but it is doubtful whether this is from Eng. or the converse. The Manx *cadee*, and the Ir. *cadas* cotton, can hardly be related.] A rough woollen covering; see quot. 1880.

1579 *Richmond Wills* (1853), ij flegd blankets vs. ij cadow blankets ij s. iiij d. 1588 *Middlesex County Records* I. 177 (Walter Hassellwell stole). . . vnum stragulum voc' an Irish Caddo (worth twenty shillings). 1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) III. 135 A blanket and an Irish caddow checked. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B. ij, I stretch my limbs along the bed. . . Thrice ore the caddow I mine armes outspread. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. Ireland 63 They . . . make of their course wool Caddows also or Coverlets. 1611 COTGER, *Conventure velut*, an Irish Rug, Mantle, or Cadowe. 1681 CHERHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 15 (1689) 290 Outlandish Caddows and Blankets. c 1860 STATION *Rays fro Loomnary* (Bolton) 40 Peggy wove caddows on a loom as they had thir back place. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadda*, *Caddow*, a quilt or coverlet, a cloak or cover; a small cloth which lies on a horse's back.

**Cadduce**: see **CANNIS** 1.

**Caddy** 1 (kædi). [app. a corruption of **CATTY**, *Malay kati*, a weight equal to 1½ lb. avoirdupois.]

1. A small box for holding tea. Usually *tea-caddy*. 1792 *Madras Courier* 2 Dec. (Y.) A Quantity of Tea in

Quarter Chests and Caddies, imported last season. 1793 *Cowper To Lady Hesketh* 19 Jan. (R.) When you want you took with you the key of the caddy. 1833 H. MARINIAU *Brooke F.* xii. 133 The best tea-tray and caddy. 1868 F. PAGET *Lunatic* 198 This house . . . instead of looking like a tea-caddy . . . might rather be said to resemble a litter of caddies.

2. U. S. A can with a lid, for water, etc.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 201/1 Near where his . . . saw and water caddy are lying.

**Caddy** 2. [? f. CAD 1.] A ghost, bugbear.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves*, *Caddy*, a ghost, or lugbear.

**Caddy**, var. of **CADDIE**.

**Cade** (kæd), *sb.* 1. [a. F. *cade* cask, barrel, a.]

L. *cad-us* a large vessel usually of earthenware, a wine-jar, also a measure for liquids.]

1. A cask or barrel.

1387 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 423/4. c 1420 *Paided. on Hush.* xl. 231 Cadres thre Of wyne. 1506 J. PHILLIS *Cyler* II. 363 The Farmers' Toil is done; his Cade mature, Now call for Vent. 1812 W. LYNANT *Auster Fuir* II. vii, His lint-ceed stowed in bag or cade.

† 2. *Spec.* A barrel of herrings, holding six great hundreds of six score each; afterwards 500. *Obs.*

1337 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 555/3. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Cade of herynge (or spirlinge) or oþyr lyke, *cada*, *lacista*, etc. 1466 *Manx & Househ. Exp.* 207 Paid to Edwardes wyffe for j. cade of red herynge. vs. 1502 *ARNOLD. Chron.* (1811) 263, Xx. cadis rede hering is a last, v. C. in a cade, vi. score iiii. herings for the C. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 36 Stealing a Cade of Herrings. 1599 NASH: *Lent. Striffe* (1871) 106 The rebel Jack Cade was the first, that devised to put Red-Herrings in cades, and from him they have their name. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dist. Rust. & Urb.*, *Cade* . . . of Red-herrings 500, Sprats 1000; yet I find anciently 600 made the Cade of Herrings, Six score to the Hundred, which is called Magnum Centum. 1707 *FLEETWOOD Chron.* *Proc.* (1745) 82 A cade of red Herrings (200 the Cade). 1751 *CHAMBERS Cyc.*, *Cade*, . . . used in the book of rates for . . . 500 herrings, and of sprats 1000. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 610 Herrings, reckoned by the cade and the barrel.

3. Comb., as cade-bow (see quot.).

1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dumfriesshire* 20 The Cade, containing 600 Herrings, being a Frame called a Cade-Bow, made with Withs, having a Top and Bottom, with two Hinges folding, wherein Straw is laid inclosing the Fish.

**Cade** (kæd), *sb.* 2. (a.) Also 5 kod, 5-7 cad.

[Origin and part of speech unknown. In *cade* lamb, 'cade' may be an adj. with some such sense as 'cast' or 'domestic, tame', or a sb. used *attrib.* as in *pet-lamb*: in the former case 'cade' as a sb. would be short for 'cade-lamb'; in the latter, 'cade-lamb' might be an expansion.]

(As Cotgrave gives an alleged F. 'cadet' a castling, a starveling, one that hath need much of cockering and pampering', a sense not unlike Eng. 'pet', it has been suggested that *cade-lamb* was perh. for an earlier \**cadet-lamb*. But this is historically impossible. M. Paul Meyer says Cotgrave's word is not Fr., but app. the 16th c. Languedocien *cadet* 'little dog', and his explanation erroneous. The corresp. OF. word was *chaet*, *cheel*, which has no likeness to the ME. *kod*, *cad*, even if the sense suited. Wedgewood compares Da. *kaad* wanton, petulant, sportive; —ON, *kad-r* merry, cheerful; but *cade* is not at all Sc., and apparently not properly northern, since Ray 1691 explains the 'North-Country words' *pet*, *pet-lamb* as 'a cade-lamb'.)]

1. as *adj.* or in *comb.* Of the young of animals, esp. lambs and colts: Cast or left by the mother and brought up by hand, as a domestic pet.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 749 *Hic ricus*, a kod-lomb. 1551 *Will of Jane Lovet* (Somerset Ho.) Three Cade lumbes that go aboute the house. 1678 LITTLETON *Dict.* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 A cade lamb, *agnus domesticus*, *domi* *vel* *agnus domesticus*. 1681 WORLIDGE *Dist. Rust.* (E. D. S.) A *corset* lamb or colt, or cade lamb or colt; that is a lamb or colt fallen and brought up by hand. 1698 F. B. *Modest Centur* 14 As mild and gentle as cade Lambs. 1792 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 366 We do not wean our cade-lambs till June. 1859 GEO. ELLIOT *A Bede* x. 95 It's ill bringing up a cade lamb. 1880 J. F. DAVIES in *Academy* 24 Dec. 456.

2. as *sb.* a. A pet lamb.

c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 698 *Hec agna*, a new lame; *hec enaria*, a cad; *hec herbax*, a wader. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Cade, *domestica vel domesticus*, *vel ovis vel agnus domesticus*. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii. 18 He gave his poor godson a lamb for a cade. 1669 CORAINE *Ovid* 60 Pritty Spinella, you . . . Are tame enough, as Gentle as a Cad. 1830 HOWITT *Seasons*, *March* 58 Others [lambs] . . . are reared, generally by the assistance of a tea pot, with cow's milk and are called cades or pets.

b. The foal of a horse brought up by hand.

1677 MARKHAM *Caval.* n. 209 Such horses as we call Cades, which are those that never suck their dams, but upon their first foaling are put vp into a house.

c. A spoiled or petted child. (*var. dial.*)

1777 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Cade*, a child which is babyish in its manner. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'E's a reg'lar cade' said of a spoiled child.

d. Of fruit: Fallen, cast. [rare.]

1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* III. 184 Austine is collecting the little cade cherries.

† **Cade**, *sb.* 3 Variant of **KED**, a sheep-louse.

1570 *LEVINUS Manih.* 8 A cade, sheepe louse, *pediculus ovis*.

**Cade** (kæd), *sb.* 4 [a. F. *cade*, in same sense.]

A species of juniper, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, called also Prickly Cedar, yielding *Oil of Cade*, or *Cade Oil*, used in veterinary surgery.

1575 TURNERV. *Bk. Venerie* lvi. 187 If you rubbe a Terryer with Brynmote, or with the oyle of Cade, and then put the Terryer into an earth where Foxes be or Badgerdes, they will leaue that earth. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.*

II. 251 The part most fluid is sold under the name of Cade-oil.

† **Cade**, *sb.* *Obs.*

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 933 Telle schulen wiues twelue 3if ani child may be made With-outen knowing of mannes cade. **Cade**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [*f. CADE sb.*] *trans.* To put into a cade or keg.

x599 *NASHE Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 106 The rebel Jack Cade . . . hauning first found out the trick to cade herring, they would so much honour him in his death as not onely to call it swinging but cading of herring also.

**Cade**, *v.* 2. [*f. CADE sb.*] 'To breed up in softness' (Johnson; with no quot. or reference).

x879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* Cade, to pet; to bring up tenderly.

|| **Cadeau** (kado). [*Fr.*] A present or gift. a1845 *BARHAM Ingle. Leg.* x882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 13 A cadeau from his Highness. x885 *Where Chineses Drive* 141 Some little present as a New Year's Cadeau.

† **Cadee**, *Obs.* [Phonetic spelling of *F. cadet*.]

The earlier form of CADET, CADDIE: A (gentleman) cadet in the army.

a1689 *MRS. BEHN Widow Rauter* xv. ii. He listed us cadets for the next command that fell in his army. x691 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 234 The French convoy arrived at Limerick. . . two French lieutenant generals, 206 subaltern officers, 150 cadets, 300 English and Scotch gentlemen. x702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3856/3, 1 Captain, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Cadee, and 20 Soldiers killed. x789 *W. LAICK Anso. to Presbyt. Blog.* 33 (JAN.) A Cadee of Dunbarton's Regiment. *Ibid.* And from a Cadee become a curat.

**Cadee**, *Obs.* form of CAD.

**Cadence** (kādēns), *sb.* [*a. F. cadence*, *ad. It. cadenza* 'falling, cadence in music', on *L. type cadentia* *sb.*, *f. cadent-* pr. pp. of *cad-ere* to fall. The literal sense is 'action or mode of falling, fall', and in this sense it was used by 17th c. writers; but at an early period the word was in Italian appropriated to the musical or rhythmical fall of the voice, and in this sense occurs as early as Chaucer. *Cadence* is in form a doublet of CHANCE, the direct phonetic descendant of *cadentia*.]

I. In verse and music.  
1. 'The flow of verses or periods' (J.); rhythm, rhythmical construction, measure.

c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 627 To make bookes, songes, and ditties in rime or else in cadence. c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 375 Had he cald Lucius Procureure. . . Dat had maie greved be Cadens, Dan had relevyd be sentens. x513 *DOUGLAS Buis* ProL. 46 Thou my corruptit cadens imperfite. x588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 26 The elegancy, facility, & golden cadence of poesie. 1622 *MILTON Aphel. Smech.* (1857) 292 An eare that could measure a just cadence, and scan without articulating. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* iv. 37 Measured Cadence, or Time, is an essential Part of Melody. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 350 The periods flow with a sort of liquid cadence. 1873 *SYMMONS Grk. Poets* iv. 102 The Iambic is nearest in cadence to the language of common life.

b. The measure or beat of music, dancing, or any rhythmical movement; e. g. of marching.

x605 *J. JONES De Loyer's Specters* 20 Now daunces. . . have neede of nothing. . . but only of Number, measure and true cadence. x755 *GRAY Progr. Poetry* i. iii. To brisk notes in cadence beating Glance their many-twinkling feet. 1777 *SIR W. JONES Arcadia Poems* 109 Not a dancer could in cadence move. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* iii. v. 195 Dancing round them to the cadence of the music. x816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vi. The occasional boom of the kettle-drum, to mark the cadence. 1826 *F. GARFITHS Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 6 *Cadence*, in slow time 75 steps. . . are taken in a minute.

2. 'The fall of the voice' (J.).

1809 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poets* ii. vii. (1811) 66 This cadence is the fal of a verse in every last word with a certain tunable sound which being matched with another of like sound, do make a [concord]. 1816 *BULLOKAR, Cadence*, the falling of the voice. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 150 A low voice, with a . . . sweet cadence at the end of it. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* I. 366 The closing pause must not be confounded with that fall of the voice, or cadence, with which many readers uniformly finish a sentence.

b. 'Sometimes, the general modulation of the voice' (J.).

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 9 p. 1 The Smalcoal-Man was heard with Cadence deep. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 168 p. 5 With all the . . . Cadence of Voice, and Force of Argument imaginable. 1766 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* 276 Amen, said my Mother. . . with such a sighing cadence of personal pity. 1844 *A. WELBY Poems* (1867) 87 The low cadence of her whispered prayer. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 22 (1864) 361 A third quality of vocal sounds is cadence or accent. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley Farm* xxxviii. 'No' said Peregrine, with a melancholy cadence in his voice. 1863 *MISS BRADDOCK J. Marchmont* 270.

c. Local or national modulation, 'accent'.

1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. i. 282, I returned an answer in that language, hoping . . . that the cadence might be more agreeable to his ears. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 241 The Scotchman who had not yet acquired the cadence of the English, would naturally use his own in speaking their language.

3. The rising and (*esp.*) falling of elemental sounds, as of a storm, the sea, etc.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* p. 287 Blustering winds, which all night long Had rous'd the Sea, now with hoarse cadence lull Seafaring men orewatch. 1839 *MRS. HEMANS Release Tasso*, The low Cadence of the silvery sea. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 377 A murmur had reached my ear for some time in the cadences of the storm.

4. *Mus.* The conclusion or 'close' of a musical movement or phrase. Also sometimes = CADENZA.

x597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 73 A Cadence wee call that, when coming to a close, two notes are bound together, and the following note descendeth. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* i. 14 A perfect cadence then marks its termination. c1860 *Goss Harmony* xiii. 42 A Cadence or Close, signifies the last two chords of any passage; the principal cadences are those which conclude on the key-note. When the last chord is the triad on the key-note, preceded by the triad or chord of the 7th on the dominant, it is called the Perfect Cadence. x867 *MACFARREN Harmony* i. 27 As performers insert a flourish at a close or cadence, we conventionally use the word cadence, to denote the flourish introduced at a close. x880 *PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 290/1.

5. *Horsemanship*. 'An equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions when he is thoroughly managed' (*Farrier's Dict.* in Bailey). Cf. quot. 1833 under CADENCED.

6. *trans.* Harmonious combination of colours.

x868 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 364 The cadence of colours is just and noble: witness the red-leaved book. . . on the white cloth, the clear green jug on the table, the dim green bronze of the pitcher.

II. In the Latin sense of falling.

† 7. Falling, sinking down; mode of falling. *Obs.*

x613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cadence*, falling, properly the leading of come by a tempest. a1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* IV. 687 (R.) The cadence, or manner how Paul falls into those words, is worthy to be both observed and imitated. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 92 Now was the Sun in Western cadence low. † 8. The falling out of an occurrence; chance.

x601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 8 This opportunity is a meeting and concurring of divers cadences, which at one instant do make a matter very easie.

**Cadence**, *v. rare.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To put into cadence, to compose metrically.

a1749 *PHILIPS To Ld. Carteret* (R.) These pating numbers, cadenc'd by my grief. x873 *SYMMONS Grk. Poets* i. 18 Empedocles. . . cadenced his great work on Nature in the same sonorous verse.

**Cadenced** (kādēnst), *pp. a.* [*f. CADENCE v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] Expressed or performed in cadence; characterized by cadence; rhythmical, measured.

a1790 *ADAM SMITH Init. Arts*, A certain measured, cadenced step, commonly called a dancing step. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 82 The horse has a firm, even, and cadenced pace. (Cadenced means that the time passed in making each step shall be exactly equal.) 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Lady Geraldine* c. xlv. Her voice, so cadenced in the talking. 1851 *— Casa Guidi Wind.* 3 Where the whole world might drop for Italy Those cadenced tears. 1890 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. (1873) 287 You hear the cadenced surges of an unseen ocean.

**Cadency** (kādēnsi). [*ad. L. \*cadentia*: see -ENCY.] In earlier use not distinguished from *cadence*; the sense of quality more proper to -ENCY comes out only in sense 3.]

† 1. A falling out, happening, hap; = CADENCE 8. 1647 *SPRIGG Angl. Rediv.* i. xi. (1854) 20 How delightfully remarkable is it (as a most apt cadency of Providence).

2. = CADENCE 1; cadent quality.

1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. lxx. Wks. (1677) 106 Poetry . . . is but a Play, which makes Words dance, in the evenness of a Cadency. 1642 *HOWELL Por. Trav.* (Arb.) 48 The old Italian tunes and rhymes both in concept and cadency, have much affinity with the Welsh. 1719 *SWIFT To Young Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. n. 6 Rounded into periods and cadencies.

3. Descent of a younger branch from the main line of a family; the state of a cadet.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* *Cadency*, in heraldry, the state, or quality of a cadet. 1858 *R. CHAMBERS Dom. Ann.* Scotl. I. 211 Not . . . a male descendant . . . in existence, of cadency later than the fifteenth century. 1866 *— Ess. Fam. & Hum.* Ser. i. 18 He is recognised by a title of cadency from his wife, as Mrs. Thompson's husband. 1895 *S. SALTER in N. & Q.* vi. XII. 514/2 It might be thought that the label was for cadency of birth; but it was not so.

b. *Mark of cadency* (Her.). a variation in the same coat of arms intended to show the descent of a younger branch from the main stock.

1702 *A. NISBET (title)* An Essay on additional Figures and Marks of Cadency. 1830 *T. ROBINSON Hist. Heraldry* L3/a These marks of cadency. . . have crept into the general blazon of many coats of arms. 1882 *W. A. WELLS in N. & Q.* 25 Mar. 231 James. . . would in *vita patris* have borne as his mark of cadency the original crescent charged with a label.

**Cadene** (kādēn). [*a. F. cadène* chain of iron, *ad. Pr. cadena* = *L. catēna* 'chain'; in allusion to the chain-like character of the warp in weaving.]

A sort of inferior Turkey carpet imported from the Levant. 1847 in CRAIG; and later Dicts.

**Cadent** (kādēnt), *a.* [*ad. L. cadent-em*, pr. pp. of *cad-ere* to fall.]

1. Falling (literally). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. iv. 307 With cadent Teares fret Channels in her cheekes. 1659 *J. ARROWSMITH Cham Princ.* 200 We ourselves have seen him Antichrist cadent. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 9 The moaning winds and cadent waters.

2. *Astrol.* Of a planet: Going down; in a sign opposite to that of its exaltation.

Cadent Houses are the third, sixth, ninth and twelfth House of a Scheme or figure of the Heavens, being those that are next from the Angles' (Phillips 1696).

x886 *LUPTON Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 201 If the part of Fortune be cadent from the Ascendant. 1671 *BLAGRAVE Astrol. Phys.* 164 Fixt Signs, and cadent Houses always signifie the greatest distances.

3. Falling (rhythmically); having cadence.

1613 *SIR E. HOBY Counter-sharle* 13 Il current and worse cadent lines. 1857 *EMERSON Poems* 134 Far within those

cadent pauses. x859 *F. K. HARFORD Martyrs of Lyons* 24 Unfailing lips those cadent strains prolong.

4. *Geol.* Applied by Prof. H. Rogers to the tenth of his 15 divisions of the palæozoic strata of the Alleghanies, corresponding to the lower middle Devonian of British geologists.

† **Cadent**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f. prec.*] One of the 'graces' in old English music.

x879 *F. TAYLOR in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 43 'Shaked graces' are the Shaked Beat, Backfall, Elevation, and Cadent.

**Cadential** (kādēntjāl), *a.* [*f. L. \*cadentia* CADENCE + -AL.] Of or belonging to a cadence.

x882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 454/1 The examples . . . have in no one instance the slightest cadential character.

|| **Cadenza** (kādēntsā). *Mus.* [*It.*; see CADENCE.] A flourish of indefinite form given to a solo voice or instrument at the close of a movement, or between two divisions of a movement. (Sometimes called *cadence*; the use of the Italian word is designed to differentiate the two.)

[1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Cadenza Sfuggita*, in the Italian music.] x836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 100/1 Formerly the *Cadenza* was, by Italian as well as English singers, considered indispensable. The French never admitted it. x879 *PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 294 The *Cadenza* usually starts from a pause on a chord of 6-4 on the dominant, preparatory to the final close of the movement, and its object is to show off the skill of the performer. It was formerly customary to leave the *cadenzas* for improvisation.

† **Cader**, *cadar*. *Obs.* *exc. dial.* [Identical in form and meaning with, and prob. a. Welsh *cader* 'chair', in Mid. Welsh also 'cradle'; used also as in sense 2, and applied to a 'framework' of various kinds. (If sense 3 is not the same word, we may perh. compare *F. cadre* frame.)]

† 1. A cradle. *Obs.*

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel [*M.S. Cioep. cadet*] to bes deofles bearn, and rocked it. *Ibid.* 378 Hwon 3e beoð ibenden widdren ugor large woves, and he in a neruh kader [*M.S. Titus D cradel*].

2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to lay the corn more even in the swathe.

1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 353 Their barley they mow with the Sithe and Cadar in the South parts of the County.

3. 'A small frame of wood, on which a fisherman keeps his line' (*dial.*) Halliwell.

1880 *MISS COURTNEY West Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

**Cadesse**, *var. CADDESSE*, *Obs.*, jackdaw.

**Cadet** (kādēt). [*a. F. cadet*, in 15th c. *capdet*, a. *Pr. capdet* = Romanic type *\*capitetto*, dim. of *L. caput*, *capit-* head; hence, little chief, inferior head of a family. Cf. also CADDIE, CADDIE, CAD.]

1. A younger son or brother.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 463 From a younger brother or cadet of this house. 1671 *CROWNE Juliana* Ep. Ded. A iv. Leave that as a thread-bare portion to the Cadets. 1689 *SWIFT Ode to Temple Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 245 Poor we, cadets of heaven, Take up at best with lumber. a1726 *VANBRUGH False Pr.* i. i. I am a cadet, and by consequence not rich. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 220 Spiritual preferences being turned into means of maintenance for cadets or bastards of the royal house.

b. A younger branch of a family; a member of a younger branch.

1690 *LOCKE Govt.* i. ix. § 25 A Cadet, or Sister's Son, must have the Preference. 1726 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) III. 238, I suppose his family was a cadet of your Lordship's family.

c. The youngest son.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 348 Joseph was the youngest of twelve, and David the eleventh sonne, and but the cadet of Jesse. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 19 The cadet of a family.

2. A gentleman who entered the army without a commission, to learn the military profession and find a career for himself (as was regularly done by the younger sons of the French nobility before the Revolution). b. A junior in the East India Company's service. See also CADDIE, CADDIE.

1651 *HOWELL Venice* 7 This may be one reason why she connives at so many Courtians for the use of the Cadett-gentlemen. [1652 *BEVELYN St. France Misc. Writ.* (1805) 84 The cadets and younger brothers minding for the most part no greater preferments than what they cut out with their sword.] 1690 *B. B. Dict. Cant. Crew, Cadet*, or *Cades*, a Gentleman that Bears Arms in hopes of a Commission. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2779/a The Elector of Saxony. . . adds a Company of Cadets. 1704 *Hymn to Victory* lxx. 7 She serves Cadet and Volunteer. 1768 *STILES Mil. Medley*, A cadet serves without pay. 1772 *FOOTE Nabob* i. 9 Go out Cadets and Writers in the Company's Service. 1816 *'Quiz Grand Master* i. 20 His kit's pack'd up, and off he's set, To try his fortune—a cadet.

3. A student in a military or naval college.

1775 *SWINBURNE Trav. Spain* xlv. (L.) The royal apartments are now occupied by a college of young gentlemen cadets, educated at the king's expense. 1788 *L.D. AUCKLAND Diary in Corr.* (1862) II. 91 An establishment of one hundred young cadets for the army. a1845 *HOOD To F. Hume* iv. Watch Sandhurst too, its debts and its Cadets. x860 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 122 Sydney has just passed his examination as a naval cadet.

**Cadetcy**. [*see -CY*.] = CADETSHIP 2.

**Cadetship**. [*f. prec.* + -SHIP.]

1. The status of a younger son.

x831 *DISHAULT Yng. Duke* iii. iii. (L.) The ambitious prospects with which he had consoled himself for his cadetship.

2. The position or status of a military or naval cadet; the commission given to a cadet.

1845 STOCQUELER *Hanbdk. Brit. India* (1854) 55 For the artillery and engineers, it is a condition of the presentation of a cadetship that the candidate should have gone through a regular course of instruction at Addiscombe. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 667 The age of entering on their cadetship. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 866/1 Candidates for cadetship in the Royal Navy.

|| **Cadette** (kädēt). [Fr.; fem. of *cadet*.] A younger daughter or sister.

1679 tr. *Marie Mancini's Apol.* 4 The order .. seem'd to exclude my Sister as a Cadette.

**Cadew** (kæ'di:). The same as CADDIS 2.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. 8. 2. 125 Cadew, Straw-worm. 1773 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xiii. 234 The several sorts of Phryganea or Cadews. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 268 They were taking .. cadew-flies, may-flies, and dragon-flies. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 230 The larvae of the Great Cadew Flies, form a case with small bits of wood disposed longitudinally.

**Cadg** (kædg), sb.<sup>1</sup> [App. a variant of CAGE perh. confused with CAGE *v.* to carry about; but it does not appear what is the source of the earliest quotation, which the later merely follow.]

1. *Falconry*. (See quot.)

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) *Wds. of Art expl.* Cadge, is taken for that on which Falconers carry many Hawks together when they bring them to sell. 1721 BAILEY, *Cadge*, a round frame of wood, on which Hawks are carried to be sold. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 623 We shall not trouble ourselves to take out the cadge to-day, for our party is quite strong enough to carry the hawks on the fist.

2. A pannier.

**Cadg**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *vulgar*. [f. CAGE *v.*] The action of caging or begging.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, The *Cadg* is the game or profession of begging. 1832-33 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 68 He could 'lay on the cadg' better than any walleater that e'er coast a pock o'er his shoulder.

**Cadg** (kædg), *v.* Forms: 2 *cagge* (n, ? *cache* (n, *da. pple. caget*), (6 *Palsgr. kadge*), 6- *cadge*.

[Derivation and original meaning uncertain; in some early passages it varies with *cache*, *cacche*, *CACHE*, of which in branch I it may be a variant: cf. the pairs *botch*, *bodge*; *grutch*, *grudge*; *smutch*, *smudge*. Branch II may also be connected with *catch* or ONF. *cacher* in other senses; but it may be a distinct word: the whole subject is only one of more or less probable conjecture. Connexion of ME. *caggen* with CAGE *sb.* is phonetically impossible.]

I. Early senses.

+1. *trans.* ? To fasten, tie: cf. CADGEL *v.* (The early passages are obscure, and for one or other the senses *drive*, *toss*, *shake*, *draw*, have been proposed) *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 511 For a pene on a day & forth þay [labourers in the vineyard] gotz .. Keruen & caggen & makn [=maken] hit clos. *Ibid.* B. 1254 Þay wer cagged and ka3t on capeles al bare. a 1400 *Alexander* 1321 And þen he caggis [v. r. cacher] vp on cordis as curteys it were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3703 Hit sundrit þere sailles & þere sad ropis: Cut of þere cables were caget to gedur. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 180 Whilst they are cadg'd contending whether can Conquer, the Asses some cry, some cry the man. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadg*, to tie or bind a thing.

+2. To 'bind' the edge of a garment. Cf. CADGING *vb.* sb. 1. *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 473/1, I cadge a garment, I set lysters in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order. *Ibid.* 556/1, I cadge the plyghtes of a garment. *Je dresse des giles d'une lixiere*. This note is yll kadged: *ce seyon a ses plies mal dressees d'une lixiere*.

+3. (See quot.) ? To tie or knot. Still *dial.*

1703 THORNTON *Lett. to Ray* (E. D. S.) To *cadg*, a term in making bone-lace.

II. To carry about, beg, etc.

+4. *trans.* To carry about, as a pedlar does his pack, or a CADGER his stock-in-trade. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 154 Another Atlas that will cadge a whole world of injuries without fainting. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Cadg*, to carry. 1718 RAMSAY *Contn. Christ's Kirk* III. xii. They gart him cadge this pack. 1768 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadg*, to carry. 1858 M. PORTER *Souter Johnny* xi Weary naigs, that on the road Frae Carrick shore cadged monie a load. 1875 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadg*, to carry; or rather, as a public carrier collects the orders he has to take home for his customers.

+5. To load or stuff the belly. *dial.*

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig. Gloss.* s.v. *Cade*, Hence .. cadge-belly, or kedge-belly, is a full fat belly. c 1746 COLLIER (N. Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 68 While I'r busy cadging mey Wem. 1854 BAMPTON *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Cadg*, to stuff the belly.

6. *intr.* To go about as a cadger or pedlar, or on pretence of being one; to go about begging.

*dial. and slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cadg*, to beg. 1846 LYTTON *Lucertia* II. xii. 'I be's good for nothin' now, but to cadge about the streets, and steal, and filch.' 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Cadg* about, to go and seek from place to place, as a dinner-hunter. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xv. (D.) 'I've got my living by casting fortunes, and begging, and cadging, and such like.' 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadg*, to beg; to skulk about a neighbourhood. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xix. 38 Cadging for invitations to the Mansion House.

b. *trans.* To get by begging.

1848 E. FARMER *Scrap Book* (ed. 6) 115 Let each 'cadge' a trifle. 1878 *Black Green Past.* xi. 86 Where they can cadge a bit of food.

**Cadg**, a. and *adv.* Sc. = CADGY.

1807-10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 12 My heart did never wallop cadger.

+ **Cadgel**, *Sc. Obs.* 'A wanton fellow' (Jam.).

1603 *Philotus* xvi. To take a young man for his wife, 30n cadgel wald be glaid.

+ **Cadgel**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *cagel*.

+1. *trans.* To entangle. Hence *Cadgelled*.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660) *In het garnen valken*, to be catch, cadgled, or entangled in a net. 1711 *Crucet garen*, Cadgled Yarn.

2. To harrow. *dial.*

1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 342 They cagel it with harrows to break the turf. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cagel*, to harrow ground. *North.*

**Cadger** (kædgəz). Also 5-6 *Sc. cadgear*. [f. CADGE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A carrier; esp. a species of itinerant dealer who travels with a horse and cart (or formerly with a pack-horse), collecting butter, eggs, poultry, etc., from remote country farms, for disposal in the town, and at the same time supplying the rural districts with small wares from the shops.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 66 A Cadger, with capill and with creils. c 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ProL 42 The cadger callis furth his capill wyth crakis will cant. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The cadgers .. call in the morning, and if we have anything for them, they goe on to Garton, and call for it againe as they come backe. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig. Gloss.* s.v. *Cadg*, *Cadger*, a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* III. A buck hanging on each side o' his horse, like a cadger carrying calves. 1846 *Diary in Lockhart* (1839) VII. 268 An instance of the King's errand lying in the cadger's gate. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cadger*, a carrier to a country mill, or collector of the corn to grind. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 99 Single horse traffickers, called cadgers, plied between country towns and villages, supplying the inhabitants with salt, fish, earthenware, and articles of clothing, carried in sacks or creels hung across the horse's back.

b. 1827 HOME *Every-day Bk.* II. 1654 A rosinante, borrowed .. from some whiskey smuggler or cadger. 1843 *Poet. Rev.* Nat. Club II. xi. 66 Many .. involved in smuggling .. under the name of cadgers, carried on .. their contraband commerce.

2. An itinerant dealer, a hawker, a street-seller.

1840 HOOD *Kilnbansegg* cxi. He fear'd .. To be cut by Lord and by cadger. 1878 *Black Green Past.* x. 84 A cadger's basket stood on the table.

b. One who goes about begging or getting his living by questionable means.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 339 A street-seller now-a-days is looked upon as a 'cadger', and treated as one. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Nov. 537 Home Missions .. to the interesting cadgers and thieves of her rookeries. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadger*, a loose character who goes from door to door soliciting assistance.

3. *Falconry*. A man who carries hawks. (Cf. *F. cagier* 'celui qui porte les faucons à vendre' Littré; also CADGE *sb.*) App. only modern in Eng.

1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helen* xvii. (Ridg.) 163 The German cadgers and trainers who had been engaged.

4. *Comb.* as *cadger-like* adj.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 289/2 A love of all that is roving and cadgerlike in nature.

**Cadgily** (kædgili), *adv.* Sc. [f. CADGY + -LY 2.] Cheerfully, merrily; wantonly.

a 1724 *Gaberlunzie Man* I. He .. cadgily ranted and sang. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 28 Where cadgily they kiss the cap. 1814 SAZON *S. Gael. L.* 108 'Hoot gude-man' she wad say, cadgily 'set a stout heart to a staid brae'.

**Cadginess**, *Sc.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Wantonness, lasciviousness; sportiveness, cheerfulness.

**Cadging** (kædgɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. CADGE *v.*]

+1. The binding or edging of a garment. *Obs.*

1674 *Depos. York Castle* (1861) 209 After I toucht the cadgings of her skirts, she stept not many steps after.

2. The practice of a cadger in various senses. (See CADGER 2.) Also *attrib.*

1859 SALA *Tu. round Clock* 387 Defunct saturnalia of patrician 'cadging'. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 99 To join two genteel young men in the regular cadging trade. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxv. 254 No pride of place prevented him from cadging.

**Cadgy**, *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *cadgie*, *cadgie*. [Of uncertain origin. Cf. *Suffolk kedge* in same sense; also *Da. kaad* wanton, lascivious.]

1. Wanton, lustful; amorous.

a 1724 (cf. CADGILY). 1733 *Cock-laird* in *Chambers Songs* *Scotl.* (1829) A cock-laird, fog cadgie, Wi' Jennie did meet, 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dallow* VII. v. (1842) 435 He may weel be cadgy in the chaise wi' her.

2. Cheerful, merry; glad.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii. 2 Wow! but I'm cadgie, and my heart leups light. 1811 WILLAN *IV. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XVII. (E. D. S.) *Cadgy*, cheerful, merry.

|| **Cadi** (kædi, kædi). Also 6-8 *cady*, 7 *kadi*, *caddi*, -ee, 7-8 *cadsee*, 9 *kady*, (7 *cadis*, *cade*, 8 *cadjee*). [A. Arab. قاضي *qāḍī* judge, f. *qaḍa* (y) to judge. (Whence, with *al-*, Sp. *alcalde*.)]

A civil judge among the Turks, Arabs, Persians, etc.; usually the judge of a town or village.

1590 WEBER *Trav.* (1868) 33 In Turkie .. the graine Cady, that is their chiefest Iudg. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. vi. viii. 498 The house of the Cadi. 1653 GREAVES *Scraglio* 155 In the presence of the Cades who is the Justice. 1682 WHITE *Journ. Greece* VI. 419 The Veivode and Cadi .. came to make their inspection. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323 1 The Cadi or Judge. 1703 MALNORILL *Journ.* (1721) 95 The Cadi at last gave sentence. 1825 WILLIS *Cruise in Medit.* xxiiv. 236 The black-handed turban of a cadi.

Hence *Cadiship*, the office of a cadi.

1821 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 353 The judge or cadi—I am not positive as to the cadiship.

**Cadie**, variant of **CADDIE**.

|| **Cadilesker** (kādileskəz). Also *cadilisker*, -escher, -eshier, *cadelesher*, *kadilesker*. [f. prec. + Turk. *leskar*, ad. Pers. *lashkar* army: his jurisdiction originally extended to soldiers.]

A chief judge in the Turkish empire.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2196/1 Hussein Efendi Cadilisker of Romelia is made Great Mufti. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2328/1 The Kadileskers, or chief Judges. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3911/1 The Grand Signior had declared the Mufti's Son *Cadilescher*, or Judge Advocate. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Cadilescher*, *Cadilescher*, a chief Magistrate in Turkey, of which there are but two. [In mod. Dicts.]

**Cadis**: see **CANDIS**.

**Cadish**, *a. dial.* [f. CADGE *sb.* 2.] Tame, gentle.

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 210 [Pigs] .. remarkably cadish and quiet. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.* (E. D. S.) *Cadish*, spoiled by over-indulgence.

|| **Cadjan** (kædʒən). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7-8 *cajan*. [ad. Malay and Javan. *kājāng* palm-leaves, 'introduced by foreigners into Southern India' (Yule).]

1. 'Coco-palm leaves matted, the common substitute for thatch in Southern India' (Col. Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 17 (Y.) Flags .. (by them called *Cajans*, being Co-coe-tree branches) .. supplying .. Coverings to their Cottages. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 294 His Palace .. was .. covered with *Cadjans* or Cocoa-nut Tree Leaves woven together. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 126 (Y.) Houses are .. roofed with its plaited fronds, which, under the name of *cadjans*, are likewise employed for constructing partitions and fences.

2. 'A strip of fan-palm leaf, i.e. either of the talipot, or of the palmyra, prepared for writing on; and so a document written on such a strip' (Col. Yule). Also *attrib.*, as in *cadjan leaf*, *letter*.

1707 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras in Olden T.* II. 78 (Y.) The officer at the Bridge Gate bringing in .. a *Cajan* letter that he found hung upon a post. 1726 *Ibid.* II. 123 (Y.) The President .. has intercepted a villainous letter or *Cajan*. 1840 A. CAMPBELL *Code Madras Regul.* 323 Vellum parchment or any other material instead of paper or *cadjan* leaf. 1853 J. W. DYKES *Sahau* 355.

**Cadje**, *Cadle*, *obs. ff. of CADI*, **CADULE**.

**Cadlock**. Another form of **CHARLOCK**, a plant, including Wild Rape and Field Mustard.

1655 MOUTER & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 172 Tame Pidgeons .. fed never at home but in Cadlock-time and the dead of Winter. 1790 MARSHALL *Midd. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cadlock*, *Rough*, *sinapis arvensis*, wild mustard. *Cadlock*, *Smooth*, *brassica napus*, wild rape.

**Cadmean** (kædmɪən), *a.* Also *Cadmian*, -mean. [ad. L. *Cadmīus*, a. Gr. *Kadmeios*, f. *Kádmos* Cadmus.] Pertaining to Cadmus, the legendary founder of Thebes in Boeotia, and introducer of the alphabet into Greece. *Cadmean victory* (Gr. *Kadmeia viktē*), 'a victory involving one's own ruin' (Liddell and Scott); usually associated with Thebes or the Thebans.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 12 A *Cadmian* victory, that is to say, which turneth to the detriment and losse of the winner. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 146 Made them like the *Cadmean* Offspring, to do immediate Execution upon themselves. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 430 Our conquests would prove *Cadmean* victories. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. The cup Which Agave lifted up In the weird *Cadmean* forest. 1868 TENNISON *Lucr.* 50 Dragon warriors from *Cadmean* teeth.

+ **Cadmia**, *Chem. Obs.* [a. L. *cadmīa*, a. Gr. *kadmīa* or *kadmīa* γῆ 'Cadmian earth'.] 'The ancient name of calamine' (Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 569); also applied to a sublimate consisting of oxide of zinc (tutty), and to an ore of cobalt.

1651 *Phys. Diet.*, *Cadmia officinarum*, tutty. 1674 A. A. BARBA *Art of Metall.* I. xxxiv. 146 *Cadmia* is also that which sticks to the walls of the Furnaces, principally wherein Copper is melted. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cadmia*, sometimes signifies a fossil substance, as the *Lapis calaminaris*. 1837 DANA *Min.* (1868) 409 The *cadmia* of Pliny and of other ancient authors included both the native silicate and carbonate, and the oxyd from the chimneys of furnaces (*cadmia formacum*).

**Cadmic** (kædmik), *a.* [f. CADMIUM + -IC.]

1. *Chem.* Of cadmium: as in *cadmic oxide*, etc.

1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 173 *Cadmic* sulphide is a beautiful yellow compound.

2. Of *cadmia*, *cadmean*.

1773 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtil's Greece* I. i. iii. 91 The earth used for the refinement of copper was called *Cadmic* earth.

**Cadmiferous** (kædmifərəs), *a. Chem.* [f. CADMIUM + -FEROUS bearing.] Yielding cadmium.

1822 E. D. CLARK *Cadmium* 5 The Cumberland Cave .. contains both silicate and carbonate of zinc, and both are *cadmiferous*.

**Cadmium** (kædmɪəm), *Chem.* [f. CADMIA calamine, the common ore of zinc, with which



this metal is generally associated. The ending is that of other names of metals, as *sodium*, etc.]

A bluish-white metal, in its physical qualities resembling tin, found in small quantities chiefly in zinc ores. Symbol Cd.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 122 Cadmium. . . was discovered by M. Stromeyer in 1817, in ores of Zinc. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 702 The only pure native compound of cadmium is the sulphide, called Greenockite. 1865 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 15 Cadmium is obtained for commercial purposes, from zinc ores and furnace deposits.

b. *attrib.* = CADMIC, as in *Cadmium oxide*, *sulphide*, etc., *cadmium compounds*; *cadmium yellow*, an intense yellow pigment, consisting of cadmium sulphide, artificially prepared.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 395 Cadmium oxide is infusible. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 180 Bright yellow pigments, such as . . . chrome-yellow, cadmium-yellow.

† **Cadmy**, *Obs. rare* = [a. F. *cadmie* *cadmia*.] = CADMIA.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 11 Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia; in our language, . . . calamy, or cadmy.

**Cadogan** (kād'ogān). [Said to be from the name of the 1st Earl Cadogan (died 1726). See Littré, and *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 467, 492.] A mode of knotting the hair behind the head.

1878 B'WESS D'OBENKIRCH *Manu.* (1852) II. ix. The duchess of Bourbon had introduced at the court of Montclair . . . [the fashion] of cadogans, hitherto worn only by gentlemen.

**Cados**, *obs. form* of CADDIS.

† **Cadonk**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 caddouk, 9 caduao. [app. a. F. *caduc*, either with the notion of 'perishable' or of 'falling' to one.] 'A casualty, a windfall' [Jamieson].

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 123 His Majesty was liberrall and bountifull . . . in bestowing on them cadouks and casualties. 1711 *ibid.* 171 All other goods or cadouks in generall. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monroise* ii. The caduacs and casualties were all cut off.

**Cadow**, *obs. form* of CADDOW.

|| **Cadre** (kadr). [F. *cadre* frame (e.g. of a picture), also used in sense 'l'ensemble des officiers et sous-officiers d'une compagnie' (Littré), ad. It. *quadro*:—L. *quadrū* four-sided thing, square.]

1. A frame, framework; scheme.

1830 SCOTT *Introd. Lay Last Minstr.* This species of cadre, or frame, afterwards afforded the poem its name. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* sec. 5 § 2. 174 It would seem . . . that no branch of human knowledge should be excluded. . . The corrective to the seeming infinity of this cadre is supplied by the old classification of faculties.

2. *Mil.* a. The permanent establishment forming the framework or skeleton of a regiment, which is filled up by enlistment when required.

1851 GALLING *Mariotti's Italy* 243 The number of officers . . . becomes inadequate to the sudden filling up of their cadres, upon a transition from the peace to the war-footing. 1865 E. CARDWELL in *Daily News* 11 June. A larger number of battalions, with full cadres, ready to be expanded . . . in a moment of emergency. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 279 The principle of large permanent cadres in lieu of large standing armies.

b. The complement of officers of a regiment; the list or scheme of such officers.

(After the Indian Mutiny, the cadres of Native Regiments which had been disbanded were kept in the Indian Army List for regulating promotions. In the parliamentary discussions about the amalgamation of the Indian with the British Army, the word was in constant use in this sense.)

1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. All staff corps lieutenant-colonels are to be removed from their cadre on promotion. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 7 The regimental cadres, that is, the officers of each regiment.

**Caduac**, perversion of CADOUK.

**Caduc**, variant of CADUKE *a. Obs.*

† **Caducal**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *caducūs* CADUOUS + -AL.] Perishable, corruptible; = CADUKE 2.

1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. 184 I. 435 The caducal and corruptible meat; wherewith the belly is fed. 1642 H. MORSE *Song Soul* II. i. iii. xxiv. Nought . . . but vain sensibels we see caducall.

**Caducary** (kādi'kāri), *a. Old Law.* [ad. L. *caducarius* relating to *bona caduca* lapsed possessions. See CADUOUS and -ARY.] Subject to, relating to, or by way of escheat or lapse.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 265 The lord by escheat . . . is more frequently considered as being *ultimus haeres*, and therefore taking by descent in a kind of caducary succession. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* III. 452 Whether the escheat were considered as a reversion, as it once was, or as a caducary succession *ab intestato*, as it then substantially was.

† **Caduce**, *Obs.* = CADUOUS.

1604 DANIEL *Pun. Poem on Earl of Devon*, Who equal bear the caduce and the shield. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. (D.). Heralds in blew velvet semie with fleur de lys, caduces in their hand. 1682 COTTON *Wond. Peaks* (ed. 4) 59 Ev'ry Wand a Caduce did appear. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Caduce**, *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *caduc* or L. *cadūrus*.] = CADUKE, CADUOUS.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 118 This lyfe caduce and transitory. 1651 Biggs *New Disc.* 2 That caduce, specious and seductive chameleon, Reason. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 279 Inclined to fall, imbecill and caduce.

**Caducean**, *a.* [f. CADUOUS + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a caducous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caducean*, among the Romans was the name of a wand or rod. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG. 1879 J. TODD *Hunter Alectis* 6 Of that caducean rod he [Apollo] drove our flocks To pasture with.

† **Caduceator**, *Obs.* [L. *caduceator* one who bears a caducous, a herald.] A herald, a messenger.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxi. 279 Facial Messengers and Caduceators. 1754 tr. *Josephus Philo's Emb. Wks.* 797 Wars are determined by caduceators.

† **Caduceus** (kādi'ūs), *Pl.* caducei (-sī). [L. *cadūceus* (also *cadūcūm*), ad. Dor. Gr. *καρποειον*, *καρποειον* (Att. *καρποειον*), a herald's wand, f. *καρπ* herald.]

The wand carried by an ancient Greek or Roman herald. *spec.* The fabled wand carried by Heimer or Mercury as the messenger of the gods; usually represented with two serpents twined round it. (This is the earliest and proper sense in English.)

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 1299 He tooke Caduceus his snake wand. With which the damned ghosts he gouerneth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 14 Mercury, loose all the Serpentine craft of thy Caduceus. 1668 *Long. Gaz.* No. 243/2 The Heralds in their Coats of Armes, and Caducei in their hands. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Caduceus*, is also a name given to a kind of staff covered with velvet, and decorated with *fleur de lices*, which the French heralds of arms bear in their hands on solemn occasions. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xli. 410 Hermes . . . caduceus in hand.

Fig. 1860 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. ix. iii. 137 The long process of vigil . . . which, with the caduceus of asceticism . . . lulls to slumber the Argus-eyed monster of the flesh.

**Caduciary** (kādi'jūri), *a. Old Law.* [A non-etymological variant of CADUARY, app. assimilated to *fiduciary*.] Subject to, relating to, or by way of escheat or lapse.

1757 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Feudal Prop.* (1758) 67 To prevent his inheritance from being caduciary. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* II. § 150 note, The L. Julia et Papia Poppaea, whose caduciary provisions, etc.

Hence *Caduciary adv.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* 504 Failure to take under a testament . . . The inheritance went to the heir-at-law caduciarily.

**Caducibranchiate** (kādi'ūsib'rān'kiēt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *cadūcus* falling + *branchiæ* gills, whence in mod. L. *Caducibranchia*, Latreille's name for the Batrachians.] Of Amphibians: Losing their gills before reaching maturity (like the frog). Also as *sb.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 412 Caducibranchia, or the proper Batrachians. 1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 992 The early condition of the lungs in the caducibranchiate genera . . . is that of a mere rudimentary sac. 1839-47 *ibid.* III. 448/2 The urodelous kinds of Caducibranchiates. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 67.

† **Caduciferous**, *a. Obs.* = [f. L. *cadūcifer* (f. *cadūc*-eus (see above) + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing a caducous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caduciferous*, that carries a white Rod in sign of peace. 1721-1800 BAILEY *Caduciferous*, bearing the Caduce. [Not in Johnson.]

**Caducity** (kādi'ūsiti), [ad. F. *caducité*, as if = L. \**cadūcitas*, f. *cadūcus*: see next.]

1. Tendency to fall; quality of being perishable or fleeting; transitoriness, frailty.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 49 (1794) II. 231 One of those evenings of autumn when the chilling damps of the air, and the caducity of nature, deepen the gloom of a melancholy mind. 1841 L. HUNT *Steer* II. (1864) 60 The stages of human existence, the caducity of which the writer applies to the world at large. 1879 M. PATRISON *Milton* 199 The ordinary caducity of language, in virtue of which every effusion of the human spirit is lodged in a body of death.

2. *esp.* The infirmity of old age, senility.

1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 426 IV. 272 This melancholick proof of my caducity. 1776-88 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* lxi. (R.) Count Henry assumed the regency of the empire, at once in a state of childhood and caducity. 1825 W. TAYLOR in ROBERTS *Mem.* II. 460 My father was attacked with symptoms of caducity. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 345 The youth, the middle-age, and the caducity of the eminent personage.

3. *Roman Law.* Lapse of a testamentary gift.

1875 POSTE *Gains* II. (ed. 2) 264 The leges caducariæ, which fixed the conditions of caducity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* 464 If the party failing to take was sole heir, the caducity caused intestacy.

4. *Zool. and Bot.* Quality of being caducous.

1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXIV. 75 The spores become detached before germination . . . this caducity always characterises the microspore.

**Caducous** (kādi'ūs), *a.* [f. L. *cadūcus* falling, fleeting, etc. (f. *cadere* to fall) + -OUS.]

1. *Zool. and Bot.* Applied to organs or parts that fall off naturally when they have served their purpose; fugacious, deciduous.

1808 ROXBURGH *E. Ind. Butter Tree in Asiat. Researches* VIII. 500 Stipules . . . minute and caducous. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 265 Fugacious, or caducous [leaves]. 1850 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 659/1 The placenta and other structures . . . become caducous.

2. Fleeting, transitory; = CADUKE 2.

1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. iii. 229 Monasticism . . . was temporary, caducous, and charged with germs of evil. 3. *Roman Law.* Applied to testamentary gifts which for some reason lapsed from the donee.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* II. § 206 The lapsed share becomes caducous, and falls to those persons named in the testament who happen to have children. 1880 — *Ulpian* xvii. § 1 A testamentary gift which . . . he to whom it was left has failed to take, although so left that according to the rules of the *ius civile* he might have taken it, is called caducous.

† 4. Subject to the 'falling sickness', epileptic. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compl.* v. 144 Treat the caducous but roughly, and disturb the manner of the Paroxysm.

† **Caduke**, *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 caduc, 5-7 caduque. [a. F. *caduc* (fem. *caduque*):—L. *cadūcus*.]

1. Falling, liable to fall.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Rus.* xii. 134 The fruite caduke.

2. Fleeting, transitory, perishable, corruptible.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 Our lyf . . . ne hath glorie mondayne ne pompe caduque wythoute aduersyte. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (E. E. T.) 196 Euery thyng in this worlde is caduke. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 170 To fle thir varidly caduc honours. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 242 Caduque corruptible bodies. 1688 G. MUDGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.*, Caduke or crazy.

3. Of persons: Infirm, feeble.

1510-20 *Compl. to late married* (1862) 10, I am all caduc, and wery for age. 1541 R. COFLAND *Grydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Yonge, vertuous and stronge, so that he be nat caduke nor shakynge of his handes.

4. Epileptic; = CADUCOUS 4.

1398 TREVIS *Barth De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 746 Caduc men that haue the falling euyl.

**Cad-worm** = caddis-worm: see CAD 4.

**Cady**, var. of CADI, CADDIE.

**Cadyas**, *obs. form* of CADDIS 1.

† **Cadye**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [cf. *Da. kaad* lascivious, wanton; and see CADGY: the formal relation of the two words is obscure.] Wanton, lascivious.

1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 2557 Kyttok thare, als cadye as ane Con. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caddy*, hale, hearty.

**Cæ**: see also CÆ.

**Cæcal** (sē'kāl), *a. Phys.* [f. CÆCUM + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the cæcum; having a blind end.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 122 Their cæcal appendages are numerous. 1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Studies* Index, Cæcal prolongations of the intestines are . . . ramifications without openings at the farther ends. 1881 *Yrnl. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 99 It terminates behind in a cæcal extremity.

**Cæcally** (sē'kālī), *adv. Phys.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In the manner of a cæcum, with a blind end.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 202 The intestine ends cæcally. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* viii. 463.

|| **Cæcias**, ? *Obs.* Also 7 Cæcias. [Lat.; a. Gr. *καϊκίς*.] The north-east wind personified.

1653 URRUHART *Rabelais* I. xl. Just as the winde called Cæcias attracts the clouds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 701 Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud. 1824 T. FORSTER *Perenn. Calendar* in *Hone Everyday Bl.* II. 119 And Cæcias blows his bitter blast of woe.

**Cæciform** (sē'sifōm), *a. Phys.* [f. CÆCUM + FORM.] Having the form of a cæcum.

1871 R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 205 Cæciform appendages . . . around the esophagus and stomach.

**Cæcilian** (sē'si-liān), *Zool.* [f. L. *cæcilia* a kind of lizard (in Pliny *cæcus serpens* blind worm).] A member of the *Cæciliadae*, a curious family of Amphibia, having the form of serpents, but the naked skin and complete metamorphosis of Batrachians; their eyes are very small and nearly hidden by the skin.

**Cæcitis** (sē'si-tis), *Med.* [f. CÆCUM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cæcum, typhlitis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 427 The inflammation limited to this portion of the large intestine . . . called typhlitis . . . or cæcitis.

**Cæcity**, var. of CÆCITY, blindness.

|| **Cæcum** (sē'kōm), *Phys.* Also occas. cecum; *Pl. cæca*. [L.; for *intestinum cæcum*; neut. of *cæcus* blind.]

1. The blind-gut; the first part of the large intestine, so called because it is prolonged behind the opening of the ilium into a cul-de-sac. It is present in man, most mammals and birds, and in many reptiles.

1721 in BAILEY. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Intestine*, The cæcum . . . has a lateral insertion into the upper end of the colon; and hangs to it like the finger of a glove. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 150 The large intestine forms a blind dilatation beyond the ilio-cæcal valve . . . called the cæcum.

2. With *pl. cæca*: Any blind tube, or tube with one end closed. The *intestinal cæca* are two long blind tubes connected with the upper part of the large intestine in birds; *pyloric cæca*, a series of blind tubes, from one to fifty in number, placed immediately behind the pyloric valve in the stomach of most fishes; also the prolongations of the stomach into the rays of star-fishes.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Intestinum*, The fish kind have in general a great number of these cæca; they are called by the ichthyologists *Intestinalia cæca*. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 172 Furnished with one or more little appendages, termed *cæca*. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* 129 The stomach is assisted by certain supplementary stomachs which run through each ray . . . cæca as they are called. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 10 The second are cæca, and larger and less numerous.

**Cæl**: see CÆL.

**Cænaculum**: see CENACOLE.

**Cæno**-occas. var. CENO-, CENO-.

**Cænozoic** (sēno'zō'ik), *a. Geol.* Another form of CAINOZOIC.

1863 Q. Rev. CXIV. 396 A general conspectus of the later caenozoic periods. 1869 PHILLIPS *Pesuvius* viii. 235 The extinct volcanoes manifested themselves very largely in early caenozoic periods. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xv. 15 The Tertiary, Caenozoic, or Cenozoic Epoch.

**Caen-stone.** A lightish-yellow building-stone found near Caen in Normandy; it is at first very soft, but hardens on exposure.

**Caerule, -ean, etc.;** see **CEA**.

**Cæsar** (sī-zār). Also 4-8 **Cesar**. [*L. Cæsar*, a proper name. This is generally held to be the earliest Latin word adopted in Teutonic, where it gave Gothic *kaisar* (cf. Gr. *kaisar*), OS. *kēsar*, -er, OFris. *kaiser*, *keiser*, OHG. *keisar*, -er, OE. *cðsere*, ON. *keisari*. But the OE. form of the word (which would have given in mod. Eng. *cæser*—cf. *pope*) was lost in the ME. period. It was replaced in ME. by *keiser*, *cayser*, *kaiser*, from Norse and continental Teutonic, which has in its turn become obsolete, except as an alien term for the German emperor, and been replaced by the Latin or French form. See **KASER**, **KAISER**. Another form of the word is the Russian *Tsar* or *Czar*.]

1. The cognomen of the Roman dictator Caius Julius Cæsar, transferred as a title to the emperors from Augustus down to Hadrian (B.C. 30 to A.D. 138), and subsequently used as a title of the hereditary emperor. In modern use often applied to all the emperors down to the fall of Constantinople.

1878 Wyclif *Joh. xix.* 15 We han no kyng no but Cesar. [1888 We han no king but the emperor.] 1865 FERNÉ *Blas. Gentry* 150 Amongst the Romans until the time of their Cæsars, it was a common use. 1776-88 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xiii. (1875) 144 After the adoption of the two Cæsars, the emperors devolved on their adopted sons the defence of the Danube and of the Rhine. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 1238 Mahomed the second performed the *namaz* of prayer and thanksgiving on the great altar, where the christian mysteries had so lately been celebrated before the last of the Cæsars. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 337 Cæsars and Soldans, Emperors and Kings. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 91 Before whom Cæsars as well as Pontiffs were to quail.

b. The emperor of the 'Holy Roman Empire'; the German **KAISER**.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 5) 57 The very year before that Confession was presented to Cæsar, there was a Colloquy betwixt the Lutherans and Zuinglians. 1704 *Addr. Taworth in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/5 This...has rescued Germany from a Rebellious Incendiary; kept its Cæsar safe.

2. *fig. or transf.* An absolute monarch, an autocrat, emperor.

1793 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 18 No bending knee shall call thee Cæsar now. 1794 - *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 356 She shall be victorese, Cæsars Cæsar. 1881 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 3 Lead thine own captivity captive, and be Cæsar within thy self. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 314 The servile Rout their careful Cæsar praise. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1862) 34 An Emperor will always be called Cæsar, and a dog 'poor old fellow'.

b. *contextually.* The temporal monarch as the object of his subjects' obedience (sometimes contrasted with the obedience due to God); the civil power. In allusion to *Matt.* xxii. 21.

[c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Matt.* xxii. 21 Azyfā jam Casere þa þing he þæs Casyres synt. c. 1160 *Haiton G.* *ibid.*, Casyere - Casyeres. 1384 Wyclif *ibid.*, Jelde þee to Cesar the thingis that ben Cesaris, and to God the thingis that ben of God. 1388 *ibid.*, Jelde þe to the emperoure the thingis that ben the emperouris.] 1601 Bp. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 27 The thingis due from subjects to their Cæsar. 1679 PRIN *Addr. Prot.* II. vi. (1692) 126 Cæsar, by which Word I understand the Civil Government, engrosseth All. 1714 J. Fortescue-ALAND *Ded. Fortescue's Ads. & Lim. Mon.* 8 Importantly decides the rights of Cæsar and his subject.

3. *attrib. or in comb., e.g. Cæsar-like, worship.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 295 The most mightie Cesarlike maiestie of the Grand Signor. 1663 GERRARD *Counsel* Cvilij b. Matchless Buckingham most Cesar-like glorious. 1861 J. SHEPHERD *Full Rome* xlii. 644 Between Christianity and Cesar-worship there could be no compromise.

**Cæsar, v. nonce-ud.** [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To make into or like Cæsar, to call or style Cæsar.

a. 1655 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 491 (D.) Crowned he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whiles he hath greater neighbours; he must be Cæsared to a universal monarch. 1726 ANHRETT *Terræ FVL* xlv. 233 After having Cæsared and Scipio'd him secundum artem.

**Cæsardom.** [see -DOM.] The dominion or dignity of the Cæsars.

1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 144 Charles the Frank...transporting the name and the pomp of the Cæsardom to the forests of Rhineland.

† **Cæsareate.** *Obs.* [*f. L. Cæsareus* of or pertaining to CÆSAR + -ATE.] The office of the Roman Cæsar: the imperial dignity.

a. 1638 MORRIS *Summ. View of the Apoc.* viii. 10 Wks. (1672) 920 The Western Cæsareate being extinct in Augustulus. 1685 H. MORRIS *Illustr.* 248 The sad final fate of the Western Cæsareate.

**Cæsarean, Cæsarian** (sīzē-riān), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. Cæsarian-us* pertaining to Cæsar; also *f. L. Cæsare-us*, in same sense + -AN.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars.

1699 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* To Philol., The Italian may VOL. II.

be also call'd... the Imperial Cæsarean language. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* 95 A short Cæsarian conquest overcoming without a blow. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. 402 The Cæsarean ornaments. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. iv. 105 Men of the right Cæsarian pattern.

2. *spec. (in Obstet. Surg.)* Cæsarean birth, operation, section, the delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen when delivery cannot take place in the natural way, as was done in the case of Julius Cæsar. Also *fig.*

1653 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 Concerning this Cæsarian section. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Ynnasca* 40 Neither heat nor cold can barcadethe womb of the earth from the Cæsarean Section... of the greedy Miners. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Sometimes also denominated the Cæsarian birth... as were [born] C. Julius Cæsar, Scipio Africanus, Manlius, and our Edward VI. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* I. 163 If the wife die in childbed, and the issue is taken out of the womb by the Cæsarean operation, the husband will not be entitled to curtesy. 1865 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* IV. II. v. 71 The Principality of Orange... clearly Prussia's; but it lies embedded deep in the belly of France: that will be a Cæsarean operation for you!

*B. sb.*

3. An adherent of Cæsar, of the Emperor (against the Pope), or of an imperial system.

1528 *Let. in Brewer's Reign Hen. VIII.* II. 323 The Archbishop of Capua and others of the Cæsarians. c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 182 If any such thing should be by the Cæsarians... be attempted. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 282 The enermies of the Cæsarians. 1869 SEELEY *Ess. & Lect.* I. 2 Then the Cæsarians become... enlightened Liberals.

† **Cæsarical, a. Obs.** Of Cæsar, imperial.

a. 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 71 Particular custom, or Cæsarical law.

**Cæsarism** (sī-zāriz'm). [*f. CÆSAR + -ISM.*]

1. The system of absolute government founded by Cæsar; imperialism.

1857 O. BROWNSON *Concert Wks.* V. 192 Monarchical absolutism, or what I choose to call modern Cæsarism. 1858 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 313 Clumsy eulogies of Cæsarism as incarnate in the dynasty of Bonaparte. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1 In Napoleon's Cæsarism there has been no flaw. 1870 JEVONS *Econ. Logic* vi. 47 The abstract word Cæsarism has been formed to express a kind of Imperial system as established by Cæsar. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxi. 97 Charlemagne... renewing Roman Cæsarism.

b. = ERASTIANISM.

1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 460 Cæsarism, or the supremacy of the civil power in spiritual things.

So **Cæsarist**, an imperialist; **Cæsarise**, *v. intr.* to play the Cæsar; *trans.* to make like Cæsar, or like Cæsar's.

1603 DAVIES *Microcos.* 25 (D.) This pow'r... Cæsarizeth ore each appetite. 1652 BENTLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lxxxiii. 203 Should trophies Cæsarize your power, Should beauty Helenize your flower. 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seventeen* xl. 309 She is not a Cæsarist, because she says that the lady of Chiselhurst had never any taste in ribands. 1883 SWINBURNE *Victor Hugo in Fortin. Rev.* German and Anglo-German Cæsarists.

**Cæsarship** (sī-zāz'ip). The office of a Cæsar; imperial dignity.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 1. 22 During the Cæsarship of Nerva. 1864 BURTON *Spot Abt.* I. iv. 172 Germany, though nominally in possession of the Cæsarship.

**Cæsious** (sī-zias), *a.* [*f. L. cæsius* bluish grey + -ous.] Bluish or greyish green. (Chiefly in *Bot.*) 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct.* *Bot.* (1848) II. 366 Cæsious; like glaucous, but greener. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 Cæsious, lavender colour; p. green with whitish or gray.

**Cæsium** (sī-zī-um). *Chem.* [*f. L. cæsium*, neuter of *cæsius* bluish grey.] One of the elementary bodies; a rare alkali-metal discovered by spectrum-analysis in 1860-61 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff; so called from two distinctive lines in the spectrum given by its compounds. Symbol *Cs*. Used *attrib.*, as in *cæsium compounds*.

1801 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. No. 21. 86 A faint blue line not due to strontium or potassium or to the lately discovered cæsium. 1862 TIMES *Year-bk. of Facts* 188 Cæsium and Rubidium. The new alkaline metals... described... in the Philosophical Magazine. 1864 LYELL *Inaug. Addr. in Reader* 17 Sept. 358 It was necessary to evaporate fifty tons of water to obtain 200 grains of what proved to be two new metals... He (Professor Bunsen) named the first cæsium, from the bluish-grey lines which it presented in the spectrum. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 350 Cæsium carbonate is soluble in absolute alcohol.

**Cæspitose, cæspitose** (se-spit'us), *a. Bot.* & *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. cæspitios-us, f. cæspit-em* turf; see -OSE.] Growing in thick tufts or clumps, turf.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 Little elegant herbaceous plants, with white flowers, cæspitose-leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 95 The corallum is cæspitose, or tufted.

**Cæstus**; see **CESTUS**.

**Cæsura** (sīziū-rā, sīziū-rā). Forms: 6 *oesure*, 7 *oesure*, 8-9 *oesure*, 6- *oesura*. [*a. L. cæsura* 'cutting, metrical pause', *f. cæs-* ppl. stem of *cædere* to cut. The earlier form was immediately from French *césure*. (Some writers appear to have erroneously associated it with *cease*.)]

1. In Greek and Latin prosody: The division of a metrical foot between two words; especially in certain recognized places near the middle of the line.

In Dactylic Hexameter and Iambic Trimeter this usually occurs in the third foot (*penthemimeral cæsura*), but there may be subsidiary *cæsuras* as well; in the line *Titire | in patu | -la r. u. | -bus sub | tegmine | Jagi*, the main (penthemimeral) *cæsura* is after *-la*, and there are subsidiary ones after *in* and *-ans*.

1573 COOILER *Thesaur.* *Cæsura*, a peece of a sentence or verse. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Cæsura* more properly denotes a certain and agreeable division of the word, between the feet of a verse; whereby the last syllable of a word becomes the first of a foot. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. 96 Occasionally... a short final closed syllable is lengthened by the arsis... this is chiefly in the *cæsura*. 1876 KENNEDY *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 260 This verse of Lucretius, *Angus | -unt ali | -a gen | -tes ale | -a minu | -untur*, in which are four strong *cæsuras*, is faulty. 1884 MONRO *Homer's Iliad* *Introduct.* § 50 The third foot must not end with a word... such a break in the middle of the line is prevented by a *Cæsura*.

b. Used for the lengthening of the last syllable of a word by arsis which sometimes occurs in the *cæsura*.

1698 PHILLIPS, *Cæsura*, an accident belonging to the scanning of a Latin Verse, as when after a complete foot a short syllable ends the Verse, that syllable is made long, as in this Verse of Virgil: *Ille latius nectunt molli fulens hyacintho*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cæsura*, a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

2. In English prosody: A pause or breathing-place about the middle of a metrical line, generally indicated by a pause in the sense.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* Aij. Observe the trayne: the *cæsura* make To rest with note in close. 1581 SHUPLY *Def. Poetrie* (1622) 520 The *Cæsura*, or breathing place in the midst of the verse. 1789 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arl.) 88 Such *Cæsura* must never be made in the middle of any word, if it be well appointed. 1603 DRAVION *Odes* II. 40 That ev'ry lively *Cæsura* Shall tread a perfect Measure. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Cæsura*, in the modern poetry denotes a rest or pause towards the middle of a long Alexandrine verse. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 170 In the most ancient manuscripts of Chaucer's works the *cæsura* in every line is carefully noted.

3. *transf.* a. A formal break or stop. b. A break, interruption, interval.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 68 There abruptly [a chronicle] did end, Without full point, or other *Cæsura* right. 1846 D. W. PUGH *Harlech Castle* 23 Ridge... extends with a few *cæsures* for nearly 22 miles.

† **Cæsura, v. nonce-ud.** [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To utter with a *cæsura* (*judiciously*, in sing-song style).

a. 1666 A. BROME *Sat. on Rebel* (R.) No accents are so pleasant now as those that are *cæsured* through the pastor's nose.

**Cæsural, a.** [*f. CÆSURA sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a *cæsura*.

1783 H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) III. xxxviii. 98 A *cæsural* pause. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 262 Is this *cæsural* mark... of any importance?

**Cæsurio, a.** [*f. as prec. + -IO*] = *prec.*

1884 *Athenæum* No. 2981. 765 There are laws of *cæsurio* effect in blank verse.

† **Caf.** *Obs. rare-1.* [*cf. OE. cofa*, mod. COVE: but the phonology does not fit.] ? A cask or box. c. 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Tecla* 73 Of wod dry as teyndre þa mad a caf & put þar-in Bath pyk and tere, to gar it bryne.

**Caf, caffè, obs.** north. forms of **CAFF**.

**Caf, var. of COFF adv. Obs., quickly.**

|| **Cafard.** *Obs.* Also *cafart*, *caffard*. [*F. cafard, caphard*, of doubtful origin: some have proposed to identify it with *Cafre* infidel, Sp. *Pg. cafre* cruel, which are app. ad. Arab. *kāfir*: see **CAFFRE**.] A hypocrite, an impostor.

1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 593 We comoned of the *cafart*, Cornibus, that slanderous frere. 1653 UROGHART *Rabelais* I. xiv. So did a certain Cafard or dissembling religious preacher at Sinay, that, etc. *Ibid.* I. liv. Slipshod *cafards*, beggars pretending warts.

|| **Café** (ka-fé). [*F. café* coffee, coffee-house.] A coffee-house, a restaurant; strictly a French term, but recently introduced in this country for the name of a class of restaurant.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 43 A rushing whisper over Paris, encreasing to a buzz in the Cafés. 1821 GAL-LENGA *Mariotti's Italy* 389 Cafés and clubs roared incessantly. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 160 He wrote it as well as he knew how, and then went in disguise to the café of the critics. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 85 The cafés are crowded with backgammon players.

**Caff, obs. var. of CHAFF v.** to warm.

† **Caffa.** *Obs.* Also 6 *capha*.

1. A rich silk cloth, apparently similar to damask, much used in the 16th c.

1531 *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII.* 18 May, White *caffa* for the King's grace. 1539 *Will. of Y. Hewer* (Somerset Ho.) A dobler of Satten w' sleevys of Caffa. 1558 in Strype *Eck. Mem.* II. II. xiv. 359 The said bed-maker received... twenty-two yards and three quarters of crimson *capha* for a damask to the same bed. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Halimshed* III. 1207/8 Over the first loome was written, the weaving of worsted... over the sixth the weaving of *caffa*. 1641 CAVENDISH *Negot. Walvey* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 41 Rich stuffs of silk in whole pieces of all colours, as velvet, satin, damask, *caffa*,... and others not in my remembrance.

2. A kind of painted cotton cloth made in India, and occurring in commerce in the 18th c.

1750 BRAWES *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 780 And some others [i.e. places] dependant on Caffa, which serves them for an Almagazen. 1820 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 49 *Caffa*, painted cotton cloths, manufactured in the East Indies, and sold at Bengal.

**Caffeic** (kăfē-ik), *a. Chem.* [*ad. F. caffique*, 3

f. *caff* coffee; partially assimilated to mod.L. *coffea*, which would properly give *coffea*, *coffea*.]

Of or pertaining to coffee; esp. in *caffic acid* ( $C_8H_8O_4$ ), a substance found in brilliant yellowish prisms or plates. So *caffidine*, an uncrystallizable base ( $C_8H_{12}N_2O$ ), produced by the action of alkalis on caffeine. *Caffeone* (*kæ'fjūn*), the aromatic principle of coffee, a brown aromatic volatile oil, produced in the roasting of coffee berries. *Caffetannate*, a salt of *Caffetannic acid*, an astringent acid found in coffee berries, Paraguay tea, and other plants.

1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 383 Caffeic acid is precipitated. 1863 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I. 709 Caffeic acid colours ferric salts green. *Ibid.* 710 The caffetannates are but little known. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 547 Caffeic acid is an astringent acid. 1880 *Cope's Tobacco Plant* Oct. 539 First Subdivision.—Caffeic Aliments: Coffee, Tea, Maté, Guarana, and the rest.

**Caffeine** (*kæ'fjūn*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *cafféine*, f. *caff* coffee + *-ine*; see *prec.*] A vegetable alkaloid crystallizing in white silky needles, found in the leaves and seeds of the coffee and tea plants, the leaves of guarana, maté, etc.

1839 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Coffee is... supposed to owe its characters to a peculiar chemical principle called Caffeine. 1863 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I. 707 Caffeine was discovered in coffee by Runge in the year 1820. Oudry, in 1827, found in tea a crystalline substance which he called *théine*, supposing it to be a distinct compound; but Jobat showed that it was identical with caffeine. 1869 *Daily News* 22 July. A piece of kaffine, of the size of a breakfast plate, produced from 120 pounds of coffee.

**Caffetan**, var. of **CAFFAN**.

**Caffaceous**, properly **Coffaceous**, *a. rare*. Allied to the botanical genus *Coffea*, of which *Coffea arabica* is the coffee shrub.

1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xxvii. 563 Several caffaceous bushes... grew near, but no use was ever made of them.

† **Caffing**, *phl. a.* ? var. of **CAVILLING**.

1891 *HARRINGTON Orl. Fur.* xiv. 97 (N.) If I now put in some caffing clause I shall be called unconstant.

† **Caffoy**, *cafoy*. *Obs.*

1. Some kind of fabric, imported in the 18th c.

1750 *BEAUVIS Lex Mercat.* (1750) 686 Products of Abbeville, as Plush, Caffoy, Ticking, etc.

2. *Caffoy paper*: a kind of (?) flock paper used for covering walls in the middle of the 18th c.

1750 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* II. 562 The [wall] paper is pearl coloured caffoy paper; the pattern like damask. 1755—III. 385 My dining room... is hung with mohair caffoy paper.

**Caffre** (*kæ'fjū*). *Forms*: 6 *cafar*, 6–7 *caffare*, 7 *cafre*, *coffery*, 8 *coffrie*, *-ree*, *-re*, 9 *caffree*, 8–9 *cafer*, *caffer*, *caffre*: see also **KAFIR**. [ad. Arab.

*kāfir* infidel, impious wretch, one who does not recognize the blessings of God, f. *kafara* to cover up, conceal, deny.]

1. A word meaning 'infidel', applied by the Arabs to all non-Mohammedans, and hence to particular tribes or nations. More accurately *kāfir*. 1680 *Tavernier's Relat. of Tanguin* 86 The Cafre seeing his Child white, would have immediately fallen upon his Wife and strangled her. 1698 *FYER Acc. E. India & Pers.* 97 (Y.) Why he suffers... this Coffery (Unbeliever) to vaunt it thus. 1799 *Sir T. MUNRO Lett. in Life* I. 221 (Y.) He [Tippoo]... was to drive the English Caffers out of India. 1804 *DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* I. 297 He... put me in imminent danger of my life, by telling the natives that I was a Caffre, and not a Mussulman. 1811 A. PLUMTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 241 Being Mahomedans, they gave the general name of Cafre (Liar, Infidel) to the inhabitants of the coasts of Southern Africa. 1817 *KRATING Trav.* I. 250 A Moor will... point his musquet at the women abuse, and the children pursue the caffre (infidel), the generic term for Christian here.

2. *spec.* In ordinary Eng. use: A member of a South African race of blacks belonging to the great Bantu family, and living on the north-east of Cape Colony, in *Caffraria* or *Caffre-land*. Also the name of their language, and used attributively.

Cust. (*Modern Languages of Africa* II. 298) makes *Kafir* the general name of his Eastern subdivision of the Southern division of the Bantu family, and includes under it Xosa, Zulu, and Gwamba; in popular use the term has been generally restricted to the Xosa, or to these and the Zulu.

1899 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 242 The Captaine of this castle [Mozambique] hath certain voyages to this Cafria... to trade with the Caffers. 1772 *MIDDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 81 The Caffers... are so far from bearing any affinity or resemblance with the Hottentots, that they are a quite different sort of people. 1833 *Attingham* 2 Nov. 739 A mission among the Ammakosa, or Kaffers, as they have been erroneously denominated. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* xiv. 413 The Caffers are a tall, athletic, and handsome race.

3. A native of Kafiristan in Asia; see **KAFIR**.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.* as *Caffre-boy*, *-slave*; *Caffre-bread*, a South African cycadaceous tree with edible pith; *Caffre-corn*, one of the names of Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, cultivated as a cereal in tropical Africa.

1781 *India Gas. No.* 19 (Y.) To be sold by Private Sale two Coffree Boys. 1786 *tr. Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 10 The colonists call it Caffre-corn. 1800 *SYMES Embassy Ava* 10 (Y.) The Caffre slaves, who had been introduced for the purpose of cultivating the lands. 1803 *R. PEARCE* in

*Naval Chron.* X. 27 Which was the case with a Caffree boy. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 450 *Eucalyptus*... the interior of the trunk, and the centre of the ripe female cones, contains a spongy farinaceous pith, made use of by the Caffers as food, and hence the trees are called... Caffre-bread.

|| **Cafilā** (*kā-filā*). Also 6 *caffylen*, 7 *caffalo*, *caffille*, 8 *caffila*, *-la*, 9 *kaffila*. [Arab. قافل *qāfilah* caravan, marching company.] A company of travellers, a caravan, in Arabia, Persia, or India.

1594 *tr. Linschoten's Voy.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 188 From thence, twice every year, there travelth two caffyllen. 1630 *LORD BANIAUS* 81 (Y.) Some of the Raihahs... making Outroads prey on the Caffaloes passing by the Way. 1671 *CHARENTE Let. Customs Tafiletia* 14 They sent yearly... Caffillies or Caravans to Tombotum. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 52 From the bells of a Caffila passing over the rocks. 1811 *H. MARTYN in Mem.* III. (1825) 330 At ten o'clock on the 30th our caffila began to move. 1867 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 102 (Y.) A carriage... followed by a large convoy of armed and mounted travellers, a kind of Kaffila.

|| **Caftan** (*kāftān*, *kāftān*). Also 7–8 *caffetan*, *caffetan*, *coftan*, 9 *kaftan*. [Turkish قفطان *qafṭān*, also used in Pers. In early use apparently taken immediately from the Fr. *caftan*.]

A garment worn in Turkey and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long under-tunic or vest tied at the waist with the girdle.

1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Commu.* (1657) 273 Yet he will have his Caftan or under-coat sometimes of cloth of gold. 1671 *CHARENTE Let. Customs Mauritania* 41 The Jews wear a Shirt, Drawers, a black Close-coat, or Caftetan. 1695 *MONTIUX St. Olm's Morocco* 9 They all wear a Caftetan or Cloth-Vest without Sleeves. 1700 *RVCART Hist. Turks* III. 533 A rich Coftan or Vest. 1716–8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. xxvii. 111 My Caftan... is a robe exactly fitted to my shape, and reaching to my feet, with very long strait falling sleeves. 1782 *P. H. BAUCR Mem.* II. 60 They [Turkish ladies] wear a Caftetan of gold brocade. 1813 *MOORE Twop. Post Bag* vi. 10 Through London streets with turban fair, And caftan floating to the air. 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* II. xliii. 43 Wily Jews with their high caps and caftans. 1866 *Reader* 27 Oct. 897 The... caftan was during the first years of Peter's reign discontinued among the higher and middle classes of Russian society.

**Caftaned** (*kāftānd*), *phl. a.* Clad in a caftan.

1863 *SALA Ischovostchik* 96 A bearded, caftaned man. 1879 *R. S. EDWARDS Russians at H. I.* 1. 202 Caftaned merchants.

† **Cag** (*kæg*), *sb. 1* ? *Obs.* *Forms*: 6 *cagge*, 7–8 *cags*, 5, 7 *kæg*, 7–*cag*. [Identical with ON. *kaggi*, Sw. *kagge* 'kag, cask'. From the fact that ships,

or boats, and casks, or tubs, often go by the same name, some propose to identify these words with Du. *kaag* fishing-boat (see sense 2), early mod. Du. *kaghe*, LG. *kag*, with which Franck compares Rhenish *kac* (from *kag*), found already in the 14th c. Cf. also F. *cague* fishing-boat (from Du.), and *cague* a herring-barrel. But of the origin and history of the word-group or groups, nothing certain is known. Now corrupted to *Kæg*: cf. the Cockney *kab, ketch* for *cab, catch*.]

1. A small cask, a *Kæg*, ? *Obs.*

1493 *Inv. in Test. Ebor.* III. 136, j saltkag lignei xd. 1596 *Will. & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 263 Ij caggies of strudg-shon... Ij caggies of eayles. 1611 *CORGA, Encycuer*, to put into a little barrel, or cag. *Encycuer*... incaggied; put into a cag. 1690 *Mrs. BRIN Wid. Raster* III. 1. To drink a cagg of Syder. 1704 *WORLDICE Dict. Rust. et Urb.* *Cagg* or *Keg*; this in respect of Sturgeon is 4 to 5 gallon. 1785 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Lonsiad* II. Wks. I. 246 A brandy cag. 1797 *PRISC. WAKEFIELD Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 50 Vast quantities are salted or pickled, and put up in cags.

2. A small fishing-vessel. (Du. *kaag*). *Obs.* 1666 *Lond. Gas. No.* 113/3 Several Caggies from Holland, were... suffered... to pass. 1667 *Ibid.* 179/a Privateers... have... taken 8 Kags or small ships near Wangerold.

† **Cag**, *sb. 2* *Obs. exc. dial.* A stiff point.

1604 *EDMONDS Observ. Cesar's Comm.* 113 Great firme boughs... spreading themselves at the top into sharpe cags. [1847–78 *HALLIW. Cag*, a stump. *West.*]

**Cag**, *v. dial.* [cf. *CAGGY 2.*] *trans.* To offend, insult. (Quot. 1504 is doubtful.)

1504 in *Plumpton Corr.* 186 The other tenants cannot pay their houses, but they shalbe cagid. 1801 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 149 Pray, pray do not cag Horne Took for the sake of the debates. 1886 *LONG Isle of Wight Dial.* 9 *Cag*, to insult, offend. 'I've ben and caggid en now, I louz'—I have offended him now, I think. [*Caggid, Keggid*=offended, affronted, in various dialects.]

† **Cagastric**, **Cagastrical**, *a. Obs.* Used, after Paracelsus, to describe some supposed class of diseases; explained by some as = under a malignant star, 'ill-starred' [as if *cacastrical*, f. Gr. *kakós* evil + *asthros* star.]

1661 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 322 He... calls the Body of man Cagastrical or badly Planet-struck. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* The pleurisy, plague, fever, &c., are ranked by that author in the number of cagastric diseases.

**Cage** (*kæ'jdz*), *sb.* Also 5 *kage*, 6 *kais*, *oadge*. [*a. F. cage* (= It. *gaggia*):—late L. *\*cavia*:—L. *cavea* hollow, cavity, dungeon, cell, cage, f. *cavi-us* hollow. The phonetic development was as in *rage, sage*:—L. *rabies*, *\*sapius*.]

1. Generally and non-technically.

1. A box or place of confinement for birds and other animals (or, in barbarous times, for human beings), made wholly or partly of wire, or with

bars of metal or wood, so as to admit air and light, while preventing the creature's escape.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Ase untowe brid ine cage. c 1386 *CHAUCER Symones* T. 611 Briddes... that men in cages fede. a 1528 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 324 Was neuer hyrde in cage More gentle of corage. 1547 *Boorde's Intrud. Knowl.* xxxii. 204 They do kepe in a kag in the church a white cocke and a hen. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 500 Lyke a common skold in a Cage. 1649 *LOVELACE To Althea* 156 Stone walls do not a prison make Nor iron bars a cage. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 74 As nimble as a Squirrel in a Bell-Cage. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. 162 Kept in cages like tame Canary birds. 1727 *TINDAL tr. Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1757) III. 319 The Countess of Buccleugh... was put into a wooden cage, and placed as a ridiculous sight to the people on the walls of Bewick castle. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-Bk.* 198 So we make water cages for our fish.

† 2. 'A prison for petty malefactors' (J.); a lock-up. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2767 As coward thus schamfully to ly Excludit in to cage from chevalry. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 56 His Father had neuer a house but the Cage. c 1600 *Dist. Emperor* v. iii. in *O. P.* (1884) III. 248 May constables to caggies styll comend theym. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 129 A small Timber Structure resembling the Cage of a County Burrough. 1836–7 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 248/1 It has... a market-place—a cage—an assembly-room. a 1880 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* x, I found myself in a cage in Cursitor Street.

3. *fig.* That which confines or imprisons.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5011 Than she gooth to dethes cage. c 1450 *CAPGRAVE S. Katherine* 351 Thus was thy lyf, lady, kepte in cage. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cxxxi, Soules enfranchis'd, from the torne-vp Cage Of flesh. 1730 *BEVERIDGE Priv. Th.* I. 77 The Cage of Flesh, wherein the Soul is penned. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* 72 An immortal soul... imprisoned in a cage of cartilage and of skin.

4. Anything resembling a cage in structure or purpose. † b. A scaffold, elevated stage or seat.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1842) 162, I am kyngye knowyn in kage. *Ibid.* 166 Heyl, be thou kyngye in kage full hye. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57/a Cage, catasta. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Upon the pack-saddles (of an elephant), they have on every side a little house, or towre, or cage (if you list so to call it) made of wood. 1594 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 7, I must vphill this Osier Cage of ours, With balefull weedes, and precious luiced flowers. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 28 Nov. 7/4 By the term crinoline, we by no means allude to the preposterously ugly and attached 'cage' which was formerly tied round the waist. 1887 *Pall Mall Bdg.* 31 Mar. 2 The ludicrous and offensive object known as the 'cage' in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons.

C. = CAGE-WORK 2.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* III. v. (Arb.) 158 Defended by the cages or paveses of the shuypes and their targettes.

II. In various technical uses.

5. *Mining.* a. 'A frame with one or more platform-forms for cars, used in hoisting in a vertical shaft'. 1851 *J. HEDLEY Coal-mines* 124 Tubs full or empty in the cage. 1855 *Leisure Hour* 474 We must step into this 'cage', which, you perceive, is a kind of vertical railway carriage. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 249 The rabbit has... no cage with which to haul up the sand he has moved. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 733 The Cage, an iron structure open at two sides, fitted into two wooden guides fixed to the sides of the shaft.

b. The barrel of a whim on which the rope is wound; a drum.

1854 *WHITNEY Metal. Wealth U. S.* 73 The cage, or drum on which the rope is wound. 1856 *W. BAINBRIDGE Law Mines* 654 Cage... also, the barrel for a whim-pipe.

6. A confining framework of various kinds.

a. *Carpentry* (see *quot.*).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* *Cage*, in carpentry, signifies an outer work of timber, enclosing another within it. In this sense we say, the cage of a windmill. The cage of a stair-case denotes the wooden sides or walls which enclose it. 1876 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss.

b. The framework in which a peal of bells is hung.

c 1690 *RISDON Surv.* Devon § 107 (1810) 108 A cage of four small broken bells. 1872 *ELLACOMB Bells of Ch. ix.* 309 At East Bergholt, Suffolk, there is a ring of five heavy bells... in a cage in the churchyard.

c. A framework confining a ball-valve within a certain range of motion.

d. A wire guard over the mouth of a pipe, etc., to allow the passage of liquids and prevent that of solids.

e. A cup with a glass bottom and cover, to hold a drop of water containing organisms for microscopic examination.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 181/1 s.v. *Microscope*, Capillary cages for containing animalculæ in water.

7. A vessel formed of iron hoops or bars, to contain burning combustibles (see *quot.* 1867).

1837 *M. DONOVAN Econ. Eccl.* II. 171 Those who fish for them [anchovies] go out in boats with a cage of burning charcoal fastened to each boat. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Cage*, an iron cage formed of hoops on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles to blaze for two hours. It is lighted one hour before high-water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the period it burns. 1875 *BEARDROP Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 The entrances of channels... shall be marked by special buoys with or without staff and globe, or triangle, cage, etc.

8. *Falconry*. A frame to carry hawks upon. See **CADGE** *sb. 1*.

1828 *SEBRIGHT Observ. Hawking* 64 The hawks are tied upon the cage as upon a perch. 1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports* I. iv. i. § 3. 291 The oblong cage is four feet six inches by two feet.



9. (See quot.)

1883 Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Oct. 628/2 The nest of the squirrel is known in some parts of England by the name of 'cage'.

III. 10. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *cage-bar*, *-bird*, *-ful*, *-maker*, *-seller*; *cageless* adj.; also *CAGE-WORK*. 1883 Lloyd *Ebb & Flow* II. 81 Beating their wings in vain against the mocking 'cage-bars of necessity. 1826 Bacon *Sylva* § 834 Pigeons and Horses thrive best, if their Houses, and Stables be kept Sweet: And so of 'Cage-Birds. 1881 *Athenaeum* 5 Mar. 329/3 A 'cageful of common finches. 18249 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 185 The 'Cageless Wild-bird. 1893 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 A Germain New Fashion 'Cage-maker. c 1500 *Cocke Lorettes* B. (1843) 10 Pouche makers, belowfarnes, and 'cage sellers.

**Cage** (kædʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confine in, or as in, a cage; to imprison.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xiv. (1877) 265 To be caged vp as in a coope. 1665 HART *Anal.* I. v. 46 The women are caged vp like linnets. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *W.* vi. They lie. 'Conquer'd and caged and fetter'd. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abdyas* II. xx. When cities cage us in a social home. 1863 Geo. Elliot *Romola* I. i. 16, I don't stay caged in my shop all day.

b. To fit as a cage in the shaft of a mine.

1866 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 103 Baskets that would rarely be dangerous if they were caged and supplied with proper guide-rods.

† **Cageat**. *Sc. Obs. rare*. [Perh. dim. of *CAGE*; Jamieson says 'App. corr. from *F. cassette*'. Cf. also *F. cachette* little place of concealment.] 'A small casket or box' (Jamieson).

1438 *Inv. Roy. Wardrobe & Jewell-ho.* (1815) 5 (JAM.) In a cageat, beand within the said black list, a braid cheneye. Item in the said cageat, a littill coffre of siluer our gilt.

**Caged** (kædʒd), *pp. a.* [f. *CAGE* *v.* + -ED.]

1. Confined in, or as in, a cage.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 38 Twentie caged Nightingales do sing. 1650 *Pref. verses Gregory's Posthuma* (T.) The cag'd votary did wider dwell than thou. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 170 The cag'd linnets.

† 2. Closed like a cage. *nonce-use*.

1609 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 249 She would the caged cloister flie.

**Cageling** (kædʒlɪŋ). [f. *CAGE* *sb.* + -LING.] A bird kept in a cage.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 900 As the cageling newly flown returns. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. xx. (D.) As a child, chasing a flown cageling.

**Cage-work**. [f. *CAGE* *sb.* + *WORK* *sb.*]

1. Open work like the bars of a cage; also *fig.* 1865 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 173 If this foundation of the mixture of the two natures in Christ be taken away, all the Cage-work of the Theodosians, that the Mediatour is mortal, and of the Armenians, that hee could not suffer, must needs bee rotten and unable to stand. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 135 Malmeudy. . . consists of about a thousand houses, mostly of cage-work.

† 2. *Naut.* (see *quots.*) *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Roy. Navy* 15 But men of better sort . . would be glad to find more steadiness and lesse tottering Cadge work. 1708 KERSEY, *Cage-work*, the uppermost carved Works of a Ship's Hull. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xx. (D.) The English fashion was to heighten the ship, also by stockades ('close-fights and cage-work') on the poop and fore-castle, thus giving to the men a shelter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cage-work*, an old term for a ship's upper works.

**Cagg(e)**, var. of *CAG* *sb.* *Obs.*

**Caggy** (kæɡɪ), *a. dial. or vulgar*.

1. Decaying, unfit for food. [f. *CAGMAG*.]

a 1848 MARYAT *R. Rafter* xv. Mouldy bread, caggy mutton.

2. *dial.* 'Ill-natured, stomachful' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855). [cf. *CAG* *v.*]

**Cagmag** (kæɡmæg), *sb. and a. dial. or vulgar*.

[app. a word of dialectal origin, widely used in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and adjacent counties: of uncertain derivation.]

1. *a.* A tough old goose. *b.* Unwholesome, decayed, or loathsome meat; offal.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1790) 11 The superannuated geese and ganders (called here cagmag) which by a long course of plucking prove uncommonly tough and dry. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *s.v.* There is a small inferior breed of sheep called cagmag. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., Barrels full of kag-mag sweltering in the sun. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cagmag*, *sb.* and *adj.*, refuse; any worthless material. Used, also, of persons, contemptuously. 1877 PEACOCK *N. IV. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cagmag*, (i) old geese, (a) unwholesome meat. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cag-mag*, refuse, chiefly used in reference to meat, (a) a loath character.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Unwholesome, decaying, refuse.

1859 SALA *Tu. round Clock* (1861) 295 The fumes of the vilest tobacco . . of ancient fish, of cagmag meat. 1864 — *Streets of World in Temple Bar* Jan. 185 No kagmag wares are sold.

† **Cagment**. *Obs.* [? f. *CAG* *v.*] ? Insult, affront.

1504 in *Plumpton Corr.* 187 It is sayd, that they have cagments for them that hath bought the wood, that they dare not deale therewith.

† **Cagot** (kago). [Fr.; orig. proper name, perh. containing *-goh* (cf. *bigot*) of uncertain origin: see Littré.] Name of an outcast race or caste in southern France; sometimes, like 'pariah' etc., applied to other outcasts.

1844 L. COSTELLO *Beaun & Pyreneas* II. 262 At one period the Cagots were objects of hatred, from the belief that they were afflicted with the leprosy. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I.

104 Many a white man . . ascribes power of sorcery to despised outcast 'races masdites', Gypsies and Cagots. 1883 T. WATTS *New Hero in Eng. Illust. Mag.* English cagots, pariahs, wretches convicted of the original sin of poverty.

|| **Cagui** (kægi). [Native name.] A name of two Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Hapale*.

1893 RAY *Synop. Anim. Quadr.* 154/1 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. The lesser cagui is a small and tender animal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. i. 508 The Saki, or Cagui, often termed the Fox Tailed Monkey.

**Cahch**, -ar, -ynge, -polle, etc.: see *CATCH*.

|| **Cahier** (ka'ie). [F., in OF. *quaiier*: see *QUIRE*.]

'A book of loose sheets tacked together; whence, reports of proceedings contained in such a book'.

(Hardly in English use.)

1849 in *SMART* (*Supp.*); whence in Worcester, Webster, etc.

**Cahoot** (kähüt). *U. S.* [prob. *a.* *F. cahute* (see next): cf. the uses of *cabin*, *cabinet*. But American dictionaries refer it to *F. cohorte*.] 'Used in the South and West to denote a company, or partnership' (Bartlett).

18. *Chron. Pineville* (Bartlett), I wouldn't swar he wasn't in cahoot with the devil.

Hence **Cahoot** *v.* to act in partnership.

1857 *N. Y. Herald* 20 May (Bartlett), They all agree to cahoot with their claims against Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

† **Cahute**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *a. cahute* cabin, poor hut.] = *CABIN*, senses 1-5.

c 1505 DUNBAR *Flying* 449 Into the [ship] Katryne thou maid a foul cahute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* III. ProL 15 Nyce laborynth. . . had neir sa feill cahutis and wais.

**Caï**, -age, obs. form of *QUAY*, -AGE.

**Caïaphat**, *nonce-ud.* [f. *Caïaphas*, after *pontificate*, *caliphate*.] A high-priesthood like that of *Caïaphas* (see *John* xi. 49, xviii. 14, 24).

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 152 What new power had the bishops acquired, whereby they turned every pontificate into a Caïaphat?

**Caïc**, *caïc* (e, joo: see *CAIQUE*, -JEE.

**Caïce**, -able, obs. *Sc.* form of *CASE*, -ABLE.

**Caïch**, obs. *Sc.* form of *CATCH*.

**Caïchpule**, variant of *CACHESPELL* *Sc. Obs.*

|| **Caïd**. The same as *ALCAIDE*.

c 1860 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xxi. 309 A caïd who spoke French excellently. 1883 D. HANNAY in *Mag. Art* Sept. 450/2 Here sat the king or his caïd.

**Caïdgie**, -ly, -ness, mod. *Sc.* ff. *CADGY*, etc.

† **Caïge**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [see *CADGY*.] *intr.* ? To wax wanton.

1603 *Philotus* v. Now wallie as the Carle he caiges, Gude-man quha hes maid 3our mustages?

**Caïgy**, obs. form of *CADGY*.

**Caïk**, obs. *Sc.* f. *CAGE*; var. of *CAIQUE*.

**Caïjee**: see *CAIQUEJEE*.

**Caïl**, obs. *Sc.* form of *KALE*, *COLE*.

**Caïles**, obs. form of *KAYLES*, nine-pins.

† **Caïlle**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. *F. cailler* (= *It. cagliare*, *quagliare*; = *L. coagulare*.] To curdle, to *QUAIL*.

Hence *Caïlling* *vb. sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 397 In case this accident commeth by caïlling of the milk.

|| **Caïlleach** (ka'läx). In Scott *caillach*.

[Gaelic *caillach* old woman, orig. 'nun', f. *caille* pallium, veil.] An old (Highland) woman, a crone.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. xviii. 280 Some caillachs (that is, old women) that were about Donald's hand. 1828 — *F. M.* Perth III. 121 Think you the Clan Quhele have no caillachs, as active as old Dorothy.

**Caïmacam**, var. of *KAIMAKAM*.

**Caïman**, var. of *CAYMAN*, alligator.

**Cain**, *kain* (kæn). *Sc. & Ir.* Also 3-4 can, 3- cane, 6- kane, 8- kain. [a. Celtic *cāin*, in OIr. 'statute law', mod. Ir. 'rent, tribute, fine' (O'Reilly), Gaelic 'fine, tribute, payment in kind'. According to Skene (*Celtic Scotl.* III. 231) the primary meaning was 'law', whence it was applied to 'any fixed payment exigible by law'.]

1. A portion of the produce of the soil payable to the landlord as rent; a rent paid in kind. In later times used only of the smaller articles, as poultry. c 1190 *Charulary of St. Andrews* 45 (Skene) Ab can et cuneveth et exercit et auxilio. 1251 (Skene) Cain, Coneveth, Feacht, Sluagad, & Ich. a 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 525 (JAM.) The laird got a' to pay his kain. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs*, Our Laird gets in his racked rents, His coals, his kain, and a' his stents. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 259 Under a tree on that inner island. . . the queen sits and gathers kain for the Evil One. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* I. i. 7 The Cane of the lands. . . amounting to 40 Stones of cheese, 70 Measures of Barley, and a Sheep.

b. *attrib.*

1597 SKENE *Exp. Terms* s. v. *Cannum*. This word, cane, signifies. . . tribute or dewtie, as cane fowles, cane cheis, cane aites, quhilk is paid be the tennent. . . as ane duty of the land. 1810 CROMEK *Nithsdale Song* 280 (JAM.) It is hinted. . . that Cain Bairns were paid to Satan, and fealty done for reigning through his division of Nithsdale and Galloway. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth III. ii. 45 Cooped up in a convent, like a kain-hen in a cage. 1874 COSMO INNES *Sc. Legal Antiq.* The Cain fowls of a barony are quite well understood. Cain fowls are sometimes called reek hens—one payable from every house that reeked—every fire house.

c. *To pay the Cain*: (fig.) to 'pay' the penalty.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races*, Though they should dearly pay the kain, And get their tail weel sautit. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's El.* ii. To Death she's dearly paid the lane, Tam Samson's dead! 1794 in RIVON *Sc. Songs* II. 78 (JAM.) For Campbell rade, but Myrie staid, And sair he paid the kain, man.

2. (Ireland). A fine or penalty for an offence.

1518 *Rental Bk. Earl Kildare* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II IV. 123 Item half kany's & penalties win the said Glencappel.

**Cain** (kæn). Also 5-6 *Caym*, *Kaym*.

1. The proper name of the first fratricide and murderer (*Gen.* iv.), used descriptively.

c 1380 WYLLIF *Tract* xliii. Sel. Wks. III. 348 Bei bilden Caymes, Castels to harme of cuntreis. c 1400 *Poetie & Gm.* 559 The Karl of Kaymes lyn. c 1505 DUNBAR *Flying* 513 Cankrit Caym, tryit trowane, Tutillulue. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* viii. ProL 77 This cuntre is full of Caynis kyne.

† 2. *Comb.*, as *Cain-like*; *Cain-coloured*, of the reputed colour of the hair of Cain, to whom, as to Judas Iscariot, a 'red' or reddish-yellow beard was attributed.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 23 He hath but a little wee-face; with a little yellow beard: a Cain-coloured beard. 1656 *Eirenicen* 21 Lay by this Cain-like disposition.

Hence also *Cainian* = *Cainite*. *Cainish* *a.*, of the temper of Cain. *Cainism*, the heresy of the Cainites. *Cainite*, (*a.*) one of a sect of heretics in the second century who professed reverence for Cain and other wicked Scriptural characters; (*b.*) a descendant of Cain; also *fig.* *Cainitic* *a.*, pertaining to Cain or the Cainites.

1540 COVERDALE *Confit. Standish* Pref. Wks. 1844 II. 328 Some spice of Cainish stomach. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 18 Censuring the opinion of Ambrose as saucouring too strongly of Cainisme and superstition. 1647 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 59 Possessed with a spirit of scoffing, terming . . us . . Cainites. 1659 GELL *Ess. Amendm. Last Transl. Bible* 205 The Lord hath given superiority . . unto the true Shem and all the Shemites. . . yea, unto Cain himself and the Cainites if they do well. 1653 A. ROSS *Ilavore* beta 1658 193 *Cainites*. . . worshipped Cain as the author of much goodness to mankind. 1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) But straight turned Analapists, Quakers. . . And Mr. Gilbert Burnetians. . . Helvidians, Cainians. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 377 *Kainish* persecutors. 1764 MACLAINE *Alchemist's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 64/2 The more obscure and less considerable of the Gnostic sects, [as] the Cainites, who treated as saints. . . Cain, Cora, Dathan, the inhabitants of Sodom, and even the traitor Judas. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xii. 255 Intermixture of Sethite and Cainite races. 1882-3 SCHAEFF in *Relig. Encycl.* I. 358 Different turns in the Cainitic history.

**Cainell bone**, var. of *CANNEL-BONE*.

**Ca'ing-whale** (kæ'ɪŋhwæl). *Sc.* [*Ca'ing* (*calling*: see *CALL*) = driving like a herd or flock.]

The round-headed porpoise, which frequents the shores of Orkney, the Faroe Isles, and Iceland.

c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Cirt. Sc.* I. 103/1 The round-headed porpoise, or ca'ing whale (*Phocaena melas*). 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/2 Upwards of a hundred whales—the ca'ing whale (*delphinus deductor*)—were driven ashore in Shetland.

**Cainozoic** (kainozō'ik, kænō-), *a. Geol.* Also *kainozoic*, *cænozoic*. [f. Gr. *καίνος* recent + *ζῷον* animal + -IC. The analogical form would be *cænozoic*, as sometimes actually used; but *kaino-* is favoured by most authors as more evidently suggesting the derivation.]

Of or pertaining to the third of the great geological periods (also called *TERTIARY*), or to the remains or formations characteristic of it.

1854 PAGE *Introduct. Text-bk. Geol.* 39 Cainozoic Period (Recent Life). 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* 92 Some geologists . . have introduced the term *Cainozoic*, for tertiary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 290 One great group known as the Tertiary or Cainozoic series.

**Cainozoology** (kainozō'ɒlədʒi). [f. Gr. *καίνος* recent + *ζῷολογία*.] (See *quots.*)

1861 R. E. GRANT *Divis. Anim. Kingd.* 8 The history of existing animals belongs to Cainozoology, and that of extinct forms to Palæozoology. — (*title*) *Cainozoology*, the Natural History of Existing Animals.

**Caip**, *sb.*, *Sc.* form of *COPE* in various senses.

**Caiper-caillie**: see *CAPER*.

**Caïque** (ka'ik). Also 7 *caik*, *caic*, *caicoche*, 8 *caïk*, 7, 9 *kaik*. [a. Fr. *caïque*, ad. Turkish *kaik*.]

1. A light boat or skiff propelled by one or more rowers, much used on the Bosphorus.

1825 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1623 Hee keepeth the Caïks and, always steereth when the Great Turke goeth vpon the water whose Caïks are most rich and beautiful to behold. 1653 J. GREAVES *Seraglio* 63 He. . . steers the Kings Kaik (*marz*, Barge). 1702 W. J. BRUNYI'S *Voy. Levant* xi. 49 Caïcks, Gondalos, and other smaller Wherries. 1821 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxij. Glanced many a light caïque along the foam. 1864 *Land. Rev.* 28 May, There he found a solitary boatman, whom he hailed, and was soon seated in his kaik. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* to The Sultan going to mosque in a state caïque at Constantinople.

2. A Levantine sailing-vessel.

1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 95/4 Some Corsar Flutes belonging to Dulcigno. . . took a Caicoche. 1854 CONYBEARE & H. S. PAUL (1862) II. xlii. 357 The Levantine caïques. . . preserve . . the traditional build and rig of ancient merchantmen. 1861 GRIKIR *E. Forbes* x. 306 A crazy Turkish caïque, with an old Turk, a stout Arab, and two little boys, by way of crew.

Hence *Caïquejee*, *caikjee* (ka, i-k, dʒi) [Turkish], rower of a caïque.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xlv. 53 The poorest caikjee might row his little bark under its threshold. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug. His caikjees can go close up to the ground with their flats and barges.

† **Caïr**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *cayr(e)*, *kayre*, *caire*, *kair(e)*, (? *karre*), 5- *caïr*. [ME. *kayre*, a. ON. *keyra* to drive, ride, thrust, toss about.]

1. *intr.* A poetic word for 'to go, proceed, make one's way'; perh. orig. to drive, convey (oneself). c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P. x.* 37 Ant ben y-cayred from alle that y kneowe. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 901 Cayre tid of his kythe. c 1340 *Alex. & Dind.* 48 Pe king. wip his peple Kairus cofil til hem. c 1350 *Will. Patene* 5324 Pei caired our cuntre & come neig 10me. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 836, I counsell be in kyrt, kaire to bi londe. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* ix. 1240 Throu out the land to the Lennox thai cair.

2. *trans.* To bring. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1478 Pe candelstik bi a cost watz cayred pider sone. [But perhaps = *carried*.]

3. *a. trans.* To push backwards and forwards, to stir about. *b. intr.* To rake, stir about. (*mod. Sc.*) 'If ye dinna cair, ye'll get nae thick' (Jam.).

**Caïr**, *Sc. form of CARE.*

**Caïr**, *handit*, var. of *CAR a. Sc.* left.

**Caïrd** (kērd). *Sc.* Also 8 *kaird*. [Lowland *Sc.* a. Gaelic *ceard* 'artificer in metal, tinker, black-guard' = Irish *ceard* m. artist, artificer, metal-worker, tinker:—OIr. *ceard* (*ceir*) smith, artificer, artist, composer, poet. The same word as Ir. *ceard* f. art, trade, business, function:—OIr. *ceard* art, craft, handicraft, Manx *keird* craft, trade, Welsh *cerdd* art, craft, now esp. musical art, minstrelsy. (The *Sc.* thus shows a degraded use of an important Celtic word; cogn. with L. *cardo* handicraftsman, cobbler; also Gr. *kephēla* 'cunning arts', *kephēla* wily one, cunning fox.)]

A travelling tinker; a gipsy, tramp, vagrant. 1663 *SAULDING Tronh. Chas.* I (1792) I. 243 Forbes . . nicknamed Kaird, because when he was a boy he served a kaird. 1787 *BURNS To F. Smith* Vill an' whisky gie to cairds. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xlix. This fellow had been originally a tinkler or caird, many of whom stroll about these districts.

Hence **Caïrdman** *sō*. 1 a 1800 *Knt. & Sheph. Dau.* ix. in Child *Ballads* iv. 474/2 A cairdman's daughter Should never be a true-love o mine.

**Caïrd**, northern form of *CARD*.

**Caïrn** (kērn). Also 6-8 *carne*, 8 *cairne*, *kairn*, 8-9 *carne*. [*mod. Sc.* form (cf. *bairn*, *wairn*, *airn*, etc.) of earlier *carne*, a. Gaelic *carne* masc. 'heap of stones'. Found in Lowland *Sc.* early in 16th c., and thence recently in Eng., as a term of prehistoric archaeology, and more widely and popularly in connexion with the piles of stones used or raised by Ordnance Surveyors. The direct Eng. representative of the Celtic would be *carne*, which is common on the Ordnance maps of Wales, and in local use with tourists in Wales.

The word is found in all the Celtic langs.; OIrish *carne*, *carne*, *carne* occurs as neuter; Welsh, beside *carh* fem. 'heap', has *caru* masc. 'hoof' and 'haft of knife', etc., indicating an earlier sense 'horn'. If these are to be identified, the word must be = the recorded Gaulish *karu-on* neut. 'horn'; in which case the primary sense would apparently be 'cairn on a mountain top' i. e. the 'horn' on its 'head'; which is quite possible, though not certain. The word enters into the names of various mountains in Scotland and Wales. Welsh has also the collective derivative *carnedd*, as in *Carndd Llwyelyn*, etc.]

A pyramid of rough stones, raised for a memorial or mark of some kind: *a.* as a memorial of some event, or a sepulchral monument over the grave of some person of distinction (cf. *Gen.* xxxi. 45, 2 *Sam.* xviii. 17, etc.). Hence, to add a stone to any one's *cairn*.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 87 Towards the middis of that carne on nicht Ane greit lang stone gart set on end vprycht. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Plying* 401 A cairne beside a croce. 1772 *PENNANT Voy. Hébrides* 209 (JAM.) As long as the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger went by without adding a stone to the heap. 'To this moment there is a proverbial expression among the highlanders allusive to the old practice; a suppliant will tell his patron, *Cuir mi cloch er do charne*, I will add a stone to your cairn; meaning, when you are no more I will do all possible honor to your memory. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 424 Cairns, or piles collected for memorials of the dead. 1805 *Scott Last. Minstr.* iii. xxix. On many a cairn's gray pyramid Where urns of mighty chiefs lie hid. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. i. 72 A large Cairn of stones. about twenty-five feet high. 1878 H. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vi. 137 We.. raised a cairn of stones over his grave.

*b.* as a boundary-mark, a landmark on a mountain-top or some prominent point, or an indication to arctic voyagers or travellers of the site of a cache or depôt of provisions.

The local name of a summit-cairn in the south-east of Scotland and north of England previously to the period of the Ordnance Survey was *nan*, as in *Coniston Old Man*, the *High Man* and *Low Man* on Helvellyn, etc.

1770 *WESTLEY Wks.* (1812) III. 398 The Highlands are bounded . . by Cairns, or heaps of stones laid in a row, south-west and north-east, from sea to sea. 1790 *BURNS Elegy Henderson* iii. Ye hills, near neighbors o' the starns That proudly cock your cresting cairns! 1805 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 167 On the distant cairns the watcher's ear Caught doubtfully at

times the breeze-borne note. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS N-W. Pass.* xli. 546, I . . erected a cairn and a flagstaff. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 53 The confines . . are marked by the rude cairn or pile of stones erected at the boundary of their territories. 1871 6-in. *Ordn. Map Eng.* Sheet 78 Bangor, has many instances of 'cairn'. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 301 The cairn on the summit of Scafell Pike will now be a distinct object, and easily gained. 1878 *MARKHAM Gt. Frozen Sea* iv. 56 The depôt was placed on the north-easternmost island, and a large cairn was erected on the highest and most prominent point.

*c.* A mere pile of stones. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 231 Three great Heaps of Stones in this Lake . . we call Cairns in the Irish. 1786 *BURNS Brigs Ayr* 112 I'll be a Brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.

**Caïrned** (kērn'd), *a.* [*f. prec.* + -ED.] Furnished with, or surmounted by, a cairn.

1859 *TENNISON Vivian* 488 The lake whiten'd and the pinewood roar'd, And the cairn'd mountain was a shadow.

**Caïrn-gorm**, *-gorum* (kērn-gōrn, -gōrn). [*f.* the mountain of that name (Gaelic *Cairn-gorm*, i. e. blue cairn) between the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, where it is found.]

(More fully *Caïrn-gorm stone*.) A precious stone of a yellow or wine-colour, consisting of rock-crystal coloured by oxide of iron or, according to Dana, by titanic acid; in common use for brooches and seals, and for ornamenting the handles of dirks, and other articles of Highland costume.

1794 *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* 58 (JAM.) Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called Cairngorm stones. 1823 *BYRON Juan* ix. xlii. And brilliant breches, bright as a Cairn Gorm. 1859 *ALL Y. Round* No. 29, 61 Scotch mulls, adorned with cairngorms set in silver thistles. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gens* (1866) 94 The Cairngorm . . is only crystal coloured a dark orange or deep brown by some metallic oxide. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 372 The hidden amethyst and cairn-gorm in the rock beneath.

**Caïrny** (kērn-i), *a. rare*—1. [*f. CAIRN* + -Y.] Abounding in cairns or heaps of stones.

1807 *TAMMILL Poems* 150 The Rose blooms gay on cairny brae As weel's in birken shaw.

**Caïro**: see *COIR*.

**Caïrt**, *Sc. var. of CART*; also in sense *card*.

† **Caïrtar**, *Sc. Obs.* [*f. caïrt*, *Sc. f. CART sō*, 2 + -AR 3, -ER 1.] A card-player.

1884 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* (1732) 132 Tables, quhairof sum befor int to serv for Drunkardis, Dycearis, and Caïrtaris.

**Caïser**, *obs. form of KAISER*, emperor.

**Caïslip**, dial. form of *KESSLIP*, *CHESELEP*.

**Caïsson** (kē'son, kē'sōn). Also 8 *caisson*.

[*a. F.* *caisson* large chest, *f. caisse* chest. The first pronunciation is given by most orthoepists, the second (which agrees with the usual treatment of *F. -on* in the 18th c.) is given only by Perry, Worcester, and Cull.]

1. *Mil.* *a.* A chest containing bombs or other explosives, to be buried and fired as a mine.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1721 *BAILLY, Caïsson* [in Fortification], a Chest of Wood holding four or 6 Bombs, or sometimes filled only with Powder, and buried under Ground, by the Besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be Masters of. 1755 *JOHNSON, Caïsson*, a chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way to be fired at their approach. 1772 *SMITH Mil. Guide* s.v.

*b.* A chest containing ammunition; a wagon for conveying ammunition. Also *fig.*

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1708 *KERSEY, Caïsson*, a covered Wagon, or Carriage for Provisions, or Ammunition for an Army. 1730-6 in *BAILLY. 1812 Examiner* 24 Aug. 539/1, 20 caissons of ammunition. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* iii. iii. 233 The retributive causes of nature roll out their heavy caisson with us. 1870 *Echo* 14 Nov. Several artillery caissons captured at Orleans were found to be filled with wearing apparel.

2. *Hydraulics.*

*a.* A large water-tight case or chest used in laying foundations of bridges, etc., in deep water.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Caïsson* is also used for a kind of chest used in laying the foundations of the piers of bridges. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 12/2 The greatest part of the first course [of the sixth pier of Blackfriars bridge] carried by the Caïsson. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 305 M. Labelye erected the piers [of Westminster Bridge] in caïssons, or water-tight boxes. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 70 The effect of atmospheric pressure on men who are employed to work in caïssons.

*b.* In *Canal-making*. Formerly, a large water-tight cistern or reservoir made at any point where the canal had to be extended over lower ground, in order to enable the boats to come forward with material for the embankment.

1769 *De Rol's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 272 At Stretford, three Miles off, is the Caïsson 40 Yards long by 32. 1838 *SOUTHWY Lett.* (1856) IV. 546. 1861 *SMILES Lives Eng.* I. 382 Brindley . . had the stuff required to make up the embankment brought in boats . . conducted from the canal along which they had come into caïssons or cisterns placed at the point over which the earth and clay had to be deposited.

*c.* A vessel in the form of a boat used as a floodgate in docks.

1824 *FAIRBAIRN in Proc. Inst. C. Engin.* 9 May, The employment of caïssons for closing the entrance to wet or dry docks. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Caïsson*, a vessel fitted with valves, to act instead of gates for a dry dock.

*d.* 'A sort of float sunk to a required depth by letting water into it, when it is hauled under the

ship's bottom, . . and on pumping out the water floats her' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*) = *CAMREL*. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 219 This caïsson or floating dock is made of wrought iron.

3. *Arch.* 'A sunken panel in ceilings, vaults, and cupolas'. Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *caïsson disease* (see *quots.*); *caïsson-gate* = sense 2 *c.*

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 381, 23 feet depth of water when the caïsson-gates are opened. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 945/x The 'caïsson disease' is the result of living under atmospheric pressure greatly above that to which the human system is normally adapted. 1887 *Health* 11 Mar. 394 What is known as the 'caïsson disease' is not produced by the mere increase of atmospheric pressure, but by the sudden diminution of it on leaving the caïsson, which produces ruptures of small blood-vessels.

**Caïtche**, *caiche*, *obs. Sc. variants of CATOCH*, a game played with a ball; tennis.

† **Caïtiffdom**, *Obs.* [*f. next* + -DOM.]

*a.* Captivity. *b.* Wretchedness, misery.

1382 *Wyclif Esch.* xxv. 3 The hous of Juda . . is led into caïtiffdom. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 156 With his blood he shall us borow Both from caïtiffdom and from sorow.

**Caïtiff** (kē'tif), *sō*, and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 *caïtief*, -teff, -tyf, -tyue, *caïtiff*, *kaytife*, 4-5 *caïtief*, -tif, -tyf, -tyue, *kaytiff*, (4-6 *pl. kaytyves*), 4-7 *caïtife*, -tive, *caïtife*, -tive, 4-8 *caïtiff*, 5 *kaytiff*(e), *caïtyffe*, (*caïstiff*), *Sc. caïtiff*, (*pl. keyteyves*, *caïtyveys*, *caïtyves*), 5-6 *kaytyf*, 5-7 *caïtyffe*, 6 *caïtyfe*, -ttive, -tief(e), *caïtiff*, *Sc. caïtife*, -tive, -tyue, (*pl. Sc. caïtevia*), 6-7 *caïtiffe*, *caïtiffe*, (*pl. caïtives*), 7 *caïtife*, 7- *caïtiff*. *β.* 4 *chaytiff*, *cheitese*, *chaitiff*, 5 *chaytiff*. [*a.* ONF. *caïtiff*, *caïtiffe*, captive, weak, miserable (=Pr. *caïtiu*, *caïtiu*, -iva, OCat. *caïtiu*, -iva, Sp. *cattivio*, OSP. *cattivio*, Pg. *cativo* captive, It. *cattivio* captive, lewd, bad); -L. *cattivum* CAPTIVE. The central OF. form *chaitiff* (whence *mod. F. chétif*, -ive, of little value, wretched, sorry, miserable) gave the Eng. variant *chaitiff*, frequent in 14-15th c., but did not displace the earlier Norman form. The transition of meaning has taken place more or less in most of the Romanic langs.]

*A. sō.*  
† 1. Originally: A captive, a prisoner. *Obs.*  
1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 172 Galwes do 3e reise, and hyng his cheitefe. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* cxxxvi. 3 The deuyl & his angels led vs caïtiffs in synne. 1382 *Wyclif Rom.* xvi. 7 Andronyk and Iuliane . . myn euene caïtiffs, or prisioners. 1449 *Procock Repr.* 499 Thei . . that . . leden Women Caïtiffs. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 161 In whos power he is kepte as a kaytyf in myserable seruitude. 1533 *BRITLINDEN Lity* II. (1822) 164 They have led you this day as vincust caïves in triumphe. 1603 H. CROSE *Vertues Conuulv.* (1878) 14 As caïties and slaues bend the will to such inhumane crueltie.

† 2. Expressing commiseration: A wretched miserable person, a poor wretch, one in a piteous case. *Obs.*  
c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 31 Hou sal it far of us kaytefys, That in sin and foli lyes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knts.* 7. 859 Two woful wrecches been we, and kaytefys. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 56/1 Alas sayd he, to us wretches and caytyves is sorow for our greute synnes. a 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* II. 977 From me caïf alas bereued was Creusa then. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* IV. i. 100 Alas poore Caïtiffe. 1637 *WEBSTER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 46 The carcase of the poore caïtiffe. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 344, I pity'd the sad Punishment The wretched Caïtiff underwent.

3. Expressing contempt, and often involving strong moral disapprobation: A base, mean, despicable 'wretch', a villain. In early use often not separable from sense 2 (esp. when applied by any one to himself): 'it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery' J.; cf. *wretch*.  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11815 Pat caïtiff [H300] vn-meth and vn-meke Nu bigines he to seke. c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 1564 His wiif. With wordes hard and kene. seyde to him 'Thou wreche chaitiff'. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10352 As a caïtiff, a coward, no knighthode at all. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 96 He is a foule vylaynouse kaytyf. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 173 Another chaitiff or mischievous vylayne. 1603 *SHAKS. Mean. for M.* v. i. 53 The wicked caïtiffe on the ground. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christis Vict.* i. xvii, That wretch, beast, caytive, monster Man. 1713 *SWIFT Preney of J. Dennis Wks.* 1755 III. i. 144 Caïtiffs, stand off, unhand me, miscreants! 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 274 Two caïtiffs whose names are handed down to infamy.

† Rarely as an error for *caïtiffe*: see *CAITIFFY*.

a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xlii. 13 Lord has turned away be caïtiffe of his folke. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7353 (Trin.) Wip caïtiff [*Cott.* *caïtiete*] and care.

*B. adj.*

† 1. *Captive. Obs.*  
1382 *Wyclif Isa.* v. 13 Therfor lad caïtiff is my puple. — *Ephes.* iv. 8 He . . ledde caïtiffe caytiff, or prysonynge prisioned.

† 2. *Wretched, miserable. Obs.*  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9686 Yee helpe me in his caïtiffe cas. 1393 *LANGLE. P. Pl.* C. xv. 90 Noper in cote nober in caytyf hous was y-bore. *Ibid.* xxiii. 236 Pei chiden chille and chaitiff pouerte. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 211 Ful sode and caytiff was she eek. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 *Caïtiff, calamitous, dolorous.* 1583 *STANHYURST Aeneid* I. (Arb.) 35 Wee caytiffe Troians, with storms ventosities mangled,



3. Vile, base, mean, basely wicked; worthless, 'wretched', 'miserable'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16517 Ded es caitive iudas nu. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1266 A caitif counsail he cast bi hym seluen. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour A vii.* When the chaytyf body hath synned by his fals delytes. 1597 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. il. 120 When Lolloes caitive name is quite defast. 1626 *T. H. Caussin's Holy Cr.* 130 An age so caitiffe, where braue, and courageous magistrates are wanting. 1814 *Scott Ld. Isles VI.* xxxi. [He] curd their caitiff fears. 1859 *Tennyson Enid* 35 Bandit earls, and caitiff knights. 1871 *Browning Balaustr.* 1804 This or the other caitiff quality.

† **Caitifhede, -ivehede.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -hede, -HEAD.] a. Wretchedness, misery. b. Vileness, baseness, wickedness.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7353 [Fairf.] Wip caitif hede [Cott. caitiue] and care out of his world he sal fare. 1822 *2382* [Fairf.] Quen pat ilk warlagh brid [antecrist] his caitiuehede [Cott. caitiue] has ij. yere kid.

† **Caitify, -ively, adv.** *Obs.* [f. CAITIFF a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Like a caitiff: a. Wretchedly, miserably. b. Vilely, basely, despicably, badly.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* iv. 242 Caitiffyche pow, conscience consailed it be kyng. c 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* ii. viii. 106 Lyve as Lowndrenis caitiffely. 1513 *Douglas Eneis IX.* xiii. 22 Thynke 3e na lak and schame... thus caitiffy to fle?

† **Caitifness, -iveness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] a. Wretchedness, misery. b. Baseness.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* x. 255 The cause of al pjs caitiffe [v. r. caitiffes] comep of meny bisshopes. c 1400 *Judicium* (1822) 13 The day is comen of caitiffes. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* iii. xxiii. 187 [In heuen] shal neuer be ony doubtance... of caitiffes ne of ony tribulacion. 1649 *Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp.* i. vi. 103 A strange caitiffenesse and baseness of disposition.

† **Caitifty, -ivetie.** *Obs.* For forms cf. CAITIFF. [a. OF. *caitiveté* (mod.F. *chétivété*): = L. *captivitatē* = captivity, f. *captivus* captive.]

1. Captivity.  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2366 De gode... sal lue in freedom fre, be wiced... euer in caitiffes. 1384 *Wyclif Ephes.* iv. 8 He styngis into his, ledde caitiffe caitiff. — *Isa. Prol.* The ten lynages led to caitiffie.

2. Wretchedness, misery.  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7353 Wip caitiue and care He sal vte o his world fare. 1340 *Hamole Pr. Cons.* 455 My moder has consayved me in syn and in caitiffe. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* x. 255 The cause of al pjs caitiffe comep of meny bisshopes.

3. Vileness, wicked baseness.  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22382 Quen pat ilk warla bridd [antecrist] his caitiue has tua yere kidd.

[**Caitised, pa. ppl.** A misprint for *caityfued* = *caityved* (see next), copied in some Dicts.]

1678 *Phillips, Caitised*, chained, a word used by Chaucer. [So 1721-1800 *Bailey*.]

† **Caitive, v. Obs.** In 4-5 caitive, chatyue, caitiffue. [f. CAITIFF sb.] *trans.* To make captive. Hence *Caitived ppl. a.*

1384 *Wyclif Bible* Pref Ep. iii. Chatyunge al vndirstondyng for to obeishe to Crist. — *Ser. and Prol.* Sathan, caitiue the soules of them that ben forsaken of God. c 1400 *Chaucer's Test. Love* i. Wks. [1539] In this derke prisione caitified [331/1, (1560) 272/2] printed caitified from frendshippe and acquayntance, and forsaken of al. c 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thoru. MS.* 36 Whyis we ere in pis caitified worlde.

|| **Cajan** (kāj-džān, kādžān). [a. Malay *كاج*]

*kāchang* applied to various leguminous plants (*Cajanus Lablab*, *Dolichos*, *Phaseolus*, *Soja*, etc.).

A genus of plants, *Cajanus* (N. O. *Leguminosae*), and esp. the species *C. indicus*, a shrub native to the East Indies, but now naturalized in Africa, tropical America, and Polynesia, for the sake of the seeds or pulse, an esteemed article of food, called in India *Dhal*, *Dhol*, and *Urhur*, and in Jamaica *Pigeon-peas*, of which the *No-eye pea* and *Congo pea* are varieties.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 688 The *Thora Paerou* or *Cajan*-Tree, an arborescent *Phaseolus* or *Laburnum*, much cultivated at the Cape. 1885 *Yule Hobson-Jobson* 109 The *Cajan* was introduced to America by the slave-traders from Africa.

**Cajaput, cajeput**, variants of CAJUPUT.

**Cajole** (kādžōw), v. Also 7 cajole, cageole, cajoul, 7-8 cajol. [a. F. *cajoler*, in same sense, of uncertain origin and history.

Paré c 1550 has 'cageoller comme un gay' to chatter like a jay. Littre has 16th c. examples of *cajoler*, *cajoller*, *cageoller*, in the senses 'to chatter like a jay or magpie', and 'to sing', also, in the modern sense 'to cajole'. Cotgr. 1611 has *cajoler*, *cageoller* 'to prattle or jangle like a jay (in a cage), to babble or prate much to little purpose'. Most etymologists taking *cageoller* as the original form, have inferred its derivation from *cage* cage, through an assumed dim. \**cageole*. This is doubtful both in regard to sense and form; the early meaning 'to chatter like a jay' does not very obviously arise from *cage*, and does not clearly give rise to the modern sense. The Fr. dim. of *cage* is not \**cageole* but *goble* 'gaul', whence F. *engauler* (OF. *engauler*, *engauler*, Sp. *engaular*) 'to put in gaul, imprison', also 'to inveigle, entice, allure, enthrall by fair words, cajole'. In Namur, *cajoler* has the sense *engauler*, to make *joli*, whence Grandgagnage would refer it to the stem *joli*. of *joli*, with 'prefix' ca- frequent in Walloon with an iterative 'force'. It is possible that two or even three words are here confused; in the modern sense, F. *cajoler* is synonymous

with *engauler* above, and if not cognate with that word, its sense has probably at least been taken over from it by form-association of *cageoler* or *cajoler* with *engauler*. But the working out of the history must be left to French etymologists.]

1. *trans.* To prevail upon or get one's way with (a person) by delusive flattery, specious promises, or any false means of persuasion. ('A low word' J.)

1645 *King's Cabinet Open.* Pref. 2 How the Court has been Caiolde (thats the new authentick word now amongst our Cabalytically adversaries by the *Papists*. *Ibid.* 46 He gives advices to Caiole the Scots and Independents. 1649 *Milton Eikon.* xxi. That the people might no longer be abused and cajoled, as they call it, by falsities and court-impudence. 1678 *Butler Hud.* iii. i. 1526 'Tis no mean part of civil State-Prudence, to cajole the Devil. 1723 *Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) Hks.* (1753) II. 137 Cajoling a proud Nation to change their Master. 1735 *Pope Dunciad* iv. 90 You Courtiers so cajol us. 1823 *Lingard Hist. Eng.* VI. 106 They sometimes cajoled, sometimes threatened the pontiff. 1863 *W. Phillips Speeches* iii. 36 Leading statesmen have endeavored to cajole the people.

b. Const. into, from an action or state.  
1663 *Perry's Diary* 17 Mar. Sir R. Ford. cajoled him into a consent to it. a 1853 *Robertson Lect.* ii. 55 Nor to cajole or flatter you into the reception of my views. 1868 *French Mirac.* xxviii. 310 He could neither be cajoled nor terrified from his avowal of the truth.

c. Const. out of: (a.) to do (a person) out of (a thing) by flattery, etc.; (b.) to get (a thing) out of a person by flattery, etc.

1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* xi. ix. (1840) 165/1 Everybody would not have cajoled this out of her. 1833 *Murray P. Simple* (1863) 33 The stockings which she cajoled him out of. 1839 *W. Irving Waverley's R.* (1855) 247 The populace are not to be cajoled out of a ghost story by any of these plausible explanations.

2. *intr. or absol.* To use cajolery. † To cajole with: = sense 1 (cf. *persuade with*).

1665 *Perry's Diary* 12 Oct. He hath cajoled with Seymour, who will be our friend. 1789 *Bersham Ess.* i. iii. 40 [Elizabeth] knew how to cajole, how to coax, and to flatter. 1870 *L'Estrange Miss Mitford* I. vi. 210 The well-fed lawyers have ceased to browbeat or to cajole.

† **Cajole, sb. Obs. rare.** [f. prec. vb.] A delusive flattery.

1716 *Glossogr. Nova, Blandishment*, a Complement, a Cajole, a thing pleasantly done or spoken.

**Cajolement** (kādžōw'ment). [f. CAJOLE v. + -MENT.] The action of cajoling.

1816 *Keatings Trav.* II. 85 Neither official pomposity, threat, or cajolement, could blind him. 1825 *Coleridge in Rem.* (1830) II. 356. 1824 *Thackeray Esmond* I. xii. (1867) 123 Plied them with tears, kisses, cajolements.

**Cajoler** (kādžōw'lar). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who cajoles or overcomes by flattery.

1677 *Hobbes Homer* 38 Cajoler, that confidest in thy face. 1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXIV. 477 Cajolers of the people. 1841 *Catlin N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 238 The superior tact and cunning of their merciless cajolers.

**Cajolery** (kādžōw'leri). Also 7 cajollery, 8 cajolry. [a. F. *cajolerie*, 16th c., in same sense, f. *cajoler* to CAJOLE.] The action or practice of cajoling; persuasion by false arts.

1649 *Evelyn Liberty & Serv.* iv. (R.) Those infamous cajoleries. 1668 *Sidney Disc. Govt.* iii. § 45 (1704) 415 Others prefer'd the cajolery of the Court before the honor of performing their duty to the Country. 1835 *Lytton Rienzi* II. iii. 111 Is he familiar with the people?—it is cajolery! Is he distant?—it is pride! 1868 *E. Edwards Raleigh* I. xxv. 650 He had mingled the usual cajoleries with more than the usual slightly-veiled threats.

**Cajoling** (kādžōw'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAJOLE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CAJOLE.

a 1745 *Swift Wks.* (1841) II. 99 Fawning and cajoling will have but little effect. 1864 *Buxton Scot. Abol.* I. iii. 149 He tried cajoling, threats, and appeals to chivalrous feeling.

**Cajoling, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That cajoles; deceitfully persuasive.

1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1766) I. 518 The king writ him a cajoling letter. c 1746 *Hervey Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 214 Vain images, and cajoling temptations. 1820 *Foster in Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 6 To assume a cajoling tone.

**Cajolingly, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a cajoling manner.

1823 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 672 'What man', asks another, cajolingly, 'can ever doubt the sincerity of our protestations?'

|| **Cajuput** (kādžōpūt). Also cajeput, caju-put. [Ultimately a. Malay *kayu-putih* i. e. *kayu* wood + *putih* white (whence also the spec. name *leucodendron*). The Eng. spelling, and F. *cajuput*, are due to the Dutch transliteration of the Malay, *kajuputi*, and mod.L. *cajuputi* (with j = γ). The Malay name has passed into the vernaculars of Southern India as *kaya-putih*, *kaya-pote*, etc.]

1. *Cajuput tree*: one or more species of *Melaleuca* (N. O. *Myrtaceae*), esp. *M. minor* (*Cajuputi*), and *M. leucodendron*, natives of the Eastern Archipelago and New Holland, and introduced in India.

1876 *Harley Mal. Med.* 670 The *Cajuput Tree* has been distributed over the whole of India.

2. *Cajuput oil*: the aromatic oil obtained from these trees, used in medicine as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and sudorific.

1824 *Barrage Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 145 [In 1821] cajuput oil was sold at 7d. per ounce. a 1845 *Hoop To Mr. Mathews* vii. Doors all shut, On hinges oil'd with cajuput.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 728 The leaves are distilled for the purpose of yielding the oil known as *Cajuput* or *Cajeput* oil, which is green, and has a powerful aromatic odour.

3. Also applied to a Californian tree, *Orcodaphne californica* (N. O. *Lauraceae*).

Hence **Cajuputene, Cajputene, Chem.**, 'C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>, the hydrocarbon of which oil of cajuput is the hydrate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I. 711 *Cajputene* is obtained, together with two isomeric hydrocarbons, *isocajputene* and *paracajputene*. 1876 *Harley Mal. Med.* 611 Oil of *Cajuput* consists chiefly of hydrate of *cajuputene*.

**Cakate, v.** humorous nonce-formation, intended to mean 'To serve with CAKE'.

1622 *Middleton & Rowley Old Lawes* v. i. *Enter Gustha and others, one bearing a bride-ake. Gus.* Will it please you to taste of the wedlock-courtesy? If your grace please to be cakated, say so.

**Cake** (kāk), sb. Also 4 kaak, 4-6 kake, 6 Sc. caik. [ME. *kake*, *cake*, 13th c., identical with, and prob. a. ON. *kaka* fem. (mod. Icel. and Sw. *kaka*, Da. *kage*) in same sense, pointing to an OTeut. \**kakā*. An ablaut-derivative from the same root *kak-* is OHG. *chuohho* MHG. *knoche*, Ger. *kuche*, MLG. *kōke*, MDu. *coeke* (Du. *koek*), all masc., pointing to a WGer. \**kōkon*. The ulterior history is unknown, but the stem (Aryan type \**yag-*) can in no way be related to L. *coquere* to cook, as formerly supposed.]

1. As name of an object, with plural: A baked mass of bread or substance of similar kind, distinguished from a loaf or other ordinary bread, either by its form or by its composition:

a. *orig.* A comparatively small flattened sort of bread, round, oval, or otherwise regularly shaped, and usually baked hard on both sides by being turned during the process.

c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hire cake beamed o be stan. c 1345 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 635 Þwe þryftly þer-on þo þre þerue kaker. 1384 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* ii. 36 That... he offre a silueren peny, and a round kaak of breed. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P.* xvii. lxxvii. (1495) 643 Some brede is bake and tornyd and wende at fyre and is calld... a cake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Cake, *torta*, *tortula*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 202/2 Cake of fyne flour made in a print of yron, *gayfre*. 1542 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. 194 A peny worth of whyte bread... ix. kakys for a peny; and a kake served me a daye. 1612 *Bible Ex.* xii. 39 They baked vileueneued cakes. — *Hosae* vii. 8 Ephraim is a cake not turned. 1685 *Baxter Paraphr.* N. T. Mark viii. 4 Their Loaves then were but like our Cakes, by the custom of breaking them. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* (1840) I. v. 97, I... reduced myself to one biscuit-cake a day. 1779 *Frondes Cesar* xii. 38 They made cakes out of roots, ground into paste and mixed with milk. *Mod. King Alfred* and the cakes.

b. In Scotland (parts of Wales, and north of England), *spec.* a thin hard-baked brittle species of oaten-bread. Hence the name *Land of Cakes* (i. e. of oaten bread), applied (originally in banter) to Scotland, or the Scottish Lowlands.

a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* (1732) 42 [Jam.] That winter following sa nurrurtir the Frenche men, that they leirnit to eit, yea, to begg caikis, quhilk at their entry they scornit. 1620 *Venner Via Recta* i. 17 Of Oates in Wales, and some of the Northerne shires of England, they make bread, especially in manner of Cakes. 1669 *Sir R. Moray in Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. cxiv. 171 If you do not come out of the land of cakes before New Year's day. 1715 *Pennycuik's Tweeddale Note* 89 [Jam.] The oat-cake, known by the sole appellation of cake, is the bread of the cottagers. 1730 *Burt Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) II. 164 The Lowlanders call their part of the country the land of cakes. 1789 *Burns Capt. Grose* i. Hear, Land o' Cakes, and brither Scots. 1864 *A. McKay Hist. Kilmarnock* 113 With abundance of cakes. *Mod. Country children* in Scotland still 'seek their cakes' on Hogmanay or 'Cake-day'. Among the rimes used, one hears 'My feet's cauld, my shoon's thin, Gie's my cakes, and let's rin'.

c. In England, cakes (in sense a) have long been treated as fancy bread, and sweetened or flavoured; hence, the current sense:

A composition having a basis of bread, but containing additional ingredients, as butter, sugar, spices, currants, raisins, etc. At first, this was a cake also in form, but it is no longer necessarily so, being now made of any serviceable, ornamental, or fanciful shape; e. g. a *tea*-, *plum*-, *wedding*-, *cake*, etc.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Geder hit [the eggs, tansy and butter, for a tansy cake] on a cake. [With plate of tre, and frye hit browne. 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 100 His mother left bringing of wine and cakes to the church. 1683 *Trayon Way to Health* 233 Observe the composition of Cakes, which are frequently eaten... In them there are commonly Flour, Butter, Eggs, Milk, Fruit, Spice, Sugar, Sack, Rose-Water and Sweet-Meats, as Citron, or the like. 1720 *Addison Tattler* No. 220 78 Banbury... was a place famous for Cakes and Zeal. 1826 *Southey Poet's Pilgr.* i. 44 Assche for water and for cakes renowned. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nts.* I. 72 Sweet cakes, or biscuits, of an annular form. *Mod.* At the conclusion of the ceremony each child was regaled with a cake. To buy a cake for the christening.

2. As a substance, without plural: Fancy bread of the kind mentioned in 1 c. (In Scotland, plain oatmeal bread of the kind mentioned in 1 b.)

1599 *Fulke Confut. Sanders* 591 The last answer is as

good as cake and pudding. 1633 B. JONSON *T. Tub* II. i. (N.) If he ha' cake And drink enough, he need not fear [fear] his stake. *Mod.* Little boys are fond of cake. To buy a pound of cake at the confectioner's. To send wedding-cake to friends at a distance. No cards; no cake.

3. Applied to other preparations of food, not of the nature of bread, made in the form of a rounded flattened mass; e. g. a *fish-cake*, *potato-cake*, *pan-cake*. (The last named has the characteristics of a cake in the original sense, except that it is cooked soft, eaten hot, and is reckoned not as bread, but as a kind of pudding.)

4. A mass or concretion of any solidified or compressed substance in a flattened form, as a cake of soap, wax, paint, dry clay, coagulated blood, tobacco, etc. See also AGUE-CAKE, ELF-CAKE.

1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 267, i. cakes of wax. 1597 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 2. See it... in thy potage to heale the elfe cake. 1597 FLEMING *Contu. Holmshol* III. 1366/2 Their cakes of wax which they call Agnus Dei. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 552 A Cake that groweth upon the side of a dead tree... large and of a Chestnut colour, and hard and pithy. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 36 It [earth] soon melted and became a Cake in the bottom. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 122 Take it [the enamel] off the fire, make it into cakes, and preserve it for use. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* IV. Four cakes of Windsor, and two bars of yellow for washing. 1864 *Mauch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 5/3 A parcel of cakes of dynamite.

b. *fig.* 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 27 To create what may be called a cake of custom. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pom.* x. i. (1882) 433 A body or 'cake' of laws and customs grows up.

5. *Heraldry.* A bearing resembling the bezant; a roundel.

1896 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Clijb*, Besantys and lytill cakys differ not bot in colore, for besantiss be euer of golden coloure.

6. *dial.* and *slang.* A foolish or stupid fellow.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Cake* or *Cakey*, a foolish fellow. 1847-78 in Halliwell. 1877 PEACOCK *N. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cake*, a silly person, especially one fat and sluggish. 1881 EVANS *Leicester. Wds.*, *Cake*, a noodle.

7. *Cake* is often used figuratively in obvious allusion to its estimation (esp. by children) as a 'good thing', the dainty, delicacy, or 'sweets' of a repast. So *cakes and ale*, *cake and cheese* (Scotl.). To take the cake: to carry off the honours, rank first.

1599 [see 2]. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* II. iii. 124 Dost thou think because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more Cakes and Ale? 1666 DAY *Life of Gull* III. i. (1881) 68 That's Cake and Cheese to the Countess. 1799 EARL *HOLDERNESSE* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 466 IV. 390 If I stay in [office], I must now have my share of the Cake. 1834 BLACKBURN *Mag. LXXXVI.* 702 Malcolm is, *par excellence*, the 'cake' of the *corps diplomatique*. 1886 GARDEN 5 June 519/1 The gardener's life, as a rule, is not all 'cakes and ale'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 5/1 As a purveyor of light literature Mr. Norris takes the cake.

8. Proverbs. *You can't eat your cake and have it* (see quotes); † *One's cake is dough*: one's project has failed of success (obs.). *Every cake has its nuke, mate, or fellow* (northern *dial.* and *Sc.*).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 79 What man, I trow ye raue, Wolde ye bothe eate your cake, and haue your cake? 1711 SHARPS *Charac.* (1737) I. 130 As ridiculous as the way of children, who eat their cake, and afterwards cry for it. They should be told, as children, that they can't eat their cake, and have it. 1815 WELLINGTON *Let.* in *Guw. Disp.* XII. 589 Our own government also... having got their cake, want both to eat it and keep it.

1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 110 Our cake's dough on both sides. Farewell. 1687 SETTLE *Reflect. Dryden* 4 She is sorry his cake is dough, and that he came not soon enough to speed. 1708 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* IV. vi. You shall have rare Sport anon, if my Cake be'n't Dough, and my Plot do but take.

1641 D. FERGUSON *Scot. Prov.* in *Ray Prov.* (1670) 293 There was never a cake, but it had a make. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 68 Every cake hath its make, but a scrape-cake hath two.

9. *Comb. a.* (senses 1, 2), as *cake-basket*, *-bowl*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-man*, *-mould*, *-stall*; b. (sense 4), as *cake-colour*, *-copper*, *-ink*, *-lac*, *-soap*; c. adjs, as *cake-bearing*, *-like*; d. † *cake-fiddler*, *cake-fumbler*, a parasite; *cake-meal*, 'linseed meal obtained by grinding the cake after the expression of the oil' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *cake-urochin*, a popular name for Echinoderms of a discoid shape. See also CAKE-BREAD, -HOUSE.

1601 *Phil. Trans.* II. 510 As in all 'Cake-bearing' (called... *Placentarius*), and in all Kernel-bearing (called *Glaudylyra*) or Ruminating Animals. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* II. 43 A 'cake-bowl' in one hand, and an egg-beater in the other. 1867 J. B. BERTS *Prod. Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxvii. Rubbing. 'cake colours' in a very smooth saucer. 1889 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*. 294 The pigments are prepared... as dry cake colours, as moist colours in earthenware pans... and in metal collapsible tubes. 1893 HATCHETT *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 90 note. The fine granulated copper is made in this country from the Swedish 'cake-copper'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cake-copper*, *Tough cake*, refined or commercial copper. 1853 DOUGLAS *Zeits.*, *Transl.* 10 *Riv.* 75, I am na 'cayk fydar' [1853 'cayk fumer'], full well ye knawe. 1704 *Land. Gas.* No. 4022/4 The Universal 'Cake-Ink'. 1863 CASSIDY *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 686/1 The sediment... is formed into small, square cakes... known as lac-dye, or 'cake-lac'. 1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 764/2 The 'cake-like organ'... which covers the ear. 1891 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Turronero*, a 'cakemaker', *pistor*

*placentarius*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 221 The preserving, the pickings, the 'cake-makings'. 1832 *Ibid.* Ser. v. (1863) 410 We turned off our old stupid dead 'cakeman'. 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 343/1 Inspissated juice... poured into... 'cake-moulds'. 1867 FORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 305 Dissolve therein one ounce of 'Cake-sope'. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* I. 5 The old Turk who sets up his 'cake-stall' in the sculptured recess of a Moorish doorway.

**Cake** (kæ'k), *v.* [*f. piec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form or harden into a cake or flattish compact mass: also *fig.* (Chiefly *passive*.)

1607 SHAKS *Timon* II. ii. 225 Their blood is cak'd: 'tis cold, it sildome flowes. 1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 17 Turn it over after it is Caked, it will again burn brisk. 1719 D. F. CRISOE I. (1840) 98 It [a Barrel of Gun-powder] had taken Water, and the Powder was cak'd as hard as a Stone. 1848-77 M. ARNOLD *Solara & R. Poems* (1877) I. 115 The big warm tears roll'd down, and caked the sand.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form (itself) into a cake or flattened mass. *Const. together.*

1615 H. CHOCOT *Body of Man* 88 Lead as soone as it is taken off the fire, caketh together. 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 49 Coale... such as will not cake or knit in the burning. 1719 D. F. CRISOE (1840) I. xii. 212 The powder... caking and growing hard. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 183 The stiff clays... in dry weather... cake, and present only a small surface to the air.

**Cake-bread.** [*f. CAKE sb. + BREAD.*] Bread made in flattened cakes; or of the finer and more dainty quality of cake.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 229 Bei eten Calues fleshe and cakebrede. 1479 *Office Mayor Bristol* in *E. E. Gilds* 418 To take cakebrede & wyne. 1544 in *Latimer's Wks.* (1844) II. 484 Then cake-bread and loaf-bread are all one with you. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cvii. I refuse Cake bread, Saffron bread... Cracknelles, Symnelles, and all manner of crutes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 166 Beyng shod with cakebrede that spurner marth all. 1613 OVCURRY *A Wife* (1638) 204 In friendly breaking Cake-bread with the Fish-wives at funerals. 1822 O'DONOVAN *Merr.* II. xlv. 262 Some brown cake-bread of the coarsest description had been broken.

b. *attrib.* Like cake, brittle.

1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* Evij, The Spanish genet wil soone chump thys cakebread snaffe a sunder.

**Caked** (kæ'kt), *pp. a.* [*f. CAKE v. + -ED.*] Formed into a cake, concreted; cake-shaped.

1561 BOYLE *Wks.* V. 72 (R.) A very shallow and wide-mouthed vessel, called in the shops a clear caked glass. 1821 KEATS *Fancy* 246 The caked snow... From the plough-boy's heavy shoon. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* xii. (1873) I. 325 When we had dug down to the caked sand.

**Cake-house.** [*f. CAKE sb. + HOUSE sb.*]

† 1. A house where cakes are sold. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 427 Thence took them to the cakehouse, and there called in the coach for cakes and drank. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxx. 243 The cake-house at Hoxton. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xvi. On the other side of the lake... is a... cake-house.

2. A building where cakes of anything, e.g. indigo, are stored.

1808 J. INGLIS *Sport & W. Nepal* iv. 34 The cake-house boys run to and fro between the cutting-table and the cake-house with batches of cakes [of indigo].

**Caking** (kæ'kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. CAKE v. + -ING.*]

The forming of a cake; chiefly gerundial.

1816 CLEVELAND *Min.* 403 It burns without caking.

**Caking**, *pp. a.* That cakes.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 319 *Caking coal*... because its fragments melt at a certain temperature, and unite into one mass. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 117/1.

**Caky** (kæ'ki), *a.* [*f. CAKE sb. + -Y.*]

1. In the form, or of the nature, of a cake.

1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (1846) II. 66 An horse, refusing to eat wafers so long as their caky god was among them. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 568 A priest... ore his head the wafer shakes... Meane while the vulgar in a maze Upon the caky idoll gaze. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 483 Hard caky substances. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elie Venner* (1887) 90 Charlottes, caky externally, pulpy within. 1869 London *Sci. Christm.* No. 49/1 Warm smells of a caky description.

2. *dial.* Weak of intellect, silly.

1879 *Shroph. Word-bk.*

**Cal** (kæl). Also *callen*, *kal* (?) *gal*. The name given by Cornish miners to the native tungstate of iron and manganese.

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 1039 The most common ore of this metal [Tungsten] is *wolfram*, known also to the Cornish miner as 'cal' or 'callen'. *Ibid.* There remains a quantity of this mineral substance [gal]. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cal*.

**Cal**, *obs. form* of **CALL** and **CAUL**.

|| **Calaba** (kæ'lābā). [*A South American name.*] A tropical evergreen tree (*Calophyllum Calaba*) growing in Brazil and the West Indies, from the seeds of which a lamp-oil is obtained; it also yields *Calaba-balsam*, or *-resin*.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 201/1 This tree is called Calaba in the West Indies.

**Calabar**, *var.* of **CALABER**; *obs. f. CALIBRE*.

**Calabar-bean** (kælābā' bēn). [*From Calabar, on the Gulf of Guinea, in Africa.*] The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, a climbing leguminous plant, called also the Ordeal-bean, administered by the natives to persons suspected of witchcraft. 1876 HARELY *Mat. Med.* 654.

Hence **Calabarine**, 'an alkaloid found in the Calabar bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 310.

**Calabash** (kæ'lābæʃ). *Forms:* 6 *calabaza*, 7 *callebass*, 7-8 *calabass(e)*, *cali-*, *callabash*, (?) 7-9 *calabosh*, 8 *calobash*, *callebasse*, 8- *calabash*. [*a. f. calabasse, calabace, Cotgr.*] *ad.* *Sp. calabaza*, *calabaza* gourd, pumpkin = *Cat. carabassa*, *mod. Pr. carabasso*, *calabasso*, *carbasso*, *Sicil. caravazza*. The ultimate source was perh. the Persian (سدر) *kharruz*, or *kharruzza*, also *kharruzza*, and *kharrūza*, 'melon', generally 'marsh-melon', occasionally 'water-melon', whence

Arabic خرنج *khirbis* 'melon', and كرنج *kirbis* 'pumpkin, gourd'; also Turk. *gürbis*, Albanian and *mod. Gr. kaprovci*, *kaprovci*; also through Tartar *kharpuz*, *karpuz*, in Slavonic langs, Serb. *karpuz*, Pol. *karbus*, *garbus*, *karbus*, *arbus*, Little Russ. *harbus*, Russ. *arbus* (Miklosich). The Pers. word is explained as *f. khar* large, coarse, and *baza*, *puza*, odoriferous fruit. The Sicilian form may be from Arabic; but actual evidence is wanting.]

1. A name given to various gourds or pumpkins, the shell of which is used for holding liquids, etc.

1596 RALEIGH *Disc. Guiana* (1887) 32 He also called for his calabaza or gourds of the gold beads. (Though explained as a 'gourd', this was probably the tree calabash, sense 2.) 1658 EVELYN *Pr. Gard.* (1675) 44 Their fruit resembling a gourd or calabass. 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters*, Clustering grapes were seen, With ponderous calabashes hung between. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* vii. (1873) I. 181 The manured space is planted with pumpkins and calabashes.

2. The fruit of the Calabash Tree (see 7) of America, the shell of which is used for household utensils, water-bottles, kettles, musical instruments, etc.; it is round or oval, and so hard externally as even to be used in boiling liquids over a fire. Also short for *Calabash-tree*.

1596 [see 1]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 14 High and loftie trees, as the... Fistula, Calabash, Cherry. 1699 L. WALKER *Voy.* (1729) 321 The Calabash grows up and down among the boughs, as our apples do. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 176 The fruit called calabashes are of two sorts. 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 159 The calabashes of the Indians... were produced on stately trees of the size of elms.

3. The hollow shell of either of the preceding, used as a vessel.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 15 With either of them a natural Pitcher, a Calabash upon their arme. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 162 Two Calabasses to fetch Water. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 115 Their Furniture is but mean, viz. Earthen Pots to boil their Maiz in, and abundance of Callabashes. 1746 LOND. *Mag.* 323 Water presented... in a copious Calabash. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* vi. 84 Baling out the water with a calabash. 1866 ENGL. *Nat. Mus.* viii. 285 A stringed instrument of the guitar kind, the body of which was a calabash.

b. This vessel full of anything.

1679 *A Parador* (Harl. Misc. 1753) I. 258 They will not give you a Calabash of Milk for... 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 234 One small calabash of rice. 1875 LUNBOCK *Orig. Cruis.* vi. 280 Calabashes of wine.

4. A similar vessel or utensil of other material.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1377 Calibashes made of reeds, so closely wrought as to be water-tight. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White Alx.* 104 Nothing about the silver calabash he spat into.

5. Sweet Calabash, the edible fruit of *Passiflora maliformis*.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 304/1 *P. maliformis* bears what is called the sweet calabash. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 851.

6. 'A humorous name for the head' Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* [*Cf. Pg. cabaca = calabaca with cabaca head.*]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *calabashful*; *calabash fruit* = sense 2; *calabash gourd*, the bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) = sense 1; *calabash-nutmeg*, *Monodora Myristica*; *calabash-tree*, a tree (*Crescentia Cujele*) native to tropical America and the West Indies, bearing the large oval or globular fruit called Calabash (sense 2); also a name of the Baobab tree.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvi, Horses feed on \*Calabash fruit in dry times. 1844 BURCHETT *Trav.* II. 587 The \*calabash gourd is much cultivated for the sake of its shell. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 752/1 Called... \*Calabash Nutmegs from the entire fruit resembling a small calabash. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) The \*Calabash-Tree... grows to a considerable Height in the warmer Parts of America, where it produces a very large Fruit. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 115 The gourd or calabasse tree procures them cups. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 50.

† **Calabass.** *Obs.* A small kind of gun.

1578 BOURNE *Invent.* 87 Certaine small Ordnance... as Markets... and some Calabasses that doo shoote small stones.

**Calaber**, *calabar* (kælābær). *Forms:* 4-6 *calabre*, 5 *calabere*, 6 *calubur*, *calober*, *callabre*, *calabrye*, *caliber*, *calloper*, 6-7 *calaber*, 7 *caliber*, 9 *calabar*, 6- *calaber*. [*app. a. f. Calabre*, Calabria, a province of Italy; but why so called is unknown.]

1. A kind of fur, apparently obtained from some foreign species of the squirrel; now, commer-

cially, applied especially to the fur of the grey or Siberian Squirrel: also attrib. *Calaber pencil*: an artist's colour-brush made of the hairs of this fur.

1364 LANGE P. Pl. A. vii. 257 His cloak of Calabre with knoppes of Gold. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Elj, Gownes of moche fyn cloth and furred of calabre, letuce, and ermyn. 1534-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* xiii, Any manner of fures, other then black cony, budge, grey cony, shankes, calaber, gray, fische. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1552) 59 The ij. day of June [1549]...alle the gray ammesse with the calober in Powles were put downe. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 291 The people of Moscouia...haue ryche fures as Sabels, Martaines, Foynes, Calaber. 1583 *PLAT Diverse Exper.* (1594) 14 With a fine calaber penwill first dipped in y<sup>e</sup> coppres water. 1588 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.*, Furred thorough with mynyover and calloper. 1603 *FLEETWOOD* *ibid.* I. 355 We sitting in all our calabyre cokes of murrey, did geve the newe shereffs...theire othes. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. viii. 255/1 Those Aldermen that have not been Mayors are to have their Cloaks furred with Calabre. 1832-32 M<sup>c</sup>CULLOCH *Dict. Comm.*, *Calabar Skin*, the Siberian squirrel skin. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts II.* 516 Furs, Skins, and Pelts imported. 1870...Squirrel or Calabar 150, 668.

## † 2. The animal itself. Obs.

1507 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Furre*, Calaber is a little beast, in bigness about the quantitie of a squirrell, of colour gray. 1626 MIDDLETON *Love & Antip.* Wks. V. 289 Beasts bearing fur. Lamb. wolverin, caliber. 1721 in BAILEY.

Calaber, obs. f. CALIBRE.

**Calaboose** (kæləbʊz). U. S. [Negro French (of Louisiana) *calabouse*, ad. Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.] The name, in New Orleans and adjacent parts of U. S., for a common prison.

1837-40 HALIBURTON S. *Slick, Hum. Nature* (Bartlett) A large calaboose chock full of prisoners. 1850 Mrs. STOW *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 148 Send them to the calaboose, or some of the other places, to be flogged. 1883 *Century Mag.* Mar. 649/2 The terrors of the calabozo, with its chains and whips and branding irons, were condensed into the French trisyllabic Calaboose.

|| **Calabur tree**. Name given in the West Indies to *Muntingia calabura* (N. O. *Tiliaceae*), the Silk-wood tree.

Calaburne, variant of CALIBURN.

|| **Calade** (kala'd, kæləd). [a. F. *calade* in same sense, ad. It. *calata* descent, f. *calare* = L. *calāre*, ad. Gr. *καλάω* to let down, let fall.] The slope of a manège ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed, to teach him to ply his haunches.

1732 in BAILEY vol. II. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 87/1. [In mod. Dicts.]

|| **Caladium** (kælədīəm). Bot. Also 9 calladium. [mod. L. adaptation, by Kumph, 1750, in *Herb. Amboinense* V. 318, of the Malay name *kellady* (Forbes Watson) of *Caladium* (now *Colocasia*) *esculentum*. The genus in its present botanical acceptation was established by Ventenat in 1800, when, by a carelessness too frequent in botanical nomenclature, the actual species to which the name *kellady* belonged, was excluded from the *Caladiums* and made a *Colocasia*.]

A genus of plants belonging to the Arum family, grown in this country as hot-house plants, but cultivated in their native regions for their underground corms, which contain much starch.

1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 264/1 *Caladium arborescens*... yields a great quantity of starch. 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 797. 1881 Mrs. PRAED *Policy & Passion* I. 270 The verandah was adorned with stands of caladiums and calladiums. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 145/3 *Caladiums*... will now be starting rapidly into growth. 1885 LADY BRASSEY in *Trades* 70 Caladiums and ferns growing in the wildest profusion.

† **Caladrie**. Obs. rare. Wyclif's adaptation of the *Charadrius* of the Vulgate, *Χαράδριος* of the Septuagint. The latter was, 'according to Sundevall, the stone-curlew or thick-kneed bustard, *Charadrius edicnemus*' (Liddell and Scott). *Caladrius* occurs also in later writers (quoting from Aristotle) as some reputed white bird.

1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 18 Ete 3e not vncleene briddis... a cormerant, and a caladrie [1382] jay; 1611 the Storke and the Heron. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 76 The Caladrius, sayth Aristotle, is of milkie colour, without any black spot. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* clviii. (1878) 117 The snow-like colour'd bird, Caladrius.

|| **Calala**. Also calaloo, -loe, caleloe. A West Indian name for various plants cultivated as culinary vegetables.

1795 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 174 The branched Caleloe [*Solanum nodiflorum*]... The negroes make use of it every day almost in the year. *Ibid.* 232 Spanish Calaloe [*Phytolacca octandra*]. *Ibid.* 340 The prickly Calaloe [*Amaranthus spinosus*]... used as a green, when the more valuable sorts are scarce. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, *Calalu*.

**Calamanco** (kæləməŋko). Forms: 6 calamance, 6-9 cali- 7 calla-, 7-9 callimanco, (9 calamanco), 7- calamanco. [Found also in Du. *kalamink*, *kalmink*, Ger. *kalmank*, *kalmang*, F. *calmande*, Genev. *calamandre*: of unknown origin. The form has naturally suggested connexion with med. L. *camelaucis*, a kind of cap, and a cloth of camel's hair; but evidence of connexion is wanting. See Du Cange.]

1. A woollen stuff of Flanders, glossy on the surface, and woven with a satin twill and chequered

in the warp, so that the checks are seen on one side only; much used in the 18th c.

1592 LVLV *Midas* [see 2]. 1598 FLORIO, *Tessierino*... a kinde of fine stuffe like... calamanco. 1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2832/3 His Westcoat of a Striped Calamanco. 1760 STERNES *77. Shandy* (1802) VII. xvii. 32 A tawny yellow jerkin, turned up with red calamanco! 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, The body... trimmed with calamanco.

## b. attrib.

1605 *Land. Prodigal* i. i. 223 What breeches wore I o' Saturday? Let me see: o' Tuesday my calamanco... o' Thursday, my velure; o' Friday my calamanco again. 1639 *Ford Lady's Tr.* II. i, Diamond-button'd callamanco hose. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 96 ¶ 5 A Red Coat, flung open to show a gay Calamanco Westcoat. 1822 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* (1852) 41 A pair of black calamanco breeches. 1840 WHEELER *Westmoreland Dial.* Gloss, A calliminky petticoat.

## c. ellipt.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, The girls went off straight-way to get their best calamancoes, paduasos... capes, etc. U. S. *Newsp.* The seat of his striped calamancoes.

2. fig. Applied to: a. language; b. a person.

1592 LVLV *Midas* iv. iii, Doest thou not understand their (huntmen's) language? *Min.* Not I! *Pet.* Tis the best calamanco in the world, as easily deciphered as the characters in a nutmeg. 1607 DEKKER & WESTER *Sir T. Wyat* 45 A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Calamanco.

## 3. Applied to wood and plaster buildings.

1792 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 150/2 The mansion... was of plaster striped with timber, not unaptly called callamanco work. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1855) 267 *Calamanco* houses as they are called by antiquaries.

**Calamander** (kæləməndər). Also calaminder, (?calaminda). [Of uncertain origin: see quot. 1859. Clough *Singhalese Dict.* gives *kalamandiriya* as the Singhalese name; which Forbes Watson cites also as *kalamindiriya*, *kalamediriye*, etc., but these may be adaptations of the Dutch.]

A beautiful and extremely hard cabinet wood of Ceylon and India, the product of *Diospyros quercifolia* (N. O. *Ebenaceae*), specifically akin to ebony.

1804 R. PERCIVAL *Ceylon* in *Ann. Rev.* II. 47/2 The banyan, the cotton-tree, the tickwood, and the beautiful calamander... are indigenous here. 1828 HEBER *Journ. Upper India* (1844) II. 161 (V). The Calamander tree... is become scarce from the improvident use formerly made of it. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon* & P. v. 79 The finely-veined calaminda. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. i. iii. 118, I apprehend that the name Calamander, which was used by the Dutch, is but a corruption of Coromandel.

**Calamary** (kæləməri). Also 6-7 calamarie, 9 calamer, calamury. [f. L. *calamari-us* pertaining to a calamus or pen; in Sp. *calamar*, F. *calmar*. From the pen-like internal shell (and perhaps also having reference to the 'ink' or black fluid, which these animals squirt out).]

The general name for Cephalopods or Cuttle-fish of the family *Teuthidae*, more especially of the genus *Loligo*, cuttle-fishes having a long narrow body flanked by two triangular fins, and with the internal shell 'a horny flexible pen': e.g. the Common Calamary, Squid, or Pen-fish.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 75 Calamarie... is like the Cuttle, but that she is a little longer. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Calamary is sometimes called the Sea-clerke, having as it were a knife and a pen. Some call him the Ink-horn-fish. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 778 The body of the... Calamary is a sort of cartilaginous case... of a roundish oblong shape. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 101 The body... furnished with a fin-like expansion behind, as in the calamary. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iii. 11 The Calamary can even strike the surface of the sea with its tail.

|| **Calambac** (kæləmbæk). Also 7 callambac, calembuc, 7-8 calamba, 8 -bo, 8-9 -beg, 9 -bao. [*Calambac* is given by Crawford and Forbes-Watson as Malay and Javanese: Col. Yule thinks 'it perh. came with the article from Champa' in Anam. The other forms are corruptions or adaptations in Portuguese and other European langs.: French has *calambac*, -bart, -bouc, -bou, -bour.]

An eastern name of Aloes-wood or Eagle-wood, produced by *Aquilaria Agallocha*, Roxb. (See AGALLOCH.)

(So all recent authorities on Indian Botany. *Alceyxylum*, regarded as the source by earlier authors, is now given up.) 1592 *Barros Decades d'Asia* I. ix. 1 (transl. Yule) Campa, in the mountains of which grows the genuine aloes-wood, which the Moors of those parts call Calambuc. 1594 *Merry Knack* in Hazl. *Dodslie* VI. 572 Then will I have... Calambac and Cassia. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 477 Where the best Calamba-wood, or Palo d'Aquila, grows. 1690 *Songs Costume* (1849) 189 Calambuc combs in pulvis case. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Aloes*, The calambo... is brought in small bits of a very fragrant scent. 1871 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India*, *Calambac*, *Calambao*, *Calambeg*, also called Aloes wood is the Agallochum of the ancients and the Agilla or Eaglewood of the moderns. It is produced in Siam and Silihet by *Aquilaria Agallocha*. 1885 G. WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* s.v., In the interior of old trees we found irregular masses of harder and darker coloured wood, which constitutes the famous Eagle-wood... called... also Calambac, Agallochum, Aloe or Aloes Wood.

|| **Calambour**. In 7 callembour. One of the Fr. forms of prec. [See LITRE.]

Said in modern English Dictionaries to be 'A species of

Agallochum or aloes-wood, less fragrant than calambac, used by cabinet-makers': but this appears to be merely an error copied from dictionary to dictionary.

1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2011, 8 A little Callembour Box. 1847 CRUG, *Calambac*, Aloes-wood. *Calambour*, the name given to a species of aloes-wood. [In WEBSTER, OGILVIE, CASSELL.]

Calamel, obs. form of CALOMEL.

Calament, obs. form of CALAMINT.

Calamer, variant of CALAMARY.

**Calamiferous** (kæləmi'fərəs), a. Bot. [f. CALAM- + -FEROUS.] † a. Producing culms, culmiferous (obs.). b. Bearing reeds, reedy.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Calamiferous*, a denomination given by some to those otherwise called culmiferous plants. 1847 in CRAIG; and later Dicts.

**Calamiform**, a. [f. as prec. + -FORM; cf. F. *calamiforme*.] Of the shape of a calamus, reed, or feather. 1828 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Calaminaris**, a. and sb. [L.: in full *lapis calaminaris* 'calamine stone', f. med. L. *calamina*: see CALAMINE.] Earlier name of CALAMINE.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xii. (1878) 79 Those other which we call calaminaris and speculares. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* S.vij, Take... of the stones called Lazulus and Calaminaris. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Almir. Stones* 93 *Calaminaris*, is a Stone, yellow, tender, not lucid, nor transparent. 1750 BEAWE *Lex. Merat.* (1752) 582 Somersetshire Produce... Copper, Lapis Calaminaris, Cry stal.

† **Calaminary**, -ar, a. Obs. Adapted forms of preceding.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 17 The Calaminary-stone being of it self not worth above six pence in the pound. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 446 Prepare and calcine... some small bits of calaminary stone. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Calaminaris*... of or belonging to calamine... calaminar.

Calaminary, mistaken form of CALAMARY.

1620 VENER *Via Recta* iv. 76 The Calaminary, the Cuttle-fish... are even of one and the same nature.

Calaminda, -der, obs. ff. CALAMANDER.

**Calamine** (kæləməin). [a. F. *calamine*, ad. med. L. *calamina*, app. (like the Ger. *galmei*, formerly *kalmee* = *calmia*) corrupted by the alchemists from L. *cadmia*, Gr. *καδμεία*, *καδμία*, 'calamine'.

Agricola supposed the name to be from *calamus* reed, in allusion to the slender stalactitic forms common in the *cadmia formacum* (oxide of zinc from furnace chimneys).]

An ore of zinc: originally applied, like med. L. *lapis calaminaris*, and the *cadmia* of Pliny, to both the carbonate ZnCO<sub>3</sub> and the hydrous silicate ZnSiO<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O but chiefly, in France and England, to the former, which is an abundant and important English ore of zinc. The silicate, found in Carinthia, Hungary, Belgium, New Jersey, etc., is distinguished as *Siliceous* or *Electric Calamine*.

The chemical difference between the two ores was established by Smithson in 1802; in 1807 Brongniart unfortunately chose *calamine* as the mineralogical name of the silicate, leaving the other ore as *zinc carbonate*, which Beudant in 1832 named *smithsonite*. This nomenclature is followed by Dana. But common English and French use (see Littré) continued to apply the name *calamine* to the carbonate; and in conformity with this Brooke and Miller in 1852 reversed Beudant's use of *calamine* and *smithsonite*. With British mineralogists, chemists, miners, and manufacturers, *calamine* therefore means the carbonate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 520 Some think it better to wipe... the dust from the Calamine with wings. 1683 *Petrus Flata Min.* II. 18 Having here [in England] both the best Copper and Calamine of any part of Europe. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 470 Zinc in the state of calamine. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 243 Calamine is dug in mines about Mendip, etc. in the West of England. 1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 16 This calamine hence consists of—Carbonic acid, 0.352; Calx of zinc, 0.648. 1821 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 373 Calamine, which is a combination of zinc with oxygen and carbonic acid. 1830 *URE Dict. Arts* s.v. *Zinc*, The principal ores of zinc are the sulphuret called blende, the silicate called calamine, and the sparry calamine, or the carbonate. 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 231 Zinc Carbonate, an insoluble substance, occurring native as calamine. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 1187 Calamine is a mineral occurring usually in concretionary forms and compact masses, yellowish-white when pure... it is a normal carbonate of zinc... Calamine is worked in a rich mine of galena at Holywell... The second locality of calamine is in the magnesian limestone formation. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1667 Zinc occurs as carbonate, forming the ore called calamine; as silicate or siliceous calamine; as sulphide or blende.

b. attrib., as in *calamine stone* = *lapis calaminaris* (see CALAMINARIS).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 486 Brasse... Made... of the Calamine stone, named otherwise Cadmia. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xlv. 501 Oil, calaminestone, glasses... had been appropriated to monopolists. 1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 17 The smallness of these calamine crystals.

**Calamint** (kæləmint). Forms: 4-7 calamant, 5-6 calamynt(e), 6 -menthe, 7 calaminth, 8 calamint, 6- calamint. [ME. *calament*, a. F. *calament* (14th c. in Littré), med. L. *calamentum*, ad. L. *calamintha*, in Gr. *καλαμίνθη*, *καλαμίνθος*, applied to the same or some similar plant. The Gr. is explained from *καλός* beautiful + *μίνθη*, *μίνθος* mint; but this is perh. only popular etymology. The Eng. word was subsequently assimilated to the L. form, and to *mint*.]

A genus of aromatic herbs, *Calamintha* (N. O.



*Labiatae*), including the Common Calamint (*C. officinalis*), formerly in repute for its medicinal virtues, Lesser Calamint (*C. Nepeta*), Wood Calamint (*C. sylvatica*), and several other species.

[c1265 Gloss. in Wr. Wulcker 557 *Calamentum*, (Anglo-Fr.) *calament*.] 1322 *Wardrobe Acc.* 16 *Edw. II.* 23 Calament 4d per lb. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxxiv. (1495) 623 Calament is an herbe like Mynte. c1440 *Proup. Parv.* 58 Calamint, herbe, *calamenta*, *balsamita*. 1551 *Turner Herbal* i. (1568) 81 Calamint. . . is good for them that ar byten of serpentes. 1579 *Langham Gard. Health* (1633) 112 Calament drunke three dayes, helpeth the Jaundies. 1596 *Sprenger F. O.* ii. 11. 49 But th' aged nourse. . . Had gathered rew. . . and calamint. 1625 B. Jonson *Pan's Anniversary* 25 Blue hare-bells, popples, pansies, calamint. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 1081 Calamint is purplish, and of a bluish colour. 1835 *Hooker Brit. Fl.* 248.

† **Calamist.** *Obs.* — [f. *L. calamus* + *-ist*.] 1. 'One who plays upon a reed, a piper.' 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*; 1678 in *Phillips*. 2. 'One having his haire turning vpwards.' (Cf. next.) 1623 in *Cockeram*.

† **Calamistrate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. calamistratus* + *-us* + *-ate*.] *f. calamistrum* curling-iron; cf. *F. calamistrer*.] *trans.* To curl, crisp, frizzle (the hair). Hence **Calamistrat**ion.

1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* ii. 11. 469 Which belike makes. . . great women to calamistrate and curl it up. *Ibid.* iii. 11. 111, When those. . . calamistrations, ointments, etc. shall be added, they will make the veriest dowdy otherwise, a goddess.

**Calamite** (kælāmīt). [ad. mod.L. generic name *calamites*, f. *L. calamus* reed; see *-ite*.]

1. *Palaeont.* A fossil plant, of a genus or order abundant in the Coal Measures, of which the stems are found in jointed fragments, ribbed and furrowed. They are generally considered to have been allied to the existing *Equisetaceae* or *Mare's-tails*, but their stem was furnished with wood and bark.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 293/2 Calamites have been found with a diameter of fourteen inches. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 175 Some plant resembling a calamite of the Coal Measures. 1873 *Dawson Earth & Man* v. 104 Calamites, gigantic and overgrown mare's-tails.

2. *Min.* A variety of tremolite (white horn-blende) occurring in crystals sometimes reed-like. 1882 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 169 *Calamite* is an asparagus-green variety of tremolite, found. . . in Sweden.

† 3. 'A name given by some to the osteocolla. . . others have called some of the fossile corall-oids by this name.' *Obs.* 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.*

**Calamitous** (kælāmītūs), *a.* [ad. *F. calamiteux*, *-eus* (16th c. in Littre) ad. *L. calamit-ōsus*, contr. of *calamitāt-ōsus* adj., from *calamitāt-em* CALAMITY. (The contracted termination has supplied an analogy for several similar formations in French and Eng.: see *-trous*, *-ous*.)]

1. Fraught with or causing calamity; disastrous, distressful; full of distress, affliction, or misery.

1545 *Joye Exch. Dan.* vii. (R.) Here is to be noted another heuey threatening which precheth the calamitous afflictions of y<sup>e</sup> churche. 1645 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 13 That calamitous error of the Jewes, misapprehending the Prophecies of their Messias. 1727 *De Fon Eng. Tradesc.* vii. (1841) I. 45 In former times, it was a dismal and calamitous thing for a tradesman to break. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 198 The late calamitous accident. 1839 *Thirlwall Greece* III. 189 Contests, in which victory would be unprofitable, defeat calamitous.

† 2. Of persons: Involved in calamity, distress, or affliction; distressed, unfortunate, miserable. *Obs.*

1668 *Act Prevent. & Suppress. Fires in Lond.* 2 Fire. . . rendring very many of the Inhabitants calamitous. 1726 *Aviliffe Parerg.* 313 The Tears and Prayers of calamitous Persons. 1752 *Johnson Rambl.* No. 190 ¶ 6 Thou hast seen me happy and calamitous.

**Calamitously** (kælāmītūsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly*.] In a calamitous manner; disastrously. 1794 *L.D. Auckland Corr.* (1862) III. 232 Every subject in which he has borne a part. . . has ended calamitously.

**Calamitousness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + *-ness*.] Calamitous condition or quality.

1667 H. More *Div. Dial.* ii. ix. (1719) 114 The Calamitousness of this Scene of things. 1852 *Smith Eng. & Fr. Dict.* Calamitousness. *affreuse misère*.

**Calamity** (kælāmītī). Also 5-6 *calamyte*, 6-7 *calamitie*. [a. *F. calamité*, f. *L. calamitat-em* (nom. *calamitas*), damage, disaster, adversity; by Latin writers associated with *calamus* straw, corn-stalk, etc., in the sense of damage to crops from hail, mildew, etc. But there is difficulty in reconciling this with the force of the suffix, which etymologically could give only some such sense as 'the quality of being a *calamus*, reed, or straw' (cf. *civitas*, *auctoritas*, *bonitas*); hence some would refer it to a lost *\*calamis* 'injured, damaged', whence *incolumis* 'uninjured, sound'.

Bacon (*Sylva* § 669) thus fancifully etymologized the word 'Another ill accident is drouth, at the spinning of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word *calamitas* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk.'

1. The state or condition of grievous affliction or

adversity; deep distress, trouble, or misery, arising from some adverse circumstance or event.

1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxii. 80 He was restored. . . from anguisshe and calamyte in to right grete prosperite. c1529 *Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 103 II. 6. I shalbe releuyd and in this calamitye holyyn. 1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* ii. 1. (Arb.) 109 They fell from one calamitie into an other. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 3 Thou art wedded to calamitie. 1623 *Cockeram, Calamity*, misery. 1752 *Johnson Rambl.* No. 203 ¶ 3 So full is the world of calamity, that every source of pleasure is polluted. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* III. xxx. 352, I am in calamity, my dear. I would love you if you were in calamity. 1842-44 *Emerson Ess.*, *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 54 Yet the compensations of calamity are made apparent to the understanding also, after long intervals of time.

2. A grievous disaster, an event or circumstance causing loss or misery; a distressing misfortune.

1552 *Asp. Hamilton Caloch.* (1884) 32 Thair is na calamitie. . . that may chace to man or woman. 1586 *Cogan Haven Health* lxv. (1636) 81 A griefe of the head, proceeding of a rheume, which is a common calamity of Students. 1671 *Milton Samson* 655 The bearing well of all calamities. 1683 *Burnet tr. More's Utopia* 143 Because of any great Calamity that may have fallen on their Person. 1748 *Johnson L. P. Wks.* 1816 X. 395 It was not his custom to look out for distant calamities. 1871 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 60 Voltaire saw his [Newton's] death mourned as a public calamity.

† **Calamize**, *v. Obs.* — [ad. *Gr. καλαρίζειν* to pipe on a reed, f. *κάλαμος* reed; see CALAMUS.] *intr.* To pipe or sing. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

† **Calamodendron**, *Palaeont.* [f. *Gr. κάλαμος* reed + *δένδρον* tree.] A supposed genus of fossil trees; the fruits are found along with calamites, and are supposed by many to belong to them.

1873 *Dawson Earth & Man* vi. 132 The. . . Calamodendron or Reed-tree. . . had stems with thick woody walls.

**Calamury**, variant of CALAMARY.

† **Calamus** (kælāmūs). Also 6 *kalmus*, *calmus*. [a. *L. calamus*, *Gr. κάλαμος* reed.]

† 1. A reed, a cane; vaguely used by early writers, after Latin or Greek authors. *Obs.*

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxix. (1495) 622 Calamus is holowe wythin as a cane. *Ibid.* xxx. 622 Strawe is called *Calamus usualis*. 1597 *Gerard Herball* i. xiv. 63 Bastard or false Calamus grows naturally at the foot of a hill. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 375 The shorter and thicker that the reed is, the better is the Calamus. 1722 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 53 The true or bitter Calamus is a Kind of Reed.

2. **Sweet Calamus**, *C. aromaticus*: a. some eastern aromatic plant or plants (supposed by some to be *Andropogon Schenanthus*, the Sweet-scented Lemon Grass of Malabar); b. applied by some English herbalists to the native Sweet Flag or Sweet Rush (*Acorus Calamus*).

1388 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxvii. 29 Dan, and Greece, and Mosel, settiden forth in thi fairis. . . calamus. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (1495) 515 Calamus smellyth full swete of yuory. 1535 *Coverdale Jer.* vi. 20 Wherefore bringe ye me. . . swete smelling Calamus from farre countrees? 1611 *Bible Ex.* xxx. 23 Take thou. . . of sweet calamus [Coverdale Kalmus] two hundred and fiftie shekels. 1650 *Rawley tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 45 Broath. . . with. . . a little Angellica Seed, and Calamus. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. iv. 243 Calamus Aromaticus 3 Ounces, leaves of Wall-Rue 4 Ounces. 1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. 252 Of plants not ciliaceous. . . Calamus Aromaticus or Sweet Rush. 1851 *Long. Gold. Leg.*, *Nativity* vi. Another goblet! . . . Stir. . . drops of myrrh and calamus therein!

3. A genus of palms comprising many species, the stems of which grow to an extraordinary length, and form canes or rattans.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 135/2 Calamus. . . the species. . . grow in the forests, climbing over trees and bushes to a greater extent than any other known plants. 1885 H. Stanley *Congo*, The luxuriant and endless lengths of calamus are useful for flooring and verandah mats.

4. 'A fistular stem without an articulation' (*Ireas. Bot.*).

† **Calamy**<sup>1</sup>, *Obs. rare*. Also *chaalamy*. Early form of CALAMUS, in sense 2.

1382 *Wyclif Ex.* xxx. 24 Tak to these swete smellynge thingis. . . of chaalamy [1388 calamy]. — *Jer.* vi. 20 Wherto to me. . . see bringen. . . calamy swote smellingde?

† **Calamy**<sup>2</sup>, *Obs. rare*. [Cf. *Ger. kalmei*.] 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 11 Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia; in our language calamine, calamy, or cadmy.

† **Calander**, *-re. Obs.* [a. *F. calandre* (= *It. calandra*, *Sp. calandria*), ad. med.L. *calandra*, *Gr. κἀλάνδρος*, all applied to the same bird.]

A species of lark (*Alauda Calandra*) with a body thicker than that of the sky-lark, found in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

1599 *Nashe Lent. Stuffe* 65 He was a Triton of his time, and a sweete singing calander to the state. 1616 *Surr. & Markh. Count. Farm* 726 Concerning the nature of the Calander. . . she is hard to tame, if she be not taken in the nest. 1803 *Rex Cycl.*, *Calandra*, the calandre lark.

**Calander**, *obs.* form of CALENDER.

† **Calando** (kalāndo). [It. *calando* slackening, descending: cf. *CAIADE*.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually diminished, and the rate slackened.

† **Calandring**, *Obs.* [cf. *CALENDER v.* and *sb.*] A kind of stuff.

1697 *Evelyn Numism.* viii. 280 Several sorts of Stuffs, Calandring and Chambletings.

**Calangall**, var. of GALINGALE, a plant.

† **Calangay**. A kind of white parrot, a native of the Philippine islands.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.*, *Calangay*. . . has a crest of white feathers. 1775 in *ASH*; and in subseq. Dicts.

**Calange**, *obs.* form of CHALLENGE.

**Calapash**, *Calapee*, var. CALIPASH, CALIFEE. **Calapite**, *ca'lappite*. [In *Fr. calapite*: f. Malay *calapa*, *kalappa*, the coco-nut.] A stony concretion sometimes found in the coco-nut, and used as an amulet; a vegetable bezoar.

**Calapyne**, var. of CALEPINE.

**Calash** (kālēs'), *sb.* Also 7 *gallesh*, *calliche*, *calesh*, *galache*, 7-8 *caleche*, 9 *calèche*. [a. *F. calèche*, from Slavonic: Boh. *kolěsa*, Pol. *kołaska*, dim. of *kołosa* 'wheel-carriage', f. *koło* wheel; cf. Russ. *kolaska* calash, *kolod* wheel. In Eng., after many eccentricities, the word settled down as *calash*; but the *Fr.* form *calèche* is frequent in modern writers in reference to the Continent or Canada.]

1. A kind of light carriage with low wheels, having a removable folding hood or top. In Canada, a two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle, usually without a cover, with a seat for the driver on the splashboard.

a. Form *calèche*, etc.

1666 *Loud. Gas.* No. 104/1 The Pope. . . taking the air in a rich Calèche. 1673 *Dryden Marr. à la Mode* (1691) 16, I have been at your Lodgings in my new Calèche. 1676 *Etheredge Man of Mode* iii. ii. (1864) 26 Truly there is a bell air in Galleshes as well as men. 1698 *Butler Hud.* iii. ii. 871 Ladies hurried in Calleches, With Cornets at their Footmen Breeches. 1681 *Dingley Symd. Tour Ital.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. ii. (1864) IV. 46 The Modell of a Calesh or Kelune to be drawn with one Horse. 1702 *Loud. Gas.* No. 3801/7 A Cannon Shot. . . carried away part of his Calèche. 1845 *Gresley Frank's First Trip to Continent* 24 A calèche was called. 1866 *Thoreau Yankee in Can.* i. 10 The Canadians. . . were riding about in calèches.

b. Form *calash*.

1679 *R. Mansell Narr. Popish Plot* 43 Proposing first to go in his Calash, and pass for a French-man. 1711 *F. Fuller Med. Gynn.* 43 The Motion [of a]. . . light Calash. . . at first may seem a little troublesome, and the Shocks too rude. 1849 *Sir R. Wilson Life* (1862) I. iii. 129 Sleeping in the Calash.

2. The folding hood of such a carriage; also, the hood of a bathing machine, perambulator, etc.

1856 *A. Smith Mr. Leadbury* i. xv. 117 The calash of a. . . bathing-machine.

3. A woman's hood made of silk, supported with whalebone or cane hoops, and projecting beyond the face. Formerly in common use.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 352 Chip hats or calashes. 1791 *Wesley in Wks.* (1872) VIII. 307 Give no ticket to any that wear calashes. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xxxix, That lady in her clogs and calash. 1852 *Hawthorne Blithedale*. *Rom.* II. xii. 212 Priscilla wore. . . a calash, which she had flung back from her head, leaving it suspended by the strings. 1867 *Mrs. Gaskell Cranford* (1873) 52 Three or four ladies in calashes met at Miss Barker's door. A calash. . . is a covering worn over caps not unlike the fastened hood on old-fashioned gigs.

4. *attrib.*, as in *calash-driver*, *-head*, *-top*.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 255/4 His sketch of the calash-driver. 1824 *Scott St. Roman's* (1832) 233 [The vehicle] had a calash head.

**Calash**, *v.* Also 9 *callash*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a calash.

1807 *W. Irving Salmagundi* (1824) 32 Well callash'd without and well bolster'd within.

**Calash**, *obs.* form of GALOSH.

**Calastic**, *a.* so in Burton for *chalastick*, ad. *Gr. χαλαστικός* laxative.

1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* ii. v. iii. i. (1652) 401 Octavius Horatianus. . . prescribes calastick Cataplasms, or drying purging medicines. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Calasticks*, purging medicines, or ointments. 1678 *Phillips, Calasticks*.

**Calat** (e, var. of *CALEP*, *Obs.*, drab, strumpet.

**Calathian** (kālē'piān), *a.* [ad. *L. calathiāna*, otherwise, perh. correctly, *calatina* (*viola*).] In *Calathian Violet*, a name transferred from Pliny, identified with a gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*). 1598 *Lyte Dodoens* ii. xxi, Of Autumnne Belflores, or Calathian Violets. . . Cordus calleth them *Pneumonanthe*: and truly it seemeth to be a certayne kinde of Gentian. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 85 Some smell not at all, to wit, the Calathian Violet with the small leafe. c1806 R. Surtess *Poem* in *Taylor Life* (1852) 301 Our autumn fields are with pale gentian set, And the calathian glowing violet.

† **Calathi-dium**, *Bot.* [mod.L.; dim. f. *L. calathus* (see below).] 'A name for the head of flowers (or better for the involucre only) of Composite' (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.*).

**Calathiform** (kælā'pifōm), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. *L.* type *\*calathiformis* basket-shaped, f. *calathus* basket (see below) + *-formis* -FORM: cf. *F. calathiforme*.] (See quot.)

1880 *Gray Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calathiform*, cup-shaped; of somewhat hemispherical outline.

† **Calathus** (kælā'pōs), *Pl. -i.* [*L.*: a. *Gr. κάλαθος* vase-shaped basket, as seen on the head of Demeter in ancient Greek statues.]

1. An ancient basket (in sculpture, etc.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'The *calathus* or work-basket of Minerva, is no less celebrated among the poets, than her distaff. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Mark*, I. 20 On the head is a *calathus*, or basket. 1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* I. (1858) 43. 2. Bot. = CALATHIDIUM; 'The head of flowers borne by composites' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Calavance** (kæl'væns). ? Obs. Forms: 7 *garvance*, *caravance*, 8 *calla*, *callevance*, *call-vance*, *kalavansa*, 8 *callivancy*, 8- *calli*, *calavance*. [Orig. *garvance*, *caravance*, a. Sp. *garbanzo* chick-pea, according to Larramendi ad. Basque *garbanzu*, f. *garau* seed, corn + *antzu* dry. (Diez says the question of derivation from Gr. ἐπίβιβος chick-pea is not worth consideration; though the Pg. form *ervango* suggests connexion with the Gr.) *Calavance* appears to have come into Eng. through some foreign lang. which changed *r* into *l*.]

A name for certain varieties of pulse, as *Dolichos barbatus*, *D. sinensis*, etc.

1860 COCKS *Diary* II. 311 (Y.) They make their provision in abundance... *garvances*, or small pease or beans. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126<sup>2</sup> Orders of his Majesty in council... Importation into this Kingdom of oats... peas, beans, tares, callivancies. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 246 Rice, callivances, and water-melons. *Ibid.* 255 To bring away the maize and callivances. 1779 FORREST *New Guinea* 104 Abounding with *kalavansa* (beans), but having no rice. 1839 MARRYAT *P. Midway* vi, Salt fish and calavances, for such was our cargo. c. 1880 SIR J. HOOKER in *Yule Gloss.* s.v., When I was in the Navy, haricot beans were in constant use as a substitute for potatoes, and, in Brazil and elsewhere were called *Calavances*.

**Calaverite** (kæl'værit). *Min.* [f. *Calaveras* in California (where first found) + -ITE.] A telluride of gold, or of gold and silver, bronze-yellow, massive, and without crystalline structure.

1868 DANA *Min.* 795 (Supp.) *Calaverite* is frequently associated with *petzite*. 1874 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIV. 229 *Calaverite*... is associated with *syvanite* and *quartz*.

**Calaw**, variant of CALLOO.

**Calawey**, var. of CALWEY, *Obs.*, a kind of pear.

**Calc** (kælk). *Min. and Geol.* [a. Ger. *kalk* lime, MHG. *kalk*, OHG. *chalch* (= OE. *cealc* CHALK), WGer. a. L. *calc-em* (*calc*) lime. In adopting the German term, English mineralogists have spelt it like Latin, and extended its use.]

Lime: used *attrib.* or in *comb.* = 'lime', 'calcareous', as in *CALC-SINTER*, -*SPAR*, -*TUFF*; also *calce-aphanite*, a calcareous variety of *aphanite*; *calce-schist*, calcareous *schist*, limestone shale.

1875 DAWSON *Drawn of Life* iii. 53 Dark grey micaceous limestone or *calc-schist*. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 247 The *calc-aphanite* *schist* has a schistose structure.

**Calcaire** (kælkér). [Fr. (ad. L. *calcarius*); 'calcareous', sb. in Geology 'calcareous stone, limestone'.] In *calcaire grossier* and *calcaire silicieux* (lit. coarse and siliceous limestone) the French names of two Middle Eocene strata of the Paris basin, used by geologists generally.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 64 The yellowish white building-stone of Paris, well known by the name of *Calcaire grossier*. 1838 — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 300 The *calcaire silicieux* and the *calcaire grossier* occupy distinct parts of the Paris basin. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* x. 247. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt* ii. 26 The same may also be said of the *calcaire grossier* of the basin of Paris.

**Calcané**. *Obs.* [see -ANE 2 a.] Davy's name for chloride of calcium; cf. *bismuthane*.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 348 *Calcané* consists of 31 chlorine and 29 of calcium.

**Calcanéal**, **Calcanéan** (kælkæ'næl, -æn), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *calcaneum* + -AL, -AN.] Of or belonging to the heel-bone.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 770<sup>1</sup> A superior and inferior calcanéal branch are generally observed. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 65 There are three calcanéal processes.

Hence **Calcanéo-** (-æ'næiō), combining form, as in *calcanéo-cuboid*, -*scaphoid*, -*tibial* adjs.

1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 340 The strong calcanéo-cuboid ligament. 1843 E. WILSON *Anat. Vide M.* 131 The inferior calcanéo-scaphoid ligament is a broad and fibro-cartilaginous band of ligament. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 452<sup>1</sup> The calcanéo-tibial articulation.

**Calcanéum** (kælkæ'næm). *Phys.* [L. (as) *calcaneum*, f. *calc-em* heel.] The bone of the heel. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1798 C. H. WILKINSON *Ess. Phys. & Philos.* 39 The *Calcanéum* or hock. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catthn.* 94 The whole length of the limb from the head of the femur to the under surface of the *calcanéum*.

**Calcanth**. *Obs.* Name of a plant.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 398 The fume of wall-wort, *calcanth*, parsely... do also kill mice.

**Calcanth**, -*thum*, vitriol; see **CHALCANTHUM**.

**Calcanthus**, improper f. **CHALC**, **CALYCANTHUS**.

**Calcar** (kælkär). [ad. It. *calcar* 'a lime-kill' (Florio), 'a kind of oven or furnace to calcine vitreous matter in' (Baretti); cf. L. *calcāria* lime-kiln, fem. sing. of *calcārius*, f. *calx*, -*cis* lime.]

1. In *Glass-making*: 'A small furnace, in which the first calcination is made of sand and potash, for the formation of a frit' (Ure s.v.).

1664 C. MERRITT tr. *Neri's Art Glass* 19 Mix & spread them well in the *Calcar*, with a rake, that they may be well

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calced, & continue this till they begin to grow into lumps. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 The English call the whole Quantity, bak'd at a time in the *Calcar*, a Batch. 1832 PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* in *Lardner's Cab. Cycl.* 155 The *Calcar* is in the form of an oven about ten feet long, seven feet wide, and two feet high. 1875 URE *Dit. Arts* II. 654 A reverberatory furnace or *calcar*.

2. *Metal.* An annealing arch or oven.

**Calcar** (kælkär). *Bot.* [L. *calcar*, *calcāri*-spur, f. *calc-* heel + -*ari*- belonging to: see -AR.]

A hollow 'spur' from the base of a petal. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 138<sup>2</sup> *Calcar*, or spur in flowers, is a hollow projection from the base of a petal, and has usually a conical figure. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calcar*, a spur; mostly used for the nectariferous one of a calyx or corolla.

**Calcar**, var. of **CALKER** 1, *Obs.*, a diviner.

**Calcarate** (kælkäret), *a. Bot.* [f. **CALCAR** 2 + -ATE.] Furnished with a *calcar* or spur; spurred. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 143 Sepals 4-5, combined at the base... the upper one *calcarate*. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 221.

**Calcareo-** (kælkæ'riō). Combining form of **CALCAREOUS**, used a. with adjectives, as *calcareo-argillaceous* (composed of clay with a mixture of lime), *calcareo-magnesian*, -*sulphureous*, etc.; also *calcareo-corallogenous*, producing a calcareous coral; b. with sbs. as *calcareo-barite* (see quot.).

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 127 Springs strongly impregnated with calcareous or calcareo-sulphureous matters. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 204 *Calcareo-magnesian* limestone. 1837 DANA *Min.* (1868) 617 *Calcareo-barite* is a white barite from Strontian containing... 66% of lime. 1845 DARWIN *Joy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 75 The grand *calcareo-argillaceous* deposit. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 113 *Astræa*, *calcareo-corallogenous*.

**Calcareous**, -ious (kælkæ'riōs), *a.* [f. L. *calcāri*-us of lime (f. *calc-em* + -*arius*) + -ous. The spelling in -*ous*, which appeared about 1790, is erroneous, influenced by words in -*ous*, from L. -*eus*. The etymological sense of *calcar-ous* would be 'of the nature of a spur'.]

Of the nature of (carbonate of) lime; composed of or containing lime or lime-stone.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 52 If... the stones be of the warm calcareous kind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 10 An animal or calcareous earth, which ferments with vinegar. 1795 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 284 Rich loams on calcareous bottom. 1862 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1883) I. 34 Eggs covered with a hard, calcareous shell. 1864 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 81 The calcareous grit of Berkshire. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* viii. 120 If a water be described simply as calcareous, it is generally assumed that the particular salt of lime which it holds in solution is the carbonate.

b. *Calcareous earth* = lime, chalk; *calcareous spar* = **CALC-SPAR**; *calcareous tufa* = **CALC-TUFF**.

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 896 Ten grains of calcareous earth. 1799 MITCHELL *Med. Geog. in Med. Jnl.* I. 255 Chalk, or calcareous earth. 1816 SIR H. DAVY in *Faraday Expt. Res.* 4 *Calcareous tufas*, found in every part of Italy. 1817 R. JAMESON *Charn. Min.* 107 *Calcareous spar*, heavy spar afford examples of the hexahedral prism.

Hence **Calcareously** *adv.*, **Calcareousness**.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav. France*, etc. II. 167 This bank appears to be calcareously stratified. 1864 WEBSTER *Calcareousness*.

**Calcariferous** (kælkäri'fēros), *a.* [properly f. L. *calcar* spur + (-)FEROUS; cf. F. *calcarifère*; the misuse (as if f. *calc-*) in 2 was app. due to thoughtless analysis of *calc-arius* as *calcar-cous*.]

1. Bearing spurs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. *calachir*, for **CALCIFEROUS**.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvii. 387 M. Bous-singault... calls the rock of the Morros a 'problematic calcariferous gneiss'. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Calcariferous*, containing, or mingled with, lime.

**Calcariform** (kælkäri'fōm), *a.* [mod. f. L. *calcāri*-spur + -FORM, or a. F. *calcariforme*; with the same confusion of *calcar* with *calc-* as in prec.]

a. 'Shaped like a *calcar* or spur' (*Treas. Bot.*).

b. *calachir*. 'Having a calcareous, rhomboidal appearance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Calcarine** (kælkäri'ne), *a.* [f. L. *calcar* spur + -INE.] Spur-like.

1871 HUXLEY in Darwin *Desc. Man* vii. (1883) 205 The deep calcarine fissure.

**Calcareous**, etymol. form of **CALCAREOUS**.

**Calcarey**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *calcārius*; see -ARY 1.] = **CALCAREOUS**.

1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 232 The rocks below are mixed, calcarey and noncalcarey.

**Calcate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *calcā*-ppl. stem of *calcāre* to trample under foot, f. *calx* the heel.] *trans.* To trample or stamp under the heel. 1623 COCKERAM, *Calcate*, to stampe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 554 It should be calcated with ones feet.

**Calcation**, *rare*. [f. prec.: see -ATION.] Trampling under the heel; kicking.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calcation*, a treading or stamping. 1721-30 in BAILEY, 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 342 Even a few supernumerary calcations would have been overlooked.

**Calcatory**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *calcātorium*, f. *calcāre* (see **CALCATE**).] A winepress, where the grapes are trodden.

12420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 461 Above it [thi wyne celar] well the calcatory make, A wyne pitte the oon half either to take.

**Calcaveilla**, **Calcaveillos**. [so called from Carcavelhos (kärkäv-13as) in Portugal] A sweet white wine brought from Lisbon.

1826 ACCUR *Chem. Tests* (1818) 290 Various wines and spirituous liquors... *Calcaveilla*.

**Calce**, **calce-vive**: see **CALX**.

**Calceate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *calcātus*, pp. pple. of *calcāre* to shoe, f. *calcens* shoe; see -ATE 2.]

Furnished with shoes, shod. *Fathers Calceate*: the 'mitigated' or 'moderate' Carmelites, who do not go barefoot. Also as sb.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xvii. 117 He lived among the Fathers *Calceate* of the Rule relaxed. *Ibid.* II. xvi. 137 A *Calceate* Carmelite. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 170 To live... apart from the *Calceates*.

**Calceate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *calcāre*: see prec. and -ATE 4.] 'To shoe or put on shoes or socks' (BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence **Calceated** *ppl.* a. = **CALCEATE** a.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Calceated*, shod, or fitted with Shoes. Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

**Calced** (kælst), *a. rare*. [f. L. *calc-ens* shoe + -ED 2.] Shod; = **CALCEATE**. (Cf. **DISCALCED**.)

1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Carmelite*, In Ireland there appear to be seven or eight Carmelite Friaries, calced and discalced.

**Calcedon**, **calcedony**, etc.: see **CHAL**.

**Calceiform** (kælsi'fōm), *a. Bot.* [mod. f. L. *calcens* shoe + (-)FORM; cf. F. *calceiforme*.] Shaped like a shoe or slipper; calceolate.

1860 WORCESTER cites GRAY.

**Calceolaria** (kælsi'olæ'riä, kæl'si-). *Bot.* [f. L. *calcēolus* 'small shoe, slipper', dim. of *calcens* + botanical suffix -*aria*.] 'Slipper-flower' or 'slipper-wort'; a genus of *Scrophulariaceae*, the flower of which has some resemblance to a broad-toed slipper. Native to S. America, but cultivated in our gardens for the beauty of the flower.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 324 Cuttings of *Calceolarias*, *Fuchsias*, *Linums*, & *Pelargoniums*, should now be planted in a shady border. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 35 The scentless flame of the geraniums and *calceolarias*.

**Calceolate** (kælsi'olæt), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 2.] Shaped like a slipper.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 221 A slight modification of the perianth... sometimes termed *calceolate*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 216.

Hence **Calceolately** *adv.*

1881 DICKSON in *Jrnl. Bot. X.* 131 The far side of the funnel becomes calceolately pouched to an enormous extent.

**Calces**, pl. of **CALX**.

**Calcescence**. *Obs.* [f. L. *calc-* lime, after *fluorescence*; so called because typically exhibited in the lime-light.] Earlier term for **CALORESCENCE**.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 66 Akin gave the name of *calcescence* to the phenomenon of the change of non-luminous heat-rays into luminous ones (as in lime-light), but the term has been superseded by Tyndall's term *calcescence*.

**Calcey**, *obs.* form of **CAUSEWAY**.

**Calcia**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. L. *calc(i)*-lime; cf. *magnesia*, *soda*, etc.] Oxide of calcium, lime.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 346 The important substance lime or *calcia*.

**Calcic** (kælsik), *a. Chem.* [f. **CALC-IUM** + -IC.] Of or containing calcium; = **CALCIUM** *attrib.*

1871 NICHOLES *Fireside Sc.* 275 *Calcic* carbonates. 1883 *Nature* 1 Feb. 325 Precipitated *calcic* and *magnesic* phosphates. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442<sup>1</sup> [It] contains so large a per cent. of lime that it may well be called a *calcic-sulphur* water.

**Calcidoine**, *obs.* form of **CHALCEDONY**.

**Calciferos** (kælsi'fēros), *a.* [f. L. *calc(i)*-lime + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *calcifère*.] Yielding or containing (carbonate of) lime. (Chiefly *Geol.*)

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 436 An effervescent calciferous clay. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* II. 380<sup>2</sup> This calciferous fluid forms a layer of shell. 1876 PAGES *Adm. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 314 Some beds of calciferous sandstone.

**Calcific** (kælsi'fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IFIC.]

Forming lime; belonging to calcification.

1862 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 594 Gummatus tumors occasionally undergo calcific degeneration. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 59 We find calcific deposits in cheesy masses. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 324 A deposit of calcific matter takes place.

**Calcification** (kælsi'fik-ē-jōn), [n. of action f. **CALCIFY** (L. *\*calcifere*); see prec. and -ATION; cf. F. *calcification*.] Conversion into lime; replacement of other matter by lime; the hardening of a structure, tissue, etc. by the deposit of salts of lime, as in the formation of teeth, and many forms of 'petrification'.

1849-51 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 876<sup>1</sup> As calcification of the tooth progresses towards its base. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 229 The shells... differ from *Rhynchonella* chiefly in the calcification of the oral supports.

b. *convr.* (the result of calcifying.)

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xxx. (1880) 289 A calcareous shell formed by calcifications within the walls of the first three cephalic segments. 1872 — *Palaeont.* 88 The sclerodermic coral... is an actual calcification of part of the tissues of the polype.

**Calciform** (kælsi'fōm), *a.* [f. L. *calc(i)*-lime a pebble + -FORM; but see also 3.]

+1. Of metals: In the state of CALX; oxidized. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 333 Iron in a calciform state. 1784 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXIV. 160 Many calciform iron ores become magnetic by calcination. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 47 Thus, as the metals have been distinguished by the termination 'um' as 'aurum', so their calciform or oxidated state might have been denoted by the termination 'a' as 'aura'.

2. 'Pebble-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

3. [f. L. *calc* heel.] 'Having a projection like a heel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Calcify** (kælsifai), *v.* *Phys.* [f. L. *calc*(i)-lime + -FY; on the type of a L. *calcificare*, F. *calcifier*.] 1. *trans.* To convert into lime; to replace other matter by lime; to harden by the deposit of lime.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 42 Each layer was successively calcified... and thrown off by the mantle to unite with those previously formed. 1861 HULME tr. *Magnin-Tindon* 11, in. iii. 97 The stones are gradually dissolved, and serve to calcify and harden the new skin.

2. *intr.* To become calcified; see *prec.*

1859 J. TOMES *Dent. Surg.* (1873) 3 The edges of the front teeth first assume their full dimensions in the form of pulp, and then calcify. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 259 The fibrin calcifies, becoming a fixed, continuous stone-like mass.

Hence *Calcified ppl. a.*; *Calcifying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* I. 116/1 The chorion of the ova is generally thin or coriaceous, seldom calcified or hard. *Ibid.* II. 381/2 The calcifying fluid from which the shell is formed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 233 The calcifying processes continue to deposit shelly material. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 315 Covered with calcified papillae.

**Calciogenous**, *a. Chem. ? Obs.* [f. L. *calc*(i)-in sense of CALX + -gen-us born, bearing + -OUS; cf. ALKALIGENOUS.] Producing a calx; said of those metals which with oxygen form a 'calx'.

1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Cyc. Sc. Chem.* 434 Metals, the oxides of which were termed by ancient chemists *calces*, and which are, therefore, known as the calciogenous metals. 1865 J. WYLD in *Cyc. Sc. I.* 311/2 Three classes; namely, Alkaliogenous, Calciogenous, and Metals proper.

**Calcigerous** (kælsidzəros), *a.* [f. L. *calc*(i)-+ -ger bearing + -OUS.] Holding or containing lime. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 847/2 Calcigerous cells. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 53 True bone, characterized by the existence of numerous calcigerous cells.

**Calcimangite** (kælsimæŋgait), *Min.* [f. L. *calc*(i)-lime + MANG-ANESE + -ITE.] A synonym of Spartaite or manganiferous calcite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 678.

**Calcimine** (kælsimin-, -moin). [f. L. *calc*(i)-lime, with factitious ending.] A trade name given to a kind of white or coloured wash for walls.

1864 WEBSTER cites HART.

Hence *Calcimine v.*, to whitewash; *Calciminer*, a whitewasher, or wall-colourer.

1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 June 361 Yesterday the calciminers invaded our dwelling.

**Calcimurite** (kælsimurait), *Min.* [f. L. *calc*(i)-lime + MUR-ATE (= *chlorate*) + -ITE.] 'A chloritic calcareous earth' (Craig); a blue or olive-green earth of the consistency of clay.

**Calcinable** (kælsinæbəl), *a.* [f. CALCOINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being calcined.

1655 FRENCH *Forkish Spā* ii. 22. 1756 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 675 Marble, sea-shells, chalk, and other calcinable matter. 1789 J. KIRK *Dict. Chem.* 93/1 By fire it [molybdena] is calcinable.

+ **Calcinatē**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *calcinātum* (that which is) calcined.]

**A. adj.** Calcined. **B. sb.** A calcined form or product, as *calcinatē of magnesia*.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. 11. 284 Eate it out either with verdigrease... or else with Mercury calcinatē. [1685 BOYLE *Effects of Motion* iv. 37 Nitre itself may without Tartar be speedily reduced to a Calcinatūm.]

+ **Calcinatē**, *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *calcinat-* ppl. stem of *calcināre*.] = CALCOINE.

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 319 Sum put Tartarum to be calcinatē in a newe pot in a potters oven. 1598 FLORIO, *Calcinare*, to calcinate. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. 11. 11. 335 Our Farriers vse to calcinate Tartar, and dissolve it in water. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 87 The Heat hath these degrees; First, it induratheth and then maketh Fragile; And lastly it doth Incinerate, and Calcinate.

Hence *Calcinatēd*, *Calcinatēg ppl. adjs.*

1611 COTGR., *Calcinatōire*, calcinatorie, calcinating. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcad.* (1717) 185 He sucks Out of a little hollow instrument Of calcinatēd Clay, the Smoak thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cinnaber*, made of calcinatēd Sulphur and Quick-silver.

**Calcination** (kælsinæziʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *calcināre*: see CALCOINE and -ATION.]

1. The action or process of calcining; reduction by fire to a 'calx', powder, or friable substance; the subjecting of any infusible substance to a roasting heat.

1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prolog.* & T. 251 Oure fourneys eek of Calcination [v.r. Calcyacion]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 The point of sublimation And forth with calcination. 1583 PLAT *Divers new Exper.* (1594) 22 Wheresoeuer there bee any stones that be subject to calcination. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. (1616) 632 Name the vexations, and the martyrizations Of mettalls in the worke... Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution, Sublimation, Cohobation, Calcination, Ceration, and Fixation. 1678 R. [RUSSELL] tr. *Geber* II. 1.

iv. xiv. 120 Calcination is the Pulverization of a Thing by Fire. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 167 Bones... may be freed of the animal matter by calcination. 1875 URD *Dict. Arts* I. 573 The process of burning lime, to expel the carbonic acid, is one of calcination.

+ **b.** Extended to other processes producing similar results; or used as synonymous with oxidation in general. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 268 Calcination is solution of bodies into Calx or Alcohol, by desiccation of the native humidity, by reverberate ignition, by Amalgamation, by Aqua fortis, the Spirit of salt Vitriol, Sulphur, or the like. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 Calcination... may be done two waies—by firing, by Corrosion. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* 1792 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. 1. 20 According to its degree of oxydation (calcination). 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The process of combining a metal with oxygen was called calcination, now oxydation.

2. *gen.* A burning to ashes, complete combustion.

1616 BULLOCKAR, *Calcination*, a burning, a turning into ashes. 1725 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 92 The earth reformed out of its ashes and ruins after such a calcination. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 280 Those burnings of barns... and the general calcination which has gone through the country.

3. A calcined condition.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 28 Steno had compared the fossil shells... and traced the various gradations from the state of mere calcination, when their natural gluten only was lost, to the perfect substitution of stony matter.

**b. concr.** That which has been calcined, a calcined product or 'calcinatē'.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 104 Fritt is... a Calcination of those Materials which make Glass. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. A quarter of an Ounce of this Calcination.

+ **Calcinatōr**, *Obs.* [Agent-noun f. med.L. *calcināre*.] One who practises calcination.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* 1. 42 What is your opinion concerning the potableness of Gold, after which, our Chymists... and Calcinatoris... make such search and labour?

**Calcinatory** (kælsinātōri, kæl'si-), *a. and sb.* [f. med.L. *calcinat-* ppl. stem of *calcināre* + -ORY.]

**A. adj.** Serving for calcination.

1611 COTGR., *Calcinatōire*, calcinatorie, calcinating. 1678 R. [RUSSELL] tr. *Geber* v. i. 273 Let the Calcinary Furnace be made square in length four foot.

**B. sb.** A vessel used for calcination [= *calcinātōrium* (vas) in Du Cange].

1730-6 in BAILEY; hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

+ **Calcoine**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [? ad. med.L. *calcinus*, or ? *calcinus*, f. *calx* lime.] Of lime.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewel of Health* 206 A. An oyle will then issue, which shall be named the calcoine oyle.

**Calcoine** (kælsin-), *v.* Also 4 calcoene, 4-5 calcoyne. [ad. med.L. *calcināre*, a term of the alchemists, 'to burn like lime, to reduce to CALX'.

Prob. the med.L. word arose in Italy, where *calcina* 'lime, quick-lime', deriv. of It. *calce*, L. *calcem*, is cited by Du Cange in a Latin document of 1225; Florio has also *calcinare* to burn lime, 'to burn minerals to correct the malignity of them'. The accentuation *calcinare* occurs in Chaucer; *calcoine* is the pronunciation in Ben Jonson, and all the poets since; though some recent Dictionaries give *calcoine* either as an alternative or sole pronunciation.]

1. To reduce to quick-lime, or to an analogous substance, by roasting or burning; 'to burn in the fire to a calx or friable substance' J.

By the alchemists and early chemists this was supposed to be to reduce a mineral or metal to its purest or most refined residuum by driving off or consuming all the more volatile and perishable constituents; in reality it yielded in most cases a metallic oxide, though sometimes only a finely comminuted or sublimed form of a metal, or a desiccated form of other substance.

c. 1386 [see CALCINING *vbl. sb.*]. c. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 The science to bryngye gold into calx... in be corusible 3e schal fynde be gold calcyned and reducid into erbe. 1580 R. DAY (*title*) The Key of Philosophie... howe to prepare, Calcine, Sublime, and dissolve all manner of Minerals. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 559 Fire burneth and calcineth stone, whereof is made that mortar which bindeth all worke in masonry. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. (1616) 624, I sent out of his fees there, calcin'd. Out of that calx, I have wonne the salt of Mercury. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 199 Swines hoofs burnt or Calcined till they be white. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 50, I would gladly know how Moses with an actual fire calcin'd, or burnt the Golden Calfe into powder. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 77 A little nitre thrown into the crucible, which effectually calcines the remaining regulus of antimony. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 318 Take some oysters-shells, calcine them, by keeping them in a good fire for about an hour. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 57 Mr. Wallace explained how the ironstone, or mine as it is called, is calcined in the kilns. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Calcination*, Copper and other ores are calcined, to drive off the sulphur, the sulphurets being oxidized and sulphuric acid being disengaged and volatilized.

**b.** To subject to a heat sufficient to desiccate thoroughly, destroy contained organisms, etc. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 105 Schröder and Dusch established that it was not necessary to calcine air.

**c. fig.** To purify or refine by consuming the grosser part.

1634 HAMILTON *Castara* (1870) 130 Yet you by a chaste Chemicke Art, Calcine fraile love to pietie. 1648 EARL WESTMORL. *Oliva Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damask West, Calcined by night, rise pure Gold from the East. 1711 KEN *Prepar. Wks.* 1721 IV. 159 Your Clay by the last Fire calcin'd, Shall to spiritual be refin'd.

2. *gen.* To burn to ashes, consume.

1647 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 225 Though the general conflagration shall at last calcine these glorious structures into

ashes. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 Harmlesse reams... Tobacco can Calcine them soon to dust. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 77 His body was found on the stone floor of his dormitory calcined to a cinder. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 214 Calcining the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

**b. fig.**

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Easter* i. As his death calcined thee to dust. c. 1650 DUNHAM *Progr. Learning* I. 157 Fiery disputes that union have calcined. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 19 There are souls in which the burning heat of some transfusing purpose calcines every other thought.

3. *intr.* To suffer calcination.

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.) This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone... enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion. 1771 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 49 Its cone in many parts has been calcined, and is still calcined by the hot vapours. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* vi. 226 The drawback of these stones [clunch and chalk] is... that under fire they calcine.

**Calced** (kælsaid), [f. CALCOINE *v.* + -ED 1.] Reduced to dry powder or ash by burning; subjected to the thorough action of fire; purged by fire.

1583 PLAT *Divers new Exper.* (1594) 37 Weigh out of this calcined copresse one part. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. 1. 205 Salts may be extracted out of all calcined metalls. 1732 ABBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 Calcined Hartshorn, which has something of this Quality. 1820 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 619 Pure magnesia... is... prepared by the calcination of the carbonate, and hence its name of calcined magnesia. 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 3) xi. 301 When a decoction of meat is effectually screened from ordinary air, and supplied solely with calcined air, putrefaction never sets in. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 28 The calcined ore is then ready for the blast furnace.

+ **Calciuous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. med.L. *calcinus* (f. *calx* lime) + -OUS.] Of the nature of quick-lime; caustic.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* i. vi. 86 How acute or Calciuous soever it be... tis by that acuity alone that it Operates.

**Calciner** (kælsinær), [f. CALCOINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who calcines.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxix. A Calciner of Ashes.

2. An apparatus for calcining: *spec.* a kiln or furnace for roasting ore.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 502/1 The charge of ore usually put into the calciner weighs about three... tons. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 447/3 There are two calciners in use [in roasting copper ore], one of them known as an 'open', and the other as a 'blind' calciner. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 842.

**Calcing** (kælsinæŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CALCOINE *v.* + -ING 1.] The process of reducing to a calx, burning to ashes, or subjecting to a roasting heat.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prolog.* & T. 218 The care and wo that we hadden in oure matires sublymyng And in al-malgamyng and calcinyng Of quyck siluer. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny*, *Expt. Wds.* of *Art. Calcining*, the burning of a mineral, or any thing, for to correct the malignity of it, or reduce it into powder. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 Corrosion is the Calcining of bodies by corrosive things. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The different processes, from the calcining of the ore to the production of the bar. *attrib.* 1662 MIRRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* II, The Calcar is a kind of calcining furnace. 1875 URD *Dict. Arts* I. 914 The Calcining Furnace rests upon a vault. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 28 Large calcining kilns.

**Calcing** (kælsinæŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That calcines.

1644-58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 No more of your calcining Flame. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 97 Dissolving water's, and calcining sun's and thieving air's attacks.

**Calcinatē**, synonym of NITROCALCOITE.

+ **Calcinize**, *v. Obs.* [see -IZE.] = CALCOINE *v.* 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. i. (1623) 437 Gods dread wrath, which quick doth calcinize The marble Mountains. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calcinize*, to burn to ashes, to reduce metals to powder by the fire, to refine.

**Calcio-** (kælsio-), a combining form of CALCIUM, used in names of minerals: as *calcio-celestite*, a variety of CELESTITE containing much lime; *calcio-ferrite*, a hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron, occurring as a sulphur-yellow mineral (Dana).

**Calcite** (kælsait), *Min.* [mod. (Haidinger 1845 *calcit*) f. L. *calc-em* lime + -ITE, q.v.] The native crystallized rhombohedral anhydrous carbonate of lime (calcium carbonate), which exists in an immense variety of forms: calc-spar, calcareous spar. Taken by Dana as the type of the *Calcite Group* of anhydrous carbonates. Also *attrib.*

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. 547 A change into crystalline calcite. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hum.* II. 64 Lined with glittering crystals of calcite. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 8: Brown and black blende in quartz and calcite seams.

**Caloitrant**, *a. rare. (pedantic.)* [ad. L. *calcitritant-em*, kicking: see next.] Kicking; that 'kicks' at any restriction. Cf. RECALOITRANT.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 8 Dec. 621 A caloitrant son of Cambridge.

**Calcitrare** (kælsitræ), *v.* [f. L. *calcitrit-* ppl. stem of *calcitrare* to strike with the heels, kick, f. *calc-em* heel; cf. obs. F. *calcitrer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To kick.

1623 COCKERAM, *Calcitrare*, to kicke, or wince. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 159 Calcitrare, kick. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xiii. (1737) 54 The Filly... began to spurn it, to calcitate it. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 242 They erect an idol... which the succeeding generations, each for itself, calcitrates and heels over.



**Calcitrator** (kælsitrē'fən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Kicking. *Id.* and *fig.*

1852 A. Ross *Arcana Microsc.* 52 The birth of a child is caused partly by its calcitrator. 1902 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. 113 (1852) 537. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* x. (1878) 187 There were signs of calcitrator in the churchwarden, when he perceived whither I was leading him.

**Calcium** (kæ'lsiəm). *Chem.* [f. (by Sir H. Davy) L. *calx*, *calc(i)*-lime, on the type of other names of metals in -UM, -IUM.]

1. A chemical element, one of the 'metals of the alkaline earths', being the basis of lime; though one of the most widely diffused of elements, it is found in nature only in composition, and was first separated by Davy in 1808, as a light yellow metal, ductile and malleable, about as hard as gold, which rapidly oxidizes in air containing moisture, and forms 'quick-lime'. Symbol Ca.

1808 Sir H. Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths baryum, strontium, calcium, and magnesium. 1825 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 25 Lime has been proved by Sir H. Davy... to be a metallic oxide, consisting of 28 per cent. of oxygen and 72 of calcium. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 81 A solid carbonate of calcium... more commonly termed carbonate of lime. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 614. 321/2 Those short common lines of calcium which for years past we had watched coming out of the salts of calcium when decomposition was taking place.

2. *attrib.* = CALCIO; as in *calcium compounds, salts*, etc.; esp. *calcium carbonate*, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, carbonate of lime, or limestone, and *aragonite*; *calcium chloride*, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, chloride of lime, bleaching powder; *calcium fluoride*, CaF<sub>2</sub>, fluor spar; *calcium light*, the lime-light; *calcium oxide*, CaO, quick-lime; *calcium phosphate* Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, phosphate of lime, the chief constituent of bone-ash; *calcium silicate*, CaSiO<sub>3</sub>, found crystallized in tabular spar, etc.; *calcium sulphate*, CaSO<sub>4</sub>, found crystallized as Gypsum.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct. A blinding ray from a calcium light apparatus. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 154 When bones are burnt, a white solid mass is left behind; this is called Calcium Phosphate. 1872 *Daily News* 7 Nov. Calcium lights shone on smiling multitudes. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 364 Calcium Carbonate is always precipitated.

**Calco-** (kæ'ko), combining form of L. *calc-em* lime [not formed on L. analogies, which give *calci-*, but after Gr. words] in various technical terms.

1876 TOMES *Dental Anat.* 139 The 'calcospherites', by which name he designated the globular forms seen and described by Rainie. *Ibid.* 140 For this modified albumen he proposes the name of 'calcoglobulin'. 1882 DANA *Min. App.* iii. 20 *Calcosincite*, a mixture of zincite and calcite.

**Calceography**, improper spelling of **Chalc.**

**+ Calcoops.** *Obs.* A kind of fish.

1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxiii. 11 Fish-ponds to serve his Kitchen with Carp, Calcoops and Mullet.

**Calcour**, var. of **Calker**, *Obs.*, a diviner.

**Calc-sinter** (kæ'k'sintə). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *kalk-sinter*, f. *kalk* lime (a. L. *calc-em*; see **CALC-**) + *sinter* slag.] A hard crystalline deposit from springs which hold carbonate of lime in solution.

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 113 Firmly cemented together by stalagmitic infiltrations of calc-sinter. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 200 One of these springs... has formed, by its incrustations, an elevated mound of solid travertine, or calc-sinter. 1850 LUTHER *Müller's Anc. Art.* § 266. 300 In Greece... tufa and calc-sinter... were also employed.

**Calc-spar** (kæ'k'spə). *Min.* [see **CALC-**] Calcareous spar or rhombohedral crystallized carbonate of lime.

1822 Mrs. LOWRY *Convers. Min.* II. 28 Most of the fine calc-spar of Derbyshire is of a deep topaz yellow colour. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 267 Why... do the particles of carbonate of lime, assume sometimes the form of calc-spar, sometimes of aragonite?

**Calc-tuff** (kæ'k'tʊf). *Min.* [see **CALC-**] A porous deposit of carbonate of lime, formed by the waters of calcareous springs; calcareous tufa.

1822 Mrs. LOWRY *Convers. Min.* II. 265 Acidiferous Earthy Minerals... Calc-tuff. 1859 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. (1876) 420 Calc-tuff... is an open, porous, and somewhat earthy deposition of carbonate of lime from calcareous springs. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 722 *Calc-tuff*, an alluvial form of carbonate of calcium.

**Calculability** (kæ'kiklābiliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being calculable.

1873 B. STEWART *Convers. Force* vi. 158 The characteristic of all such [machines] is their calculability.

**Calculable** (kæ'kiklāb'l), *a.* [f. L. *calculā-re* or F. *calculer* to calculate: see -ABLE, -BLE. So mod. F. *calculable*.] Capable of being calculated; that may be reckoned, measured, or computed.

1774 NORTH *Lives* II. 182 Eclipses... being regular and calculable. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 103 Incapable of producing any regular, continuous, and calculable effect. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 113 The connexion of physical causes and effects is known and calculable. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 322/2 There is always a calculable risk of a vacancy.

b. Of a person: Such that his action in given circumstances can be reckoned upon and estimated. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2 He is the least consistent, reliable, and calculable of public men. 1876 GEO. ELIOT

*Pan. Per.* 222 He was exactly the man to feel the utmost piquancy in a girl whom he had not found quite calculable.

**Calcular** (kæ'kiklār), *a.* *Math.* [f. **CALCUL-** + -AR<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a calculus.

1821 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 9 The rules are... extricated from algebraical process, and presented in calculary form.

**+ Calculary**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [same deriv. as next.] Grew's name for a 'congeries of little stony knots' in a pear.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 3 The Calculary (most observable in rough-tasted, or Chalk-Pears) is a Congerie, of little stony knots. 1677 — *Anat. Fruits* ii. § 6 Tartareous Grains... in some Pears... almost as hard as a Plum-stone; which I have thereupon named the Calculary. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. The Calculary is no vital, or essential part of the fruit. 1824 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, *Calculary, pierre*.

**Calcularius** (kæ'kiklārī), *a.* *Med.* [ad. L. *calcularius*, f. *calculus* stone: see -ARI<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a calculus; gravelly.

1660 GAUDEN *Ep. Bismarck* 218 Motion was tedious... to him, by reason of his calculary infirmity and corpulency.

**+ Calculate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. L. *calculāre* to reckon: see next. Cf. *estimate* sb., and see -ATE<sup>1</sup>, 2.]

A calculation, reckoning, estimate.

1695 E. BERNARD *Voy. fr. Aleppo in Asia. Cur.* (1708) III. 99 By a moderate Calculate there could not have been less at first than 560. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 432 An Exact and Secret Calculate was made of the true Number. 1724 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. p. 26. 602 Nor were these Brothers mistaken in their Calculate.

**Calculate** (kæ'kiklēt), *v.* [f. L. *calculāre* ppl. stem of *calculā-re* to count, reckon, f. *calculus* a stone (see **CALCULUS**). Cf. It. *calcolare*, Sp. *calcular*, F. *calculer*.] An early form of the ppl. was *Calculate*, *ate*, ad. L. *calculāt-us*.]

1. *trans.* To estimate or determine by arithmetical or mathematical reckoning; to compute, reckon.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 42 Hable to Calculate the Planetes places for all tymes. 1656 Tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 92 When we calculate the magnitude and motions of heaven or earth. 1671 Tru. *Non-Conf.* 152 About 165 years, before the Council... is the highest period from whence they can be calculat. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 35 The men looked at the ground, and calculated how much digging and other work there would be. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 223 Bradley was able to calculate the velocity of light.

b. *absol.* To perform calculations, to form an estimate.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 65 Why Old men, Fools, and Children calculate. 1673 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Calculate*, cast a count, reckon. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 35 As yet, no vote has been given which will enable us to calculate, on certain ground.

2. *ellipt.* To ascertain beforehand the time or circumstances of (an event, e.g. an eclipse, a nativity) by astrology or mathematics.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 34 A cunning man did calculate my birth And told me that by Water I should dye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 80 When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Stars. 1857 DE QUINCEY *China* 10 To calculate a lunar eclipse.

3. To reckon in, count, include. *Obs.*

1643 *Sober Sadness* 32 [He] must have been calculated in the Black-bill, if he had not taken himself off.

4. To plan or devise with forethought; to think out; to frame. *arch.*

1654 G. GODDARD in *Intro. to Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 30 For the indenture, that was calculated at Court. 1672 GREW *Idea Hist. Plants* § 3 That... is a Thought not well Calculated. 1708 SWIFT *Sentiments Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 68 He doth not think the church of England so narrowly calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. 1820 HOYLE's *Games Impr.* 171 Each [player] calculates his game without inspecting the tricks. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 61 The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies. It fell to their character.

5. To arrange, design, prepare, adjust, adapt, or fit for a purpose. *Const. for, or inf. with to*; now only in *passive*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. iii. (1840) 51 This vision, though calculated for this one bishop, did generally serve for all the nonresidents. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 16 Voyages all calculated for the proving her against the Worm. 1797 SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. n. 66, I calculate my remedy for this... kingdom of Ireland, and for no other. 1792 BERKELEY *Sermon to S. P. G. Wks.* III. 250 The Christian religion was calculated for the bulk of mankind. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. The coach was calculated to carry six regular passengers. 1848 THIRLWALL *Rem.* (1877) I. 137 The college is calculated for the reception of sixty students.

b. In the *pa. ppl.* the notion of design gradually disappears, leaving merely the sense 'suited': see **CALCULATED** below. (Cf. the similar history of *apt, fit, adapted, fitted*.)

6. *intr.* To reckon or count upon or on.

1807 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) III. 109 All those may almost be calculated upon. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 114 Security in calculating upon the future. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 150 We had calculated on a quiet Sunday.

7. *U.S. colloq.* To think, opine, suppose, 'reckon'; to intend, purpose.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. v. (1849) 56, I calculate, that ain't no thing to make nobody afraid. 1833 MARRIAT *Peter S.* xlv. [*American speaking*] 'Well, captain,' said he, 'so you met with a squall?' 'I calculate not.' 1837 HALIBURTON

*Chickm.* I. 291, I calculate you couldn't fault it in no particular. 1859 *Kuchelshar Mag.* XVII. (Bartlett), Mr. Crane requested those persons who calculated to join the singing school to come forward.

**+ Calculate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *calculus* stone, pebble; cf. *coagulate*, etc.] *intr.* To form stone in the bladder. Hence *Calculating ppl. a.*

1607 TORREIL *Fourty Beasts* 177 The same... with Par-ley drunk in Wine... dissolved the stone in the bladder, and preventeth all such calculating gravel in time to come.

**Calculated** (kæ'kiklēt), *pa. ppl. & ppl. a.* [f. **CALCULATE** *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Reckoned, estimated, devised with forethought. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xxvi. (1880) II. 266 When he did speak it was with a calculated caution.

2. Fitted, suited, fit, apt; of a nature or character proper or likely to.

1722 Dr. FOR COL. *Tak.* (1840) 286 The state of life that I was now in was... perfectly calculated to make a man completely happy. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Lockport* (1794) No. 52 II. 273 These interlopers... acted in a manner that was calculated to bring scandal upon the profession. 1795 *Southern Life* (1849) I. 256 Never had man so many relations so little calculated to inspire confidence. 1864 MANSLI *Lett.*, etc. (1873) 298 These transparent disguises were not calculated, and, probably, were not intended, to deceive. 1868 GRADSTONE *Jour. Minut.* I. (1870) 3 A circumstance calculated to excite strong suspicion. 1899 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 Ireland is... well calculated for the successful prosecution of osteoculture.

**Calculating** (kæ'kiklētīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. **CALCULATE**; calculation: chiefly *attrib.*, as in *calculating-engine, -machine, -machinery*, etc.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 66 Hb. Trigonometry for the Calculating of Sines, Tangents, etc. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* xi. 292 The greater part of the calculating-machinery. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 80. 90 Charles Babbage, the designer of the well-known calculating engine.

**Calculating** (kæ'kiklētīng), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That calculates; esp. that shrewdly or selfishly reckons the chances of gain or advantage.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Absentee* iv. He was calculating and mercenary. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xii. It had been resolved, with the most calculating cruelty. 1841 MIALI in *Nonconf.* I. 145 Men of a hardier, more sincere, less calculating religion.

Hence **Calculatingly adv.**

1855 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* i. (1870) 7 Hulda Brown looked calculatingly upon the gathered material.

**+ Calculating**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* See **CALCULATE** *v.*

**Calculation** (kæ'kiklā'fən). Also 4 *calou-* *lacioun*. [a. F. *calculation*, ad. L. *calculātiō-em*, f. *calculāre* to reckon, **CALCULATE**. See -ATION.]

1. The action or process of reckoning; computation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 A great magicien Shulde of his calculation, Seche of constellation, How they the citee mighten gette. *Ibid.* 111. 46 He maketh his calculations, He maketh his demonstrations. 1400 MAUNDREY. 236 The Philosophers comen, and seyn here avys after her calculations. 1674 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. xxv. (R.) One Bartholomew Scullet... hath by calculation found the very day. 1759 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 154 p. 5 No estimate is more in danger of erroneous calculations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 412 All arithmetic and calculation have to do with number.

2. *concr.* The form in which reckoning is made; its product or result.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 134 If we suppose our present calculation, the Phoenix now in nature will be the sixth from the Creation. 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 81 If the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* iii. 125 This calculation could not long suit the revenue.

3. Estimate of probability, forecast.

1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men* vi. *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 372 His very attack was never the inspiration of courage, but the result of calculation. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. 142 Hitherto, he had advanced on his career without calculation. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 470 The lazy gossips of the port, Abhorrent of a calculation cross.

**Calculational**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to calculation.

1874 PIAZZI SMYTH *Our Inherit.* ii. 14 Knowing well the numerical and calculational value of *n*.

**+ Calculative**, *a.* *Med.* ? *Obs.* [f. **CALCUL-** + -ATIVE.] Liable to calculary disease.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 189 Foments applied to pleuristical persons, as also to the calculative.

**Calculative** (kæ'kiklātīv), *a.* [f. **CALCULATE** *v.* + -ATIVE.] Of or pertaining to calculation; given to calculating.

1766 BURKE *Papery Laws* Wks. IX. 389 Habits of calculative dealings. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 307 Extraordinary calculative powers. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's* vi. VIII. xix. v. 170 Daun... sits expectant; elaborately calculative.

**Calculator** (kæ'kiklātō), [a. L. *calculātor*, n. of agent f. *calculā-re*, corresp. to F. *calculateur*: see **CALCULATE** and -OR.]

1. One who calculates; a reckoner.

1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 408 Sicke ben many calkelators. 1611 CORGER *Calculator*, a reckoner, calculator. 1722 Dr. FOR *Plague* (1884) 227 Calculators of Nativities. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Fun. Nap.* ii. (Pock. ed. 1887) 321 Economists and calculators. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Experience* Nature hates calculators; her methods are salutary and impulsive.



2. a. A set of tables to facilitate calculations. b. A mechanical contrivance for performing certain calculations; a calculating machine.

1784 THOMSON (*title*) The Universal Calculator. 1824 W. WALTON (*title*) The Complete Calculator... and Universal Ready Reckoner. 1876 S. Kensington Museum Catal. No. 831 This screw bears a calculator which serves to read angular displacements of less than 20 seconds.

**Calculatory**, a. ? Obs. [f. CALCULATE v. + -ORY; corresp. to L. *calculatōrius*, f. *calculatōre*.] Of or pertaining to calculation or estimate.

1611 COTGR., *Calculatoire*, calculatorie, calculating. 1627 JACKSON *Creed* vi. Wks. V. 260 The argument is but calculatory, and this kind of argument is deceitful. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 179 Calculatory or figure-casting Astrology. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 286 The first Contriver of the Art Calculatory in disputation.

† **Calcule**, sb. Obs. Also 7 calculi, 8 calcul. [a. f. *calcul* in same sense, ad. L. *calculus*; see below.] = CALCULATION.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxiv. According to the calcul of others, the true reason and cause is this. 1682 WHEELER *Journ.* Greece 1. 20 He is much mistaken in the Calcul, both of its Longitude and Latitude. 1728 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 407, I design... to bring the matter to a close calcule with the printers. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 480 Decreases... founded on an error in calcul.

† **Calcule**, v. Obs. Forms: 4 calculen, calculen, 5 calcule, -el, -ylle, 5-6 -il(l), 4-6 calcule. [? a. f. *calcule-r* in same sense, ad. L. *calculā-re*; see CALCULATE v.] To reckon; = CALCULATE v.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 364 Of bat was calcule of be element he contrarie bei fynde. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxiv. Sel. Wks. I. 75 bei triavelen in veyn bat calculen bat, etc. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) II. 237 He calech and accounte be ages of be world by howdens. 1496 *Dives & Panth.* (W. de W.) I. xxv. 621 They that calculen & casten yeres, dayes & monethes. 1548 *Compt. Scot.* 167 Quha can calkil the degreis of kyn & blude. 1559 H. BALNAIVIS *Let.* in Keith *Fish. Aff.* Sp. App. 44 You may calkil what twa thousand futemen... will tak monethlie.

† **Calculer**, Obs. [f. prec.] = CALCULATOR. c1391 CHAUCER *Almyr.* 14 Thin almyr is cled the denicte of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxviii. ix. The xx. daye of Maye... as calculers it knowe.

**Calculifrage** (kæ'likifriʒ) Med. [a. f. *calculifrag-us*, f. *-frag-us* breaking, *frangere* to break.] An instrument introduced into the bladder for breaking down calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Calculifragous** a., (medicines) fitted for breaking or reducing calculi.

† **Calculing**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. CALCULE v. + -ING.] Calculating, reckoning.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 71 When his Calcas knew by calkyng. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) I. 39 Pe calyngne of Denys... hab lasse by xxii jere þan be calyngne of Jerom. 1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxvi. 131 Able to science and use of calking and of accounts.

**Calculist**, [f. CALCULUS + -IST.] One skilled in a mathematical calculus; a mathematician.

1839 CARLYLE *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* IV. 138 Mathesis, of which, it has been said, many a Great Calculist has not even a notion.

† **Calculose**, a. [ad. L. *calculosus* stony.] 1. Stony, pebbly.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 274 The felde calcuose. 2. Med. = CALCULOUS 1.

1686 Sir T. Browne's *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 61 Calcuose [ed. 1646 calcu] concretions in the kidney.

Hence **Calculosity**, rare. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calculosity*, fulness of stones or Counters.

**Calculus** (kæ'likjʊləs), a. [ad. L. *calculus-us*, f. *calculus* stone, pebble; corresp. to f. *calculeux*.] 1. Med. Of or pertaining to a calculus or the stone; diseased with the stone; calculary.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 156 A remedy... to mitigate and to dissolve such calculus & stony matter. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 A good medicine in some scorbutic and calculous cases. a 1801 W. HERSCDEN *Comment.* xvi. (1806) 84 In opening the bodies of calculous persons. 1803 *Med. Fyrl.* IX. 355 To ascertain the precise nature of calculus urine. a 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* (1827) II. 207 No calculus concretion was found after death. 1858 *Lond. Rev.* Oct. 230 A victim of confirmed calculous disease.

† 2. Stony (as the 'calculary' of a pear). Obs. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 3 A simple Body, having neither any of the Lignous branches in it, nor any Calculous Knots.

**Calculus** (kæ'likjʊləs), Pl. -i, -uses. [L.; = 'small stone', dim. of *calx* stone, pebble; also, a stone or counter used in playing draughts, a stone used in reckoning on the abacus or counting board, whence, reckoning, calculation, account; and a stone used in voting, whence, vote, sentence.]

|| 1. Med. 'A stone. A generic term for concretions occurring accidentally in the animal body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Calculi are of many kinds, and receive names from the various parts of the body in which they occur, as *renal* (in the kidneys), *vesical* (in the bladder), *prostatic* (in the prostate), *intestinal* (in the intestines, chiefly of animals), etc., or from the nature of their composition, as *lithic acid*, *uric acid calculus*, etc.

1619 SCLATER *Exp. Theor.* (1627) I. To Rdr. 5 That fla-

gellum studiosorum, Calculus Renum.] 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 420 A Human Calculus, or Stone. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* IV. 339 Bezoar is... a stone or calculus taken from a species of the East and West Indian goats. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* 308 Calculi when divided... exhibit most commonly a laminated structure. 1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 851 The oriental bezoard, a resinous intestinal calculus. 1880 *Med. Temp.* *Fyrl.* Oct. 6 Biliary calculi are not infrequently due to this influence.

† 2. Computation, calculation. Obs.

1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* I. 166 Suppose the abyss was but half as deep as the deep ocean, to make this calculus answer, all the dry land ought to be cover'd with mountains. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 654 Were this Calculus founded on the Experience of a very great number of Years. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 140 For the purposes of mathematical calculus it is indifferent which force we term negative, and which positive.

3. Math. A system or method of calculation, 'a certain way of performing mathematical investigations and resolutions' (Hutton); a branch of mathematics involving or leading to calculations, as the DIFFERENTIAL, INTEGRAL Calculus, etc. The differential calculus is often spoken of as 'the calculus'.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4017, I cannot yet reduce my Observations to a calculus. 1750 *Ibid.* XLVII. xi. 62 Mr. Clairaut... kept his calculus a profound secret. 1804 *Ibid.* XCIV. 219 If the introduction of the new calculi, as they have been called, has extended the bounds of science. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 234 We say the Arithmetical or Numerical Calculus, the Algebraical Calculus, the Differential Calculus, the Exponential Calculus, the Fluxional Calculus, the Integral Calculus, the Literal or Symbolical Calculus, etc. ... Algebraical, Literal or Symbolical Calculus is... the same with algebra. 1837 CARLYLE *For. Rev.* (1872) III. ii. 60 Science which cannot with all its calculuses, differential, integral, and of variations, calculate the Problem of Three gravitating Bodies. 1846 *MILL Logic* III. xxiv. § 6 The general problem of the algebraical calculus. 1854 BOOLE *Invest. Laws* Th. i. (L.) The exhibition of logic in the form of a calculus. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 279 Fount of spirit force Beyond the calculus.

**Cald**, obs. f. COLD; obs. pa. t. of CALL.

|| **Caldarium** (kældē'riəm), [L., f. *calid-us* hot.] A (Roman) hot bath or bath-room.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 1832 GELL *Pontepiana* I. vi. 106 The stove of the caldarium. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. v. i. 120 It... grinds their corn, fills their caldarium. 1882 DARWIN *Earth-worms* 227 The tops of the broken down walls of a caldarium or bath were likewise covered up with 2 feet of earth.

**Caldee**, obs. form of CHALDEE.

|| **Caldera** (kaldē'rā), Geol. [a. Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira*, f. *chaudière* cauldron, kettle, boiler; -L. *caldaria*, pl. of prec.] A deep cauldron-like cavity on the summit of an extinct volcano.

1805 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 632 Enlarged afterwards into a caldera. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 553 [In] the valley of Furnas... the soil is now perforated by a number of geysers. The three largest and most active of these are called 'caldeiras'.

**Calderite**, Min. A variety of garnet.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1868) 269 *Calderite*, a mineral from Nepal, is said to be nothing but massive garnet.

**Caldeuse**, var. of CHALDESE v., to cheat.

† **Caldewelle**, Obs.

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 192 Item payd ffor viij. pypys of caldewelle, ix.s.

† **Caldmawe**: see CALMEWE.

**Caldrife**, var. of CAULDRIFE a. Sc. cold.

**Caldron**, another spelling of CAULDRON.

† **Cale**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. [a. f. *cale* in same sense.] A kind of head-dress worn by women; a CAUL.

1588 DELONEY in *Roxburgh Ballads* (1887) VI. 391 Her Ladies... in costly cales of gold.

† **Cale**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4453/4 One black Gelding... with a very large Star tending to a Cale, a charge lately laid on his Left Eye.

**Cale**, sb.<sup>3</sup>, early northern f. KALE, COLE, cabbage, and cabbage broth or soup.

**Cale**: see also CALLES.

† **Cale**, v. Obs. [a. f. *cale-r* in same sense (= Pr., Sp. *calar*, It. *calare*); -L. *chalā-re*, ad. Gr. χαλάω to slacken, loosen, let down, lower.]

*trans.* To lower (sails, yards, etc.).

1652 URQUHART *Fyvel Wks.* (1834) 211 By the malignance or over-mastering power of a cross winde, they should be forced to cale the hypocritical bunt.

|| **Calean**, **calean**, **caleoon**. [Pers. قلیان *qaliyān*.] A water-pipe for smoking; the Persian form of the hubble-bubble (Yule).

1739 ELTON in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. i. v. 16 Several persians of distinction, who, smoking their calean, observed a profound silence. 1821 H. MARTIN *Let. in Mem.* III. (1825) 412 Reclining in garden and smoking caleans. 1828 *Kussilbash* i. 59 (V.) The elder of the men met to smoke their caleoons under the shade.

**Caleatour**: see CALIATOUR.

**Calecannon**, var. of COLCANNON.

**Caleche**, **calèche**: see CALASH.

**Caledonian** (kældō'nian), a. and sb. [f. *Calēdonia*, Roman name of part of northern Britain, in modern times applied poetically or rhetorically to Scotland, or the Scottish Highlands, 'Caledonia, stern and wild' (Scott).]

A. adj. Of ancient Caledonia; of Scotland.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caledonian*, belonging to Scotland, formerly called Caledonia. 1785 WATSON *Milton's Sivo. Lib.* (T.) Tinged with Caledonian or Pictish wood. *Mod.* Used in titles, as 'the Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt', 'the Caledonian Railway'.

B. sb. A native of ancient Caledonia; *humorously* = Scotchman.

1768 J. MACPHERSON (*title*) Critical Dissertations on the Origin of the Ancient Caledonians. 1781 (*title*) The Unfortunate Caledonian in England. 1813 J. GRANT (*title*) Account of the Picts, Caledonians, and Scots. 1883 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/6 Those who go 'through' with the volatile Caledonian [Flying Scotchman].

**Caledonite** (kældō'nait), Min. [f. L. *Calēdonia* Scotland + -ITE.] A mineral (see quot.) found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire and elsewhere.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) I. 722 *Caledonite*, cupreous sulpho-carbonate of lead, from Leadhills in Scotland.

**Caleduct**, var. of CALIDUCT.

**Calevere**, obs. form of CALIVER.

**Calefacient** (kælfæ'sjənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *calefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *calefacere* to make warm, f. *calē-re* to be warm + *facere* to make.]

A. adj. Producing warmth.

B. sb. Med. A medical agent which produces warmth or a sense of heat.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 It's cured... by... calefacients. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883 L.D. BRANWELL in 19th Cent. June 1027 Galen... says: 'Old age is cold and dry, and is to be corrected by calefacients'.

† **Calefacted**, ppl. a. [f. L. *calefact-us* heated + -ED.] Heated, warm.

1599 A. M. Gabelhoner's *Bk. Physick* 85/1 Liquefy it in some calefacted locatione.

**Calefaction** (kælfæ'kʃən), Also 6 cali-, 7 calefaction, calefaction. Now rare. [ad. L. *calefaction-em*, n. of action f. *calefacere*.]

1. Making warm (*lit.* and *fig.*); warming, heating.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 22 It doth signifie calefaction of the liver. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 4 Exercise by motion and calefaction. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 35 Ardent are other some because influenced by calefaction. c1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 98 The blood is returned again to the heart for a fresh calefaction. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 10 The science of calefaction and ventilation is reserved for the north.

2. Heated condition.

1634 R. H. *Salerno Regim.* 196 The Calefaction or boiling ceaseth not by Blood-letting. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* 509 [He] paused after his labours in a state of extreme calefaction.

† 3. Med. (See quot.) Obs.

1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Calefaction is a... preparing simple and compound medicaments, not by boiling or burning, but by the moderate heat of the Sun, fire, *finis equinus*, vel *ejus vicarius*.

**Calefactive** (kælfæ'ktiv), a. Now rare. [f. L. *calefact-*, ppl. stem of *calefacere* to warm; see -IVE.] Having the tendency to warm; warming.

1596 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* (1639) 101 The warme and calefactiv spirit, which... was infused into the whole world. 1678 HOBBS *Decameron* Wks. 1845 VII. 120 The air... had gotten a calefactive power. 1874 B. BLERNARD *S. Lover* I. 158 Calefactive depths of Celicium.

**Calefactor** (kælfæ'ktər), [Agent-noun of Latin type from *calefacere* to warm.]

† 1. He who, or that which warms; a warmer.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 133 It standeth in neede of a calefactor and restorer of heat.

2. Name of a small kind of stove.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 140 On the one hand... smokes (in patent calefactores) a Dinner of innumerable courses.

**Calefactory** (kælfæ'ktəri), a. and sb. [ad. L. *calefactorius* having heating power, f. *calefacere* to warm; in B, ad. med.L. *calefactorium* a place or appliance for warming.]

A. adj. Adapted for or tending to warming.

1711 J. PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 53 Love, like sunbeams... contracted to one object is fervent and calefactory. 1848 *Bachelor of Albany* 78 Calefactory arrangements and thermal comforts.

B. sb. 1. The room in a monastery where the inmates warmed themselves.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Califactory*, is a room in a Monastery, with one or more fires in it, where the Religious persons warm themselves, after they come from Matins. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 73 The locutorium, calefactory, and conversation room. 1844 S. R. MANTLAND *Dark Ages* 406 Warmed by hot air from the stove in the calefactory.

2. A warming-pan; the ball of precious metal containing hot water, on which the priest warmed his hands when administering the eucharist in cold weather; otherwise called the *pompe*.

1536 Inv. *Lincoln Cathedral in Monasticon Anglic.* VIII. 1287 A calefactory, silver and gilt, with leaves graven, weighing nine ounces and half. 1536 *Regist. Riches in Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 198 A Fat of Silver for holy water... a calefactory, silver and gilt with divers Scriptures.

† 3. = CALEFACIENT sb.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoit's Disp.* 203 Many calefactories... as Pepper, Bartram, Bitumen.

† **Calefy**, v. Obs. Also calify. [ad. med.L. *caleficāre*, f. *calēre* to be hot; see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make warm or hot; to warm, heat. Also *absol.* Hence *Calefied* ppl. a.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 31 This spiritual sterre of grace

.. calefyeth (*margin.* warmeth) & illumyneth our soules. 1599 A. M. Gabelhauer's *Be. Physick* 13/1 Take the kernelles of wallnuttes, lay them in calefyede water. 1657 TOWLESON *Remedy's Disp.* 38 Which taken alone do greatly calefy.

2. *intr.* To become warm.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 51 Cry-tall will calefy unto electricity, that is a power to attract straws or light bodies. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 350 Soils, which calify and indurate by the Sun's reflection.

**Calegarth**, var. of Calgarth *Obs.*, cabbage garden.

|| **Calembour** (kalañbur, kolëmbür). Also calembourg. [Fr. (According to Chasles, quoted by Littré, from the name of 'the Abbé de Calemborg, a witty personage in German tales', i.e. Pfarrer Wiggand von Theben, known as the 'Pfaff von Kahlenberg' or Priest of Kahlenberg in Lower Austria.)] A pun.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 237 All British-born .. people .. father their calembourgs on Rogers. 1876 A. S. PALMER *Word-hunter's Note-bk.* 167 A mere calembour on the resemblance between the word ebrus and Ebraeus.

**Calembuc** (o, obs. form of CALAMBAC.

**Calemint**, obs. form of CALAMINT.

**Calend**, occas. obs. sing. of CALENDRE.

**Calendal** (kælëndäl, a. [f. L. *calendæ* CALENDRE + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to the Calends.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 In the most ancient calendal system. *Ibid.* 328 Each of the thirty calendal forms had its one or more animal representatives.

**Calendar** (kælëndär), *sb.* Forms: 3-8 *kalender*, 4 *kalunder*, *calundere*, *kalendeere*, *-dre*, *-dars*, 4-5 *kalendere*, 4-8 *calender*, 5 *calendere*, *kalander*, 7 *callender*, 6- *kalendar*, 7- *calendar*. [a. AF. *calender*, = OF. *calendier* list, register; -L. *calendarium* account-book, f. *calende*, *kalendæ* calends, the day on which accounts were due; see CALENDRE.]

1. The system according to which the beginning and length of successive civil years, and the subdivision of the year into its parts, is fixed; as the Babylonian, Jewish, Roman, or Arabic calendar.

*Julian Calendar*, that introduced by Julius Caesar a.c. 46, in which the ordinary year has 365 days, and every fourth year is a leap year of 366 days, the months having the names, order, and length still retained.

*Gregorian Calendar*, the modification of the preceding adapted to bring it into closer conformity with astronomical data and the natural course of the seasons, and to rectify the error already contracted by its use, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in A.D. 1582, and adopted in Great Britain in 1752. See STYLE.

c. 1205 LAY. 7219 He [Julius Caesar] made de þane kalender. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24916 þat moneth þat man clepes .. December is þe kalunder. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (1865) I. 247 Som monþe is þe kalendere haþ þat foure Nonas, and som haþ sixe. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* v. 1. 73 The competiter in the Craft of the Kalender he cleped seculum the tyme of an honderd yere. 1611 BIBLE *Psalm* 124 When he [Caesar] corrected the Calendar, and ordered the yere according to the course of the Sunne. 1837 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xliii. 311 When the public attention was called to the reformation of the Calendar. 1854 TOMLINSON *Astron.* 188 The Arabic calendar, which is that of the Mahometans, is exclusively based on the course of the moon. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* x. *Waltham* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 Roger Bacon explained precession of the equinoxes, [and] the consequent necessity of the reform of the calendar. 1886 R. THOMSON *Relig. Humanity* 20 The founder of the Church [Aug. Comte] drew up his calendar .. Each of the thirteen lunar months of the year is sacred to the memory of a great leader of humanity.

2. A table showing the division of a given year into its months and days, and referring the days of each month to the days of the week; often also including important astronomical data, and indicating ecclesiastical or other festivals, and other events belonging to individual days. Sometimes containing only facts and dates belonging to a particular profession or pursuit, as *Gardener's Calendar*, *Racing Calendar*, etc. Also a series of tables, giving these facts more fully; an almanac.

c. 1340 *Alisaunder* 623 If any wight .. wilnes þem [þe twelue signes] knowe, Kairus to be Kalender & kenne yee may. c. 1395 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 11 The names of the halldayes in the kalender. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 126 This is xii tymes so moche & more ouer as the calendar enseigneth. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Table and Calendar expressing the order of the Psalms and Lessons. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 86 What hath this day deseru'd? .. That it in golden letters should be set Among the high Tides in the Kalender! 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 207 Our Church keeps no Solemnitie for his [John the Baptist's] Death (though the Remembrance of it be in her Calendar). 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict. Pref.*, The Gardener's Calendar which was inserted in the former editions of this book. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 98 Greatness .. of a kind not to be settled by reference to the court calendar. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 423 Appendix, *Agricultural Calendar*. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnrl.* xxviii. 11 Almanacks and calendars in great variety.

b. A contrivance for reckoning days, months, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 74 Every seventh Notch was as long again as the rest, and every first day of the Month as long again as that long one, and thus I kept my Kalender. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Captives* (1778) II. 31 A little calendar of small sticks .. notched all over with the dismal days and nights he [a captive] had passed there. 1863 T. WRIGHT in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 173 The Roman calendar of

marble .. presented the more prominent attributes of the modern almanac.

† 3. *fig.* A guide, directory; an example, model. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 542 Thou .. woste well that kalender ys she To any woman that wil loue þe. 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 115 Lete hem afore þe to yow a Kalendere. 1413 *St. Trials Hen. I* (R.) Images .. introduced .. by the permission of the church, to be as a calendar to the laity and the ignorant. 1426 ARDREY *Poems* 27. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 114 He is the card or calendar of gentry.

4. A list or register of any kind. (In the general sense, now only *fig.*)

1a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2641 Kydd in his kalender a knyghte of his chambyre. 1479 *Office Mayor Bristol in Eng. Gilds* 429 To be called and named the Maire of Bristowe .. Register, or ellis the Maire .. Kalender. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* (Arb.) 141 He shoulde haue alwaies a little calendar of them apart to vñe readily. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 243 When Italie .. shall .. all her calendar of sinnes fulfill. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 207 The last time in Daniel's Kalender of his Four Kingdoms. 1689 *Myst. Inq.* 16 Registered in the Kalender with those that stood precluded the King's Favour. 1857 H. REID *Lect. Brit. Poets* iii. 81 The calendar which opens so nobly with the name of Chaucer, closes worthily in our day with that of Wordsworth.

b. *esp.* A list of canonized saints, or the like. (Now usually treated as a form of sense 2, the days dedicated to the memory of the saints being usually registered in the 'calendar' or almanac.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 346 When they received Esculapius as a canonized god into their Kalender. 1632 GOUGE *God's Armes* III. § 45 266 Such as the Holy Ghost registereth in the Kalender of true Saints. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiii. 254 The calendar of martyrs received .. a considerable augmentation. 1832 W. LIVING *Alhambra* II. 236 Peace offerings to every saint in the Kalender.

c. A list of prisoners for trial at the assizes.

1597 *Decl. Gt. Troubles in Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 214 To call those inquisitions, with their anywers to be put into writing .. to keepe in a manner of a register or kalender. 1764 R. SANDERS (title) *The Newgate Calendar*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 376 The usage is, for the judge to sign the calendar, or list of all the prisoners' names. 1843 LAMB *Last Ess.*, *To Shade of Elliston*, Rhadamantus .. tries the lighter causes .. leaving to his two brothers the heavy calendars. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 28 The crimes recorded in their calendars.

d. *spec.* A list or register of documents arranged chronologically with a short summary of the contents of each, so as to serve as an index to the documents of a given period.

1467 *Ordin. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 370 The Kalender of the articles and acts afore specified. 1830 (Rolls Series) (title) *Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery in the reign of Queen Elizabeth*. 1856 (title) *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series of the Reign of Edward VI*.

† 5. *fig.* A record. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 4 The Kalender of my past endeuours. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 105 His meritorious Holy War could never wipe it out of the Calendar of story. a. 1718 PENN *Traits* Wks. 1726 I. 589 Once they were as Calendars, for weak People to read some Mystical Glory by.

† b. An outward sign, index. *Obs.*

1590 LODGE *Emphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 13 Nor are the dimples in the face the calendars of truth.

† 6. One who has charge of records or historical documents. Occurring in the name of an ancient guild in Bristol. *Obs.*

1479 *Office Mayor Bristol in Eng. Gilds* 417 The .. prestis of the hous of the Kalenders of Bristowe. 1c. 1600 *M.S.*, *Ibid.* 287 The rites and liberties of the Kalenders, of the fraternity of the church of All Saints in Bristow, who were a brotherhood consisting of clergy and laymen, and kept the ancient records and mynantes, not onely of the towne, but also of other societies in other remote places.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *calendar-day*, *-holiday*, *-saint*; *calendar-clock*, a clock which indicates the days of the week or month; *calendar-court*, a court of justice held on a day appointed in the calendar; *calendar month*, one of the twelve months into which the year is divided according to the calendar; also the space of time from any day of any such month to the corresponding day of the next, as opposed to a lunar month of four weeks.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 38 [A] \*Calendar Clock [or a] Calendar Watch .. [are] a clock or watch that denotes the progress of the calendar. 1865 *Morning Star* 26 May, The court was not a \*calendar court. 1875 *Poste Gaule* I. (ed. 2) 101 A \*calendar day consisted of 24 hours measured from midnight to midnight. 1847 EMERSON *Re-pres. Men* iv. *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 346, I mean to .. celebrate the calendar-day of our Saint Michael de Montaigne. 1713 \*PHILOPATRUS *Ref. Sacheverell's Thanksgiving* - Day 8, I .. consulted my Almanack, and found it was no \*Calendar Holiday. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1807) II. 255 Within six \*calendar months after his decease. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 507 This whole revolution .. took up less than one calendar month. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 40 The Catalogue of their \*Calendar Saints.

† **Calendar**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *calendarius* belonging to the calends.] Of the calends; applied to the *Curia calabra* at the Capitol at Rome, where the calends were proclaimed.

1533 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. xi. 29 Neyr the chymmys calendar.

**Calendar** (kælëndär), *v.* [f. the *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To register in a calendar or list; to register, record.

1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, iii, The names of every such prisoner .. to be kalendred by fore the justices for the delyverance of the same gaole. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, v. § 5 The said Wardens shall cause the Number of the said Horses .. to be kalendred in a Book. 1664 Heywood *Guaik.* iii. 150 Let that day never be kalendred to memorie them. 1697 *New Penal Laws* 97 He shall shew his licence to one of the Wardens of the Marches (that their number may be kalendred). 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* *Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 Life was then kalendred by moments.

2. *spec. a.* To register in the calendar of saints or saints' days.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. (1632) 388 Wee are generally more apt to Kalender Saints then Sinners dayes. a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 55 The Divines of Colen kalendred Arimode for a Saint. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Manners Eng.* 21 (R.) Oft martyred names, as well as men, are kalendred. 1842 TENNYSON *S. Sim.* *Stylites* 130 Holy men, whose names are register'd and calendar'd by saints.

b. To arrange, analyse, and index (documents): see the *sb.* 4 d.

1839 RILEY *Liter. Sibus Pref.* 21 These books .. that are thus kalendred. 1878 *V. Annot. Rev.* CXXVI. 540 Treasures of the Record-Office .. lately kalendred and indexed. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 395/1 The task of analysing and kalendring [state]-papers.

Hence *Calendarer* *vbl. sb.*

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* Ep. Ded., Allowances of Money .. for the Calendarer and well ordering of them.

**Calendar**: see CALENDAR *sb.* 1, 2.

**Calendarer** (kælëndärer), [f. CALENDAR *v.* + *-er*]. One who calendars (*esp.* documents).

1864 *Q. Rev.* CXXVI. 354 The rules and regulation, which he [the Master of the Rolls] has framed for the guidance of the Calendarers. 1881 S. R. GARDINER in *Academy* 29 Jan. 74 To a calendarer the work of writing a preface must be something like a holiday.

**Calendarian** (kælëndærian), a. *rare*. [f. L. *calendarius* (or Eng. CALENDAR) + *-an*]. = next. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 59 Arthur and his Twelve (1) Knights .. signifying solely the year with its twelve months; .. Stonehenge and the Gododin put to purely calendarial purposes. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 585 The calendarial system of Genesis.

**Calendarian** (kælëndærian), a. and *sb.* *rare*. [f. as prec. + *-an*].

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a calendar.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 372 The conventional calendarian principles of the poem. *Ibid.* 380 Calendarian festivals.

B. *sb.* A maker of a calendar.

1826 HONE *E. D. Bk. I.* 1378 A contemporary calendarian.

† **Calendarographer**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. CALENDAR *sb.* or L. *calendarium*; cf. *biographer*.]

A calendar- or almanac-maker.

1683 J. GADSBURY *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., A Speculation .. little understood, even by our common Calendarigraphers.

† **Calendarist**. *Obs.* rare. [see -IST.] One who calendars (events, days, etc.), one who assigns dates and periods.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 411, I will allow more to the ingenious Calendarist than he requires. *Ibid.* Thus invalid is the Calendarist's ground.

† **Calendar**, *sb.* and a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *calendarius* *sb.*, *calendarius* *adj.*; see CALENDAR.]

A. *sb.* = CALENDAR *sb.*

c. 1450 *tr. Higden* (1865) I. 247 Somme monethe in the calendar [1387 kalendare] hatte liij. nones only. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* I. 7 Recorded in the Kalendary or Martyrology of Coutance.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or according to, the calendar; = CALENDARIAN.

1633 CRESSY *Fun. Disc.* 115 To performe my Calendar and prescribed task. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 212 The usuall or Calendarly month. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 129 The four seasons, the moveable feasts and other calendarly information.

† **Calendar**, *sb.* and *Obs.* [f. CALENDAR *sb.* or *v.*; cf. *registry*.] The act of calendaring.

1680 MARVEL *Gen. Councils* 12 A question .. upon what day they ought to keep Easter; which though it were no point of Faith that it should be kept at all, yet the very calendar [ed. 1676 calendring] of it was controverted.

**Calendar** (kælëndär), *sb.* Also 6 *calander*, *calendre*, 8 *calendar*, 9 *callender*. [a. F. *calandre*; -med. L. *calandra*, *calendra*, L. *cylanderus*, a. Gr. *κύλινδρος* roller, cylinder. In sense 1 app. a corrupt form of *calenderer*, *calendrer*.]

† 1. One who calendars cloth; a calenderer. *Obs.* 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, iv. § 1 The said Strangers, called Dry Calenders .. use the said dry calandring of Worsteds. 1574 *Life Abb. Cuthbert* B vij b *margin.* note, A scourer or Calender off worsteddes of Norwich. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 26 A fire hapend .. in a Calender's House. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 24 My good friend the calender Will lend his horse to go.

2. A machine in which cloth, paper, etc., is pressed under rollers for the purpose of smoothing or glazing; also for watering or giving a wavy appearance, etc.

1688 MURGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.*, Calender, *calendre*. 1708 in KERSEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Calender* is also used for watering, or giving the waves to tabbies and mohairs. *Ibid.* *Suppl.* s.v., At Paris they have an extraordinary machine of this kind, called the royal calender. 1793 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. c. 295 The impressions of the calender, under which stuffs are passed to water them. 1802 *Hull Advertiser* 25 Dec. 2/3 A valuable Calender, complete. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 888/1 When it

is desired to finish cloth with a stiff or with a glazed finish . . it is finished in the calendar.

**3. attrib. & Comb., as calendar-house, -mill, -roll.**  
 1727 SWIFT *Furth. Acc. E. Civil Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 157  
 The calendar-mill-room at Exeter-change. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 576 The arrangements . . are generally conducted at the calendar houses where goods are finished. 1882 *W. C. SMITH Hilda* III. 125 'Twas a school of the calendar kind, Meant to put a fine gloss on the mind. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 6½ It [paper] is passed between 'calendar rolls of chilled steel, which, by tremendous pressure, give it an even and polished surface.

**Calendar, sb.<sup>2</sup>** Also kalender. [ad. Pers. *qalandar*, of unknown origin.] One of a mendicant order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia. 1614 *Selden Titles Hou.* 378 The Turkish Calendarlar (a kind of Monkish order) wear in their Caps long Horse-hairs hanging. 1634 *Sir T. HARRERT Trav.* (1677) 70 Thirty Nobles in the habit of Pilgrim Kalenders. 1724 *Arab. Nights* (1812) I. 35 There are three calendars at the gate . . they are all blind of the right eye. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 430½ Frequently the Calenders go about half naked, with their skin painted red or black.

**Calendar, sb.<sup>3</sup>** Obs. rare-1. [a. F. *calandre* weevil: med. L. *calandrus* 'gryllus, cicada, curculio' (Du Cange).] A corn-weevil. 1708 in *Kersey*. 1725 *Bradley Flan. Dict.* II. s.v. *Preserving Corn*, Mites, Weevils and Calenders.

**Calendar, v.** Forms: 6 *calandere, calandre, 7 calander, callendre, 7- calender.* [a. F. *calandre-r*, f. *calandre*; see *CALENDER sb.<sup>1</sup>*] *trans.* To pass through a calendar; to press (cloth, paper, etc.) between rollers, for the purpose of smoothing, glazing, etc. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* iv. Worsteds which been . . shorn, dyed, and calandred. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* iii. § 10 The sayd craftes men . . shall not . . calandre any worsteds. 1666 *J. F. Merchants Warehouse* 17 Frize . . is not Calandred, or thickened as other Cloths. 1880 *Print. Times* 15 Feb. 3½ The paper . . must be heavily calandred before being used.

Hence *Calandered ppl.* a. *Calendering vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*). 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* iv. § 1 The said dry Calandring is scorned and abhorred. 1823 *Babbage Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 54 Establishments for calendering and embossing. 1850 *Smiles Self Help* II. 35 A woman who kept a calendering machine. 1878 *Cornell Rev.* Feb. 188 Beautifully printed on fine calendered paper.

**Calendar(e, obs. form of CALENDAR.**  
**Calenderer** (kæl'endərə). Also 5 *-derar, 8-9 -drer, 9 callenderer.* [f. *CALENDAR v.* + *-ER*.] One whose business it is to calendar cloth, etc. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* x. § 2 Calenderers of the same Worsteds. 1755 *Johnson*, *Calenderer*, the person who calenders. 1819 *Post Office Lond. Direct.* 365 Welch, James, Calender and Embosser. 1832 *Murray N. Forster* xxxi, Dyers, Calenderers, and Scourers.

**Calendographer.** Obs. rare-1. [f. *CALEND* sense 5.] The constructor of a calendar. 1601 *Bovle Wks.* VI. 154 (R.) That eclipse . . that . . almost all calendographers had skipped over.

**Calendric, -ical** (kæl'endrik, -ikāl), *a. rare.* [f. *CALENDAR sb.* + *-IC, -ICAL*.] Of the nature of a calendar (in various senses). 1863 *Pinkerton in N. & Q. Ser.* III. 181 The labour of . . precisising in a calendrical form such a vast chaos of documents. 1898 *T. Hardy Return of Native* II. viii, Thomasin's hair . . was braided according to a calendric system: the more important the day the more numerous the braids.

**Calendry.** [f. *CALENDER*: see *-RY*.] A place where calendering is done. 1876 *Morley Diderot* I. 188 The gunpowder mill, the silk calendry.

**Calends, kalends** (kæl'endz), *sb. pl.* Forms: [1 sing. *calend, kalendus*], 4-5 *calendis, kalendis, -es*, (sing. *kalende, 5 kalende*), (4 *kalendēz, -us, 5 kalandes, 5-6 kalendas*), 5-7 *calendes, (6 kalendies, callendes, 7 calanda)*, 6- *calends, kalends.* [ad. L. *kalēdas*, -as sb. pl., first day of the month, on which the order of days was proclaimed; f. root *kal-, cal-*, which appears in L. *calāre*, Gr. *kalēiv* to call, proclaim. (Or a. F. *kalendes*, 13th c. in Littré.) The singular *calend* is rare and obs.; it occurs in OE. in the sense 'month'. No sing. was used in Latin.]

1. The first day of any month in the Roman calendar: the term was more or less retained in actual use down to the 17th c. (The Romans reckoned the days forward to the Kalends, Nones, or Ides next following. Thus, 'on the 27th of May' was 'ante diem sextum Kalendas Junias'. This was loosely rendered into English as 'the sixth of the Kalends of June', or 'the sixth Kalends of June'. Cf. *NOTES*, 1025.)

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxi. (1495) 359 The fyrste daye of a monthe hath the name of Kalendis. 14200 *Morte Arth.* 345 By the kalendez of Juny we schalle encounter ones. 14200 *Apoll. Loll.* 93 A waytyb not beis Egypcian daies, bat we call dysmal, ne kalendis of Janiuer. 14240 *Pillad. on Bush* III. 30 In Marche Kalendes in the soile ydlight. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlvii. 87½ The fyrste daye of the yere, that is the fyrste Kalendas of Januare. 1577 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* III. 1239½ In the yere of our redemption, one thousand, one hundred, thirtieth and three, the fift kalends of June, being the three and thirtieth yere of the reigns of Henrie the first. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 94 Wee took our journey . . about the kalends of June. 1626 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* v. 1, Thou shalt die to-morrow, being the fourteenth of The Kalends of October.

1665 *MANLEY Grosius' Lou-C. Warrs* 337 Those that belonged to the City, marched out safe the Seventh of the Calends of August. 1764 *LLOYD Two Odes Wks* 1774 I. 121 On thy blest Calends, April. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 96 The calends of May and November.

b. With reference to debts and interest being then due: Settling day.

1643 *MITTON Divorce* (1851) Introd. 10 How they will compound, and in what Calends.

† 2. a. In OE. A month; also, appointed time, season.

a 1000 *Menol.* 7 (Gr.) Se kalendus kymeð . . us to tune; hipe folc mycel Januarius heton. *Ibid.* 31 Kalend. . Martius rebe. a 1000 *Sol.* 4. Sat. 479 (Gr.) Ær se dæg cyme, þæt sy his calend cwide (?) arunnen.

† b. In Scripture versions: Applied to the Jewish festival of the new moon. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* i. 14 30we kalendis and 30ure solempnetes hatede my soule [1388 my soule hatith 30ure calendis]. — 1 *Sani.* xx. 5 David seide to Jonathan, Loo! Kalendis ben to morwe. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 60 God commanded the people to keepe the Calends and new Moones. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Numb.* xxviii. 11 In the Calendes you shall offer an holocaust to the Lord [1382 WYCLIF, In the calendis foisotho, that is, in the bigynnyngis of monthes].

3. Phrases. † a. *Calends of exchange*: ? a money changer's calendar, reckoning, or account; hence, business or practical reckoning.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1647 This Troylus this lette thought al strange. . . Hym thought it like a Kalendes of change. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* xiii. 1, Brutus . . called this Isle Briteyn. . . So was the name of this like Alybon All sette on side in Kalendes of achange. *Ibid.* lxxii. ii, Her goodlyhede . . changed all his corage and manhed, In Kalendes of eschange he was [so] impressed.

b. *On (at) the Greek Calends* (L. *ad Græcas kalendas*): humorous for, Never; since the Greeks used no calendars in their reckoning of time.

a 1649 *DRUMM* or *HAUTH. Consid. Parli. Wks.* (1711) 185 That gold, plate, and all silver, given to the mint-house in these late troubles, shall be paid at the Greek Kalends. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v., At the Greek Calends, never; for the Greeks have no Calends. 1879 *O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakf.* T. i 18 His friends looked for it only on the Greek Calends, say on the 31st of April, when that should come round, if you would modernize the phrase. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* 253 So we go on . . and the works are sent to the Greek Calends.

† 4. *fig.* First days, beginning, first taste, prelude. (Also in *sing.*) Obs.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. Prolog. 7 Now of hope the kalendis bygygne. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon* xiv. Sel. Wks. II. 261 Kalendis of his sūt hadde Poul when he was ravyshe. 1423 *JAS. I King's Q. vi. v.* Gave me in hert kalendis of confort. a 1628 *RALLIGH Rem.* (1644) 114 What is age, but the Calends of death?

5. A calendar, record. (Also in *sing.* rare.)

1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxi. xxix, I make you a kalende Of all the waite to Edenborough. 1590 *GALLET Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 45 Their looks are like Calends, that can determine no certaintie. 1607 *WEVER Mirr. Mart.*, *Sir F. Oldcastle* Ffijb, Him for a Saint within your Kalends hold. 1866 *E. H. BICKERSTETH Vesterd., to-day, &c.* xii. 317 Festivals that stand on the sidereal calends marked in light.

|| **Calendula.** Bot. [mod.L. dim. of *calendæ*, intended to express 'little calendar, little clock, or perh. little weather-glass'.]

1. The generic name of the Common Marigold, and its congeners.

1871 in *M. Collins Mrg. & Merch.* I. x. 309 The golden haze of the Calendula.

2. *Pharm.* A tincture of the flowers applied as a hæmostatic to wounds, etc. *attrib.* in *Calendula ointment, plaster*, etc.

**Calendulin** (kæl'endilīn). Chem. [f. prec. + *-IN*.] 'A mucilaginous substance extracted from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 722).

**Calenge, obs. form of CHALLENGE.**

† **Cal'ent, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *calēns, calēt-em* pr. pple. of *calēre* to be hot.] Warm, hot.

1607 *TORSILL Four-f. Beasts* 317 Styled with the same epithets that the lion and the sun are; as heat-bearing, æstive, ardent, arent, calēt, hot. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1775 in *Ass.*

**Calenture** (kæl'enturə). Also 6 *calentura, 6-7 calenture.* [a. F. *calenture*, ad. Sp. *calentura* fever, f. *calentar* to be hot, f. L. *calēt-em* hot, burning.]

1. A disease incident to sailors within the tropics, characterized by delirium in which the patient, it is said, fancies the sea to be green fields, and desires to leap into it.

The word was also used in the Spanish general sense of 'fever', and sometimes in that of 'sunstroke'.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 92 Then (as the possessed with the Calentura,) thou shalt offer to leape. 1605 *Lond. Prodigious* v. i. 277 Such men die mad as of a Calenture. a 1618 *RALLIGH Rem.* (1644) 223, I have suffered the most violent Calenture for fifteen dayes. a 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 43 To avoid the calmes, which . . breed calenturas, which wee call burning fevers. 1719 *Dr. Fox Cruise* i. 24 In this Voyage . . I was continually sick, being thrown into a violent Calenture by the excessive Heat. 1727 *SWIFT S. Sea Voy.* vii, So, by a calenture misled, The mariner with rapture sees, On the smooth ocean's azure bed, Enamell'd fields and verdant trees. 1840 *GEN. P. THOMSON Exerr.* (1842) V. 455 Demanding to jump overboard like the seaman in a calenture.

2. *fig. and transf.* Fever; burning passion, ardour, zeal, heat, glow.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 44 Ere bee come to the . . raging Calentura of his wretchednes. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 158 Knowledge kindles Calentures in some. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 362 They were in the Calenture of primitive devotion. 1711 *KRUX Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 27 Pure Chastity excels in Gust The Calentures of baneful Lust. 1841 *HOB. SMITH Moneyed Man* III. ix. 238 The mirage of a moral calenture, which conjures up unexisting objects.

Hence *Calentural a.* (Carlyle), *Calenturist*. 1823 *LAMB Elia, All Fools D.* (1836) 96 You were founder, I take it, of the disinterested sect of the Calenturists.

† **Cal'enture, v. Obs. rare.** [f. prec. sb.] a. *trans.* To infect with the calenture; hence *fig.* to fever, fire. b. *intr.* To become hot or inflamed.

a 1678 *MARVELL Poems Wks.* 1776 III. 336 Thirst of emperie calentur'd his breast. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, cix, A busie Age, where euerie breath Calentur's into faction.

† **Cal'epin.** Obs. [a. F. *calepin*, ad. It. *calepino* dictionary, polyglot, from the cognomen of the Augustine friar, Ambrosio Calepino, of Calepio in Italy, the author of a famous Latin Dictionary, first published in 1502, which in its many editions was the Latin Dictionary of the 16th century, and the foundation of the later work of Forcellini. There was an octoglot edition by Passerat in 1609.]

A dictionary (sometimes 'a polyglot'); *fig.* one's book of authority or reference; one's note-book or memorandum-book.

Hence the French phrases 'je consulterai là-dessus mon calepin', 'cela n'est pas dans son calepin', 'mettez cela sur votre calepin' ('make a note of that to serve as a lesson'), and the English (*obs.*) 'to bring any one to his Calepin', i.e. to the utmost limits of his information.

1568 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 226, I wyll that Henry Marre-crofte shall have my calapine and my paraphrases. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 56 Let him tune over all his vocabularies, Calepines, and dictionaries. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. xlii. (1632) 602 A stone is a body: but he that should insist and urge: And what is a body? . . and so goe-on: Should at last bring the respondent to his Calepine or wit's end. a 1649 *DRUMM* or *HAUTH. Magic Mirr.* Wks. (1711) 174 Taxations, monopolies, tolls . . and such impositions as would trouble many Calepines to give names unto. 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* (1769) 22 We have weeded the calepines and lexicons. [1772 *NUCENT Friar Gerund* II. 53 Calepino is not . . the title of a work, but a patronymic of the country of the author . . a native of Calepio in Italy.]

† **Cales.** Obs. rare-1. The name of a fabulous creature: see *quat.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7094 Ther he fond addren . . And a feolle worm, Cales.

**Calescence** (kæl'sēns). [f. *CALESCENT a.* on L. type \**calescētia*: see *-ENCE*.] Increasing warmth or heat. 1846 *WORCESTER* cites *Boast*.

**Calescent** (kæl'sēnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *calēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *calēscere* to grow warm, inchoative from *calēre* to be warm.] Growing warm, glowing with heat.

1804 *HUDDERSFORD Weccam. Chaplet* 162 The calescent sanguine flood By vile vulgarity called Blood.

**Calesh, obs. form of CALASH.**

**Calet** (tə, var. of *CALETTE*, Obs.).

**Calewe, obs. form of CALLOW.**

† **Cal'ewey.** Obs. rare. Also *caylewey, kaylewey, calawey, calwey*. [a. OF. *caillouet, caillol*, in Cotgr. *Caillouet*, f. *Cailloux* in Burgundy: see *SKEAT Notes* to *P. P.* 376.] A kind of pear.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* xvi. 69 Contenance is nerre þe crosse as cal'ewey bastarde. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7045 With deynthe flawnes, brode and flat, With caleweis, or with pullayle [Fr. *la poire du caillouet*].

**Calf<sup>1</sup>** (kăf). Forms: 1 *cealf, celf, cælf, 2 Kentish chalf, 3 kelf, 3-5 kalf, 3- calf, (5 calffe), 6 caulf, Kentish chawife, 8 calve; (Sc. 6-9 cawf, 9 cauf)*. Pl. calves: 1 *cealfu, calfru, calfur, cealfas, 4 calveren, calvys, 4-5 caldis, 7 calfes, 4- calves.* (The genit. sing., esp. in comb., was frequently *calves*.) [Common Teut.: OWS. *cealf* (pl. *cealfu*), OMerican *calff* (pl. *calferu, calfur*), ONorthumbrian *calff, calff*, correspond to OS. and MDu. *calff* (Du. *kalf*), OHG. *chalb* (MHG. *kalp, kalb*, mod.G. *kalb*):—OTent. \**kalboz*, -is neut. In later WS. the word was often masc. (pl. *cealfas*) = ON. *kalfir*; in Goth. only the fem. *kalbō* (ðamal) = OHG. *chalba*, mod.G. *kalbe* female calf, is recorded.]

1. The young of any bovine animal, esp. of the domestic cow. 'Calf is applied to all young cattle until they attain one year old, when they are year-olds or yearlings' (Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 179).

In *calf, with calf* (said of the cow): pregnant. *Golden calf*: the idol set up by Aaron, and the similar images set up by Jeroboam; sometimes proverbially with reference to the 'worship' of wealth. 'The calves of our lips' (a doubtful transl. of a difficult Heb. passage, in *Hos.* xiv. 2 where the LXX and Peschito have 'fruit') is occas. quoted in the sense of 'an offering of praise'.



*a 800 Corpus Gl. 2144* (O. E. T.) *Vitulus*, calf; *vitula*, cow-calf. *c 1000 ALFRED Æt. 227*. 4 þa nam he þæt gold and get an calf and hȳ cweodon Israel þis ys þin God. *c 1000 AGS. Gosp. Luke xv. 27* þin fæder of-son an fat calf [*c 1160 Hættan G. chaff.*]. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 138 Hit regibbed anon, ase net kelf and idel. *c 1230 Hali Meid 37* Hire calf suked. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1013 Kalves fleis, and flures bred. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 6503 þair gold in tresur gadrid þai samæn A goldin calf þar-of þai bliu. *a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi(f). 11 Many calfs has vmgfen me; fat bulles me has vmseged. *c 1371 WYCLIF Begg. Friars* (1608) 12 Priests.. wenten to calveren of gold. *1382 = Hosea xiv. 2* We shuln yeelde the calves of our lippis [=Vulg. *vitulos*, LXX *καρῶν*]. *c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix.* 105 Calveren of gold. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 51 With Calfe, fetusus. *1534 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Off y' cal' of crischurch for a chawfe, iij. s. iijd. *1539 TAVERNER Erasim. Prov.* (1552) 10 He that hath borne a calfe, shall also beare a bull. *1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 48 As wise as Waltam's calfe. *1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 89 A tall almost as long as a calves. *1629 J. COLE Of Death* 105 Before we can offer unto God with a good conscience, the calves of our lips. *1671 MILTON P. R.* iii. 426 They.. fell off From God to worship Calves. *1747 SWIFT Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 66 Their mears in foal, their cows in calf. *1861 T. MARTIN Horace's Odes* ii. v. 80 Your heifer bounding in play With the young calves.

**b. To slip (cast) the calf:** to suffer abortion; said of the cow, also (*humorously*) of women (*obr.*). *1664 Purvis Diary* 19 Sept., Fraizer is so great with.. all the ladies at court, in helping to slip their calves when there is occasion. *1842-71 STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* I. 178 A cow that suffers abortion slips her calf.

**c. transf.** Applied to human beings: A stupid fellow, a dolt; sometimes a meek inoffensive person. Also as a term of endearment. *Essex calf:* a nickname for a native of that county.

*a 1553 UNALL Royster D.* ii. iv. in *Haaz. Dodsley* III. 94 You great calf, ye should have more wit, so ye should. *1611 SHAKS. Wint. T.* i. ii. 126 How now (you wanton Calfe) Art thou my Calfe? *1667 DRAYTON Amphigloss.* (1651) 171 Some silly doting brainless calfe. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3, I cried, like a Captivated Calfe as I was. *1729 D'URSEY Pills* IV. 43 It prov'd an Essex Calfe. *1865 Punch* 30 Apr., An Essex calf of the first magnitude.

**2. eliph.** Leather made from the hide or skin of a calf. (More fully *calf-leather*; see 7.)

*1747 SWIFT Earth. Acc. Æ. Curil* Wks. 1553 III. i. 156 As to the report of my poor husband's stealing o' calf, it is really groundless, for he always binds in sheep. *1879 Prin. Trades Jynt.* xxviii. 9 The material used is Calf. *1879 in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88 Calf is.. prepared by the process called by tanners 'tawing'.

**3.** The young of other animals; as of deer, the elephant, the whale.

*1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxx. (1495) 793 The hynde etryth of the herbe Dracagica to be deluyerde of her calffe the more esely. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* E j b, Ye shall hym [a hart] a Calfe, call at the first yere. *1597 Return fr. Parnass.* ii. ii. v. 887 Your Hart is the first yere a Calfe, the second yere a Brochet. *1725 DUDLEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 260 The Calf, or young Whale, has been found perfectly form'd in the Cow, when not above seventeen Inches long. *1860 TENNENT Ceylon* II. 397 An elephant, which had been captured by Mr. Cripps, dropped a female calf. *1875 'STRONGHOLD' Brit. Sports* i. xi. xi. § 2. 155 The hounds also by their tongues indicate.. the presence, if any, of a calf with the hind. *1884 JEFFERIES Red Deer* iv. 63 The young of the.. tall red deer are called calves.

**4. Sea-calf,** a popular name of the Seal, esp. *Calocephalus vitulinus* (or *Phoca vitulina*). *c 1613 CHAPMAN Odys.* iv. (R.) In shoules the sea calves came. *a 1711 KEN Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 182 The Calves Marine, who on firm Ground Are wont to take a Sleep profound. *1841 Penny Cycl.* XXI. 161/2 The vulgar name is sea-calf, and on that account the male is called the bull, and the female the cow. *1853 KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221 Some overgrown Greenland calves.. Very strange are these seal.

**5. transf. a.** A small island lying close to a larger one. [ON. *kálfr*; known in Eng. only in 'The Calf of Man'.]

*1833 J. GORTON Topogr. Dict.* I. 347 Calf of Man.. An island, situated off the south-west extremity of the Isle of Man. *1860 H. MARRYAT Fynland* I. vii. 91 The early Northmen often named these small islands calves. *18. BACKWELL Isle Man Guide* 60 Beyond.. lies the Calf of Man.. The Calf.. contains about 600 superficial acres of land.

**6.** An iceberg detached from a coast glacier; a fragment of ice detached from an iceberg or floe. *1818 Edin. Rev.* XXX. 18 The fragments of ice, which the seamen term calves. *1853 KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 395 The interposition of floating fragments or calves. *Ibid.* xliii. 401 Calves.. fragments of tables, which have been forced down by pressure, and afterward.. have been liberated again from the floe and find their way upward wherever an opening permits.

**7. Comb. a.** Obvious and general, as *calf-brains*, *-flesh*, *-guts*, *-head*, *-house*, *-leather*, *-pen*, *-whale*, *-worship*; *calf-like* adj. and adv. (For parts of the animal the genit. *calf's*, *calves'*, is now usual.)

*1 c 1600 Distracted Emph.* i. l. in O. Pl. (1884) III. 18x You love the cabbage Wherein your 'calves brayns' are locked up for breakfast. *a 1700 Cursor M.* 2714 He.. þam fædd wit 'calf flesse [Trin. MS. calves fleshe]. *c 1425 Voc.* in W. Wulcker 661 *Caru vitulina*, calvesche. *1611 SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. iii. 34 It is a voice in her eares which.. 'Calves-guts, nor the voice of vnpaired Eunuch to boot, can neuer amend. *1760 Mrs. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 87 To dress a 'Calf's Head Surprise. *1813 MOORE Poet. Bag* iii. 34 The dish.. Was, what old Mother Glasse calls, 'a calf's-head surprised'! *1823 = Fab.* *Holy Alliance* ii. 91 A Duke, of birth sublime.. (Some calf-head, ugly from all time). *1867 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1873) 472 'Calves-house, 22 feet by 16, with their pens. *1879 in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV.

416/2 The calf-house.. should be a roomy, well-ventilated building. *1796 AMHERST Terræ Fil.* xxxviii. 200 Dress'd in a suit of 'calve's-leather cloaths. *1810 SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 179 'Calf-like, they my lowing follow'd. *1856 Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 86 Have the 'calf-pens opening into the cow-shed for convenience of suckling. *1829 MARRYAT F. Midway* xiii. I was going to swim to the 'calf whale. *1850 F. L. F. Piggish* v. v. 152 'Calf-worship.. continued in the kingdom of Israel. *1860 P. SKY Min. Proph.* 82 He [Jeroboam] would have calf-worship to be the only worship of God.

**b. Special combinations:** *calf-bed*, a cow's matrix (*dial.*); also (*humorous*) parturition (of a cow), cf. *child-bed*; *calf-bound* a. (*Bookbinding*), bound in calf (cf. 2); *calf-country*, *calf-ground* (*Sc.*), the place of one's birth or early life; *† calf-haulm* (see quot.); *calf-kill*, a heath plant (*Kalmia latifolia*) injurious to cattle eating it; cf. 'lambkill' = *K. angustifolia*; *calf-knee*, popular name for the malformation called *genu valgum*, or knock-knee; *calf-land* = *calf-country*; *calf-lea* (*Sc.*), 'infield ground, one year under natural grass' (Jamieson); *calf-lick* (*dial.*), a tuft of hair on the forehead which will not lie smoothly and evenly; a cowlick, a 'feather'; *† calf-lolly* (*? nonce-wd.*), a stupid calf; *calf-love*, romantic attachment or affection between a boy and a girl; *calf-lymph*, vaccine lymph obtained direct from the animal; *calf's-teeth* *sō. pl.*, milk teeth; *calf-time*, the period of youth; *calf-trundle* (*dial.*), 'the entrails of a calf; fig. applied to the ruffle of a shirt, or flounces of a gown' (Halliwell); *calf-ward* (*Sc.*), a small field or enclosure for calves. Also *CALF'S-FOOT*, *CALF-SKIN*, *CALVES'-SNOUT*.

*1822 SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 305 Your uncle Tom has lost a cow, in 'calf-bed. *1831 Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 561 That, I believe, is his 'calf-country. *1884 Illust. Lond. News* 21 June 606/2 'We'll go and take a look at my 'calf-ground. *1742 Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 486 A Cow that strains in Calving, when their 'Calf-haulm, Udder, or Bag, will come down and swell as much as a blown Bladder. *1765 DICKSON Agric.* xiii. 109 When it is only two or three years old, it is called, in some parts of the country, *calf-lea*. *1768 MORTREUX Rabelais* ii. lviii. I was.. a 'Calf-lolly, a Doodipole. *1823 GALT Entail* i. lviii. 281, I made a 'calf-love marriage. *1853 Mrs. GASKELL Sybil's L.* II. 104 It's a girl's fancy.. Just a kind of calf-love—let it go by. *1884 Christian World* 5 June 417/4 Any doctor can procure 'calf-lymph for his patients. *1888 R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 173/2 A 'Calf Ride (is) a place made of Boughs.. in which the Calf is kept whilst he is sucking. *1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1841) 88 Ere your 'calves teeth were out, you thought it long. *1822 SCOTT Nigel* ix. Where have you been spending your 'calf-time? *1785 BURNS Dr. Hornbook* xxi. His brow 'calf-ward where gowans grew.

**Calf** (kalf). Also *a* calf, 5-7 calves, 7 calves. [app. a. ON. *kálfr* of unknown origin; adoption from Ir. Gael. *calpa* leg, calf of the leg, has been conjectured.]

**1.** The fleshy hinder part of the shank of the leg, formed by the bellies of muscles which move the foot.

*c 1325 Gloss. IV. de Bibleru.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 *La jambe*, the calf. *c 1386 CHAUCER C. T. Prolog.* 592, fful longe were his legges and ful lene ylyk a staf ther was no calf ysene. *c 1440 PROMPT. Parv.* 58 Calfe of a legge, *sura*. *c 1450 Voc.* in W. Wulcker 678 *Hic musculus*, the calf of the lege. *1541 R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.* The calf ore the leg mounyng the fote and ancle. *1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 645 His legges is too big for Hector. More Calfe certayne. *1794-6 E. DARWIN Zoon.* (1801) I. 58 The contraction of the calf of the leg in the cramp. *1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxvii. A handsome person and calves.

**b. transf.** The corresponding part of a stocking. *a 1650 CLEVELAND Pet. Poem* 55 My Stocking-calves.. Are paraded as naked as my Nock. *1777 SHERIDAN Trip Scarr.* i. ii. The calves of these stockings are thickened a little too much.

**2.** Applied to the corresponding part of the arm containing the belly of the triceps muscle.

*1860 O. W. HOLMES Elsie F.* (1887) 33 The *triceps*.. furnishes the calf of the upper arm.

*Calf*, obs. form of CALVE.

**† Calfam**, *sō. Obs.* rare. *? = CALIPH.*

*1550 BALE Apol.* 119 In thys poynte here hath he shewed hymselfe a very wyse calfam.

**Calfate**, *calfat*: see CALFRET.

**Calfhood** (kalf'hud). Calf state or stage.

*1880 G. ALLEN Evelyn. In Summer Fields.* Cows hate dogs instinctively, from their earliest calfhood upward.

**† Calfin**, *sō. Obs.* Sc. Also *calfing*, *colfin*.

[Jamieson suggested connexion with F. *calfater* CALFRET.] The wadding or other stopping of a gun.

*1676 W. Row Centu. Blair's Autobiogr.* xii. App. (1848) 587 Such other calfine as was at hand. *1722 in Wodrow Sufferings Ch. Scot.* II. App. 8 The burning Calfin was left on his Gown. *1736 Trial Capt. Porteus* 21 (JAM.) He was so near as to see.. the colfin flee out of the pannel's gun.

**† Calfin**, *v. Obs.* Sc. [*f. prec. sō.*] *trans.* To wad (a fire-arm).

*1793 Piper of Peebles* 19 (JAM.) It's no been fir'd, I find it fu' Weel calfin'd wi' a clout of green.

**Calfish** (kalf'ish), a. [*f. CALF + -ish*]. Akin to or resembling a calf; fig. raw, untrained.

*1765 LAW Belonnen's Myst Magnum* xxv. (1772) 113 Calfish understandings.

**Calfless** (kalf'less), a. <sup>1</sup> Having no calf (*sō. I*).

*1388 WYCLIF Job* xxi. 10 The cow caluyde, and is not priued of hir calf [*v. r. maad calfees*]. *a 1528* [see next].

**Cal'fless**, a. <sup>2</sup> Also *calve-*. [*f. CALF + -less*]. Of the leg: Destitute of calf; thin, lean. *a 1528 SKELTON Poem agst. Garneshe* 30 Your longe lathy legges.. as a kowe calfees. *1822 W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* (1845) 269 Long, lean, calless leg. *1860 SMILES Self-Help* x. 256 Calveless legs and limp bodies.

**Calving** (kalf'ing). In 6 calueling. [*f. CALF + -ling*]. A little calf.

*1598 Yong Montemayor's Diana* 79 Licking their yong and tender calueing.

**† Cal'fret**, *v. Obs.* Also *calfate*, *calfet*, *cal-futer*. [*ad. F. calfret-r* (Cotgr.), *calfater*, *cal-futer* to caulk (a ship). The word occurs also as *It. calafature*, *Sp. calafatear*, *-fitear*; usually believed to be f. Arab. *كالف* *qalfaf*, in and conjugation *qalfafa* to caulk a ship with palm-tree fibre, etc.; cf. med. Gr. *καλαφάρης* caulker. The Fr. form *calfeutrer* is conjectured to have been influenced by *feutre* felt.] *trans.* To stop up (with oakum) the seams of (a ship); to caulk.

*a 1600 HUME in Sibbald Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 381 (JAM.) Weill caluftered [*printed caluftered*] botes. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* I. 482 They.. therewith [viz. with reeds] calfret or calke the joints of their ships. *1648 HENHAM Dutch Dict.* (1660) *Kleuteren*.. to give Knocks or Blows, or to Calfate. *1653 URQUHART Rabelais* ii. xiii. The Plaintiff truly had just cause to calfet.. the gallion.

**Calf's-foot**, *calves-foot*. Also *calvya-fote*, *6 calves foote*.

**1. lit.** The foot of a calf; hence, *calves-foot jelly*.

*1600 VENNER Via Recta* iii. 70 The vse of them (especially of Calves feete) is very profitable in consumptions. *1775 NOURSE in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438, I now allowed him chicken broth.. calves-foot jelly. *1784 W. SCOTT in Med. Commun.* II. 85, I procured some calf's foot jelly. *1879 SALA in Daily Tel.* 28 June, What portused to be mock-turtle soup.. with pieces of calves-foot or cow-head in it.

**2. Herb.** The Cuckoo-pint or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*): see ARUM. [So Fr. *piéd-de-vau*.]

*c 1450 Voc.* in W. Wulcker 588 *Janus*, Cockupyntel et Calvysfote. *1578 LYTE Doctores* iii. vii. 322 Calves foote or Cockowpynt. *1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 30 The hearb Arum, called in English Wake-Robbin or Calves-foot.

**Calf-skin**. Also *calf's*, *calves*, *calve-*. The skin or hide of a calf; a superior kind of leather made from this, and used in bookbinding, shoe-making, etc. More rarely = *vellum*.

*1590 SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iii. 138 Hee that goes in the calues-skin, that was kil'd for the Prodigall. *1595 = Yohu* iii. i. 120 Hang a Calves skin on those recant limbes! *1604 in Shaks. C. Praise* 60 Master Bursebell the calves-skin scriveren. *1794 SWIFT T. Tub v* 75 Copies, well-bound in calf-skin. *1796 MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 74, 992 calves-skins [exported in 1 yr. from Petersburg]. *1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Courage* 207 Cowardice shuts the eyes till the sky is not larger than a calf-skin.

**† b.** A purse, etc., made of calf-skin. *Obs.*

*1618 DEKKER Owles Alman.*, This puts.. coyne into the Painters calueskinne.

**† c. attrib.**

*1606 Wily Beguiled* Prolog. (N.) His calf-skin jests from hence are clear eild. *1785 GROSE Class. Dict.* i. *ulg.* Tongue Calf-skin fiddle, a drum.

**Calf's snout:** see CALVES'-SNOUT.

**Calfuter:** see CALFRET.

**† Calgarth, cale-garth.** [*f. cal(e)*, KALE + GARTH.] A cabbage garden, a kale yard.

*14. Harl. MS.* 157 in *Prompt. Parv.* 58 *Calcutum*, cawle-garthe. *1423 Cath. Angl.* 51 A Cale garth, *ortus*, etc.; *vbi*, a gadyngye. *1573 Richmond Wills* (1853) 255, 3 old calgarth spade and 3 hays spade.

**Calli-**, a non-etymological spelling of *calli-* in words formed from Gr. *καλλος* beauty; confused with *calo-* from Gr. *καλός* beautiful. See CALLI-.

**Cali-**: see also CALE-.

**† Caliatour, caleatour.** In *Caliatour* (s) wood, a dye-wood from the Comorandel coast, identified by some with red sandal-wood.

*1687 Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/2 Of Caliatours Wood.

**Caliauwdyre**, var. of COLIANDER, *Obs.*

**Caliban** (kælibæn). [App. a variant of CAN-NIBAL, or perh. actually a form of *Carib*. It does not appear, however, where Shakspeare found the form.] The name of a character in Shakspeare's *Tempest*, 'a salvage and deformed slaue' (*Dram. Personæ*); thence applied to a man of degraded bestial nature. Hence *Calibanism*.

*1610 SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 308 Wee'll visit Caliban, my slaue, who neuer Yields vs kinde answer. *1678 BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 282, I found th' Infernal Cunning-man, and th' Vnder-witch, his Caliban, With Scourges.. arm'd. *1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* iv. xxix, Grandcourt held that the Jamaican negro was a beastly sort of baptist Caliban. *1859 SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 69 Where is the Dutch pug? Where is that Narcissus of canine Calibanism?

**Calibash**, obs. form of CALABASH, CALIPASH.

**Caliber**, obs. form of CALABER.

**Calibogus** (kælibog'us). U. S. Also *calli-*, [Schele de Vere suggests that the *-bogus* is from BAGASSE: cf. BOGUS<sup>2</sup>.] A mixture of rum and spruce-beer.

*1785 GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Calibogus, rum and spruce beer, American beverage. *1861 L. DE BOULIEU Recoll.*

*Labrador Life* 162 Calibogus, a mixture of Rum and Spruce-beer, more of the former and less of the latter.

**Calibrate** (kæ'librēt), *v.* [f. CALIBRE + -ATE; cf. F. *calibrer*.] *trans.* To determine the calibre of; *spec.* to try the bore of a thermometer tube or similar instrument, so as to allow in graduating it for any irregularities: to graduate a gauge of any kind with allowance for its irregularities.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 27 The [thermometer] tube must be calibrated, i.e. their irregularities in the bore must be determined and allowed for. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* x. App. 330, I give here the method of calibrating the galvanometer. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 128 The external gauge was accurately calibrated.

**Calibration** (kæ'librē'jən). [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action or process of calibrating.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 90 The relative diameter of the bore . . . having now been determined by Calibration.

**Calibre, caliber** (kæ'libər; occas. kälz'br), *sb.* Also 6-8 caliver, 8 calabar, calliber, -bre, caltiper, calabre. [a. F. *calibre* (*qualibre* in Cotgr. 1611) = It. *calibro*, Sp. *calibre* (Osp. also *calibo*, Diez) of uncertain origin; the Arab. *قالب* *qālīb* 'mould for casting metal', or some cognate derivative of *qalaba* to turn, has been suggested as the source. See CALLIPER.]

(Mahn conjectured as source L. *quā librā* of what weight?) *Calibre* and *Calliper* are apparently originally the same word. Several 16th c. writers assign the same origin to CALIVER, the name of a species of harquebus, as if this were derived from *argueuse de calibre*, or some similar name. Litré has 'doux canons de calibre d'empereur (12 canons of emperor's calibre) pour la batterie' of 16th c. The frequent use of *calibre* in the sense of *caliber*, in the 16th and 17th c., appears to favour this.]

1. **Calibre**. The diameter of a bullet, cannon-ball, or other projectile. *Obs.* b. *Hence*, The internal diameter or 'bore' of a gun.

(As the 'calibre' of a piece of ordnance determines the weight of the projectile it can throw, phrases like 'guns of heavy calibre' often occur in popular use.)

1588 E. YORK *Ord. Marshall. City London* in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 We had our particular Calibre of Harquebuzes . . . The Prynces . . . caused seven thousand Harquebuzes to be made, all of one Calibre. 1591 Sir J. SMYTHE *Instruct. Militarie* 189, I would that all their bullettes should be of one Caliber. a 1595 — *Animado. Capt. Bernwick* in *Grose Mil. Antiq.* (1802) 297 A harquebuz and a currier, both . . . of one caliver heighthe of bullet. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Caliber*, in *Gunnery* the heighth of the bore in any piece of Ordnance. 1708 KERSEY, *Caliver or Caliber*, the Bigness, or rather the Diameter of a piece of Ordnance, or any other Fire-arms at the Bore or Mouth. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 99 All the Cannon was of the same Caliber, being 1½ Pounders. 1757-58 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The calibre is the rule by which all the parts of a cannon, or mortar, as well as of its carriage, are proportioned. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 65 The bore . . . was nearly 20½ calibers long. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. in Gurw. Disp.* II. 327 We . . . have taken about 60 pieces of cannon . . . of the largest calibres.

b. *transf.* The diameter of any body of circular section; *esp.* the internal diameter of a tube or hollow cylinder; in *Phys.* chiefly of an artery.

1757-58 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Caliber* or *Caliper*, in a general sense, notes the extent of any round thing in thickness, or diameter. In which sense we say, a column is of the same caliber as another, when they are both of the same diameter. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 19 The caliber of these empty tubes. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 77½ If we brace the arteries . . . we shall find their calibres everywhere diminished.

2. *fig.* **Calibre**. Degree of social standing or importance, quality, rank. [The earliest cited sense; prob. from Fr.] *Obs.* b. Degree of personal capacity or ability; 'weight' of character; (often with conscious reference to 1). In wider sense: Quality, 'stamp', degree of merit or importance.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 164 The forfeiture of the honor of a ladye of equal calibre [*discussure spelt calbre*] and callinge to mee. a 1649 DAUMON, or HAWTH. *Shimachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Sir Henry Vane, or others of such calibre? 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 108 Declarations of this kind coming from men of their Calibre . . . were highly mischievous. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* i. (1842) 97 The calibre of this young man's understanding. 1866 J. G. CHRIST *Lecture* 55 We know the Doctor's caliber well enough. 1867 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. Playing against an eleven of their own calibre. 1866 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 37½ Majorities would be compelled to look out for members of a much higher calibre. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii. 125 The host, with the Duke of Brecon on his right and Lothair on his left, and 'swells' of calibre in their vicinity.

3. *pl.* **calibers**. = CALLIPERS.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as in *calibre-rule*, -scale (see quot.); *calibre-compasses*, -square: see CALLIPER.

1759 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* i. 1 The Calibre Scale . . . an Instrument or Ruler . . . to determine the Weights of all Iron Bullets by their Diameters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Caliber-rule is an instrument, wherein a right line is so divided, as that the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of one pound weight, the other parts are to the first, as the diameters of balls of two, three, four, etc., pounds, are to the diameter of a ball of one pound. The caliber is used by engineers, from the weight of the ball given, to determine its diameter, or caliber; or vice versa.

**Calibre, -ber** (kæ'libər; occas. kälz'br), *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *calibrer*.] *trans.* To determine the calibre of; to measure with callipers. *Hence* *Calibered*, -bred *pp.* a. 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

**Calibred**, *a.* [f. CALIBRE *sb.* + -ED.] Of or having calibre: chiefly in *comp.*

1887 *Standard* 7 Nov. 5/7 The smaller calibred weapon. **Caliburn**, -burno (kæ'libərən, kælibər'no). Also *Calab*, -caleb-. The name of King Arthur's sword. See EXCALIBUR.

1297 R. GLOUC. 174 Mid is suerd he was igurd . . . Calibourne it was icluped. *Ibid.* 208 Calebourne is gode suerd. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* (1847) 353 The kyng with Calaburne knyghtly hym strykes. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1830) I. iii. iii. 175 A sword, fancied to have been his caliburno. 1813 SCOTT *Triern.* i. xv, On Caliburn's resistless brand.

**Calicate**, incorrect spelling of CALYCEATE.

**Calico** (e), early form of CHALICOE.

**Caliciform** (kæ'lisifərm), *a.* Also (*erron.*) *calyciform*. [ad. mod. L. *caliciformis*, f. L. *calicem* (*calix*) cup + (-i)FORM: cf. F. *caliciforme*.] In the form of a cup; cup-shaped.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1122/1 A caliciform papilla. **Calicinated** (kæ'lisinē'ted), *pp.* a. [app. irregularly f. L. *calix* cup.] Made cup-shaped.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. vi. 460 The beautiful calicinated fibula.

**Calicle** (kæ'lik'l). *Biol.* Also (*erron.*) *calyole*. [ad. L. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix* cup.] (See quot.) 1848 DANA *Zooph.* ii. 16 note, *Calicle*. . . is used for the prominences which contain the cells in many corals. *Ibid.* iii. 20 Every calicle is the site of a polyp-flower. 1874 A. WILSON in *Gd. Words* 703 A row of little cup-like bodies . . . known as 'hydrothecae' or 'calyces'.

**Calico** (kæ'liko). *Forms:* a. 6 (Calycot), calicutt, 6-7 calecut, 6-8 calli-, calicut, 7 calicut, 7-8 callicut, 8. 6 kalyko, calyco, calocowe, (callaga, -oa), 6-8 callio(e), 7-8 calicoe, 7-calico. [In 16-17th c. also *calicut*, from the name of the Indian city (sense 1), called in Malayalam *Kālikūṭṭu*, in Arabic *Qalqūt*, med. L. (Conti) *Collicuthia*, Pg. *Qualecut* (V. de Gama), *Calecut* (Camoens). It is not clear how the form *calico*, occurring in 1540 as *kalyko*, arose; it may have been merely an English corruption; the F. *calicot* has been suggested as the intermediate form, but the age of this is uncertain.]

1. The name of a city on the coast of Malabar; in the 16th c. the chief port, next to Goa, of intercourse between India and Europe; used *attrib.* in *Calicut-cloth*, *Calico-cloth*: see next.

a. [c. 1505 DUNBAR *Warldis Instabilitie* 62 It might have cuming in schortur quhyll Fra Calicetot and the new-fund Yle.] 1541 (July) *Let. Credence of T. Bellenden* fr. *Yas. V. to Hen. VIII.* IX. p. 143 Calicutt cloth pertenying to ane William Blaky in Leith. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1886) I. 3 Of silke and linnen wouen together, resembling something Calicut cloth. — *Voy.* (1599) II. i. *Ep. Ded.*, Lapped vp almost an hundred fold in fine calicut-cloth.

b. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 151 A surplise and an elne kalyko cloth. 1547 BOORDS *Introduct. Knowl.* 142 The newe foundeland named Calycio. 1549 *Will. L. ap. Rhes* (Somerset Ho.) Calocowe clothe. 1605 E. SCOT in *Middleton's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. iii. 165 (Y.) They [the Javanese] wear a kinde of Calico-cloth.

2. *Hence:* a. *orig.* A general name for cotton cloth of all kinds imported from the East (see quot. 1753); 'an Indian stuff made of cotton, sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours' (J.); subsequently, also, various cotton fabrics of European manufacture (sometimes also with linen warp). b. Now, in England, applied chiefly to plain white unprinted cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached (called in Scotland and U.S. *cotton*). c. in U.S. to printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin.

a. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* vi. (1682) 205 A Smock of Calicute, a kind of linnen cloth here made, and from hence so called. 1678 *Tavernier's Voy. Kingd. Tonquin* xiii. 43 Blue Calicuts. *Ibid.*, *Relat. Japon* 58 Chites or painted Calicuts which they call calmandar. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 349/5 Dowias, Scotch Cloth, Calicut. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 453 Calicuts are painted with the juice of this shrub. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. 30 Their manufactures are coarse calicots and muslins.

b. 1578 *Invent. in Drapers' Dict.* 42, iiij yards of Calaga, 6s. 4d. xij yards of Calacca, 12s. 1590 WESSE *Trav.* (Arb.) 31 Fine Lawne or Callico thrust down my throate. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 326 A camel, laden with calicoes. 1665 G. HAYES *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 21 A very great Trade of fine Cotton Cloth or Callico. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 24 Sept., Flages, which I had bought for the Navy, of Calico. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 230 The Arrest . . . forbidding the Sale or Consumption of painted Calicoes from the East-Indies, or such as are printed or painted at Home. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinsters* 347 A tawdry, pie-spotted, flabby, ragged, low-priced thing, called Calicoe . . . made . . . by a parcel of Heathens and Pagans, that worship the Devil, and work for a half penny a day. 1740 JOHNSON *Drake* Wks. IV. 432 Dressed in white cotton or calicoe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Calicoes are of divers kinds, plain, printed, painted, stained, dyed, chints, muslins, and the like. 1774 *Act 24 Geo. III.* iii, Instead of the Word Callico, which stands for foreign Calicoes, each piece may be marked with the words British Manufacture. 1860 WARTER *Sea Board & Down* II. 22 The wind sounded like the tearing of calico. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 579 It was easy for needy adventurers to buy printed calicoes. — II. 565 Hung with black lustreless calico.

c. 1842-44 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 99 Calicoes [cannot] go out of fashion . . . in the few swift moments . . . the Yankee suffers . . . them to remain in his possession. 1863 *Life in South* II. 293 Cotton-prints . . . called 'calicoes'

in America, for dresses. 1872 BRET HARTE *Prose* § P. I. 40 The furniture was extemporized from packing cases . . . and covered with gay calico.

3. *simple attrib.* (or *adj.*) Of calico (cf. sense 1). *Calico ball*, a ball where the ladies wear only cotton dresses.

1612 *Rates* (Scott.) 294 (Y.) Calico copboord claiths, the piece. xls. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 24 The men, wearing a large calico mantle yellow coloured. 1796 *Campaigns*, 1793-4 I. ii. ii. 101 Calicoe sheets keep us decently warm. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 141 Flaunting in a calico shirt and a pair of silk stockings from Moorshedabad.

4. *Comb.*, as *calico-glazer*, -making, -smoother, -trade, -weaving; *calico* -diaper (see quot.); **calico-lawn**, a fine quality of calico, lawn of calico or cotton; *calico-printer*, one whose trade is calico-printing; *calico-printing*, the art or trade of producing a pattern on calico by printing in colours, in mordants which produce colours on being dyed, or by other process.

1666 J. F. *Merchant's Warehouse*. 12 \*Callico-Diaper . . . called so by reason it is made of Cotton, as the Calicoes are, and is wrought into little figures. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6196/7 Mathew Bacon . . . \*Callico-Glazer. 1809 A. STEWART in *Lockhart Scott* (1839) III. 180 Breaking into the workshop of Peter More, calico-glazer, Edinburgh. 1852 *Descr. Corrack Madre de Dios* (Y.) The calicoes were book-calicoes, 'calico launes, broad white calicoes, fine starched calicoes, coarse white calicoes, browne coarse calicoes. 1883 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1791/4 Two striped Muslins or Calico Lawnes. 1899 *Smiles Self-Help* 36 Robert Peel . . . began the domestic trade of 'calico-making. 1906 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4264/4 William Shirwin . . . \*Calico-Printer. 1854 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S. xix*, One of the half-dozen calico-printers of the time. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 15 Sugar-baking and \*calicoe-printing are the great articles. 1867 N. & Q. Ser. III. XI. 186/1 In 1676 Calico printing . . . was invented and practised in London. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 6 We have obstructed them in the 'calico trade.

**Calicrat**, *Obs.* [app. f. *Callicrates*, name of a Greek artist celebrated for his minute ivory carvings of ants and other small animals (Pliny *N. H.* vii. xxi. § 21, 'Callicrates ex ebore formicas et alia tam parva fecit animalia ut partes eorum a ceteris cerni non possent')?]. An ant.

1596 J. BUREL *Passage of Pilgrimage*, The Calicrat, that lytle thing, Bot, and the hony Bie.

**Calicular** (kæ'likulər), *a.* [f. L. *calicularis*, dim. of *calix* a cup + -AR.] See also CALYCEULAR.

1. ? Resembling a little cup (?) or perh. = CALYCEULAR. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. BROWN *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 124 Contemplating the calicular shafts [of the teasel] and uncous disposure of their extremities.

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to a calicle.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 227 They . . . produce their young clusters through this marginal calicular development. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 34 Three chief forms of gemmation . . . amongst the compound Zoantharia—viz. basal, parietal, and calicular.

*Hence* **Calicularly** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 60 The coralla . . . may be described as calicularly branched.

**Caliculate** (kæ'likjulēt), *a.* [f. L. *calicularis* (see prec.) + -ATE.] Having calicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 437 Corallum below, short caliculate, calicles pariform.

**Caliculated**, = prec.; also *obs.* f. CALYCEULATED.

**Caliculato**, combining form of CALYCEULATE, as in *caliculato-ramose*: see quot.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 82 The coralla of these species are . . . styled caliculato-ramose (i.e. Each calicle forming a separate branch to the corallum: arising from segregate budding).

**Calid** (kæ'lid), *a. arch.* [ad. L. *calidus* warm.] Warm, tepid; hot. (in *Med.*; cf. CALIDITY).

1599 A. M. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physic* 41/2a Applye the same on the Foreheade . . . the salve being reasonable calide. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Diet.* 141 A thin, calid, and chollerick humour. 1688 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mec.* xxii. § 1 Enlivened by the Suns calid Influence. 1854 SYN. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 98 Summer . . . Crowned with oak and ash, Her hot feet slipped in the calid seas.

**Calidity**, *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *caliditas*, f. L. *calid-us* (see prec.); = F. *calidité*: see -ITY.] Warmth, heat. (Chiefly *techn.* in *Med.*)

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Q. ij b, This walnut . . . is harde of digestion . . . by reason of hit calidite. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physic* 47/2a For calidity, and itchinge of the Eyes. 1620 VENNERS *Via Recta* (1650) 5. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 The potential calidity of many waters.

**Calidity**, var. of CALIDITY, shrewdness.

**Caliduct** (kæ'lidukt). [f. (app. by Wotton) L. *calid-us* hot, or *cal* or *heat* + *ductus*, after AQUEDUCT. Cf. F. *caliduc* (in the Academy's Dict. 1801).] A duct or pipe for the conveyance of heat by means of steam, hot water, or air.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 254 Pipes . . . transporting heate to sundry parts of the House from one common Furnace . . . I am ready to baptize them Caliducts as well as they are termed Venti-ducts and Aque-ducts that convey wine and water. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1792) 228 Since the Subterranean Caliducts have been introduced . . . the most tender . . . Plants . . . did outlive . . . those rigorous Seasons. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The ancient caliducts. 1863 DRAPER *Int. Devel. Europe* xvi. (1865) 348 Earthen pipes, or caliducts, imbedded in the walls.

**Calif**, variant of CALIPH.

**Calify**, var. CALIFY *v.* *Obs.*

† **Caligate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *caligatus* 'booted', f. *caliga* half-boot, esp. that worn by the Roman soldiers: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Wearing *caligæ* or military boots; esp. in knight caligate.

c 1562 *Entertainment*. Temple in Nichols *Prngr. O. Eliz. I.* 134 After followed his messenger and Caligate Knight. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 40 b. These are Knights in their offices, but not nobles, and are called knights Caligate of Armes, because they were startupees to the middle legge. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 106 A caligate knight, that is a souldior on foote. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caligate*, that wears stockings, buskins, or harness for the Legs.

† **Caligation**. *Med. Obs.* Also 7 call-. [ad. L. *caligatio*-em dimness of the eyes, f. *caligare* to be dim or misty.] Dimness or mistiness of sight.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 252 The caligation or dimnesse of their sight, the hissing of their eares. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 195 Such medicaments as cure caligation.

**Caliginosity**. *arch.* [f. as if ad. L. \**caliginositas*, f. *caliginosus*: see CALIGINOUS and -ITY; cf. F. *caliginosité*.] Dimness of sight.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 334 [Eyebright] takes away caliginosity and cures all pituitous diseases. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvii. 348, I prefer a cheerful caliginosity, as Sir Thomas Browne might say.

**Caliginous** (*kālīgīnūs*). Also 6 caliginous. [ad. L. *caliginosus* 'misty', f. *caligin-em* mistiness, obscurity: cf. F. *caligineux*.] Misty, dim, murky; obscure, dark; also fig.; also fig. (Now arch.)

1548 *Compl. Scot.* 38 Al corrupt humiditeis, ande caliginus fumis. 1578 BLANSTER *Hist. Alan* viii. 98 The liuer maketh the thicker bloud and that which is caliginous. 1650 tr. *Cassini's Angel of Peace* 53 Those men... precipitate themselves into... caliginous observations. 1750 COWPER *Odyss.* xiii. 443 The goddess enter'd deep the cave Caliginous. 1794 Mrs. PROZEL *Symon* II. 310 That caliginous atmosphere which fills London towards the 10th of November. 1849 LYRTON *Castans* n. xii. [xi], Her lone little room, full of caliginous corners and nooks. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 218.

† **Caliginousness**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Caliginous quality; obscurity; dimness of sight. 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 166 Caliginousness of the eyes. 1737 BAILEY, vol. II, *Caliginousness*, darkness, fullness of obscurity.

|| **Caligo** (*kālīgō*). [L.] Dimness of sight. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 139, I... examined her eye, but could discover no... appearance of caligo. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Caligrapher**, -meter, etc.: see CALLI-.

**Caligulism**. *nonce-wd.* [f. *Caligula*, cognomen of the third Roman Emperor + -ISM.] A mad extravagance such as Caligula committed. 1745 WALFOL *Lett. to Mann* (ed. 2) II. 103 (D.) Alas! it would be endless to tell you all his Caligulisms.

|| **Caligus** (*kālīgūs*). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. *caliga* 'shoe'.] A genus of pöcilopodous crustacean parasites, family *Caligidae*. Hence *Caligoida*. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 161; Caligus... commonly known among the fishermen as fish-lice. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 125 Few Caligoids have been reported from the Torrid zone. **Calimanco**, *obs.* form of CALAMANCO.

|| **Calin**. [Fr.: a. Pg. *calaim*, a. Arab. *قالي* *qalāsī*; the ultimate derivation is disputed. See *Calay* in Yule.] 'The tin of Siam and Malacca, of which the Chinese make tea-caddies, etc.', by some said to be an alloy of lead and tin.

1752 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* Red. 817 A mixed metal called Calin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.*, *Calin*, the name of a sort of mixt metal, seeming composed of lead and tin. It is prepared by the Chinese, and they make several utensils of it, as tea-canisters, coffee-pots, and the like. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Calino**. *Obs.* rare-1. [Perh. suggested by 'calino cuture me', the corrupt form of a popular Irish melody, frequently mentioned c. 1600. (Cf. Shaks. *Hen. V.* iv. iv. 4, and editors.) But cf. also F. *calin* 'a beggarly rogue or lazie vagabond that counterfeit disease' (Cotgr.)]

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 24 Amongst our English harmonious calinos, one is vp with the excellence of the browne bill... another plays his prizes in print.

† **Calion**. *Obs.* Also 5 calionn, 5-6 calyon. [Of uncertain etymology. Cf. obs. F. *caillon* 'a dot, clutter, clot, or congealed lump of flegme, bloud, etc.' (Cotgr.), app. f. *cailler* to coagulate, curdle, clot (-L. *coagulare*).] A flint nodule; a boulder or pebble; often collective.

c 1459 *Merib* xx. 329 His horse... ran so swyfte that [?] through the felde that was full of smalle calions that the fire sparkled thikke. 1463 in *Bury Bible* 37 If... brykke be not sufficient to endure, let it be maad with calyon and moort. 1499 *Pronp. Parv.* 584 Calyon, rounde stone, rudus. 1555 *Fardle Facious* i. vi. 102 Crikes... whose entringes the inhabitants vse to stoppe vp with great heapes of calion and stones.

**Calipash** (*kālīpāsh*). Forms: 7 calapatch, 8 calapash, callepash, 8- calipash, callipash, (9 calapash). [Perh. *calipash* and *CALIPES* may be adoptions of some West Indian words; the former suggests Sp. *carapacho* (see CARAPACHO).]

† a. The upper shell or carapace of the turtle (*obs.*) b. That part of the turtle next to the upper shell, containing a dull green gelatinous substance. 1689 H. PYTMAN *Relation* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 358 We left some peeces of the flesh on the calapatch and calapee, that is, VOL. II.

the back and breast shells. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. 1 The tortoise... besides the delicious calibash and calipee contains many different kinds of food. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 217 An alderman who... wallow'd three pound of calibash and calipee. a 1845 HOOD *Turtles*, Having... Forestall'd the civic Banquet yet to be, its calipash and calipee. 1883 *Pall Mall* G. 21 Nov. 11/2 The calipee is the white portion of the flesh which comes from the belly; the calipash is black in colour, and is taken from the back.

**Calipee** (*kālīpī*). Forms: 7 calla, challa-pee, 7-9 calapee, 8 calpey, 8- calli-, calipee. [See prec.; not found in any other European lang.]

1. † a. The lower shell or plastron of the turtle. (*obs.*) b. That part next the lower shell, containing a light yellowish gelatinous substance.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 Lifting up his [a Turtle's] belly, which we call his Calipee, we lay open all his bowels. 1679 TRAFHAM *Jamaica* in Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 354 The Calapee, viz. the Belly-part so called, baked, is an excellent dish. 1689 [see CALIPASH]. 1699 DAMPIER *Poy. I.* 102 The Calapee, or Belly [of a tortoise]. 1769 Mrs. KAFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 13 Cut off the bottom shell, then cut off the meat that grows to it, (which is the calpey or fowl). 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* xviii, Turtle lying on their backs, and displaying their rich calapee. [See prec.]

† 2. A kind of turtle. ? *Obs.* 1794 STEEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. i. 16 The turtles are divided into two species, and are generally distinguished in Surinam by the names of calapee or green turtle, and caret.

**Caliper**, -compasses: see CALLIPER.

**Calipera**, *calli-*. Also calipeever, 2-piver. **calipiver**. A fish: a mullet of the West Indies, *Mugil lina*, much esteemed as a delicacy.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 239 Cold calipiver—our Jamaica Salmon. *Ibid.* (1859) 395 That calipeever so crisp in the boiling. 1866 *Morn. Star* 17 Mar., Such delicacies as the calipiver and turtle steaks. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 The Calipeva or Jamaica Salmon.

**Caliph**, *calif* (*kālīf*, *kālīf*). Forms: 5 calyphes, -iffe, -yffe (e), 5-7 caliphe, 6 calipha, 7 chalif, -iph, 7- calif, 8- khalif, caliph. [ME. *calife*, *caliphe*, etc., a. F. *caliphe*, *calife*, ad. med. L. *calipha*, ad. Arab. خليفة *khalīfah*, successor (f. *khalafa* to succeed, be behind), assumed by Abu-bekr after the death of Mohammed. Later forms attach themselves more directly to the Arabic: orientalists now favour *Khalīf*. The pronunciation with long ā (21) is not justifiable.]

The title given in Mohammedan countries to the chief civil and religious ruler, as successor of Mohammed.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 245 Ayein the caliphe of Egipte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. 36 Sahaladyin that toke the Califfe of Egypte and slough him. *Ibid.* xxi. 230 The Calyphee of Baldah. 1808 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* (1594) 597 The Caliphaes of the Sarasins were kings & chiefe bishops. *Ibid.* 754 Called by the calipha and inhabitants of Caire. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. i. xiii. 63 The story of this Bagded or Baldach and her Chalifs (also written *challiphal*). 1634 RALPH *Hist. World* n. 100 The state of the Caliphe. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudge*, One of the Chalifs. 1734 *Koran Prelim. Disc.* 181 The third Khalīf of the race of al Abbās. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 101 ¶ 1 The favour of three successive califs. 1764 HENLEY in Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 123 note, Caliph... comprehends the concrete character of prophet, priest, and king. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) III. 228 The Califs of Bagdad. 1849 W. IRVING *Mohammed's Success.* II. He contented himself... with the modest title of Caliph, that is to say, successor, by which the Arab sovereigns have ever since been designated.

**Caliphal** (*kālīfāl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a caliph.

1881 *Pall Mall* G. XXXIV. 1417 His Caliphal pretensions will not be seriously disputed.

**Caliphate** (*kālīfāt*). Also -at. [f. as prec. + -ATE: in F. *caliphat*, med. L. *caliphātus*.]

1. The rank, dignity, or office of caliph. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* s. v., The Caliphate comprehended the power both of the royalty, and priesthood. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 314 The grand signior is considered as the head of that religion since the extinction of the caliphate. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 519 The caliphate.

2. The reign or term of office of a caliph. 1734 SALE *Koran Prelim. Disc.* 56 Moseilama... had a great party, and was not reduced till the Khalīfat of Abu Becr. 1850 MACAULAY *Pitt Misc.* (1860) II. 359 His short and unreal caliphate. 1869 J. BALDWIN *Fr. Nations* vi. 232 In the year 637, during the califate of Omar.

3. The dominion of a caliph. 1614 SLEDEN *Titles Honor* 93 Whil'st the Chaliphate remained undevied. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* I. vi. 140 The Empire even in the East was not a Caliphate.

† **Caliphe**. *Obs.* -1 A kind of sailing vessel. 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 258 With caliphe and with galey The same cours, the same way, Which Jason toke.

**Caliphship**. *rare.* [f. CALIPH + -SHIP.] The office of caliph.

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 266 (T.) Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet... pretending to the caliphship.

**Calippio**: see CALLIPPIC.

**Calis**, *obs.* form of CHALICE; var. of CALLIS.

|| **Calisaya** (*kālīsīyā*). [? A native S. American name, adopted as the botanical specific name.] In *Calisaya bark*: the most valuable sort of Peruvian Bark, obtained from *Cinchona calisaya*. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 1734 The Carthagea yellow barks both contain quinia, but in less quantity than the Calisaya

bark. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 60 Calisaya or Royal Yellow Bark.

Hence **Calisayine**, an alkaline substance from calisaya bark, used in making a kind of bitters.

**Caliver** (*kālīvēr*, *kālīvār*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 qualivtre, calliour, kallī-, qualli-, kaly-, calea-, 6-7 caly-, cally-, callee-, calaver, 7 caliever, calivtre, 6-9 calliver, 6- caliver. [App. the same word as CALIBRE; see the quotation from Littré there, and the following:]

1588 E. YORK *Ord. Marshall in Stow's Surv.* (1554) II. v. xxxi. 570/1 When I was first brought up in Piemount... we had our particular Calibre of Harquebuz to our Regiment, that one Bullet should serve all the Harquebuzes of our Regiment... Of which Worde of Calibre, came first this unapt Term which we use to call a Harquebuz a Caliver, which is the Height of the Bullet and not the Piece. Before the Battell of Mounqanter [= Monconour, 1569], the Princes caused seven thousand Harquebuzes to be made, all of one Calibre; which were called Harquebuz du Calibre de Monsieur le Prince. So as I think some men not understanding French, brought hither the name of the Height of the Bullet for the Piece. 1594 BARWICK *Disc. conc. H'capou* 8 It is supposed by many that the weapon called commonly a Caliver is another thing than a Harquebuz, whereas in truth it is not, but only a Harquebuz, saying that it is of a greater circuite or Bullet then the other is of: wherefore the Frenchman doth call it a peece de Calibre, which is as much as to say, a peece of bigger circuite. 1611 FLORIO, *Colibro*, as *Calibro*, an instrument that gunners vse to measure the height of any peece or bullet. Also the height or bore of any peece, from whence our word Caliver is derived; being at first a peece different from others.]

1. A light kind of musket or harquebus, originally, it appears, of a certain calibre, introduced during the 16th c.; it seems to have been the lightest portable fire-arm, excepting the pistol, and to have been fired without a 'rest'.

1568 in *Archæologia* (1829) XXII. 78 [In an inventory of the goods at Grafton and Salwarpe 28th November 1568, occurs] 'Kalyvers'. 1569 [see 3]. 1574 *Lanc. Licentiancy* (1859) L. 32 Fitt men to serve w<sup>th</sup> quallivers. 1577 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 29 Paid for newe stocking of five calyvers 12s. 1578 SIR R. CONSTABLE *Order of Campe* (Harl. MS. 847 ff. 53 b) The ordonnance... halberts, harquebusses, qualivers, launces. 1587 HOLMES *Sc. Chron.* (1806) II. 303 A... hot skirmish... between the Englishmen and Frenchmen with hagbutts, calcevers, and pistolets. 1588 LUCAR *Tartaglia's Colloq.* 6r His Caliver... must be in length at the least three foote and two ynches, and the bore must be in Diameter 3/4 of an ynch. His Musket... the bore in Diameter 3/8 of an ynch. 1588 T. DELONEY in *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 300 With Muskets, Pikes, and good Calcevers, for her Graces safeguarde then. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. 1. 3 A good Calliuer charged with good powder and bullet. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 53 He that shooteth in a Calceuer at birdes. 1633 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 77 Of late yeeres... the harquebuz and calliuer are brought into vse. 1642 in *Ru-hw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) L. 670, 100 Colliers... whom he armed with Pikes, Muskets, and Calievers. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Calliver*, or *Calliuer*, a small Gun used at Sea. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 129 The Caliver... was so inconvenient that it had not entirely discredited the bow. 1781 SCOTT *Kemish* i. Then you are from the Low Countries, the land of pike and caliver? 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 278 During this reign [James I's] the caliver, a matchlock that could be fired without a rest, came greatly into use.

† b. A soldier armed with a caliver. *Obs.* 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 The Calievers or Coriers. Such must have either of them a good and sufficient peece, flaske, touch bore, powder, shot, &c. 1591 GARLAND *Art Warre* 83 Calivers or Horgabuziers or Musketeries.

† 2. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 37 One of them lately at Yorke, pulling out his napkin to wipe his mouth after a lie, let drop a surgeons caliuier at his foote where he stood.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *caliver-man*, -shot, etc. 1569 in *Heath Grocer's Comp.* (1859) 10 Furnished with calyuer matches with flasks. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xv. 447 A caliver-shot could scarce reach from the one side to the other. 1632 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 170 In a muskett, two calaver shot, or many smaller. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 174/6 The Fleet was to pass within Caliver Shot of this Fort. 1809 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxii. Ye musquet and caliver-men.

**Caliver**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To shoot with a caliver.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. iii. 43 He was averse to all high-handed measures of musketooning, and calivering.

**Caliver**, *obs.* form of CALIBRE.

† **Caliverer**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. CALIVER sb. + -ER 1.] A soldier armed with a caliver.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 5 Harquebuziers may skirmish with more dexterite and certainte than the Caliverers with their Calivers.

|| **Calix** (*kālīks*). Pl. *calices*. [L. *calix* cup (see CHALICE).] On account of the running together of this and the Græco-Latin *calyx* 'outer covering of a fruit or flower-bud' (cf. It. *calice*, Sp. *caliz*, F. *calice*), modern scientific writers rarely distinguish the two, but commonly write both as CALYX. The diminutives CALICULE and CALICULUS are more generally distinguished.]

A cup; a cup-like cavity or organ; e.g. the truncated termination of the branches of the ureter in the kidney; the wall of the Graafian follicle, from which an ovum has escaped; the cup-like body of a crinoid or coral which is placed on the top of the stem; the body of a Vorticella; a



cup-shaped depression in the upper part of the theca of a coralligenous zoophyte, which contains the stomach-sac (sometimes in French form *calice*).

1708 MORTREUX *Rabais* v. xlii (1737) 280 A Carbuncle jetted out of its Calix or Cap. 1801 *Med. Jynl.* V. 284 Remained in one of the calices or infundibula in the kidneys. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xii. (1880) 160 A shallower or deeper cup-shaped depression, which contains the stomach-sac of the polype, and is known as the 'calice'. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 233 The part surrounding this prominence is called the calix.

**Calixtin, -ine** (kali'kstin). *Ecll. Hist.*

1. [in F. *Calixtin*, in med.L. pl. *Calixtini*, *calix* cup, in sense 1 referred to L.] A member of a section of the Hussites, who maintained, as their chief article, that the cup as well as the bread should be administered to the laity; a Utraquist.

1710 tr. *Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* 16th C. I. ii. xxxi. 185 Those called Calixtines, who administered the Sacrament in both kinds. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. The Calixtines in the main... still adhered to the Doctrine of Rome. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/2 The Hussites now divided into several branches, some... more moderate and rational, such as the Calixtines.

2. An adherent of the opinions of George Calixtus (1586-1656), a Lutheran divine and professor at the University of Helmstedt, Brunswick, noted for his moderate and conciliatory views and writings on controversial points; a syncretist.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The Calixtines are esteem'd a kind of Semi-Pelagians. 1826 C. BUTLER *Grotius* xii. 201 Denominated Syncretists or Calixtines from George Calixtus.

**Caliz**, obs. form of CHALICE.

**Calik** (kɔk), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 6 calike, cauke, 9 caulik. [app. ultimately f. L. *calc-um* (calc) heel, *calcaneum* heel, or *calcar* spur: but the history is wanting.]

1. A pointed piece of iron on a horse-shoe to prevent slipping; = CALKIN.

1587 TURBERV. *Epitaphs & Son.* (1837) 387 He sets a slender calke, And so he rides his way. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rampones*, caukes in a horse shoe. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 17 Jan., Where would the poor horse be without the 'calks' on the hind feet?

2. A piece of iron projecting from the heel of a boot, shoe, or clog, which digs into the ice or frozen ground, and prevents slipping. *U. S.*

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 173, In Canada it is customary during the winter season... to wear on the feet a sort of patent, called *caliks*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v., The calk... attached to a boot consists of a plate with spurs, which project a little below the heel.

† **Calik**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. Perh. calculation: cf. *CALK* v. 1; perh. = chalk.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 88 With astrologer and vther instrument, With compass, calk, and als with quadrant.

**Calk**, obs. and northern form of CHALK.

† **Calk**, v. 1 Obs. Also calke, kalk. [app. shortened from CALOULE, *calkil*, *calkle*.]

1. *trans.* To calculate, reckon; *esp.* astrologically.

1401 *Po. Poems* (1859) II. 61 If y cowde calkyn Al manere kyndes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calkyn, *calculo*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. 1, On his boke he began to calke How the sonne entred was in Gemyne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* xxvi. 3 Whose fortunes kalked made the father sad. 1646 J. GREEK *Astrologom.* 19 Woolsey calked the Kings Nativity.

2. *intr.* or *absol.*

1598 [see *CALKING* 1]. 1455 in *Paston Lett.* I. 350 Oon Doktor Grene, a preest, hath kalked and reporteth, that, etc. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 55/1 They kalked on his natyvyte. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlv. 26 If one diuall with an other for lies should calke.

3. ? To appropriate, lay claim to. [Perhaps a different word = to chalk out.]

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* 30 By kirk-buriall the pavement [is] so partially parted to particular men, that if they cleave to that they have calked, the people that rests must byde at the doore.

**Calk** (kɔk), v. 2 [f. *CALK* sb.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To provide (a shoe) with a calk or calkin; to rough-shoe.

1624 SCOTT and Pt. *Vox Populi* 46 As many... as would suffice for sixe or eight thousand horse all calked sharpe and frost-nayled of purpose for trauaile ouer the Ice.

Hence *Calking* vbl. sb.; also *attrib.*, as in *calking-anvil*, an anvil for forming horse-shoe calks; *calking-tongs*, for sharpening these.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* Gloss. s. v. *Calciatura*, The calking or cauking of horseshoes, i. e. to turn up the two corners, that a horse may stand the faster upon ice. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 4/1 Colonel Myles's system was the exact opposite of the much-practised 'calking'.

**Calk** (kɔk, kɔlk), v. 3 Also calque. [a. F. *calque-r.* in same sense, ad. It. *calcare* to press under:—L. *calcāre* to tread. (Cf. CAUK.) Often supposed to be identical, etymologically, with CHALK, with which it has nothing to do.]

*trans.* To copy (a design) by rubbing the back with colouring matter, and drawing a blunt point along the outlines so as to trace them in the colour on a surface placed beneath. Hence *Calking* vbl. sb.

1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 52 Two plates exactly counter-calked. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 147 Transferred by tracing, or, as it is also called, *calking*.

**Calk**, var. of CAULK; obs. f. CAUK v. to tread.

**Calkel**, var. of CALOULE v. Obs. to calculate,

**Calken**, local name of the Weaver Fish.

1674 RAY *Local Wds.*, *Sea Fishes*, Collect. 104.

† **Calker**<sup>1</sup>, Obs. Also 6 calcar, 7 calcours.

[f. *CALK* v. 1 + -ER.] A calculator of nativities, etc.; an astrologer; a magician, conjurer.

1555 COVERDALE *Isa.* ii. 6 Calkers of mens byrthes, whereof ye haue to many. 1584 R. SCOTT *Dray.* xxxix, They turn down the very calkers of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 434 The Bight of Leogane is a horseshoe, Cape St. Nicholas is the caulker on the northern heel.

**Calker**<sup>2</sup> (kɔ'kɔ). Sc. Also caulker. [f. *CALK* v. 2 + -ER.] = CALKIN. Also fig.

1794 BURNS *To John Taylor* ii, Poor slip-shod giddy Pegasus Was but a sorry walker; To Vulcan then Apollagoes, To get a frosty calker. 185 SCOTT *Gay M.* xxxix, They turn down the very calkers of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 434 The Bight of Leogane is a horseshoe, Cape St. Nicholas is the caulker on the northern heel.

**Calker**<sup>3</sup>, var. of CAULKER.

**Calkes**, illiterate spelling of CALX.

**Calketrap** (pe, -treppe), obs. ff. CALTROP.

**Calkil**, var. of CALOULE v. Obs. to calculate.

**Calkin** (kɔ'kin, kɔ'lkɪn). Forms: (5) *kalkun*,

6 *calkyn*, 7 *cawkin*, 7- *calkin*, *calking*. [Possibly going back to a ME. \**calkain*, a. OF. *calcin* heel:—L. *calcaneum* heel; but the earliest form *kakun* agrees with the Du. *kalkoen*, MDu. *calcoen* 'ungula', f. L. *calx*. Some orthoepists treat (kɔ'kin) as only a vulgar or colloquial pronunciation, but others know no other.]

1. The turned-down ends of a horse-shoe which raise the horse's heels from the ground; also a turned edge under the front of the shoe; applied esp. to these parts when sharpened in a frost.

1445 BOKENHAM *Femate Saints* (1683) 223 Tweyn hors... Ofwyche the toon hym greuously boot, And wyth hys kakun the tother hym smoot. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* U iij b, Causyng a symth to shoe three horses for him contrarily, with the calkyns forward. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 322 Little gravel stones getting betwixt the hoof, or calking, or spunge of the [horse's] shoe. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. xvii. 387 Let your [horse's] shoes behind have a cawkin on the out-side. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Bleyms*, Calkings spoil the Feet of a Horse. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 1214 The calkins of the hind shoes are to be removed, as these are not needed on board.

2. The irons nailed on the heels and soles of strong shoes or clogs to make them wear longer.

1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 324 The price of men's clogs is five shillings. This price includes calking, i. e. the iron-work.

† **Calking**, vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. [f. *CALK* v. 1 + -ING.]

1. Calculation, computation.

1598 TREVISIA *Barth de P. R.* (Tollemache MS.) viii. xxvii, Pe science and use of calkinge [1535 calcyng; Lat. *calculus*] and accounts.

2. *spec.* Astrological prognostication.

c. 1400 *Epiph.* (Turnb. 1843) 103 Ych yere wer certeyn dayes three By calking cast and computation Sowght and chosen. 1564 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Bb ij, To king Turnus deere he calkinges kest. But not with calking craft could he his plague beswiche that day.

**Calking** vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup>, var. of CAULKING.

**Calking**, var. of CALOULING vbl. sb. Obs.

**Calkule**, -yle, var. CALOULE v. Obs.

**Call** (kɔl), v. Forms: (1) *ceallian*, 3 *callen*, 3-6 *calie*, (4) *cale*, *kal*, *kel*, 4-5 *call*, 4-7 *cal*, 5 *callyn*, 6 *caal*, (caul)(e), 4- *call*. Also (Sc.) 7-9 *caw*, 8-9 *ca*. [OE. shows a single instance of *ceallian*; but ME. *callen*, *kallen*, was originally northern, and evidently a. ON. *kalla* to call, cry, shout, to summon in a loud voice, to name, call by a name, also to assert, claim (Sw. *kalla*, Da. *kælde*). A common Teut. vb.: in MDu. *callen*, Du. *kallen* to talk, chatter, prattle, MLG. *kallen*, OHG. *challōn*, MHG. *kallin* to talk much and loud, to chatter:—OTeut. \**kallōjan*, cogn. with *gol-* in Slav. *golos* voice, sound, and perhaps with Aryan root *gar-* to chatter.

The connexion of meaning in Branch III seems far-fetched, but there appears to be no doubt of its identity.]

1. To shout, utter loudly, cry out, summon.

\* *intr.*

1. To utter one's voice loudly, forcibly, and distinctly, so as to be heard at a distance; to shout, cry: often emphasized by *out*, to cry out. Const. *to*, *after* (a person whose attention it is desired to engage). One may also call *across* a river, *up* a shaft, *down* stairs, *into* a passage, etc. See also senses 21-23. (Not in Johnson.)

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* (Gr.) 91 Ongan ceallian ofer cald water Byrhtelmes bearn. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ha bigon to cleopian ant callen þus to criste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5720 Sui lang þai cald, drihtin þam herd. 1612 7341 þan bigan þai cal and cri þat godd o þam suld ha merci. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 148 Upon her knees she gan down falle. and to him calle. 1813 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 105 Callynge to her, in the name of Jhesu. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 91 Sometimes you would call out for Cicely Hackett. 1604 — *Id.* I. 1. 14 Here is her fathers house, He call aloud. 1667 DRYDEN *Mart. Mar-all* ii. 1, Do you hear, my aunt calls. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 6 The Mother is heard calling out for her Son for Mercy. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 93 He calling earnestly after me. 1788 DIBDIN

*Mus. Tour* xxxvi. 143 note, He called to one of the sailors to tell him what it was. 1848 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* vi. (1859) 63, I thereupon called as loudly as I could. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ar.* 837 He call'd aloud for Miriam Lane.

b. Said of animals, chiefly birds, making certain cries or notes; of bees before swarming.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij, In the tyme of their loue they call and not kauke. 1555 HULCOTT, Call lyke a partyche. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* v. (1623) L ij, After the second swarme, I haue heard a young Ladie-Bee call. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* i. (1706) 73 Being almost spent, it is painful for them [the hounds] to call. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* et *Urb.* s. v. *Bees*, In the Morning before they swarm, they approach near the Stool, where they call somewhat longer. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 289 The poor partridges... were calling all around us. 1847 LONGR. *En.* i. v. 2 Cheerily calling the cock to the sleeping maids of the farmhouse. 1851 TENNYSON *To Queen* 14 While... thro' wild March the thrushes call.

c. Said of sounding a summons with a trumpet.

1506 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 277 Hector... will to morrow with his Trumpet call. To rowze a Grecian.

d. *fig.* Said of inanimate things.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 7 Deepe calleth vnto deepe at the noyse. 1845 TENNYSON *Sea-fairies* 9 Day and night to the billow the fountain calls.

e. *Cards*. To make a demand (for a card, for one's opponents to show their hands, etc.): as *a.* in *Long Whist*, at a certain point in the game, to call upon one's partner to produce an honour if he has one, in which case the game is won; *to call* (for trumps): see 22 d. b. in *Poker*, to call upon one's opponents to show their hands. c. in *Quadrille*, to 'call a king', i. e. demand and take into one's own hand a king from one's partner's hand.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester*, in *Singer Hist. Cards* 338 If he forgets to call after playing a trick, he loseth the advantage of can-ye for that deal. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. 36. 2/1 If either A. or B. have Honours they are at Liberty to Call. 1820 HOYLE'S *Games Impr.* 44 (heading) Of calling honours. *Ibid.* 80 If both sides are eight, and no one calls, each player must possess an honour. *Ibid.* 93 (Quadrille) Call to your strongest suit except you have a queen guarded. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 (Poker) When the bet goes round to the last player... and he does not wish to go better, he may simply 'see it' and 'call'.

2. *To call at a door*: orig. to call aloud there so as to make known one's presence and business to those within; hence, to knock or ring, and speak or make a communication to one who answers the door; whence, *to call at a house*, to go to the door, or enter, for the purpose of some communication—the extended notion of *entering* was at first expressed by *to call in*, still in familiar use = 'look in' in passing, or incidentally; *to call on* (a person): to pay him a short business, ceremonial, or complimentary visit; and *absol. to call* = make or 'pay' a call.

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10096 Mi saul es cummen, leuedi, þe to And calles at þi yatt vndo! 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 9 Go, knock and call. 1599 — *Rich. II.* ii. ii. 94 To day I came by, and call'd there. 1599 — *Much Ado* iii. iii. 44 You are to call at all the Alehouses. 1603 — *Mas. For M.* iv. v. 6 Go call at Flavia's house, And tell him where I stay. 1711 BUDGETT *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 9, I happened the other day to call in at a celebrated Coffee-house near the Temple. 1787 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Jan., A young gentleman called here yesterday who came six miles out of his way to see me. 1821 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 366 If she is obliged to call again. 1834 MACREDDY *Remin.* I. 420 Called at the Literary Fund office, and saw the secretary. 1881 MRS. RIDDELL *A. Spenceley* II. iii. 65 She thought of calling in Banner Square. *Mod. Call* in some time during the day. Have many visitors called to-day?

b. *To call at (a place)*: to stop for a short time in passing, in order to speak or communicate in some way with people there: said e. g. of a carrier who 'calls' at a house or place to deliver or receive a parcel, and has his regular 'houses of call'; also of a vehicle, railway train, ship, steamer, which 'calls' or 'touches' at places on its way.

Merely 'to make a short stop or stay at a place' is not *to call*: purpose of speaking, dealing, visiting, or other communication... is of the essence of the notion.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* ii. viii. 378 His Majesty continuing his way through Guienne, took occasion to call at Blaye. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii. 174 The captain called in at one or two ports. 1752 BEAUMS *Lex Mercat.* 267 Where the vessel was to have liberty to call, in her way down, for a pilot. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 147 Captain Blackwood... calls at Minorca in his way down. *Ibid.* 352 Direct the Ships to call off here, but not to anchor. *Railw. Time Table*, Trains call at this station when required.

\* *trans.*

3. To utter (anything) in a loud voice; to read over (a list of names) in a loud voice; to proclaim, announce, give out, make proclamation of. Often with *out*. Also *absol.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 411 He callez A prayer to þe hyge prync, for pyne, on þys wyse. c 1720 GAY (J.) Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. 1768 TUCKER *Le. Nat.* II. 530 How... should it come into his head that calling a psalm was more holy employment than saving a board? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* II. xlii. 445 'Adsum'!... the word we used at school when names were called. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 489 His duties were to call the odds when the Court played at hazard. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 4/7 Sir Erskine May called out the names of members in the order in which they were to... take the oath.

b. To announce or proclaim authoritatively; to decree.

1647 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 152 Might make the Pope a jubilee call. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* 367 The newly made barristers 'call' carouse in Lincoln's Inn Hall. 1876 *TREVELYAN Macaulay* I. iii. 124 He could be angry as an opponent, but... knew when to call a halt. *Mod.* Here the captain called a halt. We had better call a halt for a minute.

4. To summon with a shout, or by a call; hence to summon, cite; to command or request the attendance of, bid (any one) come; formerly also, to ask, invite, 'bid' formally or authoritatively. Also *absol.*; and with adverbial extension, as *away, back, home, in, out, into* a place, to a duty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3712 Sithen his sun he cald him till. *Ibid.* 17993 Pai bat war oute, in did he calle. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. iii.* 3 The kyng called a clerke. To take mede he mayde. 1350 *Blount's Test.* in Halliwell *Nug. P.* 3 Whyllis ye have your right memorie Calle unto you your owne secretary. 1535 *COVERDALE Mark* xv. 16 The soudyers called the whole multitude together. 1549 *LATIMER Serm.* *tef. Edu. VI.* 17 They were not called to the feast. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iii. 61 Come away man, I was sent to call thee. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 264 P. 1 The Bell which calls to Prayers twice a Day. 1712 *TICKELL Ibid.* No. 410 P. 1 Sir Roger's Servant was gone to call a Coach. 1830 *TENNISON 'All things will die'* 20 We are called—we must go. 1847—*Princess II.* 447 The chapel bells call'd us. 1851 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* I. (1880) 209, I called a cabriolet. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 1 Southampton was called before the Council. *Mod.* At the end of the play the chief actors were called before the house.

b. *fig.*  
a 1340 *Cursor M.* 15594 To call men vnto amendment. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Somtyme he taketh chylidren... & calleth them to his glory. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 92 The torturing houre Calls us to Penance. 1678 R. LE-STRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 41 Whensoever my Duty calls me. 1819 *CRABBE T. of Hall* II. Wks. 1834 VI. 43 While Richard's mind, that for awhile had stray'd, Call'd home its powers. 1866 B. TAYLOR *My Mission, Poems* 256 Where the fairest blossoms call.

c. To rouse from sleep, summon to get up.  
1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. ii. 7 If thou canst awake by foure o' th' clock, I prythee call me. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 132 P. 1 The next Morning at Day-break we were all called. 1832 *TENNISON May Queen* x. You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear. 1852 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 306 The Captain... was called at 12.

† d. To invoke, appeal to. Cf. also *Call to witness*, 20 c. *Obs.*  
a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 237 Qvað god, 'quor-at calles ðu me?' c 1500 *Melusine* (1888) 1 In the beginning of all werkes, men ougten first of alle to calle the name of the Creatour.

† e. Sometimes with the force of the modern 'call on', 23 g. *Obs.*  
1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* III. ii. 56 Wee'll call thee at the Cubiculo. 1603—*Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 18 Ile call you at your house.

f. With the force of 'call for'; now *techn.*, as to call a case in court, call the trial.

a 1250 *Bestiary* 651 He remed and helpe calleð. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. xi.* 236 The Trial must be Call'd over again. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 480 One that once had call'd Lucina's Aid. 1731 *SWIFT Death Swift*, I wish I knew what King to call. 1746 *HOYLE Whist* (ed. 6) 10 A new Deal is to be call'd. *Mod.* The judge ordered the next case to be called.

g. To attract animals by a particular 'call', e.g. as in *moose-calling*.

h. With a thing as *obj.*: Chiefly with adverbs (senses 24–35); or in phrases, as to call attention (17 a), call to mind (20 b), etc.

1761 *FRANCES SHERIDAN Sidney Bidulph* (ed. 2) III. 160 But let us call another subject.—When did you hear from Mr. Faulkland?

i. To call a bond: to give notice that the amount of a bond will be paid.

k. *Sc.* = Call upon, call at, visit, go through.  
1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 72 The pair auld beggar bodie, ca'd the town where I was born. *Mod. Sc.* 'I'll caw the hailt town for', or I want it.

1. In various phrases: see 17–20.  
5. To convoke, convene, summon (a meeting or assembly). See *Call together*, 34.

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 1460 pempour calde his counseil for to knowe here wille. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1860 And Brutus... let the people calle. And openly the tale he tolde hem alle. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* xxviii. Preamb., His Highnes is not mynyed... to calle & somone a newe parliament. 1611 *BIBLE Joel* i. 14 Call a solemn assembly. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1656) 259 Cicero the Consul, calling a Senate made an Oration. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 252 It might be necessary to call a Parliament. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* xvi. § 12 The notice calling the meeting.

6. To nominate by a personal 'call' or summons (to special service or office); *esp.* by Divine authority: 'to inspire with ardours of piety; or to summon into the church' (J.).

c 1300 *Harrou. Hell* 184 Loverd Christ, icham That thou calledest Habraham. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* i. 2 Paul, called to be an Apostle of Jesus Christ. — *Rom.* viii. 30 Whom he hath called, then hath he also made righteous. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. i. 29 What is my Lord of Winchester... call'd vnto a Cardinals degree? 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 16 To be call'd into a huge Sphere. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xiii. 7 Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. 1680 *Mem. J. Fraser* ix. in *Sel. Biogr.* (1847) II. 302, I was indeed called by the Lord to the exercise of the Ministry.

b. To invite in due form to the pastorate of a church (Presbyterian or Nonconformist).

1560 *1st Bk. Discipline* iv. In a church reformed... none ought to presume either to preach, either yet to minister the sacraments, till that orderly they be called to the same. 1703 *KIRKTON Hist. J. Welch in Sel. Biogr.* 1845 I. 33 [He] was speedily called to the ministry first in one village then in another. 1841 *McCRISSE St. Ch. Hist.* I. 137 The Church to which he was afterwards called. 1862 *MACFARLANE Life Dr. Lawson* 53 In due time he was unanimously called to be Mr. Moir's successor.

c. *ellipt.* for *Call to the bar*, 20 a.

1836–7 *DICKENS Sk. Bos.* (1850) 218 1/2 A barrister!—he said he was not called. 1865—*Mat. Fr.* iii. 'I', said Eugene, 'have been "called" seven years'.

7. To ask with authority, bid, command, enjoin, call upon (a person) to do (something). Now *esp.* said of the call of God, or of duty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* p. 662. 23 (Cott. MS.) Pai... calden a blynd knight To wike after her lore. 1380 *BARET Adv.* C. 21 They began to call Hortensius to pleade in good matters. 1678 *WANLEY Wonders* VI. xxix. § 5. 616 1/2 Some were therefore called to open the Basilick vein. 1756 *WESLEY II. 2.* (1872) XIII. 200, I am called to preach the Gospel both by God and man. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* V. 536 note, The subject... does not call me to write a history of the progress of society. 1853 *MAURICE Proph. & Kings* v. 80 The king believeth that he is called to build a temple. 1882 R. W. DALE in *Gd. Words* Apr. 263 One may be specially 'called' to shelter the homeless.

b. *Amer. Land Law.* To require (objects, courses, distances, etc.) to answer to a description in a survey or grant of land (Webster).

† 8. To challenge; to impeach, accuse of. *Obs.*  
1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* (1816) II. 456 Now ye be called upon treason, it is time for you to stir. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* 566 Telle me, constans, false traytour, why dyde ye calle my fader of treyson.

9. *Hawking.* (See quot.)  
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 To calle a hawke, *stupare*. 1500–32 *Ortus Ulm.* 52 *Stupo*: to call a hawke with meat.

10. *Cards.* To call honours, call a king, call for trumps: see 1 e, 22 d.

II. To name, give a name or designation to.  
11. *trans.* To give as name or title to; to name. With complementary object; also to call by the name of; to call one's name so-and-so (*arch.* and *dial.*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3686 Dat stede beð call'd ðor-for cabroth. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11930 A haliday, Pat pai cald sabbat in þar lay. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 42 Ane erie in þe North, Uctred men kalde. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. Prol.* I The Holy Lond, that men callen the Lond of Promysoun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 304 The same yle. Cicill is callt. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* i. 25 He... called his name Iesus. — *Isa.* xlviii. 1 O thou house of Jacob: ye y<sup>e</sup> are called by the name of Israel. 1562 *LATIMER Serm.* in *Lincoln* i. 66 A certayne secte which were called Flagellarii. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* i. 5 God called the light, Day, and the darkness he called Night. 1733 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 16 Wks. 1871 I. 379 To call things by their right names. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 206 The people whom the Russians call *Tschudes*.

b. To style, designate, term, address as, speak of as; to reckon, consider.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25143 (Cott. G.) Þar calles him fader ful fele þat er noght in him suns lele. *Ibid.* 2426 (Trin.) Why makes þou vs in were to calle þi wiþ þi sister dere. *Ibid.* 27541 (Fairf.) Synnis... þat cleriks callin veniale. 1481 *CAXTON Tulle of Old Age*, The poet Ennius callyd hym his swete hony. 1551 *RECORDS Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxvii. That quadrate is called properly to be drawn in a circle, when all his lower angles doeth touche the edge of the circle. 1581 *Confer.* II. (1584) 1, The Papistes call iustice for treason, persecution for religion. 1611 *BIBLE Malachi* iii. 15 Now we call the proud happy. a 1612 *DONNE Paradoxes* (1652) 2 You can call it pleasure to be beguill'd in troubles. 1700 *De Fox Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 1 The woman, whom I was taught to call mother. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. l. Wks. 1874 I. 19 That living agent each man calls himself. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joas of Arc.* l. 29 Her parents mock at her and call her crazed. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 426 Would you not call a man able who could do that?

12. To apply abusive names to; to abuse, vilify. Now *dial.* Cf. to call (one) names, 17 c.

1623 *FORD 'Tis Pity* III. vi. I fear this friar's falsehood; I will call him. 1701 *SWIFT Mrs. Harris Petit.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 61 As though I had call'd her all to naught. 1825 *BROCKETT N. Country Glass.* 37, Call, to abuse. They called one another! 1860 *Dial. Bailey* s.v. In the unsophisticated Yorkshire dialect... to call is to put forth torrents of abuse. 1874 *CROWE Adv.* 19 Dec., No child in the Band of the Cross must use bad language or call any one.

III. To drive. *Sc.*

13. *trans.* To urge forward, drive (an animal or a vehicle). *Perh.* originally 'to drive with shouts'; but no trace of this is known since the 14th c., and the sense is not in *ON.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 223 Than Burmuk... callit his wayn toward the peill. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 718 Thir carteris... callit furth the cartis weyll. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Flying 73* Many yeild þow hast thou cald ouer a know. 1785 *BUSBY Collier's Sat. N.* iv. Some ca' the pleugh. 1794—*(title)* Ca' the yowes to the knowes. 1832–53 *Whistle-jinks* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 29 My father wad lead wi' a bairn, But wadna be ca'd for the dell!

b. To drive in the chase, to hunt.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 122 (Jam.) We never thought it wrang to ca a prey.

c. To make, go to, to turn, drive.  
1724 *RAMSAY Tea-i. Misc.* (1733) II. 167 If that her tippony chance to be sma' We'll tak a good scour o't and ca't awa. a 1776 in *Herd Sc. Songs* II. 19 We ca'd the bicker aft about. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvi, Even if he were a

puir ca'-the-shuttle-body [i. e. weaver]. 1863 J. NICHOLSON *The Burnie*, Ca' about the mill wheel. [So to ca' over, to knock over.]

d. *fig.* as in *Call clashes*: 'to spread malicious or injurious reports' (Jam.). *Call the crack*: to keep the conversation going. *Call one's way*: to pursue one's way, move on.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 76 (Jam.) Ca' your wa', The door's wide open. 1785 *BURNS Ep. Lapraik* II, On fasten-eeen we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin. 1858 M. PORTHOUS *Real Souther Johnny* 13 While Souther Johnnie ca'd the crack.

14. To drive (a nail); also, to fix, fasten, or join by hammering; to forge, weld. Also *ca on*.

1523 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VIII. vii. 174 In every place sevin ply thai well and call. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 504 Cawed in the boots by the hangman. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 84 (Jam.) But to the head the nail ye mauna ca. 1789 *BURNS Kirk's Alarm*, He has couper'd and cawt a wrong pin in't.

15. *absol.* To drive (a horse, cart, etc.). To ca' canny, to drive gently and carefully, also *fig.* Also to drive (a weapon) at, let fly at.

a 1500 *Sir Egeir* 45 (Jam.) His spear before him could he fang... And called right fast at Sir Gray Steel... And Gray Steel called at Sir Graham. 1823 *GALT Entail* I. xxvii. 239 But... ca' canny. *Mod.* Will you come and ca' i. e. drive a skipping-ropel.

16. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drive, be driven.

1777 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) II. 246, I regret your want of health, and fear you may be calling off from an ill time to the joy of your Lord. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 70 (Jam.), I mounts, and with them aff what we could ca'. 1794 *BURNS Young Jockey* 12 When Jockey's owen hameward ca'. a 1803 in *Scott Illustr. Sc. Bord.* I. 199 (Jam.) There will never a nail ca' right for me.

IV. Phrases and Combinations.  
\* *Phrases.*

17. a. To call attention to: to direct or invite (a person's) notice to; to point out, show. (Cf. 4 g.)  
1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *Two Yrs. in N. S. Wales* I. 204 To call their attention to the procuring of this valuable medicine. 1835 *MARVAT Jac. Faithf.* xxvii, To which I shall soon have to call the attention of the House. 1885 *SIN E. FAY in Law Rep. XXIX. Chanc.* 184 It is not necessary to call attention to the evidence. *Mod.* Attention was called to the state of the Thames.

b. To call cousins: to address each other as 'Cousin'; to claim consinship or kinship with. So formerly to call brothers or sisters. (Cf. 11.)

c 1603 *MARSTON Inat. Countesse Wks.* 186 III. 129 We two, that any time these fourteen years have called sisters. c 1623 *MIDDLETON Anyth. for quiet Life Wks.* (Dyce) IV. 443 So near I am to him, we must call cousins. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 156 Pray do you call cousins. 1868 *SCOTT Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1839) 6 My father used to call cousin, as they say, with the Campbells of Blythwood.

c. To call names: to apply opprobrious names or epithets to (a person). (Cf. 12.)

[1504 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 236 That thou hadst call'd me all these bitter names.] 1607 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1608) 117 They... content themselves with standing aloof, threatening and calling names. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 274 P. 1 Calling Names does no Good. 1824 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 233 1/2 He replied to my jokes by calling names. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 31 They were not in the habit of calling one another names.

d. To call (a thing) one's own: to claim or regard as one's own. (Cf. 11 b.)

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 454 My robe, And my integrity to Heaven, is all I dare now call my own. 1768 *GIBSON Jrm.* in C. Morison *Life* 37, I had hardly a moment I could call my own. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* iii, She daren't call her soul her own. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. v, The first place that he could call his own.

18. To call in question: to summon for trial or examination; to impeach; to challenge, impugn, dispute, cast doubt upon; formerly, also, to examine, make inquiry into; so † *To call in doubt.* (Cf. 4.)

1579 *LIVY Enghues* (Arb.) 119 That... I should call in question the demeanour of all. 1587 *HARRISON England* I. II. v. (1877) 130 This is alas too open and manifest... and yet not called into question. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v.* II. 6 Neither call the giddiness of it in question. 1601—*Jul. C.* IV. iii. 165 Now sit we close about this Taper here, And call in question our necessities. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 43 Let me not rashly call in doubt Divine prediction. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1835) I. xiii. 372 This opinion... has only recently been called in question. 1844 *THACKERAY E. Lyndon* xix, For calling the honour of his mother in question.

19. To call into being, existence: to give life to, make, create. *Call into play*: to bring into action.

1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) I. ii. 76 To call Men from the Grave into being. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 508 It was no small work to call into being that mighty abbey. 1873 *MAX MÜLLER Sc. Relig.* 29 By which a canon of sacred books is called into existence. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 45 An art which calls into play all the powers that belong to a prompt and vigorous manhood.

20. a. To call to account: to summon (one) to render an account, or to answer for conduct; hence, to reprove, rebuke; cf. *ACCOUNT sb.* 7, 8. *Call to arms*: to summon to prepare for battle or war. *Call to the bar*: to admit as a barrister; see *BAR sb.* 1 24. *Call to (one's) feet, legs*: to bid one stand up; *spec.* to bid one in a company rise and speak, propose a toast, sing, etc. (Cf. 4, 6.)

a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1664) Dja, Call your observation to account and you shall find it as I say. 1659 *PEARSON*

*Creed* (1839) 13 They who heard St. Peter call a lame man unto his legs. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 He was called to the Bar. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike* v. 61 This 'mob' declared their intention of calling Wentworth to account. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 132 Calling the old soldiers of the Commonwealth to arms. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 139 He who transgresses them is to be corrected, or, in other words, called to account.

b. To call to memory, mind, remembrance: to recollect, recall, cause to be remembered; also with *back*: cf. 26 d. (Cf. 4.)

1472 *PASTON Lett.* 700 III. 51 Praying you to call to your mynd. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* II. 1, I cannot call your name to remembrance. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* xiv. 72 Peter called to minde the word that Iesus said vnto him. 1701 *EARL CLARENDON in Pepys's Diary* VI. 207 Whose name I cannot call to mind. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xxiv, Calling to mind what had occurred. 1871 *R. H. HUTTON Ess.* (1877) I. 3 It is necessary to call to mind... a strangely-forgotten truth.

c. To call to witness, record, surety: to summon or appeal to (one) to bear witness, etc. (Cf. 4 d.)

1535 *COVERDALE Deut.* iv. 26, I call heaven and earth to recorde [1611 to witness] over you this daie. 1601 *SHAKS, All's Well* v. iii. 108 She call'd the Saints to surety, That she would neuer put it from her finger. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 304 They were all ready to call God to witness that they renounced all spiritual connection with foreign prelates. 1859 *TENNYSON Elaine* 1291 To this I call my friends in testimony.

\* \* \* With prepositions.

Formed on the intrans. senses 1 and 2; the combination, however, has often the force of a transitive verb, and takes an indirect passive, as 'a light was called for', 'we are not called upon to act'.

21. Call after. See 1. † Also, To ask for, demand, summon (obs.).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17842 Anoon þei calde after parchemyne. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. III. 100 The kynge called after Mede.

22. Call for. a. To ask loudly or authoritatively for; to order; fig. to claim, require, demand.

1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xxxvi. 29, I wil call for the corne, and wil increase it. 1566 *SHAKS, Tann. Shr.* III. ii. 172 Hee calls for wine. 1601 *All's Well* I. i. 202 My Lord calls for you. 1737 *BERKELEY App. Querist* 4 104 Wks. 1871 III. 534 Whether our circumstances can call aloud for some present remedy? 1801 *I. MILNER Life* xiii. (1842) 246 He said some things which, I thought, called for a fresh lashing. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1857) I. Pref. 9 The crying evil which called for instant remedy. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Few employments call for so much patience.

b. To call for (a speaker, actor, etc.) to appear in order to receive the applause of the audience.

1822 *New Month. Mag.* IV. 315 If the public call for an actor whom they have not seen a long time. 1831 *MACREADY in Remin.* I. 413 The audience called for me, and seemed pleased in applauding me. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 46 The author and the performers were called for.

c. To go to or stop at a place and ask for.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The cadgers... call for it againe as they come backe. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Three Ages* III. 89 To be left at the Blue Lion till called for.

d. Card-playing. To call for trumps: to indicate by special play to one's partner that he is to play out trumps. Also *absol.*

1746 *HOVELL Whist* (ed. 6) 79 If your Partner calls... you are to trump to him.

23. To call on or upon. a. To call to a person with a request or entreaty; to address in a loud voice; to apostrophize the absent or dead.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 388 The Kyng was full curteis, callt on a maiden. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* 70 And when he had so don he began to call upon the two knyghtes. 1601 *SHAKS, Jul. C.* II. ii. 15 Who is it in the presse, that calles on me? 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Ded., The Texts... in which he does so often call upon Atheists and Infidels.

b. To invoke, or make supplication to (God, etc.).

a 1300 *Hymns to Virg.* 1 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 257 Moder milde flur of alle. On þe hit is best to calle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5718 On drighthin can þai cri and call. 1601 *SHAKS, Tit. C.* II. ii. 15 Who is it in the presse, that calles on me? 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) Ded., The Texts... in which he does so often call upon Atheists and Infidels.

c. To appeal to, make direct application to (a person) for (something) or to do (something); to require, to make a demand upon. In the passive, said also of the call or requirements of duty.

1472 *MARG. PASTON Lett.* No. 695 III. 45 Yt is seyde here that my Lord Archebyschoppe is ded; and yf yt be so, calle up on hys suertes for the mony. c 1600 *SHAKS, Sonn.* lxxix. 1 Whilste I alone did call upon your aid. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambl.* No. 120 ¶ 2 He called for help upon the sages of physick. 1814 *Lett. fr. England* II. liii. 368 He called upon his congregation for horses.

1530 *FALSGR. 473/a* Call upon them to remember my mater. 1603 *SHAKS Meas. for M.* v. i. 287 Speake not you to him till we call vpon you. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. iv. 427 They would be called upon by parliament to produce their records. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 530 Lord Berkeley called on all his friends to help him. 1883 *SIR W. BERRI in Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B. Div.* 599 Without calling upon the defendant's counsel we are prepared now to give judgment. *Mod.* A man is not called upon to make such sacrifices every day.

† d. To appeal to as an authority or precedent. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 22/a His [Earl of Manchester's] authority was still called upon. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. 312 Commonly Princes call on such Statutes when themselves are called on by their necessities.

† e. To make a claim for, demand (money due).

1472 *MARG. PASTON Lett.* 695 III. 44, I pray you send me a kopy of the dyssecharge bothe for my dyscharge and 30wys wat sum ever that be callid vpon of eyther of us here after. 1607 *SHAKS, Timon* II. ii. 22 My Master is awak'd by great occasion To call vpon his owne.

† f. To impeach, challenge. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS, Aut. & Cl.* I. iv. 28 Full surfets, and the drinnes of his bones, Call on him for't. 1740 *CHESTERT. Lett.* I. clx. 29; You call upon me for the partiality of an author to his own works. 1791 *SHEATON Edystone L.* § 73 Supposing his character called upon, not only as a professional man, but as a man of veracity.

g. To pay a short visit to, to make a call on.

1602 *SHAKS, Ham.* III. iii. 34 Ile call vpon you ere you go to bed. 1822 *New Month. Mag.* IV. 403 He had called on me in Wales, and stayed with me nearly three days. 1840 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXI. 404, I can... occupy myself... in calling upon some friends.

\* \* \* With adverbs.

(See also the prec. senses, and the adverbs themselves for less specialized combinations.)

24. Call again. a. See senses 1-3, and AGAIN.

† b. [sense 4.] To call back, recall, restore; to revoke, retract. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26459 If eft misdoes welles right þe laured call again his plight. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* 215 (Matz.) Calle ageyn this oth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 To calle agane, reuocare. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxi. xvi, Dede done can not be called agayne. a 1528 *SKELTON Ph. Sparowe* 22 Nothyngte it auayled To call Phyllyp agayne Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 84a, The iuice... calleth them agayn that ar brought in to an extreme depe slepe. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. 211 Time cannot be called agayne.

25. Call away. [sense 4.] To summon or cause to come from one's actual place or occupation; fig. to divert, call off (the mind, thoughts, etc.).

a 1748 *WATTS (J.)* The passions call away the thoughts. 1741 *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* III. ix. 27, I... am called away and scarce know what I say. 1833 *LAMB Last Ess.* *Elia* (Chandos) 478 When... necessity calleth him away. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 41 Menexenus, who is called away to take part in a sacrifice.

26. Call back. a. See senses 1, 3, and BACK.

b. [sense 4.] *trans.* To summon (a person) to return; to recall; to bring back (a thing).

1594 *CAREW Huar's Exam.* *Wits* viii. (1596) 117 The much cold... calleth backe the naturall heate inward by counterposition. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxi. 50 God... sent by his messenger to call them backe. 1697 *DAVENY Verg. Georg.* III. 409 The raging Tempest call'd him back in vain. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 Wine may call back the vital powers in disease.

c. To revoke, retract.

1553 *BALD Vocac.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 356 He called a great pece of his tale backe agayne. 1605 *BROUGHTON Corrupt. Handling of Relig.* 6 He calleth backe himselfe in particulars. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxi. 2 Yet he... wil not call backe his words. 1848 *S. HAMFORD Early Days* vii. (1859) 68 Rap out a round regimental oath, and as instantly call it back with a 'Lord help us'.

d. To recall to memory, remember.

1851 *TRENCH Poems* 38 Then calling back this day we will be strong.

27. Call down. a. *intr.* See senses 1, and DOWN *adv.*

b. *trans.* See sense 4, and DOWN; also *fig.* to invoke from above, bring down, cause to descend.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. 3. On his name Shall call down wretchedness and shame. 1864 *TENNYSON En. Ard.* 34 Calling down a blessing on his head. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii 197 Irregularities which called down the censures of Pope Leo.

† c. [from 3.] To lower by proclamation; to denounce, decry. *Obs.*

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 59 To calle downe the value of coynne to lesse then he wille. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. § 3 If an untruth... bee once on foot... it is never called downe. 1633 *T. STANTFORD Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 267 All other monyes... shall bee decryed, annulled, and called downe. 1668 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1698) 246 If the rate of Usury should be called down

† d. [from 1.] To call to one to come or sit down, to stop (a speaker). *Obs.*

1656 in *BURTON Diary* (1828) I. 295 He went on a little way in it, but was called down, in respect it was late.

28. Call forth. a. *lit.* To summon or cause to come forward; to call out.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11083 Sir Zachari þai did call forth. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxiv. 2 When Paul was called forth, Tertullus began to accuse him. 1590 *SHAKS, Mids N.* I. ii. 15 Call forth your Actors by this scrowle. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 649 Calling forth by name His mightie Angels.

b. *fig.* To summon *fig.*, to cause to appear; to draw forth, elicit; to summon up (courage).

1607 *DAVENY Verg. Georg.* III. 501 The Western Winds... Call forth the tender Grass. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 666 And call new beauties forth from ev'ry line. 1713 *— Prol. Addison's Cato* 16 He... calls forth Roman drops from British eyes. 1853 *ARAB. NITS.* (Ridg.) 731 He then called forth his courage, and went up.

29. Call in. a. *intr.* See senses 1, 2, and IN.

b. *trans.* See 4; *spec.* To withdraw from the outside, from an advanced position, from free action, from circulation or publicity.

1597 *SHAKS, a Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 28 Call in the Powers, good cousin Westemler. 1633 *MASSINGER New Way* IV. ii. Call-in his license. 1644 *MILTON Artop.* (Arb.) 32 If one of your publisht Orders... were call'd in. 1668 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1698) 246 That money will be suddenly called in.

1676 *R. DIXON Two Test.* 70 If a Book be called in, I will therefore buy it. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 114 The last proclamation of June, 1842, calling in light gold. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 461 The whole balance of the mortgage... might be at once called in. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 4/7 The Russians are willing to call in their outposts.

c. To summon for assistance or consultation.

1678 *N. WANLEY Vonders* v. i. § 103. 468/b The Swedes, who were called in for the support of the German liberty. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 36 To call in the aid of the microscope. 1885 *SIR J. HANNEN in Law Rep.* 20 *Probate Div.* 90 Sir William Gull was called in.

d. To require the payment or repayment of (money outstanding): cf. CALL *sb.* 11.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3749/8 Part of the 10 per Cent... to be called in. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5114/3, 20s. per Share was... called in.

30. Call off. a. See senses 1, 3, and OFF.

b. [See 4.] To summon away, or from what one is doing; *fig.* to divert, call away (the attention).

1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* 545 The Lord... will call off those evils w<sup>h</sup> they groane under. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 2 My Eyes were suddenly called off from these... Objects by a little Party of Horsemen. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxxi, But the appearance of... the jaler's two servants now called off our attention. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. iv. And in mid chase call'd off his hound.

31. Call on. a. See senses 1, 3, and ON *adv.*

† b. *trans.* To invite to come on, allure, incite; *fig.* to encourage the growth of, bring on. *Obs.*

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 296 It is a wonder, whether the perverse wickedness of mans heart will proceed, if it be but called-on by any little successe. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 546 How to multiply and call on mosses.

c. *intr.* Of hounds: To 'challenge'.

1704 *WORLDIDGE Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Fox-hunting*, And for such as are first cast off, let them be old stanch-hounds, which are sure; and if you hear such an one call on meily, you must cast off some other to him. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL s.v.*, When hounds are first cast off, and find game, they are said to call on.

32. Call out. a. See senses 1, 3, and OUT *adv.*

b. To call or summon forth; *fig.* to evoke.

c 1450 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 605 *Provooc.*... to calle out. 1840 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXII. 697 The usual tick of being called out a dozen times, under pretence of a patient wanting me. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist* IV. § 3 (1882) 176 [His] fiercest burst of vengeance was called out by an insult to his mother. *Mod.* The military were called out.

c. To challenge to fight (esp. a duel).

1823 *New Month. Mag.* VII. 111 Damme if I don't call them out. 1840 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXI. 594 In modern... parlance, 'I call you out'. 1882 *PEBBODY Eng. Journalism* xl. (1883) 78 [He] contrived to be called out for a criticism which was too free and frank even for those times.

† d. To call for repayment of (money in a bank, or the like). *Obs.*

1682 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 211 Several persons who had money in the chamber of London... thought fit to call it out, but were told there were no orders to pay any.

33. Call over. a. See senses 1, 3, and OVER.

b. To read aloud (a roll or list of names), to which the persons called are to answer, in order to prove their presence. Also *absol.*

1687 *BR. CARTWRIGHT in Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 117 We called over the College Roll. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxiv, A gentleman in black... proceeded to call over the names of the jury. 1864 *H. COX Instit.* I. ix. 137 It has been the practice of the House of Commons, on several occasions of sufficient importance, to order that the House be called over at a future day.

† c. To read aloud, recite (an announcement), proclaim; to recite, rehearse (a story). *Obs. or dial.*

1681 *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 466 Here let me call over a story. 1865 *HARLAND Lanic. Lygris* 137 Iv o' Sunday to't church theaw will gang, Thar axins thal'yer um coed o'er.

d. Call over the coals: see COAL.

34. Call together (see 5). To summon to assemble, to convoke.

1526 *TINDALE Luke* xxiii. 13 And Pilate called [Wyclif clepid] to geder the hye prestes. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* I. 29 Call together the archers against Babylon. *Mod.* Call the workmen together at once.

35. Call up. a. See senses 1, 3, and UP *adv.*

b. To summon, from some lower region or place (e.g. from Hades), to bring into the mind by an effort of memory or imagination.

1632 *MILTON Pens.* 109 That thy power Might... call up him who left untold The story of Cambuscan bold. 1667 *— P. L.* III. 603 Philosophers... call up unbound, old Proteus from the Sea. 1847 *L. HUNT Men, Wom. & B.* II. viii. 146 A tinselled nymph... calling up commonplace with a wand. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 33 Able to call up a personal image of several men of the days of Eadward.

c. To summon before an authority, tribunal, or examiner.

1753 *World* No. 35, I was unfortunately called up to give evidence against him. 1846 *M'CULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 323 In school... the master 'calls up' a certain number... with each of whom he construes a part.

d. To call to mind, recall.

1713 *ADDISON Cato* I. iv. Why do'st thou call my sorrows up afresh? 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 135 The occasion... could not but call up some recollections.

e. To call on or incite to rise and speak.

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 324 These words called up Rochester. He defended the petition.



**Call** (kəl), *sb.* Also 4-6 cal, calle, (8-9 Sc. ca, 9 Sc. and dial. caw, dial. cawal). [*f. prec. vb.*]

1. A loud vocal utterance or speech, a shout, a cry; a loud vocal address or supplication.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6790, 1, for-soth sall here pair call. *Ibid.* 1377 An o paim. Be-for ihesus bar made his call. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 1. 207 They gave but a call, and in came their Master. 1704 *POPE Past.*, Summer 83 But would you sing. The moving mountains hear the pow'ful call. 1822 *New Month Mag.* V. 150 You are amused with the perpetual opening and shutting of box doors, and the audible calls of 'Mrs. So and so's places'.

b. *spec.* The reading aloud of a roll or list of names; a roll-call: see **CALL** *v.* 33 b.

1723 *Br. Nicolson in Ellis Orig. Lett.* it. 446 The Commons were very warm yesterday: and their Debates ended in a Call of their Members. 1780 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 318, I think to make my motion as soon as possible after the call of the House. 1832 *MACINTOSH Recol.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 51 The attendance was partly caused by a call of the House. On the call, it appeared that forty were either minors, abroad, or confined by sickness.

c. A word or name called; a thing thus mentioned or indicated.

1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 296 The other calls at pleasure head or tail; if his call lies uppermost, he wins.

2. The cry of an animal, *esp.* of a bird.

1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 62 The Hen by her common call, gives no meat to her Chickens. 1773 *HARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 The call of a bird, is that sound which it is able to make, when about a month old. 1833 *Chamb. Jour.* II. 148 They can hear the call of their calves. 1842 *TEMNISON Lockley H.* 171 They shall. Whistle back the parrot's call. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 301 Neither redwing nor fieldfare sings during the winter; they of course have their 'call' and cry of alarm.

3. A particular cry or sound used to attract or decoy birds, etc.

1530 *FALCONER 200/2* Call for quayles, *croquaillet*. 1590 *LODGE Euphuus Gold. Leg.* (1887) 98 Aliena smiled to see how Ganymedes flew to the fist without any call. 1596 *RALEIGH Disc. Guiana* (1887) 76 The deer came, as if they had been used to a Keepers call. 1821 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Feb. 127 The birds after answering to the call, at last darted off again.

b. A small instrument or whistle to attract birds, etc., by imitating their note.

1654 *BATE Myst. Nature & Art* 73 They are known among some Shookeepers by the name of Calls; and there are low white boxes of them, which are transported hither from France. 1704 *WORLDIDGE Dict. Rust.* et Urb. s.v. *Calla*, As for the Artificial Calls, they are best made of Box and Walnut Tree, or such hard Woods. 1708 *KERSEY s.v.*, Among Fowlers, Calls are artificial Pipes, made to catch Quails, etc. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Different birds require different calls; but most of them are composed of a pipe or reed, with a little leathern bag, somewhat in the form of a bellows.

† c. A decoy-bird. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iv. 174 They would be as a Call To traine ten thousand English to their side. 1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* iv. iii, This fellow has a pimple face, And looks as if he were her call, her fetch. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lark*, Those live Birds tied to the Packthreads are nam'd Calls.

4. *Hunting*. A strain or 'lesson' blown upon the horn to cheer and encourage the hounds.

1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* 1. (1706) 18 The Call, a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

5. a. The act of calling at a door or place on the way: hence, *HOUSE of call*. b. A short and usually formal visit: *to make, pay, receive, a call*.

1783 *COWPER Task* 1. 244 Dependant on the baker's punctual call. 1816 *Parody in Times* 25 Jan., Enumerate the principal houses of call in London. 1862 *TROLOPE Orley F.* xiv, She had... made a morning call on Martha Biggs. 1875 *B. TAYLOR Faust* I. v. 90 We passed without a call to day. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 493/2 The chief interest of Queens-town is as a port of call.

6. Summons, invitation, bidding. Also *fig.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 3022 Mete and drinc he gaue pam all bat wald cum al til his call. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 849 Tapsters answering every call. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 378 Who first, who last... at their great Emperors call... Came singly where he stood. 1753 *JOHNSON Rambl.* No. 204 ¶ 5 His call was readily obeyed. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Cr.* iv. 92 A call to devotion. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 71 The bell rings and the orchestra in acknowledgment of the call play three distinct chords. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 193 Men who lose their talents, their wit... at any sudden call.

† b. A summons to answer to a charge; accusation, impeachment. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10338 (Fairf.) Pai gedder bad bring forþ þe apostles alle for til answare to þaire calle.

c. A summons by applause for a speaker, actor, etc., to appear before an audience. Cf. **CALL** *v.* 22 b. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 125/1 The enthusiastic... call that greeted him on the conclusion of his excellent work.

d. A summons or signal sounded upon a bugle, trumpet, etc.; also *fig.*

1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discip.* 1. 18 In sounding a march, a cal, y charge... y retreat. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 295 Armies at the call Of Trumpet... Troop to their Standard. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5135/3 The Drums beating a Call. 1875 *B. TAYLOR Faust* II. iv. iii. 269 The first clear call of bells is swept across the land.

e. *concr.* A whistle, or other instrument, on which such a call is sounded.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) The call can be sounded to various strains, each... appropriated to some particular

exercise. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* iv, She whistled on a small silver call which hung around her neck.

f. *Call to the bar*: admission to the status of barrister; see **BAR** *sb.* 1 24, **BARRISTER**. Also † *Call of sergeants* (*obs.*).

a 1626 *BACON (J.)* Upon the sixteenth was held the sergeants feast at Ely place, there being nine sergeants of that call. 1698 *CONGREGATE Way of W.* ii. xv, In the country where great lubberly brothers slubber and kiss one another when they meet like a call of sergeants. 1868 *M. PATTISON Academ. Org.* v. 184 There shall be examinations and degrees required for the call to the Bar. 1878 *R. H. HUTTON Scott* ii. 27 The day of his call to the bar.

g. *spec.* An invitation to undertake the office and duties of pastor of a church.

1666 *Life of Livingstone in Sel. Biogr.* (1845) I. 136, I got ane joynt call of the parish and presbytery and the old minister and my Lord Tarphichen patron of the church... to be minister there. a 1704 *T. BROWN 2 Oak St. Ch. (1730)* I. 2, I shall receive a call to be a Pastor or Holderforth in some Congregation or other. 1755 *WELBY Wks.* (1872) XIII. 208 Both an inward and an outward call are requisite. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midl.* xxxix, [The] prebiterians who had united in a harmonious call to Reuben Butler to be their spiritual guide. 1859 *J. CUNNINGHAM Ch. Hist. Scotl.* II. x. 422.

h. A notice requiring theatrical performers to attend at a rehearsal.

1876 *Jennie of The Princess* 219 You are cast for Player Queen. Call is for eleven this morning. 1885 *G. R. SIMS Mustard & Cr. in Referee* 16 Feb., A 'call' is frequently made out for 'supers and ladies and gentlemen' when the principals are not required.

i. *Whist*. A 'call for honours' (see **CALL** *v.* 1 e); also, a sign given to a partner by a special card of play that he is to lead trumps (cf. **CALL** *v.* 22 d).

1887 *Temple-bar Mag.* Apr. 551 My partner... will lead trumps on the first opportunity in obedience to my 'call'.

k. *Amer. Land Law*. 'An object, course, distance, or other matter of description in a survey or grant, requiring or calling for a corresponding object, etc., on the land' (Webster 1864).

7. Demand, requisition, claim.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8705 þ barne atte dede is naup of thayme wille hane þe til call ne clatte. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 206 ¶ 1 There is a perpetual call upon mankind to value and esteem those who set a moderate price on their own merit. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambl.* No. 141 ¶ 8 The call for novelty is never satisfied. 1822 *A. FORDMAN Eng. under J. Administ.* II. 268 The Duke of Newcastle's call upon the anti-reformers to take up arms against the people. 1832 *Atkinson No.* 219, 19 The call of these times for cheap reprints. 1870 *BRANT Midl.* I. ix. 269 The calls of thirst And hunger having ceased.

8. A requirement of duty; a duty, need, occasion, right.

a 1694 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiv. 377 He assured them... that they had a very lawful Call to take upon them the supreme Authority of the Nation'. 1779 *DE FOX Crusoe* (1838) 243 What call, what occasion, much less what necessity I was in, to go. 1779 *J. MOORE View Soc. Fr.* (1780) I. xvi. 124 There was no Call for his interfering in the business. 1828 *THACKERAY Virginians* xxii, I don't know what call she had to blush so when she made her curtsey.

† b. Occasion or need to go; an errand. *Obs.*

1791 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 324 Having a call to St. Ives in Cornwall. § 325 Having a second call into Cornwall.

9. A divine, spiritual, or sacred appointment, or prompting, to a special service or office. See **CALL** *v.* 6.

1650 *Ministers New Eng.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. ccc, We came by a call of God to serve him here. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xi. 70 Proposals, to quit the World, and embrace that Course of Life, to which I told him I had no Call. 1790 *Mrs. FLETCHER in H. Moore Life* (1877) II. vi. 121, I feel a call from the Lord to give my last testimony to his faithfulness. 1864 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 368 It was a 'call'... or inward movement of the Divine Spirit through the conscience. a 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* I. iv. 1. 344.

† 10. Calling, occupation, vocation. *Obs.*

1548 *GESTE Pr. Masse* 72 We must all be busely occupied... eche man in his call accordingly. 1622 *FLETCHER Begg. Bush* ii. 1, Which lives Uprightest in his call. 1780 *Mrs. FLETCHER in H. Moore Life* (1877) I. iii. 161 Spending your time thus, for the bodies of the people. If that is your call, it is a mean call!

11. *Comm.* a. A demand for the payment of money; *esp.* a notice to a subscriber to pay up a portion of capital subscribed. Also *attrib.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4554/4 That... Two per Cent. on the Adventurers Stock be received in part of the said two Calls. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* ii. 319 A call of fifteen per cent. 1847 *C. G. ADDISON Contracts* 1. § 2 The directors must provide funds by making calls on the shareholders.

b. On the Stock Exchange.

a 1860 *C. FENN Eng. & For. Funds* (1883) 207 A 'Call' is an option of claiming stock at a certain time, the price and date being fixed at the time the option-money is given.

12. *dial.* Scolding, abuse. Cf. **CALL** *v.* 12.

13. *Sc.* (now in form *ca', caw*). Driving. In various applications: as, liard and forced respiration; a place where cattle are driven, a cow-gang; a pass or defile between hills.

1765 *Ogilvy & Nairns Trial* 83 (Jam.) There was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong caw, and he cried to keep open the windows to give him breath. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 22 (Jam.) In the ca, nor cow nor ewe did spare. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVI. 168 (Jam.) By... the heights of Lead-na-bea-kach, until you arrive at the Ca (i.e. the slip or pass) of that hill. 1876 *ROBINSON Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Caw*.

### III. Phrases and Combinations.

14. *Phrases*. a. with prep., a. *at call*: at command, ready to answer a call or summons; immediately available. *Within call*: within hearing or reach of a summons; hence, *within call of (a place)*: near to it; *within call of (a person)*: *fig.* subject to his authority.

1594 *HUON & Eul. Pol. Pref.* (J.) Always at the call... of a number of mean persons. 1632 *MISSINGER & In the Fair of Draw* iii. i, A true friend at a call. 1668 *CURTIS Dis. Trade* (1698) 227 It is our interest... not only to have many seamen, but to have them... within call in time of danger. 1697 *DAVENEL Voy.* (1698) I. xx. 542 Those that subscribed to be at all calls. 1709 *STEELE Tuller* No. 182 ¶ 6 All the great Beauties we have left in Town, or within Call of it, will be present. 1830 *TEMMISON Dream Fair W.* 85, I saw a lady within call. 1885 *March. Exam.* 20 July 5/5 An unconscious desire to possess gold at call.

b. *To have the call*: to be in chief or greatest demand; to be the favourite: in *Lond. Whist*, to be entitled to 'call honours'.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 674 Youth has the call. 1863 *PARDON Hayle's Games* 18 The partner having eight points are said to have the call. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* I. (1880) 31 Baited wheat has the call. *Newspaper*. Heifers had the call of the market at £17 to £20 each.

15. *Comb.*, as call-bell, a bell for summoning attendance; a small stationary hand-bell for that purpose; *spec.* an electric bell giving the alarm at a fire-station, etc.; † call-belt, a belt for supporting a bugle or similar instrument; call-bird, a decoy bird for attracting others by its note; † call-book, a muster-roll; call-boy, a youth employed a. (in a theatre, to attend upon the prompter, and call the actors when required on the stage, b. (on a steamer) to transmit the captain's orders to the engineer, c. (in a hotel) to answer the bells; call-change, a method of bell-ringing in which the ringers follow oral or written instructions; call-day, in the Inns of Court, the day appointed in each term for the ceremony of calling students to the bar; see also quot. 1720; call-duck, a decoy duck; call-loan, a loan to be repaid at call; call-money, money at call; call-night, the night on which students of law are called to the bar; call-note, the note used by a bird or other animal in calling to its mate; call-off, a cause of diversion or distraction; call-out, the act of calling out (forces, etc.) (see **CALL** *v.* 32 b); call-over = **CALL** *sb.* 1 b; call-rocket, a signal rocket.

1872 *ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch.* iv. 53 A 'call-bell to the Divine services. 1879 *G. PRESCOTT Sp. Telephone* 375 The introduction of call bells or alarms followed... with the early introduction of the electric telegraph. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 59/2 The alarms enable the fire-brigade to leave the station within a minute after the call-bell rings. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2182/4 He had... an embroidered Buff 'Call Belt, and an Agat-handled Sword. 1773 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 263 The fascinating power of their 'call-birds. 1863 *Perry's Diary* 15 Jan., To examine the proof of our new way of the 'call-books. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 57 Are copies of the muster or call book sent to the Navy Board? 1794 *MALONE Shaks.* I. 88 note, His first office in the theatre was that of 'Call-boy. 1863 *SALA Quail the Circum.* 65 A Woolwich steamboat... passengers and crew—down to the very call-boy. 1872 *ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch.* iii. 35 The ringing 'rounds', and 'call-changes' was a good deal cultivated, a very long time before the birth of half-pull change-ringing. 1872 *J. T. FOWLER Bells, Sacristy* II. 137 When some variation... is rung again and again, then another variation, and so on, it is ringing 'call-changes', or 'set-changes'. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 297/4 Ringers are said to be ringing 'call changes' when the conductor calls to each man to tell him after which bell he is to ring. 1790 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxvii. 169/2 The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen do meet at Guildhall, and sit in the orphan's Court once in every year to hear the names of all securities called over; wherefore that day is called 'Call-day. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 9 Inns of Court Law (Dining) Terms—Hilary begins 11 January, ends 1 February; Call Day, 26 January. 1656 *EARL MONM. Adv. fr. Furness*. 186 The true de quois, or 'call-ducks. 1882 *Call Hall G.* 7 June 5/2 Recourse had more and more to 'call' loans. 1885 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 7/2 Most of the banks affecting to consider 'call money as the same thing [with cash on hand]. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Nov., In the sister Inns of Lincoln and Gray, 'Call Night', like Grand Night, has its own peculiar and appropriate ceremonial. 1833 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 22 The mellow 'call-note of the grey linnet was... heard. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 184/1 The European partridge and Bob White differ in their call-notes. 1883 *J. PARKER Apost. Life* II. 186 No. 'call-off from prolonged and arduous enquiry into profound and useful subjects. 1887 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 17/1 The 'call-out of the Russian reserves. 1887 *Charity Organ. Rev.* June 245 A Saturday 'call-over at school.

Call, *obs.* form of **CALL**.

|| **Calla** (kæ-lä). *Bot.*

1. A genus of floating marsh plants (*N.O. Oroniacea*), natives of Northern Europe and North America. 1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 194.

2. A name erroneously given to the White Arum, Ethiopian or Trumpet Lily, *Richardia ethiopica* (*N.O. Araceae*), a native of the Cape of Good Hope, well known as a drawing-room ornament.

1870 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teaching* vii. 143 The beautiful calla or Ethiopian lily. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 606/2

Lilies, callas, and other water-plants. 1884 E. P. ROE *ibid.* Feb. 444/1 The plants are semi-aquatic, like this calla lily.

**Calla-**: see CALA-.

**Callæsthe-tic, -ics**. [f. Gr. κάλλος *beauty* + αἰσθητικός; see **ÆSTHETIC**.] Name proposed by Whicwell for æsthetics (see **ÆSTHETIC** B 2). Hence **Callæsthe-tical a.**

1847 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* II. 569 Since æsthetics would naturally denote the doctrine of perception in general, and since the essential point in the philosophy now spoken of (the theory of the Fine Arts) is that it attends to beauty, I should propose the term Callæsthetics, or rather Callæsthetic. *Ibid.* I. Pref. (ed. 2) 7 The progress of political, and moral and callæsthetic truth.

**Calla-inite. Min.** [f. L. *callaina* (Pliny) = *callais* (see next) + -ITE.] A hydrous aluminium phosphate, a massive translucent mineral of apple-green or emerald-green colour, with whitish and bluish lines or spots. (Dana *Min.*)

|| **Callais** (kæl'is). [L. a. Gr. κάλλαις.] A sea-green precious stone; probably turquoise.

1878 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. 83 Beads of Callais, a mineral. 1883 N. JOLY *Man before Metals* ii. i. iv. 209 Amber, jet, callais, flint, slate... were adopted to make pendants.

**Callamanco, Callambao, etc.**: see CALA-.

**Callant** (kæl'ant). Sc. and north. dial. Also **calland, callan, (calen)**. [Identical with Flemish (and Du.) *kalant* customer, chap, blade, a north. F. *caland* = F. *chaland* customer (literally): see Littré. A modern word in Scotch, taken from Flemish or Dutch by the fisher-folk of the east coast, with whom 'cannie callant' is a favourite form of address. The sense 'customer' has died out in Sc.; cf. *chap* = chapman, blade, lad, fellow.]

A lad, youth, stripling; a boy of any age.

1716 RAMSAY *On Wit* 21 The calland gap'd and glow'd about. 1719 HAMILTON *Ed. Ramsay* i. O famed and celebrated Allan! Renowned Ramsay! cantic callan! a 1774 FERGUSON *Poet. Wks.* (1870) 31 An ilka cantic callant sing like me. 1790 A. WILSON *Misc.* I'm hunted hame wi' dogs and callans. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* III. 249 'Ye're a daft callant, sir', said the Baron. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Phil. Etym.* 205 College callans might become so free and bold, etc. 1819 J. HOGG *Hawick Commemorative Song*, Scotia's boast was Hawick callants. 1823 SCOTT *Queen of the D.* xv. It will ruin the callant with the King. 1840 in *Westminster Gloss.*, Callan.

**Callash, Callavance, etc.**: see CAL-.

**Callat, Calle, obs. forms of CALLET, CAUL.**

**Called** (kəld). Pa. pp. of CALL v., rarely used as adjective.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* x A worshipful gentylman callid Lowys de Bretayles. 1611 BISHOP *Rom.* viii. 28 To them who are the called according to his purpose. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Commun.* 17 In respect both of the... will of the Caller, and obedience of the Called. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 3 Called cards can only be called in compliance with the general laws. 1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/7 Two millions of 'called' bonds.

**Callembour, obs. f. CALAMBOUR.**

**Callen, same as CAL, wolfram.**

† **Callent, a. Obs.** [ad. L. *callent-em* knowing.] 'Crafty, witty, cunning or wise by experience' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Callepash, Callepy, obs. ff. CALIPASH, -PEE.**

**Caller** (kə'ler), sb. [f. CALL v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who calls, in various senses of the vb.; esp.

1. a. One who cries aloud, or proclaims. b. One who invokes, summons, or exhorts in a loud voice. † c. A petitioner, an appellant, one who challenges. d. The convener of a meeting.

1502 J. YOUNGE in Leland *Collect.* (1774) IV. 288 The King called them before him, and demanded the Cause of their Difference. The Caller said, Syre, he hath taken from me my Lady Parramour. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 823/1 Callers upon the name of God. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 98 We be bounde to the caller for this cause. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 907/1 The caller of the court was one Cooke of Winchester. 1635 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 98 Item to the caller in the court, 4d. 1841 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 246 Letting the callers of the meeting have their way. 1866 W. R. KING *Sportsman in Canada* iii. 52 [Moose-hunting] The caller... retires, with a reserve gun, to the rear of the sportsman.

2. One who pays a short or complimentary visit. (The chief current sense.)

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1854) III. 30 Making him keep off all callers, by telling them I am dressing for the Queen. 1812 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) I. 296 We have had a flow of forenoon callers. 1865 *Land. Rev.* 23 Dec. 662/1 The most successful caller, i. e. the caller who finds no one at home.

3. Sc. A driver.

1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 73 The caller cryed: How, haikie vpon hight. 1805 BARRY *Orkney Is.* 147 (Jam.) The caller goes before the beasts backward with a whip.

4. Of other than persons: a. *fig.* A thing which calls. b. A call-bird, a decoy-bird.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 308 The sight of it is rather a common call upon him to be faithful to him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Lark*. The Way of taking Larks is with Nets. the Callers are set upon the Ground.

5. With advbs., as *caller away, off, on, etc.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* ii. vii. (Arb.) 127 My importunate callers on. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxvi. 142 His... caller away is his study. 1721 ST. GERMAIN'S *Doctor & Stud.* 295 Callers on to have that point reformed. 1878 F. WILLIAMS *Mid. Railw.* 642 The 'caller-off' shouts out... the name.

**Caller** (kə'ler), a. Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 4 caloure, 5-6 callour, 8 calour, ? callar, 8- caller, cauler, (9 cawler, cauller, calor). [prob. Sc. form of CALVER, q. v. Cf. *siller* from *silver*, etc.]

It has generally been assumed to be derived in some way from stem of OTeut. *kal-an* to be cold. But this does not account for the form, nor does it yield the required sense, which in earlier times was not connected with cold: 'calour prey', *recens præda*, might be still warm.]

1. 'Fresh; as opposed to what is beginning to corrupt' (Jam.); without taint of decomposition; said of the flesh of animals used for food, esp. fish (which were specially liable to decay); 'as fresh as when taken out of the water'.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Cosmas & Damian* 360 In be kirk- 3ard zestrevene wes lad Ane Echiope, & zet his flesche Is caloure Inucht & als fres. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2126 in *Anglia* IX, Ane side of salmond, as it wair, And callour. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xiii. 110 The recent spreit and fresche and callour pray. [Cf. 1536 BELLENDEN *Descr. Alb.* xi. (1821) I. p. xliii. Quhen the salmond is failis thair loup, thay fall callour in the said [boiling] caldrounis, and ar than maist delitious to the mouth.] 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 6 She... was... As clear and calour as a water trout. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 501 The Newhaven fish-wife... shouting 'Caller herrings!' or 'What'll buy my caller cod?' 2. Of air, water, etc.: Fresh and cool; well-aired.

1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Pro. 87 The callour air, penetrative and pure. a 1600 HUMM in Sibbald *Sc. Poetry* III. 387 (Jam.) The rivers fresh, the callar streams. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 77 Behind the door a calour heather bed. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. 'Queer tirle-wirle holes that... keep the stair as caller as a kail-blade.' 1884 *Good Wds.* May 326/1 You ha'e the caller air, the caller earth; an' they're aye healthy.

**Calles, obs. form of CHALICE.**

**Callessthe-tical**: see CALLESTHETIC.

† **Cal'let, sb. Obs. exc. dial.** Forms: 6 calat(e), callet, kallat, 6-7 callette, callot, 7 callat, callette, callott, 6-8 calot, callot.

[Many have suggested its identity with F. *callette* 'foole, minnie, noddie, naturall' (Cotgr.), dim. of *caille* quail (estimated a silly bird); but this does not quite answer phonetically, does not quite suit the sense, and was in French applied to men as readily as to women. Others have thought of F. *calotte* a kind of small bonnet or cap covering only the top of the head, but no evidence appears connecting this especially with a 'callet'. The Gael. and Ir. *caille* girl has also been suggested. It is not certain which is the earlier sense: perh. 'scold', as in the vb. and CALLETY.]

1. A lewd woman, trull, strumpet, drab.

c 1500 COCKE *Lovelles B.* (1843) i Yf he call her calat, she callet hym knave agayne. c 1530 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 17 Wyll I mar him, drabb? Thow, calat, thow! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2 Frere Luther and Cate calate his nunne, lye luskyn together in lechery. 1569 J. SA[MFORD] tr. *Agrippa's Vm. Artes* 94 Other Queenes which were queanes, and courtly callets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. lviii. 41 Any dishonest woman or wanton callot [impudica]. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* iv. ii. 121 A Begger in his drinke Could not have laid such termes upon his Callet. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Callette*, a Lewd Woman. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Calot*, a Drab. 1785 BURNS *Folly Beggars* Air i, I'm as happy with my wallet, my bottle and my callet.

2. As a term of abuse; sometimes perhaps = 'scold' as in the vb. Also attrib. Still dial.

1528 SKELTON *EL. Rummyng* 347 Than Elynour sayde, ye calletes, I shall breake you pallettes. 1530 PALSGR. 678, I rampe, I play the callet, *je ramponne* [I gibe, flout]. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon* i. iii, Faith, would chad her by the face, chould crack her callet Crown. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* VI. 52 Let us... leave lieing for varlets... scolding for callets. 1611 SHAKES. *Wint.* T. ii. iii. 90 A Callat Of boundless tongue, who late hath beat her Husband, And now bayts me.

Hence **Callety a. dial.**, scolding, 'ill-tongued'.

1863 in ATKINSON *Provinc. Dialect*.

**Cal'let, v. Obs. exc. dial.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To scold, rail. Hence **Cal'letting ppl. a.**

a 1673 BRATHWAITE *Care's Cure*, To hear her in her spleen Callet like a butter queen. 1691 RAY N. C. Wds., *Callet*, to cample, or scold; as, a calleting housewife. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Flower Travest.* (1797) I. 62 Mother, you know not what you're doing; To Callet thus will be your ruin. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Callet*, to wrangle, to chide. 'They snap an' callet like a couple o' cur-dogs'.

**Calletrappe, -vance, obs. forms of CALTROP, CALAVANOE.**

**Calliber, etc.**: see CALLI-.

† **Calliblephary. Obs. rare-1.** [After Gr. *καλλιβαλέφαρον*, neut. of *καλλιβαλέφαρος*, f. *καλλι-* combining form of *κάλλος* beauty + *βαλέφαρον* eyelid: see -ARY<sup>1</sup>.] A dye for the eye-lids.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 34 The marrow of the right fore legge with sout... serveth for a calliblephary.

† **Call'id, a. Obs. rare-0.** [ad. L. *callidus*.]

Crafty, cunning. 1696 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Callidity** (kæli'diti). Now rare. Also 7 (error.) *callidity*. [ad. L. *calliditatem* cunning, craft (in good or bad sense), f. *callidus* skilful, cunning, crafty: see -ITY.] Craftiness, cunning.

1524 St. *Peters Hen. VIII.* VI. 280 His Holines, unto whom the callidities and crafty circumventions of France be not unknown. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 99 Πανουργία signifies all manner of Callidity or dexterity to cheat & deceive. 1752 SMART *Hop Garden*, Her eagle-eyed callidity, deceit And fair faction. 1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VIII. 203 Suspect their own intimate friends of callidity.

**Callify, obs. form of CALEFY.**

**Calligraph** (kæ'ligraf), sb.<sup>1</sup> *arch.* Also *cali-*. [a. F. *calligraphie*, ad. med. L. *calligraph-us* fair writer, good penman, ad. Gr. *καλλιγράφος*, f. *καλλι-* comb. stem of *κάλλος* beauty + *-γραφος* 'writing, writer' (sometimes also 'written'). In this and the following cognate words the non-etymological spelling CALI- is frequently found.]

One who writes beautifully; *spec.* a professional transcriber of manuscripts.

1853 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVII. 83 The numerous scattered works of former zealous calligraphs. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casanbon* 38 The calligraphs, a race who long survived the invention of printing.

**Calligraph** (kæ'ligraf), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. same elements as *piec.*, on analogy of *autograph*, *holograph*, which have Greek prototypes in *-γράφον*.] A beautiful specimen of writing.

1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxvii, Over the neat crows-quill calligraph His pen goes blotting.

**Calligraph, v.** [f. *prec.*, or F. *calligrapher* (perhaps with some thought of Gr. *γράφειν* to write); cf. to *photograph*, *telegraph*, etc.] *trans.* To write beautifully or ornamentally.

1884 *Athenæum* 3 May 570/1 The roll of Shuten Doji, a famous Japanese outlaw of the tenth century... finely calligraphed and illuminated.

**Calligrapher** (kæli'græfə), [f. same elements as **CALLIGRAPH** + -ER: cf. *philosoph-er*.]

1. One who writes beautifully: sometimes (with qualification) merely = penman.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xv, He should have been a calligrapher. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Autographs*, Queen Elizabeth... was indeed a most elegant calligrapher.

2. *spec.* One who professes the art of elegant penmanship; a professional transcriber of manuscripts.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Calligraphy*, Calligraphy is also used to denote the calligrapher's work, in transcribing fair and at large. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. 140 note, Against Thomas à Kempis it is urged that he was a professed calligrapher. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bl. of Days* II. 309 A calligrapher, a writer and engraver of 'letters, knots and flourishes'.

**Calligraphic** (kæli'græfik), a. [ad. Gr. *καλλιγραφικός*, in same sense, f. *καλλιγράφος*; see -IC.] Of or pertaining to calligraphers or calligraphy.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Poetry* Diss. II. (1840) I. 102 Excellence in the calligraphic art. 1809 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 187 Two specimens of her calligraphic skill are carefully preserved in the Bodleian library. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2556/1 The calligraphic principle, or effort to write beautifully and ornamentally, came in.

† **Calligraphical, a. Obs.** [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.*; also, Of a beautiful literary style. Hence **Calligraphically adv.**

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water Poet) *Wks.* III. 76 Dedicated... To the... Historiographical Calligraphical Relater and Writer... Sir Thomas Coriat, Knight of Troy. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2556/2 The Jews... may have perfected it calligraphically into the square character.

**Calligraphist** (kæli'græfist), [f. Gr. *καλλιγράφος* or Eng. **CALLIGRAPHY** + -IST: cf. *zoologist*, etc.] = **CALLIGRAPHER**, esp. in sense 1.

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 134 The same calligraphist furnished the prototype of both. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* 24 All the care of her governess and masters had never succeeded in making her a calligraphist. 1850 TEALE *Educ. in Eng.* 5 S. Dunstan was... a calligraphist.

**Calligraphy** (kæli'græfi), [Ultimately ad. Gr. *καλλιγραφία*, sb. of quality f. *καλλιγράφος*; see **CALLIGRAPH** sb.<sup>1</sup>: perhaps immediately from L. *calligraphia* or F. *calligraphie*.]

1. Beautiful or fair writing as a product; also, elegant penmanship as an art or profession.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Calligraphie*, faire writing. 1632 B. JONSON *Magu. Lady* vii. iv, I have to commend me... my calligraphy, a fair hand, fit for a secretary. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Calligraphy made an article in the manual labour of the ancient monks. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 93 Calligraphy was also another art which received considerable attention. 1866 FULTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xii. 498 The age of calligraphy is gone.

2. Handwriting, penmanship generally; style of handwriting or written characters; a person's characteristic handwriting or 'hand'.

1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1847) 221/2 A divine of note had... stuck it here and there with a clove of his own calligraphy, to keep it from tainting. 1856 *Househ. Wds.* XIII. 240 His calligraphy suggests... the skating of an intoxicated sweep over a sheet of ice. 1859 GULICK & TIMBS *Painting* 100 The study of the calligraphy, or penmanship, of ancient MSS. 1880 EARLE *Philol.* E. T. § 99 In the eleventh century the fashion of our calligraphy was changed.

† 3. Belles-lettres. *Obs.*

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK.

**Callimanco, obs. form of CALAMANCO.**

**Callimeter, nonce-wd.** [f. Gr. *καλλι-* comb. stem of *κάλλος* beauty + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] A measure of beauty.

1862 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* 353 A flower... of a certain fixed and well-known value in Davie's standard callimeter.

**Calling** (kə'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CALL v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The action of the vb. CALL.

1. The action of emitting a loud voice; crying, shouting, proclamation. Applied also to par-

ticular cries of animals. *Calling on or upon*: invocation of.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1302 Pur3 be cuntre of Caldee his calling con spryng. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1905 (Trin.) De calling on [v. r. on-call] his holy name. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxi. 77 What complaints, callenges, and lamentacions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 38 By the invocacyon and calling on the name of Jhu. 1535 *Coverdale Ps. v.* 1 Heare my wordes to Lorde conside my callinge. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. 131 Bawling of mastiffs . . calling of Partridges. 1864 *TENNYSON En. Ard.* 909 There came so loud a calling of the sea, That all the houses in the haven rang.

† 2. An addressing; greeting, invitation. *Obs.*  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11336 And thanked Joseph. O pair calling and herbergeri. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 46 [He received] thame . . With fair calling and hamelie chersing.

3. The summoning of a person, a meeting.  
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Callenge or clepyng to mete, invitacio. *Ibid.* Callenge or clepyng to-gedyr, convocacio. 1580 *BARET Adv.* C. 38 A calling or assembling together, convocacio. 1601 *DIBLE Nymb.* x. 2 The calling of the assembly. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 35 The calling of the said Meeting. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I.* 276 To prevent the calling of a parliament.

b. The summoning or inviting to a spiritual office or to the pastorate of a church.

1576 *2nd Bk. Discipline* iii. Vocation or calling . . is a lawful way, by the which qualified persons are promoted to any spiritual office within the Kirk. 1864 J. M. DUNCAN *Paroch. Eccl. Law Scotl.* ii. 72 The presbytery by whose decision and authority the calling and entry of a particular ministry were effected.

† 4. Naming, denomination; an appellation or name. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 172 In *Babes Bk.* (1868) 169 'Colericus' by callenge. 1530 *PALSGR.* 202, 2 Calleng, namyng, apellance. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Misery of Man.* i. (1859) 17 This, our right name, calling, and title, earth. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. A The duresitie that is vsed in callenge of simples. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 901 Persons also, had their callings . . of some note of the body, as Swanshalse, for the whitenesse of her necke. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. l. 245. I am . . proud to be Sir Rolands sonne . . and would not change that calling.

5. Loud vituperation, scolding (*dial.*). *Calling (of) names*: the applying of reviling names or epithets.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 72 There's such calling of names and giving the lie. 1844 *DICKENS Mar. Chus.* iv. Such a bandying of words and calling of names. 1863 *Mrs. TOOGOOD Yorks. Dial.* He behaved badly, so I gave him a good calling. 1864 *ATKINSON Whittby Gloss.* Calling, a scolding. 1885 *Newcomf. & Independent* 22 Oct. 1019 Calling names was not argument.

6. The attracting of animals by a particular 'call' or cry.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 161 Calling is practised in still weather. The caller applies two of his fingers to his lips, and sucking them . . produces a squeaking sound. 1880 L. D. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* 641 Moose-calling . . consists . . in imitating the cry of the animal with a hollow cone made of birch bark, endeavouring by this means to call up a moose near enough to get a shot at him.

7. Driving. *Sc.*

c 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 356 In . . calling of his cattel through landis pertenant to the defender. *Mod. Sc.* *Cannie ca'ing.*

8. With various adverbs: see *CALL v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Callenge or clepyng a-3ene, *revo-* *cacio.* *Ibid.* Callenge or clepyng yn to a place, *invocacio.* 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Rappell*, a calling againe. 1626 *BACON Synta* § 316 The calling forth of the Spirits of the Body outward. 1813 *HUSKISSON in Examiner* 15 Mar. 1661a The calling out the Local Militia. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* v. The master . . came down in cap and gown to calling-over. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 285 A calling-out of many of the higher powers.

II. Summons, call, vocation.

9. The summons, invitation, or impulse of God to salvation or to his service; the inward feeling or conviction of a divine call; the strong impulse to some course of action as the right thing to do.

[1382a *WYCLIF* i Cor. i. 26 Se 3e 3oure clepyng, Britheren.] 1534 *TINDALE, Ibid.* Brethren, loke on youre callenge. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom. i.* 7 Sayntes by callenge. a 1586 *Ansv. Cartwright* 50 Our dumbe ministers haue as good a calling as the scribes. had. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gov.* Wks. 1738 I. 41 The conscious warrant of some high Calling. 1648 *Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech.* Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit. 1811 *Sydney Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 202a The doctrine of calling, or inward feeling, is quite orthodox in the English church. 1861 *FLOR. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 84 What is it to feel a calling for any thing?

† b. The state of grace and obedience into which the Christian is called; duty. (Here the notion was affected by the next.) *Obs.*

1604 *HIERON Wks.* I. 482 The state and calling of a true Christian is a lovely calling. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 10 Callings towards God and men.

c. In reference to the Christian ministry there is often a mixture of the notions of the divine 'call', the *vocatio* or call of the bishop, presbytery, or church, and the professional 'calling' as in 11.

1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. 83 A good pastor, and diligent in his calling. 1575-85 *ABP. SANDVIS Serm.* (1841) 80 Assisted from heaven with all necessary for their calling. 1734 *LAW Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 489 In the exalted virtues of his Apostolical calling. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* ii. ix. (1857) 372 The dangerous calling of the missionary. 1883 *FRAUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 28 The duties of his sacred calling.

d. Requirement of duty; occasion, right; = *CALL sb.*

1857 *Lit. Churchman* III. 409 A sprightly American air which has no sort of calling to be a hymn-tune.

† 10. Position, estate, or station in life; rank. [Founded on 1 Cor. vii. 20, Gr. *κλήσις*, i. *vocatione*, where it stands for the condition or position in which one was when called to salvation; but afterwards often mixed up with sense 9, as if it meant the estate in life to which God has called a man.]

[1382a *WYCLIF* i Cor. vii. 20 Eche man in what clepyng he is cleped, in that dwelle he; 1534 *TINDALE*, in the same state wherein he was called; 1539 *CRAMMER* and 1621, in the same callinge, wherein he was called; 1557 *Geneva*, in the same state wherein he was called; 1582 *Rhem.*, in the vocation that he was called.] a 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 151 We are commanded . . to apply ourselves to goodness, every one in his calling. 1575-6 *Lansdowne MS.* 21 in *Thynne's Animade.* (1865) Intro. 52 Righte honorable. . . presuming upon the honor of your callinge. 1590 *GREENE Mourne. Garn.* (1616) 15 Seeing hee was a Gentleman of some calling, by his traine. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 304 As he went into them of the poorer sort, as others of greater calling. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vi. (1651) 154 As if [Poverty] is esteemed in the world's censure, it is a most odious calling. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* Pref. A Lady of Great calling. 1691 *SHADWELL Scourers* iv. 376 Men of Calling, knaves of business.

II. Hence, Ordinary occupation, means by which livelihood is earned, business, trade. [Often etymologized in the same way as *prec.*]

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., As careful family shall cease his cruell callinge, and suffer anie laier. 1588 *Margret. Epist.* (Arh.) 46 They continue in vnlawful callings. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* xiv. 413 They who count a calling a prison, shall at last make a prison their calling. 1689 T. BROWN *Saints in Upr.* Wks. 1730 I. 76 I was a ferry-man by my calling. 1768-78 *TUCKER Li. Nat.* II. 488 The appellation given to all common trades and professions, which are termed lawful callings, that is, employments whereto each particular man is called by the courses of nature and fortune, those two ministers of Providence. 1845-4 *EMERSON Ess.* iv. *Spir. Lat.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 68 Our choice of a calling. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I.* 284 A large class of mostroopers, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and drive away whole herds of cattle. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 203 Navigation, with its many attendant callings.

b. *concr.* A body of persons following a particular profession or trade.

a 1660 *HAMMOND (J.)* A caution . . not to impose celibacy on whole callings, and great multitudes of men or women.

III. *attrib. and comb.*

1848 *BAMFORD Early Days* xii. (1859) 118 Another calling house was Schofield's. 1853 *Mrs. GASKELL Crawford* From 12 to 3 are our Calling-hours. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 599f The calling-house of wits, the gathering-place of poets and connoisseurs.

*Calling*, *apl. a.* [f. *CALL v.* + *-ING* 2.] That calls, cries, summons, etc.: in various senses of the verb.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 207 Calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire. 1878 *DICKENS Dombey* x, Joey B., Sir, is not in general a calling man.

b. *spec.* in names of some animals: *Calling* crab, a tropical genus of Land-crabs (*Gelasimus*) having one very large claw, which the animal extends, as if beckoning, but really in menace; *Calling* hare, a rodent genus (*Lagomys*) nearly allied to the Hare, found in Siberia and other countries, and noted for their peculiar loud sonorous call or note.

1802a *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 411 The calling hare. These are solitary animals, and rarely to be seen. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 786 Some of the Land-Crabs are remarkable for the inequality in the size of their claws; the larger is sometimes held up in a beckoning attitude, whence . . the name of Calling-Crabs. 1849 *Mammalia* IV. 162 The dwarf pika or calling-hare.

*Callino.* ? = *CALINO.*

1602 *DEKKER Satiromastix* Lv, *Hor.* O, oh! *Tuc.* Nay, your o, oh's! nor your Callino-oes cannot serve your turn.

*Calliope* (kālai'ōpē). *U. S.* [Gr. *Καλλιόπη* (beautiful-voiced), the ninth of the Muses, presiding over eloquence and heroic poetry.] An instrument consisting of a series of steam-whistles toned to produce musical notes, played by a keyboard like that of an organ.

1863 *RUSSELL Diary India* I. 260 The whistle sounds, and the calliope shrieks out 'Dixie' incessantly.

*Callipash, Callipée*, see *CALIPASH, -PÉE.*

*Calliper, caliper* (kæl-i-pər). Forms: 6 caliper, 7 calapper, -par, callopper, 7-8 callopper, 8 caliber, (oanniper), 7- callopper, caliper. [App. the same word as *CALIBRE*; *calliper compasses* being compasses for measuring the calibre of a bullet, etc. The earliest known English instances of *calliper compasses* occur in a book translated from Italian, with an Appendix 'to shew the Properties, Office, and Dutie of a Gunner'. Cf. also Florio (1611) 'Colibro, as Calibro, an instrument that Gunners vse to measure the height of any piece or bullet; also, the height or bore of any piece'. It is however remarkable that from the beginning the words were spelt differently; only in modern times do we find occasional conscious identification with *caliber, calibre*.]

1. Originally used attrib., *calliper compasses* or *compasses calliper*, compasses used to measure the calibre of shot; afterwards usually in pl. *callipers* or *pair of callipers*: A kind of compasses with bowed legs for measuring the diameter of convex bodies; often with a scale attached for reading off the measurements; also a similar instrument with straight legs and points turned outwards for measuring the bore or internal diameter of tubes, etc.

1588 *LICAR Collog. 1rte Shooting App.* 35 Measure first with a paire of calloper compasses the whole thickness of the peece. Measure likewise with a paire of other compasses, I mean straight compasses, the Diameter of the concauitie in the Peece. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Compass Callipers belong to the Gunner, and is like two half Circles that hath a handle and joint like a paire of Compasses. 1644 *NYE Gunnery* i. (1647) 49 To take the said height or Diam. of the shot with a pair of Calliper compasses. *Ibid.* (1670) 50 Also by such a pair of Callipers you may find the Diameter of the Base-Ring, and of the Muzzle-Ring of any Piece of Ordnance. 1677 *Moxon Mach. Exerc.* (1703) 196 Callipers measure . . any round Cylindrick Conical Body. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. viii. 97 To find the Diameter of any round Shot . . by a pair of Calloper Compasses, which are Compasses bowed at the Points. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* Intro. 47 These points may be marked upon a marble figure with callipers, properly used. 1795 *HOME in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 6 Measured by a pair of calliper compasses. 1821 *CRAIG Lat. Draught* vii. 372 An anvil, a hammer, and a pair of callipers. 1829 *SMILES Self-Help* 267 Moral philosophy which proposes to measure our heads with callipers. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kew.* No. 284 Universal Calliper, with slide and reverse action. No. 271 Calliper with Dial, divided into eighths of an inch.

b. Applied to measuring rules of varying shape for taking the dimensions of other than round bodies. *Calliper-square*, a rule or square carrying movable cross-heads, adapted for the measurement of internal and external diameters or sizes.

1708 *KERSEY, Callipers*, an instrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace the two Heads of a Cask, or Barrel, in order to find the length of it. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kew.* No. 293 Collection of Timber Callipers for the use of foresters. *Mod. Techn.* Calliper (in Liverpool timber yards), a rule for measuring timber, something like that which shoemakers use to measure feet.

2. *transf.* The clip for holding the load in a crane. 1769 *De Fox's Tour Gr. Brit.* III. 272 Portable Cranes . . to draw Stone out of the Quarry with Callipers.

3. *Watch-making.* 'The disposition of the parts of a watch or clock; the arrangement of the train' (Britten). App. akin to *CALIBRE*.

1824 *F. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 151 As a matter of convenience in arranging the caliper of the watch.

*Calliper, v.* [f. *prec. sb.*] To measure with or use callipers. Hence *Calliperling* *obl. sb.*

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kew.* No. 477 Calliperling Engine (British Horological Institute). 1882 *HASLUCK Lathe Work* 34 The diameter of the cylinder is tested by calliperling.

*Callippio* (kāl-i-pi'k), *a.* [f. Gr. *Καλλιππος* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Callippus, a Greek astronomer who lived c 350 B.C. *Callippic cycle* or *period*: a cycle proposed by him as an improvement on the Metonic cycle, consisting of 4 of the latter or 76 years, at the end of which, by omitting one day (i.e. making one month to have 29 days instead of 30) Callippus thought that the full and new moon would be brought round to the same day and hour.

1666 in *PHILLIPS*. 1708 *KERSEY, Callippic Period*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The Callippic period itself is not accurate, it does not bring the new and full moons precisely to their places; but brings them too late, by a whole day, in 553 years. 1876 *G. CHAMBERS Astron.* 468 This cycle of 76 years (19 × 4) is known as the Callippic period.

*Callipygian* (kæl-i-pi'gi-an), *a.* [f. Gr. *καλλιπύγος*, adj. f. *καλλι-* comb. stem of *καλλος* beauty + *πύγῃ* buttocks: the name of a famous statue of Venus.] Of, pertaining to, or having well-shaped or finely developed buttocks.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 195 Callipygæ and women largely composed behind. a 1800 The Callipygian Venus. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 497 The Callipygian luxuriance he so deplures.

*Callis*, *obs.* form of *CULLIS*.

c 1622 *BEAUM. & FL. Thierry* ii. 435 Decoctions, Leaches, and callisies. 1641 in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 556 A spoonful or two of callis made of chickin.

*Callis-sand.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also *Oalis*, *Calice*, etc. [f. *Callis*, *Calice*, *Calice*, etc. 16th c. forms of the name *Calais*, noted for its sand-dunes; the sands of Calais are frequently referred to in the 17th c. as a place for duels: see *quots.* in *Nares*.] A fine white sand, originally imported from Calais, used for blotting ink, scouring, etc.

1504 *PLAT. Jewell-ho.* ii. 32 Take of right callis sand, and wash the same. 1650 *HOOKE Commens. Vis. World* (1777) 116 We dry a writing with blotting-paper, or callis-sand out of a sand-box. 1704 *WORLDWIDE Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Sand*, Calice-sand, burns reddish, but falls not in Water. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. IV. Lincoln Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Callis-sand*, white scouring sand.

*Callisthenic* (kæl-i'stē-nik), *a.* Also *cali-* [f.



Gr. καλλι- comb. stem of κάλλος beauty + σθένος strength (cf. the proper name Καλλισθένης 'beautifully or elegantly strong') + -ισ-.] Of or pertaining to the development of physical vigour in association with beauty; pertaining to callisthenics.

1847 CRAIG, *Callisthenic*, relating to callisthenics. 1859 SAI & TOW *round Clock* (1861) 193 The tyranny of the 'calisthenic exercises' and the French mark. 1863 S. W. MASON *Gymnastic Manual* Introd. 4 To hasten the introduction of gymnastic, or calisthenic training into our schools.

**Callisthenical**, *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Addicted to callisthenics.

1837 *Chamb. Frnl.* 8 July 192 'Twere also as well she should be calisthenical.

**Callisthenics**, *sb. pl.* [f. CALLISTHENIC *a.*; cf. *gymnastic-s*. Mod.F. has *callisthenie*, repr. a regularly formed Gr. \*καλλισθένεια 'beautiful strength'.] 'Gymnastic exercises suitable in the physical education of girls' (Littré); 'training calculated to develop the beauty of the human figure, and to promote elegant and graceful movement' (Craig). (Chiefly a term of young ladies' boarding-schools.)

1847 in CRAIG. 1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. vi. 168 Some theory of calisthenics is taught. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan. The exercises, perhaps, should be called 'calisthenics', rather than gymnastics, as they consist simply in rhythmical movements with wooden rings and light wands, to the sound of piano music. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 57 An instructress or professor of calisthenics.

**Callisthenium**, [f. as prec., after *gymnasium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics.

1883 *N. Y. Tribune* No. 13554/2 The calisthenium was thrown open and the girls danced until supper-time.

**Callithrix**, *callitrix* (kæ'li'triks). Also 7 *calitrix*. [L. *callithrix*, pl. *callitriches* a kind of ape or monkey in Ethiopia (Pliny VIII liv. 80 § 216).] A genus of small Brazilian monkeys.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 7 The Calitrix... may be termed in English a bearded Ape. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. viii. § 19 He beareth Gules, the Head of a Calitrix Ape. 1708 KENSLEY *Callithrix*, a kind of Ape in Ethiopia, with a long beard, and a spread Tail. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. i. 507 The Calitrix, or Green Monkey of St. Iago.

**Callitriche** (kæ'li'triks). *Bot.* [mod.Latin (Ruppius & Dillen.) f. Gr. καλλιτριχ-ος beautiful-haired.] A genus of small water-weeds inhabiting ponds and ditches; also called Water Star-wort.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 166/1 A few obscure floating species, all of which belong to the genus Callitriche. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucon* (1878) 206. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 34 Degraded blossoms like glasswort, callitriche and pondweed.

**Callivance**, *obs. form* of CALAVANCE.

**Callix**, *obs. form* of CALX.

**Caloo** (kæl'oo). Also calaw, callow. A species of Arctic duck, *Anas (Fuligula, Harelda) glacialis*, called also Long-tailed or Long-keeled Duck, a winter visitor to Orkney and Shetland.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 189 Lyres, calloos, wildgeese. *Ibid.* VII. 545 The calaw. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shetl.* 79 (Jam.) The calloo—named from its evening call, which resembles the sound calloo, calloo, arrives from the arctic regions in autumn, and spends the winter here.

**Calloper**, *obs. form* of CALABER, CALITER.

**Callose** (kæl'oo's), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *callōsus*: see CALLOUS.] Having callosities.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400.

**Callosify**, *v. rare*—1. [see -FY; cf. *ossify*.] *trans.* To make callous.

1800 W. TAYLOR in ROBBERS *Mem.* I. 344 Smoking tobacco... may act by callosifying lungs too sieve-like.

**Callosity** (kæl'oo'si-ti). [a. F. *callosité*:—L. *callositāt-em*, f. *callos-us*; see CALLOUS.]

1. The condition of being callous; abnormal hardness and thickness of the skin or other tissues.

1397 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 4 b, The callosities of the Gownes seruth some men in stead of teeth. 1871 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. 1. 119 If the Flesh about the Ulcer be dry, and senseless, it becomes a callous; and that Hardness is called Callosity. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 108 The Thickness or Callosity of their Skins. 1831 BRWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 303 This callosity of the skin may be effected by frequently moistening it with dilute sulphuric acid.

2. *concr.* A callous formation, a callus; a thickened and hardened part of the skin, such as the hard lumps that arise from constant pressure or friction, or on the cicatrized surfaces of ulcers. Also applied to natural thickenings, such as those on the legs of the horse, the breast of the camel, etc. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. vii. 460 Certain hard callosities like Pumish stones. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Strangury*, If the Ischuria is caused by some Flesh Kernel or Callosity. 1818 *Art. Preservo.* Feet 42 A simple Callosity is nothing more than a thickening of the epidermis. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* v. § 165, 169 Asses... have callosities only on the inner side of the fore legs.

3. *fig.* A hardened state of mind or conscience; insensibility;—CALLOUSNESS 2.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 28 To weep into stones are fables. Afflictions induce callosities. 1748 HARTLEY *Observer* Man II. iii. § 7. 311 When Men cease to regard God in due measure... they are very apt to relapse into Negligence and Callosity. 1874 FARRAR *Life Christ* 82 A callosity of heart, a petrifying of the moral sense.

**Callot**, variant of CALLET.

**Callot(e)**, -ott(e), *obs. ff.* CALOTTE, skull-cap.

**Callotechnics**, *sb. pl. rare*. [Improperly spelt for *callitechnics* or *calotechnics* (Gr. καλλιτεχνία, καλοτεχνία).] A proposed name for 'The fine or ornamental arts'.

1860 WORCESTER cites R. PARK.

**Callough**, *Obs. rare*. ? Some shell-fish.

1620 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Winkles, Purples, Cuttle, Callough, Cockles, Muskles, Shrimps.

**Callous** (kæl'oo's), *a.* [ad. L. *callōsus* (cf. F. *callex*) hard-skinned, callous, f. *callum* (callus) hardened skin: see -OUS.]

1. (Chiefly *Phys. & Zool.*) Hardened, indurated: as parts of the skin exposed to constant pressure or friction, or the cicatrized surfaces of ulcers. Also applied to parts which are naturally hard.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 4 b, With gowmes, which flesh is made so callous, and indurated. 1605 TUNNICLIFFE *Quersit.* iii. 180 Callous and hollow ulcers. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Easemp.* vi. § 7 The flesh of beasts grows callous by stripes and the pressure of the yoke. 1695 CONGRUVE *Love for L.* iv. xv. With labouring callous hands. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 337 A callous conical protuberance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 Hard and callous skins under their feet.

b. *Bot.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 180 The tips of the leaves being callous. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *Phaner. & Ferns* 274 The condition termed by Hanstein callous... consists in the thickening of the bands of membrane in all directions.

2. *fig.* Of the mind, feelings, conscience, etc., and of persons: Hardened, unfeeling, insensible.

1679 GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* i. iv. (1713) 109 The frequent injuries done to it [conscience] render it callous and insensible. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 85 Totally hard and callous to impressions of religion. 1776 HUMPHREY *My own Life* 18 Apr. in *Hist. Eng.* (1825) Introd. 4 Callous against the impressions of public folly. 1833 ARNOLD *Let. in Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 343 It is an immense blessing to be perfectly callous to ridicule. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. ix. 35 The callous bustle of fashionable saloons.

**Callous sb.**, erroneous spelling of CALLUS.

**Callous, v.** [f. prec. adj.]

*trans.* To make callous, to harden. *lit. and fig.* Only in ppl. (and ppl. adj.) Cal'loused, hardened.

1834 FRASER'S *Mag.* C. 658 The whole English mind cal'loused against its efforts to make an impression. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 204 On the back and shoulders of the child, great welts and calloused spots. 1880 E. H. ARR *New Engl. Bygoness* 108 Hands calloused by toil.

**Callously** (kæl'oo'sli), *adv.* [f. CALLOUS *a.* + -LY.] In a callous manner, unfeelingly.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., When they died she callously got rid of their bodies as best she could. 1883 *American* 184 No house... more callously indifferent to those it employed.

**Callousness** (kæl'oo'snēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

+1. *a.* Callous quality or condition, induration; b. A callous formation; = CALLOSITY 1, 2.

c 1660 JER. TAYLOR *On Repent.* vii. viii. A callousness of his feet or a wart upon his fingers. c 1775 CHRYN (J.) The skin becomes the thicker, and so a callousness grows upon it. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 82 There are often found in them [the lungs] tumours, callousnesses, etc.

2. *fig.* A hardened state of mind, conscience, etc.; want of feeling, insensibility.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 12 Abandon'd to a callousness and numbness of soul. 1726 BUTLER 15 *Serm.* v. 91. 1781 JOHNSON *Let.* 258 (1788) II. 194 As I have not the decrepitude I have not the callousness of old age. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 236 The richer classes will again relapse into their old callousness. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* II. 35 John's... utter callousness to honour.

**Callow** (kæl'ow), *a. and sb.* Forms: 1 calu, caluw, calo, 3 caluz, 4 calu, calouh, calewe, calouwe, 6 kallowe, 6- callow. [OE. *calu* (def. *calu-e*):—WGer. *kalluo-*, whence also MLG. *kale*, MDu. *cāle* (*calu*, gen. *caluwes*), OHG. *chalo* (def. *chaluve*, *chaluwe*), MHG. *kāl* (*kallue*), Ger. *kahl*, by Kluge thought to be cognate with Lith. *gāli* naked, blank; but not improbably an adoption of L. *calvus* bald. Cf. Ir. and Gael. *calbh* bald.]

A. *adj.* +1. Bald, without hair. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Prov.* (Kemble) 42 (Bosw.) Monig man weorþ færlice calaw. a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 99 (Gr.) Ic eom wide calu. c 1375 *Cato Major* II. xxix, Pat forehed is lodly þat is calouh & bare. 1388 WYCLIF *Leu.* xlii. 40 A man of whos heed heeris fleten awei, is calu [1382a bald].

2. Of birds: Unfedged, without feathers.

1603 HOLLAND *Phitarch's Mor.* 63 Young callow birds which are not yet feathered and fledg'd. 1798 THOMSON *Spring* 667 The callow young... Their brittle bondage break. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. iii. Poems IV. 180 Her young in the refreshing thalabi, Dipt down from callow heads. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xiv. 329 The callow brood are fledged.

c. Applied to the down of unfledged birds; and so, to the down on a youth's cheek and chin.

1604 DRAYTON *Onlie* 245 His soft and callow downe. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 57 The callow down began to cloath my Chin. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 457 Prove... their Valour's Growth Mature, e'er yet the callow Down has spread its curling Shade.

3. *fig.* Inexperienced, raw, 'unfledged'.

1880 HARVEY in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 40 Some, that weene themselves as fledged as the 1este, being... as kalowe. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 31 Blasphemy unfledgd, a callow curse. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Poem. Geo.* II. (1847) I. xii. 410 Teaching young and callow orators to soar. 1823

LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. xvii. (1865) 343 The first callow flights in authorship. 1849 C. BROOME *Shirley* xlii. 474 In all the voluptuous ease of a yet callow pacha.

4. Of land: a. Baze; b. (Ireland.) Low-lying and liable to be submerged.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 243 When these Lands are not swardy enough to bear clean tillage, nor callow or light enough to lie to get sward. 1878 LIVER 7. *Hinton* x. 138 Broad tracts of bog or callow meadow-land. 1882 *Science Gossip* Mar. 51 If a callow meadow is flooded all the winter.

5. *Comb.* + callow-mouse, a bat.

1340 *Ayemb.* 27 þe enuious ne may ysy þet guod of oþren nanmore þanne þe oule oþer þe calouwe mous þe briȝtnesse of þe zonne.

B. *sb.*

+1. One who is bald; a bald-pate. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Life St. Dunstan* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 37 Out, what hap þe calewe [St. Dunstan] ido: what hap þe calewe ido.

+2. A callow nestling; *fig.* a raw youth. *Obs.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 310 Such a person depulmes himself to feather all the naked Callows that he sees. 1670 MRS. BERN *Widow Rant.* iv. iii. She... that can prefer such a callow as thou before a man.

3. The stratum of vegetable soil lying above the subsoil; the top or rubble bed of a quarry, which has to be removed to reach the rock. *dial.*

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss (E. D. S.) *Callow* (Notl., Suff.), the soil covering the subsoil. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 673 *Callow*, the top or rubble bed of a quarry. This is obliged to be removed before the useful material is raised.

4. A low-lying damp meadow by the banks of an Irish river.

1862 H. COULTER *West of Ireland* 8 The extensive Callows lying along the banks of the Suck. 1865 *Gard Chron.* § *Agric. Gaz.* 15 July 663/2 The callows consist of low flat land near a river, and liable to be overflowed, as well as being always in a damp state in the driest seasons. 1883 *Dundee Advert.* 25 Aug. 6/2 All the callows on the banks [of the Shannon] to Lismagh... are submerged.

Hence CALLOWNESS, CALLOWY *a.*

1855 DE QUINCY in *Page Lyfe* (1877) II. xviii. 90 Such advantage... as belongs to callowness or fleshness. 1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 240 Like to a bird, who bestows on her callow nestlings the morsel.

**Callow**, var. of CALLOO, wild duck.

**Calltrop**, *obs. form* of CALTROP.

|| **Callum**, *Obs.* [L. *callum*.] = CALLUS.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 599 Callum that in Elmes leves borne is. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xlii. Wks. IX. 499 Frequent calcitration against the edge of this fiery sword breeds a callum or complete hardness. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1842) 281 That callum, schiurus, or incrustation, drawn over it [the conscience] by nature, and hardened by custom in sin.

**Callus** (kæl'oo's). Also (erron.) callous. Pl. calluses. [a. L. *callus* hardened skin.]

1. *Phys. and Pathol.* A callous formation; a hardened and thickened part of the skin, or of some other tissue naturally soft; also applied to natural thickenings of the skin, etc.; = CALLOSITY 2.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 56 It doth dry fistulas which have not callus indurated. 1656 RINGLEY *Pract. Physic* 157 The Callous must be first removed. 1792 DE FOR PLAGUE (1884) 249 Spots... as hard as a piece of Callous or Horn. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 280 Between the eyes and the mouth is a hard callus. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* 7. 65 When I have established a pair of well-pronounced feathering calluses on my thumbs. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xv. 292 Even in the young [ibex] kid there is a hard callous... on the front of the knee.

2. *Pathol.* 'The bony material thrown out around and between the two ends of a fractured bone during the process of healing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 396 Nature supplies the... breaches, in our bones, by a callus, or hardness of the like kind. 1713 CHURCHILLEN *Anat.* i. i. (1726) 8 The Callus from the broken ends of a bone that is not set. 1845 TOWN & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 125 The permanent callus has all the characters of true bone. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 37 This ferule termed the provisional callus is not removed until the fracture has been thoroughly repaired.

3. *Bot.* A hard formation in or on plants.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 109 *Rubus fruticosus*... rooting from a callus at the tip. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 173 The callus formed between the bark and the wood, when the stem is cut off above the root.

4. *fig.* A callous state of feeling, etc.

1692 BURNET *Past. Care* vii. 73 A Callus that he Contracts, by his insensible way of handling Divine Matters. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* T. xii. 116 Editors have... to develop enormous calluses at every point of contact with authorship.

**Callvanse**, *obs. form* of CALAVANCE.

+ **Callymoocher**, *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. *moucher* loafer.] ? A raw cadger, a greenhorn.

1661 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinh.* in *Dodsley* XI. 132 (N.) Thou upstart callymoocher.

+ **Callyoan**, *Obs.* ? Some kind of fur.

c 1544 *Churchill.* Acc. St. Mary Hill, London (Nichols 1797) 125 Furred with callyoan and mynks.

**Calm** (kām), *sb. 1* Forms: 4-7 calme, 6 cawme, 7- calm. [ME. *calme*, a. F. *calme* (16th c. in Littré, in 15th c. *carme*) in same sense, ad. It. or Sp. (also Pg.) *calma*.]

Since *calma* in OSp. and Pg. means also 'heat of the day', Dietz, comparing mod. Pr. *chaume* 'resting-time of the cattle', and Rumansch *calma*, *calma* 'a shady resting-place for cattle', thought *calma* possibly derived from late L. *calma* (occurring in *Psalm.*, Job xxx. 30), a. Gr. *καύμα* 'burning heat, fever heat, heat of the sun, heat of the

day', used also in med. L. of the burning heat of the sun. Taken in connexion with the senses of the Rumansch and Provençal words this gives the possible development of meaning 'burning heat, heat of the day, rest during the heat of the day, quiet, stillness'; but it is notable that *It. calma* has no sense of 'heat', only 'a calm, or quiet fair weather' (Florio). As to the phonetic change of *ax to al*, Diez suggested popular assoc. with *calore* to be hot, *calor*, which Schuchardt also (*Romania* IV. 255) thinks probable; the latter has given other instances of the phonetic change in *Vokalismus des Vulgärlateins* I. 494-6 and III. 316.

1. Stillness, quiet, tranquillity, serenity; freedom from agitation or disturbance.

a. *lit.* of the weather, air, or sea: opposed to storm; = CALMNESS.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 As the . . rage Of windes maketh the sea salvage And that was calme bringth into wawe. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13157 All the calme overcast into kene stormes. c. 1450 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1384 All wawe, calme, or tempest. 1536 *Pilgr. Peril* (W. de W. 1531) 252 The colde, the hete, the cawme, the frost, y<sup>e</sup> snowe. 1530 *Falschgr.* 202 1/2 Calme, styll whether, cawme. 1611 *Bible Math.* viii. 26 There was a great calme. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 166 A Soule as euen as a Calme. 1622 *HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 85 Before and after earthquakes there is a calm in the air. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xi. Calm on the seas, and silver sleep. 1858 J. E. H. SKINNER *Roughing it* 253 By the rock of Fontiko there was a sheet of breathless calm.

b. Absolute want of wind: often in pl. *calms*.

*Region of calms*, a belt of the ocean near the equator, lying between the regions of the north-east and south-east trade winds.

1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 57 We . . fonde the wynde agens vs or ellys. . . calmys. 1607 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 When there is not a breath of wind stirring, it is a calme or a starke calme. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4547 1/2 By reason of Calms he could not come up with them 'till the 6th. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 96 A calm prevailed, and the heat was extreme. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 923 Chain'd in tropic calms. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* II. xii. 173 The misery of a dead calm beneath a torrid sky.

c. *fig.* (to a and b.) of social or political conditions and circumstances.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort.* *Scotches* 210 The stormes of this tempestuous worlde, shall shortly come to a calme. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 700 The unity and married calme of States. 1781 *COWPER Friendsk.* xxiii. Religion should . . make a calm of human life. a. 1820 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) IV. 24 Till our free and popular institutions are succeeded by the calm of despotism.

d. *fig.* of the mind, feelings, or demeanour; = CALMNESS.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 15 Our blouds are now in calme. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 236 All my calm of mind . . seemed to be suspended. 1807 *Wordsw. Sonn.* *Lib.* to *Clarkson*, A good man's calm, A great man's happiness. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 376 In that desperate crisis one man retained his calm and courage.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 46 253 The 'calm belt' of the equator. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July. Now the birds are storm-makers, and in another moment they are calm-bringers.

+ *Calm*, sb. 2. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 6 *calme*, *cawm*, 7 *caulm*, 8 *calm*, *cām*. Cf. also *CAME*.

1. A mould in which metal objects are cast. *Sc.* 1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 346 Twa hagbutis . . with powder and cawmys for furnishing of the samin. 1540 *Ibid.* 157 94 Ane Hagbutte of Founde, called Hagbutte of Crochert, with their Calmes, Bulletes and pellockes of leed or irone. 1599 in *Piscator Crimin.* *Trials* II. 75 Prenting in calms, made of trie, fillit vp with calk, of fals adulterat money. 1745 *OREM Hist. Aberdeen in Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1782) V. 152 Three hagbutis, with calms of stone. 1768 *Alauntine Less. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 139 A set of Calms or moulds.

b. In the *calms* (*fig.*): in course of construction, in the state of preparation.

a. 1662 *BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) II. 197 (JAM.) The matter of peace is now in the calms.

+ 2. An enclosing frame, as of a pane of glass.

1777 *HARRISON England* II. xii. (1871) 236 Some . . did make panes of horne in stead of glasse, and fix them in wooden calmes.

3. The heddles of a loom. See *CAM*.

*Calme* (kām), a. Forms: 4-7 *calme*, 6 *cawme*, *caulme*, (? *came*), 7- *calm*. [a. F. *calme*, in same sense (15th c. in Littré), f. *calme* sb. The other langs. have not the adjective.]

1. Free from agitation or disturbance; quiet, still, tranquil, serene; without wind, not stormy.

a. *lit.* of the weather, air, or sea.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2011 Stormes were stille. . . All calme it become. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calme-wedyr, *malacia*, *calmacia*. 1550 *Joye Exp. Dun.* Ded. A ij. The same sea . . wyl be so cawme and styll. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 125 Get home thy hawme, whilst weather is cawme. 1611 *Bible Jnrl.* i. 22 So shall the sea be calme. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 63 The sea is much calmer. at the bottom, than in any part nearer its surface. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 6 The sea. its never calm, in the sense that a mountain lake can be calm. 1858 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 53 A calm atmosphere promotes the formation of dew.

b. *spec.* Absolutely without wind.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calme or softe, wythe-owte wynde, *calmus*, *tranquillus*. 1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 126 Although a man stande in neuer so came a place. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4906 1/2 It fell stark Calm.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of sound, utterance, etc.; of the mind, feelings, demeanour, or actions.

VOL. II.

1570 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 100 A. *caulme* kinde of speaking and writing. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 6 Sweet and calm and sociable manners and conversation. 1709 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 87 He could have no calm satisfaction. 1798 *COLLINGSB. Am. Mar.* v. xiii. He calm, thou Wedding-Guest! 1859 *THACKRAY Virgin.* xix. 147 He tried to keep his voice calm and without tremor. 1870 E. PEACOCK *R. Skirlough* III. 146 The placid river whose calm murmur was distinctly audible.

d. *fig.* of conditions or circumstances.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 461 Live content, which is the calmest life. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambl.* No. 185 P 4 The calmest moments of solitary meditation. 1837 *Ht. MARTINFAU Soc. Amer.* II. 352 In the calmer times which are to come. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Old Home, Lond. Suburb* (1879) 244 A calm variety of incident.

2. *Comb.*, as *calm-minded*, *-mindedness*.

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 83 A calm-minded hearer. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* II. 158 With calm-planted steps. — *Hyper.* III. 38 The thrush began calm-throated. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. x Public opinion has been cursed . . with an odious malady called calm-mindedness.

*Calm* (kām), v. Forms: 4-6 *calme*, 7- *calm*.

[f. *CALM* a., or perh. a. F. *calme-r*, which however is only *trans.* Perh. the *trans.* sense was really the earlier in English, though evidence fails; the *intrans.* is not in Johnson.]

1. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become calm. *Obs.* exc. with *down*. Also *fig.*

1599 *LANGR. Rich. Redelise* III. 366 Pan gan it to calme and clere all aboute. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4587 The course of the colde see calmyt. 1569 W. GIBSON in *Farr's S. P.* (1845) II. 244 If God command the seas to calme. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 22 It . . raineth, thundereth, and calmeth. 1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* 312 What though her frowning brows be bent, Her cloudy looks will calm ere night. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1982 1/2 The wind calming, they were forced to give over the pursuit. 1877 *Mrs OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* xi. (1877) 265 The excited maid calmed down under this wonderful appeal.

2. *trans.* To make calm; to quiet, still, tranquillize, appease, pacify. *lit.* and *fig.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *De. of York* xxiv. 7 Right shall raigne, and quiete calme ech crime. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. 11. 38 Renowned Queene, With patience calme the Storme. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 594 Go, waken Eve; Her also I with gentle Dreams have calmd. 1709 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* lxxv. 107 [She] can also . . calm my passions. 1783 *POTT Chirurg.* *Wks.* II. 436 When . . that inflammation is calmed. 1795 *SOUTHERN Joan of Arc* I. 122 She calmd herself. 1841-44 *EMERSON Ess.*, *Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 210 It may calm the apprehension of calamity.

+ 3. To delay (a ship) by a calm; to becalm.

1593 *SHAKS. a Hen. VI.* iv. ix. 33 A ship that, having 'scaped a tempest, is straightway calmd' (1603 *calme*). 1604 — *Orth.* I. 1. 30. I . . must be be-led, and calmd. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. It is not uncommon for the vessels to be calmed, or becalmed, as the sailors express it.

*Calmant* (kælmānt, kāmānt), sb. *Med.* [a. F. *calmant*, pr. pple. of *calmer*; used as adj. and sb. in medical lang. and transferred.] = *CALMATIVE* sb. 1811 *MELUSINA TRENCH Leadbeater Papers* II. 210 What females call work . . is a sort of composer, a calmant peculiarly useful. . . to the delicate and irritable spirits of women. 1864 *Med. Times* II. 390 Tobacco has always had the reputation of being a calmant rather than a stimulant. 1882 *Mrs. FRAED Policy & P.* iii. Prussic acid . . acted as a speedy calmant.

*Calmative* (kælmātiv, kām-), a. and sb. Chiefly *Med.* [f. *CALM* v. + *ATIVE*. The Latinic suffix is here defensible on the ground of the It. and Sp. *calmar*, F. *calmer*: but cf. *-ATIVE*.]

A. *adj.* Having a calming effect; sedative.

1871 *NAPHEWS Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. v. 569 Cool sponging of the body is grateful and calmative in delirium. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* 19 A calmative action on the nervous system.

B. *sb.* A medical agent which quiets inordinate action of an organ; *transf.* and *fig.* anything which has a calming effect.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4 The venerable Professor of Materia Medica tried to prescribe a calmative. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 103 The combination of iron with calmatives and sedatives. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 19 There is no more effectual calmative to the irritable nervous system than the healthy fatigue of sustained labour.

*Calméd* (kāméd, poet. kāméd), ppl. a. [f. *CALM* v. + *-ED*.] Made calm, reduced to calmness.

1590 *GREENE Arcad.* (1616) 3 The Dolphins. fetcht their careers on the calmed waves. 1795 *SOUTHERN Joan of Arc* viii. 669 The calmd ocean. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* iii. (1877) 86 A softened, calmed religious twilight.

+ b. Detained by a calm, becalmed. *Obs.*

1634 in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) III. lxxiii. 251 For a more speedy passage of calmed ships.

*Calmer* (kāmər), [f. *CALM* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which calms.

1653 *WALTON Angler* 33 Angling was . . a calmer of unquiet thoughts. 1785 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 265 The duplication of the sun operated as a calmer to his mind. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 148 The calmer and pacifier.

+ *Calmeawe*. *Obs.* Also 5 *caldmaw*. [Deriv. uncertain; possibly f. *cald*, *COLD* + *Mew* (Sc. *mauw*) a gull. Cf. *COLMOW*.] Some sea-fowl; perhaps the Winter Mew, or Gull in its immature plumage.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 202 The semewe. . . Nor the caldmawe, nouthir far nor lene. 14. *Piers of Plowth.* 356 in *Haz. E. P.* II. 15 The lampwynkes and these calmeawes. That sweme on waves when it flowes, And som tyme on the sondis gone.

+ *Calmeys*. *Obs.* [a. Ger. *kalmei*.] — *CALAMINE*. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* (Netherl.) I. 273 Near this place

there are several mines of lead, coal, vitriol, and calmeys, or layes, (calaminari).

*Calming* (kāmīŋ), zbl. sb. [f. *CALM* v. + *-ING* 1.] Stilling, tranquillizing.

1722 *SHASTON Chara.* 1777 II. 61 To tend . . toward the calming of the mind. 1883 *Daily News* 10 July 4 1/2 Time works wonders in the calming of national passion.

*Calming*, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That calms.

a. 1853 *ROBERTSON Lett.* ii. (1858) 62 A question not altogether calming in these days. 1858 *FRULDS Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 328 A calming circular to the justices of the peace.

*Calmy* (kāmī), adv. [f. *CALM* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a calm manner; tranquilly, without agitation.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 By quiet speech did thus calmy disclose itself. 1624 *CATT. SMITH Virginia* v. 178 This threatening gust paved over more calmy than was expected. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iii. 43 To whom our Saviour calmy thus replied. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 295 7: When her Passion would let her argue calmy. 1856 *FRULDS Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 424 They . . settled themselves calmy down to transact . . the ordinary business.

*Calmness* (kāmīnēs), [f. *CALM* a. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being calm; stillness, tranquillity, quietness.

a. *orig.* Absence of wind: now *CALM*.

1516 *PINSON Life St. Burgette* 58 There arose anon such a great calmness that in a byttle smalle Bote they came. to londe. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par.* Luke xiii. 24 (R.) Immediately shall the tempeste be turned into calmness.

b. Stillness of the sea or other surface of water, of the atmosphere, or general aspect of nature.

1580 *BARI Tr. Abr.* C 40 Calmness or quietness of the sea. 1729 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 9 The sea was returned to its . . settled calmness. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. § 16. 106 The calmness was perfect.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Of the mind, feelings, or demeanour; of conditions and circumstances, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. ii. 1634 513 The Church in calmness of time appeareth quiet and free. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 18 Calmness of speech. 1669 *LUTHELL Brief. Rel.* IV. 538 The dyet goes on with calmness. 1823 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 153 The Quakers go about their business . . with more calmness than we. 1883 *LLOYD Elb & Flow* II. 283 The almost rigid calmness of his features.

*Calm-stone*, var. of *CAM-STONE*.

*Calmus*, obs. form of *CALAMUS*.

*Calmy* (kāmī), a. *poet. arch.* [f. *CALM* sb. (or a.) + *-Y* 1.]

1. Characterized by calm; tranquil, peaceful.

a. of the air, sea, etc.; of times and places. 1587 *CHURCHYARD Worth. Wiles* (1876) 107 When Calmie Syles sayth bitter stormes are past. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 30 A still And calmy bay. 1598 *TORTA Alba* (1880) 130 A gentle calmie Wynde. 1663 *COWLEY Iverses & Ess.* (1666) 17 That Sea, where she can hardly say, Sh' has known these twenty years one Calmy day. 1725 *Pope's Odys.* xv. 511 Six calmy days and six smooth nights. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 335 All lies settled in the calmy sky.

b. *fig.* of thoughts, feelings, etc. (*rare*).

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 256 My calmie thoughts I fed On Natures sweete repast. a. 1649 *DEUMOND Wks.* (1711) 12 Sleep . . Had . . left me in a still and calmy mood.

2. Of or pertaining to the equatorial calms.

1818 *COLEBROOKE Import Colon. Com.* 156 Enabling them to hasten out of a calmy region.

+ *Calmy*. [cf. *CALMEY*.] ? *Calamie*.

1598 A. FOX *Wurt's Surg.* II. xxiii. Gray Calmy Stone. || *Cal'o*. *Ol'*. *rare* 1. [L.] A camp-servant.

1617 S. COLLINS *Defence Bp. Ely* Bivb. A calo of that campe, but the meaneest of many.

*Calo*, Gr. *kalōs* combining form of *καλός* beautiful: in some words interchanging with *CALLI*.

*Calobash*, *Calober*, obs. ff. *CALABASH*, *-BER*.

+ *Calodemorial*, a. *Obs.* *nomie* 1. Of or pertaining to beautiful or good spirits.

1524 *SKELTON Why nat to Courte* 806 To his college conventual As well calo demonyall, As to cano demonyall.

*Calogram*. [f. Gr. *kalōs* + *calō* + *-GRAM*.] A suggested substitute for *CABLEGRAM*.

1868 *Lett.* in *Daily News* 29 Sept. 'Cablegram' . . is a mongrel and unsatisfactory term; instead of which, allow me to suggest one regularly and analogically formed—'Calogram', from the Greek word *καλός*, a cable. 1879 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 6 1/2 I would suggest that the word 'Calogram' be used in place of 'Cablegram'.

*Calography*, *rare* 1. In quot. *kalo*-. [f. *CALO* + *-ygraphia* writing (not according to Greek precedents.) = *CALIGRAPHY*.]

1804 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 296 An amateur of Gothic kalography. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

*Calomel* (kælōmēl), Chiefly *Med.* Also 8 *calamel*. [In F. *calomel*, *calomidas*; according to Littré f. Gr. *καλός* fair, beautiful + *μέλας* black.

Littré says 'so called, it is said, because the chemist who discovered it, saw a beautiful black powder change into a white powder in the preparation.' Chambers (*Cycl.* 1797-51) s.v. says 'The denomination *Calomel* rather seems to have first belonged to the Ethiopians mineral; from *καλός*, *autther*, fair; and *μέλας*, *niger*, black: for that white or pale bodies, rubbed herewith, become black. Some will have it first given to Mercurius dulcis, by a whimsical chymist, who employed a black in his laboratory; whose complexion, as well as that of the mercury, he alluded to in the term: the medicine being fair, the operator black.' Nothing appears as to when, where, or by whom the name was given; Littré calls it 'ancien nom'.]

Mercurous chloride, or 'protochloride' of mercury (Hg<sub>2</sub> Cl<sub>2</sub>); a preparation much used in

medicine in the form of a white powder with a yellow tinge, becoming grey on exposure to light; also found native as *horn-quicksilver* in crystals.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* [J.] Lament purgatives with calomel. 1757-58 CHAMBERLAIN *Cy.* Calomel, in pharmacy, a name given to Mercurius dulcis, further sublimated to a fourth time, or upwards. 1800 *Med. Trakt.* IV. 410, I have been dissatisfied with the general and indiscriminate use of Calomel in the diseases of children. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water* *Trakt.* v. (1878) 229 She doctored them with calomel and jalap. 1873 WATTS *Fluorine* *Chem.* 402 Pure calomel is a heavy, white, insoluble, tasteless powder.

*attrib.* 1799 *Med. Trakt.* I. 466 The calomel pill was given morning and evening.

Calomphouse, obs. form of Calemphous.

† Calophantic, *a.* ?nonce-wd. [f. Gr. καλόφαιρ, excellent + φαντασ show (f. φαίνω to show) + -ic.] Pretending or making a show of excellence. 1602 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 238 In Calophantic Puritaines.

† Calor, -our. *Obs.* [L. calor.] Heat, warmth. 1599 A. M. Gabelhauer's *Ek. Physic* 31/2 With a gentle & easye caloric distille it. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 Of a moderate or temperate colour. 1618 SILVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 517 (D.) The other drowns the Calor Natural. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Calor.

Calorescence (kælōresens), *Physics*. [f. L. calor heat; suggested by calcescence, fluorescence. (Etymologically, incorrect in form, and not expressing the fact to which it is applied.) A name applied (Jan. 1865) by Prof. Tyndall to the change of non-luminous heat-rays into rays of higher refrangibility so as to become luminous. See also CALCESCENCE.

1865 TYNDALL *Heat* xlii. (1870) § 617 To express this transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility, I propose the term calorescence. 1869 — *Notes Lect. Light* § 248 In calorescence the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them; the periods of the waves are quickened by their impact on the atoms. The refrangibility of the rays is, in fact, exalted. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 66 Alkin gave the name of calorescence, but the term has been superseded by Tyndall's term calorescence, which is etymologically unfortunate, seeing that the Latin verb is *calesco*, not *caloresco*.

Caloric (kælōrik), *Physics*. Also 8-g -ique. [a. F. calorique (invented by Lavoisier), f. L. calor-em heat + -ique = -ic.]

1. The name given to a supposed elastic fluid, to which the phenomena of heat were formerly attributed. (Now generally abandoned, with the theory to which it belonged.)

1797 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 8 note, This elastic matter of heat, termed Caloric in the new nomenclature of the French Academics. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 88 The universally diffused caloric or matter of heat. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 58 The laws of this caloric (or whatever it is to be called). 1806 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 8. Poor Vulcan has recently got a thing that's almost historic and can tell you that iron is not because it is filled with caloric. 1864 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sr. xxv. (1849) 238 The rays of caloric which produce the sensation of heat. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sr. Lang.* Sr. ii. xii. 579 Till very lately, Caloric was a term in constant use, and it was supposed to express some real matter.

2. Used simply for 'heat'; also fig.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 386 Such a degree of caloric as was just sufficient to melt them. 1799 SOUTHWAY *Nondescr.* iii. Wks. III. 63 A wretch... Who swells with caloric. 1870 EMMONS *J. & Solit.* *Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 The additional caloric of a multitude.

3. Comb. calorice-engine, the name given by Ericsson to his improved hot-air-engine.

1853 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 305 The experimental trial of the caloric-engine vessel. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 Two small caloric engines.

Calorically, *adv.* rare -ly. [f. an assumed adj. \*calorical (f. CALORIC) + -ly.] In the manner of heat, as heat.

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 176 In the sun it [Divine power] is gathered up and centred to act luminously, calorically, and attractively.

Caloricity (kælōrisiti), *Biol.* [f. CALORIC + -ity; cf. F. caloricité.] The faculty in living beings of developing heat so as to maintain nearly the same temperature at all times.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 651/2 Caloricity or the power of evolving caloric.

Caloriduct (kælōridukt), [f. L. calor-em heat + duct-us conveyance, after aqueduct.] A tube or channel for conducting heat.

1864 in WEBSTER. Calorie (kælōri), *Physics*. Also calory. [a. mod. F. calorie, arbitrarily f. L. calor heat.] The French conventional unit of heat; also applied to the English unit. See first quot.

1870 T. L. PRINSON tr. *Guttenim's Sun* 37 The quantity of heat which is called a calorie is... the amount required to raise 1 kilogramme of water 1° centigrade. In England the calorie is sometimes stated to be the quantity required to raise 1 lb. of water from 60° to 61° Fahr., the equivalent of which in work is 722 foot-pounds. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 437 The amount of heat received from the sun is about twelve calories, per square metre, per minute.

Calorific (kælōrif), *a.* *Phys.* [Formed as if from a L. \*calorificient-em, pr. pple. of \*calorificare (f. calor-em + facere to make); but

the true L. type was \*calorificare: whence calorify, calorifiant, q. v.] Heat-producing.

1854 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 267 in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 21/2 Furnishing food to the calorific process. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 16 The purely starchy or calorificant group [of food].

Calorifiant (kælōrifisiant), *a.* [a. mod. F. calorifiant, pr. pple. of \*calorifier, repr. L. type \*calorificare, f. calor heat: see -FY.] = prec.

1860 WORCESTER cites THOMPSON; in mod. Dicts.

Calorific (kælōrifik), *a.* *Physics*. [a. F. calorifique: -L. calorific-us heat-making: see -FIC.]

1. Producing heat.

1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* (J.) A calorific principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 161 Luminous and Calorifique Bodies. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 197 The sunbeam... divided into actinic, luminous and calorific rays. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 246 The non-luminous calorific rays may be thus transformed into luminous ones.

2. loosely. Of or pertaining to heat; thermal.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 67 Active powers, such as gravitation, cohesion, calorific repulsion or heat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 22. 151 To make good the calorific waste.

† Calorific, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* iv. 80 By reason of their moist and calorific nature. 1635 SWAN *Spec. At.* v. § 2 (1643) 149 Dew... is of a calorific nature.

Calorifically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] By way of heating, by means of heat.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 380 If the land be acted upon calorifically.

Calorification (kælōrifika'shen), *Phys.* [a. F. calorification, n. of action f. L. type \*calorificare: see CALORIFIANT.] The production of heat, esp. in living animal bodies.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 804/2 Calorification is not the only function that may survive... death. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 471/2 All the phenomena of excess of... calorification.

Calorificent, *a.* [An utterly erroneous form.] = CALORIFIANT. In mod. Dicts.

Calorifier (kælōrifisier), [f. CALORIFY + -ER.] A name of an apparatus for heating air.

1881 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 2/3 In winter these fans will drive a current of air over 'calorifiers' into the courts.

Calorify (kælōrifai), *v.* [f. L. calor-em heat + -FY, repr. L. type \*calorificare: cf. CALORIFIANT.] *trans.* To make hot. (In quot. only humorous.)

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 219 Feeling myself then somewhat calorified, I took off my wig.

Calorimeter (kælōrimītar), [f. L. calor-em heat + -METR, Gr. μέτρον measure.] An instrument for measuring actual quantities of heat, or the specific heat of bodies.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. viii. 321 Calorimeter, or apparatus for measuring the relative quantities of fire in bodies. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 109 Lavoisier ascertained that equal weights of different combustible bodies melt, by burning, very different weights of ice. The apparatus which he employed... he has called the calorimeter. 1881 HILL in *Metal World* No. 22. 342 Two distinct forms of calorimeter have been used, one the continuous calorimeter... the other the intermittent calorimeter.

Calorimetric (kælōrimētrik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to calorimetry; also loosely used for: pertaining to the measurement of temperature, thermometric. So Calorimetrician *a.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 655 Exact calorimetric investigations. 1881 *Nature* XXI. 273 To obtain the temperature... by a well-known calorimetric method. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 121 Various calorimetric experiments.

Calorimetry (kælōrimētri), [f. L. calor-em heat + Gr. -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of heat.

1849 LARDNER *Nat. Phil.* iv. (title) Calorimetry. 1871 MAXWELL *Th. Heat* (1871) 9 The method of measuring heat may be called Calorimetry. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 28 The measurement of temperature, or thermometry, is... a preliminary to the measurement of heat, or calorimetry.

Calorimotor (kælōrimōtōr), [f. L. calor-em heat + motor mover.] 'A voltaic arrangement consisting of one pair or a few pairs of very large plates, used chiefly for producing considerable heat effects' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 723).

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Gaiwan*. ii. § 8 (U. K. S.) The first battery of this kind... constructed by Dr. Hare, professor of chemistry in Philadelphia, and called by him a Calorimotor, from its remarkable power of producing heat.

Calorist (kælōrist), *rare*. [f. CALORIC + -IST.] One who held that heat or caloric was a material substance. Hence Caloristic *a.*

1864 *N. Brit. Rev.* Feb. 43 Any able Calorist... maintaining the materiality of heat. *Ibid.* 6 The Caloristic idea [of radiant heat] seems to have been exactly analogous to the Corpuscular Theory of Light.

† Calorous, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. L. calor-em heat + -OUS; cf. F. chaleureux.] Warm.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* V. 232 Our outward Man wants something that's calorous.

Calot, var. of CALLET. *Obs.*

Calotte (kælōt), *Forms*: 7 calot, callott(e), callote, 7-8 callot, 9 calotte. [a. F. calotte, according to Littré, dim. of cale caul.]

1. A plain skull-cap; now esp. that worn by

Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.; formerly also the coif of a serjeant-at-law.

16. *Songs Costume* (1849) 135 Then calot leather-cap strongly pleads. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. vii. 68 The wearing the Callott; the politique hood. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Ocean* (1700) 214 They wore black velvet Calots. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 388 An ordinary calotte or cap which we wear under our hats. 1776 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* II. 243 A head of Cardinal Beaton, black hair, smooth face, a red calott. 1875 *Ceremonial Cath. Ch. U. S.* 137 Should any wear the calotte, it is taken off also when a genuflection is made; when the deacon sings the Gospel.

2. A cap-like set of feathers on a bird's head.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 616 Occiput subcrested... forming a calotte of brownish-black.

3. Any thing having the form of a small cap; the cap of a sword-hilt; the cap of a pistol, etc. (Chiefly Fr. uses, but occas. used in Eng.)

1886 *Times* 3 Mar. 9/5 If... the spherical calotte of the German system were put out of shape during the firing, it is doubtful whether the firing could be continued with the same precision.

4. Arch. (See quot.)

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* Calotte, a concavity in the form of a cup or niche, lathed and plastered, serving to diminish the height of a chapel, alcove, or cabinet, which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth.

5. Any segment of a sphere, especially the smaller of two unequal segments. (A French sense; but given in some Eng. Dicts.)

Calotype (kælōtīp), *sb.* *Photography*. [f. Gr. καλός beautiful + τύπος type.] The name given by Fox Talbot to the process of producing photographs, invented by him in 1841, sometimes also called Talbotype. The picture was produced by the action of light upon silver iodide, the latent image being subsequently developed and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. Also *attrib.*, as in *calotype process, picture*, etc.

1841 FOX TALBOT *Specif. Patent* No. 8842. 3 The paper thus prepared, and which I term 'calotype paper', is placed in a camera. 1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 202 The sharpness of the outline of the Calotype pictures is... inferior to that of the Daguerreotypes. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 Calotype, or the waxed paper process, with its development by means of silver, superseded the daguerreotype, in which the image was developed by mercury vapour; and, again, calotype... was ousted... by Archer's collodion process, in which the paper picture gave way to... glass and a substratum of collodion.

Hence Calotypic *a.*, Calotypist.

1854 SCOFFER in *Orri's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 88 Paper suitable for taking Calotypic impressions. 1855 BROWNING *Mesmerism* ix. I imprint her fast On the void at last As the sun does whom he will By the calotypist's skill.

Calotype, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. to photograph.] *trans.* To represent or imprint by the calotype process; to photograph.

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXIV. 754 Presenting the mind to it in a state of repose... a blank sheet of paper, upon which the object may reflect or calotype itself. 1879 M. COLLINS in *Pen Sk.* I. xciv. Who could calotype Amy's laugh?

Calouh, calouwe, obs. forms of CALLOW.

Caloyer (kælōyer), *Also* 7 caloiro, caloiro, caloiro, caloiro, caloiro, caloiro, 9 caloyeri. [a. F. caloyer, ad. It. caloiro (pl. -ieri), ad. late Gr. καλόιρος, f. καλός beautiful + γηρο- -γης in comb. old, aged, i.e. 'good in old age, venerable'. The It. caloiro, whence Fr. and Eng. immediately come, has i for palatal γ (= y cons.). The accentuation is shown in Byron quotes.]

A Greek monk, esp. of the order of St. Basil.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 82 This mountain is only inhabited by Grecian Monks whom they call Caloiros, vintmixed with the Laity. 1625 PACITT *Christianity* i. ii. (1636) 47 Dedicated in honor of St. Basil, to the Greek Caloiros. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 524 Now there is a Convent of Caloiros there. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 194 His usual Habit differeth not from the ordinary Caloyers, or Monks of the Order of St. Basil. *Ibid.* VI. 450 They consist of above a hundred Caloiros. *Ibid.* 479 Here is also a Convent of Caloiros, or Greekish Monks. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlix. The convent's white walls glisten fair on high. Here dwells the caloyer, nor rude is he, Nor niggard of his cheer. 1813 — *Glaucor* 786 How name ye yon lone Caloyer? 1884 W. CARR *Montenegro* 29 The Vladika, the black caloyer of the Czernagora.

Calp (kælp), *Min.* [See quot. 1862; mod. F. has also calp.] Local name of a species of dark-grey limestone occurring in Central Ireland.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 233 Calp, or black quarry stone of Dublin. Colour, bluish black, or dark greyish blue, variously intersected with veins of white calcareous spar, and often invested with the same. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 872/2 The calp quarries are situated in the neighbourhood of Lucan. 1862 JUKES *Stud. Man. Geol.* 512 This... has been called Calp from a local term signifying black shale.

Calpac, calpack (kælpæk), *Also* kalpack. [Turki قَلْبَاق qalbāq or قَالْبَاق qālbāq.] A felt cap of triangular form, worn by Turkis, Tartars, etc.; also an oriental cap generally.

1813 BYRON *Glaucor* 716 'Tis Hassan's cloven crest! His calpac rent. Note, The calpac is the solid cap or centre part of the head-dress; the shawl is wound round it, and forms the turban. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xlvii. 71 The old trader, setting his huge kalpack firmly on his shaven head. 1871 *Daily News* 10 Feb., The... Persian Ambassador... wearing his fur kalpack.



Hence Cal-packed *apl. a.* Wearing a calpack.  
 1852 WILLIS *Summer Cruise Medit.* XXXVII. 223 Cal-packed  
 and rosy Armenians.  
 Calque, variant of Calk v.  
 Calsay, calsey, calsway: see CAUSEWAY.  
 Calsoun, var. of CALZOUN.  
 Calstock, obs. f. KALE-STOCK, and CASTOCK  
 ('casto'), cabbage-stock.  
 Calsydney, obs. f. CHALCEDONY.

|| **Caltha** (kæl'thā). Bot. [L.] The Marsh Mari-  
 gold; also the genus to which it belongs.

1509 CUTWODE *Caltha Poet.* lxi. To buz of Caltha now  
 the Bee was bold. For now no more he cal-her Marygold,  
 But newes from Lady Caltha he is bringing. 1718 PRIOR  
*Poems* 400 Wanting the Sun, why does the Caltha fade?  
 1882 GARDNER to JUNE 404/3 The richly coloured double  
 yellow Caltha.

**Calthrate** Cockeram, erroneous f. CLATHRATE.

**Caltrap** (kæl'træp), **Caltrap**. Forms: 1 (?)  
 coltetræppe, calcatræppe, 3 calketrap, 3-5  
 calketræppe, 4 calketræppe, kalketræppe; 5  
 calletræppe, 5-6 calletræppe, 6 caltrope, -trophe,  
 -throphe, calltrop, calteroope, 7 calthrap, (6)  
 galtrope, -trophe, 7 galtrap, -troph, -throph(e),  
 gall-træppe, -throph, 7-8 gall-trap; 7-9 cal-  
 throp, (5, 9 calthorp), 5- caltrap, 6- caltrop.  
 [ME. *calke*, *kalketræppe*, occurring in senses 1 and  
 3; OE. *coltetræppe* (?) *coltetræppe*, *calcatræppe*, sense  
 3; corresp. to OF. *kauketrape*, *cauchetrefre* (*caude-  
 trefre*) Godefroy, in sense 3, later *chauche-trape*,  
*chauche-trappes*, *chauche-trape* Littré (senses 1, 2,  
 3), which point back to an orig. *caulke*, *caulce-  
 trape*, cf. obs. It. *calcatrappa*, sense 3; these forms  
 indicate a L. type \**calcatrap* *p* or \**calcatrap* *p* (a)  
 (the latter is in mod. botanical L.), app. f. *calc-em*  
 heel + *trappa* trap, gin, snare (a. OHG. *trapa* trap,  
 gin, noose); but perhaps in *calcatrappa* there was  
 an association with *calcere* to trample, tread. All  
 the earliest examples are in sense 3; but it seems  
 much more likely that the name should have been  
 first used literally, and then transferred to plants.  
 The mod. Eng. and Fr. sense 'star-thistle' is  
 clearly transferred from 2. As a plant-name the  
 word appeared (from med. L. already in late OE.;  
 sense 2 was probably adopted from French. *Gall-  
 trap*, frequent in 16-17th c., is an evident popular  
 etymology, referring to the *galling* of horses' feet.]  
 †1. A trap, gin, or snare, to catch the feet of  
 beasts, of horses or men in war, and the like. Obs.  
 (Still in Fr. in sense 'wolf-trap'.)

(Quots. c. 1300 and 1393 lead on to sense 2.)  
 a 1300 Gloss. *Vocabul. in Wright* f. 10c. 111 *Pedicam*  
*sive desculpam, qua lupi capiuntur*, gloss. calketrap. c. 1300  
 K. *Alis* 6090 They haden... calketrapen maden ynowe.  
 In weyes, under wode and bowe, Alisaundris men to agwelle.  
 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 Pise wordle bet ne is bote... a forest uol of  
 preyen an of calketrappen and of grines. 1393 LANG.  
 P. *Pl. C.* xxi. 296 With crokes and with Kalketrappes a-  
 cloye we hem echone. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Caltrap of  
 yryn, fote hurtynge, *hamus*. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc.*  
*Art* § 391, note 9 Psyche maltreated by Eros, singed as a  
 butterfly... caught in a caltrap.

2. *Mil.* An iron ball armed with four sharp  
 prongs or spikes, placed like the angles of a tetra-  
 hedron, so that when thrown on the ground it has  
 always one spike projecting upwards: Used to  
 obstruct the advance of cavalry, etc.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 266 b. They hydde pretely vnder the  
 grounde caltropys of yron to steke in horse or mennys fete.  
 1579 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 571/1 The Irishmen had strawed  
 all alongest the shore a great number of caltropys of iron,  
 with sharpe prick standing vp, to wound the Danes in the feet.  
 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 164 They did cast from them  
 their Caltropes, which pricked their horses in the feete so  
 sore, that downe came the Chariots, horsesmen and all. 1611  
 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiv. (1631) 777 The murderers to  
 prevent pursuit, strewed calthropes behind them. 1662 F.  
 MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. ix. 114 Foards are soon choakt up  
 by Calthropes. a 1666 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* i. 1, I think  
 they ha' strewed the High-ways with caltraps, No horse  
 dare's pass'em. 1699 HAMMOND *Paraphr. Matt.* xi. 6 Sharp  
 stakes or other instruments to wound or gall the passengers,  
 which are known by the name of Gall-trappes. 1816 SCOTT  
*Antiq.* iii. Ancient calthropes... dispersed by Bruce to lacerate  
 the feet of the English chargers. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant.*  
*Breakf.* 7. (1883) 255 One of those small calthropes our  
 grandfathers used to sow round in the grass when there  
 were Indians about,—iron stars.

b. *fig.*  
 a 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 368 The devil's galtropes that he  
 casteth in our ways by some of his busyheaded younkers.  
 1607 DEKKER *Wks. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 224 If euer I come  
 backe Ile be a Calthrop To prick my countries feet, that  
 tread on me. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 57 So  
 he is a caltrop in men's path, with a spike always upper-  
 most to impale the over-hasty feet.

†c. *attrib.*, as in *caltrop-thistle*, -grass.  
 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. xiv. 28 Wee may call it in English,  
 Round headed Caltrap Grass. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's*  
*Mor.* 39 With Calthrap-thistles rough and keen.

3. *Herb.* Now usually *Caltraps*: A name given  
 to various plants that catch or entangle the feet,  
 or suggest the instrument described in 2. Applied  
 in OE. to brambles or buckthorn, and apparently

to Eryngo or Sea-holly; by 16th c. herbalists to  
 Star-thistle (*Centaurea* (*ulcitrata*) from its round  
 head garnished with long radiant spines; also by  
 translators to the spiny-seeded *Tribulus terrestris*  
 (Land Caltrop) of Southern Europe. b. Water  
 Caltrop, a name for *Potamogeton densus* and *P.*  
*crispus*, which tend to entangle swimmers; also  
 from its resemblance to the instrument sense 2) for  
 the seed of *Trofa natans* of Southern Europe.

c. 1000 Ag. *l'oc.* in Wr. Wulcker 269 *Ramnus*, colte-  
 træppe, befandorn. a 1100 *Ibid.* 298 *Hercula*, calca-  
 trippe. c. 1265 *Ibid.* 551 *Tribulus marinus*, calketrappe,  
 scabitel. a 1287 *Simon Burthol.* in *Anced.* Oron. 37 *Sulu-*  
*umet*, wilde popt *marig.* calketrappe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*  
 53 Caltrap, herbe, *calumet*. 1578 LYTE *Poetens* iv. lix. 521  
 This herbe is now called in... English, Starre Thistle, or  
 Caltrap. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. cxcviii. 825 Most do call  
 the fruit of this caltrop *cassia aquatica* [= *F. châtaine*  
*d'au*, fruit of *Trofa natans*] 1611 COTGR., s.v. *ichantique*  
 .. Calthrop, or Star-thistle. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxi.  
 437 *Tribulus* *Tribulus* Caltrop, abates inflammation. 1797  
 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Land Caltrap... The seeds are in-  
 closed in a fruit that is furnish'd with several prickles, and  
 resembles the Cross of Malta. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* i. 80  
 Succeeds a prickly wood And burrs and caltropes. 1866  
*Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Trapa*, The very singular four-horned fruits  
 of the European species of *Trapa* (*T. natans*)... have been  
 compared to the spiked iron instruments called caltropes...  
 growing in water, it is commonly called the Water Caltrop.

† **Caltrap**, v. *Obs.* In 5 caltrappyn. [f.  
 the sb.] *trans.* To catch or trap with a caltrap.  
 c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Caltrappyn, *hamus*.  
 Calubur, obs. form of CALABUR.

**Calumba** (kæl'mbā). *Med.* Formerly also  
 calomba, calumbo, -ombo, columbia, -umbo,  
 -ombo. [f. *Colombo*, in Ceylon. 'So called from a  
 false impression that it was supplied from thence'  
 (M. T. Masters in *Treas.* Bot. 636).]

The root of *Jateorhiza palmata* (or *Coccolus*  
*palmatus*) N. O. Menospermaceæ, a plant indi-  
 genous to the forests of Mozambique, used in  
 medicine as a mild tonic and stomachic.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Columbo*... the root formerly so  
 called is now termed Calumba in the London pharmacopœia  
 .. As an antiseptic, Calumba root is inferior to the bark.  
 1876 HARLEY *Med. Med.* 724 Calumba is indigenous to the  
 forests of Eastern Africa, where it climbs to the tops of the  
 loftiest trees. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 555/2 Take  
 some of the milder bitter tonics—influsion of calumba, for  
 instance.

Hence Calumbin [see -IN], Calumbic acid  
 [see -IC], bitter substances found in Calumba root.  
 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 366/2 The active principle Calum-  
 bine... may be obtained either by alcohol or ether. 1876  
 HARLEY *Med. Med.* 725 Calumbin is the principal constitu-  
 ent. *Ibid.* Calumbic acid is a yellow amorphous substance.

**Calumet** (kæl'li'met). [a. F. *calumet* (Nor-  
 man form of *chalumet*), given by the French in  
 Canada to plants of which the stems serve as pipe-  
 tubes, and to the Indian pipe. A parallel form to  
*chalumeau*, in OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*:—L. *ca-*  
*lamellus*, dim. of *calamus* reed. The *u* in *chalu-*  
*meau* began in the 16th c., and *chalumet*, *calumet*,  
 was evidently modelled on it in the 17th c.

Charlevoix (1721) says 'Le calumet est un mot Normand,  
 qui veut dire *chalumeau*, et est proprement le tuyau d'une  
 pipe.'

A tobacco-pipe with a bowl of clay or stone, and  
 a long reed stem carved and ornamented with  
 feathers. It is used among the American Indians  
 as a symbol of peace or friendship. To accept  
 the calumet is to welcome terms of peace offered,  
 to refuse it is to reject them.

1638 *Jesuit Relations* 35 Jamais ils ne tirent aucune con-  
 clusion que le calumet a la bouche. 1673 MARQUETTE *Voy.*  
*Mississippi* (*Recit. des Voy.* en 1673, ed. Lenox 54) Il y a un  
 calumet pour la paix, et un pour la guerre. 1717 *Atlas*  
*Geogr.* v. 780 They send 5, 10, or 20 Warriors to the  
 Enemy, with the great Calumet of Peace... This Calumet  
 is only a Tobacco-Pipe described by La Hontan, etc. 1754  
*World* II. No. 102. 264 The French desired to smok the  
 calumet of peace. 1778 ROBERTSON *Amer.* i. iv. 393 The  
 ambassadors present the calumet or emblem of peace. 1841  
 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. xxix. 235 The calumet or  
 pipe of peace... is a sacred pipe and never allowed to be used  
 on any other occasion than that of peace-making. 1849  
 THACKERAY in *Stribner's Mag.* (1887) i. 552/2, I wanted to  
 have gone to smoke a last calumet at... Portman Street. 1855  
 LONGF. *Hiau* i. 1, Smoke the calumet together, And as  
 brothers live henceforward!

† **Calummer**. *Obs.* [irreg. f. CALUMNY (cf.

*astronom-er*). See CALUMNIER. A calumniator.  
 1614 LODGE *Seneca*, *Life* vi, Seneca's calumners, saith he,  
 accuse him of diuers crimes. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig.*  
*Appeal* II. 38 (L.) The calumners of Lysimachus.

**Calumniate** (kæl'mni'et), v. [f. L. *calum-*  
*niat*-ppl. stem of *calumniari*; see -ATE 3. Cf.  
 16th c. Fr. *calomnier*.]

1. *trans.* To asperse with calumny, utter ca-  
 lumny regarding; to accuse or charge falsely and  
 maliciously with something criminal or disreput-  
 able; to slander.

1554 Bp. HOOPER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxiv. 67  
 So that hatred unto the trewth dyd alwayse falsly reporte  
 and calumniate all godly mens doings. 1611 BIRLE *Pref. a*  
*mag.*, The highest personages have been calumniated.  
 1620 N. BRENT *Tr. Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 480

Mantua was... calumniated to be ill affected. 1718 *Free-  
 thinker* No. 2. 12 He was never heard to Calumniate his  
 Adversary for want of Argument. 1837 *Whewell Hist.*  
*Induct. Sc.* (1837) I. 309 We must not calumniate even the  
 Inquisition.

b. *intr.* (*absol.*) To utter calumnies.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 124 Deception functions  
 Created only to calumniate. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil. Pref.* 27  
 The Editor and his Witnesses may calumniate as they please.  
 † 2. To charge (a thing) calumniously against a  
 person. *Obs. rare.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xii. 95, I thought, that... the gaining  
 of that repite could not be so much to the Rebels advantages  
 which some have highly calumniated against me.

**Calumniated** (kæl'mni'et), *pp. a.* [f.  
 prec. + -ED.] Aspersed with calumny, slandered.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 67 The calumniated, like  
 a city taken by night, are slain in their sleep. 1838 D'ISRAËLI  
*Chas. I.* I. xii. 331 It requires... more zeal to defend the  
 calumniated than care to raise the calumny. 1848 MACAU-  
 LAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 216 The calumniated Latitudinarians.

**Calumniating** (kæl'mni'etj), *vb. sb.* [f.  
 as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of slandering or  
 defaming. (Now gerundial.)

1659 *Gentl. Coll.* (1696) 7 A wronging, a calumniating  
 even of the very Devil. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.* III. 24  
 Calumniating and ridiculing the Church which he had deserted.

**Calumniating**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]  
 That calumniates, slandering.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 174 Loue, friend-ship, charity,  
 are subjects all To envious and calumniating time. 1711  
*Brit. Apollo* III. No. 154. 3/4 Calumniating Tongues.

**Calumniator** (kæl'mni'etjən). [n. of action  
 f. CALUMNIATE. Cf. F. *calumniation* (14th c.).]

1. The action of calumniating; slandering; mali-  
 cious detraction.

1548 HOOPER *Decl.* 10 *Commandm.* Pref., Clear and free  
 from misconstruing and calumniation of such sycophants,  
 etc. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1622) 1051 By the calum-  
 nation of the envious. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 25 Calumniation  
 .. a Malicious and False Representation of an Enemies  
 Words or Actions for an Offensive Purpose.

2. A libellous report, a slander, a calumny.

1588 *Let. in Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 67 With many more  
 such matters (which I nevertheless think to be very vain  
 calumniation) 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 A notable  
 calumination framed against him. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.*  
 IV. 124 By their calumniation against his majesty.

**Calumniator** (kæl'mni'etjən). In 7 also -er,  
 -our. [a. L. *calumniator*, n. of agent f. *calumni-*  
*ari*; see CALUMNIATE and -OR. Cf. 16th c. F.  
*calumniateur*.] One who calumniates; a slanderer.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 31 The puerest opinions of inuivul  
 calumniators and of secret detractors. a 1563 BECON *Neo*  
*Catech.* iv. (1844) 185 Satan... is called 'the tempter', 'the  
 calumniator or quarrel-picker', and 'the accuser of the bre-  
 thren'. 1663 COWLEY *Poet. & Ess.* (1669) 85 The Calum-  
 niators of Epicurus his Philosophy. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.*  
*Eng.* II. 148 To appoint, as his successor, his rival and  
 calumniator, Tyrconnel.

**Calumniation** (kæl'mni'etjən), a. [f. L.  
 type \**calumniatōre-us*, f. *calumniator*: see -OR-].  
 Slandering, calumnious.

1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 17 Your selves have re-  
 lated it in your calumniation Information. 1836 *Random*  
*Recoll. Ho. of Lords* xv. 366 Never did personality, or any-  
 thing calumniatory of an opponent escape his lips.

† **Calumniate**. *Obs. rare* 1. = CALUMNIATOR.

1856 WHISTSTONE *Eng. Mirr.* 165 Yea these calumniars  
 and lybellers... slander their owne knowledge.

† **Calumnying**, *vb. sb.* *Obs. rare* 1. [irreg.  
 var. *calumnying*; cf. *calumnier*.] Calumniating.

1541 WYATT *Let. Privy Council* 248 Touching the Bi-hop  
 of London and Haynes' calumnying in this matter.

**Calumnious** (kæl'mni'əs), a. Also 5 calomp-,  
 6 calumpnious. [ad. L. *calumniōsus*, f. *calum-*  
*nia*; see CALUMNY and -OUS. But perh. Caxton  
 took it immediately from a 15th c. F. *calompnieux*,  
 -euse (though Littré has it only from 16th c.).]

Characterized by calumny; of the nature of calum-  
 ny or of a calumniator; slanderous, defamatory.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 98 Dydo seeng the first open-  
 yng of the daye rose besi to chase the tenebres calumpnious  
 away. 1508 FISHER *Ser. Penit.* Pr. Wks. 266 This calum-  
 nious vyce of enuy. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 61 A  
 foule mouth'd and calumpnious knave. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*  
 v. 770 With calumpnious Art of counterfeited truth. 1711  
*Steele Spect.* No. 151. 7 He has been... unmercifully  
 calumpnious at such a Time. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.*  
 IV. 225 It might be true that a calumpnious fable had done  
 much to bring about the Revolution. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire*  
 (1886) 99 A calumpnious journalist.

Hence Calumpniously adv., Calumpniousness.

1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 26 Dealing... so insin-  
 cerely and calumpniously. 1654 GAULS *Magistrum*. 350  
 [She] most calumpniously charged the virtuous Queen with  
 her own sorcerous act. 1633 Bp. MORTON *Discharge Im-*  
*putat.* 159 (R.) The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not  
 calumpniousness.

† **Calumpnize**, v. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *calumpn* (*p*)  
*nisare* or 15-16th c. F. *calompnise-r*; f. L. *calum-*  
*nia*; see -IZE 1.] *trans.* To calumniate.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xxviii. 388 Saints, vnsanctified,  
 that also sturre the State, Calumpnize Church, our Liturgie,  
 and Rites in critique rate. 1636 Heywood *Challenge* iv. i.  
 Wks. 1874 V. 54, I have calumpniz'd Your fame. a 1723  
*D'Urfey Athen. Jilt* (D.) Rather than calumpnize the king.

**Calumny** (kæl'mni). [ad. L. *calumnia* and  
 F. *calumnie* (15th c. in Littré).]

1. False and malicious misrepresentation of the words or actions of others, calculated to injure their reputation; libellous detraction, slander.

1264 Q. ELIZ. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. 103 Calumny will not fasten on me for ever. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 141 Be thou as chaste as Ice, as pure as Snow, thou shalt not escape Calumny. 1612 — *Wint. F. n.* I. 72 The Shrug, the Hum, or Ha (these Petty-brands That Calumnie doth use). 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 144 ¶ 6 Calumny is diffused by all arts and methods of propagation. 1838 THIRTEWALL *Grace V.* 21 His conduct... had given a handle for calumny.

2. A false charge or imputation, intended to damage another's reputation; a slanderous report. 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. (R.) What then need we vie calumnies, like women that will wear their tongues out. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 108 The Synod of Dort rejecteth your accusation as a Calumny. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 183 ¶ 7 To spread suspicion, to invent calumnies, to propagate scandal, requires neither labour nor courage. 1836 GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* VI. (1852) 168 A calumny against the revealed character of God.

† **Calumny**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *calumniar* (16th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *calumniare* for classical *calumniari* to CALUMNIATE. Cf. *calumnier*, etc.] To calumniate. Hence Calumniyng *vbl. sb.*

1563 FOXE in *Lutimer's Sermon & Rem.* (1845) Intro. to Changing his old manner of calumniyng into a diligent kind of conferring, etc.

† **Calvaire**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *calvaire* 'the (bare) skull or skale of the head' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *calvaria* skull (see below).] A skull.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 984 The calvaire of an horsed asse or mare, Sette that uppe.

Calvar, app. erroneous f. CARAVEL, q. v.

1500 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 4 Stately Argosies, Calvars, and Magars, hulkes of burden great.

|| **Calvaria**, *calvarium*, *Anat.* [L. *calvaria* skull, f. *calvus* bald-headed, bare, *calva* the scalp. The form in -um is modern and not of Latin authority.] 'That portion of the skull which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iv. (1495) 108 Calvaria the foremost partye of the skulle hath that name of balde bones. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Calth.* 88 The calvaria is remarkable for the projection of the supraciliary ridges. 1884 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 64 What is posed as the 'Neanderthal skull' is the roof of the brain-case, or 'calvarium' of the anatomist.

**Calvarial** (kæl'vā-riāl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *calvaria* + -AL.] Of or belonging to the calvaria.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Calth.* 125 The calvarial sutures.

**Calvary** (kæl'vā-ri), *a. L.* *calvaria* skull, used to translate Aram. ܕܠܝܠܐ *gulgolpō* or *gulgolpā* 'the skull' (Heb. גולגולת *gulgolēp* skull, poll), in Gr. transliteration γολγοθᾶ, the name of the mount of the Crucifixion, near Jerusalem.]

1. The proper name of the place where Christ was crucified. (Rendered in OE. *Heafan-stow*.) Also used generically.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii 33 Hīz comon on þa stowe be 15 genemmed caluarie þæt is heafod-pannan stow. — *Math.* xxvii. 31 Golgotha, þæt ys, heafod-pannan stow. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 32 And affir that they camen in to a place, which is clepid of Caluarie [1388 Caluarie]. — *Math.* xxvii. 33 Clepid Golgotha, þæt is, the place of Caluarie. 1878 G20. *Elton Coll. Brach.* p. 293 A Calvary where Reason mocks at Love. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 342 A new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these cohorts of the doom.

2. [F. *calvaire*] in R. C. Ch. a. A life-size representation of the Crucifixion, on a raised ground in the open air; b. A series of representations, in a church or chapel, of the scenes of the Passion.

1797–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Calvary*, a term used in catholic countries for a kind of chapel of devotion, raised on a hillock near a city. Such is the Calvary of St. Valerian, near Paris; which is accompanied with several little chapels, in each whereof is represented in sculpture one of the mysteries of the passion. 1815 M. A. SCHIMMELPENNINGK *Denot. Port Royal* III. 206 She also took her for three weeks to the calvary of the Luxembourg. 1846 R. HART *Ecl. Records* (ed. 2) 223 Of the Golgotha, or Calvary, which represented on a large scale the circumstances of the Passion, with images of S. Mary and S. John, our Saviour on the Cross, and sometimes the two thieves, grouped in the open air, we have no English example. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/1 By the side of the high-road... is one of those calvaries so associated with the landscape of Catholic countries.

3. Calvary clover, a name for *Medicago echinus*; Calvary cross, cross Calvary, in *Her.*, a cross mounted on a pyramid of three grises or steps.

1822 *Garden* 2 Sept. 220/2 Calvary Clover... makes a very pretty basket plant. 1678 in PHILLIPS *App.* A Cross Calvary. 1730–6 *Bailey, Calvary* (in Heraldry) as a cross calvary, is set on steps to represent the Cross on which our Saviour suffered. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 483 The front is nearly the shape of a Calvary cross. 1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann. Scot.* II. 458 Engraved with floriated or Calvary Cross.

Calve, *obs. form* of CALF.

**Calve** (kāv), *v. 1* Also 5 calve, 5–6 calve, 7 calve, (f. *diat. calve*). [OE. *cealfian*, f. *cealf* CALF sb. 1; (f. the corresp. MHG. *kalben*, Du. *kalven*, Sw. *kalfva*, Da. *kalve*. See sense 3.]

1. *intr.* To give birth to a calf. Said of kine, deer, etc.; cf. CALF sb. 1, 3.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 300 Ða wolde heo [seo cu] cealfian on geþiðe þæs folces. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxi. 10 The cow calved [1382 bar] and is not prised of hir calf. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. alix. (1495) 632 A Hynde... etith this herbe [diptannus] that she may calve eselie and soner. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 If a cow be fed, when she shall calve, than... the calve shall be the lesse. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 The does... calve about May. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 293 'What's the matter?' said Dwining, 'whose cow has calved?' 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 213 They [whales] differ... in their habit of resorting to very shallow bays to calve.

b. *transf.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 463 The grassie Clods now Calv'd, now half appear'd The Tawny Lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts.

2. *trans.* To bring forth (a calf, or young).

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxi. 10 The cow... caluede [1382 bar] not a deed calf. 1532–3 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII.* vii. Any manner yonge suckyng calve... which shall happen to fall or to be calued. 1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 240, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome litter'd: not Romans, as they are not, Though calued i' th' Porch o' th' Capitoll. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 87 Of the origin of [the short horns]... little can be learned, prior to 1777, in which year the famous bull, Hubback, was calved.

3. Of a glacier or iceberg: To detach and throw off a mass of ice. Cf. CALF sb. 6, and CALVE v. 2 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Grav's E. Coast Greenl.* 104 The Greenlanders believe that... the reverberation caused by the utterance of a loud sound, is sufficient to make an iceberg calve. *Ibid.* 132 One of the numerous large ice-blinks... calved a very considerable berg. 1873 A. L. ADAMS *Field & Forest Rambles* xi. 280 A vast field of ice at one time poured down the slope into the long ford below, where it calved its bergs. 1882 H. LANDELL *Through Siberia* I. 199 The icebergs 'calved' as they went along, with much commotion and splashing.

**Calve**, *v. 2 dial.* [Of uncertain standing and derivation. It is possible that (kāv) is merely an earlier pronunciation of *calve* retained locally; but it is notable that *calve* in coincides in form and sense with W. Flemish *in-kalven* (cf. *de gracht knalt in* 'the ditch caves in' De Bo), in which the root part is the same as in Du. *af-kalven*, to fall or break away, *uit-kalven* to fall or shoot out, said of the sides of a cutting or the like. De Vries refers this -kalven to *kalve*, *kaluwe*, surface of the ground, surface layer or soil (see CALLOW). *In-kalven* would thus signify the shooting in of the surface or earth above. Some, however, think that the word is, in its origin, identical with the preceding. The evidence is not decisive.

*Calve* (kāv, kāv) *in*, is the vernacular form in Lincolnshire, Norths, Hunts, Norfolk, and adjacent parts of Suffolk, Cambridge, Leicester, Derby, and Yorkshire. Wesley, who is quoted for it, was a native of Epworth, in the district covered by Mr. E. Peacock's *Gloss. of Manley and Corringham*, North Lincolnshire. Assuming the word to be from Dutch, it has been suggested that it was 'introduced by the Dutch navvies who came over for the large drainage works in the Lincolnshire fens' (Wedgwood).]

To fall in as an undermined bank or side of a cutting; to CAVE in.

1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 323 The rock calved in upon him, with a concave surface, which just made room for his body. 1788 *Ibid.* VI. 521 Instantly part of the pit calved in, and crushed him to death. 1873 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q. Ser.* iv. XII. 274 In this part of the world we all say *calved in*, never *caved in*. 1877 — *Manley & Corringham Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Calve*, to slip down as earth does in a cutting or in a bank undermined by water.

**Calved** (kāv'd), *pp. a.* Also 6 calved. [f. *calve* (see CALVE v. 2) + -ED.] Having calved.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 82 They that trode right, were either clouterly calved... spindle shankte, or bakerly kneed. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 244 A Highlander... with... bare shanks, most enormously calved.

**Calveless**, *var. spelling* of CALFLESS.

**Calven** (kāv'n), *pp. a.* [f. CALVE v. after strong pa. pples. like *shaken*.] That has calved.

1880 *Maidstone Newspr.* For Sale, Fresh Calven Dairy Cows. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.* *Calven-cow*, a cow which has not long since had a calf.

**Calver** (kāv-ər), *sb. 1* [f. CALVE v. + -ER.] A cow that calves, or bears young.

1785 WORFAT *Bras New Wark* 322 (E. D. S.) He that sell'd me tother day a barren cow and a calf, for a calver. 1808 T. C. CURWEN *Hints on Feeding Stock* 177 The milk of the sixth, a winter calver, was reserved for the family. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 7/1 Calvers made up to £23 each, and half-breds and calving heifers up to £16 each.

† **Calver**, *sb. 2 Obs. rare*—1. [See CALVER a.] Only in Palsgrave, and it is difficult to determine what he intended by 'salmon scum'. Perh. the treatment as a sb. was some error.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Calver of saulmon, *escume de saulmon*. The following OE. passages possibly belong to these words. Unfortunately the OE. and Latin are alike uncertain in meaning:

a 700 *Ælfric Gloss.* 471 *galmaria*, caluuer (Erf. caluer). — 476 *galbalacrum*, caluer (Erf. caluer). a 800 *Corpus GL.* 956 *galmaria*, caluer. — 956 *galbalacrum*, caluer. — 954 *galmitia*, lilmcaluer. — 427 *calvarium*, caluer-clim. a 1000 *OE. Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker 280 (*Incipit de mensa*) *calmaria*, calre. — 281 *Cabiale*, calwerbriv. a 1100 *Alphabet. Gloss.* *ibid.* 369 *calmaria*, calre, *Cabiale*, calwerbriv. *Ibid.* 423 *galmaria*, calwer, *galbalacrum*, calwer. Cf. also *Ag. Leechd.* 98 I. xxxviii. 2 Nim sur molcen, wyrc to calre, and bep mid by calre.]

† **Calver**, *a. Obs.* In 4 calwar, 5 calvur. [Of this and its connected words, the origin and original sense are unknown: cf. prec. It may be the earlier form of Sc. CALVER (cf. *silver*, *siller*).]

An epithet applied to salmon or other fish. E. Müller thinks 'fresh'; Way (*Prompt. Parv.*) 'fish freshly taken, when its substance appears interspersed with white flakes like curd'. See also CALVERED.

A good deal of evidence points to the condition of a fish, the dressing or cooking of which has begun while it is yet alive, instead of after it is dead. (Cf. also 1526 BELLENDEN *Descr. Alb.* (1821) I. xliii, Quhen the fish fallis thair loup, thay fall callour in the said [boiling] caldrounis, and ar than maist delituis to the mouth.)

a 1403 *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culm.* 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 59 Calvur, as samoun or oþyr fysshe. 1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII.* *ibid.* 175 Calver Salmon 1 mess. . 2s. 6d. 1719 D'URFEE *Pitts V.* 145 Your Pheasant, Pout, and Culver Salmon. 1865 *Way Prompt. Parv.* (note s.v.) In Lancashire, the fish dressed as soon as caught are called calver salmon.

† **Calver**, *v. ? Obs.* Also 7 calvor. [app. f. CALVER a.; cf. CALVERED, which is in form the pa. pple. of this vb., though earlier in our quots.]

1. *trans.* To treat or cook as a 'calver' fish. (The mode apparently differed at different times.) Nares says 'To prepare salmon, or other fish, in a peculiar way, which can only be done when they are fresh and firm'. Some identify it with to CRIMP. Some explain it To cut salmon into thin slices while 'fresh' (or 'alive') and then pickle these.

1651 BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 13 Trouts calvored hot with anchovies sauce. *Ibid.* (1820) 33 A dish of close boyled Trouts buttered with eggs... Every scullion dresseth that dish against his will, because he cannot calvor them. 1660 R. MAY *Accomp. Cook* 354 To calver salmon to eat hot or cold. 1663 KILLGORE *Parson's Wed. in Dodsley* (1780) XI. 445 The chilles fry'd, and the salmon calver'd.

2. *intr.* Of fish: To behave when cooked as a 'calver' fish. Some recent writers conjecture 'To shrink by cutting and not fall to pieces' (Craig), some 'to bear being sliced and pickled'.

1651 BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 13 So the fierce boyling will make the fish to calvor. *Ibid.* (1820) 21 You shall see whether he calvors or no. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 310 A Grayling is a winter fish... his flesh even in his worst season is so firm and will so easily calver that... he is very good meat at all times. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xii. § 1 His flesh... is firm, white, will easily calver.

Hence *Calvering vbl. sb.*

1651–7 BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 12 When it [vinegar] boyles take it off the fire and pour it upon your fish, you shall see your fish rise presently, if they be new, and there is no doubt of calvering.

**Calver**, *obs. form* of *claver*, CLOVER.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 18 b, Great calver, sperie, chick, and the other pulses.

**Calvered**, *pp. a. ? Obs.* (exc. Hist.) Also 7 calvert, calvored. [f. CALVER v.] Used from end of 16th c. app. in room of the earlier CALVER a.: see CALVER v. Cf. quots. 1822 and 1860.

1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* II. ii. (1616) 622 My foot-boy shall eate pheasants, calverd salmons. a 1640 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. i, Great lords sometimes For change leave calvert-salmon and eat sprats. 1651 BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 11 We must have two dishes of calvored Trouts. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* II. Wks. 1740 IV. 330 Think on the Turbott and the Calvert Salmon at Locket's. 1822 NARES, Calver'd salmon... now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 560 Prince George, who cared as much for the dignity of his birth as he was capable of caring for any thing but claret and calvered salmon. 1860 KITCHENER *Cook's Orac.* 178 note, Calvered Salmon is the Salmon caught in the Thames, and cut into slices alive.

**Calveren**, *obs.* = *Calves*, irreg. pl. of CALF 1.

**Calves'-snout, calf's-** (kāv'z-snaut, kāv's-).

[f. CALF 1, calves + SNOUT.]

An old name of ANTIPIRHNUM or Snapdragon; esp. of *A. Orontium* or Small Snap-dragon.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Antipirrhinum*, Plinies antipirrhinum... maybe be called in englishe calve snoute. 1551 — *Herbal* I. D. iij, Yellow Calves snoute. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* xlv. 270 In English Calves snout from the form of the seede vessels, and Snap-dragon, or Lyons mouth from the forme of the flowers. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 125/2 *A. Orontium*... or Calves'-snout, occurs in dry sandy and gravelly soils.

|| **Calville**, *? Obs.* Also 7 calvile, 8 calvil. [Fr.: of unknown origin (Littré).] A kind of apple.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 Apples... Pome Apis, Cour-pendue, Calville of all sorts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, The White Calville, is white both within and without; its Taste is more delicious than that of the red, for which reason 'tis more valued. 1755 in JOHNSON (from BAILEY); and in mod. Dicts.

**Calving** (kāv'vīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. CALVE + -ING 1.] Of kine, etc.: The bringing forth of calves or young.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxx. (1495) 792 After the caluyng the hynde etyth two manere herbes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 66 Mete in mesure her calvyng wold advance. 1589 HARRISON *England* III. i. (1587) II. 2 A cow... which in six yeeres had sixteen calves; that is, foure at once in three calvings, and twice twins. a 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* 132 (L.) Bay-whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving.



b. *transf.* of a glacier or ice-berg.  
 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Gravels E. Coast Greenland*, 43 An occasional report, caused by the calving of the ice-berk.

c. *Comb.*, as *calving-season*, -*time*.  
 1928 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* Eijh. Hare flehe and harts fleshe . . best before calving time. 1881 Dr CHALLU *Land Mith. Sun* II. 197 The reindeer's calving season.

**Calving**, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] Bearing calves.  
 1866 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 7/4 Calving cows made up to £100. calving heifers £12 10s. each.

**Calvinian** (kæl'vinian), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Calvian**. [*pr. n.* Calvin, in Lat. *Calvinus* + -IAN.]  
**A. adj.** Of, belonging to, or following the doctrine of, Calvin. (See CALVINISM.)

1866 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewell Pref.*, The Lutheran and Calvinian Religion. 1688 Bp. OF OXFORD *Reasons Abrog. Test* 54 Patron of the Calvinian Faction. 1862 *Lit. Churchman* 446 The Calvinian development of St. Augustine's idea of predestination was logically true.

† **B. sb.** = CALVINIST. *Obs.*  
 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life in Harl. Misc.* (1800) II. 206 He curseth all Calvinians, Lutherians, Zwinglians. 1692 WOOD *Atk. Oxon* I. 153 Laurence Humphrey [was] . . much of the Calvinian both in doctrine and discipline.

† **Calvinish**, *a. Obs. rare.* = CALVINISTIC.  
 1637 *Declar. Pfaltzgrave's Faith* 30 A Calvinish heresie.

**Calvinism** (kæl'viniz'm), [*as prec.* + -ISM. Cf. *F. calvinisme*, mod. *L. calvinismus*.] The doctrines of John Calvin the Protestant Reformer (1509-1564), particularly his theological doctrines on grace, in which Calvinism is opposed to ARMINIANISM. b. Adherence to these doctrines.

(The particular doctrines of theological Calvinism are contained in the so-called 'five points', viz. (1) Particular election. (2) Particular redemption. (3) Moral inability in a fallen state. (4) Irresistible grace. (5) Final perseverance.)  
 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 146 Calvinism, calvinismus. 1650 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Loco-C. Warren* III. 65 She was jealous lest Calvinism, which then infected France, might be caught by their neighbours of Haynolt. 1665 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 127 The Doctrine of St. Augustine; which they who understand it not, call Calvinism. 1865 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 367 Thus spoke Calvinism, the creed of republics, in its first hard form.

*Fig.* 1863 DENISE I. 126 The destruction, the waste in Nature; the plants that bud and never bring forth fruit. . . the Calvinism of Nature, things predestined to destruction!

**Calvinist** (kæl'vinist), [*as prec.* + -IST. Cf. *F. calviniste*.] An adherent of Calvinism.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 577 The seconde and thirde, he sayeth are denyed by the Calvinistes. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* 7 The Calvinist is taxt with Predestination, and to make God the Author of sin. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 545 No Arminian will doubt a man being debarred of his liberty by shutting him up in a gaol; nor will the most rigid Calvinist deny, that upon being let loose he is at liberty to go which way he pleases. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* 253 Those who compiled the Service-Books of the Church of England were not Calvinists.  
*attrib.* 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 510 Union of Calvinist colonies proposed.

**Calvinistic**, *a.* [*as prec.* + -IC.] Of or belonging to Calvinism, following the doctrines of Calvin. *Calvinistic Methodists*: a section of the Methodists who follow the Calvinistic opinions of Whitfield, as distinguished from the Arminian opinions of Wesley; their chief seat is in Wales.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv. The cloak and band of the Calvinistic divine. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* 145 The Calvinistic doctrines of Election, Predestination, and Perseverance are incompatible with . . . Baptismal Regeneration.

**Calvinistical**, *a.* [*as prec.* + -AL.] = CALVINISTIC; of the nature of, or pertaining to, Calvinism. Hence *Calvinistically adv.*

1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Foreriers* 78 Is not such a Calvinistical sentence worthy to be razed out for ever? 1779 JOHNSON *Milton*, L. P. (1826) 128 His theological opinions are said to have been first Calvinistical. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xxv. This Calvinistical Colonel. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* I. 365 (Hoppe) Mrs. Avenel, in an awfully stiff, clean, and Calvinistical cap.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 58 The Doctrine of Free-will is laid down as Calvinistically as one could wish. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 588 Do not be so Calvinistically severe on their little amusements.

**Calvinisticate**, *v.* To make Calvinistic.  
 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xvi. If the old English worthy . . had been Calvinisticated till the milk of human kindness with which his heart was always ready to overflow had turned sour.

**Calvinize**, *v.* [see -IZE.] *a. intr.* To follow Calvin, to teach Calvinism. *b. trans.* To imbue with Calvinism. Hence *Calvinized*, *Calvinizing phl. a.*

1650 HEYLIN *Cert. Epist.* 175 He did not Arminianize in all things, I am sure he Calvinized in none. 1824 McCULLOCH *Scott. II.* 75 This Calvinized Country. 1865 Q. *Rev.* CX. 549 One brother Churchman was Romanizing, or another Calvinizing. 1862 *Ibid.* Apr. 325 The Calvinist has Calvinized . . the services of his Church by his hymns. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 40 The Calvinizing Clergy.

**Calvino**, in *comb.* Calvinistic.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 Calling some *Anglo-puritani*, some *Calvino-papistae*. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xviii. (1713) 325 The Turks indeed are held great Fatalists, whence some in reproach call this Point of Calvin, Calvino-Turcism.

**Calvish** (kæl'vif), *a.* [*as prec.* + -ISH.]  
 1. Resembling a calf; calf-like, doltish, stupid.  
 b. Of or addicted to calf-worship.

1570 *Piththy Note* *Papists* Collier 4 The Bul bewicht hi, calush braine. 1660 GARDEN *Bronnig* 48 He was transported with just indignation against the calvish Idolaters. 1824 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 71 Her Majesty's absolute commands, having swept females off the stage, their parts are acted by calvish young fellows.

2. *noun-verb.* [*as prec.* + -LY.] Pertaining to the calf of the leg (with pun on *prec. sense*).

1826 LAMB *Lett. in Final Mem.* viii. (1850) 210 The cramp . . clawing me in the calvish part of my nature, makes me ever and anon roar bullishly.

**Calvity** (kæl'viti), *rare.* [*ad. L. calvitia* baldness, *f. calvus* bald: cf. *F. calvitie*.] Baldness.  
 1623 COKERAM, *Calvity*, baldness. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Calvity*, baldness, deceit. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* 384 Middle-aged . . and inclining to calvity and obesity.

**Calvor**, -*ur*, variants of CALVER 2.

**Calvysfote**, *obs.* form of CALF'S-FOOT.

**Calwey**, var. form of CALEWEY, *Obs.*, a pear.

**Calx** (kælk), *Forms:* 5 calx, 5-7 calces, 7 calixe, calxe, 8 calix, 7- calx. *Pl. calces* (formerly also calxes). [*L. calx, cal-em* lime; applied in an extended sense to substances produced in the same way as quick-lime.]

1. A term of the alchemists and early chemists for a powder or friable substance produced by thoroughly burning or roasting ('calcing') a mineral or metal, so as to consume or drive off all its volatile parts, as lime is burned in a kiln.

The *calx* was formerly taken as the essential substance or 'alcohol' of the crude mineral after all the grosser parts had been dispelled. The 'calx' of a metal was supposed to be the result of the expulsion of 'phlogiston'; in reality it was usually the metallic oxide, but in some cases the metal itself in a state of sublimation.

1260 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Caste . . calx of . . gold . . in wynd . . and 36 schule haue 3oure licour . . bettir gilt. 1605 TYNNE *Quintess.* i. xiii. 56 The black feces . . being reduced . . into a calx. *Ibid.* II. v. 123 Put fire thereunto . . untill the earth . . is well calcined. Divide this thy calixe. 1620 B. JOHNSON *Arch. II. v. Sub.* How do you sublime him? *Fac.* With the calce of Egg-shells. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Made* Wks. (1653) 268 Calcination is solution of bodies into Calx or Alcohol. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 202 Nor reduced into a calx but by a strong fire, by which it will turn into a substance like unslaked lime. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 170 All brought into calces or powders that are white. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 3 Lead by calcination . . becomes a red calx or mineral earth. *Ibid.* Metals deprived of . . phlogiston . . are reduced to calces. 1781 J. T. DILLON *Trans. Spain* 233 Metallic calces. 1795 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. 1. 7 Oxygen may be separated from some oxyds or metallic calces. 1821 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 23 Having ascertained the increase of weight of lead during its conversion into calx. 1822 SIMON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The calx of tin, now the oxide of tin.

*Fig.* 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescrip.* iii. Wks. III. 63 Some mass for the poor souls that bleach, And burn away the calx of their offences In that great Purgatory crucible.

2. Sometimes in Latin sense 'lime': esp. in *calx viva*, *calcevine* (*L. calx viva*, *F. chaux vive*) quick-lime. *Obs.*

1582 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* i. 12 They ought to haue . . Calx vive, Lint seede Oile, etc. 1647 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 129 Make a strong Lixivium of Calx vive. 1652 ASHMOLE *Threat. Chem. Brit.* 116 Our true Calcevine . . our Ferment of our Bread. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. 439 Calx is lime combined with acids.

3. *Eton School slang.* [Another *L.* sense of *calx*, 'the goal, anciently marked with lime or chalk']  
 The goal-line (at foot-ball).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. The Collegers were over-weighted . . and the Oppidians managed to get the ball down into their calx several times.

**Calybite**. [*Gr. καλύβη* little hut.] One of a class of early saints who passed their lives in huts.

**Calycanth**, *Bot.* [*ad. L. CALYCANTHUS*.] A book-name of the Natural Order *Calycanthaceæ*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Calycanthaceæ* (Calycanth).

**Calycanthemy**, *Bot.* [*f. Gr. κάλυκ-* CALYX + *άνθεμον* flower + -Y.] The conversion, partial or complete, of sepals into the appearance of petals, as in the variety of primrose called *Jack-in-the-box*. Hence *Calycanthemous a.*

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calycanthemy*, name of the monstrosity in which the calyx imitates an exterior corolla.

|| **Calycanthus** (kælikæ'nθs), *Bot.* [*mod. L.*, *f. Gr. κάλυκ-* CALYX + *άνθος* flower.] A North American genus of shrubs; esp. *Calycanthus floridus* or Carolina Allspice.

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 120 Come and reach me down some calycanthus out of the greenhouse. 1884 STEVENSON *Silver Squall*, 267 *Calycanthus crept*, like a hardy weed, all over our rough parlor.

**Calycifloral** (kælisiflō'rāl, källisi-), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. calyc-em* (calyx) *n. Gr. κάλυκ-* + *flōr-em* flower + -AL.] Having the stamens and petals inserted in the calyx. So *Calyciflorate*, *Calyciflorous*, in same sense.

1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. v. 58 Polypetalous flowers have their stamens inserted on the receptacle . . or inserted upon the calyx, and are hence called Calycifloral, as Pea, Bramble, Apple. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyciflorous*, petals (distinct or coalescent) and stamens adnate to the calyx.

**Calyciform** (kælisifōrm, källisi-), *a. Bot.* [*as prec.* + -FORM; cf. *mod. F. caliciforme*.]

Having the form of a calyx, calyx-shaped. Also erroneous spelling of CALICIFORM cup-shaped.

1831 J. DAVIS *Manual Mat. Med.* 453 Male flowers in elongate aments, caliciform scale diversely shaped. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 463 *Woodia* . . involucre inferior, membranous, at first calyciform.

**Calycinal** (kælisināl), *a. Bot.* [*f. CALYCINE* + -AL.] = CALYCINE 1.

1831 J. DAVIS *Manual Mat. Med.* 453 *Salicinea* . . male flowers, calicinal scale supporting an unilocular ovary. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 386 While the calycinal protuberance is making its appearance.

**Calycinar**, *a. Bot.* [*as prec.* + -AR.] 1 = *prec.* 2. (see *quot.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Calycinar*, when a flower becomes double by an increase in the number of lobes of the calyx or sepals.

**Calycine** (kælisin, -in), *a.* [*f. L. calyc-em* (calyx) + -INE] Of or belonging to the calyx; resembling a calyx.

1. *Bot.*

1826 COLEBROOKE *Asiat. Res.* XII. 539 Embraced at the base by the calycine hemispherical cup. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 The symmetry of the stamens, corolline and calycine segments. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 230 Calycine sepals.

2. *Biol. and Phys.* (See CALYX 2.)

1872 NICHOLSON *Pedant.* 133 Sphaerionites has each calycine plate perforated by two pores. 1877 HUXLEY *Asiat. Soc. An.* II. 96 A calycine investment for the whole animal.

**Calycle** (kælik'), *Bot.* [*ad. L. calycul-us* (which is now often used instead), *dim. of calyx*.]

1. A little calyx: *a.* A row of bracts or leaves surrounding the base of the calyx, and resembling a smaller outer calyx. *b.* The outer proper covering or crown of the seed, adhering to it to facilitate its dispersion. † *c.* Formerly, the outer envelope of a bud.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Calycle*, with Botanists, a small bud of a plant. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Calycle*, a term invented by Vailant to express a series of leaves surrounding the base of the calyx. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyculus*, an involucre or involucre imitating an additional calyx.

2. Erroneous form of CALICILE.

Hence *Calycleus a.*, having a calycle, calyculate.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 378 *note*, The calyx is . . calycle, or furnished with a second set of leaflets at the base. 1810 *Encycl. Lond.* I. 683/4 Calycle and andromeda.

**Calycoid**, -*oides*, *a. Bot.* [*f. Gr. κάλυκ-* CALYX + -OID, + -EOS; the *Gr.* was *καλυκόειδης*.]

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Calycoides*, resembling a calyx.

**Calycular** (kælik'ulār), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. calycul-us* CALYCLE + -AR. Cf. *mod. F. caliculaire*.] Relating to or composing a calycle (in its various senses).

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. Even the Autumnal buds, which await the return of the Sun, do after the winter solstice multiply their calicular leaves. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 259 The calycular leaves are purple. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Calycular*, a term of aetivation, when the outer bracts of an involucre are much shorter than the inner.

**Calyculate** (kælik'ulēt), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. calycul-us* CALYCLE + -ATE 2. Cf. *F. caliculé*.] Having a calycle. So formerly *Calyculated*, (having fruit) enclosed in a calyx or involucre.

1650 SLOANE *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 466 Calyculated Berries of the bigness of a large Pea. 1693 *Ibid.* 928 Such . . have the Calyx of their Flower non deciduous, in which the Fruit standeth as in a Cup, and these he calls Calyculated Fruits. 1795 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 95 Of Trees which bear berries, and are umbelliferous or calyculated. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Calyculate*, bearing bracts next to the calyx which imitate an external or accessory calyx.

**Calycule**. Another form of CALYCLE; see -CULE and cf. *F. calicule*.

**Calyon**, variant of CALION, *Obs.*

**Calyptrablastic**, *a. Zool.* [*f. Gr. καλύπτρ-* covered + *βλαστρός* sprout, shoot.] (Hydroids) Having the generative buds provided with an external protective receptacle.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* viii. (1880) 122 The name of 'Calyptrablastic Hydroids' has been proposed by Professor Allman for the Serularians and Campanularians.

**Calyptrale** (kæliptrāl), *Min.* [*f. Gr. καλύπτρ-* covered + -LITE.] A variety of Zircon.

1839 SHEPARD *Min.* (1858) 288 *Calyptrale*, very minute dark brown crystals, having the form of zircon.

|| **Calyptra** (kæliptrā), *Bot.* In 8 calyptræ. [*mod. L. a. Gr. καλύπτρα* covering, veil, *f. καλύπτειν* to cover. Cf. *F. calyptré*.] A hood or cover; *spec. a.* the hood of the sporecase in mosses; *b.* 'the interior membranaceous and often hairy covering of the ovarium' (De Candolle and Sprengel *Philos. Plants* 61).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Calyptra*. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 26 A calyptra is the calyx of a Moss, covering the fructification like a hood. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 493 A lidded capsule, covered with a smooth calyptra. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 402 Mosses, which have . . a hood-like corolla, or calyptra, bearing the style, and concealing the capsule. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 60 (Of the Mangrove *Rhiz*) Calyptræ super . . with the lobes varying in number . . occasionally all cohering in a calyptra. 1868 CARPENTER *Fig. Phys.* § 736.

**Calyptrate** (kæliptrēt), *a. Bot.* [*f. prec.* + -ATE 2. Cf. *F. calyptré*.] Having a calyptra, hood, or covering; hooded, operculate.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 27. Each fibre of the roots has a calyptrate covering at the extremity. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 327 The calyx is . . . calyptrate, if at the period of falling it bursts on one side, as in *Echscholtzia*.

**Calyptriform** (kaliptrifŏrm), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Calyptra-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 The corolla is calyptriform in *Antholoma*. 1880 GRAY *R. & T. Textbk 400 Calyptriform*, calyptra-shaped; as the calyx of *Echscholtzia*.

So **Calyptriformous** *a.* [Gr. *μυρτή* form.] 'Applied in Botany to ascidia which have a distinct lid.' *Syl. Soc. Lex.* 1881.

**Calyptragen** (kaliptridzen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *καλύπτειν* covering + -GEN taken in sense of 'producer'.] The outer zone or layer of the meristem or primary tissue of the youngest part of plants.

1881 *Nature* XXXIII. 288 Four zones of meristem: — calyptragen, dermatogen, periblem and pierome. 1884 BOWLER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 9 Since this accession originates in certain cases from a special layer of meristem, the latter is to be distinguished as the calyptragen.

|| **Calystegia** (kalistif-džia). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *καλύπτειν* + *στέγη* covering, in reference to the generic distinction.] A genus of plants separated by modern botanists from *Convolvulus*, because of the two large bracts which enclose the calyx; it contains the large White Convolvulus or Bindweed of the English hedges.

1880 *New Virginians* I. 85 A tangle, or wilderness of dewberries, white calystegias.

**Calyyer**, obs. form of CALYVER.

**Calyx** (kæ'lyks, kæl'lyks). Formerly also calix. Pl. calyces (kæl'lyks), rarely calyces. [L. *calyx*, *a. Gr.* *καλὺς* outer covering of a fruit, flower, or bud; shell, husk, pod, pericarp (from root of *καλύπτειν* to cover). In med.L. and in the Romanic langs., this word has run together in form with the much commoner Latin word *calix* 'cup, goblet, drinking vessel'; and the two are to a great extent treated as one by modern scientific writers, so that the *calyx* of a flower is commonly (though quite erroneously) explained as the 'flower-cup', and the form *calyx* and its derivatives are applied to many cup-like organs, which have nothing to do with the *calyx* of a flower, but are really meant to be compared to a *calix* or cup. See sense 2 and cf. CALIX.]

1. *Bot.* The whorl of leaves (sepals), either separate or grown together, and usually green, forming the outer envelope in which the flower is enclosed while yet in the bud. Called by Grew, 1684, *Empalement*.

1671 MALPIGHI *Anat. Plant.*, *Calyx* . . . floris basis est. 1686 RAY *Hist. Plant.* I. A 2 Calyx, folliculus sive, involucrium floris . . . the cup enclosing or containing the flower. 1693 [see CALYULATE]. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1738 R. BRADLEY *New Improv. Planting* II. (ed. 2) 83 The other [race] whose petals cannot contain themselves within the Bounds of the Calyx, are call'd round podded Flowers. 1737-39 MILLER *Gard. Dict. Explan. Terms*, The empalement, *Calix*, is generally understood to mean, those less tender leaves, which cover the other parts of the flower. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 195 note, The effect of light . . . occasions the actions of the vegetable muscles . . . which open their calyces and chorols. 1808 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 144 The brown calyces of the geranium flowers. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 22 The calyx is nothing but the swaddling clothes of the flower; the child-blossom is bound up in it, hand and foot.

b. Applied to similar parts of other organisms. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 224 In the sea-lily (the stomach) reposes in the calyx surrounded by the arms. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 119 At the summit of the stem is placed the body, which is termed the 'calyx'.

2. *Phys. and Biol.* Variant spelling of CALIX.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 98 The Calyces (Infundibula) are small membranous ducts which embrace . . . the circumference of the mammilla. 1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 357 1/2 The part of the ovary in which the ovum is lodged is termed the calyx.

3. *Comb.*, as *calyx-base*, *-leaf*, *-limb*, *-lobe*, *-segment*, *-tooth*, *-tube*; *calyx-like* adj.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 315 *Beta*. . . Fruit adnate to the disk and \*calyx-base. 1874 OUVRIER *Elem. Bot.* I. 1. 7 \*Calyx-leaves or Sepals. 1849-52 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1137 1/2 *a.* \*calyx-like arrangement. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 176 \*Calyx-limb deciduous. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1872) 173 The uppermost flower generally has two \*calyx-lobes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 66 Stamens inserted on the \*calyx-mouth. *Ibid.* 115 Bracts longer than the ovate \*calyx-segments. *Ibid.* 165 \*Calyx-teeth short. *Ibid.* 183 \*Calyx-tube and corolla white.

† **Calzoon**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also calzoun, -sound, -sune. [From one or other of the Romanic langs.: F. *calçons*, *calçons*, Sp. *calzones*, Pg. *calções* It. *calconi* breeches, drawers; — late L. *calcionēs*; augmentative forms of L. \**calcea*, Sp. *calza*, Pg. *calça* It. *calza*, F. *chausse* hose, f. L. *calceus* shoe, half-boot.] Drawers, hose, trousers; used of those of oriental nations.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 63 The next that they wear is a smock of callico with ample sleeves . . . vnder this a pair of calzouns of the same, which reach to their ancles. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Calzouns* or *Calzunes*, a kind of drawers or such like garment of Linnen, which the Turks wear next their skin. 1677 HERBERT *Trav.* 115 The better sort of that sea here wear linen Drawers or Calzouns.

**Cam** (kæm, *sb.* Also camb, camm. [cf. Du. *kam* (MDu. *cam*), Ger. *kamm*, Da. and Sw. *kam*, the same word as Eng. *comb*, but also applied to a 'toothed rim or part of a wheel, teeth of a wheel', as in Du. *kamrad*, Ger. *kammrad*, Da. and Sw. *kamhjul* 'toothed wheel, cog-wheel'; thence also mod.F. *came* 'cog, tooth, catch of a wheel, sort of tooth applied to the axle of a machine, or cut in the axle, to serve to raise a pestle or forge-hammer'. Taken into English prob. either from Du. or Fr.

The primary meaning of Teut. *kambo* was 'toothed instrument'; cf. its cognates Gr. *κῆρυξ* tooth, peg, Skr *jambhātusk*, OSlav. *zъbъ* tooth; see COMB.]

A projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece of machinery, adapted to impart an alternating or variable motion of any kind to another piece pressing against it, by sliding or rolling contact. Much used in machines in which a uniform revolving motion is employed to actuate any kind of non-uniform, alternating, elliptical, or rectilinear movement. The original method was by cogs or teeth fixed or cut at certain points in the circumference or disc of a wheel, but the name has been extended to any kind of eccentric, heart-shaped, or spiral disc, or other appliance that serves a similar purpose.

1777 *Specif. W. Vicker's Patent No.* 1168 The wheel F turning a cylinder with a cam and two cranks. 1805 *Specif. J. Hartop's Patent No.* 2888 Upon any axis A . . . apply a pin, cam, crank or curve or curves C. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 269 Camms, or wheels of eccentric form. 1832 BARRAGE *Econ. Manuf.* vi. (ed. 3) 44 If one or more projecting pieces, called cams, are fixed on the axis opposite to the end of each lever. 1858 GREENER *Ginmery* 418. 1867 *Athenæum* No. 2084. 440 1/2 An iron camb for power-looms. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 407 1/2 Cams are variously-formed plates, or grooves, by means of which a circular may be converted into a reciprocating motion.

b. *Comb.*, as *cam-ball valve*, *cam-groove*, *cam-gear wheel*, *cam-shaft*, *cam-wheel*.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 393 1/2 A cam-groove cut in the reverse side of the crank-plate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 435 1/2 The duty of the cam-wheel is to give an intermittent reciprocating motion to the bar.

**Cam**, *sb.* north. dial. [= Sc. *kame*, *kaim*, *a. ON. kamb-r* (Da. and Sw. *kam*) COMB, crest, serrated ridge, crest or ridge of a hill, etc. The same word originally as COMB, and CAM *sb.* 1, but the three come through distinct channels, and there is no consciousness of their identity.]

A ridge; a long narrow earthen mound; the bank on which a hedge is planted or the like.

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cam*, any long mound of made earth. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cam*, a mound of earth, a bank boundary to a field. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. Intro. 26 (*Yorksh. dial.*) Cum down 'cam' said. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cam*, a rise of hedge-ground; generally *cam-side*.

**Cam**, *sb.* 3 dial. [f. CAM *a.* or *v.*] Contradiction, crossing in purpose.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) When he meets wi cam, there's no good to be done.

† **Cam**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. exc. dial. Also *kam*, (*7 kamme*). [Adopted from Celtic: in Welsh *cam* crooked, bent, bowed, awry, wrong, false; Gael. *cam* crooked, bent, blind of one eye; Manx *cam* (as in Gaelic); Ir. *cam*:—OIr. *camun* crooked, repr. an O' Celtic \**cambo-*, as in the proper name *Cambodunum* 'crooked town'. In English probably from Welsh, and no doubt in oral use long before the 16th c. when first found in literature; the derived form *cammed* is in the Promptorium.]

**A. adj.** Crooked, twisted, bent from the straight. Hence *uol. dial.* Perverse, obdurate, 'cross'.

a. 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* iii. Wks. II. 698 His mind is perverse, *cam* [ed. 1676 *cam*], and crooked. 1642 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 117 *Cam* is thy name, *Cam* are thine eyes and wayes . . . *Cam* are thy looks, thine eyes thy ways bewrayes. 1853 AKERMAN *Vitsh. Tales* 138 As *cam* and as obdurate as a mule. 1862 HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 236 1/2 *Cam* as a peg.

**B. adv.** Away from the straight line, awry, askew (also *fig.*). *Clean cam* (*kam*), 'crooked, athwart, awry, cross from the purpose' (J.); cf. KIM KAM.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 909 1/2 We speake in good earnest, and meane not . . . to say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully; and go cleane *kam* our selues like Cruises. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. 1. 304, *Sicth*. This is cleane *kamme*. *Brut*. Merely awry. 1611 CORCOR. s.v. *Contrifol*, The wrong way, cleane contrarie, quite *kamme*. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabais* v. xxvii. Here they go quite *cam*, and act cleane contrary to others. 1755 JOHNSON, *Kam*, crooked.

**Cam** (kæm), *v. dial.*; *trans.* and *intr.* [f. CAM *a.*] (See quotes.)

c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Tommy & M. Wks.* (1862) 53 So to tel [so that they] *cam'd* little or none; boh agreed t' pay aw mecon [to pay all between them]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v., A person who treads down the shoe heel is said to *cam*. North. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Collog. use*. He *cams* his shoon at th' heel. *Ibid.*, *Cam*, to cross or contradict; to oppose vexatiously; to quarrel. I'll *cam* him, an' get up his temper.

**Cam**, obs. and Sc. form of *came*, pa. t. of COME.

**Cam**, obs. f. CHAM, KHAN, and var. CALM *sb.* 3.

† **Ca'maca**. Obs. Also *camaka*, *cammakka*, *-aca*, *camoca*, *cammocca*, *-oka*. [a. OF. *camocas* (*kamoukas* in Froissart) 'silk stuff approaching satin' (Godef.), or med.L. *camoca*, *camucum*, med. Gr. *καμουχά*; also in Sp. *camocan*, *camucan*, acc. to Dozy, ad. Arab. *kamkhā* or *kimkhā*, which Devic thinks originally a Chinese word, and ultimately identical with OF. *canque*.] A kind of fine fabric, probably of silk.

1375 *Will of Edw. Ld. Despencer* (trans. Rock) My great bed of blue *camaka*, with griffins, also another bed of *camaka* striped with white and black. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 299 A cote of *cammocca* ower of clene scarlett. a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 163 In kyrtyl of *cammakka* kynges am I cladde. c. 1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 835 Your curtaynes of *camaca*, all in folde. c. 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 4 The dosers alle of *camaca*.

1717 BLOUNT *Lav. Dict.*, *Camoca*, a Garment made of Silk, or something better. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* iv. 30.]

**Camack**, Sc. form of CAMMOCK.

|| **Camaien** (kamayō). Also *camayeue*. [F. *camaiens*, formerly *camahieu*, *camahieu*; see CAMEO.] 1. = CAMEO.

1506 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 264 Goodly *Camayeux* excellently well cut. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Camaien* or *Camayen* . . . a peculiar sort of onyx; also . . . a stone, whereon are found various figures, and representations of landscapes, &c., formed . . . so as to exhibit pictures without painting. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Camaien*. 1766 [ANSTRY] *Bath Guide* x. 65 And sure no *Camayeue* was ever yet seen Like that which I purchas'd at Wicksted's Machine.

2. A method of painting in monochrome.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Camaien* is also used for a painting, wherein there is only one colour; and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden, or azure ground. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 96 A small plate, the painting of which in blue *camaien* is, etc.

† **Camail**. Obs. exc. Hist. [a. F. *camail* = Pr. *capmali*, It. *camaglio*; acc. to Diez f. *cap* head + *mail* MAIL, and thus orig. 'head-armour'.]

1. A piece of chain-mail armour attached to the basinet or head-piece, and protecting the neck and shoulders. In *comb.*, as *camail-lace*.

1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xi. (1884) 127 The dagger therefore slipped out, and sliding athwart the camail of his opponent fell to the ground. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 127 In England the basinet was constantly worn with the camail, but without any ventails. *Ibid.* x. 197 The camail-lace or other mode of attachment was covered by a plate, generally enriched, which formed a part of the basinet. 2. (See quot.)

1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 147 The Canons in the Quire wear a rochet and camail. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Camail* (Fr.) a Hood to cover the head in foul weather; also a blew or purple ornament, worn by Bishops above their Rochets, and reaching as low as the bent of the arm. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Camail* (Eccl.), a purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet.

3. 'A capuchin or short cloak, sometimes of fur'. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Hence *Camailed* *a.*, having a camail.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 128 In England the camailed basinet ceased to be worn when the 15th century was only two or three years old.

**Camaille**, obs. form of CAMEL.

**Camal'dolite**. Also *Camaldulite*, *-dulan*, *-dulse*, *-dolsenian*. A member of the religious order founded by S. Romuald at Camaldoli in the Apennines, at the beginning of the 11th c.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Camaldulians* or *Camaldunians*. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1844) I. 256 1/2 In the year 1023, Romuald, an Italian fanatic . . . founded the order or congregation of the Camaldulites. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Relig. Encycl.* I. 373 s.v. *Camaldulites*. [Rudolf] also established Camaldule nunneries (1086). II. 912 1/2 [Gregory XVI] since 1823 general of his order, the Camaldolensians.

**Camall**, var. of CUMBLEY, coarse (Indian) woollen.

**Camalyon**, obs. form of CAMELION.

**Camamel** (le, -ille, -ylle, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

**Camara** 1 (kæ'mārā). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *καμάρα* (see CAMERA); cf. F. *camare* (in sense *a.*)]

a. A membranous fruit composed of two united valves and enclosing one or many seeds attached to the internal angle (Littre, and *Syl. Soc. Lex.*). b. One of the cells of a fruit. c. A carpel (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1880 GRAY *Bot. Textbk.* 400 *Camara* and its diminutive *Camacula* (chamber) are sometimes used for the cells of a fruit.

|| **Camara** 2 (kæ'mārā). [Native name in Guiana.] 'A hard durable timber obtained from *Diptyx odorata*' (N.O. *Leguminosae*). *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

|| **Camara'da**. Obs. [Sp. *camarada*, lit. 'roomful'; see COMRADE.]

1. A company of soldiers messing or lodging together. 2. One of such a company in his relation to the others; a comrade.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 With his *Camaradas*, hee is to demean himselfe, sober, quiet, and friendly. *Ibid.* 10 Pescennius Niger did condemne vnto death, a whole *Camara* of Soldiers. *Ibid.* Gloss. 249 *Camarada*, a Spanish word, is a small number of 12 or 12 soldiers, and is the one half of a squadra, being united together in their lodging.

**Camarade**, obs. form of COMRADE.

|| **Camaraderie** (kamara'dəri). [Fr. f. *camarade* COMRADE.] 'The familiarity which exists

between *camarades* (Littre), comradeship; loyalty to, or partiality for, one's comrades; *esprit de corps*.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 721 A spirit of camaraderie and partisanship prevail in matters of art. 1863 *Russell Diary North & S. I.* 107 The only camaraderie I have witnessed in America exists among the West Point men.

**Camarike**, obs. form of CAMBRIC.

|| **Camarilla** *kemari-la*, Sp. -i-la. [Sp., dim. of *camara* room, CHAMBER.]

1. A small chamber.

1860 *Emerson Cond. Life Wks.* II. 312 Now and then, one has a new cell or camarilla opened in his brain.

2. A private cabinet of counsellors; a cabal, clique, junto; a body of secret intriguers.

1839 R. M. BRYERLEY *Hersey Hum. Priesth.* 111 Conference is a camarilla of priests, who, with closed doors, make all the laws by which the society is regulated. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 445/1 It is only a camarilla which demands Lord Palmerston's return to office. 1867 *Ward in Ess. Reunion* 117 No camarilla of worldly-minded politicians lay or sacerdotal.

|| **Camarine**. Obs. Also *camerine*. [f. *Camarina* (Καμάρινα), the name of a Sicilian town, beside which was a pestilential marsh.] A fetid marsh or swamp. Also fig.

1596 *Newton tr. Lemnie's Complex.* To Rdr., This Author doth not only... wade into the very Gulf and Camarine of Mans apparant wilfulness. 1657 S. COLLINS *Def. Ep. Elie* 454 And doe wee meruaile now, if King Henry voyded such a Camarine? 1681 F. RYCAUT *Critic* 165 The danger of poisonous sents, and Camerines of Customs, which use to envenome and infect the soul.

|| **Camash**, *camash*, *cammas*, variant forms of QUAMASH (*Camassia esculenta*), a liliaceous plant, whose bulbs are eaten by North American Indians. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 221 The Indians... come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. 1884 JOAQUIN MILLER *Mem. & Rime* 83 The camash blossom... all Oregon in the early spring.

Hence **Camash rat** (see quot.). 1868 *Wood Homes without H.* i. 35 The Camash Rat (*Perodipus borealis*). The name is derived from its food, which consists chiefly of quash root.

**Camayeu**: see CAMAIEU.

**Camayle**, *camaylle*, obs. forms of CAMEL.

**Camb**, obs. form of COMB.

**Cambage**, ?obs. form of CANVAISS (or CAMACA). 1460 *Capgrave Chron.* 177 Thanne schuld thei clothe him, and gird him with a girdill of cambage.

**Cambake**, obs. form of CAMMOCK.

|| **Cambal**. Obs. ?=CUMBY (or next). 1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. i. 257 Marchant, which come out of China... come to buy muske, cambals, agats, silke.

**Cambaye**. [f. *Cambay* a sea-port of India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in India.

1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 9 Coarse chequer'd Cloth, called Cambaya Lungies, made of Cotton-yarn. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 432 *Cambayes*.

**Camber** (*kæm-bær*), sb. Also CAMBER. [a. F. *cambre*, f. *cambrier*: see next. Cf. CAMBREL.]

1. The condition of being slightly arched or convex above. Also *concr.* a flattened arch.

1618 [see *Camber-keel* in 4]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 Camber... the convexity of a beam upon the upper edge, in order to prevent its becoming straight or concave by its own weight, or by the burden it may have to sustain, in course of time. *Ibid.* 582 Camber; an arch on the top of an aperture, or on the top of a beam; whence Camber-windows, &c. 1896 *Gwilt Archit.* 437 If the required rise or camber [in a riveted girder] equals  $\frac{1}{8}$  in the middle in inches. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 10/5 Boatbuilders insist on giving 'camber'.

2. A piece of timber so bent; a camber-beam. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 158 Camber, a piece of Timber cut Arching. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 302.

3. 'The part of a dockyard where cambering is performed, and timber kept. Also, a small dock in the royal yards, for the convenience of loading and discharging timber' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*). 1884 *Lady Brassey The Voyages* 403 Just outside the camber, [he] met us in the dockyard steam-launch.

4. **Comb.**, as camber-beam, -slip (see quots.); † *camber-bored*, *camber-keeled* (also -*keel*), adjs. **Camber-nose**, 'an aquiline nose' (Halliwell, who cites 'Junius').

1721 *BAILEY*, \**Camber-beam*... is a Beam cut hollow or arching in the middle. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129. 1626 *Carr. Smith Acad. Eng. Seamen* 32 To know whether she be equally bored, \*camber, taper, or belbored. a 1628 *RALEIGH Royal Navy* 34 It is a great weakening to a ship to have so much weight... at both the ends, and nothing in the Mid-Ship, which causeth them to warpe, and (in the Sea-phrase, and with Mariners) is termed \*Camberkeel. a 1644 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 350/1 It will make the Ship Camberkeel. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* *Camber-keel*, keel slightly arched upwards in the middle of the length, but not actually hogged. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 388 The \*Camber-slip is a piece of board of any length or breadth, made convex on one or both edges, and generally something less than an inch in thickness; it is made use of as a rule... When the brick-layer has drawn his arch, he gives the camber-slip to the carpenter.

**Camber** (*kæm-bær*), v. [app. a. F. *cambre-r* 'to arch slightly' (16th c. in Littre), a semi-popular repr. of L. *camerare* to vault (the natural repr. being *chamber*), f. *camera* vault.]

1. *intr.* To be or become slightly arched or curved so that the centre is higher than the ends.

1627 *Carr. Smith Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The Decke doth camber or lie compassing. 1757 *Robertson in Phil. Trans.* L. 283 Now it so happened, thro' the great weight of the head and stern, that the ship cambered very much.

2. *trans.* To bend (a beam, etc.) upwards in the middle; to arch slightly.

1854 P. NICHOLSON *Engl. Archit.* I. 74 In all these instances, the difficulty may be obviated by cambering the timber upwards. 1876 *Gwilt Archit.* 437 It is usual to camber a riveted girder, so that on receiving the permanent load it may become nearly horizontal. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 247 At the centre of the span, where the bottom member has been cambered upwards to a height of 150 feet for navigation purposes.

Hence **Cambered ppl. a.**, **Cambering vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1627 *Carr. Smith Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 A cambered Decke. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cambered Deck*, the deck of a ship is said to be cambered, or to lie cambering, when it is higher in the middle of the ship's length, and droops toward the stem and stern. 1878 *Bartley tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. vi. 340 With head erect and cambered joints. 1757 *Robertson in Phil. Trans.* L. 292 The resistance of the parts bent by the cambering.

**Camber a.**: see CAMBRIAN.

**Camberwell Beauty**. [from *Camberwell*, a parish of Surrey, now within the London area.] A collector's name for a species of butterfly (*Vanessa Antiopa*), occasionally seen in England.

1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 108 Mr. Broderick remarked that he had seen the 'Camberwell Beauty' on Twizel-moor. 1847 *Carpenter Zool.* § 706.

**Cambial** (*kæm-bi-äl*), a. [ad. late L. *cambialis*, f. *cambium*: see CAMBIUM and -AL.]

1. Relating to exchange in commerce. [F. *cambial*.] 1864 in *Webster*.

2. *Bot.* Pertaining to cambium.

1828 *Gard. Chron.* No. 414 XVI. 726 The adventitious roots in the cambial region of the vascular bundles. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 130 A middle layer of the cambial cells always remains capable of division.

**Cambiform** (*kæm-bi-fɔrm*), a. *Bot.* [f. CAMBIUM + -FORM.] Of the form of, or like cambium.

1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 114 Cambiform tissue. 1884 *Bower & Scott De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 523 The narrow cambiform cells.

|| **Cambio**. Obs. [It. *cambio* change, exchange: -L. *cambium*.] a. A bill of exchange.

b. A place of exchange, an exchange; = CAMBIUM 1. 1645 *Howell Dodona's Gr.* 20 (D.) Punctuality in payment of cambios. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Cambio*, a Bourse or Exchange as the Royal Exchange in London.

**Cambiogenetic** (*kæm-bi-ɔ-dʒe-ne-tik*), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *cambium* + Gr. *γενετικός*, f. *γένεσις* production.] Pertaining to the formation of cambium.

1884 *Bower & Scott De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 473 The cambiogenetic production of tissue. *Ibid.* 585 An indication of cambiogenetic growth in thickness.

**Cambism**, rare. [see next and -ISM.] The theory and practice of exchanges.

1837 *Whitlock Bk. Trades* (1842) 334 The authors who have written... on cambism and the operations in exchanges.

**Cambist** (*kæm-bist*), a. [a. F. *cambiste*, f. L. *cambium*, It. *cambio* exchange. (So Sp. *cambista*.)]

1. One who is skilled in the science or practice of exchanges; one who deals in bills of exchange. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 130 Cambist, one well versed in the knowledge of exchanges, a trafficker in bills. 1861 *Goschen For. Exch.* 99 These speculators in exchange, or cambists, as they are technically called.

2. *transf.* As title of a manual of foreign exchanges.

1811 P. KELLY (*title*) *The Universal Cambist*, and Commercial Instructor. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 55 The book is so far a cambist or dictionary of weights and measures.

**Cambistry**. [f. prec.: see -RY.] The science or operations of the cambist. In mod. Dicts.

**Cambium** (*kæm-bi-əm*), a. [a. late L. *cambium* exchange (found in the Laws of the Lombards); the physiological sense, 2, occurs in 14th c. in Arnold de Villa Nova ('cambium humiditas manifeste alterata membri continentis complexionem').]

† 1. a. Exchange, barter. b. A place of exchange, an exchange. Obs.

1708 *Klasev, Cambium*, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; also an Exchange, or Place where Merchants meet. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. One of the 'alimentary humours' formerly supposed to nourish the bodily organs. Obs.

1643 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parry's IVks.* i. vi. (1678) 9 The Arabians have mentioned four other humors, which they term Alimentary... The third (humor) they call by a barbarous name, Cambium, which, already put to the part to be nourished, is there fastened. 1708 *Klasev, Cambium*, one of the three humours sometime thought to nourish the Body, the other two being call'd Gluten and Ros. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

3. *Bot.* A viscid substance, consisting of cellular tissue, lying immediately under the bark of exogens, in which the annual growth of the wood and bark takes place. 'The cells are inactive during winter, but very succulent in spring. This name was formerly given to the fluid contents only of the cells.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

(Quot. 1671 illustrates the origin of this sense from a.)

1671 *Gerw Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 23 The said sap... becomes (as they speak of that of an Animal) the Vegetative Ros or Cambium: the noblest part whereof is at last... assimilated to the like substance with the said Lignous Body. 1873 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. 147 The Cambium which is the mucilaginous fluid found in trees between the wood and the bark. 1877 W. DALL *Tribes N. W.* 86 A species of red... derived from pine bark or the cambium of the ground-willow.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cambium-layer*, -ring.

1842 *Gray Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (1880) 78 There is always a zone of delicate young cells interposed between the wood and the bark. This is called the Cambium, or better, the Cambium-layer. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 654 The primary bundles... are united by a cambium-ring.

**Camblet**, variant of CAMLET.

**Cambmok**, *camboc*, -ok, obs. ff. CAMMOCK.

**Camboge**, obs. form of GAMBAGE.

**Camboline**, var. of CAMELINE sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs.

**Camboose**, var. of CABOOSE.

**Cambrel** (*kæm-brél*). ?Obs. exc. dial. Forms:

5-8 cambrel, 6 camborell, 7 cambrell, cambril, cammeril, 9 dial. camrel, cammeril, cambril, cameral. See also CHAMBEREL, GAMBREL. [It is uncertain whether this is a mere variant or alteration of CAMBREN (given as a synonym by Blount and Bailey, and really a Welsh word), or whether it is to be referred to the verb CAMBER, F. *cambrier*; cf. CAMBER sb. 2. The lateness of these words is against their being the source of *cambrel*; on the other hand, the variant forms *chambrel* (in sense 2) and *gambrel* (in both senses) make the Welsh derivation difficult. Perhaps there has been contact of distinct words, and action of popular etymology.]

1. A bent piece of wood or iron used by butchers to hang carcasses of animals on.

c 1450 *Loc.* in *W.-Wülcker* 612 *Spatula*, a Cambrel, and a scylse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 116 He... was crucified... with his head downward, just like a sheep upon the Cambrel. 1733-1800 *BAILEY*, *Cambren*, *Cambrel*. 1808 *JAMIESON*, *Cambrel*, *Cammuril*, a crooked piece of wood, passing through the angles of a sheep, or other carcase, by means of which it is suspended. 1863 *Glasgow Daily Her.* 14 Nov. He said a cameral was a beef-tree or piece of wood used for hanging up carcasses. 1863 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss., *Cambrel* or *Gambrel*, a butcher's stretch to hang carcasses from or by. 1881 in *Leicester sh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

2. The bend or joint of the upper part of a horse's hind leg; the hock. Now chiefly dial.

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* ii. i. 212 The length of his hinder hough would be twelve inches, and his cambrell five inches. *Ibid.* 295 The hinder legges will be all swolne... from the cambrells or houghs upward. a 1631 *DRAYTON Nymphal* x. Wks. 159 (N.) A perfect goat below, His crooked cambrells arm'd with hoof and hair. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. 52/2 View his Cambrells, have an eye to the joint behind. 1880 O. C. & *Farm. Wds.* (E. D. S.) 137 In the north the hocks of animals are called cambrells or gambrells.

3. *attrib.*

1523 *FITZGERE. Husb.* § 107 A courbe is an yll sorance... vnder the cambrell place. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Chapell du harret*... the cambrell hough of a horse. 1686 *Land. Gas.* No. 2121/4 Two hinder feet white towards the Cammeril Joint. 1877 E. PRACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cammuril stick*, by which the carcase is suspended.

† **Cambren**. Obs. rare. [a. Welsh *cambren*, a combination of *cam* crooked + *pren* wood, stick, applied in Wales both to the butcher's cambrel, and to the swingle-tree used when one horse is yoked in front of another. (The latter in Anglesea is called *bombren*.)] = CAMBREL 1.

1666 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721 *BAILEY*, *Cambren*, a crooked Stick with Notches on it, on which Butchers hang their meat. 1733-1800 [see prec. 1].

|| **Cambresine** (*kæm-bréz-i-n*). Also 8 *cambrassine*. [F.] 'A species of fine linen made in Cambray' (Littre); also a similar eastern fabric.

1750 *BEAWEES Lex Mercat.* 731 The Persians however drive a very considerable trade here in silk stuffs, Cambresines, Indianas, Carpets, Lints, &c.

**Cambrian** (*kæm-bri-ən*), a. (sb.) [f. *Cambria*, var. of *Cumbria*, latinized derivative of *Cymry* (-OCeltic *Cimbrogos* 'compatriots') Welshmen, or of *Cymru* Wales. *Cumbria* and *Cambria* were originally the same, but were subsequently differentiated: *Cambria* was regularly applied to Wales by Geoffrey of Monmouth. (Some think that *Cymru*, a late word, is only a variant of *Cymry* the name of the people, parallel to the later Eng. use of *Wales* = OE. *Wealas* 'Welshmen', as the name of their country.)]

1. Pertaining to Wales, Welsh; sb. a Welshman.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 44/2 There came into him a Welsh or a Camber woman. 1666 W. SCLATER *Expos. a Thes.* (1669) 299 Wee Britains of tother race, are growne all Camber, Camber; quite changed from the temper of our peaceable forefathers. Cf. *kin kam*, CAM a. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Cambrian*, Welch, British. 1780 *Von TROIL Iceland* 211 Among the ancient Cambrians. 1860 *All Y. Remin.* No. 68. 400 Change is too strong even for Cambrian nationality.

2. *Geol.* A name given by Sedgwick in 1836 to a group or 'system' of Palaeozoic rocks lying below the Silurian, in Wales and Cumberland.

As originally defined, the Silurian of Murchison and Cambrian of Sedgwick, being established in different districts, were found on further investigation to overlap each



other; the Cambrian is now generally held to include the Tremadoc shales, Lingula flag., Menavien beds, and Longmynd group, containing the Harlech grits and Llanberis shales; but the Geological Surveyors limit the term to the Longmynd group, while others extend it to include all the lower Silurian of Murchison (Bala and Llandello groups). 1842 H. MILLER (*J. R. Sandst.* xii. (ed. 2) 257) The geologist has learnt from Murchison to distinguish the rocks of these two periods, — the lower as those of the Cambrian, the upper as those of the Silurian. 1873 GEIKIE *Geol. Sci. Age* xvi. 207 In Lewis we get boulders of Cambrian sandstone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 193 The Cambrian may vary in composition in different regions.

**Cambric** (kəm'brɪk). Forms: 6 cameric (e, -yk(e), -ike, camarick, -ike, Sc. cammerage, camorage, camroche), 6-7 cambricke, camerige, 7 cameric, 6-8 cambrick, 8- cambric. [f. *Kameryk* or *Kamerijk*, Flemish name of *Cambray* — *L. Camaracum*, in French Flanders.]

1. A kind of fine white linen, originally made at Cambray in Flanders. (Also applied to an imitation made of hard-spun cotton yarn.)

1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.* 29 Oct. in Beck *Drafter's Dict.* xvii. elles of cameryk for vj shirtes for the King. c. 1570 *THYNNE Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 19 His shirt had bands and ruffe of pure cambrick. 1578 *Royal Inv.* 232 (Jam.) Ane quail of camorage with two cornettis. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1597) § 113 The wearing of coastlie Cleithing of Silkes. Cammerage. a. 1586 *Maitland Poems* (1786) 326 (Jam.) Of fynest camroche their fuk saillis. 1597 *LOWE Chirurge.* (1634) 367 Cover it with a linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layre or camerige. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. iii. 95. I would your Cambrick were sensible as your finger. 1650 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 478 Cameric, Calecut, &c. had... their denomination from the places where they were first invented. 1724 *STEELE Spect.* No. 551 P. 1 The most delicate cambricks, muslins, and linsens. 1735 *BERKELEY Querist* § 552 Wks. 1871 III. 399 Diapers are made in one town... in another cambricks. 1875 *URD Dict. Arts* I. 675 Linen cambric... manufactured... from power-spun flax... frequently called cambric muslin.

b. As the material of handkerchiefs. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328 It is not our habit... to flourish cambric over the woes of any one.

c. attrib. 1875 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 98 Frenche camarike ruffes. 1724 *GAY Trivia* III. 82 Cambrick Handkerchiefs reward the Song. 1793 J. BEERSFORD in *Looker-on* No. 79 A cambrick trophy of former achievements.

**Cambril, Cambuc, var. CAMBREL, CAMMOCK. Cambugium**: see GAMBOGE.

**Camē** (kəm). Also 7 caum. [app. the same as CALM<sup>2</sup> q. v.] A small grooved bar of lead used for framing the glass in lattice windows: chiefly in pl. 1688 R. HOLME III. ix. 384/2 Leads [Glazier's]... termed Caums. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Caums*, the small slender rods of cast lead of which they make their milled lead for joining the panes or quarrels of glass. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* s. v. *Caums*, Their Lead being cast into slender Rods, of twelve or fourteen Inches in Length, are called *Caums*; and sometimes they call each of those Rods a *Caum*. 1875 *URD Dict. Arts* I. 677 *Caums*... were formerly called 'lattices', and hence leaded windows were termed lattice windows. 1875 *GUILD Archt.* § 228 The glazier's vice is for preparing the leaden slips called cam with grooves, etc.

**Camē** (kəm), pa. t. of COME v.; Sc. f. COMB.

**Cameist** (kæm'ist), rare. [f. CAME-O + -IST.] A maker or connoisseur of cameos.

1866 *Reader* 10 Feb. 148/3 M. Saulini (the celebrated cameist).

**Camel** (kæm'el). Forms: 1 camel, -ell, 3 kamel, 4-5 camele, kamell(e, 4-7 camell, 5 camelle, -ylle, 6 cammell, 6-7 cammel, 3- camel. Also β. 3 camay(e), 4-5 camail(e), 5 cameile, cameyile, camayil(e, (camely); γ. 4-5 chamel, 4-7 chamell(e); δ. 4-5 chameyl(e, 5 chamayle, chamoll. [Late OE. *camel*, *camell*, ad. L. *camēlus* (-ellus), a. Gr. *κάμηλος*, adopted from Semitic; Heb. and Phoen. *gāmāl*; if of native Semitic origin, perh. f. vb. \**gāmāl*, Arab. *jamala* to bear (Gesenius). In M.E. affected by the OF. forms (see below).

The early Teutonic name for the camel was app. in some way identical (or rather, perhaps ultimately derived from a common source) with the Gr. *ἐλέphas*, *ἐλεφαντα*, L. *elephantus*, elephant: viz. Gothic *ribandus* (=ribu), OHG. *olbenta*, MHG. *olbent*, OE. *olbent*, *olwend*, found in the Ags. Gospels, and coming down as late as Ormin in form *OLFRNT*, q. v. But the Lindisfarne Gloss already in the 10th c. adopted the L. of the Vulgate as *camel*, *camell*, which after the 12th c., helped by the influence of OF., became the only name. So in the other modern Teut. langs.: Ge. *kamel*, *kamel*, Du. *kamel*. The Romanic langs. follow two Latin types: (1) L. *camēlus* (like ONF. *camēil*, OF. *chameil*, later *camoil*, *chamoil* (like *vila*, *voile*, *voile*); (2) L. *camellus*, whence It. *camello*, Sp. *camello*, ONF. *canel*, OF. *chamel*, modF. *chameau* (like *bellus*, *bello*, *bai*, *beast*). All the OF. forms appear in M.E. where *camel* regularly became *camayd*; but the *camel* of OE. and ONF., being also most like the Latin, is the survivor.]

1. A large hornless ruminant quadruped, distinguished by its humped back, long neck, and cushioned feet; it is nowhere found wild, but is domesticated in Western Asia and Northern Africa, in the arid regions of which it is the chief beast of burden.

There are two distinct species, the Arabian or one-humped, and the Bactrian or two-humped; a lighter and fleet variety of the former is known as the Dromedary.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Gewede of herum ðæra camella [c. 975 *Rushw.* hægð obendena herum; c. 1000 *Ags.* reaf of ofendena herum; c. 1160 *Halton*, of oluende hære]. — Mark i. 6 Mid herum camelles [*Rushw.* camelles, *Ags.* oluendes, *Halton*, oluendes]. — Matt. xix. 24 Eaður is camel [*Rushw.* olbende, *Ags.* ofendē] ðerh ðyril nedles oferfara. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1398 And fond good grið and good hostel, Him, and hīve men, and hīse camel. c. 1280 *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 As eþe forto bring a camel in to be neld-i. ei. c. 1300 *Cursor* II. 3304 And þine camelles [*Gott.* chameyles, *Trim.* camelles] sal drinc þair fill. c. 1300 *K. Allis.* 6333 They no haveth camayle, no olifaunt. c. 1382 *Wyclif* *Judg.* viii. 21 The neckis of lyngis camelles [1388 camelis]. — 1 *Chron.* xii. 40 Assis, and chamoillis [1388 camelis], and mulis. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerkes T.* 1140 Syn ye be strong as is a greet Camaille [v. r. camaille, camayle, *Harl. MS.* chameyle *prime bataille*, -aille, ayle], c. 1400 MAUNDEV. xliii. 250 Mylk of mares or of camayles or of asses. c. 1400 *Apol.* Loll. 41 Blind foolis, clesing forþe be knatt, but swelowyng be camely. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* Camelle, or chamele, camelus. c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 699 *Hic camelus*, a camyle. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 164/4 His knees were as harde as the horne of a camel. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. v. 16 It is as hard to come, as for a Camel to thred the postern of a Needles eye. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f.* *Beasts* 75 The wantonness thereof appeareth by the proverb of a dancing Camel. 1699 *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 1. 384 His Neck small, and resembling a Camels. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 278 Well, therefore, has the Camel... been termed 'the Ship of the Desert'. 1861 *FLOR. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 71 It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

b. fig. A great awkward hulking fellow.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 271 A Dray-man, a Porter, a very Camel. — II. i. 58 Do rudenes, do Camel do, do.

c. fig. in allusion to *Matthew* xxiii. 24: Anything large and difficult to 'swallow' or away with.

[c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 172 Swolwyng þe grete camelle alhooll. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Exem.* II. v. 23 Christians... mocked & nicknamed Puritans, except them that can swallow the Camel of Conformity. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 125 Can we believe that your government strains in good earnest at the petty gnats of schisme, when it makes nothing to swallow the Camel heresie of Rome? 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 143 If the former was more than 'a gnat', the latter was not less than 'a camel' of immorality.

2. *techn.* A machine for imparting additional buoyancy to vessels, and thus enabling them to cross bars, shoals, etc., otherwise impassable; also for raising sunken ships, removing rocks, etc.

It consists generally of two or more huge water-tight chests provided with plugs and pumps. Water is admitted in order to sink the chests into position, and they are then fitted and braced to the sides of the vessel, which they are sometimes shaped to fit. On pumping out the water the chests rise, bearing up the vessel along with them.

1716 *PERRY State of Russ.* 168 His Majesty... sent a Person with me to shew me all the Camels (which are flat Vessels made to be fix'd to the bottom of Ships, and to come up like a Chest on each side). 1799 in *Naval Chron.* II. 283 Men of war... lifted over the bar by means of camels. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 227. 1847 A. Key *Recov. H. M. S. Gorgon* 76 The construction of camels to be secured to the ship's bulge. + 3. (See quot.) Obs.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cyc. Suppl.* s. v. Camel is also a denomination given to a kind of pit-coal, otherwise called canel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as camel-back, -battery, -corps, -driver, -gulper (see i. c), -hide, -keeper, -load, -man, -path, -trunk; also camel-backed, -faced, -haired, -like, -shaped adjs.

1860 R. NOEL *Vacat. Tour* 464 For ladies to ride ten, twelve, and twenty-four hours on 'camel back at a stretch.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Pm. Mon.* 477 Crooked, crump-shouldered, or 'Camel-backed'. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xxvi. (1840) 227 Not that he was crookshouldered, or camel-backed. 1824 J. MACDONALD in *19th Cent.* June 987 The blue-jackets of the... 'camel-battery' poured a well-directed fire at... the redoubt. 1884 *GILMOUR Mongols* 112 The 'camel caravan' usually does a good part of its travelling at night. 1884 *Times* 22 Nov. 'The "Camel Corps" which marched from Assouan. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* III. 473 To slake My greedy thirst with nectarous 'camel-draughts. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxix. 125 The trifling conduct of the carriers and 'camel-drivers. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 27 Father Cressy, the 'Camel-gulper. 1807 *Med. Fril.* XVII. 179 'Camel-faced boys and girls, and 'camel-haired children. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 2250 *Pal* þam hide Bath wit hors and 'camel-hide. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Camelero*, a 'Camel keeper. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Knees... 'Camel-like in the curtesie which you give unto his name. 1766 *Cheron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 59/2 A large camel-like protuberance of fat on the top of their shoulders. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxx. 129 'Camel-loads of cloth. 1631 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* (1864) 68 Indian Merchants, with their... ten Camels, and five 'Camel-men. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Pearls of Faith* xxii. 79 Amru the camel-man lay dead. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 Two 'camel messengers... came in to-day to ask for food and arms. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 45 Beaten 'camel-paths. 1660-3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 394. I think it hard to find a Faith that can swallow any such 'Camel-stories. 1854 *THACKERAY New-comer* II. 294 A 'camel trunk or two which have accompanied him on many an Indian march.

5. Special comb.: camel-bird, name applied to the Ostrich; camel-brown, an artificial fly used in angling; camel-engine, = sense 2; camel-gut, the dried gut or intestines of a camel used to furnish strings for musical instruments; camel's-hay, a sweet-scented grass or rush growing in the East (*Andropogon Schenanthus*); camel-insect, a name given to members of the genus *Mantis*, from their elongated thorax; camel-kneed a., having hard or callous knees like those of a camel, caused by much kneel-

ing; camel-locust = camel-insect; camel's-meat = camel's-hay; camel's-straw, an old name for the Common Rush (*Juncus conglomeratus* and *effusus*); camel(s)-thorn, a leguminous plant (*Alhagi camelorum*); camel-tree, *Acacia giraffe*. Also CAMEL(s)-HAIR.

1771 T. SCOTT *Job*, note. The Ostrich is called by the Persians the 'Camel-Bird. 1787 *Best Angling* 107 September... 2 'Camel brown... 2 Dubbed with the hair pulled out of the lime of an old wall. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 1999. 240/3 A huge powerful 'camel-engine. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 Languishing acacias and tufts of 'camel-grass. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 12 The Kinnor had, according to Fetis, nine strings of 'camel-gut. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* i. xxix. § 1. 40 'Camels hale hath leaves very like unto Cyperus. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 81 Camels-Hay is also frequently call'd the sweet Rush. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* v. xxvii. Some 'camel-kneed prayer-monger. 1598 *FLORIO, Squinace*, squinanth, 'camells meate, or sweet rush, which is very medicinale. 1578 *LYTTE Dodons* iv. lii. 511 The first kinde [of Rushes] is called in English, the Rush candle, or Candle rushe; 'Camels strawe. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f.* *Beasts* 74 There is a certain herb, which hath a seed like a myrtle-seed... and this seed is food for Camels... It is therefore called 'Camel-thorn. 1850 *LAYARD Nineveh* xii. 306 Without a blade of vegetation, except a scanty tuft of camel-thorn.

**Camel, v. nonce-wd.** [f. prec. sb.] To camel it: to ride or perform a journey on camel-back.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* II. 144 He had... camelled it through the deserts. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Jan. 6/2 To day I have heard 'fueled' for taking in wood, and 'camelled' for using that ungainly beast in travelling.

**Camelcade, nonce-wd.** [after *cavalcade*.] A train of people on camels; a caravan with camels. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* 860 The train... overtakes the crawling camelcade.

**Cameldom, nonce-wd.** [see -DOM.] The region of camels.

1885 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 4/6 Evolutions [of a camel]... which neither the most far-travelled Arab nor the oldest inhabitant of cameldom had ever seen or heard of.

**Cameleer** (kæm'liə). Also camelier. [An analogical repr. of L. *camēlarius*: see -IER.] A camel-driver; a cuirassier mounted on a camel.

1808 A. PARSONS *Trav. Afr.* iv. 76 The cameliers (men who attend, feed, load, and unload the camels). 1837 *DE QUINCY Revolt of Tartars* (1862) IV. 148 A body of trained cameleers, that is cuirassiers mounted on camels. 1883 *Cot. WARREN* in W. BESANT *Life Palmer* xi. 309 Six of these cameleers were of the Aligat tribe.

**Camelion, obs. form of CHAMELEON.**

**Camel-hair**: see CAMEL'S-HAIR.

**Cameline** (kæm'elin, kæm'lin), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5 kamelyne, 5-6 camelyn(e, 6 camboline, 8 camlin, 9 camaline. [a. OF. *camelin*, ad. med. L. *camēlinum*, f. *camēlinus*: see CAMELINE a. med.]

*orig.* A kind of stuff made (or supposed to be made) of camel's hair: cf. CAMELET. Also the trade name of a modern fabric.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7367 And dame Abstinence... Toke of a robe of kamelyne. And gan hir gracche [? graithe] as a bygygne. a. 1450 *Acts of Christ*, MS. Addit. 11307, f. 97 (Halliwell). The cloth was ryche and ryft ynn. The chaumpe it was of red camelyn. c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 569 *Camelinus*, camelyn. 1886 *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 2/6 (*Adv.*) We can suit every taste in Cameline Prints.

b. A garment made of this material.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 261 The Talipolis go very strangely apparelled with one camoline or thimne cloth next to their body of a browne colour. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 15 A Gown... called a Camlin; it is made of Camels Hair, or of their Sheeps Wool. 1837 *LARDNER Steam Commun.* v. India 114 Their dress consists of a camaline, bound round the waist by a leathern girdle.

**Cameline** (kæm'elain), sb.<sup>2</sup> [a. F. *cameline* (in mod. L. *camelina*). Litré says 'the sauce is doubtless named from the plant'. (It has been conjectured to be a corrupt form of *camēlinum*, corresp. to Gr. \*χαμαλινον 'dwarf flax'.)]

1. A genus of cruciferous plants; *spec.* the 'Gold of pleasure' (*Camelina sativa*). Also attrib. 1578 *LYTTE Dodons* iv. xxxv. 494 The oyle of the seede of Cameline or Myagrum... doth cleare and polish the skynne from all roughnesse. 1598 *FLORIO, Miagro*, the herbe Cameline. c. 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/2 Cameline or Dodder oil is extracted from the seeds of the *Camelina sativa*.

2. 'A certaine daintie Italian sauce' (Cotgr.). c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1852) 30 *Pis* is sawce fyne, *Pat* men calles camelyne.

**Cameline** (kæm'elain), a. [ad. L. *camēlinus* f. *camēlus* CAMEL: see -INE<sup>1</sup>.] Belonging to a camel, or to the camel tribe. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. i. 39 The loss of his old master and cameline companions gives him no regret.

† **Camelion, obs.** Also 5 camalyon. [As a word app. the same as CHAMELEON, but in the 14th c. taken as made up of *camel* + *lion*, and identified with *camelo-pard*.] A camelopard or giraffe. 1382 *WYCLIF Dent.* xiv. 5 Phigarg, origen, camelion [1388 camelion], that is a beest lyk a camele in the heed, in the bodi to a paard, and in the nek to an horse, in the feet to a bugle; and pardelun, that is, a litil pard. [*Pulg.* tragelaphum, pygargum, orygem, camelopardalum; *Donay* the pygargue, the wild beefe, the cameloparde; 1611 the pygarg, and the wild ox, and the chamois.] 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (1865) I. 159 Camelion is a flekked best in colour



liche to a lupard. c. 1400 *Sowdoun* 1008 Wilde beestes bloode, Of Tigre, Antilope, and of Camalyon. 1335 COVERDALE *Deut.* xiv. 5 Unicorn, Origen and Camelion. [Wyclif appears to have had before him a Latin text reading *camelopardalum*; this he mistook for two words, rendering *camelio* 'camelion' (with a description identifying it with the giraffe), and *pardalum* 'pardalun, that is a lion's part'. But some MSS. correct this by omitting the latter, thus taking 'camelion' as the translation of the whole *camelopardalum*; this was followed by Coverdale.]

**Camelion**, obs. form of CHAMELEON.

**Camelish**, *a.* [f. CAMEL + -ISH.] Of the nature of the camel; obstinate as a camel.

Hence **Camelishness**.

1883 P. ROBINSON *Harm. Beasts*, Camelishness is a term of abuse for one who is obstinate past all reasoning.

**Camelist**, *noun*-word. [f. CAMEL + -IST.] A partisan of the camel.

1863 MISS POWELL *Arab. Days & N.* 117 They, the camels, are patience itself, say the camelists.

† **Cameller**, *Obs. rare*—[f. CAMEL + -ER], probably after F. *camelier*.] A cameler.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 137 Our Companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the Camellers.

**Camellia** (kāmē-līā). [Named (by Linnæus) after Kamel (Latinized *Camellius*), a Moravian Jesuit who described the botany of the island of Luzon. (Often mispronounced as *camē-lia*.)] A genus of evergreen shrubs belonging to the tea family (*Ternstroemiaceæ*), remarkable for the beauty of their flowers, and chiefly natives of China and Japan. Also *attrib.*, as in *camellia-house*, *-tree*.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1832 *Veg. Subst.* Food 202 We are indebted to China for... species of the Camellia, Poconia, and Rose. 1874 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 147 The favourite Camellias of our plant-houses, evergreen shrubs introduced from Japan. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 41 Camellia-trees of... gigantic proportions.

**Camelopard** (kāmēlōpārd, kāmēlōpārd). Also 7 -o; and (*erron.*) 6 *cameloparde*, 7-9 *camelopard*; also (in Latin form) *camelopardus*, *-pardalis*, and *camelopardal*. [ad. L. *camelopardus*, *-pardalis*, Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*, f. *κάμηλος* CAMEL + *πάρδαλις* PARD; so Fr. *camelopard*. Confusion with *leopard* led to the erroneous early spelling *camelopard* in med. L., Fr., and Eng., and to the vulgar pronunciation as *ca mel-leopard*. See also CAMELEON.]

1. An African ruminant quadruped with long legs, very long neck, and skin spotted like that of the panther; now more commonly called GIRAFFE.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xlviii. xx. (1495) 780 Camelopardus hygite camelopardalis, also, and hath the head of a camel... and speckles of the Perde. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 53, P. beareth Or, a Camelopardie, Sable, Maculé d'Argent. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cxviii, The Horse, Camelopard, and strong pawd Beare, The Ape, the Asse, and the most fearefull Deare. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The pyrgarue, the wild beefe, the cameloparde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. vi. i. 464 The Giraffa or Camelopardalis, a beast not often seen. 1653 H. COGAN *Dind. Sic.* 104 Those beasts called Camelopardals are procreated of them whose name they bear. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxx. (1737) 141 Hyena's, Camelopardals. 1769 CARTERET in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 27 Inclosed I have sent you the drawing of a Camelopardalis. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. 350 Camelopard, the loftiest and most harmless creatures that wander over the plains of Ethiopia. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke, Ess.* (1851) II. 128 When camelopard and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre.

2. *Astr.* A northern circumpolar constellation, situated between Ursa Major and Cassiopeia.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 192/2 Camelopardalis, the camelopard or giraffe, a constellation formed by Hevelius.

**Camelopardel**, *Her.* [f. prec.] A heraldic animal, figured as a camelopard with the horns of an ibex. 1830 in ROBSON *Hist. Heraldry*.

**Camelot**, obs. form of CAMELOT.

**Camelry** (kāmēlri). [f. CAMEL + -RY (in sense 1 after *cavalry*).] 1. Troops mounted on camels.

1854 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Greek Lex.* s. v. *κάμηλος*, ἡ κάμηλος, like ἡ ἵππος, the camels in an army, as one might say the camelry. 1883 G. A. SIMCOX *Latin Lit.* II. vi. iv. 176 It was Cæsar who frightened his enemy's cavalry by his camelry. 1885 *Times* 4 July 5 General Buller and the second half of the 'Light Camel'... left Assouan to-day. *Ibid.* 16 July 12/3 The Camelry is a new force in the British Army. It is neither, properly speaking, cavalry nor infantry. A special flag had, therefore, been invented representing a black camel rampant upon a white ground.

2. 'A place where camels are laden and unladen.' 1882 in ANNANDALE *Imperial Dict.*

**Camel's hair**. Also camel-hair.

1. The hair of the camel. (But of CAMEL-YARN.) c. 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 10 Wit camel hair was he cledde. *Ibid.* 41 Al men wist that knew sañ Jon, that he hauid camel hair him upon. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Joon was clopid wip camele heer. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* iii. 4 The same Iohn had his raiment of camels hair. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v., Camel's-hair is much longer than sheep's wool, and often as fine as silk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise V.* (1887) 67 A camel's-hair scarf.

2. The long hairs from the tail of a squirrel, used to make artists' paint-brushes. Also *attrib.*, as in *camel's hair brush*, *pencil*.

1771 SMERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 206 Take a middling

camel's hair pencil. 1805 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 347 He could not procure camels' hair pencils. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Camel-hair Pencil, a small brush used by painters in water-colours, made of badger's hair, camel's hair, or other suitable material. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 295 Brushes made of red sable, and also the squirrel—or 'camel hair'—as it is called.

**Camel-yarn**. [In *Da. kameel-yarn*, *Du. kemels-haar*, *Ger. kamelhaar*; app. from a mistaken notion: cf. CAMLET and MOHAIK.] Yarn made from the wool of the Angora-goat, mohair yarn.

1670 *Bk. of Rates*, Yarne Camel, or Mohair Yarne.

**Camemille**, obs. form of CAMOMILE.

**Camenes**, *Logic*. A mnemonic word, representing the second mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative, the minor premiss and the conclusion universal negatives.

1851 WHATELFY *Logic* (ed. 2) 42 Camenes, viz. (*cam*) every A is B; (*en*) no B is C; therefore (*es*) no C is A.

**Cameo** (kāmē-ō). [a. It. *cameo*, *cameo*, corresp. to med. L. *cammeus* (Du Cange): of unknown derivation. Rarely accented as in It. on *e*.

The mod. F. *came* (masc.) is ad. It. *cameo* (also *cameo*, both in Florio 1611). Older F. forms were *camehu*, *cameu*, *camehen*, *camehien*, *camehieu* (whence MHG. *gimaeu*), *camehier*, *cameyue*, and *cameleu* still in use, whence occasional Eng. CAMAIEU in 18th c. Sp. has *camefeo* (in Minshew 1623) Pg. *camefeo* (also acc. to Diaz *camefeto*, *camefetu*); med. L. had *camehutus* (in England) 1295, *camehutus*, *camehutus*, *camehu*, 14th c.; Du Cange has also *cameuil*, *cameyueus*, *cameyx*; *cameus* (Lives of Abbot of St. Albans). Some of these, possibly all, are formed from the modern langs., though the relations between the earliest known forms, med. L. *camehutus*, and OF. *camehu*, *cameu*, all found in England in 13th c. documents, are uncertain. Of the derivation nothing is yet known: guesses may be seen in Mahn, Diez, and Littré.]

A precious stone having two layers of different colours, in the upper of which a figure is carved in relief, while the lower serves as a ground. For this purpose the ancients used the onyx, agate, etc., and especially the sardonyx, 'a variety of chalcedony, consisting of alternate parallel layers of white and red chalcedony', which was carved so as to leave a white figure in relief on a red ground. Thence extended to all lapidary's work of the same kind; and in modern times ('by abuse' Littré says) to similar carving in shells of molluscs, of which the inner stratum is differently coloured from the outer.

[1222 *Ornamenta Eccl. Sarum* in Register S. Osmund (1884) II. 129 Item capa una... brodada cum moru argent. in quo continetur lapis unus cameu... Item capa una... cum moru argent. in quo continetur magnus cameu. 1295 *Visitat. Theaur. S. Pauli (Monsat. Angl. III)* Septem annulos auri, novem cum saphyris... unum cum camahuto. 1530 PALSCOR 202/2 Camuse, precious stone, *camehiteux*. 1554 in *Bristol Wills* 193 My Ryng w<sup>th</sup> A white camefo. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 157 A ring set with a camee. 1596 HOBV tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) G3 a, Olde coynes, camees[?oes], grauinga. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 127 Rich jewels, strange stones, cameos, pictures. 1747 DINGLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 506 The Merit both of Intaglio's and Cameo's. 1757 KEYSER *Trav.* (1760) II. 27 Two exquisite camee. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 137 The ring which Henry sent... to Cardinal Wolsey, was a Cameo on a ruby of the king himself. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.*, The bold cameo speaks, the soft intaglio thinks. 1813 MAR. EDGORTH *Patron* I. xvi. 269 A woman's accomplishment... ought to be... as Dr. South expresses it, more in intaglio than in cameo. 1865 *Athenæum* 28 June 127/3 Cameos and intaglios, ancient and modern. 1871 MISS YONGE (*title*) Cameos from English History. 1874 WESTROFF *Precious Stones* 45 Sardonyx... the Occidental variety... for camei. *attrib.* 1860 *Print. Trades Jmt.* No. 32, 30 The Cameo colour stamping-press. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. (1878) 219 Her car of cameo shell. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 5 May 8/6 Cameo checks in beautiful colourings at 8d.

**Camera** (kāmē-rā). [a. L. *camera* (*canara*) vault, arched chamber, = Gr. *καμάρ* anything with an arched cover. In late L. in sense 'chamber', as also It., Pg. *camera*, Pg., Sp. *camara*, Pr. *cambrà*, F. *cambrè*, *chambre*: see CHAMBER. Used in Eng. only as a Latin or alien word, until popularized in connexion with photography.]

1. In Latin sense: An arched or vaulted roof or chamber. Given in mod. Dicts., but probably not in Eng. use, exc. in such cases as 'the Camera' of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford.

1708 KRASSEY *Camera*, (L.) a vaulted or arched Building, an Upper-Chamber or Gallery. 1730-6 BAILEY *Camera*, a vault, roof, or upper gallery; (in the title of Mus. Books) signifies chamber-musick, or musick for private consorts, in distinction to musick used in chapels and public consorts. 1863 *Oxf. Univ. Cat.* 63 The building known till lately as 'the Radcliffe Library' is now used as a Reading Room in connection with the Bodleian Library under the name of 'Camera Bodleiana'. (In the Latin Statute of 1856 the Radcliffe building was described as a *camera*.)

b. 'Used in the Latin law proceedings for the judge's chamber' (Tomlins); hence the phrase *in camera*, i.e. in the judge's private chamber, instead of 'in open court'.

2. In reference to Italy and Spain: A chamber; a council or legislative chamber; one of the departments of the papal curia.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* 5068/1 A Declaration read... by the Secretary of the Camera. 1822 DOWNES *Lett.* I. 343 The Camera, or Chamber, adjoining the body of the church, contains ten large frescoes by Raphael. 1847 SPALDING *Italy & Il.* III. 114 The Camera or Treasury, whose president, the Camerlengo, is assisted by the Auditor, the Treasurer-general, and Assessors.

3. *Optics*. Short for *camera obscura* (see 4 a).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Camera Obscura*, Another portable camera may be thus made. 1760 STERNES *Tr. Shandy* (1793) I. 133 Others... will make a drawing of you in the Camera. 1770 *Court Misc.* Apr., In the plate we have represented the different sorts of cameras. Fig. 1 is of the first kind... or camera obscura. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 397 The eye is a camera.

b. *esp.* That form used in photography. 1840 E. RIDDLE *Sci. & Nat. Philos.* (1844) 359 Producing pictures with the aid of the Camera, by the... process of M. Daguerre. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 36 The photographic picture, which is invisible when the plate is taken from the Camera. 1859 SALA *Tr. round Clock* 111 He throws the curtain of the camera over his head.

4. *Camera obscura* [L.; lit. 'dark chamber'].

a. *Optics*. An instrument consisting of a darkened chamber or box, into which light is admitted through a double convex lens, forming an image of external objects on a surface of paper, glass, etc., placed at the focus of the lens.

[1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 741.] 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Construction of a portable camera obscura. 1766 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 237 Various sorts of camera obscuras. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 255 The eye is... no more than a camera obscura. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1853) 215 The Daguerreotypist, with camera-obscura and silver plate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Camera obscura, was described by Leonardo da Vinci, in 1500... Baptista Porta, in 1589, mentions it in his book on 'Natural Magic'.

b. *lit.* Dark chamber or room.

1725 PORE *Lett. to E. Blount* 2 June, When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *camera obscura*. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 144 Shall I... make a Lover's Camera Obscura for you?

5. *Camera lucida* [L.; lit. 'light chamber', after *camera obscura*]. *Optics*. †a. (see quot. 1753) *Obs.* b. An instrument by which the rays of light from an object are reflected by a peculiarly-shaped prism, and produce an image on paper placed beneath the instrument, whilst the eye at the same time can see directly the pencil with which the image is being traced.

[1668 Hook in *Phil. Trans.* III. 741.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Camera Lucida, a contrivance of Dr Hook, for making the image of anything appear on a wall in a light room, either by day or night. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xl. § 195 Camera Lucida... invented by Dr. Wollaston... has come into very general use for... copying and reducing drawings. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 79 The original drawing as obtained by the camera lucida.

**Camerade**, -ado, obs. forms of COMRADE.

**Cameral**, *a.* [a. Ger. *kameral*, ad. med. L. *cameralis*, f. *camera* in its late sense of 'chamber, bureau'.] Of or pertaining to the camera or 'chamber'; relating to the management of the state property (in Germany). Hence **Cameralistic** *a.*, **Cameralistics** *sb. pl.* (in Latin form *cameralia*). 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 103 The imperial royal representation and chamber, with which the cameral exchequer is connected. *Ibid.* IV. 322 The Amtpt-keller... looks to... economical and cameral matters. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* III. 242 Göthe... was ennobled in 1782 with the appointment of Cameral President.

**Cameral**, variant of CAMBREL.

**Camera'nious**, *a. nonce-word*. [f. L. *camera*.] Chamber-.

1791 T. TWINING *Country Clergym.* (1882) 147 Private cameranious fiddlings and singings.

**Camerate** (kāmē-rāt), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *cameratus*, taken as = 'chambered' (see next).] Divided into chambers; chambered; = CAMERATED 2.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigil's Chirurg.* II. xxi. 33 Some [exitures, i. e. abscesses] are called camerate, because they have many concavities and chambers. 1881 CLELAND *Evolution* iii. 83 Camerate eyes found in the invertebrata.

† **Camerate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *camerāt*- ppl. stem of *camerāre* to vault, f. *camera*: see -ATR 3.]

*trans.* To vault, to arch. 1623 COCKERAM, *Camerate*, to siele, or vault. 1656 BLOUNT, *Camerate*, to vault, seil, or make an Arch or Roof.

**Camerrated** (kāmē-rēt-d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. *Arch.* Arched, vaulted, ? *Obs.*

1698 PHILLIPS, *Camerrated*, vaulted, or arched, a term used in Architecture. 1708 E. HATTON *New View Lond.* II. 364/1 The roof within is camerrated and covered with Lead. 1871 D. HUGHSON *Walks thro' London* 187 The roof of the interior is camerrated.

2. *Zool.* Divided into chambers (as some shells).

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 547/1 The camerrated portion of the shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 77 Shell external, camerrated and siphonated.

**Cameration** (kāmē-rāt-jōn). [ad. L. *cameratiō-em* vaulting, f. *camerāre*; or f. CAMERATE v.]

1. *Arch.* Vaulting, arching, ? *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freast's Archit.* (R.) Where two arches intersect, which is the strongest manner of cameration. 1722 BAILEY, *Cameration*, Vaulting or Arching. 1755 JOHNSON.

† b. *Surg.* An old term (= Galen's *καμάρωμα*) for a fracture of the skull where the bones appear arched.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cameration*; synonymous with *Camurasis*.

2. *Zool.* Division of (a shell, etc.) into chambers. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* xii. 658 The cameration of the skeleton.

† **Camerele**, *Obs. rare* -1. [It. and med.L. dim. of *camera*.] A little chamber.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 32 A camerelle, *camerella*.

Camerie, var. of CAMERY.

Camerge, camerike, obs. ff. CAMBRIC.

Camérine: see CAMARINE.

Camérist, *nonce-wd.* [app. a. F. *camériste* chamber-woman, ad. It. *camerista*, f. *camera* chamber.] Chamber-woman, lady's maid.

1838 *New Month Mag.* LII. 515 The fraternal camérist attacked the hair of her sister with combs, brushes, perfume, and all the tact of a genuine artist.

**Cameronian** (kæm'riən'niān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name Cameron + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to Richard Cameron, his tenets, or his followers. *B. sb.* A follower of Richard Cameron, a noted Scottish Covenanter and field preacher, who rejected the indulgence granted to nonconforming ministers and formally renounced allegiance to Charles II. His followers afterwards constituted the body called the 'Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland'.

1860 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cameronians*, Field-Conventurers (in Scotland). 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 229 The Cameronians pretend neither to acknowledge king William or king James, but king Jesus, and declare for the old covenant. 1893 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 15 Cameronian Zealots in the Western Shires. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introld. The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameronians, was at that time much noted for austerity and devotion. 1886 W. G. BLACKIE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s. v. R. Cameron, It ought to be added that the 'reformed presbyterians' decline the term 'Cameronian', although to this day it is applied to them in popular use.

2. *Cameronian Regiment*: the title of the old 26th Regiment of Foot in the British Army (now the 1st Battalion of the Scottish Rifles), formed originally of the Cameronians and other Presbyterians who rallied to the cause of William III, and fought at the Battle of Killiecrankie.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii.

† **Camery**. ? *Obs.* A disease of horses, in which pimples appear on the palate; the *fronsse*.

1578 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1607) 16 a, Camerie, is in his mouth venomous. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xxvii. 267 The Camery or Frounce in horses, are small pimples or warts in the midst of the palate. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* Camery or Frounce, a distemper in horses, being small warts or pimples in the palate of a horse's mouth.

**Camers**, *e.* var. of CAMBERS, *Obs.*; see also CAMISE.

**Camestone**, another form of CAM-STONE.

1615 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 90, I gave him a came stone for his arms.

**Camestres**. *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing the second mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative, the minor premiss and the conclusion universal negatives.

1851 T. WILSON *Logique* H. 2, Ca. The christian righteousness is the pureness of the mynde. *met.* To wear a tippet, a coule, a shaven croune is not the pureness of the minde. *fr.* Therefore the outward attire is not the christian righteousness. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200.

**Camesynd**, var. of CAMOISED, *Obs.*

**Cameylle**, **Camfeo**, obs. ff. CAMEL, CAMEO.

**Camfer**, **fire**, **forry**, etc., obs. ff. CAMPHOR.

† **Camfering**, *pp.* *a.*, *Obs.*

1586 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 4 Theyre Verses in camfering wise runn harsh and rough. [Cf. *Shropsh. Words* (E. D. S.) *Camfering*, mettlesome, high-spirited.]

**Camforrye**, **Camfrey**, obs. ff. COMFREY.

|| **Camion**. *Obs.* [F. *camion* a cart on low wheels, also in OF. *chamion*: see Littré.] A truck or wagon formerly used for transporting cannon.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Camis**, **camus**. *Obs.* [Spenser's word was prob. meant to represent Sp. and Pr. *camisa*, = Pg. *camisa*, It. *camisia*, *camiscia* 'shirt, smock, priest's surplice', F. *chemise* (ONF. *kemise*) = late L. *camisia*, *camisa* linen tunic, alb, shirt (see CHEMISE); or else the cognate It. *camice* surplice. It is hardly likely that he knew the Oriental *qamīq* or CAMISE (see below).] A light loose dress of silk or linen; a chemise, shirt, tunic.

1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. iii. 26 And [she] was yclad, for heat of scorching aire, All in a silken Camis lilly whight. *Ibid.* v. 4 [The Amazon] All in a Camis light of purple silke Woven upon with silver, subtly wrought.

|| Various foreign forms of the word *camisia*: *camesa*, *camisa*, *camiscia*, occur casually.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Camese*, a Shirt or Shift.

1796 STEDMAN *Switzerland* II. x. 89 The rest of his [a rebel negro's] dress is a *camisa*, tied around his loins like a handkerchief. 1845 SCOTT *Talisman* xv. His person was wrapped in the folds of his *camisa*, or simple gown of linen.

**Camisa-de**. *Mil. Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *camisade*.] = CAMISADO.

1560 DAUS tr. *Slidant's Comm.* 268 a, The Emperour attempteth the matter by a Camisade in the night, and

chouseth out of the whole nombre the fomen of Almaines and Spanyardes, & commandeth them to put on whyte shirtes ouer their harnesses. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 80 Others were to set upon to give a *camisade* to the camp. 1829 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiii. 'It was a pretty *camisade*, I doubt not... a very sufficient onslaught.' 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. i. 56 1864 *Reader* 28 May 678 The word '*camisade*'... had its origin in the surprise of a French post near Rebéc by the Marquis de Pescaire; the Marquis's men on that occasion having worn white shirts over their clothes to distinguish them.

**Camisa-do**. *Mil. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 *camissado*, *camnesado*, *camisada*, 7 *camizado*, 8 *camiscado*. [ad. Sp. *camisada*, *camisada*, f. *camisa* shirt: lit. 'an attack in one's shirt': see CAMIS, CHEMISE, and -ADO; also CANVARADO.]

1. A night attack; originally one in which the attacking party wore shirts over their armour as a means of mutual recognition. (A very common word in 16-17th c.)

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 89 Of whom, in a *camisado*, his Lordship killed above eight hundred. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* Wks. 91 By night I wil the *camissado* give. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1871) 110 The French came forth, at midnight... As though they would a *camisado* make. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* xii. (1599) 554 Ransse de Cere... gaue them a *Camissado* in their lodging. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. War res* Goss. 249 *Camissada*, a Spanish word, and doth signifie the inuesting or putting on of a shirt ouer the soldiers apparell or armour; the which is vsed in the night time, when any suddaine exploit... is to be put in practise vpon the enemy. 1663 *Flagellum* or O. Cronwell (1672) 83 Not dreaming of such a *Camissado*. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 106 The garrison... gave vs several *camissados*. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. V. xiii. xiii. 125 Prince Karl... has been on march all night, intending a night-attack or *camissado*.

b. *fig.*

1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 5 Howbeit (gentle Reader) be of good cheer. All this is but a *camisado*: These be but visards: they bee no faces. 1698 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 296 Some for engaging to suppress The *Camisado* of Surplises... More proper for the cloudy Night Of Popery, than Gospel-Light. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. 216 A *Camisado*, or shirt-tumult, every where.

2. (*erroneously*) The shirt worn over the armour in a night attack.

1618 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Loue Count.* 82 (T.) Some two thousand of our best men, all in *camissados* with scaling ladders. *Ibid.* 83 Their armours and *camissados*: I mean the shirts that covered their armours.

† **Camisard**, **camisar**. [a. F. *camisard*, f. Pr. *camisa* shirt + ARD: cf. CAMISADE.] 'Name given to the Calvinist insurgents of the Cevennes, during the persecution which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes' (Littré). Also *attrib.*

1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3908/3 Accounts... of the Successes of the Camisards against the French King's Forces. *Ibid.* No. 3973/2 These Roman Catholics call themselves the White Camisards, or the Florentines. 1720 STREBLE & ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 12 Brownists, Independents, Masonites, Camisards, and the like. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 30 They could effect little in a midnight warfare against Camisards. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 376 Without leaders the Camisard army gradually melted away.

**Camisated** *pp.* *a.* *rare* -o. See *quots.*

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Camisated*, clothed with a linen garment, surplice or shirt. 1755 JOHNSON, *Camisated*, dressed with the shirt outward. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Camiscia**: see CAMIS, CHEMISE.

|| **Camisea**, **camiss** (kām's). Also (in Byron) *camese*. [Arab. *qamīq* under-tunic, shirt; occurring in the Koran, but generally thought to be ad. L. *camisia*, *camisa*: see CAMIS, CHEMISE; Mahn suggests Skr. *kshauṃa* linen stuff.] The shirt worn by Arabs and other Mohammedans.

1821 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. Tambourgi ii, Oh! who is more brave than a dark Suliste. In his snowy *camise* and his shaggy capote? c. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 237 The national costume of the lower orders (in Afghanistan) is... a large shirt, 'camiss', worn over the trousers, reaching down to the knees. 1849 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 243 The Suliste of the fruitship, in his *camise* and capote. 1865 S. EVANS Bro. *Fabian's MS.* 105 Snow-white the *camise*.

**Camisole** (kæm'isōl). [a. F. *camisole*, ad. Sp. *camisola*, dim. of *camisa* shirt: see CHEMISE.]

|| 1. A kind of sleeved jacket or jersey.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 213 They wore short *camisoles*, huzar-sabres. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xii. 121 Columbus found... a multitude... naked, or clothed only in a species of *camisole*.

2. A loose jacket worn by women when dressed in negligé.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II. v. 56 Mrs. O'Dowd the good housewife, arrayed in curl-papers and a *camisole*. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* I. viii. 134 She seldom wore a gown—only a shabby cotton *camisole*.

3. A strait-jacket, formerly put upon lunatics.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Camister**. *Thieves' cant.* [f. CAMIS in sense 'surplice' (? termination suggested by *minister*).] A clergyman, a minister.

1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labourer* I. 231 (Hoppe).

**Camizado**, var. of CAMISADO.

**Camle**. *Obs.* cf. CHAMELEON and CAMELION.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. 289 There be also in that contree manye *Camles* that is a lytle best as a goot, that is wyld, & he lyveth be the Eyre, and eteth nought ne drynkethe nought.

**Camlee**, **camly**, var. CUMBLT, Indian blanket.

**Camlet** (kæmlət), *sb.* Forms: 5 *chamlyt*, *chamelet*(t), 5-6 *chamlett*, 5-7 *cham(e)lot*, 6 *chambelot*, 6-7 *chamblot*(t), 6-8 *chamlet*, 6-9 *camblot*, 7 *chamolet*, *camelott*, *camlott*, 7-8 *camelot*, 7-*camlet*. [app. immediately from French: Littré cites *chamelot* 13th c., *camelot* 16th c.; Cotgr. translates F. *camelot*, 'chamlet'; Du Cange has med. L. *camelotum*; Anglo-French statutes of Edward IV have *chamelett*, and the spelling with *cham*—was the prevalent one in English till after the Restoration. The ultimate origin is obscure; at the earliest known date the word was associated (by Europeans) with *camel*, as if stuff made of camel's hair; but there is reason to think it was originally the Arabic *khamlat*, from *khaml*; Marco Polo (ed. Yule) I. 248 (Skeat). *Khaml*, *khamlat*, is explained by Lane as 'the nap or pile or villous substance on the surface of cloth'; *khamlat*, by Johnson, as 'camelot, silk and camel's hair, also, all silk or velvet, especially pily and plushy'. According to Littré, the *Journal officiel* of 1874, p. 3220/1, says *camelot* is so called from the Arabic *scil el kemel*, the Angora goat; cf. CAMEL-YARN.]

A name originally applied to some beautiful and costly eastern fabric, afterwards to imitations and substitutes the nature of which has changed many times over. 'A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk' (J.). 'A light stuff, formerly much used for female apparel, made of long wool, hard spun, sometimes mixed in the loom with cotton or linen yarn' (Ure). It is uncertain whether it was ever made of camel's hair; but in the 16th and 17th c. it was made of the hair of the Angora goat.

According to Beck, *Draper's Dict.*, 'In [the] production [of camlets], the changes have been rung with all materials in nearly every possible combination; sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, sometimes of hair with wool or silk, at others of silk and wool warp and hair woof... Those of our day have had cotton and linen introduced into their composition. They have been made plain and twilled, of single warp and weft, of double warp, and sometimes with double weft also'.

c. 1400 *Epiqh.* (Turnb. 1843) 114 Wer ther of gold any clothes fownde. Or was ther any chamlyt or satyn. a. 1413 *Inv. Wardrobe Hen. IV* (Draper's Dict.), Seven yards of red chamlett at 13s. 4d. the remnant. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. chiv.* There sawe I... Forchamelot, the camel full of hare. 1478 *Act 12 Eduw. IV.* iii, Satens Sarcenet & Tarterons Chamelettis & autres Draps de soie, & dore & soie. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* xiii, Silke, chamblot, or taffata. 1578 FLORIO 1st *Fruites* 10, I wil buy... Velvet, Grogayne, Satten, Makadowe, Chambelot. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 15 Natolia affording great store of Chamolets and Grogramms. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Some of rich gold or silver Chamlets, and other of cloth of gold. 1635 SWAN *Syn. M.* (1670) 398 Chamblot... of Camels hair as some do affirm. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 64, I went to see their manufactures in silke, their pressing and watering the grogramms and chamblotts. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rec.* (1685) 347 Famous... for good Chamlets. 1714 GAY *Trivia* 1. 46 Show's soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. 1797 *De Foe Eng. Travels* xxvi. (1841) I. 266 Camlets from Norwich. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 98 Here [Leyden] they make... camblots, tho' inferior to those of Great Britain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 35 Stuffs made from the hair of [the Angora goat] are well known among us by the name of *camlet*. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 256 Mohair... is commonly imported ready spun, and is woven into camblots. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 87 The tents... are of a kind of black blanket, or rather of coarse camlet.

b. *Watered (water) camlet*: camlet with a wavy or watered surface; cf. Fr. *camelot à ondes* (Cotgr.).

1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* IV. xi. 45 Wav'd upon, like water chamelot. 1601 HOLLAND *Pinet.* I. 228 The watered water Chamelot, was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing. 1604 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 3 A Gowne of a kinde of Water Chamelot, of an excellent Azure Colour. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 96r Wings as if it were watered Chamblot. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) VI. 95 A watered Camlet Gown she had.

c. A garment made of camlet. Also *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 93 You i' th' Chamblot, get vp o' th' raille. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 64 Cloth'd in her chamlets of delight. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 272 To see and be seen in his new camlet.

d. *attrib.*

1526 *Lanc. Wills* (1854) I. 13 My chamlett kyrtell. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* v. 1. His camblot breeches. 1665 *Perfvs Diary* 6 Mar., This night my new camelott riding coate... came home. 1666 B. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxvii. (ed. a) 507 These Camlet Curtains (as I may call them [of Goats' hair]). 1783 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 5 The women... in long white camlet clokes. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* 271 His black camlet cloak with silver buttons.

e. *Comb.*, as *camlet-maker*; *camlet-mingled* adj.; also *camlet-fly*, a fly with mottled wings.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 96r Nature bred this with a chamblot mingled coloured coat. 1696 COTTON *Angler* II. 325 In the middle of May [comes in] the Camlet-fly. 1750 BEWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 686 Of the aforesaid wool the Camblot-makers alone take 80000 lb.

**Camlet**, *v.* For forms see CAMLET *sb.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To mark or variegate as (watered) camlet; to mark with wavy veins. Hence *Camletted* *pp.* *a.*; *Camletting* *vb.* *sb.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. v. 14 Embroidered Gowne, Cas-sockes chambleted with figures of palmes. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Some have the Veines more varied and Cham-bleted: as Oake, whereof Vinescot is made. *Ibid.* § 742 The Turks have a pretty Art of Chambletting of Paper. 1654 EVELYN *Memo.* (1827) II. 53, I also inspected the manner of chambletting silk & programs. in Morefield. 1654 BENTOWES *Theoph.* i. lili, In sackcloth chambleted with tears. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* i. s. v. *Alder*, They afford the Inlayer Pieces curiously chambletled and very hard.

**Camleteen**, *ine* (kæmlē'tēn), *a.* Also 8 camletee, camletine, 9 cambleteen. [*f.* CAMLET; cf. *F. camelotine*.] An imitation camel; a 'camlet' of inferior kind.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Camlettee*, *Camleteen*, a Sort of fine worsted camlets or camelots. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Camletee*, in commerce, denotes a slight, narrow kind of camlet, little valued. .also. stuff made of hair mixed with wool, in imitation of a camlet. 1861 S. JUDU *Margaret* II. xi. (1871) 309 Dress of camleteen.

**Camletting** (kæmlē'tēng). In 7 chambleting. [*f.* CAMLET: cf. *coating, shirting*.] Stuff of camlet. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism*. viii. 280 Several sorts of Stuffs, Calandring and Chamblettings.

**Camlin**, **Camlott**, obs. *f.* CAMELINE<sup>sb</sup>, CAMLET.

**Cammake**, *-oke*, var. CAMACA, a fine cloth.

**Cammayill**, *-myld*, obs. *ff.* CAMOMILE.

**Cammas**, var. QUAMASH: see CAMAS.

**Cammassado**, *-esado*, var. of CAMISADO.

**Cammauyne**, obs. form of CAMOVYNE.

**Cammed** (kæm'd), *a.* Obs. exc. *dial.* [app. extended from CAM *a.*; cf. *wicked*.]

+1. = CAMOIS; having a cam or camois nose. Obs. *f.* 1350 *Sat. Blacksmiths* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 The cammede kongous cryen after col! col! 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 14 Rounde was hese face and kammede was hese nose. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Cammyd, or short noyde, *simus*.

2. Crooked, perverse. *didl.* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Thomson & M. Wks.* (1862) 61 Its not to tell hew camm'd things con happ'n! 1875 E. WALKER *Old Crannies* vi. 60 (in *Lanc. Gloss.*) 'Thou'rt gettin' camm'd as a crushed whiskeet.

Hence **Cammedness**.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59 Cammydnesse [1499 cammedness], *similis*.

**Cammel**, **Cammeril**, obs. *ff.* CAMEL, CAMBREL.

+**Cammes**. Obs. Also comes, camwysse. Apparently a corrupt form of CANYAS; 'a kind of gauze for samplers' (Jamieson).

1540 *Sc. Lid. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 301 For cammes to stuff the orphels of be samin. 1541 *Ibid.* 309 For xij bolts of cammes, to be salis. 1555 *Ch. Acc. Lecorton, Linc.* in *Archaeol.* XLI. 360 For liij yards of camwysse for the hve awlter. 1578 *Inventories* 215 (Jam.) A lang pece of cammye, sewit with the armes of Scotland.

**Cammoock** <sup>1</sup> (kæm'ok). Forms: 1 cammooc, -uc, 1, 4 cammooc, 4-7 cammoock, 5 cambmoock, chambmoock, camok, -oke, -oock, 6-8 cammoock, 7 cammoock, 9 *dial.* cammiok. [OE. *cammooc*, generally assumed to be from Celtic, and to be the same word as the next, with a reference to 'crooked stems or roots'; but the plant is not so named in any Celtic language, and the root is not specially crooked, so that the actual origin remains doubtful.]

The plant *Ononis spinosa* (N. O. *Leguminosae*) also called *Rest-harrow*, and according to Cockayne, *Cammoock Whin*. Some earlier writers identified it with *Peucedanum*, and 'Petty Whin'; but it is not clear what plant or plants they meant.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 209 Ðas wyrt man peucedanum, & oðrum naman cammooc [v. r. cammooc] nemneþ. 1000 O. E. *Voc.* in *W.-Wulker* 300 (*Nomina Herbarum*), *Peucedanum*, cammooc. 1050 *Glosses* (Cott. Cleop.) *ibid.* 416 *Gotuna*, cammooc. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 319 For comnelich in contrees kammokes [text C. cammoock]. & wedes Fouleth þe fruite in þe fælde. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33 *Peucedana*, i. cammooc secundum quosdam. *Ibid.* 36 *Resta bouis*, herba est retinens boves in aratro, an. Cammooc. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* R. xvii. cxxxviii. (1495) 695 The Cammoock is a pricklyng shrub. *Ibid.* Of the rotes and of the stalkes of Cammoock is made a medecyn that Physiciens call Licium. *Ibid.* Cammoock gendreth fyre of itselfe. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 156 *Resta bouis*. . anglice hysenherde uel cammooc. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* vi. ix. 668 The roote of Restharrow or Cammoock. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 527 Restharrow, Cammoock, or Petywin. 1575 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* (1777) I. 386 Prickly Restharrow or Cammoock. 1587 *WINTER Syst. Hush.* 123 The above field contained many cammoocks.

2. Vaguely applied dialectally to other plants, as St. John's Wort, Ragweed, Fleabane, Yarrow, etc. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLL *Plant-n.* s. v. In Hampshire almost any yellow flower is called Cammoock.

3. *Comb.* Cammoock whin = sense 1.

**Cammoock** <sup>2</sup>, **camboock** (kæm'ok). Obs. exc. *Sc.* Forms: 5 oambok, -oke, -ake, 6 oamok, -oke, -oock, -oock, (7 cambuc(k), 6, 9 *Sc.* oammoock, 9 *Sc.* cammoock. [ME. *kambok*, app. immediately ad. *cambuca*, a late L. word (Du Cange cites Papias *cambuta*, sustentamen vel baculus, flexus, pedum, crocia, and *Gloss. Corbeienae*, *cambuta*, baculus episcoporum), app. of Gaulish origin, derived from *cambo*, crooked, CAM; represented in mod. Welsh by *camawg*, *camog* fem. 'piece of bent wood, the fellow of a wheel'. Cf. also

Gaelic *camag*, 'curl, ringlet, crook,' and Manx *camag*, 'crutch, crooked bat or shinty to play hurles, also the game itself'.

But some of the senses of the Manx word may be from Eng.; for the Irish and Gaelic for a bent stick for hurling, shinty, hockey, a golf-club, is *camán*, *camán*.

1. A crooked staff, a crook; esp. a stick or club with a crooked head, used in games to drive a ball, or the like; a hockey-stick; hence, the game played with such a stick.

1425 *Voc.* in *W.-Wulker* 666 (*Nomina Ludorum*) *Hoc pedum*, cambok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 3 Cambake [v. r. Cambok], *cambuca*. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Kamov*, a camocke. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. xiv. 302 2 People please themselves. . come in Hand-ball, Foot-ball, Bandy-ball, and in Cambuck. 1822 *Edin. Even. Courant* 22 Jan., On Christmas and New Years day, matches were played. . at the camock and football. 1885 *Inverness* 30 *Fr. ago* ii. 80 A numerous party played a game of Cammoock.

2. A crooked stick or piece of wood, a knee of timber; a cambrel.

1450 *Nomine* in *W.-Wulker* 724 (*Nomina domo pertinentia*) *Hic cambuca*, a cambok. 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Good Man.* (1570) Bv, Soone crooketh the same tree that good camocke wille. As a common proverbe in youth I heard this sayde. 1580 *LYLY Enphues* (Arb.) 237 Crooked trees proue good Cammoocks. *Ibid.* 408 If my fortune bee so yll that searching for a wandie, I gather a camocke. 1593 *DRAYTON Eleg.* vii. 62 And earely crook'd that will a Camocke bee. 1613 *Crooke Body of Man* 815 This tendon. . maketh an empty cavity, through which the Butchers peine their Cammoocks to hang the beast upon in the shambles.

**Cammoocky**, *a.* [*f.* CAMMOCK <sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Of or abounding in Cammoock or Rest-harrow.

In mod. Dicts.

**Cammus**, var. of CAMOIS, Obs.

**Camnesado**, obs. form of CAMISADO.

**Cam-nosed**, a variant reading of *cammosed*, CAMOISED: prob. only an error.

**Camoca**, var. of CAMACA, Obs., a fabric.

|| **Camorcho**, *rare* -1. [*f.* It. *camoscio* 'a kinde of stuffe worne in Italie' (Florio).] A fabric. (In quot. applied contemptuously to a Spaniard.) 1607 *DEKKER T. Wyat* Wks. 1873 III. 115 A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Callimanco, nay which is worse a Dondego. Camocke, obs. form of CAMMOCK.

+**Camois**, **camus**, *a.* (and *sb.*) Obs. Also 4 cammus, 5-8 camoise, -oys, -oys, 6? -ous, 8 chamois. [*a.* *F. camus*, -use, 'having a short and flat nose'. Thurneysen refers it to a Celtic source, comparing the Ir. *sb. camus* hollow, retreating angle, bay, Gael. *camas* bought, bay, creek, space between the thighs: cf. *Cambus* in place-names in Scotland. For another suggestion see Diez, and Littré.]

1. Of the nose: Low and concave. Of persons: Pug-nosed.

1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 4437 Ys browes were hope rowe and grete, & ys nose cammus. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 14 Round was his face and camus [so 3 MSS.]; v. r. kamuse, camoyse, kammede, *Harl. canon.* was his nose. 1580 *BARRETT Ato. C.* 44 A Camoise nose, that is to say, crooked vwarde as the Morians. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 328 Many Spaniards. . of the race of Barbary Moore. . have not worne out the Camois nose unto this day. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* vii. (1653) 123 The Inhabitants have all Camoyse or saddle Noses. 1745 *tr. Columella's Hush.* B. vi. Such oxen. . [as have] black eyes and lips, wide nostrils, a camois nose. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The Tartars are great admirers of camus beauties. 1877 R. H. HORNE in *Mrs. Browning's Lett.* II. 277 A gentleman . . with a large camus nose.

b. *fig.* Low and curved like a camois nose.

1664 EVELYN *tr. Freart's Archit.* xxi. 52 The Cornice is camus and blunt.

c. Hence **Camois-nosed**.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 336 The former haue flat noses, the other are hooked and camoise nosed vwarde. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Camois-nosed*, hooked-nosed.

2. *absol.* or *quasi-sb.* A person or animal with a camois nose.

1485 *CANTON Chas. Gt.* (1881) 94 The camuse. . is geffroy langueyn. 1515 *BARCLAY Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvj, She with Bacchus her camois did promote. 1628 *Sir R. WILLIAMS Actions Low Countr.* 49 White little hounds, with crooked noses, called camuses. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Camus*, a person with a low, flat nose, hollowed or sunk in the middle.

+**Cammoised**, *a.* Obs. Also 4-5 camused, 6 camesyed, camoused, cammoised, cammoised, 7 camus'd, -oysed. [*f.* CAMOIS + *-ED*.] Made camois; having a camois nose.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 210 Some one, for she is noble of kinne. . Some one, for that she is camused. 1533 *Lv. BERNERS Hous* xxxiii. 203 Grete eeres and a camesyed nose. 1583 *STANHYURST Poems* (Arb.) 121 This slut with a cammoised haucks nose. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 472 That cammoised [ed. 1688 cammoised] cocatrice they quite with them carie. 1625 *LISLE Du Bartas*, Noe 11 Camoysed dolphins. 1637 *B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* II. i. 49 Though my nase be camus'd, my lipps thick, and my chin bristled! 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* vii. 82 All children are a little cammoised about the Nose, before the bridge riseth.

+**Cammoisly**, **camously**, *adv.* Obs. [*f.* CAMOIS + *-LY*.] Like a camois nose; concavely. 1528 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 28 Nose som dele hoked, And camously crooked.

**Camock** (s, obs. form of CAMMOCK.

**Camomile**, **cham-** (kæ'mo'mail). Form: 3-4 came-, camuaille, 5 camamyle, -melle, -myle, camomelle, 5-6 camomyle, 6 cammayll, -myld, cam(m)omyle, camamile, -mil, -mel, cammilla, camomyle, -myle, chamomell, 6-7 cammomill, 6-8 camomil(l), 7 chamamil, chamemell, cammomell, chamoc-, chamemile, chamomel, (8 camomol), 8-9 chamomile, 6- camomile. [*a.* *F. camomille* (also formerly *camamille*), ad. *L. chamomilla* (Pliny, etc.), an altered form of *chamemelon* (Pliny, Palladius, etc.), *a.* *Gr. χαμαίμων* earth apple (*f. χαμαί* on the ground + *μήλον* apple); so called for the apple-like scent of the blossoms. Cf. *It.* and *Fr. camomilla*, *Sp. camomila*, *Fr. dial. camomile*, *camamile*. The spelling *cha-* is chiefly in pharmacy, after Latin; that with *ca-* is literary and popular.]

1. The name of a Composite plant, *Anthemis nobilis*, an aromatic creeping herb, found on dry sandy commons in England, with downy leaves, and flowers white in the ray and yellow in the disk, but in cultivation often all white like a double daisy. The flowers are employed in medicine for their bitter and tonic properties. Also distinguished as Noble or Roman Camomile, White C., and in its single wild form as Scotch C.

1265 *Voc.* in *W.-Wulker* 557 *Camomilla*, camemille, maive. 1313 in *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. II.* 20 Camamille. 1322 *c. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 59 Camamyle, herbe, camamilla. 1450 *E. E. P.* (1862) 141 Vn-to a benche of camomyle My wofulle hede I dyd inclyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 52 Camomelle, camomillum. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. ProL 116 The clavyr, catcluke, and the cammayld. 1530 *PAISGR.* 202/a Cammayll herbe, camamille. 1540 *Elvot Image Gov.* (1556) 63 b, The grounde was thicke covered with Camamille. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (E. E. T. S.) 13 *Anthemis* [*Anthemis*] . . is called in englishe Camomyle. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 95 Herbes of all sortes. . Camamel. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 77 Chamemell is hot and dry in the first degree. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. vii. 33 The flowers of chamamil. 1666 *BOND Sent. Reg.* 41 The Camomile the more it is trodden on, the better it groweth. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indul.* i. lviii, He bask'd him on the ground, Where the wild thyme and camomil are found. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 397 Common or true Camomile. . sometimes covers a considerable extent of ground on dry sandy commons. 1878 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 51 Warm fomentations. . medicated with . . camomile.

b. Also used as an English book-name for the genus *Anthemis*, and popularly applied to several allied plants, esp. *Matricaria Chamomilla* (Wild Camomile, Dog's C., German C., or Camomile Goldins); *Anthemis Cotula* (Stinking Camomile, Dog's C., May-weed); Blue or Purple C., the Sea Starwort, *Aster Tripolium*; Red or Purple C., *Adonis autumnalis* (from its foliage).

1578 *LYTE Dodona* II. xxx. 184 Stinking Camomill or Cotula foetida. *Ibid.* 185 Vnsauery Camomilla [*Mat. odorata*] or Cotula non foetida. 1597 *GERARD Herbal*, Women that dwell by the seaside call it. . blew camomill. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) vi, *Cantia*, Dogs camomile. 1790-1800 *SOVERBY Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) VI. 52 Corn Camomile, *Anthemis arvensis*. 1850 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* 214 The wild camomile that starred the road side.

2. *Comb.*, as *camomile-flower*; also *camomile-alley*, an alley planted with camomile (see quot. ; *camomile-tea*, an infusion of camomile flowers).

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 66 A Physitian prescribeth, for the cure of the Rheume that a Man should walk continually upon a 'Camomill-alley; Meaning that he should put Camomill within his Socks. 1662 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic* 18 Boiled with. . 'Chamomel flowers. 1753 *Philo* 37, I . . am forced to attend with her 'camomile tea.

**Camooyne**: see CAMOVYNE.

+**Camoroche**, Obs. *rare*. The Wild Tansy or Silver-weed (*Potentilla anserina*).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204 Gossys gres, or camoroche, or wyldc tansy, *camaroche*, vel *tanasetum agreste*.

|| **Camorra** (kæ'mo'ra). [*It. camorra* (kam'orra), 'Irish rugge or mantle, a Mariners flocke' (Florio).]

1. A kind of smock-frock or blouse.

1869 *W. GILBERT L. Borgia* I. 211 She was dressed. . in a camora of gold shot brocade.

2. A secret society of lawless malcontents in Naples and Neapolitan cities. Sometimes *transf.* 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 87/1 The Camorra is a system of organized extortion, which has survived the Bourbon rule. . its name is conjectured to be that of a species of short coat worn by members of the society. 1880 *Forin. Rev.* Feb. 174 The profits which. . this official camorra divide between them are enormous.

Hence **Camorrist**, the principles or practice of this society; lawlessness, anarchy. **Camorrist**, a member of a camorra.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 625/a The notes. . treat. . of the Neapolitan Camorrist. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 78 The Camorrist remains the personification of power and heroism to the Neapolitan.

+**Camose**, Obs. [*f.* CALMEWE.] A sea-gull. 1538-46 *ELVOT, Candoseucus*, a sea gull, or a camose.

|| **Camouflet** (kam'ufle). *Mil.* [*Fr.*: see Littré.] A mine containing a small charge of powder, placed in a wall of earth between the galleries of besieged and besieger, so as, in exploding, to bury,



suffocate, or cut off the retreat of the miner on the opposite side; a 'stiffer'.  
 1836 in *Penny Cyc.* VI. 1971 *Campout* or *Stiffer*. 1847 in *Craig*.

**Camous**, -ed: see CAMOIS, CAMOISED.

**Camovynne**, -wynne. *Sc.* Also 6 *cammaayne*, 9 *camooyne*. = CAMOMILE.

1549 *Comp.* Scot. 67, I sau cammaayne, quhilk is gude for one scabbit mouth. 1768 *Ross Helms* 112 (Jam.) On the camovynne to lean you down. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Camooyne, or Camowynne, *Authem* nobilis.

**Camow-nosed**, *a.* = CAMOIS-nosed. CAMOIS, *a.* 1600 *HUME* in *Sibbald Chron. Sc. Poetry* iii. 386 (Jam.) His little camow-nosed sheepe, And rowting kye to feede.

**Camoyse** (e, var. of CAMOIS), *Obs.*

† **Camp**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1-3 *comp*, 3 *comp*, 4 *kamp*. [*OE. camp, camp, corsep*, to OFris. *camp, camp*, MDu. *camp*, Du. *kamp*, MLG. *kamp*, OHG. *champf*, MHG. and Ger. *kampf*], combat, all masc., ON. *kapp* (pp from *mp*) neuter, (Da. and Sw. *kamp*) contest, keenness, vehemence. WGer. or OTent. \**kampo*-s was presumably an early Germanic adoption of L. *campus* in its transferred sense 'field of contest or combat', also 'duel, fight, battle, war'; see *CAMP sb.* 2. The word was thoroughly at home in WGer., and gave origin to numerous derivatives, particularly the vb. *kampjan*; see *KEMP v.* and cf. *KEMP sb.* 1.—*OE. centpa*, WGer. *kampjon* = late L. *campion-em* CHAMPION. In ME. the word survived longest in the north, esp. as an archaism of alliterative verse.

(Kluge and other, however, claim the word as native Teutonic, mainly on the ground of the improbability that the Germans who had so many native words to designate war, should adopt a foreign designation; but they offer no satisfactory account of its etymology.)  
 † 1. Martial contest, combat, fight, battle, war. *Baroness* 5003 In campe gecong cumbles hyrde. c 1000 *Riddles* vii. 2 (Gr.) Mecg esette Crist to corape. c 1205 *LAY*, 425 Per heo weren on kompen [1275 fhte]. *Ibid.* 4347 Pu eart muclehe betere cnilt to halden camp [1275 werre] and fihit. *Ibid.* 14024 Per weh feth swide strong comp swide sturne. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3702 Alle þe kene mene of kampe, knyghtes and oþer.

2. Hence **Camp-ball**: An ancient form of football in which large numbers engaged on both sides. See *CAMP v.* 1, 3, and *CAMPING vbl. sb.* 1.  
 c 1600 *DAY Begg. Bedn.* Gr. in *Strutt Sports & Past.* ii. iii, I am Tom Stroud of Hurling, I'll play a gole at camp-ball. 1840 [see *CAMPING vbl. sb.* 1.] Fighting camps. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Camp*, an ancient athletic game of ball formerly in vogue in the Eastern Counties. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Feb. 1/2 The game in very ancient times was not so properly called football as camp-ball. 1889 *Jessop Arcady* 236 Camp-ball... used to be a very favourite game in my parish some fifty years ago, and it was, by all accounts, a very rough one—something like football.

**Camp** (*kæmp*), *sb.* 2. Also 6-7 *campe*. [*a.* F. *camp* (16th c. in *Littre*) in same sense: cf. It. *Sp.* *Pg.* *campo* 'camp', orig. 'field', and F. *champ*, Pr. *camp*, field, field of tournament, field of battle:—L. *campus* level field, *spec.* the Campus Martius at Rome, the place for games, athletic practice, military drills, etc., whence 'field of contest or combat', 'field of battle'. Although *camp* was the Norman form of *champ*, no trace of it appears in ME., which had only *CHAMP* from central OF., in the senses of 'field of duel or tournament' and heraldic 'field'. *Camp* was introduced early in the 16th c., from contemporary Fr. and with the sense *castra*, but was also at first used to render L. *campus* in other senses, as well as occasionally in the sense of the earlier *champ* 'field of combat'.  
 Littre supposed that the 16th century French use of *camp* was merely the literary adoption of the Picard form in a special sense; but evidently it was an adaptation of It. (or FSp.) *campo*, in a sense not used with F. *champ*.]

I. In the military sense.

1. The place where an army or body of troops is lodged in tents or other temporary means of shelter, with or without intrenchments. In common modern use the collection of tents, huts, and other equipments is the chief notion, the site being the 'camping-ground'; but as used of ancient works, Roman, British, Danish, etc., it usually means the intrenched and fortified site, within which an army lodged or defended itself; a modern *intrenched camp* includes both notions. The name is also given to a permanent station for the reception of troops, in order that they may be trained in manoeuvring in large bodies, and in campaigning duties generally, as the camps at Aldershot, Shorncliffe camp, camp of Chalmers.

1528 Sir G. de Cassalis, etc. (*The King's Ambassadors with the Pope*) in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* i. ii. xxiii. 6: It is very certain, that the Spaniards have refused battle, and conveyed themselves out of their camp nearer unto Naples in the night. 1566 *BIBLE (Genev.)* 2 *Kings* vii. 7 They left their tentes and their horses and their asses, euen the campe as it was, and fledde for their liues. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* Arg. 13 Sextus Tarquinius... departed with the rest back to the camp. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* 170 They fortify their Camps well, with a deep and large Trench. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.*

iii 540 The Youth of Rome pitch their sudden Camp before the Foe. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* v. v., Rhoe, describing the great Mogul's camp, say, it is twenty English miles round. 1826 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* v. *Abdity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 He disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1870 F. Wilson Ch. *Lindisf.* 70 A fine ancient British camp, upon a neighbouring hill-top.

2. A body of troops encamping and moving together; an army on a campaign. (In earlier Eng. the host.)

c 1584 *VICARY Englishm. Trns.* 59 In Anno 1551, when the said cite was taken and destroyed by the campe of Charles the first. c 1590 *MARLOWE Massacr. Paris* ii. vi, Dismiss thy camp. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* iv. vi. 97 This fleeting enemy was not to be pursued with a maine campe. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 Sam. iv. 7 God is come into the campe [COVERED host, Genet. hoste]. 1706 *FARQUHAR Reuult. Off.* ii. 1, I hope you have more honour than to quit the service, and she more prudence than to follow the Camp. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambl.* No. 244 ¶ 4 Multitudes follow the camp only for want of employment. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 451 The army was formed in a hollow square, including the baggage and the followers of the camp.

b. *Flying camp, camp-volant*: 'a little army of horse and foot, that keeps the field, and is continually in motion' (Phillips 1696-1706). See also *quot.* 1699. ? *Obs.*

1577 *HOLSHED Chron.* III. 1040/2 Who... with a campe volant did what he could to stop the Englishmen within Hadington from vittels. 1796 *De For Hist. Devil* (1822) 299 Some of his camp-volant are always present. 1811 *COTTER, Camp volant*, a flying campe, a campe of light-horsemen for ordinarie roades. 1859 *B. E. Dict. Cent. Crew*, *Flying-Camps*, Beggars playing in Bodies at Funerals. 1797-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Camp*, *Flying Camp* is a strong body of horse or dragoons.

c. *Camp-royal*: the main or chief body of an army with the commander-in-chief; a great body of troops; hence *fig.* a great number, a host.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 32 b, False witnesses, they had in pay a Campe royal. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 216 A Campe-royall, euen forty thousand strong. 1641 *BROMER Jew. Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 377 This Doublet... might serve to furnish a Campe Royal of us.

3. Used for: The scene of military service; military service, the military life in general.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* iii. iv, I must... my Patrick soon remove To Courts and camps that may his soul improve. 1799 *LAMB Corr.* lxxi. (1870) 104 The world, the camp and the university have spoilt him among them. 1805 *STOTT Last Ministr.* iii. 25, Love rules the court, the camp, the grove. 1847 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* 1 Advent x, Through court and camp he holds his heavenward course serene. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 204 His knowledge of courts and camps was such as few of his countrymen possessed.

II. *transf.* from the military sense.

4. The temporary quarters, formed by tents, vehicles, or other portable or improvised means of shelter, occupied by a body of nomads or new on the march, by travellers, gipsies, companies of sportsmen, lumbermen, field-preachers and their audiences, or parties 'camping out'; an encampment.

Connected with sense 1 by intimate gradations, e.g. the camp of the Israelites, or of North American Indians.

1560 *BIBLE (Genev.)* Et. xvi. 13 At euen the quailles came and couered the campe [Vulg. castra, COVERED, tentes]. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* xx, The sugar-boiler, who was busy in his 'camp'. 1864 W. CAMPBELL *My Indian Yrnl.* Contents... Sport at Dharwar... A Civilian's Camp... Hison-Shooting, etc. 1886 F. H. GUILLEMAUD *Cruise of Marchesa* i. 95 It is the hunter's rule to see that the fire is extinguished... before breaking camp.

b. *loosely*. 'Quarters.'

1747 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 108, I am got into a new camp and have left my tub at Windsor.

5. An encamping; a 'camping out'.

In Australia the regular term for an expedition or excursion for fishing, shooting, etc., in which the party camps out. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 37, 15 A previous night's camp near the spot. 1880 *INGLIS Austral. Cousins* 233 We're going to have a regular camp; we... intend going to Port Hocking to have some shooting, fishing, and general diversion. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 13/2 Cadet corps (now out for a week's camp).

6. The whole company or body of persons encamped together, as surveyors, lumbermen, sportsmen, etc.; a company of nomads.

1750 *BEAUF'S Lex Mercat.* 797 The Chan of the Western Mongoules Camp, tributary to China. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

III. *fig.* from the military sense.

7. A 'host' or 'army' of arguments, facts, etc. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Plaus.* Ded., Titus Luuius in whom is containyd a large campe of noble facts and exploits, achieved by valiant personages. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 282 The main camp of allegations.

8. a. A body of adherents of a militant doctrine, or theory. b. The position in which ideas or beliefs are intrenched and strongly defended.

1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 23 No one who has marched ever so short a way out of the great camp of old ideas. 1885 *CLODD Myths & Dr.* ii. vii. 182 Matters still dividing philosophers into opposite camps.

IV. In sense of ME. *CAMP*.

† 9. The field of combat, the lists. *Obs. rare*—1. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxi. [civii.] 446 Howe he durste... do armes with hym in campe or iustes mortall.

V. In various senses of L. *campus*.

† 10. *Campe of Mars, Camp Mart*: = Campus Martius. *Obs.*

1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, The

emperour goynge to the campe of Mars. 1647 R. STAPF-TON *Juvenal* 109 Exercising and training like the tyrones or young souldiers in Camp Mart.

† 11. Plain, level surface, field. *Watery camp* (*cæruleus campus, campus latus aquarum*): the surface of the sea. *Obs.*

1596 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iii. (1641) 29/1 Whereby w're stor'd with Truchman, Guide & Lamp, To search all corners of the watery Camp.

† 12. Field of inquiry; field of discussion or debate, subject of debate. *Obs.*

1538 *LFland Itin.* i. p. xxi, I have more expatiatid yn this Campe then they did. c 1538 *STARKEY Enguland* iv. 128 Wherefor I wyl not entur into that Camp.

¶ VI. 13. = Spanish *campo*: see *quot.*

1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 703/2 The Falkland Island word for expanses of bog land, 'camp', is not derived from the French *champ*, but from the Spanish *campo*.

† 14. (A sense of F. *camp*: see *quot.*) *Obs. rare*—0.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Camp*, is also used among the Siamese and East-Indians, for a quarter of a town assigned to foreigners, wherein to carry on their commerce. In these camps, each nation forms itself a kind of city apart, in which their store houses and shops are, and the factors and their families reside. [So in *London Encycl.* 1829.]

VII. *attrib.* and *Comb. a.* Simple, as *camp-boy*, *-craft*, *-diseases*, *-equipment*, *-fare*, *-fashion*, *-frock*, *-guide*, *-hut*, *-keeper*, *-kettle*, *-kit*, *-language*, *-life*, *-mill*, *-money*, *-plot*, *-squire*, *-stove*, etc.

1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Dispt.* XI. 27 Stores commonly called 'camp equipments'. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 121 The sack that holds our coarse 'camp-fare'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2/1 Seated 'camp-fashion on boxes. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 338 In an uniform of blue and white And a grey 'camp-frock he is dressed. 1828-40 *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) i. 153 The servants who remained in the 'camp-huts. 1805 *Nashe Chron.* XIV. 35 Bailing it out with a 'camp-kettle. 1850 *ALISON Hist. Europe* XI. lxxvi. § 39 447 The ponderous iron camp-kettles hitherto used by the soldiers had been exchanged for lighter ones. 1861 *MAX MULLER Sc. Lang.* 203 Urdu-zaban, 'camp-language, is the proper name of Hindustani. 1828 *MACAULAY Italian, Ess.* (1854) I. 72 The Judges would have given as strong a decision in favour of 'camp-money as they gave in favour of ship-money. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 83 Maximus, a base 'Campe-Squire.

b. Special comb., as *camp-bed*, *-bedstead*, a bed or bedstead for use in field-service; hence *spec.* a bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space; a trestle bedstead; *camp-chair*, a form of folding chair; † *camp-chaplain*, an army chaplain; *camp-colour*, a flag or colour used in marking out and arranging the camping-ground for a body of troops; hence *camp colour-man* (see *quot.*); *camp-disease*, *-duty* (see *quots.*); *camp-fever*, a name given to fevers of an epidemic character occurring in camps, chiefly typhus; *camp-fire*, a fire lit in a camp or encampment; hence a military social gathering in a garrison, etc.; *spec.* in U.S. a re-union of members of one or more clubs, 'posts', of the 'Grand Army of the Republic', a society of ex-volunteers; *camp-flux*, *-furniture* (see *quots.*); *camp-marshal* = F. *maréchal de camp*, see *CAMP-MASTER*; *camp-paper*, a kind of copying paper, like carbon-paper; *camp-party*, a party forming a camp, a camping-out party; *camp-seat*, *-stool*, a light portable folding stool; *camp-vinegar*, a preparation made by mixing vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-ketchup, anchovies, and garlic, and afterwards straining it. Also *CAMP-FOLLOWER*, *-MASTER*, *-MEETING*.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2529/4 One large Tent fit for a Colonel, with Chairs and \*Camp-Beds. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 940 A \*camp-bedstead, of planks resting on bars of iron. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 631/1 Winthrop found a \*camp chair. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* § 748 (1852) 196 One of the \*camp chaplains... on his allowance of 8s. per diem. 1785 *RAY in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 422 By arranging \*camp colours in the intervals. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The \*camp colour-men, are drawn a man out of a company. 1853 *Stocquer Mil. Encycl.*, *Camp Colour men*, soldiers whose business it is to assist in marking out the lines of an encampment, etc.; to carry the camp colours to the field, on days of exercise, and fix them, for the purpose of enabling the troops to take up correct points in marching, etc. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The \*camp disease, *morbus castrensis*, absolutely so called, is a malignant fever. Dudley Digges died of the camp disease which raged in the garrison at Oxford, in 1643. *Ibid.*, \**Camp Duty*, in its utmost extent, includes every part of the service performed by the troops during the campaign. But in a more particular sense, denotes the guards ordinary and extraordinary kept in camps. *Ibid.* s.v. *Camp*, The \*camp fever is the same with what is otherwise called the Hungarian fever, and bears a near affinity to the petechial fever. 1837 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxx. 121 Their \*campfires first announced their presence. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jyrl.* 6 Sept., Edwin-Humphrey Post, No. 104, G. A. R., of this town celebrated its fifteenth anniversary by a camp-fire Friday evening. 1871 *FORBES War France & G.* 283 (Hoppe) During peace time, there is a camp-fire—or gathering equivalent to it—once a week in every Prussian Regiment. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, \**Camp Flux*, a name frequently given to the dysentery. 1857 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, \**Camp-furniture*, articles of cabinet work made compact, light, and portable, so as to be easily folded and transported; such as camp-stools, camp-bed-



stead-, tables, etc. 1670 *Cotton Exports* i. iv. 152 The Count de Suze, Bezaudin, \*Camp-Mareschal. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4392 2 The Count Louvignies, a Camp-Marshal to the Spanish Forces. c. 1790 *Imison Sch. Art* II. 31 To make \*Camp Paper, with which a Person may write or draw without Pen, Ink, or Pencil. 1831 *Peacock Critchet* Cast. 296 Sitting on a \*campstool with a portfolio on his knee. 1873 *Black Pr. Thule* vi. 87 He folded up and shouldered his camp-stool.

**Camp**, sb. 3 dial. [Of uncertain origin and history.] A conical or ridge-shaped heap of potatoes or turnips, in the open air, covered with straw and earth, for winter storage; called also a *bury*, *pie*, or *pit*. Cf. also CLAMP.

1790 *Marshall Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.) Camp, a hoard of potatoes, turneps, etc. 1881 *Leicester Glass* (E. D. S.) Camp, 'bury', a pit lined with straw in which potatoes are placed, and then earthed over so as to form a mound.

Hence **Camp-cellar**, a temporary cellar made of clay heaped up.

1773 *Land. & Countr. Brew.* II. (1743) 110 This Salt, which is of a hot moist Nature, is that with which they make their Camp-cellar, by mixing it with Clay, to keep their Wine and other Liquors in.

† **Camp**, sb. 4 Obs. rare. [a. ON. *kamp-r* beard, moustache.] pl. Whiskers (of a cat); stout bristly hairs: cf. *KEMP sb.*

c. 1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 47 Hee [the Cat] lay so still, the Myce were not affraid. . . Some tirlid at the Campes of his beird.

† **Camp**, v. 1 Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *campian*, *campian*, i. *camp* fight: a parallel formation to Du. *kampen*:—WGer. type \**kampfjan*. The other lang. have forms from WGer. \**kampfjan*, viz. MDu. *kempen*, OHG. *chanfsen*, *chemfsen*, MHG. *kemphen*, *kemphen*, Ger. *kämpfen*; also Icel. *kęppa* (— \**kampfja*), Sw. *kämpa*, Da. *kæmpe*, whence north. Eng. *KEMP*.]

1. *intr.* To fight; to contend in battle. Cf. *KEMP*. (The rare 16th c. instance, may belong to *CAMP v. 2*)

c. 1500 *Guthrie* 316 (Gr.) Scall oretta . . gode compian. [c. 1400 *Moria Arth.* 2634 There es no kyng undire Criste may kempe with hym one.] 1594 *Leigh Armorie* (1597) 61 Aristotle affirmeth that Raucens will gather together on sides, and campe and fight for victorie.

2. To contend in athletic contests; also *trans.*, as in *to camp the bar*. Obs. or dial.

1774-6 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* (T.) In our island, the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called camping; and the enclosures for that purpose, where they wrestle and contend, are called camping closes. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 262 Those three tall fellows . . fonder of sword-play, wrestling, and camping the bar, than of churchmen or church-going.

b. To strive with others in doing anything, e. g. drinking. Cf. *KEMP v.*

1857 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 256 A banquet of wat and dry confectione, with all sortes of wyne wharhat his Majestic camped verie mirrefie a guid whyll.

3. *esp.* To contend at camp-ball, to play a foot-ball match. Cf. *CAMPING vbl. sb. 1*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyn, *pedipilo*. 1573 *Tusser Hud.* (1878) 60 Get campers a ball to campe therewithall *Hud.* 64 In meadow or pasture (to growe the more fine) let campers be camping in any of thine. a 1684 Sir T. BROWNE *Tract* viii. Wks. 1836 IV. 205 Words . . of common use in Norfolk. . . as . . kamp. 1691 RAY J. & E. C. *Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Camp*, to play at Football. This word . . extends over Essex, as well as Norfolk and Suffolk. 1880 *Standard* 29 Dec. 6/2 Another field, called Camping Close, on which the inhabitants of Haverhill, in Essex, used to Camp.

4. *intr.* To wrangle, scold. Cf. *CAMPLE*. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hazl. Doodley* IX. 251 She'll camp, I warrant you. Oh she has a tongue! 1624 [see *CAMPING vbl. a.*]

5. *trans.* To kick (a person) like a foot-ball. 1567 *Drant Horace Epist.* II. ii. Hvij, Lest euen younge folke, seinge you drinke . . Do make of youe mockinge stockes and campe you with their feete.

**Camp** (kemp), v. 2 [a. F. *camp-e-r*, i. *camp* CAMP sb. 2]

1. *intr.* To live or remain in a camp; to form or pitch one's camp; to encamp.

1543 *Foray Fr. Country in Chron. Calais* (Camd.) 211 The hole oste departed owte of Calles . . and campid the same night without the wallis of the towne in the felde. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxv. ad fin., At retret of trompet, they retreved a meyne, where they before had campit. 1580 North *Plutarck* 152 (R.) Fabius camped alway in the strong and high places of the mountains. 1611 *Bible Ex.* xix. 2 There Israel camped before the mount. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 533 To meet the expected war, Camps on the confines of an eastern plain. 1850 *Blackie Æchylus* I. 5r He Was camping far at Ilium.

2. To sojourn or remain in a tent, pitch one's tent; also *trans.*, to take up one's quarters, lodge. 1611 *Bible Nahum* III. 17 The great grasshoppers which campe in the hedges in the cold day. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 125 Bring it to the place, where they camped. 1851 *Kingsley Two Y. Ago* I. 106 Don't . . ask me to come up and camp with you. 1859 *Thackeray Virgin.* vi. 48 The messenger from Virginia . . camping at night in the snow by the forest fires. 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xxvi. 307 A great, tall, blustering Mongol . . advised me to camp beside him.

b. To camp out: to lodge in the open in a camp. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 294 Others besides emigrants camp out in the woods. 1867 *Smiles Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 18r They had to camp out at night in the public squares. 1884 T. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 301 Canadians who camp-out upon these islands.

3. *trans.* To establish or place in camp; to lodge; † also to place, put (obs.).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 83 The tua gyt battellis of onnumerabil men of veyr var campit neir to giddir. 1598 *Barrett Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 In Garrisons & [Ensign] . . i. most often camped upon the wall. 1616 *Shaks. Ant.* 4 Cl. iv. viii. 33 Had our great Pallace the Capacity To campe this hoast. *Mod.* The troops would be camped along the river side.

|| **Campagna, campagnia** (kampā'n'a). Obs. [It. *campagna* open field, champaign, the country, a campaign:—L. *campania*; cf. CAMPANIA, CAMPAIGN, CHAMPAIGN.]

† 1. In 17th and 18th c. occasionally used for: CHAMPAIGN, level, open country, plain *esp.* in reference to countries where Italian is spoken, but also in ordinary Eng.). Obs.

1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 413 This is a hill of Glory, hard to climb . . no plain campagnia to it. 1703 *Maundrell Journ. Yems.* (1732) 18 We pitch'd in the Campagnia. 1727 *Berkeley Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 568, 6 miles through the like flat campagnia.

† 2. In 17th c. occas.: A (military) CAMPAIGN.

1654 *Evlyn State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 84 He who hath not made two or three campagnas (as they use to term it) by the time that he is 18 years of age. 1663 *Perrys Diary* 11 Dec., He appoints such a day, and summones all the country-people as to a campagnia, and, by several companies, gives every one their circuit.

3. Now only as proper name 'the Campagna (di Roma)' in Italy; see CAMPANIA.

**Campagne**, obs. form of CAMPAIGN.

|| **Campagnol** (kampā'n'pl). [Fr.; f. *campagne* country.] The Short-tailed Field-mouse.

1768 *Pennant Zool.* I. 104 The short-tailed Field Mouse. Names. . . Fr. *Le petit Rat de champ*, *Le campagnol*, Ital. *campagnolo*. 1835 *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 92 The Campagnol, or short tailed rat of Pennant. 1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xxxi. 598 The Short-tailed Field Mouse otherwise termed Campagnol or Field Vole (*Arvicola arvensis*).

**Campaign** (kæmpā'n). Also 7-8 *campagne*, 7-agn, -sine, -aigne. [a. F. *campagne* country, open country, champaign, 'the field', campaign, which in the course of the 16th c. took the place of the earlier *campagne* in all its senses (except as the proper name of a French province). It was introduced into Eng. in the 17th c., and at first occasionally used in all the senses of the earlier CHAMPAIGN, but was at length differentiated, and restricted to the military sense, for which it is now the proper term. The forms *campagna*, *-agnia*, *-ania* were also in 17th c. use (see above).

Littre treats 16th c. Fr. *campagne* as a substitution of the northern or Picard dialect form for the Parisian *champaigne*; but there can be no doubt that it was actually an adaptation of It. *campagna* (common in the military sense in 16th c., e.g. *Caro Virgil's Æn.* xii. 563 'Turno la campagna aprendo', Turnus opening the campaign), and may have been taken into F. first in military phraseology, and gradually extended to other senses, the advantage of a form which could not be confounded with the name of the province *Champaigne* perhaps conducing to the result. For ultimate etymology see CHAMPAIGN, CAMPANIA.]

† 1. A tract of open country; a plain; = CHAMPAIGN. Obs.

1668 *Hobbes Thucyd.* (1822) 130 The River Achelous . . running through . . most part of the campagne of Acarnania. 1677 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* II. vi. 34 There was between the Hill and the Town a fair Campaigne. a 1728 *Garrh (J.) Where Tiber . . fattens*, as he runs, the fair campaign. 1765 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. v. 12 The outworks stretch a great way into the campaign.

† 2. Open country as opposed to hills, woods, etc.; country as opposed to town; = CHAMPAIGN.

a 1667 *Cowley Dang. in Much Company* Wks. 1710 II. 762 To be sure not to venture his Person any longer in the open Campaign, to retreat and entrench himself. 1684 *Sanderberg Rediv.* II. 9 For that the Country is there Composed of vast campaign and level woods. 1699 *Maundrell Journ. Yems.* (1732) Tijb, We hunt in the most delightful Campaign. 1706 *Collier Refl. Ridic.* 194 They that see you in the Campaign in the Summer.

3. *Mil.* The continuance and operations of an army 'in the field' for a season or other definite portion of time, or while engaged in one continuous series of military operations constituting the whole, or a distinct part, of a war. (In Ger. *Feldzug*.)

The name arose in the earlier conditions of warfare, according to which an army remained in quarters (in towns, garrisons, fortresses, or camps) during the winter, and on the approach of summer issued forth into the open country (*inella campagna*, *dans la campagne*) or 'took the field', until the close of the season again suspended active operations. Hence the name properly signifying the 'being in the field', was also applied, now to the season or time during which the army kept the field, and now to the series of operations performed during this time. In the changed conditions of modern warfare, the season of the year is of much less importance, and a campaign has now no direct reference to time or season, but to an expedition or continuous series of operations bearing upon a distinct object, the accomplishment or abandonment of which marks its end, whether in the course of a week or two, or after one or more years. The history of the sense is seen in early Dictionaries; e.g.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v., A word much used among Soldiers, by whom the next Campaigne is usually taken for the next Summers Expedition of an Army, or its taking the field. 1721 *Bailey, Campaign*, [in Military Affairs] the

space of time every Year, an Army continues in the Field, during a War. 1730-6 — A summer's war. 1755 *Johnson, Campaign*, the time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* I. i. 49 After he had made two or three Campaigns . . he came in the leisure of the Winter to visit his Friends in England. 1667 *Perrys Diary* 28 June, Several commanders that had not money to set them out to the present campagne. 1693 *Mem. Cl. Teckely* i. 37 And prepared themselves to open the Campaign in good time. 1708 *Swift Predict. for 1708 Wks.* 1755 II. i. 153 It will be a glorious campaign for the allies. 1790 *Bratton Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 218 The want of success in the last campaign. 1847 *Emerson Repres. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 375 In the Russian campaign he . . said 'I have two hundred millions in my coffers, and I would give them all for Ney'.

4. *transf.* † a. A naval expedition; a voyage or cruise. Obs. (So F. *campagne*, It. *campagna*.)

1708 J. BION *Suffer. Prot.* in *Art. Garner* VI. 404 Being several Campaigns, Chaplain aboard one of the Gallies.

b. An expedition or excursion into the country; a summer's trip or sojourn.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* I. 123 A campaign at Twickenham furnishes as little matter for a letter as an abortive one in Flanders. 1749 *Mrs. E. Montagu Lett.* (1813) III. 82 The waters are good . . the place agreeable, and you cannot make a better summer's campaign. 1789 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Sketch for Painters* 59 A man in rather an exalted station . . Marks frequent curiosity campaigns; Sometimes caught grass-hoppers.

c. *Ironworks.* The period during which a furnace is in continuous operation.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 98 By their corrosive action on the lining . . they shorten a campaign or run to a few days. 1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

5. *fig.* Applied to any course of action analogous to a military campaign, either in having a distinct period of activity, or in being of the nature of a struggle, or of an organized attempt aiming at a definite result.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 202 They . . rest from the labours of the campaign. 1773 *Macklin Man of World* (1793) 36 Their amorous equipage for the nuptial campaign. 1868 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) II. 388, I am now preparing for a final reading campaign. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 31 Mar. 3 A campaign is being carried on in Paris . . against the interlopers who sell tickets at the doors of the theatres.

b. *esp.* in *Politics*, An organized course of action designed to arouse public opinion throughout the country for or against some political object, or to influence the voting at an election of members of the legislature. c. The *Plan of Campaign* in Ireland, entered upon in the winter of 1886-7, a method of conducting operations against landlords who refused to lower rents, according to which the tenants in a body were to pay what they considered the fair rent into the hands of a political leader, charged to retain it until the landlord should accept the sum offered, less any amount subsequently expended in maintaining the struggle.

1880 *Webster Suppl. Campaign*, (U. S. Politics) the season of excitement and effort preceding an election; canvass. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Tril.* 20 Sept., The attempt of the Republicans to introduce the tariff as one of the issues of the campaign. 1886 *United Ireland* 20 Nov. 179/2 The 'Plan of Campaign' as laid down in United Ireland of October 23rd. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/1 The plan of campaign is . . the proposal that whenever a landlord refuses to settle at the abatement proposed by his tenants . . the reduced rent of all the tenantry is to be banked with an unknown individual, who is to act as paymaster and dole out weekly allowances to such of the tenants as are evicted by the landlord for non-payment of rent. *Mod.* The electoral campaign has now begun in earnest.

† 6. Short for *campaign-coat*, -lace; see 7 b. Obs.

1690 *Mundus Muliebris*, *Campaigne*, a narrow kind of lace. 1692 *Tryon Good Housew.* I. 7 A Flannel Shirt, and a Wastcoat, Doublet, Coat, and Campaign, a Gown over all lin'd.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*: a. Of the nature of open country; belonging to the open country.

1628 *Hobbes Thucyd.* (1822) 129 The campagne country beyond Strymon. 1634 *Holland Pliny* II. 84 The Campaign Rose bloweth early and is very forward. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. 43 The stone curlew . . abounds in all the campaign parts of Hampshire and Sussex. 1882 *Elwys tr. Capella & Ivens* II. iv. 77 We plunged into the vast campaign country to the north.

b. Of, belonging to, or used on a military campaign: as *campaign-coat*, -lace, -oven, -shoes, -wig. (Some of these were perhaps merely catch names referring to the famous campaigns of Marlborough.) 1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1280/4 Wearing a brown serge Sute, and a brownish \*Campaign Coat. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Campaign-coat*, originally only such as Soldiers wore, but afterwards a Mode in Cities. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Campaign-coat*, in a *Canting* Sense, the ragged, tatter'd . . Coat, worn by Beggars and Gypsies, in order to move Compassion. 1862 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1769/4 A Green Mohair Silk Petticoat, with a \*Campaign Gold and Silver Lace. 1708 *Kersey, Campaign-Oven*, a portable Oven . . us'd by Confectioners. 1730-6 *BAILEY, Campaign oven*, a portable oven made of copper, of a convenient length, and about three or four inches high, being raised on feet, so that fire may be kindled underneath, and on the cover or lid of it are ledges to hold fire also. 1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2840/4 A Highway Robber . . with a \*Campaign Perriwig. 1692 *Sakyr agst. French* 7 Our stockings must be Mil'd, our Shoes \*Campaign. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xviii. § 118 A \*Campaign Wig, hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each

side' with a Curled Forehead, a Travelling Wig. 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume, Gloss.*, A wig called a 'campaign-wig' was introduced from France about 1712. It was plain, and close-fitting.

**Campaign** (kæmp'eɪn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1701 [see CAMPAIGNING]. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* . 401 Without an host what General could campaign? 1801 SIR R. MURRAY *Hist. Irish Reb.* p. vi. (T.) The officers, who campaigned in the late rebellion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* . ed. 2) III. 280 He... feeds his heroes, when they are campaigning, on soldiers' fare. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/2 You will campaign in the Sudan.

2. *trans.* (now & use.)

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 114 An old soldier... campaign'd and worn out to death in the service.

**Campaigner** (kæmp'eɪnə), [f. CAMPAIGN *v.* (or sb.) + -ER.] One who serves in a campaign; *esp.* one who has served in many campaigns, a veteran; also *fig.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.*, Both horse and rider were old campaigners, and stood without moving a muscle. 1825 SCOTT *Guy R.* 23, I am an old campaigner, and perfectly used to it. 1858 LONGER *Emperor's Bird's-n.* vi. Forth the great campaigner came slowly from his canvas palace.

**Campaigning**, *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CAMPAIGN. Also *attrib.*

1701 COLLIER *tr. M. Antou.*, *Med.* 186 This Campaigning, Tempestuous Life you are engaged in. 1879 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* viii. 23 When Judges a campaigning go. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* iv. 118 Old soldiers who were past campaigning. 1856 KANE *Ant. Expt.* I. v. 45 Preparing sledges for our campaignings on the ice. 1872 BLACK *Ado. Phaeton* xlii. 314 His foraging adventures in campaigning time.

**Campaignet**, *a.* A diminutive campaign.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 67/1 The campaign or campaignet of 1885 cannot be considered a triumph.

**Campaigne**, *obs.* f. CAMPAIGN, CAMPANE.

† **Campal**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. Sp. *campal* (cf. Minshew 1599 'Campal', belonging to a champaine country, as *Batalla campal*, a champaine warre')] = F. *campal*, It. *campale* in mod. L. *campal-is*, f. *camp-us* CAMP sb. 2 *v.*; see -AL.] Pertaining to the open country or 'the field'.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. 82 If it shold come to a camp fight. *Ibid.* iv. i. 116 Slaine. in a campall battell. *Ibid.* v. iii. 152 Sufficient with a campall fortification. 1621 CORNE, *Campal*, campall; of .a campe or field.

**Campian**: see CAMPANY.

|| **Campana** (kæmp'ānā), [late L., It., and Sp. *campana* a bell.

Isidore says, xvi. xxv. 6, Campana a regione Italiane nomen accepit, ubi primum ejus usus reperitur est. This refers to the ancient statement that bells were either invented or first used in churches at Nola in Campania.]

1. A church bell.

1706 in PHILLIPS; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Used by Drayton as the name of some bell-shaped flower; according to various Dictionaries, The pasque flower (*Anemone pulsatilla*).

1613 DRAYTON *Poly-oh.* xiii. For the laboring wretch that's troubled with a cough, Or stopping of the breath.. Campana heere he crows, approoved wondrous good.

3. *Arch.* (See quotes.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 58a Campana, the body of the Corinthian capital. Campana, or Campanula, or Gutta, the drops.. of the Doric architrave.

**Campanal** (kæmp'ānāl), *a.* rare-1. [f. late L. *campana* bell + -AL.]

† 1. Bell-shaped. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 177 Conicall or Campanall.

2. *Campanal Alliance*: in Bot. Lindley's name for his alliance of natural orders, of which the Campanulaceæ or Bell-flowers were the type.

**Campanalian**: see CAMPANILIAN.

**Campanarian**, *a.* rare-1. [f. late L. *campanari-us* bell-founder, bell-maker + -AN.] Of or pertaining to bell-founding or to bells.

1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 61 Campanarian luxuries in obits were but sparingly indulged in at Cambridge.

**Campane** (kæmp'eɪn). In 7 campain. [a. F. *campane*: -L. *campana* bell.]

1. *Her.* A bell. (Cf. CAMPANY.) Hence Campaned *pp.* *a.*, furnished or adorned with bells.

1688 in R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 461/2 He beareth Argent, a Bell, or a Campana, by the name of Campana.

† 2. A bell-shaped vessel forming the head or upper part of an alembic. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 52 Put to the Water as much of the Spirit of Sulphur *Per Campanam*, as will give it a pleasant acidity. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 100 By a Campana or glassen Bell. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrob. Ess.* 100 Sulphur burning under a Glass Campana (for the making its Oyl).

† **Campanella**, *obs.* rare. [ad. F. *campanelle* or It. *campanella*, dim. of *campana* bell.]

1. A small bell.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvii. Tingling Tantaus and ringing Campanells, to hang about his mares neck.

2. A sort of bit.

1611 CORNE, *Campanel*, campanell, or Bell-fashioned rowle in the mouth of a bit. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 58 If he... wyth his nether chappe, you shall then take that bytt which we call the Campanell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory*

iii. vii. § 44 There are several sorts of Bits, as.. The Bastonet Bit, The Campanell or Bell Bit. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* et *Urb. s. v.*, The Campanell, or the Curb and Hook, being the Chain and Hook under the Horse Chops.

|| **Campanero** (kæmp'ānə-ro), [a. Sp. *campanero* bell-man, f. *campana* bell.] The Bell-bird of South America.

1825 WATERTON *Wanderings* ii. (1887) 157 No sound.. from any of the winged inhabitants of the forest... causes such astonishment as the toll of the campanero. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 21 The campanero or bell-bird of the Amazon... much like a snow-white pigeon, with a sort of soft fleshy horn on its forehead, three inches high.

† **Campania**, *Obs.* [In form, a. L. *campania* 'plain level country', *spec.* as the name of the rich and level province of Italy, lying south-east of the Tiber (afterwards particularly distinguished as *Campagna di Roma*); in later Lat. applied to many similar tracts, and as a common appellation; f. *campus* field. Hence (through Fr.), CHAMPAIGN, CAMPAIGN. But *perh.*, in Eng. use, really the Italian word (also adopted as CAMPAGNA, *campagna*), spelt as Latin, or phonetically.]

1. 'A large open level tract of ground without hills' (J.); plain; = CHAMPAIGN.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. v. 556 A clear view, upon an open Campana. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 42 In fields and spacious campañas. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.) In vast campañas, there are few cities.

2. In *campania*: in the flat open country where the operations of regular warfare are conducted; in open battle, 'in the field', 'in campaign' (in its original sense). Cf. CAMPAIGN and CHAMPAIGN.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 93 The Hungarians presuming.. upon their valour in campania, have ever neglected to fortifie their frontiers. *Ibid.* 179 As they (cavalry) are of great consequence in campania, so amongst hills and rocks they are of small service.

3. Operations of an army in the field during a season; = CAMPAIGN sb. 3.

1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 8 Since the last Campana, the three.. have entered into the entanglement of a War. a 1698 TEMPLE (J. s. v. *Attribute*), I have observed a Campana determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general.

**Campaniform** (kæmp'ānif'orm), *a.* Bot. [f. late L. *campana*: see -FORM.] Bell-shaped.

1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 65 Campaniform or bell-shaped flowers. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7). 1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

|| **Campanile**, [It.; f. *campana* bell. The plural is in It. in -i, in Eng. usually in -es. Most frequently pronounced as Italian (*kampani-le*), often as French (*kampan'i*), but also anglicized as (*kæmp'ānil*, -il).]

A bell-tower; *esp.* applied to the lofty detached bell-towers of Italy; a steeple generally.

1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Canterb.* 160 Neere unto their Campanile or Steeple. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I, 303 The Campanile or Tower at Darleston. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* 17861 III. 167 The great Campanile at Christchurch Oxford. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 13 Slender campanilli grew By daisy the peacock's neck in hue. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 400 The rude art of English masons strove to reproduce the campaniles of Northern Italy.

*attrib.* 1842 S. LEWIS *Topogr. Dict. Eng.* I. 58a On the north side of the north aisle.. is a detached campanile tower. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Apr., The shaft is a splendid structure of the campanile order.

† **Campanilian**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. prec. + -IAN.] Pertaining to a bell-tower, or peal of bells.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxviii, This Campanilian Oracle fretteth me to the Guts.

**Campaniliform**, *a.* [f. CAMPAÑILE + -FORM.] Shaped like a bell-tower or steeple. (In various Dicts. explained as 'shaped like a small bell'.)

1846 WORCESTER cites HARRIS.

**Campanilogger**, incorrect f. CAMPAÑOLOGER.

**Campanist** (kæmp'ānist), [ad. med. L. *campanista* bellman, f. *campana*.] One versed in the subject of bells.

1872 J. T. FOWLER in *N. & Q.* Ser. iv. IX. 531 Campanists all, Looke, Brothers, Looke! Loe! here's a passing goodlie Booke! 1881 J. P. BRISQOT *Old Nottinghamsh.* 110 It has been figured by most campanists.

Hence **Campanistio** *a.*

1883 *Trans. Cambd. Antiq. Soc.* VIII. 153 Our campanistic major, Jeremy Tolhurst.

**Campanology** (kæmp'ān'ol'ōjī), [ad. mod. L. *campanologia*, f. late L. *campana* bell: see -LOGY.] The subject of bells; detailed examination of the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc.

1677 F. (STEDMAN) (title) *Campanologia*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Sneph.*, *Campanologia*, the art or science of ringing bells. 1847 CRAIG, *Campanology*, the art of ringing bells. 1857 LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* i. In investigating the subject of campanology, the belfry first presents itself. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii. 30 Writing a treatise on Campanology.

Hence **Campanologer**; **Campanological** *a.*, -ly *adv.*; **Campanologist**.

1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/1 In the records of the Campanilogers' art. 1857 LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* p. vi, Campanologist, campanological, 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2859. 205 Musical and campanological performances. 1884 *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 501/2 The.. county of Surrey turned out.. to be one of the poorest, campanologically speaking, which has come under review. 1882 J. TATZ in *Port's Wks.* (1828) VII. 250

A learned Grecian.. a campanologist. 1868 *Guardian* 455/1 The Revd. H. T. Ellacombe, a well known campanologist.

**Campanula** (kæmp'ān'ulā), Bot. [mod. L. *campanula*, dim. of *campana* bell.] A bell-flower; a large genus of herbaceous plants, giving its name to the N.O. *Campanulaceæ*. The flowers are bell-shaped, and usually blue or white. The best-known species are *C. rotundifolia* (Bluebell of Scotland), and *C. Medium* (Canterbury Bells).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Antirrhinum, Asphodel, Campanula. 1738-9 Mrs. DFLANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 40 My lady Sutherland will be very glad of your campanula and vetch seed. 1806 BOWLES *Banwell Hill* i. 184 Along this solitary ridge, Where smiles, but rare, the blue campanula. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 1. vii. § 22 The interwoven bells of campanula and heather. 1849 KINGSLEY *N. Devon Misc.* II. 262 The little ivy-leaved campanula.

**Campanulaceous**, *a.* Bot. [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Campanulaceæ*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 More properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous plant.

**Campanular** (kæmp'ān'ulār), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Bell-shaped; having a bell-shaped pedicel. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 270 The campanular wasp. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. 259 Another species of.. Tree Wasp is the Campanular Wasp (*Vespa sylvestris*).

|| **Campanularia** (kæmp'ān'ulār'ia), Zool. [mod. L.; f. CAMPAÑULA: see -ARIA.] A genus of hydroid Zoophytes having the polype-cells bell-shaped and supported on long footstalks.

1855 KINGSLEY *Gladius* (1878) App. 234. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 Graceful stalked vases of the campanularia appear as if by magic.

**Campanulate** (kæmp'ān'ulēt), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *campanulatus*, f. *campanula*; see -ATE 2 *v.*] Bell-shaped. (Used chiefly in Botany & Zoology.)

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 96 A flower of one intire leaf, whether Campanulate; such whose flowers have some resemblance to the figure of a Bell. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 185 Rather a funnel-shaped than a campanulate corolla. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 710 The pedicel is campanulate in many Vespidæ. 1842 DANA *Zooph.* 686 Calicles tubular or campanulate.

**Campanulated**, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec. 1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 69 The flowers.. are large of a campanulated figure. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 76 Cells campanulated, pedunculate.

**Campanulous**, *a.* [f. mod. L. *campanula* + -OUS.] Bell-shaped, campanulate.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 39 The calyx is undivided, campanulous.

† **Campany**, *Obs.* rare-1. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 461/2 A Bell.. is termed a Campan, or Campana from the French word, Campanie.

† **Campanole**, *Obs.* rare-1. Also *compur*, *campre*, *camper*. [app. a corrupt form of a dim. of *campana*, such as \**campaniola*, -*uola*.] (See quot.)

1377 TREVISI *Higden Rolls Ser.* IV. 65 A compurnole [i.e. *campanule*, campanol, campanole; *anon. trans.* a gyrdelle of golde; L. *bullum aureum*] of golde for his sone. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxlii. (1495) 946 Tintinabulaz is a belle other a Campanole.

**Camp-ball**: see CAMP sb. 1 2.

**Campbellite** (kæmp'bēlīt), A follower of Alexander Campbell, a religious teacher of Virginia.

1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 401 We are quite sure these are the doctrines of the Campbellites. 1881 W. M. THAYER *Lag-Cab.* to *White Ho.* ii, Abram Garfield.. united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known, in honour of the founder of the sect, Alexander Campbell.

**Camp ceiling**, *Arch.* [from its shape resembling the roof of a camp tent.] 'A ceiling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side towards the plane surface in the middle, so as to form something like a coved ceiling. Most frequently used in garrets' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

**Campeachy wood**. Also 7 Campecha, Campeche, 7-9 Campeche, 8 Campechy, -ohie, -chio. [From *Campeachy* on the west coast of Yucatan, in Central America, whence it was originally exported.] The red dye-wood yielded by *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, better known as Logwood. So *Campeachy tree*.

1642 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1686 *Land. Gas.* No. 2186/1 Four Thousand Quinls of Campeche Wood. 1795 SLOANE *Yamaica* II. 184 Campeche wood good to dye withall. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 370 Campechy wood abounds in several districts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Campechena**, *Campechiana*, *Campuchina*, *obs.* by-forms of the prec.

1703 *Land. Gas.* No. 2895/3 Goods out of the Mary, Man of War from Vigo, consisting of Sugars.. *Campechina*. *Ibid.* No. 3912/3 Tobacco, *Campechina*. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xvii. 362/2 Cochenale, *Campechiana*, etc.

† **Campear**, *v.* *Obs.* [Sp. *campear* to pitch a field; *campear un vandero* 'to flourish an ensign' (Minshew), f. *campo* field.] (See quot.)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 21 To advance the Ensigne, and not to campear it, or pitch it on the ground.

|| **Campement** (kæmp'mēt), [Fr.; f. *camp* to CAMP.] A detachment whose duty is to mark out the ground for a camp in advance of the army.

1821 V. BLACKER *Mahratta War* i. ix. 145 The *campement* was always attended by a *rusalad* [division of native cavalry] of Mysore horse on the line of march. *Ibid.* 146 The *campement* was ordered to attach itself to the brigadier-general, instead of proceeding in advance.

† **Camper**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs. or dial.* [f. *CAMP* v. 1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A player at camp-ball; a foot-ball player.

c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 60 Campar or pleyar at foot balle. 1573 *Tusser Hesk.* (1578) 60 Get campers, a ball, to campe therewithall. *Ibid.* 64 In meadow or pasture (to growe the more fine) let campers be camping in any of thine.

2. ? A contentious person; a wrangler. Cf. *CAMP* v. 1 4.

1730 *OLDMIXON Hist. Ho. Stuart* 281 Women of quality are wont to be campers.

**Camper**<sup>2</sup> (kæmpər). [f. *CAMP* sb. 2, v. 2 + -ER.]

† 1. One who belongs to a camp, or to the camp (cf. *CAMP* sb. 2 3); a soldier, military man; a camp-follower. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* xi. § 1. 99 They promise... more than Saul to his Courtiers and Campers. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intrigue* xvi. 8 The running Campers.

2. One who goes into camp, or encamps; one who lives or lodges in a camp or tent. *Camper out*: one who lodges in a camp or tent in the open.

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. ix. 92 As ingeniously... crowded together as the campers-out in a buffalo-bag. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 5 July, The new campers this year are the 7th Surrey, the 19th Surrey, and the London Irish. 1883 *American VII.* 106 A true and circumstantial delineation of the camper's life in the Maine forests.

3. One who takes part in a camp-meeting.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug., At the Sabbath services none but the regular campers were in attendance.

† **Campernoyle**. *Obs.* [A corrupt form of the word appearing in med.L. as *campinoli*, It. *campignuolo*, OF. *campigneul* (cf. mod.F. *campagnoule*); a deriv. of *campus* field: see *CHAMPIGNON*.] A champignon, mushroom, or toadstool.

1507 *ANDREW BERNARDUS Disting. Waters* Cj b, Campernoyles that some men call ythode stones.

**Campepon**, var. of *GAMBON*, *Obs.*, a stuffed doublet worn beneath the armour.

c 1325 *Cor de L.* 376 For plate, ne for acketton, For hauberk, ne for campepon.

**Campestral** (kæmpəstrəl), *a. rare*. [f. L. *campester*, *campestris* pertaining to a level field (f. *campus* plain, field) + -AL. (Cf. for the form L. *campestr-ātus*.)] Pertaining to fields or open country; growing or living in the fields.

a 1750 *MORTIMER* (j). The campestral or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. 1880 *HOWELLS Undisc. Country* xiii. 188 The sylvan and campestral flowers.

† **Campestral**, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and cf. *terrestri-al*, *equestri-an*. Both forms have analogies in Latin.] = *CAMPESTRAL*.

1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* Ded., In all campestral prowes and pas-tyling exploits. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 170 A wilde Campestral Iweasil. 1698 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 137 The Campestral or wild [Beech].

† **Camp-fight**. *Obs.* [A 17th c. rendering of Afr. *champh bataille* (see *CAMP* sb. 1), or of med.L. *pugna campi* (in a charter of 1122, in Du Cange), in which *campus* has the ordinary medieval sense of the place enclosed for two champions to fight in single combat ('in campo decertare'), or of the duel or combat itself, 'singulare certamen quod rustice dicitur campum', 'pugna duorum, quod nostri campum vocant', 'pugna campus, id est, duelli' (Du Cange, s.v.). Cf. *ACRE-FIGHT*.] 'In law writers [from 17th c.] the trial of a cause by duel, or a legal combat of two champions in the field, for decision of some controversy'. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iii. If it were a crime deserving death then was the *Camp fight* for lyf and death. 1637 *HAKWILL A. Pologie* (1630) 318 For their tryall by Camp-fight, the Accuser was with the perill of his owne body, to prove the accused guilty. 1644 *CORR Instit.* iii. 227. a 1698 *TEMPLE Hist. Eng.* 572 The Trials Ordeal, and of Camp-fight.

**Camp-follower**. A man or woman who follows or hangs on to a camp or army, without being in military service.

1810 *WELLINGTON Let. in Gurw. Disp.* V. 164 The proceedings of the General Court Martial, on the trial of Edward Poole, camp follower. 1850 *W. LIVINGSTONE II.* 263 Here he and several thousand of his soldiers and camp-followers were cut to pieces. 1876 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 54 Those unfortunates who are known under the euphemistic appellation of 'camp followers'.

**Camphene**, *obs. form of CAMPHOR*.

**Camph-**, abbreviation of *CAMPHOR*, taken as a stem on which to form names of related chemical substances, as *Camphene*, a terpene contained in camphor oil from *Laurus camphora*; a crystalline colourless mass; generic name for the hydrocarbons isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>) = *TEREBENE*. *Campherene*, a camphene of the second order (see quot.). *Camphilene*, 'Deville's name for the camphene obtained by treating hydrochlorate of turpentine oil with lime; also any camphene of the third order' (Watts). *Camphine* (-in), the commercial name of an

illuminating oil procured by distillation from common turpentine; also *attrib.* *Camphogen*, according to Watts = *CRMENE*, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>; but apparently also loosely used for *camphene* and *camphine*.

**Camphol**, † applied by Gerhardt to common camphor; but by Berthelot to C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O, regarded as the alcohol of a series of which Borneol is one variety, and common camphor the aldehyde.

**Campholio acid**, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. **Camphyl**, the radical of Camphol, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>; whence **Camphylia** a.

1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 152 6 Camphor... is now found to be an oxide of 'camphene'. 1873 *WATTS Forces. Chem.* 779 A crystallised hydrocarbon, called camphene. 1863-79 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 724 A camphene often yields several isomeric modifications by treatment with different acids, or by repeated treatment with the same acid. The new camphenes thus produced are called *camphenes of the second order*, or sometimes '*camphenes*'. Another class, called *camphenes of the third order*, or sometimes '*camphines*', are obtained by the action of lime or baryta at high temperatures on the hydrochlorates of other camphenes. 1842 *MECH. MAG.* XXXVII. 380 Lamp for burning oil and 'Camphine'. 1849 *MISS MULLOCK Optics* xxxvi. (1875) 275 This camphine is always too dull or too bright. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* iii. (1876) 37 Ye comfortable folks who... grow wise in an easy chair with... a camphine lamp. c 1865 *LETHEBY in Circ. Sc. I.* 106 1/2 Oil of turpentine, or camphine. 1863-79 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 726 '*Camphogen*, Dumas' name for the hydrocarbon C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub> obtained from camphor by the action of phosphoric anhydride; it is identical with cymene. *Ibid.* The several bodies to which the name 'camphol' has been applied, are isomeric but not identical, being especially distinguished by their different rotatory power. 1876 *HARLEY Nat. Med.* 703 A solid crystalline camphor, called borneol or camphol. *Ibid.* 'Camphylie alcohol, of which common or laurel camphor is the aldehyd. 1876 *Dr. Schützenberger's Ferment.* 30 The presence of 'camphyl alcohol.

**Camphor** (kæm'fɔr, -ɔr). Forms: (4) *caumfɔr*, 5-9 *camphire*, (6) *campher*, *camfory*, -ie, *camfery*, *camphora*, *camfara*, *canfara*, 6-7 *camphyre*, (*champhire*, 7 *camphory*, *campheer*, -phir, -fer, -fire, *canfir*, 8 *champhor*), 7- *camphor*. [a. F. *camfre*, *camphre* = med. L. *Pr.*, and Pg. *camphora*, It. *canfara*, Sp. and Pg. *alcantof*, med. Gr. *καμφύρα* (Camphora, quam *Aetius capthura* nominavit' Herm. Barbaro, 15th c. commentator on Dioscorides, Devic), a. Arab.

كافور *kūfūr*, in Old Pers. *kūpūr*, Prakrit *kappūram*, Skr. *karpūram*; in Hindi *kūpūr*, *kāpūr*, *kūpūr*, Malay *kūpūr*. The European forms are immediately from Arabic, with *an* for long *ā*. Various forms of the word occur in 16th c. Eng., but the typical form down to c 1800 was *camphire*; the mod. *camphor* is conformed to the Latin.]

1. A whitish translucent crystalline volatile substance, belonging chemically to the vegetable oils, and having a bitter aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell: it is used in pharmacy, and was formerly in repute as an antiprosodic.

Common camphor (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O) is prepared by distillation and sublimation from *Camphora officinarum* (*Laurus Camphora*), a tree indigenous to Java, Sumatra, Japan, etc., and from other lauraceous trees. Many essential oils, as those of feverfew, lavender, etc., deposit varieties of camphor differing only in their action on polarized light. *Borneo camphor* or *Borneol* (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O) is yielded by *Dryobalanops Camphora*, N. O. *Dipterocarpaceae*, a tree growing in Sumatra and Borneo; it is less volatile than common camphor, and has a mingled camphoraceous and peppery smell. *Ngai Camphor*, of the same chemical composition as Borneol, is produced in China and Burmah by the distillation of *Blumea balsanifera*.

1323 in *Wardrobe Acc.* 7 *Edm. II.* 20 Camfrie 18d. 1530 *PALGRA 200/2* Camfrie or gumme, *camfrie*. 1553 *EVEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Great plenty of *Camphora* called camphyre, which they affirme to be the gumme of a certayne tree. 1585 *LLOYD Treas. Health* i. ii. Gume of Arabick, Drageane, Camfery. 1598 *GILPIN Shial.* (1878) 35 Tearmes of quick Camphire, & Salt-peeter phrases. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II.* 1. 242 Canfara being compound cometh all from China, and all that which groweth in canes cometh from Borneo. 1605 *TIMMER Quersil.* iii. 177 Camphor. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 30 Brimstone, Pitch, Champhire, Wildfire... make no such fiery wind, as Gunpowder doth. 1629 *CAPT. SMITH Trave. & Adv.* v. 8 Campheer, and powder of Brimstone. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. xiv. 15 Intemperance... makes a fair estate evaporate like Camphire, turning it into nothing. 1659 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cclxxxiv. In English camphire, camfire, camphor, and camfer. 1661 *BOYLE Spring of Air* ii. i. (1682) at Camphire of which a little will fill a room with its odour. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* (1685) 323 The Canfir of Borneo. 1681 *DRYDEN S. Pryer* i. Wks. 1725 V. 149 Prescribe her an Ounce of Camphire every Morning... to abate Incontinency. 1764 *CHURCHILL Candide* Poems (1769) II. 35 Her loins by the chaste matron Camphire bound. 1781-7 *BR. WATSON Chem. Ess.* (1789) V. 273 Camphor. 1814 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* 146 Camphor is used to preserve the collections of Naturalists. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 209 Camphor is the only known stimulant for plants.

† 2. A tree or plant which yields camphor; esp. *Camphora officinarum* and *Dryobalanops Camphora*; see prec. sense. *Obs.*

The shrub called 'camphire' in the 1611 version of the Bible is now identified with the *Lavosia inermis* or henna-plant, N. O. *Lythraceae*.

1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 72 Campher, herb, *camphora*. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. li. 49 Rew, and Savine, and the flower Of Camphora. 1611 *BIBLE Song of Sol.* i. 14 My beloved is unto me, as a cluster of Camphire (1885 *R. V.* henna-flowers).

1633 *H. COGAN Photo's Trav.* xxxix. (1663) 156 A Tent pitched upon 12 Ballisters of the wood of Camphire. 1684 *BENVIN Pilgr.* ii. 194 Here also grew Camphire, with Spicknard, and Saffron.

3. *attrib.*, and in *Comb.*, as *camphor ball*, *julep*, *oil*, *pill*, *fosses*, *tree* (see 2).

1592 *GREENE 1<sup>st</sup> Part. Courtier* (1871) 38 Being curiously washed with no worse than a 'Camphor ball'. 1612 *BAUM. & FL. Philast.* ii. 26 Such 'Camphire' constitutions as this. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 204 In that part of the stem [of *Dryobalanops Camphora*] which should be occupied by the pith it [Borneo camphor] is found along with 'camphor-oil'. 1671 *MRS. BERN. AMOROUS P.* iv. iv. To do penance In 'Champhire' Poyet, this month. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 448 The leopard... delighteth in the 'camphory' tree. 1876 *HARLEY Nat. Med.* 451 The Camphor Tree is a large and handsome tree with evergreen shining leaves.

**Camphor**, *v. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To impregnate or wash with camphor; to camphorate. Hence *Camphored ppl. a.*

1562 *WHITEHORNE tr. Macchiavelli's Art warre* (1573) 26 b. Some moiste it... with camphored aqua vitae. 1607 *TOURNOUR Rev. Prag.* iii. v. Does every proud and self-affecting Dame Camphire her face for this? 1696 *TRON Misc.* 2 Camfired Spirit. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 101 P 5 Wash-Balls Perfumed, Camphired, and Plain, shall restore Complexions.

**Camphoraceous** (kæm'fɔr-əs), *a.* [f. *CAMP* PHOR sb. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of camphor.

1845 *GARROD Mat. Med. & Therap.* (1855) 225 The leaves possess a powerful odour and camphoraceous taste.

**Camphorate** (kæm'fɔr-ət), *sb. Chem.* In 8-*at*. [see next, and -ATE<sup>4</sup>.] A salt of camphoric acid.

1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. App. 547 Camphorates... white and transparent, bitterish... crystals irregular. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 244 The camphoric acid unites readily with earths and alkalis. Combinations of this kind are called Camphorates. 1874 *SCHÖREMMER Carbon Comp.* 306 Calcium Camphorate... is readily soluble in water.

**Camphorate** (kæm'fɔr-ət), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. med. L. *camphorat-us*: see -ATE<sup>4</sup>.] Camphorated.

a 1601 *BOYLE Wks.* i. 433 (R.) Shaking the saline and camphorate liquors together. 1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extemp.* 94 A Camphorate Draught.

**Camphorate** (kæm'fɔr-ət), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] To impregnate or treat with camphor.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 54 Collins his Treacle water Camphorated. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 182 Spirit of Wine camphorated. 1812 *Month. Rev.* LXXIX. 181 Who would... camphorate an ephemeron for immortality?

Hence *Camphorated ppl. a.*

1743-4 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 256 One ounce of Castille soap dissolved in half a pint of camphorated spirits of wine. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 88 Two large torches... the camphorated vapour of which ascended and gathered itself into a cloud. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 324 Camphorated oil of turpentine. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 173 A fragrant camphorated smell.

*Camphored ppl. a.*: see *CAMPOR* v.

**Camphorette**. *Obs.*: see *CAMPHORATED*.

**Camphoric** (kæm'fɔr-ik), *a. Chem.* [f. *CAMP* PHOR + -IC.] Of or pertaining to camphor; containing camphor in chemical combination, as in *camphoric acid* (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>).

1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. 549 The camphoric acids. 1819 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 280 Camphoric acid. forms snow white plumose crystals. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 63 1/2 Camphoric Antiseptics.

**Camphorize**, *v.* Also 8-*irize*. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = *CAMPHORATE* v. Hence *Camphorized*.

1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 155 To Camphorise Spirit of Wine. 1741 *Campl. Fam. Piece* i. l. 17 Nothing so effectually cures Kibe Heels, as doing them with camphir'd Spirits.

**Camphorous** (kæm'fɔr-əs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of camphor, camphoraceous.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v. Borneol*, It... is... of a mingled camphorous and peppery smell.

**Camphory** (kæm'fɔr-i), *a.* = prec.

1826 *H. H. WILSON tr. Malat.* 89 The camphory balm, and flowery perfume. *Mod.* It has a camphory smell.

**Camphyl**: see *CAMP*.

**Camphyre**, *obs. form of CAMPHOR*.

† **Camping**, *vb. sb. 1 Obs.* [f. *CAMP* v. 1]

1. Fighting in *CAMP-FIGHT* or single combat.

[Perh. taken by Caxton from Flemish *kampjen*.]

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 102 Reynard the foxe thought how come I on this Campyng, we ben not bothe lyke.

2. Contending, fighting.

1549 *Prayer-bk. Troubles* (1884) 148 Leave off... good countrymen, your camping at your own doors, and bestow that your stoutness of courage... against your enemies. 1563 *by FOXE A. & B.* (1596) 420 A yong and a stout prelat, more fitter for the camping cure, then for the peaceable church of Christ.

3. Contending in a camp-ball match; foot-ball playing. Also *attrib.*, as in *camping-ball*.

c 1430 *LYOC Min. Poems* (1840) 200 Boisteryd out of length and breed, Lyche a large campyng balle. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 60 Campyng, *pediludum*. 1466 *Deed* in *Sir J. Cullum Hist. Hasted* (1813) 124 The camping sighted joined to the East side of the churchyard. 1567 *DEAN HORNES'S A. P. Biv.* The stoole ball, top, or camping ball if suche one should assaye As hath no mannour skill therein... They all would... laughe at hym aloude. 1840 *SPURDENS Supp. Forby's Voc. East.* A. s. v. I have heard old persons speak of a celebrated camping, Norfolk against Suffolk, on Diss Common, with 300 on each side. The Suffolk men, after 14 hours, were the victors. Nine deaths were the result of the contest, within a fortnight. These were called fighting camps; for much boxing was practised in them.



**Camping** (kæmpɪn), *vbl.* sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. **CAMP** v.<sup>2</sup>].  
1. Going into a camp, encamping; a lodging in tents, etc. *Camping out*, cf. **CAMP** v.<sup>2</sup> 2 b.  
1572 N. ROSCAROCKE *Boswell's Armorie* Prel. Verses, Campings, mornings, musters. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 53 The... order of their marchings, camping, and exercise was excellent. 1850 LVELL *and Visit* L. S. II. 234 The camping out of the people in the night when the first shocks occurred.

2. *attrib.*, as in *camping-place*, *ground*.  
1606 BAYSWETT *Civ. Life* 94 (I.), I had rather be at a camping dinner than at your's. 1616 FURCHAS *Pilgr., Deacr. Ind.* Many memorials and monuments of Alexanders Expedition to these Parts... Altars, Camping-places, and great Pits. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prædix* 187 In quest of a camping-place. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cruise* L. viii. 207 A beautiful camping-ground.

† **Camping**, *ppl.* a.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [f. **CAMP** v.<sup>1</sup> 4.]  
Wrangling, contentious, scolding; cf. **CAMP** v.<sup>1</sup> 4.  
1641 MILTON *Apol. Smeck. Wks.* (1849) 80/1 A troop of camping Huswives in Virginia.

**Camping**, *ppl.* a.<sup>2</sup> [f. **CAMP** v.<sup>2</sup> + *-ING* 2.]  
That camps or lodges in a tent, etc.  
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. iv. 14, I. sent him forth, From Courty friends, with Camping toes to lue. 1872 TAUNT *Map of Thames* 221a A camping man should not require more than three good meals per diem.

**Campion**, *obs.* f. **CHAMPIGNON**, mushroom.  
† **Campion**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Forms: 3 **campioun**, 4-7 **campion**, *-pioun*, 5 **campyoun**. [A doublet of **CHAMPION**, in later times chiefly Scotch. ME. *campioun*, a. ONF. *campioun*, *-on* = central OF. *campioun*, *-on* (= Pr. *campio*, *-on*, It. *campione*):—late L. *campio*, *-onem* a combatant in the campus or arena, a professed fighter, f. *camp-us* field of athletic or pugilistic contest, place of fighting in single combat, lists: see **CAMP** sb.<sup>1</sup> and 2. *Campio* was formed on *campus*, like *tabellio* 'scrivener' on *tabella* 'written deed'. Practically also a doublet of **KEMP** sb.]

1. One who fights in single combat as a trial of strength or bravery, or to decide a judicial question; a gladiator, pugilist, or professional fighter; a combatant.

c. 1300 *Cast. Love* 970, I am as campion [v. r. *campioun*] ouer-come. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 60 As ilk man war a campion. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyon or champyon, athleta, pugil. 1536 BELLANDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvi. (Jam.) They refuset in manner of besines nor labour that mycht pertene to forsy campions.

2. One who fights on behalf of another, or on behalf of any cause; a champion. *techn.* One who 'does battle' for another in wager of battle.  
c. 1270 *Saints' Lives* (Laud. MS.) (1887) 287 Ich hadde aue guode Campioun to pine bi-holpe i-bounde. 1554 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 5660 Mony one nobyll Campioun... The Law of God that they defende. 1588 A. KING *Canisius Catech.* 180 b. S. Paul that maist invincible campion of Christ. 1599 SANDOZ *Europe's Sinc.* (1632) 215 Their chiefe Campions discouraged. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 Anent the exchange of campions... gif... aue another campion is produced in the kings court then he quha waged the battell in the inferiour court. a. 1652 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 79 Our Head, and soverane Campioun, Jesus Christ.

**Campion**<sup>2</sup> (kæmpjən). *Herb.* Also 7 **campian**, 7-8 **champion**. [This name appears first in Lobel (1576) and Lyte (1578) applied to the 'Rose Campion' or 'Garden Campions' (*Lychnis*, now *Agrostemma coronaria*), and the 'Wild Campions'—Red and White—(*L. diurna*, and *vespertina*). As the first was identical with the plant called by Dioscorides *λυχνίς στεφανωματική*, in Lat. *lychnis coronaria*, where the second word in both means 'of or fit for a crown, chaplet, or wreath', and the *λυχνίς* is said by Theophrastus to have been used for garlands, the Eng. name has been conjectured to be identical with **CAMPION**<sup>1</sup> and = 'champion'.  
But if so, we should have looked for some such name as 'Campions' flower' 'Campions' lychnis', and also that the name should have gone back to the 14th c. when the form 'campion' for 'champion' was in Eng. use. But of neither do we find any trace, and the conjecture must for the present be taken for what it is worth. The *Dict. des Sciences du Nat.* (1818) tome X, has '*Compagnon Blanc*, nom vulgaire *Lychnis dioica*'. HÉRICHÉ, *Philol. de la Flore de Normandie et d'Angleterre* 18, has Red and White Campion, *le rouge et le blanc Compagnon*, but the age of these names and their relation to *campion* is very doubtful. Others have conjectured formation from *campus* field.]

The name of certain plants, species of the genus *Lychnis*: under the name Lyte included the cultivated Rose Campion, *L. (Agrostemma) Linn.* *coronaria*, and the wild Red and White Campions, *L. diurna* and *L. vespertina*. It is doubtful whether it was a popular name even of these. Later writers have extended it, with qualifications, to a number of allied species, as *Campion* of Constantinople, the Scarlet *Lychnis* (*L. chalcedonica*); Meadow *Campion*, the Ragged Robin, *L. Flos Cuculi*; Bladder *Campion*, *Silene inflata*; Corn C., the Corn Cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*; Moss *Campion*, *Silene acaulis*; these are only book-names.

1576 LOBEL *Stirpium Adversaria nova* (Antwerp) 142 *Lychnis Coronaria*, (Anglice) Rose Campion. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* n. x. 158 The white white Campion hath a rough white stemme. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Ellys.* *Nymphal* v. Sweet-williams, campions, sops-in-wine. One by another way. 1688 RAY *Hist. Plant.* II. 992 *Lychnis Coronaria*, Garden Campions or Rose Campion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 68/1 The double Campions are both red and white. 1850 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 128 The campion with its star of fire. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 102 Here and there bloomed a little moss campion. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.*, *Red Campion & White*, Known to... village children as red and white campion.

**Campish** (kæmpɪʃ), a. [f. **CAMP** sb.<sup>2</sup> + *-ISH*].  
Savouring of the camp, in manners, etc.  
1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 Not for the soldiers saying... bycause his authoritie is to campish. 1868 B. CRACROFT *Ess.* II. 290 He... was of military tastes, not a little campish in his licence.

**Cample** (kæmpəl), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. f. **CAMP** v.<sup>1</sup> + *-LE*, frequentative suffix.] *intr.* To enter on a wordy conflict; to answer in anger; to wrangle, scold, or quarrel.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. iii. iv. ii. 381 If they be incensed, angry, chide a little, their wives must not cample again, but take it in good part. 1646 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 224 Not to cample, but humbly to yield obedience. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* *Callet*, to cample or scold. 1799 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 280 In the North of England when a man complains they say he camples. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cample*, to answer perty and frowardly when rebuked by superiors.

Hence *Cample* sb., *Campling* *vbl.* sb. & *ppl.* a.  
1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. xi. 126 His campling and cavilling with the Gymnosophists. 1867 E. WAUGH *Tattlin Maltby* II. 23 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) You know a w'e've no neighbours to have a bit o' a cample to. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., Shay wur a very campin' woman.

**Campless**, a. [f. **CAMP** sb.<sup>2</sup> + *-LESS*].  
Without a camp or camp-accommodation.  
1863 *Life in South II*, Footsore soldiers, campless and blanketless.

† **Camplete**. *Obs.* ? Some kind of wine.  
c. 1500 *Blowell's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugæ P.* 10 Malmasyes, Runneys, With Caperikis, Campletes, and Osneys.

**Camp-master**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. **CAMP** sb.<sup>2</sup>].  
The term used in 16-17th c. to render Sp. *maestre de campo*, It. *maestro di campo*, and F. *maître de camp*, a staff-officer of the army in these countries: also put for the L. *praefectus castrorum*. **Camp-master-general**, a field-marshal.

In France, the staff-officers of infantry regiments at their institution in 1558 consisted of a colonel-general, a mestre de camp, and a sergeant-major; the mestre de camp subsequently became colonel of the regiment; in the cavalry the title of *maitre de camp* was retained by the commander of the regiment. Sir D. Scott *Brit. Army* (1868) II. 382.

a. 1569 KINGSWILL *Conf. Satan* (1578) 21 So wicked that you might be a Campmaster, a General amongst them. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius Hist.* II. xxvi. (1591) 68 Julius Gratus the Camp-master [*praefectus castrorum*] was put in prison. 1598 BARRET *Thoor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Camp-maister*, in Spanish *Maestro del Campo*, is a Colonel; being the chiefe Commander or officer over one Regiment. *Ibid.*, *Camp maister General*, in Spanish, *Maestre del Campo General*, is a great Commander, and is with vs the high Marshall of the field. 1690 COTTON *Expensum* I. 1. 2 He was made Camp-Master to the Light Horse of France. 1693 *Paris Rel. Batt. Londen* 4 The Regiment of the Camp-Master-General.

**Camp-meeting**. [f. **CAMP** sb.<sup>2</sup> + *-MEETING*].  
A religious meeting held in the open air or in a tent (chiefly among Methodists in America), and usually lasting for some days, during which those who attend encamp on the spot.

1809 Q. Rev. II. 336 Our fanatics... have not yet ventured to hold camp-meetings. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 174/1 Religious scenes... which can hardly be surpassed by an American camp-meeting.

**Campment**. *rare.* Short for **ENCAMPMENT**.  
1811 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 39 Nursoo's youth had Scindia's campments seen.

† **Campo**. *Obs. School-slang.* [?ad. L. *campus* field, perh. in some such phrase as *in campo* 'in the play-ground'; or ?a. It. *campo* field.] Play-field, play-ground.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 299 Without running out to the Campo (as they tearme it) at schoole times. *Ibid.* There is no day but they will all looke for so much time to the Campo.

**Campoo** (kæmpu). *Anglo-Ind.* Rarely *campo*, [app. ad. Pg. *campo* camp.] 'Used for "a camp", but formerly specifically applied to the partially disciplined brigades under European commanders in the Mahratta service' (Yule).

1803 WELLINGTON in Grant *Hist. India* I. lxx. 368/2 Their infantry, of which there were three campoos, fought well. — *Let. in Gurw. Disp.* II. 350 Two battalions of the Begum's Campoo escaped. 1883 Q. Rev. Apr. 294 (Y.) Campos and pultons (battalions) under European adventurers.

**Camp-shed**, v. [see next.] *trans.* To face (the bank of a river or the side of an embankment) with piles and planks.

1882 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/2 The Richmond Vestry... camp-shedded and otherwise improved it [the eyot below Richmond Bridge]. 1882 *Globe* 2 Oct. 7/2.

**Camp-shedding**, *-shedding*. [Derivation and proper spelling uncertain; if the 17th c. *camp-shot* (see next) is the original form, it would appear that *camp-shooting* has been variously corrupted

to *-shutting*, *-sheeting*, *-sheathing*, *-shedding*.]  
Collective form of **CAMP-SHOT**.

1819 REES *Cycl.* *Camp sheeting*, *camp shot*, or *campstead*, in inland navigation denotes a facing of piles and planks in the front of banks or wharfs, to prevent the banks being worn away. 1858 KINGSLEY *Chalk-stream Stud.* Misc. I. 182 There is a campshutting (a boarding in English) upon which you can put your elbows. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 207 The old gentleman... moved slowly down along the camp-shuting. Then the lad, slipped over the camp-shooting (will anybody tell me how to spell that word? Camps-heading won't do, my dear sir, all things considered). 1865 BAZALGETTE *Metropol. Drainage* 25 A channel is cut in the bed of the river... the sides protected by campsheathing. 1872 TAUNT *Map Thames* 13 The old weir, with its broken campshedding.

**Campsho**, var. of **CAMSHOCH** a. *Sc.* crooked.

**Camp-shot**. [Etymology unknown.]

The term has been plausibly conjectured to be Du. or Flem. with second element = *-shot* 'boarding', as in *vaaiscot*; \**kant-schot* would be 'side-boarding'; but no trace of this or any similar compound is found in these langs. The thing is well known there, and called *schotting* i.e. 'shoeing'.]

A facing of piles and boarding along the bank of a river, or at the side of an embankment, to protect the bank from the action of the current, or to resist the out-thrust of the embankment.

1691 T. H[ALL] *New Invent.* p. lxxi, Surveyors assured me that under St. Magnus Church they after the Fire met with an old Campshot and Wharfing, gain'd from the Thames, and... that there were found Campshots much further from the Thames in digging of Cellars. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 61 note, 'The campshot', as it is termed on the Thames, is the wooden boarding and piling that keeps up the bank of the river.

**Campsin**, *obs.* ff. **KHANSIN**, *simoom*.

**Campward**, *campwards*, *adv.* [f. **CAMP** sb.<sup>2</sup> + *-WARD*]. Toward a camp.

[1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xlvii, Against that part which to his campe ward lay.] 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 331 Hied then the Levite campward. 1881 *Philada. Times* No. 2228. 1 But proceeded campwards in modern civilian's state.

**Campylite**. *Min.* [f. Gr. *καμπύλος* bent + *-ITE*]. An arsenio-phosphate of lead, a variety of *Mimetite*.

1868 DANA *Min.* 537 *Campylite*, from Drygill in Cumberland, is in barrel-shaped crystals (whence the name, from *καμπύλος*, curved).

**Campylosperrous** (kæmpilospə'rus), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *campylosperrus* (f. Gr. *καμπύλος* bent + *σπέρμα* seed) + *-OUS*]. (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 400 *Campylosperrous*, curved-seeded. Said of seed-like fruits or carpels, as those of some Umbelliferae, in which the contained seed is involute by the lateral edges, so as to produce a longitudinal furrow on the ventral face.

**Campylo-tropal**, a. *Bot.* = next.

1835 LINDLEY *Intrud. Bot.* (1848) I. 397 Mirbel, who first distinguished these ovules, calls them campylo-tropal.

**Campylotropous** (kæmpilə'trəpəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *campylotropus*, f. Gr. *καμπύλος* bent + *-τροπος*, f. *τρέπω* to turn + *-OUS*]. Said of the ovule of phanerogamous plants when its nucleus, with its integuments, is curved upon itself.

1835 HENSLOW *Phys. Bot.* 270 The ovule is then termed campylotropous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 324 The progressive development of the campylotropous ovule... in the Mallow.

**Campyon**, var. of **CAMPION**<sup>1</sup>, champion.

**Camrade**, *-ado*, *obs.* forms of **COMRADE**.

**Camrel**, *dial.* form of **CAMBREL**.

**Camroche**, *obs.* form of **CAMBROG**.

**Camrocke**. Cf. **CAMMOCK** and **CAMBREL**.

? a. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 136 And with this crocket camrocke your backes I shall cloe.

**Camshachle** (kæmʃæ'xl), v. *Sc.* Also *camshachel*. [f. **CAM** a. crooked, awry + *SHACHLE* v. to distort.] *trans.* To crook, distort, twist all awry. Hence *Camshachled ppl.* a.  
1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 33 (JAM.) Nae auld camshacheld warlock loun. 1819 *St. Patrick* II. 191 (JAM.) An ye think tae camshachle me wi' your bluidthirsty fingers.

**Camshell**. In Orkney and Shetland: Cuttlefish bone.

1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* 18 On the shore is to be found... Camshells or *Os-Sepia*, that the Gold-Smith makes so great Use of. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* s.v. *Camshell*, a word used in Zeland to denote the *os sepiæ*.

**Camshoch** (kæmʃɔx, kæmʃɔ), a. *Sc.* Also 6 *camshoch*, *-scho*, 7 *-schooch*, 8 *camsho*, 8-9 *camshough*, 9 *-shaoh*. [The first part is evidently **CAM** a. 'crooked, perverse'; the second perh. represents OE. *scēoh* 'askew, perverse', of which *schoch* would be the normal Scotch form: Jamieson has also the *Sc.* verbs *sheuch*, *shach* to distort, and *shackle*, *shochle* to distort, wriggle.]

1. Crooked, distorted, awry; deformed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 43 Thai eliche brethir... with mony camshoch beik, And heidis semand to the hevin areik. *Ibid.* vii. Prol. 107 Laithlie of forme, wyth crukit camshoch beik. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 295 That cruked, camshoch croyll, vnchristed, they curse, 1730 RAMSAY *Two Cats & Ch.* 13 A monkey with a camshoch face. 1807-10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 21 Auld, swirion, slaethorn, camshough, crooked Wight.

2. *fig.* Perverse (in disposition or fortune).

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 36 The camshoch commons now at last come in a rare warde to debate the cause.



1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 170 (JAM.) Bot cam-hach wife or girin gett. 1790 A. WILSON *To L. P. A. M.* The quier cales see cam-hach spak'. a 1809 *Christmas Eve* in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 129 (JAM.) Pate had caught a cam-hach cair At this uncanny work.

**Camstairy** (kæmst'ri), a. Sr. Also -stairie, -stairie, -stary, -steary, -steirie. [Derivation uncertain: first element app. CAM crooked, awry.] Obstinately perverse, unruly, or wilful; fractious.

1776 HEND COLE *St. Songs*. When she is fou she is unco camstairy. 1844 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 100 He had a wild, camstairy pony. 1863 MISS TYLER in *G. L. Words* Oct. 709 x No wonder he is camstairy. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Fathomer* I. 195 'What are ye sae camstairy for?'

**Camstone** (kæmst'ōn). Sr. In 8 calms. a. 'Common compact limestone probably of a white colour' JAM. b. A white or bluish-white clay used to whiten hearths, door-steps, etc.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scoll.* I. 200 There is camstone and plenty of ruddle. 1795 *Ibid.* XV. 327 (JAM.) At the base of the hill, you meet with several layers of camstone. 1813 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvi. A pail of whitening or camstone, as it is called, mixed with water—a circumstance which indicates Saturday night in Edinburgh. 1806 FORSYTH *Benetites Scoll.* III. 359 The third kind of limestone is, camstone or glenstone. It contains a considerable proportion of clay.

**Camus**, var. of CAMIS and CAMOIS.

**Cam-wheel**: see CAM.

**Cam-wood** (kæmwud). [According to some, ad. native African name *kambi*.] The hard red wood of *Baphia nitida* (N.O. *Leguminosae*), imported from West Africa, and used for dyeing, and in turning and cabinet-making; called also BARWOOD.

1698 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1705) II. n. 58 At Cherburg near Sierra-Leone, there is Camwood, which is much like Blood-wood, if not the same. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/8 Cam Wood and Elephant's Teeth, lately cast away upon the Goodwin Sands. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 7 The first African woods, that were known to be objects of commercial importance, were Camwood and Barwood. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 257 Corisco had long been celebrated for cam-wood... yielding a better red than Brazil.

**Camwysse**, var. of CAMMES, Obs., linen cloth. + **Camy**, a. Obs. rare. [app. f. *came* = KAM comb, crest.] Having a sharp or serrated ridge.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 114. 47 'Thai that with sharp culter teill... the hylly know is he, Or camy eige.'

**Can** (kæn), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 canne, (4 cane), 4-7 canne, kan, 5-6 kanne, 6-9 cann, 6- can. [app. Com. Teut.: OE. *canne* = WGer. *kanna* weak fem. whence MDu. *kanne*, Du. *kan*, OHG. *channa*, MHG. and Ger. *kanne*]; also ON. *kanna* (Sw. *kanna*, Da. *kande*) = OTeut. type \**kannōn*. The word occurs also in med. L. *canna*, app. from Teutonic. The Germanic origin of the word is questioned; but the form is not derivable from L. *cantharus* pot, and L. *canna* 'reed, pipe', does not suit the sense. (In OE., only in a glossary, where it might be for L.)

1. A vessel for holding liquids; formerly used of vessels of various materials, shapes, and sizes, including drinking-vessels; now generally restricted to vessels of tin or other metal, mostly larger than a drinking-vessel, and usually cylindrical in form, with a handle over the top.

a 1000 ÆLFRED *Poc.* in W. WILCKER 122 *Crater*, uel *canna*, canne. c 1375 J. BARROU *St. Laurentius* 361 He brocht a vatr-cane & Laurens hymne baptist pane. 1388 WYCLIF *John* ii. 6 There weren set sixe stounn cannes [1388a pottis]. a 1400 *Cont. Myst.* 259 (Mätz.) Beryng a kan with watyr. 1485 *Int. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 370 Duo kannes de Higno. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosen* iii. 7 They... lous the wyne kannes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 Mary we were as cup and can could holde. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man* in *Hum.* ii. v. (1616) 17 Two cannes of beere. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv.* (1651) 131 The Buckets or Kans to take up thy Water. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 247 Now what do you say to the Cans of wood? 1731 BAILEY *Cann*, a wooden Pot to drink out of. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cann*, a cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth. 1800 WORKSW. *Pet Lamb* xi. I have brought thee in this can Fresh water from the brook. 1803 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee*. Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiv. The milk-can was standing by itself outside a public-house. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* xxii. The truth, that flies the flowing can, Will haunt the vacant cup.

b. (from its shape) A chimney-pot.

1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* xlv. § 103 Chimney cans or pots. 1866 *Glasgow Police Act* 29 & 30 *Vic.* cclxxiii. § 384 To repair any Chimney Head or Can.

+ 2. Sc. A measure of capacity. Obs.

1809 EDMONSTONE *Zelland Isles* I. 163 (JAM.) About three fourths of a can or gallon of oil.

3. A vessel of tinned iron, in which flesh of animals, fish, fruit, etc. are 'tinned', or sealed up air-tight for preservation (chiefly in U. S.).

1874 *Harper's Weekly* *Frul.* 26 Sept. (Hoppe) Salmon.. pickled, Smoked, and put up in cans.

4. Comb., as *can-carrier*, -maker; *can-quaffing* adj. See also CAN-BUOY, CANDOCK, CAN-HOOK.

1597 *Return fr. Pernass* i. r. ii. 170 Can-quaffing hucksters. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii. My kind can-carriers. 1633 *Reg. St. Mary Bredman, Canterb.*, Thomas Colle Cannemaker.

**Can**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [f. CAN v.<sup>1</sup> Cf. *canny*.]

a. Skill, knowledge. b. Power, ability.

VOL. II.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 15 JAM. Thae auld warld folk had wondrous cam Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man. 1814 134 I'll Maggie's can and her cantrap, defy.

**Can** (kæn), v.<sup>1</sup> irreg. Forms: see below.

[A defective verb, belonging to the small but interesting group of Teutonic preterite-present verbs (now chiefly used as auxiliaries of tense, mood, or predication), in form characterized by having as their present tense an original preterite, which retains the preterite form but has come to have a present signification, and from which a new weak past tense has subsequently been developed. Cf. *dare*, etc. OE. *cunnan*, pres. Ind. *cæn* (*cyn*, pa. *cilde* (-*cunðe*), is identical with Ofris. *kunna*, kan, kunda (*konda*, OS. *cunnan*, can, consta, const, Du. *kunnen*, kan, konde), OHG. *kunnan*, kan, kunda (*konda*), or *kunsta* (*konsta*), (Ger. *können*, kann, konnte), ON. *kunna*, kann, kunna (-*kunða*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *kunnan*, kann, *kunja*. The OTeut. sense was 'to know, know how, be mentally or intellectually able', whence 'to be able generally, be physically able, have the power, L. *posse*'. Since the present was formally a preterite, its meaning 'I know' must have been derived from that of 'I have learned, I have attained to knowledge'; the original present stem being \**kin-n-* or \**ken-n-*, pre-Teut. \**gen-n-*: cf. Lith. *žinai* I know, Zend *ā-saī-ti* knowledge, OIr. pret. *adginn* he knew. Beside this Teutonic has *kne-* (ablaut form *knd-*), WGer. *kñā*, whence OE. *cniwan* to know, OHG. *ir-chñd-an*, *bi-chñd-an*, to recognize, *ir-chñd-i* recognition (answering to a Goth. \**kneþs* fem.). This stem is widely diffused in the Aryan langs.; cf. L., Gr. *gnō* in L. *gnō-sco*, Gr. *γιν-σκει* (-*γιν-σκει*); OSlav. *znati* to know; OIr. *gnāth* known. In Skr. the pres. has stem *jan-*, the preterite *jāñ*, *jāñāmi*, *jāñāsu*. It has been further thought that the root was originally related to the Aryan *gn-* (with by-forms *gnū-*, *gnā-*), to bring forth, produce, Skr. *jānāmi*, pret. *jāñāmi*, L., Gr. *gign-* (see KIN, KING); but if so, they were already differentiated in Old Aryan, and the nature of the connexion of sense has not been determined.]

Here, as in BE, it will be convenient to illustrate the inflexions separately from the senses.

A. Inflexions.  
1. Pres. Indic.  
1st and 3rd sing. can (kæn, kæn, k'n).  
Forms: 1-4 cann, con, conn, 1- can, (4-5 canne, canne; also kan, etc.).  
a 1000 *Cædmon's Poems*, Sat. 250 Ic can eow laran. 1811. 629 Ic eow ne con. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Nis nan sunne bet he ne con. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 206 more vael pen heo con. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 309 Ic wene I can a red. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20358 O me self can [later MSS. con, canne] I na rede. c 1320 *Can. Loue* 555 Hise bis forbyse con. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii. I canne nottessay. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 The craft that he canne. 1468 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P. G.ij*, Sure I can no false knacks. *Mod.* What can it be? 2nd sing. canst (kænst).  
Forms: 1-4 const, 1-const, (4-5 konst, kanst, 6 canest, 6-7 cannest), northern 3- can, kan.  
a 1000 *Andreas* 68 (Gr.) Pu ana canst eala gehygdō. a 1225 *Juliana* 66 Greide hwet so canst grimliche bipenchen. a 1240 *Lofting in Coll. Hom.* 217 To be bet const and wel uid con. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12121. Ic can be ken bet pou ne can. a 1400 *Ibid.* 824 (Add. MS.) Yow pou canst fynde. c 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 36 Canst thou ye byleve? 1536 TINDALE *Mark* I. 40 Yf thou wilt, thou cannest [1557 *Genev.*, etc., canst] make me cleane. 1600 [see B. 6]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 67 Canst thou bring me to the party? plural can.

Forms: 1-2 cunnon (cunne-), 2-5 cunnen, (4-5 kunnen), 3-5 cunne, 4-5 cunnen, cunne, 4-5 south. kunneþ, connep, 3- north. con, can, (kan), 5- can.

*Beowulf* 162 Men ne cunnon. a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 147 3e ne cunnon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Alle 3e kunnen. *ower credo*. c 1205 *LAV.* 7301 Tweien wise men 'be wel cunnen a speche [c 1275 conne of speche]. *Ibid.* 23059 Ne cunne we demen [c 1275 ne con we telle]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9065 Quat rede can [v. r. con] we. 1340 *Ayent.* 249 3o bet connep... onderstone. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 11 Oper þat kan þaim noght. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4184 As wel as we kenne. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Syrs. Prol.* 3 For certes ye konnen [v. r. konne, can]. 1387 *TREVISIA* *Hiden* (1865) II. 169 Þese men... kunneþ wel inow telle. c 1449 *PECCOCK* *Repr.* i. xvi. 89 Manye kunnen suche textis bi herte. 1550 *LATIMER* *Serm. Stamford* II. 104 All that can it not may learne. 1835 *BROWNING* *Paracels* iv. Wks. I. 149 You can see the root of the matter.

**Negative cannot** (kæn't); *famil.* can't (künt). (Sc. *canna*). (The earlier mode was to prefix *ne*.) 1a 1400 *Cursor M.* (add. to Cott.) p. 559. 105 And þou þat he deed fore cannot sorus be. 1451 *Paston Lett.* 140 I. 186 Other tydyngs as yett can I non tell you. *Ibid.* 172 I. 229 Whether it be thus or non I can not say. 15. *Plumpton Corr.* 72, I cannot get my money. 1906 *Col. Records* Penn. II. 256 The House can agree to this. 1741 *RICHARDSON* *Pamela* I. 56 If he... as you say can't help it. 1742 *Young* *Nt. Th.* I. 89 An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave; Legions of angels can't confine me there. 1827 *KEBLE* *Chr. Y.* 4 Without Thee I cannot live. *Mod.* Can't you go? 2. *Past Indic.* 1st and 3rd sing. could (kud).

Forms: a. 1 cūðe, 2-3 cūpe, kuthē, 3-5 cōwpe,

cōwthe, (4 cōth), 4-5 cōupe, 4-6 cōuthe, (5 cōuthe), 4 north. cūp, cūth, 4-6 cōuth, (also in 4-5 with k-); B. 4-6 cōude, k-, 5-6 cōud, 7-8 cōfen cōud; γ. 6 cōulde, 6- cōuld, (6 cōold, 6-7 cōld, 6- Si. cōld.

The current spelling is erroneous: I began to be inserted about 1525, app. in mechanical imitation of *should* and *would*, where an etymological *l* had become silent, so that these words now rime with *could*, and might better have been written *shoud*, *woud*; cf. northern *wad*. In the sense *could*, the earlier form *could* was retained longer.

a. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Or. & E.* i. 11. § 1 Ninus... se cūde manna aret dry-craflas. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 289 Ne kude he not blinne. a 1274 *Prisoners' Prayer* in *Philol. Trans.* 1231 104 Ar ne kuthie ich wuthe non. c 1297 R. GLOU. 25 He was y floue an hey; & ne cōwpe not a liȝte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21420 (Cott.) Ful wel he cūth [later MSS. cūth, cūpe]. *Ibid.* 23945 (Edin.) I wald speke if I cūpe [C. G. cūth, P. cūpe]. c 1325 *E. R. Altit. P. B.* 813 As þe wylf cōupe. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Con.* 7444 Wha cūth þan telle. a 1420 *Knt. de la Tour* 1868 75 He took for them all that he cōuthe. 1529 *Mem. Ryon* 1882a I. 315 In as convenient hast as I cōuthe. 1530 *LYNDSEY* *Trist. Pasfyng* 875 In Inglande cōuthe scho gett none ordinaunce. 1579 *STANLEY* *Sheph. Cal. Jan.* 10 Well cōuth he tune his pipe. 1607 *WALKINGTON* *Opt. Glas* 18 Ne any cūth his wit so hiechly straine. 1622 C. STAPLETON *Herodian* v. 37 So wold his leere he cūth [v. r. South].

B. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4378 As he cōude. c 1386 *CHURCH* *Syrs. P.* 31 A Rethor excellent [that] kōude [v. r. cōude, cōupe, kōupe, cōupe] hise cōlours. a 1400 *Oleynus* 111 (W.) The emperor, cōuthe no man kythe His ioye. c 1420 *Chron. Vitell.* 354 As he wel cōuthe and cōute to do. 1478 *JOHN PASTON Lett.* 812 III. 219 He kōud gett the good wyl. c 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 211 Yet cōude he neyther pates noster nor ave. 1532 L. BERNERS *Huon* clxvi. 654 Al preuilly as he cōude. 1667 *DAVENANT* *Trig. Georg.* iii. 738 Th' Entrails cou'd no fates foretell. 1762 *Gentil. Mag.* 137 [Will] cōud his fears impart.

γ. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4378 As he cōude. c 1386 *CHURCH* *Syrs. P.* 31 A Rethor excellent [that] kōude [v. r. cōude, cōupe, kōupe, cōupe] hise cōlours. a 1400 *Oleynus* 111 (W.) The emperor, cōuthe no man kythe His ioye. c 1420 *Chron. Vitell.* 354 As he wel cōuthe and cōute to do. 1478 *JOHN PASTON Lett.* 812 III. 219 He kōud gett the good wyl. c 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 211 Yet cōude he neyther pates noster nor ave. 1532 L. BERNERS *Huon* clxvi. 654 Al preuilly as he cōude. 1667 *DAVENANT* *Trig. Georg.* iii. 738 Th' Entrails cou'd no fates foretell. 1762 *Gentil. Mag.* 137 [Will] cōud his fears impart.

2nd sing. couldst, couldst (kudst).

Forms: 1 cūðest, 4 cōuthest, cōudest, 6- cōuldest, cōuldst.

c 1000 *Ag. Gost.* John i. 48 Hwanon cūðest þu me [Lindisf. wistes þu wel cūðes þu]. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl. B.* v. 540 Kōudestow aurge wissen vs þe weye. *Ibid.* viii. 76 Þow cōuldest me wisse. 1386 *TINDALE* *Mark* xiv. 37 Cōuldest not thou wathe [so all exc. *Rhem.* cōuldst; Wyclif mygyst not]. 1567 *MILTON* *P. L.* iv. 950 And cōuldst thou faithful add? Faithful to whom?

plural could (kud).

Forms: 1 cūðon, 2-3 cūpen, 3-5 cōuthen, cōutha, (4 cōopen, 5 cōoutha), 4-6 cōuth, 4-5 kōude, cōowde, 5-6 cōude, 6 kōwd, eolde, 6- cōuld.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 958 [Hi] dydon swa hie cūðon. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi cūðon seiðer god and yfel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12344 Wele þai cōuth the baire lorde knaw. c 1340 *Ibid.* 14716 Þai cōwd a-gayn him finde resoun nane. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1033 Alle þe surgens of salerne... ne cōupen have 3our langoures a-leget. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 789 Welle kōude they the gise. 1413 *LYDG.* *Pylgr.* *Sowle* iii. iii. (1483) 51 Ye that more good cōuthe. c 1449 *PECCOCK* *Repr.* i. vi. 28 As othere men miȝten and cōuthen do. c 1450 *Mertin* x. 146 Thei cōwde heir tydynges. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 13 They... cōuthe have no socoure. 1510 *LOVE* *Bonavent. Mitr.* (Pynson) viii. Di. They cōude the langage of Ebrewe. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 16 The ii. brethren kōwd not. 1580 *SIDNEY* *Arcadia* 237 Well my piphe they cōuth. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* 237 They cōuld skill to say. *Mod.* Could you or couldn't you?

3. Pres. Subj.: sing. can (kæn). Since 16th c. levelled with the Indic.

Forms: 1-4 cūne, (3-4 kūne), 4-5 cūne, (4 cōne, kōne).

a 1000 *Salan* 702 Dæt þu cūne. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 280 Hwat turn his fere ne cūne nout. c 1250 *Hymn* *Virg.* i. 45 Nis non maiden... þat swo dene lousie kūne. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl. B.* xix. 26 Thow knowest wel... And þow cūne resoun. 1393 *GOWER* *Conf.* I. 50 Though I ne cūne but a lite. c 1450 *Mertin* ii. 40 With that thou cūne me no magre. 1528 *Roy. Sal.* All though he canne many a wyle. 1556 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* i. 11. 34 List if thou can hear the tread [of canst]. *Mod.* He will come if he can.

plural can.

Forms: 1-3 cūnnen, 2-3 cūne, 4-6 cūne.

a 1000 *Elene* 374 Þæt [hi] cūnen secean cūnen. 1735 *BERKELEY* *Whk.* 1871 III. 320 Confute them if you can.

4. Past Subj. sing. could, 2nd sing. could(e)st. (Like the Indicative.)

Forms: 1 cūðe, 3-5 cōuthe, (4 cōpe, kōupe), 4-6 cōuth, 4-6 cōud, cōude, 5 cōwde, 6- cōuld.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 438 If he cūth [v. r. cūth, cōude, cōuth, cōupe]. *Ibid.* 4551 Cōud þu [v. r. cūth, cōude, Trin. cōudestow] tell me quat it ware. *Ibid.* 2004 Þot... i cōthe. c 1380 *Wyclif* *Wks.* (1880) 28 No leysar to telle all þif I kōude. c 1440 *Cædmon* *Rom.* 1787 361 If thou cōuthest peynte. 1508 *FISHER* *Wks.* (1876) 172 So yf he cōude fynde x good and ryghtwysse personnes. c 1522 L. BERNERS *Huon* clxvi. 654 To seke yf he cōude fynde the damoyzell. 1586 *FENYR* *Lacyes* *Nobis* xi. I had rather... my daughter Alice cōuth karoll a lay so lustill. 1656 *BR.* *HALC. Ocas. Merit.* (1851) Oh that thou couldst! 1667 *DAVENANT* *Trig. Georg.* iv. 705

Were Lovers Judges, or cou'd Hell forgive. *Mod.* I wish I could help you.  
plural could.

Forms: 1 cūden, 3-4 couthen, coude, 6- could.

*c. 1225 Leg. Kith.* 1330 þu he cūden. *c. 1300 Havelok* 369 Til he koupen scode. *1394 P. P.* Crede 62 þil þei koupen her crede. *1611 Bn. 2 Cor. xi.* I Would to God ye could bear with me.

5. Infinitive can (kan). *Obs. exc. Sc. or dial.*

Forms: 1 cunnan, 2-4 cunne, 3-5 cunne, 4 connen, 4-5 coune, 6- can (in 9 dial.; regular in Sc.). See also CUN v.

*c. 1275 Lamb. Hom.* 73 þet heo sculen . . heore bileue cunnen. *c. 1240 Moral Ode* 332 He sceal him cunne sculde wel. *c. 1300 Finding Cross* 216 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 93 Delaws wele better mai he cun. *c. 1320 Cast. Love* 1071 He scholde konnen al þat God con. *c. 1340 Cursor M.* 2570 Na mare salto ham con rede þen sternes of heuuen. *c. 1374 Chaucer*

*Troilus v.* 1404 Cryseyde shal not cunne knowe me. *c. 1380 Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 245 To cunne no more þan is nede to cunne bot to cunne to subrenesse. *1393 Gower*

*Conf. II.* 128 To cunne arede. *c. 1450 Towneley Myst.* 55 Wold I ken, And kun him thank. *1484 Caxton Curial* 5 He shal neuer cunne trotte. *1555 Eden Decades W. Ind.*

(Arb.) 52 To wyl to doo hurte & can not. *1607-12 Bacon* *Gl. Place, Ess.* (Arb.) 282 In evil, the best condition is not to will, the second not to can. *1876 Scott Antig.* 22vi, 'He'll no can hand down his head to sneeze, for fear o' seeing his shoon.' *1887 Frances Kemble* (Mrs. Butler) *Rec. Later Life* (1882) III. 165 Lady Macbeth, which I never could, and cannot, and never shall can act. *1886 Stevenson*

*Kidnapped* 298 'Ye'll can name your business.'

† 6. Pres. pple. cunning (in OE. cunnand), now only as adj., q. v. *Obs.*

† 7. Pa. pple. could; in OE. cūþ, ME. couth, chiefly as adj.; see COUTH. As pple. *come* (= *cun*, on model of str. vbs.) occurs anomalously, and in mod. dialects could is commonly so used.

*1473 Lyng. Pylgr. Soule* l. ii. (1839) 3 Yf thou haddest any good conne. *Mod. Sc.* He has not could come. If I had could find it.

8. *vbl. sb.* CUNNING, q. v. As a gerund canning has been used for the nonce, and is in mod. Sc.

*1563-67 Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 479 In canning the text of the whole New Testament.. without book.

B. Signification.

I. As an independent verb.

† 1. *trans.* To know. a. To know or be acquainted with (a person). b. To know or have learned (a thing); to have practical knowledge of (a language, art, etc.). *To can by heart*: to know by heart. *To can one's good*: to know what is good for one. *Obs.*

*c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 12 Ne can ic eow. *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Cune sume mede þenne þu almesse makest. *c. 1207 R. Glouc.* 443 Of Engeland na con ych non rede. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 13142 Sco sa well her mister cuth. *c. 1340 Hampole Psalter* Comm. 22 þe lord þat all þing can. *c. 1386 Chaucer Miller's T.* 18, I can a noble tale for the noones. *1387 Trevisa Higden Rolls Ser.* III. 281, I can nouȝt but þat I can nouȝt. *c. 1400 Deser. Troy* 1251 For sleight þat he couth. *1480 Caxton Deser. Brit.* 35 Now they lerne no frensch ne can none. *1566 Skelton Magnyf.* 561 Can you a remedy for the tysyke? *1538 Coverdale N. T. Ded.*, To . . instruct such as can þat English. *1542 Paynel*

*Catiline* l. 74 He coude it by hart. *1548 Hall Chron.* (1809) 363 An honest manne and one that could his good. *1563-67 Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 335 Unlearned men that can no letters. *1591 Harington Ori. Fur.* LXXXV. xxlii, It had bin well that he it never could. *1600 Fairfax Tasso* x. iv. 180 The way right well he could. *1604 Carew Cornwall* 562, Most of the Inhabitants can no word of Cornish. *1623 B. Jonson Magn. Lady* l. i. She could the Bible in the holy tongue. *1649 Lovelace Poems* (1659) 120 Yet can I Musick too; but such As is beyond all Voice or Touch.

c. In phrase *To can* (some, no, small, good, etc.) *skill of or in*: to have skill in, be skilled in.

*c. 1218 Paces in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 1, 861 They couth goodde skelen in byldyngs. *1534 Heuvel Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 54 A carpenter . . that can good skylle therof. *1538 Leland Itin.* II. 56 One Thomas Long . . could skille of the Law. *1578 T. Proctor Georg. Gallery.* Talk of that, wherein some skill thou can. *1613 Chapman B. D'Ambois*

*Rev. Plays* 1873 II. 180 Since I could skill of man. *1644 Bulwer Chiron.* 19 One that could well skill in Manuall Rhetorique. *1720 Philips Pastoral* iv. 23 No Skill of Musick can I, simple Swain.

2. *intr.* To have knowledge, to know of; also to know much or little of. *arch.*

*c. 1250 Owl & Night.* 560 Bute thu canst of chateringe. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 740 þat mast kan bath on crok and craft. *Ibid.* 7408 (Gott.) He coude of harpe mekil bi rote. *c. 1400 Deser. Troy* 2529 A mad priste, That neuer colde of no knighthode, but in a kirke chyd. *c. 1420 Avon.* *Arth.* xvii, The king couth of venery. *1602 Rowlands Greene's*

*Ghost* (1860) 70, I neuer was there (that I can of). *1825 Scott Taitum.* (1854) 407 Thou canst well of wood-craft. *c. 1875 Kingsley Poems, Little Balling* 82 That cunning Kaiser was a scholar wise, And could of gramarye.

II. With infinitive, as auxiliary of predication. (Many manuals of English Grammar have inaptly treated *can* so construed, as an auxiliary of the Subjunctive or 'Potential' mood.)

3. To know how (to do anything); to have learned, to be intellectually able.

*c. 1154 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Suile & mare þanne we cunnen sein. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 14692 Your aun þok yee can nouȝt spell. *c. 1400 Rom.* Rose 176 Wel coude he peynte, I undraike, That such ymag coude make. *1485 Caxton Paris & P.* (1668) 64 On al the maners that ye

shal conne demande. *1490 — How to Die* 2 To conne deye is to haue in all tymes his herte redy. *c. 1500 Myrr.* *Our Lady* 148 Dyscrecion to canne kepe peace. on all parties. *1579 Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 10 Well couth hee tune his pipe. *1726 Gay Fables* II. vi. 48 We country-folks Cou'd ope our gracious monarch's eyes.

This passes imperceptibly into the current sense: 4. To be able; to have the power, ability or capacity. (Said of physical as well as mental, and of natural as well as acquired ability; = *L. posse*, *F. pouvoir*.)

*c. 1300 Havelok* 111 So yung þat sho ne coupe Gon on fote. *1375 Barbour Bruce* III. 431 Sum off thaim couth swome full weil. *1475 Bk. Noblesse* 76 To can renne with the speer. *1526 Tindale Mark* xiv. 37 Coudest not thou wathe with me one hour? *1561 T. Norton Calvin's Just.* 1. 6 Thou canest not with one persue the wide compasse of it. *1611 Bible Ex.* vii. 21 The Egyptians could not drink of the water. *1650 T. B. Worcester's Apoph.* 22, I . . cold not come to the speech of any of them. *1667 Milton P. L.* 1. 217 This Empyrean substance cannot fail. *1697 Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 642 What Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t' invade a sleeping God? *1709 Steele Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 3 The whole Company . . take Hands; then, at a certain sharp

Notes, they move round, and kick as kick can. *1875 Jevons Money* (1878) 2 [She] could not consume any considerable portion of the receipts herself. *Mod.* What weight can you carry? Who can run farthest? The house can hold no more. Such language can do no good to the cause.

b. In this and the prec. sense it occurs, used for the nonce, as a main verb, with infinitive. [*Cf.* 1555-1609 in A. 5.]

*1566 Drant Horace's Sat.* i. iii. B. vij, The wyse can rule; to can is full as much as though he did. *1633 P. Fletcher* *Pisc. Eccl.* vi. xxvi, If from this love thy will thou canst unbind, To will is here to can. *1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. iii. iv. 118 What a Man kens he cans.]

5. Expressing a possible contingency; = *May* possibly.

*c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2872 Ic am sonder man, Egipte folc me knowen can [= may possibly know me]. *1609 Bible* (Douay) *Numb.* xxxii. 17 Whatsoever we can have, shal be in walled cities. *1816 J. Wilson City of Plague* i. l. 138 Dost think My mother can be living?

6. Expressing possibility: To be permitted or enabled by the conditions of the case; *can you* . . ? = *is it possible for you to* . . ?

*1542 Dall. Eras.* *Apoph.* 209 a, Thou cannest not haue of Phocion a frende & a flaterer bothe to gather. *1583 Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. 38 And can you blame them? *1604 Heywood Edm.* IV. i. iii, Thou cannest bear me witness. *1611 Bible* *1 Cor.* x. 21 Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord, and the cup of devils. *1664 Evelyn Nat. Hist.* (1729) 195 You can hardly over-water your Strawberry-Beds. *1667 Milton P. L.* II. 735 Thy way thou canst not miss. *1709 Steele Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 9 The best Sort of Companion that can be. *c. 1856 Longf. Vill. Blackm.* iii, You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, With measured beat and slow. *1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 221 Even if it could be believed that the court was sincere.

7. In past subjunctive, expressing an inclination in a conditional form. (= *Ger. konnte*.)

*1658-9 Col. White in Burton Diary* (1828) IV. 39, I could like well that they should be in that House. *1711 Addison* *Spect.* No. 221 ¶ 8, I could wish our Royal Society would compile a Body of Natural History. *1786 Mrs. Inchbald* *Such things are in Brit. Theat.* (1808) 14, I cou'd not think of leaving you so soon.

8. *ellipt.*, with verb to be supplied from the context, or with do, make, come, get, etc., understood. *Can or cannot away with*: see AWAY 16. *Cannot but*: see BUT 7 c.

*c. 1440 Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii, I can wyth plente and I can wyth pouerte, I maye all in hym that strengtheth me. *c. 1440 Gesta Rom.* (1879) 38, I am a seruant of poyres in all þat I can and may. *c. 1500 Mayd Enlyn in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (1842) 27 He coude well awaye, With her lusty playe. *c. 1536 Tindale Pathw. Holy Script.* Wks. I. 27 The more tangled art thou therein, and canst nowhere through. *1611 Heywood Gold.* Age II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 9 What cannot womens wits? they wonder can When they intend to blinde the eyes of man. *c. 1700 Dryden* (J.) *Mecenas* and *Agrippa*, who can most With Cæsar. *1725 De For Fam. Instruct.* l. iii. (1842) I. 63, I will do all I can with them. *1718 Pope Iliad* xiii. 987 What with this arm I can, prepare to know. *1719 Young* *Basilis* III. l. (1757) 53 What could your malice more? *1807 Sir R. Wilson in Life* (1862) II. viii. 374, I could no more. I was really exhausted. *1869 J. Martineau* *Ex.* II. 394.

b. *Caris.* *Can-ye, can-you*: see CAN-YOU.

III. Senses now written CON.

† 9. To get to know; to learn, study. *Obs.* In this sense it was also treated as a weak vb. with pa. pple. *can'd*: the variant *con* was at length established as a separate form, with weak inflexions (*cons, conned*): see CON v.

*1394 P. Pl. Crede* 107 A man þat myȝte me wissen For to conne my crede. *1528 More Dial. Herresys* i. Wks. xxi, He laboured . . to can many textes thereof by harte. *1530 PALSGR.* 93 If the lemar can perfite these two examples. *1563 Mirr. Mag.* *Blackm.* xviii. 7 So fare they all that have not vertue cand. *1877 Fleming Countr. Holinshed* III. 1082/1 They had cand their lesson.

† 10. *To can or con thank(s)*: to express or offer thanks, to thank; app. originally 'to acknowledge' or 'recognize' one's gratitude. [*ME. thank* *cunne(n)*, OE. *þanc cunnan*, = *þanc witan*, in OS. *thank witan*, OHG. *thank wizan*. Cf. also Gr. *χαρίν εὐχαρί*, (L. *gratias meminisse*), It. *saper grado*, Pr. *sauer grat*, F. *savoir gré*, whence also in ME. *to cunne gree*, *maulgre*, to express one's

satisfaction or displeasure. These phrases were distinctly identified with *can*, could as late as 1525. But on the other hand, already in M.E., the verb was often imagined to be different, and inflected as a weak vb. *can* or *cun* (whence *cannes, cunne, cunnest, cunnes, cunneth, cunne*) and in later times generally *con* (*connest, cons, conne*), rarely *ken*. See CON: the examples which follow illustrate its original form as belonging to *can*.]

*c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 31 Ne con crist him nenne þonc. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 14065, I can hir mikel thank. *c. 1400 Rom.* *Rose* 4400, I drede thou canst me gret maugre. *1483 Caxton G. de la Tour* xviii. 26 Yef he canne ani good, thanne he wille cunne her moche thanke. *1483 — Gold. Leg.* 364/4 The ladies . . couthe her moche thanke. *1483 Pulgaria abs* *Torrenio* 9 b, My maister cowde me grette thanke. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccxlv. 294 The good lady . . coude hym gret thanke. *1533 More Apology* xii. Wks. 871/2 No man hath any cause to can him ani thank. *1545 Ascham* *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 31 Not onely I . . but many other mo. . . wyl can you very moche thanke. *1584 R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* xii. xiv. 201 The smiths wyl canne them small thanks for this traier. [*1672 — See CON.*]

¶ The following examples show the tendency to make a separate vb. of it with regular inflexions. Some writers made it into *gan*, the converse of the change in CAN v. 2.

*1534 More Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1210/1 Els would Christe haue canned her much more thanke. *1542 Dall. Eras.* *Apoph.* 110 b, I allowe hym and gan hym thanke. *Ibid.* 248 a, Augustus . . after gannyn hym thanke, commanded, etc. *1566 Drant Horace's Sat.* i. i. E. vij b, And cannes me litle thankes.

IV. ¶ *Can, cannot, can be, can do*, may for the nonce be used substantively in obvious senses.

*1626 Fennor Hidden Manna* (1652) 6a Hee hath still, in every action, more Can-does than Will-does. *1644 HUNTON* *Vindict. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 51 Sure, by cannot, he understands fallaciously, as he useth to doe, a *moral cannot*. *1839 Carlyle* *Chartism* iii. 124 Let a man honour his craftsman, his can-do. *Ibid.* v. (1858) 25 How can do, if we will well interpret it, unites itself with shall-do among mortals; how strength acts ever as the right-arm of justice.

¶ See also CAN-YOU.

† *Can, v. 2* (pa. tense.) *Obs.* Also 4 *cun, cunne*, 4-5 *kan, con, conne*. [In M.E. and early mod. Eng. used for GAN, pa. t. of *ginnan* to begin: see GIN v. In the early MSS. of *Cursor Mundi* *gan* and *can* constantly interchange, but the evidence shows that *can* was fully established in northern use early in the 14th c., and its beginnings were evidently in the period before 1300, from which no northern documents survive. It was in its origin a variant of *gan*, apparently merely phonetic; in later times, when used as a simple auxiliary of tense, its identity with *gan* tended to be forgotten; it was, from its form and construction, curiously associated with the preceding verb CAN, and this occasionally led to a forgetfulness of its being a past tense, and to the substitution of *couth, coude, could*, the pa. t. of that verb. *Can* prevailed in northern and north midland poets till the 16th c., and in the end of that century it was greatly affected by Spenser and his fellow-archaists and followers. Its main function is now filled by *did*, though the original *gan* is still a favourite note of ballad poetry.]

1. A verb in the past tense meaning *gan*, i. e. began, fell, set, proceeded to. Followed by an infinitive with *to*, it was much less usual than *gan*.

*c. 1300 Cursor M.* 13557 Fast þai can [G. gan, F. con T., gon] on him to stare. *1423 Jas. I Kings* Q. iv, And than how he . . In philosophy can him to confort. *c. 1470 Hlmy Wallace* iv. 98 And so on ane hys eyne he can [ed. 1648 began] to cast.

2. It was usually followed by an infinitive without *to*, and then approached or passed into a simple auxiliary of the past tense = the modern *did*.

*c. 1300 Cursor M.* 758 þe nedder ner-hand hir [G. gan, F. con, T. gon] draw. *Ibid.* 2009 A neu liuelode can [G. gan, F. con, T. dud] þai begin. *Ibid.* 6390 Moyses on þe roche kan stand. *Ibid.* 6466 Moyses. fourthi dais can [G. gan, F. con, T. gon] þer-on duell. *Ibid.* 12229 Ho I all þan can [F. con, G. T. gan] þai cri. *1375 Barbour Bruce* i. 330 Some to paryss can he go. *c. 1400 Deser. Troy* 1258 Antenor titly con ryse, fleykyt on fote, & to þe fre sayde. *c. 1400 Chron.* *Viold.* 128 þis pore mon toke þis bred and . . on his way con passe. *c. 1420 Sir Amadace* lii, The king toke Sir Amadace. And to him come he say. *1513 Douglas* *Æneis* i. viii. 116 Thus saide Ilioues, and seþan he seis. *c. 1570 Thynne Pride & Loue.* (1841) 7 And straightly with his armes he can me fold. *1590 Spenser F. Q.* i. i. 50 Tho can she weepe [ed. 1679 gan]. *Ibid.* i. vi. 23 I'll to ryper yeares he gan aspire. *1602 Davison Rhapsody* (1611) 37 Then gan his Teares so swiftly to flow . . Then blustering signes to boisterously can blow.

† b. 16th c. Scotch *can do* = 'did' auxiliary. *1513 Douglas* *Æneis* vii. vi. 11 As scho fue Down from the skyis, on fer can [ed. 1553 gan do] espy. *Ibid.* viii. vi. 57 He can do [ed. 1553 gan do] schaw the altaire.

¶ 3. Erroneous forms *couth, coude, could*: = 'did'. (See above.)

*1375 Barbour Bruce* III. 460 The croune, that Ihesu couth bei. *c. 1550 Christis Kirke* Gr. xvi, The carlis with clubbis coud udir quell. *Ibid.* xxi, Ane bent a bow, sic sturt coud

steir him. 1740 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 27 (Rannat. MS. 156) On every side full warily could hee wate.

**Can**, *v.* [L. CAN sb.] To put in a can or cans; to preserve by sealing up air-tight in a can; 'to tin'. See CANNED, CANNING.

1871 *Sau Francisco Weekly Bulletin* 17 Nov. (Hoppe) Full directions for canning fruit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 277, 2 The facilities for canning beef.

**Can**, obs. form of KHAN.

**Canaan** (kə'nān). [ad. Heb. כְּנָעַן *k'nān*]. The ancient proper name of Western Palestine, promised to the Children of Israel; hence fig. esp. in hymns and devotional use land of promise, land of heavenly rest across the Jordan of death, heaven.

1637 J. MORTON *Little*. New English Canaan. 1772 W. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, 'Guide me O thou great Jehovah', Land me safe on Canaan's side. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lisfric's Lett.* (1814) III. 328 It (Spain) is also the Canaan of Physicians.

**Canaanite** (kə'nānait), sb. [f. prec. + -ITE.]

1. A native of Canaan. fig. 'No true Israelite.'

1382 WYCLIF *Jude*. i. 32 He dwelled in the myddil of Chanaan [1388 in the myddil of Canaan]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.* But dwell among the Canaanites. 1605 TRIVALL *Cher.* II. i. in Bullen *O. P.* (1884) III. 285 What foolish Canaanites were they to run in debt to their eyes for an hours' sleep. 1797 Dr. Fox *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 35.

2. (more properly Canaanite). One of a Jewish sect desperate and fanatical in its opposition to the Romans; hence, a zealot, a fanatic.

1611 BIBLE *Matth.* x. 4 The names of the twelve Apostles are these. Simon the Canaanite [1881 *Revised*, Canaanite.]

Hence **Canaanites**, a woman of Canaan;

**Canaanitic**, **Canaanitish** *adjs.* belonging to Canaan; of or like a Canaanite. Also fig.

1681 AINSWORTH *Annal. Pentat.* Numb. xxvi. 13 [Saul] the sonne of a Canaanitess. 1881-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* II. 1151 The Jebusites were a Canaanitic tribe. 1935 COVERDALE *Gen.* xli. 10 The Canaanitish woman. 1879 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lx. 6 Let not Canaanitish doubts and legalisms keep thee out of the inheritance of grace.

**Canaanite**, sb. *Min.* A variety of pyroxene consisting of a greyish- or bluish-white rock, found near Canaan, Ct., U.S.

1844 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 83 Canaanite occurs very extensively at Canaan, Ct. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1882) 803 Canaanite is a whitish pyroxene rock... and constitutes ridges.

**Canaby** *e*, obs. North. form of CANOPY.

**Canace** (kə'nāsī). *Obs. rare.* [L. *Canace* = Gr. Κανάκη.] The daughter of Æolus, who committed incest; formerly taken typically.

1623 CUCKRAM, *Canaces*, incestuous women. 1678 PHILLIPS *S. V.* They use to call an Incestuous Woman, *Canace*.

**Canacin**, **canakin**. *Obs.*

1673 Cant. *Academy*, *Canakin*, the Plague. 1721-1800 BAILLY, *Canacin*, the Plague. [Country word.]

**Canacle**, **conacle**. *Obs. rare.* [Of unknown derivation and meaning.] ? A cup.

c. 1325 E. E. *Alit. P.* B. 1461 þe copereunes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe reuey. Wer fetyely formed out in styloles longe. *Ibid.* 1515 þer watz. Clattering of conacles þat kesten þo burdes.

**Canada** (kə'nādā). The name of a British possession or 'dominion' in N. America, used attrib. in the names of various commercial products, animals, and plants, as *Canada agaric*, *goose*, *stag*, etc.; esp. C. balsam, a pale balsam or resin derived from *Abies balsamea*, and *A. canadensis*, used in medicine, and as a transparent gum for mounting microscopic objects; C. rice, an aquatic grass (*Hydrophyllum esculentum*), whose seeds feed great flocks of water-fowl, and are also used as food by the natives; C. tea, the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, used to flavour tea, or as a substitute for it; Mountain Tea; C. turpentine = *Canada balsam*.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 205, I had... called it New England, yet so long he [Thomas Hunt] and his Consorts drowned that name with the Echo of Cannaday.]

1840 GOSSE *Canadian Nat.* The bark of the fir or balsam is covered with bladders full of a fluid resin... this is the 'Canada-balsam' of the apothecaries. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 284 \*Canada Flea-bane... a dull-looking plant, with small heads of dingy flowers. 1779 FORSTER *Hudson's Bay B. ds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 414 The 'Canada geese are very plentiful at Hudson's Bay. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 308/1 The Canada Goose generally builds its nest on the ground. 1844 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 120/1 This [*Sturnia fuscata*] is the... \*Canada Owl of Latham. 1869 F. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug. The tree or \*Canada-sparrow. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 359/1 The French in America call this beast [*Cervus wapiti*] the 'Canada Stag.

|| **Cañada** (kən'ādā). [a. Sp. *cañada* 'a dale between two mountains', f. *caño* tube, gutter, *caña* reed.] In the Western States of N. America: A narrow valley or glen; a ravine or small cañon.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xiii. (1862) 131 Descending a long cañada in the mountains. 1879 BERNHORN *Patagonia* iv. 57 The cañada... was about a mile and a half broad. 1881 RAYMOND *Living Gloss.*, *Cañada*, a ravine, or small cañon.

**Canadian** (kən'ādian), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CANADA + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Canada or its people. B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

1805 L. in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 30 Canadian balsam... had been shipped. 1825 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1839) VII. 362, I can get the Canadian geese... from Mr. Murray. 1868 MRS. OLIPHANT *Brownings* I. 127 The Canadian had crept

into his good graces. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv.

145 The French Canadians of that day.

† **Canado**, *Obs. rare.* ? Think from a CAN.)

1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 104 And now, my maister, in this bravadoe, I can read no more without Canadoe. *Unmet.* What ho! some Canadoe quickly!

**Canage** (kə'nædʒ). *Sc.* [f. cane, CAIN + -AGE.]

The payment of Cain; amount of Cain paid.

1597 *SARVE Exp. Terms*, Canage of wall or hides is taken for the custome thereof.

**Canage**, *nonce-wd.* [f. CANE sb.; a humorous nonce-word formed after *vintage*.] A 'harvest of canes', i.e. a copious caning.

1881 HILES in *Intiquary* Nov. 190/1 Plautus's Virgindemia a canage a comical analogue of *Vindemia* a vintage.

|| **Canaglia**, *Obs. rare.* Also *canalia*. [a. It. *canaglia*; see next.] = next.

1676 J. JONSON *I. digne* II. ii. 73 Clamour, of the Canaglia.

1681 RYCAUT *Critic* 231 Not trusting to these vile Canalia.

a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. P. 141. 306 Low Plebeian Invention, proper only for a Canaglia of Poltroons.

|| **Canaille** (kən'aɪl). Also 7 *canaille*, *canaille*, 8 *kennel*, 9 *Sc. cannailie*, *canalyie*.

[a. F. *canaille*, ad. It. *canaglia* (Sp. *canalla*, Pg. *canalha*, f. *cane*, L. *canis* dog, with collective suffix, *lit.* 'pack of dogs'. In 17th and 18th c. app. naturalized; now again consciously used as French. The It. form was in earlier use; see prec.]

A contemptuous name given to the populace; the 'vile herd', vile populace; the rabble, the mob.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. i. (1584) 66 Let the Canaille wait as they should do.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 1. 26 This Shameful Impiety... has not only prevailed with the Populace, the Canaille, the Vulgar...

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 73 Faulty morals deservedly... bring down rank and birth to the canaille. 1792 *Gentle Mag.* LXII. 1.

6 Like true Canaille... literally, a parcel of Dogs. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 37 (Jan.) The hale cannailie, rising, tried in vain to end their gabbling.

1845 DISRAEL *Sybil* 103 Railroads... and manufactories... are enterprises for the canaille, and hate them in my heart.

b. A pack.

1681 *Fears & Jeal. Cas'd* 4 A most Powerful Party... enrag'd at promotion the whole Canaille of these Miscreants.

**Canakin**, var. of CANIKIN.

**Canal** (kən'al), *sb.* Forms: 6 *canall*, 6-7 *canale*, 7 *canalle*, (cannal, 5, 7- *canal*. [a. F. *canal* (16th c. in Littre), a refashioning, after L. *canal-em* or It. *canale*, of the earlier F. *chenal* (*channel*, *chenel*): see CANNEL, CHANNEL. (The 15th c. instance may be from L.) The words *canal*, CANNEL, and *channel*, CHANNEL, from the same Latin source, but immediately from old French, were in much earlier use in Eng.: when *canal* was introduced it was to some extent used as a synonym of these, but the forms were at length differentiated. (There was an OF. (Picard) *canal*, a variant of *canal*, in the 12th c., but this had nothing to do with the 16th c. *canal* of literary French.)

† 1. A pipe used for conveying water or liquid; also a tube, or tubular cavity. *Obs.*

c. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* v. iii. 497 As thorow a pipe or a canal.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 193 The water is brought... in two pipes or Canalls. 1601 HOLLAND *Philos.* II. 467 These canals (as I may so say of gold ore) follow the veins of such marble and stone in the quarry. 1626 BACON *Sylva* s. 138 If the sound which would scatter in open Air be made to go all into a Canale, it must needs give greater force to the Sound. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* [They, a sort of Wild Bees] first bore a Canale in the Stock. 1698 KEILL *Exam. The Earth* (1734) 95 We take the Diameters and Axis... as small Canals or Tubes.

2. *Phys.* A tubular cavity in the body of an animal or in the tissues of a plant; a duct; as the alimentary canal, the Haversian canals of the bones, the semicircular canals of the ear, etc. Rarely applied to small tubular passages in inorganic substances. (The second sense in current use.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* s. 30 A small Quantity of Spirits, in the Cells of the Braine, and Canalls of the Sinewes, are able to move the whole Body. a. 1711 KEN *Hymn* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 25 Through ev'ry soft Canal, Make vital Spirits sail. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* I. i. § 7 P. 5. 27 The Cavities of the Vestibulum, semicircular Canals, and Cochlea [of the ear]. 1764 REID *Inquiry* iii. Wks. I. 115/2 The entrance of the alimentary canal, the entrance of the canal for respiration. 1802 *Ibid.* *Frail* V. 172 The duplicature of membrane within the cranium and spinal canal. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. (1869) 318 All bones, except the smallest, are traversed by small canals... These are called Haversian canals. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xl. 308 We found it [Vesuvian lava] pipy or full of canals.

† 3. A water-course, a CHANNEL generally. *Obs.* (exc. as influenced by sense 6).

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 72 The... canales of ecche partes of Sower river kept from abundance of weeds. 1674 PERRY *Disc. def. R. Soc.* 37 The different Velocity of Bodies... experimented in large Canales, or Troughs of water, fitted with a convenient Apparatus for that purpose. 1765 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 600 One of the canals, which carries off the waste water from the baths. 1771 CAVENDISH *Ibid.* LXI. 607 The fluid shall be able to pass readily from one body to the other by that canal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 25. 366 We could see the water escape from it [moulin] through a lateral canal at its bottom.

† 4. *Geog.* A (comparatively) narrow piece of water connecting two larger pieces; a strait. *Obs.*; now CHANNEL.

1866 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2113/2 The Canal of the Black Sea near to Soutarut. 1704 *Collect. Voy & Trav.* III. 321 In the Canal of Bahama. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 54731 The Turkish Fleet having entered the Canal of Corin.

1750 *BRAVES Lett. Mercat.* (1752) 8 In the bottom of the Adriatick Sea there were a quantity of small marshy isles, separated only by narrow canals. 1829 *Sm.* 17 Sept. 15 The canal of Constantinople, or of the Bosphorus, gives vent to the waters of the Black Sea, which flow... by the canal of the Dardanelles or of the Hellespont.

† 5. A long and narrow piece of water for the ornamentation of a garden or park. [App. directly from 17th c. French; see Littre.] *Obs.*

1663-4 PERSY *Diary* 14 Mar., My Lord Southampton's canalle. 1666 *Ibid.* 15 July, Walked to the Park; and there it being mighty hot, and I weary, I lay down by the Canalle. 1725 H. DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 412 Having a Boat on the Canal in St. James's Park. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6383 3 A Canal or Fish-Pond well stocked. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 142 P. 4 The wall which inclosed the gardens... and the canals. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 102 Skating... on the Canal in St. James's Park.

6. An artificial watercourse constructed to unite rivers, lakes, or seas, and serve the purposes of inland navigation. (The chief modern sense, which tends to influence all the others.)

1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* iii. (R.) The great rivers, and the strange number of canals that are found in this province. 1703 L. HUNDELOSTON (*title*) Method of conveying Boats or Barges from a higher to a lower level on Canals. 1797 J. KENNIE (*title*) Report concerning a Canal proposed between Edinburgh and Glasgow. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 426/1 Shortly after this (1756) Brindley was consulted by the Duke of Bridgewater on the practicability of constructing a canal from Worsley to Manchester. 1857 BUCKLE *Civ. il.* i. iii. 142 If we have no rivers, we make Canals.

*transf.* 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 176 From the basin of the Orinoco, the wonderful natural canal of the Cassiquiare leads us straight into the Rio Negro.

† 7. *fig.* A medium of communication, means, agency. *Obs.*; now CHANNEL.

1722 WODROW *Curr.* (1843) II. 658 You will not fail to send... a full account of your Synod, and I shall be a canal to your friends at Edinburgh. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* III. lxxxiv, Ignorant of the canal through which he obtained that promotion. 1779 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 43 The Royal Society... through the respectable canal of its worthy president.

8. *Arch.* Applied to various semi-tubular grooves: see quot. More commonly CHANNEL. [These uses already in Latin, in Vitruvius.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Canal*,... the flutings of a column or pilaster. The *canal of the volute* is the spiral channel, or sinking on its face, commencing at the eye, and following in the revolutions of the volute. The *canal of the larnier* is the channel or groove sunk on its soffit to throw off the rain.

9. *Zool.* The groove in the shells of certain univalve molluscs, for the protrusion of the siphon or breathing tube. (The third current sense.)

1835 [see CANALIFEROUS]. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 34 Protected by the canal of the shell.

10. *Comb.*, as *canal-barge*, *-boat*, *-bridge*, *-carrier*, *-lock*, *-man*, *-watered* *adj.*; *canal-built* *a.*, of a build adapted to canal navigation; *canal-cell* (*Bot.*), a cell in the archegonium of Vascular Cryptogams, which ultimately forms the canal through which fertilization takes place; *canal-ways* *adv.*

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 104/2 The passengers being... taken on afterwards by another 'canal-boat. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xix. (1878) 131, I started from Portobello in the canal-boat. 1849 *Post Off. Lond. Direct.* 319 \*Canal-carriers to Manchester, Liverpool, and Staffordshire Potteries. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs Bot.* II. iv. 336 The \*canal-cell penetrates between the rows of cells of the neck and becomes converted into mucilage. 1828 FALL *Brunswick Theatre* 1 Rivermen, 'canalmen', and their families. 1869 *Notes N.-W. Prov. India* 86 Assessing 'canal-watered estates to the land revenue. 1821 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 350 If the Chinese... have conveyed their moral government \*canal-ways to the other side of the Great Wall.

**Canal**, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a canal through; to furnish with canals.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 Canalling the American Isthmus. 1876 C. WARNER *Winter on Nile* I. 18 All canaled and railwayed.

**Canalage**, *rare*—[f. CANAL sb. + -AGE.]

The construction of canals; canal-work.

1854 *Chamb. Frail.* 211 This extensive system of canalage.

**Canal-bone**, *-coal*, var. CANNEL-BONE, *-coal*.

**Canalia**: see CANAGLIA.

**Canalicular** (kən'alī-kulār), *a.* *Nat. Hist.*

[ad. mod. L. *canaliculāris*, f. *canaliculus*; see below. Cf. F. *canaliculaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a canaliculus; minutely tubular.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 144 The special metamorphoses of the fibres into canalicular, or flattened cylindrical forms.

**Canaliculate**, *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *canaliculātus*, f. *canaliculus*. In mod. F. *canaliculé*.] Having a longitudinal groove or hollow; minutely channelled.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 183 They are all canaliculate. 1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 446 Tarsus of third pair of legs long, canaliculate. *Ibid.* 541 The beak... is canaliculate or longitudinally concave. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Canaliculate*, channelled, or with a longitudinal groove.

**Canaliculated**, *pp. a.* = prec.; also, striated



with minute grooves or flutings; also, pierced with a minute canal.

1761 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 445 A kind of crystals canalculated, or striated lengthwise. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 37 Shell .. canalculated at the base. 1849 REEKSIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 2 93 The fluting of the column .. feebly resembled many canalculated organic structures. 1883 C. H. HARTY *Sharks* xiv. 373 Redi. observed the canal .. in the fang .. and that these canalculated teeth .. were for the conveyance of the venom.

**Canaliculation.** *Nat. Hist.* [see prec. and -ATION.] A canalculated formation; a minute channelling or grooving.

1880 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 98 The slight canalculated in which the mouth terminates. *Ibid.* XV. No. 87. 436 A very slight canalculated on the suture.

**Canalicule.** [so in Fr.] = CANALICULUS 2.

1839 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* III. 91 2 The lacrymal canalicules. || **Canaliculus** (kənālī'kūlūs). Pl. canaliculi. [a. L. *canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis* pipe, groove, channel. The 16th c. plurals in -ioli, -icolas in Shute appear due to an It. *canalicolo*.]

+1. *Arch.* A groove, fluting, channel. (See CANAL and CHANNEL.) *Obs.*

1553 SHUTE *Arch. Cijj* a. If your pillar shall have *Canaliculas*. *Ibid.* Cijj b. The *Canalicoli*, standing upright within the Triglyphi. *Ibid.* Dijj b. If this pillar be garnished and filled with *Canaliculi*.

2. *Phys.* A small canal or duct; applied esp. to the minute tubes connecting the lacunæ in the bones, and to the lacrymal canals connecting each lacrymal sac with the eye-lids.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Canalis or Canaliculus arteriosus. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. li. (1867) 67 The lacunæ and canaliculi of bone-structure. 1875 H. WATSON *Dis. Eye* 471 The division of a canaliculus.

**Canaliferous** (kənālī'fēros), a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. mod.L. *canalifer* (f. *canalis* channel + *-fer* producing) + *-ous*. Cf. F. *canalifère*.] Having or bearing a canal: said of shells of molluscs.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. ix. 296 Lamarck's canaliferous Zoophagans, called so from the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of their shells. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* i. 796 Shell spiral, with aperture entire, not canaliferous.

**Canalization** (kənālī'zēshən, kənālī'zēshən). [f. CANALIZE + -ATION; or a. mod.F. *canalisation*.]

1. A furnishing with canals; the cutting of a canal through (an isthmus, etc.), the making (a river, etc.) into a canal; the construction of canals.

1844 BLACKBURN *Mag.* LVI. 133 A plan of canalization for the Hellenic kingdom. 1858 *Times* 26 Nov. 7/3 The canalization of the Isthmus [of Suez]. may well cause hesitation. 1880 *Law Reports*, 13 *Chan. Div.* 4 The canalisation of the rapids.

2. *Phys. and Pathol.* The formation of a canal or canals in the living organism: see also quot. 1881. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 203 Canalisation of the embolus .. leading to the permeability of the obstructed part. 1881 *Syst. Soc. Lec.* *Canalisation*, the conversion of a vessel, especially a vein, into a rigid tube. Also, the boring through a structure, as of the prostate gland.

**Canalise** (kənālī'zē), v. [f. CANAL + -IZE: mod.F. *canaliser* was perh. the immediate source.]

1. *trans.* a. To cut a canal through; to furnish with canals. b. To make like a canal; to convert (a river) into a canal.

1860 PUSEY *Mfn. Propk.* 142 This system of canalising Egypt. 1865 *Times* 23 Mar. 10/6 The St. Lawrence .. has been canalized for such parts of its course as were naturally unfit for navigation. 1870 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 299 We do not desire to 'canalize' the Thames, as our neighbours have 'canalized' the Seine.

2. *Phys. and Pathol.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 199 The symptoms .. of thrombosis disappear .. if the thrombus is reabsorbed or is sufficiently canalized.

Hence **Canalized** *adj.* a.

1855 HOUSEH. *Wds.* XII. 54 The canalized river. 1885 *Athenæum* 505/2 Slowly descending the canalized Seine.

**Canaller** (kənālī'lar), *colloq.* [f. CANAL + -ER 1.]

a. A person who works or lives in a canal-boat. b. A canal-boat. (Chiefly U.S.)

1864 T. S. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II. Steamboat men, sailors, canallers. 1884 *San Francisco Chron.* Aug. The 'canaller's' family is seen on deck. 1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487 Near the bow of each canaller was a lantern.

+ **Canallary**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *canaglia* or *canaille* (q. v.) + -RY.] = CANAILLE (collectively). 1600 O. E. *Rept. Libel* v. viii. 170 Moriscoes and Negroes, and horseboies, and such Canallary.

**Canalling** (kənālī'g), *vbil. sb.* [f. CANAL + -ING 1.] a. The construction of a canal; canal-making; canal-work. b. Travelling or doing business by canal; canal traffic.

1834 *Chambr. Jrnl.* i. 40 The longest piece of canalling required to open the whole line. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 85/2 The journey .. is made up of twenty miles of .. canalling. 1885 *Graceville* (Minnesota) *Transcript* 3 Jan. 2/1 They say the days of canalling are over .. The railroads .. have taken all that business.

**Canalure**, *obs.* form of CANNELURE.

**Canalyis**, Sc. form of CANAILLE.

+ **Canamell**. *Obs.* Also 5 galamelle. [ad. med.L. *carnamella* sugar-cane, f. *canna* cane + *mel* honey. Cf. CARAMEL.] The sugar-cane.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xii. 141 Made of Galamelle; and that is that men maken Sugar of. 1506 GUYLFORD *Pilgr.* (1851) 47 Infynyte plente of vynes, olyffe, fygges, and canamells.

**Canape**, -pie, -py, *obs.* ff. CANOPY.

|| **Canard** (kanar, kənā'id). [Fr.; lit. 'duck'; also used in sense given below.]

Littre says *Canard* for a silly story comes from the old expression 'vendre un canard à moitié' (to half-sell a duck), in which *à moitié* was subsequently suppressed. It is clear that to half-sell a duck is not to sell it at all; hence the sense 'to take in, make a fool of'. In proof of this he cites *tailleur de canards*, deliverer of ducks, utterer of *canards*, of date 1612: Cotgr., 1611, has the fuller *vendeur de canards à moitié* 'a coustener, guller, cogger; foister, lyer'. Others have referred the word to an absurd fabricated story purporting to illustrate the voracity of ducks, said to have gone the round of the newspapers, and to have been credited by many. As this account has been widely circulated, it is possible that it has contributed to render the word more familiar, and thus more used, in English.]

An extravagant or absurd story circulated to impose on people's credulity; a hoax, a false report.

[I saw the word in print before 1850 (Ed.).] 1864 in WESTFR. 1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 6 A silly canard circulated by the Owl, about England having joined France and Russia in 'offering' their mediation to the belligerents. 1880 W. DAY *Racchore in Train* xix. 285 The canards so industriously circulated as to the real cause of the deadly opposition he had met with.

**Canard** (kənā'id), v. [f. prec. sb.; in sense 2, a. F. *canarder* -r.]

1. *intr.* To fly abroad as a false report.

1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., Stories of all sorts last week respecting his resignation .. which may be heard canarding about in the halls of the hotels.

2. To make a harsh sound like the cry of a duck, on a wind-instrument.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 399 A ragged starveling, canarding on a clarionet.

**Canary** (kənē'ri), sb. Forms: (6 canara), 6-7 canarie, (7 canari, canaries, 8 kanary, canario), 7- canary. [a. F. *Canarie*, ad. Sp. *Canaria*, in L. *Canaria insula* 'Isle of Dogs' one of the Fortunate Isles, so called from its large dogs (*canāri-us* of or pertaining to dogs, f. *can-is* dog, Pliny), whence *Caudrius insula* as the name of the group in Amobius c. 300.]

The name of an island (*Gran Canaria*) on the west coast of Africa, and of the group Canary Isles or Canaries, to which it belongs. Hence in various uses, originally *attrib.*, but subseq. taken as sbs.

1. A lively Spanish dance, the idea of which is said to have been derived from the aborigines of the Canary Islands. In early use generally plural.

1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 28 b, As gingerly as if she were dancing the Canaries. 1602 SHAKS. *Al's Well* ii. i. 77 A medicine That's able to breath life into a stone .. and make you dance Canari. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sins* iii. (Arb.) 27 They would make all the Hogges-heads that use to come to the house, to dance the Canaries till they reeld againe. 1655 *Francion* vii. 5, I played the Canaries, which almost all the company danced. 1773-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 473 The canario, first used by the Canarians. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 488 Country-dance and canaries. 1865 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111/3 Pécorin it was who invented the 'Canary', a very lively dance, something like our Sir Roger de Coverley. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* i. 302 *Canaris*, a now antiquated dance.

*attrib.* 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, Another as she goes trends a Canarie pace. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. ii. 89 Sometimes the canary and sometimes the courtant step.

+ 2. = *Canary wine*, a light sweet wine from the Canary Islands. Formerly also in pl. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 99 I faith, you have drunk too much canaries. 1601 - *Twel. N.* i. iii. 85 Thou lack'st a cup of Canarie. 1642 BROME *900. Crew* iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 418 Good old Canary, I assue ye you. 1667 *London. Gas.* No. 226/1 The St. Francis of Bilbao, laden with Canaries, and in her way was robbed .. of one Hogthead of Wine. 1711 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 80 Three bottles of canary for our sick friend. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 To intoxicare large assemblies daily with claret or canary.

3. = CANARY-BIRD. Occasionally fig. = songster. 1655 MOUFFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 189 So also doth the Canary, Finch or Fiskin. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., Birds, which are .. the .. canarie, sparrow, finch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 229 The hen canary will generally lay three or four times in the year. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verdes & Trans.* 34 No darkingleted canaries Sing to me of 'hungry foam'.

4. Short for CANARY-BIRD (sense 2) in various slang and other uses (cf. Halliwell); also for *Canary-grass* or -seed.

5. *Angling.* A 'fly' of a canary colour.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 372 The Canary .. is more often called the 'Goldfinch'.

+ 6. A humorous blunder for *quandary* (put into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 61 You haue brought her into such a Canaries, as tis wonderful: the best Courtier of them all could neuer haue brought her to such a Canarie.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *canary-coloured*, -*sucking* (sense 2), -*yellow* *adjs.*; *canary-creeper*, 'a garden name for *Tropæolum aduncum*, (wrongly called *T. canariense*); *canary-finch* = CANARY-BIRD; *canary-grass*, the grass (*Phalaris canariensis*) which yields canary-seed; *reed canary-*

*grass* = *canary-reed*; *canary-reed*, a British grass, *Phalaris* (*Digraphis*) *arundinacea*; + *canary-sack* = CANARY 2; *canary-seed*, the seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, used as food for canaries; also the plant itself; *canary-stone*, a 'beautiful yellow species of carnelian' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*); + *canary-wine* = CANARY 2; *canary-wood*, the light orange-coloured wood of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*, obtained from Brazil.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* II. 174 The 'Canary-finch. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 228 Canary bird, or Canary finch. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 3. 73 'Canary Grass. 1711 I. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 380 It's call'd Canary grass, because brought from thence, and is the common Food of those Birds. 1884 JEFFERIS in *Chambr. Jrnl.* x Mar. 130/2 The reeds and reed canary-grass come up. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 229 'Canary Reed. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* iv. i. All the conduits Spouting 'canary-sack. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. lxiv. 86 'Canarie Seed groweth naturally in Spain. 1794 MARIYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 Canary seed .. is found in the Canary Islands .. and is cultivated in Europe for the food of Canary and other small birds. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 230 Canary seed is chiefly cultivated in the Isle of Thanet in Kent, and about Sandwich. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* i. (1851) 18 His 'canary-sucking, and swan-eating palat. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* ii. 27 'Canarie-wine .. is of some termed a Sacke, with this adiunct sweete; but yet very improperly .. for it is not so white in colour as sack, nor so thin in substance. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 6 The Canary Wines imported. 1875 *Uss Dict. Arts* i. 679 'Canary wood.

**Canary**, a. [*attrib.* use of CANARY sb. 3.] Canary-coloured, bright yellow.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 128 The tall canary ones with white polls. c 1865 *Circle of Sc.* i. 228/2 The .. liquid is .. of a canary-yellow colour. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/2 Overlapping florets .. of a clear canary yellow.

+ **Canary**, v. *Obs.* [f. CANARY sb. 1.] *intr.* To dance the canary; to dance in a lively way.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 12 To ligge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* F. iii. li. The saffron-elbow'd Morning up the slope Of heaven canaries in her jewell'd shoes. *Ibid.* iv. lxxxii, Hour-hair'd men .. Canary in unconscionable rage.

**Canary-bird.** [See CANARY sb.]

1. An inessorial singing bird, a kind of finch (*Fringilla* or *Carduelis canaria*, family *Fringillidae*), originally brought from the Canary Islands, now a very common domestic songster. The wild bird, still found in Madeira, is green, but the domesticated breed is mostly of a characteristic yellow colour. (Also *canary-finch* and simply *canary*.)

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* 33 Canara byrds come in to beare the bell, And Goldfinches do hope to get the gole. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Verdon*, a canarie bird, *Avis viridis ex insula Canaria*. 1683 *London. Gas.* No. 2077/4 These are to give notice that there is lately come over from Canary, 700 Canary Birds. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Canary-bird*, an admirable Singing-bird of a green Colour, formerly bred in the Canaries, and no where else. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1873) II. 174 The Canary-bird must be considered as the musician of the chamber. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 124 She [Eva] would perch like a canary-bird on some box or package near Tom.

2. *Thieves' slang.* (See quot.)

1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 157 *Newgate* is a Cage of Canary-birds. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* *Canary-Bird*, a little arch or knavish Boy; a Rogue or Whore taken, and clapp'd into the Cage or Round-house. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* *Tongue*, *Canary bird*, a jail bird, or person used to be kept in a cage, also in the canting sense, guineas.

+ **Canary-ye**. *Obs.* Also *canary*. Used by Ld. Berners to render Froissart's *nacaire*, a sort of kettle-drum, otherwise called NAKER, q. v.

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xlii. 12 With trumpees and Canaries. *Ibid.* lxxx. 102 Noyse of trumpettes and canaries.

**Canaster** (kənā'star). [a. Sp. *canastra*, *canasia* (Fr. *canastre*, It. *canestra*) :- L. \**canastrum*, *canistrum*, a Gr. *κυνάστρον* basket. Cf. CANISTER.]

1. A rush basket used to pack tobacco in.

2. A kind of tobacco made of the dried leaves coarsely broken, so called from the rush basket in which it was formerly imported.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 196 The best tobacco .. the Dutch Canaster. 1850 THACKERAY *Imit. Horace*, Meanwhile I will smoke my canaster, And tiddle my ale. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 132 The dried leaves, coarsely broken, are sold as canaster or knaster.

|| **Canaut** (kənōt). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 *canat*, *kanate*, 9 *kanaut*, *connaut*. [Urdū from Arab. *qanāt* (Yule).] 'The side-wall of a tent; a canvas enclosure' (Yule).

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* ii. 1281 The Kings Tent .. incircled with Canats (made of red Calico stiffened with Canes at every breadth, standing upright about nine foot high). 1793 DIROM *Camp. India* 230 (Y.) The canaut of canvas .. was painted of a beautiful sea-green colour. 1827 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. 202 (Y.) Silk of which they make tents and kanauts. 1834 T. MADWIN *Angler Wales* i. ix. 163, I have known tents, though the 'canauts' (walls) and 'fly' (roof) consisted of four or five cloths, completely honeycombed in a very few weeks [by white ants].

**Canayr**: see CANARYE.

**Can-buoy**. *Naut.* [f. CAN sb. 1 + BUOY sb.] A large cone-shaped buoy, floated over sands, shallows, etc., and usually painted of a definite colour for purposes of recognition. (Formerly called *can-bodies*, Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*)



1866 CAPT. SMITH *Accl. Eng. Seamen* 13 A boy, a can boy. 1869 FALCONER *Dick, Marine* (1733) *Can-Boys* .are in the form of a cone, and of this construction are all the buoys which are floated over dangerous banks and shallows. 1868 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 317 The Black Can Buoy on the Black Tail Spit. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 Single-coloured can buoys . will mark the starboard side.

† **Cancans.** *Obs.* See *quot.*

1775 BRUCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 417 The worst sort of Troglodyte Myrrh, called *cancans*.

|| **Cancan** (*kān'kən*, *kən'kən*). [F. (16th c. in Littre), noise, disturbance, 'rumpus', also the dance. Of uncertain etymology, the popular fancy being that it is the L. *quanquam*, about the proper pronunciation of which a noisy wrangle is said to have occurred in the French schools. But Littre also points to an OF. *caquahan* tumultuous assembly; Scheler thinks it the vbl. sb. from *cancer*, which he thinks was 'to quack as a duck'.]

A kind of dance performed at the public balls in Paris, with extravagant and indecent gestures.

1848 H. GREVILLE *Leaves fr. Diary* 269 Wearing a beard, smoking a short pipe, dancing the *cancan*. 1882 A. E. SWEET *Sh. from 'Texas Siftings'* 36 He usually compromises by dancing the *Can-can*.

Hence **Cancaning** *pp. a.* [Cf. F. *cancaner* to dance the *cancan*.]

1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/5 The shouting, dancing, *cancaning* crowd.

**Cancar**, -d, -ous, *obs.* ff. **CANKER**, -ED, etc.

**Cancel** (*kænsəl*), *sb.* [(1) ad. L. *cancelli* (see **CANCELLI**); (2) f. following verb.]

† I. 1. *pl.* Prison bars, limits, bounds, confines. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 66 Bounded Within the *cancels*, that the world doe bound. c. 1645 SIR E. DRYDEN in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* II. (1692) I. 295 As Mr. Speaker is bounded in and limited, by the Rules and *Cancels* of this House. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. xiv. 14 A person whose spirit is confined. . . and desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body. a. 1667 — *Serm.* (1678) 28 To put holy things into *cancels*, and immerse them with acts and laws and cautions of separation.

II. 2. The act of striking out, erasing, annulling, rescinding, etc.

1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 12 May 4/4 If an order is fairly executed it is a rare thing to receive a *cancel*.

3. *Print.* The suppression and reprinting of a page or leaf. Hence *concr.* a. a page so cancelled or struck out; b. the new page substituted for that cancelled. Also *cancel-page*, -sheet.

1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) I. 394 Send me down a whole set of the sheets, that I may look them over; and see what *cancels* are necessary. 1824 D'ISRAËLI *Curr. Lit.* (Rldg.) 459/2 It was his pride to read these *cancels* (suppressed by the censor) to his friends. *Ibid.* These *cancel* sheets or castrations. 1862 *National Rev.* Jan. 38 This title-page is a manifest *cancel*. 1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Compl. Scott.* Intro. 33 The leaf is a *cancel* replacing the original 31.

4. *Pair of cancels*: an instrument for defacing or punching tickets (on the railway, etc.).

1887 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr. 2/6 Charged with stealing a pair of *Cancels*, the property of the District Railway Company. 1887 *Standard* 18 Apr. 3/5 A pair of ticket *cancels*.

**Cancel** (*kænsəl*), *v.* Also 5-6 *cancel*, 5-7 *cancel*, 6 *Sc. cancell.* [a. F. *canceller* (15th c. in Littre); -L. *cancellare* to make lattice-wise, to cross out a writing, f. *cellulus*, *cancelli* cross-bars, lattice. Cf. Pr. *cancellar*, Sp. *cancellar*, It. *cancellare*. F. *canceller* is a learned word: the native F. repr. of the L. is *chancelier*: see **CHANCELLER**, etc.]

1. *trans.* To deface or obliterate (writing), properly by drawing lines across it lattice-wise; to cross out, strike out. Of legal documents, deeds, etc.: To annul, render void or invalid by so marking.

c. 1440 [see **CANCELLING** *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1466 *Manus. & Househ. Exp.* 332 This day my master reseved and cancelled the said obligacyon. 1539 ELYOT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 142 II. 117 There was a former patente founde of the sayde Office, and myn was callid in and cancelled. 1594 GREENE *Art Conny catch.* II. 2 Marry saies the pretense. . . then Bull shall cancell my indentures at Tiburne. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. x. (R.) The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 309 A deed may be avoided, by delivering it up to be cancelled; that is to have lines drawn over it, in the form of lattice work or *cancelli*; though the phrase is now used figuratively for any manner of obliteration or defacing it. 1836 ARNOLD *Lett. in Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 34 In my Catholic Pamphlet . . . there is one paragraph which I should now cancel.

† b. To deface or destroy by cutting or tearing up.

1580 BARET *Ab. C.* 50, I tore or rent in peeces the verses that I made: I cancelled them. 1673 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cancell*, to vndoe, deface, crosse out, or tear. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iv. 385 That innocent Volume, first cancelled with a pen-knife to pieces, then burnt to ashes. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* (1839) 296 One ancient custom of cancelling bonds was, by striking a nail through the writing.

2. *fig.* To annul, repeal, render void (obligations, promises, vows, or other things binding).

1494 FABIAN VII. 352 All such bandes and promyssees that the Kyng or any other had made, should be adnulled & cancelled. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 845 Shake hands for ever, Cancell all our Vowes. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 Who can say that this [the Moral Law] is abrogated and cancelled by Jesus? 1772 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1782) II. 34 That promise must have been cancelled. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 138 All debts were to be cancelled.

† b. *intr.* To become void or null. *rare.*

a. 1667 COWLEY, A rash oath that cancell'd in the making. 3. *gen.* a. To obliterate, blot out, delete from sight or memory.

1530 LYNDSEAY *Test. Papyngo* 252 Quho bene Iniuste degradat of glorie, And cancellat out of thy memorie. 1667 MILTON P. L. VI. 373 Cancell'd from Heav'n and sacred memory, Nameless in dark oblivion lit them dwell. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelham Isl.* II. 292 Great Babylon was like a wreath of sand, Left by one tide, and cancell'd by the next.

b. To frustrate, reduce to nought, put an end to, abolish.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 934 Why hath thy servant, Opportunity, Cancell'd my fortunes? 1608 FORTSK. *Trag.* I. ii. 203 Much good has been expected in your life; Cancel not all men's hopes. 1813 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 2 Oct., Your letter has cancelled all my anxieties. 1850 TENNISON *In Mem.* xcv. 44 At length my trance was cancell'd, stricken thro' with doubt. 1868 HELPS *Reinhold* v. (1876) 87, I would cancel those offices which are becoming obsolete.

c. with off. (Cf. *cut off*.)

1668 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 213 We might proceed to cancel off your dayes.

4. *Arithm.* To strike out (a figure) by drawing a line through it; *esp.* in removing a common factor, e.g. from the numerator and denominator of a fraction; also *absol.* Hence b. To remove equivalent quantities of opposite signs, or on opposite sides of an equation, account, etc.; to balance a quantity of opposite sign, so that the sum is zero.

1542 RECORDS *Gr. Artes* (1575) 151, I must write that 1 over 3, and deface or cancel the 3. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. iv. (ed. 7) 12 Cancel the 2, and draw another line under the 3 several Products. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 161 Here the 2 to carry carries the -2, and there remains the -1 to set down.

c. *fig.* To render (a thing) null by means of something of opposite nature; to neutralize, counterbalance, countervail; to make up for, compensate.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, The Bagiv*, Many a brunt He did endure to cancel sinne: And having giv'n the rest before, Here he gave up his life to pay our score. 1681 DRYDEN *Alf. & Achit.* x81 With publick Zeal to cancel private Crimes. a. 1777 GOLDSM. *Prologue* 16 Here then at once I welcome every shame, And cancel at three score a life of fame. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xiv. (1860) § 792 One motion exactly cancels the other. 1881 JOWETT *Thru. Id.* I. 29 The later kindness . . . may cancel a greater previous wrong.

5. *Printing.* To suppress (a page, sheet, etc.) after it has been set up in type or printed off.

1738 BIRCH *Milton's Wks.* I. 46 The Sheet otherwise the same, not cancell'd, but the Alteration made as it was printing. 1775 MASON *Alleg.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 401, I once had an intention to cancel the pages, and correct the passages objected to. 1852 H. COTTON *Edit. of Bible* 276 Mr. Lea Wilson was of opinion that fol. xxxi. in the New Testament has been cancelled and reprinted.

† 6.

1473 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 78 That noo wullen cloth from thensforth be shorne excepte cancelling but yf it be fully wet. 1483 *Act & Rich.* III. viii. § 4 That no Sherman nor other persone . . . shere nor cancell any Cloth within this Roialme but if the same be afore fullye wette.

† 7. To inclose with lattice-work or rails. *Obs.* [the literal sense of L. *cancellare*.]

1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 177 In a little obscure place cancelled in with yron worke. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 50 Cancelling, and railing it with posts.

**Canceleer**, *sb.* *Hawking.* Forms: 7 *canceleer*, -ere, *canceleer*, *canceleer*, -ler, *canceleere*, *canceleer*, 7-8 *cancellier*, 8 *cancelier*, [a. the infinitive (taken subst.) of ONF. *canceler*, in mod.F. *canceler* to swerve, shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger, app. the same as OF. *canceler*, *canceler* to place in the position of crossing bars or lattice-work, to cross; but since OF. had also *es-canceler*, *es-canceler*, Littre takes the latter as the proper form in this sense, and explains it as: -L. *\*ex-cancellare* to escape out of *cancelli*, 'sortir des barreaux, d'où *canceler*', and thinks that the use of the simple verb in the sense of the derivative was due to confusion. But the simple *canceler* is quite as old in this sense (11th c.).] See *quot.* 1704.

1599 WEEVER *Epigr.* IV. v. (N.) Nor with the Falcon fetch a *canceleer*. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly. obl.* xx, The fierce and eager hawks . . . Make sundry *canceleers* after they the fowl can reach. 1665 CORROD *Scarrow* IV. (1741) 142 Full swift she flew till coming near Carthage, she made a *Canceleer*. And then a stoop. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. & Urb.* *Cancellier*, When a light-floven Hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times upon the Wing, to recover herself before she seizes. 1843 in *CRAIK Techn. Dict.*

b. *fig.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cclvi, Enough if fame . . . Scorne to Stoope, in well-wind'd Verse, To Single Names, in fainting *Cancelliers*. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.*, 20 His *cancellier*, his fall being only from the first loft.

**Canceleer**, *canceleer*, *v.* *Hawking.* [f. *prec.*] Of a hawk: To turn (once or twice) upon the wing, in order to recover herself before striking.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, The partridge sprung, He makes his stoop, but, wanting breath, is forced To *canceleer*. 1834 MAR. EDGORTH *Helen* (Rldg.) 166 Now tight over the heron, and now she will *canceleer*.

b. *fig.* To turn aside, to swerve or digress.

a. 1697 AUREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V. 407, I will take the boldness to *cancellier*, and give a general description of these Parts of England.

**Cancellabile**, *cancelable* (*kænsələbəl*), *a.* [f. **CANCEL** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be cancelled.

1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Int. Disc.* 22 The free People are the (original, not cancellable by a Transcript.

**Cancellarian** (*kænsələ'riən*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *cancellari-us* CHANCELLOR + *-AN*.] Of, or of the nature of, a chancellor.

1846 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 288 (*Lord Chancellors*), Holding the Great Seals . . . for eighteen years together (a length of cancellarian days of which there is no other instance). 1887 *Fall. Mail* G. 10 Sept. 4/2 It was only last year that he went out of the Vice-Chancellarian office.

**Cancellariate** (*kænsələ'riət*), *rare.* [f. L. *cancellari-us* + *-ATE*.] Chancellorship.

1846 WORCESTER has '*cancellariate*, belonging to a chancellor', app. an attrib. use.

† **Cancellate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cancellat-* *pp. l.* stem of *cancellā-re* to CANCEL: see *-ATE*.] *trans.* a. To inclose, rail in; b. to strike out, cancel. Hence **Cancellating** *vbl. sb.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Papyri* I. (1686) 16 He was forced to *cancellate* or blot out many sayings of St. Ambrose. 1649 — *Gr. Exemp.* xix. § 12 (1703) 375 This act was like to *cancellating* and a circumscription of the holy mysteries.

**Cancellate** (*kænsələt*), *a.* [ad. L. *cancellāt-us* *pa. pp. l.* of *cancellā-re* to CANCEL.] Marked with cross lines like lattice-work; reticulated.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d, The belly, in *solipedes* is rough and hard . . . in some mordaceous cancellate. 1835 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* (1848) II. 362 Cancellate, when the parenchyma is wholly absent, and the veins alone remain, anastomosing and forming a kind of net-work. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 Cancellate, lattice.

**Cancellated** (*kænsələtəd*), *pp. l.* a. [f. *prec.*]

1. Marked with crossing lines, like lattice-work; separated into spaces or divisions as by *cancelli*.

1681 GREW *Museum* (J.) The tail of the castor is almost bald . . . and cancellated, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 55 To this I adapted a cancellated micrometer. 1841 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 272 Shell conical . . . cancellated with transverse striae.

2. *spec.* Having a cellular structure formed by fine interlacing fibres and plates running in all directions, and separated by minute labyrinthine cavities, as in the less compact tissue of bones.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 443 The cancellated structure in which the marrow is lodged. 1857 BRICH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) II. 326 In quality from a coarse gritty and cancellated structure to a fine compact homogeneous paste. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* 42 Labyrinthine or cancellated shelly growths.

**Cancellation** (*kænsələ'shən*), [ad. L. *cancellat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *cancellā-re*: see **CANCEL** *v.* and *-ATION*.] So mod.F. *cancellation*. (In L. the sb. had only the sense of fixing a boundary.)

1. The action of the vb. **CANCEL**: the crossing out or obliteration of writing, the suppression of a leaf or sheet of a book as originally printed, the annulling of a legal document; a making void or rescinding of an obligation; the neutralizing of opposing equal numbers or amounts.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* xxvii, The said Chauncellour shall have power . . . to make cancellation of such leases and letters patentes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 268 b, By cancellation of the Deed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 90 In spite of cancellations and interlineations, the original words can easily be distinguished. 1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Compl. Scott.* Intro. 20 They entailed the cancellation of no fewer than 33 of the original leaves, and the substitution of 37 others. 1875 POSTER *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 247 The mere cancellation or obliteration of a will was an informal Revocation and left the will valid at civil law. 1898 F. A. WALKER *Money* I. iii. 68 In this cancellation of indebtedness.

2. *etymologically.* The action of marking with cross lines lattice-wise. (*nonce-use*.)

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 60 The cancellation of his back by stripes and scars.

**Cancelled** (*kænsəld*), *pp. l.* a. [f. **CANCEL** *v.* + *-ED*.] Crossed or struck out, annulled, made void.

1539 TUNSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 15 In *cancellung* the bonde of our synne . . . and fastenynge it cancellly to his crosse. 1537 RECORDS *Wkeist.* K. iv, I leave out . . . cancelled figures. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 81 The said cancelled deed. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 11 Many a cancelled year.

**Canceller**. [see *-ER*.] One who cancels.

1611 COTGR. *Quascur*, a squasher, *casser*, *canceller*.

|| **Cancelli** (*kænsələi*), *sb. pl.* [L. *cancelli* crossing bars, gratings, lattice, railings, pl. of *cancellus*, dim. of *cancer*, pl. *cancrī* crossing bars, grating.]

1. Bars of lattice-work; *spec.* the latticed screen between the choir and body of the church; hence the **CHANCEL** (mod.F. *cancel*) so railed off. (Hardly in Eng. use.)

1648 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 247 S. Ambrose his sending his Deacon to the Emperor, to desire him to goe forth of the Cancelli. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 The Altar is inclos'd with Cancelli.

2. *Phys.* 'The lattice-work of the spongy portion of bones, consisting of thin plates and bars interlacing with each other, and forming arches and buttresses in the direction of greatest pressure'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1608 MED. *Jrnl.* VIII. 371 The bone of the cavity of the

tympanum in the cetacea... showing no vestige of fibres, cancelli, or vessels. 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 25 The cancelli always run parallel with the axis of the bone.

**c.** Improperly applied to the interstices between these bars and plates of bones. Probably first extended to the whole cancellous or cancellated tissue, including the interstices, and then carelessly misapplied to the latter.)

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 80 In the cancelli of bone there is a large deposit of fat. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 1851. II. 47 2 Mere cancelli, or small medullary cavities. 1881 MINART *Cat.* 25 Some bones have their entire substance replete with cavities or cancelli, and such are called cancellated or spongy.

**Cancellier**, variant of CANCELEER.

**Cancelling** (kænsəlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CANCEL *v.*]

1. The action of crossing or blotting out, annulling, rescinding, etc. (see the verb); cancellation.

c. 1440 *Promp. Par.* 60:1 Cancellunge or strekyng owte a false word, obelus. 1554 HULIOT, *Cancellunge*, or defacing of wrytyng. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (1886) 81 The supposed cancelling of the deed. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xiv. 216 The King became a party to the cancelling of the whole arrangement. 1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 211½ Shelley cut it up freely with cancellings and alterations.

2. *Comb.*, as *cancelling-press*, *-stamp* (contrivances for defacing printed stamps, to prevent their re-use).

**Cancellous** (kænsələs), *a. Phys.* [f. CANCEL-CELL + -ous: cf. *L. cancellus*.] Having an open porous structure as of network, made up of fine interlacing fibres and plates, as in *cancellous tissue*.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 789½ Deep in the cancellous structure of the bones. 1881 MINART *Cat.* 36 Cancellous bony tissue invested by compact bone.

**Cancelment** (kænsələmənt), [f. as prec. + -ment.] = CANCELLATION.

1611 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 134 A breefe of the cancellments. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 265 The cancelment of Madoline's engagement.

**Cancer** (kænsər), *sb.* Also (4 *canoro*), 5 *canser*, (6 *caner*). [*L. cancer* (*canerum*) crab, also the malignant tumour so called. (So in Greek, *καρκίνος*, *καρκίνωμα* 'crab' and 'cancer'; the tumour, according to Galen, was so called from the swollen veins surrounding the part affected bearing a resemblance to a crab's limbs.) The word was adopted in OE. as *cancer*, *canor* for the disease, reinforced after 1100 by the Norman Fr. *cancre*, which gave the ME. and modern *CANKER*. The original Latin form was re-introduced in ME. in the astronomical sense, and about 1600 in the medical, as a more technical and definite term than *canker*, which had come to be applied to corroding ulcerations generally. (Cf. also *CHANCER*, in 17th and 18th c. *shanker*.)]

1. A crab. (Now only as a term of Zoology.)

1564 BULLIEN *Sk. Simplex* (1579) 76 [This cancer... loucheth to feede upon Crabs and Cankers of the Sea.] 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* 686 The like things are reported of the Asps, Cankers, and Tortoyses of Egypt. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 47 The slowest snail makes more speed forth-right, than the swiftest retrograde Cancer. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 121 The anchor'd Pinna, and his Cancer-friend.

**b. Med.** 'A term for an eight-tailed bandage; those resembling, it was thought, a crab's legs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also called *cancer-bandage*.

1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*

2. *Astron.* a. The Zodiacal constellation of the Crab, lying between Gemini and Leo. b. The fourth of the twelve signs or divisions of the Zodiac (♋), beginning at the most northerly point of the ecliptic or summer solstitial point, which the sun enters on the 21st of June. The sign originally coincided with the constellation, but on account of the precession of the equinoxes, the first point of Cancer is now in the constellation Gemini. *Tropic of Cancer*: the northern Tropic, forming a tangent to the ecliptic at the first point of Cancer, about 23° 28' from the equator.

c. 1391 CHAUCEUR *Astron.* (1872) 9 In this heued of cancer is the greatest declinacion northward of the sonne... this signe of cancre is cleped the tropic of Somer. c. 1400 *Desty. Troy* 2344 In the season of somer, er the sun rose, As it come into caner. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* vi. xiv. (ed. 7) 624 The Sunne being in the fourth degree of Cancer. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 206 And adde more Coles to Cancer, when he burnes With entertaining great Hyperion. 1797 THOMSON *Summer* 44 When... Cancer reddens with the solar blaze. 1833 MACAULAY *War Success.* *Sf.*, *Ex.* (1854) I. 230½ The American dependencies of the Castilian crown still extended far to the North of Cancer and far to the South of Capricorn. 1859 *Pictures of Heavens* 32 Cancer... perhaps the Zodiacal sign was so called because the sun begins to return back... when it enters this sign, and its retrograde motion may be represented by that of a crab.

3. *Pathol.* A malignant growth or tumour in different parts of the body, that tends to spread indefinitely and to reproduce itself, as also to return after removal; it eats away or corrodes the part in which it is situated; and generally ends in death.

The earlier name was *CANKER*, q. v. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* II. Gloss, *Cancer* is a swelling or sore coming of melancholy blood, about which the veins appear of a blacke or

swart colour, spread in manner of a Creifish clees. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 174 Καρκίνος, Cancer is a hard round Tumour blew or blackish having pain and beating. 1747 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 254 On some a relentless cancer has fastened its envenomed teeth. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1853) 80 The wonderful method of curing cancers by means of toads. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. (ed. 3) 274 Cancer is decidedly a hereditary disease.

**b. fig.** An evil figured as an eating sore. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 274 This Cancer is a fretting and growing evil. c. 1711 KEN Edmund Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 194 Sloth is a Cancer, eating up that Time Princes should cultivate for Things sublime. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 355 The incurable cancer of the soul.

† 4. A plant: possibly *cancer-wort* (see 5).

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 31b, Yf he be stynged with a spider, he healeth himself with eatinge Pylls or a certain herbe named Cancer. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troye*, Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted, To seek th' hearbe cancer, and by that to cure him?

5. *Comb.* (in sense 3), as *cancer-cell*, *-element*, *-serum*; *cancer-root*, *cancer-wort*: see quotes.

1876 tr. *Huguer's Gen. Pathol.* 479 Cancer-juice consists of \*cancer-cells and a usually scanty, fluid substance, the intercellular substance or cancer-serum. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1789) 53 This woman... having set up for a cancer-dress. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 64 To this they add a Root call'd the \*Cancer Root. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cancer Root, *Conopholis* (*Orphanotis*) *americana* and *Euphagus virginiana*. — one-flowered, *Aphyllon uniflorum*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal Index* (Britten & Holland) \*Cancerwort, that is Fluellin, 504. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cancerwort, *Lunaria spuria* and *L. Elatine*; also an old name for the genus *Veronica*.

**Cancer** (kænsər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To eat into as a cancer; to eat (its way) slowly and incessantly like a cancer.

1840 DE QUINCY *Canistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 280 Other things advance *per saltum* — they do not silently cancer their way onwards. 1838 — *Anobiog. Sk.*, Wks. (1863) xiv. 93 The strulbrug of Swift... was a wreck, a shell, that had been burned hollow and cancered by the fierce furnace of life.

Hence *Cancered ppl. a.*, affected with cancer.

1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 102 The application of toads to a cancered breast.

**Cancerate** (kænsəreɪt), *v.* [f. *L. cancerāt-us* cancerous.] *intr.* To become cancerous, to grow into a cancer. Hence *Cancerated ppl. a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 126½ Breasts... Cancerated. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 95 But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand cancerated. 1736 BURTON *Cancers* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 110 The Right Lobe of the Lung was full of scirrhous cancerated Tubercles. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reasons Arbitr. Lang.* 6, I would thank any man to put a cover on a cancerated nose.

**Canceratic** (kænsəreɪtɪk), *a. Pathol.* [ad. *L. cancerāt-ic-us*: see -ATIC.] Of the nature of, or related to, cancer. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Canceration** (kænsəreɪʃən), [noun of action from *CANCERATE v.*] A growing cancerous or into a cancer.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Canceration*, a spreading abroad cancerously. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Cancerd**, **cancered**, obs. ff. *CANKERED*.

**Cancerideous** (kænsəreɪdɪəs), *a. Pathol.* [f. *L. cancer*; on some mistaken analogy.] = *CANCEROID*.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cancerin** (kænsəreɪn), An artificial guano

from Newfoundland.

**Cancerism** (kænsəreɪzəm), *Pathol.* [f. *CANCER* + -ISM.] 'The cancerous diathesis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cancerite**, **cancrite**, *Paleont.* [see -ITE.]

A fossil crab.

1848 WEBSTER *Cancrite*. 1860 WORCESTER *Cancrite*.

**Cancerous** (kænsərəs), *a.* In 6 *canserous*.

[f. *CANCER sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of cancer; affected with cancer.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 20 Cancerous vicerations. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* 91 Cancerous Knots in the breast. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 198 When a portion of the intestinal canal becomes cancerous. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 125 Cancerous tumors... occur in the tonsils.

**fig.** 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Sillex Scint.* 200 Frustrate those cancerous close arts. 1730 WELTON *Sniffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 591 Cancerous and Calumniating Hearts. 1868 GRO. ELIOT *Sf. Gipsy* 317 Remorse was born within him, cancerous, Forcing each pulse to feed its anguish.

**Cancerously**, *adv.* In a cancerous manner.

1731 [see CANCERATION]. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Cancerousness**, Cancerous condition.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 159½.

**Cancheler**, obs. form of CHANCELLOR.

**Cancell** (jeer, -ier, variants of CANCELEER.

**Canker**, -ored, etc., obs. ff. *CANKER*, -ED, etc.

† **Cancerenated**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *It. cancrenare* to gangrene (f. *cancrena* gangrene) + -ATE + -ED.] Affected with gangrene.

1581 HESTER *Phiorav. Sec.* II. xix. 97 Woundes... beyng impostumated or cancerenated, they change their names.

**Canceriform** (kænsəreɪfɔrm), *a.* [f. *L. cancer* (*cancer*) crab + -FORM.]

1. Crab-shaped.

1846 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 714 The canceriform spiders. *Ibid.* IV. 394.

2. *Pathol.* 'Having the appearance of cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cancrine** (kæŋkri:n), *a.* [Formed on the normal *L. type \*cancerinus*, f. *cancer*: see -INE.] Having the qualities of a crab; crab-like. *Cancrine* (or palindromic) *verse*: 'Latin verses which are the same, read either forwards or backwards, as *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor*' (Bailey).

1755 in JOHNSON. 1846 R. HART *Ecl. Records* 245 At Hingham Church in Norfolk there is a curious cancrine inscription over the font.

**Cancrinite** (kæŋkri:nait), *Min.* [Named after Cancrin, a Russian statesman: see -ITE.] A massive mineral found at Minsk in the Urals, a silico-carbonate of aluminium and sodium.

1844 in DANA *Min.* 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 413 Silicates... with Carbonates. Example: Cancrinite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 108 Cancrinite is probably an altered condition of nepheline.

|| **Cancro**, *Obs.* [It.: lit. 'the cancer (take you)!'] An imprecation. (Cf. *plague! pest!*)

c. 1600 N. BRETON *Philistion's Lett.* (Gros. 163 (Hoppe) Now and then [he would] rise off his bed in a rage, knitting his brows with cancro. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 217 Cancro! what, thy husband's body?

**Cancroid** (kæŋkroɪd, -oɪd), *a.* and *sb.* In sense 2 also -ide. [f. *L. cancer*, *cancer* - crab + -OID. In sense 2 after F. *cancroïde*.]

**A. adj.** 1. Like the crab in structure.

1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 705 In the cancrroid spiders. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 65 These are Cancrioid in the... branchial peculiarities.

2. *Pathol.* Resembling cancer.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 591½ Of a cancerous or cancrroid nature. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 513 Cancer of the lips is generally applied to epithelioma or cancrroid disease, true cancer or carcinoma being very rare.

**B. sb.** 1. A crustacean of the crab family.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 48 The outer antennae are small, as in the Cancroids.

2. A disease resembling cancer; also a synonym of epithelial cancer.

1851 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 593½ Scirrhous or Hard Cancer and Cancroid are by no means so common. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 519 Malignant disease... in two forms, cancer and cancrroid.

**Cancerous**, obs. form of *CANKEROUS*.

**Cand** (kænd), 'A name in some mining districts for Fluor spar' (*Ure Dict. Arts* I. 679).

1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cani*, *cand*, fluor spar.

**Candareen** (kændəreɪn), Also 7 *condrin*.

['In Malay, to which language the word apparently belongs, *kanduri*' (Yule).] A Chinese weight and money of account, equal to 10 cash or 1/10 of a tael. As a weight of gold or silver estimated at about 6 grains Troy.

[1554 A. NUNES 39 (Y.) In Malacca the weight used for gold, musk, &c., the cate, contains 20 taels, each tael 16 mazes, each maz 20 cumdurys.] 1615 R. COCKES *Diary* i. (1883) x (Y.) We bought 5 great square postes of the Kinges master carpenter; cost 2 mas 6 condrens per peece. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 260 A Moidore by those Weights weighs just thirty Candareens. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 531 Candareen. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 Which will be settled at seven mace two candareen per head. 1854 in R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* 410 The Japanese have a decimal system of weight, like the Chinese, of catty, tael, mace, candareen, and cash.

**Candavaig** (kændəvəɪg), *Sc. dial.* [According to Jamieson, f. Gael. *canann* head + *dubhach* blacking; melancholy, sorry.] A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer without going down to the sea, and is consequently reckoned as foul; a *black-fish*. Also a later-spawning variety of salmon.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IX. 109 (Jam.) We have—a species of salmon, called by the country people candavaigs, that frequently do not spawn before the month of April.

**Canded**, obs. form of *CANDIED*.

† **Candefy**, **candify**, *v. Obs.*—o [f. *L. candefacere*: see -FY.] To make or become white.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; hence in BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.

|| **Candelabrum** (kændələbrəm), *Pl.* -bra. (Also in modern use, *candelabra*, *pl.* -as.) [*L. candelābrum* candlestick, f. *candēla* CANDLE.]

1. *Greek and Roman Antiq.* a. A candlestick, usually an ornamental one. b. A stand on which lamps were supported.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. vii. One of those tall and graceful candelabra, common to that day, supporting a single lamp. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. 397 Bronze candelabra of Etrurian workmanship.

2. An ornamental branched candlestick holding a number of candles; a chandelier.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 106 Some of these [cacti]... divided into several branches in the form of candelabras. 1820 SCOTT *Invahoe* vi. Four silver candelabras, holding great waxen torches. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 149 Galleries of statues, vases... and candelabra.

**Candelere**, obs. form of *CHANDLIER*.

**Candelere**, -deller, obs. ff. *CHANDLER*.

† **Candency**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. candētia* whiteness, glow, sb. of quality f. *candēnt-em*: see next and -ENCY.] Warmth, fervency.

1723 M-WARD *Earnest Contend. Faith* 18 (Jam.) Your paper bewraying so much candency for the one, and coolness in the other.

**Candent** (kændént), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *candent-em*, pr. pple. of *candere* to be white, glow.]  
1. At a white heat; glowing with heat.

1577 *Dee Relat. Spir.* i. 1639: 356 The Colour of the fire of the 4 Arches is very red; The rest are very pure, Aerial, candent, 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 60 Wires totally candent. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Meth.* xxvi. 283 The heat of a candent Sculpin. 1790 Cowper *Hind* xix. 141 Lord of the candent lightnings. 1800 Sir W. Herschell in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 296 Rays emanating from candent substances. 1832 *F. L. Gussone in Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 282 The candent hearth, the ruddy lurid row Of smiths.

2. *fig.* Fervent, impassioned. *rare.*  
1793 McWARD *Earnest Contend. Faith* 170 [Jam.] Some men... are keen and candent against any who will do this.

† **Canderos**, *Obs.*  
1793 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Canderos*, in the materia medica, a name of an East Indian gum. It has much of the appearance of common amber, only that it wants its yellow colour, being white and pellucid; we sometimes see it turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light.

**Candescence**, [*f.* next: see -ENCE.] Candescence state; dazzling whiteness or brightness.  
1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th. L.* i. vi. 83 The clear candescence of country snow.

**Candescence** (kændésent), *a.* *rare.* [ad. L. *candescens-em*, pr. pple. of *candescere* to become white, begin to glow, inchoative from *candere*; see CANDENT.] Glowing with, or as with, heat.

1824 Beddoes *Let. in Poems* Introd. 34 The moment he [the sun] touched [the Alps], it appeared that all the snows took fire, and burned with a candescence brilliancy. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 540 The spark... cast forth from the candescence metal. 1884 L. Wallace *Ben-hur* i. xiv. 68 The star... less candescence than before.

Hence **Candescence** *adv.*, glowingly, dazzlingly.  
1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* ii. 1. Candescence white.

† **Candicant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *candicant-em*, pr. pple. of *candicare* to be whitish or white.] Growing white, inclining to white, whitish.  
1657 Tomlinson *Remond's Disp.* 317 Small cups with candicant flowers. 1731 Bailey vol. II. *Candicant*, waxing white. Hence in Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

Hence **Candicanoy**, 'a whitening or making fair, etc.' (Bailey vol. II. 1731).

† **Candicate**, *v.* *Obs.*—0 [f. L. *candicat-* ppl. stem of *candicare* see prec. + -ATE.]

1623 Cockeram, *Candicate*, to wax white.  
**Candid** (kændid), *a.* [ad. L. *candidus* white, glistening also used in many fig. senses as below], f. stem of *candere* to be white, to glisten. Perh. immediately from F. *candide*, 16th c. in Littré. (Not in Shaksp., Bible, Cotgrave, or Cockeram 1623.)

† L. White. (Usually with reference to other meanings, or in translation from Latin.) *Obs. or arch.*

1630 Jackson *Creed* viii. xvi. Wks. VIII. 105 Sending Him back to Pilate in a white or candid robe. a 1700 Dryden *Puck, Pythagoras, Philos.* 60 The stones came candid forth, the hue of innocence. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* i. 54 That candid Appearance, which... does result from the Mixture of all Kinds of Colours. 1805 J. M. Good *Lucretius* i. 298 The candid milk.

2. *fig.* + *a.* Splendid, illustrious; fortunate.  
1628 Herrick *Hesper.*, To T. Shapcott 179 Brave men... whose candid actions are Writ in the poets endless calendar. 1715 Bentley *Serm.* x. 371 This candid and joyful Day.

b. Pure, clear; stainless, innocent. *arch.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* i. 1. 72 Nor cared to make his designs... appear as candid as they were. a 1667 Cowley To Royal Soc. ix, His candid stile like a clean stream does slide. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* ix. 475 Where does the figment touch her candid fame?

3. Free from bias; fair, impartial, just.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1643) Pref. i Men of candid sincerity will be readie... to give it a friendly welcome. 1754 Chatham *Let. Nehew* vi. 46 Keep your mind in a candid state of suspense. 1828 Arnold *Let. in Life & Corr.* (1844) i. v. 243. I know that your mind is entirely candid: and that no man will conduct an inquiry with more perfect fairness. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. ii. iii. 107 He was too candid to attribute such doubts... to wickedness of heart.

† 4. 'Free from malice; not desirous to find faults' (J.); 'gentle, courteous' (Cotgr.); favourably disposed, favourable, kindly. *Obs.*

1633 Marmion *Five Compan.* Ded. Candid dispositions who (in spite of malice and ignorance) dare countenance Poetry. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 79/2 To shun the censorious, and to apply our selves to such as are candid. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 37 Your Lectures meet with a very Candid Reception. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* i. 15 Laugh where we must, be candid where we can. 1800 Med. *Jrnl.* IV. 502 The candid manner in which my Communication has been treated, lays me under strong obligations.

5. Frank, open, ingenuous, straight-forward, sincere in what one says.

1675 Oulay *Brit. Advt.*, We shall gratefully accept Candid Informations. 1774 Goldsm. *Retal.* 113 Let us be candid and speak out our mind. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. ii. 121 A... very candid account of Henry's feelings is furnished by himself.

b. *ironically*, in phrase *candid friend*: one who claims to be a friend, and, in the name of candour, speaks unpleasant things.

1798 Canning *New Moral.* in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July (1852) 208 Save, save, oh! save me from the Candid Friend! 1867 *Habits & Cust. Working Classes* 26 Troops of friends... candid and sugar-candied. 1884 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/4 Mr. Raikes congratulated [Mr. Goschen] on being able to pose as the candid friend of the Conservative party.

**Candid**, *obs. form* of CANDID.

**Candidacy** (kændidisi), [*f.* CANDIDATE: see -ACY 3; cf. magistracy.] The position or status of a candidate; CANDIDATESHIP, CANDIDATURE.

[1852 D. G. Mitchell *Battle Summer* 129 He... avows his own candidacy.] 1864 Fremont in *Daily Tel.* 21 June, In accepting the candidacy you propose to me. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Oct., The candidacy of the Duke d'Aosta for the throne of Spain.

**Candidate** (kændideit), *sb.* [ad. L. *candidatus* adj., clothed in white, sb. a candidate (because candidates for office wore a white toga), f. *candidus* white: see CANDID. Cf. mod. F. *candidat*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. One who seeks or aspires to be elected or appointed to an office, privilege, or position of honour, or who is put forward or selected by others as an aspirant; *e.g.* one who seeks a seat in the House of Commons, or other representative body. Const. *for*; formerly sometimes *of*.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Candidate*, a suitor for, or one elect for a place. 1685 *Let. in Academy* (1876) 21 Oct. 408/4 Yesterday the news came of the Lord Chamberlain's death... There are several candidates for the place. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasti* xiii. (1739) 258 Candidates for Holy Orders. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* i. ii. 150 A white Gown, the proper habit of all Candidates. 1818 in *Parl. Deb.* 1068 A court of law decided, that a man was not a candidate, who had not offered his services to the electors. 1844 Stanley *Arnold's Life & Corr.* i. ii. 54 The head-mastership of Rugby became vacant... [Dr. Arnold] finally resolved to offer himself as a candidate. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 14 Offering himself as candidate for North Loamshire. *in opposition.* 1793 Swift *On Himself* Wks. 1735 IV. i. 12 Careless by candidate divines. 1845 Stocquer *Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 253 A numerous supplementary class of candidate pupils.

b. Formerly the word had a *spec.* use in the Universities (cf. *licentiate*), but this is now merged in the general sense.

1691 Wood *Alth. Oxon.* (R.) He published certain books against B. Jewell, being then a candidate of the Fac. of Theology. 1706 Phillips, [after explaining the Ancient Roman sense, add.] The word is still in use in the Universities. 1804 *Med. Jrl.* xii. 287 His name as a Candidate for a Degree shall be entered in the minutes of Senate, and a day fixed when the Candidate shall read his Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 339 The candidate for honours may seek to attain them in classical literature... or in mathematics.

2. *fig. & transf.* a. Sometimes simply = Aspirant, seeker for; sometimes with tacit allusion to the white dress of the Roman *candidati*, or the position of a Christian catechumen.

1647 Crashaw *Poems* 149 Ye holy doves!.. bright Candidates of blissful light, The heirs elect of love. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* iii. li. 275 They laid up the body as a candidate and expectant of a joyful and happy resurrection. a 1700 Dryden (J.) While yet a young probationer, And candidate of heav'n. 1750 Johnson *Ramb.* No. 21 ¶ 6 A candidate for literary fame. a 1847 R. Hamilton *Rev. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 145 The Christian is a candidate for the approval of his Judge. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. English* 105 Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance, or revival, as candidates for vernacularization.

b. One who is thought likely or worthy to gain a post, a position of honour, etc.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic.* W. xxxi. If ever there was a candidate for Tyburn, this is one. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & Fall* III. 260 Strength and majesty... marked him, in the popular opinion, as a candidate worthy of the throne.

† 3. *Hist.* One of the *cohortes candidatorum* (so called from their white dress) who served as the body-guard of the Roman Emperors after the time of the Gordians, A.D. 237.

1666 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Candidatus*... also gallant young Gentlemen or Knights about the Emperors person. 1797-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., It was the younger Gordian who instituted the *Candidati*.

† **Candidate**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *candidatus*: see prec.] Clothied in white. (*poetic.*)

1616 Holyday *Persius* 329 He... Whom candidate chaulky ambition Draws gaping to her lure? 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, Cloud, Seest thou that cloud that rides in state, Part ruby-like, part candidate?

† **Candidate**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *candidat-* ppl. stem of *candidare* to make white, f. *candidus* white: see CANDID and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make white, or as a candidate; to whitewash (*fig.*).

1628 Feltham *Resolves* ii. 57 (T.) To purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better candidated for the court of Heaven. 1679 Giffin *Damocles* (1867) 437 This is his usual note to candidate inquiry.

**Candidate**, *v.* 2 *collog.* [*f.* the sb.] To stand as a candidate. *Candidating* *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl.* *a.* 1885 *Chicago Advance* Aug. 538 To look upon the parish instead of himself as the candidating party. *Ibid.* 554 He holds candidating... to be absurd, delusive and sacrilegious. 1887 N. L. Walker *Rel. Life Scot.* 264 The 'candidating' which... has given greater liveliness to preaching.

**Candidateship**: see CANDIDACY.

**Candidateship** (kændiditʃip), [*f.* CANDIDATE sb. + -SHIP.] The position of a candidate.

1775 in PERRY. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 200 The candidateship for that uneasy and cheerless seat. 1861 J. Sheppard *Fall Rome* vii. 385 Genserio... supported... the candidateship of Olybrius.

**Candidature** (kændiditʃi), [*a.* F. *candidature*: see CANDIDATE sb. and -URE.] Standing as a candidate, candidateship.

1851 Dixon *W. F. Can.* ix. 1872/171 The Court prepared to oppose his candidature. 1882 3 Calderwood in Schaff *Relig. Encycl.* i. 936/2 [Hamilton] was supported in his candidature by Dugald Stewart.

**Candidly** (kændidli), *adv.* [*f.* CANDID + -LY 2.]

1. Fairly, without prejudice or bias, with open mind.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 253 That proverb must be candidly interpreted. 1647 Saltmarsh *Sparkl. Glory* 1847/1 207. c 1650 Towns in Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 222 He would have sought for truth candidly. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 28 So that the Children... may listen candidly to wholesome instruction. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* (1832) 49 To think candidly of persons of his persuasion.

† 2. Without malice; favourably, kindly, courteously. *Obs.*

1650 H. More in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 72, I will candidly passe over what may receive any tolerably good interpretation. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) i. 132 Candidly disposed to make the best of the worst. 1782 Hellins in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 425, I hope this little piece will be candidly received. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 581/2 He must not candidly and generously concede the truth and wisdom of those [propositions] which seemed to him plausible or reasonable.

3. Frankly, openly, straightforwardly, without reserve.

1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 3 Montaigne or Colley Cibber, who candidly tells us what they thought of the world. 1783 Ld. Hailes *Acc. Chr. Ch.* iv. 98 Few judges have so candidly avowed their incapacity to discharge the duties of office. 1884 G. Denman *Lanc. Times Ref.* i. 666/2 The manager himself candidly answered that they took the risk. *Mod.* I candidly confess that I am ashamed of my party.

**Candidness** (kændidnes), [*f.* CANDID + -NESS.] State or quality of being candid.

† 1. Purity, innocence. *Obs.*

1654 Cokaine *Diana* i. 67 The candidness of my thoughts. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. 69 Whose plain Tombs, made of white Marble, shew... candidness of their natures. 1692 South *Serm.* II. xii. 459 (R.) The candidness of a man's very principles, the sincerity of his intentions.

2. Fairness, impartiality.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* ii. liii. (L.) The candidness of an upright judge.

† 3. Favourable disposition, favour, courtesy.

1643 Prynne *Power Parl.* i. Pref. A j b, Entertain it therefore, with that candidness. 1688 I. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 790, I... have no reason to suspect their Favour, whose Candidness I so signally proved.

4. Frankness, straightforwardness, sincerity in speech.

**Candied** (kændid), *ppl. a.* Also 7 candid, 7-8 candid. [*f.* CANDY *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Preserved or incrusted with sugar.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* vi. 277/1 Marmalade, Candied ringoes, & rich marchpaine stuff. 1626 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 106 Candied ginger. 1722 in *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 151 Candied Orange Peel. 1859 Sala *Ten. round Clark* 35 Candied horehound.

b. *transf. & fig.* Covered with anything crystalline or glistening, as hoar-frost.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vi. ciii. 112 The silver moone... Spred frostie pearls on the candied ground. c 1750 Shilstone *Odes* Wks. 1764 i. 305 The winter's candied thorn. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. ii. vii. (1865) 144 My sensations are all glossy... we wear candied coats.

2. Crystallized, congealed.

1641 Best *Farm. Dis.* (1856) 68 Putte up before it [honey] wax cold and candied. 1648 Earl Westmorland, *Oliva Sacra* (1870) 88 When the clumisie Winter doth incline His candid Icicles. 1746 G. Adams *Microg.* 238 The inside Cavity of it [a Flint] appear'd to be crusted all over with a pretty candid substance. 1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 198 Transparent crystals of sugar... called candied sugar.

3. *fig.* 'Sugared', 'honed', flattering, glozing.  
1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. li. 65 The Candied tongue. 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1712) 55 The candid poison'd baits Of Jesuites.

**Candier** (kændiə), *rare.* One who candies. 1598 Florio, *Zucchero*, a sugar-maker, a comfet-maker, a preserver, a candier.

† **Candify**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [In Bailey a variant of CANDEFFY; but in mod. dict. referred to CANDY.]

1711 Bailey, *Candify*, to whiten. 1847 Craig, *Candify*, to whiten, to make white. 1864 Webster, *Candify*, to make or become white, or candied. 1885 Annandale *Imp. Dict.*, *Candify*, to make or become candied, to candy.

† **Candify**, *sb.* *Obs. Herb.* [*cf.* prec.] Name of a plant: app. = Fuller's Herb or Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.

1757 R. Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fly*, Put some Candify or Fuller's Herb, and some Opium or Poppy Tears, amongst the Lime with which you whiten the House.

**Candisation**, *Obs.*—0 [*a.* F. *candisation*, *f. candir* to CANDY.] 'The Crystallizing or Candying of Sugar, after it has been dissolv'd in Water, and purify'd' (Phillips 1706).

Hence in Keesey and Bailey.

**Candite** (kændite), *sb.* *Min.* [*f.* Candy in Ceylon.] A variety of Spinel, dark green or brown to black, found in Ceylon, also called Ceylonite or Iron-Magnesia Spinel. (Dana.)

1844 Phillips *Min.* 138 It was called Candite by Boumon. † **Candite**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [After It. *candito*



candied, p. pple. of *candire* to candy; also *canditare* 'to candy with hard sugar' [= CANDY ?].  
 1593 Sir T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 61 [Ginger]. Transported Candited into Foreign Parts. [Error for *candide*.]  
 †**Canditeers**, *Obs.* 'In Fortification, Frames to lay faggots and brushwood on to cover the workmen' (Phillips 1696); whence in subsequent Dicts. to the present day.

**Candle** *kændl* *sh.* Forms: 1-4 *candel*, -ell, 1-6 *candel*, -ell, 3 *Orm. kandel*, 3-4 *kandel*, 4-5 *candle*, -il, *kandil*, 5 *candelle*, -ylle, -yle, -ulle, -ul, 5-6 *yl*, 4- *candle*, (*dial.* *cannel*, -le, *kennel*.) [OE. *candel*, *candel* fem., ad. L. *candela* (or *candella*) 'candle', f. *candē-re* to shine. One of the Latin words introduced at the English Conversion, and long associated chiefly with religious observances: even in the 15th c. three of the glossaries in Wright-Wulcker include 'candle' among the 'names of things pertaining to the church' (*nomina pertinentia ecclesie*). This sacred character of the word bears on the OE. poetic compounds *Godes candel*, *heofuncandel*, etc. in 2. The southern ME. pl. was *candlen*.

L. *candela* came down in Romance as It., Pr., Sp. *candela*, Pg. *candela*, OF. *chandelle*, *chande*, ONF. *candelle*, *chande*. The actual F. *chandelle* (OF. *chandelle*) represents a late L. variant *candella* (usual in med. L.), assimilated to diminutives in -ella. (Cf. *querella*, *querella*.) The occasional late ME. spelling *candelle* may have been after French.]

I. A source of artificial light, consisting of a usually cylindrical body of wax, tallow, spermaceti, or other solid fat, formed round a wick of cotton or flax, formerly also, of the pith of a rush.

Candles are distinguished according to the method of manufacture, as *dipped* or *mould* candles, by the material employed, or by some other peculiarity, as *Paris candle*, *royal candle*, etc. The word is also used without plural as a name of material, as in a *piece of candle*, *an inch of candle*.

a 700 *Erfurt Gloss.* 382 (O. E. T.) *Emmetoria*, *candel*, *thust*. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 745 *Emmetoria*, *candel*, *wist*. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 154 *Lampas*, *candele* *leoma*. a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 Me lichte candles to seten bi. 1297 R. GLOUCE. 290 pat chylde how bete so stronge myd be condien long & towe. 1386 CHAUCER *IVif's Prol.* 334 A nighard that wol werne A man to light a candle at his lantern. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xvi. (1495) 322 A glasse sette byfore a candle receyvyng lighte of a candil. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 69 Is like to hym that lighteth a candle to another. 1579 in Turner *Rec. Oxford* 402 A pound of the best cotton candells. 1613 SHAKS. *Hus. III.* iii. ii. 96 This candle burnes not cleere, 'tis I must snuffe it. Then out it goes. 1662 EARL ORREY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 117 To provide fire and candle. 1798 *Brit. Apollo* No. 89. 27 Why should a Rush Candle burn longer than a Cotton one? 1799 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 15 May, Ten mould-candles, that had scarce ever been lit. 1811 W. P. SNOW *Yrnl. Arct. Seas* iv. 46 Very little candle was required below at night. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xii. *Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 92 No candle or fire is ever lighted in the Bodleian.

b. In religious or superstitious use.  
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2091 Gas pan wit fair procession. Wit cinges and wit candle bright. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 48 Wil pu offer a candil pat pu geyt merit & grace? 1554 WOODDE *Dial.* DJ in Brand *Poet. Antig.* (1870) I. 27 Wherefore serveth holy Candles? To light up in thunder, and to bless men when they lye a dying. 1561 PILKINGTON *Burns. St. Pauls* I iv b, *ibid.* We should bear our Candel at her [the Virgin's] Churching at Candelmas. 1611 CORGR. s. v. *Chandelle*. There was for every Saint his candle. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 101 A votive candle placed before the image of a saint. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belfon Est.* I. 13 (Hoppe) Captain Aylmer was member for Perivale in the Low Church interest. He would say a sharp word or two. about vestments; he was strong against candles [i.e. the use of candles on the altar or communion-table in Anglican churches].

c. as used at a sale by auction: see 5 d.  
 1662 *Privy Diary* 3 Sept. After dinner we met and sold the hulkes, where pleasant to see how backward men are at first to bid; and yet when the candle is going out how they bawl. 1690 *Records E. Ind. Comp.* Mr. Thorowgood to manage the Company's Candle at the Sale.

d. A standard spermaceti candle used as a unit of illuminating power: hence *candle power*.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 98 Cannel gas is said to be equal to 34.4 candles. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* II. 553, 10,500 cubic feet of 25-candle gas to the ton. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 482/1 One hour's light of two-thousand candle-power.

†2. *fig.* A source of light; applied poetically (with attributes) to the natural luminaries. In OE. poetry *dæg candel*, *heofon-candel*, *rodor candel*, *world-candel*, *Godes candel*, were poetical terms for the sun. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* 3148 Hadre scineþ rodore candel. 937 O. E. *Chron.*, Glad offer grandas Godes candel beorht. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 7 Loo yonde the sunne the candel of Ialosse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 9 Nights candles are burnt out. 1596 R. LINCHE *Dialect* (1877) 37 He that can count the candles of the skie. 1634 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* xlix. Wks. (1808) 148 On a glow-worm. What a cold candle is lighted up, in the body of this sorry worm.

†3. *fig.* a. That which illuminates the mind.  
 1532 *FIRTH Mirr. to know Thyself* (1820) 267 Yet will I set you up a candle which shall. clearly dispel his mist and vain poetry. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 503/2 Wee shall this day light such a Candle by Gods grace in England, as I trust shall neuer bee put out. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1634) 2 Since the candle of letters gave us some little light therof.

b. The 'light' of life.

1535 COVERDALE *Joh. xxi.* 17 How oft shal the candle of y wickid be put out. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hem. IV.* ii. vi. 1 Heere burnes my candle out; I, heere it dies. 1605 — *Macb.* v. v. 23 Out, out, breefe Candle, Life's but a walking Shadow. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. ii. 6 Her candle was put out, as soon as the day did dawn in S. Augustine. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 175.

4. *transf.* a. A preparation containing resinous or aromatic substances for diffusion during burning; a pastil. *Medicated candle*: (see *quots.*)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. iii. iii. (1651) 210 Perfumes, suffumigation, mixt candles, perspective glasses, and such natural causes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Medicinal Candles, *candela fumales*, are compositions of odoriferous, aromatic, and inflammable matters, as benzoin, storax... formed into masses in shape of candles. The effluvia and odours whereof when burnt, are supposed to be salutary to the breast. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lerr.*, *Medicated candle*, a candle containing some drug for diffusion during burning... Mercurial candle.

†b. A bougie; a suppository. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 839 Suppositories are made round like Candles... whence they call them Candles from the similitude. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Candles for curacles of the urinary passage. (1881 *Syd. Soc. Lerr.*, *Candela*, bougie.)

c. Mucus pendulous at the nose.

1828 GEO. ELIOT *Amos Bart.* ii. (D.) The inveterate culprit was a boy of seven, vainly contending against candles at his nose by feeble sniffling.

II. CHRISTMAS CANDLE, ROMAN CANDLE, q. v.

III. 5. *Phrases.* a. *Candle, book, and bell*: see BELL sb. 1 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1710 Curced in kirc þan sal þai be wid candil, boke, and bell. 1824 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg., Jackdaw of Rheims*, The cardinal rose with a dignified look, He called for his candle, his bell and his book.

†b. *To set, light, proffer a candle before or to the devil*: to propitiate or humour him, as saints are supposed to be propitiated by a votive candle; later, to hold a candle to the devil (by confusion with c): to serve or assist an evil person, to be active in evil courses. *Obs.*

a 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 73 A man must sumtyme set a candle before the devyle. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1807) 20, I fearyng She would spit her venym, thought it not euyl To sette vp a candle before the devyll. 1577 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 148 Thou maist find ease so proffering vp a candell to the devill. 1591 MARSTON *Signal.* ii. 145 A damnd Machiuelian Holds candell to the devill for a while, That he the better may the world beguile. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 20 According to the Italian Proverb, That one must sometimes light a candle to the Devil. c 1670 LADY ABERGAVENNY in R. Mansell *Narr. Popish Plot* 12 She could not endure to hear it, but yet was forced to hold a Candle to the Devil. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* II. 213 (D.) Here have I been holding a candle to the devil, to show him the way to mischief.

c. *To hold a candle to another: lit.* to assist him by holding the candle while he works; hence, to help in a subordinate position. *Not to be able or fit to hold a candle to*: not fit to hold even a subordinate position to, nothing to be compared to.

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 131 Dice players... that haue nothing to playe for. . . Holde the candle to them that haue wherewith, and wyll sette lustily to it. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 19 Drunken. . . when I am worst able, first to hold the candle. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 41 *Lorenzo*. Descend, for you must be my torch-bearer. *Jessica*. What, must I hold a candle to myshames? 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Church* 225 Let Plato then, hold the candle to Moses. 1640 Sir E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 43 Though I be not worthy to hold the candle to Aristotle. 1773 BYRON *Poems*, Others aver that he to Handel is scarcely fit to hold a candle. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* I. vii. 275 Edith is pretty, very pretty; but she can't hold a candle to Nellie.

d. *To sell or let by the candle, by inch of candle, etc.*: to dispose of by auction in which bids are received so long as a small piece of candle burns, the last bid before the candle goes out securing the article; hence in many *fig.* and *transf.* uses. Cf. AUCTION 3.

This appears to have been a custom adopted from the French; cf. Littré, also CORGR., s. v. *Chandelle*.

1621 MILTON *Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II. 160 The Council thinks it meet to propose the way of selling by inch of Candle, as being the most probable means to procure the true Value of the goods. 1674 Sir T. BROWNE *Lett. to Friend* xx. (1881) 141 Mere pecuniary matches, or marriages made by the candle. 1680 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 287 The new marked ground... was lett by inch of candle in the towne hall. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 53 To give Interest a share in Friendship, is in effect to sell it by Inch of Candle. 1700 *Act 11 & 12 Will. III.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/1 All such Goods... shall be sold at publick Sale by the Candle. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 84 Where British faith and honour are to be sold by inch of candle. 1825 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* I. 837 Four acres... are let by inch of Candle. 1851 N. & Q. 15 Nov. 383 Forty or fifty years ago goods were advertised for public sale by the candle.

1747-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There is also a kind of Excommunication by Inch of Candle; wherein, the time a lighted Candle continues burning is allowed the sinner to come to repentance; but after which, he remains excommunicated to all intents and purposes.

†e. *To smell of the candle*: i.e. of work by night, of close and prolonged study. *Obs.*

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 504 If that bee commendation... for a mans labours to smell of the candle. (Cf. LAMP.)

f. *The game, play, etc. is not worth the candle*:

i.e. not worth the mere cost of supplying the necessary light (cf. 1550 in 5 c); not worth the labour expended.

[Of French origin: cf. CORGR. s. v. *Chandelle* 'Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle, it will not quit cost'.]

a 1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Health Wks.* 1731 I. 274 Perhaps the Play is not worth the candle. c 1700 *Genl. Instr.* (1731) 556 (D.) After all, these discoveries are not worth the candle. 1874 P. BAYNE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 706 The game would not be worth the candle.

g. *To light or burn the candle at both ends*: to consume or waste in two directions at once.

(Cf. CORGR. 'Brusler la chandelle par les deux bouts'.)  
 1730-6 BAILEY, s. v., The Candle burns at both Ends. Said when Husband and Wife are both Spendthrifts. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 19 Apt to light their candle at both ends; that is to say, they are apt to consume too much, and work too little. 1848 KINGSLY *Saint's Trag.* iiii. 1. 140 To double all your griefs, and burn life's candle, As village gossips say, at either end.

h. Various phrases obvious in meaning.

1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1865 Arb.) 27 Set-furth the brightnes of the sonne with a candell as the Prouerbe saith. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41, I burnt one candle to seek another, and lost bothe my time and my trauell, when I had doone. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iii. iv. 361, I shal but set a Candle in the Sunshine. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., Another Physitian, lighting his Candle by the former lights, succeeded them in this great undertaking. 1676 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II. 532 Men grope in the dark that light not their Candle at ours. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* vii. 97 How commentators each dark passage shun, And hold their farthing candle to the sun. a 1873 LYTTON K. *Chillingly* viii. vii (Hoppe) Slothfully determined to hide his candle under a bushel [cf. *Matth.* v. 15].

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. General relations: a. attributive, as *candle-flame*, *grease*, *rack*, *screen*, *shine*, *smoke*, *time*, *wright*, etc.; b. objective, as *candle-bearer*, *bearing*, *maker*, *making*, *seller*, etc.

1555 *Farde Facions* ii. xii. 267 The Acholite... occupieth the roume of \*Candle-bearer. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 463/1 Draughts which no \*candle-flame was sensitive enough to indicate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. iii. (Jod.) Drops of \*candlegrease. 1611 CORGR., *Chandelier*, a Chaudier, or \*Candle-maker, or Candle-seller. 1621 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. (1878) 142 Back to your \*candle-making! c 1805 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 We do not employ much wax... for candle-making. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 209 A curious \*candle-rack of wrought iron foliage. 1819 *Post Off. Lond. Direct.* 324 \*Candle-screen Manufacturers. 1853 Charles *Auchester* III. 230 By \*candleshine, or the setting sun. 1647 R. STANLYTON *Yvonaal* 85 Foul'd with \*candle-smoak. 1658 *Songs Costume* (1849) 168 But you keep off till \*candle-time. 1766 ENTRICK *Landon* IV. 3 A street occupied. by \*candle-wrights, or candle-makers.

7. Special comb.: *candle-ball*, -bomb, a small glass bubble filled with water, which when held in the flame of a candle, bursts with a loud explosion; *candle-bark* (*dial.*), a candle-box (cf. BARK sb. 1 8); *candle-box*, a box for keeping candles in; † *candle-branch*, a chandelier (cf. BRANCH sb. 2 d); *candle-canting* (see *quot.* and cf. 5 d); † *candle-case*, a case or box to keep candles in; *candle-dipper*, a machine for making candles by dipping; *candle-dipping*, the process of manufacturing candles by dipping as distinguished from moulding; also *attrib.*, as in *candle-dipping machine*; *candle-fir* (*Sc.*), 'fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles' (Jamieson); *candle-fish*, a sea-fish of the salmon family, frequenting the rivers of north-western America, which on account of its extreme oiliness is used when dried as a candle; † *candle-fly*, 'a flea that hovering about a candle burnes itself' (Florio s. v. *Farfalla*), a moth; *candle-hour*, † time when candles are burnt, night-time; † *candle-inch* (see 5 d); *candle-lamp*, a kind of lamp in which candles are used; *candle-match*, a match or fusee made of the wick of a candle, or of a piece of greased paper; † *candle-mine* (*fig.*), a mine of fat or candle material; *candle-mould*, a mould or mould-frame for making candles in, now usually made of pewter or tin; *candle-nut*, the commercial name for the fruit of the *Candleberry* tree, or *Candle-nut tree*; *candle-paper*, a spill for lighting candles; † *candle-quencher*, an extinguisher; † *candle-rush*, the common rush, formerly used for making rush lights; † *candle-shears*, snuffers; *candle-shrift*, penance done with candles; † *candle-silver*, a money-payment for the supply of candles; *candle-slate* (see *quot.*); † *candle-smiting*, the smuff of a candle; † *candle-stuff*, (a.) study or work done by candle-light; (b.) material for candles; *candle-teeming* (*dial.*), -tending, -tining, the time for lighting or seeing to the candles, evening, nightfall. Also CANDLE-BERRY, -END, -LIGHT, -STICK, etc.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 325 This effect of vapour is... exemplified by the small machines called \*candle-balls. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, \*Candle-bomb. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) \*Candle-bark, *cannel-bark*, a candle-box. 1866 J. HARRINGTON in *Leisure Ho.* (1884) 630/1 That no mans bed bee vnmade, nor fire or \*candle



box vncleane, after eight o'clock in the morning. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* II. iv. vii. 223 Amid candle-boxes and treacle-barrels. 1899 MINSHU *Span. Dict.*, *Candelero de tinieblas*, a 'candle-bracket that hath many candlesticks' in it. 1875 ROBINSON *W. H. Glass*, s. v. *Candle* (E. D. S.), 'A candle-bracket' when articles, v. were arranged until a candle burned down to a certain mark, and the highest bidder got the bargain. 1896 SHAKS. *Jam. Sher.* II. ii. 45 A pair of boots that have been 'candle-cases'. 1864 B. JOHNSON *Case* is *Altered*, Neither knife-cases, Pinne-cases, nor Candle-cases. 1882 *Standard* 7 Oct. 5/2 The wonderful 'candle-fish', which ascends the North-Western rivers in March. 1886 *Montreal Gaz.* 14 Aug. 2/4 Advt., British Columbia 'Candle Fish'. This delicious fish, the 'oolachan' packed in small tubs—for family trade. 1866 COCKERAM II, *Farfalls*, a 'Candle-Fly'. 1733 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1877) 392 (D.) Why should an owl be an enemy to small birds... a turtle-dove to a candle-fly? 1850 G. DANIEL *Trinark*, *Crastini Anim.* 12 Till when, our Numbers (destin'd to more) Creeps to a corner, at a 'Candle-Howler'. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* I. 355 Meaning by 'Candle-Inch to buy my Lot. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Merry Oasis* I. xxvi. 448 On the table burned half a dozen 'Candle-lamps'. 1897 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 326 You whorson 'Candle-myne you. 1866 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 571/2 'Candle-mould. 1865 MRO. WORCESTER *Cent. Int.* Index 8 A Candle-mold. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 581/2 The fruit of the *Aleurites triloba*... the 'candle-nuts' of the inhabitants of these remote regions. 1884 *Leisure Ho.* Feb. 86/2 Candle-nuts, which are exceedingly hard, but yield good oil. 1854 SIMMONDS *Comm. Products* *Veget. Kingd.* (L.) The 'candle-nut' tree grows in the Polynesian Islands. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 363 Twisting up his song into the sweetest 'candle-papers'. 1884 WYCLIF *Ex. xxv.* 38 'Candelquenchers, and forsothe where the snoffes ben quenched, be the maad of moost purr gold. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 'Candyryche [i. e. r. candle-rushes], *papirus*. 1878 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iii. 511 The first [kind]... serueeth for Matches to burn in lampes... is called... in English, the Rush candle, or candle rushe: Camels strawe. 1879 *Pior Staffordsh.* (1886) 379 Both which it seems are Candle-rushes. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 52 A 'Candylschers, *emunctorium*. 1811 RUSSETTI *Dante at Ver.* lvii, This Dante writ in answer thus... Hither to 'candlesthrift and mulct. 1420 *Will of T. Exton*, 'Candelsilvyr qui in eadem ecclesia ut in aliis ecclesiis civitatis predicte tempore paschali colligi soleat & levati. 1854 *Pharmac. Jm.* XIII. 663 'Candle-slates, and other bituminous shales. 1853 *Cath. Angl.* 53 A 'Candylsnytyng, *licinus, licinum*. 1859 NASHE in Greene *Melanaphon* (Arb.) 10 For recreation after their 'Candle-stuffe. 1866 BACON *Sylva* v. 774 By the help of Oyl and Wax, and other Candle-stuff; the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. 1879 HORMAN *Fulg.* 261 About 'candle tendyng the fytynge broke of. 1813 T. GODWIN *Rev. Ant.* (1865) 132 *Prima fax*, Candle-tining. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 314 From candle-dowing to candle-teening.

**Candle, v. nonce-ud.** [f. prec.]

† 1. To candle over: to cover with the material of candles. *Obs.*

1876 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 16 Is it the Taeda, in which they candled a Man over in Wax, and he, instead of the wick, burnt out to his lives end like a Taper, to give light to the Company?

2. To test by allowing the light of a candle to shine through.

1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 3/7 Letters... 'candled', like suspicious eggs, to detect whether more than one sheet was covered by the enclosure. 1883 *Ibid.* 1 Aug. 5/1 An old-fashioned post-office, with clerks 'candling' the letters.

† **Candle-beam.** *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1. A beam between the chancel and the nave of a church, on which the rood stood, with candles placed on each side of it; a rood-beam.

1453 *Bury Wills* (1850) 15 And my body to be beryed by the awter of Seynt Martyn... under the percolos of the retourne of the candlebeem. 1499 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 156 Paid Tho. Cuttynge for making of the Vyse unto the candlebeem. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 471.

2. A suspended beam of wood to support a number of candles; cf. quot. 1552.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Candelbeem [1499 candell beeme], *lucernarium*. 1492 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 238 My candlebeem that hangyth in my hall w<sup>th</sup> vj bellies of lacyon standyng thereon. 1852 HULOET, *Candle beame*, such as hangeth in gentlemen's halls, with sockettes to set candles vpon.

**Candleberry** (kænd'berri). [f. CANDLE sb. + BERRY sb.] A name applied to the fruit of two plants and to the plants themselves.

a. properly **Candleberry-myrtle**: (a.) A shrub (*Myrica cerifera*) common in North America, whose berries yield myrtle-wax or bayberry tallow, a greenish-white wax, of which tolerable candles are made; called also *bayberry* and *wax-myrtle*, and in U. S. commonly *candleberry tree*. (b.) The name is sometimes extended to the other species of galeworts, esp. to the Sweet Gale (*Myrica Gale*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Candle berry tree*... an aromatic evergreen... also called the Virginia myrtle. 1761 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 93 The candleberry myrtle of North America. 1858 CARPENTER *Peg. Phys.* § 347 Wax... exists in such abundance in the fruit of a Virginian myrtle, that this has received the name of Candleberry.

b. properly **Candleberry tree**: A species of spurgewort, *Aleurites triloba*, a tree of the Moluccas and of the S. Pacific Isles, which produces the candle-nut of commerce, the kernels of which are used by the natives as candles.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 361 The Candleberry tree... attaining the height of thirty to forty feet... is commonly cultivated in tropical countries for the sake of its nuts.

VOL. II.

**Candle-coal.** A variant of CANNEL-COAL, frequent in the 18th c. See CANNEL 2 d.

**Candle-end** (kænd'end). Also 6-8 candle's. 1. The end piece of a burnt-down candle, which remains in the socket of the candlestick.

1547 BOOBER *Introd. Knowl.* vi. 1870 141 When I ete candle-end, I am at a feast. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *1. s. Querr.* (1708) 65 The Brands, and Candle-Ends, which they would still be filching, and laying out of the way. 1723 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 2/2 When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend The wretch, who living sav'd a candle's end. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 195 How Voltaire put his host's candle-end, into his pocket.

† b. To drink off, or eat) candle-ends: a romantic extravagance in drinking a lady's health by which gallants gave token of their devotion. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 267 *Dol.* Why doth the Prince loue him so then? *Fal.* Because... hee... eates Conger and Fennell, and drinke of Candles ends for Flap-dragon. a. 1656 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii. (N.) Carouse her health in cans and candle-ends. a. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Masque Moon* in *Dodley* VI. 62 (N.) But none that will hang themselves for love, or eat candle's-ends, as the sublimary lover, da.

† c. To rate by candle-end: see CANDLE 5 d.

1687 J. M. *Elegy to Cleland* 51 Wks. 283 The Cause by Candle-end he did not rate, When others Pens did Truth assassinate.

2. fig. A thing of short duration or of little value; a trifle, fragment, scrap. Usually pl.

a. 1656 FLETCHER *Hum. Liect.* II. v. (R.) We are but spans, and candle-ends. 1841 ORDSON *Crochana* II. 16 A saving of cheese-parings and candle ends. 1860 SALA *Lady Chester* v. 81 This pin-cheese, candle-end saving... principle.

**Candle-holder.** rare-1. [See CANDLE 5 c.]

One who holds a candle; an attendant or assistant who lights those who are engaged in any work or ceremony by night; a candle-bearer.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 Give me a Torch, I am not for this snubbing. Being but heavy I will beare the light. A Torch for me... He be a Candle-holder and looke on.

**Candlelight** (kænd'lait). Forms: 4 candle-light; see also CANDLE and LIGHT. [OE. *candel* light, f. *candel*, CANDLE sb. + *leht*, LIGHT.]

1. The light given by a candle or by candles. Often, artificial light in general.

a. 1000 C. R. *Benet* 53 (BOW.) Candel-leoht. 1205 LAY. 23752 Per we s al longe niht songes and candel-lit. c. 1380 *Sir F. Amb.* 2544 pay schyne per in tal bat house so doh be candlelit. c. 1430 *Hymus* *1. s.* (1867) 123 As cler as candyl-light. 1678 *Trial Coleman* 30 I cannot see a great way by Candle-light. 1770 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 240 ¶ 5 One who had studied Thirty Years by Candle-light. 1776-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xix. 59 A very fine effect by candle-light. 1875 HFLDS *Soc. Press.* ix. 133 Well, don't you think that most men fall in love by candle-light?

b. 'The necessary candles for use' (J.). 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 149 Whether the warkes that thou... thy seruantes shall do be more auantage to the than the fyre & candell-lyghte, meat & drynk yf they shall spende. a. 1704 MOLINEX *Lett. to Locke* (J.), I shall find him coals and candlelight.

c. A picture representing a scene by candle-light.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 24 He frequently painted candle-lights.

† d. fig. 'Light' of life. Cf. CANDLE 3 b. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. iii, A man of full ripe yeares... weak age had find his candlelight.

2. The time during, or at, which candles are lighted; dusk, nightfall.

1663 *Perry's Diary* 29 Aug., She and I, it being candle-light, bought meat for to-morrow. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 481 Yesterday the lords satt till after candle-light debating his majesties speech. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 26 The whole might be done... twice over before Candle-light. 1786 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* v. lix. 195 Soon after candle-light on the fourth, the firing was renewed.

3. attrib. Of or pertaining to candlelight.

1634-48 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 328 Unlawfull conventicles, candle-light congregations. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* viii. 80 Candle-light devotion. 1833 *Examiner* 29 Feb. 124/4 The candle-light glow of Titian. 1797-1803 FOSBER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 178 Pages of vulgar truisms and candle-light sense. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlv. A very pretty candle-light colour.

**Candle-lighter.** [f. CANDLE + LIGHTER.]

1. One who lights candles; spec. an acolyte.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Candle-lighter*, an officer in the ancient church, called also acensor and acolythus. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones* I. c. II. iii. § 35. 51 Watching the candle-lighter at his work, knocking his ladder about the heads of the capitals as if they had given him personal offence.

2. A thing for lighting a candle, etc.; a spill.

1855 MRS. GASKILL *North & S.* 240 (Hoppe) She knew that her mother slept, from the candle-lighter thrust through the keyhole of her bedroom door. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* 67 (Hoppe) A piece of paper, rolled up tight like those candle-lighters that the ladies make.

So Candle-lighting *vbl. sb.*

1605 L. HUTTON *An Answer* 80 They washed at table and at candle-lighting.

**Candlemas** (kænd'mæss). Forms: 1-2 candle-masse, 3-5 -masse, -messe, 5 -mas, 4 candle-masse, 5 -messe, -mas, candlemas, 5 candle-masse, 6 -mas, 6-8 candlemasse, 6- candlemas. [OE. *candelmasse*, f. *candel*, CANDLE sb. + *masse*, MASS. In Icel. *kýndilmasa*: cf. med. L. *candelaria*, F. *chandelur*, Ger. *lichtmesse*.]

1. The feast of the purification of the Virgin

Mary (or presentation of Christ in the Temple) celebrated with a great display of candles.

1014 O. E. *Chron.* Her on þi-nun feare Swegen zeendode his dagas to candel-mæsan in nonas Febr. c. 1222 [see 3]. c. 1225 *Met. Rom.* 155 The first nam e Candle-messe, The tother Maryes cleming e-ve. The thred Cristes meting e-ve. c. 1420 *Long Rowant.* *Met. Rev.* (Gibbs MS.) þi feste of þe purificacioun þat is cleded candle-messe. 1500 *Ortus Voc. in Cath. Angl.* 52 The feast of candlemas, or meetyng of candles. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Art.* F. iiij. Your solempne & double feast of your holliomas, Christmas, Candlemas. 1879 SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 242 note, Candles were offered at Candlemas and certain other festivals.

2. The date of this feast, February 2nd. It is one of the quarter-days in Scotland.

a. 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1102 Dives zeare, eac se b' Rannulf to þan[m] Candel-mæsan ut of þan[m] ture on Lunden nihtes 30þerst. c. 1200 ORVIN 7706 Patt daz. mang Ennglishe menn I., Kandelmesse nemmed. c. 1450 *Bk. Curiaze* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 327 Frow alhalawgh day To candle-messe. 1612 BRATHWAIT *W. Wincles, Zedious Bro.* 117 Hee hold all bond-bearing date at Lammave, Michaelmasse, Candlemasse or any masse whatsoever to be frustrate and of no effect; but by changing masse into tide they become of full force and vertue. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, 'I wad sae for certain, that I am gaun to quit at Candlemas.' 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 469 The old quarterly terms for paying the school fees were, Lammass, Hallowmas, Candlemas and Beltane.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *candlemas-day*, -eve, -even, -night, -season, etc., and in Sc. *candlemar-ball*, *blaze*, *crown*, *king*, offering (see quot.).

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Candlemasse dei. 1386 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 After candlemasse day. c. 1450 *Bk. Curiaze* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 311 Bryng in fyre on alhalawgh day, To candlemas euen, I dar wel se. 1521 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) p. xliii, Candyllmas day next after, the Kyng and the sayd Duke of Burgoyne bare theyr Candylls. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 129 February the 2<sup>d</sup>. (you may if you please call it Candlemas night) had been time out of minde celebrated at Court with somewhat more then ordinary solemnity. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 129 In that Candlemas season. 1859 CHAMBERS *Infirm. People* II. 466 Candlemas-day is a holiday at the public offices.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIII. 211 (JAM.) The scholars... pay. a Candlemas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 5s. even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the Candlemas crown. The king, i. e. he who pays most, reigns for six weeks. 1825 JAMISON, *Candlemas bleeze*, the gift made by pupils to school-master at Candlemas; elsewhere Candlemas offering. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* 2 Feb., The latter part of the day was usually devoted to what was called the Candlemas bleeze, or blaze, namely, the conflagration of any piece of furze which might exist in their neighbourhood... Another old popular custom in Scotland on Candlemas day was to hold a foot-ball match... the Candlemas Ba' as it was called.

† **Candle-rent.** *Obs.* Rent or revenue derived from house-property (which is continually undergoing deterioration or waste).

1611 CHAPMAN *Mayday* ii, Candle-rents: if the wars hold, or a plague come to the town, they'll be worth nothing. a. 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Ordinarie Widow*, She dare not venture upon... a soldier, though he have candle-rents in the citie, for his estate may be subject to fire. 1633 MARMION *Fine Compt.* I. iii, Candle rents that are subject to fire and ruin. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. § 16 (1845) III. 447 The dean and chapter of Paul's... pretended themselves yearly losers by some of these chantries; for generally they were founded on candle-rents, (houses are London's land,) which were subject to casualty, reparation, and vacation. *Ibid.* xi. ii. § 6 VI. 68 Bying them generally (as candle-rent) at or under twelve years' valuation.

**Candle-snuff.** The snuff or burnt wick of a candle.

1552 HULOET, Snuffer of a candle or candle-snuff. 1683 CHALKHILL *Theatrina & Cl.* 102 Her eyes like Candle-snuffs by age sink quite into their Sockets. 1880 SYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Candle snuff*... has been recommended for the cure of ague.

**Candle-snuffer.**

1. An instrument for snuffing candles.

1552 HULOET, Candle snuffer, or instrumente to snuffe candles. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxiii. I. 353 (Jou.) Hard-ware... such as knives, scissors, and candle-snuffers.

† 2. An attendant whose duty it is to snuff and attend to candles; spec. in *Theatres*, the man in charge of the lights, when these were candles.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 3 Two or three shifters of Scenes, with the two Candle-snuffers. 1828 CARLYLE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 236 Then shall I no longer play a candlesnuffer's part in the great drama. 1881 FITZGERALD *World behind Sc.* 17 'Not fit to be a candle-snuffer'. When oil lamps took the place of candles, the wicks required constant trimming, and the services of this official continued in requisition.

† **Candle-staff.** *Obs.* [OE. *candelstef*, f. CANDLE + STAFF.] A candlestick; the main stem or shaft of a branched candlestick.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. v. 15 Ne hi ne sælað hyra lecht-fæt [Vulg. *lucernarium*] and hit under cyfe sætað, ac se candelstef [Vulg. *candelabrum*]. a. 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 326 *Candelabrum*, candlestef. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxv. 33 Six zerdes, that ben to be brought forth out of the candlestaf.

**Candlestick** (kænd'istik). Forms: see CANDLE and STICK. [OE. *candelsticca*, f. *candel*, CANDLE + *sticca*, STICK. Cf. prec.: there is no ground for the inference that it was originally 'a piece of pointed wood'; app. the earliest recorded meaning was the metallic 'stalk' or shaft of a candelabrum.]

1. A support for a candle; formerly a general name, including chandeliers, simple or branched,

upright or pendent, branches, lustres, etc.; now chiefly a moveable stand for holding a candle.

c 970 *Chart. Bp. Eboracensis in Cod. Dipl. VI. 101, 11.* sylure candlestick and . . . overglazed etc. a 1212 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 bet wearon rolen . . . and candle sticcan. 1302 *R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 9374 A kandelstikke stode be kyng before, Pat out of Ierusalem was bore. 1387 *Trevisa Higden Rolls Ser. V.* 207 He hadde a candle stikke [candelabrum] i-made by craft of berks 8 Eyre brassene candlesticks for thaulter. 1554 *H. Loeu*, Candelstykke with three branches or lightes. 1599 *Musset Sp. Dict.*, Candelstro de tinieblas, a candle-branch that hath many candlesticks in it. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* l. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 Set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights. 1607 *Land Gaz.* No. 2217/4 Two pair of small silver Chamber Candlesticks. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Larger, and more stately candlesticks contrived for holding a great number of candles, are called *branches* and *girandoles*; and when made of glass, *lustres*. 1862 *C. Wordsworth New Test. Gen. Epist.* 170 The word Candlestick has taken root in the English language as an emblem of a Church. . . but it does not rightly represent those *luxuria*; which were similar to the Seven-branched *luxuria* or Lampstands.

2. *fig.* (chiefly with reference to *Rev.* i. 20, in which the lighted candle is included.)

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 259/1 Thou spouse of god . . . thou candlestyk of lyte withoute clerkenes. 1709 *Ref. Sacheverell's Sermon*, 9 The golden Candlesticks, as the seven petitioning Bishops were then call'd. 1884 *Farrar Early Chr. II.* 359 The final removal of the candlestick of Judaism.

3. *Comb.*, as *candlestick-caster*, *-maker*, *turner*, etc. c 1520 *Coke Lorettes B.* (1843) 10 Broche makers, glas blowers, candlestick casters. 1599 *Nashe Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 94 Candlestick-turners and tinkers. 1845 *Disraeli Sybil* (1853) 25 Some monster of the middle class, some tinker or tailor, or candlestick-maker, with his long purse, preaching reform and practising corruption. 1867 *F. Francis Angling x.* (1880) 346 The Candlestick Maker. This is a fly to light the salmon to bed with. 1852 *Dickens Bleak Ho. II.* 236 (Hoppe), With a look candlestickwards.

Hence *Candlestick'd ppl. a.*, set on a candlestick.

1884 *A. A. Putnam Ten Yrs. Police Judge* xxviii. 226 A dozen such candles not hid under a bushel, but candlestick'd and lighted on the bench.

### Candle-tree.

1. = *Candle-berry Myrtle*. Hence *Candle-tree Oil*. 1691 *Ray Creation II.* (R.) The candle-trees of the West Indies, out of whose fruit boiled to a thick fat consistence, are made very good candles. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.*

2. An American tree, *Parmentiera cerifera* (N. O. *Crescentiaceae*): from the appearance of its fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 648/1 In the Isthmus of Panama. . . termed the *Candle-tree* . . . because its fruits, often four feet long, have quite the appearance of yellow wax-candles. 1855 *Lady Brassey The Trades* 108 In the nursery and extension grounds are . . . candle-trees.

**Candle-waster.** He who or that which wastes candles by late study at night. So also *Candle-wasting*.

1599 *B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii. A whoreson book-worm, a candle-waster. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado v. i.* 18 Patch griefe with proverbs, make misfortune drunke With candle-wasters. 1600 *E. Blount Hosp. Incur. Fooler* Ded. (N.) A thousand of these candlewasting book worms.

2. A small bit of burning wick that falls upon the substance of the candle and causes it to run.

**Candle-wick** (kænd'l'wik). [OE. *candel-wicca*: see *WICK*.] The wick of a candle. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *W.*-Wülcker 154 *Funalia*, uel *fines*, *candelwecca*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 53 A Candelweke, *lichinus*, *lichinus*. 1576 *Newton tr. Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 125 A Oyle doth nourish the flame in the Candlewike. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Emmecher*, to furnish with a match or candleweeke. 1777 *Howard Prisoners Eng.* (1780) 397 The Keeper . . . employs the prisoners in spinning candle-wick. 1880 *Browning Clive* 129 Pray me trim your candle-wick!

† *b.* *Candlewick Mullein*, a name of the Great Mullein or Hag-taper, *Verbascum Thapsus*, the leaves and stalks having been used for wicks. *Obs.* 1597 *Gerard Herbal* cvlii. § 3. 631 Candle weeke Mullein hath large, broad, and woollie leaues. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Mescheniere*, candle-weeke Mullein.

### Candle-wood.

1. Resinous wood, splinters of which are burned to give light.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.*, *Candlewood*, slips of pine about the thickness of the finger, used in New England . . . to burn instead of candles. 1857 *Holland Bay Path* xv. 168 The Candle-wood blazed cheerfully upon the hearth.

2. A popular name of several trees which yield such wood: *Californian C.*, *Fouquieria splendens*; *Jamaica C.*, *Gomphia guianensis*; *S. American C.*, *Sciadophyllum capitatum*; *White and Black C.* (of the West Indies), *Myrsine balsamifera*.

1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I.* 62 Besides the Candle-Wood, we have . . . a certain red Wood which they call Coral-Wood. 1756 *P. Browne Jamaica* 208 White Candlewood, or Rose-wood . . . The younger trees are frequently cut for firewood . . . they are full of resin, burn very freely and with a most agreeable smell. 1884 *Miller Plant-n.*

**Can-dock** (kænd'ok). [f. *CAN* sh. 1 + *DOCK* sh. 1] The Yellow Water-lily. Also applied to the White Water-lily; see *quots.*

1661 *Walton Angler* (ed. 3) xx. 242 To kill the water weeds, as Water-lilies, Candoeks . . . and Bull-rushes that breedeth there. (1789 *Withering Bot. Arrangement*. (ed. 2) II. 555 (Briten & Holl.), *Nymphaea alba* [called Watercan] at

Tamworth, from the half unfolded leaves floating on the water, being supposed to resemble cans.] 1820 *SALTER Troller's Guide* 88 Candoek Weeds (by some called the Water Lily). 1821 *S. F. Gray Brit. Plants II.* 707 *Nymphaea alba*, White Water-Lily. . . White water-can, Candoek. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Can-dock*, from its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed vessel, like that of a silver can or flagon. *Dan. na-kande*, the yellow water-lily.

**Candore**, obs. form of *CONDOR*.

**Candour** (kænd'or). Also 7-9 *candor*. [17th c. *candor*, a. l. *candor* (-ōrem) dazzling whiteness, brilliancy, innocency, purity, sincerity, f. root *cand-* of *candere* to be white and shining, *ac-cand-ere* to set alight, kindle: cf. *candid*, *canule*. *F. candeur* (16th c. in *Littre* may have aided; the 14th c. example is properly Latin.]

† 1. Brilliant whiteness; brilliancy. *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. xl. (1495) 871 Candor is passyngue whynesse. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 91 This nights travail was bettered by Cynthia's candor. 1692 *Tayon Good House-w.* ii. 25 Milk . . . the Emblem of Innocence, deriving that aimable and pleasant Candor from a Gleam of the divine Light.

† 2. Stainlessness of character; purity, integrity, innocence. *Obs.*

1620 *R. Jonson Aleh. v. v.* (1616) 676 Helpe his fortune, though with some small straine of his owne candor. 1675 *Traherne Chr. Ethics* xxv. 388 If afterwards he comes to see the candor of his abused friend. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* i. i. 376 Pure native Truth and Candour of the Mind. a 1704 *T. Brown Eng. Sat. Wks.* 1730 i. 29 My lord Dorset's morals and integrity, his candor and his honour.

3. Freedom from mental bias, openness of mind; fairness, impartiality, justice.

a 1637 *B. Jonson Epigr.* cxviii. (R.) Writing thyselfe, or judging others writ, I know not which th' hast most, candor or wit. 1653 *Hales Disert.* *Peace in Phenix* (1708) II. 388 If thou hast but a grain of Candor in thy heart, and wilt pass Sentence according to the Prescript of Truth. 1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb. I.* Pref. 2 The candor, and impartiality of what he relates. 1794 *Paley Evid.* iii. ii. (1817) 282 A species of candour which is shown towards every other book, is sometimes refused to the Scriptures. 1836 *Whately Chr. Evid.* v. To exercise candour in judging fairly of the evidences. 1857 *H. Reed Lect. Brit. Poets* xv. 202 In criticism candour with its comprehensive sympathies, is as rare, as bigotry is frequent.

† 4. Freedom from malice, favourable disposition, kindness; 'sweetness of temper, kindness' (J.). *Obs.*

1653 *Walton Angler To Rdr.*, If he [the Reader] bring not candor to the reading of this Discourse, he shall . . . injure me . . . by too many Criticisms. 1666 *Dryden Ann. Mirab. Ded.* (Globe ed.) 42 Your candour in pardoning my errors. 1751 *Johnson Chymel Wks.* IV. 508 He shews himself sincere, but without candour. 1765 — *Prof. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 252 That bigotry which sets candour higher than truth. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 226 A gentleman of unbounded candor, and a most benevolent disposition.

5. Freedom from reserve in one's statements; openness, frankness, ingenuousness, outspokenness.

1769 *Lett. Junius* ii. 11 This writer, with all his boasted candour, has not told us the real cause of the evils. 1836 *Hor. Smith Ten Trumps* (1876) 72 Candour in some people may be compared to barley sugar drops, in which the acid preponderates over the sweetness. 1876 *J. H. Newman Hist. Sk. I.* ii. iv. 257 Openness and candour are rare qualities in a statesman.

**Candred**, var. of *CANTRED*.

**Candroy**. A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

1858 in *Simmonds Dict. Trade*.

**Candy** (kændi), sh. 1 [a. *F. candi* in *succe candi*; cf. *It. zucchero candi* (found, according to *Littre*, in an It. author of 1310), *Sp. azúcar candi*, *Pg. azúcar candi*, med. l. *saccharum candi*; a. Arab., orig. Pers. قند *qand* sugar, the crystallized juice of the sugar-cane (whence Arab. قند *qandah* candy, قندي *qandi* candied); of Indian origin, cf. *Skr. khandā* 'piece', also 'sugar in crystalline pieces', f. *khand* to break. As in the other langs., the full *SUGAR CANDY* (q. v.) appears much earlier than the simple *candy*.]

1. Crystallized sugar, made by repeated boiling and slow evaporation, more fully called *SUGAR CANDY*; also any confection made of, or incrusted with this. (In U. S. used more widely than in Great Britain, including toffy, and the like.)

1420 *Liber Cocorum* 7 With sugur candy thou may hit dowce. 1543 *Traherne tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* Interp. Straunge Wds., A syrype they calle sugre candie. 1759 *Mrs. RAFFAEL Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 242 To a pound of double refined sugar put two spoonfulls of water, skim it well, and boil it almost to a candy, when it is cold, drain your plums out of the first syrup, and put them in the thick syrup. 1808-17 *Foster in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxv. 410 Handing round candies and cowslip wine. 1844 *Emerson Young Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 302 One man buys . . . a land title . . . and makes his posterity princes; and the other buys barley candy. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 224 With her hands full of candy, nuts, and oranges. 1865 *Mrs. Whitney Gay-workshs* II. 44 The parson . . . approved only of white unflavoured candies for his children.

2. *Comb.*, as *candy-stall*, *-store*, *-woman*; *candy-braid* (U. S.), a twist of candy or toffy; *candy-broad sugar* (Sc.), 'loaf or lump sugar' (Jam.); *candy-high* a. or *adv.*, to the point of candying

or crystallizing; so *candy-height*; *candy-man*, an itinerant seller of candy; in the north of England, a bum-bailiff or process-server; so called because in the great strike of coal-miners in 1844, when a large number of extempore bailiffs were employed to eject the miners wholesale from the cottages, there were recognized among them some well-known sellers of 'dandy candy' from the Newcastle streets, whose appellation was transferred to persons employed in the unpopular office; † *candy-plate*, an obsolete confection (see *PLATE*); *candy-pull* (U. S.), a turn at pulling or twisting toffy to make it tough and light-coloured, a party of young people at which toffy is made (in Scotland a *taffy-join*); *candy-sugar* = *SUGAR-CANDY*.

1870 *Emerson Soc. & Solit.* Wks. vii. (Bohn) III. 64 Steam . . . can twist beams of iron like 'candy-bruids'. 1732 *R. Maxwell Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 290 (JAM.) Three ounces of 'candy-broad sugar'. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 91 Boil it to a 'Candy-height'. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFAEL Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 247 When it begins to candy round the edge of your pan it is candy height. 1750 *E. Smith Compl. Housew.* 200 Sugar made into a syrup, and boiled 'candy-high'. 1863 *Newcastle Chron.* 31 Oct. The colliery carts and waggons stood at the doors and the furniture was handed out. . . It was evident that the 'candy-men' had warned to their work. 1880 *Patterson Austrin & Down Glass* (E. D. S.) *Candy-man*, a rag-man. These men generally give a kind of toffee, called 'candy', in exchange for rags, etc. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 13 Jan. A large body of police and thirty 'candy-men' arrived at Medousley Collieries, Consett, near Durham, yesterday, for the purpose of evicting sixty unionists. 1649 *G. Daniel Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cccxvi. Soe saue the Ipcoras, and 'Candy Plate'. 1887 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 20 Aug. 5/3 The candies suggest pleasant winter evenings, and 'candy pulls' at the beach in summer. 1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. A very grand 'candy' stall, overbrimming with those lollipops so irrepressibly dear to the American palate. 1884 *New York Her.* 27 Oct. 7/6 Girl to learn to attend bakery, lunch room or 'candy store'. 1864 *Lonie's last Term* 168 The 'candy-woman' . . . did not make any thing of the Dough-balls any how.

† *Candy* in mod. edd. of *Shaks. I Hen. IV.* i. iii. 251: see *CAUDIE*.

† **Candy**, sh. 2. *Obs.* form of *CANDIA*, name of an island (formerly Crete); used in some obs. names of plants and products: also in *CANDY-TUFF*.

1597 *Gerard Herbal* lxxiv. 31 It grows in Crete, now called Candy. 1601 *Holland Pliny II.* 229 Touching the Candy Carot, it resembleth fenice. 1635 *J. Taylor (Water P.) Parv in Hart. Misc.* (Malt.) IV. 212 More sweet than candy oil. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* ii. iv. 89 Candy Alexander. 1750 *Brewers Lex Mercat.* (1752) 382 Oils, in Candy Barrels.

|| **Candy**, sh. 3 [Mahr. *khandi*, Tamul and Mayal. *kandi*; in *Pg. candi* (Yule).] A weight used in southern and western India, varying greatly in different parts, but averaging 500 pounds av. 1618 *Purchas Pilgr.* i. 657 (V.) The Candee at this place [Batecola] containeth neere 500 pounds. 1862 *Bright America*, Sp. (1876) 102 Every Candy of cotton—a candy is 7 cwt. or lbs. 784—costing 80 rupees. 1875 *Berford Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 323 The Maund 25 lbs., and the Candy 500 lbs. English av.

**Candy** (kændi), v. [f. *CANDY* sh. 1, after *F. candir*, *It. candire* to candy. The formation of the French vb. was prob. assisted by taking *candi* in *succe candi* as a pa. pple. = candied: cf. *It. zucchero candito*.]

1. *trans.* To preserve (fruits, etc.) by boiling with sugar, which crystallizes and forms a crust; to coat or incrust with sugar. Also *absol.*

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helth* (1541) 722, Gynger. . . candied with Sugar. a 1634 *RANDOLPH To Feltham* 114 Neatly to candy o're the wholesome pill. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 126 To pot and candy, and preserve for the uses of the family. c 1760 *GLASSE (title)* Compleat Confectioner. . . Method of . . . Candyng Fruit. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 24 If I've only got some orange flowers to candy.

2. *fig.* To sweeten, render pleasant or palatable; to give a pleasant appearance to; to sugar over.

1592 *Conspir. Pretend.* *Ref. Pref.* 2 To candie and sweeten them over with the lovely shewe of peace. 1604 *T. Wright Passions* v. iv. 203 That which was candied with semblable pleasure. 1641 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 337 His Teachers . . . candy over his sourest studies with pleasure. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 For shame you pretty Female Elves, Cease thus to candy up your selves. a 1734 *NORTH Examen* 305 (D.) Thereby to candy them up to posterity.

3. To form into crystals, congeal in a crystalline form: a. sugar, honey, etc.; b. (*transf.*) other things resembling sugar, as salt, ice, etc.

1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* i. ii. (1641) 141 Th' excessive cold of the mid-aire (anon) Candies it [a dropping show'r] all in bals of Vcy-stone. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny I.* 362 As for sugar . . . the best comes out of India. A kind of hony it is, gathered and candied in certaine Canes. 1713 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. (1742) 110 The Sea-salt water candied or coagulated by the Sun. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 37 Too much boiling candies the molasses.

4. *transf.* To cover or incrust with crystalline substance, as hoar-frost, etc. Also to *candy over*.

1607 *Shaks. Timon* iv. iii. 226 The cold Brooke Candied with ice. 1613 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* i. iv. (1772) I. 119 Hoary frosts had candy'd all the plaines. 1639 *G. DANIEL Eclius* xliii. 44 Frost, set salt. . . and Plants are Candid ore. 1703 *BURCHETT Naval Trans.* iii. xix. (1720) 393 The Provisions sent to them were . . . candied with Salt.

5. *intr.* To crystallize or congeal, to become incrustated with sugar.

1567 S. PURCHAS *Theat. Pol. Flying Ins.* 209 The honey... of the new world, candies not, but is always liquid like oyl. 1718 QUINCEY *Compl. Disp.* 34 After the Syrup comes to stand some time, it will candy. *Mod.* Preserves candy by long keeping.

**Candying** (kændi'ing), *vbl. sh.* [f. CANDY *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb CANDY, *q. v.*  
1563 W. J. GENT (*title*) A Choice Manual... also most exquisite ways of Preserving, Conserving, Candyng, etc. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* 318 The candyng of them (Eringo roots) being become a staple commodity at Colchester. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 99 The 'candying' results from boiling the molasses.

**Candytuft** (kændi'tuft), *Also erron. -turf.* [f. CANDY *sb.* + tuft, name of the island + tuft.] A plant, *Iberis umbellata*, originally brought from Candia; and, by extension, the genus *Iberis* (N. O. Crucifera), consisting of herbaceous plants or small undershrubs with white, pink, or purple flowers in flat corymbs or 'tufts'.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. liii 629 Candie Thlaspi is in complexion lyke to the other Thlaspiens.] 1664 EVELYN *Knt. Hort.* (1729) 200 Sow divers Annuals... Candy Tufts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* Candy Tuft, serves for an Ornament to Great Partes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as... dwarf Lychnis, Candy Tuft. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 146/1 The smaller kinds [of hardy annuals]... such as Larkspur, Candy Tuft.

**Cane** (kæn), *sb.* Also 5 *canne*, *can.* [ME. *canne*, *canne*, a. OF. *canne*, later *canne* (= Pr. *cana*, Sp. *caña*, It. *canna*); -L. *canna*, a. Gr. *κάννα*, *κάννη*, reed, perh. from Semitic; cf. Heb. קנה *qāneh*, Arab. قنأ *qanā* reed, cane. In Latin the sense was extended from '(hollow) reed or cane' to 'tube or pipe', a sense retained in Romanic, and prominent in the derivatives *cannaeu*, *cannella*, etc.]

1. The hollow jointed ligneous stem of various giant reeds or grasses, as Bamboo and Sugar cane, and the solid stem of some of the more slender palms, esp. the genus *Calamus* (the Rattan); also the stem of the Raspberry and its congeners.

1308 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xii. ix. (1495) 419 A noy-e as it were with a canne other a grete reyd. c. 1425 *loc.* in W. Wulcker 645 *Hec canna*, cane. c. 1475 *Ibid.* 763 *Hic calamus*, a cane. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. x. 89 Ther growe in many places [of ynde] canes... ful of sugre. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 101 The Sugar is nothing else but the iuice of certain Canes or Reedes. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* li. xvi. 152 The best Canes in the World grow hereabout. 1783 COWPER *Task* i. 30 Now came the cane from India, smooth and bright With Nature's varnish. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 163 As soon as the last dish of fruit (raspberries) has been gathered, cut down... every cane on which it has grown. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xiii. 189 The canes of the blackberries and raspberries in the garden were tufted with dark green.

b. contextually = Sugar-cane.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 190 Has God then given its sweetness to the cane... in vain? 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 52 Some of the southern newspapers have recommended the substitution of beet for canes.

c. As name of a substance, without plural: usually the stem of the rattan or other palm.

*Mod.* A piece of cane. Ribs of whalebone or split cane.

2. Hence, with various defining words, *Bamboo cane*, *Dragon cane*, *Rattan cane*, *Reed cane*, *Sugar cane*; see BAMBOO, etc. *Malacca cane*, a species (*Calamus Scipionum*) much thicker than the rattan, used for walking-sticks; *Tobago cane*, a slender West Indian palm, used for the same purpose. Also in the names of plants which are not canes: as *Dumb Cane*, an araceous plant, *Dieffenbachia seguina*; *Indian cane*, *Canna indica* (N. O. Marantaceae); *Sweet Cane*, the Sweet Flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xliii. 24 Thou hast bought mee no sweets cane with money. 1611 COTGER. *Acce*, Calamas aromaticus, the sweet Cane. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 227/2 The canes which grow immediately from the planted slips are called plant-caness, the canes which sprout up from the old roots, or stools, being called ratoons. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 116/1 Its [*Bactris minor*] stems... are said to be sometimes imported into this country under the name of Tobago canes. *Ibid.* 406 *Dieffenbachia*, It has acquired the name of Dumb Cane in the West Indies, in consequence of its fleshy cane-like stems rendering speechless any person who may happen to bite them, the juice of the plant being so excessively acrid as to... prevent articulation for several days. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 443/2 Malacca canes have frequently to be colored in parts.

3. A dart or lance made of a reed or cane; also *fig.* *Obs.* [cf. Lat. *usculum calamus*, *harundo*.]

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 77 You shall see how quickly he will take up your glove, and... crush your Sophistical canes in peeces. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl. Wks.* 1722 I. 162 Slain... by some flying Partisan's darted Cane. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.) The flying skirmish of the darted cane.

4. *Play of (the) cane(s)*: a translation of Sp. *juego de cañas*; 'skirmish with throwing canes on horseback one at another' (Minsheu 1623). *Obs.*

1556 CHRON. *Gr. Friars* (1852) 92 The play of the Spaniards that was callid the cane. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 209 All the knights of the bande should... practise the play at the canes. 1657 R. ASHLEY *Almansor*

5 The Prince went downe, with all the Alcaydes... to play at the Canes.

4. A suitable length of a cane stem, especially of one of the slender palms, prepared and used for a walking-stick, or as a rod for beating. Hence, by extension, a slender walking-stick of any sort.

1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 17 In Turkie they are beaten for debt upon the soles of their feet with a Cane. 1662 PEREVS *Diary* 18 Apr. Sending the boy down into the cellar... I followed him with a cane, and did there beat him. 1686 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2186/4 A Silver Sword, and a Cane of gilded Silver. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. iii. (1840) 104 There are more ways of correction than the rod and the cane. 1799 SOUTHEY *Shufflebottom's Amat. Poems* iv. That portly Gentleman With gold-laced hat and golden-headed cane. 1853 ARABIAN *Nrs.* (Rldg.) 100 One of the slaves... gave me so many blows with a small plant cane.

5. A pipe or tube; in later use, esp. a slender glass tube, the tubular neck of a retort, or the like. [So L. and It. *canna*, F. *canne*.] *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. They take an aquil... or a large can And in the end this stone they set than. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lii. 23 b. The canes of the lunges [cf. L. *cannus gutturis*]. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. I. 209 Least our eyes should see As theirs that Heau'n through hollow Canes do see. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exer.* 28 Take a Glass Cane AB... seal it at A, and... fill it with Mercury. 1693 E. HALLY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 652, I took a smaller Bolt-head with a proportional Cane or Neck. 1720 *Ibid.* XXXI. 118 Let there be provided two small Glass Canes.

6. *Cane of fire*: old term for a gun or fire-arm. [16th c. F. and It.; cf. F. *canne à vent* air-gun.]

1550 EDW. VI. *Frml. in Lit. Rem.* (1858) 279 With... canes of fire and bombardes assaulted the castel. 1591 MARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* ix. lxxvii. (R.) And brings with him his iron cane and fire, Wherewith he doth beate down and burne All those whom he to mischief doth desire [1670 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* I. E. v. They bring home nothing but firecanes, parots, and Monkeys.]

7. Applied to a slender cylindrical stick or rod of various substances: a. of sealing-wax or sulphur; b. of glass (solid); c. of tobacco.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered Wks.* (1621) 1145 Impose so deep a Take On All these Ball, Leaf, Cane, and Pudding Packs. a. 1612 MARINGTON *Epigr.* iv. 34 (N.) Then of tobacco he a pype doth lack, Of Trinidad in cane, in leaf, or ball. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 129 Sulphure made... casting it into canes. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 37 Concerning the effects of a cane of black sealing wax, and a cane of brimstone, in electrical experiments. 1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass-making* 108 'Cane' invariably means a solid stick of glass; and 'tube' hollow. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 471 Glass blowers, with globes, cylinders, and canes.

7. Put for F. *canna*, It. *canna*, as a measure of length. Cf. CANNA<sup>2</sup>; also L. *calamus*, and REED. At Naples = 7 ft. 3 in., at Toulouse 5 ft. 8 in.; in Provence 6 ft. 5 in.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxxvii. A combe which was nine hundred foot long of the finest Canne-measure. 1750 DEANES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 891. 1769 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 9 A Neapolitan cane is two yards and half a quarter, English measure.

8. = CANNEL.

1621 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. 6 (1639) 6 The Cane (or chanell bone) of the shoulder.

9. *Comb.*: a. attributive, as *cane arrow*, *-bill*, *-bottom* (hence *cane-bottoming*), *-chair*, *-cut*, *-field*, *-grass*, *-piece*, *-seat*, *-slip*, *-sugar*, *-wine*; b. objective, as *cane-scraper*, *-seller*, *-splitter*, *-stripper*; c. with pa. pple., as *cane-bottomed*, *-seated*, *adjs.*; also *cane-like adj.*, *cane-wise adv.*

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 52 Long \*cane arrows... tipped... with sharp pieces of stone. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 142 The \*cane bill. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 40 A row of \*cane-bottomed chairs. 1696 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 3213/4 \*Cane-Chairs... Tables, Stands. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4616/4 Richard Lewis, born in Shropshire, a Cane-chair-maker. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Venn.* in 191k C. (1862) 263 Light cane-chairs. 1877 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 Three \*cane-cuts over the palm of the hand. 1841 ORDENSON *Creol.* xvii. 202 A \*cane field bordering the road. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Under Sun* iii. v. 198 The tiger... crouches among the \*cane-grass. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* I. 406/1 The stem has a \*cane-like appearance. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 937 The \*cane-pieces were strewed... in the path of the wheel, and the juice expressed flowed away through a channel or gutter. 1881 *Mechanic* § 40, 19 Beechen frames for \*cane-seated chairs. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 936 The proper season for planting the \*cane-slips. 1887 *Daily News* 20 May 6/8 Sugar... \*Cane sorts continue inactive. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 255 The \*cane sugars are popularly distinguished from the grape sugars by greater sweetness. *Ibid.* 329 To this \*cane-wine the negroes give the name of Guarapo. c. 1644 FLECKNOE *Trav.* 71 The body [of the Pinto tree] growing \*cane-wise.

10. Special combs.: *cane-apple*, the Strawberry-tree, *Arbutus Unedo* (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753); *cane-brake*, (a.) a brake or thicket of canes; (b.) a genus of grasses, *Arundinaria*, allied to the bamboo; *cane-brimstone*, sulphur in rolls or sticks; *cane-fly*, a West Indian insect; *cane-gun*, a gun constructed in the form of a cane or walking-stick; *cane-harvester*, a machine for cutting standing (sugar) canes; *cane-hole* (in *Sugar-planting*), the hole or trench in which the slips of sugar-cane are planted; *cane-juice*, the juice of the sugar-cane; *cane-killer*, a plant (*Alectra brasiliensis*); *cane-liquor* = *cane-juice*; *cane-mill*, a mill for crushing (sugar) canes; *cane-press*, a machine for pressing sugar canes;

*cane-stripper*, a knife for stripping and topping the stalks of the sugar-cane; *†cane-tobacco*, tobacco in the form of cane (see sense 6); *cane-trash*, the refuse of sugar-canes after the expression of the juice.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Walden's R.* (1855) 201 They were generally pitched... close by a 'canebrake, to screen us from the wind. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* ii. 49 The impassable canebrakes, and the dense woods. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barlados*, The \*Cane-fly... is a small whitish fly... it is chiefly to be seen among thick-planted ripe canes. 1750 BEAUVES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 751, I might add Sugar... if these People had the art to cultivate and boil the \*Cane Juice. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* i. note (R.) A nation who made use of the cane-juice as a drink. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 941 Recent 'cane liquor contains no appreciable portion of acid to be saturated. 1600 ROWLANDS *Letts. Humours* Blood vi. 77 Out upon \*Cane and leaf Tobacco smell. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools in Dostley* (1780) IV. 187 My boy once lighted A pipe of cane tobacco with a piece Of a vile ballad. 1608 *Merry Dec. Edmont.* in *Hazl. Dostley* X. 215 Stuff'd With smoke, more chargeable than cane-tobacco. 1844 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIII. 228/2 The canes... are reduced to the form of dry splinters, which are called \*cane-trash, and are used as fuel in heating the vessels for evaporating the juice.

† *Cane*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* form of KHAN<sup>2</sup>. [Pers. خان *khān*.] An eastern inn or caravanserai.

1612 *Trav. four Englishm.* 77 The Canes that stand in high waies... for the protection of Trauellers. 1650 FULLER *Pleasat* iv. i. 18 Amongst these canes or turkish innes. 1743 R. POCOCK *Egypt* in *Pinkerton Trav.* XIV. 194 Several canes at Buloc, in... which strangers are accommodated.

*Cane*, *sb.* 3. *local.* A wensel.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. (1853) 61 A little reddish beast... which they call a cane.

*Cane*, *sb.* 4. var. of CAIN, payment in kind.

*Cane*, *sb.* 5. *obs.* f. KHAN<sup>1</sup>, an eastern prince or lord.

*Cane* (kæn), *v.* 1. [f. CANE *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To beat with a cane as a punishment.

a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* iii. 147 (L.) That it be esteemed... more shame to fornicate than to be caned. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1842) Wks. I. 73 I'll cane theascal if he don't. 1818 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1869) 142 To execute martial law, by caning the critic. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* (1851) I. 25 Dressed up in uniforms, caned into skill.

2. To drive (a lesson) into (a person); with the cane.

1866 *Newspaper* I had a little Greek caned into me.

3. To fit or set (a chair, etc.) with cane.

1885 *Leisure Ho.* Jan. 47/2 Women and children... caning or rushing the 'bottoms'.

† *Cane*, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* To form a scum or 'head', as liquor in a state of fermentation, ale turning sour or becoming 'mothy'. Hence *Caned ppl. a.*, *Caning vbl. sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 53 *Caned, acidus.* *Ibid.* 53 Canynge of ale, *acor.* 1500 *Ortus Voc. ibid.* 53 *Acor*, canynge of ale. 1847-78 HALLIW. *Caned*, mothy. *Yorsk.* 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorsk. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Kēan*, to scum, or throw off as recreation. *Kēan*, a particle of this nature. *Kēaned*, scummed in this wise.

*Caned* (kænd), *ppl. a.* [f. CANE *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1.]

1. Beaten or chastised with a cane.

2. Furnished with cane, or with a cane.

1696 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Cain'd Chairs. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* ii. The long-caned ones [footmen] walked up and down the garden.

† *Canel*, *canell* (e). *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 *canel*, 3-4, 7 *canele*, 4-7 *canell*, *canelle*, 5 *canylle*, *canell*, 7-8 *canell*. [ME. *canelle*, a. OF. *canelle*, *canelle* (mod. F. *cannelle*) cinnamon; -med. L. *canella*, dim. of *canna* cane.] Cinnamon; perhaps including the similar but inferior Cassia bark.

c. 1205 LAY. 17744 Muche caneles & gingiure & licoriz. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov. vi.* 17 Myrrre, and aloes, and canell. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 125 Gynger, Canelle, longe pepur. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 342 The powder of fine Canell which is nothing else but Cinnamon. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 268 Molouques Isles, that bear Cloves and Canelle. 1652 *Rec. Pittenweem* in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 376 (Jam.) Some great bunnis... baked with sugar, cannel, and other spices. 1721 RAMSAY *Vks.* (1848) III. 70 Strains that warm our hearts like cannel gill.

† *Canel*, *-ell*. Early form of KENNEL for dogs.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 85 They make of the Church for their hawks a mew and Canell for their dogges. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A canel of dogs, *canile*.

*Canel*, *-ell*, var. CANNEL. *Obs.*, channel, neck, cannel-coal.

|| *Canella* (kānelā). [med. L. *canella* see CANNEL.]

† 1. Cinnamon, or Cassia bark; = CANNEL. *Obs.*

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 40 Doubtless, the Shop-Cinnamon or Canella, is the true Cassia of the Ancients. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 719 Canella was at one time applied to cinnamon.

2. a. *Bot.* A genus of plants (N. O. *Canellaceae*), the most important of which is the West Indian tree, *C. alba*, or Wild Cinnamon. b. The inner bark of this tree, also called *white cinnamon*; used in medicine, and in the West Indies as a condiment. Also *Canella bark*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 17 Large quantities of... canella or winter's bark. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Canella*, the Pharmacopoeial name, U. S. A., of the bark of the *C. alba*. 1865 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Canella*, furnishes a pale orange-coloured bark, with an aromatic odour, which is used as a tonic.

*Canellin*. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] (See *quats.*) 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 720 A little Mannite, which was described by Petroz and Robinet as canellin. 1863-79 WATTS



*Dict. Chem.* I. 734 *Cannella alba* contains manna formerly mistaken for a peculiar kind of sugar called canellini.

**Canology.** *humorous.* [*f. CANE sb.*; see -LOGY.] The doctrine of the use of the cane in corporal punishment.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 572 When canology was practised in all well-disciplined schools. 1876 *CLOUSTON II* *Use of Instruments* I. 242 Deeply skilled in canology.

**Canephorus.** Also *canephor*, *canephora*. [*a. L. canephora*, *Gr. κανφόρος* adj. (*f. κανέον* basket + *-φορος* carrying), also as *sb.* in senses given. In mod. *F. canephore*, whence *Eng. canephor*.]

a. In ancient Greece, one of the 'maidens who carried on their heads baskets containing the sacred things used at the feasts of Demeter, Bacchus, and Athena' (Liddell and Scott); hence, *b. Arch.* applied to 'figures of young persons, of either sex, bearing on their heads baskets containing materials for sacrifice' (Gwilt *Enycl. Archit.* Gloss.).

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 713 To be chosen canephor was as if 'beautiful' were stamped on the lintel of a woman's door. 1880 *WARREN Book-Plates* iii. 23 The head of a canephorus.

**Caner** (*kān* ɾɪ) One who canes.

1868 *Daily News* 6 Oct. Described as a chair-caner.

**Canescence** *kān*-sēns. *rare*-1. [*f. as next*; see -ENCE.] Hoariness, dull whiteness.

1855 R. BURTON *El Malinche* (1855) I. 306 All colour melts away with the canescence from above. The sky is of a dead milk-white.

**Canescent** (*kān*-sēnt), *a.* [*ad. L. canescent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *canescere* to grow hoary, *f. can-sus* hoary.] Rather hoary; greyish or dull white, like the down or hairs on the leaves of plants.

1847 in *CRUG*.

**Canette** (*kān*-et). [*F. dim. of cane, canne* CAN, *jug.*] A little (earthenware) can or pot.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 366 These quaint canettes are pretty, with their gilded edges, colored bodies and footlines in black.

**Caneva**, -as. 1. Obs. form of CANVAS.

2. Also, modern fancy name of a woollen fabric. 1885 *Yng. Ladies' Jnl.* 1 July 3/2 Caneva... made of the finest wool... closely woven together to resemble canvas.

**Canfir, canfora**, obs. forms of CAMPHOR.

**Canful.** As much as a can will hold.

1701 in *Fleet St. Mag.* (1887) I. 22 Having brought in a canful of salt water. 1824 *SCOTT Redgaunt.* ch. xiii. A cup, or rather a canful, of tea.

† **Cang**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. Also *kang*, *ohang*, *ohank*, *cank*. [*Of unknown derivation: the exchange of ca, cha suggests French origin; Godefroy has a quotation for changon, as a term of personal insult, which might be a deriv. of chang.*]

*A. adj.* Foolish, silly. (In first quot. from *Ancr. Riwle*? wanton.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 260 Ne kecched he crefitluker cang men. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 To kesten kang [*v. r. canh*] eien upon 3unge wummen. *Ibid.* 62 And ni heo to mucche cang [*v. r. chang, cangun*]. *Ibid.* 358 Nis he a kang knit bet seched rehte ide uhte.

*B. sb.* A fool.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Pi is al bes canger blisse. *Ibid.* 270 He is so old cang [*v. r. ald fol*; ald ganh] pat kumeð. *Ibid.* 362 Ober we beod kanges [*v. r. changes*].

Hence **Canged** *a.*, foolish, besotted. **Cang-hohe** *adv.*, foolishly. **Kangschi**, *folly*. **Cang-gun** = *canged*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 (MS. T.) Oðer we ann cangede, þet wened mid lichte scheapes buggen eche blisse. [*See CANG sb.*] *Ibid.* 56 Pet te wummen lokede cangliche o weopmen. *Ibid.* 338 Nan more kang-schi [*v. r. madschi*, *kanschi*] nis þen setten God terme. *Ibid.* 62 [*see CANG*]. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 þu most to him halden, beohe cangun ofer cupel.

**Cang**: see CANGUE.

† **Cangeant**, *a.* Obs. *rare*-1. [*a. north F. cangeant* = *changeant*: see CHANGE.] Changing.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. (1647) 228/2 The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck.

**Cangenet**. [*Perversion or error.*] = CANZONET. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 124 Let me superuise the cangenet.

|| **Cangia** (*kān*-džä). [*cf. It. cangia, F. cange.*] A light boat used on the Nile.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5306/2 Cangia a Bashes (which... are small Vessels fit for carrying and landing 40 Men). 1859 *ALL Y. Round* No. 14. 334 A couple of cangias with large flapping sails. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Nile* xi. 300 Such ricketty, barbaric-looking craft as these Nubian cangias.

**Cangica-wood.** A wood from South America, of a light yellow-brown colour, used for cabinet-work and turnery. (Weale.)

1875 *URE Dict. Arts, Cangica wood.*... is imported from the Brazils in trimmed logs, from eight to ten inches diameter.

**Cangle** (*kān*-gʻl), *v. Sc.* [*perh. onomatopoeic: cf. jungle, wrangle.*] *intr.* To dispute acrimoniously, to wrangle.

1619 Z. BORD *Last Battell* (1620) 530 (JAM.) Only jangling and cangling, and at last returning to that where once wee beganne. 1839 *Chamb. Jnl.* 19 Oct 310 To have... personal and domestic affairs harrowed up and cangled over.

**Cangler**, *a.* wrangler, a quarrelsome disputant. 1730 *RAMSAY Cameleon*, 'Fy!' said a cangler, 'what d'ye mean?'

|| **Cangue, cang** (*kæŋ*). Also 8 congo. [*In F. cangue*, *ad. Pg. cango*, connected with *canga* 'yoke for oxen, porter's yoke'.

Prof. Legge thinks that the notion that the Portuguese name represents or was suggested by a Chinese word is baseless. The Chinese name is *kai*, in modern Pekinese *chid*, in Canton *diai*, explained as 'one stick added to another, as a snail, a cangue or wooden collar.' The *kang-gini*, mod. Mandarin *k'ing-hiai*, *ch'ing-hini* 'neck-fetter', cited from the *K'uang-yun* (a Dict. of 1009) is not the name, but merely one of the explanations of the character *kif*.]

A broad heavy wooden frame or board worn round the neck like a kind of portable pillory as a punishment in China.

1777 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 175 (Y.) With his neck in the congoes. 1797 *STANTON Embassy* II. 492 (Y.) The punishment of the *cha*, usually called by Europeans the cangue, is generally inflicted for petty crimes. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. The cang most commonly in use weighs 50 or 60 pounds. As the cang prevents his making any use of his hands, he must be fed by others. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. Corea 188 A sort of cangue was fastened round the neck.

Hence **Cangue**, *v.*

1666 *BOWYER Jnl. Cochin China* in Dalrymple *Orient. Rep.* I. 82 (Y.) He was imprisoned, conged, tormented. 1863 *Daily Tel.* 2 Oct. Several men were brought up and cangued, the square boards being opened, their heads thrust through, the boards nailed up.

**Can-hook.** [*f. CAN sb.* + *HOOK sb.*] A contrivance for slinging a cask by the ends of its staves, consisting of a short rope or chain (little longer than the cask), with a flat hook at each end, the tackle being hooked to the middle of the rope or chain.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canhooks, slings, parbunkles. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 The Canhooks... The Brewers use to sling or carry their barrels on. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Mar.* 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

**Canibal**(e), obs. form of CANNIBAL.

**Canicide**. [*f. on L. type \*canicida, f. canis* dog + *-cida* killing: see -CIDE.] A dog-killer.

1852 *WILLIS Sun. Cruise Medit.* xli. 248 The dead dog is hung by his heels, and the canicide is compelled to heap wheat about him.

**Canicular** (*kān*-ikū-lār), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 *canicular*, 6 *canicular*, *canikeler*, *canicular*, *Sc. -laire*, 6-7 *canicular*. [*ad. L. canicularis* pertaining to the dog-star, *f. canicula* little dog, dog-star, dim. of *canis* dog. Cf. *F. caniculaire*.]

*A. adj.*

1. **Canicular days**: the days immediately preceding and following the heliacal (in modern times, according to some, the cosmical) rising of the dog-star (either Sirius or Procyon), which is about the 11th of August; the DOG-DAYS, *q.v.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ix. xv. 35 In the mydle of the monthe Julius the Canicular dayes begyn. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 172 The Canicular daies begynne y<sup>e</sup> xv. kalendas of August and endure to the iiii. nonas of Septembre. 1597 *ANDREW Brynswyke's Distyll. Waters* B vi b. In the canikler dayes when the leues begynne to fall. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 19 All the time of the canicular daies they [dogs] are most ready to run mad. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 225 Some latitudes have no canicular dayes... as Nova Zembla... for unto that habitation the Dogge-starre is invisible. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pil. Flying-Ius.* 132 The extraordinary heat of the Sun... in the Canicular dayes. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Canicular dayes are computed by Harris to extend from the 24th of July to the 28th of August. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 158 In the canicular dayes or other hot weather.

2. Of or pertaining to the dog-days.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 95 In Julie, before the Canicular windes. 1594 *GREENE Look. Glasse* (1861) 144 The sun... Afflicts me with canicular aspect. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 243 The Canicular Habit of the Body. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iii. iii, The canicular heat of Jerusalem.

3. **Canicular cycle or period**: the ancient Egyptian cycle of 1461 years of 365 days each, or 1460 Julian years, also called the *Sothic* or *Sothiac period*; in which time (as was supposed) any given day of the year of 365 days would have passed successively through all the seasons of the natural year (taken as = 365½ days). **Canicular year**: the ancient Egyptian year, computed from one heliacal rising of Sirius to the next.

1660 *STANLEY Hist. Chald. Philos.* (1701) 2/1 A canicular cycle, which consists of 1461 years (and are 1460 natural years). 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 1. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 98 This period of 1461 years is called the Sothic Period, from Sothis, the name of the Dog-star, by which their fixed year was determined, and for the same reason it is called the Canicular Period.

4. *humorously*. Pertaining to a dog.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 7 If mother Hubbard... Happen to tell one canicular tale; father Elderton... will counterfeite an hundred dogged Fables. 1833 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 425 Content with these canicular probations.

*B. sb.*

† 5. The dog-star; (*pl.*) the dog-days. *Obs.*

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 13 Er the Caniculere the hounde ascende. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, A going out of the Caniculere. 1757 *McUR Hist. Glasgow* 119 Scorching heats of the Canicular.

6. *humorously*. (*pl.*) Doggrel verses.

1872 *DE MORGAN Paradoxes* 207 Some caniculars or doggrel verses.

**Canicule** (*kān*-ikū-l). *rare*. [*a. F. canicule* dog-star, dog-days, *ad. L. canicula*.] The dog-days. a 1719 *ADDISON Let. in Student II.* 89 More afflicting to me than the canicule. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestrad* iv. 1000 Resembling more the baneful Canicule. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 547 During the canicule of 1825.

**Caniculture**, *humorous*. [*f. L. canis* dog + *cultura*.] The rearing of dogs.

*Newspaper*. The most philosophic of the protests against caniculture.

**Canikin**, variant of CANNIKIN.

† **Caninal**, *a.* Obs. [*f. L. canin-us* CANINE + *-AL*.] = CANINE, dog-like.

1599 A. M. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physic* 201 People which are troubled with a Caninall hunger. 1660 *FULLER Mixt Contemp.* (1841) 186 Our English pulpitists... have had in them too much caninal anger.

**Canine** (*kān*-in, *kān*-in), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ad. L. caninus, f. canis* dog; cf. *F. canin*, 16th c.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a dog; having the nature or qualities of a dog.

1623 *COCKERAM, Canine*, doggish. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 551 That Canine eloquence must needs sound harsh to their ears. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv. 335 As the Dog... Raving he foams, and howls, and barks, and bites... His Nature, and his Actions all Canine. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. iv. 101 Greyhounds, the most graceful and the most attached of all the canine race.

b. of appetite, hunger, etc.: Voracious, greedy, as that of a dog. **Canine appetite**, **hunger**: the disease BULIMY. **Canine madness**: hydrophobia.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Canine*, dogge-hungry. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 The Sectaries have canine Appetites. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambl.* No. 6 ¶ 6 The dreadful symptom of canine madness. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 392 Characteristic marks of canine madness. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *IVrit.* (1830) IV. 308 A canine appetite for reading.

2. **Canine tooth**: one of the four strong pointed teeth, situated one on each side of the upper and lower jaw, between the incisors and the molars; a cuspidate tooth. (In some animals the canine teeth are immensely developed and become tusks.) [1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 124 Houndes with the sayd teeth that hyghte Canini gnawe bones.] 1607 *Topsell Four-F. Beasts* 113 They whose teeth hang over their canine teeth, are also adjudged ralers. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 752 The Teeth are in Men of three kinds, Sharp, as the Fore-teeth; Broad, as the... Molar-teeth, or Grinders; and Pointed-teeth, or Canine, which are between both. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 478/2 The canine teeth [of the Carnivora] are... preeminently strong, long and sharp.

3. **Anat. & Phys.** **Canine fossa**: a depression in the upper jaw-bone behind the canine prominence. **Canine laugh**: the expression of the face in sneering (so called because similar to that of a dog's face in snarling), *risus sardoniacus*. **Canine muscle**: the *levator anguli oris*, which in the dog raises the corner of the mouth in snarling. **Canine prominence** or **ridge**: a ridge on the upper jaw-bone caused by the fang of the canine tooth.

1836-39 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 223/1 From the inner part of the canine fossa. *Ibid.* 207/2 The canine ridge, which corresponds to the socket of the canine tooth.

*B. sb.* = Canine tooth (see 2). Also in *comb.*, as *canine-shaped* adj.

1835 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* § 71 (L.) The more perfect quadrupeds have three sorts of teeth, termed incisors, canines, and molars. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 7 The absence of canines is characteristic of the order.

|| Jocosely used for 'dog'.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Book* (ed. 6) 61 As though 'Hullah' had tutored each canine to sing. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 13/2 A better-flavoured canine was sacrificed.

**Caning** (*kān*-in), *vb. sb.* [*f. CANE v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of CANE v.; a beating with a cane.

1715 *Dr. FOR Fann. Instruct.* i. viii. (1841) I. 150, I owe him a caning for all this. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 53 Having a caning inflicted.

**Caniniform** (*kān*-in-ī-fōrm), *a.* [*f. L. canin-us* CANINE + *-FORM*.] Shaped like a canine tooth.

1876 *TOMES Dent. Anat.* 390 The outermost [incisor] being somewhat caniniform.

**Caninity** (*kān*-in-ī-ti). [*f. L. caninus*, after *humanity*.]

1. Canine quality or trait; dog nature or race.

1794 *MATHIAS Pers. Lit.* (1798) 92, I surely may be excused for this caninity. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. ix. 131 A lover of humanity can hardly fail to be a lover of caninity. 1884 A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 86 These dog-masters have imbued the worst qualities of caninity.

2. Sympathy with dogs, kindness to dogs.

1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 447 Our Duke's caninity had the more benevolent purpose, etc. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Feb. 289/x The humanity of the wire muzzle, or rather its enlightened caninity.

† **Canion, can'nion, canon.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 *cannyon*, 6-7 *canion*, *canyon*, 7-8 *canion*; also 6-7 *canon*, 7 *cannon*. [*In form canion, a. Sp. canion* tube, pipe, gun-barrel, 'the canions of breeches' (= *F. canon*, *It. cannone*), augmentative of *can*, *It. canna* tube: see CANNON. The *F.* form *canyon* was also used in the same sense.]

*pl.* Ornamental rolls, sometimes indented, sometimes plain or straight, laid like sausages round the ends of the legs of breeches.



1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 56 Hose... with Canions, annealed reaching down beneath their knees. 1598 HANSLOWE *Diary* Apr. (Fairholt) A payer of paned hose... drawn out with cloth of silver and canyons to the same. 1601 Hose... laid with silver lace and canyons of cloth of silver. 1611 CORRA, *Chausse à queue de merlus*, round breeches with strait canyons. 1660 PERRY *Diary* 24 May, Made myself as fine as I could, with the lining stockings, on and wide canyons. 1677 *Songs Costume* (1849) 182 By thy dangle pantaloons, And thy ruffling port canyons. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Cannions*, old-fashioned ornament for the Leg. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 266 Closer-fitting hose... with the canyons, or canyons attached. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 412 Canyons... are constantly seen in portraits of Henry III of France and his court.

Hence Canioned *a.*, having canyons.  
1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* ii. i. Wks. 1873 III. 20 The bragging vulture-canioned hobbi-horse.  
**Canister** (kæ'nistər). Also 8-9 cannister.  
[ad. L. *canistrum* bread basket, basket for fruit or flowers, ad. Gr. *κάνιστρον* wicker basket (app. f. *kávva* reed).]

1. A small case or box, usually of metal, for holding tea, coffee, shot, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4915/4 A silver Canister for Tea.  
1709 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) C c b, A case... or canister, filled with case-shot. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) III. 320 An author hunted with a canister at his tail. 1838 J. W. CROKER in *Cr. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 A dog with a canister tied to his tail.

b. R. C. Ch. A metal vessel used to hold the wafers before consecration.

2. An instrument used in racking off wine. *Obs.*  
1678 PHILLIPS, *Cannister*, a certain instrument which Coopers use in the racking of [1696 off] the Wine. Hence in BAILEY, etc.

3. A quantity of tea from 75 to 100 lbs. weight.  
1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v., Canister; of Tea, 75 to 1 c. weight. 1715 in *KERSLEY*. 1721 in BAILEY.  
4. A basket for bread, flowers, etc. [transl. or imitation of the Lat. or Gr.]

1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. iii. (1715) 233 Full Canisters of fragrant Lillies. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* i. (1886) 30. 1718 PORE *Odys.* i. 184 They heap the glittering canisters with bread. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 Weave wood to canisters and mats.

5. Short for *canister-shot* (see 6).

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 237 A brisk discharge of canister and grape. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 331 'Put another dose of canister in.' We did so, and then discharged the gun. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 121 The storm of... grape and canister came in blasts.

6. *Comb.* as *canisterful*; *canister-shot*, a kind of case-shot consisting of 'a number of small iron balls... packed in a cylindrical tin case fitting the bore of the gun from which it is to be fired' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Case-shot*).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 25 Repeated broadsides of grape and canister shot. 1820 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VI. 376, 1000 rounds of canister shot. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* vi. 309 A canister-full of treasure.

**Canister**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To put in a canister. b. To fasten a canister to the tail of (a dog). Hence *Canistered* *pp.* a.

1815 *Hist. Y. Decastro* ii. 58 No dog canistered but I held his tail. 1843 A. FOMBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 144 The canistered genii... in the 'Arabian Nights'. 1862 MARK HAMPER *Life Dundee* II. 124 In the same spirit with which a cruel boy canisters a dog.

† **Canitudo**, *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *canitudo*, f. *cānus* grey.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Canitudo*, hoariness, whiteness, gravity. Hence in 1678-96 PHILLIPS, and 1721-42 BAILEY.

**Canivorous**, *a. nonce-wid.* [f. L. *canis* dog, after *carnivorous*.] Dog-devouring.  
1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 287 They are fond of puppies. 'They do this not from a canivorous propensity.'

† **Cank**, *a. dial. or slang.* *Obs.* Dumb.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 36 *Cank*, dumb. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 *Cank*, a Dumb Man. 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Cank*, dumb. [*Country Word*.]

**Cank** (kæŋk), *v. dial.* [Imitative of the sound.] *intr.* To cackle as geese; to talk rapidly, to chatter. Hence *Cank sb.*, *Canking* *abl. sb.*

1741 SHENSTONE *Let.* 23 Sept. Wks. 1777 III. 36 The canking of a goose. 1773 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* iv. iii. (D.) The canking of some Spanish geese... threw poor Jerry into the utmost consternation. 1869 B. BRIERLEY *Red Wind Hall* xiv. in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Aw'll just have a bit of a cank w' thee. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cank*, to cackle as geese; to talk rapidly, to gabble.

**Cankar**, -ard, -art, *obs.* f. CANKER, -ED.

**Cankerdort**; see KANKERDORT.

**Canker** (kæŋkə), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cancer*, -or, 3 *cancore*, 3-4 *cancore*, 4 *cankir*, 4, 6 *cankre*, 5 *cankyr*, *kankere*, 6 *cancar*, *cankar*, *kanker*, 6-7 *cankor*, 4- *canker*. [a. ONF. *cancere*, in Central OF. and mod.F. *chancere* (whence also in Eng. *shanker*, *CHANORE*, q.v.): - L. *cancer-um* (nom. *cancer*) crab, also gangrene. The word had been used in OE. directly from L.]

1. An eating, spreading sore or ulcer; a gangrene. † a. Formerly, often the same as CANCER. b. Now *spec.* A gangrenous affection of the mouth, characterized by small fetid sloughing ulcers; gangrenous stomatitis, stomacace. Also called *canker of the mouth* or *water canker*. c. *Farriery*.

A disease of the horse's foot, characterized by a fetid discharge from the frog.

For the specific sense a. the Latin *cancer* was introduced about 1600; but *canker* was used alongside of it till 1700. c. 1300 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 120 Gemeng wið þam dū-tum, cleom on þone canker. 1381 *Wicliut* 2 *Tim.* ii. 17 The word of hem crepith as a kankir [1388 *canker*, Vulg. *ul cancer*]. 1528 PASSELL *Salerni's Regine*. xij. A canker is a melancolye impotunce, eatynge partes of the bodye. 1549 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Ph. Churence* xl. 3 No canker freteth flesh so sore. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 79 Cankers in the mouths of the children. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 14 Heale the inueterate Canker of one wound, By making many. 1599 A. M. Gellhouer's *Bk. Physic* 248/2 When as a woman getteth an obdurate Breste, & feareth kaste it be the Canker. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 282 The Canker in the mouth... is a rawness of the mouth and tongue, which is full of blisters. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 88 Who had halfe his nose eaten away with a Canker. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Aleh.* § 99. 163 Women that have Cankers in their breasts. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 Her [a mare's] Tongue almost eaten off with a Canker. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. lxiii. (1738) 219 A mishapen or rusty Bit... will create those sort of Ulcers the Farriers call Cankers. 1754 BERKELEY *Thoughts* *Var-Water* Wks. III. 497 The foul disease, which in them passeth for a canker as they call it. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. (1847) 401 Canker is a separation of the horn from the sensible part of the foot.

2. Rust. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helthe* i. 9 Choler, grene lyke to grene canker of mettalls. 1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 19 Where the mothe and canker corrupt. 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 77 The canker on iron, *ferrugine*. 1845 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Canker*, rust; oxidation on any metal, but especially iron.

3. A disease of plants, esp. fruit-trees, characterized by slow decay of the bark and tissues.

1555 EDEN *Decades* *W. Ind.* (Arb.) 239 The disease of trees that the Latines caule Caries, which we may caule the worme or canker, being but a certeyne putrefaction. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 54 Crab trees... are usually free from the Canker. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* v. (1814) 264 The canker or erosion of the bark and wood is a disease produced often... by a poverty of soil. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* i. 62 Such trees are... not liable to canker.

b. (See quot.)

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (1743) 92 Suffering others with their Shoes to tread on many of the Corns of the Malt while they lie working on the Floor, which is often attended with ill Consequences; for, by bruising the Kernels, there immediately commences the Growth of a Canker, that will show itself in a Bunch, turn green, etc.

4. A caterpillar, or any insect larva, which destroys the buds and leaves of plants; a canker-worm.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60/2 Cankyr, worme of a tre, *teredo*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 6 The eyes of... Bettes, Cankers, & such other. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 3 Some to kill Cankers in the muske rose buds. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 45 As killing as the canker to the rose. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 121 The garden worm commonly called a Canker. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 217 Among the numerous enemies to which turnips are liable, none have proved more fatal here than the Black Canker (a species of Caterpillar). 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 103 The prophet [Jonah] was offended... that the canker was sent to destroy his favorite plant.

5. An inferior kind of rose; the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). *Obs.* exc. locally.

1528 HESTER *Phioron. Secr.* i. xi. 11 The buddes of Cankers or wilde Eglantine. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 176 To put downe Richard, that sweet lovely Rose, And plant this thorne, this Canker Bullingbrooke. 1623 FLETCHER *Maid of Mill* 20 A white rose or a canker. 1846 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* (1864) III. 230 The Wild Rose is sometimes called the Canker in various parts of the Country.

b. A local name for (a.) the common Wild Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*); (b.) the Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*); (c.) a toadstool or other fungus. (Britten & Holl.)

6. *fig.* (from senses 1-4) Anything that frets, corrodes, corrupts, or consumes slowly and secretly.

1564 PALFREYMAN in *Baudouin's Mor. Philos.* To Rdr., That pestilent and most infectious canker, idleness. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 105 Three cankers, which... will eat vp the whole common welth. 1597-8 BACON *Honour & Ref.*, *Ess.* (Arb.) 68 Enuie which is the canker of Honour. 1750 BEAWEES *Lex Mercat.* (1759) 36 An extravagant Interest... is a sure Canker to their Fortunes. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 17 The canker of Byzantine vice.

7. (See quot.: cf. CANKERED 4.)

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 455 The brains of a Leopard being mingled with a little quantity of the water which is called a Canker, and with a little Jasmine, and so mixed together, doth mitigate the pain or ach of the belly.

8. *Comb.* as *canker-bit* (ten, -eaten, -hearted, -like, -mouthed, -poisonous, -stomached, -toothed

adjs.; *canker-berry*, the fruit of the Dog-rose; also the West Indian plant *Solanum bahamense*; *canker-bloom*, the blossom of the Dog-rose; *canker-blossom*, a worm that cankers a blossom, a canker (sense 4); also *fig.*; *canker-eat* *v.*, to eat away like a canker; † *canker-fly*, app. some kind of caterpillar; *canker-rash*, a variety of scarlet fever in which the throat is ulcerated; *canker-rose*, (a.) the Dog-rose (= sense 5); (b.) the wild poppy (= sense 5 b), 'from its colour, and from its injuring corn-land' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cf. Turner's name 'red corn rose'; *cankerweed*, a dial. name of Ragweed; † *cankerwort*, (a.) the

Dandelion (= sense 5 b); (b.) ? = *cankerwort* (see CANCER. See also CANKERFRET, CANKERWORM.

1795 P. BROWNE *Yamaka* 174 The 'Canker Berry'. The berries are bitterish and thought to be very serviceable in sore throats. 1605 SHAKS. *Leaz* v. iii. 122 My name is lost By Treasons tooth: bare-gnawne and \*Canker-bit. 1753 S.MOLLETT *Ch. Pathom* (1784) 187/1 His reputation canker-bitten by the venomous tooth of slander. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv. 5 The 'Canker-blooms have full as deepe a die As the perfumed tincture of the Roses. 1590 — *Alids*. V. iii. ii. 262 You iugler, you canker blossom You theefe of loue. c. 1619 DANIEL *Hist.* 222 Those corruptions which Time hath brought forth to fret and \*canker-eate [the state]. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclg.* x. 81 A leauesse, \*Canker-eaten Bow. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4847/4 Her [a mare's] Tongue Canker-eaten. 1633 WALTON *Angler* 98 There be of Flies, Caterpillars, and Canker flies, and Bear flies. 1583 GOLDING *Calio on Dent.* clviii. 1034 \*Cankerhearted against God. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 704 (R.) [Dissimulation] \*canker-like devours it to the root. 1820 *Hayle's Games Impr.* 434 They [cocks] may... become seam-eyed or \*canker-mouthed. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 47 The \*canker-poisonous chain. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* i. 112 The Wild, or \*Canker-Rose, called Cinosbaton. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*. Pl. II. 233 *Rosa canina* (Common Dog-rose)... another of its names, the Canker-Rose. 1607 *Lingua* iii. ii. in *Harl. Dodsley* IX. 388 Those \*canker-stomached, spiteful creatures. 1788 BURNS *Let. Mrs. Dunlop* 27 Sept. (Globe) 428 A \*canker-toothed, caterpillar critic.

**Canker** (kæŋkə), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To infect or consume with canker.

1398-1664 [see CANKERED 1, 3]. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 95 P 1 To canker the root.

† b. To corrode, rust, tarnish. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c. 1440 [see 2]. 1570-1799 [see CANKERED 2].

2. *fig.* To infect, corrupt; to consume slowly and secretly like a canker.

a. 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4003 God graunte knyghtes rubbe away the ruste of covetise, yf it her hertes cankir. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Disch.* ii. (1857) 33 There is no art that hath bin more canker'd in her principles... then the art of policie. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 85 P 11 Cankered by the rust of their own thoughts. 1820 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi. No lapse of moons can canker Love. 1875 E. WHITT *Life in Christ* ii. xi. (1881) 119 A world smitten with a curse which cankers half its blessings.

3. *intr.* To become cankered; † to rust, to grow rusty or tarnished; to fester (*dial.*). Also *fig.*

1519 HORMAN *Fulg.*, This laton basen cankerith, for faulte of occupyng. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 192 As with age, his body ouglier grows, So his minde cankers. a. 1626 BACON *Physiol. & Med. Rem.* (L.) Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* i. vii. 75 It cankers and breeds worms.

**Cankered** (kæŋkəd), *pp.* a. Forms: 5 *cankerd*, 5-7 -ored, 6 -karded, -oared, -oerd, -okerde, -okered, -okred, -orid, (Sc. -karit, -kerit, -kerit, -koart, -kart, -kankyrtyt), 6-7 *cankard*, 6-8 -kred, 7 -oered, 6- *cankered*. [f. CANKER *v.* + -ED.]

1. Ulcerated, gangrened.

1398 *Trivisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. xxiv. (1495) 783 Rotyd woundes... cancred other festred. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 654 Old cankered sores.

† 2. Rusted, corroded; tarnished. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 49 Cankred, *ferruginous*. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 72 The canker'd heapes of strange-atchieued Gold. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* v. 3 Your gold and silver is cankered. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* i. 227 The iron... will become cankered.

3. Of plants: a. Infected with canker. b. Eaten by a cankerworm.

c. 1330 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 88/2 The cancred rote of pride. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 If you find any [Tulips] to be canker'd. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* i. 767/2 A new and effectual method of... curing cankered trees. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) i. vi. 115 To pine and droop like a cankered rosebud.

† 4. Infected, polluted; infectious, venomous.

1633 MILTON *Arcades* 53 What the... hurtful worm with cankered venom bites. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 106 The Colepit waters, especially those they call Canker'd waters, that kill all the fish wherever they fall into the Rivers.

5. *fig.* Infected with evil; corrupt, depraved.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 97 Here is a cankered cankyrit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 72 Defend yow fra that cankyrit [i.e. cankyryt] cast. 1525 COVERDALE *Saumaia* 32 O thou olde cankerde carle, that had vsed thy wickednesse so longe. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Disceat Hen.* VIII (1578) 256 Dangerous, pestilent, cankered heresy. 1695 KENNEDY *Par. Antig.* App. 693 The cancred greediness of worldly minded men. 1797 GOWIN *Engineer* i. ii. 9 The... most cankered villain. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* viii. 290 A cankered profligate, case-hardened in sensuality.

6. *fig.* Malignant, envious; ill-natured, spiteful; ill-tempered, crabbed. (This and preceding sense were exceedingly frequent in 16th c.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 12 Rolling in mynd full mony cankarit bloik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 60 Cruell and crabit, and cankerit of kynd. 1555 *Paralle Facies* Pref. 20 Any cankered reprehendour of other mens doynges. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. l. 194 A wicked will... A cankered Grandams will. 1618 STUKELY *Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 394 A cankered enemy to God and his Sovereign. 1826 SCOTT *Antig.* xxv. 'What ails ye to be cankered, man, w' your friends?' 1859 C. BROWNE *Shirley* x. 146 The vinegar discourse of a cankered old maid.

**Cankeredly** (kæŋkədli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Spitefully, malignantly; peevishly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 447 Rycht cankartlie he ansuerit him. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 407 So cankerdly he had our kin in hate.

**Cankerredness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Malice, spite; ill-humour; crabbed temper.

1598 SIR T. WROTHESLEY in Ellis (*Orig. Lett.* II. 109) 'Thinking... with his clemency to conquer their cankeredness.' 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Parr.* Pref. to Luke 3a. With malicious cankeredness. 1660 HACKET *Sym. Whitehall* 22 Mar. 8 The cankeredness of two men cost them forty years bondage more.

**Cankerfret, sh.** Obs. or dial. [See next, and the verb.]

†1. Corrosion by rust. Obs.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. iii. 86 That the Armes of the Romans might not take dust, or canker-fret. [Or is this *rust*?] 2. 'Copperas' Verdigris. 3. 'A sore or blister in the mouth. *Last.*' Halliwell.

† **Cankerfret, a. Obs.** [f. CANKER *sh.* + FRET *pa. pp.* 'eaten away, gnawed'.] a. Eaten away with 'canker' or gangrene; b. Corroded with rust.

1597 R. GLOUCE. 299 Somme by come cankerfret, & somme bynde oþer wode. 1603 H. CROSS *Virtues Comenw.* (1878) 56 Blades... canker-fret and rustie within.

† **Cankerfret, v. Obs.** [f. CANKER *sh.* + FRET *v.*] a. *trans.* To eat with 'canker'. b. *intr.* To become cankered; to rust.

1641 ROGERS *Naaman* 36 Which else through eave and self-love would rust and cankerfret. *Ibid.* 103 Ere [this sin] have cankerfretted the soul.

**Cankering** (kæŋkəriŋ), *pp.* a. [f. CANKER *v.* + -ING.] That cankers: see CANKER *v.*

1588 WALLIS *Pref. Ep. Jerome* vii. 69 Thorow cankyngne rust [1582 rust wastynge] 1593 MORE *Rich.* III (1641) 439 Neither fretting time, nor cankering oblivion. 1673 T. MONCK (*title*) Cure for the Cankering Errors of the New Eutychians. 1775 ADAIR *Immer. Ind.* 196 The rust it had contracted, through the fault of cankering time. 1814 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xxvii. Wks. III. 158 A slow and cankering malady. 1831 LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. i. 32 Cutlasses... half devoured with cankering rust.

† **Cankerly, a. and adv. Obs.** [f. CANKER *sh.* + -LY.] = CANKERED, CANKEREDLY.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilgoflowers* (1875) 6 That crabbed and cankerly natured cure.

**Cankorous** (kæŋkərəs), *a.* Forms: 6-8 can-corous, 7 cankerous, -cakerous, -carius, 7- cankerous. [f. CANKER *sh.* + -OUS, after It. *cancheroso*, F. *chancereux*.]

1. Of the nature of a CANKER, or eating sore; cancerous, gangrenous.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 18 The begynnyng of cancerous corruption. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Constr. Farm* 390 Cankorous vicers of the mouth. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Malanders*, Being a sharp Salve, it will kill the cancerous Humour.

† b. Rusty, like rust. Obs.

1611 BIGGS *New Disp.* 160 A cankerous and æruginous quality.

c. Of the nature of canker or blight in plants.

1586 B. TAYLOR *l'ineyard Saint Poems* (1866) 206 The vines were brown with cankerous rust. 1866 FULTON *Luc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xi. 196 Cankerous blight, fruit-withering.

† 2. Affected with canker; in a state of decay.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* in Halliwell *Charac. Bas.* (1857) 99 Your flesh, rotten; your bones, cankerous.

3. Having the qualities of a canker; eating into the flesh; corroding; infectious.

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 17 A Cankorous and Corroding substance. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poem*, 1850 I. 186 These cankerous fetters.

4. fig.

1600 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 18 Cank'rous enuy. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. 36 450 His Words are cankerous, and full as Excrements. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 50 Tyrannick rule... whose cankerous shackles seiz'd The envenom'd soul. 1881 MRS. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 100 A cankerous regret.

**Cankerworm** (kæŋkərwɜ:m). [CANKER *sh.* 4.]

1. A caterpillar that destroys buds and leaves, a CANKER (sense 4). b. *spec.* (in U.S.) The larva of the *Geometra brunata* or winter moth.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Canker worme, *uer de chancere*. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* I. 4 That which the locust hath left, hath the canker-worm eaten. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 36 Viperous generation, caterpillars, moths, canker-worms. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* v. Pestilential heresy... as a canker-worm in the rose-garden of the Spouse. 1841 EMERSON *Let. Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 260 The canker-worms have crawled to the topmost bough of the wild elm. 1863 LONGF. *Birds Killingu.* 196 From the trees spun down the canker-worms upon the passers-by.

2. fig.

1580 in Farr's *S. P.* (1845) II. 307 Unto the minde a canker-worm of care. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 121 Must tradition... be the perpetual canker-worm to eat out God's commandments? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 148 Lies... are cankerworms, and spoil all causes, good or bad.

**Cankery** (kæŋkəri), *a.* Also 4- cankery. [f. CANKER *sh.* + -Y.]

† 1. Of the nature of a canker; gangrenous. Obs.

1598 TELVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 274 Noli me tangere is a cankery postume in the face.

2. Affected with CANKER.

1614 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 79 Others [seem'd to be] Cankery or Black-Chollery.

† b. Rusty; affected as if with rust. Obs.

1744 WOGAN in J. Burton *Genuineness Clarendon's Hist.* 140 The ink being turned brown and cankery.

c. Of trees.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 136 Cut off as much as you can of the Cankry boughs. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit*

*Trees* VII. (1824) 183 Finding the pear-trees in Kensington gardens 11 a very cankery, and unfruitful state.

3. fig. Cankerous; ill-humoured, crabbed. *Sc.*

1786 BURN. *Ep. Major Logan* iv, Cankre care. 1791 A. WILSON *Epiph. & Dial* Poet. Wks. (1846) 85 Right cankry to herel' she cracket. — *Poems* (1816) 40 (Jam.) The can-kriest then was litted up to daffing.

**Canking, vhl. sh.**: see CANK *v.*

**Canmesse. Obs.** A variant of CANVASS.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 85 Canmesse, *canabis*.

**Cann, v. Naut.** See CON.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 14, I must confes you did not steer; but howsomever, you canned all the way. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xxiv. (Chando-) 571 Though I shall not desire to steer, I am the only person that can cann, as Lieut. Hatchway says, to any good purpose.

**Cann, obs. form of CAN.**

† **Canna** (kænə), *sh.* 1 [L. *canna* reed, CANE, taken in *Bot.* as the name of an entirely different genus.] A genus of endogenous plants (N.O. *Marantaceae*), with brightly coloured flowers, yellow, red, or orange, and ornamental foliage, natives of warm climates, but cultivated in Britain.

1664 EVELAN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Sow on the Hot-bed... Canna Indica... and the like rare and exotic Plants. 1797 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Manum Gard.* 142/2 Canna, Indian shot, or canacorus. 1893 *Fall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 Mark also the crecent-shaped bed of Canna—the Indian shot, as it is sometimes called, from the seed being so hard that the Indians used it as a missile.

† **Canna, sh. 2 See CANE *sh.* 1.**

1600 PORY *Leo's Africa* II. 61 A Canna (a measure proper to this region containing two elley) of course cloth is solde for halfe a peece of gold.

**Canna** (in 16th c. *cannocht*), *Sc.* form of *cannot*: see CAN *v.*

1721 RAMSAY *Poems* (1877) II. 267 He disna live that canna link The glass about. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Amer.* Wks. 1855 I. 230, I canna read Greek—except in a Latin translation done into English.

**Canna, var. of CANNACH.**

**Cannabal, obs. form of CANNIBAL.**

**Cannabic** (kænəbik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κάνναβις* (L. *cannabis*) hemp + -IC.] Of the nature of hemp.

**Cannabic composition**, a substance composed of a basis of hemp amalgamated with resin, and made into thick sheets, available for the same purposes as *papier mâché*. **Cannabene** (Chem.), a volatile, colourless, strong-smelling liquid obtained from Indian hemp. **Cannabin** (Chem.), the poisonous resin of the extract of Indian hemp.

**Cannabine a.**, of or pertaining to hemp. † **Cannabis indica**, Indian hemp; the dried flowering tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa*, grown in warm countries.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Cannabine*, of hemp or hempen. 1871 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 391 Cannabene exerts a powerful intoxicating action, though in this respect it is less energetic than cannabin, the resin of Indian hemp. *Ibid.* I. 735 Cannabis indica... used in the East as an intoxicating agent.

**Cannabie, obs. Sc. form of CANOPY.**

**Cannach** (kænəx), *Sc.* Also *canna*. [a. Gaelic *cànach*.] The Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum*).

1803 MRS. GRANT *Poems* 42 (Jam.) The downy cannach of the wat'ry moors. 1804 GRAHAM *Sabbath* 244 Where the leafless cannachs wave their tufts of silky white. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xv. Still as the canna's hoary beard. 1852 D. MOIR *Desert Churchyard*, The hoary cannach.

**Cannakylie, cannale, obs. ff. CANAILLE.**

**Cannakin, obs. form of CANNIKIN.**

**Cannal, obs. f. CANNEL, CANAL, KENNEL.**

**Cannapie, obs. form of CANOPY.**

**Cannas, cannese, obs. Sc. ff. CANVAS sh.**

**Canne, obs. form of CAN sh. 1, KEAN 1.**

**Canned** (kænd), *pp.* a. [f. CAN *v.* 3] Put up or preserved in a can; tinned.

1805 MORRIS *Star* 13 Apr. Canned milk. 1879 BODDAM-WHEATHAM *Koraima* 140 note, A small quantity of canned provisions. 1881 *Newspr.*, Canned beef and mutton.

**Cannefas, obs. form of CANVAS sh.**

† **Cannel, canel** (kænəl), *sh.* 1 Obs. Forms:

4-6 canel, 5 canell, 5-6 kanel, 6 canelle, canell, 7-8 cannal(l). See also CANAL. [ME. *canel*, *kanel*, a. ONF. *canel* channel of a river, conduit, etc.; the central OF. form was *chanel*, whence the parallel ME. *chanel*, later *channel*. F. *canel*, *chanel*, correspond to Pr., Sp. *canal*, It. *canale*—L. *canal-em* pipe, groove, channel, etc. After CANAL was introduced in 16th c., *cannel* gradually became obsolete, though sense 2 still exists in the form KENNEL and CANNEL-BONE, from sense 5, is in 18th c. dictionaries. In both of these senses *channel* also occurs as a parallel form; and all the other senses have been taken up either by CHANNEL or by CANAL.]

† 1. (form *canel*) The natural bed of a stream of water; a water-course. Obs. NOW CHANNEL.

1500 CURSOR *M.* 1866 He did be water, ga til pair canels bat pai com fra. *Ibid.* 22577 (Gott.) In-ti hir canel [v. r. *channel*] sal scho [fr. *se*] turn, And als til pairis ilk a burn.

† 2. (forms *canel*, *cannel*) The gutter or surface water-course in a street, or by a road. This sense

still survives as KENNEL *sh.* 2, q.v. (The 18th c. spelling *cannal* was app. influenced by *canal*.)

15380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 335 Pei grutchiden 32ens pis water, and drunken podel water of pe canal. 15450 LONLICH *Grail* xxiv. 244 Is likned to a flood. That trowbled as a kanel schal be. 15450 *Prouph. Parv.* 60/2 Canel, or chanelle [H. in the weye, P. in the strete], *canalis* [P. *aguagnum*]. 1533 MORAL *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 896/1 They wyl. knele downe in the kanel and make their praiers in the open strete. 1563 *Honitils* II. *Gluttony*, etc. (1859) 303 They lie stinking in our bodies, as in a lothsome sink or canell. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Sept. It was pretty to see how hard the women did work in the cannells, sweeping of water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The common cannals in the streets.

fig. 1540 ELIOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 59 All the stynkyngne canelles of vice. 1657 *Relve Govt's Plea* 92 Unravell your lives, sweep the hid corners, rake the cannells.

† 3. (form *canel*) A pipe or tube; a tap for a cask. Obs.

1520 *Pallad. on Hush.* I. 464 Canel or pipes wyne forth to lede into the vat. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* 121 Looke þow haw tarrers [and] wyne canel. 1629 *Church-w.* A.C. Houghton-le-Spring Guen for a spidick and a Cannel—jd.

† 4. Channel, passage. Obs.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Xija, When the canelles of the body be so feeble, that the soule can not through them worke hyr feates.

† 5. The neck. Obs. = CHANNEL *sh.* 1 10, KENNEL *sh.* 3 [An ancient sense, the origin of which is not quite clear. Cotgr. has F. *canneau du col* 'the nape of the neck', Littré 'le conduit qui traverse le cou', evidently the medullary canal of the cervical vertebrae (see F. *nugue* in Devic). Matzner compares also L. *canalis annua* wind-pipe. Hence CANNEL-BONE, CHANNEL-BONE.]

15340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2298 Kepe þy kanel at þis kest.

† 6. (See quot.) Obs.

15440 *Fromp. Parv.* 60 (MS. K.) Canel of a belle, *canellus*.

7. Comb. (sense 2), *canel-dung*, *canel-raker* (cf. KENNEL); (sense 5) *canel-piece*, a piece of armour for the neck; see also CANNEL-BONE.

1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 33 When we knocked at the 'cannel-door, then the good door was shut. 1580 CAXTON *Chron.* ccxlviii. 316 The women... came out with stones & 'canel dunge' [FABIAN 599 'ordure of the strete']. 1430 LYDO. *Chron.* Troy III. xxiii, Some wolde haue of plate a bauer that on the breast fastned be a forme The 'Cannel pece more easy to be borne. 1500 *Coches Lorell's B.* 10 Be-wardes, brycke bormers, and 'canel rakers. 1541 BARNES *IVhs.* (1573) 244/1 Carter or Cardinall, butcher or Byshop, tancardbearer or canelraker. 1580 BART *Alto.* C 58 A cannel raker, *purgator platearum*.

**Cannel** (kænəl), *sh.* 2 Forms: 6 canel, (7-8 canole, 7 cannol), 7 cannell, cannal, 8 canal, cannil, kennel, (7-8 channel, 8-9 candle), 7-cannel. [Of northern, prob. Lancashire origin. *Can'le*, *cannle* is the Sc. and northern form of *candle*, and the opinion has been expressed, at least since early in the 18th c., that *cannel-coal* is really = 'candle-coal'. It does not appear in evidence that the pronunciation of *candle* as *can'le* goes back in Lancashire to the 16th c., though such may be the case. A greater difficulty is that it is doubtful whether the original name was not simply *canel*, rather than *cannal* *coal*: see the first mention in Leland 1538. But no other etymological conjecture yet offered will bear examination. The following quotations refer to the derivation:

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 294 Famous for yielding the Canal (or Candle) coal. It is so termed, as I guess, because the manufacturers in that country use no candle, but work by the light of their coal fire. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 52 Cannel Coal. This is found chiefly in Lancashire, its proper name is Candle Coal, as it burns like a candle, but Candles in that shire are called Cannel. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 572 Cannel coal, so called from the enunciation of the word candle, in Scotland and the north of England, because its flame is clear and pure, like that of a candle. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 14 It seems to be the general opinion that having been used to light the men at their work, and serving as candle, it became by corruption 'Cannel' coal. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass* (E.D.S.) *Cannle*, a candle. *Cannle-coal* or *kennel-coal*, so called because it burns without smoke like a candle.]

A bituminous coal (in Scotland called *parrot-coal*), which burns with a very bright flame, and, from its richness in volatile matter, is much used in the manufacture of coal oils and gas: its texture is sufficiently compact and hard to allow of its being cut and polished like jet.

1538 L. LAND *Hum.* VII. 47 Mr. Bradeshau hath a place cauld Hawe a myle from Wigan. He hath founde moche Canel like Se Coole in his Grounde very profitable to hym. 1673 R. BLONEL *Britannia* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VII. 485/1 Wigan is famous for the choicest Coal in England called cannell. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Cannal*, choice Coals. that Blaze and Burn pleasantly. 1700 LEIGH *Lanc. & Chesh.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VII. 485/2 The Kennel near Haigh, from which by distillation in a retort, will come over a very severe vitriolic water. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 14 In Liverpool and elsewhere it is advertised by boards and placards 'Coal and Cannel sold here'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 437 Boghead Cannel... was once a mass of mud. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July Advt., The 'Curly' Cannel of a small district in Flintshire yields a larger percentage of crude mineral oil... than any cannell.

*attrib.* 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 98 Cannel gas is said to be equal to 34.4 candles.

b. Also called *cannel coal*.

1610 HOLLAND *Cannell's Brit.* l. 735 Commonly called Canole cole. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1688) 125 The Cannel-coal being the hardest... will take a passable polish. 1728 WOODWARD (J.) Our canal-coal nearly equals the foreign jet. 1773 *Genil. Mag.* May, A head of his present majesty, cut in cannal coal. 1878 *GREEN Coal* i. 30 Cannel coal does not soil the fingers.

c. Occasionally, also *channel coal*, by assoc. with CANNEL *sb.* and its variant CHANNEL.

1669 LISTER in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 55, I do think them not Channel because they burn with much Difficulty. 1751 S. WHATLEY *Eng. Gazetteer, Wigan* (Lanc.) Channel-coal, which... may be taken up in a handkerchief without soiling it... They make snuff-boxes and other toys of it.

d. Often (since 1700) written *candle-coal*.

1734 [see above]. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* III. 287 Between Wigan and Bolton, is found great Plenty of what they call Canel or Candle Coal. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 424 (Jam.) At Blair, beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called candle-coal, or light coal. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 467 That light, hard, grey-coloured species called here candle coal.

† **Cannel**, *v. Obs.* Sc. [a. F. *canneler*.] 'To channel, to chamfer' (Jamieson).

**Cannel**, *-ell*, var. CANNEL, *Obs.* Sc. f. CANDLE.

† **Cannel-bone**. *Obs.* Forms; 4-7 *canel*-, 5 *canelle*-, 5-7 *cannell*-, 6 *cainell*-, 6-7 *canell*-, 7 *canal*-, *kannell*-, *cannell*-. [*f. canel, kanel, kenel* 'neck'; see CANNEL *sb.* 5, and CHANNEL *sb.*, whence also the form CHANNEL-BONE.]

1. The 'neck-bone': perh. properly the cervical vertebrae, which form the medullary canal. (But it is not easy to know in what sense early writers used it. Quotations c 1420, 1593, may belong to sense 2; and the Dict. explanations of 17-18th c. are of uncertain authority.)

c 1269 CHAUCER *Devis Blanche* 943 Hyt [her neck] was white smoth streght, and pure flatte Wythouten hole or canel-boon. c 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xl. 12 The squd squappes in toe His canel-boon albowe, And deuet his schild clene. 1557 K. ARTHUR (Copland) iv. xxviii, His swerd kered him unto his canell boone. 1593 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 284 [He] thrust him through the place in which the necke and shoulder joine, He groand, and from his cannell-boone could scarcely pull the stake. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Cannel bone, the Neck or Throat-bone. 1664 EARLYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 149 The cannel bone of the Throat. 1698-96 PHILLIPS, *Cannel-bone*, the neck-bone or wind-pipe. 1721 BAILEY, *Cannel-bone*, the Neck or Throat Bone, so named, because of its resembling a Canal.

2. The collar-bone or clavicle.

c 1420 [see prec.] 1470 HENRY *Wallace v.* 823 Baith cannell bayne [1st ed. 1570 collar-bone] and schuldri blaid in twa, Throughe the midd coll, the gud suerd gat he ga. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* 47 (Jam.) The Lorde Hume... had a fall from his horse, and burst so the canell-bone of his neck, that he was fayne to be caryed straight to Edenborowe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 409 His cannell bone was broken which knitteth the two shoulders together in the forefront. 1611 COGGE, *Clavicles*, the kannell bones, channell bones, necke-bones, craw-bones; extending (on each side one) from the bottome of the throat vnto the top of the shoulder. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unt.* § 219. 61 The two Shoulder-blades (which the Cannel-bones, called in birds, furecula, that is little forks, couple to the Chest)

3. ? The haunch-bone or ilium of an animal.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1668) 145 Betwene þe hyndur leggis [of þe cony] breke þe canelle boone. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cviii. 463 The vpper thigh bone goeth into the pot of the Cannel-bone.

**Cannel coal**: see CANNEL *sb.* 2

† **Cannellate**, *-elate*, *a. Arch. Obs.* [After It. *cannellato* 'wrought hollow or chamfered as a reed' (Florio), and F. *cannell*, pa. pple. of *canneler* to channel or flute, as *canneler une colonne*; cf. *canneau* fluting, and med. L. *canellus* channel. (The number of n's and l's is thus quite unfixed.) The Fr. and It. words are taken as immediately connected with *cannella*, *cannelle*, dim. of *canna*, *canne* reed, cane, but F. *canneau* can hardly be separated from OF. *canel*, one of the forms of *canal*: see CANAL, CHANNEL.] Channelled, fluted. 1673 RAY *Trav.* (1738) II. 359 They are cannellate, and there are now standing seventeen of them. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* II. 579 These Pillars... are canellate.

† **Cannel-nail**. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. xcviij. 389 Some canell naile, or other nail piercing the soale. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compt. Horsem.* 199 If your horse have gotten a sore foot by means of any canell-nayle.

**Cannellure** (kæ'nɛlɪʊr). Also 8 *canalure*. [a. F. *cannellure* groove, f. *canneler* to CHANNEL.] A groove, fluting; also called CHANNELURE.

Hence *Cannellured a.*, grooved, fluted.

1755 *Genil. Mag.* XXV. 228 The colour of this shell is the purest white; its canalures or ribs, which serpentine, are crossed by circular lines. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 350 The hinder cannellure of the bullet. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 153 Swiss long-range cannellured bullets.

|| **Cannequin** (kæ'nekɪn). [a. F. *cannequin* = Pg. *canequim*, Sp. *caniquin*.] A kind of white cotton cloth from the East Indies.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

**Canner** (kæ'nɛr). [f. CAN *v.* 3 + ER 1; cf. CAN-NEP.] One who cans meat, fish, fruit, etc.

1898 N. H. BRISOR *Voy. Paper Canoe* 120 The cannery take a large portion of the best peaches. 1878 *Robinson's Epitome of Lit.* Sept. 136/2 A canner of tomatoes. *Mod. Newspaper*, Fifteen million lobsters are annually used by the Maine cannery.

**Cannery** (kæ'nɛrɪ). [f. as prec. + -ERY.] A factory where meat, fruit, etc. are canned.

1879 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 The salmon cannery in Oregon. 1880 *Libr. Univ. K. nov.* XI. 47 (Oregon) The first [salmon] cannery was established in 1868 by Mr. Hume, of Maine.

**Cannes**, *-ess*, *obs.* Sc. forms of CANVAS.

**Cannet** (kæ'nɛt). *Her.* [a. F. *cannette*, dim. of *cane duck*.] A duck, borne as a charge, without feet or bill.

**Cannibal** (kæ'nɪbəl). Forms: 6-8 *canibal*, 6-7 *caniball*, 8 *caniball*, 7 *cannabal*, 7- *cannibal*. [In 16th c. pl. *Canibales*, a. Sp. *Canibales*, originally one of the forms of the ethnic name *Carib* or *Caribes*, a fierce nation of the West Indies, who are recorded to have been anthropophagous, and from whom the name was subsequently extended as a descriptive term.

Professor J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford, has pointed out that *i, n, r* interchange dialectally in American languages, whence the variant forms *Caniba*, *Caribe*, *Gallibi*: and that Columbus's first representation of the name as he heard it from the Cubans was *Canibales*, explained as 'los de Caniba or Canima'; when he landed on Hayti, he heard the name of the people as *Caribes* and their country *Carib*; the latter was afterwards identified with Puerto Rico, named by the Spaniards 'Isla de Carib', 'which in some islands', Columbus says, 'they call *Caniba*, but in Hayti *Carib*'. Apparently, however, it was only foreigners who made a place-name out of that of the people: according to Oviedo (*Hist. Gen. ii. viii.*) *caribe* signifies 'brave and daring', with which Prof. Trumbull compares the Tupi *caryba* 'superior man, hero, vir'. CALIBAN is app. another variant = *carib-an*; cf. *Gallibi* above-mentioned.

Columbus's notion on hearing of *Caniba* was to associate the name with the *Grand Khan*, whose dominions he believed to be not far distant; he held 'que Caniba no es otra cosa sino la gente del Gran Can'. To connect the name with Sp. *can*, It. *cane*, L. *canis* dog, was a later delusion, entertained by Geraldini, Bp. of San Domingo, 1521-5; it naturally tickled the etymological fancy of the 16th c., and may have helped to perpetuate the particular form *canibal* in association with the sense anthropophagous. See Prof. Trumbull's article, in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. IV. 171.]

1. A man (*esp.* a savage) that eats human flesh; a man-eater, an anthropophagite. Originally proper name of the man-eating Caribs of the Antilles.

1553 EDEY *Treat. New Ind.* (tr. Sebastian Munster Cosmog. 15) Arb. 30 Columbus... sayled toward y<sup>e</sup> South, and at y<sup>e</sup> length came to the landes of the Canibals. And because he came thither on the Sundaye called the Dominical day, he called the land... Insula Crucis... was also an Ilande of the Canibales. 1555 - *Decades New World* (tr. Peter Martyr 1511) i. (Arb.) 66 The wyld and myscheuous people called Canibales or Caribes, which were accustomed to eate mannes flesshe (and called of the olde writers Anthropophagi)... Vexed with the incursions of these manhynting Canibales. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. ix, Kin to the Anthropophagi and Canibals. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* ii. (1607) 12 The Canibals of America flye the presence of men. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 143 The Canibals that each others eate. 1665 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 76 Thence they are call'd Caribs, or Canibals. 1699 *Establ. Test* 18 The fierce Cannibals of the West Indies. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. vii. (ed. 4) 480 The necessity of turning cannibal. 1779 PRIESTLEY *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1782) III. 50 M. Voltaire... represents the Jews as canibals. 1854 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. 214 Geraldini, who sought to Latinize all barbarous denominations, recognized in the Cannibals the manners of dogs (*canes*). 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 67 Nearly all blacks believe the whites to be cannibals.

b. *fig.* (sometimes formerly as a strong term of abuse for 'bloodthirsty savage').

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 739 (On Boner's portrait) This Cannibal in three years space Two hundred Martyrs slew. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. v. 61 Butchers and Villaines, bloody Cannibals, How sweet a Plant have you vntimely croud. 1604 HIERON *Vks.* I. 559 Such are his carnal cardinals. Or rather bloody cannibals. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 159/1 The late Mr. Windham, an accomplished scholar... whom Mr. Tooke calls... a 'cannibal', and 'a cowardly assassin'. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 420 Sickness is a cannibal which eats up all the life and youth it can lay hold of.

2. An animal that preys on its own species.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 66 The shark and great black stingray, are insatiable cannibals. 1881 DARWIN *Earth Worms* i. 37 They [worms] are cannibals.

3. *attrib.* Pertaining to a cannibal, cannibal-like; bloodthirsty.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 120 He is such a vaine Basilisco... & swarmeth in vile Cannibal words. 1607 CHAPMAN *Busby D'Ambo* Plays 1873 II. 58 To feede The ravenous wolfe of thy most Canibal valour. 1694 TILLOTSON *Sermon* xcix. (1742) VI. 1591 They have the face to complain of the cannibal laws, and bloody persecutions of the church of England. 1790 BURKE *Tr. Rev.* 210 To stimulate their cannibal appetites. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 400 The street poets portioned out all his joints with cannibal ferocity. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240/1 He [the shriek] is a cannibal bird.

**Cannibalean**, *a. rare.* In 7 *cannibalian*. [f. prec. + -EAN, -IAN.] = CANNIBALIC.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 a. His Cannibalian fellows. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 52 His cannibalean majesty.

**Cannibalic** (kæ'nɪbæ'lik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IO.]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cannibal. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1842) I. 413 The fat youth gave a

semi-cannibalic leer at Mr. Weller. 1844 - *Mart. Chm.* xxvii, Preparers of cannibalic pastry. 1886 *BLACKIE What does Hist. Teach?* 111 In this worse than cannibalic style.

**Cannibalish** (kæ'nɪbəlɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Savouring of cannibalism.

1837 *New Month. Mag.* XLIX. 522 It is rather a cannibalish proceeding. 1863 *Possibil. of Creation* 291 The poor fellow would be horrified at the cannibalish suggestion.

**Cannibalism** (kæ'nɪbəlɪzəm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice of eating the flesh of one's fellow-creatures. *fig.* Bloodthirsty barbarity.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 177-8 By cannibalism, I mean their devouring, as a nutriment of their ferocity, some part of the bodies of those they have murdered. 1884 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.*, Dk. Buckhm. (1866) 312 The political cannibalism of the mob. 1893 WALLACE *Australv.* 93 Cannibalism is... practised in most of the tribes.

**Cannibalistic** (kæ'nɪbəlɪstɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST + -IC.] Addicted to or pertaining to cannibalism. Hence *Cannibalistically adv.*

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 476 They see Englishmen... pugnacious, intemperate, and cannibalistic. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 27/1 Badgers are equally cannibalistic. 1891 H. MELVILLE *W Hale* c. 55 Queequey was General Washington cannibalistically developed.

**Cannibality**, *rare.* [see -ITY.] = CANNIBALISM. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* I. 294 Cannibality, or man-eating, has always existed as a condition and practice of mankind.

**Cannibally** (kæ'nɪbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] After the manner of a cannibal. Also *fig.* 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 200 And hee had bin Cannibally giuen, hee might haue boyld and eaten him too. 1902 C. MATHER *Mag. Chr.* ii. App. (1852) 194 To have cannibally devoured one another.

† **Cannibe**, *a. Obs.* [Conjectured by some to be for F. *canif* or its OF. dim. *caniviel*.]

c 1420 *Fallad. on Hush.* i. 1157 Showe forth also the cannibe knyves lite In plantes yonge a branch awaie to take.

**Cannie**: see CANNY.

**Cannikin**, *canikin* (kæ'nɪkɪn). Forms: 6-9 *canni*-, *cani*-, 7 *canna*-, 9 *canakin*. [dim. f. CAN *sb.* 1: cf. Du. *kanneken*, Eng. *mannikin*, *pannikin*, and see -KIN.] A small can or drinking vessel.

1570 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrew in Sc. Poems* 16th c. 18. 313 (Jam.) Carruse, and hald the cannikin klyncleue. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 71 And let me the Cannakin clinke, clinke. [1668 *HEXHAM Du. Dict.*, *Kanneken*, a small Canne, Pot, or Cruse.] 1764 *Genil. Mag.* XXXIV. 89 And clink the cannikin here below. 1845 *Browning Flight Duchess* xvi. 1 When the liquor's out why clink the cannikin? 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 570 With a canikin of rum.

b. *slang.* (see quotes.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armarory* iii. iii. § 68 *Cannikin*, the Plague. 1690 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crv.*

**Cannily** (kæ'nɪli), *adv.* Sc. (and north. dial.) [f. CANNY *a.* + -LY 2.] Sagaciously, skilfully, prudently; cautiously, slyly; gently, softly; comfortably, etc. (see various senses of CANNY).

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxix. (1862) I. 178 Those who can take that crabb'd tree handsomely upon their back and fasten it on cannily, shall find it such a burden as wings to a bird. 1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 147 (Jam.) He has... carried himself far more cannily than any of that side. 1758 RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 386 Steering cannily thro' life. 1826 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvii, Sleep lightly and cannily. - *Bl. Dwarf* vii. 1839 *Cumbrld. & Westm. Dialog.* 18 Sae we dud varra connolly. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herero* xv. 199, I told my story as cannily as I could.

**Canniness** (kæ'nɪnɪs). Sc. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Sagacity, skilfulness, prudence, cautiousness; gentleness, quietness.

1662 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 52 (Jam.) When the canniness of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party. 1878 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 81 Native Scotch prudence and canniness.

† **Canning**, *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. CAN *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Being able, ability.

1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 28 (D.) Why would I not but because I could not? I mean because my canning is taken away by sin. 1615 T. ADAMS *Wthie Dev.* 38 Canning served his turn when canning did no good.

**Canning** (kæ'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. CAN *v.* 3 + -ING 1.] The preserving of meat, fish, fruit, etc., by sealing up in cans or tins; tinning.

1872 in *Sacramento Weekly Union* 24 Feb. 6 (Hoppe). 1879 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 In canning, every precaution is used to secure the native freshness and flavour of the article preserved. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The 'canning' of the vast shoals of salmon.

*attrib.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 159 Thistle Haddie Canning and Curing Company. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 297/2 The canning house.

**Cannon**, variant of CANJON, *Obs.*

† **Cannipers**. *Obs.* Corrupted f. CALLIPERS.

1707 J. MORTIMER *Fusib.* (J.) The square is taken by a pair of cannipers, or two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Felling*, A pair of cannipers.

**Cannister**, *obs.* form of CANNER.

**Cannoe**, *canoe*, *obs.* ff. CANOE.

**Cannon** (kæ'nɒn), *sb.* 1 Also 6 (*ohanon*), 6-8 *anon*. [In 16th c. also *canon*, Sc. *cannon*, a. F. *canon* (14th c. in Littre) = Pr. *canon*, Cat. *canò*, Sp. *cañon*, It. *cannone*, lit. 'great tube, barrel', angm. f. *canna*, *canne* CANE, reed, pipe, tube. The spellings *canon* and *cannon* occur side by side down nearly to 1800, though the latter is the more frequent after c 1660.]



†1. A tube, a cylindrical bore. *Obs.*

1588 LUCAS *Tartaglia's Arte Shooter* 30 How long the canon or concautia of every Peece of Artillerie ought to be. 1604 E. G. *D'Alembert's Hist. Indis* v. ix. 353 A small canon of crystal, in length half a foot. 1612 COTGER, *Tractatus*, the cannon, or tube of a performing funnell. 1616 BURF. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 258 You must make fast the foresaid Canon of the said barke of the new branch.

2. A piece of ordnance; a gun or fire-arm of a size which requires it to be mounted for firing. (The leading current sense.)

The following varieties are mentioned in the 16th-17th c.: *Canon Royal*, height 8½ in.; shot 66 lbs. *Canon*, height 8 in.; shot 60 lbs. *Canon Serpentine*, height 7½ in.; shot 53½ lbs. *Eustard Canon*, height 7 in.; shot 41½ lbs. *Denny Canon*, height 6½ in.; shot 30½ lbs. *Canon Petro*, height 6 in.; shot 24½ lbs.

For the various ancient forms of cannon or great guns, see ASPIC, BASILISK, BASTARD, CARTRIDGE, CULVERIN, DRAGON, FALCON, FALCONET, SAKER, SERPENTINE, SIREN, etc.

1595 T. MAGNUS in *State Papers* (1836) IV. 395, 5 gret gones of brasse called cannons, besides sondery other lawcons. 1545 EARL SHREWSBURY *ibid.* V. 441 To sende unto Tymnowthe. . . a cannon, a saker, etc. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 163 A channon, gunne, *tormentis* genus. 1573 *Diurn. Occur-* *rentis* (1833) 330 Thrie houkils of Ingland, ladunith with ane cannone ryell, four singill cannoons. . . with ane Scottis peice les nor ane cannon. 1600 SHAKS. A. F. L. II. vii. 153 Then, a Soldier. . . Seeking the bubble Reputation Even in the Canons mouth. 1604 E. GARVSTON *Stige of Ostend* 189 Canons of wood, a fadom long, with great bandes of Yron. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* xvi. (1821) 387 An other Cannon was brought up, and planted by the Demy-cannon. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 18 They march directly up to the mouth of the loaded Canon. 1790 BLAVES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 832 Iron Bars, Cannons, and Bullets. 1828 GREENER *Gunnery* 97 Mr. Nasmyth, whose monster cannon . . . was to astonish the whole world. 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 219 The Irishman's recipe for a cannon 'Take a long hole, and pour some brass round it'.

b. Also collect. (= 'artillery, ordnance'), and *pl.* 1566 SHAKS. I. Hen. IV. ii. iii. 56 Thou hast talk'd . . . Of Basilisks, of Canon, Culverin. 1666 PERPIS *Diary* (1879) III. 495 In the trial every one of the great guns, the whole cannon of seven . . . broke in pieces. 1760 KEYSER'S *Trav.* I. 184 The largest cannon here are about fifty pounders. 1825 TENNISON *Charge Lt. Brigade* iii, Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them Volley'd and thunder'd.

c. *Phrase.*

1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* v. (1655) 239 He was apprehended, and by sentence of the Council of War condemned to ride the Cannon.

3. *Mech.* a. A barrel or hollow cylindrical piece capable of revolving independently on a shaft, with a greater or less velocity than that of the shaft. b. The perforated barrel of a watch-key.

4. A smooth round bit. Also *cannon-bit*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 37 Could manage fair His stubborne steed with curb'd canon bit. 1624 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 124 A sweet smooth Cannon bit, with a plain watering chain. 1671 — *Caval.* II. 50 The first byt a horse should weare, should be a smooth Cannon. 1679 J. LANE *Squire's T.* 273 The bit, a canon bytt.

5. The part of a bell by which it is suspended; also called the *ear*. See also CANON 1 14.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* I. 4 The ear or cannon on its top or crown, by which it is hung . . . in the tower.

6. An empty zinc retort; see *quof*.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 74 Beneath the retorts is placed a row of six so-called cannons to break the heat.

7. *Billiards*. A stroke in which the player's ball is made to hit one of the other balls in such a way as to glance from it and strike the second. (Also called *carambole* and *carrour*, of which *cannon* appears to be a perversion; probably influenced by the notion of a 'heavy shot'.)

1839 KENTFIELD *Billiards* 16 Canons . . . constitute by far the most interesting part of Billiards. 1844 MARDON *Billiards* 4 Scoring canons and hazards. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxi. 1, 'I wish to the doose your wife was dead.' 'So do I. That's a cannon by Jove.' 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 3, I am afraid she'll never make a cannon. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 157 Even when he got a good chance of a cannon, the smallness of the balls caused him to fail entirely.

b. ? *transf.* [The date is early.]

1805-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. ii, Briskly stooping to pick up a lady's fan when two other gentlemen are doing the same, and so making a cannon with your head against both of theirs.

8. *attrib.*

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vii. 203 His new stamp complement, his Cannon oaths. 1668 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* Poems (1673) 40 With smoke of Cannon-Clouds. 1883 R. BUCHANAN *Master of Mine* I. xii. 375 Gusts, fitful though terrible—very cannon blasts of air.

9. *Comb.* as *cannon-bore*, *-breach*, *-bullet*, *-casting*, *-fever*, *-flash*, *-mouth*, *-folder*, *-reek*, *-smoke*; *cannon-hot*, *-moulded*, *-mouthed*, *-smoked* adjs.; † *cannon-roared* pa. pple.; *cannon-cloak*, a cannon with a burning-glass so fixed over the vent as to fire the priming on the sun's reaching the meridian; *cannon-fly* (see *quot.*); *cannon-look*, a contrivance for exploding the charge of a cannon; *cannon-metal*, a variety of bronze used for cannon; *cannon-mouth*, the mouth of a cannon-bit; *cannon pinion*, the perforated pinion which carries the minute hand of a watch, and drives the minute wheel; *cannon-royal* (see *sense* 1); *cannon-*

stove, a stove for heating, shaped somewhat like a mortar. See also CANNON-BALL, -BASKET, etc.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 64 So clear from danger, that . . . a Pound of Butter did not melt being laid upon the 'Cannon-britch. 1605 1st Pt. *Ferminio* in Harl. *Dodley* IV. 382 Spleens big as a 'cannon-bullet. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 It is slow when compared with a cannon-bullet. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 381 That . . . exciting sensation known to military men by the name of the 'cannon-fever. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxi. 229 The last 'cannon-flash of a retreating army. 1789 T. BEST *Art of Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oak Ask, Woodcock, 'Canon or Down hill fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 207 The oak-fly. Some call this . . . the cannon-fly. 1567 in *Tyler Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 264 Knox thundered out. 'cannon-hot against her. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. xxv, Deep 'Cannon Mouth'd experienc'd Hounds. 1884 F. BRITTLIN *Watch & Clockm.* 178 A long boss or pipe called the 'cannon pinion. The cannon pinion drives the minute wheel. 1598 BARRET *Theor. II* *arres* v. iii. 134, 5000 Quintals or Centenaies of 'Cannon powdei. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gramm.* xiv. 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned and made stronger, and called Canon corne powder. 1599 NASHE *Leut. Stuffle* (1871) 91 When the fame of the king of fishes was 'cannon-roared in her ears. 1873 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 147 My new order ribbon: it is not in itself beautiful, but it becomes so when 'cannon-smoked.

**Cannon**, *sb.* [cf. CANON (also spelt *canon*), and CANNON *sb.* 1] A cylindrical or sausage-like curl, properly horizontal, like the canions of breeches. Hence *Cannon curls*.

1800 *Mem. Mary Somerville* iii. (1873) 41 He wore a powdered wig, with cannons at the ears, and a pigtail. 1857 GRO. ELIOT *Sc. Cleric. Life, Janet's Repent.* v. 218 With . . . sandy hair, which was this morning arranged in taller cannon curls than usual. *Ibid.* II. 190 Old lawyer Pittman's daughters with cannon curls surmounted with large hats.

**Cannon**, *v.* [f. the *sb.*: cf. It. *cannonare*.]

1. *intr.* To discharge a cannon. *trans.* To cannonade.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 170 To learn and use the art of cannoning and bombarding. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Tockley* I. 43 At break of day they began to Cannon the Imperialists. 1865 *Spectator* 7 Jan. 5 He must . . . cannon them into material civilization.

2. *Billiards*. To play one's ball so as to make a CANNON (see *sense* 7). Also (of the ball), to strike and rebound.

1844 MARDON *Billiards* 11 Any bungle can cannon full upon a ball. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 114 He cannoned all over the table, went in off the red and white. 1864 *Spectator* 512 The art of cannoning as it were, against the miserable, the ball ultimately meant to strike the great and powerful. 1873 BENNETT & CAV. *Billiards* 125 If the spot-white is cannoned on full, the balls will be left together.

3. *trans.* To strike with rebounding collision (prop. laterally or obliquely), to come into violent collision with.

1864 VAMBÉRY *Trav. C. Asia* 107 Our heads were continually cannoning each other like balls on a billiard table.

b. *intr.* (with various preps.)

1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar. Franc Huron and Acton cannoned, and both fell. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burma* I. 122 He [a blind bear] used to get loose and run up the first tree against which he cannoned. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xvii. 106 Scampering over hedges and ditches, and cannoning at gates.

**Cannon**, *obs. form* of CANON.

**Cannonade** (kænŏn'ē'd), *sb.* [f. CANNON *sb.* + -ADE: cf. It. *cannonata*, Sp. *cañonada* (Minshen).]

A continued discharge of cannon; an attack with cannon.

1655 FLECKNOE *Trav.* 12 Your young gallants of the time . . . talk of nothing but rampards and parapets, musquetads . . . and cannonads. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 96 A furious cannonade. 1776 W. HEATH in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 333 We could not reduce the fort by cannonade. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. 299 Twelve hours of raging cannonade. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 123 A cannonade was kept up on both sides.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 167 A cannonade, more or less sharp, is constantly kept up against the coast.

b. *humorously*; at billiards.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* xii, Where the echoing balls denoted the sweeping hazard or the effective cannonade.

**Cannonade** (kænŏn'ē'd), *v.* [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To batter or attack with cannon; to discharge cannon against.

1670 SIR J. TURNER *Mem.* (1826) 68 Da. Leslie . . . cannonading the royal troops, when they came in view of him. 1790 BRATTON *Nap. & Mil. Mem.* 22 Throwing shells and cannonading the ships. 1795 *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 569 Let fresh cities be cannonaded into rubbish.

2. *intr.* To discharge cannon continuously.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3829/3 The Enemy cannonaded all day. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 443 After cannonading for three days. . . he ordered a general assault.

1886 PHELPS *Burglars in Par.* I. 9 The omnibus bobbed and cannonaded through . . . the streets.

**Cannonading**, *vb. sb.* The action of the *prec.* vb.; the sustained discharge of cannon.

1704 E. WHITAKER in *Caniden Soc. Misc.* (1881) 46 Admiral Byng, who commanded the cannonading. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 245 He began a brisk cannonading.

1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, Byron 230 No . . . polemical cannonading can drive away the impalpable darkness of error.

**Cannonarchy**. [cf. *anarchy*, etc.] Government by cannon; usurpation supported by cannon.

1841 MRS. GORE *Cecil* (1860) 79 (Hoppe) The greatest despotism of modern times—the cannonarchy of Napoleon.

1864 *Atlantic Monthly* May 633 Our constitutional polity would give way to a cannonarchy.

**Cannon-ball**. [See BALL *sb.* 1 5.]

1. A ball, usually of iron, to be thrown from a cannon. (Also *collect.* and as *pl.*)

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 872 Heavy brunt of cannon-ball. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4077/2 Colonel Fox was killed with a Cannon-Ball. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 764/2, 800 Cannon-ball. 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 265 Being battered down with cannon balls.

b. *Hist.* A nickname for the hard-headed remnant of the protectionist party in England.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Oct. 413/2 The amendment . . . which sealed for ever the fate of Protection, was carried [in 1852] with only fifty dissentient voices—the celebrated 'cannon-balls'.

2. Cannon-ball fruit, the globular woody fruit of a South American tree, *Couroupita guianensis* (N. O. *Lecythidaceae*) or Cannon-ball Tree.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 381/2 Cannon-ball tree. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* 342 The Cannon-ball fruit: its shell is used as a drinking vessel, and its pulp when fresh is of an agreeable flavour. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 112 Perhaps the most remarkable of the order of *Lecythidaceae* . . . was the so-called 'Cannon-ball tree'.

† **Cannon-basket**. *Obs.* A gabion.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. viii. 419 The Government . . . brought away their Cannon Baskets, and many Armes. 1656 DUGARD *Gale Lat. Unl.* § 905 With Ordnance, placed behind Canon-baskets (filled with earth). 1687 J. RICHARDS *Funn. Siege of Buda* 10 Cannon-Baskets and Faggots were brought to the Tower, in order to the raising a Battel.

**Cannon-bit**: see CANNON *sb.* 4.

**Cannon-bone**. [f. CANNON *sb.* 1 as being tube- or reed-shaped; in F. *canon*.] The single bones between the knee or hough and fetlock of the fore and hind leg (of a horse or other quadruped), the metacarpal and metatarsal bones respectively. 1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 92 When we look in front, instead of the four metacarpal bones, we see one strong bone, the cannon bone. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 83/1 The single bone [of ox], called 'cannon-bone', which articulates with both these carpal bones, does not answer to the single 'cannon-bone' in the horse, but to the metatarsals of both the third and the fourth digits. 1872 NICHOLSON *Falgaunt*. 400 These are anchylosed together in the adult, and form a single mass which is known as the 'cannon-bone'.

**Cannoned** (kænŏnd), *a.* [f. CANNON *sb.* + -ED 2.] Furnished with cannon.

1869 M. ARNOLD *South. Night* vi, There, where Gibraltar's cannon'd steep O'erflows the wave.

**Cannoneer** (kænŏn'ē-ŕ). Also 6-*cannonier*. [a. F. *cannonier* = It. *cannoniere*, Sp. *cañonero*, Pg. *canhoneiro*; see CANNON and -EER.]

An artilleryman who manages the laying and firing of a cannon; a gunner.

1560 *Act 5 Eliz.* v. § 12 Gunners, commonly called Canon-eers. 1590 MARLOWE and *pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. ad fin., To save our cannoniers from musket-shot. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 303 The Cannoniers ought to be readie. 1674 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 588 Practical cannon-eers . . . find the random of a bullet very different from the parabola. 1795 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 77 Ordnance stores for the siege, and cannoniers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 244 The Irish cannoners stood gallantly to their pieces.

Hence **Cannoneering** *vb. sb.*, management of cannon; cannonading.

1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* I. 31 The present perfection of gunnery, cannonneering, bombarding, mining, and all these species of artificial . . . cruelty.

† **Cannonery**. *Obs.* Also 7 *canonrie*. [cf. F. *cannonerie* = Sp. *cañonera*.] See *quot.*; also a loop-hole to shoot out at.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Cannoneria*, a Spanish word, and is the place or room where the Cannon is placed in a bulwarke. *Ibid.* v. ii. 330 Make the Cannoneries that they may shoot from above. 1611 FLORIO *Casamatta*, a casamat, a canonrie.

**Cannoning**, *vb. sb.* [f. CANNON *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The discharge of cannon; the noise of this discharge; any similar action or its noise.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* I. i. (R.) The loud cannoning of thunder-bolts. 1691 [see CANNON *v.* 1.]

2. The making a cannon at billiards; a coming into violent collision.

1864 [see CANNON *v.* 2]. 1881 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/2 In riding for gates . . . there was crowding and cannoning.

**Cannon-proof**, *sb.* and *a.* [see *PROOF*.]

A. *sb.* Impenetrability to cannon-shot; safety from cannon; cannon-proof armament.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 42 Put him in a Castle by Cannon proof well guarded. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. ii, If I might stand still in cannon-proof, and have fame fall upon me, I would refuse it.

B. *adj.* Impenetrable to cannon-shot; proof against cannon.

1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Lasse* 37 It's canon-prooffe, and a wall impregnable. 1667 EARL ORRLY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 222, I endeavour to make my batteries at Kingsale cannon proof. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/4 The Lodgment on the Right was made Cannon proof.

**Cannonry** (kænŏn-ŕi). [f. CANNON *sb.* + -RY: cf. *musketry*, *gunnery*.]

1. Discharge of cannon, cannonading.

1839-40 W. LIVING *Volffert's R.* (1855) 157 Their columns were ripped up by cannonry. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. Cap* 114 Had not the dreadful cannonry drowned all.



## 2. Artillery, cannon collectively.

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi* II. ii, Long live the Duke!—how roared the cannonry!

1. *noise-use*. Cannoners as a force.

1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* 210 You may have to call yourselves 'Cannonry' instead of chivalry.

## Cannon-shot. [see SHOT sb.]

1. The shooting or discharge of a cannon.

1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 46 If Hee had done it by cannon shot. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiii. 199 Triple line was formed, out of reach of cannon-shot.

2. Ammunition shot from a cannon; balls or other 'shot' for a cannon.

1591 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 79 These haughtie wordes of hers Hauke battred me like roaring Cannon-shot. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii. These are cannon-shot. 1687 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2282/6 Ply'd with Bomb, and Cannon-shot. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 119 The hail like cannon-shot struck the sea.

3. The distance a cannon will throw a ball; the range of a cannon.

1580 SIR R. BINGHAM in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 463. I entered the harbour . . . within canon shotte of the fortres. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 Out of Cannon-shot of that Town. 1790 BEATSON *Navy & Milit. Mem.* (1804) 327 To approach within cannon-shot.

Cannopy, CANNOWE, obs. ff. CANOPY, CANOE.

Cannos, variant of CANOUS *a. Obs.*

Cannot (*kæ-nɒt*), the ordinary modern way of writing *can not*: see CAN *v.*

|| Cannula (*kæn-i-lä*). *Surg.* Also (incorrectly) *canula*. [*a. L. cannulla* 'small reed or pipe', dim. of *canna* (q.v.) reed, pipe.] A tubular instrument introduced into a cavity or tumour in order to allow the escape of fluid.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 484 Let a Cannula be made of a Linnen Rag besmeard with White Wax. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 229 Blowing into the mouth with a silver canula so as to expand the lungs. 1866 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1880) 148 A canula or hollow needle introduced into the chest. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. iv. (1879) 378 When a ureter is divided . . . and a cannula inserted.

Cannular, *a.* [*f. prec. + -AR.*] Of the form of a cannula, tubular.

1823 H. H. WILSON *Wks.* (1864) III. 386 A sort of canular trochar. 1847 in *CRAG.*

Cannulate, -ated, *a.* Also *canu-*. [*f. as prec. + -ATE + -ED.*] *a.* Made of a tubular shape, tubular; *b.* Channelled or grooved.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 288 Putting a cannulated Catheter into the Wound. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 171 Furrowed or cannulated calyces. 1775 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 4 A regular cannulated appearance on the surface. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 490 The cannulated catheter. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cannulate*, tubular.

† Cannule. *v. Obs.* In 8 *cannule*. [*ad. L. cannula*: see above.] A minute canal or channel.

1718 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 894. I find one Canulo entering the Bone from the sides of the Orifice for the Carotide Artery.

Canny (*kæ-ni*), *a. Sc.* Also in north Eng. dial. *conny*. [*A comparatively modern word: not found before 17th c. App. f. CAN v. in sense 'to know how, be able', or the derived Sc. sb. CAN, 'knowledge, skill' + -Y; cf. Sw. kunnig. Canny, conny, thus originally was nearly = cunning, cunning in its primary sense. But it has developed an extensive series of meanings, two or three of which are in common use in Eng. literature to denote qualities considered characteristically Scotch. It is also current in the North of England as far south as Lancashire and the Humber, but in senses more or less distinct from the Scotch.*]

1. Knowing, sagacious, judicious, prudent; wary, cautious. *Sc. arch.*

1629 RUTHERFORD *Let.* lxxxiii. (1862) I. 212 Men's canny wisdom, who, in this storm, take the nearest shore and go to the lee and calm side of the Gospel. *a 1661 Ibid.* I. xl. (Jam.) I trust in God, to use the world, as a canny or cunning master doth a knave-servant;—he giveth him no handling or credit. *a 1662 BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) II. 138 (Jam.) The Parliament is wise to make, in a canny and a safe way, a wholesome purgation. *a 1758 RAMSAY Poems* (1800) II. 256 Ye gales that . . . please the canny boatman.

*b. esp.* Cautious in worldly matters, worldly-wise, shrewd, having a constant eye to the main chance. (A somewhat sneering application of the Scotch word by English writers to 'a low prudence or roguish sagacity, which southern people are pleased to attribute to their northern kinsfolk' (*Chambers' Jnl.*). Perh. from Scott's use.

1816 Scott *Antig.* xxxviii. 'If ye'll let me hear the question,' said Edie, with the caution of a canny Scotchman, 'I'll tell you whether I'll answer it or no.' 1854 MISS YONGE *Cannos* (1877) II. vii. go Starving out the English, as the canny Scotch had so often done. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 145 If [the Hohenzollern] was an able and a canny house, a Scotch version of the word *able*, which implies thrift and an eye to the main chance. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hvg. Brain* 53 As they say in canny Scotland.

† 2. Cunning, artful, wily. *Sc. Obs. or arch.*

*a 1662 BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) II. 67 (Jam.) Mr. Marshall . . . by canny conveyance, got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind.—Vines, Herle, &c. . . seeing us excluded by Marshal's cunning, would not join. 1794 RITSON *Sc. Songs* Vol. II.

I. 269 (Jam.) Well does the canny kimmer ken, They gar the scud, gae gibber down.

3. Skilful, clever, 'cunning' in the old sense). *Canny wife*: 'wise woman', midwife (*Fr. femme sage*; hence *canny moment*: moment of childbirth. *Sc. arch.*

1768 ROSS *Helensburgh* (1789) 15 (Jam.) [They] did with care the canny knack impart Unto their bairns. 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* 266 (Jam.) A skilful wife, our parish howdy; Wha did her jobs sae freely canny. 1820 CROMBIE *Rem. Nithsdale Song* App. 335 (Jam.) When the pang of the mother seized his beloved wife, a servant was ordered to fetch the cannie wife who lived across the Nith. 1825 SCOTT *Guy R. I.* i. 'Ye'll be come in the cannie moment I'm thinking.'

† 4. Supernaturally wise, endowed with occult or magical power. *Sc. Obs.*

1768 ROSS *Rock & wee pickle Tow* (Jam.) She was ne'er ca'd chancy, but canny and slim. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iv, His popular epithet soon came to be Canny Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Muckiestane Moor.

† 5. Lucky, fortunate, prosperous. *Sc. Obs.*

1775 PENNIFICK *Poems* 62 (Jam.) Farewell, old Calins, kannie all thy life. 1772 RAMSAY *Poet's Wish* ii, Whaever by his canny fate, is master of a good estate.

*b.* Lucky or safe to meddle with; *esp.* with negative. Cf. UNCANNY. *Sc.*

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. v, Word gae'd she was na kanny. 1829 SCOTT *Demol.* v. 161 Which are not supposed to be themselves altogether canny.

6. Careful, frugal, thrifty. (An archaic *Sc.* sense, which has been taken up in English to characterize a quality considered specially Scotch.)

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, What'er he wins, I'll guide with canny care. *c 1800 Maxim*, 'Be canny with the sugar!' 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 267 The number . . . and cost of the dishes were carefully regulated by the canny Republic's laws. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1129 A business-like, thrifty, canny, constitutional government.

7. Careful or cautious in motion or action; hence, quiet, gentle, 'soft' of speech; free from commotion, disturbance, or noise. Said of persons or animals, in their action, speech, or disposition; and also applied to things, as running water, the sea, wind, etc. (The usual sense in modern Scotch.)

1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* vi. 19, Some tentie rin A cannie errand to a neebor town. 1786 — *Salut. Auld Mare* v, Hamely, tawie, quiet and cannie. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. l.*, 'The plaids [Highlanders] were gay canny, and did not do so much mischief.' 1822 — *Pirate* v, 'Speak her fair and canny.' 1820 GLENFERGUS II. 341 (Jam.) The canniest hand about a sick bed. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 125 Mounted upon a Highland pony as being the canniest baste. *Mod. Sc.* A cannie laddie, *Cannie Nannie*, a species of wild bee not given to stinging.

*b.* Of humour: Quiet, sly, 'pawky'. (*Sc.*, and used by Eng. writers as characteristic of Scotch humour.)

1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 464 His canny humour lights up the political and theological controversies of the time.

8. Quiet, easy, snug, comfortable, pleasant, cosy. *Sc.* *a 1758 RAMSAY Poems* (1800) I. 44 (Jam.) Edge me into some canny post. *Ibid.* II. 227 (Jam.) A canny soft and flowery den. 1787 BURNS *Ep. James Smith* xviii, Cannie, in some cozie place, They close the day. *Mod. Sc.* She [a servant] has a gey cannie place.

9. Agreeable to the eyes or perception, tidy, seemly, comely; good, worthy, 'nice', very satisfactory. In the north of England (in some parts pronounced *conny*) a general epithet of approbation or satisfaction, as in 'Canny Newcastle', 'the Canny Town'. In N. Lancashire, 'of good size or amount'. (Cf. the vulgar 'a tidy bit of money', and the like.) Not a Scotch sense.

1802 R. ANDERSON *Cambria. Ball.* 40 Tom Linton was bown till a brave canny fortune. 1822 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmire. Dial.* 99 Sae yae awt else et wur conny while yee stay'd? 1863 in *Robson Bards of Tyne* 237 We wish to be cleanly and canny. 1870 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., 'Jim had supp't a conny lot.' 1875 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Conny*, seemly: 'she's conny beath te feace an te follow.' 1877 *Holderness Gl.*, 'A conny laith bayn' [=bairn].

10. Also used *advb.*; *esp.* in phr. to *ca' canny*: to go cautiously, quietly, gently, carefully, warily. *a 1796 BURNS My Nannie* O vi, I maun guide it cannie. *a 1804 LARRAS Poems* 82 (Jam.) The trodding burnie i' the glen Gladies cannie o'er its peebles sma'. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* III. 73 (Jam.) 'Chaps like them suld ca' canny.' 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* vii, 'Canny now, lad—canny now—lak tent, and tak time.' 1822 GALT *Entail* I. 239 (Jam.) 'But, Charlie and Ball, ca' canny.'

Canoe (*kā-nū*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6-8 *canoas*, 7 *canos*; *β.* 6-8 *canow*(s), 7 *canow*(s), *canou*(s), 7-8 *cano*; *γ.* 7-8 *cano*, *cano*, 7-8 *canoo*, 8-*cano*. [In 16th c. *canoas*, *a. Sp. canoa*, *a. Haytian canoa*, the native name found in use by Columbus. *Canoa* continued in Eng. use into the 18th c., but before 1600 there appeared a parallel form *canow*, used with varieties of spelling into the 18th c., which was apparently an Eng. modification of *canoas*; in the course of the 17th c. appeared the forms *cano*, *cano*, *cano*, *cano*, *cano*, and *cano*, of which *cano* is also the Du., and *cano* an earlier Fr. form (in Cauxois' transl. of Acosta 1600). (The mod. Fr. *cano* is considered by Diez and Scheler a dim. of OF. *cano* ship, boat (prob. of Teut. origin: cf. LG.

*kane*, Du. *kaan*, Ger. *kahn*, also *L. canna* small ve-sel, gondola; but it is perh. the word *cano* spelt according to a mistaken etymology. It is not however the equivalent of *cano* in English, but means simply 'little boat'.]

1. A kind of boat in use among uncivilized nations: *a.* Originally applied to those of the West Indian aborigines, which were hollowed out of a single tree-trunk, and thence to those of other savages, or of pre-historic men, of this construction. *b.* Extended to those of other races and other construction, and used generally for any rude craft in which uncivilized people go upon the water; most savages use paddles instead of oars, whence 'canoe' is sometimes understood to be any vessel propelled by paddles (cf. sense 2).

*a.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* II. Ind. (Arb.) 45 The Indian language. *Canoa*, a boate or barke. *Ibid.* I. i. (Arb.) 66 They lighters or small boats (whiche they call *Canoa*). . . They r boates are made only of one tree, made hollow with a certain sharpe stone. . . And are very longe and narrow. Many affirme that they have sene some of them with fortie ores. *a 1618 RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* 5 The Boate of one tree called the *Canoa*. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 90 With cannoas, which they have in this coast so great, that they carry severnte and eighte men in one of them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 29 *Canoa's* . . . are nothing but the Tree it self made hollow boatewise. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 71 The People come thronging on Board in their *Canoes*.

*β.* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 40 Persia [shall] downe her Volga by *Canow's*. Send downe the secrets of her spicerie. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, In a boate like the cannoes of Inde. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 48 In Boats and Canoes. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 78 An Indian *canow* brought from the straights of Davis.

*γ.* 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 143 Making Canoes or Boats. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 9 Such the Indian Canoes. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. Ind. 343 Little Canoes (which are long narrow boats, but like troughs out of firm trees). 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 680 Rowed up the River Mississippi, in a Canot, 1719 W. WOOD *Serve. Trade* 167 To work in any Canoe or Wherry. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* v. (1765) 467 They had two sorts of canoes. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 115 Canoes. . . rudely formed out of the trunk of a single tree. 1825 Bro. *Jonathan* II. 29 Our birch canoe dipping, with every motion of the paddle. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 78 [He] descended the Platte from this fork, in skin canoes. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 429 Each canoe being formed from a single trunk, probably hollowed by fire.

2. In civilized use: A small light sort of boat or skiff propelled by paddling.

The ordinary canoe is made of thin board, galvanized iron, caoutchouc, paper, etc., and like the *kayak* of the Esquimaux is covered in, except the small space occupied by the canoeist; it is propelled by a paddle having a blade at each end; but so-called 'Indian' or 'Canadian canoes', which are open, and hold several persons, are also in use as pleasure-boats, and are propelled by a single-bladed paddle. 1799 *Caldron or Pollicie of Cambridge* 9 Some mount the broad-built sloop, while others woo The well-oar'd funney or the slim canoe. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* II. 63 Many of the smaller boats [on the Isis] had only a single person in each; and in some of these he sat face-forward, leaning back as in a chair, and playing with both hands a double-bladed oar in alternate strokes. . . One of these canoes is, I was assured, so exceedingly light that a man can carry it. 1818 *Visit to Oxford* 50 A young man who was drowned just below Folly Bridge by the over-setting of a dangerous kind of boat called a canoe, much used for pleasure till forbidden by the Governor of the university. 1865 J. MACGREGOR (*title*) A thousand miles in the Rob Roy Canoe. *Pop. Song* 'Paddle your own canoe'.

3. attrib. and Comb. as *canoe burial*, travelling; *canoe-man*; *canoe-like*, -shaped (*shape*) adjs.; also *canoe birch*, a name for *Betula papyracea*; *canoe-song*, a song sung by a canoeist while afloat; *canoe wood*, the wood of the Tulip tree.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 349/2 *Betula papyracea*, the paper or 'canoe birch. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 352 With this belief the 'canoe-burial of the North West and of Patagonia hangs together. 1866 OLIVIER *Slave States* 359 A number of long, narrow, 'canoe-like boats, of light draft. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 360 Quoth Hanse to the black 'canoe man. 1885 F. POLLOCK in *Macn. Mag.* Feb. 261/2 An expert canoe man will almost turn it round with one twist of the paddle. 1882 W. BOYD *Aquatics in Canada*, One of the most popular French 'canoe-songs. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 341/2 *Tulip-tree* . . . in America, where it is native, it is also known by the names White wood, 'Canoe wood', Saddle-tree, etc.

Canoe (*kā-nū*), *v.* Also *o canoe*. [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* To paddle or propel a canoe; to move as in a canoe. *To canoe it* (colloq.): to do the journey in a canoe.

1824 *Nabob at Home in Athenium* 3 Dec. Stretching out the muslin, and canoeing forward on his heels without getting up. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 699/2 Many enterprising souls would have, bicycled, or canoed. 1884 *Ibid.* Jan. 304/2 You go on your . . . vacation trip, canoeing it . . . to Lake George.

Canoeing (*kā-nū-in*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. prec. + -ING*.] The practice of paddling a canoe. Also *attrib.*

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct. When it was not the fashion to regard . . . the Nile as a punting and canoeing stream. 1872 *Ibid.* 27 Sept., Recognised canoeing . . . dates . . . from the publication of the cruise of the Rob Roy in 1865. Since then a literature of canoeing has sprung up.

Canoeist (*kā-nū-ist*). (Also *canoist*; spurious fem. -iste.) [*see -IST*.] One who paddles a canoe. 1865 MACGREGOR *Rob Roy in Baltic* 2 The hard-won

experience of a former voyage was a great advantage to the canoeist. 1873 G. C. DAVIS *Mount. & Mere* xviii. 155 Punting canoeists stop for a refresher. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarie* I. ii. 30 'The pretty canoeist can move silently along the river with unfatiguing strokes of the paddle.

**Canon** <sup>1</sup> *kā'nōn*. Forms: 4-5 canon, (5) canon, 6-8 canon, 1, 3- canon. [Found in OE. as *canon*, a. L. *canon* rule, a. Gr. *κάνων* rule. Early ME. had *a-nōn*, prob. from OE. and *canūn*, *canūn*, a. OF. *canūn*, *canon*, the Fr. descendant of the L. Senses 12-14 are of obscure origin; some or all may belong to CANON, in Fl. spelt *canon*.]

1. A rule, law, or decree of the Church; esp. a rule laid down by an ecclesiastical Council. *The canon* (collectively) = *Canon law*; see b.

*The Canons*, in Ch. of Engl. = 'The Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical' agreed upon by Convocation, and ratified by King James I under the Great Seal in 1603.

1890 K. ALFRED *Bada* iv. xiv. (Bosw.) Canones boc. a 900 *Leas of Alfred* xxi. in Thorpe II. 376 (Bosw.) 'Da canonas openlice beoðap. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2620 Als þe hali canon [v. r. oun] vi. saiz þat scrift on sere-lin sines laiz. 1451 *Tristram* vi. *Scott.* in Rymers *Foedera* (1710) XI. 288 Maister Robert Dobbes, Doctor of Canon. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* iv. iv. 254 The canon defendeth expressly al manere of bataille and violent hurt. 1597 Hooker *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxi. § 2 A sacred canon of the sixth reverend synod. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 158 Selfe-loue, which is the most inhabited sinne in the Canon. 1658 BARNHALL *Consecr.* Bp. vii. 171 The Papall Canons were never admitted for binding Lawes in England. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1826) I. vi. 303 A code of new canons had recently been established in convocation with the King's assent. 1869 JERVIS *Brittany* viii. 131 A priest is expressly forbidden by the canons . . . to enter a public inn.

b. *Canon law* (formerly *law canon* : cf. F. *droit canon*): ecclesiastical law, as laid down in decrees of the pope and statutes of councils. (See Gratian, *Dist.* iii. § 2.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2620 Squa saiz lach Canon þat in wise, þat shrift on mani synnis lise. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (1865) II. 117 (Mätz.) By dome of lawe canon. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Law canon is callid law ordeynid of prelats of the kirk. 1494 FABIAN *vii.* 526 They sent y<sup>e</sup> study-auntys of y<sup>e</sup> lawe, canon & cyuyle. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Records Oxford* 7 John Prynn, bachiller of Canon. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) i. Doctours of Theologie and Canon law. a 1586 *Assu. Cartwright* 3 The common Lawes are against the canon Lawes in many hundreth poyntes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Intro. 82 The canon law is a body of Roman ecclesiastical law, relative to such matters as that church either has, or pretends to have, the proper jurisdiction over. This is compiled from the opinions of the ancient Latin fathers, the decrees of general councils, the decretal epistles and bulles of the holy see. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast.* Ord. (1863) 337 Where he made himself master of civil and canon law.

2. *gen. a.* A law, rule, edict (other than ecclesiastical). b. A general rule, fundamental principle, aphorism, or axiom governing the systematic or scientific treatment of a subject; e.g. canons of descent or inheritance; a logical, grammatical, or metrical canon; canons of criticism, taste, art, etc. 1588 FAUCON *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7b, Such rules, maximas, canons, axioms, . . . or howsoever you termme them. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham. I.* 132 Or that the Everlasting had not fixt His Canon 'gainst Selfe-slaughter. 1607 - *Cor.* I. x. 26 Against the hospitable Canon. 1628 MILTON *Vocat. Exercise*, Substance with his Canons; which Ens. explains. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* v. ii. 133 They have reduced the doctrine of the topics to certain axioms or canons. 1806 MAID. *Frul.* XV. 124 The canons of pathology. 1869 ROGERS *Prof. Adam Smith's W. N. I.* 17 The indirect taxation of France violated every canon of financial prudence and equity. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 48 The canons of taste and poliltelature. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 613 We may assume it as a canon of ordinary criticism that a writer intends to be understood.

c. A standard of judgement or authority; a test, criterion, means of discrimination.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 497 Moreover, he made that which workmen call Canon, that is to say, one absolute piece of worke, from whence artificers doe fetch their draughts, simities, and proportions. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 16. 313 The sacred Scripture is . . . the Canon and Rule of all Evangelicall Doctrine. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 65 This Lord's Prayer, what a canon does it supply for testing and correcting our spiritual state. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* § 52. 93 (Reason) is a canon, not an organon of truth, and can furnish only a criticism of knowledge.

† 3. *Math.* A general rule, formula, table; esp. a table of sines, tangents, etc. *Obs.*

c 1300 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 32 Lok how many howres thilke coniunction is fro the Midday of the day precedent, as sheweth by the canon of thil kalender. 1504 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* ii. (ed. 7) 130 If you shall not finde in the Canon, the Sine which by your calculation is found. 1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philol.* (1830) 292 The straight line BV, if computed by the canon of signs. 1706 PHILLIPS, in Mathematics, Canon is an infallible Rule to resolve all things of the same Nature with the present Inquiry. 1755 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon*, *Natural Canon* of Triangles is a table of sines, tangents, and secants together. *Artificial Canon* of Triangles is a table wherein the logarithms of sines and tangents are laid down. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 3 A Trigonometrical Canon, is a table.

4. The collection or list of books of the Bible accepted by the Christian Church as genuine and inspired. Also *transf.* Any set of sacred books.

1382 WYCLIF *Apoc. Prol.*, In the bignynnyng of canon, that is, of the bok of Genesis. 1591 T. NORRIS *Calvin's Inst.* I. 13 b, What reuerence is due to the Scripture, and

what bookes are to be reckened in the canon therof. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 116 S. Andrew the Apostle . . . added nothing to the Canon of Scripture. 1870 MAX MILLER *St. Relig.* (1873) 29 The process by which a canon of sacred books is called into existence. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 98 The Epistle to the Hebrews is not a work of St. Paul, but it is pre-eminently worthy of its honoured place in the Canon.

† 5. A canonical epistle. See CANONICAL 3.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 25 1/3 Saynt John that saith in his canone, We have, etc. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* ii. i. (W. de W. 1506) 84 Wherefore sayth well saynt James in his canon.

6. The portion of the Mass included between the Preface and the *Pater*, and containing the words of consecration.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21190 Þe first mess þat sent petre sang, Was þar þan na canon lang Bot pater-noster in þas dai, Na langer canon was, it saiz. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 42 After the sacrifice, in the canon of the masse. c 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 40. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 490/2 Later himself casting away the holy canon of y<sup>e</sup> masse. 1656 Br. HALL *Tracts* (1677) 43 It was the farther solemnizing and beautifying that holy action which brought the Canon in. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* § F. II. xlv. 605 He officiated in the canon of the mass. 1868 Hook *Lives Abps.* II. ii. iii. 284 note, The canon or rule was the part of the service containing the actual consecration.

7. *Mus.* A species of musical composition in which the different parts take up the same subject one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch, in strict imitation.

A passage in Burney's *Hist. Music* (1781) 480 suggests as an earlier meaning: 'The rule by which a composition (in canon-form), which is only partially indicated in the score, can be read out by the performers in full.' Cf. quot. 1609.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 104 Of how manie parts the Canon is, so manie Chiefes do they set at the beginning of the verse. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 48 A Canon . . . is an imaginative rule, drawing that part of the Song which is not set downe out of that part which is set downe. Or it is a Rule, which doth wittily discover the secret of a Song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 54 Such Organists as were Masters of Canon, Fugue, and Counterpoint. 1869 OUSLEY *Counterp.* xliii. § 13 The closest stretto should be reserved for the end, especially if it be introduced in canon.

b. A long hymn, used in the Eastern Church, consisting of eight odes, each of many stanzas.

1862 Q. Rev. Apr. 338 If we might venture . . . to name the characteristics of these canons, we should say richness and repose, and a continuous thread of Holy Scripture. . . woven into them.

8. a. 'In old Records, a Prestation, Pension, or Customary payment upon some religious Account' (Phillips 1706). From *Roman Law*.

1633 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Intro. 51 He restor'd the Com-Canon, (as they call'd it) the yearly Allowance of Corn, which Constantine had settled upon the Church. 1796 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 139 Which Allowance was, by the ancient Lawyers, call'd a Canon, and not a Prebend, as now it is. 1847-79 HALLIWELL, *Canon*, a portion of a deceased man's goods exacted by the priest.

b. A quit-rent. [cf. Littré, *Canon* 10.]

1643 PRYNNE *Power Parl.* App. 164 Therefore to sustaine the burthens of Peace, the demesne was instituted, (which among the Lawyers is called Canon). 1774 Br. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 69 On condition that the Tenant shall improve the Lands, and pay a yearly Canon or Quit-Rent to the Proprietor.

9. A chief epoch or era, serving to date from (Gr. *κάνων χρονικός*); a basis for chronology. Cf. *canon monument* in 15.

1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* vi. xlii. 242 A certain canon comprising a period of sixteen years. 1876 BRUCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 14 The Turin papyrus, the canon of history, a list of all the kings.

b. *Paschal Canon*: the rule for finding Easter, to which was often appended a table of the dates of Easter and the feasts varying with it for a series of years.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Canon*, *Paschal Canon*, a table of the moveable feasts, shewing the day of Easter, and the other feasts, depending on it, for a cycle of nineteen years.

10. a. (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Canon*, in monastic orders, a book wherein the religious of every convent have a fair transcript of the rules of their order, frequently read among them as their local statutes.

b. 'The list of saints acknowledged and canonized by the Church' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727-51).

11. *Printing*. A size of type-body equal to 4-line Pica; the largest size of type-body that has a specific name.

So called perhaps as being that used for printing the canon of the Mass; but Tory is said by Reed (*op. cit.* 36) to have used the term Canon for letter cut according to rule—*lettres de forme*—as distinguished from *lettres bastardes*.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, French Canon 174 [types] to a foot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 119/2 Canon, the great Canon is the name of the largest Letter for Printing that is used in England. 1721 BAILEY, *Canon*, (with Printers) a large sort of Printing Letter. 1889 T. B. REED *O. Eng. Lett. Foundries*, 36 The Canon of the Mass was . . . printed in a large letter, and it is generally supposed that this size of letter being ordinarily employed in the large Missals, the type-body took its name accordingly; a supposition which is strengthened by its German name of Missal.

12. (See quot.)

1656 PHILLIPS, *Canon*, a Surgeon's Instrument, made use of for the sewing up of Wounds. 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts. (Not in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

13. (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Canons*, the first feathers of a hawk after she has mewed. [Perh. the same as CANON : cf. Sp. *cañon* a quill.]

14. A metal loop or 'car' at the top of a bell, by which it is hung. Also written CANNON (*sb.* 1 5).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 461/2 This is called a St. Bell, because it hath not Canons on the head to fasten it to the stock. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 210 [Bells] are first carefully secured by iron bolts and braces, through the ears or 'canons' to the stock. 1882 *School Guardian* No. 315. 12 The height of the bell from the lip to the top of the canons is 8 ft.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *canon law* (see 1 b), *-lawyer*, *-making*, *monument* (cf. 9), *rule*, *type* (cf. 11): *canon-like*, *-wise* adjs.

1601 Br. BARLOW *Defence* 99 We acknowledge it \*Canon-like, but not Canonically. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxv. 147 This is a cheaper way of \*Canon-making in a corner. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 149 You finde nothing . . . in any . . . \*canon monument, and register of Antiquitie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 33 The very \*Canon rule, and paterne of all vertue. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 l. 7 An insulting and only \*Canon-wise Prelate.

**Canon** <sup>2</sup> (*kā'nōn*). Forms: (1) canonic, 3 canon, 3-4 canun, canoun, 3-4 chanun, 3-5 chanoun, 4-7 chanon, 5 chanowne, (canoun), 6-7 channon, 6- canon. [Found in OE. in the form *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus*, a late L. sb. use of the adj. *canonicus* CANONIC, f. *canōn* rule, etc.: see prec. L. *canonicus* gave It. *canonico*, Sp. *canonigo*, Pr. *canorgue*. Cat. and Pr. *canonge*, ONF. *canonite*, later *canoinie*, central Fr. *chanoine*, derive from a late L. form \**canonius*: cf. *canonia* in Du Cange. The 12th c. Eng. form was *canūn*, later ME. *canoun*: apparently an adaptation of the ONF. *canoinie* (pron. *kanoinye*), with the ending imperfectly represented (perh. by confusing with CANON *sb.* 1). When this was subsequently influenced by French of Paris, the central Fr. *chanoine* was represented in Eng. by *chanin*, *chanoun*, so common in 14-15th c. But *canon* reappeared in the 16th c. and is the surviving form, running together with the preceding CANON 1, so that many dictionaries treat the two as one word.]

1. *Ecc. Hist.* A clergyman (including clerks in minor orders) living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (in later times) in one of the houses within the precinct or close of a cathedral or collegiate church, and ordering his life according to the canons or rules of the church. This practice of the *canonica vita* or canonical life began to prevail in the 8th c.; in the 11th c. it was, in some churches, reformed by the adoption of a rule (based upon a practice mentioned by St. Augustine) that clergymen so living together should renounce private property: those who embraced this rule were known as *Augustinian* (*Austin*) or *regular*, the others were *secular* canons.

From the 'regular' canons, came in the 12th c. those who followed the still stricter rule of Norbert of Premontré, thence called *Premonstratensian* Canons. These two groups of 'canons regular' were popularly distinguished by the colour of their habits as *Black Canons* and *White Canons*. As these vied, in strictness of living, with the monastic orders, the difference between a *canon regular* and a *monk*, became in the later Middle Ages (as now in the R. C. Ch.) so slight that the one is frequently confounded with the other. Thus Littré explains 'Augustinian Canons' as '*moines*, dits aussi hermites de Saint-Augustin'.

c 1205 LAY. 12861 Canones per comen. *Ibid.* 24289 Canones [1275 many canoun] per weoren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22002 Clerk, or munk, or canun [v. r. canoun, chanoun]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prol.* § T. 20, I demed hym som Chanon for to be. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. i. v. 157 Bope monkes and chanouns. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chanone, *chanonius*. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* xcxi. 168 Preestes and frerys and chanons and seculeres. 1518 WHIOTHESELEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 12 All the orders of friers, channons, monkes of Stratforde and Tower Hill. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Count. Farm* 580 Students, monkes, chanons and other fine and daintie persons. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Leutrin* II. 21 But Oh! these Chanters, Chanons make a Pother. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 275 An attempt of the anti-reformers to substitute canons for monks in Winchester was put down.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (1865) I. 373 Patrik rered here a chirche, and dede here channouns regular. c 1400 MAUNDVIL. vii. 79 In the Chirche of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to ben Chanouns of the ordre of Seynt Augustyn. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* i. Prol. 86 Of Sanct Androwys a chanowne Regular. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 54 Abbats and Priours of regular Channouns. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xli. 235 Regular canons, whether in holy orders or not, are always reckoned among those who are bound to a life of chastity. 1397 R. GLOUC. 28a Canons per were Seculers. 1553 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* (1848) 137 From secular canons to monkes religious. 1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xi. (1638) 132 Goods gotten by a Canon secular by reason of his Church . . . shall not goe to his successor. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xli. 235 The conversion of the conventual and collegiate clergy into secular Canons. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 85 The chapter was formed of secular canons.

2. In the Church of England, since the Reformation, all canons have been secular, and the system of canons has been retained mainly in connexion with cathedral churches, where the canons, with

the dean at their head, constitute the body of resident ecclesiastical dignitaries, who manage the cathedral, and (formally) elect the bishop. (See CHAPTER.)

The name of *Minor* or *Petty Canon* is now sometimes given to those clergymen of the cathedral establishment who assist in performing the daily service, but are not members of the chapter. *Honorary Canons*, are titular members of the cathedral chapter, who are non-residential, and receive no emoluments. See also *PREBENDARY*.

[c. 1305 in E. E. P. (1862) 82 Alle be Canons of be queor. 1362 LANGE P. Pl. A. xi. 33 Neuer lynn ne kniht ne Canon of Seynt poules. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 223/2 Commaundyn hym .. that he shold assemble the canones of Seint James for to burye this pylgryme.] 1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Just. iv. v. (1634) 535 There be commonly Canons with five, six or seven benefices. 1596 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent (1826) 143 A college stored with two and twenty Canons. 1766 BACON (J.) Deans and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches. 1668 EARLE Microcosm. iii. 8 He is a main pillar of our Church, though not yet Dean or Canon. 1799 STEELE Tatler No. 54 p. 3 One of our Petty-Canons. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. i. xi. 383 The chapter, consisting of canons or prebendaries. 1839 Syd. SMITH Let. Singleton Wks. 1839 II. 261/2 You are not a Dean nor a Canon-Residential. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood Channings i. 2 He was one of the senior minor canons.

b. prefixed as a title.

(This fashion has prevailed chiefly since the appointment of titular or honorary canons.)

1849 BIRKS Hora Apost. Pref. The late Canon Tate.

Canon, obs. form CANNON, CANION.

**Canon** (kæ'nɒn, kæn'yən). Also **canon**, **canon**, **CANYON**. [a. Sp. *cañon* tube, pipe, conduit, barrel, canon, etc. (augm. of *caña*:—*L. canna* reed, pipe, quill, CANE; thus the same word as *It. cannone*, Pg. *canhão*, Fr. and F. *canon*, Eng. *canon*, and *canion*), but spec. applied by the Spaniards of New Mexico in the sense in which it has been adopted from them by their English-speaking neighbours. In order to retain the pronunciation and prevent confusion with *canon*, which would result from the frequent want of the Spanish letter ñ, ñ (*enye*), in English typography, the word is frequently spelt CANYON, q. v.]

A deep gorge or ravine at the bottom of which a river or stream flows between high and often vertical sides; a physical feature characteristic of the Rocky Mountains, Sierra Nevada, and the western plateaus of North America.

1850 B. TAYLOR Eldorado xxvii. (1862) 287 The word cañon (meaning, in Spanish, a funnel) has a peculiar adaptation to these cleft canyons through which the rivers are poured. 1863 Let. fr. Vancouver's Isl. in Daily Tel. 17 Nov. 1/2 Through what is called a *cañon* (pronounced *kanyon*), a vast gorge formed by perpendicular rocks. 1874 COVES Birds N.W. 228 Deep, rocky canyons, where the dense foliage and precipitous walls shut out the sun, and a perpetual twilight prevails. 1882 GEIKIE Geol. III. ii. § 3. 379 The Grand Cañon of the Colorado river is 300 miles long, and in some places more than 6000 feet in depth. 1879 BEERHORN Patagonia v. 65 The tracks suddenly turned and went up the cañon-side on to the plain.

† **Canonier**. Obs. Also **canonier**. [humorously f. CANON<sup>1</sup>, after CANNONIER.] One who makes, cites, or interprets (ecclesiastical) canons; a canonist; a zealot or stickler for the canons.

1641 Curates Confer. in Earl. Misc. (Malh.) IV. 376 They are the curates, who are set to be Canoniers. 1659 BAXTER Key Cath. xvii. 71 We turn this Canon against the Canoniers. 1682 — Search Schism. i. x The Diocesan-Militants, or Canoniers.

**Canoness** (kæn'nɒnəs). [f. CANON<sup>2</sup> + -ESS; cf. F. *chanoinesse*, in 16th c. also *chanoinesse*; in med.L. *canonica* and *canonissa*.]

1. Eccl. Hist. A member of a college or community of women living under a rule, but not under a perpetual vow; hence, a woman holding a prebend or canonry in a female chapter. (The *Augustinian Canonesses* are now practically an order of nuns.)

1682 News fr. France 36 The Nuns, or Regular Canonesses of the Blessed Virgin of the Nunnery of Charron. 1796 AYLIFFE Parerg. 140 There are also in Popish Countries, women which they call Secular Canonesses living after the Example of Secular Canons. 1792 FENNANT Tour Scotl. (1774) 246 The nunnery, filled with the canonesses of St. Augustine. 1844 MARG. FULLER Wom. in 19th C. (1862) 97 She may be one of the lay sisters of charity, a canoness bound by an inward vow. 1885 Dict. Nat. Biog. i. 216/2 Louisa was appointed at the age of seventeen a canoness of Mons, then the wealthiest chapter in the Austrian Netherlands.

2. *humorous*. The wife of a canon.

1873 E. BERDOC Adv. Protestant 213 The canons, canonesses, and minor canons.

† **Canonial**, a. Obs. [a. F. *canonial*, ad. late L. *canoniālis*; cf. *canonia* in Du C.] = CANONICAL. a. 1225 Ancr. R. 8 Sein James canoniell epistle. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men iv. xxvi. (W. de W. 1506) 314 The whiche ben bounde unto the houres canonyales. 1589 Pasquill's Ret. 13 Whatsoever he speaks, must be Canoniall.

Hence **Canonically** adv., canonically.

1581 MARBECK Bk. Notes 115 To our Lord N., the Pope, and to his successors entering canonically.

**Canonic** (kæ'nɒnɪk, a. (and sb.) [ad. L. *canonicus*, = Gr. *kanonikos* of or according to CANON; or a. F. *canonique*. Already in OE. as sb. = modern CANON<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Authorized by, or according to, ecclesiastical canons; = CANONICAL 1.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 219/1 Every day atte vii houres canonyques. 1522 MORE Confut. Tindale Wks. 516/2 Ily an olde canonicke and sure grounded custom of y<sup>e</sup> church. 1663 BUTLER Hud. i. l. 257. 1664 DRYDEN Kival Ladus i. ii. 'Tis Evening now, and the Canonick Hours For Marriage are past. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) Futuresque viii. The Doctor, in canonic state, Now op'd at once the church-yard gate.

2. Of or pertaining to the canon of Scripture; = CANONICAL 2.

1634-46 Row Hist. Kirk (1842) 53 Some portion of holie Canonick Scripture. 1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith (1845) 6 The Church's last prayer in canonick Scripture is for union. 1835 I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot. iv. 150 Not to be traced in the canonick writings.

3. *gen.* Having the authority of an accepted rule or type; classic; = CANONICAL 4.

1850 LARICH tr. Muller's Anc. Art § 138. 115 His numerous pictures of gods and heroes (as his Theseus) attained a canonic consideration in art.

4. *Mus.* Following the strict rules of canon-form. (Cf. CANONICAL 6.)

1854 tr. Cherubini's Counterpoint 45 Canonick imitation is that where the consequent responds to the antecedent, note for note, from beginning to end. 1879 GROVE Dict. Mus. I. 654 The voices move, in strict canonick imitation, on a ground-bass.

5. Of or belonging to the order of canons; = CANONICAL 7.

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 426/1 They toke not the canonyke breed, for the canones that were at y<sup>e</sup> time .. governed them self after the reule of Saynt Austyn.

B. sb. 1. = CANON sb.<sup>2</sup>; one in canonical orders. (L. *canonicus*.)

a. 1000 Law of Ethelbert vi. 2 (Bosw.) Godes beowas, biscepas and abbodas, muncenas and mynecene, canonicas and nunnan. 1798 R. BARCLAY Apost. Quakers xii. § 2. 443 Ten Canonicks, so called, were burnt for that Crime. 1853 LANDOR Wks. I. 60/4 The bones had been verified. In presence of the archbishop, the canonicus, and the protonotary.

2. A scheme or system of logical rules or dialectic; = the Epicurean *τὸ κανονικόν*.

1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 548/2 Thus may this short Canonick or Treatise of Rules, serve instead of a laborious and prolix Dialectic. 1847 LEWES Hist. Philos. vii. ii. (1871) 1. 351 The Epicurean Logic called Canonick, which is a collection of rules respecting human reason and its application.

† 3. a. The theory of music or harmony (ἡ κανονική). b. One who studies music theoretically (of the Pythagoreans, who were called *κανονικοί*).

1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos. (1701) 385/1 The Pythagoreans named that which we now call Harmonick, Canonick. A Canonick in general is a Harmonick, who is conversant about that which consists of Harmony.

**Canonical** (kæn'nɪkəl), a. (and sb.). [f. med. L. *canonicālis*, f. *canonicus* -us: see prec. and -AL.]

1. Prescribed by, in conformity with, or having reference to ecclesiastical edict or canon law.

1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent. (1826) 303 Rochester hath .. a lawfull and canonick Cathedral See. 1586 Will in Spenser's Wks. (Grosart) I. Intro. 17 For .. my wife for and in the name of her canonick parte and portion. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. i. (1793) 553 These canonical disabilities being entirely the province of the ecclesiastical courts. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Conq. (1876) II. viii. 298 With the weapons of legal and canonical disputation.

b. *Canonical hours*: (a.) stated times of the day appointed by the canons for prayer and devotion; (b.) the hours (now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.) within which marriage can be legally performed in a parish church in England; (c.) *transf.*

1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 218/2 And every day at every hour canonycal she was lift up in thayer of thangelis. 1546 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 164 All suche meditacions petyneyth to the houres canonick. 1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts Ded. 7 The canonical voice and watchfulness of a cock. a. 1667 COWLEY Friendship in Abs. Each Day think on me, and each Day I shall, For thee make Hours Canonical. 1850 Hook Ch. Dict. 144/2 In the Church of Rome, the canonical hours begin with vespers.

1664 PEPYS Diary (1879) III. 207 We, fearing the canonical hour would be past before we got thither, did with a great deal unwillingness send away the license and wedding ring. 1719 D'URFVY Pills III. 270 Let us be wed, At Hours Canonical. 1847 BARRHAM Ingol. Leg. (1877) 344 It's long past the canonical hour.

c. *Canonical dress*, etc.; the articles of dress worn by clergy according to canon.

1666 PEPYS Diary 27 Sept. I .. to speak for a cloak and cassock for my brother, .. and I will have him in a canonical dress. 1685 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1851) I. 343 Titus Oates to be divested of his canonical habit for ever. 1862 SMILES Engineers III. 391 Two .. old men, whose canonical hats indicated their quality as village pastors.

d. *Canonical obedience*: the obedience to be rendered by inferior clergy to the bishop or other ecclesiastical superior, according to the canons.

1641 BURTON Anat. Mel. iii. iv. ii. (1651) 650 A false persuasion .. of canonical or blind obedience. 1769 BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 87 His new engagements of canonical obedience to the pope. 1856 Hook Lives Abbs. II. i. 150 At his consecration he made a profession of canonical obedience to the Archbishop.

2. Of or belonging to the canon of Scripture. (Also used of other sacred books.)

a. 1368 COVERDALE Carrying Christ's Cross viii. Wks. II.

258 The canonical books of the old and New Testament. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy ill. i. If this new preacher .. Could prove his doctrine for canonical. 1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 167 Though it be not Canonical, he was a wise man that said, etc. 1790 PALEY Hora Paul. 1. 6 Sentences from the canonical epistles. 1857 MAX MULLER Chips (1880) I. 2. 267 The chief canonical books of the Buddhist faith. 1862 TRENCH Miracles Intro. 42.

3. *Canonical Epistles*, more particularly, the seven catholic epistles of James, Peter, John, and Jude; also applied to certain epistles of St. Basil, etc. Also quasi-sb., a *canonical* (obs.) = CANON<sup>1</sup> 5.

(ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΑΙ ΚΑΝΟΝΙΚΑΙ had various senses, in ecclesiastical writers. In reference to the Catholic Epistles the meaning is disputed; in reference to those of St. Basil, it means 'having the authority of a canon'.)

1561 DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 292 He is greater, that is in vs. 19th St. John in his Canonical than is he that is in the world. 1755 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Canonical .. or general epistles. [a. 1225 see CANONIAL.]

4. *gen.* Of the nature of a canon or rule; of admitted authority, excellence, or supremacy; authoritative; orthodox, accepted; standard.

1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 67 Suche as all the worlde hathe confirmed and agreed upon, that it is autentique and canonical. 1603 H. CROSSE Vertues Commu. (1878) 81 Wre-dome vnder a ragged coate is seldome canonical. 1652 HOBBS Govt. & Soc. xvii. § 18. 315 There must be some Canonical Interpreter. 1796 Monthly Rev. XIX. 545 He .. remained the canonical geographer of the ancients. 1811 Ibid. LXV. 133 Before Polycletus had ascertained the canonical proportions of a beautiful human frame. 1868 Sat. Rev. 15 Aug. 229/1 Challenging all those who may be disinclined to accept his criticism as canonical.

5. *Math.* Furnishing, or according to, a general rule or formula (see CANON<sup>1</sup> 3).

1738 LOGAN in Rigaud Cor. Sci. Men (1841) I. 331 A true canonical equation or power. 1821 J. J. SYLVESTER (1874) On a remarkable discovery in the Theory of Canonical forms of Hyperdeterminants. 1896 SALMON Higher Alg. xv. Art. 164 The simplest form to which a quantic can without loss of generality be reduced is called the canonical form of the quantic.

6. *Mus.* According to the rules of canon, in canon form.

1609 DOULAND Ornith. Microt. 51 Virgular Synopation is much used, Numeral seldome, Canonically most seldome. 1869 OUSELEY Counterp. xliii. § 25 Some fragmentary imitation or canonical episode.

7. Of or belonging to an ecclesiastical chapter, or to one of its members (see CANON<sup>2</sup>).

1579 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lxxv. § 11 No other benefices, but only their canonical portions. 1600 Ibid. viii. vii. § 3 The very act of canonical election. 1634 Abb. Land's Visit. Exeter in 4th Rep. Committ. Hist. MSS. 238/2 A canonical house, due to a canon residential. 1662 J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII (1869) 216 At my Canonical house, at the metropolitanical church of Christ, Canterbury. 1881 FREEMAN Subj. Lands Venice, Ferrara. Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church.

B. sb. pl. [cf. *academicals*.] Canonical robes.

1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand. ix. I did not at all wonder to find a cheat in canonicals. 1755 — Per. Pic. (1779) IV. xcvi. 171 He was accosted by a person in canonicals. 1755 Connoisseur No. 65 Out of his canonicals, his constant dress is what they call parson's blue. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 327 An ecclesiastic in full canonicals.

**Canonically** (kæn'nɪkəlɪ), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a canonical manner (see the adj.).

1529 MORE Supplic. Soules Wks. 296 Stephen was well and canonically chosen archbishop of Canterbury. 1609 B. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath. 355 Then is he Sacrilegiously false, and Canonically irregular. 1759 H. WALPOLC Corr. (1837) I. 405 Marica was married yesterday .. the lawyers and milliners were all ready canonically. 1768 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 387 The vicar .. shall be canonically instituted and inducted. 1824 BYRON Def. Transf. i. l. 293 Would you .. be a Titan? Or (To talk canonically) wax a son of Anak? 1837 HAWTHORNE Twice-Told T. (1857) I. v. 70 An English priest, canonically dressed. 1875 OUSELEY Mus. Form ix. 49 Treat the theme canonically, or with perpetual imitations.

**Canonically** (kæn'nɪkəlɪ), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being canonical.

1638 CHILLINGW. Reliq. Prot. i. iii. § 28. 141 Their Authority and Canonialnesse. 1715 BURNET Own Time an. 1711 (R.) Maintaining the canonicalness of the apostolical constitutions. 1747 CARTE Hist. Eng. I. 472 The canonicalness of whose election he had as abbot already acknowledged.

**Canonicate** (kæn'nɪkət), [a. med.L. *canonicatus*, f. *canonicus*; cf. F. *canonicat*.] The office or dignity of a canon; a canonry.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. Sandoval's Civil Wars Spain 237 The Bishopricks, .. Canonicates, & other Ecclesiastical preferments. 1662 J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII (1867) 41 Theservice .. did scarce deserve a simple canonicate. a. 1853 LANDOR Wks. II. 82 Within the walls of the canonicate. 1865 Even. Standard 3 June, His nomination to the canonicate of St. Peter is spoken of.

† **Canonication**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [n. of action f. med.L. *canonicāre* to make canonical, to canonize.] Canonization, consecration.

a. 1641 SPELMAN Wks. 122 (R.) After his canonication, those that would consecrate the tenth part of their substance unto Hercules, should be very prosperous.

**Canonicity** (kæn'nɪsɪtɪ), [f. on type of a L. *\*canonicitas*, f. *canonicus* -us, or ad. F. *canonicité*: see -ITY.] Canonicalness, canonical status, esp. the fact of being comprehended in the Canon of Scripture, or in any other sacred canon.



1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 455 To attribute canonicity to all those Scriptures of the Jews. 1841 *Myers Cath. Th.* xiv. 73 If none but a literal line and measure of Canonicity will be accepted. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 46 Would Augustine, if he held all the books to have an equal right to canonicity... have preferred some to others?

**Canonico-**, combining form of CANONIC.  
1699 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 25 It being Canonico-Prelatically impossible, tho Schismatico-Presbyterially certain.

† **Canonism**, *Obs.*—1 [f. after next; see -ISM.] The principles of canon-law.

1621 W. SCLATER *Theol. Rev.* (1623) 161 Needs you, A man so skilled in Gratian, be catechized in Canonism?

**Canonist** (kæ'nōnist), *a.* F. *canoniste* (15th c. in *Littre*), in med.L. *canonista*: see -IST.]

1. A professor of, or one skilled in, the canon law; a canon-lawyer.

1524 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* xiv. (1874) 71 The greedy canonists nose the people in idolatry. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* 38 A canonist, that is to say, one that is brought up in the studie of the Pope's lawes and decrees. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Introd. 10 The shallow commenting of Scholasticks and Canonists. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xliii. 99 I am a vile canonist, replied Yorick. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 652 It offended against the strict laws of the Church as understood by continental canonists.

2. One who makes or upholds canons in science, criticism, etc.

1786-1805 H. TOOKER *Purley* i. vi (1829) 93 If the etymological canonists... had not been so remarkably inattentive to the causes... of those literal changes of which they treat.

**Canonistic** (kæ'nōnistik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to a canonist; concerned with the exposition of canon-law.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 223 The apt Schollers of this canonistic exposition. 1861 W. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. v. 218 Famous for his canonistic learning.

**Canonistical**, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Having relation to canonistic matters; also = prec. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 1902 Decisions, cases important for canonistical hermeneutics, and the like.

† **Canonist**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *canoniste*: cf. *alcanist*, *sophist*, etc., and see -ISTRE.] An earlier form of CANONIST.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. viii. 135 Bote Catoun construwep hit nay And Canonistres hope, And siggen bi hem-seluen *Sompnys ne cures*. 1393 *Ibid.* C. x. 303 Catoun counteth hit at nouht and canonistres, at lasse. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 32 Bis man of lawe... was nepir civilian ne canonistre. 1384—*Bible* Prol. xlii. 51 Sumtyme cyrylians and canonistres weren deuout.

**Canonizant** (kæn'nōzənt), *a. Math.* [a. F. *canonizant*, pr. pple. of *canoniser* in sense 'regler'.] Attributive of an equation by the solution of which a quantity may be reduced to the 'canonical form'. 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. 186 A cubic identical with the Canonizant cubic of the last article.

† **Canonizate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *canonizatus*, pa. pple. of *canonizā-re*.] = CANONIZED.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1223 To haue canonizate Francis-cus de pola. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 271 Not Canonizate for a Saint as yet.

**Canonization** (kæn'nōzə'zən), [ad. L. *canonization-em*, n. of action f. *canonizāre* to canonize: cf. F. *canonisation*.] The action of canonizing; esp. formal admission into the calendar of saints.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 To throwe sicche canonizacions is lesse pan bileue. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 60 Canonization, *canonizacio*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 344<sup>a</sup> This new saint of Tindales canonization. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1635 He sent hym to heauen by hys canonizacyon, And from thens to helpe by an excomunicacyon. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 158 To be number'd one Here, in my book's canonization. 1651 HOBBS *Govt.* & *Soc.* xviii. § 14. 364 The canonization of Saints which the Heathen called Apotheosis. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Christ.* I. iv. 370 Before there were any regular canonizations.

b. *fig.*  
1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 220 'Tis curious what new interest an old author acquires by official canonization in Tiraboschi or Dr. Johnson. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. 87 The canonisation of men—the popular judgment which sets them up morally and spiritually upon the pinnacle of the temple.

**Canonize** (kæn'nōzəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [ad. med.L. *canonizā-re* (also in 15th c. Fr. *canonizer*).]

1. *trans.* To place in the canon or calendar of the saints, according to the rules and with the ceremonies observed by the Church.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccles.* Sel. Wks. III. 344 If he pope canonise his man panne he must nedis be seint in hevene. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 253 This same jere was Thomas of Lancaster canonized. 1516 PRYSON *Life St. Birgitte* in *Myrr. Our Ladye* (1873) Introd. 58 This blessed woman seynt Birgette was canonized by pope boniface. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Alan* (1631) 257 They assured him he should be canonized for a Saint. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 195 A Fanatic... canonizes himself a Saint in his own life-time. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 191 A multitude who have not been canonised on earth, though they are saints in heaven.

2. To install in any ecclesiastical dignity or office; to consecrate. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 Thus was he pope canonised With great honour and intronised. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous or couetous is canonizid in þe kirk, or maad cheef.

† 3. To deify, apotheosize. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Of them which amonge the gentiles were canonized into y<sup>e</sup> nombre of the goddesses. 1564 HAWARD *Eutrophius* i. 2. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 210 Circe our famous witch... was canonized a goddess. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. viii. 106. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. Adventurers who were afterwards... canonized as a sign in the heavens... called Argonauts.

4. *fig.* To treat as a saint or glorified person.

1579 TOWSON *Cakem's Serm.* *Tim.* 683<sup>t</sup> But women are as it were canonised here: God putteth them into his register, and setteth them in an honourable degree. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. 118 Faustus, these books, thy wit, and our experience, Shall make all nations to canonize us. 1825 BRO. JONATHAN II. 282, I am not ready to canonize all women because I love one.

5. To make canonical; to admit into the Canon of Scripture, or (*transf.*) of authoritative writings.

1384 (see CANONIZED). 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 38 b, Canonizing such a multifarious Genealogie of Comments. 1595 *Polemanteia* (1881) 36 To canonize your owne writers. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 5. 1657 COSIN *Canon Script.* ii. 14 They canonized the Books of the Maccabees. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 86 Apocryphal books... were not canonized.

6. To sanction by the authority of the church; to give authoritative sanction or approval to.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 280 Of the law canonized The pope hath bode to the men, that, etc. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 46 Per words are canonized, & approued of holi kirk. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iiii. (1636) 89 These... doctrines are Canonized in their late meeting at Brent. 1690 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* ii. 1. 132 The Popes are sure to have the Cardinals Canonize their errors. 1869 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 39 We should still be compelled to canonise a crowd of acts.

† 7. (See quot.)

1578 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Canonize*, to canonice: to examine by rule. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Canonize*, to examine by rule, to Register, to put in the rank and number.

**Canonized**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Placed in the canon; sainted; consecrated, beatified, deified. † *Canonized epistles*: cf. CANONICAL 3. 1384 WYCLIF *James* Prol. Not the same ordre is at Greekis... of the seven epistolis that ben clepid canonysid. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 60 Canonizede, *canonizatus*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 63 Brazen Images of Canonized Saints. 1602—*Ham.* i. iv. 47 Thy Canoniz'd bones Heared in death. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 49 Acting as if in presence of canonized forefathers. 1827 POLLOCK *Course Time* iv. The lofty seat Of canonized bards. 1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iv. No canonised antique.

**Canonizer** (kæn'nōzəiz), [f. a. prec. + -ER.] One who canonizes.

1588 A. KING tr. *Causins' Catech.* KJ, The canonizers of their new sancts. 1588 G. D. Disc. *Allen's Sedt.* Drifts 99 An open patron of... trecherie, and a cannoniser of disloyall traitors. 1751 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthusiasm* (1754) iii. 216 Such Canonizers and God-makers. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 697 The canonizer is worthy of the saint.

**Canonizing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. a. prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. CANONIZE; canonization:

a. Admission into the calendar of saints.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxix. Sel. Wks. III. 456 þo canonysing of þo seyntes. a. 1638 MILES *Apost. Letter Times* iv. Wks. (1672) 629 The Canonizing of the Souls of deceased Worthies... was an Idolatrous trick even from the days of the elder world. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. ii. 243 The Chinese are speedier in their canonizing than the Romans are.

b. Establishing as canonical.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 282 The Canonizing, or making of the Scripture Law, belonged to the Civil Sovereign.

**Canonizing**, *ppl. a.* That canonizes.

1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 30 The canonizing voice of England.

† **Canonly**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. CANON<sup>1</sup> + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Canonically.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* iv. xxi. (W. de W. 1506) 234 If he hath not ben electe canonly.

**Canonry** (kæn'nōri), Also 4-5 chanonry (e. f. CANON<sup>2</sup> + -RY. (The L. was *canonia*, F. *chanoinie*.) The benefice of a canon; the status, dignity, or office of a canon.

1482 CAXTON *Higden* (1527) 305 b, He... hadde geuen his letyln newe a chanonrye... in the chyrche of Lyncoln. 1687 *Lowd. Gas.* No. 2307<sup>a</sup> The Seizure of the Canonries and Prebendaries. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 81 This Tolard... enjoyed his Canonry but few months. 1705 HEARNIE *Collect.* (1886) I. 104 His Canonry of X<sup>i</sup> Church. 1726 ALLYFFE *Parerg.* 139. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Chanonnys* i. 2 A young man who had but just gained his minor Canonry. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 702<sup>t</sup> The profits of a canonry of Windsor were alienable by way of mortgage.

**Canonship**, [f. CANON<sup>2</sup> + -SHIP.] = CANONRY.

1534 HEN. VIII. *Liber Regis* p. viii. Every suche dignitie, prebend, vicarship, pety canonship. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 31<sup>a</sup> The time was, when... none should be promoted... to canonships in cathedrals, but those which could read, sing, and competently construe. 1724 *Act 13 Anne* vi. § 8 in *Oct. & Camb. Enactm.* 56 Canonship or Prebend in the Cathedral Church. 1762 tr. *Brusching's Syst. Geog.* II. 602 Lautenbach... containing an important canonship.

† **Canonry**, *chanonie*. *Obs.* [a. F. *chanoinie* or med.L. *canonia* in same sense.] = CANONRY.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* ii. (1851) 66 For their Bishopricks, Deaneries, Prebends, and Canonries.

**Canoo**, *obs.* form of CANOE.

**Canope**, *obs.* form of CANOPY.

**Canopic** (kæn'ōpik), *a.* [ad. L. *Canopic-us*, f. *Canōp-us* a town of ancient Egypt.] Of or per-

training to Canopus. *Canopic vase*: a vase used in Egypt, chiefly for holding the entrails of embalmed bodies.

1878 WILKINSON *Anc. Egyptians* III. Index, Canopic vases. 1883 W. ARMSTRONG *Perron's Art. Egypt* I. 301 The canopic vases... were sometimes of stone, especially alabaster, sometimes of terra cotta, and now and then of wood, and were used to hold the viscera of the deceased.

**Canopied** (kæn'ōpid), *ppl. a.* [f. CANOPY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Covered with, or as with, a canopy.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 398 Her eyes... canopied in darkness sweetly lay. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. (R.) Mars... Sat canopied with golden clouds. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 550 Palanquins... a kind of canopied couches. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 196 These saints of literature descend from their canopied remoteness.

b. *Arch.* (Cf. CANOPY *sb.* 3.)  
1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 206 Rows of canopied niches. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 182 A graceful canopied and crocketed panel to each intervening pier.

|| **Canopus** (kæn'ōpūs), [L., a. Gr. *Kánavos*.] 1. The bright star α in the southern constellation Argo, situated in the rudder of the ship.

1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* (Arb.) 278 When these are hydden, there is seen on the left syde a bryght Canopus of three starrs of notable greatnesse. In the myddest of these is seen an other bryght Canopus. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 146 We drank the Libyan Sun to sleep, and lit Lamps which out-burn'd Canopus.

2. = Canopic vase.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 244<sup>a</sup> *Canopus* is also the name of an Egyptian jar. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 204 The canopos or jar resembling those in which the Egyptians placed the entrails of their mummies. *Ibid.* (1873) 593.

**Canopy** (kæn'ōpi), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *canape*, -ope, 6 *canapee*, -opi, *canopy*, *canypny*, (? *cannebe*), *north. canaby* (e, 6-7 *canapie*, -apy, -opie, *Sc. cannabie*, 7 *cannapie*, *canopey*, 6-*canopy*. [In 15th c. *canape*, a. F. *canapé* (formerly also *canope* masc. 'a canopy, tent, or pavilion', Cotgr.) = Sp., Pg. *canapé* 'couch, sofa', It. *canapé* (Diez), med.L. *canopeum*, quod suspenditur super altare' (Du Cange), in cl. L. *cānōpium*, -eum, -ium, 'net of fine gauze about the bed, mosquito curtains' (Lewis & Short); 'pavilion, tent, or bed with a tester' (Scheller), a. Gr. *kanav-teson* 'an Egyptian bed or couch with mosquito curtains' (L. & S.), f. *kánaw* gnāt, mosquito. The Eng. forms may have been partly from med.L., and in Eng. the sense has adhered to 'curtain or tester', while in the mod. Romanic langs. that of 'couch' or 'sofa' has prevailed.]

1. A covering or hangings suspended over a throne, couch, bed, etc., or held over a person walking in procession.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xlii. 70 She toc awei his canope fro the pileris. 1454 E. E. *Wille* (1882) 133 My bed of grene sylke, with the testour & Canape ther-to. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/2, Iij of the nobleste bereth the canapie over his hed. 1561 *Invent.* 138 (Jam.) Ane cannabie of grene taffette... quhiklie may serue for any dry stull or a bed. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 113 They beare the four staves of the Canapie over the Kings head at the time of his coronation. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 365 At this day the Popes are carried by Switzers under a Canopie. 1725 DE FOE *Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 268 The mattress... had a large canopy over it, spread like the crown of a tent. 1843 PRISCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 28 Above the throne was a canopy of variegated plumage.

b. *spec.* A covering over a shrine, or over the Host when borne in procession.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 146 Also ouer the shrine was prepared a canopy Of cloth of golde. c. 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 201 Caruer flamyng at carvyng j canopy pro Corpore Xpi per iij dies, 25. 1566 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 94 The byshoppe bereyng the sacrament under a canopy. 1757 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 70 The venerable host, which was carried under a splendid canopy.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* A covering, an over-hanging shade or shelter.

1601 SHAKS. *Jnl. C. v.* i. 88 Their shadowes seeme A Canopy most fatal, vnder which Our Army lies. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 23 Beautiful walks... shaded with the green canopy of every pleasant... tree. 1793 FORD *Lett. to Digby*, 10 Oct. The prospects begin to open... thro' the high canopies of trees to the higher arch of heaven. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea v.* (1860) § 299 Under a canopy of perpetual clouds. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* i. 1 The atmosphere spreads its invisible canopy over sea and land.

b. *esp.* applied to the overhanging firmament.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 311 This most excellent Canopy the Ayre... this braue over-hanging, this Maiestical Rooofe, fretted with golden fire. 1607—*Cor.* iv. v. 42 Where dwelst thou? Vnder the Canopy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 556 Where he stood So high above the circling Canopy Of Nights extended shade. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. i. 453 At first, the celestial canopy was divided into three principal parts. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xlii. 290 The people had met under the canopy of heaven.

c. *fig.* Covering, shelter.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 19 Shewyng thy selfe under the Canapie of Vertue. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 12 A form of Religion serves for a Canapie to cover all these abominations. 18. SYN. SMITH, Withdrawing the canopy of his name from the bad passions of country gentlemen.

8. *Arch.* A roof-like ornamented projection, surmounting a niche, door, window, tomb, etc.



1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 31 The Pulpit now lifting its lofty Head with carved Canopy stands covered. 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Goth. Archit.* i. v. 186 A niche was originally intended to contain an image, and the canopy over it was to protect the head of the image.

**Canopy** (kæn'pɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

*trans.* To cover with, or as with, a canopy.

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xii. Lofty trees... Which erst from heat did canopy the herd. 1608 CROWNE *Caligula* iii. 28 That point of Heaven... Which canopies that holy happy land. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 65 Yon gay clouds, which canopy the skies. 1866 E. PEACOCK in *Athenæum* 22 May 170/3 A very graceful iron herse... canopies the alabaster effigies of a Marmion and his spouse.

|| **Canor.** [L.] 'Melody or sweet singing' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Canorous** (kæn'ɔːrəs), *a.* [f. L. *canōrus* melodious (f. *canor* song, f. *canere* to sing) + -ŌR-] Singing, melodious, musical; resonant, ringing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiv. 368 Birds that are canorous... as Nightingales... Canary birds and Larkes. 1745 tr. *Columella's Rust.* vii. xii. The keeper of the manor house [i.e. a dog]... of a vast canorous bark. 1774 GOLDSW. *Nat. Hist.* iii. 171 A beautiful & canorous bird. 1822 Dr. QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. V. 94 A long, loud, and canorous peal of laughter.

Hence **Canorously** *adv.*, **Canorousness**.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 293 The voice... as of a Trumpet talking loudly or canorously with him. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 184 He chooses his language for its rich canorousness rather than for intensity of meaning.

**Canow(e, canow)** (e, obs. f. CANOE).

**Canoun**, early form of CANON 2.

† **Canous**, *a.* Obs. rare. Also spelt -ois, -us, cannos. [f. L. *cānus* hoary.] Grey, hoary.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 97 Or that wifreindlie eild had thus besprent My heid and halfetis baith with canus [ed. 1553 canous] hair. *Ibid.* v. xii. 144 To Troiane ingill, and the cannos [ed. 1553 canois] Veste.

† **Canque.** Obs. [So in F.] A Chinese cotton fabric: see *quots.*

1750 BEAUVIS *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 793 Cotton Linens, called Canques... of Nanquin. *Ibid.* 794 Coarse and fine Canques or Cotton Linen.

**Cansel, canserous**: see CANCEL, etc.

**Cansonet**, obs. form of CANZONET.

† **Canstick.** Obs. Apparently a contracted form of CANDLESTICK. *Kit with the canstick*: Jack-o'-lantern, Will o' the wisp.

1662 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20 Coll vnder canstick, he can plaie on bothe handis, Disimulation well she understandis. 1844 R. SCOR *Discon. Witcher.* vii. xv. 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggars, spirits, witches... kit with the canstick, etc. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 131, I had rather heare a Brazen Cannick [1623 candlestick] turn'd Or a dry Wheele grate on the Axle-tree. 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 8 Their fencefull bucklers were The middle rounds of cansticks. [COWPER has: The lamp contributed its central tin, A shield for each.] 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Elie Aij b.* His... wooden canstick.

**Cant** (kænt), *sb.* 1 Also 5-8 kant. [Found c. 1400; rare before 1600. Words identical in form and corresponding in sense are found in many languages, Teutonic, Slavonic, Romanic, Celtic. Cf. Du. *kant*, MDu. *cant*, border, side, brink, edge, corner, MLG. *kant* (masc.) point, creek, border, also *kante* (fem.) side, edge, whence mod. G. *kante* edge, corner, border, brim, margin; also Du. and Ger. *kante* point-lace. (There is no trace of the word in the older stages of Teutonic.) Also OF. *cant* and mod. Norman *cant*, Walloon *can* side, Sp., Pg., It. *canto* edge, corner, side, med. L. *cantus* corner, side; with which some compare L. *canthus*, Gr. *κῶνθος* corner of the eye, and L. *canthus* tire (? fellow) of a wheel, according to Quintilian a 'barbarous' word. The Welsh *cant* edge of the circle, Breton *kanit* circle, circumference, which were thought by Diez to represent an original Celtic word, are held by Diefenbach and Thurneysen not to be native; so that at present we cannot go beyond the Romanic *canto*, and its possible identity with L. *canthus*. The Teutonic words were probably from Romanic. It is not clear whether the Eng. word was adopted from OF. or from LG., or, in different senses, from both.

I. Original sb. senses.

† 1. (probably) Edge, border, brink. Obs.

c. 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Lucan* 69, 70 Quene he had drywyne wel our pe kanttis of sewyntis yeris & four. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1495 Under the cante of a hille Oure Britons beldis & bydis stille.

† 2. A nook, corner in a building; a niche. Obs.

[1481-90] *Howard Household. Bks.* (1841) 400 Item, for ij. pancons at the garden gate, with kant ther above vijij. 1603 B. JONSON *Yas. I's Entert.* Wks. (1838) 530/1 Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant, her attire white, semined with stars. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* 297 Directly under her in a cant by her selfe, Fame stood upright. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. 150 A nooke or corner being in our ancient language called a kant or cantell. 1644 WEBSTER *Mon. Honour.* Wks. (1857) 369 In several cant beneath sits, first Magistracy... next Liberality.

† 3. A corner or angle of a polygon. Obs.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pent.* La figure hexagone à six pentes, having six Cants. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xlii. § 42 A Tower or Steeple of six Cants or six square... Some term

it an Hexagon or Octagon Tower, that is six or eight cornered; but Master Masons generally term it six or eight Cants or Corners. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cant*, an external angle or quoin of a building.

† b. ? A corner piece; a triangular piece. Obs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 118 2 Garden, part to be divided into Beds and thers again to be cast into Ovals, Squares, Cants, Frets, Borders or Knots.

4. One of the side-pieces in the head of a cask; also *cant-piece*. (So in Welsh). Cf. *cantle-piece* (CANTLE sb. 8).

1611 COTGR., *Pannecau de doile*, a cant pane or peece. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* xxviii. 22 Even a cask, through loss of middle-piece or cant [per mezzan perdere o tutta] yawns not so wide as one I saw.

5. The oblique line or surface which cants or cuts off the corner of a square or cube; an oblique face of a polygon, a crystal, etc.; an inclined or slanting face of a bank, or the like.

1840 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 148 Cants (parts which have inclined faces). 1850 GLOSS. *Termin. in Archit.* (ed. 5) 107 *Cant*, a term in common use among carpenters to express the cutting off the angle of a square. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, *Cant*, an angle, a bevel, a chamfer, a slope, an aris, a hip, a ridge. 1875 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science* I. 367 *Cant*, a term used in Architecture to express the sides of a polygon turned from the spectator. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Liv. Gloss.*, *Cant*, part of a buttress wall or other building which is sloped off. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 13 Along the 'cant' of the ice the sealer coasts.

6. A squared log. U. S. Cf. *CANTER sb.* 1 2.

1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 24 May, A cant or square-edged timber. 1879 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. The cheapest and most effective means yet devised for holding the cant in place.

7. *Naut.* A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel to support the bulkheads, etc. Cf. *CANT-PIECE*, etc. in 12.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman's Ship* II. 286 Fir cants nailed on the limber-strakes. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. Washing arrangements. Suitable places on board ship are to be set apart for the purpose, fitted with cants, to prevent the escape of water, and screens so arranged as to roll up when not in use.

II. from CANT *v.*

8. A toss, pitch, or throw, which overturns, casts down, etc.

1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet Gloss.*, *Cant*, likewise signifies a cast or throw; 'I gave him a cant'. 1755 *Alen. Capt. P. Drake* II. xiv. 244 To give me such a cant, as I never had before nor since, which was the whole Length of the Coffee-room; he pitched me on my Head and Shoulders, under a large Table, at the further End.

9. A sudden movement which tends to, or results in, tilting up or turning over.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Veloc.* 308 The carronade... took a cant from a roll of the ship. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xii. viii, Fortune's wheel made suddenly a great cant.

10. A slope, a slanting or tilted position; a deflection from the perpendicular or horizontal line.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 20 Giving the piece a cant with the forefingers. 1873 Mrs. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxxiv, The seat sloped with the sharp cant of the half-overturned vehicle. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* x. 245 A large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the bows of the vessel, raising her... and with the help of the wind giving her a cant.

b. An inclination. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The helm had been lashed with a small cant to leeward.

11. *Whale-fishing.* (See *quot.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cant*, a cut made in a whale between the neck and the fin, to which the cant purchase is made fast, for turning the animal round in the operation of flensing.

III. Attributively and in combination.

12. Combs. with the sb. (or stem of the vb.) with the general sense of 'having canted corners or sides, on the slant, sloping, in a position diverging from the perpendicular or straight line', as in *cant-buttress*, *floor*, *frame*, *piece*, *riband*; *cant-board*, a sloping board; in *Carriage building*, a board serving to show the plan of the side of a carriage; *cant-body*, *Naut.* (see *quot.*); † *cant-ceiling*, a ceiling which slants to meet the wall, as in attics, etc., apparently now corrupted into *CAMP-CEILING*; *cant-moulding*, *riband*, *timber*, *window* (see *quots.*).

1759 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 103 A 'kant-board, for throwing the water more directly down the opening, into the lower cistern. 1879 *Carriage-building in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 131 The cant-board which shows the side-cant. *Ibid.* The diagram showing the cant-board. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Cant-body, an imaginary figure of that part of a ship's body which forms the shape forward and aft, and whose planes make obtuse angles with the midship line of the ship. 1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-build.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 100/1 In the cant-bodies the plan followed is almost identical with that sketched. 1663 in *Cosin Corr.* (Surtees) II. 367 Two 'cant buttresses of hewen ashler neatly jointed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xlii. § 88 He beareth... the like Tower with an Eve, or 'Cant selling Roofe. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 One or two 'cantfloors are added. 1823 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 21 The only thing in drawing the 'cant frames. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* viii. 151 The half-beams stand in the planes of the 'Cant frames and are consequently nearly at right angles to the side. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 582 'Cant-moulding, a bevelled surface. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cant-moulding*, one with one or more bevelled, instead of curved, surfaces. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman's Ship* I. 4 'Cant-pieces are used in the angles of the fishes and side-trees. c. 1850 *Rudim.*

*Navig.* (Weale) 103 \*Cant Ribands are those ribands that do not lie in a horizontal or level direction, or square from the middle line, but nearly square from the timbers, as the diagonal ribands. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) \*Cant-timbers... those timbers which are situated at the two ends of a ship. They derive their name from being canted, or raised obliquely from the keel. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 Those timbers which form the bow and stern of a ship are called 'cant timbers'. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 13 Those Spectacle-like 'cant Windows, which are of Glasse on all sides. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Liv. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant-window*, a bay-window whose angles are bevelled off. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant-window*, a projecting window with angles, as distinguished from a 'bow-window' which projects in a curve.

13. From other senses: as in *Whale-fishing* (see 11). *Cant-blocks*, the large purchase blocks used by whalers to cant the whales round during the process of flensing. *Cant-purchase* is formed by a block suspended from the mainmast-head, and another block made fast to the cant cut in the whale. So *CANT-DOG*, *CANT-HOOK*, *CANT-SPAR*.

**Cant** (kænt), *sb.* 2 Obs. exc. dial. [App. connected immed. with CANT *v.* 1 'to share', and with CANTLE, though in some uses it closely approaches CANT *sb.* 1; whether this is original or due to subsequent confusion is not clear.]

A portion; a share; a parcel; a division.

1554 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 92 Lend in no wise, But if thou can be sure to win a cant Of half at least. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet Gloss.*, *Cant*, a corner of a field. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Cant of Dobbin*, a roll of riband. 1847-50 HALLIWELL s. v. In Hampshire a small bundle of hay is termed a cant. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cant-furrow*, a divisional furrow. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, A haystack is said to be cut across in cants, and a field of wheat is divided into cants when it is portioned out in slips for the reapers, each of whom takes one or more cants as his share of work.

**Cant** (kænt), *sb.* 3 [This and its accompanying vb. presumably represent L. *cantus* singing, song, chant (Pr. and NFr. *cant*, Fr. *chant*), *cantā-re* NFr. *cantier* to sing, chant; but the details of the derivation and development of sense are unknown.

*Cantare* and its Romanic representatives were used contemptuously in reference to the church services as early as 1183, when according to Rigord (c. 1200) *Gest. Philip. August.* (1818) 11, the Cotarelli of the Bourges country 'sacerdotes et viros religiosos captos seculum ducentes, et irrisorie cantantes ipsos vocantes, in ipsis tormentis subsannando dicebant: Cantate nobis, cantores, cantate; et confestim dabant eis alapas, vel cum grossis virgis turpiter cedebant'. So far as the evidence shows, the vb. appears in Eng. first applied to the tones and language of beggars, 'the canting crew'; this, which according to Harman was introduced c. 1540, may have come down from the religious mendicants; or the word may have been actually made from Lat. or Romanic in the rogues' jargon of the time. The subsequent development assumed in the arrangement of the verb is quite natural, though not actually established. Some have however conjectured that *cant* is the Irish and Gaelic *cantú* (pronounced *kahn'tú*), or nearly *kant'it* 'language'. And as early as 1712 the word was asserted to be derived from the name of Andrew Cant or his son Alexander Cant, Presbyterian ministers of the 17th c. This perhaps means that the surname of the two Cants was occasionally associated derisively with canting. The arrangement of the sb. here is tentative, and founded mainly on that of the vb., which appears on the whole earlier.]

† I. (Sporadic uses, from L. *cantus* or its representatives; not directly related to II.)

† 1. Singing, musical sound. *Cant organ*: app. a technical term in music. Obs.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* l. xlii, Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering, Cant organe, figuratoun, and gemmell. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Wks.* 1760 l. 100 Cant and vision are to the ear and the eye the same that tickling is to the touch. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 79. 2/2 That shrill Cant of the Grasshoppers.

† 2. Accent, intonation, tone. Obs.

1663 *Arminian.* 110 It depends not upon the cant and tone, or the wording of the Minister. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 307/2 If these lines want that sober cant which is necessary to an epitaph.

II. The speech or phraseology of beggars, etc., and senses connected therewith.

3. 'A whining manner of speaking, esp. of beggars'; a whine.

1640 CLEVELAND in Wilkins *Polit. Ballads* I. 28 By lies and cants, [they] Would trick us to believe 'em saints. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 227 With a Cant like a Gypsy, a Whine like a beaten Spaniel.

4. The peculiar language or jargon of a class:

a. The secret language or jargon used by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, etc.; *transf.* any jargon used for the purpose of secrecy.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Cam. IVks.* (1709) 226 They talk'd to one another in Cant. 1715 KERSEY, *Cant*, Giberish, Pedler's French. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. 7 110. 383 To avoid being understood by the Servants, they framed a Cant, and called the Design of a general Rising the Lease and Release. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xvi. 127 The ring of the cant.

b. The special phraseology of a particular class of persons, or belonging to a particular subject; professional or technical jargon. (Always *deprecativ* or *contemptuous*.)

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 214 There is heat and moisture in the body, & you may call the one 'radical' and the other 'innate' if you please; this is but a sort of cant.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 3 In the Cant of particular Trades and Employments. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 128 ¶ 4 Every class of society has its cant of lamentation, which is understood by none but themselves. 1839 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxiv. All love—bah! that I should use the cant of boys and girls—is fleeting enough. 1845-46 EMERSON *Ess.* xiii. *Pref* Wks. (Rohn) I. 150 Criticism is infected with a cant of materialism. 1861 HOLLAND *Less.* Life viii. 119 Repeating the cant of their sect and the cant of their schools.

† c. The peculiar phraseology of a religious sect or class. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abb. & Achit.* 521 Hot Levites. Resum'd their cant, and with a zealous cry Pursued their old beloved theocracy. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Gr.* (1698) Intro. 46 Really to understand the Quaker-Cant is learning a new Language. 1709 SACHERVELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 25 Diabolical Inspiration, and Non-sensical Cant. 1711 *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 3 Cant is by some people derived from one Andrew Cant who, they say, was a Presbyterian minister, who by exercise & use had obtained the Faculty, alias Gift, of talking in the Pulpit in such a dialect, that it's said he was understood by none but his own Congregation, and not by all of them.

d. Provincial dialect; vulgar slang.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* (1832) 226 The cant of Suffolk, the vulgarism of Shropshire. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. lxxvii. 122 The coarse reproduction of that unmitigated cant or slang.

e. *attrib.*

1797 SWIFT *Lat. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 185 To introduce and multiply cant words is the most ruinous corruption in any language. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 273 Slang talk and cant jokes. 1846 BROWNE *Zincali* (1843) II. 150 The first Vocabulary of the 'Cant Language' appeared in the year 1680 appended to the life of 'The English Rogue'.

f. A form of words, a phrase:

† a. A set form of words repeated perfunctorily or mechanically. *Obs.*

1681 *Sefmurs in Bagford Ballads* (1878) 758 note, A young Scribe is copying out a Cant, Next morn for to be spoke in Parliament. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* i. l. 7 Sure... you talk by Memory, a Form or Cant which you mistake for something that's gallant. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 § 6 With a certain cant of words.

b. A pet phrase, a trick of words; esp. a stock phrase that is much affected at the time, or is repeated as a matter of habit or form. (Formerly with a and plural.) *arch.*

1681 *Country-man's Compl. & Advice to King, Gods!* to be twice cajol'd by cants and looks. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 450 Enamoured with his obsequiousness and un-decent can't. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 200 That ordinary cant of illiterate...atheists, the fortuitous or casual concurrence of atoms. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 365 The late happy Revolution, (so he calls it, according to the common Cant). 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxvi. 119 note, Measures, and not men, is the common cant of affected moderation. 1825 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. v. 22 It is really very well for a novel... is the common cant.

c. *attrib.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 3 Enlivened with little cant-phrases. 1753 STEWART *Stewart's Trial* App. 130 It was a cant word through the country, That the tenants might sit, since the worst of it would be paying the violent profits. 1774 GOUVER. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 23 The belwethers...roared out liberty, and property, and a multitude of cant terms. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* (1849) 396 There is such a thing as a peculiar word or phrase cleaving, as it were, to the memory of a writer or speaker and presenting itself to his utterance at every turn. When we observe this we call it a cant word or a cant phrase. 1845 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) I. v. 79 To borrow a cant phrase of the day, like 'a fixed fact'. 1868 HAZLIT *Reveries* xvii. (1876) 465 He...can—to use the cant phrase—afford to support the dignity of the peerage.

g. As a kind of phraseology:

1. Phraseology taken up and used for fashion's sake, without being a genuine expression of sentiment; canting language.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 87 All this sceptical cant follows from our supposing, etc. 1782 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, My dear friend, clear your mind of cant. 'You may talk in this manner; it is a mode of talking in society; but don't think foolishly. 1809 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 174 The pernicious cant of indiscriminate loyalty. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 157 Enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over into anything better than cant. 1875 SMILES *Thrifty* ii. 20 In fact there is no greater cant than cant. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 320 There is a cant of infidelity as certainly as there is a cant of belief.

b. esp. Affected or unreal use of religious or pietistic phraseology; language (or action) implying the pretended assumption of goodness or piety.

1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* I. iv. 609, I set down this letter at large, that men may see the cant of these men. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 37 (J.) That cant and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. 1789 MRS. PIERCE *Journ. France* I. 256 Hypocritical manners, or what we so emphatically call cant. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. x. (1866) 182 Religious phraseology passes into cant. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* vi. iii. 211 He had a horror of cant, which...gave him a reputation for all outward show of religious observances. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* I. 6 The whole spiritual atmosphere was saturated with cant.

c. *attrib.*

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 601 To make up what was wanting in the justice of their cause... by a cant and sophistical way of expression.

7. One who uses religious phrases unreally.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Cant, an hypocrite, a Dissembler, a double-tongued, winning Person. 1844 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* iii. 26 Lest she should be called a cant. 1873

E. BERDOE *Adv. Protestant* 132 He was not a cant, but really felt what he said.

**Cant** (kænt), sb.<sup>4</sup> [Goes with CANT v.<sup>4</sup> The sb. (if not immediately from the vb.) may be an aphetic form of \**enchant*, or \**acant*, a. OF. *enchant*, mod.F. *enchan* (Pr. *enchant*, Sp. *encanto*, It. *incanto*), in same sense: of disputed origin. The loss of the initial syllable is found also in MHG. and mod.G. *gant* in same sense.

Diez takes the Romanic words as repr. L. *in quantum* 'to how much?' as the cry of the auctioneer; and with this agree the occas. med.L. form *inguantus*, Pr. *enguant*, and OF. *inguant*, and med.L. vb. *inguantare*. But no forms of the word appear to go back before the end of the 12th c.; the earliest and ordinary forms in med.L. were *incantus* (4th decl.), *incantum*, *incantare*, *accantare*, *incantator*, and OF. *enchanteur*, *enchanteinent* (already in *Assises of Jerusalem*). These show that the word was then identified with the Lat. *incantare*, *accantare*, derivs. of *cantare* to sing, in the sense of 'proclaim, cry'. Cf. Du Cange, under date 1351, 'quod incantator publicus dicti castri...debeat facere proclamationem', and the illustrative 'jussit ergo Moyses praeconis voce cantari'. M. Paul Meyer thinks the identification with *cantare* too old and general to be explained as an error; and that there is more ground for treating the connexion with *in quantum* as a later fancy. Cf. also the mod.Fr. *vendre à la criée* to sell by auction, and the Sc. and north. Eng. *ronp*, cry, shout, auction, 'selling of goods by an outcry' (Phillips 1678).

A disposal of property by public competition to the highest bidder; an auction. Chiefly Irish.

1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4178/4 The Manor...is to be sold by public Cant to the best Bidder. 1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheq.* vii. 134 The Goods are set up to Cant. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 27 Two or three lots of ground were to be let by auction, or, as the phrase goes, by cant. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor Corrixi*. (1862) 352 The whole of them were set up for sale by public cant in Dublin.

**Cant**, sb.<sup>5</sup> Sc. [Of uncertain origin: possibly belongs to one of the prec. sbs. Cf. also *cantrip*.] ? 'Trick; slight; illusion' (Jamieson).

1790 MORISON *Poems* 38 (Jam.) Willi's wisp w' whirling cant Their blazes ca'. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 81 (Jam.) Superstition...Experiencing plans O' auld cant that night.

**Cant** (kænt), a. Sc. and north. dial. Also 4-6 kant, 5 kaunt. [Common in early times (13-14th c.) in the allit. phrase 'kant and keen'.

App. the same word as mod.Du. *kant* 'neat, clever', in phr. *kant en klaar* quite ready; also East Fris. *kant*; considered by Franck to have been developed out of the sb. *kant* edge, etc. (see CANT sb.<sup>1</sup>); cf. the connexion of idea in 'keen' and 'edge'. The actual historical relation between the Low German and the northern English word does not appear. Hence CANTY, Flem. and LG. *kantig*.]

Bold, brisk, courageous, hearty, lusty, lively, hale. The Sc. sense leans to 'Lively, merry, brisk'; cf. Jamieson, who compares 'cant men' (armed followers) with 'merry men' of the ballads.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 8943 Ius pat war sa cant (*Gott. & Trin.* crabbled) and kene. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 50 Knoute com with his kythe, pat kant was and kene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 280 The kyng...With his men that war cant and keyn. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2195 The knyghte coueride on his knees with a kaunt herie. c 1440 *Gaw. & Col.* ii. 2 (Jam.) Cant men and cruel. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 5 Ane Cocke...Right cant and crous. 1573 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* viii. ProL 42 The cadgear callis furth his capill wyth crakis wail cant. 1578 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 577 Als blyth and als rejosit, And in him self that tyme als crous and kant. 1674 RAY *N. C. Wds.* 9 *Cant*, strong lusty; 'Very cant, God yield you', i.e. Very strong and lusty, God reward you. *Chesh.* 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. 189 Thy wife's a right cant body. 1868 E. WAUGH *Sneek-Bant* iv. 76 As cant as a kitten.

† **Cant**, v.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [Of uncertain etymol.: associated in sense with CANT sb.<sup>2</sup>, but of much earlier appearance, being the oldest vb. *cant* in the lang., and as a word preceded only by CANT a. and CANT sb.<sup>1</sup> Since the dim. of the latter word, *cantel*, *chanteau*, *CANTLE*, had the sense of 'piece, fragment', it is possible that this sense may have attached also to the primitive, and that a verb *to cant* 'to divide into pieces' may have been in LG. or ONF.: but it has not yet been found.]

1. *trans.* To part, divide, share, parcel out, apportion.

c 1440 *Promp.* *Paro.* 60 Cantyn or departyn, *partior*, *divido*. 1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Tyb.* iii. Wks. 1243/4 Our very prison this earth is. And yet therof we cant vs out...dyvers partes dyuerslye to our self. 1533—*Debell. Salern.* Wks. 943/2 To divide & cant it among good poore husband men, that should till the ground [with] their handes.

2. (See quot.) Cf. CANT sb.<sup>2</sup> (quot. 1875).

1863 MORRISON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cant*, (Kent), to let out land to mow, hoe, etc.

**Cant** (kænt), v.<sup>2</sup> [f. CANT sb.<sup>1</sup>; cf. Du. and Ger. *kantien* in several of the same senses.]

1. *trans.*

1. To give a cant edge to; to bevel; esp. to bevel off a corner.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* vi. Pinnes...shal...haue...the point well and round filled, canted, and sharped. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 The corners only were a little canted off. 1812 J. HODGSON in J. RAINES *Mem.* (1857) I. 97

The several pillars which have their uppermost corner canted off. 1852-3 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 The Abacus is square, with the angles canted.

2. To bring or put (a thing) into an oblique position, so that it is no longer vertical or horizontal; to slope, slant, tilt up.

1711 DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 302 The sea broke in upon us, and the canoe being filled half full, canted her broadside to it. 1756 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* L. 11 Some [chimnies] were...canting horizontally an inch or two over, so as to stand very dangerously. 1792 MUNCHAUSEN'S *Trav.* ix. 30 The wind rose suddenly, and canted our barge on one side. 1826 MISS MITTORD *Vill.* Ser. iii. (1863) 496 She sat...with her feet canted up on an ottoman. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 12/1 If the ship needs a 'list', she can be canted.

b. To turn over completely, turn upside down.

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 103 Canting, the act of turning anything completely over, so that the under surface shall lie upwards. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucon* (1878) 150 Without canting the net over, and pouring the contents roughly out.

† c. *fig.* (?) To incline, adapt with a bias. *Obs.*

1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Bro.* iv. Wks. 1721 I. 56 Gifted rogues, That cant their doctrine to their present wants.

3. To throw off, e.g. to empty out, the contents of a vessel by tilting it up. *To cant off*: to decant.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* iii. viii. 241 Let it stand in a warm place...then cant of the Aquavite cleanly. a 1845 *Hood Poems* (1864) 205 As vessels cant their ballast—rattling rubbish.

4. To pitch as by the sudden lurching of a ship; to toss, to throw with a sudden jerk.

1685 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 120 Some courageous Priests had the leisure to joyn him, and cant him into a vestry that was accidentally open. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1809) II. 130 This very inkeeper...held a corner of the blanket, and canted me into the air with great strength and nimbleness. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 254 note, The boat took a sudden yaw or sheer, which canted me overboard, head-long into the sea. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 387 The Ship gave a lurch, by which he was canting into the mizen shrouds! 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii. That spray of a bramble has...nearly canted my wig into the stream. 1861 G. B. BERRY *Sportsm. W. Prater* v. 82 'Does the cow-catcher', I asked, 'always cant the beef on one side'?

II. *intr.*

5. To tilt, take an inclined position, pitch on one side, turn over; often to cant over.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. ii. (1852) 356 It fell on end and then canted along on the floor between two of the children. 1851 S. JUDN *Margaret* iii. (1871) 15 It jolted over stones, canting on knolls, sidled into gutters. 1862 SMILES *Engines* III. 410 note, A loose plank, which canted over. 1868 CARLYLE *Predic. Gt.* (1873) II. 188 The celestial sign of the Balance just about canting. *Ibid.* (1865) II. v. ii. 72 The History so-called of Europe went canting from side to side. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/1 The steamer, which had canting over, lay in a very dangerous position.

6. To have a slanting position, lie aslant, slope.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 301 The upper fluke should cant down. 1882 NAKES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 325 The...yard-arm should...cant abaft the yard rope.

7. *Naut.* To take, move into, or have an oblique position in reference to any defined course or direction; to swing round from a position.

1784 in Nicolas *Disph. Nelson* VII. Add. 7 At 7 weighed: in canting the ship got stern way. 1859 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 655/2 The great length of the Nimrod and Cormorant caused them, when canting or swinging across the Channel, almost to block it up. 1887 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 563 The boat canting round towards the entrance of the creek. *Newspaper*, The stern of the Andalusian was seen to be canting to the southward.

† 8. *fig.* To cant with: ? to fall in with, take the direction of. (Cf. 2 c.) *Obs.*

1656 in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 111 They were all cantings, such as could not cant with my thoughts.

† 9. (See quot. 1877.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1674 [see CANTING vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup>]. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cant*, to move about with a jaunty step. 'Why awd woman gans cantin about like a young lass.'

**Cant** (kænt), v.<sup>3</sup> [See CANT sb.<sup>3</sup> It is not certain whether the vb. or the sb. came first.]

I. 1. *intr.* To speak in the whining or singsong tone used by beggars; to beg.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 34 'It shall be lawful for the to Cant—that is, to aske or begge—for thy living in al places.' 1612 BAUM & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* iv. 418 The cunning'st rankest rogue that ever Canted. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bachel.* iii. vi. Thy master...lies canting at the gate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 171 ¶ 10 [He] had me cant and whine in some other place.

2. *intr.* To speak in the peculiar jargon or 'cant' of vagabonds, thieves, and the like.

1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 194 He that in such assemblies can cant best, is counted the best Musitian. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum.* To Rdr., He cannot tell how to cant with him [a gypsie] in his own foysing gibborish. c 1652 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 307, I don't deny but that may sooner teach a Man to Cant and talk Gibberish. 1708 KERSEY *Cant.*, to talk darkly, after the manner of Thieves, Beggars, &c. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

b. *Slang and dial.* To speak, talk; in Sc. (see quot. 1788).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 The vpright Cofe canteth to the Roke. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, Cant, to speak. 1713 RAMSAY *Elegy Maggy Johnston.*, Of auld stories we did cant. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 309 Tho' it cants or speaks in another manner. 1788 PICKENS *Poems* Gloss., *Cant*, to tell merry old stories.

c. *trans.* To speak or utter in a cant way.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conycatch.* (1899) 5 To heare a peasant

cant the words of art belonging to our trade. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimies, Wine-soaker* 102 Which sakes his capitol, makes his tongue cant broken English. 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamsters* iii. iii. Canting broken Dutch for farthings.

†3. *intr.* To use the special phraseology or jargon of a particular class or subject. ? *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv. iv.* When my Muster-Master Talks of his Tactics, and his Ranks, and Files... Doth not he cant? *Ibid.* Thou cant cant too. *Pk.* In all the Language in Westminster Hall, Pleas, Bench, or Chancery, *Free-Farm, Fee-Tail, Tenant in Dower*, etc., etc. 1688 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.*, Cant, to speak a canting Language, to have an affected peculiar kind of Speech. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 262 The Quakers... only Cant in some loose general Expressions about the Light.

†4. To say or exclaim in the pet phraseology of the day, to use the phrases currently affected at the time. Also, *To cant it*: to phrase it in the cant of the period. *Obs.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 6 No other import or tendency (as he cant it). 1660 S. FORD *Loyal Subject's Exult.* 13 The Sovereign Authority of the People (as our Times have learned to cant it). 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 24 Those... which they so much cant to be drying decoctions. 1710 SIR J. ST. LEGER *Managers Pro & Con*, in Somers *Tracts* Ser. iv. (1751) III. 242 To set right (as they cant) the... Youth of the University. a 1716 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1744) II. 64 There was thirty years more generation-work (as they canted it) cut out for him.

5. To affect the conventional phraseology of a school, party, or subject.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. (1757) 135 Let them cant on, since they have got the knack, And dress their notions, like themselves, in black. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 308 Don't cant in defence of savages. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 114 Who cants about the pre-eminence of mind. 1866 CARLYLE *Reverie* II. 215 A paltry print then much canted of. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 340 Lessing... knew the classics, and did not merely cant about them.

6. *spec.* To affect religious or pietistic phraseology, *esp.* as a matter of fashion or profession; to talk unreal or hypocritically with an affectation of goodness or piety.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 765 Till they first began to Cant And sprinkle down the Covenant. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 12 Apr., He (Dr. Dodd) may have composed this prayer then. A man who has been canting all his life, may cant to the last. 1813 SCOTT *Rokby* I. xviii. I could not cant of creed or prayer. 1851 KINGSLEY *East* xi. (1853) 189 In Christian England Where they cant of a Saviour's name, And yet waste men's lives like vermin's. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 102 Those dreamers who... cant about a general brotherhood which exempts them from particular charity.

7. *trans.* (in senses 5, 6.)

1641 M. FRANK *Serm. Transfig.* (1672) 514 To set up King Jesus; a phrase much canted. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I. iii. Shall any sort of men presume to... force every man to Cant after them what it is not lawful for any man to utter? 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. 60 Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world... the cant of criticism is the most tormenting. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* XLII. 355 He may cant out his panegyrics. 1843 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 146, I have heard the same cant canted about a much finer building.

8. *dialect.* (See quotes.)

1777 E. PRACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Cant, to deceive by pious pretences, to impose upon. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Cant, to wheedle; coax; humour. 'The pony'll be quiet enough when he's been canted a bit.'

II. †9. *trans.* To chant, sing; to repeat in a sing-song manner, intone. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, 24 Who is an Inchanter? A Sooth-singer, by canting numbers, or a Sooth-sayer by calculating numbers. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 35 Singing Men and singing Boys, that instead of rehearsing the Creed, cant it, like the tune called the *Mock-Nightingale*.

†10. *intr.* To chant, sing. *Sc. or dial.* ? *Obs.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 59 (Jam.) The birdies... 'Canting fu' cheerfu'.

**Cant** (kænt), *v.* 4 [cf. CANT *sb.* 4, and the med.L. cognate verbs *incantāre*, *accantāre* to proclaim, cry, put up to auction, therefore mentioned.] To dispose of by auction. Chiefly *Irish*.

The first quotation may belong to CANT *v.* 1 to divide. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 328, I will y<sup>e</sup> all my goods aft<sup>r</sup> my deathe shalbe canted & sold at my foredore & then to be distributed in money by euen portions to my executors. 1720 SWIFT *Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1761 III. 4 Canting their own lands upon short leases, and sacrificing their oldest tenants for a penny an acre. 1793 — *Power of Bps.* *ibid.* 262 [Irish] landlords... cant their lands to the highest bidder. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. Ir.* II. 236 Tim the driver swears if we don't pay up our rent, he'll cant every ha'penny we have. 1839 W. CARLTON *Pardoronga* (ed. 2) 46 He... canted all we had at half price, and turned us to starve on the world. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

†2. To enhance by competitive bidding. *rare.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Hist. Eng. Will.* II (R) When two monks were outvying each other in canting the price of an abbey.

†**Cant**, *v.* 5 *Obs. dial.* [f. CANT *a.*] *intr.* To become 'cant' or well; to recover strength, to mend. Hence *Canting vbl. sb.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew. Cant.* also (Cheshire) to grow Strong and Lusty. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* s.v., 'A health to the good wives [wife's] canting' i. e. her recovering after lying-in.

**Cant**, *v.* 6 = SCANT.

1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 184 Good huswiferie canteth [1577 scanteth] the lenger to last.

**Can't** (kánt), a colloq. contraction of *cannot*; see CAN *v.* 1 A. I.

**Cantab** (kæntæb). A colloquial abbreviation of CANTABRIGIAN.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 681 The young Cantab... had come up to London. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 Upon gawdy, or exceeding day, as they are call'd by the Cantabs. 1807 BYRON *To Miss Pigot* 5 July, Sad dogs all the Cantabs.

**Cantabank** (kæntæbænk). *rare.* [ad. It. *cantabanco*, f. *canta-re* to sing + *banco* bench.] A singer on a stage or platform; hence, *contemptuously*, a common ballad-singer.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* (Arb.) 96 Small and popular Musicks song by these *Cantabanquid* vpon benches, and barrels heads.] 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Articvnde* i. iii. 1, He was no tavern cantabank.

|| **Cantabile** (kântä'bîle), *a.* and *sb.* *Music.* [It. = that can be sung, suited for singing.]

*A. adj.* In a smooth flowing style, such as would be suited for singing.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1822 *Expository* No. 80. 103 The smooth, cantable, and expressive melody which pervades its structure. 1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 8 Written in a simple cantabile style.

*B. sb.* Cantabile style; a piece or passage of music of this style.

1744 J. GREEN *Psalmody* 140 *Cantabal*, Vocal Music. 1788 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquini) *Childr. Thesis* (1792) 137 Tho her sportive cantabiles win us. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 V. 353 The tuneful Nymph... That in cantabile delights the soul. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz Instr.* 81 It expresses them admirably in its cantabile.

**Cantabrigian** (kântäbrî'gîän), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Cantabrigia*, Latin form of the name *Cambridge* + *-an*.] Of or belonging to Cambridge; a member of the University of Cambridge.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 15 The Oxonians and Cantabrigians... are the happiest Academicians on earth. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 P. 5 Some hardy Cantabrigian Author. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 120 Every slip of an Oxonian or Cantabrigian who writes his first leader, assumes that we subdued the earth before we sat down to write this particular 'Times'.

Hence, *nonce-wds.*, as *Cantabrigicity*, *Cantabrigize* *v.*

1863 DE MORGAN in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 170 There is a general Cantabrigicity about it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 47 Know also that this university [Dublin] did so Cantabrigize, that she imitated her in the successive choice of her Chancellours. 1885 *Academy* 10 Jan. 192 Readers... might be excused for considering that Mr. Mullinger 'cantabrigizes'.

† **Cantailie**. *Sc. Obs.* [A variant of CANTLE; cf. Du. *kanteel* battlement.] ? A corner-piece (Jam.).

1561 *Royal Invent.* (1815) 165 (Jam.) Item, ane bed... with a lile cantailie of gold furnissh with ruff head piece.

**Cantalite**. *Min.* [a. F. *cantalite*, f. *Cantal* in France + *-ite*.] A feldspathic rock from Cantal in France, formerly considered a variety of quartz.

† **Cantaloon**. *Obs.* A woollen stuff manufactured in the 18th c. in the west of England.

1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 8264, 4 Trusses of Cantaloons or Serges. 1748 *De Foe's Tour* *Gr. Brit.* I. 94 (D.) Western Goods... Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, etc. *Ibid.* (1769) II. 25 In Bristol, and many Towns on that Side, Druggets, Cantaloons, and other Stuffs.

**Cantaloup** (kæntälüp). Chiefly U. S. Also cantaloupe, leup, canteloup, lope, loup, lupe. [a. F. *cantaloup*, ad. It. *Cantalupo*, the name of a former country seat of the Pope near Rome, where it is said, on its introduction from Armenia, to have been first cultivated.] A small, round, ribbed variety of musk-melon, of a very delicate flavour.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 862 Varieties of melons. The Early Cantaloup. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 354 The cantaloupes, crooknecks, and cucumbers will send for him. 1863 *Life in South* II. 243 A fine cantaloupe melon, at five cents. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xiv. Behold also, his Grace eateth the canteloupe.

† **Cantanker**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [A back formation from CANTANKER-ous, like *canker*, *cankerous*.] = CANTANKEROUSNESS. So *Cantankerate* *v.*, to provoke; *Cantankersome* *a.* = CANTANKEROUS (both U. S. colloq.).

1825 CANNING *Lett.* in Stapleton *Canning & Times* (1859) App. iv. F. is cantankerous. He is also tricky. No man has a right to be both... Straightforwardness is the only excuse for cantanker. 1837-40 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* I. xxiv. (1862) 115 You may... cantankerate your opponents, and injure your own cause by it. *Ibid.* III. xii. A terrible cross-grained cantankersome critter.

**Cantankerous** (kântæŋkə-rəs), *a.* colloq. Also 8 cantankerous. [Said by Grose, who spells it *cantankerous*, to be a Wiltshire word. This spelling gives some support to the conjecture that the word was formed on ME. *contak*, *conteke*, contention, quarrelling, *contekour*, *contekour* one who raises strife, whence \**contekerous*, \**contakerous* would be a possible deriv. like *traitor*, which might subseq. be corrupted under influence of words like *cankerous*, *rancorous*. Its oddly appropriate sound, and perh. some assoc. with these words, have given it general colloquial currency.]

Showing an ill-natured disposition; ill-conditioned and quarrelsome, perverse, cross-grained.

1772 GOLDSM. *Stoics to Cong.* II. There's not a more bitter cantankerous road in all christendom. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii. I hope, Mr. Faulkland, you won't be so cantankerous. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 As cantankerous and humorous as Cassius himself. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 195 A crusty old bachelor or... a cantankerous husband. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 533 A cantankerous element in his nature.

Hence *Cantankerously* *adv.*, *Cantankerousness*.

1868 A. K. H. BOYD *Lessons Mid. Age* 217 One impracticable, stupid, wrongheaded, and cantankerously foolish person of the twelve. 1876 MRS. H. WOOD *Orrville Coll.* 411 You have behaved cantankerously to him. 1881 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Sept. 704 The roller had crushed the cantankerousness right out of him. 1886 *Chr. Life* a Jan. 2/6 A member... expelled for general cantankerousness.

**Cantar** (kæntär). Often in the native forms *cantaro*, *cantlaria*. [f. It., Sp. *cantaro*, *cantara*:—L. *canthar-us*, Gr. *kántharos* tankard, drinking-pot.]

A measure of capacity and weight used in some of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, varying greatly according to the locality, from 74½ lbs. in Rome to 502½ lbs. in Syria.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Cantar* [in Spain] wine measure, is about two gallons. *Cantar* [in Turkey in Asia] 100 roteloes, about 418 pounds averdupoise. *Cantar* [at Tunis] 114 pounds. 1773 BAYDONE *Sicily* xvii. (1809) 286 Mortars... to throw a hundred cantars of cannon-ball or stones. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cantara*, *cantaro*, a liquid measure of Spain ranging from 2½ to 4 gallons. 1882 *Even. Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The cotton crop is estimated at 2,000,000 cantars. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 12/1 Formerly twenty loaves [of sugar] went to the Moorish cantar, or hundred weight.

† **Cantarie**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cantaria* CHANTRY, f. *cantāre* to sing; cf. CANTUABLE.] = CHANTRY.

c 1593 *Rites of Durham* (1842) 37 Within the said Gallelei in the Cantarie... stood Our Ladies altar.

|| **Cantata** (kântä'tä). *Music.* [It. = 'a thing sung, a song, a composition to be set to music', f. *cantare* to sing; for the It. ending *-ata* see *-ADE*.]

1. Originally, a narrative in verse set to recitative, or alternate recitative and air, for a single voice, accompanied by one or more instruments; now applied to a choral work, either sacred and resembling an oratorio but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama set to music but not intended to be acted. (See *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 304.)

1724 H. CAREY (little) *Cantatas* for a voice, with Accompaniment. 1744 J. GREEN *Psalmody* 140 *Cantata*, a Song in an Opera Style. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. II. 22 Pipes performed the whole cantata. 1755 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* xxi *Ld. Malinesbury* I. 296 A very fine new cantata composed by Ranzini. 1861 WOODS *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 140 The Montreal Oratorio Society performed... a grand Cantata specially composed.

† 2. A song, chant, (*nonce-use*.)

a 1754 FIELDING *True Patr.* Wks. 1775 IX. 321 The... swan, whose last breath goes out in a cantata.

Hence *Cantatize* *v. nonce-wd.* To perform cantatas.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 24 The flexible trills of a cantatizing Signora.

**Cantation**. *rare.* [ad. L. *cantatiōn-em* SINGING, incantation, f. *cantāre* to sing; see *-ATION*.]

† a. Singing (*obs.*). b. Incantation, magical charm. 1623 COCKERAM, *Cantation*, Singing. 1656 BLOUNT *Gloss.*, *Cantation*, singing or enchanting. 1846 FORD *Guth. fr. Spain* 237 As Ulysses stopped his bleeding by cantation.

|| **Cantator**. *rare.* [L.: agent-noun f. *cantāre* to sing; cf. CANTATRICE.] A (male) singer.

1866 ENGEL *Nation. Mus.* vii. 239 In describing a voyage, the cantator represents with his body the uneasy motion of the waves.

**Cantatory** (kæntätəri), *a. rare.* [f. on L. type \**cantātōri-us*, f. *cantātor-em*; see prec.] Of or pertaining to a singer or his singing.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 75 This specimen of his cantatory powers.

|| Pertaining to cant; whining, sing-song.

In mod. Dicts.

|| **Cantatrice** (It. *kantatrî'trîze*, Fr. *kântatrîs*). [a. It. and F. *cantatrice*:—L. *cantatrix*, *cantatrîc-em*, fem. of *cantator*.] A female professional singer.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 The rival cantatrice. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* xii. (1876) 350 A promising but passionless cantatrice.

**Cant-dog** (kænt'dɒg). [f. CANT *v.* 2 + DOG.] *north. dial.* 'A hand-spike with a hook' (Halliwell); in U. S. = CANT-HOOK 2.

1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 420 Six large logs were piled on to one large sled in a moment's time, two or three men assisting with their cant-dogs. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Freel.*, Cant-dogs are coming into use for various purposes.

**Canted** (kæntəd), *pp. a.* [f. CANT *sb.* 2 and *v.* 2

+ *-ED*.] In various senses of CANT *v.* 2: tilted up, caused to lean from the perpendicular; having a sloping or slanting surface; bevelled; placed at an oblique angle; having the corners bevelled off. 1649 in *Vetusta Mon.* (1748) II. Plates 23 & 24 One round Structure or Building of Free Stone, called the Canted Tower [of the Old Palace at Richmond, Surrey]. 1664 in Bp. Cosin *Corr.* (Surtees) II. 374 To make a canted step into the great room. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* II. The general plan of the abacus is a square with the angles cut off, or



what is called a canted square. 1875 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 66 s.v. *Betel*. A sloped or canted surface. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cant*. A bolt with a hexagonal or octagonal head is said to be six or eight canted.

**Canteen** (kæntēn). *Mil.* [a. F. *cantine*, ad. It. *cantina* cellar, cave, of doubtful deriv.: see Diez and Littré. The history and order of the senses is obscure. The quotations of date 1744 virtually carry senses 1 and 4 back to 1710-11, the date of the occurrences referred to. See also note under 4.]

1. A kind of sutler's shop in a camp, barracks, or garrison town, where provisions and liquors are sold to soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Now under regimental control. Also, in Indian and colonial use, applied to a victualling or refreshment house resembling this.

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 138, I took him to the Canteen, and gave him what he would drink. 1803 RESS *Cy. L.* *Canteen* is the cabaret, tavern, or place in a garrison-town where the garrison have the privilege of purchasing spirits .. and beer. 1832 *Life W. J. Neptune* 205 In the kitchen of the Canteen at the Citadel. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 243 No civilians .. are to be permitted to frequent, or in any way to make use of the Canteen, without the .. sanction of the Commanding Officer. 1886 The Canteen at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

2. 'A small case divided into compartments for carrying flasks or bottles of wine and other liquors' (Littré); a French use, which however may have given rise to the next two English ones.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 235 Two Cantines (Bottle-Cases). The best Cantines are sold at Charing-Cross.

3. A box or chest with an outfit of cooking and table utensils, and other articles serviceable in a camp, or on an expedition, used by officers, etc.

1837 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 6 Next follow the mules, with the tents and canteens. 1839 ANNE TYLER *Leila* 13 Mr. Howard's canteen contained a small tea-service, etc. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 627 The sumpter horses were unloaded: the canteens were opened.

4. A small tin or wooden vessel, of a capacity of from 3 to 4 pints, for water or liquor, carried by soldiers on the march, travellers, workmen, etc.

(This sense appears to be in vulgar Fr., since Littré says 'Il ne faut pas employer cantine pour cruche, ni dire: remplissez cette cantine'.)

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 8 The soldiers .. ran into the Water .. and after they had filled their Belles, filled their Canteens. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1769) *Esplanette*, a tin canteen, or case, to carry fine powder. 1800 WELLES *Washington* x. (1877) 129 Her soldiers often without a crust in their knapsacks or a dram in their canteens. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* 1 Dec. 464 Canteen, or cantine .. a tin flat bottle, in which soldiers carry liquor on their shoulders. 1815 *Coal-tr. Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 12 Canteen, a small wooden flat barrel, containing about half a gallon, in which a pitman carries water or coffee with him to his work. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1128 The Men will .. shift their pouches, haversacks and water canteens, round to the front of their bodies.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *canteen-keeper*, *-sergeant*, *-steward*; (sense 3) *canteen-camel*, *-horse*; (sense 4) *canteen-maker*.

1796 *Cavalry Instruct.* (1803) 216 On a march, servants, led horses, and canteen horses remain with their squadrons. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 374 The canteen camel of Eastern tourists. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The regimental and canteen supplies are left in the hands of canteen stewards and quartermasters. 1887 HAGGARD *Jess* 79 The canteen keeper sent for his boys to turn him out.

**Cantel**, var. of **CANTLE**; misreading of **CAUTEL**.  
+ **Cantel-cape**, **-cope**. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *chan-teau* 'the quarter-piece of a garment, a cantle of cloth' (ONF. *cantel*).] A kind of cope or cape.

a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1070 Messe hakeles and cantel-capas and reafes. [transl. STEVENSON 1853. Mass-ropes, and cantel-capes, and vestments.] c 1205 *Lav.* 29749 Godd clarc and wel idon, þa hæuð his cantel-cape on. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 24 Payde for mendynge of iij. cantycopes iijd. 1547 For mendynge of a cantycop vi.

**Canter** (kæntər), *sb.* 1 [f. CANT v. 2 + -ER 1. Cf. also CANT sb. 1 6.]

1. One who cants, or tilts.

2. (See quot.)

1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Canter*, a timber-carrier; one who brings 'balks' or tree-trunks from the woods to the ship-yards.

**Canter** (kæntər), *sb.* 2 [f. CANT v. 3 + -ER 1.]

1. One who uses the 'cant' of thieves, etc.; one of the 'canting crew'; a rogue, vagabond. *arch.*

1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 197 Stay and heare a Canter in his owne language, making Richmes. 1620 S. [ROWLANDS] *Mart. Mark-all* E. j. b. Thus haue I runne ouer the Canter's Dictionary. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 239/1 [They] gaue all their money to the mendicant Canthers. 1654 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 131 Astrologers, Soothsayers, Canthers, Gypsies, Juglers. 1719 D'URFV *Pills* III. 100 A Filcher my Brother, A Canter my Uncle. 1865 tr. V. Hugo's *Hunchback* II. vi. 76 Four or five canthers .. were quarrelling.

2. A talker of professional or religious cant; in 17th c. a nickname of the Puritans.

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 292 On Whit-Sunday, I went to the church .. and heard one of the canthers. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 42 The seditious Canter. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 731 The Schlegels are the great critical canthers of modern Europe. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 213 The days when he [Lauderdale] was a canter and a rebel.

**Canter** (kæntər), *sb.* 3 [cf. CANTER v. 2.] A Canterbury gallop; an easy gallop. 'The exertion is much less, the spring less distant, and the feet come to the ground in more regular succession,' than in the gallop proper (Youatt).

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 69 She never ventured beyond a canter or a hand-gallop. 1773 JOHNSON s.v. *Canterbury gallop*, The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* (1843) 527 The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg.* v. This canter over hill and glade.

b. *To win in a canter*: to distance all the other horses in a race so much that galloping is unnecessary at the end; *fig.* to come off victor with the greatest ease.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (Hoppe) He wins the game in a canter. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* Aug. 180 (ibid.) Hermitage won in a common canter.

2. *fig.* (cf. *run, scamper*.)

a 1864 Sir J. STEPHEN (Webster) A rapid canter in the Times over all the topics of the day. 1865 DICKENS *Aut.* Fr. 1. 86 Ma was talking then, at her usual canter. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Molloy* xvii. 118 He ever and anon relieves his prose jog trot by breaking into a canter of poetry.

+ **Canter**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Sp. *cantera*.]

A kind of Spanish fishing-boat.

a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 532/1 There are employed out of Spain .. Vessels call'd Canteras, upon that Fi-shing. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cantera*, a Spanish fishing-boat.]

**Canter**, *obs. var.* of **CANTOR**.

+ **Canter**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* ? To chant, to intone.

1538 STARKY *England* I. iv. (1871) 137 Thynke, yf Saynt Augustyn, Jerome, or Ambrose herd our curyouse dycantynge and canteryng in churchys, what they wold say.

**Canter** (kæntər), *v.* 2 [Shortened from CANTERBURY v.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time with a leap or spring.

1706 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4247/4 Tots, Paces, and Canters very fine. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 The horse, on cantering down a .. hill, came on his head. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 212 The zebras .. canter gracefully away.

2. Of the rider.

1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 117 La Fleur .. canter'd away .. as .. perpendicular as a prince. 1821 BYRON *Poems* IV. ciii, I canter by the spot each afternoon. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt* II. 164 He was cantering through the park.

3. *transf.* To run or move as in a canter; to move nimbly or briskly.

1761 STERN *Tr. Shandy* (1793) IV. 157 'Tis any thing which a man makes a shift to get astride on, to canter it away from the cares and solitudes of life. c 1825 *Holston Tracts* II. No. 38. 11 Away she canters, and towses over and tries on before the looking-glass every article of dress.

4. *trans.* To make (a horse) go at a canter, to ride at a canter.

1866 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vii. 80 The islander catches .. the first [pony] that comes to hand, puts on the halter, canters it his journey, and lets it go.

5. *transf.* To impart a cantering motion to.

1821 *New Month. Mag.* II. 322 She would not be cantered in a swing set up in a kitchen-garden, because, as she whispered, the potatoes had eyes.

**Canterburian** (kæntəbʊəriən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. CANTERBURY + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Canterbury, esp. to the archiepiscopal See; in the 17th c. taken as a representative of High Church Anglicanism. Hence **Canterburianism**. So + **Canterburianess**, mock designation of the Archbishop of Canterbury or his dignity.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 20 Canterburyane, *Canuariensis*. 1660 T. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1690) 216 Either Romish or Canterburyan Catholics. 1848 H. MILLER *First Ingh.* xx. (1857) 351 The Canterburyism of the times of Charles the First did that hapless monarch much harm. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 13 The Pope .. being far better than were John with his Canterburyism. 1589 *Marprel. Epist.* (1843) 9, I hope his Canterburyism will looke to this geare.

**Canterbury** (kæntəbəri-, bəri), *sb.* [A city of England famous from ancient times as the see of the Archbishop and Primate of all England. The shrine of Thomas à Becket (St. Thomas of Canterbury) who was murdered in the cathedral 29 Dec., 1170, was in pre-Reformation times a favourite object of pilgrimage; and it was a company of pilgrims to this shrine that Chaucer made the narrators of his 'Canterbury Tales', to which some of the attributive uses refer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 16 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. And specially from every shires ende Of Engeland to Caunterbury they wende The hooly blissful martir for to seke That hem hath holpen when þat they were seke.]

A. *attrib.*

1. In phrases referring either (a) to the pilgrims, as *Canterbury bells*; (b) to the tales told on the way (or Chaucer's work so called), as *Canterbury tale* or *story*, in later times often taken as a long tedious story, a 'friar's tale', a fable, a cock-and-bull story; (c) or applied by the Puritans to the hierarchical position of Canterbury, as *Canterbury trick*.

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* (Title) Here bygygneth the Book of the tales of Caunterbury.] 121550 in C. Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1818) I. 168 Pilgrimes .. with the noise of their piping, and with the sound of their singing, and the jangling of their Canturburie bells. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 260 A verie olde womans fable of Canturburie tale. 1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 422 A lewd lying counterfeiter of more then Caunterburie tales. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* Wks. 1881-3 VI. 86 Whosoeuer Samela descanted of that loue, tolde you a Canterbury tale. 1589 *Hay any Work* 1 There is a canterbury trick once to patch up an accusation with a lye or two. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 527 (D.) Since that time Canterbury Tales are parallel to *Fabula Milisia*, which are characterized, *nec vera, nec verisimiles*. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 ¶ 10 One [Story] of a Quater of an Hour long .. gathers Circumstances every Time he tells it, till it grows into a long Canterbury Tale of two Hours. 1737 in N. & Q. Ser. III. IX. 414/2 [He] would begin a long Canterbury Story of a duel he had fought. 1763 COLMAN *Dence* 12 in him II. i. (D.) What, to come here with a Canterbury tale of a leg and an eye, and Heaven knows what!

2. *Canterbury pace, rack, rate, trot, gallop*, etc., supposed originally to designate the pace of the mounted pilgrims.

a 1636 W. SAMPOSON *Vow-breaker* v. i. Have I practic'd .. my smooth Ambles, and Canterbury Paces? 1675 *Charac. Fanatic* in *Harl. Misc.* VII. 637 (D.) A Canterbury rack, half pace, half gallop. 1717 E. WARD *Wks.* II. 6 With whip and spur he might beat-up into a Canterbury tit-up. 1773 JOHNSON, *Canterbury gallop*, the hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses. 1826 F. COOPER *Mohicans* II. The most confirmed gait that he could establish, was a Canterbury gallop with the hind legs. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VI. vii. (1849) 280 On horse-back, and off at a Canterbury trot.

B. *sb.*

+ 1. [From phrases in A 2.] An easy galloping pace; a hand-gallop; a CANTER. *Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimsies*, Hee rides altogether upon spur .. who is as familiarly acquainted with a Canterbury, as hee who makes Chaucer his author, is with his tale. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* I. iii. (1737) III. 25 The common Amble or Canterbury is not .. more thesion to a good Rider, than this See-Saw of Essay-Writers is to an able Reader. 1729 DENNIS *Pope's Dunci.* (N) The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the Canterbury.

2. A piece of furniture; a stand with light partitions to hold music-portfolios and the like.

1849 in SMART *Suppl.* 1857 J. H. WALSH *Denn. Econ.* 202 Rosewood or mahogany plain Canterbury with diawel. 1880 *Argosy* XXX 9 Look in the canterbury and find me that piece by Schubert. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* i. 10 In an ancient canterbury under the ancient piano.

+ **Canterbury**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.* sb.] *intr.* To canter.

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 402 The Prelates trooping it up and down on the publick Post-horses and canterburing from Synod .. to Synod.

**Canterbury Bell** (s). [See BELL sb. 1 4; app. the full name was fancifully associated with the small bells worn on their horses by the pilgrims in pre-Reformation times, and often mentioned in the 16th c. (See Britten and Holland.)]

A flowering plant of the genus *Campanula*; originally applied to the native species *C. Trachelium*, the Nettle-leaved Bellflower or Throatwort; but in later times erroneously transferred to the cultivated exotic *C. Medium*, called in the 16th c. Coventry Bells or Marian's Violet. More loosely, the name has been applied to the Giant Bell-flower, *C. latifolia*, and perhaps to other species. (Until the present cent. always *Bells*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 Of Canterbury Belles or Haskewurte. 1612 In English they be called Bell-flowers, and of some Canterbury Belles. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 163 (Britten & Holl. 87) Of some about London Canterbury bells, but improperly, for that there is another kind of bell flower growing in Kent, about Canterbury, which may more fitly be called Canterbury bells, because they grow there more plentifully than in any other country. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. § 60 The Canterbury Bells have large rough leaves like Nettles. 1741 *Coupl. Fam.* Piece II. iii. 357 Towards the End of this Month, sow .. Canterbury-bells. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 134 The wild stalling canterbury bell, By hedge-row side. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 339 Giant Bell-flower .. often called Canterbury-bell. 1882 *Garden* 1 July 12/2 A collection of Canterbury Bells.

¶ Formerly *Lady's Smock, Cardamine pratensis*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 203 They are commonly called in Latine, Flox Cuculi; in English Cuckowe flowers; in North-folke Canterbury bells; at the Nampytich in Cheshire, where I had my beginning, Ladie Smocks.

**Canterer** (kæntər), A steed or rider that canters.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 521 Her husband was .. one of the gayest sparrers, swimmers .. canterers, drinkers, revellers.

**Cantering**, *vb.* *sb.* The action of the vb. CANTER.

1827 LYTTON *Polham* xlii. (L.) For the rest, he loved trotting better than cantering.

*attrib.* 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 167 A better track with occasional cantering ground.

**Cantering**, *ppl. a.* That canters.

1793 LD. AUCLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 81 A little cantering horse. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* § 15. I. i. 110 Cantering dactylic measure



**Cantharic** (kæn'thæ-rik), *a.* [f. CANTHAR-IDES + -IC.] In *Cantharic acid*, a substance of the same composition as cantharidin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

So **Cantharidal a.** *Med.*, pertaining to, made with, or caused by cantharides. **Cantharidate sb.**, a salt of cantharidic acid. **Cantharidate v.**, to impregnate or treat with cantharides. **Cantharidian, -idean**, of the nature of, or composed of, cantharides. **Cantharidic a.**, of the nature of cantharides, as in *Cantharidic acid*, a development of cantharidin by the absorption of one equivalent of water. **Cantharidin**, the vesicating principle of cantharides; also called *Cantharidin acid*. **Cantharidism**, the poisonous action of cantharides. **Cantharidise v.**, to affect or treat with cantharides (esp. as an aphrodisiac); also *fig.*

1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* n. iv. 534 Cantharidal colloid can be applied to the skin. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 563 A constant symptom in cantharidal poisoning. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. Cantharidate of potash. 1886 BURNS *Holy Fair* xiii. O how they fire the heart devout, Like cantharidal plasters. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 29 He writes... like a pedagogue infected by some cantharidean philter. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 268 His love-philters, his cantharidic wine of Egypt. 1877 WATTS *Females Chem.* II. 608 Heated with alkalis it [cantharidin] dissolves, forming salts of cantharidic acid. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 309 Cantharidin has the form of small crystalline plates with a shining micaceous appearance. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Landon* II. III. 132 Cantharidin... taken internally, is a virulent poison. 1872 SOUTHEY *Omanian* II. 223 He may... very probably have cantharidized it [the language of a book] to the taste of the French court. 1833 MITFORD *Parnell's Poems* (Aldine ed.) *Life* 37 note, He has cantharidized the story.

|| **Cantharides** (kæn'thæ-ridiz), *sb. pl.* Also 6 canterides, 5-7 cantharides, 9 cantharids. Rarely in sing. 5 cantharides. [L.; pl. of *cantharis*, a Gr. *καυβάρις* blister-fly.]

1. (sing. *Cantharis* in *Entom.*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Trachelidae; the official species (*C. vesicatoria* or Spanish Fly) has golden-green elytra. Early writers appear to have applied the name to Aphides.

1398 RUFUS *Barth. De P. R.* xlv. 1495 642 Grene flies, brede in corne that ben called Cantharides. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husk* I. 865 The cantharide in roses that we see. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 112 One kind... is in colour green: in humor or juice verie poysonous, and is called Cantharis. 1593 NASH *Christ's P.* 73 n. 3, The greene venomous flies Cantharides. a. 1625 COPE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 121 The Cantharides ever have, and will crop the fairest flowers. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 418 The cantharides vibrating in the transparent air.

2. The pharmacopoeial name of the dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* or Spanish Fly. Used externally as a rubefacient and vesicant; internally as a diuretic and stimulant to the genito-urinary organs, etc. Formerly considered an aphrodisiac.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* And make no scarres, but blysters as canterides. 1599 LINGHAM *Gard. Health* (1639) 531 Apply it on the bare skinned, to make blisters and holes, even as Cantharides doth. 1611 REUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. i. Before, she was common talk; now, none dare say, cantharides can stir her. 1831 YOUNG *Horae* xii. (1847) 252 Some stimulating liniment... consisting of turpentine or tincture of cantharides. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Miscellaneous* Wks. (Bohn) I. 420 Give me agates for my meat; Give me cantharides to eat.

*fig.* 1598 E. GILPIN *Skein*, (1878) 32 They are Philosophie true Cantharides To vanities dead flesh. 1608 B. JONSON *Poetast.* v. i. I, you whoreson cantharides I was it? 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 93 Swallowing down repeated provocatives of cantharides to our love of liberty.

**Cantho-**: see CANTHUS.

**Canth-hook** (kæn'thuk). [f. CANT v. 2 + HOOK.] + *l. pl. north. dial.* 'The fingers' (Halliwell).

2. *U. S.* A form of lever for canting over or turning timber, etc., consisting of a wooden bar with an iron catch or hooked arm near its lower end which passes over the log, grips it, and so affords a hold by which it may be pulled over; called also *cant-dog*.

a. 1848 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206 1/2 Chinese laborers easily roll them down upon the cars, aiding themselves with cant-hooks, jack-screws.

**Canthrip**, dial. var. of CANTRIP.

|| **Canthus** (kæn'thus). *Phys.* [L.; a Gr. *καυθός* corner of the eye.] The outer or inner angle or corner of the eye, where the two lids meet. Hence, from combining form *cantho-*, **Canthotomy** (*Surg.*), [Gr. *ἐκτομή* cutting out], 'excision or incision of either canthus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Canthitis**, inflammation of the canthus. **Canthoplasty**, of or pertaining to **Canthoplasty** [Gr. *-πλασσία* moulding], the operation of enlarging the palpebral aperture when too small. **Canthorhaphy** [Gr. *-ραφία* stitching], the operation of sewing up the canthus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 174 They open at the inward canthus or greater angle of the eye. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. That corner next the nose, is called the great, inner, and domestic canthus. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 316 By opening the vein below the canthus. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 608 A conspicuous spot just at the

anterior canthus of the eye. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Canthoplasty*, belonging to the operation of canthoplasty.

|| **Cantica**. *Obs.* [L.; pl. of *canticum* song; f. *can-ere*, cant- to sing.] The Song of Songs (in the Vulg. *Canticum Canticorum*). Cf. *Canticules*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8472 Pe quilk man clepes cantica. 1573 39 *Articles* vi. Cantica, or Songs, of Solomon. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Psalms* (1592) 12 Ecclesiastes, and Cantica.

+ **Cantic, -ick**, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *cantique*, ad. L. *canticum*: see prec.] A song, a canticle.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 27 b/c It is said in the Canticques Canticorum ii Ary-e thou my spouse, etc. 1613 K. C. *Tabb. Alph.* ted. 31, *Cantique*, a song. 1653 URQUHART *Rabbits* I. xiii. Cantiques, made in praise of the divine bounty. 1669 GALE *Crt. Cantiles* I. III. 2 We find not... in the Psalter, or Lamentations any Cantic bound up by Laws of Metre. 1867 *Cornth. Mag.* 473 A cantique by the village-girls.]

**Cantic** (kæn'tik), *a.* [f. CANT sb., or its Romanic cognates + -IC.] **Cantic quoin** (coins): 'short three-edged pieces of wood to steady casks from labouring against each other' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*). Cf. also CANTLING 2.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Quoin*, Cantic Quoins are short, three legged [edged] quoins, put between casks to keep them steady. 1753 — *Suppl.*, *Canting coins*, in ship building, the same as cantic coins.

**Canticle** (kæn'tikl), *a.* Also 6 *Sc. cantikil*. [ad. L. *canticulum*, dim. *canticum* song (CANTICA).]

1. A song, properly a little song; a hymn.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4124 He [Moses]... wrote an canticle 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 33 In the Cantikil of Moyses. c. 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 524 Thus his morning canticle he sung, 'Awake, my love, etc. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 201 Religious canticles stimulant of zeal. 1881 J. C. SHARP in *Academy* 12 Feb. 112 The Queen's Wake contains several ballads which exhibit... much more of his power than this tiny little canticle.

b. *spec.* One of the hymns (mostly taken from the Scriptures) used in the public services of the Church. (In the English Prayer-Book applied only to the *Benedicite*; but often used also of the *Benedictus*, *Jubilate*, *Magnificat*, *Cantate*, *Nunc Dimittis*, and *Deus miseratur*, and sometimes of the *Te Deum*.)

1625 BACON *Death, Ess.* (Arb.) 7 The sweetest Canticle is, Nunc dimittis. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 55 The canticle which belongs to our morning service. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Baptist* II. 72 The evangelic canticles contained in this chapter. 1880 T. HELMORE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 336 The short melodies sung to the psalms and canticles in the English Church.

c. *transf.*

1854 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* 5 Where robins chant their Litanies, And canticles of joy. 1863 KINGLE *Crimen* (1877) II. vii. 56 The time-honoured canticle of a doctrine already discarded.

2. *pl.* A name for the Song of Solomon.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 284 b, Rede the canticles of Solomon. 1712 TICKELL *Spect.* No. 410 P. 5 A Translation of one of the Chapters in the Canticles into English Verse. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* v. (L.) The Canticles must be interpreted literally; and then it was... a necessary step, to exclude the book from the canon.

+ 3. A canto of a poem. *Obs.*

1566 SEVENST. F. Q. IV. v. 46 The end whereof... Shall for another canticle be spared. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. 1, So large matter... for a fresh Canticle more fit.

b. A small canto. (*humorous*.)

1819 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 6 Apr., You shan't make canticles of my cantos.

|| **Cantilena**, *Mus.* [It. or Lat.: see next.]

a. The plain-song or *canto-fermo* in old church music; the melody or 'air' in any composition, now usually the highest part. b. A ballad.

a. 1589 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. II. 165 The cantilena or principal melody was not given as it is by modern composers to the soprano or highest part. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 20 The people may be said to make their cantilenas in the very act of singing them.

|| **Cantilene**, *Obs.* (exc. as Fr.). [a. F. *cantilène*, ad. L. *cantilēna* a song, an old song, gossip, etc., f. *cantillare*: see CANTILLATE.]

+ 1. An old song, silly prattle; idle tale, trick. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 4180, I know fals Schipbirds fyfte fiddler,—War thair cantelēnis kend. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cantilene*, a verse, a common speech or tale, a song.

2. A song, a melody.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VII. § 3 (1643) 348 They [birds] chaunt her [Aurora] out a mirthfull cantilene.

**Cantilever** (kæn'tilivə). Also 7 *candi-*, 7-9 *canti-*, 8-9 *cantilever*, 8 *cantalever*, 8-9 *cantalever*. [The spelling *cantilever* found in the 17th c. (if of any authority) compared with the Sp. *can debazo de la viga*, mutilus super quem capita trabium imponuntur, a corbel in masonry' (Minshew *Voc. Hisp.* 1617), naturally suggests some such Sp. phrase as *can de llevar*, 'modillion for carrying or bearing'; but of this there is actually no trace. On the other hand the name 'flying lever bridge' used in *A treatise on Bridge-building* by T. POPE, New York, 1811, for what is now called a 'cantilever bridge', and the term 'framed lever' used for *cantilever* in Tredgold's *Carpentry* 1828, indicate that *lever* in its ordinary mechanical sense, is part of the word. For the

first part we then think of CANT sb., but as to the meaning in which that word might be here used, or the nature of the combination in *canti-lever* or *canta-lever*, no satisfactory suggestion can be offered. (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, has *canting-livre* = console-bracket.)]

1. *Arch.* A kind of bracket or support of stone, wood, or iron, whose length is many times its breadth and more than twice its depth, which projects from the wall of a building for the support of a balcony, the upper members of a cornice, eaves of a house, etc.; also *attrib.*, as in *cantilever cornice*, *principle*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 71 For Candilivers about eighteen inches deep and eight inches broad, hand-omly carved with flowers. 1740 PRINCE *Span.-Eng. Dict.*, *Can*, a dog. In architecture, the end of timber or stone jutting out of a wall, on which in old buildings the beams used to rest, called Cantilevers. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 312 Wainscot Galleries round it, sustained by Cantilevers 1869 *Latest News* 26 Sept. 14 A plan... for widening London Bridge by... forming footways upon cantilevers and brackets external to the road. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 421 Each architrave, each niche within the wall, Each cantilever, moulding, tooth or ball. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 11/2 The cantilever principle in its full development.

2. In *Bridge-building*. A projecting support or arm of great length, two of which, stretching out from adjacent piers, are used to support a girder which unites them and completes the span; also *attrib.*, as in *cantilever arm*, *bridge*, etc.

[1811 T. POPE *Treatise on Bridge-building* (N. York) *frontisp.* Flying lever bridge.] 1850 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* I. 276 The semi-beam or cantilever has to support half the weight of the beam suspended from its extremity [At p. 44 'bracket arch' is used]. 1867 B. BAKER in *Engineering* III. 358 (*Long Span Bridge*) The cantilever girder of uniform depth in appearance is identical with the independent girder. 1882 *American* IV. 70 A combination of two cantilevers with a central girder. 1889 *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 174/2 The main feature [of the Forth Bridge] will be the extraordinary spans, for a rigid structure, of a third of a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder.

**Cantille**, var. of CANTILLY *adv.*

**Cantillate** (kæn'tilāt), *v.* [f. L. *cantillāre* ppl. stem of *cantillāre* 'to sing low, to hum' (Lewis and Short), f. *cantūre* to sing: see -ATE 3.]

To chant; to recite with musical tones: *spec.* applied to the intoning in Jewish synagogues.

1864 R. LEE *Reform Ch. Scol.*, Singing can hardly be said to be used, in the Synagogues. Their cantillating much more resembles intoning.

**Cantillation** (kæn'tilā-shən). [f. prec.; see -ATION.] Chanting, intoning, musical recitation; *spec.* that used in Jewish synagogues.

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 328 The kind of singing which musicians call cantillation, and which may be heard in every synagogue. 1879 STAINER *Mus. of Bible* 158 The Arabs... recite the Koran to a sort of irregular chant or cantillation.

**Cantily** (kæn'tili), *adv. Sc.* [f. CANTY + -LY 2.] In a canty manner, cheerfully, blithely, cheerily.

1771 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Council Edinb.*, And cantily Your supplicant shall sing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 200 A' the bit bonny burdies are singing sae cantily.

**Cantine**, *obs. form* of CANTERN.

**Cantiness** (kæn'tinēs). *Sc.* [f. CANTY a + -NESS.] The quality of being canty; cheerfulness.

**Canting** (kæn'ting), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. CANT v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CANT; tilting, sloping, turning over or about. a. *trans.* b. *intr.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Canting*... the act of turning any thing about. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Canting*, the act of turning anything completely over, so that the under surface shall lie upwards. 1865 *Specif. Plimpton's Patent* No. 2190 These 'springs'... control the turning, tilting, or canting of the stock or foot stand [of the roller skate]. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. v. 262 Friedrich Wilhelm is amazed at these sudden cantings of Fortune's wheel.

+ c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo*, 102 It cannot well be call'd motion... But 'tis somewhat else that we have no right name for, (unless skipping or canting may in a low sort speak it).

**Canting**, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. CANT v. 3 + -ING 1.]

1. The practice of using thieves' cant; and the secret language or jargon used by thieves, professional beggars, etc.; see CANT sb. 3 4 a.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 23 Their languag—which they term peddellars French or Canting—began but within these xxx. yeeres. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x. (1877) 1. 218 They [beggars] have devised a language among themselves, which they name 'canting'; but other 'pedlers French', a speech compact thirte yeeres. 1642 BROME *Jon. Cyren* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392, I understand their canting. 1870 CORTON *Esperian* II. vii. 327 Le Plessis in the Canting of that Cypher was call'd Flove. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Cyren*, *Canting*, the Cypher or Mysterious Language, of Rogues, Gypsies, Beggars, Thieves, etc. 1745 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. The use of the special phraseology of a particular class or subject (always *contemptuous*); jargon, gibberish; see CANT sb. 3 4 b.

1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. iv. iv. Pyc.* She bears, Argent, three Leeks vert, In Canton Or, and tassell'd of the first. *Pen. Can.* Is not this Canting? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 21 Hypostatical, transubstantiate, consubstantiate... and the

like canting of Schoolmen. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 799 Nothing but Canting, and a Jargon of Scraps.  
attrib. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Anth.* (1867) 146 The canting dictionary of criticism.

3. Unreal or affected use of language; *spec.* the formal use of religious or pietistic phrases; hypocritical talk; see CANT sb. 4, 5 b, 6. In 17th c. applied in ridicule to the preaching of Presbyterians and Puritans; hence *Canting coat*, the Geneva gown, or coat of the Puritan minister.

1699 *Character Engl. in Hart. Misc.* X. 191 (The Presbyterians) . . . make an insipid, tedious, and immetaphorical prayer, in phrases and a tone so affected and mysterious that they give it the name of canting: a term by which they do usually express the gibberish of beggars and vagabonds.  
1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 232 Quit the Cassock for the Canting-coat.  
1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 190 Canting I call using Words without any real Sense or Notion under them.  
1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 23 Judge. Leave your canting.  
1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 180 Here has been nothing but canting and praying since the fellow entered the place.  
1809 S. D. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 141 They hate canting and hypocrisy.

**Canting** (kænt'ing), *vbl.* sb. 3 north. dial. [f. CANT v. 4 + -ING 1.] Sale by auction.

1651 *Newsletter* 22 May in 'Milton' *State Papers* (1743) 68 The Venetians made lately an edict that they should sell all the offices within the City, by way of canting, to rayce monies.  
1691 RAY N. C. Wds., Canting, *auctio*.  
1825 BROCKETT *N. Country Gloss.* 37 Canting, a sale by auction, proclaimed publicly on the spot where it is to take place.  
1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) sv., 'We will call a canting,' hold a sale. 'A cantle-canting' [= sale by inch of cantle].

**Canting**, *vbl.* sb. 4; see CANT v. 5

**Canting**, *ppl.* a. 1 [f. CANT v. 2 + -ING 2.]

1. That cant, tilts, or turns over; that stands or lies a-tilt; slanting, sloping.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*, Canting, sloping on a level.  
1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/3 A Martin's self-canting anchor.

2. Canting quoin, coin: see quot. and cf. CANTIO quoin. Canting-liore: see CANTILEVER.

1686 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Seamen* 13 Ballast, kintlage, canting coynes, standing coynes.  
1730-6 BAILEY, *Canting-coins*, [in a Ship] are small, short pieces of wood cut with a sharp ridge to lie between the casks, and prevent them from rolling one against another.

**Canting**, *ppl.* a. 2 [f. CANT v. 3 + -ING 2.] That cant, or uses cant.

1. Speaking in a sing-song tone; whining.  
1643 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* An old Canting Beggar.  
1748 DOWDLEY *Preceptor* (1763) I. Intro. 37 Some have a singing or canting voice.  
1841 BROWNE *Zincali* I. iv. 278 The whining, canting tones peculiar to the gypsies.

2. Speaking the dialect of vagabonds, etc.; of the nature of, or belonging to, this dialect; see CANT sb. 3 4 e. (Blending with *vbl.* sb. used attrib.)  
1592 *Groundwork Coney-catch.* 99 The manner of their canting speech.  
1600 MELTON *Astrilog.* 15 The Gypsies canting Tongue.  
1690 B. E. DICK. *Can. Crew, Canting Crew*, Beggars, Gypsies.  
1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 197 A canting catch that common rogues make use of.

3. Of, pertaining to, or using the phraseology or jargon of a special class or subject.

1699 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii. This is no canting language Taught in your academy.  
1699 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* 341 The custom of Universitie requires . . . knowledge in the Arts so called, and a nimble mouting of canting terms.  
1684 ROSCOMMON *Ghost Old Ho. Commons* (R.) While I . . . took for oracles that canting tribe [lawyers].  
1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Alkalist, one of the Canting Terms of the Alchemists.

4. Given to using religious or pietistic language formally or affectedly; hypocritical; of, or belonging to, such phrases or pretensions.

1663 *Flagellum* or O. Cromwell 91 A letter . . . fraught with hypocritical canting expressions.  
1703 DR FOX *Short Way w. Dissenters* Misc. 420 You . . . have set up your Canting Synagogues at our Church-Doors.  
1781 COWPER *Truth* 233 On holy ground Sometimes a canting hypocrite is found.  
1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 249 A clamorous quack or canting fanatic.

5. *Her.* Canting arms: = *allusive arms* (see ALLUSIVE 1 b). So canting heraldry, herald, coat.  
1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Arms, Canting Arms are those wherein the figures bear an allusion to the name of the family.  
1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xiv. Canting heraldry.  
1830 — *Monast.* xxxiv. A device of a punning or canting herald.  
1854 MISS YONGE *Cannons* (1877) IV. iii. 38 Boleyn—or Bull-en—had the canting arms of a black bull's head.  
1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 30 His descendants gave a very clever canting coat, a bridge crossing a conventional similitude of water.

Hence **Cantingly** *adv.*, **Cantingness**.

1695 *Whether Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revol.* Sycophant Divines . . . cantingly blow us into Triumphs of Thankfulness and Joy.  
1740 TRIAL *Mr. Whitfield's Spirit* 40 (R.) In a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] cantingly expresses it.  
1840 HOOK *in New Monthly Mag.* LX. 429 To moralize, not tediously, boringly, or cantingly.

**Cantiniere**. [Fr.; f. *cantine* CANTEN.] A canten-keeper. (The feminine in F. is *cantinière*.)  
1745 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6001/3 The Cantiniere acquainted him that neither Mr. Knight nor the Sergeant . . . were in his Lodgings.

† **Cantion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cantion-em* singing, incantation, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *cantere* to sing.]  
1. A song.  
1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Oct. Gloss., Singing a

Cantion of Colins making. c1660 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 17 The Ecclesiastical Cantion thereon [Quinquagesima] used, taken from Psalm 30.

2. An incantation, charm.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Cantion, a song or enchantment, a sorcery or charm.  
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 349 The Arcane Cantion. harps much upon this Point.

**Cantish**, a. *rare*—1. [f. CANT sb. 3 + -ISH 1.] Savouring of cant.

1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 461 The phrenological use of the word is . . . if not cant, at least cantish.

**Cantitate**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cantitāt-* ppl. stem of *cantilāre*, freq. of *cantāre* to sing.] *intr.* To sing as a bird. (Used contemptuously.)

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 341 To play the cantitating gander to his wise group of admirers.

**Cantity**, *nonce-wd.* [f. CANT sb. 3 + -ITY.] Canting quality; cant.

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-day Pamph.* viii. 52 From the chair of verity this, whatever chairs be chairs of cantity.

**Cantle** (kænt'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 cantel, 5-7 cantell, 6- cantle; also 4-5 kantel, -tell, 5 cantelle, -tyle, chantel, 6 cantil, 7 kantile. [a. ONF. *cantel* (in Central OF. *chantel*, now *chanteau*) = Pr. *cantel*, med.L. *cantell-us*, dim. of *cant*, *canto*, *cantus* corner. (Du. *kant* has, among other senses, that of 'piece' or 'cantle' of bread.)]

† 1. A nook or corner; a corner-piece. *Obs.*  
c1350 *Magnalena* 363 in *Altengl. Leg.* (Horstmann) Opon þe hege hurst in a grene cantel. ? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 4232 The kyng with Calaburne knyghtly hym strykes The cantelle of þe clere schelde he kertes in sondrye. c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xli. He keruet of the cantel, that court the knyghte, Thro his shild and his shildir. 1575 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) 42 A rich skarlet mantell, With a-leuen kings beards borded about . . . and yet in a cantell 12 leaf a place, the twelth to make out. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 150 A nooke or corner being in our ancient language called a kant, or cantell.

† 2. A projecting corner or angle of land. *Obs.*

1583 STANFORTH *Æneid* III. (Arb.) 86 A cantel of Italye neereþ. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 87 Constrained to leave the sayd plaine, save a cantel that was toward the sea. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 601 It runneth far into the sea with a long cantle or Promontory. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 613 A road to be made . . . crosse a cantell of land.

† 3. A corner or other portion cut or sliced off; a shiver, a slice. *Obs.*

c1400 *Melayne* 1032 They hewe theire scheldes to thaire handis In cantells hyngand by. c1430 *Syr Genger* 5924 Of his sheld flog of a grete cantel. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. But the stroke of kyngs Ban felle doune and carie a cantel of the sheld. 1530 PALSER. 202/3 Cantell or shyver, *chanteau*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xviii. 103 Their armours forged were of metalle fraile, On every side, thereof huge cantels flies. 1627 DRAVTON *Agincourt* (1631) 58 The English . . . cut into Cantels all that them withstood.

3. A section, or segment, cut out of anything.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Cantel, of what euer hyt be, *quadra*, *minutal*. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuand's Ep.* (1577) 22 The vniuersall earth, which . . . by the ambition of men hath bene diuided into cantels. 1596 SHAKS. *i Hen. IV.* I. i. See, how this Riuer . . . cuts me from the best of all my Landis, A huge halfe Moone, a monstrous Cantle out. 1653 H. COGAN *Diad. Sic.* 119 Those great cantels of the Marble, which . . . they have hewed and cut off from the Quarry. 1823 LAMB *Last Ess. Elia, Superan.* Man 421 The huge cantle which it used to seem to cut out of the holiday. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 8 It has always cut an awkward cantle out of my property.

b. A thick slice or 'cut' of bread, cheese, meat, or the like.

c1475 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 772 *Hec quadra*, a cantel of bread. c1558 SKELTON *Elymour Rum.* 429 A cantell of Essex cheese. 1558 HULOET, Cantel or shief of bread, *minutal*. 1607 FELTHAM *Low-Country*. (1677) 46 A Cantle of green Cheese. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. xxx. At the price of a cantle of bread. 1804 DUNCAN *Hervford's Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Cantle, a piece of bread or cheese.

† c. A segment of a circle or sphere. *Obs.*

1558 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. If that part be separate from the rest of the circle . . . then ar both parts called cantelles. *Ibid.* Halfe globys and canteles of a globe. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 6 The greater Cantle of the world is lost With very ignorance.

4. A part, a portion (viewed as separate).

c1313 SHOREHAM 32 Al i-hol Mot be thy schryfte, brother; Naxt tharof a kantel to a prest And a kantel to another. c1386 CHAUCER *Knts.* 7. 2150 Nature hath nat take his bygyngnyng Of no partye ne cantel of a thing, But of a thing that partyt is and stable. 1552 *Let. in Edw. VI's Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 418 That you might have soche a cantell of recreation. 1577 STANFORTH *Descr. Irel.* Ep. Ded. Perusing a cantell or parcel of the Irish historie that here issueth. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxvi. 401 Time is as it were a portion or cantle of eternity. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. All.* III. cxxxix. 116 A huge cantle of the folly.

5. The protuberant part at the back of a saddle; the hind-bow.

1529 GREENT *Art Conny catch.* II. 5 His sadle is made without any tree, yet hath it cantle and bolsters. 1652 SIR C. COTTERELL *Cassandra* II. II. (1676) 138 Nailed it to the cantle of his Saddle. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* VIII. 220 Young men should learn to leap into the saddle by placing both hands on the cantle, as the horse moves.

b. Cantle bar: a bar in the saddle of a camel, in place of the cantle.

1859 W. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 50 As the dromedary rises . . . you . . . are . . . brought up by the cantle-bar just in your lower vertebrae.

† 6. The crown of the head.—*Sc.* [perh. from Du. *kanteel* a battlement, used fig. (Jam.).]

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* II. 'My cantle will stand a clour wad bring a stot down'. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cantle*, the head. *Northumb. Mod.* To crack his cantle for him.

7. *dial.* (See quot.)

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh.* Gloss, *Cantles*, the legs, chiefly in young animals. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cantle*, the leg of an animal. *North.*

8. ? (Cf. SCANTLING.)

1536 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, To ye sawers for sawyng kol(n)tyll bord. 1615 *Ibid.* Payd for saing of contellbordes and quarters. 1573 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 110 A cantel of a chest board. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Bks. O. & N. Test.* 428 Cantle [in Heraldry] quasi *Scantling*.

9. *Comb.* † cantle-meal, piecemeal; cantle-piece, a side piece of the head of a cask; cf. *cant-piece* (CANT sb. 1 4), and F. *chanteau*; cantle-wise *adv.*, by cantles, in manner of a cantle (cf. CANTLE v. 1 3). See also CANTLE-COPE.

c1479 CAXTON *Bk. Curtyse* (1841) 409 (Matz.) Men gete it now by \*cantelele. 1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 46 The \*Cantle-pieces of Sugar-Hogsheds. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 12 (R.) His garment was a chemise of clothe of siluer, culpod with clothe of golde, of damaske \*cantell wise.

† **Cantle**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Also 6 cantel, kantel. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cut into quarters or portions, divide.

1607 DEKKER *Wh. of Babylon* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 193 This vast Globe Terrestrial should be cantled, And almost three parts ours. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.*, For four times talking, if one piece thou take, That must be cantled, and the judge go snack.

2. To cantle out: to portion out, cut out.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 Men are alwayes giuen to cantle out the poore folkes morsels as short as can be. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 64 Their shape being nothing but their bulk so cantled out.

3. To piece together cantles of cloth.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 609 The garment was large & plied verie thicke & canteled of very good intaille. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 6 Their apparell and hardes were cloth of golde, cloth of siluer, and crymsyn velvet kanteled together all in one sute.

† **Cantle**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* *rare*. = SCANTLE, to measure by a standard.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 80 Thyrcous . . . likely dooth Cantle all Exorcists by himselfe.

† **Cantler**. *Obs.* *rare*. App. = CANTER sb. 2.

1611 FLORIO, *Birrone*, a cheater, a cony-catching cantler.

**Cantless**, a. *rare*. Void of cant.

1805 JEFFERSON *Real Shelley* II. 10.

**Cantlet** (kænt'let), [f. CANTLE sb. 4 + -ET.] A small cantle, a fragment.

a1700 DRYDEN *Rob. Ovid's Met.* xii. 180 Huge cantlets of his buckler strew the ground. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 201 To spoil a waggon-load of ash-staves. And break a dozen fools' backs across their cantlets. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxxiii. A cantlet of cold custard-pudding.

† **Cantling**. *Obs.* *rare*. [app. f. CANT, CANTLE; but cf. SCANTLING.]

1. A small part, corner, section, or division.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv*, 186 At Dooms-day a less cantling of it than England . . . will be enough to hold all the dwellers of it.

2. A support under a cask, to keep it steady when lying on the staves. Cf. CANTIO-QUOIN.

1616 SURET. & MARK. *Country Farm* 611 A vessell . . . which has shall cause to be set . . . upon a cantling. *Ibid.* 617 Making two or three towres in the vessells, and afterward setting it againe upon his cantling.

† **Cantly**, *adv.* *Sc. & north.* [f. CANT a. 1 + -LY 2.] Boldly, briskly, eagerly, energetically, cheerily.

1352 MINOT *Poems* v. 64 John of Aile of the Sluys . . . Was comen into Cagent cantly and kene. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6504 Then crie he full cantly be knyghtes vpon.

**Canto** (kænto). *Pl.* -os. [a. It. *canto* song, singing; -L. *cantus*, f. *cantere* to sing.]

† 1. A song, ballad. *Obs.*

1603 G. FLETCHER *Death of Elian* iii. To heare a Canto of Elizae's death. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. lxxvi. Then should thy shepherd sing A thousand Cantos in thy heav'nly praise. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Canto, a Song or Sonnet. 1710 *Pict. Malice* 12 The Canto, or Poem in Dogrell Rhime.

2. One of the divisions of a long poem; such a part as the minstrel might sing at one 'fit'.

(Used in Italian by Dante, and in Eng. by Spenser.) 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. (headng)* Canto I. 1596 *Ibid.* II. ii. 54 The which, for length, I will not here pursue; But rather will reserve it for a canto new. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* I. lxxvii. 8 As the next Canto fearfully shall tell. 1759 DUNWORTH *Pope* 20 This truly elegant piece in five cantos. 1883 LLOYD *Edd & Flow* II. 195 In the twelfth canto of the Purgatorio.

† 3. *Mus.* [Ital.] See quot. 1879.

a1709 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 325 Canto . . . the upper part or melody in a composition of many parts. 1879 HULLAH *in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 306 Technically canto . . . is understood to represent that part of a concerted piece to which the melody is assigned. With the old masters this was, as a rule, the Tenor; with the modern it is almost always the Soprano.

† **Canto fermo** (kænto fermo). *Mus.* [It.:-L. *cantus firmus* firm song, i.e. 'the melody which remains firm to its original shape while the parts around it are varying with the counterpoint' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 306).]

a. 'The simple unadorned melody of the ancient hymns and chants of the church' (Grove); plain-song. b. Hence applied to any simple subject of the same character to which counterpoint is added.

1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. iii. 261 Making supplications to St. John in a fragment of simple melody, or Canto fermo. 1840 CARLYLE *Herces* 128581253 His *Divine Comedy* . . . is, in all senses, genuinely a Song. In the very sound of it there is a *canto fermo*; it proceeds as by a chant. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 306 (Palestrina's) motet 'Beatus Laurentius' is still more completely founded on the *canto fermo*, since the tune is sung throughout . . . in the first tenor, while the other four parts are moving in counterpoint above and below it.

**Canton** (kæntŏn, kântŏn), sb. 1. [a. OF. *canton* corner, portion of a country, part of a shield, etc. = It. *cantone* corner, angle, augmentative of *canto* corner; see CANT sb. 1.]

† 1. A corner, an angle; a retreating corner, angle, or nook. *Obs.*

1534 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv. When I kept the Cantons, jettied in the streets. 1598 YONG *Diana* 87 The house was quadrant, and at every Canton was reared up a high and artificial tower. 1608 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 73 In the inmost nouke of the creeke, the very canton and angle of Boeotia is washed by the sea. 1653 URQUHART *Rabalaiz* i. xlviii. He, with his Artillery began to thunder so terribly upon that canton of the wall.

2. *Her.* An ordinary of a shield or escutcheon, being a square division less than a quarter, occupying the upper (usually dexter) corner of the shield.

1578 BOSWELL *Armoria* II. 30 When ye shall see any token abased, by the dignitie of the Canton. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 389 The King gave us [the Royal Society] the arms of England to be borne in a canton in our arms. 1808 *Regul. relat. to Service at Sea* iv. i. 79 Merchant Ships are to carry a Red Ensign with the Union Jack in a canton. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 208 Heirs of an heiress, who are not also heirs of their father, should bear on a Canton their father's arms. 1879 RUSKIN *Engl. N.* § 235.

b. 'Also used for the angular spaces between the branches of a cross or saltier' (Chambers *Cycl.*). 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc. s. v. Colours*, The Second Colour . . . is the St. George's Cross throughout, the Union in the upper Canton, the other three Cantons black.

† 3. A quarter; a division of anything; a piece, or part. Cf. CANTLE 2-4. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 434 A square piece or canton of the fish Tuny salted and conditioned. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 464 If you regard number, all Greece . . . is not able to furnish us, for it would but answer one portion or canton of their [the Persians'] multitude. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Postmaster* 75 Hee quarters out his life into foure cantons, eating, drinking, sleeping, and riding. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* 255 (L.) Another piece of Holbein's . . . in which, in six several cantons, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented. 1866 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 405 How many Degrees are required to be a canton of thy knowledge?

4. A subdivision of a country; a small district.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 55 The description by him made of all Italy, which be diuided into 11 Regions or Cantons. 1604 WARNER *Albion's Eng. Epit.* (1612) 360 The Saxon Heptarchia or their seven Kingdoms, Cantons or Colonies here erected. 1704 *Eng. Theophrast.* 339 Men who have been the refuse of a little canton, and are now the honour of the world. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Coll. Mass.* Bay II. (1765) 277 The Indians . . . divided into smaller cantons. 1796 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1899) IV. 153 In the retired canton where I live, we know little of what is passing. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 343 Cypselus, king of Arcadia, or of some Arcadian canton.

b. A parcel of ground; a portion of space.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 15 There are no Grotesques in nature: not any thing framed to fill up empty cantons and unnecessary spaces. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 24 This little Canton, I mean this System of our Sun. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 180 All the Fruits of the same season, should be placed in the same Canton, or Parcel of Ground.

5. *spec.* a. One of the several sovereign states which form the Swiss confederation.

1611 COYNE, *Canton* . . . proper to Helvetia, or Switzerland; which, at this day consists of thirteen such Cantons. 1625 BACON *Nobility, Ess.* (Arb.) 191 The Switzers last well, notwithstanding their Diversity of Religion, and of Cantons. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5860/1 Berne, June 12 . . . One of the Avoyers or Chief Magistrates of the Canton. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 21 Pure democracy . . . has long existed in several of the small cantons.

b. In France, a division of an arrondissement containing several communes, answering somewhat to the hundred in England.

1611 COYNE, *Canton* . . . a Canton, or Hundred; a Precinct. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 416/1 The smallest judicial divisions are cantons, each of which . . . in the rural districts comprehends several communes. . . The whole number of cantons in the kingdom is 2834. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. BLANC'S *Hist. Ten Y.* I. 50 An electoral college in each canton.

† **Canton**, sb. 2. *Obs.* [A variant form of CANTO; perh. from confusing the Italian words *canto* corner, *canto* song, *cantone* corner, *canzone* song.]

1. A song; = CANTO 1.

1594 Zepheria Canzon in I. How many Cantons then, sent I to thee? 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 289 Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1609 Heywood *Bryt. Troy* xii. xviii. They Oades and Cantons sing.

2. = CANTO 2.

1609 Heywood (*title*) Troia Britannica, or Great Brittaines Troy. A Poem deuided into XVII. seuerall Cantons.

**Canton** kæn'tŏn, kântŏn), v. Also 8 cantoon. [Partly f. CANTON sb. 1, partly repr. F. *cantonner* to quarter, It. *cantonare* to canton, to corner, f. F. *canton*, It. *cantone*: to which the 17th c. *cantoon* points.]

1. *trans.* To quarter, divide: a. To divide (land) into portions; to part, share. Also with *out*.

1598 FLORIO, *Cantonare* . . . Also to canton. 1602 W. WATSON *De a. ordon* 62 marg. The Iesuits are lolly fellows, to cap crowne, to canton Kingdoms. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 159/1 Cantoning his Estates amongst his children 1701 DE FOE *True-Born Eng.* I. 152 He Canton'd out the Country to his Men, And ev'ry Soldier was a Denizen. 1747 CARLE *Hist. Eng.* I. 287 The great lords, among whom the country was cantoned. 1875 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* II. (ed. 3) 68 How contentedly they 'cantoned' out the world amongst them.

b. *spec.* To subdivide into cantons or districts. 1619 SIR D. CARLETON in *Relat. Eng. & Germ.* Ser. II. (1668) I. Follow the example of . . . the Swisse, in cantoning themselves. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. i. (1715) 2 Being cantoned into a great number of States. 1713 DENHAM *Flyss-Theat.* IV. x. 179 They . . . began to be Cantoned into distinct Nations. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 403 Where any kingdom is cantoned out into provincial establishments. 1812 THIRLWALL *Charge 16 notes*, Hereupon they [the bishops] cantoned their great dioceses into Archdeaconries.

c. *transf.* To subdivide or cut out (generally). 1653 *Consid. Disadv.* Cr. *Chancery* 36 The cantoning or cutting of the Courts at Westminster into so many County Courts, or parts. 1667 *Decay Chr. Party* ix. § 10, 303 When they came to be . . . cantoned out into curious aerial notions. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 253 Who canton their Devotions in Quadrature with the World.

2. To divide (a part) from, or cut (it) out of a whole; to separate, sever by division. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1653 *Consid. Disadv.* Cr. *Chancery* 63 To canton out a part of his Kingdom to be tried by a Commission. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 14 A Nation or Kingdom is a part of Mankind cantoned from the whole world. 1690 LOCKE *Conduct Und.* § 3 They canton out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world. 1747 WATTS *Improv. Mind* IX. Wks. (1813) 63 They canton out to themselves a little Province in the intellectual world.

† 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To sever or separate oneself, secede, withdraw; fig. to digress. *Obs.*

1611 COYNE, *Se Cantonner*, to canton, or cantonize it; to sever themselves from the rest of their fellows, or from the body of a State, and fortify, quarter, or erect a new State, apart. 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* 56/1 Hold those subjects tooo wanton, [That] Under an old king dare canton. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 92, I have not cantoned much from the places intended express for particularities of this nature.

4. *trans.* To quarter (soldiers); to provide with quarters. (*Pronounced* kæn'tŏn and kântŏn.)

1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 384 Leaving some of their Horse Cantoned near the City. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxviii. 194 The Greys were cantoned in the village of Vucht near Boisleduc. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 141 The small Corps, that were cantoned about that Neighbourhood. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 142 An absurd plan for cantoning them in small divisions all over the country.

b. *fig.* To quarter, or locate in detachments.

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxviii. 96, I myself have found these birds in little parties in the autumn cantoned all along the Sussex downs. *Ibid.* (1853) II. xvii. 207 The variegated breed of his son-in-law, Jacob, were cantoned on the other. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 157 The whole body of Whigs were cantoned out in attachments to the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To quarter (oneself), take up cantonnements or quarters.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. iii. 10 His People . . . cantoned up and down the Country. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4381/1 Our Army hath . . . received Orders to canton. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 279 He . . . cantoned for the rains near the present site of Calcutta.

6. *Her.* To furnish (a shield or cross) with a canton or cantons; to furnish the cantons with; to place in a canton. See also quot. 1688.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. viii. § 45 This is of some Blazoned two Bars Cantoned, thereby shewing that the higher hath a Canton joined to it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. A cross argent, cantoned with four scallop-shells. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 10 (ed. 3) 315 The Cross of St. George cantoning in the 1st quarter a sword erect gules.

**Cantonal** (kæn'tŏnəl), a. [a. F. *cantonal*: see CANTON sb. 1 and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a canton.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 426/1 In Switzerland several of the cantonal governments were parties to the bargain. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 176 It is well known . . . how unalterable are parochial or cantonal boundaries. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 41 The formation of cantonal committees, to watch over the . . . primary schools.

**Cantonalism**, a cantonal system or principle.

1873 *Echo* 13 Sept. 5/1. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 887 The Vaudois Government . . . has . . . come back to Cantonalism.

**Cantoned** (see the vb.), ppl. a. [f. CANTON sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Formed or divided into cantons.

1611 COYNE, *Cantoned*, cantoned, or cantonnized; seuered from the rest of their fellows, and fortified, or quartered apart. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1712) 195 Conform to the government of a republic and cantoned towns. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curios Hist. Greece* II. iii. i. 250 The cantoned associations of Arcadia.

2. Quartered in cantonnements.

1790 BEATSON *Naval & Mil. Mem.* I. 169 The army cantoned in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* II. 20 Troops cantoned in and about the town.

3. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 GWILT *Arch. Gloss.*, *Cantoned building*, one whose angles are decorated with columns, pilaster, rustic groins, or anything projecting beyond the naked of the wall.

4. *Her.* See CANTON v. 6.

**Cantonier**. The inhabitant of a CANTON.

1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* I. (1693) 67 These poor Cantoners [the Swiss] could not enjoy their own in quiet.

**Cantonizing**, vbl. sb. The action of the vb.

CANTON; † *concr.* a portion, fragment (*obs.*).

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 190 The dismembering and cantoning of this fair Estate. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesarum* 8 Popular cantoning of dismembered scripture. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 73 Quartering, Bulleting, and Cantoning of Troops.

|| **Cantonist**. [ad. Russ. *kantoni-st*, from Fr.]

The child of a (Russian) soldier in cantonnement.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 481 The so-called military cantonists supply a yearly contingent of recruits, of which it is impossible to estimate the amount.

**Cantonite** (kæn'tŏnīt), *Min.* [Named from Canton in Georgia, U. S.; see -ITE.] A variety of Covellite, in cubes, with a cubical cleavage.

1858 SHEPARD *Min. App.* 3 Cantonite . . . a dimorphic form of covellite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 84.

† **Cantonize**, v. *Obs.* [f. CANTON sb. 1 + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into portions or parts; 'to parcel out into small divisions' (J.); to form into cantons.

1606 SYLVESTER *De Bortas* II. iv. III. (1641) 217/1 To Cantonize the State. 1622 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1767) 103 And thus was all Ireland cantonized among ten persons of the English nation. 1701 *Argument for War* 20 An unwarrantable reason for cantonizing the Spanish Territories. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. II. 57 Those kindred countries were each cantonized into many tribes.

b. To cantonize out: to separate.

1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 818 God cantonized out for himself but Twelve Families or Tribes out of all the Kingdoms of the Earth.

2. *intr.* To separate (oneself) into, or form, an independent community. Also to cantonize it. *Obs.*

1605 RALEIGH *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 6 Whether any parties did cantonize or were free Estates, or Commonwealths. 1611 [see CANTON v. 3]. 1711 SHAFTEST. *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 113 To cantonize is natural; when the Society grows vast and bulky. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIII. 458.

3. *trans.* To canton (troops); to locate.

1626 T. HAWKINS tr. *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 127 The Diuells and Furies were cantonized. 1674 *Scotland's Griev.* under *Lauderdale* 36 Neither is he content to have thus cantonized those [ministers] that were licensed.

Hence Cantonized ppl. a., Cantonizing vbl. sb.

and ppl. a.

1611 [see CANTONED 1]. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* (1673) Pref. 4 Their cantonizing in Tribes. 1711 SHAFTEST. *Charac.* II. § 2 (1737) I. 113 Sedition is a kind of cantonizing already begun within the State.

**Cantonment** (kæn'tŏnmēt, -tŏnmēt). Also 8-9 cantonnement. [a. F. *cantonnement*, f. *cantonner*: see CANTON v. and -MENT.]

1. The cantoning or quartering of troops.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. iii. (R.) No places of cantonnement for soldiers.

2. The place of lodging assigned to a section of a force when cantoned out; also (often in *plural*) the place or places of encampment formed by troops for a more permanent stay in the course of a campaign, or while in winter quarters; 'in India the permanent military stations are so termed' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*). 1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 554 They repaired to their respective cantonnements. 1777 W. HEATH in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 338 Every purpose . . . has been answered, by the troops in their present cantonnement. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let. in Gurw. Disg.* XI. 311 The distress of the Spanish troops . . . induced me to order them into cantonnements within the Spanish frontier. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 287 To withdraw from the cantonnement to the Residency. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 270 No Officer is on any account to sleep out of Camp or Cantonnements without leave.

3. *transf.* Quarters; places of occupation.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 166 All hands now set to work to prepare a winter cantonnement. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darts*, 227 The Mammalia, whose extraction may be inferred . . . from a comparison of their present cantonnements . . . with the encampments of their former kindred.

† **Cantoon**. *Obs.* A strong kind of fustian,

showing a fine cording on one side and a smooth bright surface on the other.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2328/4 A Cantoon grey cloth Bed. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Cantoon-ment**, var. of CANTON v., -MENT.

|| **Cantor** (kæn'tŏr, -ər). Also 7 canter. [L. *cantor* singer, agent-noun f. *can-ere* to sing.]

† 1. A singer. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microd.* 4 A Cantor, who doth . . . sing those things, which the Musician . . . doth set downe. 1611 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Ballad-monger*, 18 *Stanza*, which halt and hobble as lamely as that one-legged cantor that sings them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cantor*, a singer.

2. He whose duty it is to lead the singing in a church; a precentor.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* v. 26 The Cantor of S. Davids. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 155 Being Cantor of that Church. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. ii. 255 The Cantor or Chanter who directs the singing in Lutheran churches. 1867



1461 HILBERT *Cradle* L. vii. 176 The pillars where the Cantors stand during service. 1887 J. BADEN POWELL in *Ch. Union Gaz.* XVII. 145 A pro-c consists of a chorus, with intervening verses sung by cantors.

#### Hence Cantorship.

1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 227 [Bach's] appointment to the Cantorship at Leipzig.

#### † Cantor-cope. Obs. (Cf. CANTEL-COPE.)

1348 in *Eng. Guilds* (1270) 233 'Two 'cant' copes' of 'blewe satyn'. 1450 *For.* in *W. Wulker* 721 *Hec dalmatica*, a canturope.

† **Cantore. Obs.** [ad. Du. *kantoor* (in Ger. *kantor*), ad. F. *comptoir* in 15-16th c. also *cantouer*]; see COUNTER.] Office, banking house.

1673 *Temple Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 71 The common Revenue of particular Men lies much in the Cantore, either of the Generality, or the several Provinces, which are the Registries of these publick Debts. 1669 *Child Disc. Trade* (1604) 62 They have since reduced it by placart to 3 per cent as to their cantors, and all publick receipts. a 1680 *Butler Rem.* I. 211 Like a Dutchman's Money i' th' Cantore. And whether he will ever get it out into his own Possession is a Doubt.

**Cantorial** (kæntō-riāl), **cantoral** (kæntō-rāl), *a.* [f. on L. type *\*cantōri-us*, or f. CANTOR + -AL.] Pertaining to a cantor or precentor; applied to that side (the north side) of the choir of a cathedral or church on which the precentor sits. 1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 The pall bearers and executors in the seats on the decanal side, the other noble gentlemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side.

**Cantred. Hist.** Forms: 4-5 candrede, 5 candred, 5-7 cantrede, 6-9 cantred. [app. an adaptation of CANTREF, assimilated to the Eng. *hundred*.] A hundred; a district containing a hundred townships.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* Rolls Ser. I. 343 A candrede is a contray bat conteyneþ an hondred townes. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 20 Hundred and candred is all one. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* xxvii. Preamb. Cantredes, comotes, hundredes . . . to the said Castelles . . . belonging. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 10/2 Meeth containeth but sixteene cantreds. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. xix. (1877) 1. 372 Essex hath in time past whole beie forest ground, except one cantred or hundred. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 Two Knights Fees make a Cantred. 1614 *SHEDD Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref. The Shires divisions into Lathes, Hundreds, Wapentakes, and Cantreds. 1747 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* I. 640 The city of Wexford and the two adjoining Cantreds. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. iv. 63 The cantred of Howel dha may answer to the hundred of Edgar.

#### † *b. trans.* Obs.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Selo.* 139 That this . . . is evenly dealt out amongst the sundry Clubs and Cantreds of bodies.

**Cantref. -ev.** Also *dial.* canthrif. [a. Welsh *cant* hundred + *tref* town, place.] = CANTRED.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii. (1612) 375 Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Cantred* or rather *Cantref* signifies an hundred villages. 1847 *Nat. Cyl.* I. 738 The county of Anglesey is divided into three cantrefes. 1875 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* (E. D. S.). 'I'll whallope the whool canthrif', i.e. fight the entire lot. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 75, 12, 80 *erwr* [= acres] formed the territorial division called a *cynwd* and about double that number a *cantref*.

**Cantrip** (kæntrip). Also -raip, -rap. [A mod.Sc. word, of unknown origin: the orig. phrase appears to have been 'to cast cantrips', like to cast figures, horoscopes, nativities, lots, spells: perh. a perversion of some term of astrology.]

[Jamieson suggested *cant* to turn over + *raip* rope; *Mahn* Icel. *gan* frenzy, frantic gestures (which he renders 'witchcraft') + *trappa* a step.]

A spell or charm of necromancy or witchcraft; a witch's trick or mischievous device. Also *jocously*, any playfully mischievous trick; any whimsically mad, eccentric, or extravagant piece of conduct; in phr. to play one a cantrip.

1719 *RANSAY Ep. Hamilton* II. vi. Nor cantripes cast to ken your fate. 1725 — *Genl. Sheph.* II. ii. A witch, that for sma' price, Can cast her cantrips, and give me advice. 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter*, By some devilish cantrip slight Each in its cauld hand held a light. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xlv. 293, 'I think some Scottish devil put it into my head to play him yon other cantrip.' 1874 *Daily News* 17 Aug. Our own young lady was permitted no such cantrips. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* 171 Save from some hateful cantrips of thine own.

**Cant-spar. Naut.** 'A hand-mast pole, fit for making small masts or yards, booms, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1611 *Rates* (Jam.) Cant-spars or fire-poles, the hundreth, xxi. 1727 *W. MATHER Yng. Man's Comp.* 410 For which they import. . . Cantspares.

† **Cantuarie. Obs.** [ad. med.L. *cantuaria*, var. of *cantaria*, CHANTRY, q.v.] = CHANTRY 3.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 4 And at the west end of the Chirche Yarde they made Lodgings for too Cantuarie Prestes. *Ibid.* I. 51 Ther is a Cantuarie.

**Canty** (kænti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A deriv. of CANT *a.*, either native or of Low German origin: cf. Flem. and L.G. *kantig*, similarly related to *kant*, there referred to.] Cheerful, lively, gladsome; esp. in Sc. manifesting gladness and cheerfulness; in north of England rather = lively, brisk, active: *a.* of persons.

1724 *Gabrieliusie Man* II. He grew canty, and she grew fain. 1725 *RANSAY Gent. Sheph.* I. i. I'll be mair canty wi't,

and ne'er cry dool. c 1775 *Mrs. GRANT Roy's Wife*, O, she was a cantie quean. 1789 *BURNS To Dr. Blacklock*, And are ye hale, and weel, and cantie? 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* (1847) 406/2 Three or four . . . canty old Scotch fellows. 1845 *EMILY BRONTË Wuthr. Heights* xlii. 193 My mother lived till eighty, a canty dame to the last. 1864 *ATKINSON Whitley Gloss.* s.v. 'She's a canty and deam for her years.' 1866 *CARLEILE Remin. E. Irving* 135 Canty, shrewd and witty fellows, when you set them talking.

#### *b.* of things.

1725 *RANSAY Gent. Sheph.* I. ii. Little love or canty cheer can come Frae duddy doublets, and a pantry toom. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 34 Till they do lilt some canty song. 1789 *BURNS J. Anderson*, And mony a canty day, John, We've had wi' ane anither.

**Canula, -lar**, common var. of CANNULA, -LAR.

**Canun**, early form of CANON 2.

**Canvas, canvass** (kæn'väs), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 canevas, 5 kanewas, canivas, 5-6 canwas, 5-7 canuas, 6 canvesse, canues, (cannefas), 6-7 canves, 6-8 canvase, (7 canuase, canvasse, canuasse, 8 dial. canvest, cannas, canness), 5- canvas, 7- canvass. [ME. *canewas*, *a.* ONF. *canewas* (Central OF. *chanewas*) = Pr. *canabas*, Sp. *canabazo*, It. *canavasio*:-late L. type *\*cannabicus* 'hempen', f. *cannabis* hemp. (From Lat. adjs. in -aceus were made, in Romanic, adjs. and sbs. of augm. and pejorative force, e.g. L. *populus*, *populaceus*, It. *popolaccio*, Eng. *populace*.) The word has entered into most of the European langs.

The spelling *canvas*, with one s, plural *canvases* (cf. *al-lases*) is, it will be seen, more etymological than *canvass*, and now predominates; this spelling is also better used in the verb with the literal sense of 'furnish or line with canvas', whence *canvassed*, *canvassing*; but the old derivative verb with sense 'to toss in a sheet, discuss, debate, solicit votes', is now always spelt *CANVASS*, and this spelling is retained in the verbal sb. in turn derived from it, as 'the electoral canvass'.]

1. A strong or coarse unbleached cloth made of hemp or flax, used (in different forms) as the material for sails of ships, for tents, and by painters for oil-paintings, formerly also for clothing, etc.

1260 et seq. in *Rogers Agric. & Pr.* II. 511. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2645 A melle he hadde . . . Four sayles wer theretoo . . . With canevas layd wel al bout. c 1450 *For.* in *W. Wulker* 570 *Canewassum*, Canewas. c 1466 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 1 A pore Cote under their uttermost Garment, made of grete Canvas. 1537 *Bury Wills* (1850) 133 My best coverlet lyned wyth canvas. 1608 *ROWLANDS Humors Look.* *Glasse* 6 Sattin and silke was pawned longa goe. And now in canuase, no knight can him knowe. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) Pref. 21 The fashion, that . . . allows our Gallants to wear fine Laces upon Canvass and Buckram. 1871 *BRYANT Odes*, v. 312 Calypso . . . brought him store Of canvass, which he fitly shaped to sails.

#### *b.* Under canvas: in a tent or tents.

1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 137 A life under canvas in the finer seasons of the year. 1871 *F. GRIFITHS Eng. Army* 1 26 The residue lived all the year round under canvas.

2. A piece of canvas used for various purposes: as *† a.* A sheet, covering or screen; a filtering or bolting cloth; a blind for a carriage window, etc. Obs.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Chan. Yem. Prol. & T.* 387 And on the floor y-cast a canevas [v. r. kanewas, canvas]. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 A reed bedde of worsteyd . . . with a canvase, a materas. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 397/2 There was a canvas that hyge over hys head. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Honr. Apoth.* 27 Wter a cannefas in Endue water . . . and laye it upon the lyett. 1582 *HESTER Phioras Secr.* III. xlii. 61 Straine it harde through a Canves. 1667 *SIR R. MORAY in Phil. Trans.* II. 474 All the interposed Canvasses. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1812) I. 210 On the contrary side of the chariot (his canvass being stilt up on that next me). 1785 *MISS FIELDING Ophelia* II. xviii, A chariot . . . having canvasses to let down.

*b.* A covering over the ends of a racing-boat to prevent water from being shipped; hence *canvas-length* (see 8).

1880 *Newspaper*. At the Farm he led by his forward canvas. 1887 *St. James's G.* 28 Mar. 13 Not a canvas-length (about 15 ft.) separated the boats.

3. *Spec.* As material for sails; sail-cloth; hence, sails collectively. *Under canvas*: with sails spread.

1609 [see CANVAS-CLIMBER in 8]. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* vii. 88 Pilots that are wise Proportion out their Canvase to the skies. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 347 To spread the flying Canvass. 1794 *Riggings & Seamanship* I. 86 From No. 1 to 6 is termed double, and above No. 6 single, canvas. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS N. W. Pass.* III. 32 We were obliged to reduce our canvas. c 1860 *H. STUART Sea-mat's Catech.* 52 Canvas is made in lengths of 40 feet called bolts. The stoutest is called No. 1, and so on in fineness to No. 8. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* v. 242 The small boat was put under canvas again.

4. *Spec.* As material on which oil-paintings are executed; hence, a piece of canvas prepared to receive a painting.

1705 *TATE Warrior's Wale* xxxiv. Then try your Skill: a well-prim'd Canvass stretch. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 273 Damp, which is such a prejudice to the pictures on canvas or wood. 1769 *Finnius Lett.* xxx. 135 Mark in what manner the canvass is filled up. 1805 *N. NICHOLLS Let. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 43 A power . . . of painting a scene, by judicious detail, as if it were on canvas.

*b.* An oil-painting; also, paintings collectively. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 137 The canvas glow'd beyond e'en nature warm. 1835 *LITTON Rione* II. i. Receptacles for the immortal canvas of Italian . . . Art. 1868 *RUSKIN Pol.*

*Econ. Art* II. 125 Cheques . . . freely offered, for such and such canvasses. 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2866. 439 The most important serial or cyclical group by Mr. E. Burne Jones . . . consists of six canvases in all.

#### *c.* fig.

1768-78 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 422 Striving to imprint . . . upon the imagination so much . . . as her coarse canvass can take off. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* II. iii. 47 The canvas of the fancy is but of a certain extent. 1845 *J. H. NEWMAN Ess. Disciploim.* Introd. 7 History . . . does not bring out clearly upon the canvass the details.

|| *d.* [French.] (See quot. and cf. Littré.)

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Canvass*, is also used, among the French, for the model, or first words, whereon an air, or piece of music, is composed, and given to a poet to regulate and finish. The canvas of a song, is certain notes of the composer, which show the poet the measure of the verses he is to make. Thus, Du Lot says, he has canvass for ten sonnets against the muses. 1730-6 in *BAILEY*. 1849 in *SMART*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

5. A clear unbleached cloth so woven as to present the appearance of close and regular lattice-work, used for working tapestry with the needle.

1611 *COTGR*, *Gaze*, Cushion Canuas; the thinne Canuas that serves women for a ground vnto their Cushions, or Purseworke, etc. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Working canvas, for boots or cushions, narrow, broad, and broadest.

† 6. *Hawking*. (An early use, of which the precise meaning is now obscure.) Cf. *CANTAS* v. 1. 1859 *NASHE Pasquill & Mar.* 10 Such canuases made, such stales set, such traynes laide by the factious, to bring their Superiours into contempt.

#### 7. attrib. (or adj.) *a.* Of canvas.

1563 *T. GALE Antidot.* II. 49 Straine it through a newe canvas clothe. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* (R.) Barks . . . with their canvass wings. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 165 Thick rising tents a canvass city build. 1856 *KANT Arch. Expl.* II. xvi. 267 Canvas moccasins . . . for every one of the party.

† *b.* Having the colour or appearance of canvas; light grey. Cf. *CANVAS-BACK* 2. Obs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij b. Hawkes haue white mail, Canuasmall, or Rede mail. Canuas mail is betwene white mail and Iron mail.

#### *c.* Pertaining to a canvas booth at a fair.

1860 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 131 A fair, or as we call it, a canvas clown. *Ibid.* 140 Strolling actors . . . as long as they are acting in a booth, are called canvas actors.

8. *Comb.*, as *canvas-breadth*, -*cutter*, -*dauber*, -*stretcher*; *canvas-bag*, a bag made of canvas; also *Milit.* (see quot. 1708); † *canvas-climber*, a sailor; *canvas-length* (see 2 *b.* above).

1708 *KERSEY*, *\*Canvas-bags* or *Earth-bags* (in *Fortif.*) are Bags fill'd with Earth, and us'd to raise [or repair] a Breast-work in haste. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* II. viii. 173 Guineas in a canvas bag. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 27 (Jam.). The shade beneath a \*Canuass-braid outthrow. 1868 *SHAKS. Per.* IV. i. 62 From the ladder tackle washes off a \*Canuas-clymer. 1866 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 267 Behold the \*Canvas-dauber!

**Canvass** (kæn'väs), *v.* Also *canvass*. [f. prec. sb.: see also CANVASS *v.*, which has the same origin, but is unconnected in sense, and is now never spelt *canvas*. For spelling, see note to prec. sb.]

† 1. *Hawking*. To entangle or catch in a net (see *CANVAS* sb. 6); also *transf.* and *fig.* Obs.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 230 (N.) As the canuist kite, doth feate the snare. 1576 *PETTIE Palace of Pleas.*, The hawke having bin once canvassed in the nettes, will make it dangerous to strike againe at the stale. 1580 *LIVY Euphros* 402 Some thing I should [1581 would] not utter which happelye the itching eares of young gentlemen would so canvass, that when I would call it in, I cannot, and so be caught with the Tortoise, when I would not. 1653 *E. CHISENHOLE Cath. Hist.* 95 Unless he made a bait to fly at a Bishoprick, and being canvassed in Peters net, it stirred up some atra bilis.

#### † 2. ? To stuff or pad out with canvas. Obs.

1606 *CHAPMAN Mons. D'Olive* Plays (1873) I. 200 Heers wit canuast out ans cante into's Jacket. 1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 65/1 Linnen Drapers but for transportation Could hardly Canuase out their occupation.

#### 3. To cover, line, or furnish with canvas.

1556 [see below]. 1865 *DICKENS Christmas Bks.*, *Dr. Marigold*. The door had been nailed up and canvassed over. 1881 *MRS. PRALD Policy & P.* I. 122 The walls were only canvassed. 1885 *Manch. Guardian* 10 Jan. 6 More cotton was still to be baled and canvassed.

#### Hence Canvassed ppl. *a.*

1556 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb) 80 *marg.* Glazed or canuased windowes. 1559 [see 1 above]. 1875 *Daily News* 18 Mar., Canvassed verandahs.

† **Canvasado, -zado. Obs.** Also *canuasado*, *canuazado*, *canvissado*, *canuissado*, *-zado*, *canvisado*, *-zado*. [Cf. *CANVASS* *v.*, and *CANVASS* *sb.* 2; but in sense 2, there was apparently confusion with *CAMISADO*, which might easily arise from the corrupt forms *cammassado*, *cammesado*, on one side, and *canmas*, *canmies*, *canmays*, *canmes*, on the other.]

#### 1. A sudden attack.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Over.* 381 That is wont to happen in a Canvizado or sodein skarmishe. 1593 *Bauchus Beauty in Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 264 Which coppernosed crue . . . assaulted with a fresh canuazado the citie of Vinosa. 1599 *NASHE Lent. Stuffe* 51 Which had the worst end of the staffe in that sea journey or canuazado.

#### 2. A 'night attack' = a CAMISADO.

1626 *BRETTON Pilgr. Paradise* 19 (D.) And in the night their sodaine canuassados. 1605 *Z. JONES tr. De Loyer's Specters* 57 Which came thus by night to give them the [can]vazado. a 1618 *RALEIGH Mahomet* (1637) 79 The night



following the Moores gave a Canvasado upon don Orpas 1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mortal* II. v. 132 To give the enemy a canvasado.

3. ? A kind of stroke in fencing: a counter-check direct.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Dev.* 312 The one of them proffering the canvasado, or countercheck directly unto the other. — *Ausw. Durel* To Rdr. a Giving the Canvasado of late to her Majesties high Commission. 1605 HEYWOOD *Troubles* (J. Eliz. Wks. 1874 I. 225 Holo, holo! thou hast given me the canvasado.

**Canvas-back.** [f. CANVAS sb. + BACK sb.] 1. A back of a garment made of canvas; hence fig. a reverse much inferior to the front.

1605 *London Prodigal* III. i. 243 My father in a mocado coat a pair of red satin sleeves and a canvas back. 1668 CHILD *Disc. Traded*. 41 To Many would not go to the price of a whole satten doublet; the embroiderer made many hundreds of them with canvas backs. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. 783, I thought it reasonable to bid defiance to this bold Traducer, and turning him round, shew his Canvas Back.

2. A North American duck (*Fuligula valisineriana*), so called from the colour of the back feathers. Called also more fully *Canvas-back duck*, and *Canvas-backed duck*.

1813 A. WILSON *Forsters*, Four large ducks. The far-famed 'canvas-backs'. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* May 846/2 The canvas-back stands alone. *Ibid.* The man who has feasted on canvas-back ducks, cannot philosophically be said to have lived in vain. 1859 HELPS *Fraser's* in C. Ser. II. I. i. 20 He had never tasted a canvas-back duck.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 79 The water in both was blackened with flights of canvas-backed ducks.

**Canvass, canvas** (kænväs), *v.* Forms: 6 *kanivas* (se, kanvas, 6-7 *canuase*, *canvase*, *canuasse*, *canvasse*, (6 *canvaze*, *canvisse*, *canuize*, 7 *canvise*, *canvize*, *canvase*), 6-8 *canvas*, 6- *canvass*. [f. CANVAS sb., in its former spelling *canvass*, and some of its special senses. The development of senses 1-5 is plain enough, starting from the literal notion of 'toss in a sheet', whence 'shake up, toss to and fro (*agitate*), discuss, etc.'; but that of the intrans. 6, which appears early, has not been explained. The two notions subsequently influenced each other, and produced connecting usages.

Johnson says: 'from *canvass* as it signifies a sieve': cf. CANVAS sb. 2; but no clear example of the *vb.* in the literal sense 'sift or winnow' has occurred. Yet Cotgrave's explanation of *F. vanner* 'to vanne or winnow', also to course, chide, canvass, bayt, rake up scoldingly the faults or imperfections of others, affords an analogy for such a development; not so the case of *berner* 'to vanne or winnow come, also to canvass or toss in a sieve (a punishment)', which points to the development in 1-4 below. With Johnson's derivation agrees his explanation 'to try votes previously to the decisive act', but this is not historically the original sense of 6, and is either a conjectural explanation, or at most a mixing up of the notions of soliciting and of discussing or investigating. The trans. sense in 'to canvass the constituency' is quite late.]

1. *trans.* To toss in a canvas sheet, etc., as a sport or punishment; to blanket. *Obs.*

1508 *Dk. Buckhins's Acc.* in Brewer *Calendar* 497 To a child of the kitchen being kanvassed before my Lord. 1530 PALSGR. 596, I kanvas a dogge or a matter, je traffique. 1591 SHAKES. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 36 He canvas thee in thy broad Cardinals Hat, If thou proceed in this thy insolence (cf. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 243). 1611 COTGR., *Berner* (see above).

2. *trans.* To knock about, shake and shatter thoroughly; to buffet; to beat, batter, drub. *Obs.*

1573 RASTELL *12 Fests of Widow Edyth* XII. Hijb, I should canvas thee, and make thee lame. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 242 How justlie the English canons did canvass and batter his castell walls. 1612 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. 7 Hercules did canvass so his carkas. 1643 *Subj. of Supremacie*, ch. 57 To play... at the cudgels, to canvass one another with crosse blows.

3. *b.* To subject to attack or assault. Cf. CANVASS sb. 2. *Obs.*

1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 53 The north parts were many times canvassed, and almost consumed by the Scots.

4. *fig.* To buffet or 'thrash' (a person) in writing; to criticize destructively and unsparingly.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 64 Some have for their satirical inuectives been wel canvassed. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Berner*, He hath beene thoroughly canvassed; (a phrase most commonly applied to an ignorant or dull-headed fellow, that hath provoked a learned penne, or tongue, to fall aboard him). 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Dij, I leaue him to your learned penne: canvass him according to his merits.

5. *b.* To pull to pieces, criticize or discuss destructively (a writing, etc.). *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Billinger's Decades* (1592) 165 Therefore did the Gentiles bait and canvass it too and fro with wonderful preatle quippes. 1589 NASHE in Greene *Memaph.* (Arb.) Ded., Some desperate quipper will canvass my proposed comparison. 1635 *Luther's Comm.* 5 *Pei.* v. 51 These words have been so canvassed and wrested by my Lord the Pope.

6. *fig.* To shake out or discuss (a subject or matter), so that its parts may be thoroughly investigated; to discuss, criticize, scrutinize fully.

1530 PALSGR. 596/2 This matter hath been canvassed in dede. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) ii. 104 Sutch matters have been thoroughly canvassed long ago. 1666 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 15 Canvassing many titles, at length they pitched upon Eminency. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xvii. 67 They canvassed the matter, with much good-natured earnestness. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 343 An opportunity to canvass the character of the witnesses.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 261 It was canvassed and criticised sentence by sentence. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 487 Clubs where the reputations of men are coolly canvassed.

7. *b.* To investigate or examine physically. *Obs.*

1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. 11682/105 Having thoroughly canvassed all the Eastern Shores, he turned his course.

8. *c.* 'To discuss' (a dish). *Obs.*

1608 *Retour fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 33, I invited the hungry slave to the canvassing of a Turkey pie.

9. *d. intr.* To debate; to discuss.

1631 HEVLIN *St. George* 40 That he should neyther canvass over idle Pamphlets, nor give beleeve to old wives Fables. 1766 FRANCES SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* (1767) V. 169 Having canvassed over the first part of Sir George's letter. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 27, I canvassed for a moment whether I should make use of this. 1835 MARRY AT *Ya. Faith*, 222, We sat there canvassing over the affair.

10. *e. trans.* ? To scrutinize, so as to reject bad votes. Cf. CANVASSER *d.*

1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 182 The poll was closed when the Court thought they had the majority; but upon casting it up, it appeared they had lost it: so they fell to canvass it.

11. *f.* ? To bargain or deal with; to sound or try as to their expectations. *Obs.*

1688 EVELYN *Mem.* (1851) III. 289 The hero [William III] is now at St. James's. By what I collect, the ambition, and the covetous will be canvassed for places of honour, and rich employment.

12. *g. intr.* To solicit; *esp.* to solicit votes or support previously to an election; also, to solicit support, contributions, orders for goods, etc. (Johnson says 'To try votes previously to the decisive act').

1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 296 This object is so seriously taken up, and canvassed for, in so eager or rather so ardent a spirit. 1626 BACON (J.) Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being by some that canvassed for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 510 (R.) He that should give his voice unto Christ, because there was no body else to canvass for it. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 342 Every one began to canvass for Elections in the ensuing Parliament. 1796 AVILIFFE *Parerg.* 119 This crime of canvassing or soliciting for Church-Preferment. 1834 MISS FERRIER *Inher. xv.* She had begun to canvass with her brother and uncle, to bespeak their votes. 1837-55 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xix. 215 Unwilling to canvass personally for a seat in the new Parliament.

13. *h. trans.* + *a.* To sue for or solicit (a thing). *Obs.*

1766 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 19 He... was not likely to canvass the favour of the father by prostituting his pen to the humour of the court. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 75 Even kings sometimes, canvassed that title ['citizen of Athens'] for themselves and their children.

14. *b.* To sue or solicit (persons, a district) for votes, subscriptions, custom, orders, etc.; *esp.* to solicit the support of a constituency, by going through and interviewing the individual electors; to ascertain by this means the number of one's supporters.

1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 638/1 His inability to canvas the Livery in person. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 161 Mr. Paull, having canvassed unsuccessfully the borough of Westminster, ceased to be a member. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 293 His most trustworthy agent... was now actively canvassing the governments and peoples of Germany. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 236 Having canvassed the town and county of Aberdeen [for] adherents to the Covenant.

**Canvass** (kænväs), *sb.* Forms: 6 *canvace*, 7 *uasse*, *uasse*, *vase*, 7-8 *canvas*, 7- *canvass*. [f. prec. vb., the spelling of which it retains.]

1. A shaking up; a tossing up and down. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Demente*,... a tumble tosse, canvass.

2. A shock; *esp.* that of a sudden attack or surprise. Cf. CANVASADO.

1611 COTGR., *Canvassade*, a canvassado, canvas, or cold Pie; a sudden assaulting, or surprisall of the enemy. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 69 Levies... sufficient to give a Canvas to the Royal Army.

3. *b.* In *Fencing*. = CANVASADO 3. *Obs.*

1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 184 For it is the sorest canvass, that can be given an opposite, to beat him at his owne weapon.

4. Repulse, rejection (e.g. at an election, in a suit). Phrase. *To have or receive the canvass.* *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xi. If he chance to miss and have a canvass, he is in hell on the other side. *Ibid.* II. iii. vii. (1651) 352 But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy Canvas so to heart? It may be thou art not fit. 1666 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II. i. I have promised him As much as marriage comes to; and I lose My honour if my Don receive the canvass.

5. Examination of the 'pros and cons'; full discussion. ? *Obs.*

1608-11 BR. HALL *Epist.* v. iv. (1627) 369 Learned canvasses of the deepe points of duditie. 1687 H. MORE *Pre-exist. Soul* Pref., I deem it worthy the canvass and discussion of sober and considerate men.

6. The action or process of personally soliciting votes before an election; including the notion of ascertaining the amount of support which a candidate may count upon. (Johnson makes it 'The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting'; but of this, apart from the actual solicitation of votes, there is no clear evidence. The first quot. is obscure, and may belong elsewhere, e.g. to CANVAS sb. 6.)

1612 BACON *Cunning, Ess.* (Arb.) 435 There are some that are good in Canvasses, & factions, that are otherwise weak men. 1691 WOOD *Alk. Oxon.* I. 846 In the election... was the greatest Alk. Oxon. in the memory of Man. 1788 LO. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 222 In short their success on the canvass quite astonished them. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 229 Candidates and their... agents in every street during an active canvass. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. iv. 201 The results of the two canvasses were such as had been anticipated. *attrib.* 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/4 It had never been their custom to preserve canvass books.

7. A solicitation of support, custom, etc.

1790 BURKE *Tr. Rev.* 219 The other mode of ecclesiastical canvass, subjects them [bishops, and curies] infinitely more surely and more generally to all the evil arts of low ambition. 1817 COLFRIDGE *Bog. Lit.* 78 One gentleman procured me nearly a hundred names for The Friend and... took frequent opportunity to remind me of his success in his canvass. 1846 PRESCOTT *Rev. & Is.* I. v. 290 Honour, which had before been made the subject of a furious canvass.

**Canvassed** (kænväst), *pp. a.* [f. CANVASS *v.*]

Subjected to canvassing; discussed.

*Mod.* A much canvassed appointment.

**Canvasser** (kænväst), [f. CANVASS *v.* + ER 1.]

1. One who canvasses; see CANVASS *v.* 1-5.

1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.*, *Mantedor*, a canvasser or tosser in a blanket or sheet. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argus* 254 These busie Canvassers of causes. 1648 W. CLEMENT *Relat. & Observ.* 3 Old Canvassers of Factions. 1790 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* III. iii. Who seeks alone for living homage stands a mean canvasser in her temple's porch.

2. One who canvasses electors for votes.

1797 BURKE (R.) As real publick counsellor, not as the canvassers at a perpetual election. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 458 A canvasser he was irresistible. 1869 *Daily News* 25 Jan., It has become practicable for an authorised canvasser to vitiate an election by excessive zeal.

3. One who solicits custom, or goes about soliciting orders, *esp.* in the book-trade.

1865 KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* III. 18 Book-hawkers, known as canvassers. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnrl.* XVIII. 4 One of the greatest nuisances of the day is the canvasser.

4. *U. S.* 'One who examines the returns of votes for a public office' (Webster); a scrutineer.

1792 in Sparks *Life & Writ. G. Morris* (1832) III. 38 A majority of the canvassers rejected the votes of three counties.

**Canvassing**, *vb. sb.* The action of the *vb.*

CANVASS, *q.v.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1612) 86 This error must need, hold by the canvassing of the Scriptures. 1577 STANFORD *Des. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 25 Through the canvassing of the towne merchants... that famous Mart was suppressed. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 142 Such canvassing and working for Bishopricks. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueto.* 342, That pastime with us in some places called the canvassing, and else where the vanning of dogs. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Canvassing*, narrowly searching out of any thing. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. v. II. 55 She told likewise all the Story of his Canvassing. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 121/2 He... after much canvassing agreed to discharge the defendant. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi. 121 At canvassing or election time.

5. *b.* (*ellipt. const.* for 'a-canvassing'.)

1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. (R.) The elections were canvassing for a new parliament.

**Canvassing**, *pp. a.* That canvasses.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Fij, Such a rablement of itching canvassing discoursing and subtle heads. 1865 KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* III. 18 The persevering activity of the agents of the canvassing booksellers.

**Cany** (kæni), *a.* [f. CANE sb. + Y.]

1. Made or consisting of cane.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 439 Where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind their canie Waggon light. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* IV. (R.) Scimitars... and cany bows. 1849 DI. QUINCY *Mail-coach* IV. 343 The little cany carriage.

2. 'Full of canes' (J.); cane-like.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. East. Borders* I. 75 They shoot up in freedom their cany boughs.

**Canyulere, Canyon**: see CANI-.

**Canyon** (kænyon). Also *kanyon*. [A phonetic spelling of Sp. *cañon*, designed to represent the proper spoken word: cf. CANION.] = CAÑON.

1861 R. BURTON *City of Saints* 117 note, The Spanish cañon—Americanised to kanyon—signifies a... ravine of peculiar form, common in this part of America. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* III. 39 Traversed a kanyon or ravine. 1878 BLACK *Great Past.* XIII. 103 To explore the neighbouring canyons.

**Can you? Cards.** Also formerly *can-ye?*

Now *Can you one?* A 'call' at Long Whist; when one side has already scored eight ('ten' being the game), and a new hand is dealt, if a player on the winning side has two honours in his hand, he may thus ask his partner if he also has one, in which case, counting the majority of honours, they would score two and win.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 338 If either side are at eight groats he hath the benefit of calling *can-ye*, if he hath two honours in his hand, and if the other answers *one*, the game is up, which is nine in all, but if he hath more than two he shews them, and then it is one and the same thing; but if he forgets to call after playing a trick, he loseth the advantage of *can-ye* for that deal. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 36. 2/1 The first are 8 Groats, which is generally call'd *Can-you*, the last are 6 Groats, which is generally call'd long *Can-you*.

† **Canzon.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *canzone* song: see next. In very common use in 17th c.] A song.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg. in Shaks. Wks.* (Halliwell) VI. 37 My canzon was written in no such humor. 1597 MIDDLETON *Widom of Sol. Wks.* V. 439 Deepest canzons of lament. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Ile* i. xiv. To frame Angelick strains, and canzons sing. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 99 A writer of . . . canzons, and madrigals.

|| **Canzona** (kantsō'na). [It.; deriv. form of *canzone*: see next.] I. = CANZONE.

2. **Music.** a. The setting to music of the words of a canzone or canzona, for one or more voices. b. An instrumental piece written in the style of a madrigal. +c. Apparently an equivalent for sonata, as a piece of several movements. (Grove.) 1880 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 306 A canzona by Sebastian Bach may be found in . . . his organ works.

|| **Canzone** (kantsō'ne). [It. *canzone* (= Sp. *cancion*, Pr. *canso*, *canzon*, F. *chanson*): = L. *can-tion-em* singing, song, f. *cant-* ppl. stem of *can-ere* to sing.] In *Ital.* or *Prov. Lit.*: A song, a ballad; a species of lyric, closely resembling the madrigal but less strict in style.

1590 GREENE *Yeter too late* (1600) 34 Francesco . . . to try the finesse of his wit, with a poetical furie, began thus to make a Canzone. a 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 325 When the song is written on a grave or tragic subject, says he it is called Canzone. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* iv. 222 The Florentine public . . . sang the great poet's canzones about the streets.

**Canzonet** (kænzō'net). [ad. It. *canzonetta* (= Pr. *canzoneta*, Fr. *chansonnette*), dim. of *canzone*.] A little or short song; a vocal solo in more than one movement; now usually, a short song of a light and airy character.

1593 T. MORLEY *title* Canzonets, or little short Songs to three Voyces. 1597 — *Introd. Mus.* 180 Canzonets, that is little short songs . . . which is in composition of the musick a counterfet of the Madrigal. 1635 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 291 The lakes reaching their continual canzonets and the like. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* xii. 199 The common Song or Canzonette. 1795 S. ROGERS *Ital. Song* 118 The canzonet and roundelay Sung in the silent greenwood shade. 1847 TENNYSON *Poems* iv. 117 A rogue of canzonets and serenades. 1880 W. H. CUMMINGS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 306 Haydn has left us some admirable canzonets grave and gay; for example, 'She never told her love'.

**Can-**: see CAN-. (In Spanish ñ is a distinct letter (called *en-ye*), with its own alphabetical place, between N and O.)

† **Caorsin**. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Also 4 *kauersin*. [a. OF. *caorsin*, *caoursin*, *coursin*, etc., in med.L. *caorini*, *cadurcini*, *catuncini*, in Matt. Paris *caursini*, an inhabitant of Cahors, L. *Cadurcum*, in Languedoc, a famous seat of Italian money-changers and financiers in the Middle Ages; hence, banker, usurer, money-lender. Commonly mentioned along with Lombards and Jews. See Godefroy and Du Cange.]

A banker or money-dealer from Cahors; usurer. The Caorsins were expelled from England by Henry III in 1240, readmitted on the intervention of the Pope in 1250, and again proscribed and imprisoned 'on account of their unbounded and detestable usury' in 1251.

[a 1250 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* an. 1235 (Rolls Ser.) III. 328 *Caursinorum pestis abominanda. Ibid.* an. 1255 V. 519 Qui [judas] si forte ab aliquibus Christianis plangeretur, ab æmulis eorum Cahursinis siculis lacrimis deplorabatur.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5555 Okerers, and kauersyns, As wykkede þey are as sarasyns. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þe hege men . . . þet hyaldeþ and sosteneþ lewes and þe Caorsins, þet leueþ and destruiþ þe contraye.

**Caoutchin** (kau'tʃin). *Chem.* [f. CAOUTCHOU + -IN.] A hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, contained in the oils produced by distillation of caoutchouc and gutta percha: one of the elements of *caoutchoucine*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 736 Caoutchin is a transparent, colourless, mobile liquid, having an odour like that of oil of orange.

**Caoutchouc** (kau'tʃuk, kō-). [a. F. *caoutchouc* (pron. ka, u, tʃ, u), ad. Carib *cauchus* (Littré).] 1. India-rubber, or Gum Elastic; the milky resinous juice of certain trees in S. America, the E. Indies, and elsewhere, which coagulates on exposure to the air, and becomes highly elastic, and is waterproof; it is now a most important substance in arts and manufactures.

Introduced to France early in the last century, but its origin was unknown till the visit of the French academicians to South America in 1735. They ascertained that it was the inspissated juice of a Brazilian tree, called by the natives *Ehohé*; and an account of the discovery was sent to the academy by M. de la Condamine in 1736 (*Penny Cycl.*). Chiefly obtained from the Brazilian *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea caoutchouc*) N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*, and E. Indian *Ficus elastica*. But many other tropical plants, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Apocynaceae*, *Artocarpaceae*, and others, yield it in considerable quantity. Chemically it is composed entirely of carbon and hydrogen, but is not a simple proximate principle, but a mixture of substances.

1775 Phil. Trans. LXVI. 258 An elastic gum bottle, otherwise called *borachio* or *caoutchouc*. 1779 *Ibid.* LXIX. 384, I take the tube out of the phial, and thrust it . . . into a small caoutchouc, or elastic gum bottle. 1788-9 HOWARD *New Royal Encycl.* s.v., *Caoutchouc* in natural history . . . a very elastic resin . . . Very useful for erasing the strokes of black lead pencils, and is popularly called rubber, and lead-eater. 1887 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 122 Cloth is rendered air-tight by caoutchouc. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. &*

*Sol., Work & Days Wks.* (Bohn) III. 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes . . . and rain-proof coats for all climates? 1875 J. H. BENNETT *Shores Medit.* i. l. 25 The secret of the luxuriant verdure [in the Euphorbia] . . . is the existence of a kind of caoutchouc in their white acid juices.

b. *attrib.* or in *comb.* 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 206 The country where the caoutchouc-tree was indigenous. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* iv. 38 Drinking . . . out of my caoutchouc cup. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* x. 121 The native caoutchouc collectors. *Ibid.* 122 The caoutchouc-vine grows equally well.

c. = 'Waterproof' (cloak).

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 59 With the large hood of her caoutchouc heavy with snow.

2. **Artificial Caoutchouc**: a substance formed by adding to a solution of glue tungstic acid or sodium tungstate, and then hydrochloric acid; it is elastic when warm. *Mineral C.* = ELATERITE, a hydrocarbon found at Castleton in Derbyshire, and elsewhere. *Vulcanized C.*: caoutchouc kneaded with flowers of sulphur, with which it unites and becomes black and horny: see VULCANITE.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 739 Sulphured or vulcanized caoutchouc is an excellent material for tubes for conveying water or gases.

**Caoutchoucine** (kau'tʃusin). *Chem.* [f. CAOUTCHOU + -INE.] A thin volatile oily liquid or empyreumatic oil, obtained from caoutchouc by dry distillation. It is composed of two polymeric hydrocarbons, *Caoutchin* and *Isoprene*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 739 Caoutchoucine . . . forms an excellent solvent for caoutchouc and other resins.

**Cap** (kæp), *s*.l. Forms: 1 (cappa), cæppe, 3 kappe, 4-6 cappe, (5 cape), 5-7 cap, 6- cap. [OE. *cæppe*, a. late L. *cappa* 'cap' (It. *cappa*, Fr. Sp. Pg. *capa*, ONF. and Picard *cape*, F. *cape*, all meaning 'cloak, cape, or cope'). Isidore, a. 636, has (XIX. xxxi. 3, *De ornamentis capitis feminarum*) 'cappa . . . quia capitis ornamentum est'; Diez cites *cappa* from a document of 660, and an ancient gloss 'cappa mitra'. Med.L. used indiscriminately *cappa* and *capa* (the latter, however, much more frequently), and commonly in the sense of 'cloak, cope'; *Chron. Treverti* anno 1146, has 'caracalla (i. e. a long cloak with a hood) quam nunc capam vocamus'. The presumption is that the name was transferred from a woman's cap, hood, or head-covering, as Isidore used it, to the 'hood' of a cloak, and then to a cloak or 'cape' having such a hood, and thus to a priest's 'cope'. The sense 'head-covering, cap, hat' was at an early period in Romanic appropriated by the dim. *cappellum*, -ellus, in It. *cappello*, Sp. *capelo*, Pr. *capel*, OF. *capel*, *capel*, F. *chapeau*, 'hat'. (The sense 'little or short cloak' was retained by the fem. dim. *cappella*, *capella*, It. *cappella*, Pr. Pg. *capella*, Sp. *capilla*, ONF. *capelle*, F. *chapelle*, until this received the curiously transferred sense CHAPEL, q. v.)

An explanation of *cappa*, from *caper* to take, 'quia quasi totum capiat hominem' (because it takes as it were the whole man) is erroneously cited by Du Cange, and many after him, from Isidore. It is really from Papias c 1053; and is manifestly a 'popular etymology' of a late age, after the application had passed from 'cap' to 'cloak with a hood'. (Mahn thinks that *cappa* may be of Iberian origin.) The evidence of OE. is important, since it points to two distinct L. types, viz. *cappa* (which gave *cæppe*, *cappa*, *cap*), and *cappa* which gave *cæpe*, *cape*; the latter is also witnessed by Icel. *kappa* 'cowled cloak, cloak with a hood': see COR.

It looks as if *cappa*, the living Romanic form, was first adopted in Eng. (say from Italy) in its 7th c. sense, and gave *cæppe*, and that at a later time *cappa*, so common in med.L., was introduced specially for the ecclesiastical dress. The latter is not actually evidenced in OE., but it occurs in Layamon, and was in the language early enough to undergo the phonetic change of OE. *d* into ME. *ð*. OHG. (late) had *chappa* 'cloak with a hood'; so MHG. *kappe*, MDu. *cappe* (both rarely in sense 'cap'); modG. *kappe*, Du. *kap* 'cap'.

Words to be distinguished are (1) *Cap*, OE. *cæppe*, L. *cappa*; (2) *Cap*, Sc. dial. form of *cap* (like *stap*, for *top*, dial. and Sc. as *cape*, *cap* (cf. early ME. and north. *pape*, Sc. *pape* = *pope*); (3) *Cape*, early ME. form of *cape*, retained in north. dial. and Sc. as *cape*, *cap* (cf. early ME. and north. *pape*, Sc. *pape* = *pope*); (4) *Cape*, mod. Eng., from F. *cape*, Sp. *capa* cloak, the same word in origin as 3, but re-introduced in a new connexion; (5) *Cape*, F. *cap*, It. *capo* headland; (6) *Cop*, OE. *cop*, *copp* top, summit, also *cop*; (7) *Cope*, early ME. *cæpe*, Icel. *kappa*, L. *cappa*. In ME. *cape* also occasionally appears for *cæppe*, *cap*.]

I. A covering for the head.

1. A hood, a covering for the head. (Precise sense not definable; in first quot. still in Latin form.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 152 *Capitulum uel capitularium*, head-of-clap uel cappa. a 1100 Ags. *Voc.* *ibid.* 328 *Cappa*, cæppe.

† 2. A cloak with a hood; a cape or cope. (But prob. *cappa* here is really Latin, and not OE.)

a 1000 Ags. *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 200 *Caracalla*, cappa.

3. A head-dress for women, varying according to fashion and taste. In later times a light covering of muslin, or the like, for the head, ordinarily worn indoors, or under a bonnet. Cf. MOB-CAP.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 420 3if 3e muwen beon wimpel-leas, beoð bi warne keppen. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 70 He

haue no bigger, this doth fit the time, And Gentlewomen weare such caps as these. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.*, Our great heads . . . never were in safety Since our wives wore these little caps. c 1830 Mrs. SHREWDON *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 67. 7 My lady's maid . . . with a fly cap, and a hat all puffed about with pea-green ribbands. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 153 The quaint cap surrounds . . . the courtly and patient face. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 201 Count the nuns' caps and handkerchiefs. *Mod.* She insists on all the maids wearing caps.

4. A head-dress of men and boys: commonly applied to every kind of ordinary male head-dress which is not called a 'hat', from which it is distinguished by not having a brim, and by being usually of some soft material; also to a number of official, professional, and special head-dresses.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxiii. 14 [Men with] cappis died, or steyned, in the heedis of hem. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 697 When thou comest by-for alorde. Hod or cappe that thou of do. c 1450 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wulcker 735 *Hic pilatus*, a cape. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxix. 142 He toke of his cap and saluted the duke. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Some [weare] high cappes lyke myters, of redde colour. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. vii. 35 Some followers of mine owne . . . hurid vp their Caps, And . . . cry'd, God saue King Richard. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* iv. 50 The best caps were formerly made at Monmouth, where the Cappers Chappel doth still remain. 1663 BUTLER  *Hud.* i. iii. 1151 Black Caps, underlaid with White, Give certain guess at inward Light. 1724 MIDDLETON *Cicero* III. ix. 6 note, A Cap was always given to Slaves, when they were made free, whence it became the emblem of liberty. 1772 *Harford Mercury Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/4 The Swedes were divided into two parties, distinguished by the names of Hats and Caps. *Mod.* Hats and caps of every shape.

b. Used contextually instead of *college cap* (esp. in phrase *cap and gown*), *night-cap*, *skull-cap*, or other specific sense: see e.

1611 COTGR. *Calotte* . . . a little light cap, or night-cap, worn vnder a hat. a 1656 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 242 We hold the head uncovered if he hat be off, though the cap be on. 1807 SOUTHEY *Estrell's Lett.* II. 63 The caps and tassels of the students. 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Verse* xxix, Judge Park appears dreadfully prosy while dooming to death in his Cap. 1857 C. BERN *Verdant Green* 341 While Mr. Green was paying for the cap and gown. *Mod.* Do we appear in cap and gown? Is it a cap-and-gown affair?

c. A helmet or headpiece: also *cap of fence*.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Cappe of fence, *segrète de maille*. 1580 SIDNEY *Let.* in Arb. *Garnier* I. 309 When you play at weapons, I would have you get thick caps and bracers. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 50/1 Their cap or helmet is the most beautiful part of the costume. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 161.

d. The ensign of the cardinalate' (J.); a cardinal's biretta.

1501 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 33 If once he come to be a Cardinal Hee'll make his cap coequal with the Crowne. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 26/2 The Pope expects more windfalls before he will give any Caps. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 74 He puts on the red Cap upon their heads . . . with these words, *Esto Cardinalis*. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* ii. 276 These . . . in scarlet, and in caps Like cardinals, I see. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 69 It would have proved . . . as fatal . . . as another such like cap . . . had done to . . . Cardinal Beaufort.

e. With some qualifying word, indicative of shape, origin, or character; as BLACK CAP, q. v.; *college cap*, *square cap*, that worn by academics, which in its present shape is also popularly styled *trencher cap*, or *mortar-board*, and in its earlier form is called in Scottish Universities the *John Knox cap* (see also CATER-CAP); *forked cap*, a mitre; † *great cap* (see quot.); † *Monmouth cap* (see quot. 1662 in 4); *Scotch cap*, the cloth cap worn with the Highland dress; also various recent modifications of that pattern; † *spiced cap*, † a cap lined with a blister for the head; † *statute cap*, a cap of wool ordered by statute (see quot. 1571) to be worn by citizens on holidays for the benefit of the cappers' trade; hence, *cap of wool*, taken as the mark of a tradesman or citizen. Also *cricket*, *polo*, *football-cap*. And see CATER-CAP, NIGHTCAP, SKULL-CAP, etc.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondish.* (1847) *Introd.* 66 With forked cappes it folly is to mell. 1571 Act 13 *Eliz.* xix, Every person . . . shall wear upon the Sabbath and holy day . . . upon their head a Cap of Wooll knit thicked and dressed in England. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 430 Scottyshe cappes partiele colored. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii. 281 Well, better wits have worn plain statute caps. 1599 — *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 203 The Welchmen did good service wearing Leekes in their Monmouth caps. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* (N.) Though my husband be a citizen, and his cap's made of wool, yet I have wit. 1689 R. DAVIES *Yrnl.* (1857) 51 It was concluded . . . to put on a spiced cap by order of Dr. Willis for amaurosis. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 193 Sampson . . . was an enemy . . . to the square cap. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 11 Philosophers in square caps and long gowns. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Churchmen, and the members of universities . . . wear square caps. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cap* or *great Cap*, a denomination of a kind of compendious bandage, serving for almost all occasions of the head, being in figure not unlike a helmet. 1873 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 174 Cap of black silk velvet after the John Knox fashion. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* July, *Court Royal*, A silk cassock, red hood, and college cap.

f. *Cap of maintenance*: (a) see MAINTENANCE; (b) A cap borne as one of the insignia of office before the sovereign of England at the coronation,

and before mayors of some cities; 'c' in *Her. A* cap borne as a charge, or in place of a wreath, so *cap of dignity, estate, honour, state. Cap of liberty or Phrygian bonnet*: the conical cap given in the Roman times to slaves on emancipation, and often used as a republican symbol. *Cap and bauble, Cap and bells*: the insignia of the fool or jester: cf. *FOOL'S CAP. Cap and feather days*: the days of childhood.

1489 WHIOTHESEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A capp of mayntenance brought from Rome to the King. 1548 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. I. 186 For their labour he [the pope] giveth to some a rose; to another a cap of maintenance. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. v. (1600) 400 This kind of Head-tire is called a Cap of dignity. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* iv. 1. The cap of maintenance and city sword borne up in state before him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1067 For who without a Cap and Bauble. . . Would put it to a second proof. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 4 The Genius of a Commonwealth, with the Cap of Liberty on her Head. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 191 The Earl of Surrey had re-assumed them, putting over them. a cap of maintenance purple with powdered furr. 1766 PERRY *Heraldry* (1787) Gloss., *Chapeau*, an ancient Cap of Dignity, formerly worn by Nobility, being made of crimson Velvet in the outside, and lined with fur. 1811 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 50 Here I was got into the scenes of my cap-and-feather days! 1851 LAVARD *Nineveh* 97 The head dress of the Persian Monarchs appears to have resembled the Phrygian Bonnet or the French Cap of Liberty. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 201 In this example [crested helm of King Richard II.] the lion-crest stands upon a 'cap of dignity'. 1884 PUNCH 1 Mar. 100 Where last he shook the cap and bells.

g. From the custom of uncovering the head (abridged to 'raising' or merely 'touching' the cap) in sign of reverence, respect, or courtesy, come many expressions, such as *to come with cap in hand*, *† with cap and knee*, bareheaded and bowing or kneeling, *† with cap and courtship*, or *† cap and curtsy*; and also the contextual use of *cap*, for the raising of the cap, respectful salute.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 3 No man would crouch . . . to judge with cap in hand. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 5 Neither affording me a word, nor a cap. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1189 They shall have a cappe and knee, and many gaye good morrowes in this life. 1598 E. GILPIN *Shial.* (1878) 44 Cap and courtship complements. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xx. 128 They . . . importuned them . . . with cap and curtsy. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 486 Oh the caps, knees, and bows that Haman had. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 14 [I] [Appareil] opens Doors . . . carries away the Cap and the Knee from most other pretences. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 109 A cap or a smile perhaps will serve to gain us the reputation of the opposite Virtues. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3 Suppose that it went cap in hand to every Government in Europe.

h. *fig.* (with some sense of top).

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 363 Thou art the Cap Of all the Fooles alike.

5. In names of plants, as *FRIAR'S CAP*, *SOLDIER'S CAP*, *TURK'S CAP*, for which see these words.

† 6. *slang.* (From the expression 'to send round the cap (or hat) for an improvised collection') = *cap-money* (see 19). *Obs.*

1815 ENCYCLOP. *Sequel* Ld. Russell's *Post Bag* 21 What amount of CAP is realized out of an average field?

7. = Head; as in quot. 1659 in 9, and in such combs. as *fuddle-huff-cap*.

8. Short for *CAP-PAPER*.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Dunhill rags. . . May be advanc'd aloft to sheets of cap. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, Papers . . . may be divided . . . with regard to use . . . into cap, cartridge, copy, etc. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. Flat cap is 14×17 inches; double cap is 17×28; foolscap and legal cap are of various sizes. 1875 *Enc. Brit.* III. 497 Under the characteristic names of coarse papers may be mentioned: Kent cap, 21 by 18; bag cap, 19½ by 24; Haveron cap, 21 by 26; imperial cap, 22½ by 29.

9. Phrases. *† To cast one's cap at*: to show indifference to, give up for lost. *† To come, fall under, lie in one's cap*: to occur to, be in one's mind. *† To put on one's thinking or considering cap*: to take time for thinking over something. *The cap fits*: the description or remark suits or is felt to suit (a particular person). *To pull caps*: to quarrel, wrangle, struggle together (in a noisy or undignified way). *To set one's cap at*: (colloq.) said of a woman who sets herself to gain the affections of a man. *† To have one's cap set, to have (enough) under one's cap*: to be intoxicated. *To throw up one's cap*: i.e. in token of joy. *† If your cap be of wool*: as sure as your cap is of wool. And other obvious proverbial phrases, such as *My cap is better at ease than my head*, *Ready as a borrower's cap*, etc.

1564 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 136 My cap is better at ease than my head. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 84½ Having cast their caps into y<sup>e</sup> winds (as the proverbe is) thinke no harme can touch them. 1588 *Long Meg of Westminster* (N.) Vicar. I'll make thee pay every farthing, if thy cap be of wool. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* u. i. 196 He that throws not vp his cap for toy. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* u. ii. 125 The answer is as ready as a borrower's cap. 1611 CORGE s.v. *Prendre*, *La plume le prendra*, he will be well whited, his cap will be set. 1644 BR. MOUNTAGU *Garg.* 61 Goe cast your cap then at Peter's primacy from confirming his Brethren. a 1637 B. JONSON *T. T. u.* ii. (N.)

Slip, you will answer it, an if your cap be of wool. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 They fall back, and put on their considering caps. a 1659 OSBORN *Observ.* Turks (1673) Pref. 4 It lies not in my Cap to apprehend. 1719 D'URF *Piles* III. 52 He . . . casts his Cap, At the Court and her Cares. a 1734 NORTH *Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 84 (D.) It fell not under every one's cap to give so good advice. *Ibid.* II. 32 The reasons were special, and such as come not under every cap. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. v. 188 Mr. Miller, to show the Cap fitted him, made a Stroke with his Cane. . . at me. 1773 GOLDEN *Shoos to Comp.* i. i. Instead of breaking my heart at his indifference, I'll set my cap to some newer fashion, and look out for some less difficult admirer. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.* s. v. Wks. 1812 I. 100 Our lofty Duchesses pull caps, And give each other's reputation raps. 1806 — *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 341 Seven cities of the Grecian world Pull'd wigs, pull'd caps. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 55 If the cap fits him, he may wear it. 1822 BYRON *Juan* xl. lxxxv. Some, who once set their caps at cautious dukes. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 195 Men are exhorted to struggle and pull caps. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. iii. That girl is setting her cap at you. 1839 DR. QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 272 They could not have caused a war by pulling caps with each other. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 38 If anybody shows himself offended, he'll put the cap on for himself.

II. Things of similar shape, position, or use.

\* *Of things natural.*

10. a. A cap-like covering of any kind; spec. the pileus or head of a mushroom, the *patella* or small bone protecting the knee-joint (KNEE-CAP); a cloud resting on a mountain top. b. A top stratum or layer, esp. when harder than that which it covers; a capping. c. A cap-like top.

1308 REVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxii. (1495) 653 Somme plantis beere sede in harde shales and in cappys without about the shales: as nottes and other suche. 1664 POWELL *Exph. Philos.* II. 92 The little Cap of Air in the obtuse end of an Egge. 1671 GREG *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 8 In a Nut . . . there are three general Parts, the Cap, Shell, and Pith. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1052 The Mine . . . lies twenty yards under a surface or Cap of Earth. 1764 HUNSON in *ibid.* LII. 496 Part of the base of one of the Fungus . . . rests on the pileus, or cap of the other. 1767 STERNES *Tr. Skandy* IX. xxxi. A wound upon the cap of a man's knee. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 108 The merchantable Beds are universally covered with a Stratum called the Cap, which is formed entirely of a congeries of petrified sea-shells. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvii. 516 The present form of the hills has alone been preserved by caps of semi-conglomerate coralline. 1856 LONG *Twilight*. Like the wings of sea-birds flash the white caps of the sea. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 15. 101 On looking towards the Ægischorn we found a [cloud] cap upon its crest. 1865 LUNBOK *Preh. Times* xii. (1878) 426 The ice cap at the Antarctic Pole.

\*\* *Of things artificial: general and technical.*

11. A cap-shaped part forming or covering the top of various things, e.g. of a thimble, furnace, etc.; the movable upper story of a windmill, the outer covering of a bee-hive, an extra box or case added on the top of a hive, the upper half of a journal-box (the lower half being the *pillow*).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 The Head [of the hive] is to be covered and bound fast with a Cap. 1674 RAY *Smith. Silver* Coll. 114 The refining Furnace is covered with a thick cap of stone. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 293 Full of little Pit-Holes, like the Cap of a Thimble. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 452 The cap of the receiver. 1807 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 20 Take off the cap of the float. 1881 *Mechanic* § 970 The roof should be ornamented at its very apex by a cap.

b. The tire of lead and tin on the periphery of a glazing wheel.

12. A cap-like cover or similar part on the end of anything.

E.g. of a magnetic needle, a portable telescope, the lens of a camera; also the iron-banded piece on the end of a wooden pump-rod by which it is connected with a working-beam; the band of leather, etc. in a sail through which the middle-band passes = *CAPLING*; the metal on the butt-end of fire-arms; a covering of tarred canvas on the end of a ship rope; an extra covering on the toe of a boot or shoe (= *heel-cap*); small pieces of leather used to confine temporary pins or bolts in carriages.

c 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 61 Cappe of a fleyle, medietum. 1530 PALSGR. 203½ Cappe of a fleyle. 1680 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1532½ A Pair of French Pistols. the Stocks of Maple, Silver Side-plates, and Silver Caps. 1747 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 658 These [magnetic] needles . . . weighed . . . with their caps 7 pennyweight. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1807) Gloss., Pole pin caps, etc. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/3 Designs . . . suitable for the toe-caps of boots. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 25 The cap [of a wood organ pipe] is a piece of hard wood at the lower end of the pipe, covering the block. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 99 When the camera has been placed in position . . . the cap of the lens should be removed. 1885 *Law Rep.* XV. *Queen's B. Div.* 359 A metal cap was put over the shaft . . . The cap kept the shaft in its place.

13. A cap-like covering; a cover or case.

E.g. a *nipple* or *breast-cap*; the inner case, which encloses the movements in some forms of watches; in a cannon = *APRON*; the cover of a headband or the envelope of a book while binding.

1608 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. § 18 A Brest Cap, or Nipple Cap. is made of silver in shape like an hat. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. They call also that Piece of Lead which is put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted or spilt, the Cap of the Gun. 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 244½ Sewing the 'caps', or covers, on to the bales [of wool]. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 4 The cap covers the escapement and balance.

b. A small conical paper bag for holding

groceries, etc., made by twisting up a sheet of paper; a 'cornet'.

14. — *Gun cap, Percussion cap*: A cap-shaped piece of copper lined with a fulminating composition, used to ignite the powder in fire-arms.

1826 WELLINGTON in *Mem. R. Davenport-Hill* 231 'Croker, you may understand the battle of Waterloo, but I'll be d—d if you know anything of copper caps!' 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 112 note, Copper caps [will be charged for] at the rate of ten shillings a thousand. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* No. 652. 56½ Sometimes the caps would not explode; sometimes there were no caps at all. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 5½ The cap missed fire.

15. A part laid horizontally or flat along the top of various structures.

E.g. a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles in a timber bridge, or the tops of a row of posts in a frame, a *plate*; the handrail of a balustrade, or of a stair-railling; the lintel of a door or window frame; a piece of wood laid upon another in order to bring it up to a required height; the hood-sheaves of a shock of corn.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 151 If the Board be too thin, they underlay that Board upon every Joyst with a Cap. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. § 78 The first is a Wall with a Cap or Head over the Door. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midd. Counties* (E. D. S.) *Capt.* hood-sheaves of corn-shucks. c 1820 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *Caps*, square pieces of oak, laid upon the upper blocks on which the ship is built, to receive the keel.

16. *Arch.* The uppermost part of any assemblage of principal parts.

E.g. the capital of a column, the cornice of a room, the capping or uppermost member of the subbase of a room, etc. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 50 The pillars are cylindrical; their caps primitively fluted. *Ibid.* 110 Its pillars . . . from floor to cap, are hexagonal.

17. *Naut.* A strong thick block of wood, having two large holes through it, used to hold two masts together, when one is erected at the head of the other in order to lengthen it (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). *Cap of a block*: see quot. 1794.

1606 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Acid.* 28 Strike your top masts to the cap. 1692 — *Siaman's Gram.* xvi. 77 To lower or strike the Flag, is to pull it down upon the Cap. 1764 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 583 The . . . stay Drags the main top-mast by the cap away. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman-ship* I. 150 *Cap*, a semi-circular projection from the side, and round the end of a block above the pin; through it two holes are bored . . . through [which] the strap is passed, to prevent its being chafed. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 Rigging all let go . . . topsail yards down upon the caps c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 The lower caps are usually made of oak, with an iron band round them.

III. *attrib. and in comb.*

18. General relations: a. simple attrib., as *cap-border*, *cap-box*, *cap-peak*, *cap-riband*, *cap-string*, *cap-strip*, *cap-ship*, *cap-pocket*, *cap-priming*; b. appositive, 'formed or acting as a cap', as *cap-glass*, *cap-house*, *cap-piece*, *cap-roof*, *cap-sill*; c. objective gen., as *cap-knitter*, *cap-maker*, *cap-making*, *cap-setting*; d. adjs., as *capless*, *cap-ended*, *cap-roofed*.

1798 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1807) I. 219 A 'Cap-Box' is a case made convenient for carrying ladies' head-dresses safe. 1808 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 145 Every such segment belonging to a root-cap is hence termed simply a 'Cap-cell'. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 365 'Cap-ended' that is, having no gables. 1860 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 12 Those that use 'Cap-Glasses' . . . straw, litter, or the like. 1861 C. INNES *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* 443 A square keep surmounted by a 'cap-house. 1465 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 120 Marjoria Claton, 'cappeknitter'. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edu.* IV. i. n. ii. All kings or cap-knitters! 1840 GALT *Demon of Dist.* viii. 53 His hoary hair streamed 'capless. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. The 'Capmakers. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* ix. Hatmakers and Capmakers doth sell their hattes and cappes at such an outrageous price. 1773 *Lond. Gas.* No. 528½ The Cap-makers of Bewdley. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 405 Each pier is composed of seven stalks of oak timber, united by a 'cap-piece. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 92 With a view to the preservation of the 'Cap Pockets, they are . . . to be carried inside the Pouch, over the Ammunition. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xxi. 112 A turret with a conical 'cap-roof. 1882 *Society* 30 Dec. 19½ Caught by a 'cap-setting woman. 1884 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 263 Beautiful, in spite of age, and 'cap-strip, and neckcloth, and spectacles. 1630 SAMERSON *Serm.* II. 262 The kne-worship, and the 'cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places.

19. Special combs.:

† *Cap-castle*, the chief village of a district; *cap-head* (*Mining*), a top placed upon an air-box, used in sinking, etc.; *capland* (see quot.); *† cap-man*, a cap-maker; *cap-money* (see quot.); *cap-pudding*, a pudding containing plums or currants which form a black top or cap to it when it is served up; *cap-suttle* (see quot.); *cap-sea* (see quot.); *cap-sheaf*, the top sheaf of a shock or stook, also *fig.*; *cap-shore* (see quot.); *cap-sick* a, ? brain-sick, intoxicated; *cap-square*, *† cap-squire* (see quot.).

1664 SHELMAN s.v. *Metrocomia*, Et nos in Gallia Narbonensi Metrocomias nunc \*Capasites appellamus. 1839 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 10 \*Cap-land . . . was held by the cathes of seven recognitors. 1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Col.* IV. II. 974 Two Thousand \*Cap-Men from Bewdly. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, \**Capmoney*, money gathered for the hunsman at the death of the fox. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 A \**cap scuttle*, a framing composed of coamings and head-edges raised above the deck, with a flap or top which shuts closely over into a rabbit. 1880 ANDREWS *Daring Voy.* 135



Their course took them into the "Cap Seas", or "Rolling Forties" of Sailors, to the south and eastward of the Grand Banks. 1825 H. MELVILLE *Hale* xlv. 296 The placing the \*cap-head to all this blundering business was reserved for . . . Cuvier. 1882 NARRS *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 8 *Capshore*, a support under the forepart of a lower cap. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1824) 9, I could . . . tell a tale should . . . make them startle; faint themselves 'cap-sick'. 1611 COTGER, *Clavette* . . . also the \*Capsquire, or Fore-locke of the carriage of a Canon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Let. Tohm.*, *Cap-Squares*, are broad Pieces of Iron, on each side of the Carriage of a great Gun, and lock'd over the Trunnions of the Piece with an Iron Pin. Their use is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when 'tis shot off with its Mouth lying very low.

† **Cap**, *sh.* *Obs.* Also 6 *cappe*. [Etymology uncertain: not easily connected with prec., and being exclusively Eng., it cannot be the Scotch CAP *sh.*] A closed wooden vessel; a cask.

1519 HORMAN *1<sup>st</sup> Jul.* 19 Valantynus byt and shocked in a close vessel as is a *cappe*. 1676 WILKINS (J.) A barrel or cap, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour.

**Cap** (keep, kap), *sh.* *S.* Also 5 *cop*, 8-9 *caup*. [app. a later Sc. form of *cap* (as in *tap*, *top*, etc.).]—OE. *copp* cup, vessel, or ON. *kopp-r* cup, small vessel used in the dairy; but the form *caup*, unless merely phonetic, raises difficulties. A med. L. *caupus* is rendered by Elfric 'cuppe'.]

1. A wooden bowl or dish, often with two ears or handles, formerly used as a drinking vessel.

1724 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 There will be . . . brandy in stumps and in *cap*. 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 157 It is often drunk . . . out of a *cap*. . . a wooden dish with two ears, or handles about the size of a tea-saucer and as shallow. 1785 BURKS *Holy Fair* xviii, How drink gaed round, in cogs and caups. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 272 A good slice of swack cheese with a *cap* of ale.

b. To kiss *caps* with: 'to drink out of the same vessel with' (Jam.); hence the *kiss of a cap*. To drink *cap-out*: to empty: see COP. Also proverb *Between cap and lip*.

1713 *Let. in Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 115 They . . . got not so much as the kiss of a *cap*. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 53 (Jam.) Meikle may fa' between the cap and the lip. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, 'Drink clean cap-out, like Sir Hildebrand.' 1879 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s. v., 'I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fellow.'

2. A measure of quantity: formerly COP, q. v. 1879 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, *Cap, Caffow, Caffis*, the fourth part of a peck; as a *capfu* of meal, salt, etc.

3. *Comb. cap-ale*, 'a kind of beer between table-beer and ale' (Jam.); † *cap-ambry*, a cup-board: see COP.

1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilbarnock* 163 Sandy brewed within his own premises the cap-ale.

**Cap** (kæp), *v.* 1 [f. CAP *sh.*]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a cap; to put a cap on (a person, or his head); *esp.* as the sign of conferring a University degree (in Scotland). Also to *cap about*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 To Cappe, *capbare*. a 1599 SKELTON *Elmyr Ryme*, in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 479 With her clothes on her hed, . . . like an Egyptian Capped about. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* (1650) 302 Not by over much wrapping and capping the head. 1881 *Hist. Glasgow* lvi. 468 Their royal Highnesses were duly capped. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 44 When . . . he was capped, the town Gathered to see him.

b. To put a cap on (the nipple of a gun). 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xvix 387 While the men were loading and capping anew. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xviii. 318, I had capped the nipples.

2. To cover as with a cap or capping. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 115½ When the top of Hengsten is capped with a cloud. 1602 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 82 To Capp the Bolt-heads with Lead. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* V. i. 28 *Cap*, to cover a sheaf at the top. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 109 The turf has been pared off to cap stone-dikes.

b. To cover at the end; to protect the end of. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 163 To *Cap a rope*, to cover the end with tarred canvas. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 264 The extremities of beams, etc., have sometimes been capped with pitch. 1857 CHAMBERS *Inform. People* II. 703½ Capping the end of the oar with the hand has a very awkward appearance.

3. To form, or serve as, a cap, covering, or top to; to crown; to overlie, lie on the top of.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 153 Columns of smoke, that cap the rumbling height. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 58 'The basalt', capping the hills. 1856 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi*, Lodging with a friend . . . In the house that caps the corner. 1876 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. iv. 160 One block Shall cap the pediment.

b. To serve as a cover or wrapping for. ? *Obs.* 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 38 One common fate all imitators share, To save mince-pyes, and cap the grocer's ware.

4. To overtop, excel, outdo, surpass, beat. (At first north. dial.)

1821 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* Pref. 9 He wod giv a supper. If they cud cap him wic only six words. 1848 C. BROOKS *J. Eyre* (1857) 386 'Well! . . . that caps the globe.' 1857 GLEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi. Alb.* I. xix. 68 There is one story, which caps all the records religious war . . . can produce. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4 (1882) 637 Oates capped the revelations of Bedloe by charging the Queen herself with knowledge of the plot.

b. *dial.* To pass the comprehension of; to puzzle, bring to one's wit's end.

1736 BAILEY, To *Cap one*, to put him to a non-plus. 1857 HEAVISEGE *Saul* (1869) 167 'I would cap a monkey. To say what I have gathered. 1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, It caps me how 't' old man gets his work done.

c. Hence phrases, To *cap the climax*, to *cap all*. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 160 He capped the climax of this . . . intelligence, by informing them that, etc. 1863 CONN. *Mag.* VII. 323 As if to cap the climax of mismanagement.

5. To *cap an anecdote, proverb, quotation*, etc.: to follow it up with another, a better, or one which serves as a set-off; to quote alternately in emulation or contest, so as to try who can have the last word. To *cap verses*: to reply to one previously quoted with another, that begins with the final or initial letter of the first, or that imitates or otherwise corresponds with it.

1584 PERLE *Arraignm. Paris* iv. ii. (1829) 48 Sh'ath capt his answer in the cue. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. vii. 124 Orleans. III will never sayd well. Const. I will cap that Prouber with, There is flatterie in friendship. 1606 Br. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1607) D 2 b, Had he bin to sit in the Consistory, only to cap voices, himself haung no negative, etc. 1672 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 300 Or if time permit, sometime to cap verses. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 59 He thinks the Roman Poets good for nothing but for Boys to cap verses. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 145 Don't think we are capping compliments as we used to do verses at school. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. i. v 38 Now you come to Shakespeare, I must cap your quotation with another.

6. To place or put on as or like a cap. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downfall* 30 The Jesuits are jolly fellows to cap crowns. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 494 The hood will just cap itself over the horse's ears.

† 7. To take away the cap from (a person). *Obs.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 92 b, Boyes . . . will saye . . . Sir I wryll cappe you if you use me thus . . . meynge that he will take his cappe from him. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* 307 To cap one, or take away his hat.

8. *intr.* To take off the cap in token of respect; also, To *cap it*. Const. to (a person), whence indirect passive to be capped to.

1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 134 You must cappe to him in all places. a 1564 Bfcon *Humble Supplic.* in *Prayers* (1844) 238 They alone be capped, kneeled, and crouched to. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (1886) 216 They have denied any power over them in that College, and do refuse to cap. 1863 SALA *Capit. Danger* III. iv. 115 Soon I was well known and Capped to.

b. *trans.* (by omission of to). 1559 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1871) I. 205 How would they cap me if I were in velvets. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Author.* Poems II. 2 And cap the fool, whose merit is his Place. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xviii, He and the Proctor capped each other as they met.

9. Of a horse: To *cap the hock*: to injure, and hence cause a swelling at, the point of the hock.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. *Horse-idiocy* 327½ Capable of exercising, sufficient discretion . . . to refrain from capping his own hocks.

† **Cap**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *cape-r* to seize, take, cf. *cape* 'bref de prise de corps' (Godef.) : see CAPE *sh.* 4. But cf. also CAPIAS, the name of a writ; and CAPE *v.* 2, a. Du. *käpen* to take.]

1. *trans.* To arrest.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* II Cap him sirra, if he pay it not. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pest.* III, Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must cap you.

2. 'To seize by violence, to lay hold of what is not one's own' (Jamieson). *Mod. Sc.*

**Cap**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* Sc. form of CAPE *v.*

|| **Capa** (kãpã). [Sp.: see CAPE.] A Spanish cape or cloak.

1787 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) I. 335 The genteel young Spaniard in his *capa*. 1879 BEZBROUW *Patagonia* IV. 62, I drew my head under my *capa* and fell into a sound sleep again.

† **Capabilitate**, *v.* *Obs.* To make capable; to indicate the capabilities of (property).

1780 W. WORY in Cussans *Hist. Haris* 104 Brown . . . whom Chambers may excel, But ne'er could capabilitate so well.

**Capability** (kæpabili'ti). [f. CAPABLE: see -bility, -ity. Of mod. English formation; there is no similar word in French.] The quality of being capable in various senses.

† 1. The quality of having room for any thing; ability to receive or contain. Cf. CAPACITY. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Capability*, an aptnesse to containe or receive. 1657 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 223 (K.) Discoursing of the arke and the capability thereof. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. Power or ability in general, whether physical or mental; capacity.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xv 240 The abilitie or capability that is in men to understand things. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 38 He . . . gae vs not That capability and godlike reason To fist in us wrused. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 125 Commodities, for the production of which they have no natural capability. 1856 Sir B. BRODRICK *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 91 The capability of fixing the attention.

3. Legal or moral qualification or capacity.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 58 The Righteousness of his Manhood giveth capability to his obedience to justifie. 1846 G. PHILLIPS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cv. 22 The capability of binding is to be regarded as an evidence of authority.

4. The quality of being susceptible of, or admitting of treatment, in any specified manner.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiv. 331 If the ray . . . have exactly the same capability or disposition to be refracted by the prism. 1816 KLAUTINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 246 The charge has been very near capability of substantiation. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 40 The capability of a substance to receive such an impression. *Ibid.* The capability of a substance for being easily recognized. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 166 The capability of rapid movement.

5. (usually *pl.*) An undeveloped faculty or property; a condition, physical or otherwise, capable of being converted or turned to use. **Capability-man**, one who makes it his business to discover the capabilities of estates.

1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. *Irel.* 169 Here are all the capabilities for a terrestrial paradise. 1831 DISRAELI *Eng. Duke* I. vi. (L.) Sir Carte . . . was immensely struck with Hauteville, particularly with its capabilities. 1841 EMERSON *Nature* vii. *Meth. Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 221. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* II. 23 It was only as the author proceeded that he recognised the capabilities of the character. 1887 G. B. HILL *Boswell's Johns.* III. 400 note ('Capability Brown') got his nickname from his habit of saying that grounds which he was asked to lay out had *capabilities*.

**Capable** (kæp'əbəl), *a.* [a. F. *capable* (= Pr. *capable*), ad. late L. *capabil-em* (in early theological use: see Du Cange), irregularly f. L. *cap-ere* to take. The regular formation would have been *capibilis*; perh. *capabilis* was influenced by *capax*: Beda *Lib. de Orthogr.* has 'capax, qui facile capit; *capabilis*, qui facile capitur' (Du Cange); so Augustine, but Cassiodorus c. 575 has it in the active sense = *capax*, as in the mod. langs.]

† 1. Able to take in, receive, contain, or hold; having room or capacity for. Const. *of, for*, or *inf.* *Obs.*

1571 Diggers *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Ggij, This transfigured, bodye is also capable of two internal spheres. 1601 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 330 They are almost capable of a bushel of wheate. a 1618 RALPHICH *Let.* (1651) 87 The other five ships stand at Trinidad, having no other Port capable for them near Guiana. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 Their Canoes . . . are . . . capable of three naked men. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* III. 450 The seat was large and capable of two. 1686 Tr. *Chardin's Trav* 246 Capable to lodge two hundred men. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 431 The Moselle . . . being not capable of Ships of Burden. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 479 He has begun a road capable of a wheel-carriage.

† 2. *fig.* Able to take in with the mind or senses; able to perceive or comprehend. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvini's Inst.* I. 26 Only those things be painted and grauen wherof our eies are capable. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* I. xi. (R.) Capable we are of God, both by vnderstanding and will. a 1662 HEVLIN *Laund.* I. 222 The likeliest way to make them capable of the inconveniences they should run into. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 51 Not capable her care Of what was high.

† 2. *absol.* Able to hold much; roomy, capacious.

1594 T. B. La *Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 343 The rounde forme is most capable. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. ii. iii. 86 The hugest and most capable vessels in his Cellar. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ii. 75 That capable vessel of bliss.

† 3. *fig.* Comprehensive. *Obs.*

1590 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 23 b, You make this word Dæmon, a capable name of Gods, of men and of duels. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 459 Till that a capable, and wide Revenge Swallow them vp.

3. Able or fit to receive and be affected by; open to, susceptible. † a. of anything material. *Obs.*

1611 TOWNSEND *Abh. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 136 If any roote of life remains within 'em Capable of Phisicke, feare 'em not my Lord. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 3 The husbandman must first break the land before it be made capable of good seed. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 263 Some have flesh, salt, and flesh capable thereof.

b. of things immaterial. *arch.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 95 Mirimidas eares are not capable of any amorous persuasions. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* I. i. 172 You were adu'd his flesh was capable Of Wounds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 283 His violence . . . being such As wee, not capable of death or paine . . . can repell. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* x. (1864) 314 To be capable of his doctrine, only requires that the hearer be a human creature.

c. *absol.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 127 His forme and cause conioyn'd, preaching to stones, would make them capable.

4. Able to be affected by; of a nature, or in a condition, to allow or admit of; admitting; susceptible. Const. *of*, also *absol.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. liiij. § 1 Infants which are not capable of instruction. 1652 NEDHAM Tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* xi The soil of a strange Citie is not capable of such a dedication. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 P 5 He who is in any degree capable of Corruption. 1732 BEKKLEY *Alciph.* VII. § 33 The being of a God is capable of clear proof. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 96 It is easy to see, that we are capable of moral improvement by discipline. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 45 [A matter] capable of explanation. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 407 It was a system capable of very ready abuse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 Men differ from the lower animals in that they are capable of musical discipline.

5. Having the needful capacity, power, or fitness for (some specified purpose or activity). Const. *of*; formerly also *inf.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 5 A quality which maketh capable of any function. 1634 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) xix No other creature, besides man, is capable to apprehend this beauty. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 P 1 How few there are capable of a religious, learned,



or philosophic solitude. 1752 JONHSON *Rambl.* No. 207 P 8  
Anything . . . capable of giving happiness. 1737-59 MILLER  
*Gard. Dict.* The weaker trees being less capable to furnish  
a supply of nourishment. 1796 BR. WATSON *Appl. Bible* 338  
You are capable of better things. 1863 E. NEALE *Anal.*  
*7th & Nat.* 51 Animals must be capable of forming general  
thoughts. 1899 CASSELL'S *Tech. Educ.* IV. 91. 3 A common  
compass-card, capable of free movement on a needle-point.

b. In a bad sense: Having the effrontery, depravity, wickedness for.

a. 1680 S. CHARNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* P. 2. 11  
The criminal capable to practise them. 1777 BURKE *Corr.*  
(1844) II. 144 They who are capable of being forgers, are  
capable of being incendiaries. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.*  
(1876) I. vi. 417 Eadric was capable of every wickedness.

b. *absol.* Having general capacity, intelligence, or ability; qualified, gifted, able, competent.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 310 Let me carry another to  
his Horse; for that's the more capable creature. 1715  
BURNET *Own Time* (1765) I. 31 The capablest man for business  
and the best speaker in that kingdom. 1728 MORGAN  
*Algiers* II. v. 294 Giving him, when capable, the whole  
management of all his domestic affairs. 1857 MRS. JAMESON  
*Leg. Madonna* 237 Joseph as the vigilant and capable  
guardian of the Mother and the Child. 1871 BLACKIE *Four*  
*Phases* I. 3 A more capable . . . witness could not be desired.

† 7. Having some external, esp. a legal, capacity or qualification; qualified, entitled; in *Law*, qualified to hold or possess (property, etc.). *Const. of*, also *absol.* *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 87 Of my land . . . He worke  
the meane To make thee capable. 1610 GUILLEN *Heralry* II.  
v. (1660) 65 Bastards are not capable of their Fathers  
patrimony. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 134 To keepe  
themselves from all legal pollution, that they might  
be capable of eating the passover. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON  
*Hist. Coll. Mass.* II. (1765) 227 Protestants . . . were capable  
of being made freemen. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v.  
*Capacity*, An alien born . . . is capable of personal estate; but  
he is not capable of lands of inheritance. 1818 CAUSSE  
*Digest* VI. 524 The devise must be a person capable at the  
death of the deviser.

**Capableness.** [*f.* CAPABLE + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being capable (in various senses); capability.

1597 GULDING *De Moray* xv. (1617) 65x So it [the mind]  
should enuermore haue brought the ability and capableness  
of it into act. 1594 CAREW *Huall's Exam.* Wks. (1616) 27  
Whereunto these ventricles serve, and their large or narrow  
capableness for the reasonable soule, all shall bee told by  
vs. 1607 HICCOX *Wks.* L. 283 Where there is no capableness  
of faith, there ought to bee no baptism. 1680 R.  
MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* 7 She there examined his  
capableness for business. 1731 BAILEY, *Appensableness*,  
capableness of being pacified.

**Capably** (kæ'pəbəl), *adv.* [*f.* CAPABLE + -LY 2.] In a capable manner; in a way that shows capacity; with ability, ably.

1835 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 3/2 The details . . . are . . . freshly  
conceived and capably handled.

† **Capace.** *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *capāx*, *capāci*, *f.* *capere* to take. (See -ACIOUS.) Ital. has *capace*, and there may have been a 16th c. *F. capace*, as the direct source.] Able to take in (with the mind) or comprehend; 'capacious' *of*.

1555 COTL. *Pols* in *Styrpe Cranner* (1694) App. x. 216  
The doctrine of the presence prevailing . . . above mans  
reason . . . may be capace of the same. 1658 LENNARD tr.  
*Charvon's Wind.* III. xiv. 36 (1670) 459 When they are  
great and capace of that whereunto they were instructed.

† **Capacity.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *capāci* - (see prec.) + -TY.] = CAPACITY.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. i. (R.) Capacifying us to enjoy . . .  
all those good things. *Ibid.* (1823) II. xlv. 462 [To] enjoy  
the benefits he is capacified and designed for.

**Capacious** (kæpə'ʃəs), [*f.* L. *capāci* - (see above) + -OUS : see -ACIOUS.]

† 1. Of such size as to take in or hold; able to contain; having the capacity of or to (with infinitive).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vi. (R.) The ark . . . was sufficient  
capacious to contain of all. 1644 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* III. ii. There cannot be room in one lover's heart  
Capacious enough to entertain Such multitudes of pleasures. 1634  
BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 154 A spacious harbour capacious  
of many thousand sail. 1656 COWLEY *Davidic* IV. What breast  
but thine capacious to receive The vast in-  
fusion? 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 244 Is thy short  
span Capacious of this universal frame? 1779 FORREST  
*Voy. N. Guinea* 232 A range of . . . china jars, each capacious  
of, at least, twenty gallons.

2. Able to hold much; roomy, spacious, wide.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 67 The Lutherans have . . . a  
mighty congregation, and a capacious church. 1656 tr.  
*Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 488 Nature has bestowed upon  
them wide and capacious ears. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes*  
(1694) I. 14 The Importunity of such craving and capacious  
Appetites. 1700 MAIDWELL in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 311  
He will erect a capacious Auditorium. 1828 HAZLITT  
*Eng. Poets* IV. (1870) 93 The capacious soul of Shakespeare.  
1840 DICKENS *O. C. Shop* III. A pair of capacious shoes.  
1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. ii. 64 There is no  
animal whose memory is equally capacious with that of man.  
1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 202 Capacious quays.

3. Qualified, adapted or disposed for the reception of arch. † Of capacity or qualified to do something (*obs.*).

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. 450 The more capacious  
he is to order all means and affairs in subservience to his  
end and designe. 1692 *Poems in Burlesque* 20 The girl  
began To grow capacious of a Man. 1709 *Brit. Apollo*  
II. No. 2. 3/1 Each Human Soul Capacious is to learn  
All Arts. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 330 For the future sails  
VOL. II.

Supplied the cloth, capacious of the gales. *Ibid.* XVIII. 201  
Then poets, capacious of the frame, I raise. 1828 40 SIR  
W. F. NAPIER *Peinins. War* VII. 1. (Rtdg.) I. 328 A mind  
capacious of warlike affairs. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Via*  
*Poets* exalt, Their eyes capacious of renown.

**Capaciously**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a capacious manner.

1818 in *Todd.* 1846 in *Worcester.*

**Capaciousness** (kæpə'ʃənəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being capacious; the power of holding or containing; largeness, roominess, wide extent. Cf. CAPACITY.

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ* 129 There is . . . a greater  
capaciousness, vastness, and also quickness in his affec-  
tions. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 1109 What  
thou speakest of the capaciousness of the place. 1685 H.  
MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* 169 By reason of the vast difference  
in their capaciousnesses. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It.*  
*Jrnl.* I. 297 The vast capaciousness within St. Peter's is  
thrown away. 1874 PUSLEY *Leit. Serm.* 98 We . . . gain . . .  
larger capaciousness for His endless Infinite love.

**Capacitate** (kæpə'siteɪ), *v.* [*f.* CAPACITY + -ATE; see -ACITATE and -ATE 3 7.]

1. *trans.* To endow with capacity for or to do (something); to render capable; to qualify, fit.

1657 CROMWELL *S.* 21 Apr. (Caryle) You can capacitate  
me to receive satisfaction in them. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* II. (1681) 10 It capacitates all sorts of Land . . . for  
some of the Improvements mentioned. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub*  
Pref. He will please to capacitate and prepare himself by  
these directions. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* IV. 175 This  
Temper that naturally qualifies and capacitates him for Happiness.  
1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 32 Long and  
careful study . . . capacitates him for his task.

*absol.* 1692 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chaunces* (1714) 177  
A Fund which might capacitate to make you Presents of  
my own.

2. To make legally capable; to qualify in law.

1657 CROMWELL *S.* 21 Apr. (Caryle) It seems to capacitate  
all those who revolted from the parliament (to elect or  
be elected). 1805 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 273, and March  
Came out a proclamation . . . capacitating Papists to be chosen  
into all offices of trust. c. 1792 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 190  
To admit all the other sectaries to be capacitated equally  
with the members of the church of England.

Hence *Capacitated ppl. a.*, *Capacitating ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Ser. Disc.* IV. 477 The capacitating of man  
for converse with God. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.*  
270 Being conveyed into a proper capacitated Matrix.

**Capacitation** (kæpə'siteɪʃən), [*noun* of action *f.* prec. : see -ATION.] A rendering capable.

a. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Miracles* Wks. VIII. 234 The . . . super-  
natural birth . . . was essential as a capacitation for the work  
to be performed.

**Capacity** (kæpə'siti), Also 5-6 -yte(e, 6-7 -itie, (6 -ite, -itye, -satie). [15th c. *capacite*, a. *F. capācit*, *ad.* L. *capāciat-em*, noun of state *f.* *capāx*, *capāci* - able to take in : see -ACITY.]

† 1. Ability to receive or contain; holding power. *Obs.* (in general sense).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xx. 179 The capacyte and gretnes  
of heuene. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. 1. (Arb.) 66  
Hauens of capacyte to byborowe greate naties. *Ibid.*  
IV. (Arb.) 85 A pottle of no hygger capacyte then to houlde  
them only. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 32. 1700  
*Eng. Theophrast.* 228 There is a certain degree of capacyte  
in the greatest vessel, and when tis full, if you pour in still,  
it must run out.

b. *fig.*

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Prio. Prayers* (1851) 513 That I may  
so drink of thee, according to my capacity, as I may live  
for ever. 1634 BR. HALL *Occas. Med.* Wks. (1808) 195 All  
favourable promises presuppose a capacity in the receiver.  
1845 DE QUINCEY Wks. VI. 275 Men of genius have a larger  
capacity of happiness.

c. *Capacity for heat, moisture, etc.* : the power of absorbing heat, etc. *Capacity of a conductor* (Electr.) : see *quot.*

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus*, &c. 233 The great capacity of  
the arterial blood for heat. 1863 R. S. CULLEY *Pract. Telogr.*  
(1871) 293 By the Capacity of a Condenser or Cable is meant  
its power to receive a charge. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68  
The hotter the air the greater its capacity for moisture.  
1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 160  
The capacity of a conductor in presence of any other  
conductors is the charge upon it required to raise it to unit  
potential, when all the other conductors have potential zero.

2. Hence, Content : † a. *superficial*, Area (*obs.*) : b. *cubic*, Volume, solid content. *Measure of capacity* : the measure applied to the content of a vessel, and to liquids, grain, or the like, which take the shape of that which holds them.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. ix. You maye readly measure  
all equiliagne figures, what capactie . . . soeuer they bee of  
*Ibid.* IV. xxiv. Rules for the inuentiō of his capactie superficial  
and Solide. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. (1736) 18  
The present Urns were not of one Capacity, the Largest  
containing above a Gallon. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* Of a  
Capacity usually of a Gallon or more. 1828 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* IV. 11 A glass globe of the . . . capacity . . . of about 140  
cubic inches. 1866 HERSCHTEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 192 Our  
ordinary measures of length, weight and capacity.

† 3. A containing space, area, or volume. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 155 Into a long  
square . . . or an Oval Capacity, or else into a Circular plot.  
1756 BURKS *Subt. & B.* IV. ix. The whole capacity of the eye,  
vibrating in all its parts.

† b. *esp.* A space of three dimensions; a hollow space, a cavity. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Ternp.* 2 G ij, In diuiding y<sup>e</sup>

tronke . . . betweene the necke & the legges, is two great cap-  
cytees. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 216 There  
are two capacities or hollow places in the heart. 1662 GL.  
VILL *Lut. Orient.* XIV. 129 Not . . . a meer void capacity; for  
there are no such chauncs in nature. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lat. Tichm.*, *Caracas*, is an Iron Case, or hollow Capacity, about  
the bigness of a Bomb.

† c. *fig.*

1587 GULDING *De Moray* xv. 248 Influence that floweth  
into the capacyte of our understanding. 1752 JONHSON  
*Rambl.* No. 204 P 3, I will fill the whole capacity of my  
soul with enjoyment.

4. Mental or intellectual receiving power; ability to grasp or take in impressions, ideas, knowledge.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 1 After the capacyte of my lytel  
entendement . . . I haue ordeyned this booke. 1580 BARET  
*Alv.* C 64 To apply himself to the capactie of the scholar.  
1671 MILTON *Samson* 1028 Capacity not raised to . . . value  
what is best. 1753 BERKLEY *Wks.* III. 145 He wants ca-  
pacity to relish what true piety is. 1836 8 SIR W. HAM-  
TOM *Metaph.* I. 253 Faculty is active power; capacity is  
passive power.

5. Active power or force of mind; mental ability, talent.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & F.* Prol. My capacity is not suffi-  
cient for the proper handling of such subjects. 1597  
HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. lxvii. 310 Hath not perhaps the wit or  
capacity to tread out so endless mazes. 1673 MARVELL  
*Corr.* coal. Wks. 1872-5 II. 413 Ready to . . . serve them to  
the best of your capacities. 1723 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17  
P 7 The fellow was a person of diligence and capacity.  
1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. x. § 22 Everlasting  
difference is set between one man's capacity and another's.

6. *gen.* The power, ability, or faculty for any-  
thing in particular. *Constr. of, for, or inf.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* I. 10 Enable him with the  
capacities of our Saviour and Lord. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I.  
i. 19 We are endued with Capacities of action, of happiness  
and misery. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. vii. The ca-  
pacity of removing themselves from one place to another.  
1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* I. 8 Sophia . . . seemed  
to have lost the capacity of loving. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II.  
i. 5 As society advanced there arose a capacity for self-  
protection. 1883 *Nature* 8 Mar. 435 The means of deter-  
mining exact positions [in astronomy] and the capacity to  
reduce them.

7. The quality or condition of admitting or being open to action or treatment; capability, possibility.

1659 *Whole Duty Man* x. ii. 79 Several branches [of jus-  
tice] answerable to those capacities of injury. 1669 WOR-  
LIDGE *Syst. Agric.* III. (1681) 17 Of Wet Meadows or Land  
under that capacity of being overflowed. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.*  
xiv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 274 You have yet . . . a capacity of  
straitening the project. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. v. 106 To  
deprive them of the capacity of ever returning. 1797  
SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 90 That there should be a level  
area . . . or the capacity of making such a one. 1825 MCUL-  
LOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 23 Countries possessed of the greatest  
capacities of improvement. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom.* The. v.  
(ed. 2) 159 A capacity for infinite division.

† 8. Hence *To be in, put into or out of a capa-  
city* : i.e. a position which enables, or renders  
capable. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. vi. 17 He instantly, if  
he be in capacity, leaves the wife of his bosom. 1669 MAR-  
VELL *Corr.* cxxxi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 296 The House . . . not . . . in  
a capacity to finish that bill before their meeting in February.  
a. 1674 WOOD *Life* (1848) 23 Being just . . . in capacity of  
spending the remainder of his days in ease and quietness,  
he died. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 352 The capacity we  
were then in, of settling ourselves at Mindanae. 1725 DE  
FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 Not willing to put our-  
selves out of a capacity of planting further. 1804 DUNCAN  
*Trident* I. 185 Our [galley] alone was in a capacity to  
begin the engagement.

9. Position, condition, character, relation.

a. 1649 CHAS. I. *Wks.* 295 He should be in a capacity of  
Honour. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 9 In what capacity  
these Jews came over, I finde not. 1720 POPE *Let. in Wks.*  
V. 84 I am . . . dead in a natural capacity . . . dead in a poetical  
capacity . . . and dead in a civil capacity. 1747 HENRY  
*Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 266 The moon is . . . ready to act  
in the capacity of a guide. 1835 BUCHANAN *Ch. Establishment*  
I. 7 Channels through which the mind of a people, in their  
collective capacity, can be expressed. 1848 MACULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 The King, in his individual capacity, had very  
little to give. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* IV. (1876) 111.

† b. Relation, tenor, sense (of words). *Obs.*

1720 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divin.* 102 Irenaeus  
understood those Texts . . . in that Capacity.

10. *Law.* Legal competency or qualification. *To be in capacity* : to be legally qualified.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 66 Capacite in the lawe to pur-  
chase, take, and resceyue . . . possessions. a. 1626 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1630) 42 Persons attainted of felony or treason,  
have no capacity in them to take, obtayne, or purchase.  
1641 *Termes de la Ley* 44 Capacitie is when a man, or bodie  
politlicke or corporate is able to give or take lands or other  
things, or to sue actions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 497  
The ecclesiastical court is the judge of every testator's ca-  
pacity. 1845 STEPHEN *Lawes Eng.* II. 406 The capacity of an  
alien may be enlarged by his becoming a denizen.

**Capacks**, var. of CAPAX *a. Obs.*

† **Capade** (kæpə'd), [*a. F. capade, f. cap head* + -ADE.] In *Hat-making* = BAT sb. 2 12.

1797 P. WAKFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 85 These  
pieces, or capades, as they are called, being formed in this  
manner. 1875 *Unk. Dict.* Arts II. 784 The bat or capade.

† **Capados.** *Obs. rare.* [? *f. \*capē d' dos* 'cape  
to back' (but this does not appear in French  
Dicts.). Halliwell says *Captyhouse* occurs in same  
sense in MS. *Arundel* 249, lf. 88.] ? A hood; a  
piece to protect the back of the neck.

**Capelin, caplin** (kæ'pĕlin, kæ'plin). Also

9 capalan. [= Fr. *capelan*, *caplan*, Sp. *capelan*.] A small fish very similar to a smelt, found on the coast of Newfoundland, and much used as a bait for cod.

1620 J. MASON *Newfoundland* 5, June hath Capline a fish much resembling Smelt in forme and eating. 1623 WHITBOURN *Newfoundland* 8 The Rivers... are stored with... Launce, Capelin, Cod, and Trouts. *Ibid.* 80 Capeling. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Capelan*. 1823 in W. Cobbett *Rural* 1335 I. 397 Innumerable small fry ship down unperceived, like caplin down the throat of the sharks. 1861 HULME tr. *Moque-Tandon* II. III. i. 102 Other Gadoids... the Haddock, the Capalan. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 53 Four or five whales... were feeding upon the Capelin.

**Capeline** (kæp'elin). In 5 capelyne, 9 capelline, cappeline. [a. F. *capeline*, ad. It. (or med.L.) *cap(p)ellina* little hat, dim. of *cappella* (see CHAPEL), dim. of *cap(p)la* CAP. CAPE.]

1. 'A small skull-cap of iron worn by archers in the Middle Ages' (Fairholt). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*. c. 1470 HEYRAY *W. Wallace* III. 88 A steylle capelyne in his bonet but mar. 1834 PLUNKET *Brit. Costume* 204 The skull-caps of steel, called capellines (*temp.* Edw. IV.).

2. *Surg.* A bandage, which by its arrangement forms a kind of cap or bonnet.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xl. 270, I bound the head with a strong capeline. *note.* A bandage peculiar to the head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Capeline*, a kind of bandage used by the French surgeons in case of amputation; consisting of a roller with two equal heads.

3. A lady's hat; also, a woollen hood of loose texture, worn by ladies in going to or from an evening entertainment. [From mod. Fr.]

1775 ASH, *Capeline* (from the French) a woman's hat adorned with feathers. 1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* lxix. 412 She... drew the... capeline... over her head.

|| **Capella** (kæp'elā). [L. *capella* she-goat.] Proper name of a star of the first magnitude in Auriga.

1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 121 The time might come when capella, a noble northern star, would have its motion in the equator. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* lxx. 24 We read... that Capella, which is now pale blue, was red.

**Capella**: see CHAPEL.

† **Capellane**. *Obs.* [ad. late and med. L. *capellānus*. Cf. It. *capellano*, F. *capelan*, *capellain* chaplain.] a. A keeper of the sacred relics. b. One who officiates in a chapel; a chaplain.

a. 1661 FULLER, The dignities and duties of the precentor, sacrist, sub-sacrist, capellane, ostiary. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. ii. 541 At that time forty shillings a year was a common stipend for a capellane.

**Capelline**, var. of CAPELINE.

**Capelocracy**. [f. Gr. *κάπηλος* shop-keeper + *-κρατία* rule.] The shopkeeping 'interest' or class. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Alton*. (1851) 236 A milliner's house (shop, to outward appearance, it was not), evincing... its degree above the Capelocracy, to use a certain classical neologism, by a brass plate. 1853 — *My Novel* (Hoppe), The triumph of the capelocracy.

† **Capemerchant**. *Obs.* Also **Cap-**. [app. an adaptation of some foreign title in *cap* or *capo*, meaning 'head merchant' or 'head of the traders'.] An old name for the supercargo in early voyages; also the head merchant in a factory. (Smyth.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.*, *Descr. India* (1864) 156 The Cape-Merchant Florio performed a worthy exploit. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Cape-merchant or Purser hath the charge of all the Carragassone or merchandize. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 272 Cape-Merchant, or Super-Cargo of Capt. Swan's Ship. 1708 KERSEY, *Cap-Merchant*. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

b. *fig.* 1811 J. BELL *Haddon's Anstr.* *Osor.* 138 b, They... did admitte Grace to be cape merchant (as it were) with Free-will. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 19 The French... were the cape-merchants in this adventure [Crusades]. 1649 SELDEN *Lawes Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 39 The King shewed himself the Cape-Merchant of the world.

**Capér** (kæp'ar), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. with -s in *sing.* and *pl.* 4 caperis, 4-6 cap(p)aris, -es, 6-7 caperes, -ers, -ars, cappers; b. without -s in *sing.* 6-9 caper, 7 capar; γ. (from Fr.) 5-7 capres. [ME. *caperis*, *caperes*, a. L. *capparis*, a. Gr. *κάνπαρις*; in OF. *caspres*, mod. Fr. *capre*, It. *cappero*. The final s being treated as the plural sign, esp. in sense 2, was at length dropped in the singular. Cf. F. *capres* in Littré.]

1. A shrub (*Capparis spinosa*) in habit of growth like the common bramble, abundant on walls and rocky places in the South of Europe.

1384 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xii. 5 The erbe caperis [1388 *capparis*] shal be scattered. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* H. lii b, Capers is a prickly bush. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xviii. 680 The Capar is a prickly plant or bush almost lyke the Bramble. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxi. 896 It is generally called Capers in most languages; in English Capers, Capar, and Capers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 1022 Capers hath a weak woody stalk. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Capar*, *Caparis*. 1881 *Coruh. Mag.* Mar. 315 In sheltered nooks the caper hangs her beautiful purpureal snowy bloom.

2. (usually in *pl.*) The flower-buds of the same, gathered for pickling.

1481-90 *Howard's Househ. Bks.* (1841) 311 He bout for my Lord... xii. lb. capres. 1566 GASCONE *Supplices*, Wks. (1757) 58, I will go into the towne and buy oranges, olives, and cappers. 1641 SUCKLING *Let.* 56 The Capers which will make my Lord of Dorset goe from the Table. 1732

ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 244 Capers, astringent and diuretic. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 2331 The Capers of commerce are the flower-buds gathered while in a young state.

3. **Capucine**, **Capuchin Capers**, **English Capers**: the seed-vessels of the Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*: see CAPUCINE), or of the Caper Spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), gathered for pickling; also the plants themselves.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 183 Capucine-Capers, or Nasturces, are annual Plants. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Capuchin Capers*, a plant called Nasturces. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 51 p. 12 The art of making English Capers, she has not yet persuaded herself to discover.

4. A sort of scented tea.

1864 W. WOOD *Wds. about Tea* 10 Scented Teas, a close twisted round shot-like leaf, termed Caper. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 6/8 Tea... scented Caper 5d. to 1s. old.

5. *attrib.*, as in *caper-berry*, -bush, -plant, -sauce, -shrub, -tree; also *caper-bean* = *bean-caper* (see BEAN); *caper-bush*, *caper-plant*, *caper-spurge*, different names of *Euphorbia Lathyris*; *caper-tree*, *Bursbeckia arborosa* of New South Wales.

1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Eccles.* xii. 5 The \*caper-berry shall fail. 1673 RAY *Trans.* (1738) II. 14, I found nothing by the way but a few \*Caper-bushes. 1807 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog. Abr.* (1811) 209 The rocks on the [Spanish] coast... abound with samphire, vetch, caper bush. 1882 A. J. C. HARE in *Ed. Words* Mar. 185 The beautiful \*caper-plant, which is the hyssop of Scripture. 1791 WOLCOTT (Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 431 Dear as, to Legs of Mutton, \*Caper-Sauce. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccles.* xii. 5 The \*caper-tree shall be destroyed.

**Caper** (kæp'ar), sb.<sup>2</sup> [app. abbreviated from CAPRIOLE sb.: Florio has It. *capriola* a capriole or caper in dancing'. Cf. the vb.; also *cab* from *cabriolet*.] A frolicsome leap, like that of a playful kid; a frisky movement, esp. in dancing; said also of horses; *fig.* a fantastic proceeding or freak.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Court.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 248 You, Maister Usher of the dancing schoole... stand upon your tricks and capers. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. iv. 55 We that are true Louers, runne into strange capers. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 p. 5 An Hour in Secret, wherein he had his Frisks and Capers. 1856 OLMDIST *Slave States* 68 Jane [a horse] gave a little sympathizing caper.

b. To cut a caper or capers: to dance in a frolicsome way, to act fantastically. † To cut a caper on nothing: to be hanged.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 129 And Faich, I can cut a caper. To And I can cut the mutton too. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 162 By his high dancing and cutting of Capers... he did... sprain a vein. 1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* iv. xvi. Two of the honestest Gentlemen in Catchpole-land had been made to cut a Caper on nothing. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 He can Dance, though he does not cut Capers. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. AV. 260 Executing splendid somersets, and cutting every species of caper.

2. *Comb.* *caper-out*, the cutting of a caper; *caper-cutting* a., that cuts capers; *caper-witted* a., of frivolous or unsteady mind.

a. 1606 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.*, My poor child... Your caper-cutting son has run away with. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 227 (D.) What-over any caper-witted man may observe. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 361 Those flute-girls—trash who... fed eyes with caper-cuts.

† **Caper**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. mod. Du. *kaper* privateer, corsair, f. *kaperen*, E. Fris. *kapen* to take away, steal, rob, plunder (see CAPER v. 2).]

1. A privateer (also *caper-vessel*); the captain of a privateer; a corsair.

1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 23 Capers bringing in their prizes, Commons cursing new excises. 1666 LAMONT *Diary* (1820) 243 Divers persons contributed to the making out of smaller Vessels to be capers. 1667 *Ibid.* 246 A caper vessel... did spleit on upon the Sands. 1668 Treaty in *Magens Insurances* (1755) II. 447 The Captains and Capers shall... give good and sufficient Security. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvi, Brenda... ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper.

*fig.* 1730 D'URFEX *Pills* V. 349 Wit Capers, play Sharpers, loud Bullies.

† 2. A captor, seizer. *Sc. Obs.*

1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 333 (Jam.) The oft debated cause of the Capers of the two prize Danish ships... that they were free ships, but that the Capers had probable grounds to bring them up.

**Caper** (kæp'ar), sb.<sup>4</sup> *St.* Also **kaper**. [a. Gael. *capaire* piece of bread and butter.] 'A piece of oatcake and butter with a slice of cheese on it' (Jamieson).

1815 CLAN ABHU I. 211 (Jam.) Hugh... I gave you a kaper, and a crogan of milk. 1828 *Trial Sons of Rob Roy* 107 She gave the deponent... bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a caper.

**Caper** (kæp'ar), sb.<sup>5</sup> *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lowd Labour* I. 287 And capers (chorister boys and ballet-girls).

**Caper** (kæp'ar), v.<sup>1</sup> [app. abbreviated from CAPRIOLE v.: Florio has It. *capriolare* to caper or capriole'. Cf. the sb.] *intr.* To dance or leap in a frolicsome manner, to skip for merriment; to prance as a horse. Also with *about*, *away*.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii. 113 The third he caper'd, and cried All goes well. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* VI. ii. (1643) 222 As if it danced or capered up and down. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 282 (R.) Dancing and capering like a kid. 1768 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1859) II. 445 The complete horseman... may let him sometimes prance and caper and curvet. 1808 MAR. ENDORWORTH *Moral T.* I. viii. 50 A number of people

capering about. 1847 BARHAM *Incol. Leg.* (1877) 168 Capering away in a Spanish bolero. 1859 TAYLORSON *Elaine* 783 Making a roan horse caper and curvet for pleasure.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of a singer or singing bird.

a. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* I. 420 A nightingale... quaver, and capers and trebles. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 68 The Italians... caper with their voices. 1850 BLACKIE *Es. vltus* I. Pref. 6 The old Hellenic dialect can caper gracefully through movements, that... would twist our English tongue into... dislocation.

† **Caper**, v. *Obs.* [f. CAPER sb.<sup>3</sup>] To privateer. See CAPERER and CAPERING.

† **Caperate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *caperāt*- ppl. stem of *caperi*-re in same sense.] a. *trans.* To wrinkle. b. *intr.* To frown. Hence *Caperated ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Caperate*, to frowne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 372 It will more crasse, rugged, and caperated. 1731 BAILEY II. *Caperated*, wrinkled like a goat's horn. 1775 in ASH.

**Capercailie**, **capercailzie** (kæpærk'aili, -kæ'aili). *Sc.* Forms; 6-9 capercailie, -lie, -ly, -le, capercailze, -calze, -calseane (-callie), 7-kelly, 7-9-cally, 8-caille, -colse, -colly, (oobberkely), 9 capercailzie, -kayle, capercailie. [Corruption of the Gael. name *capull coille* (kapul kō'ile) great cock (lit. horse) of the wood (coille = genitive of coll wood). The *la* for *ly* is a 16th c. Sc. way of representing *l mouillé*, as in Sc. *spailze*, Fr. *espoille* spoil, and is properly represented by *ly*.]

The Wood-grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*), the largest of European gallinaceous birds; the male is also called Mountain Cock or Cock of the Woods. Formerly indigenous in the Scottish Highlands, where, after having become extinct, it has again been introduced from Scandinavia.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Introd. 42 Capercailie, a foul mair than an ravin quhill leiffis allanerlie of barks of treis. 1596 J. DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1885) 39 The Capercailie... with the vulgar peple, the horse of the forest. 1630-65 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earl. Suthd.* In these forests... there is great store of partridges, pluiuers, capercailies. 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1878) II. 77 The Clobberkely which is sometimes called a wild turkey. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XX. 327 (Inverness) The caper coille or wild turkey was seen in Glenmoriston about 40 years ago. 1799 R. JAMIESON *Ballad*, *Ld. Kenneth & Elsinore*, The Capercailie and Tarmachin, Caw'd cruse on hill and murr. 1830 LYEIL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. 456 The larger capercailies... had been quite destroyed. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 50 Saw a capercailie, of which there are many here.

† **Caperclaw**, variant of CAPPERCLAW.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 60 His Bishopdom was reasonably caperclawed.

**Caper-cousin**, corruption of CATER-COUSIN.

† **Caperdawsie**, **caperdochy**. *Obs.* [app. corruptions of CAPPAOCHIO. The stocks; prison. 1600 HEYWOOD *J. Edm. IV.* iv. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 72 My son's in Dybel here, in Caperdochy, itha gaol. *Ibid.* i. I. 86 He's in Caperdochy, Ned, in Stafford Jail, for a robbery. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. II. 824, I here engage myself to loose ye And free your heels from caperdawsie.]

**Caperer** (kæp'arar). [f. CAPER v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who capers.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal*, The nimble caperer on the cord. 1812 BYRON *Walla* x, Columbia's caperer, to the warlike whoop.

2. A caddis-fly (*Phryganea*); from its flight.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaurus* (1878) 208 Capers and sandflies. 1863 — *Water-bab.* 80 Fly away as a caper, on four fawn-coloured wings, with long legs and horns.

† **Caperer** = CAPER sb.<sup>3</sup>, privateer.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 508 At this time our caperers set to sea.

† **Caperhay**, v. *Obs.* [f. CAPER v. + HAY a kind of country-dance.]

1600 *Look About You* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 421 Come, caperhay, set all at six and seven.

**Caperik**, var. of CAPRIKE, *Obs.*

**Capering** (kæp'arin), *vbl.* sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. CAPER v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Frolicsome dancing or leaping.

1590 MARSTON *Scot. Villanite* 193 To shew his capring skill. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 84 The leaping and capering she [the hare] displays. 1868 HELPS *Readmsh* xv. (1876) 410 Not to be indulged in caperings of their own.

† **Capering**, *vbl.* sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [f. CAPER v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Privateering.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 491 The Scots capering did not a little irritate the Dutch.

**Capering**, *ppl. a.* [f. CAPER v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That capers, dancing.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* xxiv, A winde-taught capring Ship. 1597 *1st Pt. Ret. Jr. Fornass* v. l. 1218 A capring page. 1698 ROWE *Amib. Stepm.* Prol. 21 Nor capering monsieur from Active France. 1828 SCOTT *P. F. Perth* II, Those gallants, with their capering horses.

Hence **Caperingly adv.**

1641 BROWNE *Jou. Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 366 Most crowsse most capringly.

**Caperis**, -es, *obs.* ff. of CAPER sb.<sup>1</sup>, the plant.

**Capernaite** (kæp'ærnaite). Also 6 capernaite. [f. *Capernaum* a town of Galilee + -ITE.] An inhabitant of Capernaum; hence (with reference to John vi. 52) A controversial designation for a believer in transubstantiation.



Hence † *Capernaïtan* *sb.*, *Capernaïtic* *a.*, *Capernaïtical* *a.*, *Capernaïtically* *adv.*, † *Capernaïtish* *a.*, † *Capernaize* *v.* (All frequent in the doctrinal polemics of the 16th & 17th c.)

1549 RUDLEY *Determ. Sacrament* Wks. (1841) 175 They which affirm transubstantiation are indeed right Sacramentaries and Capernaits. 1579 FLEKE *Hakins' Parl.* 217 To be Capernaite. 1642 ROGERS *Manan* 23: Calling them Capernaits and Carnall. 1661 S. FISHER *Spir. Verities* Rer. Wks. (1679) 85: No High-climbing Capernaits. . . can ever soar high enough to enter. 1642 MILTON *Animadv.* (1831) 123: O race of Capernaits. . . capable onely of leaves and belly-cheere! 1880 tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Chr. Doctr.* II. 338 Cardinal Humbert was carried so far. . . as to interpret the phrase [This is my body] in the grossest Capernaïtic manner. 1883-3 SCHAFER *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2368 The carnal Capernaïtic misunderstanding. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1634) II. 7/2 The absurd, gross, and Capernaïtical opinion of the new Schoolmen. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rens. Wks.* (1660) 192 They will admit of [no] other than a grosse capernaït sence. 1640 SIR E. DESING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 41 Forbear this carnal barbarisme of eating our Saviours body thus Capernaïtically. 1643 HEALE *Answ. to Ferne's A. Capernaït* following the King for leaves. 1624 A. DARCIE *Birth Heretics* xxi. 98 Did he determine we should hereby Capernaize & Nicodemize, to. . . make doubt of Gods power?

**Capernoitie** (kæpənoit'i), *sb.* *Sc.* [Etymology unknown.] Head, noddle. Hence perhaps *Capernoity* *a.*, *Capernoited* *a.*, 'crabbed, irritable, peevish' (Jam.); slightly affected in the head by drinking, muddle-headed, wrong-headed; also *Capernoitiness*.

1719 W. HAMILTON *Ep. II. in Ramsay's Wks.* I thought I should turn capernoited. 1769 HEND *Sc. Songs* II. 23 She is . . . Saeapomoytie, and sae bonny. 1819 St. Patrick III. 42 (Jam.) His capernoitie is no oure the bizzin' yet w' the sight of the Loch fairies. 1844 SCOTT *Redgumlet* ch. II, Capernoited maggots and nonsense. 1834-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II, Of the stark aquavite they baith lo'd a drappie, And when capernuite then aye unco happy.

**Caperolle**, -oille, *Sc.* The Heath-pea (*Orob. tuberosus*), or CARMELE.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl. (Lanark)* XV. 8 (Jam.) Caramelle or Caperolles—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians.

**Caperon**, obs. var. of CHAPERON a hood.

**Capersome** (kæpə'səm), *a.* [f. CAPEB *v.* + -SOME.] Given or inclined to capering.

1851 AIRD *Life D. Moir in Moir's Wks.* I. 29 We are in a frivolous capersome humour. 1857 HEAVISIDE *Saul* (1869) 206 I've never seen a cat. . . more capersome.

**Capes** (kæps), *sb.* pl. *north. dial.* and *Sc.* a. Grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing; b. The grain which is not sufficiently ground; c. Flakes of meal which come from the mill when the grain has not been sufficiently dried. (Jamieson.)

1641 BERR *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 103 The chaffe, capes and heads gather together on the toppe and are taken off. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 110 WT capes, the mill she gard them ring. . . Then Goodie w' her tentie paw, Did capes an' seeds the gether ca'. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) I. 362 To separate the chaff, the capes, and the grain. 1847-8 HALLIWELL, *Capes*, ears of corn broken off in thrashing.

**Capestan**, obs. form of CAPSTAN.

**Capestone**, north. form of COPESTONE.

**Capet**, obs. form of CAPOT *v.*

**Capful** (kæp'fʊl), [f. CAP *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a cap will contain. *A capful of wind* (Naut.): 'a light flaw, which suddenly careens a vessel, and passes off' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 7 You were frightened, wa'n't you, last night, when it blew but a cap-full of wind? 1851 LONGR. *Gold. Leg. v. At Sea*, I was whistling to Saint Antonio for a capful of wind to fill our sail. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 44 When down the shaft one night he picked up a capful of quartz worth £20.

**Capha**, -e, obs. forms of CAFFA, COFFEE.

† **Caphar**. Obs. [In F. *caphar*, a. Arab. كَفَّارَ]

*khaḫārāh* defence, premium for defence or protection, f. *khaḫara* to protect, patronize.] See quot.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Serus.* (1732) 4 A place where we paid our first Caphar. *Ibid.* 119 The excessive demand made upon us by the Caphar-men. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caphar*, a toll, or duty imposed by the Turks on the Christian merchants, who carry or send merchandise from Aleppo to Jerusalem.

**Capharnaism** (kæfə'meiz'm), [f. *Capharnaum*, Aramaic form of *Capernaum* + -ISM.] The doctrine of the Capernaits. Also † *Capharnaite*, -nite = CAPERNAITE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capharnaits*. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th c. II. v. 25 The impious Capharnites. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 217 Bishop Ricci. . . would have taxed him with Capharnaitism.

**Caphtan**, *Capiai*, var. of CAPTAN, CABIAI.

† **Capian**, *a.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. Of or belonging to the Cape of Good Hope.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 80 Capian wine. [† *Capias* (kæp'pies). *Law*. [L. *capias* 'thou mayest take'.] A writ or process commanding the officer to take the body of the person named in it, that is, to arrest him; also called *writ of capias*.

The term *Capias* includes writs of various kinds; *Capias ad respondendum*, to enforce attendance at court; *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, after judgement, to imprison the defendant, until the plaintiff's claim is satisfied; *Capias utlagatum*, to arrest an outlawed person; *Capias in Withernam*, to seize the cattle or goods of any one who has made an unlawful distrain (see WITHERNAM).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 That no seriant take. . . for serving of a capias any thinge but in manner followinge. 1543 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 14 Payde for ij capias. . . vjd. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur. v. II*, A capias from my surgeon and my silkman. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 52 Walter Clerke. . . was arrested. . . upon a *Capias Utlagatum*.

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) I. 234 If his lordship had not appeared, a capias in Withernam would have gone out, whereon he must have been committed. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Ing.* II. 17 Excommunications, Capias's, Fines, and Imprisonments. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* xiv, Near Clifford's-Inn appear'd to stand Of Capiases an ugly band. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 563 A distinguished general officer. . . who was just going out to India and who had been stopped by capias.

**Capibara**, var. of CAPYBARA.

**Capidan**, obs. form of CAPITAN.

† **Capidoce**, *capydosis*. *Sc. Obs.* [perhaps the same as CAPADOS.]

1548 *Aberd. Regist. V.* 20 (Jam.) Vj capidocis of velvet. *Mod. Sc.* Capie-dossie, a hairy cap.

**Capie-hole**, see CAPPY-HOLE.

**Capil**, -pill, -pyl, var. of CAULE, Obs., a horse.

**Capillaceous** (kæp'ilæ'səs), [f. L. *capillaceus* hairy, hair-like, f. *capill-us* hair: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of, or resembling hair; hair-like, thread-like. Cf. CAPILLARY 5. Hence *Capilla'ceously* *adv.*; *Capilla'ceo-mu'tifid* *a.*, divided into many hair-like filaments.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Crocus*, Spring Crocus, with a capillaceous leaf. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Capillaceous*, so slender that it may be compared with the hairs of animals. 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl. Introd.* 20 Water-Buttercup. . . Submerged leaves capillaceous-multifid.

|| **Capillaire** (kæp'ilær), [F. *capillaire* maiden-hair fern, ad. L. *capillaris* of hair, *capillaris herba* the maidenhair.] A syrup or infusion of maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*). b. A syrup flavoured with orange-flower water. Also *Syrup of capillaire*.

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 38 Whatever orgeat or capillaire can inspire. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 482 He used to pour capillaire into his port wine. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 491 True Maiden-hair, which is used, or supposed to be so, in the syrup of capillaire. 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 17 *Capillaire*. . . is prepared by pouring boiling syrup over the fronds, and flavouring the infusion with orange flowers.

† **Capillament**. Obs. [ad. L. *capillamentum* the hair collectively, f. *capillus* hair. Cf. F. *capillament*.] An organic structure, presenting a slender and hair-like appearance; a hair-like fibre, filament; one of the ultimate ramifications of the root of a plant, or of a nerve in animals.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Gloss.*, *Capillaments*, small hairy threads of the Nerves. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Adder's Tongue*, The Root is small, and divided into a few Capillaments. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. p. 5. 17 The Nerves are rather solid Capillaments than small Tubuli. 1784 REID *Int. Powers* 83 Capillaments of the optic nerve.

† b. *Bot.* A filament; a stamen. Obs.

c 1730 QUINCY (J.). Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called capillaments. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 81 Fruit. . . with a tough Skin, beset with Capillaments. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Capillaments*, more usually called *stamina*.

† **Capillar**, *a.* Obs. Also 7 capillares. [ad. L. *capillaris* of or pertaining to hair, f. *capillus* hair: cf. F. *capillaire*, 14th c. in Littré.] Of or pertaining to hairs, hair-like.

1. = CAPILLARY 5.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 127 No root at all these Capillar herbes haue. *Ibid.* 232 Polytricha & Callitrica (both capillar herbs).

2. = CAPILLARY 3.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 22 The cutis. . . hath many capillar veins in it. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 96 The chyle. . . sticks in the Capillar veins.

3. = CAPILLARY 2.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxii. 162 If the chink [in fractured skull] be only capillar, and hard to be seen. . . the Chirurgion may be excused. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 7 All the Capillar Roots must be taken away.

**Capillarimeter** (kæp'ilār-i-mē'tər), [f. L. *capillaris* + -METER.] An instrument for determining the strength of wine or the quality of oil on the principle of capillary attraction.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Capillariness**, -ariness, etc.: see after CAPILLARY.

**Capillarity** (kæp'ilær'itē), [ad. F. *capillarité*, f. L. *capillaris* CAPILLARY + -ITY.] Capillary quality; esp. that of exerting capillary attraction or repulsion. Also, capillary attraction.

1836 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 234 Capillary attraction, or capillarity as it is sometimes called. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) 315 The affinity of capillarity. . . which acts solely between the surfaces of the attracting body and of that which combines with it. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. i. iv. § 2. 299 The power possessed by water of penetrating rocks, in virtue of the porosity and capillarity.

**Capillary** (kæp'ilārī, kæp'ilārī), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *capillaris*: see CAPILLAR and -ARY 2.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or concerned with hair.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillary*, of or like hair. 1853 KANE *Crimnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 326 Another, remarkable for a dirty person, of well used-up capillary surface. 1863 *Possibilities of Creat.* 182 [A whisker] shooting its capillary herbage in a curving direction across the cheek. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 932/1 It is as good for the dentists as for the capillary artists.

2. Hair-like; resembling a hair in tenuity.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 All diaper'd or branched over with pure white capillary little veins. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat.* *Spirit Misc.* (1712) 294 Certain capillary Nerves. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v. 86 This Dunghill-Water abounds. . . with a sort of capillary Eels, that are extremely active. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrat.* I. 261 Capillary virgin silver. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 182 Lesser Helosciad, submerged leaves, with capillary segments.

3. Having a very minute or hair-like internal diameter; as a *capillary tube* or *vessel*.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 142 Take a small Capillary Glass-pipe, or Tube, open at both ends. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 297 Rain-water. . . meeting with capillary veins (as I may call them) or small pores [in the rocks]. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. x. 132 The Blood. . . in the minute Capillary Veins and Arteries. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 191 The reason why the water between the two narrow plates of glass rises only to half the height it does in a capillary tube. 1872 B. STEWART *Heat* § 16 A tube of glass. . . which has a capillary bore.

4. Of, pertaining to, or taking place in, capillary vessels or capillaries. For *Capillary Attraction*, *Repulsion*, see those words.

1809 (title) An Examination of M. La Place's Theory of Capillary Action. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 30 A drop of the fluid. . . will be retained by the force of capillary attraction. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 77/2 The capillary system. . . becomes infinitely less extended.

† 5. See *quots. Obs.* (Cf. B. 3.)

c 1720 QUINCY (J.). Capillary, or capillaceous plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., Capillary plants amount to much the same with what are denominated acallose plants.

**B. sb.**

† 1. Anything resembling a hair or collection of hairs. Obs.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 214 As it were Capillaries, hairy Lines and tender Rays.

2. A capillary vessel. Cf. A. 3. esp. One of a number of extremely minute blood-vessels, in which the arterial circulation ends, and the venous begins.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 The capillary of the Arteries, and Veins. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 56 Mercury. . . may justly be suspected of hurting the fine capillaries. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* II. xxi. 420 Secreted by the fine capillaries. . . in the bodies of plants and animals. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* x. 406 Minute tubes, capillaries, which convey the blood to the tissues.

† 3. *Bot.* A name given apparently at first to the Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus Veneris* (in ancient Lat. *Capillus Veneris* and *herba capillaris*), and thence to other ferns or allied plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* m. lxviii. 409 Apuleius calleth it *Capillus Veneris*, Capillaris, and Crinita. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* 351 Some kinde of the capillaries, which are very small plants and only grow upon wals and stony places. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1732) 191 The leaves of Ferns and other Capillaries. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The ancients thought that the capillaries were all without seed.

† b. Any stemless or acallose plant. Obs.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 All Fibrous Plants: . . Also the Capillaries; Matricaria, Violets, Primroses, etc. may now be transplanted. 1675-77 *Terra* (1729) 45 Violets, Auricula, Primroses, and other Capillaries planted in Beds, or Bordures.

Hence † *Capillaxiness* = CAPILLARITY; † *Capilla'rious* *a.* = CAPILLARY; also *Capilla'rian* *a.* nonce-*ud.*

1775 ASH, *Capillariness*, the state of being capillary. [Also in mod. Dicts.] 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 252 Its. capillarious, fringy branches are divided into. . . smaller ones. 1825 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xv. (Wks. 1865) 443, I call all good Christians the Church, Capillarians and all.

**Capillate** (kæp'ilæt), *a.* [ad. L. *capillatus* hairy, f. *capill-us* hair: see -ATE 2.] Furnished with hair.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Capillation**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *capillatio* -*em*, f. *capillatus* hairy, f. *capillus* hair.] The state or condition of being hairy or hair-like; hence, *concr.* a. a hair-like blood-vessel, a capillary; b. a capillary fracture of the skull.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 120 Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscure capillations, but in a vesicle or little bladder. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillation*, hairiness, a making a thing hairy, or a causing hair to grow. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Capillation*. . . is a Fracture in the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, which yet often proves mortal. 1751 in CHAMBERS.

† **Capillature**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *capillatura* in same sense.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Capillature*, a frizzling of the hair, the bush of hair on the head. 1721-200 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Capilliform** (kæp'ilif'əm), [f. L. *capillus* + -FORM.] Having the form of a hair; hair-shaped. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 104 Long capilliform pedicels.



† **Capillitium** (kæp'ili-ti-um). *Bot.* [a. L. *capillitium* the hair collectively, f. *capillus*.] Entangled filamentary matter in fungals, bearing sporidia. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1874) 34 The spinulose projections from the capillitium... are the remains of pedicels. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 255 The mass of slender filaments remains as a delicate Capillitium.

**Capillose**, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *capillōsus* full of hair, f. *capillus*.] *A. adj.* Full of hair, hairy. In mod. Dicts.

*B. sb.* *Min.* A synonym (in Chapman 1843) for Millerite or sulphide of nickel, also called *capillary pyrites*. (*Dana Min.* 57.)

† **Capimute, cabalmute.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* [app. f. *capil*, CAPLE, CABLE horse + *mute*, MOOT, pleading, plea. The synonym *cattelmute* is f. CATTLE.] The form of legal action by which the owner of strayed or stolen cattle proved his ownership, and obtained restoration.

*Quoniam Attachamenta* x. Note (Jam.) Forma controversie vulgo appellatur *capimute*, *cabalmute*, vel *cattelmute*; nam *note* vel *mute* significat placitum, querelam, etc.

† **Capilotade.** *Obs.* Also 7-8 *capiotade*, -*adoc*. [a. F. *capilotade*, formerly *capiotade*, in Rabelais *cabriotade*, ad. Sp. *capilotada* (cf. It. *cap-perottato*), according to Littré f. *capiole* hood, as if 'a dish with a hood', but Scheler and others doubt this.] A kind of dish (see quot.); fig. a cooked-up story, hash, medley.

1611 CORG., *Capiotade*, *Capiotadoc*, or stued meat, compounded of Veale, Capon, Chicken, or Partridge, minced, spiced, and layed upon several beds of Cheese. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Capiotade*, a stew'd meat, compounded of the heads, legs, carcasses of Capons, Partridges, etc. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* III. ii. What a capilotade of a story's here! 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Capiotade*. Minced Meat.

**Caping**, *vb.* *sb.*, see CAPPE v. 1, 2, and COPING.

**Capisten**, *obs. form* of CAPSTAN.

† **Capistrato**, *v. obs. rare*. [ad. L. *capistrat-* ppl. stem of *capistrare* to halter, f. *capistrum* halter.] *trans.* 'To halter, muzzle, or tye' (Cockeram 1623).

Also 1665 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Capital** (kæp'itäl), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3 *capitale*, 5 *capital*, 6-7 *capitell*, -*el*, 7 *capitull*, -*ol*, 7-*capital*. [Answers to L. *capitellum* in same sense (dim. of *caput* head, or rather of its dim. *capitulum*), and its representatives, It. *capitello*, OF. *capitel*, *chapitel*, now *chapiteau*; but from the beginning tending to confusion with the adj. CAPITAL, to which it is now assimilated. Italian influence favoured *capitel*, *el* in the 17th c.]

1. The head or top of a column or pillar. c. 1200 *Laund Cokaygne* 69 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 *pe pilers*.. Wip hylas, and capitale Of grene jaspe and rede corale. 1413 *Lyngs. Pygrr. Soule* iv. xxvii. (1483) 83 The legges ben as it were pylers.. the knees ben the capitals and the feete the bases. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B. 11. In the Capitell, was set Voluta.. for an ornature and garnishment of the Capitell. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 629 From the Base, up to the Capitell. 1666 BLOOME *Archit.* B. a. Corinthian Capitall. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 157 Four great Pillars.. adorned with Capitels.. of brasse gilt. 1749 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 60 On the Capitoll, Victory, Trade, Peace and Plenty might be expressed. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 72 A capital is only the cornice of a column.

2. The head or cap of a chimney, crucible, etc.

1775 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 79 Such a Capital will wholly hinder the Wind from going into the Chimney. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.* s. v. Capital of a lantern.. Capital of a mill. 1800 HENRY *Edif. Chem.* (1808) 148 An alembic, covered with its capital.

† 3. A chapter of a book. (for CAPITL.)

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvii. Holy St. Bernard in the rule of our.. profession, hath said, in the fifty-ninth capital, etc.

**Capital**, *sb.* 2: see B. under the adj.

**Capital** (kæp'itäl), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Forms: 3-4 *capitale*, 5-7 *capitall*, -*e*, 5-6 *capytall* (l), 7 *capitoll*, 4-*capital*. [a. F. *capital* (12th c.), ad. L. *capitälis*, in legal and ecclesiastical use. The actual F. descendant of the L. word is *cheptel* (pronounced *chetel*).]

*A. adj.* 1. Relating to the head or top. *Obs.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to the head or top. *Obs.* a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 258 Wübuten edden capitalen jet bledden on his heide. 1486 *Ek. St. Albans. Her. F.* 1. Sparis.. put.. by the manner of an hede, and ij syche sparris ionyt togedyr make a capytall sygne. 1676 CHAPMAN *Homers Batrachom.* 9 Their parts saynt They hid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 383 His (the Serpent's) capital bruisse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* III. xiii. 34 A Pillar Composed in the Capital part.

2. Affecting, or involving loss of, the head or life. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 184/2 To have capytall sentence & be headed. 1581 LAMBARDE *Etren.* I. xii. (1588) 67 Capitall (or deadly) punishment is done sundry wayes. 1770 LANGHORNE *Phitarch* (1870) I. 181/2 Cimon.. narrowly escaped a capital sentence. 1868 *Spectator* 19 Dec. 1487 We never remember a capital verdict upon such insufficient evidence.

b. Punishable by death.

1256 *Frith Purgat.* 201 Whosoever hath committed a capital crime. 1688 STRADLING *Serm.* (1692) 108 The Egyptians made it Capital to affirm that their God Apis was dead. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 154 Guilty of a capital

crime. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 330 It was capital to preach even in houses.

† c. Of persons: Dealing with capital crimes; also, capitally condemned. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 106 They, as Capytall Judges, gene definitive sentence of lyfe and death. 1637 GOLDSB. *Arms* III. § 6. 295 Putting capital malefactor to death. 1644 PRYNN *Check to Britain* 4 An impenitent, obdurate, Capitall Delinquent.

† d. Fatal. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON (J.) War, which is capital to thousands. 1701 COLLIER *M. Antoninus* 11 In the Reign of Adrian an excellency of almost any kind was sometimes Capital to the Owner.

e. *Roman Law.* Involving loss of civil rights.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 289 The punishment of a libeller involved in it a *diminutio capitis*, and was thus in the Roman sense of the term capital.

† 8. Said of an enemy or enmity: Deadly, mortal. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* III. 2 The lord of lorne.. That was capitale enemy to the king. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 283 A capital enemy lyke to have endured for euer. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* I. III. 109 The Bishop was his capital Enemy. 1764 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 162 The capital enemy of their country.

4. fig. Of defects, errors, and the like: Fatal, vitally injurious, most serious, radical. (Passing into sense 6 d.)

1538 STARKY *England* 128 You have notyd such [faults] as be most capital. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 121 Immoderate exercise.. a very capital enemy to health. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 10 (1619) 429 It is more capital to smite the master than a stranger. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 34 Hannibal's stay at Capua was a capital blemish in his conduct. 1855 PRES-COTT *Philip II.* II. v. (1857) 249 In the outset, he seems to have fallen into a capital error.

II. Standing at the head. *lit.* and *fig.*

5. Of words and letters: † Standing at the head of a page, or at the beginning of a line or paragraph, initial (*obs.*). *Capital letters*: letters of the form and relative size used in this position.

c 1397 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 8 This same bordure is devyded.. with 23 lettres capitals. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) IV. 299 The capitale letters.. expresse this sentence. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlii. 84 The grete capitale lettres of the bygynnyng.. of the psalmes and chaptyres.. ben alle mayde fayre. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 9 It is easy for the C. Capitall to creepe in. 1662 PEREY *Diary* 11 June. To have the capital words wrote with red ink. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* to Use a Capital Letter.. in all Proper Names. 1811 J. HANNAHINE in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 429 One very modern improvement in writing and printing.. dropping the capital letters, except in the beginning of sentences, etc.

6. Chief; head: a. of persons. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1245 WYNNON *Cron.* vi. xix. 37 Of his Lawch are thre capytale. 1461-82 *Liber Niger Edm. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* 73 This sergeant, capital Buttlir. 1530 Test. *Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 233 Capital Sanctes under God of the aforesaid kirkes. 1674 T. ADAMS *Diret's Bang.* 213 Diseases, which be Deaths capital Chirurgions. 1683 *Land. Gas.* No. 1866/4 The Mayor, Aldermen, Bayliff, Capital Burgesses, and Commonalty of.. Wymouth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.*, *Capital lord*.. the lord of the fee. 1810 in *Riddon's Surv.* Devon 426 A Mayor, assisted by 18 capital burgesses.

b. of mansions, estates, towns, and cities.

*Capital manor*: one held in *capite*, or directly from the King. *Capital messuage*: that occupied by the owner of a property containing several messuages. *Capital town or city* = CAPITAL *sb.* (see B. 2 below).

1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII. v. The saide manour of Hampton court shal.. be the chiefe and capital place and parte of the saide honour of Hampton court. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 125 From thence.. to the capitoll towne of the Arachosians, 515 miles. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bh.* v. § 406. 175 The heire is not compellable to assigne unto his mother the capital messuage which was his Fathers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 924 Battering Engines bent to rase Son Capital City. *Ibid.* xl. 343 This had been Perhaps thy Capital Seat, from whence had spred All generations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 214 The eldest son had the capital fee or principal feud of his father's possessions. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 28 Chained in the cloister, or church, of some capital monastery. 1809 BAWDEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 589 The Abbot of Westminster claims all this because the capital manor is given to St. Peter.

† c. of ships: 'Of the line'; first-rate. *Obs.*

1688 *Land. Gas.* No. 2397/4 The Capital Ships are off of Torbay about 4 Leagues from the Shore. 1766 SWOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 248 Of these capital ships (those of the line), 17 were stationed in the East Indies.

d. of other things.

a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 85/4, Ti. capital vyces, that is to wyte enuyte and couytice. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 44 Love ys the capital affection in men and women. 1671 MILTON *Sansoon* 394 To win from me My capital secret. 1749 CHESTERP. *Lett.* II. clxxxv. 189 The Last Supper, by Paul Veronese.. is reckoned his capital performance. 1874 R. W. DALR *Commandant* 7 The old traditions.. made Obedience the capital virtue of childhood.

e. less strictly. Main, leading, weighty, important, first-class.

1774 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 20 Several capital places in the sacred Writers. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* 182 These preparatory rules, generally necessary before any capital operation. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. i. 5 All history has capital advantage over every work of fiction. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 47 He.. espoused the daughter of a capital grocer. 1828 HAMILT *Eng. Poets* VI. (1870) 146 So capital and undeniable a proof of the author's talents.

7. In mod. use: Excellent, 'first-rate'. Often as an exclamation of approval.

1762 Ld. RADNOR in *Priv. Lett.* 1st Ed. *Malmesbury* I. 85 The Hobbema is also a very capital picture. 1791 'G. GAMBRADO' *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 91 He clears every thing with his fore legs in a capital style. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Curney* I. ii. Nobody said capital, or even good, or even tolerable. 1870 E. PLACOCK *Rail-Skitt.* III. 96 He was a capital companion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 100 Capital, Socrates; by the gods, that is truly good.

8. Of or pertaining to the original funds of a trader, company, or corporation; principal; hence, serving as a basis for financial and other operations.

1709 *Land. Gas.* No. 4534/1 An Act for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. ix. 98 The capital stock of Great Britain was not diminished even by the enormous expense of the late war. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 41 Compelled.. to encroach largely upon its capital fund. 1884 Ld. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 689 She may commute into a capital sum.. the benefit given to her.. by way of annuity.

III. † 9. *Capital lye*: the first or strongest alkaline solution employed in the process of soap-making. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *capitel* in same sense, med. L. *capitellum* 'aqua saponis vel lixivium', It. *capitello* 'lie to wash and skour with' (Florio). So that strictly this is a distinct word.]

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Soap*, The Magistral or Capital Lye.. is so strong, that an Egg will swim therein. 1731 BAILEY, *Capital Lees*, are the strong Lees, made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes.

*B. sb.* [Several elliptical uses of the adjective.]

1. A capital letter. Hence *To speak in capitals*: i. e. with emphasis. (Cf. A. 5.)

1649 G. DANIEL *Triarch.* *Rich.* II. cxvii, Noe Character so small, But through that Glass appears a Capitall. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 5 A, B, C, etc. are Capitals. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 99 When in Capitals exprest, The dullest reader smokes the jest. 1872 L. W. LOCKHART *Fair to See* I. 4 (Hoppe) 'AND I AM!' cried Fuskisson, a little white ensign, speaking in large capitals, with a voice like a Jew's harp. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii. 147 The Service-book was amply decorated with pictorial capitals.

2. A capital town or city; the head town of a country, province or state.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 756 Pandæmonium, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers. 1750 JOHNSON *Randib.* No. 49 P 4 He that, like Cæsar, would rather be the first man of a village, than the second in the capital of the world. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 115 § 2 A constant round from the capital to the watering place, and from the watering place to the capital.

3. A capital stock or fund. a. *Commerce*. The stock of a company, corporation, or individual with which they enter into business and on which profits or dividends are calculated; in a joint-stock company, it consists of the total sum of the contributions of the shareholders. b. *Pol. Econ.* The accumulated wealth of an individual, company, or community, used as a fund for carrying on fresh production; wealth in any form used to help in producing more wealth.

[1611 CORG., *Capital*, wealth, worth; a stocke, a man's principall, or chiefe, substance.] 1630-9 WORTON *Lett. & Treat.* 459 (K. O.) 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1847) 441/2 Such anticipations upon all kinds of receipts for monies borrowed and already spent, that they had no capital for future security. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Power given by Parliament to the South-Sea Company to increase their capital. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 You began ill.. You set up your trade without a capital. 1793 BENTHAM *Emancip. Col. Wks.* 1843 IV. 411 In proportion to the quantity of capital a country has at its disposal, will.. be the quantity of its trade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 442 The gentlemen of fortune turn their capitals into this channel. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 73 The accumulation.. of the produce of previous labour, or, as it is more commonly termed, of capital or stock. *Ibid.* 124 Credit.. enables those who have capitals.. to lend them to those who are desirous to obtain them. 1863 FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* 6 Bank Stock.. is the capital of the Corporation of the Bank of England. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 54 The immense difficulty that it is for any human being without capital to ensure himself a living.

c. *Fixed capital*: that which remains in the owner's possession, as working cattle, tools, machinery, etc. *Circulating, floating capital*: that which is constantly changing hands or passing from one form into another, as goods, money, etc.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1865) I. II. i. 276 His capital is continually going from him in oneshape, and returning to him in another. Such capitals.. may.. be called circulating capitals. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 95 What could he do without the assistance of fixed capital or tools?

d. *fig.*; also phrase, *To make capital out of*: to turn to account.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 28 To reject the accumulated mental capital of ages. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. (1869) IV. 314 He tried to make.. political capital out of the desolation of his house. 1865 MRS. RIDDLE *G. Gith* II. ii. 26 The quietest, most conciliating manners that ever a man made capital out of. 1885 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* I. 8 If you choose to make capital out of this accident.

4. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Capital*, the line.. drawn either from the angle of the Polygon to the point of the Bastion, or from the point of the Bastion to the middle of the Gorge. 1823 SROCKWELL *Mil. Encycl.*, *Capital*.. is an imaginary line bisecting the salient angle of a work.

+5. 'See quot' *Cbs.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 133 One part of capital or cream of clay.

**Capital** (kæ'pitäl), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To furnish or adorn with a capital.

1851 RICHARDSON *Stones* I. i. 29 They hod and capitalized the moulding till they looked like a row of shafts.

**Capitalized** (kæ'pitäl'd), *pp. a.* [f. CAPITAL sb. + -ED.] *a.* *Arch.* Furnished with a capital. *b.* Supplied with capital. Chiefly in *comb.*

1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 337 The sluggish proceedings of an under-capitalized community. 1851 RICHARDSON *Stones* I. i. 29 All Romanesque, massy-capitalized buildings. 1853 C. BRYANT *Village* xx. (D) The white column capitalised with gilding.

**Capitalhood** (kæ'pitälhud), [f. CAPITAL sb. + -HOOD.] The condition of being a capital city.

1805 *Examiner* 25 Nov. 743 Her [Florence's] half forgotten dreams of capital-hood are more than realized.

**Capitalism** (kæ'pitäliz'm), [f. CAPITAL sb. + -ISM.] The condition of possessing capital; the position of a capitalist; a system which favours the existence of capitalists.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 75 The sense of capitalism sobered and dignified Paul de Florac. 1877 A. DOUAI *Better Times* (1884) 7 This institution of private capitalism is of a comparatively recent origin. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 6/1 A loophole for capitalism to creep in upon the primitive Christian communism.

**Capitalist** (kæ'pitälis), [f. CAPITAL sb. + -IST.] One who has accumulated capital; one who has capital available for employment in financial or industrial enterprises. Also *attrib.*

1799 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 529 A gross evil of these direct imports is, that of moneyed men, or capitalists, escaping all taxation. 1853 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 27 Apr. The poor-rates are the consideration paid by capitalists for having labour at demand. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 95 The capitalist flourishes, he amasses immense wealth; we sink lower and lower; lower than the beasts of burthen. 1867 J. B. KINNAR *Quest. for Repl. Parli.* 213 The capitalist class.

**Capitalistic**, *a.* [f. CAPITALIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to capitalists.

1877 A. DOUAI *Better Times* (1884) 7 The offshoot of capitalistic production. 1884 *Christian Union* (N.Y.) 24 Apr. 390 The substitution of some form of co-operation in production and exchange for the capitalistic method.

**Capitalization** (kæ'pitälizə'sən), [f. CAPITALIZE + -ATION.]

1. The action of converting into capital, or of representing an annual income or payment by its capital value.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 3/2 Her creditors, agreed to the capitalization of their overdue dividends. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 243 The profits were to be capitalized, and she was only to have the income arising from that capitalization.

2. Conversion into a capital city.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 10 Florence is being summarily subjected to the advantages of capitalization.

3. The action of printing in capitals.

1864 in WEBSTER, etc.

**Capitalize** (kæ'pitäliz), *v.* [f. CAPITAL sb. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To convert into capital.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 307 Notes bearing interest, to be subsequently capitalized into a funded debt. 1884 SIR E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 362/2 The company were authorised to capitalise the reserved fund. 1898 N. AMER. REV. CXXVII. 241 They should teach us to capitalize our philosophy.

2. To convert (a periodical income or payment) into an equivalent capital sum; to compute or realize the present value of such a payment for a definite or indefinite length of time.

1866 *Times* 22 Jan. As to the project of capitalizing incomes, that is another affair. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. calv. 131 The hundred millions must be, as the term learnt in France I think is, capitalised.

3. To print in capitals. *nonce-use.*

1850 WHIFFE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 264 Capitalizing the names of abstract qualities.

Hence **Capitalized** *pp. a.*, **Capitalizer** (kæ'pitälizə'z), *sb.*, **Capitalizing** *vbl. sb.*

1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 33 The capitalized value of the income. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. 849 The administrator of capital and labour is not a mere middleman; he is a capitalizer. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 28 Small farmers are almost always capitalizers. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. 848 Capitalizing; that is the converting of capital and labour into more capital.

**Capitalless** (kæ'pitäl'less), *a.* [f. CAPITAL sb. + -LESS.] Without capital; having no capital.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* II. 65 Dishonest speculation which thoroughly bad and capitalless houses have practised.

**Capitally** (kæ'pitäl'i), *adv.* [f. CAPITAL *a.* + -LY.] In a capital manner.

1. In a manner involving loss of life, as in *To punish or accuse capitally.*

1619 N. BRENT tr. *Serpi's Hist. Comte. Trent* (1676) 410 Those that are infected with Heresie ought to be proceeded against capitally. 1695 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 15 He was punished capitally. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 378 The people could not condemn, nor even try a man capitally. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxv. 396 He was capitally impeached.

2. Fatally, seriously.

1666 WARRER *Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 394 So capitally bad. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 77 None but the Presumptuous, the Conceited, and the Thoughtless, err capitally. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ix. 376 Those who are capitally in fault.

3. Principally, mainly, eminently, in an important degree.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 586 The commerce so far as it depended on that article, which was very capitally too. 1836 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 304 Capitally fantastic, witty, and brilliant.

4. Excellently, admirably.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian Wks.* 1811 VIII. 90 The action too was capitally interesting. 1810 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1842) 191 Miss Baillie's play went off capitally here. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 331 You understand me capitally, Socrates.

5. In capital letters: in large characters.

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. IV. 259 In heaven's effort for our welfare, is capitally written the Dignity of Man.

**Capitanness**, [f. CAPITAL *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or fact of being capital.

1611 CORG. *Capitallité*, capitanness; or a capitall fact.

**Capitan** (kapitän, kæ'pitän). Also 8 capidan, (7-8 capitan). [Sp. *capitan* CAPTAIN.] Mostly *attrib.*, as in *Capitan* (or *Capitan*) *Pacha*, the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Hence *capitan galley* = next.

1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2320/3 The Captain Bassa or Lord Admiral. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4336/6 The Captain Pasha will go with the Gallies into the Archipelago. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 150, I rowed in the capitan galley of the three Lanthorns at Navarino. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. v. 96 He was formerly capitan pasha, or admiral-in-chief of the fleet. a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 182 Many a Capitan, and bey.

**Capitana** (kapitānā), [It. Sp., and Pg. *capitana* in same sense, prop. adj., fem. of *capitan*, -o, qualifying *nave* 'ship' or other word.] The chief or admiral's ship.

1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1988/1 The Capitana of the Gallies of Naples, was in a great storm cast away. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 315 Algiers lost their Capitana or Admiral. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. iv. (1864) 87 Orders were given to take the direction of the capitana or admiral's ship.

**Capitanate**, [ad. It. *capitanato*.] The office of a Capitan.

1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* 523 Ye...were...injured first by what was called a Senate, then under the name of a Capitanate.

**Capitan(e)**, obs. form of CAPTAIN.

**Capitano** (kapitāno), [It. = CAPTAIN.] A captain, headman, or chief.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 283 The Prefectus otherwise called the Capitano...over all their [Venitian] forces. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 87 The chief officers of the commonwealth are the two Capitaneos. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 110, I made him a Capitan, by giving him a frock and drawers of chintz. 1847 DISRAELI *Fanshew* v. viii.

**Capitanery**, -ry: see CAPTAINRY.

**Capitate** (kæ'pitət), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *capitāt-us* headed, f. *caput*, *capit-* head: cf. next, and see -ATE<sup>2</sup> 2.]

1. Having a distinct head, knob-headed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. Gudin, capitate and not capitate. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 274 [The Pistil] capitate, forming a little round head. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 135 Tentacles long and capitate.

2. *Bot.* Having the inflorescence in a close terminal cluster or head, as in composite flowers. 1866 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 The capitate Herb, whose flowers are fistular. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 103 Capitate flowers like the thistles. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 298 Dense-headed Rush, or Capitate Rush.

Hence **Capitated** *pp. a.*, with same meaning.

1676 GRAY *Anat. Flowers* App. 3 15 Without Stalks, that is, Capitated, as in Scabious. 1763 EHRET in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 132 Having a globular or capitated stigma.

**Capitate** (kæ'pitət), *v.* *Math.* [f. as prec.] (See quot.)

1884 CAYLEY *Mem. Seminvariants in Amer. J. Math.* VII. 1. 10 We capitate a symbol by prefixing to it a number which is not less than the highest number contained in it: thus 552 may be capitated into 5552, 6552, etc.

**Capitation** (kæ'pitə'sən), [ad. L. *capitāt-ion-em* (sense 2), f. *caput*, *capit-* head, having the form of noun of action from a vb.: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The counting of heads or persons.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 418 This law of capitation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 360 For not performing the commandment of God concerning capitation.

2. *a.* The levying of a tax or charge by the head, i. e. upon each person. *b.* A tax or fee paid for each head; a poll tax. *c.* A payment or fee of so much per head from pupils, etc.

1641 EWES *(Hill)*, Speech, touching the Bill of a Capitation or Poll-money. 1666 LUTWELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 156 To make the whole capitation about 5 millions. 1743 FIELDRING *True Pair.* Wks. 1775 IX. 317 Demanding two millions, to be immediately raised by capitation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 281 According to the last capitation, there were 266,872 Jews in Poland, who paid the tax. *Ibid.* 453 All other religions are included in this system of toleration, on paying a certain capitation. *Mod. The Head Master's salary, paid partly by a capitation on each pupil.*

3. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *capitation-consumption*, -tax; also *†capitation-drugget*, stuff, etc. (see quot.); *capitation grant*, a grant of a certain sum for every person who fulfils certain conditions, as to a school for scholars who pass a test examination, to volunteers, etc.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. We find the average \*capitation consumption of tobacco about 8 lb. 3 oz. 1690 B. E. DICK. *Cant. Crew*, \*Capitation-Drugget, a Cheap, Slight Stuff, called so from the Tax of that Name. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. It would be quite possible to merge several of the existing grants (for education) into a single 'capitation grant. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4032/4 Some Druggets, \*Capitation Stuffs, and Shallons. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. IV.* (1869) II. v. ii. 466 \*Capitation taxes are levied at little expense. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 112 A capitation tax upon pilgrims to the temple of Jagannath. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3740/4 An Olive \*Capitation Washcoat.

**Capitative**, *a.* [f. L. *capitat-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Reckoned by the head; 'per head'.

1879 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Sept. 571 The capitative addition made by their population to our commerce.

**†Capitaynate**, *Sc. Obs.* [f. *capitayn*, obs. f. CAPTAIN + -ATE.] A captainship.

1593 *Dec. Diary* (1842) 43 Jan. 7th I receyved letters from the Lord Lasky from his capitaynate in Livonia.

**Capite** (kæ'pit), *L.*, ablat. of *caput* head, occurring in the phrase *tenere in capite* to hold (of the king) in chief; whence *tenant*, *tenure in capite*, and *attrib. uses*, as *capite-lands*, and the treatment of *capite* in Law Dicts. as 'The name of a tenure (abolished by Act 12 Chas. II, xxiv.), by which land was held immediately of the King, or of the crown'.

1616 BULLOKAR *S.V.* *Capite*, a tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king as of his crowne. a. 1606 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1636) 39 If a man be seized of capite lands and socage, he cannot devise but two parts of the whole. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 291 A single rood of capite-land will bring the whole estate into wardship. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 46 *Capite* is a Tenure that holdeth immediatly of the King, as of his Crowne. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**†Capite-berne**, *Sc. Obs.* Also *cappy-* [app. f. CAPPEI, CAPPEI or CAPEN + Fr. *berne* a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle as Irish gentlemen wear] (Cotgr.).] Perh. a cape or hood.

1473 in *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* I. 29, ij s. elne of blak for a clok and capiteberne for the Quene. 1474 *Ibid.* 22, ij s. elne of satyne to lyne a cipibene of the Kingis clok. *Ibid.* 24, v quarters of vellus to lyne a capitberne for a riding gowne to the King.

**Capitel** (l, -ele, -il, obs. ff. CAPITAL, CAPITLE.

**Capitellate** (kæ'pitə'let), *a.* [f. L. *capitellum* (see next) + -ATE<sup>2</sup> 2.] Furnished with a capitellum or small head; terminating in a small knob. Cf. CAPITATE.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 Stigma capitellate.

**Capitellum**, [L. dim. of *caput* (or its dim. *capitulum*) head.] A little head. In *Phys.* The rounded eminence on the outer surface of the lower end of the humerus or upper arm.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 148 A rounded prominence, called the capitellum, which joins the outer bone of the fore-arm or radius.

**†Capitle**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 itil, -ytile, -iteile. [a. ONF. *capitle* = L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head. Another form of CHAPITILE, chapter.]

1. ? A chapter; or ? a capital city.

1340 *Ayend.* 43 Pe zenne of ham bet... purchaseþ þe stryfs and þe werres in cites oþer ien capiteles, oþer betuene þe hese men.

2. A chapter of a book (or the like).

1340 *Ayend.* 1 Pise byþe þe capiteles of þe boc uolþinde. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 34 As telliþ þe Gospel of Joon in þe same capitle. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. x. (1554) 20b, In this Capitle (ed. 1558 chapitle) [Bochas] gan direct his stile To write the story. c. 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 61 Capytile, or chapytyle, or captur, *capitulum*.

3. A summary.

1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* viii. 1 Forsothe a capitle vpon tho thingis that ben seid. 1388 *Ibid.* (Gloss) A capitol, that is a short comprehending of many thingis.

**Capitol** (kæ'pitl), *Forms:* 4 capitol, (-hole, -olye), 4-5 capit-, capytolite, -olie, 7 capitol, 7- capitol. [ME *capitolie*, *capitoile*, a. ONF. *capitolie*, Parisian *capitoile* (= It. *capitolio*), ad. L. *capitolium*, a derivative of *caput* head. The mod. F. *capitole* and Eng. *capitol* are new adaptations of the L.]

1. Literally, A citadel on the head or top of a hill. *esp.* The great national temple of Rome, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, on the Saturnian or Tarpeian (afterwards called Capitoline) Hill; sometimes applied to the whole hill including the *arx* or citadel.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 543 Syne in hys capitolie was he [Caesar] Throw thaim of his consail priue, Slayne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 713 This Iulius to the capitolie [v. r. capitolie, capitolie, capitolie] went. 1440 *Morte Arth.* 96 At Rome... Appere... In þe kydd capytolite before þe kyng selvyne. 1475 *Bt. Noblesse* to Brenus... wanne and conquerid to Rome, except the capitoile of Rome. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 36 Comes Caesar to the Capitoll to morrow! 1672 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 47 There the Capitoll thou seest... On the Tarpeian rock. 1838 ARNOLD *Rome* I. 313 The commons in that revolution occupied the Capitol.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1630 DRYDEN OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1712) 29 The spotless spirits of light . . . Greet their great victor in his capitol.  
1682 Sir T. Brown *Chr. Mor.* 26 Triumphs not leading up into capitol, but up into the highest heavens. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Antiently the name capitol was applied to all the principal temples, in most of the colonies.

2. *U. S.* The edifice occupied by the congress of the United States in their deliberations. Also, in some states, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions' (Webster).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 98 The president's house is situated at the opposite extremity of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol.

Hence **Capitolian**, **Capitoline** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Capitol; **Capitoline games**: games in honour of Capitoline Jove.

1618 HOLYDAY *Jurinal* 142 He could not add the capitolian oaken garland to the Alban olive garland. 1782 SHELLEY *Liberty* vii. Gold profaned thy capitolian throne. 1666 MILTON *P. L.* rc. 508 Ammonian Jove, or Capitoline, was seen. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 6 In the time of this Emperor [Constantine] . . . the Capitoline games were abolished.

**Capitol** (*l*), obs. form of **CAPITAL**.

**Capitose** (kæp'itō's), *a.* [*f. l. capit, capit-head + -ose*]. *a.* Having a large head. *b.* Obstinate, headstrong. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Capitoul** (kapitū'l). [*f. capitoul, a. Pr. capitoul*:-late *L. capitulum*, for *capitulum* chapter, town-hall.] *A* name given to the municipal magistrates of Toulouse.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 243 Their eschevins were called capitouls. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 347 The capitouls of Toulouse pretend to an extravagant antiquity.

† **Capitoulate**. *Obs.* Also **capitolat**, -ulate. [*ad. Fr. capitoulat, f. capitoul*: see *prec.*] *a.* The dignity of a capitoul. *b.* A ward or quarter of a city presided over by a capitoul.

1866 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1889) 591 The States yearly held in the Provinces, the Mairalties of towns, Shrievalties, Consulships, Capitouls, & Church-wardens, are as it were the forme of a Democracy. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Toulouse is now divided into eight capitouls or quarters.

**Capitulant** (kăp'itūlānt). [*a. F. capitulant, pr. pple. of capituler to CAPITULATE*]. One who capitulates.

1839-57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xxvii. § 99 Gaining possession of the fortress which the capitulants held.

**Capitular** (kăp'itūlār), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. med. L. capitular-is adj., capituläre sb., f. capitulum in its various senses*; see below.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; governed by a chapter.

1611 COTGR., *Capitulaire*, capitular; of, or belonging to, a chapter. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 36 That in a capitular action . . . should be sent forth two Apostolical Briefs. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 787 Seizing the temporalities of bishops and capitular bodies. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 182 Some of the old cathedrals had been served by chapters of canons, others by monks—all were hereafter to be capitular.

2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a terminal protuberance of bone. Cf. **CAPITULUM** 2.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 28 The first of these articular sources is termed 'capitular'. 1881 — *Cat* 37 One kind, attached to the centrum, are called capitular.

3. *Bot.* Growing in small heads, as the Dandelion does. 1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON; and in mod. Dicts

*B. sb.* [various elliptical uses of the *adj.*]

1. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter.  
1726 AVULFE *Paverson* 201 The Chapter may . . . make Decrees and Statutes which shall bind the Chapter itself and all its Members or Capitulars. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. 90 The dean of Strasburg . . . the capitulars and domiciliars (capitularly assembled) . . . all wished, etc.

2. = **CAPITULARY** B 2.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Rule Conscience* iv. l. (R.) The capitular of Charles the Great joins dicing and drunkenness together. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* In these capitulars did the whole French jurisprudence antiently consist. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 142 Nothing gives us a better notion of the . . . French monarchy, than the third capitular of the year 811.

3. ? A law or statute of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council; a canon; also *fig.*

1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 90 Our Blessed Saviour made those capitulars and canons of Religion. 1711-1800 BAILEY, *Capitulars*, ordinances or injunctions of kings or bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Capitular* or *capitular*, denotes an act passed in a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious.

4. ? A heading or title of a chapter.  
1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. liv. Here must be mentioned a Capitular which not unfrequently is to be met with in MSS. of the New Testament in English. 'Here begynneth a rule, that telleth in whiche chapitris of the bible . . . ye mown fynd the epistlis and the gospels.'

† **Capitularly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. CAPITULAR a. + -ly*]. In the form of, or as, a chapter.

1702 *Acc. Transact. Present Convocation* 5 The Dean and Prebendaries . . . meeting Capitularly in the Jerusalem Chamber. 1711 SWIFT *Let. Mr. St. John* 11 May (R.) You could do nothing but when all three were capitularly met. 1761 [see **CAPITULAR** B. 1].

**Capitulary** (kăp'itūlārī), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. med. L. capitularius, -ium in same senses*; *f. capitulaire. Cf. CAPITULAR*].

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to a chapter.

1774 T. WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. § 35 (R.) The register of the capitulary act, of York Cathedral. 1861 *Times* 23 May (Milton), The Capitulary Vicar has prohibited the clergy from taking part in the approaching national fete.

*B. sb.*

1. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter. ? *Obs.*  
1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 293 The grand dean . . . adjourned the chapter . . . and retired with 22 capitularies.

2. A collection of ordinances (in mod. L. called *capitula*), especially those made on their own authority by the Frankish kings.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 111 And the capitularies [say] that they were the vows of the faithful. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 Enjoined by the capitularies of Charles-Magne. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 54 We have also an ordinance of 829, the Capitulary of Worms. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 10 Germany, except in the few Capitularies of the Frank sovereigns, has no central or common written law.

3. A heading, title, category.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* 1. All that portion of our metre . . . ranged under the capitulary of lyric.

† **Capituläre**, *pp. l. a. Obs.* [*ad. med. L. capitulär-us, pa. pple. of capituläre* 'capitulis ali-quid distinguere' (Du Cange), to draw up under distinct heads, *f. capitulum* head of a discourse, chapter, title, dim. of *caput* head.]

Reduced to heads; agreed or laid down in a number of distinct heads or items; stipulated.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 99 It is capitulate under the king's highness and the French king to make actual war in Flandres. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Ep.* (1577) 19 It was a law made and capitulate by the Lawyers. 1800 HOLLAND *Liby* xxiv. vi. 512 It was capitulate and covenanted, that . . . the river Hiera, etc.

**Capitulate** (kăp'itūlēt), *v.* [*f. prec. or on analogy of vbs. so formed*: see *-ATE* 3.]

† *l. trans.* To draw up in chapters, or under heads or articles; to specify, enumerate. *Obs.*

1593 LODGE *Wm. Longbeard* Fijb. The lawes . . . which we capitulate at sea are not . . . used on lande. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 600 The places of serpents abode being thus generally capitulated. 1745 HOWELL *Let.* (1678) 116. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 182 The Discourse . . . capitulates that Mr. Howe should by efficacious intend infallibility, etc.

† *b. intr.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 81 For an assay . . . of his pen, he capitulated on the births of monsters.

† *2. intr.* To draw up articles of agreement; to arrange or propose terms; to treat, bargain, parley.  
1596 SHAKES. I. *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 120 Percy, Northumberland, . . . Mortimer, Capitulate against vs. 1618 SIR T. LAKE in *Fortescue Papers* 38 He did not intend to capitulate with his Majesty. 1669 BAXTER *Call Unconv.* 247 Think not to capitulate with Christ, and divide your heart betwixt him and the world. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 220 The Spaniards . . . capitulated day after day to prolong time. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 344 It had the appearance of meanly capitulating with you. 1835 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Dispatch* XII. 355 We must not capitulate with mutiny in any shape. 1865 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 322 Those magistrates . . . who capitulated with the . . . agricultural rioters, and . . . acceded to the demands of a mob.

† *b.* With various constructions: To make conditions, stipulate, agree. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Phitarch* (1676) 965 Plemminius . . . did capitulate with Lepidus to render up the Town. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1590) 432 To capitulate what tenements they should have. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civil* iii. xiii. 126 Two gentlemen capitulate to fight on horseback. 1735 DE FOE *Hon. & Just.* (1841) 16, I capitulate for so much justice as to explain myself. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. The man who thus capitulated for his safety.

† *3. trans. a.* To make terms about, agree upon the terms of; to formulate, arrange for, conclude.  
*b.* To make the subject of negotiation. *Obs.*

1593 LODGE *Wm. Longbeard* Fijb. A peace lately capitulated betwixt Dagobert, kinge of France and Grimoald. a 1649 CHAS. I. *Wks.* 230 He had no Commission . . . to capitulate anything concerning Religion. 1661 WEAVER *Thracian Wonder* ii. i. How dare you, sir, capitulate the cause?

4. *intr.* To make terms of surrender; to surrender or yield on stipulated terms, in opposition to surrendering at discretion. The ordinary use; said of a general, force, garrison, fortress, town, etc.

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 547 The 12th, the duke of Goudon beat a parly, and desired to capitulate. 1795 *Land. Gaz.* 41603 The Castle of Mitau began to capitulate the 14th instant. 1796 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. 439 Want of provisions quickly obliged Trevulci to capitulate. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* *Time* iii. 160 Washington . . . after defending himself one day, capitulates.

*Fig.* 1714 *Specul.* No. 566 p. 8, I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to capitulate. 1841-4 EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) I. 21, I am ashamed to think how easily we capitulate to badges and names.

*b. trans.* To surrender upon terms.

1847 R. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishment*, vi. (1853) 264 We cannot capitulate the premises. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The new Minister . . . seems . . . disposed to the policy of capitulating France.

Hence **Capitulated** *pp. l. a.* **Capitulating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 331 A Combate capitulated, that is to wit, a Combate, wherein are set downe . . . diuers

Articles or conditions, as to the manner of the battaile. 1654 EARL ORREARY *Parthenissa* (1676) 281 This capitulating Traytor. 1733 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 1546 He put on his capitulating face.

**Capitulation** (kăp'itūlā'shən), [*a. F. capitulation, ad. med. L. capitulatio-nem, n. of action f. capituläre to draw up under heads*] The action of the verb **CAPITULATE**.

† *l.* The action of arranging in chapters or heads; a portion of a work so arranged. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Capitulation*, distinguishing by parts, bringing to hands, [? head-].

2. A statement of the heads of a subject; summation, summary, enumeration; cf. *recapitulation*.

1579 FLETON *Guicard.* i. (1599) 15 This is the capitulation and summe of them [the conditions, of a convention]. 1638 HEYWOOD *Port Percy* 264, I should but spend paper in a meere capitulation of their names. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & Bks.* 124 Capitulation is not description.

† *3.* The making of terms, or of a bargain or agreement; stipulation. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* (Arb.) 298 In conuersion simple, in capitulation subtil and mistrustfull. 1647 CLAR-EDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1843) 347/2. 1721 STURVE *Ecl. Mem.* I. l. xii. 103 Appointing by capitulation what the pope should do.

† *b. pl.* Articles or terms of a treaty, stipulations, covenants, conditions. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Phitarch* (1676) 377 The capitulations which the Ephori sent unto him, were these. 1667 *Treaty in Magens Insurances* II. 530 The Kings of Great Britain and Spain shall . . . keep . . . all and singular the Capitulations in this present Treaty agreed. 1721 STURVE *Ecl. Mem.* II. l. xavii. 221 Soldiers . . . had been paid for their service . . . according to their capitulations. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. iv. 285 The Capitulations between his Imperial Majesty and his new Ally.

† *c.* An agreement on specified terms, a covenant, convention, treaty. *Obs.*

1535 GARDINER in Sturpe *Ecl. Mem.* I. ii. lxx. 161 In case . . . any of them should swerve from any piece of the capitulation by force of the emperor. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* § 4. 29 Then the Doctor comes to the matter of capitulation or covenant. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 212 The French at Mons had already broke their capitulation with the burghers. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 459 The rights which descended to him in consequence of his father's original capitulation. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vii. iv. (1864) 444 The terms of his [Columbus] original 'capitulation' with the crown.

*d. spec. (a.)* The agreement or conditions sworn to by the former German emperors at their election.

(*b.*) The agreements made by the Swiss cantons with foreign powers respecting the regiments of Swiss who took service under them. (*c.*) The articles by which the Porte gave special immunities and privileges to French subjects; extended subsequently to those of other nations.

1622 *Prot. Princes in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. 74 As was agreed upon in the Capitulation Royal, and Fundamental Law of the Empire. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 26 Every Emperor is tied down at his coronation to some new articles, which are called terms of capitulation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 472 European merchants live here in . . . splendour and safety . . . owing to particular capitulations with the Porte. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 116. 1872 FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* 209 The system of military capitulations . . . by the Cantons. 1884 THOMAS *Law Nations* I. 463 It may be doubted whether the term 'Capitulations' came into use before the Treaty of 1535 between France and the Porte.

4. The making of terms for surrender; the action of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 18 Dec. (Carlyle) The gentlemen you desire . . . to treat and conclude of the capitulation. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. 407 Clement . . . was soon obliged to demand a capitulation. 1796 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* i. 17 In Greece to offer earth and water was the sign of capitulation. *Mod.* The capitulation of Metz.

*b.* The instrument containing the terms.

1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 9, I . . . enclose the capitulations of Breda and Gertruydenberg. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lv. 34. 590 At daybreak the capitulation was signed.

**Capitulator**. [*agent-noun in L. form, from CAPITULATE v.*] One who capitulates.

1611 COTGR., *Capitulere*, a capitulator. 1632 in *SURWOOD*; 1846 in *WORCESTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Capitulatory** (kăp'itūlātōrī), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ORY*]. Of or pertaining to capitulation; cf. *recapitulatory*.

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 243 In their tedious genealogies, or their capitulatory brass monuments?

**Capitule**, -ul, obs. *ff.* **CAPITULE**, **CAPITAL**.

|| **Capitulum** (kăp'itūlūm). [*L.*; dim. of *caput* head.] A little head or knob.

1. *Ecll.* A short 'lesson' from Scripture.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1885 MCRIE *Sketches & Stud.* 29 The last page of the capitula of St. John's Gospel.

2. *Phys.* 'A protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1755 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1881 MIVART *Cat* 37 They articulate with the heads, or the capitula, of the ribs.

3. *Bot.* 'A close head of sessile flowers. Also a term vaguely applied among fungals to the receptacle, pileus, or peridium' (*Trans. Bot.*).

1711-1800 BAILEY, *Capitulum* [among Botanists] is the Head or Flowering Top of any Plant. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 106 The neutral florets . . . being quite open in very



many capitula. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* 1. (ed. 4) 91 The flower-head or capitulum of such a plant as the daisy.  
4. *Zool.* The body of a barnacle together with the case containing it; so called from its forming a head to the peduncle or foot-stalk.  
1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 152 At its free extremity the peduncle bears the 'capitulum'.  
**Capivara**, var. of **Capybara**.

**Capivi**, var. of **Copaiba**.

**Capkin** (kæp'kin). *nonce-wd.* [f. **CAP** *sb.* + **-KIN**.] A little cap.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 215 The small mannikins had .. thrown down their broad brown capkins.

**Caplan**, obs. form of **CAPELIN**.

**Caple**, *capul*. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 capel, 4-6 capil, 5 capyle, 5-6 capill, 6 capyl, 4-7 capyle. *β.* 4-9 capul, 5 capulla, 5-6 capull. In *Drayton couple*. [ME. *capel*, -*il*, -*yl*, -*ul*, corresponds to Icel. *kapall* (for *kapal-r*) nag, hack, mare; also to Ir. *capall*, *capull* horse, mare, Gael. *capall* mare, the relations between which are uncertain; the ultimate source is prob. L. *caballus* horse, hack. See also **CABALL**, and its variants.

Not in Old Irish (Windisch): Manx has *cabbyl*, Welsh *ceffyl* (Davies), not in *Pughe*, Cornish *cevil*, *kevil*, *keffyl* (also in place names as *Nankent*, *Penkent*), Breton *ceval* (in Lagadeuc's *Catholicon* 1499, and in Rostrenen 1732, not in Legonidec). These forms point to no common Celtic source, but to separate adoption from L. Norman Fr., and perh. Eng. The Irish *capall* was evidently directly from L. *caballus*. The Icelandic word is chiefly in ecclesiastical documents after 13th c., and may be directly from L., or perh. immed. through Irish. The immediate source of the ME. word is not determined.]

A horse: in ME. chiefly *poetical*; now only *dial.*

c 1290 *Land Cokayne* 32 in E. E. P. (1862) 157 Hore, no capil, kowe, no ox. c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1254 Pay wer caged and kapt on caples al bare. 1362 LAMG. P. Pl. A. iv. 22 Penne Conscience on his Capul Carieth forp Faste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frere's T.* 254 Bothe hey and Cart and eek hise caples thre. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv 61/2 Capul, or caple, horse, caballus. c 1475 *Ranf Collyear* 114 The ane of 30w my Capill ta, The vther his [the king's] Coursour alswa. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Kephyl*, a capull. 1600 *HOLLAND Lyrich.* vii. 1365 *note*, Grasse and food, for sheepe, caples, and goats. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Warres* vi. 1, Phœbus took his lab'ring Teame. .. To wash his Capules in the Ocean Streame. 1670 *RAY Proverbs* 28 It is time to yoke when the cart comes to the caples, *Cheshire*. 1799 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 233 (Jam.) And hark! what capul nicker'd proud? 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xaxviii, I will get me .. my neighbour Buthan's good capul.

2. A name for a hen. *rare*.

c 1260 *Towneley Myst.* 99 Sely Capyll, oure hen, both to and fro she kakyls.

**Caple**, variant of **CAPEL**.

**Capleyne**, obs. form of **CAPELINE**.

**Caplin**, *capling* (kæp'lin, -lig). [f. **CAP**.] The cap of leather on a flail, through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel and staff.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 333 *t* The Cap-lings .. of a Flail or Threshal .. are the strong double Leathers made fast to the top of the Hand-staff and the top of the Swiple. 1704 in *WORLDIE Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Flail*. 1797 in *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flail*.

**Caplin**, -ling, var. of **CAPELIN**, a small fish.

**Capnite** (kæp'nait). *Min.* [in Ger. *Kapnit* (Breithaupt 1841), f. *Kapnik* (in Hungary) + **-ITE**.] A variety of Smithsonite, containing carbonate of iron.

1868 in *DANA Min.*

**Capnomancy** (kæp'nɔmænsi). [f. Gr. *καπνός* smoke + *μαντεία* divination. Cf. F. *capnomancie* (in 16th c. *capnomantie*.) Divination by smoke.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. City of God* 294 Divination .. was done .. by smoke, *capnomancy*. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) Pref. Those thin and curious arts, *capnomancy*, augury, Sooth saying. 1883 *STEWART Neth. Lochaber* xxxiv, 206 In books on .. divination it is called *Capnomancy*.

**Capnomor** (kæp'nɔmɔr). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *καπνός* smoke + (P) *μόρα*, Doric for *μοῖρα* part.] A colourless transparent oil of peculiar smell, one of the constituents of smoke, obtained from wood-tar.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 736 Capnomore .. was discovered by Reichenbach .. and was so named by him .. because it exists in the smoke of organic bodies. 1863-79 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 741 Capnomor is contained, together with creosote and another oil, in the portion of wood-tar which is soluble in potash.

|| **Cap'poc**. 'A fine short-stapled cotton wool, used in India for stuffing cushions and lining palanquins, etc.' (Simmonds 1858). See **KAPOK**. 1750 *BEAUVES Lex Mercat.* (1752) 817 Capoc (a sort of very fine Cotton).

|| **Cap'poch**, *v. trans.* *Obs. rare*—1. Meaning uncertain: Johnson suggests 'perhaps to strip off the hood', f. **CAPOUCHER**; it might also be a sportive use of **CABOCHER** *v*.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. 11. 520 We still have .. Capoched [ed. 1689 has 'er-reach'd'] your Rabbits of the Synod And snapt their Canons with a Why-not.

|| **Cap'pochia**. [It; fem. of *capochio* silly, simple (*capocchio*, *capochio* 'shallow skonce, log-headed' Florio); lit. 'blockhead', f. *capo* head.] Theobald's correction of the reading *chipochia*, in 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 13 (Pol. 2) Alas poore wretch: a poore chipochia.

**Capon** (kæp'pən), *sb.* Forms: 1, 3 capun, 4 capoun, (kapoun, chapoun), 4-6 capone, 5 capun(e), (capvne), capoone, 4- capon. [OE. *capun*, ad. L. *capōnem* in same sense, whence also ONF. *capun*, *capon* (F. *chapon*, Pr. and Sp. *capon*, It. *cappone*), which prob. reinforced the Eng. word.]

1. A castrated cock.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 132 *Capo*, capun. *Gallina*, capun. c 1250 *Bestiary* 390 in O. E. *Misc.* 13 De coc and te capun. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 260 Bute he also capun beo idigt. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iv. 38 For a doveine chickens Or as many capones. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xviii. (1495) 425 The capon is a cocke made as it were female by keruyng away of his gendringe stones. 1483 *CAXTON Reynard* 26 He .. hadde to fore hym as fatte capone as a man myght fynde. 1508 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man* i. (1603) 11 Is made fat with daintie and delicate fare like a capon. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 154 The Justice In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) III. 26 (D.) To truck .. justice for fat capons to be delivered before dinner. 1847 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 16x On capons fine they daily dine. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* x. 216 Some fine fat capons.

b. formerly used in payment of rent in kind.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* xi. Preamb. xi. acres of wood xlii. rent and the rent of L. capons. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccclvii. 789 They gadred vp the rentes, as Capons, and other thynges in his townes.

c. as a type of dullness, and a term of reproach.

1542 *UNALL Erasim. A. paph.* 307 b, [He] came flyng home to Rooome again as wyse as a capon. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 11 Some [men] are capones by kinde, and so blunt by nature, that no arte at all can whet them. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 32 Mome .. Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch.

|| 2. *transf.* A cunuch.

1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 279 Of a 1000 such capons who addict themselves to their booke, none attaineth to anie perfection, even in musick (which is their ordinarie profession). 1605 *TYRALL Chev.* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 280. 1691 D'URFAY *All for Money* 65 If there be a Capon in Christendom, I'll make thee one.

3. Humorously applied to various fish; *esp.* a red-herring.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sole wee call our Seuerne Capon. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Yarmouth-Capon*, a Red Herring. 1719 *RAMSAY Hamilton* ii. iii. A Glasgow capon and a fadge ye thought a feast. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster P.* iv. Each to his jaws A good Crail's capon holds [note 'a dried haddock']. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Capon*, a red-herring. *Kent*.

|| 4. A billet-doux. Cf. F. *poulet* 'a chicken; also, a love-letter, or love-message' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 56 O thy letter, thy letter .. Boyet, you can carue, Breake vp this Capon.

5. *Comb.* as *capon-broth*, -*flesh*; *capon-crammed*, -*like*, -*lined* adjs.; *capon-beer*; *capon-broth* made with beer; *capon-bell*, the passing-bell (Halliwell cites Dekker); || *capon-cote*, a house for keeping capons; *capon-justice*, a corrupt magistrate who is bribed by gifts of capons; *capon-money*, money in commutation of a payment of capons; || *capon's-feather*, the feather of a capon; also, Common Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*); || *capon's-tail*, a plant, *Valeriana pyrenaica*; *capon's-tail grass*, *Festuca Myrurus* (Britten and Holland).

1605 *BACON Sylva* § 411 Drink incorporate with Flesh or roots (as \**Capon-beer* &c.) will nourish more easily. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 78 If the Alderman thought that an impossibility, he was certainly far gone in \**Capon-broth*. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vii. 136 Hue hadde a childe in the \**chapon-cote*. 1597 *and Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. ii. 1212 His mawe must be \**Capon* cram'd each day. a 1662 *HEYLIN Hist. Ref.* (1849) I. 212 (D.) Saloot of Salisbury [otherwise called Capon] .. redeems his peace .. by making long leases of the best of his farms and manors; known afterwards most commonly by the name of \**Capon's* feathers. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Capon's-feather*, the herb columbine. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 662 *Caro spadonia*, \**capunefesche*. *Caro caponia*, *capunefesche*. a 1639 *WARD Serms.* (1802) 128 (D.) Judges that judge for reward, and say with shame, 'Bring you', such as the country calls \**capon* justices. 1866 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 150 A portly, \**capon-lined* burgomaster. 1714 *Loud. Gas.* No. 5246/3 In Arrear to the Corporation of Portsmouth, for Town-Rents, Reliefs, \**Capon-Money* or other Dues. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes*, Phu is called in english setwal, of other some \**Capones* tayle. 1598 *FLORIO, Amantilla*, the herbe Valerian, Capons taile oi Setwall. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* i. xcii. 29 My friend .. gave it the title .. \**Capons-taille* Graccio.

|| 6. *transf.* = F. *chaponner*.] *trans.* To make a capon of; to castrate. Hence *Cap'poned ppl.* *a.* *Cap'poning vbl. sb.*

1624 *MASSINGER Renegado* i. i. Had it been discovered, I had been caponed. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Via. Quev.* (1708) 184 Nothing but a Capon'd, a thing unman'd, could ever, etc. 1693 *DRYDEN Fivernal's Sat.* vi. 487. 1886 N. Zealand *Her.* 1 June 2/6 The caponing of male fowl birds.

|| 7. *Caponet*. *Obs.* [f. **CAPON** + **-ET**: prob. OF; mod. F. has *chaponneau*.] A little or young capon. 1570 *LEVINS Manig.* 93 A caponet, of capon, *capunculus*. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 21 To shelter the scorcht caponet or hen. 1708 *MORREUX Rabelais* iv. lix. (1737) 243 Caponets, Caviar and Toast.

**Caponier** (kæp'niər). Also *caponiere*, *caponniere*, *kaponier*. [a. F. *caponniere*, ad. Sp. *caponera* in same sense; orig. a capon-cote or mews, f. *capon* **CAPON**. Many modern writers have used the French form.]

'A covered passage across the ditch of a fortified place, for the purpose either of sheltering communication with outworks or of affording a flanking fire to the ditch in which it stands' (Stocqueler *Mil. Dict.* 1853).

1683 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1858/6 A Retrenchment .. which we still maintain, to cover the Caponiers we have in the Ditch. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Caponniere*. 1772 *SIMES Mil. Guide*, *Caponier*. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.*, *Caponiere*. 1862 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. v. 364 Of its eight angles, every other one was supplied with a little bastion or caponiere. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 Caponiers are large casemated masonry buildings for the defence of the ditches of permanent works on the polygonal system. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 6 Feb., Strong caponiers for flanking the ditches.

**Caponize** (kæp'niəz), *v.* [f. **CAPON** *sb.* + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To make a capon of; to castrate.

1654 *GAYTON Fest. Notes* iv. ii. 180 [To] dishonour a Cock of his spurs: that is to Caponize the gallant spirit of the Creature. 1736 *BAILLY Househ. Dict.* 140 These bustersd may likewise be caponiz'd, as well as turkeys, to make them larger. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 350 The habit of caponizing cattle and poultry prevailed .. before the arrival of the Arabs.

**Capoone**, obs. form of **CAPON**.

|| **Caporal** (kapo'ral). [a. Sp. and F. *caporal*.]

|| 1. A corporal. (*Sp.*)

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. i. 23 Of the best approued souldiers to chuse for Caporals. *Ibid.* Gloss. 249 Cabo de esquadra or Caporal, a Spanish word, is the head or chiefe vnder the Capitaine of a small number of souldiers.

2. A kind of (superior) tobacco. (*Fr.*)

1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lix. (1885) 680 Couldn't find a bit of tobacco fit to smoke till we came to Strasburg, where I got some Caporal.

**Caporcianite** (kæp'ɔʃiənaɪt). *Min.* [f. Monte de Caporciano in Tuscany + **-ITE**.] A variety of Laumontite.

1868 *DANA Min.* 399 Caporcianite occurs in pearly monoclinic crystals of a flesh-red color.

**Capot** (kæp'ot, formerly kæp'ot), *sb.* 1 Also 7 capet. [a. F. *capot* (f always mute) 'said of the player who fails to make a trick', also 'the stroke by which a player is made capot' (Littré).]

In *Piquet*. The winning of all the tricks by one player (which scores 40).

1651 *Royall Game Piquet* 32 Which of them soever wins all the Cards, .. he shall reckon Forty; and this is called a Capot. 1674 *COTTON Compl. Games* iv. vi. (1676) 87 (*Picket*) A Capet, 1700 *FARQUHAR Const. Couple* ii. ii. 1, The Capot at Piquet. 1823 *LAMB Elia, Mrs. Battle* (1853) 55 She would ridicule the pedantry of the terms—such as pique—repique—the capot—they savoured (she thought) of affection.

|| **Capot** (kapo), *sb.* 2 [a. F. *capot*, dim. of *cape* **CAPE**.] = **CAPOTE**.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 195 Wrapped in their thick capots or loose coats. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 47 They wear a capot or surcoat, made of a blanket.

**Capot** (kæp'ot), *v.* [f. **CAPOT** *sb.* 2: formerly accented on first syllable.] *trans.* In *Piquet*. To score a capot against, to win all the tricks from.

1651 *Royall Game Piquet* 41 And so by this means he come to be Capotted. 1859 *Shuffling, Cutting, & Deal* 3, I have thrown out all my best Cards .. so I may very well be capotted. 1700 *FARQUHAR Const. Couple* ii. i. 1, I have capotted her myself two or three times in an evening. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* x, He hazarded everything for the chance of piquing, repiquing, or capoting his adversary.

b. *transf.* To 'score off' (a person) heavily. Also as an imprecation *Capot me!*

1649 *DR. DENTON to Sir R. Verney* 15 Oct., If it be to come in by a Privy Seal .. I doubt you will be capotted. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. 1, Capot me, but those lads abroad are pretty fellows.

**Capotaine**, *a.* [? Fr.] perh. = **CAPOTE** 2.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxxiii, She laid aside her travelling cloak and capotaine hat.

**Capote** (kæp'ot). [a. F. *capote*, a fem. form, answering to *capot* masc., dim. of *cape* **CAPE**.]

1. a. A long shaggy cloak or overcoat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, travellers, etc. b. A long mantle reaching to the feet, worn by women.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lii, The little shepherd in his white capote. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 76 Emerging .. like spectres from the haystacks, in capotes and blankets. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 299 The ladies came down, pretty capotes on. 1857 *EMERSON Poems* 97 Frocks and blouses, capes, capotes. 1877 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. vi. 94 His troops in their sombre capotes.

2. A close-fitting hat of cap-like form.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 24/1 Some of the *capotes* have had their dimensions reduced to such a degree as to attain merely the form of a skull-cap. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 11/1 New bonnet and capote shapes

|| **Capouch**. *Obs.* A variant of **CAPUCHE**, a hood or cowl.

1592 *CHETTLE Kinde-Harts Dr.* (1841) 47 Conueying a massy sault vnder his capouch. 1566 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Capouche*, a cowl, hood or cover for the head. 1744 J. JARVIS *Quix.* i. iv. xxix. (1885) 171 He .. put on him a grey capouch. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morel) ii, *Capitium*, as some say, a hood, a capouch.

**Capon**, obs. form of **CAPON**.

**Cappadine** (kæp'adin, -dɪn). [perhaps from **CAPADE**.] 'A sort of silk flock or waste obtained



from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cappadine*, is a kind of Silk without the shag of some kind of Ruggs is made. 1721 in Bailey.

† **Cappadochio**. *Obs.* Also CAPERDEWSIE, -DOCHY, q. v. [Nares suggested 'a corruption of Cappadocia', of which country 'the king, says Horace, was rich in slaves, but had little money'. But this reason seems far-fetched.] 'A cant name for prison' (Nares); perhaps rather, the stocks.

1607 W. S. *Puritan in Supp. Shaks.* II. 510 (N.) How, captain Idle? my old aunts son, my dear kinsman, in Cappadochio?

**Cappagh** (kæpā). A place near Cork, in Ireland; whence *Cappagh* or *Cappah brown*, a brown pigment, consisting of a bituminous earth coloured by oxide of manganese and iron; manganese brown.

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 896 Vandyke, Cappah... and Cologne Browns.

**Cap-paper** (kæp'pæp-). [See below.]

1. A kind of wrapping paper: the precise application has apparently varied from time to time.

1577 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 269, VJ quare of capp paper, xijd., xij quare of paper. 1583 J. HIGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 6 (N.) Packe paper or cap-paper, such paper as mercers... use to wrappe their ware in. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simkinson Washingtons* Introd. 65, 4 quire of cappe paper to pack up y<sup>e</sup> plate, oo or o4. 1693 ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 973 Cap paper or brown paper, wherein grocers wrap their ware. 1745 STUKELY *Corr.* I. 371 Send it to me by the carrier, tied up in a bit of cap-paper. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 92 She was offering to Henry a small parcel contained in cap-paper. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cap-paper*, a whitish-brown, thin paper, such as milliners fold their wares in.

† 2. Used as filter-paper. *Obs.*

1634 BATE *Myst. Nature & Art* 30 Strain them through a cap paper. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Glasse Funnel lnd'd with Cap-paper. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Caustick*, Then filtrate through Cap-paper. 1768 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 321 Saturated with vegetable alkali it converted cap paper into touch paper.

3. A size or kind of writing paper.

1854 LINDOR *Lett. American* 52 Meanwhile on what cap-paper were employed the unseasoned crow-quills of the Continent! 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 494. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, *Cap-paper*, a kind of writing paper. Ruled with blue lines, and folding on the back, it is foolscap; with red lines to form a margin on the left hand, and made to fold on the top, it is legal cap. 2. A size of paper from 7½ x 12 to 8½ x 14.

[Probably, senses 2 and 3 are quite distinct in origin. Sense 2 has been conjectured to have originated in the use to which the paper was put, as a 'cap' to hold groceries, or as the material for the paper caps of workmen. Sense 3 may have been named from the watermark of a cap, employed to indicate a certain size. Cf. also FOOLSCAP.]

† **Capppard**, a. *Obs.* [Cf. CAPERATE.]

1653 PLAT *Gard. Eden* 110 A Pearre... grafted upon a white thorn will be small, hard, cappard, and spotted.

**Capparid** (kæp'arid). *Bot.* [f. L. *capparis* the caper: see -ID.] A plant akin to the Caper; one of the *Capparidaceæ*.

**Capparidaceæ**, a., of the natural order Capparidaceæ, of which the Caper is the type. [*Capparidaceæ* is erroneously formed for *Capparaceæ*.] 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Frut.* xii. (1873) I. 316 A species of Capparidaceæ fruit.

**Capped, capt** (kæpt), *phl. a.* [f. CAP sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Provided with or wearing a cap, either as an article of dress, or of defensive armour.

c 1370 WYCLIF *Agst. Begg. Friars* (1608) 30 Capped Friars, that beene called Maisters of Divinitie. 1401 *Pol. Porus* (1859) II. 107 Aske the cappid maisters. 1587 FULWELL *Like wild to l.* in *Hazl. Dandley* III. 221 Where learn'd you to stand capp'd before a judge? 1667 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (1743) 243 Anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capped in presence of the King of England. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* xvi. 269 Crowds of white-capped laundresses.

b. Having a natural cap or head-covering.

1704 WORLDIE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Fishing Flies*, The Steel-Fly... capt about with the Feathers of a Peacocks-tail. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s. v. *Lark*, The capped, or chit, lark.

c. *fig.*

1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. i. 150 The friar... went capped with the name of Brother Brimstone ever after.

2. Covered on the top as with a cap; crowned. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 152 The Clowd-capt Towers. 1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* xix. (R.) Savoy, and the neighbouring countries... have mountains almost perpetually capped with snow. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxvi, Darken'd Jura, whose capt heights appear perpetually steep. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 25 London clay capped by Lower Bagshot sand.

b. *fig.*

c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 624 Great fraud... Cappit with quyet conceit. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iv. *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohm) I. 338 You are bottomed and capped and wrapped in delusions.

c. Having the surface caked or hardened into a crust. *dia.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* iii. i. 78 (E. D. S.) When heavy rains presently succeed... the surface is apt to become what we call capped. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 89 He found the surface slightly bound (called here capt).

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3. Fitted with a cap, as a ship's mast with protective covering, a loadstone with a piece of steel or magnetic iron, a fire-arm with a percussion cap.

1575 LANFRAM *Lett.* (1871) 38 A payr of capped Sheffield knives. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 3 Artificially capped and armed with steale, or iron. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 423 The two pieces [of Load-stone], uncapped as well as capped. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* iv. 38 The Load-stone vigorous... and well capped. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 329 All the lower and upper masts up, capped, rigged over head. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 4/2 The muzzle-loading rifle was also loaded and capped.

4. Of a horse's hocks: Having a swollen appearance, as if covered with a cap. Cf. CAPELET.

1831 YOUTT *Horse* xvii. (1847) 366 Capped Hock... is seldom accompanied by lameness. *Ibid.* (1872) 392 A horse... with a capped hock is regarded with a suspicious eye.

5. *dia.* Puzzled, beaten.

6. Capped Quartz, a variety of crystallized quartz, embedded in a matrix of compact quartz.

**Capped, cappit**, *Sc.* var. of COPPED, crabbled.

**Cappe-lenite**. *Min.* A silico-borate of yttrium and barium, from Norway.

1886 *Amer. Jnrl. Science* Mar. 230 Cappe-lenite occurs in hexagonal crystals of a brown color.

**Cappeline**, var. of CAPELINE.

**Capper** (kæp'ær), *sb.* 1. Also 6 cappar. [f. CAP sb. and v. + -ER.]

† 1. A capmaker. *Obs.*

1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 12 Philippo atte Vyne, Cappere, ciui Londonie. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* ix, No hatter nor capper... [shall] put to sell any hatte... above the price of 20d. 1574 Ludlow *Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 158 Richard Phillips, capper. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Conpl.* i. (1876) 14 He... bryngeth with him... a Capper of the same towne. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 162 The benefit that may come... to the Cappere of Bewdley. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 67 In the reign of Elizabeth the cappers made a violent struggle to counteract the trade of their rivals.

2. One who caps; in various senses of the verb. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. (1617) 320 A thousand flatterers, and as many crouchers and cappers. 1850 L. HUNT *Asiatick*, 100 An excellent capper of verses. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Capper*, an extinguisher.

3. *dia.* A person or thing who 'caps' or 'beats' all others; a thing which 'beats' one's comprehension.

1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1840) 13 Nea yan knas what it means, it's a capper. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 52 Then at dancin, O he was a capper! 1868 E. VAUGH in *Lanc. Gloss.* That's a capper of a tale, as heavy! 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* It's a capper wheear mah knife's gone teeah.

**Capper**, *Sc.* var. of COPPER.

**Capper** - *See* CAPPER.

**Cappie** (kæpi). *Sc.* [dim. of CAP sb.]

1. A small drinking vessel.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xiv, I think ye have been at the wee cappie this morning.

2. 'A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middling classes' (Jamieson).

**Capping** (kæp'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CAP v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. CAP in various senses.

1592 GREENE *Groatw. Wll* (1617) 3 Schollers... received (after long capping and reverence) a sixpenny reward. 1604 *Return fr. Parnass.* i. iv. (Arb.) 17 Letts leave this capping of rimes. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. 45 The Bishop... would have proved that Capping, or pulling off the Hat, and kneeling, were synonymous. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xvi. (1880) I. 225 To be swamped in the capping of impromptu verses. 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 564/r A capping of the Cervantic with the Rabelaisian spirit. 1885 M. PATTERSON *Mem.* 57 In the thought of how I ought to perform my first act of 'capping' I omitted the ceremony altogether.

b. *spec.* The putting of a gun-cap upon a gun, etc. Also *attrib.*

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 34 Bring the firelock down to the capping position. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 345 A capping system... entails a loss of not less than fifty per cent. in rapidity. 1888 *GREENER Gun* 105 The best capping breech-loader ever invented.

c. The ceremony of conferring a University degree in Scotland.

2. Cap-making; the capper's trade.

1662 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* 49 Capping anciently set fifteen distinct Callings on work.

3. That with which anything is capped, covered at the top, or overlaid.

1713 *Land. & Country Brew.* iii. (1743) 207 Under its Capping of fresh Malt. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 374 The upper plate of lead which served as a capping to the junction of the hip with the ridge of the roof. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 409 It is here without that great capping of the oolitic group. 1850 LUTCH in *Miller's Anc. Art* 316 A truncated pillar... with base and capping. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 25 The capping of sand... of insignificant thickness.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *capping-sheaf*, -stone; *capping-leather*, leather from which the upper leather of a shoe is made; *capping-plane* (*joinery*), a plane for working the upper surface of the balustrade on a staircase; *capping* -woollen, woollen stuff for cap-making.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 122 \*Capping leather is soe deare. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) \**Capping-sheaves*, the hood-sheaves of a 'stook' of corn. \**Capping-stones*, the coping stones of a wall or other

building. 1555 *Faville Facions* ii. ix. 198 Rounde about these spares thei straine \*cappingy wollen.

**Capping** (kæp'ing), *phl. a.* [f. CAP v. 1 + -ING.] That caps, that makes an obeisance.

1602 BRETTON *Mother's Bless.* liii. (D.) A smoothing tongue, a capping knee.

**Cappuce**, *obs.* form of CAPUCHE.

**Cappy** (kæpi), *a.* [f. CAP sb. + -Y.] Characterized by a cap; like a cap.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 758/r Hairless and cappy age. 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gaynorhys* i. 10 Cappy headdress.

† **Cappy-hole**. *Sc.* Also capie-hole, coppihool, coppiehoall. A school-boys' game, in which the object is to throw a marble into a hole.

1605 *Session Rec. Ayr* 24 Mar., To summon Thomas Smal for playing at y<sup>e</sup> coppihool in the Kirk-door. c 1675 A. PEDER *Lord's Trump.* [Jam.] Adam play it [his stock] at the Capie-hole one morning with the Devil at two or three throws at the game. 1722 *Life Sc. Rogue* 7 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 304, I was... readier at... Cappy Hole than at my book.

**Caprate** (kæp'reit). *Chem.* [f. CAPR-IC + -ATE.] A salt of capric acid.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273/r In order to procure capric acid, caprate of barytes is first obtained. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 743 The caprates are mostly difficultly soluble in water.

**Capreall, capreol**, *obs.* forms of CAPRIOLE.

**Caprel**, corruption of CAPRIOLE.

† **Capreol(e)**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *capreolus* (in same senses), dim. of *capreus* roe, f. *caper* goat.]

1. A kind of deer; a roebuck or variety of it. 1655 MOUTET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 155 Of all Venison, Roebuck and Capreol beareth away the Bell.

2. A tendril. [Cf. *It. capriolo*.]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxx. 589 A kind of Cucumber... full of Capreoles or clasping tendrilles. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Sallet*, The Capreols, Tendrels and Claspers of Vines.

**Capreolate** (kæp'rēlēt, kæp'rēlēt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. \**capreolat-us* (cf. *capreolātum*), f. *capreolus*: see CAPREOL.] Furnished with tendrils.

1737-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Capreolate plants*... such plants as twist and climb upon others, by means of Tendrils.

1830 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 *Caprolate*, bearing a tendril.

**Capreoline** (kæp'rēlīn), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *capreol-us* roebuck + -INE.] Of or belonging to the genus *Capreolus* of Cervidæ.

1835 SWAINSON *Quadrupeds* 5299 The Capreoline group is formed to contain the roebucks.

**Capres**, *obs.* form of CAPER sb. 1

† **Capret**. *Obs.* [Cf. *It. capretto*, *capretta* kid, fawn, dim. of *capro*, *capra* goat: in Fr. *chevret*, *chevrette*. (Perh. in med.L.)] A roe.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xii. 15 As capret and hert thou shalt eete. — 2 *Sam.* ii. 18 Ceertis Asahel was a moost swift renner, as oon of the caprettis that dwellen in wodis.

† **Caprettle**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Some corruption of F. *capriot* or *It. capriccio*, or irreg. formation from CAPER.] A fantastic motion of some kind.

1775 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 18 By an Italian, such feats of agilitie... gambaud, soonersappers, capretties and flights.

**Caprio** (kæp'rik), *a.* [f. L. *caper*, *caprum* goat + -IO. Cf. F. *caprique*.]

1. Of or belonging to a goat (*nonce-use*).

1881 *Academy* No. 491. 254 Capric and porcine flesh.

2. *Chem.* a. *Capric acid* (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), a fatty acid obtained from butter, cocoa-nut oil, fusel oil, etc.: a colourless crystalline body, having a slight odour of the goat. Otherwise known as *rutic acid*, the name preferred by various chemists, who would apply *capric* to what is otherwise called *caprylic*. (Formerly sometimes *caprinic acid*.) 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273/r Capric acid crystallizes in small needles. 1853 F. HALL in *Lectures Misc.* II. 183 The odour in question... may possibly be influenced by the formation of capric acid, a much more pungent substance than the capric acid of the fair subject.

b. *Capric series*: the series of chemical compounds allied to capric acid, as *capric aldehyde*, etc. From same source **Capramide**, the primary amide of capric acid (formerly called **Caprinamide**). **Caprone**, the ketone of the capric series. Also CAPRATE, CAPRYL, q. v.

|| **Capriccio** (kæp'rīt'jo). Also 7 caprichio, capritio, 7-8 capriccio. [a. *It. capriccio* sudden start, motion, or freak, app. f. *capro* goat, as if 'the skip or frisk of a goat' (in Sp. *capricho*) = L. type \**capricus*. (For the sense cf. CAPRIOLE.)]

1. A sudden sportive or fantastic motion; a prank, trick, caper. 1665 GLANVILLE *Steps. Sci. Addr.* 16 The shifts, windings, and unexpected Caprichios of distressed Nature. 1693 BENTLEY *Athenæum*, Boyle *Lect.* v. 9 All the various Machines and Utensils would now and then play odd Pranks and Capricios quite contrary to their proper Structures. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xxiii. 117 To have... viewed the soul stark naked, watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her capricios. 1823 LAMB *Elin Ser.* ii. v. (1865) 267 Magnificent were thy capriccios on this globe of earth, Robert William Elliston!

† 2. = CAPRIOLE I. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* ii. iii. 310 Will this Caprichio hold in thee, art thou? a 1634 CHAPMAN *To Pan*, In quite oppos'de

13

capriccios. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* § xx. 92 The Capriccio of Fortune. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 11 A thousand odd Reasons, or Capriccios, Men's Minds are acted by. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purr. Lit.* (1798) 379 Another little capriccio of the late Adam Smith. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. v. Folks who...partake of their fantastic capriccios.

3. A thing or work of fancy; = CAPRICE 2.  
1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. [They] look upon the plastic life of nature as a figment or phantastick Capriccio. 1824 HEBER *Yrnl.* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 353 It is a mere capriccio, with no merit except its carving. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 390 These exquisite little capricci, engraved by Greek artists upon gems.

b. Music. A name variously applied (see Grove s.v.) but usually denoting a composition of lively character, and more or less free in form.

1695 PHILLIPS, *Capriccio's* are pieces of Music, Poetry, and Painting, wherein the force of Imagination has better success than observation of the Rules of Art. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. Painters* 42 Still is that voice, of late so strong, That many a sweet Capriccio sung. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mosart* 155 This is not a prelude...but a capriccio to try a piano. 1884 STATHAM in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 225/2 His next published work, the 'Capriccio in D minor'.

|| **Capriccioso** (kəprits'jō), a. Music. [It., f. *capriccio* + -oso = -OUS.] A direction in music to denote a free fantastic style.

**Caprice** (kəprīs), [a. (after 1660) F. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*: see CAPRICCIO, and CAPRICH, which both preceded this. About 1700 *caprice* was a usual accentuation; Pope rimed the word with *vice*.]

1. A sudden change or turn of the mind without apparent or adequate motive; a desire or opinion arbitrarily or fantastically formed; a freak, whim, mere fancy.

1667 G. DUGBY *Elvira* v. in Hazl. *Dodley* XV. 82 Dependent on the wild caprice of others. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. iv. *Rho*. Now I have the oddest thought... *Melan*. This is the strangest caprice in you. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 192 The caprices of woman-kind are not limited by climate or nation. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 239 That counter-works each folly and caprice; That disappoints the effect of every vice. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. ii. 1. x. 146 He was liable to be removed...at the caprice of any church-warden. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 The restraint which ordinary persons...are able to impose on their caprices.

b. The disposition of a mind subject to such humours; capriciousness.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 287 Critics of less judgment than caprice. 1728 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 § 1 The Folly, Extravagance, and Caprice of the present Age. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VII. 161 Say, Britain! whence this caprice of thy sons? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 433 There was something appalling in the union of such boundless power and such boundless caprice.

c. *transf.* of things.  
1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. ii. (ed. 2) 178 The vessel...left to the caprice of the winds and waves. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Catarrh* 150 This caprice of our climate. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 136 By a caprice of language.

2. A work of irregular and sportive fancy.

1721 BAILEY, *Capricchio, Caprice*...also a particular Piece of Music, Painting and Poetry. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 82. 199 Extravagant combinations of fancy, caprices rapid and sportive as the animal from which they take their name.

b. Music. = CAPRICCIO 3 b.  
1880 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Capriccio*. In the present day the word Caprice is usually...applied to a piece of music constructed either on original subjects, and frequently in a modified sonata- or rondo-form (as in Mendelssohn's 'Three Caprices', op. 33, or Sterndale Bennett's *Caprice* in E), or to a brilliant transcription of one or more subjects by other composers.

3. A kind of scarf so called.

1828 *Workwoman's Guide*. A kind of scarf made of broad ribbon, and called a caprice.

† **Capricerve**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. mod. L. *capricerva* the antelope, f. *capra* she-goat + *cerva* hind.] The antelope.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 28 Capricerve...The flesh of the last is not very pleasant.

† **Caprich**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *capriccio*: see above. This adapted form of the It. preceded the adoption of F. *caprice*.] = CAPRICCIO, CAPRICE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caprichio, Caprich*, an humour, fancy, toy in ones head, a giddy thought. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 18 Till drawing blood o' th' Dames, like Witches Th' are forthwith cur'd of their Capriches. 1698 S. CŒRKE *Script. Just.* Introd. B ij. If onces we give way to the Caprich, Luxury and intemperance of a wanton Fancy herein.

**Caprichio, capriccio**, obs. ff. CAPRICCIO.

**Capricious** (kəprits'jōs), a. Also 7 -ious, -itious. [ad. F. *capricieux*, ad. It. *capriccioso* (=Sp. *caprichoso*): see above. The by-form *caprichious* belongs to the corresp. forms of the sb.]

† 1. Characterized by play of wit or fancy; humorous, fantastic, 'conceited'. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 153 (L.) The inventive wits are termed in the Tuscan tongue capriccios (capriccios) for the resemblance they bear to a goat, who takes no pleasure in the open and easy plains, but loves to caper along the hill-tops. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 8, I am heere with thee, and thy Goats, as the most capricious Poet honest Ovid was among the Gothes. 1710 SHAFERSS. *Charac.* (1737) III. 142 The capricious Point, and Play of Words.

2. Full of, subject to, or characterized by caprice; guided by whim or fancy rather than by

judgement or settled purpose; whimsical, humour-some.

1605 CAMDEN *Rme.* 57 A friend of his that knew him to be Capricchous. 1644 *Eng. Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 450 The monstrous exorbitant liberty, that almost every capricchous mechanic takes to himself. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 111 ¶ 6 Our estimation of birth is arbitrary and capricchous. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 49 We have known the salmon...so capricchous as often to prefer a fancy fly. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 325/1 The defendants' refusal was not capricchous, but a bona fide exercise of their judgment.

3. *transf.* Of things: Subject to change or irregularity, so as to appear ungoverned by law.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. vii. (1865) 283 The capricchous hues of the sea, shifting like the colours of a dying mullet. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. ii. xlix. 617 The capricchous distribution of coral reefs. 1874 HILFS *Soc. Press.* vi. 75 The vicissitudes of a capricchous climate. 1875 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 118 To give to the atoms a perfectly arbitrary and capricchous side movement.

**Capriciously** (kəprits'jōsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a capricchous manner, according to caprice; arbitrarily.

1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 23 One is tempted to exclaim against the King of Terrors, and call him capricchiously cruel. 1771 YOUNG *Lett.* xviii. 250 A power arbitrarily assumed, and capricchiously applied. 1823 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 217 This ice-opening was instructive...because it taught us...how capricchiously insecure was our position. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 663 How capricchiously Scottish and Northumbrian affairs are entered or not entered in our national annals.

**Capriciousness** (kəprits'jōsnēs), Also 7 capricchiousness(e), capricchiousnesses. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being capricchious.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 53 Invented...to showe capricchiousness of cunning mens braynes. 1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i. You have a just Exception against the Capricchiousness of Destiny. 1754 FILDING *Amelia* IV. v. From nothing better than a capricchiousness in his friend's temper. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. xi. 301 The capricchiousness of popular favour. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* VI. I...marvel at the capricchiousness of my daughter's memory.

**Capricorn** (kəprɪkɔrn), [a. F. *capricorne* or ad. L. *capricornus* 'goat-horned' (the Zodiacal sign), f. *caper*, *capr-un* goat + *corn* horn; cf. Gr. αἰγόκερας. The Latin form also is common in English books in sense 1.]

1. *Astron.* a. The Zodiacal constellation of the He-Goat, lying between Sagittarius and Aquarius. b. The tenth of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, beginning at the most southerly point of the ecliptic or winter solstitial point, which the sun enters about the 21st of December. *Tropic of Capricorn*: the southern Tropic forming a tangent to the ecliptic at the first point of Capricorn.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 Wiche declinacioun...is 23 degrees & 50 Minutes, as wel in cancer as in Capricorne. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ProL. Whose lordshyp cheifest is in Capricorne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. i. (1845) 161 Whan golden Phebus in the Capricorne Gate to ascend fast unto Aquary. 1595 J. DAVIS *Seamans Sec.* II. 5 What is the Tropic of Capricorn? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 677 As deep as Capricorne. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 598 That very morn The Sun was entered into Capricorn. 1833 [see CANCER 2]. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 37 The Tropic of Capricorn, which the sun reaches in our winter and the southern midsummer.

† 2. A 'goat-horned' animal; ? a chamois. *Obs.* 1546 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 189 He shew'd two heads and horns of the true capricorne, which animal he told us was frequently kill'd among the mountaines.

3. *Capricorn beetle*: a name given to beetles of the genus *Cerambyx*.

1700 KING *Transactiometer* 18 A Scarlet Butterfly, an Ash-coloured Capricorn. 1781 SMITHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 168 Note, The Caterpillar of a large Capricorn Beetle, or Goat Chafer. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 517 In the wood itself may be found the Anobide and the Capricorn beetles.

† ? Humorously used for *capriccio*, with a reference to *horn* (as in next verb).

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowus T.* in *Dodley* (1780) VI. 183 Have you no other Capricorns in your head, to entrap my sister in her frailty.

† **Capricorn**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fit with (goat's) horns; to horn.

1665 R. B. *Comment.* 2 *Tales* 85 A wily Wench there was...Who us'd to Capricorn her Husband's head.

† **Capricornify**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -FY.] = prec.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditates* (1776) 40 So consequently they should be capricornified.

**Capricornity**, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Goat-horned or he-goat quality.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 227 Billy [a goat], as if perceiving some indefinite symptoms of capricornity about him.

**Caprid** (kəprɪd), a. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *caprid-e*, f. *caper* goat: see -ID.] Of or belonging to the Capridæ or goat tribe.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Capriculate**, v. [f. L. *caprificare*: see next and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To ripen by caprification.

(In mod. Dicts.)  
**Caprification** (kəprɪfɪkə'sjən), [ad. L. *caprificatio*-em, n. of action f. *caprificare* 'to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect', f. *caprificus*

the wild fig-tree (f. *caper*, *capr-un* goat + *ficus* fig-tree, fig).]

1. A process resorted to for ripening figs by means of the puncture of insects produced on the wild fig (*Caprificus*), or by puncturing them artificially.

According to the investigations of modern science, it is proved to be not only unnecessary but positively injurious. (R. Thompson in *Trans. Bot.*)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 545 As touching the ripening of Figges by Caprification, true it is, that there be certain flies like gnats engender in greene figs, which are the occasion thereof. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 171 The effects of caprification in fig-trees. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) II. 411 Caprification, or the piercing of figs in the island of Malta, is said to ripen them sooner. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 217 Causes so essentially different as fertilisation and caprification. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile V. & Malta* 107 The Maltese practice caprification extensively, by attaching the fruit of the wild fig by strings to the branches of the domesticated trees.

† 2. Erroneously used for: Artificial fertilization.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 273 This kind of caprification...practised with the date palm, and which has been mentioned by Herodotus. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Yrnl. R. G. S.* XXIX. 368 § 2 Bees...performing an important part...by masculation or caprification, and the conveyance of pollen. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 243/2 An artificial means of ensuring fertilisation...a small feather is inserted and turned round in the cavity. This operation is called caprification.

† **Caprifig**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *caprificus*: cf. F. *caprifuigier*.] The wild fig.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* IV. 589 Sum men sette amonge hem caprifige Tree, that it nede not for remedie To honge on every tree that trees fige. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 492 A wild sort called the Caprifig. [see CAPRIFY.]

**Caprifoli** (kəprɪfɒli), Also 6 caprifole, -foly. [ad. med. L. *caprifolium* 'goat-leaf' or honeysuckle; cf. It. *caprifoglio*, F. *chèvrefeuille*.] a. Old name for the Honeysuckle or Woodbine; b. English name for plants of the N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*, including the honeysuckle.

1578 LYTE *Doctens* III. li. 397 Called...in Englishe Hony-suckle, or Woodbine, and of some Caprifolye. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* III. vi. 44 Eglantine and Caprifole among. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxviii. 801 Called in English Hony-suckle and Caprifoly. 1676 PHILLIPS, *Caprifolia*. 1849 JOHNS *Forest Trees* II. 440 Caprifolios, *Caprifoliaceæ*.

**Caprifoliaceous** (kəprɪfɒli'ʃjəs), a. *Bot.* [see -OUS; cf. F. *caprifoliacé*.] Belonging to the N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ* (see prec.).

1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 212 The family of the honeysuckle, or caprifoliaceous plants.

**Caprifolium** (kəprɪfɒli'jum), a. [f. L. *caper*, *capr*(?) -goat + -FOLIUM.] Goat-shaped.

1847 in CRAIG. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 267 The Caprifolium Antelopes are more widely diffused.

† **Caprify**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *caprificare*: on the analogy of vbs. in -ficare see -FY.] To ripen by caprification.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* IV. 592 In Juyn, as sonne is hiest, to caprifige The fig-tree is, that is to signifie The figges grene of caprifigtree rende With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.

**Caprigenous** (kəprɪdʒənəs), a. [f. L. *caprigenus* (i. *capr*(?) -goat + -genus produced by, of the kind of) + -OUS.] Produced by a goat; of the goat kind.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Caprik** (e). *Obs.* Also 6 capryek, caperik. A kind of wine.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 120 in *Baileys Bk.* (1868) 125 Greke, Malevesyn, Caprik, & Clarey. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Upholndysm.* 36 Muscadell, Caprike, Romney, and Malvesy. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 149 Caprike, Clareis, and Malmesie.

† **Capril**. *Obs.* [cf. CAPREOLE.] ? A wild goat.

1514 *Exam. Coyeys More* 15 in *Chetham Misc.* II. Sum caprils of Redclyf y' were wylde and wold not be dryven.

**Caprine** (kəprɪn, -in), a. [ad. L. *caprinus*, f. *caper* goat; cf. F. *caprin*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; goat-like.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 228 These eyes...their colour varieth as it doth in Men, according to the caprine and glazie humour. 1660 GAUDEN *Bronnig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine. 1824 J. McCulloch *Highl. Scotl.* II. 370 The Caprine population has undergone the same revolution. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 267 Other Caprine Antelopes (often designated as Goats) are found in Asia.

**Capring**, -ly, obs. ff. CAPERING, -LY.

**Caprinic**, a. *Chem.* [f. L. *caprinus* of a goat, CAPRINE + -IC.] In *Caprinic acid*: an older name for CAPROIC acid.

c 1865 J. WYLLIE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 333/2. [Capriny, ? mispr. for CAPRINE.]

a 1887 C. COTTON *Æneid* v. *Burlesqued* Pref. As frolicsome as a capriny Monsieur.]

**Capriole** (kəprɪ'ɒl), sb. Also 6 capreall, 7 capreol, caprioll(e), (caprel), 7-8 capriol. [a. F. *capriole* (now *cabriole*) 'a caper', or ad. It. *capriola* 'a fawn, a kid, a young hind; also, a capriole or caper in dancing, also a Capriole or Goat's leap that cunning riders teach their horses' (Florio), dim. of *capra* she-goat: -L. *capra*: cf. *caprea*, *capreolus*, applied to wild goats, etc.]

## 1. A leap or caper, as in dancing.

1594 DAVIES *Orchestra* in Arb. *Garner* V. 40 With lofty turns and caprioles in the air. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* Wks. (1692) 657/2 Ixion does nothing but cut caprioles, fetch frisks, and lead lavolates with the Lamia. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1781) 25 Italy [has] equip'd him with caprioles and cantatas. 1834-42 DE QUINCEY *Caesars* (1862) IX. 107 All possible evolutions of caprioles and pirouettes. *fig.* 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. II. 225 His heeles doe caper. His very soule, his intellectual is nothing but a mincing caprell. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 326 In the Caprioles of our own fancy. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* ix. Permitting no caprioles of fancy.

2. *Horsemanship*. A high leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out together at the height of the leap.

1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 509 While ky kest caprels behind with their heeles. 1677 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 239 That sault which . . . Italians call Caprioli, and wee heere in England the Goates leape. 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems*, Thy Pegasus, in his admir'd careere Curvets no caprioles of nonsense here. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii. The occasional caprioles which his charger exhibited. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Horse-manship* II. xvii. 153 The Capriole, the most vigorous of all the school movements.

## 3. A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 112 (1774) IV. 58 The milliner told me . . . that the name of this ornament . . . was a Capriole or Capriole. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Capriole** (kæ'pri-ol), *v.* [f. prec. sb., or directly from It. *capriolare* 'to caper, to capriole' (Florio).] *intr.* To leap, skip, caper. Also said of horses (and their riders); and *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY, etc. *Po.* cxiv. (R.) Hillocks, why capreold ye, as wanton by their damms We caprell see the lusty lambs. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* III. 20 If you had been starv'd you wou'd not have capriol'd with your witty conceits. 1788 DIBDIN *Mus. Tour* xc. 365 Leap, skip, and pound would poor Ap Hugh, And capriole, and caper too. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. vii. x. 220 Rascality, caprioling on horses from the Royal Stud.

Hence *Caprioling* *vbl. sb.* and *pple. a.*

1628 LE GRVSTR. *Barclay's Argenis* 41 To have their stables full . . . of capreoling horses. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIII. 121 The wild . . . dancing, waltzing, caprioling . . . of the chamois. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii. In the midst of her exuberant caprioling.

**Capriole**, *obs. var.* of **CAPREOLE**.

† **Cap'riolous**, *a. Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. (See quot.)

163 COCKERAM, *Capriolous*, a goatish desire, lustful.

**Capriped**, *a.* [ad. L. *capripēs*, *-pedem*, f. *caper*, *capr(ē)* - goat + *pēs* foot.] Goat-footed.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Capripede*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Capritio**, *-ious*, *obs. ff.* CAPRICIOUS, CAPRIOUS.

**Caprizant**, *a. Med.* [ad. medical L. *caprizans* (*pulsus*), f. *caper* goat.] Of the pulse: 'Bounding', uneven in motion.

1730-6 BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Caprizate**, *v. Med.* [cf. prec.] 'To leap like a goat; a term applied to the pulse' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

**Caproic** (kæ'prō-ik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *caper*, *capr-* goat (from its smell) + *-oic*, *-io*; in form purposely varied from **CAPRIO**, with which it is associated. *Capronic* was another form used by some.]

1. *Caproic acid*: a peculiar acid found along with the capric and butyric acids in butter, etc.; chemically also called *normal caproic* or *pentyl-formic acid*; this and *iso-caproic* or *isopentyl-formic acid* being forms of the hexoic acids (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), the monatomic monobasic or fatty acids of the hexyl series.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 359/1 The butyric, caproic, and capric acids. 1873 WATTS *Foannes' Chem.* 686 Caproic Acid is produced by the action of alkalis on amyl cyanide.

2. *Caproic series*: the series of chemical compounds allied to caproic acid, or containing the radical caproyl; as *caproic alcohol*, *caproic aldehyde*, *caproic ethers*, etc.

From same source **Caproate**, a salt of caproic acid. **Caproone**, the ketone of the caproic series. **Caproyl** or **Capronyl**, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O, the radical of the caproic series; whence **Caproylamine**, etc.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 76 Nearly the whole of the caproate salt is deposited. 1873 WATTS *Foannes' Chem.* 687 The metallic caproates are soluble and crystallisable.

† **Capron** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also *chappron*, (*capon*). [a. *F. capron*, NF. dial. form of *chaperon* hood.] A hood. *Capron hardy* [F.=bold hood or cap; cf. *mad-cap*, *wild-cap*, etc.]: an appellation for an impudent fellow.

1460 Bk. *Curtseye* (Oriel MS.) lxi. (1868) 46 To his souereyne Chappron [CAIXON capron] hardy no bonet lust avale. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Voyages* II. (1550) 67 The monkes had their cowles, caprones, or whodes, and their botes. 1561 AWDREY *Lav. Frac. Vacab.* 12 This knave with his cap on his head lyke Capon hardy, wyllyt syt done by his Maister. [1611 CORN.] *Vu Chaperon fait à s'en venir*, a notable whistler or twigger; a good one; I warrant her.]

|| **Capron** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [F. *capron*, *caperon*; see **LITRÉ**.] A sort of strawberry.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Campl. Gard.* Gloss. *Caprons*, Strawberry Plants that have large Velvet Leaves, and bear large Whitish Straw-berries which have but a faint taste.

**Caprone**. *Chem.* See under **CAPRIC**.

**Capronic**. *Chem.* An early variant of **CAPRIO**. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 392/1 A variety of volatile fatty acids. . . known under the names of . . . caprylic, capronic, capric and vaccinic acids. 1865 J. WYLD in *Cirr.* Sc. I. 333/2.

**Caproone**, *caproyl*: see **CAPROIC**.

† **Caprouch**. *Obs.* ? = **CAPRIC**, caprice.

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* II. i. A mental tippon, a windy Caprouch.

† **Caprunole**. *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *caprum* - u. lum.] An earthen vessel.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 489 The vessels in a Pharmacopoly . . . are Bottles, Caprunoles, etc.

**Capryck**, **caprychyou**, etc.: see **CAPRI**.

**Capryl** (kæ'pril). *Chem.* [f. **CAPRI**-ic (acid) + -YL.] Applied by some to the radical (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O) of capric or rutilic acid; by others to the radical (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O) of caprylic acid, which some distinguish as **Caprylyl**. In the latter sense it appears in **Caprylamide**, the amide of the caprylic series; **Caprylate**, a salt of caprylic acid; **Caprylonitrile**, etc.

**Caprylic**, *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

*Caprylic acid* (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>): a fatty acid of a faint but unpleasant odour, found as a glyceride in butter, cocoa-nut oil, etc.; one of the octylic or 8-carbon fatty acids. So *caprylic series*, etc.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 75 Two of these acids, the caprylic and vaccinic, were discovered only a few months ago. 1859 [see **CAPRONIC**]. 1873 WATTS *Foannes' Chem.* 688.

**Caps**. A printers' abbreviation of *capitals*, capital letters.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxii. We'll have that in large Caps, Bungay, my boy.

† **Capsee**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *capse*, ad. L. *capsa* box.] A coffer, chest.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 100 In a capse of sylvyer it for to close.

|| **Capsicum** (kæ'psikəm). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Tournefort) of uncertain composition. Linnaeus explained it from Gr. *καπνέω* 'to bite' (rather 'to gulp down'); but it is generally referred to L. *capsa* case, as if named from the pods. In either case the formation is etymologically irregular.]

1. A genus of tropical plants or shrubs (N.O. *Solanaceae*), characterized by their hot pungent capsules and seeds.

The common annual capsicum or Guinea Pepper (*C. annuum*), and Spur Pepper (*C. frutescens*) produce the chillies of commerce, the chief source of Cayenne pepper. Other species are Bird Pepper (*C. baccatum*), Bell Pepper (*C. groenlandicum*), Goat Pepper (*C. frutescens*), etc.

1604 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 19 Sow on the Hot-bed . . . *Capsicum Indicum* . . . and the like rare and exotic Plants.] 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 204 Capsicum is sometimes raised for its young pods to pickle. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 351 The capsicum with its red-hot berries rose in embowering masses.

2. The fruit of the capsicum; esp. the prepared fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, an active stimulant, used chiefly as a condiment.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sallet*. The Indian Capsicum superlatively hot and burning. 1789 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 372 The active ingredient . . . is the capsicum. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 425 The gangrenous disposition of the throat was only checked by capsicum. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1852) 279 After tobacco, indigo came next in value; then capsicum.

Hence **Capicine**, *Chem.*, the active principle extracted from the capsules of capsicum.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 161 Capsicine . . . when perfectly pure, is tasteless, inodorous, and crystallizes in acicular fragments. 1866 *Treat.* Bot. 219/1 A peculiar acrid fluid called capsicin, which is so pungent that half a grain of it volatilised in a large room, causes all who respire the contained air to cough and sneeze. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 747 Capsicine. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 85 The name of Capsicin has been applied by different observers to the oil, to the resin, and to their combination, but should . . . be dropped, as having no definite meaning.

**Capsizal** (kæ'psiz-äl). [f. **CAPSIZE** *v.* + -AL II. 5.] The act of capsizing; an upset.

1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweet.* III. v. 218, I was none the worse for my capsizal. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 687 To protect . . . against all risks of further 'capsizals'.

**Capsize** (kæ'psiz-äl), *sb.* [f. next.] = **prec.**

1807 E. S. BARRETT *All the Talents* 62 Should he get a capsizel, How . . . could he rise? 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxxviii. We escaped a capsizel. 1882 NARES *Seaman's ship* (ed. 6) 152 In the event of a capsizel they . . . will float.

**Capsise** (kæ'psiz-äl), *v.* [Origin unknown; app. originally a sailor's expression: not in Bailey, Johnson, Ash, nor in Todd 1818. The first element may possibly be CAP <sup>sb.</sup>]

(Prof. Skeat suggests corruption of Sp. *cahezar* 'to nod, pitch as a ship', or of *capusinar* 'in capusinar un bazel', to sink a ship by the head'; from *caheza*, *caho* head.)

1. *trans.* To upset, overturn (*esp.* on the water).

1788 DIBDIN *Mus. Tour* xxxv. 142, I began to think, with the sailors below, that there was certainly a chance of 'our being capsized'. 1803 REX *Cycl.*, *Capsise*, in Naval Language to upset or turn over anything. 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. xviii. What if carrying sail capsizel the boat? 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Capsise*, to move a hoghead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Somer.*

1870 E. PEACOCK *Knif Skirl* II. 286 He . . . capsized the stool on which he had been seated.

*fig.* 1833 MARRVAT *P. Purple* xvii. I was capsized . . . when I looked at the house.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be upset or overturned.

1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 75 The captain . . . expressed his surprise that the ship should remain so long on her beam-ends, in such a heavy sea, without cap-siz-ing. 1882 NARES *Seaman's ship* (ed. 6) 140 The sail . . . will capsizel behind the top-gallant sail.

Hence *Cap-siz-ed* *pple. a.*, *Cap-siz-ing* *vbl. sb.*, etc. 1882 *Daily News* 1 June 3/6 She fell in with a capsized vessel, apparently a schooner.

**Capstan** (kæ'pstán). *Forms*: a. 4 capstan, 5-6 capstaine, 6 capestan, 6-7 oapstain(e), -sten, 7-8 -stane, 7 -stone, -stang, 7- capstan; B. 7 capsterne, 7-9 -stern, (7 capstern); 7-7-8 capstaid; 8, 7-8 capstall; see also **CAPSTING**. [either a. F. *cabestan*, also in 16th c. *capestan* (Littré), or else directly from the source of the Fr., viz. Pr. *cabestan*, earlier *cabestran* (Cat. *cabestran*, Sp. *cabestrante*, -estante, *cabrestante*, Pg. *cabrestante*); -L. \**capistrant-* pr. pp. of *capistrare* (Pr. *cabestrar*), to halter, bind fast, fasten, f. *capistrum* (It. *capestro*, Sp. *cabestro*, Pg. *cabresto*, Pr. *cabestre*, F. *chevêtre*) halter, f. *cap-ère* to take hold of.]

The Fr. *cabestan* is not known to us earlier than Falgry. 1530; since the word occurs in Eng. in 14th c., it may have been learned from the shipmen of Marseilles or Barcelona at the time of the Crusades. In Pg., *capistrum* and its derivatives have the r transposed, *cabestro* 'halter', nautically 'ropes, cables belonging to the bowsprit', *cabrestiro* 'halter-maker', *cabrestante*; the last is also the approved form in mod. literary Sp.; this form gave rise to the untenable conjecture that the derivation was from *cabra* goat + *estante* 'standing', ingeniously supported by the known application of the name of the goat in various languages (*cabria*, *chevre*, *bock*, etc.), to various mechanical devices. The attempt to find a meaning in the word, in English, produced many popular perversions of the second element, as *stain*, *stone*, *stand*, *stall*, *stern*, *storm*, *string*. Other names were *capstock*, and *cabstock*.]

1. A piece of mechanism, working on the principle of the wheel and axle, on a vertical axis, the power being applied by movable bars or levers inserted in horizontal sockets made round the top, and pushed by men walking round, whereby the apparatus is made to revolve and wind up a cable round its cylinder or barrel; it is used especially on board ship for weighing the anchor, also for hoisting heavy sails, etc., and for raising weights out of quarries, mines, coal-pits (see **GIN**), and the like.

*Double capstan*, one that has two barrels on different decks, so as to be worked by two sets of men. Phrases, *To heave at the capstan*, *to man the capstan*, *to bring the cable to the capstan*; *to rig the capstan*, to insert the bars, etc.; *to pawl the capstan*, to drop the pawls or catches into their sockets so as to prevent recoil, when heaving is stopped; *to come up the capstan*, to slacken the cable by lifting out the pawls and walking back; *to surge the capstan*, to slacken the rope while heaving so as to prevent riding or fouling.

a. *forms capstan*, -stain, -sten, -stone, -stang.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* F. B. 418 *Pe arc* . . . with-outen . . . kable ober capstan to clyppe to her ankere. c 1500 Cocke *Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some wounde at y<sup>e</sup> capstaine . . . Some stode at y<sup>e</sup> slynges. 1530 FALSGR. 607/2 Let go your capestan . . . lasches vostre cabestan. 15608 Sir F. VERE *Comm.* 28 The Cap-stain being too strong for my men. 1615 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. *Cantab.* A nyorne pynne for the capsten. 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 16 The weighing of Anchors by the Capstone is also new. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 132 With our capstens [we] stretched the two byghtes. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 Bringing the Cable to Capstang, to heave in our Cable. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Capstan*, *Capstand* or *Capstern*. . . Come up Capstan, or Launce out the Capstan, when the Sea-men would have the Cable that they heave by slacked. 1799 DESAGULIERES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 196 A Capstane, or upright Shaft, drawn round by Horses. 1823 BARRAGE *Econ. Manuf.* vii. (ed. 3) 48 In mines it is sometimes necessary to raise or lower great weights by capstans.

B. *forms capstern*, -stern.

1644 CART. SMITH *Virginia* I. 14 The men . . . were throwne from the Capstern, by the breaking of a barre. 1690 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. 1, Hands down! Man your Main-Capstern. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 527 The Capstern of the ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *To come up the Capstern*, is to let go the rope which they had been heaving. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 45 Mind you leave all your pistols on capstern.

γ. *form capstand*.

1616 BULLOCK, *Capstand*, an instrument to wind up things of great weight, some call it a Crane. 1792 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 154, I tried them by a strain from the Capstand, 8. *form capstall*.

1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 318 Enforced to worke their vessels to land by a Capstall or Crane. 1714 STRELL *The Lever* (1723) 190 Anchors, Cables, Rudders . . . Capstals.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *capstan-bar*, -barrel, -heaver; *capstan-headed* adj.; *capstan-house*, see quot.; *capstan-swifter*, 'a rope passed horizontally through notches in the outer ends of the bar . . . the intent is to steady the men, and to give room for a greater number to assist, by manning the swifthers both within and without' (Smyth).

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Grant* II. 7 Holes therow which you put your \*Capstaine barres, for as many men as can stand



at them to thrust it about, and is called manning the Capstaine. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in Nicolas *Disq. Nelson* (1846) VII. Intro. 157 They dropped under the capstan-bars, and were asleep in a moment. 1706 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, \*Capstan-barrel is the main part of the whole piece. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 147 \*Capstan-headed screws. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* II. 115 The \*capstan-heavyer would be dead before the wheel-walker felt the sensation of fatigue. 1809 C. MILWARD in *Naval Chron.* XXII. 309 The mess-room door of the \*capstan-house. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 101 Capstan-houses. These are the houses in which capstans, anchor stocks, pump boxes, etc., are manufactured, repaired, and stored.

† **Capstock.** *Obs.* [Cf. CAPSTAN and CABLE-STOCK.] = CAPSTAN.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., To sette forth the Capstocke, and eche other parte, wold make a greateshowe of Geometries arte.

**Cap-stone** (kæpstŭn). [f. CAP + STONE.]

1. A stone which caps or crowns: a. the top-stone. Also fig.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 150 Here is the fair occasion... to put the cap-stone upon his other perfections. 1791 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 293 They had put on the cap-stone of the stair-head. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 447 The capstone to his revelry is when he accepts Falstaff's pledge to a bumper.

b. The overlying horizontal stone of a cromlech or dolmen.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 9 Much greater mechanical skill... was required to upheave the capstone of the cromlech on to the upright trilith. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 157 A dolmen... of which only the capstone now remains.

c. Copping-stone, coping.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 611 The Sea here threw up several Capstones and Keys. 1838-41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 So near the walls as to be able to fix their movable capstones on the capstone.

d. The uppermost bed of stone in a quarry.

1791 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 108 Were it not for these cavities, the cap-stone would not readily be worked.

2. *Geol.* A fossil Echinite of the genus *Conulus*, so called from its cap-like shape.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 92 By the Country people called commonly Cap-stones, from their likeness to a Cap laced down the sides.

Capstone, *obs.* form of CAPSTAN.

† **Capstring.** A perversion of CAPSTAN.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.) Some to the cap-string call, some pray, some swear. 1655 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. Land & Sea* iv. iii. Part of their Capstring too I with a Piece abast shot overboard.

**Capsular** (kæpsilär), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *capsulär-is*, *f. capsula*: see CAPSULE and -AR<sup>1</sup>.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a capsule.

1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 196 The bicapsular seed vessel of *Digitalis ferruginea*. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Capsular*, pertaining to a coffer, chest or casket. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. vii. § 74. 245 The capsular ligaments of the Joints. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 175 A berry covered with a capsular shell. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 766 Capsular Lymphatics... come from the supra-renal capsules. 1822-44 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 167 Capsular cataracts are those in which the front, or back, of the capsule of the lens is alone affected. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 37 Fruit herried or capsular.

† **Capsulary**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *capsulär-is* (see prec.).] = prec.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 360 A small branch from the Axillary veine which they call the Capsulary or purse-branch. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 172 A capsulary reception of the breast bone. 1656 in *Blount Glossary*.

† **Capsulate** (kæpsilät), *a.* *Bot.* *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *capsulätus*, *f. capsula*: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with or enclosed in a capsule; formed into a capsule; capsuled.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 102 Capsulate herbs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/3 Capsulate Pods [are] little short seed vessels. 1803 REES *Cycl.* s.v., Capsulate plants... bear their seeds in short capsules.

† **Capsulated**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capsulated in their husks. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philas.* I. 40. 1737-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Capsulated Plants.

**Capsulation.** *Med.* [f. CAPSULE v. + -ATION.] 'The enclosure of a drug in a capsule to render it more convenient or more pleasant in administration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Capsule** (kæpsjul). Also 7 capsul; and in Latin form *capsula*, *pl.* -æ. [a. F. *capsule*, ad. L. *capsula* small box or case, dim. of *capſa* box, repository.]

† 1. *gen.* A little case or receptacle. *Obs.*

1654 URQUHART *Yewell Wks.* (1834) 233 Brought their disorderly raised spirits into their former capsul. 1773 DRAHAM *Phys. Theol.* x. note 1 (R.) The little cases or capsules which contain the seed in this species [the fern].

2. *Phys.* A membranous integument or envelope; a bag or sac.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxi. 262 The left Capsul of the Heart. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 193 When this Capsule is opened the Crystalline escapes. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 13 The tumour will... acquire for itself a kind of capsule. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 7 The capsule of the eye-ball... is a fibrous membrane. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. The tubules [of the kidney]... terminate in dilatations... called *Malpighian capsules*.

3. *Bot.* a. A dry dehiscent seed-vessel, contain-

ing one or more cells, and opening when ripe by the separation of its valves. b. Applied to certain kinds of perithecia or receptacles in Fungi.

1693 LEBUENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 706 So soon as the Capsula breaks upon the ripening of the Seed. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* (1776) I. 96 A Capsule with two boat-shaped Valves, and one Cell; the Valves opening length-ways. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 182 The dehiscence of their capsule. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 77 The seed capsules, when ripe, burst open if touched.

4. *Chem.* A shallow saucer, for roasting samples of ores, or for evaporating.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Capsula*, in chymistry, is an earthen vessel, in form of a pan; wherein things are frequently placed, that are to undergo very violent operations of the fire. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, Two Bars of Iron... to support the Retort or Capsula. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 181 If we heat a capsule of platinum a little beyond 212°, and drop water into it. 1873 W. LEI'S *Acoustics* III. v. xix A small capsule containing water.

5. *Med.* A small envelope of gelatine to enclose a dose of nauseous medicine.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 503 When patients object to the taste, the drug may be given in gelatine capsules.

6. A metallic cap or cover for a bottle.

1858 in *Simmonds Dict. Trade*.

7. A percussion cap; the shell of a metallic cartridge. [Fr.] In mod. Dicts.

**Capsul**, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To furnish or close (a bottle, etc.) with a capsule or metallic cover.

Hence *Capsuled ppl. a.*, *Capsuling vbl. sb.*, etc. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 77 Any patent capsuled colour tubes. 1886 *Brit. Mus. Exposit. Frml.* 1 Oct., The necessity for wiring, sealing, or capsuling.

**Capsuli**, **capsulo**, *comb. forms of L. capsula*, **CAESULE**; as in **Capsuliferous a.**, bearing capsules. **Capsuliform a.**, having the form of a capsule. **Capsuligenous a.**, giving origin to capsules. **Capsulo-lenticular a.**, of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 474. 430 Various formed capsuliform organs. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 471 Lycopodium Selago... leaves erect... upper capsuliferous. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 125 The so-called capsulo-genous glands. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 141 Traumatic cataract is always capsulo-lenticular.

**Capt.** *var. of CAPPED ppl. a.*

† **Captable**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *captabilis*, *f. captare* to catch at (see CAPTATE).] Liable or open to be caught or taken.

1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xv. (1886) 12 Our precious life... lying captable to both [i. e. heaven and hell].

**Captain** (kæptén), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-5 capitain, -tayn, -tane, -tein, 5 capytayn, -tein, capetaigne, 5-6 capi-, capytayne, 5-7 capitaine, 6 capitan, 7 *Sc.* capitane; ß. 4-5 capteyn, 5 -tayn, -tan, 5-7 -tayne, 6-7 -tainé, 7 *Sc.* -tane, 5-6 -captain. [M.E. *captain*, a. late OF. (14th c.) *capitaine*, *capitain*, ad. late L. *capitane-us capitānus* adj. 'chief, principal', sb. 'chief, headman', *f. capitul*, *capit*-head.

Had L. *capitaneus* been an old word, which lived on in French, its OF. form would have been *captain*, *chatain* (= *capitaneus*); being of somewhat later (10-11th c. origin) the actual OF. form was *cata-nie*, *chataigne*, *chataigne*; a still later (12th c.) semipopular form, preserving the intertonic *i* of *capitaneus*, was *chetaigne* (whence Eng. *CHERTAIN*). *Captaine* was again a much later adaptation of the L.]

1. A chief or headman.

1. One who stands at the head of others and leads them, or exercises authority over them; a headman, chief, or leader. Now only as *fig.* use of special senses.

c 1280 WYCLIF *De Eccles.* ix. Sel. Wks. III. 360 It were good to obeishe to Petre, and bat sich a captain were in þe Chirche. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gr.* 231 Thou hast ben capytayn ayenst the fayth. 1534 MORE *Picus Wks.* 21 Christ our lorde and souverain capytayne. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ii. 20 The Capitaine of their saluation. 1683 tr. *Erasmus' Morin Enc.* 50 Homer, that Capitain of all Poetry. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 489 He [Homer] is the great captain and teacher of the whole of that charming tragic company.

2. *esp.* A military leader; a commander of a body of troops, of a fortress, castle, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* VIII. 52 That off the castell... tauld it to their capitane. 1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Peris Brusy was cheffe capteyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* i. 1 Who shall... be our Capytayne of warre against y<sup>e</sup> Canaanites? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 130 That in the Capitaine's bat a chollerike word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xviii. 257 Such as the Capitaine is, such is the Souldier. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1651 Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests. 1752 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 190 § 2 The Captains of thousands awaited his commands. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 200 Of all the Irish captains the most dreaded and the most abhorred.

3. A military leader of skill and experience; an able general or commander; a strategist.

1590 A. COPE (title) The History of two most noble Captaynes of the World, Annibal and Scipio. 1689 EVLYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 297 Authors of sects, great captains and politicians. 1701 SWIFT *Contests in Athens & Rome* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 28 Miltrades... is reckoned to have been the first great captain, not only of Athens, but of all Greece. 1838 MACAULAY *Sir W. Temple, Ess.* (L.) Condé and Turenne will always be considered as captains of a very different order from the invincible Lewis. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm.*

*Conq.* (1876) II. x. 477 The world first fully learned how great a captain England had in her future King.

II. The head of a division.

4. *gen.* A subordinate officer holding command under a sovereign, a general, or the like.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 323 Folk, þat weren þe fendis capteyns in killing of martiris. 1535 COVERDALE & Macc. xv. 38 The kyng made Cendebeus capytayne of the see coast. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 108 O thou, whose Capitaine I account my selfe... Make vs thy ministers of Chastisement. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lament.* i. *comm.*, His capitaine Nabuzardan spoyled al. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* I. 15 Capitaines ouer fildes, and capitaines ouer tennes, and officers among your tribes. 1830 SPARKS *Biog. S.* Cabot il. 109 On Cabot's arrival... he gave him the title of his Captain.

5. *spec.* In the army: The officer who commands a company of infantry or foot artillery, or a troop of cavalry or horse artillery, ranking between the major and the lieutenant. The grade is the third in order of promotion.

1567 *Confed. Popish Princes* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 1. 538 The principall lieutenants and capytaines. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warrus* II. i. 15 Regiment [divided] into companies, ouer every company a Capitaine. 1641 *Sc. Acts* (1870) V. App. 679/2 Petitione be the Lieutenant Colonelis and Majoris... desyring the pay of ane capitaine. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* v. Captain Waverley of the... regiment of dragoons. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 347 Who had now risen to the rank of captain.

6. The officer who commands a man-of-war. In the British navy, the title of an officer who ranks between a rear-admiral or a commodore and a commander. The title is also often given by courtesy to a commander.

*Captain of the Fleet*: an officer, temporarily appointed by the admiralty, who acts as adjutant-general of a naval force, carries out all orders issued by the commander-in-chief, but whose special duty it is to keep up the discipline of the fleet; he wears the uniform of a rear-admiral. *Captain of the Port*: an officer of the Board of Health who 'controls the entries and departures, the berthing at the anchorage, and general marine duties in a port, but possesses no naval authority'. Hence, the port-captain is quite another officer' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-book*).

1554 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* vii. (Arb.) 375 This capytayne Wyndam, puttynge forth his shyp at Porchmouth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 107 This Villaine heere, Being Capitaine of a Pinnace. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 1 The Capitaines charge is to command all, and tell the Maister to what Port he will go. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 36 A Captain of a Man of War of the Line, is equal in Rank to a Colonel. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 194 Captain Prescott, a commander in the navy. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxii. The captain of the frigate.

b. Applied to the chief sailor of a gang of men to whom the duties of a certain portion of the ship are assigned, as *captain of the forecable*, *captain of the hold*, *captain of the maintop*, etc.

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 103 He was captain of a gun at the Battle of the Nile. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II. vii. The Captain of the main-top was there with two other sailors. 1859 F. GAFFRITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 208, No. 1, the Captain [of a gun] commands, attends the breech, primes, points, and fires. 1882 *Navy List* July 459 Captain of Quarter-deck Men, Captain of the Forecable, Captain of the Foretop, Captain of the Hold, etc.

7. The master or commander of a merchant ship or of any kind of vessel.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* 6 Our Captain thought his Ship in so great Danger. 1822 J. FRINT *Lett. Amer.* 144 The persons who take the charge of keel-boats are also Captains. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 39 Capt. Baker had every confidence in the ship. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 55 A kidnapper of coolies or the captain of a slaver.

8. The superintendent or manager of a mine (in Cornwall, etc.).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 10/1 Their overseer, whom they terme their Capitaine. 1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 504 This very intelligent captain of the mine observes, etc. 1853 *Leisure Ho.* 632 note. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 16.

9. The foreman of a company of workmen or of a workshop in various trades. (Cf. also 6 b.)

1886 *Neuwsaper*, D. H., 'captain' of Messrs. Davies' [tailors'] shop, said that he never saw a coat worse made.

10. The head boy of a school, or of a form in it.

1706 *Spect.* No. 307 § 13 Every Boy is bound to have as good a Memory as the Captain of the Form. 1730 *Etomana* x. 156 There was a speech made by the captain. 1825 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 149 A schoolboy who writes himself Captain of Giggleswick School. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XCVI. 226 (Hoppe) The late captain of Harrow... gives it as his opinion that the small houses have their necessary advantages.

11. In *Cricket*, *Football*, and other sports: The leader of a side or team, the chief of a club, etc.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. Old Brooke is talking to the captain of quarters [at foot-ball]. *Ibid.* II. viii. And then the Captain of the eleven... what a post is his in our School world. 1865 (title) *The Rob Roy on the Jordan*. By J. Macgregor, Captain of the Royal Canoe Club. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 They [bowling club] have a captain, and a treasurer.

12. As a term of address (without implying any office or rank). *familiar* or *slang*. Cf. 'governor'.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 76 Why how now Captain? what do you in this wisest company? 1611 - *Wint. T.* I. ii. 122 Come Capitaine, We must be neat; not neat, but cleanly, Capitaine. 1862 *Russell's Diary, North & S. I.* xiii. 139 All the people who addressed me by name prefixed 'Major' or 'Colonel'. 'Captain' is very low. The conductor who took our tickets was called 'Captain'.



## III. 13. A name for the Grey Gurnard.

[c. 1520 ANDREW Noble *Lyfe in Babes Bk.* (1868) 232 Capitatus is a lytel fische with a great hede, a wyde rounde mouthe.] 1870 P. NEILL *Fishes* 14 (Jam.) Grey Gurnard; Crowner.—It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain, Hardhead, etc.

IV. 14. Comb., as *captain-craft*, *-commandant*, *-huckum*, *-sharp*; *captain's biscuit*, a hard variety of fancy biscuit; † *captain-pacha*: see CAPITAN. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chus.* v. (C.D.) 53 He took a 'Captain's biscuit. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 There were some mysteries in the 'captain-craft. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 Commissioned... as 'captain-commandant for Pittsburg. 1877 MAJOR *Discov. Pr. Henry* x. 131 Prince Henry gave Cabral the rank of 'Captain Donatary. 1600 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 'Captain-huckum, a Fighting, Blustering, Bully. *Ibid.* 'Captain-sharp, a great Cheat; also a Huffing, yet Sneaking, Cowardly Bully.

† **Captain** (kæptən), *a. Obs.* [In part perh. ad. med. L. *capitaneus* chief, principal; but in many cases not to be distinguished from an attrib. use of prec. sb.] Chief, principal, leading, head. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* II. B. He lays it to the captain heape Whereof it rose, and grew. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Univ.* Jewell iv. 50 A manifest and Captain Untruth. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 121 Sound sleepe, the captain cause of good digestion. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lii. Like stones of worth... Or captain jewels in the carcanet. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* iv. 128 Some Capitaine and Commanding sinne.

**Captain** (kæptən), *v.* [f. the sb.] *a. trans.* To act as captain, to lead as captain, head.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 24 Captained as we are, our blind ignorance may chance breed our owne woe. 1700 SOUTHERNE *Fate of Capua* I. i. This head-long rout... Is captain'd, headed, and led on by some. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiv. 103 Who called them to the field, who captained them. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/4 Lord Harris captained the team. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 1/2.

b. *intr.* 1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* 19 As if I were gone a Captaining to Flanders.

**Captaincy** (kæptənsi), [f. CAPTAIN sb. + -CY (cf. *aldermancy*); after *infancy*, *lieutenancy*, etc., in which the suffix, really -y, is apparently -cy.]

1. The post or position of captain. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. The captaincy of the Tolbooth. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 275 Enlisted, under Heaven's captaincy. 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 24/1 Mr. G... after seven years of captaincy duties, retires from the post.

2. The action or control of a captain; generalship. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Panph.* i. 43 To bring these herodes of outcast captainless soldiers under due captaincy. 1864 WENDELL PHILLIPS in *Boston (Mass.) Commonwealth* 27 May. We have had neither statesmanship in the White house nor captaincy in the head quarters of the army.

3. The district under the rule of a captain (e.g. in Brazil). [= Sp. *capitanía*.]

1821 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1836) III. 255 Disputes and divisions between the great captaincies will be the next step.

**Captainess** (kæptənes), [f. CAPTAIN sb. + -NESS. Cf. F. *capitaine* in sense 2.]

1. A female captain or commander. (Formerly frequent.) 1405 MARG. PASTON *Let.* 502 II. 187, I had lever... to be captainess here then at Caster. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxxviii. From my dear Captainess to run away. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 354 A Company of women whose Captainess was Archdania. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 75 note. The captainesses of the life-guards.

2. The flagship of a fleet of galleys. *Obs.* 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxxv. xxvi. 903 The rest of the fleets having lost their captainesse [*prætoria nave amissa*].

**Captain General**, *captain-general*. [= F. *capitaine général*, Sp. *capitan general*.] Chief commander of a force; commander-in-chief of an army (*obs.* in Eng. use). Also the governor of a Spanish province or colony.

1514 *Suunn. Teruane in Rel. Ant.* I. 317 The Lord Pont Deremy, capeteyn generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 279 Honour'd Capitaine General of the Grecian Armie, Agamemnon. 1708 PROCLAM. 30 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4503/1 John Duke of Marlborough, Captain General of our Forces. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 159 The marquis of Mondejar, captain-general of the province. 1809 WELLSINGTON *Let.* in *Gurw. Disp.* V. 3 Appointing me one of the Captains General of the Spanish armies. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I. (1879) 3 It is here the governors and captain-generals of the islands have been buried.

**Captainless**, *a.* Without a captain. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (R.) But captainless Confusedly they deale. 1796 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 587 (R.) All captainless, ill marshalled. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Panph.* i. 43 Captainless, uncommanded, these wretched outcast 'soldiers'... must needs become banditti.

**Captain-lieutenant**. A military officer who commanded a company or troop, with a captain's rank and lieutenant's pay. (The rank no longer exists.)

a. 1658 CROMWELL in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. II. 278 My captain-lieutenant slew him. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 48 In the Army there are Captain-Lieutenants whose Commissions are superior to all other Lieutenants and inferior to Captains. 1770 DAVIES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 287 Tho. Davies, Captain Lieutenant of Artillery. c. 1880 GRANT *Hist. India* I. lvi. 289/2 Captain-Lieutenant Clark... was struck on the breast by a spent ball.

† **Captainly**, *a. Obs.* Befitting a captain. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Esch.* 34 Endowed with courage and Captainly knowledge.

**Captain-pasha**: see CAPITAN.

† **Captainry**, *Obs.* Also 6 *capitanry*, *-ery*. [ad. F. *capitanerie*, in med. L. *capitaneria* (Matt. Paris): see CAPITAN sb. and -RY.]

The office of captain, captaincy; a district under a captain.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. 276 The king of Pictis... promittit... to geif the captaincy of Camelon to him. c. 1565 LINDESAV (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 51 Under the Captainry and Government of James Hamilton. 1577 HOLMES *Chron. Ire.* an. 1568 (R.) Fearing that their captainries should be taken away. 1762 tr. *Ensking's Syst. Geog.* III. 740 The captainry of Luggarus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 749 The 16 captainries, into which this country is divided.

**Captainship**. [f. CAPTAIN sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The office, position, authority or rank of a captain; commandership; leadership. c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 79 To dyscharge hym [Capteyn of Caleys] of the capteynshype. 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* xxxiii. § 25 The Captainshippe of the Castell of Aberystwyth. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 234 a. He was putte from the captainship of a compaignie of horsemen. 1643 FRYNE *Power Parl.* II. 63 The Earle of Warwick was elected to the Captainship of Calice. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 223 The captainship of the Scotch Guards. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 150 A still more terrible host, called the Great Company... then under the captainship of Lando, a German.

2. The dignity or personality of a captain. *humorous*; cf. *lordship*.

1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 324 Is this the fittest place your captainship can find to puff in? 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 224 Your Captainship commands my service no farther. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 154, I advise your lordship, your captainship, and your besiegship.

3. A district under the rule of a captain. [transl. Sp. & Pg. *capitanía*.]

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 258 The Portugueses enjoy... the Captainships of Para, etc. 1845 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. ii. 173 He has been shot south of the line, in the captainship of Para.

4. Skill in performing the part of captain or leader, 'skill in the military trade' (J.). 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. xiii. 8 The itch of his Affection should not then Hauve nickt his Captainship.

† **Capitall**, *Obs.* [Fr. *-L. capitāl-is*.] An old title of rank in the south of France = chief, captain, as in the famed *Capitall de Buch*, here referred to:

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 159 Truth and courage bold That Chandos, and the Capitall true did hold.

† **Capitate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *capitū* ppl. stem of *capere* to catch at, freq. of *capere* to take, seize.]

*trans.* To catch at, strive to obtain, seek after. 1608 HOBBS *Thucyd.* I. xxii. note. [They] recited their histories to captate glory. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* 255 (D.) Condescending oft... in order to captate the love and civil favour of people. 1671 *True Non-Conf. Pref.* I do not captate the empty praise of an affected modesty.

**Captation** (kæptə'n), [a. L. *captation-em*, n. of action f. *captā-re* (see prec.); cf. F. *captation*.]

A catching at, an endeavour to get, esp. by address or art; the making of *ad captandum* appeals.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 815 With proper captaycouns of beneuolence. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Captation*, procuring, purchasing. 1628 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis* xv. 700 Neuer generation was so forward as the Jesuitical for captation of wils [cf. L. *captatio testamenti*] amongst their owne, or of souls amongst strangers. 1648 Eikon *Bas.* 107 Popular captations which some men use in their speeches. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Captation*, subtilty to get favour, a cunning endeavor to get a thing. 1873 *Daily News* 28 July 4/7 To induce candidates to rely... less on the arts of political captation.

† **Capte**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *capt-us* taking, comprehension, capacity, f. *capt-* ppl. stem of *capere* to take.] Capacity, comprehension.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. 23 b. Helpe the weake and tendre capte of the vnelearned reader. *Ibid.* 321 b. A mery conceipt to those that are of capte to take it.

**Caption** (kæpʃən). Also 4 *capcion*. [ad. L. *caption-em* taking, f. *capt-* ppl. stem of *capere* to take. Cf. OF. *capcion*, *-tion*.]

1. Taking, catching, seizure, capture. *now rare.* 1382 WYCLIF *a Peter* II. 12 Beestes, kyndeli in to capcion [Vulg. in *captationem*], or taking. 1680 *Sess. Admir.* 18 Feb. in *Beaves Lex Mercat.* 238 A caption in order to an adjudication. 1689 *Treaty in Magens Insurances* (1755) II. 472 Ships present at the Caption. 1813 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 14 To handle is to exercise the instrument of caption. 1886 *Pol. Mail* G. 3 June 16/1 (*Add.*) Mineral water... an improved method of caption, by which dilution is avoided.

b. *Law.* Arrest or apprehension by judicial process. (*esp.* in Scotch law.)

1609 SKENE *Rag. Maj.* Table, 70 The forme of the breive of caption of ane debtour. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 35 Letters of Caption sent forth against the said Piebend. 1702 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 434 The last step... is called a caption, which is a warrant to seize the debtor's person. 1739 *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 301 Yo Day and Cause of this Caption and Detention. 1821 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., Sentenced by letters of horning and caption. 1837 *New Month. Mag.* XLVII. 310 The caption of some of the most violent appeased the riot.

† 2. The action of cavilling or taking exception;

an objection or cavil; fallacious or captious argument; a quibble, sophism. (L. *captio*.) *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II. xiv. § 6. 55 The degenerate and corrupt vse is for Caption and contradiction. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Conuoyr.* Introd. (1674) 2/1 Not to spend more time in answering so vain a Caption. 1655 FULLES *Ch. Hist.* II. 84 How canselesse is the Caption of the Papists at the Consecration of Matthew Parker. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 365 He... showing them the proclamation, asked if they could find any caption to be made upon it.

3. *Law.* 'That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority it is taken, found, or executed' (Tomlins *Law Dict.* 1809). This appears to be short for 'certificate or note of caption or taking'; and it is sometimes used for the 'making or execution' of this certificate.

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Caption (Captio)*, When a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners names subscribed to a Certificate, declaring when and where the Commission was executed, that is called the Caption. 1790 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 131 The time from which they are bound: whether from the caption or from the inrolment of the recognizance. 1818 *Cruise Digest* V. 223 Unless the caption of such fine be before one of the justices or barons. 1885 J. WOODCOCK in *Law Times* LXXIX. 233/1 A customary tenant... must attend before the steward to be sworn to the caption.

The foregoing is sometimes explained as 'the beginning or heading of a warrant, commission, or indictment', whence comes

4. The heading of a chapter, section, or newspaper article. (Chiefly used in U.S.)

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Caption*: This legal term is used in the newspapers where an Englishman would say *title, head, or heading*. 1854 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 245/1 [A review] having three works as the caption of the article. 1865 GROSART *Palmer's Mem.* Introd. 21 Prof. De Morgan... delighting the readers of the *Athenaeum* with the treasures of this... reading, under the caption, 'A Budget of Paradoxes'. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 111 A short article... in... this journal under the caption 'Galvanic Music'.

**Captious** (kæpʃəs), *a.* Forms: 4, 6 *capcious*, 5 -cyows, 6 -tius, 7 -tiose, 6- *captious*. [ad. F. *captieux* or L. *captivus* fallacious, sophistical, f. *captiō-em* (see CAPTION).]

1. Apt to catch or take one in; fitted to ensnare or perplex in argument; designed to entrap or entangle by subtlety; fallacious, sophistical.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 7 At Caimbrygge... Where wyttys be manye ryht capcyows and subtyl. 1530 PALSGR. 307/1 Capcious, crafty in wordes to take one in a trap, *captivus*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* II. 23 a. Wherefore they went vnto Iesus, & moued vnto hym this capcious question. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. II. 31 Verbal, Captiose, Sophistic Questions. 1784 COWPER *Tirocinium* 903 A capcious question, sir, and yours is one, Deserves an answer similar, or none. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 113 By capcious questions to worm answers out of other people.

† b. *Crafty. Obs.* 1590 SWINBURN *Testaments* 147 This former kinde of disposition which by reason of the cunning condition appeareth to be made in hope of gaine, and is therefore properly termed captious. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpentes* 779 Spiders... have given themselves... to captious taking at advantage, watching and spying their prey.

2. Apt to catch at faults or take exception to actions; disposed to find fault, cavil, or raise objections; fault-finding, cavilling, carping.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 13 Pes wordis ben sopeli seid 23ens alle capcious men. 1538 COVERDALE *N. T. Prol.* The world is captious, and many there be that had rather find twenty faults, than to amend one. 1561 EDEN *Tr. Cortes' Arte de Naviar* Pref. ad fin., Enemies to vertue & captious of other mens doings. 1655 FULLES *Ch. Hist.* Pref., To cut off all occasions of Cavill from captious persons. 1804 *Med. Frml.* XII. 359 The objections of the captious. 1865 TROLLOPE *Beltin Est.* vi. 60 He was captious, making little difficulties, and answering him with petulance.

3. In various nonce-uses.

† a. Able to take in or contain, capacious. *Obs.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 208 Yet in this captious, and intenable Siue, I still poure in the waters of my loue And lacke not to loose still.

† b. Alluring, taking, plausible. *Obs.* 1776 SIR P. FRANCIS in *Mem.* (1867) II. 55 The proposition was captious, and if made at an earlier period, might have been listened to by some of us.

c. *humorous*. ? 1808 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 134 Little captious short pipes, two inches in length, which... could be stuck in one corner of the mouth.

**Captiously** (kæpʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a captious manner.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Luke* xi. 53 The laweares and the Pharyses began... captiously to aske him many thynges. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 239 Captiously asking often of Bradford a direct answer concerning Oaths. 1657 J. SMITH *Mystr. Rhet.* 78 A fallacy in sophistry, that is, when a saying is captiously taken and turned to another sense. 1822 J. & H. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* x. (1873) 96 Objections... captiously urged. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxiii. (1878) 475 The father... had been behaving captiously and unjustly to his son.

**Captiousness** (kæpʃəsnes), [f. a. prec. + -NESS.] Captious quality or disposition.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 71 a. The malicious captiousness of the Pharisees and of the Scribes. 1664 H. MORE *Mystr. Inq.* 101 Who put questions... for captiousness, contention and a conceited hope of puzzling him.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 74 ¶3 The captiousness of old age. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 562 [H] sometimes pushes his criticism to the length of captiousness.

† **Captivable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CAPTIVE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be taken captive.

1675 H. MORE in *R. Ward Life* (1710) 244 If we find our selves Captivable by them.

† **Captivance**, *Also -ance. Obs. rare.* [f. *F. captiver* to CAPTIVE + -ANCE.] = CAPTIVATION, CAPTIVITY.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 45 That wofull squire Whom he had rescued from captivance. *Ibid.* v. vi. 17 With that he gan at large to her dilate The whole discourse of his captivance sad.

**Captive** (*kæptiv*), *v.* [f. late *L. captivus* ppl. stem of *captivare* to take captive, *f. captivus* CAPTIVE; cf. *F. captiver* and CAPTIVE *v.*]

† **L. trans.** To make captive, take prisoner, capture. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 186 The Emperor would yet again captivate the Pope. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ensign.* T. III. 209 Croesus... when he was captivated by Cyrus. 1768 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* 11 The Indians... killed and captivated all. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 428 They were mostly taken or destroyed by the enemy, and their seamen captivated. 1825 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 86 The British... captured or captivated four successive patrols.

† **b.** To capture, secure, hold captive (animals and things). *Obs.*

1595 *Locrine* III. iv. 165 Thy bragging banners... Shall all be captivated with this hand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. vi. 1. 466 Another captivateth his legges with a Rope. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 6 There this dark furious Spirit is hid or captivated.

† **2. fig.** To make or hold captive, put or keep in subjection, subjugate (the mind, mental attributes, etc.). *Const. lo. Obs. exc.* as passing into 3.

c 1556 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 118 Let us ever captivate our reason unto that. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 189, I captivate more easily my conceits under the auctoritie of ancient opinions. 1611 BIBLE *Psalm* 116 They that are wise, had rather have their judgements at libertie in differences of readings, then to be captivated to one. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 269 That requires us to captivate our Reason to the Obedience of Faith. 1838 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 163 Lord, subdue me to thyself; captivate me to thyself.

3. *esp.* 'To overpower with excellence' (J.): to enthrall with charm or attractiveness; to enslave, fascinate, enamour, enchant, charm.

1533 COVERDALE *Judith* xvi. 9 Hir bewtye captivated his mynde. 1590 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 281 This I do to captivate the eye Of the fair breeder that is standing by. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* vi. x. (R.) Princesses... who captivate by proxy. 1713 ANDERSON *Guardian* No. 111 Wisdom... so captivates him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. 1768 BEATTY *Minstr.* II. xxvii. Lured by the toys that captivate the throng. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv. The sort of beauty or merit, which captivates a romantic imagination in early youth. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* I. v. 2 a Tale... to captivate the listeners, and humour the nation.

† **Captivate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6-7 -at. [ad. *L. captivatus* -us: see *prec.*] = CAPTIVATED. Hence † **Captivately** *adv.*, in captive condition or form.

1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 12 Before nor since my suifrance captivatiue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Olor. 137 b. It is bond, servile and altogether captivate. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 107 Tush, women have bene captivate ere now. 1610 HOLLAND *Camerden's Brit.* t. 241 That Arke In Balams temple Captivate. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 427 His Majestie... was so possessed and captivat by a design.

**Captivated**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec. vb.* + -ED.] Made captive, enthralled.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* Ded., This captivated and exhausted Kingdome. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiii. 183 To release your long captivated attention. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 294 The Victorious Philistines were worsted by the Captivated Ark. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 213 The Captor must exhibit all the... captivated mariners to be examined. *Mod. A.* captivated admirer.

**Captivator**, *obs. f. CAPTIVATOR.*

**Captivating** (*kæptiv*), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CAPTIVATE.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur. Ded.*, The captivating of the French King. 1659 PEARSON *Cred* (1839) 354 By captivating he ascended.

**Captivating**, *ppl. a.* That captivates, takes captive, or enthralls. (See the *vb.*)

1675 H. MORE in *R. Ward Life* (1710) 244 The Captivating Desires of the Animal Life. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* i. (1691) 6 Their Persecuting, Captivating... Enemies. 1711 KEN *Hymn.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 213 When captivating Death he captive led. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 109 Mrs. Garrick is... the most captivating of the whole circle. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 219 The tale is one of the most captivating in the whole range of monastic history.

Hence **Captivatingly** *adv.*

1861 *Temple Bar* III. 533 The child is captivatingly modelled. 1861 E. C. CLARKE *Queens of Song* II. 326 Never did she sing or act more captivatingly.

**Captivation** (*kæptiv*), *n.* [ad. *L. captivatio* -tion-em, n. of action *f. captivare* to CAPTIVATE.]

1. The action of taking or holding captive; the fact or state of being taken or held captive; now only *fig.*, of the attention, mind, fancy, affections. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 712 In the seventieth year after their captivation they [i.e. Jews] returned home.

a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 21 No small part of our servitude lyes in the captivation of our understanding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 147 ¶5 By some occult method of captivation, he animated the timorous... and opened the reserved. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxiv. 129 It was a case of mutual captivation. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* 49 They are bound, not in captivity, but in captivation.

2. A captivating influence, a fascination.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, Lady Penelope threw out the captivations of her wit.

**Captivative** (*kæptiv*), *a.* [f. *L. captivus* -ive] Fitted or tending to captivate.

1772 J. ROSS *Wintering Rocks* 42 The warbling tenants of the Grove, Which captivative trill the voice of love.

**Captivator** (*kæptiv*), *n.* In 7 also -er. [f. CAPTIVATE *v.* + -OR.] One who captivates.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 Captivators of the best of their Brethren. 1690 — *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 41 Babylonish Conqueror and Captivator. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 62 Nature is both the captivator and the emancipator of the soul.

**Captive** (*kæptiv*), *a. and sb.* Also 4-5 captif(-e, -yfe, 6- yue. [a. *F. captif*, -ive, ad. *L. captivus* taken prisoner, a prisoner, *f. captivus* taken: see -IVE. Cf. CAITIFF.]

*a. adj.* (In early use, and in many phrases, the adj. and sb. are hardly separable.)

1. Taken prisoner in war, or by force; kept in confinement or bondage.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 333 Stocked in prison... Captive to cruel King Agamemnon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* x. 6 Put out from the congregation of the captives. 1611 BIBLE *2 Mac.* vii. 10 To make so much money of the captive Jewes. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* i. 512 Nor hopes the captive lord his liberty. 1825 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 128 Kings were captive in England's capital.

*b. transf.* Said of animals caught and kept in confinement, e.g. a captive lark; also of things restrained from escaping, as a captive balloon.

*c. To lead, take, hold captive*; *perh.* this was orig. the sb., as in *to take prisoner*, but it remains unchanged in the pl.

1302a WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxx. 9 Their lordis that hem laddyn captif. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 11 In the place, where vnto he is led captiue. 1575 LANSHEAM *Let.* (1872) 32 Many led captive for triumph. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 14 His brother was taken captive. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem. I.* 33 Temptations by which... we were led captive. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death.* (ed. 3) 4 Setting free the waters they had held captive.

2. *fig.* Captivated, enslaved in will and feeling.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 1. 80 My Womans heart, Grossly grew captive to his honey words. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 17 Whose words all eares took captive.

3. *Of or belonging to a captive.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 49 That he my captive languor should redeeme. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1603, I sorrowed at his captive state.

† **4.** Used for CAITIFF *a. or sb.*

1634 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) II. 239, I am the most wretch and captive of the world.

**b. sb.**

1. A person taken prisoner, in war, or by brigands or savages; one taken and held in confinement.

1210a *Morte Arth.* 1580 To comone with his captifs fore covatis of silver. 1494 FASBYN *iv.* lxvii. 45 To be a Captiue or a prysoner to y<sup>e</sup> Romaynes. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 25 A man of the captives of Iudah. 1773 YOUNG *Force Relig.* i. (1757) 53 But whether is the captive borne away, The beautiful captive, from the cheerful day?

2. *fig.* c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvi, And captiue-good attending Captaine ill.

*b. transf.* Said of an animal or thing.

1820 HOYLE *5 Games* 313 He [a piece at draughts] becomes king and is crowned by placing one of the captives upon him. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/2 The balloon committee at Chatham is only busy with 'captives'.

2. *fig.* One captivated or enslaved by beauty, personal influence, or the like.

1732 LANSLOWNE *Beauty & Lau* (R.) The fairest of the sex complain Of captives lost, and loves invok'd in vain.

**C.** *Comb.* captive-like *a. and adv.*

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* lxiii. (Arb.) 109 The winged boy... led him captiue-like from all delight.

**Captive** (*kæptiv*), *v. arch.* [a. *F. captivare* -r (15th c.): -L. *captivare*, *f. captivus* CAPTIVE *a.*]

In very common use in 16-18th c.; rare in 19th. Orig. pronounced *captiv*, as still in Milton; but *captive*, used by Shaks., and frequent in 17th c., alone survives.]

To take captive, bring into captivity: *a. lit.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Miu. Poems* (1840) 38 Thei hym captived, whereby he was y-love. 1596 H. CLARHAM *Briefe Bible* i. 91 Tighath Plesser had before time captived them [the Israelites]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 55 When Cressy battell fatally was stricken, And all our princes captiu'd. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. (1852) App. 27 They butchered and captived many of the inhabitants. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1824 i. 8 And their inhabitants slaughtered, and captived. 1828 W. TAYLOR *Serv. Germ. Poetry* I. 300 Thusnelda has been captived by the Romans.

*b. fig.* To captivate, enthrall (the understanding, reason, affections, will, etc.).

1528 MORE *Herseyer* i. Wks. 1697 To captive and subdue our understanding. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Olor. 124 b, Freewill being captived hath no power to worke anything but sinne. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Peter's Compl.* O women! woe to men; traps for their falls... Earth's necessary ills, captiving thralls. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* II. ii. 305 That face... Captiv'd my senses. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* II. B1j, Captiving them with manifold cere-

monies. c 1720 PRIOR (J.) How she the vagrant might in thrall, And captive him, who captives all. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* (R.) If music... Captives the ear.

Hence **Captived** *ppl. a.*, **Captiving** *ppl. a.*, etc.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 182 To by and redeme divers... of those captived people. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 2 But the captiv'd Acrasia he sent... a nigher way. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. i. xvii. 79 The Philistins placed the Captived Arke in Dagon's Temple. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 33. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 125 My captiv'd fancy. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 99 The captived king Zedekiah.

† **Captivement**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CAPTIVE *v.* + -MENT, or *a. obs. F. captivement*, *f. captiver*.]

A taking captive, captivity.

1714 'NESTOR IRONSIDE' *Orig. Canto Spenser* xxv, And cas'd the Pain of her sad Captivement.

† **Captiver**, *Obs.* [f. CAPTIVE *v.* + -ER.] One who takes captive; a captor.

1613 FORBES *On Rev.* 200 The captivers are captived. 1640 FEATLY *Reinolds* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 222 Without captiver both are captive led.

**Captivity** (*kæptiv*), *n.* Also 4 (captivuide), 4-6 captivuite, 6-7 captivuitie. [perh. *a. F. captivité*, ad. *L. captivitas*, -tatem, *f. captivus* captive. The OF. was *cheivité*: as Littré has *captivité* only from 15th c., the ME. may have been direct ad. Lat.]

1. The condition of a captive; the state of being held prisoner by an enemy or conqueror; sometimes *spec.* that of the Jews at Babylon.

c 1325 E. E. *Alibi.* P. B. 1612 Pat capt watz in be captivuide in cuntre of Iues. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wicket* (1828) 2 They shall fall... into captivuite manye dayes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliv. 328 There were many cristen men... put in captivuite. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iv. v. 13 To set him free from his Captivuitie. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 8 How durst Ezra... after the Captivity, profane so sacred a thing? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 238 Their several captivities, dispersions, and desolations. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 135 A captivity implies a removal of the inhabitants.

*b.* of a captive animal.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 305 A malicious joy in these call-birds to bring the wild ones into the same state of captivity.

2. *fig.* The servitude or subjection of the reason, will, or affections.

1538 STARKE *England* 31 Wyse conseyl may at the lest... restore the wyl out of such captivuite. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 The miserable captivite of the devil. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 12 Disciples do owe unto masters... not an absolute resignation or perpetual captivity. 1611 BIBLE *2 Cor.* x. 5 Bringing into captivuitie every thought to the obedience of Christ. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxvii. 196 By the captivity of our understanding is... meant a Submissiō... of the Will to Obedience. 1714 ANDERSON *Cat.* III. i. (L.) The strong, the brave, the virtuous, the wise Sink in the soft captivity together.

† 3. Those who are in captivity; captives collectively. (A Hebraism.) *Obs.* To lead captivity captive: a Scriptural phrase used in *Judges* v. 12, *Ps.* lxxviii. 19 in the sense of 'lead off one's captives in triumph'; but often taken (after *Eph.* iv. 8) in the sense 'to lead away into captivity those who have held others in bondage'.

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 8 He is gone vp an hie, and hath ledde captivite captive [WYCLIF, ledde caitiffe caitif]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii § 9 He led captivity captive. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 12 Leade thy captivite captive, thou sonne of Abinoam [1382a WYCLIF, Tak thi chaytyues; 1388 thi prisioners; 1535 COVERD. Catch hem y<sup>e</sup> catched thee, thou son of Abinoam]. — *Dan.* vi. 13 That Daniel which is of the captiuitie of the children of Iudah. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 188 And with ascention bright Captivity led captive through the Aire.

**Captor** (*kæptor*, -or). [a. *L. captor*, agent-n. *f. cap-ere* to take (see CAPTURE): cf. *F. capteur*.]

1. One who takes by force a prisoner or a prize; *spec.* (in 18th c.) one who makes a capture at sea.

1688 MIRCE *Gr. Fr. Dict.*, *Captor*, celui qui a fait la prise. 1712 *Act to Anne* xxvi. § 113 Her Majesty's Declaration made in favour of the Captors of prizes. 1722 CAPT. OGLE in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/3, I being Captor, was disqualified. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* I. 487 Before the Ship or Goods, can be disposed of by the Captor. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Asi.* xviii, Ririd... Close on the captors, with avenging sword, Follow'd right on. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 56 Lysander the captor of Athens.

† 2. A censor. (Cf. *caption*.) *Sc. Obs.*

1646 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1822) 186 There were captors appointed to observe what speeches ministers uttered.

**Captress** (*kæptres*), *rare.* [f. CAPTOR + -ESS.] A female captor.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 3 He has followed his captress with heavy heart and sickly smile.

**Capturable** (*kæptüräb*), *a.* [f. CAPTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being captured.

1865 CARLYLE *Fraser* *Gl.* IX. xx.iii. 36 Breslau capturable. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 109 Less capturable than the sleeping weasel.

**Capture** (*kæptür*), *sb.* [a. *F. capture* (16th c. in Littré), ad. *L. captūra* taking, seizing, *f. captivus* taken: see -URE.]

1. The fact of seizing or taking forcibly, or by stratagem, or of being thus seized or taken; catching; seizure; arrest; *esp.* the seizing as a prize.

1541-2 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* 257 Remission to John Lausone... for his capture and apprehension. 1611 COTGR. *Capture*, a capture or taking. 1713 *Guardian* No. 159

Being concerned in several captures, he brought home with him an estate of about twelve thousand pounds. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. II.* 197 After Akber's capture of Ahmednagar. 1848 *ARNOLD Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. iii. ii. 706 *Capture* is the forcible taking of a ship, etc. in time of war, with a view to appropriating it as prize. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau II.* 124 The primitive usages of... marriages by capture, purchase, and the rest.

2. The prize, prey, or booty so taken.

1706 in *PHILLIPS*. 1750 *BEAWEZ Lex Mercat.* (1752) 213 It is allowable to bring a dubious capture into port. 1775 *JOHNSON West. Isl. Wks. X.* 309 Produces a plentiful capture of herrings. *Mod.* He had been butterfly-hunting, and now exhibited his captures.

**Capture**, *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.; cf. *F. capture-r.* Not in *JOHNSON* 1755-73; replaces *CAPTIVE v.*] *trans.* To make a capture of; to take prisoner; to catch by force, surprise, or stratagem; to seize as a prize in war.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc III.* 121 His bravest Chiefs Or slain or captured. 1814 *WELLINGTON Let.* in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 8 The value of the property so captured. 1850 *PRES-COTT Peru II.* 175 To disperse the enemy, and, if possible, to capture their leader. 1879 *LUBBOCK Sci. Lect. I.* 5 To capture small aquatic animals.

*fig.* 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule xviii.* 281 As if women were to be captured by millinery! 1882 *HINSDALE Garfield & Educ.* I. 60 He took great pleasure in 'capturing boys', as he called it.

Hence *Captured ppl. a.*; *Capturing ppl. a.*, etc. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc vi.* 168 Of every captured town the keys restore. 1830 *HOYLE's Games Impr.* 357 Should all the captured pieces not be taken off the board. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV.* 240 The English... turned the captured guns against the shore. 1800 *LD. SPENCER* in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 225 note, The capturing Squadron. 1864 *MORNING STAR* 2 Feb., The capturing of vessels when not carrying contraband of war was unlawful.

**Capturer** (kæp'tʃɪər). One who captures.

1830 *HOYLE's Games Impr.* 357 The capturer in that case is forfeited or huffed. 1839 *J. KNAPP Jnl. Nat.* 149 A very skilful capturer of these animals. 1884 *O'DONOVAN Story of Mero I.* 17 The capturer of Schamyl.

**Capyhowse**, obs. var. of *CAPADOS*.

**Capuccio** (kæp'uʃiə). Obs. rare. [*a. It. cappuccio* (*cappuccio* in *Florio*)] = *CAPUCHE*.

1556 *SPENSER F. Q. III.* xii. 70 In a discoloured cote of strange disguise, That at his back a brode capuccio had.

**Capuche** (kæp'uʃ). [*f.* *capuche*, also *cappuce*. See also *CAPUCH*.] [*a. F. capuche* (also *capuce*), ad. *It. cappuccio* (= *Sp. capucho*), augm. of *cappa*; see *CAP*, *CAPE*.] The hood of a cloak; *spec.* that of the Capuchin monks.

a 1600 *Aberdeen Register* (Jam.) Ane sie [*i.e.* say] capuche. 1611 *COTGR.* *Capuchon*, a Capuche; a Monks Cowle, or Hood... also, the hood of a cloak. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampl. Wks.* (1687) 424 His Hood or Capuch (which was a part of the Cloak... and served to cover the Head). 1670 *G. H. HIND. Cardinals I.* n. 46 He put his Capuche or Cowle upon his head. 1756 *CALVERT Mem.* I. 49 Nothing else was to be seen there but Cassocks and Capuches. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* (1847) 105 A jolly friar, clothed in grey, with his capuche thrown back.

Hence *Capuched a.*, hooded.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. v.* iii. 236 They are differently cullulated or capuched upon the head and back. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Capuched*, hooded.

**Capuchin** (kæp'uʃɪn, kæp'uʃɪ'n), *sb.* (and *at-trib.*) Also *-ine*. [*a.* 16th c. *F. capuchin* (now *capucine*), ad. *It. cappuccino*, *f. cappuccio*, *capuche* hood; see above.]

1. A friar of the order of St. Francis, of the new rule of 1528. So called from the sharp-pointed capuche, adopted first in 1525, and confirmed to them by Pope Clement VII. in 1528.

1599 *MARSTON Sea Villanie I.* ii. 178 When impropriat gentles will turn Capuchine. 1603 *BR. HALL Sermon v.* 5 More strict and Capuchin-like. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I.* 163 The invention of Friar Augre the Capuchin. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1785) I. 63½ He... traversed... France, in the disguise of a Capuchin. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. II.* xl. 494 The Capuchin missionary.

2. 'A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin friars; whence its name' (J.).

1706 *tr. Cless D'Annoy's Trav.* 5 Wrapping up their Heads in their Hooded-Gowns, they seemed to me to be Thieves disguised in Capuchins. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones Wks.* 1775 III. 72 The young lady had on her hat and capuchin. 1752 — *Covent Gard. Jnl.* 9 May, With in my memory the ladies... covered their lovely necks with a Cloak; this was exchanged for the mantel, this again was succeeded by the pelorine, the pelorine by the neckatee, the neckatee by the capuchine, which hath now stood its ground a long time. 1858 *THACKERAY Virgin.* I. 377.

*b.* = *CAPUCH*, hood.

1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 322 In... 1752 we find a successor to the hood in the capuchin. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 266 Attached to the collar of the coat, and hanging midway down the back, is the uncouth capuchin.

3. A plant, *Impatiens*.

1756 *P. BROWN Jamaica* 322 The Capuchine or Balsamine [*Impatiens*], introduced to Jamaica many years ago.

4. **Capuchin monkey**, an American monkey (*Cebus capucinus*) with black hair at the back of the head, looking something like a cowl; **Capuchin pigeon**, a sub-variety of the Jacobin pigeon, with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, suggesting a cowl or hood.

1785 *J. E. SMITH in Leisure Ha.* (1883) June 353/2 The Capuchin monkey... whose horrid yellings are intolerable to the ears. 1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. 1. 11 The movements of the little Capuchin monkey. 1855 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* 300 Capuchin-monkey (*Cebus*). 1735 *J. MOORE Columb.* in *Tegemeier Pigeons xvi.* (1867) 146 Under the title of the Capuchine Moore alludes to a breed which is evidently nothing more than an inferior or cross-bred Jacobine.

5. **Capuchin's beard**, a variety of endive used for salad; **Capuchine capers**, see *CAPER sb.* 1. 3. 1861 *DELMAR Kitch. Gard.* 111 Barbe de Capucin, or Capuchin's Beard, is consumed in large quantities in Paris during winter and early spring. It is the same thing as the foregoing chicory.

**Capuchon**. Obs. [*Fr.*; augm. of *capuche* hood.] A hood; a kind of head-dress.

1604 *E. G. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies IV.* xii. 245 An earthen vessel, like to... a capuchon or hood. 1813 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Capuchon*, a hood or cowl. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 120 The capuchon, instead of being worn as a cowl, was sometimes twisted into a fanciful form and placed upon the top of the head like a modern toque.

† **Capucian**, *-ucian*. Obs. = *CAPUCHIN*.

1597-8 *BR. HALL Sat. VI.* i. 198 And dieth like a starv'd Capucien. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant. II.* 2 'T' abjure delight, and turn Capucian.

**Capucine** (kæp'uʃɪn). Obs. [*Fr.*; fem. of *capucin*; see *CAPUCHIN*.]

1. The French name of the *Tropæolum (majus and minus)* or Indian Cress, in England commonly known as *Nasturtium*. *Capucine capers*: the pickled seeds of this plant.

1633-1721 [see *CAPER sb.* 3]. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard. I.* 289 Violet Capucins, or Nasturtium Camamils.

2. The dark orange colour of these flowers.

1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing II.* n. 352 To make these colours incline to mor-doré and capucine.

**Capul** (kæp'ul). Obs. form of *CAPLE*, horse.

**Capulet** (kæp'ulɪt). = *CAPELET*.

1845 *JOHNSON Sportsman. Cycl.* 104 *Capulet*, or Capped Hack.

**Capulin**. 'The Mexican Cherry' (Webster).

**Capun**, obs. form of *CAPOIN*.

**Capusche**, obs. *Sc.* form of *CAPUCHE*.

**Caput** (kæp'ʊt). [*L.*; = head.]

1. Sometimes used in technical language instead of the vernacular 'head' or 'top'; esp. in *Anat.* In *Bot.* the peridium of certain fungi.

† 2. Short for *CAPUT MORUUM*, *q.v.*

† 3. The former ruling body or council of the University of Cambridge.

1726 *KENNET in Monk Life Bentley* (1833) I. 423 The Caput, as they call them, complain much of a breach of their privilege, that it was not laid before them preparatory to its being laid before the Senate. 1797 *CAMBRIDGE Univ. Cal.* 144 The vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of physic, a regent master of arts, and a non-regent master of arts, form the caput. They are to consider and determine what graces are proper to be brought before the university. 1833 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 16 Your caputs, and heads of colleges care less than any body else. 1830 *BR. MONK Life Bentley* (1833) I. 493 The... mistake of confounding the Caput Senatus with the Heads of Colleges.

4. Occas. used in certain *L.* phrases in *Astron.*, etc., as *Caput Draconis*, *i.e.* Dragon's Head, a star in Draco; *Caput Medusæ*, the star Algol or Medusa's Head in Perseus; also a species of fossil Pentacrinite; *caput radialis*, the crown of the root in a plant.

1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch. Hen. V.* lxxxii, Irresolution, doth as Dreadfull rise As Caput Algot in Nativities.

**Caput mortuum**. [*L.*; = dead head.]

† 1. A death's head, a skull. Obs.

1658 *R. FRANCK North. Mem.* (1821) 153 Fancying... he lived now in his grave, and every object a *Caput Mortuum*.

2. *Alch.* and *Chem.* The residuum remaining after the distillation or sublimation of any substance, 'good for nothing but to be flung away, all virtue being extracted' (Willis 1681).

1641 *FRENCH Distill. I.* (1651) 4 Adde the *Caput Mortuum*, of Vitriol, or Aqua fortis. 1662 *R. MATHEW Unt. Alch.* § 89. 153 Take out the Retort with the Capud, 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece I.* i. 80 Take... the *Caput Mortuum* of the Scull of a Man x Dram. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. I.* 135 Earth, or... *caput mortuum*... is the last element of all bodies which can be no farther altered by any art whatsoever.

3. *fig.* Worthless residue.

a 1721 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 138 His youthful Head and Strength for Sin engage, God has the *Caput Mortuum* of his Age. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 633½ The *caput mortuum* of the Addington administration. 1876 *A. M. FAIRBAIN in Contemp. Rev.* June 124 The Pietists... hailed it as the *caput mortuum* of the speculative... school.

**Capybara** (kæp'ibə-rä). Also *capibara*. [*A* native name in Brazil.] The largest extant rodent quadruped (*Hydrochærus Capybara*), nearly allied to the Guinea-pig; it lives about the rivers of tropical S. America. Cf. *CABIAI*.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iii. 350 The capibara resembles a hog of about two years old... Some naturalists have called it the water-hog. 1849 *S. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia IV.* 155 The food of the capybara consists exclusively of grass and vegetables, as water-melons, gourds, etc. 1852 *Tr. Ross tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 168 A herd of capybaras which was crossing the river.

**Capy**: see *CAPT*.

**Capyl**, obs. form of *CAPLE*, horse.

† **Capyous**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* *L. cap-ère* to take.] = *CAPABLE*.

c 1430 *LYDG. Lyf our Ladye xlv.* ii. (Caxton) The wonderfull and most meruaylous [things]. Wherof no wyght by kynde is capyous.

**Car** (kār), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-7 *carre*, (5 *Sc. caar*), 7-8 *car*, 6- *car*. [*ME. carre*, *a.* *ONF. carre*; late *L. carra*, a parallel form to *carrus*, *carrum* (whence *It.* *carro*, *Pr.* *car*, *char*, *ONF. car*, *F. char*, *ME. CHAR*), a kind of 2-wheeled wagon for transporting burdens. The *L.* was a, *O.Celt.* \**karr-os*, \**karr-om*, whence *OIr.* (also *mod. Ir.* and *Gael.*) *carr* masc. 'wagon, chariot', *O'Welsh carr*, *Welsh car*, *Manx carr*, *Bret. karr*.

[Late *L. carra* also gave *WGer. carra* fem., in *OHG. charra*, *Ger. karre*, *MDu. carre*, *Du. kar fem.*, *Sw. karra*, *Da. karre*.]

1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance:

*a. generally*—a carriage, chariot, cart, wagon, truck, etc. (Now little used in this wide sense.)

1382 *WYCLIF Isa. lxxvi.* 16 His foure horsid carres [1388 charis]. c 1400 *MAUNDEY xl.* (1839) 130 Ne Hors ne Carre nouthen. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 62 Carre, carte, carrus, currus. 1460 *Ward. Acc. Barn.* IV (1830) 122 For carriage... of the Kinges carre... from Greenwich. 1600 *HOLLAND Lett.* xxv. xiii. 556 They sent little above forty carres [vehicula]. 1611 *BIBLE: Esdras v.* 55 They gaue carres that they should bring Cedar trees from Libanus. 1750 *BEAWEZ Lex Mercat.* (1752) 399 Merchants, and others that use Carrs or Caris.

*b.* Since 16th c. chiefly poetic, with associations of dignity, solemnity, or splendour; applied also to the fabled chariot of Phæthon or the sun, and so to that in which the moon, stars, day, night, time, are figured to ride in their grand procession. Also in prose, a chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* ii. 2 Phoebus fiery carre in hast was climbing up the Easterne hill. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 20 The weary Sun... by the bright Tract of his fiery carre. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 65 Four times [he] cross'd the Cart of Night. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 795 To draw the Cart of Jove's Imperial Queen. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas III.* 133 The king arose. 'No more; prepare my car.' 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 51 ¶ 9 A slave was placed on the triumphal car. 1852 *TENNISON Ode Wellington* 55 And a reverent people behold The towering car, the sable steeds. 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon*, Ser. iii. vii. 93 Whose body opposing the progress of the car of Juggernaut is crushed beneath its monstrous wheels.

*c. spec.* Applied locally and at special periods to various vehicles in particular; also with defining words, as *Irish car*, etc.

1576 *Act 18 Elia.* s. § 4 Cars or Drags, furnished for... Repairing... Highways. 1704 *WORLIDGE Dict. Rust. et Urb. s. v. Beech*, Some approve it much for Cars. 1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5446½ Carts, Drays, Carrs and Waggon. 1824-7 *HONE Every-day Bk. II.* 240 The common Irish Car is used throughout the province of Leinster... The Irish 'jaunting car' [is a] wholly distinct and superior vehicle. 1838 *MURRAY's Handbk. N. Germany* 318 A Russian Mountain, down which visitors descend in cars. *Mod.* In some provincial towns (e.g. Birmingham) 'car' means a four-wheeled hackney carriage, 'cab' meaning a hansom.

*d. transf.* A miniature carriage or truck used in experiments, etc.

1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 87 The living object AB, the mirror MN, and the lens LL, must all be placed in a moveable car for the purpose of producing the variations in the size of the phantasms.

2. 'In the United States the term has become restricted almost entirely to vehicles designed for travelling on railways' (in Great Britain known as carriages, trucks, wagons, etc.), or to those used on tramways. Hence in U.S. *passenger-car*, *sleeping-car*, *coal-car*, *freight-car*, *petroleum-car*, *provision-car*, *tool-car*, etc. In Great Britain regularly applied to those of street tramways.

1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer. II.* 181 During my last trip on the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road, a lady in the car had a shawl burned to destruction on her shoulders. 1850 *LYELL and Visit U. S. II.* 210 Here we... entered the cars of a railway built on piles. 1854 *THORAU Walden* iv. (1866) 113 For the last half-hour I have heard the rattle of railroad-cars. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* viii. 109 Straining the accommodative apparatus of the eye by reading in a car or carriage. *Mod.* On account of the snow, the cars on the tramways in London ceased running at eight o'clock.

† 3. Formerly extended to a sleigh or hurdle without wheels. Obs. (So in *Gaelic*.)

c 1400 *MAUNDEY xl.* 130 Thei let carys here vitaylle upon the yse, with carres that have no wheeles, that thei cleepen scyleys. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 263 On a caar wnikly thai him cast.

4. The part of a balloon in which aeronauts sit. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 404 (Of Air Balloons) To this a sort of car, or rather boat, was suspended by ropes. 1822 *IMSON Sc. & Art I.* 171 The car, or boat, is made of wicker-work covered with leather. 1825 in *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 443 Mr. Graham... seated himself in the car of his vehicle.

† 5. The seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, called also the Plough or Wain. Obs. 1632 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* i. li. None nam'd the stars, the North Carres constant race. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 220 The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern Car.

6. *Comb.* as *car-borne* adj.; chiefly attrib., as *car-boy*, *-driver*, *-gear*, *-nail*, *-ring*, *-wheel*, etc.; etc.; and esp. in U.S. in sense 2 (where *carriage*, *truck*,



wagon- are used in Britain), as *car-axle*, -*buffer*, -*conductor*, -*coupling*, -*door*, -*heater*, -*lamp*, -*seat*, -*spring*, -*starter*, -*wheel*, -*window*, etc., etc.; *car*-ful, as many or as much as a car will hold. Also CARMAN, etc.

1827 HEBER tr. *Pindar* v. 4 \*Car-borne Psalms. 1832 G. DOWNS Lett. *Cont. Countries* I. 207 An occasional \*car-full of priests. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbd. Ball.* (1819) 43 The \*car-gear at Durdar she wan. 1805 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. (1641) 32 2 \*Car-nails fastened in a wheel. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaea* xii. xlii. And clench'd the \*car-rings endlong and athwart. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The employe's of the Grand Trunk \*car shops are on strike. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 2 Apr. 5/1 A \*car-washer in the employ of the Great Western Railway.

*Car sb.*: see CARR.

**Car**, a. Sc. Also *kar*, *ker*. [a. Gael. *cearr* wrong, awkward, Ir. *cearr* left-handed, wrong, *cearr-lamhach* left-handed, Manx *kiare* in *laue-chiare* left hand.]

a. Left, sinister: commonly in *car-hand*, *car-handled*. b. Awkward; perverse; wrong; sinister. 1420 *Anturs Arth.* xlviii. With a cast of the carhonde, in a cantelle he strikes. c 1450 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Ratus Raving* 23 The visdome of the wysman is in his ryght hand, and the foly of the ful in his kere hand. 1548 *Compt. Scott.* 115 He resauit the wryting in his kar hand. 1597 SKENE *Exp. Vds.* s. v. *Hebdomas*, Upon the ker and wrang side, was placed the thrid Idole, Frigga. 1808-9 JAMIESON s. v., If you meet a car-handit person, or one who has flat soles. *Ibid.* Sc. *Prov.* You'll go a car gate yet.

**Car**, v. [f. CAB sb.] *trans.* To place or carry in a car. *To car it* (colloq.): to go by car.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 119 Car'd on the foam your glimmering legion rides. 1861 E. FORBES in *Life* xiv. 501 The ladies and I prepared to car it to Killarney.

† **Carab**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *carabus* (see Du Cange) 'a small wicker-boat covered with raw hide': cf. Gr. *καράβος* 'a kind of light ship'. English writers appear to have identified it with Ir. *corrach*, CURRACH.] (See quot.)

1307 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 389 Pe Scottyshe men took a carabum, bat is a schippe made bot of tweie hydes and an half. 1620 HOLLAND *Cavaliers* Brit. II. 228 Devout men, that in a Carab (or Carogh) made of two tanned hides only and an halfe, sailed out of Ireland into Cornwall.

**Carabe**, *Obs. form* of CAROB.

**Carabid**, *cara-bidan*. *Ent.* [f. mod. L. pl. *carabidae*, f. L. *carabus* a kind of crab, used in Zool. for a genus of beetles.] One of the *Carabidae*, a family of large carnivorous beetles.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 359 Evidently belonging to the Carabidans. 1880 D'ALBERTIS *New Guinea* I. 369, A large number of insects, especially carabids.

† **Carabin** (*kæ-räbin*). *Obs.* Also 6-7 *carbine*, 6-*yno*, 7 *carbeene*, *carabine*, *carrabin*. See also CARBINE, the weapon: the two words have been taken as one in English. [a. F. *carabin* (16th c. in Littré), of disputed origin: Roquefort alleges an earlier *calabrin*, according to Diez, f. *calabre* an ancient engine of war, the name *calabrin* being transferred from the man who worked that to those who carried these fire-arms; but Littré inclines to see in it a transl. of *Calabrinus* Calabrian.

*Calabre*, also Fr. and OSp., is regarded by Diez as repr. med. L. *chadabula* an engine for throwing stones, earlier *catabula*, a Gr. *καταβόλη* overthrow, destruction.]

A mounted musketeer; a carbineer. (See 1611.) 1590 WESSER *Trav.* (Arb.) 19 Much like to Carabines or Horsemen ready to warre. 1591 Sir J. SMYTHE *Instr. Milit.* 202 Masters of Carabines or Argolettiers. 1611 CORRAE, *Carabin*, a Carabine or Carbine; an Arguebuzier armed with a morrian, and breast-plate, and serving on horseback. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldiers* s. Acid. 42 Hargobussiers, or Carabines. 1666 T. H. CAUSSE's *Holy Cri.* 266 To leaue it, like a Carbine, who hath shot of his pistoll. 1732 CARTER *Ormonde* I. 97 A troop of horse which consisted . . . of sixty Carabins. (Not in JOHNSON 1755.) 1808 R. BURTON *1001 Nights* I. 202 note, Men who formerly would have half starved as curates and ensigns, barristers and carabins.]

b. (See quot.; cf. *free lance*.)

1836 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 234 *Carabus* a term used at the game of lansquenet, to designate an occasional player who takes the chance of a card or two . . . and then ceases to play.

**Carabineer** (*kæ-räbin-i-er*), **carbineer** (*kä-räbin-i-er*). Also *carabinier*. [a. F. *carabinier*, f. *carabine* CARBINE.] A soldier who carries a carbine. (The 6th Dragoon Guards are distinctively called *The Carabineers*.)

1673 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* vi. 15 That the Harquebuzier and Carabinier be often exercised to shoot bullets at a mark. 1721 BAILEY *Corabineers*, horse-men who carry Carabines. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v., Formerly, all regiments of light armed horse were called Carabineers. 1820 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 13 July, I have heard no more of the carabiniers. 1873 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/4 Yesterday, five Carabineers . . . gave evidence in favour of the Claimant.

**Caraboid**, a. *Ent.* [f. L. *carabus* (see CARABID) + *-oid*.] Like or related to the genus *Carabus* of beetles.

**Caracal** (*kæ-räkal*). [a. F. *caracal*, a. Turkish *qarah-qulak*, f. *qarah* black + *qulak* ear.] A feline animal (*Felis caracal* Linn.) found in northern Africa and south-western Asia; it belongs

to the sub-genus of the lynxes, and is generally supposed to be the 'lynx' of the ancients.

1760 Phil. *Trans.* (1809) XI. 474 note, The caracal is an animal of great strength and fierceness. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 38 The singush, or, as Mr. Buffon names it, the caracal. 1834 JARDINE *Feline* 251 The caracal has always been considered to be the lynx mentioned by the ancients as possessing such wonderful power of sight. 1839 Penny *Cycl.* XIV. 218/2 The Caracals hunt in packs like the wild dogs.

|| **Caracara** (*kä-rä-kä-rä*). Also *caracara*. [See quot.] Name for the South American birds of the *Polyborinae*, an aberrant sub-family of the *Falconidae*, with affinities toward the Vultures.

1838 Penny *Cycl.* X. 168 Margrave was the first to introduce into Europe the name of Caracara, the vulgar appellation of the bird in Brazil, derived from its hoarse and peculiar cry.

**Caracature**, *Obs. f.* CARICATURE.

**Carack**, *var.* of CARRACK, a ship.

**Caracol** (*kæ-rä-köl*), **caracole** (*-köl*), *sb.* Also 7 *caragolo*, *carrocol*. [a. F. *caracol*, *caracole*, ad. It. *caracollo* wheeling of a horse, ad. Sp. (and Pg.) *caracol* snail, periwinkle, spiral shell, also winding stair; in sense 1 Cat. has *caragol*, It. also *caragollo*. Ulterior derivation doubtful: see Diez and Skeat.]

† 1. A spiral shell. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 94 Certaine shels, like those of mother of pearles, which are brought out of the East Indies, to make standing cups, called caracoles.

2. *Arch.* 'A term sometimes applied to a staircase in the form of a helix or spiral' (Gwilt).

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Caracol*. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

3. A half-turn or wheel to the right or left executed by a horseman. Littré gives the sense in Fr. as 'a succession of such wheels to right and left alternately, movement in a zigzag course', which appears to have been the earlier sense in Eng. also. Many writers have used the word without any clear notion of its meaning: see next.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 21 In the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers ad. sundry turns . . . those we call Caracolo. 1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1830) 203 Now was S<sup>r</sup> Wm Constable crept out of Hull w<sup>th</sup> their Horse making their Carocoles upon w<sup>ch</sup> woulds. a 1679 EARL ORBURY *Gleaner* iv. What a Caracole he made, when you fac'd about. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsman* 94/1 They sometimes ride up in caracols, to perplex the enemy. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 171 In the army, the horse always makes a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass the rear of the squadron. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xxviii. The Scottish knight . . . made his courser carry him in a succession of caracoles to his station. 1863 THORNBURY *Trine as Steel* I. 145 Chargers pacing with curvets and caracoles.

**Caracol**, **caracole**, v. [a. F. *caracole-r*, It. *caracollare* to caracol, wheel about: see prec.]

1. *intr.* Of a horseman or horse: To execute a caracol or caracols. Often used loosely for 'to caper about'. Also *transf.* of other animals.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caracol*, to cast themselves into a round ring, as soldiers do. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict.*, To caracol is to go in the form of half rounds. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* II. xlii. Now caracoled the steeds in air. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii. The Captain on his . . . steed caracolling majestically. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evans Harr.* xlii. 466 Once that sound used to set me caracolling before an abject multitude.

2. *trans.* To make (a horse) caracol.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 44 He was fond of caracolling his horse. 1845 SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict.*, *Chaucer* 82 The youthful knight . . . caracolled his horse along the pavement.

Hence **Caracolling**, -*colling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1837) I. i. vii. vi. 205 Caracolling Bodyguards. 1843 MALL *Nonconf.* III. 209 We crave indulgence for a little caracolling.

**Caracoler**, -*coller*. [f. prec. + *-ER*.] One who caracols.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1837) I. i. vii. vi. 205 Himself and his Women are dispersed by caracolers. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Apr. 421/1 The trained caracoller of Batty's circus.

|| **Caracoli**. *Obs.* [? the Carib name.] A mixed metal or alloy formerly used by the natives of the Caribee Islands, and imitated by Europeans by mixing 6 parts of silver, 3 of copper, and 1 of gold. Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753.

|| **Caracore**. [Also in F. *caracore*, Sp. *caracora*.] 'A sort of vessel used in the Philippine Isles' (Littré).

1794 *Rigging & Seemannship* I. 240 *Caracores* are light vessels used by the natives of Borneo . . . and by the Dutch as guarda costas in those latitudes.

† **Caract**, **carect**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *caracte*, *carecte*, 4-7 *careot*, 5 *kareot*, 6 *caracte*, *karecte*, *carect*, 7 *caract*, *caract*. See also CHARACTER. [ME. *caracte*, *carect*, OF. *caracte*, *carecte* fem., *caract* masc., correspond to L. types \**character*ta, -um, app. a. Gr. *χαρακτῆρ*, -ή, -όν 'graven, impressed as a mark', taken absol. as = *character*. *Caract* occurs in Fr. rendering *characterem* in the Vulg., Rev. xiii. 15: possibly the form arose only in Romanic from L. *character*.]

1. A mark, sign, or CHARACTER.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 80 Porw carectus bat cryst wrot. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 11 If only man toke the carecte of his [the beast's] name. c 1449 PEECKOK *Repr.* II. v. 166 Sum seable croc or mark or carect. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. v. 68 The greatest and least carectes or numbers. 1587 GOLDING *De Morray* iii. 37 The Egiphtians . . . described him [God] in their holy Carectes as a Pilot alone gouerning a ship. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 56 In all his dressings, carectes, titles, formes. 1655 TRAPP *Comm.* i. Cor. x. 21 An altar . . . which must have its prints and carectes.

*spec.* 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 *Caracte* in price song, *minime*.

2. *spec.* A magical character or symbol; a charm. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 Whan that a man . . . With his carecte him [a serpent] wolde enchaunte. *Ibid.* III. 138 Of sorcerie the carectes. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 694 By nycromancy, By carectes and conlurayon.

† **Caract**, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. med. L. *caranäre* in Du Cange.]

*trans.* To mark (with a sign or letter).

1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 61 We have in the Margin caracted them with a Rem: for Remove.

**Caract(e)**, *Obs. form* of CARBACK and CARAT.

**Caracter**, -*ere*, earlier spelling of CHARACTER.

**Carafe** (*kä-rä-f*). Also *caraff*, -*affe*. [a. F. *carafe* = It. *caraffa* (Neapol. *carraffa* a measure of liquids), Sp. and Pg. *garrafa*, Sicil. *carrabba*. According to Littré identified by Mohl with Pers. *قاربه* *qarābah* 'a large flagon' (see CARBOY); but Dozy refers it to Arabic *قارفة* *gharafa* to draw or lift water: cf. the derivatives *قارفة* *ghuraf* little cup, *قارفة* *ghiraf* a great and full measure of dry things; *قارفة* *gharraf* having much water, *قارفة* *ghirāfah* a draught, etc., no one of which however exactly answers to the Romanic forms.]

A glass water-bottle for the table, bedroom, etc. The word has long been in common use in Scott.; in England it is of later appearance, and often treated as still French. Also vulgarly corrupted to *craft*, *croft*.

1786 LOUNGER (1787) II. 178 Called for a . . . *caraff* of water. 1845 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov., Caraffes, with the tumblers, placed over them. 1851 *Art. Trul. Catal. Exhib.* 92 A Water-craft and Tumbler. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 260 [With old-fashioned Scotch people] the crystal jug or decanter in which water is placed upon the table was a caraff (Fr. carafe). 1861 TRAFFORD *City & Sub.* I. 28 On the table stood a croft of water, surmounted by a tumbler. 1868 MISS BRADTON *Rm to Earth* I. xi. 277 A claret jug, a large carafe of water, and an empty glass.

**Carage**, *Obs. form* of CARRIAGE.

**Carag(h)**, *Obs. var.* of CARRAGEEN.

**Carain(e)**, -*ing*, *Obs. forms* of CARRION.

**Carak(e)**, *Obs. form* of CARRACK, a ship.

**Caral(le)**, *Caralade*, *Obs. forms* of CAROL.

**Caramba**, = CARAMBOLA.

1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Averrhoa Carambola*, the Caramba.

|| **Carambola**. [a. Pg. (and mod. Lat.) *carambola*. Several Portuguese writers of the 16th c. state that this was the native name in Malabar: Molesworth has *Mahrattit karanbol*; Forbes Watson has a Hindi name *karmal*, Singhaliese and Hindi *kāma-ranga*, Skr. *karma-ranga*. (Marsden has Malay *karambil* coco-nut.) Linnaeus took the Pg. name into botanical Latin.]

The acid fruit (golden-yellow, ellipsoid, obscurely 10-ribbed) of a small East Indian tree *Averrhoa Carambola*, (N.O. *Oxalidaceæ*); also the tree itself.

1598 tr. *Leuschten's Voy.* 96 note, The fruit which the Malabars and Portingales call Carambolas, is in Decan called *Camariz*, in Canar *Camariz* and *Carabelli*. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The carambola and the Otaheite apple.

**Carambole** (*kæ-rämböl*), *sb.* *Billiards*. [a. F. *carambole*, ad. Sp. *carambola* the red ball at billiards, the stroke so called, a trick: derivation unknown. As the word is in Pg. identical in form with the prec. suggestions as to their identity have been made, but without any evidence.]

† a. In billiards, the red ball which is placed on the mark. (But it is doubtful whether this sense has ever been practically in English use.)

† b. The game in which this ball is used. *Obs.*

c. The stroke otherwise called a CANNON.

1775 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 205 Billiards. . . *Carambole*, is played with three Balls, one being red which is neutral. The chief Object of the Game is to hit with your own Ball the two other Balls, which is called a Carambole. 1788 J. BEAUFORT *Ibid.* iii. 195 *Carambole* is a game newly introduced from France. *Ibid.* 196 *The Russian carambole* . . . has still more lately been introduced. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 Each of the hazards and the carambole counts two. *Ibid.* 372 Which stroke, called a *carambole* or *carom*. 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 519 If with his own ball he strike two others successively, the stroke is called a canon (formerly *carom* or *carambole*).

d. *attrib.*, as in *carambole game* = b.

1807 in *N. & Q.* (1886) 27 Feb. 167. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 371 The Red or winning and losing carambole game. 1850 Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 544 The Carambole Games . . . are played with three balls.

**Carambole**, v. [a. F. *carambole-r*, f. *carambole*; see prec.] *intr.* To make a carambole or cannon at billiards. Hence **Ca-ram-bol-ing** *vbl. sb.*



1775 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 205 Seven may be gained in one Stroke, by caramboling and putting in both Balls. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 380 If the striker carambolles and holes both the red and his adversary's ball, he gains seven points. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Oct. A good deal of domino-playing, and caramboling at billiards.

**Caramelle:** see CARMELE.

**Caramel** (kæ'rāmel), *sh.* [a. F. *caramel*, ad. Sp. (It., Pg.) *caramelo*, of uncertain origin.]

Scheler suggests that the Sp. represents *L. calamellus* little tube, in reference to its tubular form; Mahn thinks it from med. L. *cannamella* sugar-cane: an Arabic source is conjectured by Littré.]

A black or brown porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 210° C., by which it loses two equivalents of water; burnt sugar. It is used for colouring spirits, etc. b. A kind of 'candy' or sweet. c. *attr. ib.* as *caramel-walnuts*.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar*. When it is boiled to Caramel, it breaks and cracks. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 413/1 High-dried malt... contains a substance termed *caramel*. 1884 *Philadelphia Times* Sept. An article so generally a favorite with all classes as caramels. They are made of cream, sugar, vanilla, pistache, etc.

Hence **Caramel v.**, **Caramelize v.** [cf. F. *caraméliser*], *trans.* and *intr.*, to turn into caramel.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Apple*. Let it boil so long till the Sugar be red enough and caramel'd. 1824 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 230/1 By caramelizing the syrup. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 July 36/1 Partial carbonisation, or 'caramelising'.

|| **Caramoussal, carmoussal.** *Obs.* Also *caramousal*, *-musal*, *-mosil*; *carmasal*, *carmisale*, *carmusol*. [In It. *caramusili*, a kind of ship in Ormuz, *caramusalino*, a kind of pinnacle or bark (Florio), *caramussile*, a Turkish merchantman (Baretti), Sp. *caramusal* 'transport vessel used by the Moors' (Velasquez), F. *caramoussal* 'a kind of Turkish ship' (Cotgr.), 16th c. L. *caramussallus*, Turkish قراموسال *qarāmūsāl* a kind of ship (Meninski 1680, Zenker 1866). (*Kara-musal* is also the name of a place in the Gulf of Nicomedia near the Bosphorus.)] A Turkish and Moorish ship of burden, noted in the 17th c.

Thos. HYDE *Notes on Perisot's Trav.* (1691) says (p. 81) 'navis cujus prora ac puppis sunt elevations quæ media pars': cf. the description of the old CARAVEL.

1565 HIERON. COMES ALEXANDRINUS *Comment. de bello in insulam Melitæam* (in Du Cange, and Jali) Tria navigia quæ vulgo appellantur Caramussalos; minora sunt autem onerariis navibus, et figura prope ovali. 1587 SAUNDERS *Voy. Tripoli* in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 187, I and six more... were sent forth in a Galeot to take a Greekish Carmoussell. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1320 There were two gallies, a caramoussal, and a Greeke brigandine. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1670) 20 Turkish Carmasals and Gallies. 1628 DICER *Voy. Médit.* (1868) 33, I made her for a carmizale. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 195 Som Gallies and Caramussals that carried passengers upon a Pilgrimage to Mecha. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Carmasal, carmusol. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. 280 Galeot, Carmosil, Carack, Caravel. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Carmoussal*, a Turkish ship with a very high poop. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Caramoussal*, and *Carmoussal*.

|| **Caraña, caranna** (kārā'nā, -ē'nā). Also 7-*agna*. [a. Sp. *caraña*, from the native name.] A resin obtained from a West Indian tree, *Bursera acuminata* (N.O. *Annyridaceæ*).

1616 BULLOCK, *Caranna*. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Caranna*, a Gum coming from the West-Indies, good for the Tooth-ach, if applied to the Temples. 1712 *Tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 198 It is call'd Caranna Gummi, or Caragna.

**Carant, caranto:** see CORANTO.

|| **Caranx** (kærā'nx). [mod. L.; in F. *carangue*.] A genus of fishes of the family *Scomberidae*. C. *Trachurus* is the Scad or Horse-mackerel.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 278/2. 1854 BADHAM *Hallend.* 227 At Rome... during Lent... this caranx is often seen, heard, and smelt, sputtering in rancid grease.

**Caranpe**, *obs.* form of CARRION.

**Carap.** [from the native name.] *Carap oil*: an oil obtained from the seeds of the *Carapa guianensis*, a large tree found in Guiana.

c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 A semi-solid oil, named Crab or Carapa oil. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 220 s. v. *Carapa*. By pressure the seeds yield a liquid oil, called Carap oil or Crab oil, suitable for burning in lamps. In this country it hardens into a solid fat.

**Carapace** (kærā'pēs). [a. mod. F. *carapace*, ad. Sp. *carapacho* upper shell of a tortoise: of doubtful origin; taken by Barcia as a by-form of \**carapazon*, by metathesis for *caparazon* caparison, body-armour of a horse, augmentative of *capara*, -o, in med. L. a hood, a covering of the head and shoulders, f. L. *capa*, CAPE.]

The upper body-shell of tortoises, and of crustaceans. Extended to the hard case investing the body in some other animals, as certain Infusoria.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 202/1 If the carapace is raised in a crab. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* x. (1857) 201 The carapace of some tall tortoise. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 38 A continuous covering for the body, like the carapace of the Arthropoda.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Brank.* i. ii. Nothing... could have got me to leave the shelter of my carapace.

Hence **Carapaced a.**

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 357 Carapaced turtles.

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**Carapax.** = CARAPACE.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 10/2 Amœbe endowed with a power of constructing for themselves a carapax or shelly covering. 1852 DANA *Man. Geol.* 345 Turtles or Chelonians. Body having a carapax, or shell.

**Carat** (kærāt). Forms: 6 caracte, carette, carret, (carrotte), charact, 6-7 kareot(e), carrect, 6-9 caract, 7 caratt, karat, charat, charact, charract, corrat, carack, carrack, 7-8 carrat, carraot, 7- carat. [a. F. *carat*, ad. It. *carato*: cf. Sp. and Pg. *quilate*, earlier *quilate*, a. Arab. قيرāt *qirāt* and *qirāt*] 'weight of 4 grains', acc. to Freytag ad. Gr. κεράτιον 'little horn, fruit of carob or locust tree, a weight = 1/4 of an obol'. Isidore (xvi. xxv. 10) has 'ceratum oboli pars media est, habens siliquam unam et semis'; but originally the Gr. κεράτιον was identical with the L. *siliqua*, and was called the *siliqua Græca*. (Formerly confounded with *carat* mark, sign, character: see sense 4.)

As a measure of weight and fineness, the *carat* represents the Roman *siliqua*, as 1/4 of the golden solidus of Constantine, which was 1/4 of an ounce: hence the various values into which 1/4 and 1/4 enter or originally entered.]

† 1. The seed or 'bean' of the carob-tree. *Obs.* 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 447 The fruit called Carobes or Caracts. [1846 LINDLEY *Eng. Kingd.* (1853) 550.]

2. A measure of weight used for diamonds and other precious stones, originally 1/4 of an ounce, or 3 1/2 grains, but now equal to about 1/4 of an ounce troy, or 3 1/2 grains, though varying slightly with time and place. It is divided into 4 *carats-grains*. Also *attr. ib.* as in a *one-carat diamond*.

1755 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 48 As for the valu, yoor jewelers by their Carrets let them cast, and they can. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 225 These pearles are prised according to the carats which they weigh, every carat is 4 graines. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 429 A Diamond of 10 Carats. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1469/4 Lost... a parcel of Rough Diamonds... containing 38 Caracts. 1743 S. MADDEN *Boulter's Men.* (1745) 57 Augmenting Caracts vastly raise Th' advancing Value of the Diamond's Blaze. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 873 The Jewellers divide the Ounce into 152 Parts, or Carats, and these into Grains, whereof four make a Carat. 1868 *Sev'n Bullion* 146 Six carats are equal to 19 grains Troy weight. 1795 JENSONS *Money* (1878) 36 A one carat diamond. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm.* 300 The Jewellery ounce is divided into 15 1/2 carats and 600 pearl-grains.

3. A proportional measure of one twenty-fourth used in stating the fineness of gold; e.g. if the mass contain 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy, it is said to be 22 carats fine, or gold of 22 carats.

Also *attr. ib.* with numeral, as 22-carat gold.

1555 EDEEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 211 The golde is of .xxii. carates or better in fyneesse. 1575-6 *Act* 18 *Elis.* xv. No. 1. Golde lesse in fyneesse than of xxij Carottes. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* civ. Wks. 1830 VI. 266 All their clouds of Earth are Gold... of innumerable Carats. 1676 B. WHITAKER *Man. Goldsm.* 57 In his report of a Gold assay he [the Assay-master] sets it down by Caratts and Caract-grains. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6059/2 The Gold... will be of the Standard of 22 Caratts. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 120 It is said to be 22 carats-fine. 1820 G. CAREY *Funds* 94 The whole weight of any piece of pure gold is supposed to be divided into twenty-four parts, called carats. 1828 SUNDAY *Astr. & Stella* xvi, Beauties which were of many carats fine.

† b. The tradition that the carat was originally a definite weight of gold, and = 1/4 of some weight (see the etymology), survived in dictionaries, arithmetical works, etc., but these have erroneously taken it as 1/4 of an ounce (= 1 scruple), and 1/4 of a pound Troy (= 1/2 oz.); also as 1/4 of an ounce.

1554 HULOT, *Scruple*, a certayne meassur called a charact, whereof thre make a dramme. 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis Secr.* (1568) 49 a, Take Damascene Roses... an ounce, Lignum Aloes, Galanga, Bengewey, of ech of them a carette. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carat*... is the third part of an ounce. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1684) 12 The pound weight or 12 Ounces Troy of Gold, is divided into 24 parts which are called caratts so that each caratt is 10 penny weight troy, or half an ounce. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Chym.* i. 1. 75 A Carat of Gold is properly the weight of one Scruple. 1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 361 Weigh a small vial which holds about 4 ounces... fill it with water, and weigh that. x-128th of the whole... is called a carat. 1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 28 The ounce containing 24 carats.

† 4. *fig.* Worth, value; estimate. *Obs.*

(Here a confusion with CARACT character, is evident.) 1597 SHAKS, a *Hen*, IV. iv. v. 162 Thou best of Gold, art worst of Gold. Other, less fine of Charact, is more precious. 1598 B. JONSON *Eng. Man in Hum.* iii. iii. 22 No beautie, no; you are of too good carat. To be left so, without a guard. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* Naples 125 Authority doth commonly discompose the mind of man, specially one of a base carat. a 1680 BUTLER *Rev.* (1759) II. 14 Counterfeit Jewels of any Carat.

|| **Caratch** (kærātš). [Arab. خراج *khārāj* tribute.] The tribute or poll-tax levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects.

1682 WRICLER *Yourn. Greece* vi. 479 The Inhabitants were all run away, not being able to pay their Caratch. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. v. iii. 138 The abolition of the carak, imposed on the sunnis. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 7 They pay... caratch or tribute money. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 482 The carach or tribute is paid only by the Greeks.

**Caraus:** see CAROUSE.

**Caravan** (kærāvān, kærāvān). Also 6 *carouan*, 7 *carrauan*, *caruan*, *karavan*, 8 *karra-wan*. [In 16th c. *carouan*, a. Pers. کاروان *kārāvān*, in same sense. Found in med. L. *caravana* (Hoveden), *caravanna*, *caravenna* (Matt. Paris), and F. *caravane*, from Crusading times, but app. not in Eng. before 16th c. The form *caravan* was perhaps *caravane* from French.]

1. A company of merchants, pilgrims, or others, in the East or northern Africa, travelling together for the sake of security, esp. through the desert. Also *attr. ib.*, as in *caravan route*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 204 The manner and order which the Carouan obserueth in marching. 1602 W. PARRY *Sherry's Trav.* 23 A caravan is a great many of camels laden, and men in a company. 1602 WATTS *Arb. Eng.* s. 1. 141. (1612) 282 Their Marchants trauielling by Carauan, that is, Great Droues of laden Camels. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 122 Brought over-land by Caruan from Mecha. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxii, He... hired himself as a camel-driver to a caravan that was crossing the desert. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iv. (1770) 62 (D.) From thence by karavans to Coptos. 1872 YATES *Growth Comm.* 32 Various caravan routes. 1873 LONGF. *Kamhali* 3 At the head of his dusty caravan.

† b. *Thieves' cant.* An object of plunder. *Obs.* 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Asiatia* i. 1, Thy cousin here is the wealthiest Caravan we have met with a long time. 1690 B. E. DICK. *Cant. Crew*, *Caravan*, a good round Sum of Money about a Man, and him that is Cheated of it.

2. A fleet of Turkish or Russian ships, esp. of merchant vessels, with their convoy. 1605-74 CAMDEN *Rev.* 493 The sinking of the great Galeasse of the Saracens, the taking of their Convoy, which is called a Caravana. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) x19 A caravan... sailing in the vast ocean. 1866 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2177/2 News... of the encounter between Signor Venier, Captain Extraordinary of the Ships of this State, and the Turkish Caravan. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Sea Caravans... conveyed by ships of war.

b. (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Caravan is also an appellation given to the voyages, or campaigns, which the knights of Malta are obliged to make at sea, against the Turks and Corsairs. 1858 W. PORTER *Hist. Knis. Malta* II. xx. 200 Every Knight, during his residence in Malta, was bound to complete four caravans, or cruises of six months each.

3. *transf.* A troop of people going in company [so in Fr.]; a company in motion. Also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 428 [Birds] rang'd in figure wedge thir way... and set forth their Aerie Caravan. 1681 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 322 We a Caravan of dead Folks were. 1683 *Argum. for Union* 4 (Arians, Socinians, etc.) may associate in a Caravan, but cannot joyn in the Communion of a Church. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 223 We got out before eleven, a noble Caravan of us. 1719 DE FOS *Crossus* (Hotten) 177 Attacking a whole Caravan of them.

4. A covered carriage or cart: In 17-18th c. applied to a private or public covered vehicle carrying passengers or a company of people together (now shortened to *van*); hence early in 19th c. to a third class 'covered carriage' on a railway; now, usually, a house on wheels, e.g. the travelling house of gipsies, a showman, or (according to recent fashion) a party on a pleasure tour; one of the covered vehicles of a travelling menagerie, etc.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caravan* or *Karavan*. Also of late corruptly used with us for a kind of Waggon to carry passengers to and from London. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2450/4 A Fair easie going Caravan, with a very handsome Roof Brass Work, good Seats, Glasses on the sides to draw up, that will carry 18 Persons. 1741 *Act* 14 *Geo.* II. xlii. § 5 Nothing in this act shall... extend... to Caravans or the covered Carriages of Noblemen or Gentlemen for their private use. [So 1752 *Act* 14 *Geo.* II. xlii. § 5.] 1754 *Coin-moisneur* No. 25 We should laugh at a nobleman who... should... be content to have his family dragged to his country seat, like servant maids in the caravan. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 369 One of these birds which was kept in a caravan. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 19. 290 The steam-engine employs its force to impel the caravans... and coaches. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* I. 272 Several caravans containing wild beasts, and other spectacles. 1872 BROWNING *Fifteen* iv. 5 A slow caravan, A chimneyed house on wheels. 1886 W. G. STABLES *Cruise of Wanderer* 9 Nice curtains divide the caravan at pleasure into two compartments. *Ibid.* 3 He is unsuited for a caravan life.

Hence **Caravaneer**, the leader or conductor of an (oriental) caravan. **Caravanning** *vb.* *sh.* travelling by caravan or house on wheels. **Caravannist**, one who practises this mode of making a tour. **Caravannish a.**, resembling or smacking of a caravan.

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art.* *Caravanier*, a Person who leads the Camels, and other Beasts of Burden, commonly used in the Caravans in the East. 1885 *Chr. Leader* 5 Nov. 680 Caravanning in Scotland. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/1 The caravanist reverses matters... every night finds him encamped in meadow, in wood, or on moorland. 1896 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. ii. § 15 Great diligences going in a caravanning manner, with whole teams of horses.

**Caravance**, *obs.* form of CALAVANCE.

**Caravanserai, -era, -ary** (kærāvānsērai, -ērā, -ērī). Forms: (6) *caravazara*, 7 *caravan-sara*, *car(x)avans-raw*, *karavan serai*, *quer-vanseray*, 8 *caravanserie*, 8-9 *caravansera*, -sary, 9 *caravansery*, (*caravensary*), 8- *carav-*

**vanaserai.** [ult. n. Per. *kā wān-sarāi*, f. *kāwān* caravān *سرای* *sarāi*, or *سرا* *sarā* palace, mansion, inn. In F. *caravanserai*, Pg. *caravanzara*. The endings -ary, -ery, are due to popular analogy.]

A kind of inn in Eastern countries where caravans put up, being a large quadrangular building with a spacious court in the middle.

1599 HAKLIT I'oy. II. 1. 196 We lay in one of the great Caravans, [caravanzaras], that were built by Mahomet Bassha with so many goodly commodities. 1615 Tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Ind.* 8 The Sophie hath caused to be erected certain. huge lodgings. called *Caravan-sara* or *Surroies*, for the benefit of Caravans. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 51 Where is a Caravans-raw. 1682 WHEELER *Journal Græce* II. 192 Publick Buildings they call *Caravan Serais*, or *Kans*. 1687 Tr. *De Thevenot's Trav.* III. 1. v. 8, I went to lodge in a Quervan-eray. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 9 A house that changes its inhabitants so often, and receives such a perpetual succession of guests, is not a Palace but a Caravansary. 1798 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* IV. iii. (1820) II. 252 The birth of Christ [in] the stable of the caravansera . . . in the lowly village of Bethlehem. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. viii, Not in sumptuous Caravansary. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Car.* (1864) IV. vii. vi. 170 In Jerusalem there were public caravansaries.

#### b. transf. and fig.

1760 STERNE *Serm. York* III. 17 What provision the Author of our being has prepared. how many caravansers of rest! 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii 33 The man whose mind has been a kind of caravansera of opinions. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. The palatial caravanseras of New York.

Hence **Caravanserai** a.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. Hotels. at Saratoga Springs [and] their caravanserai congeners in other parts of the United States.

**Caravel** (kə-rä-vél). *Naut.* Forms: 6 *caravelle*, 6-7 *vell*, 7 *vall*, 8-9 *val*, 6- *caravel*: see also **CARVEL**. [a. F. *caravelle* (16th c. in Littré—earlier F. *caruelle*), ad. It. *caravella* (Sp. *carabela*, Pg. *caravella*), prob. dim. of Sp. *caraba*; cf. late L. *carabus*, Gr. *κάραβος* a kind of light ship.

Isidore xix. i. 26 explains *Carabus* as 'parva scapha ex vimine facta, quæ contacta crudo corio genus navigi præbet'.  
1. A kind of ship: variously applied at different times, and in relation to different countries.

a. The same as **CARVEL**, which was the earlier vernacular form; but since the term came to be only historical, usually written *caravel*, like b and c. In later times applied to b. The Portuguese *caravela*, a small ship with lateen sails; c. The Turkish war-frigate, called in Italian *caravella*.

1597 R. THORNE in Hakl. *Divers Voy.* (1582) B iv b, A flete of three shippes and a carauell that went from this cite. 1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.*, *Interp.* (Arb.) 45 A *Carauell* or *Caruel*. *Ibid.* I. 1. (Arb.) 65 Light marchante shippes without deekes whiche the Spaniards call *Caruvelas*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XVIII. viii. 673 Three Gallies or Caravels. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 173 The King of Spain. . . sent a Caravall of adviso to the West Indies. 1738 EARL SANDWICH in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II. 324 The [Turkish] Caravels or frigates under forty guns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Caravelle*, a small square-rigged Portuguese vessel, navigated with lateen sails; and esteemed very expeditious. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 463 Caravellas [Turkish war-vessels]. 1843 PRISCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 221 The vessel. . . in which Cortes himself went, was of a hundred tons' burden. . . the remainder were caravels and open brigantines. 1848 W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 223 Two of them were light bark, called Caravels. . . They are delineated as open, and without deck in the centre, but built up high at the prow and stern, with forecastles and cabins.

#### 2. The floating mollusc *Taninia*.

1707 SLOANE *Taninia* I. 7 What seamen call a Caraval or Portuguese Man of War.

**Caraway** (kə-rä-wä). Forms: (5-7) *carway*, 6 *caruway*(e), *carowaye*, -weie, 6-7 *caraway*(e), *carawey*, 7 *carowaye*, 7-9 *carraway*, 5-*caraway*. [From med.L. *carui*, or some allied Romanic form: cf. F., It., Sp. *carvi* (whence Sc. *carvy*, *kerwie*), OSp. *alcaravea*, *alcarahueya*, Pg. *alcaravia*, *alcoropia*, a. Arab. *الكرويا* *al-karawiyā* or *-karwiyā*: cf. Gr. *kápor*, *kápeon* (in L. *carum*, *careum* Pliny), forms however which could not immediately give the Arabic.]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Carum Carui*): its small fruits, commonly called 'caraway-seeds', are aromatic and carminative; they are used in cakes, sweetmeats, etc., and yield a volatile oil.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Caraway herbe, carway, sic scribitur in campo florum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* H iv b, Carawayes. the poticaries call it carui. 1579 LAMHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 125 Carway breaketh winde. 1794 MARTYN *Roussault's Bot.* xvii. 236 Carraway has no proper involucre. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 124 Caraway is the object of field culture in Essex, and on other stiff soils.

†2. The fruit or 'seed' of the caraway; also a sweetmeat or confection containing caraway-seeds. Obs. exc. as Sc. **CARVY**.

1557 SRAGER *Sch. l'ortue in Babes Bk.* (1868) 343 Bisketes or Carowayes. 1856 COGAN *Haven Health* (1630) 101 To eat Carawayes or Bisketes, or some other kinde of Comfits or seedes together with Apples. 1797 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 3 We will eate a last yeares Pippin of my owne grafting, with a dish of Carawayes. 1860 MELTON *Astrol.* 75

A piece of Cheese, Pippins, or Carrowayes. 1620 VERNER *In Ricta* vii. 162 In meates, I prefer the Carewayes before . . . Fennel-seeds. 1712 Tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 5 The Carawayes that the people of Paris buy out of the Shop.

3. **Comb.**, as **caraway-comfit**, a sweetmeat containing caraway-seeds; **caraway-seed** (see 1); also **attrib.**, as in **caraway-seed biscuit**.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 One Silver gilt [box] of a large Size for Cashu and 'Caraway Comfits. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* v. v. Ye may use 'caraway seede or carot seede. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 54 Adding a little Coriander seed and Caraway seed. 1664 Phil. Trans. XVIII. 212 Oyl of Carui-Seeds. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boc* (1850) 141½ Some sweet carrawayseed biscuits.

† **Carawimple**, Obs. (Cf. **CARRIWITCHET**).

1672 EICHARD *Letit.* 2 A meer fiction. . . a dream, device, and carawimple.

**Carayne**, obs. form of **CARRION**.

**Carb.** *Chem.* Combining form of **CARBON**, used (instead of CARBO-) before vowels, in names of carbon compounds, as

**Carballylic** (or **tricarballic**) **acid** [ALLYL], a 3-basis acid obtained by the action of potash on allylic tricyanide; its salts are **Carballylates**. **Carbanil** [ANIL], an amido-derivative of the benzene group, cyanate of phenyl, CO=N-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, a mobile liquid with a pungent odour; hence **Carbanilamide**, NH<sub>2</sub>.CO.NH-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, **Carbanilio acid**, HO.CO.NH-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, **Carbanilide**, CO = 2.NH.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. **Carbazol** [AZO- + OL], an amido-phenyl, 2 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> = NH, occurring in coal-tar oil, and as a by-product in the manufacture of aniline. **Carbazotic acid** [AZOTIC], an earlier name of Picric acid; its salts are **Carbazotates**.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 730 Carballylic Acid is produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetic acid. *Ibid.* The carballylates of the alkali-metals are easily soluble in water. 1877 *Ibid.* II. 56 Carbazol crystallizes in shining laminae. 1881 *Athenæum* 14 May 658/3 'On some Carbazol Compounds'. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 405 The properties . . . closely resemble the carbazotates. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 93 A peculiar acid, called Carbazotic. 1883 CHAMBERLAIN. 226 A yellow, intensely bitter mass . . . known also as Carbazotic Acid.

**Carbage**: see **CABBAGE**, **GARBAGE**.

**Carbamide** (kə-rä-mäid). *Chem.* [f. **CARB** + **AMIDE**.] Analytical name of the organic compound UREA, CO<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>), as a primary diamide of Carbonyl. Hence **Sulpho-carbamide** or **Sulphur urea**, in which CS takes the place of CO.

Also **Carbamic** [see **AMIC**] a., related to carbamide, as in **Carbamic acid**, CO.NH<sub>2</sub>.OH, **Carbamic ethers**. **Carbamate**, a salt of carbamic acid, as **Ammonium carbamate**, CO.NH<sub>2</sub>.O.NH<sub>4</sub>. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 367 The compound 'Carbamide' is not yet known in the separate state. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II. 391 Carbamide or Urea . . . was the first instance of the artificial formation of a product of the living organism. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxv. 382 Carbamic Acid.

† **Carberry**, v. Sc. Obs. [f. *Carberry Hill* where Queen Mary was finally routed.] *trans.* ? To defeat, get the better of.

1624 *Babell* 55: We, for all the Councell's threats, On that day neither pray nor preach. . . By which we doe the state Carberrie.

**Carbide** (kə-räid). *Chem.* [f. **CARB** + **ID**.] A compound of carbon with an element, as hydrogen or a metal, as *Iron carbide*; less usual than the older equivalent *carburet*.

c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 308/3 The combinations of sulphur with metals are termed sulphides . . . of carbon, carbides. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 312/2 Native iron carbides of Greenland. 1879 G. PRISCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 434 Carbides of hydrogen obtained as secondary products.

**Carbinado**, obs. spelling of **CARBONADO**.

**Carbine** (kə-räin), **carabine**. Also 7 *car(r)abin*, 8 *carrabine*. [In 17th c. *carabine*, a. F. *carabine*, in It., Sp., and Pg. *carabina*, the weapon of the CARABIN, q. v.]

A kind of fire-arm, shorter than the musket, used by the cavalry and other troops; 'a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket' (J.).

1605 VERSTEGAN *Doc. Intell.* i. (1628) 23 The names of Lances, Carabines, pykes, muskets. 1640 T. CAREW *On Death & Swedn* (R.) The thunder of their carbines. c 1645 HOWELL *The Vote* ii. No pistols or some rare-spring carbines. 1660 H. MORE *Myat. Godd.* v. xvi. 189 Discharging their carbines. 1721 DE FOR MEN. *Cavalier* (1840) 122, I discharged . . . my carbabin twice. 1799 EARL ANCRAM in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1805) V. 246, I had a carbaine made at Drogheda. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Guiv. Disp.* XII. 345, I will apply for the Carbines for your Cavalry. 1858 GRENFIER *Gunnery* 399 Double rifled carbines can be constructed of so light a weight that their exclusive use for cavalry is not far distant. 1859 JEFFSON *Britanyan* x. 152 His double-barrelled carbaine . . . slung over his shoulder.

b. **Comb.**, as **carbaine-ball**, **lock**, **proof**, **shot**. 1643 *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* App. 29 July, Retreating in order, near carbaine-shot of the enemy. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 44 A Brest-plate . . . of Carbaine-proof. 1721 DE FOR MEN. *Cavalier* (1840) 66 A salvo of carbaine-shot. 1802 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 380 Ordering . . . 20,000 carbaine balls to be cast. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. vii. 24 Free from rust, My carbaine lock.

**Carbinol** (kə-räinpl). *Chem.* [f. **CARBON** + **OL** (the ending of *alcohol*, used to indicate an analo-

gous compound).] A generic name introduced by Kolbe c 1868 for the monatomic alcohols.

Simple **Carbinol** is methyl alcohol or wood spirit (taken as COH. H<sub>2</sub>), a compound of 1 atom of carbon with 2 of hydroxyl OH, and 3 of replaceable hydrogen, any one or more of which may be replaced by the same number of alcohol radicals, thename or names of which are prefixed. When only one hydrogen atom is replaced, the carbinol is a 'primary alcohol', as *methyl carbinol* COH.H<sub>2</sub>.CH<sub>3</sub>=ethyl or ordinary alcohol, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.OH; *ethyl carbinol* COH.H<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>=propyl alcohol C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>.OH. When two atoms of hydrogen are replaced, the carbinol includes the 'secondary alcohols' as *dimethyl carbinol* COH.H.(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>=secondary propyl alcohol C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>.O; *methyl-propyl carbinol* COH.H.CH<sub>3</sub>.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. When all three atoms of hydrogen are replaced, the carbinol includes the 'tertiary alcohols', as *trimethyl carbinol* COH.(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>=tertiary butyl alcohol C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>.OH, *dimethyl-ethyl carbinol* COH.(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. The nomenclature of the complicated members as *carbinols* is more simple and definite than as alcohols.

**Carbinyl** (kə-räinil). *Chem.* [f. **CARBON** + **YL**, as in *ethyl*, etc.] A term for the alcohol radicals of the corresponding carbinols, as *Dimethyl carbinyl iodide* C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.H.I. (Watts.)

**Carbo-**. *Chem.* Combining form of **CARBON**, used before consonants, in names of carbon compounds.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 468 The bi-sulphuret of carbon was found by Berzelius to be capable of forming compounds which may be called Carbo-Sulphurets. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 823 Carbo-cresylic and Ciesotic Acids are formed simultaneously by the action of carbon dioxide and sodium on cresol.

**Carbo-hydrate** (kə-rä-bə-häi-drät). *Chem.* [f. **CARBO** + **HYDRATE**, q. v.] An organic compound of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water. They are divided into *Sugars proper* (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>), *Grape-sugars* or *Glucoses* (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), and *Amyloses*, comprising starch and woody fibre (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 393. 1876 Tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 531 Carbo-hydrates and fats serve chiefly to the production of heat, and of vital force. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 668 Cell-walls and starch-grains . . . consist mainly of carbo-hydrates insoluble in water.

**Carbokull**, obs. form of **CARBUNCLE**.

**Carbolate** (kə-rä-bolät). *Chem.* [f. **CARBOL** + **IO** + **-ATE**.] A salt of carbolic acid; a phenate.

1879 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 628 An alkaline carbolate. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 523 Carbolic acid exists in the blood, probably, as a carbolate.

So **Carbolated ppl.** a., made into a carbolate; impregnated with carbolic acid, carbolized.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 760/2 Cotton-wool. . . moistened with carbolated oil. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/1 Concentrated Carbolated Creosote Disinfecting Fluid.

**Carbolic** (kə-rä-bolik), a. *Chem.* [f. **CARB** + **OL**, the ending of *alcohol*, *benzol* + **OL**.] In **Carbolic acid**, a substance more systematically called **Phenol** or **Phenyl alcohol**, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.OH, a secondary monatomic aromatic alcohol (consisting of benzol in which one atom of H is replaced by OH), found in the heavy coal oils, and elsewhere, forming, when pure, white deliquescent crystals, melting at 35° to an oily liquid, with penetrating odour and burning taste. It has powerful antiseptic qualities, and is much used as a disinfectant. Hence **carbolic soap**, etc.

c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 The acid of creosote, or carbolic acid. 1865 LD. BURY in *Morn. Star*. 6 Nov. Cowsheds were carefully cleaned and washed with gas-tar, carbolic acid, and water. 1881 LUSBOCK in *Nature* 405 Some substance capable of killing the germs, without being itself too potent a caustic. . . Dilute carbolic acid fulfilled these conditions. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Soap* (Hoppe) My lady doubted the efficacy of carbolic soap.

**Carbolize** (kə-rä-bäläiz), v. [f. prec. + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To impregnate with carbolic acid. Hence **Carbolized ppl.** a.

1870 *Daily News* 24 Oct. Fine hemp or tow carbolized with crystallised carbolic acid. 1884 W. H. STONE in *Times* 30 Oct. 9/6 A small tent of carbolized gauze, to prevent the dispersion of poisonous membrane.

**Carbon** (kə-rä-bən, -ən). [ad. F. *carbone* (same sense), made by Lavoisier from L. *carbo*, *carbōn-em* coal, charcoal.]

1. *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements, very abundant in nature, occurring uncombined in three allotropic forms—two crystalline (diamond and graphite) and one amorphous (charcoal), and in combination in carbonic acid gas, the various carbonates, and nearly all organic compounds (thence often called 'the carbon compounds'). Carbon (symbol C) is a tetrad; atomic weight 12.

1789 PRISTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 279, Suppose that even the whole of this plumbago afforded only one of the elements of the fixed air, viz. that which the French chemists call *carbone*. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 496 Their *carbone* is supposed to be the remaining part of charcoal after it has been divested of earth and fixed salts. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 335 The diamond . . . was first shown by Guyton to contain carbon. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agrie. Chem.* II. (1814) 46 Carbon is considered as the pure matter of charcoal. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. iv. 352 Is man's body mere carbon? 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 8 Carbon . . . in its amorphous state, is

charcoal; when crystallised in prisms, it becomes black and opaque graphite; and when crystallised in octahedrons, it is etherialised into the limpid and transparent diamond.

2. *Electr.* A pencil of fine charcoal (usually made of condensed lamp-black), used in one form of the electric light. Two of these are placed with their points close to each other, and a current of galvanic electricity transmitted through them renders the carbon points intensely luminous.

Also sometimes used for the delicate filament of charcoal in the incandescent form of the electric light.

1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.*, *Electric L.* 184 The light is essentially given by the carbons. 1879 G. FARSCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 403 The light... is soon extinguished by the burning or wasting away of the carbons.

3. *attrib.* a. In general sense, Of, like, or pertaining to charcoal or coal, or some form of carbon; *spec.* carbon printing, process, a photographic process introduced by Poitevin in 1855, producing permanent prints in black and white, the shades of which are produced by the carbon of lamp-black.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb* v. 669 When at his word the carbon clouds shall rise. 1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* III. 326 The perfecting of a carbon process has been the work of considerable time. *Newspaper*. The majority of the works shown are permanent carbon photographs.

b. *Chem.*, as in carbon compounds, etc., and specific names, as Carbon dioxide, CO<sub>2</sub>, systematic name of carbonic acid gas; Carbon monoxide, CO, a highly poisonous gas, also known as carbonic oxide gas; etc.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxvii. (1874) 289 Organic Chemistry is defined as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. 1873 *Forbes Chem.* 161 Carbon Dioxide, or Carbonic Oxide, is always produced when charcoal burns in air or oxygen gas. *Ibid.* 163 Carbon Monoxide is a combustible gas.

c. *Electr.*, as in carbon light, points, poles, etc. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 30 As soon as the current passes through the carbon poles the electric arc is formed. *Ibid.* 33 To reach the carbon holders. *Ibid.* 74 Instead of the carbon-cylinder thick rods or wires of zinc, may be employed. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. iii. 238 The light that plays between the wedged intelligences, as the electric light burns between two carbon points. 1879 G. FISCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 39 C is a carbon transmitter included with battery B in the primary circuit.

**Carbonaceous** (kārbon'jās), a. [f. L. *carbōn-em* charcoal, coal + -ACEOUS.]

1. Of the nature of coal, charcoal, or other common form of carbon; coal.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 8 It destroys the carbonaceous or coal matter. 1863 *Possibil. Creation* 53 Manchester would soon be enveloped in a great carbonaceous fog. 1879 *Years Tech. Hist. Comm.* 101 Bellows, chimneys, and carbonaceous fuel were certainly employed by the ancients.

2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to the chemical element carbon; consisting of or containing carbon.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 243 The acid is decomposed, the carbonaceous principle combines, and is fixed in the vegetable, while the oxygen is thrown off. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 497 Carbonaceous inflammable gas. 1807 ALLEN & PERVIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 268 To consume certain known quantities of diamond and other carbonaceous substances in oxygen gas. 1879 *Christian World* 19 Dec. 814/4 Food... is made up of two constituents, the nitrogenous or flesh-forming part, and the carbonaceous or heat-producing part.

3. *Geol.* Of the nature of coal, abounding in coal, coal.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 In one part of the series, carbonaceous shales occur. 1879 W. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 208 Carbonaceous markings of plants. 1878 GREEN *Coal* i. 27 The beds... more or less coal or carbonaceous in character.

† **Carbonade**, sb. *Obs.* [a. F. *carbonade*, 'a rasher on the coals' (Cotgrave).] = CARBONADO.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you l.* iv. iii. I was told that I had flesh enough of mine own, And, yf that I were hungry, I might freelely Eate mine owne carbonades.

† **Carbonade**, v. *Obs.* [f. the sb.] = CARBONADO v.

1639 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i. With his keen-edge spear He cut and carbonaded them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 Carbonaded or roasted in the fire. 1655 *Francia* 1-11. 73 The Gyants, who carbonaded one another as small as minced meat. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxv. 106 [I'll] carbonade and broil the traitress.

Hence † **Carbonading** *vbl. sb.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 87 To have the scorching and carbonading of it. 1673 RAY *Form. Low-C.* (1738) I. 350 Their roasting differs not much from our broiling or carbonading. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 156, *Carbonading*.

† **Carbonado**, sb. *Obs.* Also 7 carbinado, charbonado. [ad. Sp. *carbónada* 'a Carbonado on the coals' (Minsheu) = It. *carbonata*, F. *carbonade* (Cotgrave); see -ADO.] A piece of fish, flesh, or fowl, scored across and grilled or broiled upon the coals. Often *transf.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iv. 47, I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into carbonadoes and eat them. 1591 LVLV *Sappho* II. iii. 175 If I venture... to eat a rasher on the coals, a carbonado. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 109 He scotch him, and noteth him like a carbonado. 1651 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 70 Carbonadoes. 1656 HEYLIN *Serv. France* 79 A suit of Turke program... cut with long slashes or carbonado's. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii.

They made goodly Carbonado's of Witches. 1667 B. RAY *Enchiridion* 19 His Buttock, were like unto Carbonado.

**Carbonado** (kārbon'ado), v. *arch.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make a carbonado of; to score across and broil or grill.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. 268 How the long'd to eate Adder-head, and Toad, carbonado'd. 1630 JACKSON *Cred.* iv. cvii. Wks. 1844 III. 105 Having... his raw bulk broiled or carbonadoed quick. 1679 *Hist. Nat.* 5 The colour of his face was as if it had been newly Carbonadoed, and laid upon a Gridiron. 1820 SCOTT *Monist.* vii. On a level with Richard Cœur-de-Lion, when he ate up the head of a Moor carbonadoed. 1823 [see CARBONADO]

Fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobb.* 62 Who-e heart hath been long carbonado'd... in flames of affection towards you. 1672 R. WILD *Piet. Lament.* 27 Raw men you were, raw still you are, I do scarce believe you'll carbonado'd die.

b. *quasi-intr.* (from elliptic use of gerund).

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 7 His Arm not to shrug, while it was carbonadoing, with that live Coal that fell into his Sleeve. 1863 THORNTON *True as Steel* III. 2 While some veni-on stakes, dipped in wine and spiced, were carbonadoing at a fire.

2. *transf.* To cut, slash, hack.

1596 NISHE *Saffron Waktin* 20, I am the man will delver him to thee to be scotch and carbonadoed. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* II. ii. 4 Draw, you Rogue, or Ile so carbonado you shanks. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 259 Barbarous Gallants... slash and carbonado their Bodies. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* (1812) I. 58, I would flea him, carbonado him. 1832 W. LIVING *Altham* 11. 166 He... has been... so cut up and carbonadoed that he is a kind of walking monument of the troubles of Spain.

**Carbonadoed** *ppl. a.*, **Carbonadoing** *vbl. sb.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 107 Your carbonado'd face. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 78 The manner of carbonadoing. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. v. (1718) 21 To broil the carbonado'd hearts of men. 1655 GURALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 223 Satan's plundering him of his estate... carbonadoing (as I may say) his body with sores and boiles (which were as so many deep slashes in his flesh).

† **Carbonari** (kārbon'ari), sb. *pl.* Rarely in sing. **carbonaro**. [It.; pl. of *carbonaro* collier, charcoal-burner, an appellation assumed by the society.] The members of a secret political association formed in the kingdom of Naples during the French occupation under Murat, with the design of introducing a republican government.

1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* xii. Have Carbonaro cook, not carbonadoed Each course enough? 1840 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* (Ridg.) 245 The Carbonari had become formidable in Italy. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* viii. 33 How they can be got together, I marvel: priests and philosophers, legitimists and carbonari! 1880 W. CORRY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 148 note. In 1799... when driven to the forest of the Abruzzi they [republicans] are believed to have disguised themselves as charcoal-burners. In the course of twenty years the name Carbonari was borne by a society, or confederate societies, ranging all over Italy.

Hence **Carbonarism**, the political principles of the Carbonari, or (transf.) of similar revolutionists.

1823 *Athenaeum* No. 243. 390 A touch of carbonarism. 1857 *Sav. Rev.* III. 517. 1878 SLEEVES *Stem* III. 487 His subjects... were almost all imbued with the principles of liberty, and indeed with some ideas of carbonarism.

**Carbonate** (kārbon'at), sb. Also 8-g carbonat.

[a. F. *carbonate*, ad. mod.L. *carbonātum* 'a carbonated (product)', f. mod.L. *carbōn-em* + -ATE I c. Cf. CARBONATED.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of carbonic acid, a chemical compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base or basic oxide. These constitute a very numerous class of bodies, some of which, e. g. Carbonate of lime, Ca CO<sub>3</sub>, exist in great quantities in nature.

Since Carbonic acid (the hydrate), CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = 2 HO.CO, contains two atoms of replaceable hydrogen, there exist two sets of carbonates, viz. *Normal Carbonates* in which both atoms of H are replaced by a metal, and *Hydrogen Carbonates*, in which only one atom of H is so replaced. Thus *normal sodium carbonate* (carbonate of soda) 2 Na.O.CO, *hydrogen sodium carbonate* (bicarbonate of soda) HO. Na.O.CO.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 394 Carbonate of lime (chalk) readily dissolved, with effervescence, in the liquid. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 The alkaline carbonates are soluble in water. 1807 MARCET in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 308 Common carbonat of magnesia. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* III. 70 The alkalis and alkaline carbonates attack many rocks with great facility. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* 245 Carbonate of lead has been known from the highest antiquity.

2. *ellipt.* 'The common term in the West for ores containing a considerable proportion of carbonate of lead. They are sometimes earthy or ochreous (soft carbonates), sometimes granular and comparatively free from iron (sand carbonates), and sometimes compact (hard carbonates)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

**Carbonate** (kārbon'at), v. [f. prec.: cf. F. *carbonater*.]

1. *trans.* To burn to carbon, char, CARBONIZE.

1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 744 Witches... were carbonated in the fire because they unreasonably resisted drowning in the millrace.

2. *Chem.* To form into a carbonate. b. To impregnate with carbonic acid gas, to aërate.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 237 Caustic alkali... becoming itself carbonated by means of the water. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 279 The slow action of air, moisture,

and the vapour of acetic acid on thin sheets of lead, by which the metal is oxidised and carbonated.

† **Carbonate**, v. *Obs.* [var. of CARBONADE v.]

= CARBONADO v. Hence **Carbonated** *ppl. a.*

1629 GALLI *Holy Madn.* 25 To carbonate his flesh. 1675 ELLIOT *Letter* (1731) 22 How men carbonate and cut so many Rills, and narrow Trenches irregularly crossing one another, to drain their Meadows. 1659 GAUDEN *Teatr. Ch.* 503 (11) Antiepi-quall Preachers... being loth to be Carbonated or Crushed Christians.

**Carbonated** (kārbon'at), a. [f. mod.L. *carbonātus*, -um, or f. *carbonat*, f. L. *carbōn-em*; see CARBON.]

† 1. Reduced to carbon, carbonized; burnt black; covered with carbon. (Cf. CARBONATE v. 1.)

1799 KIRWAN *Chem. L.* 249 Coal, and bituminous, and carbonated wood. 1825 in HOME *Leisure-day Bk.* I. 383 Blacksmiths are super-carbonated.

† 2. Chemically combined with carbon; CARBURETTED. *Obs.*

1797 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 402 The heavy inflammable air... is termed, in the new nomenclature, carbonated hydrogenous gas. *Ibid.* 409 The carbonated hydrogen. 1805 BRAND *Nat. XCVI.* 95 Mixed gas-e, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid and carbonated hydrogen.

3. Chemically combined with carbonic acid; made into a carbonate.

N. B. Carbonate of lime, soda, ammonia, etc. were originally called *carbonated lime, soda, ammonia*.

1803 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 269 The carbonated alkalis. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 43 The mild or carbonated ammonia, will decompose all the earthy salts by double affinity. *Ibid.* 50 Carbonated soda is readily procured. *Ibid.* 280 A wine pint of Pyrmont water contains—Of oxyd of iron 156; carbonated lime 446; carbonated magnesia 1002. 1808 HENRY *Expit. Chem.* I. 5125 This water... will effervesce with carbonated alkalis. 1887 *Fall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 17/2 To separate the carbonated lead from what remains of the metallic.

4. Impregnated with or containing carbonic acid gas.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* viii. 144 Formed by the percolation of carbonated water. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 1098 Acidulous or carbonated waters are characterised by an acid taste, and by the disengagement of gas. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* II. 48 Highly carbonated atmosphere.

**Carbonation**. [f. CARBONATE v. + -ION.] Formation of a carbonate; impregnation with carbonic acid.

1881 *Daily News* 6 June 3/2 Defecation of the beet juice with lime, carbonation with carbonic acid.

† **Carboned**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* = CARBONATED (for which it may be a misprint).

1660-x PERVIS *Diary* 1 Jan. Where we had a calf's head carboned, but it was raw, we could not eat it.

**Carbonic** (kārbon'ik), a. *Chem.* [f. CARBON, or its L. source *carbōn-em* + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to carbon. *esp.* in certain chemical names, as Carbonic acid, a name originally given to the gas now more systematically called Carbon(ic) dioxide or Carbonic anhydride, CO<sub>2</sub>, formerly also known as *fixed air*; the gas which is formed in the ordinary combustion of carbon, disengaged from fermenting liquors, given out in the breathing of animals, and largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke damp or foul air of mines and caves. This is still popularly called *carbonic acid gas*, but the name *Carbonic acid* is applied in chemistry to the hydrate or compound CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, supposed to be formed when carbon dioxide comes in contact with water, of which the carbonates are the salts.

**Carbonic oxide** = carbon monoxide, CO.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. 82 note. The various kinds of acids, as Carbonic acid (or fixed air). 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus* 234 It returns to the lungs surcharged with carbonic-hydrogene air. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 232 This aerial, or carbonic acid. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, §c. 161 The azotic and carbonic air. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 105 An inflammable gas, called carbonic oxide, which burns with a blue flame. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* I. (1878) 4 The carbonic acid in the air. 1873 J. COOKS *New Chem.* 143 This aeriform material is now called in chemistry carbonic dioxide. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 383 The expired air may be cool, and is deficient in carbonic anhydride.

b. Of or caused by carbonic acid gas.

1872 ATKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* II. 735 Carbonic narcosis may possibly, in some cases, retard the heart's action.

2. Of coal or charcoal; of the Carbonari. (Also *sb.*)

1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* 421 Come share the heat of our carbonic fire.

1821 BYRON *To Moore* 19 Sept. The cause has been the exile of all my fellow Carbonics.

**Carboniferous** (kārboni'fērs), a. [f. L. *carbōn-em* coal, CARBON + -fer bearing + -OUS. Cf. mod.F. *carbonifère*.]

1. Producing coal. Applied in *Geol.* to the extensive and thick series of paleozoic strata, with which seams of coal are associated, the *Carboniferous System* or *Formation*, lying next above the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone, and including the Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, and Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone; also to the rocks, fossils, etc., of this formation, and to the age of



geological time, the *Carboniferous Age, Era*, or *Period*, during which these strata were deposited, and the luxuriant vegetation existed that formed the coal-beds.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 290 By carboniferous soils, I mean the various sorts of earth or stone among or under which coal is usually found. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 152 The facts which Mr. Kirwan produces in treating of what he calls carboniferous soils. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875 II. iii. xlv. 529 The Scar Limestone, a member of the carboniferous series. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. Sandst. x. (ed. 2) 224 During the vastly extended term of the carboniferous period. 1857 — *First Impr.* i. 14 Deep in the carboniferous ocean. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* i. 6 Lead is chiefly confined to the carboniferous limestone. 1881 A. RAMSAY in *Nature* 419 The Appalachian chain is chiefly of post-Carboniferous date.

2. *journally*. Coal-bearing, carrying coals. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July, There was a set-to between some of the speakers and the coalporters. One speaker suggested the expulsion of the carboniferous brawlers.

**Carbonification**. [Noun of action f. next.] Conversion into coal.

1883 *Standard* 31 Jan. 5/3 Lignite is vegetation further advanced in the process of carbonification.

**Carbonify** (kərb'nifai), *v.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* coal + *-FY*: on L. type *carbōnificāre*.] *trans.* To convert into coal or charcoal, to CARBONIZE. Hence CARBONIFIED *ppl. a.*

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 371 The phenomenon of Scintillation produced by the concussion of carbonified wood.

**Carbonigenous** (kərb'nidzənos), *a.* [f. L. *carbōn-em* + *-genus* born, bearing + *-OUS*.] Producing or developing carbon.

1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 477/3 A carbonigenous era composed of stemmy herbage and productive trees.

**Carbonization** (kərb'noizə'siən), [f. next + *-ATION*.] *a.* Conversion into (mere) carbon, charcoal, or coke. *b.* Charging with carbon or carbonic acid. *c.* Combining chemically with carbon; CARBURIZATION.

1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 390 Vegetable matter in an incipient state of carbonization. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 351 The heat of the tuff. was proved by the carbonization of the timber, corn, papyrus-rolls, there discovered. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 182 These changes of the blood... its secondary excessive carbonization. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 899 (Steel) The carbonization or conversion is effected, as it were, in layers.

**Carbonize** (kərb'noiz), *v.* [f. CARBON + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To convert into mere carbon; to reduce to charcoal or coke.

1806 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 131 note, Caoutchouc and elastic bitumen were only superficially carbonized by the sulphuric acid. 1816 J. LAURENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 Diamond... we can carbonize that precious gem, and prove it to be charcoal. 1870 F. POPE *Electr. Tel.* iv. (1872) 44 A flash of... electricity frequently carbonizes the paper between the plates.

2. To carburet or carburize. *arch.* 1808 [see CARBONIZEN]. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 899 (Steel) The combination of the carbon with the iron... extends from one lamina to another until the whole is carbonized.

3. To cover with charcoal, lamp black, etc. See CARBONIZED.

Hence CARBONIZING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1867 *Morning Star* 7 Aug. 5 The men employed in the carbonising departments in the gas factories.

**Carbonized**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ED*.] 1. Converted into mere carbon or charcoal, charred.

1808 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* iv. 53 A... mass of carbonized matter. 1863 *Q. Rev.* 380 In the Lake of Constance... have been found... carbonised wheat, grains of barley, etc.

2. = CARBURETTED, CARBURIZED. *arch.*

1808 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 285 Carbonized hydrogen, from Stagnant water. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 899 Steel so produced being more carbonized on the surface than at the centre of the bar.

3. Covered or prepared with carbon so as to yield a copy of anything written over it.

1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 7/1 To keep an account of the sales and receipts... and, by means of carbonised papers, to make duplicate copies.

**Carbonless**, *a.* Void of carbon.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 295 The carbonless... hydrogen.

**Carbonometer**. [f. CARBON + *-(O)METER*.] An instrument for testing the presence of an excess of carbonic acid. 1864 in WEBSTER.

+ **Carbonose**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *carbōn-em* + *-OSS*.] Of the character of coal.

1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 249 Weight, from carbonose to granitose.

**Carbonous** (kərb'noəs), *a.* [f. CARBON + *-OUS*: perh. after F. *carboneux*.] Of the nature of or containing carbon.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 483 A carbonous substance, which is disengaged from the blood in the lungs. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 50r We... see the epibasic attachment for metal salts, which is so strongly marked in H<sub>3</sub>N, considerably weakened in its carbonous congeners.

**Carbonyl** (kərb'noil), *Chem.* [f. CARBON + *-YL* (E)=Gr. *ὄλη* substance, base.] A name for the divalent compound radical CO (known in the free state as *carbon monoxide* or *carbonic oxide gas*) considered as a constituent of urea, alloxan, creatin, etc. Also *attrib.*, as in *carbonyl series*, *compound*, *chloride*, etc., and in *comb.*, as *sulpho-*

*carbonyl*, CS, in which the combination is with sulphur instead of oxygen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxv. 381 Carbonyl chloride is formed when dry carbonyl and dry chlorine gases are brought together in sunlight. 1880 *Lahr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 493 Carbonic oxide or carbonyle, CO.

**Carboxyl** (kərb'ksil), *Chem.* [f. CARBON + OX(YGEN) + *-YL*=substance.] A name given to the monad group — CO.OH, contained in all the fatty acids; thus *Formic acid* is H—CO.OH, *Acetic acid* CH<sub>3</sub>—CO.OH, *Butyric acid* C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>—CO.OH.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 346 Carboxyl we thus regard as contained in all the fatty acids: it is formed by the oxidation of methyl. 1878 KINGZLIT *Anim. Chem.* 33 Hydrogen is replaced by a monad carboxyl group.

**Carboy** (kərb'oi), Also 8 karboy. [Evidently a corruption of Pers. *قارابه*, *qarābah*, *qarrābah*, 'a large flagon' (for wine, rose-water, etc.): see the quote. KAEMPFER (loc. cit.) 'gives an exact etching of a carboy' (Yule).]

A large globular bottle, of green or blue glass, covered with basket-work for protection, used chiefly for holding acids and other corrosive liquids.

[1712 KAEMPFER *Annot. Exot.* 379 (Y.) [Referring to the wine trade of Shiraz] Vasa vitrea, alla sunt majora, ampullacea et circumducta serpio tunicata, quae vocant Karabah... Venit Karaba una apud vitarios duobus mamudi, raro carius.] 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. 154 I delivered a present... of oranges and lemons... and 6 Karboys of Ispahan wine. 1800 SYMES *Emb. to Asia* 488 (Y.) Six carbahs of rose-water. 1813 MILBOURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 330 (Y.) Carboy of Rose-water. 1838 POE A. G. *Pynn Wks.* 2864 IV. 106 A carboy containing nearly three gallons of excellent Cape Madeira wine. 1883 *Times* 7 Apr. Two carboys were... found to contain nitro-glycerine.

Hence CARBOYED *ppl. a.*, put into a carboy. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 536 Shrimps and anemones live in water carboyed many miles off shore.

**Carbuncle** (kərb'znkl'), *Forms:* *a.* 3-4 char-bucle, -bokel, 3-5 -boole, (3 -bugle), 4 -bokyll, -bukel(le), 5 -bokill, -bokell, 6 cherbukkell; *b.* 5 carbokyl, -bokull, (76 -boole); *γ.* 5 char-bucle, -bonkkel, -buncle, 5-6 -buncle; *δ.* 4 carbunculum, 5 karbuncle, carbuncle, 5-6 carbuncle, 6 -bonkel, 6-7 -buncle, 7 -bunkle, 4- carbuncle. [ME. *charbucle*, *-boole*, *a.* central OF. *charbucle*, *-boucle*, var. of *charbuncle*, in ONF. *carbuncle*, *carbuncle* (=Pr. *carbuncle*, Sp. *carbunclo*, (+ *carbunclo*, + *carbuncol*), L. *carbunculus*):-L. *carbunculus* small coal, carbuncle stone, red tumour, dim. of *carbo* coal. At a later period the forms in *char-* were displaced by *carbuncle*, *-buncle*, which came nearer to the Lat.; these alone occur in the medical sense.

The mod.F. *escarbuncle* is a by-form with a prefix *es-* (L. *ex-*), which goes back also to the 11th c. Cotgr. has also *carbuncle*; *carbuncle* remains in rural use for 'smut of corn' (Littre). Prob. both the change of *-buncle* to *-boncle*, and the prefixed *es-* were owing to popular etymology.]

1. (Formerly often more fully *carbuncle-stone*): A name variously applied to precious stones of a red or fiery colour; the carbuncles of the ancients (of which Pliny describes twelve varieties) were probably sapphires, spinels or rubies, and garnets; in the Middle Ages and later, besides being a name for the ruby, the term was esp. applied to a mythical gem said to emit a light in the dark; in mod. lapidary work the term is applied to the garnet when cut *en cabochon*, or of a boss form, usually hollowed out to allow the colour of the stone to be seen.

*a.* 1330 *Hali Meid.* 43 Alswa as a charbuncle is betere ben a iacinet ipe eueue of hare cunde. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 234 On be tur anouen-on Is a charbucle ston. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3770 Chandelers full cheffe, & charbokill stones. 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* iii. 74 A charbokell whiche stone full precyous was shynyn as a torche that brenneth.

*b.* 14 *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) In the hylte was a carbokull [w.r. charbokyll] stone. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 769 *Hic carboculus*, a carbokylstone.

*γ.* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxii. 239 A rubye and a charbuncle of half a fote long. 1430 *Lydg. Chorle & Byrde* xxxviii. The white Chabonkkel that tolleth in wave.

*δ.* 1305 *Land Colaygne* 90 in B. E. P. (1866) 158 Per is... Carbuncle and astiune, Smaragde, lugre and prassuine. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. vii. 79 Carbuncle, the whiche by nyght... shyneth as a cole brennyng. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 5 The Carbuncle... giueh light, but especially in the night season. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 96 The He-breues... suppose that the Arke was lightened by a Carbuncle. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 790 (R.) There are very learned men, who (plausibly enough) deny that there are any carbuncles or shining stones at all. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* iv. (R.) Carbuncles, gems of native light, Emitting splendour. 1816 CLEVELAND *Mtn.* 206 The carbuncle of the ancients was probably a garnet. 1866 KINGSLY *Herew.* viii. 138 They were all lighted by a single carbuncle.

+ *b.* *fig.* applied to a thing or person of resplendent quality. *Obs.*

1430 *Lydg. Bochas* ix. ix. (1554) 81b, Charbuncle of armes! mirrouir of policie! 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 7 Thow peirles perle... Chosin cherbuckle, cheif flour, and cedir tree, 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 The wand'ring carbuncles which shine from high.

*c.* Carbuncle as a substance; also *fig.* resplendent substance.

1413 *Lydg. Pylgr* v. iii. (1483) 93 This other world whiche thou seest sown with sterres of Charbuncle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 500 His Head Crested aloft, and Carbuncle his Eyes. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 313 If you will have pure carbon, carbuncle, or diamond, to make the brain transparent.

2. *Her.* A carbuncle borne in a shield, and hence, a charge or bearing representing a carbuncle with its rays; = ESCARBUNCLE.

1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 160 His sheeld... And therein was a bores hed, A charbucle [w.r. charbokele, charbokil, charbokel] beside. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2523 A charboke in be cheefe, chawngawnde of hewes. 1557 *R. Arthur* (Copland) v. ix, Griffons of golde in sable charbokele y<sup>e</sup> cheefe of syluer. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 55b, The field is parted per Pale Nebule, Carbuncle and Diamonde. 1797 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1730-6 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

3. *Med.* An inflammatory, circumscribed, malignant tumour, caused by inflammation of the skin and cellular membrane. It differs from a boil in having no central core, or an anthrax.

[1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 275 Anthrax... is callyd also Carbunculus.] 1530 PALSGR. 157 *Vne char-buncle*, a carbuncle, a soie pestyentiall. 1564 BULLIYN *Bk. Simples*, &c. 16b, [It] healeth Anthrax, called the Carbuncle. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav* ii. iv. 237 A Byle, A plague sore, or embossed Carbuncle In my corrupted blood. 1601 BOYLL *Wks.* III. 676 (R.) Which turned to a pestilential carbuncle, that could scarce be cured in a fortnight after. 1859 *Times* 20 Apr. 8/2 The original complaint of the King of Naples was carbuncle (anthrax).

*b.* A red spot or pimple on the nose or face caused by habits of intemperance.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 87 Her Nose, emboss'd with Carbuncles Divine, Before her steps did like a Flamboy shine. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 5 The Council for the Brewers had a Face... inflamed... with Carbuncles. 1830 JAMES *Darvile* (1846) 25 Sundry carbuncles illuminated his countenance, and gave an air of jollity to a face... not otherwise very amiable.

4. *transf.* 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 368 The description of the carbuncles and the cotyledons [of a cuttle-fish]. + 5. (See quote.) *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 17 b, Caibuncle, that is ground over heated and parched with the sunne; which will burne the rootes of whatsoever cometh in it. [1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 503 The hot earth, called... Carbunculus, which vseth to burn the corne sown thereupon.]

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *carbuncle-face*, *-nose*, *-tumour*; *carbuncle-stone*; see 1 above.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat.* i. 928 Their sting... causeth a carbuncle tumor. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Carbuncle-Face*, very Red and full of large Pimples. 1710 *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 4 A Carbuncle Nose likewise bore an excessive Rate. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar. A carbuncle ring on his finger.

**Carbuncled** (kərb'znkl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Set or adorned with carbuncles.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 28 Carbunkled Like holy Phoebus Carre.

2. Affected with a carbuncle or carbuncles; spotted, pimpled; red or shining like a carbuncle.

1664 BROME *Good fellow in Songs & Poems* 155 A carbuncled face Saves a tedious race, For the Indies about us we carry. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 4 Our Friend is to drink till he is carbuncled and Tun-bellied. 1845 MIALI *Nonconf.* V. 181 Look at that carbuncled nose, and those trembling hands.

3. *transf.* 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 368 The carbuncled appendages [in a cuttle-fish] might be tentacles.

+ 4. (Cf. CARBUNCLE 5.) *Obs.*

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 24 Carbunkled [land], that is burnt with the sonne, rotten, and mossie.

**Carbuncular** (kərb'znkl'lar), *a.* [f. L. *carbunculus* CARBUNCLE + *-AR*.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by carbuncles.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 78 Who ow'd the carbuncular Richness of their Physz to Drinking. 1754 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* No. 258 (1834) III. 63 Such a carbuncular state of blood as carried off my brother. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Sticking his fork into a carbuncular potatoe. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 422 Carbuncular germs in the soil.

**Carbunculate**, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *carbunculat-us*, f. *carbunculus*:- see *-ATE*.] Having carbuncles, 'like to carbuncle, tuberculate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So CARBUNCULATED *a.*

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 97 Their carbunculated physiognomies.

+ **Carbunculate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see *-ATE*.] 'To burne like a coale' (Cockeram 1623).

+ **Carbunculation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *carbunculation-em* a disease of plants, f. *carbunculus*:- see *-ATION*.] (See quote.)

1673 CARLY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlvii. 26 Un-seasonable frosts... scorch the tender fruits, which... is usually expressed by carbunculation or blasting. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Carbunculation*, is the blasting of the new-sprouted Buds of Trees and Plants, either by excessive Heat... or else by excessive Cold. 1755 in JOHNSON, etc.

+ **Carbunculine**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *carbunculus* + *-INE*; cf. *carbunculosus* (ager) land containing red top-stone.]

1420 *Pallad. in Husb.* xii. 272 Black erthe is apte, and londe carbunculyne, And ragstoon all to rapte is for hem digne.

**Carbunculous**, *a.* [ad. L. *carbunculos-us*, f. *carbunculus*:- see *-OUS*.] Of, abounding in, or of the nature of carbuncles.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 405 Pestilential or



Carbunculous spots. 1882 *Mosley Remin.* I. ix. 63 An angry eye, and a carbunculous complexion.

† **Carbure.** *Obs. Chem.* [a. F. *carbure*, f. CARBON: see -URE.] = CARBURER.

1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 319 Lavoisier mentions a carbure of zinc also, and says that both these carbures are called plumbago, or black-lead. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboret.* I. Pref. 6 Black lead is well known to be a compound of iron; called carbure of iron.

**Carburet** (kā'ribūret), *sb. Chem.* [f. CARB-ON + -URET, q. v.] A compound formed by the chemical combination of carbon with another element; = CARBIDE.

1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 A compound of iron and carbon, which in the new system is denominated a carbure of iron. 1820 FARADAY *Res.* xvi. 66 Pure steel and good iron mixed with charcoal powder were heated intensely for a long time... they formed carburets. 1836 MCGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 33 Carburet of iron, which gives the green colour to the parenchyma of plants.

**Carburet**, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To combine any element) chemically with carbon; to impregnate or charge with carbon. Hence Carburetting, -eting, *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 379/r A small gas-making machine, founded upon the principle of the carburetting of the atmospheric air. *Iron.* It feeds the vessel in which is placed the carburetting element.

**Carburetted**, -eted (kā'ribūreted), *pp. a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Combined with carbon, as in *Carburetted hydrogen*, the 'fire-damp' of miners, and chief constituent of coal-gas. Also impregnated with, or holding carbon in solution.

1802 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 37 Carburetted hydrogen gas. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 306 Carburetted hydrogen, is the gas evolved in stagnant waters. 1836 TOMES *Cycl. Anat.* I. 602 Animal fat is chiefly a highly carburetted hydrate of oxygen. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 227 He suggested... the employment of carburetted hydrogen gas, then coming into extensive use for lighting purposes. 1881 P. SMYTH in *Nature* 430 The existence there of carburetted gas of some kind.

**Carburettor**, -etter. [f. prec. v. + -OR, -ER.] That which carburets; *spec.* an apparatus for charging hydrogen, coal gas, or atmospheric air, with carbon, by passing it through or over a liquid hydro-carbon, so as to add illuminating power.

1866 *Morning Star* 21 Sept. 5/3 A dull, sluggish gas-flame is brightened to an extent almost marvellous when a carburettor is placed in the course of the pipe supplying it. 1882 *Echo* 20 Jan. 1/5 The hydrogen is passed through carburettors, and is stored in holders.

**Carburization**. [noun of action f. next; see -ATION.] The process of combining an element or substance with carbon, as in the conversion of wrought iron into steel.

1864 *Reader* 9 Apr. 450 The degree of carburization is regulated by the addition of 'Spiegelisen'—a material containing a known quantity of carbon. 1881 *Metal World* 133/r The history of our knowledge concerning the carburization of iron, from the work of Clouet at the end of last century to that of Marguerite in 1856.

**Carburize** (kā'ribūreiz). [f. F. *carbure* carburet + -IZE.] *trans.* To combine with carbon or a carbon compound; used esp. of the process of imparting carbon to wrought iron in making cement steel; also = CARBURER v.

**Carcase**, *Sc. form of CARCASS.*

1477 *Charter Jas. III* in *Hist. Edinburgh* i. 1. (1753) 8 The Nolt-Market of Carcages, and Mutone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. v. 35 Full morn carcase of their oxen grey.

|| **Carcajou** (kā'rikazu). [Fr. of N. America, app. of Indian origin.]

1. A name given in N. America to the Glutton or Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*).

1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. iii. 425 The glutton in the north of Europe and Siberia, as in the northern parts of America, where it has the name of the carcajou. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 196 The Wolverine, called in Canada the Carcajou, and by hunters the Beaver eater. 1865 L. D. MILTON & CHADLER *N. W. Pass.* vii. 103 The fur-hunter's greatest enemy is the... wolverine or carcajou.

2. According to Littré, Webster, and the Dicts. generally, 'The American badger (*Meles Labradorica*) found in the sandy plains or prairies of N. America'. (Apparently some error.) Also erroneously applied by Charlevoix to the Canadian Lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 231/r The mistake of Charlevoix in applying to it [the Canadian Lynx] the appellation of Carcajou... has produced some confusion of synonyms amongst subsequent writers. 1866 W. R. KING *Sportsman & Nat. in Canada* i. 16 The name 'Carcajou' is erroneous as applied to this animal [the Canadian Lynx].

**Carcake** (kā'rikēk). *Sc.* Also in Jamieson *care*-, *ker*-. [First part as in CARE-SUNDAY, Ger. *Kar-freitag*, etc.] A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's Een (Shrove Tuesday) in some parts of Scotland. **Blood kercake**: a cake made of blood and oatmeal, formerly used in the south of Scotland. (Jamieson).

1826 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvi, The dame was still busy broiling car-cakes on the girdle. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, They arena that bad at girdles for carcakes neither. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bods.* I. 277 (Jam.) Ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a blood-kercake.

† **Carcan.** *Obs.* *Forms:* 6 *Sc. carkanne*, (carcant, 6-7 carquan, 7 carkan, carkeyne, 6-8 carcan. [a. F. *carcan* in OF. also *querant*, *cherant*, *charcant*, Pr. *carcan*, late L. *carcanum*, It. *carame*, f. Teut.: cf. OHG. *querela* (f.m.), ON. *kærk*, in comb. *kærka*-throat.]

1. An iron collar used for punishment. 1534 L. B. BENEY *God B. M. Lark* iv. Dujb, Carcan for blayhemer, chayne for schalce. 1596 DAVETT tr. *Comus* 230 A fetter to put on their feet, very hard to be opened, like to a carquan. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Anth.* (1849) III. 109 An iron collar or carcan.

2. An ornamental collar or necklace; = next. 1534 L. B. BENEY *God B. M. Lark* iv. Dujb, Carcan for blayhemer, chayne for schalce. 1596 DAVETT tr. *Comus* 230 A fetter to put on their feet, very hard to be opened, like to a carquan. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Anth.* (1849) III. 109 An iron collar or carcan.

**Carcanet** (kā'känet). *arch. Forms:* 6 *karknet*, *garganet*, 7 *carcanet*(t), -kenet, -quenet, -conet, -kaneth, 7-8 *karknet*, 7-9 *carcanet*, 6-*carcanet*. [f. prec. + -ET, dim. suffix.]

(No Fr. *carcanet* appears to be recorded, but it is difficult to believe that the word was entirely of Eng. formation.)

1. An ornamental collar or necklace, usually of gold or set with jewels. *arch.*

(App. obs. from c. 1670 to 19th c.) 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 313 A Karknet for my Lorde of Richemont. 1542 *Piciss Mary's Jewels* in Madden *Priory Purse Exp.* 180 A carcanet. *Ibid.* 198 Item a karknet. 1572 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr.* Q. *Pls.* I. 323 One riche carkanet or collar of golde, having in it two emeraldes. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* i. 25 The pearle and gould crowns... with garganet heauye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 357 To wear costly pearles and rich stones in carkanets about our necke. 1616 W. BROWN *Brit. Past.* ii. iv, He might but see the Carkanet where it lay. 1659 J. R. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ii. vii. 36 A gold chaine, or carkanet of pearle. 1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinal* ii. iii. 204 A Carcanet of Gold. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1850) 56 Around the white necks of the nymphs... Hung carcanets of orient gems. [erroneously] 1863 SAIA *Capt. Dancer* I. i. 5 The Don wears jewelled rings and carcanets on all his fingers.]

2. A similar ornament for the head. *Obs.* 1611 CORNER, *Fermaillet*, a Carkanet, or border of gold, etc., such as Gentlewomen wore about their heads. 1630 MARSTON *Int. & Mch.* I. i. 11, Curled haire, hung full of sparkling carcanets. 1822 SCOTT *Vicr.* v, His high-crowned grey hat... encircled by a carcanet of large balas rubies.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 For thy Carcanets of pearle, shalt thou have Carcanets of Spiders. 1648 HERICK *Hesper.* (1869) I. 43 Making a carcanet Of maiden-flowers. 1830 TENNISON *Adeline* v, A carcanet of rays. 1876 MACFARREN *Harmony* vi. (ed. 2) 191 This a carcanet of smiles, the other, a rosary of tears.

Hence Carcanetted *a.*, furnished with a carcanet. 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. i, Her lip painted, her neck carcanetted.

**Carcass**, *carcase* (kā'rikās), *sb.* *Forms:* a. 4 *carcays*, *karkais*, 4-6 *carcass*, 5 *carcoys*, 5-6 *carcks*, 5-7 *carckels*, -keys, -kas. b. 6 *carckae*, *carckesse*, *karkaise*, 6-7 *carcasse*, *carcas*, -kass, -kess, -keise, 7 -casse, -kase, -karsse, 7-8 *carckass*, 8 *carckess*, 6-*carcas*, 7-*carcass*. [Of this we have two types: a. ME. *carcoys*, -cays, -keis (which survived to 16th c. and even to 1611 as *carkeis*, -eys), a. Anglo F. *carcois*, *carcas* (in Central OF. *charcas*, *charcois*, *charhois*, *charquois*, still dial. in W. of France) answering to med.L. *carcasium* (see Du Cange and quot. 1450 in sense 1); b. 16th c. *carcas*, later *carcase*, *carciass*, a. 16th c. Fr. *carcas*, ad. It. *carcassa* (Pg. *carassa*, Sp. *carcasa*) 'carcass'. The 16-17th c. forms *carckaise*, -keise, -kess, are app. a mixture of a and b. In mod. spelling *carcass* and *carcase* are almost equally common: the Dictionaries from Bailey and Johnson downward give *carcass* alone or by preference.]

(The ulterior etymology presents many difficulties: see Diez, Littré, Scheler, Skeat. It is to be noted however that OF. *carcois*, med.L. *carcasium*, must app. be separated from OF. *carquois* quiver (repr. med.Gr. *τερκων*), evidently ad. Pers. (Arab. Turk. *tarkash* quiver, arrow-case), although some confusion of the two words may be suspected in mod.F. *carquois* (since 15th c.), It. *carcasso* and *turcasso*, Pg. *carcas* quiver. M. Paul Meyer thinks it must also be separated from the 17th c. F. *carquois* in sense 'mast-head', repr. L. *caracasium*. But the actual derivation of *carcasium*, *carcas*, and their mutual relation remains quite uncertain. Diez's suggestion of L. *caro* flesh, and It. *cassa* chest, breast, or *cassa* case, trunk, is untenable for *carcasium*, and not very likely for *carcas*.)

1. The dead body of man or beast; but no longer (since c. 1750) used, in ordinary language, of the human corpse, exc. in contempt (see 3). With butchers, it means the whole trunk of a slaughtered animal, after removal of the head, limbs, and offal.

a. 1299 *Lit. Custum.* I. 192 (Godef.) Le carcois de boef. 1321 *Ibid.* 304 Le carcas de porke. 1314 SIR R. CLIFFORD in *Hist. Lett.* &c. (Rolls 1873) 228 Carcois de beef sale, xx. carcois de moton.]

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 874 Wormes... gnaw on pat styndkan carcays. 1388 WYCHIT *Ex.* xxi. 35 The karkis [1388 careyn] of the deed oxe. c. 1400 *Twaine & Genu.*

470 A Karca of Savin Martyne c. 1440 *Pr. n. p. Larc.* 62 Carkeys, *corpus*, *cadaver*. c. 1450 L. in W. Wulker 270 Carcoium, a carkey. 1530 PALSGR. 203 r Carke of a foule, *grancha*. a. 1535 *Musk Wks.* 290 (K.) Setting hyz carcass in a gay shrine, & then kysing his bare scalpe. 1555 EDEN *Piscals W.* Ind. Arb. 36 Lette theyr carke in the wilderne. 1575 *Brieff Plin.* Truch. I ranchford (1546) 125 No karmis, where some... left not their karkes, in the felde. 1611 BURL. *Jud.* vii. 8 A swarme of kee, and home in the carcens of the Lion. — 2 A. 1611. 37 The carke of keebel. 1630 LORD *Banians* 11 That he might strowe the earth with dead carkeyes.

b. 1528 ROY *Sature* (1745) A dedde stynkynge carkake 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 His carcas on rock-h pinnacle hangd. 1590 SHAKS. *Ant.* v. iii. ii. 64 I de rather give his carcas to my hounds. 1650 MITTON *Lett. State Wks.* 1732 II. 160 That the breathless Carcas may be deliver'd to his Friends. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Crem.* 1672 120 On the 17th December his Carcas was landd at Bristol. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* vii. 80 The carcasses of an hundred oxen. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 33 F. 4 Famine who scattered the ground everywhere with carcasses. 1835 W. IRVING *Town Trav.* 124 I bring home the carcass of the doe. a. 1849 H. COLT *Midgl. Poems* (1850) II. 162 She wept O'er the new-ranomed carcass of her... Hector. 1875 J. J. J. *Money* (1870) 16 A carcass of meat.

† b. Said of part of a dead body. *Obs.* 1712. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Bva, The carcass of his head on a Pole.

† 2. The living body considered in its material nature. *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1406 OCEANUS *Miracle* 350 My carkeis repleit with hevyn-nesse. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. Aij, This man notwithstanding he were imprisoned in a mortall carcas... yet his diuine minde, etc. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Malmesb.* 9 His Trances proceeded through the weakness of his earthly Carcas. a. 1683 OLDHAM *Poems* (L.), Was ne'er so fair a creature For earthly carcass had a heavenly feature. 16... R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) He that finds himself in any distress, either of carcas or of fortune. 1701 COLLIER tr. *M. Aue.* 57 The Declension of your Health, or the Accidents in your Carcas, need not affect you. 1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* No. 12 (1718) 77 The injur'd Animal only sought to secure his little Carcas from farther danger.

3. In later times, in application to the human body, dead or alive, it has gradually come to be a term of contempt, ridicule, or indignity.

1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845) Eye on his carkes, bothe quydle and dead. 1563-87 FOLYOT *J. M.* (1684) III. 125 Laden with a heavier lump of this vile carcas. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. vii. 27 Hercules did carcase so his carcas. 1602 SMITH *Serm.* IV. ii. (R.) He thinks that Providence fills his purse, and his barns, only to pamper his own carcas. 1775 *DAVID Amer. Ind.* 265 That they might shed blood, like wolves, without hazarding their own carcases. 1837 POLLOCK *Courts* 7. vii, The miser drew his Carcas forth, and gnashed his teeth, and howled. 1870 BRYANT *Hamlet* I. ii. 47 Cloak and tunic and whatever else covers thy carcas.

4. *fig.* Anything from which the 'life', 'soul', or essence is gone; the lifeless shell or husk, the 'corpse', 'skeleton'.

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* v. *Onails & Mamma* (1608) 909 The carcass of the sacrament cannot be life; but the soule of it. a. 1617 HILTON *Wks.* II. 484 Hee is but... almost a Christian. Hee is but the outside and carcas and sheath. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 148 No better than a counterfeit or carcas of true patience. a. 1763 BRIGHT *Stone* *Ex.* 19 The mere carcas of nobility. 1883 BURNH in *Edin. Daily Rev.* 15 June 3/1 The corrupt carcas of an old commercial body.

attrib. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.* Titus ii. 8 The dead and carcas faith not of a few.

5. *transf.* The decaying skeleton of a vessel or edifice; a ruin.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* I. iii. i. 6 The Goodwins. very dangerous flat, and fittall, where the carcasses, of many a tall ship, lye buried. 1637 HAYWOOD *Royal Ship* 3 In the very Apex and top thereof [Mt. Ararat], there is still to be discerned a blacke Shadow, resembling a Darke Cloud... by the Natives... held, to be the still remaining carcasse of the Arke of Noah. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 505 The carcass of a castle. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh. Still* 43 The carcass of a dismantled and deserted house.

6. The naked framework or 'shell' of a building before it is plastered, etc., the 'skeleton' of a ship; see *quots.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 67 Oaken Carcas. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 150 Carcas is (as it were) the Skeleton of an House, before it is Lath'd and Plastered. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Nat. et Urb.* s. v. *Wind-Mill*, The Body or Carcas, or outside of the Mill. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Prat. Build.* 221 Carcas of a Building, the naked walls, and the rough timber-work... before the building is plastered or the floors laid. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/3 They get the land on a ground-rent, and 'run up' carcasses, with money borrowed. 1867 SWIN *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, Carcas of a ship, the ribs, with keel, stem, and stern-post, after the planks are stripped off.

7. *Mill.* A spherical iron shell, filled with an inflammable composition, and having three holes through which the flame blazes; fired from a mortar or gun to set fire to buildings, wooden defences, etc. Formerly also of other shape and material; see *quot.* 1751.

(In this sense regularly spelt *carcass*.)

1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1980/r To attack that place with Bombs and Carcasses. 1723 J. J. GRAY *Gunnery* 67 Bombs, granadoes, carcasses, and other shot. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Carcas, or Carcas, a kind of bomb, usually oblong, or oval, rarely circular; consisting of a shell, or case, sometimes of iron, with holes; but more commonly of a coarse strong canvas, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops; filled with combustible matters. 1790 BRATTON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 322 The carcasses, bombs, and red-hot balls, fired into the town, had little or no effect. 1820 WELLINGTON

*Let. in Gurw. Disp. VI. 377* No opportunity of trying the 24 pound carcasses which you have been so kind as to offer him. 1859 F. GRIFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 86 Carcasses... the flame from which is nearly unextinguishable.

8. *Comb.*, as *carcass-carrier*; *less*, *like* adj.; *carcass-butcher*, a butcher who sells meat by the carcass; also *fig.* (cf. BUTCHER 1 b); *carcass-flooring*, *-roofing* (*Arch.*), the framework of timber which supports the boarding of the floor or roof (see 6; *carcass-shell* = sense 7).

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 599 The trades of the fell-monger and carcass-butcher are intolerable. 1835 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 446 An exercise of despotic power such as is not usual among the carcass-butcher, of the continent. 1837 WHITLOCK *Ed. Trades* (1842) 81 When the bullock is killed, skinned, and dressed, the carcass butcher sells it to the retail butcher. 1609 DAVIES in FARR'S *S. P.* (1848) 182 'Cast out your dead!' the carcass-carrier cries. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 7 Headless carcasses and carcassless heads. 1848 UDALL etc. *Exerc. Par. Mark* II. 20 b, The 'karkaslyke sicke man. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 582 *Carcass roofing*, that which supports the covering by a grated frame of timber-work.

**Carcass**, *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*, sense 6.] *trans.* To put up the carcass of (a building). Hence *Car-cassing vbl. sb.*

1881 *Mechanic* 563. 56 Battens, deals and planks for carcassing and rough purposes. 1886 *Standard* 18 May 3/5 Buildings which were to be carcassed by the 24th of January.

**Carcassed** (kär-käst), *pp. a.* [f. *CARCASS sb.*] + *l.* Turned into a carcass; dead, corrupt. *Obs.* a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 3 As unto Vitellius, the dead citizen was always of good savour, so unto you, the dead and carcassed soules are of pleasant smell.

2. Having a carcass. (In parasynthetic comb.) 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6318/3 A grey Mare... strong carcassed.

**Carcat**, var. of *CARBNET*, *carcanet*.

15. *Songs Costume* (1849) 92 Their collars, carcats, and hals, beidis.

**Carcadony**: see *CARCHEDONY*.

+ **Carceir**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. *OF. carcere-r*, ad. *L. carceräre*, f. *carcer* prison.] *trans.* To imprison. 1630-56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earld. of Sutherland* (1813) 406 This Felton had been tynne carcered by the Duke.

**Carcel** (kär-sel). [f. proper name of inventor, a Frenchman, early in 19th c.] *Carcel-lamp*, a lamp in which the oil is pumped up to the wick by clockwork. Called also the *French* or *mechanical lamp*.

1845 *Mechanic's Mag.* XLIII. 402 One of the most deserving of notice is the improved carcel lamp. c 1865 LUTHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 Colza oil is generally consumed in the Carcel or French lamp. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* v. 60 In the bright white light of the carcel lamps.

+ **Carcelage**. *Obs.* [ad. *med. L. carcelagium* 'quod... carceris custodi prestatutur ab incarcerato pro victu et potu qui ei subministrantur' (Du Cange s. v. *Carcerarium*). Cf. *Sp. adcel* prison, *carcelage* prison fees, f. *L. carcer*.] 'Prison fees' (J.). 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Carcelage*, the Fees of a Prison. 1721 BAILEY, *Carcelage*, Prison-Fees. 1755 JOHNSON, *Carcelage*. (So in mod. Dicts.)

+ **Carceral**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. carcerälis*, f. *carcer* prison.] Of or belonging to a prison.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1598) I. 605/a Released from his carceral inducance. 1698-96 in PHILLIPS.

**Carcerate** (kär-sér-ät), *v.* [f. *L. carcerät* - *ppl.* stem of *carceräre* to imprison: see -ATE.] *trans.* To imprison, incarcerate, confine.

1839 F. BARNHAM *Adamus Exul* 19 Living souls... carcerated in matter.

**Carceration**. [n. of action f. *prec.*: see -ATION.] Imprisonment, incarceration.

1870 TROLLOPE *Vicar of Bulfinch* 91 Talking of... the injustice of carceration without evidence of guilt.

**Carcerist**, *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. carcer* + -IST.] One who advocates or has to do with prisons.

1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 338/1 How comes our loyal carcerist to forget all these sorts of tides?

**Carcerule** (kär-sér-ül), *Bot.* [ad. *mod. L. carcerulus*, dim. of *carcer* prison, taken as = cell.] (See quot.)

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 309 The Carcerule is a superior, many-celled fruit, each cell being dry, indehiscent, and one or few-seeded. 1875 BENNETT & DYER in *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 537.

+ **Carchedony**, *carchedony*. *Obs.* [ad. *L. carchedōnius* (*carbunculus*) a brilliant precious stone from Carthage (Pliny), f. *Gr. Καρχηδών* Carthage. Some MSS. read *καρχηδών* instead of *χαλκηδών* CHALCEDONY in *Rev.* xxi. 19: the two words were evidently confused.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Carchedony*, see *Calcedonia*. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Carchedony*, a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

**Carchef**, *obs. form* of *KERCHIEF*.

**Carcinology** (kär-sin-lōdgi), *Zool.* [f. *Gr. καρκίνος* crab + *-λογία*: see -LOGY.] That part of zoology which treats of crabs and other crustaceans. Hence **Carcinological** *a.*, **Carcinologist**. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1592 The Carcinological collections... in the United States. 1864 WEBSTER, *Carcinology*. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 7. 1886 *Athenaeum* 3 July 20/1 The Challenger... could never afford to operate for the conchologist, or carcinologist, or ichthyologist, separately.

**Carcinoma** (kär-sin-ō-mä), *Pl. carcinomata*. [L., a. *Gr. καρκίνωμα* (-μα-), the disease cancer, f. *καρκίνος* crab; cf. *CANCER*.]

1. *Med.* The disease *CANCER*.

'This word has been applied by authors in other ways. Indolent non-malignant tumours, [and] those forms only of cancer in which the structure resembles brain matter, have been thus called by some... restricted to the early stages only of cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1721 BAILEY, *Carcinoma*, the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Carcinoma*, in medicine, a tumour more usually called a Cancer. 1805 *Med. J. n.* XIV. 83 Possessing a similar life with carcinoma, and multiplying in the same manner. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 99 Secondary carcinoma can only be produced by the direct propagation of the epithelial cells.

+ 2. *Med.* A disease of the cornea. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Carcinoma*... a Disease in the horny Coat of the Eye. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Carcinoma* is... used to denote a disorder of the tunica cornea of the eye, wherein the little veins of the part appear turgid and livid.

3. *Bot.* 'A disease in trees when the bark separates, an acrid sap exuding and ulcerating the surrounding parts' (*Treas. Bot.*).

+ **Carcinomato-se**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

1740 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 304 The Flesh was hard, and, as it were, carcinomato-se.

**Carcinomatous** (kär-sin-ō-mätös, -mätös), *a. Med.* [f. *L. carcinomātus* (see *CARCINOMA*) + -OUS.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, carcinoma.

1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 478 The growth of carcinomatous Tumours. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* XV. 51 With carcinomatous eye. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 430/2 Carcinomatous degeneration. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 192 The carcinomatous growth.

**Carcinosis** (kär-sin-ō-sis), *Med.* [mod. *L. f. Gr. καρκίνος* crab, cancer; see -OSIS.] 'The production and development of cancer; also, a synonym of the disease cancer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 282 In so-called general carcinosis, many small cancerous nodules may appear in the various organs and tissues of the body. 1876 H. WAGNER'S *Gen. Pathol.* 131 Tuberculosis, carcinosis, etc., not arising from an anterior cause, are not ranked among the infectious diseases.

**Carck**, *var.* of *CARK* *v.*

**Carckesse**, *obs. form* of *CARCASS*.

**Carcoon** (kär-kūn), *Anglo-Lit.* Also *-koon*.

[Maharati *kār-kūn* clerk, a Pers. *kār-kūn* operator, manager, f. *kār* action, work, business.] A clerk.

1803 WELLINGTON *Let. in Gurw. Disp.* II. 161 A carcoon whom he sent to me this morning. 1816 ELPHINSTONE in *Q. Rev.* (1884) 374 The carcoon who brought it missed the detachment. 1898 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. viii. i. 267 'He laboured', says Duff, 'as assiduously as any carcoon under his government.'

**Card** (kär-d), *sb.* 1. [a. *F. carde* teal-head, wool-card (15th c. in Littré); app. ad. *Sp.* or *It. carda* thistle, teal, card, a deriv. fem. form from com. *Romanic* (*It.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.*), *cardo* masc., thistle: — *med. L. cardus*: — *L. carduus* thistle. Adopted in *WG.* as *\*karda*, *OHG. charta* (wk. fem.), *MHG. charte*, *MLG. karde*, *MDu. caerde*, *Du. kaarde*, *Ger. karde* (from *LG.*). In *Eng.*, the related verb (*CARD*<sup>2</sup>) occurs in the 14th c.

The *Romanic* sense, 'teasel', does not seem to occur in English, unless in the comb. *card-gatherer* = *card-thistle-gatherer*.]

1. + a. An implement for raising a nap on cloth, consisting of teal-heads set in a frame (*obs.*). b. An iron instrument with teeth, or (later) a wire brush (see 2 a, b), used for the same purpose.

[1401 See 3. Some of the early quotes in 2 may belong here.] 1511-12 Act 3 *Hen. VIII.* vi. § 1 The Walker and Fuller... shall not rowe nor werke any Clothe or Webbe with any Cardes. 1550 Act 3-4 *Edw. VI.* ii. No Person shall... occupy any yron cards or pickards, in rowing of any set cloth. 1611 *Corcor.* *Appleneur de draps*, the Clothworker; who with his thistle cards doth smooth and stroke down clothes. 1819 *Ress Cycl. s. v. Cloth*, The instruments used in this operation [dressing cloth] are the wire cards, and teazels.

2. a. An instrument with iron teeth, used in pairs to part, comb out, and set in order the fibres of wool, hemp, etc., one of the cards being held in the hand, and the other fastened to a 'stock' or support. b. In later use a sort of wire brush for the same purpose, consisting of a strip of leather, vulcanized rubber, or similar material, into which short steel wires are inserted. These strips are fixed on a flat surface or on the cylinder of a carding-machine, and the wool is passed between two sets of them working with each other.

Also with defining prefix as *hand-card*, *stock-card*, *low-card*, *wool-card*, etc.

1401 [see 3]. 1418 *Bury Wills* (1850) 3 Assigno Sibill Chekyney seruiemti mee... j par de wollecumes, j. kembyngstok; j. 101 j. par de cardes. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 62 Carde, womanyus instrument, cardus. 1483 Act 1 *Rich. III.* xii. § 2 No Merchant Stranger... shall bring into this Realm... Cards for Wooll. 1548 R. CROWLEY in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 142 Honest matrons brought to the needy rock and cards. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 747 It is no Womens matter, at Cards and Tow. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* (1623) 125 Take a Wool-Card and... combe off all the scurf and filth from the Swines backe. 1757 DYER

*Fleece* III. (R.) Behold the fleece beneath the spiky comb Drop its long locks, or from the mingling card, Spread in soft flakes. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 58 With wiry teeth revolving cards release The tangled knots. 1851 *Art J. n.* *Illustr. Catal.* p. iv\*/1 From the lap machine, the cotton passes to the carding engines, or cards.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *card-board*, *-room*, *-stock*, *-tack*, *-wire*; also *card-can*, the receptacle into which the carded cotton or wool falls; *card-cloth*, the leather or indiarubber backing of a card; hence *card-clothing*; *card-end*, the soft mass or rope or fibre delivered by the carding machine; *card-gatherer*, a gatherer of carding-thistles or teasels; *card-maker*, one who makes cards for combing wool, etc.; *card-tenter*, one who attends to a carding-machine; *card-thistle*, the teasel.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. ix. 383 The third is a 'Card Board or Leaf... as yet without Leather or Teeth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 403 In manufacturing card-boards, card-tacks, and finishing the cards. 1887 *Mauch. Guard.* 26 Feb. 12 Frame pulleys, 'card cans. 1851 *Art J. n.* *Illustr. Catal.* p. v\*/1 To make 'card-cloth, hides of leather are cut up into strips. 1864 R. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 29 The 'card end... deposits itself in circular tin 'pots'. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6400/6 James Hand, late of Lynnhem in the County of Wilts, 'Cardgatherer. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 209 Carpenters ne sowteys, 'card-makers ne powders. 1483 Act 1 *Rich. III.* xii. § 1 Founders, Cardmakers, Hurers, Wyremongers. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr. Induct.* ii. 20 Christopher Slie... by byrth a Pedler, by education a Cardmaker. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 An appeal has been issued by the 'cardroom hands to the trade unionists of the country. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 156 'Cardstocks, iij'. Stockcards and hande cards, iij'. 1851 *Art J. n.* *Illustr. Catal.* p. v\*/1 The carding depends more on the quality of the cards than upon any... skill in the... 'card-tenters. 1598 *Lvtr Dodons* IV. ix. 521 The 'Cardthistel or Teasel is of two sortes, the tame and the wild. 1797 Act 30 *Eliz.* xiii. Their trade... of Card-making and drawing of 'Cardwyer.

**Card** (kär-d), *sb.* 2. Also 5-7 *carde*. See also *CART sb.* 2, *CHART sb.* 1 [An altered representative of *F. carte* (14th c. in Littré in sense 'playing-card'), ad. *It. carta*, in same sense (cf. quot. 1816 in 1), a specific use of *It. carta* paper, leaf of paper, leaflet: — *L. charta* (*carta*) papyrus leaf, paper, ad. *Gr. χάρτης* leaf of papyrus, leaf, thin plate; perh. of Egyptian origin. (It does not appear how the *Eng.* form came to be *carde*, instead of *carte*, which was established in *Sc.*)

The native *Fr.* repr. of *L. carta* was *charte*; after the introduction of *carte* from *Ital.* it was gradually extended to other senses, belonging to *charte* (as in *charte blanche*), or to *med. L.*, *It.*, or *Sp. carta*, as those of map, chart, card. The *Eng.* word has had a parallel history; the shape and stiffness of a playing-card being generally present to mind in the later extensions of the word.]

I. 1. One of a 'pack' or set of small oblong pieces of pasteboard, used in playing games of chance, or chance and skill combined: now called more specifically *playing-cards*. Unless otherwise indicated by the context, always referring in this sense to the particular species of cards which are marked with 'pips' or conventional figures of four different kinds or 'suits', called severally *spades*, *clubs*, *hearts*, and *diamonds*. The 'pack' consists of 4 'suits', each of 13 cards, 10 of which bear respectively 1, 2, 3, etc. (up to 10) pips all of one form, and the remaining 3 have habited figures called 'King', 'Queen' and 'Knave', whence they are called *COURT* (i.e. *coat*) or *picture-cards*. (The earliest sense in *Fr.* and *English*.)

? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. (1847) 83 Using cards, dice, and cupes smalle. 1463 Act 4 *Edw. IV.* iv. § 1 That no Merchant... shall bring, send nor convey... Chessmen, playing Cards. 1562 J. HIRWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 29 Tell thy cardes, and then tell me what thou hast wonne. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* xxx The Kings and Coate cardes that we use nowe were in olde time the images of idols and false gods. 1589 *Hay any Work* Aij b, Cards... though they be without hornes... are parolous beasts. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 192 If a Presbyterian or Scotch court card were tumpce. 1732 *Port Ep. Bathurst* 142 Mighty Dukes pack Cards for half-a-crown. 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 4 Cards are mentioned as being in common use among the Italians at the end of the thirteenth century. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 251 Turn up the faces of your picture-cards!

¶ One of the tablets in the game of 'dominoes'. 1820 *Hayle's Games Impr.* 182 At the commencement of the game (of Domino), the cards (as they are called) are shuffled with their faces on the table.

b. A house (castle) of cards: built by children in their play; hence applied *fig.* to any insecure or unsubstantial scheme, system, etc.

1641 MILTON *Reform. Wks.* 1738 I. 18 Painted Battlements... of Prelaty, which want but one puff of the King's to blow them down like a past-board House built of Court-Cards. 1645 BR. HALL *Remed. Discontent.* 27 It is for Children to cry for the falling of their house of Cards. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xviii. (1675) 275 As children oftentimes do with their Cards, when having taken a great deal of pains to build fine Castles with them, they themselves afterwards ruine them with their Breath.

c. *pl.* A game or games played with cards; card-playing. Phrase, *To play cards* or *at cards* (*Sc. at the cards*); a game at or of cards; formerly, + *on the cards*.

1284 MARG. PASTON Lett. 231 III. 314 Pleying at the tabylis, and schesse and cards. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* 1503 (1503) 84 Item to the Queenes grace . . . for hire disporte at cardes this Crismas. 1509 *Hay any Work A* ij b. Our brother Westchester had as line playe twentie nobles in a night, at Priemore on the cards. 1661-2 *Pepys Diary* 13 Jan. My aunt Wight and my wife to cards. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Civil. Croc.* *Knave-Noddy*, a Game on the Card-. 1725 *De Fol. Fam. Instruct.* l. iii. (1841) l. 63 Spend no more precious time at Card-. 1775 *Annals of Gaming* 86 Every thing that can be done upon the cards by the most expert *joueurs*. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 95 After supper, cards; and after cards, bed. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* xxv. While an occasional evening away . . . at an innocent and cheerful game at cards.

2. In many fig. phrases arising out of the game:

a. (in *sing.*) from technical terms of play. + *Card of ten*: one that has ten pips, a 'ten'; from its function in some game appears to come the phrase *To face (brag) it out with a card of ten*, i. e. to brag, put on a bold front. + *Cooling card*: app. a term of some unknown game, applied fig. or punningly to anything that 'cools' a person's passion or enthusiasm. + *Facing card*: ? = *card of ten*. *Leading card*: a card which determines the 'suit' which must be played by those who follow the first player; fig. 'an example or precedent' (*Dict. Cant. Crew* 1690). *Loose card* (see quot.).

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. (1874) 45 He shal haue fauor for his masters sake, or els bragge it out with a card of x. 1579 *LVV Euphues* (Arb.) 105 A certaine pamphlet which he termed a cooling card for Philautus. 1580 *Ibid.* 320 All louers (the onely excepted) are cooled with a card of teene (tennel). 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 84 There all is marr'd: there lies a cooling card. 1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Mad-cap* (1626) D ij b. Feede their humours with a Card of Tenne. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 37 For temper sake they must needs haue a cooling card plaied upon them. 1621 *Jas. I. Answ. Commons* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 51 God sent us a Cooling-card this year for that heat. 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 33 If yee [goe away] for these facing-cards of multitudes or chaire, vnhappie are yee. 1683 *Tryon Way to Health* 474 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cooling Card*, cold comfort, no hope. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 164 A great Duke (as a Leading Card) has subscrib'd 30,000*l.* 1820 *Hoyle's Games Improv.* 49 Loose card, is a card of no value, and consequently, the properest to throw away.

b. *Sure card*: an expedient certain to attain its object; a person whose agency, or the use of whose name, will ensure success. Similarly with other adjs., as *good, safe, likely, doubtful*, etc., and in phrases, *to play one's best card, to have played one's last card*, etc.

1579 *LVV Euphues* (1636) A iv. A cleere conscience is a sure card. 1580 R. HARVEY *Plain Petr.* 12 To get a sure card on their side, either calles for Justice. 1605 *Tryall Chy.* v. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 343 Here's Cavaliero Bowyer, Core and Nod . . . sound cards. 1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* l. xv. (1739) 28 It cannot be denied that the Pope and Kings were good Cards in those days. *Ibid.* xviii. 78 The Bishop . . . had formerly no other Cards to shew but that of the Canon. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A sure Card*, a trusty Tool, or Confiding Man. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 164 Is this the Service I am to expect from you, Paul? I must turn a new Card. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 102. 3/4 Don Gimcrack his last Card has plaid. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* iv. iii. We have one sure card, which is to carry him before justice Frolick. 1755 *Young Containr.* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 123 All their objections to Christianity seeme to be no more, nor less, than playing the best card they haue. 1763 *Fa. Brooks Lady J. Mandeville* in *Barbauld Brit. Novels* (1800) XXVII. 23 Poor fellow! I pity him; but marriage is his only card. 1811 WELLINGTON Lett. in *Gurw. Disp.* VIII. 454 The Prince d'Artemberg . . . is too great a Card to give up for the Marquis de Santa Cruz. 1812 J. BELLINGHAM in *Examiner* 25 May 1812, I have been called upon to play an anxious card in life. 1826 *Scott Woodst.* III. xiv. 358 No card seemed to turn up favourable to the royal cause.

c. *mod. slang.* [app. suggested by such expressions as *sure card*, etc.; see prec.] applied to a person, with adj. (as *knowing, old, queer*, etc.) indicating some eccentricity or peculiarity.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Box* 264 (Hoppe) Mr. Thomas Potter whose great aim it was to be considered as a 'knowing card'. 1852 — *Bleak H. II.* 77 But such an old card as this. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* x. 151 You are the most romantic card I know.

d. (in *pl.*) from the comparison of any enterprise to a game of cards, as *To play one's cards well, badly*, etc. Also *To throw or fling up one's cards*: to abandon a project. *To show one's cards*: to reveal one's plans, the extent of one's resources. + *To have or go in with good cards*: to have good grounds for expecting success. + *To cast or count one's cards*: to reckon up one's chances, take stock of one's position. + *Cards and cards* (see quot. 1584). See also *CUT, DEAL, SHUFFLE vbs.*; *TRUMP*.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 207 Choosing rather to die in battell (if hap had so cut their cards). 1582 *CAMPION in Confer.* II. (1584) U iv. I would I might be suffered to shewe my cardes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. vii. 311 Calculating and casting his cards in this manner. 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* 1 b. It was cardes and cardes betwene them, the one playe full meete and quit with the other. 1590 MARLOWE *Massac. Paris* i. ii. Since thou hast all the cards within thy hands . . . deal thyself a King. 1597 *1st Pt. Ref. fr.*

*Parnass.* iv. i. 1373 Let us caste our cards before wee goe. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 119 Amphialus . . . trusting to his Cards. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* They went in upon furre better Cards, to ouerthrow King Henry, then King Henry had to ouerthrow King Richard. 1638 *CURTIS W.* *Relig. Prot.* l. ii. § 155 114 There being nothing unwritten, which can goe in upon halfe so faure cards. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Reant.* III. 36 And let thy wisdom playe bad Cards with best advantage. 1664 *Floodan F.* II. 32 Our Cards we had both need to count and cast. 1688 W. DARRIL *Ignatius no Phanat.* 18 If I cannot oppose more weighty Reasons to the contrary, I'll fling up my Card-. 1710 *Sulst. of Late Conf.* 3 The Cards run so much against him.

e. *On the card, † out of the cards*: within (or outside the range of probability.

*On the cards* appears to mean with Dickens 'liable to turn up', as any thing in the game may when the cards are turned up. But it is very possible that the phrase originated with CARTOMANCY, when the cards were consulted as to the issues of enterprises. Other sources have also been conjectured.

1813 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* II. 40 It is, not out of the cards, that we might do more. 1849 DICKENS *David Copperfield* xi. 'If in short, if any thing turns up.' By way of going in for anything that might be on the cards, I call to mind that Mr. Micawber . . . composed a petition to the House of Commons. 1852 — *Bleak H.* iv. It don't come out altogether so plain as to please me, but it's on the cards. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1873) V. 303 Lest a scalding of Prag should be on the cards. 1868 *MILL Engl. & Ir.* It was on the cards whether Ireland should not belong to France. *Mod.* It was quite on the cards that he was to be raised to the Upper House.

† II. 3. A map or plan; = CHART sb. 1 Obs.

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Divers Voy.* (1582) B iij b. A little Mappre or Carde of the world. *Ibid.* C ija. The first lande from the sayd beginning of the carde towards the Orient is certaine Ilandes of the Canaries. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 45 Of the vniuersal carde & newe world. 1570 J. CAMPION in *Arch. Gruar* I. 53 In our way to Scio, as you may plainly see by the Card-. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 231 If Ortelius general Card of the world be true. 1591 BURGHELEY Lett. in *Union Corr.* 89 The best particular cardes of Normandie and Picardie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 114. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 46 (1873) 246 Not only that general map of the world . . . but many other more particular cards. 1650 *FULLER Pegasus* v. x. 133 Such an elbow appears not in the late cardes of this country.

† b. *Card of the Sea, Mariner's Card or Sea Card*; = CHART sb. 1 b. Obs.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* R vij. What profite is it to the mariner to know the carde of the see. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. x. (Arb.) 134 Manye of those mappes, which are commonly called the shipmans cardes or cardes of the sea. 1594 *BRUNDVIL B. v. vii* xxvii. (ed. 7) 600 The Mariner Card. is none other thing but a description . . . of the places that be in the Sea or in the land next adioyning to the Sea, as Points, Capes, Bayes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* viii. ii. 729 Pirats . . . robbing him . . . forced him to sustaine himselfe with making of Sea-Cards. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. cccc. Harry . . . by his Card knew how far on His Voyage he might be. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Card, a Sea-Map*. Vulgarly so called for Chart. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. [Not in JOHNSON.]

4. The circular piece of stiff paper on which the 32 points are marked in the mariner's compass.

16th c. quotations are doubtful since they may belong rather to 3 b 'chart'. Possibly the compass-card was at first so called rather because it was regarded as a sort of 'chart' than on account of its material.

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. vi. (Arb.) 127 Knowledge of the sea carde & compass.] 1605 SHAKS. *Mich.* I. iii. 17 All the Quarters that they know I'll Ship-mans Card. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Orienna* (1700) 140 and twenty Points of the Compass? 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* II. 98 On Life's vast ocean diversely we sail, Reason the card, but Passion is the gale. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Compass*. The flower de lis, wherewith all nations still distinguish the north point of the card. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 133 At noon it [the Saily light-house] bore directly north by true card. 1867 *SWYTH Sailors Word-bk.*

b. fig.

1594 *HOOKER Eccle. Pol.* i. (1617) 5 That Law . . . is the Card to guide the World by. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* xxix. 382 Let us . . . carefully steere by the Card of God's word. 1647 BURKITT *On N. T.* 2 Peter ii. Pref. Our apostle . . . recommended the holy scriptures to us . . . as our card and compass. 1786 BURNS *To Mount. Daisy* vii. 39 Unskilful he to note the card Of prudent lore.

c. *To speak by the card*: to express oneself with care and nicety; to be exact to a point.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 149 Wee must speake by the Carde, or equiuocation will vndoe vs. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 315, I speak by the card in order to avoid entanglement of words.

III. 5. *gen.* A flat piece of stiff paper or thin pasteboard, usually rectangular; used as a surface to write or draw upon, or for other purposes.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xv. There hung the . . . Card Where good and bad and life and death were painted. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 129 My booke . . . will teach you the use of colours for Limning . . . the manner of preparing your card. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* iii. (1724) VI. 415 If we are driven to the expedient of a sealed card [i. e. as a substitute for coin]. 1828 *SOUTHEY Ep. A. Cunninghamham*, Thou . . . didst wilfully Publish upon a card, as Robert Southey's, a face . . . as like Tom Fool's. *Mod.* Cards bearing the names of the prize-winners are affixed to the successful exhibits.

6. In many specific applications (in most of which small size, not greatly exceeding that of a playing card, is implied):

a. A small sheet on which a letter or message

may be written; hence formerly a short letter, note, or message, whether literally on a card or otherwise. Recently the use of actual cards for this purpose has been revived, whence *Post-card* (in U.S. postal card). So *message-card*, *correspondence-card*.

1596 *COTSE Pinelophe* (1880) 173 With scuffling cardes she dith vs load. 1781 *COWPER Lett. to Newton* 4 Oct. Send Dr. Johnson . . . my poems, accompanied with a hand-some card. 1784 — *Let. II.* 384 Never at his book. Or with his pen, save when he scrawl, a card. 1797 *Engl. Brit.* II. 432/2 These . . . are to be noted down . . . upon a large message card. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 285 Hume was the friend of Walpole, and had given Rousseau a card of introduction to him. *Mod.* Send me a card to let me know of your arrival. I'll drop you a card when I hear from him.

b. conveying an invitation to a party, a ball, etc.; or serving as a ticket of admission to an exhibition or entertainment, as evidence of membership in a society; or the like.

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 80, I can't resist the curiosity I have to know if you received a card on this occasion? 1824 *BYRON Juan* vi. lxxv. All country gentlemen . . . May drop in without cards. 1876 *World V.* No. 114. 17 Astonished by an invitation to dinner, which she declines, and then by cards for parties, which she refuses. *Mod. Adv.* House to be sold . . . Cards to view may be obtained of the auctioneer.

c. bearing a person's written or printed name, or name and address. More fully with prefixed sb. indicating the special purpose, as (*a*) *Visiting card*: used chiefly for presentation on making a call, or to be left in token that a call has been made. Phrase, *To leave a card on* (a person).

(b) *Wedding cards*: bearing the names of the bride and bridegroom, and sent as a notification of the wedding. (c) *Business card*: see BUSINESS 24.

1795 S. ROGERS *Words for Mrs. Siddons* 51 A thousand cards a day at doors to leave. 1828 *THACKERAY Bk. of Snobs* xxviii. (L) Our first cards were to Carabas House. — *I an. Fair* III. 178 (Hoppe) The Scape tradesmen . . . left their cards, and were eager to supply the new household. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 160 Brattle Street and Temple Place Were interchanging cards? 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* vi. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 If he [an Englishman] give you his private address on a card, it is like an avowal of friendship. *Mod.* He called, and sent up his card.

d. with defining yrs. prefixed, as *birthday, Christmas, Easter, New Year cards*, printed with ornamental designs, etc. to be sent (on the occasions indicated) as an expression of compliments or good wishes; *collecting cards*, on which small donations received by collection for charitable institutions are recorded; *menu cards*, etc.

a 1869 E. GARRETT *Cornp. Retired Life* vii. 133 A Christmas card gives as much delight as a Christmas-box.

e. A programme, official or not, of the 'events' at races, regattas, and the like.

*Mod.* Here's the erect card, sir!

7. *transf.* U.S. A published note, containing a short statement, request, explanation, or the like. (Webster.)

1887 *Chr. Leader* 21 July 462 When news reached the saloon keeper that a prohibitory law had been passed, they published the following card: 'To all prohibitionists, etc.'

8. A large rectangular piece of pasteboard containing an advertisement, or the like, for placing in a window, hanging on a wall, etc. So *window-card, show-card*, etc.

9. *Comm.* (more fully *pattern-card, sample-card*): Sometimes simply a sheet of pasteboard, sometimes an elaborate contrivance resembling a portfolio, on which samples of manufactured articles are fastened for exhibition to customers.

10. *Mech.* One of the perforated pasteboards or sheet metal plates in the Jacquard attachments to looms for weaving figured fabrics.

1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 252 Figure weaving. These fixed cards thus become substitutes for the intermediate blank spaces on the revolving card-slips. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 143 Since 1847 . . . scarcely a machine has been worked without the ornaments being applied by means of cards.

11. *slang or colloq.* 'The card': = 'the correct thing', the TICKET, q. v.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* II. 47 (Hoppe) I've got 10*s.* often for a great coat, and higher and lower . . . but 10*s.* is about the card for a good thing.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

12. *attrib.* with prefixed numeral in names of games (sense 1), as *three-card monte, trick, five-card, eight-card cribbage*: see the sbs.

13. General combs., as (sense 1 b) *card-castle, -house*; (sense 2) *card assembly, box, -cheat, -cheating, -maker, -making, -meeting, -party, -player, -playing, -room, -table*; *card-devoted* adj.; (sense 6 c) *card-basket, -tray*.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 285 Our hero forthwith repaired to a 'card-assembly'. 1829 *CARLYLE Miss.* (1837) II. 76 A mere intellectual 'card-castle'. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* 153 Skittle sharps, 'card-cheats', 'duffers' and ring droppers. 1608 *DEKKER Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884-5 III. 131 This 'card-cheating' . . . is called Batt fowling. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 229 Sit pupils in the school Of 'card-devoted time. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 14



Knocking down the rest of the line like a nest of \*card-makers. 1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serim.* 2. \*Kard-makers, tappers, gailers. 1604 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 38: Mr Whitfield, the late kings cardmaker. 1732 BERKELEY *Alph. II.* § 2 This idle amusement [gaming] employ, the card-maker. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cards*. The great letters, in our old manu-cripts... are apparently done by the illuminers after this method of 'card-making'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 196 He belonged... to every 'card-meeting of decent gentility. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 574, I advised Mrs. Thrale who has no card-parties at her house, to give sweetmeats, and such good things, in an evening. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* i. She... was considered quite a catch at card-parties. 1889 *Hayary II* 100k A iij b. What, a bishop such a 'cardplayer? 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 3 Ferdinand V... promulgated more severe laws and penalties against card-players. 1777 NORTH-BROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 142 What say you to 'card playing? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 255 Most of the time which he could save... was spent in racing, cardplaying, and cock-fighting. 1876 GPO. *Exort. Dom. Der.* I. 211 Who is that standing near the 'card-room door? 1773 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 (Jod.) There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the vigils of the 'cardtable. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 19 Mar., The card-table... is covered with green baize.

14. Special combs.: card-case, a case for carrying visiting cards; card-catalogue, a catalogue (of a library, etc.) in which each item is entered on a separate card; †card-conny-catching, †card-gospeller, *nonce-wds.* (see quot.); †card-holder, one who holds the cards for a great personage while he is playing; also fig.; †card-man (see 3), a maker of maps or charts; †card-match, a piece of card dipped in melted sulphur; also fig.; card-money, money allowed a person to enable him to play cards; card-paper = CARDBOARD; card-press, a small press for printing cards; card-rack, a rack for holding business or visiting cards; card-sharper, one who makes a trade of cheating at cards; card-sharping, the practices of a card-sharper; †card-work. Also CARDBOARD.

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* viii. Again drawing out his 'card-case. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xiv. 235 Margaret took out her card case. 1898 H. STEVENS (of Vermont) *(title)* Photo-Bibliography, or a word on printed 'Card Catalogues of old rare beautiful and costly books... Six sample Cards of the proposed titles. 1502 GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* Wks. 1881-3 XI. 76 Let me use it for an excuse of our 'Card Conny-catching: for when we meet a country Farmer with a full purse, a miserable miser... we hold it a devotion to make him a Conny, in that he is a Caterpillar to others. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. Stamford* I. 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are 'card-gospellers, some are dice-gospellers, some pot-gospellers. 1659 OSBORN *Essex's Death* Wks. (1673) 677 With what Circumspec-tion Princes ought to play their Game, since Counsellors their 'Card-holders, are not seldom Cheaters. 1625 LISTE *Du Barlas* 92 The poet followeth Mercator, Ortelius and the common opinion of the 'Cardmen of our times. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 102 Crying Chimney Sweep, Ay, or 'Card-Matches and Save-alls. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* ii. vi. Where are those eyes, those card-matches of love. 1760 in HONE *Every-day* Bk. II. 1628 Two of the lady's servants... agreed to dispose of the 'card money. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 114 For... ornaments of her person, pocket-money, card-money, charities, or any other objects. 1777 MURDER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 336 There must... be two other circular pieces of 'card-paper cut out. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 260 A house of card-paper would be the soldier's refuge. 1826 *Ibid.* Ser. ii. (1863) 342 Painted shells and roses... on 'card-racks and hand-screens. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* 326 German swindlers and 'card-sharpers. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Dommon* xvi. 183 Beware of pickpockets and cardsharps dressed as gentlemen. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Apr. Two men... were charged with... 'card-sharping in a railway carriage. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. (1663) 157, 12 Ballisters of the wood of Camphire... wreathed about with silver in the fashion of 'Card-work.

† **Card**, sb. Obs. See also CHARD, [a. F. *carde*, in same sense; cf. Sp. *cardo*, lit. 'thistle', used as a name of the artichoke, from its thistle-like flower.] A. The tender central leaf-stalk of the Artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, blanched for table use. b. The prepared midrib of a variety of white beet.

1658 EVLYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 105 If you would have them abound in fair cards, you must keep them well housed. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 341 They pare it like a Lettice, or Artichoke Card. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Carden*: They are of two Sorts, viz. *Carden* of Beet and *Carden* of Artichoke; those of the Beet are... the Stalks or Ribs.

† **Card**, sb. Obs. [Cf. CHAR, also 'Cardus', Sc., a kind of trout found in Lochleven, probably the char' (Jam.)] Some sort of fish.

c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundr. Berkeley* (1885) 319 A Cod, a Card. **Card** (kād), v. 1. Also 4 kārde, 5 oardyn. [f. CARD sb., or, perhaps rather a. F. *carder*; in our quot. the vb. appears earlier than the sb.]

1. *trans.* To prepare wool, tow, etc., for spinning, by combing out impurities and parting and straightening the fibres with a card. Also with *out*, and *absol.* Also, †To dress cloth with teasels or cards (*obs.*); see CARD sb. 1. 2. †To remove (impurities) from flax, etc. with cards (*obs.*).

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. x. 80 Bope to kārde and to kembe. c. 1440 *Prorrh. Parv.* 62 Cardyn wolle, *carpo*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyndys* (1857) 294 To spynnyng and cardyn she hadde no shame. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The men spinne and card and make clothe. 1577 GOSSE *Heresbach's Hundr.* i. (1586) 39 Some use agayne to card of the knoppes

[of flax] with an iron Combe. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Yamaica* 31 The Natives, card out this Rind into a kind of course Tow. a. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 19 Cloth must be cheaper made, when one Cards, another Spins, another Weaves. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iii. (R.) These card the short, those comb the longer flaxe. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) App. 409 Machines which at once clean, card, and reduce the cotton into a state adapted for spinning. fig. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. x. 18 Wisdom and witte now is nought worth a carse, But if it be carded with coueities as clothes kember here wolle. 1786 BURNS *Wks.* II. 45, I inclose you two poems I have carded and spun since I past Glenbuck.

b. *transf.* Said of bees and spiders. Also, *To card up* (dial.): see quot.

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 786 As for separating, dividing, picking, carding, or suting their stuffe, they [a kind of spiders] are very bunglers to the first mentioned. 1829 *Family Libr.* I. 70 The bees carded it with their feet into a felted mass. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. To 'card up' a hearthstone is. meely to separate and remove the ashes and cinders. To 'card up' a room means, to put it generally to rights.

† 2. To stir and mix with cards (see quot. 1607); to stir together, to mix. *Obs.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (1857) 92 They drinke milke or warme blood, and for the most part carde them both together. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt) II. 241 You Tom Tapster... carde your beere... halfe smal & halfe strong. 1607 TORSSELL *Pourf. Beasts* 277 As for his diet, let it be warm mashes, sodden wheat and hay, thoroughly caided with a pair of Wool-cards. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 133 Wine, carded together with a little warme water.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 62 The skipping King... carded his State, Mingling his Royaltie with Carping Fooles. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xliii. Calm discussions do card affections into one another.

† 3. To comb or cleanse (of impurities). *Obs.* 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. vi. l. 42 'Tis necessary that this Book be carded and purged of certain base things.

4. To scratch or tear the flesh with a wool-card or similar instrument, as a method of torture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 74 For cardynge of hare mayde with a payer of carddes soche as doth carde wolle with-alle. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 393 With Cardes and Teazels... he made him to be carded... untill he died of it. 1827 Q. *Rev.* XXXV. 87 On the overthrow of his party he was taken prisoner, and carded to death. 1881 W. E. FORSTER in *Standard* 25 Jan., 'Card' him—that is to say, an iron comb used for agricultural purposes is applied to the man's naked body.

5. *Sc.* 'To scold sharply' (Jamieson). [cf. Sp. *cardar* 'to reprimand severely', *carda* 'a severe reprimand']

**Card** (kād), v. 2 [f. CARD sb. 2]

† 1. *intr.* To play at cards; to play one's cards. Also, *to card it*. *To card a rest*: to set up a REST (in Primero); fig. to stand to one's point.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (1888) 25 Thei hanke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1673 SHARLEY *Trav.* 136 You shall hazard to Card ill, that play to please one by displeasing another. 1677 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1698) 166 Many that live revelling, carding, dicing. 1677 HEYWOOD *Royal King* ii. ii. Wks. 1674 VI. 32 Will you card a rest for this? 1728 FLELDING *Love in sev. Masks* Wks. 1775 I. 42 Lasses, that sleep all the morning, dress all the afternoon, and card it all night. 1766 ANSTWY *Bath Guide* xiv. 6 Brother Simkin's gown a Rakehell, Cards and dances evry Day.

† b. *trans.* *To card away*.

a. 1620 J. DYKE *Divers Sel. Serm.* (1640) 169 It may bee they card and dice it [their trouble] away.

2. *trans.* (U. S.) To send a message by post-card to a person. Cf. WRB v.

1875 in *Newspaper*, Fulcitus carded almost daily his friend Rousseau. 1880 (*from a letter*) Will you card to me here an answer to my friend the professor's question?

3. To fix on a card. (Frequent colloq. in trades where pattern-cards are used: see CARD sb. 2 g.) 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 529/2 They are carded, and boxed in cotton-wool.

**Cardakew**, var. of CARDECOU, *Obs.*

† **Cardamine** (kardə'min, kār'də'min), *Bot.* [mod. Lat. (Linnaeus), a. Gr. *καρδαμιν* some cress-like plant, f. *καρδαμιν* cress: cf. F. *cardamine*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the common Lady-smock or Cuckoo-flower (*C. pratensis*); Meadow-cress.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1875 VAITCH *Tweed* 27 The slender cardamine, first lilac hued, then growing white and pure. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 284/1 A regular bed of lovely pink Cardamine.

**Cardamom** (kār'də'mŏm). Forms: 6-8 cardamome, 7-dumome, -damony, -damon(e), (9 cardemon), 7-9 cardamum, 7-oardamom. [ad. L. *cardamomum*, a. Gr. *καρδάμωμον*, f. *καρδαμω* cress & *δωμιον* ANOMUM; cf. F. *cardamome*.]

A spice consisting of the seed-capsules of various species of *Anomum* and *Elettaria* (N.O. *Zingiberaceae*), natives of the East Indies and China; used in medicine as a stomachic, and also for flavouring sauces and curries. (Rarely applied to the plant from which the spice is obtained.) The only kind included in the British pharmacopoeia is the Malabar cardamom, obtained from *E. Cardamomum*. b. Also occas. applied to the capsules of *A. Melegueta* of Western Africa, usually called Grains of Paradise.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxiii. (1493) 623 Cardomomum helpyth ayenst wambling and indygnacyon of the stomak.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 These begin spyes to be found as ginger... Cardamome, Cassia. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 122 Cardamom, or Graines of Paradise, are good to be dunke against the falling sickness. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 21 The lesser Cardamome is enclosed in a Pod of the Length of a Child's Finger. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescrip.* iii. Wks. III. 63 Give Boreas the wind-cholic, till he roar For cardamum. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 11 Pepper and cardamums grow in abundance on the western coast. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 151 Cardamoms are shipped to this country from Ceylon.

*attrib.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 183 Powdered cardamum seeds. 1883 *Athenaeum* 21 July 75/1 Cardamom gardens in Coorg.

† **Cardanic**. *Math. Obs.* Pertaining to Cardan, an Italian mathematician of the 16th c. *Cardanic equation*: a cubic equation (for which Cardan discovered a general method of solution). 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 575 A cardanick Equation.

**Cardboard**. [f. CARD sb. 2 + BOARD.] 'Paste-board of the thickness of card, for cutting cards from, or for making boxes and the like. Also *attrib.* in *cardboard box*, etc.

1858 in SIMMONDS. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 309 The rooms in which the portraits are gummed on cardboard and packed up. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxviii. 16 They are printed on stout, fine cardboard.

† **Carde**. *Obs.* Some fabric anciently used for canopies, curtains, and linings. The explanation in quot. 1882 does not suit quot. 1295, which indicates a linen material.

[1295 DU CANGE s.v., Visitatione Thesaurariae S. Pauli Lond. . . linea una Carda Indici coloris . . . similiter Carda Indici zona de filo . . . Unum velum Quadragesimale de Carde croceo et Indico. 1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 124 In card emp. pio coopertorio Corporis Xpi. in die Corporis Xpi. 28. 1461 *Will of Furness* (Somerset Ho.) Gounam de nigro Bureto duplicat cum Carde.] 1426 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 76 A blewbe dedde of Tapecey . . . & a selour with curteyns of carde. [1882a BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Carde*, *Cardinus*, an inferior silk, supposed to have been made of the coarse outer filaments of cocoons, probably used for linings. Foupence an ell was paid in 1278 for 119 ells of carda, for thirty-four surcoats to be used in a tournament.]

**Carde**, perhaps = CARDER. But cf. CAIRD, CARD sb. 2 c.

1572 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxf.* 341 No fuller . . . may kepe . . . in their houses journeyment, otherwise called cardes.

† **Cardeon**. *Obs.* Also 7 cardieue, -akew, -eoue, -ekue, -eque, -ecow, -escue. [a. F. *quart d'ecu* quarter of an *ecu* (usually englished 'crown').] An old French silver coin, worth ¼ of the gold *ecu*, or 15 sous tournois.

In 1580, when the silver *quart d'ecu* was first struck, the value of the gold *ecu* is said to have been about 8/6 (see Larousse s.v. *Ecu*), whence the *cardeon* would be worth about 2/12 by a gold standard. English writers of 17th c. make it about 1/6.

1605 TRYALL *Chen. m. i.* in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 305 There's a Cardieue to wash downe melancholy. 1606 CHARMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays (1873) I. 202, I could neuer yet finger one Cardieue of her bountie. 1617 CORRYAT *Cniditius* 69, I compounded with them for a cardakew. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* i. 95 In the Court of France, the Kings Jester moved to have . . . a Cardesque of every one who carried a Watch about him, and cared not how he employed his Time. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng Man's Comp.* 236 Silver . . . Old Cardecus . . . value 15. 6d. 1 farthing. 1819 SCOTT *Teasdale* xxxii, The bunch of them were not worth a cardecus.

**Carded** (kār'dēd), *pp. a.* [f. CARD v. + -ED.]

1. Dressed with a card, or by a carding machine. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxxx. 119 Stuffe it with carded wolle or cotton. 1858 LONGR. *M. Standish* iii. 44 The carded wool like a snow-drift Piled at her knee.

2. Supplied or furnished with a card.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Sutes) V. 140 My cardyd and my best compass.

† 3. Mixed, or adulterated by mixing. Also fig. 1596 NASHB *Saffron Walden* 99 Being constrained to be-take him to carded ale. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prue* iv. (R.) Mine is. Such a strange carded cunningness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 46 To be drunk either alone or Carded with some other Beer.

† **Cardel**. Also karded. [ad. Du. *hardeel*, *quar-deel*.] A hoghead containing in 17th c. 64 gallons, used in the Dutch whaling trade. See QUARDEEL.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1712) II. 178 The Train-oil runs into the Warehouse into a Vatt, whereout they fill it into Cardels or Vessels. A Cardel or Hoghead holds 64 Gallons. *Ibid.* 11 Cutting the great pieces of fat into lesser pieces, to fill our Kardels with them. 1857 *Polar Seas & Regions* (ed. 20) 461 The Dutch . . . took 57,590 whales, yielding 3,105,596 quadealen of oil . . . A quadeal of oil contains . . . from 77 to 90 imperial standard gallons.

**Cardenal**, -ale, -all, *obs.* f. CARDINAL.

**Carder** (kār'dar). [f. CARD v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who cards wool, etc.; one who attends to a carding machine.

c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 692 *Carpetrix*, a carder. 1514 *Act 6 Hen. VIII.* ix. § 1 The Carder and Spinner to deliver . . . Yarn of the same Wooll. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 33 The Clothiers have put off The Spinsters, Carders, Fullers, Weaveres. 1725 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6380/13 Charles Banton Spinner and Carder. 1864 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 265 Potters, gunders, carders, hacklers.

b. A species of wild bee, *Bombus muscorum*; so called from its tearing moss into shreds for the construction of its nest. Cf. CARD v. 1 b.



1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 63 There were the buff-coloured carders, that erected over their honey-jars domes of moss. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. 463 Carder Dees... prepare the materials for their nest in a manner similar to that employed in carding cotton-wool.

2. See quot. Cf. CARD v. 1. 1812 *Genl. Mag.* Mar. 282/2 Persons who call themselves Carders, from the instrument they use a wool card to enforce compliance with their demands for the regulation of the price of land [in Ireland] 1833 MAR. EDGEMOUTH *Love & L.* ii. iii. (D.) Carders, and thrashers, and oak-boys, and white boys, and peep o' day boys.

† **Carder** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* Also 6 cardar. [f. CARD v. 2 + -ER.] A card-player.

c 1530 *Hickesworne* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 251 Walkers by nyght . . . and joly carders. 1580 LUTTON *Sigilla* 94 There is not one dicer nor yet carder in all our country. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 6 The Carders . . . never begin to play till the French-Dances are finished.

|| **Cardia**. *Anat.* [Gr. *καρδια* heart, also 'cardiac orifice of the stomach' (Liddell and Scott); so in mod.F.] The upper or cardiac orifice of the stomach, where the oesophagus enters it.

1782 W. HERBERT *Comm.* xxv. (1806) 140 From the fauces to the cardia. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* ii. 52 In a man's stomach the opening by which the gullet communicates with the stomach is called Cardia.

**Cardiac** (kārdīak), *a.* (and *sh.*) Forms: 5 cardiacke, 7 -aque, -acke, 7-S -ack, 8- cardiack. [a. F. *cardiaque* of the heart, ad. L. *cardiacus*, a. Gr. *καρδιακός*, f. *καρδια* heart.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the heart, anatomically, physiologically, or pathologically. † **Cardiac passion** [L. *cardiaca passio*]: 'an old name for cardialgia or heartburn' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); but app. orig. palpitation of the heart.

1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* II. 153 The Cardiac passion, which is a feebleness and trembling of the heart. 1629 CHAPMAN *Jynenal* v. 65 His longing friend . . . blown in fume up with a cardiack fit. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 74 The Cardiac Nerve. 1820 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 177 Cardialgia . . . better known by the name of cardiac passion, or heartburn. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 1291/2 The cardiac arteries arise from the aorta close to its origin. 1883 *Nature* 15 Mar. 468 The cardiac action became stronger.

2. 'Applied to medicines supposed to invigorate the heart' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cordial, strengthening. 1661 BURLYN *Fumifig.* Misc. iii. (1805) 241 Strawberries, whose very leaves . . . emit a cardiack & most refreshing halitus. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 77 Whatsoever raises the Spirits, and gives sudden Strength, is term'd Cardiac, or Cordial, as comforting the Heart. 1744 BERKELEY *Sir* § 64 The stomachick, cardiack, and diuretick qualities of this fountain. 1807 in G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts*.

3. Pertaining to or affected with disease of the heart.

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 50 Such [Horses] as have the Head-ach, or the Staggers, or are mad or are cardiack. 1856 KANE *Arch. Exptl.* II. 30 We both suffered from cardiac symptoms.

4. *Anat.* Distinctive epithet of the upper orifice of the stomach; hence applied to the corresponding end or region of the stomach, or to some organ connected with it. Cf. CARDIA.

1843 J. WILKINSON tr. *Swedishborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 70 The cardiac orifice guards the stomach. 1868 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. (1869) 166 Its [the stomach's] left end is produced into an enlargement which, because it is on the heart side of the body, is called the cardiac dilatation. The opening of the gullet into the stomach, termed the cardiac aperture.

5. Heart-shaped (in *cardiac wheel* = HEART-OAM). 1864 in WEBSTER.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A disease or affection of the heart, or referred to the heart; ? = *cardiac passion* (see A. 1).

c 1450 *Destr. Fernus*, *Addit. MS.* 20036, f. 29 Suche joie Titus gan undretake, That him toke a cardiacke. 1468 *Medulla in Cath. Angl.* 54 *Cardiacke*; *quidam morbus*, a cardiacke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Cardiackyle or cardiacke, *cardia*, *cardiacke*.

2. A medicine supposed to stimulate the heart, a cordial. Also *fig.*

1746 BERKELEY *and Let. Tur-water* § 6 This medicine of tur-water worketh . . . as a . . . cardiack. 1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) 65 No. 9 How many cardials has the fertile invention of modern dramatists mixed up . . . to please an audience!

|| **Cardiaca**. *Obs.* [Lat.; short for *cardiaca passio*] = *cardiac passion*; see CARDIA A. 1. c 1378 ? BARBOUR *Sz. Margarete* to Vertuyse. Agayne ane II, callyt cardiaca. 1562 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 19 b, Cardia is a disease of trembling of the harte.

† **Cardiacal**, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 cardiacle, 7 cardiaccall. [f. as CARDIA + -AL.]

1. = CARDIA A. 1.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seynys* (1835) 9 The cardiacle passyoun. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 123 The Cardiacall Passion proceeding of choler. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. = CARDIA A. 2.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 106 Cardiacall medicines. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bezoar Stone*, The great cardiacal virtues with which the Bezoar is endowed.

3. = CARDIA A. 3.

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 135 They . . . turn mad, furious, phrenical, and cardiacal.

**Cardiace**. 'A precious stone in the shape of a heart.'

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1846 in WORCESTER. VOL. II.

† **Cardiacle**. *Obs.* Also 4 cardiackill, 5 -kyl, cardiackyll(e). [ad. L. *cardiaca*, OF. *cardiaque*, perh. with excrement -le as in *chionile*, *treacle* OF. *triacle* from L. *theriaca*, assimilated to sbs. in -acle.] = CARDIACA, *cardiac passion*.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xv. 81 Coughes, and cardiacales, crampes, and tithaches. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parsones Proh.* § 1. 27 I have almost y-enough a cardiack. 1398 *Trivisa Parth. De P. R.* vii. 2211 (1495) 246 There is dowble manner of Cardiacle. c 1483 *Dr. & M.* (1582) iii. 1363 Pe lentyll telopher a-sens be cardiakylles, wich.

**Cardiagraphy**, *etron.* f. CARDIOGRAPHY.

**Cardial** (kārdīāl), *a.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *καρδια* a heart + -AL: etymologically irregular.] Pertaining to the heart; = CARDIAC A. 1.

1868 DUNCAN *Insect. World* Intro. 141 The cardiac portion of the dorsal vessel. 1887 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Apr. 402 Everyone whose cardiac arrangements are not as hard as the millstone.

**Cardialgie** (kārdī-aldjik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καρδιακός*; cf. F. *cardialgie*: see prec.]

1. Pertaining to cardialgia.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 124 They . . . helpe the Cardialgie pains of the stomacke. *Ibid.* viii. 188.

2. *fig.* (nonce-use.) Producing 'heart-ache'.

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 951 Twice as many cardialgie teeth, that have given ten-fold more heart-aches than, etc.

**Cardialgy** (kārdī-aldji), *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *cardialgia* (also used), a. Gr. *καρδιαλγία* heartburn, f. *καρδια* heart + *ἀλγος* pain; cf. F. *cardialgie*.]

The disease or affection popularly known as 'heartburn' (because anciently referred to the heart), consisting of pain and a sensation of heat about the cardiac orifice of the stomach, often accompanying indigestion.

1655 *Phys. Dict.*, *Cardialgia*, Heart-burning. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 414 Effectual against . . . Cardialgy. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Stomach*, The Cardialgy or gnawing at the Stomach. 1803 *Med. Trans.* IX. 144 Mr. H. P. M. had been frequently affected with cardialgies.

**Cardiform** (kārdīfām), *a.* [f. CARD sb. 1 (or F. *carde*) + -FORM.] Resembling a wool-card: applied to the teeth of certain fishes: see quot.

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 191 When . . . with their points bent back, they are cardiform or cardiform.

**Cardigan** (kārdigān). [Named from the Earl of Cardigan, distinguished in the Crimean war (1855).] A knitted woollen over-waistcoat with or without sleeves.

1868 ROWE in *Gd. Words* 699/1 Rubbing . . . the sleeve of his brown Cardigan. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* I. 278, I bought a cardigan for myself . . . and some thick socks. 1883 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 7/1 Jersey frocks and Cardigans.

† **Cardimelech**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *καρδια* a heart +

Heb. מֶלֶךְ *melek* king.] 'A supposed active principle in the heart, superintending what are now called the vital functions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 704 Vice-royes residing in the Principal Viscera as in Provinces . . . Cardimelech in the heart.

**Cardinal** (kārdīnāl), *a.* Forms: 4 cardinale, 5 -enale, 5-6 -ynal, 6-7 -inal, 4 -inal. [a. F. *cardinal*, ad. L. *cardinalis* pertaining to a hinge, principal, chief, f. *cardo*, *cardin-em* hinge.]

The specific applications in Eng. (found also in other mod. European langs.) follow those of the Latin word (classical or post-classical). The analogy of *cardinalis* (L. *venti cardinales*), whence *cardinal points*, etc., led to a certain association of the adj. with the number *four*, as in *cardinal virtues*, *cardinal humours*.]

I From *fig.* uses of the Latin adj.

1. *gen.* On which something else hinges or depends, fundamental; chief, principal, of special importance. (Almost always of abstract things.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cardenale, *cardinalia*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 36 b, For the cardinal judgement against it. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 94 The cardinal grace, that on which all other graces move as the doore upon its hinges. 1650 R. GRILL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 19 Ye read of . . . four cardinal Angels. 1796 MORRIS *Amer. Geog.* I. 629 One of the above cardinal crimes [theft, adultery, murder]. 1821 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 316 One cardinal fault which pervades the work. 1868 GLADSTONE *Tun. Mundi* i. (1870) 5 A cardinal argument for placing the date of the Poet near that of his subject. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom.* *Emp.* xv. (ed. 5) 245 To that position three cardinal duties were attached.

2. **Cardinal virtues** (Lat. *virtutes cardinales*): in scholastic philosophy, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, accounted the four chief 'natural' virtues as distinguished from the 'theological' virtues of faith, hope, and charity. Some modern writers include these, and speak of 'seven' cardinal virtues; so the 'seven cardinal sins'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10008 Pas er four vertus principals, Pe quilk man clepes cardinals . . . Pat es rightwisnes, and meth, For-sight, and strenght. 1340 *Asen.* 123 Zeue opre virtues huer-of be pri byeh ycleped godliche and be uour byeh y-cleped cardinals. c 1470 *Hors. Shepe*, § 6, (1822) 5 The four vertues callyd cardynall. 1526 *Plegr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 11 The vertues cardynall, with the vertues morall. 1611 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 203, I thought ye . . . two reuerend Cardinal Vertues, But Cardinal Sins, and hollow hearts I feare ye. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 363 The 4

chief cardinal vertues. 1852 MRS. JAMISON *L. Maionna* (1857) 94 The seven cardinal virtues. 1875 H. L. MANNING, *Mission H. Ghost* x. 266 The four Cardinal virtues are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance.

b. **Cardinal virtues** also occurs in the general sense 1).

1640 WALLIS *Dauid's Aids. Learn.* Pref. 33 Asperate history of their virtues: we mean, such as in nature may be accounted Cardinal. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. lib. 63 Force, and fraud, are in warre the two Cardinal vertues. 1749 FILLIPE, *Tom Jones* 103 That cardinal virtue, patience. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. § 11 (1864) 217 In every kind of expression clearness is a cardinal virtue.

3. **Cardinal number** (Arith.): a number which answers the question 'how many?'; one of the primitive or 'natural' numbers (*one, two, three*, etc.), as distinguished from the ORDINAL numbers (*first, second, third*, etc.).

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Bijb, The numeral are either Cardinal, that is, principally, upon which the rest depend, as 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 328 Adverbs Cardinal; as *semel, bis, ter*, etc. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 277 Three is a cardinal number. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Met.* (1847) I. 451 Numerals are commonly divided into cardinal and ordinal.

4. **Cardinal points**; a. the four points of the horizon (or the heavens) which lie in the direction of the earth's two poles (*cardines*), and of sunrise and sunset respectively; the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical; the north, south, east, and west points. **Cardinal winds**: the four chief or main winds which blow from these points.

1549 *Compt. Sent.* vi. (1872) 6r Ther is iiii. callit vyndis cardinal. 1634 *Parables on Times* 15 All the winds in the compasse, both collateral and cardinal. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 26 They . . . subdivided the four cardinal winds to two and thirty. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* iii. ii. 179 Four of them are called the Cardinal Points. S, the South; W, the West; N, the North; E, the East. . . sometimes called the four Winds of Heaven. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 96 The angles of the building exactly face the four cardinal points.

† b. of the ecliptic: **Astrol.** and **Astron.** The two equinoctial and two solstitial points of the ecliptic; also applied to the corresponding signs of the zodiac, viz. Aries, Cancer, Libra, Capricornus, called also *cardinal signs*. Also, in a horoscope, 'the First, Fourth, Seventh, and Tenth Houses' (Bailey). *Obs.*

1594 BRUNDAGE *Exerc.* iii. i. xvi. (ed. 7) 311 The two Equinoxes, and the two Solstices, are commonly called the four cardinal or principal points. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Wks. (1686) 235 The cardinal intersections of the zodiac. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 94 Diurnal, cardinal, nocturnal, equinoctial.

c. of the prime vertical: '**Astrol.** The rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir' (Webster); = *cardines* (see CARDO).

5. **Phys.**

† **Cardinal humours**: 'an old term for four principal humours, viz. blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.' (*Obs.*)

**Cardinal veins**: 'the venous trunks . . . which transmit the blood in the early embryo from the Wolffian bodies, the vertebral column and the parietes of the trunk to the sinus venosus by means of the ducts of Cuvier. Similar veins from the anterior part of the body join the duct of Cuvier. These are sometimes called anterior cardinal veins and the others posterior cardinal veins' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. In R. C. Ch. **Cardinal bishop, priest, deacon**: a rendering of Lat. *episcopus, presbyter, diaconus cardinalis*; see CARDINAL sb., which arose from the absol. use of the adj. in this sense. Also (*Hist.*) **Cardinal church**: rendering of *ecclesia cardinalis*, the name given in early times to the principal or 'parish' churches of Rome, to distinguish them from the 'oratories' subordinate to them.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. m. 68 The Title of Cardinal was first given to the Places, that is, to the Cardinal Churches, but apply'd afterwards to the persons that Govern'd them. *Ibid.* 72 There are six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons.

II. 7. **Zool.** Pertaining to the hinge of a bivalve shell.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 708/1 The part of the shell . . . upon which the hinge occurs, is called its cardinal edge. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. 1. 601 The cardinal area is nearly wanting. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 180 The insertions of the cardinal muscle.

III. [f. CARDINAL sb.] 8. Of the colour of a cardinal's cassock; deep scarlet.

1879 *Daily News* 13 June 2/2 A black satin dress with 'cardinal' trimmings. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 305/2 Single Dahlias . . . fine deep cardinal. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 19 The young lady in cardinal hose and a scarlet hood.

**Cardinal** (kārdīnāl), *sb.* Forms: 4 cardenal, -ynal (le, -inal), (pl. -inas), 5 -inale, 5-6 -ynal, 6 -enall, (cardenall), 6-7 -inal, 2- cardinal. [absol. uses of prec., after those of *cardinalis* in later Latin.]

I. The ecclesiastical sense and its derivatives.

1. One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes (six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons) who constitute the pope's council, or the sacred college, and to whom the right of electing the pope has been restricted since the third Lateran council in 1173.

The cardinals hold the highest rank next to the pope, who is chosen from their number. [See *CARDINAL* a. 6.]  
 1225 *O. E. Chron.* On þes ilces gæres sende se papa of Rome to ðise lande an cardinal Johan of Creme. 1297 *R. Glouc.* 476 Tæcie cardinals the pope him sende iwis. 1393 *LANG.* P. *PLC.* xvii. 475 Ich knew neuere cardinal þat he ne cam fro þe pope. 1538 *STARKEY England* iv. 124 Hy. College of Cardynallys. 1613 *SHAKS.* *Hen. VIII.* i. 51 The right Reuerend Cardinall of Yorke. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist.* *Reb.* i. 1. 23 Rochel. . . was then straitly besieged by the Cardinal Richelieu. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt Chr.* II. x. 251 Cardinals . . have the rank of princes in the Church. 1845 *S. AUSTIN tr. Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 341 The Council . . prescribed to Cardinal Raimund very strict conditions.

b. Preceding other titles, indicating dignities held by one who is also a cardinal.  
 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 79 The Cardinal Nephew, whom they call *Padrone*. *Ibid.* 84 The Cardinal Vicar. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4525/1 In the Cardinal-Legate's Coach. 1783 *WATSON Philip III* (1839) 223 The cardinal-archbishop went himself to Rome.

† c. *The cardinal's blessing:* a blessing merely without any further advantage. *Obs.*

1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* vii. 39 What will they merit but the Cardinal's Blessing who will take no warning? 1798 *JORTIN Erasmus* I. 53 A gift, which, in all probability, would never be worth more than a Cardinal's Blessing.

† 2. Name of a variety of apple. *Obs.*  
 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 223 Apples. . . Lording-Apple, Pear-Apple, Cardinal, Winter Chestnut.

3. A short cloak worn by ladies, originally of scarlet cloth with a hood.

1745 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 38a You are capering about in your fine cardinals. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. iii. 193 My cardinal & veil are in her room. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 451 The thickest and brightest red cardinal that ever came out of a woollen-drafter's shop. 1858 *THACKERAY Virgin.* xxxii. (1878) 248.

4. = *Cardinal-bird*; see 7.

1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 467 The Cardinal. This bird is frequently imported from South Carolina. 1851 *Voy. Mauritius* iv. 160 The cardinal, though scarcely larger than a bullfinch, is conspicuous for his bright scarlet plumage.

5. *slang.* 'Muddled red wine'.

II. 6. In plural (for the adj. with a sb. pl.) = cardinal points, winds, virtues, numbers, muscles, etc.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. vi. (1495) 304 The endes of this lyne that hyghte Axis ben pygite in the poles and hyghte Cardinales. 1735 *P. GORDON Geog. Anat.* It is impossible to distinguish properly in any one of the intermediate points of the compass; nay, or so much as two of the four cardinals themselves. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 402 Philosophy . . classes the virtues under the four cardinal of prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice. 1836 *J. SMITH Sc. & Art* II. 183 Each segment between the several cardinals and their compounds, is subdivided into four equal portions. 1842-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* 553 Three pairs [of muscles] . . denominated respectively 'adductors', 'cardinals', and 'accessory cardinals'. 1871 *ROSE Lat. Gram.* I. 442 The genitive plural of the cardinals and distributives.

III. 7. *Comb.* (all in sense 1), as *cardinal-making* vbl. sb.; *cardinal-bird*, *grosbeak*, a North American singing-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*) with scarlet plumage; *cardinal's* († *cardinal*) hat, the red hat worn by a cardinal, taken typically for his dignity or office; *cardinal lace*, the name of a modern pattern of lace; *cardinal spider* (see quot.). Also *CARDINAL-FLOWER*.

1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 161 The \*Cardinal Grosbeak . . is an inhabitant of several parts of North America. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY In Trades* 422 Cardinal gros-beaks (*Petysus Cardinalis*) are a kind of Virginian nightingale. 1938 *BALE Tree Leaves* 1225 And as much besydes he had not longe afore For a \*Cardynall hatte. 1832 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 349 The devices of a cock and a Cardinal's hat. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 \*Cardinal laces are still wanted. 1866 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 16 This custom of \*cardinal-making. 1883 *WOOD in Gd. Words* Dec. 764/1 The common House-spider . . sometimes grows to an enormous size, and it is then known by the name of the \*Cardinal Spider.

**Cardinalate** (kɑːrdɪnəˈleɪt), sb. [a. F. *cardinalat* (It. *cardinalato*), ad. med.L. *cardinalatus*; see -ATE.] The office or dignity of a cardinal; the rank of a cardinal church.

1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 170 Bearing also the title of a Cardinalate. 1716 *PORR Lett. to Swift* 20 June, I have not the least hopes of the Cardinalate. 1839 *JAMES LOUIS XIV.* II. 105 The refusal . . to nominate De Retz to the Cardinalate.

† **Cardinalate**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 -ite. [f. *CARDINAL* sb. + -ATE.]

*trans.* To raise to the rank of cardinal.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 116/1 Polydore . . affirmeth him to be cardinalized by Pope Nicholas 5. 1660 *Br. HALL Hon. Mar. Clergie* I. xxi. (1638) 763 Panormitan was cardinalated by an intruding Pope.

**Cardinal-flower.** [From its scarlet colour, like that of a cardinal's robe or hat. (In F. *cardinale rouge*; also *cardinale bleue*.)] The Scarlet Lobelia (*L. cardinalis*), a native of North America, cultivated for the splendour of its blossoms. b. *Blue cardinal-flower*; (rare) for *L. syriatica*.

1668 *PERVIER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 American Scarlet Cardinal-flower. 1767 *J. ASHCROFT Bv. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 233 Perennials and biennials of the fibrous rooted tribe . . crimson cardinal flower. 1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Nat. Med.* 241 Blue Lobelia, or Blue Cardinal Flower. *Lobelia syriatica*. 1868 *LOSSING Hudson* 9 The splendid Cardinal flower, glowing like a flame.

**Cardinalic**, a. rare. [f. *CARDINAL* sb. + -IC.]

Pertaining to a cardinal. So **Cardinalical** a.  
 1650 *A. B. Mutat. Polono* 32 The Cardinalical party, (I mean the Jesuitical). 1886 *FORTNUM in Archæol.* I. 120 Some bronze casts from other cardinalic seals.

**Cardinalish**, a. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [see -ISH.] Savouring of a cardinal.

1624 *T. SCOTT Aphor. State* 13 It not onely sheweth the Cardinalish Prince, but that which lyeth next vnder.

**Cardinalism**. [see -ISM; in F. *cardinalisme*.] The institution or system of cardinals.

1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 33 Cardinalism receiving its form and essence from the Power of the Pope. 1849 *CLOUGH Remains* (1866) I. 148 Papa Pfyffer (my landlord) . . protests against cardinalism loudly.

**Cardinalist**. *Hist.* [see -IST. In F. *cardinaliste*, a partisan of Cardinal Richelieu or Mazarin.] A partisan of cardinals or of a cardinal.

Applied esp. to the adherents of Cardinal Granvella during the Dutch revolt from the Spanish rule in the 16th c.

1650 *R. STAFFLTON Strada's Low-C. Warres* iv. 81 The faction of the Cardinalists. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* I. 390 They stigmatized all who refused to enter into their league as cardinalists.

**Cardinalitial** (kɑːrdɪnəlɪˈʃiəl), a. [f. L. type \**cardinaliti-us* (cf. It. *cardinalizio*, F. *cardinalice*); see -ITIAL.] Pertaining to cardinals as a class.

1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* ii. i. 108 The Cardinalitial Authority is great. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. 96 Renewing his attack against the Jesuits, with the aforesaid cardinalitial success. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* II. 70 All the other cardinalitial robes.

**Cardinalitian** (kɑːrdɪnəlɪˈʃiən), a. [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. 95 Advanced to the Cardinalitian eminency. 1770 *BARRETT Journ. Genoa* II. 68 Badajoz . . is no very cardinalitian residence. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct. The Cardinalitian discourse.

† **Cardinality**. *Obs.* [f. on L. type \**cardinalitas*; see -ITY.] Condition of a cardinal; cardinalate.

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxvii. [cxviii.] 605 All his Cardynalles to be putte out of their Cardynalities. 1616 *BRENT tr. Sarg's Conc. Trent* (1676) 615 The Archbishop of Otranto, and others, who aimed at the Cardinality.

† **Cardinalize**, v. *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *cardinaliser*; see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To raise to the rank of a cardinal.

1616 *R. SHELTON Surv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 306 His carnall kinned, whereof, he hath . . cardinalized diuers.

2. *humorously.* To make scarlet.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxxiv, Crayfishes, which are cardinalized with boyling.

**Cardinally** (kɑːrdɪnəlɪ), adv. [f. *CARDINAL* a. + -LY.] Fundamentally, pre-eminently.

1866 *P. G. MEDD in Ch. & World* 348 That cardinally important subject. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 36 Our own [age] is characteristically and cardinally an epoch of transition.

† **Humorous perversion of carnally** (cf. *cardinal sins*).

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. i. 81 My wife, who, if she had bin a woman Cardinally giuen, might haue bin accus'd in fornication.

† **Cardinalric**. *Obs.* [see -RIO; cf. *bishopric*.] = *CARDINALATE*.

1688 *R. HOLME Arminour* ii. 37 Lesser dignities, as, Cardinalricks, archbishoprics, etc.

**Cardinalship** (kɑːrdɪnəlˈʃɪp). [f. *CARDINAL* sb. + -SHIP.] The state or office of a cardinal; tenure of office of a cardinal.

1537 *TINDALE Exp. St. John* 64 All his doctrine . . of benefices . . cardinalships. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 656 (R.) During the time of his cardinalship. 1783 *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* II. 332 In elevating foreign prelates to the cardinalships. 1872 *Athenæum* 8 June 713/1 Montalto's cardinalship was passed in worries.

† **Cardine**, a. *Obs.* [Badly f. Gr. *καρδία* + -INE.] = *CARDIO*.

1769 *WHYTT Vital Motions in Phil. Trans.* LX. 34 The cardine nerves.

**Cardines**, pl. of *CARDO*.

**Carding** (kɑːdɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 Also 5 *gadyng*. [f. *CARD* v. 1 + -ING; with the form *gadyng* cf. OF. *guerder* = *carder* (Littré *Suppl.*)]

1. The dressing of wool, cotton, etc. with cards or in a carding-machine.

1468 *in Ripon Ch. Acts* (1882) 134 Spynnyng et cardyng in festo S. Mathi. a. 1485 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 284 Thei putt owte of purse, As myche for gadyng, spynnyng, and wevyng. 1797 *De Fox Eng. Tradesm.* xviii. (1841) II. 189 The carding is generally done by hired servants. 1851 *Art Jmrl. Illust. Catal.* p. v\*7/1 The carding depends more on the quality of the cards than upon any attention or skill in the operatives.

b. *concr.* The carded product.

1837 *WHITLOCK Bh. Trades* (1842) 170 The fibres of the cotton . . when sufficiently combed are called cardings.

2. Torturing with wool-combs. Cf. *CARD* v. 1 4.

1828 *HISLER Journ. India* III. 348 The work of carding . . murder and robbery, goes on as systematically.

3. *attrib.* (sense 1), as in *carding-cylinder*, -mill, -room; *carding-engine*, -machine, a machine for combing or cleansing wool or cotton, in which a large cylinder set with cards works in connexion with smaller cylinders and a hollow shell similarly set with cards.

1860 *SMILES Self-help* ii. 35 One of the first . . to adopt the \*carding cylinder. 1795 *Edin. Advertiser* 6 Jan. 15/3 The whole Cotton Machinery consisting of five common \*carding engines, etc. 1835 *UR. Philos. Manuf.* 111 Towards one end of this floor are distributed the carding-engines. 1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 72 A fulling-mill, a \*carding-mill, and a mill for busing flax-seed. 1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S. xiii*, I began to work in a \*carding room soon after, and the fluff got into my lungs, and poisoned me.

**Carding**, vbl. sb. 2 [f. *CARD* v. 2 + -ING.] Card-playing. Also *attrib.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen VII.* ii. § 5 Where disyng, cardyng, tenys pleyng . . shalbe used. 1594 *Br. KING Jons* (1618) 225 To erect dicing and carding houses. 1854 *TRAPP Comm.* 706 xxxi. 22 In Carding and Dicing he had often wished himself hanged if it were not so and so. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 2 The sole . . income was derived from the carding.

**Carding** (kɑːdɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. *CARD* v. 1 + -ING.] That cards; as in *Carding Bee* = *Carder Bee* (see *CARDER* 1 b).

1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 288 The Carding Bees nearly all perish in the winter.

**Cardio** (kɑːdi-), with dissyllabic endings kɑːdi- or -i-), combining form of Gr. *καρδία* heart, as in **Cardiograph** (-grəf), [Gr. *-γραφία* writing, writer], an instrument which registers the motions of the heart by tracing a curve on paper, etc. **Cardiography** (-pɹəfi), [Gr. *-γραφία* writing], a. in anatomy, 'a description of the heart' (Craig); b. 'the application and use of the cardiograph' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cardiology** (-pɹɒdʒi), [Gr. *-λογία* discourse], knowledge of, or a treatise on, the heart. **Cardiometer** (-pɹɪmɪtə), [Gr. *-μέτρον* measure], an instrument for measuring the force of the heart's action; also *fig.*; hence **Cardiometrical** (-mɛtrɪkəl), a. **Cardiometry** (-pɹɛtri), [Gr. *-μετρία* measurement], 'the measurement of the size of the heart by percussion and auscultation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cardiopathy** (-pɹəpi), [Gr. *-πάθεια* suffering], disease of the heart.

1870 *S. GAR AUSCULT. & PERCUSS.* iii. 48 The \*Cardiograph is an instrument invented by Chauveau and Marcy whereby the movements of the cardiac impulse may be registered. 1847 *CRAIG, \*Cardiology*. 1860 *KEADE Cloister & H.* II. 334, I called little Kate's hand a \*Kardiometer, or heart-measurer, because it graduated emotion, and pinched by scale. 1875 *H. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 151 The . . beat will influence the mercurial column of the cardiometer. 1878 *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 423 Careful \*cardiometrical studies showing that the arterial pressure is not seriously affected. 1885 *Lancet* 1 Aug. 219/2 The commonest age at which the \*cardiopathy manifests itself . . is from forty to forty-six.

† **Cardiognost**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *καρδιογνώστης*, f. *καρδία* heart + *-γνώστης* knowing, knower.] One who knows the heart.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 276 As if they were his cardiognosts, and fully versed in his intentions.

So † **Cardiognostic**, a. and sb. (= prec.).

1640 *SIR E. DERING Carmelite* (1641) 39 You will make the Saints to be Gnosticks indeed, Cardiognosticks! 1643 *True Informer* 40 Greater Kardiognosticks than God Almighty. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 436 The omniscient Creator, he is only kardiognostic. 1856 *in BLOUNT Glossogr.*

**Cardioid** (kɑːdi-ɔɪd), *Math.* Also -oide. [ad. Gr. *καρδιοειδής* heart-shaped, f. *καρδία* + *-ειδής* form.] A curve somewhat resembling a heart in shape.

If through a fixed point in the circumference of a circle straight lines be drawn, intersecting the circle at different points, and such that the length of each line on each side of the point of intersection is equal to the diameter of the circle, the extremities of these lines will trace out a cardioid, having its cusp at the fixed point. The cardioid is also traced out by a point in the circumference of one circle rolling round the circumference of another equal to it. 1753 *in CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* The Cardioid. 1852 *SALMON Higher Pl. Curve* (1879) II. 44 The curve is of the form of a heart and is called the cardioid. 1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. 1. 894 We have . . the case of a circle rolling externally on another of equal size. The curve in this case is called the Cardioid.

**Cardiphonia** (kɑːdɪfəˈniə). [f. Gr. *καρδία* heart + *-φωνία*, f. *φωνή* voice.] The title given to a collection of letters by the Rev. John Newton (1781), intended to mean 'utterance of the heart', in which sense it has been occas. used by later writers.

1781 *J. NEWTON (title)* Cardiphonia, or Utterance of the Heart. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* 330 The work [In Memoriam] . . became at once a text-book and a cardiphonia.

**Cardite** (kɑːdɪt), *Zool.* A genus of molluscs (*Cardita*) of the family *Cyprinidae*. [So in Fr.] 1852 *TH. ROSS tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 204 The cardites, the turbinates, the ostracites, and shells of small dimension.

† **Carditis** (kɑːdɪtɪs), *Med.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *καρδία* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

1783 *CULLEN Wks.* (1827) II. 69 Carditis and Pericarditis, or the inflammations of the heart and Pericardium. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 637/1 True carditis seems to be generally admitted to be rare.

† **Cardo** (kɑːrdo). Pl. *cardines* (kɑːrdɪnz). [L. *cardo* hinge; adopted in some special senses.]

† 1. *Astrol.* in pl. = *CARDINAL points*. *Obs.*

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxix. liij. The four cardines or quarters of the Horizon. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Rollo* iv. ii, How are the cardines? 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* vii. xv. 341

Starrs and Planets do most potently act in the Cardines of the Celestiall Theme, of which Iamun Coeli is one.

† 2. *hinge*. A 'hinge', turning-point. *Obs.*  
a 1638 *Melle Wks.* l. 221. 1672 109 The main Cardo and hinge of Repentance. 1657 *Colvill Whigs's Suppl.* 1695  
89 This is the Cardo of the Dispute.

3. *Conch.* The hinge of a bivalve shell.  
1755 *Gentil. Mag.* XXV. 31. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) III. 19 The cardo passing for a head and mouth.  
1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv.* A. vii. 429 The cardines.

**Cardo'er.** *Sc.* [f. vb. *cardo*, *cardow*, *cardow*, expl. by Jamieson as 'To mend old clothes, patch, botch': of uncertain origin.]

1837 *Lockhart Scott* (1839) VII. 217 A little hunchbacked tailor... one of the race who creep from home-tend to home-tend... the great gossip and newsmen of the parish... in Scottish nomenclature cardoers.

**Cardoon** (*kardūn*). Forms: 5 cardoun, 7-8 cardon, 7- cardoon. Also B. 7-9 chardon, 8 chardon. [a. 16th c. F. *chardon* cardoun, ad. It. *cardone* (or Sp. *cardon*) great thistle, teasel, cardoon, augm. of *cardo*—L. *cardus*, *carduus* thistle, cardoon, or artichoke. In origin, the same word as F. *chardon* thistle, the northern form of which, *cardon*, had appeared in ME. as **CARDOUN**.]

A composite plant (*Cynara Cardunculus*), closely allied to the Artichoke (see quot. 1845); a native of the south of Europe and north of Africa, and cultivated in kitchen-gardens, esp. on the continent, for the fleshy stalks of the inner leaves, which are made tender by blanching. (By Cotgrave applied also to the similar **CARD** of the Artichoke.)

The cardoon was prob. first cultivated in Northern France in the 16th (or end of 15th) c.; it is mentioned by Parkinson (*Paradisus* 1629) under the name of *Carduus esculentus* (Edible Thistle), and is said in *Treas. Bot.* to have been first cultivated in England in 1656.

1651 *Cotgr.* Means. spaces left for Cardoons betweene rows of Onions. *Ibid.*, *Cardons*, Cardones, the stalks of Artichokes, or of the white thistle, buried in the ground, or otherwise used, to get them a whiteness (excellent meat). 1640 *Parkinson Theat. Bot.* 974 The Cretanes use their wilde Artichoke in the same manner that the Italians, Spaniards, and French use their Cardui or Chardons. 1658 *Evelyn Fr. Gard.* 1675 162 The Spanish chardons. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*, x. (1813) 4 Blanch. endive, beet, and chardons by tying. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 119 Botanists are now generally agreed that the cardoon and the artichoke are varieties of one plant. 1882 *Mrs. Revz Cookery & Househ.* xxv. 325 *Cardoons*, this excellent vegetable is little known in England.

|| **Cardo-phagus**, *nonce-vud*. Pl. -gi. [f. Gr. *καρδος* (L. *carduus*) thistle + *-φαγος* -eater.] A thistle-eater, i. e. donkey.

1857 *Thackeray Virgin*, xix. (D.) Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him, all honest fellow-cardophagi.

† **Cardoun**. *Obs.* [a. ONF. *cardon*=central F. *chardon* thistle=Pr. *cardò*, It. *cardone*, augm. of Romanic *cardo*—L. *cardus*, *carduus* thistle: cf. **CARDOUN**.] A thistle.

c 1455 *Voc. in Wz.* Wulker 645 *Cardo*, cardoun.

† **Cardene**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *carduus*.] A thistle.  
1388 *Wyclif 2 Kings* xiv. 9 The cardue, that is a low eerte and ful of thornes [1382a thistill], of the Liban sente to the cedre. — 2 *Chron.* xxv. 18 A cardue, either a tasil [1382a the thistill].

† **Carduel**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *carduelis*.] A goldfinch.

1572 *Boswell Armorie* III. 22 On a wreath d'Or and Sable, a Carduell volante, beaked and legged Argent.

**Cardumome**, *obs.* form of **CARDAMOM**.

† **Cardus**. *Obs.* rare.—

1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5481/4 The Pannel with red Cardus near the Crupper.

|| **Carduus** (*kārdūn*). The Latin word for 'thistle', formerly sometimes used in Eng. as the name of the *Carduus benedictus* or Blessed Thistle; esp. attrib., as in † *carduus posset*, † *water*.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 625 Carduus ben thystels grete and smale. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* III. iv. 73 Get you some of this distill'd carduus benedictus and lay it to your heart. a 1673 *Overbury A Wife* (1638) 204 He utters a most abominable deale of Carduus water. 1647 *Aschmole Diary* (1774) 305 Taking a carduus posset at night, and sweating upon it. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 677 Infusion of Carduus. Infuse an ounce of the dried leaves of carduus benedictus.

**Cardyale**, *cardynal*: see **CARDI**.

**Care** (*kēar*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *caru*, *cearu*, 2-4 *kar* (e, a, *car*, 3- *care*. [Common Teut.: OE. *caru*, *cearu*=OS. *caru*, OHG. *chara*, MHG. *kar*, Goth. *kara*, trouble, grief, care, ON. *kör* (=*kari*), gen. *karar*, bed of trouble or sickness:—OTeut. *kār-l*. (In no way related to L. *crua*.)]

† 1. Mental suffering, sorrow, grief, trouble. *Obs.*  
*Beowulf* 1303 (Gr.) *Cearu* was geniwod geworden in wicim. c 1250 *Hymn to God* 33 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 Bring us ut of wo and kare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3212 Sara... deged... and Abraham for his hadde care. *Ibid.* 3612 Par i lig her now, in bedd o care [*Trin. wo*]. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 3204 *þys body 3ow bar wiþ wo & kare* 1 c 1430 *Syr. Genet.* 1256 *Comen he is to doo vs care*. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 62 *Care, tristitia*. 15. *Fronte & Boye* 23 in *Ritson Anc. Pop.* P. 36 *Euer she dyde the lytell boye care*, As fer forth as she dorste. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 5

Him to comfort in his greatest care. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Sorrows succeed*. When one is passed another care we have, Thus woe succeeds a woe. 1728 *Pope's Essay* 171. 83 *His word*, infid' unutterable care Deep in great Hector's soul.

† b. Utterance of sorrow; lamentation, mourning. *Clothing of care*: mourning-dress. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 11 *Geonge for þe gnornendra care* [*genitus*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1019 *þou tok on hir clþing o care*. *Ibid.* 10444, 1 c þe leuelli ma 4li care

2. Burdened state of mind arising from fear, doubt, or concern about anything; solicitude, anxiety, mental perturbation; also in pl. anxieties, solitudes. † *Withouten care*: without doubt.

† *To be in care*: to be troubled, anxious, concerned.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke xxi. 34 On ofer-fille and on druncennesse and þises lifes carum. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 *Ich habbe þerore sar care*. c 1297 R. GLOUC. 457 *Of þe erl of Chestre 3e ne dorre abbe non care*. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1509 O God hit is, wiþ-outen care, Of alle schaffes schuppere. 1362 *LANGF. P. Pl. A. L.* 170 *þei beoþ cumbered in care* and cunnen not out-crepe. c 1420 *Sir Amadour* xxi. Gode Sirs, hane 3e no care. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 61 In my glasse... I can perceive how kingdomes breed but care. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 4 So Cares and Ioyes abound as Seasons fleet. 1682 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 332 *Fretting care*, that kills a Cat! 1714 T. ELLWOOD *Autobio.* (1765) 192, I was in care how to speak with some friend about it. 1796-7 *Coleridge Poems* (1862) 2 The sorrow-clouded breast of Care. 1854 *TENNISON En. Ar.* 222 *Cast all your cares on God*. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 307/3 *Black care* who sits behind the horseman.

3. Serious or grave mental attention; the charging of the mind with anything; concern; heed, heedfulness, attention, regard; caution, pains.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke x. 40 *Nis þe nan caru* [*caru* care] þet min swustur let me ænþile þenian. 1548 *UNALL*, etc. *Brutus. Par. Math.* xxvi. 116 *Buried with the busy care* of a noble man. 1560 *LIVY Euphros.* (Arb.) 300 *Dost thou now commit Idolatrie with them without care?* 1616 R. C. *Times Whit.* v. 1673 *Many... only use their care* in dainty banquetes. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 791 *His Mother's Precepts he performs with Care*. 1748 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 431 *Rose or carnation was below my care*. 1828 *SCOTT F. M.* *Perth* (1860) *Intro.* 10 *Mustaches which had lately been arranged with some care*. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* *Pro.* 171 *As a parrot turns... And takes a lady's finger with all care*.

b. Const. of (*arith.*), for, and inf. Here, and in c. the sense may pass, esp. in negative construction, to Regard arising from desire or estimation, liking, inclination to or for.

c 1150 *Destr. Troy* 427 *Criste on the crosse for our care* deghit. 1590 *GREENE Poems* (1861) 295 *Care to live* or sweet delight in life *Draws me*. 1653 *LISLE Jaffric on O. & N. T. Judge*, They worshipped the God of heaven with care of his commandments. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xii. 52 *Man, which looks too far before him, in the care of future time*. 1705 I. NORRIS in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 82 *They stand in care of nobody's censure*. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xxxviii. *If any care for what is here Survive in spirits render'd free*. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* I. (1880) *Intro.* 8 *Public spirit... its essence is care for a common good*.

c. To have a care, † keep a care, take care.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 511 *We will turne it finely off sir, we will take some care*. 1590 *Mids. N.* iv. i. 15 *Good Mounseur haue a care the hony bag brake not*. 1596 *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 191 *He took some care*. To get her cunning Schoolemasters to instruct her. 1611 *Temp.* II. i. 301 *If of life you keep a care, Shake off slumber and be ware*. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 225 *You must take great care, that the Solid Ball... be exactly Spherical*. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 160 *Take a timely care* to bring the *Truants back*. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. xiii. *For native Spanish she had no great care*. 1876 *BLACK Hladcap V.* xviii. 161 *'Have a care, Jack!'* Peter called out.

4. Charge; oversight with a view to protection, preservation, or guidance. In the address of a letter or package 'care of'—

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6196 *Noble knights all, Vnder care of two kynyes*. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* xi. 28, I... have the care of all the Churches. 1649-80 *COTTELL Davila's Hist.* *Fr.* (1678) 4 *He left the Care of the whole Enterprise*. 1710 *PAIDAUZE Orig. Tithe* II. 67 *Upon the Evangelical Priesthood... is incumbent... to take on them the Care of their Souls*. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 99, I commend thee to the care of God. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii. 230 'I'll take her under my care'. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* *Address to Nemo*, care of Mr. Krook. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 207 *The ship-master... is obliged to retain the identical cases committed to his care*.

b. Hence To have the care of, take care of, etc.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 363/a O Lorde... I thank thee, for that thou vouchsafest to haue care vpon so wretched a creature as I am. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* x. 32 [*He*] brought him into an Inne, and took care of him. 1611 *BIBLE Pref.* 2 *It doth certainly belong vnto Kings to haue care of Religion*. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xxxiii. 240, I desired this Waiting-woman to haue a Care on him. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 37 P. 4 *She has no Children to take care of*. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* iii. 69 *She had the care of Lady Ida's youth*. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 173 *You take care of your money*.

5. An object or matter of care, concern, or solicitude.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 37 *Gathered the Princes... To taken counsell of their common cares*. 1634 *Br. Hall Ocean. Med.* § 123 *The main care of any creature is self-preservation*. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* I. § 1. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* vi. *Or busy housewifely ply her evening care*. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* I. ix. *Pomp and power alone are woman's care*. 1855 *TENNISON To Maurice*, *Come, when no graver cares employ*. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 298 *He could not himself spare the time from cares of state*.

b. of persons and things. Cf. 'youthful charge'. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* II. 59 *Come to my longing Arms, my lovely Care*. 1704 *Pope's Essay* 171. 83 *The good shepherd tends his fleecy care*. 1735 *SONNETS* *Chase* II. 465 *Each watchful Eye Fix'd on his youthful Care*. 1863 *ASTOR in Tales fr. Blackwood* IX. 39 *Wint'ry frosts shall never see The rose that is my care!*

6. Comb. a. attrib., as care-line, -wrinkle; b. objective, (a.) with pr. pples. forming adjs., as care-bewitching, -bringing, -charming, -defying, -drowning, -eluding; (b.) with vb. sbs. or agent-nouns forming sbs., as care-charmer, -killing, etc.; c. instrumental, as care-acclayed, -crazed, -crossed, -encumbered, -frighted, -laden, -lined, -pined, -scorched, -tired, -tuned, -untroubled, -wounded, etc., and esp. care-worn; also care-bed, a bed of suffering or grief; † care-weed, mourning attire. Also CARE-TAKER, -TAKING, etc.

1596 *Fitz-Gefferay Sir F. Drake* (1881) 81 *Poor care-acclayed pilgrime traveler*. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* lxxvii. *The kyng to Carebedd es game*. 1768 *Ross Helenor* 56 [*Jam.*] *In care-bed lair for three lang hours she lay*. 1645 *CHARLES Sol. Recant.* vii. 5 *Care-bewitching sweets*. 1597 *DRAKE TOW Mortimer*. 72 *Presit with a care-bringing Crowne*. 1592 *DANIEL Delta Wks.* (1717) 415 *Care-Chamer Sleep*, *Son of the sable Night*. 1754 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iii. 124 *A care-crazed mother of a many sonnes*. 1876 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* 249 *Care-crossed, toil-stained millions*. 1801 *LAMB Corr.* cxliii. (1870) 376 *Care-drowning night*. 1730 *THOMSON Autumn* 605 *With every gentle care-eluding art*. 1841-6 *LONGF. Bridge* xii. *Thousands of care-encumbered men*. 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* II. lvi. 140 *Their care-fraught profession*. 1880 *BURTON Q. Anne* III. xiv. 11 *Whispers and care-laden looks*. 1603 *DEKKER Grisild* Wks. 1886 V. 115 *Coy dames, who... Fly the care-pined hearts that sue to them*. 1610 *Histrion*, II. 68 *Cast water on the care-scorch face*. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iii. 12. 92 *My care-tun'd tongue*. 1611 *A. STAFFORD Nave* II. 241 (T.) [*The nightingale*] begins to carol out her care-tuned musick. 1794 *BURNS Wks.* IV. 279 *Care-untroubld, joy-surrounded*. c 1500 *DUNBAR Two Marit Wm.* 422, I go to the kirk, cled in care. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1851) I. 219 *His careworn heart*. 1856 *DICKENS's Lett.* (1880) I. 443 *A face too careworn for her years*. 1882 *Three in Norway* xix. 149 *We met a very careworn-looking man*. 1657 *MAY Lucan* v. (T.) *Cornelia, his care-wounded breast clasping*.

† **Care**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Some kind of stuff. (Perh. the same word as **CARY**.)

1420 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 420 *A russet cloke, lynd w' care* aboute y' schuldrys. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* lxxi. *Thys lady was in care cladd*.

**Care** (*kēar*), *sb.* 3 The name for the Mountain Ash, in the south-west of England.

1849 *KINGSLEY in Life* I. 173 (D.) *Of old Dartmoor was a forest... its hill-sides clothed with birch, oak, and 'care'*. 1880 *W. Cornw. Glass.* (E. D. S.) *Care*, the mountain ash.

**Care** (*kēar*), *v.* Forms: 1 *carian*, *oearian*, 2-3 *carien*, 3-4 *car*, *kar*, 4- *care*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *carian*=OS. *carūn*, OHG. *charūn*, -en, MHG. *carēn*, *karn*, Goth. *kārūn*:—OTeut. *\*kārjan* to mourn, sorrow, have trouble, trouble oneself, f. *\*kār-l* CARE *sb.* 1]

† 1. To sorrow or grieve. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Crist* 277 (Gr.) *Hwæt beurnest þu cearigende*. c 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 243 *þa ceardoun þa sunder halpan*. c 1270 *Hali Meid.* 77 *Mont þing schal þu warðen... ant make to carien*. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3128 *Whi carcestow? sece þe quene*. c 1400 *Pal. Poems* (1859) II. 4 *The lond... for defalte of help hath longe cared*. 1530 *PAISOR* 475/4, *I care for his losses, Je me chagrime de ses pertes*.

† b. To mourn, lament. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3212 *Sarra... deid... and abraham can for hir car*. c 1366 *CHAUCER Clerkes T.* 1156 *Lat hym care and wepe and wryng and waille*.

2. † a. To be troubled, uneasy, or anxious (*obs.*). b. To feel concern (great or little), be concerned, trouble oneself, feel interest. Now only with *for*.

*Beowulf* 1536 *Na lymen* ymb his lif *cearad*. a 1225 *Anec.* R. 48 *Sore mei anoger of hire fluit carien*. c 1300 *Babel* 1573 *Ich wole sigge... whi ich carie so*. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11675 (Fairf.), *I care mare for a noþer þing*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 88 (Mätz) *Ye nedde not to care if ye follow my sawe*. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* ix. 20 *As for the Asses... care not thou for them for they are founde*. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* III. i. 173 *Those that care to keepe your royall Person*. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xviii. 3 *Neither if halfe of vs die will they care for vs*. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 421 *He cared only... for his own interest*. 1862 *FABER Hymn*, 'Sweet Saviour' *Labour is sweet, for Thou hast toiled; And care is light, for Thou hast cared*.

c. To be careful, to take care. Now only *dial.*

a 1593 *H. SMITH Serm.* (1637) 302 *It is not enough to here but you must care how you here; it is not enough to pray, but you must care how you pray*. *Ibid.* (1866) II. 47 *Let them which are down care to rise*. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 200/2 *Unless a man cares to fall her right, she'll break all up*.

3. To care for: to take thought for, provide for, look after, take care of. Also with *indirect pass.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 *He wile carien for hire*. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B.* II. 161 *Panne cared bei for caplus to kairen hem bider*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxix. 17, *I am poore & in mysery, but the Lorde careth for me*. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. 179 *Who care for you like Fathers?* 1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. 123 *He careth for us that knows what is fittest for us*. 1858 *Geo. Eliot Sc. Cleric.* *Life, Janet's Rep.* xxv. 318 *Infinite Love was caring for her*. 1887 *March. Guard.* 14 Apr. 7 *The child had... been well cared for*.

4. In negative and conditional construction: a.

*Not to care* passes from the notion of 'not to trouble



oneself', to those of 'not to mind, not to regard or pay any deference or attention, to pay no respect, be indifferent'. Const. *for*, etc.

c1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* vi. 139, I departed from my lorde poure & exyled but I dyd not care for it. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxii. 16 Master we knowe that thou .. carest for no man. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 11. 18 Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged By tortious wrong. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. 1. 18 What cares these roarsers for the name of King? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. 28 Full little caren they To make their milkie mothers bleating stay. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 4 The young Man is rich, and, as the Vulgar say, needs not care for any body. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. iii, I care not, Fortune, what you me deny. a1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Grece* II. 61 This important pass, which Philip did not care attempting to force. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iv. 174 In thy embrace what do I care for death. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1878) 3 Men had almost ceased to care whether there be any moral order or not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 13 Cephalus appears not to care about riches. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* I. 18, I don't care what people say.

(a.) with some strengthening word, as a *pin*, a *button*, a *straw*, a *rush*, a *fig*, a *farthing*, a *rap*, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 12 He .. cared not for God or man a point. 1633 MARMYON *Pine Compaun* ii. i. 68, I do not care a pin for her. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50, I do not care a farthing for you. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlv, Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. 1828 THAUMATURGUS 23 If for the truth you care a button. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 4 A subject .. for which not ten of your friends care a straw. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 236, I don't care a toss where you are. *Ibid.* 211 You suppose I care a damn for that? 1880 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* II. 4 Pharisees care not a fig for the Lord's hearing them.

(b.) *Sc. To care na by*: not to care about (it). 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* I. 189 (Jam.) Alake, she cared na by. a1796 BURNS *My Nannie O.* viii, Come weal, come woe, I care na by.

b. Not to mind (something proposed); to have no disinclination or objection, be disposed to. Now only with *if*, though.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Some for a few tythes, with Cayn, carew not to lesse the eternall rychesse of heuen. c1590 MARLOWE *Didio* iv. v, So you'll love me, I care not if I do. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 124, I care not if I be your Physician. 1611 FLORIO, *Synecdoche* ii. fuso, a light-heeled trull that cares not to home hir husband. 1646 ROW *Hist. Ayr* (1849) 324 We care not to lett you see what we wrot up to the King. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) V. 265 Will you eat, or drink, friend? I don't care if I do. 1841 GRESLEY *C. Leaver* 59, I don't care if I go with you for once.

5. To have a regard or liking for. Orig. only in neg. or interrog. constructions ('not to regard' as in 4 a); now also in affirmative, but usually as the alternative or negative of an implied negation.

a. To have a regard, liking, or inclination for (a thing); to be inclined or disposed to, to think it worth while to do.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Sermon*, iii. (R.) He cared for nothing more then that kynde of lyfe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 4. 189 Malice .. onely careth to satisfie its owne venomous humour. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ix. 275 We .. baked of these Roots .. but none of us greatly cared to give money. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 12 He never cared to give money. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 98 Few cared for reformation; many cared for destruction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 511 They become rulers in their own city if they care to be. 1883 H. WACE *Gospel & Writ.* ii. 36 The main positions for which a Christian writer cares to contend.

b. To have regard, fondness, or attachment for (a person).

c1530 Lb. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt.* Bryt. (1814) 244, I care not for hym that is ayenst my heart. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 163 Creep not to her that cares not for thee. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 47 He never car'd much for her afterward. 1750 LADY HERVEY in *Sk. of Days* II. 209, I dread to see people I care for quite easy and happy. 1788 Mrs. Wood *Pomerey Ad.* I. vi. 93 She was sure she cared for the lord at heart.

6. *trans.* in various senses: † a. To cause care to, trouble (obs.). † b. To care for, regard (obs.). c. To take care of, guard, preserve with care (*dial.*). [c1520 *Hali Meid.* 29 Lutel hart be carien for pin anes lueneed.] c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 122 Nay ther of care thee noight quod Nicholas. c1420 *Indicium* (1822) 13 The day is comen of Catyynes all those to care that ar uncleyne. c1505 LINDSAY (Piscott) *Chron.* 301 (Jam.) He cares you not in his just quarrell. 1612 Jas. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 266 III. 106 Ye littill care youre olde freindis. 1628 FELTHAM *Revolutions* i. 76 (L.) Care them [jewels] up, and wear them but on festivals. 1881 Mrs. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horse* vi. 84 If you care your things .. it is surprising how long they may be made to serve.

Care, var. of CHARE, Obs.

Careage (see quot.). [? for CARUAGE.]

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* Careage is a term sometime used in Agriculture, and signifies the Ploughing of Ground, either ordinary; or extraordinary. 1727 so in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*

Careatides: see CARYATID.

† Care-away, *phr.* and *sb.* Obs.

a. An exclamation of merriment or recklessness; 'care begone! I away with care!' Hence, a reckless fellow, roisterer. b. Something that drives away care (with a pun on *careaway*, quot. 1633).

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 61 Care-away, sotowles, tristicia *prent.* 1471 RIPLEY *Coupl. Alch.* v. xxvii, in Ashm. (1652) 157 Hay hoe, careaway, lat the cup go rounde. 1575 NEWTON tr. *Lemnius's Complex.* 99 (D.) Wanton yonkers and wilfull Careaways. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. xix. 71 b,

False forsworne knaves, desperate careaways. c1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) II. 466 (D.) If worldly troubles come too fast upon a man, he hath a herb called care-away.

Careck (e, careot, careake, obs. ff. CARRACK, † Care-cloth. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 carke-cloth. [Etymology uncertain:]

Palsgrave's 'carde, clothe' (read *carde-clothe*) for brides' seems to be the same word, and, if not merely a blunder, would seem to point to identity of the first element with CARDE. Some have conjectured *F. carre sb.* or *carre adj.*, square; the word can hardly be *CARE sb.*, though that sense has been played on.]

A cloth formerly held over (or placed upon) the heads of the bride and bridegroom as they knelt during the marriage-service.

Cf. med. L. *jugalis*, for which Du Cange quotes an example of 4th c., showing that it denoted a cloth placed upon the head of the bride and the shoulders of the bridegroom.

1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Carde, clothe for brides: they [i.e. the French] use none. 1534 in PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 204 A care cloth of silke domex. 1550 in *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 42 A care cloth of silke. 1552 *Ibid.* 12 Item a carke clothe. *Ibid.* 63 Item on lynyn care cloth. 1559 FABYAN vii. 716 Thei cam forthre, and kneled before the altare all the masse tyme, and the care clothe was holden.

1624 W. WHATELEY (*Little*) A Care-Cloth, or a Treatise of the Cumber and Troubles of Matrimony. 1878 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 72 The care cloth was a sort of canopy held over the bride and bridegroom as they knelt for the nuptial blessing.

Careen (kārēn), *sb.* Naut. Also 6-7 carine, 7 carene, careene, 8 creen. [a. F. *carène* fem., keel, in phrases such as *en carène* = 'on the careen', helped by the use of the verb.]

1. The position of a ship laid or heeled over on one side. *On (upon) the careen*: turned over on one side for repairing, or by stress of weather, etc.

1591 *Hon. Actions E. Glenham*, Which compelled them to lie vpon the carine, to stop their leakes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 23 Breathing her .. either in a dry dock or vpon her Careene. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. i. xxviii, Many Gallies, and Galeasses .. either in Cours, at Anchor, in Dock, or upon the Carine. 1651 — *Venice* 36 She hath bin so often trimmd, putt upon the Carine, and metamorphosed. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1359/4 The Algerine .. had so great a hole made in her, that [she] was brought to her Carene. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4380/2 We saw him on the Careen [from being struck between wind and water]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) L ii j b, When a ship is laid on a careen, every thing is taken out of her. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) i. 171 A broadside, which laid him on a careen. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, The [ship] righted from her careen.

2. The process of careening: see the vb.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 217 The Dutchess began to make ready for a careen.

3. A careening over. (See the vb. 4.)

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* i. 6 The charm [of the camel] is not .. in the movement, the noiseless stepping, or the broad careen.

Careen (kārēn), *v.* Naut. Forms: 6-7 carene, 7 carine, (careene, careene, caren, carine, 7-8 careen, 8 creen), 7- careen. [Corresponds to mod. F. *carrière*, earlier *cariner*, *Sp. carenar*, It. *carenare*, f. F. *carène*, Sp. or It. *carena* keel:—L. *carina* keel.

(The precise source of the vb. does not appear; it may even have been f. the sb.: the Fr., Sp., It. verb is not in Cotgr., Minshen, Florio.)

1. *trans.* To turn (a ship) over on one side for cleaning, caulking, or repairing; to clean, caulk, etc. (a ship so turned over).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III, A fit place to carene the ship. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 56 To stay att Milo to carine and fitt her. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Grece* i. 28 A Fountain of Pitch .. with which they caren Vessels. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipel.* 11 To carine his ship. 1747 *Col. Records Penn.* V. 71 His Sloop cou'd not go to Sea without being Careen'd. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 25 Finding a convenient harbor .. he unloaded and careened his vessels. 1876 H. WALPOLE *Gorr.* (1837) II. 289 After an Irish voyage I do not wonder you want careening.

† b. *trans.* Humorously To *careen a wig*.

1675 *Character Town Gallant* 5 He .. pulls out his Comb, Careens his Wigg. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 53 He [the beau] is two long hours careening his wig. 1702 *Post Baute* d 48 Swiming Line careend with Flies.

2. *absol.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 443 A fine small Cove .. fit to Careen in. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 227 The Commodore .. informed the Captains, that his orders were .. to careen, and refit. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. xxx, He left his ship .. With orders to the people to careen.

1873 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1807) 173 Once in seven years I'm seen At Bath or Tunbridge, to careen. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Jan. (Hoppe) We got him safe to Eskmount .. There he is at present, careening, and the ladies take the best care possible of him.

b. Said of the ship itself.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 145/3 Some that were driven to shore, were since forced to unlade and Carine. 1690 MARVELL *Let. Mayor Hull* Wks. I. 155 Liberty for our ships to careen and victual in any of his ports. 1780 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5827/1 The Barfleur .. is now careening.

3. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to heel over.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 281 Do you mean to careen the ship that you have all run to the starboard side? 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* xi, The heavy blows of the seas upon the sides of the vessel careened and shook her.

4. *intr.* 'A ship is said to careen when she inclines to one side, or lies over when sailing on a wind' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

a1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 99 The fleet careen'd, the wind propitious fill'd The swelling sails. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 32 Careening as if never more to right. 1863 DICKY *Federal St.* I. 4 The ship staggered, careened, and reeled, as wave after wave came thundering on her. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* ix. 76 If the wind is strong then the yachts careen over to the very verge of safety.

Careenage (kārēnédz). [F. *CARÉEN* v. + -AGE; cf. F. *carénage*.] a. The careening of a ship; ellipt. the expense of this. b. A careening-place (cf. *anahorage*).

In sense b the Fr. *carénage* is much used, esp. in W. Indies, and parts of N. America.

1794 SIR J. JERVIS in *Naval Chron.* X. 462 The Asia and Zebra were appointed .. to enter the careenage. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 161 Careenage is the place where the operation is performed, and also the money given for careening. 1842 ORDSON *Creeolana* v. 45 The whole line of the careenage being .. one continuous sloping bank of slime.

attrib. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. ii. 372 [He] crossed the Careenage Ravine.

Careening, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CAREEN.

1668 in WILKINS *Recl. Char.* 283. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 76 Careening, is bringing a Ship to lye down on one side while they trim and caulk the other. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* vi. 141 They were greatly heeled-to on one side, or in the position called careening.

attrib. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 38 A good careening place. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 52 The careening-wharfs, are entirely decayed.

Career (kārēer), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 carriere, careere, (6 carire, -eire, carriere), 6-8 carrier(e, carrier, -eer, 7 carriere, carere, (carrear, -eere, -eir, careir), 6- career. [a. F. *carrière* race-course; also career, in various senses; = L., Pr. *carriera*, Sp. *carrera* road, career:—late L. *carriaria* (via) carriage-road, road, f. *carri* vs wagon. The normal Central Fr. repr. of late L. *carriaria* is OF. *charrière*, still usual in the dialects; it is not clear whether *carrière* is northern, or influenced by It. or Pr.]

† 1. The ground on which a race is run, a race-course; also, the space within the barrier at a tournament. b. *transf.* The course over which any person or thing passes; road, path, way. Obs. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 286 It was fit for him to go to the other end of the Career. 1642 *Howell For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 In the carrere to Her mines. a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Rowse Memmon's mother .. That she thy [Phebus'] career may with 1000s spread. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 39 Since the Portuguese found out the career to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Career, or Carrier, in the manage, a place inclosed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring.

† 2. Of a horse: A short gallop at full speed (often in phr. to *pass a career*). Also a charge, encounter (at a tournament or in battle). Obs. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 139 Seven tall men .. made sundry Carriers and brave Turnaments. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ork. Fur.* xxxviii. 35 (N.) To stop, to start, to pass career. 1598 BARRET *Thom. Warres* v. ii. 142 The Lancers .. ought to know how to manage well a horse, run a good career, etc. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 203 To passe a Carriere, is but to runne with strength and courage such a convenient course as is meete for his ability. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 766 Mortal combat or career with Lance. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Career .. is also used for the race, or course of the horse itself, provided it do not exceed two hundred paces. 1764 HARKER *Observ.* xxvii. vi. 284 Horses .. walking in state and running in full career.

† b. 'The short turning of a nimble horse, now this way, now that way' (Barret *Alvarie*); *transf.* a frisk, gambol. Obs.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 809/1 Manie a horse raised on high with carrie, gallop, turne, and stop. 1594 and *Rep. Panstus* in *Thoms Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Careers and gambalds. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. F.* ii. 1. 132 The king is a good king, but .. he passes some humors, and careeres. 3. By extension: A running, course (usually implying swift motion); formerly [like Fr. *carrière*] applied *spec.* to the course of the sun or a star through the heavens. Also *abstr.* Full speed, impetus: chiefly in phrases like *in full career*, † to take, give (oneself or some thing) career, etc., which were originally terms of horsemanship (see 2).

c1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 55 Theie .. tooke privlie there carier abowte, and violentlie assailed the tents of there adversaries. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* xvi, As ye see fell Boreas. To stop his wearie cariere suddenly. 1626 T. H. CAUSSEIN's *Holy Cr.* 31 Dolphins .. leape and bound with full carriere in the tumultuous waues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 353 The Sun .. was hastning now with prone career To th' Ocean Iles. a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1726 III. 35 Sooner may we .. stop the Sun in his carriere. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 258 Vast torrents force a terrible career. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xiii, Stretch onward on thy fleet career! 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Grece* II. xvi. 137 Away we went in full career with the waves and the wind.

b. *Hawking*. (See quot.) 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Career, in falconry, is a flight or tour of the bird, about one hundred and twenty yards.

4. *fig.* (from 2 and 3) Rapid and continuous 'course of action, uninterrupted procedure' (J.); formerly also, The height, 'full swing' of a person's activity. 1599 SHAKS. *Much. Ado* ii. iii. 250 Shall quips and sentences .. awe a man from the careere of his humour? 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 286 Stopping the Carriere Of Laughter, with a sigh. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. ix. (1632) 15 He



takes a hundred times more cariere and libertie unto himselfe, than hee did for others. 1643 W. BURNES *Beloved City* 57 Antichrist, in the full course and carriere of his happiness. 1663 COWLEY *Lines & Ess.* (1669) 35 Swift as light Thoughts their empty Carriere run. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xvi. 389 Quickly stop in his carriere of vertue. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 174 Not to permit the reins to our passions, or give them full tiller. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Women* II. viii. 29 A. beauty in the carriere of her conquests. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 599 In the full carriere of success.

5. A person's course or progress through life (or a distinct portion of life), esp. when publicly conspicuous, or abounding in remarkable incidents; similarly with reference to a nation, a political party, etc. b. In mod. language after *Fr. carrière*, freq. used for: A course of professional life or employment, which affords opportunity for progress or advancement in the world.

1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* II. 424 A more difficult negotiation than you have ever had in your diplomatic career. 1815 SCRIBBLEMANIA 200 That great statesman's public career. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1865) I. 1. 7 A history, which records the career of France, Prussia, etc. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 20 Harold must go and make a career for himself. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 99 An artist, even in the humblest rank, had a career before him.

**Career** (kārī'x), *v.* For forms see the sb.

†1. *intr.* To take a short gallop, to 'pass a career'; to charge (at a tournament); to turn this way and that in running (said of a horse); also *fig.* Also *trans.* with cognate object. *Obs.*

1594 WILLOBIE *Disa* Fij. Shameless Callets. That can carrie the whores rebound, To straine at first, and after yeeld. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. 52 His horse of a fierce courage carried as he went. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 87 How we Tilt and Career.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To gallop, run or move at full speed. (Also to *career it*.)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 87 If's tongue doth not career't above his wit. 1679 SC. *Pasquils* (1688) 248 Episcopie must quit the cause, And let old Jack career boys. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 368 When Desolation royally careers Over thy wretched country. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* v. The little Julian was careering about the room for the amusement of his infant friend. 1851 HOUSEH. *Narrative* 13 Two heavy seas. careered towards one another. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leighlin* 331 Sap. Careering through a tree.

3. *trans.* To make (a horse) career.

1829 W. IRVING *Comp. Granada* lxxxiii. (1856) 450 A Moor is born . . . to career the steed, . . . and launch the javelin.

4. To move swiftly over. (Cf. *run the streets*.)

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Al. Sinai* 1. 47 In living clouds careering the expanse, These fleck the firmament.

Hence **Career-er**, **Careering** *obl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Careeringly** *adv.*

1844 BLACKB. *Mag.* 691 Careerers of the skies! 1627 BR. HALL *Heav. upon Earth* vii. 80 All . . . fall to plunging and careering. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 66 The mad careering of the storm. 1899 NASH *Leit. Stuff* (1871) 48 The careeringest billow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 756 Careering Fires. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XIV. 295 Huge careering leaps. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* 272, I came down waveringly, careeringly, flourishingly.

**Carefox**, *obs.* form of **CAREAX**.

**Careful** (kē'fūl), *a.* Forms: 1 *carfull*, *gearful*, 3, 5 *karefull*, 4-5 *carful*, 6 *Sa. carfull*, 3-*careful*. [OE. *carful*, *carful*, *f. caru* care + *-FUL*.]

†1. Full of grief; mournful, sorrowful; also (of cries, etc.), expressing sorrow. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Soul's Address* 25 Cleopatra bonne swa carfull . . . se gest to ðam duste. c 1205 LAY. 1676f Duden of clades gearfulle onihites. c 1394 P. *Pl. Credo* 441 Pey crieden alle o cry a carfull note. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 161 A careful widow wringing her hands and making great sorrow. c 1505 DUNBAR *Tua marit* Wm. 418 My clakis that ar carfull in colour of sabill. 1524 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond*, Her Tears upon her Cheeks (poor careful Girl). 1599 PARINUS II. (1661) 26 To . . . ease her careful heart.

2. Full of care, trouble, anxiety, or concern; anxious, troubled, solicitous, concerned. *arch.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 549 (Gr.) Cwædon carfullu Criste laðe to Guðlacc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23116 Paa care-ful eth sal be to kene. c 1400 ROWLAND & O. 1066 He crackled full many a careful croun. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobias* v. 12 That I make the not careful, I am Azarias. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* vi. 34 Be not careful therefore for the morrow. 1606 MARSTON *Faune* III. Wks. (1856) 63 Necessarie as sleepe To careful man. 1714 STEELE *Arrio, Ulysses*, The King arose, and beat his careful Breast. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. 22, It is a sight the careful brow might smother.

3. Full of care or concern for, attentive to the interests of, taking good care of.

a 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xxxix. 18 (Bosw.) Drihten carful oððe ymydyg is mines. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xv. 19 They that were in the cite, were most careful for those which were to fight. 1553 BALE *Vocations in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 A woman . . . which was to me a careful creature. 1590 SHAKES. *Err.* I. i. 79 My wife more careful for the latter-borne. 1594 — *Rich.* III. ii. 96 Beshinke you like a careful Mother Of the young Prince your sonne. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 13 Then careful Heav'n supply'd two sorts of men. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 47 She . . . stretch'd forth her careful hands To ease the burthen. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 38 Be careful of the horses, Sam. . . don't ride them too fast.

4. Applying care, solicitous attention, or pains to what one has to do; heedful, painstaking, attentive to one's work; circumspect, watchful, cautious.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülcker 179 *Curiosus*, carful. 1583 GOLDING *Cato in Deut.* xxii. 129 That they should be the

earner-ter and carefuler in teaching their children. 1588 SHAKES. *Titus* I. iv. iii. 21 Goe get you gone, and pray be careful all, And leave you not a man of warre vn-careht. 1640 BR. HALL *Epist.* I. vii. 27 The carefullest Amia-suhir may perhaps swerve from his meane. 1845 CHAVES in *Eng. L. Misc.* 11. 752 I Dionysius of Halicarnassus, a careful and learned antiquary. 1860 TYNALL *Gloss.* I. § 22. 155, I felt just sufficient fear to render me careful. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Mus.* 192 None the less careful, minute, patient, systematic, in examining a policy.

b. Const. to do a thing, that a thing be done, or with relative clause.

1599 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 144 The master would be more careful what he did teach. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 40 Careful to maintain the ancient usage. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 45 He very careful that the Spindle stand exactly Perpendicular. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xviii. 252 He was careful not to assume any of those powers. 1820 HOYLE'S *Games Impr.* 431 Be careful that they are neither thrown about nor changed. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* 290 Both males and females are careful to ornament their persons with paint.

†5. Applying care to avoid; on one's guard against, cautious, wary. *Obs.*

1580 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 446 Not disdainfull to confesse, but careful to offend. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 217 Be more careful of doing anything to lose your Peace. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 P. 2 Orestilla is . . . particularly careful of new Acquaintance. 1728 R. MORRIS *Archit.* 91 Ever careful of acting so indiscreetly.

†6. Causing trouble or fear, dreadful. *Obs.*

c 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 158 Careful cocodrillus. . . be king lette. c 1305 DUNBAR *Gloss. Targe* 243 So careful was the crak. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5147 Herode. . . With many vther careful Kyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 133 The careful cold hath nyght my rugged rynde.

7. a. Of things: Fraught or attended with sorrow, trouble, or anxiety. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 On be careful dai þan he cumeð al middeneard to demen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3632 Ar þat he deied in car-ful bedd. 1413 LYND. *Pygyl. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 50 alas! the careful tyme that euer we were conceived. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 633 He casteth him . . . into a careful and miserable exile. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warb.* II. ii. Paths which lead . . . to a careful throne. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xv. He upon his careful couch.

b. Showing care, done or performed with care.

1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxii. 198 By wise . . . interpretation, and careful ratiocination. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 245 After a careful survey of this place. 1797 BEWICK *Birds* (1847) I. 59 A careful examination of the specimen. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 617 Careful watch was kept all night. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Ft.* I. 32 His drawing was careful.

**Carefully** (kē'fūl), *adv.* [OE. *carful-līc*: see *prec.* and *-LY*.] In a careful manner; with care: in various senses of the adj.; now chiefly, Heedfully, attentively, circumspectly, cautiously.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laus* II. 360 Se sacerð seal don carfullice Godes þenunga. a 1300 *Cursor M.* p. 989. 333 Ful carfully me-think be his way 3c walk. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 201 For drede gan ich quaken, And criede carfully. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 147 Whome they see depart from his life carefullly and agaynst his will. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 7, I began carefully to muse. 1588 SHAKES. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 8 Let it be your charge. . . To attend the Emperours person carefully. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766-8) III. 95, I walkt plaguy carefully, for fear of sliding. 1726 COLLIER (J.) Envy, how carefully does it look? how meagre and ill-complexioned? 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 429 The parliament, in asserting the freedom of England, carefully chose their language. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 We must examine carefully the character of his proposals.

**Carefulness** (kē'fūlnēs), [OE. *carfulnys*: see *CAREFUL* and *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being careful.

a. Solicitude, anxiety, concern. *arch.* b. Heedfulness, vigilance, attentiveness, exactness, caution.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 280 (Bosw.) Godes cwyðas sind to smeagnean mid micelre carfulnesse. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 210 Briwas niman gæstreom mid carfulnesse gæt (tæcnað). c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Mif carfulnesse haldan þas bebodan. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* cxxviii. 5 Eate the bred of carefulness. 1553 GRIMALDES *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 13 It is harde to haue a carefulnessse ouer other mens matters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 1. § 3 (1873) 8 There groweth carefulness and trouble of mind. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* I Cor. vii. 32 Carefulness about the World is so bad a thing. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 213 The face . . . full of thought and carefulness. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 16 You may rely upon the carefulness of my observation. 1865 MONSELL *Hymns*, 'O Worship the Lord' II, Low at His feet lay thy burden of carefulness.

**Carein(e)**, *obs.* form of **CARRION**.

**Careing**: see under **CARE SUNDAY**.

1785 *Newark Fair* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 67 Careing Fair will be held on Friday before Careing Sunday.

**Carek**, *obs.* form of **CARRACK**.

**Carel**, *-eld*, *obs.* form of **CAROL**, **CARRELL**.

**Careless** (kē'ulēs), *a.* [OE. *carlīas*, repr. OTeut. type *\*karalauis*: see *CARE* *sb.* and *-LESS*.] The opposite of **CAREFUL** in its various senses.

†1. Free from care, anxiety, or apprehension. (Since c 1650 *arch.*, *poetic.*, or *nonce-word*.)

a 1000 *Rule Ben.* 2 (Bosw.) He on ðam dome freoh and carless biþ. c 1205 LAY. 12478 Nu we mæten to 3ere careles wunien here. a 1225 *Anor.* R. 246 Pe kastel is wel careleas aþean his unwines. 1548 UDALL *etc. Brann. Par. Matt.* ix. 6 Depart in peace with a quyet and careles mynde. 1611 BUNLE *Judge* xviii. 7 They dwell carelesse, after the manner of the Zidonians, quiet and secure. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 299 In corporal pleasure he, and careles ease. 1705

POPE *Ep. Miss* *Discont* 21 Thus wisely careles, innocently gay. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Dreadful Night* I. 1. 352 That look, With whose worn leave, the carles, infant play. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown*, The may-day is the carelesst fly that dances. by English river.]

2. Unconcerned; not caring or troubling oneself; not solicitous, regardless; having no care of, about, or for.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exord.* 151 (Gr.) Wulfas eungon, carelesan deor. c 1205 LAY. 16658 Penne weoren heo carles-cne of Constantines cunne. 1579 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 144 Seeing the father carelesse what they learne, he is also secure what he teacheth. 1585 ARB. *Synodus Serm.* (1541) 143 A gouernor like to Moses. . . not carelesse to be zealous in God's cause. 1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 79 And come to Padua carelesse of your life. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1663) 10 Ginle the . . . stirrop, about his ears, to make him carelesse of the noi-e. 1697 DAVENANT *Ving. Georg.* iv. 504 'Tis Aristens. . . Who to his careless Mother makes his Moan. 1727 DR. FOS. *Eng. Tradem.* (1841) I. vii. 43 Careless of the event of things. 1770 GOLDSM. *Pers.* I. 161 Careless their merits or their faults to scan. 1800 WOLFE *Michael* 28, I was yet a Boy Careless of books. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Rev.* III. 859 Careless what he said. 1847 tr. *De Vega's Tril. Tour* III. 13 Quite resigned and careless about the loss. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Ft.* I. 202 'Not at all' . . . said Frank, in one of his most careless tones.

3. Not taking due care, not paying due attention to what one does, inattentive, negligent, thoughtless; inaccurate.

1579 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 195 As farre be they carelesse from honour as they be from awe. 1579 THYNNIS *Animad.* (1865) 6 By oure carelesse . . . printers of Englande. 1723 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 23 It is natural for careless writers, to run into faults they never think of. 1805 WOLFE *Præd.* xiii. (1851) 276 Souls that appear to have no depth at all To careless eyes. 1871 MORLEY *L'oltair* (1886) 29 Writers so acutely careless as Montaigne.

4. Of things:

†a. Uncared for, untended (*obs.*); b. Arranged or uttered without art; artless, unstudied, negligent (*arch.*); c. (*esp.* in mod. use) Done, caused, or said heedlessly, thoughtlessly, negligently.

1590 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* I, A country maid, Whose carelesse hair. . . Glistered with dew. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 38 Their many wounds and carelesse harmes. 1605 SHAKES. *Mach.* I. iv. 11 To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd As 'twere a carelesse Trifle. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 32/2 Causing a carelesse rupture in the State. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 12 My Sword . . . does it hang carelesse? 1706 POPE *Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 52, I have seen . . . women . . . look better in a carelesse night-gown . . . than Madame de Spanheim dress'd for a ball. a 1763 SHERSTON *Wks.* (1764) I. 128 My limbs with carelesse ease reclind. 1768 BEATTIE *Mimic.* II. vi. One evening, as he framed the carelesse rhyme. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 190 Careless my course, yet not without design. *Mod.* Nothing could show better the contrast between careful and careless work.

5. *quasi-adv.*

1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 447 The dripping sail is careless tied Around the painted mast. 1855 TENNYSON *To Maurice* 15, A careless-order'd garden.

**Carelessly** (kē'ulēs), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY*.]

In a careless manner, without care, without apprehension (*obs.*); without attention, art, or study; (now *esp.*) heedlessly, thoughtlessly, negligently.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xviii. (1634) 711 Evil men . . . more carelessly follow their owne lusts. 1592 GREENE *Groatw. Wit* (1617) 39 The one carelessly skipping, the other carefully prying. 1611 BUNLE *Esok* xxxix. 6 Among them that dwell carelesly in the yles. — *Zeph.* II. 15 This is the reioycing cite that dwelt carelesly. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 434 Course Hemp, carelessly twisted. 1726 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. 46 Leaning carelessly on a pillar. 1747 BERKELEY *Lett.* Wks. 1871 IV. 315 Things hastily and carelessly written. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 7 Looking at everything so carelessly that they see nothing truly. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvii. 130 Many a carelessly-begotten son of man.

**Carelessness** (kē'ulēsnes), [OE. *carlīasnes*: see *CARELESS* and *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being void of care, or of taking no care; freedom from trouble or anxiety (*obs.*); heedlessness, inattention, thoughtlessness, negligence, indifference.

c 1000 *ALFRED P.* in Wt.-Wülcker 179 *Securitas*, carelessness. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 204 Consider how great is our carelessness, or drowsiness, or sluggishness. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 9 Carelessness to whom we impart the mysteries of Christ. 1673 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Securitas*, carelessness, feare of nothing. 1641 J. JACKSON *Trin. Evang.* T. II. 148 The Stoicks . . . patience . . . was . . . only a . . . wretched carelessness. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 97 Men do indeed resent what is occasioned through carelessness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 211 With what ineffable carelessness would he twirl his gold chain! 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* v. § ix. 144 Accidental carelessnesses of measurement or of execution.

**Carelesswise**, *adv.* In a careless way.

1880 EMMA MARSHALL *Nem. Troubl.* Times 15 With a violet velvet cloak thrown carelesswise over his shoulder.

**Caren**, *obs.* form of **CARRION**.

**Carenage**: see **CARENAGE**.

† **Carenayre**, *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *carēnāria* vessel for making *carēnum*: see **CAREN**.]

c 1240 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 129 In carenayres naked children goo And glocke it oures v to and froo.

† **Carency**, *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. med. L. *carēntia*, *f. carēre* to lack; cf. *Fr. carence*, *It. carenza*.] The state of being without; want; want; want.

1655 BR. RICHARDSON *Observ.* O. T. 185 (L.) This sense of dereliction and carency of Divine favour.

† **Carene**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *carenum*, a. Gr. *καρνον*.] A sweet wine boiled down. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 484 Defrut, carene, and sape, in oon manere of must is made.

† **Carene**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [ad. med. L. *carēna* a forty days' fast, also a remission of such fast; according to Du Cange formed from *quadragesima* or *quarantina*. Cf. QUADRAGESIMA, QUARANTINE.] A forty days' fast; a remission or indulgence from forty days of fasting. ? = CARETANE.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. iv. § 4 (R.) Were you well advis'd? it may be your Quadragesme are not Carenes, that is, are not a quitting the severest penances of fasting so long on bread and water.

† **Carene**<sup>3</sup>. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [a. F. *carène* keel:—L. *carina*.] (See quot.)

1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 31 Carene, the bottom or keel of a shell, when in its natural situation, as that part of the Nautilus, on which it swims.

**Carene**, obs. form of CAREEN.

† **Caretane**. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *quarantina*, -ena, -ina, Pr. *quarantina*, *carantina*, F. *quarantaine*, med. L. *quarantina* collection of 40, space of 40 days; f. Romanic *quaranta* (—L. *quadraginta*) forty + -ana, F. -aine (see *dozen*).] A group of 40; a space of forty days; a forty days' indulgence.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. § 3 (R.) In the church of Sancta Maria de Popolo there are for every day in the year 2800 years of pardon, besides 14,014 Caretanes, which in one year amount to more than 1,000,000.

**Carer** (kē-rē). [f. CARE v.] One who cares.

1621 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 185 The immoderate Carers for the World. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve* 166 A carer for none of it, a Gallio?

**Carerie**, var. of CAREER: perh. erroneous.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingd. (1847) 123 Gine roome and let us have this hot carerie.

**Caresey**, obs. f. KERSEY, a cloth.

† **Caresome**, a. *Obs.* In 6 Sc. cairsum. [f. CARE sb. + -some.] Troublesome, burdensome. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 588 He fell in sic trubill war cairsum for to tell.

**Caress** (kā-rēs), sb. Also 7 *carresse*, *caresse*, (*charesse*). [a. F. *caresse*, 16th c. ad. It. *caressa*:—late L. *caritia*, f. *carus* dear.] An action of endearment, a fondling touch or action, a blandishment.

1611 COTGER, *Caresse*, a cheering, cherishing... hugging... making much of.] 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* x. xiv. (R.) All the caresses and sweetness of love. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 56 Solve high dispute With conjugal Caresses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 52 The goat... easily attaches itself to man, and seems sensible of his caresses. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxxii. (1880) I. 386 She felt his caress no more than if he had kissed a mask.

b. *fig.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. ii. 98 The Scots made all the Caresses to many of the English. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph. Hen. V.* cclxxi, 'T were in vaine To frame Caresses of Discourse. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 77 ¶ 2 When the gifts and caresses of mankind shall recompense the toils of study. 1762-3 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 233 The caresses of faction, and the allurements of popularity.

**Caress** (kā-rēs), v. [a. F. *caresser* to caress, fondle, ad. It. *caressare*, f. *caressa*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To treat affectionately or blandishingly, to touch, stroke, or pat endearingly; to fondle.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 359 (*heading*) The natives caress them. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xlii. 46 She caressed me as if I had been her daughter. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* vi. *Cott. Odenwald*, My very hands seem to caress her. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirk* III. 141 Isabell was caressing the fawn.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 161 Fondly caressing this little flower. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiv. (1855) 128 Acacia-boughs caressed its panes. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 195 Its prolonged echoes caress the ear.

2. *fig.* To treat with kindness or favour, pet, make much of. *arch.*

1658 MILTON *Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II. 230 For the Sweetness of his Disposition caress'd by all Men. 1682 *Addr. fr. Chester in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1764/4 [We] do further resolve and promise not to Caress or Encourage any person who shall obstinately persist in courses disliked by Your Majesty. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 287 Sultan Suliman highly caressed a Person, concerning whom he had heard so much. 1740 JOHNSON *Blake Wks.* IV. 359 Without being much countenanced or caressed by his superiors. 1771 R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. 5 The poets of the north were... greatly caressed by our Anglo-Saxon kings. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* II. 227. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 128 William was thus busy in half caressing, half coercing, his English subjects.

† b. *fig.* To 'treat'. *Obs.*

1670 HOBBS *Behemoth* (1840) 409 Lambert... caressed his soldiers with an entertainment at his own house. 1699 T. COCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 199 Sums... daily thrown away to Caress the People.

3. *absol.*

1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 96 To treat with your Friend as a Serpent caressing with the Tail. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 200 ¶ 15 Some... offend when they design to caress. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faint* I. v. 214 She slept while we were caressing.

**Care'ssable**, a. *rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [f. CARESS v. + -ABLE.] That may be caressed.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1685) 16 The most care'ssable of opinions.

**Caressant** (kā-rēs-ānt), a. *rare* and *poetic*. [a. F. *caressant*, pr. pple.] Caressing, fondling.

1861 TEMPLE & TAYLOR *Tannhäuser* 12 The caressant airs of Heaven. 1877 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxv. 10 Those tender hands caressant.

**Caresser**. [see -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who caresses.

1822 BEDDOES *Brides' Trag.* III. v. Close to my heart, dear caresser, you creep.

**Caressing**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [f. CARESS v.]

A. *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CARESS.

B. *ppl. a.* That caresses; fondling, endearing.

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 69 In caressing of Christ by some pretty attributes. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) I. 153 The same civility and caressing expressions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 441 His caressing manners.

Hence **Caressingly** *adv.*, in a caressing manner. 1834 MRS. HEMANS in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 634 A bright hill wound Caressingly about the holy ground. a 1845 HOOD *Cupid Greyfri.*, Passing his hand caressingly over her curls.

**Caressive**, a. [f. CARESS v. + -IVE; formed after words like *expressive*.] Habitually caressing; of the nature of a caress.

1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 Diminutives easily acquire a caressive character. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* 909 Much caressive handling.

**Care Sunday**. *Sc.* Also *cair-*. [German has the corresp. *kar-freitag* (in MHG. *karvritac*, *karvak*) Good Friday, and *karwoche* (also in MHG.) Passion week; *kar-sonntag* appears not to be in use. OHG. *chara*, OE. *caru*, CARE in its earlier sense of 'sorrow, trouble, grief'.]

'According to Bellenden, Sunday immediately preceding Good Friday; but now generally used for the fifth in Lent' (Jamieson).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 497 Thus entrin Prince James in Scotland; and come, on Care Sunday, in Lentern, to Edinburgh (BOETH. *dominicae passionis ob-viam*. 1538 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) Bewit this & Cair Sunday. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 23 Lesit quhill caris sonday in Lentrone. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 415 Care, or Carle Sunday is the fifth Sunday in Lent.

† **Caresweet**. *Obs.* An old name for Gentian.

a 1377 *Simon. Barthol.* (*Anced. Oxon.*) 22 *Gentiana*, baldemoyne, careswete, idem.

**Caresey**, obs. f. KERSEY, a cloth.

**Caret** (kæ-rēt, kē-rēt). [L. *caret* (there) is wanting, f. *carere* to be in want of.]

A mark (A) placed in writing below the line, to indicate that something (written above or in the margin) has been omitted in that place.

1720 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 38 That which is called Caret (that is to say in English, it is wanting) mark with a Latine Circumflex, thus (A) which is to shew where a Word forgotten... and placed above the Line, is to come in. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. viii. 218 Should a letter have been omitted, a caret is put at the place. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 301 Like the *carets* on a proof-sheet.

**Caret**, obs. form of CARROT.

**Care-taker**. [f. CARE sb. + -TAKER, f. TAKE v.] One who takes care of a thing, place, or person; one put in charge of anything.

1828 M. PORTUGAL *Souter Johnny* 17 The souter's wife... was servant to Gilbert Brown... and... acted as nurse and care-taker to Agnes his daughter. 1859 W. G. WILLS *Life's Foreshad.* II. xvii. 205 The caretaker of the house met them, hat in hand. 1869 *Daily News* 19 July, The votes of Parliament to the caretakers of the parks.

b. *esp.* in Ireland, a person put in charge of a farm from which the tenant has been evicted.

1868 *Times* 24 June 12 (Irish Correspond.) Three companions assaulted the caretaker. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Jan. 113 The evicted tenants were readmitted as caretakers.

**Care-taking**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

† a. Anxiety (*obs.*). b. Taking care of.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. viii. 266 Shee was very ill, both by caretaking and sickness. 1765 STERNES *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xx. The want of caretaking of me.

So **Care-taking** *ppl. a.*, that takes care, careful.

1825 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 12 Industrious and care-taking creatures reduced to beggary by bank-paper.

**Carete**, -ette, *obs.* ff. CART sb. 2, CARTE, CARAT.

**Careway**, obs. form of CARAVAY.

**Carew**, var. of CARUE, *Obs.*, a measure of land.

† **Care-worm**. *Obs.* [? error for EAREWORM.]

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Lincolnton's Voy.* (1864) 222 They can hardly keepe any Paper or Bookes from wormes, which are like care worms, but they doe often spoile and consume many Papers and evidences of great importance.

|| **Carex** (kē-rēks). *Bot.* Pl. carices (kē-risiz).

[L. *carex* sedge.] A large genus, N. O. *Cyperaceae*, comprising various grassy-looking plants; a sedge.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xvii. xxxv. (1495) 624 Carix, Sedge is an herbe moost harde and sharpe. 1833 J. HOPKINSON in J. RAINE *Mém.* (1858) II. 305 Narrow haughs edged with carexes. 1834 MURIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 27 Carex, and stunted rushes. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 56 Not counting grasses and carices.

**Careyn**, *obs.* form of CARRION.

† **Carf**. *Obs.* exc. *dia.* In 1 *cyrf*, 4 *kyrf*, kerfe, 4-7 *carfe*, 5 *carffe*. [OE. had *cyrf* fem. repr. OTent. *kyryþ*. from ablant stem of CARVE v. Cf. MHG. *kerbe*, MLG. and MDu. *kerve*, Du. *kerf* fem. Thence ME. *kyrf*, *kerfe*; the later form may be modified after the vb., in OE. *ceorfan*; cf. LG. *karf*.]

1. Cutting, a cut, incision; a wound; a fissure.

a 1000 *Rule St. Benet* 28 (Bosw.) *Cyrf abscissio*. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 372 Kepe be cosyen... pat pou on kyrf sette. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 152 With sondry kerfe and portfure. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2714 And where be carffes were clene, pay cledde them agayne. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 64 A thin borde with a slit or carfe in the midst cut out overthwarth. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 205 The blood came spinning from the carfe. 1639 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For sawinge of a carfe in a peice of timber, *ij*d. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Carf*, the breadth of one cutting in a rick of hay. *Kent.* 1879 JAMISON, *Carf*, a cut in timber, for admitting another piece. *Dumfr.*

2. ? The cut part at the end of a piece of wood.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 97 Iij fote of assise be syde the carf. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* iii, Euerie shyde of talwood to conteyne in length iiii. fote of assise at least, besyde the carfe. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 151 All cord wood for sale shall be four feet long, including half of the carf.

**Carf**, obs. pa. t. of CARVE v.

**Carfax**, -fox (kā-rāfsks, -fōks). Forms: 4

carfuks, carfouk, 5 carfowgh, carfoukes, 6-7

carfox, 7 carfoix, carefox, 8 cairfax, 5-carfax.

[ME. *carfuks*, -*fouk*, repr. an earlier *carreforc* (s,

-*furcs*, corresp. to Pr. *carreforc*, OF. *carrefor* (s,

-*four* (mod. F. *carrefour*) = L. *quadrfurc*-us

four-forked, f. *quadri* = *quatuor* four + *furca* fork.

As the F. had lost the final c before the 12th c., it is not quite clear how this came into Eng. — possibly from the Latin form — it could hardly be from the Provencal. The total absence of the r in Eng. is also notable, esp. as *fork* was a well-known word from OE. times. But notwithstanding these and other obscure points in the phonetic history, the derivation itself appears to be beyond doubt.]

1. A place where four roads or streets meet.

(Sometimes extended to more than four.)

1357 *London City Rec.*, *Lett. Bk.* C 72 Item qe nul Pulter nautre denzein de la Citee nestoies as Carfuks del ledenhalle ouesqz conyns volatit nautre Pulletrie pur vendre. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 62 Carthehouse [v. r. Carfax, or Carfaus], *quadrfurc*. c 1450 *Martin* xvii. 273 The enbushsed hem a-gein a carfowgh [i. carfowgh] of vj weyes. c 1500 *Partenay* 1829 No place ther had, neither carfonkes [Fr. *carrefours*] non. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Carrefox*, *quasi*, *quadrfour*, or a place parted into four wayes, a market place in Oxford. [ad. 1678 Carfax.] 1886 C. W. BARCLAY *Yng's Psalm* 17 He comes to a country carfax. Four roads meet.

2. Hence, the proper name of a place formed by the intersection of two principal streets in various towns, as at Oxford and Exeter.

1527 *Will of W. Scoll of Stanton Harcourt* (Somerset Ho.) My house in Lynesham before the Carfaxe. 1580 VOWELL *Exeter* (1765) 6 The Conduit at Quatrefois or Carfox. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 104 Four streets... do all meet in the midst of the city, called corruptly Carfox. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carfax*, a market place in Oxford so called. 1673 *Will of H. Ellis of Horsham* (Somerset Ho.) Scarfolkes. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Ed. of O. & N. T.* I. 429 Carfax, the place where Four Ways meet in Oxford. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 July, ad quadrivium, vulgo Carfax. 1752 S. WHATELY *Eng. Gazetteer* Exeter (Devon), Here are 4 principal streets... all centering in the middle of the City, which is therefore called Carfox. 1880 *Sussex Gloss.* (E. D. S.) The Carfax at Horsham. 1886 T. NORTHY *Hist. Exeter* xiii. 66 They were taken to Exeter and executed at the Carfox.

† 3. (In form *carfouk*): Used to render med. L. *quadrivium*, in the academic sense of the four 'arts', arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy (cf. ART 7). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* vi. xiv. Rolls Ser. VII. 69 pat carfouk ich leve [i. *quadrivium omittit*], but he [Gerebertus] drank berof pat he passed al ohere.

† **Carfe**. *Obs.* [? error for CARSE.]

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carfe*, signifies Ground unbroken in Husbandry. 1721 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Carfe**, sb.: see CARF.

**Carferal** (kā-rē-rāl). [f. the first syllables of *car-bon*, *fer-ru-m* (iron), and *al-u-mi-na*, of which substances it is compounded.] (See quotes.)

1881 *Nature* XXV. 62 The powers of carferal, well known as a filtering medium in the removal of ammonia from sewage. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 65/1 *Carferal*, a new... filtering material compounded of alumina, iron and carbon.

† **Carfie**, v. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. A verb applied to

one of the operations in preparing flax for spinning. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xvii. xcvi. (Tollemache MS.) It [flax] is knokked and betse, breyed and carried [ed. 1495 carfyd], rodde and gnodded, ribbed and hechelled.

**Carfoix**, -ouk (es, -owgh, -ox: see CARFAX.

† **Carfour**, *carrefour*. *Obs.* In 5 quare,

quarfour, 6 quare, quarrefoure, 6-8 carfour,

6- carrefour, carri-. [a. F. *carrefour*, in 13th c.

*quarrefour*: see CARFAX.] A place where four ways meet, a 'carfax'. (Formerly quite naturalized, but now treated only as French.)

1477 CAXTON *Yasen* 28 In alle the quarefours of the cyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 100 By the grete quarfours and by wayes. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1500) v. ii. 36a In a quarefoure of a towne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. iv. 628 Neere unto the carrefour or crosse wale [comitatus] of Anagnina. *Ibid.* xxxviii. xxxvi. 1005 In all quarrefours or crosse streets of the cite, 1601 — *Pliny* i. 59 Rome... containeth... 265 crosse streets or carfouris. 1652 EVELYN *State France Misc.* (1805) 93 You walk the Streets and public Carfouris.

c 1730 BURR *Lett. N. Scott.* (1828) I. 22 It [Glasgow] has a spacious *carrefour*, where stands the cross. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. p. 86. 572 Their Seat was in a Sort of Carfour at Chancery-Lane End.

**Carfuffie**, variant of CURFUFFLE, *Sc.*

|| **Carga**<sup>1</sup>. In 8 cargo, cargau. [Sp. *carga* load, cogn. with F. *charge*, It. *carica*, f. *caricare*, in late L. *carriāre* to load; see CHARGE, CARGO.] A 'load' as a measure of weight. See QUOTE.

1622 MALYNUS *Anc. Law-Merch.* 26 They account also by Cargoes of 400<sup>th</sup> small weight. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Weight*, At Antwerp. The cargo, or charge, 400 l., which is two Bales of 200 l. each, for an Horse to carry. 1712 W. ROGERS *Trav.* (1718) 199 Each Cargau 81 Pound weight. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Cargo also denotes a weight used in Spain and Turkey, amounting to about 300 English pounds. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 103 Two hundred cargoes, or loads of gold.

|| **Carga**<sup>2</sup>. Obs. [Sp. *carga* charge.] (See quot.) 1623 MARKHAM *Souldiers Acad.* 60 [Of] the Sounds and Commands of the Trumpet. (which we generally call Poynts of Warre) there are sixe. The fift is Carga, Cargo, or an alarm, Charge, Charge which sounded, every man (like Lightning) flies vpon his enemy.

|| **Cargason, cargazon, Obs.** Forms: 6-7 (g) cargason, 7 cargazon, cargosoon, car(r'a-gasoun, (cargaison). [A. Sp. *cargazon* 'load of a ship, cargo', double augm. (-aco, -on) of *carga*, cargo load: cf. F. *cargaison*.]

1. The cargo or freight of a ship. 1583 J. NEWBURY *Let.* in Arb. Garner III. 172 There should come in every ship the fourth part of her cargason in money. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid.* Eng. *Seamen* 2 The Cape-merchant and Purser hath the charge of all the Caragason or Merchandize. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* III. vi, Her cargazon of broad cloth. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 8 That part of the Cargosoon that was consigned for that place. 1724 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 315 We will not fail to bring money enough for any cargason. 1882 MYERS *Renew.* Youth 65 They lade thy bark for nought, they pile thereon With vain largess the golden cargason.

b. fig. 1625 DUNNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 VI. 67 Discretion is the ballast of our ship. but zeal is the very freight, the cargason, the merchandise itself. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 67 A cargazon of Compliments and Cringes. c 1645 — *Let.* I. xi, My body is but a Cargazon of corrupt humours.

2. An inventory of goods shipped, a bill of lading. [So F. *cargaison*.]

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 217 These Marchants as soone as they are come on land, do give the cargason of all their goods to that Broker that they will have to do their business for them, with the marks of all the fardles and packs.

Carge, obs. Sc. form of CHARGE sb. c 1490 HENRY WALLACE *viii.* 396 He had leuer haiff had him at his large. than off fyne gold to carge [ed. 1570 charge] Mor than in Troy was fund.

Carged, charging: see CARGUED.

Cargo<sup>1</sup> (kär'go). Also 8 cargoes. Pl. cargoes. [17th c. a. Sp. *cargo* loading, burthen, or perhaps *carga* load, freight, cargo, in It. *carico*, *carica*, med.L. *carriūm*, *carrica* load, f. late L. *carriāre* to load, f. *carrus* CAR: see CHARGE.]

1. The freight or lading of a ship, a ship-load.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 8 As we had Cause to suspect him for the Cask, so we had for the Cargo. 1697 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade & Voy.* 116 The Ships Adventure and Bristol, whose Cargoes cost in England about 60000 l. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4151/4 The Catharine Maurice. with her Cargo of Brown Sugar and Ginger. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We had a very rich cargo on board. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 327 The specie was leaving the country in cargoes. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 Having discharged her cargo and taken in ballast.

|| b. A bill of lading. Obs.— (Cf. CARGASON 2.) 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A cargo or Bill of lading or list of goods, *mercium catalogus*. 1721 BAILEY, *Cargo*. Also a Bill of Lading, or List of the Goods of a Ship.

2. *transf.* (cf. load). || b. *slang*. (see quot. 1690.) 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cargo*, a good round Sum of Money about a Man. 1714 H. GROVE *Spect.* No. 558 5 Advancing towards the Heap, with a larger Cargo than ordinary upon his Back. a 1763 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* xciv. 155, I am promised a cargo of lampoons from Bath. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxi, A cargo of novels. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv, Six were intended for riding, and four for carrying cargoes.

3. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as cargo-boat, -boat, -liner, -port (an opening in the side of a ship for delivering cargo), -ship, -steamer. 1859 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1860) VII. 8 Cargo boats conveying goods to Canton from Ships. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, Cargo-boat, shows the mark, number, quality, and (if measurement goods) the dimensions of such packages of a ship's cargo. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/2 The owners of cargoships and steamers.

|| See also CARGA.

|| **Cargo**<sup>2</sup>. Obs. [Both of the following uses seem explicable from the senses of the Sp. *cargo*, *carga* burden, load, weight, bundle, fardle, truss, etc.; but they appear earlier than the prec., and have no contact with it in Eng.]

There is however no evidence that *cargo* was so used in Sp. The suggestion that the exclamation was meant for the Sp. *car'fo*, appears phonetically out of the question, as does that of its being for It. *coraggio* (kora'ddjo).]

1. A contemptuous term applied to a person. 1602 B. JONSON *Poetast.* v. iii, A couple of condemn'd caltious calumnious Cargo's.

2. As an exclamation or imprecation. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Eng. Minn.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 533 But cargo! my fiddledick cannot play without rosin. 1625 *Albionas*, in *Dodsley* (1780) VII. 251 Twenty pound a year For three good lives? Cargo! hai Trincalo!

**Cargoose**. [app. f. CARR sb.<sup>2</sup> + GOOSE: the bird breeds in meres and fens: cf. *carr swallow*.] A name for the Crested Grebe.

1677 CHARLTON *Exerc. de Nomin.* Animal. 107 Avis quadam anate paulo major. agri Centrens incolis (nhi frequen est) a Cargoes dicta. 1789 Mrs. PROZIE *Journ. France* II. 232 Why there are no .. cargees upon these lakes nobody inform-me. 1799 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 609 2.

|| **Cargued, cargad, a. Naut. Obs.** [? cf. F. *carguer* to charge, lade (Cotgr.).] In *High-cargued* or -carged; which is found also in the form *high-charged*, and appears to be the same as *high-carved*. The original form and sense are unknown.

*High-caged* (-cadged) has been suggested: cf. CAGE 4 c, CAGE-WORK 2.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 105 The Persian galleys, being high cargued, heavy, and not yare of sterage. 1597 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 So huge and high cargued was the Spanish Ship.

So (high) *Cargeing vbl. sb.* 1618 RALEIGH *Let.* (1651) 131 The High Cargeing of Ships, is that that brings many ill qualities.

|| **Cariacare, Obs.** Put for the Vulgate *cariacum* 'of dried figs' (1 Sam. xxv. 18). [L. *cārica*.]

1483 COTTON *Golt. Leg.* 67 1, ii C masses of cariacaes. CARIAN, obs. form of CARRION.

|| **Cariate, v. Obs.** [f. CARI-ES + -ATE, prob. after F. *carier*: see -ATE.] *trans.* To affect with caries or decay.

Hence *Cariated ppl. a.*, decayed, carious.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 24 Light cariated dusts of Vegetables. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* x. 139 And cariate the very bones. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 20 The Hole of the Cariated Alveol.

**Cariatid, a.:** for CARYATIDIC.

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 107 Cariatid columns in any temple would be rather ridiculous.

**Cariatid, -al, etc.:** see CARYATID.

**Carib** (ker'ib). In 6 pl. caribeis, caribēs, caribes. [a. Sp. *caribe*: see CANNIBAL.] One of the native race which occupied the southern islands of the West Indies at their discovery: in earlier times often used with the connotation of *cannibal*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. 1. (Arb.) 66 The wyld and myscheuous people called *Cannibales* or *Caribes*, whiche were accustomed to eate mannes flesche. 1598 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 4 Others .. looking for death, and to be eaten of the Caribes. 1602 Metamorph. *Tabacco* (Collier) 10 Which at the Caribes banquet gouern't all, And gently rust the sturdiest Caniball. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 259 The oppressed and enslaved Caribs.

Hence *Caribial a.* (after *cannibal*); *Caribbe'an a.* and *sb.*, applied to certain of the West Indian isles, and to the sea between them and the mainland; *Caribbe'* (= CARIB).

1849 CARLYLE *Disc. Nigger Question* 37 Under the incompetent Caribal (what we call 'Cannibal') possessors. 1795 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 319 Their battles with the Caribbeans. *Ibid.* (1858) 320 How 300 Caribbees came and invaded them. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 449 A Caribbean canoe. *Ibid.* II. 450 The Caribbees still use two distinct languages.

**Caribou, cariboo** (ker'ibū). Also carr-. [Canadian F. *caribou*: prob. of native American origin.] The North-American Reindeer.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 336 The North Americans also hunt the rein-deer under the name of the caribou. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W. i.* (1864) 11 Deer and caribou, or reindeer, are taken here in the winter. 1879 Ld. DUNRAVEN in *19th C.* July 63 The American Caribou is identical with the reindeer of Europe.

|| **Carica'do, Obs.** Also carr-. [prob. f. It. *caricare* to load, *caricata* a loading: see -ADO.] A movement in fencing.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practica* Lij a, You maie vse a carica'do. 1599 MARSTON *Sat.* 227 The caricado, with th' embrocato.

|| **Caricatura, Obs.** Also 8 carri-, carra-, 8-g cara-. [It.; lit. 'charge', 'loading', f. *caricare* to charge, load, exaggerate. Superseded in English by *caricature*.]

1. = CARICATURE 1.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* 207 Pieces and Draughts in Caricatura. 1690 SIR T. BROWNE'S *Let. to Friend* § 10 note, When men's faces are drawn with resemblance to some other animals, the Italians call it, to be drawn in Caricatura. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* IV, I shall be stuck up in caricatura in all the print shops. 1849 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 187 Heidegger .. had a face beyond the reach of caricatura.

2. = CARICATURE 2.

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 537 5 Those burlesque Pictures, which the Italians call *Caricatura*; where the Art consists in preserving, amidst distorted Proportions and aggravated Features, some distinguishing Likeness of the Person. 1757 CHESTERT. *Let.* 10 May, Rembrandt paints caricaturas. 1814 J. CAULFIELD *Calcegraph.* Pref., The multiplicity of caricaturas of my person already appeared.

b. = CARICATURE 2 b.

1732 BRERLEY *Alciph.* v. § 20 Nothing is easier than to make a Caricatura (as the Painters call it) of any Profession upon Earth. 1756-8 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* II. viii. 42 A caricatura of Cowley. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 172 Their plays being mere extravagant caricaturas.

3. = CARICATURE 3.

1752 (title) *Lusus Naturæ*, or Carracaturas of the present Age. 1789 Mrs. PROZIE *Journ. France* II. 373 Every thing appears to me a caricatura of London. 1809 Q. Rev. I. 347 Who can believe such a caricatura .. ever existed?

4. attrib.

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 10 What Caricature Draughts Death makes upon pined Faces. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* III. 14 Caricatura representations.

**Caricatural** (kæ'rikätür'al, a. [f. CARICA-TURE + -AL.] Of the nature of caricature, resembling a caricature.

1881 *Daily News* 4 May 5/4 This caricatural biography of Lord Beaconsfield. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Mar. 273 To adorn the boulevards by their caricatural presence.

**Caricature** (kæ'rikätür'u, sb. [a. F. *caricature*, ad. It. *caricatura*, which it has superseded in English. The stress was, and is often still, on u, esp. in the verb and derivatives *caricaturing*, etc.]

1. In Art. Grotesque or ludicrous representation of persons or things by exaggeration of their most characteristic and striking features.

1827 MACAULAY *Macbiv.*, Ess. (1851) I. 50 The best portraits are perhaps those in which there is a slight mixture of caricature. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Miller's Anc. Art* § 13. 4 A thorough destruction of beauty and regularity by exaggerated characterizing is caricature. 1865 WRIGHT (title), History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art.

b. *transf.* of literary description, etc.

1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 5 Stories .. which .. illustrate, if only by caricature, some real feature in his character.

2. A portrait or other artistic representation, in which the characteristic features of the original are exaggerated with ludicrous effect.

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* 25 July, They look like caricatures done to expose them. 1788 STORER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 207 A pleasant caricature of Lady Archer is lately come out. 1826 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 88 1/2 you may draw caricatures of your intimate friends. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 128 His marked features stood out so strongly that it made his face seem almost like a caricature of himself.

b. *transf.* of literary or ideal representation.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 114 Their ideal caricatures have perhaps often represented me lodged at least three stories from the ground. 1842-44 EMERSON *Ess. Nov. & Realism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 254 If you criticise a fine genius, the odds are that you are .. censuring your own caricature of him. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 245 An early Puritan comes down to us as a distorted caricature, known only as misrepresented in the next century by profligate wits and unscrupulous enemies.

3. An exaggerated or debased likeness, imitation, or copy, naturally or unintentionally ludicrous.

1767 SIR T. MEREDITH in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 129 You are a caricature of St. Thomas, not to believe, till you saw, what I could do in an election. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 166 Where they were served with a caricature of French cookery. 1866 SMILES *Self-Help* ix. 251 The monkey, that caricature of our species.

4. attrib.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 139 A caricature-likeness of the Common Swallow. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. 365 A rough caricature drawing by one of the men.

**Caricature** (see prec.), v. [f. the sb. Cf. F. *caricaturer*.]

*trans.* To represent or portray in caricature; to make a grotesque likeness of.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verney's Anecd. Paint.* IV. iv. (R.) In revenge for this epistle, Hogarth caricatured Churchill under the form of a canonic bear. 1760 LYTTLETON *Dial. Dead* iv, He could draw an ill face, or caricature a good one, with a masterly hand. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 398 The appointed fate of the Renaissance architects, to caricature whatever they imitated.

b. *transf.* and fig. To burlesque.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* 431 It would be caricaturing the peerage to confer it on me. 1866 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. vii. (1873) 307 The Faith once given to the saints is grievously caricatured.

Hence (from sb. and vb.) **Caricaturable a.**; **Caricatured ppl. a.**; **Caricatureously adv.**; **Caricaturer (= CARICATURIST)**; **Caricaturing vbl. sb.**; **Caricaturish a.** (For pronounc. see the sb.)

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 170 A grotesque and caricaturable ugliness. 1853 *Examiner* 5 Apr. 223 1/2 Those caricatured rogues which give eclat to celebrated plays. 1865 *Public Opin.* 28 Jan. 104 It is the caricatured crinolines that have brought their originals into disfavour. 1759 MACKLIN *Love à la Mode* I. i. (1793) 10 His manner .. has something so caricaturely risible in it. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 319 The most eminent Caricaturers of these times. *Ibid.* All the humorous effects of the fashionable manner of Caricaturing. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xiv, With beer-drinking, pipe-smoking, song-roaring, and infinite caricaturing of woe. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 401 Either that .. they are rude or weak, caricaturish or insufficient.

**Caricaturist**. [f. CARICATURE + -IST; or a. F. *caricaturiste*.] One who practises caricature.

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 8 Exaggeration is also the art of caricaturists. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* xxviii. (1875) 480 Gillray was, beyond all others, the great political caricaturist of his age. 1866 FULTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ix. 156 Aristophanes .. was a brilliant caricaturist.

**Carices**, plural of CAREX, sedge.

**Carick** (e, carik) (e, obs. forms of CARBACK.

**Caricography**. [f. CAREX, *caric* + (-o)GRAPHY, after pure Gr. compounds.] A description of the genus Carex and its species.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 WORCESTER cites DEWEY.

**Caricous** (kæ'rikəs), a. [f. L. *cārica* a kind of dry fig + -OUS.] Resembling a fig.



1730-6 BAILLY, *Carious Tumour* (with Surgeons) a swelling resembling the figure of a fig. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1847 in *Cyclop.* and in mod. *Dict.*

† **Carie**, *Obs.* perhaps = CARRY *sb.* load.

1730 K. *Obs.* 645 With besuns, a thousand camails; y wol geve the gymme, and byghes, Tun thousand caries.

**Carie n**, *obs.* form of CARRY *v.* CARE *v.*

**Carried**, *fpl. a. are*—1. [f. *CARIES* + ED. Cf. F. *carier*.] Affected with caries, decayed.

1884 VERN. *Lit. Euphor.* I. 181 Unfleshed, caried carcasses.

**Carien**, *obs.* form of CARRION.

**Caries** (kē'ri-ē), *L. caries*. Cf. F. *carie*.]

a. *Pathol.* Decay of the bones or teeth. b.

*Bot.* Decay of vegetable tissue.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* xix. 27 The excrementitious humours... to wit the matter of the Caries. 1655 CULPEPER *Rheum.* II. xv. 89 A Caries or foulness of the Bone.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 746/1 Caries... attacks the cranium in common with the rest of the osseous system. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 303 The enamel and the dentine are the tissues... affected by caries.

Hence † **Caried** *fpl. a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* xxix. (1678) 689 His leg all ulcered, and all the bones caried & rotten.

† **Carillon** (kār'i-lōn, -i'yon). [Fr.; f. *med. L. quadrilōn-em* a quaternary, because carillons were formerly rung on four bells' (Littre); cf. It. *quadriglio* 'a crue, troupe, compagnie' (Florio); but some think the *carillon* was orig. the melody.]

1. 'A set of bells so hung and arranged as to be capable of being played upon either by manual action or by machinery' (Grove).

1836 *Fam. Tour S. Holland* 111 A fine set of carillons, which emit pleasing silvery tones. 1854 BADHAM *Haliout.* 377 Adjust to each a little carillon of bells. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* x. 349 There are in the tower of Notre Dame at Antwerp two Carillons... accords or harmonies of four and six notes can be played on them.

2. An air or melody played on the bells.

1803 REES *Cycl.* *Carillons*, a species of chimes frequent in the Low Countries, played on a number of bells. 1873 LONGF. *Elisabeth* Pref. 61 When ceased the little carillon To herald from its wooden tower The important transit of the hour. 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* iv. 85 Flanders... where the carillons ripple from old spires.

3. A musical instrument, or appendage to one, to imitate a peal of bells.

1819 REES *Cycl.* VI. *Carillon*, is likewise the name of a small keyed instrument to imitate a peal of hand bells.

1876 HILKS *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 93 The Carillon [in the organ] is a series of sonorous steel bars. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 68 In Mr. Holmes' organ the echo, the solo, and the carillon are all three commanded from the fourth clavier.

Hence † **Carillonneur**. [Fr.]

1772 BURNEY *Pres. St. Mus.* 15 The Carillonneur was literally at work, and hard work indeed it must be. 1871 HAWKINS *Music & Mus.* II. iii. 472 The best living carillon-neurs. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 593 As carillonneur his duties were to play... to keep the chimes in tune and to set fresh tunes... on the drum of the carillon.

† **Carina** (kār'i-nā). *Zool.* and *Bot.* [L. *carina* keel.] Applied to various structures of the form of a keel or ridge; esp. a. the two petals forming the base of a papilionaceous corolla; b. the median ridge on the mericarp of an umbelliferous fruit; c. the median ridge on the sternum of birds; d. the dorsal single plate of the shell of Cirripedes; e. the vertebral column of an embryo. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Carina*, is a Term used... by the Anatomists for the first Rudiments of the intire Vertebrae, as they appear in a Chicken's Embryo... because it is crooked in the form of the Keel of a Ship. 1774 GARDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 104 This carina, or keel, is very distinguishable... by its thinness, its apparent laxness. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 187 Dorsal carina prolonged and pointed. 1844 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (1880) 185 In a Papilionaceous Corolla... the two anterior [petals]... partly cohering to form a pro-shaped body, the Carina or Keel. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 151 The compartment at the end of the shell where the animal thrusts out its ciliated limbs, is called the 'carina'. 1873 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 304 Alae roundish, converging, shorter than the compressed, curved carina.

**Carinal** (kār'i-nāl), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the carina; see prec.

1873 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 151 The carinal Margin. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 181 The carinal ridges are opposite to the stamens. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* vi. 292 The carinal and the rostral compartments.

† **Carinaria** (kār'i-nā-riā). *Zool.* [f. L. *carina* keel.] A genus of Heteropodous Molluscs, having the heart and liver protected by a small and delicate shell of glassy translucency, known to collectors as Glass Nautilus and Venus's Slipper.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 901. 1873 DAWSON *Earth and Man* iv. 76 Those singular molluscous swimmers by fin or float known to zoologists as... Carinarias.

**Carinate** (kār'i-nāt), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *carināt-us*, f. *carinā-re*: see next, and -AT<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with a CARINA or ridge; keeled.

1781 KERR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 374 The back is carinate; the belly flat. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 391 Leaves linear... smooth, channelled above, carinate below.

Hence **Carina-to**, *comb.* f. L. *carinātus*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 327 Lobes carinato-angular. *Ibid.* 366 Exterior often... finely carinato-strate.

**Carinate** (kār'i-nēt), *v. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. L. *carināt-* ppl. stem of *carināre* to furnish with a

keel (or shell), f. *carina* keel: see -AT<sup>2</sup>.] *trans.*

To furnish with a carina, keel, or central ridge.

Hence **Carinated** *fpl. a.*, keeled, ridged; =

CARINATE *a.*; **Carinating** *fpl. a.*, ? forming a carina; **Carination**, a keel-like formation, ridging resembling a keel.

1698 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 324 The Stalk is round and carinated. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 84. 228 Two threads whose prominence slightly carinates each whorl. 1788 GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 28 Carinated scales... a character of venomous Serpents. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 384 The twelve large carinating lamellae. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 117 Each whorl... projects in an angular carination. 1881—*ibid.* No. 87. 411 The line of the tubercles forms a rather acute carination.

† **Carine**, *Obs.* [a. F. *carine* = L. *carina*.] Keel.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Carine*, the keel or bottom of a ship. Howel. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

**Carine**, *obs.* form of CARRION.

**Caring** (kē'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. CARE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CARE.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 87 No painfulnesse, no diligence, no caring. 1607 HIERON *Ilks* I. 318 A caring and studying to procure what the good will of God. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purp. Isl.* VI. xxxv. Daintie joyes laugh at white-headed caring. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 39 (L.) If the god of indolence is a mightier deity with you than the god of caring for one.

**Carino**, *comb.* form of CARINA, keel.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 151 The one nearest the carina, 'carino-lateral'.

**Carioch**, *obs.* form of CAROCHIE.

**Carion**, *obs.* form of CARRION.

† **Cariose**, *a. Obs.* rare—1. [ad. L. *carios-us*, f. *caries*.] = CARIOUS.

1762 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 585 The os calcis, and astragalus, are both of them cariose.

**Cariosity** (kār'i-ō'si-ti). *Pathol.* [ad. mod. L. *cariositāt-em*, f. *cariosus* rotten, carious.] Carious state or condition; a carious formation.

1638 A. REAN *Chirurg.* xviii. 130 Moist medicaments are not to be applied to bones, because they cause cariositie. 1746 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 199 A... Cariosity in the Body of the Os Humeri.

**Carious** (kē'ri-ās), *a.* [ad. F. *carieux* (16th c. in *Paré*), or L. *carios-us*, f. *caries*: see -OUS.]

1. *Pathol.* Of bones, teeth, etc.: Affected with caries, decayed.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. iv. 309 Finding the bone carious. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 357 A rotten or carious tooth. 1831 YOUTT *Horse* viii. (1847) 202 Carious or hollow teeth are occasionally... seen.

2. *transf.* Decayed; rotten with dry rot.

1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 293 My cariose bodye to be beside in the Trenyete gweir. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 49 The... carious grains are... often found with the sound grain. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 286 Fire racing along the old carious timbers. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. 37 The earth yields and crumbles beneath his foot... for its substance is white, hollow, and carious.

Hence **Cariousness**.

1828 *Art. Preserv.* Feet 116 A cariousness which has rendered the amputation of one or more toes... necessary.

† **Caritably**, *adv.* *Obs.* = CHARITABLY.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 973/6 To do otherwise truly and caritably their duty. [Perh. only a misprint.]

**Caritative** (kār'i-tē-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *caritāt-em* charity + -IV<sup>2</sup>.] Of charitable or benevolent tendency. Cf. CHARITATIVE.

1884 M. KAUFMANN in *Ed. Words* 617 Thus by a 'caritative system'—a term first introduced into text books of political economists by Wagner—to secure social peace.

† **Carity**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *caritās*, -ātem, f. *cārus* dear. Cf. CHARITY, CHERITY.] Dearness, dearth.

1530 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 367 A gret carystye in Italye of all manner of grayn. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* III. 56 Notwithstanding the rarity and caritie of it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Carity*, dearth, scarcity, dearth.

**Carione**, *obs.* form of CARRION.

**Cark** (kārk), *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-5 carkes, kark(s). [a. AF. *karke*, *kark*, a northern F. form of *carche*, *charche*, bearing the same relation to *karkier*, *carchier*, *charchier* (see next), that *charge* does to *chargier*.

The pretended OE. '*cearc*, *care*, *care*' and its derivatives in Bosworth are baseless fignments. There is no word of this form in Teutonic.]

† 1. (?) A load; a weight of 3 or 4 cwt. *Obs.*

1730 [RILEY *Lib. Alb.* (1859) 223 *De Scavanga*, Qe toutz les avars des queux sera prys custume par kark, doit le kark poysera trois centaines. kark du grein iii centaines.] 1732 *Acta Audit.* 31 (Jam.) It tun of wad, a cark of alum, a pok of madyr. a 1750 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1819) 99 A kark of peper. A kark of gynger. *Ibid.* 99 The kark therof shal wey ij. c. a 1550 St. J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 87 (Jam.) For aue hundred karkes of kelles at the entre ij. at the forthcoming ij. 1637 COWELL *Interpr.* *Carke* seemeth to be a quantity of wooll whereof thirtie make a Sarpier, 27 H. VI. cap. 2. [Some error—the word there is *sacks*.] Hence in *Termes de la Ley*, BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, BAILLY, etc.]

† 2. Charge, burden of responsibility. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20790 (Cott.) He wil nocht tak be cark [MS. F. charge] on him. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3952 This ich seuen sauñail, The cark hadde of the batayl. c 1400 *Ganeleyn* 760, I see that al the cark schal fallen on myn heed. 1580 BARNINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 148 Them that have any great cark vpon their hands.

3. That which burdens the spirit, trouble; hence, troubled state of mind, distress, anxiety; anxious

solicitude, labour, or toil. (In later use generally coupled with *care*.) *arch.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 4 Fayre forme mygt he synde in forþþer his speche & in be contrare, kark & combrance huge. *Ibid.* C. 265 He knew vche a cace [f. care] and kark þat hym lympt. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 135 He quath... fine thousand to be hospitale, for þei were in kark. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. xv. 377 This seid cark and caring & attendaunce is micho more in a man for that he hath wif & children. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* v. (1870) 240 Euer in carke & care, for his purse wyl euer be bare. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. ii. Mongst so much toyle, and such a coyle, such soking cark, and spyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 44 Downe did lay His heauie head, deuoid of cneful carke. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i. What then follows all your carke & caring? 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* x. 3 He woundeth himselfe with his greedy carke. 1841-6 LONGF. *Nuremberg* xxii, The swart mechanic comes to down his cark and care.

† 4. Care, heed, pains. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 78 The gret carke that they had of her riches... and imoderate carke of her kynnesfolke. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil.* III. i. I haue with muche carke and care oftentimes warned you. 1576 WOOTTON *Chr. Man.* 66 The cark & care which Gods Spirit... taketh that justice may overcome. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxiv. (1632) 61 The carke and care men tooke about good husbandry.

**Cark** (kārk), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ME. *carke-n*, *karke-n*, is identical in form with ONF. *carquier*, *karkier*, *carquier*, *garquier*, later (and mod. Pic.) *carkier* (in other dials. *carcier*, *carchier*, *charchier*) to load, burden:—late L. *carcāre*, contr. f. *carriāre* to load (whence came the OF. duplicate form *chargier*, in ONF. *carguer*, *cargier*, to CHARGE).]

† 1. *trans.* To load, burden; also, to charge or impose as a charge upon. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8553 (Gött.) It was sua karkid [F. karked, C. charged, T. charged], ilka bow, wid lef, and flour, and fruit, enow. *Ibid.* 23002a Pal sal haue na micht vnto win, Sua heui carked of þair sin. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 120 Anoper oth... be clerige did him karkie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 138 þe ilke... þet naht ne heþ bote þane narkie y-carked mid zenne dyadlich. *Ibid.* 142 þe milde herten y-carked mid þornes of ssarpnesse of penance. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 472 Shal noþer kyng ne knyht... Ouer-cark þe comune.

2. To burden with care, burden as care does; to worry, harass, vex, trouble. (Mostly in pa. pple.)

*Obs.* or *arch.*; but see CARKING *fpl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5654 Pan þai ware carked [v. r. fillud] in þat land [Egypt] wit care. *Ibid.* 23994 (Gött.) Bot carked [C. charked, F. carkid] sua I was wid care. *Ibid.* 24233 Pou cark þe nocht sa fast wit car, c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4464 The king Cradelman Was soure carked and alle his man. 1630 TENNYSON *Dirge* 8 Thee nor carketh care nor slander.

3. *intr.* To be anxious, be full of anxious thought, fret oneself; to labour anxiously, to toil and moil.

*Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400 in Wright *Lyr. P.* xvi. 54 For hire love y carke ant care. 1530 FALSGR. 476, I carke, I care, I take thought, *Je chagrine*. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xxxvi. Argit, How he careth and carkth for his lytheir gayne. 1580 TUSSEN *Amib.* (1878) 209 To carke [ad. 1573 cap] and care, and euer bare... What life it is. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xix. x. 136 Constantius... sat carking [L. *cirantem*] and musing upon the matter. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 79 He need neither Moyle nor Carke as he did before. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1276 I. 54 A covetous man... carking about his bags. 1732 BERKLEY *Alciph.* II. § 20 Old Bubalion in the city is carking, starving, and cheating, that his son may drink, game, and keep mistresses. 1848 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke's Song* 9 Why for sluggards cark and moil?

† 4. In weakened sense (cf. CARE *v.*): To take thought or care, busy oneself. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 30 Þei carke for here herbarwe. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 701 For boles eke now tyme is forto kark. 1602 *And. P.* *Return* fr. *Pernass.* III. v. (Arb.) 47 Our dotting sires, Carked and cared to haue vs lettered. 1603 *Engl. Mour.* *Garin.* in *Select. Jr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 207 To cark for sheep and lambs, that cannot tend themselves.

† 5. ? (Morris explains 'to produce'.) *Obs.* rare.

1340 *Ayenb.* 230 A donghel þet ne carketh... bote þornes and netlen.

**Cark**—in various words: see CARO.

**Carke-cloth**: see CARE-CLOTH.

† **Carket**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 carcoat, -kat. [Contracted f. CARCOAT, *cariket*.] = CARCOAT.

15... *Songs Costume* (1849) 92 Their collars, carcats, and half beidis. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Pr. Tong.* *Collier & aistre bague pendant au col*, a collar or carket. 1603 *Philolus* xxvii, For to decoir aue Carkat craif That cumlie Collour bane. 1814 *Discipline* III. 26 (Jam.) There's a gien where we used to make carkets when we were herds.

† **Carkful**, *a. Obs.* [f. CARK *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of care or trouble; anxious.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. xv. 377 Ouer thoughtful and ouer carkful. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 60 Ouer carkefull of hys bodely helpe.

**Carking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CARE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CARE; grieving, being anxious; trouble, solicitude; anxious toil.

1503 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxvii. 844 They which are married... must needs be given ouer to many cares and carkings. a 1639 W. WHATLEY *Prototypes* I. vi. (1640) 73 Without any further carking and perplexity of mind. 1659 *Gentl. Call.* v. 414 Those carkings and solicitudes to which needier persons are exposed. 1661 B. TAYLOR *Behmen's Threep.* Life xvii. 312 Distrustful carking and toiling. 1861 P. YOUNG *Daily Read.* ccxvi. 75 With all our carking and caring, we cannot increase our stature.



**Carking** (kär'kīn), *pp. a. Obs. or arch.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That carks.

1. An attribute of *cave*, or the like: Burdening, distressing, grieving, wearing, fretting.

c1565 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* lxviii. Solace in her breast no place can finde. For carking care doth all delights together binde. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. i. Ate up with carking care & penurie. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiv. Some carking care that would not be driven away.

2. Of persons: a. Fretting, anxious; b. Toiling, moiling; c. Miserly, niggardly.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* ii. c. iij. Duke Nestor, sillie carking segge. 1579 TWYNE *Physicke agst. Fort.* ii. lxxxiii. 266a. A labouring and carking man, whose lyfe ought to be a pattenne of all quietnesse. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edna* II. Wks. 187. l. 21 Whose recreant limbs are notched with gaping scars, thicker than any carking craftsman's score. 1700 WELTON *Stuffer. Son of God* ii. xv. 402 Who are so extremely carking and caring about this life. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. lxxi. 331 Immensely rich and immensely carking. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 2 Ibycus is a carking, griping, closefisted fellow. 1769 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 62 (Jam.) List'n'g to the chirp O' wandering mouse, or moudy's carkin hoke.

† **Carkingly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Anxiously, fretfully, solicitously.

1611 COTGR., *Chagrinement*, pensively, heavily, sadly, carkingly. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 11 Be ye not anxiously, distrustfully, carkingly careful for the things of this life. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat.* vii. 193 Neither immoderately desire riches, or carkingly heap them up. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1690) 265 Your .. false Translations ye are so carkingly careful of.

**Carl, carle** (kāl), *sb. 1* Also 4-7 *karl* (e, 5 *karl*, 6 *carril*, *cairle*, *caril*. [a. ON. *karl* (Sw. *karl*) man, male, freeman, man of the people; found in OE., from the time of the Danish kings, in *his-carl*, later also in *biute-carl*, and *carlman*, but not as a separate word. ON. *karl*=OHG. *charal*, *karl*, MHG. *karl*:-Oteut. type \**karlo-s*. OHG. had also *charlo*, MHG. *charle*, *karle*:-Oteut. type \**karlon*-. Besides these the LG. dialects have an ablaut form repr. an Oteut. type \**kerlo-s*, viz. OE. *ceorl* (from *cerl*), MDu. *kerel*, *kerle*, Du. *kerel*, MLG. *kerle* (whence mod.G. *kerl*), Fris. *kerl*: see CHURL. The form *karl* appears as the proper name *Karl*, OE. *Carl*, L. *Carolus*, Fr. and Eng. *Charles*: cf. CHARLES' WAIN.]

1. A man of the common people; more particularly a countryman, a husbandman. *arch.*

[1500 See HOUSE-CARL, BUS-CARL, CARMAN.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 262 Stalwart karlis .. and wycht. *Ibid.* x. 158 He was a stout carle and a sture. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 545 The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xi. 90 That sparyt nowther carl na page. c1440 PRAMP. *Parv.* 62 Carle or chorle, *rusticus*. c1450 MERLIN xi. 167 They saugh come a grete karl thorough the medowes. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 159 Fye rualt carles, awake I say and rise. c1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* 510 (Jam.) Cairles, and men of mean condition. 1552 HULOT, Churle or carle of the country, *rusticus*. 1557 DYER *Fleece* ii. 435 They clothe the mountain carl or mariner. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii. It seems as if you had fallen asleep a carle, and awakened a gentleman. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Malcolm's Heir* xii. 2 By lord and by carle forgot. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* ii. 87 And kings of the carles are these.

† b. *esp.* A bondman, a villain; cf. CHURL. *Obs.* (after 1500 blending with prec.)

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 29444 Be toper .. es woman, carl o feild, and child pat es wit-in elid. c1400 CATO'S *Morals* 313 In *Cursor* M. p. 1673 If pou have carlis boyt to serue pe in bi boyt. c1440 PRAMP. *Parv.* 62 Carle or chorle, bondeman or woman, *seruus natiuus*, *seruus natiua*. c1440 FORK *Myst.* xi. 191 We are harde halden here als carls vndir pe kyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1487a He tormented a uylayn or a carle for the couetyse of hys good. 1530 PALSGR. 2037c Carle, chorle, *uillain*. 1549 COMPT. *Scot.* xvii. 244 The discriptione of aue uillaine (quhill he cal aue carl in our scottis langage). [1844 L. B. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 140 The oath of a .. king's throne, being of equal avail with that of six carles or peasants.]

2. Hence, A fellow of low birth or rude manners; a base fellow; a churl. In later times, passing into a vague term of disparagement or contempt, and chiefly with appropriate epithets. *Sc.* (karl) or *arch.* a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 13808 'Pou carl, qui brekes pou vr lau'. c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 876 An out-comlyng, a carle, we kyte of byn heued. c1400 *Uwaine & Gow.* 559 The karl of Kaymes kyn. 1476 SIR J. PASTON *Let.* 776 III. 163 They weer frowarde karlys. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1844 A knave and a carl, and all of one kynd. 1549 COMPT. *Scot.* xvii. 246 That that var vicicus & couardis, var reput for uillainis aude carlis. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1479 Farewell, base carle clothed in a sattin sute. 1728 THOMSON *Hymn to May* (R.). I deem that carl, by beauty's pow'r, unnovd Hated of heav'n. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii. 'Ye donnard carle'. 1829 -- *Demanol.* iv. 123 Wrinkled carles and odious bags. 1882 MISS FOTHERGILL *Kith & K.* xiii. A rough-hewn, cross-grained carle like him.

b. *spec.* One who is churlish or mean in money matters; a grabber; a niggard. Now only *Sc.*

1542 BRINKLOW *Compt.* ii. (1874) 9 Another rich covetous carl. 1564 BECON *Jewell of Joye* Wks. ii. 15 Those riche carles and couetouse churles. 1593 T. NASHE *Christ's T.* 53 None is so much the theiues mark as the myser and the Carle. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* ii. iv. 34 The liberal man should liue, and carle should die. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 354, I will not say, as a Carle lately did, of great wealth, I shall dye a beggar. 1730-6 BAILEY *S.V.*, An old Carle, an old doting, covetous hunks, a surly niggard. 1753 RICHARD-

SON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxvii. 341 Mercantile carle. 1837 R. NICOLI *Poems* (1843) 90 He was a carle in his day, And siccar bargains he could make.

3. Without any specific reference to rank or manners, but usually including the notion of sturdiness or strength, and sometimes, of roughness; = Fellow. *Sc.* [cf. 1375-86 in 1.]

a 1550 CHRISTIE *Kith & K.* xxi. The carle, with clubbis could udir quell. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLF *Barthol.* Anat. i. xxvi. 74 If he be a lusty Carle. 1724 RAMSAY *Tart.* *Misc.* (1733) l. 84 The night was cauld, the carle was wat. 1794 BURN. *The Carles of Dysart*, Up wi' the carles o' Dysart, And the lads o' Buckhaven. 1798 WORDSW. *P.* *Bell* i. xvii. He was a carl as wild and rude As ever hue-and-cry pursued. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perith* vii. The town hold me a hot-headed carle. 1857 J. WILSON *Chr. North* l. 156 A rosy-cheeked carle, upwards of six feet high. 1858 M. PORTER *5 Souter Johnny* 7 A blither cantier carl.

b. *Sc.* To play carl again: 'to return a stroke, to give as much as one receives' (Jamieson).

1862 in Hislop *Prov. Scotl.* 161 Play carle wi' me again.

4. = CARL HEMP, q. v.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. *simple attrib.* or in apposition: That is or acts as a carl; knavish.

c 1450 ERLE *of Tolous* 108r Thou carle monke, wyth all thy gyne. .. Hur sorow schall thou not cees. 1593 PAULE *Order Garter* Wks. 1829 II. 238 The carl Oblivion stol'n from Lethes lake.

b. In sense of 'male', as *carl cat*, *carl crab*; *carl doddie*, a flowering stalk of ribgrass, scabious, etc. (cf. *curl doddie*); also CARL HEMP, CARMAN.

(The asserted occurrence of *carl-cat*, *carl-fogel*, etc. in OE. appears to be an error: they have not been found by us even in ME.)

c 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying 670* Carle cats weepe vinegar with their cine. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Carl-cat*, a boar or he-cat. 1803 SIR R. SIBBALD *Fife* 132 (Jam.) The common sea-crab .. the male they call the Carle crab. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 65 'He knespit their heids together, as gin they had been two carldoddies'.

**Carl**, *sb. 2 dial.* [cf. CARL v. 2]

1. = CARLING.

1875 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Carlings* or *Carls*, are gray peas steeped in water and fried the next day in butter or fat. They are eaten on the second Sunday before Easter, formerly called 'Care Sunday'.

2. **Carl Sunday** = Carling or Care Sunday.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 1307 The 5 Sunday in Lent called Carl Sunday. 1768 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S.) s. v. *Carlings*, The Sunday next but one before Easter, which is called Carl-Sunday.

**Carl**, *v. 1* [cf. CARL sb. 1]

† 1. *intr.* (?) To act or behave like a carl; to talk with a gruff, snarling voice, to snarl. Still *dial.* 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Nought can great Furor do, but barke and howle, And snarle and grin, and carle, and towze the world, Like a great swine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. v. (1651) 60 They Carle many times as they sit, and talk to themselves, they are angry, waspish. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* *Carl*, to snarl.

2. *trans.* To provide or suit with a male. *Sc.*

1807 KNICKER *Wayside Cott.* 177 (Jam.) If she could get herself but carl'd. 'She wi' her din ne'er deav'd the world.'

**Carl**, *v. 2 dial.* [Of uncertain origin. (Perh. a back-formation from CARLING = 'parched peas', taken as a participial form.)]

*trans.* To prepare as carlings; to parch (peas); to birls or bristle. Hence *Carled* *pp. a.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Groute*, *Felues groulles*, parched or carled Beans. 1862 LEEDS *Dial.* 263 *Carled peas*, grey peas steeped all night in water and fried the following day with butter. 1863 MRS. TOSGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The sun carls the hay and makes it crackly. *Ibid.*, T'ground is sumpy underneath, but carled on top.

**Carleat**, *obs. Sc. var. of CARLISH a.*

**Carlet**, [ad. F. *carrelet*, in same sense, dim. of *carrel*, *carreau* file:-Romanic \**quadrillo*, dim. of *quadro*:-L. *quadrum* square.] A file of triangular section, two sides being single-cut, and one smooth; used by comb-makers.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 383a Combmakers Tools .. a Carlett .. three square, whereof the smooth side is up, and one of the Teeth side seen. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*; and in mod. Dicts.

[Carlet in Richardson, etc., a mistake for *Carlel*, i. e. (the earl of) Carlisle, in the following: 1630 DRAVTON *Barons Warren* iv. 7 That craftie Carlel closely apprehended.]

**Carl hemp.** Also 6 *churle hempe*, *charle hempe*. [from CARL sb. 1 in sense 'male'; but the name was actually given in 16th c. to what is now known to be the female plant (being the robust and coarser).]

(So in med.L., and other langs.; the popular error was pointed out by RAY *Hist.* (1686) l. 159 'Mas robustior (*haec nobis foemina dicitur quia prolifica*), also by LINNAEUS *Ammentiles* (1746) l. 329; and fully discussed by BLAIR, *Botan. Essays* (1730) 246.)

1. The female or seed-bearing hemp plant, which is of stronger growth, and produces a coarser fibre.

1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 146 Thy female hempe must be pulled from the churle hempe, for that beareth no seede. The churle hempe beareth seede .. the hempe therof is not so good as the female hempe. 1593 TISSER *Hush.* (1878) 32 Karle hempe, left greens, now pluck vp cleene. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* cccxviii. 572 The male called Charle Hempe, and Winter Hempe. The female Barren Hempe, and Sommer Hempe. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) s. v., Nostrates dicunt karl-cat pro fele masculo, et karl-hemp pro

cannabo majori vel masculo. 1877 L. PEACOCK *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) The carl or male hempe was used for ropes, sackcloth, and other coarse manufactures; the fimbile, or female hempe, was applied to .. domestic purposes.

f. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 373 (Jam.) You have a stalk of carle hempe in you!—spoken to sturdy and stubborn lads. 1769 BURNS *To Bhaichleach*, Come Firm Re-olve, take thou the van, Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man.

2. Also called shortly *carl*.

1573 TISSER *Hush.* (1878) 113 The fimbile to spin and the karl for hir seede. 1597 R. GOSSET *Herbach's Hush.* (1586) 39 b, The female or fimbile Hempe is first pulled up, afterward the male or the carle, when his seede is ripe, is plucked up. (In mod. Trade and other Dicts.)

**Carlie**, *Sc.* [f. CARL sb. 1 + -IE = -Y.] A little carl, a man short of stature.

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 68 (Jam.) Some peevish clownish carlie. 1822 GALT *Sir I. Wylie* I. 40 (Jam.) Andrew settled into a little garb carlie, remarkable chiefly for a straightforward simplicity.

† **Carlin**, *Obs.* Also *carline*. [a. F. *carlin*, ad. It. *carlino*, f. *Carlo* Charles, the name of several rulers, esp. Carlo I, 1266.] 'A small silver coin current in Naples and Sicily, equivalent to about four-pence English' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*), or, in later times, twopence.

1705 HICKERINGHILL *Priest-Cr.* ii. i. 7 The Pardon will cost .. a Dukat and 5 Gros or .. 5 Carlins. 1799 SIR T. TROT. BRIDGE in Nicolas *Diap. Nelson* (1845) III. 329 Sailors .. all driven into the gun-boats without a carline. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr. Ch. Harold* 541, 26 pence of the ancient 9d money (now, worth a carline).

**Carline**, *1*, -ing (kāl'in). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms. 4 *kerling*, -lyng, 6 *earlyng*, 6-9 *earling*, *earlin*, *carline*. [Northern ME. *kerling*, a. ON. *kerling* woman, esp. old woman, fem. of *Karl* (with umlaut and -ing, Norse form of -in, -EN). *Carlin* is assimilated to CARL, and in the ending follows the Sc. pronunciation of -ING as -in, as in *mornin'*, *fittin'*, etc. In Sc. commonly (kerlin).]

A woman, esp. an old one; often implying contempt or disparagement, like CARL sb. 1 2.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 11056 Be tan was leuedi maiden ying, Be toper hir hand-woman kerling. c 1375? BARBOUR *St. Theodora* 21 Thru flattery Of kerlyngis, but in monye wyse jung mene betreis oft-3ye. 1501 DOLGAS *Pol. Hon.* 192 Ynto the nimphie I maid a bousteous braid, Carling [i. e. Carline] (quod I) quhat was gone. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i. Why .. old'st him then to me .. for ten shillings, carlin? 1712 ABBOTNOT *John Bull* ii. iv. [Figs says] There's no living with that old carline his mother. 1787 BURNS *To J. Smith*, That auld, capricious carlin, Nature, 1810 TANNABILL *If ken John and me were married*, My minnie, canker carling, Would gie us nocht awa. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canong.* Intro. (1863) 242 It was but about a young cateran and an auld carline. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 56 Goodwife .. Thou art a sturdy carline yet.

b. Applied particularly to a witch or one charged with being such.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 45 Off the reid Etin and the gyir carlyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 514 How King Duffois was witchit be .. aue Witche Carle that duelt in Forres. a 1700 in *Sc. Pasquill* (1868) 44 A witches son, shame fa' his face Sa carling lyke. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, The carlin caught her by the rump, And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. a 1835 HOGG *Witch of Fife* lxx, The kerlyng, drank of the bi-shop's wyne Quhill they scentit the morning wynde.

**Carline**, *2* (kāl'in). [a. F. *carline*, Sp., It., and med.L. *carlina*, reputed to be for *Carolina*, from the emperor Karl or Carolus Magnus (Charlemagne)—Herba quam Carolinum vocant, quod Magno quondam Carolo divinitus ostensa fuerit, adversus pestiferam luem salutaris' (Ruelle c 1525 in Du Cange).]

A genus of Composite plants, closely allied to the thistles, and hence generally called Carline Thistle. The common species (*Carlina vulgaris*) grows on dry soil, and is conspicuous for the straw-coloured, hygrometric involucre which surrounds the dull purple disk of the flower.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* iv. lxvii. 599 Carline Thistel .. White Caroline Thistel. *Ibid.* 530 They call it Carline, or Carolina, bycause of Charlemagne Emperour of the Romaynes, vnto whom an Angel first shewed this Thistel, as they say when his armie was striken with the pestilence. *Ibid.*, The roote of Carline boyled in wyne, is very good .. against the Sciatia. 1605 TIMMER *Quersil.* iii. 177 The rootes of angelica, of the Carline-thistle. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower* Pl. III. 182 Carline-thistle. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* xi. 36 The heads of the common carline .. present a sort of thicket, which must offer an almost impenetrable barrier to ants.

**Carline**, *3*, a. and sb. Also *Caroline*. Applied to one of the balls in a particular game at billiards; also to the game in which this is used.

1820 HOYLE'S *Games Impro.* 372 The Caroline or Carline game is played either on a round or square table with five balls, two white, one red, another blue, and the carline ball yellow. 1863 PARSON HOYLE'S *Games* 408 The carline holed in a centre pocket scores six.

**Carling**, *1*, *carline* (kāl'ing, -lin). [Of uncertain etymology: in mod. F. *carlingue* 'the step of a mast, the peec of timber whereinto the foot thereof enters' (Cotgr.), (according to Littre from English); Pg., Sp., It. *carlinga*. Icel. *kerling* (in the *Futur*), as if the same word as CARLINE 1.]

1. *Naut.* One of the pieces of timber about 5 inches square in section, lying fore and aft under the deck of a ship, with their ends let culvertail-wise into the beams. 'On and athwart these the ledges rest, whereon the planks of the deck and other portions of carpentry are made fast' (Smyth *Word-bk.*).

1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Aileurs*, Our Shipwrights name them Comings or Carlings. 1627 *CUT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Carlings . . . lie along the ship from beam to beam. 1775 *FALCH Day's Diving* l'ess. 5 These stanchions were again supported with cross beams or carlings in the middle of the chamber. 1804 *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* II. 325 The first explosion . . . struck them against the carlings of the upper deck, so as to stun them. 1840 *R. DANA Bef. Mast* xxvi. 119 The water dropping from the beams and carlines. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 103 The carlings by the side of, and for the support of the mast . . . are much larger than the rest. 1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 24/2 Iron carlines.

2. *dial.* (see quot.). 1875 *ROBINSON Whiffy Glass*, *Carlin*, or *Carolin*, the portable beam beneath hatchway in the floor, for giving cross-support to the hatch-lid.

3. *Carling-knee*, a piece of timber lying transversely from the ship's side to the hatchway, serving to sustain the deck between the two.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 Carling-knees, for the Dauid. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Carling knees . . . comes thwart the ship from the sides of the Hatches way. 1704 in *J. HARRIS Lex Techn.* 1867 in *SMYTH*.

**Carling** (kär'ling). In 6 carline, 7 carlin. [Possibly f. *carve* in *CARE-SUNDAY* + *LING*. Peas, parched, or otherwise prepared, appear to have been long associated with Lent: see *Brand* 'Mid-Lent Sunday' and *PAISGRAVE* 652, 'I parche pesyn, as folkes use in Lent, je grasle des poyes.' This being so, *CARL* would be from *carling*.] 1. (See quot.).

1562 *TURNER Herbal* n. 932. The perched or burstled peasen which are called in Northumberland Carlines. a 1724 in *Ramsay Traut. Misc.* (1733) l. 90 There lads and lasses . . . Will feast . . . On sybouns, and rhyats and carlings. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Gloss.* *Carlings*, peas boiled on Care-Sunday. 1875 [see *CARL* sh. 1].

2. *Carling Sunday*, the fifth Sunday in Lent, on which it was customary to eat parched peas.

c 1680 in *Law Mem.* 191 note. [Protest of the Gibbets] They solemnly renounce. 'old wives fables and bye words, as Palm-Sunday, Carlin-Sunday, etc.' 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antiq.* (1840) l. 112. 1786 *Gentleman's Mag.* In Northumberland the day is called Carling Sunday. The yeomanry . . . steep peas, and afterwards parch them, and eat them on the afternoon of that day, calling them carlings. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* l. 378 *Car Sunday* is the fifth Sunday from Shrove Tuesday . . . It is also called *Carle Sunday*, and in some parts *Carling Sunday*.

**Carling** 3, var. of **CARLINE**.

† **Carlip.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? A species of fire-arm. 1659 *Unhappy Marksman* in *Harl. Misc.* (1812) IV. 7 (D.) The carlip is but short, wanting some inches of a yard in the barrel.

**Carlish** (kär'lish), *a.* Also 3 *kär-l*. [f. *CARL* sh. 1 + *-ISH*.] Of or pertaining to a carl or carls; churlish, clownish, vulgar, coarse; rude, mean. Hence **Carlishness**.

a 1240 *Wokunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Ne hole me neauer mi lute noher to sette o karlishes pinges. c 1375 *BARBOUR Tray-hk.* l. 86 *Hyme* lykis erare to be Carlyche pane cuttase. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 77 Chorlysche or carlysche, *rusticane*. a 1500 *Colkebie Sow* n. 523 (Jam.) This carlige man, this forisaid Colkelbe. 1524 *UDALL Erasim.* *Apoph.* 179 b. At suche a carlishes answer. 1552 *HULOOF*, Carlishness or churlyshness, *rusticitas*. a 1664 *Br. M. SMYTH Sermon*. 245 When a poore Dauid, as it were, would borrow a sheep of carlish Nabal. 1803 *W. S. ROSE tr. Amadis de G.* 78 Two carlish knights stood by.

**Carliam** (kär'liam). [a. F. *carlisme*, Sp. *carlismo*, f. *Carlos* Charles + *-ISM*.] Attachment to Don Carlos, second son of Charles IV of Spain, and his heirs, as the legitimate successors of Ferdinand VII (died 1833), to the exclusion of the daughter of the latter, and her heirs; Spanish legitimism. So **Carlist** sh., an adherent of Don Carlos; *adj.*, pertaining to Carliam.

1830 *Ann. Reg.* 287 The Carlists were in fact the party of the Church. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 97 Vittoria, the seat of Carliam. 1836 *Genl. Thompson Brit. Legion* v. 130 Lest the eloquence of the Carlist had been of a nature to induce the Christiano to desert. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1061/2 The delinquencies of some foolish partisans of Carliam.

† **Carlein.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? for *carling*, f. *CARL* sh. 1 + *-ING*, or ? *-ING*.] A little carl.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 146 *Herod*. Shuld a carlein, a knafe, bot of oone yere age, Thus make me to rafe?

**Carlock**, -lock, -lok (e, obs. f. of *CHARLOCK*).

**Carlock** (kär'lok). [a. Russ. *kärlik* isinglass; in F. also *carlock*.] Isinglass from the bladder of the sturgeon, imported from Russia.

1768 in *E. Buys Dict. Terms of Art.* 1879 in *Pantologia*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Carlot.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CARL* sh. 1 + *-OT*.] A churl, carl, peasant.

1600 *SHAKS. A. F. L.* iii. v. 108 He hath bought the Cottage and the bounds That the old Carlot once was Master of.

**Carlovingian** (kär'lovingdzian), *a.* [ad. F. *carlovingian*, for *carlingian*, after *Merovingian* (f. *Mérovée* + *-ing*). Another form is **CAROLINGIAN**.] Belonging to the second dynasty of French kings, founded by Carl or Karl the Great (Charlemagne).

1781 *GIBSON Dict. & F. Mix*, The Carlovingian Sceptre was transmitted . . . in a lineal descent of four generations. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 45 The weakness of the Carlovingian monarchs.

**Carlsbad twins**. 'Large felspar crystals which are porphyritically embodied in a regularly constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the granite of some parts of Cornwall' (Use *Dict. Arts*).

**Carlyism** (kär'liiz'm). [f. the name of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) + *-ISM*.] a. The characteristic literary manner or teachings of Carlyle. b. A mannerism of Carlyle (chiefly in language or style).

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 722 It is Carlyism in manner, but not in matter. 1881 *Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 428/3 Fighting the good fight of liberty against tyranny, Christian kindness against Carlyism. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 231 The emptiness, or, to use a Carlyism, the 'putrescent cant' of most of the talk.

So also **Carlylean**, -el'an, -ian *a.*, of, pertaining to, or like Carlyle; *sb.*, an admirer or imitator of Carlyle. **Carlylese**, the literary style or dialect of Carlyle. **Carlylesque** *a.*, **Carlyliana**, **Carlylite**, etc.

1878 *MORLEY Carlyle* 188 Two conspicuous qualities of Carlylean doctrine. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News*, 3 Sept. 243/2 Thence the Carlylean gignamity. 1898 *T. SINCLAIR Mount* 104 Carlylians are good guides, if there are no better. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* V. 414/1 The Quarterly will . . . talk Kingsleyism, and the Edinburgh Carlylese. 1896 *F. HARRISON Choice Bks.* 181 The finest Carlylese is never equal to the finest English. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 414 His letters . . . took a curiously Carlylesque tone. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 607 The Carlylites retort that Mr. Disraeli is 'a Jew'.

|| **Carmagnole** (kärman'völ). [Fr. *carmagnole* a kind of dress much worn in France during the Revolution of 1789; also in senses given below.]

1. Name of a lively song and dance, popular among the French revolutionists in 1793.

1827 *SCOTT Napoleon Prose Wks.* 1835 II. 99 note. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. ii. v. xi. 82 Duke Brunswick is not dancing carmagnoles, but has his drill-sergeants ready. 1871 *FARRAR Wilm. Hist.* v. 189 That liberty which has for her lullaby the carmagnoles.

2. A nickname for a soldier in the French revolutionary army; applied by Burns to the devil, as the author of mischief or ruin.

1796 *BURNS Poem on Life*, That curst carmagnoles, auld Satan. 1823 *GALT Entail* III. xii. 115 Switching away the heads of the thistles . . . as if they had been Parisian carmagnoles.

3. The bombastic style adopted in reporting the successes of the French revolutionary army.

1860 *Times* 16 Apr. 10/2 A fair specimen of the style called the Carmagnole, so much cultivated by the newspaper and pamphlet writers of the first Revolution.

† **Carmalle.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? Carmelite.

c 1528 *SKELTON Image Hypocr.* n. 429 Be they not carnales, And lordes infernales? Yea greedy carmales, As any carmarante.

**Carman** (kär'män). [f. *CAR* sh. + *MAN*.] A man who drives a car; a carter, carrier. Also name of one of the London City Companies.

1580 *BARET Adv.* C 146 A carman or carter. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. ii. Serue. In 'Thames-street, or at Custome-house key, in a ciuill warre against the carmen. 1663 *GERBER Counsel* 26 That no Car-men tune or tumble down their Bricks. 1735 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 141, I promise . . . to send the paper by the carman. 1880 *Times* 15 Nov. 6/2 The carman who drove me . . . to Ballinroe. 1887 *Whittaker's Ann.* 309 The fee for taking up freedom by purchase in the Carman's Company is £9 15s.

† **Carman** 2. *Obs.* Also 2 carlman, 4 carmanne, careman. [a. ON. *karmann*, var. of *karlmann* (in nom. *karmadr*) male, man, f. *karl* man, male + *mann* man.] A man, an adult male.

1735 *O. E. Chron.*, Pa namen hi pa men. carl men and wimen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27166 Quar he carman be, woman, or barn. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 156 Simeon hilt the carmanne And the woman was cald dam Anne. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 957 Carfeulle caremane, thow carpez to lowde.

**Carmasal**, var. **CARAMOUSSAT**, *Obs.*

† **Carne**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 *karme*. [a. F. *carne* = *Carnel*.] = **CARMELE**.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 353 Carnes seien þat þei weren before þe tyme þat Crist was born. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 340 Two freres karmes wiþ a full coppe. 1475 *Will of Singleton* (Somerset Ho.) Freres mynors, freres carmes. 1535 *Compt. too late Married* (N.) A grey friar, Jacobin, or a Carm. 1631 *WERVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 This Order of Carnes, or Carmelites. 1797 *Archaeol.* XIII. 272 Discaled Carnes at Tongres.

**Carmelet.** *Sc.* Also *carmeille*. [a. Gael. *carmeal*, *corra-meille*, Ir. *cara meala*, 'heath-pea, wild licorice'.] The Heath Pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*), a leguminous British plant with an edible tuberous root.

1797 *SHAW in Pennant Tour Scotl.* (1769) App. 320 (Jam.) One root . . . which we call carmele . . . grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut . . . I have often seen it dried, and kept for journeys through hills where no provisions could be had. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Carmeille.

† **Carmelin**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [a. OFr. *carmelin*, ad. L. *carmelin-us*.] = **CARMELE**. Hence also **Carmeliness**, *rare*.

1631 *WERVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 There were likewise

Carmelin or Carmelinesse Nunnes here in England. 1655 *Francion* vi. 14.

† **Carmelitan**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* = next.

1590 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 67 The Carmelitans and Augustines. 1736 *J. SERRES Popery Enemy Script.* 50 note, A Carmelitan Monk.

**Carmelite** (kär'mel'it), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *carmélite* = L. *Carmelites*, -a inhabitant of Carmel.]

1. A member of an order of mendicant friars (called also, from the white cloak which forms part of their dress, *White Friars*), who derive their origin from a colony founded on Mount Carmel by Berthold, a Calabrian, in the 12th century. Also *attrib.*, or as *adj.*

The order was introduced into Europe in the 13th c., and in the 16th divided into several branches, one of which, the *bare-footed Carmelites*, were distinguished by the severity of their rule.

c 1500 *DUNBAR Freiris of Berwik* 25 The Jacobene freiris of the quhyt hew, The Carmelitis and the moniks eik. 1505 *Test. Ebor.* (1869) IV. 239 To the Freerres Carmelites a certayne of bookes. 1648 *MILTON Observ. Art Peace* (1851) 572 Most grave and reverend Carmelites. 1756–7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 81 The above-mentioned Carmelite church. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 281 The church of the White-friars, or Carmelites, stood on the south side of Fleet-street. 1823 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* VI. 501 Pallavicino, a carmelite friar.

2. A variety of pear. *Obs.*

1704 *WORLIDGE Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carmelite*, is a large flat Pear, one side gray, and on the other a little tinged with red. It is ripe in March. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

3. A fine woollen stuff, generally of a grey or other obscure colour: perh. = Fr. *carmeline* 'wool of the vicugna' (a species of llama), Litré.

1828 *J. T. SMITH Nollekins* l. 29 Among her dresses was one of a fashionable Carmelite, a rich purple brown. 1859 *Lady's Tour Monte Rosa* 7 Every lady . . . should have a dress of some light woollen material such as carmelite or alpaca. 1873 *MISS BRADDON Str. & Pilgr.* i. vii. 77 [She] put on her Funitan hat, and sober gray carmelite gown.

**Carmelitesse**. A female Carmelite.

1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. xxx. 183 The life of St. Ann, a Carmelitesse.

† **Carmine**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *cārmināt* ppl. stem of *cārmināre* to card (wool), f. *cārmen* a card for wool + *-ATE*. Cf. It. *carmineare* 'to card or teazell wool, also to make grosse humors fine and thin' (Florio). Cf. **CARMINATIVE**.]

*trans.* Of medicines: To expel (wind) from the stomach or bowels.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxvi. viii. To carminate or dissolve ventosities. *Ibid.* (1634) Gloss., To Carminat, is to make more fine and thin the grosse humours, a terme . . . borrowed from those that card wooll. 1655 *Phys. Dict.* s. v., Carminative medicines, are such as do break wind. [To card wool, etc. (Only in Dicts.).]

1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Carminate*, to card wool, or deuide. 1633 *COCKERAM*, *Carminate*, to spin. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Carminate*, to card wool, or hatchel flax, to sever the good from the bad.

† **Carmination**, *Obs. rare*—1. [noun of action, f. *cārmināre* to make verses, f. *cārmen* verse, song.] Charming, incantation.

1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 80 Seducing and blinding the ignorant . . . by Incantations, Carminations, Annual Observations.

**Carminative** (kär'min'ativ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *cārmināt* ppl. stem of *cārmināre* to card + *-IVE*.]

'A medical term from the old theory of humours. The object of carminatives is to expel wind, but the theory was that they dilute and relax the gross humours from whence the wind arises, combing them out like the knots in wool.' Wedgwood.]

*A. adj.* Of medicines, etc.: Having the quality of expelling flatulence.

1655 in *Phys. Dict.* 1710 ADDISON *Tailor* No. 224 78 The Carminative Wind-expelling Pills. 1804 *Med. Formul.* XII. 555 Fennel . . . The seeds . . . supposed to be stomachic and carminative. 1875 *H. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 291 Chloroform . . . exerts . . . a stimulant carminative action.

*B. sb.* A carminative medicine or agent.

1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. xvi. 366 Carminatives are such as by a heating, rare and Anodyne quality expell winde. 1731 *SWIFT Strophon & C.*, Carminative and Diuretick. Will damp all Passion Sympathetick. 1807 *Med. Formul.* XVII. 560 Peppermint water is well known as a carminative.

**Carmine** (kär'min), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. or Sp. *carmin*, in med.L. *carmīn-us*, contracted from *carmesin-us*, f. Sp. *carmesí* CRIMSON, a. Arab قرمزى *qirmasī* 'crimson', f. *qirmiz*, KERMES, ALKERMES, the scarlet grain insect.]

1. A beautiful red or crimson pigment obtained from cochineal. *b. Chem.* The colouring matter of cochineal; = **CARMINIC ACID**.

[c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 93 Lacca . . . de qua et urina humana fit carminium.] 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* It is of no other use that I know of . . . but to make Carmine. 1756 *Comnoisseur* No. 110 Fixing a high duty upon rouge and carmine. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. 181 Carmine is the lake obtained from cochineal by means of alum. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 39 Weak acetic solution of carmine [has] no power of colouring living protoplasm.

2. *transf.* As the name of a colour.

1799 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud Nat.* I. 583 The azure insect deposited in a goblet of carmine. 1828 *SOUTHEY Ep. Cuninghame*, To give his cheeks that deep carmine engrain'd. 1870 *EMMA MARSHALL C. Kingscot* 30 A sky where amber melted into the softest carmine.

3. *a. attrib.* or as *adj.* Of this colour; deep crimson. *Carmine Spar* = CARMINE. *b. in comb.*, qualifying other adjs. of colour, as *carmine-crimson*, *purple*, etc.

1737-39 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Anchusa... Perennial wild Borage with a Carmine Flower. 1845 DARWIN *Fey. Nat.* i. 1873/14 A most beautiful carmine-red fibrous matter. 1883 *Garden* i Apr. 210/1 The fine bright carmine flowers of this plant. 184 Oct. 354/1 Bracts of a bright carmine-crimson colour. 184 Oct. 347/1 Dahlias... rich carmine-purple.

**Carmine** (karmīnik, *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ic.] *Carmine acid*: the colouring matter of cochineal; = CARMINE i b.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 791 The latter is called carmine, cochineal, or carmine acid. 1880 *Academy* 20 Nov. 368/3 Carmine acid and Tyrian purple.

**Carmine**. *Min.* An arsenate of lead and iron of a colour varying from carmine to tile-red. 1854 in *DANA Min.* 410.

**Carmizale**, *carmousal*, var. CARAMOUSAL.

† **Carnot**. *Alch.* Name for the substance of which the 'philosopher's stone' was supposed to consist. 1851 in MAYNE; and in recent Dicts.

**Carmuiche**, *-usche*, obs. Sc. f. SKIRMTSH. [*Fr. escarmouche*.]

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 243 With countering and with carmuiches also. 1840 II. 610 With greit scrymyng and carmusche euerie da.

**Carmusol**, var. CARAMOUSAL, *Obs.*

**Carn**, *carne*, var. of CARN.

† **Carnac** (kāmāk), *rare*. [in *F. cornac*, Pg. *cornica*, supposed to be of Indian origin, but not now found in any Indian vocabulary. (Dr. Rost, quoted in Yule, suggests Singhalese *kūrawa* elephant-stud + *niyaka* leader; others propose, for the first part, Skr. *kari* elephant.) The driver of an elephant, a mahout.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 825/2 Old Elephants... oftentimes kill their *Carnac* or Guides. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 120 Going to the River to be washed with his Carnac, or Rider on his Back. α 1832 in LVELL *Princ. Geol.* xxv. 11. 43 The elephant only allows himself to be led by the Carnac whom he has adopted. 1884 C. Bock *Temples & Eleph.* 22 The Carnac or driver was quite unable to control the beast.

† **Carnadine**. *Obs.* Also carnatine, carnardine. [ad. It. *carnadino* 'a carnation colour' (Florio); cf. *carnato* 'the hue or colour of one's skin and flesh' (Florio), 'complexion' (Baretti), f. *carne* flesh: *carne*, *carnat-o*, *carnat-in-o*, constitute a regular series. Cf. INCARNADINE.]

'Red, or carnation colour; or a stuff of that colour' (Nares).

1508 TORRE *Alba* (1880) 74 How ill fits you this Ribbon Carnadine. α 1659 MIDDLETON *Any Thing for Q. Life* Com. (N.) Grograms, sattins, velvet fine, The rosy coloured carnadine. [1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Carnadine*, the carnation.]

**Carnage** (kāmēdʒ). [a. F. *carnage* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *carnaggio* 'carnage, slaughter, murder; also all manner of flesh meat' (Florio 1611):—late L. *carnaticum* flesh-meat, also, the flesh-meat supplied by tenants to their feudal lords.

OFr. had the corresp. word *charnage*, ONF. *carnage*, 'flesh of animals, meat, feast of flesh, season or day during which flesh is eaten'; it still exists dialectally.]

† L. (See quotes.) *Obs.* (only in Dicts.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Carnage*, flesh-time, or the season wherein 'tis lawful to eat flesh. Also a term in Venery, signifying that flesh which is given the dogs after hunting. 1662 so in PHILLIPS. 1721-2800 BAILEY, *Carnage*, Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chase.

2. Carcasses collectively; a heap of dead bodies, esp. of men slain in battle. ? *Obs.* (or confused with next).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 268 Such a sent [Death] draw Of carnage, prey innumerable. 1714 GAY *Trivia* ii. 471 As vultures o'er a camp... Snuff up the future carnage of the fight. 1714 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 124 The animals of the forest... mostly live upon accidental carnage. 1843 BARHAM *Jugid. Leg.*, *Black Mousquetaire*, Where those, who scorn'd to fly or yield In one promiscuous carnage lie.

3. The slaughter of a great number, esp. of men; butchery, massacre.

Frequent in HOLLAND, then rare till late in the 18th c. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. 16 The carnage and execution was no less after the conflict than during the fight. 1601 — *Pliny* vii. vii. Such as delight only in carnage and bloodshed. 1606 PHILLIPS, *Carnage*, a great slaughter. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xiii. 281 A slight resistance was followed by a dreadful carnage. 1813 BYRON *Rev. Altyas* ii. xx, Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease! He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace!

b. Slaughter personified.

1814 BYRON *Lara* ii. x, Carnage smiled upon her daily dead. 1826 WORDSW. *Thanks*. *Ode* viii, Yea, Carnage is Thy daughter.

4. *Comb.*, as *carnage-field*, *-lover*; *carnage-coloured*, *-covered*, *-loving* adjs.

1721 CIBBER *Refusal* ii, These Carnage Lovers have such a Meanness in their Souls. 1800 CAMPBELL *Pleas*, *Hope* 92 Carnage-covered fields. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* i. ii. 90 The dragon, carnage-coloured, signifies Rome. 1840 II. vi. 131 The carnage-loving character of the infidel Anti-christ. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* (1857) III. ii. vi. viii. 121 One of those Carnage-fields, such as you read of by the name 'Glorious Victory'.

**Carnaged** (kāmēdʒd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Strewed with carnage or slaughtered bodies.

1705 SOUTHWY *Yves of Ar.* iv. (D.) Look yonder to that carnaged plain. 1825 D. MOIR *Castle of Time* xvi, Death's vultures crowd o'er carnaged Acanth.

**Carnail**, obs. Sc. form of CARNAL *a.*

† **Carnal**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Presumably for *F. corneille* crow; but there may be some connexion or association with *carnal* adj.] ? A crow.

17... 'Carnal & Crane' i. in *Child Ballads* ii. iv. (1835) 8/1 In argument I chanced to hear A Carnal and a Crane.

† **Carnal**, *sb.* *Obs.* A perversion of cardinal.

α 1528 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* ii. 429 Be they not carnalles, And lordes infernalls? 1543 BECON *Pol. Warre* Pref., One... an Englishe man borne daunceth now like a Traytoure in a Carnalles wede at Rome. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 51 This Cardinall... or rather Carnal and his Brother were both extremely in love with one woman.

**Carnal** (kāmāl), *a.* Forms: 5 *Sc. carnail*, 5-6 *carnell*, 6 *karnale*, 5-7 *carnail*, 5- *carnal*.

[ad. L. *carnalis* 'fleshy' (in Tertullian and other Christian writers), and frequent in med.L. as an attribute of relationship, as *frater* or *soror carnalis*, brother or sister by blood, in which use it appears in Eng. in 15th c. The theological sense appears equally early, but app. not in Wyclif. The *Fr. repr.* is *charnel*: see CHARNEL.]

† L. Of or pertaining to the flesh or body; bodily, corporeal. *Obs.*

α 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 1348 Bot Inglissmen him seruit of carnail fud. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 125 Look not you for it with carnal eyes. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 745 The Lutherans admitte the carnail presence. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 22 Carnal Intermitt or burying. 1847 *rev. St. Aug. on Psalm* xlv. III. 240 The Church which coming from the Gentiles did not consent to carnal circumcision.

† 2. Related 'in blood', 'according to the flesh'.

α 1450 *Merlin* vii. 117 Noble knyghtes... many of hem carnall frendes. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 8 His wyf, his chyldren, & his frendes carnall. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 181 Christ our Sauour... His carnall mother benignly did honour. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 66 Two carnall brothers.

3. Pertaining to the body as the seat of passions or appetites; fleshly, sensual.

α 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (1841) 84 Myghty soferaus of carnal temptation. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 b, Blynded with sensualite & carnal pleasure. 1670 WALTON *Hooker* 33 The visible carnal sins of gluttony and drunkenness, and the like. 1839 SOUTHWY *All for Love* iv, To carnal wishes would it [Heaven] turn The mortified intent?

b. Sexual.

α 1450 *Merlin* i. 17 That myght haue childe with-owte carnall knowynge of man. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 25 b, Without wedlocke and carnal copulation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 102 That false fruit... Carnal desire inflaming. 1686 *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 176 He was accused of having Carnal Knowledge of his Brother in Law's woman Servant.

4. Not spiritual, in a negative sense; material, temporal, secular. *Arch.*

1483 (see CHARNEL). α 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Dij a, Suche one in carnell troubles can no displeasour finde. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* x. 27 Their dutie is also to minister unto them in carnall things. 1681 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. § 5 III. 80 Judge whether Martin was supported by the aid of miraculous powers, or of carnal weapons. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 207 [Wesley] began to doubt the utility, and even the lawfulness of carnal studies.

† b. as *sb.* in pl. 'Carnal things', temporal or worldly goods. [Rendering *τὰ σαρκικά*, or *Vulg. carnalia*, in *Rom.* xv. 27, 1 *Cor.* ix. 11.] *Obs.*

α 1671 S. COLLINS *Serms.* (1608) 89 They have advanced... the spirituals of other men, with the loss, of their own carnalls. 1645 BURGESS *Pers. Thikes* x Every man... that is made partaker of the Minister's Spirituals, must render Carnals. 1840 14 Spirituals doe well deserve carnals.

5. Not spiritual, in a privative sense; unregenerate, unsanctified, worldly.

α 1510 MORE *Picus* Ded., All faithfull people are rather spirituall then carnall. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vii. 14 The lawe is spirituall, but I am carnall [Wyclif fleischlich]. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* vii. 7 The carnall minde is enmitie against God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 212 Had not doubt And carnal fear that day dimm'd Adams eye. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 ¶ To abstain from all Appearances of Mirth and Pleasantry, which were looked upon as the Marks of a Carnal Mind. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iii. 65 To a carnal imagination an invisible world is a contradiction in terms—another world besides the whole world.

† 6. Carnivorous; fig. bloody, murderous. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 56 This carnal curie Preyes on the issue of his mothers body.

7. *Comb.*, as *carnal-minded* adj., *-mindedness*; *carnal securitan* [f. carnal security; sense 5], etc.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* x. 123 Abusing the credulous and 'carnal-minded. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* i. 105 This must needs condemne our 'carnal mindedness. 1849 HARR *Par. Serms.* (1849) II. 30 Spiritual pride... is apt to settle down into carnal-mindedness. 1607 BERNARD *Isle of Man* 18 One Mr. Outside, in the inside a 'carnal Securitan, a fellow that will come to his Church. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 112 A most 'carnal-spiritual exposition. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, This 'carnal-witted scholar, as he had in his pride termed Butler.

† **Carnal**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. CARNAL *a.*] *a. trans.* To make carnal, fill with sensuality. *b. intr.* To have carnal intercourse with.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 7 This was the Temper of that Lecher that carnal'd with a Statua. α 1633

G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 90 The Lust of Tyrant... carnall the world at Will.

**Carnalism**, *rare*. [f. CARNAL + -ISM.] The practice of what is carnal; sensualism.

1864 *Times* 17 Aug. 6 There is a degree... of carnalism, so to speak, in all this. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 119 To avoid the Charydis of carnalism, there is no need to seek the Scylla of Quietism.

† **Carnalist**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. *sensualist*.] A habitual follower of carnal things; a 'fleshy-minded' or unspiritual man.

1621 BERTON *Inst. Mel.* iii. iv. ii. l. (1651) 685 Meer carnalist, fleshy minded men. 1659 *Eng. Univ. Distract.* 21 Shallow-headed, narrow-hearted Carnalists are pulled in it. 1829 *Lond. Enqyl.* v. 173 A Carnalite is a worldly-minded man; as a carnalist seems to be some shades darker in character.

† **Carnalite**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1573 ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 7 b (L), We feare not what the pope or any other carnalite can do against us.

**Carnality** (kāmāliti). [ad. L. *carnalitäts* (Augustine), f. *carnalis*. Cf. *F. carnalité*.]

1. The state of being flesh; fleshly condition, fleshliness; fleshiness.

α 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (1841) 114 Parfyte God and parfyte man, Having alle shape of chydilly carnality. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 b, This vertue toke from Hely the prophete all carnality, and made hym apte... to be lyfted up to god in the fyry chare. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 240 His carnality and corporall existence. 1821 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/1 The carnality of Nana's beauty, which would have been to the taste of Rubens.

2. a. Sensuality, indulgence of the 'flesh' or body with its appetites. *b. Carnal intercourse.*

α 1440 *Geste Rom.* i. xlv. 158 Thow hast slepte to longe in the slepe of carnality. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Diji, In carnalityes, and in many vyces delectable and swete to the persone. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. ix. 200 He may give up himself to lewd carnality. 1700 GAY *Equivoque*, Marriage at best is but carnality profess. 1866 J. MURPHY *Comm. E. r.* xaii. 24 To bury all moral feeling in the grave of carnality.

3. a. The state of being unspiritual or unregenerate; unspirituality, worldliness. *b. com. r. A carnal thing, action, etc.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129/1 Many doo almes that abyde in theyr carnalityes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 154 b, The carnalitye of the lawe. 1660 INGLEO *Bentivolio* i. (1682) 90 He exploded Reason as a meer Carnality. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) i. 252 Spirituality is the genius of the Gospel, as carnality was of the law. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. iii. § 2. 234 Mankind... tending ever from Carnality to Spirituality. 1752 BR. LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Method. & Pagists Comp.* (1754) II. 155 The most infamous Carnalities. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* x. (1857) 153 The deadness and carnality of the church at this time. 1879 CHA. ROBERTSON *Seck & F.* 254 Christ saw that great company approach whom he fed by a miracle... and whom later he rebuked for carnality.

**Carnalize** (kāmālīz), *v.* [f. CARNAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make carnal; to rob of spirituality; to sensualize. Hence *Carnalized ppl. a.*

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* i. § 2 A sensual and carnalized spirit. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. (1757) IV. 264 We are so carnalized by our lusts. 1850 MC COSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 21 A tendency to carnalize the Divine character by representing it in symbol. 1884 MISS COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 803 It will not merely belittle life, it will carnalize it, to take Religion out of it.

† 2. *intr.* To act carnally, have carnal intercourse. *Obs.*

1706 T. BAKER *Twinkl. Walks* ii. i, Tell him you are sorry you shoud carnalize without his consent.

**Carnallite**. *Min.* [Named (by II. Ross 1856) after Von Carnall of the Prussian mines (Dana).]

A hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, occurring as a milk-white mineral (but often reddish from admixture of oxide of iron and organic matter) in the salt mines in Prussia and Persia. It is now an important source of potash.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 305 A series of saliferous strata... carnallite, kieserite, etc. 1881 PLAYFAIR in *Alchm. Mag.* XLV. 335 Potash... now found in the minerals carnallit and kainit, in such inexhaustible quantity.

**Carnally** (kāmālī), *adv.* [f. CARNAL *a.* + -LY.]

1. Corporeally, bodily; 'in the flesh'.

1539 TONSTALL *Serms. Palm Sund.* (1823) 43 That Christe... shall reynge with all his sayntes here in erthe carnally. 1561 T. NORTON *Cathol. Inst.* i. 25 Men do not beleue that God is among them, vlesse he shew himself carnally present. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* iv. l. Wks. 1873 III. 49 What saies the deuil... for I me sure thou art carnally possesed with him. 1847 DR QUINCEY *Sr. Mil. Num* Wks. III. 21 Gross men, carnally deaf from eating garlic and onions.

2. In the way of carnal intercourse.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 114 He knewe hys daughters carnally. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* xii, To the which prince Arthur, the said lady Catherine was lawfully married, and by him carnally known. α 1610 *Female Saints* (1886) 180 Some may thinke perhaps that... he used her carnally. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xviii. 20. 1686 *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 176 Being Carnally Concerned with a Woman Servant.

3. In an unspiritual manner; as a 'carnal' or unregenerate person; 'according to the flesh'.

1527 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* (1848) 43 Because either of us looked carnally for him. 1561 T. NORTON *Cathol. Inst.* i. xi. (1634) 38 They carnally worshipped God in stocks and stones. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 6 To be carnally minded, is death.



1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Mark* xii. 24 Carnal Men think carnally of things Heavenly. 1714 NELSON *Ep. Bull* xxvii, Either spiritually or carnally.

**Carnalness.** [f. CARNAL + -NESS.] Carnal quality or state; unspirituality; sensuality.

1549 COVERDALE *Examm. Par. Rom.* viii. 10 Ye have forsaken your carnalness, and begunne now to be spirituall. 1646 P. BULKELLY *Gospel* cxxi. 1, 20 The carnalness and licentiousness of the lives of Christians.

**Carnardine**, error. form of CARNADINE.

† **Carnary** (kāmāri). *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *car-nārium* in same sense, in ancient L. a place for flesh, a larder, etc., neut. of *car-nārius* belonging to flesh, f. *caro*, *car-nem* flesh. In F. *charnier*.]

A charnel or charnel-house: also attrib.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 59 The Carnarie Chapelle in the Cimitery. *Ibid.* 100 A fair Chapelle on the North side of S. Mary Abbay Church. under it is a Vault for a Carnarie.

**Carnassial** (karnēsīāl), *a. (sb.)* Comparative Anat. [f. F. *car-nassier* carnivorous = Fr. *carnacier*, med. L. *carnacerius* butcher, bourreau, f. L. type *\*carnace-us* of or pertaining to flesh, f. *car-nem* flesh + -AL.]

**A. adj.** 'Relating to flesh eating' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); used of certain teeth of carnivorous animals, specially adapted for tearing flesh. **B.** as *sb.* A tooth adapted for eating flesh.

1849-51 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 907/1 The tooth . . has a . . carnassial modification of form. *Ibid.* 911/2 The fourth premolar is the carnassial tooth. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 100/2 The lower carnassials of the lion. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 78 The carnassial apparatus of these predaceous marsupials.

**Carnatine**, var. CARNADINE, carnation-colour.

† **Carnation**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [a. OF. *car-nation*, *-acion* = *incarnation* (perh. aphetic form.)] = Incarnation.

1420 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) De secund Adam cryste god and man reformed his ymage in his carnacion. 1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 395 He was slain the year of the carnation 1507. 1770 HOKKINS *Wks.* 716 (R) The . . temporal carnation of the Son of God.

**Carnation**<sup>2</sup> (karnē'jōn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *car-nation-em* (in Caelius Aurelianus c 420 in sense 'fleshiness, corpulence'), f. *car-nem* flesh; cf. F. *carnation*, and It. *carnagione* 'the hew or colour of ones skin and flesh' (Florio).]

**A.** sb. 1. † *a.* The colour of human 'flesh' or skin; flesh-colour (*obs.*); b. a light rosy pink, but sometimes used for a deeper crimson colour as in the carnation flower.

c 1535 DRWES *Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 921 Carnatyon, carnation. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbert's Husb.* ii. (c 1586) 67 Some of them glitter . . with a deepe purple, and some with a passing beautifull Carnation. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iii. 35 A could neuer abide Carnation, 'twas a Colour he neuer lik'd. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. 129 Flesh-colours or Carnations for the face and complexion. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Carnation*, a kind of colour resembling raw flesh. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii. Her complexion of the most delicate carnation. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleonor's Vict.* III. viii. 108 The pink-blossom tint of her cheeks was intensified into vivid carnation.

2. *pl.* 'Flesh tints' in a painting; those parts of a painting which represent the naked skin.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Carnation*, is a Term in Painting, signifying such Parts of an Human Body as are drawn naked . . or what express the bare Flesh; and when this is done Natural, Bold, and Strong, and is well coloured, they say of the Painter, that his Carnation is very good. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxiv, What attitudes, carnations, and draperies! 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 327/1 He has been . . less happy than usual in his carnations.

3. Name of a variety of cherry.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hor.* (1729) 210 Cherries: Carnations, Morella. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man ouu Gard.* (1803) 64/4 Cherries, early May, Carnation, Amber. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 163.

**B. adj.** [attrib. use of the *sb.* in sense 1.] † *a.* Flesh-coloured (*obs.*); b. rose pink. See A. 1.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Carnosus candor*, a carnation whiteness. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lvi. 217 [The flowers of the orchis are]. of a carnation or fleshly colour like the colour of man's body. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 146 How much Carnation Ribbon may a man buy? 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 13 A certain four-footed beast of a yellowish-carnation colour. *Ibid.* 232 [Of Horses] the chief colours are these; bay, white, carnation, golden, russet, mouse-colour, flea-bitten, spotted, pale and black. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* li. § 1. 202 In a Carnation Satin Suit. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Hanging garters of carnation silk. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xciii, Juan grew carnation with vexation. *Fig.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 86 To sugar your papers with Carnation phrases.

**C.** Comb., as carnations-coloured, -painted adjs. 1596 NASHES *Saffron Walden* 64 When these Italianate carnation painted horses taylor were in fashion. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Pathok* 99 His superb carnation-coloured tent.

**Carnation**<sup>3</sup> (karnē'jōn). Also 6 incarnacion, coron-, coronation. [Some 16th c. authors give one form of the name as coronation, apparently from its 16th c. specific name, *Betonica coronaria*, in allusion to its use in chaplets (cf. CAMPION), or from 'the flowers . . dented or toothed about . . like to a littell crownet' (Lyte).] On the other hand, Turner calls the plant an *incarnacion*, Lyte has *carnation* as well as *coronation*, and Geiarde expressly identifies it with the colour

'carnation'. Prior takes coronation as the original form, and Britten and Holland think his opinion 'probably correct'.

One or other name must have been due to popular mistake; *carnation* is alone found after 1600, and has apparently even modified the later application of 'carnation' as a colour-name: the flower, however, is not always of this colour; as Lyte says, 'some be of colour white, some carnation or of a lively fleshe colour, some be of a cleare or bright redde, some of a darke or deepe redde, and some speckled'.

The general name for the cultivated varieties of the clove-pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus* Aijj, *Betonica altitilis* siue coronaria, que a quibusdam uocatur carophyllatum, est herba quam uernacula lingua uocamus a Glofer, aut a Clowglofer aut an Incarnacion. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. vii. 156 In English garden Gillofers, Cloae Gillofers, and the greatest and bravest sorte of them are called Coronations or Carnations. *Ibid.* 154 *Betonica altitilis*, Carnations, and the double cloae Gillofers. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 138 Bring Coronations, and Sops in wine, Worme of Farinourses. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. clxxii. 473 The great Carnation Gilloflower . . flowers of an excellent sweete smell, and pleasant Carnation colour, whereof it tooke his name. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 82 Carnations, and streak'd Lilly-yors. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii, The striped Carnation, and the guarded rose. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* i. 757 Carnations, once Prized for surpassing beauty. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* i. 207 Clove-Pink, Carnation, or Clove-Gilly-flower.

attrib. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Mch'ness Winchester* 37 The pride of her carnation train. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 107 Basilicous, with a carnation smell, exhaled the sweetest of perfumes.

**Carnationed** (karnē'jōnd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

† *a.* Flesh-coloured (*obs.*); b. reddened, maderuddy.

1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* 12 (L.) Court gentle zephyr, court and fan Her softer breasts carnation'd wan. 1823 BYRON *Manfr.* ii. ii. 18 Carnation'd like a sleeping infant's cheek. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* II. xxv. 76 Her hair getting frizzed and her cheeks carnationed by the wind.

**Carnaval**, *obs.* var. of CARNIVAL.

† **Carnety**. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. *car-ne-us* of flesh + -ITY.] The state or quality of being flesh.

1691 G. KEITH and Narr. *Proc. Turner's Hall* 31 Flesh is a Substance, Carnety is but a Mode or Quality of it.

† **Carnel**. *Obs.* Also 4 karnel. [a. ONF. *car-nel* (Cotgr. *carneau*), var. of *kernel*, in OF. *crenel*: see KERNEL.] An early variant of the word KERNEL, CRENEL, battlement, embrasure.

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 695 Pe carnels so stondep vp-riht, Wel i-planed and feir-i-dihit. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1382 With koynt carnelles aboute, cornen ful clene. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1035 pe wyppynne stode in karneles, Wyp arblastes schotten aeyen quarels. c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin. & Laud MSS.) Pis castel . . with carnelles is hit set ful wele. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 78 pe carnelles bep of Cristendom . . brutaget with be bileuee.

**Carnel**, *obs.* f. KERNEL (of fruit).

[**Carnel**, **carnel-work**, error for **caruel**, **CARVEL**, **CARVEL-WORK**, in Phillips, whence copied by Blount, Harris, Bailey, Chambers, Webster, etc.]

† **Carneled**, *a. Obs.* [f. CARNEL + -ED<sup>2</sup>. Cf. F. *\*carneled* imbattled, having battlements' (Cotgr.) and CARNILATE.] Embattled.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1464 Castels aboute pe toun dide make, Bretaxed & carneled.

**Carnelian** (karnē'liān). Forms: 7-8 carnelion, 9 carnelian. [A variant of CORNELIAN, altered under the influence of med. L. *carneolus* CARNEOL, or otherwise etymologized from L. *car-nem* flesh, with the notion of expressing 'flesh-coloured'.] CORNELIAN; a flesh-coloured, deep red, or reddish-white variety of chalcedony.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (T.) The common carnelion has its name from its flesh colour . . which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female carnelion; in others deeper, called the male. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 335 Carnelions much amaze one in so northern a latitude. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama* *Sc. & Art* II. 463 The carnelion is an agate nearly transparent, of different shades. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Genus* (1866) 5 The Carnelian is a semi-transparent quartz of a dull red colour, arranged often in different shades.

† **Carnell**. *Sc. Obs.* [According to Jamieson, dim. of *car-n* heap. 'A heap' (Jamieson).]

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1822) I. Introd. 40 Ane carnell of stanis, liand togidder in maner of ane croun.

† **Carneol**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *carneol-us* cor-nelian; dim. of L. *carneus* fleshy, with the sense of 'slightly flesh-coloured'; but perh. an alteration of the forms in *cornu* under the influence of this supposed derivation.] = CORNELIAN. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxiii. (1495) 563 Carneolus is a red stoon and dymme . . yf it is hangid aboute a mannys necke . . in stryfes it alayth wrathes. 1708 KERSEY, *Carneol*, a precious Stone. 1731 in BAILEY, vol. II.

† **Carneol**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* Some (?fleshy-leaved) plant. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Carneol*, an herb, *acces.* 1708 KERSEY, *Carneol*, a kind of Herb. [Hence in BAILEY, 1731.]

**Carneous** (kāmē'ōs), *a.* [f. L. *car-ne-us* fleshy (f. *car-nem* flesh) + -OUS.]

1. Consisting of flesh, fleshy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 452, Of carneous and Musculous substance. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* iii. 98 All their [carps] mouths are Tongues, as filled with a Carneous substance. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 575/1 The carneous parts of the fishes.

† 2. Flesh-coloured, pale red. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 466 The one with a carneous, the other with a blew flower. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

**Carney**, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [perh. connected in some way with L. *caro*, *car-nem* flesh: F. *acharné* would be in ONF. *acarné*, but evidence is wanting.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Carney*, a disease in Horses, whereby their mouth becomes furred and clammy that they cannot eat. Hence in BAILEY, *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, and mod. Dicts.

**Carney**, *v.*: see CARNY.

**Carniferous** (kāmī'fērōs), *a. rare*<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. *car-nem* flesh + -FEROUS.] Flesh-bearing.

1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 27 There is also a milk tree; but we nowhere find a carniferous, a flesh-bearing tree.

|| **Carnifex** (kāmī'fēks). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [L. *carnifex*, *carnific-em*, f. *car-nem* flesh + -fic-, *ficem*, maker, f. *fac-* (in comb. -fic-) make, making; in ancient L. 'executioner', but in med. L. often 'butcher' (the trade), e.g.

1521 *Crt. Rolls of Northall. Middx.* [Presentment] quod Johannes Swycoxe est carnifex et vendit carnem corruptam. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1840) 497.]

An executioner.

1561 Godly Q. *Hester* (1873) 40 Auoide the murder of this carnifex Aman. 1617 MIDDLETON *Fair Quar.* iv. iv, Let the carnifexes scour their throats. 1823 SCOTT *Nigel* v, The carnifex, or executioner there. 1882 J. MARTINEAU *Spinosa* 21 The chief carnifex undertaking the high-born folks.

† **Carnifexate**. *Obs.* [f. L. *carnific-are* to execute: see prec.] 'To hang' (Cockeram 1623).

**Carnification** (kāmī'fikē'jōn). [*sb.* of action f. CARNIFY: see -FICATION.]

† 1. The formation of flesh or sarcose tissue. *Obs.* a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 224 If a wound was . . come to carnification.

2. *Pathol.* Alteration of certain tissues so that they become like flesh; esp. fleshy condition of the lung, as in the foetus.

1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 351 The Carnification of the Bone. 1824 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 183 The lung has entirely lost its crepitous feel under the finger, and has acquired a consistence and weight altogether resembling those of liver . . modern anatomists have named this condition of the organ hepatization or carnification. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Carnification of the lung*, a term applied by Laennec to simple condensation of the lung, without inflammation, in which it becomes tough, leathery, inelastic, and having the appearance of muscle; it is the condition which is found in the fetal lung, etc.

3. The conversion of bread into flesh by transubstantiation.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 478 Giving their sanction to miracles of carnification. 1827 Q. Rev. XXXVI. 347 A famous wafer in which the miracle of carnification had been manifested.

† **Carnifice**. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. L. *\*carnificium* execution, butchery, f. *carnifex*, *ficem*: cf. *officium*, *office*, etc.] Butchery, murder, torture.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 470 It . . were carnifice to adhibite sixty of them [Spanish Flies].

**Carnifical** (kāmī'fikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Belonging to an executioner, or to a butcher; butcherly.

1632 LITHGOW *Totall Disc.* Bij a, I bequeath thee to a Carnifical reward. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxx, By the blow of my adversary's weapon . . and not by any carnifical knife. 1863 N. & Q. Ser. III. IV. 482 The carnifical curiosity of Selwyn and Boswell. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 2 The carnifical view of the uses of the Cattle Show.

† **Carnifine**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. L. *carnificina* the executioner's office, *\*carnificium* adj., f. *carnifex*, *-icem*: see above.]

**A. sb.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carnifine*, the place of execution, the office of hangman. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

**B. adj.** Of the executioner; butcherly.

1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 201 Set up this Carnifine trade.

**Carnify** (kāmī'fai), *v.* [On type of F. *\*carnifier*, L. *carnificā-re* to execute: see CARNIFEX.] Hence **Carnified**, **Carnifying** *pp. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To make or convert into flesh.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 37. 89 All these creatures . . are but the herbs of the field digested into flesh in them, or more remotely carnified in our selves. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 425 The miraculous image, or carnified and bleeding host.

**b. Pathol.** To alter (bone or other tissue) so that it becomes of the structure of flesh: cf. CARNIFICATION 2. Chiefly *passive*. Also *intr.* To undergo this alteration.

1746 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 205 The Bone is carnified, that is, turned into Flesh. 1830 R. KNOX *Bdclard's Anat.* 158 The nails soften, carnify, become imperfect horny tissue. 1864 H. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 11 The lung is carnified and reduced to a small inelastic mass.

† 2. *trans.* and *intr.* To generate flesh. *Obs.*

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* (1656) 341 That the carnifying flesh may heale the better. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (J.) In inferior faculties I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I carnify. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* et Urb. s.v. *Burnings*, Heal the Sore with your carnifying and healing Salves. 1829 LIND. *Encycl.* V. 174 To Carnify is to generate flesh.

† 3. 'To quarter or cut in pieces . . , to torment'. Blount *Glossogr.* 1656. [Only a Latinism.]



† **Carnilate**, *v. obs. rare*. [*f. med. L. kernellare, quernellare* (KERNELLATE); cf. *F. carnelle* 'imbattled, having battlements' Cotgr.: see CARNEL, and CRENELATE.] To KERNEL, CRENELATE, or furnish with battlements.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiv. (1578) 1. 310 It is not lawful for a man subject to carnilate, that is, build stone houses.

**Carnival** (kā'nivāl). Forms: 6 carnoval, carnevale, 7 carnevall, carnivall, 7-8 carnavall, 7- carnival. [*a. It. carnevale, carnevale* (whence *F. carnaval*), evidently related to the med. L. (11-12th c.) names *carnelecdrium, carnelecdria, carnelecdmen*, cited by Carpenter in additions to Du Cange. These appear to originate in a L. \**carneum levare*, or *It. \*carne levare* with infinitive used subst. as in *il levar del sole sunrise*, meaning 'the putting away or removal of flesh (as food)', the name being originally proper to the eve of Ash Wednesday. The actual *It. carnevale* appears to have come through the intermediate *carnelecale*, cited by Carpenter from a document of 1130.

The history of the word is illustrated by the parallel med. L. name *carneum levare* (cited by Carpenter from a charter of 1050), corresp. to *It. \*carne lasciare* 'leaving or forsaking flesh', whence, app. by contraction, the modern *carnevale* = *carnevale*. *Carneum levare, \*carne lasciare, \*carnelecale, carnelecale*, form a series exactly parallel to \**carneum levare, \*carne levare, carnelecale, carnevale*. Other names having a similar reference are, for Shrove Tuesday, *carneficium* 'flesh-taking', and *carnefici* [dies]; for Lent or its beginning, *carneficium, carneficium, carneficium, carneficium, carneficium, carneficium*. In all these, 'flesh' means meat, and that it was understood to mean the same in *carnelevare* is shown by many early quotations in Du Cange; e.g. in a MS. of beg. of 13th c. 'De ludo Carnelevar. In Dominica dimissionis carnis, etc. Also 'Dominica ad vel ante carnes tollendas'; with which compare the Spanish *carne tolendas, shrove-tide*. We must therefore entirely reject the suggestion founded on another sense of *levare*, 'to relieve, ease', that *carnelevare* meant 'the solace of the flesh (i.e. body)' before the austerities of Lent. The explanations 'farewell flesh, farewell to flesh' (from *L. vale*) found already in Florio, and 'down with flesh!' (from *F. aval*), belong to the domain of popular etymology. (Cf. Dr. Chancein *N. & Q.* s. 7 IV. 82.)

1. The season immediately preceding Lent, devoted in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries to revelry and riotous amusement, Shrove-tide; the festivity of this season. *High Carnival*: the revelry of the Carnival at its height.

Originally (according to Tommaseo and Bellini) 'the day preceding the first of Lent'; commonly extended to the last three days or the whole week before Lent; in France it comprises *Jeudi gras, Dimanche gras, Lundi gras* and *Mardi gras*, i.e. Thursday before Quinquagesima, Quinquagesima Sunday, Monday, and Shrove Tuesday; in a still wider sense it includes 'the time of entertainments intervening between "Twelfth-day" (or Boxing Day) and Ash Wednesday' (Littre).

*Mit Lent Carnival* (*Carnaval de la mi-carême*): a festivity held on the middle Thursday of Lent, to celebrate the fact that the first half of that season is at an end.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 85, In their Carnoual time (whiche we call shroftide). 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* Wks. (1609) 4 The Italians . . . contrary to the Portuise, call the first weeke in Lent the Carnevale. 1622 MASSINGER *City Mad* iv. iv. After a carnival Lent ever follows. 1646 Evelyn *Diary* Jan. Shrove-tide, when all the world repairs to Venice, to see the folly and madness of the Carnevale. 1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 16 Nov. This Carnival lasts only from Christmas to Lent; one half of the remaining part of the year is past in remembering the last, the other in expecting the future Carnival. 1758 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 88 The carnival is the season devoted intirely to pleasure, and begins the second holiday after Christmas. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 202 The Carnival is, in many Circumstances, almost a Transcript of the ancient Saturnalia of Rome. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* v. 1873 MORLEY *Ronsseu* i. 208 Like distracted masks in high carnival. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 1905 A tragical finale to the gaieties of the Mid-Lenten Carnival. The Carnival of the Mi-Carême . . . is the great festival of the Parisian blanchisseuses.

2. *fig.* Any season or course of feasting, riotous revelry, or indulgence.

1598 TOPPE *Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet Loue is past; Now comes the Lent of my long Hate. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. xii. 93 To avoid . . . freer revelings, carnivals and balls. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxvii. During that carnival of sporting. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xvi. He saw the lean dogs . . . Hold off the dead their carnival. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 348 It was a carnival of intellect without faith.

3. *attrib.* 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii. (1616) 498 For your carnivale concupiscence [cf. Cotgr. *Carnivalesque*]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 375 Carnival Shows in Italy like Shrove-Tuesday ones in England. Their Carnivall day . . . is observed amongst them in the same manner as our Shrove-tuesday with vs in England. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 94 p. 2 Both of them were at a Play in a Carnival Evening. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallst.* iv. ii. This is a carnival night. Hence *Carnivalesque a.*, characteristic, or of the style, of the carnival.

1797 H. WALPOLE in *Frills & Corr.* Miss Berry (1866) I. 289 Your [letter] whets no reply, being merely carnivalesque. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 374 This unique and carnivalesque drama. 1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 760 [The Lord Mayor] in grand carnivalesque pomp.

† **Carnivora** (kā'nivōrā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [*L. carnivora* (sc. *animalia*) flesh-eating (animals); see CARNIVOROUS.]

A large order of flesh-eating Mammalia, including among others the feline, canine, and ursine families. (For a singular, see CARNIVORE.) Also, sometimes applied to orders or groups of other animals, e.g. to a large family of pentamerous beetles.

1830 BEYLER *Gardens Zool. Soc.* 99 The most typical group of the Carnivora. 1847 CARRIAGE *Zool.* 8415 The aquatic Carnivora [Beetle] . . . live during their larva and perfect states in water. 1865 *Daily Lib.* 7 In a land like Hindostan . . . what a veritable power the great carnivora are.

**Carnivora-city**, *noun-adv.* [*f. L. carnī- flesh + voracity: cf. carnivorous.*] Appetite for flesh. 1730 *Poet. Let. Gay* 13 Aug. Wondring at the superior carnivora-city of our friend.

**Carnivore** (kā'nivōr), *a.* [*f. F. carnivore, ad. L. carnivor-us* flesh-eating.] A carnivorous animal; one of the Carnivora. Also, a carnivorous plant.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 86, 1 The . . . talons . . . enable the carnivore to seize the prey. 1881 G. ALLAN *Liquettes* i. 5 Fighting with their teeth, like carnivores. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5 Great tropical carnivores like the beautiful Sarracenia, with their ingeniously devised traps for luring unhappy insects to their living tomb.

**Carnivorous** (kā'nivōr), *a.* [*f. L. carnī- vor-us, f. carnī- flesh + vorus* devouring] + *-ous*.] 1. Eating or feeding on flesh; applied to those animals which naturally prey on other animals, and *spec.* to the order CARNIVORA.

1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. Many there are . . . which eat no salt at all, as all canivorous animals. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1.6 In all Flyes, more conspicuously in Carnivorous or Flesh-Flyes. 1797 H. WILKES *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. Intro. 9 Birds may be distinguished, like quadrupeds, into granivorous and carnivorous. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poem (1850) L. 157 Zeus's winged hound, The strong carnivorous eagle. 1845 DARWIN *Zoology* i. (1852) 34 The carnivorous beetles or Carabidae. 1879 WALLACE *Australasia* iii. 56 Carnivorous marsupials preying upon the other group.

2. *Bot.* Applied to those plants which absorb and digest animal substances as food.

1868 *Sci. Opinion* i. 16 The highly interesting carnivorous plants. 1878 McNAB *Bot.* iv. (1883) 95 Some plants . . . obtain a part of [their nitrogenous food] in a peculiar manner. These are the so-called carnivorous plants.

3. *Med.* Applied to caustics as destructive of flesh. 1881 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Carnivorously adv.**, **Carnivorousness**.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fleat* xxviii. The sow . . . was carnivorously inclined. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 446 He dined carnivorously. 1866 *Chamb. Fern.* V. 133 Carnivorousness is an aberration of humanity, and a semi-return to the diet of beasts.

† **Carnoggin**, *Obs.* [*a. Welsh cyrniogyn* a piggin, dim. of *cyrniawg* horned (Owen Pughe); perh. in reference to the longer stave left projecting as a handle.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carnoggin* (Brit.), a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Pigginn. [Hence in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, & BAILEY.] 1682 *Wit & Drillery* 203 (N.) That country [Wales] yields flannel, carnoggin, Store of Meth-eelin in thy waggons.

**Carnose** (kā'nōs), *a.* [*ad. L. carnōs-us* abounding in flesh, fleshy, *f. caro, caru-em* flesh.] Consisting of or resembling flesh; fleshy.

1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 59, 2 Y<sup>e</sup> Cypress tree and the Tamarisk haue carnose or fleshy leues. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 122 The mortification of some carnose part. 1731 MASSEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 217 Two short carnose Antennae. 1844 BARNHAM *Herbat.* 77 Cartilaginous fish . . . are carnose in fibre and difficult to digest.

**Carnosity** (kā'nōsiti), [*a. F. carnosité* (14th c. in Littre, with parallel forms in Pr., Sp., It.), *f. L. carnōs-us* fleshy: see -ITY.]

† 1. Fleshy; pulpiness; flesh or pulp. *Obs.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* i. 2 Carnosity or fleshyne, etc. 1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. iii. L. 431 They erre . . . that they suppose an Olive the more grown it is in carnosité, to be the fuller of oile. 1657 TOMLINSON *Rensou's Disp.* 670 Their [Golden Apples] carnosité is very sapid and sweet.

2. A morbid fleshy growth, a caruncle. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 280 If an eye be diseased with bledredes, or any swelling carnosité bred upon it. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i. What's good for a Carnosity in the bladder? 1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 328 Strictures and carnosities of the urethra. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 189 Carnosities are very difficult of cure.

† *b. fig. Obs.* 1613 SPELMAN *De non tener.* Eccl. (1668) 105 Overgrown with so hard a carnosité, as it requirith strong and potent corrosives to make an entrance. 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Cleve* IV. i. Your thoughts are swell'd with a Carnosity.

**Carnoso-** (kā'nōs-), combining form of *L. carnōsus*, used in sense 'carnose and . . .', 'with carnosous modification'; as in *carnoso-fibrous, carnoso-suberose*, etc.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 644 Carnoso-tuberoso. 1866 BERKELEY in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 96 The Carnoso-fibrous stem.

**Carnous** (kā'nōs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [*ad. L. carnōs-us* fleshy, *f. carnī- flesh*: see -OUS.]

1. Consisting of or abounding in flesh; fleshy. 1797 VICARY *Englishm. Treas.* K. A carnosous pannicle. 1868 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 17 A fair and carnosous state of Body. 1864 J. TURNER in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 17 Much more like a Scapleton than a carnosous Substance. 1958 J. S. Le DRAU *Observ. Surg.* (1971) 24 All the Parts, both carnosous and osseous. 1783 POTT *Chirurg.* II. 63.

2. Of fruits, roots, etc.: Pulp, fleshy.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. iii. [The] stones and carnosous matter [of olive]. 1611 II. 19 The roots of some be carnosous and fleshy . . . namely of the Beet. 1679 *Prior Staff-fordsh.* (1686) 129 Such [Herbs] as have a carnosous substance, and will never become ligumous.

† **Carnouse**, *Obs.* Also 7- nooze, -nose. 'The base-ring about the breech of a gun' (Kersey).

1666 CATT. *Smith Acad. Eng. Seamen* 32 Her carnosoe or base ring at her britch. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Carnouse . . . is the greatest circle about her britch. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Carnose*. 1708 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY.

**Carny, carney** (kā'nī), *v. dial. and colloq.* [Widely diffused in midland and southern dialects, from Whitby to Cornwall, but origin unknown.

There have been numerous conjectures, e.g. referring to *caro, carum* flesh, or *cara* dear, but no evidence. Cf. *blarny*.]

*a. intr.* To act in a wheedling or coaxing manner. *b. trans.* To wheedle, coax, cajole. Hence *Carnying ppl. a.*; also *CARNY sb.* 'soft, hypocritical language' (*Slang Dict.* 1874).

1811 WILLIAM *West Riding Wks.* (E. D. S.) *Carny*, to flatter, to coax. 1836-49 SMART, *Carny v.n.*, to interlard discourse with hypocritical terms, or tones of endearment. (*Collog.*) 185. *Household Wds.*, That carnying old woman . . . who is pulling Mr. S. by the arm. 1867 A. SKETCHLEY in *Cassell's Mag.* I. 479, 2 Them 'bumbs that carny over good ladies and gets regular supported. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, II. v. 91 'Well, sir,' said Cole, in a carnying voice.

**Caroch, osh**, *obs. form of CAROCHE.*

**Carob** (kā'rōb). Forms: 6-7 carobe, carrob, 7 carabe, 9 carubbe, caroub, 6- carob. [*a. F. carobe, carrobe* (also *carroube, carroube*) Cotgr. (now *caroube*), corresp. to *It. carrubo*, *Sp. garrobo*, *algarrobo*, *a. Arab. الخروب (al) kharrūbah*, in Pers. *خرنوب kharrūb*, 'bean-pods, carobs'.]

1. The fruit of an evergreen leguminous tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Carob-tree, a native of the Levant: a long flat horn-like pod containing numerous hard seeds embedded in pulp. Also called *carob-bean, carob-pod*.

Generally identified with the 'hu-k' eaten by the prodigal in the parable, *Luke* xv. 16; and by some taken to be the 'locusts' eaten by John the Baptist, whence the names *Locust-pods*, and *St. John's Bread*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Siliqua*, It may be called in english a Carobe tree, and the fruit Carobes or Carobbeanes. 1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Algarroba*, Carobes, or S. Johns bread. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 172 A. for those Carob, or Cods of Syria. 1682 WHILLER *Journ. Greece* VI. 42 Aegina hath . . . abundance of Almonds, and Keratia, or Carobs. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highw.* I. ii. 28 The carob harvest was going on as well as the olive gathering. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 170 Carob pods are 6 inches to 1 foot in length, and about 1 inch broad.

2. The tree, more fully called *carob-tree*.

1548 [see 1]. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 20 The leafe is lyke unto Carobe, or saint Johannis breadis tree. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. Luke* xv. 15 They would not let him fill his Belly with the Cods of the Carabe Tree, which was the swines meat. 1842 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 45 Where the tall carob's branches spread. 1854 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 146 The large dark-leaved, wide-spread tree called the 'Carob', common apparently in the forest of Galilee. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 173 The carob tree was introduced into India about the year 1840.

**Caroce**, *obs. form of CAROSSE*: cf. next.

**Caroche**, *sb. arch.* Forms: 6-7 carrooch(e), 7 caroch(e), caroch, carioch, 9 caroche, car-roch. [*a. 16th c. F. carroche*, *ad. It. carroccio, -ia*, augmentatives of *carro* chariot:—*L. carrus*; see CAR. Cf. the parallel word CAROSSE.]

The 17th c. name of a coach or chariot of a stately or luxurious kind; the representative of the modern 'carriage' for town use. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carrucha*, a caroch, a coche. 1606 DEKKER *Spr. Sin.* II. (Arb.) 20 They harnessed the Grand Signiors Caroch. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 42 To ride in a Caroch, or hanging Coach. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 85 Seven or eight stately Carochs of great personages. 1614 COOK *Tu Quoque* in *Dodley* VII. 28 The keeping of a coach For country, and a caroch for London. 1672 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Vices* 213 He did in . . . 1666 prohibit the Duke of Newcastle Footmen the wearing of black Velvet Caps whilst they attend his Caroch. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 211 To mount two wheelf'd Caroches. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel*], The court ladies . . . when visiting his shop in their caroches. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* II. When the caroches of the nobles had set down their owners.]

*b.* Used to represent *It. carroccio*, the car of state which accompanied the army of an Italian republic and bore the standard.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 263 We shut . . . all noises but 'The caroch's booming.

*c. attrib.* (trade name of a kind of tricycle).

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1874/3, 46 in. Caroché Gem, central gear, front steerer. 44 in. Caroché tricycle, rear steerer.

† **Caroche**, *v. Obs.* [*f. the sb.; or ad. It. carrocciare, carosare*, *F. carrosser* 'to ride in a caroch'.] *a. intr.* To ride or travel in a caroché.

*b. trans.* To convey in a caroché. Hence *Caroched ppl. a.*, seated or driven in a caroché. 1618 WILKES *Alotto* (1633) 560 If but he and 's whore Caroch'd a Furlong are, the Coach man may For sennight

after let his Horses play. 1619 Bp. WILLIAMS *Serm. Ap. parrell* (1620) 11 To Caroch it abroad, to go out and see. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* i. i. Wks. 1874 V. 22 Came hee on horse-backe or Caroch't? 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polono* 30, I suppose caroch't thither.

**Caroigne**, obs. form of **CARRION**.

**Carol** (kærol), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 karol(e), karolle, carole, 4-7 caroll'e, 4-9 carroll(l), 5 (carold), caroul, 5-6 caral(le, carowl, 6 carralle, caril, caryl, carrell, karrel, 7 karil, (carrold), 4-carol. [a. OF. *carole*, also *kar-*, *char-*, *quar-*, *quer-*, *kerole*, *-olle*, in all the senses in which it occurs in Eng. (exc. 3); still in French dialects. (Marne *carole* dance, fête, joy; Swiss Rom. *coraula*, *coraula*, round dance, dance-song, *coraul* ball, round dance (Godef.), Pr. and It. *carola*; Old Pr. also *corola*. The ulterior etymology of OF. *carole* and its accompanying vb. *caroler*, is uncertain; nor is it clear whether the vb. or the sb. takes priority etymologically. There are many indications that the first syllable had originally *co-* (see Diez, 1878, p. 539, and cf. the Swiss and Breton forms); hence Romanic etymologists generally agree with Diez, in seeking the etymology in the Gr.-L. *chorus*, and its derivatives *chorā*, *choraules*, etc.: cf. esp. 'corolar vel coriar, *coras duere*' quoted by Diez from Faidit *Gram. Prov.*, of 13th c. Wackemagel would take the vb. (coraulare 'canculare' to tread, dance, Ungtio) as a derivative of the sb. *coraula*, *choraula*, *choraules*, the fluteplayer who accompanied the chorus dance, and the sb. as a derivative of the vb. Another conjecture, assuming 'ring' to be the original sense of the sb., has proposed as its source L. *corolla* 'little crown, coronet, garland'. In any case, a Celtic origin is out of the question: Welsh *carol* (Christmas) carol, and vb. *caroli* to sing carols, are from English (Rhys), and Breton *koroll* dance, *korolli* to dance, *koroller* dancer, are from French. The arrangement of the senses here followed is tentative.]

1. A ring-dance, and derived senses.

†1. A ring-dance with accompaniment of song; ? a ring of men or women holding hands and moving round in dancing step. *arch.*

†1300 *Cursor M.* 7601 O þair karol sulik was þe sang. c. 1300 *K. Alys* 1845 Faire is carole of maide gent, Bothe in halle and eke in tent. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3460 Wyminen. þat þorwe cloþes yn carol to go. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1722 Miri time it is in maye Daniels carols ledeth. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 123 He saw a mayden . . . daunsynge in a carole among oþer maydouns. 1394 *Gower Conf.* III. 365 With harpe and lute and with cithole, The love daunce and the carole. . . A softe pas they daunce and trede. c. 1400 *Chronic. Vilad.* 1022 And daunceden with a caralle þe church about. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Caralle, *coren*, *chorus*, *pecten*. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xi, In carolds as they course. 1616 *BULLOCKAR*, *Carol*, a song, sometimes a dance. 1865 *Tyler Early Hist. Man.* vi. 115 The circles of upright stones . . . have suggested the idea of a ring-dance, and the story has shaped itself. that such a ring was a party of girls who were turned into stone for dancing carols on a Sunday. 1866 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* viii. 273 We learn that the term Carole was applied by the Trouveres to a dance in which the performers moved slowly round in a circle, singing at the time. 1867 *LONGF. Dante's Parad.* xxiv. 16 Those carols dancing in different measure.

†b. Diversion or merry-making of which such dances formed a leading feature. *Obs.* [So in mod. F. dial. = 'fête, joie']

†1300 *Cursor M.* 28146 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, ic haue be-haldyn and ledde in ways. 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Oure blisse is ywent in-to wop, oure karoles into 2032. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 43 Iusted ful Iolile þise gentyle knyghtes, Syþen kayred to þe court, caroles to make. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour Cij.* To be att feestes, Joistes, and carolles.

†c. A company or band of singers, a choir. (? Or simply 'assembly, company' as in Godefroy 'assemblée, cercle, réunion') *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 253/1 Thassemblies of martirs, the Couentes of Confessours, the Carolles of Virgyns.

2. A song; originally, that to which they danced. Now usually, a song of a joyous strain; often *transf.* to the joyous warbling of birds.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9043 Þys ys þe karolle þat þey sunge. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 133 And eke he can carolles make, Roundel, balade and virole. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Carol, songe (P. caroll), *psalmodium* (K. *Psalmodium*). 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 259 The whiles the maydens doe theyr caroll sing. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iii. 27 This Caroll they began that houre, With a hey and a ho, & a hey nonino. c. 1750 *SHENSTONE Elegy* ix, To sing soft carols to your lovely dames. 1800 *WORDSW. Hart-leap Well* ii. 25, He heard the birds their morning carols sing. c. 1824 *CAMPBELL Dead Eagle* 99 The fife-like carol of the lark.

3. a. A song or hymn of religious joy.

c. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* ii. 300 Children, and maides, that holly carolles sang. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Adversity* (Arb.) 505 Yet, euen in the old Testament, if you Listen to Davids Harpe, you shall heare as many Herselike Ayres, as Carols. 1830 *TENNYSON Dream Fair Wom.* 245 'Glory to God' she sang, and past afar. . . Losing her carol I stood pensively.

b. esp. A song or hymn of joy sung at Christmas in celebration of the Nativity. Rarely applied to hymns on certain other festal occasions.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. York* (1830) 83 Item to Cornishe for setting of a carralle upon Cristmas day. 1521 W. DE WORDE (*title*), *Christmase Carolles*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 203/1 Carole a song, *chancon de Noel*. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 70 A Christmas Carol of the birth of Christ upon the tune of King Salomon. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. i. 102 No night is now with hymne or caroll blest. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ewang. T.* iii. 175 The Dity of that hymne, or Caroll, [was] Peace on earth. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 367. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxviii. (1840) II. 397 These coronation carols were customary. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. 29 Screaming and bellowing Christmas carols under your window. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 371 Singing hymns before the doors of houses, and new year's carols in the villages.

II. A ring, and related senses. (perh. ought to be I.)

†4. A ring or circle, e. g. of standing stones.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* in Hearne Pref. R. B. 194 Pis Bretons reinged about þe feld, þe karole of the stones be-held, Many tyme þede þam about. *Ibid.* 195 When he had gon alle aboute Within þe karole & withoute. c. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxx. x. Within [the] Giantes Carple, that so ther hight, The [Stone hengles] that now so named been.

[All these instances refer to Stonehenge, also called the *Giant's Dance*; cf. quot. 1865 in sense 1; but Du Cange has instances of a very different kind, e. g. 'Unum annulum cum saphyro magno, et karola in circuitu 7 lapidum et 8 perlarum']

†A precinct, a space enclosed by rails, etc. See Du Cange.

†5. A small enclosure or 'study' in a cloister.

[See numerous OF. examples in Godefroy, and quot. from Premonstrat. Statutes in Du Cange 'in clastro carolæ vel huiusmodi scriptoria']

1593 *Descr. Monuments*, 8c. Ch. Durham § 41 (1842) 70 In every wyndowe three Pewes or Carrells, where every one of the old monks had his carrell, severally by himselfe, that when they had dined they dyd resort to that place of cloister, and there studied upon there books, every one in his carrell all the after nonne. 1721 *BAILEY, Carrel*, a Closet or Cell in a Monastery. 1810 *Acc. Gloucester Cath.*, The ten divisions for the windows in the south cloister are divided into twenty carrels; two canols in each window;—their width four feet.

b. *Carol-window*: ? a bay-window.

c. 1600 *JUFF AC. Comp. Carpenters* 237 In 1572 the Carpenters Company of the City of London ordered a caroll-window to be made in the place wher the window now standeth in the gallerie.

†6. A chain. [So F. *quarole*, two examples in Godef.: see also Du Cange.]

c. 1425 *Svenen Sag.* (P.) 2885 Schutte ilke resche in other, And made a karole in a stounde, The ton hende touched to grounde, And the other schio helde on heigh.

†7. Comb. and attrib., as *carol-song*, *carol-wise*; *carol-chanting* ppl. adj.

c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 201 (Camb. MS.) And songyn as it were in carolwysse. 1582 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 137 Let those lament who lust, He sing a carroll song for obsequy. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mistr.* (1878) 5 And carroll-chanting birds are sudden mute.

**Carol** (kærol, -əl), *v.* For forms see prec. [a. OF. *caroler*, f. *carole*; see prec. The derivative forms in *-ed*, *-ing*, *-er*, are now most commonly spelt (in England) with *ll* (*carolled*, etc.) though for no good reason: cf. F. *caroler*, *carolant*, *caroleur*.]

†1. *intr.* To dance in a ring to the accompaniment of song; to dance and sing, make merry. *Obs.* c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7600 [þar] karold [Gilt. dauncid] wimmen be þe wai. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9041 Dese wommen 3ede and toldede here oute Wyþ hem to karolle þe cherche aboute. *Ibid.* 9138 Pese men þat 3ede so karol-lande Alle þat 3ere hande yn hande. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 810, I wolde have karolled right fayn, As man that was to daunce right blithe. c. 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Art. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 327 Ladyes and damoyelles did carowle and sing.

2. To sing, *orig.* in accompaniment to a dance. Now usually: To sing a lively or joyous strain. (Chiefly poet.)

c. 1369 *CHAUCER Dehe Blanche* 848, I sawe her daunce so comely, Carol and sing so sweetly. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 30 If she carole upon a songe, When I it here, I am so fed. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carolyn, or synge carowlys [P. carallyn], *psalmodia*. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Feb.*, Tho wouldest thou learne to caroll of love. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* xi. i, And carol lowd of love, and loves delight. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xviii. 712 Caroling to it with a slender voice. 1853 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Num.* viii. 17 Juvenal's qualification for carolling gaily through a forest full of robbers.

b. *ironically*.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dehe K. James* (1818) 18 Sirs the spows is foundon, wherfore we bene cumme, and all this nyght haf carold here.

c. *transf.* of the warbling of birds, etc.

1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 79 Hark, how the cheerfull birds do chaunt. . . And carroll of Loves praise. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* i. v, Where the grey linnets carol from the hill. 1830 *TENNYSON Sea-Fairies*, Merrily merrily carol the gales.

3. *trans.* a. with cognate object.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1877) 60 Then caroll I vp a song withall. 1589 *GREENE Meraphon* (Arb.) 37 To carroll out this roundely. 1718 *PRIOR and Hymn Callimachus* (R.) Hovering swans . . . carol sounds harmonious. 1799 *Philanthrope* No. 25 Many a feather'd warbler. . . Carol'd the melodious lay. 1859 *TENNYSON Elaine* 700 Caroling as he went A true-love ballad.

b. To sing of, celebrate in song.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 849 The shepherds . . . Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theatma & Cl.* 40 Shepherds Swains still Carol out her Fame. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 374 The Muse That caroll'd Sir John Hill!

**Carolathine**, *Min.* [f. *Karolath* in Silesia.] A variety of Allophane, found in rounded balls of a honey-yellow colour at Zabize in Upper Silesia. 1858 in *DANA Min.* 500.

**Caroler**, -oller (kærolər). [f. *CAROL* v. + -ER.] One who carols; a carol-singer; a singer, bard.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* ii. (1826) 29 'Sunt et mihi carmina' . . . says the caroller. 1852 *MISS YONGE Canons* (1877) III. xxxiii. 345 Coming down with some alms for the carollers.

†**Carolet**, *Obs.* rare. [dim. of *CAROL* sb.; see -ET.] A little carol or song.

1593 *DRAYTON Sheph. Garl.* vii, Repeat a carowlet in rime. || **Carolin** (kærolin). [Ger. *Karolin*, f. L. *Carolus* Charles.] The name of a gold coin formerly current in Bavaria and in Württemberg; the Bavarian carolin was worth 20s. 4-23d. sterling, that of Württemberg 20s. 1-47d.

1821 in *KELLY Cambist.* 1847 in *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* 326.

**Carolina** (kærolinā). The name (after Charles II.) of a North American colony, now forming two states (North C. and South C.) of the American Union; hence applied to the Sweet Potato (see quot.), and used in the names of various plants and animals, as *Carolina ash*, *osprey*, *whiting*; also *Carolina Allspice*, the flowering shrub *Calycanthus floridus*; *Carolina Pink*, *Spigelia Marilandica*, also called Indian Pink, of which the root is an active anthelmintic. See also *CAROLINE* a. 2.

1734 *MORTIMER Nat. Hist. Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Alburnus Americanus*, the Carolina-Whiting. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 42/5 The sweet potato was adopted from the aborigines in all the Southern colonies, and it is yet known in the market as the 'Carolina'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 203 *Carolina Allspice* or Sweet-scented shrub.

**Caroline**, sb. [see *CAROLIN*, *CARLIN*.] A name of coins of various countries and of different values; sometimes = *CARLINE*, or *CAROLIN*.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 195 A rounde plate of syluer as brode as the coyne cauled a Corolyne. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/2 (*Naples*) A Captain is to receive five Carolines a Day. 1717 *BERKELEY* in *Fraser Life* (1871) 578 The clergy of Ischia get each a Caroline a mass. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 78 (*Sweden*) A caroline, (about one shilling and two-pence value). 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1953. 448/2 The forty golden carolines with which the Grand-Duke . . . repaid the dedication.

**Caroline** (kærolin), a. [f. *Carolus* Charles.]

1. Of or pertaining to Charles: esp. a. of Charles the Great (Charlemagne); b. of Charles I. and II. of England, or their period.

1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 322 Under the Caroline kings. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 314 The village of Carlsbad . . . as well as . . . the Caroline Waters [named after] the emperor Charles IV. in 1370. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. v. § 22. 234 Waller has a more uniform elegance . . . than any [other] of the Caroline era. 1874 F. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 310 Our Caroline divines. 1884 *Courthope Addison* i. 20 The Caroline dramatists.

†2. Applied in end of 17th c. to a fashion of hat. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/4, 25 black Hats, commonly called Caroline. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3119/4 A Young Man, aged about 17. wears . . . a Caroline Hat.

**Caroling**, -olling (kærolin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CAROL* v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *CAROL*. c. 1300 *K. Alys* 1045 At the feste was trumpynge . . . Carolynge, and turneyinge. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Chan. Yenn. Prol.* & T. 792 Was never . . . lady lustier in carolyng. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Provis.* I. ccxix. 279 On a Sunday after dyner . . . ther was great daunsynge and karolyng. 1596 *SPENSER Heav. Beauty* 265 Carolings Of Gods high praise. c. 1824 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* I. 82 (L.) The sweet carolings of *As you like it*. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxiv. (1876) 256.

**Caroling**, -olling, *ppl. a.* That carols.

1867 *MISS BRADDON R. Godwin* I. i. 5 Caroling music of birds. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 329 The singer's caroling lips are dust.

**Carolingian**, a. = *CARLOVINGIAN*, q. v.

1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2803. 86/a The accessories preserve something that is Carolingian. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Relig. Encycl.* III. 1777 Ornaments of the Carolingian period.

**Carolinian**, a. [f. med. L. *Carolinus* of Charles; and its derivative *Carolina*.]

a. Belonging to Charles the Great. b. Belonging to one or both of the Carolinas in U. S. Also sb.

1847 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages* 321 The Fehm-Gerichte . . . named . . . Carolinian Tribunals, as having been (as was believed) instituted by Charles the Great. 1775 *ANNA AMER. Ind.* 226 Sharp and cold to a Carolinian. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* IV. xlvii. 228 It became the pride of native Carolinians not to accept a seat in [the king's council].

**Carolitic**, a. *Arch.* Etruscan f. *COROLITIC*.

1842-76 *GWILT Archæol. Gloss.*, *Carolitic column*, one with a foliated shaft.

**Carolus** (kærols). [f. *Carolus*, Latinized form of Karl, Charles.] A gold piece struck in the reign of Charles I.; originally valued at 20s., but afterwards at 23s. The name has been given to various other coins bearing 'Carolus' as the name of the monarch; e. g. a *Carolus dollar*.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2258/4 A Boy about 18 years old . . . Run away with . . . 5 Carolus pieces of Gold. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) II. xx. 216, 120 Carolus were also in this purse. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 490 Every trader had his own strong box. . . told down the crowns and Caroluses on his own counter.

**Carom, carrom** (kæ'rəm). An abbreviation of CARAMBOLE, applied to the stroke so called in Billiards; now corrupted to CANNON sb. 1.

A. sb.

1779 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 260 Which stroke is called a Carombole, or for shortness, a Carrom. 1826 *Hoyle Impr.* 396 A carombole or carrom. 1850 BOHN *Handbk. Games* 519 A canon (formerly *carom* or *carombole*). 1872 MARK TWAIN *Imoc. Abr.* xii. 84 We accomplished very little in the way of caroms.

B. vb. (transf. in quotes.)

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 67 She glanced from every human contact, and 'caromed' from one relation to another. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 494/2 A single stone was made to 'carom'.

Caromel, variant of CARAMEL.

**Carony bark.** 'A synonym of true *Angustura bark*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1853 TH. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. a note, The trade carried on in the Carony bark, which is the beneficial bark of the Bonplandia trifoliata.

† **Caroon<sup>n</sup>, carroon, carooine.** Obs. [Etymol. obscure. Derivation from CAR or F. *carre* has been conjectured; cf. also OF. *carron* paving tile: was the impost originally levied to defray paving?] 'A licence by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart' (*Wharton Law Lex.* 1860).

1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xviii. 389/1 If the yearly Rent of 175. 4d. a piece be not paid to the said President and governors, the Caroon, that is, the License of such person so wanting or refusing shall be forthwith suspended. 1720-6 BAILEY, *Carroon*, a Rent received for the privilege of driving a car or cart in the city of London. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 331 To regulate and control Carroons or privileged Carts. 1832 E. V. WILLIAMS *Executors & Adm.* I. 531 A carroome, or a license by the Mayor of London to keep a cart.

**Caroon<sup>2</sup>** (kārūn). [Etymol. unknown. (Mahn compares Ir. *caor*, dim. *carann*, the rowan-tree berry; but there is no connexion.)] A species of cherry.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

**Caross, var. KAROSS, an African cloak of skins.**

† **Carosse.** Obs. Also in 7 caroce. [a. F. *carosse* (now *carrosse*), ad. It. *carozza*, augmentative of *carro* chariot, etc.: cf. the parallel CAROCHIE.] A carriage, a CAROCHIE.

1598 FLORIO, *Carroccia*... a caroce, a coche, a chariot. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays (1873) II. 297 The Carosse of the Marquis of Rhoisy Conducted him along to th' Arsenal. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* 89 And when ye travel in carosses, Ye will salute the high-way crosses.

|| **Carotee<sup>1</sup>, -e<sup>2</sup>.** [possibly ad. Arab. قُرْطَال *qurṭāl*, collective of *qurṭālat*, *qurṭillat* ass's burden, basket, fruit-basket.] 'The commercial name for a tierce or cask, in which dried fruit and some other commodities are packed, which usually averages about 7 cwt.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*).

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* Caroteel of Cloves 4 to 5 C. Weight; Currants 5 to 9 C.; Malt about 3 C. 1721 BAILEY, *Caroteel*, a quantity of some Commodities; as of Cloves, from 4 to 5 Hundred Weight.

**Carotie** (kārōtik), a. Pathol. and Phys. [ad. Gr. *καρῳτικός* stupefying, soporific, f. *καρῳν* to stupefy. Cf. F. *carotique*.]

1. a. 'Having power to stupefy or produce stupefaction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. Of the nature of or pertaining to stupor or carus; in a state of carus.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 567 He was thought to be carotick, but he was not so; for at length he awaked. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Carotie sleep*, profound drowsiness.

2. = CAROTID. (*rare*.)

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 53 The temporal muscle, and the Carotick Arteries. 1843 J. WILKINSON *Svedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 85 The cranial or carotic blood.

**Carotid** (kārōtid), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. *καρῳτιδ-ες*, f. *καρῳν* 'to plunge into deep sleep, to stupefy', because compression of these arteries is said to produce carus or stupor. (Galen.)]

A. adj. Epithet of the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which supply blood to the head.

Each of the two primitive carotid arteries afterwards divides into two branches, called the external and internal respectively. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 450 Which made me open the Carotid Artery. 1804 ASERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 193 It had passed beneath, and torn the internal carotid artery. 1831 R. KNOX *Cruik's Anat.* 649 They ascend to the upper part of the larynx, where they divide into the external carotid and the internal carotid arteries.

b. Pertaining to or adjoining the carotid arteries; e. g. *carotid canal*, the tunnel through the temporal bone which gives passage to the internal carotid, and its plexus of nerves (*carotid plexus*).

1843 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 26 Nearer to the apex of the bone is a large oval opening, the carotid foramen. 1877 BURNET *Ear* 88 The carotid canal is the simplest in structure... of the canals in or about the tympanum.

B. sb. A carotid artery.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 2) 90 The Arteries derived from the external Carotids. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 477 After the incision into the carotid of a horse. 1866 CALVELEY *Vetres & Tr.* 46 With vest blood-spotted, and cut carotid.

† **Carotidal, a.** Obs. [I. prec. + -AL; = prec. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The carotidal Arteries. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery* (1763) 83 The Blood which is brought to the Brain by the Carotidal and the Vertebral Arteries,

**Carotidean** (kærōtidēan), a. [f. as prec. + -EAN. Cf. F. *carotidien*.] = prec.

1866-70 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 285/3 He would exclude the Vidian nerve, or at least its carotidean branch.

**Caroubā** (karū'ba). A variant of CAROB (tree), following the Arabic form of the word.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1853) 330 A few olives and caroubas. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 233 The so-called 'Forest of Carmel', with dwarf oak, bay, carouba. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 209/1 Looking at the carouba-trees.

Caroul, obs. form of CAROL.

**Carousal** (kārōuzāl). [f. CAROUSE v. + -AL; but the formation may have been aided by the misunderstanding of *carousel*, and its association with CAROUSE v.] A fit of carousing, a drinking-feast or carouse; revelry in drinking.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii. (R.) The swains were preparing for a carousal. 1807 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xxviii, Sounds of carousal came, and song. 1824 BYRON *Lara* i. vii, Join'd the carousals of the great and gay. 1872 YEATS *Talks, Hist. Comm.* 124 The Germans were celebrated for their hospitality... and their carousals.

† Etrooneously put for CAROUSEL q. v.

† **Carouse, adv.** Obs. Also *garous, carous.*

[a. Ger. *gar aus*, in *gar-aus trinken* to drink 'all out', to empty the bowl. Cf. ALL OUT, the English phrase in same sense. In 16th c. F. Rabelais has *boire carous et allus*.] In the phrase *To drink, quaff* (pledge one) *carouse*: i. e. to the bottom, to drink a full bumper to his health.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* i. 18 The tiplinge sottes at mid-night which to quaffe carouse do vse. 1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaut. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 193 Rather than they will refuse to drink carouse. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* (1874) 43 His hostesse pledg'd him not carouse [prime house]. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. 3, Some againe drinking garous. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1684) 40.

**Carouse** (kārōuz), sb. Forms: 6 *karous*, 6-7 *carous*, *car(x)ouse*, -ouse, 7 *car(x)ousse*, *carzouse*, (*caraus*, *garaus*, -ausse, *karausse*), 7-9 *carouze*, 6- *carouze*. [The prec. adv. in phrase *to drink carouse*, taken for obj. of the vb.: cf. F. *une carousse*, Sp. *caraus*, also from Ger. The word formerly rimed with *house, mouse*; the the pronunciation (-auz) appeared first in the vb., c. 1660 (cf. *grass, graze, advice, advise*, etc.), and subsequently spread to sense 3 of the sb., taken as a deriv. of the vb.]

† 1. The action or fashion of 'drinking carouse'. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 610 (R.) Lyons fruitful cup with full carouse Went round about. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. (1874) 13 Drink some braue health vpon the Dutch carouse. Or visit Shorditch, for a bawdie house. 1621 *Rich. Honest. Age* (1844) Introd. 29 Their best was, I drinke to you, and I pledge yee; some shallow-witted drunkard found out the Carouse.

† 2. A cupful drunk 'all out', a full draught of liquor, a full bumper to one's health, a toast. Obs. bef. 1700 (but used by Scott).

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* vii, Quaffing Carowes in this costly wine. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 277 Quaffe carowes to our Mistresse health. 1611 ROWLAND *Four Knaves* (1843) 13, I... will drinke a healths carouse. 1621 COTGR., *Carous*, a carousse of drinke. 1627 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. ii. iii. 86 All which garousses he must drinke. 1674 MILTON *Moscow. Wks.* 1738 II. 145 The Emperor standing up, drank a deep Carouse to the Queen's Health. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. vii, Quaff the full carouse.

3. A drinking bout; a carousal; carousing.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 Bassus at the Thracian carouse. 1724 POPE *Dynast.* i. 120 The early feast and late carouse. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 8 To go to the Spread-eagle and have a carouse. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Refectory* ad fin., What means this revel and carouse?

**Carouse** (kārōuz), v. Forms: 6 *karous*, *garouse*, *carous*, 6-7 *carzouse*, *car(x)ouse*, 7 *garoussse*, *carzouse*, -ouse, 7-8 *carouse*, -ouse, 6- *carouze*. [f. CAROUSE adv.: cf. F. *carousser* 'to quaff, swill, carouse it' (Cotgr.).]

1. *Intr.* To drink 'all out', drink freely and repeatedly. So to *carouse it*.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiv, I that in tune and out of time, karoust it without measure. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1848) 64 Some... garoused of his wine till they were reasonable pleasant. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 349 To quaffe and carouse again vpon it more lustily. 1626 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Carouse*, to drinke all out. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xv. 173 To procure Wine and carouse with him, which they did, and he got beately drunk. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Thomson Wks.* IV. 167 Thomson... carousing with lord Hertford and his friends. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* iv, Drinking from the well of life, And yet carousing in the cup of death. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* i. vi. 102.

b. To drink a bumper to (any one), to drink health or success to.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) i. 107 Swilling, gulling and carousing from one to another. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* II. i. 92, I carouse to Prisius, and brinch you mas Sperantius. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 300 (and Qo.) The Queene Carowes [1st Qo. drinks] to thy fortune Hamlet.

† 2. *Trans.* To drink off or up, to drain, to quaff, to swill; to drink (a health). Obs.

1580 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 423 The Glasses wher-in you carouse your wine. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 55 Roderigo... To Desdemona hate to night Carow'd Potations, pottle-deepe. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 162 Some Gentlewomen

were so free in this excess, as they would... garousse health after health with men. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 166 To Carouse strong Drink, Brandy, Wine. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 545 Egypt's wanton queen, Carousing gems.

b. figs.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 23 Carrouse vp your owne quarrels in the cup. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* i. 20 Why doe we thus... carouse full Bowles Of boyling anguish? 1660 W. SICKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 11 If the Cup be lawfull we must not carouse it.

**Carousel** (karūzel). Also 9 *carrousel*. [a. F. *carrousel*, ad. It. *carosello*, *garosello* 'a kind of joust or feat on horseback'. Littré takes It. *carosello* or *garosello* as dim. of *garoso*, quarrelsome, contentious, f. *gara* quarrel, strife; but this is doubtful, and possibly the etymological form was *carosello*, from *carro* chariot.]

'A tournament in which knights, divided into companies (quadrilles) distinguished by their liveries and dresses, engaged in various plays and exercises; to this were often added chariot races, and other shows and entertainments' (Littré).

1650 MARVELL *Death Ld. Hastings*, Before the Crystal Palace where he dwells The Armed Angels hold their Carousels. 1686 *Long. Gas.* No. 217/4 A great carousel is preparing here [Paris] against Easter. 1697 DAYTON *Virg. Aeneid* v. (1806) III. 132 This Game, these Carousels Ascanius taught. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1760) I. vii. xc. 414 The carousel, the expense of which amounted to seventy thousand crowns. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* III. 27 These carousels and mock-fights. 1863 CARLYLE *Fréd.* 64. VI. xvi. vi. 187 Carousel... is, in fact, a kind of superb be-tailored running at the ring.

† Many writers employing the word historically, have erroneously identified it with *carousal*.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ¶ To A Carousal, wherein many of the Youth of the first Quality... ran for the Prize. 1765 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. i. 35 His fine taste in dress, festivals, and carousals. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 28 A royal carousal given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 23 The young king loitered for weeks at Calais, spending his time in carousals and entertainments. 1828 PLANCHÉ *D'Aulnoy's Fairy T.* 440 After which, there were ballets, carousals, and a thousand other things.

**Carouser** (kārōuzar). One who carouses.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1848) 64 The greatest garoussers and drunkards of the world. 1598 R. BARCLAY *Felic. Man* i. (1603) 24 Carousers that will match Nero. 1732 LD. LANSDOWNE *To Garth* (R.) The bold carouser and advent'rous dame. 1849 W. LIVING *Mahomed* viii. (1853) 27 The noise brought the carousers from their tents.

**Carousing** (kārōuzin), vb. sb. The action of the verb CAROUSE. Often attrib.

1583 STANLEY *Aeneid* III. (Arb.) 87 They kept a myrry carousing. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 23 b, Downe to y<sup>e</sup> bottom of his carousing cups. 1677 MORVSON *Itin.* III. ii. 87 Which kind of carousing they call the crowning of the Emperor. 1690 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 137 Drowned in carousing bowls. 1796 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germ.* II. 208 At Vienna, Their chief diversion is feasting and carousing. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* iii. 62.

**Carousing, ppl. a.** That carouses. Hence *Carousingly* adv.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1634) 188 Our carousing tospot German soldiers. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* II. l. 955 These Carousing Lovers. 1848 CRAIG, *Carousingly*. 1875 MYERS *Poems* 58.

**Carowaye, -weie**, obs. ff. CARAWAY.

**Carowl, carowse**, obs. ff. CAROL, CAROUSE.

**Caroygne, -oyne**, obs. ff. CARRION.

**Carp** (kärp), sb. 1. Also 5-7 *carpe*. Pl. *carp*, formerly *carps*. [a. OF. *carpe* (Sp. *carpa*) = late L. *carpa* (Brachet cites Cassiodorus a 575 'destinet carpum Danubius'). The same name (modified in termination, etc.) appears in Romanic, Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic: cf. esp. OHG. *charpho*, MLG. *karpe* masc. pointing to a possible WGer. \**karpo*. But the original source is unknown.]

1. A freshwater fish, *Cyprinus carpio*, the type of the family *Cyprinidae*; introduced into England as early as the 14th c., and commonly bred in ponds. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 62 Carpe, fische, *carpys*. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 561 My master putte into the said ponde, in gret carpes, xxj. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* xii. x. 248 A bone taken out of a carps head, stancheth blood. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. ix, The Carp is the Queen of Rivers: a stately, a good, and a very subtle fish. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* liv. II. 80 In the fish ponds are kept tame Carp, said to be, some of them, eighty years of age. 1770 WHITE *Selborne* xl. 103 In this water are many carps. 1854 BADHAM *Hallist.* 257 That singular fleshy palate which is popularly but incorrectly known all over the world as carp's tongue. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 84 In rivers carp bite more boldly than in ponds.

2. Applied to other species of the genus *Cyprinus*, or family *Cyprinidae*, to which belong the Gold and Silver Fish, the Prussian or Crucian Carp (*C. gibelio*), the Norwegian Carp (*Scapharna norvegica*), and others.

1786 WHITE *Selborne* xcviij, Gold and silver fishes... Linnaeus ranks... under the genus of *cyprinus* or carp. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 567 The *Cyprinidae* or Carpridae. 1863 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed... Carp, Crucian Carp, Gold Carp.

3. Comb.

1698-1706 PHILLIPS, *Carp-stone*, a triangular stone found in the chop of a carp, white without and yellow within.



† **Carp**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs. rare.* [f. **CARP** *v.*]  
a. Discourse. b. Power of speech. c. Carping speech, cavil (with play on **CARP** *sb.*).

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 882 In sounande notez a gentyl carpe. *Ibid.* B. 23 Kryst kydde hit hymself in a carp onez. *Ibid.* B. 1327 Pat he ful clany bi-cuv-er his carp bi he laste. 1618 *MYNSHUL ESS. PRISON* 21 Ep. Ded. i. Carpes haue bin good cheap this Lent, for I haue had more than I desired for nothing.

¶ Associated with **CARE**.  
1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mark* viii. 57a, Their vayne and superfluous carpe and care.

**Carp** (karp), *v.* <sup>1</sup> Also 4 *karp*, 5 *karpe*, 4-7 *carpe*. [Senses 1-3, chiefly in northern poetry (especially in alliterative verse), were probably a. ON. *karpa* to brag; but the later prose senses 4-6 appear to be derived from, or influenced by, L. *carpere* to pluck, *fig.* to slander, calumniate. The earlier history of the ON. word is uncertain.]

† 1. *intr.* To speak, talk. *Obs.*  
c. 1240 *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 287 Carpe toward ihesu and seie wise wordes. a. 1300 *Cursor M. App. Resurrect.* 388 Als þai come narre be castelle, to-geder carpend. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 849 The Kyng þan full curtesly karpes agayne. 1400 *Siege Rouen* 1235 in *Archæol.* XXII. 381 Vanethe thay myzt breathe or carpe. 1470 *HARDING Chron. Proem.* x. Leonell... that wedded... The erles daughter of Vister, as man do karpe. 1570 *LEVINUS Manib.* 33/3 To carpe, talke, colloqui, confabulari. 1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Falconrie* Epil. Aa iij. To carpe it fine with those that haue no guile.

† b. To discourse of, in speech or writing. *Obs.*  
1350 *Will. Palerne* 216 Þe kowherdes hestes i carped of bi-fore. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 129 Thus conscience of crist and of þe croys carpede. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iii. Prol. 26 (Jam.) Of thame... Carpe we bot lityl. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 575 Of his condicions to carp for a while.

† 2. *trans.* To speak, utter, say, tell. *Obs.*  
1350 *Will. Palerne* 503 To karp be soþe. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 325 To carpe Proverbes and demaundes slygh. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4610 When Calcas his counsell had carpit to the end. 1535 *Sc. Field* 73 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 216 Our Knight full [of] courage carpeþ these words.

† 3. *intr.* To sing or recite (as a minstrel); to sing (as a bird). *Obs.*

c. 1425 *Thomas of Erceild.* 313 'To harpe or carpe, where-so þou gose, Thomas, þou sail hafe þe chose sothely': And he saide 'harpyng kepe I none, For tonge es cheyfe of mynstralsye'. 1515 *BARCLAY Eglowys* iv. (1570) C i v/2 In goodly ditte or balade for to carpe. a. 1528 *SKELTON Agst. comely Coynt.* 13 In his gamut carp he can. c. 1570 *THYNNE Pryde & Loyel.* (1841) 8 Many was the bird did sweetly carpe Among the thornes. 1804 *Lockman's Harper* vii. in *Scott Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 94 Then aye he harped, and aye he carped Till a' the lordlings footed the floor.

† 4. *Vituperatively:* To talk much, to prate, chatter. Cf. **CARPER**. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 69 Clerkes... carpen of god faste, and haue [him] moche in þe mouthe. a. 1528 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 549 Some... Clatter & carpe Of that heresy. 1530 *PALSGR. 496/1* I carpe (Lydgate). *Se carquette.*... This is a farre northern verbe. 1557 *Prairie Maistr.* Ryce in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 202 Came Curiousness and carped out of frame.

5. *spec.* To talk querulously, censoriously, or captiously; to find fault, cavil. (The current sense.) (Certain examples of this before the 16th c. are wanting: the early ones may have merely the sense of x with contextual colouring. Cf. **CARPER**.)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 286 Abashed To blame yow or to greve, And carpen nocht as they carpe now, Ne calle yow dumbe houndes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 77 Thou carpest also of oure covetise, and sparist the sothe. 1515 *BARCLAY Eglowys* i. (1570) A j. Some in Satyres against vices dare carpe. 1548 *Soul John-Nobody* in *Strype Cranmer* (1694) App. 139 They will curiously carp. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 49 Servetto carpeþ, that God did beare the person of an Angell. 1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 377 The King... carpeþ upon the marriage. a. 1677 *BARROW Serm. Malice of Soc.* In carping and harshly censuring... their neighbours. 1785 *BURNS and Ep. Lapraik.* Ne'er grudge an' carp, Tho' fortune use you hard an' sharp. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xv. 386 The bulk of society did not assemble to carp and to cavil.

b. *Const. at.*  
1586 *THYNNE Contin. Holinshed Pref.* Curiously carping at my barrenness in writing. 1794 *BURKE Corr.* IV. 235 That faction and malice may not be able to carp at it. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Falkland Mixed* Ess. 207 We will not carp at this great writer.

† 6. *trans.* To find fault with, reprehend, take exception to. *Obs.*

1550 *CRANMER Sacrament* 100 a, Whiche my sayng diuers interpretar persones... did carpe and reprehende. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke vii. marg.*, The Pharisees did alwaies carpe Christ. 1598 *GREENWICH Tacitus Ann.* v. ii. (1622) 117 Courteily carping the Consul Rufus. 1605 *CAMPDEN Rem.* (1637) 230 Carping whatsoever hath been done or said heretofore. 1798 *R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* iii. § vii. 87 Our Adversaries shall have nothing from thence to carp.

† 7. *intr.* (?) To censure; to judge, discriminate.  
1597 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 21 Any one that knoweth how to carpe, Will scarcely judge us both one country borne.

† 8. (?) To contend, fight. *Obs. rare.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 606 With brandis bricht that scherand wer and scharp So cruellie togidder did tha carp. ¶ Associated with **CARE**, q. v.  
c. 1485 *Chery Chace* ii. 125 Tivydale may carpe off care. 1524 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 267 Ever he is carping of care. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 49 Poor drudging... Priests that carp and moyl all day long. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 312 Carping for the unprofitable goods of this world.

**Carp**, *v.* <sup>2</sup> [?ad. L. *carpere* to pluck, card.] (See quot.) Hence **Carpenter**, **Carping** *vbl. sb.*

1835 *USE Philol. Manus.* 202 The business to which children are first put in this business is carping; that is, preparing thistle-tensels for the workman, who fits them into the rods and handles for dressing the cloth. The little carpers sit at this easy work.

† **Carpacious**, *a.* *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [f. Lat. *carpere*, taken in sense of Eng. **CARP**: after *logacious*, *rapacious*, etc.: see -ACIOUS.] Given to carping.  
1574 *R. Scott Hop Gard.* (1578) 62 Corrupt and hasty Judges... carpacious Controllers, and... impudent Scoffers.

**Carpal** (karpāl), *a.* *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *carpalis*, f. *carpus* wrist.] Of or pertaining to the carpus or wrist.

1743 *BEVAN in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 489 Several Anchyloses formed in the small joints, viz. carpal and metacarpal bones. 1840 *G. ELIUS Anat.* 402 The posterior carpal artery is very small. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 416 The articulation between the carpal and metacarpal bones. 1856 *YARRELL Hist. Birds* I. 390 From the carpal joint to the end of the wing.

b. *sb. pl.* = Carpal bones.  
1855 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* 15 The row of short bones joined with these are the 'carpals'.

**Carpas**, *-are*, *obs. f.* **CARPER**.

**Carpel** (karpēl), *Bot.* [Mod. f. Gr. *καρπός* fruit, on type of mod. L. dim. \**carpellum*; see -EL, and cf. F. *carpelle*.] One of the divisions or cells of a compound pistil or fruit; or the single cell of which a simple pistil or fruit consists.

[1817 *DUNAL Monogr. des Annonces* 13 Il serait utile et commode d'avoir un mot particulier pour exprimer dans un fruit multiple, le fruit partiel résultant de chaque ovaire fécondé et développé; je propose ici celui de *carpelle*, *carpellum*.] 1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 372 Carpels are modified leaves. 1869 *GRAY Bot.* § 547 It is convenient to have a name which shall designate a single pistil-leaf, whether occurring as a distinct simple pistil, or as an element of a compound pistil. For this purpose the name of Carpel has been devised. 1881 *G. ALLEN in Knowledge* No. 4. 65 A little central boss or cushion, supporting several carpels or upright fruitlets.

† **Carpell**, *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>.

1593 *PEETE Edu. I* (1829) 255 'God save her grace, & give our young prince [Edw. II] a carpel in their kind.'

**Carpellary** (karpēllari), *a.* *Bot.* [f. **CARPEL**; see -ARY, and cf. F. *carpellaire*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a carpel.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 372 The carpellary theory of structure.

† **Carpencloth**, **carpyncloth**, *Obs.* [Cf. *carpent* obs. f. **CARPET**.] Probably carpet-cloth; table-cloth or bed-covering of carpet.

1577 *WILLS & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 414, Beddinge, iij carpenclothes of tappestarye iijij. xs.—iijij grene carpynclothes.

† **Carpnel**, *Obs.* Some kind of fabric; ? = **CARPMEAL**.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* xi. Clothes called carpnel whites, commonly made for lining of hosen.

**Carpent** (karpēnt), *v.* *rare.* [ad. med. L. *carpent-are* to cut or make as a carpenter; cf. F. *charpenter*, in the senses here given.] *trans.* To make as a carpenter; *fig.* to put together, construct mechanically. Hence **Carpented** *ppl. a.*

1623 *FAVINE Theat. Hon.* ii. xiii. 231 Extended upon the Crosse, made and carpented of Oake. 1878 *T. SINCLAIR Monnt* 75 With carpented 'Columbiads', unfortunately he [Poe] condemned poetry not founded at all on the tour de force plan of little ambitious prosaic spirits.

**Carpent(e)**, *obs. (erroneous) f.* **CARPET**.

† **Carpage**, *Obs.* [f. **CARPENT** + -AGE.] Carpenter's work, carpentry.

1660 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict., Barckhoener*, a certaine Beame of carpage.

**Carpentarie**, *-ary*, *obs. f.* **CARPENTRY**.

† **Carpentaries**, *Obs.* perh. pl. of *carpentaria*, *-ary*, as a variant form of **CARPENTER**; perh. for *carpentaris*, pl. of form *carpentar*: see -AR <sup>2</sup>.

1286 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. f. j* b, Carpentaries and makers of howses.

**Carpenter** (karpēntər), *sb.* Forms: 3 *carpenter*, (4 *carpunter*, 5 *-pentour*, *-pynter*, 6 *-pintor*, (Sc.) *charpenteir*). [a. Anglo-Fr. *carpenter*, ONF. *carpentier* (F. *carpentier* = Pr. *carpentier*, Sp. *carpintero*, It. *carpentiero*) = late L. *carpentari-us* originally 'carriage-maker', f. *carpent-um* two-wheeled chariot, wagon.

L. *carpent-um* was app. a. OCelt. \**carpentum*, whence OIr. *carpat*, mod. Ir. & Gael. *carbaid* carriage, chariot, litter, bier; prob. related to OCelt. \**carv-om*: see CAR. Isidore xix. xix. s. 1 says 'Lignarius generaliter ligni opifex appellatur. Carpentarius speciale nomen est. Carpentum enim solum facit.'

1. 'An artificer in wood' (J.); as distinguished from a joiner, cabinet-maker, etc., one who does the heavier and stronger work in wood, as the framework of houses, ships, etc.

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 5934 My ladyr n'as mason, ne carpenter. 1387 *REYISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 267 Of Dedalus þe carpenter. a. 1400 *Leg. Road* (1871) 30 þat holi tre was fairst þo... þe carpenters it let[e] adoun. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1597 Carpentours, cotelers, coucheours fyn. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* xxii. § 2 A maister Ship Carpenter... havynge men undre hym. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* 10 Ane merchant, ane cordinar,

charpenteir. 1564 *BULLEYN Dialogue* (1886) 8 Suche Carpenter, suche chips. 1567 *DRANT Horace Ep.* xiv, The carpintor dothe grudge. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* vi. 3 Is not this the carpenter, the sonne of Mary? 1665-9 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 376 Like the Carpenters that toyl'd to build the Ark to save Noah from the Deluge, themselves perish in. 1835 *MISS MITTFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. iii. 31 Captain Gore is... a capital working carpenter. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 381 The trade which of all manual trades has been most honoured; be for once a carpenter.

2. *fig.* cf. 'builder, constructor'.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 410 Carpenters vnder criste holy kirke to make. 1597 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Pernass.* iv. ii. 1722 The chiefe Carpenter of Sonets.

3. *Naut.* 'An officer appointed to examine and keep in order the hull of a wooden ship, and all her appurtenances' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Hence *carpenter's crew*, *mate*, *yeoman*, etc.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The Carpenter and his Mate. 1708 *Royal Procl.* 20 May in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 Trumpeters, Quarter-Gunners, Carpenters Crews. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. The Carpenter has a mate under him, and a crew or gang to command on necessary occasions. 1833 *MAIRVAT P. Simple* xvii, The captain... sent for Mr. Muddle, the Carpenter.

4. Short for *carpenter-ant*, *carpenter-bee*, etc.

1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 201 [One species of tree-ants] bore into the trunk of the tree itself, by reason of which... they are designated Carpenters.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *carpenter-fashion*, *-shop*, *-theory*. In possessive case, frequently designating varieties of tools and instruments specially used by carpenters, as *carpenter's axe*, *chisel*, *claw*, *gauge*, *level*, *plane*, *square*, etc. *Carpenter-ant* (see 4); *carpenter-bee*, a genus of solitary bees, *Xylocopa*, the females of which excavate cells in decaying wood in which to deposit their eggs; † *carpenter-grass*, common Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; *carpenter's herb*, common Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; erroneously, bugle and yarrow; *carpenter's measure*, tonnage as measured by the cubic foot; *carpenter's* or *carpenter-scene* (*Theat.*), a. a scene introduced on the front of the stage to give the stage-carpenters time to arrange complicated scenery behind for the next act; b. the painted scene which forms the background of this, and shuts off the part of the stage behind, where the stage-carpenters are at work.

1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 635/1 The wings of the... \*carpenter-bees are most frequently black, with a fine purple or violet gloss. 1857 *SEARS Athan.* xii. (1858) 102 The idea of the universe as a building which... God put up \*carpenter-fashion. 1526 *St. Herball* (Britten & H.) In some places is called \*Carpenter-grasse, it is good to reynoe, and soudre woundes. 1578 *LYTTE Didoone* i. xc. 123 Brunella, in English Prunell, \*Carpenters herbe, Selfe heale & Hooke heale. 1611 *COTGR., Herbe an charpenter.* Carpenters-hearbe, Sickle-worte, Hooke-heale, Selfe-heale. 1737 *OXLEY Rabbits* (1807) II. 123 He should go search for some millefoil, commonly called the carpenter's herb. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower.* Pl. IV. 176. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 312 Secured in a tube from the wind, in the manner of \*carpenters levels. 1756 in *Picton L'pool Music.* R. (1886) II. 147 A bounty of ten shillings a ton... of \*Carpenter's measure. 1860 *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 750 (Hoppe) The dialogue of a front-scene (known technically as a \*carpenter's scene) when your play requires a complicated view to be arranged behind it. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1928, 506/2 Carpenter-scenes. 1874 *Graphic* 31 Jan. 111/2 A Carpenter's Scene is generally a flat in the first grooves consisting of some murky picture or other. 1882 *FREEMAN in Longm. Mag.* I. 88 'Barber-shop', \*carpenter-shop'. 1888 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. ix. § 13 A Joiners Rule... and a \*Carpenters Square. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* i. v. § 33 (1875) 120 He declines to accept the \*carpenter theory of creation as the most worthy.

**Carpenter**, *v.* [f. *prec.*]

*intr.* To do carpenter's work. *trans.* To make by carpentry; to do carpenter's work; to put together mechanically.

c. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Persuas.* (1833) I. xi. 301 He drew, he varnished, he carpentered. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 582 The man who ploughs or carpenters sees a satisfactory fruit of his labours.

Hence **Carpentered** *ppl. a.*, **Carpentering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iv. iii. (D.) The Salle des Menus is all new carpentered. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* liii, Here he took to gardening, planting, fishing, carpentering. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* vii, He succeeded to... the carpentering business. 1844 *W. G. WILLS in Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/2 A playwright may take a month... and only produce a carpentered thing at last. 1884 *BLACK Fud. Shaks.* xxviii, She even tried her hand at carpentering.

**Carpentership**, [see -SHIP.] The art or occupation of a carpenter; *fig.* workmanship.

1574 *WITHEAM* 30 Carpentership, *architectura*. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 98/2 One man gave up his carpentership.

**Carpentry** (karpēntri), *Also 4 carpentaria*. [a. ONF. *carpentaria* = F. *charpenterie* (= Pr. *carpentaria*, Sp. *carpinteria*) = L. *carpentaria* (sc. *fabrica*) carriage-maker's workshop: cf. -RY.]

1. The trade or art of a carpenter; the art of cutting, working, and joining timber into structures. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 178 Tooles of carpentrie. 1382 *WYCLIF Ex. xxv.* 33 Werkis of carpentarie. 1523 *Ln. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxx. 144 Two connyng men maisters in carpentrie. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentry* 72 Carpentarie... dealeth with wood. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 117 It had been more proper for me in these Exercises to have introduced





political influence; and generally to any one interfering with the politics of a locality with which he is thought to have no permanent or genuine connexion.

Hence **Carpet-baggery**, **Carpet-baggism**.  
 1868 *Daily News* 18 Sept. All 'carpetbaggers' and 'scalawags' are whites. The carpet baggers are immigrants from the North who have thrown themselves into local politics, and through their influence with the negroes obtained office.  
 1879 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1194 At the elections which took place in June, 1868, 'Carpet-baggers' and other adventurers who put themselves forward as the friends of the freedmen were everywhere successful. 1880 *Gen. Grant in New York Her.* 26 Oct. See the prosperity and the thrift that has been brought to these new States by these carpet baggers!  
 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3459. The 'solid south' is a protest against carpetbagism. In the form of Northern men going down in person to take charge of Southern politics.  
 1884 *Miner* (Dakota) *Teller* 30 July. To abolish this infamous system of territorial carpet-baggery, and to require all appointees to territorial offices to have been two years residents of the territory. *Mod. Eng. News*. The electors have preferred the local man to a carpet-bagger from London.  
**Carpeting** (kār'pētīng), *sb.* [f. CARPET *sb.* or *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of covering (as) with carpet.

2. Material for carpets.

1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* ii. ix. This [is] carpeting compared with what follows. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 114/1 Matting and carpeting have done much for the stone floor. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 139 In Wilton carpeting, there is both a linen warp and a worsted warp.

3. *transf.* A carpet-like covering.

1833 *Century Mag.* Dec. 174/1 Its rich carpeting of wild flowers. 1885 S. O. JEWETT *March Island* xiv. The frayed whitish carpeting of their last year's leaves.

4. See CARPET *v.* 4.

*Mod. coll.* 'She received from her mistress a thorough good carpeting.'

**Carpet-knight**. [f. CARPET *sb.* 2 b + KNIGHT.] Originally, perhaps = *Knight of the Carpet* (see CARPET *c.*); but, usually, a contemptuous term for a knight whose achievements belong to 'the carpet' (i.e. the lady's boudoir, or carpeted chamber) instead of to the field of battle; a stay-at-home soldier. In modern use with less reference to the lady's boudoir, and more to the drawing-room with its avoidance of practical work.  
 1576 WHETSTONE *Rock of Regard* 55 He consults with carpet knights about curious masks. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilfovers* (1875) 85 Yee curious Carpet knights that spend the time in sport & play. 1580 BARET *Adv. B.* 956 Those which serie abominable and filthy idleness, and as we vse to call them carpet knights. 1611 CORG. s. v. *Couchette*, *Mignon de couchette*, a Carpet-Knight, one that ever lones to be in womens chambers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. ii. (1651) 75 As much valor is to be found in feasting, as in fighting, and some of our City Captains and Carpet Knights will make this good. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 276 Brave Carpet Knights in Cupid's fights. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xiv. I hold your valour light As that of some vain carpet-knight. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vi. 297 Their authors had been no carpet-knights, but had lived and acted the lives of their heroes.

**Carpetless**, *a.* Without a carpet.  
 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 631 In spite of carpetless floors. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiv. (C. D. ed.) 100 The common stairs of this mansion were bare and carpetless.

**Carpholite** (kār'fōlīt), *Min.* [Ger. *karpholith* (Werner 1819), f. Gr. *κάρφος* straw + *λίθος* stone.] A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese, occurring in silky fibres of a straw-yellow colour, in the tin mines of Schlackenwald.  
 1844 PHILLIPS *Min.* 18. 1868 *Dana Min.* 479.

**Carphology** (kār'fōlōjī), *Med.* Also in L. form *carphologia*. [ad. Gr. *καρφολογία* (Galen), f. *κάρφος* twig, straw, bit of wool + *λέγειν* to collect.] The movements of delirious patients, as if searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, or picking the bed-clothes; flocculation.

1851 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 703 Subsultus, carphologia, and fumbling with the bed-clothes are frequent symptoms. 1880 *Med. Temp.* *Form. Jan.* When carphology has given place to a mere trembling of the fingers.

**Carphosiderite**, *Min.* [f. Gr. *κάρφος* straw + *σίδηρος* iron + -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of iron with sand and gypsum, occurring as a straw-coloured mineral, found in reniform masses and incrustations, in Labrador.  
 1850 *Dana Min.* 452.

**Carpid** (kār'pid), *Bot.* [In mod.L. *carpidium*, dim. (on Gr. type) of *καρπός* fruit.] A synonym of CARPEL.  
 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

**Carping** (kār'pīng), *vbl. sb.* 1 The action of the verb CARP: +a. Speaking or saying; speech, talk; faculty of speech. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1550 Sone so þe kyng for his carping myȝt wyne. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 7 Ryghte sayyng and carpyng of þe wordes. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 166 Suche a carpyng is unknowe.

b. Censorious speech; cavilling, fault-finding, captious criticism.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gow.* 127 This kene karping of Syr Kay. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 71 Such carping is not com-

mendable. 1697-1712 LESLIE *Short Method w. Deists*, &c. iii. All those little carpings, that are made as to the passage through the Red Sea. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 49 The alloy of harsh criticism, of ungrateful carping.

**Carping**, *vbl. sb.* 2 The preparing of teasels: see CARP *v.* 2.

**Carping**, *ppl. a.* That carps; fault-finding, censorious, captious.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Their carping dispraise. c 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 90 With envious carping tongue. 1730 LD. LANSDOWN *To Mem. Waller* 20 No carping critic interrupts his praise. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi. 120 That carping spirit in which she had been wont to judge of his actions.

¶ Confused with CARING *ppl. a.*

1580 T. MARSHALL in FARR'S *S. P.* (1845) II. 312 With carpyng cares did call and crie. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xii. 30 By our carping care.

Hence **Carpingly** *adv.*, in a carping way.

1599 J. ROGERS (*title*). An answer unto a wicked... Libel made by Christopher Vitell, carpingly answering to certain points. 1577-86 HOLINSHED *Chron. Inel.* (1808) VI. 13 Through his procurement carpinglie published. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**Carpit(e)**, *obs. form* of CARPET.

† **Carples**, *Obs. rare*—[? Cf. CARPELL.]

1537 *Willow of W. Watwye* (Somerset Ho.) A carples of olde wole.

† **Carpmeal**, **Carptmeal**, *Obs.* [from *Carptmel* on Morecambe Bay.] (See quot.)

1610 *Act & Jas. I.* xvi. § 2 All Cogware, Kendalles, course Cottons, and Carptmeales, made within the said Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, or within the said Townes and Parishes of Carptmeale, Hawkeshead, and Broughton, in the said County of Lancaster. 1677-1692 COLTS, *Carptmeals*. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carptmeals*, a coarse kind of Cloth made in the North of England, and formerly mentioned. I know not whether the Name continues still. 1799 STRUTT *Dress & Habits* II. 195.

**Carpō**<sup>1</sup>, combining form of Gr. *καρπός*, CARPUS, wrist, as in **Carpocerate** [Gr. *κέρας* horn]. **Carpometacarpal** *a.*, relating to the carpus and metacarpus. **Carpopedal** *a.*, relating to the hand and the foot' (in *carpedal spasm* 'a term applied to the local convulsions which affect the hands and feet of children'). **Carpopodite**, 'the fifth basal joint of the hinder antennæ of certain Arthropods'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 314 To its inner portion the ischioerite is connected, bearing a merocerite and carpoerite, while the last segment, or procerite, consists of a long multi-articulate filament. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 520 The carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb enjoys motion forwards, backwards, inwards, and outwards. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 362 Carpopedal contractions. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The fifth segment is known as the Carpopodite.

**Carpō**<sup>2</sup>, combining form of Gr. *καρπός* fruit, as in **Carpogone**, **Carpogonium** *Bot.* [cf. *archegonium*], the female reproductive organ of Thallophytes which produces a sporocarp or spore-fruit; hence **Carpogonial** *a.*, relating to the carpogonium. **Carpophagous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *-φαγος* eating], fruit-eating. **Carpophore** *Bot.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing, f. *φέρειν* to bear], a prolongation of the axis of a flower, raising the pistil above the stamens, as in *Geraniaceae* and *Umbelliferae*; also, in Thallophytes, the stalk of a sporocarp or spore-fruit. **Carpophyll** *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], 'the modified leaf which by its folding produces a carpel' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Carpospore** *Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* sowing, seed], in Thallophytes, the spore formed in a sporocarp or spore-fruit; hence **Carposporous** *a.*, applied to Algae which produce sporocarps or spore-fruits with carpospores.

1882 VINCS *Sachs' Bot.* 236 The female organ [of Thallophytes]... may be designated by the general term Carpo-gonium. *Ibid.* 202 The true fertile carpogonial branches. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 302/1 The Carpopagous Phalangers. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 298 The axis is prolonged in the form of a columella or carpophore. 1871 M. COOKE *Frugif.* (1874) 168 A germ-like tube, which, without originating a proper mycelium, develops at the expense of the nutritive material stored in the zygosporium into a carpophore, or fruit-bearer. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 402 *Carpophyll*, literally fruit-leaf; synonym of Carpel. 1882 VINCS *Sachs' Bot.* 267 The carpospores are here precisely like the ordinary non-sexual conidia. 1887 *Nature* 21 Apr. 577/2 The carpospores forms of Algae.

**Carpocratian**. A follower of Carpocrates of Alexandria (A.D. 120), who asserted the mortality of Christ's body and the creation of the world by angels. Also + **Carpocratite**.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 65. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 738 The filthy Carpo-cratiens, who taught that men must sin and do the will of all the devils. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Relig. Enycl.* II. 880 The Antinomianism of the Carpo-cratiens. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 590 The Gnosticks and Carpocratians have Images painted in colours.

**Carpolite** (kār'pōlīt), *Also -lith.* [f. Gr. *καρπο*- fruit + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A fossil or petrified fruit.

1847 CRAIG, *Carpolite*. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 196 *Carpolites*.

**Carpology** (kār'pōlōjī). [f. Gr. *καρπο*- fruit + *-λογία*: see -LOGY.] The part of botany which

is concerned with the study of fruits. Hence **Carpological** *a.*, **Carpologically** *adv.*, **Carpologist**.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 66 Those botanists... are aware of the necessity of the study of carpology. *Ibid.* 67 A carpological tour in France, England and Holland. 1806 in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 370/2 Carpological specimens. 1819 COLCROOKE in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. (1822) 46 That eminent carpologist.

¶ **Carpus** (kār'pūs), *Anat.* [mod.L. *carpus*, a. Gr. *καρπός* wrist.] The part of the skeleton which unites the hand to the fore-arm, consisting in the higher vertebrates of eight small bones, in birds of two. In man it forms the *wrist*; in the horse, the *knee*.

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 295 From the Carpus to the end of the middle finger. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* (1741) 259 The Hand is... divided into the Carpus, Metacarpus and Fingers. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 91 The carpus, forming [in the horse] what by a sort of license is called the knee. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 477 Other small arteries are given off to the carpus and hand.

**Carquan**, **Carquenet**, *obs. ff.* CARCAN, -ET.

**Carr**<sup>1</sup> (kār), *dial.* [Old Northumbrian *carr* rock.] A rock: now especially applied to insulated rocks off the Northumbrian and Scottish coasts.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 24 Se ðe getimbres hus his offer carr. *Ibid.* Mark xv. 46 Byrgen þæt was gehewen of carre. 1856 *Berwick Nat. Club* III. 223 *Farne Islands*—The *Utt Carre*, modernized into *Out Carre*, are not far from Monkhouse.

**Carr**<sup>2</sup>, **car** (kār), *local.* Also 4 *kerr*, 5 *ker*, 6-7 *carrs*. [From ON. Cf. Da. *kær*, *kjær* pool, pond (e.g. *gade-kær* village pond), Sw. *kær* fen, morass, marsh, moor, Norw. *kjær*, *kjerr* pool, marsh, wet copse, Icel. *kjarr* copse-wood, brushwood, *kjarrmyr* marsh grown with brushwood.]

1. A pond or pool; a bog or fen; now, usually, wet boggy ground; a meadow recovered by draining from the bog.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14574 Sire Thadok, be erchebischof of York, Heliuene in kerres, as doþ þe stork. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 53 This Fenne... hath many Carres of Waters in it. *Ibid.* V. 122 There is a praty Carr or Pole in Bishop's Dale. 1556 *Scotter Cr. Roll* in E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. Every inhabitant of Scotter shall put their geysse in the carre. 1674 MARKHAM *Cheap. Fish.* (1693) 46 Which pastures may be either high woods, commons, carres, or such like spacious pieces of ground. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.*, *Carre*, a hollow place where water stands. 1843 *York. Roy. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 293 These redeemed meadows, or carrs [Lincolnshire], consist of an unctuous peat. 1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 In the carrs and marshes both corn and turnips are under water. 1881 *Archæol.* XLVI. 378 There are lands called carrs in most of the neighbouring parishes. 1887 *York Herald* 16 Apr. 4/1 Agistments in Everingham Carr. Horses and Cattle may be Pastured on the above Carr from 10th May to Old Michaelmas Day, 1887.

2. A fen or bog grown up with low bushes, willows, alders, etc.; a boggy or fenny copse.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 272 *Ker*, where treys growyn be a watur or fenn, *caristum*; ker for aldyr, *alnetum*. 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Carre*, woody moist boggy ground. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.*, *Carre*, a wood of alder, or other trees in a moist boggy place. 1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* II. 98 The larger islets are known as 'carrs', and 'alder carrs' to denote those on which the water-side tree grows thickly. 1874 *N. & Q. Ser.* v. I. 132 In Norfolk... osier or alder carrs. One is called the bird-carr from the fact of the black-headed gull breeding there. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xv. (1884) 111 In the upper marshes, low copses, locally called 'carrs', are numerous.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *carr fir*, oak, wood, timber and trees dug up in carrs; + *carr-grave*, + *graver*, an officer appointed to attend to the carrs; + *carr-siok* (see quot.): *carr swallow*, a local name of the Black Tern (*Sterna nigra*). Also CARGOOSE.

1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.*, *Car-sick*, the kennel, a word used in Sheffield. 1802 MONTAGUE *Ormith. Dict.* II. It is found in the fenny parts of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and is called at this last place Car-Swallow.

**Carr**<sup>3</sup>, **car** (kār), *local.* [perh. identical with prec.] (See quot.)

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 146 Whether they can find any coal water, i.e. an acid water having a Car, or yellow sediment. 1880 R. HOLLAND in *O. C. & P. Words* (E. D. S.) 77 The brown sediment (humate of iron) deposited in water from boggy ground is called carr in Cheshire.

Hence **Carr-water**, **Carry** *a.*

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* 70 *Carr-water*, red peaty water. *Carry*, red, peaty. 1888 *N. & Q. Ser.* vii. V. 135.

**Carr**, *var.* of CAR.

**Carrabin**, **Carrat**, etc.: see CARA-.

**Carracature**, *obs. form* of CARRIATURE.

† **Carrack**, **carack** (kær'āk), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 *caryk* (e, 5 *carikke*, *careke*, *karik*, *carrik* (ke, *caryk* (e, *carrike*, *caryry*, 5-7 *carak*, *carack* (e, *carrike*, *carricke*, 6 *carake*, *caryok*, (*carate*, *careot*), *carrek* (e, 6-7 *carike*, *carick* (e, *careck* (e, *carracke*, *carreck* (e, *carrick*, *carrak*, 7 (*carraot*), *carraque*, 7-8 (*caract*), 7-9 *carack*, *carack*. [a. OF. *caracque*, *caraque* = med.L. *caracca*, *carrica*, *carica*, Sp., Pg. *caracca*, It. *caracca* (whence also MDu. *karā'ke*, now *kraak*), of uncertain origin; see Diez.]

A large ship of burden, also fitted for warfare, such as those formerly used by the Portuguese in trading with the East Indies; a galleon.

1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 24 Brodder than of a carryk [MSS. carryk; carik, carike, caryke] is the sayl. 1422 HEN. V. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 31. 1. 72 Maistres for ovr grete shippes, carrikes, barges, and balynges. 1422 TOMA *ibid.* l. 72 note. There be twey new Carrakys of makyng at Bartholom. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. With 3 carrikes [i. e. carrikes, FABIAN carykes] of Jene. 1483 Act 1 *Rich. III.* viii. Preamb. In Caraks, Galeis, and Shippes. 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* v. Preamb. Carrykis.. of other regions and Cuntreies. 1509-10 Act 1 *Hen. VIII.* 22. § 1 Any Carrek or Galei. 1512 WHITHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) l. 7 A carike of France. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvii. 41 Shyppes, careckes, and galyes. 1519 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 250 Toke iii. of the greattest of theyr Carrykes. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U v. 1. In greate carrikes. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* 338 (R.) One of the greatest carecks or hulkes of the king. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ques.* 459 A great Carrick would be scarce able to beare them all. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 140 Spaine, who sent whole Armadoes of Carrecks. 1600 ABR. ABBOT *Exp. Jonak* 146 The hugest mightiest Carrikes that ever came on the water. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 1045 The Carraks, and the Argosies of Spaine. 1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* IV. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 414 With any Carrack that do's trade for Spain. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 441 The wrack of the Carricks. 1793 DE FOE *Sp. Descent Misc.* 130 Here a vast Carrack flies, while none pursue. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xvi. 283 Drake.. fell in with one of those famous Spanish East Indianmen, called carracks.

**Carraet**, obs. form of CARAT.

**Carrageen**, -gheen (kærægān). Properly Carrageen moss. [From *Carragheen* near Waterford in Ireland, where it grows abundantly.]

A kind of seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*), also called *Irish moss*, common on the British coasts, of a cartilaginous texture and a purplish colour, becoming yellowish-white when dried. It yields on boiling a nutritive demulcent jelly, used for food and in medicine. Introduced into medical use by Mr. Todhunter of Dublin. (See Reece's *Monthly Gazette of Health*, Jan. 1831.)

1834 ESTHER CORLEY *Housekeeper's Guide* 57 Carragheen moss.. in the time of the dreadful destitution in Ireland, in 1831, was the means of preserving many families from starving. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 323 Carrageen, commonly called Irish moss, introduced from Ireland as an article of food within the last ten years. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 156 Carrageen moss.. is frequently employed instead of isinglass for the manufacture of blanc-mange and jellies.

Hence **Carrageen-in** (*Chem.*), the form of PECTIN found in Carrageen.

**Carraine**, **carran**, **carren**, obs. ff. CARRION.

**Carralle**, -ell, obs. forms of CAROL.

**Carrat**, **Carraway**: see CARAT, CABAWAY.

**Carrawitohet**: see CARRI.

**Carreck** (e, carrek (e, obs. ff. CARRACK.

† **Carre-crow**. Obs. = CARRION CROW.

1611 COTGR., *Corbiu*, (carrion, or carre) crow.

**Carreet**, **carret**, obs. forms of CARAT.

**Carreen** (e, Carrell, etc.: see CARE.

**Carrefour**: see CARFOUR.

† **Carrel**. Obs. Also carele. A fabric mentioned in the 16th and 17th c.

1570 Bk. of *Draperie* in Beck *Draper's Dict.* (1882) Carrelles, Currelles, [mentioned with bays, fustians, and mockadoes, as] works mixed with silk, saetrie, or linen yarn. 1611 Bk. of *Rates* (Jam.) Carrels, the peece, containing 15 elnes, viij l. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. ix. 266½ There were Carrels, Fustians, Blankets.

**Carriable**, **carryable** (kærīābl), a. [f. CARRY + -ABLE.] That may be carried.

1611 COTGR., *Portative*, portative, portable, carryable. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10½ A simple motion, carryable by a simple majority.

**Carriage** (kærīdʒ). Forms: 4-7 **carriage**, 5 **karyage**, 5-6 **caryage**, 5-7 **carryage**, (Sc. 5-7 **carage**, 6 **carraige**), 6- **carriage**. [a. ONF. *carriage*, in mod.F. *charriage*, Picard *carriage* action of conveying in a vehicle, f. *carier*, mod.F. *charrier* to carry (in a cart, etc.): see -AGE.]

I. The action of carrying.

1. Carrying or bearing from one place to another; conveyance.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 19 That thei take waynes.. to the carriage [1388a karying] of her little children. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 62 Carriage, *veitura*, *portagium*, etc. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F b. The horse, that hathe.. passed his course of caryage, shoulde reste hym. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §193 The carriage of the Sounds. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 422 Their Carriages by Wains and Caris of the Wines. 1745 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 299 Mules or horses for carriage. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 284 For the expences of carriage as for those of production.

b. with *obj. genitive*, or special reference to the object: = 'being carried'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 190 Least.. I be suspected of Your carriage from the Court. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. xx. 359 Trees, which.. lay there for carriage. 1826 SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 35 By constant carriage, not only by day, but also.. during a part of the night.

2. esp. Conveyance of merchandise; commercial transport; traffic of transport; carrying trade.

1523 FITZGER. *Hm.* 8. 125 The carthe welletth & bolnetth.. with treadinge, and specially with caryage. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* v. § 5 The carriage or conveyance of anny h.. v.. into Scotelonde. 1684 BLUNT tr. *Moré's Utopia* 73 The Streets are made very convenient for all Carriage. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradem.* xxvi. (1841) I. 251 Our river navigation is not to be named for carriage with the vast bulk of carriage by packhorse, and by wagons. 1797 BURKE *Late State Nation* (R.) The largest proportion of carriage had been engrossed by neutral nations. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xviii. (1862) 52 The whole carriage of the northern counties.. was performed by pack-horses.

† 3. An impost on the transport of goods through a country or territory; a customs duty, toll, or carrier's licence. Obs.

[c. 1200 in Dugdale *Monast.* I. 310 Soluta et queta de omnibus Geldis.. et lastagio et stallagio et carriagio] 1773 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 80 Free from Toll, Pontage, Passage, Pasture, Lestage, Stallage, Carriage and every other Custom.

† 4. An obsolete service of carrying, or a payment in lieu of the same, due by a tenant to his landlord or feudal superior, or imposed by authority. Cf. *AVERAGE* sb. Obs.

1586 CHAUCER *Per.* T. 7 677 Distreyned by taylages, custumes, and carriages. 1680 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 214 Touchyng vitails, and also of carriages. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 125, I am maid one claue of my body to ryne and rashe in arage & carriage. 1572 CANTON *Hist. Irel.* II. viii. (1639) 102 The Irish imposition of Coyne, Livery, Carriages, carriages, loadings. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* 2 He [Solomon] had.. troubled them with come carriages. 1793 in Keble *Bp. T. Wilson* (1863) 194 To leave all such carriages, Boones and services on the same foot as already provided for by Law. 1755 in *United Presbyterian Mag.* Apr. (1884) 156 To answer all carriages and day's dargs exacted by the laird. 1754-1835 (see *AVERAGE* sb.)

5. (elipt. or contextually) The price, expense, or cost of carrying.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Carriage, also denotes the money or hire paid to a carrier, or other bearer of goods. The carriage of letters is called postage. 1866 ROBERTS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 504 Sometimes the carriage is given as a separate item.

† 6. (contextually) Power, ability, or capacity for carrying; (in quot. 1588 quibblingly). Obs.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 74 Sampson.. was a man of good carriage, great carriage; for hee carried the Townegates on his backe like a porter. 1740 PINFOLD *Eng. Span. Dict.* s. v. A Beast of Carriage, a Ship of Carriage.

7. *Arith.* See CARRY 7.

1847 DE MORGAN *Arithmet.* Bks. Intro. 22 Proceed with each figure, and carriage.

† 8. 'Bearing', course, direction. Obs.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. vi. 10 The insertion of many Nerves, and the oblique carriage of many fibres. *Ibid.* 12 The carriage of Fibres.

9. The carrying of a fortress, etc.; also carriage away: cf. CARRY 16, 46.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1631) 610 Solyma.. resolved forthwith to besiege Vienna, the chief cite of Austria, in good hope that by the carriage away of that, the other cities.. would without any resistance be yielded unto him.

10. Action of conducting, carrying out; execution; conduct, management, administration.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 82 The whole Government and carriage of affairs. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* x. i. (1632) 1241 A Proclamation against all griping Monopolies, and Protections.. as also against other abuses in other inferior carriages. 1650 B. DISCOLLIM. 21 The carriages or miscarriages of these affaires. 1654 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl. Ep.* Ded. 18 The carriage and conduct of this noble Enterprise. 1876 *Belfast News* 22 Nov. 3/3 Messrs. — solicitors, had the carriage of the sale. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 26 Apr. 246½ The carriage of the order [for winding up a company] is given to the first petitioner.

11. The carrying (of a motion).

1879 O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 397 The consequence of the carriage of the motion would be the expulsion of Lord John Russell from power.

II. Manner of carrying; conduct, behaviour.

12. Manner or way of carrying or bearing (e.g. anything in the hand, the body, or any part of it).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 470 'Tis not the eye, but carriage of it. 1653 WALTON *Angler* l. v. The ill carriage of the line.. makes you lose your labour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoyny* III. 150½ A good Graver. [must] have a curious & exact carriage of the Hand. 1711 BUDGELL *Spectator* No. 67 11 An handsome carriage of the body. 1821 DE QUINCEY in *Page Life* I. v. 97 A peculiar and graceful carriage of her head.

13. Manner of carrying one's body; bodily deportment, bearing, mien.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 466 A goodly portly man.. of a most noble Carriage. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. § 3. 153 A stately carriage, far different from that he was wont to have. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 45 A free and easy Carriage. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 135 He had the carriage of a military man.

14. Manner of conducting oneself socially; demeanour; deportment, behaviour. (Referring to *manners*.) arch.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 14 Teach sionne the carriage of a holy Saint. 1645 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 211 Others have so scornfull a carriage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* xiii. (1698) 372 A pretty ingenious young man.. of a very civil carriage and behaviour. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 6 Her husband peevishness and churlish carriage. 1818 BYRON *Frankl.* I. lvi. Her very prudent carriage.

b. Manner of acting to or towards others; treatment of others. arch.

1598 BACON *Hypocrites.* Ess. (Arch.) 117 Their.. honest carriage towards men. 1612 — *Faction* *ibid.* 83 The even

carriage between two factions, proceedeth not alwaies of moderation. 1646 SIR F. BACON tr. *Facet. I. P.* I. x. (1650) 33 Who can but laugh at the carriage of Ammon unto Alexander? 1692 SOUTH *12 Serms.* 1697 I. 125 We have treated of men's carriage to Christ in this world. 1725 DE FOE *10y. round W.* (1840) 158 The affectionate carriage of this poor woman to her infant. 1844 DISNEY *11 Comingsby* II. xii. 171 Lucretia's carriage towards her gave her little discomfort. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* VI. *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 13 Nothing can be more delicate.. than the courtship and mutual carriage of the sexes.

† c. with *pl.* An act of behaviour towards another. Obs.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. iv. In all which mutual carriage, we ought to be guided by those respects which we could wish tendered to ourselves in the like occasions. 1683 BURNAN *Holy War* 338 After some mutual carriages of love. 1684 — *Figur.* II. 6 All her unkind, unnatural, and ungodly carriage to her dear Friend.

15. Habitual conduct or behaviour. (Referring to *morals* or *character*.)

1588 THYNNE *Let. in Animadr.* (1865) Intro. 92 Making my actions the towchestone of the honest carriage of my self. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Epit. sober Matron*. With blamelesse carriage I liv'd here. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶ 2 Something of their own Carriage they would exempt from Examination. 1759 STERNES *Tr. Shandy* (1801) II. vii. 14 A person of decent carriage. 1844 DISNEY *11 Comingsby* II. i. 50 That irregular and unsettled carriage of public men which so perplexed the nation.

b. Conduct or action in given circumstances.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1402½ His fidelitie and good carriage in small things. 1634-46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 217 His carriage in relation to Gowrie's Conspiracy. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel Civ.* 8, Negotiations.. wherein your Lordships carriage hath justly deserved the respects of those. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 409 Harold's energetic carriage in the Welsh campaign.

† c. Short for 'good carriage'. (Also in sense I. 3.)

1618 FLETCHER *Island Poes.* II. i. One without carriage or common sense. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 106 Protested his innocency and carriage in that place. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 27 Sept., She is poor in clothes, and not bred to any carriage.

† 16. A piece of conduct; action; proceeding.

1609 TOWNSHUR *Fam. Poems* 120 His former carriages. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 244 All her actions & carriages are full of honor. 1666 STILLINGF. *Serm.* iv. 159 Men, sober, just, humble and meek in all their carriages.

† 17. Manner or way of conducting or managing (an affair). Obs.

1612 DAVIES *Wty Ireland*, &c. (1747) 9 Touching the carriage of the Martiall affairs, from the seventeenth year, etc. 1658 BR. REYNOLDS *Lords Supp.* xvii. To leave every man in the external carriages of his worship unto the conduct of his private fancy. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, Some dislike of the present carriage of matters at Court.

III. That which is carried.

† 18. Something carried; a burden, a load. Obs.

1498 MS. *Christ's Hosp.*, *Abingdon in Dom.* *Archit.* III. 41 For cartis with carriage may goo & come. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. iv. Their horses with carriages entered in: and the two that came last [were] laden with coles. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 339 The pismire.. whose many little carriages.. make a great heape at last. 1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 The musket is a heauey carriage, and painfull to be handled. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ded. 5 When our backs be broak, they must take up the carriage. 1704 WORLDIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Saddle*, To keep the Portmanteau, or other Carriage off the Riders back.

b. A load, as a quantity definite or indefinite.

1596-7 S. FINCHE in *App. Hist. Crydau* (1783) 152 We get in carriages of stone and bricks. 1704 WORLDIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v., Carage of Lime is 64 Bushels. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 519 Bringing.. carriages of lime.

c. *fig.* Burden, load.

1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. ii. *Mery* Doth not love ladde you? *Chst.* I feele no such carriage. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 3 Time Goes vpright with his carriage.

† 19. Baggage. (Originally *collect.*; later often in *pl.*) Obs. a. The portable equipment of an army, L. *impedimenta*; = BAGGAGE 2. Sometimes including the whole baggage-train.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 275 The carriage.. Behynd hym levyt he all still. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2282 They kaire to the karyage and take whate them likes. 1460 CANTWAVE *Chron.* 313 In the tyme of the battail all her carriage was stole be the Frenschmen. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 84½ The Carriage was dragging after the armie, and slenderly manned. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* I. xi. (1629) 21 The Carriages inclosed in the midst [mediis *impedimentis*]. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. iv. 43 The King.. had sent his maine Army to conduct the Carriages. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvii. 22 David left his carriage in the hand of the keeper of the carriage. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 130 His carriage could not pass. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 126 To burn their Carriages and Tents.

b. Movable or portable property; baggage or luggage carried with one on a journey, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xix. (1495) 778 The camell is.. gode. to bere chare and caryage of men. 1545 *Three Kings Cologne* 40 Euery kyng.. had with hym his carriage, bat is to saye beestys, as oxen and schepe and oþer beestis bat longeth to mannyis luyving and sustynance. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 988 This Cardinal [Wolsey].. having in his carriage lxxx wagons. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 94 Constrained at euery baite to take downe my carriages and lift them up againe on sundry horses backs. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 15 We tooke vp our carriages, & went vp to Hierusalem. 1655 *Francia* III. 2 A little waggon.. to be made here, to put my Carriages in it, which is too heauy for my Sumpter-horse. 1743 R. POOLE *Journ. France & Holl.* (1744) I. 200, I would greatly have lessen'd my Carriage, and my expence also thereby.



+20. Leaves and branches carried away by a stag with his antlers when passing through a thicket or wood. *Obs.*

+21. Meaning carried by words; burden, import, purport, bearing. *Obs.*

+22. *SHAKS, Ham. i. i. 94* By the same cov'nant And carriage of the article design'd. 1607 *HIERON Wks. I. 367* This was the question, as appeareth by the whole carriage of the former chapter. 16.. *Time's Store-ho. 112 (L.)* The Hebrew text hath no other carriage.

#### IV. Means of carrying.

##### \* In general use.

+22. *collect.* Means of conveyance. *Obs.*  
c 1450 *Martin x. 144* On the tother side come all the cariage of the londe, and brought vitale. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. Intro.* 16 Knowing languages to be the carriage of knowledge. 1710 *Act 9 Anne xl.* [x.] 6 Letters and Packets, passing or repassing by the Carriage called the Penny-Post. 1800 *WELLINGTON Let. in Gurw. Disp. I. 104* To proceed with that quantity for which they have at present carriage.

+23. A vehicle or means of conveyance of any kind. *Obs. exc. in wheel carriage; = next.*

15.. *Dk. Northumb. Household Bk. xlv.* (1827) 386 Ther shall be a Carriage apontide at every Remewall for the Carriage of my Lordes Childre Stuff. 1665 *G. HAYERS P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 90 One of those Carriages which the Portugals call Rete... a net of cords ty'd at the head and feet, and hanging down from a great Indian Cane. 1740 *JOHNSON Drake Wks. IV. 441* The most useful animals of this country... serving as carriages over rocks and mountains. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 23 Apr.* The poor chairmen and their carriages. *Ibid.* 26 Apr. Coaches, chaises, chairs, and other carriages. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. (1869) II. v. i. 307* A high way, a bridge, a navigable canal, may... be... made and maintained by a small toll upon the carriages that make use of them. 1786 *BURNS Inventory.* Wheel carriages I have but few, Three carts... ae auld wheelbarrow. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev. (1879) III. 94* No wheel-carriage rolls this morning in these streets.

+24. A wheeled vehicle generally. *Obs. or arch.*  
1560 *WHITEHORNE Arte Warre (1588) 41* Every ten men of armes, should haue fiue carriages. 1611 *COTGR., Charroy*, a cart, or other carriage. 1693 *Pittington Vestry Bk. (Surtees)* 210 For mending the church gate that carriages comes in at. 25. *6d.* 1711 *Lond. Gas. No. 49354* Wheels of all manner of Carriages. 1741 *Act 14 George II.* xlii. 5 Carts, waggons, or other carriages, employed only about Husbandry, or carrying of only Cheese, Butter, Hay, Straw, Corn. 1757 *Genil. Mag. 528 Laws*... for... regulating the drivers of carriages within this city [London].

25. A wheeled vehicle for conveying persons, as distinct from one for the transport of goods. Often in comb., as *hackney-carriage, railway-carriage, travelling-carriage, etc.*

1706 *PHILLIPS, Carriage*, also a kind of cover'd or close waggon. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rob. Raud. xi.* The master of the waggon... fearing the captain and his lady would take umbrage and leave his carriage, etc. 1751 — *Per. Pic. lii. (heading)*, The whole company set out for Ghent in the Diligence... Our Hero is captivated by a lady in that Carriage. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. iv. v.* Monsieur in a commonplace travelling carriage is off Northwards. 1875 *Echo* 29 Oct. The Supervisor of Excise... said that the word 'carriage' as defined by the Act of Parliament, meant any vehicle not used for carrying merchandise or any kind of goods. 1884 *MISS BRADDON Ishmael xxix.* Lolling in the corner of a railway carriage.

26. *spec.* A wheeled vehicle kept for private use for driving in; especially an elegant four-wheeled vehicle having accommodation for four persons inside, and drawn by two or more horses. *Carriage and pair*: one drawn by a pair of horses.

This use began about the middle of the 18th c.; *coach* was the word in earlier use.

1741 *Act 14 Geo. II.* xlii. 5 The covered Carriages of noblemen and Gentlemen for their private use. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl. 24 May.* The postilion behind, endeavouring to stop the carriage. 1794 *W. FELTON (title)*, A Treatise on Carriages, comprehending Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, Carriages, Gigs, Whiskies, etc. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair-viii.* A carriage and four splendid horses. 1879 *Times* 27 Aug. The party drove off in a carriage and pair. 1884 *MISS BRADDON Ishmael xxix.* I wonder that you can drive in an open carriage in such weather.

##### \* In technical use.

27. The wheeled support on which a piece of ordnance is mounted; a *gun-carriage*.

1560 *WHITEHORNE Arte Warre (1588) 97* To make the carriage of the artillery, with the spokes of y<sup>e</sup> wheele crooked. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks (J.)*, He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Carriages* for Pieces of Ordnance, a kind of long, narrow Carts, each made to the proportion of the Gun it is to carry. 1776 *W. HENRY in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) I. 278*, I should be glad to have the carriages for the four pounders sent forward. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Cannon*, The gun is mounted on a steel carriage weighing 15 tons.

28. *Carriage-building*. The wheeled framework which supports the body of a coach or similar vehicle (see quot. 1794).

1761 *Official Descr. Royal State Coach*, The whole of the carriage and body is richly ornamented. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages (1801) I. 39* Its [carriage's] meaning is frequently confined to the under part only, on which the body is placed. *Ibid.* 40 All four-wheeled carriages are divided into two parts—the upper and under carriage. The upper is the main one, on which the body is hung; the under carriage is the conductor, and turns by means of a lever... The hind wheels are placed on the upper part; the fore wheels on the under.

29. Applied to various mechanical contrivances which move and carry some part of a machine.

1688 *R. HOLME Artmory III. iii. 114 1/2 (Several Parts of a Press)* The Carriage, is the sliding Plank on which the Marble Stone is laid. 1833 *J. HOLLAND Many Metals II. 279* The type carriage is caused to move steadily along. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ. IV. 395 1/2* From seven hundred to nine hundred spindles... arranged upon the 'carriage', or movable part of the mule.

30. +a. The loop attached to the sword-belt, through which one passed his sword. *Obs.* (Perh. only an affection.)

1602 *SHAKS, Ham. v. ii. 161 Ham.* What call you the Carriages? *1 Osr.* The Carriages, Sir, are the hangers. *Hann.* The phrase would be more German to the matter; If we could carry Cannon by our sides.

b. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Carriage*, a belt which carries a whetstone behind a mower. (*Var. dial.*) 1879 in *MISS JACKSON Stroph. Word-bk.*

31. *Agric.* An artificial channel for conveying water for irrigation, drainage, etc. *Obs. or dial.* (Cf. *CARRIER* 5.)

1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric. iii. 2 (1681) 22* Let the main Carriage narrow by degrees, and so let it narrow till the end, that the Water may press into the lesser Carriages, that issue all along from the main. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 356 Smaller carriages or trenches 40 or 50 yards asunder. 1704 *WORLIDGE Dict. Rust. et Urb. s. v. Drainis*, The lesser Drains must be made among the Carriages in the lowest places. 1835 *Hampsh. Gloss. (E. D. S.) Carriage*, a drain, water carriage.

32. = *BEARING* sb. 12. b. *A* chair-car.

1788 *SMITH in Phil. Trans. LXXXIX. 3* A piece of brass, or brass carriage, made to fit upon the vertical part of the meridian... This piece of brass carries the spindle. 1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent No. 4067. 6* The half lap joinings of the rails c, c placed in their carriages.

c. *Arch.* 'The timber framework on which the steps of a wooden staircase are supported' (Gwilt).

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 188 This additional wood-work, which is necessary to the firmness and durability of the construction, is called the carriage of the stairs.

+33. = *PORTAGE*. *Obs.*

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., Carriage* is also used to denote a space of ground, over which the inhabitants of New France, and other colonies of North America... are obliged to carry their boats and provisions.

#### IV. Attributively, and in Combination.

34. General: +a. (used for carrying), as *carriage-beast, -bier, -bullock, cattle, etc.*; +b. (concerned with the baggage), as *carriage-man, -master*; c. (referring to vehicles, senses 23-26, esp. 26), as *carriage-blind, -break, -builder, -building, -clock, -door, -exercise, -frame, -head, -ladder, -lamp, -road, -spring, -tax, -top, -wheel, -window*.

1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram., Gumente*, any 'carriage beasts. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 28 Lay your baggage upon the carriage-beasts. 1825 *Gay Goshawk xi.* in Child Ballads IV. xcvi. (1886) 362 1/2 Rise up... And make her 'carriage-bier. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. i. iv. 33* Pull up your 'carriage-blinds. 1803 *WELLINGTON Let. in Gurw. Disp. I. 399* Every 'carriage Bullock... should have a saddle. 1884 *F. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 113 Used for striking the hours on in... 'carriage clocks. 1860 *W. G. CLARK Vacat. Tour* 53 Like a 'carriage-lamp. 1735 *BARBOUR Bruce VIII. 275* The 'carriage-men and the pouterale. 1598 *BARRET Trist. Warres* iv. iii. 110 The 'carriage-master is to furnish him with cartes and carriages. 1798 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclog. 1*, A 'carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vocab.* viii. 208 Wide enough for a broad carriage-road. 1860 *NICHOLSON Zool. xliii. (1880) 390* In many Brachiopods the arms are supported upon a more or less complicated internal calcareous framework or skeleton... sometimes called the 'carriage-spring apparatus'. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 318/ Carriage-builders and others interested in the 'Carriage-tax. 1883 *DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* vii. 359 A very good substitute for a capstan may be formed of a carriage wheel. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 70 Two centuries ago... the carriage wheels ran on wooden axles.

35. Special comb.: *carriage-bridge*, a military bridge running on wheels; *carriage-company*, people who keep private carriages; *carriage-coupling*, the coupling for uniting the fore and hind carriages of a four-wheeled vehicle, or for connecting the fore-carriage with the body; *carriage dog*, a coach-dog, a Dalmatian dog; *carriage-drive*, the roadway for carriages in private grounds, parks, etc.; *carriage-free a.*, free of charge for conveyance; *carriage-guard*, a guard to prevent the fore-wheels of a carriage from rubbing against the body in turning sharp round; +*carriage-gun*, a gun mounted on a carriage; *carriage-horse*, + (a.) a horse used for carrying purposes; (b.) one that runs in a carriage; *carriage-house*, a coach-house; *carriage-lady* (cf. *carriage-company*); *carriage-lock*, a brake for a carriage; *carriage-lubricator*, a self-acting contrivance for oiling a carriage wheel-box and axle; *carriage-piece*, one of the slanting pieces forming the support of the steps of a wooden stair-case, a string-piece (see 32 c); *carriage-step*, a step or set of folding steps fixed below the door of a carriage; +*carriage-trade*, the trade of conveyance, carrying-trade; *carriage-way*, that part of roads, etc. open to, or intended for, vehicular traffic.

1853 *DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* vi. 277 Neither bateaux,

pontoons, nor 'carriage-bridges can be conveyed. 1833 *Chamb. Jyul. No. 72* 155 Affluent merchants and tradesmen... vulgarly denominated 'carriage company. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes ix. (D.)* No phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as 'seeing a great deal of carriage-company'. 1884 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser. i. (1863) 221* The very 'carriage-dog, Sancho, was individualized. 1863 *MISS BRADDON F. Marchmont* (Hoppe), A wretched equestrian making his way along the 'carriage-drive. 1742 *WOODROOF in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 76 The ship... having six 'carriage guns of three pounders. 1804 *A. DUNCAN Trident I. 261* A French privateer... mounted 10 carriage guns and 9 swivels. 1596 *DANETT tr. Continues* 333 Their Estradiots tooke all our 'carriage horses. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol. lviii. 381* The Carriage-Horse attending the Army seem serviceable. 1883 *ROE in Harper's Mag. Dec. 43 1/2* The drive passed to an old-fashioned 'carriage-house. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev. i. vii. v. (D.)* No 'carriage-lady... but must dismount in the mud roads... and walk. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey III. 211* (Hoppe), I put up the 'carriage-steps. 1719 *T. GORDON Cordial Low Spir. 274* These advantages... will give us all the 'carriage trade of the Mediterranean. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV. xlv.* § 116 Whenever the width of the 'carriage-way in such street... will allow thereof. 1875 *POSTE Galus iv. § 3* A right of horse-way or carriage-way through his land.

Hence *Carriageful*, as much or as many as a carriage will hold. *Carriageless a.*, without carriage. *Carriagewards adv.*, towards a carriage.

1837 *MARRVAT Olla Podr. xxxii.* A carriagefull of children. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 244 A carriagefull of luggage. 1861 *TRAFFORD City & Suburb I. 284* Accordingly, carriageless John Permain was... faint to hand his sister... into a Tottenham omnibus. 1871 *Daily News* 23 Feb. Some men hurrying carriagewards.

*Carriageable* (kæridzəb'l), a. [f. prec. : see -ABLE, and cf. *marriageable*.]

1. Capable of being carried; portable. *rare.*

1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr. ii. (1852) App. 196* What billets of wood were... carriageable for them. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art. ii. (1868) 101* Works of carriageable art.

2. Practicable for wheeled carriages.

1813 *WELLINGTON Let. in Gurw. Disp. XI. 44* There are only two carriageable roads across it. 1878 *Fraser's Mag. XVIII. 699*. 1884 *J. COLBORNE Hicks Pasha* 276 Carriageable roads might be made all over the country with little labour.

*Carriaged* (kæridzɔd), a. [f. *CARRIAGE* + -ED.]

+a. Having a carriage, depotment, bearing; behaved, mannered (*obs.*); b. furnished with carriages. Only with qualifying adv., as *handsome, ill-, many-, well-carriaged*.

1633 *AMLS Agst. Cerem. i. 131* A well carriaged man outwardly. 1650 *W. FENNER Christ's Alarm* 57 Any fine-carriaged man under heaven. 1664 *PLAYS Diary* 14 June (D.) A fine lady... and very well carriaged, and mighty discreet. 1710 *Lond. Gas. No. 4674/8* A brown bay Gelding... handsome carriaged. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/3 A... many-carriaged excursion train. 1887 *County Genil.* 25 June, The Queen's guests were certainly well carriaged.

*Carriack bend.* *Naut.* [See *BEND* sb. 1 3. *Carriack* was a frequent variant of *CARRACK* ship of burden; and may have that sense here.]

A knot for splicing two ropes together, formed by looping the two ends to be joined, and interlacing them, each going at every intersection, now over, now under, the other.

1819 *REES Cycl. s. v. Bend*, For a carriack bend, lay the end of a rope or hawser across its standing part, etc. c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 2 Or a carriack bend, or a bowline knot.

*Carriack bits.* *Naut.* [app. f. *carriack* = *CARRACK* ship of burden (cf. prec.) + *BITT* (s. q. v.)]

1847 in *CRAIG, c 1850 Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 103 *Carriack-bits*, the upright pieces of timber near the ends of the windlass, in which are the gudgeons for the spindles to work on: they are also called 'windlass-bits'.

*Carriack, carriak, obs. forms of CARRACK.*

*Carried* (kærid), ppl. a. [f. *CARRY* v. + -ED.] In various senses of *CARRY* v.; esp.

1. *Mil.* Of arms: Held in the position described in *CARRY* v. 36.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 28 Standing steady with carried arms. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 Remain with their arms carried.

2. *Sc.* 'Transported' or 'carried away' in mind; rapt, abstracted; not 'collected'.

1825-79 *JAMIESON s. v.*, Jenny's gotten an heirscap left her, and she's just carryt about it. 1825 *E. IRVING Let. in Mrs. Oliphant Life* 285 Sarah Evans... was somewhat carried in her mind if you remember. 1832 *Gloss. Waverley Novels, Carried*, in nubibus: having the mind fixed upon something different from the business in hand: having the wits gone 'a wool-gathering'.

*Carrien, carrine, -ing, obs. ff. CARRION.*

*Carrier* (kæriə). *Forms:* 5 *caryare*, -our, 5-6 -er, 6 *cariar*, -ier, *carryar*, 6-7 -er, 6 -carrier. [f. *CARRY* v. + -ER.]

1. One who or that which carries, in various senses of the verb; a bearer.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. lxi. (1495) 178* A veyne is berer and caryer of blode. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 62 *Caryare, vector, vectitor.* 1571 *GOLDING Calens on Ps. lxxiv. 16* The sonne as the cheef caryer thereof [i. e. of light]. 1580 *BARRET Adv. C. 120* A carier of letters. 1592 *Let. Univ. Cambridge* in Payne Collier *Annals Stage I. 292* The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 13* Winds... will drive The loaded Carriers from their Ev'ning Hive. 1844-57 *G. BIRD Urin. Deposits* 90 Blood-discs, the reputed carriers of oxygen. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 913/2 To obtain carriers for the dead.



b. A bearer of a message, letter, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. n. iii.* 86 What says Jupiter I ask thee? Why villain art not thou the Carrier? 1598 — *Merry W. n. ii.* 141 This Puncture is one of Cupid's Carriers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. iii.* ii. iii. The very carrier that comes from him to her is a most welcome guest, if he bring a letter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. n. viii.* These birds are employed... as the most expeditious carriers. 18... THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* xi. Being a letter-carrier.

c. *slang.* See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.* Carriers, a Set of Rogues... employed to look out, and watch upon the Roads, at Inns, &c., in order to carry Information to their respective Gangs, of a booty in Prospect.

d. *Techn.* Applied to particular parts of instruments and machines which act as bearers and transmitters; in *Mech.* esp. a piece of iron in a lathe by which what is being turned is carried round in the machine.

1858 GREENER *Gunners* 201 A carrier is then secured on a part of the plug that projects out of the breech-end of the barrel, and then put into the face-plate of the lathe, which carries it round. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. § 114 As long as the rocker is able to communicate sufficient heat to the Carrier on which it rests. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 295 The moveable conductors are called Carriers.

2. One whose occupation it is to carry loads, a porter. Also in comb., as *water-carrier*, etc.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arab.) Introd. 35½ Carriers that go with the olyphant, and carry our harneys and vitales. 1528 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Cantbr.* Paid for... the hay makers & carriers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 72.1 A Bearer or Carrier... attend Merchants Cellars and Grocers Shops, to carry their Goods... on their Backs or Shoulders. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov., His carriers, thirty Malays, are following.

3. *spec.* One who undertakes to hire the conveyance of goods and parcels (usually on certain routes, and at fixed times). The most familiar current sense.

In the legal sense the term *carrier* or *common carrier*, includes any person or association of persons undertaking, for payment, the transport of goods by land or water, as stage coach proprietors, railway companies, parcel delivery companies, owners and masters of ships, etc.

1471 *Will in Rikon Ch. Acts* 154 Rog. Brounfeld de Ebor, caryour. c 1500 *Coke Lovell's B.* (1843) 20 Carriers, carters, and horsekeepers. 1533 *4 Act 25 Hen. VIII.* iii. The poore carriers... repairyng weekly and monthly to your citee of London. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* iii. 8, I haue... a Cheese from my Uncle... which I received of the Carrier. 1644 *Declar. Lords and Comm.* 31 Dec. 3 The robbing of the common Carriers and Trawnters. 1746 BERKLEY *Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 308 My wife... sends you a present by the Cork carrier. 1774 JOHNSON *Let.* 29 Jan. in *Boswell*, If anything is too bulky for the post, let me have it by the carrier. *Mod.* Inscription on Vans, etc.: 'The North Western Railway Company, carriers.'

fig. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandin.* (1590) 455 Our senses, the common carriers of conceits unto us.

b. Applied to a nation or community who conduct the commerce between distant parts of the world.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. Unit. Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 60 Their Sea-men being, as they have properly been call'd, the common Carriers of the World. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. ii. The Dutch were... the great carriers of Europe. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 18 The country which becomes the carrier for others. 1875 MERVILLE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xvii. (1877) 98 The Carthaginians made themselves the common carriers of this vast population.

4. A CARRIER-PIGEON; also the breed of these, though not used for carrying purposes.

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xvi. (1707) 68 A smaller sort of Pigeon, of a light Body, and swift Flight... called by the Name of Carriers. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 512 The Carriers [are valuable for their swift Return home, if carried to a Distance. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1873) 306 Varieties between the rock-pigeon and the carrier. 1864 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 105 "Homing" birds... used as messengers... are not 'carriers' in the fancy sense. 1867 TEGEMER *Pigeons* vii. 75.

5. A conduit or drain for water, etc. Cf. CARRIAGE 31.

1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 157 A carrier or master drain, into which all the single drains empty themselves... I strongly recommend these carrier ditches to be open. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Oct. Liquid flows gently from the delivering carriers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 4/2 This liquid... is lifted by a sludge pump into an underground carrier and deposited in earth tanks.

6. With advbs., as *carrier about*, etc.; cf. CARRY v.

1556 T. HOVEY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1561) Nij b. No carrier about of trifling newes. c 1661 *Argyle's Last Will*, &c. in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/2 A most indefatigable Carrier on of his Designs. 1884 in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 45/2 The carriers on of the business.

7. *Comb.*, as *carrier-block*, *pin*; *carrier-bird*, applied to the pelican, the carrier-pigeon; *carrier-shell*, *trochus*, a genus of molluscs, remarkable for the habit of attaching pieces of stone, coral, etc., to their shells.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. iv. And journeying onward, blest the 'Carrier Bird. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xxi. But this was that made me move As light as carrier-birds in air. 1882 GREENER *Gun* 162 To throw the cartridges upon a 'carrier-block in the rear. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 104 Holes... to receive the 'carrier-pin. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 15 The 'carrier-trochus cements shells and corals to the margin of its habitation.

**Carrier-pigeon.** [see prec. 4.] A breed of pigeons in which the instinct for finding the way

home is very strongly developed, used for bearing communications or letters. Also *fig.*

1647 R. STURTON *Ym. anal.* 66 Letters brought by carrier-pigeons. 1650 — *Strada's Lond. Warrs.* vii. 73 The ancient invention of Carrier-Pigeons. 1840 H. F. STANLEY *Rides* i. Carrier Pigeons. These are a particular breed, which can be so trained, that when carried to great distances from the place of their usual abode, and turned out, they will find their way back. 1871 THOMAS *With Homing, or Carrier Pigeon*. a 1856 LONG. *Child. Lond's Supper* 157 Prayer... the carrier-pigeon of heaven.

**Carriane**, obs. form of CARRIEN.

**Carriole** (kæri'oul). Also cariole. [a. F. *carriole* small covered carriage, = Pr. *carriol*, *carriola*, Sp. *carriola*, It. *carriola*, med.L. *carriola vehicula feminarum* (Papias, in Du Cange), dim. of med.L. *carra* CAR.]

1. a. A small open carriage with a seat for a single person. b. A covered light cart.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 65 These goddesses stepping into a car, vulgarly called a cariole. 1860 *All F. Round* No. 64-334 Obligated to burn his cariole, or covered cart. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bk.* (1879) II. 41 Through the curtain of the cariole. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. 257 The people shot by us in the light little carioles.

2. A kind of sledge used in Canada.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* i. 68, I rode in a cariole, for one person, constructed in the following manner. 1820 SILLIVAN *Tour Quebec* 337 The Carriole... gaily careers over the frost-bound river. 1833 *Chambl. Jnl.* No. 67 118 When 'beautified' with a little paint and a few trifling ornaments the sledge assumes the name of cariole.

Hence *Carrioling* *vbl. sb.*, riding in a cariole. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* LVII. 636 All carioling is not of this agreeable character. The tourist may now and again have to drive for many hours together through pine-woods, gloomy, monotonous, and empty of sound.

**Carriion** (kæri'ion), *sb.* (and a.) Forms: a. 3 caroine, caronye, (charoine), 4-5 caroine, -oyne, -oyne, 5 karoyne, -oigne; ß. 4 caraine, 4-5 careyn(e, kareyne, 4-6 carayne, 5 caranye, 5-6 careine, 6 caraine, carayne, -eyne, karreine, 6-7 carraine; 7. 4 karyn, 4-6 caren, caryn(e, 6 carrine, 6-7 carren, carring, 7 caran; ð. 4 karyun, 4-6 carriune, caryon(s, 4-8 carion, 5 caryonne, 5-6 caryen, carion, carrion, carryon, cariong, 6-7 carian, 6- carrion. [M.E. *caronye*, *caroine*, a. ONF. *caronie*, later *caroine*, *caroine*, in central OF. *charoine* (mod. F. *charogne*, and in other sense *carogne*, Picard *carone*, *carouge*) = Pr. *caronha*, It. *carogna*, Sp. *carroña*, pointing to a Romanic type \**carōnīa*, supposed to be a deriv. of *caro* flesh, but not regularly formed on the stem *carn*-. The phonetic history of the English ß. and ð. forms is obscure.]

A. *sb.*

†1. A dead body; a corpse or carcass. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 þe bacitire... beked mid his blake bile o cwik charoines as þe þet is þes dedles corbin of helle. 1297 R. GLOUC. 265 [They] slowe... eyzte houndred & forty men, & her caroyne[s] (v. r. caroinen) to drowe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2206 Ded þar gun his [a lion's] caroinne (v. r. carion, caroyne, caryen) II. c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 203 A vilir carain nīst her non. 1328 WYCLIF *Hebr.* iii. 17 Whos careyns ben cast down in desert. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1157 The careyne (v. r. caryen, caroyne, karoinne, caroinne) in the busk with throte ycoure. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 61 Carayne or caryen, cadaver. 1494 *Fabyan* v. cxxiv. 102 Y<sup>e</sup> source of the ruer was let by the multitude of the caryens or dede bodies. 1590 L. LLOYD *Diall Dais* Oct. 31 The raven... returned not, but fed upon the carrens. c 1645 HOWELL *Let. L.* x. 22, Dags which... eat the Carrens. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 47-32 The Raven... stay'd to prey upon the Carrions of the Dead. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 235 They all flocked about him, croaking like so many ravens about a carrion.

†b. = Applied to a dead man or corpse that 'walks' or returns to earth. Obs.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (1840) 143 Blissid Austyn the careyn gan compelle, 'In Jhesu name... What that thu art trewly for to telle'. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 174/3 Thenne the caryon brought hym thyder to the graue.

2. Dead putrefying flesh of man or beast; flesh unfit for food, from putrefaction or inherently.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6544 Þo ne vond he atte laste Nost of hom bote caroyne. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Palmer* cxlv. 10 þe deuyll... fedis þaim wiþ karyun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1272 Caste vnto curres ascaren to ete. 1430 *Lydg. Chron.* *Troy* i. vii. When a beast is toured to carine. c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 25 Vile carein and wretched wormes meate. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 69/2 The wormes in carring. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1812 II. 457 Like flies in Carrion. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ. II.* 127 The vulture... feeds on putrid carrion.

†b. ? = Death. Obs.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* iv. xxxiii. þerof cometh tweie manere of careyns, for we beep i-slowe wiþ wepoun, oþer we beep adrent. [Hence 1494 in *Fabyan*.] 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 18 They come the sooner to their ende and to carayne.

3. *transf.* Used (contemptuously) of a living human body; cf. CARCASS (? obs.). †b. The fleshy nature of man, 'the flesh' in the Pauline sense (obs.).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 331 Ne noyther sherte ne shone... To kepe my caroine. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxvii. (1868) 39 To aourne suche a carion as is youre body. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (N. de W.) i. xxxv. 31 a, To lene thy careyne and folowe Jhesu Cryste. 1549 *Compl. Scoll.*

xvii. 154 Our carions ande corporal natur... is haytly vile ande infelkhit. 1596 SHAKS. *Macb. I.* iii. l. 38 *Sly.* My owne flesh and blood to rebell. *Sol.* Out upon it old carrion, rebell it at these yeeres. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 27 Much good may your tender mercies do your carrion.

†4. Used (contemptuously) of a living person, as no better than carrion. Obs.

1547 G. BULLOYN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) x. § 1 It were better for a woman to be barren than to bring forth a vile wicked barren. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. l. 130 Priests and Cowards, and men Cautelous, Old feeble Carrion. 1661 *Fepys Diary* 15 Sept., Pegg Kite... will be... a troublesome carrion to us executioners.

†5. Used of animals: sometimes app. in sense 'noxious beast', 'vermin'; sometimes merely 'poor, wretched, or worthless beast'. Obs.

1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dities* 142 The euill creatures ben wors than serpentes, lyons or carmayne. 1564 J. HAYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 119 Dawy ar carrion. 1573 TUSSEY *Hum.* xvi. (1878) 35 Let carren & barren be shifted awaite, For best is the best, whatsoeuer you paie. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. vi. The beasts of offence be Squonches, Ferrets, Foxes. *Ibid.* i. viii. Having shewed you the most offensive carrions that belong to our Wilderness. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 227 They [dogs and monkeys] be paltry carrions.

6. *fig.* Anything vile or corrupt; † corrupt mass; 'garbage', 'filth'.

1544 S. FISH *Supplic. Begg.* 18 Declaring suche an horrible carayn of euyl against the ministres of iniquite. 1597 1st *Pt. Return Parnass.* v. i. 1455, I would prove it upon that carrion of thy witt. 1845 CARLYLE *Cranwinell* (1873) I. 21 Flunkysim, falsity and other carrion ought to be buried! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* *Courage Wks.* (Bohn) III. 113 Melancholy sceptics with a taste for carrion, who batten on the hideous facts in history. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 402 note, Roman fashionable society hated Car-war, and any carrion was welcome to them which would taint his reputation.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

7. Consisting of, or pertaining to, corrupting flesh. (Usually with some notion of contempt.)

a 1535 MORE *De quat. Neviss.* Wks. 101 No man findeth fault, but carrieth his carien corse into y<sup>e</sup> quere, and... burieth y<sup>e</sup> body boldly at the hie altar. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* iii. (Arab.) 77 A stinking Foule carrayne sauoure. c 1613 ROWLANDS *More Knaves* 30 Some carion beast, Whereon the Ravens and the crows do feast. 1860 FLEBY *Mit. Proph.* 454 The carrion-remains should be entombed only in the bowels of vultures and dogs.

†b. As an epithet of Death personified; also of Charon. Obs.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 62 Deliver to carriane Charon one of the halfe-penns, which thou bearest, for thy passage. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* Q. Cordila xvii. 4 By hir elbowe carian death for me did watch. 1596 *Parad. Dainty Dev.* (N.) Seeing no man then can death escape... We ought not feare his carriane shape. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vii. 63 A carion death, Within whose empty eye there is a written scroule.

8. Applied in contempt to the living human body, as no better than carrion (cf. 3).

1537 *Surr. Northampton Priory in France Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1699) 36 In continual indignations and faryngs of our carayne Bodies. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Excess Appar.* (1859) 216 Why pampersst thou that carayne flesh so hye? 1577 STANHYURST *Desc. Irel.* in *Holiness* VI. 14 By the embalming of their carian soules with the sweet and sacred flowers of holie writ. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 71 For euery scruple Of her contaminated carrion weight.

†a. Carrion-lean, skeleton-like. Obs. b. Rot-ten; vile, loathsome; expressing disgust.

1565 HARDING *Confut. Apol.* Ye will haue your spirittual Bankets so leane and Carrien. 1580 HOLLYARD *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Estance*, as *cheuance* *estances*, carren horses. 1645-6 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Jan., My base, unlucky, stiffnecked trotting carrion mule. 1653 H. COGAN *Pind's Truv.* xxii. § 3. 79 Mounted on horses, or to say better, on lean carrion Lits that were nothing but skin and bone. 1826 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1883) II. 82 The foul, the stinking, the carrion baseness, of the fellows that call themselves 'country gentlemen'. 1867 N. & Q. Ser. iii. XI. 32/2 Then she called me all sorts o' carrion names.

C. *Comb.* a. attributive with sense 'having to do with, feeding on carrion', as *carrion-bird*, *-chaffer*, *-fly*, *-hawk*, *-hite*, *-raven*, *-vulture*; b. objective and instrumental, as *carrion-feeder*, *-nosing* ppl. *adj.*, *-strewen* pa. *ppl.*; c. similitive, as *carrion-like* *adj.* or *adv.*, *-scented* ppl. *adj.* Also *carrion-flower*, a name for the genus *Stapelia*, also for *Smilax herbacea*, from the scent of their blossoms; † *carrion-lean* a., lean as a wasting corpse or skeleton; *fig.* meagre, very deficient; † *carrion-row*, a place where inferior meat or offal was sold. Also CARRION CROW.

1830 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 137 Neither dogs, nor 'carrion-birds, would touch them... so long as the pestilence lasted. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiv. 286 The 'carrion-chaffers, and others of the lamellicorn beetles. 1855 J. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 332 The *Stapelia*s are called 'carrion-flowers' because of the disagreeable putrid odours they exhale. 1854 THOREAU *Summer* (1884) 1/23 The *Smilax herbacea*, carrion flower, a rank green vine... It smells exactly like a dead rat in the wall, and apparently attracts flies like carrion. 1877 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Oak Ask, Woodcock, 'Carion or Down hill fly comes on about the sixteenth of May. 1796 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sat. Wks.* 1812 III. 395 Court-cynophants, the Carrion-flies. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. l. 241 Larvæ of the carrion fly. 1852 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 234 Art thou so fond, with 'carrion kyte to haunt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Agraphik.* 245 b, Because it was so 'carrion leane. 1554 J. PROCTER *tr.*

*Vincentius To Rdr.*, How owle and carrion-lean ye are to se.  
 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 135 So carrion leane in the knowledge of Scriptures. 1602 FULBECKE 1st Pt. *Parall.* 74 It is better to have a declaration too copious then carrion-lean. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 18, 21 He is so Carrion-lean. 1660 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 189 It maketh them 'carrion-like leane. 1878 TENNYSON *C. Mary* iv. iii. 171 The 'carrion-mongrel. 1829 COOPER *Admou.* 140 As 'carrion Ravens flye. .to stinking carcasses. 1728 SWIFT *Answ. Memorial Wks.* 1755 V. II. 173 The district in the several markets, called 'carrion-row. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. II.* The huge 'carrion vulture floated past him.

**Carrion crow.** [see prec.] A species of Crow (*Corvus Corone*) smaller and more common than the Raven, and rather larger than the Rook, which feeds on carrion, small animals, poultry, etc. It is the 'Crow' of most parts of England, and the 'Corbie' of Scotland.

1528 MORE *Herestes* III. Wks. 225/2 We fare as doo the rauns and the carin crows y' neuer medle with any quicke flesh. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 122 The Carrion Crow is less favored by mankind. 1811 J. LEYDEN *Ld. Soult* xliii. And they heard the cry, from the branches high, Of the hungry carrion crow.

b. Applied by Dampier, Sloane, etc., to a Vulture. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 67 Carrion Crows are blackish Fowls, about the biggest of Ravens; they have bald Heads, and redish bald Necks like Turkeys; and are often mistaken for such. 1661. Some of the Carrion Crows are all over white. The Logwood-Cutters call the white ones King Carrion Crows. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 28 The Carrion Vulture. .Synonyms. Vultur Aura. Linn. .Carrion Crow. Sloane.

† **Carrionere**, *Obs.* ? *nonne-vul.* [cf. *F. salière* saltcellar, *poivrière* pepper-box, etc.] A holder or dispenser of carrion, or of that which stinks like it.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 184 Fie, quoth my lady, what a stink is here? When 'twas her breath that was the carrionere.

† **Carrionize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CARRION + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn into carrion, to corrupt.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 43 Her Heart, her Lungs. . al are carionized and contaminated with surfts of selfe-will. 1623 COCKERAM, *Carionized*, stinking.

† **Carrionly**, *a. and adv. Obs.* Also 6 *carrionly*. [f. CARRION + -LY.]

a. *adj.* Of the nature of carrion; corrupt, vile, loathsome. B. *adv.* Like carrion.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfir.) viii. § 6 Pampering his carnally carcase. 1610. The rumor of no vice stinketh more carrionly, then the name of lechery. 1773 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1787) 52 Such pestilent smell of a carrionly thing. 1609 Br. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 68 A Carrionly Cure.

**Carritch**, -es (kæ'ritʃ, -iz). *Sc.* [Carritches is a corruption of CATECHIZE sb. *F. catéchise*, which has been treated as a plural, with sing. *carritch*.] = CATECHISM.

1761 *Mem. Magophico* 5 (Jam.) A blind woman. . taught him the A, B, C, and the Mother's Carritch. 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 112 (Jam.). 1818 SCOTT *Tr. Midl.* xvi. I can say the single carritch, and the double carritch, and justification, and effectual calling. *Mod. Sc.* He knows the carritches thoroughly.

b. To give carritch: to take to task. 1776 HERD *Sc. Songs* II. 219 (Jam.) The very first night the strife began, And she gae me my carriage. Hence *Carritch v. trans.*, to catechize.

1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1841) 83 The Minister. . duly carritchin' the bairns.

**Carritcheth, carwitchet.** Forms: 7 *carwhicheit*, -*whitohet*, -*wichet*, *corwhichet*, 7-9 *carwitchet*, 8 *carrawitchet*, *carry-which-it*, *carry witchet*, 9 *carwhichit*, *carriwitchet*. [Derivation unknown. Dr. Fitzward Hall in *Mod. Eng.* asks 'can it be a corruption of *F. colifichet*?']

A pun, quibble; a hoaxing question or conundrum.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. i. (1631) 69 All the fowle 't the Fyre, I mene, all the dirt in Smithfield, (that's one of Master Littlewit's Carritchets now). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Devices. . of planting the Ile of Dogs with whibbles, corwhichets, mushrooms and tobacco. 1658 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* i. i. A bare Clinch will serve the turn; a Carritcheth, a Quarterquibble, or a Punn. 1669 BUTLER *Rem. II.* 120 Carritchets, Clenches and Quibbles. . and carry-which-its. 1750 ARBUTHNOT *Dissect. Drunkling* (N.) Conundrums, and carrawitchets,—at which the king laughed till his sides crackt. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiii. Mortally wounded with a quibble or a carritcheth at the Mermaid. 1874 SLANG *D. Carritcheth*, a hoaxing, puzzling question. . as 'How far is it from the first of July to London Bridge?'

**Carrob, Carroch(e)**: see CAROB, CAROCHÉ.

**Carrogh**, erroneous f. CURRAGH, coracle.

**Carroll**, -old, *obs.* ff. CAROL.

**Carrollite** (kæ'rɒlɪt). *Min.* [Named from Carroll Co. Maryland, where found.] A variety of cobalt pyrites containing copper.

1817 DANA *Man. Min.* 181.

**Carrom**, var. of CAROM, CARAMBOLE.

**Carronade** (kæ'rɒnə'd). *Mil.* [f. Carron, near Falkirk in Scotland (where originally cast) + -ADE.] A short piece of ordnance, usually of large calibre, having a chamber for the powder like a mortar: chiefly used on shipboard. (Said in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. II. 247 (1855) to be the invention of Gen. Robt. Melville.)

1779 *Admiralty Minute* 16 July (MS. Record Off.), Experiments having lately been made. . of the utility of small pieces of cannon called carronades, and the Comptroller of the Navy. . having recommended the use of them. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 485 Trials were made of an hundred pound carronade, mounted on a battery at Leith. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let in Gurw. Disb.* IV. 439 You have omitted to require carriages for the carronades. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 131 Our large boats had carronades mounted in their bows. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 67 Carronades. . short. . ordnance without trunnions, but fastened by a loop under the reinforce. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 61 The manufacture of carronades or 'smashers' at the Carron works.

*attrib.* 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 52 To take a seat upon the carronade slides.

**Carron oil.** [From Carron ironworks, where much used.] A liniment composed of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 *Cham. Jnrl.* 4 Oct. 655/2 The best thing to apply to a burned or scalded part is Carron oil spread on lint.

**Carron**, variant of CAROON<sup>1</sup>.

**Carrot** (kæ'rət). Forms: 6 *carot*, *carote*, *carotte*, *carote*, *carotte*, 6-7 *carrot*, 7 *carrot*, *carroote*, 7- *carrot*. [a. *F. carotte*—L. *carōta*; ad. Gr. *καρῶν* ? f. *κάρᾱ* head, top. (Cf. *κεφαλή* *carōn*, headed, said of plants, as garlic.)]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Daucus Carota*) having a large, tapering root, which in cultivation is bright red, fleshy, sweet, and edible.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Daucus creticus* . . mihi uidetur anglicis esse, *Wyde carot*. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 60 Carottes growe in al countreis in plentie. 1565-78 COOPER *Theatrum*, *Carota* . . the wilde caret. 1794 MARTYN *Roussea's Bot.* xvii. 232 Carrot has a large winged involucre. 1824 *Veg. Subst. Food* 237 Unsuccessful attempts to change by culture the wild carrot into the esculent one.

2. Usually, the edible root itself.

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 Parsneps and carettes . . do nourish with better iuyce than the other rootes. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Introd. 26 Parsneps and carrottes. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) II. 439 You would not value the finest head cut upon a carrot. 1783 COWPER *Eph. Hare*, Slic'd carrot pleas'd him well. 1824 *Veg. Subst. Food* 244 The quantity of nutritive matter . . in the whole weight of carrot, being 98 parts in 1000.

b. Something shaped like a carrot; a plug.

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebel*. 106 The Rebels . . put a gag or carrot in the said Master Bingham's mouth. 1808 *Pike Sources* *Mississ.* i. 17, 1. . presented him with two carrots of tobacco.

3. pl. Applied humorously or derisively to 'red' or 'carrotty' hair, or to one who has such hair. (In the latter case used like a proper name.)

c 1685 *Yng. Man's Counsellor*, *Redd. Ball.* II. 559 The Carrots I'd like to forget, which is the worst colour of all. 1685 S. WESLEY *Maggots* 57 The Ancients. . Pure Carrots call'd pure threads of beaten gold. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Carrots*, Red hair'd People. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. i. Jack Gage, the exciseman, has ta'en to his carrots. 1876 MRS. MOLESWORTH (*title*) 'Carrots', just a little boy.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = CARROTTY. ? *Obs.*

1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* 28 If I had said your head was Red, I had not been such a Liar neither; it was direct Carrot. c 1680 *Rosburgh Ball.* (1886) VI. 219 The Carrot pate be sure you hate, for she'll be true to no man. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 114 To picture Judas with . . a squirt eye . . a carrot beard. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 95 The roving Scythian, with his carrot curls.

5. *Comb.* as *carrot-coloured*, -*eating*, -*headed*, -*pated* *adjs.*, *carrot-fly*, -*poultice*, -*root*, -*seed*; *carrot-tree*, an umbelliferous shrub (*Monizia edulis*) with an edible root, found in Deserta Grande, an uninhabited island S.E. of Madeira.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Smectymus*. 63 Robson and French . . May tire their 'Carrot-Bunch. 1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1935/4 A 'Carrot coloured Beard and Hair. 1673 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 13 These 'Carrot-eating Dutch. 1823 *Garden* i Apr. 219/1 The 'Carrot fly (*Psila rosea*) is one of the true flies. 1719 D'URFELY *Pills* II. 323 Confound the 'Carrot Pated Jade. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 349 The 'carrot poultice' would perhaps be useful. 1895 *Househ. Bk. Engl. Cambrid.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 320 Pd. for vi cabishes, and some 'carrot roots bought at Hull, xii. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 187 Carrot Root . . has been employed in decoction as a stimulant. 1824 *Veg. Subst. Food* 242 'Carrot-seed is raised. . in Essex. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 750 The 'Carrot-tree, has a crooked woody stem one to four feet high. The orchil-gatherers and fishermen. . eat the roots.

**Carrotiness**. [f. CARROT + -NESS.] Carrotty quality or colour, 'redness of hair' (J.).

1730-6 BAILEY, *Carrotiness*. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**Carrotting**, *vbl. sb.* (See quot.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 357 Furs intended for felting. . are treated with a solution of nitrate of mercury, an operation called carrotting or secretage.

**Carrotty** (kæ'rɒtɪ), *a.* [f. CARROT + -Y 1.] Like a carrot in colour, red; said of hair. Also, of persons: red-haired.

1696 TUTCHIN *Pind. Ode* v. 18 Long was his Chin, and carrotty his Beard. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 106, I have never met with any North-Briton, Dane, or any other, more carrotty and freckled. 1748 SMOLLETT *Robt. Ravid*. xiv. (1804) 77, I had parted with those carrotty locks. 1826 DISRAELI *Vio. Grey* VI. L 276 Long, carrotty hair.

b. *Comb.* as *carrotty-haired*, -*headed*, -*polled*.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1814 III. 281 Poor Carrotty-polled Phyllis. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* viii. A carrotty-headed boy. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* 251 That carrotty-haired Angelica.

**Carrouse**, -ouze, -owse, *obs.* ff. CAROUSE.

† **Carrow**. *Obs. Ireland.* [app. a corrupt form of some Irish word.

The *adj. carach* 'tricky, shifty, deceitful' has been suggested; but evidence is wanting.] (See quot.)

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 451 A brotherhood of kartowes, that proffer to plaie at cards all the yeare long. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (1862) 527/1 There is another. . much more lewd and dishonest, and that is, of their Carrows, which is a kinde of people that wander up and downe to Gentle-mens houses, living onely upon cardes and dice. 1829 SCOTT *Antig.* Introd. 8 In the character of the Irish itinerant gambler, called in that country a carrow.

**Carry** (kæ'ri), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *carrie*, *carrye*, *carry*, 5-6 *carrie*, 5- *carry*. [a. ONF. *carier*, mod. Pic. *carrier*—Central F. *charier*, *charrier*—late L. *carriāre* to cart, convey in a car, f. *car-rus* CAR.]

An earlier L. *carriāre* in sense of 'load', became *car-care*, *cargare*, whence OF. *charchier*, *chargier*; see CHARGE. After this, was formed a new *carriāre* in sense of 'transport in a cart', which gave OF. *carier*, *charier*. Ultimately therefore *carry* has the same etymology as CAR, CHARGE, and CARGO.]

From the radical meaning which includes at once 'to remove or transport', and 'to support or bear up', arise two main divisions, in one of which (I.) 'removal' is the chief notion, and 'support' may be eliminated, as in 4, 5, and several of the fig. senses; while in the other (II.) 'support' is the prominent notion, and 'motion' (though usually retained) may entirely disappear. Cf. 'Do not leave the carpet-bag here; carry it up stairs', with 'Do not drag it along the floor; carry it'. For the former *take* is now largely substituted.

1. To transport, convey while bearing up.

\* *Of literal motion or transference in space.*

1. *trans.* To convey, originally by cart or wagon, hence in any vehicle, by ship, on horseback, etc.

[c 1320 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1661) II. 102 De libero transitu cum plaustris caretis & equis . . carandi decimas suas et alia bona sua.] 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 13987 He. . dide pem carie to per betones, & byried pem at here cites. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xiv. Vpon cartis he shal doo carye wyth hym. 1538 STARKY *England* 65 To the hole destruction . . of al other caryd in theyr schyp. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xlii. 19 Carry come for the famine of your houses. — 2 *Kings* ix. 28 His seruants caried him in a charret to Ierusalem. 1719 De For *Cruise* (1840) I. ii. 28, I carried about 40t. in. . toys.

*spec. a.* To bear a corpse to burial. b. To carry corn from the harvest field to the stackyard.

1466 *J. Paston's Funeral in Let.* II. 268 Geven to Martyn Savage. . awaytynge upon my master at London be viij. dayes before that he was caried, his. x. [1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he. . repeth it, byndeth it, shoketh it, and at the last carayeth it home to his barne.] 1801 Br. of LINCOLN in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 427 Our wheat is all carried. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 170 It is a field of wheat, but it has been cut and carried.

c. *Sold.* Said e.g. of a carrier.

c 1631 MILTON *On Univ. Carrier* ii. 28 If I mayn't carry, sure I'll ne'er be fetched. *Mod.* The common carrier who carries between London and Totteridge.

2. To bear from one place to another by bodily effort; to go bearing up or supporting. So to *fetch and carry*. To *carry Coals* (fig.); see COAL.

c 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 725 3e. . carien by costum cum to hure temple. c 1354 CHAUCER *Ar. Fama* 1280 Y saugh him carien a wyndmelle. c 1386 — *Protr.* 130 Wel coude she carie a morsel. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. vi. 30 His apostils . . wolden afterward carie fischis in paniers. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/2 He [griffon] wyll wyl carry in his neste an oxe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 90 Hee will carry this Island home in his pocket. 1612 *Bible 1 Kings* xxi. 10 Carie him out, and stone him. — *Isa.* xl. 11 He shall gather the lambs with his arme, and carrie them in his bosome. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 76 Honey-comb . . carried off his Handkerchief full of Brushes. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 83 A horse. . which does not carry me at all in the same way he did the man I bought him of. 1826 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxiii. 'Dumple could carry six folk, as if his back was lang enough.' 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* iv, The lad. . carried the youngest on his shoulder across the sands.

b. *Falconry*. To bear a hawk upon the fist.

1826 SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 35 The passage-hawk, when first taken, must be carried all day upon the fist, and fed at night by candle-light. 1881 E. B. MICHELL *Falconry in Min.* in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39 He [the young hawk] is 'carried' for some hours amongst men, children, dogs, and horses, so as to become accustomed to their presence.

c. *absol.* † To *carry double*: said of a horse with saddle and pillion. See also quot. 1677.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 873/1 They were put to carie and draw. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 274 Shee can fetch and carry: why a horse can doe no more; nay a horse cannot fetch, but only carry. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.*, *Hunting* (1706) 17 When a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or in a Frost sometimes, and then it sticks to her Feet, we say, she *Carrieth*. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 569 A Beast. . Which carries double. c 1790 PRIOR *Alma* iii. To go and come, to fetch and carry. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 105 The Carrier [pigeon], I learn. . does not 'carry'.

3. Also said of a cart, wagon, railway train, ship, bicycle, or other vehicle; so running water carries bodies floating on it, or suspended in it, wind carries leaves, balloons, slates, etc.

1777 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 326 A carte hyate cristendome to carie Pieres sheues. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 88 And floating straight, obedient to the streame, Was carried towards Corinth. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., Flinging it into a rapid streame, it. . carried away the sand, etc. 1803

*Med. Jnat. X. 363* Blood carries with it the basis of nutrition. *Mod.* This tricycle has carried me five thousand miles.

4. To bear or take (a letter, message, report, news, and the like). (Without reference to weight).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 184 And had him in haste To be king, carien his sonde. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* 1. i. 112 Nay Sir, lesse then a pound shall serue me for carrying your Letter. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLES in *N. Papers* (Camd.) I. 53 He being designed to carry that newes. 1670 MILTON *P. L.* v. 870 These tidings carrie to th' anointed King. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 457 On such complaint being carried to any one of the stewards. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 600 The news... had been carried to the Earl of Pembroke.

5. To conduct, escort, lead, 'take' (a person) with one, without reference to the mode of transit; to 'take' (a horse, a ship) to a place, a given distance, etc. Now arch. and dial.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. l. 57 The Trojanis... by power of hie Jovear hiddir cary. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 79 Carieing with them the Archbishop. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 2 Look out there Jehu... and carry him to an inner Chamber. 1659-60 *Pepys Diary* 27 Feb. My landlord carried us through a very old hospital. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 2 He that can carry a ship to Lisbon may with the same ease carry it round the world. 1750 BEAVER *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 795 The Japanese Pilots... come aboard and carry the Vessel into Port. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 619 The lady carried her horse a thousand miles in a thousand hours. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 l. 7 My father carried his wife with three children to New England. 1818 E. BURL'S *Lett. N. Scotl.* I. 66 note, The Scots... talk of... getting on the back of a cart-horse, and carrying him to grass. 1823 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 264 (Americanisms) Carry the horse to water. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. iv. 51 'Carry any ladies that call up stairs.' 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged ed.) I. 286 As soon as it was dusk, the slave-girl came to him and carried him to the house.

b. esp. To take by force, as a prisoner or captive. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 93 Caried him towards the shippers. 1588 *Pittington Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 27 Nicolas Yonger was carried to Littleburne about the rogge monie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 97 Go carry Sir Iohn Falstaffe to the Fleet. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 10 Aug. My she-cosen Porter... to tell me that her husband was carried to the Tower. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 99 Apprehend and carry him before a justice. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 423 A body of constables... carried off the actors to prison.

c. in *Backgammon*. 1820 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 294 Directions how to carry your men home. *Ibid.* 296 Six and five, a man to be carried from your adversary's ace-point, as far as he can go, for a gammon, or hit.

6. To carry all before one: (i. e.) like a body moving with irresistible force and carrying away or propelling everything in its course.

1673 K. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 35 Some men there be that carry all before 'em. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* vii. 8 That, indeed, carries everything, even truth itself, before it. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* viii. 169 The irreconcilables carried everything their own way.

b. To shoot down, 'bring to the ground'. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. § 1. 190 Having discovered this game [wild boars], we got as near to them as we could, and discharging amongst them, we carried two of them to the ground.

7. To transfer (a number, cipher, or remainder) to the next column or unit's place before or after, in the elementary operations of arithmetic.

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 23 To carry as many to the next figure as were borrowed before. *Ibid.* (1827) I. 161 The 1 to carry from the decimals is set down. 1825 in COBBETT *Kur. Rider* (1825) II. 35 You are to put down the 4 and carry 2.

b. To transfer (entries) from one account book to another.

1745 DE FOE'S *Engl. Tradesm.* (1841) II. 42 This carrying things from the journal... to the ledger... is called posting.

8. A channel, drain, pipe, etc. is said to carry water or other liquid or fluid, sound, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vi. xxvii. When it begins once to carry a more forcible streame it is called Tigris. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 389 The voice of a man carried in a trunk, reed or hollow thing. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. iv. A constant cascade not carried down a regular flight of steps. 1750 BEAVER *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 733 The Canal... serves to carry the water... to this city. 1786 HOLBROOK *Hg. Brain* 55 The nerve filaments carry the will. 1886 *Lav Times* LXXXI. 50/a A 9-inch sewer, which carried the drainage from the houses into the main brick sewer.

9. A bow, a gun, or the like is said to carry an arrow, a ball, or other missile to a specified distance or in a specified way. Usually *absol.*; and *transf.* or *fig.*

1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 19 Hee, that saluteth a man as farre off as his eye can carry leuell. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 3 Scholars are men of Peace, but... their pens carry farther, and give a louder report than thunder. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 4 After you have made one shot, and find the Peece carry just over the Mark. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* viii. 226 About as high as a crossbow can carry. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 377 A fine, telling phrase that will carry true.

10. The wind is said to carry a ship along, which it drives or impels over the sea.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 17 We let donne a vessell and soo were caryed. 1565-78 COOPER *Treasure. s.v. Navis.* The shippe fleeteth beyng caryed with winde and sale. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. l. 110 Her part. 'Was carried with more speed before the winde. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 99 The wind, which carries one into the port, drives another back to sea. 1737 POPE *Horace's Epist.* i. vi. 70 Where winds can carry, or where waves can roll.

11. To cause to go or come.

a. The impelling moral cause or motive is said to carry one to a place.

1876 GILFILL *Short Hist.* v. § 1 (1832) 213 A mission carried him [Chauver] in early life to Italy.

b. A march, journey, a space traversed, is said to carry one to a point.

1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* 1876 IV. xviii. 243 The great march which carried Harold from London to Stamford bridge.

12. Provision, or money, which lasts out till one reaches a distant point of space or time, is said to carry one to that point.

1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* iv. xxi. (1720) 553 They intended to take in Provisions, being so much streightend that they had not enough to carry them to the Havana. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 605 A scanty stock of silver, which... was to carry the nation through the summer.

13. fig. To continue to have with or beside one, as one moves on; to 'take with' one.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxv. A hollow way, which we carried with us to Aranjuez. *Ibid.* lxxxiii. We carried a mountainous country along with us, on the left hand. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xlvii. We made sail, carrying with us three-fourths of the flood. 1857 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1851) v. 9. I carried a steady Trade (wind), all sail set.

14. To extend or continue (a line, a piece of work) in the same direction to a specified distance, or in a given direction.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 112 Ne yet the mone, that she carie Her cours alonge upon the heven. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Lapis Calam.* They should carry Air-shafts with them, as in Lead-Mines. 1715 DESAGULIERES *Fires Impr.* 32 Such a Pipe may be carried into a Bed and warm it. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 28 [They] did not carry this tower to the height it now is. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 154 The defences we were not carried down to the water. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 424 The man who... could carry a wall from sea to sea.

b. fig. of things immaterial: as in to carry to excess, too far, etc.

1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 This kind of Good-manners was perhaps carried to an Excess. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* v. (1730) 67 The highest, and most generous Notions of Friendship. How high does Cicero carry it in his first Book of Laws. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 194 He carries the process a step further.

\* \* \* With notion of taking away by force.

15. To take as the result of effort, to win (as a prize), succeed in obtaining: also to carry off. (F. *emporter*.) Cf. 17.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 254 He would misse it [the consulship], rather than carry it But by the suite of the Gentry to him. 1611 CORON. *Encher.* any Portsale, Outpore... wherein he that bids most for a thing is to carrie it. 1625 BACON *Friendsh.* *Ess.* (Arb.) 160 He had carried the Consulship for a Friend of his. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* i. 69 He always fights alone, and alone carries the victory. 1716 SOUTH *2d Serm.* (1717) VI. 379 Consider... what the issue may be, if the Tempter should carry thy Choice. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) v. xiv. 312 He had carried the prize at the Olympic games. 1861 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) v. xlii. 169 He strove to carry with his own hand the victory.

b. Hence To carry it: to gain the advantage, win the contest, 'win the day', 'bear the palm'.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 621 Cesar carried it by much. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 70 1601 - *All's W.* IV. i. 30 It must be a very plausius invention that carries it. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* II. 98 Love carried it from Jealousie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xviii. § 8 Revelation... must carry it against the probable Conjectures of Reason. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 181 The name Selangan carries it generally over the other [name]. 1870 GOULBURN *Cathedral Syst.* i. 7 Where the two come into collision, the second must carry the way over the first.

c. So To carry the day.

1685 N. LOCKYER in Spurgeon *Treat. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 15 He returns, and then his people carry the day. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 429 The French King had... said that the last piece of gold would carry the day. 1890 MC CARTHY *Own Times* II. xix. 59 The phrase had carried the day.

16. To take away or win from the enemy by military assault (a town, position, ship, etc.).

1601 SHAKS. *All's W.* II. vii. 19 The Count... Layes downe his wanton Siege before her beutie, Resolute to carrie her. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. 187-6 VI. 120 The town would have been carried in the end. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 101 Dying of pure indignation that he could not carry the Town. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* iii. xix. (1720) 384 Lawson... pressed so hard upon De Ruyter, that he had like to have carried him. 1797 SIR J. JERVIS in A. DUNCAN *Nelson* (1806) 46 Boarded and carried two of the enemy's gun-boats. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* v. 444 Horne directed eight regiments... to carry this position.

b. fig. and transf. (Often with mixture of senses.) 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. To court the affections and... by their help, to carry the understanding. 1866 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 340 They were words which at once carried the whole assembly with them. 1884 READE *Perilous Sec.* xii. Always kept his temper and carried everybody, especially the chaplain.

17. To gain victory for, to be victorious or successful against opposition with (a matter or measure for which one contends). Hence such phrases as to carry one's candidate; to carry (= win) an election, etc.

1615 FOTHERBY *Atheism* i. i. § 5.7 Arguments... sufficient to carry the matter. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 9 If the King would have acted with the spirit that he sometimes puts on, they might have carried their business. 1723 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 9 Several of the elders... have carried

a call for Mr John Hepburn. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 The government had been unable to carry its measures. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. xlii. 178 They carried their candidates in the centres of popular election.

b. frequent in phrase To carry one's point; cf. 16. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 429 If I can carry this Single Point. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 416 The surest way of carrying his point. 1885 MRS. MACAULAY *Louisiana* III. ii. 21 She had carried her point with her husband.

18. esp. To carry a motion in a meeting, a bill in a legislative assembly, etc.: to get it passed or adopted by the whole or a majority of the votes.

1666 MARVELL *Corr.* lxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 198 Upon division of the House... 'twas carried for the provisos being committed. 1682 N. O. BULOCK'S *Latrine* iv. 147 Let faithful tellers take the Poll, and note The Ay's and Noe's; And if we carry't, then Sir! Down goes the Innovation, once agen Sir! 1837 THIRLWALL *Grave* IV. xxx. 135 This motion was carried, probably by a very small majority. 1863 H. COV *Instit.* i. viii. 100 The second Reform Bill was carried by a large majority. *Mod.* The remaining clauses were carried unanimously.

\* \* \* Of figurative transference.

19. In a variety of figurative uses taken from 1 or 2, the subject, or object, or both, being things immaterial, or the motion not in space, but from or into a sphere of thought or action = take, conduct, transport, transfer, cause to go.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 29 b. But at his ende, caryenge it out of this worlde with hym, he shall neuer dye. 1713 BARKELEY *Whs.* III. 189 If we carry our thoughts from the corporeal to the moral world. 1754 KESKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 257 Heritable rights may be carried from the debtor to the creditor either by, etc. 1818 CRUISE *Pigest* III. 45 It does not appear that this case was ever carried to the House of Lords. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 58 [Private judgment] carried into politics, over-turned the government. 1884 *Act.* 48 & 49 *1st* l. 1. § 25 All sums received... shall be carried to the consolidated loans fund.

1664 Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 4th Sund. after Epiph. Such strength and protection as shall... carry us through all temptations. 1778 CHATHAM *Lett.* *Nephew* I. 3. I will recommend to Mr. Leech to carry you quite through Virgil's *Æneid*. 1781 HURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 438 The grand principles of justice and policy are not dear enough to us to carry us through the difficulties which we should encounter. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thnt* xviii. 280 The perfect independence of that gentle young lady... might carry her too far.

20. To impel or lead away as passion does, or by influencing the mind or feelings; to incline, move, urge, sway, influence. Now usually carry away; cf. 46 b.

1577 St. Aug. *Mannell* (Longmans) 62 The soule... is caried with desirousnes, drawn with longyng. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 34 Caried with fervent zeale. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 335 Subject to flatteries, who carried him to their pleasure. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard's Chron.* III. 152 The king... was altogether carried by this man, in such sorte as he both neglected and hated his vnckles in respect of him. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. ii. vi. l. (1651) 291 We should moderate our selves, but we are furiously carried. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 556 That idleness to which youth is naturally carried. 1844 CAMPBELL *How delicious is the winning* III. Just as fate or fancy carries.

21. To be carried: to be rapt, to be moved from sobermindedness, to have the head turned. *Obs.* *exc. Sc.*

1561 T. NORTON *Catkins's Inst.* i. ix. § 1 They are not caried with such giddinesse [*taut vertigine raplari*]. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dm.* iii. If their heads were not carried with the notice which the foolish people... took of them.

\* \* \* To conduct (a business).

22. To conduct, manage (a business or affair), arch. Now usually to carry on.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 240 This sport, well carried, shall be chronicled. 1599 *Much Ado* iv. i. 223 This we carried, shall... Change slander to remorse. 1609-20 BACON *Ess.* *Seditious*, 92 (Arb.) 395 When Discordes, and quarrells... are carried openly. 1622 - *Vain-glory* *Ibid.* 462 If they have neuer so little Hand in it, they thinke it is they that carry it. 1745 BURNET *Own Time* II. 193 The elections were carried with great heat. 1845 BROWNING *Soul's Trng.* (1868) 23 So will you carry matters, that the rest of the world must at length unite and put down, etc.

b. Hence To carry it: to conduct matters, behave, act. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 150 We may carry it thus for our pleasure. 1624-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* III. i. She will carry it so, that Velasco shall be suspected. 1671 FLAVEL *Found. Life* iv. 9 The Lord seemed to carry it as one at a distance from his Son. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 306 Sir Jacob carried it mighty stiff and formal.

c. with extension To carry into effect, execution, practice, etc. (Cf. next.)

1731-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* Pref. Carrying this into practice. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 483 [They] were appointed to carry it into execution. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perik* iv. He would find it difficult to carry it into execution. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 123 He did not carry long in carrying his purpose into effect.

\* \* \* intr. or absolute uses implying motion.

† 23. To drive, ride, move with energy or speed. 1364 LANGE *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 28 Coueyte not in cuntre to carien [some B. MSS. have kairen] aboute. *Ibid.* iv. 29 Thanne Conscience on his capul carie the faste. 1390 - *Rich. Redelous* III. 301 Whanne reailes remeueveth and ridith thoru tounes, And carie thei over contre. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fabl.* 58, I take my club and homeward could I carie, So ferrying as I had seene a Fary. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. iv. 100 In haist Hercules com at hand Wyth furis mynd caring ouyr the land. *Ibid.* xii. xi. 136 Lat ws follow that way, and thiddir cary.



24. *Falconry*. To fly away with the game or quarry. [so Fr. *charrier*.]

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 14. Affirming that Doves will make Haggards carry; which is not so, for this is idleness and want of skill in their keepers, that causes them to Carry. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1706) II. 49. Should she be guilty of Carrying, yet by this means she will be reclaimed, and forget that Error. 1866 Sir J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawkling* (1828) 8. Less disposed to carry, i. e. to fly away with the game; a fault to which all hawks are more or less inclined.

II. To support, sustain.

\* With more reference to motion.

25. To hold, hold up, sustain, while moving on or marching; to bear. To carry weight (in *Horse-racing*): i. e. such additional weight as equalises the competitors.

1563 FOLKE A. & M. (1583) 73. The myracles of the foresayde Helenus, how he carried burning coales in his lap. 178a COWPER *Folk. Gipsy* 115. 'He carries weight.' 'He rides a race!' 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii. 'You ride four stone lighter than I.' 'Very well; but I am content to carry weight.' 1854 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 6. Warriors carry the warrior's pall.

26. To bear, wear, hold up, or sustain, as one moves about; habitually to bear about with one (e. g. any ornament, ensign, personal adjunct; also a name or other distinction).

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 266. Carie a swerd in a scabegre. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* xxxvii. vii. Rubies of India, which carry the name also of Carchedonij. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 149. Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* v. § 11. 421. More fit to carry a bush-bill rather than a battell-axe. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xix. (1720) 389. The victorious Fleet, under the Command of the Earl of Sandwich, who carried the Standard. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 46. We do not know whether they are to carry arms. *Mod.* He carries a snuff-box.

b. To bear within one, contain.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. vii. My sadde body my hevvy hert did carry. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* lxvii. A sailor having drunk more new rum than he could carry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec. Valuable carbonates of lead, which carry silver.

c. To be pregnant with.

1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 458. Mrs. Thrale is big, and fancies that she carries a boy. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 367. The mother supposed to be now carrying a third child.

27. To bear about (mentally); to have or keep in the mind.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 215. O let us carrie some greater care to observe His will. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 107/1. I carried once a purpose, to build a little wooden banqueting house. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 91. We ought to carry that distinction in our thoughts. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 195. To carry ever with us the unmarked, yet living tradition.

28. To bear as a character, mark, attribute, or property; to exhibit, display: a. to the senses.

1811 Act 23 *Eliz.* ix. § 2. Welche Coulers, although they carrye a Shew of a good, true and perfitte Couler. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 46. That Lady trew, Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned hew. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* Isa. xi. 25. That baye, carries the forme of a tongue. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1073. His habit carries peace, his brow defiance. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb. s.v. Foal*. The same Shape he carries at a Month, he will carry at six Years old. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 30. Any writer who has carried marks of a deranged understanding. 1873 HOLLAND A. *Donnic.* xv. 236. Both carried grave faces.

b. to the mind.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279. Rude and vnciuill speeches carry a marueilous great indecencie. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76. Make your descendant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1845 STEPHEN *Latus Eng.* II. 576. The liability may at first sight carry the air of hardship.

† c. To bear (affection, respect, etc.) to, towards. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19. He ought to carie great respect vnto the Sergeant Maior. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 147. The natural affection they carried vnto the Country-men. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112. ¶ 2. To carry an universal Benevolence towards every Thing that has Life. A 1718 PENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 538. The Over-fondness some carry to their Opinion.

d. So, To carry weight, authority, and the like.

In to carry conviction there is a mixture of notions. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 233. Words cannot carrie Authority so weighty. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 2. Such as do not carry an immutable obligation along with them. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 13. The Navy Officers, with whom it carries so much weight. 1729 BUTLER *Sern.* III. Wks. 1874. II. 33. Conscience, carries its own authority with it. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Railf Skirl.* III. 192. The voice almost carried conviction.

29. To bear or convey (a meaning, sense, etc.).

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207. The sense they [words] carry in the Scripture. 1881 TYLOR *Anthrop.* vi. 162. The root, which carries the sense, is followed by suffixes strung on to modify it.

30. To bear implicitly or as a consequence; to involve.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* II. vi. § 5. Those predictions which have seemed to carry the greatest improbabilities with them. 1717 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 39. Understood to Carry their assent along with it. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 168. The determination of [these questions] car-

ries, the question of ecclesiastical polity. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 66. A positive judgment carrying immense consequences.

31. A loan, etc. is said to carry interest, a bill to carry grace.

1603 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 313. Corn carries a price. *Annua carra est.* 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4870/4. Notes carrying 6 per Cent. Interest. 1757 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. A contract, which carries interest. 1769 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People*. These little farms carry twenty shillings, an acre. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 104. Bills or notes on demand carry no grace.

\* \* \* With chief reference to manner.

32. To hold (the body, head, etc.) up in a certain way.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 352. Till hee and his counsell have brought his maintainers to carie but a small port. 1619 R. WEST *Bk. Demean.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 295. To carry up the body faire, is decent. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 12. His coming to an Estate makes him carry his head so high. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6256/3. Stolen Mare, does not carry her Tail well.

b. said of a ship.

1756 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 223\*. The Captain gets on, and carries a good helm. 1836 MARRVAT *Pirate* iii. 'How does she carry her helm, Matthew?' inquired Oswald. 'Spoke a-weather'.

c. *absol.*

1829 *Lond. Encycl.* V. 194. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high.

33. *refl.* To comport, demean, behave oneself. Also of conduct.

1593 BILSON *Gout. Christ's Ch.* 253. To carrie himselfe for a Presbyter. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xv. § 3. 49. Let us carry ourselves in such sort, as they may not perceive we fear them as Enemies. 1719 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 86. Carrying themselves very rudely. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iii. 43. The way in which sheep carry themselves on abrupt and salutory occasions. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. 331. She carried herself with a wonderful air.

b. of conduct or behaviour to or towards others. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca*. How to carry our selues towards our neighbours. 1668 PERVS *Diary* 4 Nov. The Duke of York do, carry himself wonderfully submissive to the King. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 74. My Sisters, carried themselves very kindly to me.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To behave. *Obs.*

1634-46 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1840) 95. He craved the advise of the Assemblies how to carie in the matter. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 285. It is an action of very great Prudence to carry even between adulation and sowness. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 269. I hope the youth will carry so as he may not be ashamed of the God of his fathers.

† 34. To carry a hand (over, upon, to): to treat in a specified way; so to carry an eye on: to watch, oversee. *Obs.*

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 22. We must carry a very short hand over our affections. 1622 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii. I'll carry an even hand to all the world. 1633 T. STAFFORNS *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 215. To carrie a strict hand upon the Commissaries. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30. If any man, shall carry a wary eye on, many other. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 12. To Carry a severe Hand over any one.

† 35. To wield; to carry a (great) stroke, to wield or have great influence. *Obs.*

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22. The Lieutenant, in the absence of his Captaine, carieth his roome, charge and command. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* Dan. xi. 4. To carry that sway and greatness wth that great monarch bore before them. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1678) 205. My Lord Wentworth, carries a mighty stroke at Court. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. Though Sulphur seem to carry the master stroke. 1851 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem.* Dis. (1658) 6. The time of the year carries a great stroke in this business.

36. *Mil.* To hold a weapon in the position for saluting.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 239. Carry swords! Eyes—right! 1833 *Ibid.* 1. 60. The men remain at 'Carry Swords', till ordered to 'Slope'. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265. Reliefs are to carry their Arms when passing Officers who are dressed in their Uniforms. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 152. The officers recover and carry swords.

\* \* \* With chief reference to sustaining.

37. To carry sail: said of a ship, or of those who work it. [F. *charrier de la voile*.]

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor of E.* IV. iii. You carry too much sail for your small bark. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* v. xiii. (1720) 641. The Adventure, stood away with all the Sail she could carry. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi. 103. 'I fear, sir, we cannot carry the mainsail much longer.' 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 119. No one could say that he was slow to carry sail.

38. To support, sustain the weight of, bear.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 530. Carry Camomile, or Wilde Thyme, upon sticks, as you do Hops upon Poles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 93. An armed natural loadstone, which could carry 14 Roman pounds. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 30. Main arches, carried by, pillars. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 59. The thick skin which carries the hair.

b. said of plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 425. They will put forth many, and so carry more Shoots upon a Stemme. 1712 Tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 2. This Plant, carries its Seed in little Bunches or Clusters on its Top. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 368. The Trees of the present year, all carried a healthy leaf.

† 39. To bear, endure, 'take' (anything grievous). 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 431. He is a slave to the thing that he gapeth for, and to make up his mouth he will carry any thing. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 48. Mans

Nature cannot carry Thaffiction nor the feare. 1679-1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 351. Queen Anne did not carry her death so decently.

40. To bear as a crop; to sustain, support (cattle).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 166. The foot of every brook, carries amazing crops of lint. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xvi. 395. The cold central plain did not carry the olive. 1884 *Tinas* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/4. A grazing farm, which is said to carry 600 head of cattle.

41. To support (an inference, analogous case, etc.); to give validity to.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vii. 298. The end being of infinite moment carries all means and makes all lawful. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 785/1. It is impossible to say that any one case is so in point as to carry this case.

42. *Cards*. To retain the cards of one suit in one's hand, while those of another are thrown out.

1744 HOYLE *Piquet* II. 9. Which of these suits are you to carry? 1820 HOYLE's *Games Improv.* 121 (*Piquet*). Suppose elder-hand, that you have the ace, queen, seven, eight and ten of clubs, also the ace, knave, seven, eight and ten of diamonds, etc., carry the ace, knave, etc.

† 43. To have (specified dimensions). *Obs.* [So F. *porter*, 'avoir telle dimension'.]

1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 574. Another Obeliske, which carried in length a hundred foot wanting one. 1631 WHEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 382. The height of the West arch'd roofe, carrieth an hundred and two foot. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* (1695) II. 60. The walls shew you what compass it carried.

III. Combined with adverbs.

See also the preceding senses and the adverbs for non-specialized combinations.

44. *Carry about*.

a. See senses 1-3, and ABOUT.

*Mod.* It is too valuable to carry about with you.

b. *trans.* To move or drive hither and thither.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ephes.* iv. 14. Carried about with every wynde of doctrine. 1611 — *Hebr.* xiii. 9. Be not carried about with diuers and strange doctrines.

† c. To cause to revolve, set in motion. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 180. Wheels turn'd with Wind, Water, or Horses, to carry the Work about.

45. *Carry along*. See senses of CARRY and ALONG.

1833 *Chamb. Jnrl.* No. 70. 141. A stone bridge carrying along the road from Peebles to Selkirk.

46. *Carry away*.

a. *trans.* = carry off, a.

[c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxv. When that fell arrest Without all bail shall carry me away.] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 432. A popular sicknesse, carried away an infinite number of persons.

b. To move forcibly from the firm footing of reason and judgement.

1570 HULFORT. This thing raished or caried me awaye, whether I would or no. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 1. Their reason is caried awaie and ouermaistered by the course of the world. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 151. ¶ 2. Woman-kind, are carried away with every Thing that is showy. 1879 FROUDE *Carraway* xvii. 275. Carried away by the general enthusiasm for liberty.

c. To break off and remove by force. Also, to lose by breakage; and *intr.* Chiefly *Naut.*

1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 61. Carriage a parte of the house awaye with him. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* v. xxii. (1720) 723. The best Houer Anchor carried away with a Shot. c 1750 *Narrative Byron's Voy.* 4 (L). We carried away our mizen-mast. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41. Her jib-boom ran between our masts, carrying away some of our rigging. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 27. We ran into an iceberg, and carried away our jib-boom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. That ship has carried away her fore top-mast. 1881 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4. Something may carry away on board the leading boat.

† d. To win, gain for oneself, or as one would have it. *Obs.*

1581 NOWELL & DEY in *Confer.* I. (1584) Clij. His wordes.. were [not] of sufficient credite to carry away such a matter. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* *Hebr.* II. 2. Every transgression, carried away a terrible punishment from the just hand of God. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 157. Whoever keeps in Reserve a Body of Men, rarely misses to carry away the victory.

† e. To carry it away: to have the advantage, carry the day. *Obs.*

1508 GREENEWEY *Tacitus Ann.* XIII. vi. (1622) 187. This opinion carried it away. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* II. ii. 277. Do the Boyes carry it away? 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* *Matt.* xxvi. 25. Doe not thinke that either thy secrecy or impudence can carry it away without notice.

47. *Carry back*.

*trans.* To take back in time by process of thought or retrospective action.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 221. None knows how far to carry that back, or where to stop. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 7 (1882) 95. The legend, carries us back to the times of our own Elfrid.

48. *Carry forth*. See simple senses and FORTH.

49. *Carry forward*.

*trans.* To transfer from one column, page, or book to its successor, or to the next account.

1839 *Reply Lockhart's Pamph.* 97. Carry forward £41.478 15s. 5d.

50. *Carry in*. See senses 1-5, and IN *adv.*

51. *Carry off*.

a. *trans.* To remove from this life, be the death of.

c 1680 TEMPLE *Health & Long L.* Wks. 1770 III. 275. Old Parr, might have gone further, if the change of country diet and air for that of the town had not carried him off.



1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 2 A Fever, which... at last carried him off. 1898 SEELEY *Stein* III. 559 A serious cold, which in seven days carried him off.

b. To win (the prize, honours, etc.: cf. 15); so to carry it off.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. Some of those who think they carry it off through the height of their plumed bonnets. 1882a PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* vii. 57 The North Briton carried off the palm.

c. To cause to pass; to take away the adverse effect of; to render passable.

1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 177 They promised... to carry off his impeachment with a mild censure. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. iii. A rapid intellect and ready eloquence may carry off a little impudence. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 152, I have not enough diamonds to carry off black velvet.

d. To bear it out, face or brave it out.

1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) If a man carries it off, there is so much money saved. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 Frightened too... but carrying it off, sir, really like Satan.

## 52. Carry on.

a. *trans.* To continue or advance (a proceeding) from the stage already attained.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* Wks. 1738 I. 377 To carry on the solemn jest. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 374 Which... assisted to carry on the mistake. 1858 TREMCH *Parables* i. (1877) 68 They did but carry on the work which he had begun. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5 (1882) 511 Poetic Satire had become fashionable in Hall... and had been carried on vigorously by George Withers.

b. To maintain, keep up, prevent from stopping.

1866 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 174 He... carries on the stream of his discourse. Without observation or respect of any. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 32 The Circulation will be carried on more rarely. 1790 PALLEY *Howe Paul* i. viii. They carry on no connexion of argument. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xii. 232 The conversation was carried on. 1856 BREWSTER *Mari. Sc.* ii. ii. (ed. 3) 125 We at the same time carried on a regular series of observations. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 34 The conflict which has been carried on for nearly three hundred years.

c. To practise continuously or habitually; to conduct, manage, work at, prosecute.

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 127 Carrying on his business with so much success. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 3 The last War, which had been carried on so successfully. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. v. (ed. 2) 61 Besides the battery mentioned above, there are three other forts carrying on for the defence of the harbour. 1797 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 Plan for carrying on the works. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 217 His trial must be carried on in open day. 1884 L.D. COLLEIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 451/1 Brickmaking, which is undoubtedly a business, was being carried on.

d. *intr.* (Naut.) To continue one's course, move on.

1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* Apr. 643 Carry on, carry on; reef none, boy, none. 1840 R. DANA *Ref. Mast* xxxiii. 125 As we were going before it [the gale], we could carry on. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Ann* Wks. III. 35 She carried on, as sailors say, under easy sail.

e. To continue a course of conduct or relations; *esp.* (colloq.) to behave or 'go on' in some conspicuous way which one does not more minutely characterize.

1856 WHITE-MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii. How Lady Carmine's eldest daughter is carrying on with young Thriftless. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 195 More drinking is then necessary, and thus they carry on for many days in succession. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* iv. (ed. 2) 37 Stamping with his foot... and carrying on (as the maid described it) like a madman.

## 53. Carry out.

(See senses 1-5, and OUT.)

† a. *trans.* To transport (the mind) in ecstasy or devotion. *Obs.*

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxv. (L.) These things transport and carry out the mind. 1639 HARVEY in Carlyle *Cromwell* (1872) v. x. 154 His requests, wherein his heart was so carried out for God and His People.

b. To conduct duly to completion or conclusion; to carry into practice or to logical consequences or inferences.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 61 Hardly shall I carry out my side, Her husband being alive. 1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXII. 317 His lackass brother... 'carried out', as the phrase now is, the principle so far that it drove him from the throne. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. ii. 117 Henry... proceeded to carry out his father's ultimate intentions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato's Crilo* (ed. 2) I. 397 The law which requires a sentence to be carried out. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. 13, I do not think that the cases... carry out the proposition for which he has cited them.

c. To carry out one's bat (in Cricket): to leave the wickets (*esp.* at the close of the game) without being 'out'.

1859 ALL Y. *Round* No. 13. 306 We had made our 80 runs in less than two hours, and carried out our bats.

d. *trans.* To bear out (a corpse) for burial.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* v. 6 And the yonge men roose vp... and carryed him out, and buried him [so 1611]. 1832 TENNYSON *Mary Q., New Year's Eve* 42 When I have said good-night for evermore, And you see me carried out from the threshold of the door.

## 54. Carry over.

a. *trans.* To influence (any one) to pass over to the other side.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 64 To carry over a regiment or two would do more harm than good. 1812 MARLBOROUGH had promised to carry over the army, Russell to carry over the fleet.

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b. To carry to a new account; to keep over to the next settling day on the Stock Exchange; to allow an account to remain open over the day when its settlement is due; also said of the debtors.

1745 *De Foe's Engl. Tradem.* (1841) II. 19 Carried over £10 14s. 2d. 1839 *Reph Lockhart's Pamph.* 13 Balance carried over... £2932 4s. 4d. 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec. The charge for 'carrying over' English Railway advanced in the later hours. 1887 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 6 The smaller brokers and dealers were 'carried over' on sufferance.

## 55. Carry through.

*trans.* To conduct or bring safely through difficulties, or a crisis; to prosecute to the natural end.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 3 My good intent May carry through itself to that full issue For which I raiz'd my likeness. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 67/2 It is by similar means that conservative meetings... may be carried through in every part of the country. 1863 *Tr. V. Hugo's Miserables* viii. (ed. 7) 163 Impudence had carried him through before now. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vic.* xciv. § 10 Such petition shall be presented, published and carried through.

## 56. Carry up.

a. *trans.* To continue (building, etc.) to a given height.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* I. 80 For carrying up his Spiritual House. 1749 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 61 So much of the Buildings as was carried up before such Notice. 1876 *Gwilt Archit.* 566 Where walls... are to be carried up.

b. To bring up (one portion of a series or subject) so as to preserve its due relation to the rest.

1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilg.* iii. 17 Wee march forth... by two and two, Father Thunder himself carrying up the reare. 1879 *Jas. MILL Brit. India* II. v. iii. 392 Unable to carry up its payment to the level of the taxation.

c. To trace back in time.

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ii. He carries up the Egyptian Dynasties before the Flood. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 64 The feud... is carried up by them to the feud between Joseph and his brethren.

† d. To bear, holding up; to hold up. *Obs.*

1653 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 She was carried up from drowning. 1673 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 51 She that carries up the Traine. 1868 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 340 These six persons following carried up the pall.

e. = Carry over or forward to the top of a new column, in accounts.

**Carry** (kæ'ri), *sb.* [f. prec. in various unconnected applications, of dialectal or technical origin.]

1. A means of transport; a vehicle. *b. spec.* 'A two-wheeled barrow' (Jamieson). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1605 STOWE *Ann.* 1272 On the last of March, Henry Barrow and John Greenwood were brought to Tyburne in a carry. 1820 CALEDONIAN *Merc.* 20 July, Alexander then asked the loan of her carry. 1863 ATKINSON *Darby Prov.* *Carry*, a kind of wagon with solid floor but unplanked sides... Used for carting stone, wood, etc., and in hay and harvest time. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 20 May 4 One of the horses... started, violently throwing Wilson on to the front of the 'carry'.

c. (See quot.)

1881 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Carry*, a weir or mill-lead.

† 2. *Falconry.* Manner of carrying. *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 90 Shee is a buzzard; shee is of a bad carry, he can make her do nothing.

3. The position required by the command to 'carry arms'; cf. CARRY v. 36.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 170 The lance to be brought to the 'Carry'.

4. The range (of a gun); cf. CARRY v. 9.

1858 MAYNE *Reid Ocala* lxxxiii. Our position was beyond the 'carry' of their guns.

5. A portage between navigable rivers or channels. *U. S.* and *Canada.* Cf. CARRIAGE.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 288 We crossed the carry at day-break. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 Boats came to St. Louis from Montreal with but few 'portages' or 'carries'.

6. The drift of the clouds as they are carried along by the wind. *Sc.*

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 870 Still towering, till the faithless currents change, And adverse carries floating hopes derange. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 292 The clouds are driving fast aloft in a carry from the sea. 1857 R. WHITE *Madeira* 170 The direction of the wind... registered from the 'carry' of the lower strata of clouds.

b. The clouds collectively, firmament, sky.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 60 (Jam.), I min'... sin' he used to speel Aboon the carry. 1807-10 TANNABILL *Sleeping Maggie*, Mirk and rainy is the night, No a starn in a' the carry.

**Carry-all, carryall** (kæ'ri:əl). *U. S.* [f. CARRY v. + ALL: app. altered by 'popular etymology' from CARRIOL.] A light carriage for one horse, usually four-wheeled and capable of holding several persons.

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Sc. Amer.* (1839) I. 276 We mounted our carry-all, a carriage which holds four. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* I. xvi. 249 A four-wheeled carryall, peopled with a round half dozen of pretty girls. 1882a HOWELLS in *Longm.* I. 45 The neighbouring farmer-folks in buggies and carryalls.

b. In Canada applied to a sleigh (Bartlett).

Cf. CARRIOLE 2.

c. *transf.* That which carries everything one has. 1884 J. HABBERTON *My Friend Moses* 216 A haversack; could he find one of these carry-alls.

† **Carry-castle.** *Obs.* A descriptive term for an elephant, which carries a castle.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. (1605) 193 The scalie Dragon, being else too low For th' Elephant, vp a thicke Tree doth goe... To watch the Carrie-Castell. 1599 I. M[OUTER] *Silkenwormes & Flies* 34 To see a Norway whale, or Libian cat, A Carry-castle or a Crocodile.

**Carrye**, *obs.* var. of CARRACK.

**Carrying** (kæ'ri:ŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The action of the vb. CARRY in various senses.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carrynge. 1521 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 123 Item for carryng of tumber. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The sheathing, furring, carrying, washing, and breaming. a1729 ADDISON (J.), In the carrying of our main point. 1769 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 220 The slave carrying and limitation Bills. c1865 *Circ. Sc.* 435/1 In subtraction the carrying can never amount to more than 1.

2. with advb.

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 3 The carrying him forth upon a bier. 1611 *Bible Math.* i. 17 Vntill the carrying away into Babylon. 1624 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 43 There are many things... worth the carrying away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 73 ¶ 5 The carrying on of Traffic, the Administration of Justice. 1729 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 87 The carrying on the building.

3. An act of carrying; that which is carried. **Carryings-on** (pl.): questionable or *outré* proceedings, flirtations, frolics; cf. CARRY v. 52 e.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 556 Is this the end To which these Carryings-on did tend? 1821 BYRON *Foscari* ii. i. 305 Your midnight carryings off and drownings. 18... *Peter Crum* in *Knickerbocker Mag.* (Bartlett) Wherever there were singin' schools, there would be carryings-on. c1865 *Circ. Sc.* i. 510/2 The carryings from the rejected decimals are to be taken account of.

4. *attrib.*, as in *carrying corporation, horse, power, vessel*; carrying-place, a place where goods, etc. have to be carried overland in inland navigation (cf. CARRIAGE, CARRY sb.); carrying trade, the trade or business of carrying goods, *esp.* over sea between different countries.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Carrynge vessel, or instrument of carrynge. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* ii. v. 377 The coal trade... employs more shipping than all the carrying trade of England. 1786 W. GRAYSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 133 The navigable waters and the carrying-places between them are made common highways. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* liii. 124 The shortest carrying-place from the Kennebec to the Dead River. 1898 F. WILKINS *Midd. Railw.* 157 A monopoly of the carrying trade of the district. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 133 If a river has a steep bed it generally possesses great carrying power. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 2 Apr. 7 Business of a carrying corporation.

† Examples of the passage of the vbl. sb. into a gerund, and its subsequent apparent use as a passive pple., through omission of preceding preposition a, as in 'the ark was a building'.

1684 *Y. Peter's Siege of Vienna* 4 The Fortifications... which were vigorously carrying on by Count Staremberg. 1726 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. iv. 186 A mysterious Economy, which has been carrying on from the Time the World came into, etc. 1748 JARVIS *Quint.* i. iii. viii. (headings) Several unfortunate persons, who were carrying, much against their wills, to a place they did not like. 1777 SHERRIDAN *Tript Scarr.* ii. i. I met a wounded peer carrying off. 1826 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. xviii. 266 Tea was carrying round. 1849 GEORGE GRACE (1862) V. lxi. 328 The operations now carrying on in Chios.

**Carrying**, *vbl. a.* That carries: see CARRY v. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. liii. The carrying stream is greater, than the bringing one. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., Fourteen high-class weight-carrying hunters.

**Carryke**, *obs.* variant of CARBAOK.

† **Carry-knave.** *Obs.* A common prostitute. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) Our hyreling hackney carry knaves, and hurry-whores.

**Carryon**, *obs.* form of CARRION.

† **Carry-tale.** *Obs.* A tale-bearer, a tell-tale. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 262/1 By reason of carietales and flatterers, the loue continued not long. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 463 Some carry-tale, some please-man. 1619 SCLATER *Expos.* i. *Theat.* (1630) 131 We have our carry-ales... to acquaint vs with their priuate actions & speeches. a1652 BROME *Queen* ii. vi. Wks. 1873 II. 35, I can be here no carry-Tale. 1824 *Land. Encycl.* V. 192.

**Carsay, carsey**, *obs.* ff. of KERRY.

**Carse** (kɑ:s, So. kɑ:s). *Sc.* Forms: 4 *kars*, 6 *cars*, 7- *carse*. [Of uncertain derivation, but perhaps the same word as *carres*, *carrs*, *cars*, pl. of *CARR sb.* 2 *fen*, low wet land.

This suits the sense: the early quotations speak of the *kars* as full of pools and mires: Trivet describes the Carse of Falkirk in time of Edw. I. as *loca palustris* (Jam.). The suppression of the vowel of the plural is phonetically regular, and the retention of the (s) sound instead of its change to (z) is seen also in *pence*, *dice*, *niche*, *truce* (the latter also, like *carse*, made into a singular). Cf. also the change of *Pierres*, *Feres* to *Piers*, *Pierce*. The difficulty is that no early examples of *kerris* or *carrs* are found in Sc.; in Barbour the word is already *kars*. The Welsh *cors* 'marsh' suits the sense, but presents a difficulty in the vowel, as well as in the geographical localization of the word.]

The stretch of low alluvial land along the banks of some Scottish rivers:

'Thus all the flat lands, on the north side of Tay, between Perth and Dundee, are called the *Carse of Gowrie*; those on the Forth, the *Carse of Stirling*, and the *Carse of Falkirk*' (Jam.). The name appears to have originally referred to their wet ferny character, but is now associated with their rich fertility.

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xii. 392 That herbryt thame that nycht Doune in the kerss . . . in the kerss pollis [=pools] ther war. 1375 STEWART *Crom.* Scot. II. 554 Into the cars of Gowrie quhair thair la. 1375 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* 100 When mires grew hard, like toasted bread, That men might through the Carsse ride. 1377 BURNS *Let. G. Hamilton* 28 Aug. The windings of Forth through the rich carse of Stirling, and skirting the equally rich carse of Falkirk. 1382 SOUTREY *After King's Visit* Scot. I. Highland and lowland, glen and fertile carse. 1373 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 83 The haughs or carses on the borders of the rivers.

b. attrib. 1797 *Statist. Aic. Scott.* XIX. 448 What lies next the river is carse clay. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties* Scot. III. 52 The soil . . . formed by the slime deposited in floods, is of the nature of carse-ground. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxii. 287 The great carse-lands of the estuaries. 1881 *Allot Advertiser* No. 1617. 2/1 Carse farmers have . . . got their fallow wheat sown.

**Cart** (kär), sb. Forms: 3-7 *carte*, 3 *karte*, 3-4 *karti*, 6 (*oharte*), *Sc. cairt*, 3-*cart*. [OE. had *cræt* neut., pl. *cratū*, app. related to Du. *krat* neut. 'hind part of a cart' (which is, however, only mod. Du. and suspected to be of recent adoption). Some compare OHG. *cratto*, *cresso*, masc., MHG. *kratte*, *kretze* (m. and f.) basket, hamper, panier, mod. G. dial. *krätze* fem., basket (cf. CRATE), and suppose that OE. *cræt* was prop. a cart of basket-work, but of this there is no actual evidence. ON. had *kart-r* masc. 'cart', generally considered to be cognate with the OE. word; and since the ME. was always *cart(e)*, and never *crat*, its direct source appears to have been the ON., rather than the OE. word.

If ME. *carte* had merely arisen by metathesis of *r* from OE. *cræt*, we should expect some overlapping of forms as in the case of *bird*, *bird*; one may note, however, that OE. *cræt-wæn* exists in mod. Welsh as *cartuenn*. *Cart* has entered from Eng. into most of the Celtic langs.; but is there palpably a foreign word]

†1. A carriage of any kind; a chariot, car. *Obs.* [a800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Carruca* (MS. *caruca*), *cræt*. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* I. g He hæfde . . . cratu and ridende men. c. 1050 *Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 465/6 *In carruca* on cræte.] c. 1200 *ORMIN* 48 Alls iif þe 3 cartte werren off wheelless fowwre. c. 1205 *Lay.* 11396 Mid cante he [Aldolf] for to Lundene. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6220 He . . . cuppel did his cartes all. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxvii. 18 Þe kart of god is ten thousand manyfold. 1381 *WYCLIF Matt. Prol.* They ben as four wheelis in the four horsid carte of the lord. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 943 Pheon wolde lede Algate hys Fader Carte. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cart, *biga*, *reda*, *quadriga*. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 72½ Salomon had xi M. Packes for the horses of his cartes, chasses, and cures. 1506 *SPENSER P. Q. v.* viii. 34 On every side of his embattled cart. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 165 Full thirtieth Times hath Phoebus Cart gon round Neptunes salt Wash, and Tellus Orbed ground.

2. *spec.* A strong vehicle with two wheels, and without springs, used in farming operations, and for carrying heavy goods of various kinds. (Distinguished from a *wagon*, which has four wheels.) 1207 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 189 So gret charge . . . Of mules, of cartes, and of hors myddle alle gode. c. 1345 *E. E. Allit. P.* 1259 To carye at þe kart & þe kny mylke. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Nonnes Pr. T.* 200 A carte ful of donge ther shalt thou see. c. 1450 *MORRIS* ii. 37 This erthe may be hadde a-wey . . . in cartes. 1543 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 19 Any wodde, cole, or tymbre to cary . . . with thy charte or wayne. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. vii. (1651) 350 As good horses draw in carts as coaches. 1623 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) World on Wheels* (1630) 235 A Cart is the Embleme of a Man, and a Coach is the Figure of a Beast: for as man hath two legges, a cart hath two wheeles. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monads*, Their talismans are ploughs and carts. 1877 *PAGE De Quincy* I. vii. 128 A common farmer's cart was brought.

b. With various sbs. indicating its use, as *baggage-dung*, *dust*, *harvest*, *hay*, *luggage-cart*, etc., or the animal that draws it, as *donkey-cart*. 1641 in *Thornbury Haunted London* (1865) 385 Paid to the same for the night-cart and cover . . . £7 9s. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 26. 3/4. I. was Payson'd with Night-Carts. 1797 'G. GAMBRADO' *Hum. Horsem.* v. (1809) 89 On a hay, pea, or dust cart. *Ibid.* xv. 126 Some Mackerel carts on the road. 1802 *Med. Triut.* VIII. 52 Conveyed here on the baggage cart. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. i. ii. (1866) 23 Wheat, dropped by a harvest cart upon a road.

†c. Formerly used for conveying convicts to the galleys, and instead of a drop; also for the public exposure and chastisement of offenders, esp. lewd women. Cf. *CART v. 2*, *CART'S-TAIL*. *Obs.*

1624 *Heywood Captives* v. iii. in *Bullen O. P. L.* IV. They wit spitt at us and doom us Unto the post and cart. 1682 *DRYDEN Loyal Bro.* Prol. 34 Like thief and parson in a Tyburn cart. 1708 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1886) II. 81 That Marg' Justice be whipt next day at a cart's arse, and . . . Jane Justice be carried in the cart at the same time from the Exchange to Jane Justice's house. 1800 *COLERIDGE Piccolino*. i. xii. Your windows and balconies all forestall'd To see him on the executioner's cart. 1861 *THACKERAY Level* 263 (Hoppe) She was always fitting the halter and traversing the cart . . . but she for ever declined to drop the handkerchief and have the business over.

3. A two-wheeled vehicle of lighter or more elegant make, with springs, drawn by one horse at a rapid pace. Often specified as *spring-cart* (which varies least from 2), *mail cart*, *village cart*; also *DOG-CART*, *TAX(ED) CART*, q. v.

1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV.* xcv. § 19 Any . . . chaise, curricule, gig, chair, or taxed cart. 1835 *Sir G. STEPHEN Adv. in Search*

*Horse* ii. 34 Tradesmen who require light carts for the conveyance of their goods. 1848 *THACKERAY Let. 1 Nov.*, A party of us drove in an Oxford Cart to Blenheim. *Mod.* He met me at the station with his village cart.

†4. Some kind of transport vessel. (? error.)

1368 C. WATSON *Polyb.* i. 26 After the third Navy came the carts [*razz imrynos*] and foists in which their horses were transported.

5. *Proverbs and Phrases.* To set or put the cart before the horse: to reverse the natural or proper order. †To be left out of the cart's tail: (see quot.). †To keep cart on wheels: ? 'to keep straight', or 'to keep things going'.

1340 *Aeneid* 243 Moche nolk of religion zetteþ þe zuolz be-wore þe oksen.] 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 That teacher setteþ the carte before the horse that preferreth imitacyon before preceptes. 1541 *WYATT Defence* 265 It is a common proverb, 'I am left out of the carts tail', and it is taken upon packing gear together for carriage, that it is evil taken heed to, or negligently, slips out of the cart, and is lost. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, Q. *Cordilia* v. 5 Lest I set the horse behinde the cart. 1589 *PUTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28: We call it in English proverbe, the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it Histeron proteron, we name it the Preposterous. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* i. iv. 244 May not an Ass know, when the Cart draws the Horse? 1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Oye*, The cart leads the horse; the young instruct the old. 1661 *NEWCOMBE Diary* (1849) 56, I must walke closer with God or I cannot keep cart on wheels.

6. *Comb.*, as *cart-driver* (formerly also = *chariot-eeer*), *filler*, *gilding*, *grease*, *harness*, *horse*, *jade*, *maker*, *pitch*, *road*, *room*, *rope*, *shed*, *thill*, *track* (*-tract*); *cart-aver* (*Sc.*) a cart-horse (see *AYER sb. 3*); †*cart-band*, ? the tire of a cart-wheel; *cart-body*, that part of a cart which holds the load (see *BODY sb. 8*); †*cart-bote*, *-boot* (*Feudal Syst.*), an allowance of wood to a tenant for making and repairing carts (see *BOOT sb. 1* 5 b); †*cart-bread* (see quot.); †*cart-clout*, an iron plate to protect the axle-tree from wear; †*cart-gate* = *CART-WAY*; †*cart-gun*, ? a cannon mounted on a carriage; *cart-head*, the front of a cart (cf. *CART'S-TAIL*); *cart-ladder* (*-leather*), a rack or framework at the front, back, or sides of a cart, to increase its carrying capacity; called also *lead-trees*; *cart-man*, a man who drives a cart; †*cart-nave*, ? the nave of a cart-wheel; †*cart-piece*, = *cart-gun*; †*cart-ritt* = *cart-rut*; *cart-road* = *CART-WAY*; *cart-ruck*, *-rut*, the deep rut cut in soft ground by the wheels of a cart; hence *cart-rutted a.*; *cart-saddle*, the small saddle placed on the back of a cart- or carriage-horse to support the shafts; also †as *v. trans.*, to put a cart-saddle on, to yoke; †*cart-spur*, *-sprin*, a cart-track [OE. *spor* track; cf. *SPOOR*]; †*cart-staff*, the shaft of a cart; also applied to other parts of a cart; †*cart-taker*, the officer who impressed carts for the king's service; so †*cart-taking*; *cart-tire*, the tire of a cart-wheel; *cart-track*, a track along which a cart has gone; a *cart-rut*; *cart-warping* (see quot.). See also *CART-FUL*, *-HORSE*, *-HOUSE*, *-LOAD*, *-TAIL*, *-WAY*, *-WHEEL*, *-WHIP*, *-WRIGHT*.

1821 *SCOTT Pirate* iv. The caries and the \*cart-avers . . . make it all; and the caries and the cart-avers eat it all. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A \*carte band, *crusta*. 1594 *WEST Symbol.* ii. *Chancery* § 88 Surrender . . . the said tenement and premisses . . . with sufficient \*cartbote, heybote, and hedgebote. 1796 *AYLIFE Parerg.* 506 If a man cuts Trees for . . . Cartboot, Ploughboot and Fireboot. 1580 *BARET Adv.* C. 149 Bread sold in markets in London; \*cart bread. 1446 *Willis & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 95, j carteca cum ritis iij hopis et viij \*cartecloutez. 1621 *M. MARKHAM Bk. War* iii. x. 119 Nalles for Tyers, and all other purposes. . . Spunges, Chaines, Cart-clothes, Weights. 1621 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. viii. A Prince? nay an Incendiary . . . a Stage-plaier, a \*Cart-druier. c. 1505 *DUNBAR Compl. to King* 25 Chaff-midden churls cuming off \*cart-fillaris. 1504 *Manch. Crt. Let Rec.* (1885) II. 89 There hath bene a \*Cartgate . . . betwixte the landes. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 644 \*Cart-grease must be used. 1550 *HALL Chron.* 18 *Hen. VIII.* 156 The Cardinal . . . had there \*cart gonnies ready charged. 1818 *SCOTT Ht. Midl.* xviii. Mending his \*cart-harness. 1812 *W. TENNANT Anster F.* ix. On his \*cart-head, sits the goodman. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadie* (1622) 174 With al his clownes, hoist vpon such \*cart-jades, so furnished, etc. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 5 And a \*carte ladder behinde when he shall carye eyther corne or kyddes or such other . . . Before waynes haue carte ladders bothe behynde and before. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Cart*, The Cart-leathers. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Cart*, *Cart-ladders*, the crooked pieces set over the wheels to keep hay and straw loaded off them. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* 138 \*Cart-makers . . . Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1719-54 *W. SWEET Eng.-Dutch Dict.* s. v. *Sleeper*, The \*Cart-men at London. 1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 212 A cartman driving full-tilt through Broadway. 1881 *Echo* 28 Jan. 4/3 Embezzlement by a Cartman 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 678 Nearly all the cartmen and porters are negroes. c. 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 628 *Timpiana* \*cartenave. a 1690 *SPALDING Prov.* Chas. I. 14 May, Their cam. . . tua uthir iron \*cart pieces to the schoir. 1865 *Tytler Early Hist. Man.* ix. 255 Well smeared with \*cart-pitch and tar. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II. clxxxv. Revenue run's faire. The other \*Cart-Ritt holds but for a while. 1608 *HOLME Let. B. Godfrey* xxx. 157 A \*cart-road which plunged deep into a wood. 1822 *MISS MITTORD Village Ser.* v. (1863) 445 A miniature farm-yard, with stabling for two, \*cart-

room for one. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa. v.* 28 Wo vnto wayne per-sonnes, that drawe . . . synne as it were with a \*cart rope. 1623 *MASSINGER Boudnan* i. iii. A cart-rope Shall not bind me at home. 1659 *GAUDEN Browning* (1660) 162 He drew all . . . not by the cart-ropes of rigor and imperiousness. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xi. I will have his meaning from him. if I should diag it out with cart-ropes. 1823 *LAMB Elia, Oxford in Vac.* 319 The . . . quill, that has plodded . . . among the \*cart-rucks of figures and ciphers. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 351 The earth taken from a \*cart-rut where a wheele hath gon. 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* ii. xxxv. 233 To pull the coaches out of the cart-ropes. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 135 The cart-out tippled down With the burden of the rain. 1881 *POYNTER Among Hills* I. 153 A steep, \*cart-rutted lane. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ii. 179 \*Cartesadel the commissarie, Oure cartshal he lede. 1602 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2777/4 A black punch Gelding . . . gall'd with the Cart-Saddle on the off side. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A \*carte spure, *orbata*. 1528 *St. Papers Hen VIII.* IV. 496 It haith chaunced me . . . to take a fall of my horse, and to breke my left arme, overthwart a cartspinn. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 2198 3e þeþ men bet iteigt to ssoffe & to spade To \*cartstaf & to ploustaf. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Cart*, *Cartistaves*, those that hold the cart and the raers together. 1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 24 \*Carte Takers—Richard Rede, etc. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 11 Purveyors, cart-takers, and such insolent officers. 1721 S. PEGGE *Cur. Musc.* (1818) 33 The King's Cart-takers, a post which is now in being though out of use. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 46 To be freed from Pourveyance and \*Cart-taking. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 493 The French white Ash . . . will bend well for \*cart-thills and fellies. *Ibid.* II. 365 Snailles (such . . . as are found betwene two \*cart-tracks). 1827 *MISS MITTORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 60 The roads through the coppice . . . have the appearance of mere cart-tracks. 1839 *STONCHOU: Axholme* 43 Another method by which the sediment of the Trent water is made highly beneficial to the adjoining land . . . is termed \*cart warping', the alluvial soil being led on the land during a hard frost or in very dry weather.

**Cart** (kär), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To carry or convey in a cart; also *fig.* c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 Cartyn or lede wythe a carte, *carruco*. 1663 *Arvon-binn.* 7 When the Ark was to be Carted to the City of David. 1807 *Dr QUINCY in Page Life* I. vii. 129 We were all carted to the little town. 1864 *J. H. NEWMAN Apol.* 31, I hereby cart away as so much rubbish, the impertinences, with which the Pamphlet swarms.

†b. To mount on a cart or carriage. *Obs.*

1550 *HALL Chron.* 5 *Hen. VIII.* 27 The pece of ordinance was rayssed & carted, and furthe was it caried.

†2. *spec.* To carry in a cart through the streets, by way of punishment or public exposure (esp. as the punishment of a bawd). *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. i. 55 Leane shall you haue to court her at your pleasure. *Gra.* To cart her rather. She's to rough for mee. 1607 *DEKKER, &c. Northw. Hoe* i. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 3, I was neuer Carted (but in harvest) neuer whipt but at Schoole. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. i. 81 Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud, To see Bawds carted through the crowd. 1758 *POPE Epiq. Sat.* i. 150 Vice . . . lifts her scarlet head, And sees pale Virtue carted in her stead. 1822 *CRABBE T. of Hall* i. (D.) Suspected, tried, condemned, and carted in a day.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To work with a cart; to use a cart.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vi. 62 Hit by-comeþ for . . . knaues vn-crouned to cart and to worche. 1463 *MARG. PASTON Lett.* 480 II. 143 Your grey hors . . . nowthyr ryght good to plowe nor to carte. 1707 *J. MORTIMER Husb.* (L.) Oxen are not so good . . . where you have occasion to cart much.

**Cartable**, a. [f. *CART sb.* or *v.* + *-ABLE*.]

That can be carted; that can be traversed by carts. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 744 Above Twenty Miles from Keswick, and none of the way Cartable.

**Cartaceous**: see *CHARTACEOUS a.* papery.

†**Cartafilago**, **phila-go**. *Obs.* Given by Turner as an English name of *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* or *Filago germanica*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal.* i. (1568) I j b, Centunculus [cudweed] . . . in englyshe in some places cartaphilago. 1562 *Ibid.* ii. x j b, Cottenweede . . . I think that the herbe which is called in Englande Cartafilago is a certain kynde of the same heibe. 1578 *LYTE* i. lxii. 90 Called of Turner. Cartaphilago.

**Cartage** (kär'tédj). [f. *CART sb.* or *v.* + *-AGE*.] The process of conveying by cart; the price paid for this.

1428 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1865) 6 For chalke and stoon and cartage £18 11s. 5d. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 327 Cartage of the Sugars from the Keys to the Warehouse. 1878 *F. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw.* 297 The proposed line would fice the streets . . . from an enormous amount of cartage.

**Cartage**, *obs.* form of *CARTIDGE*.

**Cartall**, *obs.* form of *CARTEL*.

**Carte** (kär, kart). Forms: 4-*carte*, 6 *cart*, (*oarete*), *Sc. cairt*. [a. F. *carte* card:—L. *carta*, *charta* paper: adopted at two different times; first in ME. in branch I; secondly, after this had become *obs.* (exc. perhaps in *Sc. cartes* 'playing-cards'), from mod. Fr. in branch II.]

I. †1. ? A treatise, exposition of a science. (? *spec.* of astrology). *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 130 As it is written in the carte, Complexion he [*i. e.* Canis Minor] taketh of Marte. 1760 ed. of *Chaucer's Astrol.* 249/2 In any carts [*ed. Sheat treis*] of the Astrolabe that I have yseene, there ben some conclusions, that, etc.

†2. A chart, map, plan, diagram. Also *fig.* *Obs.* 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) Introd. 15 The Coppe of a Carete compasing the Circuit of the Worlde. 1558 *Treas. Acc.* in *Lauder Tractate* (1864) Pref. 8 For paynting of the vii Planetis, of the kart, with the rest of the convoy xvi ii. 1578 *Inuent.* (1815) 237 (Jam.) Tua lile cartis of the yle of

Malt. 1669 MARVELL *Wks.* 1872-5 II. 273 A cart of the flats and sands that we meet with at Court. 1670 CORRON *Esperman* II. vii. 333 Very expert in the Geographical Cart. 1683 *Weekly Memorial* 85 Having referred his readers to the common Sea carts, for the situation of the island.

† 3. A charter; a legal 'paper' or document. *Obs.* c1449 PROCKOK *Repr.* 402 Cartis or chartours conteyning the formes of geuyng the seid greet endowing. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* v. (1867) 155 Though these outlandish sins have of late been naturalized and made free denizens of England; yet our ancientest carte is for gluttony.

4. *Sc.* A playing-card; *pl.* the game of cards. 1497 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 117 Aug. 7. Item, giften to beking to play at pe Cartis with pe Spanyartis, at Noreme, xx Vincornis a 1555 LYNDESAI *Tragedy* 81 Playing at cartis, and Dyse. 1785 BURNS *Epist. Davie* viii. Tent me, Davie, ace o' hearts! (To say aught less wad wrang the cartes). 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. 'Take a hand at the cartes till the gudeman comes hame.'

|| II. 5. A bill of fare. 1828 MOORE *Fudge Nam.* Paris iii. 6 The Carte at old Verry's. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii. The carte was examined on the wall, and Fanny was asked to choose her favourite dish. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxix. 387 Our carte is comprised in three lines—bread, beef, pork.

6. Short for CARTE-DE-VISITE. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 148, I think the 'cartes' are all liked. 1867 YATES *Black Sheep* II. 292 (Hoppe) Mr. Felton had some letters yesterday .. and there was a carte of his son in 'em.

**Carte** (kāt), *Fencing*. [(Also written QUART)]: a. *F.* *quarte*, ad. *It.* *quarta* fourth. First introduced in the form *quarte*; in 18th c. naturalized as *carte*; recent writers, using French authorities, show a tendency to revert to *quarte*.]

A position in fencing; one of the eight parries and two usual guards of the small-sword. See quot. 1861.

1707 SIR W. HOPE *Method of Fencing* 15 The only sure defence and preservative upon the ordinary Quart and Tierce Guards. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 11 Questions about the Woods Cart and Tierce, and other Terms of Fencers. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 37 In parrying either carte or tierce the same edge of your blade will parry both parades, provided you turn your wrist in its proper position for each parade. 1840 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* *Tragedy* iv. He thrust carte and tierce uncommonly fierce. 1861 G. CHAFFIN *Foil Practice* 11 Quart—The hand turning to the left, the point raised and inclined to the left, the finger-nails turned up (slightly). 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croicic* 137 No carte-and-tierce Observes the grinning fencer.

b. as *vb.* (nonce-word). 1705 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 41/1 I'll carte and tierce you, you scoundrel.

|| **Carte blanche** (kart blāñs). Also 8 chart blanch, charte blanche. [Fr. (formerly *charte blanche*): = blank paper.]

1. A blank paper given to any one on which to write his own conditions.

1707 LD. RABY in Hearne *Collect.* (1886) II. 43 Who sent Chart Blanch to make a Peace. 1722 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 3, I threw her a *Charte Blanche*, as our News Papers call it, desiring her to write upon it her own Terms. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iii. 124 Louis .. returned a carte blanche which was filled up with the government of Guienne and a long list of inferior posts and emoluments.

b. *lit.* Blank paper. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 285, I cannot conceive how any man can .. consider his country as nothing but carte blanche, upon which he may scribble whatever he pleases.

2. Hence *fig.* Full discretionary power granted.

1766 CHESTER *Lett.* cccc. (1799) IV. 235 Mr. Pitt, who had *carte blanche* given him, named every one of them. 1809 WINDHAM *Lett.* in *Speeches* Park (1812) I. 114 Unless I can have *carte blanche* as to my military plans. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 285, I may venture to assume *carte blanche* in arguing the impossibility of basilican revival. 1879 LOND. *Soc. Christm.* No. 47/1 Our good easy vicar gave me *carte blanche* to use this organ.

3. *Piquet*. A hand containing no picture-cards. (The French is *avoir cartes blanches* to have blank cards; the earlier Eng. was *blank* or *blanche*.)

1651 *Royal Game Piquet* 6 If he .. find that he hath never a Coat Card in his hand, he saies. I have a *Blanche*. 1659 SHUFFING, *Cutting, & Deal.* 7, I am *blanc*. 1676 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* vi. 88 (*Piquet*) He that hath a *Blank* .. his *Blank* shall hinder the other *Picy* .. and *Repicy*. 1800 HOYLE'S *Games Impr.* 112 *Carte Blanche*, means a hand without a court card in the twelve dealt, which counts for ten. 1850 BOHN'S *Handbk. Games* 200. 1882 LAUS *of Piquet* Law xviii. *Carte blanche* .. scores first, and consequently saves a *pique* or a *repique*.

**Carted** (kā'tēd), *pp.* a. [f. CART v. + -ED 1.] Carried in a cart; *spec.* as a punishment.

1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boilau's Art Poetry* (L.) *Thespis* .. with his carted actors. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* II. i. Like a carted bawd justly punish'd for the sins of the people. c1730 SWIFT *Clad in Brown* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 263 Old carted bands such garments wear.

|| **Carte-de-visite** (kart-dē'vizit). *Pl.* *cartes-de-visite*. [Fr.; = visiting card.] A small photographic portrait mounted on a card, 3½ by 2½ inches: so called from the purpose for which they were first proposed.

1861 N. & Q. Ser. II. XII. 322/2 A *carte de visite* in old times. In these days of *cartes de visite*, etc. 1869 *Eng. Mach.* 17 Dec. 328/2 The former style of *cartes-de-visite*. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* iv. 36 The collodion process .. acquired an immense impetus through the introduction of *cartes de visite*. *Ibid.* vi. 53 The *Carte de visite* was introduced at Paris by Disderi in 1858 .. and has been diffused over the whole earth.

**Cartel** (kā'tēl), *sb.* Forms: a. 6-7 cartell, 7-all, 7-el. b. 6 chartale, -all, 6-7-el. [a. *F.* *cartel*, ad. *It.* *cartello* (=Sp. *cartel*, med.L. *cartellus*), dim. of *carta* paper, letter, bill. (The fem. dim. *cartella* has a different sense.)]

1. A written challenge, a letter of defiance.

1560 SIR T. CHALONER *Lett.* 15 Jan. in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 313 Our professed enemies .. instead of cartels of defiance, will send us solemn letters of congratulation. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v. 89, I should send him a cartel presently. 1650 JCR. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 8 Xerxes .. sent a cartel of Defiance against the Mount Aethos. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* (1813) V. 431 He .. sent back the herald with a *cartel* of defiance. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 454 To the unknown libeller .. Sir Philip Sidney .. designed to send a cartel of defiance. 1880 S. COX *Comm. Job* 213 Job breaks out into this brief cartel of defiance.

† 2. A slanderous writing, a libel. *Obs.* 1520 DAVIDSON *Reply Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 516 That calumnious chartale, fraughted with as many lies almost as it hath lines. 1600 O. B. *Reply Libel* Ep. Ded. 5 One of our friends doth only term it a cartell or libell.

3. A written agreement relating to the exchange or ransom of prisoners, etc.; such exchange itself. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 The agreements of the Cartel do expire of their own accord when the Peace is concluded. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1659 (R.) By a cartel that had been settled between the two armies, all prisoners were to be redeemed at a set price. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 483 A cartel being soon after established for the exchange of prisoners. 1809 WELLINGTON *Lett.* in *Gurw. Disp.* V. 69, I shall endeavor to establish a cartel of exchange as soon as possible. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 184.

b. = *cartel-ship*: see quot. 1760. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cartel*, a ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of any two hostile powers; also to carry any particular proposal from one to another. 1795 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 38 Three Carrels are expected from Toulon with sick prisoners. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 304/2 He was coming home in the cartel.

4. *gen.* A paper or card, bearing writing or printing; a tablet.

1663 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. viii. 68 Covering them with Husks .. Films, Cartels, Shells. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 270 He ordered a cartel with some Greek verses .. to be affixed to the frame [of a portrait]. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 324 Wipe such visitations From the Fancy's cartel. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 584 To send in a cartel or report of the number of knights' fees.

5. *attrib.*, as in *cartel ship*, a ship employed in exchanging prisoners; see 3, 3 b.

1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 425 Some hundred English, who had been prisoners in France, were landed at Penzance, by a cartel ship. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 69 The same interdiction of trade applies to ships of truce, or cartel ships.

Hence † **Cartel v. trans.**, to serve with a challenge; † **Carteller**, † **Cartelist**, one who challenges; **Cartelling** *vb.* *sb.*, making of cartels, exchanging of prisoners.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv. Come hither, you shall cartel him. 1611 FLORIO, *Cartellante*, a challenger, a carteller. a 1679 EARL ORKNEY *Griman* III. The Mode of fighting Duels with single Rapier, which .. has been call'd, by the Cartelists, *la Bouteville*. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* V. xix. ix. 628 No more exchanging or cartelling.

**Carter** (kā'tēr). Also 3-6 cartare, 4 karter, 5 cartere, 6-8 cartar. [f. CART *sb.* + -ER 1. (Littré and Cotgr. have *F. cartier* in this sense in 16-17th c.)]

† 1. The driver of a chariot; a charioteer. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21287 pe carter self is iesus crist c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 165 As men seen be karter worken in be tourneyng .. of hys karteres or chariottes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Boeth.* xii. viii. 60 Metiscus the cartar. That Turnus chayr had for to revile on hand. 1551 RECORDE *Cart. Knowl.* (1556) 264 This constellation is also named Auriga the Cartar. 1850 BAKER *Alv.* C 250 A chariot man, a carter.

2. One who drives a cart.

a 1250 *Out & Night.* 1184 Drah to the cwab be cartare. 1463 MAUN. & HOUSEH. *Exp.* 226 The carteris that browhame the sayd yren. 1549 OLDE *Erasm.* Par. *Ephes.* Pro. Cij. As vnmete for this .. as a carter of husbandry to be a caruer at a noble mans table. 1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 432 A piece of Buffalo-hide, shaped like our Carters Frocks. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 194 The carters drive along the streets smacking a tune with their whips.

b. As a type of low birth or breeding; a rude, uncultured man, a clown. (Common in 16th c.)

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* Pref. Why are they [poets] dysposed of many rude carters of nowe a dayes whiche vnderstande nat them? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 3 b. There is no Carter but knoweth it. 1589 PURTINHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xx. (Arb.) 57 Continence in a king is of greater merit, then in a carter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1849) I. 322 A man with the deportment, the vocabulary, and the accent of a carter.

† 3. ? Some kind of missile. *Obs.*

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 8 Heaving .. round and double-headed partridges, crows, and carters.

4. More fully **Carter-fish**: a kind of flat-fish (*Pleuronectes megastoma*), otherwise called WHITF. 1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The carter, etc. .. belong to that strange family of fish.

† **Carter** 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also *cairtar*. [f. CART 1 + -ER 1.] A card-player.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 345 Tables, whair of sum .. used to serue for drunkardis, dysaris, and carteris.

**Carter**, *obs.* form of CHARTER.

**Carter-cap** (Nashe): = CATER-CAP, collegian.

† **Carterlike**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. CARTER 1 + LIKE a.] Like a carter; rude(ly), clownish(ly).

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. iij. Rude and cartarike singing. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Roturément*, carters like. 1678 FLAMSTEED in *Baily Acc. Flamsteed* 117 That you should think me of that carter-like temper that I cannot move without a goad.

† **Carterly**, *a.* & *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

*A. adj.* Like or befitting a carter; clownish, boorish, rude, ill-bred.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 A carterly or a rebaud songe. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 40 Diogenes a philosopher, yet who more carterly? 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Charterie*, A carterlie, or churlish trickie. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* E iij b. This is carterly language.

*B. adv.* In a rude or boorish manner.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 57 We must .. take hede .. that .. nothing blockishly or carterly wee do. 1593 NASHE *Lett. Confut.* 57 Not the most exquisite thing that is, but the Counsel Table Asse Richard Clarke, may so Carterly deride. 1598 FLORIO, *Villanamente* .. clownishlie, carterly, basely, incultie.

**Cartesian** (kā'tēziān, -ziān), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *Cartesianus*, f. *Cartesius*, latinized form of the name of René Descartes, the famous French philosopher and mathematician (1596-1650).]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to Descartes, or to his philosophy or mathematical methods.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath. Gen.* Pref. 18 So perfectly agreeable to the Cartesian Philosophy. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 128 When I happen to fall into that Cartesian doubt and perplexity. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 86 *Cogito; Ergo sum*, this famous enythym of the Cartesian philosophy. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Opp's Chm. Sc.* Chem. 73 Varying the form of lenses from sections of spheres to sections of certain ovals, which, from the name of Descartes, are termed the Cartesian ovals. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 20 The Cartesian equation of the curve.

b. **Cartesian devil**, *c. diver*: a philosophical toy, consisting of a hollow figure, partly filled with water and partly with air, and made to float in a vessel nearly filled with water, having an air-tight elastic covering. This covering being pressed down, the air inside the vessel is compressed, and more water forced through a small aperture into the figure, which consequently sinks, to rise again when the external pressure is removed.

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 79 The Glass for shewing the Experiment with the Cartesian Devils.

*B. sb.* A follower of Descartes; one who accepts the philosophy of Descartes.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 347 Divers of the new Philosophers, Cartesianes, and others. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 59 The Cartesianes and some others .. have asserted that brutes are meer machins and automata. 1758 JOHNSON *Jdlar* No. 10 ¶ 4 The Cartesian who denies that his horse feels the spur. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 86 note, This word [Ego], introduced by the Germans, or originally perhaps by the old Cartesianes.

**Cartesianism**, the philosophy of Descartes.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath. Gen.* Pref. 17 Not only Platonism, but that which now deserves to be called Cartesianism, for Des-Cartes his so happily recovering it again into view. 1870 *Athenaeum* 3 Dec. 716 Cartesianism, if logically followed into its conclusions, surely lands us in Spinozism.

**Cartful** (kā'tūfl). [see -FUL.] As much or as many as a cart will hold.

1399 LANGE *Rich. Redeles* II. 158 Caute of the kytes a cartfull at ones. 1453 MARC. PASTON *Lett.* I. 256 This day I have had inne ij. cartfull of hey. 1465 MAUN. & HOUSEH. *Exp.* 326 Payd for a cartfolle of charcolle vjs. 1651 RELIG. *Wotton.* 614 (R.) Wood .. at twenty-five crowns the cart-full. 1863 J. BROWN *Horse Subs.* (ed. 3) 143 A cartful of irrepressible youngsters.

|| **Carthamus** (kā'īpāms). Also 7 cartamus, 8 carthame. [mod.L. *carthamus* (in *F. carthame*), ad. Arab. قَرْطَم qartum, qirtim, in same sense.]

A small genus of annual composite plants; esp. *C. tinctorius* (Safflower or Bastard Saffron), cultivated from southern Europe to China, the flowers of which yield red and yellow dyes. b. The florets used in the mass as a dye, and as a drug.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Cneus* .. is called .. in englishe Bastarde saffron or mocke-saffron. The Poticaries call thys herbe carthamus. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 317 No precious drug is more adulterated [than Saffron] with Carthamus. 1750 BEAWE'S *Lex Mercat.* 806 Commodities of the Country's [Java's] Growth .. Carthame (or Bastard Saffron). 1854 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 146 The Carthamus contains a red and a yellow colouring matter .. from the red, rouge is prepared.

Hence **Carthamio** a., as in **Carthamic acid**, the same as **Carthamin**, the red colouring matter of safflower, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 405 Carthamin. This .. Döbereiner considers as an acid, to which he has given the name of carthamic acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 808 The carthamin is precipitated in red flocks.

† **Cartholico**. *Obs.* A derisive perversion of CATHOLIC.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xi. Annot. 324 Some Heretikes of this time call them Cartholikes and cacolikes.

**Cart-horse**. A horse used to draw a cart. (In first quot. transl. *bigalis* 'horse drawing two-wheeled chariot'. Now, a large thick-set horse used for heavy work.)

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 802 Charyotte horse were ordeyned and halowed to the sonne, and



carte horse were halowdy to the mone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A carte hors; *veredus, caballus*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* iv. 26 Salomon had fortye thousande cart horses, and twolve thousande horsmen. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World on Wheels* Wks. II. 235 2 Scarce any Coachhorse in the world doth know any letter in the Booke, when as every Carthorse doth know the letter G very understandingly. 1813 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 48, I will work like a cart-horse.

† **Carthoun.** *Obs.* [= Ger. *kartauene, kartane*, ad. It. and med. L. *quartana*, which, as well as the former Ger. transl. *viertelsbüchse* 'quarter-gun', designated originally 'a 25-pounder cannon in relation to the largest siege-pieces of 100 lbs.' (Kluge). Also CARTOW, q. v.]

A kind of cannon, also called a quarter-cannon; recent writers identify it (app. through some error) with the *cannon-royal*. See also CARTOW, CURTAIL.

1849 *Mem. Kirkcaldy Gr.* xviii. 335 These consisted of one cannon-royal or carthoun (a 48 pounder), two sakers, etc. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Carthoun*, the ancient cannon royal, carrying a 66 lb. ball. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 446 Cannon royal or carthoun 48 pounds.

**Cart-house** (kā-rt'hauz).

1. A shed or outhouse in which carts are kept. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 54 A Carte hows, *carctarea*. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 230 The barn, cart-house, and granary [formed] the third side.

† 2. (kā-rt'hauz) A house on wheels. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 161 Moving houses, built upon wheels like a shepherds cottage .. they plant these cart-houses verie orderlie in a ranke.

**Carthouse**, *obs.* corrupt f. CARTOUCHE.

**Carthusian** (karjū-zhān, -zhān), *a.* and *sō.* Earlier forms were *Charthous, Chartous, Cartustier*. [ad. L. *Cartusianus, Cartusienus*, 'from the *Caturiani montes*, or from *Caturissium, Caturissium, Chatrousse*, a village in Dauphiné, near which their first monastery was founded' (Littre). In F. *chartreux, OF. chartreus, -ous*.

Most English dictionaries erroneously explain their name from la Grande-Chartreuse, their chief convent, near Grenoble; but this is really named after the order: see CHARTER-HOUSE.]

1. *a.* *adj.* Of or belonging to an order of monks founded in Dauphiné, by St. Bruno, in the year 1086, remarkable for the severity of their rule. *b.* *sō.* A monk of this order.

c 1394 P. PL. *Crede* 674 Monkes ne preistes, Chanons ne Charthous jat in chirche serueth. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206, The order of the cartusians. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 299 He.. delit a chartour [i. e. monk]. 1563-67 FOLKE A. & M. II. 375 The house of the Carthusian monks. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 559 The religion of the the Cartusians. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. i. Live, like a Carthusian, on poor John. 1848 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* xxv, In the Carthusian convent. 1849 SIK J. STEPHEN *Ecc. Biog.* (1850) 173 The Carthusians with their self-immolations.

2. *a.* *adj.* Of the 'Charterhouse' School, founded on the site of a Carthusian monastery in London. *b.* *sō.* A scholar of the Charterhouse School.

1866 *All Y. Round* No. 66. 307 There is plenty of space for the Carthusians to play in. 1864 *Blackw. Mag.* XCVI. 449 (Hoppe) Carthusians regard their old school with loyalty and gratitude.

**Cartilage** (kā-tilēdž). [*a.* F. *cartilage* (16th c. in Littre), ad. L. *cartilago* gristle.]

1. A firm elastic flexible tissue, of a whitish translucent colour, in vertebrate animals; gristle.

*Temporary cartilage* is that which occurs only in very early life, and subsequently ossifies or changes to bone; *permanent cartilage* is that which permanently retains its character, e.g. the *articular cartilage* which coats the ends of bones at the joints, and the *membraniform cartilage* which occurs in the walls of cavities.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* What is cartilage? .. It is a substance as it were of the kynde of bones, but it is softer or sower than the bone is. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* iv. 44 note, The wide-pipe.. is flamed partly of cartilage, or gristly matter. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. iii. 15 What at first was cartilage .. gradually becomes bone. 1873 MIVART *Eten. Anat.* ii. 24 The adjacent surfaces of bones are coated with smooth cartilage.

*b.* A structure or formation consisting of cartilage, a gristly part; as the *cartilages of the ribs*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The bones, gristles, or cartilages, the synewes. 1847 F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 5 Ornaments .. pendant from the cartilages of his ears.

† 2. Applied to the coats of an onion. *Obs.* 1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 131 The.. number of cartilages, with which the bodie [of an onion] is included.

3. *Comb.*, as *cartilage-corpuscle*, -like *adj.* 1847 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* iv. 528/2 The cartilage-like tendon. 1876 *Tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 Bone and cartilage-corpuscles.

**Cartilaginous.** *rare.* A cartilaginous fish. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 388 Cartilaginous in which [the skeleton] is cartilaginous.

† **Cartilaginous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 -ious. [*f.* L. *cartilagineus* (*f.* *cartilagin-em* cartilage) + -OUS.] = CARTILAGINOUS.

1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xix, The Lamprey hath .. for the spine or back-bone, a cartilaginous substance. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Cartilaginous Fishes.

**Cartilaginification** (kā-tilādžinifika-šən). [*So* in mod. Fr.: *f.* L. *cartilaginif- stem of cartilago*

cartilage; see -IFICATION. Cf. *ossification*.] The formation of or conversion into cartilage.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 5 The semi-opaque jelly becomes dense, transparent, and homogeneous, the change.. constituting cartilaginification. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* iv. 131/2 Some alterations of texture.. (the so-called cartilaginification and ossification).

**Cartilaginous** (kā-tilādžinifim), *a.* [*f.* as prec.; see -FORM.] Resembling cartilage.

1830 R. KNOX *Biclar's Anat.* 238 Cartilaginous ligamentous organs. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* i. 249/2 This remarkable structure.. called by the older anatomists.. cartilaginous ligament.

**Cartilaginous** (kā-tilādžinoid), *a.* [*f.* as prec.; see -OID.] Of the form or nature of cartilage.

1850 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* v. 517/2 A cartilaginous thickening of the peristomium. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Proc. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 131 A homogeneous cartilaginous substance.

**Cartilaginous** (kā-tilādžinēs), *a.* [*ad.* F. *cartilagineux*, or L. *cartilaginōsus*, *f.* *cartilagin-em* cartilage: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of, or consisting of, cartilage. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The places about the lachrymall, and the palpebres neighbours cartilagynous. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 5 The Gristle or Cartilagynous Substance. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 298 In the Sturgeon the skeleton is cartilagynous.

*b.* *Zool.* **Cartilagynous fishes**: an order of fishes having a cartilagynous skeleton.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 271 Fish.. of the cartilagynous and squamose.. kinds. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 57 Many of the cartilagynous fish are viviparous. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 579.

2. *Bot.* Of the texture of cartilage. 1677 GRAY *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 22 The Inner Cover [of the Seed] is also Cartilagynous or Honey. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 137 Albumen.. between horny and cartilagynous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flava* 80 [Holly] leaves glossy.. with waved spinous cartilagynous margins.

**Carting** (kā-rt'ing), *vbl. sō.* 1 [*f.* CART v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of conveying in a CART. In specific senses: *a.* exposure to public ignominy in a cart; *b.* the transport of coal underground to the shaft.

1554 MARTIN *Marriage of Priests* LL ij b (L.) In carting, and ploughing. 1567 GOLDING *De Moria* xii. (1617) 188 Haddest thou once shamed him by the pillory or by carting. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Fudgem.* ii. iv. 57 Scarce a monthly Sessions.. without hanging and carting. 1645 *Mercurius Anti-Brit.* xi Aug. 11 Have you ever, at a Carting, seen People throw rotten eggs?

† **Carting**, *vbl. sō.* 2 *St. Obs.* [*f.* CART<sup>1</sup> 4 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Card-playing.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 345 Sic carting, dysing, burdome, and harlatie. 1556 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. 267 The young men.. followit daising and carting.

**Cart-load.** The load which a cart can carry. c 1300 *Howel* 895 A cartelode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode, Of grete laumprees, and of eles. 1646 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 165 David.. that gaue.. 3300 Cartload of Treasure for the building of the Temple. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Peace-Offering* 48 Above three and thirtie thousand cartload of silver. 1757 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 322 The many thousand cart-loads of earth or sand, taken out of the catacombs. 1870 EMERSON *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 See what the farmer accomplishes by a cartload of tiles.

*b.* Often *fig.* for a large quantity, 'load,' 'heap'. 1577 HOLMESHOOD *Chron.* II. 123 Whole cart lodes of complaints and greevances. 1641 PAGET *Hersirog.* (1647) 158 The Anabaptists brought Cart-loads of lyes to maintain their.. opinions. 1789 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vii. Wks. 1812 II. 230 Of fun you rob him of cart-loads.

**Cartographer** (kā-rt'grāfer). Also *charto-*. [*f.* F. *carte* card, chart, or L. *charta, carta* (*a.* Gr. *χάρτιν, χάρτης*), leaf of paper + Gr. *-γράφος* writer + -ER<sup>1</sup>, cf. *geographer*. The *ch*-spelling is in accordance with the ultimate etymology (the Gr. would be \*χαρτογράφος); but the other is commoner, and perh. preferred, as not suggesting the pronunciation of *ch*- in *chart*.]

One who makes or compiles charts or maps. 1863 *Reader* 12 Dec. 705/3 Bach cartographer only delineated one lake. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 308 The speculations of cartographers. 1885 *Athenaeum* 29 Aug. 274/2 No cartographer since the 15th century had ventured to indicate it.

**Cartographic** (kā-rt'grāfik), *a.* Also *charto-*. [*f.* as prec. + -IO.] Of or pertaining to cartography. So **Cartographical**, of, belonging to, or dealing with cartography.

1885 *Academy* 19 Sept., A good specimen of.. cartographic work. 1880 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 428 The cartographical art being only in its infancy. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. No. 607. 250 Valuable cartographical matter.

**Cartography** (kā-rt'grāfi). Also *charto-*. [*f.* as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία* writing; as if ad. Gr. *χαρτογραφία*.] The drawing of charts or maps. 1850 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Proc. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 28 The circlets which in cartography denote cities or towns. 1859 J. R. JACKSON (*title*), A Manual of Geographical Science.. Part I.. Cartography. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1177/2 A clever piece of cartography.

**Cartomancy** (kā-rt'omænsi). [*f.* It. *carta* in sense 'playing-card' + Gr. *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by playing-cards.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 114 Cartomancy, the art of fortune-telling with packs of cards. 1886 *Newcastle Weekly Chron.* 29 May 3/2 It is said that the earliest work on cartomancy was written or compiled by Francesco Mar-

colini, and printed at Venice, in 1540.. Cartomancy was very fashionable in England during the eighteenth century. Numbers of young ladies used to consult the cards to know whom, when, and where they would marry.

**Carton** (kā-rt'n). [*app.* a. F. *carton* papier-mâché, pastebord, *f.* *carte*: see CARTOON.] In rifle practice: A white disc or circle within the bull's-eye of a target; also a shot which strikes this; *attrib.* as in *carton-target*.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, Captain Heaton, out of 27 shots.. made 26 bull's-eyes, of which 13 were cartons.. These Swiss carton targets, at which the Vernon prizes are shot for, were.. crowded during the day.

**Cartoon** (kā-rt'n), *sō.* Also 8 carton, cartone. [*a.* F. *carton* or (its source) It. *cartone*, augm. of *carta* paper.]

1. A drawing on stout paper, made as a design for a painting of the same size to be executed in fresco or oil, or for a work in tapestry, mosaic, stained glass, or the like.

1672 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Jan., I perceived him [Gibbon], carving that large cartoon, or cunicus, of Tintoretto. 1683 *Ibid.* 9 May, To ask whether he [the Duke of Norfolk] would part with any of his cartoons and other drawings of Raphael. 1697 C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) II. 229 But y<sup>e</sup> sight best pleased me was y<sup>e</sup> cartoons by Raphael, web are far beyond all y<sup>e</sup> paintings I ever saw. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 226 ¶ 1 The Cartons in Her Majesty's Gallery at Hampton-Court. a 1721 *Prior A. Bna* iii. 440 When Rarus shows you his Cartone, He always tells you, with a groan, etc. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1780) I. 240. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 24 The set of cartoons for the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel. 1867 *Even. Standard* 14 Feb., Coloured cartoons for church windows in stained glass.

2. A full-page illustration in a paper or periodical; *esp.* applied to those in the comic papers relating to current events.

1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* xi, One of Mr. Leech's most genial cartoons. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxix. 8 The cartoons bearing on colonial politics.

**Cartoon**, *v.* [*f.* prec. *sō.*]

1. *trans.* To design, as a cartoon (sense 1); to make a preparatory sketch or tracing of.

1807 *Athenaeum* 12 Mar. 348/2 The mental cartooning that foreshadowed those masterpieces. *Ibid.* 348/3 Rossetti was greatly struck by this story, and immediately the subject for 'Michael Scott's Wooing' was 'mentally cartooned'.

2. To represent by a cartoon (sense 2); to caricature, or hold up to ridicule.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Vra. Police Judge* xxii. 194 They make bold to cartoon.. the goodly profession of the law.

**Cartoonist.** An artist who draws cartoons. 1880 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/2. 1883 *Glasgow Her.* 12 July, The cartoonist of the comic papers.

† **Cartoose**, *Obs.* 1. var. of CARTOUSE.

2. Of doubtful meaning; cf. CARTOUSE and CARTOUCHE.

1607 DEKKER, etc. *Northw. Hoe* iii. i. Wks. 1873 III. 37 A close sleeve with a cartoose collar.

**Cartouche** (kā-rtūč). Also (7 catouche, carthouse, 8 catooch), 7-9 cartouch. See also CARTOUSE, CARTRIDGE. [*a.* F. *cartouche* fem. 'the comet of paper wherein.. grocers put the parcels they retails; also, a Cartouch, or full charge, for a pistoll put vp within a little paper to be the reader for vse, etc.' (Cotgr.). Also = 'Cartoche, a cartridge, or roll (in Architecture)' (Cotgr.): the latter is in mod. Fr. *cartouche*, masc. a. II. *cartoccio* 'a coffin of paper' (Florio), a 'comet' of paper, augmentative *f.* *carta*: -med. L. *carta, L. charta* paper; see CART<sup>1</sup> 1, CHART.]

1. = Fr. *cartouche* fem.

1. *a.* *Mil.* A roll or case of paper, parchment, etc., containing the charge of powder and shot for a gun or pistoll; a cartridge. ? *Obs.* Also, in *Pyrotechnics*, the case containing the inflammable materials in some fireworks.

1611 COTGR. [see above]. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* 20 To fill Carthouses of powder. 1664 PHILLIPS, *Cartouch* (Fr.), a charge of powder and shot, made ready in a paper, called also a Carthage [ed. 1678: also sometimes mistakenly used for Carthage]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Cartouche*, the same with Cartridge. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. xxi. § 24 A little Cartouch or Case, of that kind which they use in making Squibs in common Fire-Works. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 257 A harquebus.. with cartouches, powder and ball. 1850 MAZZINI *Roy. & Repub. Italy* 37 Women were rivals in the enthusiasm.. they prepared cartouches.

† *b.* A case of wood, pasteboard, etc., containing iron balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer.

1611 COTGR., *Cartouche*, also, a peece of pastboard or thick paper stuffed (in a round or pudding like forme) with bullets, etc., and to be shot out of a great peece. 1693 *Paris Rel. Bath. Landon* 19 Whose Cannon play'd upon them with Cartouches. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley*, *Cartouch*, a case of wood.. holding about four hundred musquet-balls, besides six or eight balls of iron.

*c.* = *Cartridge-box*.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 595 No cramm'd cartouch their belted back attires.

¶ 'A ticket of leave or dismissal given to a soldier.' (In mod. Dicts., but app. purely Fr.)

II. = Fr. *cartouche* masc.

2. *Arch.* *a.* A corbel, mutule, or modillion. The earlier form was CARTOUSE, q. v. ? *Obs.*



1766 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (1736), *Cartouses, Cartouzes*, or as some call 'em *Cartouches* are the same as Modillions . . . under the cornice at the Eaves of a House . . . ornaments representing scrolls of paper: But most commonly are flat Members with Wavings for a device. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 50 Three cartouches to support the balcony. 1890 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* [see 2 c].

b. Any ornament in the form of a scroll, as the volute of an Ionic capital.

1611 COTGR., *Volute*. . . the written circle, or curl tuft that sticks out of the chapter of a pillar, etc., and is teamed by our workmen, a Rowle, Cartidge, or Cartouche. 1662 PINLLING, *Cartouch* (F.). . . a Roll, with which they adorn the Cornish of a Pillar. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 489/2 A white marble monument adorn'd with Cartouches. 1769 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 205 Twisted columns, which are called cartouches.

c. A tablet for an inscription or for ornament, representing a sheet of paper with the ends rolled up; a drawing or figure of the same, for the title of a map, or the like; a drawn framing of an engraving, etc. Often attrib.

a 1776 J. GRANGER *Lett.* (1805) 69 The roof of this church is painted in cartouches or compartments. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 540 The print itself has a large cartouche oval frame, with pinks and gillyflowers issuing from the four corners. 1890 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Cartouch*, *Cartouche*, F., a term adopted from the French for a tablet, either for ornament or to receive an inscription, formed in the resemblance of a sheet of paper with the edges rolled up. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xiii. 146 Panels edged with cartouche ornament.

3. *Her.* The oval escutcheon of the Pope and 'churchmen of noble descent'.

1828 BERRY *Dict. Heraldry* (1830) *Cartouche*, is an oval shield in which the Popes and churchmen of noble descent in Italy place their armorial bearings.

4. *Archæol.* Name given to the oval or oblong figures in Egyptian hieroglyphics, inclosing characters expressing royal or divine names or titles.

1830 Q. *Rev.* May 118 (*Egypt. Antig.*) It was soon found that royal names were inclosed in a sort of oval ring, called by Champollion a cartouche. 1890 LAYARD *Nimrud* x. 246 Between the figures is a cartouche containing a name in hieroglyphics.

III. *Comb.* (from sense 1) as cartouche-box = *Cartridge-box*.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 231 Some . . . that had not waxt up their Cartage or Cartouche Boxes, wet all their Powder. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4850/3, 3 Chests Cartouch Boxes. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 429. 1828 *Regul. Service at Sea* vii. ii. § 28. 223 He . . . is to be very careful that there are not any cartouches left in the cartouch-boxes.

† *Cartouse*. *Obs.* Also 7-8 -o-ose, -ouse, -o-esse. [A variant of CARTOUCHE, or ad. It. *cartoccio*; formerly appropriated to the architectural sense.]

1. A modillion or corbel; = CARTOUCHE 2 a.

1611 COTGR., *Modillon*, a cartidge or cartouse, a foulding bracket or corbel. 1624 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 25 In the Cornice both Dentelli and Modigliani (our artizans call them Teeth and Cartouses). 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* A. a, *Mutills*, that which we commonly call in English a cartouse. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 43 Masons put stone Cartouses in the top of the inside walls, which are bearers to the Summers. 1726 [see CARTOUCHE 2].

2. A volute; see CARTOUCHE 2 b.

*Cartoush*. *dial. Sc.* [According to Jamieson f. F. *courte* short, and *houise* 'a short mantle of course cloth worn in all weather by country women about their head and shoulders' (Cotgr.). Du Cange has *houcia curta* of date 1360.]

A kind of 'bed-gown' worn by working women in parts of Scotland, e. g. Fife. (Jamieson.)

† *Cartow*. *Sc. Obs.* [app. ad. 16th c. Flem. *cartouwe* 'genus bombardæ maioris, vulgo cartuma et quartana, Ger. *cartaun*, Il. *courtaun*' (Kilian); meaning 'quarter-cannon' (CARTHOUN).]

The Flemish word and the form *cartall* 'a great gun' mentioned by Hall, suggest F. *quartant*, in the 16th c. *quartant*, the measure of a fourth of a bushel, which Littre refers to med.L. *quartale*: but no evidence of the application of the F. word to a gun has been found. *Cartow* was apparently sometimes associated in the 17th c. with *cart*, as if the same as *cart-piece*, i. e. carriage-gun.]

A kind of cannon, also called a quarter-cannon, which threw a ball of a quarter of a hundred-weight. See also CARTHOUN.

1690 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 519 June 15. . . The Covenanters Lords . . . had . . . with them two great cartowes and some lesser field-peeces. a 1670 SPALDING *Trinh. Chas.* I (1830) I. 109 Two cartowis or quarter canons, having the bullet to about 24 pound weight each. *Ibid.* II. 228 On Tuseday 14 of May, the tua Cartowis wes brocht about fra Montrois to Abirdene be sea: bot thair whielles wes hakit and hewin by the Gordouns, as ye have hard. Thair can also tua uther iron cart peices to the schoir.

*Cartre*, *obs.* form of CHARTER.

*Cartridge* (kãrt'ridz). Forms: 6-7 cartage, 7 cartage, redgo, -rege, cartharidge, (cartalage), cartruce, 7-8 carthrage, 8 cartrouche, 7- cartridge. [A corruption of CARTOUCHE, q. v. for other forms and examples.]

1. *Mil.* The case in which the exact charge of powder for fire-arms is made up; of paper, parchment, pasteboard, flannel, serge, metal, etc., according to its use. Generally, for small-arms, the cartridge contains the bullet as well as the

powder (called distinctively a *ball-cartridge*); if it contains no ball, it is a *blank cartridge*.

1799 DIGGES *Stratist.* 116 Cases of Haleshot in manner of Cartages. 1611 FLORIO, *Scarnuzza*, a cartage so called of gunneis. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Acid.* 42 Cartalages . . . for this or any other pece on horsebacke. 1626 CART. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* a The Maister Gunner hath the charge of the . . . Spunges, Cartrages, Armes. 1644 NYR *Gunnery* i. (1647) 38 Canvas or strong paper, to make Cartrages. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cartouche* (F.), a charge of powder and shot ready made up in a paper; we corruptly call it a cartage. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 A Cart-ridge full of Gunpowder. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 58 If the Powder in the Cartruce be wet. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Carthrage*. . . a bag of Canvas . . . of such a depth as to contain just so much Powder as the Charge of the Piece: Also a Charge of Powder and Shot made ready in a Paper for any smaller Gun. 1702 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 20) 369 Ordnance . . . with cartouches and ball for service. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 630a, 90 rounds of ball Cartridge and 60 rounds of blank Cartridge. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* Aug. 181 The famous buckshot-cartridges were ordered by the Government that preceded him [Mr. Forster].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1673 MARVELL *Reli. Transp.* II. 182 'Tis pity that you . . . did not . . . fill the cartridges or distribute them to each magistrate according to his calibre. 1699 PIOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 221 Pellets or Cartrages of the same forme . . . made not of the leaves of the same tree, but plainly of the Rose. 1826 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana*, Every line is a cartridge of wit in itself. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, What rare wisdom it is not to fire away one's last cartridge.

† c. = *Cartridge-box*. *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 They haue also Cartrages or rather cases for Cartrages made of Lattn to keepe the Cartrages in. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., There are also Tin Cartridges, in which the Paper or Parchment ones are both formed and carried.

† 2. *Arch.* a. A modillion or corbel; b. The volute of an Ionic capital; c. A tablet representing a sheet of paper with the ends rolled up; = CARTOUCHE 2 a, b, c. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Cartouche* as *cartouche*; also a Cartridge or roll (in architecture). 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour.* France IV. 90 The Cartridges in the cieling are also by [Le Brun].

3. (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E 1 b, When the Miner haums a Pick, there is always some of the Haum comes through the Eye on the other Side . . . that part he calls the Cartridge.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as cartridge-bag, a flannel bag, etc., containing the charge of powder for a cannon; cartridge-belt, a belt having pockets for cartridges; cartridge-box, a box for storing or carrying cartridges; the case in which a soldier carries his supply of cartridges; also see quot. 1867; cartridge-case, (a.) = *cartridge-box*; (b.) the paper which contains the powder of a cartridge; cartridge-filler, (a.) one who fills cartridges; (b.) an appliance for charging cartridge-cases with the proper quantity of powder; cartridge-paper, a strong kind of paper, used for making cartridges, and also for rough drawings, etc.; cartridge-shot, shot contained in cartridges.

1690 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. iv. 70 The Soldiers have each a \*Cartage Box, covered with leather. 1804 HOME *Hist. Reh.* iv, A musket, bayonet, and cartidge-box, were delivered to each volunteer. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cartridge-box*, a cylindrical wooden box . . . just containing one cartidge, and used for its safe conveyance from the magazine to the gun. The term is loosely applied to the ammunition-pouch. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Lavetier*. . . a \*cartridge-case, to carry the cartridges from the ship's magazine to the artillery. 1828 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 7 The 'cartridge-cry' . . . did not originate with the sepoys. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vi. 8 Every collier and \*cartridge-filler is as fit for Elysium as any heathen could be. 1772 *Act to Anne in Lond. Gas.* No. 5028/3 Paper called . . . \*Cartridge Paper. 1790 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 750 Fine Paper pasted on Cartridge-paper, or Two Papers pasted together. 1690 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2544/3 Major la Borde was kill'd with \*Cartirage-shot from the last Cannon that was fired. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. 396 *note*, These [swivel guns or harquebuses] carried cartidge-shot to a great distance.

*Cart's-tail*. Rarely cart-tail. The hinder part of a cart, to which offenders were tied to be whipped through the streets. Hence *Cart's-tailing* *vbl. sb.*, *Cart's-tailable* a. *nonce-wds.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1868/1 They . . . should betyed to a Cart's tayle, and be whipped three market dayes through the City. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III (1721) IV. 559 b, He shall be whipped from thence at a Cart's-Tayl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cart*, Bawds and other male-factors are whipped at the Cart's tail. 1866 FAUDON *Hist. Eng. i.* (L.) The rough remedy of the cart-tail.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 22 Nov., Your phrase of 'eking out' is cart's-tailable without benefit of clergy. *Ibid.* I am not quite sure which deserves the severest cart's-tailing.

† *Cartuary, chartuary*. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *cartuarium* = *cartularium*.] = next.

1523 FITZGERON *Surv.* (1539) Pref., The other small bokes, as cart-baron, court hundred, and chartuary. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. li. (1723) 371 The cartuary of Kelsoe. a 1754 CARTE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 77 Entered into Cartuaries or Registers.

*Cartulary* (kãrt'ulãri). Also spelt CHARTULARY, q. v. [ad. med. L. *cart-*, *chartularium*, f. L. *cartula*, *chartula*, dim. of *carta*, *charta*, a paper, writing, charter, see CHART and -ARY. Cf. F. *cartulaire* (14th c. in Littre).]

'A place where papers or records are kept' (J.);

whence the whole collection of records (belonging to a monastery, etc.); or the book in which they are entered; a register.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* T ij, Taken at the cartulary of mayster Peter [of Bonaco]. 1637 WIERWER *Aug. Ann. Mon.* xiv. 99 Those cartularies, by which Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* x. I. 217 An action . . . in which . . . the King of France's cartulary and records . . . were taken. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 37 The Cartulary of Moray . . . contains the Constitutions Lyncolnenses. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 528 The cartulary of Saint Michael's Mount contains two charters in which Eadward is called 'rex'.

† *Cartware*. *Obs.* [see WARE.] A team of horses; used by Harrison 1577 also in the sense of CARUCATE (L. *jugum*).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 There cumth, a cartware, of good hors by. 1563 GOLDING *Opid's Met.* II. (1593) 32 Which when the cart-ware did perceive, they left the beaten way. 1777 HARRISON in Holinshed *Descr. Brit.* I. x. *marg.*, For Hie they used the word Carucate or Cartware, or Teme. — *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 309 So manie hundred acres . . . called in some places of the realme, carucats or cartwares.

*Cart-way* (kãrt'wãt).

A way along which a cart can be driven; sometimes = highway, as in the phrase 'common as the cart-way'; but now usually a rough road on a farm or in a wood, passable by a heavy cart, but not by a carriage or other spring-vehicle.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 127 Heo is . . . As Comuyn as þe Cart-we to knaues and to alle. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.*, v, Any common high way, cartway, horseway, or foteway. 1590 H. SWINBURN *Testaments* 162 Albeit the wife were as common as the Cart-waie. 1673 in Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (1862) 78 There is a cartway cut by at down to the sea. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Copse*, Where the Woods are large, it is best to have a Cart-way along the Middle of them. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 444 Every cartway leading to any market-town must be made twenty feet wide at the least. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 46 Cross-roads, mere cart-ways, leading to the little farms.

*Cart-wheel*.

1. The wheel of a cart.

1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 549 Twelf spokes hath a cart whel comunly. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 132 A drye cart wheel . . . cryeth and complaineth, vnder a small burden. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 342 Armed men, with a clouted shoe and a cart-wheel for their standards.

2. *humorously* said of a large coin, as a crown or dollar.

1867 A. SKETCHLEY in *Cassell's Mag.* 327/1 He . . . says 'This ere cart wheel's a duffer'. 1885 LADY BRASSY *The Trades* 195 The old Spanish doubloons . . . by irreverent travellers from the United States termed 'cartwheels'.

3. *To turn cart-wheels*: to execute a succession of lateral summersaults, as if the feet and hands were spokes of a wheel; also *Catherine-wheels*. (Street-boys do this by the side of a moving omnibus, etc., for chance copers thrown to them.)

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. I saw a little . . . blackguard boy turning 'cartwheels' in front of the Clifton House.

*Cart-whip*. A whip used in driving a cart, a long heavy horse-whip.

1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5144/10 Carters are to ride with long Cart Whips. 1823 CANNON in *Ann. Reg.* (1824) 129/1 Driving the slaves, by means of a cart-whip.

Hence *Cart-whip v.*, to flog with a cart-whip.

1788 DIBDIN *Mus. Tour* liv. 222 They are cart-whipt and treated with much other cruelty. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 141 After a cart-whipping . . . he was carried to a sick-house.

*Cartwright* (kãrt'wraht). [f. *CART sb.* + *WRIGHT*.] A carpenter who makes carts.

14. *York Myst.* Introd. 26. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A Cartwright, *caractarius*. 1589 *Pope vs. Hatchet* B ij b, Be a ship-wright, cart-wright, or kibum-wright. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum*. II. I. § 8. 193 Some, Housewrights; some, Shipwrights; some, cartwrights; and some, the loyners of smaller workes. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 268 As essential . . . as the millwright or cartwright.

Hence *Cartwrighting*, doing cartwright's work. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Life without & within* (1860) 124 The blacksmithing, cartwrighting . . . and grain-grinding.

*Carty, a. fam.* [f. *CART sb.* + *y*.] Of the breed and build of a cart horse.

1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 529 The early illuminators' variations of a few podgy fat-calved knights, and the cartty fetlocked horses they should have ridden. 1875 'STONCHENGES' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. 521 Well-bred but very strong and cartty.

† *Caruage*. *Old Law.* (erron. spelt *carvage*). [a. ONF. *caruag*, in mod.F. *charriage*, on L. type \**carriticiatum*; but actually made in med.L. *carruciagium*, and *car(r)uagium*.]

1. Ploughing.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 This Deluage is distinguishable into Caruage and Scaphage. Caruage comprehends all sorts of plowing of Grounds. *Ibid.* x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles craue Caruage. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 Caruage is Plowing of Ground.

2. = *CARTOUCHE*.

[1664 SHELMAN *Gloss.* 126 *Caruagium*, alias *caruagium*, est tributi genus quod singulis aratris . . . imponitur.]

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 77 Infecching with Toll, implies Freedom from Custome, etc. With Caruage, from taxation by Carnes. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 47 A privilege by which a man is freed from Caruage. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Carruagie*. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 711 The late unreasonable Caruag or Tax in his Diocese. 1846 *Dugdale's Monast.* III. 103/f He desired

the convent to lend him their annual carucage, carucage, or carvage.

**Carucage, carrucage** (kærnikedʒ). *Feudal Syst.* (Also 6 charucage.) [ad. med.L. *car(r)u-cāgium* (= ONF. *caruagē*, F. *charrage*), f. med. L. *caruica* plough. (If of Latin age, the type would have been \**caruicāgium*; but the word was of later origin, after F. -age, med.L. -āgium, had become familiar formatives: see -AGE.)]

A tax levied on each plough or carucate of land. 1577 *HOLMES Chron.*, John an. 1200 (R.) The dutie called charucage, that was, three shillings of euerie plough-land. 1592 *Stow Annals* 271 The same time King Henry [III] took Carucage, that is two Marks of Silver of every Knights Fee, towards the Marriage of His Sister Isabella to the Emperour. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. 68 After the taking of Bedford, he had Carucage, that is, two shillings vpon euerie Ploughland. 1700 *Tyrell Hist. Eng.* II. 851 The King had granted him... a Carucage of Two Shillings on each Plough-Land. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. xi. 382 [Danegeld] was in very nearly the same form reproduced under the title of Carucage by the ministers of Richard I.

† **Carucate, carrucate** (kærniket). *Feudal Syst.* [ad. med.L. *car(r)uicāta* plough-gate plough-land, f. *car(r)uica* plough (see CABU).] The ONF. regular repr. of *caruicāta* was *car(r)ude*, central F. *char(r)ude*: see -ATE 1.

L. *caruica* (f. *caruiss* CAR) was originally 'a sort of state coach or chariot'; this sense is still found anno 700 'caruica in qua sedere consuevi' (see Diez); but in Gaul it was early applied to the wheel-plough, in which sense *caruica*, *carruca*, *caruus* appear in the Salic and Allemannic Laws. Cf. the s.w. Eng. *plough* = 'wagon'.

A measure of land, varying with the nature of the soil, etc., being as much as could be tilled with one plough (with its team of 8 oxen) in a year; a plough-land.

The acreage of the carucate varied according to the system of tillage. If the land lay in three arable common fields the carucate, according to *Fleta*, contained 180 acres; 60 for fallow, 60 for winter corn, and 60 for spring corn. If the land lay in 2 fields the carucate consisted of 160 acres, 80 for fallow, and 80 for tillage. Commonly only the land under plough in any one year was reckoned, the fallow being thrown into common pasturage. Hence in ancient deeds the normal carucate is either 120 acres or 80 acres by the Norman number (5 score to the hundred) and 144 acres or 96 acres by the English number (6 score to the hundred).—*Rev. J. Taylor*.

[1086 *Domesday Bk. Hampsh.* (Du Cange) In dominio sunt 2 carucate. c. 1190 *Chart. Rich. I* (Du Cange) Vigniti carucatus terrae scilicet unicuique carucatus sexaginta acras terrae.] 1239–50 *tr. Higden* i. xlix. (Rolls) II. 97 Which alle William Conquerour kyng of Englonde causede to be describede, and the hides and carucates of londre to be measurede [et per hysdas sen carucatus dimetiiri]. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xix. (1877) i. 399 So manie hundred acres or families (or as they have been alwaies called in some places of the realm, carucats or caruwares). 1614 *Stow Annals* Will. I. an. 1086, 118 How many carucates of lande, how many plough-lands. c. 1630 *Risdon Surv. Devon* s. 295 (1810) 305 Some hold a hide and a carucate to be all one, but not of any certain content, commonly said to be so much land as a plough can... plough in a year. 1788 *KELHAM Domesday Bk.* 168 (T.) Twelve carucates of land make one hide. 1841 *TYLER Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 284 A bovat. contained eighteen acres; a carucate contained eight bovates; and eight carucates made a knight's fee. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. x. 302 The old English hide was cut down to the acreage of the Norman carucate.

† **Caruck**. *Obs. rare*—[ad. med.L. *car(r)uica*, as occasionally used for *caruicāta*, like mod.F. *charrue* in sense of *charruē*.] = CARUCATE.

1567 *Speed England Abr.* xxviii. § 3 These Parishes are measured by Hides, and Carucks, or Plough-lands.

† **Carue**. *Old Law*. Also 6 carewe, (γ-erron. *carve*). [a. ONF. *carue* (mod.F. *charrue* = Pr. *carruga*, It. *carruca*):—L. *caruica* (med.L. *caruica*, *carriga*, *carrua*), used already in the Salic Law in the sense 'plough'. See note to CARUCATE. Mod.F. *charrue* is both plough and plough-land (or carucate), whence the Eng. use.

The spelling *carue* is a blunder of transcription, after the differentiation of *u* and *v*, owing to the fact that *v* was right before *e* in most words, e.g. *carue*, *starue*, *serve*.]

A plough-land or CARUCATE.

[1292 *BRITTON* iii. xxi. § 1 Une carue de terre ove les apurtenances (one carucate of lande with the appurtenances.)] 1593 *Norden Spec. Brit. M'ss.* i. 5 The vsuall account of lande at this day in Englonde is by acres, yards, carewes, hydes, knights fees, cantreds, baronies and counties. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* ii. vii. 60 A Plow-land or Carue of land is said to containe 4 Yard-land at 30 acres to the Yard-land. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 173 b, If a man bee seised in fee of a carue of Land by iust title. 1654 *W. Bird Mag. Hist.* 155 A Carue of land, or Plow land. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, Caruicate or Carue of Land.

**Caruncle** (kærnikl, kærnikl). Also 9 caruncula, and 8–9 in Lat. form caruncula. [ad. 16th c. F. *caruncule* 'a little peece of flesh', Cotgr. (mod.F. *caruncule*), ad. L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, *carneum* flesh.]

1. A small fleshy excrescence: applied in Anatomy to certain natural formations, as the lachrymal and urethral caruncles, the wattles of the turkey-cock, etc. In *Pathol.* formerly applied to a stricture.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 143 Caruncles or teats, with very fine perforations... opening into the... pipes of the

Vreters. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min* Introduct. A caruncle like a tongue. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 306/1 The Caruncles [are] knotty pieces of flesh, hanging about the Bill... as in Turkey-cocks. 1790 *DICKER in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 51 A Caruncle in the Urethra. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 235 At the inner corner of the eye, stands a caruncle. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xii. 13 The fleshy caruncles on the heads of certain birds.

2. Bot. 'An excrescence at or about the hilum of certain seeds' (Gray).

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 144 Having a remarkable tumour, called a caruncula, at one end of the seeds. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 328 Cuticle brown, caruncle large.

Hence CARUNCLED, a. = CARUNCULATE.

1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 366 Seeds caruncled.

**Caruncular** (kærnikulā), a. [on type of L. \**caruncularis*, f. *carunculare*: see prec. and -AR.] Of the nature of or resembling a caruncle.

1847 in *CRAIG*.

**Carunculate**, a. [ad. mod.L. *carunculatus*, f. *caruncula* (see prec. and -ATE 2): cf. F. *caruncul*.] Having a caruncle or caruncles.

1835 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 31 The umbilicus... is said to be... carunculate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 326 Euphorbiaceae... seeds carunculate.

**Carunculated**, a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec. 1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 285 A naked, red, warty, or carunculated skin. 1868 *DARWIN Animals & Pl.* I. v. 139 The skin over the nostrils swollen and often carunculated or wattled.

**Carunculous**, a. [= F. *carunculoux*, on L. type \**carunculōsus*.] = prec. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

† **Carus** (kær-rūs). *Med.* [med. L. *carus*, L. *caros*, a. Gr. *καρπος* heavy sleep, torpor.] A term applied to various forms of profound sleep or insensibility; esp. 'the fourth and extremest degree of insensibility, the others being sopor, coma, and lethargy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1678 *PHILLIPS, Carus*, a disease in the Head which is caused by an over full stomach and want of concoction. 1696 — *Carus*, or *Carus*, a Sleep wherein the person affected being pull'd, pinch'd and call'd, scarce shews any sign of hearing or feeling. 1788 *HEBERDEN Comm. lxxx* (1806) 340 Paralytic debility of the senses and intellect... as carus, coma, lethargy.

**Caruway**, obs. form of CARAWAY.

**Carvage**, bad spelling of CARUCAGE, ploughing.

**Carve** (kær-v), v. Forms: 1 *ceorfan*, 2 *keruen*, 2–3 *keoruen*, 3 *keorfen*, (*ceoruen*), 4 *ceurue*, 4–6 *kerue*, 5–7 *kerve*, 6–7 *karve*, 5– *carve*. *Pa. t.* a. 1 *cearf*, 3–5 *carf*, 3 *kerf*, (*subj. kuruē*), 4 *karf*, *karue*, *carue*, *ceurue*, 4–5 *carfe*, 5 *kerue*, *carff*; *pl.* 1 *curfon*, 3–4 *corue* (n), 4 *corwen*. *β.* 4 *keruet*, 5 *carff*, 5– *carved*. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 *ceorfen*, 3–4 *1-ceoruen*, 3–6 *ceoruen*, 4 *ceoruun*, *keoruun*, *ykoruun*, *corn*, *caruen*, *kerue*, 4–5 (*y*) *ceurue*, (*y*) *ceoruyn*, 5 *ceoruene*, 6 *keruen*, 6, 9 *carven*; *β.* 5 *keruyd*, 6 *kerued*, 6– *carved*. [Common Teut.: OE. str. vb. *ceorfan*, *cearf*, *pl. curfon*, *corven*, corresp. to OFris. *kerua*, MDu. and Du. *keruen*, MHG. and mod.G. *kerben*, to notch, carve, (*pa. pple. gekerben* occurs in MHG., in Niederheinisch); not known in OHG. or Gothic: OTeut. type \**kerfan*, *karf*, *pl. kurbum*, *kurban*. Cf. also Icel. *kyrfa* to carve, Da. *karve* to notch, indent, Sw. *karfva* to notch, carve. The Teut. word is generally held to be cognate with Gr. *καρπ-ειν* to write, orig. to scratch or engrave; pointing to an Aryan *grph-*. The original strong conjugation has become weak as in all the mod. langs, but the *pa. pple. carven* is still used as an archaic form.

The normal mod. repr. of *ceorff* would be *cherue*: *c* was prob. retained here by influence of *curfon*, *corven*. The *ar* for earlier *er* is as in *Arbour*, *barb*, etc.]

I. † 1. *trans.* To CUT: formerly the ordinary word for that action in all its varieties.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* v. 5 Hine sylfne mid stanum ceorfende. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 To kernen þat fel biforen on his strenede lime. c. 1300 *Chaucer M.* 7241 Quils sumpson slepped. His hare sco kerf. c. 1325 *E. B. Allit. P.* A. 40 Quen come is coruen with crokez kene. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prioresses T.* 159 Ther he with throte ykoruen lay. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Kerve appuls overtwert and cast þerin. c. 1450 *Bk. Curstace* 165 in *Babes Bk.*, With brede y-coruyn. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 45 Ther wolde... pricke and kerue her owne bodies. 1560 ed. of *Chaucer's Boeth.* i. 128 þa 4 They... corven and renten my clothes.

† b. With various extensions, as of *keruen*, to cut off; to *carve* (a limb) from any one; to *carve asunder*, in two, in or to pieces; to *carve* (a knight) out of his armour. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Lev.* viii. 20 Hiz curfon ðone ram eall to sticecon. c. 1205 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 He cearf of heora handa and heora nosa. 1207 *R. GLOUC.* (1810) 50 Sir William Mautrauers Carl him of fet & honde. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 175 in *Risdon Metr. Rom.* II. 301 Hys legges hy corven of anon. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 244 Þe dede body þe(i) britten on four quarters cor. 1382 *WYCLIF Hosea* xiv. 1 Wyymen with child of it ben coruen out. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knts.* T. 1838 Tho was he coruen out of his harneys. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 968 He karve hit of cleane. *Ibid.* 9832 He kyles our knyghtes, kernes hom in sonder. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4223 Laces and stringes he kerue on twoo.

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 222 He carf hym asondre in the myddes.

† c. *fig. Obs.* (with influence of other senses).

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Þeo þat habbið fram ham icoruen flesches lustes. 138. *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 231 A sworde sharpe... to kerue away synne. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monkes T.* 467 His estate fortune fro him carf.

† d. *intr. or absol. Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Gif eax ne kuruē, ne þe spade ne dulue. hwo kepte ham uorte holden? c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4066 Thai cowen þurch liuer and þurch lunge. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6674 He... Corue euyñ at the kyng with a kene sword. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy II. xi, Ye lyue y' carueth through the centre. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. v. 217 Onto hys chyn the edge did carvin down.

† 2. *trans.* To cleave (as by cutting). *Obs.*

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1547 As a coltoure in clay cerues þo foises. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 21 No ship yit karf the waves grene. c. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* II. xvii. (1554) 56 a, A great hyl... carf on twain, Not farre asyde from the towne. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. § 2. 170 The filing of iron... almost all men... abhorre to heare... for that the aire so carued, punisheth and fretteth the heart.

† 3. a. To circumcise. b. To castrate (a cock).

c. 1420 *Circumcision (Tundale's Vis.* 86) The chylde was corve therwith. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xxxix. 252 Generally of fowle the carued is better than the other of beastes the gelded have preferment. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 280 If they be once carued and made capons they crow no more. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Dict.* To carve as cockles are carved.

4. To cut (a way or passage). *Also fig.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxvii. 97 The shippes... carfe waie in the water. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* xxxv, To such let others carve their way. 1856 *KANE Arct. Exp.* II. xxiii. 232 The axe was indispensable to carve our path through the hummocks. 1865 *HOLLAND Plain T.* iii. 115 It is by work that man carves his way to that measure of power.

II. To cut artistically or ornamentally.

5. *trans. a.* To hew, cut, or sculpture (any solid figure, an image, out of stone, in ivory, etc.); to make or shape artistically by cutting.

a. 1000 *Rood 66* (Gr.) Curfon he ðæt moldern of beorhtan stane. c. 1430 *Chron. Vilod.* 292 He... carff welle ymagus and peynted both. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xl. 20 Morouer shal the ymage maker... carue therout an ymage. 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.) And carv'd in iv'ry such a maid so fair. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* i. viii, An angel watching an urn Wept over her, carved in stone. 1898 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 207 Each column has been carved out of a single block of green marble.

b. To fashion (a material) into some shape by cutting, chiselling, or sculpturing.

1535 *COVERDALE Wisd.* xiii. 13 He carueth it [wood] diligently... and... fashioneth it after the similitude of a man. 17... *BENTLEY* (J.) Had Democritus really carved mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great.

6. To cut or engrave figures, either in relief or intaglio, on (in, into) a surface.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2700 He carf in two gummies of pris Two likenesses. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 1324 With Powles wyndowes corven on his schoos. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 219/1 Thistory of her was... entayled & corven in the sepulchre. 1544 *UDALL tr. Erasmus Apoph.* 332 b, An other [chaire of estate] with whippes kerued in it. 1600 *SHAKS.* A. Y. L. iii. ii, 9 Carue on euerie Tree, The faire, the chaste, and vnexpressive shew. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* ii. vi. (1851) 77 To carve into his flesh the mark of that strict and pure cov'nant. c. 1800 *SOUTHEY Retrospect*, Some idle hand Carves his rude name within a sapling's rind. 1807 *WOLFE Bur.* Sir F. Moore viii, We carved not a line and we raised not a stone.

b. to cover or adorn (wood, stone, etc.) with figures so cut on or in the surface.

c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 1295 Which [gate] that so wel corven was. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 161 Þe pilers weren... queynteli i-coruen wip curious knottes. 1570 *LEVINS Manuf.* 34/21 To carve wood, insculpture. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* vi. 29 Hee carved all the wallles of the house round about with carved figures of Cherubims. 1608 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 632 Nor Box... smooth-grained... which curious Hands may kerue. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Yenns.* (1732) 77 Carv'd in such a manner, as to resemble a piece of wainscot. 1832 *TENNYSON Pal. Art* 138 A million wrinkles carved his skin. 1875 *LONGF. Massg. Pandora* v, Von oaken chest, carved with figures. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Fl.* II. 84 Sarcophagi carved with old Christian emblems.

7. *intr. or absol.* To cut figures or designs; to practise the sculptor's or engraver's art.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 12 b, Kaman the stone... is easie to be engraven and carved in. 1591 *HARRINGTON Ori. Err.* ii. xxxiii, He that carves and draws with equal praise. 1841–4 *EMERSON Ess. Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 147 We carve and paint, or we behold what is carved and painted. 1858 *GLADSTONE Homer* I. 14 Where other poets sketch, Homer draws; and where they draw he carves.

III. 8. *intr.* To cut up meat at table. † *To carve* to: to serve, 'help' (any one at a meal).

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 233 Tech him... Bioure me to kerue, And of the cupe serve. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 100 He... carf bifore his fader at the table. 1484 *CAXTON Chynabry* 27 Eury man that wylle come to knyghthode hym behoueth to lerne in his yongthe to kerue at the table. c. 1530 *Ld. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 283 Theie Gouverner carued to the lady ryght goodly with his knyfe. 1625 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) I. 133 Give them from your own, but do not carve them from another's trencher. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* iii. v. (1673) 152 Upon his being Carv'd to at a Feast. 1797 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. iii. 122 A bit of meat... out of which I carved for myself. 1753 *CHESTERF. Lett.* cxi, A man who tells you gravely that he cannot carve. 1860 *O. Victoria Life Highl.* 148 General Grey and Lady Churchill carved.

b. *trans. e.g.* To carve a fowl, a joint, etc.

c. 1529 *FRITH Anthth.* (1829) 301 Men to carve his [Pope's] morsels. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 157 A calves head

and a Capon, the which if I doe not carue most curiously, say my knife's naught. c1611 CHAPMAN *Ham* ix. (R.) Till I had... carved thee tenderest meate. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* xxiv. 286 Captain Aymer... would have carved the 10ast fowl with much more skill.

9. *fig. a. intr.* To help or serve (oneself or others) at one's own discretion, to do at one's pleasure, indulge oneself.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 20 Hee may not, as vnuallued persons doe, Carue for himselfe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 232 Which of the Patriarks, Prophets, or Gods people... unto their owne Affections caru'd. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 581 They shall carve themselves of your punishment, and their owne advancement at their pleasure. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* ii. x. (1654) 159 Thus to carve himselfe of Justice, is... to violate lawfull authority. 1691 LOCKE *Money Wks.* 1727 II. 35 When some common and great Distress... emboldens them to carve to their wants with armed Force.

† b. *trans.* To apportion at discretion, to assign as one's portion or lot, to take at one's pleasure.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 51 Be sapient therefore Reader... not captious in caruing a fault. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 35 Where every man carveth out his own right, it hath the same effect, as if there were no right at all. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 18 Carving a good portion of honour to themselves. 1724 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. l. 33 Licence being indulged to an insolent army of carving for themselves what fortunes they pleased. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. (1757) IV. 159 God's promises are better than anything he can carve for ourselves.

10. To cut up or subdivide.

1711 SHARTESS. *Charact.* (1737) III. 112 Our second head we should again subdivide into firsts and seconds, but that this manner of carving is of late days grown much out of fashion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 379 The testator... has carved the whole fee in particular estates. 1870 BRYANT *Ham* I. 1. 25 All the rest was carved into small portions. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 97 The Country was carved into equal districts.

11. The alliterative phrase *cut and carve* goes back to the 14th c. when the two words were equivalent, and *cut* was beginning to take the place of *carve*: it is still used, though mostly *fig.*, and prob. *carve* is now usually taken in the preceding or some of the extant senses.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. lxxv. (1495) 181 The skynne is callyd cutis in latyn, for it. is ofte kytte and corten. *Ibid.* xvii. cii. 667 Bowes of myrra ben kerue and kyte and syltte. c1400 ROME. *Rose* 1887 This arwe was kene grounde, As any rasour that is founde, To kutte and kerue. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Divine* ii. Which with the edge of wit thee cut and carve. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. Intro. 8 Mr. L. T. Rede... proceeds to cut and carve me down into... a careful abridgement. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syniaux) *Pichurague* xix. 72 To the last he'd cut and carve.

12. To carve out: a. (in *Legal lang.*) To cut a smaller or subordinate estate out of a larger one.

1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 21 To carve out his whole maintenance out of their estates. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 107 The fee-simple... is generally vested and resides in some person or other; though divers inferior estates may be carved out of it. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 2. 215 The estate of tenant in tail was, according to the metaphorical expression of the lawyers, 'carved out of', that is, less than an estate in fee simple and different from it. 1879 CASTLE *Law Rating* 66 The interests carved out or subordinate to his occupation. 1885 *Law Rep.* 59 Chanc. Div. 255 A lease... carved out of a term created by a lease of the 27th of June, 1797.

b. *transf.* (Sometimes also in other senses, esp. I and 4.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. ii. 19 Braue Macbeth... with his brandist Steele... caru'd out his passage. 1695 BLACKMOR *Pr. Arth.* vii. 579 The valiant... carve out to themselves propitious Fate. 1716-7 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 374 Carving out his own satisfaction in every object of Desire. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 465 Roger now sought to carve out a dominion for himself. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 77 Persistency will carve out a way to unexpected success. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 144 No matter what honour they have carved out for themselves with their words.

† 13. *fig.* (with reference to speech) Schmidt suggests 'To show great courtesy and affability'. *Obs.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 323 He can carve too, and lipse: Why this is he That kist away his hand in courtesie. 1598 — *Merry W.* i. iii. 49 Shee discourses: shee carues: shee giues the leere of invitation.

**Carve, sb.** [f. the vb.] An act or stroke of Carving. See also **CARVE**.

*Mod.* Give it a carve.

**Carve**, erroneous spelling of **CARVE** metaphorical.

**Carved** (kärvd, -əd), *pp.* a. [f. **CARVE** v. + -ED 1.] Cut, sculptured, engraved; see the vb. 1656 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 102b. No kerued ne grauen ydolt. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 152 A payre of carued saintes. 1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxiv. 7 They breake downe the turned worke thereof. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 188 The carved chapel of Wainscot. 1822 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Flood of Thess.* ii. 102 Phidias—whose carved thoughts Threw beauty o'er the years of Pericles. 1870 BRYANT *Ham* I. iii. 100 At rest on his carved couch.

b. *Naut.* **High-carved**: app. = *high-carved*; see **CARVED**, and **CARVING**.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 374/1 The difference in the Built of Ships, betwixt a flush Deck and high Carv'd. 1667 *Lond. Gas.* No. 170/4 Two great Frenchmen of War, being high carved ships.

**Carvel** (kär'vél). *Naut.* Forms: 5 kervel, -yle; 5 carvill, 5-7 carvell, 6 carulle, karuelli,

6-7 carvill, 7 carville, -eile, karval, 6-7, 9 carvel; see also **CARAVEL**. [a. OF. *caruvelle*, *karuvelle* (16th c. in Littré): see **CARAVEL**. *Carvel* was the vernacular Eng. form from 15th to 17th c., and still continues to be so, so far as the word is truly at home, as in the comb. *carvel-built*, etc.]

The ordinary name from the 15th to the 17th c., of a somewhat small, light, and fast ship, chiefly of Spain and Portugal, but also mentioned as French and English. (Rarely mentioned after 1650 exc. as a thing of history, and then usually written *caravel*, aftermod. F. *caravelle*, Pg. *caravela*.)

1462 *Rep. Fr. Prisoners in Paston Lett.* II. 93 In to Scotland ward in a kervyle of Depe. 1494 FABIAN VII. 447 Of y<sup>e</sup> Englyshe men... il. barked, and a carvill: the whiche three small shippys escaped by theyr deluyer Saylynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. li. 62 The payntit carvells fletting throu the fude. 1575 LANGHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 Hoodums harroing after [the deer], as they had bin a number of skiphs too the spoyie of a karuelli. 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* ix. 262 Rich Alexandria drugs, Fetch'd by carvels from Ægypt's richest streights. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* viii. li. 729 Thus Columbus is set forth with three Carvels at the King's charges. 1622 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 29 An infinite number of karvels and small Boats. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 A Caruelli whose sailes stand like a paire of Tailors sheeres. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of W.* i. iv. i. Wks. 1874 II. 373 It did me good To see the Spanish Carveille vaile her top Vnto my Maiden Flag. 1686 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2207/1 Besides... they have 9 or 10 Carvels or small Frigates, from 18 to 6 Guns. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY xxxv. 154 From the biggest man-of-war to the meanest carvel. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 42 All sorts of barques and carvels... correctly drawn on the slate.

† 2. a. The Paper Nautilus or Argonaut. b. The floating mollusc *Ianthina*. c. A jelly-fish (*Medusa*). *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 6 This little Fish, the Carvill, riseth to the top of the sea... and there... raises up his Maine Mast, spreads his sayles, which he makes of his own sinewes, and begins his voyage. 1688 J. CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 783 In the Sea I saw many little things which the Seamen call Carvels, they Swim like a small Sheeps Bladder above the Water, downwards there are long Fibrous Strings, some whereof I have found near half a yard long. 1690 J. BANISTER *Virginia* *ibid.* 671 The Nautilus or Carvil (as the Sailors call it). [1707] SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 7 When we were in about 46 degrees of Northern Latitude, I first saw what seamen call a Caravel or Portuguese Man of War.]

3. *Comb.* *carvel-built*, (*Naut.*) applied to a vessel 'the planks of which are all flush and smooth, the edges laid close to each other... in contradistinction to clinker-built, where they overlap each other' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). So *carvel-planked a., carvel-work*.

1698 PHILLIPS [erroneously] *Carnel-work*, the building of ships first with their Timbers, and after bring on their planks. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. clix. The pains I had taken to get carvel-built boats. 1805 *Mariner's Dict.*, *Carvel Work*, in contradistinction to clinker work; is the common method of planking vessels by laying the edges close to each other, and caulking them to make them water tight. 1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* (1881) 249 She had been originally 'carvel' built. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* xi. 252 The heavy carvel-planked boats of the French, Spaniards, or Italians.

**Carven** (kär'vén), *pp.* a. [Strong pa. pp. of **CARVE** v.: in ME. *corven*; *carven* occurs in 16th c., but its present use is a 19th c. revival, orig. poetical, but now frequent in rhetorical prose.] = **CARVED**.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 336 Of arte he had be maistris, he mad a coruen kyng. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. The corue knottes. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xix. 114 Graued kerf or coruun kerf. 1528 MORE *Heresies* i. Wks. 117/2 Hys ymage painted or caruen. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xiv. Garlanded with carven imageries. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 2004 A screen of carven ivy. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 32 A miracle of carven tracery branches overhead.

**Carvene** (kär'vén). *Chem.* A hydro-carbon C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub> found in oil of Caraway.

1876 HAWLEY *Mat. Med.* 578 Carvene boils at 343°.

**Carver** (kär'vər). [f. **CARVE** v. + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who carves or cuts.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 Clipperis and purse-kervaris. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xx. (1495) 125 Of the thers some ben keruers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* (1873) 56 A carver or a divider of cummin seed.

2. *spec.* One who carves wood, ivory, stone, etc.; a sculptor: most frequently (when not otherwise qualified) applied to one who carves in wood.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* T. 1041 Ne portreyour, ne kerver of ymages. 1495 *Act 1<sup>st</sup> Hen. VII.* xxii. § 1 A Freemason... Tyler, Plommer, Glasier, Kerver nor Joyner. 1599 PURTNAHM *Eng. Poet.* (Arb.) 321 The painter or kervars craft. 1605 TRYALL *Arct.* iv. l. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 356 A cunning Carver had cut out thy shape... in white alabaster. 1754 DOWDLEY *Agric.* ii. (R.) Smooth linden best obeys The carver's chissel. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1852) II. 604 The carver, the glider, and the paper-hanger. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansiegg, Death* xvii. Its foreman, a carver and glider.

† b. *attrib.* (A tree) used for carving.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 9 The carver holme, the maple seldom inly found.

3. One who carves at table.

1432-30 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435 Whom the kynges kerver hurte soore. a 1450 in *Eng. Glite* (1870) 446 To bere his swerd & be his keruere tofore him. 1509-30 *Act 1<sup>st</sup> Hen. VIII.* xiv. Hys Cuppe bears Carvours and Sewers. 1670 LASSERIE *Voy. Italy* I. 16 Several carvers cut up all

the meat at a side table. 1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4674/1 First Carver, and Brother to the Empress. *Mod.* An expert carver.

b. A carving knife. A pair of carvers: a carving knife and fork.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii. You had got the carver out of her hand.

† 4. *fig.* One who assigns any one his 'portion'. † To be one's own carver: to take or choose for oneself at one's own discretion. *Obs.*

1579 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 55 In this poynte I meane not to be mine owne carver. 1598 — *Moth. Bombe* (Halliwell). Neither father nor mother, kith nor kinne shall bee her carver in a husband. 1593 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 343 That everie souldier should be his owne carver and take what he can get. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. v. § 7. II. 595 Plainly told them, that the Romans would be their owne Carvers, and take what they thought good. 1645 BR. HALL *Contentation* 39 Wee are ill carvers for our selves; hee that made us, knows vwhat is fit for us. a 1714 ABP. J. SHARP *Serm.* i. l. (R.) He himself, were he to be the carver of his fortunes... would chuse for himself. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* li. (ed. 2) 250 Peter... has... been the carver of his own fortune.

**Carvership**. [see -SHIP.] The office of carver (to the king).

1830 NICOLAS in *Frio, Pursu Exp.* Eliz. York 192/1 He was... protected in the enjoyment of the carvership.

**Carvery, nonce-ud.** [see -ERY.] a. Meat to be carved. b. Carved or sculptured work.

1830 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 129 The tin was lifted from his share of the carvery. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgat. Suicides* (1877) 23 O'eranopied with perforated carvery.

**Carvey, -vie**, var. of **Sc. CARVY**.

**Carving** (kär'vīg), *vbl. sb.* [f. **CARVE** v.]

1. The action of the verb **CARVE**, in various senses. In senses 5-7 of the vb., *carving* is now usually restricted to work in wood, ivory, etc., *sculpture* being used of work in stone, and *chasing* of work in metal.

a 1225 *Anor.* R. 344 Of keorunge, ofer of hurtunge. a 1240 *Loisong in Cott. Hom.* 207 In umbe keorunge. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 254 Kervynge of mete. 1530 ELVOR *Gov.* i. viii. He shulde be... enstructed in painting or kervynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calwin's Inst.* i. 26 Carving and painting are the gifts of God. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charact.*, *Very woman*, Her wrie little finger bewraies carving. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* (1851) 118 To say Episcopacy is partly of divine institution, and partly of mans own carving. 1768 *Prav. Lett.* 121 *Ld. Malmesbury* I. 168 Ladies here never interfere with carving, etc. 1844-4 EMBESON *Ess.*, *Hist.* Wks. I. 5 The value which is given to wood by carving.

2. Carved work; a carved figure or design. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1302 More to tellen... Ne of compasses ne of kervynge. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Son.* i. Wood... embellished with flowers and carvings. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i. The carving on the reading-desk. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Impress.* *Spain* 20 The choir... is very rich in carving.

3. *Naut.* **High-carving**: see **CARVED** b.

a 1642 MONSON *Naval Tracts* (Churchill) III. 322/1 A ship that carries her ordnance low, and her hull high built, has a great advantage of a galley... if she [sc. the galley] be desperately forced to board the same ship, she will not be able to enter her, in respect of her height and high carving.

4. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *carving-board*, *fork*, *knife*, *machine*, *machinery*, *table*, *tool*, etc.

c 1450 Bk. *Curtayne* 673 in *Babes Bk.* Two kervynge knyfes. 1503 *Prio. Pursu Exp.* Eliz. York (1830) 96 A payre of carving knyves. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* vii. § 3 Shoemakers... make use of it [saw] for their Carving-boards. 1678 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1322/4, 1 silver carving fork. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1487/4 A great Carving Spoon. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* i. 739 The most perfect carving machine... made for strictly artistic works. *Ibid.* The carving machinery... invented by Mr. Jordan and patented in 1845.

**Carving, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That carves or cuts; cutting, sharp.

a 1225 *Anor.* R. 212 Scherpe & keorunde wordes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8640 Hilt was keruond & kene. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* ii. i. (1483) 50 Sharp kervynge rasours.

† **Carvist.** *Obs.* *Falconry*. A hawk in its first year, of proper age to be carried on the fist.

1677 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* ii. (1706) 22 The fourth [Falcon] is termed Murzarolt (the latest term is Carvist, as much as to say, *Carry on the Fist*) they are so called January, February, March, April, and till the middle of May, during which time they must be kept on the Fist. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. 1720-1800 in BAILEY.

**Carvy** (kär'vi). Also 7 carvi, 7- carvie, 9 carvey. *Sc. form* of **CARRAWAY**, esp. (in *pl.*) in sense 2, small confections containing carraway seeds.

a 1648 DIGBY *Claret Open.* (1671) 149 If you shew a few carvi comfits on the top, it will not be amiss. 1689 A. HAY tr. *St. Germain's R. Physic* 58 (Jam.) Seeds of the four greater hot seeds, viz. Annise, Carvie, Cummin, Fennel. 1802 *Agric. Surv.* *Peablies* 397 (Jam.) A small handful of camomile flowers, two tea-spoonfuls of anise-seeds, and as much carvey-seeds. 1820 BLACKIE *Mag.* Oct. 14 (Jam.) She had preserved, since the great tea-drinking... the remainder of the two ounces of carvey, bought for that memorable occasion.

**Carway**, *obs. form* of **CARAWAY**.

**Carwhicheet, -witchet**, var. **CARRIWITCHET**.

**Carwidgeon.** ? = **CARRIWITCHET**.

a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queensb.* v. i. and *Player*. The Whirligig, the Whibble, the Carwidgeon. *Simon*. Heyday! what names are these? and. *Pl.* New names of late

† **Cary.** *Obs.* Some textile fabric. Cf. **CARE** sb. 2 c 1304 *P. Pl. Crede* 422 His cote was of a cloute pat cary y-called.



**Caryatid** (kæriːˈætɪd). *Arch.* Pl. usually in L. form caryatides; also caryatides, and (*erron.*) 8 caryatides, 9 caryatides. [ad. L. *caryatid-es*, a. Gr. *καρυάτιδες*, pl. of *Καρυάτις*, *Καρυάτις* a priestess of Artemis at Caryae (*Καρυαί* a village in Laconia), also a female figure as below.]

A female figure used as a column to support an entablature. Also *atthri*, as in *caryatid figures*. 1263 SHUTE *Archit.* Bijja, Ymages, figured like women... named Caryatides... for pillars. 1699 *Confinement, a Poem* 9 Alas, the Order solely is, That of the captiv'd Caryatides. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 86 The entablature is supported by women, called caryatides. The Greeks... destroyed Caryae, a city which had favoured the common enemy, cut off the males, and carried into captivity the women, whom they compelled to retain their dress... in a state of servitude. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 357 To place like caryatids our perfection in our supportance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. viii. 275 Caryatides carved in dark oak. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 39 Caryatid figures. 1847 TENNYSON *Prince* iv. 183 Two great statues, Art And Science, Caryatids, lifted up A weight of emblem.

Hence **Carya-tidal**, **Caryatide-an**, **Caryati-dic** adjs., like, or of the nature of, a Caryatid.

1835 *Gent. Mag.* III. 192a Caryatid statues. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* I. 143 Caryatidean attitudes. 1881 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* xxxvii. (1884) II. 126 Caryatidic appendages of the architecture of my residence.

**Carycke**, **caryk(e)**, obs. ff. **CARRACK**.

**Caryen**, **caryne**, **caryon**, obs. ff. **CARRION**.

**Caryinite** (kæriːˈniːt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *καρύινος* -os nut-brown.] A lead-manganese-calcium arsenate. 1887 DANA *Min. Min.* 234.

**Caryophyllaceous** (kæriːˈɒfɪlˌeɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *Caryophyllaceæ*, f. *caryophyllus* (ad. Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*), the clove-pink.]

a. Belonging to the N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ*. b. Applied to a corolla having five petals with long claws, as in the clove-pink.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 a caryophyllaceous [corolla] has long, narrow, distant claws.

† **Caryophyllate**, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] To flavour with cloves. Hence **Caryo-**

**phyllated ppl. a.**

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 On this pour Spirit of Wine Caryophyllated.

**Caryophylleous**, *a. Bot.* = **CARYOPHYLLACEOUS**, *a.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 272 Caryophylleous plants.

† **Caryopsis** (kæriːˈɒpsɪs). *Bot.* Pl. -ides (-idɪz). [mod. L., f. Gr. *καρύον* nut + *ὄψις* appearance.] A small one-seeded dry indehiscent fruit, whose pericarp adheres to the seed throughout so as to form one body with it, as in wheat and other kinds of corn.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Dry nuts or caryopsides.

1871 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* n. 278 In Barley and Oats, the pale, or the pale and flowering glume, adhere to the caryopsis, after the time of flowering.

**Cas**, obs. form of **CASE sb.**

† **Cas**, *v.* Overthrow, fallen mass. (But in the passage quoted the Ellesmere and two other MSS. have *tas* heap.)

c1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 147 (Harl., Corpus, Petw, Lansd.) To ransake in the cas of þe bodies dede [so ll. 151 162; here Harl. has *chaas*].

**Ca. sa.** (kɑː sɑː). *Law.* The usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum* (see **CAPIAS**).

1795 J. ANSTREY *Plader's G.* (1803) 70 [He] conceives that *Ca. Sa.*'s are vexatious, and shudders at a *Fieri facias*.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug. The bankrupt had not only been arrested on a *ca. sa.* but on a *capias*, and the proper course would be to apply to a judge at chambers. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 564 I've got a *ca. sa.* against you, Captain.

**Casakene**, obs. form of **CASARKIN**.

**Casal** (kæˈsɑːl), *a.* [f. **CASE** + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical case.

1834 J. M. McCulloch *Eng. Gram.* 57 note, The *casal* termination of the Saxon possessive.

† **Casal**, **casale**, [It. *casale*, f. *casa* house.] A hamlet (in Italy, Malta).

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (1851) 56 We landed... and wente to suche casales as we founde, and refreshed us. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 32r A venerable old man, belonging to one of the distant casals. 1834 F. F. HEAD *Bubbles of Brimston* 100 People who had come from the most remote casals [in Malta] to see the execution.

**Casamat(e)**, obs. form of **CASAMATE**.

**Casamunar**, var. **CASSUMUNAR** a medical root.

† **Casard**, *Obs.* = **CASINGS**.

1499 PRYSON *Promp. Parv.*, Casard netes donge [1516 W. de W. casan], *boetium*.

**Casareep**, **casava**: see **CASS**.

† **Casbald**, *Obs.* A term of reproach (addressed in places quoted to Mary Magdalene).

c1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 104 Go home, casbalde with þi clowte. c1450 *Towneley Myst.* 213 Go home, thou cas-bald, with that clowte.

\* **Cascabel** (kɑːskæbəl). Forms: 7 **caskable**, **cascabel**, 9 **cascabel**, 7- **cascabel**. [a. Sp. *cascabel* (little round bell, child's rattle, rattlesnake; which has been conjectured to be connected with L. *scabellum* a kind of castanet played with the foot: see **DIEZ**).

1. **Gunnery**. Formerly the knob or pommel at the rear end of a cannon; now the whole rear part behind the base ring, including knob and base.

1639 R. WARD *Animado. Warre* 129 The Center of the pommel or Caskable of the Peece. 1672 W. P. *Compt. Gunner* iv. 5 The Pommel or Button at her Coyl or Britch-end is called the Cascabel. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 439 A circular cavity... to receive the cascabel of the gun. 1797 RUMFORD *ibid.* LXXXVII. 240 A cannon of metal... placed vertically upon its cascabel. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 9 Furnished with trunnions, cascabel, and touchhole. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 25 May, The knob of the cascabel.

† b. called also **cascabel-deck**. *Obs.*

1660 S. STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 48 (On engraving of a Gun) Cascabel deck. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Cascabel*, the Pommel or hindmost round Knob at the Brench of a great Gun, by some called the Cascabel-deck.

† 2. A rattle-snake; also its rattle. [Sp.]

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy. S. Amer.* I. vii. 60 The cascabel or rattle-snake... at the end of its tail is the cascabel or rattle. 1825 Tr. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 152 The Cascabel, or rattle-snake, the Coral, and other vipers.

**Cascade** (kæskæˈɪd), *sb.* Also 7 **cascata**, **cascate**, **casakade**. [a. F. *cascade*, ad. It. *cascata* fall, f. *cascare* to fall: see **ADE**.]

1. A waterfall. a. Usually, a small waterfall; esp. one of a series of small falls, formed by water in its descent over rocks, or in the artificial works of the kind introduced in landscape gardening.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., Divers springs of water, artificial Cascades. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 375 The fountains, the Cascatas, the *Grottois*, the *Girandola*, and the other rare water works. 1780 Mrs. PROZIO *Journ. France* I. 11 The underwork of an artificial cascade. 1808 PIERRE *Source Mississ.* 1. App. 50 Springs which form small cascades as they tumble over the cliffs. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. and Mere* xiii. 101 For a quarter of a mile the water comes down in a series of small cascades.

† b. Formerly in a wider sense.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2157 On this side of the Cascata's of the Nile. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 105 A great Cascade or Cataract of the river Rhene. 1684 T. BURNET *77. Earth* I. 99 Great spouts or cascades of water. 1718 ROWE *Ode King's Birth-D.* vi, Volga tumbling in Cascades.

2. *Transf.* and *fig.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 2, 20 The ice cascade. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 70 Forming a most beautiful and uncommon Cascade [of red-hot ashes, etc.]. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 389 Anti-social force that sweeps you down The world in one cascade of molecules.

b. A pyrotechnic device imitating a fall of water.

c. A loose wavy fall or ruffle of lace, etc.

1882 *World* 21 June 1871 [The jacket] had a sailor collar... and cascade of lace down the front. 1885 *New York Weekly Sun* 13 May 6/5 Morning dresses... are made dressy with profuse use of ribbons in bows, flots, cascades.

d. *Electr.* Charge by cascade: a method of charging a series of insulated Leyden jars by connecting the outer coating of the first with the knob of the next, and so on; the last outer coating being connected with the ground.

1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 89 Called the charge by cascade.

3. *Comb.*, as **cascade-garden**.

a1667 COWLEY *Greatness* (1684) 123 Nor vast Parks, nor Fountain, or Cascade Gardens.

**Cascade** (kæskæˈɪd), *v.* [f. the *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To fall or pour in a cascade.

1702 S. PEARCE tr. *Tully's De Finibus* 90 Wines... Cascading from a mighty Goblet. 1732-48 Dr. FOR. & C. *Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 218 (D.) In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a *Yel-d'* Eau to cascade from the top of it. 1791 SMEDON *Edy. stone* L. § 100 The waves cascade through this gap. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. n. xxvi. 34 A much more copious stream of melted matter, had cascaded down the same height and overflowed the plain below. 1880 MISS BIRD *Yagan* I. 123 A vigorous mountain torrent cascading its way between rocky walls.

b. *transf.* (cf. **CASCADE sb.** 2 c.)

1861 THACKERAY *Philip* xix. 258 Who wore a large high black-satin stock cascading over a figured silk waist-coat.

c. *vulgar.* To vomit. ? *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 4 Oct. iii, She cascaded in his urn. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XV. 35, I had cascaded two or three times. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cascade*, to vomit.

*Var. dial.* [Webster says: *collog.* or *vulgar* in Amer.]

2. *trans.* To pour, like a cascade. *nonce-use.*

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Estlin* (1884) 21 The Monthly has *cascaded* it.

Hence **Casac-ding vbl. sb.**

1791 SMEDON *Edystone L.* § 100 The cascading of the water through the gully before mentioned.

† **Cascan**. [a. obs. F. *cascane*.] (See *quots.*)

1696 PHILLIPS, *Cascans*, in Fortification, Wells digg'd to clear the Mines from Water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.*, *Cascans*, is a certain Hole or Hollow-place in form of a well, from whence a Gallery dug in like manner under Ground is convey'd, to give Air to the Enemies Mine. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Cascara** (kɑːskæˈrɑː). [Sp. *cascara* bark.] A bark canoe (in Spanish America).

1882 *Athenianum* 4 Feb. 155a Birch-bark canoes, dug-outs, cedar canoes, balsas, woodskins, and cascara. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The cascara of the Caripuna... or the coracle of the Mandans and the Welsh.

**Cascarilla** (kæskæˈrɪlɪə). [a. Sp. *cascarilla*, dim. of *cascara* rind, bark. In F. *cascarille*.] The bitter aromatic bark of the plant *Croton eleuteria*, used as a tonic. Also called *cascarilla bark*.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 200 thousand pounds of the Bark of Trees, called Cascarilla. 1759 B. STILLINGF. tr. *Beyerstein's Physic in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 210 They use the cascarrilla, which is certainly a very good medicine in shiverings. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 191 The cascarrilla bark and castor oil are obtained from plants poisonous in some part or other. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 234.

Hence **Cascarrillin**, a bitter substance (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>4</sub>) obtained from cascarrilla bark.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 83 Cascarillin, a neutral, bitter, crystallizable principle.

† **Casceis**, *Sc. Obs.* Some article of attire.

1578 *Invent.* (1815) 231 (Jam.) Ane white casceis pasmentit with silvir.

† **Caschielawis**, *Sc. pl. Obs.* Also **casche-lawes**.

[Cosmo Innes, *Sketches of Early Sc. Hist.* compares *glas-lawis*=Gael. *glas-lamh* handcuff; this has suggested the possibility of formation from Gael. *casg* (kask) restrain + *lamh* (lav) hand, or that the derivation includes *cas* foot (genitive *cas*, *ko* [e] and *lamh*). But these are merely conjectures. The torture, however, appears to have been allied to that called 'the three smalls', in Gaelic folk-lore.]

An instrument of torture, said to have been invented by the 'Master of Orkney' in 1596. Its action appears to have been forcibly to draw together the body and limbs of the victim, and hold him in this cramped position.

(An unlucky 'shot' at a derivation, hazarded by Dr. Jamieson ['It might be deduced from Teut. *kausse*, *koussse* (Fr. *chaussée*) a stocking, and *lausu* tepidus q. the warm hose'], although absolutely pre-scientific and worthless, is the sole foundation for the imaginary description of this 'frightful machine', adopted by Mr. Lecky, *Hist. Nat.* (1865) I. 142. The assumption that it was in legal use is equally baseless; all the references are to legal proceedings against those who were charged with applying this cruel torture.)

1596 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. n. 375 The said Alesoun was, be vehement tortour of the caschielawis quhairin sche was kept be the space of fourtie-aucht hours, compellit to mak the said pretendit Confessionne. *ibid.* I. 376 He being kept in the caschielawis elewin dayis and elewin nychtis; tuisie in the day, be the space of fourtene dayis, callit in the buites. [1607 *Indictment of Master of Orkney* in *Sc. Acts* (1826) IV. 396a Novo et inusitato crudelitatis tormento a se invento vulgo lre caschelawes.] 1599 (11 Oct.) *Reg. of Privy Council of Scotl.* VI. 49 Without any offencs or fault committit be him [he] patt him to tortour in ane instrument nameit the caschielawis, and held him thairin the space of twa hours, drawing his body, nek, armes, and felt togidder within the boundis of ane span.

† **Caschrom** (kɑːskrɒm). Also **caschrome**, **-crom**, **caschron**. [Gael. *cas* foot, *crom*, *chrom*, crooked.] An instrument of tillage formerly used in the Scottish Highlands, called also 'foot-plough'.

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.*, 513 The caschrom or crooked spade is almost the only utensil used by the common class of tenants in labouring the ground. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scot.* I. 170 The caschrome, or crook spade. 1844 McCulloch *Highl. & W. Isl. Scotl.* IV. 297 Dugald who drives at the Caschrom. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 375 An instrument called the cas-chrom—literally the 'crooked-foot'... was almost the only tool employed in tillage.

† **Casco**. [Sp. *casco* hull, hulk.] a. The hull of a ship.

b. A kind of boat used at Manila in lading and unloading ships.

1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 211 Upon the Casco as it is call'd or the Hull of the Ship.

**Case** (kɛɪs), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 **cas**, (4 **cais**, **caice**, **cas**), 4-5 **caas**, **caice**, 4-6 **caice**, **kace**, 6 **Sc. caice**, 4- **case**. [ME. *cais*, *caas*, a. OF. *cas* in same sense:—L. *casu-s*, *casu-s* fall, chance, occurrence, case, f. stem *cas-* of *cadere* to fall.]

† 1. A thing that befalls or happens to any one; an event, occurrence, hap, or chance.

a1225 *Ancre. R.* 340 Swich cas and swuch aventure bit-með to summe monne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 24 Per fore me clepude þat Water þo Homber... for þe cas þat Homber... þer ynne a-dreynt was. c1324 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1698 In lasse while þan þat was Might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* iii. 592 The Erie off the leuenaw was, I can nocht tell 30w throw quhat cas, Lewyt behynd. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame*, 254 How Eneas tolde Dido every cas That hym was tyd upon the see. c1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 38 For doute of sodeyn Casys, which mowe fal to hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 26, I you recount a ruefull case.

† b. A deed, a thing. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 282 Þys gode kyng and he hude þys gode cas. c1340 *Curior M.* 1497 (Fairf.) Quen caym had done þat sari cas [C. & T. dede, C. pligh]. c1532 LD. BERNERS *Hyon* clxiv. (1883) 646 Such a kyng traytoure that hathe done suche a case [ad. 1601 dede].

† 2. Chance, hazard, hap. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisunder* 24 Case fell, þat this Kyng was with siknes of-sought. 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* ii. 24 He tauld þys brodyr halyly... how he chapyt was throw cas. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 230 (Harl. MS.) Fel cas, that ther was a knygt namid andronicus. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/3 And thus by case of fortune... she toke the body of the prothomartir.

† b. Chiefly in phrases: by (de, bi) case, of case, on, upon case = 'perchance, perhaps'; so **PERCASE**.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 140 Goriols, erl of Cornewall, perforþ com bi cas. c1340 *Ayend.* 70 And be cas hit is bet Salomon 229p. c1375 J. BARBOUR *St. Andrews* 249 Syne eftir hapnyt of case. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 On cas [forsan] despised of envious men and proude. c1420 CHAUCER *Vitold.* 220 Upon a day hit fell by case. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. vi. 99 The schippis that on caice war redy thair. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 692 In argument I and that gentill man Fell heir on case.



3. An instance or example of the occurrence or existence of a thing (fact, circumstance, etc.).

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 26679 In þat case man most nede sceu quam wit he did þat foli. *c 1340 Aeneid.* 42 Þet hi ham loki uram þise enne ine þri cas. *c 1400 Apol. Loll.* 79 In þis cas he schal not be cursid. *c 1449 Pecock Repr.* 243 In manye Casis. *1581 MARBECK Bk. Notes* 207 The case shall bee this: My . . . neighbour . . . is so oppressed with povertie, that he is not able to paie. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xli. 265 In a certain case that rarely happens. *1769 Junius Lett.* xvi. 70 Some case or cases, strictly in point, must be produced. *1872 HCLRS Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 15 The most recent case within my knowledge.

4. The case; The actual state or position of matters; the fact. *It is not the case:* it is not the fact, it is not what actually is or happens.

*c 1400 Destr. Tyny* 12025 Euen the couenand to kepe, as þe cas was, þat bertat hom þe toun. *1463 Bury Wills* (1850) 20, I will the seid iij. iiiij. go therto, or part therof, as the case requirith. *a 1666 BACON* (J.) Here was the case; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves . . . fresh and in vigour. *1690 JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (J.) He hath no need to use them, as the case now stands. *1758 S. HAYWARD Serm.* i. 4 This is the case not only with men of years, but with infants of a day old. *1830 MACAULAY Lett.* in Trevelyan *Life* II. vii. 8 The case with me is the reverse. *1888 SIN L. W. CAVE in Law Times Rep.* LI. 627/a A short consideration of the different sections will show that this is not the case.

b. A state of matters relating to a particular person or thing.

*1393 GOWER Conf.* III. 42 Delicacy in loves cas Withoute reson is and was. *a 1586 STONEY* (J.) Well do I find each man most wise in his own case. *1680 BURNET Rochester* (1692) 30 What sense this noble Lord had of their Case when he came at last seriously to reflect upon his own. *1711 ADDISON Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 7 Will Wimbles is the Case of many a younger Brother of a great Family. *1726 GAY Fables, Hare & many Friends* 41 And when a lady's in the case, You know all other things give place. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 178 But . . . he regarded the case of the Church of Rome as an exception to all ordinary rules.

† c. All a case: all one. *Obs.*

*1660 JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* 341 He that swears by Heaven, or by the Earth, by the Temple, or by the Gold, it is all a case. *1666 BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 313 Believe or disbelieve me in this, all is as a case to me. *a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE* (J.) Taken or not taken, tis all a case to me.

5. Condition, state (of circumstances external or internal), plight. *In good case:* well off.

*c 1300 K. Alis.* 4428 With sword ryden he dud amere In this strong fighting cas, He mette with Dalmadas. *1482 CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 319 Our embassatours came home ageyne in werse cas than they wente. *1520 MORR Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1140/1 He . . . neuer leaueth his seruantes in case of a countreforse Orphanes. *1535 COVERDALE Hosea* iv. 3 Therefore shal the londe be in a miserable case. *1560 BIBLE* (Genev.) Gen. xl. 14 When thou art in good case show mercie unto me. *1611 — Ex.* v. 19 And the officers of the children of Israel did see that they were in euill case. *1614 RALEIGH Hist. World* III. 80 Thereby leaving their old enemies in case of much contempt and disability. *1693 W. ROBERTSON Phrasol.* Ser. 315 In good case for estate, *beatns.* *1782 COWPER Gilpin* xlviii. But stop and eat, for well you may be in a hungry case. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. a) I. 281 And now I know not what virtue is, and you seem to be in the same case.

b. esp. Physical condition, as *in good case* (arch.); also simply, *in case, out of case* (? obs.).

*1640-1 Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 60 Ordaines . . . that William keep the horses in good caise. *1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1703) 121/c By this means their Horses are the better in Case, but the worse for Service. *1674 Diary of W. Cunningham* (1887) 3 The houses are out of case. *1693 W. ROBERTSON Phrasol.* Gen. 315 In good case for flesh, *ginguis.* *1704 SWIFT Batt. Bks.* (1711) 231 Their Horses large, but extremely out of Case. *1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict., Jockey.* one that brings Horses into Case. *1755 JOHNSON s.v.* In ludicrous language, *In case is lusty or fat.* *1808 SCOTT Marm.* i. xxi, Our Norham vicar . . . Is all too well in case to ride.

c. *In case to or for:* in a condition or position to or for; prepared, ready. *arch.*

*1461 Paston Lett.* 430 II. 77 Sche is in the cas to have the [ylf in stede of damages]. *1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxx. 157 We be nat in case to do any great dede of armes. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* iii. ii. 29, I am in case to iuste a Constable. *1653 H. COGAN Pinto's Trav.* viii. § 2. 23 When thou art in better case to hear me I will tell thee. *1663 BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 745 Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were In Case for Action, now be here. *1824 MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 70 Even if they escaped hanging for that exploit, I should greatly doubt their being in case to attempt another. *1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. ix. 261 Breslau; which is in no case to resist and be bombarded.

6. *Law.* 'The state of facts juridically considered' (J.). a. A cause or suit brought into court for decision. b. A statement of the facts of any matter *sub judice*, drawn up for the consideration of a higher court. c. A cause which has been decided; *leading case*, one that has settled some important point and is frequently cited as a precedent.

*1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 570 The pope gaue the duke full pyssance, . . . reseruyng certayne cases papali, the which he myght nat gyue. *1555 HULOET s.v. Preiudice.* As the ruled cases and matters of the lawe be called boke-cases. *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 108 Why might not that bee the Scull of a Lawyer? Where be his Quiddits now? his Quillits? his Cases? *1621-31 LAUD Serm.* (1847) 204 This . . . is a great leading case for Kings. *1689 Tryal Bps.* 26 This being a Case of the greatest Consequence, peradventure, that ever was in the Westminster Hall. *1710 PRIDEAUX VOL. II.*

*Orig. Titulus* ii. 42 Precedents and judged Cases have ever had the like authority. *1803 H. COX Instit.* ii. ix. 524 If the justices refuse to state a case, application may be made to the Queen's Bench for a rule commanding them to do so. *1877 (Hille) Leading Cases* done into English. *1886 Daily News* 17 July 2/c There is a very strong Bar engaged in the case.

d. The case as presented or 'put' to the Court by one of the parties in a suit; hence, the sum of the grounds on which he rests his claim. Also *fig.* as in *to make out one's case, a case*.

*[1375 BARBOUR Bruce* i. 52 And othir sum nyt all that cass And said that he thair king suld be That war in als ner degre.] *1596 DRAYTON Legends* iv. 40 My doubtfull Case to plead. *1602 and Pt. Returne fr. Pernass.* iv. ii. 1647 Till at length, *per varios casus*, by putting the case so often, they make their client so lanke, that, etc. *1660 JER. TAYLOR Worthy Commun.* Intro. 7 This is a brieve of our case. *1803 MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 391 Shakespear has made out a strong case for Shylock. *1883 Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/a A litigant without a case. *1885 Law Rep.* 20 Chanc. Div. 452 If he abandoned the point it must be assumed that he had no case. *Mod.* This concluded the case for the prosecution. 'That is our case, my lord.'

e. A form of procedure in the Common Law: see *quots. Obs.* in England.

*1590 SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. ii. 42. *1591 LAMBARDE Arch.* (1635) 61 Suits at the Common Law, for remedie in Cases, where no proper helpe was formerly knowne . . . called the Action or Writ upon the Case. *1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 656 We should shortly have no actions upon the case, nor of trespass, but all should be pleas of the crown. *1631 Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 77 The plaintiff had brought an action of the case against Rickby. *1768 BLACKSTONE* iii. 122 *Action upon the case*, This action of trespass, or transgression, on the case, is an universal remedy given for all personal wrongs and injuries without force . . . so called because the plaintiff's whole case or cause of complaint is set forth at length in the original writ. *1803 H. COX Instit.* ii. ix. 523 Action of trespass on the Case, so called from the words *in consimili casu* . . . in the Statute of Westminster the Second, which authorizes such actions. Injuries caused by negligence are usually remediable by action on the case.

7. *Case of Conscience:* A practical question concerning which conscience may be in doubt; a question as to the application of recognized principles of faith and obedience to one's duty in a particular case or set of circumstances.

A transl. of *L. casus conscientie* (F. *cas de conscience*), according to Ames (1576-1633), 'called casus, because it is wont to happen or occur (caeteri) in life; and *casus conscientie*, because when it happens, conscience ought to give a judgement with the greatest carefulness'. These cases or questions are divided into two classes, (1) those which concern a man's state before God, (2) those which concern his actions in that state. It is mainly to the second of these, or cases of conduct, that CASUISTRY is understood to refer.

[*a 1400 ASTEXANUS Summa de casibus Conscientie* (1469).] *1592 W. PERKINS (title)*, A Case of Conscience, the greatest that euer was; How a Man may knowe whether he be the Child of God or no: resolved by the Worde of God. *1605 BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 21 In this part I commend much the deducing of the law of God to cases of conscience. *[1655 in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 309 IV. § note, He [Cromwell] hoped . . . to have had some clearing of the Case as to his conscience: but instead of that they had made the matter more doubtful . . . than it was before.] *1660 JER. TAYLOR (title)*, Ductor Dubitantium; or the Rule of Conscience in all her general measures; serving as a great instrument for the determination of cases of conscience. *1851 ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iv. xii. I. 81 This epistle [1st to Corinthians] is one of Christian Casuistry, or the application of Christian principles to the various circumstances and cases of conscience which arise continually in the daily life of a highly . . . artificial community.

8. *Med. a.* The condition of disease in a person.

*1709 TAILOR No.* 121 ¶ 1 It is the general fault of physicians, they are so in haste, that they never hear out the case. *1732 BERKLEY Alciph.* vi. § 9 A patient must have full liberty to explain his case, and tell all his symptoms. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 441 The fourteen doctors who deliberated on the king's case.

b. An instance of disease, or other condition requiring medical treatment; 'a record of the progress of disease in an individual' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *1732 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 256 [They] are hurtful in Cases where the Blood is too much dissolv'd. *1758 GOOCH (title)*, Cases and Practical Remarks in Surgery. *1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Observ.* (title), A classification of Tumours, with cases to illustrate the history of each species. *1851 DIXON W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 207 At Deal they shipped a case of small-pox. *1864 MISS YONGE Trial* II. 325 Nothing else could teach him that patients are not cases but persons. *1882 Brit. Med. J.* 18 June, About two hundred cases of ulcerated legs pass through my wards annually.

c. *U.S. slang.* of persons: A 'specimen', 'cure'. *1848-60 BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Case, a character, a queer one; as 'That Sol Haddock is a case'. 'What a hard case he is', meaning a reckless scapegrace, *manuatis subject.* *1884 P. ROW in Harper's Mag.* May 922/a There was a little wheat in all that chaff of a man . . . But the wife is a case.

9. *Grammar.* [*L. casus* used to translate Gr. *πτῶσις* lit. 'falling, fall']

By Aristotle *πτῶσις* was applied to any derived, inflected, or extended form of the simple *ὄνομα* or *ῥήμα* (i.e. the nominative of nouns, the present indicative of verbs), such as the oblique cases of nouns, the variations of adjectives due to gender and comparison, also the derived adverb (e.g. *δυνατός* was a *πτῶσις* of *δύναμις*), the other tenses and moods of the verb, including also its interrogative form. The grammarians, following the Stoics, restricted *πτῶσις* to nouns, and included the nominative under the designation.]

a. In inflected languages, one of the varied forms of a substantive, adjective, or pronoun, which express

the varied relations in which it may stand to some other word in the sentence, e.g. as subject or object of a verb, attribute to another noun, object of a preposition, etc. b. But as many modern languages have nearly or quite lost these variations of form, *case* is sometimes loosely used for the *relation* itself, whether indicated by distinct form or not.

Thus, by a mixture of the two notions, in modern English, substantives are commonly said to have three cases, *nominative, objective, and possessive*; the two former being merely relations, and the latter entirely formal; in modern French to have two (or three) cases, *cas-sujet* and *cas-régime* (the latter subdivided into *direct* and *indirect*), which are in the noun merely relations, while of the pronouns some retain only one case-form, some have four (e.g. *ils, les, leur, eux*). Thus also, in quot. 1824, 'nominative' case is loosely used for *subject*.

*1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 339 [As] adiectif and substantif vnite asken Accordance in kynde in cas and in nombre. *c 1440 Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) And so we han the nominatif case. *1530 PALSGR. Intro.* 30 But three cases, nominatyve, accusatyve and oblique as *je, me, moy*. *1581 SIDNEY Def. Poesie* (Arb.) 70 Those cumbersome differences of Cases, Genders, Moods, and Tenses. *1598 SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. i. 46 Well: what is your Accusative-case? *1612 BRINSLEY Pos. Parts* (1669) 5 What is a Case? Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it. *1751 HARRIS Hermes* ii. iii. (1786) 273 Whatever we may be told of Cases in modern Languages, there are in fact no such things. *1824 L. MURRAY Gram.* I. 341 *To err*, is the infinitive mood, and the nominative case to the verb 'is'. *1868 BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vii. 965 A complete list of the prepositions each with proper case.

II. *Phrases.*

† 10. *In case:* a. in the event, in fact (cf. 3). (See also 5, 5 b, for a different sense.)

*1340-70 Alex. & Dind.* 228 For more may hit in cas þou menske þan greue. *c 1384 WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 377 In veyn preyers of ypocrites, þat in caas ben dampned devels. *c 1449 Pecock Repr.* ii. xiv. 231 Thou3 in caas it can not be founde speciali witnessid bi Holli Scripture. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 2 Except in case when you vnderstande not y<sup>e</sup> rede therin. *1629 W. SCLATER Exp.* 2 *Thess.* 75.

b. as conjunction (with sentence): in the event or contingency that, if it should prove or happen that, if.

*c 1400 MAUNDEV.* xviii. 191 In cas that he had any Werre agensnt any other Kyng aboute him. *1418 E. E. Wills* 25 Yn case I deye. *1554 PHILPOT Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 327 In case one sudden chance . . . had not interrupted me. *1596 SPENSER State Ire.* 12. I would tell you in case you would not challenge me anon. *1646 FULLER Wounded Consc.* (1841) 324 In case his leg be set, he flings, flounces, . . . unjoining it again by his misemployed mettle. *1853 P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 195 To be in readiness in case anything should happen to the present Board of Admiralty. *1864 D. MITCHELL Sev. Stor.* 76 In case his papers were not all right.

c. lest, in provision against the case that.

*1588 A. KING Caiusius' Catech.* 152 Thou shal pay him the price of his labour . . . in case he cry to God agains the *Mod.* Take your umbrella, in case it should rain.

d. *In case of:* in the event of.

*1736 BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. 70 Obnoxious to it [punishment] in case of a discovery. *1745 P. THOMAS Yrn. Anson's Voy.* 65 All the Ships had Orders . . . in case of not meeting there, to make the best of their way to Macao. *1822 W. INVING Alhambra* i. 90 More apt to trust to the length of his legs than the strength of his arms, in case of attack.

† 11. *If case be that:* if it should prove or happen that, if perchance. So *if case Obs.*

*1535 COVERDALE Job* xxxi. 38 But yf case be that my londe crie agaynst me. — *Jer.* xxxviii. 17 Yf case be, that thou wilt go forth vnto the kyng of Babylons prynces. *1541 R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.* It ought nat to be applied, but yf case be that the pacyente were faynte herted. *1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 34 If case some one of you would fyve from vs. *1630 J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.) If case a begger be old, weake or ill.

12. *To put or set the case, formerly to put or set case, (that):* to propound a hypothetical instance or illustration, to suppose.

*c 1400 Destr. Tyny* 2932 With Sossynys, & Sotelte, Setting of cases. *a 1420 OCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1058, I putte cas. . . Thow were yfalle in indigent povert. *c 1440 Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl MS.), I sette cas, þat a thefe make an hole in a hous. *1579 TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 142/a Let vs put the case that nothing is sought for. *1654 JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* Ep. Ded. Put case the Turke should invade Italy. *1751 JORTIN Serm.* (1771) III. 39 Either there is a future state, or there is not. Put the case that there is not. *1850 TENNYSON In Mem.* xxxv. O me, what profits it to put An idle case?

13. *In any case:* by any means (*obs.*); at all events, anyhow. *In* († *by*, † *for*) *no case:* by no means (? *obs.* in this sense).

*a 1400-50 Alexander* 1362 How he my3t couir in any cas to come to be cite. *Ibid.* 2520 Þat þai suld corde be na cas vnto þe kingis hestis. *c 1440 Iþomysdan* 355 But she kowde wete for no case Whens he come ne what he was. *1577 B. GOOCH tr. Herbach's Hunk.* i. (1586) 12 b. Vnto wyl in any case have two courtes. *1596 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 25 Let not Harry know In any case, the offer of the King. *1611 BIBLE Matt.* v. 20 Yee shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heauen. *Mod.* In any case you had better hear what he has to say.

III. 14. *Comb., as case-ending, -form* (sense 8); *case-book*, a book containing an account of legal or medical cases; † *case-divinity*, casuistry; *case-law*, the law settled by decided cases; † *case-putter*, one who puts cases or the (legal) case;

so † case-putting, stating of a legal case, the making of hypotheses.

1762 CANNING in *Port. Register* (1807) 459 Now adieu, my friend Jacob—I'll close up my \*case-book. 1862 BURTON *Bk. hunter* II. 129. I know not whether 'lay gents'... can feel any pleasure in wandering over the case-books. 1628 BP. HALL *Righteous Manum.* 72. That which law and cave-divinity speaks of life. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. Sk.* II. x. 90 In Case-divinity Protestants are defective. 1874 SAVCES *Compar. Philol.* VII. 286 The so called \*case-ending in -a. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* III. 41 A \*case-form of a compounded adjective. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1870) 13 English 'case-law is sometimes spoken of as unwritten. 1872 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (1885) 58 English case law does for us what the Roman law does for the rest of Western Europe. 1883 *Law Times* LXXIX. 153/4 The unwieldy mass of case-law which now cumber every practitioner's shelves. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i. He's a tatter'd worm-eaten case-putter; some call him Lawyer. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Some heroic magistrat, whose mind... dares lead him both to know and to do without their frivolous \*case-putting. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 The Case-putting-Humour goes on still too; though the Author succeeds no better in his Third Supposition.

**Case** (kē's), *sb.* 2. Forms: 1. a case; also 4 cas, caas, kase, 4-6 cass, 5 kace, 5-6 casse, 6 (Sc.) cais. [a. ONF. *casse*, in central OF. *chasse*, *chasse*, mod.F. *chisse* (= It. *cassa*):—L. *capsa* case, receptacle, f. *cap-ere* to take, hold.]

1. A thing fitted to contain or enclose something else; a receptacle or holder; a box, chest, bag, sheath, covering, etc.; *spec.* in very early use (as in OF.) a reliquary.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21617 And ilk paskes... wit-uten case... his cros was men þan wot to se. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xx. 304 An case of siluir fyne. 1386 CHAUCER *Ant. T.* 1500 The arwes in the caas. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxvi. (1495) 686 Of russches ben made... cuppes and casses and baskettes to kepe in lettres and other thynges. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 269/1 Kace, or casse for pyrnys, *capella*. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 351 The Case of a Treble Hoebay was a Mansion for him. a 1699 WORTON (J.), A fair case for books. 1859 TENNYSON *Eliade* 973 Full meekly rose the maid, Stript off the case, and gave the naked shield. 1872 E. VATES *Castaway* I. 12 (Hoppe) Lighting a cigar and handing his case to his friend.

b. with various substantives or adjs. indicating special use or purpose; e.g. *book-case*, *card-case*, *cigar-case*, etc. (for which see their first element).

1381 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxii. 6 And Elam toc an arewe caas. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* 46 1J corporas casys of sylke with 1J corporases. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 45 A paire of bootes that have beene candle-cases. *Mod.* A collector of plants with his botanical case.

c. A box or frame in which choice or delicate plants are grown, e.g. fern-case, Wardian case.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 The least size of Cases ought to be of sixteen Inches... supported from the Ground with Knobs or Feet four Inches. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Pir*, Sow the Seeds in Beds or Cases... during March. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* xi. Squares of tropic summer shut And warm'd in crystal cases.

2. The outer protective or covering part of anything, as the case of a watch, a fire-work, a sausage; a natural outer covering, sheath, or receptacle; e.g. a seed-vessel, the 'case' of a pupa or chrysalis, of a case-worm, etc.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 155 The blood sholde be brent but yf the superfluyte therof had place within the caas of the galle. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. vi. 147 *Learn*. Read. *Clon*. What, with the Case of eyes? 1611-17 *Pint. T.* v. ii. 14. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 178 All the kindes of poppey, with their cases which containe the seed. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxvii. 206 We took a Watch, whose Case we open'd. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 89 This Insect leaves two Coats... in the Theca or Case. 1692 RAY *Creation* (J.), Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in cases. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 70 This solid case of nine-foot ice. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 41 The care which covers the seed of the tree under tough husks and stony cases.

b. So in comb., as *clock-case*, *pillow-case*, *watch-case*; *seed-case*, *pupa-case*: see CLOTH, etc.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Wk. at Lizard* 298 The unusual hardness of the seed-case.

c. *spec.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 Galls are of two kinds, called respectively *galls* and *cases*. *Galls* are more or less solid or ligneous, and contain one insect. *Cases* are hollow and horny, comprising a *colony* of insects.

d. *Book-binding.* (= BOOK CASE.) The boards and back, cloth-covered or otherwise, in which books are 'cased' or 'bound in cloth', and which are often prepared and issued to the public for the annual volumes of magazines, etc. Also a cover of a similar kind made to hold separate pamphlets, etc., without binding, so that they can be arranged among books in a library.

1868 E. ARBER (*Prospectus of Eng. Reprints*), Handsome cases, in best roan and cloth, Roxburghe style, to contain six of the 'Reprints'. One shilling each. *Mod. Cloth cases*, gilt-lettered, for binding the volume will be issued with the December number.

3. *fig.* The body (as enclosing the soul, etc.). 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) II. 6 The body... the case & sepulchre of the soule. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 89 This case of that huge Spirit now is cold. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 214 The body is merely the case or shell in which the soul lives.

† b. The exterior (of a man). *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 26 On the inside thereof walked the proper case of a man well habited.

† 4. The skin or hide of an animal. *Obs.*

a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 31 Every mans skinnie is the case of a sinner. 1575 TURBERV. *Fenier* lxxii. 198 His [Raynard's] case will serve to fur the cape of master huntsmans gowne. 1633 Costlie *Whore* II. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. For Hares and Ases were the lion's case. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Wild-Cat*, Tho her case be not so good as that of the Marten, yet it is very warm.

b. Applied to clothes or garments. *Obs.*

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 73 b. Our garments (which are cases and covers for our bodies). 1597 1st Pt. *Returne fr. Parnass.* I. i. 370 Then he steps, and brings out Signior Barbarisme in a case of nightcappes, in a case of headpeeces all-to-be-wrought. 1650 FULLER *Pilgrim* II. xi. § 21 [Samson] bestowed their corps on the earth, and their cases on their fellow countrymen. 1667 DEVEN *Ind. Emperour* II. i. A Man of bearded Face, His Limbs all cover'd with a shining Case.

5. The frame in which a door or window is set; cf. STAIR-CASE.

1663 GERBER *Counsell* (1664) 44 That doore cases... be made as high again as they are wide, and so must well proportioned window cases be. 1719 DE FOE *Crinoid* (1840) I. xiv. 248, I made a formal framed door-case, and a door to it of boards. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 25 Affixed to the outer door-case. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, Case of a Stair, the wall surrounding a staircase.

6. 'The outer part of a house or building' (J.); the shell or carcass.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 75 That case or Sceleton of the World. *Ibid.* 76 The case or Fabrick of the House. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Oak*, The rough-grain'd body of a stubbed Oak, is fittest for the Case of a Cyder-Mill, and such Engines. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 147 The Case of the Holy House is nobly design'd. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, Case... is also a term used to denote the carcass of a house.

b. *Masonry.* 'An outside facing of a building, of material superior to that of the backing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874).

c. In the following some have suggested influence of It. *casa* house.

a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* (1875) III. 497 A net... That Charles himself might cause To Carebrook's narrow case. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crum.*, Case, a House, Shop, or Warehouse. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Case*, a house where thieves, pick-pockets, whores, house-breakers, highway-men, and all the loose, idle, furious crew meet and drink... and revel.

7. A box or chest with its proper contents; often of definite character (e.g. a case of surgical instruments, a dressing-case); or of determinate quantity, as a case of glass. † *Case of drawers*: chest of drawers (*obs.*).

1540 *Act 34 Hen. VIII.* xiv. For every case of velvet containing .xiii. pieces of velvet v.s. 1586 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2118/4 Looking-Glasses, Screwtores, Cases of Drawers. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* *Case*; this of Normandy-Glass is 120 Foot. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frail Anson's Voy.* 58 Cases of Spanish Brandy and Wines. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 556 Cases of arms from Holland. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 217 Nail set cases, dressing cases... work cases, writing cases.

b. Hence (or from 8), A set.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 5 The knocks are too hot: and for mine owne part, I have not a Case of Lutes. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii. Cicely... displayed a case of teeth which might have rivalled ivory.

8. A case of pistols (dags): a couple, brace. So † a case of rapiers. Also *transf.* A brace, a pair.

1579 *Lanc. Wills* (1860) II. 126 One case of pystolles... a case [of] dagges. 1590 MARLOWE *Raust* vi. I have run up and down the world with this case of rapiers. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Pref. 82 An inseparable case of coxcombs, city-borne; The Gemini or Twins of foppery. 1667 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 118 A hundred case of pistols. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 304 [He] discharged in the act a case of pistols.

† b. ? One of a pair, the fellow to another.

1623 FLETCHER *Maid of Mill* II. ii. The other is the case of this.

9. *Printing.* The receptacle or frame in which the compositor has his types, divided into compartments for the various letters, figures, and spaces. In ordinary printing the compositor has two such cases before him on a slanting stand, the upper case containing the capitals, etc., the lower the small letters, ordinary spaces, etc.

1588 *Marpres. Ep.* (Arb.) 22 His Letters melted, with cases and other tooles defaced. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* 11 July § 23 That no Master-printer shall employ either to worke at the Case, or the Presse [any but Freeman]. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. i. 9 The compositor is materially retarded by moving from one case to another. 1880 *Printing Trades Jnl.* No. 32. 25 Many eminent journalists began life at a compositor's case.

10. *Mil.* Short for case-shot.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 160/4 Being all laden below with double and bars, and above with Case and Baggs. 1810 WALLINGTON *Let. in Gurw. Disp.* VI. 151 Let there be 20 rounds of Case for each gun. 1879 *Athenum* 1 Nov. 556/3 The fire of case from the Russian batteries.

11. *Mining.* (see quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Case, a small fissure, admitting water into the workings.

12. *Comb.*, as *case-maker*, *-plant*, *-spring*, *-tree*, *-wing*; *case-bay*, in *Building* (see quot.); *case-man* (*Printing*), one who works at the case, a compositor; *case-paper*, a corruption of *CASSE-paper*; † *case-pepper*, a species of *Capsicum* (prob. *C. baccatum*); *case-rack*, the wooden frame

in which printers' cases are kept; *case-room*, the compositors' room; *case-work*, 'a book glued on the back and stuck into a "case" previously prepared' (Knight). Also *CASE-BOTTLE*, *-WORM*, etc.

1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, \**Case Boys*, the joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring... The extent of the case-lays should not exceed ten feet. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr..Wulker 688 *Hic cassarius*, a \*casmaker. 1664 *Pervys Diary* (1879) III. 36 Thence to my case-maker for my stone case. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Case-maker*, a carpenter who makes wooden packing-cases for shipping goods. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 26 Seven corns of \*case pepper. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 45 Exoticks and choicer \*Case Plants. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 47 [He] fixes the \*case springs in a thin brass ring between the movement and the case. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1776) 139 To shelter Orange and other tender \*Case-trees from the parching Sun. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 100 The elytra, or \*case wings are of a reddish brown colour.

**Case**, *sb.* 3 Also *case-char*. A fish of the family Salmonide.

1751 S. WHATLEY *Engl. Gazetteer* (IVivander Meer) There is a fish very much like it [the char] (but of another species, supposed to be the case) called *torgo*, or *red-belly*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 260 The jaws in the Case Char are perfectly even.

**Case**, *sb.* 4 (See quot.)

1854 *Chamb. Frail* I. 53 The greater part of the head of the sperm-whale is composed of soft parts, called junk and case. The junk is oily fat; and the case is a delicate fluid, yielding spermaceti in large proportion.

† **Case**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [f. CASE *sb.* 1 12.] a. *trans.* To put or bring forward as a supposition. b. *intr.* = To put cases (see CASE *sb.* 1 12).

1647 WARD *Simp. Cohler* 52 Good Casuists would case it, and case it, part it, and part it; now it, and then it, punctually. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 For this way of Casing a Matter, has the Force of Asserting it. a 1704 — (J.) They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.

**Case** (kē's), *v.* 2 [f. CASE *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To enclose in a case; to put up in a case or box; to incase, surround with.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 161 When he hath armed or cased the hearons tronke with a cane or reed. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* v. i. 112 Her eyes as iewell-like, and cast as richly. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* 1. 30 Long wings, like those of Flies, which lie folded up, and cased within the former. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. viii. 112 A great quantity of snow and sleet, which cased our rigging, and froze our sails. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1504 The fellows are cased in brass. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 309 Bones of seals, walrus, and whales—all now cased in ice. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ix. (ed. 4) 161, I procured the whole of them myself, preserved them and cased them.

b. with *up*, *over*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 163 Like a cunning Instrument cas'd vp. 1713 *Guardian* No. 95. 1742-3 WESLEY *Frail* (1749) 95 The sleet... froze as it fell, and cased us over presently. 1815 SIR W. GRANT in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 522 He insisted on having them cased up, and sent back.

c. To cover or clothe with the hide of an animal, etc. (Chiefly said with reference to armour.)

1583 STANHYURST *Ennes* II. (Arb.) 66 With lion his yellow darck skyn my carcass I cased. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 55 Case ye, case ye; on with your vizards. 1613 HAYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 129 Yet I ere night will case me in his skin. 1735 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 535 They case their limbs in brass; to arms they run. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. iii. 5. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* III. 40 Men cased in iron from head to foot.

d. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 187 If thou would'st not entombe thy selfe alive, And case thy reputation in thy Tent. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 127 A people... cased in the hard panoply of unreasoned tradition.

2. Technical uses.

a. *Building.* To cover the outside of a building with a facing of different material.

1702 W. J. BRYNOL'S *Voy. Levant* lxiii. 235 It is a Building cased with great Free-Stone. 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, Casing of Timber-Work, is the Plastering a House all over on the Outside with Mortar, and then striking it wet by a Ruler, with the Corner of a Trowel... to make it resemble the Joints of Freestone. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Then they began to case their houses with marble. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* s. v., A brick wall is said to be cased with stone, or with a brick superior in quality.

b. *Book-binding.* To glue (a book), after sewing, into its 'case' or cover.

c. To line (a shaft, tube, etc.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 337/1 The shaft is sunk as in ordinary mines, cased with timber.

d. *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass-making* 74 The modern practice of casing flint glass with one or more thin coatings of intensely coloured glass. *Ibid.* 114 The principle of casing a layer of colour upon flint crystal glass.

e. *diat.* (See quot.)

1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 261 The whole was clover; part of it was what is called cased, in June, that is, made a bastard fallow; tempered as they call it in Norfolk; and the operations of this casing were, first to clean plough it shallow; then it was roved across; then stitched up, and ploughed once more.

3. To furnish or fit with cases (cf. *shelved*).

1884 *Athenum* 5 Jan. 23/3 The narrow gallery beyond (not yet completely cased) will contain, when arranged, a good stratigraphical series.

† 4. To strip of the case or skin; to skin. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* III. vi. 121 Weele make you some sport with the Foxe ere we case him. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT

*Trav.* 212 The Bats, some case like Rabbits. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 126 Take a full grown hare and let it hang four or five days before you case it. 1803 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Casing*. They say, flay a deer, case a hare.

† **Caseable**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 caseable, 7 casible. [*f. CASE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ABLE. Cf. chanceable.*] Able or liable to happen, possible; natural in the case. 1765 LINDSAY (Fischart) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 115 No man can say, it is not caseable to any man to fall in ane offence. 1862 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 185 (Jam.) Of this symptom, very caseable, more din was made by our people than I could have wished. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 97 As is very casible.

**Caseate** (*kæ'si:et*). *Chem.* [*f. L. case-us* cheese + *-ATE* 4.] A salt of caseic acid. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 448 Caseate of ammonia has a sharpe saline bitter taste mixed with that of cheese.

**Casation** (*kæ'si:et'fan*). [*f. L. casat-us*, treated with cheese: see *-ATION*.] a. The coagulation of milk, conversion into cheese. b. *Pathol.* 'A form of fatty degeneration of morbid products . . in which the structure . . is converted into a soft yellowish cheesy material' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 162 Casation of the products of lobar pneumonia. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 64 A tendency to . . that form of degeneration which is termed casation.

**Case-bottle** (*kæ'sbpt'l*). [*f. CASE sb.<sup>2</sup>*] a. A bottle, often square, made to fit into a case with others. b. A bottle protected by a case. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 108, I filled a large square case-bottle with water. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xiv. A case-bottle of brandy. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 244 Under their arms, sword, hanger, and case-bottle.

**Cased** (*kæ'st*, *poet. kæ'sed*), *pph. a.* [*f. CASE v. + -ED*.] Enclosed in or furnished with a case, put into a case, etc. (see the verb).

1595 SHAKS. *John III.* i. 259 Thou maist hold . . A cased Lion by the mortal paw. 1634 BRETTON *Trav.* (1844) 11 Adorned over mantle-tree with birds cased. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 38 The Armadillo is cased over the Body with a shell. 1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass-making* 115 Cased coloured glass for windows. 1876 GILWT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cased Sash Frames*, those which have their interior vertical sides hollow, to admit the weights.

**Case-harden** (*kæ's:hæ:rd'n*), *v.* [*f. CASE sb.<sup>2</sup>* (in locative constr.) + *HARDEN v.*] trans. 1. To harden on the surface; *spec.* to convert iron superficially into steel by partial cementation. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 56 Rasses have formerly been made of Iron and Case-hardened, because it makes the outside of them hard. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., Till the ship-men find some way of case-hardening their plates. 1881 GREENER *Guns*, 253 Some work is case-hardened by plunging when at a red heat into a solution of prussiate of potass.

2. *fig.* To harden in constitution or spirit, so as to render insensible to external impressions. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 95 § 15 Adieu, old fellow . . 'en get thyself case-hard'n'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 26 Oct., In order to case-harden the constitution. 1871 R. H. HURTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 100 He can so easily case-harden his spirit against the supernatural pain.

**Case-hardened**, *pph. a.* Hardened on the surface. a. *lit.* 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2624 A small screwed Case-hardened Lock. 1811 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 288 The method will succeed well with case-hardened goods.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Aaaa, A case-hardened or weather-beaten tar. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy v.* Eventually, I cared nothing for a flogging. I had become case-hardened. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 328 The callous and case-hardened of the old world.

**Case-hardening**, *vbl. sb.* The process expressed by the verb CASE-HARDEN. a. *lit.* 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 54 The manner of case-hardening is this. Take cow-horn or hoof, etc. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 8 The depth of the steel induced by case-hardening. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iv. (1873) I. 89 They are unacquainted with the process of case-hardening.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 60 Absolutely necessary for the further case-hardening our hero. 1813 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1839) IV. 128 A few years of . . oppression would bring us back to the same case-hardening in body and sentiment.

**Caseic** (*kæ'si:k*), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. case-us* cheese + *-IC*.] In *Caseic acid*, a synonym of *Lactic acid*; also (*obs.*) = *Caproic acid*. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 448 Caseic acid is of the colour and consistence of syrup . . and has an acid bitter taste mixed with that of cheese. 1865 J. WYLD *in Circ. Sc.* I. 333 Caseic, sudoric, and capric acids.

**Caseiform** (*kæ'si:fɔ:m*), *a.* [*f. L. case-us* cheese; see *-FORM*.] Having the form of cheese. 1847-9 TOMP *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1072 (Tuberculous matter) of two materials, the one soft, friable, and caseiform.

**Casein** (*kæ'si:n*), *Chem.* (Incorrectly *-ine*.) [*f. L. case-us* cheese + *-IN*.] A substance belonging to the class of Proteids or Albuminoids, forming one of the chief constituents of milk; chemically identical with the Legumin (also called *vegetable casein*), of the seeds of leguminous plants. Casein is coagulated by acids, and forms the basis of cheese. 1841 *Lond. Edin. & Dub. Jnl.* Dec. No. 126 Vegetable Casein. 1845-6 G. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 55 However much the nutrient of the mother may vary, no great influence is thereby exerted on the relative quantities of casein and sugar. 1863 WYNTER *Subt. Brain & Liss.*

*Fing.* 157 Casein, or cheese, exists more abundantly in peas and beans than it does in milk itself. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 434 Casein is the nitrogenous substance contained in milk and cheese.

b. Jocularly for 'the cheese', 'the correct thing'. 1866 KINGSLEY *Lett. May* (D.) Horn minnow looks like a gudgeon, which is the pure casein.

**Case-knife** (*kæ'si:nɪf*). [*f. CASE sb.<sup>2</sup> + KNIFE*.] a. A knife carried in a case or sheath; a hunter's knife. b. 'A large kitchen or table knife' (Craig).

1704 ADDISON *Italy Wks.* 1721 II. 34 The King always acts with a great case-knife stuck in his girdle. 1724 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 106 He pulled out a case-knife . . and threatened to cut his own throat. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 5 The description of knife . . used for cutting food, or a case-knife, as it was long afterwards called, from being fitted with a sheath. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 A dagger or case-knife is . . now more commonly worn.

**Caseless**, *a.* Without a case. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *to Yrs. Pol. Judge* xii. 70 A caseless day. What better condition of a court than to be without business?

**Casemate** (*kæ'si:mæt*). Forms: 6-7 casamat(t), casemate, (6 casemate, 7 casematt, casimate), 6- casemate. [The actual form is a. *F. casemate* (in 16th c. also *chasmate, casmate, -matte*); the earlier forms were ad. *Sp. casamata, It. casamatta*. Of these the first element is app. *Sp.* and *It. casa* house, but the second is uncertain. Diez mentions *It. matta* in dial. sense 'pseudo-', also Sicilian *matta* dark. Wedgwood, comparing the Eng. equivalent 'slaughter-house', suggests *Sp. mator* 'to kill, slaughter', but it is difficult on this theory to account for the form of the word.]

1. *Fortif.* A vaulted chamber built in the thickness of the ramparts of a fortress, with embrasures for the defence of the place; 'a bomb-proof vault, generally under the ramparts of a fortress, used as a barrack, or a battery, or for both purposes' (Stocquerel 1853).

† b. An embrasure (*obs.*). The original sense is thus given by BARRET *Theor. Warres* (1598) Gloss.: 'Casamatta, a Spanish word, doth signifie a slaughter-house, and is a place built low vnder the wall or bulwarke, not arriving vnto the height of the ditch, serving to scowre the ditch, annoying the enemy when he entrench into the ditch to skale the wall.' The *Sp.* and *It.* is explained in the same words by PERCIVALL and FLORIO; the latter adds as an English equivalent *canourie*, i. e. *CANNONERY*, loop-hole, embrasure.

1575 GASCOIGNE in Turberv. *Venerie Pref.* Aiv. Plotformes, Loopes and Casamats, deuised by warlike men. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 26 Casemate, any . . edifice that may be made in the ditch to defend the ditch by. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 160 As curtains or bulwarke with their casemates do flank a fortress. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 38 Their correspondence hindered by the casemates in the ditch. 1600 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 12 Forts, gabions, palisades, casemates. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 527 Raising new Forts, and making new Casemats. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Casemate*. 1790 BRATTON *Navy & Mil. Mem.* App. 138 The fort has good casemates. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 248 Casemates, or vaulted batteries, are made bomb-proof. 1877 W. THOMSON *Cruise Challenger* I. 19 Galleries in the solid rock, forming a kind of casemate.

† c. *fig.* Batteries. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vii. 441 Of Thunder, Tempest, Meteors, Lightning, Snow, Chasemates, Trajections, of Haile, Raine.

2. *Arch.* 'A hollow moulding, such as the *cau-vetto*' (Gwilt); = *CASEMENT* 1. 1611 CORCOR, *Nasselle* . . a hollow in a pillar, etc., called, a Casemate.

Hence *Casemated a.*, provided with casemates; *transf.* strongly fortified. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xvii. Casemated as he was, the instrument cut sheer even to the bone [of his skull]. 1841 ORD & REGUL. *R. Eng.* iv. 18 Casemated Barracks, and Hospitals. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., A perpendicular rock, like Gibraltar, 200 feet high, casemated, and nearly impregnable.

**Casement** (*kæ'si:mēt*, *kæ'si:*). Also 5 casment, 6 casemund, casement, 7 kesment. [app. ad. med. *L. casamentum*, in *It. casamento* a building or house-frame; cf. *OF. enchacement* 'cadre'; or ? of Eng. formation, from *CASE sb.<sup>2</sup>* or *v.<sup>2</sup>* Sense 1 is peth. a distinct word.]

1. *Arch.* A hollow moulding, a cavetto, not exceeding a quarter-round; = *CASEMATE* 2. 1430 LYDE *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. The ryche coynyn, the lusty tablementes, Unettes ronning in casementes. 1490 BOTONER in Gwilt *Archit.* 928 [Names of mouldings on sketch], A cors wythoute; a casement, a bowtell . . a casement wyth Levys . . a casment wyth trayler of Levys. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* Aa, *Scotia*, a hollow casement. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 268 A Cavetto, or Casement. 1875 GILWT *Archit.* § 231 The Cavetto . . By workmen it is frequently called a casement.

2. A frame or sash forming a window or part of a window, opening on hinges attached to the up-right side of the frame in which it is fixed. (The usual sense.) From the early pronunciation popular etymology made a form *gase-gasement*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* xviii. 5 Ech copweb . . she full defaces: No wein scene in casemunds, nor casemund cases. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xxxv. 9 Where casements neede not opened be. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 57 Why then may you leave a casement of the great chamber window open. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* iii. Through her light casements cleare, He [Phoebus] stole a kisse. 1600 VENNOR *Via Recta* Introd. 5. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII

(1867) 132 The kesment being taken away, or a pannel of glass broken. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rist. et Urb.* s.v. *Green-House*, Some use Glass-doors, Casements, or Chases. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 138, I seldom opened the Casements. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* I. 5 When I throw open my jingling casement. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lett. Archit.* I. 229 If a window were beyond the width of a single casement, a small pillar was often interposed.

† b. App. used by Gerbier for *window-frame*. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 18 Windows to be fitted in wooden Casements. 1663 — *Counsel* 95 Shutters . . framed . . to the width and height of the stone casement of the window.

c. *fig.* (cf. *window*.) 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experiences* vi. vii. 182 Hee that hath set the Casements of his curious eyes wide open to vanitie. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (R.) By these casements enter in adulterous thoughts in the mind. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Existence & Provid.* Cad. 11. 29 The clear and pellucid casements of the body to let light in.

3. † a. ? = *CASE sb.<sup>2</sup>* 1. *Obs.* 1668 *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 165, I give to my Grand-child . . one great Cupboard and a little one w<sup>ch</sup> wee call a casement.

b. *Casing, covering*. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple*, Some ('tis said) for thy defence Have worn a casement o'er their skin. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* 13 The mailed knight . . in his casement of iron.

4. *Fortif.* ? Corruption of *CASEMATE*. 1771 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, *Casement*, is a bomb-proof work made under the rampart.

5. *attrib.* 1789 Mrs. PROZZI *Journ. France* II. 120 We have got the little casement windows clean. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 76 Those casement panes.

Hence *Casemented a.*, furnished with casements. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iii. 51 Its panelled rooms, and casemented windows. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, Vill. & Schools* 343 A large irregular room . . with little casemented windows.

**Caseous** (*kæ'si:əs*), *a.* [*f. L. case-us* cheese + *-OUS*.] 1. Of the nature of cheese, cheesy. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 3 The Asses [milk] having more serum and lesse of the caseous, or cheesy matter. 1782 KERR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 380 [It] forms a coagulum with the caseous part of the milk. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., Not Parmesan, but some inexpensive and whole-some caseous product.

b. *humorously*. Abounding in cheese; fond of cheese. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Pymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 168/1 A universal state of disaffection among that caseous and wrathful people [the Welsh]. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 271 Parma, in which caseous Italian city, etc.

2. *Pathol.* Resembling cheese in appearance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Cataracts are by some divided into milky, and caseous, differing only in the degree of hardness or consistence. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* I. 43 Cysts . . containing a kind of caseous substance. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 5 The formation of caseous deposits . . in the bones, joints, skin, or lungs.

† **CASER**, *Obs.* 1585 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1860) 112, j caser, j chai and a launce, 12d.

**Casern**, -e (*kæz'ɪn*). *Mil.* Also *casern*. [*a. F. caserne*, ad. *Sp.* (and *Pg.*) *caserna*, *f. casa* house: Littré compares *cava*, *caverna*.] One of a series of small (temporary) buildings between the ramparts and houses of a fortified town for the accommodation of troops; also a barrack.

1656 PHILLIPS *Caserns*. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3913/2 They set fire to their Caserns. 1716 *Prot. Mercury* 3 Aug. 3 To build Caserns or Barracks in Hide Park. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. iii. xi. 638 All the tents and temporary caserns were blown to pieces. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 314 The fronting walls of the casern . . were in some places destroyed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Caserns* . . correctly small lodgments erected between the ramparts and houses of a fortified town, to ease the inhabitants by quartering soldiers there.

**Case-shot** (*kæ'si:ʃɔ:t*). *Mil.* [*f. CASE sb.<sup>2</sup> + SHOT*.] A collection of small projectiles put up in cases to fire from a cannon; canister shot. Its composition and fashion have changed from time to time. Also, a shrapnel-shell, or spherical iron case containing a number of bullets.

1645-8 CANNON'S *Hist. Elis.* an. 1601 (R.) A continual storm . . of chain-shot and case-shot. 1657 CAPT. SMITH *Sarman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Case is made of two pieces of hollow wood ioyned together like two halfe Cartrages fit to put into the bore of a Peece, and a case shot is any kinde of small Bullets, Nalles, old iron, or the like to put into the case to shoot out of the Ordnances. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Mmb, Case-shot, is formed by putting a great quantity of musket-bullets into a cylindrical tin-box called a canister. 1877 CLERY *Mil. Tact.* xi. 134 Case-shot is serviceable against troops under the same conditions.

**Caseway**, var. of *CAUSEWAY*.

**Case-weed**. Also 6 *casse-weede*, 7 *caswee*. [*f. CASE sb.<sup>2</sup> + WEED*.] An old name for Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa pastoris*).

1578 LYTE *Dodons* i. 1v. 81 In English Shepherds purse, Scrippe, or Pouche; and of some Casseweede. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* xxiii. § 2. 215 Called . . in the North part of England . . Casseweede. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-m.*, *Case-weed*, or *caswee*, in allusion to its little purse-like capsules.

**Ca'se-worm**. [*f. CASE sb.<sup>2</sup> + WORM sb.*] A caddis-worm; see *CADDIS* 2. Hence, *case-worm fly* = *caddis-fly*, *phryganea*.

1606 S. GARDINER *Angling* 95 The case-worme, the dewe-worme, the gentle. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv.



§ 11. 1639/40 Cod-bait, Cad-bait or Case-worm, are all one and the same bait. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xliii. 300 Those case-worm-flies that are remarkable for their long antennae. 1836-39 Todd *Cycl.* II. 865/1.

**Cash** (kæʃ), *sb.* [ad. F. *casse* 'a box, case, chest, to carry or kepe wares in, also a Marchant's cash or counter' (Cotgr.), or its source It. *cassa* 'a chest, . . . also, a merchants cashe or counter' (Florio 1598) :- L. *capsa* coffer, CASE. Mod.F. has *cashe*, Sp. *casa*, Pg. *caixa*: the phonetic history of the Eng. word is not clear; the earliest known instances have *cash*; the sense 'money' also occurs notably early, seeing that it is not in the other langs.]

†1. A chest or box for money; a cash-box, till. 1598 Florio, and 1611 Cotgr. [see above] a Marchant's cash, or counter. 1617 WINWOOD *Memorials* III. 281 (L.) 20,000. are known to be in her cash. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* II. (R.) This bank is properly a general cash, where every man lodges his money. 1693 UROUHAUT *Kabala* III. xli. 342 They had . . . emptied their own Cashes and Coffers of . . . Coin. 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 387 He always carried a cash on purpose for the use of the beggars.]

†b. A sum of money. Obs. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 20 As the Land and Personal Security is at this day, no living man . . . can take a great Cash into his hands, and pay six in the hundred for it. 1707 C. N. *Poem on Union* 19 A flowing Cash, an Universal Trade. 1755 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 327 There was a considerable cash in his hands, partly for the pay of his men. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 372 No merchant thinks it necessary to keep by him any considerable cash.

2. Money; in the form of coin, ready money. a. Formerly in literary and general use; but now only commercial (see b), or consciously used as a sort of commercial slang.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 106 He put his hand in his pocket but . . . not to pluck out anie cash. 1661 NEEDHAM *Hist. Eng. Rebellion* 48 For a twelve months cash. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 188. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 95 There was great store of Cash and many Jewels in the House. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1735 V. II. 55 Very near as much as the current cash of the kingdom in those days. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xiv. 149 Bees-wax is the current Cash in that Country. 1732 MISS BURNET *Cecil's* II. iii. (1783) 187 Where's the cash? who's to pay the piper? 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 124 The quantity of circulating cash in different nations. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* 155 Those who have cash, come here to spend. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 231 Let but some individual, with the head and the cash, try the experiment.

b. As a term of banking and commerce, used to signify, in its strictest sense, specie; also, less strictly, bank-notes which can at once be converted into specie, and are therefore taken as 'cash', in opposition to bills or other securities. Also in the phrases *hard cash*, *ready cash*, *cash in hand*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hon. V.* II. i. 120 Nym. I shall have my Noble? *Pist.* In cash, most lustily payd. 1641 *Trails. Ho. Commons* II. 235 Three hundred Pounds ready Cash. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) IV. 100 Only bills or notes, and not cash. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 512/1 He had then but little cash in hand. 1782 T. PICKERING in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 512 These notes are not received there as cash, but only as pledges. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 1598 On and after the 1st October next, the Bank will be ready to pay cash for their notes of every description, dated prior to the 1st Jan. 1817. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 38 He required hard cash in return for some corn. 1854 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.*, Cash, in commerce, means the ready money, bills, drafts, bonds, and all immediately negotiable paper in an individual's possession. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/4 To pay down the price in ready cash. 1915 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 266 He had the most learning in ready cash of any he ever knew.

†c. Minted coin, current coin. Obs. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 205 To buy leaden trash, with golden cash. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 The current Cash being . . . computed to want half its Standard Weight. — *Lower.* Interest 93 Clipping had left none but light running cash. 1708 MONTAUX *Rabotais* v. xv. (1737) 60 A few crott Pieces of White Cash.

d. It is also the regular term for 'money' in Book-keeping. See *cash account* in 3.

1651 in *Index Royalists* (Index Soc.) 18 The said treasurers or their clerk of the cash. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. § 131 The entry of a person as debtor to cash does not constitute an obligation, but is evidence of an obligation.

e. Phrases. *Out of cash*, in cash.

1593 FEELE *Edw. I* (1830) 57 Now the Friar is out of cash five nobles, God knows how he shall come into cash again. 1609 ROWLANDS *Doctor Merriem* 23 If once I doe begin perceive That out of cash they bee. 1754 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 445/1 He was not in cash, and could not send the five pounds. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 157 With his credit when he is out of cash. 1848 THACKERAY *Snobs* xxvii. He bets, freely when he is in cash.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cash-box*, *-chest*, *-remittance*; *cash-account* (see quot.); *cash-book*, in *Book-keeping*, a book in which is entered a record of cash paid and received; *cash-boy*, in large shops, a boy who carries the money received by the salesman from a customer to the cashier, and brings back the change; *cash-credit* (see quot.); †*cash-house*, a counting-house; *cash-keeper*, one who has charge of cash, a treasurer, a cashier; *cash-payment*, payment in ready money, *spec.* the payment of cash for government paper money

or bank-notes; *cash-price*, the price at which an article is sold for ready money; *cash-sale*, a sale for ready money; †*cash-weight* (see quot.).

1852 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.*, 'Cash account, in book-keeping, an account to which nothing but cash is carried on the one hand, and from which all the disbursements of the concern are given to the other. Cash account, in banking, is the name given to the account of the advances made by a banker in Scotland, to an individual who has given security for their repayment. 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 To keepe an orderly 'Cash Booke of all the moneys received and payed out. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. 470 The Roman account-book, he supposes, was essentially a Cash-book. 1864 SKRAT *Uhland's Poems* 85 That on the 'cash-box watchful sits. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hon. V.* ccxviii. 'Cash-catchers is a Trade to ravish Clowes. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 335 It [money] must lie dead in the 'Cash-Chest. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III. 76 Over-drawn accounts, or, as they are sometimes called, 'cash-credits'. 1879 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 8 Feb. 1/4 The same discount that most tradesmen will gladly allow to a 'cash customer. 1632 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* I. 11 The oppressor doth more hurt sitting silently in his 'cash house. 1626 Raleigh's *Ghost in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 539 Gondomar . . . chief 'cash-keeper for the order of Alcantara. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* I. ii. Her Cash-Keeper's out of humour, he says he has no money. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 102 The statute of 1797 for stopping the 'cash-payments. 1852 McCulloch *Taxation* II. xi. 380/1 When the currency recovered its value, and cash payments were resumed. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 35 Iron money could not be used in cash payments at the present day. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* VII. 143 The employment of bills in the discharge of debts, whereby 'cash remittances are avoided. 1750 BEAWE'S *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 874 Genoa has . . . Cash Weights, for Plate and Coin.

**Cash** (kæʃ), *sb.* [ad. (ultimately) Tamil *kāsu* ('or perhaps some Konkani form of it'), name of a small coin, or weight of money :- Skr. *karsha* 'a weight of silver or gold equal to 1/16 of a tulā' (Williams); Singalese *kāsi* coin. The early Portuguese writers represented the native word by *cas*, *casse*, *cassa*, the Fr. by *cas*, the Eng. by *cash*: the existing Pg. *caixa* and Eng. *cash* are due to a natural confusion with CASH *sb.* From an early date the Portuguese applied *caixa* (probably on the same analogy) to the small money of other foreign nations, such as that of the Malay Islands, and especially the Chinese, which was also naturally made into *cash* in English. (Yule.)]

A name applied by Europeans to various coins of low value in the East Indies and China: esp.

a. The basis of the monetary system which prevailed in Southern India up to 1818; in this system 80 cash = 1 fanam, 42 fanams = 1 star pagoda (about 75 *sat.*).

b. The Chinese *le* and *tsien*, coins made of an alloy of copper and lead, with a square hole in the centre whereby they are strung on cords; of these 1000 made a tael or liang.

1598 tr. *Lincolnton's Voy.* 34 (Y.) Certaine copper mynt called Caixa . . . in the middle whereof is a hole to hang it on a string. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. iv. 72 A fine Coat, or about 1000 Cash, as 'tis called, which is a summe about the value of a Dollar. *Ibid.* vii. 132 The Money-changers . . . here [Achin], as at Tonquin . . . sit in the markets . . . with leaden Money called Cash, which is a name that is generally given to small money in all these Countreys; but the Cash here is . . . Lead, or Block Tin. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 109 At Atcheen they have a small Coin of Leaden Money called Cash.

a. 1711 LOCKYER *Trade in India* 8 (Y.) Doodos and Cash are Copper Coins. 1718 *Propag. Gospel in East* II. 52 (Y.) *Cass*, a very small coin; eighty whereof make one Fano. 1766 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 282 (Y.) 80 casches make a fanam or 3d. sterling. 1790 CORNWALLIS *Let. to E. J. Holland* (Y.) I think that every Cash . . . of that ill-judged saving may cost the Company a crore of rupees. 1871 MATTHEW *Travancore* 109 The smallest coin in use is the copper Kasu, called by Europeans 'cash', equal in value to one nineteenth of a penny.

b. 1750 BEAWE'S *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 793 The Cashes (a Copper Money) of Hainan and Canton. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 Kas, which the Chinese call Lai, is the only current coin which is struck in China. 1779 FORSTER *Voy. N. Guinea* 280 The China cash at Magindano . . . have holes as in China. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58 The Chinese cash are well known to be round disks of a kind of brass, with a square hole in the centre.

†**Cash**, *sb.* 3. Obs. rare -1. [f. CASH *v.* 1] A dismissal or disbanding of troops.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. iii. i. 241 His Company of foote, reduced lately in a general cash to 150.

†**Cash**, *v.* 1. Obs. [var. of CASH *v.* 1] *trans.* To disband, dismiss, etc. = CASHTER 1.

1564 GOLDING *Justine* (1570) 63 He cashed the old souldiers, and supplied their ouldges with young beginners. 1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 If the Companie be dissolved or cashed. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* (1603) 177 The cashed soldier is ever ready to follow any faction. 1632 LE GYVS *Velleins* 202 That both Cesar and Pompey should cast [corrected in Errata to 'cash'] of their armies. 1829 *Land. Encycl.* V. 214 *Cash* or *Cashier*. is now mostly used to express the breaking of an officer.

**Cash** (kæʃ), *v.* 2 [f. CASH *sb.* 1] *trans.* To give or obtain the cash for (a note, cheque, draft, money order, etc.); to convert into cash.

1811 MOORE *Let. F. Corry* 4 Nov. Get two bills upon Power in Dublin cashed for me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkley* the B. I. 1. 14 Anybody in London whom she could ask to get it cashed for her. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III.

ix. (1876) 415 D. gets his bill cashed by taking it to a discount-house in France. *Mod.* Will you cash me a cheque for a few pounds?

**Cashee**: see CASSIA 2.

|| **Casheil** (kæ'shél). *Irish Antig.* [= Irish *caiseal* bulwark, wall, prob. ad. L. *castellum* fortlet.] (See quot.)

1845 *Petrie's Bchl. Archit. Ircl.* 121 All separate edifices, surrounded by a casheil or circular wall. 1885 STOKES in *Contemp. Rev.* May 742 In Ireland alone does he find in the West casheils such as he finds in Egypt. A casheil is a strong fence or ring-wall enclosing a group of churches with their annexed monastic buildings, e.g. at Glendalough.

**Casher**, var. of COSHER (*Irish Hist.*).

†**Casheet**, *Sc. Obs.* Also casset. [a. F. *cachet* seal.] A seal; = CACHET.

1609 *Sc. Acts* 20 *Yas. VI.* xiv. Past his Heighnes Casheet, Register and ordinarie seales. a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 364 (Jam.) Lanerk had sent letters under the casheet to many noblemen. 1706 *Act 6 Anne* xi. Art. xxv. The privy seal signet, casset signet of the Justiciary Court, etc.

**Cashew** (kæʃu). Also 8 casheu, 9 cashoe, caju; also ACAJOU, q.v. [ad. F. *acajou*, ad. Brazilian *acajoba* (Littré).]

1. *Cashew-tree*, a large tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) cultivated in the West Indies and other tropical countries, bearing a kidney-shaped fruit (*cashew-nut*) placed on the end of a thickened fleshy pear-shaped receptacle (*cashew-apple*), popularly taken for the 'fruit'.

The shell of the nut consists of three layers, of which the middle one contains an extremely acrid black oil, which is rendered harmless by roasting the nuts before eating. The oil is sometimes used in India to protect floors from the attacks of white ants. The receptacle has an acid flavour.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. *New Holland* 68 The Cashew is a Fruit as big as a Pippin, pretty long, and bigger near the Stemb than at the other end. The Seed of this Fruit grows at the end of it; 'tis of an Olive Colour shaped like a Bean. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The Cashew Tree . . . The almond or kernel is of a delicate taste. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 139 The real acajow or cashew nuts. 1854 F. A. NEALE *Resid. Siam* xii. 194 The cashew-nut and apple. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 100/1 *Caju* apple oil.

2. *Cashew-bird*, the name given in the West Indies to an insectorial bird, *Tanagra zena*.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 172 The curassaos and cashew-birds . . . going down several times a-day to the river to allay their thirst.

**Cashiclaw**, misreading of CASCHIELAWS.

**Cashier** (kæʃiə), *sb.* Also 7 cassier, casheer, -ire. [ad. F. *cassier* treasurer (Cotgr.); in Du. *cassier*: see CASH and -IER.] One who has charge of the cash of a bank or mercantile firm, paying and receiving money, and keeping the cash account.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 97 The Cashiers or Prouiditors for Iame Souldiours. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* II. i. I have made him my Cashier, and giu'n him, who had none, a surname, Cash. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. ii. iv. 95 They tooke young youths of that Nation [the Dutch] to be their Cassiers. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* I. ii. Go to my Cashier, let him give you six and fifty pound. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (L.) To accept the place of cashier of the excise.

†b. A money-dealer. Obs.

1643 T. VIOLET *Declar. Bullion* 9 Many Gold-smiths and Casheers of London. a 1687 *Petrie's Pol. Arith.* ix. (1691) 110 It was observed by the general consent of Cashiers.

**Hence Cashier-ship.**

1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 422/2.

**Cashier** (kæʃiə), *v.* Forms: 6 casseir, 6-7 casseier(e), casheer(e), cassiere, 7 cassir, -ier(e), -ere, caszier, casier, cashier, cassiere, cash-er(e), 7-8 cashire, casheir(e), 6- cashier. [16th c. a. Flem. or Du. *casser-en*, in same sense: Kilian has *kasseren de krieghslieden*, exanctorare milites, to disband soldiers, and *kasseren een testament*, rescindere testamentum, to rescind a will; cf. Ger. *kassiren*; and, for the sense, CASH *v.* 1.]

Fr. verbs adopted in Du. and Ger. frequently retain the inf. -er, -ir, as part of the stem, but few of these have been adopted in Eng. *Cashier* probably dates to the campaign in the Netherlands of 1585. The instance quoted by Richardson from Strype *Ecc. Mem.* II. *App.* EE. of 1549 has no existence: see CASH a.]

1. *trans.* To dismiss from service or fellowship.

†a. *Mil.* To discharge, break up, disband (troops).

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 63 Our men must not . . . depart and casseir their bandes, or separate themselves asunder. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 923 He could not abide very fat men, but cashiered a whole band of them for that cause only. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 188 He hath casziered and dismissed about 600 men. 1625 CHAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 319 III. 211 To Casier my Moners. 1667 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. v. (1715) 53 Power to cashire any of the Common Soldiers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. § 17. 291 He returns suddenly into his tent, cashiers his old guard.

b. *generally.* Obs. (exc. as in 2 b).

1594 GREENE *Groatser's Wit* 28 Hee was casseerde by Lamilla that had coosened him of all. 1610 *Histio-m.* III. 85 All the Lords have now cashiered their traines. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 472 Those points . . . which . . . quite casseere them from the communion and fellowship of the faithful. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (Bohn) 351 By him nicknamed and cashiered for a mongrel parliament. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 11 (1752) 65 The Ladies . . . have already cashiered several of their Followers. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* XIX. 405 That man shall be cashiered Hence instant.



2. To dismiss from a position of command or authority; to depose. (In the army and navy involving disgrace and permanent exclusion from the service.) *a. Mil.*

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1634) 131 The Pope... it is thought will cashier some worthy authors who... holde ranke among them. 1604 SHAKS *Tit. II. iii. 381.* 1624 HEYWOOD *Gynaeck. ix. 442* The King... not only cashiered them from their commands, but banished them his kingdom. 1763 *Act 4 Geo. III. ii. § 22* Such Military Officer shall... be deemed and taken to be ipso facto cashiered. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc., Cashiered*, when an Officer is ordered by His Majesty, or sentenced by a Court-Martial, to be dismissed the Service, he is said to be cashiered. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For. xiii. 225* All the officers who took part in the capitulation, were cashiered or otherwise punished.

*b. transf. and fig.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 3 But if they [bees] have many Princes, as when two fly away with one swarm... they will not be quiet till one of them be cashiered. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes I. xix. (1640) 227* When pride is thus cashiered by the entering in of true humiliation, there it no longer reigneth. 1640 in *St. Pasquils* (1668) 126 That Lad who late rew'd all, Now cashier'd goes, most like to catch a fall. 1650 A. [SCHAM] *Reply Sanderson* 13 If he had a King to day, he would go neer to cashier him to morrow. 1799 BELSHAM *Ess. II. xl. 503* The people have a right to cashier their Governors for misconduct. 1793 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Corr. Ld. Auckland* (1861) II. 496 When a majority of the people thought another kind of Government preferable they undoubtedly had a right to cashier the King. 1839 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 267/2 You are cashiered and confiscated before you can look about you.

3. To discard, get rid of, cast off, put away, lay aside, dismiss, banish (a thing).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 28 Let them cashier those old Monuments of Ethnick prophane learning. 1628 FRYNNE *Love Lockes* 16 To cashier their Ruffianly Haire. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 56 To cashier, and cut away from the publick body the noysum, and diseased tumor of Prelacie. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Hebr. x. 26* Others... have... cashiered this Epistle out of the canon. 1775 SHRIDAN *Rivals II. i. 1* I shall... cashier the hunting-frock. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1878) I. vi. 282 All reject... some dialogues (though... they are not quite agreed... which they are to cashier).

4. To make void, annul, do away with. *Obs.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 58 They see the very ground of all their hope, cashier'd, & quash't. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 174 As for the election... he caused the same to be cassied and made void. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. xii. (1662) 772 This Argument would certainly cashier all Spiritual obedience.

5. To deprive of. (*rare.*)

1668 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) Pref. 26 How it comes to pass that the Dutch low interest has not cashiered us of these trades. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* IV. 156 To cashier the ministers of religion of all dignity and power.

¶ 'In the slang of Bardolph it seems to mean: to ease a person of his cash' (Schmidt).

1598 SHAKS *Merry IV. i. 1. 184.* I say the Gentleman... being fap, sir, was (as they say) cashiered.

Hence Cashiered *phl. a.*, Cashiering *phl. sb.*

c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* III. v. 325 Hath re-united all his cashier'd troops. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Flatterer* 68 Makes him doubt his cashiering. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib. xxi. (1821) 214* The cashiering of five hundred Foot. 1634 HEYWOOD *Mayden-head* lost I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 105 He return'd me home a Cashierd Captaine. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 326 From the first cashiering of my blue ribbands. 1844 DISRAELI *Covingsby* VI. viii. 248 The cause of fallen dynasties and a cashiered nobility.

**Cashierer** (kă'shîr-er). [*f. prec. vb. + -ER.*] One who cashiers or dismisses from office.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 98 The heroic band of cashiers of monarchs. 1807 *Ann. Rev.* V. 186 The cashiers of their dynasties.

**Cashierment** (kă'shîr-ment). [*f. CASHIER v. + -MENT.*] The action of cashiering; dismissal.

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unt.* § 766 By the cashierment of the son. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick X. xxi. vii. 145* Friedrich... continued his salutary cashierment of the wigg'd Gentlemen.

**Cashless** (kă'shîl-s), *a.* [*f. CASH sb. 1 + -LESS.*] Without cash, penniless, impecunious.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick X. II. ix. iv. 432* Friedrich... being totally cashless. 1874 MASSON *Chatterton* I. ii. 28 Drawn up by Chatterton in a cashless moment.

† **Cashmarie**. *Sc. Obs.* [*ad. F. chasse-marie* a rippler (Cotgr.), *f. chasser* to drive in haste (in ONF. *cacher*) + *marée* tide, fresh fish.] A rippler; one who brings fish from the sea-coast to market in the inland country. (Jamieson.)

a. 1600 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* in *Sc. Poems 1668 C.* (1801) 328 (Jam.) Lyk a court of auld cashmaries Or cadyers coming to ane fair.

**Cashmere** (kă'smîr, kă'smîr-er). Also cash-meer, cachemire, -mere. [*Cashmere* or *Kashmîr*, name of a kingdom in the Western Himalayas, used attrib.]

*a.* More fully *Cashmere shawl*: A costly shawl made of fine soft wool obtained from the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Tibet. *b.* The material of which Cashmere shawls are made. *c.* Also applied to a woollen fabric made in France and England in imitation of the true cashmere.

1822 J. W. CROKER *Diary* xi Jan. She... and Lady Eliz. were dressed in rich cashmeres... the wide borders of the shawls making the flounce of the gown. 1827 LYTON

*Pelham* (L.) If you can bring me a Cachemire shawl... Perhaps you could get my old friend Madame de... to choose the Cachemire. a. 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* II. In yellow fold, voluminous she wore her long cachemere. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life i. Fate Wks.* (Bohm) II. 311 You may as well ask a loom which weaves huckaback, why it does not make cashmere. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 35/1 Kashmir (a substitute for flannel).

**Cashmerette** (kă'smîr-ette). [*f. prec. + -ETTE.*] A fabric made in imitation of cashmere, with a soft and glossy surface, for ladies' dresses.

1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 3/1 All-Wool French Cashmerettes.

**Cashou, cashu**, obs. *ff.* CACHOU.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1800/4 The best Spanish Lozenges and Cashu, to be eaten. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Cashu and Caraway Comfits.

**Casible, Casica**, obs. *ff.* CASEABLE, CACIQUE.

**Casimire, -inet**, var. CASSINIERE, CASSINETTE.

**Casing**, *sb. north. dial.* Usually in pl.; also 6 casen, 9 caszan, cassons, caszons. (See *quots.*)

1516 *Prompt. Parv.* (W. de W.), Casen [1499 casard, netes dongel, bosetum. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 Casings or Conabakes, Cow-dung dried and used for fewel as it is in many places where other fewel is scarce. 1734 D. WATERLAND *Scripture Vind.* III. 94 (T.) Dried casings, to bake his bread with. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt* II. 105 Stackin' peats and cassons aback o' th' laithe. 1875 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Cassons*, cattle-dung. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Cassan*, a dried cow's dung, formerly used for fuel.

**Casing** (kă'sîng), *phl. sb.* [*f. CASE v. 2 + -ING.*]

1. The action of the verb to CASE.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 239 Turne his skinnne over his eares all alongst the bodie... this is called casing. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 249 By skilful reproduction of earlier forms or by no less skilful casing of an earlier shell.

2. *concr.* Something that encases.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 49 The valve is enclosed in a valve casing of cast iron. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. vi. 70 Allow the winds to break up its iron casing [of ice]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling vi.* (1880) 195 The fly throws off yet another complete casing.

*b. Building.* (cf. CASE v. 2 a.)

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 47 We must suppose that the outside casing had then begun from the rock. c. 1844 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 99 Wells... deeply built with marble casings round their mouths.

*c.* In various technical uses (see *quots.*).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Casing* [*Metal-working*], the middle wall of a blast-furnace... (*Shipbuilding*). The cylindrical curb around a steamboat funnel, protecting the deck from the heat... (*Blasting*). A wooden tunnel for powder hose in blasting. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Casing* (Cornwall) 1. A partition or brattice, made of casing-plank, in a shaft. 2. (Pacific slope) Casings are zones of material altered by vein-action, and lying between the unaltered country rock and the vein.

**Casing**, *phl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING.* 2.] That encases or incloses.

1605 SHAKS, *Macb.* III. iv. 23 As broad, and general as the casing ayre. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* VI. 44 High-hung in forests to the casing snows.

**Casino** (kă'sî-no). [*a. It. casino* small house, dim. of *casa* house; -L. *casca*, cottage.]

¶ 1. A pleasure-house, a summer-house (in Italy). 1821 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. ix. 395 An old acquaintance of many years standing, who possesses a casino in a delightful situation out of the town. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 372 It is separated from the sea only by a casino of the king's.

2. A public room used for social meetings; a club-house; esp. a public music or dancing saloon. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 160 The nightly rendezvous, the coffee-house, and casino. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germany* 205 In all the principal German towns, Societies corresponding nearly with a London club, and known by such names as the Casino, Museum, Harmonie, or the like, are to be found. 1848 THACHERAY *Vnn. Fair* (L.) That kind of company... which nightly fills casinos and dancing rooms. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 94 This poor hireling of the streets and casinos.

3. A game of cards: see CASSINO.

† **Casitive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. Having cases.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 201 Each casitive or personal part of speech is endowed with all the numbers.

**Cask** (kask), *sb.* Also 6-7 caske. [*app. a. F. casque* masc. 'the head-piece termed a caske' (Cotgr.), *ad. Sp. casco* 'a caske or burganet, also a head, a pale, a skonce, an earthen pot, sheard or galley cup' (Minsheu), which Diez thinks derived from *cascar* to break into pieces, with the original sense of 'something broken, sherd'. The meaning 'head-piece, burgonet' coincides with sense 4 (in later times also spelt *casque*, as in French); but sense 1 appears only in Eng., and its origin is not clear. Cf. also CASKET.]

1. The general term for a wooden vessel of a cylindrical form, usually bulging in the middle, and of greater length than breadth, formed of curved staves bound together by hoops, with flat ends or 'heads'; a barrel. Cf. BARREL *sb. 1.*

[1526-36 cited in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 157/1. 574/4. 1548 cited from Procl. Edw. VI. in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* II. 193.] 1537 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 153 New wine will seem to finde a vent, Although the caske be neuer so strong. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 80 With our Caske to Buoy her off. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1697) 583 Empty Casks, that ever sound the loudest among their shallow Waters. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cider-vn.* (R.) Entertained With foreign vintage from

his cider cask. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 824 This cask must have a bung about an inch and a half from the bottom. 1823 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Mil. Bridges* 246 Let the bung diameter of a cask be 34 inches, its head diameter 27 inches, and its length 50 inches.

† *b. collect.* Casks collectively; 'the commodity or provision of casks' (J.). *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 (R.) Because we be not sure what timber they shall find there to make caske, we have laden in these ships 140 tunnes emptie caske, that is 94 tunnes shaken caske, and 46 tunnes whole. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3709/3 Having thrown over-board her Boat, Guns, and several Cask. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 28 We righted her by shifting some of our full Cask and Iron Ballast.

*c.* A cask and its contents; hence as a measure of capacity, varying according to place, time, and commodity.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A cask of almonds is about three hundred weight. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. (1749) 117 To broach his mellow Cask. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 228 Negroes... sell... their wives and mistresses, for a cask of brandy. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.) Cask of cider, usually 170 gallons. 1887 Whitaker's *Almanack* 408 In 1885 British Guiana exported of molasses 10,349 casks.

2. *fig.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 45 Philosophy Hauling so well fore-season'd thy minds caske. 1c 1600 *Distressed Emp.* IV. iii in Bullen O. PL. (1884) III. 237 A very windy caske of emptynes. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Soul* (1866) 216 Ye binding hoops that bind the caske o' the soul.

† 3. *a.* = CASKET. *b.* Case, shell. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 409 A Jewell lockt into the wofullist Caske That euer did containe a thing of worth. 1646 R. BAILLIU *Anabapt.* (1647) 150 Not denying the shell and the cask to them who enjoy the kernell and the peall. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 Continually putting up English-women into Out-landish casks [= garments]. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Wax, the cask of honey. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 296 The Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut.

† 4. A head-piece or helmet; = CASQUE. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 325 A strong caske... with which he covered his head. 1808 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 142 A strong caske with his open visier. 1606 SHAKS, *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 169. a. 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Hist. Yae. V. Wks.* (1711) 205 Their casks, corslets, and vanbraces. 1656 [see CASQUE]. 1776 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. (1870) 4 The infantry should have casks and cuirasses made of strong leather.

† *b.* as a type of military life or authority.

1607 SHAKS, *Cor.* IV. vii. 43 Nature... not mooving from th' Caske to th' Cushion.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cask-maker*; *cask-like* adj.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 64 Empty caske like minds. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xvii. 200 Old cask-staves. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 2/1 The ordinary cask butter from Cork market.

**Cask** (kask), *v. 1 trans.* [*f. prec.*] To put into a cask (or *obs.* a casket, box).

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* v. § 6 Any Herring, being not sufficiently salted, packed and casked. 1566 NASHU *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 204 Doctor Perne is caskt vp in lead, and cannot arise to plead for himselfe. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 55 They are... casking... the fish. 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Germany* II. 86 Casking this costly drink for men.

Hence Casked *phl. a.* Casking *phl. sb.* (also casks collectively; in *pl.* wines in casks.)

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 86 Searching our casked corne. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 206 What quantity of casking would hold a given quantity of burnt lime was a matter untried.

† **Cask**, *v. 2* *Obs. rare* -1. [*? ad. Sp. cascar.*] ? To crack, break in pieces.

1600 *Weakest to the Wall* (1618) (N.) This hand Now shaking with the palsie, caske the bever Of my proud foe.

**Caskable**, obs. form of CASCABEL.

**Caskade**, obs. form of CASCADE.

† **Caskanet**. *Obs.* Also cascanet, -kenet, -kinet, casknet. [Made up by some confusion of *casket* and *carcanet*, *carcanet*: perh. orig. a misprint for the latter, mistaken for a genuine word.]

A word common in the 17th c., which some appear to have identified with CARCANET, others to have used in the sense CASKET.

1607 *Lingua* in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 426 Such stir with sticks and combs, cascanets, dressings... necklaces, carcanets, rebatoes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* III. ii. iv. 1. (1651) 520 A chain of Pearl, a cascanet of Jewels. 1623 WEBSTER *Devils Law* Case I. ii. Reach me the caskanet. 1638 *Lanc. Wills* (1861) III. 200 A caskenett wth red stones in it. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* II. vi. The sea yields pearls unto thy Caskinet. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 108 Whereas you please to call it the cabinet that holds the jewell of our times, you may rather term it a wicker caskanet that keeps a jet ring. 1651 - *Venice* 134 Onely women might wear a small Caskanet about their necks. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxii. 198 The Diamond that is true Brilliant... needs nothing of the Golden Caskanet; to set it off, or adorn it.

**Casket** (kă'skét), *sb.* 1 Also 6 caskyt, 7 cascate, 9 casquet. [*Of uncertain etymology: the form suggests a dim. of CASK; but casket in fact occurs earlier than cask, and is without precedent as to meaning in Fr. or other lang.*

*F. casquet* is quoted by Littré only of 16th c. in sense 'light helmet', which is also the sense of *Sp. casquete*. Skeat conjectures that *casket* may have been corrupted from *Fr. cassette* 'small casket, chest, cabinet', etc., dim. of *casque* box, chest, CASK; this would give the sense, but evidence of, or analogy for, the corruption is wanting. Moreover Littré has *F. cassette* only from 16th c., when it may have

been adopted from *it. cassetta*; there is no trace of it in Eng. in 15th or 16th c.]

1. A small box or chest for jewels, letters, or other things of value, itself often of valuable material and richly ornamented.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a box called a Casket. 1471 J. PASTON Lett. 670 111. 7 Syche othyr wryghtynges and stuff as was in my kasket. 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Casket or hamper, *escrayn*. 1570 in Arnot Hist. Edinburgh 30 The confident of the Earl of Bothwell... delivered to the Earls servant his Casket of letters. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. II. vii. 18*. 1712 Pope *Rape Lockt*. 133 This casket India's glowing gems unlocks. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* 1. 6 A richly carved casket of ivory.

† b. Money-box or 'chest' (? pseudo-arch). 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 357 An order on the King's casket for a thousand pounds.

2. fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John v. i. 40* They found him dead... An empty Casket, where the Jewell of life... was rob'd and tane away. 1609 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* A iij b, Ransack this Cascate (therefore) where you'll find Plenty of Jewels to adorn the Mind. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude v.* (1850) 113 A volume... Poor earthly Casket of immortal verse. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t. II. x. 223*, I unlock the casket of memory.

b. Sometimes used as the title of a selection of musical or literary 'gems'. 1850 (*title*) Casket of Modern and Popular Songs. 1871 (*title*) Casket of Gems for the Pianoforte. 1877 (*title*) Casket of Literature.

3. A coffin. *U. S.* 1870 *Corresp. in New York*, In America a coffin is called a casket. 1881 *Times* 24 Sept. 6 (*New York Corresp.*) Here the casket will be placed on the train for Cleveland. 1885 — 6 Aug. 5 Members... mounted guard and stood around the casket in the funeral coach.

Casket, sb.<sup>2</sup>, obs. form of CASQUET, a helmet.

Casket, sb.<sup>3</sup>, another form of GASKET.

Casket, v. [f. CASKET sb.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To enclose or put up in a casket. Hence Casketed *ppl. a.* 1603 SHAKS. *All's Well v. 2. 6*, I have writ my letters, casketed my treasure. 1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost*. 82 The Priests themselves doe full devoutly Casket up as homelie & brayed wares as these. 1636 Heywood *Challenge v. i.* Wks. 1874 V. 77 This Mirrour, which Ile casket, As my best jewell. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 32 The beauties casketed like gems within these walls.

Casle, var. of CASULE Obs., chasuble.

Casque (kask). [a. F. *casque*, ad. Sp. *casco* in same sense: see CASK sb.]

1. A piece of armour to cover the head; a helmet. A term applied very loosely to all kinds of military head-pieces, and now only historical, poetical, or foreign. Formerly written CASK. 1580-1649 [see CASK sb.<sup>4</sup>]. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Casque*, a helmet. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 363 The fireman sweats beneath his crooked arms, A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends. 1791 COWPER *Lines* III. 375 They shook them in a brazen casque. 1822 TENNYSON *Galathea* 1 My good blade carves the casques of men. 1877 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 54 The mitre-like casques of the Pauloff Guard regiment.

2. *transf. a. Bot.* The upper lip of the corolla of certain *Labiatae*; also the upper division of the perigone of orchids. b. *Zool.* A helmet-like structure, as in the cassowary, the toucans.

1790 R. BLAND in *Aled. Commun.* II. 456 A very small part of the bony casque. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* IV. 43 The casque or upper lip arched in order to cover the rest of the flower. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xlii. 72 In *Buceros corrigatus*, the whole beak and immense casque are coloured more conspicuously in the male.

† 3. (See quot.) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Casque*, in natural history, a name given to a kind of murex, called the helmet-shell.

Casqued, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>] Having a casque on.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq. vi.* Clothed in a dragoon's dress, belted and casqued.

Casquet (ka'skët, kaskë). Also 7 casket. [a. F. *casquet*, dim. of *casque*: see CASQUE, CASK sb.] A light and open helmet or casque.

1611 COTGR., *Casque*, the head-piece teamed a caske, or casket. *Casquet*, the same; or, a little one. 1649 LOVE- LACE *Poems* (1650) 89 He took a Sword and Casket. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Afr.* I. ii. 85 A spread eagle argent, membered and beaked, poised on a casquet of the same.

Casquet, var. of CASKET, a box.

Casquetel (kaskëtel). [f. CASQUET + dim. suff. -EL. App. not in Fr.] A small open helmet of a light kind, without beaver or visor, having a projecting umbril, and flexible plates to cover the neck behind' (Fairholt).

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 230 With a light and unplumed casquetel She helm'd her head. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 195 Casquetels or steel caps... are seen in the illuminations of this reign [Hen. VI].

|| Casquette (kaskët). [Fr.; fem. of *casquet*, dim. of *casque* CASQUE.] A head-dress resembling a casque.

1840 L. S. COSTELLO *Sunm. amongst Bocages* II. 206 His long tresses were confined by an eastern-looking casquette.

Cass sb., short for CASSINO, q.v.

† Cass, a. Obs. [ad. L. *cassus* empty, void, vain. Cf. CASS v. The word in quot. 1549 may be meant for F. *cassés*.] a. Dismissed, cashiered.

b. Void, null.

1549 LD. PROT. SOMERSET to Sir P. Hoby 24 Aug. (cf. *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. EE.), The Ruffians among them and Souldyeres Cases wh. be the cheefe doeres. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 228 The sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Rosse against the said James, in pena contumaciae, to be casse and null.

† Cass, v. Obs. exc. Sc. [a. F. *casser* to break, annul, cashier, the form of which can be derived only from L. *quassare* to dash or break in pieces, which appears also to have in later times annexed the senses of L. *cassare* to bring to nought, annul, f. *cassus* empty, void, vain. The latter word have given, in F., *chasser*. Also in form CASH; see QUASH, and cf. CASHIER, also CAST v.]

1. To make void, annul, quash. (Now chiefly in Sc. Law.)

1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 153 When this election came to the Pope, he cased it. 1509-10 *Act. Hen. VIII.* xix. Preamb., His lettres patentes... cased and made voyde. 1559-66 *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Alisc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 57 That court was cast. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 That briefe is nulle, and may be cassen. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 12 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/4 We... Do therefore, with Advice and Consent aforesaid, Cass, Annul and Discharge all Oaths whatsoever. c 1700 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 185 Young Stairs... the King entic'd To cass the laws. 1851 *Orig. Paroch. Scot. I.* 333 Pope Benedict XIII... had cased and annulled all annexations of churches.

2. To discharge, dismiss; disband, cashier.

(In this sense the pa. *cassed* was completely confused with *cast* from CAST v. 27.)

1550 [see CASSING below]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 200 When he casset any gouernour of his prouince. a 1616 BEAUM. & F. *Valentin.* II. iii, Pontius, you are cast. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1673) 136/1 Constantine the Great had cased the Pretorian Souldiers. 1709 STRYPE *A. R. Intro.* § 2. 20 To discharge and casse many others.

Hence *Cassed ppl. a.*, *Cassing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1550 *Procl. 4. Edw. VI in N. & Q.* 11 Oct. (1856) 287 Vntill the daie of their cassyng and dismission. 1611 COTGR., *Alalandrin*, a cased souldier. 1638 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 32 Cassing acts of Parliament. 1844 OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1874) 14 An ewendown cassin' o' the bargain.

Cass, obs. form of CASE sb.

Cassada. Also 7 cassawder. A variant of CASSAVA.

a 1624 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 450/2 We shall not want a sufficient quantity of Maiz and Cassado. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 74 His Bread and drink both made of one root are, *Cassawder* call'd, cook'd by the womens care. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 349 Cassava, Cassada, or Cassadar. 1771 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. II. 125 The insipid bread made of the cassada-root. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 149 A kind of bread... called cassada, or cassavi. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol. x.* (1828) I. 337 The larvae... feed on the indigo and cassada. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic. lxxviii.* Sched. i. An extraordinary quantity of... manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha.

attrib. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 249 The poisonous Cassado juice. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 59 The Cassada-Plant unprepared poisons.

† Cassade. Obs. rare—1.

1430 *Lyng. Chron.* *Tray* III. xxii, Some wolde haue... An haberdon of late wrought cassade That with weight he be not over lade.

Cassadone: see CASSIDONE.

† Cassakin. Obs. Also casakene. [a. F. *casakin* (in *il. casacchino* 'a jerkin, a mandillion', Florio) dim. of *casaque* (or according to Lagarde, its source): see CASSOCK.] = CASSOCK I, 2.

1560 *Aberdeen Regist.* V. 24 (Jam.) An casakene of dam-mass with pementis of siluir & lang buttownis of the samen. 1579 FENTON *Gnicciard.* XIV. (1599) 674 He caused his people to put upon their cassakins the red crose. 1515 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 544 (D.) To turn the skins to Cassakins of Gold.

† Cassall. Obs. rare. [Derivation uncertain: cf. Cat. *caxal*, Pr. dials. *caissal*, *caysal* tooth, grinder.] ? A wisdom-tooth.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 18 Howe many teth ought every persone to haue?... two doules, two quadruples... viij. molares, and two cassalles [*L. cynales*]. 1548 VICARY *Anat. Man.* (1577) F ij b, Two Cannines, eyght Morales, and two Cassalles [? *causales*].

Cassamate, obs. form of CASSIMATE.

† Cassan. Obs. *Thieves' cant.* [cf. L. *cassus*, Du. *kaas*, MDu. *kase*.] Cheese.

1567 HARMAN *Cavat* 83 *Cassan*, cheese. 1641 BROME *Yow. Crew* VII. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Ruffpuck and Casson, and all of the best.

|| Cassant, a. Obs. rare. [F. *cassant* breaking: *Littre* has *poires cassantes*.] Brittle; friable.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pear*, the Pulp is Sugary and Juicy, has a vinous Taste, and is cassant.

|| Cassareep (ka'ssärēp). Also casserepo, cassaripa, -ripe, -reb. [Of Carib origin: Martius *Gloss. Brasil* 391, gives Galibi (Island Carib) *cassiripō*, 'radix Manihot raspatā', *cassirī*, *caxirī*, *cachirī*, 'potus e radice fermentata Manihot Aypi' (the sweet manihot).] 'The inspissated juice of the cassava, which is highly antiseptic, and forms the basis of the West Indian pepper-pot' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1822 *Veg. Subst. Food* 155 The juice of bitter cassava... boiled with meat and seasoned... forms a favourite soup, called by the Brazilians cassareep. 1853 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) II. 290 The inspissated juice of the CASSAVA is called Cassaripa. 1859 *All Y. Round No.* 3. 125 Cassareep... being also a powerful antiseptic. 1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 The cassareb... the chief ingredient in the famous 'pepper pot'.

† Cassate, pa. *pple.* and a. Obs. [ad. L. *cassat-*us, pa. *pple.* of *cassare*: see next.] = CASSED.

1579 HORMAN *Purg.* 204 b, This testament is cassat and annulled. 1654 HAMMOND *Ansuo. Animadv. Ignat.* II. § 1. 27 A voyd or cassate hope. 1659 — *On Ps. lxxvii.* 20 God's mercies were forgotten, and his promises cassate.

† Cassate, v. Obs. Also 6-7 cassat. [f. L. *cassat-* ppl. stem of *cassā-re*; see CASS v. and -ATE 3.] = CASS v.

1512 *Act. 4. Hen. VIII.* xiv. Preamb., The said late noble Kyng... reversed adnulled repelled cassated and made voyde, etc. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 584 The Pope... did cassate his Election. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 112 Why should he not cassat those Charters? 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 64 This I hope doth not cassate what we have said, but rather corroborate. 1744 J. LEWIS *Pecock* 254 That he would cassate his bull of restitution.

Hence *Cassating vbl. sb.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Hebr.* vii. 18 For there is verily a dis-annulling... an outing, cassating, expunging.

Cassation (ka'ssā-tion). [ad. late L. *cassatiō-em*, n. of action f. *cassare*; see CASS v. So in F.]

1. The action of making null or void; cancellation, abrogation.

*Court of Cassation* [Fr. *Cour de cassation*], in France, the appellation of the supreme court of appeal, as having the power in the last resort to alter, or cancel, or quash (*casser*) decisions of the other courts which are wrong in form or law.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxiii. 70 Quhen of bir Electi-ownys Twa fell sic Cassatiōwnys. 1611 COTGR., *Cassation*, a cassation, a quashing, cassing, breaking. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 112 There was no cassation of the first [election]. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 369 Under penalty of Cassation and being mulct. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* II. vi. § 29. 28 A new Tribunal, entitled the Court of Cassation, was established at Paris to revise the sentences of inferior tribunals. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. ii. (1866) 81 By a general cassation of all their constitutions.

† 2. Dismissal of a soldier; cashiering. Obs.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* xxv. 32 Cassation causary or reasonable, in consideration of sickness or disability, etc. ... Cassation ignominious, was for some offence, etc.

Cassava (ka'ssā-vā). Forms: a. 6-7 casavi, 7-9 cassavi, cassavy, -vie, -via, (cacavi); β. 7 casava, 7-9 cassava, 8-9 casava; γ. 8-9 cassave; see also CASSADA. [In F. *cassave*, Pg. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe*, *casabe*, all from the Taino language of Hayti, where it is variously given as *caçabi*, *casabi*, *casabbi*, *cassive* (see Peter Martyr). Several of these forms have been at times used in English.]

1. A plant, called also by its Brazilian name *Mandioc*, *Manihot utilisima* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*), two varieties (or species) of which are extensively cultivated in the West Indies and tropical America, as also in Africa, for their fleshy tuberous roots, which 'yield the greatest portion of the daily food of the natives of tropical America'.

The root of the Sweet Cassava (*M. Aipi*) is wholesome and is commonly prepared as a vegetable, the root of the Bitter Cassava contains a most virulent poisonous juice, which is however highly volatile, and is expelled by heat. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. vii. (Arb.) 93 They had only *Casibi*, that is such roots whereof they make theyr breade. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 10 Cassavia grows in Marishes. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 31 [Bread] made of the flower of Mayes and Cassavie mixed together. 1711 in A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1803) III. 375 Sweet cassave and green plantain roasted. 1756 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xviii, Plantains and sweet cassavas roasted. a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Yrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 212 The bitter cassava, unless the juice is carefully pressed out of it, is a deadly poison.

2. The nutritious starch or flour obtained from the roots of the *Mandioc* by grating them, and pressing out the juice; the bread made from this.

A prepared form of cassava flour is Tapioca.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* 103 The Casavi is the bread... made of an Heabe that the Indians dooe call Yuca. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 462 Cassavi, a kind of breade made of roots. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. viii. ii. 616 Bread of a great root called Yuca, which they name Cacavi. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* 1543 (L.) The Indian bread called Cazava. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 754 Manioc of whose Roots Cassave is made. 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1848) I. x60 A kind of bread called cassava.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 430 The inhabitants... had none but Cassava bread. 1824 *Health Exh.* *Catal.* 159/1 Cassave Bread. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 96 We passed through two old cassava fields. 1826 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 257 Occupied in preparing cassava-flour. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dem. Econ.* II. 325 The sweet cassava plant is free from any noxious property. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 116, I searched for the cassave root.

Cassaware, etc., obs. ff. CASSOWARY.

Cassaydown, caseddon (ne, var. CASSIDONE).

† Casse. Obs. rare. [cf. OF. *casse* oak.]

1523 FITZGER. *Hub.* § 130 Dyuers apple trees that haue knottes in the bowes as casses or wydes.

Casse, obs. form of CASE sb.

Cassegrainian (ka'ssē-grā-ni-ān), a. Applied to a modification of the Gregorian reflecting telescope suggested in 1672 by M. Cassegrain.

1823 KATER in *Phil. Trans.* No. 206 (*title*) On the light of the Cassegrainian Telescope, compared with that of the Gregorian. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xlii. 352 The Casse-

grainian telescope...differs from the Gregorian only in having its small speculum...convex instead of concave.

**Casseer(e, casseir, obs. ff. CASHER.**

**Casse paper, cassie.** [perh. repr. a Fr. *papier cassé* broken paper.] The paper of the two outside quires of a ream.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 120/1 Cassie Quires, are the two out side Quires in a Ream, called also Cording Quires. Cassie Paper, are Quires made up by Paper-makers of Torn, Wrinkled, Stained or otherwise naughty Sheets. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 139. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Casse-paper*, broken or damaged paper.

† **Casser.** *Obs.*— [f. *CASS* v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who 'casses'.

1611 COTGR., *Quasseur*, squasher, casser, canceller.

**Casserian** (kæsi'riān), a. [According to *Syd. Soc. Lex.* from Giulio Casserio of Piacenza, 1545-1616.] *Casserian* (or *Gasserian*) *ganglion*: the ganglion of the larger root of the fifth nerve.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 407 It arises from the upper angle of the Casserian ganglion.

|| **Casserole** (kæse'riol). [Fr. = It. *casserola*, Sp. *cacerola*; the radical form is app. seen in Sp. *caso*, F. *casse* 'an open-mouthed pan fit to boil things in' (Cotgr.); but its actual history is obscure; cf. F. *casole*, It. *cassuola*, Sp. *casuela*, mentioned under *CASSOLETTE*.]

1. A kind of stew-pan.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roach*, Roaches may...be dress'd in a Casserole. 1849 CURZON *Visit. Monast.* 342 Not a scrap of furniture, not even a pipkin or a Casserole.

2. The edging or outer portion of certain dressed dishes.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Casserole*...a Loaf stuff'd with a Hash of roasted Pullets, Chickens, etc., and dress'd in a Stew-Pan of the same Bigness with the Loaf; also a kind of Soup or Potage of Rice, etc. with a Ragout. 1730-6 in BAILEY. 1852 *New Syst. Cookery* 126 Casserole or Rice Edging for a Currie or Fricassee. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Casserolle*...a bordering of rice to a dish. *Mod. Dicts.* have a mould (in the shape of a hollow vessel) of boiled rice, or of mashed potato, baked, in which meats are served at table. Such meats are said to be served 'en casserole'.

|| **Cassette** (kasett). [Fr., dim. of *casse* or *caisse* (cf. *CASS*), ad. It. *cassetta*.] A casket.

1793 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 196 In very bad weather, take out my cassette and write to you. 1807 — *Esperilla's Lett.* (1814) I. 83 One purchase I ventured to make, that of a travelling cassette. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 1892 The robbery of Baroness Von Meyerdorff's Cassette.

b. *Photogr.* (see quot.).

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* v. 42 For the purpose of transporting the plate...the photographer employs a little flat box called the cassette.

**Casssey.** Pavement; see CAUSEY.

c 1711 BLACKWELL in Burton *Hist. Scot.* II. 42, I shall be free of the cassey stones of London.

† **Casshe.** *Obs.* Also *Caxes*. [See *KEX*.] The wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; also vaguely applied to other Umbelliferous plants.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 54 *Myrrhis*, is called in Cambrigeshyre casshes, in other places mockcherul. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. liii. 616 Of Myrrhis Casshes or Caxes. This herbe is called...in English, as Turner sayth, Casshes, or Caxes, because Spinsters use the stemmes...for quilles and Caxes, to winde yarne upon. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* (Br. & Holl.), Caxes or Kicises is hemlock.

**Casshe**, obs. form of *CASSE*.

**Cassia**¹ (kæ'siā). Also (4 *chasee*), 4-7 *casia*. [a. L. *casia* (*cassia*), a. Gr. *καία*, ad. Heb. קָיָא 'a bark resembling cinnamon, but less aromatic, so called from being stripped off (f. קָיָא *qātsac* to cut off, strip off bark)', Gesenius. Wycliff's word points to an OF. form with *ch*.]

1. An inferior kind of cinnamon, esp. the bark obtained from *Cinnamomum Cassia*; thicker, coarser, less delicate in flavour, and cheaper than the true cinnamon. More fully *Cassia-bark*.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xlv. 10 [xlv. 8] Myrrre, and gutta, and cassia dropiā of hīnum clādum. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxx.* 24 Tak to thee swete smellynge thingis...of chasee [1388 *casia*] fyve hundred sicles. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxviii. (1495) 621 Though men vse to wryte and to sowne Cassia wyth dowble S yet it sholde be wryten and sowned wyth oo syngle S.—Cassia and not Cassia. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Spices...as ginger, pepper, mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlv. 8 All thy garments smell of myrrhe, and aloes, and cassia. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 620 Cassia, which is now the substitute of Cinnamon. 1693 SIR T. BLOUNT *Nak. Hist.* 42 You may call the thicker Bark Cassia, and the thinner Cinnamon. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 41. 162 The spectrum...obtained from oil of cassia.

b. Also distinguished from 4, as *cassia lignea*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvii. (1495) 620 That one manere Cassia is callid Cassia fistula and the other Cassia lignea...Cassia lignea is the rynde of a lityll tree. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4746/4 Fine Cinnamon 12 Bales, Ordinary Cinnamon or Cassia Ligna 15 Bales. 1882 *Daily News* 11 Oct. a/7 Of 1,600 boxes Cassia Ligna offered.

2. The tree itself, *Cinnamomum Cassia*.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 8 A great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome & Cassia. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 373 Casia or Canell, a plant it is, which growth neer to the plains from whence the Cinamome comes. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 347 Cassia...is a native of...the south of Asia...The bark and buds are known in commerce as cassia lignea and cassia buds.

3. *poet.* A fragrant shrub or plant. This is partly a rhetorical use of the word from the Bible (*Ps.* xlv. 8), partly a reference to the *casia* of Vergil and Ovid, explained by Lewis and Short as 'a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon', thought by some to be *Osyris alba* Linn., by Prof. Daubeny to be *Daphne Gnidium*.

1594 GREENE *Look. Glasce* (1861) 135 This offering of...myrrh and cassia, freely I do yield. 1616 DULLOCK, s.v. *Casia*, Poets understand often by it some sweet-smelling herbe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 293 Through Groves of Myrrhe, And flouing Odours, Cassia, Nard, and Balme, A Wilderness of sweets. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 430 Beneath his Body, broken Boughs and Thyme, And pleasing Casia just renew'd in prime. a 1821 KEATS *Epist.* 271 And intertwined the cassia's arms unite, With its own drooping buds.

4. *Bot.* A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs (N.O. *Leguminosae*) distributed in numerous species over the warmer regions of the earth. The leaflets of several species constitute what are known in medicine as *Senna leaves*. The name *Cassia fistula* was given already in the Middle Ages, to one species, the Pudding Pipe tree, a native of India, but cultivated in Northern Africa, the West Indies, etc., which produces the *cassia pods* containing a pulp used as a laxative. Thence botanists have extended the name to the genus.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxviii. (1495) 621 Cassia fistula is the fruyte of an certen tree that deryth longe sode...the mery within is blacke and moyst and swete and is medly wyth certen whyte greynes. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H.v. Lentyl, roses, Licorise & a lytle of Cassia-fistula. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 97/1 Cassia...the Flowers are yellow, many growing together on a long stalk. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3940/3 Their Cargo's, consisting of...Lignum Vite, Molosses, Cassia, Pistula, Shruft, etc. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 545 Some manna and pulp of cassia may be dissolved in boiling water. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jour.* ix. I. 235 Cassias and another tree...are now in flower.

b. Any medicinal product obtained from this. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* ix. 256 Purge the norice with cassia or manna. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxiii. 1726 Gently purge with Cassia mixed with turpentine. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Cassia of the islands...is sent from the Antilles; where it is produced in such abundance, that the vessels, in their home voyages, use it as ballast. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 225 The Cassia, a shining hard yellow seed inclosed in a woody shell near sixteen inches long...with a black soft pulp as sweet as honey: this is considered as a very safe laxative.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cassia-bark*, *lignea* (see above, 1); *cassia fistula* (see 4); *cassia-buds*, the unexpanded buds of several species of cinnamon, esp. *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, used like cinnamon or cloves; *cassia-oil*, common oil of cinnamon; *cassia-pods*, -pulp, the fruit of *Cassia fistula* (see 4); *cassia-stick tree*, a name of *C. fistula*; *cassia-tree* (see 2).

1851-3 HOOKER in *Manual Sc. Eng.* 426 An inferior kind of Cassia Buds known as Lovengoor is found at Madras. 1795 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 222 The 'Cassia-stick Tree'. The pulp that surrounds the seeds...is an easy gentle laxative. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 266 On the hills we saw a great many 'cassia trees'. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 225 The 'cassia tree' is a native of Malabar, Ceylon, Sumatra, and Java.

† **Cassia**². *Obs.* Also *cashee*. (See quots.)

1624 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 572 Mr. Wightman...has cast 2 cassia brass guns of 7 foot long, to throw bombs of 10 inches diameter. *Ibid.* III. 28 A tryall of some Cassia guns to shoot granadoes...before his majestie in Hyde park. *Ibid.* III. 93, 6 brass cashee pieces...to shoot granado's thro' the side of a ship, then breaks and setts fire to the same.

**Cassideous** (kæsi'di'əs), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *cassid-em* helmet + -OUS.] Helmet-shaped, helmet-like.

1835 LINDLEY *Intrud.* Bot. (1848) I. 335 If the corolla is very irregular with one petal very large and helmet-shaped it is sometimes called cassideous. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.*

**Cassidiform** (kæsi'di'fɔrm), a. [on L. type *cassidiform-is*; see prec.] Helmet-shaped.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* 134 The large cassidiform Thymalus.

† **Cassidoine, done, dony**¹. *Obs.* Forms:

a. 4 cassidoine, casydoyne, 7 cassidoine (e); β. 5 casedon(ne, 5-6 casedon, 6 cassydown, cassa-, cassidoine, -en; γ. 7 cassidoine, 8 cassidoine; δ. 6 casyldon, cassilden. [a. OF. *cassidoine*, a semi-popular form of *calidoine*, *calcedoine*, ad. L. *calchedonium* (*lapis*) a stone of Chalcedon: see CHALCEDONY.] = CHALCEDONY.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 286 Suppe riche cassidoines, And Jacinctes and topaces. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1471 Casydoyne, & crysolites, & clere rubies. 1488 *Inv. Jas. III.* in Tyler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A collar of casedomis. 1500 *Inv.* in Ann. Reg. (1768) 135 A pair of beads ten stones, cassidens. 1503 *Will. of Both* (Somerset Ho.), A peyre of bedes of Casyldon. c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 297 A garnysing for a Salte for a Cassadone. 1534 in Eng. Ch. *Furniture* (1866) 105 Item x bedes of lambre & ij cassildens with a stryng of silk. 1548 *Will. of Dame M. Kingston* (Somerset Ho.), A paire of bedes of Casyddow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 We digged into the same earth for Cassidione and Crystall. *Ibid.* 605 In these crystals as well as in Cassidione. 1611 COTGR., *Cassidione*, a cassidone; a base, and brittle stone, of small value, though it shine like fire. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cassidione*, a name given by the Italians and Germans to a sort of beads made of the yellow and red chalcedony.

*attrib.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 603 These rich Cassidoine vessels [called in Latine Murrhina] from out of the Leuant.

**Cassidony**² (kæ'sidoni). *Bot.* [Of uncertain etymology: suggestions are that it is the same word as prec., or of the same derivation.

(Skinner's guess that it might be a corruption of \**Stachas sidonius* labours under the fatal objection that no such name is known.)]

1. The plant *Lavandula Stachas*, French lavender.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxxvii. 256 It is called...in English French Lavender, Cassidone, and of some Lauender gentle. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1631) 586 (L.) In English...Cassidone; and some simple people, imitating the same name do call it 'Cast me down'. 1629 PARKINSON *Kitchen Gard.* i. vii. 471 Cassidone is a small kind of Lauender, but differing both in forme & qualitie. 1713 J. PRYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 43 Cassidony or French Lavender. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., and in mod. Dicts.

2. 'Mountain or Golden Cassidony': names used for the *Gnaphalium* of authors', Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* App. (*Gnaphalium Stachas* Treas. Bot.)

**Cassie, -y** (kæ'si). *dial.* Also *cassie*, *cosie*. [= Icel. 'kass, mod. kassi' a case, large box, creel'.] A kind of basket made of straw, used in Orkney and Caithness.

1693 WALLACE *Orkney* 34 A sort of Vessel made of Straw, called Cassies, in which they keep and transport their Corn. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 524 Straw cassies which were used as sacks for carrying Victual. *Ibid.* X. 23 (Jam.) Straw creels called cassies, made very compactly of long oat straw. 1880 *Times* 30 Sept. A peculiar basket made of plaited straw and called a 'cassy'. The 'cassy' is strapped to the shoulders in such a way as to leave the hands free.

**Cassier(e, cassir, obs. ff. CASHER** v.

**Cassilden**: see CASSIDOINE.

**Cassimere** (kæ'simier). Also 8 *kassimere*, 9 *oassimere*. [in F. *casimir* ('mot récent'), Sp. *casimiro*, Ger. *kasimir*. Another form of *CASHMERE*; the country was called *Kashimur* by Marco Polo, *Quezimur* by Barros, *Kachemire* by Bernier, *Cassimer* by Herbert 1665.]

A thin fine twilled woollen cloth used for men's clothes. Cf. KERSEYMERE.

[1704 DRYDEN *Amurath* III. i. (V.) The Queen of Cassimere. 1784 in Seton-Karr *Sci. Calcula. Gaz.* I. 47 (V.) For sale—superfine cambrics and edgings...scarlet and blue Kassimere. 1814 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* III. 177 (V.) The shawls of Cassimere and the silks of Iran.]

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 259 The favourite Riding-Dress is a light-coloured Cassimere, lined with different coloured silks. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1826) 77 His white cassimere small clothes. 1822 BYRON *Juan* ix. xliiii. Brilliant breeches...Of yellow casimere. 1842 BISCHOFF *Wollen Manuf.* II. 421 Coatings, cassimeres, hosiery. 1843 CARLILE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 203 Of fustian, of cassimere, of Scotch-plaid.

**Cassin**, obs. Sc. f. *CASSTEN* v. *pple.* of *CASST* v.

|| **Cassine**. *Obs.* [F. *cassine* (16th c. in Littre), repr. late L. *cassina* hut, farm-house (dim. of *cassa*, *casa* cottage); cf. It. *casino*.]

'In the military language, a farm-house, where a number of soldiers have posted themselves, in order to make a stand against the approaches of an enemy' (Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753).

1708 KERSEY, *Cassine*, a Country Farm-house in Italy, such as are occasionally fortified to maintain a particular Post, etc. 1790 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5975/1 The Moors entering the Cassine set up their Colours there...a Cassine before a Half-Moon that covered our Centre.

**Cassinette** (kæ'sinēt). Also *casinet*. [?A factitious name suggested by *cassimere*.] A light mixed cloth, a modification of cassimere, with the warp of cotton, and the weft of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

1846 in Worcester. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 255 Casinet pants, and yellow gauntlet gloves. 1881 *Echo* 2 Feb. 1/5 Scarlet woollen blankets pay 51 per cent. on their value...cassinette, 135 per cent.

**Cassing**: see *CASS* v.

**Cassinian** (kæ'siniān), a. [f. proper name *Cassini* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to G. D. Cassini (1625-1712), or his descendants, a celebrated family of French astronomers, or to their scientific researches. *Cassinian oval*: = CASSINOID.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 394 This Cassinian Hypothesis...has this Physical Disadvantage. 1886 *Academy* 10 July 29/2 The curve of sines, the cassinian oval, the catenary, and such like curves. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 204 One of the Cassinian ellipses.

**Cassinite**. *Min.* A variety of orthoclase containing barium.

1875 *Min. of Pa.* 93 The more laminated...bluish green feldspar, the cassinite, is found at Blue Hill, Delaware Co. (Pa.)

**Cassino** (kæ'si'no). Also *oasino*. [Another form of *CASINO*.] A game at cards in which the ten of diamonds, called *great cassino* (or *great cass*) counts two points, and the two of spades, called *little cassino* (or *little cass*) counts one; eleven points constituting the game. Also *attrib.*, as *cassino table*.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 250 A large party at Faro and Cassino was made...at a great house in Piccadilly. 1800 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 245 A whist and a cassino table. 1811 — *Sense & Sens.* II. i. 122 Lady Middleton proposed a rubber of Cassino to the others. 1811 E. NARES *Thinks I to myself* (1816) II. 132 (D.) Two whist, cassino, or



quadrille tables will dispose of four couple. Great cass, little cass, and the spade, Ma'am.

**Cassinoid** ('kæsinoid). *Geom.* [a. *F. cassinoides*: see CASSINIAN and -OID.] A curve which Cassini wished to substitute for the ellipse, in explanation of the planetary movements: an oval having two foci, such that the product of the focal radii of any point on the curve is constant (instead of their sum being constant as in the ellipse).

**Cassiobery** ('kæsiobəri). The fruit of *Viburnum lœvigatum*, the *Cassiobery-bush*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, *Cassiobery-tree*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants called by Linnaeus *Cassine*. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

**Cassiopeian**, a. Of Cassiopeia, one of the northern constellations. (In this constellation a brilliant new star appeared in 1572, which subsequently disappeared again.)

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 55 And if perhaps no Cassiopeian spark (Which in the north did thy first rising mark) Shine o're thy hearth.

**Cassique**, obs. form of CACIQUE. Also, a name of the Mocking Bird of Guiana.

1823 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* II. (1887) 167 The Cassique is gregarious... he goes by no other name than that of mocking-bird amongst the colonists. 1826 S. D. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 78 The cassique, in size, is larger than the starling; he courts the society of man.

**Cassit**: see CHASED.

**Cassiterite** ('kæsi'terit). *Min.* [f. *Gr. κασίτερος* tin + -ITE.] Native stannic dioxide, the most common ore of tin, occurring in various forms, as tin stone, wood tin, toad's-eye tin, stream tin.

1858 SHEPARD *Min.* 264 Wood-tin of the Cornish miners is only a variety of cassiterite. 1873 WATTS *Poems Chem.* 445 Dioxide, or Stannic Oxide, occurs native as tin-stone or cassiterite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 148.

**Cassiterotantalite**. *Min.* [f. as prec. + TANTALITE.] A variety of tantalite in which part of the tantalum acid is replaced by stannic acid.

1850 DANA *Min.* 403 The tantalite from Finbo. (cassiterotantalite) contains much oxide of tin.

**Cassius** ('kæsiūs). Name of a German physician of 17th c.; whence *Purple of Cassius*, a splendid purple pigment: see quot.

1865 J. WYLD in *Cyr. Sc. I.* 373½ The purple powder, produced by precipitating a solution of chloride of gold by means of the chloride of tin, is employed for the purpose of colouring China ware. It is termed in the arts, the 'purple powder of Cassius'. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 252 A splendid purple colour called purple of cassius.

**Cassock** ('kæsək), sb. Forms: a. 6-7 cassacke, 7 cassack, (cass-, cassaque); β. 6 cassoke, cassooke, (8-9 cassoo), 6- cassook. [a. *F. casaque* 'a cassocke, mandilion, long coat', 16th c. in Littré, (corresp. to Sp. and Pg. *casaca* 'a souldiers cassocke, a frock, a horsemans coat', Minshew, *It. casaca* 'a frocke, a horse-mans cote, a long cote; also a habitation or dwelling' Florio). The military use is the original; the ecclesiastical use appears to have arisen in English, in the 17th century.

If the It. is the original, and *casacca* 'cassock' the same word as *casacca* 'dwelling' (see above), then it is a deriv. of *casa* house (as if 'a garment that covers like a house': cf. CASULE, CHASUBLE); but the identification is doubtful. The *Dict. de Trevoux* suggests that *casaque* is a variant of *Cosaque* Cassack, from whom the military cassock might take its name. Lagarde (*Götting. Gelehrte Anzeiger*, 15 Apr. 1887, 238) maintains that *F. casaque* is a back-formation from *casaguin* (by incorrectly viewing the latter as a dimin. form), and that *casaguin*, It. *casacchino*, was a corruption of Arab. كاسغند *kasāyand*, ad. Pers. کاسغند *kasāyand*, a padded jerkin, or action, f. کاسه *kāsh* =

*kāsh* raw silk, silk floss + غند *ayand* stuffed. The word *kasagun* actually occurs in MHC. as 'riding-cloak' ('reit-rock' Schade), and *kasagan* in OB. as padded jerkin or vest' (Godef.), but the relation of these to *casaguin* and *casaque* has yet to be settled.]

† 1. A cloak or long coat worn by some soldiers in 16-17th c.; also that of a horseman or rider in the 17th c. ('A name given to the cloaks worn by musketeers and gardes du corps', Littré.) *Obs.* 1574 *Lanc. Lientenancy* II. (1859) 137 Also a Cassocke of the same motley. 1580 BARET *Adv. C.* 164 A cassocke: also a souldiers cloke, *sagum*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v. He will neuer come within... the sight of a cassock, or a musket-rest againe. [Cf. *F. rendre le cassaque*.] 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 191. 1609 TOURNEUR *Fru. Poeme Wks.* 1878 I. 199 Brave Vere was by his scarlet cassock known. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i in Bullen O. P. I. 1. 190 A Soldado Cassacke of Scarlet. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1743) 173 Upon a Cloak, Coat, or Riding Cassock. 1699 LUDLOW *Memo.* (1771) 384 Monk's army was... thought to deserve the fool's coat rather than the soldier's casaque. [1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* III. xi. 318 The coarse frieze-cassock of the private soldier.]

† 2. A kind of long loose coat or gown. (Fairholt.) Originally applied to garments worn by both sexes.

a. as worn by women. (App. not after 1600.) c 1550 C. BARNES *Pride & Abuse of Women* 119 A caped cassock much like a players gown. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 35 We shall go in our frenche hoodes

every day. In our silke cassocks fresh and gay. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* (Arb.) 290 A ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at a briddall in her cassock of mockado. 1590 GREENE *Poems* (1600) 112 Her taffata cassock might you see Tucked up aboute her knee.

b. as worn by men: mentioned as worn by rustics, shepherds, sailors; also by usurers, poor scholars, etc.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 93 Corydon in his gray cassocke and Manalca. . in his shepherdes cloake. 1598 BARNFIELD *Conscience & Covet.* 12 Clad in a Cassock, lyke a Vsurer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. vi. II. 491 [The statue] of Romulus is without any coat or cassocke at all [est sine tunica]. 1603 — *Const. & Canons Eccl.* § 74 Persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided that it be not cut or pink; and that in publick they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or cassocks. 1612 DEKKER *If not good Pl.* Wks. 1873 III. 276 Greater Schollers languish in beggery: And in thin three-bare cassacks weare out their age. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 231 Two or three old Iron things... bound vp in a Sailers canuse Cassocke. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 1765 Those many silken-Doctors, who did here In shining satten Cassocks late appeare. [1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XIII. The cassock of chamois which he wore under his armour.]

3. A garment worn by clergymen.

a. A long close-fitting frock or tunic worn by Anglican clergymen, originally along with and under the gown; but, in recent times, also under the shortened surplice, and sometimes by 'High-Church' clergymen, like the *soutane* of Roman Catholic priests, apart from these vestments, as a kind of ecclesiastical garb. Also, sometimes worn by vergers, choristers, and others engaged in ecclesiastical functions. See quot.

In this sense, which appears to date from the Restoration, it seems to be the continuation of the scholar's cassock; in sense 2; it had probably some reference to the canon of 60 years before, requiring clergymen not to appear in public without coats or cassocks' (see sense 2).

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedding* (Fairh.) He was so poor and despicable, he could not avow his calling for want of a cassock. 1666 *Purvs Diary* 27 Sept. I... to speak for a cloak and cassock for my brother... and I will have him in a canonical dress. 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 121 His waistcoat to a cassock grew And both assum'd a sable hue. 1710-20 C. WHEATLEY *On Bk. Com. Prayer* (1720) 170 Made fit and close to the Body like a Cassock. 1727 DE FRO *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 If the Devil should put on the gown and Cassock, or the black cloak, or the Coat and the Cord. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 326 Gave him the cassock, surcingle, and vest. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cassock*, a close garment; now, generally, that which clergymen wear under their gowns. 1807 CRABBE *Par.* Reg. III. 862 He knew no better than his cassock which. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. § 9 The old English cassock differed in its shape very little, if anything, from the same kind of robe still worn by the Catholic priesthood. 1854 HOOK *Church Direct.*, *Cassock*... the under dress of all orders of the clergy: it resembles a long coat, with a single upright collar. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 352 *Cassock*, the garment worn by ecclesiastics under their official vestments: usually black, and for Bishops purple. 1866 C. WALKER *Ritual, Reason Why* 35 The Cassock is a long coat buttoning over the breast, and reaching to the feet. It is confined at the waist by a broad sash called the cincture. The collar is made to fasten right round the throat. 1870 ISRAELI *Lothair* v. 13 One or two curates in cassocks.

b. Used to render *F. soutane*, L. *subtaneum*, the 'frock' of a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 136 A tall man dressed in a blue cassock... an ecclesiastical missionary of the island. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. iii. 76 A tall stout ecclesiastic, with... a long black cassock. 1859 JERFISON *Brittany* vi. 69 A short stout man... dressed in cassock, bands, and cocked hat.

c. A short, light, double-breasted coat or jacket, usually of black silk, varying in length, but generally reaching down to the thighs, worn under the Geneva gown by presbyterian and other ministers.

*Scotch Newspaper.* He has been presented by the ladies of his congregation with a pulpit gown and cassock.

4. a. As a mark of the clerical office, esp. that of a clergyman of the Church of England.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 232 And quit the cassock for the canting coat. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VI. vi. 124 During the war, he laid aside the cassock. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 The scarf and cassock could hardly appear there without calling forth sneers.

b. A wearer of a cassock; esp. a clergyman.

1628 BR. EARLE *Microcosm.* (Fairholt) A vulgar-spirited man... one that thinks the greatest cassock the best scholar. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.*, cccxlii. But the Gray Cassock makes a double noyse. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* v. [He] had a suspicion of all cassocks, and said he would never have any controversy with a clergyman but upon back-gammon.

5. attrib.

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holmshed* III. 317½ Yeomen... apparelled in cassocke coats, and venetian hose of crimson velvet.

**Cassock**, v. [f. prec. 3.] To dress in a cassock. Hence Cassocked ('kæ'sək't), *pp. a.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 111 A cassocked huntsman, and a fiddling priest. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Neckan* xii. A cassock'd priest rode by. 1883 *Ch. Times* 855½ The occasion was taken advantage of to cassock and surplice the choir.

† **Cassole**. *Obs. rare* 1. [a. 16th c. *F. cassole* 'collin, box', Cotgr., prob. ad. Prov. *cassola*, dim. of *cassa* case. (Not the same as mod. *F. cassolle* 'little pan': see next.)] A box or case.

1590 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 343½ We must apply thereon a freshe playster, and must sett the Legge in a Cassole, or case... and let it rest therein.

**Cassollette** ('kæsole't). Also 7 cassollette, 7-9 cassollet. [a. *F. cassollette* dim. of *cassole*, -ollet, 'little pan', dim. of *casse* 'pan'. Cat. *cassa*, It. *cassa*, fire pan (Florio). Cp. *caso*, *cazucla*, *casoleta*; med. L. *casa*, *casia*, *casola*, *cascola*. See Diez, Littré, and Du Cange.]

1. A vessel in which perfumes are burned.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 213 Put in a brasen or silver pot which the Vulgar call a cassollet. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Cassollet*, a small Vessel us'd in the Burning of Pastils or other odours. 1824 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 43 Silver braziers and cassolletes diffusing a very pleasant perfume. a 1847 Mrs. SHIRWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiii. 45 Cassolletes, which, being now lighted up, exhaled all the perfumes of the East.

2. A box for perfumes with a perforated cover to allow of their diffusion.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.*, Boudoir essences and cassollette perfumes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 94½ Aromatic Ozonized Pocket Cassollette.

† **Casson**. *Obs.* [a. 16th c. *F. casson*, now *caisson* chest: see CAISSON.] A chest.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 607 Twelve Cassons or Chests.

**Casson**, var. of CASING.

† **Cassonnade**. *Obs.* [a. *F. cassonnade*, f. *casson* chest, case: cf. *CASSONS*.] Unrefined cane-sugar imported in boxes or casks; brown or moist sugar.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 224 Another kind of Sugar... which the vulgar call Cassonnade or Castonnade. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sugar*, The Cassonnade is nothing but Muscovadoe that has been purified with the Whites of Eggs and Lime-Water. 1820 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) V. 239 *Cassonnade*, in commerce, cask-sugar, or sugar put into casks or chests, after the first purification, but which has not yet been refined.

† **Cassons, cassyns**. *Obs.* [peih. a. *F. casson* 'shapeless loaf of fine sugar' (Littré), f. *casson* case, chest: cf. *prec.*] ? Sugar in some form.

[1443 in ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* 526½ Cassons 6 lb. at 8.] 1459 *Ord. Dk. Clarence in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 103 Item, Cassyns 300 lb. at ii d.

**Cassoon** ('kæsi'n). [ad. It. *casone*, or OF. *casson* large chest, mod. *F. caisson*.] An occasional variant of CAISSON: a. an ammunition chest; b. *Arch.* a sunken panel. (= CAISSON I a, 3.)

1799 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 3½ Twelve brass field pieces three pounders with their cassoons. 1850 LERRIN *Miller's Anc. Art* § 35, 27 The ornamental foims of the cassoons (*parvula*, lacunaria).

**Cassowary** ('kæ'sōwəri). Forms: a. 7 casso-, cassaware, 9 cassowary; β. 7 cassawarway, -waraway, cassa-, cassiowary, 8 cassuary, (casuari), 7- cassowary. [a. Malay *kasuari* or *kasavari* (Yule). In *F. casuar*, It. *casuari*, mod. L. *casuarinus*. The earliest Eng. form was app. through Du. or F.]

1. A genus of large cursorial birds, related to the Ostrich, inhabiting the islands in the Indian Archipelago as far as New Guinea. They stand about five feet high; the wings are of no use for flight, but are furnished with stiff featherless quills, like spines, which serve for combat or defence.

† Named *Emeu* by the early Portuguese navigators. It is the *Emeu* vulgo *Casuaris* (the latter appearing to be the Malay appellation) of Bontius. *Penny Cyc.* XXXIII. 142½. (See EMEU.)

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* Pref. Verses, Saint James his Giney-hens the Cassawarway moreover. [Margin. An East Indian bird at St. James in the keeping of Mr. Walker.] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Bateer Kent* 11 From the tit-mouse to the ostrich or cassawarway. 1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 74 In the Cassoware or Emeu. 1690 LOCKE (J.), The relation between dam and chick, between the two cassiowaries in St. James's Park. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* IV. 1. 266 The Cassawaris is about the bigness of a large Virginia Turkey. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 25 June 386½ The casuari is black, and in size equal to an ostrich. 1774 *Goldsch. Nat. Hist.* III. 39 The Cassowary is a bird which was first brought... into Europe by the Dutch from Java. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xviii, Large as the hairy Cassowar was that o'reshadowing Bird. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* VI. 263 Papua is the proper centre of the Cassowaries.

2. *New Holland Cassowary*: the EMEU.

1824 *Penny Cyc.* XXXIII. 142 British naturalists... now apply the term Emeu to the New Holland Cassowary.

|| **Cassumunar**. *Med.* Also *casumunar*, -muniar, *casumunar*. [app. a corruption of some eastern name.] The tuberous root of an East Indian plant (apparently *Curcuma aromatica* Salisb., *C. Zedoaria* Roxb.); it is warm, bitter and aromatic, smells like ginger, and is used in hysterical, epileptic and paralytic affections. (Cf. ZEDOARY.)

1693 PECHEY (*title*) Some Observations made upon the Root Cassumunar, brought from the East Indies. 1700 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 580 A root... made great use of... in Epileptic, Convulsive and Head diseases... called Cassumunar. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 Cassumunar is lately come into use. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, *Cassumunar*, a root approaching to the nature of zeduary. 1885 DYMOCK *Veg. Mat. Med.* of Ind. 170 Identical with the Cassumunar described by Pereira.

**Cass-weed**: see CASE-WEED.



**Cast** (kast), *sb.* [*f.* the vb.]

I. The act of casting or throwing (simply).

1. A throw of a missile, a bowl, or other object.

1382 *Wyclif Numb.* xxv. 17 If a ston he throwe, and with the cast [1388 strook] sleeth. c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxiii. 140 The fyrst kast that [the engyne] cast, bot ane, It hit the towre a mery strak. 1565-78 *COOPER Thesaur.* *lactus*, a throwe. . or cast. 1609 *C. BUTLER Fern. Mon.* i. (1623) Cij, One or other spying him. . will have a cast at him. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 129 At bowls, if any one is near winning the game, he never fails, in the next cast, to mistake his bias. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 332 The opponent has the sun and wind, and, in every cast, the choice of weapon and mark. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Counting a cast with the right hand and another with left as one throw.

b. Considered, as a performance, with reference to its quality. *A measuring cast*: a competitive throw at a mark in which the results are so close as to require measurement.

c1400 *Soudene Bab.* 2603 The shotte, the caste was so stronge Syr Bryer was slayn there. 1567 *HARMAN Cawent* 46 They could not agree vpon a caste. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 96 Is it a measuring cast whether it be lawful or no? 1665 — *Ch. Hist.* vii. 407 Yet was their precedence no measuring cast, but clear in the view of any impartial eye. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl-Dealer* i. l. 4 My Brother and I were quarrelling about a Cast. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* (1879) II. 110 The disputed cast was a drawn one. 1860 *INGRIS Bentivoglio & Urania* II. (1882) 20 It is a cast beyond laughter to see. . how proud they grow.

c. The distance which anything can be thrown. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (1865) I. 215 Pilers as his as a stones cast. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* viii. 92 A Stones cast fro that Chapelle, is another Chapelle. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxii. 47 He was withdrawn from them about a stones cast. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 Sinking from cast to cast, (i.e. as high as a man can conveniently throw up the Ore with a shovel). 1870 *BRYANT Homer* II. xxiii. 344 He fell as far behind As a quail's cast.

d. Manner or way of throwing (e.g. seed).

1677 *Plot Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.* 246 In Sowing they have their several methods, viz., the single Cast, the double Cast. 1707 *J. MORTIMER Hush.* (J.) Some . . sow wheat or rye. . with a broad cast, some only with a single cast.

† 2. The delivery of a blow, a stroke. *Obs.*

[*Cf.* 1382a in x.] c1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlviii. With a cast of the car-honde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 563/1 He had thought to gyue me a caste with a horse combe.

3. *spec.* A throw of dice; the achievement of the throw. Phrase, *To set, stake upon a cast.*

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 109 That playeth for money. . And on his felowes caste taketh onely heede. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iv. 9. 1611 *SPERD Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 916 Here is a gay goodly cast, foule cast away for hast. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Discip.* i. (1851) 32 'Tis no winning cast. 1648 — *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 579. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 187 Their clothes, their arms, are staked. . upon a single cast. 1820 *HOYLE'S Games Impr.* 303 To hit the one, that cast [of dice] must be eight.

b. *fig.*  
c1300 *Cursor M.* 25480 On domesdai be-for iustise, þar all es casten on a cast. 1602 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* v. 164 It would be absurd to ascribe the formation of Human Bodies to a Cast of this Chance. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. 59. I was my father's last stake. . he had been unfortunate in his three first great casts for me. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Neither Rosen nor Schomberg wished to put every thing on a cast. 1879 *FROUDE Cesar* xxv. 430 It was the last cast of the dice for the old party of the aristocracy.

4. A throw or stroke of fortune; hence, fortune, chance, opportunity; lot, fate. *Obs. or dial.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6005 Him suld þan reu his cast þat þis folk was fra him past. c1450 *Erle Tolous* 452 To reste hym there he toke hys caste. 1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. v. 14 Glad of this cast, seand their tyme maste gane. a1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 340 Could be her cast. 1722 *W. HAMILTON Wallace* 323 (Jam.) Black be their cast! great rogues. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* iv. Before the death of Walter Avenel, haly be his cast! 1871 *BROWNING Balaust.* 2038 Now that one cast of fortune changes all!

† b. Hence (or from 3), *At the last cast*: at the last shift, in extremities, near to death or ruin.

c1449 *PEOCK Repr.* 338 Into tyme he be at his last Caste. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* cxix (1583) 93 Thou hast my life restor'd When I was at last cast. 1615 *Br. M. SMYTH Pref. Babington's Wks.*, Having the plague about him, and being at the last cast. 1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp.* Ely 549, I returne to him, who is now at his last casts. 1700 *J. WELLWOOD Mem.* 251 As the last Cast for their Liberty they applied to the Prince of Orange.

5. A throw of the sounding-lead, of a fishing-line, net, dredge, etc.

1616 *B. JONSON Forest Poems* 92 And Pikes (run into thy net) As both the second draught or cast to stay. 1664 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 442 The next cast shall be no less than fourteen or fifteen fathom water. 1805 *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* III. 290 We had less water every cast of the lead. 1824 *SCOTT Red-gauntlet* Let. vi. He couldna hind taking a cast [with the fishing rod]. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) II. 205 He had not made above half a dozen casts before he called out 'I have one!' 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 99 The right to a cast of a net was a feudal privilege. 1868 *CARPENTER in Sci. Opin.* (1869) 6 Jan. 175/1 A cast of the dredge was therefore taken at this point.

b. That which is so cast, or used in casting; now *spec. in Angling.*

1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & Fl.* (N.) In eche weake place is woven a weaving cast. 1882 *Century Mag.* 378 Very killing flies, and a cast admirably suited to the state of the water. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 July 92/1 It is a mistake to coil up the fly casts in the tackle book.

c. *Angling.* A spot suited for casting the line.

1823 *SCOTT Pevenly* xi. He chose. . with an angler's eye, the

most promising casts. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* i. (1880) 41 It is so easy to pass good casts.

6. A throwing or turning of the eye in any direction; a glance, a look, expression. ? *Obs.*

c1325 *E. E. Altit. P. B.* 768 He conveyen hym con with cast of his yye. 1621 *GODFREY God's Arrow* i. § 41. 66 Passion will some manifest itselfe. . by a fierce cast of his eyes. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 43 With a dead, leaden, downward cast. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phanix* (1721) I. 5 A direct View of him without so oblique a Cast upon his Opinions. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 161, I had given a cast with my eye into half a dozen shops.

7. A 'lift' in a conveyance, given to one to put him forward on his way. Also *fig.*

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* (N.), I o'r the water will giue thee a cast. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 88 If. . you are for the Village, I'll give you a Cast. 1787 *Gentil. Mag.* Sept. 819/2 They met with some good-natured waggons, who gave them a cast. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 103, I should get a cast to Newbury by one of the mails. 1885 *L. B. WALFORD Nan & other St.* II. 26 So you can't give a cast to this lassie? Well, I must take her on myself.

† 8. *Cast of the hand*: a helping turn. *Sc. Obs.*

1637 *S. RUTHERFORD Lett.* cxxix. (1881) 238 A right cast of his holy and gracious hand. 1775 *Guthrie's Trial* 82 To delay their soul-business, hoping for such a cast of Christ's hand in the end.

9. *fig.* 'A stroke, a touch' (J.), specimen, 'taste'. esp. *A cast of one's office.*

a1553 *UDALL Reyster D.* (Arb.) 19 Shall I go call your folks, that ye may shewe a cast? 1575 *LANEHAM in Nichols Progr. Q. Elix.* I. 418 Bringing with them a cast of their office, by courtly mean. 1589 *GREENE Arcadia* (1616) 32 Shew vs a cast of your cunning. 1625 *SANDERSON Serm.* Ps. cvi. 30 Do not show a cast of thy office for the promise or hope of a reward. 1673 *Answe. Season. Disc.* 4 This Dutchman has scribbled and thrown amongst us (as a cast of his office) this bone of Division. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl-Dealer* iv. i. (1678) 53 If you hate Verses, I'll give you a cast of my Politics in Prose. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 360 To receive this as a Cast of his Rhetoric. 1749 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) IX. 12 Now, Sir, give us a cast of your office. 1832 *Sir W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 248 Whose only cast of surgery is blood-letting.

† 10. Said of a bow: ? Casting power, ? elasticity, ? flexibility. *Obs.* Cf. *CASTING ppl. a. i. a.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 28 Two bowes that I haue, wherof the one is quicke of cast, tricke, and trimme both for pleasure and profyite; the other is a luggie slowe of cast, following the string. *Ibid.* ii. 116 A faste and harde woode . . stronge and myghtye of cast.

II. The act of throwing down, off, etc.

11. A throw in wrestling; a fall; an overthrow or defeat. *arch.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 321 He thought 3eit to cowir his cast. c1400 *Garnetyn* 248 Shal it be holde for a cast? 1530 *PALSGR.* 179 *Sombresault*, a tumbling caste. a1607 *Descr. Cleveland in Topog. & Genial.* (1853) II. 420 Not without hazard of a breakekeke tumbling caste.

† 12. Bringing forth young, laying of eggs. ? *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pensd.* E. 49 After the first cast, there remaine successive conceptions.

III. What is thrown; the quantity thrown.

13. A throwing (of anything); the quantity thrown.

c1450 *Bk. Curkayse in Babes Bk.* (1868) 305 þay schyn haue two cast of hay. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 26 Bruyn receyved of hem many a caste of stones. 1533 *FITZ. HERB. Hush.* § 11 How many castes of corne euery lande ought to haue. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 86 A cast of scatter'd dust. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cast*, among wax-chandlers, denotes a laddell of melted wax, poured on the wicks of candles, made by the laddie. 1797 *W. MACRO in A. Young Argles. Suffolk* 46 Drawing the land over with a heavy harrow when only one cast, or half the seed is sown.

14. *Hawking.* The number of hawks cast off at a time; a couple; also of other birds.

c1470 *Hors. Shepe.* & G. (1822) 31 A caste of hawkes of the tour. 1530 *PALSGR.* 203/3 Caste of haukes, *nice doisaux.* 1564 *PILKINGTON Eccl. Obadias* v. Wks. (1824) 255 A kennel of hounds or a cast of hawks. c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvi. 406 As, on some far-looking rock, a cast of vultures fight. 1615 — *Odys.* xxii. 390 A cast Of hill-bred eagles, cast off at some game. 1826 *Sir J. SEBRIGHT Observ. Hawking* (1828) 41 A cast of falcons is always flown at a rook. 1852 *R. F. BURTON Falconry in V. Indus* v. 60 The sport is better with single birds than with 'casts'. 1881 *E. B. MICHELL in Macg.* Nov. 41 An exceptionally good cast of female merlins.

15. The quantity of bread or ale made at one time (*obs.*); a certain quantity of clay made into flower-pots.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xiv. Two cast of bread, with fat venison baked, and dainty fowls. 1538 *BALD Comedie of Nat.* (N.) If the bruar please me nat. The cast shall fall down flat And never haue any strength. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 154 Of the flower of one bushell. . they make fortie cast of manchet. 1636 *B. JONSON Discov.* ix. 163 An elephant, in 1630. . was every day allowed twelve cast of bread, twenty quarts of Canary sack, besides nuts and almonds. 1802 *W. FORSYTH Fruit Trees* viii. (1824) 210 [Flower] pots are denominated by the number contained in what the potters call a cast.

16. So many (herrings, etc.) as are thrown into a vessel at once, a 'warp'; a set of three or four.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 914/2 A cast of red herrings. 1808 *JAMIESON'S V.*, A cast of herrings, haddockes, oysters, etc.; four in number. S. 1884 *F. POLLOCK in Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 159/1 Three fish = one suit (as much as can be held in one hand).

† 17. A set or suit of other things. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5 b).

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 140 With courtlie cast of cot-armour abuse. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Sartal de cuentos*, a cast of counters. a1659 *CLEVELAND Shro. World* vi. A cast of Lackeys, and a Lady-bird.

† b. (?) A standard size or quantity of wood in a billet. *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* iii. Euerie byllette to be onely of one cast and not above. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* vii. § 2 Every Billet named to be a Cast, to contain ten Inches about, and every billet named of two cast, to containe fourteene inches about.

IV. That which is thrown off or out.

18. A second swarm of bees thrown off by a hive in one season.

1662 *FULLER Worthies* i. 22 Though only old Stocks of Bees were kept, without either Casts or Swarmes. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Look to your Bees for Swarms and Casts. 1675 *J. SMITH Chr. Reliq. Appeal* i. 36 The Swarm, that hived in Plato's mouth. . was a Cast of the School of the Prophets. 1777 *Terrier in Briscoe Old Nottinghamsh.* I. 37 Every swarm of Bees sixpence, and every Cast. . threepence. 1825 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 647. 1875 *J. HUNTER Mem. Bee-keeping* (ed. 2) 92 If lighter. . they would probably be casts or second swarms.

19. What is thrown up from the crop by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also, the convoluted earth thrown out by an earthworm; or sand on the sea-shore by the lug-worm.

1793 *WHITE Selborne* (1853) 382 Earth-worms make their casts most in mild weather. 1864 *TENNIVSON Agnes's P.* 849 Where the two contrived their daughter's good Lies the hawk's cast. 1880 *HUXLEY Cray-Fish* ii. 67 As a hawk or an owl rejects his casts.

20. a. The number of lambs produced in a season. b. The yield of corn (? *obs.*).

1787 *MARSHALL E. Norfolk* (E. D. S.) Cast, yield; applied to corn crops. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 10 Aug. 4. To estimate what the result of the year's cast [of lambs] will amount to.

V. † 21. A burden cast or laid upon people; an impost, a charge. *Obs.*

1597 *Cartmel Ch. Acc.* in *Stockdale Ann. Cartmel* 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout all the parish to the value of twenty marks. 1639 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1824) II. 209 Paying castes imposed on him by the parishes for . . the poore. 1666 *Let. W. Cunningham in Diary* (1887) Introd. 36 Not putting you to the pains of a Cast or Act of Imposition.

VI. 22. Calculation, reckoning; an act of calculation; *techn.* the addition of the columns of an account.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 56 By great cast & cost. *Mod.* If the account does not balance now, there must be an error in the cast.

b. Conjecture, forecast.

1519 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 4 Lettres devised by the prudent casts of Your Grace. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 221 That . . must be taken into account in any casts a-head.

VII. Mental revolving, contrivance, device.

† 23. Device, purpose, design, aim. *Obs.*

c1325 *E. E. Altit. P. A.* 1162 Out of þat caste I watz by-calt. c1440 *Bona Flor.* 1406 Thus then ys my caste. 1533 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. ProL 20 Thair is na sege for na schame that shrinkis at short, May he cum to his cast. a1529 *SKELTON Dh. Albany* 101 Such trechery. . Is all your cast. 1532 *HERVET Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 61 Teche me the very point and cast of husbandry.

† 24. A contrivance, device, artifice, trick. *Obs.*

c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxxix. To Ydell & swyldil kastes about erthly thynges. c1386 *CHAUCER Knts.* T. 1610 The derke tresoun, and the castes olde. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 48 The preyre werkis and false castes of Sathanas. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 740 He was full sle, and ek had mony cast. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. ProL 253 Quent and curious castis poetically, Perfytte similitudes and examplis all. 1530 *PALSGR.* 658, I playe a caste of legyer demayne. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 26 Subtile sleights and juggling casts [*ψαλστιγίστα*].

† b. Skill, art. *Obs.*

c1320 *Sevyn Sag.* 2105 (W.) We beth mazouns queinte of cast.

VIII. Form into which a thing is thrown; disposition, arrangement.

† 25. Plan, design; shape, conformation, of a building, etc. *Obs.*

a1300 *Floris & Bl.* 338 To makie a tur after þis cast. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8755 He dide masons diuise a cast What werk myghte lengest last. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 1178 The caste, crafte, and curiositie Ne can I not to you devise. 1509 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 270 His buyldynges . . after the newest cast. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 My onely endeour shalbe to show you that in a rough cast.

26. *Theat.* The assignment of the parts in a play to the several actors; the part assigned to any actor (*obs.*); the set of actors to whom the parts of a particular play are assigned.

1631 *BRATHWATT (Title)*, Whimzies; or a new Cast of Characters. 1732 *T. FULLER Gnomol.* 115 If thy Cast be bad, mend it with good Play. 1795 *T. WILKINSON Wand. Patentee* I. 61 Played several characters. . but did not please in the lovers, in which cast I wanted Mr. Kniveton. 1798 *Epitaph* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 390 To play a comic cast of characters in this great theatre—the World. 1876 *World* V. No. 126. 3 The best representatives for the complete cast of a comedy. 1880 *Dramatic List* 219 The cast included the following admirable players. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 20 Dec., He had brought together 'an unusually powerful cast'.

† b. Hence, *To speak in a man's cast*: to speak during his part; to interrupt. *Obs.*

1580 *LIVY Epiphues* (Arb.) 274 If I may speak in your cast, quoth Issida. *Ibid.* 412 The Lady Flavia speaking in his cast, proceeded in this manner. 1611 *CORR., Entre-parement*, an interruption, a speaking in a mans cast. 1642 *ROGERS Nanman* 46 As when the minde is filled with businesse, all that is spoken is, as it were, spoken in a mans cast.

27. *Painting*. The adjustment of draperies in art. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art v* (1848) 187 The several textures afford an extensive variety in the cast and manner of their several foldings. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint* 201 The 'cast' or adjustment of draperies is made the object of a special course of study.

28. The form into which any work is thrown.

1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. ii. 34 Some of Aldhelm's verses are exactly in this cast. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 152 The turn of the phrase... the happy cast and flow of the sentence. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* Pref. 7 The compendious cast of the work.

IX. Casting metal, etc.; mould; model.

† 29. Casting or founding (of cannon, etc.). *Obs.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 73 And why such daily Cast of Bacon Cannon.

30. A model made by running some liquid or forcing some soft substance into a mould or shape. Sometimes applied to the negative impression taken from the original; more usually to the copy of the original moulded in this.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1812) 240 Plouer roosted, un caste de gely florissyd, creues dendose. 1645 EVELYN *Dirry* (Chandos) 175 My purchases of books, pictures, castes. 1763 SHENSTONE *Lett.* cvii. A most excellent figure, and I shall wish much to get a good cast of it. 1777 JOHNSON in Boswell (1831) IV. 63 Direction to send you a cast of my head. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesiv.* ii. 38 A cast in plaster of Paris. 1878 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* i. 9 note, Taking therefrom a cast to constitute the outer mould for the bell. 1875 FORTNUM *Matolica* ix. 77 The Alhambra vase was copied... after a cast and photographs.

b. A model of a fossil organism formed by mineral matter which has filled up the cavity originally occupied by the organism itself.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 38 Casts of sponges or forams. 1882 LUNBROCK in *Nature* No. 618. 408 The green sands of the geologist are largely made up of casts of foraminifera. 1887 HUXLEY *ibid.* No. 619. 453 Their solid substance may be dissolved away entirely, or replaced by mineral matter, until nothing is left of the original but a cast, an impression.

c. Path. 'A mould of an interior, specially applied to casts of the urinary tubules in kidney disease, or of the respiratory tubes in croup,' etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 223 Urinary deposits (as casts, epithelium, crystals). 1880 WESTER *Suppl.* s.v. *Renal casts* (Med.), microscopic bodies found in the urine of persons affected with disease of the kidneys.

† 31. (See *quots.*)

1796 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.*, These casts are Pipes of Wax... proportion'd to the Bigness of the Work. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Cast, among plumbers, denotes a little brazen funnel, at one end of a mould, for casting pipes without soldering, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mould. *Ibid.*, Cast also denotes a cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, used by the founders in sand to form a canal or conduit in their moulds, whereby the metal may be conveyed to the different pieces intended to be cast.

32. *fig.* Mould.

1709 TAYLOR No. 28 P. 3 The true Cast or Mould in which you may be sure to know him. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rasciad Poems* (1769) I. 47 In what'er cast his character was laid, Self still, like oil, upon the surface play'd.

X. A twist, or turn.

33. A permanent twist or turn, esp. to one side; a warp. *Cast of the eye*: a slight squint.

1505 F. MARSH, *ed. Mem. Hen. VII* (1858) 278 He hath a little cast with his left eye. 1625 GLAPHORNE *Lady Mother* II. i. My lady has got a cast of her eye. 1677 LIND. *Gas.* No. 1251/4. Trots all, and hath a Cast in her Gallop with her Off leg before. *Ibid.* No. 1283/4 Very small Eyes, with a squint or cast with one of them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 120 P. 4 Her eyes... had odd Casts in them. 1795 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv. Which gies their sauls a cast, That turns them downright beggars at the last. 1836 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. A cast of eye which, without being actually oblique, approached nearly to a squint. 1825 WATERMAN *Wand. S. Amer.* i. (1887) 100 Seldom placing it [the blowpipe] in an oblique position, lest it should receive a cast.

34. A bearing in some direction; inclination of one's route.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 79 (Jam.) Gang east, but ay some northward held your cast.

XI. Dash or shade of colour.

[It is difficult to say whether the original notion was that of dashing in an admixture or 'eye' of some colour, or associated with casting a shade.]

35. A 'dash' of some colour, thrown into or over, or interspersed with another; tinge, hue; shade.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 85 Thus the native hue of Resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale Cast of Thought. 1712 SPECT. No. 425 P. 5 A Robe... of a yellowish Cast. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 66 Of a gray colour with a cast of green. 1795 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iv. i. 264 The effect... is to give the colour a gold cast. 1825 WORDSW. *Scen. Lakes* III. (1823) 70 The colour of the house ought... to have a cast or shade of the colour of the soil. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. (1844) 227 The teeth of the Indians... are not white, having a yellowish cast.

b. *fig.* Hue, tinge, shade, of guilt, conduct, etc. 1655 FELLOWS *tr. Milton's and Def.* 245 What follows is of a more shocking and atrocious cast. 1762 New *Dial. of Dead* 30 The crime was of such a deep and malignant cast. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. Introd. 4 Of a dark uncharitable cast. 1825 SCRIBBLEMANIA 128 b, His thoughts were of the sombre cast. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 347 His countenance assumed a deeper cast of dejection.

36. A 'dash' of some ingredient or quality.

1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 499 This mungrel name seemeth to have in it an eye or cast of Greek and Latin.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 102 La Fleur had a small cast of the coxcomb. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* I, A countenance in which habitual gravity was enlightened by a cast of ironical humour. 1823 — *Peveril* xiii, Julian, who had in his disposition some cast of the romantic. 1835 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. 270 The wild cast of religious adventure in his life.

XII. Sort, kind, style, quality, stamp, type, as determined by characteristics.

This section, which is of modern use, and chiefly since 1700, appears to blend figurative uses of many of the foregoing senses, VIII–XI, one or more of these being prominent, according to the feeling of the moment. Thus the notions of conformation, mould, turn, inclination, colouring, complexion, quality, appear all to contribute vaguely to the result.

37. in reference to outward form, configuration, *tourment*, esp. in phrase *cast of features*, which sometimes chiefly refers to facial expression.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 298 This fish is of a fine cast and handsome shape. 1727 POPE, &c., *Art Sinking* 93 The figures must be so turned, as to manifest that intricate and wonderful cast of head, which distinguishes all writers of this kind. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* I, His countenance was of the true Scottish cast. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 36 The general cast of feature is the same. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* (1863) 139 An officer, with a very sinister cast of countenance. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. i. 160 A cast of features delicately moulded. 1879 HARLAN *Eyestight* II. 27 The pictures of Mephistopheles owe much of their devilish cast to the twitching upwards of the external angles of the lid.

38. in reference to the mind or character.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 P. 6 This Cast of Mind... renders his Conversation highly agreeable. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 8 He must have a very strange cast of understanding who can seriously doubt, etc. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* III. 62 Nothing is more seductive... to minds of this cast. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 21 A strongly individual cast of character. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 2 His character was not of the severe and antique cast. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. Another Life* 6 Minds of philosophic cast. 1899 M. ARNOLD *Mixed* *Ess.* 148 The professions so naturally share... the cast of ideas of the aristocracy.

b. with the notion of 'bent' or 'turn' emphasized.

1711 BUNCELL *Spect.* No. 107 P. 2 The business men are chiefly conversant in, does not only give a certain cast or turn to their minds. 1711 ADDISON *ibid.* No. 163 P. 10 The Mind that hath any Cast towards Devotion. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. vii. (1853) 51 Every Man hath something peculiar in the Turn or Cast of his Mind. 1788 PAINÉ *Let. Abbe Raynal* (1792) 44 The present condition of the world... has given a new cast to the mind of man.

c. with the notion of 'tinge' or 'colouring' emphasized.

1779 COWPER *Lett.* 14 Nov. My mind has always a melancholy cast, and is like some pools... which though filled with a black and putrid water, will nevertheless on a bright day reflect the sunbeams.

39. in reference to actions.

1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 99 P. 16 A cast of talk, peculiar to their own fraternity. *Ibid.* No. 181 P. 10, I had now wholly changed the cast of my behaviour. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 23 His language has acquired a certain obsolete cast. 1817 Monthly *Rev.* LXXXIII. 499 Certainly a loose cast prevailed in the literature of the times. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. vii. § 36. 311 The reflections are usually of a moral cast.

40. Kind, sort, style; 'stamp, type': a. of persons. App. there has here often been vague association with CASTS (formerly spelt cast).

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 361 The design of you and those of your cast has been... against all the foreign Churches. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas* & P. III, I am of a vulgar cast, simple enough to believe my senses. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. (1737) 101 As if men now were of another cast, They meanly live on alms of ages past. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 216 Better than twenty humble Servants of Mr. Murray's Cast. 1776 GIBSON *Decline* & F. I. ix. 180 Heroines of such a cast may claim our admiration. 1829 SCOTT in *Croaker* P. (1884) II. xiv. 30 Strict Presbyterian and Whig of the old Scottish cast. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess.* (1871) II. 376 Here is a man of the cast of Hooker and Butler.

b. of animals, or things.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1290 Farther up the hills, it [the soil] is of a grey tough cast. 1785 BURKE *Nab. Arab's debts* Wks. 1842 I. 318 Crimes of the same blood, family, and cast. 1802 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 73 A dapple-grey, very spotted, and of the tabby cast.

XIII. 41. *Hunting*. The spreading out of the hounds in different directions in search of a lost scent.

1830 C. WICKSTED in R. Eg. Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 226 Those sons of old Bedford... So quick at a cast, and so ready to turn. 1846 R. EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 4 Friends, gentlemen, foxhunters, pray now, Hold hard, let 'em make their own cast. 1861 G. BERKELEY *Sportsman* IV. *Prairies* xviii. 311 No cast that I could make, or the hound in his sagacity imagine, could recover her line again. 1885 DK. BEAUFORT & M. MORRIS *Hunting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 87 Always allow your hounds to make their own cast before you make yours.

b. *fig.*

1846 R. EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) No. xx. v. 53 How his Muse o'er the field made each season a cast.

XIV. 42. *Comb.* (in some cases perh. the verb stem): as *cast-maker*; *cast-fly*, a fly for angling; *cast-hole* (see *quot.*); *cast-house* (see *quot.*).

1681 CUTHBERT *Angler's Vade-m.* II. § 11 (1689) 12 Your line for Dub-fly, Cast-fly or Artificial fly. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* B ij, Cutting a Square Hole, about a Yard every way, throwing out the Earth as far as he can with his Spade, which will be... about three Yards Deep, and this is called a *Cast-hole*. 1877 SYMONDS in *Academy* 3 Nov. 419/2 As a cast-maker uses plaster of Paris. 1880 Times 10

Sept. 9/4 The hops when... swept from the floors of the cast-houses are packed in sacks by the pressure of machinery. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cast-house*, the building in which pigs or ingots are cast.

CAST (kast), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. cast.

Forms: *Infinitive* 3–5 *casten*, (5 *castin*, -yn), *kaste(n)*, *keste(n)*, 6 *caste*, 3– *cast*. Pa. t. 3–5 *caste*, *kast(e)*, 3–7 *kest(e)*, (5, 6 *cest*, *kiste*, *keist*, *kyste*), 7 *Sc.* *cuist*, 8 *Sc.* *coost*, 3– *cast*; also 4–7 *casted*, 4–5 -id(e). Pa. pple. 3–8 *north. casten*, -in, -yn, 4–6 *caste*, *kast(e)*, *kest(e)*, (4 *ioast*), 6 *Sc.* *cassin*, -yn, *caissen*, 4– *cast*; also 4–6 *castid*. [ME. *cast-en*, a. ON. *kasta* wk. vb. to cast, throw (Icel. and Sw. *kasta*, Da. *kaste*, North Fris. *kastin*): cf. *kös* (*kasu*), *köstr* (= *kastus*), pile, heap thrown up, which has been compared with L. *gerere* (*ges-*) *gestus*. It took in ME. the place of OE. *weorpan* (see *WARP*), and has now in turn been largely superseded in ordinary language and in the simple literal sense by THROW, q. v. 'Cast it into the pond' has an archaic effect in comparison with 'throw it into the pond'. But it is in ordinary use in various figurative and specific senses, and in many adverbial combinations, as *cast about*.]

General arrangement: I. To throw. II. To throw down, overthrow, defeat, convict, condemn. III. To throw off so as to get quit of, to shed, vomit, discard. IV. To throw up (earth) with a spade, dig (peats, a ditch, etc.). V. To put or place with haste or force, throw into prison, into a state of rage, sleep, etc. VI. To reckon, calculate, forecast. VII. To revolve in the mind, devise, contrive, purpose. VIII. To dispose, arrange, allot the parts in a play. IX. To cast metal, etc. X. To turn, twist, warp, veer, incline. XI. To plaster, daub. XII. *Hunting* and *Hawking* senses, those of doubtful position, and phrases. XIII. Adverbial combinations.

I. The simple action: To throw.

1. *trans.* To project (anything) with a force of the nature of a jerk, from the hand, the arms, a vessel, or the like; to THROW (which is now the ordinary equivalent); to fling, hurl, pitch, toss.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 *Ha* [pride] cast hie fader sone se ha iboren was fram be hehste heuene in to helle grunde. c 1275 LAV. 1290 Corineus... caste hine adun mid be cleue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2096a His hand... he schok and in be fir hir [be neder] kest. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1946f (Fair), be witness sulde be-gyn be first stane for to caste. c 1450 *Morlin* III. 42 Pendragon caste in fier, and brente vp Vertiger. 1477 EARL RUTHER (Caston) *Dietes* 101 Certayn men beyng at a wyndow keste water vpon him. 1598 SHAKS. *John v.* i. 39 They found him dead, and cast into the streets. 1611 BIBLE *John* VIII. 7 Hee that is without sinne among you, let him first cast a stone at her. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Never cast Water on things newly planted. 1678 M. WATLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. II. § 86. 473/1 He would cast a Horse-man's Mace... farther than any other of his Court. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Baile*, Casting the water by hand out of a Boat. 1829 HOOD *Eng. Arm.* xxi, I took the dreary body up And cast it in a stream. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 300 Men fell to play at casting of the stone; And strong men cast it mightily of their hands. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.*, *Gaverocks* I. 7 'Take my rein' said the girl... casting the reins towards him.

† b. *absol.* Also, To aim, deliver a blow. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1201 *Pe* wy3e... braydez out *pe* bry3t bronde, & at *pe* best caste3.

c. *fig.*

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* 498 Pan kest behynd þi bake all my synny3. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 83 From my heart I cast That, I had first determin'd for the best. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judg.* I. i. xv. 49 Hee... doth... cast behind his backe the grace of God's spirit. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 173 Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast.

d. † To cast seed. Now chiefly *fig.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* I. (1586) 24 b, Neither can it be certainly appoynted, howe much seede is generally to be cast upon an acre. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* XI. 1 Cast thy bread vpon the waters. 1861 T. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. 73 (Hoppe) These hints had not been cast on barren ground. 1864 TENNYSON *Flower*, Once in a golden hour I cast to earth a seed.

e. To throw (dice) from the box. Also *absol.* Hence † To cast a chance (*obs.*).

1458 MS. *Christ's Hosp. Abingd.* in *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They cockid for cartes, & cast for her chisyng. 1565–78 COOPER *Theatrum*, *Fritillus*, a little boxe to cast dice on the table. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Tri. Death* 22 God casteth the dice, and giueth vs our chaunce. a 1608 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 58 He might... cast a chance for all our goodes, liues, and liberties. 1820 HOYLE'S *Games Improv.* 302 Any throw which the caster may be going to cast.

f. To deposit (a voting paper or ticket); to give (a vote).

1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 273 The immense majority of votes would be cast in favour of Plutarch. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* June 1886 Inability... to read the ballot they are expected to cast.

† g. To cast cross and pile: to toss up a coin as a way of casting lots. *Obs.*

1637 T. BRIAN *Passe-graph.* (1679) 164 He should notwithstanding cast cross and pile which of these [remedies] he should appoint. c 1645 *Voy. Tururtur* 23 They had a Custome, when buyer and seller could not agree, to draw Cutts (as we do) or cast crosse and pile.

h. To cast lots: see LOT.

i. *fig.* To cause to fall or happen.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 46 Pray ye that this flight of yours... be not cast upon such a time.

†2. Formerly said also of military engines, bows, and the like, which throw or shoot projectiles; often *absol.* (like to shoot). Also of the general or soldiers. *Obs.*

†300 *Cursor M.* 9890 Pis castel..it es hei sett a-pon þe crag..þan na maner engine o were Mai cast þar-til it for to dera. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4116 The engyne was bente..A gret ston into the toun was keste. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 165 Bothe day & nyght unto þe toure he kast. 1382a WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xlii. 17 Helise seyde, kast an arowe; and he kest. 1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 So that he be..spedye ynough for far casting. 1599 THYNNNE *Animado.* (1865) 41 The trepetet must nedes also be one instrumente to cast stones. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 Arballists and engins, and instruments to cast fyre.

3. Said of the sea, waves, wind, or the like: esp. in cast ashore. Cf. *cast away*, 72 c.

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 26 Howbeit we must be cast vpon a certaine Iland. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* l. 4 Aristippus traouailing to Rhodes by Sea, was cast a-land by shipwracke. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 21 The wild blowing strongly, we were cast upon the shoales..of Mozambique.

4. Said of any similar motion however produced. *arch.* (In quot. used *absol.*)

1340 *Ayent.* 66 Ase þe wyrt þe ualy ine hot weter þe kest hyer and þer, and scoldeþ alle þo þe byþ þe aboute.

5. *refl.* To throw oneself. (not colloq.)

1330 R. BRUNNE (1810) 274 þam to kest smertly to þe assaute. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Scrm. Tim.* 203/2 Notshewing themselves too much, nor casting themselves at random. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* 2 He casteth himselfe headlong vpon pikes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. § 2. 23. I cast myself at the feet of the Elephant whereupon the King rode. 1693 *Memo. Ct. Techely* ii. 121 To cast themselves on any other side upon the Emperor's Lands. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 14 At length I found means to cast my self into the Company of the Daughter. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lak. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s. v. *Alcyone*, Alcyone, n. hearing of her husband's death, cast herself into the sea. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana* in S. 27 Low on her knees herself she cast.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

†300 *St. Brendan* 517 Ther-over [A. rock] the see caste i-lome.

6. To throw forth (a net, fishing line, hook, or the like, also the sounding lead, an anchor).

†300 *K. Horn* 1014 Hi strike sell, And ankere gunne caste. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b. He casteth his nettes in wayne before them y<sup>t</sup> be as byrdes full fygge. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxvii. 28 They cast out the leade & founde it twentye feddoms. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. i. The Temple Church, there I have cast my angle. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1800) 6 You can cast your flye. Be sure you be casting alwayes down the stream. 1674 EVELYN *Navig.* & *Comm.* § 54. 201 Those of Flanders, who never presum'd to cast a Net without Permission. 1798 CAPT. BERRY in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1843) III. 51 Hauling the braces, etc., preparatory to our casting anchor. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 353 Some angler casting his fly on the foam of the river. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 413 Shall he..cast his emptied net, unceasingly.

b. *Hawking.* To cast a lure.

1682 DRYDEN *Epilogue King & Queen* (Globe) 457 Methinks some vizard mask I see Cast out her lure from the mid gallery. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Paulcon*, Cast the Lure so near her, that she may catch it within the length of her lease.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) of an anchor.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 171 Our anchor casts deepe in heaven.

7. To cast an eye, glance, look, etc. Still in common use.

†325 *Anor. R.* 56 To kesten kang eien upon zunge wummen. †300 *Cursor M.* 15952 [Jesus] þan turnd him a-bute on petre his hei he kest. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1832 As she felle adoun she kaste hir loken. †1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 57 For a leude loken that he kiste on Barsaba. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 124 Horses..if they cast their looke upon their belly. 1585 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 13 How fearefull And dizie 'tis to cast ones eyes so low. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* Ded. 2 Cast your eye on the matter contained in it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 708 Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 302 My family have cast their eyes on an excellent person. 1822 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 866 They cast their eyes around the isle. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlii. I have sometimes thought that you have cast your eyes upon Miss Wardour. 1863 G. ELIOT *Romola* i. vi. (1880) I. 97 He cast a keen glance of surprise at the group before him.

†b. Formerly, also, To cast a thought, a reflection upon; to cast one's heart, affections, etc. (now, to set); also, to cast love, favour, a fancy unto. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1810) 151 Þe kyng in his syde ys herte al up hym caste. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1878 Ther as they kaste hir hert, there it dwelleth. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1816) I. 36 The king cast great love unto her. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1598) M iv. Men never cast any favor to a woman but for some good profite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 64 An harlot that Anniball cast a fancie vnto. c 1666 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. H.* 9 A rich widow..cast her affections on him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 64 Who casts a transient reflection upon the Subject.

†8. To emit, give out, send forth (light, darkness, fire, heat, cold, an odour). *Obs.* (exc. as in 9).

†300 *Cursor M.* 23218 Euer it brennes dai and night, bot neuermare it castes light. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2001 Clowdes kesten kely þe colde to be erthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Buiss* xiii. ProL 68 Hornyt Lucyne castand bot dym lycht. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxxx. (1862) I. 436 How soon can he with his flint cast fire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 183 Voyd of light Save what the glimmering of these livid flames Caste pale and dreadful. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.) This..casts a sulphureous smell. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *England*, Coal, casts a greater

heat, and is more lasting. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 539 Turned to the sun, she casts a thousand dyes.

9. To throw or cause to fall (light, etc.) on or over any object, or in some particular direction. Now chiefly in *cast a shadow* (on).

†300 *Cursor M.* 9925 It castes lem ouer alsa bright, þat recþes to be dunjon light. *Ibid.* 10066 Þe grace þat of hir brestis ouer all þis world þat grace it kestis. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* ix. 8 Casting a thick darkness before them. 1634 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* Wks. (1808) 109 The sun darkens the full moon, in casting the shadow of the earth upon her opposed face. *Ibid.* xxiii. 134 On the sight of a dark lantern..he can discern another man, by that light, which is cast before him. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 97 Or round a quaker's beaver cast a glory. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iii. 72 Though they do not prove the doctrine of the Trinity, yet they cast some light upon it. 1801 CAMPBELL *Lochiel* 56 Coming events cast their shadows before. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 79 There is no bright form Doth not cast a shade. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vi. iv. 33 Every shadow which one casts on the next. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 16. 106 A pine-fire was..casting its red light upon the surrounding objects.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. 154. I..find..the Shadow of the top of the Tower to cast at D. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Low Bell*, The light will cast a great distance before you very broad.

c. To cast (a thing) into the shade: usually *fig.*

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 47 Internal taxation..is so excessive..as to cast even an illiberal tariff into the shade.

†10. To toss (the head), to shrug (the shoulders).

†1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1351 Þe keiser kaste his heaued, as wod mon, of wreðde. c 1430 *Howd. Wiif* 61 in *Babes Bk.* (1865) 39 Braundische not with þin heed, þi schuldriþ þou ne caste. c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 8 Than Cocke cast a syde his hede. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* Maggie coost her heed fu' heigh.

II. To throw down, overthrow, defeat.

11. To throw down, throw on the ground.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 3 The wulf caste his glove to fight with the foxe. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* s. v. The king was cast from his throne. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. 176 Low he lies..who was cast lower than the poorest.

12. To throw (a beast) on its back or side. The pa. pple. is used of a sheep or other beast that has got upon its back, and is unable to rise.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 133 For kibeð heeles, take and cast him, and binde his legges fast together. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 313 Cast the Horse..and with that Oyl rub the Splent. 1810 *Treat. Choice, Breeding, &c., Live Stock* 63 The animal is first cast, or thrown, and his legs bound. 1824 ROMANES *Anim. Intell.* 448 A collie which..would run off to seek any sheep that might be cast, and..assist it to rise. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327 Granted..that it is a triumph of ingenuity [for a horse] to get cast in a loose box half as big as a barn.

13. To throw to the ground, esp. in wrestling; *fig.* to overthrow (an antagonist). *arch.* or *dial.*

†300 *Cursor M.* 26712 Þe fendeðs fraistes me ful fast, wele i hope i sal þaim caste. c 1400 *Gawain* 245 And kaste him on the lefte syde that ribbes tobrak. c 1480 CAXTON *S. Aynon* i. 55 Gueenes..casted hym ded to the ert. 1580 LUTY *Enphane* (Arb.) 158 Bither she should sit fast, or else I should cast her. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. 46 Though he took up my Legges sometime, yet I made a shift to cast him. c 1615 *Briens Cron.* *Ervis of Ross* (1850) 2 He had sic craft in wrastling, that he cuist all men that assilgeit him. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.*, *Gaverocks* i. 6 His father..tripped up his heels, and cast him sprawling on his back.

14. To defeat in an action at law.

1542 BRINKLOW *Compt.* viii. (1874) 22 The promoter payth no charges though he be cast. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. 20 Their cause thereby was cast by their own confession. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* li. 4 What ever suite thou wagest against me, thou art sure to cast me. 1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* Wks. 1755 I. xix. I have resolved never to go to law with a beggar or a lord: the one will never be cast, and the other you will get nothing by casting. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. iv. 244 A punishment seems to be inflicted on the defendant in all actions for debt wherein he is cast. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 495 The magistrates were cast in damages.

†15. To defeat in competition. Chiefly in *passive.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 6 Shee [*i. e.* Juno] was cast, in the contention of beauty, by the judgement of Paris. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxvii. *Wks.* (1677) 111 Juno was content with her beauty, till the Trojan Youth cast her, by advancing Venus. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 56 A Man may have more than two thirds sure, and yet be cast in a Competition.

†16. To find or declare guilty; to convict. *Obs.*

1536 SIR J. RUSSELL *Lett.* 12 May in *Lisle Papers* VII. 35 This day, Mr. Norris and such other as you know are cast; and the Queen shall go to her judgment on Monday next. 1640 MILTON *Eikon.* 75 The Commons by far the greater number cast him: the Lords agreed to the Sentence. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1707) 902a Socrates was cast by 281 voices. c 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 33 When it went to the vote seven acquitted but eight cast him. 1840 GORTON *Greece* ii. lxvii. VIII. 463 There was no man..who might not be cast or condemned, or fall in his own suit, even with right on his side.

†17. To condemn. *Const. for* (the penalty).

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 107 Thinke you, he would determine matters, before he knew them? So might he cast Christ, and quit Barabbas. 1640 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1659) 155 As a prisoner new cast Who sleeps in chains that night his last. 1709 STRYFE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 120 Strangways and his crew..were..all cast to suffer death. c 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 49 He was cast; and he prepared himself very seriously for death. 1772 MACKENZIE *Mau World* ii. xxii. (1823) 495, I was tried for the crime, & was cast for transportation. 1826 J. H. VAUX in Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.*, Cast for death for privately stealing.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To condemn.

†375 *Joseph. Arim.* 117 'What, mon?' quap þe kyng 'þou castest þiseluen.' 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 88 The learned lawes do quite or do cast, Such suttile searchers. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* i. (Arb.) 15 Thy last will, at the last day, will be an Inditement to cast thee. 1669 PENN *Lo Cross* i. § 10 (1682) 17 That..thy unsuttale & un-Christ-like life may not caste thee at that great assize of the world.

III. To throw off, out, away: with stress on the notion of getting quit of or losing.

18. To throw off. Of a horse: To cast his rider (arch. or dial.), to cast a shoe (the ordinary phrase).

†300 *Cursor M.* 27067 Quen man has casten his birthing o sin þat on him forwit lai. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Like the hors that casteth his maistre. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 30 To stumble, that his rider nigh be cast. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* ii. xxiii. (1739) 108 Having once won the Saddle, he is loth to be cast. 1700 *Trooper's Proph.* in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 271 Sir Presbyter, ye spur Your speavie near too fast..Your covenant she'll cast. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. One of the horses had cast a fore foot shoe. 1822 BRWICK *Mem.* 24 One may soon get what one will never cast. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii. The horse had cast a shoe.

†b. Of a pen, etc.: To shed (ink, colour).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxvi. (1647) 76 His penne will seldom cast ink when he meeteth with the corruption of the Romish court. 1726 HORNECK *Crucif.* *Jesus* 597 If the Pencil in his Hand should..cast no Colour.

19. To throw off (clothes). Now chiefly *dial.*

(esp. *Sc.*), except where it has the sense of 'discard', = throw off for good or for the season, cease to wear. Cf. *cast off* (79 b).

†300 *Cursor M.* 21527 Of he kest al to his serk. 16.. DRYDEN (J.), When I begin, In virtue clothed, to cast the rags of sin. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ x They have cast their Head-dresses in order to surprise us. 1789 BURNS *Amer. War*, Till Suthrons raise, an' coost their claibe Behind him in a raw man. 1845 HOOD *Mermaid of Marg.* i. The widow comes..to cast her weeds. *Old maxim.* Cast not a clout till May be out.

20. To throw off in process of growth (esp. the skin, as reptiles, caterpillars); also (somewhat *arch.* or *dial.*) to shed (hair, horns, teeth, leaves).

1486 *Sh. St. Albans* E iv b. At saynt andrew day his hornys he will cast. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Inel.* (1808) VI. 331 As the wolfe which often casteth his haireþ but neuer changeth his conditions. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 732 The Creatures that cast their Skin are, the Snake, the Viper, the Grashopper, the Lizard, the Silk-worm, etc. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* i. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Eagle had cast its Feathers, and could towre no more. 1656 *Waltton's Angler* iv. (1864) 62 Some hollies or oaks are longer before they cast their leaves. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 649. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Oxen*, He will cast his two foremost Teeth in ten months of his first Year. 1789 WHITE *Selborne* ii. xvi. A skin or coat, which must be cast before the insect can arrive at its perfect state. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & P.* i. ii. 33 At the moulting time, when they cast their feathers.

†b. To give birth to, bear (young); to lay (eggs), deposit (spawn). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1587 TURBERY *Trag.* T. (1837) 161 Shee was the fairest hewde..that ever kinde Had cast. 1633 WALTON *Angler* i. 26 There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on flags and stones. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 5 Some Creatures cast their Eggs as Chance directs them. 1769 HEAD *Coll. Sc. Songs* II. 7 Four-and-twenty gude milk kye..a' cast in ae year. 1774 GOLDSM. *Anim. Nat.* (1776) IV. 174 They make a second departure in March to cast their young.

†c. To void (excrements). *Obs.*

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Badger*, One [sort] casteth his Fiants long like a Fox. *Ibid.* s. v. *Wolf-Hunting*, The Bitch casteth her Fiants commonly in the midst of the Highway.

d. To 'yield' (as corn). *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Words*, 'Ow did that w'at cast as w'at wun thrashin'? Middlin' like..it dunna cast like it did last year.

21. *esp.* To throw off, or shed, or drop, out of due season; to give birth to or bear prematurely. (In common use of animals, fruit-trees.)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem.* (1652) 71 A Mare woll cast her Foale. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 69 Lesse hurte..to haue his cowe caste her calfe, thanne an ewe to caste her lambe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* *Par.* i. Cor. xv. 8 An vnseasonable borne apostle..lyke an vnperfit chylid, rather caste, than wel borne. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xxi. The spring maketh him that drinketh it to cast all his teeth. 1608 *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. v. (Arb.) 46 It was a terrible feare that made vs cast our haire. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* vi. 13 As a figge tree casteth her vntimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty winde. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortal.* iii. li. 199 The Elephant (being coured) casteth her precious tooth and so escapeth. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 220 Darius his wife..cast the child of which she went, and died. 1828 *Garden* 168/3 Nature may..relieve herself by casting the whole of the crop.

22. Of bees: To throw off (a swarm); generally *absol.* to swarm. (The ordinary term in *Sc.*)

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 122 At the tyme that they shall cast the swarme. *Ibid.* In June and July they do moost comynly cast. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 188 b. From the fifth Ides of May, till the tenth, or the twelfth of June, they use to cast their swarms. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fam. Mon.* v. (1623) I iv. A good stocke doth..usually cast twice, a master swarme, and an after swarme. 1747 MAXWELL *Bee Master* 34 (Jam.) A hive, which to appearance was ready to cast.

†23. Of plants: To throw out (branches or shoots). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayent.* 31 Þis zenne his a to kuede rote þe kest uale kuede boyes. 1633 MARKHAM *Iveald of Kent* ii. i. (1668) 11 The former Marle..is but a dead Clod..nor casteth any profitable grass at all.



24. To cast colour: to lose colour, become pale, fade, esp. by the action of light. Also *absol.* in mod. dial. use.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 831 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. 1c1400 *Morte Arth.* 118 The kynges leste colours. with crouelle lates. *Mod. Sc.* A very good colour, if it do not cast.

25. To throw up from within; to vomit. To cast the gorge: to vomit violently, or make violent attempts to vomit. Now, only of hawks or other birds (exc. dial.).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26783 þai þaim to þair filthes fest als hound to þat he forwit kest. 1398 *Traviisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (1495) 661 The sede of clete helþith theym whyche castyth blood. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vii. Ye se yowre hawke nesying and Castyng wath thourgh her Nostrellis. 1535 *LYNDSEY Salyre* 4355 Till scho had castin aue cuppill of quartis. 1607 *SHAKS. Titus* iv. iii. 40. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 28. 483 Somewhat that shall make him cast his gorge. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 36 (Jam.) Gut and ga' she keest w' braking strange. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 324½ The undigestible parts of the prey of the Owl... are regularly cast or regurgitated from the stomach.

b. *absol.* Also *fig.*  
c1400 *Promp. Parv.* 63 Castyn or brakyn [K. as man owt the stomach]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 52 He might not receyve y<sup>e</sup> sacrament for castynge. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 278 These feathers will make him to cast immediately at the nose. 1633 *Hart Arraignm. Ur.* v. 120. 1735 *Pope Doune's Sat.* iv. 157 Like a big wife, at sight of loathsome meat ready to cast. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* 557 The swallow casts after the fashion of a hawk or owl.

*fig.* 1632 *Rutherford Lett.* xiii. (1862) I. q1 Let your soul... cast at all things and disdain them, except one only. a1665 *W. Guthrie Serm.* Mark viii. (1709) 25 (Jam.) They have broken the covenant, casten at his ordinances.

c. Said also of the sea, a volcano, etc.  
1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 206 All the chimneyes shall cast smoke at once. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 106 The hill Chimera, which casteth flames of fire every night. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. 1251 We all were sea-swallow'd, though some cast againe.

+26. To ejaculate, utter (words), heave (a sigh).  
a1300 *Cursor M.* 10464 Wit the bolning of hir hert, Sco kest sum wordes son ouerthert. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 295 þe kest al suilk a crie, þat men mot here a myle. c1450 *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 2740 The dragon had of ham a smell And he keste vp a gret yell. c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 485 When the byshop turpyn sawe this, he casted a grette sighe. 1712-4 *Pope Roke Lock* iii. 157 Not louder shouts to pitying Heav'n are cast.

27. To throw or set aside, reject, discard; *esp.* to set aside as disqualified; to reject (horses) as unfit; to dismiss (soldiers, etc.).

[In this sense the pa. pple. ran together with that of *CASS* v. (sense 2), so that about 1800 cast may be either.]  
a1375 *Joseph Arim.* 703 Forte cristene þefolk, and casten þe false. 1387 *Turberv. Trag.* T. (1837) 52 No more must all Cupidos knyghtes be cast because of some. 1604 *E. GRIMSTON Siege of Ostend* 80 He hath cast and dismiss so many olde experimented Captaines. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. i. 150 The State... Cannot with safetie cast him. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. iv. § 5. 523 Many Companies... of forrein Auxiliaries are presently cast. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 26 This Child... was... near being excluded... and 'tis certain a Figure a little more oddly turn'd had cast him. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 78 If that [Revelation] be once casten, we shall fall upon no other. 1817 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 103 The number of horses cast from the cavalry. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1837) 114 He determined that Cousin George should be cast in the examination. 1872 *Anteros* ii. 9 No more thought of rejecting him as a suitor, than a trainer would of casting a colt for showing temper.

¶ Improperly for *CASS*, to make void.  
1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 331 It is nothing... less... than a total casting and making void the patrons' power in all time coming.

IV. To throw up with a spade or shovel.

28. To throw up (earth, etc.) whence the current northern use in to cast *sods*, *turf*, *peat*: to dig them up. Also in ploughing.

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 364 To the monk that castis the gardin. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 13 Let him caste his barley-erthe, and shortly after rygge it agayne. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Countr. Farm* 107 It being vied to be cast and tilled with thicker raisings of the earth. 1663 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1799) I. 166 (Jam.) Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to cast and win them. *Ibid.* 216 The servants, who should have casten the peats. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 131 To be preserved always in the same form, by casting, that is, by ploughing two ridges together, beginning at the furrow that separates them, and ploughing round and round, till the two ridges be finished. 1860 *J. F. CAMPBELL Tales W. Highl.* II. 36 The Laird was getting his peats cast. *Mod. Sc.* Casting divots on the edge of the common.

b. To shovel coal from the keels into the collier (vessels); see *CASTER* 2 b.

1882 *J. GREEN Tales & Ballads Wearside* (1885) 223 He had commenced to cast at two o'clock in the morning.

+29. To dig or clear out (a ditch or the like), throwing the soil up on the edges. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1842) 21 For casting the poondes at Wysonwe vj. s. viii. d. 1522 *M. S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for casting of xxj. reddis of dykyng. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* x. § 7 No Person... shall cast or scour any Ditch and throw or lay the Soil thereof into the Highway. 1599 *TWYNNE Phil. agst. Fort.* i. xc. 112 b. Thou hast planted trees, thou hast cast ryuers, thou hast plashed hedges. 1617 *COLLINS Def. Ep. Ely* A iij. a. I will not draine the fenne, or stand casting the ponde. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. vi. § 7 A newe ditch lately cast by Perseus.

+30. To form by throwing up, to raise (a

mound, bank, earthwork, or the like). *Obs.* See *Cast up* (83 c).

1593 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Introd. 36 Payde for casting the causey iij s. id. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 526 He commanded... the broken blind Mole to be cast even. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. l. 100 The blind Mole cast Copt hills toward heauen. 1612 *Bible 2 Kings* xix. 32 The king of Assyria shall not come into this city... nor cast [Coverdale dygge] a bank against it. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 675 Pioneers... to trench a field Or cast a rampart.

V. To put, or place, with haste, violence, force, or power, so that the effect resembles throwing.

31. To lay, place, put, with an action of force, decisiveness, or haste. (Now usually *throw*.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 3152 Þe child he kest a-pon an ass. *Ibid.* 5441 He kest a-boute þam alþer arm. a1300 *Havelok* 2448 [They] keste him on a scabbard mere. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xxvi. 12 He casted this oymnt on my body. 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* xii. 8 Cast thy mantle aboute the, and folowe me. 1652 *NEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 Against that man who hath cast a Dam or Pile into the Sea an Interdict is allowed him who... may be endangered thereby. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 286 His ponderous shield behind him cast. 1837 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Serm.* III. v. 117 To be cast on the world, and to see life... is a variety. 1859 *TENNYSOON Enid* 1609 She cast her Arms about him. 1861 *S. WILBERFORCE Agathos, Tent in Pl.* (1865) 151 My guide cast on my shoulders a beautiful mantle.

b. *fig.* Of care, blame, or the like.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 82 Who... þat in last our of his dep kastynd not al his bysines & his affeccion in to God. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Reue Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 7 b. Businesse... which they would be lothe to beare themselves, they cast all upon his backe. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. 253 Casting ungratefully on Moses all their misadventures. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) II. ii. 34 Let us cast our cares upon him. 1842 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 137 Do not fancy... that I cast the slightest blame on my... father. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B.* 593 The imputation cast upon Mr. M. was altogether unfounded.

32. To throw or put into prison.

a1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Ant het hire casten into cwarterne. a1300 *Havelok* 1784 Þe oþre schil ich kesten in feteres. a1300 *Cursor M.* 13092 In prison heroude dud him cast. 1566 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 383 The ane was escaipit, and the uthir in vyle preassoun castin. 1608 *GOLDING Epit. Frassard's Chron.* i. 34 The Pope... cast this fryer in prison. 1611 *BIBLE John* iii. 24 John was not yet cast into prison. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 513 They were being taken away to be cast into hell.

+33. To put, or cause to fall, into (a state or condition, e.g. sleep, rage). *Obs. or arch.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 10100 Þis calif casten in care. *Ibid.* 12941 In gloton he wend him cast. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12312 The kyng at his karping cast was in ire. c1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 36 Be they kyngis or knyghtis, in care 3e þaim cast. c1555 *HARRISFIELD Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 280 Being cast in love with a wanton maid. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxvi. 6 Both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleepe. 1650 *T. VAUGHAN Anthorp. Theom.* 37 His Fall... did cast aslepe his Intellectual Faculties. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xix. 500 Our continuing wet for the last two days, cast us all into Fevers. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 79 ¶ This cast him into such a rage, that he threw down the table.

+b. To deliver, set free, bring out of (a state).  
a1300 *Cursor M.* 5289 He has me cast of al mi care. *Ibid.* 12505 Has kyd þi merci inare To man-kind for to cast o care.

+34. To set (a person) to (upon) some action. Also *refl.* To set oneself with resolution. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Melibee* ¶ 624 He that... casteth hym to no bysnesse... shall falle in-to pouerte. c1430 *LYDG. Chichev. & Byconne.* Byconne casteth hym to deuoure alle humble men. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* (1816) II. 371, I cast me never to be married. 1533 *BELLENDEN Liny* i. (1822) 48 In time of pece, he kest him to find occasion of weir. c1565 *LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.*, *fas.* II, The Earl of Douglas cast himself for to be staik against the King. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 189 To this this Oake cast him to repile Well as hee couth. 1662 *MORE Antid. Atheism* ii. vi. (1712) 57 It cast them with more courage upon attempting the virtue of those plants.

+35. To add, throw in, with an addition to. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 274 Þis childhe is betere þif vertues be castid perto. c1440 *PECOCK Repr.* v. viii. 528 A religion caste to the lawe of kinde. 1528 *MORE Heresyes* II. Wks. 197½ All other thinges... shall be cast vnto vs. 1554 *PHILOP. Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 365 Not so bold that he would cast anything to the institution of Christ.

36. To bestow, confer, allot. *arch. or obs.*

1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 285 God... wil cast learning vpon them so far as shall be good. a1626 *BACON Use Com. Law* (1635) 25 Leaving it to goe (as the law casteth it) upon the heire. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s. v. Descent, An heir is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of his ancestor.

VI. To reckon, calculate.

37. To count or reckon, so as to ascertain the sum of various numbers, orig. by means of counters, to the manipulation of which the word probably refers.

a. *intr.* Formerly in the phrases to cast in or at accounts. Now, To add a column of figures.

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 135 If any man in dede wille keste in a countes. c1340 *Cursor M.* App. (Edinb. MS.) 20834 Qua wel can caste sal finde it eum. a1350 *Song Yesterday* 66 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 And in v<sup>e</sup> vertes accounts cast Day bi day. 138 *Anticrist* in *Todd's Treat. Wyclif* 128 To cast at þe countes. 1842 *TENNYSOON Audley Cr.* 43 Who would cast and balance at a desk? 1884 *Law Times* 25 Oct. 419½ A resort to the court in order that... a mistake in casting be corrected.

b. *trans.* To reckon up, sum up; now technically, to add up (a column of figures or amounts).

c1305 *St. Edmund* 223 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 His figours droun aldai & his numbre caste. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 248 Þei... Examend þam & cast ilk amountment. c1340 *Cursor M.* 22062 (Fairf.) To be lausk atte þe laste quene þa þousande 3ere were caste. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxv. 62½ They that calculen & casten yeres dayes & monethes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 The marchant... vseth euery nyght to cast his boke. c1590 *MARLOWE Jew Malta* i. ii. This ten yeres tribute... we have cast, but cannot compass it. 1624 *BEDELL Lett.* xii. 161 Review it, and cast it ouer agayne. 1742 *YOUNG NI. Tr.* iv. 240 Archangels fail'd to cast the mighty sum. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 341 The books were cast and... adjusted. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 165½ Every column cast before the bill is left for taxation.

c. *esp.* in to cast accounts, originally to sum up or reckon accounts (so to cast reckonings); now, to perform the ordinary operations of arithmetic.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* iii. 279 Caste all þe countis þat þe kyng holdith. 1549 *MORE Supplic. Soules* Wks. 294½ Folke that will learn to cast account. 1530 *PALSGR. 477½*, I caste an accomptes, after the comen maner, with counters, je compte par ject. 1565-78 *COOPER Thesaur., Abacus*... a counter or other like thing, that men doe use to cast reckonings with. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Ep.* (1584) 85 The count being well cast, the wood costes as deare as the dressing. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 44 b. You cast your accomptes amisse in your numbring. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* 26½ Counters used in casting accounts... sometimes stand for a great number, sometimes for a lesser. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. (1857) 66 They can read, write, and cast accounts. 1871 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* iv. 3 To be taught to read, and write, and cast accounts.

+38. To reckon, calculate, estimate. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8775 Þe kyng did cast wit scantlin, And did makal þe timber burn. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 39 After as it may be cast it was... c. 1511-1512 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 78 Then will I caste the whole charge of one monethes commons at Oxforde. 1606 *G. WOODCOCK* tr. *Justine* 2 a. Wisely casting the inconuenience that might redound hereby vpon himself. a1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 341½ He must be... perfect in Casting the Tides. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 29 Oct.

b. *absol.* *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Knts.* T. 1313 Of five and twenty yer his age I caste. 1575 *LANHAM Lat.* (1871) 48 Yoor iewellers by their Carrets let them cast. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. i. 115 It is as proper to our Age To cast beyond our selves in our Opinions. 1633 *FORD 'Tis pity* i. ii. You need not cast upon the dearth of flesh.

39. To calculate astrologically, as to cast a figure, horoscope, nativity, etc.; also *absol.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 25 [He] cast, and knew in good plyte was the Mone To do viage. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy i. vi. She gan anone to casten and deuyse When that the moone on heauen would aryse. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 511 Or cast a figure for a bishopric. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 36½ For casting a Nativity. 1667 *DRYDEN Sir M. Mar-ah Epil.* We by tomorrow will our Fortune cast. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 257 Casting figures and preventing the butter from coming when they churn. 1841 *BREWSTER Mart. Sc.* iii. ii. (1856) 181 Drawing an income from casting nativities. 1855 *E. Smedley Occult Sc.* 312 Cardan... has cast the horoscope of our Saviour.

+b. To interpret (a dream). *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xli. 15 I sawj sweuens, ne there is that opnith, the which I haue herd the most wiseli to caste.

+40. To cast water: to diagnose disease by the inspection of (urine). Also *fig. Obs. or dial.*

1580 *LYLY Euphones* (Arb.) 296 An Italian [physician]... casting my water... commanded the chamber to be voyded. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Able to cast his disease without his water. 1599 *W. GODDARD Mastiff Whelp* xvi. D i j b. Your urine... I le truly cast, and tell you your disease. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 50 If thou could'st Doctor, cast The Water of my Land, finde her Disease. 1622 *B. JONSON Magn. Lady* (T.), I had it of a Jew, and a great rabbi, Who every morning cast his cup of white-wine With sugar. 1647 *CLEVELAND Char. Lond.-Diurn.* 2 It casts the water of the State, ever since it staled blood. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* (1883) I. 189, I don't cast Water now, but Accounts. 1877 *E. PROCTOR N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. A person is said to cast another's water who pretends to discover diseases by the inspection of urine.

+41. To calculate or conjecture as to the future; to anticipate, FORECAST: a. *intr.* (sometimes with *subord. cl.*) To cast beyond the moon: to conjecture wildly; to indulge in wild conjectures.

c1384 *CHAUCER H. Pame* 1148 Thoo gan I in myn hert cast That they were molte away with hete. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 137 As fer forþ as we conne caste. 1530 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 92 As far as may be cast or imagined. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* 529 Beyond the moone when I began to cast... what place might be pro cur'd. 1622 *J. HILYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 158 He cast beyond the moone... great diuersitie Betwene far casting... and wise casting, may be. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 8 [She] began to cast beyond the moone... which way she should offend her husband. 1599 *MONTGOMERIE Cherry & SL* 524 He sall nevir schaipe to sayle the se, That for all perills castis. 1607 *HEYWOOD Woman killd Wks.* 1874 II. 138 But oh, I talke of things impossible, And cast beyond the moone. 1628 *USSHER Ann.* 300 Every man cast in his mind, that Eumenes would be all in all.

+b. *trans.*, as in to cast danger, peril, the worst.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 259 He... the kynges couetous cast not before. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xi. 53 Thanne perel is castid. 1494 *FABIAN vi.* cxxxii. 181 The kynges, casting no parell, thanked hym of his kynde request. 1530 *PALSGR. 476½* It is wysdome to cast afore what may come after. 1532 *HERVERT Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 22 Man can not caste theym afore hande. 1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To caste



the worse, yf they should perishe in this viage. 1627 E. F. Hist. Edw. II, 126 With a world of melancholy thought he casts the danger.

VII. To resolve in the mind, devise, contrive, purpose, plan.

† 42. To revolve in one's mind, debate with oneself, consider, ponder, deliberate. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. *intr.* often with subordinate clause.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 432 Alle mans lyfe casten may be . . in his partes thre. 1622-52 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 62/1 Constantine cast it into three provinces. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 69 They were cast into little States, according to the different Valleys which they inhabited. 1720 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 233 ¶ 4, I shall cast what I have to say under Two principal Heads. 1835 T. WALKER *Original* II. (1887) 21 By casting them into other distinctions to abolish the first and great distinction.

b. To 'throw' into a (particular) form.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 6 Casting into an Opera the Story of Whittington and his Cat. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* xx. (1857) 437 Casting my facts . . into a series of letters.

47 *Painting.* † a. To arrange or dispose (colours). *Obs.*

1567 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 274 M. Harding casteth his colours to shadow that thing, that will not be hidde.

1579 LYLIV *Enphases* (Arb.) 37 Cunning Painters who for the whitest worke, cast the blackest ground. 1596 SENECA *F. Q.* I. vii. x Cast her colours To seeme like Truth. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* a *Peter* i. 5 Some painters are so skillful in casting their colours, and can paint a fire so lively, that at the first blush you would think it to be a fire indeed.

b. To dispose (the draperies in a painting).

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 30 To set or cast a Drapery. 1873 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 902 The draperies are cast with much ease.

48. *Theat.* To allot (the parts of a play) to the actors; to appoint (actors) for the parts.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 219 ¶ 12 Our parts in the other world will be new cast. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* II. *Apollo*. Is there anything to be done? *Prompter*. Yes, Sir, this play to be cast. 1809 MALKIN *Gil. Bl.* (Ridg.) 372 They . . wanting a boy . . to personate the young King of Leon, cast me for the part. 1844 *Revue* 30 Mar. 8 The piece is very strongly cast, and . . was most creditably performed.

1866 MARK LEMON *Wait for End* xviii. 365 She had been cast (as it is called in the language of the stage) a most interesting mother. 1875 MACREADY *Remin.* 125 The part of Hermione was cast to Mrs. Egerton.

b. ? *transf.*

1703 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* cccxlxi. IV. 192 You will have known . . from the office, that the departments are not cast as you wished.

IX. To cast (molten) metal; to found. Now one of the most used literal senses.

† 49. To throw (anything plastic or fluid) into a particular shape. *Obs.* in general sense.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2041 *Pe* potter . . whenne he fordoþ his new vessel he castþ soone al in a bal a bettere for to make.

1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's The Earth* i. 23 A fluid mass always casts it self into a smooth and spherical Surface.

50. To form (metal, or the like) into a shape, by pouring it when melted or soft into a mould, where it is allowed to cool or harden.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* viii. 7 ¶ Untrue or deceivable Metal . . of Tin or Pewter . . wheresoever it be cast . . or wrought. 1446 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 182 For taking downe the leade . . and casting hit into sowes.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They . . melte it & caste it fyrste into masses or wedges. 1582 *Act 23 Eliz.* viii. 3 A Every Piece of Wax . . so melted and cast. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), It . . will not run thin, so as to cast and mould. 1750 BEAWEZ *Lax Mercat.* (1750) 694 The several Species of Metals, cast and wrought here. 1814 *Lett. fr. England* III. lxxv. 341 A large collection . . have . . been cast into candlesticks and warming pans.

51. To form (an object) by running molten metal, etc. into a mould; to found.

1406 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 285 To the man that castis the chamers in the brassin gun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xxv. 12 Cast foure rynges of golde. 15 . . LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* 112 Seven Canons, called the Seven Sisters, casten by Robert Borthwick, the Master-Gunner.

1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Mar. Did bring home a piece of my face cast in plaister. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 35 You must Cast a Nut of Brass upon the Spindle. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 10 A figure cast in soft wax. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. ii. Buckets of bronze, cast in the most graceful shapes. 1851 D. WILSON *Prob. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 11. 345 A mould of serpentine . . and another of granite intended to cast ornamented cels of two sizes.

52. *fig.*

1593 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol. Pref.* ii. § 8 All cast according to that mould which Calvin had made. 1606 DAY *Isle of Gulls* III. i. 24 Let's cast our inventions in a new mould. 1671 EVELYN *Menn.* (1857) III. 230 Hereafter to cast it into other languages. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 1 Several of the celebrated Tragedies of Antiquity, are cast in the same Form. 1844 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Hohn) I. 28 Is the parent better than the child into whom he has cast his ripened being? 1876 - *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* III. 158 Our habit of casting our facts into rhyme to remember them the better.

X. To turn, twist. [Parallel to *warp*:—OE. *weorpan* to throw, and *throw*:—OE. *þræwan* to twist, turn.]

53. Of timber, etc.: To warp. a. *intr.*

1544 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 28 My goode bowe clene cast on the one side. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 112 When oake cometh to dry, it will shrink, cast, drawe a nayle. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 239 If you lay them in the Sun or Wind, they chape, or shrink, or cast.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 110 Stuff is said to Cast, or Warp, when by its own Droughth or Moisture, or other Accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 23 Dec. 368 In consequence of the liability of this wood to cast.

b. ? *trans.* (only in *pa. pple.*)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 122 To prevent them [their pikes] from being casten. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 551 They [bricks] were very firm, and not in the least

Warp'd or Cast in Burning. 1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. A Piece of Timber . . is said to Cast or to be Cast when . . it alters its Flatness. 1824 CARLIS in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 237 The old tile roof is cast by age, and twisted into all varieties of curvature. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 497 Cast, warped—said of sprung timber.

† 54. *intr.* To turn in one's course. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Bk. Chaucery* 336 in *Baues Bk.* (1868) 309 Noper to harme chylde ne best, With castynge, turnynge west ne east.

1600 *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 404 The birds of Heauen the nearest way haue flowne, And under earth the moulles doe cast aright.

b. *Naut.* To veer, turn.

1671 *Lond. Gas.* No. 580/2 Which causing a mistake at Helm, the ship cast a contrary way. 1798 CAPT. MILLER in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Intro. 159 We cast so as to open the view of our broadside to her. 1882 NARES *Sermonship* (ed. 6) 199 Prepare for casting to port. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xiv. 208 The wind has so got hold of her that she won't cast one way or the other.

c. *trans.* To bring (a ship) round.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) 716 . . It's effort in casting the ship, or turning her head to leeward is very powerful. 1836 MARRIAT *Three Cuts* i. Her foresail is loose, all ready to cast her.

55. To turn (the scale or balance). *Obs.* or *arch.*

Cf. *casting-vote*.

1597-8 BACON *Faction, Ess.* (Arb.) 83 When matters have stuck long in ballancing, the Wynnyn of some one man casteth them. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ccliii. (1862) I. 355 One grain-weight less would have casten the balance. 1667 NAPHTHALI (1761) 230 Such advantages do preponderate and cast the scales against Arrist. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Ch.* 112 Nor can we cast the balance between the outward advantages and disadvantages.

† 56. *intr.* To have an inclination; to incline, slope, slant; to lie away. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 193 Their Countries casting so much as they doe towards the North are out of his way. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 66 After some sudden rain, or breaking up of a great snow in winter, you will plainly see which way the ground casts.

XI. † 57. To cover by casting (mortar, or the like) on; to plaster, daub. *Obs.* Cf. *ROUGH-CAST*.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 They . . cast it all ouer with [thicke] clae to keepe out the wind. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. II. 63 (Jam.) Our minister . . keast with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent.

XII. Senses of doubtful position, and phrases.

† 58. To tie or make (a knot): also to catch (in a cord, etc.), to entangle. *Obs.*

1591 DRAVTON in *Farr's S. P.* (1845) I. 133 The bar'd steed with his rider, Whose foot in his caparison is cast. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxvii. I can not chuse; my kinsch is not to cast. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f.* *Beasts* 300 Of hurts in the legs, that cometh by casting in the halter or collar. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxxii. (1862) I. 304 When Christ casteth a knot, all the world cannot loose it. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 376 Cast a strait Ligature upon that part of the Artery. 1825 JAMIESON *Dict.* s. v. *Kinsch*, To cast a kinsch, to cast a single knot on the end of a rope, or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers.

59. *Hawking.* To cast a hawk: in various senses: cf. V, III, and see quotes.

c. 1430 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Ye shall say cast your hawk thereto [to her game], and say not lette flee. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Aijb, Bere this hawk home on this fiste and cast hir on a perch. *Ibid.* A vjb, Ye shall say cast yowre hawk to the perch, and not set yowre hawk vpon the perch. *Ibid.* Bvj, When she is cast to a fowle, she fleith a wayward as thogh she kewe nott the fowle. 1613 LATHAM *Falconry Gloss.* To cast a Hawk, is to take her in your hands before the pinions of her wings, and to hold her from bating or struing, when you administer any thing vnto her. 1623 FLETCHER *Maid in Mill* III. ii, If you had . . handled her as men do unman'd hawks, Cast her, and mail'd her up in good clean linen. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Eyes*, It will be proper to show how to Seel a Hawk's Casting your Hawk, take her by the Beak, and put the needle through her Eye-lid.

60. *Hunting.* *intr.* Of dogs (or huntsmen): To spread out and search in different directions for a lost scent. Cf. *cast about*.

1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Hare-hunting*, So will they [Greyhounds] soon learn to cast for it at a doubling or default. 1846 R. EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* xiii. (1883) 36 Whenever check'd, whenever crost, Still never deem the quarry lost; Cast forward first . . Cast far and near, cast all around, Leave not untied one inch of ground. *Ibid.* xlv. 129, I can only backwards cast, or Blow my horn and take 'em home. 1863 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 233 Like a hound . . casting forward upon a vague speculation. 1885 Dk. BEAUFORT & M. MORRIS *Hunting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 80 When they [harrisers] come to a check, . . let them swing and cast . . only when they are utterly non-plussed should the huntsman go to their assistance. *Ibid.* 87 In casting, do not be afraid to cast forward in the first instance.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To cast about one: to look about (mentally).

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, I cast round the thicket. 1825 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 292, I remember the old squire and his sporting chaplain casting home on spent horses. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 277 Spinabello cast about him to find a suitable husband for her. 1879 BROWNING *Phaidipp.* 28 Gravely they turned to take counsel, to cast for excuses. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/1 He casts about him for the wherewithal to meet the . . expenditure.

61. *trans.* To cast hounds: to 'throw off', put on the scent.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 163 When he casts his hounds, let him begin by making a small circle.

† b. To cast oneself, one's advice: to form a design, purpose. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) II. 61 As yet I caste me not to maryl in this country. 1523 LN. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcviii. 789 This lorde of Destornay dyde cast his aduyc to get agayne Andwarpe.

VIII. To put 'into shape' or into order; to dispose, arrange.

(Some senses originally belonging here, have prob. been subsequently influenced by IX since that became a leading sense of the vb.)

† 45. To put into shape, dispose, arrange, or order; to lay out in order, plan, devise: a. a piece of ground, piece of work, or other thing material.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9947 A tron of iuor graid, Craftili casten wit compass. 1320 *Sir Beues* 4620 A faire chapel of marbel fin, Pat was ikeast wip queint engin. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 807 Preo bayles . . i-cast w' cumpas and walked abouten. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1770 Ne coude casten no compase With another for to make. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 63 Caste warke or dysposyn, *dispono*. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij b, Ye must first haue knowlaige how to cast your ground plotte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herubach's Hist.* III. (1586) 102 b, Let your nestes and lodgings, both for layning and brooding, be orderly cast. 1596-7 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 The measure of the ground . . that the plotte might be caste square. 1611 BIBLE *Prof.* 8 They did not cast the streets, nor proportion the houses in such comely fashion. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 276.

† b. things not material. (Cf. 52.) *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1076 Pan byhoved us our lyf swa cast Als ilk day of our lif war be last. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2230 So they can here iournes cast. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 18 The sermon is not yet cast. 1597 MORLEY *Intrad. Mus.* 151 Y<sup>o</sup> musicke is so to be cast as the point be not offensive.

46. a. To dispose or arrange in divisions; to divide or 'throw' into divisions.

**62. intr. (Sc.)** Of the sky: To clear of clouds. Cf. *overcast*.

**1768** Ross *Helene* 58 (Jam.) The sky now casts an' syne wi' thripples clear. The birds about begin to mak their cheer.

**63. trans.** To cast loose: to unfasten or let loose with force or decisiveness, set adrift; said esp. of a boat, or the like; also to cast adrift. Also *fig.*

**1584-8** Hist. Jas. VI (1804) 85 All the people were castin sa louse, and were become of sic dissolut myndis. **1660** J. GUTHRIE in *Life* (1846) 249 The Lords Day disregarded and casten loose. **1751** AND. HAWK in *Naval Chron.* VII. 464 Instead of daring to cast the squadron loose. **1805** A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 353 The captain ordered the boat to be cast loose. *Ibid.* 354 The boat .. turned bottom upwards, her lashings being cast loose. *Ibid.* IV. 27 The boat was veered astern, and soon after cast adrift. **1856** DOVE *Logic Ch. Faith* v. i. ii. 284 The smallest possibility of error on the part of God would cast the universe loose from its moral obligation. **1884** *Meulah* ii. 27 She .. cast loose, and began to row.

**† 64. To cast clean:** to cleanse. **To cast open:** to open suddenly, 'throw open'; also to open a way through. *Obs.*

**1522** *World & Child* in *Hall. Daisley* I. 256 From sloth clean you cast. **1633** Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 474 Therefore will I cast open the frontier of Moab. **1663** SPALDING *Travels*. Chas. I (1702) I. 126 (Jam.) The watchword .. being heard, the gates are casten open.

**65. † To cast (any one) in the teeth:** to reproach or upbraid him (*with, that*) *obs.*; later construction to cast (*a thing*) *in one's teeth*.

**1526** TINDALE *James* i. 5 Which geveth to all men .. with-outen doubles, and casteth no man in the teth [*1621* up-braideth not]. **1530** PALSGR. 764/2, I caste him in the tethe or in the nove. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Repentance* III. (1859) 346 That we shall never be cast in the teeth with them. **1578** TIMMIS *Cabins on Gen.* 254 He casteth the Jews in the teeth that their fathers served strange Gods. **1624** ROGERS *Naaman* 30 He cast them in the teeth with their former injurious casting him out.

**b. 1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Deuiseeth to cast in my teeth Checks. **1579** LXXV *Enphus* (Arb.) 125 The trecheries of his parents .. will be cast in his teeth. **1611** BIBLE *Math.* xxvii. 44. **1675** BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 328 God .. will never hit him in the teeth with his former enormities, nor never cast in his dish his old wickednesses. **1705** HORNECK *Crucif.* Jesus 33 Strangers cast it in his Teeth so often, Where is now thy God? **1775** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 101, I would not have you cast in my teeth that I am a haughty Aexonian.

**† 66. To cast one's wits:** to exercise or apply one's wits. *Obs.*

**1400** *Destr. Troy* 11428 Jan bai comynd in the cas, castyn hor wittes. **15..** LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* Cast his ingine to set a remedy thereto. **1579** TOMSON *Cabins' Serv.* Tim. 236/2 If the enterprise be great, he must cast all his wit y<sup>e</sup> way.

**† 67. To cast their heads (together):** to unite in consultation. *Obs.*; now put, *lay heads together*.

**1535** COVERDALE *Prolog. Bible*. Occasion to cast their heads together, and to make provision for the poor. **1577** PATRICK *Agst. Machiavell* 328 They of the nobilitie all casting their heads, and employing their abilities for their gentleman.

**68. To cast eggs:** a. to beat them up; b. 'to drop them for the purpose of divination' (Jam.).

**1825** *MS. Poem* (Jam.) By .. casting eggs, They think for to divine their lot. *Receipts Cookery* 7 (Jam.) Mix with it ten eggs well cast. *Ibid.* 8 Cast nine eggs and mix them with a chopin of sweet milk.

**69. To cast a clod between (Sc.):** to widen the breach between. **† To cast galmoundis (Sc.):** to cut capers. **To cast a (point of) traverse:** (see *quots.*). **† To cast stones against the wind:** to labour in vain. Also **To cast ambs-ace, anchor, a bone, cantraipe, cavel, a damp, damper, an essoin** (excuse), *lots, a spell*; for which see those words.

**1520** LYNDEAY *Compl. King* 181 Castand galmoundis with bendis and beckis. **1657** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 43. I grew weary of casting stones against the wind. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Cast a Point of Traverse, in Navigation, signifies, to prick down on a chart the Point of a Compass any Land bears from you, or to find on what Point the Ship bears at any instant, or what way the Ship has made. **1768** Ross *Helene* 105 (Jam.) Between them see by casting of a clod. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To cast a traverse, to calculate and lay off the courses and distances run over upon a chart.

**XIII. In combination with adverbs.**

**70. Cast about.**

**a. trans.** See simple senses and ABOUT *adv.*

**1648** HERRICK *Hesper.* (1884) 36 Signs numberless he cast about. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg.* *Past.* iv. 73 Begin .. to cast about Thy Infant Eyes. **1789** VOLCORR (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Poets*. 69 She cast about her eyes in thought profound.

**b. intr.** To turn about. *Naut.* To change the course, to go on the other tack. Cf. 54.

**1591** RALPH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Persuaded .. to cut his maine saile, and cast about. **1611** BIBLE *Ex.* xli. 14 The people .. cast about and returned, and went into Johanan. **1635** LD. LINSEY in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 335/1 If I cast about in the night, I will shoot a Piece of Ordnance. **1716** S. PASQUILL (1868) 277 Prone to cast about to th' other shore.

**c. To go this way and that in search for game, a lost scent, etc., orig. a hunting locution.** Cf. 60.

**1575** TURBERV. *Venerie* xl. 220 Huntmen may caste about in the moste convenient moyst places, and .. vnder some bushe or shade. **1607** TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* 111 Dogs .. will cast about for the game, as a disputant doth for the truth. **1857** HUGHES *Tam Brown* i. vii, There is nothing

for it but to cast about for the scent. **1879** STEVENSON *Trawl.* *Cecivines* 166, I began to cast about for a place to camp in.

**d. fig.**

**1677** HALES *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 22, I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my Memory. **1734** BERKELEY *Aliph.* vi. § 32 They who cast about for difficulties will be sure to find or make them. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xix. (1878) 252 Casting about for some explanation of the Atonement.

**e. To consider, contrive, devise means, lay plans.** Const. with *inf.* or *clause*. Cf. 42, 43.

**1590** MARLOWE *Jew Malta* II. ii. Like a cunning Jew so cast about, That ye be both made sure. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 428 The Turkes being now in number, cast about to han enlaoined them. **1677** YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 18 Now he casts about how to preserve himself from the Storm. **1704** SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 248 She cast about to change her Shape. **1712** *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ 9, I was casting about within myself what I should do. **1861** S. WILBERFORCE *Agathos, Tent in Pl.* (1865) 141, I cast about in my mind how I should speak to him.

**71. Cast aside.**

**a. trans.** See simple senses and ASIDE.

**1864** TENNYSON *Albion's F.* 803 For on entering He had cast the curtains of their seat aside.

**b. To throw aside from use, discard.**

**a. 1420** OCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 319 He .. cast our holy cristen feithe aside. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 35 Worme now in their newest glosse Not cast aside so soone. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 664 A Snake .. has cast his Slough aside. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/3 Purchased for railway reading and then carelessly cast aside.

**72. Cast away.**

**a. trans.** See simple senses and AWAY.

**a. 1300** CURSOR *M.* 1254 Lok bai cast a way be blod. **1388** WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 15 Sche castide awei the child vndur a tre. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* III. 28 The file .. is vorne and cassin awaye. **1885** STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 125 To cast the bag away from him.

**b. esp. fig.** To put from one, part with forcibly, dismiss, reject.

**a. 1300** CURSOR *M.* 12575 (Gött.) Mi soru i cast away. **1382** WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvi. 45 Thi modir, which castide a wei hir husbond and hir sonis. **1535** COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxiii. 24 Two kynredes had the Lorde chosen and those same two hath he cast awaye. **1673** *Answe. Unceasing of Machiav.* P. b. All Cards and Dice .. discard and cast away. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 ¶ 10 Hope is not wholly to be cast away. **1812** LANDOR *Ch. Julian* II. iv. 27 Egilona .. casts away, Indifferent or estranged the marriage-bond.

**† c. To thrust, push, turn or drive away. Obs.**

**a. 1300** CURSOR *M.* 12688 Come hirdes and awai pam kest. **c. 1340** *Ibid.* 14330 (Trin.) Pe graue lid away bei kist. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* vi. 9 Her husbonde kiste away his herte from his wyff.

**d. To throw away, i.e. in waste or loss; to spend uselessly, waste wantonly, squander, ruin.**

**1530** PALSGR. 477/1 Thou wylte caste away thyselfe and need nat. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. 334 France, hast thou yet more blood to cast away? **1629** SHIRLEY *Wedding* v. ii, What d'ye mean To cast yourself away? **1713** ADDISON *Cato* v. ii, Our father will not cast away a life So needful to us all. **1885** WINGFIELD *P. Philpot* I. iii. 43 Never with my consent shall you thus be cast away.

**e. To wreck (a ship); to throw upon the shore, to strand. Also trans. and fig.**

**1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 105 Antonio .. Hath an Argosie cast away comming from Ithopolis. **16..** SACKVILLE (J.) Our fears tempestuous grow, And cast our hopes away. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brith* (1684) 141 Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore. **1684** *Lond. Gas.* No. 1988/1 The Capitana of the Gallies of Naples .. was in a great storm cast away. **1717** *Act 4 Geo. I.* xlii, If any owner .. shall .. wilfully cast away burn or otherwise destroy the ship. **1779** ARNOT *Hist. Edinb.* 98 The very next day, the vessel was cast away in the Forth. **1820** *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 474 Our fatigue has been very great, being cast away on a barren place. **1840** R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 47 The small Mexican brig which had been cast away in a south-easter, and which now lay up, high and dry. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Arden* 714 Enoch, poor man, was cast away and lost.

**73. Cast back.**

**a. trans.** See simple senses and BACK. **† b. ? To put or thrust back, repulse, defeat (obs.); ? to leave behind. † c. To throw behind, hold or drag back, impede (obs.). d. intr.** To go back over the same course, revert.

**c. 1450** *Boctus, Laud MS.* 559 fol. 9, ij. That in here lawe were holden wys For to despute with Sidrak, But he caste hem all a bakke And overcome all here reasoun. **1622** R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquie.* II. 47 Crooked wayes, and crooked feete will cast backward. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 337 Mine [feet], cast back with age, Came lagging after. **1862** Mrs. RIDDLE *City & Suburb* 197 (Hoppe) You cast back for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life. *Ibid.* 202, I think there must have been a dreadful misalliance somewhere in our genealogy, and that you have cast back to it.

**74. Cast behind.**

**a. trans.** See simple senses and BEHIND. **b. 'To leave behind in a race' (J.).**

**16..** DRYDEN (J.) You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind. **1714** ELLWOOD *Autobiogr.* (1765) 85 We were so far cast behind the Trooper that we had lost both sight and hearing of him. **1735** SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 464 Tho' far he cast the ling'ring Pack behind. **1850** BROWNING *Easter Day* xxvii, The mind So miserably cast behind To gain what had been wisely lost.

**† 75. Cast by.** To throw aside from use. *Obs.*

**1572** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 100 Verona's ancient Citizens Cast by their Graue beseeching Ornament. **1647** W. BROWNE *Poet.* II. 319 That great heart .. cast by the scepter

of Gheneoa. **1690** LOCKE (J.) *Men* .. cast by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind as not worthy of reckoning.

**76. Cast down.**

**a. See senses 11-13 and DOWN.**

**a. 1300** CURSOR *M.* 23720 Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele And castes vs dun. **a. 1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxx. 3 Pride kastes men down. **1530** PALSGR. 477/1 Who wolde have thought that so lytell a felowe coulde have caste him downe. **1535** COVERDALE *Lament.* II. i. As for the honore of Israel, he hath casten it downe from heauen. **1565-78** COOPER *Thesaur.* s.v. *Abycco*, He .. cast himselfe downe a long in the grasse. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 15. 101 The blocks which had been cast down from the summit. **1885** CREIGHTON *Age of Elis.* 22 Henry VIII delighted to show that he could cast down and could raise up.

**b. trans.** To overthrow, demolish (a building).

**c. 1230** *Hali Meid.* 5 And warped eauer toward tis tur for to kasten hit adun. **c. 1300** CURSOR *M.* 16705 Pou said þat þou suldest cast it [þe temple] dun and ras it þe thrid dai. **c. 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 90 The castelle than on Twed-mouth made .. Wes treltyd to be castyn down. **1572** *Lament.* *Lady Scott.* in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 247, I see þour tempills cassin downe. **1637** S. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxlv. (1881) 267 Bulwarks are often Casten down.

**c. To bend and turn downward (the head, face, the gaze of the eyes).**

**c. 1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 7 Þus þis compaygnie of muses I-blamed casten wroþly þe chere adounward to þe erþe. **a. 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* II. 172 Huon .. spake no worðe but cast downe his hede. **1752** JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 190 ¶ 1 Every eye was cast down before him. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* iv. 60 Sheila cast down her eyes, and said nothing. **d. To depict in spirits, disappoint, dispirit.**

Chiefly in *pa. pples.* = downcast.

**1382** WYCLIF *Job* xl. 28 And alle men seende he shal ben kast down. **1605** SHAKS. *Lea* v. iii. 6 For the oppressed king I am cast downe. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 8 How often is the Ambitious Man cast down and disappointed, if he receives no Praise where he expected it? **1775** SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, Come, Mrs. Malaprop, don't be cast down. **1837** G. RAWSON *Hymn* 'In the dark & cloudy Day', Comfort me, I am cast down.

**77. Cast forth.**

**a. trans.** See simple senses and FORTH.

**1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 889 The gates .. like a Furnace mouth cast forth redounding smoak and ruddy flame. **1694** *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 114, I caused the Lead to be cast forth, but could not get ground at eighty Fathom. **1704** WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Withering*, This will not only cause her to cast forth her latter Burden, but dead Calf.

**b. To throw or put out of doors, company, etc., expel, eject.**

**1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 30 His careyn shal be cast forth at the hete bi the dai. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 157 To be cast forth in the common ayre. **1596** SPENCER *P. Q.* vi. xii. 15 That little Infant, .. which forth she kest. **1611** BIBLE *Nehem.* xiii. 8, I cast forth all the household stuffe of Tobiah out of the chamber.

**† c. To throw out (roots, branches). Obs.**

**1611** BIBLE *Hosea* xiv. 5 Hee shall grow as the lillie, and cast forth his rootes as Lebanon.

**78. Cast in.**

**a. trans.** See simple senses and IN. **b. fig.** To throw in (as an addition, or something extra).

**1688** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 86 We shall treat of the Dugs of Women, casting in between while, wherein those of Men differ therefrom. **1682** DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 283 Twere worth both Testaments, and cast in the creed.

**c. To cast in one's lot among or with:** to become a partner with, to share the fortunes of.

**1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 14 Cast in thy lot among us. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* xx, Numbers of these men .. prepared to cast in their lot with the victors of Loudon-hill. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. (L.) Baxter cast in his lot with his proscribed friends, refused the mitre of Hereford, quitted the personage of Kidderminster.

**† d. To choose partners at cards. Obs.**

**1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 259 We cast in, and Miss Boroughs and my master were together.

**79. Cast off.**

**a. trans.** See simple senses and OFF. **b. To throw off (clothes or anything worn).**

**c. 1400** *Destr. Troy* 12661 Palomydon .. cast of his clothis cantly & wele. **c. 1400** MAUNDEV. v. 41 A woman myghte wel passe there, withouten castynge of hire Clothes. **1609** BR. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Cath.* 274 Them hee casteth off as the fellow .. did his spectacles. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 165 In a weeks time the Tree cast off her old Robes.

**c. fig.** To throw off as clothes, a yoke, etc.

**1597** HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxviii. § 6 The Christian religion they had not utterly cast off. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 786 To cast off this Yoke. **1690** LOCKE (J.) Disown and cast off a rule. **1751** JORTIN *Sermon.* (1771) V. i. 11 Casting of the belief of the true God. **a. 1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. iv. 179 National habits and opinions cannot be cast off at will without miracle.

**d. fig.** To put from one, discard, abandon, disown.

**1535** COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 45 Thy mother .. that hath cast of hir housbonde and hir children. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lxxi. 9 Cast me not off in the time of old age. **16..** DRYDEN (J.) To cast off my father when I am great. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* III. vii, When I have gone thus far, I'd cast her off. **1850** H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Eng. Peace* II. v. xvii. 455 [The Prince] did make the other [Brummell] the fashion, and then cast him off. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. viii. (1878) 72 To be cast off by God may be to perish.

**e. Hawking and Hunting.** To throw off (the couplings of hounds); to slip (dogs); to let fly (hawks).

**1602** and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of houndes .. had their casting off. **1611** COTGR., *Ajeter au oiseau*, to cast, or whistle, off a hawk;

to . . let her flee. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1706) 42 You may then cast off your young Hounds. 1725 Dr. Fox *Voy. round W.* (1840) 274 Just as a huntsman casts off his hounds. 1774 *GOLDISM. Retal.* 207 He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack. For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. 1806 Sir J. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hunting* (1828) 26 When a magpie is seen at a distance, a hawk is immediately to be cast off.

† f. To throw off, as vapour, or the like; to run off melted metal. *Obs.*

1674 RAY *Small. Silver* 115 The Lead . . is cast off by the blowing of the bellows. 1692 — *Discourses* xi. (1732) 80 The ocean doth evaporate and cast off to the dry Land. 1704 *WORLDWIDE Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Calaminaris*, They cast not off above twice in 24 hours.

g. *Naut.* To loosen and throw off (a rope, sail, etc.), to let go, let loose; to loosen (a vessel) from a mooring. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 17 It is like to overblow . . cast off the Top-sail Sheets. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frail Anson's Voy.* 146 On the 24 there being little Wind and variable, we cast off the Gloucester, and the next Day took her again in Tow. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 252 Cast off, and rowed down the river. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* iv. 29 One of the crew . . jumped on shore and cast off the stern-fast of the boat. 1806 — *Nelson* 30 La Minerve . . cast off the prize. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 124 We cast off again about 7 A.M. 1855 RUSSELL *War* 47 The gaskets cast off the fore top-sail.

h. *Dancing.* 1760 *GOLDISM. Cit. World* xxviii. She . . makes one in a country dance, with . . one of the chairs for a partner, castis off round a joint stool, and sets to a corner-cupboard.

i. *Knitting.* To take the work off the wires, closing the loops and forming a selvage. Cf. 58. 1880 *Plain knitting*, &c. 11 To cast off which is done by knitting two loops and pulling the first made loop over the last. 1887 *Fancy Work-basket* No. 4. 62 Cast off 5 stitches in the usual way.

### 80. Cast on.

a. *trans.* To throw on (a plaid, or shawl); to put on (clothes).

1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits of Time* (1871) 25 The young man now cast on his plaid.

b. To make the initial loops or stitches on the wires in knitting. Cf. 58.

1840 in *Westw. Gloss.* 1887 *Fancy Work-basket* No. 4. 62 Cast on 83 stitches. *Mod.* Will you cast on a stocking for me?

### 81. Cast out.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and OUT.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Pe se flouweð þe hi casteð ut þat water of hire stede into þat lond. 1335 COVERDALE *Lament.* i. 17 Sion casteð ut hir hondes, and there is no man to comforte her. 1674 RAY *Alton Work Whitey* 139 After the second water is drawn off they cast out the Mine. 1697 JAMNER *Voy.* i. iii. 64 When we see them . . we cast out a Line and Hook. 1719 ADDISON (J.) Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms against the lords.

b. To drive out forcibly, to expel, make an outcast. *lit.* and *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 375 He caste oute of hom & hous of hys men gret route. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 When all wayne lufe and drede, wayne joy and sorowe es casten owte of þe herte. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* sel. Wks. II. 67 Þei token Crist and kessen him out of Jerusalem. 1382 — *Mark* ix. 37 Maistir, we syȝen sum oon for to caste out fendis in this name. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chylid.* 49 Yf thou cast us out sende us in to a herde of hogges. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* lxxxv. (1862) i. 227 Christ now casten out of His inheritance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 37 His Pride Had cast him out from Heav'n. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 766/3 Fear casts out love, just as constantly as love casts out fear.

c. To throw out of one's house, one's keeping or preservation; to fling away; to thrust out of doors, society, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 13 To no thing it is worth ouere, no but that it be cast out. 1335 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxvi. 30 His deed corse shalbe cast out. 1397 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 5 Whom the cruelty of unnatural parents casteth out. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 47 Raiser of human kind! by Nature cast Naked, and helpless out amid the Woods. 1887 *Academy* 4 June 391 A sorceress . . cast out by her own father for her infamous conduct.

† d. To set forth by power, set free, deliver. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Fall & Pass.* 96 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Of þe pit vte he ham cast an broȝt ham to heuen lyȝt. c. 1400 MANDEV. *Voy.* xxi. 225 God . . wolde casten hem out of servage. c. 1489 CAXTON *Serm.* of *Aymon* ix. 226 Good lorde . . that dydest cast danyell out fro the lyons.

e. To eject from the mouth, to vomit. Also *transf.* and *absol.* Cf. 25. *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xx. 15 He schal caste [v. r. spue] out the richessis, which he deuourde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 306/3 What he ete or dranke alweye he vomited and caste out. 1568 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apol.* 154 He that hath a drye cough and doth not caste out. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 17 The earth shall cast out the dead. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Casting*, In the morning she [the hawk] will have cast them [pellets of cotton] out.

† f. *intr.* To disagree, quarrel, fall out. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1730 A. RAMSAY *Mercurius P. Peace*, The gods coost out, as story gaes. 1857 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Marg. Midland* 180 To be together but one week . . and to cast out in the time. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 213 He's gane to mak four men agree Wha ne'er cast out. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Ling. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) They cast out wi' one another six year sin'.

### 82. Cast over.

a. *trans.* To turn over in one's thought. *dial.* 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Ling. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) I've ben castin' over i' my head what you said.

### 83. Cast up.

a. *trans.* See simple senses and UR.

c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1122 Ho . . stel to his bedde Kest vp þe cortyn & creped with-inne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. [lx.] 4 A token . . y<sup>e</sup> they maye cast it vp in the treuth. *Ibid.* *Ruth* iii. 2 Boos oure kynsman . . casteth up barly now this night in his barn. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1826) 181 b. A little dust cast up on him.

† b. To vomit. Cf. 25. *Obs.* or *dial.* (To cast up one's accounts is used humorously in this sense.)

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 6 We ete so gredyly . . that otherwhyle we caste it vp agayn. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 96. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 80 As in a nauseating stomache, where there is nothing to cast vp. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* ii. 12 A penitential trial, by which a beleever . . searches himselfe and casts up his gorge that he might . . return to God. 1704 *WORLDWIDE Dict.* s.v. *Beast*, Which she eats and casts up again to her young ones, and so feeds them. 1735 M. POOLE *Dial.* 128 The very Body of Christ . . may be cast up by Vomit. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbril. Ball.* 26 The breyde she kest up her accounts in Rachel's lap.

c. Said of the action of the sea.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlviii. (1495) 569 Some precyous stones ben cast vp out of the grete see. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 46 Grete men and women of Spynardes . . were downyng and lost and gast up. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lviii. 20 The troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast vp myre and dirt. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4/7 Yesterday the body of a man . . was cast up at Southport.

d. To throw, turn up or raise suddenly (the eyes, the head; formerly also, the nose, arms, etc.).

c. 1284 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 935 Now quod he thoo cast vp thyn ye. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* viij. 17 Purposely to cast vp their noses upon me. 1590 LONGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1887) 21 Casting up his hand he felt hair on his face. 1704 *WORLDWIDE Dict.* *Rust.* s.v. *Bridle*, To make him Rein well and not cast up his Head. 1839 SALA *Two round Clock* 39 His eyes . . cast up to count the peaches on the wall.

e. To throw up (with a shovel), to form by this means, to raise (a ridge, mound, rampart, etc.).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1602) 737 To cast up new fortifications within. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lvii. 24 Cast yee vp, cast yee vp; prepare the way. 1618 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 17 The way . . was cast up by the Patriarchs. 1721 De Foe *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 99 Two hundred [men] had orders to cast up a large ravelin. 1783 WATSON *Philop.* III (1839) 67 Casting up entrenchments to secure his troops. 1881 RUSSELL *Haise* ii. 35 To cast up a barrier between them and the aggressive inhabitants.

† f. To dig up, to dig. *Obs.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 100 This he only did by casting up their nests.

† g. To shake or toss up. *Obs.*

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtus* 62 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 238 To cast vp thy bed It shalbe thy parte, Els may they say that beastly thou art. 1565 HYLLE *Art. Garden.* (1593) 75 The heab sodden with oyle, and after cast vp in glister fume, doth put away the puines.

† h. To 'throw up'; give up, abandon. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 478/a She hath ben his soverayne lady, this tenne yerres, and now he casteth her up. 1540 HYNDRE *tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N.J. Men have dispised & cast them [mistresses] up. 1663 SPALDING *Trunk. Chas.* i. (1792) II. 115 (Jam.) His wife cast up all labouring.

i. To take up and utter as a reproach; to cast in one's teeth. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (or in lit. Eng. by northern writers).

1604 *Glasgow Kirk Sess. Rec.* in *Hist. Glasgow* xvii. (1881) 149 To speak ill of the dead or to cast up their demerits. 1609 BR. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 12 To cast vp such a disastrous example in his Maiesties teeth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Slegh.* iii. ii. Unless ye may cast up that she's but poor. 1827 *Annu. Reg.* 21 Mar. No one shall cast up to me, that I killed my father. 1848 Mrs. GASKILL *M. Barton* xxv. But we shall ne'er cast it up against you. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Old Style), But a cost oop, that a did, 'boot Bessy Maris's barn. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxxi. 274 It was to be hoped that he would never cast it up to her that she had been going out as a governess.

j. To add up, reckon up, calculate.

1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne's Annals*. (1865) Introd. 33 The Clerke of the Greencloth shall . . cast up all the particular Breifments of the House. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xlvii. 80 After he had cast up the bookes. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Dec. Did go to cast up how my cash stands. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Abacus*, sometimes signifies . . a Table of Numbers for casting up Accounts. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxviii. (1862) VI. 149 An arithmetician, may . . cast-up incorrectly, by design. 1873 *Act* 36 § 37 *Vic.* lxxi. § 30 The returning officer . . shall . . cast up and ascertain the number of valid votes given to each person.

k. *intr.* To 'turn up'; emerge into view; to come up as it were accidentally. *Sc.* and *north.*

1723 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 16 It will be strengthening to our brethren to have our sentiments on what casts up among them. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 128 If Allan Breck did not soon cast up in the country. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. If the money cast up. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 183 Another countryman, and Jesuit priest now casts up.

l. Of the weather, the day: To clear up (cf. 62); also, Of clouds: To gather for a storm, etc. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON s. v., *It's castin' up*, the sky is beginning to clear, after rain. *Mod.* It's casting up for a storm.

Cast (kast), *pp.* a. [see CAST v.]

1. Thrown, that has been thrown. See the vb.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 24 Her lifeless hands did, by degrees, Raise her cast body. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 196 An eclipse is a vast cast shadow.

† 2. Condemned; beaten in a law suit. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 865/a About foure of the clocke he was brought as a cast man to the Tower. 1648 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 258 Sitting . . upon his poore cast adversaries both as a Judge and Party.

3. Cashiered, dismissed from office (*obs.*); discarded, cast off. (*Cast captain* was app. orig. *casted captain*; this led to other uses.)

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 III. 74 A new trade come up for cast gentewomen. 1622 FLETCHER *Spau. Cur.* i. 1. 25 The Sonne Of a poore cast-Captain. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* 33 Some cast Captaine, or cassied Souldier. 1672 DRYDEN *Scot. Lov.* i. ii. If thou should'st prove one of my cast mistresses. 1755 WALFOLLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 258 It is sung by some cast singers.

4. Of horses, etc.: Rejected, as unfit for service, broken down.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 291 To keep cast Horses. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* x. § 1. 30 Put a grasing like a cast horse. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 376 The sale of Cast Horses.

5. Of garments: Thrown aside, discarded, no longer worn. Now usually CAST-OFF.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. i. 967 A moste lousie caste sute of his. 1611 *Jer.* xxviii. 11 Old cast cloates. 1719 ADDISON *Drummer* i. i. A wardrobe for my Lady's cast cloaths. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx. It is not for Rothsay to wear your cast garments, Sir John.

6. *gen.* Thrown off, disused, worn out, abandoned, forsaken. Now usually CAST-OFF.

1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* vi. § 1. In Margent of some old cast bill. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. i. 23 With casted slough, and fresh legeritie. 1600 — A. Y. L. iii. iv. 17 A pair of cast lips of Diana.

7. Thrown up with the spade.

1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 263 An olde casten dike. 1593 TELL-TROTHER'S *N. Y. Gift* 42 Fortified with deepe cast-ravelinges.

8. Of metal, etc.: Made by melting, and leaving to harden in a mould. See also CAST-IRON.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa* xlviii. 5 My carued or cast ymage. 1544 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camd.) 19 Item, for xxli. of cast lede . . xx d. 1692 in Capt. Smith *Seamans's Gramm.* ii. xiv. 111 A Cast-Bullet of Iron. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 84/x Cast copper or brass. 1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* I. 154 Sheaves are made of cast metal. 1824 W. LIVING *Salmag.* 203 His learned distinctions between wrought scissors and those of cast-steel. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 Proposal for a Cast-metal King. 1851 MAYNIE *Lond. Labour* II. 18 (Hoppe) Before cast glass was so common.

9. *Cookery.* 'Whipped', curded.

1597 *Bk. Cookerie* 46 How to make caste creame.

† 10. Calculated, planned. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Dist. Troy* 104/8 He . . Neuer kyld no kyng . . but with cast treson.

11. Like the verb, it may be used with many adverbs. See also CASTAWAY, CAST-BY, CAST-OFF.

1580 SUDNEY *Armadia* (1622) 321 With smiling and cast-vp looke. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 183 A cast-down mourner. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* ii. § 1. 201 With cast down looks, and tears in their eyes. 1834 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* iii. Cast up wrecks.

† Cast, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cast-us*]. Chaste.

c. 1430 *Lyde. Lyffe St. Albon* (1534) Cij. To serve Diana that was the cast goddesse That Venus had with them non inbraunce.

Castable (ka'stā'bl), *sb.* rare. [f. *CAST v.*] The projection of waste metal on cast articles.

1821 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIX. 101 (Of an improved bullet mould and nipper for bullets). When the castable is removed by means of the common cutter . . a portion of the castable will be left behind.

Castagnet, *obs.* form of CASTANET.

† Castaldick, castaldy. *Obs.* —. [ad. med. L. *castaldic-um*, *castaldia*, variants of *gastaldic-um*, *gastaldia*, office of the *gastaldus* or *castaldus* (It. *castaldo*) manager, bailiff, steward, ad. Goth. *gastald-s* (found in comp.) occupying, administering. Common in the Laws of the Longobards, etc., but never in English use.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Castaldy*, Stewardship. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Castaldy*, or *Castaldia*, a Stewardship; from *Castaldus*, a word received for Latin. 1722-1800 BAILEY, *Castaldick*, *Castaldy*, a Stewardship. *Old Word.*

Castalia (kæ'stā'liā), *Castalie*, -ly (kæ's-tā'li). [L. *Castalia*, Gr. *Kαστάλια*, pr. name.] Proper name of a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses; often used allusively.

1591 SPENSER *Purg. Gnat.* 23 The . . waues of . . Castaly. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* lxxxvii. (1878) 172 Conuert each river to pure Castalie. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. xxi. And brought them to another Castalie. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 275, I led you then to all the Castalies.

Castalian, a. [f. L. *Castali-us* + -AN], of Castalia or the Muses. Hence † Castalianist.

1602 *Metamorph. Tobacco* (Collier) 44 The Castalian Muses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 274 Th' inspir'd Castalian Spring. 1783 COOPER *Tash* iii. 251 Lips wet with Castalian dew. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 53 This made the Castalianist or poet of yore, to be esteemed.

† Castane, -anie, -ayne. *Obs.* Also 4 *casteyne* (e, *kasteyne*, 5 *castany*, 6 *kastainy*. [a. ONF. *castanie*, *castaine* (mod.F. *châtaigne*) = L. *castanea* chestnut.] A chestnut.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxviii. (Tollmache MS.) *Kasteynes* [1335 *Casteyns*] bredely swellinge yf men eteb to many herof. *Ibid.* xviii. lxxxviii. (1495) 656 The casteyne tree is a greta tree and an high. Suche trees ben callid Castanie. *Ibid.* cxxii. 62, The colour of a castane. c. 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 73, *Castany* [1499 *casteyns*] frute or tre. 1480 CAXTON *Ord's Met.* xlii. xvi. Thon shalt have also castaynes grette plente. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 48 The Kastainy is a tree of good high growth.



**Castanean**, *a.* In 8-Jan. [f. as next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the chestnut.

1728 *Young Love of Fame* (1741) 65 Since apes can roast the choice castanean nut.

**Castaneous** (kæst'ē-niūs), *a.* [f. *L. castaneus* (f. *castanea*) + -OUS.] Chestnut-coloured.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/2. 1848 *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 336 Legs. dirty castaneous white.

**Castanet** (ka'stānēt, -anēt). Also (7 castanetta, castanietta, castinetta), 7-8 castagnet, 9 castinet, (castagnette). [ad. Sp. *castañeta* (or its Fr. adaptation *castagnette*), dim. of *caña* = *L. castanea* chestnut. See quot. 1647.]

An instrument consisting of a small concave shell of ivory or hard wood, used by the Spaniards, Moors, and others, to produce a rattling sound as an accompaniment to dancing; a pair of them, fastened to the thumb, are held in the palm of the hand, and struck with the middle finger.

1647 STAPLETON *Journel* 240. *Castinettas*, knackers, of the form of chessnuts used. . . by the Spaniards in their dances. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xi. (1655) 37 Dancing with their Castanettas, or knockers on their fingers. 1666 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* iv. iii. Two Spaniards. . . dance a saraband with castanettas. 1697 *Cress D'Anno's Trav.* (1706) 21 They play admirable well on the Castagnets. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. i. They had gone together by the ears like a pair of castanets. 1754 FIELDING *Pleas. of Town* Wks. 1775 I. 214 A Blackamoor lady, who comes to present you with a Saraband and castanets. 1783 ARNSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s. v. *Testa*. Like the Spanish castagnets. 1828 MOORE *Maltese Air* i. Gaily sounds the castanet, Beating time to bounding feet. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 181 The tinkling of innumerable guitars, and the clicking of castanets. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* liii. The chink of the castanet and the proud step of the fandango echoed around us. 1850 LUTICH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 425 note. A young maiden dancing in light dress with castagnettes.

† **Castat**. *Obs.* [? for **CASTER** in some sense.] 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 341, X. mylke skelues vs. a castar for lymge cheases of jfe.

**Castaway** (ka'stāwē), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **CAST** *v.* + **AWAY**.]

*A. adj.* Thrown away, cast off, rejected; reprobate; 'useless, of no value' (J.).

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. 41 Masterless and castaway courtiers. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 57 Certain castaway vows, how much he would do for her sake. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.) We. . . only remember, at our castaway leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi. If I had minded. . . I had never been the cast-away creature that I am. 1874 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 413 Castaway bones of the deer, bear, and wild-ox.

*b.* Cast adrift, stranded.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). *Cast away*, the state of a ship which is lost. . . on a lee-shore, bank, or shallow. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 75 A young lady and a mass of baggage standing castaway at midnight on the streets of London.

*B. sb.* One who or that which is cast away or rejected; a reprobate.

1566 TRINDALE 2 *Cor.* xiii. 5 Knowe ye not. . . how that Jesus Christ is in you excepte ye be castaways [CHAMBER cast a wayes, COVERD. cast awayes, *Rhæn.* 8. 1611 reprobat]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Pastore* II. (1850) 429 Plaine reprobat and castawayes, being perpetually damned to the everlasting paines of hell-fire. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. 6 Why do you. . . call ye Orphans, Wretches, Castawayes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* ix. 27. 1829 SOUTHWELL *All for Love* II. 'Dost thou. . . For ever plague thyself to me?' 'I do; so help me, Satan!' said The wilful castaway. 1871 E. BURR *Ad. Fidem* xi. 220 Castaways from God.

*b. esp.* One cast adrift at sea; a shipwrecked man. Also *fig.* (from both senses) One cast adrift upon the world, or by society, an outcast.

1799 COWPER (*Hill*). The Castaway. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. iii. 92 A lone castaway upon the sea. 1835 MARRIAT *Yac. Faithful* xviii. Those who. . . leave it [youth] to drift about the world, have to answer for the cast-away. 1865 SWINBURNE *Prize* 80 [Such things] As the sea feeds on, wreck and stray and castaway. 1869 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* II. 1. 36 The moral wellbeing of the castaways of Society. 1870 *Times* 27 Aug. 4/4 The visit of Her Majesty's ship *Blanche* to the Auckland Islands in search of the castaways of the *Motoaka*.

**Castayne**, var. of **CASTANE Obs.**, chestnut.

**Cast-by**, *sb.* A person or thing cast aside and neglected.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx. Wha could tak interest in sic a cast-bye as I am now. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.). These ritualists are bringing in all sorts of old things which I thought had been cast-bys ever since Popery was done away with.

**Caste** (kast). Forms: 6-9 *cast*, 6, 8- *caste*. [ad. Sp. and Pg. *casta* 'race, lineage, breed' (Minshen); orig. according to Diez 'pure or unmixed (stock or breed)', f. *casta* fem. of *casto* = *L. castus* = a pure, unpolluted (see **CHASTE**). App. at first from Sp.; but in its Indian application from the Portuguese, who had so applied it about the middle of the 16th c. (Garcia 1563). The current spelling (after F. *caste*, which appears in the Académie's Dict. of 1740), is hardly found before 1800; it was previously written *cast*, and app. often assumed to be merely a particular application of **CAST sb.**]

† *L.* A race, stock, or breed (of men). *Obs.* in general sense.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. i. 118 The Nabatheens. . . Their caste is witty in winning of substance. 1596 RALEIGH *Disc. Guiana* (1887) 134 One sort of people called Tinitius, but of two casts as they term them. 1625 BEDWELL *Arab. Truag.* Benī, A family, nation, kindred, or cast as they call it. 1704 *Collect. Voy* (Churchill) III. 5/1 Who are a cast of Men that are their Doctors. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 2 All the various casts or sects of the sons of men have each their faith and their religious system. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 328 There is a cast of Indians, who are disciples of Bontas.

*b.* For Spanish *casta*, applied in South America, to the several mixed breeds between Europeans, Indians, and Negroes.

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy. S. Amer.* (1772) I. i. 29 The inhabitants may be divided into different casts or tribes, who derive their origin from a coalition of Whites, Negroes, and Indians. *Ibid.* II. vii. v. 53 The inhabitants of Lima are composed of whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Mestizos, and other casts, proceeding from the mixture of all three. *Ibid.* II. viii. viii. 266 Between fifty and sixty families, most of them Mestizos, though their cast is not at all perceptible by their complexion.

*c.* Breed of animals.

1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* 205 (*Elephants*) Both males and females are divided into two casts, by the natives of Bengal, viz. the *koomarrah* and the *merghee*.

2. *spec.* One of the several hereditary classes into which society in India has from time immemorial been divided; the members of each caste being socially equal, having the same religious rites, and generally following the same occupation or profession; those of one caste have no social intercourse with those of another.

The original casts were four: 1st, *Brahmans* or priestly caste; 2nd, the *Kshatriyas* or military caste; 3rd, the *Vaisyas* or merchants; 4th, the *Sudras*, or artisans and labourers. These have in the course of ages been subdivided into an immense multitude, almost every occupation or variety of occupation having now its special caste.

This is now the leading sense, which influences all others. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 485 (V.) The Banians kill nothing: There are thirte and odd several casts of these. 1630 LORD *Baniyas* 72 (V.) The common Bramane hath eighty-two Casts or Tribes. 1766 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 201 (V.) The distinction of the Gentoo into their tribes or casts. 1782 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 7 The illustrious and sacred caste to which you belong. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 792 Her mother. . . had lately been burnt alive with the body of her father, conformably to the practice of her caste. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let. in Gurw.* *Disp.* I. 125 They are of the cast of the old Rajahs. c. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD  *Ayah & Lady Gloss.* s. v. The natives of India are divided into various ranks, called casts. 1818 JAS. MILL *British India* I. ii. 11. 182 The Hindus were thus divided into four orders or castes. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 244 The problem of the origin of castes.

*b. transf.* A hereditary class resembling those of India. *fig.* A class who keep themselves socially distinct, or inherit exclusive privileges. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The peasant's mind should never be inspired with a desire to amend his circumstances by the quitting of his cast. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* *Intro.* 28 Likely to unite the learned casts against him and provoke classic hostility. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* v. Her manners had not that repose Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 129 An ancient priestly caste. 1852 DISRAELI *Ld. G. Bunsick* xxiv. 497 The peculiar and chosen race touch the hands of all the scum and low castes of Europe. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Fruits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 136 The feudal system survives in. . . the social barriers which confine patronage and promotion to a caste.

*c. transf.* Applied to the different classes in a community of social insects, as ants. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 36 The castes are connected together by finely graduated varieties. *Ibid.* viii. (1873) 230 The castes, moreover, do not commonly graduate into each other. 3. The system or basis of this division among the Hindoos; also the position it confers, as in *To lose, or renounce caste*.

1796 in *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 212/1 (Low as it was) he should lose his cast. 1811 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry & Bessy* 63 He has lost caste for becoming a Christian. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 302 In India caste, in one form or other, has existed from the earliest times. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 181 The stationary institutions of India, especially that of caste.

*b. gen. and fig.* A system of rigid social distinctions in a community; to lose caste: to lose social rank, to descend in the social scale.

1816 *Times* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 918 Loss of cast in society. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 65 A natural fear of losing cast among her neighbours. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. 423 [Christianity] exorcises the spirit of caste. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Polit. Civilit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 9 The diffusion of knowledge, overrunning all the old barriers of caste. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 240 In this country there are no classes in the British sense of that word, no impassable barriers of caste.

4. *attrib. and in comb.*, as *caste feeling*, *system*; *caste-ridden* adj. See also **HALF-CASTE**.

1840 ARNOLD *Let. in Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 The caste system is an insuperable difficulty. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 73 By the abolition of the rank of 'nobleman', the last remnant of the caste system will be swept away. 1875 HAMERTON *Intellect* Life viii. 1 279 The caste-feeling in one class or another.

Hence **Castehood**, the condition of belonging to a caste; **Castism**, a system resembling caste; **Casteless** *a.*, devoid of castes,

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 464 Even the outcasts—those who had fallen or been expelled from castehood—band themselves together in castes of their own. 1881 J. KERR (*title*), *Essays on Castism and Sectism*. 1886 *Fortm. Rev.* Feb. 103 The dominion of a busy, roving, casteless nation.

† **Caste**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [A doublet of **CHASTE** *v.*; a. ONF. *castier* (mod.F. *châtier* = *L. castigare*.) To chasten, chastise.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Mid softnesse he caste de þe sinfulle.

† **Casted**, *pp.* *a. Obs.* [see **CAST** *v.*] An earlier form of **CAST**.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 23 With casted slough, and fresh legierie.

**Casteel**, *-el, -ell(e)*, *obs. ff. CASTLE*.

**Castelan**, var. **CASTILIAN** 2 *Obs.*, a coin.

**Castelet**, variant of **CASTELLET**.

**Castellan** (ka'stēlan). Forms: 4-5 *castellin*, *-elleyn*, 4-7 *castellaine*, 5-7 *castelane*, 7, 9 *castellane*, *castelyn*, *castellain*, *castellan*, 7-9 *castellan*. See also **CHATELAIN**. [M.E. *castellain* a. ONF. *castellain* (mod.F. *châtelain* = Fr. and Sp. *castellan*, It. *castellano*) = *L. castellan-us*, f. *castellum* castle, the current form is refashioned after L. or Sp.] The governor or constable of a castle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 Of this castell was castellaine Elda the kinges chamberlaine. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2735 The Castellayn That of the prison was wardeyn. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 48 It is not lawful for the Castellane to leave his Castle. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 47-1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/2 The Comptroller and Castelyn of the Princes Hof to continue. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 5 His Father being James Sobiesky Castellon of Cracovia. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xii. 178 Obligated to constitute the girl herself castellain. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845) I. 173 The castellans of the forts of Kalinjar and Ajaygerh. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1 (1882) 129 The piety of the Norman Castellans rebuilt almost all the parish churches of the city [Oxford].

Hence **Castellanship**.

1885 J. H. Round in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IV. 33/1 He was. . . restored to his shrievalty and castellanship.

**Castellany** (ka'stēlanī). [ad. med. L. (Pr., It., Sp.) *castellania*, f. *castellān-us*; see above. (In mod.F. *châtellenie*.)] The office or jurisdiction of a castellain; the lordship of a castle, or the district belonging to a castle. 1357 in Sir T. D. Hardy *Syllab. Rymer's Fœdera* I. 392 The castellany of Reule shall be committed only to Englishmen. 1666 PHILLIPS *Castellany*, the Lordship of a Castle, and the extent of his Land and Jurisdiction. 1795 NUGENT *Gr. Tour. Netherl.* I. 292 The country round about Ipres, called the castellany, or castleward, and containing about thirty villages, depends upon the government of the town. 1788 KILHAM *Domesday Bk.* 147 (1) Earl Allan has within his castellany. . . 200 manors. 1849 tr. *V. Hugo's Hunchback* 162 The seven castellanies of the viscounty of Paris.

**Castellar** (kæ'stēlār), *a.* [f. *L. castell-um* castle + -AR. (*L. had castellāri-us*.)] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a castle. 1789 H. WALFOLD *Leit.* IV. 480 (D.) Ancient castellar dungeons. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. of Eng.* 153 The entire disappearance of the castellar element from our country-houses.

† **Castellate**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *castellāt-us* 'castellan's districtus' (Du Cange).] The district belonging to a castle.

1809 BAWDEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 230 In the Castellat of Roger of Poitou.

**Castellate**, *a. rare*. [ad. med. L. *castellāt-us*, fortified as a castle; see next.] = **CASTELLATED**.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Sinai* i. 212 The living porphyry, in towers around Grotesquely castellate. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* II. xix, Heights castellate.

**Castellare** (kæ'stēlārē), *v.* [f. med. L. *castellāre* to build or fortify as a castle, f. *castellum* CASTLE; see -ATE.] *a. trans.* To build in the manner of a castle; to build with battlements.

*b. intr. (nonce-use).* To grow into a castle. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* i. 77 Clouds slowly castellating in a calm. 1840 H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. xx. 321 The citizen who castellates a Villa at Richmond.

**Castellated** (kæ'stēlātēd), *pp.* *a.* [f. med. L. *castellāt-us* (see above) + -ED. (Earlier than the vb.)] 1. Built like a castle; having battlements.

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 448 A Castellated mansion. 1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 165 Large additions. . . in the castellated style. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. v. (L.) It was a castellated building, immense and magnificent. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marr.* *Faun* (1878) II. xv. 173 On the top of Hadrian's castellated tomb.

*b. transf.* Formed like a castle, castle-like. 1762-71 H. WALFOLD *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 140 Rocks and precipices and castellated mountains. 1830-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 271 Stately dunes, with castellated locks and towering plumes. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 171 The somewhat conical shape of Zakavuma. . . and the more castellated form of Morumbwa.

† 2. 'Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern.' *Obs.* [cf. *L. castellum* reservoir for water.] 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. v. 261/1 The first cistern of Lead castellated with stone in the city of London was called the great conduit in West cheap. *Ibid.* ii. viii. 459/2 A fair Conduit of sweet water Castellated in the midst of that Ward and street. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 66 It [a conduit] was castellated with stone and cisterned with lead.



3. Furnished or dotted with castles, 'castled'.

1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. iv. 30 This castellated island. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxi, The castellated Rhine. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 78 History, like the Rhine, passes through a castellated region.

4. Lodged or ensconced in a castle. *rare*.

1837 LANDOR *Works* (1846) II. 377 His unblinded justice.. struck horror into the heart of every castellated felon.

**Castellation** (kæst'el-ē-jən). [ad. med. L. *castellatō-em*, n. of action f. *castellā-re*: see above and -ATION.] The building of castles; the furnishing of a house with battlements; *concr.* a fortified or castellated structure; a battlement.

1818 in TODD. 1853 H. JENKINS *Colchester Castle*, The whole system of Norman castellation. 1858 *London Rev.* Oct. 123 We are treading, as it were, upon the battlements of this immense natural castellation [Snowdon]. 1861 Mrs BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchres* II. xx. 176 The castellations and battlements of this [the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem] are so quaint as to be quite ludicrous.

**Castellet, -elet.** [a. ONF. *castelet* (mod. F. *châtelet*), dim. of *castel* (*château*) castle. See also CHATELET.] A small castle.

c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 2754 With seuen Soudans biset, Wal and gate and castelet. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 7010 Ryghte off Jaffa castellet. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 35 A strong Pile or Castelet. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 68 The battlemented top of their castellet. 1841 *Archaeol.* XXIX. 30 (D.) The erection of a castellet at this point would then become deplorable. 1846 D. W. PUGHE *Harlech Castle* 29 Tradition notes the spot as the site of a castlelet.

† **Castellion**, obs. form of CASTELLAN.

c 1430 *Syr Genes.* (Roxb.) 3128 Tho the castellion he cleped Ned and had have him to the tour ageyn.

**Castellite**. *Min.* A silicate containing titanitic acid and near to titanite and sphene. (Dana.)

**Castelry**: see CASTLETRY.

† **Casten**, *ppl. a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *dial. cassen*. A by-form of CAST pa. ppl. after strong ppl. like *waschen*.

1493 *Will of Franke* (Somerset Ho.) A casten kercher. 1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* i. 14 The carued and casten ymagē. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 307 They will me call an cassin Courticiane. 1825 BROCKTIT *N. Country Gloss.* 38, *Cassen*, cast off; as 'cassen clothes'.

**Caster** (kæ'stər). [f. CAST v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who casts, in various senses of the verb.  
1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xlii. 7 In licnesse of a deuyneur and of a fals castor. 1552 HULLOT, Bayder or caster in teeth. 1553 *Art. & Maye* 3 viii. § 1. Forcers of Wools, Casters of Wools, and Sorters of Wools. 1580 BARET *Adv.* C 171 A caster of lottes, *sortitor*. 1598 FLORIO, *Abbachiore*, caster of accounts. 1611 CORN., *Mathematician*, a caster of Nativities. 1623 BINGHAM *Alexophon* 177 The caster of the first stone. 1669 ETHICREDGE *Love in Tub* ii. iii, The Caster wins if he fling above Ten with Doublets upon three dice. 1710 ADDISON (J.), Set up for a caster of fortunate figures. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iii, Three to two against the caster [of dice]. 1856 P. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. iii. 49 Casters of horoscopes and makers of cunning toys. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* 7767 The caster stands on a platform. 1887 *Athenium* 414 Artificial casters of the evil eye.

b. Also with adverb following.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16703 (Thm.) Heil þou temple caster doun. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits and Dev.* To Rd. 16 A conlourer or caster forth of spirits and diuels. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 304 They are made to be castei on of the perfume. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, The caster-up of sums.

2. *spec. a.* One who casts metal; a founder.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* x. 14 Confundē be all casters of ymagēs. 1664 GIBBER *Prince*, 31 Architect, Sculptor, and Caster in Brass. 1865 MR. COWPER in *Parli.* 12 May, The model of the first lion is completed, and now in the hands of the casters. 1884 W. M. FERN *Sweet Alace* III. vi. 84 Woe to the caster of cannon.

b. One employed in shovelling or 'casting' coals from the keels into the ships (on the Wear).

1815 J. SVES *Local Records* (1822-57) A number of misguided persons, principally keelmen and casters on the River Wear. 1846 MCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 601 Keelmen, coal-boaters, casters, and trimmers. 1861 *Art. & 25 Vict.* c. 8 § 40 Whosoever shall.. prevent any seaman, keelman, or caster from working at his lawful trade. 1882 J. GREEN *Tales & Ballads of Wearside* (1885) 229 The first coal staiths .. erected at Sunderland.. 1815; but the keelmen and casters.. pulled them to the ground. 1888 *Sunderland Daily Echo* 22 Mai. 295 Casters and trimmers.. their work was to cast the coals from the keels into the ships.

3. *Cant.* 'A cloke' (Harman). ? *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 77 For want of their Casters and Togemans. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-L.* Wks. 1885 III. 199. 1640 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 22 A poore Alehouse is your Inne.. a Plymouth clove your Caster. 1690 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Cr.* 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 4. *collog.* [f. CAST *ppl. a.* + -ER 1, as in *dealer*.] = Cast one.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 144 The house which drew the buggy had been a caster, a house considered no longer fit for the cavalry or horse artillery, and sold by public auction, after being banded with the letter R on the rear shoulder.

5. See CASTOR.

**Casteyn** (e, var. of CASTANE *Obs.*, chestnut.

† **Castical**. *Obs.* [? for *castifical*.] 'Making chaste, pure or continent' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Castification**. *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. \**castificatō-em*, f. L. *castificare* to purify, f. *castus* chaste.] A making chaste, purification; chastity.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. at Gold. Grove* (1678) 226 Let no

impure spirit defile the virgin purities and castifications of the soul.

† **Castigable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [see next and -ABLE.] To be chastised, deserving of chastisement.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 144 How censurable and castigable soever.

**Castigate** (kæst'ig-ē-t), *v.* [f. L. *castigāt-* ppl. stem of *castigā-re* to chastise, correct, reprove (f. *castus* pure, chaste) + -ATE 3. See CHASTISE.]

1. *trans.* To chastise, correct, inflict corrective punishment on; to subdue by punishment or discipline, to chasten; now usually, to punish or rebuke severely.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 240 If thou didst put this some cold habit on To castigate thy pride, 'twere well. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 167 He.. that cannot castigate his passions. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 291 It has only.. castigated and educated the belief, and not destroyed it. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 170 Daily we castigate the political idol with a hundred pens. 1878 S. COX *Sahr. Mundi* vi. (ed. 3) 142 Discipline by which they should be castigated for their sins.

2. To correct, revise, and emend (a literary work).

1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 190 Seneca's tragedies.. have.. been castigated abroad by several learned hands. 1744 BENTLEY *Lett.* 237 He had adjusted and castigated the then Latin Vulgate to the best Greek exemplars.

† 3. *trans.* To chasten or subdue (in intensity).

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 174 Morning is.. a parcel of that full Day which was first created, and is castigated and mitigated by its conjunction with the dark Matter into a moderate Matutine Splendour. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiv. (T.) Being so castigated, they are duly attempered to the more easy body of air again. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 112 If the narcotick Sulphur was castigated.

Hence *Castigated ppl. a.*, chastened.

1728 *Young Love Fame* v. (1757) 136 The modest look, the castigated grace. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 228 This happily castigated style of design. 1787 BURNS *Unco Guid* iv, When your castigated pulse Gies now and then a wallop.

† **Castigate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *castigāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *castigā-re*: see prec. vb. and -ATE 2.] Subdued, chastened, moderated; revised and emended.

1640 H. MORE *Antipyschop.* Pref. Being supplest or very much castigate and kept under. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 673 Seemingly more cautious and castigate. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 14 The latest editions.. are castigate.

Hence † **Castigately adv.**

1707 HUMPHREY *Justif. Baxter* 8 They have spoken many times.. not castigately as they ought.

**Castigation** (kæst'ig-ē-jən). [ad. L. *castigatō-em* correction, chastisement, n. of action f. *castigā-re*; see CASTIGATE v.]

† 1. Chastisement, corrective punishment or discipline, correction, chastening. *Obs.*

c 1397 CHAUCEUR *Lock Steff.* 26 Shewe forþe þy swerde of castigationne. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 33 Blessyd be ye of my castycacyon. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. (1632) 413 He also invested them.. with the power of the holy Ghost for castigation and relaxation of sin. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 Canion is not yet sensible of those castigations. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 143 Castigation is defined the curation of the soul from sin.

b. In modern use: Severe punishment or rebuke, chastisement, 'flagellation'.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. § 20. 201 It is enough for me to leave him to the castigation of Bellarmine. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 77 The most complete piece of poetical castigation in our language. 1831 MRQ. LONDONDERY *Sp. Ho. Lords* 21 May, He has given a well-merited castigation to the Noble Lords on that side of the House. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845) I. 71 Holkar then occupied himself in the castigation of the Raja of Bundi. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 207 Smart castigation is in our opinion much preferable to fool's cap, imprisonment, etc.

2. Correction, emendation (of a book, etc.).

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* i. (R.) To oppose his arrogant and ignorant castigations. 1641 VIND. *Smectymnus* 32 A castigation of the Liturgie. 1673 J. HOWELL *(Title)*, French and English Dictionary, with another English and French.. with accurate castigations throughout the whole work. 1756 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 307 He submitted that work to my castigation; and I remember I blotted a great many lines. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 76 The Breviary of the old Sarum use underwent a considerable castigation.

† 3. Purification. *Obs. rare*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 325 [The air in the lungs] undergoeth a peculiar Castigation before it bee admitted to the heart.

† 4. Correction, subduing, moderating. *Obs. rare*. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 222 Floods and Conflagrations.. either for the Castigation of the Excesses of Generation. or to the total Dissolution thereof.

**Castigative**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *castigāt-*; see above, and -ATIVE.] = CASTIGATORY.

1641 SIR F. WORTLEY *Truth Asserted* 11 A coercive and castigative power.

**Castigator** (kæst'ig-ē-tər). [a. L. *castigātor*, agent-noun f. *castigare*; see CASTIGATE.]

One who castigates; see the verb.

1618 R. HOULDER *Barnevelt's Apol.* Fijb (T.) The Latin castigator hath observed that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* iv. 108 A sincere castigator of crime, extravagance, and folly. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* II. xviii. 60 The beggar received his punishment without a murmur, his castigator being 'the head

of his clan. 1885 H. MORLEY *Introd. Montaigne's Ess.* (Rldg.) 20 The Pope's castigator of books.

**Castigator** (kæst'ig-ē-tər), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *castigātorius*, f. *castigātor*: see prec. and -OR-.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to a castigator or to castigation; chastising, corrective, punitive.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 187 The corporal punishments are either.. Capitall.. or Castigatory, such corrections as were for the humbling and reforming of the offender. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. l. 108 The sin itself is castigatory, and hath such like effects. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 11 The castigatory measures, in which our soldiers and sailors.. were subsequently employed.

† *B. sb.* An instrument of chastisement. *Obs.*

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley's* (1889) I. 202 Stocks, cage, tumbrell, pillory, Cuckingstool, and other Judicials and castigatories. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* iv. xiii. (R.) A certain engine of correction called the trebucket, castigatory, or cucking stool.

**Castile soap** (kæst'f-ēl sōp). Formerly *castle-soap*. [from *Castile*, a province of Spain, in which the soap was originally made.]

A fine hard soap made with olive-oil and soda. There are two kinds, the white and the mottled. Called also *Spanish soap*.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. iii, Foam at the mouth. A little castle-soap Will do't to rub your lips. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* (1651) v. 153 You may make candles of Castle-sope. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 46747 Castle marbled Soap. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 1 A word or two upon the present Duties on Castle-soap. 1766 ENTWICK *London* IV. 85 White soap in hard cakes, called Castle soap. 1866 Mrs. RIDDELL *Race for W.* xxix, Like Castle soap, generally mottled.

† **Castilian**, *sb. l. Obs.* Also *-ilian*. [A variant or doublet of CASTELLAN: cf next; also med. L. \**castellanus*, *castelli incolā* (Du Cange).] One living in or belonging to a castle; one of the garrison of a castle. Applied *e.g.* to those who held the Castle of St. Andrews in 1547, and frequent during the civil war of the 17th c.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 389 In which action also the adverse part forgot not to requite the castilians. 1828-41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1884) III. 57 The Castilians sent an envoy to Henry the Eighth.. declaring that their only object was to gain time to reticulate the castle. 1649 *Jrnl. Siege of Pontefract Cast.* 106 We were upon treaty with the castilians. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem.* (1838) 79/2 Now the name of cavalier was no more remembered, Castilian being the term of reproach with which they branded all the governor's friends.

**Castilian** (kæst'ī-li-ān), *a. and sb. 2* [in sense 1, ad. Sp. *Castellano* pertaining to the Spanish province of Castile (*Castella*, so called from the numerous forts erected by Alfonso I for its defence)]. 1. Of or pertaining to Castile; a native of Castile; the language of that province, hence, standard Spanish, as distinct from any provincial dialect.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 393 The old Castilians are laborious. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 219 Willing to adopt the Castilian maxim, that 'every man is the son of his own works'. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 68, 419 The Castilian is driving all the provincial idioms of Spain from the field. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Impress.* Spain 122 Whose pure Castilian accent made his Spanish perfectly intelligible.

† 2. A Spanish gold coin worth about 5s. sterling. *Obs.*

1526 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Aib.) 238 Barres of golde.. of such bygenesis that sum of them way more then two hundredth Castilians [i.e. 1577 Castellan] or ducados of golde. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* II. ix. 463 Two hundred thousand castellanos of gold went down in the ships with Bobadilla.]

3. **Castilian furnace**: a lead-smelting furnace first used in Spain (but invented by an Englishman named Goundry), which is specially adapted for the treatment of ores of low produce. It is arranged so as to run off a constant stream of slag into cast-iron wagons which succeed each other as they are filled.

1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 62. *Ibid.* 74 The slag-hearth.. might in many cases be advantageously exchanged for the Castilian furnace.

**Castillite**. *Min.* [from proper name *Castillo*.] A sulphide of copper, zinc, and lead from Mexico. Dana *Min.* 1868.

† **Castimony**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *castimō-nia* purity, chastity; ceremonial purity, f. *cast-us* chaste; see -MONY.] Chastity, purity.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 To make foul the holy purpose of thy castymonye by thurture noue of lykryke and slyppey luxurye.

**Casting** (ka stin), *vb. sb.* [f. CAST v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CAST in various senses.

1. *trans.* Throwing, throwing up; ejection, vomiting; calculation; swarming (of bees); arranging, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cxxxiii. (1495) 690 Juys of leke to drynke ayenst castynge of blood. 1493 [see CAST v. 25 b] 1540 *Item. Repson* (Surtees) III. 289 Pamennt of vij li. for castynge and makynge of y' thyrd bell. 1544 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden Soc.) 11 The castynge of a new peise for the clocke. 1557 RECORD *IVelst.* R. iv b, Trust not to my castynge. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 23 So great casting and long fasting maketh her to dye. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.) Every casting of the skin. 1657 W. COLES *A dam in Eden* cxvi. 167 (Whortle-berries) do somewhat bind the belly, and stay castings and loathings. 1668 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* 77 In the time of casting [of

bees). 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. The casting of a deer's head. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. 68 Casting of the bar is...one part of an hero's education. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 172 A scheme to teach the casting of nati- vities. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 36 A new casting of that story. 1872 YOUATT *Horse* (ed. W. Watson) xxii. 456 We are no friends to the casting of horses, if it can possibly be prevented.

#### b. with adverbs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 þe zivte kestinge out of the ilke boȝe is wyþstondinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ii. 16 Casting up of yuel fame upon thi glorie. 1549 LATIMER *Serm.* v. (Arb.) 157 A casting away of God. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Delaissment*, a forsaking, a casting off. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 550 Nor anxious casting-up of what might be. 1769 *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) I. 265 The casting-up of the books...by the sheriff. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. v. 220 A casting off of its old and wrinkled skin. 1871 WALFORD *Insurance Cycl.* I. 400 Casting away of ships—an offence of very frequent occurrence.

#### 2. intr. Also with adv.

1575 TURBESV. *Venerie* xl. 120 If they cannot make it out at the first casting about. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. ii. All Reasoning is search, and casting about. 1794 RIGGING & SAMPANSHIP II. 247 Casting, the motion of falling off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on either side of the ship. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221 Casting or Warping, the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* III. iv. v. § 13 The casting about for sources of interest in senseless fiction.

3. *concr.* a. Any product of casting in a mould; an object in cast metal. b. The convoluted earth cast up by worms. c. Vomit; esp. the excrementitious substances cast up by hawks and the like; also in *Falconry*, 'anything given to a hawk to cleanse and purge her gorge, whether it be flannel, thrummes, feathers, or such like' (Latham *Falconry* 1615).

1388 WYCLIF *2 Pet.* ii. 22 The hound turnede ayen to his casting. 1430 Bk. *Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 297 An hawk that hath casting, and may not cast. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* Aij b. Look that hir casting be plumage. 1558 Bk. *Watson Seven Sacram.* x. 58 A dogge turneth back to eat agayne his casting. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.* s.v. *Crusta*, Covered with...the playster of a wall or rough casting. 1628 BEAUM. & FL. *Loyal Subj.* III. v. The onely casting for a crazie conscience. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salubris* iv. (1659) 24 All manner of Hawks cast their castings every morning. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Gersfaulcon*, Since they are crafty Birds...instead of cotton, give 'em a Casting of Tow. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 274½ The best castings are seldom or never made in an open mould. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 282 In the 'castings' of this species have been found the remains of mice. 1883 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 9 Earth-worms abound...Their castings may be seen in extraordinary numbers on commons. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 536½ Means by which the owners of the foundry can remove their castings.

4. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *casting-darts*, *-house*, *-line*, *-net*, *-shovel*, *-time*, etc.; also *casting-box*, † (a.) a dice-box (*obs.*); (b.) a box used in taking a cast for stereotyping; † *casting-counters* *pl.*, counters used in calculation or reckoning; † *casting-sheet* (see *quot.*); † *casting-top*, a peg-top.

1566 HOLYDAY *Persine* 311 Cogging forth a die Out of the small-neck'd 'casting-box'. 1886 *Print. Times* 15 Mar. 61½ The matrix must be allowed to rest without the application of heat, or the blocks will split. The casting-box, slightly heated, is generally used in such cases. 1559 SKELTON *Vox populi*, These are the vspat gentylmen With 'castinge countres and their pen. 1622 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripl.* iv. † Using them, as Merchants doe their casting counters, sometimes they stand for pounds, sometimes for shillings, sometimes for pence. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 199 They would not bring him in amongst the Kings Casting-Counters. 1883 *Pull Mall G.* 30 June 3½ Morice's bronze statue of the Republic...was transported last night...from the 'casting-house'. 1872 *Echo* 30 Sept., Busy...renovating 'casting lines, assorting hooks. 1868 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 53 Threw 'Casting-nets, with equal Cunning at her [the moon] To catch her with, and pull her out of th' Water. 1899 LANG *Wand Ind.* 370 A clear stream called the Ram Gunga, in which we caught a quantity of fish with a casting-net. 1644 *Bury Wills* (1850) 186, I do give with my owne hands unto Alice my wife, my 'castinge sheet. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 299 To have the grain cleaned by means of the 'casting-shovel. 1668 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* 77 Too little hives procure bees, in 'casting time...to cast before they be ripe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 169 The fruit is in forme like a 'casting-top.

5. *Casting-bottle*, a bottle for sprinkling perfumed waters; a vinaigrette. So † *casting-glass*. 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 342 A Cheyne and Howke for twoo casting Bottellis. 1544 *Privy Purse Exp. Pcess Mary* (1830) 144 Item my lady Buttlar a Casting-glasse and a Smoke. 1602 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* IV. (N.) His civet and his casting-glasse Have helpt him to a place among the rest. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii. 127 Enter Secco, sprinkling his hat and face with a casting bottle. 1883 J. PAVNE *1001 Nts.* VI. 211 A casting-bottle full of rose water.

**Casting** (ka'sting), *pl.* a. [f. CAST v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That casts, in various senses of the vb.

a. *trans.* Of a bow, etc.: Throwing, shooting (see also *quot.* 1483). b. *intr.* Of bees: Swarming.

1300 *Cursor M.* 26000 þis reuth es like a castand gin.

1382 *Cath. Angl.* 55 Castynge as a bowe, *flexibilis*. 1485 CAXTON *Higden* v. xiv. (1557) 201 A wonder fell man and ferre casting. 1545 ASCAM *Toxophil.* I. (Arb.) 29 Except they be...valent like a good casting bowe. 1656-78 COOPER *Thesaur.* *Acer arcus*, a strong or quicke casting bowe. 1627 DRAVTON *Agincourt* 28 Like casting Bees that they arise in swarms.

2. That turns the scale, deciding, decisive (see CAST v. 55), as in *casting voice*, *vote*, *weight*.

1622 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 101 There can be in a Court but one casting voyce or ball. 1646 SM T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 231 Which...containe within themselves the casting act; and a power to command the conclusion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* IV. 141 Even the Herbs of the Field give a casting vote against Atheism. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 3 The President to have the casting Voice. 1725 PORE *Procl. Sat.* 177 That casting-weight pride adds to emptiness. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. I. vi. 160 The alliance of England was a casting weight in the government of the world. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 783 The question was decided by the casting vote of the Chancellor.

**Cast iron, cast-iron.** [see CAST *pl.* a.]

1. Iron run in a molten state into moulds where it has cooled and hardened.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1759) 232 The...Pipes...should they be of the best Cast Iron. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metalum Martis* 31 Give me leave to mention that there be three sorts of cast iron. 1679 PIOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 164 For the back of chimneys...they use a sort of cast-iron. 1788 ALDERSON *Ess. Fevers* 49 If the ingenious workers of Cast Iron would turn their thoughts to this Article, Iron Bedsteads might be supplied. 1822 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 392 The process for reducing cast iron into malleable iron called blooming. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 240 Cast iron is manufactured...chiefly from clay ironstone.

2. *attrib.* (commonly hyphenated).

1692 in Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Grammar* II. xiv. 110 A Cast Iron-Bullet of 4 Inches Diameter. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 121 I took a...shallow cast iron pot. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXXVI. II. 424 We have Cast-Iron Bridges, Cast-Iron Boats, Cast-Iron Roads. 1881 *Metal World* 21 May 28½ Cast iron fences of much elaboration of pattern.

b. *fig.* Hard, insensible to fatigue; rigid, stern, unbending; 'hard-and-fast', unyielding, wanting in pliancy or adaptiveness. (*hyphenated*.)

1830 A. FOSBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* II. 27 He [Wellington] was esteemed a cast-iron Statesman. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 19 His look...of that cast-iron gravity frequent enough among our own Chancery suitors. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xii, Those eupneust studying mills, the cast-iron men. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 159 He laid down...no cast-iron theorem, to which circumstances must be fitted as they rose. 1876 LUBBOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 80 It is very undesirable to lay down cast-iron rules of this kind. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Summer in Garden* 51 What a man needs in gardening is a cast-iron back, with a hinge in it.

**Castle** (ka'sl), *sb.* Forms: 1-6 *castel*, (4 *castill*, *castell*, *kastell*, *castele*, 4-5 *castelle*), 4-7 *castell*, (5 *castylle*, -ille, *castyelle*), 6-*castle*. [Taken into Eng. at two different times: (1) bef. 1000, *castel* neut. (*pl. castel(l), castelu*), ad. L. *castellum* in the Vulgate, rendering *κώμη* 'village' of the Greek; (2) c. 1050-1070 *castel* masc. (*pl. castelas*) a. ONF. *castel* (mod. F. *château*) 'castle':—L. *castellum* in sense 'fort, fortress'. (Under the influence of this, *castel* village also became masc. by 12th c.) L. *castellum* was dim. of *castrum* fort; for the later sense 'village' Du Cange quotes an ancient glossary 'Castellum, muniticium, κώμη'; compare the later use of *castrum*, *castra* for 'town': cf. CHESTER.]

I. From Latin.

†1. Used to render L. *castellum* of the Vulgate (Gr. *κώμη*), village. *Obs.*

This continued in Bible translations and quotations till the 16th c., but was probably often understood in sense 3. Thus the author of *Cursor Mundi* evidently thought that Bethany 'the castle of Mary and her sister Martha' was like the castle of an English feudal lord.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gorp.* Matt. xxi. 2 Farað on þæt castel [Hattou to þam castelle]. — Maik vi. 6 He þa castel be-ferde. — Luke ix. 14 Þæt hit farun on þas castelu & on þas tunas [Hattou on þas castelles]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Goð in þane castel. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1432 þis lazarus...Had sisters. A castle was bath his and pairs. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 197 Jesus wente aboute...þoþ to more places and lesse, as citees and castellis...Castels ben undirstonden littl touns. 1382 — Luke xix. 30 Go 3e in to the castel, which is agens þou. 1515 W. DE WORDE *Inform. Pygmyes* E vij, Fro Kames is xij myles to the castell of Emaus. a. 1564 BECON *Christ's Chron.* (1844) 547 He entered into a certain castle, where a certain woman called Martha made him a dinner.

†2. *pl.* Used to render L. *castra* camp. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 28 In mid þar kastelles fellen þai. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 5 If castels be set agaynes me...Kastels are conspiracions of oure foes. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiv. 14 Lede out the blasfemere without the castels [1382a tentis]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58½ The Angel of god wente to fore the castellis of Israel.

II. From French.

3. A large building or set of buildings fortified for defence against an enemy; a fortress, stronghold. Retained as a name for large mansions or country houses, which were formerly feudal castles, but not, like F. *château*, transferred to this sense.

a. 1075 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 þa hæfðon þa welisce men gewroht ænne castel on Herefordscire. *Ibid.* an. 1069 Seorl Waldeof...and Eadgar æðeling...þa castelas gewunnan. a. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1110 He beset heom til hi aiauen up here castles. a. 1225 *Anor.* R. 62 Peo hwile þæt me...wiðuten asailed þene castel. 1297 R. GLouc. (1830) 540 Tho the barons adde the toun, and the castel the king. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 477 A castle al of lime and ston. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 Of this castell was castellane Elda the kinges chamberlain. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 15 At the comynge of...the Duc of Norfolk fro his Castell of

Framyngham. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 3 The cities, townes, Castels and villages. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 52 This castles tatter'd battlements. 1611 BIBLE *Chron.* xl. 7 David dwelt in the castell. 1638 Dk. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (1880) 12 It is impossibill to put an of it in to Edin[bu]rg[h] Castell. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 496 The old castle of Pisa. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 72 New men prove an overmatch for the landowner, and the mill buys out the castle. *Mod.* The Round Tower of Windsor Castle. Dover Castle is still a fortress.

b. A model or similitude of a castle, made in any material; a castle-like pile of anything. (Applied by boys to four cherry-stones placed like a pyramid.)

1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Duke Flor.* IV. ii. Sit down and eat some sugar-plums. Here's a castle Of march-pane too. 1642 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 103 The officers brought into the house a castle of fine manchet. *Mod.* The whole collapsed like a castle of cards.

c. Loosely applied to a large building.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 10½ The Duchess of Teck...opened a 'Babies' Castle' at Hawkhurst yesterday, in connection with Dr. Barnardo's homes.

d. *The Castle*, in reference to Ireland, means specifically *Dublin Castle*, as the seat of the vice-regal court and administration; hence, in politics, the authority centred at Dublin Castle, the officials who administer the government of Ireland. Also *attrib.* as in *Castle influence*, *Castle government*, etc. So also *Castileism*, the officialism of Dublin Castle.

1735 MRS. SICAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 129 Our Irish ladies made a fine appearance the birth-day at the castle. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 321 The constant meddling of the bishops and the clergy with the Castle, and of the Castle with them, will infallibly set them ill with their own body. 1800 GRATTAN *Speech* in Irish Ho. Comm. 5 Feb., Whether you will go, with the Castle at your head, to the tomb of Charlemont...and ease his epitaph. 1873 O'CONNELL *Speech* 24 Dec., A newspaper in the pay of the Castle. 1843 MADDEN *United Irishman* II. xvii. 367 Hired spies, informers, and witnesses kept in the pay of the Castle. 1880 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xxii. 267 The Castle raised a petty squabble with the prison board as to the expense. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 4½ So long as the whole machinery of Castle government is...anti-popular...such elements of popular government as exist will be anti-Castle. 1887 R. WALLACE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 7 June, The unauthorised tyranny which was the animating spirit of Dublin Castileism.

e. *Phrase.* An (*English*) man's house his castle.

1567 STAUNFORD *Pleas del Coron* 14 b, Ma merson este a moy come mon castel hors de quel le ley ne moy arta a fuer. 1588 LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. 257 Our law calleth a man's house, his castle, meaning that he may defend himselfe therein. 1600-16 COKE *5 Rep.* 91 b, The house of every man is to him as his Castle and Fortresse, as well for his defence against injury and violence, as for his repose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 73 The house is a castle which the king cannot enter. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 128 An Englishman's house is his castle.

4. *fig.* (or *allegorical*). 'Stronghold, fortress'.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9811 þis castel es o lunde and grace. 13200 (*title*), Her bygnet a tretsyt þat is yclept Castol off loue. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Suffisaunce is a castel that kepeth wyse men from euy weikis. 1533 ELVOT (*title*), The Castel of Helth. 1551 RECORD (*title*), The Castle of Knowledge. 1783 COWPER *Task* v. 525 Seeing the old castle of the state so assailed. 1823 LAMB *Eiren Ser.* I. xxvi. (1865) 211 Shake not the castles of his pride.

5. *poet.* or *rhetorical* for: A large ship (esp. of war); usually with some attribute.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 Great Britaine...having so many invincible castles in motion (I meane Her Ships). 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* v. 224 The floating Castles dance upon the Tide. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 24 Our winged castles [fly] from their merchant ships. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 These sea-kings may take once again to their floating castles.

6. A small wooden tower used for defence in warfare; a tower borne on the back of an elephant.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 3252 To be castel þat was ymad of tieo al þat host he broȝte. 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 191 The Castelles of Tree...that craftily ben set up on the Olifantes Bakkes, for to fyghten agens Hire Enemeyes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 77 The girdell that helde vp the castell vpon theyre backes. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 167 Syttinge in a castell...On an olyphautes backe. 1843 MACAULAY *Proph. of Caxys* xxiv, The beast on whom the Castle With all its guards doth stand. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. 624 The temporary towers, used in the military art of the time...sometimes called castles.

b. A tower in general.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 77 There is a Castle in the grand Caire in Egypt called the Niloscope, where there stands a Pillar.

7. *Naut.* A tower or elevated structure on the deck of a ship. Cf. FORECASTLE, *Obs.*

1 a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3617 The toppe-castelles he stuffede with toyelys. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 27 The helme and the castelle also wille I [Noah] take. 1521 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. III. (Arb.) 76 The watche men lokinge owte of the toppe castell of the shyppes. 1611 CORG., *Gaillard*, the loud house, or hinder castle, of a ship.

8. Applied (in proper names) to ancient British or Roman earthworks, as *Abbotsbury Castle* between Weymouth and Bridport, *Maiden Castle* at Dorchester, *Round Castle* near Oxford, *Yarnbury Castle*, etc.

9. *Chess*. One of the pieces, made to represent a castle; also called a *ROOK*.

[1610 GUILLIM *Heraldris* iv. xlii. (1611) 222 They [the Rooks] stand in the vitermost corners of the Chesbord, as frontier Castles.] 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 146 Here is a king defended by a lady, two bishops, two knights, at the end of the lists, with two rooks, fortresses, or castles. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess-pl. Handbk.* 5 The Rook, or Castle is next in power to the Queen.

†10. 'A kind of close helmet' (Nares): but perch. only a *fig. use*. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 815 Then... entered Sir Thomas Kneut, in a castell of cole black, and ouer the castell was written The dolorous castell. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 187 Stand fast, and weare a Castle on thy head.

11. *Castle in the air*, visionary project or scheme, day-dream, idle fancy. Common since 1575, varied occasionally with *castle in the skies*, and the like; *castle in Spain* [= *F. château en Espagne*] is found 1400-1600, and occasionally as a Gallicism in modern writers. *Castle* alone is also used where the allusion is obvious: cf. *CASTLE-BUILDER*, -*BUILDING*.

[As to the *Fr. faire des châteaux en Espagne* (found in 15th c.) see Littré; since it varied with *châteaux en Asie*, or *Albanie*, it appears that the phrase at bottom meant only to build castles in a foreign country where one had no standing-ground, Spain being finally taken as the nearest Moorish country to Christendom, or perhaps with some reference to the arms of Castile.]

1400 *Rom. Rose* 2573 Thou shalt make castels thanne in Spayne, And dreame of joye, alle but in vayne. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 19 He began to make castells in Spayne as lovers do. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* 55 (Arb.) Things are thought, which neuer yet were wrought, And castels buyt aboue in lofty skies. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 171 They built Castles in the air, and thought to do great wonders. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* ii. (1594) 182 Some... have their viuites a wool-gathering, and as wee use commonly to say, are building of castles in Spaine. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 16 In conceite builde castles in the skie. 1611 COTGR., *Faire des châteaux en Espagne*, to build castles in the aire (say wel). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 1. ii. (1651) 187 That castle in the ayr, that crochet, that whimsie. 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* 42. 2 Strange castles builded in the skies. 1738 KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. 27 To explain Nature by Theories... is only building Castles in the Air. 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 237 To plan frail castles in the skies. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, I built castles till bed-time. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* IV. 282 The explosion of the Gunpowder Plot blowing the castles in Spain into the air. 1867 MAURICE *Patricians & Lawg.* vi. (ed. 4) 120 In looking back to the castles of earliest boyhood. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* II. vii. 203 We have all had our castles in Spain.

12. *Comb.*, as *castle-battlement*, -*court*, -*ditch*, -*gate*, -*guardian*, -*wall*; *castle-born*, -*butressed*, -*crowned* adjs.: also † *castle-boon*, an unpaid service due to a castle from neighbouring owners or tenants; see *Boon* *sb.* 1 6; † *castle-bote*, the keeping of a castle in repair, a contribution levied for this purpose; *Castle-chamber* (Court of), the Irish analogue of the Court of Star-chamber, under the Tudors and Stuarts; † *castle-cloud*, a castle-like cloud, a cumulus; † *castle-come-down*, used by Foxe for ruin, total destruction; *castle-garth*, ? a yard or enclosure belonging to a castle; † *castle-gilliflower*, the plant *Matthiola incana*; † *castle-hunter*, one who builds castles in the air; † *castle-monger*, one who builds or owns castles; † *castle-soap*, see *CASTLE SOAP*; † *castle-stead* (see *quot.*); *castle-top*, a tall humming top (still in *north. dial.*); *castle-town*, a town defended by a castle; also (*Sc.*) a collection of houses lying near or under a castle; *castlewards* *adv.*, towards the castle; *castle-wick* = *CASTLESHIP*; *castle-work* (see *quot.*). See also *CASTLE-BUILDER*, -*GUARD*, -*WARD*, -*WISE*.

[15. *Phumpton Corr.* Intro. 20 They and their tenants were to be quit of \*Castell-boone and of drink-money for the foresters, upon payment of a rent of four shillings a year.] 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* ii. iii. The \*castle-born brat is a senator born, Or a saint, if religion's in vogue. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 127 a. Bote signifieth amercement or compensation, or sometimes freedom from the same, as \*castle-bote. 1648 *Art. of Peace betw. Ormond & Irish* xxi, Persons... authorized by Commission under the Great Seal to regulate the Court of \*Castle-chamber. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. ii. 160 Hot and dry, misty air, \*castle clouds. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1566) 1902/1 Her high buildings of such ioyes and felicities, came all to a Castle Comedowne. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii, Man and guard the \*castle-court. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 776 That ancient \*castle-crowned hill. 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784. 19 *Hec litia*, a \*castyledyche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. ii. 1 Wee'll couch it h Castle-ditch. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 6 Seuen of the name against the \*castle-gate, he did closely place. 1815 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 567 Isembard's \*castle-garth now constitutes a suburb of Saint Valory. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. iv. 152 The great \*Castell or stocke Gilloflower. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* cxiv. 374 Castle Gilloflower. 1754 BERKELEY *Lett.* in *Wks.* Iv. 314 We have not the transports of your \*castle-hunters; but our lives are calm and serene. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. ii. 53 (D.) The Bishops (being the greatest \*castle-mongers in that age), very stubborn, and not easily to be ordered. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1837) I. 274 A deep tragedy of the \*Castle-Spectre sort. 1678-79 PHILLIPS, \*Castledown, a fancifully used for any fortress or Bulwark. [Also in KERSEY, and BAILEY 1721-1800]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1850) II. 633 The

kites, and marbles, and \*castle tops he was fond of then. 1605 *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 167 This was a \*castle-town, and of great strength. 1804 *Glasgow Her.* 16 May, These cothouses were often called the Castletown, because they belonged to or lay near the castle. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Aise an \*castel wal. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. viii, That lovely lady sat and wept upon the castle-wall. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimora* vi. 313 He moves \*Castle-wards. 1611 COTGR., *Castellenie*, a \*Castle-wicke, a castleship. 1448 R. GLOUC. (1810) 450 (*M.S. College of Arms*) That such \*castellwerk was nat semyng to Religion. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 195 Grievously they oppressed the miserable people of the land with their castle-works.

**Castle** (ka's'l), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To inclose or place in, or as in, a castle; also *fig.* † b. To inclose (a cistern, etc.) within a building (*obs.*; cf. *CASTELLATED* 2). Also *castle up*, etc.

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1354/1 The conducting of Thames water, ceterning the same in lead, and casting with stone. 1611 FLORIO, *Castellare*, to encastell, to Castle. 1655 GURMALL *Chr. in Arm.* Intro. iv. § 1 (1666) 13/2 Castle me in the arms of thy everlasting strength. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 449 The first Cistern Castled with Stone was the great Conduit in West-Cheap. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 30 After having castled himself up, as it were, in his own exclusive spirit. 1871 BROWNING *Fr. Hohenst.* 116 Some fierce tribe, castled on the mountain peak.

†2. To ornament with battlements or in imitation of a castle. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCEUR *Pers. T.* 7 371 Bake metes and dish metes... peynted and castelled with papir.

3. *Chess. a. intr.* To bring the castle or rook up to the square next the king, and move the king to the other side of the castle. Also said of the king.

1666 BEALE *Chess* 8 He [the king] may change (or Castle) with this Rooke, that is, he may goe two draughts at once towards this Rooke... causing the Rooke to stand next to him on either side. 1820 HOYLE's *Gamas Instr.* 270 If you have your choice on which side to castle. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess-pl. handbk.* 19 If he castle on the Queen's side, he plays his King to Q. B.'s square, and Q.'s rook to Q.'s sq. The object of this compound move is generally to place the royal Piece in safety, and at the same time bring the Rook... into better play. 1870 HARDY & WARD *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 38 He can move only one square at a time except when he castles, which he may do once during each game.

*b. trans.*

1820 HOYLE's *Gamas Instr.* 202 Castle your king as soon as convenient. 1868 C. R. MARKHAM in *Macm. Mag.* No. 103. 87/2 The Abyssinian is allowed time to castle his king and take the pieces.

Hence *Castleling* *vbl. sb.*

1813 *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 355 His games are drawn up as if Castling was not in use. 1880 BOY'S *own Bk.* 586 Castling is a compound move of king and castle.

**Castle-builder**. One who builds castles; commonly, one who builds castles in the air (see *CASTLE* *sb.* 11), a day-dreamer, a visionary schemer.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 One of that Species of Men... denominated Castle-builders, who scorn to be beholden to the Earth for a Foundation. 1822 IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 36, I have been always something of a castle-builder. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders.

So *Castle-building* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Castle-built* *ppl. a.*

1740 CHEVYNE *Regim.* Pref. 7 Enthusiasm, Romanceing, and Castle-building. 1790 *Student* I. 223 (T.) Castle-building, or the science of aerial architecture. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the B.* i. 11 The castle-building father bestowed almost all his thoughts for the next half-hour on the new reactor. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiii. (1859) II. 272 Reverie or Castle-building, is a kind of waking dream. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xx. 242 Castle-built schemes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxvi. 191 As I lay castle-building.

**Castled** (ka's'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. *CASTLE* + *-ED*.]

1. Furnished with a castle or castles.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 282 John of Killingworth, born in that castelled village. 1596 DRYDEN *Ann. of the B.* i. 1. 119 Cast'ld Elephants o'erlook the town. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* l. i. Day set on Norham's castled steep. 1839 LONGF. *Flowers* i, One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine.

2. Built in the style of a castle, castellated.

1789 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1812) I. 82 [Thou] view'st sublime her castled towers. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Youth of May* Poems II. 160 In the castled house... Which sheltered their childhood.

3. Inclosed or placed in a castle.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* Wallace xlviii, Rush'd Stirling's castled warriors to the plain.

**Castle-guard**. Also 6-7 *-gard(e)*.

1. The guard of a castle.

2. *Feudal Syst.* A kind of knight-service, whereby a feudal tenant was bound, when required, to defend the lord's castle; the tenure of such service.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140 The service of Castlegarde [at Dover], was with the assent of King Henrie the third converted into a payment of money. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 345 Lands in Kent... to be held in Castle-gard. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 87 a. The tenant ought by himselfe or by another to doe Castle-gard. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 815 No Constable shall distrein any Knight to give Money for Castle-Guard, if he will perform it in his own Person. 1779 LD. LYTTELTON (T.) One species of knight-service was castle-guard.

3. A tax originally in commutation of this service; also the territory chargeable therewith.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 48 Castlegard is an imposition layd upon such... as dwell within a certain compasse of any Castle, to the

maintenance of such as watch and ward the Castle. It is sometimes used for the circuit itself, which is inhabited by such as are subject to this service. 1888 *Archaeol. Rev.* I. 57 In Pevensey Rape much of the land round the Castle was wardable, i. e. paid Castle-guard or Castle-ward.

*attrib.* 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Castleguard-rents*; are Rents paid by those that dwell within the Precincts of any Castle, towards the Maintenance of such as Watch and Ward the same. 1888 *Archaeol. Rev.* I. 57 A large number of manors in Hastings Rape were held by *Castleguard* tenure. The Earl of Chichester, as owner of Hastings Castle, still receives *Castleguard* rents in the Hundreds of Baldslow, etc.

**Castle-like**, *a.* and *adv.*

*A. adj.* 1. Like a castle. 2. Of or pertaining to a castle, castellar.

1611 COTGR., *Castellain*, the Lord... of a territorie, vnto which Castle-like Jurisdiction and Royalties belong.

*B. adv.* After the manner of a castle.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 769 A stately house built Castlelike.

† **Castlery**, *casteltry*. *Obs.* [f. *castel*, *CASTLE* *sb.* + *-ERY*; or ad. OF. *castelerie*, *castelerie* territory belonging to a castle, med.L. *castellaria* in same sense.] The government or jurisdiction of a castle; the territory subject to it.

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 116 The Castlery which he and his ancestors have of Baynards Castle. 1877 G. T. CLARK in *Archaeol. Camb.* 121 Both are mentioned... as the seats of a Castlery, a sort of honour or superior lordship attached to the castle.

† **Castleship**. *Obs.* = *prec.*

1598 FLORIO, *Castellania*, a castleship, the privileges or territories of a castle. 1611 COTGR., *Castellanie*, a Castleship, a castleship, the Tenure or Honour of a Castleship.

*Castle-soap*, *obs.* f. *CASTLE SOAP*.

† **Castlet**. *Obs.* [A var. of *CASTELLET*, assimilated to *CASTLE*: see *-ET*.] A small castle.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (T.) There was in it a castel of stone and brick. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 587 It hath in this Moreland Carswell a Castlet situate upon it.

**Castleward**.

†1. The warden of a castle. *Obs.*

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 129 (Jam.) The Castlewartis on the Marche herde say, etc.

2. *Feudal Syst.* = *CASTLE-GUARD* 2, 3.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 140 The lande beeing charged with tenne shillings (called Castlewards) for every Warder that it was bound to finde. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Castellian*, Castlewicke or castleward. 1616 BULLOCK, *Castleward*, a payment made by some dwelling within a certain compasse of a Castle for the maintenance of those that do watch and ward the Castle. Also the Circuite of land which oweth this Service. 1704 in WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* 1756 [see *CASTELLARY*]. 1888 [see *CASTLE-GUARD* 3].

†3. *fig.* Defence. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 40 The main Castleward to shrowd these weaklings from blows and qualmes.

**Castlewise**, *adv.* In the manner of a castle.

1600 NORDEN *Syc. Brit.*, *Corru.* (1728) 55 An auncient howse castlewise builded. 1831 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXX. 478 Clouds... piled... about him castlewise.

† **Castling** (ka's'tlin), *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *CAST* *ppl. a.* or *sb.* + *dim.* suffix *-LING*.]

1. The offspring of an untimely birth, an abortion.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Avorton*, that which is brought forth before the tyne, a castling. 1611 COTGR., *Castel*, a casting, a starveling. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Poem.* 53. 84 We should rather relie upon the urine in a Castlings bladder. 1664 BULLER *Hum.* ii. 539 Castling Foles of Balam's Ass. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Wet-Glover*, Casting skins... slender, thin, and gentle.

2. The second (or third) swarm which leaves a hive in the season; = *CAST* *sb.* 18. Also *transf.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Penn. Mon.* (1634) 5, 17 [queen bees], whereof one went forth with the prime swarm, 5 were brought out dead four days before the Casting rose, other five came forth with the Casting. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* (1674) Intro. 6/7 Those Countries were of an elder Plantation, than to be a second or third Casting of some other Swarm. 1630 J. LEVETT *Order. Bees* (1634) 27 When you have a second swarm or casting (as some call it). 1662 STIRLING *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 11. 562 Not to have been that ancient people but rather some latter Castlings.

**Castling** (ka's'lin), *vbl. sb.*: see *CASTLE* *v.*

† **Cast-me-down**. *Obs.* A popular corruption of *CASSIDONY* (*Lavandula stoechas*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* li. clxxx. 470 Some simple people imitating the said name doe call it Caste me downe. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Cassidony*, vulg. cast-me-down, or French lavender, *Stachas*.

**Castock** (ka's'tpk). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 *caule stok*, 5 *cale stok*, *caustocke*, 5-6 *cal-stok*, 6 *calstooke* (e). [f. *cal*, *KALE* + *STOCK*: the vowel being shortened and the l at length lost before the consonant group: in mod. *Sc.* further reduced to *casto*, *casta*. Uncombined, it remains *hale-stock*, *kail-stock*.] The stalk or stem of a cabbage.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxii. (MS.), Men may graffe on a bete stok, as men do on a caule stok [1495 *caustocke*]. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hoc maguderie*, *calstok*. 1483 *Canth. Angl.* 51 A cale stok, *maguderie*, 1522 SKELTON *Why Nat to Court* 350 Nat worth a shyttel-cocke, Nat worth a sowre calstocke. c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 The Killings, Herrings, Castocks. 1785 *Fruit. Lond.* to Portsmouth in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 1. (Jam.) As freugh as kail-castocks. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *Castock*, *castock*, *custoc*; often *kail-castock*.



**Cast-off**, *pp. a.* and *sb. 1* [*f. CAST pp. a.*]

*A. pp. a.* Thrown off, rejected from use, discarded: as clothes, a favourite, a lover, etc.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 40 Cast-off Hunters, turn'd upon the Road for Post Chaise Service 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 80 A cast-off suit of my wife's. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 139 To strut at his heels, wear his cast-off clothes. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1850) I. 235 The cast-off extravaganzas of Goethe and Schiller. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1853) I. iv. 166 The worn and cast-off skin. 1853 ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 44 To array your thoughts in the tatters of the cast-off Bible.

*B. sb.* A person or thing that is cast-off or abandoned as worthless or useless. (For the plural *cast-offs* is more according to analogy.)

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49 And how... must they have look'd, like old Cast-offs. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* I. 82 Thou shalt be from the city of the free Thyself a cast-off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Cast-offs*, landmen's clothes. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Div.* Ps. lxxvii. 7 The objects of his contemptuous reprobation, his everlasting cast-offs. 1884 LONGIN *Mag.* Apr. 607 Our horses, casts-off from the flat.

**Cast-off**, *sb. 2* *Gunnery*. [*f. CAST sb. + OFF.*] The 'twist' of a gun-stock, the extent to which the stock is thrown laterally out of the line of the longitudinal axis of the barrel.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 249 He adjusts the bend or crook of the gun, and the amount of cast-off. *Ibid.* 432 The object of the cast-off is to bring the centre of the barrels in a line with the shooter's eye.

**Castor** (*kæ'stɔːr*). Also *castour*, 7-er. [*a. f. castor* (16th c.) and *L. castor*, a. Gr. *καστός* beaver, prob. a foreign word. Cf. Skr. *kāstīrī* musk.]

1. The beaver. (Now rarely used.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xliii. xxix. (1495) 780 The Castor hyght fyber also. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vi. 141 Ther [in Norway] be many castours and whyte beares. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* vi. 87 Cleere Tivy... Which of thy Castory once, but now canst onlie boast The Salmons. 1666 DAVEN *Ann. Afric.* xxv. Like hunted castors conscious of their store. 1750 BEAVERS *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 822 Skins, especially Castor. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts & v.* The sacs are cut off from the castors when they are killed.

2. A reddish-brown unctuous substance, having a strong smell and nauseous bitter taste, obtained from two sacs in the inguinal region of the beaver; used in medicine and in perfumery; castoreum.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 430 Two drams... is thought to be a sufficient dose of Castor. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 150. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 935 Castor he proves to be the Scent-bags adjoining to the Intestinum Rectum, and not the Testicles of the Beaver, as some assert. 1750 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 550 Your letters... have been my castor, pearl collar, and salt volatile. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1850) II. 91 Bezoar, civet, and castor, are the diseases of animals. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 385 Musk and castor... give more speedy relief. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts & v.* Chemists... have examined castor, and found it to be composed of a resin, a fatty substance, a volatile oil, an extractive matter, benzoic acid, and some salts.

3. A hat, orig. either of beaver's fur, or intended to be taken as such; in the end of the 17th and beginning of 18th c. distinguished from 'beaver', and said to be of rabbit's fur; at that time also usually spelt *caster*. Now mostly *colloq.* or *slang*. Cf. BEAVER 3. (So in Fr.)

1640 in Entick *London* II. 175 Bever hats, Demi-casters. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr. Aijja, in London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects... The Haberdasher is ready to furnish you with a Vigone, Codevec, or Castor. 1675 *Land. Gas.* No. 1031/4 A parcel of Hats, being Mens, Womens, and Boyes, Castors. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1531/4 A thick short boy... with a... gray caster hat. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2636/4, a black Hats, one a Beaver, the other a new Castor. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* iii. 129/2 Of Hats... the Caster... is made of Coney Wool mixt with Polony Wooll. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P. I. His Imperial Castor, which he always wears cock'd in Front. 1750 BEAVERS *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 578 The Manufactures of this Shire [Derby] are... some Felt, Castor, and Beaver Hats. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Jour.* (1774) I. 133. 1847 SCOTT *Chron. Can.* Ser. I. Introd. iii. A white castor on my head. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxv. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xlii. 193 His coat and castor having been detained at the public-house in pledge.

4. 'A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats' (Webster).

5. *Oil of castor*. (Littre has *huile de castor* in sense of *castoreum* from Paré c. 1550.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Castoreum*, They draw an oil from it called *Oil of Castor*.

**Castor** (*kæ'stɔːr*). Also *caster*. [*A variant of CASTOR, f. CAST v.* (in sense 1 'to throw'), and 54 'to turn or veer') + *-ER*. The spelling in *-or* prob. arose primarily from confusion, and from missing the actual derivation; but it is now predominant, though one might write *pepper-caster*.]

1. A small vessel with a perforated top, from which to cast or sprinkle pepper, sugar, or the like, in the form of powder; extended to other vessels used to contain condiments at table, as in 'a set of castors', i. e. the castors and cruets usual in a cruet-stand.

1676 *Land. Gas.* No. 1093/4 Stale... Six Salts. A Sugar Castar. A Pepper Castor. A Mustard Pot. 1681 *Ibid.* No. 1591/4 One Set of Casters. 1801 JEVILL *Tears of Crinets*, The Sugar Castor Wilberforce supplied. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 84 A Silver Set of Castors. 1836 MARRYAT *Midish. Easy* ix. Put before our hero a tin bread-

basket... and the pepper-caster. 1861 DICKENS in *All Y. Round* IV. 461 The table-cloth and spoons and castors.

2. A small solid wheel and swivel attached to the foot of each leg of a piece of furniture, so that it may be turned in any direction without lifting.

1748 MRS. MONTAGU in *Doran Lady of last Cent.* (1873) Like a slate-bed running on castors. 1800 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 491 An arrangement of twelve bricks, placed on a stand, with casters. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 269 The machine runs on casters. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xlv. 345 You can't have castors on old oak chairs. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 42 Trucks with casters.

Hence *Castorless a.*, and comb. *castor-maker*, etc. 1690 *Land. Gas.* No. 2530/4 Charles Mansell, a Castor-maker. 1883 J. PAIN *Thicker than Water* II. xx. 29 Chairs rickety and castorless.

**Castor** 3. In Greek mythology, name of one of the twin sons (Castor and Pollux) of Tyndarus and Leda, brothers of Helena; represented in the constellation Gemini or the Twins, of which Castor is the first, and Pollux the second star.

1546 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 11 A ship of Alexandry, which had wyntred in the Yle, whose badge was Castor and Pollux. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 38 Truth and Peace are the Castor and Pollux of the Gospell. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 350 note, Castor is a binary system to which... doubtless belongs a third star, which participates in the proper movement of the two others.

2. A name given to the phenomenon called also CORPUSANT or St. Elmo's Fire. On the appearance of two at once they were called Castor and Pollux, and were thought to portend the cessation of a storm.

1708 MOUTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 77 He had seen Castor at the Main-yard-arm. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Fen Saint-Elme*, a corpusant, sometimes called Castor and Pollux.

**Castor** 4 (*kæ'stɔːr*). [*perh. some corruption of CASTANE, or L. castanea* chestnut, in *F. chataigne*.] (See *quint.* and cf. CHESTNUT.)

1888 *Brit. Med. J.* Feb. 25 Feb., The singular patch of hard integument known as the castor on the inside of the foreleg of the horse. 1888 *Veterinarian* May 304 Another organ in process of disappearance is that piece of horn inside the forearm, where it is termed the chestnut, and that inside the hock, where it is termed the castor; it corresponds to the finger-nail of the thumb of our hand, and of the foot of the five-toed ancestor of the horse.

**Castor** 5. *Min.* See CASTORITE.

|| **Castoreum** (*kæ'stɔːr-i-um*). [*L. castoreum*, f. *castor* beaver. Also *Fr. castoréum*.] = CASTOR 1 2.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xliii. xxix. (1495) 791 Castorium helpyth ayenst many syknesses. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* C iv, Anyonthe eares, eyes and noddle with myrrh, storax, Castoreum. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 692 The parts of Beasts purified (as Castoreum and Musk). 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6136 The art of driving away and sinking Whales by Castoreum. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 404 The castoreum contained in a gland of the beaver.

Hence *castoreum oil*, *resin*, chemical products of castoreum.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 815.

**Castorial**, *a. nonce-rod.* [*f. CASTOR 1 3.*] Pertaining to a hat (*jocose*).

1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 1 A graduated arc... by which he meted out to each his rightful share of castorial consideration.

**Castorin**, *Chem.* [*f. CASTOR 1 + -IN.*] A crystalline substance obtained from castoreum.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 292 Castorine is, according to M. Bizio, the active principle of castor. 1861 HULME in *Magnum-Taudon* ii. iii. li. 121. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 815 The mother liquor deposits crystals of castorin.

**Castorite**, *Min.* [This mineral and another closely associated with it were at first fancifully named *Castor* and *Pollux*.] A variety of Petalite occurring in distinct transparent crystals.

1868 DANA *Min.* 230 Petalite occurs... on Elba (castorite) in detached crystals.

**Castor oil** (*kæ'stɔːr oi-l*). [*Origin of name uncertain*: it has been suggested that this oil actually took the place of the drug *castor*, or perh. of *oil of castor* (see CASTOR 1 5), in use in midwifery, etc., and thus popularly assumed its name. So 'Castor oil pills' is now a popular name for certain pills which have the same laxative effect but contain no castor oil.]

A pale yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* or Palma Christi (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*), having a nauseous slightly acrid taste; used in medicine as a purgative, and in some parts of the world in lamps.

1746 P. CANVANE (*title*), Dissertation on the Oleum Palmæ Christi... commonly called Castor Oil. 1799 *Med. J.* I. 468 A very useful medicine, where the stomach will bear it, is castor oil. 1803 *Ibid.* X. 492 His bowels to be kept open by castor oil. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 205 Castor-oil is obtained by expression from the seeds without heat, hence it is called 'cold-drawn castor oil'.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xv. 281 The canebrake tops... are 'castor-oil to camels' stomachs'.

*b. attrib.*, as in *castor-oil plant* or *tree*.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 492 An occasional green castor-oil plant... may be met with. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 272 The Palma-Christi, or castor-oil-plant.

† **Castory**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. castoreum* in OF. *castoire, castore*.] = CASTOREUM. Also 'a colour extracted from castoreum' (Godef.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xiv. (1495) 233 The pacyent shall vse sage and castory... to helpe the palsey. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxix. (1650) 56 Castory (that is, the stones of the beast Castoreum). 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 41 Overlayd with fayre vermilion or pure castory. 1634 HARRINGTON *Salerno Regim.* 132 Castorie hath many Vertues. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ix, Sage, Castory, Lavender... cure members infected with the Palsey.

**Castral** (*kæ'stræl*), *a.* [*f. L. castra* camp (pl. of *castrum* fort) + *-AL*.] Belonging to the camp. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edithen* xxiii. (1878) 308 The castral life of the Arabs.

**Castrametation** (*kæ'striəm tē'ti-jən*). [*a. f. castrametation* (16th c.), f. *L. castra mētā-ri* to measure or lay out a camp.]

*a.* The art or science of laying out a camp. *b. concr.* The outline of a camp traced out (*obs.*).

1679 FLOR *Staffordish.* (1686) 404 Choul's discourse of the Castametation of the Romans. *Ibid.* 406 That entrenchment... has been one of these Roman Castametations. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, Discussion concerning urns, votive altars, Roman camps and the rules of castrametation. 1842 W. RAMSAY in *Smith's Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (1848) 244/2 A technical memoir on the art of castrametation.

**Castrate** (*kæ'stri:t*), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. castrāt-us* pa. pple. of *castrāre*; see the vb.]

*A. adj.* Castrated. *Obs. exc. in Bot.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Androgynus*, an Hermaphrodite, or one who is Castrate or Effeminate. 1754 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 873 But the castrate fish... were always in season. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Test-bk.* 401 *Castrate*, said of a stamen which wants the anther.

† *b. sb.* A castrated man, a eunuch. *Obs.* (= *F. castrat*, *Il. casti-ato*.)

1630 G. DANIEL *Eclius* xxx. 61 The Imperfect Castrate. 1691 T. HEYRICK *Misc. Poems* 31 The Castrate's sneaking looks.

**Castrate** (*kæ'stri:t*), *v.* [*f. L. castrāt-* ppl. stem of *castrāre* to castrate, prune, expurgate, deprive of vigour, etc.: see *-ATE* 3.]

1. *trans.* To remove the testicles of; to geld, emasculate.

1613 [see CASTRATED]. 1633 BR. MORTON *Discharge Inqut. Romish Party* 138 (11) Origen—having read that scripture, 'There be some that castrate themselves for the kingdom of God', he did castrate himself. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 113 To eunuchate or castrate themselves. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* II. 90. 1831 YONATT *Horse* ii. (1847) 19 The Barb... They are never castrated, for a Mussulman would not mutilate... the beast of the Prophet.

*b. Bot.* To remove the anthesis (or the pistil) of (a flower) before fecundation. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1850 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 236 A plant, to be hybridised, must be castrated.

† 2. *Gardening*. To prune, remove superfluous suckers from. *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Pr. Gard.* (1675) 255 When your strawberries shoot their strings, you must castrate them. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Castrating*... in speaking of melons and cucumbers... signifies the same with pruning or pinching.

† 3. *transf. and fig.* To deprive of vigour, force, or vitality; to mortify. *Obs.*

1554 T. MARTIN *Marriage of Priestes* Yib (T.) Ye castrate the desires of the flesh. a. 1670 HACKER *Abb. Villains* ii. (1692) 181 Every subsequent action of that Parliament did castrate their hope. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 123 Whether they [mineral waters] do not... sooner precipitate an Ocre to the bottom, nor sooner become castrated thereby.

† *b.* To mutilate, 'cut down'. *Obs.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 56 The noble kingdom of Numidia was so castrated, that it dwindled away to the Eastern Province of the Aigeines.

4. To mutilate (a book, etc.) by removing a sheet or portion of it; esp. to remove obscene or objectionable passages from; to expurgate.

1647 Let. in *Crt. & Times* Chas. I. (1848) I. 295 An Oxford man... had his sermon perused and castrated before he came there. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 179 ¶ 5 The following letter, which I have castrated in some places. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Castrating a book*. 1753 WARBURTON *Let. Late Prelate* (1800) 136 The letter... is castrated of one of its most curious anecdotes. 1799 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) III. 210 Talking of Rochester's Poems, he said, he had given them to Mr. Steevens to castrate for the edition of the poets. 1816 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) III. 33 Gifford is at his old work of castrating my reviews. 1873 SYMONDS *Grek. Poets* xi. 344 The monk Planudes amended, castrated... and remodelled... the Greek Anthology of Cephalus.

Hence *Castrated pp. a.* (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses).

1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Castrated*, gelded, diminished. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 124 Castrated animals... are longer lived. 1799-1824 D'ISRAËLI *Civ. Lit., Bible prohib.*, This castrated copy of the Bible. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 417. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 247 The horns are not developed... in the castrated male.

**Castration** (*kæ'stri:t-jən*). [*a. f. castration*, or *ad. L. castrāt-iō-em*, n. of action f. *castrāre* to castrate.] The action of castrating, in various senses.

1. The removing of the testicles; gelding.

c. 1200 *Pallad. on Herb.* vi. 92 Now... is goode castration Of hitel boles. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 37. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 102 That castration preserves and strengthens the voice. 1875 BLACK *Zool.* 30 Castration produces diminution in size of the horns.



†2. The act of taking away a portion of the honey from the hive. *Obs.* [Cf. *L. castrare alvearia* (Palladius); *Fr. châtir une ruche*.]  
 c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 267 Castration the been have eße this moone. 1623 *Butler Fem. Mon.* x. (1623) Vj. Exsection or castration . . is the cutting off of part of the Combes, part being left for the Bees prouision.

†3. Mutilation, 'cutting down'. *Obs.*  
 1728 *Morgan Algiers I. List Subscribers*, Near 100 . . have desired to be excused, and accordingly they are erased. . . I almost repent my consenting to so great a Castration.

4. The removal of objectionable parts from a literary work; expurgation. Also *concr.*

1791-1824 *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 448 A partial suppression, or castration of passages . . fatal to the cause of truth. 1806 in *Holinshead's Scot. Chron.* I. 7 In this second edition, several sheets . . were castrated for containing some passages disagreeable to Queen Elizabeth . . but the castrations have since been printed apart.

|| **Castrato** (kastrāto). Pl. castrati. [Ital.; pa. pple. of *castrare* used substantively: *L. castrare* to castrate.] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain a soprano or alto voice.

1763 *J. Brown Poetry & Mus.* v. 63 An Italian Castrato (who hath laboured at this Refinement through his whole life). 1879 *E. Gosse Lit. N. Europe* 147 The Italian Opera . . with its gang of castrati.

**Castrator** (kastrātor). [a. *L. castrator*, f. *castrare*.] One who castrates; see the vb.  
 1818 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 93 The review of 'Evelyn's Memoirs' (part of which goes to the grand castrator with this letter).

**Castrel**, another form of **KESTREL**, a hawk.

†**Castrensial**, a. *Obs. rare*-. [f. *L. castrensis* belonging to a camp (f. *castra* camp) + *-AL*.] = next.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* ii. 44 According unto military marches, or castrensial mansions.

**Castrensian** (kastrēnsiān), a. [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to a camp; camp-.

1657 *G. STARKEY Helmsford's Viad.* 261 Castensian or Camp Feavers. 1776 *Keutish Trav. Compan.* 144 The castrensian amphitheatre. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. i. iv. 125 No castrensian remains. 1832-4 *DE QUINCY Caesars* Wks. IX. 102 A mere military title . . purely castrensian.

**Castro-meter**, *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. castra* camp + *Gr. -mētrōs*, in *L. -mētra*, measurer.] A surveyor of (ancient) camps.

1857 *J. RAINE Mem. J. Hodgson* I. 138 Not merely as an archæologist or castrometer, but as an agriculturist.

**Casual** (kæ'zjuəl, kæ'ziuəl), a. (*sb.*) Also 4-5 casual, 5-7 -all. [a. *F. casual*, ad. *L. casualis* depending on chance, f. *cāsus* - see **CASE sb.** 1.]

1. Subject to, depending on, or produced by chance; accidental, fortuitous.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 301 It is but casuel plesance. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* 40 (Harl. MS.) By a casuel hadde or by chance I was ny dreynit. 1590 *SWINBURN Testaments* 132 Of conditions . . Some be casuel, such as are not in the power of that man to whom they are imposed, but either in the power of some other thing, or person, so that the event thereof is to vs vnctinate. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* (J.) That which seemeth most casual and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. 1670 *DRYDEN Tyrann. Love* iii. i. Him who thought A casual World was from wild Atoms wrought. 1679 *COVENT Gard. Drollery* 231 His words like casual Atoms made a thought. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 497 How casual soever things . . may appear, yet there is One who ruleth over all. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* vi. 123 The Improvement . . was not casual, but the Result of a natural Progression. 1879 *LUCKOCK Sci. Lect.* ii. 52 Are these differences merely casual and accidental, or have they a meaning and a purpose?

†b. Non-essential; = **ACCIDENTAL** 3. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* iv. iv. (1495) 84 Some prioytees . . ben secundary and casuel. 1658-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 196/x It is Principle of the Platonists, that every created thing hath a three-fold being: Casual, Formal, participated.

†c. Used, like **accidental**, of untoward events.

c1386 [cf. **CASUALTY** x b.]. 1577 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* I. 230/x In Ethelberts time the cite of Canturburie was burned by casuel fire. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* cxxiii. (1636) 222 Natuall death, which few attaine unto, but are prevented by death casuel. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 566 Where casual fire Had wasted woods. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 4 P 9 Who, by a casual hurt . . lie pining in want and anguish.

2. Occurring or coming at uncertain times; not to be calculated on, uncertain, unsettled.

c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lin. Mon.* (1714) 47 The Kyngs Extraordinary chaigys ar so casuel, that no Man may knowe them in certeynte. c1525-30 *MORE De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/y We call no sickness by that name, but such as be casual and come and goe. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. 1. 5 Both the known and casual Revenue. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* iv. xxi. 237 The accounts of the royal revenue, whether certain or casual. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* III. 437 An escheat is a casual profit, quod accidit domino ex eventu et ex insperato. 1876 *GROSE Eth. Fragm.* v. 174 Not for a casual period but for a complete lifetime.

3. Occurring or brought about without design or premeditation; coming up or presenting itself 'as it chances'.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 223 What wonder if . . object new Casual discourse draw on. c1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (J.) The commissioners entertained themselves . . in general said casual discourses. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 245 They talked of casual things. 1799 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 97 Anaxagoras . . would seem to have had more than a casual glimpse of truth. 1863 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* 17 A

mere casual spectator. 1864 *D. MITCHELL Sev. Stor.* 70, I made some casual remark about the weather. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* xii. 263 I'll mix with 'em in a casual way.

†4. Liable to happen; incidental to. *Obs.*

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* 275 (Harl. MS.) Of such men it is to dred, for casuel vengeance. c1565 *LINDSAY (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 46 It is but casual to a man to fall in an offence. 1593 *BULSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 284 When they dissent, which in all persons is casuel. 1610 *HEALLY St. Aug. City of God* i. viii. 14 Tell me whether any thing be casuel vnto the good, that tendeth not to their good. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 121.

†5. Subject to chance or accident; frail, uncertain, precarious. *Obs.* †b. Liable to. *Obs.*

(Cf. mod. *F.* use of *casual* for *fragile*, censured by Litté.) 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1219/x Landes seme not so casuel as money is or plate. 1568 *ABP. PARKER Corr.* (1853) 325, I carry about me such a casual body. 15 . . *Vaux Content. Mind in Parady. Dainty Devices* (1576) The body . . to a million of mishaps is casuel every hour. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. iv. 100 Your brace of vnprizeable Estimations, the one is but fraille, and the other Casuel. 1620 *MARKHAM Parady. Husb.* (1625) 157 Of all Graine it [Oats] is least casuel. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 200 In case . . the weather prove casuel. 1727 *SWIFT State Trcl.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 166 A trade casuel, corrupted and at meicy. 1729 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1340 II. 272 If the security is casuel.

6. Of persons or their actions: Not to be depended on, uncertain, unmethodical, haphazard, 'happy-go-lucky'. *collog.* or *slang.*

1624 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife, &c.* iii. Wks. 1778 III. 457 *Sanc.* Wilt thou lend me any? *Cac.* Not a farthing, captain; Captains are casuel things. 1883 *Durham Univ. Jnrl.* 24 Mar. A 'casual' man is one whose manner of life is altogether the sport of chance. 1886 *W. HOOVER S.E. Academic Life* 10 He takes his meals in a casual sort of way, without any attempt at regulation.

†7. Casuistic. *Obs. rare.*

1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 114 The Casual Divinity of the Jesuites. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Osiander . . has published a system of *casual theology*, containing the solution of dubious questions, and cases of conscience.

†8. Confused with **CASUAL**. *Obs.*

1598 *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 314 We must put in the casuel word Fear not Adam: *bycause* I am thy buckler. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 28 It is not at all casuel of this blessedness, but is that which the . . Lawgiver thought meet . . to make requisite thereto.

9. In such phrases as *casual labourer*, one who does casual or occasional jobs, but has no fixed employment; *casual poor*, those occasionally in a state of poverty; those not receiving regular or systematic relief, *esp.* those not permanently inmates of workhouses, etc., but admitted for occasional relief (cf. **B** 3 b); *casual ward*, a ward reserved for such occasional relief.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 85a, If we cannot keepe and cherish the casuel poore amongst vs. 1849 *BRIGHT Irel.* 5p. (1876) 164 For the support of the Irish casual poor. 1860 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 382 (Hoppe) He considered a casual ward necessary in every union. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 17 The bulk of its population consisted of casual labourers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 1/a The casual wards in the central parts of the metropolis.

10. *Law. Casual ejector*, the defendant in the fictitious action formerly allowed for the purpose of determining a title to land.

The casual ejector, a fictitious person, was stated to have ejected the plaintiff from the land, which (as was stated) he held on lease of the person actually claiming the land. The action involved the proving of the lessor's right to grant the lease, and so incidentally determined his title to the land.

1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 202 The lessee is entitled to his action of ejectment against the tenant, or this casual ejector, whichever it was that ousted him.

**B. sb.**

†1. A casual event, a chance. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1566 *DRAW HORACE'S Sat.* v. Civ. To sterte up in astrologye the casuels of men. 1652 *GAUL Magastron.* 162 Providence is in the ordering of casuels as well as fatals.

2. A casual revenue or income; see sense 2 above.

1825 *T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 103 The tithes and casuels of the Clergy.

3. *collog.* A casual workman; a casual visitor, etc.

1860 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 246 (Hoppe) The casuels being mostly paid by the day, and the regular hands . . once or twice a week. 1878 *Hallberg's Ill. Mng.* 32 (Hoppe) The family, tradespeople, visitors and casuels (not to mention run-away knocks). 1880 *BLACKMORE Erema* II. (Hoppe), Not a farthing did his lordship ever pay . . to support his casual [bastard].

b. A casual pauper; a casual ward. See sense 9 above.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 11 The guardians of Marylebone had to admit 800 or 900 casuels a week into their workhouse. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. 69. 1866 *J. GREENWOOD in Pall Mall G.* Feb. A night in a workhouse, by an amateur casual. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 1/a The accommodation in casuels and workhouses. *Ibid.* This ward . . holds ninety . . about the usual number for a London casual.

4. *Mil.* Cf. **CASUALTY** 2 b.

1853 *STROUVER Millit. Encycl.* 53 *Casuals*, or *Casualties*, a term . . signifying men that are dead (since first enlisted), or have been discharged, or have deserted.

c. *Comb.* †casual-wise *adv.*, casually.

1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* cxlviii, If any happen casuel-wise to dye.

**Casualism**. [f. **CASUAL** + *-ISM*.] a. A state of things in which chance reigns. b. The doctrine that all things exist or happen by chance.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 187 The most arbitrary casualism in place of the orderliness of law. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Relig. Encycl.* III. 1949 From infidelity and scepticism sprung materialism . . sensualism, and casualism.

**Casualist**. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.]

†1. = **CASUIST**. *Obs.*

1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* App. 39 Divers interpretations out of the Casualists.

2. One who holds the doctrine of casualism.

†**Casuality**. *Obs.* [a. *F. casualité* - med. *L. casualitas*, f. *cāsuālis*; see **CASUAL**. The form now used is **CASUALTY**.]

1. Chance; the state of being 'casual'; a chance or casual occurrence, contingency; *esp.* an unfortunate occurrence, accident, casualty.

1540 *RAYNALD Birth Man.* i. ii. (1634) 19 By cutting or apostumation, or by other casualty. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalyps* 16 Nothing happeneth by casualitie. a 1618 *RALPH Royal Navy* 19 More subject to casualitie and danger. 1679 *HOBBS Behemoth* Wks. (1840) VI. 246 Mere contingency, casualty, and fortune. 1772 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on* No. 7 (1794) 1 86 Superior to common casualties.

2. A casual or incidental charge or source of income; = **CASUALTY** 4.

c1658 *MURRAY in Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 211 The intromission or disponing upon hir propertie, casualties, or quhatsoever thing pertening, or that any way, might pertaine, to hir. 1607 *DAVIES 1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 242 An allowance out of the fines and casualties of that county. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas.* P. Wks. (1717) 96 His partner and fellow-governor in distribution of casualties and ruling the country.

**Casually** (see **CASUAL**), *adv.* Also 4-5 casually, 5 casuelly. [f. **CASUAL** + *-LY* 2.]

1. By chance; accidentally.

c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 679 And moo loves casuelly That betyde no man wote why. 1447 *BOKINHAM Seyntys* (1835) 174 He homward ayen . . Hys journe took, and casuelly to the hyl he neyhyd. 1547 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* xii. By chance negligently or casuelly. 1668 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydrrol.* ii. 9 The Monument of Childerick . . casuelly discovered three years past. 1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formas & Qual.* 4 That Matter barely put into Motion, and then left to itself should Casuelly constitute this beautiful and orderly world. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1704) 102 If the Clouds moved casuelly.

†b. Accidentally (= by a mischance). *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Nonne Pr. T.* 281 Casuelly the schippes bothom rent. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 151 In a fire that casuelly consumed the Popes owne chamber. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 38 Basilus . . was . . casuelly killed by a Stag.

2. Without design or previous intention; as it happens or happened; by mere chance.

1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* 205 Casuelly going over the hiedge . . I dyd mete with ix Englyshe . . parsons. 1647 *Lisauder & Cal.* ii. 24 With whom Lisauder casuelly being. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. iv. 294 All men, who . . had been casuelly present in the Hall. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. (1865) 246 He casuelly looketh in about dinner-time.

3. Incidentally, by the way, in a chance way.

1697 *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 366 The Joint Answers of the Quakes . . is not only Casuelly mention'd, but particularly insisted upon. 1794 *PALLY Evid.* i. iii. (1827) 53 Grounds of argument . . casuelly and undesignedly disclosed. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Inst.* iii. ii. § 24 A word casuelly spoken . . will often revive a train of recollections. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 328 Shiloh is casuelly mentioned.

†? Casually.

1661 *BRAMHALL Just Find.* i. 5 The Papacy . . is become . . in a great part actually, and altogether casuelly, guilty . . of . . all the greater schismes in Christendome.

**Casualness**. *rare.* [f. **CASUAL** + *-NESS*.]

Casual state or quality. (See **CASUAL** 5, 6.)

1882 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1393. 45 Stacks of umbrellas and bales of neglected great coats which in Scotland Yard await their owners, and mutely reproach the casualness of man.

**Casualty** (kæ'zjuəlti, kæ'ziuəlti), *n.* Also 5 caswelte. [ad. *L. casualitas*, on model of forms like *royalty*, *fealty*, *penalty*; the fuller form was **CASUALITY**: cf. *speciality*, *special-ty*; see *-TY*.]

1. Chance, accident (as a state of things). ? *Obs.*

1423 *JAS. I. Kings Q.* xxii. Were it casuit through hevynly Influence Off goddis will, or othir casueltee. c1500 *Merch. & Son* in *Halliwell. Nuga* P. 23, I have seyn men bothe ryse and falle, hyt ys but caswelte! 1548 *WHITTHESLEY Chron.* (1877) II. 6 Saint Annes church . . brente by casueltee of fire. 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 34 Sometimes by meere casuelty almost they light upon a very good servant. 1779 *JOHNSON Pope* Wks. IV. 17 Combinations of skilfull genius with happy casuelty. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. 398 Of too much worth to be left to casuelty.

2. A chance occurrence, an accident; *esp.* an unfortunate occurrence, a mishap; now, generally, a fatal or serious accident or event, a disaster. b. *Mil.* Used of the losses sustained by a body of men in the field or on service, by death, desertion, etc.

1494 *FABYAN VII.* 336 By syknesse and other casueltyes, he loste moche of his people. 1530 *WOLSEY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 30 If any casueltee of deth . . chaunced unto hym. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasme. Prov.* (1552) 16 Betwene the cuppe and the lyppes maye come many casualties. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* v. i. 94. 1612 *ROWLANDS Knaue Haris* 29 Losses on Land, and casualties at Seas. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* (1840) 20 Many sad casualties were caused by these meetings . . Arms and legs were often broken, as well as spears. 1727 *SWIFT Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 178 Several casualties have happened this week, and the bill of mortality is very much increased. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P.* Wks. 1816 XI. 73 He that runs against Time has an antagonist not subject to casualties. 1810 *WELLINGTON Let.* in *Gurw. Disp.* VI.

480 Not enough to provide for the casualties of the service.  
1861 *Land. Rev.* 16 Feb. 168 The annual loss of property from casualties on our coast.

† 3. State of subjection to chance (see CASUAL 5); liability to accident; precariousness, uncertainty.

1503 *4 Act 19 Hen. VII.* xxv. Preamb. The casualty of this world is such & lyfe as uncertainty, etc. 1558 Bp. WATSON *Ser. Sacrum*. vii. 104 The casualty of oure frailty life. 1668 *MARVELL Corr.* civ. Wks. 1872-5 II. 260 Because of the distance of our lodgings and the casualty of finding one another. 1812 *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 529 The casualty of public office, its distribution by accidental allotment .. tended to form a gambling spirit.

† b. *comr.* A thing subject to chance. *Obs.*  
1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 6 Mines. in England, are for the most part very great casualties.

4. A casual or incidental charge or payment; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, a payment due from a tenant or vassal on the occurrence of certain casual events. *Casualty of Wards*: feudal incidents accruing to superiors in ward holdings.

1599 W. FRANKLEYN in *Fiddes Wolsey* (1726) II. 166 Worthe two hundredeth markes a yere of standing rents by-ids casualties. 1643 *PRYNNE Soc. Power Parl.* ii. 57 The Chancery. alleging that the King was much indebted, and that he had neede retaine such casualties to himselfe. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6378/3 His Majesty's Land Rents and Casualties in Scotland. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* (1817) 225 The King received the feudal casualties of the ward. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/4 This right .. the casualty of composition on the estate passing to a singular successor, was so irregular in its incidence, and so arbitrary, that it has been so constantly evaded, whether rightly or wrongly, as never to constitute an appreciable addition to the value of the feudal superior's income.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Casualty*, in the tin-mines, a word used to denote the earth and stony matter which is, by washing in the stamping-mills, etc., separated from the tin ore, before it is dried and goes to the crazing mill. [In *Phil. Trans.* (1698) XII. 952, and *Bradley Fam. Dict.* (1725) called *casualty*.]

6. *attrib.*, as in *casualty ward*, the ward in a hospital in which accidents are treated.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 147/1 We were conducted to the casualty ward in which she was lying. 1885 *Barthol. Hosp. Rep.* XXI. 89 The casualty department of St. Bartholomew's.

† 7. Erroneous for CAUSALITY; cf. CASUAL 3.

1625 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 296 The same thing may be both a sign and a cause. And therefore when the stars are called signs, their casualty is not excluded. 1668 *Howe's Bless. Righteous* (1829) 51 Its casualty is that of an objective cause .. that operates only as it is apprehended.

|| **Casuarina** (kæ-si-ur-i-nä). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *casuarinus* cassowary, from fancied resemblance of the branches to the feathers of the bird.]

A genus of curious trees, with jointed leafless branches, having the appearance of gigantic horse-tails (*Equiseta*), natives of Australia and the Indian Archipelago. The Australian species is known as *Beef-wood*, and 'Oak'.

1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 460 Clubs made of the wood of the *casuarina*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 237 The Fiji Islanders eat human flesh with forks made of the hard wood of a *casuarina*. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 547/1 Splendid date-palms .. lofty Australian acacias, *casuarinas*, and eucalypti.

**Casulist** (kæ-si-ur-i-st), *a.* [f. *Casulista* (Sp. *casuista*, It. *casista*), f. L. *cāsus* case: see -IST.] A theologian (or other person) who studies and resolves cases of conscience or doubtful questions regarding duty and conduct. (Often with a sinister application: see CASUISTRY.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. v. (1616) 276 To talke with a Casuist about his diuorce. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal Pref.* Like an exact casuist does he not make conscience man's keeper and judge? 1663 *COWLEY Cutter Colem.* St. III. v. Like cunning Casuists as all Lovers are. a 1668 *DENHAM Progr. Learning* 118 Casuists, like cocks, stuck out each other's eyes. 1734 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 2 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree And soundest Casuists doubt, like you and me? 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 359. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 71 Provided we state a real reason .. it is agreed by all casuists, that we are not bound to state every reason. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 566 Casuists willing and competent to soothe his conscience with sophisms.

Hence † **Casuist** *v.*, to play the casuist; **Casuistess**, a female casuist; † **Casuistically** *adv.*, according to the principles of casuists.

1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 119 We never leave subtilizing and casuistizing. 1650 B. *Discolpinium* 7 Uncasuisly or unconscientiously asserted. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 219 No casuists in the gay Science.

**Casustic** (kæ-si-ur-i-stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC] = next. (Often with a sinister application: see CASUISTRY.)

1660 *GAUDEN Brownrig* 208 All points and parts of Religion, Dogmatick, Polemicke, Practicke, Casusticke. 1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 36 Diving into the weedy pool of casuistic argument. 1874 *TULLOCH Ration. Theol.* I. vi. 353 Those casuistic tendencies which .. gave complexion to his [Jeremy Taylor's] theological culture. 1875 I. G. SMITH *Dict. Chr. Antig.* s.v. *Celibacy*, The great casuistic Epistle [1 Corinthians].

**Casuistical** (kæ-si-ur-i-stikäl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to the solving of cases of conscience.

1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 617 His Casuistical Sermon, wherein the Prophet at large resolves the Jews in a case

of conscience touching Fasting. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* II. iii. 293 The endless Subtleties and Inticacies of Casuistical Divinity. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1832) V. 201 We talked of the casuistical question, 'Whether it was allowable at any time to depart from truth?' 1876 *FRIEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xliii. 143 We also see in Anselm himself the beginning of those casuistical distinctions.

**Casuistically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a casuistical manner; sophistically.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 898 Themselves are necessitated .. Casuistically to allow, etc. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 282 [Jeremy Taylor] obtained in that house much of that learning wherewith he was enabled to write casuistically. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 6 A similar method may be casuistically brought to bear against theology.

**Casuistry** (kæ-si-ur-i-strī, kær-zi-ur-). [f. CASUIST + -RY. App. at first contemptuous = 'the casuist's trade'; cf. *sophistry*, *Jesuitry*, *foolery*. A term of more respectful application would prob. have been *casuism*: Fr. has *la casuistique*, as if 'casuistics'.]

The science, art, or reasoning of the casuist; that part of Ethics which resolves cases of conscience, applying the general rules of religion and morality to particular instances in which 'circumstances alter cases', or in which there appears to be a conflict of duties. Often (and perhaps originally) applied to a quibbling or evasive way of dealing with difficult cases of duty; sophistry.

1725 *Pope Rape Lock* v. 122 Cages for gnats .. and tomes of casuistry. 1735 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot.* (1749) 170 Casuistry .. destroys, by distinctions and exceptions, all morality, and effaces the essential difference between right and wrong. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 359 The science of casuistry .. has been termed not inapty the 'art of quibbling with God'. 1841 *EMERSON Lect. the Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 254 The Temperance-question .. is a gymnastic training to the casuistry and conscience of the time. 1862 *MILL Utilit.* 37 Self-deception and dishonest casuistry. 1887 *FOWLER Princ. Morals* II. vi. 247 Granted that duties may clash, or that general rules may be modified by special circumstances, it is surely most important to determine beforehand, as far as we can, what those circumstances are, and, in the case of clashing duties, which should yield to the other. Now this, and this alone, is the task which 'Casuistry' or the attempt to 'resolve cases of conscience' proposes to itself.

2. A register or record of (medical) cases.

1883 J. W. LEGG in *Barthol. Hosp. Rep.* XIX. 202 Nor can I find any similar case in the casuistry of pempigus as recorded in the year-books.

† **Casule**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also in 6 casle. [OE. *casul*, also OF. *casule*, ad. L. *casula* (dim. of *casa* cottage), used in late L. for 'a vestment covering the whole person' ('casula est vestis cucullata, dicta per diminutionem a casa, quod totum hominem tegat, quasi minor casa', Isidore XIX. xxiv. 17).] = CHASUBLE.

a 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 196 *Byrrum*, casul. 1557 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1835) 159 Item more a casle of gold price viij l. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 207/1 His [the archbishop of York's] casule, chimer, and rochet. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Casule*, or Planet, one of those attities wherewith the Priest is vested, when he says Mass. 1824 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1842) 211 Plucked the priestly casule from his back.

|| **Casüre**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cās-* ppl. stem of *cadere* to fall + -URE (as if ad. L. *cāsūra*).] Cadence, rhythm.

1565 *CALPHILL Annot. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 298 (D.) Allued with the pleasant casure of the metre.

|| **Casus**. *Obs.* [L. *cāsus* fall, falling.] Each of the segments of the base of a triangle cut off by a perpendicular falling thereon from the vertex.

1571 *DIGGES Pantoun.* II. xxiv. Pijb, Diuide both the Casus, that is to say, BD, and DC the distance of eyther Angle from the perpendicular.

**Caswelly**, -elte, *obs. ff.* CASUALLY, CASUALTY. **Casydoun**, **casyldon**: see CASSIDOINE, *obs.* var. of CHALCEDONY.

**Cat** (kæt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 catte, catt, 2-7 catt, 4-6 catte, (3-7 kat, 6 katte), 1- cat. [The ME. and mod. cat corresponds at once to OE. cat and ONF. cat. The name is common European of unknown origin: found in Lat. and Gr. in 1-4th c., and in the modern langs. generally, as far back as their records go. Byzantine Gr. had *kátta* (in Cæsius c 350) and later *kárros*, as familiar terms = αἰλουρος; mod.Gr. has γάτα from Ital. Latin had *catta* in Martial a 100, and in the Old Latin Bible version ('Itala'), where it renders αἰλουρος. Palladius, c 350, has *calus*, elsewhere scanned *cālus* (Lewis and Short), and prob. in both cases properly *cattus*. From *cattus*, *catta*, came all the Romanic forms, It. *gatto*, Sp. *gato*, Cat. *gat*, Pr. cat, ONF. cat, F. *chat*, with corresponding feminines *gatta*, *gata*, *cata*, *cate*, *chate*, *chatte*. The Teutonic forms recorded are OE. cat, catt, ON. *kött-r* (= *kattus*) masc., genit. *kattar* (Sw. *katt*, Da. *kat*); also OE. *cattē* fem., WGer. *\*katta* (MLG. *kattē*, MDu. *kattē*, *kat*, Du. *kat*, also Sw. *katta*), OHG. *chazzad* (MHG., mod.G. *katzē*) fem.; OHG. had also *chataro*, MHG. *katero*, *kater*, mod.G. and Du. *kater*, he-cat.

The OTeut. types of these would be \**kattuz* masc., \**kattōn* fem., \**kat(a)zon* masc.; but as no form of the word is preserved in Gothic, it is not certain that it goes back to the OTeut. period. It was at least WGer. c 400-450. It is also in Celtic: OIr. cat masc., Gael. cat com., Welsh and Cornish *cath* f., Breton *kas*, Vannes *kac'h* m. Also in Slavonic, with type *kat*: OSlav. *koťka* f., Bulg. *katka*, Slovenish *kat* m., Russ. *kot* m., *kotchka*, *koshka* f., Pol. *kot* (*kośur* m.), Boh. *kat* m., *kočka* f., Sorabian *kořka*; also Lith. *kate*; Finnish *katti*.

(These forms indicate extensive communication of the word, but do not fix the original source. History points to Egypt as the earliest home of the domestic cat, and the name is generally sought in the same quarter; Martial's attribute might incline us to a Slavonic or Teutonic origin: c 75 MARTIAL xiii. 69 Pannonicas nobis nuncum degit Umbria cattas. a 250 *Barnab vi.* 21 ('Itala') Noctue et hirundines et aves, similiter et cattas [LXX. καὶ αἰλουροί].

1. The animal.  
I. A well-known carnivorous quadruped (*Felis domesticus*) which has long been domesticated, being kept to destroy mice, and as a house pet.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 863 *Fellus* (*Felis*), cattē. a 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in W. Wulcker 120 *Muriceps*, uel *musio*, *murilegus*, catt. c 1050 *Gloss.* ibid. 445 *Muriceps*, cat. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 416 Ne schulen hebben no best, but kat one. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5275 By nyght als a cat hy seeth. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 348 Who so wolde senge the cattes skin, Than wol the cat wel dwellen in hire in. c 1520 *ANDREW Noble Lyfe in Babees Bk.* (1868) 224 The mouse hunter or catte is an onclene beste, & a poyson enemy to all myse. 1556 *Chron. Grey Fr.* (1852) 88 Item. was a kattie hongyd on the gallos in Cheppe clothed lyke a preste. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 315 The Cat will mew, and Dogge will haue his day. 1699 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Mouse*, He watcht me as a Cat does a Mouse. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambl.* No. 188 2 Pussing like a cat. 1832 A. F. BLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 272 The ruffians who threw dead dogs and dead cats at the Duke.

b. The male or he-cat (formerly also *boar-cat*, *ram-cat*) is now colloquially called *Tom-cat* (see TOM); formerly and still in north Engl. and Sc. *Gib-cat* (see GIB); the female or she-cat was formerly also *doe-cat*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6207 Gibbe our cat That awaiteth mice and rattes to killen. a 1520 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 22 To call Phylip agayne, Whom Gyb our cat hath slayne. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 83, I am as Melancholy as a Gyb-Cat. 1607-1797 [See BOAR-CAT]. 1611 *COTGR.* *Chate*, a she-cat or doe-cat. 1667 *PRYMS Diary* 29 Nov. Our young gibb-cat did leap down our stairs .. at two leaps. 1749 *COLES Eng. Lat. Dict.* A gib-cat, *Felis* mus. 1760 *Life & Adv. of a Cat* iv, Tom the Cat is born of poor but honest parents. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* *Gib cat*, a northern name for a he cat, there commonly called Gilbert. 1791 *HUDDSFORD Salmagundi* (1793) 141 Cats .. of titles obsolete or yet in use, Tom, Tybert, Roger, Ruterkin, or Puss. 1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar), Peter's Pension*, Clapping their dead ram-cats in holy ground. 1839 [see 13 c.] Tom-cat.

c. Wild Cat, *Felis Catus*, the only representative of the feline genus found native in Great Britain; it is larger and stronger than the domestic cat, and is by some considered a distinct species.

c 1400 in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 236 For hare, and foxe, and wild cattles. 1577 *NORTHBROOK Dicing* (1843) 23 The church is no wyld cat: it will stande still. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 190 The Wild Cat .. is now confined to Scotland, some of the woods in the North of England, the woody mountains of Wales, and some parts of Ireland.

2. *fig.* As a term of contempt for a human being; *esp.* one who scratches like a cat; a spiteful or backbiting woman.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 102 Hweðer þe cat of helle claude euer toward hire. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 295 A pox upon him for me, he's more and more a Cat. 1607 - *Cor. iv.* ii. 34 'Twas you incenst the rable-Cats. 1763 *MRS. BROOKS Lady F. Mandeville* (1782) II. 72 An old cat, who is a famous proficient in scandal. 1778 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1887) III. 246 She was a speaking cat. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xii, His mother called me an old cat.

† b. *slang.* A prostitute. *Obs.*

[1401 *Pol. Poems* II. 113 Be ware of Cristis curse, and of cattis tailis.] 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 468 Wantonnes. Hay! as ane brydlit cat, I brank. 1670 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cat, a common Whore. 1708 *MONTGOMERY Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Wrigglers, Misses, Cats, Rigs.

3. *Zool.* Extended (usually in pl.) to the members of the genus *Felis*, including the lion, tiger, panther, leopard, etc.; the feline animals or cat-kind, cat tribe. It enters into the name of some of these, as the tiger-cat of South America.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 383 Panthers, Pardals, Linxes, or Tygers, had been all of the kinde of Cats. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xviii. 51 The tyger-cat is a very lively animal, with its eyes emitting flashes like lightning. 1834 *McMURTRICK Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 68 Of all the Carnaria the Cats are the most completely and powerfully armed. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 430/2 Leopards, the name by which the greater spotted cats are known.

4. With qualifications (or contextually) applied to some animals of similar appearance, as civet-cat, musk-cat, pole-cat, etc.; and in further extension to other animals, as flying-cat (*Canis*), an owl (cf. Fr. *chat-huant*); sea-cat, the Wolf-fish.

1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 25 In this region are founde many muske cattles. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. ii. 70

Cuget is . . the verie vncleanly fluxe of a cat. 1605 — *Lear* iii. iv. 109 1hou ow'st . . the Cat, no perfume. 1609 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Flutter*, An Owl is a Flying-Cat. 1829 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) 11, 384 The wolf-fish, sea-cat, Scotland. 1812, 385 The savage Sea-cat is speedily rendered incapable of doing further harm. 1870 *Every Boy's Ann.* (Ridg.) 628 The polecat had pounced upon the bait . . Between the two [dogs] the cat was killed.

#### b. Short for CATFISH i b.

1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xviii. 60 The spotted-cat . . this fish is formed not unlike a pike. 1848-60 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. s.v. Catfish* . . is also called by the name of Horned-pout, Bull-head, Mud-pout, Minister, or simply Cat.

#### † 5. Short for CAT-SKIN, cat's fur. Obs.

1656 *Sheph. Kalendar* xxvii. Cats, Conies, Lambs, and diverse other thicke fures that be good and wholesome. 1677 *HOBBS Homer* 148 And from him then they took his cap of cat.

#### II. Transferred senses.

6. A movable pent-house used in early times by besiegers to protect themselves in approaching fortifications, also called *cat-house*: cf. BELFRY, Sow. In OF. *chat-chastel* (Cotgr.), med.L. *cathus*.

(Caxton has *barbed cat*: otherwise little evidence appears of its use in Eng., except by modern historians translating Lat. *cathus* or Fr. *chat*.)

1489 [see BARBED-CAT]. 1605 [see cat-house in 18]. 1833 *SOUTHEY Naval Hist. Eng.* I. 85 Machines which, under the names of 'Cats' and 'Sows', were used in sieges. 1860 *READE Cloister & H.* xliii. (D.) A strong pent-house, which they called a cat. 1885 C. W. OMAN *Art of War* 58 If the moat could be filled, and the cat brought close to the foot of the fortifications.

† b. A lofty work used in fortifications and sieges; a CAVALIER. Obs.

1618 *WITHER Brit. Remains* iv. 1204 A warlike Fort; A new raised Mount, or some fire-spitting Cat. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 524 Cavalier, a Mount raised on purpose to plant cannon on. Some call it a Cat. 1652 *SHIRLEY Honoria & Mam.* i. ii. Of turnpikes, flankers, cats, and counter-scarps.

7. *Naut.* Applied to different parts of the contrivance by which an anchor is raised out of the water to the deck of the ship, or suspended outside clear of the bow; chiefly = CAT-HEAD, but also used for the cat-purchase and the cat-fall (see 18).

1626 *CARR SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The fore-castle . . the Cat, Cat-head and Cates holes. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The Cat is also a short piece of timber aloft right over the Hawse. 1670 *DRYDEN Tempest* i. i, Haul Catt, haul Catt. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), Cat, is . . a strong tackle, or complication of pulleys, to hook and draw the anchor . . up to the cat-head. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Naut. Rame* 50 The Cat is hook'd 'Haultaught!' their weight they ply By Sticking-out more Cable they supply. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 The cat, for lifting the whole weight of the anchor, is rove through the foremost sheave of the cat-head, through the inner sheave of the cat-block. 1864 S. FERGUSON *Forging Anchor* vi. A shapely one he is, and strong, as e'er from cat was cast. 1867 *SKYTT SAILOR'S Wd.-bk.* 173 When the cat is hooked and 'cable enough' veered and stoppered, the anchor hangs below the cat-head. 1880 *Boys Own Bk.* 315 Cat, a projecting piece of wood or iron to which sheets or halyards are made fast.

#### 8. Short for CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

1788 *FALCONBRIDGE Afr. Slave Tr.* 40 A cat (an instrument of correction, which consists of a handle or stem, made of a rope three inches and a half in circumference, and about eighteen inches in length, at one end of which are fastened nine branches, or tails, composed of log line, with three or more knots upon each branch). 1789 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 149 This Cat's a cousin-german to the Knout. 1844 *Order in Council in Ann. Reg.* (1824) 64 1/2 Any whip, cat, stick, or other such like instrument. 1846 A. FONBLANQUE *Life & Labours* ii. (1874) 270 The Duke's professional prejudice makes him cling to the cat.

9. A double tripod with six legs, formed by three bars joined in the middle and so placed that it always rests on three legs, as a cat is said always to land on its feet.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 960 A new toast-stand, or an improvement on the articles called cats or dogs, upon which things are placed before the fire. 1826 *SCOTT in S. Gibson Remin.* (1871) 17 A mahogany thing, which is called a cat, with a number of legs, so that turning which way it will it stands upright. 1847 *Mrs. SHERWOOD in Life* vi. 88 There was an ebony cat standing before the fire, supporting a huge plate of toast and butter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 9/2 There are also at least a couple of 'cats', stands for open fireplaces.

#### 10. A term used in various games.

a. A small piece of wood tapering at each end, used in the game of tip-cat, etc.; it is hit at one end by the cat-stick, and made to spring from the ground, and then driven away by a side stroke.

1598 *FLORIO, Lipho*, a trap or cat, such as children play at. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Wom. beware Wom.* i. ii, Prithee, lay up my cat and cat-stick safe. a 1652 *BROME New Acad.* iv. i. Wks. 1873 II. 66 All my storehouse of tops, gigs, balls, cat and catsticks. 1801 *STRUTT Sports and Past.* 101 (N.) The cat is about six inches in length, and an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, and diminished from the middle to both ends, in the manner of a double cone.

#### b. The game itself; tip-cat.

1626 in *Windsor & Eton Gaz.* (1886) 6 Mar. 4/5 Playing at Catt in the Parke meadow. 1633 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1850) 26 The lawfull and laudable games of trapp, catt, stool-ball, racket, etc. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* ii. iii. 201. 1885 J. BROWN *Bunyan* 61 He was one Sunday in the midst of a game of cat.

#### † c. The cat-stick. Obs.

1636 *Divine Trag. lately Acted* 23 Sundry youths playing at Cat on the Lords day, two of them fell out, and the one hitting the other under the eare with his catt, he therwith fell downe for dead.

d. The stick in the game of Cat-in-the-hole. (Jamieson.)

1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 325 (Jam.) *Time Cat, time Game*, an allusion to a play called Cat i' the Hole, and the English Kit-Cat. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence.

e. In names of games: † Cat and trap, Cat i' the hole (Sc.). Also CAT-AND-DOG 3.

1598 *FLORIO, Gatta orba*, a kinde of Christmas game called blinde is the cat. 1611 *COTGR., Martinet* . . the game called Cat and Trap. 1837-40 *HALBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 442 What do you say to a game at . . odd and even, wild cat and 'coon, or something' or another? 1825-79 *JAMIESON Dict., Cat in the Hole*, a game played by boys.

11. † A mess of coarse meal, clay, etc., placed in dove-cotes, to allure strangers' (Halliwell). More fully salt-cat.

1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* ix. § 2 (1681) 177 A Salt-Cat which makes the Pigeons much affect the place: and such that casually come there, usually remain where they find such good entertainment.

#### III. Phrases.

12. To turn the cat in the pan: † a. to reverse the order of things so dexterously as to make them appear the very opposite of what they really are; to turn a thing right about. Obs.

[Origin unknown: the suggestion that cat was originally CATS does not agree with the history of that word.]

1532 *Use Dice Play* (1850) 18 These vile cheaters turned the cat in the pan, giving to divers vile, patching thefts, an honest & goodly title, calling it by the name of a law. 1536-40 *Pilgr. T.* 602 in *Thynne Animado*, There was a prouberbe I knewe wane, callyd 'turnyng the cate in the pane'. 1543 *BESCON Insect. agst. Swearing* Wks. (1843) 353 God saith, 'Cry, cease not', but they turn cat in the pan, and say, 'Cease, cry not'. 1574 *HULLOR (L.)* A subtle turning the cate in the panne, or wresting of a false thing to some purpose. 1576 *NEWTON tr. Lemaitre's Complex.* (1633) 208 Turning the Cat in the Pan, full of Leiger-du-main. 1619 *H. HUTTON Pollard's Anat.* 31 1/2, with the proverbe, Turne the cat i' th' hand.

b. To change one's position, change sides, from motives of interest, etc.

1622 *T. STROUGHTON Chr. Sacrif.* vii. 91 How do they shrink? yea, how foully do they . . turne cat in pan, and become themselves persecuters of other? 1675 *CROWNE City Polit.* ii. i, Come, Sirrah, you are a Villain, have turn'd Cat-in-pa, and are a Tory. 1770 *SCOTT, Vicar of Bray*, I turned the cat in pan once more, And so became a Whig, sir. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxv, 'O, this precious Basil will turn cat in pan with any man'.

13. a. A cat may look at a king: there are certain things which an inferior may do in presence of a superior. b. Care killed the cat: care will kill any one even though he had, like the proverbial cat, nine lives. c. Enough to make a cat speak: said of something very extraordinary (frequently of very good drink). d. To jerk, shoot, whip the cat: to vomit, especially from too much drink. e. To see (watch) which way the cat jumps: i. e. what direction events are taking. f. To fight like Kilkenycats: to engage in a mutually destructive struggle. To bell the cat, To hang the bell about the cat's neck: see BELL v. and sb. To let the cat out of the bag: to disclose a guarded secret: see BAG. To grin like a Cheshire cat (see N. & Q. 1853 V. 402). g. Cat and monkey trick (cf. CAT-B-PAW).

a. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 57 A cat maie looke on a king, ye know. 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 94 A Cat may looke at a King, and a swaines eye hath as high a reach as a Lords looke. 1790-6 *BAILEY S.V.*, A Cat may look at a King. This is a saucy Proverb, generally made use of by pragmatical Persons.

b. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 162 A woman hath nyne lyues like a cat. 1592 *SHAKES. Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 81 Good King of Cats, nothing but one of your nine lives. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 133 Though care kill'd a cat, thou hast mettle enough in thee to kill care. 1682 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 332 Exiling fretting Care, that kills a Cat! 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. (1862) 331 He had, as they say, as many Lives as a Cat. 1886 *Sat Rev.* 6 Mar. 322 1/2 That Arab cat-o'-nine-lives, Osman Digna.

c. [1600 *SHAKES. Temp.* ii. ii. 86 Here is that which will giue language to you cat.] 1719 *D'URFELY Pills* III. 272 Old Liquor able to make a Cat speak. 1839 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xii, It's enough to make a Tom cat speak French grammar, only to see how she tosses her head.

d. 1609 *ARMIN Maids of More-cl.* (1880) 70 Ile baste their bellies and their lippes till we haue ierk't the cat with our three whippes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brood Cornor.* Wks. iii. 5/1 You may not say hee's drunke. For though he be as drunke as any rat He hath but catcht a fox, or whipt the Cat. 1830 *MARVAT King's Owns* xxxii, I'm cusedly inclined to shoot the cat.

e. 1827 *SCOTT in Croker Pap.* (1884) I. xi. 319 Had I time, I believe I would come to London merely to see how the cat jumped. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* 289 He . . understood so well which side his bread was buttered, and which way the cat jumped. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 1/2 The Opposition is as much devoted to the cult of the jumping cat as are the Liberals.

f. 1770-1819 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar)* 91 (D.) Lo! like a Cheshire cat our court will grin. 1855 *THACKERAY New-comers* xxiv. (D.), Mr. Newcome says, 'That woman grins like a Cheshire cat'.

g. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 494 So successfully was this cat-and-monkey trick performed.

14. To draw through the water with a cat, also to whip the cat: to practise a practical joke, thus described by Grose:

'A trick often practised on ignorant country fellows, by laying a wagen with them that they may be pulled through a pond by a cat; the bet being made, a rope is fastened round the waist of the person to be catted, and the end thrown across the pond, to which the cat is also fastened by a pack-thread, and three or four sturdy fellows are appointed to lead and whip the cat; these on a signal given, seize the end of the cord, and pretending to whip the cat, haul the astonished booby through the water.'

1624 B. JONSON *Barthol. Fair* i. iv. (N.), I'll be diawn with a good gib cat through the great pond at home. 1682 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1725/3 We hope, sir, that this Nation will be too Wise, to be drawn twice through the same Water by the very same Cat. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew*, Catting, drawing a Fellow through a Pond with a Cat. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T. s.v. Cat-whipping.* 1847 *HALLIWELL S.V. Whip-the-Cat.* 1876 *Times* 13 Aug., Drawing a cat through the Lea [Trial for manslaughter at Central Criminal Court 10 Aug. 1876]. 1888 *N. & Q. Ser.* vii. V. 370.

#### 15. In many other proverbs and phrases.

c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 65 It is one olde Dog . . that thou begyles, Thou weines to diaw the stra before the Cat. c 1530 *L.D. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 66 Wydsome is greaite if the cat neuer touched mylke. a 1532 *MORRE Wks.* 241 (R.) It was alway that y<sup>e</sup> cat winked when her eye was oute. 1539 *TAYLORER Erasme. Prov.* 47 The cattie wyll fyshoe cate, but she wyll not her feete wette. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 When all candels be out, all cats be grey. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 731 The Englishmen in those dates were cats not to be caught without mittens. 1600 *SHAKES. A. F. L. m.* ii. 109 If I'll after kinde, so be sure will Rosalinde. 1651 *CULPEPER Astrol. Indegem. Dis.* (1658) 114 The disease will stay in one state as long as a Cat is tyed to a Pudding. 1665 *PERRY Diary* 14 Aug., The king shall not be able to whip a cat but I mean to be at the taylor of it. 1708 *MORTIMER Rabelais* v. vii, As analogous as Chalk and Cheese, or a Cat and a Cartwheel! 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* II. 8 June, At London, I am pent up in frowly lodgings, where there is not room enough to swing a cat. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/2 They play a cat-and-mouse game with him for some time.

#### IV. Attrib. and Comb.

16. attrib. Of or pertaining to cats; cat-like (Often hyphenated, as in next).

1500-20 *DUNBAR Of Ane Blak moir* 8 Quhon hir schort catt nois vp skippis. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. xvi. 84 1/2 One lion, one lioness, one leopard, and two cat Lions in the said Tower. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 249 Animals of the cat kind. 1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 302 1/2 In the . . cat-tribe, there is a cacum, though it is simple and short. 1865 *DICKENS Mit.* Fr. i. viii, Mouldy little plantation or cat-preserve. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 366 We cannot of course, without becoming cats, perfectly understand the cat-mind.

17. General comb.: a. attributive, as cat-bolt, -land, -scratch, -show, -speech; b. objective, as cat-catcher, -hauling, -killer; c. parasynthetic, as cat-eyed, -faced, -footed; also cat-wise adv.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 8 Instead of thunderbolts shooteth nothing but dogbolts or catbolts. 1799 *SOUTHWY Nondeser.* v, Rare music! I would rather hear 'cat-courtship Under my bed-room window in the night. 1613 *ROWLANDS Four Knaves* (1843) 42 Night-Raven, and such 'Cat-eyed Fowle. 1790 *DRYDEN Lucrinius* iv. (R) If cat-ey'd, then a Pallas is their love. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 212 Some 'cat-fac'd General. 1898 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 \*Cat-footed for slie pace, and without sound. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* i. 103, I stole, 'Cat-footed thro' the town. 1844-7 *Chambers's Misc. Useful Tracts* cxlix, 17, I saw a slave punished by 'cat-hauling. The cat was placed on the bare shoulders, and forcibly dragged by the tail down the back of the prostrate slave. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* June 177 It is merely \*cat-scratch. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston, Mass.* 304 \*Cat-shows, dog-shows. 1799 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 187 As if with knowledge of \*Cat-speech ended. a 1845 *Hood Irish Schoolm.* xvi. (1871) 191 Climbeth, \*catwise, on some London roof.

18. Special comb.: cat-and-clay (Sc.), straw and clay worked together into pretty large 10lls and laid between the wooden posts in constructing mud-walls; cat-back, *Naut.* (see cat-rope); cat-beam (*Naut.*), the beam-head beam, the broadest beam in a ship (see BEAK-HEAD 3 and CAT-HEAD 1); cat-blash (*dial.*) = CAT-LAP; cat-block (*Naut.*), a two- or three-fold block forming part of the cat-tackle; cat-brain (*dial.*), a soil consisting of rough clay mixed with stones; cat-brier, an American name for *Smilax* (*Treas. Bot.*); cat-chop, a plant, *Mesembryanthemum filiforme*; cat-collops (*dial.*), cat's-meat; cat-dirt, a kind of clay; cat-face (*U. S.*), a mark in lumber-wood (see quot.); cat-fall (*Naut.*), in the cat-tackle, the rope between the cat-block and the sheaves in the cat-head; cat-, cat's-gold (Ger. *katzengold*, Sw. *kattguld*), a yellowish variety of mica (cf. CAT-SILVER); † cat-harrow (Sc.), a nursery game, played by pulling crossing loops of thread, cat-saw; cat-haw (*dial.*), the fruit of the hawthorn; cat-hook (*Naut.*), the hook on the cat-block by which it is connected with the anchor when the latter is to be catted; cat-house (see 6 above); cat-ice, cat's ice, thin ice of a milky white appearance in shallow places, from under which the



water has receded; *cat-in-clover*, Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; *cat-keys*, *cat's-keys*, cats and keys (*dial.*), the fruit of the ash-tree, culver-keys; *cat-ladder*, a kind of ladder used on the sloping roofs of houses; *cat-leap* (see *quot.*); also the distance a cat leaps; *cat-mallison* (see *quots.*); *cat-nap*, a short nap while sitting; *cat-owl*, a North American species of owl; *cat-pipe*, a cat-call (see *CAT-CALL* 1); *cat-purchase* (*Naut.*) = *cat-tackle*; *cat-rope* (*Naut.*), *†(a.)* = *cat-fall*; (*b.*) 'a line for hauling the cat-hook about; also *cat-back-rope*' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-book*); *cat-salt*, 'a beautifully granulated kind of common salt . . . formed out of the bitter or leach brine' (Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*); *cat-saw* = *cat-harrow*; *cat-scaup*, *scalp* (*dial.*), an ironstone nodule (see *CAT-HEAD* 2); *cat-sleep* = *cat-nap*; *†cat-sloe*, the Wild Sloe; *cat-squirrel*, (*a.*) the common squirrel (*dial.*); (*b.*) the grey American squirrel; *cat-steps*, 'the projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable' (Jamieson), *crow-steps*; *cat-stopper* (*Naut.*), the cat-head stopper (see *CAT-HEAD* 1); *†cat-succory*, the Wild Succory; *cat-tackle* (*Naut.*), the tackle to raise the anchor to the cat-head (see *CAT-HEAD* 1); *cat-thyme*, a species of *Teucrium*, which causes sneezing; *cat-trail* (*dial.*), the Great Valerian, or its root, used to attract cats; *cat-tree*, -wood, the Spindle-tree; *cat-whin* (*dial.*), a name of various plants as Dog-rose, Burnet-rose, etc.; *†cat-wort* = *CATMINT*; *†cat-wralling*, see *CATERWAULING*. Also *CAT-AND-DOG*, *CAT-CALL*, etc.

1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 18 [The cottage] was built of timber stoops, and what we call 'cat and clay walls'. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 410 The cat-and-clay hovels . . . had given place to neat . . . cottages. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 91 \*Cat-backs. are led through leading blocks. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 \*Cat-Beam, or Beak-Head Beam. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. You call this tea maybe, I call it sore \*cat-blash. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Fij, The \*Cat-block is employed to draw the anchor up to the cat-head. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xliii. 68 The cat-block being as much as a man could lift. 1879 *Pict. Staffordsk.* (1886) 345 The \*Cat-brain, i.e. a sort of barren clay and stone mixt. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cat-brain*, a rough clayey kind of soil full of stone. 1875 EMERSON *Let. & Soc. Aims* iv. 117 A clump of alders, with \*cat-briers. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, \**Catcollop*, cat's meat, more particularly the innards of animals. 1771 HOODSON *Miner's Dict.* E ij, \**Catdirt* Clay [is] a kind of Clay that is short in cutting, and mixed with joints that are whiter than the Clay itself. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 153 Cat-dirt, channel, &c. found in Derbyshire, are all lava. 1879 *Lancashireman's Gaz.* 3 Dec., Logs that have \*cat faces or burnt places, the cat face or knots. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Liv, A rope called the \*cat-fall, communicates with the cat block. 1849 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 97 All hands tallied on to the cat-fall. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 175 The cat-fall . . . is rove through a sheave in the cathead. 1764 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 42 \**Cats-gold*, which is semi-transparent, 1776 SEIFERTH *Gellert's Metall. Chym.* 10 Cat-gold . . . So the glimmer is called by the Germans, when it has the colour of gold. 1759 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 308 They gan to draw at the \*cat harrow. 1741 KELLY *Sc. Pres.* 329 [Jam.] They draw the Cat Harrow; that is, they thwart one another. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 206 This 'cat-house answerable to the cattus mentioned by Vegetius, was used in the siege of Bedford castle in the time of King Henry the third. 1840 L. RICHIE *Windsor Cast.* 215 The gattus or cat house, the belfry and sow . . . were covered machines, used to protect soldiers in their attacks upon the gates or walls. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/2 The worst that would happen to him would be to break through the \*cat ice in shallows. 1865 WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* 180 The Sycomore with us . . . leaves an imperfect fruit, called Pods, or 'Cat-keys'. 1883 *Standard* 23 Feb. 3/6 A 'cat ladder, twelve feet in length [was] placed on the roof. 1811 *Cotgr. s. v. Chat, Saute du chat*, the 'cat-leape; a certaine tricke done by Tumblers, and vaulters, upon a table set aslope against a wall. 1883 *Will of Isob. Walker, Knudat* (Somerset Ho.) One doughe trough with one thinge to putt cheese in, alijs \**Cattmaddeson*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) Catmallisons, the cupboards round the chimneys in the north, where they preserve their dried beef and provisions. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. iv. 54 Catching \*cat-naps as I could in the day . . . but carefully waking every hour. 1885 *N. Y. Weekly Sun* 13 May 2/7 Catnaps were caught in the chairs as the players sat. 1854 THORAU *Walden* xv. (1886) 271 An unmistakable \*cat-owl . . . with the most harsh and tremendous voice . . . responded. 1664 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxvi. (1714) 190 Put them [i.e. Songsters] out of their Road once, and they are Meer \*Cat-Pipes and Dunces. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28 The \*Cat rope is to hale vp the Cat. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Landsk.* Wks. 1. 81/1. 1723 BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 354 The Liquor . . . will crystallize to the Sticks, something like Sugar-candy, but in much larger Shoos; and this they call \*Cat-Salt, or Salt-Cats. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 748 Lynton cat-salt. 1728 *WARDWARD Fossils* (J.) The nodules . . . found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them \*cat-scups. 1837 MISS SENEWICK *Live & Let L.* (1876) 63 Roused from her \*cat-sleep by the unwanted noise. 1578 *LUTE Dodoens* vi. xlvii. 721 The fruit . . . growing upon the blacke thorne, is called \*Cate Sloe, and Snaggies. 1897 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 124 Change . . . For grapes most pure his cat sloes sower frute. 1882 *Sc. Gossip* July 161 The following is a list of names now or lately in use in the vicinity of Whitby . . . \**Catsweir*! squirrel. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 399 He sought refuge on the top of

his master's house, and, sidling up the \*cat-steps, disappeared with his prize. 1725 PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 231 Blew \*Cat-Succory. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 40 The \*cat-tackle-fall was strung along. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 27 *Calamentum magis*, 'catwort'. *Ibid.* 125 *Nepia*, catwort.

19. Comb. with *cat's*: a. cat's-carriage (*Sc.*), the game of king's-cushion; *†cat's-pellet*, *†cat's-play*, ? tip-cat or some other game with a cat (see 10 above); *cat's-purr*, a thrill felt over the region of the heart in certain heart-diseases; *cat's-tooth* (see *quot.*). Also CAT'S - GRADLE, -EYE, -HAIR, -MEAT, -PAW, etc.

1609 *Manchester Crt. Lect. Rec.* (1886) I. 248 A game or games used in the towns of Manchester called giddyde guddyde or 'catts pallett'. 1648 *Birk. Bellman in Harl. Misc.* VII. 625 (D.) Who beats the boys from cat's-pellet and stool-ball? 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quere.* (1708) 179 They had been either at 'Cats-play, or Cuffs. 1776 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 620 \*Cat's tooth, white lead ore, from Ireland.

b. esp. in plant-names: cat's-claw, (*a.*) Common Kidney-Vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (*b.*) = *Cat-in-clover* (18); cat's-ear, (*a.*) the book-name of the genus *Hypochaeris*; (*b.*) Mountain Everlasting, *Antennaria dioica*; *†cat's-grass*; *cat's-milk*, a species of spurge, *sun-spurge*, *Euphorbia helioscopia*; *†cat's-spear*, Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*. Also CAT'S-ETE, -FOOT, -TAIL, etc.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica 204* \*Cat's claws. This little plant is frequent about Old Harbour. 1848 C. A. JOINS *Week Lizard* 310 *Hippocheris maculata*, Spotted \*Cat's-ear. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 *Centothodum*, swynegreue nel \*cattagres. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 5 Sun Spurge . . . Country people call it . . . 'Cat's milk' . . . it is a troublesome weed.

†*Cat*, *sb.* 2 Also *catt*. *Obs. exc. in Comb.* [Originally, the same word as *pec.*; Du Cange has *catta* 'navis species', also *gatus* of date c. 1175; OF. *chaz*, *chat*, *cats* (see *Jal.* and *Godef.*); but the relation between these and the Eng. word, and the reason of the name, do not appear.]

A name given to a vessel formerly used in the coal and timber trade on the north-east coast of England; see Falconer's description (*quot.* 1769).

1699 in *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* VIII. 305/1, I was made a lieutenant by the lords of the admiralty for boarding a cat that was laden with masts. 1747 (Dec. 4) J. GAMBER to *Secretary Admirty* (MS.) Drove a new cat of near 500 tons on the Borough Sand. 1759 ADM. SAUNDERS in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 439 Two Cats, armed and loaded with provisions. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Cat*, a ship employed in the Coal trade, formed from the Norwegian model. It is distinguished by a narrow stern, projecting quarters, a deep waist, and by having no . . . figurehead. These vessels are generally built remarkably strong, and carry from four to six hundred tons. *Chatte*, a small two-masted vessel, formed like a cat or Norwegian pink. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 236 *Cat*, a vessel, used by the Northern Nations of Europe, with three masts and a bowsprit, rigged similar to an English ship; having, however, pole-masts and no top-gallant sails. c. 1825 J. DUGDALE *New Brit. Trav.* iv. 393 Certain vessels, called Ipswich Cats of large tonnage . . . formerly employed in the coal-trade here.

(The name is unknown to the oldest of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, Newcastle (aged 82), and to the oldest North Sea pilots there. One of the latter, however, remembers to have heard as a boy the joke 'Do you know when the mouse caught the cat' (the Mouse being a sand-bank in the Thames); and several remember the expression *cat-built* in the early part of the century. The last 'cat-built' ship is said to have been lost more than 30 years ago.)

Hence (perh.) *cat-boat*, a kind of sailing-boat having the mast placed very forward and rigged with one sail; *cat-rig*, a rig of one fore-and-aft mainsail, used for pleasure-boats in smooth water; *so cat-rigged* adj.; *cat-built* (see above).

1867 F. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 96 The cat-rig boat . . . carries a main-sail only and is a favourite on the Shrewsbury river. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 444/2 Victories of which cat-boats might be ashamed. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 11/1 Open boats of one jib and mainsail and cat varieties. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 2/5 A couple of trim-looking catboats . . . were dropped astern at a great rate . . . The catboatman is ambitious.

**Cat** (ket), *v.* [f. *CAT sb.* 1]

1. *Naut. (trans.)* To raise (the anchor) from the surface of the water to the cat-head.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) To cat the Anchor, is to hook a tackle called the cat to it's ring, and thereby pull it up close to the cat-head. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1859) 80 Lend a hand to cat the anchor. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 203 The cable . . . will . . . clear itself in catting.

b. To cat and fish: to raise the anchor to the cat-head and secure it to the ship's side.

1808 *Regul. Service at Sea* v. iv. § 25 Never . . . to give her head-way until the anchor is cat and fished. 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetth.* I. iii. 59 Ever' thing was now snug forward, the anchor cat and fished, and the decks clear.

2. To 'draw through a water with a cat': see *CAT* 14.

3. To flog with the cat-o'-nine-tails.

1865 *Spectator* 18 Nov. 1271/1 Thirty of them were lashed to a gun, and cat with fifty lashes each.

4. *dial.* and *collog.* To vomit. See *To shoot the cat* (*CAT sb.* 13 d).

Hence *Catted ppl. a.*; *Catting vbl. sb.*

**Cata-** (kata-), *cat-*, *cath-*. [Gr. *κατα-*, *κατ-*, *καθ-*, a preposition used in comp. with the senses a.

down (locally); b. down (of diminution, reduction, consumption, waste), away, entirely, 'up'; c. implying disparagement or abuse (= *mis-*); d. inferior, subsidiary; e. down upon, against (as blows fall); f. against and reflected back, hence, answering to, according to, alongside of, each to each; g. intensive, downright, thoroughly, completely; h. hence, like Eng. *be-*, making a verb transitive. All these senses occur in Eng. words into which *cata-* enters; most of these are adapted or formed from compounds already made in Greek, others follow or extend Greek analogies.]

**Cataballitive**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *καταβάλλειν* to cast down.] Tending to throw down. 1825 T. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall*, 79 A machine containing a peculiar cataballitive quality.

†**Catabaptist**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *καταβαπτιστής* 'coined by Gregory Nazianzen as opp. to *βαπτιστής*' (L. and S.); f. *κατά* down + *βαπτιστής* one who dips, baptizer.]

'One that abuseth or depraveth, or is an adversary to the sacrament of Baptism' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1650). A nickname of 16-17th c. for any one who rejected the orthodox doctrine of baptism.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xv. (1634) 648 Catabaptists, which deny that we be rightly baptised, because we were baptised by wicked men and idolaters in the Popish Kingdome. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* ii. vii. 128 The receiving of Infants to holy Baptisme is a matter of so high consequence, that we justly Brand our Catabaptists with heresie, for denying it. 1642 FEATLY *Dippers Dipp* 23 (R.) They [Anabaptists] are called also Catabaptists, from the preposition *κατά* and *βαπτίζω*, signifying an abuser or prophaner of baptism. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. vi. ii. 227 The Anabaptists, whom he calls Catabaptists. 1864 *Mem. W. Bull* ii. (1865) 27 He was a Catabaptist, holding that the ordinance of baptism was to be administered only to Jews and Pagans.

So **Catabaptism**; **†Catabaptistical** *a.*; **†Catabaptistry** [cf. ANABAPTISTRY], the doctrine of Catabaptists.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 368 Neither is this any title of 'catabaptistry'. 1655 J. GOODWIN (*title*), *Cata-Baptism*; or new Baptism waxing old, and ready to vanish away. 1661 GAUDEN *Consid.* 12 The Liturgy . . . vindicates the . . . Catholic use of Infant Baptism against the Anabaptistical novelty and Catabaptistical perverseness.

|| **Catabasion** (-bæ'ziən). [Gr. *καταβάσιον*.] A place for relics under the altar of a Greek church. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* (Also in mod. Dicts.)

**Catabatic** (-bæ'tik), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *καταβατικός* affording an easy descent, f. *καταβαίνω* to go down.] 'Descending or declining by degrees. Applied to a fever which gradually abates in severity till its termination' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

|| **Catabibazon**. *Astrol. Obs.* [Gr. *καταβιβάζω* binging down, lowering.] (See *quot.*)

1896 in PHILLIPS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Catabibazon*, in Astronomy, the moon's descending node; called also Dragon's Tail.

**Catacathartic**, see CATACATHARTIC.

†**Catacatholic**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *CATA* in sense of perversion.] Catholic by a perversion of the name.

1608 Bp. KING *Serm.* 25 Let. . . Catholique cruelty be a pioushe.

**Catacaustic** (ketākō'stik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *κατα- back*, again (as in *catoptrics*) + *καυστικός* CAUSTIC. So f. *catacaustique*.] *Catacaustic* (*curve*); a CAUSTIC curve formed by reflexion.

1708 KIRSEY, *Catacaustic Curve*. 1721 BAILEY, *Catacausticks*, causticks by Reflection. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Caustic*, Every curve has its twofold caustic: accordingly, caustics are divided into catacaustics and diacaustics. 1807 in G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts*.

**Catachese**, -ise, var. of CATACHESE, -IZE.

|| **Catachresis** (ketākkrē'sis). Also 7 kata-, cate-. [a. L. *catachrēsis*, a. Gr. *κατάχρησις* misuse (of a word), f. *καταχρησθαι* to misuse, f. *κατά* with sense of perversion + *χρησθαι* to use.]

Improper use of words; application of a term to a thing which it does not properly denote; abuse or perversion of a trope or metaphor.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* (Aib.) 190 *marg.*, *Catachresis* or the Figure of Abuse. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 81 The three famous Lakes . . . which are commonly by the figure catachresis called seas. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* iii. 185 The general Catachresis of Good for Great (a good blow, good piece, etc.). 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 221 The proverb is current by a misuse, or a catachresis at least, of both the words, fortune and foals.

**Catachrestic** (ketākkrē'stik, -rē'stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καταχρηστικός* misused, misapplied: see *prec.*] Of the nature of catachresis; wrongly used, misapplied, wrested from its proper meaning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catachrestical*, *Catachrestique*, abusive, as when one word is improperly put for another. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* x, Go Doating, fond Philosophy, With all thy Catachrestic Names. 1818 HAL-LAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III 238 The phrase is, so to say, catachrestic, not used in a proper sense.

**Catachrestical**, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] Having to do with catachresis; also = *prec.*



1609 BP. BARLOW *Austu. Nameless Cath.* 156 This. Misbegotten Catanchresticall companion. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 88 An abusive Catanchresticall sense. 1695 HUMPHRY *Medicoria* 35 Justification from a law, and not by it, is a Catanchrestic speech. 1884 C. A. BRUGES *Bibl. Study* 355 Hyperboles, analogies, and loose catanchrestical expressions.

**Catachrestically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a catachrestic manner; by improper use of language or terms.

1600 *Timon* iv. iii. (1842) 67. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 375 He would catanchrestically, or improperly, apply them to the partes of the Zodiac. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. ii. (1852) 49 The churches (as they were catanchrestically called). 1884 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 274 And (to speak catanchrestically) they are most likely to die in the Church, who are . . . most prepared to leave it.

**Catachthonian** (kætākthōn'ian), *a.* [f. Gr. *καταχθόνιος* subterranean, f. *κατά* down, under + *χθών* of the ground, f. *χθών* ground + *-IAN*.] Subterranean.

1888 RHYS HIBBERT *Lect.* 131 Pluto . . . was always . . . a chthonian or catachthonian Zeus.

So **Catachthonic** *a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 314/3 In the Takashima coal-mine . . . an underground, or, as he prefers to call it, a catachthonic observatory.

**Cataclasm** (kætākklæz'm). [ad. Gr. *κατάκλυσμα* breakage, f. *κατα-κλύν* to break down, break off.] A break or disruption.

1820 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 202 The cataclasm of the moral and social world. 1834 — *Doctor* cxviii. (1862) 304 The history of the human race is but a parenthesis between two cataclasm of the globe which it inhabits. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 307 To suppose that there was any Cataclasm, any violent disruption of what is the usual course of nature.

Hence **Cataclasmic** *a.*

1888 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Eccles.* 37 Something abrupt, violent, cataclasmic.

**Cataclysm** (kætākkliz'm). Also *γ* -clisme. [a. f. *cataclysmē* (16th c. in Littre), ad. Gr. *κατάκλυσμος* deluge (also fig.), f. *κατα-κλύν* to deluge, f. *κατά* down + *κλύν* to wash, dash as a wave.]

A great and general flood of water, a deluge; esp. the Noachian deluge, the Flood.

In *Geology* resorted to by some as a hypothesis to account for various phenomena; hence used vaguely for a sudden convulsion or alteration of physical conditions.

1637 Heywood *Roy. Ship* 3 More soules . . . then perisht in the first Universall Cataclysm. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Shipy* 91 Mankind sinned Maliciously, before God brought the general cataclysm upon them. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 101 For the proofs of these general cataclysms we have searched in vain. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darwin Cont.* II. ii. 52 The accumulated waters . . . will sweep through the ancient gap with the force of a cataclysm. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. iv. 77 The hypothesis usually called the Theory of Cataclysms or Catastrophes.

2. *fig.*; esp. a political or social upheaval which sweeps away the old order of things.

1633 *Trine Trojans* II. x in Hazl. *Dissert.* XII. 468 Ready to pour down cataclysms of blood. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 6 Heaven rained on them great cataclysms of flames. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 67 That the Indian army surgeons will be swept away in the general cataclysm. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 108 In the general upheaval of doctrine . . . during the Reformation cataclysm.

**Cataclysmal** (kætākkliz'māl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*; cf. *abysmal*.] = **CATACLYSMICAL**.

1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. (1876) 337 It is never cataclysmal save over the most partial and isolated tracts. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (1864) I. iii. 50, I could detect nothing . . . indicating cataclysmal action.

1882 Q. Rev. July 275 We now know what it is the Radical party are waiting for . . . It is a cataclysmal catastrophe. 1885 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 1693 [He] is too old to stand the shock of such a cataclysmal enlightenment.

**Cataclysmatist** (kætākkliz'matist), *rare* -1. [f. Gr. *κατάκλυσμα*, -ματος (taken as = *κατακλυσμός* CATACLYSM) + *-IST*.] = **CATACLYSMIST**.

1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xv. § 645 It is manifest, say the cataclysmatists, that though the two hemispheres do receive annually the same amount of solar heat, etc.

So **Cataclysmatic** *a.* = **CATACLYSMAL**. 1883 MERIVALE *White Pilgr.* *Hæckel*, Fast dying out are man's later appearances, Cataclysmatic geologies gone.

**Cataclysmique** (kætākkliz'mik), *a.* [f. **CATACLYSM** + *-IO*. Cf. *F. Cataclysmique*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cataclysm.

1821 KINGSLEY *Yeast* Epil., What if the method whereon things have proceeded since the Creation were . . . a cataclysmic method? 1879 Lr. *Contr. Elem. Geol.* 551 The old geologists regarded these changes . . . as sudden and cataclysmic.

**Cataclysmist** (kætākkliz'mist), [f. **CATACLYSM** + *-IST*.] One who adopts the hypothesis of cataclysms in Geology; a 'catastrophist'.

1887 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 410/3 In 1865 the battle of the 'Uniformitarians' and 'Cataclysmists', 'Sub-aerialists' and 'Marinists', was still raging.

**Cataclystic**, *a. rare* -1. [f. Gr. type *κατακλυστικός*, f. *κατακλύν* (see above).] Cataclysmic. 1864 *Reader* No. 88. 298/3 The cataclystic geology.

**Catacomb** (kætākōm). [a. f. *Catacombe*, ad. It. *catacomba* (= Pr. *cathacumbas*, Sp. *catacumba*) : late L. *Catacumbas*, a name of which even the original application is uncertain; see below.]

1. A subterranean place for the burial of the dead, consisting of galleries or passages with recesses excavated in their sides for tombs.

VOL. II.

a. Representing the Latin *catacumbas* (*catecumbas*), or (?) *ad catacumbas*, used as early as the 5th c. in connexion with the subterranean cemetery under the Basilica of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way, near Rome, in or near which the bodies of the apostles Peter and Paul were said to have been deposited: this is the only sense in which the word occurs in English before the 17th c.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 293 Eal folc Romwara befeng þa lichoman on þære stowe Catacumbes þy wege þe hate Appia. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 119/1 When thou hast washed it [my body] thou shalt burye it at Cathacombes by the apostlis. *Ibid.* 205/4 The grekes . . . threwe the bodies [of the two apostles] in a pitte at catacumbas. 1636 ASP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 220 The famous place called Catacombe (a word of mongrell composition, half Greek, half Latin, and signifying as much as near the Tombs), a kind of vaulted Church under the earth. 1765-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1766) II. 207 From this church a pair of stairs leads down into the Roman catacumbas. 1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fabola* II. ii. The cemetery of St. Sebastian (among) other names had that of *Ad Catacumbas*; the meaning of this word is completely unknown. 1870 W. B. MARRIOTT *Test. Catacumbas* 1 Catacumbas—this name properly applies only to one particular cemetery beneath the church of St. Sebastian.

b. In later times applied (in the plural) to all the subterranean cemeteries lying around Rome (which, after having been long covered up and forgotten, were fortuitously discovered in 1578). In the singular applied to a single crypt or gallery.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1667) 121 Ten miles, almost, round about Rome, under the vineyards and cornfields, are hollow caves, streets, rooms, chapells, finely painted, etc., which is called Rome underground, or the Catacumbes. 1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 479 Those Quarries became Catacumbes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 7 There has lately been found an Humane Tooth in a Catacomb [at Rome]. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrigit. Chr.* I. iv. 305 It was . . . after the discovery of the Catacumbes. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 35 Sextus, bishop of Rome, had been slain in the catacumbes, and of other Monuments of Christian Art. 1876 E. VENABLES in *Dict. Chr. Antig.* 313/4 The catacumbes became places of refuge in times of persecution (though not to the extent popularly credited). *Ibid.* 314/1 At the entrance of the Jewish Catacomb on the Via Appia.

c. Extended to similar works elsewhere, as at Naples, at Syracuse, in Egypt, etc.

1705 BRINKLEY *Cave of Dimmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 508 These artificial caves of Rome and Naples called catacumbes. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 39 During his wonderful stay in the Egyptian catacumbes. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 327 Bury the king's corpse in the catacumbes of Utica. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 271 Under the mountains adjoining the Kiow are several catacumbes. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 5 The Necropolis, with its Catacumbes. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 290.

2. In a wider sense, applied to any subterranean receptacle of dead bodies, as the catacumbes of Paris, which are worked-out stone-quarries (see *quot.*); also *fig.* place of entombment of former races of animals, etc.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 359/4 The catacumbes of Paris could not be called catacumbes with any propriety until very recent times, when, by a decree of the French government, all the churchyards were emptied of their contents, and the skulls and bones sent to the spacious subterranean quarries, where they are now arranged in a manner that is grotesquely horrible. 1845 DARWIN *Jour. Nat.* iv. (1859) 80 This point being a perfect catacomb for monsters of extinct races.

3. *transf.* A place arranged with crypts and recesses, like the catacumbes.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 828/1 These are, indeed, catacumbes of books, with lettered avenues.

b. *spec.* A compartment in a cellar with recesses for storing wine.

1795 *Edin. Advertiser*, 2 Jan. 2/1 One half of the sunk flat or cellars, newly laid out and furnished with catacumbes. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix. He ran down to the cellar at the risk of breaking his neck, to ransack some private catacomb.

[NOTE.—The name regularly applied to the Roman catacumbes during the first four centuries, when they were in use, as well as during the succeeding four or five centuries, while they were still objects of attention and care, was *cemeterium*. *Catacumbas*, *catecumbas*, appears in the 4th (?), 5th, and following centuries only in connexion with the name of the cemetery of St. Sebastian on the Appian Way, which is distinguished as *Cemeterium Catacumbas*, or shortly *Catacumbas*. In other cases *Catacumbas* appears to be used as name of the locality, or perhaps of the part of the Appian Way, in which this cemetery lay. The earliest instances are: 1400 *Inscr. in Orrelli* 4575 Comparau . . . ius in catacumbas [ad] lumenarem a flossore . . . 411 [?] 1354 *Martyrology* (Bucher ad *Canon. Pasch.* 237) *Deposito martyrum*. Decimo tertio Kalendas Februarii, Fabiani in Calistis et Sebastiani in Catacumbas. Tertio Kalendas Iulij, Petri in Catacumbas et Pauli Ostiense. a 600 (*List of Cemeteries*) *Cimenterium catacumbas* in St. Sebastianum Via Appia. a 600 GREG. MAGN. *Epist.* iv. Ind. xii. Ep. 30 In loco qui dicitur catacumbas collocata sunt. a 700 *Imperio Caesarum* (Eccard *Corp. Hist. Med. Aet.* I. 31) Maxentius (A. D. 312) Termas in Palatio fecit et Circum in Catacumbas. c 700 BEDA *De Sex Aet. Mund.* ad ann. 4307 Damasus . . . fecit basilicam . . . allam in catacumbas ubi jacuerunt corpora sancta apostolorum Petri et Pauli. a 900 ANASTASIUS *Hadrian* I. § 345 In loco qui appellatur catacumbas ubi corpus beati Sebastiani martyris cum aliis quiescit. a 1300 *De Mirabil. Romæ*, *Cemeteria Calisti juxta Catacumbas*.

The evidence does not settle the disputed question whether the name originally belonged to the cemetery, or (as the majority of investigators now appear to think) to the locality,

Some of the other cemeteries were named from their locality, e.g. *Ostiense*, *Ad Septem Columbas*, *Ad Duas Lauros* (names of taverns), but most from a personal name as *Calisti*, *Donatillæ*, *Cyriacæ*. The word *catacumbas* was in later times treated as an acc. pl., with nom. sing. *catacumba*; but in earlier use it appears to be invariable. To account for this, some have surmised that the full name was *Ad Catacumbas*, others that it was itself a Greek phrase *κατὰ κύβας*. The recorded meanings of Gr. *κύβη* are 'the hollow of a vessel, a drinking vessel, cup, or bowl (whence a possibility that *κατὰ κύβας* was the name of a tavern); a boat, L. *cymba*; a knapsack, wallet'. But the question how a Greek phrase was likely to become the name of something near Rome, when it is not known what that thing was, is manifestly futile; still more profitless are conjectures that the word might contain the Greek preposition combined with a Latin, Sabine, or Celtic word or root, which may be seen in works or articles treating of the Catacumbes. There appear to be no examples of the application of the word to the other Roman subterranean cemeteries in ancient times, though *catacumba* is apparently used by Joannes Diaconus (9th c.) of those of Naples; see Du Cange. But the actual extension of the name belongs to modern times, since the discovery of 'Subterranean Rome'.

**Catacombish** (kætākōm'ish), *a. nonce-wd.* Savouring of the catacumbes.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 242 The smell . . . is dull, dead, — almost catacombish.

**Catacorolla** (kætākōr'ollā). Bot. [f. **CATA** + **COROLLA**.] 'An additional corolla, either inside or outside the natural one' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Catacoustics** (kætākōust'iks). [mod. f. **CATA** - in sense 'against and back from' + **ACOUSTICS**. In *F. catacoustique*. Cf. **CATOPTRICS**.] 1. A name for the science of reflected sounds.

1863 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into Direct, Reflected, and Reflex'd, which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acoustics, Diacoustics, and Catacoustics. 1721 in BAILEY. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* In all mod. Dicts.

2. (See *quot.*)

1803 REES *Cycl.* *Catacoustics* are *écoutes* or small galleries from distance to distance in front of the glacis of a fortified place.

**Catacumbal** (kætākōm'bāl), *a. rare*. [f. late L. *catacumba* (see **CATACOMB**) + *-AL*.] Of or resembling a catacomb.

1865 LITTLEALL *North Side Altar* 8 Two distinct types of churches. (a) the Catacumbal form, (b) the Basilican.

**Catadioptric** (kætādī'optrik), *a.* [f. **CATA** - in **CATOPTRIC** + **DIOPTRIC**. Cf. *F. catadioptrique*.] Pertaining to or involving both the reflexion and the refraction of light.

1723 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* (1716), An Account of the Catadioptric or Reflecting Telescope, made by him. 1759 *Genl. Mag.* 72 Mr. Dollond's new catadioptric Micrometer. 1866 *Reader* 3 Nov. 913 A catadioptric apparatus, in which lenses are combined with totally reflecting prisms.

So **Catadioptrics**, the science of catadioptric phenomena.

1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 30 A . . . work on Catadioptrics, which he began about the year 1723.

**Catadioptrical**, *a.* = *prec.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4004 An Account of a New Catadioptric Telescope invented by Mr. Newton. 1696 *Ibid.* XIX. 215 Catoptrical or Dioptrical or Cata-dioptrical Machines. 1821 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 86 The apparatus . . . may be called the catadioptrical phantasmagoria, as it operates both by reflexion and refraction.

**Catadrome** (kætād'rōm). [ad. Gr. *κατάδρομος* (L. *catadromus*) a course for exercise, lists, a rope for rope-dancers, f. *δρομος* race, course.]

† 1. A course or lists for tilting. *Obs.* -

1623 COCKERAM, *Catadrome*, a tilt-yard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catadrome*, a place where they run with horses, for prize; a Tilt-yard.

2. (See *quot.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catadrome*, an engine which builders use like a Crane, in lifting up or putting down any great weight. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Catadrome*.

**Catadromous** (kætād'rōm'as), *a.* [f. Gr. *κατάδρομος* (f. *κατά* down + *δρομος* running) + *-OUS*. Cf. **ANADROMOUS**.]

1. Zool. Of fishes: Descending periodically from the upper to the lower reaches of the river, or to the sea, in order to spawn; as the Eel.

1823 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 97 Fresh-water fishes may be . . . catadromous or such as reside in fresh waters.

2. Bot. (See *quot.*)

1881 J. G. BAKER in *Nature* XXIII. 480 Milde's classification of ferns into a catadromous and anadromous series according as to whether their lowest secondary branches originate on the posterior or anterior side of the pinnae.

† **Catadupe**. *Obs.* Also *γ* -doup, -dupa. [a. f. *catadupe*, *catadupe*, ad. L. *catadupa* (pl.), ad. Gr. *κατάδουπος* (pl.) the cataacts of the Nile, f. *κατά* down + *δούπος* thud, heavy sound of falling, *δούρε-ειν* to sound heavy, fall with a thud. (But see Liddell and Scott.)]

1. A cataract or waterfall, *orig.* those of the Nile. 1596 LODGE *Wit's Miserie* (N). Sien of my science in the catadupe of my knowledge, I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 142 In the River Caun in this County, there be two Catadupe or Waterfalls. 1681 CHETNAM *Angler's Vade-m.* II. § 1 (1689) 111 At Kilgarra upon the Tivy . . . is a Catadupe, or very high Cataract. 1708 MORREUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxiv. The Catadupes of the Nile in Ethiopia. 1755 J. ISMAH in *Yorksh. IV.* § Q. I. 206 The

dams across the river are in the nature of Cataracts, and are a sort of catadupes.

2. *pl.* [*L. Catadiipi.*] The dwellers by the cataracts of the Nile.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* vii. vii. (R.) The Egyptian Catadupes never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus because the noise was so familiar unto them.

**Catafalque** (kæ'táfalk), *catafa-lco*. Also 8-falch, 9-falo, -falk. [*a. mod. F. catafalque*, *ad. It. catafalco* (which also occurs in English); in *Pr. cadafalcs*, *cadafans*, *OCat. cadafal*, *Sp. cadafalso*, *cadafalso*, *cadafalso*, *ONF. caafans* (in *rég. -faut*), *OF. chaafans* (-faut), *chafault*, *chafault*, whence *OF. escafant*, *eschafaut*, *mod. F. échafaud*, *Eng. SCAFFOLD*; in *med. L.* variously found as *catafaltus*, *cadafaltus*, *cadafallus*, *cadafallus*, *cadafallus*, *chafallus*, *chafallus*. Of unknown derivation; even the orig. form is uncertain; *F.* pointing to *-fald-* or *-falt-*, *It.* to *-fal-*, *Sp.* to *-fals* (see *SCAFFOLD*.)

The derivation proposed by Diez is entirely discarded (see *Romania* I. 490). *M.* Paul Meyer thinks the first element may be the *Gr. xara*, which was sometimes used in *med. L.* in sense 'beside', 'alongside' (*Romania* II. 80). 'The *cadafalts* or *chaafans* in *OF.* was a wooden erection crowning walls, and projecting from them on both sides. Thence the besieged commanded assailants beneath.'

1. 'A stage or platform, erected by way of honour in a church to receive the coffin or effigy of a deceased personage' (Littre); 'a temporary structure of carpentry, decorated with painting and sculpture, representing a tomb or cenotaph, and used in funeral ceremonies' (Gwilt).

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 36 In the middle of it was the hearse or catafalco of the late Arch-Duchesse. 1643 — *Memo.* (1857) I. 46 In the nave of the church lies the catafalque, or hearse, of Louis XIII. 1766 *Ann. Register* 38 The supposed corpse was deposited upon a magnificent catafalco, or scaffold, erected from the bottom to the top of the church and illuminated all over with wax candles. 1760 Pocock *Tour Scotl.* (1881) 242 A sort of small wooden Catafalque placed over the tomb. 1832 LANDOR *Poet. Works*, 1846 II. 279 Never drops one but catafalco and canopy are ready for him. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.*, CIV. r. 204 A rich catafalque was erected in the centre, in which the remains of the Marshal were deposited during the service.

2. A movable structure of this kind; a kind of open hearse or funeral car.

1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 57 The door she had passed was shut on her till the final catafalque repassed. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept. The open hearse—one of the most extraordinary catafalques ever seen upon wheels.

3. *transf.* (*humorous*.)

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. iii. The black and yellow catafalque known as 'the best bed'.

† **Cataglottism**. *Obs.*—*a.* [*F. cataglottisme*, 'a kisse or kissing with the tongue' (Cotgr.), *ad. Gr. καταγλωττισμα*, -ισμός 'a lascivious kiss'.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cataglottism*, a kissing with the tongue. Cotgr. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cataglottism*, a thrusting out the tongue in kissing.

† **Cataglyphic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. Gr. type \*καταγλυφικός*, *f. κατα-γλύφειν* 'to carve out, groove.'] Of carving out or incising.

1708 MORREUX *Rabelais* v. xii. Carv'd in Cataglyphick Work [*à ouvrage cataglyphic*].

**Catagmatic**, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [*a. F. catagmaticque* (Cotgr.), *f. Gr. καταγμα*, -ατος breakage, fracture, *f. κατ-αγνίμω* to break, shatter.]

*A. adj.* Of or belonging to fractures or their medical treatment.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* vii. 250 [The stump after amputation] being every day covered with dry bread and a catagmatic powder. 16.. WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), I put on a catagmatick emplaster. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Catagmatic Medicines*, are such as are used to help to consolidate Broken Bones. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

*B.* quasi-*sb.* A medicine having the property of healing fractures.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Catagmaticks*, medicines to consolidate, or knit together broken bones. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

So † **Catagmatical**, *a.* *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 123 Of them that apply Catagmatical Plaisters to all diseases.

† **Catagraph**. *Obs.*—*a.* [*ad. Gr. κατάγραφος* drawn in outline, *f. κατα-γράφειν* to delineate.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catagraph*, the first draught or delineation of a picture. 1711 in BAILEY, etc.

† **Cataian**, *a.* *Obs.* A variant of *Cathayan*, a man of Cathay or China; 'used also to signify a sharper, from the dexterous thieving of those people' (Nares); 'a thief, scoundrel, blackguard.'

[1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 237 The Cathaian king is wont to graunt free accesse vnto .i. foreiners.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 148, I will not beleuee such a Cathaian, though the Priest of th' Towne commended him for a true man. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 80 My Lady's a Cathayan. 1630 DEKKER *and Pi. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 243 He make a wild Cathaine of forty such; hang him, he's an Asse. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* (N.) Hang him, bold Cathaian, he indites finely.

**Catal**(le), *obs. f. CATTLE*.

**Catalan** (kæ'tälän), *a.* and *sb.*

Of or belonging to Catalonia, the most northerly province of Spain, once an independent principality. *sb.* A native of Catalonia; the

language of Catalonia, a dialect of Provençal or Langue d'Oc, with affinities towards Spanish.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* colvi. (1482) 334 Pope Calyxte the iij was a Catalane. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 97 The Catalans had risen in rebellion.

Hence **Catalan forge**, a blast-furnace for reducing iron ores, extensively used in Catalonia and the neighbouring districts.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Catalan forge*, a forge with a tuyere for reducing iron ore, with charcoal, to a lump of wrought iron; a bloomery.

**Catalectic** (kætälē'ktik), *a. Pros.* [*ad. late L. catalecticus*, *a. Gr. καταληκτικός* leaving off, incomplete, *f. κατα-λήγειν* to leave off, stop. Cf. *F. catalectique*.] Of a verse: Incomplete in its syllables; wanting a syllable in the last foot.

1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* (Arb.) 142 The Greeks and Latines used verses in the odd syllable of two sortes, which they called Catalecticke and Acatalecticke. the catalectik or maymed verse. 1883 tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 155 The catalectic tetrameter, well known to antique poetry.

† **Catalects**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. catalecta* (see below), *a. Gr. \*κατάλεκτα*, *f. καταλέγειν* to reckon in the list, reckon among. Cf. *F. catalectes*, and *ANALECTA*.] In sense of *L. catalecta*, name of a collection of short poems ascribed to Vergil; also, fragments or detached pieces.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 10 That grammarian whom Virgil in his catalects so taunted. 1846 Joseph Scaliger, in his *Catalects*, hath sav'd. certain verses of a most learned poet.

**Catalepsy**, corrupt. of *catalempsy*, **CATALEPSY**.

**Catalepsy** (kætälēpsi). Also 4-6 -lempsie, -lencie. [*ad. med. L. catalepsia*, *f. Gr. κατάληψις* a seizing upon (see next); the *L. form catalepsis* was formerly in common use. In *F. catalepsie*.]

1. *Med.* A disease characterized by a seizure or trance, lasting for hours or days, with suspension of sensation and consciousness.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. vii. x.* (1495) 229 There ben three manere of Epilepsy. i. Epilepsia. ii. Catalepsia. 1547 BOORDE *Brvo. Health* b. vi. 7 b, The Catality which is one of the kyndes of the fallenge sickenes. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 200 Apoplexies, Catalepsies, and Coma's. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 366 There is a Disease of the same kind call'd a Catalepsy. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 839 Catalepsy. is evidently allied to one of the forms of hysteria.

2. *Philos.* Comprehension, apprehension.

[1580 NORTH *Phararch* (1676) 446 The old Academicks . . hold, that a man may certainly know and comprehend something, and called that Catalepsin.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catalepsie*, occupation, apprehension, knowledge. 1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 365 The doctrine of Catalepsy recalls to us the Stoical doctrine of Catalepsy, or Apprehension.

**Cataleptic** (kætälēptik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [*ad. late L. catalepticus*, *a. Gr. καταληπτικός* cataleptic, *f. καταληπτ-ός* seized, *f. καταλαμβάνειν* to seize upon.]

*A. adj.* 1. *Med.* *a.* Affected by catalepsy.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* iii. 86 Galen . . allows Malmsy-wine to Cataleptic persons. 1862 LYTTON *Syr. Story* II. 224 A cataleptic or ecstatic patient. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Sept. 379 A soulless body, a cataleptic subject mesmerized by a stronger will.

*b.* Of or pertaining to catalepsy.

1704-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 325 Reverie is a disease of the epileptic or cataleptic kind. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & L.* iii. xlv. 171 The cataleptic rigidity of his figure relaxed. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. 7 Silas's cataleptic fit occurred during the prayer-meeting.

2. *Philos.* Pertaining to apprehension.

1847 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 326 Of true phantasms, some are cataleptic (apprehensive) and others non-cataleptic. . . The cataleptic phantasm is that which is impressed by an object that exists.

*B. sb.* One affected by catalepsy.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 118 The cataleptic apprehends or perceives directly the objects around her. 1862 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 514 There have been cataleptics. . . who had two distinct currents of existence.

Hence (in *Med.*) **Cataleptiform**, **Cataleptoid**, *adjs.*, resembling catalepsy.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* IV. 695/1 This contraction . . may keep it [the limb] fixed in a cataleptiform manner. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cataleptoid*.

**Catalactic** (kætälē'ktik), *a.* [*ad. Gr. καταλακτικός* (not recorded in this sense), *f. καταλλάσσειν* to change, exchange.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to exchange (see *B.*).

1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 133 The perfect operation of catalactic science. . . Do away with these, and catalactic advantage becomes impossible.

*B. sb. pl.* A proposed name for Political Economy as the 'science of exchanges'.

1852 WHATELY *Lect. Pol. Econ.* i. (1855) 4 The name of Political Economy. . . The name I should have preferred as the most descriptive, and on the whole least objectionable, is that of Catalactics, or the 'Science of Exchanges'. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 132 The Science of Exchange, or, as I hear it has been proposed to call it, of 'Catalactics', considered as one of gain, is, simply nugatory.

Hence **Catalactically** *adv.*, by way of exchange.

1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 155 You may grow for your neighbour grapes or grapeshot; he will also catalactically grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each reap what you have sown.

**Catalogic** (kætälə'dzík, -lə'gik), *a.* [*f. CATALOGUE* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a catalogue. So **Catalogical**.

1882 *Athenaeum* 9 Sept. 331/1 The former [article] is 'pre-scientific', the latter too catalogic.

**Catalogist**, variant of **CATALOGUIST**.

**Catalogistic** (kætälə'dzistik), *a. rare*. Of or pertaining to cataloguing.

1840 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 29 In the Sankhya or Catalogistic school of philosophy.

† **Catalogize** (kætälə'dzəiz, -gəiz), *v.* [*f. Gr. καταλογίζεσθαι* to count up, recount, reckon among; with the meaning partly from this, and partly from **CATALOGUE** + *-ize*. Cf. **CATALOGUIZE.]**

1. To reckon up.

1602 CAREW *Corwall* 54 b, As the Welshmen catalogize Ap Rice, etc., until they end in the highest of the stock.

2. To enumerate or insert in a catalogue.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Total Disc.* 320 He deserueth to be Catalogized as founder of this kingdom. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 Sure enough the man Catalogized all these together out of his Concordance. 1665 Moxon *Tutor to Astron.* i. (1686) 19 Which . . . may be Catalogised either for the memory of the Observer, or the knowledge of Posterity.

**Catalogue** (kætäləg), *sb.* Forms: 5 *cateloge*, *cathologe*, *catholog*, *cattologue*, 7 *cathalogue*, 6, 9 *catalog*, 6-*catalogue*. [*a. F. catalogue*, and *ad. late L. catalogus*, *a. Gr. κατάλογος* register, list, catalogue, *f. καταλέγειν* to choose, pick out, enroll, enroll, reckon in a list, etc., *f. κατά* down + *λέγειν* to pick, choose, reckon up, etc.]

1. A list, register, or complete enumeration; in this simple sense now *Obs.* or *arch.*

1460 CATGRAVE *Chron.* 71 And than was Cyriacus Pope, but . . he is not put in the Cataloge of Popes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 295/4 He was . . set to the Cathalog of mathis. c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 936 They be noted . . among the Catalogue of verbes. 1587 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ii. 229 III. 133 That leaving a Catalog of all our names we may depart. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* vii. 72 A Catalogue of the Monasteries, Seminaries, and Nunneries in Flanders. 1660 (title), Englands Glory, Or, an Exact Catalogue of the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 74 ¶ 10 In the Catalogue of the Slain the Author has followed the Example of the greatest ancient Poets. 1839 YROWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 127 In some of the catalogues of the bishops, St. Petrick is mentioned as the first.

*b. fig.* List, roll, series, etc.

1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Conferences* 41 Your catalogue of lyes wherof you accuse vs. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iv. 5 Though the Catalogue of his endowments had bin tabled by his side. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* ii. 1, I have turn'd o'er the catalogue of woes. 1792 BURGESS in *Corr. Ld. Auckland* (1862) II. 438 To fill up the catalogue of their calamities. 1824 TRAVERS *Disc. Eye* 325 The frightful catalogue of disasters which the spirit of controversy promulgates.

2. Now usually distinguished from a mere list or enumeration, by systematic or methodical arrangement, alphabetical or other order, and often by the addition of brief particulars, descriptive, or aiding identification, indicative of locality, position, date, price, or the like.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 227 Home, and to my chamber, and there finished my Catalogue of books. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iii. 196 They have made a catalogue of ten thousand fixed stars. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 416 The first catalogue of double stars, in which their places and relative positions are given. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 154 [It] may apply almost as well to the Booksellers' Catalogue as to the Parish Register. *Mod. (title)*, The London Catalogue of British Plants. The British Museum Catalogue.

**Catalogue** (kætäləg), *v.* [*f. the sb.* Cf. *F. cataloguer*.]

1. *trans.* To make a catalogue or list of; to enumerate in catalogue form.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. Argv. Beta. catalogues the navall knights. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Brief View* Ch. 80 (1.) He so cancelled, or catalogued, and scattered our books. 1705 PROWSE in *Hearne Collect.* (1885) I. 10, I am . . busie in Cataloguing his Books. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. i. 3, I would rather not catalogue her other features too minutely. 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 11/1 [He] had begun to lot and catalogue the furniture. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 6/2 While engaged in cataloguing a library.

2. To inscribe or insert in a catalogue. Also *fig.* 1635 ILLYWOOD *Long. Sinus Sal* Wks. 1874 IV. 298 Amongst Schollars [In which number I may Catalogue your Lordship]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Anecd. Paint.* III. i. (R.) If religion is thrown into the quarrel, the most innocent acts are catalogued with sins. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iii. 64 He had catalogued Dicky Blake as a fool. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 165/1 The book. . . was catalogued under the author's name only.

3. *absol.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 212 And here occasion apeth that we catalogue a while.

Hence **Catalogued** *pp. a.*, **Cataloguing** *vbl. sb.* 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 102 Their studied, deliberated, catalogued files of murders. 1830 HENSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 79 Mineralogy ceased to be . . a mere laborious cataloguing of stones and rubbish.

**Cataloguer** (kætälə'gær), [*f. prec.* + *-ER*. Cf. *F. catalogueur*.] One who catalogues.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 120 The pen of a slumbering cataloguer. 1849 E. WARWICK *Poet's Pleas.* (1853) 42 An accurate cataloguer of his flowers. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 823/4 Girls..trained as cataloguers and library assistants.

**Catalo-guish**, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ISH.] Savouring of a catalogue.

1791 T. TWINING *Country Clergym.* (1882) 148 Dry, prosaic and cataloguish [verses].

**Cataloguist**. [f. CATALOGUE + -IST.] = CATALOGUER.

1860 *All Y. Round II.* 252 Our old friend the cataloguist..when he gets into the Chamber of Horrors. 1883 M. & F. COLLINS *You play me false* xii. 85 She did all her work, whether as amanuensis or cataloguist, at the famous table.

**Cataloguize** (kætə'lŋɡəɪz). [f. CATALOGUE + -IZE; cf. CATALOGIZE.] *trans.* To CATALOGUE.

1609 Bp. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 22 He shall be denounced an Heretike, and so Catalogued on Holy-Thursday. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 94 Amongst which rabble may be catalogued, the swarms of Goats, Flies and Snakes. 1820 SHILLER *Ess. & Lett.* (1832) 522 More..than I am able to cataloguize in this verse of mine.

|| **Catalpa** (kætə'lpā). *Bot.* [From the language of the Indians of Carolina, where Catesby discovered *C. bignonioides* in 1726.]

A genus of trees (N. O. *Bignoniaceae*), natives of N. America, W. Indies, Japan and China, having large simple leaves, and terminal panicles of trumpet-shaped flowers. Two species, known also as Indian Bean, and St. Domingo or French Oak, are cultivated in England. Also *attrib.*

1732-48 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Florida* (1754) I. 49 The Catalpa Tree. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxii. 317 The Catalpa is a large tree with leaves remarkably simple and heart shaped. 1866 BRYANT *Winds I.* Before you the catalpa's blossoms flew. 1860 GOSS *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 174 The large white blossoms of a catalpa tree..just under my window.

**Catalysis** (kætə'lisɪs). [a. Gr. *κατάλυσις* dissolution (e.g. of a government), f. *καταλύειν* to dissolve, f. *κατά* down + *λύειν* to loosen.]

1. Dissolution, destruction, ruin. *Obs. rare.* 1855 EVCLYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 67 In this sad catalysis and declension of piety to which we are reduced. 1660 JES. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. The sad catalysis did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation.

2. *Chem.* The name given by Berzelius to the effect produced in facilitating a chemical reaction, by the presence of a substance, which itself undergoes no permanent change. Also called *contact action*.

1836 BERZELIUS in *Edin. New Phil. Jnrl.* XXI. 223 Many bodies..have the property of exerting on other bodies an action which is very different from chemical affinity. By means of this action they produce decomposition in bodies, and form new compounds into the composition of which they do not enter. This new power, hitherto unknown, is common both in organic and inorganic nature..I shall..call it catalytic power. I shall also call Catalysis the decomposition of bodies by this force. 1842 W. GROVES *Corr. Phys. Forces* Pref. 12, I am strongly disposed to consider that the facts of Catalysis depend upon voltaic action. c. 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/1 By means of what has been termed catalysis, alcohol is..converted into acetic acid.

**Catalysotype** (kætə'lɪsə'taɪp). *Photogr.* [f. prec. + Gr. *τύπος* TYPE.] A picture produced by a calotype process using iodide of iron: see *quot.*

1833 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 80 It would seem as if the salt of silver, being slightly affected by the light, sets up a catalytic action, which is extended to the salts of iron..The catalysis which then takes place has induced me to name this process..the Catalysotype. 1854 SCOTTE in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 85.

**Catalytic** (kætə'lɪ'tɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *καταλυτικός* able to dissolve, f. *καταλύειν* CATALYSIS.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, catalysis; having the power of acting by catalysis.

1836 [see CATALYSIS 2]. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 153/2. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 86 That the increased electrolytic power of water..depends upon a catalytic effect. 1861 *Times* 26 Oct. 6/5 Bodies known as catalytic agents. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 43 The theory of catalytic forces..maintained by Berzelius.

Hence **Catalytically** *adv.*, in a catalytic manner, by catalytic action.

1845 G. DAY *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 19 Fibrin is stated to have the power of decomposing binoxide of hydrogen catalytically.

**Catamaran** (kætə'mærən, kætə'mærən). Also 7 *catamaran*, 8 *catamoran*, *kattamaran*, 9 *catamarran*. [ad. Tamil *kattā-maram* tied tree or wood (*kattā* tie, bond; *maram* wood).]

1. A kind of raft or float, consisting of two, three or more logs tied together side by side, the middle one being longer than the others; used in the East Indies, especially on the Coromandel coast, for communication with the shore. Also applied to similar craft used in the West Indies for short voyages, and to others of much larger size used off the coast of South America; as well as to a kind of raft made of two boats fastened together side by side, used on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

1697 DAMBER *Voy.* I. vi. 143 The smaller sort of Bark-logs..are more governable than the other..This sort of Floats are used in many places both in the East and West Indies.

On the Coast of Coromandel..they call them Catamarans. These are but one Log, or two, sometimes of a sort of light Wood..so small, that they carry but one Man, whose legs and breech are always in the Water. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 24 (Y.) Coasting along some Catamarans made after us. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 263 Rafts of bamboo, like the catamarans on the coast of Coromandel. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 Balsas, or Catamaran, a raft made of the trunks of the balsa..lashed together, and used by the Indians. in South America. The largest have 9 trunks of 70 or 80 feet in length, are from 20 to 24 feet wide, and from 20 to 25 tons burthen. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 112 We saw two of the catamarans..coming towards us, with three black men on each. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* i. 4 The catamaran..is generally about ten feet long by eighteen inches broad. 1876 *Times* 25 Oct. (D.) The fan of her screw propeller came in contact with a floating catamaran.

2. *attrib.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 47 Tumble overboard Life-raft. Reversible Catamaran principle.

3. Applied to a kind of fire-ship or instrument of naval warfare resembling the modern torpedo; esp. to those prepared in 1804, to resist Napoleon's intended invasion of England. *Obs.*

1804 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 419/2 This undertaking commonly known by the appellation of the Catamaran expedition. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 453 The explosion of a catamaran. 1822 ALLARDYCE in *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 268/2 He experimented with Fulton's 'catamarans'—the prototypes of the modern fish torpedoes—against the Boulogne flotilla.

1822 BYRON in *Moore's Life* V. 319 If you have any political catamarans to explode, this is your place. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 480 He is..the very catamaran of oratory, and when he explodes, etc.

3. Applied to a cross-grained or quarrelsome person, esp. a woman. *colloq.* [? Associated with *cat.*] 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* vi. The cursed drunken old catamaran. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. 168 To dress that catamaran in mail. 1868 M. COLLINS *Page* II. 223 That old catamaran of a maiden aunt of his.

**Catamaran**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] To blow up with a catamaran. Also *fig.*

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary Invalid* (1825) 288 In fact, Napoleon has so catamaranned the foundations, that more than one *écroulement* has already taken place.

|| **Catamenia** (kætə'mēniə), *sb. pl. Phys.* [Gr. *καταμήνια* menses, properly neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος* monthly, f. *μήν* month.] The menstrual discharge.

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 107 If the Catamenia do not flow at the stated time the patient is soon after seized with the Chlorosis. 1845 G. DAY *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 271 A woman labouring under suppression of the catamenia.

**Catamenial** (kætə'mēniəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the catamenia; menstrual.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 374 The Catamenial discharge. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 662/2 The catamenial period and interval together occupy a space of one lunar month.

4. **Catamidiolate**, *v. Obs.* [f. Gr. *καταμιδιάειν* to despise.] 'To put one to open shame and punishment for some notorious offence, to scorn, to defame' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Catamite** (kætə'maɪt). [ad. L. *Catamitus* corrupt form of *Ganymēdes* name of Jupiter's cup-bearer; also, a catamite.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

1593 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* Wks. 1753 II. 484 His smooth-chin'd..catamite. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 111 Called Cinedopolis, by reason of certain Catamites and shameful baggages that king Alexander the Great left there. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 477 Agatho himself..was a Catamite. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* VIII. (1822) 285 A certain young man..a common catamite.

Hence **Catamited**, **Catamiting** *pp. adjs.* (as if from a vb. *catamite*).

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. That ould catamiting cankerworme. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. i. xxvi. The catamited Boy shall have no Action issued out against him.

**Catamount** (kætə'maʊnt). [Shortened from CATA-MOUNTAIN.]

1. = CATA-MOUNTAIN; a pard or panther. *Obs.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 5 With clea's or tallons (like a Catamount). 1730-6 BAILLY (*Volio*) *Cat-a-mount*, a Mongrel, or wild Cat.

2. A common name in U. S. of the puma or cougar (*Felis concolor*), also called Panther, Painter, and Mountain (or American) Lion.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 86 The catamount seems to be the same animal which the ancients called Lynx. 1825 Bro. *Jonathan* I. 109 A wild beast..I say! twain't a catamount tho', was it? 1835 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 193 The woods were full of Catamounts, and Indians red as deer. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 108 The hunter is not alarmed by bears, catamounts, or wolves. 1884 *Echo* 24 Nov. 4/3 In Pennsylvania, bears and catamounts are so numerous..in Pike county as to be a perfect nuisance to the farmers.

**Catamountain**, **cat o' mountain** (kætə'maʊntən, -ə'maʊntən). Forms: 5-7 cat of the mountain, 6-7 cat of mountain, 7-8 catamountain(e), (8 cat-amountain), 6-cat o' mountain, 7-cat-a-mountain. [app. of English formation: it does not appear that the ME. 'cat of the mountain' was a translation from another language.]

1. A name applied originally to the leopard or panther; by Goldsmith to the Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*), and by others to species of Tiger-cat.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 [In Ethiopia] catles of the mownteyne [*pardi*]. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xiii. 2 And the beast which I sawe was lyke a Catt off the Mountayne. 1598 G. GIFFORD *Disc. Relig.* 134 The black Moore cannot change his hew, nor the cat of the mountaine her spots. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/4 On the Third is a Cat-amountain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 262 The Catamountain, or Ocelot, is one of the fiercest..animals in the world. 1840 AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* (1864) 163 Moustaches, bristling like the whiskers of a cat-a-mountain. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredd.* Gt VI. xvi. vii. 211 He springs upon the throat of Hirsch like a cat-o'-mountain.

2. *transf.* A wild man from the mountains.

1616 BRAUN & FL. *Cust. Country* i. 1. 400 To a wild fellow that would worry her..To the rude claws of such a cat-o'-mountain. 1650 A. B. *Alutal. Polono* 14 To bragg (meerly on the dependance o' these crafty Catamountaines). 1842 LYTTON *Zouani* iv. vi. These wild cats-a-mountain!

3. *attrib.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 27 Your Cat-a-Mountaineer looks, your red-lattice phrases. a 1787 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 29 Boisterous outlaws with huge whiskers, and the most cat-o'-mountain aspect. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 220 Animated with a ferocious cat-o'-mountain spirit.

4. **Catana-dromous**, *a. Obs. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *catanadromus* (Gesner), f. Gr. *κατά* down + *ἀνά* up + *-δρῶμος* running.] An epithet preferred by some early naturalists to ANADROMOUS.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* *Anadromous*..Some use the word *Catanadromi* in the same sense. Hence in some mod. Dicts.

**Cat and dog, cat-and-dog.**

1. Referring to the proverbial enmity between the two animals: *attrib.* Full of strife; inharmonious; quarrelsome.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 He..shall see them agree like Dogges and Cattes. a 1745 SWIFT *Phyllis* (D.) They keep at Staines the old Blue Boar, Are cat and dog, and rogue and whore. 1827 SCOTT *Keniltho* ii. Married he was..and a cat-and-dog life she led with Tony. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 96 The fast-sinking Old Times newspaper, its cat-and-dog opponent the New Times. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Basset* I. xliii. 384 They..were gracious..and abstained from all cat-and-dog absurdities.

2. **To rain cats and dogs**: to rain very heavily. Also *attrib.*, raining heavily.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* II. (D.) I know Sir John will go, though he was sure it would rain cats and dogs. 1819 SHILLER *Lett. to Peacock* 25 Feb. It began raining cats and dogs. 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 551/1 Pouring with rain..and the most dismal..cat and dog day.

3. A game played with a piece of wood called a cat (cf. CAT sb. 1 to a.) and a club called a dog.

1808 in JAMISON. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/2 Cat and dog is in one sense a classical game. Bunyan tells us that he was playing at it.

Hence **Cat-and-dogdish** *a.*

1878 CORNH. *Mag.* XXXVIII. 648 To live under the same roof, a cat-and-dogdish life.

4. **Cataniphrastical**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [f. Gr. *κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν* by antiphrasis: cf. ANTIPHRASTICAL.] = ANTIPHRASTIC.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innocency & Tr. Triumph* 51 It may be that this argument is figurative and cat-aniphrastical: And so, by confusions, disorders, etc. he means peace, unity and concord amongst men.

**Catapan** (kætə'pæn). [ad. med.L. *catapan-us* *cate*, *cate*; in F. *catapan*; according to Littré, f. Gr. *κατεπάνος τῶν ἀξιωματιῶν* (he who is) placed over the dignities.] The officer who governed Calabria and Apulia under the Byzantine emperors. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Catapan* or *Catapán*, a name the later Greeks, about the twelfth century, gave the governor of their dominions in Italy. 1824 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* i. 24 From time to time..a catapan, or other magistrate, was sent. 1855 MILMAN *Cat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. ii. 428 The Greek Argynous the last catapan, the ally of Leo IX. had retired in despair.

5. **Catapasm**. *Obs. Med.* [ad. Gr. *κατάσπασμα* ('Paulus Aegineta vii. 13', *Syd. Soc. Lex.*), f. *κατασπασ-ειν* to besprinkle, strew over.] 'A former term..for any dry medicine in powder, which was sprinkled on ulcers' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 201 Odoriferous Powders..strewed upon cloaths are properly called Catapasm. 1678-96 in PHILLIPS. 1818 in TODD. 1849 in SMART.

**Catapeltic**, *a. (sb.) rare-0*. [a. Gr. *καταπελτικ-ός* pertaining to a CATAPULT.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to a catapult. *B. sb.* A catapult. 1849 in SMART (*adj.*). 1864 in WEBSTER (*adj.* and *sb.*).

**Catapetalous** (kætə'pē'tāls), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κατά* each to each + *πέταλον* PETAL + -OUS.] Having the petals 'united only by cohesion with united stamens, as in Mallow' (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* 401). 1847 in CRAIG.

6. **Catapetasma** (kætə'pē'tazmə). [Gr. *καταπέτασμα* curtain, veil, the veil of the temple, f. *καταπερνέ-ναι* to spread out over.] The curtain at the chancel-screen, veiling the altar from the congregation, in the Greek Church.

1798 W. TOOKER *Catherine II* (ed. 2) II. v. 85 On the roof, over the catapetasma and holy doors, is a representation of the supreme being.

**Cataphonic**, *a.* [f. Gr. *κατά + φωνή* voice, sound + -IC. Cf. CATACOUSMIC.] Pertaining to cataphonics. In mod. Dicts.



**Cataphonics** (kætəfɒniks), *sh. pl.* The science of reflected sounds; = CATACUSTICS.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV 473 Unless we call them Cataphonics. 1819 *Rees Cycl.* Cataphonics, in Music, synonymous with catacousics.

† **Cataphor.** *Obs.* [medical L. *cataphora*, coma, a. Gr. *καταφορά*, a bringing down, a lethargic attack.] 'A deep or dead sleep' (Blount 1656).

**Cataphract** (kætəfrækt). [In sense 1, ad. L. *cataphractes*, a. Gr. *καταφράκτης* coat of mail; in 2, ad. L. *cataphractus*, Gr. *κατάφρακτος* clad in full armour; f. *καταφράσσειν* to clothe in mail.]

† 1. An ancient coat of mail. *Obs.*  
1581 *Savile Tacitus Hist.* i. lxxix. (1591) 44 *Cataphracts*, a kind of harness... composed of iron plates or stiffe bend-lether. 1855 *tr. Labeur's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 117 The ancient cataphract, the military habit of the patricians.  
fig. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. viii. Virtue is a Cataphract: for in vain we arm one Limb, while the other is without a defence.

b. *Zool.* 'The armor of plate covering some fishes.' Webster cites Dana.

2. A soldier in full armour.  
1671 *MILTON Samson* 1619 Before him and behind, Archers and slingers, cataphracts and spears. 1824 H. Busk *Fugit. Pieces* 173 Around, in panoply complete, Grim cataphracts await.

† Cataphractically for CATARACT.  
1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 Borne so neere the dull making Cataphract of Nilus, that you cannot heare the Plannet-like Murick of Poetrie. 1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* To Redr. 7 As he were borne neere the dull making cataphract of Nilus.

Hence **Cataphracted** *a.*, *Zool.* covered with a scaly or horny armour; **Cataphractic** *a.*, 'pertaining to or resembling a cataphract' (Webster).  
1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Cataphracted, covered with a horny skin, as with a scaly cuirass.

† **Cataphragm.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. type \*καταφράγμα, f. as prec.] Defensive covering or coating.

1656 J. SERJEANT *tr. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 380 The left side... necessarily participates more of the Vegetative Vertue then any other member of the exterior Cataphragm.

**Cataphrygian** (kætəfrɪdʒiən), *a. and sb. Ch. Hist.* One of a heretical sect in the 2nd century who followed the errors of Montanus; a Montanist; so called because they originated in Phrygia.

1581 *J. ROGERS 39 Art.* 65 The... Cataphrygians... who held how Christ not in body but in ascended into heaven. 1750 *LARDNER Whs.* (1838) III. 90.

**Cataphyllary** (kætəfɪləri), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down, degraded + *φύλλον* leaf + *-ARY*.] **Cataphyllary leaves**: the colourless or brownish scales found on various parts of plants, esp. underground, regarded as modifications of foliage-leaves.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* i. iii. 193 Scale- or 'Cataphyllary-Leaves' are usually produced on underground shoots... although they also frequently occur above ground, especially as an envelope to the winter-buds of woody plants (as the horse-chestnut, oak, etc.).

† **Cataphysic**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down, against, etc. + *φύσις* nature + *-IC*.] Contrary to nature. So **Cataphysicos** *sh. pl.* (*nonce-wd.*); see quot.  
1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* A ii. The wilderness... of their Cataphysicks (for Metaphysicks it is not) their affirmatives and negatives are neither natural, nor above, nor besides nature, but against it. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Cataphysick, against nature.

**Cataphysical**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] Against nature, unnatural; infra-natural.  
1839 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 337 (D.) A visual object, falling under hyper-physical or cata-physical laws. *Ibid.* II. v. 251 Some artists... have given to Sir Walter Scott a pile of forehead which is unpleasant and cataphysical, in fact a caricature of anything... seen in nature.

**Cataplasm** (kætəplæzm), *Med.* [a. F. *cataplasme*, ad. L. *cataplasma*, a. Gr. *κατάπλασμα* poultice, f. *κατα-πλάσσειν* to plaster over, apply a plaster.] A poultice: formerly also a plaster.

1563 *T. GALE Antidot.* i. i. 2 Cataplasmes made with the iuse of these herbes, and with flour. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 144. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 90 A Cataplasme made of bread crums, milk, and a little Saffron. 1626 *COCKERHAM Cataplasms*, a plaster, compounded of certaine oymnts to cure sores. 1720 *GIBSON Farriers Disp.* xiii. (1724) 267 Some make a distinction between Poultice and Cataplasm. 1856 *S. THOMSON Dict. Dom. Med.* 356 The well known mustard plaster or cataplasm.

b. *fig.*  
1622 *FLETCHER Spanish Cur.* iv. v. This Cataplasm of a well-cozened Lawyer. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 135 The emollient cataplasms of robbery and confiscation. 1831 *GRN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 45a Endeavour has been made to provide a cataplasm.

**Cataplasmic**, *a.* [f. prec. + *-IC*.] Of the nature of a cataplasm. So **Cataplasmic** *a.*  
1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* ii. 259/2 A Cataplasmicall Satyre... very profitable to cure the impostumes of vice. 1689 *MOYLES Sea Cleynrg.* ii. xxviii. 84 To make it into a Cataplasmic consistence.

**Cataplectic**, *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. *καταπληκτικός* fitted to strike or be stricken down: see CATAPLEXY.] Of or pertaining to cataplexy.

1883 *ROMANUS Ment. Evol. Anim.* xviii. 309 Such an animal as a wood-louse or death-watch, which fall into a cataplectic state immediately on being alarmed.

**Catapleite** (kætəplɪtɪt). *Min.* [Named 1850, f. Gr. *κατά* together with + *πλεῖον* more + *-ITE*, because it occurs along with several other minerals.] A hydrous silicate of zirconium and sodium; a hexagonal opaque mineral of light yellowish-brown colour.  
1854 *DANA Min.* (1868) 401.

**Cataplexy** (kætəpleksi). [In Ger. *kataplexie*, mod. f. Gr. *κατάπληξις* (Hippocrates) stupefaction, f. *καταπλήσσειν* to strike down with terror or the like.] The temporary paralysis or hypnotic state in animals when 'shamming death'.

1883 *ROMANUS Ment. Evol. Anim.* xviii. 308 The researches of Professor Preyer on the hypnotism of animals... showed that fright is a strong predisposing cause of 'Cataplexy', or mesmeric sleep in animals. He ascribes the shamming dead of insects to the exclusive influence of cataplexy.

† **Catapo-dially.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κατά* πῶδα (s close behind, immediately after).]  
c 1600 *Timon* iv. iii. (1842) 66 The moone may bee taken 4 manner of waies; either specifically, or quidditatively, or superficially, or catapodially.

† **Catapresbyter.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κατά* against + *ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡ*.] A presbyter cataphractically so called; or an opposition-presbyter.  
1659 *GAUDEN Tears of Ch.* 429 (D.) Various factions... have each their Anti-Ministers, their Cata-Presbyters, or counter-preachers bandying one against the other.

† **Catapuce.** *Obs. Etc. b.* [a. F. *catapuce*; in It. *catapuzza*, med. L. *cataputia*: cf. L. *catapodium*, Gr. *καταπόδιον* that which can be gulped down, pill, bolus (whence It. *catapodia*, Florio).] Lesser Surge *Euphorbia Lathyris*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Nouns Pr.* T. 145 Of catapus or of gaytre beris. 1791 *HUNDESDON Sainag.* (1793) 140 Without purge or cataputium. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xx. 28. Called Broad leaved Spurge or Cataputia.]

**Catapult** (kætəpʊlt). *Forms:* 6 catapelt, -pulte, 6-catapulta (only in sense 1), 7- catapult. [a. F. *catapulte* or L. *catapulta*, a. Gr. *καταπέλτης* catapult, prob. f. *κατά* against + *πάλλειν* to hurl, cast, poise (a missile).]

1. An ancient military engine for discharging darts, stones, or other missiles; the motive power being obtained by a strong lever working on an axis, which was tightly strained with twisted ropes and suddenly released.

The *ballista* and *catapulta* were originally distinct, the former being used for throwing stones, etc., and the latter for darts; but afterwards the names were used synonymously.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 495 The great hollow Catapelts which shoute the darts from aloft. 1599 *THYNNIS Animado.* (1875) 41 The Rammie... farr different in forme from the magonell or catapulta. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1657) 206 When a catapult was first seen at Lacedemon, Archimedes exclaimed: O Hercules, now manhood is come to an end. 1732 *LEDIARD Selthos II.* ix. 277 Catapulta's and battering rams. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy III.* xxiv. May my brains be knock'd out by a... catapulta. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. 333 The Catapults Drove their dreadful darts. 1829 *W. IRVING Granada* (1850) 338 The mangled body of the Moor was... thrown into the City from a catapult. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket-Man.* 49 By the application of the Catapulta to peaceful purposes, the batting has been... improved. 1878 *B. SMITH Carriage* 392 The Matrons cut off their long hair and twisted it into ropes for the catapults.

2. An instrument consisting of a forked stick with an elastic band fastened to the two prongs, used to shoot small stones, bullets, peas, etc.

1871 *A. R. HORN Schoolboy Fr.* (1875) 227 The holes seem to have been made by a catapult. 1887 *Manch. Guard.* 7 May 9 He... shot the bird with a catapult. *Mod.* The police have orders to seize all catapults.

Hence **Catapultic** *a.*, **Catapultic**, one who works a catapult (cf. *fusiller*, etc.).

1831 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 Balls are showered upon them... from a hundred catapultic arms. 1859 *HELPS Friends in C.* Ser ii. I. ii. 146 Flinging the ball with catapultic force. 1860 *READER Choister & H.* xiii. (D) The besiegers... sent forward their sappers, pioneers, catapultiers, and crossbowmen

**Catapult**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *a. trans.* To hurl as from a catapult. b. To shoot or shoot at with a catapult. c. *intr.* To discharge a catapult; hence **Catapulting** *vbl. sb.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 499 The throne itself was catapulted into the square. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb. Lovely creatures are catapulted into the air and fall down into a net. 1881 *Chequered Career* 5 The lead... we saved for catapulting, an amusement only indulged in by lower boys. 1883 *D. PRYDE Highways of Lit.* ii. 30 He [a boy] catapults sparrows.

† **Cataput.** *Obs.* [in med. L. and It. (Florio) *cataputia*] (See quot.)

1888 *R. HOLME Armory* ii. 420/2 The Catheter of some termed a Cataput, and Cataputia; it is an Instrument long, narrow and round... it is to search a deep wound, and also... to pour or squirt in liquid Oymnts and Salves.

**Cataract** (kætə'rækt), *sh.* *Forms:* 5 cataracte, (cateracte, catterak, 6 cataracte, catharact, catarrhacte, 6-7 cataract(e), 7 cataract, chateract, 8 cataract, 6-catarack, 7-cataract. [a. F. *cataracte* (in senses 1-4, 6), ad. L. *cataracta* waterfall, porticulis, floodgate, a. Gr. *καταρ(ρ)άκτις* down-rushing, a down rushing bird, a porticulis,

waterfall, ? (in LXX) floodgate; f. *καταρ(ρ)άσσειν* to dash down, dash headlong, rush or fall headlong, as rain or a river, f. *κατ'* or *κατά* down + *ἀράσσειν* to dash. (But some think it a deriv. of *καταρ(ρ)άγνυμι* to break down.) The sense-development in Gr., L., and Fr.-Eng., is not in all respects clear.]

† 1. *pl.* The 'flood-gates' of heaven, viewed as keeping back the rain (with reference to *Gen.* vii. 11, viii. 2, where Heb. has מַבְּרָא lattices, windows, LXX *καταρ(ρ)άκται*, Vulg. *cataracte*, the former prob., the latter certainly, = flood-gates, sluices; hence also Fr. *cataractes du ciel*). This, the earliest use in Eng., is now *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. xxiv. It semed in the high heaven The Cataracts hadden be vndo. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 32 (Matz.) Now ar the weders cest, and cataracts knyt. 1612 *BREWER Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 137 To open the Cataracts of Heaven, and pour down water continually. 1656 *EARL MONM. Adv. fr. Parnass.* 93 That he would open the Cataracts of Heaven. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 824. 1684 *BURNET Th. Earth* i. 13 The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or floodgates of heaven being open'd.

† b. applied to waterpouts; also *transf.*

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 386 They say... that in ceteayne places of the sea, they sawe ceteayne streemes of water which they caule spoutes falyngue owt of the ayer into the sea... Sum phantasie that these shulde bee the cataractes of heaven which were all opened at Noes fludde. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. ii. A Blow windes, and crack you cheeks; Rage, blow You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout. 1634 *HEBERT Trav.* 7 A long spout of stinking raine Pyramide wise, dissolved itselfe very neere us. This hideous Cataract. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 176 What if all... this Firmament Of Hell should spout her Cataracts of Fire.

2. A waterfall; properly one of considerable size, and falling headlong over a precipice; thus distinguished from a CASCADE.

[A rare sense in Gr., but common in L., where applied to the Cataracts of the Nile.]

1594 *BR. KING Jonas* (1618) 346 We see what catarrhactes and downe-falls there are by the rage of the water. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 98 The lowest cataract or fall of water [of the Nile]. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyol.* vi. 88 Where Tivy falling down doth make a Cataract. 1725 *DE FOR VOY. round W.* (1840) 343 A terrible noise... as of a mighty cataract, or waterfall. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys.* Sc. § 16 (1849) 151 The great cataracts of the Oronoco. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 185 From the steppes of Scythia to the cataracts of the Nile.

b. *transf.* A violent downpour or rush of water.

1634 *HERBERT Trav.* 54 A violent storme of raine... caused such a sudden Deluge and Cataract, that a Caravan of two thousand Camels perisht. 1764 *FALCONER Shipwre.* iii. 290 From on high huge Cataracts descend. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* iii. The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into cataracts. 1860 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* VI. 1 Cataracts of water flooded the houses in the city, and turned the streets into rivers.

c. *transf. and fig.* (cf. *flood*).

c 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* 61 And Tongues... (Could ye amidst Worlds Cataracts them heare). 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 73 Cataracts of declamation thunder here. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* i. iii. v. 164 His cataract of black beard. *Ibid.* v. xiii. iv. 44 Never came such a catarnact of evil news on an Aulic Council before.

† 3. A porticulis; also the grating of a window. *Obs.* [Prob. in Gr. earlier than sense 1; common in med. L. but rare in Eng.]

[1360-1 *MS. Vicars' Roll York.* In j cateiacta facta ante hostium Will de Pieston, 6d.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Cataract, a Porticulis. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabalais* iii. Prol. Others... assured the Port-culleys, fastned the Herres, Sasinasaks and Cataracts. 1853 *STROQUER Milit. Encycl.* Cataract, a porticulis.

4. *Pathol.* An opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or of the capsule of the lens, or of both, 'producing more or less impairment of sight, but never complete blindness' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[App. a fig. use of the sense porticulis. In Fr., the physician A. Paré (c 1550) has 'cataracte ou coulisse'; and Cotgr. (1611) has *coulisse* 'a porticulis... also a web in the eye', the notion being that even when the eye is open, the cataract obstructs vision, as the porticulis does a gateway. (But if originally in med. L., it might arise from the sense window-grating: *fenestra clathrata*, Du Cange.)]

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* lxvi. 28 b. A Catharact, the which doth let a man to se perflytly. 1575 *TURBERV. Fal-courie* 235 Ther is a Cataract, which doth light upon the eyes of a Hawke. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/2 For Cataracts or Pearles of the Eyes. 1611 *FLORIO, Catarditta*... called a Cataract or a pin and web. 1782 *W. HERBERT Comm.* lxvi. (1806) 329 A cataract is always preceded by a dimness, or blue cloudiness of objects. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1831) i. 227 To understand that he would couch her grats, if the cataract was ripe. 1822 *GOOD Study of Med.* (1844) III. 168 Simple cataract comes on without pain. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 40 Cataract is especially transmissible in the female line.

fig. 1630 *BRATHWAT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 319 'Those thicke Cataracts of earthly vanities are dispersed. a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 41 Your eyes thus dimly will Things Heav'nly see, Till they from sensual Cataracts are free.

† 5. A blade for flax. *Obs. rare.*  
a 1693 *URQUHART Rabalais* iii. l. 401 Athwart those Cataracts they break and bruise to very Trash the woody parcels.

6. *Mech.* A form of governor for single-acting steam-engines, in which the stroke is regulated by the flow of water through an opening.



1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iii. (ed. 3) 27 Another very beautiful contrivance for regulating the number of strokes made by a steam-engine. . . is called the Cataract. 1861 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 58 A pump brake of a simple kind is exemplified in the apparatus called the cataract.

† 7. (See quot.) Obs.

18400 *Rel. Aut.* I. 9 *Cataracta*, a cataract of the ether, i. *via subterranea*.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cataract patient*, *curls*, *wig*, etc.; *cataract-like* adj.; *cataract-wise* adv.; *cataract-bird*, an Australian bird (see quot.); *cataract-knife*, *cataract-needle*, a knife and needle used in the extraction of cataract, or in couching.

1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xii. 215 The bird is called . . the 'Cataract Bird (*Origina rubricata*) because it is always found where water-courses rush through rocky ground [in Australia]. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov. That beaming belle . . with the 'Cataract curls. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 An avalanche pours 'cataract-like over a ledge. 1868 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 390/2 A 'Cataract-needle . . is used to draw up the Cataract off the sight of the eye while it is cutting away. 1882a *Goon Study of Med.* (1844) III. 165 A 'cataract patient sees a lighted candle as if it were involved in a cloud. 1870 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 881 Boileau Despreaux himself, in his court suit and his 'cataract wig. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh.* Mill 39 The stream fell 'cataract-wise into a deep pool below.

**Cataract**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans.* To pour like a cataract, to pour copiously (*nonce-use*). b. *intr.* To fall in a cataract. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett. in Biogr. Lit. App.* (1847) II. 370 The Monthly has cataracted panyon on me. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 125 No river should cataract larger than the Clyde. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) I. 285 The whole body of the Nile precipitates itself. . . cataracting very respectably.

**Cataracted**, *pp.* a. [f. CATARACT sb. or *v.* + -ED.] Having cataracts: poured in cataracts. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 146 With rivers cataracted among the mountains. 1832 WILSON *ibid.* XXXI. 866 They look down into the cataracted abysses.

† **Cataractio**, *a. Obs.* [f. CATARACT + -IO.] Of the nature of a cataract (see senses 2 and 5 of the sb.). So **Cataractio**, *a.*

1693 J. BLAUMONT *On Burnet's Th.* Earth I. 56 Cataractical Falls, and Serpentine Courses of Rivers. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabbits* iii. l. 401 Certain Cataractick Instruments.

**Cataractine**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] = prec. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 335 These cataractine glaciers.

† **Cataractist**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A surgeon or practitioner who treats cataracts. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archid.* II. 140 According to the prescription of the Cataractists, or blind Doctors.

**Cataractous** (kə'tæræktəs), *a. Pathol.* [f. CATARACT + -OUS.] Affected with cataract. 1824 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 319 The cataractous eye is not unfrequently amaurotic. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 743 In ordinary cataractous capacity opacity.

**Catarie**, var. of CATERY.

**Catarrh** (kāt'ær), *sb.* Forms: 6 *cattar*, *cattarue*, *cattarh*, *catterhe*, *Sc. catterr*, *catter*, 6-7 *catar*, *cattarre*, *cattarrhe*, 7 *cattarr*, *cathar*, *catharre*, *cather*, 7- *cattarrh*. [a. F. *cattarrhe*, in 15th c. *catterre*, 16th c. *cattarre* (= Pr. *cattar*, Sp. *It. cattarra*), ad. L. *cattarrh*-us, ad. Gr. *katarrhōs* running down, rheum, f. *katarrhēin* to flow down.]

† 1. The profuse discharge from nose and eyes which generally accompanies a cold, and which was formerly supposed to run down from the brain; a 'running at the nose'. *Obs.*

1398 *Travisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. iv. (1495) 224 Dis-solynge and shedyngne humours of the heed highte Catarius. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helth* (1541) 23 b. Egges be good against Catars, or stilling out of the heed into the stomake. *Ibid.* 60 b. Catarses or reumes. 1536 *Belleme Cron* 46 a (Jam.) In the next winter Julius Frontynus fell in gret infirmite be imoderat flux of catter. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 364 Sodainely choked by catarrhes, which like to floods of waters, runne downewards. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* 272 The catar or rhume, which, in a horse, is called the glanders. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1794-6 B. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 425 When the secretion of these capillary glands is increased, it is termed simple catarrh.

† 2. Formerly also applied to: Cerebral effusion or hæmorrhage; apoplexy. *Obs.*

1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5117 Sum ar dissoluit suddantlye Be Cattarre or be Popleseye. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* III. (1599) 142 King Charles dyed . . of a catterhe which the Phisitians call apoplexie. 1708 *KRISTY*, *Catanh* of the Spinal Marrow, a Falling-out of the Marrow of the Backbone. 1721-1800 in *Bailey*.

3. Inflammation of a mucous membrane; usually restricted to that of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes, causing increased flow of mucus, and often attended with sneezing, cough, and fever; constituting a common 'cold'.

Often with qualifying word, as *alcoholic*, *bronchial*, *chronic*, *gastric*, *uterine catarrh*; *epidemic catarrh*, influenza; *summer catarrh*, hay-asthma.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 132 A general sickness . . called the Cattarre or murre. 1675 GASCOIGNE in *Rigaud Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) I. 221 The great epidemical catarrh, which hath ranged through so many countries. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphr. CL* (1815) 107 Rheumatisms, catarrhs, and consumptions, are caught in

these nocturnal pastimes. 1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 47 At Venice . . the common name of the disease, Russian catarrh [influenza]. 1797 M. BAILLIF *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 117 The Symptoms which attend catarrh are too generally known to require being mentioned. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 171 Your cold, of course, is a catarrh. 1831 *YOUATT Horse* vii. (1847) 258 Various names . . influenza, distemper, catarrhal fever, and epidemic catarrh. 1868 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 338 So oppressed am I with this American catarrh, as they call it.

**Catarrh**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To remove or take by catarrh.

1822 *LAMB in Life & Lett.* xii. (1837) 111 As many clerks have been coughed and catarrhed out of it [the War-Office] into their freer graves.

**Catarrhace**, *obs. form of CATARACT.*

† **Catarrhagagal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Implies a sb. *catarrhagogue*, f. CATARRH sb. + -αγωγος leading.] Carrying off catarrh.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 240 A catarrhagall Remedy.

**Catarrhal** (kāt'ærhəl), *a.* [f. CATARRH sb. + -AL: in mod. F. *cattarrhal*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, catarrh.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 258 Catarrhal defects. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 1020/2 Catarrhal fevers have now become more frequent. 1824 J. M'CUI *Loch Highl. Scotl.* III. 193 The catarrhal phenomenon of St. Kilda. 1848 *KINGSLY in Fraser's Mag.* 104 A soulless, skyless, catarrhal day. 1870 *ROLLSTON Anim. Life* Intro. 17 note, A spasmodic and catarrhal affection, not unlike hay fever.

**Catarrhine**, *catarrhine* (kæ'tærin), *a. Zool.*

[f. Gr. *katá* alongside of + *rhís*, *rhís*-a nose, nostril.] Name of one of the two divisions of the order *Quadrumania*, including those apes or monkeys, which have the nostrils close together, oblique, and directed downwards, and opposable thumbs on all the limbs. It includes all the apes of the old world. b. as sb. A catarrhine monkey.

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 422 note, The Catarrhines, confined to Africa and Asia, excepting one at Gibraltar. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* i. 23 The man-like apes . . are what are called 'Catarrhine apes'; that is, their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards. 1881 *Speculator* 25 Dec. Our common ancestor the catarrhine ape.

† **Catarrhish**, *a. Obs.* [f. CATARRH sb. + -ISH.] Of the nature of catarrh.

1689 *MOYLE Sea Chyrurg.* III. x. 114 To purge the Brain, and all the Body of that Catarrhish humour.

† **Catarrhous**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *katarrhōs* (f. *katá* down + *rhōnē* downward inclination) + -OUS.] Tending or moving downwards.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 92 Why the same corrosive humour should sometimes prove Anarrhous . . and otherwhiles Catarrhous (flowing downwards).

**Catarrhous**, *a. ? Obs.* [f. CATARRH + -OUS:] app. after 16th c. F. *cattarreux*, *cattarrheux*.

Pertaining to, subject to, or of the nature of, catarrh; = CATARRHAL.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 250 To excrete the catarrhous matter. 1782 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1831) V. 29, I am now harassed by a catarrhous cough. 1819 *REES Cycl.* s.v., Cure for a catarrhous cough . . the inhalation of the vapour of warm water.

† **Catarrupant**, (?) *rampant*, *a. nonce-wd.* (humorous): cf. Gr. *katá*, *cat* and *rampant*.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 49, I hope . . Their Cat-like Cause, that lussy Fuss is high to hanging; notwithstanding that she is So Catarrupant now.

† **Cataskeuastic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *kataskēuastikos* constructive (in 'Aristotle *Rhet.* 2. 26, 3, opposed to *λυτικός* destructive), f. *κατασκευάειν* to equip, prepare, construct, f. *κατασκευή* preparation.] Constructive.

1645 J. G[ODWIN] *Imuoc. & Truth Tr.* 41 No occasion to argue any thing . . in a cataskeuastique or positive Way.

† **Catasophistry**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SOPHISTRY*, after Gr. *κατασφιστήριον* to outwit, to evade by quibbling, f. *katá* down, etc. + *σοφιστήριον* to quibble, etc.] Quibbling, deceit.

1609 J. MELVILLE *Lett. in Diary* (1842) 782 Greater craft . . and catasophistrie wer never usit.

**Cataspile** (kāt'æspil), *Min.* [Named in 1867 f. Gr. *κατάσπιλος* spotted, defiled + -ITIS.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, with some iron, manganese, etc.; an ash-grey pearly mineral found in Sweden. 1868 *DANA Min.* 403

† **Catasta**. [a. L. *catasta* scaffold, stage for selling slaves, etc., also an engine of torture. According to Lewis and Short, f. Gr. *κατάστασις* settling, putting down, fixed state, etc. (? Thence *It. catasta* funeral-pile, Fg. *catasta* stall in which slaves are set for sale.)]

a. *Hist.* A block on which slaves were exposed for sale. b. *Hist.* A stage or bed of torture used in early Christian times. † c. Humorously or affectedly used for the stocks (*obs.*).

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Potem* 12 What will not money do with a Scot (now their Catasta is in readiness). 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 238 In close Catasta shut [ed. 1664 401 note, Catasta is but a pair of Stocks in English]. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 91 How could they have sung in the midst of Flames, smiled upon Racks, triumphed upon Wheels and Catastases. 1853 *KINGSLY Hypatia* xiii. (Hoppe) Standing an hour on the catasta to be handled from head to foot in the minimum of clothing.

**Catastaltic**, *a. Mod.* [ad. L. *catastalticus*, a. Gr. *κατασταλτικός*, f. *καταστέλλειν* to repress, check.] Restraining, checking: formerly applied to astringent and styptic substances. 1851 in *MAYNE*.

† **Catastasis** (kāt'æstāsis). [Gr. *κατάστασις* settling, appointment; settled condition; f. *καθίσταμαι* to set down, appoint, establish, settle; f. *κατά* down + *στα-* stand. In mod. F. *catastase*.] 1. (See quot.) [This sense not in Gr. or L.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Catastasis*, the third part of a Comedy, and signifies the state and full vigour of it. Tragedies and Comedies have four principal parts in respect of the matter treated of. 1. *Prothesis*, 2. *Epitasis*, 3. *Catastasis*, 4. *Catastrophe*. 1668 *DRYDEN Dram. Poesy* in *Arb. Garner* III. 520 This day. The Catastasis or Counterturn, which destroys that expectation. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Catastasis*, the third part of the ancient drama; being that wherein the intrigue is supported, carried on, and heightened till it be ripe for the unravelling in the catastrophe. 1761 *STERNE Trist. Shandy* iv. *Slawkenub. Tale*, The epitasis, wherein the action is more fully entered upon and heightened, till it arrives at its state or height, called the catastasis. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. vi. i. 223 No catastrophe, rather a catastasis or heightening.

2. *Rhet.* The narrative part of a speech, usually the beginning of it, in which the orator sets forth the subject to be discussed. (In mod. Dicts.)

3. *Med.* 'The state or condition of anything; constitution; habit of body'. (In mod. Dicts.)

† **Catastematic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *κατασταματικός* established, sedate, moderate, tranquil (in ἡδονή *κατασταματική* moderate pleasure, a term of the Epicurean philosophy), f. *κατάστημα* settlement, constitution, f. *καθίσταμαι*; see prec.] 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 134/2 *Catastematick*, permanent pleasure, which consisteth in privation of Grief and a quiet void of all disturbance, which Epicurus held [to be our ultimate end].

**Cataster**. [ad. It. Sp., *catastro*.] = CADASTRE. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Christianity* IX. xiv. i. 18 The valuation of Pope Nicholas, the established cataster which had been acted on for above a century.

**Catasterism** (kāt'æstēiz'm). [ad. Gr. *καταστερισμός* a 'placing among the stars; *καταστερισμοί* was the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations. (Liddell and Scott); (ult.) f. *κατά* + *ἀστήρ* star. Cf. *ASTERISM*.]

a. *pl.* The treatise mentioned above. b. A constellation.

1803 G. S. *FABER Cabiri* II. 251 The remarkable assemblage of catasterisms . . in the neighbourhood of the supposed ship of Jason. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* i. iv. § 2 (L.) The 'Catasterisms' of Eratosthenes . . were an enumeration of 475 of the principal stars according to the constellations in which they are. 1852 *Tr. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* Intro. 17 The catasterisms of their zodiac.

**Catastrophal** (kāt'æstrəfəl), *a.* [f. *CATASTROPHE* + -AL.] Of the nature of a catastrophe; disastrous.

1842 P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 6 The great catastrophal earthquake of Riobamba. 1882 *Daily News* 6 Feb. Mr. Proctor, after his catastrophal forebodings.

**Catastrophe** (kāt'æstrəf), *a.* Also 7 *catastrophy*. [a. Gr. *καταστροφή* overturning, sudden turn, conclusion, f. *καταστρέφειν* to overturn, etc., f. *κατά* down + *στρέφειν* to turn.]

1. 'The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece' (J.); the dénouement.

1570 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May, Gloss, This tale is much like to that in Aesops fables, but the catastrophe and ende is farre different. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. x. 44 *marg.*, A comical catastrophe. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 Sad is the plot, sad the Catastrophe. 1616 R. C. *Times's Whis.* (1871) 111 Thou shalt be the protasis and catastrophe of my epistle. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 157 That happy catastrophe and last scene which is to crown the work. 1714 *GAY What d'ye call it* Pref. They deny it to be Tragical, because its Catastrophe is a Wedding. a 1876 J. H. *NEWMAN Hist. Sc.* I. i. iii. 258 Such was the catastrophe of this long and anxious drama.

2. 'A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy' (J.); a disastrous end, finish-up, conclusion, upshot; overthrow, ruin, calamitous fate.

1601 *SHAKES. All's Well* I. ii. 57 On the Catastrophe and heels of pasture when it was out. 1609 *ARMIN Ital. Taylor* (1880) 194 Thinking to denouer And worke my lues Catastrophe. 1628 *Mead in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 343 III. 265 This was the obscure catastrophe of that great man. 1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* I. 257 The late war, and its horrid catastrophe. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Duct.* 1, A Catastrophe or upshot of a business, *catastrophe ecclies.* 1788 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iii. 256 This catastrophe had the brave Barbarossa and all his vast Designs. 1783 *L.D. HAILES Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 128 The catastrophe of that siege is well known. 1850 W. *IRVING Mahomet* II. 290 This miserable catastrophe to a miserable career.

† b. *humorously*. The posteriors. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKES. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 66 Away you Scullion . . Ie tickle your catastrophe.

3. An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things.

1656 *Month. Mercury* VII. 91 The Consternation and Confusion . . upon such a sudden Catastrophe. 1779 *De Fox Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 Her many Revolutions, Convulsions,

and Catastrophes. 1871 FARRAR *Watu. Hist.* iii. 92 God reveals His will not by sudden catastrophes and violent revolutions.

b. *esp.* in *Geol.* A sudden and violent change in the physical order of things, such as a sudden upheaval, depression, or convulsion affecting the earth's surface, and the living beings upon it, by which some have supposed that the successive geological periods were suddenly brought to an end. (Cf. CATAclysm, CATAstrophism.)

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 89, II. 160. 1858 WHEWELL *Norw. Org. Rem.* 25 (L). There are, in the paleontological sciences, two antagonist doctrines: catastrophes and uniformity. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 1862/1 No geologist of repute now believes that mountain-ranges originated in catastrophes.

4. A sudden disaster, wide-spread, very fatal, or signal. (In the application of exaggerated language to misfortunes it is used very loosely.)

1798 ANSON *Poy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 429 Thus were we all reduced to the utmost despair by this catastrophe. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 289 The public catastrophe was actually completed by the actual recall of Lord F. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 370 An inundation, more tremendous than any... recorded in those annals so prolific in such catastrophes. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 131 This fishery is fearfully hazardous; scarcely a year passes without a catastrophe. *Mod.* Our hostess was immensely relieved that dinner had gone off without any catastrophe. My luggage has not arrived: what a catastrophe!

**Catastrophic** (kætə'strɒfɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. καταστροφικὸς, *f.* καταστροφή CATAstrophe.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a catastrophe: *esp.* in the history of the earth or the universe.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 512 The supposed proofs of catastrophic transition. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 491 A catastrophic destruction of such animals. 1871 E. H. PLUMETRE *Spirits in Fris.* (1884) 348 Events which are not continuous, but catastrophic... such as the Resurrection and the Last Judgment.

**Catastrophical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Referring to, dealing with, catastrophes; also = prec. 1856 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 24 Paragraphs circuitously approaching... to a catastrophical climax. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 740 A... disturbance of the laws and direction of matter and force,—sudden, and catastrophical.

Hence **Catastrophically** *adv.* 1879 BACENOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 155 As soon as that repression was catastrophically removed.

**Catastrophism** (kætə'strɒfɪz'm), [*f.* CATAstrophe 3 + -ISM.] The theory that certain geological and biological phenomena were caused by catastrophes, or sudden and violent disturbances of nature, rather than by continuous and uniform processes.

1865 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 27 Apr. 454/1 By Catastrophism I mean any form of geological speculation which... supposes the operation of forces different in their nature... from those which we at present see in action. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp.* W. 19 It was the Geology of Catastrophism.

*Fig.* 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 68 The Craig household... was conducted on the theory of 'catastrophism' rather than that of 'uniform law'.

**Catastrophist** (kætə'strɒfɪst), *Geol.* [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the theory of catastrophism; opposed to *uniformitarian*. Also *attrib.* 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 509 Geologists who had been bred up in the catastrophist creed. 1879 SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iv. § 17 For a generation after geologists had become uniformitarians in Geology, they remained catastrophists in Biology. 1879 *Lit. World* 161/1 We are still catastrophists in judging of history.

† **Catastrophize**, *Obs.*—*°* To end a Comedy or the like? (Cockeram 1623).

† **Catastrophical**, *a.* (A nonsense word.) 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Court.* n. i. A signe of good shaving, my catastrophical fine boy.

† **Catastrum**, *Obs.*—*°* [ad. Gr. κατάστρομα deck.] 'The deck or hatch of a ship' (Cockeram).

† **Catathleba**, *Obs.* *rare*—*1*. [*f.* Gr. καταθλεβ- to press down.] Some fabulous monster.

c 1300 *K. Als.* 6564 Another best ther is, of eovel kynde c. Catathleba is hire name.

**Catawampous** (kætəwɒmpəs), *a.* *slang*, chiefly U.S. Also *catawampious* (-jəs). [A humorous formation, the origin of which is lost: the first part of the word was perhaps suggested by *catawamp*, or ? by words in Gr. κατα-] Piercing, unsparing, destructive. (A high-sounding word with no very definite meaning.)

1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 128 It had fallen a victim to the jaws of deadly alligator, or catawampous panther.

Hence **Catawampously**, **Catawampiously** *adv.*, 'fiercely, eagerly. To be *catawampiously* chafed up is to be completely demolished, utterly defeated' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

1854 LYTTON *My Novel in Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 434 To be catawampiously chafed up [ed. 1853 chafed up] by a mercenary selfish comorant of a capitalist. 1857 F. DOUGLASS *Speech* (Bartlett) To take to our heels before three hundred thousand slaveholders, for fear of catawampiously chafed up?

So also **Catawampus** *sb.*, used vaguely for 'fierce creature, vermin', or the like.

1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* I. 162 The catawampuses you

see about harvest time—they fly quite pretty in the air, but, O my gracious, don't they sting!

**Catawba** (kætɒbə), [*f.* From the river *Catawba* in S. Carolina, U.S. (named from the *Katahba* Indians), where the grape was first discovered.]

[1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 223, I begin with the *Katahba*, because this country is the most contiguous to Charles-Town.]

a. An American species of grape (*Vitis Labrusca*), which is largely cultivated in the central States of the American Union. b. The light sparkling rich-flavoured wine made from this grape (first made c. 1830). More fully *Catawba grape, wine*.

1857 *Rep. Commis. Patents Washington* 433 The *Catawba* is the grape generally planted in vineyards for the production of wine. c 1857 *Lower Birds of Passage*, 'Catawba Wine', For *Catawba* wine has need of no sign, No tavern-bush to proclaim it. 1864 *Browning Shd.* It was your own wine, sir, the good Champagne (I took it for *Catawba*, you're so kind). 1867 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 241 Five thousand gallons of the still unexposed *Catawba*.

**Catayl(e)**, *catayll(e)*, *obs.* *f.* CATTLE.

† **Catazanar**, *Obs.* *rare*—*1*.

1632 SHIBLEY *Ball v.* 1 O the *Catazanars*, we turned there!

† **Cat-band**, *Sc. Obs.* 'A bar or iron for securing a door; a chain drawn across a street for defence' (Jam.). The exact sense is doubtful.

1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1822) 507 Also the town... made cat-bands of yron to hold off horses, brought the canons... within the town, &c. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 80 To make preparations for defence... to big up their own back gates, closes, and ports, have their catbands in readiness.

1671 *Acts of Sederunt* 11 Feb. (Jam.). In case they have not sufficient catbands upon the doors of their prisons.

**Catbird** (kæ'tbɜ:d), [See quot. 1885.] An American thrush (*Mimus Carolinensis*).

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 175 *Muscicapa vertice nigro*. The Cat-Bird. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. 230, I hear the whispering voice of Spring, The thrush's trill, the cat-bird's cry. a 1870 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 38 The cat-bird croons in the lilac-bush. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4/2 The 'cat-bird'... derives its name from its ordinary cry of alarm, which somewhat resembles the mew of a cat.

**Catcall** (kæ'tkɔ:l), *sb.* Also 8 *catcal*. [From the nocturnal cry or 'waul' of the cat.]

1. A squeaking instrument, or kind of whistle, used *esp.* in play-houses to express impatience or disapprobation. (See *Spectator* No. 361.)

1659-60 *Perrys Diary* (1879) I. 67, I... called on Adam Chard, and bought a cat-call there, it cost me two groats. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 361 ¶ 2, I was very much surprised with the great Consent of Cat-calls... to see so many Persons of Quality of both Sexes assembled together at a kind of Catterwauling. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* i. 1, I heard a tailor sitting by my side, Play on his catcal, and cry out, 'Sad stuff!' 1753 *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 61 A shrill toned Catcall, very proper to be at the next new Tragedy. 1865 *Land. Rev.* 30 Dec. 687/1 That vilest of all the inventions of Jubal, the catcall.

2. The sound made by this instrument or an imitation with the voice; a shrill screaming whistle. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* ProL. Should partial cat-calls all his hopes confound He bids no trumpet quell the fatal sound. 1764 *Lloyd Author's Appl. Wks.* 1774 L. 1 Powerful cat-call from the pit. 1817 *Mar. Edwards's Harrowing* (1833) 8a. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., In the face of catcalls and other occasional demonstrations from the 'gods'.

3. One who uses the instrument. 1714 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 602 A notorious Rake that headed a Party of Cat-calls.

**Catcall** (kæ'tkɔ:l), *v.* [*f.* prec.]

1. *intr.* To sound a catcall, *esp.* at a theatre or similar place of amusement. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* ProL., 'Tis not the poet's wit affords the jest, But who can catcall, hiss, or whistle best? 1762 CANNING in *Poet. Register* (1807) 455 Let them cat-call and hiss as they will. 1860 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 5 Some catcalled, and some roared 'go on'.

2. *trans.* To receive or assail with catcalls. a 1700 DRYDEN *Prologue Pilgrim* (R.) His cant, like merry Andrew's noble vein, Cat-calls the sects to draw them in again. 1843 MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arbly*, *Ess.* (1854) 711/2 Better to be hissed and catcalled by her Daddy than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre.

Hence **Catcalling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1781 *Mad. D'Arbly* in *Macaulay's Ess.* (1887) 748 That hissing, groaning, catcalling epistle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., The gods indulged in their usual habit of whistling and catcalling. 1881 *Lit. W. Pitt* LENNOX *Plays, Players*, &c. I. 77 A sound of hissing and cat-calling was now heard.

**Catch** (kætʃ), *sb.* Also 5 *cacche*, *kache*, *Sc. catch*, 5-6 *Sc. catch(e)*, 6 *catche*, *cache*, 6-7 *catch*, 7 *Sc. catche*, 7-9 (chiefly in sense 14) *catch*. [*f.* the vb. (The senses are taken from different uses of the verb, and form no regular series among themselves.)]

1. The act or fact of catching in various senses; see the vb.

1580 STONEY *Armadia* i. (1613) 91 She would faine the catch of Strephon fie. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumarch*, *Rich. II.* kviii. Demands To Princes made in Catch of Rebel Hands. 1722 Dr Fox *Col. Yach* (1840) 209 She intended to have, if she could catch, and it was indeed a kind of a catch. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., The French captured a German schooner... and this wretched little catch called forth an uncommon deal of enthusiasm and cheering. 1884 J. PAYN *Thicker than W.* vi. 42 There was a 'catch' in her breath. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 692 The young people... play at catch with coloured balls.

† b. To lie (or be) at (the) catch, to lie (or be) upon the catch: to lie in wait; to be on the watch for an opportunity of catching or seizing something, *esp.* of catching a person's words, finding fault, making objections, etc. *Obs.*

1630 SHIBBS *Bruised Reed* xv. Wks. 1862 I. 68 A one sitting at a catch for all advantages against them. 1762 ROGERS *Naaman* 528 As a prisoner... always lies at the catch and opportunity to seeke his escape. 1856 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 7. 75 Scaliger lay at catch with him [Caidan] to take him tipping wherever he could. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 170, I saw he was upon the Catch, and look'd stedfastly upon me whenever I mov'd my Lips. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xiv. (1879) 230 Miss M. is absolutely on the catch for a husband.

2. a. The catching of fish. b. The number of fish caught at one time, or during one season.

1465 *Mamm. & Housh. Exp.* 473 To axe of my lord of Duram in yifte the kache of Hangeford. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 377 The expence of fishing must be paid... after which the benefit of the catch is supposed to accrue to the proprietors. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 12 The catch depends very much upon the weather. 1884 *Stubbs Merc. Circular* 27 Feb. 194/1 The total catch of mackerel by the New England fleet was 236,685 barrels.

3. **Cricket**. The act of catching the ball, when struck by the batsman, before it reaches the ground, and so putting him 'out'.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 17 Weymark unhappily misses a Catch. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* vii. At every bad attempt at a catch... he launched his personal displeasure at the head of the devoted individual in such denunciations as, 'now butter-fingers'. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 561 His mental condition after just missing a catch.

b. *transf.* A player who catches well. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 102 H. J. Ford; a safe catch in the long-field.

† 4. *Sc.* A chase, pursuit. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Feb.* 83 Yee shall rew this race. What was the cause yee gaue mee sic a catch?

† 5. *Sc.* Tennis. (Cf. CAOTHEPEL.) *Obs.*

c 1475 *Ratis Raving* i. 1245 Ryne at baris, and at the ball, And at the catch play with all. 1496 *Treasurer's Acc.* in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 261 *note*. To the king in Strive-lin, to play at the catch. 1535 SILWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 509 James Stewart... playand... wes with his peiris all Than at the catche. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 3411 Thocht I preich not, I can play at the catche. 1599 JAMES I. *Basil Doron* III. (1603) 121 Playing at the catche or tennis.

† 6. A trick. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Lerne or de Leurd* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 9 Warre Knavis cacches.

† 7. A catching or entangling question. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selp.* 86 The catch is so unphilosophical, that that which gainsays it most, is most true.

1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xii. 62 Most of their arguments... are nothing but a few empty Catches in mere words.

8. Something intended to catch the attention, the popular fancy or demand, etc.

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Mar. Wks. (1876) 66 The passage you objected to I inserted merely by way of catch. 1871 S. S. JORDAN in *Ess. & Lyrics* (1878) 204 This is a ha'penny catch.

† 9. A catching sight; a glimpse, view. *Obs.*

1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 258 Such houses as had any catch of the river. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 610 [It] presents to the eye, through the elef, a small catch of smooth blue horizon.

10. *concr.* That by which anything is caught and held; any contrivance for checking the motion of a piece of mechanism, a door, etc.

1500 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Payd for a lache and a cache and a stayple yd. 1647 *Ibid.* 86 For a katch for my gate yd. 1644 NYE *Gumery* (1679) 32 These catches, being either of steel or brass. 1686 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2132/4 A pair of plain Pistols with... one of the Catches broke off from the Lock. 1829 *Nat. Philos. I. Mechanics* vi. 1. 25 (Labr. Usef. Knowl.) The ratchet-wheel and catch. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 42 The derrick being supported by a catch or pall. 1882 MALLOCK *Eng. Equality* viii. 203 A catch attached to the beam of the engine.

11. That which is caught or is worth catching; something gained; an acquisition.

1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 333 No doubt but he hath got a quiet catch. 1606—*Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 209 Hector shall have a great catch, if he knocke out either of your braines; he were as good cracke a fustie nut with no kenell. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gall.* III. i. The Gentleman had got a great Catch of her, as they say. 1830 GALT *Laurie* Tr. IV. ix. (1849) 174 He would be a great catch to the settlement. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* II, She... was considered quite a catch at card-parties.

† 12. The point to be caught or seized. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiv. xxvii. 873 a. I will not use many words... but come to the very catch and point of the matter.

† 13. A fragment or scrap of anything caught up; 'a snatch; a short interval of action' (J.).

a 1626 BACON (J.) All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to mens observations. 161. LOCKE (J.) It has been writ by catches, with many intervals. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* I. 20 We retain a catch of these pretty stories. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 362 Down she sat, and sung a little Catch, and cry'd Hem! twice. 1830 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 78, I made speeches, and roared catches of songs.

14. *Music*. Originally, a short composition for three or more voices, which sing the same melody, the second singer beginning the first line as the first goes on to the second line, and so with each successive singer; a ROUND. 'The catch was for each succeeding singer to take up or catch his

part in time' (Grove). Subsequently specially applied to rounds in which the words are so arranged as to produce ludicrous effects, one singer catching at the words of another. Also attrib. and in comb., as *catch-club*, *catch-maker*.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xliii. (1631) 207 Like a singing catch, some are beginning when others are ending. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 217 The wakefull ketches on Christmas Eve. 1625 BACON *Masques & Tri.*, *Ess.* (Arb.) 539 Several Quires... taking the Voice by Catches, Anthems wise. 1636 FEATLY *Classus Myst.* xvii. 343 Singing as it were a catch, and taking the word one from another. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 9 Several old Catches, which they sing at all Hours. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 56. a 1889 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 5 Dean Aldrich, a divine now chiefly remembered by his catches.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 385 *note*, Though not a Parcell, a very pretty catch-maker. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 197 Straddle was... a member of a catch-club.

¶ Sense obscure.

1506 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 252 Thou Horson obscene greasie Tallow Catch.

*Catch*, in comb.; see after the *vb*.

† *Catch*, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 *cache*, 6-7 *catch*, 7 *catch*, 7- *KETCH*, *q.v.* [*ME. cache*; prob. f. *CATCH* *v.* or *sb.* The later *ketch* is analogous to *keg* for *cag*, *kennel* for *carnel*, etc.

It may be the *sb. CATCH* (in *ME. cache*) in sense 4 'chase, pursuit', as *Yacht* is *Du. jagt*, *jacht* 'chase, pursuit', for *jachtschip*, *jaggeschip*, in reference to its swiftness.]

A strongly-built vessel of the galiot order, usually two-masted, and of from 100 to 250 tons burden. = *KETCH*.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 397 Rede oker to send be watry with the sayd hoppes, in Ferdes cache of Brekemlynsey. 1561 EDEN *Art Navig.* Pref., Fysherment that go a trawling for fysh in Catches or mongers. 1580 SIR R. BINGHAM in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 468 A small catch or craer of Sir William Wynters. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 23 The river... is navigable... with Catches and small Barkes 30 or 40 myles farther. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* (1883) 126 Catches, being short and round built, bee verie apt to turne up and downe, and usefull to goe to and fro, and to carry messages between shipp and shipp almost with anie wind. 1642 NICHOLAS *Let. in Carte's Coll.* (1735) 89 Sir John Hotham hath lately apprehended... one of the King's catches. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Catches, Capers, and other Vessels.

† *Catch*, *sb.* *Obs.* f. *KEDGE*, small anchor.

1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 We immediately let go another small anchor or *Catch*... paying out the hawser of the catch-anchor.

† *Catch*, *sb.* *Obs.* = *KETCH*, 'Jack Ketch'.

1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 234 When he had hanged about half an hour [he] was cut down by *Catch* or *Ketch*, and quartered under the gallows.

*Catch*, *a.*: see *CATCH* (after the *vb*).

*Catch* (kætʃ), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. caught (kɒt). Forms: 2-4 *cache(n)*, 3 *Orm. kœchenn*, *keochen*, 3-4 *caochen*, 4 *kachen*, 4-5 *kaache*, *cache*, *kaache*, 4-6 *cach*, *catche*, 5 *kach*, *kathe*, *caache*, *caoh*, 5-6 *cache*, 6 *Sc. caught*; (also 3-4 *keche*, 5 *kechoe*, *ceche*, 6 *ketch(e)*, 6- *catch*, (9 *dial. cotech*). Pa. t. a. 4 *caohed*, *catched*, 5 *caochid*, -it, *caocht*, 6- *catched*, 7-8 *catch'd*, *catcht*. B. 3 *Orm. cahhte*, 3-4 *cahte*, *cahte*, 3-5 *cahte*, *kahte*, 4-5 *caute*, *kaute*, (kaufte), *caht*, *kaht*, *caut*, *kaut*, *caught*, 5 *cahte*, *kahte*, *caute*, *caht*, *kaht*, *caught*, *coght*, *cought*, 4-6 *caughte*, 5- *caught*; (also 3 (bi)-*kehte*, *kehte*, 5 *kehte*, 6 *keight*). Pa. pple. a. 3 *Orm. (bi)-caehedd*, 4-5 *cached*, -id, *caochit*, *catched*, 5 *caochid*, *cachet*, 5-6 *caochit*, *catchit*, 6 *caochide*, *caochte*, 6-9 *catchot*, *catched*, (7 *catch't*), 7-8 *catch'd*, (9 *dial. cotech*, *cotech'd*). B. 3 (bi)-*kahht*, *loahht*, 4 *caht*, *cautht*, *yaaut*, *ikaaut*, *kawht*, *caught*, (kight), 4-5 *caut*, *caut*, *cought*, 5 *caht*, *kaht*, (oaut, *keghet*), (6 *caughte*, *y-i-caught*, *caucht*), 5- *caught*. [*ME. cache-n*, *cache-n*, a. ONF. *cachier* (3rd sing. pr. *cache*), = central OF. *chacier*, later *chassier*, mod.F. *chasser* (Picard *catcher*) = Pr. *casar*, Sp. *casar* (OSp. *cabzar*), Pg. *caçar*, It. *cacciare*:-late L. \**captiare*, f. *capt-us* 'taken captive', which took in Romanic the place of L. *captare* 'to strive to seize, seek to catch, lie in wait for', and in late use = *venari* 'to hunt, chase', which is the sense in all the Romanic langs. This sense was also original in Eng.; and continued in Scotch to 16th c. (see sense 1); but for this the central OF. *chacier*, *chace* was adopted in form *chace-n* by 1300, and *catch* was gradually confined to its present sense, which is unknown to French and the other langs., but is that of OE. *lacc(e)an*, ME. *laccen*, *lachen*. With the latter, *laccen* seems to have been very early treated as synonymous, and at length entirely took its place. Hence, app. the pa. t. *cahte*, *cahte*, *caute*, *caught*, like *lahite*, *lanhte*, *laute*, *laught*, which was used along with the regular *cached*, *catche*, *catched*, and during the present century has

superseded it in literary use (though *cached*, *cotech* is still widely prevalent in dial. or vulgar speech).]

I. †1. *trans.* To chase, to drive. *Obs.*

1250 GEN. & EX. 949 Gredi foueles fellen ðor-on... abram... kate is [=them] wei. 1305 DISP. *Mary & Cross* 102 in *Leg. Road* 134 Pe Jewes from pe cros me keigt. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 Mald borgh be Lundreis for London is katched. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 364 Pis is vois made of pe fend bi which he cacchip on his carte. 1440 YORK *Myst.* xlviii. 326 Caytiffis 3e cacched [Townley *Myst.* chaste] me feo youre gate. 1499 PROMPT. *Parv.* 58 (Pynson) *Catchyn* [1440 *chayyn*] or dryue forth bestis, *mina*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* I. i. 4 Our land and see cacchiit [iactatus] with mekle pyne.

†2. *intr.* To chase, run, hasten; to press on.

1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 629 He caced to his cob-hous & a calf brynggez. 1340 GAU. & GR. *Knt.* 1794 Kyssa me now comly, & I schal cach he. 1400 DESIR. *Troy* 2014 Pai. kachyn on kyndly, & haire course held. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1513 Hercules... with hys stubborne mace That made Cerberus to chase.

II. To capture, esp. that which tries to escape; hence, to ensnare, surprise, overtake, reach, get at.

†3. *trans.* To take forcible possession of, capture (a town, castle, ship, country, etc.). *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 4547 Monie scipen he per cacche. 1324 WYCLIF 2 *Kntes* xlv. 7 And he caughte [1388 took] the place, that hatte Petra, in bateyl. 1400 DESIR. *Troy* 1467 To cacche a castell þat was kene holdyn. 1499 PROMPT. *Parv.* 58 Centre cacht as baire aune. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* v. 12 Catch him y<sup>e</sup> catched the, thou sonne of Abinoam.

4. *esp.* To capture or lay hold of (that which tries or would try to escape, as a man or animal). This may be done by superior speed and force, by surprise, by any snare or engine of capture. (The proper word for this action, which is also its main sense, and lies at the base of most of the others.)

1205 LAY. 3501 3if he me michte cacchen [1275 *catch*] he me wolde quellen. 1225 ANCR. R. 294 Capite nobis vulpes paraulas. 1275 *catch* he me þunge uoas. 1325 POL. *Songs* 152 He may scape ant we aren ewer caht. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 185 They cowde nat... Here capil cacche, it ran away so fast. — *Melibens* 222 He... setteith a nette byfoie his feet to cacchen him. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 258 As the tigre his time awaiteth In hope for to cacche his pray. 1400 DESIR. *Troy* 12993 He purpost hym priuily... at his comyng to cacche hym olyue. 1486 Bk. St. Albans E viij. a, Theys houndes all Bayen and cyen when thay hym ceche shall. 1593 TELL-TROUHE'S N. Y. Gift 35 The silliest creatures are seldome catcht in ordinary trappes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 65 Some dogs will catch well. 1609 — *Cor.* I. iii. 66, I saw him run after a gilded Butterfly, & when he caught it, he let it go againe, and after it againe. & catcht it againe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 375 He had fished all night and catcht nothing. 1692-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 97 Some silly Bird... suddenly catcht in the Fowler's snare. 1713 CRESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 96 Till thinking Thee to've catched, Himself by thee was caught. 1716 LET. in *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 143 He catched four or five of the rebels that were lurking in Angus. 1797 BRWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 14 Small birds... caught in a singular manner. 1815 MONTHLY *Mag.* XXXVIII. 435 One might almost say they would come to be catched. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 105 Like tender things that being caught feign death. 1866 N. & Q. Ser. III. IX. 498-1 True amphibians, catching their prey in the water.

1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 43 He was early caught by the Jesuits and bred many years among them.

5. *fig.* To ensnare, entrap; to deceive, 'take in'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* III. 19, I schal cacche wyse men in her fell wysdom. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 189 Othir lordis he cacchid, or caute, with fayre wordes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 13 To catch him in his wordes. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 Sept. (Carlyle) For few have been caught by the former mistakes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 283 To see how Error is propagated, even Petavius too was caught here. 1887 MANCH. *Gnarl.* 8 Mar. 8 With a dollar only minted in London... someone would be 'caught'.

†6. *fig.* To obtain by exertion (viewed as a race or chase); to attain, get possession of. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* vi. 12 Cachte euerlastyng lyf [TINDALE, COVERD. lye honde on 5 *Rhem.* apprehend; 1611 lay hold on]. 1400 METR. *Life St. Kath.* (Halliwell) 19 Many have there kaght their heele. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 61 A feruent zeale to follow and catch thy saluation. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 179, i. Torment my selfe, to catch the English Ciovene. 1604 — *Macb.* I. vii. 3 If th<sup>e</sup> Assassination Could... catch With his surcease, Successe.

†7. b. in a weaker sense: To gain or obtain (e.g. money) by one's own action. *Obs.* (Cf. 19, 38.) 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XL 168 For no cause to cacche siluer pere-by. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 202 Where they the profit mighten cacche. 1450 BALD. K. *Johan* (1838) 17 Besydes what ye cacche for halowed belles & purgatorie.

7. To overtake, come up with (an agent in motion). Now more usually to *catch up*.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 315 Saile, so expeditious, that shall catch Your Royall fleete farre off. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To catch or overtake one, *assuor*, *apprehendo*. 1797 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xii. (1809) 115 He made a loose... and catch'd them, within twenty yards of the ending post. 1848 MRS GASKELL *M. Barton* xvii, You'll be down the river in no time, and catch Will, I'll be bound.

b. To reach, get to (a person or thing before it moves away); as in 'to catch a train, a boat, the post, etc.', where the idea of *being in time* enters in. (The opposite is to *miss*, *lose*.)

1826 DISRAELI *Pio. Grey* IV. iii. 246, I was afraid my note might not have caught you. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xiii. 220, I shall be able to catch the Sandgate train. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 232 The tourist may... walk... to the Bassenthwaite station, and there catch the

train. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/3 The popular pastime known as 'catching a train'. The number of disappointed train-catchers... reached a daily total of ten. *Mod.* I must finish my letter in time to catch the post.

8. Said of rain, a storm, etc., which overtakes one before reaching one's destination. Most frequently in the *passive*; const. usually *in*.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 9 Caught in a Shower... Returned home and dried my self. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 19 Caught in a shower coming back. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 112 The stone vessels, if caught by a storm... retreat into Weymouth Harbour. *Mod.* We were caught in the rain. The rain caught us just as we had reached the shoulder of the hill.

9. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; to surprise, detect (a person *in* or *at* some action, or *doing* something).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iii, What shall I doe? I am catch'd. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* II. (1662) Pref. 175 His Adversaries would soon have caught him in it. 1712 SKEATON *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 3, I caught her once, at Chuck-Farthing among the Boys. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. ¶ 13, 591 They will be caught napping. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) II. 162, I never caught Mallet in a Scotch accent. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* vii, My sister catching him in the act. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 94, I used to catch myself saying 'Where's Frank?'

†10. To reach, attain, arrive at (a goal). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 387 Till they the haven of Troie caught.

11. To reach or get at (any one) with a blow. Said also of the missile, etc. To hit (as opposed to *miss*). (The part reached is introduced by some prep.)

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* clvi. 965 Wee must not thinke to escape the scourges of God... wee shall euer bee caught by the backe if God bee against vs. 1834 GENII. *Mag.* Dec. II. 587/2 In the act of catching the Saint with the hot iron under the right ear. 1885 MANCH. *Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/1 [The missile] caught him on the side of the head. *Mod.* She caught him a sounding box on the ear.

III. To seize and keep hold of.

12. To take hold of suddenly or forcibly; to grasp, seize.

1225 ANCR. R. 102 Hweber þe cat of helle... cahte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued? 1340 CURSOR II. 18379 Oure lord by the hond Adam caught. 1400 DESIR. *Troy* 13508 Wele his cosyn he knew, & kight hym in armys. 1530 PALSGR. 723/2, I snappe at a thyng to cacche it with my tethe. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* III. ii. 30 Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly keight. 1611 BIBLE *Math.* xiv. 31 Iesus stretched forth his hand, and caught him. 1676 HOBBS *Thad.* II. 284 The Serpent caught her by the wing. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, I caught the dear forlorn wretch in my arms. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 49 The page has caught her hand in his. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, He may throw him, if he catches him fairly above the waist.

13. *fig.* To seize, seize on, lay hold on, affect violently. *Obs.* exc. as in 14.

1382 WYCLIF *Mich.* iv. 9 Sorewe hath cacchid thee. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 13 Thai be cast with covetseye. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Proo.* 10 Whan... the disease catcheth ones strength. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 Beyond the ruer Ganges... the people are caught with the Sun, and begin to be blackish. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* III. iii. 90 Perdition catch my Soule, But I do loue thee. 1630 RISSON *Surv.* *Devon* § 216 (1810) 225 You have taken the cold, or the cold hath caught you. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost.* *Odes* III, Perdition catch the money-grasping wretch!

†b. *intr.* To catch to; to seize on. *Obs. rare*—1.

1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 50 Fore careful colde þat to me cat.

14. Of fire: To seize on, lay hold of, attack.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 392 The fire catched all the engines. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, The flames were just catching the bed. 1865 CARLYLE *Pred.* *Gr.* IV. xii. vi. 167 The fire caught many houses.

b. *intr.* To seize on anything; to be communicated, spread; also *fig.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ex.* xxii. 6 If fire breake out, and catch in the thornes. 1634 Bp. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* xxvi, Let but some spark of heretical opinion be let fall upon some... busy spirit, it catcheth instantly. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. vi. 37 Does the sedition catch from man to man, And run among their ranks? 1715 DESAGULIERES *Fires Impr.* 136 The Fire that may chance to catch in the Chimney. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* xv, The flame hath caught, the flame is spread!

†15. *intr.* To set in fairly, begin. *Obs. rare.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 168 Rains when they once Catch, are apt to last.

†16. *trans.* To listen, attach. *Obs. rare*—1.

1400 DESIR. *Troy* 1077 Cogges with cablis [they] cacyhn to londe.

17. To lay hold of and detain; to grip, entangle; said of merely physical action.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 13 A Ramme caught in a thicket by his hornes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 99 A chayre which catches any who sits downe in it so as not to be able to stirr out. 1694 ACC. *Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) II. 43 The Ships... are often catcht between [the Ice-fleets], and broken by them. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* III. 402 His arms were catched in the trunk of the trees.

b. To fasten or hold with a catch.

1881 GREENER *Gum* 160 The Vernier is... caught under the sliding bar.

18. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be laid hold of and detained; to become entangled or fixed.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 12 His foot caught and hanging in the stirrup. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84 The scythe end caught in the rigging. *Mod.* The bolt would not catch.

¶ *Tv catch hold*: see 45.



## IV. Less forcibly: To take.

† 19. *trans.* To take hold of, to take. Often with *off, forth*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Illit. P.* A. 237 [She] cæte of her coron of grete trewe. c 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxi. 19 Hir fingris æften the spindle. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1850 Pryvely she sought forthe a knyfe. c 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 291 He tho caught A yerdye which he bare on horde. and smote hem. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 18 So they called parchment which wee have catcht from the Latine *Pergamentum*. 1626 *DONNE Sermon* 37 And so the Roman Church hath catched a *Trans* and others a *Con* and a *Sub* and an *In*, and varied their poetry into a *Transubstantiation* and a *Consustantiation* and the rest. 1667 *MARVELL Corr.* xxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 82 Strange reasons... which must be catched or waived.

† b. In several *fig.* uses (chiefly *poetical*): To catch leave, courage, council, the field; to catch haste. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1113 Pay... Kyten ful comlyly, & kagten her leue. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1053. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pers. T.* 7615 Agayns this... synne of accidie... schulden men... manly and veruously cacchin corrage wel to doo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3192 Counsell was kaght of knyghtes & ober. 1612. 2885 Three thousand full þro þrang into batell... kaghten the fild. 1533 *DOUGLASÆneis* III. x. 51 The scherp dreide maide ws so to cacche laist.

20. *fig.* To take, get (rest, sleep, breath, etc.). *Obs.* in simple sense; in mod. use implying something momentary or sudden, and passing into next branch.

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edu. II* (Percy) xxviii. For to cacche his rest. c 1330 *Poet. Songs* 331 Anon thereafter he fondeth to cacche reste. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 111 That I may cacche slepe. 1513 *DOUGLASÆneis* IX. v. 3 The othir bestis... ful sounnd on sleip dyd cawch thair rest. 1684 *Gr. Frost* 10 The prentices stur'd at home for want of coals To catch them a heat do flock thither in shoals. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* III. 18 By turns we catch the vital breath, and die. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Old women, overpowered by heat... Seeking... the mole-hill seat, To tell their tales and catch their breath awhile. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* vii. Before she could catch a wink of sleep. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. 54 Catching cat-naps as I could in the day.

## V. To snatch.

21. To lay hold of forcibly and take away; to snatch, esp. in *catch away*, *catch up*, q. v.

c 1325 *Vox populi* 91 in *Hazl. E. E. P.* III. 271 All men... Which can katche any lande out of the poore mans hande. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* III. (1538) 222 If euery one of us catche to himselfe the commodities of other. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 88 Upstart Passions catch the Government From Reason. 1864 *TENNYSON En. Arct.* 236 He... hastily caught His bundle... and went his way.

† 22. *intr.* To make a sudden motion in order to lay hold; to make a snatch. *Obs.* exc. as in 23.

1597 *J. KING Jonas* (1618) 188 It is not for vs to catch after death. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* 83 How she [a cat] beggeth, playeth, leapech, looketh, catcheth. 1642 *R. CARPENTER Experience* v. xviii. 315 Catching and scrapping for money. 1642 *FULLER Holy and Prof. St.* II. x. 92 Mercy is a Grace which they hold the fastest, that most catch after it.

b. *fig.* To carp, criticize. (Cf. also 5.)

1628 *EABLE Microcosm* (Arb.) 43 He comes... not to learne, but to catch.

23. To catch at: to snatch at; to make a quick or eager attempt to lay hold of; often *fig.* (Also with *indirect passive*.) Cf. 25 b.

1601 *CORNWALLIES Ess.* II. xxvii. (1631) 20 Fearing they would be catcht at. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 215 Sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. 1721-33 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xv. 57 We hunted for praise from impiety, and catched at commendation from al kind of wickednes. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 198 Catching at his rein.

VI. To intercept and lay hold of a thing in its course.

24. *trans.* To seize or intercept (anything) in its passing through the air, or in falling.

1526 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 239 We do... catch the ball... before it come to the ground. 1684 *T. BURNET Th. Earth* I. 59 They might be catcht and stopt... in their descent. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 160 p. 11 Tossing up Eggs, and catching them again without breaking them. 1734 *SALE Koran Prelim.* Disc. § 1 (Chandos) 3 To use rain-water which they catch in cisterns. 1849 *LEWIS Cricket* in 'Bat' *Cricket Man* (1850) 56 A ball being caught, no run shall be reckoned. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. i. (1882) 37/3. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 523 Find a basin or plate... and put it to catch the drop here.

b. *fig.*

1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xx. 33 The men did diligently observe whether any thing would come from him, and did hastily catch it.

c. *Cricket.* To catch (a person) out, also simply to catch: to put (a batsman) 'out' by catching the ball when struck by his bat.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man* (1850) 80 Newland... 15 [caught by] Ld. J. Sackville. 1850 *Ibid.* 46 If a striker is caught out, state the fieldsman's name. 1889 in *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate... caught and bowled Hearn.

25. To lay hold of (an opportunity) as it occurs.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Eram. Par. Math.* xix. 3 Thinking that they hadde caughte nowe an occasion. 1658 *Sir T. BROWN Hydriot. Ep. Ded.*, We... caught the Opportunity to write of old Things. 1734 *FIELDING Quix. in Eng.* II. iv. His design is to rob the house, if he could catch an opportunity. 1764 *LLOYD Voltaire's Henriade* Wks. 1774 II. 224 The Guises... Catch'd the fair moment which his weakness gave. 1791 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 278 The first opportunity he could catch after the violent storm.

b. *intr.* with *at*. Cf. 23.

c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 202 You catch at all op-

portunities. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Berkeley the B.* I. iii. 49 Martin caught at the idea.

26. To catch one's breath: to check the breath suddenly; see BREATHE 5 b.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 371 A greenous sicknesse... That makes him gaspe, and stave, and catch the aire, Blaspheming. 1833. 1864 [see BATH 5 b]. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* I. xiv. iv. 1... Felt a horror... Pickle my skin and catch my breath. 1859 — *Elaine* 620 She caught her breath.

27. To check, interrupt in speaking. (Now only with *up* (53 d); *collog.*; cf. *take up*.)

1670 *COTTON Esperson* III. xii. 623 Not that I do (he presently caught himself) in the least confess, etc. c 1726 *PENN Wks.* I. App. 233 Saying one Day thus... he immediately catch'd himself, and fell into this Reflection.

28. A nail, hook, projecting corner, or the like, is said to catch anything which comes against it in passing, and is stopped or retarded by it.

1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. xiv. 380 His robe being caught by a bramble. 1791 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 250 Our stone vessels were liable to be caught by the keel in going out. 1880 *BLACK White Wings* II. i. 15 The back sweep of the oars sometimes caught the waves.

VII. To get or take a thing passively, through being in its way.

† 29. To receive, get, obtain, derive (from or by another's action). *Obs.* exc. as in next.

c 1205 *LAY.* 10843 Hu he hauede bene nome iacht. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Neuer yet i monne floe ne keithe he swuche biyete. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 567 Some þei caught cumfort. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* I. 134 Þe cardinales at court þat caught han such a name. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2155 Myche comforth he caught of þaire kynd speche.

30. *esp.* To get, receive, incur (something injurious or unpleasant). Now chiefly in colloquial language, esp. in phr. to catch one's death of cold (cf. 42), catch a mischief, and catch it (see 41).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Heo hunted efter pris, & keched lastunge. 1612. 88 Wo is me þet he, oðer heo, habbed swuch word ikeht. 1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (1724) 375 Rycharð cæte þe hys deþ. c 1330 *Anis & Amil.* 2455 All that thei there lafte, Grete strokes there thei caufte. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* vii. As he hade keghet scathe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxliii. 290 Ther he caught deðs wounde. 1537 *W. T. Expos. St. John* 19 Ther he taken tardy and ketch a fall. c 1593 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 143 Always climbing till we catch a fall. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 23 Fight catch, or... you'll catch a Blow. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 84 He... went by, and catcht nought hurt. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 517 p. 2, I am afraid he caught his Death the last County Sessions. 1872 *BLACK Ado. Phaeton* IV. 40, I will not allow Bell to catch her death of cold.

31. To receive, incur, or contract, through exposure; as † to catch heat (obs.), to catch the breeze. (Cf. also to catch cold, 42.)

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (1724) 26 Per it catche hete. c 1369 *CHAUCER Dethe Blanche* 782 As a white walle or a table... ys redy to cacche and take Al that men wil theryn make. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* xiii. 6 When the Sonne arose it caught heate. 1700 *ADDISON Lett. Italy* Wks. (1721) 133 To catch the breeze of breathing air. 1704 *WORLDICE Dict. Rust.* et *Urb.* s. v. *October*, Least the Carnations catch too much wet. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 47 Ye lakes, whose vessels catch the busy lake. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* xxiv. His face had caught... the ghastly foreshadowing of Death. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 231 [The] tops [of the hills] were catching the first rays of the rising sun.

b. *ellipt.* To catch the wind (*Naut.*); to catch fire; to catch frost, begin to freeze.

1794 *Riggings & Seamanship*. II. 292 Her sails begin to catch a-back. 1825 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1378 The powdersoon may catch. 1879 *JERRIES Wild Life* S. C. 382 Causing the water to catch—that is, the slender, thread-like spicules form on the surface, and, joining together, finally cover it. 1886 *F. C. PHILIPS Jack & Three Jills* I. vii. 96 We arrived at the lake to find it was caught over, scantily, but with promise of skating to come.

† 32. To conceive, become affected by or inspired with (a desire or emotion). *Obs.* exc. as in 34.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1746 [He] caughte to this lady swich desyr. c 1430 *LYND. Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 a. She caught an indignation. c 1570 *TIVYNE Pride & Lovel.* (1847) 5 Love, or feare, Which any wight... hath i caught. 1725-26 *POPE Illud* xv. 439 Presumptuous Troy... catch'd new fury at the voice divine.

33. To take or contract (a disease); to take by infection (of or from). (See also to catch cold 42.)

1547 *BOORD Introduct. Knowl.* 126 If I do go barlegged, I do catch the coffe. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. v. 374 Even so quickly may one catch the plague? 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 386, I cannot name the Disease, and it is caught Of you. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 544 They... the dire form Catcht by Contagion. 1747 *BERKLEY Tractate in Plague* Wks. III. 480 Useful to prevent catching the small-pox. 1806 *Med. Tract.* XV. 219 The small-pox raging here, he caught the infection from some neighbouring children.

34. *fig.* To take up as by infection; to acquire by sympathy or imitation; to become imbued or infected with (accent, tone, spirit, etc.).

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* I. i. 189 My tongue should catch your tongues sweet melody. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 409 Some never advance a judgment of their own, But catch the spreading notion of the town. 1747 *HERVEY Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 203 Who can forbear catching the general joy? 1778 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 112 He seemed to have caught the same spirit with his subjects. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* ix. She 'caught the trick of grief, and sighed'. 1859 *MAURICE Ep. St. John* I. 3.

VIII. To seize by the senses or intellect.

35. To apprehend by the senses or intellect; to

hear, see, etc., by an effort; to succeed in hearing, seeing, understanding, etc.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* II. i. 70 Euery object that [his eye] doth catch. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 144 Cleopatra catching but the least noise of this, dies instantly. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xv. Listening to catch the glorious sounds. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* II. iv. 98 You cannot from the rapidity and carelessness of his utterance catch what he says. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 24 It does not appear... easy to catch his exact meaning. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* x. (1882) 26/2 Catching the state of the case with her quick... eyes. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 58, I only caught the words, 'Shall we let him off?'

36. To apprehend so as to adopt or appropriate; as, e. g. a musician 'catches' a melody, or an artist the expression of a face.

1560 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. v. 19 Thy nature... is too full o' th' Milke of humane kindnesse. To catch the nearest way. 1753 *H. WALPOLE Corr.* (1837) I. 220 Sir Christopher Wren who built the tower of the great gate-way at Christ Church has caught the graces of it as happily as you could do. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* Introduct. 87 When he caught the measure wild. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Fl.* II. 256 The attitude had evidently been caught from life.

IX. To arrest the attention, mind, fancy, etc.

37. To arrest the attention of (a person); to captivate, charm. Cf. *take, fetch*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 127 So was he caught wip beaute of his mayde. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 77 Beauty and Honour in her are so mingled, That they haue caught the King. a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)* The soothing arts that catch the fair. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* I. i. 319 A concession merely to catch the people. 1850 *BROWNING Easter-Day* xxxiii. She still each method tries To catch me.

b. To arrest (a faculty or organ of sense—attention, affection, sight; eye, ear, etc.).

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 183 Things in motion sooner catch the eye. 1712 *HUGHES Spect.* No. 467 p. 5 It is below him to catch the Sight with any Care of Dress. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. v. 131 Any one of a thousand objects, catching his eye. 1777 *Sir W. Jones Seven Penns.* 44 Melodious notes... caught with sweet extasy his ravish'd heart. 1806 *Med. Tract.* XV. 228, I hope this paper may catch his eye. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 46 The figurative style of my language caught the excited imagination of Leslie. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Homes Abbr.* vii. 100 A rustle outside the door... caught her excited ear. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 24 A card, with a few leading words to catch the eye.

38. *fig.* To obtain, get (money, etc.) by attracting the popular fancy or by similar means; with a mixture of senses 5, 6 b, 24 and 37.

1377 [see 6 b]. 1662 *GRUBER Princ.* 17 The various devices [Smiths], to catch Money out of the Builders Purses. 1833 *Chamb. Tract.* No. 72. 156 Every lure is set, every trap is baited, to catch the contents of the Cockney's purse. 1886 *MORLEY Voltaire* 160 He sought to catch some crumb of praise.

## X. Phrases.

39. *Catch that catch may, catch as catch can*, etc.: phrases expressing laying hold of in any way, each as he can.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 240 Was none in sight But cacche who that cacche might. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 Catch that catch may. 1611 *COTTE, Griffe, griffe*, by hooke or by crooke... catch that catch may. 1616 *BEAUM & FL. Scornful Lady* I. i. Men, women, and all woo: catch that catch may. 1752 *JOHNSON Ramb.* No. 197 p. 3 In a world where all must catch that catch can.

40. *Catch me! or catch me at it!* (sense 9): a phrase expressing emphatically that one will never be found doing a thing. *collog.*

1830 *GALT Laurie's T.* v. iv. (1840) 207 Catch me again at such costly daffin. 1879 *MISS BRADDOON Vixen* I. i. 15 Catch me going to London! exclaimed Vixen. 1886 *MALLOCK Old Ord. Changes* II. 58 He never did a stroke [of work]... Catch him!

41. *To catch it*: to get a thrashing or a scolding. *collog.*

1825 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithful* xxxviii. We all thought Tom was about to catch it. 1848 *MRS. GASKELL M. Barton* xxxi. I shall catch it down stairs, I know. 1872 *BLACK Ado. Phaeton* xvi. 218 He catches it if he does not bring home a fair proportion to his wife.

42. *To catch cold*: formerly, to become chilled by exposure to cold; now, to contract the ailment called a 'cold' or catarrh, to 'take cold'. Also, in this sense, *to catch a cold*.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. ii. 136 Here they shall not lye, for catching cold. 1670 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* II. 98 It was my fortune to find her [an Echo] when she had caught a cold. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 577 p. 1 The old man caught a cold at the county-sessions. 1734 *BERKLEY Wks.* (1871) IV. 217, I can hardly stir abroad without catching cold. 1776 *JOHNSON Lett. Mrs. Thrale* (1788) I. 321 Mrs. Williams says that I have caught a cold this afternoon. 1861 *FLOR. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 7 Never be afraid of open windows... People don't catch cold in bed.

43. A person is said to catch the eye of another when their eyes meet, either fortuitously, or (more usually) when the one is purposely looking and thus arrests the glance of the other.

1813 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* iii. 9 He looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till, catching her eye, etc. 1805 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* v. 48 Clara caught her cousin's eye and smiled. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Fl.* I. 11 Here he caught Pauline's eye and stopped. 1804 *Mr. A. and Mr. B. rose together*, but the latter managed to catch the Speaker's eye.

44. *To catch fire* (formerly also *to catch a fire*): to become ignited, 'take fire'; *fig.* to become inflamed or inspired (with passion, zeal, etc.).



1377 *LANGOL. P. Pl. B. xvii.* 219 A candle bat causte hath fyre & blaseth. 1601 *HOLLAND. Pliny I.* 45 In Illyricum there is a cold spring, over which, if ye spread any clothes, they catch a fire and burne. 1734 *WATTS Relig. Jew.* (1789) 160 His soul caught fire. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 480 But how comes it, that air and water, though agitated ever so much, never catch fire? 1872 *Geo. ELIOT Middlem.* I. 338, I have a hyperbolic tongue: it catches fire as it goes.

45. *To catch hold of* (obs. at, on): to lay hold of, take hold of, seize, apprehend. Also fig. 1537 *W. T. Expos. St. John* 80 The deuel can ketch no hold on them. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 2 a. They will still gripe fast, what they haue once caught hold on. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE Justine* 303 b. Which... caught hold at the least occasion [that] might intrap him. 1611 *BRAE a Sam.* xviii. 9 His head caught hold of the Oke. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 44 This saying you catch'd hold of, thinking it would make for your purpose. 1793 *De Fox Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 251, I caught hold of Friday. 1848 *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* xxxii, Catching hold of some rails.

46. *To catch a glimpse, a sight of*: to get a momentary or sudden view of. *To catch sight of*: to come abruptly in view of, to see all at once.

1835 *KNAFF & BALDWIN. Newgate Cal.* IV. 378/1 My daughter caught a sight of me. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxxvi, She... caught sight of what was going forward. 1848 *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* vii, He turned to catch a look at her sweet face. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 580 If once the trainbands had caught sight of his well known face. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* i. (1872) 2 He caught some glimpses of the pirate holds. 1872 *BLACK ADP. Phaeton* xxx. 406 You catch a glimmer of the blue peaks of Westmoreland. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 193, I caught a sight of him over their heads.

¶ *To catch a CRAB, a TARTAR*: see these words.

XI. combined with adverbs.

47. *Catch away.*

† a. *trans.* To chase away. *Obs.* See I. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 151 Alle thar kache me away. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Cachyn away, abigo.

b. To seize and take away, snatch away.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1275 Day [Nebuchadnezzar's army] cast away bat condestik. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xiii. 19 Then cometh the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sown. 1711 *Spect.* Nov. 524 ¶ 8 These would sometimes very narrowly miss being caught away.

† 48. *To catch forth.* *trans.* To drive out. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 270 Caches furthe his cold wurdis.

† 49. *Catch off.* *trans.* To snatch or take off. *Obs.* See 19.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlix, Wilfulle Waynour Kette of hur coronalle.

50. *Catch on.* a. See I and 2.

b. *intr.* To attach or fix oneself to, join on, catch hold of. *collog.*

1884 *Lisbon (Dakota) Star* 27 June, Now is the time to catch on in order to keep up with the procession. 1885 *Milnor (Dakota) Free Press* 28 Mar. 1/5 His sagacious mind immediately recognized and caught on to the only plan of salvation in sight.

c. *U. S.* To apprehend; = 35. *collog.*

1884 *Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune* 18 July, He Didn't Catch-On to the Pronunciation. 1885 *J. HAWTHORNE Love or Name* 97, I don't think I catch on.

d. To 'take', make its way. *collog.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 1/2 A publisher never knows whether a new book will 'catch on'.

51. *Catch out.* See I and 2. b. *Cricket*: see 24 c.

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 331 De Inglis be katched out. 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Ase bet hote weter cacheþ þane hond out of þe kechene.

52. *Catch over.* To freeze over: see 31 b.

53. *Catch up.*

a. *trans.* To raise or carry suddenly aloft.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 102 Cachen vp þe crossayl, cables þay fasten. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Cor.* xii. 2 Caught up to the third heaven. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 33, I saw many catch'd up and carried away into the Clouds. 1873 *BROWNING Red Clott. Nt.-Cap* 234 An angel caught you up and clapped you down.

b. To take up or lift suddenly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13027 He comaund the corse cacche vp onone. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 532 A blanket in th' Alarm of feare caught vp. 1815 *Hist. Decastro & Bat* I. 112 She caught her feet up as if the floor burned her toes.

c. To take up or adopt quickly or eagerly.

1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 35 This project... was caught up by our Prelates. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 428 The tone of irreverence... which his followers too often caught up. 1887 *Atlantic Monthly* LX. 281 Catching up a popular neologism from the newspapers.

d. To interrupt, stop, 'pull up'.

1840 *DICKENS Barn. R.* xi, You catch me up so very short.

e. To overtake.

1855 *KINGSLY Westw. Ho. xiv.* (1877) 244 If they catch us up—as they are sure to do, knowing the country better than we. 1857 *TROLLOPE 3 Clerks v.* (1874) 55 We shall catch them up... before they leave the park. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Fl.* II. 242 Come along or we shall never catch them up.

f. *U. S.* 'Among travellers across the great prairies, the phrase means, to prepare the horses and mules for the march' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*). *trans.* and *absol.*

18.. *N. Y. Spirit of Times, Frontier Tale* (Bartlett), They... stayed till about noon, caught up their fresh horses, etc. 18.. *Prairie Scenes* (Bartlett), We've a long march before us; so catch up, and we'll be off.

VOL. II.

**Catch**, in *comb.* and *attrib.* [Mainly the vb. used in phraseological combination, as *catch-all*, 'that can or will catch all'; or *attrib.*, as in *catch phrase*, *catching phrase*, 'phrase to catch'; but in sense 4 it may be the sb.]

I. With sbs., etc., in objective relation. (The resulting combination is a *sb.*, but capable also of being used *attrib.* or as *adj.*)

1. In sense 'one who or that which catches (what is expressed by the object)', as *catch-all*, *catch-bit*, *catch-cloak*, *catch-coin*, *catch-credit*, *catch-fish*, *catch-fool*, *catch-plume*, *catch-shilling* (cf. *CATCHPENNY*), *catch-water* (see *quots.*); *catch-dolt*, some form of cheating or swindling; *catch-dotterel*, ? a cheat, sharper; *catch-em-alive-o*, slang name for a 'fly-paper' for catching flies. (Primarily *sbs.* but sometimes also used *attrib.* or as *adjs.*: see *catch-all*, *catch-shilling*, *catch-water*.) See also *CATCHFLY*, *CATCHPENNY*, *CATCHPOLL*.

Few of these are found before 1600.

1866 *Mrs. STOWE Litt. Foxes* 27 The general 'catch-all and menagerie... for all the family litter. 1875 *Howells Foreign Concl.* xviii. 296 A catch-all closet in the studio. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Tirelaping*, a 'catch-bit or capitious companion; a scurvy fellow. 1679 *HOBBS Dial. Com. Law* (1840) 81 Cheaters, cutpurses, picklocks, 'catchcloaks, coiners of false money. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Gripp argent*, a 'Catch-coyne; a greele or couetous Judge. 1629 *GAULS Holy Madri.* 86 Hath made him a new kinde of 'Catch-credit, of his old couer-shame. 1592 *GREENE Def. Conny-catch* (1859) 4 At Dequoy, Munchaunce, 'Catch-dolt, Ourelbourne... none durst euer make compare with me for excellence. 1671 *GLANVILLE Disc. M. Stubbs* 2 Impostors, 'Catch-Dotterels, Fops, Tories. 1855 *DICKENS L. Dorrit* (Hoppe) Sticky old Saints, with... such coats of varnish that every holy personage served for a fly-trap, and became what is now called in the vulgar tongue a 'catch-em-alive-o'. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Coll.* (1861) 163 Itinerant vendors of catch-em-alive-o's. a 1661 *HOLIDAY Juvenal* 53 Sons of some 'catch-fish, or chief fencer. 1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 8 For pleasant 'catch-fooles... he spares not To sweare hee's careless. a 1661 *HOLIDAY Juvenal*, The retiarus wore a feather in his crest: and so it might be render'd a 'catch-plume. 1815 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 402 (D.) The other article is upon a catch penny or rather 'catch shilling' (Life of Wellington'. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 160 Intercepting or 'catchwater drains. 1877 *L.D. HATHERLEY in Law Rep.* App. Cases II. 844 The weirs or catchwaters are used to divert the water to the lakes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* vii. 23 In catch-water meadows the water is allowed to flow on to the most elevated portion... by means of a 'feeder'. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., 'Catch-work, or running men, when with the threshing machines, received as much as 3s. a day.

2. In sense 'to catch, the catching of (the object)', as *catch-ball*, *catch-cold* (also *attrib.*); hence *catch-coldy* *adj.*

1631 *J. BURGESS Answ. Rejoined Pref.* 70 You are as good at 'catch-ball... but you strike not so well. 1881 *Mrs. HOLMAN Hunt Childr. Jernis.* 30 Children... playing catch-ball. 1884 *J. McCulloch Highl. Scotl.* III. 192 Sufficient warranty for this 'catch cold. 1825 *Scott Diary in Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 148 No man... has less dread than I of the catch cold. 1884 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 5/4 Catch-cold weather. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 321/2, I am not a catch-coldy person.

II. In attributive relation to a sb.

3. In sense 'that catches or for catching'; a. *lit.*, as *catch-hook*, *catch-lock*; *catch-basin*, the receptacle placed beneath the grating of a sewer or other opening, to catch the dirt that is washed in; *catch-drain*, a drain or ditch, *esp.* on a hillside, to catch the surface water; also a drain by the side of a canal or conduit to catch the surplus water; *catch-meadow*, ? a meadow irrigated by means of catch-drains; *catch-pit*, a pit to catch drainage sediment in water, etc.; also = *catch-basin*; *catch plate* (*Colliery*), an iron plate for catching the safety hook of the winding rope, and preventing the load from falling back, in case of overwinding; *catch reservoir* (cf. *catch pit*); *catch siding*, a railway siding placed on steep inclines so as to catch and stop a carriage, etc. accidentally running back down the slope; *catch-work*, the method of irrigating a sloping meadow by means of catch-drains (see *quot.*). See also *CATCHWEED*.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 528 Where... the plane of the surface... presents a considerable descent, the 'catch-drains instead of being carried straight across it, are cut in an angular direction across the line of descent. 1751 *S. WHATELY Eng. Gazetteer, Higham (Leic.)*, Great 'catch-hooks and keepers of silver, with links of a great gold chain. 1863 *READ in All Y. Round* 3 Oct. 126/5 His door... closed with a 'catch-lock. 1843 *PUSEY in Fnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 11. 314 The worthless slope would be converted into 'catch-meadow. 1870 *Echo* 6 May 1/4 Forming a number of large 'catch pits, and passing the water on its way to the river through them. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* No. 420. 45 A slight slope to one corner, to a small catch-pit, for the purpose of collecting the drainage. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/7 The force with which the cage was hurled into the head gear was so great that the bolts which fasten the 'catch-plate to the girders were torn away. *Ibid.* 4 July 3/4 To construct a 'catch reservoir and pump into it water from the springs.

b. *fig.* in sense 'that catches or is meant to catch the eye, ear, fancy, etc.'; as *catch idea*, *catch-line*, *catch phrase*, *catch sound*, *CATCHWORD*, (In

this use, it is often treated as an independent *adj.* and written without hyphen.)

1884 *Chr. World* 10 June 154/1 He has... got hold of a few 'catch-ideas. 1866 *DICKENS Repr. Picas* 146 What you wanted was two or three good 'catch-lines for the eye to rest on. 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) IV. 206 The whole scheme, with all its plausible 'catch-phrases. 1856 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 73 Catch phrases of this kind are sufficient to satisfy the simple. 1878 *PAGE ROBERTS Law & God* 127 It is not the 'catch-sound of a verse which has authority, but the divine spirit of God's revelation.

4. More loosely; as *catch-crop*, a crop got by catching or seizing an opportunity when the ground would otherwise lie fallow between two regular or main crops; hence *catch-cropping*, the raising of catch-crops; *catch-land* (see *quot.*); *catch-match*, a match which is 'a catch' or great advantage to one of the parties; *catch-weight* (*Horse-racing*).

1884 *SIR T. ACLAND in Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 \*Catch crops rarely pay on a farm. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 3/8 'Catch-cropping... is now coming to be looked upon as a mark of skilful and thrifty farming. 1874 *RAV S. & E. Countr. Wds.* Coll. 61 \*Catch-land, land which is not certainly known to what Parish it belongeth; and the Minister that first gets the tithes of it enjoys it for that year. 1884 *SCOTT St. Roman's* vi, She made out her 'catch-match, and she was miserable. 1820 *HOYLE'S Games Impr.* 477 General rules concerning Horse-racing. \*Catch Weights are, each party to appoint any person to ride without weighing. 1875 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 11 The 'catch' in 'catch weight' which is almost synonymous with 'chance weight'—originally applied only to the weight which was 'caught' as best it might be.

**Catchable** (kætʃəbəl), a. [*f.* *CATCH* v. + *-ABLE*.] That can be caught.

a 1695 *LD. HALIFAX (T.)* The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as catchable as the ignorance of a fool. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) II. 189 Both catchable and eligible. 1870 *Law Rep., Com. Pleas* V. 670 A migratory fish... in a catchable and marketable state.

**Catchee**, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* *CATCH* v. + *-EE*.] One who is caught; the correlative of *catcher*.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 339 An uncomfortable 'catch'; the old dog being the catchee, instead of the catcher.

**Catcher** (kætʃə), [*f.* *CATCH* v. (and *sb.* + *-ER* 1.].

† 1. One who chases or drives; huntsman, driver. (Cf. *CATCH* v. 1.) *Obs. rare*.

c 1340 *Canu. & Gr. Knt.* 1139 Penne bise cacheres bat coupe, cowpled her houndez. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Calchare or dryware, minator, abactor.

2. One who or that which catches, in various current senses of the verb.

c 1400 *Test. Love Prol.*, This booke... is... so drawe togider to maken the catchers [x560 calthers] therof ben the more ready to hent sentence. 1541 *PAYNELL Catiline* iii. 4 A waster of his owne goodes, and a catcher of other memes. 1553 *BALE Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 329 Delivered from the snare of the catcher. 1564 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 18 The rough net is not the best catcher of burdis. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 219 The catcher now is caught. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rudache* v. 6 Watchers thereon... And catchers thereat. 1635 *N. R. tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* II. an. 14. 243 What jests lewd catchers of words made. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 137 The natives catch them with bird-lime... the catchers kill them immediately. 1874 *Daily News* 13 July, The name of a new brawler or catcher. 1886 *F. H. BURNETT Little Ld. Faunilero* 122 The attitudes of pitcher and catcher and batter in the real game.

b. *techn.*

1832 *HT. MARTINEAU Hill & Vall.* iv. 61 The roller and his catcher who stand on each side of the rolling machine. 1867 *SMILES Workmen's Earn.* 27 Rate of wages... Rollers 65 ros. od... Catchers to ditto 62 1/2 ros. od.

† 3. One who sings in a catch. *Obs. rare*—1.

1641 *BROME Jov. Crew* iv. 1. Wks. 1873 III. 479 Where be my Catchers? Come a Round.

4. *Comb.* *catcher-warps*, part of a loom.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 390/2 The catcher-warps... put in to hold down the chenille by its 'back-bone'.

**Catchfly** (kætʃflai), [*f.* *CATCH* v. + *FLY* sb.].

A name originally given by Gerard to *Silene Armeria* (see *quot.*); now used for *Lycnis Viscaria* and the various species of *Silene*.

1597 *GERARD Herbal* clxxvi. § 1. 482, I have called it Catchflie, or Lime wort. The whole plant, as well leaves as stalkes, and also the flowers, are couered over with a most thicke and clammy matter like unto Birde lime. 1656 *COLES Art of Simpling* ix. 29 Some have a viscid matter adhering to it, as Catchfly. 1751 *Conch. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 362 Hardy annual Flowers, as... sweet-scented Peas, Lobel's Catch-fly. *Ibid.* 373 Double Catchfly. 1776 *WITHERING Bot. Arrangement* (1796) II. 473 *Silene anglica*, English Catchfly. 1863 *BARRIS Gould Iceland* 192 Among the pebbles grows the red alpine catchfly.

**Catching** (kætʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *CATCH* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *CATCH*, in various senses.

1597 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 265 So muche vyss hii solde hym bryng, bat ech man wondry as of so get catchynge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2281 Why couet we combrance, or catchynge of hame? 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 7 Craftines and hurtful catchings. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 48 The catching of a Trout. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xiv. 219 A quick catching of her breath.

b. *spec.* *Twitching*.

1744 *WALL in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 218, I found him delirious, with convulsive Catchings in the Tendons. 1758 *J. S. Le Drant's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 302 Catchings and Ciamps. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 199 Profound sleep, uninterrupted by any catching or convulsion. 1870 *BENNETT Baby Mary* 13 Catchings up of legs and arms.

**Catching**, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. *gen.* That catches, in various senses; see the vb. 1243 *Lydg. Pygrr. Soule* n. xlv. (1859) 51 Nayles hoked, and catchyng. c1450 *Mertin* 106 Couetouse and catchyng. 1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 473 Dusie and catching natures. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* II. 66 Still more catching and more combustible. 1806 J. J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vi. (1826) 35 A charming morsel of the picturesque... delicious catching lights on the principal objects.

2. *spec.* Of diseases; Liable to be communicated from one person to another, infectious. Also *fig.* 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. i.* 1. 186 Sickness is catching. 1662 *FULLER Worthies, Warwicksh.*, Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 24 ¶ 23 The virtues of men are catching as well as their vices. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vi. iii. (L.) The assassin mood proves catching. 1885 *Law Times LXXIX.* 161½ The mare was suffering from no catching disease.

3. In an uncertain or precarious state. c1617 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxi. Fields that have been long time cloide With catching weather. a1670 *HACKET Adp. Williams* 1. (1692) 114 Peace between the two kingdoms was but in a doubtful and catching condition. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 93 When... frequent showers double his charges, his labour, his care... in a catching harvest. 1832 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. (1863) 473 The weather... was, on the contrary, of that description which is termed 'catching'.

4. *fig.* Entrapping; deceptive, 'tamed'. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 175 What to answer him unto this his catching question. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1826) III. 334 This is an exceeding catching question. 1880 *MACALPIN Money-lenders* 289 Catching bargains with 'expectant heirs' are set aside.

5. That catches the eye, the fancy, etc.; attractive, captivating, 'taking'. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Intro. 26 These words were extremely catching to the generality of the House. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 126 The objects most catching to the eye of the navigator.

Hence **Catchingness**, catching quality. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 37 Carelessness of coals and candles, catchingness of Papers. 1884 *Spectator* No. 2903, 221 The irresistible catchingness of Gay's ballads.

**Catchment** (kætʃmənt). [f. CATCH v. + -MENT.] = CATCHING; appropriated to the catching and collection of the rainfall over a natural drainage area, in *catchment basin, area*.

1847 J. DWYER *Hydr. Engineer.* 19 A great portion of the catchment basin is very little raised above the level of the lake. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 34 The catchment-basin is a term applied to all that part of a river-basin from which rain is collected, and from which therefore the river is fed. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. We have... eleven (rivers) with catchment basins exceeding a thousand square miles. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 109½ A vast catchment-area of encircling rock.

**Catchoo**, variant of CACHOU, CATECHU. c1760 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Ind.* I. 238 (Y.) What they call Catchoo, of a blackish granulated perfumed composition.

**Catchpenny** (kætʃpɛni), *sb.* (a.) [f. CATCH-1 + PENNY.]

1. Something (esp. a publication) of little value, designed to attract purchasers.

160 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 36 The general run of catch penny's upon the subject. 1785 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) IV. 321 The late pretty tale of her being the Emperor's daughter is doubtless a mere catch-penny. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* x. 233 You know already by the title that it is no more than a catch-penny.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Designed to attract purchasers; got up merely to sell.

1759 *GOLDSM. Butler's Rem. Wks.* 1837 IV. 467 One of those catchpenny subscription works. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* vi. (1860) 113 The catchpenny lyrics of Tom Dibdin. 1879 *Geo. ELIOT Theo. Such* xiv. 257 Full of catch-penny devices and stagey attitudinising.

**Catchpole**, -poll (kætʃpəʊl). Forms: ?1 *kæcepōl*, *cæcepōl*, 2-4 *oachepōl*, 4 *oachepōl*, 4-5 *kachepōl*, 4-6 *catchepōl*, 5 *oachepōl*, 6 *catchepōl*, 6 *catchepōl*, -pole, *oatchepōl*, *oatchepōl*, *oatchepōl*, 6-7 *oatchepōl*, 4-*catch-poll*, 6-*oatchepōl*. [a. med.L. *cacepōlus*, ONF. \**cacepōl* = central OF. *chacepōl*, *chacipōl*, *chacipōl*, in med.L. also *cacepōlus*, *chacepōlus*, *chacipōlus*, *chacipōlus* (Du Cange), lit. 'chase-fowl', one who hunts or chases fowls. The form of the word appears to indicate that it arose in Provençal, where it would be *cassapōl*, or It., where it would be *cacciapōllo*. The OF. was apparently adapted from Pr. or med.L.]

A charter of 1107 (St. Hugues, Grenoble) has the word as a surname, 'ego Franco cassat gullum', 'ego Franco de Biveu quem vocant cassa gullum', where the first element is the Provençal (and thence med.L.) verb *cassare* (—L. *captiare*) in 3rd pers. sing. Of similar names, *Geraldus Casapores* 'swine driver' witnesses a charter of 1097 (St. Victor of Marseilles); *Petrus Chacepore*, clericus regis Henrici III, witnesses a charter of 1216 (Bordeaux); *Cachelen* appears as the older form of *Chassien* 'wolf-hunter'; *Cachepoil*, in 15th c. *Cachepoilla*, f. *pediculus* louse, is the name of a mill near Perigueux. (P. Meyer.)

†1. A tax-gatherer, an exactor of taxes or imposts; a (Roman) publican. Obs.

a1050 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 111 *Exactor*, *kæcepōl* [printed hæce wōl]. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Mathewus bet was catchepōl þene he iwende to god-spellere. c1500 *Cochre Lorelles* B. (1843) 4 Crystofer catchepōl a crystes course gaderer. a1563 *Bacon Fastig* in *Catechism*, &c. (1844) 536 What usurer leaveth his usury?.. what catchpole his extortion? 1612-15 [see CATCHPOLESHIP]. 1652 C.

STAPYLTON *Herodian* xx. 167 Then all the Catchpole Officers were slain.

2. A petty officer of justice; a sheriff's officer or sergeant, *esp.* a warrant officer who arrests for debt, a bum-bailiff. (Used in early times to render L. *licitor*; since 16th c., at least, a word of contempt.)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 46 *Crucifige*, quod a catchepole I warante hym a wiche. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Sam.* xix. 20 Saul sente catchpollis [Vulg. *licitores*] for to take David. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 76 Quikliche cam a catchepol and craked a-two here legges. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Catchepole or pety-seriawnte, angarius, exceptor. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* 21 (Harl. MS.) The Catchepollis And the mynistris of the Emperour mette with hem. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 9 As ready as any catchpoule.. to torment him. 1607-72 *COWELL Interpr.* *Catchpole*, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *1<sup>st</sup> Que.* (1708) 3 Your Algonquais (or Catch poles) and your Devils are both of an order. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. II.* xcviii. The catchpole watches the man in debt. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1851) 81, I have a mortal antipathy to catchpolls, bum-bailiffs, and little great men. 1841 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Hastings* (1854) II. 623 Miserable catchpoules.. with Impey's writs in their hands.

b. *attrib.* and in *comb.* a1643 *Boys in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xlv. 2 The very catch-poll officers.. gave this testimony. 1607 *Dowry, Earl Huntington* i. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 118 Follow him, ye catchpole-bribed grooms. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 684 As fast as catchpole claws Can seize the slipp'ry prey.

Hence **Catchpolarity**, **catchpollery** [OF. *chassipollerie*, med.L. *chacipollaria*]; **Catchpoleship**; **Catchpoll v.**, a. *intr.* to exercise the function of a catchpole; b. *trans.* only in *passive*, to be seized or arrested by a catchpole; **Catchpolling** *vb.* *sb.* 1576 *NEWTON tr. Lemnii's Complex.* (1633) 93 The fourth part of the goods, for their catchpolling, falleth to them, for their lot and share. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* xii. Wks. 1873 II. 66 A rescue (pretenses) my masters catchpoll'd. 1652-55 *Br. Hall's Contempl.* N. T. iv. iii. (1833) 175 This catchpolling of Zachæus carried extortion in the face. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *1<sup>st</sup> Que.* (1708) 2 A Devil catchpoll'd, and not a Catchpole bedevil'd. 1835 *Praser's Mag.* XII. 171 All the duns, bums.. and the other accursed components of that diabolical system called 'Catchpollery'.

† **Catchpole**, -ule, var. CACHESPILL, tennis. 1663 *BLAIR Autobiogr.* i. (1848) 8 The exercise of my body by archery and the catchpole.

**Catchup** (kætʃʊp), **catsup** (kætsʊp). [see KETCHUP.] A liquor extracted from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc., used as a sauce. More commonly KETCHUP.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Catchup*, a high East-India Sauce. 1730 *SWIFT Paneg.* on *Dean Wks.* 1755 IV. 142 And, for our home-bred british clifter, Botargo, catsup, and caver. 1752 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* Bk. 309 It will taste like foreign Catchup. 1822 *Veg. Subst. Food* 333 One.. application of mushrooms is... converting them into the sauce called Catsup. 1845 *ELIZA ACORN Mod. Cook.* v. (1850) 136 (L.) Walnut catsup. 1862 *Macn. Mag.* Oct. 466 He found in mothery catsup a number of yellowish globular bodies.

**Catchweed** (kætʃwið). *Herb.* [f. CATCH v. + WEED.] Goose-grass or Cleavers (*Galium aparine*). 1776 *Withering Bot. Arrangement.* (1796) II. 193 Catchweed, Goosegrass, Cleavers, Clivers. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 154 Leaves, stems, and globular fruits are all bristly, and the latter often cling to the clothing.. thus it is called.. Catchweed.

**Catchword** (kætʃwɜːd). [f. CATCH-3 b + WORD.]

1. *Printing.* The first word of the following page inserted at the right-hand lower corner of each page of a book, below the last line. (Now rarely used.)

1730-6 in *BAILEY*. 1755 *JOHNSON, Catchword*, with printers, the word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page. 1817 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Love & L.* III. xxxvi. 22 In the last page.. the catch-words at the bottom were Countess Christina. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 68 Catch-words, now generally abolished, were first used at Venice, by Vindeline de Spire. 1828 *GROSART in Spenser's Wks.* IV. 3/2 Catch-word is misprinted.

2. A word so placed as to catch the eye or attention; *spec.* a. the word standing at the head of each article in a dictionary or the like; b. the rime word in verse; c. the last word in an actor's speech, serving as a guide to the next speaker; a cue.

c1780 C. LLOYD *Rhyme* (R.) More demands the critic ear Than the two catchwords in the rear Which stand like watchmen in the close To keep the verse from being prose. 1863 *Reader* 28 Nov. 638 A tick at the beginning and end of [the passage] and a line under the word show of what extent the passage is to be, and what the catchword is. 1868 C. WORDSWORTH in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxxiii. 1 This Psalm is coupled with the foregoing one by the catchword with which it opens. 1879 *Directions to Readers for Dict.*, Put the word as a catchword at the upper corner of the slip. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 184½ The arranging of the slips collected.. and the development of the various senses of every Catchword. 1885 *Low Q. Rev.* 297 The Digester should.. revise every catch-word in the Reports.

3. A word caught up and repeated, *esp.* in connexion with a political or other party. (Cf. *catchphrase* under CATCH-3 b.)

1795 *WINDHAM Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 259 The Influence and dangerous tendency of these party catch-words. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 334½ Public virtue is only the catch-word of knaves to delude fools. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.*

160 Many of his phrases have become the catchwords of party politics. 1886 W. S. LILLY *Burgh. Hist.* II. 229 His [the Abbé Fauchet's] catch-word [Fraternity].. has survived him.. as the third article of the Revolutionary symbol.

**Catchy** (kætʃi), *a. colloq.* [f. CATCH v. + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Adapted to catch the attention or fancy; attractive, 'taking'.

1831 *Praser's Mag.* III. 679 A catchy, stage-like effect. 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 593 Catchy titles. 1887 *Ayrshire Post* 4 June 5 The building is.. by no means, unduly striking or 'catchy' to the eye.

2. That catches or entraps; deceptive.

1885 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep.* 482½ The condition imposed was a catchy and not a fair condition.

3. Readily caught up.

1881 *Pall Mall Budget* 29 April 12½ A smaller number of catchy tunes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4½ The music is not particularly original, but it is tuneful, smooth, and 'catchy'.

4. Occurring in snatches, fitful, spasmodic.

1872 *MARK TWAIN Innoc.* *Abbr.* 137 Catchy ejaculations of rapture. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 214 The wind.. was very catchy.

5. *Sc.* 'Merry, jocund' (Jam.).

1804 *TARRAS Poems* 2 (Jam.) He.. langes To crack wi' San', and hear his catclie glees.

† **Catchluke**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. CAT *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + CLUKE claw.] The plant Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. Prol. 116 The clavyr, catcluke, and the cammamylid. a1568 in *Sibbald Chron. Sc. Poetry* (1802) III. 203 (Jam.) Ane hat.. With catclukes strynkilt in that steid, And fynkill grein.

**Cate**, usually in *pl. cates* (kæts), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also 6 *catties*. [aphetized form of ACATE: the original sense being 'purchase'.]

†1. *pl.* Provisions or victuals bought (as distinguished from, and usually more delicate or dainty than, those of home production); in later use, sometimes merely = victuals, food. *Obs.* See ACATE 2.

1461-83 *Ord. R. Househ.* 38 Upon frydaye is made payement for all manner of freshe cates. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 293 The vetuliers howse.. wher I bought my catties. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par.* *Mark* vi. 48 To by them cates to eate. 1579 *LIVY Euphrates* (Arb.) 13 Purvayour for his cates at home. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 237 Bid them fall unto their frugal cates. 1658 *USSHER Ann.* vi. 300 Provision enough of corn, and salt, and water, but there was no store of fresh Cates to be had. 1782 *HAN. MORE David* II. 32 Such plain cates and rural viands as suit his frugal fortune. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xii. The cates which she had provided. 1866 *FELTON Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. II. iii. 321 Sprinkling with flour the boiling cates.

2. Its frequent use with *delicate, dainty*, and the like, led to sense 2.

1579 *LIVY Euphrates* (Arb.) 152 For the desire of delicate cates. 1594 *BARNFIELD Aff. Sheph.* i. v. Where daintie Cates upon the Board were set. 1637 *NASHE Microcom.* in *Dodsley* IX. 146 All the ambrosian cates Art can devise for wanton appetite. 1799 *SAVAGE Wanderer* i. 241 Sav'ry cates, upon clean embers cast. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 126 Well fed with every nicest Cate.

2. Choice viands; dainties, delicacies.

1578 *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 92 The best fruits, what and how many cates and delights had he in one kind. 1594 *GREENE Look. Glass* Wks. 1831 I. 122 These curious cates are gracious in my mine eye. 1556 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* II. i. 190 Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendome, Kate of Kate-hall, my super-daintie Kate, For dainties are all Kates, and therefore Kate Take this of me, Kate of my consolation. 1652 C. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xv. 126 While he in Silks and Cates did much abound. 1742 *SHENSTONE Schoolmist.* 206 Whence oft with sugar'd cates she doth 'em greet. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxviii. 130 He fed her with cates as delicate as her lips.

b. *occns.* in *sing.*: A viand, dainty.

1634 *HEYWOOD Witches Lanc.* III. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 204 Taste of every cate. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 3 The Christmas Pye, which in its very Nature is a kind of consecrated Cate. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 23 The finest wheat-corn; then a cate or luxury. 1875 *F. I. SCUDMORE Day Dreams* 22 Though it is a toothsome cate.

3. *fig.* 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 22. 1624 *MASSINGER Bond-man.* The pleasant taste these cates of comfort yield me. 1633 *BENLOWES Pref. Verses in P. Fletcher's Purple Isl.*, Let Readers judge thy book: Such Cates, should rather please the Guest, than Cook.

† **Cate**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [Pg. *cate*, prob. ad. Hindi. *kāṭh catechū*.] The same as CATECHU or CUTOCH.

[1554 in *NUNES*; 1578 in *d'Acosta* (Yule).] 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 The preparation of Cate (which he takes to be the same with Catechu).

† **Cate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. CATE *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.] To dress (food). 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 51 The same meate cated one way content the stomake, which in some other fashion would not please.

**Cate**, *obs. f. CAT and CATTY.*

† **Catechese**. *Obs. rare.* In 7 catechese. [a. F. *catechese*, ad. L. *catechēsis*.] = next.

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 419 Which words were the conclusion of his last Catechese.

|| **Catechesis** (kætɪkɪˈsɪs). [L., a. Gr. *κατήχησις* instruction by word of mouth, n. of action f. *κατήχων* to instruct orally, orig. to resound, sound amiss, 'din one's ears', f. *κατά* down, thoroughly, etc. + *ἤχων* to sound, ring.]

1. Oral instruction given to catechumens; catechizing.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., In the antient church

catechesis was an instruction given, viva voce, either to children, or adult Heathens, preparatory to their receiving of baptism. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 135 The little community shall become the Bible class and be addicted to a Bible catechesis.

2. A book for catechetical instruction, *spec.* the name of a work of St. Cyril of Jerusalem.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* ii. 16 The catecheses of St. Cyril, are the principal work of that father. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 597 How far he is from approving unwritten traditions, he shews plainly in the fourth Catechesis.

**Catechetic** (kæt'ke'tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 -tick. [ad. L. *catēchētic-us*, *a.* Gr. *κατηχητικὸς*, *f.* *κατηχητῆς* oral instructor: deriv. as prec.]

**A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to catechesis; according to the manner of a catechism. See CATECHETICAL I and 2.

1661 FELL *Dr. Hammond* (R.) In the catechetic institution of the youth of his parish. 1879 Wood *Life* (1848) 243 *note*. Of such sort a Catechetic Lecture must be. 1702 ADDISON *Evil. Chr. Relig.* (1727) 302 In the year 202 the great Origen was appointed Regent of the Catechetic School in Alexandria. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *F. Kettlewell* ii. i. 65 Catechetic Lectures upon the Creed. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 181 Catechetic orthodoxy.

**B.** *sb.* mostly *pl.* catechetics. That part of Christian theology which treats of catechesis.

1849 J. BROWN *F. Fisher* ii. 16 He answered his catechetics and chronological questions on the last half of the 10th century. 1883 W. BLAISE *Minist. of Word* 296 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgics, Catechetics and Poimenics. 1883-3 SCHAFER *Relig. Encycl.* 417 Catechetics. corresponds to catechesis, as theory to practice.

**b.** Catechetic writings or treatises. (Gr. *κατηχητικά*.)

1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 596 Cyril of Jerusalem. in his Catechetics.

**Catechetical** (kæt'ke'tikāl), *a.* Also 7 -call. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with catechetics or catechesis; pertaining to instruction in the elementary principles of Christianity.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 43 To omit Cyril of Jerusalem his Catechetical Sermons. 1702 ECHARD *Ecc. Hist.* (1710) 515 In this city was a famous catechetical school for training persons up in divine knowledge. 1822 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* 279 The great catechetical school of Alexandria, which claimed as its founder the Evangelist St. Mark.

2. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with the catechism of a church.

1618 HALES *Let. in Golden Rem.* (1688) 386 There should be observed a three-fold Catechizing. A third in the Church by Catechetical Sermons. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlix. 266 A considerable sum to buy adwosons of livings, and to maintain a catechetical lecture. 1849 J. BROWN *F. Fisher* ii. 17 *note*. To show that he preached catechetical doctrine.

3. Resembling the method of instruction by questions and answers, as in the catechism; 'consisting of questions and answers' (J.).

1601 BR. WORCESTER *Charge* 18 The true Grounds of Religion; which are easiest learn'd, and understood, and remembered in the short Catechetical Way. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) Pref. 17 To throw the whole Subject into a catechetical Form. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 3 Socrates introduced a catechetical Method of Arguing. He would ask his Adversary Question upon Question, till he had convinced him out of his own Mouth that his Opinions were wrong. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 65 Stout advocates of catechetical methods and forms.

Hence **Catechetically** *adv.*, in a catechetical manner; in the authoritative manner of a catechism. 1730-6 in BAILEY. 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1872) 451 To pronounce, dogmatically and catechetically, who was the richest... man that ever lived. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provincial Lett.* (1844) II. 28 All those who had been catechetically instructed and duly baptised.

**Catechin.** *Chem.* A substance obtained from catechu, etc., after the removal of the tannin; a white powder composed of very small silky needles. 1853 *Pharm. Jnrl.* XIII. 79 He has detected catechin in kino. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 647 The insoluble portion is a mass of acicular crystals, catechin or catechu acid.

† **Catechise** (kæt'kiz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 6 catechis. [app. ad. *F. catēchēse* CATECHISE, confounded with the vb. CATECHIZE, in *F. catēchise-r*. The Sc. corruption *carritchis* rests upon a pronunciation (kæt'kiz); cf. *F. (kate'ze)*.] = CATECHESIS, CATECHISM.

1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 7 In the four parts of this present Catechism. *Ibid.* 122 In the third part of this Catechism, quilibet intractis of the seven sacraments. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. 13 For every particular head of Catechism. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 619 No Sermons, no Prayers, no Catechisms. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. viii. And open all thy Peoples Eyes, To read th' Assembly's Catechism. 1715 DE FOE *Fan. Instruct.* i. i. (1847) l. 13 You know your catechism. 1825 BRO. JONATHAN III. 150 After the fashion of your... Yankee, when he is... teaching the 'catechise'. [In mod. Eng. dialects, where generally treated as a corruption of *catechism*.]

**b.** in *comb.*, as *catechise-point*. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 125/1 Fundamental Truths, or, as we call them, Catechise-points.

**Catechism** (kæt'kiz'm). *Forms:* 6 (?) catechyzon, catechysme, catechisme, 6-7 catechisme, 6- catechism. [ad. L. *catēchismus* (in med.L. also *catēchismus*), on Gr. type \**κατηχισμός*

(n. of action *f.* *κατηχίζ-ειν*) taken as = *κατηχισμός*; see CATECHESIS. Cf. *F. catēchisme*.]

† 1. Catechetical instruction; catechesis. *Obs.* 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* i. ii. (W. de W. 1506) 24 And that suffeth as now of the exorcysme and catechysme. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 407 The learners of Catechism were dismissed after the Lessons that were read. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 241 To say I and no, to these particulars, is more then to answer in a Catechisme.

2. An elementary treatise for instruction in the principles of the Christian religion, in the form of question and answer; such a book accepted and issued by a church as an authoritative exposition of its teaching, as the (*Church*) *Catechism*, that of the Church of England in the Book of Common Prayer, the *Longer* and *Shorter Catechisms*, of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, used by the Presbyterian churches, etc.

1509 J. COLLET *Foundat. Stat. St. Paul's Sch.* in *Lib. Cantab.* (1855) 452/3 The master shall... first see, that they can say the catechyzon (? -yzm). I will the children learne first above all the catechyzon in English. 1540 CRANMER (*title*), *Catechismus*; that is to say, a Shorte Instruction into Christian Religion, for the synguler commoditie and profyte of Children and yong people. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Catechism, that is to say, an Instruction to be learned of every child before he be brought to be confirmed of the Bishop. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 26 Ane Catechisme, that is ane common instruction conteneand shortly and plainly that thingis quilibet ar necessary to tham to ken and keep, to the plesour of God and their eternal salvation. 1577 *Pilgr. Farnass.* iii. 354 Two or three hundred of catechismes of Geneva's printe. 1648 (*title*) The Shorter Catechism, agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 31 That good, plain, unperplexed Catechism, that is printed with the old Service Book. 1711 KEN *Direct. Prayer Wks.* (1838) 339 The doctrine delivered in the Catechism. 1754 A. MAIR (*title*), Brief Explication of the Assemblies Shorter Catechism. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Circles Wks.* (Bohn) I. 130 We can never see Christianity from the catechism.

3. *transf.* A book of instruction in other subjects by question and answer. (In 17th c. chiefly applied to works which parodied the preceding; its serious use and general extension came later.)

1637 B. JONSON *Verses on Drayton's Muse* (R.) This book! is a catechism to fight And will be bought of every lord and knight, That can but read. 1643 HEVLYN (*title*), The Rebels Catechism. 1754 (*title*), The Freethinker's Catechism; that is to say an Instructor, to be learned by every Young Fellow, before he can know the world. 1795 J. ROSE (*title*), A Constitutional Catechism, adapted to all ranks and capacities. 1806 DALBAC (*title*), A Military Catechism for the use of young Officers. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 127 These examinations are to be... arranged in the order laid down in a 'Military Catechism' which is appended to the 'Regulations'. 181-4 W. PINNOCK, Catechisms of the Arts, Sciences, History, Religion, etc.

4. *fig.* A course of question and answer; a series or form of interrogatories put to candidates, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 244 Honour is a meere Scutcheon, and so ends my Catechisme. 1848-55 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 327 The catechism by which the lords lieutenants had been directed to test the sentiments of the country gentlemen consisted of three questions. *Mod.* The candidate met the electors and was put through his catechism.

5. *attrib.* 1637 HEVLYN *Answ. Burton* 167 A Catechisme Lecture of some two houres long.

**Catechismal** (kæt'kiz'māl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL; there may have been a med.L. *catēchismālis*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a catechism.

1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 64, I believe that the so-called Apostles' Creed was... the catechismal rather than the baptismal creed. 1860 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* 215 [She] puts her little niece through her catechismal paces.

† **Catechismy.** *Obs.* A variant of CATECHISM. 1578 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 279 Absis [A. B. C.'s] and Catechismies, viij. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 360 Let our catechismies... beare witness of the same.

**Catechist** (kæt'kist). [ad. L. *catēchista*, *ad.* Gr. *κατηχιστής* he who catechizes, *f.* *κατηχίζ-ειν* to CATECHIZE. In *F. catēchiste*.] One whose duty is to catechize; a teacher of catechumens or in a catechetical school; a teacher appointed to give oral instruction in the elements of Christianity according to a catechism, or by question and answer; a native teacher in a mission church.

1563 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 9 The office of the catechist was not only to instruct and teach, but also to examine. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 20 Catechists, Exorcists, Readers, and Singers. 1673 *Lady's Call* ii. 82, I do not say that the mistress should set up for a catechist or preacher. 1725 BERRIMAN *Hist. Acc. Trinity* 77 Clemens was the celebrated Schoolmaster and Catechist of Alexandria. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ii. 54 In the absence of the regular clergyman the catechist conducts the worship. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 5/2 The native catechist who accompanied the Bishop on that final mission.

**Catechistic** (kæt'kistik), *a.* [f. on Gr. type \**κατηχιστικός*; see prec. and -IO.] = next.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 339 His [Cyril's] Catechistic Lectures. 1884 CRADDOCK in *Academy* 19 July 40/2 The catechistic terrors of the Last Day.

**Catechistical** (kæt'kistikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the office, teaching, or method of instruction of a catechist, or of the

catechism he expounds; consisting of question and answer. Cf. CATECHETICAL.

1618 HALES *Let. in Gold. Rem.* (1688) 386 The custom is in Catechistical Sermons... to take... a portion of the Catechism for their Text and Theme. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 433 His flock was... well bottomed on catechistical divinity. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* iii. l. i. (1852) 259 He thrice went over the body of divinity in a catechistical way. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 641 The catechistical method.

Hence **Catechistically** *adv.*

1645 USSHER (*title*), A Body of Divinity, or The summe and substance of Christian Religion: Catechistically propounded and explained, by way of Question and Answer. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. v. (R.) The principles of Christianity briefly and catechistically taught.

**Catechizable** (kæt'kizə'zəb'l), *a.* [see -ABLE.] That may be catechized.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scott.* (1774) 352 Four thousand catechizable persons. 1867 H. SCOTT *Kassi Eccles. Scot.* II. 459 The parish contained 6 hundred and 20 catechizable persons.

**Catechization** (kæt'kizə'zən), *n.* Also 7 -sation. [ad. med.L. *catēchizatiō-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *catēchizare* to catechize; cf. *F. catēchisation*.] The action of catechizing.

16. BURNET *Records* ii. l. No. 53 (R.) The catechization of young chaplains in the rudiments of our faith. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 355 That they might be prepared for his future catechisations. 1869 *Daily News* 17 Mar. The usual catechisation of Ministers [in Parlt.].

**Catechize** (kæt'kiz), *v.* *Forms:* 5 catechize, (6) catechysse, 7 catechise, 6- catechise, 7- -chize. [ad. L. *catēchizā-re*, Tertullian (in med.L. also *catechizare*, *catechizare*, *catechizare*, in *F. catēchiser* (16th c. in Littré), Pr. *catechisar*, Sp. *catequizar*, It. *catechizzare*), *f.* Gr. *κατηχίζ-ειν* to instruct orally, a derivative of factitive form from *κατηχέ-ειν* to resound, to sound amiss, to din in, instill, teach or instruct orally, *f.* *κατά* down, thoroughly + *ἤχ-ειν* to sound, ring. The primary vb. is in N. T.; the derivative, of later introduction, had only the technical ecclesiastical application.]

1. *trans.* To give systematic oral instruction; to instruct (the young or ignorant) in the elements of religion by repeating the instruction until it is learnt by heart, or (as always implied in modern times) by the method of formal questions and answers; to instruct by means of a catechism; in the Church of England, to teach the catechism, *esp.* in preparation for confirmation.

1449 [see CATECHIZED]. 14... in *Anglia* VIII. 164 A chille shulde be catechized, that is to seye enformed in fei feith after chirdhedore. [1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* i. ii. (W. de W. 1506) 23 Catechysse is as moche to saye as to instruct or teche the fundacyons and artycles necessary of our holy fayth.] 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 507 Pastour... catechiseth, that is to say, instructeth them that be yonglings in religion. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* Chronol. E. 3, A Constantine, being confirmed by a signe from heaven, becometh catechized in the Faith. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xxii. 6 Train up [marg. Catechise] a child in the way he should go. 1639 SPURGEON *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* an. 1616 (R.) That children should be carefully catechized, and confirmed by the bishops. 1711 KEN *Direct. Prayer Wks.* (1838) 341. 1733 BERRILEY *Alphar.* iv. § 3.1... was once upon a time catechised and tutored into the belief of a God. 1836 HOOK in *Life I.* 292 To become a good catechist you must catechise.

**b.** *fig. (ironical).*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xx. (D.) Reclaimed with gentle means, not catechised with fire and fagot.

† 2. To teach orally, instill (religious instruction). 1645 Boys in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* I. 312 Their voices are well understood, catechising the first elements of religion.

† 3. To instruct orally (in any subject). *Obs.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 35/2 Such Visitor... might... root out atheism... catechise gross ignorance, purge Italy of luxury and riot. 1623 COKERAM, *Catechize*, to instruct by mouth. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 313 Whether Herodotus were rightly Catechized and instructed in the Egyptian Doctrine... may very well be questioned.

4. To examine with a catechism or in the manner of a theological catechism; to question as to belief. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 78 And because Prudence would see how Christiana had brought up her children, she asked leave of her to Catechise them. *Ibid.* 81 Come Matthew, shall I also Catechise you? 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec. These gentlemen wanted Dr. Temple... to admit their right to catechise him. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* i. 228 He was closely catechized by a commission of members of the consistory.

5. To question or interrogate systematically or at length; *esp.* to question or examine with a view to reproof or condemnation; to take to task.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iv. 16, I will Catechize the world for him, that is, make Questions, and by them answer. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Prophecy Wks.* (1711) 181 Armed vagabonds catechising every man by the purse. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1830) 62 God... catechised the prophet Jeremy in a potter's house, saying, O house of Israel, cannot I do with you as this potter? 1777 SWIFT *To very yng. Lady*, Catechising him where he has been. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 203 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meandering there, And catechise it well. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* i. viii. 309 She was catechised without end; perhaps she suffered corporeal chastisement. 1863 EMERSON *Thoreau Wks.* (Bohn) III. 334 Asking questions of Indians is like catechizing beavers and rabbits.

Hence **Catechized** *pp. a.*

1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iv. ii. 426 No man baptisid or Cathe-



zied. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon. Pref. Ver-e*. Their catechized Child. 1858 F. PAGER *Parrish & Priest* 70 He may be as heretical as he will, but he will do no mischief if he preaches to a catechized congregation.

**Catechizer** (kæt'kəizər). One who catechizes, or teaches by a catechism; a catechist; one who interrogates systematically.

c 1449 *PECOCK Aephr. iv. ii. 127* The Baptiser and Catechizer is a mynstre conli undir God forto sette water on the person. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph. Catechizer*, that teacheth the principles of Christian religion. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon. I. 169 (R.)* In 1550 he [Jewell] became a preacher and catechizer at Sunningwell. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 If the Tuesdays and Fridays... were given over to the catechizers, the public loss would be less.

**Catechizing** (kæt'kəizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CATECHIZE: *a.* in religion.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst. iv. xix. (1634) 720* A Catechizing, whereby children or they that were neere to the age of discretion did declare an account of their faith before the Church. 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks. (1633) 7. 1642* *FEARLY Dippers Dipp* 36 (L.) Originally and properly catechizing [is] such a kind of teaching wherein the principles of religion, or of any art or science, are often inculcated, and by sounding and resounding beat into the ears of children or novices. 1694 *TILLOTSON Serm. I. lii. (R.)* That particular way of instruction... called catechizing. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Nat. & Rev. Relig. I. Pref. 24.* 1858 F. PAGER *Parrish & Priest* 74 The mere propounding a string of questions is not catechizing. Any fool can ask questions.

b. generally, Examination by questioning. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado iv. i. 79* What kind of catechizing call you this? To make you answer truly to your name. 1825 *BLACKB. Mag. in Byron's Wks. (1846) 582a* We should like to have the catechizing of the man. 1880 *FOWLER Locke i. 8* The professorial lecture, however learned, or the didactic catechizing, however searching.

c. *attrib.* or *f. ppl. a.*

1581 J. FIELDS (*title*), Exposition of the Symbols... gathered out of the catechizing Sermons of G. O. Treuir. c 1590 *MARLOWE Jew Malta ii. ii.* As it were in catechizing sort, To make me mindful of my mortal sins. 1615 J. WRIGHT *Acc. Lady F. Gray in Phenix (1708) II. 39* This catechizing Argument between the Lady Jane and Mr. Feckenham.

**Catechu** (kæt'ʃu, -tʃu). [In. mod. L. *catechu* (also Ger. *katechu*, *kateschu*), app. ad. Malay *kachu*, (Tamil, Telugu, Canarese *kāchhu*, *kayechu*, *kāshu*) catechu (of acacia). The direct representatives of the latter are Pg. *cacha*, F. *cachou*; the exact history of the form *catechu* is obscure. See also the other names CACHOU, CASHOU, CAT<sup>2</sup>, CUTOH.]

A name given to several astringent substances, containing from 40 to 55 per cent. of tannin, which are obtained from the bark, wood, or fruits of various Eastern trees and shrubs. They are used in medicine, and in tanning, calico printing, and dyeing.

The name was apparently first applied (in Europe) to the pale sort called also GAMBIR, obtained from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria* or *Nauclaea Gambir*; this is the *Catechu* of Pharmacy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): when first brought to Europe in the 17th c. it was from its appearance believed to be an earth, and called *Terra Japonica*. The dark sort obtained from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*, is more commonly called Cutch; of this *Pegu Catechu* is a good variety. (There is doubt whether the connexion with Japan assumed in the name *terra japonica* is not purely imaginary, and owing to the Burmese name for *Acacia Catechu*, *sha-pin*, *shabin*, or *shaben*.)

1654 *SCHRODER Pharmacop. Medico-chym.* (Lyons), *Catechu*. *u. Terra Japonica*. . . genus terræ exoticæ. (Y.) 1679 *HAGENDORNIUS (title)*, Tractatus Physico-Medicus de Catechu, seu Terra Japonica. 1883 *Weekly Men. Ingen.* 157 A history of Catechu, or Terra Japonica. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece i. i. 64.* 2, Drums of choice Catechu or Japan Earth. 1805 C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans. XCV. 288* Twenty grains of the common cutch or catechu being dissolved in nitric acid. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts I. 749* Gambir Catechu... imported under the name of Gambir, from Singapore and some of the neighbouring islands. In the trade it is distinguished from the black catechu and cutch by the name of *Terra Japonica*.

b. *Catechu Acacia*, -tree; the *Acacia Catechu*. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 450 Catechu tree. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 640 Catechu Acacia is a small tree, with straggling thorny branches, and hard, heavy, dark-red wood.

Hence *Catechutannic acid*, the tannic acid of catechu.

1863-75 *WATTS Dict. Chem.*, Catechutannic acid softens when heated, and yields by distillation a yellow empyreumatic oil.

**Catechuic** (kæt'ʃu(t)ʃik), *a.* Of or pertaining to catechu. *Catechuic acid* = CATECHIN.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 112 Of catechuic acid. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 29 It contains kinotannic and catechuic acid.

**Catechumen** (kæt'kūmən). Also in 7 catechumene, -eumen; in L. form 6 catechumenus; *pl.* 6-7 catechumeni, -ini, 7 -any; also 5 catechumyns, 7 catechumenies. [ad. F. *catechumène*, ad. L. *catechumenus*, a. Gr. *κατηχούμενος* 'one being instructed (in the rudiments of religion)', pr. pple. passive of *κατηχέω*: see CATECHESIS.] The Latin word was long retained; the modern form, first found after 1600, was not universal till about 1700; the irregular *pl.* in -ys, -ies occurs in 15th and 17th c.]

1. A new convert under instruction before baptism. Used in reference to the ancient church and in modern missionary churches. Sometimes ap-

plied to young Christians generally, and especially to those preparing for the rite of confirmation.

14. *LANGEL. P. Pl. B. xl. 77 (MS. O.)* Rather ban to baptize barnes pat ben catechumenys. *v. catekumengl.* 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men i. i. (W. de W. 1506) 9* And they that duly were catechumenys, it is to saye instructe of the articles of y<sup>e</sup> faith. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes 246* These sate amonge the Cathumeni. c 1615 *Lives Women-Saints* (1886) 31 A Catechumene, or learner of the faith. c 1630 *JACKSON Creed iv. ii. vii.* One of their catechumenies. 1642 J. BALL *Austr. to Can. I. 133* Thus they make their catechumene. 1651 *Life of Collet in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 100 One is for your Catechumany. 1662 *GUNNING Lent Fast* 106 Catechumens or Competentes. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. 303 What brief and plain instructions S. Peter gives his catechumeni. 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo Wks. 1721 III. 384* He faithful care of Catechumens took. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) VI. xii. 186 Thousands... who are not baptized, yet are virtually catechumens. 1898 *LADY HERBERT tr. Habner's Rumble II. vi. 348* He boldly presented himself, with two catechumens, at the court of the Mikado.

*attrib.* 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 127 Dribbles of religious teaching in catechumen classes and Sunday-schools.

2. *transf.* One who is being initiated in any set of opinions, science, art, etc.

1751 *BOLINGBROKE Let. Windham (T.)* The same language is still held to the catechumens in Jacobitism.

**Catechumenate** (kæt'kūmənət), [*f. prec. + -ATE*; cf. F. *catechuménat*.] *a.* Condition or position of a catechumen. *b.* A house for catechumens.

1673 *CAVE Prin. Chr. i. viii. 218* Having passed through the state of the Catechumenate. 1865 W. STRICKLAND *Cath. Missions S. India 204* Those who enter the catechumenates must be fed and supported for several days. 1878 *O. Rev. Jan. 426* The catechumenate of Scripture is that of adults. 1885-6 *Centr. Afr. Mission Rep.* 40 Confirmation, Baptism, and admission to the catechumenate.

**Catechumenical** (kæt'kūmənikəl), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ICAL*.] Of or pertaining to catechumens.

1790 J. COURTENAY *Philos. Reflect.* 19 Have not these catechumenical lectures been translated into all languages? 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Elect.* (1842) 155 The whole of his catechumenical and post-catechumenical instruction.

Hence *Catechumenically adv.*

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Regen.* 198 The Living Word of Truth delivered to him catechumenically.

**Catechumenism**. [*f. as prec. + -ISM*.] The condition of a catechumen.

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Regen.* 196 The preparatory stage of Catechumenism.

**+Catechumenist. Obs.** [*f. as CATECHUMEN + -IST*.] = CATECHUMEN.

1629 *LYNDE Via tuta 155* Holy bread giuen to the Catechumenists. 1850 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* (1654) I. 113 They took Ambrose, who was but a Catechumenist. 1851 H. L'ESTRANGE *Smet-mastix* 13 Let us pray earnestly for the catechumenists.

**+Catechumenize, v. Obs.** [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.] *trans.* To instruct as a catechumen.

1676 *MARVELL Mr. Synnise 24* Suppose... that the [Ethiopian] Treasurer were... in so short a time... catechumenized.

**Catechumenish**. The position of a catechumen.

1855 *CDL. WISEMAN Fabiola* 361 To pass through the three stages of catechumenism.

**Catechyzon**, obs. f. CATECHISM.

**Catecomb**, obs. f. CATACOMB.

**Categorem** (kæt'gōrēm, kät'gōrēm). *Logic*. [ad. Gr. *κατηγόρημα* accusation, (in logic) predicate, *f. κατηγόρεῖν* to speak against, accuse, allege, assert, predicate; cf. *κατήγορος* accuser, etc., *f. κατά* against + *ἀγορεύω* assembly, place of public speaking; cf. *ἀγορεύειν* to speak in public, harangue.]

*† a.* = PREDICATE (*obs.*). *b.* A categorematic word.

1588 *FRANCE *Leviens Logike* i. ii. 10b.* These general heads of argumentes... sometimes they are called Categorèmes. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) viii. *Zeno* xx. 43 Universally negative axioms are those, which consist of an universal negative particle, and a Categorēm; as, No man walketh. 1864 *SHEPHERD Elem. Logic* ii, Names are called categorematic words, or categorèmes.

**Categorematic** (kæt'gōrēmätik), *a. Logic*.

[*f. on Gr. type \*κατηγόρηματικός, f. κατηγόρημα*; see prec. Cf. F. *catégorématique*.] Of a word: Capable of being used by itself as a term.

1827 *WHATELEY Logic* 63 It is not every word that is categorematic, that is, capable of being employed by itself as a term. 1846 *MILL Logic* i. ii. § 2. 1863 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* 2 If it be a question whether a term is categorematic, or is of a quite opposite description... one may take up a very absolute positive position, without finding many people prepared to assail it.

**+Categorematical, a. Obs.** [*f. as prec. + -AL*.] = CATEGOREMATIC. Hence *Categorematically, adv.*

1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres. xi. § 14* Can there possibly be two categorematical, that is, positive substantial infinities? *Ibid.* xi. § 29 That some quantitative bodies should not be in a place, or else that quantitative bodies were Categorematically infinite.

**Categoric** (kæt'gōrik), *a. (sb.)* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *categoricus*, a. Gr. *κατηγόρικος* accusatory, affirmative, (later) categorical, *f. κατήγορος* accuser; see CATEGOREM and -IC.]

*A. adj.* = CATEGOREMATIC.

1698 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* III. 162 None is more categoric and positive in this than Judicious Davenant. c 1693 *Ur-*

*QUHART Rabelais* III. xxviii. 317 Predicamental and Categoric fool. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II (1847) II. vii. 240* She gave him an evasive answer. He demanded a categoric one.

*B. sb.* A categorical proposition or statement.

1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem 12 A Dilemma... consists of a disjunctive syllogisme... and two Categories. c 1734 *NORTH Exam. II. v. f. 146. 407* He... comes up to the Categorical very roundly, saying And so it was really and in Effect. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 548.

**Categorical** (kæt'gōrikəl), *a. (sb.)* [*f. as prec. + -AL*.]

*A. adj.*

1. *Logic*. Of a proposition: Asserting absolutely or positively; not involving a condition or hypothesis; unqualified. *Categorical syllogism*: one consisting of categorical propositions.

1598 *FLORIO Categoria*, categorical, predicable. 1616 *BUTCHER, Categorical Axioma*. 1638 *FEATLY Transub.* 88 Of our simple categorical proposition, there can be but one true sense. 1794 *WATTS Logic* (1796) 301 Most [conjunctive Syllogisms] may be transformed into categorical Syllogisms. 1821 *WHATELEY Logic in Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) 206/1 The division of Propositions according to their substance; viz into categorical and hypothetical. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 294 As used originally by Aristotle, the term categorical meant merely affirmative, and was opposed to negative. By Theophrastus it was employed in the sense of absolute, . . . opposed to conditional; and in this signification it has continued to be employed by all subsequent logicians.

*b. gen.* Of a statement (or him who makes it): Direct, explicit, express, unconditional.

a 1615 *FOTHERBY Aethon*. i. ix. § 1 (1622) 59 A simple and categorical denying of it. 1647 *CRAMWELL Syn. 3 Apr.* You do not necessitate my answer to be categorical. 1696 *LUTHELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 83 On condition he give his categorical answer by the 18th instant. 1778 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary*, etc. (1842) I. 116, I could never persuade her to be categorical. 1866 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* v. i. 668 The ratification of the Ghent treaty... was in no wise distinct and categorical, but was made dependent on a crowd of deceitful subterfuges.

*c. Categorical imperative*: in the ethics of Kant, the absolute unconditional command of the moral law, a law given by the pure reason, and binding universally on every rational will.

1827 *HARE Guesses Ser. II.* (1873) 337 [Kant] spun a new [system of ethics]. . . out of his categorical imperative. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* II. § 2. 117 The categorical imperative of conscience. 1871 *FARRAR Writ. Hist.* iv. 161 'The Categorical imperative' (Duty, Conscience, Thou must).

2. *Logic*. Of or belonging to the categories.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 66 [It] will apply . . . to all the other eleven categorical forms.

*B. sb.* A categorical proposition or syllogism.

1619 *W. SCOTTER Expos. i. Thess.* (1630) 439 Reduce thy Hypothesis to a Categorical; thus lies thy Proposition. 1827 *WHATELEY Logic* II. iv. § 2 (L.) A hypothetical proposition is defined to be two or more categorical united by a copula. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xvi. (1866) I. 303 The proximate canons by which Deductive Categoricals are regulated.

Hence *Categorically*.

1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transub.* i. 58 To find out the reason of his own Categoricallyness. *Ibid.* i. 192 The word of Mr. Bayes's that he has made notorious is categoricallyness.

**Categorically** (kæt'gōrikālī), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a categorical manner; with absolute assertion, absolutely, positively, unconditionally.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Of this particle or Conjunction *Et*, that is to say, *If*. . . nothing can be made nor categorically affirmed. 1635 *PACITT Christianag.* 53 Not one word Categorically, plainly, and distinctly set down, by which Purgatory is taught. c 1676 *HALE Let. from Dort (R.)* Warn them to lay by all other answers, and at the next sessions categorically answer, whether they would . . . or no. 1874 *SIDGWICK Meth. Ethics*, The categorically imperative function. 1875 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. lxxxii. 184 That every cause be resolved categorically by an *Aye* or a *No*.

**Categorist** (kæt'gōrist), *rare.* [*f. CATE-*

*GORIZER*: see -IST.] *a.* One who categorizes or classifies. *b.* One who deals with the 'categories'.

1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men. Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 Swedenborg's revelation is a confounding of planes, — a capital offence in so learned a categorist. 1857 *Chamb. Frank VIII.* 294 Fencing cleverly... with a categorist.

**Categorize** (kæt'gōrəiz), *v.* [*f. CATEGORY + -IZE*; cf. F. *catégoriser*.] *trans.* To place in a category or categories; to classify.

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr. i. (1721) 41* Priest-craft has Categorized Sacrilege as the greatest Sin, next to the Sin against the Holy Ghost. 1883 *Westm. Rev.* July 99 Propertius categorizes the penalties endured by the wicked.

Hence *Categorization*, the action of categorizing; classification.

1886 *Spectator* 6 Nov. Lit. Supp. 1506 A generation ago, botany was mainly a categorisation of plant-forms under so called natural systems.

**Category** (kæt'gōri), [*ad. L. categoria*, a. Gr. *κατηγορία* accusation, assertion, predication, abst. sb. from *κατήγορος* accuser, etc.: see CATEGOREM.]

1. *Logic and Metaph.* A term (meaning literally 'predication' or 'assertion') given to certain general classes of terms, things, or notions; the use being very different with different authors.

*a.* Originally used by Aristotle, the nature and meaning of whose ten categories, or predicaments (as, after the Latin translation, they are also called)



has been disputed almost from his own day till the present; some holding that they were 'a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject', others that they were 'an enumeration of all things capable of being named, the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed', or again, that they were 'the different kinds of notions corresponding to the definite forms of existence'. Hence many criticisms of Aristotle's classification, with modifications of it, or the substitution of new 'categories', proposed by the Stoics, and later philosophers, according as they viewed them logically or metaphysically.

The ten 'categories' or 'predicaments' of Aristotle were: 1 Substance or being (*οὐσία*), 2 Quantity, 3 Quality, 4 Relation (*συνέχεσις*), 5 Place, 6 Time, 7 Posture (*κίνησις*), 8 Having or possession (*ἔχειν*), 9 Action, 10 Passion.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* i. ii. 10 b, These general heades of argumentes . . . sometimes . . . are called Categories, and the handling or discoursing of the same Categories. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem 4 Objective Ideas or real Beings, considered in Logic, are reduced by the Aristoteleans . . . to Ten Categories or Predicaments. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 25 The famous ten Ranks of Being, called the ten Predicaments or Categories of Aristotle, on which there are endless Volumes of Discourses formed by several of his Followers. 1849 ASP. THOMSON *Laus Th.* § 97 Logicians in almost every age have endeavoured to frame schemes of classification in which things should be arranged according to their real nature. To these the name of Categories . . . has been given. 1858 MANSER. *Bampton Lect.* iii. (ed. 4) 49 Existence itself, that so-called highest category of thought. c 1866 GROVE *Aristotle* I. 144 We may illustrate the ten Categories of Aristotle by comparing them with the four Categories of the Stoics. *Ibid.* 149 Galen also recognizes five Categories; but not the same five as Plotinus. 1882 E. WALLACE tr. *Aristotle's Psychol.* 5 The first point . . . is to determine in which of the higher classes soul is included, and what is its generic character—whether, in other words, it is an individual thing and real substance, or a quality, or a quantity, or any other of the categories, as they have been distinguished. 1883 LINDBL & SCOTT *Grk. Lex.* s.v. The categories are a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject.

b. Kant applied the term to: The pure *a priori* conceptions of the understanding, which the mind applies (as forms or frames) to the matter of knowledge received from *sense*, in order to raise it into an *intelligible* notion or object of knowledge. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 26 The Predicaments of Aristotle are . . . objective, of things as understood; those of Kant subjective, of the mind as understanding. In reality, the whole Kantian Categories would be generally excluded from those of Aristotle. . . as determinations of thought, and not genera of real things. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 64 In this manner there arise exactly so many pure conceptions of the understanding, applying *a priori* to objects of intuition in general, as there are logical functions in all possible judgments. . . These conceptions we shall, with Aristotle, call categories, our purpose being originally identical with his, notwithstanding the great difference in the execution. Table of the Categories. 1. *Of Quantity*: Unity, Plurality, Totality. 2. *Of Quality*: Reality, Negation, Limitation. 3. *Of Relation*: Of Inherence and Substance (*substantia et accidentis*), of Causality and Dependence (cause and effect), of Community (reciprocity between the agent and patient). 4. *Of Modality*: Possibility—Impossibility, Existence—Non-existence, Necessity—Contingence. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. viii. 342 Certain general conceptions which are principles of relation for all the manifold of sense. . . these are the categories.

2. A predicament; a class to which a certain predication or assertion applies. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. xxvi. 187 He that cannot hear a thing, as being necessarily absent, and he that cannot hear it, as being naturally deaf, are to be placed in the same Category. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 228 Any offender who was not in any of the categories of prescription. 1856 MISS MULOCK *F. Halifax* (ed. 17) 382 Lord Ravenel's case would hardly come under this category. 1880 *Nat. Responsib. Opini Trade* 24 To place opium in the same category as alcohol and tobacco.

b. A class, or division, in any general scheme of classification. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. v. Doubts . . . must be derived from their several heads and categories. 1828 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 129 With him there are but two moral categories, riches and poverty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 24 We must use the popular category . . . for convenience, and not as exact and final. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sc.* II. xiv. (1879) 349 The body . . . falls into the category of machines. 1883 LD. GRANVILLE *Circular in Pall Mall G.* 9 July 7/2 The following specimens of bad English . . . have been taken from despatches recently received at the Foreign Office. . . category for class.

† 'An accusation.' Obs. 1613 in R. C. Table *Alpha*, and other 17th c. Dicts. † **Catekumeling.** Obs. rare—1. [see -LING.] A (young) catechumen. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi. 77 To baptise barnes þat ben catekumelinges.

**Catel**, obs. form of **CATTLE**. **Catelectrode** (kætēl'ek'trōd). [f. Gr. *κατά* down + *ΕΛΕΚΤΡΟΔΕ*; cf. *ANELECTRODE*.] The negative pole of a galvanic battery. || **Catelectrotonus** (kætēl'ek'trōtōn's). *Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *κατά* down + *ἤλεκτρον* amber (see *ΕΛΕΚΤΡΙΟ*) + *τόνος* strain, tension; cf. *ANELECTROTONUS*.] A state of increased irritability produced

in a nerve near the negative pole of an electric current which traverses it.

1866 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* iii. 116 Near the cathode, the excitability is increased, and this condition has been called catelectrotonus.

Hence **Catelectrotonic a.**, pertaining to catelectrotonus. 1882 in *Syn. Soc. Lex.*

**Catell**, obs. form of **CATTLE**, **KETTLE**. † **Catelles**, a. Obs. [f. *catel*, *CATTLE* + -LESS.] Without property.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 68 3if . . . þei ben pore or Catelles. **Catologe**, obs. form of **CATALOGUE**.

|| **Catena** (kātē'nā). [L. *catēna* chain.] A chain, a connected series:

a. (More fully *catena patrum*): A string or series of extracts from the writings of the fathers, forming a commentary on some portion of Scripture; also, a chronological series of extracts to prove the existence of a continuous tradition on some point of doctrine. Also *transf.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 For a parochial Minister. . . to finish his circuit in. . . a Harmony and a Catena. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 261 The ancient glosses and catenae upon scripture. 1858 R. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 29 The authorship of many, though assigned in the catenae to Origen, is . . . open to question. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. 192 A catena of opinions in favour of an ecclesiastical system. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 429 The true catena consists merely of extracts from a . . . number of exegetes.

b. generally. 'Chain, string.' 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 303 The Mausoleum is mentioned as existing by a catena of writers reaching down to the 12th century of the Christian era. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 4 Carried down in an unbroken catena of conscious observance. 1883 *Spectator* 6 Oct. 1274 His speech is but a catena of Tory platitudes writ large. 1884 F. HARRISON in *19th. Cent.* Mar. 494 One long catena of difficulty.

**Catenarian** (kætē'nār'ian), a. (sb.) [f. L. *catēnari-us* CATENARY (f. *catēna* chain) + -AN.]

1. Math. **Catenarian curve** = **CATENARY**. So *catenarian arch*, an arch of this shape; *catenarian principle*, the principle of constructing a suspension bridge with a chain of this shape.

1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 179 p 8 The properties of the catenarian curve. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 547 The catenarian arch. . . its nature proves it to be in equilibrio in every point. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 107 The new bridge constructed upon the catenarian principle.

b. as sb. = **CATENARY**. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 477 It may be a catenarian, a cycloid, a spiral.

2. Of the nature of a chain, chainlike. 1863 LEPSIUS *Stand. Alphabet* 24 The Indians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Slavonians, and Germans form a catenarian series.

**Catenary** (kātē'nār'i), sb. and a. [ad. L. *catēnari-us* relating to a chain, f. *catēna* chain.]

A. sb. Math. [mod. L. *catenaria*.] The curve formed by a chain or rope of uniform density hanging freely from two fixed points not in the same vertical line. The common catenary is the curve so formed by a chain of uniform thickness.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 546 Every part of a catenary is in perfect equilibrium. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 175 A heavy flexible cord or chain, left to adjust itself into a hanging catenary. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 12 One of the most beautifully graded natural curves—called the catenary.

B. adj.

1. Math. **Catenary curve** = **CATENARY**; see A. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 139 The parabolas of . . . waterfalls and fountains. . . the catenary curves of their falling festoons.

1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* i. 1. 6 A hook to which the reins were hitched. . . forming a catenary curve.

2. Relating to a catena or series.

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 221 By processes of catenary deduction.

**Catenate** (kætē'nēt), v. [f. L. *catēnāt-* ppl. stem of *catēnāre* (f. *catēna* chain); see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To connect like the links of a chain, to link, to string together; to form into a catena or series. Hence **Catenated**, ppl. a.

1623 COCKERAM, *Catenate*, to chaine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catenate*, to link, chain or tie. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 112 If this activity be catenated with the diurnal circle of actions. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* II. v. v. 477 He fused those catenated passages into one homogeneous comment. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Phys. Mind* v. 308 A transference of energy from one to another of the catenated cells.

2. *fig. (humorously)*. To bind as with a chain.

178. *Mock Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) IV. 428 This gigantic frame. . . catenated by thy charms, A captive in thy ambient arms.

**Catenation** (kætē'nā'ti-ŋ). [ad. L. *catēnātiō-nem*, f. *catēnāre*; see prec.]

1. A linking into a chain; connexion like that between the links of a chain; arrangement in a connected series; connected succession.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. v. 21 A perfect and universal catenation of all essentials and circumstantialia. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 240. 1654 'PALÆMON' *Friendship* 24 So by this Catenation of Vices some one link of the chain would be found confessedly too heavy. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 In the catenation of the objects

constituting that universe. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Phys. Mind* iii. 164 An association or catenation of movements.

**Catenulate** (kātē'nūlēt), a. [f. L. *catēnula*, dim. of *catēna* chain + -ATE 2.] a. Bot. Formed of parts united end to end like the links of a chain. b. Zool. Having on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling a chain.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401.

† **Cater**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 5-7 *catour*, -*tor*, -*ter*, (5) -*toze*, -*tur*(e), *kator*, -*tour*, 6 *kater*(y). [M.E. *catour*, aphetic form of *acatur*, *ACATER*, q.v. Superseded before 1700 by *CATERER*.]

A buyer of provisions or 'cates'; in large households the officer who made the necessary purchases of provisions; a **CATERER**.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 321, I am oure Catour [v. r. *Catur*] and bere oure Alcher purse. 1481 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1842) 17 My lorde toke to the Kator, for Hossole, xxvj. s. iij. d. 1512 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Rec. for iij calvys off þe cater of Crystis Cherche. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 He is as good a meates man and Catour for him selfe as any thing living is. 1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serv.* 377 (T.) Their katers, butlers, and cooks. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iii. (1603) 203 To eate of such a Caters provision. 1613 BR. HALL *Holy Pauegyn*. 29 The glutton makes God his cater, and himselfe the guest. 1627 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 43 Th'impatient fist Of the false Cater.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* = 'Purveyor'.

c 1430 *LYDGATE Bochas* vii. x. 19 (1558) 161 b, Of his diete catour was scarce. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 31 The eye is lowes Cater. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 27. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 49 Many of the Beasts, and Birds, and Fishes, are but our Caters for one another.

**Cater** (kāt'ar, kæt'ar), sb.<sup>2</sup> [ad. F. *quatre* four. See also **QUATRE**.]

† 1. Four. Obs. rare—1.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b, The auditour. . . cometh in with size sould, and cater denere, for vis. and iiii. d.

† 2. Four at dice or cards; also *cater-point*. Obs. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 b, Cater is a very good caste. 1708 KERSEY, *Cater-point*, the Number Four, at Dice. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Cater-point*. 1730-6 — *Cater*, four at cards or Dice. In JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

b. *Cater-trey*: the four and the three; hence, apparently, a cant term for dice (or? falsified dice).

15150 *Chester Pl.* ii. (1847) 56 Here is cater traye, Therefore goe thou thy waye. 1522 *Dice Play* (1850) 23 A well favoured die, that seemeth good and square, yet is the forehead longer on the cater and tray than any other. *Ibid.* 24 Such be also called bard cater traye, because, commonly, the longer end will, of his own way, draw downwards, and turn up to the eye side, sinke, deuis or ace. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 The quarrel was about cater-tray, and euer since he hath quarrelled about cater-caps. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* Wks. 1884-5 III. 118 A Bale of bard Cater-Treys. c 1650 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnumell* v. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 304. a 1700 *Songs Lond. Prentices* 132 If any gallant haue with cater-tray, Play'd the wise-acre, and made all way.

3. *Change-ringing*. (See quot. 1878.)

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii. 29 The very terms of the art are enough to frighten an amateur. Hunting, dodging . . . caters, cinquees, etc. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Music* s. v. The name given by change ringers to changes of nine bells. The word should probably be written quaters, as it is meant to denote the fact that four couples of bells change their places in the order of ringing.

**Cater** (kāt'ar), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. *CATER* sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *intr.* To act as 'cater', caterer, or purveyor of provisions; to provide a supply of food for.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. iii. 44 He that doth the Ravens feede, Yea proudly caters for the Sparrow. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 139 § 2 Androcles . . . lived many days in this frightful solitude, the lion catering for him with great assiduity. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. You were wont to love delicate fare—behold how I have catered for you. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xiv. 169 In order to cater for both.

b. *absol.* To buy or provide food.

1822 MAIR *Lat. Dict.*, *Obsol.*, to cater or buy in victuals.

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. l. 29 See if I don't cater judiciously.

c. *trans.*

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 4 Noe widdowes curse caters a dish of mine. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* ii. ii, And cater spiders for the queasie creature When it refuseth comfits. 1866 NEALE *Seq. & Hymns* 190 He. . . Catered the poorest of food.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To occupy oneself in procuring or providing (requisites, things desired, etc.) for.

1650 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* 10 To cater for heaven, to bring in custome for the Kingdom of God. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iii. v, What! you are . . . catering (says he) or ferreting for some disbanded officer. 1786 BURNS *Let. R. Ainslie* 6 Jan. I am still catering for Johnson's publication. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. vi. § 50 He rarely caters for the populace of the theatre by such indecencies as they must understand. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* Intro. 25 He does not cater for the pleasure of his jurors.

b. occasionally const. to. [cf. *pander* to.]

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch* (1872) 134 Catering to the national taste and vanity. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 102 Nine years afterwards we find him. catering to the low tastes of James I. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 717 Machinery for catering to the wants of the profane and the dissolute.

**Cater** (kāt'ar), v.<sup>2</sup> dial. [f. *CATER* sb.<sup>2</sup> or F. *quatre* four.] To place or set rhomboidally; to cut, move, go, etc., diagonally. Hence **Cater-ter**, **Catered**, ppl. a.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 69 b, The trees are set checkerwise and so catred [partim in quincuncem directis], as looke which way ye will, they lye level. *Ibid.*

71 Two sorts of this catred order [quincuncialis ordinis duplicem rationem], one wherein my trees stand four square like the chequer or Chessboard. 1873 *Silverland* 129 (Hoppe) 'Cater' across the rails [at a level crossing] ever so cleverly, you cannot escape jolt and jar. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Dial.*, *Cater*, slanting, from corner to corner.

**Cater**, *adv. dial.* [Related to prec.] Diagonally. So *Catercross*, *Caterways*, *Caterwise*, *adv.* Also *Cater-cornered*.

1874 in *N. & Q. Ser. v. 1*, 361 (Surrey words) *Caterways*, catering, to cross diagonally. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Dial.* s. v. *Catercross*, If you goos caterwise across the field you'll find the stile. 1898 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.*, *Cater-cornered*, diagonal. A house standing diagonally to the street would be cater-cornered. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cater* and *Cater-cornered*, diagonal; diagonally. To 'cut cater in the case of velvet, cloth, etc.', is 'cut on the cross'. *Cater-snozzle*, to make an angle; to 'mitre'.

**Cater**, obs. form of CATARRH.

**Cateran** (kæ'térán). Forms: 6 *ketheri* (n)ek, *ketharin*, *catherein*, 8 *kethrin*, (*kathrine*), 9 *catheran*, *katheran*, *cateran*. [Lowland Sc. *catherein*, *kethrin*, appears to represent Gael. *ceathairne* collective 'peasantry', whence *ceathairneach* 'sturdy fellow, freebooter' (McAlpine); Cormac has Ir. *ceithern*, which O'Donovan renders 'band of soldiers', whence *ceithernach* 'one of a band'.

The *th* has long been mute in Celtic, and the Ir. *ceithern* (kæ'térn) is phonetically represented by Eng. KERN. It is not easy to account for the preservation of the dental in Lowland Sc., unless perh. through the intermediation of med. L. as in Bower's *cateranus*. (Stokes refers *ceithern* to Qld. *\*keithern*, O.Celt. *keitherna*, a fem. *ā-stem*.)

**L. & A. prop.** a collective sb. Common people of the Highlands in a troop or band, fighting men (*obs.*). Hence, b. One of a Highland band; a Highland irregular fighting man, reiver, or marauder.

1397-98 *Stat. 12 Robt. 1* (Jam.), Of Ketharines or Sorneris. They quha travells as ketharins, .etand the cuntries and . . . taking their gudis be force and violence. [c. 1430 BOWER *Contm. Fordun* an. 1396 (Jam.) Per duos pestiferos cateranos et eorum sequaces.] c. 1505 *Denbar Sir T. Norrey* 13 Full many catherin hes he cheist . . . Among that dully glens. 15 . . . *Scot. Field in Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 219 There came at his commandment: ketherinckes full many from Orkney that ile. 1768 *Ross Helmore* 120 (Jam.) Ask you highland kethrin what they mean. 1836 *Scott Old Mort.* vi, Grahame of Montrose, and his Highland caterans. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* 65/2 These overgrown proprietors with their armies of caterans. 1887 *Dk. ARGYLE Scotl. as it Was* II. 6 Plundering Caterans always ready to flock to those who promised booty.

2. *gen.* Brigand, freebooter, marauder.

1870 *Lowell Study Wind*, 216 The staircase of an Ithacan cateran. 1880 *Mrs. SALISBURY in Manch. Guard.* 27 Oct., They (the Montenegrins) are caterans, cattle-lifters.

† **Caterbrawl**. *Obs.* [f. *CATER sb.* + four + *BRAWL sb.* a dance.] A kind of dance; a particular kind of 'brawl'.

1865-6 *Reg. Stationers' Co.*, Thomas Colwell for his licence for prying of a ballet intitled the Cater bralles, bothe wittly and mery. 1851 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausu. Osor.* 303 b, You may pype uppe this kynde of caterbrawle. 1884 *Handf. Pleasant Delights* (title), Historie of Diana and Acteon, to the Quarter Braules. 1811 J. DAVIS *Presf. Verses in Croyat's Cyndillas*, And looks as if he danced a Caterbrawl. a 1628 — *Estasie Wks* (1876) 94 And foote fine home-pipes, jiggs, and caterbrals.

† **Catercap**. *Obs.* [f. *CATER sb.* + four, referring to the four-cornered top + *CAP*.] The square cap worn by academics. Cf. *CAP sb.* 4 e. Hence *transf.* A wearer of a catercap, a university man.

1858 *Marbrul. Epist.* (Arb.) 44 You presbyter John Cater-cap are some man in the land. 1889 *NASHE Amond for P.* 5 a, They [Sir Peter and Sir Paul] were none of these Cater-caps, Graduates, nor Doctors. 1867 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 228 He feareth neither proud Priest, Antichristian Pope, Tyrannous Prelate, nor goddess, Catercap.

Hence † **Cater-capt**, *a.*, wearing a catercap, academic. *Obs.*

a 1669 Br. H. KING *Poems & Ps.* (1843) Pref. 50 A proud prelate . . . and a most pragmatically malignant against the parliament, as all his cater-capt companions also are.

**Cater-cousin** (kæ'tar-kəz'n). [derivation and original literal meaning doubtful.]

The ordinary conjecture (since Skinner) has been that *cater* is *F. quatre* four, used in the sense of *quatrième* fourth, 'from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree' (Johnson); but etymologically this receives no support from French (where *quatre-cousin* would be absurdly impossible, nor from the Eng. use of *cater* in *CATER sb.*, *CATER adv.*, or *CATERCAP*, nor is there any trace of the word having ever been *quatre*, *quatre*, or *quartier*; moreover Johnson's explanation seems hardly to suit early usage, however it may have influenced later use.

Fewer difficulties appear in supposing *cater* to be the Eng. *CATER sb.* or *v.*, and taking *cater-cousin* as originally those who were 'cousins' by being catered for or boarded together, or by catering for each other: cf. *companion* lit. 'fellow bread-eater'. It would be easiest perhaps to account for such a formation from the verb, but as there is not at present evidence that this was in use so early as 1547, we must consider the possibility that the derivation was *cater sb.* + *cousin*, perh. as 'catering cousin': cf. esp. *foister-father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, etc.]

A term formerly applied to persons on terms of 'cousinship', intimate friendship, or familiarity with each other, who, though not cousins by blood, were 'next cousins' in some respect, or

perhaps called each other 'cousin' from some community of life, interests, or employments (cf. *COUSIN*, to *CALL cousins* 17 b.). To be (or be made) *cater cousins*: to be good friends, to be on the best of terms. It still survives as a traditional expression (chiefly from Shakspeare), but without any distinct notion of its intrinsic meaning.

1547 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 425 Corrupt nature [is] against the will of God; and so to be natural may seem to be cater-cousin, or cousin-germain with to be diabolical. 1583 *Strubbs Anat. Abus.* II. 24 Of Drapers I have little to say, sauing that I thinke them cater cosins, or cosin germans to merchants. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. v.* II. 139 His Maister and he (sauiug your worshipps reuerence) are scarce catercosins. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence's Andria* v. II, They are not now cater cosins [*intimicitia est inter eos*]. 1599 *NASHE Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 24 Not that it is sib, or cater-cousin to any mongrel Democritia. 1600 J. DARRELL *Delectation S. Harquet* 202 One falling out with her as she was at Meate had lyke to have been choaked . . . untill Alice and shee were made Cater-cousins, and then loe she was as well as might be. 1622 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Gussan d'Alf* I. (1630) 62, I was not halfe Cater-cousins with him, because by his Meanes I had lost my Cloake. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Potens* 8 Cats and Dogs will sooner be cater-cosins. 1680 *Dixson 8 Cats & Dogs* III. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Tully's De Finibus* 177 The Stoicks are so far Cater-Cousins to these Philosophers, that they confine the Summum Bonum to Verue. 1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 57 A Lay Rector, — a lay Abbot's cater-cousin, at the present day. 1865 *BROWNING Barchiarotto* 52 Proving you were cater-cousins, kith and kindred, king and you!

Hence **Cater-cousinship**.

1870 *Lowell Study Wind*, 102 There is something nearer than cater-cousinship in a certain impetuous audacity of temper common to them both.

**Caterect**, obs. form of CATARACT.

**Caterer** (kæ'tarar). [f. *CATER sb.* + *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1; supplanting the earlier *CATER sb.* 1 (Some words in *-er* seem to have been formed, not on verbs, but on the earlier sb. in *-er*, or perh. from the nouns of state in *-ery*; cf. *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *sercerer*.)]

1. One who caters or purveys provisions for a household, club, etc.; one who supplies the viands at an entertainment, fête, etc.

1469 *Catourer* is printed in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 97. But the ed. is untrustworthy, and this portion of the MS. is now lost. 1592 *NASHE P. Penilesse* (ed. 1) 212, They drawe out a dinner with sallets . . . and make Madona Nature their best Caterer. 1599 — *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 83 The Popes caterer . . . asked what it was he had to sell. 1630 *WADSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* III. 30 Sir Gerard Kemps brother, who is a Caterer to the Colledge. 1754 *JOHNSON Remb.* No. 206 ¶ 4 The succession of dishes with which their cooks and caterers supply them. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xviii, The marine officer . . . was the gun-room caterer. 1872 *City Press* 20 Jan., The Tallow-chandlers' Company dined at the hall . . . Messrs. — were the caterers.

b. *fig.*

1618 *BRATHWAITE Descr. Death*, Death is worm's caterer. a 1716 *SOUTH 12 Serm.* II. 40 Nature is their Cook, and Necessity their Caterer. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 143 All nature is our caterer. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 371 Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church.

2. *gen.* One who caters in any way for the requirements of others.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 2 A Prince is no more to be his own Caterer in his Love, than in his Food. a 1723 *Mrs. CANTRELL Love at Vent.* I. 1, I like no caterer in Love's market. 1877 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Feb. 7 Caterers for public amusement. 1884 *Cassell's Pinn. Mag.* Mar. 243/1 The dress caterers have all their plans laid for the summer.

Hence **Caterership**, purveyorship.

1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* XI, Why don't you give up the caterership?

**Cateress** (kæ'tarəs). [f. *CATER sb.* + *-ESS*.] A female caterer; a woman who caters for others.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 764 She, good cateress, Means her provision only to the good. a 1683 *OLDHAM Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 52 As if whole Nature were your Cateress. a 1800 *COWPER Odys.* (ed. 2, 1802) II. 125 Food of all kinds. The catress of the royal house supplied. 1885 R. BURTON 1001 *Ns. I.* 104 This dame, the cateress, hired me to carry a load.

**Caterfoile**, -foyle, obs. ff. QUATREFOIL.

**Catering** (kæ'tarín), *obs. sb.* [f. *CATER v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] Purveying of food or other requisites.

1820 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xx, I scarce dare On such a catering trust my dizzy head. 1828 J. T. RUTT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 163 note, Diligent . . . catering for the intellectual palates of his readers.

**Caterpillar** (kæ'tarpilār). Forms: 5 *cater-pyl*, 6 *-pyllar*, *caterpillar*, 7 *caterpillar*, 7-8 *-pyllar*, 6- *caterpillar*, *-pyllar*. [*Catyrpel*, in *Prompt. Parv.*, may be merely an error of the scribe for *catyrpelour* (or *-er*); *Palsgr.* has the full form. Generally compared with the synonymous *OF. chatelose*, lit. 'hairy or downy cat' (cf. the Sc. name *hairy woubit* 'woolly bear'), of which the ONF. would be *catelose*. This is a possible source, though no connexion is historically established: the final sibilant might be treated in Eng. as a pl. formative, and the supposed sing. *catelose* would be readily associated with the well-known word *pillor*, *pillour*, pillager, plunderer, spoiler. This is illustrated by the fact that in the *fig.* sense, *pillor*

and *caterpillar* are used synonymously in a large number of parallel passages (see sense 2). The regular earlier spelling was with *-er*; the corruption *caterpillar* (? after *pyllar*), occasional in 17th c., was adopted by Johnson, and has since prevailed.

(Some think the word a direct compound of *pyllor*. The giving to hairy caterpillars a name derived from the cat, is seen not only in the French word cited, but also in Lombard. *gattia*, *gattola* (cat, kitten), Swiss *teufelskatz* (devil's cat); cf. also *F. chenille* (— *canicula* little dog), Milan. *can*, *cagnon* (dog, pup) a silk-worm (Wedgwood). Cf. also *catkin*, *F. chaton*, applied to things resembling hairy caterpillars.)

1. The larva of a butterfly or moth; sometimes extended to those of other insects, especially those of saw-flies, which are also hairy.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 63 *Catyrpel*, wyrm among frute, *erugo*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 203/2 *Catyrpyllor* worme, *chastie pel-leuse*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. lxxviii* 46 He gaue their frutes vnto the catyrpyllor. 1597 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* III. iv. 47 Her wholesome Hearbes Swarming with Caterpillars. 1611 *Bible Joel* II. 25 The canker worme, and the caterpillar, and the palmer worme. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., Cater-pillers, which turne into butter-flies. 1664 *EVLYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Cut off the Webs of Caterpillars. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 33 The gardeners hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar. 1880 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) 434 We know that the caterpillar and the butterfly are the same individual.

2. *fig.* A rapacious person; an extortioner; one who preys upon society. In early times distinctly transferred, and used synonymously with the earlier *pyllor*, but afterwards only *fig.* with conscious reference to the literal sense.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 31 *Pilleris*, robberis, extorcioneris. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) 1 *Cor.* vi. 20 Nether thepes, nether couetouse . . . nether pyllers. 1545 *JOYE On Daniel* xi, Extortioner and pieller of the people. a 1570 *BECON Fesol of Joye Wks.* 1564 II. 16 b, Pollers and pyllers of the contrey. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) AAa iiij, The Augustine friers in London . . . those Caterpillars and bloudy bestes. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. 40 The children of this worlde, as couetous persons, extorcioners, oppressours, catirpillers, users. 1579 *GOSSEN* (title), The Schoole of Abuse, Conteyning a pleasant inuective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, lesters, and such like Caterpillers of a Commonwealt. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 417 Empson and Dudley (cater-pillers of the common-wealth, hateful to all good people). 1631 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 259 For his saying against the officers that they are caterpillars I let that passe. 1696 *PHILLIPS s.v.*, When we see a company of Lacqueys at the tail of a coach, we say, There are a Bunch of Caterpillars. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xl. 211 Such nurseries of drones and caterpillars, to prey upon it. 1826 *SCOTT Lett. Mal. Malagr.* II. 65 We have become the caterpillars of the island, instead of its pillars.

3. *Black Caterpillar*: a. The larva of the Turnip Saw-fly. b. A fly or an imitation of it used as a bait in angling.

1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 113 The black Caterpillar comes on about the beginning of May . . . if winds and clouds appear, they then grow weak for want of the sun, and fall upon the waters in great quantities. The wings are made from a feather out of a jay's wing, the body of an ostrich's feather. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 303 Black-caterpillar-fly. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6, 329 The larva of *Athalta centifolia* . . . named the nigger or black caterpillar, is an enemy . . . much dreaded by the agriculturist. In 1780 it was abundant in Northumberland.

4. *Herb.* A name given to the leguminous plants of the genus *Scorpiurus* from the shape of their pods. b. By Gerard *Myosotis palustris*, the true Forget-me-not or Scorpion-grass, 'is included in the same chapter and under the same name' (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*).

1597 *GERARD Herbal* i. § 20. 267 Our English gentlewomen and others do call it Caterpillers, of the similitude it hath with the shape of that canker worme called a caterpillar. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Gard.* (1683) 8 Snails and Caterpillars . . . raised from Seed sowed in April . . . cannot properly be called Flowers, but they have very pretty heads. 1713 *PETTER Rare Plants in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 212 Prickley Caterpillars. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 170. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Caterpillar*, a name for *Scorpiurus*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. *simple attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a caterpillar. b. *caterpillar-catcher*, a sub-family of shrikes which feed on caterpillars; *caterpillar-eater*, (a) the larva of an ichneumon fly; (b) = *caterpillar catcher*; *caterpillar-fly* = 3 above; *caterpillar-plant* = 4 above; *caterpillar-like* a.

a. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 67 The caterpillar and cocoon stages. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 95 The caterpillar wooden bridges crawling with innumerable legs across the flats of Charles.

b. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 407 \*Caterpillar-catchers . . . abundant in the old-world tropics. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., One of the species of these \*caterpillar eaters. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Chanille*, \*Caterpillar-like. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 A fleshy, caterpillar-like body. 1841 *Fenny Cycl.* XXI. 415/1 The Ceeblepyrine, or \*Caterpillar Shrike. 1847 *EMERSON Woodnotes* i. Wks. (Bohn) I. 220 Pondering clouds, Grass-buds, and \*caterpillar-shrouds.

Hence **Caterpillared** a., fitted with a caterpillar. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* 671 The trout . . . deceived with a caterpillared hook.

† **Caterquibble**. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 *Long Vacation* Ded. 2 Thou . . . hadst such Magnificent Puns, such Exalted Clinches, such Caterquibbles and Cunundrums.

+ **Caterve**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *caterve* (Colgr.), ad. L. *caterua*.] A band, a company.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xlv. 329 b/2 He sawe tweyne caterues & deuylls.

**Caterwaul** (kæ'tarwɔl), *sb.* [see next; the *sb.* is app. from the *vb.*] The cry of the cat at rutting time. Also *transf.* Any similar sound.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/a His softest Courtship's like his Midnight Call, You'd swear it was not Talk, but Caterwaul. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 125 The lovely caterwaul, Tart solo, sour duet, and general squall.—These are our hymn. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* I. 215 That variegated and enormous unanimous caterwaul.

**Caterwaul** (kæ'tarwɔl), *v.* Forms: 4-5 caterwawe, 4-6 -wawe, 6 katerwaue, 6-8 catterwawl, -wall, 8 -wowl, 7-9 -waul, 7 -waule, caterwaule, -wawl, catterwrawl, (catwrawl), 8 catterwaw, 6- catterwaul. [This occurs in the various forms *caterwaue*, -wawe, -wrawl(e), -wawle, -waul. The second element appears separately in the *vb.* *wrawen* used (of a cat) by Caxton, *wrawlers*, *wrawle* of cats, squalling children, etc., frequent in Googe, Tusser, Holland, and others from c 1570 to 1625 or later; *wawl* is of doubtful occurrence before 1600. The precise relation between these is not clear; all are prob. imitative of the sound, but whether the forms in -l are formed on the others (cf. *meow*, *meowl*, Ger. *miauen*, *miaulen*, and F. *miauler*) is doubtful.

Forms akin to *wrawen*, *wrawl* in other langs. are Da. *vraale*, Sw. *vårla*, to roar, bellow, bawl, Norw. dial. *råla*, in the north of Norway 'to cry as a cat', LG. *wralen* (Bremen Wbch.) said of a stallion in heat, also of an ill-behaved man, 'to be noisy and unruly'; cf. also Bavarian *raulen*, *rauelen* 'to howl, whine', said esp. of the cat, also Swiss *raulen*, *räulen*, the latter esp. of the cry of the cat when in heat. (*Wv* becomes *r* in HG.; an OE. *\*wrawulan*, ME. *wrawulen* would answer exactly to Bav. *rauelen*.) The sense of the Ger. words also comes near the Eng., since both in Chaucer and in the *transf.* use of the 16-17th c., the word was spec. applied to the cry and behaviour of the cat when 'after kind'. As to the *-wrawl* form, an exact LG. counterpart *katterwraulen* (von Kindern) schreien und heulen wie streitende Katzen' is given by Schambach, *Göttingisches Grubenhagensches Idiotikon* 1858, but its history is uncertain; cf. also Icel. *valla* to wail.

*Cater* is, of course, connected with CAT, but the form is not certainly explained: some would see in it a parallel to Du. and Ger. *kater* male cat, which may once have existed in OE.; but the word appears too late to prove this. Others would take -er as some kind of suffix or connective merely.]

1. *intr.* Of cats: To make the noise proper to them at rutting time.

Prof. Skeat explains *Caterwaul* (or *awet*, in Chaucer, as a verbal *sb.*, on the type of OE. *an huntad*, a-hunting. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* (Harl.) 354 If the cattes skyn be slyk and gay, forth she wil, er eny day be dawet, To schewe hir skyn, and goon a catterwrawl [so *Corpus*: 5 tetes have -wawed]. [1482 CAXTON *Reynard* x. (Arb.) 22 Thenne began he [Tybert the Cat] to wrawen. . . and made a shrewde noise.] 1530 [see CATERWAULING]. [1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 47 Cats, that wrawling still do cry.] 1610 *Chester's Tr.*, *Envoy* & L. 51 Oh it grates my gall To hear an apish kitting catterwrawl. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Garret's Ghost* Wks. II. 177/1 Dead midnight came, the Cats 'gan catterwaul. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii. A noise, not unlike . . . in shrillness, to cats, when catterwauling. 1876 SMILES *Sci. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 100 Two cats.. catterwauling in the grave-yard.

2. *transf.* To utter a similar cry; to make a discordant, hideous noise; to quarrel like cats.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. x. (1676) 66/a They will let them [children] catterwaul, sterue, begge and hang. 1651 CLEVELAND *Smectymn*, 87 Thus might Religions Catterwaul and spight Which uses to Divorce, might once unite. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 311 Those that are concerned in one another's Love and Honour, are never quiet, but always catterwauling. 1721 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 276 They agreed to sing a duetto . . . such catterwauling was never heard and we all laughed.

3. To be in heat; to be lecherous; to behave amorously or lasciviously; to woo (*contemptuous*).

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 89 The friars and monks catterwauled, from the abbots and priors to the novices. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. i. ii. (1651) 445 She catterwauls, and must have a stallion. . . she must and will marry again. 1713 ROWE *Yane Shore* Prolog. x They catterwaul'd in no Romantick Ditty, Sighing for Phillis's, or Chloe's Pity. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* Wks. 1775 I. 206 So, so, very fine: always together, always catterwauling. 1870 [see CATERWAULING *vb.* *sb.* 2].

**Caterwauler**. [*f.* prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One that catterwauls (*transf.* in quot.).

a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 185 These two catter-waulers were accompanied by the organ.

**Caterwauling**, *vb.* *sb.* Forms: see prec., also 6-7 catterwaling, -wraling, (7 cat-wraling). [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The cry of cats at rutting time; their rutting or heat.

1530 PALSGR. 175 *Lorre des chats*, the catterwawing of cattes. *Ibid.* 235/a Catterwawing. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourty Beasts* 82 In the time of their lust (commonly called catterwauling) they are wilde and fierce. 1820 SCOTT *Poem* xvii. His serenade. . . as little regarded as the catterwauling of a cat in the gutter. 1834 MURIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 150 Thus, if owls were established at every farm, the catterwauling of cats . . . would be less necessary.

b. To go a catterwauling: to go 'after kind'.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 57 My cat gothe a catterwawing. 1577 D. GODD *Heresbach's Husb.* (1566) 156 b, They goe a catterwauling about Februarie. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phorm.* m. lxxxviii. 115 The Catter. . . is neuer in loue or goeth a catterwawing, but in the coldest weather. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 194. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cataria*, When they get a Catter-wawling. 2. Going after the opposite sex; lecherous motions or pursuits.

1530 PALSGR. 829 A catterwawing, *agars*. 1532 MORR *Com. fut. Tindale* Wks. 342/1 Priests, freres, monkes and nunnes . . . may runne out a catterwawing. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Di. vorce Hen.* 1711 (1878) 275 To see old doting . . . priests . . . run a catterwawling. 1611 COTGR. *Aller & gnr*, (a wench) to goe a catterwawling. [See also *garouage*, *gar*, etc.] 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i. This new-fashioned catter-wawling, this midnight courting in the Park! 1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* v. xxix.

3. *transf.* Any hideous, discordant howling noise.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 37. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii. Why, you Munkies you, what a Catter-wawling do you keep? 1612 DEKKER *If not Good Plays* 1873 III. 289 Welsh harpes, Irish bag-pipes, Jewes trompes, and french kits. . . their dambd catter-wawling, frighted me away. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 361 P. 1 A kind of catter-wawling. . . whatever the musicians themselves might think of it. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xviii. 212 There they are at it now, with their catterwawling, squealing, all together.

4. *fig.* Whining.

1850 FLOUCH *Dispeychus* II. iv. 152 These pitiful rebellions of the flesh, These catterwawlings of the effeminate heart. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iv. 69 Sensual catterwawling.

**Caterwauling**, *pp.* a. That catterwauls.

a 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* iv. i. Wks. 1873 II. 60 This may warne you out of such catterwauling company. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 702 Was no dispute a-foot between The Catterwauling Brethren? 1791 G. HUDDLESTONE *Salmag.* 145 Of Cats that grace a Catterwauling age. c 1834 tr. *Unionachia* (1875) 23 Each catterwauling Tom consoles his spouse.

+ **Catery**. *Obs.* Also *catarie*. [Aphetic form of ACATERY, a. OF. *acaterie*; see CATER *sb.* 1 and -Y<sup>3</sup>.] The office concerned with the supply of the provisions of the royal household.

1485 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 21 Th' office of the Catery. 1531 *Dial. Laus of Eng.* xlii. (1698) 136 The Serjeant of the Catery shall satisfie all the debt. 1799 KELHAM *Dict. Norman* (T.) *Serjeant de la caterie*, serjeant of the catery.

Catery, *obs.* form of CATERY.

Cates, provisions, dainties: see CATE *sb.* 1

+ **Catesnd** (kæt'nd), *pa. pp.* *Obs.* [of implied *vb.* *catesne* = *catene*, ad. L. *catēnare*.] Enchained. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iv. B viij, Sum lyve catesnd in cupids chaines.

|| **Cate-xochen**. The Gr. phrase κατ' ἐξοχήν *par excellence*, especially.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 621 Infidelitie called in holy Scripture sinne cate-xochen. *Ibid.* 866 And this day is termed here cate-xochen the day.

Cat-eyed: see CAT *sb.* 1 in *comb.*

**Cat-fish**.

1. A name given to various fishes; particularly to: a. *The Anarrhicas* or Wolf-fish. b. Several species of *Pimelodus*, North American fresh-water fish, esp. *P. catius*, the common cat-fish; + c. The *Lophius* or Fishing Frog.

1620 J. MASON *Newfoundland* (1887) 152 What should I speake of. . . crabbes, catfish, etc.? 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 148 The Catfish is much like a Whiting. . . It hath a great wide Mouth, and certain small strings pointing out from each side of it, like Cats Whiskers. 1709 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 88 [Given as a synonym for the greater dogfish]. 1773 WILLIAMSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 96 Its head was flat and its mouth wide, like that of a cat-fish. 1803 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 121 (Jam.) *Lupus marinus*. . . our fishers call it the sea-cat, or cat-fish. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 286 Saw a cat-fish in the market, just caught out of the river by a hook and line, 4 feet long and eighty pounds weight. 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/7 A large catfish . . . was placed in the tank, whereupon the bass immediately combined their forces and commenced an attack on the intruder.

2. The cuttle-fish or other cephalopod.

1698 PHILLIPS, *Catfish*, a sort of Fish in some parts of the West Indies, so called from the Round-head, and large glaring Eyes, by which they are discovered in the Concavities of the Rocks. 1758 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 785 Sea Polypti are frequent in the Mediterranean. . . A different species. . . came from the West Indies, where it is called a Cat-fish. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Cat-fish, a cuttle fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

**Catgut** (kæ'tgʊt). Forms: 7 cat's-guts, 8 cat's-gut, 8- catgut. [So in Du. *kattedarm*. So far as the name can be traced back, it distinctly means guts or intestines of the cat, though it is not known that these were ever used for the purpose. Cf. also CATLING.

(Some have conjectured a humorous reference to the resemblance of the sound to catterwauling.)

1. The dried and twisted intestines of sheep, also of the horse and ass; used for the strings of musical instruments; also as bands in lathes, clocks, etc.

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* i. 9 What, yet more cats guts? oh, this filthy sound stifles mine ears. . . I'll cut your fiddle strings If you stand scraping thus to anger me! [1607 MARSTON *What you will* III. i. in N. & Q. (1886) 10 Apr., The musitions Hover with nimble sticks or squeaking crowds [fiddles] Ticking the dried guts of a mewling cat.] 1680 COTTON in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1876) 334 Strung, or run upon cat's guts. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 357/1 Made of the Guts of Beasts as sheep, etc., though the general name of it is Cats-Guts. 1780 COPPER *Progr. Err.* 126 With wire and catgut he concludes the day, Quavering and semiquavering care away.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 27 Sympathetic at every twang of the cat-gut, as if he heard at that moment the wailings of the helpless animal that had been sacrificed to harmony. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 The effect of moisture upon catgut.

2. A violin; stringed instruments collectively.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 2/a Great Patron of Catguts. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* i. 124 Hark, from aloft his tortur'd Cat-gut squeals. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 30 Drowned in a roar of brass and catgut.

3. 'A coarse cloth formed of thick cord, woven widely and used in the last century for lining and stiffening dress, particularly the skirts and sleeves of a coat' (Fairholt).

1731 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 282, I have not sent you any catgut for working handkerchiefs. 1823 GALT *Butrol* I. i. 7 The vast head-dress of catgut and millinery.

4. *Sea catgut*: a slender cord-like sea-weed; sea-lace, *Chorda filum*.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* as catgut-scraper, a contemptuous designation of a violinist.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* iv. ii, Wire-string and catgut men, and strong-breathed heautobois. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4890/4 A Cats-gut string. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6222/8 William Burridge, Catgut-spinner. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 267 Behold! the Cat-gut-scraper with his croud Commands at will the house of hospitality. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 23 Two nightly cat gut scrapers. 1833 *Manuf. Metall.* 137 (Cabinet Cycl.) Transferring the catgut band from one groove to the other. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Catheter, railway*, It is introduced over a catgut bougie or guide.

**Catha-**, a former var. of CATA-, e.g. *cathacomb*, *cathalogue*.

**Cathæretic**: see CATHETERIC.

**Cathammed** (kæt'hæ'md), *a.* [see HAM.] Having hams like those of the cat.

1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3120/4 Lost or stolen . . . a brown bay Nag. . . a little Cat-ham'd. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3303/4 Lost. . . one white Nag. . . cut Tail'd, cat Hamm'd, fallen at the Crest with the Harness. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* II. (1847) 30. 1880 H. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nippon* vii. 169 The Japanese pony is . . . cat-hammed as a rule, big-headed.

+ **Catharan**. *Obs.* Also *Catharian*, *Cathare*. [*f.* Gr. *καθαρός*, med. L. *Cathari*, 'the pure', the name assumed by the Novatian heretics, and by other sects later. Cf. F. *Cathare*.]

One who professes superior purity; a puritan; a name applied to various sects, as the Novatians, Paulicians, Waldenses; also, like CATHARIST, to the English Puritans. So *Catharianism*.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. 1851 I. 172 Puritans or Catharans. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1609) 138 The Catharans. . . which think Gods people be regenerate into a pure and angelical state. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. v. 24 The old Waldenses before us, were also named by their adversaries, Cathares or Puritans. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Catharians*, were a branch of the Novatian Heretics. 1657 GAULE *Sup. Just.* 10 So [maintain] the Pighians and Catharians.

**Catharism** (kæ'pār'iz'm). [*ad.* N.-T. Gr. *καθαρίσμις* purification, *f.* *καθαρίζω* to make clean.]

1. The doctrine of the Catharists.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. 1851 I. 174 That very perfection. . . which you challenge unto yourselves. . . well deserveth the name of Catharism. 1575 T. CARTWRIGHT and *Replie*, in *Whitgift's Wks.* 1852 II. 61 Uncharitable suspicions of papism, anabaptism, Catharism, Donatism, etc. 1832 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 362 It was reported that he had imbibed your Catharism. 1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* 153 The mode wherein the Canons of Orleans were converted to Catharism.

2. *Chem.* The process of making a surface chemically clean.

1869 *Sci. Opin.* 17 Mar. 380/2 Mr. Tomlinson explained the sense in which he applied the new term Catharism. . . distinguishing between 'clean' in its ordinary and its chemical sense.

**Catharist**. [*ad.* med. L. *Catharistæ* (= Gr. *καθαρισται*, *f.* *καθαρίζω* to purify). Cf. F. *Cathariste*.] A Paulician or Manichean; also applied to similar sects; cf. CATHARAN.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* II. iii. 52 The Catharistes do boast much of their merits. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 VI. 103 The Catharists thought no creature of God pure, and therefore they brought in strange ceremonial purifications of those creatures. 1630 PRYNNE *Laine Gyles* 12 The Novatian Catharist. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 148 Like the vermin of an Indian Catharist, which his fond religion forbids him to molest. 1822 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 431 Any Catharist. . . of whatever sect.

Hence *Catharistic a.*

1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* 103 From the Paulicians of the East to their Catharistic Successors in the West.

+ **Catharite**. *Obs.* [see CATHARAN.] A puritan. 1555 BALE in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 Our holy Communion hath not the face of a popish mas, as our new Catharites have most wickedly. . . reported.

**Catharize** (kæ'pār'iz), *v.* [*ad.* Gr. *καθαρίζω* to make clean, purify, *f.* *καθαρός* clean.]

1. *trans.* To purify (by some ceremony).

1822 S. MAITLAND *Facts & Documents* 350 The unhappy person who is to be baptized or Catharized.

2. To make chemically clean (see CATHARISM 2). Hence *Catharization*. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ **Catharm**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad.* Gr. *καθαρίσμις* purification, purging, *f.* *καθαίρω* to cleanse, purge, *f.* *καθαρός* clean.] A purging or purgation.



1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 787 Those Ancients made use of Cathartics, or Purgations to the same end and purpose.

**Catharpings:** see HARPINGS.

|| **Catharsis** (kăp'arsis). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *katharpōis* cleansing, purging, f. *kathairō* to cleanse, purge, f. *kathapōs* clean.] Purgation of the excrements of the body; esp. evacuation of the bowels. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 418 Causing vomiting, catharsis, or diabetes. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 449 The production of catharsis is the surest mode of relief in general dropsy.

**Cathartic** (kăp'artik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *catharticus*, a. Gr. *kathartikos* fit for cleansing, purgative; see prec. Cf. F. *cathartique*.]

**A. adj.**  
1. *Med.* Cleansing (the bowels), promoting evacuation, purgative.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 351 Cathartick or purging Medicines. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* The purgative faculty of Rhuibarb, Senna, and other Cathartick Vegetables. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 220 An ounce of the common cathartic salts. 1868 GRO. ELLIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 239 Honey's not sweet, commended as cathartic.

2. *gen.* (and *fig.*) Cleansing, purifying, purging. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 787 As this Earthy Body is washed by Water, so is that Spirituous Body Cleansed by Cathartick Vapours. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* (1822) 364 This philosophic death... is effected by the cathartic or purifying virtues. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess. Heroism Wks.* (Bohn) I. 104 We need books of this tart cathartic virtue.

**B. sb.** A medicine which has the power of purging or evacuating; a purgative. More strictly: 'a medicine which is capable of producing the second grade of purgation, of which laxative is the first and drastic the third' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1651 WITTIE tr. *Prinrose's Pop. Err.* iv. 265 Aloes, which is such a gentle cathartic. 1768-79 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 147, It may be proper for jockeys and running footmen to keep themselves spare and light by cathartics. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 208 A mild cathartic.

**b. fig.**  
1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 230 Lustrations and catharticks of the mind were sought for. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507 Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the cathartics or purgatives of the soul. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Lawes Th.* § 35 Logic... is called the Cathartic of the Mind.

**Cathartical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1712) Gen. Pref. 8 Not only to a Political degree of virtue, but Cathartical. 1880 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 336 Scarce any Elementary Salt is in small quantity Cathartical. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI. 117 A leading article... To Tories and to Whigs alike cathartical.

Hence **Cathartically** *adv.*, **Catharticalness**. 1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 48 Or it [the soul] lives cathartically, the exemplar of which is the Saturnian kingdom. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Catharticalness*... purging Quality. Hence in JOHNSON and in mod. Dicts.

**Cathartin.** [see -IN.] A bitter substance extracted from senna, and acting as a purgative.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The active principle of Senna is called Cathartin. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 333 In examining the leaves of Senna, Lassaigne and Feneulle obtained a peculiar substance, to which they gave the name of cathartine. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 270 Cathartin.

**Cat-head** (kæt'hed). Also 7 cat's-head. *Naut.* A beam projecting almost horizontally at each side of the bows of a ship, for raising the anchor from the surface of the water to the deck without touching the bows, and for carrying the anchor on its stock-end when suspended outside the ship's side; it is furnished with sheaves at the outer end, and the inner end, which is called the cat's-tail, lays down upon the cat-beam.

The anchor is catted or raised to the cat-head by means of the *cat-tackle* or *cat-purchase*, which consists of the *cat-block*, *cat-fall*, and the sheaves at the cat-head; the cat-block is furnished with a strong hook, the *cat-hook*, which is hooked to the ring of the anchor by means of the *cat-rope*, or *cat-back-rope*; when raised, the anchor is fastened by its ring to the cat-head with the *cat-head-stopper* or *cat-stopper*. See also CAT sb. 7 and 18.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The Cat, Cats head and Cats holes. 1679 *Extr. Bury* 3 The Prisoner was... shooting at the Cat-head of his own ship as a mark. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) The cat-head serves to suspend the anchor clear of the bow. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 155 note, She ceased firing and waved a Union Jack at her cat-head. 1840 R. DANA *Def. Mast* xv. 40 The anchor came to the cat-head pretty slowly. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* xv. 292 In order to reduce both the weight and the cost of the cat-head... box catheads have been introduced instead of solid forging.

2. *Min.* A nodule of ironstone, containing fossil remains.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 63 Usually called by them Doggers, or Catsheads. 1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 970 Certain Lumps of Stone... like a Caput mortuum not inflammable, called Cats-head. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.) The nodules with leaves in them, called catheads, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone.

3. *Mining.* a. A small capstan (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). b. A broad-bully hammer (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

Hence **Cat-head v.**, to cat the anchor.

1874 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 10 Oct. 651/1 (Hoppe) Let us cat-head our anchor.

**Catheoyser**, -ysme, obs. f. CATECHISER, -ISM.

† **Cathed**, *phl. a.* rare-1

1677 N. COX *Smith. Recreat.* i. (1706) 93 Give them [Coney's]

not too much green juicy meat, unless you intermix therewith what is dry... otherwise they will be Cathed, or tun-belly d.

|| **Cathedra** (kăp'dră, kăp'dră). [L. *cathedra*, a. Gr. *kathēdra* chair; esp. seat of a bishop, teacher's or professor's chair: f. *kathō* down + *-ē* sit.]

1. The chair or seat of a bishop in his church; hence, the episcopal see or dignity.

1829 *Trial J. Martin* (York) 35 The curtains of the cathedra were up on Sunday. 1863 J. R. WALLMAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* 20 When Archbishop Turpin ascended the cathedra of York in 1114. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to Pusey* (ed. 2) 144 Chrysostom... was in close relations with the once Semi-arian Cathedra of Antioch.

2. Latin phr. *Ex cathedra*, 'from the chair', i. e. in the manner of one speaking from the seat of office or professional chair, with authority; also used attrib. = officially uttered. So † *in cathedra*.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. i. (1636) 23 And that he in cathedra cannot erre. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* Ep. A iv b. When they can neither say, that the Pope was misinformed, or that he was not in Cathedra. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xlii. He was a great lover of form, more especially when he could dictate it ex cathedra. 1820 BYRON *Blues* i. 150 Old Botherby's spouting ex-cathedra tone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 128 He, ex cathedra, was determining their several questions to them. 1885 MAUCH. *Exam.* 4 May 5/2 The President's ex cathedra judgment.

† **Cathedraical**, *a.* Obs. rare. [ineg. f. prec.: cf. *algebraical*.] = CATHEDRAL I.

1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* 284 (L.) To prove them one and the same with the cathedraical duty.

**Cathedral** (kăp'drāl), *a.* [a. F. *cathédral*, or ad. (its source) med.L. *cathedrālis* of or belonging to the (bishop's) seat, f. *cathedra*: see prec. (But some adj. uses have arisen anew from the sb.)]

1. Of or pertaining to the bishop's throne or see.

a. esp. in *cathedral church* (formerly also *church cathedra*), the church which contains the bishop's throne, the principal church of a diocese; = CATHEDRAL sb. [F. *église cathédrale*.] (It has been applied loosely to a collegiate or abbey church.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 282 Atte heye chyrche of Wynchester, byr ys se was ydo, pat me clupede chyrche cathedra. a 1384 WYCLIF *IVts.* (1880) 73 Pei maken men to zeue here nedli lihofe to here cathedra chyrche pat han no nede. a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2906 The chapitre of a chyrche cathedra. 1480 CAXTON *Deser. Brit.* 25 Boniface... songe in euery Cathedra chyrche of Wales a mas. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1598) 344 To make sacrifices in the high places, in their Cathedral Churches at Bethel and at Dan. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 37 Me thought I sate in Seate of Maiesty, In the Cathedral Church of Westminster. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxx. 12 Bishops and churches cathedra being sufficiently endowed with lands. 1845 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit.* (1854) II. 277 The several cathedra and collegiate churches in England and Wales.

b. *generally*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13 Cathedral, cathedrales. 1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph. (ed. 3)*, Cathedral, chiefs in the Diocese. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xii. xv. If in this cathedral constitution he did not err. 1642 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 207 More savoury knowledge in one Lay-man, than in a dozen of Cathedral Prelates. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iv. 391/2 The Broad, or Cathedral Beard... because Bishops and Grave Men of the Church antiently did wear such Beards. 1882-3 SHARP *Relig. Encycl.* III. 2305 He found his cathedral chair full of thorns.

2. Of or pertaining to the chair of office or authority; ex cathedra: a. ecclesiastically.

1638 Heywood *Lucrece* i. Wks. 1874 V. 170 Heere we enthroned our selves, Cathedral state Long since detaind us, justly we resume. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 125 To dissent from any of his [the Pope's] Cathedral determinations is absolute heresy. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 47/1 The cathedral utterances of Leo XIII.

b. *professionally*.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. iii. (1632) 193 To resolve belongs to a cathedra master [F. *cathedra*]. 1605 B. JONSON *Volgus* i. ii. (1626) 455 Hood an asse with reuerend purple... And he shall passe for a cathedra Doctor. 1618 HALTS *Let. in Gold. Rem.* (1688) 423 The Schoollmens Conclusions and Cathedral Decisions had been received as Oracles and Articles of Faith. 1849 T. B. SHAW *Outlines Eng. Lit.* 299 The style is too uniformly didactic, cathedra, and declamatory.

† 3. (See quotes.)

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cathedral, old-fashioned, out of Date, Ancient. 1755 JOHNSON, Cathedral, in low phrase, antique, venerable, old.

¶ In some cases, e. g. *cathedral town*, it is difficult to distinguish between the original adjective, and the sb. used attributively: see next 3.

**Cathedra** (kăp'drāl), sb. [originally *cathedral church*: see prec. F. *cathédrale*.]

1. The principal church of a diocese, containing the bishop's cathedra or throne; usually remarkable for size and architectural beauty. (It has been applied to the Abbey Church of Westminster.)

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. i. (1877) 1. 16 As the number of churches increased, so the repaie of the faithfull vnto the cathedrals did diminish. 1663 GERRIER *Counsell* D vija, The great Cathedrals of St. Paul, and St. Peter, in this Metropolitan City. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let. to Pope* 28 Sept., The great Cathedral of St. John [in Lyons] is a good Gothic building. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 339 Cathedrals decorated by all the art and magnificence of the middle ages. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* lx, Lay your earthly fancies down, And in the vast cathedral leave him. 1861 A. B. HOPKINS (*title*), The English Cathedral.

b. Taken as a type of the Episcopal system. 1679 *Establ. Test* xi They had... ruin'd the Monarchy, and pull'd down the old Cathedral, without Establishing... any Church at all.

2. *fig.* Chief centre of authority and teaching.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl., Our ancient Druides, by whom this Iland was the Cathedral of Philosophy to France. 1861 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 5 Let England then keep that honour... to be the Cathedral to other Nations.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cathedral air*, *chime*, *close*, *dome*, *family*, *front*, *man*, *music*, *service*, *spire*, *tower*, *town*, *walk* (= resembling an aisle in a cathedral); *cathedral-like*, -wise *advbs.*

1644 T. HILL *Right Separation* (1645) 34 This made \*Cathedral aire (for the most part) so impure. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Salisbury*, There is in the \*cathedral close a college or almshouse for ten clergymen's widows. 1877 BRYANT *Lit. People of Snow* 155 Like some vast \*cathedral-dome. 1740 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 264 When there is a place vacant in your family... I mean your \*cathedral family. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 211 Huge \*cathedral fronts of every age. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Pun. Mon.* 628 This Church is spacious, beautiful, and built \*Cathedral-like. 1694 *Providence of God* 67 As ready and perfect in their Responses, as any \*Cathedral-man whatever. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, \*Cathedral Music, music composed for use in English Cathedral Service since the Reformation. a 1704 LOCKE (J.) His constant and regular assisting at the \*cathedral service. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dan.* 213 The gray \*cathedral towers reveal'd their shining windows. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 157 Visions of... closes in old \*cathedral towns. 17... POPE *Imitat. Cowley* 13 Here aged trees \*Cathedral walks compose. a 1780 BLACKSTONE *Forewell Muse* 22 Aged elms... In long cathedral walks extend. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 80 (1756) I. 354 The service was performed \*cathedral-wise.

Hence **Cathedralesque**, **Cathedralic**, **Cathedralish**, *adjs.*, like a cathedral; **Cathedralized**, *a.*, converted into a cathedral; **Cathedralism**, the cathedral system.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 2/2 Such magnificent minsters and cathedralesque churches as Tewkesbury, Malvern, Wimborne. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 206 Almost cathedralesque in its dimensions. 1840 TUPPER *Let. in My life as Author* (1886) 43 A large cathedralish church. 1885 G. N. BOARDMAN in *Advance* (Chicago) 3 Dec. 777 One large element of English religious character... is, if I may coin a word, Cathedralism. 1861 A. B. HOPKINS *Eng. Cathedra*, 19th C. 178 The Cathedralised abbey churches.

**Cathedraled** (kăp'drāl), *a.* [f. CATHEDRAL sb. + -ED 2.] In various nonce-uses, as † a. Seated on a cathedra or throne; b. Vaulted like a cathedral; c. Adorned with or having a cathedral.

1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* iii. i. Wks. 1874 III. 37 The cittadell Where the Cathedral's Saturne's enthron'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 125 Cathedralised caverns of thick ribbed gold. 1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXI. 126 Cathedraled Bristol, castled Nottingham. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxi. 106 Florence lay clear and cathedraled before us.

† **Cathedralist**, *Obs.* [see -IST.] A supporter of the cathedral or episcopal system; one of the clergy of a cathedral.

1644 *Jus Populi* 12 We need not doubt this promissor was some Cathedralist within orders, he does so shuffle Priests and Princes together. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ephr.* 30 Our Cathedralists pretend the Church but meane the Bishops and themselves. 1661 PRYNN *Exhib. in sou. Prayer* 23 Sober, judicious Protestants, Prelates and Cathedralists.

**Cathedrarian**, *a.* nonce-wd. [f. L. *cathedrarius* (f. *cathedra* + -AN.)] Of or belonging to a cathedra or chair (pedantic).

1830 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. 5 The traveller taking advantage of Peter's hasty abandonment of his cathedrarian accommodation, seized the vacant chair.

† **Cathedrate**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [f. CATHEDRA + -ATE 2.] Containing a cathedra or bishop's seat. 1536 in *Atherbury Addit.* 1st ed. *Rights Convoc.* (1701) App. 43 You our said Bishops... in your Cathedrate Churches.

So † **Cathedralized** *phl. a.*, enthroned on the bishop's seat; installed in the professional chair.

1646 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1649) 128 At length wee finde him [Antichrist] a Bishop Cathedralized in the Church. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Observ. Manners Eng.* 385 (T.) With the cathedrate authority of a praetor or public reader.

**Cathedratic**, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *cathedraticus*, f. *cathedra*. Cf. F. *cathédralique*.]

1. *Law.* Pertaining to the bishop's seat; belonging to the episcopal see; in *cathedratic payment*, imposition, right.

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 85 This Cathedralrick payment to the Bishop from the benefited Clergie within his Diocess. *Ibid.* 97 This cathedralrick imposition. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* I. ii. iii. 41 They gave the Bishop the Third Part of these Oblations, which was called the Right Cathedralrick (*droit cathédralique*).

2. Pronounced *ex cathedra*, or from the chair, authoritative.

18... FRASER'S *Mag.* (O.) There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to cathedratic precepts. 1871 T. A. TROLLOPE *Durton Abb.* II. xvii. 281 'Nothing is a matter of course!' said Mr. Burrows, in a very cathedratic manner.

B. *quasi-sb.* = *cathedratic payment* in 1. Also in the L. form *cathedraticum* (see Du Cange).

1670 BLOWNT *Low Dict.*, *Cathedratick* (*Cathedraticum*) is a Sum of 2s. paid to the Bishop by the Inferior Clergy, in Argumentum subjectionis and ob honorem Cathedrae. 1721 in BAILEY. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* (1805) 203 The cathedraticum, synodales, and the procurations of the apostolic see. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854)



II. 305 The emoluments of a (Roman Catholic) bishop arise from his parish, from licenses, and from the cathedralism.

**Cathedratical**, *a.* and *sb.* = *prec.*  
 a 1670 HACKER *Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 54 When you do not pay your procurations only, but your cathedraticals and synodals also.

Hence **Cathedratically** *adv.*, authoritatively.  
 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 505 The wisdom of this world cannot tolerate the idea that so little is left for it cathedratically to perform, with dogmatic certainty.

† **Cather**, *cayther*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. Welsh *cader* chair, cradle, wooden frame.] A cradle; a scaffolding.

1568 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 129 Paid for poles and bords to make the cather for the steeple. [Cf. 130 For making of a cradelle to go about the steeple.] 1750 J. COLLIER *Wks.* 66 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Th' barn of wur i th' keather. 1899 E. WAUGH (*ibid.*) Keep th' keyther stirrin' gently.

**Catheran**, *catherain*: see CATERAN.

**Catheretic** (kæp'et'ik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* Sometimes written **cathæretic**. [*ad. Gr.* καθαρῆτικός (in Galen) destructive, consuming, f. καθάρειν to take down, reduce, destroy (f. *κατά* down + *αίρειν* to take). Cf. F. *cathérétique*.] Having power to destroy, reduce or consume; corrosive. As *sb.*: An agent for consuming superfluous flesh: a name given to the milder caustics.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xviii. (1678) 640 Some [Pyroticks] are termed Cathetick or corroding, for that they waste the proud flesh of an ulcerated part. 1713 *Land. & Country Brev.* iv. (1743) 299 A hot pungent, acrid Matter, of a cathetick Nature, insomuch that, if applied Plaister-wise to the Skin, it will raise a Blister. 1887 HOULYN *Med. Dict.*, *Cathetetics*, the milder caustics, as iodine, creosote, etc., also remedies which reduce superfluous flesh.

So † **Cathetrical** *a.* = *prec.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 66 Cathetrical medicaments.

**Catherine** (kæ'périn). Also **Catharine**, *Kath.* [*F. Catharine*, mod. L. *Catharina*, earlier *Katerina*, repr. Gr. *Αικατερίνα* name of the saint, subseq. assimilated in spelling to *καθάρσις* pure.] The name of a legendary Saint and Martyr of Alexandria; whence a female Christian name.

The name of a kind of carriage.

1861 AINSIE *Remin.* St. *Gentleman* 172, I accompanied Miss Baillie to the review in her catherine, a carriage nearly similar to a gig, but with a roof raised on rods, to give protection from the sun. [This was in Jamaica.]

**Catherine pear**. A small and early variety of pear. Also a variety of plum.

1641 *SUCKLING Ballad on Wedding Wks.* (1709) 21 Streaks of red were mingled there, Such as are on a Katherine Pear, The Side that's next the Sun. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1795) 233 Catalogue of . . . excellent Fruit Trees, Plums . . . Damask, Violet, Date, Catherine. 1720 *GAY Pastorals* III, Catherine pears adorn my ruddy cheek. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x. 599 'Twas not the lighter red, that partly streaks The Catherine pear, that brighten'd o'er her cheeks.

**Catherine wheel**.

1. The figure of a wheel with spikes projecting from its circumference (in reference to the legend of St. Catherine's martyrdom). *esp.* in Heraldry.

[a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1942 Hæt þa kin fow hweoles, ant let þurhdrin preffer þe spaken ant to felien mid irene gadien.] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xv. 206 Others likewise have (as they brag) a Catherine wheel upon their bodies. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 17c Thought they turn their Rowels into Katherine-wheels till they have over-taken their Ends. 1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3905/4 The Coat a Spread Eagles quarter'd with Catherine Wheels. 1864 *BOUILLÉ Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 360 A Catherine wheel or attrib. 1607 WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. i. A short Dutch waist, with a round Catherine-Wheel Fardingale.

2. *Arch.* (Also **Catherine-wheel window**.) A window or compartment of a window of a circular form with radiating divisions or spokes (Gwilt).

1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* xxxviii. A circular window filled with fine flowing tracery, of the character often called a 'Catherine wheel'.

3. A kind of firework which rotates, while burning, in the manner of a wheel. (Also called *pin-wheel*.)

1760 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 906 In the same manner that a Catherine-wheel is made to turn round in a direction contrary to that in which the small rockets affixed to its periphery discharge themselves. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xvi. A noble Catherine wheel had just begun to fizz. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 188/2 A noise like the first indication a Catherine-wheel gives off. . . its going off.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly from 3). Also *attrib.* To turn *Catherine-wheels*: to turn lateral summer-saults (= CART-WHEEL 3).

1861 *Times* 29 July, The Catherine wheel is busy throwing out sparks and fiery flashes all round the world. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 79 Catherine-wheel republics, always in revolution while the powder lasts. 1881 E. J. WORSOISE *Sissie* xxiv. I have seen that boy put down his basket of medicine and turn 'Catherine wheels' in the street. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 1901/2 [Mr. Gale] admits that the 'Catherine Wheel' style of bowling has enabled bowlers to acquire a double break.

† **Cathering**, *Obs.* = CATHETER.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* a H iii. Ye can nat wel use a syring of bras y<sup>t</sup> the grekes call Cathering, but yf ye knowe partlytly the posycyon. . . of all the bladder.

**Cathern**. [Corruption of CATHETER. Cf.: 1669 DRYDEN *Epil. Tyrannic Love* 30 Here Nelly lies, who, though she lived a slattern, Yet died a princess, acting in St. Catherine.]

VOL. II.

A festival or merry-making on St. Catherine's day (Nov. 25). So **Catherning** *vbl. sb.*

1596 FORMAN *Diary* 27 § 3 At 4 I went first to see the garden catberne. 1730 LAMOTTE *Ess. Poetry & Paint.* 126 (Brand) Young women meeting on the 25th of November, and making merry together, which they call Catherning.

*attrib.* 1496 *Will of Scotton* (Somerset Ho.) A flatte pece of silur called a Katerny cupp. 1849 HALLIWELL *Pop. Rhymes* (Brand), The Dean of Worcester informs me that the Chapter have a practice of preparing a rich bowl of wine and spices, called 'The Cather Bowl', for the inhabitants of the college precincts upon that day [Nov. 25].

**Cathern**, *obs.* town of CAULDRON.

**Cathetal** (kæ'pítal), *a.* Also *k-*. [*f.* CATHETUS + *-AL*.] Pertaining to a cathetus; perpendicular. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 64 The rays which fall perpendicularly upon the kathetal surface pass without deflection through the glass. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*

**Catheter** (kæ'pítar). *Med.* [*a. L.* cathēter, *a. Gr.* καθήτηρ anything let down into, a catheter, f. καθέναι to send or let down.] A long tubular instrument, of metal or caoutchouc, more or less curved at the end, for passing into the bladder in order to draw off urine, etc.; a similar tube for use with other canals (*e. g.* the Eustachian catheter).

1601 MANNINGHAM *Diary* Feb. 23 A crooked instrument contrived at the one end called a catheter. 1684 R. JOHNSON *Enchirid. Med.* III. xxiv. 275 Draw away the Urine with a Catheter. 1844 DUFFON *Deafness* 43 Warm water . . . may be injected, by means of a catheter introduced into the Eustachian tube, into the meatus. 1896 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 35.

**Catheterism**, *Med.* [*ad. L.* cathēterismus (in Kersey 1708-21), *a. Gr.* καθήτησμός, f. καθήτηρ (see *prec.*)] The employment of a catheter.

1711 BAILEY *Catheterism*, the Operation of injecting any thing into the Bladder by a Catheter. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 924/1. 1844 DUFFON *Deafness* 72 The application of catheterism to the Eustachian tube.

So **Catheterize** *v.* [*cf. F. cathétériser*], to employ a catheter; **Catheterization**.

1849-54 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1260/1 The patient . . . had been frequently the subject of catheterization. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 38 Restoration of hearing by means of catheterization of the tube through the nose. 1881 SYD. *Soc. Lex.* *Catheterize*, to introduce a catheter.

**Cathetometer** (kæ'pítom'itar). [*f. Gr.* καθήτης CATHETUS + *-METER*. Cf. F. *cathétomètre*.] An instrument for measuring vertical distances, *esp.* small differences of level of liquid columns in tubes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 The difference of level between the surface of mercury in the two tubes was read by means of a cathetometer. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 429 The Cathetometer is used for the accurate determination of differences of level.

|| **Cathetus** (kæ'pítus). Also *kath-*. [*a. L.* cathetus, *a. Gr.* καθήτης *s. γραμμή*] a perpendicular line, καθήτης *adj.* 'set down, perpendicular', f. καθέναι to let down.] A straight line falling perpendicularly on another straight line or surface.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Def. 20 It shal be named the Axis or Kathetus of that body. 1622 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* I. xi. (1634) 38. 1676 BAKER in RIGAUD *Corr. Sc. Men* (1842) II. 13 Having the cathetus of the first and the common hypotenuse given, to find the cathetus of the simple angle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Cathetus of Incidence* . . . a right line drawn from a radiant point, perpendicular to the reflecting lms, or the plane of the speculum, or mirror. *Cathetus of Reflexion*, etc. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 59 The coti or upright is the cathetus. 1875 GUILT *Archit.* Gloss. *Cathetus*, a perpendicular line passing through the centre of a cylindrical body as a baluster or a column. It is also a line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the centre or eye of the volute of the Ionic capital.

**Cathodal** (kæ'pódal), *a.* Also *kath-*. [*f. Gr.* καθόδος way down (see next) + *-AL*.]

1. *Electr.* Belonging to the cathode.

1881 *Athenum* 8 July 50/3 The character (anodal or cathodal) of the electric charge.

2. *Bot.* = CATHODIO 2.

1881 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 366 In Fontinalis the branch arises beneath the median line of the leaf; but in Sphagnum beneath its cathodal half.

**Cathode** (kæ'pód), *Electr.* Also *kath-*. [*ad. Gr.* καθόδος a going down, way down, f. *κατά* down + *όδος* way.] a. The path by which an electric current leaves the electrolyte and passes into the negative pole; the point or surface in contact with the negative pole; in electro-metallurgy the object to be electro-plated. b. The negative pole. Opposed to *anode*: see ELECTRODE.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 663 The cathode is that surface at which the current leaves the decomposing body, and is its positive extremity. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 100 The lower electrode formed the cathode. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 The poles . . . are called electrodes, the - pole being called the cathode. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* II. 219 The deposit was formed in twenty-four hours upon the whole of the cathode. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 The object to be coppered is to be . . . attached as a cathode, when it will become rapidly coated with an adherent film of metallic copper. 1883 E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 2) II. 1 The electrode attached to the zinc of the battery is called the cathode, and the other, the anode.

**Cathodic** (ká'pédik), *a.* Also *kath-*. [*f. as prec.* + *-IC*.]

1. *Phys.* Of nerve force: Proceeding from a nerve-centre; efferent.

1861 M. HALL *Diastaltic Nervous Syst.* (Mayne).

2. *Bot.* (Of leaves arranged on the axis spirally.) See *quots.*

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 190 If the spiral winds from right to left, the right edge of the leaves (as you ascend) is called the Kathodic, the left edge the anodic. *Ibid.* 199 So that . . . all the segments are broader on the anodic than on the kathodic side. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 238 Between the median and descending, or kathodic lateral bundle.

**Cat-hole**, *sb.* Forms: 1 catthola, 7 cat's-hole, 7- cat-hole.

† 1. The hole or den of the wild cat. *Obs.*

854 *Chart. Ethelwulf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 105 Of ðam wogan hinc on ða catthola; of ðan cattholan on Wenbeorþe.

2. A hole in a wall, door, etc., large enough to let a cat through.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii. Is there ne'er a cat-hole Where I may creep through? 1711 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 145 (Jam.) 'He has left the key in the cat hole' to signify that a man has run away from his creditors. 1808 *Med. Foul.* XIX. 120 A large round ball . . . which rolled along the floor of the room until it came to a cat-hole in the door.

3. *Naut.* One of the two holes at the stern of the ship, through which a cable or hawser can be passed for steadying or heaving the ship astern, etc.

a 1641 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/1 Cat-holes are over the Ports in the Gun-Room, right with the Captain, to heave the Ship a stern by a Cable, or Haulse.

4. A deep pool in a river.

1883 *Century Mag.* 378 He seated himself at the edge of a deep pool, or 'cat-hole'.

**Catholic** (kæ'pólík), *a.* and *sb.* [*a. F. catholique* (13th c. in Littre) *ad. late L. catholicus*, *a. Gr.* καθολικός general, universal, f. καθόλου (i.e. καθ' ὅλου) on the whole, in general, as a whole, generally, universally, f. *κατά* concerning, in respect of, according to + *ὅλος* whole. (If immed. derived from L. or Gr., the Eng. word would, according to the regular analogy of words in -io, have been accented *cath'olic*.)]

I. In non-ecclesiastical use.

1. *gen.* Universal.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 1 b, Catholike being a greeke word signifieth nothing in English but universal or common. 1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Catholicke*, vniuersall or generall. 1660 INGULO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. The Indisputable Commands of a Catholic Dictator in knowledge. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Sept. 7/1 Science is truly catholic, and is bounded only by the universe.

† 2. In specific uses: a. Universally prevalent: said *e. g.* of substances, actions, laws, principles, customs, conditions, etc. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Cabotin's Inst.* III. 248 This is to be holden for a catholicke principle. 1675 CROOK *Body of Man* 428 It is a Catholicke principle, Every thing is preserved and refreshed with his like. 1697 S. PURCHAS *Pil. Flying-Ins.* 95 This is a common, but no catholicue custome [among bees] for I have often observed the contrary. 1666 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 79 The universal and catholic order of all bulbous plants, is . . . that about St. James' tyde they be taken out of the ground. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 24 The Catholic Laws of nature which appear in the world. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 129 All Bodies are made of one Catholicick matter common to them all. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 10 There is but one Catholic homogeneous fluid matter. 1691 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 112 This Catholic Principle of Gravitation. 1696 EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid.* God I. 3 A great proof of the catholic degeneracy of this present age.

† b. Universally applicable or efficient; *spec.* of medicines, remedies. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 43 It hath the prime place, for a Catholick medicine in exulcerations. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. v. i. v. (1651) 393 There is no Catholic-like medicine to be had: that which helps one is pernicious to another. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* IV. ii. 309 A Catholick Plaister, used for all wounds and stabs. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xlix. 559 A noble Extract, and a catholick purge. 1691 *Rat Creation* I. (1704) 115 Fire . . . which is the only Catholic Dissolvent. 1693 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 906 Tho' Spirit of Wine be a very Catholic Menstruum. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brev.* IV. (1743) 261 [Water] is the only Catholick Nourishment of all Vegetables, Animals, and Minerals. 1725 HUME *Ess.* (1777) II. 11 Accurate and just reasoning is the only Catholic remedy.

† c. More loosely: Common, prevalent. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 III. 74 What is more catholic? the city than for husbands daily for to forgive the nightly sins of their bedfellows? 1631 MASSINGER *Emper. of East* IV. iv. The pox, sir. Is the more catholic sickness. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 130 Hot beds are the most general and catholic help.

† d. Entire, without exception. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 19 Deep interring of Roots is amongst the Catholick Mistakes. 1671 DRYDEN *Enn. Love* IV. i. *Alon.* And, how fares my Son-in-law that lives there? *Met.* In Catholick Health, Sir.

3. In current use: a. Of universal human interest or use; touching the needs, interests, or sympathies of all men.

a 1611 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. (1640) So are there some . . . Catholicue, universal Psalmes, that apply themselves to all necessities. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* (1711) 279 All my Writings . . . for universal Nature, and Mankind in general. And of such Catholicue Use I esteem this present Disquisition. 1828-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. § 4 Catholic poetry, by which I mean that which is good in all ages and countries. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Rohn) I. 264 A grand phalanx of the best of the human race, banded for some catholic object. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* 363 What was of catholic rather than national interest.

b. Having sympathies with, or embracing, all: said of men, their feelings, tastes, etc.; also fig. of things. (Closely connected with 8.)

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* iv. 16 The stomach becommeth the most Catholicic part in all the bodie, carrying a more indifferent affection to what soever is received then anie part beside. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. iv. 73 Others more catholic in their taste. 1620 J. PARKINSON *Paradisus* xvi. 215 Such as are Catholicke observers of all natures store. 1633 LAMB *Etia, Books & Read.* I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unevcluding. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iv. (1872) 31 Of these two Universities, Cambridge is decidedly the more catholic (not Roman catholic, but Human catholic). 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* On these different manifestations, the sun poured its clear and catholic looks. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxviii. 271 A man of unusually broad and catholic feeling.

4. *Catholic Epistle*: a name originally given to the 'general' epistles of James, Peter, and Jude, and the first of John, as not being addressed to particular churches or persons. The second and third epistles of John are now conventionally included among the number.

It is not certain that this was the original sense of *ἐπιστολή καθολική*, since some early writers appear to use it in the sense 'genuine and accepted' (see CANONICAL); but the attribute has been understood in the sense 'encyclical' or 'general' since the 10th or 11th c.

1584 N. T. (*Rhem. James* heading) The Catholic Epistle of St. James the apostle. 1795 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* i. v. 69 The Encyclical, Circular, or Catholic Letters, were addressed to all Churches, or to all the Faithful. 1855 WESTCOTT *Canon N. T.* (1881) 395 It may be inferred that the seven Catholic Epistles were formed into a collection at the close of the third century.

#### II. In ecclesiastical use.

The earlier history of this lies outside English, and may be found in such works as Smith's *Dict. Christian Antiq.* or in Lightfoot's *Ignatius* i. 398-400, 605-607; II. 310-312. 'Ἡ καθολικὴ ἐκκλησία' the catholic church or church universal', was first applied to the whole body of believers as distinguished from an individual congregation or 'particular body of Christians'. But to the primary idea of extension 'the ideas of doctrine and unity' were super-added; and so the term came to connote the Church first as orthodox, in opposition to heretics; next as one historically, in opposition to schismatics. Out of this widest qualitative sense arose a variety of subordinate senses; it was applied to the faith the Church held, to particular communities or even individual members belonging to it, and especially in the East, to cathedrals as distinguished from parish churches, then later to parish churches as opposed to oratories or monastic chapels. After the separation of East and West 'Catholic' was assumed as its descriptive epithet by the Western or Latin Church, as 'Orthodox' was by the Eastern or Greek. At the Reformation the term 'Catholic' was claimed as its exclusive right by the body remaining under the Roman obedience, in opposition to the 'Protestant' or 'Reformed' National Churches. These, however, also retained the term, giving it, for the most part, a wider and more ideal or absolute sense, as the attribute of no single community, but only of the whole communion of the saved and saintly in all churches and ages. In England, it was claimed that the Church, even as Reformed, was the national branch of the 'Catholic Church' in its proper historical sense. As a consequence, in order to distinguish the unreformed Latin Church, its chosen epithet of 'Catholic' was further qualified by 'Roman'; but see sense 7. On this analogy ANGLICO-CATHOLIC has been used by some, since about 1835, of the Anglican Church.

5. *Catholic Church, Church Catholic*: the Church universal, the whole body of Christians.

1559 *Injunctions by Queens Majesty* D iv. Ye shall praye for Christes holy Chatholique church, that is, for the whole congregation of Christian people, dispeised throughout the whole worlde, and specially for the Church of England and Irelande. 1560-61 *Scottish Conf. Faith* xvi. Whiche Kirk is Catholik, that is universall, because it conteanes the Elect of all ages, all realmes, nations, and tongues, be thai of the Jewis or be thai of the Gentiles, who have communion and societie with God the Father, and with his Sone Christ Jesus. 1640 FRYNE *Anti-Armin.* 129 There is a holy Catholicke Church, to wit, the whole company of Gods Elect. 1643 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 187 The Catholicke Church, that is, God's whole or universall Assembly. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 304, I hope this learned man doth not take the particular Romane Church, for the Catholick Church. 1685 KEN *Ch. Catech.* 'Holy Cath. Ch.' 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch. xi.* (1847) 110 As members of the church catholic. *Mod.* In this sense many accept the article of the Creed, 'I believe in the holy catholic church'.

b. Of or belonging to the church universal, universal Christian.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 94 He can neuer proove his reseration to be catholike or universally allowed and practised of the Church. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 10 That Church whose Doctrine is most Catholicke and universall must be the Catholick Church. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 3 Apr. Such a Catholick interest of the people of God. 1777 FLETCHER *Reconcl.* Wks. 1795 IV. 211 A great friend to a catholic gospel. 1807 KNOX & JENN *Corr.* I. 370 A catholic liturgy must be formed on a catholic plan; that is, from a harmony of those dispersed and vital truths, which in different ages, different countries, and different churches, were popularly, and effectually embodied, in established liturgies. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 250 Christianity in all Churches was, and ever must be, in its essence Catholic—one and indivisible.

6. As an epithet, applied to the Ancient Church, as it existed undivided, prior to the separation of East and West, and of a church or churches standing in historical continuity therewith, and claiming to be identical with it in doctrine, discipline, orders, and sacraments. (a.) After the separation, as-

sumed by the Western or Latin Church, and so commonly applied historically. (b.) After the Reformation in the 16th c. claimed as its exclusive title by that part of the Western Church which remained under the Roman obedience (see 7); but (c.) held by Anglicans not to be so limited, but to include the Church of England, as the proper continuation in England, alike of the Ancient and the Western Church.

(Whatever the application, the implied sense is 'the Church or Churches which now truly represent the ancient undivided Church of Christendom'.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 690/1 The very name he sayth of catholike, y<sup>e</sup> is to say universall, gaue to ward y<sup>e</sup> getting of hys credence y<sup>e</sup> catholike church gret authoritye. 1534 ABP. LEE in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) V. i. 18/1 note, So that... the unite of the faethes and of the Catholique Chyrche [be] saved. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 Quhilk catholike kirk is best represented in all general counsellis. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Wks. 1839 111. 517 The Christians of that time [before Constantine], except a few, in respect of whose paucity the rest were called the Catholic Church and others heretics. 1670 JER. TAYLOR *Duty of Clergy* ii. 4 The Catholic Church hath been too much and too soon divided... but in things simply necessary, God hath preserved us still unbroken: all nations and all ages recite the Creed... and all Churches have been governed by Bishops. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 538 The ancient Fathers of the Catholick Church. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 61, We [English Church] are a branch of the Church Catholic. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Creed*, There are three creeds recognized by the catholic church. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tradition*, The great deference paid by the Church of England as a branch of the Catholic Church to tradition. 1866 LD. ROMILLY in *Law Rep.* 3 Eq. 29 The Catholic Church of Christ, of which the Church of England is a branch. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* vi. 111 The people of the Oriental provinces... putting forth or adopting doctrines which the Catholic Church, both of the Old and of the New Rome, looked on as heretical.

Hence, Of or belonging to this Church; of the true apostolic Church, orthodox:

a. Of belief, doctrine, etc.

1500 *Melusine* (1888) 31 My byleue is as a Catholique byleue oughte for to be. 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (1844) I. 9 An explication and assertion of the true catholic faith in the matter of the sacrament. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Athan. Crede*, And the Catholike faithe is this: That we worship one God in trinitie, and trinitie in unitie. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 112 The Catholique faith is the foundation on which he erects Religion. 1840 *Tracts for Times* No. 85 vi. The Catholic or Church system of doctrine and worship. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Image worship*, Protesting against Roman corruptions of the Catholic Faith.

b. Of persons: Holding the faith of this Church; rightly believing, orthodox. (This and a. appear to be the earliest uses in English. The sb. is in 1425.)

1500 *Melusine* (1888) 32 A man very catholique & of good feith. 1531 ELYOT *Govt.* iii. xxiii. Wherein no good catholyke man wylly any thyng doute, though they be meruaylous. 1552 HUIJOT, Catholyke or perfect Christian, *orthodoxus*. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v., In ecclesiastical history... a catholic Christian denotes an orthodox Christian. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* i. iv. 101 The lands ruled either by the Catholic Frank or by the Arian Goth.

c. Of the writers, fathers, or antiquity, of the ancient undivided church, or accepted by the orthodox historical church.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Whatsoever in any catholike wyrtier is conteyned. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* xi, What Presbyterie the primitive Churches and Catholike fathers did acknowledge. 1842 *Tracts for Times* No. 86 v. § 3 What is popularity when it is opposed to Catholic Antiquity?

d. Of a particular body: Forming part of, or in communion with, this church. (Cf. ANGLICO-CATHOLIC.)

1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* vi. xliii. 265 One bishop in a catholic church. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v. *Lights*, We of the Anglo-Catholic Church. *Ibid.* s.v. *Catholic*, A Catholic Church means a branch of this one great society, as the Church of England is said to be a Catholic Church: the Catholic Church includes all the Churches in the world under their legitimate Bishops.

7. As applied (since the Reformation) to the Church of Rome (*Ecclesia apostolica catholica Romana*) = ROMAN CATHOLIC, q.v. (Opposed to Protestant, Reformed, Evangelical, Lutheran, Calvinistic, etc.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC is the designation known to English law; but 'Catholic' is that in ordinary use on the continent of Europe, especially in the Latin countries; hence historians frequently contrast 'Catholic' and 'Protestant', especially in reference to the continent; and, in familiar non-contradictory use, 'Catholic' is often said instead of Roman Catholic.

1554 (March) Q. *Mary's Injunct.* in Wilkins *Concilia* (1737) IV. 90 To remove them, and place catholic men in their rooms. 1555 J. BRADFORD in Foxe A. & M. (1583) 1647 This Latine service is a playne make of anti-christs Catholike Synagoge. 1563 *Ibid.* 1844 The Catholike prelates of the Popes band. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) VI. 358 She [Q. Eliz.] hath abolished the Catholic religion. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 171 A, A matter practised... as well by the reformed as Catholike Switzers. 1620 FR. HUNT (*title*), Appeal to the King, proving that our Saviour was Author of the Catholic Roman Faith. 1622 RUSW. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 287 His Majesties Roman Catholick-Subjects. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 215 If the Pope would be Head of the Catholique Church, the King would be Head of the Church of England. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.*

Wks. V. 60 Whether... the catholic heir [gave way] when the protestant was preferred. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 513 What was begun by the evangelical governments, was carried on in an analogous manner by the catholic. 1845 BRIGHT *Sp. Maynooth Grant* 16 Apr. A Protestant soldiery, who, at the beck and command of a Protestant priest, have butchered and killed a Catholic peasant. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. 252 That the government of each German state might set up which religion it pleased, Catholic or Protestant. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 229 A Catholic country like France.

† b. *Catholic Seat*: = APOSTOLIC *See. Obs.*

In ancient times the καθολικὸν ὄργανον or catholic sees, were those of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. 1563 FOXE A. & M. (1583) 798 The proud, cruell, and bloody rage of the Catholique Seat.

c. *Catholic King, his Catholic Majesty*: a title given to the kings of Spain.

(In much earlier times the title belonged to the kings of France, Philip being so called A.D. 767.)

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 By the moste catholyke & puissant kynge Ferdinando. *Ibid.* 288 Wheruppon I wente into Spayne to the Catholyke kynge. 1588 ALLEN (*title*), Admonition to the Nobility and People of England... by the high and mightie kynge Catholike of Spaine. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 281 He that... hath better title to the stile of most catholick king than any that ever yet bare it... I mean the devil, the prince of this world. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* iv. i. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3587/3 To wait upon his Catholick Majesty. 1725 DR. FOR. *Voy. round W.* (1840) 280 Does not his Catholic majesty claim a title to the possession of it?

d. See also B.

8. Recognizing, or having sympathies with, all Christians; broadly charitable in religious matters. (Cf. 3 b. which differs only in not being restricted to things ecclesiastical or religious.)

1658 BAXTER in H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 59 The Lord Protector is noted as a man of a catholic spirit, desirous of the unity and peace of all the servants of Christ. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 158 If such a temper was universal, we might be all Catholic Christians, whatever church or particular profession we joined to, or joined in. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juuv.* (1789) 155 To see all the disciples of Christ grown up into such a catholic spirit, as to be ready to worship God their common Father... in the same assembly. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 80 A spirit of deep and catholic piety.

† 9. *transf.* Orthodox (applied e.g. to orthodox Mohammedans). *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* vii. vii. 575 They are not all Catholike Mahumetans. 1625 — *Pilgrimes* vi. i. § 3 By some they are accounted Catholique or true Mahumetans, and by others they are holden for heretics.

10. *Catholic (and) Apostolic Church*: the religious body otherwise called Irvingites. (See quot. 1861, 1867.)

[1837 *Testimony to Bps.*, etc. 32 That no section of the baptized bears the character of the one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church.] 1861 NORTON *Restor. Apostles and Proph.* in *Cath. Apostolic Ch.* 159 In assuming, as our only title and name, that of 'the Catholic and Apostolic Church'—we arrogate to ourselves nothing, for we do not appropriate it in any exclusive sense. 1867 *Address* in Miller *Irvingism* i. 5 Catholic and Apostolic Churches, a name which we have not assumed, and to which we have no exclusive right... But it is the only name by which we can, without protest, suffer ourselves to be called. 1888 WHITAKER's *Agamemnon, Relig. Sects.* Places... certified to the Registrar-General on behalf of persons described as... Catholic Apostolic Church. B. sb.

1. A member of a church recognized or claiming to be 'Catholic' in sense A. 6; e.g. an orthodox member of the Church before the disruption of East and West, as opposed to an Arian or other 'heretic'; or of the Latin Church as opposed to the Greek or any separating sect or community (e.g. the Lollards); or of a church or churches now taken to represent the primitive Church.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 63 He was a constant Catholike All Lollard he hatyt and Heietike. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. § 5 Let the Church of Rome be what it will... hold them for Catholics, or hold them for Heretics, it is not a thing... in this present question greatly material. 1597 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ded., It is... of the faithfull, Christian, and Catholike certainly beleueed. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Proemial Annot.*, Some of these bookes... were sometimes doubted of by some Catholiques, and called Apochyphal. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 241 An Edict bearing date the 27th of February (380)... That those who would profess it should be called Catholics, and the others Heretics. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s.v., Let the member of the Church of England assert his right to the name of Catholic, since he is the only person in England who has a right to that name. The English Romanist is a Roman Schismatic, and not a Catholic. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 39, I must again remind my readers of the distinction between Catholic and Papist. Three quarters of the English people were Catholics; that is, they were attached to the hereditary and traditional doctrines of the Church. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* v. 102 He [Chlodwig] became... not only a Christian but a Catholic... all the other Teutonic Kings were Arians.

2. *spec.* A member of the Roman Church.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 60 Accounting here for Catholics, themselves & all their traine. 1581 (*title*) A Checke or Reproofe of M. Howlet... with an answer to the Reasons why Catholics (as they are called) refuse to goe to Church. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* in Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (1855) VI. 358/1 Not tolerable to the masters of her [Q. Eliz.] own sect, and to all Catholics in the world most ridiculous. 1602 BP. J. RIDER (*title*), A caveat to Irish Catholics. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ix. xlix. (1612) 226 Euen Catholiques (that erred name doth please the Papists). 1611 BIBLE *Pref.*

The Catholics (meaning Popish Romanists). 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxiv. 483 Other of the Pope his stoutest champions. [say] we are surnamed catholics, therefore we are so. 1650 SIR W. NICOLASIN *N. Papers* (1886) I. 180 That which has been proposed concerning the Catholics. 1719 DR FOS CRUSOE (1840) II. vi. 155. I am a Catholic of the Roman Church. 1845 BRIGHT *Sp.* 16 Apr. The Irish Catholics would thank you infinitely more if you were to wipe out that foul blot. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xlii. 254 The religious wars between the Catholics and Protestants within the country [France]. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4 The last hopes of the English Catholics were dispelled by the Queen's refusal to take part in the Council of Trent.

3. Defined or limited by a word prefixed, as + *English Catholic*, + *Popish Catholic*, *ANGLO-CATHOLIC*, *ROMAN CATHOLIC*, q. v.

(See a different use of *English Catholics*, in sense 2 quot. 1876.)

1577 FULKE (*title*), Two Treatises. . . Answers of the Christian Protestant to the proud challenge of a Popish Catholic. 1885 SIR W. HARBERT (*title*), Letter to a Roman pretended Catholic. 1898 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 597 Many rebels against her maieitie and popish catholiques. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1840) III. xiv. The Holy Church throughout all the world is broken into many fragments. . . we are the English Catholics, abroad are the Roman Catholics. . . elsewhere are the Greek Catholics, and so on. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* s. v. *Protestant*, We tell the Papist that with respect to him we are Protestant; we tell the Protestant Dissenter that in respect to him we are Catholics; and we may be called Protestant or Protestant Catholics, or as some of our writers describe us, Anglo-Catholics.

b. *German Catholic*, *Old Catholic*: names taken by religious parties who separated from the Roman Catholic communion in Germany, the former under Ronge in 1845 (reunited 1848), the latter after the Vatican Council in 1870-71.

1871 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 8/1 The Old Catholics have great hopes of support from the High Church party in England.

+ 4 = CATHOLICUS. *Obs.*

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xxiv. 213 The Catholic of Armenia. *Ibid.* 210 They acknowledge obedience. . . to two Patriarchs of their own: whom they term Catholics. 1735 JOHNSON *tr. Lobo's Abyssinia* 307 Catholic like Patriarch is no more than an empty Title without the Power.

c. *attrib.* Of, relating to, affecting, or on the side of (Roman) Catholics. In *Catholic Emancipation*, etc. [In construction not distinct from the adj.]

1791 J. MILNER (*title*), A short Pamphlet on the Catholic Question. 1795 DUGENAN (*title*), Speech on the Catholic Bill in the Irish House of Commons. 1805 L. HAWKESBURY (*title*), Speech in the House of Lords, 10th of May on the Catholic Petition. 1809 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1834) II. 301 For these people Catholic Emancipation can do nothing. 1878 SPENCER *WALPOLE Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 145 The anti-Catholic members of the Cabinet [in 1846] were as much opposed to their Catholic colleagues as to their regular opponents. *Ibid.* note, Persons in favour of emancipation were classed as Catholic statesmen.

+ *Catholic*, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to all, general, universal; esp. belonging to the universal faith = CATHOLIC 5 b, 6 a, etc. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 Ye catholic or general fayth of y' churche. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 540 The Potent Kyng of kyngis all Preserue all Prencis Catholycall. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 5 The Church Apostolical and Catholical. 1674 HORTON *Serm. Rom.* viii. 277 The comforts of Religion and Christianity. . . are Catholic and Universal.

b. of medicines: = CATHOLIC 2.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Mania* Wks. II. 377 But, like an Apothecaries drug, Catholic. 1644 N. JOCELINE (*title*), Parliament Physick for a Sin-Sick Nation. . . containing a Catholical Medicine for all Natures and Nations.

*Catholically* (kăp'pōlikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a catholic manner.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 They. . . that in a true herte catholically byleue the same. 1829 BLACKB. *Mag.* XXV. 133 He did catholically dread the very name of what they called reform. 1855 MORLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 304 To consent that his niece should live Catholically after the marriage. 1887 *Times* 7 Apr. 3/5 The Conservatives. . . were more catholically minded.

So *Catholic*ness.

1731 BAILEY II, *Catholicness*. . . being of a catholic spirit, universality.

+ *Catholic*an, a. *Obs.* rare -1, = CATHOLIC 7 c.

1518 *Dispatch* in Ld. Berners *Froiss.* Pref. 15 Which the king Catholics Cownsell goothe faste abowte to lette.

*Catholicate*, rare. [ad. med. L. *catholicat-us*.] The jurisdiction of an Armenian catholicus.

1878 STUBBS *Lect. Study of Hist.* (1886) 159 The Armenian Catholics. . . took refuge at Sis and founded there an independent or national Catholicate.

*Catholicism* (kăp'pōlisiz'm, kăp'pōlisiz'm). [f. CATHOLIC + -ISM. Cf. F. *catholicisme*.]

1. The system, faith, and practice of the Catholic Church; adherence to the Catholic Church.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Catholicisme*. . . the orthodox Faith of the Catholic Church. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* Rom. xi. Annot. Much less will God ever confine the Church and Covenant of peculiarity to the Jewish Nation, and take it from the Gentiles, and cease Catholicism.

b. usually of the Roman Catholic Church.

1613-7 PURCHAS *Pilgr.*, *Descr. India* (1864) 131 Thomæan Christians. These Thomæans are now, as the Iesuites report, reduced to their Catholicisme. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xxix. (T.) All the gipsies that I have conversed with assured me of their sound catholicism. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) x We may think of Voltairism. . . as we think of Catholicism or the Renaissance or Calvinism.

c. so *Roman Catholicism*.

1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec. Mrs. Craik can do justice to the earnest and beautiful side of Roman Catholicism. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 412 The object. . . being no doubt to ridicule Roman Catholicism.

d. A trait, note, or act of a good Catholic.

1609 T. MORTON *Assu. Higgins* 2 Who hold it a Catholicism to brand me with only an imaginative imputation. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provins. Lett.* (1844) II. 286 Censure of what. . . we have been led to deem genuine Catholicisms.

+ 2. = CATHOLICITY 4. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. Intro. (R.) This broken consent is not an infallible testimony of the catholicism of the Doctrine.

3. = CATHOLICITY 1. *rare.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 454 All religions. . . are tolerated and a spirit of liberality and catholicism is increasing.

*Catholicist* (kăp'pōlisist), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent or partisan of catholicism.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 133 We reproach a man by terming him a Deist, Methodist, Catholicist.

*Catholicity* (kăp'pōlisiti). [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. F. *catholicité*.] Catholic quality or character.

1. The quality of being comprehensive in feeling, taste, sympathy, etc.; freedom from sectarian exclusiveness or narrowness.

1843 *Edin. Rev.* Dec. 274 One of the greatest and most attractive characteristics of his mind—its catholicity. 1855 H. REDD *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1878) 55 It is important to cultivate a true catholicity of taste. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Forl. Poet* I. xxi, Royalty itself could not compete with Lady Mayfair in the brilliant catholicity of her entertainments.

b. of religious feeling.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. 435 This great principle of Christian Brotherhood. . . a stronger feeling of the true Catholicity of Christianity. 1868 MRS. BALFOUR *1746. Women* (ed. 3) 173 True Christian catholicity of spirit. 1882 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 813 The lessons of catholicity and toleration.

2. Universal prevalence; universality.

1868 HUXLEY *Phys. Basis Life* 137, I share this catholicity of assimilation with other animals.

3. Of a church or doctrine: The character of being universally recognized or diffused.

1843 *tr. Mariotti's Italy Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 113 Universality of dominion was now to be cemented by catholicity of faith and worship. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* Intro. (L.) An appeal to the catholicity of the church, in proof that its doctrines are true, is an appeal to the voice of the multitude upon a dispute as to truth. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 3/5 Thus will the catholicity of our Church be at length realized.

4. The character of belonging to, or in accordance with, the Catholic Church.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table Talk* 6 June, In the first century, catholicity was the test of a book or epistle. . . being canonical. 1842 FUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 139 They wish to claim for the English Church the character of Catholicity. 1868 G. HARDY in *Guardian* 29 Apr. 494 A sincere and faithful trust in the Catholicity of the Church of England.

b. *spec.* of the Church of Rome: The doctrine or faith of that Church, catholicism.

1847 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 175 The Swiss radicals. . . know what Catholicity is. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 80 When the professors of Catholicity arrogate to themselves political command.

*Catholicize* (kăp'pōlisēiz, kăp'pōlisēiz), *v.* In 7-iokise, -ikize. [f. as prec. + -IZE: in its earlier form f. *Catholic*.]

1. *trans.* To make catholic or Catholic (in various senses of the adjective).

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 126 Doth not the Pope monopolize and Catholicize (as I may so say) the Church of Rome. . . as the only Catholic Church over the earth? 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 170 To catholicize the phraseology of natural history. 1809 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 535 They will yet by their writings, serve to catholicize the romanists. 1865 FUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 281 It seemed. . . before these secessions that. . . nothing but time was needed to Catholicize England. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 333 To liberalise [the Papal] Church, to catholicize Liberalism.

2. *intr.* To become, or behave as, a Catholic.

1611 COTGR., *Catholicize*, to catholicize it. . . become a Catholic. 1853 W. HAZLITT *tr. Monstori's Israel of Afs* xxvii. 194 All protestant foreigners settled in Piedmont are ordered to catholicize or to quit the country.

Hence *Catholicized ppl. a.*, *Catholicizing ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1826 C. BUTLER *Life Crocius* App. 256 He is said to have had in view the catholicizing as it was termed, the Northern Part of Germany. 1868 M. PARRISON *Academ. Org.* § 5-299 The collision which is impending between the Catholic, or catholicizing party, and the liberal party in Oxford. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct., The forcible abduction and catholicizing of the little Mortara boy. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 337 A catholicized liberalism.

*Catholicly* (kăp'pōliklī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. Universally, with universal application. ? *Obs.*

1613 SIR L. CARY *Elegy on Donne* (T.) No druggist of the soul bestow'd on all so catholicly a curing cord. 1645 MITTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 170 That Marriage is indissoluble, is not Catholicly true; we know it dissoluble for Adultery and for desertion.

2. In accordance with the faith or teaching of the Catholic Church.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 That the sycke person may fynyshe his life Catholiclyckely in the fayth of Iesu Cryste. 1885 W. FULKE *Defence* 63 The late new English Testament catholicly translated and printed at Rheims. 1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 1, I was one of her privatist

Friends, and Catholicly affected. 1853 CBL. WISEMAN *Ess.* II. 377 We own we do not see it, if viewed Catholicly.

b. so *Roman Catholicity*.

1793 H. WALPOLE *Lett. II. Manu* (1834) I. lviii. 250 You are either run Roman Catholicly devout or take me to be so.

+ *Catholicness*. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Catholic quality, catholicity.

1605 A. WOTTON *Assu. Pop. Articles* 34 Neither can you reasonably thinke, that the catholicness of the Church requires a continuall being in all places at once. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 6 The catholicness of their doctrine. 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 284 Their. . . pretence to Catholicness or Universality. 1674 BERVINT *Saint at Endor* 20 (R.) Thus one may judg of the catholicness, which Romanists brag of.

*Catholico-*. Combining form of CATHOLIC.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 69 To advance the Catholic-Pontifical interest in Great Britain.

*Catholicon* (kăp'pōlikōn). [a. 16th c. F. *catholicon*, -cum, a. L. *catholicum*, or Gr. καθολικόν adj., neut. sing., universal.]

1. An electuary supposed to be capable of evacuating all humours; a universal remedy or prophylactic; panacea. *arch.* [Used in Fr., in 16th c. by Ambrose Paré; its earlier history does not appear.]

1611 BIBLE *Prof.* 3 Men talke much. . . of Catholicon the drug, that it is instead of all purges. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 9 Death is the cure of all diseases. There is no Catholicon or universal remedy I know but this. 1723-69 DE FOS, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 364 A Catholicon, and good for every thing. 1808 *Med. Fr.* XIX. 338 Nor do I mean to assert, that it is such a catholicon as to exclude other adjuvants. 1833 CHAMÉ. *Fr.* No. 62. 73 A little plaister is his catholicon for all evils.

b. *fig.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 66. 109 The spiritual Catholicon, that generally remedy which is fit for any malady, prayer. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* (1654) II. 29 A good wife is a Catholicon, or universal remedy for all the evils that happen in life. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guildford* (1742) I. 224 He. . . so made his Wit a Catholicon, or Shield, to cover all his weak Places and Infirmities. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 274 The panacea for all moral and political evils—the true and only catholicon. 1859 JOWETT *Ep. Romans, Atonement & Satisf.* § 3 To assume revelation or inspiration, as a sort of shield or Catholicon, under which the weak points of theology may receive protection.

+ 2. a. A universal formula. *Obs.* b. A comprehensive treatise.

In the latter sense applied by Johannes de Balbis de Janua, as the title of his celebrated Latin Grammar and Dictionary, the *Catholicon* or *Summa*, made in 1286; whence in later times given to various vocabularies of Latin and some vernacular, e.g. the *Catholicon Anglicum*, an English-Latin Vocabulary dated 1483. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* vii. 131 Neither one sense nor other can be obtruded for an Article of Faith, much less as a Catholicon instead of all. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 90. 79 The Catholicon of John Balbi, a Genoese monk. . . consists of a Latin grammar, followed by a dictionary. 1865 WAY *Pronp. Parv.* Pref. 23 The student of mediæval antiquities will find in the *Catholicon* an auxiliary rarely to be consulted without advantage and instruction. *Ibid.* 64 The valuable English-Latin Dictionary, frequently cited as the 'Catholicon Anglicum'.

|| *Catholicos* (kăp'pōlikōs). [a. Gr. καθολικός: see CATHOLIC sb. 4.] The Patriarch of Armenia.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1266 The Armenians. . . having a Patriarch of their owne whom they call a Catholicon. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Study of Hist.* (1886) 159 The Armenian Catholics. . . took refuge at Sis. 1883 *Daily News* 20 July 5/3 Certain riots affecting the election of the Catholics.

+ *Catholicship*. *Obs.* [f. CATHOLIC + -SHIP.] = CATHOLICITY.

1653 CHISHNALE *Cath. Hist.* to The Doctors Arguments. . . concerning Rome's Catholicship. 1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleach* Ep. Ded., The true marks and signs of the Catholicship thereof.

*Catholog*, *obs.* form of CATALOGUE.

*Cathood* (kæ'thūd). [f. CAT + -HOOD, after *manhood*, etc.] The state of a (full grown) cat.

1791 HUDDSFORD *Salmag.* 140 Sent. . . In prime of Cathood to the Catcomb. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxv. (D.) My kitten should never attain to cathood.

*Ca'-thro'*. *Sc.* [f. *ca'*, CALL, in sense 'drive' + THROUGH *prep.*] 'A great disturbance' (Jamieson).

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv. There was siccan a ca'-thro', as the like was never seen. 1818 — *Hrt. Mid.* xvi, Ye never saw sic a ca'throw.

*Catiff*, *catiffe*, *obs.* ff. CATIFF.

*Catiline*, a. [ad. L. *Catilina*.] The name of a Roman who conspired against his country B.C. 63; sometimes taken as the type of a profligate conspirator. Hence *Catiline*rian, + *Catili*nary sb. and a., + *Catillism*.

1592 G. HARVEY in *Nashe Strange News* Wks. 1883 II. 263. 1594 BR. KING *Jonas* (1618) 190 The. . . vncompassionate style of these Catilinary dispositions. 1611 COTGR., *Catillism*, Catilism, conspiracie. 1774 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1775) 71/1 Catilines at home who ought to be dragged forth to public disgrace and punishment. 1798 G. ELLIS in *Anti-Jacobin* 12 Feb. 65 The Catiline of modern times [Fox]. 1875 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in Italy* I. vi. 329 The Catilinary riots of Tiburzio.

+ *Catillate*, v. *Obs.* -° [f. L. *catillat*- ppl. stem of *catillare* to lick a plate, f. *catillus* dish, plate.] 'To lick dishes' (Cockeram 1623).

*Cation* (kæ'tiōn). *Electr.* [a. Gr. κατιόν (a thing) going down, neut. of pr. ppl. of κατ-έναι to go down, f. κατ down + -έναι.] The name



given by Faraday to an electro-positive element, which in electro-chemical decompositions is evolved at the cathode. Opposed to *anion*.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* 1839 § 655, I require a term to express those bodies which can pass to the electrodes, or, as they are usually called, the poles. I propose to distinguish such bodies by calling those *anions* which go to the anode of the decomposing body; and those passing to the cathode, *cations*. 1839 GROVE in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 238 The cations of the electrolytes. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Elect. & Magnet.* 1. 231.

**Catkin** (kæ'tkin). *Bot.* Also 6 *cattaken*, *catken*, 8-9 *katkin*. [Taken by Lyte from Du. *kattiken* 'kitten' and 'catkin' of hazel, willow, etc. (in Dodoens), dim. of *kattu* cat. The 16th c. *L. catulus*, *f. chaton* (f. *chat*), and Ger. *kätzchen*, have the same two senses; the *catkin* being named from its soft downy appearance: cf. CATLING 4.]

A unisexual inflorescence, consisting of rows of apetalous flowers ranged in circles along a slender stalk; the whole forming a cylindrical, downy-looking, and generally pendant part, which falls off in a single piece after flowering or ripening; as in the willow, birch, poplar, pine, hazel, etc.; a deciduous spike; an amentum. (Called by Turner 1568 *lagge*, and by various 16-17th c. writers *aglet*.)

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lviii. 733 Leaves spring forth after the Catkins, aggettes, or blowings. *Ibid.* lviii. 743 Withy . . . his flower or blossom is lyke a fine throm or thicke set velvet heaped vp together about a little stemme, the which when it openeth is soft in handling, and lyke downe or Cotton, and therefore the whole flower is called a Chatton, Katkin or Cattaken. 1611 CORCRA, *Chattons*, the Catkins, Catkails, aglet-like blowings, or bloomings, of nut-trees, etc. 1731-7 MÜLLER *Gard. Dict.* (J.) The pine tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131 Golden catkins deck the fallow tree. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 The willows . . . are gay with their pendant catkins.

Hence *Catkin'd* ppl. a.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 The bushy hedgerows . . . shrouded the grassy borders . . . with catkin'd hazels. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 78 Catkin'd trees, whose blossoms are only tufts and dust.

**Cat-lap** (kæ'tlæp). *slang.* or *dial.* [Cf. Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 288 'They'll take suggestion as the cat laps milk'.] Stuff fit for a cat to lap: contemptuously applied to tea or other weak drink.

1785 CAPT. GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Cat-Lap*, tea, called also scandal broth. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgeuntle* ch. xiii. We have tea and coffee aboard . . . You are at the age to like such catlap. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xxvii. 282 The clerk only muttered, 'Oh, d—n! nobody wants your catlap!'

**Catless** (kæ'tlēs), a. [f. CAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no cat. (*playful*.)

1758 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) III. 503, I, alas! am catless! 1858 CHAMBERLAIN *Tru.* IX. 338 We returned to a catless fireside.

**Cat-like**, a. (*adv.*) Like a cat, or that of a cat; *esp.* stealthy, noiseless of tread.

1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* iv. iii. 116 A Lyonnesse . . . Lay cowlching head on ground, with catlike watch. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 13 Hugging her husband in her cat-like clutches. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 384 A ferocious-looking, cat-like head. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Aug. 222 With stealthy, cat-like steps.

**Catling** (kæ'tlin). Also 7 *catlin*. [f. CAT *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix. The connexion of sense 3 does not appear: *perh.* it is a distinct word.]

1. A little cat; a kitten.

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50 Never cat nor catling I shall find. 1792 HUNDESFORD *Salmag.* 134 Cats and Catlings of ignoble line. 1866 L.D. OSBORNE *Educ. Children* 23 The fate of the brother and sister catlings. 2. Catgut for a violin, lute, or the like; 'the smallest-sized lute-strings' (Stainer & Barrett).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 132 (To Musicians) What say you Simon Catling? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 306 Vnlesse the Fidler Apollo get his sinewes to make catlings on. 1708 KEARSY, *Catlings* or *Catlings*, a sort of small Cat-gut Strings for Musical Instruments. 1722 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 284 Lutestrings, Catlings, Minikings. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 53 Catlings are small strings for fiddles and other musical instruments. 1833 ACT 3 § 4 *Will. IV.* lvi, Catlings, the Gross, containing 12 Dozen Knots.

b. *transf.* (*pl.*) Stringed instruments. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iii. li. Still Tort'ring the deep mouth'd Catlins, till Hoarse-thundering Diapasons should the whole room fill.

3. *Surg.* 'A long, narrow, double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for performing amputations' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 Of the dismembering knife, and of the Catling . . . Whatsoever the Catling or dismembering knife cannot come at by reason of their greatness, etc. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. i. 25 With your Catling divide the Vessels between the bones. 1824 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 26 Jan. 9/1 Sir Astley (Cooper) . . . with the limb in one hand, and the Catling in the other, commenced the operation.

† 4. = CATKIN. (But possibly a misprint.) *Obs.* 1665-76 RAY *Flora* 221 The flowers [of mulberry] are downy Catlins, which turn into berries. 1704 HARRIS (J.), *Catling*, The down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat. Hence in KEARSY, BAILLY, JOHNSON, and mod. *Dicts.*

**Catlinite**. *Min.* [Named by C. T. Jackson, 1839, after Geo. Catlin, the famous delineator of

the American Indians.] The sacred pipe-stone of the American Indians, a kind of indurated red clay occurring in a bed of considerable extent in the region of the Upper Missouri, referred by Hayden to the Cretaceous formation. (Dana.)

1858 DANA *Min.* 252. 1883 BARTER in *Amer. Naturalist* July, Catlinite: its antiquity as a material for Tobacco pipes.

**Catmint** (kæ'tmint). Also *cats-mint*, 7 *cata-mint*. [f. CAT + MINT; cf. med.L. *herba catii*, *cataria*, *F. herbe du chat*, *G. katzenminze*, Du. *kattetruid*. See quot. 1776.] A labiate plant, *Nepeta Cataria*, a native of Britain and the continent of Europe, naturalized in North America. Also taken as the English name of the genus.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 557 *Nepta*, *katesminte*. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 248 The third kinde [of Calamynel] is now called in English *Neppe*, and *Cat mynte*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ccxvii. § 1. 553 Cat Mint or Nep growth high. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 206 The cat . . . is excessively fond of some plants, such as valerian, marum, and cat-mint; against these it rubs, smells them at a distance, and at last . . . wears them out. 1834 J. FORBES *Lænnec's Dis. Chest* 645 Aromatics are also exceedingly useful, and particularly the infusion of cat-mint. 1884 GR. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* II. 55 Ground-ivy . . . is bright blue; catmint . . . pale blue.

**Catnache**, *rare*. Apparently a corruption of *catananche* (*C. cærulea*), the Blue Succory, a perennial herbaceous plant, of the south of Europe.

1803 *Fl. heat & Weeds* in *Poet. Monitor* 113 With star-like rays, and sky-like blue . . . The catnache blue may serve to name The proud, conceited, flirting dame.

**Cat-nip**. [f. CAT + NEP.] The common name in U. S. of CATMINT.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 (Medicinal plants in New England) Catmint or catnip. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 The healing qualities of hoarhound, catnip and pennyroyal. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale* ch. I. iv. 66 A decoction of catnip. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Ist.* 20 A . . . tea-pot, which fumed strongly of catnip-tea.

† **Catoblepas**. *Zool.* [*L. catoblepas*, Gr. *κατὸ βλεψ*, f. *κατὰ* downwards + *βλέν-ειν* to look; see quot.] In ancient authors, some African animal, 'perhaps a species of buffalo, or the gnu, a species of antelope' (Lewis & Short, s.v.). Now made the name of a genus including the GNU.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xvi. (1495) 776 A wyld beest that hyghte Catoblefas and hath a lyttill body and nyce in all membres and a grete heed hangyng away towards the erth. 1581 GOLDING *De Morany* xvi. 299 Ye eye of the beest of Egypt which killeth those whom it looketh vpon. *Marg.* The catoblep and also the cockatrice. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* viii. xxi. A wild beest, called Catoblepas. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. vi. 1. 467 The Catoblepas is said to be of like venenous nature. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Catoblepa*, a strange beest . . . some thinke it to be the Basilisk, or Cockatrice. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 777, note (ed. 1753), In the same region the Catoblepon is found, a creature like a bull, whose eyes are so fixed as chiefly to look downward.

**Catocathartic** (kæ'tokä'th'atik), a. and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. *κατὰ* downwards + *καθαρτικός* CATHARTIC; cf. ANOCATHARTIC. Also formerly *cata-*.]

A. *adj.* Causing evacuation of the bowels, purgative. B. *sb.* A purgative medicine.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Catocatharticks, are Medicines that purge downwards. *Cato-cathartic Medicines*, are such as purge downwards. 1721 BAILLY, *Catocathartic*.

† **Catoche** (kæ'tō'ki). *Med. Obs.* [Gr. *κατοχή* catoche (Galen), f. *κατέχειν* to hold down, take possession of, seize.] = next.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 53 It differs . . . from a Catoche, because in Carus the eyes are shut. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 129 The Pulse in the Catoche remain'd entire.

† **Catochus** (kæ'tō'chūs). *Med.* [Gr. *κατόχος* (Galen) = *κατοχή*; see prec.] 'An old term for catalepsy. Also, for an affection similar to catalepsy, but with rigidity of the limbs; also, for coma-vigil' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1656 H. MORR *Antid. Ath.* i. xi. (1712) 35 The Nerves . . . have no sense, as is demonstrable from a Catalepsia or Catochus. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 81 A second [kind of spasm] is catochus.

† **Catogan**. [F.] = CADOGAN.

1885 N. Y. *Weekly Sun* 29 Apr. 3/5 To dress the hair on the top of the head and form it into a catogan loop in the nape of the neck, as ultra-fashionable women are arranging their coiffure at this moment.

**Catogenic** (kæ'tō'jē'nik), a. [mod. f. Gr. *κατὰ* downwards + *γενος* race, kind, sort + -IG.] Pertaining to decomposition.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cottin's Rocks Class.* 336 Regarding the red hematites as products of catogenic transmutation from brown hematite.

† **Cat o'mountain**: see CATAMOUNTAIN.

† **Caton**. *Obs.* Also *cathon*. [a. F. *Caton*, ad. L. *Catō-em*, *Cato*.] The *Disticha de moribus* attributed to Dionysius Cato, a book of ethics in Latin verse, of the 3rd or 4th c., much esteemed in the middle ages as a manual of instruction.

c 1460 Towneley *Myt.* 94 It semys by youre Laton Ye have lerd youre Caton. 1481-3 CAXTON *Bo. for Travo.* in *Promp.* Parv. 63 George the booke seller hath doctrinals, catons, etc. oures of our Lady, Donetis, partis, accidents. 1484 — *Cato* (ad fin.) Here fynnysheth this present booke whiche is sayd or called Caton.

**Catonian** (kätō'nian), a. and *sb.* [ad. L. *Catōniānus*, f. *Cato* name of several celebrated

Romans, *esp.* Cato the Censor, and his descendant Cato of Utica, both remarkable for the severity of their manners.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato; severe, stern, austere. B. *sb.* A follower of Cato.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij. Catoniens, Peripaticiens, Academiens. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 246 Be not . . . morose, sullen. nor of Catonian or lyrical Spirits. 1821 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. (1871) 9 Her brother had a more catonian look.

So *Catonian a.*, *Catonically adv.*, *Catonism*; also *Catoism*.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 21 'I am weary of conjectures'—but I do not mean to end them Catonically [*i.e.* by suicide]. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Ballot Wks.* 1859 II. 309/2 All the penalties of austerity and Catonism. 1850 JAMES OLD *Oak Chest* I. 119 The Age of Catonism is passed away. 1883 AUSTIN DOBSON *Fighting* v. 131 The Catonic Thwackum drinks considerably more.

**Cat-o'-nine-tails**, *sb.* Also 8 *catanine-tails*, *cat-and-nine-tails*, 8-9 *cat-of-nine-tails*, (9 cat with nine tails). [see CAT 8: *prob.* the name was originally one of grim humour, in reference to its 'scratching' the back.]

1. A whip with nine knotted lashes; till 1881 an authorized instrument of punishment in the British navy and army.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* (L.) If you should give such language at sea, you'd have a cat-o'-nine-tails laid cross your shoulders. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Conn. Wks.* (1709) 208 He hung up the Catanine-tails. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xvii. To whip him up with the Cat-and-nine-tails. 1763 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 90/2 The plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat o' nine tails. 1806-7 J. BERNERS *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) xii. xxv. You would joyfully submit to the cat-and-nine-tails by way of a flapper to your dormant excitability. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* I. 97 The disgusting operation of flogging a man alive with a cat-o'-nine-tails. 1879 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 5/2 A fac-simile of a cat-o'-nine-tails . . . was exhibited.

fig. a 1796 VANBRUGH *False Friend* Prol. (T.) You awful cat-o'-nine-tails to the stage.

attrib. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 99 What is your cat-of-nine-tails man, in a battle or a storm?

2. A bulrush. (U. S.).

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* (1883) 246 It swayed back and forward like a cat-o'-nine-tails (bulrush) with a bobolink on it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/1 A mossy bank with overhanging ferns and cat-o'-nine-tails.

Hence *Cat-o'-nine-tail*, v. (*humorous*).

1796 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1840) I. 272 Must man be cataninetailed by care, until he shields himself in a shroud?

**Catopleb**: see CATOBLEPAS.

† **Catoptric**. *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *κατόπτρις* to be seen, visible + -IC.] One skilled in optics.

1605 Z. JONES *Loyer's Spectres* 27 This do the Catoptricks themselves teach. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Catoptricks*, professors of the Opticks or art speculative.

**Catoptrick** (kätō'ptrik), a. (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *κατόπτρις* of or in a mirror, f. *κατόπτρον* mirror, f. *κατά* against + *δρ-* see + -τρον suffix of instrument.]

A. *adj.* Relating to a mirror or reflector, or to optical reflexion.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Phil.* (1776) II. 340 There have been catoptrick instruments formed for the amusement of philosophers. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 423 The telescope to which the catoptrick micrometer is applied. 1821 BREWSTER *Optic* xli. 328 This catoptrick lens, as it may be called. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 97 The catoptrick examination of the eye. 1862 ANSTED *Chamuel* I. ii. 33 The light-houses each having a catoptrick light of the first order. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* vii. i. 606.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* Catoptricks (formerly in *sing.*): That part of Optics which treats of reflexion.

1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* 20 That part hereof, which dealth with Glasses, is called Catoptrike. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* xxv. 447 He must gather together the Beames of the Skie in a mirrour, which they call Alchemusie, according to the rules of Catoptrik. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 666 The Catoptricks, that have for their object, Rays Reflected. 1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 Catoptricks and Dioptricks. Where the effects of Mirrors and glasses are shewed. 1864 BURTON *Sci. Abr.* I. i. 126.

† 2. An instrument or apparatus for producing effects by reflexion. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. iii. (1651) 211 'Tis ordinarie to see strange uncouth figures by Catoptricks. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov. With Dutch patience, he shew'd us his perpetual motions, catoptricks, magnetical experiments.

**Catoptrical** (kätō'ptrikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Relating to a mirror or to reflexion; = prec. Hence *Catoptrically adv.*

1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 215 The Power of Catoptrical or Dioptrical or Cata-dioptrical Machines. 1754 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 622 Philosophers began to increase their catoptrical experiments. 1819 H. BUSK *Ten* 63 By catoptrical devise survey Stars. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 501/3 It may be used catoptrically.

**Catoptromancy** (kätō'ptrō'mānsi), f. Gr. *κατόπτρον* mirror + *μαντεία* divination; see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a mirror.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. iv. v. 310 Catoptromancie received those resemblances in cleare glasses. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. 207 Catoptromancy . . . held in such account by the Emperor Didius Julianus. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* *Charac.* 275/2 He . . . understands all the mysteries of . . . catoptromancy, he having a magical glass to be consulted upon some extraordinary occasions. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult. Sci.* 321 *Catoptromancy*, a species of divination by the mirror. Hence *Catoptromantic a.*



† Cator(e), -tour, var. of CATER, *Obs.*

**Cat's-cradle.** Also cat-cradle. [Origin probably fanciful: the guess that it 'may have been' *cratch-cradle* is not founded on facts.]

A children's game in which two players alternately take from each other's fingers an intertwined cord so as always to produce a symmetrical figure.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 388 An ingenious play they call cat's cradle; one ties the two ends of a packthread together, and then winds it about his fingers, another with both hands takes it off perhaps in the shape of a gridiron, the first takes it from him again in another form, and so on alternately changing the packthread into a multitude of figures whose names I forget, it being so many years since I played at it myself. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Christ's Hosp.* 326 Weaving those ingenious parentheses called cat-cradles. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxvii. 246 Old Mr. Harding... was in bed playing cat's-cradle with Posy.

*attrib.* 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 84 One of those cats-cradle reasoners who never see a decided advantage in any thing but indecision. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/2 The senseless accidents, and cat's-cradle plots of old romance.

**Cat's-eye.** [In sense 2, prob. a translation: cf. *F. œil de chat*, *It. occhi de gatti*, *Pg. olhos de gatos*, *Ger. katzenauge*, etc.]

1. The eye of a cat; a cat-like eye. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 266 Stones lyke vnto cates eyes. 1611 CORG. s.v. *Chat*, *Oeil de chat*... a cat-eye, or sight that is as good by night as in the day.

2. A precious stone, a variety of chalcedonic quartz, very hard and transparent, which, when cut *en cabochon*, displays, on being held to the light, a peculiar floating lustre, resembling the contracted pupil of a cat's eye, supposed to be caused by small parallel fibres of asbestos. The finest come from Ceylon and Malabar.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 265 They bore a fine hole in these [diamonds] through the myddest, whereby they appere lyke the eyes of a catte. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 226 It [Ceylon] bringeth forth great store of Christall Cates eyes, or Ochi de Gati. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 657/1 Called Olhos de Gatos, i.e. Cats-eyes, by the Portuguese. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 Reflection of light, which, in a polished state, gives varieties to the cat's eye, star-stone, sun-stone, etc. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 70 Confined his purchases to a large cat's-eye ring. 1890 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 1. 37 The Cat's-eye is one of the jewels of which the Singhalese are especially proud.

3. A rural name of the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*; also of the Forget-me-not, and various other small bright flowers.

1817 KEATS *Calidore*, The glow Of the wild cat's eyes. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, *Pl.* IV. 96.

**Cat's-foot.**

1. The foot of a cat; † used *lit.* in reference to the fable or tale of a monkey (or a fox) using the foot or paw of a cat to rake roasted chestnuts out of the burning coals.

(The story is told by some of a monkey belonging to Pope Julius II., 1503-13; see *N. & Q.* Ser. vi. VII. 286.)

1623 MABBE tr. *Alenman's Guman d'Alf.* II. 167 To take the Cat by the foot, and therewith to rake the coales out of the Ouen. 1661 *Argyle's Last Will in Hart. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/1 Like the Monkey, that took the Cat's Foot to pull the Chestnut out of the Fire. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 6 June, My Lord Brouncker, which I make use of as a monkey do the cat's foot. 1680 *Humane Prudence* (1717) 214 The polite man makes use of others as the Fox did of the Cat's Foot, to pull the Apple out of the Fire.

† 2. Hence *fig.* = CAT'S-PAW 2. *Obs.*

1675 *PENN Eng. Pres. Interest Disc.* 40 It is the Interest of Governours... not to be the Cat's Foot. 1693 T. PITTS *West. Maryrol.* (1709) 7. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Tool*, the Creature of any Cause... or Cat's Foot.

3. A plant: a. Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

b. Mountain Cudweed, *Asterum dioica*. 1507 *GERARD Herbal* I. ccc. 705 In English ground Iuie... Tushoofe, and Cate foot. 1758 J. S. *La Drav's Observ. Surg.* (1777) 122 An Infusion made with the Head of white Poppies, Cat's-foot, Colt's-foot, and Maiden-hair. 1775 *LIGHTFOOT Floræ Scot.* (1777) I. 470 Mountain Cudweed or Cats-Foot. 1878 in BRITTEN & HOLL. *Plant-n.* [Still used in both senses.]

**Cat's hair, cat-hair.** [*f.* CAT + HAIR, in *Fr. poil de chat* (Cotgr.).]

† 1. A kind of tumour or sore. *Obs.*

1552 HULOT, Cattes heere... *furniculus*. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. (1568) 64 b. Cresses... driueth furth... sores such as one is called Catts hare. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Tiv, The sore y<sup>e</sup> is called a cattes heate & brekinge out in the fingers. 1611 CORG., *Poil de chat*, a Cats hairs. 1616 SURFL. & MARKIL. *Constr. Farm* 116 Hard swellings, whether they be called cat-haires or coines.

2. *Sc. a.* 'The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows'. b. 'The thin hair that often grows on the bodies of persons in bad health' (Jamieson).

**Cat's-head.** 1. 'A kind of apple' (J.).

1617 RIDER, A Cats head, *Pomum decumanum*. 1676 *WORLDING Cyder* (1691) 207 The Cats head, by some called the Go-no-further, is a very large Apple. 1767 *ABERCROMBIE Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 672/2 List of Fruit Trees. Apples... French rennet, Cat's head, Leather-coat russet.

2. An ornament in Norman architecture.

1848 *RICKMAN Goth. Archit.* (ed. 5) xxiii, The doorway... combines the zigzag, and cat's-head with the tooth ornament. 1853 A. P. S. *Dict. of Arch.* I, *Bird's Head ornament*, sometimes called *Bird's beak head*, and *Cat's head* molding... decoration consisting of conventional heads of

monsters generally terminating in a beard formed of one or more other heads, of foliage, or of beaks.

3. See CAT-HEAD.

† **Cat-silver.** *Obs.* [In *Ger. Katzensilber*, *Sw. kattsilver*. *Mod. L. argentum felium*; perh. with reference to its shining when it is nearly dark.] Mica with a silvery appearance.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Ynnus Nomenclator* (N.) Hujus species est et... mica. Cat silver. 1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 72 Whence I rather concluded it to be *argentum felium*, or Cat-silver, but that it would not shine in the dark. 1729 *WOODWARD Fossile* (J.) Catsilver... is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. 1776 *SILFERTH Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 10 Cat-silver, so the glimmer is called by the Germans, when it has the colour of... silver.

**Catskin, cat-skin** (kætskin).

1. The skin of the cat (wild or tame), used for fur, etc. Chiefly *attrib.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/4, 2 Purses, one a Catskin, and the other a colour'd Purse. 1805 *SCOTT Let. in Lockhart Life* (1839) II. 249 If Mrs. Ellis takes a fancy for cat-skin fur, now is the time. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerr.* (1842) I. 228 We want no more wars for cat-skins.

2. † a. Short for a catskin bag (*obs.*). b. *slang.* An inferior kind of silk-hat.

1600 *HEYWOOD 2 Edw. IV.* m. iii. (Enter Jockie, loden.) Heres her cat-skin till she come. 1837 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. v. Tom is arrayed... in a regulation cat-skin at seven-and-sixpence.

**Cat's-meat** (kætsmēt). The flesh of horses, etc., prepared and sold by street dealers as food for domestic cats. Also *attrib.*, as in *Cat's-meat-man*.

1593 *NASHB Strange News* Ep. Ded. Wks. 1883-4 II. 180 We haue catted meate and dogges meate enough for these mungrels. 1632 *MASSINGER Alacid of Hon.* III. 1, I will cry broom, or cat's-meat, in Palermo. 1826 in *Hone Every-day* *Bk.* II. 861, I saw her pass with her cats-meat barrow. 1836 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxiii, Purveyor of cat's-meat to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. 1836 B. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvi, A parcel of... dogs... following the cats-meat-man's barrow.

† **Cat'so.** *slang.* *Obs.* Also catso. [*a. It. cazzo*, membrum virile, also word of exclamation: Florio says 'also as *Cassica*, interjection, 'what! gods me! god forbid! tush!'] Frequent in 17th c. in the Italian senses; also = Rogue, scamp. Cf. the later GADSO.

1602 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* II. i, Nimble-spirited Catso's, that ha' their easions at pleasure. 1606 *Wily beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 285 Cunningly temporise with this cunning Catso. 1650 *WELDON Cr.* *Gas.* I, 99 Catso. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. 39 Catso. 1671 *Haymarket Hectors* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1833) IV. 521 Catso. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. viii. Cat-so! let us... drink.

**Cat's paw, cat's-paw.**

1. The paw of a cat; *fig.* that which comes down like the paw of a cat upon its victim.

1821 *KEATS Isabel* xvii, These Florentines... In hungry pride and gainful cowardice... Quick cat's-paws on the generous stray-away.

2. A person used as a tool by another to accomplish a purpose; see the earlier CAT'S-FOOT.

1657 M. HAWKE *Killing is Murder*, These he useth as the Monkey did the Cat's paw to scrape the nuts out of the fire. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Tool*, cat's paw. 1817 in *Churchyard's Chippes* 165 note, Bothwell was merely the cat's-paw of Murray, Morton, and Maitland. 1837 *RICHARDSON s.v. Cat, Cat's-paw*, common in vulgar speech, but not in writing. 1877 *MRS. FORRESTER Mignon* I. 105, I am not going to be made a cat's paw of. 1883 *American VI.* 245 Making themselves mere catspaws to secure chestnuts for those publishers.

3. *Naut.* A slight and local breeze, which shows itself by rippling the surface of the sea.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cats-paw*, a light air of wind perceived... by the impression made on the surface of the sea, which it sweeps very lightly, and then decays. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, Cat's-paws of wind, as they call them, flew across the water here and there, ruffling its smooth surface. 1851 *LONGF. Col. Leg. v. At Sea*, Sudden flaws struck the sea with their cat's-paws.

4. *Naut.* 'A twisting hitch, made in the bight of a rope, so as to induce two small bights, in order to hook a tackle on them both' (Smyth).

1794 [simplified in vb., q.v.]. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 125 When the mate came to shake the catspaw out of the down-haul. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 34 Make a cat's-paw in the fall of the luff.

**Cat's-paw, v.** [*f.* prec. sb.]

*Naut.* a. Of the wind: To ruffle slightly and in part the surface of water. b. To make a catspaw in the bight of a rope; to join by a cat's-paw.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman's* I. 217 A luff-tackle is catspawed to the other end of the sheet. 1853 *KANE Grimell Exp.* ix. (1856) 69 The surface of the sea at this time was catspawed as far as could be seen.

**Cat's tail, cat's-tail.** Also cat-tail.

1. The tail of a cat; a fur for the neck, so called.

1550 *LEVER Seren.* (Arb.) 131 Bryngyngne home sylkes and sables, cat-tayls, and folshe fethers to fill the realm full of such baggage. 1578 *LYRRE Dodsley* vi. lvi, 730 Yellowe ragged things compact of certayne scales, hanging vpon the tree, like smal Cattes tayles. 1731-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Catkins*. join'd together in Form of a Rope or Cat's-tail.

2. A name given to several plants from the resemblance of parts to the tail of a cat.

† a. ? The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 68 Flosmus... tapers barbatus... angl. felwort vel cattestayl. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 55 A Cattyla [*v.r.* Catalle], *lanugo, herba est*.

b. The Reed-Mace, *Typha latifolia*; from the long cylindrical furry spikes which form its fruit.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 79 It is called in englishe cattes tayle or reed-mace. 1578 *LYRRE Dodsley* iv. liii, 512 Typha palustris, Reed-Mace, Cattes tayle, or Water torch. 1640 *IBID.* 512 This plant yeldeth his cattes tayles. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* (1633) 45 (L.). 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-bl.* xx, Cat-tails... which from the sedge doth grow. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 430 The greater, or broad-leaved Cat's-tail, otherwise called Reed-Mace. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* II. 109 The tall cat's tails, and all the flags, stand absolutely motionless.

c. The Horse-tail, *Equisetum*.

1552 *HULOT*, Cattes tayle, herbe, which some call horse tale, *cauda equina, equisetum*. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 26 So bad and boggy it was that... it bore nothing but Cattayles. 1880 *JEFFERIS Gt. Estate* 25 She pulled the 'cat's-tails', as she learned to call the horse-tails, to see the stem part at the joints.

† d. Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare*. e. Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. f. Horse-tail Rush, *Eriophorum vaginatum*. g. = Cat's-tail grass (see 3).

1538 *TURNER Libellus*, Cattes tayle, *cirsion*. 1551 *Herbal* I. (1568) 29 Thys herbe is called in some places of Englande cattys tayles, in other places wyldye buglosse. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Poems* 10 (Jam.) The cat-tails whiten through the verdant bog: All vivifying Nature does her work. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Journ. France* II. 229 Slopes all flourishing with cat's-tail and poppy. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 329. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower*, *Pl.* VI. 63 Alpine Cat's-tail.

3. Cat's-tail grass: the name of the genus *Phleum*; esp. *P. pratense*, one of the earliest and most productive of British grasses, Timothy Grass.

1597 *GERARD Herbal* I. viii. 11 Great Cat-tails Grasse hath very small roots. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 [Of] Cat's-tail grass... the spike... seems rough. 1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* 242 Among the marshes I found the alpine catstail grass.

4. A catkin.

[Cf. 1578 in 1.] 1611 *COTGR.*, *Minions*, Cat-tayles, or Cat-kins: the long aglet-like buds of nut-trees. 1656 *DUGARD Gate Lat. Vnl.* § 129 In the Hazel the Cat-tail [breaketh out] before the budding. 1721 *BAILEY, Cat-tail*, a Substance, growing upon Nut-trees, Pines, etc. 1875 *PARRISH Sussex Dial.*, *Cats Tails*, the male blossom of hazel or willow.

5. *Naut.* The inner end of the CAT-HEAD (sense 1).

**Cat-stick.** A stick or bat used in the games of tip-cat and trap-ball.

a. 1626 *MASSINGER Women beware W.* I. ii, Prithee, lay up my cat and cat-stick safe. a. 1626 *BROME New Acad.* II. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 61 That gall their hands with stool-balls, or their Cat-sticks. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Catstick*, used by Boies at Trap-ball. 1721 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Perph. Lovers* III, 'Egad my legs are fall'n away to catsticks! 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 16 Armed with prongs, pitchforks, clubs, and catsticks.

**Catsup** = CATCHUP and KETCHUP.

† **Cattelmute, Sc. Law.** *Obs.* See CAPILMUTE.

**Catter, catterhe, obs.** *Sc.* forms of CATARRH.

**Catterpillar, -wall, -waul, etc.** see CATER-.

**Cattery** (kæ'təri). Also 8 cattery. [*f.* CAT + -ERY.] An establishment of cats.

1791 *HUNDESFORD Salmag.*, *Death Dick* 133 Enshrined celestial Catteries among, the sable Matron. 1830 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 171 All the royal Cattery of Cats' Eden. 1834-43 — *Doctor 684* (D.) An evil fortune attended all our attempts at re-establishing a cattery.

† **Catting, vbl. sb.** *Obs.* Also 7 cating, cateing. [*as if f. vb. cat.*] Caterwauling; going after the opposite sex (*contemptuously*).

1681 *COTVIL Whig's Suppl.* (1695) 126 The language us'd by Catts, When in the Night they go a Cating. c. 1684 *Elegy Lady Stair* in *Law Mem.* (1818) 228 (Jam.) A strange unlucky fate... Which sent her [a cat] thus a cateing into hell. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cating*, Whoring.

[Also in other senses of CAT v., q.v.]

**Cattish** (kæ'tif), a. [*f.* CAT sh.1 + -ISH<sup>1</sup>.] Belonging to or resembling a cat; feline.

1598 *FLORIO, Gattino*, of a cat kinde, cattish. c. 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Phillis on Death of Sparrow Wks.* (1711) 50 Vengeance falling on the cattish race. 1818 *LAMB Prince Doris* 5 All her cattish gestures plainly spoke. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 95 Flaring cattish eyes.

**Cattle** (kæ'tl), sb. Forms: 3-5 (occas. 6)

catel, (4) cadel, catil, catele, cathol, katel, -ell, ketele, 4-5 (occas. 6-7) catell, catelle, 4-6 catayl, 5 catall, catayll(e), catal, -ale, 5-8 -all; 6-8 cattel, cattell, (6-7 cattal, -all, oattle, 6 cattayle); 7- cattle. See also CHATTEL. [*ME. catel*, a. ONF. catel (= central OF. *chatel*, *Pr. capital, capdal*) = late L. *capitale*, L. *capitale*, neuter of the adj. *capitālis* head-, principal, CAPITAL, used subst. in mediaeval times in the sense 'principal sum of money, capital, wealth, property'; cf. *mod. Eng.* CAPITAL = stock in trade. Thus Papias has 'capital, caput pecuniae, capitis summa', the Catholicon 'capital, pecunia'. Under the feudal system the application was confined to movable property or wealth, as being the only 'personal' property, and in English it was more and more identified with 'beast held in possession, live stock', which was almost the only use after 1500, exc. in the technical phrase 'goods and catells (cattals)' which survived till the 17th c. In legal

Anglo-French, the Norman *catel* was superseded at an early period by the Parisian *chatel*; this continued to be used in the earlier and wider sense (subject however to legal definition), and has in modern times passed into a certain current use as CHATTEL, so that the phrase just cited is now also since 16th c. 'goods and chattels'. Down to 1500 the typical spelling was *catel*; in the 16th c. this became *cattel*, *cattell*; only since 1600, and chiefly since 1700, spelt *cattle*. As this spelling is never found in earlier use, and, hence, never in the earlier sense, it would be possible to treat this sense as a separate word *Catel*, property; but on the other hand the modern sense has all the forms *catel*, *cattell*, *cattle*, according to date, and the history is better elucidated by treating the word as a historical whole. CHATTEL, however, as a distinct modern form and sense, is dealt with in its own place.

OF. (besides the *ch*-forms, for which see CHATTEL) had, according to dialect and date, the forms *catel*, *cathel*, *cathen*, *cattell*. Hence the ME. variants *cathel*, *cathail*, *ayel*. The Norman word was again latinized as *catalum*, *cattalum*, the latter esp. current in English law-Latin, whence the forms *cathel*, *cattall*, so frequent in 15-16th c., esp. in the legal phrase 'goods and cattals'.]

† I. Property, article of property, chattel. *Obs.* (Forms *catel*, *cattell*.)

† I. Property, substance; strictly personal property or estate, wealth, goods. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 30673 He nam tonnes [gode] and þat catel [1205 tehte] dude [þer] ine. c 1300 *Sermon* 46 in E. E. P. (1862) 6 Sij þat þe word nis not; and catel nis bot vanite. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 27934 It wastes bodi and als catel [v. r. ketele]. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 131 An unseli knafe That wald gladi katel have. c 1387 *Trevisa Higden* vi. ix. Clerkes. .spende the catayle of holy chyrche in other places at theyr owne wille. c 1400 *Mammale Sarrish*, *Sponsalia* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1882) 1. 58 With all my worldly catel I the endowe. c 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* (1867) 6 Robes or riches or ober catel. c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 63 Catelle [K. catel], *catalum*, *censu*. 1495 W. DE WORDE ed. *Barth. De P. R.* iii. iii. 57 By loue of worldly catell.

† b. Money; esp. capital, as distinct from interest. c 1330 *Anis & Anil*. 1855 Al her catel than was spent Saue tweif pans. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiv. 6 He þat gaf noght his katel til okyre. c 1340 *Ymbe*. 36 þet hit habbe huet cas yuall: hire catel sauf. c 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 2671 Fader I haue wonne nothing but haue lost your catayil.

† c. *fig. Obs.*

c 1388 *Wycouf Eccles.* xxx. 15 No catel is aboue the catel [1382a mone] of helthe of bodi. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. ProL 2 More precious Catelle, ne gretter Ransoun ne myghte he put for us then his blessede body.

† d. Sometimes used in conjunction with other terms for 'property': see 3.

c 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 Þey þat .. gadereþ money and corn and catel of oþer men. c 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 128 Of golde, of catel, or of londre. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 126 Oþer catell oþer cloþ to coveren wiþ our bones.

e. *fig.* Rubbish, trash. (But cf. I Cor. ix. 9.) c 1643 *MILTON Divorce* iv. (1852) 28 Certainly not the meere motion of carnal lust, not the meere god of a sensitive desire; God does not principally take care for such cattell.

† 2. As an individual sing. = CHATTEL, with collective pl. originally in association with 'goods' or other pl. noun. *Obs.*

This use was evidently derived from law-Latin, in which *catalum*, *cattalla* were so used. Cf. *cum suis cattallis omnibus mobilibus*, cited by Du Cange, from *Leg. Edu.* Conf. p. 894, and the phrase *incensum cattalum* the best cattel, *droit de meilleur catel*, the heriot, *ibid.*

c 1277 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 68 Sapience . . can not be lost as other cattalles and worldly goodes may. c 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 245 The residue of alle my goodis, cattells, and dettis. c 1643 *Ternus de la Ley* 49 Cattals comprehend in it selfe all goods moveable & immoveable, except such as are in nature of frehold. Cattals are either real or personall. c 1644 *Jus Populi* 37 The condition of a slave is worse than of a beast or any inanimate Cattels. 1750 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xxvi. 4571 That they ought not to be taxed of their rents and Cattals.

† b. *fig.* (see I c) *Obs.*

c 1289 *CAXTON Fyghtes of A.* iii. xv. 203 They setten in adventure so dere a catel as is . . the lyffe. c 1567 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1835) I 273 Superstitions and feyned cattells onlye devised to illud the symple and vnlearned.

3. Often used in the phrase *Goods and cattel*; later more frequently *goods and cattels*, of which the extant form is *goods and chattels*: see CHATTEL.

As in this sense the form *cattals* is specially prevalent, it looks like a translation of a legal Anglo-Lat. *bona et cattalla*. Du Cange quotes from *Leg. Edu.* Conf. c. 35 Cum decimis omnium terrarum, ac bonorum aliorum sive cattallorum. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 468 Take here goodes and here catelle Unto the kynge's bond, everydelle. c 1436 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 76 Y<sup>e</sup> residue of all my goodes and my catell. c 1464 in *Paston Lett.* 493 II. 136 The administration of the goods and catell. c 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* xlv. Londres, tenementes, goodes, cattail, and all other the premisses.

c 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 The residue of alle my Godes and my Cattails mebles. c 1450 in *Paston Lett.* 107 I. 144 Whiche riotous people . . bare away alle the goodes and catall. c 1454 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 38 I. 121 And toke goodes and cattals. c 1528 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 61 Y<sup>e</sup> goods or cattells of y<sup>e</sup> said scholars. c 1597 *1st Pt. Returns* fr. *Parnass.* i. i. 285 It's all the goods and cattells thy father left thee. c 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 211 All contributions to the see of Rome . . were forbidden upon pain of forfeiture of all the goods and cattals for ever.

¶ The transition to sense 4 is seen in the following:

c 1529 *FIRTH Pistle to Chr. Reader* to Commaunded to destroye the kynge of Ameloch and all his goodes, howbeit he spared the kinges life & y<sup>e</sup> fayrest goodes & cattelles, makinge sacrifice with them. c 1547 *Homilies* i. *Falling from God* i. Y<sup>e</sup> he should kyl al the amalechites, and destroye them clerly with their goodes and cattals: yet he . . saued . . all the chief of their cattall [ed. 1574 has catell, cattell], therwith to make sacrifice.

II. Live stock. (Forms *catel*, *cattell* [I. *cattle*].)

4. A collective name for live animals held as property, or reared to serve as food, or for the sake of their milk, skin, wool, etc.

The application of the term has varied greatly, according to the circumstances of time and place, and has included camels, horses, asses, mules, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, swine, etc. The tendency in recent times has been to restrict the term to the bovine genus, but the wider meaning is still found locally, and in many combinations. As this sense was originally comprised under 1, distinct instances before 1500 are scarce.

c 1300 *Cursor* M. 6002 Hors, asse, mule, ox, camell, Dun þan deid all þair catell. c 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 274 Bot cattell haf thai fundyn nane, Outane a kow that was haland. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* i. xiii. 8 And tyl all catale pasture gwde. c 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 37 Shepe in myne opynyon is the mooste profitabest catell that any man can haue. c 1535 *FISHER Wks.* i. (1876) 397 When hee goeth to hys pastures to see his Cattayle. c 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 125 b. The Camel is chiefly used in y<sup>e</sup> east parts, which some suppose to be the serviceablest catell for man that is. *ibid.* 123 b. The Dogge (though the Lawyer alloweth him not in the number of catell) and though he yeldes of himselfe no profite, yet he is . . to be esteemed. c 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. 400 Blithe were the common cattell of the fild. c 1604 E. G[ILMSTON] *D'Acosia's Hist. Indies* iii. xvi. 170 There are great numbers of cattell, especially swine. c 1607 *TORSELL Four-F. Beasts* 183 The goatherds of the country do give thereof to their catell. c 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. ii. 80 How came the Gadarenes, being undoubtedly Jewes . . to keep such a company of useless cattell [=swine]? c 1657 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 590 Is Wool thy Care? Let not thy Catle go . . where Buys and Thistles grow. 1742-2 *Act 15 & 16 Geo. II.* xxxiv. By catle, in this act, is to be understood any bull, cow, ox, steer, bullock, heifer, calf, sheep, and lamb, and no other catle whatever. c 1707 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 297 Catle of no kind will thrive but in the master's eye. c 1865 *LOWE. Psalm of Life*, Be not like dumb driven catle. Be a hero in the strife. c 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 89 The former use of catle as a medium of exchange.

† b. Extended to fowls, bees, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Psallid. on Husb.* i. 1057 So made that lysards may not ascende, Ne wicked worme this catell [bees] for to offende. c 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 163 I wilnot refuse to shew you somwhat also of my feathered catell. c 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 17 Take heed, thine owne Catelle sting thee not. c 1622 *MABBE tr. A German's Guesman D'Aif.* i. 139 In breeding of Cattell, as Pigs, Hens, and Chickens, and the like. c 1830 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 129 Among all manner of bovine, swinish and feathered catle.

c. Now usually confined to, or understood of, bovine animals.

c 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* i. x. (Arb.) 104 Neat or cattall becoome of bygger stature. c 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 55 Catell, *boves*, *jumenta*. c 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* i. Replenished with cattell both tame and wilde. c 1673 *RAY Journ.* Low C. 57 Their Horse and Catell. c 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 73 Fair for the sale of black catle once a fortnight . . There is belonging to Chillingham Castle a large park where there is a kind of wild catle which are all white. c 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 In the usual acceptation of the word [catle] it is confined to the ox. c 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/4 A fair demand for both catle and sheep.

d. In the language of the stable, applied to horses.

c 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Such as a Carrier makes his Catle wear, And hangs for Pendants in a Horse's Ear. c 1733 *FIELDING Quix.* in *Eng.* i. iii, Your worship's catle are saddled. c 1750 *COVENTRY Pompey Lett.* ii. iv. (1785) 53/1 He kept a phaeton chaise, and four 'bay catle'. c 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxxii. c 1835 *SIR G. STEPHEN Search of Horse* ii. 34 All the disabled catle of the summer states to Brighton, Southampton, and so forth. c 1886 J. S. WINTER *In Quarters*. To cast reflections unfavorable to . . the color of their uniform, the class of their catle.

e. Applied by slaveholders to their slaves.

c 1850 *MRS. STOWS Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. What have any of you cursed catle to do with thinking what's right?

f. Used also as an ordinary plural of number.

† b. rarely as a singular = beast, ox, etc.

c 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 123 We found there in all hundred twentie eight cattell. c 1725 *Minute Bk. Soc. Antiq.* (Brand s.v. *Funerals*). A hundred black catle are killed. c 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) i. 158 A catle, when it goes into a diunking pit . . throws the chief part of its weight upon its fore feet.

6. With attributes; *Neat catle*, *horned catle*: oxen, bovine animals. *Black catle*: 'oxen, bulls, and cows' (J.); prob. at first properly applied to the black breeds found in the highlands of Scotland, Wales, and other districts, to which it is still by some restricted, but as other colours appear in the progeny of these, the name has come to have a general application.

c 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* iv. 23 Ten fat oxen, and twenty small catell, and an hundred shepe. c 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 27 That there shall be no neat Catle kill'd. c 1725 *Min. Book Soc. Antiq.* 21 July (Brand). After the body [of a Highland chief] is interred, a hundred black catle and two or three hundred sheep are killed for the entertainment of the company. c 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cattle*, Black Catle more particularly denotes the cow kind. These are also denominated neat catle. c 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F. II.*

xlii. 555 Their sheep and horned catle were large and numerous. c 1803 J. BRISTOL *Pedest. Tour* II. 450 We now turned due west over the mountains, and . . met some black-cattle drovers. c 1825 *SCOTT Guy R.* iv. Green pastures, tenanted chiefly by herds of black catle, then the staple commodity of the country. c 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 378/2 [Catle] In the usual acceptation . . is confined to the ox, or what is called black catle or horned catle. But as many varieties are not black, and several have no horns, the name neat catle is more appropriate. c 1864 D. MITCHELL *West Days at Edgew.* 257 Known for his stock of neat catle. c 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 209 The horned catle, horses, and sheep are remarkably fine.

7. In various extended uses; mostly contemptuous: a. of vermin, insects, and the like. ? *Obs.*

c 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Conner. Farm* 170 In the holes of this wicked catell [Rats]. *ibid.* 318 Lizards and serpents, and other noysome catell. c 1626 *Br. HALL Invis. World* iii. iii, Ditch he fetch frogs out of Nilus? . . they can store Egypt with loathsome catle as well as he. c 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsemen*. 100 It hath caused the Horse to voyd many of these bad Catle [worms]. c 1673 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* ii. vii. 169 Flies, Wasps, and such little Catle. c 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* iv. 86 Tame Catle they have none except lice.

b. of men and women, with reference to various preceding senses. *arch.*

c 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 We haue infinite Poets, and Pipers, and suche peeuish catle among vs in Eng-land, that lue by merrie begging. c 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 435 Boyes and women are . . catle of this colour. c 1682 *EVELYN Diary* 24 Jan. The Dutchess of Portsmouth, Nelly, . . concubines, and catle of that sort, as splendid as jewells . . could make them. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sad Catle*, Impudent Lewd Women. c 1688 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* xi To have consulted astrologers and such like catle. c 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* ix, To sweep this north county of such like catle [priests].

III. *Attrib. and Comb.* (all belonging to branch II, and referring mainly to bovine animals).

8. General relations: a. objective or obj. gen. with verbal sb. or agent noun, as *cattle-breeder*, *-breeding*, *-dealer*, *-driving*, *-drover*, *-farming*, *-hougher*, *-houghing*, *-killing*, *-rearing*, *-stealing*. c 1827 *WHATELY Logic in Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) 234/1 Bakewell, the celebrated \*cattle-breeder. c 1877 *Tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 17 Without neglecting \*cattle-breeding and agriculture. c 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 103 A rich and liberal \*cattle-dealer in the neighbourhood. c 1878 *SIMPSON Sch. Shaks.* i. 60 If \*cattle-driving was to be interpreted as levying war c 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 260 The object of \*cattle-farming is chiefly breeding. c 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 1/1 Executing the just judgment of offended Heaven upon \*cattle-houghers, traitors, and assassins. c 1831 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 217 B . . is literally a \*cattle jobber. c 1875 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 37 \*Cattle-rearing formed an important branch of Egyptian agriculture. c 1803 *Edin. Rev.* i. 404 The renown of \*cattle-stealers.

b. attrib., as *cattle-cabbage*, *-close*, *-culture*, *-dropping*, *-farm*, *-feed*, *-food*, *-herd*, *-market*, *-park*, *-pen*, *-show*, *-trade*, *-trough*, etc.; (connected with the transport of catle), as *cattle siding*, *-steamer*, *-train*, *-truck*, *-wagon*, etc.; c. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *cattle-specked*, *-sprent*, etc.; d. *cattle-farm* vb. (*vare*).

c 1865 *MISS CARY Ball. & Lyrics* 5 She . . found him In the dusty \*cattle-close. c 1886 *Bazaar* 18 Oct. 475 We devote the greatest attention to oyster-culture, bee-culture, \*cattle-culture. c 1810 F. CLATER (*title*), Every Man his own \*Cattle Doctor. c 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxiv. (1884) 267 In a place where \*cattle-droppings were abundant. c 1881 *MRS. PRAED Policy & P.* I 51 He \*cattle-farms a few thousand acres. c 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Demerara* iii. 34 We have the \*cattle-feed to gather. c 1821 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 29 My . . system of \*cattle-fodder husbandry. c 1844 *MARG. FLETCHER Woman* 19th C. (1862) 45 Penelope is no more meant for a baker or a weaver solely than Ulysses for a \*cattle-herd. c 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xvi, Pens for beasts: and other indications of a \*cattle-market. c 1813 *WELLINGTON Lett.* in *Gurw. Disp.* X. 428 If . . our \*Cattle parks are to be plundered with impunity. c 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. 1. 11 Hurl'd in thither as into \*cattle-pens. c 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr. The \*cattle sidings have been lately set apart for goods waggon. c 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* viii. lxiv. 574 She saw the \*cattle-specked fields. c 1800 *HURDIS Favourite Vill.* 105 Its \*cattle-sprent enclosures. c 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 188 If the \*cattle-truck and \*cattle-steamer had not brought some inveterate plague. c 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 98 On 1st June 1886 there were in London 633 \*cattle-troughs and 594 drinking-fountains. c 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vocat. Tour.* 62, I found a train of empty trucks and \*cattle waggon just starting.

9. Special combs.: *cattle-bell*, a bell borne by the leader of a herd of catle; *cattle-feeder*, a mechanical arrangement for regulating the supply of food to catle; *cattle-gate*, a 'walk' or pasture for one's catle, beast-gate; *cattle-leader*, a nose-ring to lead dangerous catle; *cattle-lifter*, a marauder or robber who practises the stealing of catle; so *cattle-lifting*; *cattle-piece*, a painting representing catle; *cattle-post*, *-rancho*, *-range*, *-run*, *station*, a district, tract of country, etc., occupied for the pasturing of catle; *cattle-pump*, a contrivance by which catle coming to drink, are made to raise the water out of the well; *cattle-raik* (*Sc.*), 'a common, or extensive pasture, where catle feed at large' (Jam.); *cattle-trail*, a trail or path made by catle. Also *CATTLE-GUARD*, *-MAN*, *-PLAGUE*.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 154 Judging from . . its size, may it not be considered to have been a 'cattle bell'? 1877 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 663 Ejectment for 10 acres of pasture and 'cattlegranges, with their appurtenances, in a close, called, etc. in Yorkshire. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights Common* 83 The phrase cattle gate or beast gate was a popular mode of expressing the ownership of an undivided share in the soil . . by putting thereon so many cattle in common with the cattle of the other owners. 1880 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* V. 195 The services of the mountain 'cattle-lifter' were made valuable to Exeter. 1880 G. H. K. in *Vacat. Tour*. 158 His every tradition pointed to 'cattle-lifting as an honourable pursuit. 1880 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. iv. vi. 264 From that time 'cattle-pieces become frequent. . . Cuypp's are the best. 1885 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xi. 223 Moselekatse's principal 'cattle-posts. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The 'cattle-ranch business has been almost destroyed. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1220 Going West to hold 'cattle-runs. 1887 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 220 Numbers of 'cattle-stations. . . are dotted over the landscape. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii. 200 Riding along a 'cattle-trail on the high-lying and golden-yellow plains of Colorado.

**Cattle-guard.** A wide and deep trench cut across a railway (under the rails), on each side of a level crossing, to prevent cattle from straying along the line; a 'cow-pit'. (In *U. S.*)

1843 in Edwards' *Chancery Cases* III. 489 The first cattle guards he saw were in one thousand eight hundred and thirty six. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May. The night was . . dark, and in groping along the track the negro fell into a cattle-guard.

**Cattleist.** A cattle-painter. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 11 In company with Hills the celebrated cattleist.

**Cattleless.** a. Devoid of cattle. Cf. *CATELLES*. 1881 *Mech. and Paper on Brit. Agric.* 40 Poverty-stricken and cattleless districts.

**Cattleman.** A man who attends to cattle; a rearer of cattle on a rancho or run.

1878 E. C. G. MURRAY *Round about France* 298 You promised me one, answered the cattleman. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 26 July 2/3 His proclamation ordering the removal of the cattleman. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The cattle men cannot legally keep the sheep men off their ranges. Under these circumstances, the cattle rancho business has been almost destroyed in many parts of the United States.

**Cattle-plague.** A highly contagious disease affecting cattle, characterized by running from the eyes, nose, and mouth, fever, cessation of rumination, constipation, then diarrhoea, and emphysema before death; rinderpest.

1866 *Times* 1 Jan. *Summary* 1865 The appearance of the cattle plague in Great Britain . . Down to the middle of December 50,000 reported cases of cattle disease had in the great majority of cases ended fatally. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 13 March, [He] said that I, even in the matter of the cattle plague, set class against class.

**Cattish.** a. Pertaining to cattle.

1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 503 Fresh hay, clover, or some other cattish delicacy.

**Cattologue.** obs. var. of *CATALOGUE*.

**Catty** (kæti). Also 7 catte, cate, 8 katty. [Malay-Javanese *kāti*, *kati*; see *CADDY*.] A weight used in China and the Eastern Archipelago, equal to 16 taels, i.e. 1½ lb. avoird., or 625 grammes.

[1555] EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 259 They recaeued in Cambie . . For xvii. Cathyls of quicke syluer, one Bahar. 1598 P. PHILLIPS *tr. Linschoten's Trav.* Ind. 34 (Y.) Everie Catte is as much as 20 Portingall ounces. 1604 CAPT. J. DAVIS in *Purchas* I. 123 (Y.) Their pound they call a Cate. 1609 KEELING *ibid.* I. 199 (Y.) One cattie of spice. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* viii § 1 He gave me two Cates of Gold. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. vii. 132, 100 Catty make a Pecul, which is 134 l. English weight. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *P. Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 A Katty or Chinese Kann is 1 lb. 12½ of half ounce. 1813 W. MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 496 Bringals 3 candaren per catty. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* 300 Catty water at the rate of six-hundred copper cash. . for 1000 Catties.

**Catur.** Obs. [Original language unknown: Portuguese writers call them *catures*: Capt. Burton has suggested identity with Arab. *katireh*, a small craft, but this seems phonetically unlikely; moreover Jal identifies the *catur* of Calicut with the Arab. *ALMADIA*. Some would see in *catur* the source of *CUTTER*.]

'A light rowing vessel used on the coast of Malabar in the early days of the Portuguese' (Yule); according to Jal, a vessel 60 to 65 feet long, sharp at both ends and curving back, having both sails and oars.

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* vi § 1. Meanwhile a Catur arrived from the Town of Din with a Letter. 1686 DRYDEN *Life Xavier* iv. (1821) 200 They found a good bark of those they call catur, besides seven old foysts.

**Cature.** var. of *CATER*.

**Catvall.** var. *COTWAL*, police officer (in India).

**Cat-witted.** a. Small-minded, obstinate, and spiteful.

1673 O. WALKER *Edm.* 76 Catwitted, dissolute, foolish. 1824 R. ANDERSON *Cumtild. Ball.* 84 A silly proud catwitted fool. 1866 *Leis. Hours in Town* 38 Multitudes of men are what in Scotland is called catwitted. . . It implies a combination of littleness of nature, small self-conceit, readiness to take offence, determination in little things to have one's own way, and general impracticability. 1864 CARLYLE *Fraser* Cl. IV. 260 Very cat-witted woman.

† **Catzerie.** Obs. rare. [? f. *CATSO* + *-ERY*.]

1592 MARLOWE *New Malta* iv. v. Who . . looks like one that is imploy'd in Catzerie and crosbting.

**Caubeen.** [Ir. *caipín* dim. of *cap*; or ? dim. of Ir. *cába* cap, head-covering.] An Irish hat.

1837-4 *LOVER Leg. & Stories* 206 Pull off your caubeen and sit down. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 73 A huge black cape round his 'caubeen'. 1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Ire.* xi. 128 English men and women who think all Irishmen wear 'Caubeens' with pipes stuck in the rim.

**Caucasian** (kōkə'si-ān), a. and sb. [f. *Caucasus*, name of a mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian + *-IAN*.] Of or belonging to the region of the Caucasus; a name given by Blumenbach (a 1800) to the 'white' race of mankind, which he derived from the region of the Caucasus. Hence sb. A member of this family, an Indo-European. (Now practically discarded.) 1807 W. LAWRENCE *Short Syst. Compar. Anat.* 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 141 Those nations (commonly termed Caucasian) which in the form of their skulls and other physical characters resemble Europeans. 1861 HULME *Moguin-Tandon* i. vi. 36 Three varieties or principal races — Caucasian, Mongolian, and Ethiopian.

**Caucht.** obs. Sc. f. *CATCH*, *CAUGHT*.

**Caucion.** -cioun, -cyon, obs. ff. *CAUTION*.

**Caucus** (kō'kas). [Arose in New England: origin obscure.]

Alleged to have been used in Boston U. S. before 1724; quotations go back to 1763. Already in 1774 Gordon (*Hist. Amer. Rev.*) could obtain no 'satisfactory account of the origin of the name'. Mr. Pickering, in 1816, as a mere guess, thought it 'not improbable that *caucus* might be a corruption of *caulkers*, the word "meetings" being understood'. For this, and the more detailed statement quoted in Webster, there is absolutely no evidence beyond the similarity of sound; and the word was actually in use before the date (1770) of the event mentioned in Webster. Dr. J. H. Trumbull (*Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 1872) has suggested possible derivation from an Algonkin word *cau-cau-as-n*, which occurs in Capt. Smith's *Virginia* 23, as *Caw-cawassough* 'one who advises, urges, encourages', from a vb. meaning primarily 'to talk to', hence 'to give counsel, advise, encourage', and 'to urge, promote, incite to action'. For such a derivation there is claimed the general suitability of the form and sense, and it is stated that Indian names were commonly taken by clubs and secret associations in New England; but there appears to be no direct evidence.]

1. In *U. S.* A private meeting of the leaders or representatives of a political party, previous to an election or to a general meeting of the party, to select candidates for office, or to concert other measures for the furthering of party interests; opprobriously, a meeting of 'wire-pullers'.

1763 J. ADAMS *Diary* Feb. Wks. II. 144 (Bartlett) This day learned that the caucus club meets, at certain times, in the garret of Tom Dawes. 1788 W. GORDON *Hist. Amer. Rev.* I. 240 (Bartlett) More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others . . used to meet, make a caucus, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xv. 174 A caucus is a political, and what is in practice the same thing, a party meeting; but it is not a popular meeting . . It is in caucuses that it is decided, for whom the people shall be instructed to vote, and by what course of politics the party may be secured. 1818 S. V. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) 271 *Caucus*, the cant word of the Americans. 1847 in CRAIG. a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* I. 41 Party organization, and party caucuses. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. xii. (D.), I think of taking a hint from . . America, and establishing secret caucuses; nothing like 'em. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 350 The meeting was, in fact, what we should call a caucus, rather than a general gathering. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, they hold caucuses, they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

b. in reference to other countries.

1886 *New Zealand Her.* 1 June 4/5 The Auckland members are to have a caucus this morning, to consider what action should be taken in connection with the appropriation.

2. In English newspapers since 1878, generally misused, and applied opprobriously to a committee or organization charged with seeking to manage the elections and dictate to the constituencies, but which is, in fact, usually a representative committee popularly elected for the purpose of securing concerted political action in a constituency.

It was first applied in 1878, by Lord Beaconsfield and the *Times* newspaper, to the organization of the Birmingham Liberal 'Six Hundred', and thence to those which were speedily formed on its model elsewhere; the implication being that this was an introduction of 'the American system' into English politics, which deserved to be branded with an American name. But the name was grotesquely misapplied: in American use, a *caucus* is a meeting; English newspapers apply the *caucus* to an organization or system. Such organizations have since been, in one form or another, adopted by all parties; and *caucus* is now a term which partisans fling at the organizations of their opponents, and disclaim for their own.

1878 *Times* 31 July 10/4 The policy of the politicians of the Midland capital will bring upon us the 'caucus' with all its evils. . . The introduction and progress of the 'caucus' system among us. J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let. ibid.* 1 Aug. 8/1 The 'Birmingham system' [Ld. Beaconsfield] have adopted with the Prime Minister [Ld. Beaconsfield] have adopted the word 'caucus' to designate our organization. *Correspondent, ibid.* To secure their election as members of a 'caucus'. 1879 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/2 The Southwark Caucus. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr. When he has made it impossible for any man to obtain a seat in Parliament except by dint of the Caucus. *ibid.* 27 May, 'Government by Caucus. The English Liberal Associations with their ruling committees. . . *ibid.* 21 Oct. Mr. Davitt represents Communism and the Caucus. 1883 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 14 Apr. 4/7 A his-

tory of the Tory Caucus. . . would go a long way back. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 831 The Caucus, as it is now adopted by the Tories, is a species of organization fundamentally different from that . . employed by the Liberals.

3. attrib. and comb.

1763 [see 1]. 1879 CAMPBELL *White & Bl. in U. S.* 63 The caucus system which prevails in America in regard to elections. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xvi. 128 He was accustomed to much conciliatory diplomacy, caucus meetings, private influence. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 56 The Caucus-mongers have not given any reflection to this point. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 9/1 Whatever the real feeling . . it is . . obvious that the Caucus-mongers are going the precise way to obscure it.

**Caucus**, v. [f. the sb.] a. *intr.* To hold a caucus; b. *trans.* To control or 'work' by caucuses. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* 1. 24 Men that sit idly caucusing and ballot-boxing on the graves of their heroic ancestors. 1883 *Philada. Times* No. 2894. 2 They, too, had conferred or caucused. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Nov. 3 They were to be caucused, gerrymandered and bullied into silence by a pack of provincial wirepullers.

Hence *Caucusing*, *vbl. sb.*

1788 W. GORDON *Hist. Amer. Rev.* 216 note, *Caucusing* means electioneering. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxi. 64 Instead of caucusing, paragoning . . promising, and lying, as with us. 1858 *Daily News* 2 Dec. They [Conservatives] have recently been wheeled by caucusing into household suffrage. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 410/2 To take to class-baiting and to *Caucusing*.

Also (in the abusive vocabulary of English party politics), *Caucusable* a., *Caucusdom*, *Caucuseer*, *Caucuser*, *Caucusian*, *Caucusified*.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Mar. 329/1 Counties, now hardly by any means caucusable, are to be brought under the operation of the Caucus. *ibid.* 24 Jan. 101/2 Gnashing of teeth in Caucusdom. 1884 *ibid.* No. 1476. 169/1 Their own place-men and Caucusers. 1888 *ibid.* 18 Feb. 203 A thorough-going Caucuser, a machine politician. 1886 *ibid.* No. 1597. 773/2 Peace and good-will even among Caucusians. 1888 *ibid.* 21 Mar. 375/2 Nothing Caucusian is alien from Mr. Chamberlain. 1885 EARL WEMYSS *Sp. Ho. Lords* 18 May. They [the Peers] did not inhale the mephitic and caucused atmosphere which elsewhere numbed the senses and paralyzed independent action.

**Caudal** (kō'dāl), a. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *caudalis*, f. *cauda* tail.] Of or belonging to the tail; situated in or near the tail; of the nature of a tail.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 30 Three drops of the blood out of the caudale veine of a boor Cat. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 126 It wanted the pectoral, ventral, and caudal fins. 1841-72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 445 Its body is round, having as yet no appearance of caudal appendages. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 303 The superior and inferior spines of the caudal vertebrae. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 269 The male . . bird, remarkable for his caudal plumes. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 372 The caudal fin or tail.

b. quasi-sb. (= *caudal fin*, *vertebra*, etc.) 1834 M. MURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 202 The ventrals and caudal are wanting. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 63/1 It continues marking off the anterior third of the centrum in all the other caudals.

**Caudally** (kō'dālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In caudal fashion; in the manner of a tail.

1881 *Athenaeum* 10 Dec. 782/3 The centres whence are derived and caudally continued the homologues of the vertebrate myelon.

**Caudate** (kō'det), a. [ad. L. *caudāt-us*, f. *cauda* tail; see *-ATE*.]

1. Having a tail, tail.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiv. xlv. 259 How comate, crinite, caudate starrs are fram'd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Introd., Birds . . black, ceruleous, caudate, cristate. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Morch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 180 A caudate variety of the human species.

2. Furnished with a structure or appendage resembling a tail: a. *Zool.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 647/2 Caudate nerve-vesicles. 1847-9 *ibid.* IV. 120 The caudate cell is held to arise from the prolongation of opposite points of the wall of a spherical cell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 283 The caudate species of *Trigonia*.

b. *Bot.*

1830 in LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 1831 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 66 The very much attenuated apices of the fronds and their pinnae, which are . . what is called caudate. 1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 402 *Caudate*, furnished with . . a slender tip or appendage resembling a tail.

**Caudated**, a. [f. as prec. + *-ED*.] = prec.

1829 E. JESS *Jrnl. Nat.* 114 Its caudated seeds.

**Caudation**, *nomie-wd.* [f. L. *cauda* tail + *-ATION*.] The furnishing of a tail; tailed condition. 1877 READE *Newer too late* lxxvi. (D.) For a single moment he really suspected premature caudation had been inflicted on him for his crimes.

† **Caude.** Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *cauda*.] A tail. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 41 b. The Caude, or Taille of this Prelate his Lyon, is . . of a bright blew colour.

[*Caude* in Peele's *Eclouge* 1589 (Nares): Dyce reads *laudes*.]

† **Caudebeck.** Obs. In 7 cawdebink. [a. F. *caudebec*, a kind of woollen *chapeau*, so called from *Caudebec* in Normandy (Littré).] (See *quots.*)

1680 W. CUNNINGHAM *Diary* 30 July (1887) 126 For a black Cawdebink hat 600 0 0 [Scots]. 1708 KENNEDY *Caudebek* (F.), a sort of light hat, first made at *Caudebek*, a Town of Normandy in France. 1730-6 BAILLY, *Caudebek*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Caudebek* (q.v. Phillips). 1847-98 HALLIWELL *Dict.*, *Caudebek*, a French hat, worn in England about 1700.

**Cauderoun.** etc. obs. ff. *CAUDRON*.

† **Caudex** (kō'deks). *Bot.* Pl. *candiceos* (kō'disiz). [L. *caudex*, *codex* trunk or stem of a



tree.] 'The axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866): esp. applied to the stem of palms, ferns, and the like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 260 Some [Palms] have a low caudex... others exhibit a towering stem. 1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 7 The stem of a Fern forms either an upright stock, called a caudex, or it extends horizontally... and forms what is called a rhizome.

**Caudicle** (kō'dik'l). *Bot.* [ad. L. \**caudiculus*, dim. of *caudex*; see *prec.* Also in the erroneous L. form.] The small stalk-like appendage to the *pollinia* or pollen-masses of orchids.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 265 Pollen masses with a caudicula. 1842 GRAY *Strut. Bot.* vi. iv. (1880) 234 Caudicle or stalk. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 195 A mass of pollen-grains attached to an elastic foot-stalk or caudicle.

† **Caudicle**. *Obs. rare*—1.

1896 SHAKS. *i. Hen* 11, i. iii. 257 Why what a caudicle deale of curtesie, This fawning Grey-hound then did proffer me [*Mod. old. read candy*].

**Caudie**, variant of **CADDIE**.

**Caudiform** (kō'dif'orm), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *caudiformis*, f. *cauda* tail; see -FORM.] Tail-shaped, resembling a tail.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 699/r A caudiform prolongation of the upper portion. 1856-8 W. CLARKE *Fau der Hoven's Zool.* I. 642 *Branchipus*, abdomen caudiform.

**Caudle** (kō'd'l), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 caudlel, 4-7 cawdel(l), 5 cawdelle, cawdille, 5-6 cawdelle, 5-7 caudell, (6 caule, cawdale), 7-8 cawdle, (8 Sr. caddel), 6- caudle. [a. ONF. *caudell* (= central OF. *chaudell*, mod. F. *chaudeau*):= med. L. *caudellum*, dim. of *caudum*, *caudum* (neut. of *caudus*, *caudus* warm) 'a hot drink'.]

1. A warm drink consisting of thin gruel, mixed with wine or ale, sweetened and spiced, given chiefly to sick people, esp. women in childbirth; also to their visitors.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1824) 561 As me seib, wan ich am ded, make me a caudle. 1325 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 205 Gloton was a gret cherl... and cowhede vp a cawdel in dementes lappe. c. 1400 *Bryn* 437 Sit and ete be cawdell... hat was made with sugr and with swete wyne. 1483 CAXTON *Bk. for Trav.* Potages, caudell for the seke, *chaudell*. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man* II. x. (1634) 152 It is a common vsage to give often to women in their childbed, caudels of Otemeale. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 9 A caule, *potinacula onacra*. 1614 WOODALL *Surg. Mat.* Wks. (1653) 164 A comfortable Caudle made with some Wine, Spices, Sugar, and the yolk of an egge. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xxi. 137 They cast out of their ship much sugar, and packs of spices, making a caudle of the sea round about. 1659-60 PEREY *Diary* (1879) I. 85 Went to bed and got a caudle made me, and sleep upon it very well. 1765 LONDON *Chron.* 29 Aug. 202 The resort of different ranks of people at St. James's to receive the Queen's Caudle is now very great. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 90 She went to see the grocer's wife on an interesting occasion, and won the heart of the family by tasting their caudle.

† **b. Caudle of hemp-seed, hempen caudle** (ironically): = hanging. *Obs.*

1588 MARPREL *Epist.* (1845) 22 He hath prooued you to haue deserued a cawdell of Hempseed, and a playster of neckweed. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 95 Ye shall haue a hempen Caudle then, and the help of hatchet.

2. **Comb. caudle-cup.**

1657 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 153 One Cawdell Cupp with a top. 1672 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 14. 1743 FIELDRING *Jon. Wild* III. vii. A pint silver caudle-cup, the gift of her grandmother. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* II. 150 The odd mixture of caudle-cup, compliment and courtly flattery.

**Caudle** (kō'd'l), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To administer a caudle to.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 256 Will the cold brooke Caudied with Ice, cawdle thy Morning taste. 1672 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* (1673) 256 Cawdled like a Haberdashers Wife That lies in of her first Child. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXII. 458 [They] have caudled and befanelled themselves.

2. To mix, as in a caudle.

1790 H. BOYD in *Poet. Register* (1808) 133 Blessings unsophisticated and pure; Not caudled for our taste with diags terrene. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 44 His Highness has inextricably caudled the two together.

3. To talk over, lecture (a husband). [A nonce-use from 'Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures'.]

1845 *Tait's Mag.* XII. 482 The mother is easily convinced... she must Caudle her husband into the same conviction.

**Caudo-** (kō'do), combining form from L. *cauda* tail, as in **Caudo-femoral** *a.* pertaining to the tail and the thigh (of a bat; see *quot.*).

1824 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 861 An... appendage... which helps to sustain the caudo-femoral membrane.

**Caudren**, -dron, etc., obs. ff. **CAULDRON**.

**Cauel(l)acion**, -tion: obs. ff. **CAVILLATION**.

† **Cauf.** *Obs.* [Prob. illiterate form of **CORF**, basket.] (See *quot.*)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (1670) *Cauf*, a little trunk or chest with holes in it, wherein Fishermen keep Fish alive in the water, ready for use. (Hence in COLES, PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.)

**Cauf**, *Sc.* f. **CALF**<sup>1</sup>, **CHAFF**; dial. f. **CORF**.

1861 in *Hislop Prov. Scot.* 28 A wamefu's a wamefu' w'er't but o' bare cauf.

**Caufee**, obs. form of **COFFEE**.

**Caufie**, variant of **COFFLE**.

**Caufte**, *cauzt*, *cauht*, obs. ff. **CAUGHT**.

**Caught** (kōt), *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of **CATCH** *v.* **Caulero**: see **CAVALLER**.

**Cauk** (kōk), *sb.* *Obs.* and *dial.* Also 5-6 *cauk* (e, 7-8 *cauke*, (8 *cauk*, 9 *caulk*, *cawk*). [Cf. Du. *kalk*, MDu. *calc*; OHG. *chalch*, MHG. *calch*, *calc*, mod. G. *kalk*; also OE. *calc* (= \**calc*, \**calc*); see **CHALK**. It is not clear whether *cauk*, *caulk* is simply the northern form of **CHALK**, or adopted independently from Du. or Low German.]

1. = **CHALK** (*dial.*). 2. Lime. *Obs.* 3. ? *Calc* spar. 4. Barytes, or heavy spar: see **CAWK**.

(The quotations cannot easily be separated, but 1653-1729 are app. in sense 4.)

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Calke or challe, crye, *calc*, *creta*. c. 1475 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 769 *Hec cals*, a calkestone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 Calke, *creta*, *calc*. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1822) I. Intro. 19 This Ile was callit Albion... fra the quhit montanis thairof, full of calk. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 154 Take very strong lime, such as the dyers use, and call *cauke*. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 265 (E. D. S.) *Cauke*, Sparr, Lid-Stones, Twitches, Dawlings and Pees. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* at Another Ingredient as Spar, *Cauke*, Sulphur, Opiment, Arsenick 1699 Dr LA PRYME *Diary* (Suites) 212 Four-squair bits of brick, slate and *cauk*, set in curious figures. 1724 RAMSAY *Tra-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 87 Wt *cauk* and keel *ll* win your head. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 31 *Cauk*... Dr Woodward says is a coarse talky Spar. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 10 A singular variety... is there called red *caulk*. 1851 TAPPING *Chas. Manlove's Chron.* (E. D. S.) *Calk*, *calc*, *cauke*, or calcareous spar, is the base mineral constituting with brownen, etc. the deads or rubbish of a quick vein.

† **Cauk**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Also 5 *kauke*, 6-7 *cawk*. [a. ONF. *caukier*, *cauquier* (mod. Picard *coker*, F. *côcher*):= L. *calcare* to tread.] *intr.* To tread, to copulate as birds. Hence *Cau-king* *vbl. sb.*

(Quots. 1486-1575 are difficult: cf. **CAWK** *v.* to call as some birds.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 350 Some bryddes ka be bille porwh brethyngne cawking; And some *cauked*. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 262 He [kynde] tauhte be turtle to trede, be pokok to *cauk*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij a, Hawkis... in the tyme of their loue call and not *cauke*. 1575 TURBURY *Falconrie* 21 When the Eagle beginneth to growe to lyking neare cawking or calling time. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 466 Her natural male dares not sit by her [the Peregrine falcon]... but only in cawking time. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* et *Urb.* *Cawking-time*, by this in the Art of Faulconry is meant Hawk's treading-time.

**Cauk**, *cauk*, *v.* 2. *Sc.* To **CHALK**.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, I'll caww my face... and shake my head. 1862 in *Hislop Prov. Scot.* 223 Ye're cawking the clath, ere the web be in the loom.

**Cauk**, variant of **CALK** *v.* 2, to rough-shoe.

**Caukin**, -en, obs. forms of **CALKIN**.

1572 MASCAL *Gent. Cattle* (1627) 157 Make the outside of the shoe alwayes with a *caukin*. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 61 If he be for the draught, chiefly in paved streets, then, instead of thick sponges, deep *caukens* are more commodious. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Patten Shooe... hath both *Caukins* to secure sore Heels.

**Cauking**, *caulking* (kō'kin), *vbl. sb.* *Archit.* and *Carp.* Also *cocking*. [Cf. **COCK** *v.* 2, **COCKET**.]

1721-42 BAILEY, *Cauking*, in Architecture, signifies Dove-tailing a Cross [1728-90 a-cross]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 506 *Cauking* (Joinery), a dovetail, tenon, and mortise-joint by which cross-timbers are secured together. Used for fitting down tie-beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cauking* or *Cocking*, the mode of fixing the tie-beams of a roof or the binding joists of a floor down to the wall-plates.

**Cauky**, var. of **CAWKY** *a.*

**Caul** (kōl), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-6 *cal*, 6 *caull* (e, 6-7 *call*, *cal*, *kall*, *caule*, *cawle*, 7 *kal*, *kaull*, *kawle*, 7-9 *cawl*, 7- *caul*. See also **KELL**. [a. F. *cale* a kind of small cap or head-dress.]

1. A kind of close-fitting cap, worn by women: a net for the hair; a netted cap or head-dress, often richly ornamented. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a. 1327 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 158 Heo... scryneth for shome, ant shometh for men, Un-comely under calle. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 725 And makyn hym a howe [hood] above a *cale*. c. 1392 *Astrol.* I. 19 A maner krokede strikes... like to the werk of a womanes *cale*. c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 607 *Reticulum*, a *cale*. 1530 FALSGR. 202/2 *Call* for Maydens, *rets de soye*. 1557 TOTTILL *Misc.* (Arb.) 201 On her head a *cale* of gold she ware. 1600 HAKLUYT *Poy.* (1820) III. 324 Feathers, and *calls* of net worke. 1697 Dr LA PRYME *Diary* (Suites) 125 Having opened a coffin they found a skellion, and about the skull, an antient *caul*, which was a sort of cap or coronet that women wore formerly on their heads. 1725 T. COOKE *Tales*, *Prop.* etc. 92 With paralytic Hands she pulls the *Caul* From Head as naked as the Billiard-ball. 1834 FLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 114 The hair... gathered up behind into a *caul* of golden network.

† **b.** The netted substructure of a wig. *Obs.*

1653 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2877/4 A... Perriwig... with a Seal on the *Caul* almost worn of. 1761 STERN *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxiii, He... inserted his hand... between his head and the *cawl* of his wig. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & P.* Wks. 1821 I. 365 To the foretop of his Wig... Down to the very net-work, named the *Caul*.

c. The hinder portion of a woman's cap.

1740-61 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 400 Her cap... had a very good effect with a pompon; and behind, where you may suppose the bottom of the *caul*, a knot of diamonds. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Let. I.* 177, I took the liberty a few days ago of asking your black velvet bonnet to lend me its *cawl*. 1851 MATTHEW *Land. Lab.* I. 387 Net for making caps and 'cauls', which are the plain portion at the back, to be trimmed or edged according to the purchaser's

taste. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Tronb.* I. xii. 61 The peculiar net cap, with its high *caul* and neat little border.

† 2. *gen.* A net for wrapping something in; any ornamental network. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 339 Item for iij. callis iij. d. ob. 1551 *Inv. Churches of Surrey* 73 A *cale* for the pyx. 1578 LYTT *Dodens* vi. lvi. 732 A greene thicke huske... under the same, certayne thinne skinnes, lyke to *cawles* or nettes. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 199 The women... weate a large long *cawle* or sack, lik net-worke, which as a garment hides them wholly. 1681 GARW *Museum* (J.) An Indian Mantle of Feathers, and the Feathers wrought into a *caul* of pack-thread.

† 3. A spider's web. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 462 Like a Spyder that daily weaveth when hys *Calle* is torne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. lv. (1641) 104/1 The low-roof broken wals (Instead of Aras) hung with Spiders *cauls*. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimies*, *Amnack-maker*, His shelves... are subtilly inter-woven with spiders *cauls*.

fig. 1594 W. PERCY *Celia* iv. in Arb. Garner VI. 141 What be mens sighs but *cauls* of guilefulness?

† 4. *Anat.* Any investing membrane or structure, as the membranes of the brain. *Caul of the heart*: app. the pericardium; also fig. (from *Hosca* xiii. 8; cf. *Joel* ii. 13). *Obs.* in general sense.

1398 TRIVISA *Earth. De P. R. v.* iii. (1495) 107 A merueylous *cal*le in whiche *cal*le the brayne is wounded and by-clypped. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 12 *Calles* betwixt the uttermoste skinne and the fleshe. 1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* iv. i. (1639) 216 The pure or *call* that girdeth in the ribbes. 1611 BIBLE *Hosca* xiii. 8, I... will rent the *call* of their heart. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* III. 112 Worms are bred in the heart and in its *Caule*.

fig. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 63 Who so is blinded with the *caule* of beautie. 1636 FEATLY *Clevis Myst.* II. 26 Custom in sinne hath drawne a *call* over my conscience. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Let.* 15 Their long conversing with *God-dammee's* hath... drawn such a *kawl* over their hearts, that to their damnation is ridiculous.

5. *spec.* a. The fatty membrane investing the intestines; the epiploön or omentum.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxix.* 13 The *cal*le of the mawe, and the two kyndneers. c. 1440 *Adm. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 442 Wynde hom in the *cal*le of the swyne. 1611 CORIUS, *Alacut*, the fat *cawle*, or *kell*, wherein the bowels are lapt. 1713 CHESKIDEN *Anat.* III. iv. (1726) 159 Omentum, or *Cawl*, is a fine membrane larded with fat, somewhat like network. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XI. The omentum, epiploon, or *cawl*, is an apron, tucked up, or doubling upon itself, at its lowest part.

b. The amnion or inner membrane inclosing the foetus before birth; esp. this or a portion of it sometimes enveloping the head of the child at birth, superstitiously regarded as of good omen, and supposed to be a preservative against drowning.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccix. 103 b, A skyn or *call* in the whiche a chyld doth lye in the mothers belly. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii. (1616) 613 Yo' were borne with a *caule* o' your head. 1798 MORTON *Secr. worth know.* i. 9 (L.) Was he not born with a *cawl*? 1826 HOOD *Sea-Spell*, In his pouch confidently He wore a baby's *caul*. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* i, I was born with a *caul*, which was advertised for sale, in the newspapers, at the low price of fifteen guineas.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (senses 1 and 2) *caul fringe*, *silks*, *wool*; † *caul-visarded* adj.; (sense 5 a) *caul fat*.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 29 Aug. 5/1 When oleomargarine is made from \**caul fat*. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. (1663) 129 A cloth of state of white damask... with a deep \**cawl* fringe of green silk and gold. 1483 *Act i. Rich.* III. x. 8 x Laces, \**cale* sylk or coleyn silk thrown or wrought. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 Masker-like \**cawle*-visarded. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1677) 1. 272 Some ladies exercise their fingers... in \**caulwork*. 1830 JAMES *Darvley* xxv. 114/1 Here stood a frame for *caul work*.

† **Caul**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [ad. L. *caulis*, in Gr. *καυλός* stem, stalk, esp. cabbage-stalk, cabbage. Already in OE. in sense 1, in forms *caul*, *caul*, *cawel*: see also **CAWEL**, **COLL**, **KALE**.]

1. A cabbage. Also in *comb.* *caul-stock*, a cabbage-stalk, **CASTOCK**.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 240 Genim bysse wyrtte crowsas þe man brassicum siluicam, & oðrum naman *caul* nemneþ. a. 1100 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 323 (Plant Names) *Caula*, vel *magudaris*, *caul*. c. 1205 *Voc.* *Ibid.* 559 *Caulis*, cholet, *caul*. 1398 [see **CASTOCK**]. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 The profits of the swine, winter milke, *caules*. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cabbage*, *Cauls* and *Sprouts*.

2. Stem, stalk.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 381 Take leef, or roote, or *caule* of malowe agrest.

† **Caul**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.*—o [ad. L. *caula*: opening, sheepfold.] A sheepfold.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A *Caul*, *caula*. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 43 A *caule*, pen, *caula*. 1691 RAY *N. C. Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Cawel*, *chors* [chors].

**Caul**, *sb.* 4. [a. F. *cale*, thin piece of wood, stone, or the like, inserted under an object to level it or steady it: of uncertain origin; cf. L. *cāla* piece or billet of wood, and see **LITRÉ**.] (See *quot.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 506 *Caul*, a heated board used in laying down large veneers. Its heat keeps up the fluidity of the glue until all that is superfluous has been pressed out at the edges. 1881 *Mechanic* 8 596. 277 An instrument the shape of the curve... called a 'caul'.

**Cauld** (kōld), *sb.* *Sc.* Also *caul*. A weir on a river to divert the water into a mill-lead.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xiii. *note*, He commanded him to build a *cauld* or dam-head across the Tweed at



Kelso. 1838 *Law-case* (Jam.). Right to fish from the head of the Black Pool, down to the cauld or dam-dyke of Milnzie. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 104 The whole of the water was diverted into the mill-lead by means of a cauld or weir.

**Cauld**, *v. Sc.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To provide with a cauld; to dam.

1886 J. RUSSELL *Remin.* *Yarrow* ix. 294 The stones were handy for cauldng the river.

**Cauld**, *Sc.* form of **COLD**, *a.* and *sb.*

**Cauldrife** (kō'ldrif), *a. Sc.* [f. *cauld* cold + *-RIFE*, q.v.]

1. Having a tendency to cold, chilly. *a.* Of things: Causing the sensation of cold. *b.* Of persons: Susceptible to cold.

1768 Ross *Helmore* 149 (Jam.) 'T has been a cauldfrife day. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1845) 5 Auld Reekie.. bield for mony a cauldfrife soul. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 108 Through it the blast sac cauldfrife does gae.

2. *fig.* Cold or chilling in feeling or manner.

a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 75 (Jam.) She tholes.. the taunt o' cauldfrife joes. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 238 [Church patronage] gave us cauldfrife preachers.

Hence **CAULDRIFENESS**.

a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Let.* (1775) I. 442 (Jam.) We were looked upon for our coldrifeness, with a strange eye.

**Cauldron**, **cauldron** (kō'ldron). Forms: 3 cauldron, 4 cauldron, cauldron, cauldren, (gaudron), 4-5 cawdrone, -run, 4-7 caudron, 5 cawdren, -derowne, -durne, -tron, caudryn, caldron, 5-6 caldrone, 5-7 cawdron, 6 cauld-, cauld-, coutherne, 5- caldron, 6-cauldron. See also **CHALDRON**. [ME. *caud(e)ron*, -oun, *a.* AF. and ONF. *caud(e)ron*, -oun, corresp. to central OF. *chand(e)ron*, Sp. *calderon*, It. *calderone*, augmentative of \**caldario*, \**calderio*:—L. *caldarium* hot-bath, of which the pl. *caldaria* exists in It. *caldaja*, Pg. *caldeira*, Sp. *caldera*, Pr. *caudiera*, NF. *caudiere*, F. *chaudière* kettle. The *l* is a later insertion of the Renaissance, in imitation of Latin, which has gradually been recognised in pronunciation: *Sc.* has still *caudron*, *caudron*. The spelling *cauldron* decidedly preponderates in modern use, though the dictionaries from Johnson downward have favoured *cauldron*.]

1. A large kettle or boiler.

c 1300 St. Brendan 158 Hi.. soden hem fisch in a caudron. c 1320 *Seintyn Sag.* (W.) 2460 A gret boiland caudron. 1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* xiii. 3 What shal commune the caudron to the pot? 1387 E. E. WILLS (1882) a þe caudron in þe kechyn. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth.* De P. R. xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 A caudren is a vessel of kechen. c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 662, *Hoc caldarium*, cauldron. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ.* Ord. (1790) 433 Sethe it in a pot.. or in a caudron. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 381 (Add. MS.) A Cawderowne full of wellying piche and brymstone. 1535 COVERDALE x Sam. ii. 14 The Cauldron, or kettle, or panne, or pot. 1556 *Inv.* in French *Shaks. Genral.* (1866) 471 In the kitchen.. ii. catthernes. 1565 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1832) 30 Thys yere [1521] was a man soddyne in a cautherne in Smythfelde.. because he wold a poysynd dyvers persons. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 12 Double, double, toile and trouble, Fire burne, and Cauldron bubble. 1611 SEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. (1630) 686 Five hundred Cawdrons made of beasts skins. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 280 Some steep their Seed, and some in Cauldrons boil. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 151 These will the cauldron, these the tripod give. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 289 For the poisoners of the soul there was the stake, for the poisoners of the body, the boiling cauldron. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. vi. 200 A great cauldron, under which a fire is burning.

*fig.* 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* (C.D. ed.) 173 Chance contributions that fell into the slow cauldron of their talk. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 193 When the great cauldron of war is seething.

2. *transf.* A natural formation suggesting a cauldron, in shape, or by the agitation of a contained fluid.

[1423] LVDG. *Pylgr.* *Soule* iii. x. (1483) 56 This is cleped the Caudron and the pytte of helle.] a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 23 Vesuvio's horrid cauldrons roar. 1787 BURNS *Fall of Pyers*, Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils, And still, below, the horrid cauldron boils. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 375 Deluges of..lava which have flowed..over the ruins of the great caldrons. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 9 The cauldron of the sea.

**Cauldron**, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put or enclose in (or as in) a cauldron.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 129 Where..Cauldron'd in rock, innocuous Lava burns. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 252 Dark fiend that..cauldrons in his cave that fiery flood.

**Caul(e)**, *obs.* form of **CALL**.

† **Cauled**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **CAUL** sb. 1 + *-ED* 2.] Having or adorned with a caul.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 351 In riche robes rapest he walketh, Y-calded and ycrymyled.

**Cauler**, *obs.* *Sc.* var. of **CALLER** *a.*

**Caullescent** (kō'lesent), *a.* [f. L. *caul-is* stalk, after *arborescent*, etc.] Acquiring or growing to a stem or stalk; *spec.* in *Bot.* having an obvious stem growing above the ground.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's* *Bot.* xxvi. 405 Dog Violet is one of the caulescent or stalky kind. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Half-shrubby caulescent plants. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 494 Caulescent ramose, subdichotomous and lobate. 1881 BAKER in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 280 A bulbous caulescent herb.

VOT. II.

**Caulf**, *-ed*, *obs.* forms of **CALF**<sup>1</sup>, **CALVED**.

**Caulgarthe**, *var.* of **CALGARTH**.

1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 34 The caulgarthe, herbarium.

**Caulicle** (kō'likl), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis* stalk.] A little stalk or stem; *spec. a.* 'the initial stalk or stem in an embryo, the radicle' (Gray); *b.* a small stem proceeding from a bud formed at the neck of a root, without the previous production of a leaf; *c.* the stipe of certain fungals.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Caulicles*, little stalks. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. 20 Caulicle or Radicle. *Ibid.* iii. 40 The initial stem, the caulicle. 1882a VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 448 The foot (caulicle) of the young plant [Salvinia].

**Caulicole** (kō'likol), *Arch.* [a. F. *caulicole*, ad. It. *caulicolo*, ad. L. *cauliculus*, all in same sense; see next.] *pl.* 'The eight lesser branches or stalks in the Corinthian capital springing out from the four greater or principal caules or stalks' (Gwilt).

1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 179 These volutes spring out of small twisted husks placed between the leaves of the second row, called caulicoles. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 39 The small space left of the bell is filled by caulicoles.

**Caulicolous** (kō'likōlās), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + *-colus* inhabitant + *-ous*.] 'Applied to parasitical phanerogamous plants that draw their nourishment by means of lateral suckers on their stems', as the Dodder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Caulicule** (kō'likul), *Bot.* [a. F. *caulicule*, ad. L. *cauliculus*; see next.] (See quot.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 61 The imaginary line of division between the radicle and the cotyledons is the caulicule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 335 The point of union of the base of the plumule with the radicle and cotyledons, is called the caulicule or tigelle.

|| **Cauliculos** (kō'likōlōs). [L. dim. of *caulis* stem.] in *Bot.* = **CAULIOLE**, **CAULICULE**; in *Archit.* = **CAULIOLE**.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 116 Embryo very large.. with a long 2-edged cauliculus, having two small cotyledons at the top. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 84 Points of resemblance to the Corinthian capital, as the cauliculi.

**Cauliferous** (kō'li-fēros), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + *-fer* bearing + *-ous*.] Producing or having a stem or stalk.

1708-21 KERSEY, *Cauliferous Plants* are such as have a true Stalk, which a great many have not. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. Perfectly cauliferous, as cabbage. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in subseq. Dicts.

**Cauliflorous** (kō'li-flo-rōs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + *-flō-ris* flowering + *-ous*.] Having flowers on the stem. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cauliflower** (kō'li-flo-ur), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 colieflorie, 6-7 cole-flory, -florie, 7 coly-flory, colley-flory, colli-flory. *B.* 7 coleflower, colly-flowre, coly-, caul-, caully-, cawly-flower, 7-8 collyflower, colli-flower, 8- cauliflower. [The 16th c. *cole-florie*, *colie-florie*, was app. corrupted from the mod. L. *cauli-flōra* or F. *chou-flori*, *chou-fleuri*, assimilated to Eng. *COLE*. (The L. and F. both mean 'flowered cole or cabbage': cf. Ger. *blumenkohl*, Du. *bloemkool* 'flower-cole'. Cf. also It. *cavolfiore*, pl. *cavoli* (*cauli*) *fiori*, Sp. *coliflor*. The later *coly-flower* and *cauliflower* are assimilated to *flower*, and to the L. *cauliflōra*. So mod. F. has made *chou-fleuri* into *chou-fleur* 'cole-flower'.]

1. One of the cultivated varieties of the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*), the young inflorescence of which forms a close fleshy white edible head.

*a.* 1507 GERARD *Herbal* xxxvi. 245 Cole Florie, or after some Colieflorie. *Ibid.* 316 Cole-florie is called in Latin Cauliflora. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilgr* II. 26 There grow out of the same colewoite other fine colieflories (if I may so say). 1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. xi. 37 The Coley-flory, Rape-cole, Muske-melon. 1650 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 186 Cole-florie exceedeth all the other kinds of Coleworts. 1621-6 BACON *Sylva* § 48 Lettuce, or Coleflory, or Artichoke. 1659 R. LOWELL *Herbal* 104 Cole-florie.

*B.* 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 167 Her husband gathers coleflowers, with their leaves. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Introduct. 24 For 20 collyflowers oo 13 oo. 1649 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 70 What smells oth' lampe dawbes thy pale collyflowers. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1790) 100 Early Cauly-flower. *Ibid.* 212 Sow..Cawly-flowers for Winter Plants. 1688 R. HOLKE *Armoury* ii. 646 The Cole-flower or Colli-flower. 1734 Mrs. PEARSON in Mrs. Delany's *Corr.* (1861) I. 498 For dinner..boiled leg of lamb and loin fried, collyflowers and carrots. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.) The scarce know a crab from a cauliflower. 1799 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1798) 353 Take the closest and whitest collyflowers you can get. 1832a *Veg. Subst. Food* 265 The Cauliflower..brought into England from the island of Cyprus.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as cauliflower exorescence, growth (*Pathol.*), terms applied to natural or morbid growths that are developed in the form of a stem with branches and branchlets all closely applied to each other or crowded, e.g. acinous glands, villous tumours, etc.; cauliflower wig, a wig supposed to resemble a cauliflower.

1832a *Veg. Subst. Food* 266 Cauliflower seed obtained from England is the most esteemed in Holland. 1753 *London Mag.* (Fairholt), [Names of wigs] The pigeon's wing, the

comet, the cauliflower, etc. 1833 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 382 He [a Bishop] had cauliflower wig, apron, shovel hat. 1882a *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept. 5/4 Under the good Queen Anne the 'cauliflower' wig came into clerical fashion. *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 5/4 This gave the porter a fine frothy or cauliflower head.

**Cauliflower**, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To powder (a wig).

1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescri.* vi. Some Barber's leathern powder-bag Wherewith he feathers, frosts, or cauliflowers Spruce Beau, or Lady fair, or Doctor grave. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. iii. 249 To trim the whole Chapter and to cauliflower their wigs.

**Cauliform** (kō'li-fōrm), *a.* [f. L. *caul-is* stem + *-FORM*.] Stem-shaped, stem-like.

1847 in CRAIG.

**Caulin** (kō'lin), *Chem.* [f. L. *caul-is* cabbage + *-IN*.] The colouring principle of red cabbage.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Caulinar**, *-ary*, *a.* [Bad formations.] = next. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. 203 They are caulinar, borne on the stem. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 171 When they remain as little leaflets on each side of the base of the petiole, but quite distinct from it, they are called caulinary.

**Cauline** (kō'lain), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *caulinus*, f. *caulis* stalk.] Of or belonging to the stem.

1756 Phil. *Trans.* XLIX. 835 Cauline leaves. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 130 The Flower-stalk is..cauline, when it grows immediately out of the main stem. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. (1880) 86 Whatever is produced in the axil of a leaf is cauline. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 21 Cauline leaves sessile auricled. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 340 The vascular elements running into the leaf here about on the cauline vessels.

|| **Caulis** (kō'lis). Pl. caules (kō'li-z). [Lat., stem, stalk; in Gr. *καυλός*.]

1. *Arch.* Each of the four principal stalks which support the volutes and helices in a Corinthian capital.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij b, Voluta.. which goeth out of Caulis. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Caulicolas*, the eight lesser branches or stalks in the Corinthian capital springing out from the four greater or principal caules or stalks.

2. *Bot.* The stalk or stem of a plant, esp. of a herbaceous plant in its natural state.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 101 It is called a caulis in plants which are herbaceous, or die down annually.

**Caulk** (kōk), *sb. Naut. slang.* [?f. **CAULK** *v.*] A dram, a 'drop' of liquor; = **CAULKER** 3.

1833 MARYAT *P. Simple* (1865) 265, I had no time to take a caulk if I was inclined. 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & E.* xxxii. 443 I've a bad bit o' a caulk, but not a drop more.

**Caulk**, *var.* of **CAUK** chalk, **CAWK** barytes.

**Caulk**, **caulk** (kōk), *v.* Forms: 5 caulke, kalke, 5-7 calke, 7 calck(e, kauk, (ohalk), 8 cawke, 7- caulk, calk. [In 15th c. *calke*, *caulke* (the same word as **CAUK** *v.*), *a.* OF. *cauquer* to tread, to press or squeeze in with force, to tent a wound:—L. *calcāre* to tread, stamp, press close together, press in. The prevailing spelling for a century back has been *caulk*, though dictionaries retain *calk* from Johnson.]

1. *trans.* To stop up the seams of (a ship, etc.) by diving in oakum, or the like, melted pitch or resin being afterwards poured on, so as to prevent leaking.

? a 1500 *Chester Plays* i. (1843) 47, I will goe gaither slyche The shippe for to caulke and pyche. 1552 HULOT, *Botes* or shippes calked with towgh. 1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. iv. viii. (Arb.) 174 To calke shippes. 1598 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 312 The Vergantines were calked with Towe and Cotton Wool. 1611 BRAUM & FL. *Scornf. Lady* iii. 1, You smell as if you were new calkd. a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 21 Ocum wherewith they Calke the seams of the Ships. 1628-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 334 How kauk'd & trim'd y<sup>e</sup> Ship may be. 1669 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1668) I. x. 295 In the South Seas the Spaniards do make Oakum to calke their Ships, with the husk of the Coco-nut. 1708 J. C. *Compt. Collier* (1845) 24 Like as a Ship or Vessel is Cawked on the Ocean. 1718 STEELE *Fish-kill* 181 Were her hold.. well calked down. 1773 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 283 The vessel wanting to be fresh calked. 1801 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 477 They have been calked and fitted for service. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxv. 247 They were to be calked and swelled. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* ii. 45 The butts of the plates can be efficiently calked before the angle-iron is secured to the bottom.

2. To stop up the crevices of (windows, etc.).

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. i, The windoes close shut, and calkd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pruntrey*, Windows..ought to have very good double Sashes made of Paper and well calkd. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 73 The windows are calked up against winter. 1884 GILMORE *Mongols* iv. 21 These houses..are log-built, the seams being calked with moss.

*fig.* 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. ii, The widow Ochre caulks her wrinkles.

3. *Naut. slang.* *a.* *trans.* To stop, 'shut up'.

*b. intr.* To sleep.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefer* lxx, I can't sleep, Ratlin, and tarnation glad am I to see that you can't caulk either. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 173 *Caulk*, to lie down on deck and sleep, with clothes on. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free* L. II. 131 To caulk his banter, I asked him, etc.

**Caulkage** (kō'kēdg), *rare*—1. [f. **CAULK** *v.* + *-AGE*; cf. *cordage*.] Material for caulking a ship. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 171 From the Husk covering the Shell of the Nut..they make Caulkage.

**Caulken**, var. of **CAULKIN**.

1883 *CRANE Smith & Forge 47* Caulkens.. general on the hind shoes in London, and many parts, for heavy work.

**Caulker** (kō'kər). Forms: 5- calker, 6 cawker, 7- caulker. [f. **CAULK** v. + -ER.]

1. One whose work it is to caulk ships.

1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* xlii. § 1 A maister Calker by the day iijd. 1554 *HULOT*, Calkers beetle, or malle to dryue in tow. 1611 *BIBLE Ezek. xxvii. 9, 27.* 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55 One was a shipwright, and the other a Caulker. 1780 *COXE Russ. Disc.* 107 Old cordage fit for caulker's use. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 370 The... caulkers continued at their work.

† 2. A tool for caulking, ? a caulking-iron. *Obs.* 1543 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 43 Ij payre of pynsows, vid. ij cawkers, ijd. 1779 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 203 It... shivered two caulkers to pieces.

3. *slang.* A dram, a 'drop' of liquor. [? something 'to keep out the wet'.]

1808 *J. MAYNE Siller Gun* 89 (Jam.) The magistrates w' loyal din, Tak aft their cau'kers. 1832-33 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 89 'Wi' here tak' a caulker, and there tak' a horn. 1854 *J. WILSON Treas.* Neither you nor I... can be much the worse... of a caulker of whiskey.

4. *slang.* Anything surprising or incredible; cf. *crammer*.

**Caulker**, var. of **CAULKER**.

**Caulking** (kō'kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **CAULK** v.]

1. The action of the verb **CAULK**. Also fig.

1482-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 70 To the Sparyard for kalking iijd. 1577 *EDEN & WILLES Hist. Trav.* 224 b, Lycour... lyke unto pytche... very commodious for the kalking of shippes. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 *Caulking*, is driving of Ockham, Span-hair, and the like into all the seams of the Ship, to keep out Water. 1884 *Law Times* 10 May 262 Repairs of caulking.

2. *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *caulking-chisel*, a chisel for closing the seams between iron plates; *caulking-iron*, an instrument resembling a chisel used for driving the oakum into the seams of ships; *caulking-mallet*, a mallet for driving this.

1647 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 13 A calling Iron and a Mallet. 1666 *Dryden Ann. Mirab.* cxlvi. Their left-hand does the caulking-iron guide. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 75 [Peter the Great] wielded with his own hand the caulking iron and the mallet. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 41 Docks, timber yards, calking basins, and ship-builders yards.

**Caulking**: see also **CAUKING**.

**Caully-flower**, *obs. var.* of **CAULIFLOWER**.

**Caulm**, var. of **CALM** *sb.* mould.

**Caulme**, *obs. form* of **CALM** *sb.* 1 ? Heat of the day or weather.

1590 *LEVINS Maniip.* 44 The Caulme, *sudum, cauma*.

**Caulo-** (kō'lo), combining form of Gr. *καυλός* (or L. *caulis*) stem of a plant, forming first element in various technical terms of Botany, as **Caulobulb**, a leaf-bearing or floriferous stem swollen at the base, as in *Ranunculus bulbosus*, and many orchids. **Caulocarpic**, **Caulocarpous**. [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], producing flowers and fruit on its stem and branches many years without perishing, as ordinary shrubs and trees. **Caulorhizous**. [Gr. *ρίζα* root], sending forth roots from the stem. **Caulosarc** = **caulobulb**. **Caulotaxis** [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement (after *phyllotaxis*)], (see quot.).

1880 *GRAY Bot. Text-bk.* 401 **Caulocarpic**, applied to plants which live to flower and fructify more than once or indefinitely. 1825 *Gr. Henslow* (cited by Webster for *caulocarpous*). 1882 T. HICK in *Ymk. Bot.* 297 The arrangement and relation of the central and lateral axes of a plant... for these the term *caulotaxis* will be found convenient.

**Caulome** (kō'lo-m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *καυλός* stem, after *rhizome*, Gr. *ρίζωμα* (f. *ρίζω*-ev to strike root); see -*OME*. Also in Greco-Latin form *cauloma*.] The general name for the leaf-bearing axis of a plant; a stem or branch, or any member morphologically corresponding to these.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 129 Applying a common name to all those parts which bear leaves; they may be termed Stem-structures (Caulomes) or simply Axes. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Nature* 492 A central axis or caulome.

Hence **Caulomic** *a.*, belonging to a caulome. 1880 *Nature* XXIII. 159 The bundles... belonging to the roots spring partly out of the caulomic vascular ring.

**Caulp**, var. of **CAUP** *sb.* *Obs.*

† **Cauly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **CAUL** *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Of the nature of a caul.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 94 Immediately vnder these Cipresse wings... or Cauly cobwebs, appeareth the Maze or labyrinth of the guts.

**Caully flower**, *obs. var.* of **CAULIFLOWER**.

**Caum**, var. of **CALM** and **CAME** *sb.*

**Caum**, *v. Sc.* 'To whiten with CAMSTONE' (Jamieson).

† **Cauma** (kō'ma). *Med.* [L., *a. Gr.* *καύμα* burning heat.] The burning heat of a fever.

1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.* 1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Caumatic** (kō'mæ'tik). *Med.* [f. Gr. *καύμα*, *καύμα*- burning heat + -ic.] Relating to the burning heat of a fever.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cambre**, *obs. form* of **CHAMBER**.

**Caum stane**, var. of **CAMSTONE**.

1821 in *Hone Year Bk.* 1127 A multifarious variety of articles, such as... sand, caum stane, herings.

**Caun-**: see **CAN-**; **Caunged**, see **CHANGED**.

**Caunter**. *dial. and Mining.* [app. a deriv. of **CANT** *sb.* 1 or v. 2; but the value of the -ER is doubtful. App. diffused in Mining use from Cornwall.]

*A.* as *sb.* (or ? *absol.* use of *adj.*): *a.* (also *caunter-lode*), a lode crossing the general direction of the veins in a mine, a cross-vein.

1820 *J. T. in Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xlii. Besides the east and west veins, others are found which run either north or south, or on points of the compass between these; they are called by the miner cross lodes, cross courses, or caunters. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Caunter-lode*, a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

*b.* (See quot.)

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss. Caunter*, a cross-handed blow.

*B. adj.* (or ? *attrib.*) Crossing, cross, transverse.

1880 *Prospectus of W. Frontino & Bolivia Gold Mining Co.* 3 The several lodes... have a strike... crossed by a great number of caunter branches, or feeders.

† **Cauntercotte**. *Obs.* [cf. **CANTER-OOPE**, **CANTEROOPE**.] A kind of ecclesiastical vestment.

1554-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs*, in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 26 *Item* v. albes, ij cauntercottes, iij alterclothes

† **Caup**, **caulp**. *Sc. Obs.* [Of doubtful derivation: ON. *kaup* stipulation, wages, pay, suits the form, and perhaps the sense; but a Celtic origin would *a priori* be expected.] (See quot. 1597.)

1489 *Act. Jas. IV* (1597) § 18 Certaine Gentlemen... heads of kin in Galloway hes vsed to take Caupes. 1597 *SKENE De verb. signif.* *Caupes*, *Calpes*, in Galloway and Carri-ct, signifies ane gift, sik as horse, or vther thing, quhill ane man in his awin life-time, & liege poustie giues to his Maister, or to onie vther man, that is greatest in power and authoritie, and speciallie to the head & chiefe of the clan, for his maintenance & protection, like as for the samin effect and cause, sindrie persons payis Black-maill to thieues, or main-teiners of thieues, contrair the laws of this realme. Bot in the Iles and Hie-lande of this Realme, the Calpes are presentlie payed be him, quha oblishis him thairefore, after his decesse. Swa the Herejelde is payed be provision of the Law: and Calpe is given be special paction and obligation, bath the ane and the vther, after the decesse of the debtor. Ane notable oppression is vsed in taking vp of the Caup. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* xxiii. 137 *Caupes* should not be taken be gentlemen, and heads of the kin in Galloway, and Carri-ct, vnder the paine of oppression. 1617 *Act. Jas. VI*, xxi. The Vnlawfull taking from them, after their decesse, vnder the name of *Caupes*, of their best auct, whether it be Oxe, Meare, Horse, or Cowe. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 326 *Caupes* which were fines on the death of a Vassal or a tenant.

**Caup**, var. of **CAP** *sb.* 3, a bowl.

**Cauphe**, **caup-house**: see **COFFEE-HOUSE**.

**Cauple**, variant of **CAPLE**, *Obs.*, a horse.

† **Cauponate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *caupōnāt*- ppl. stem of *caupōnāri* to traffic or trade in, f. *caupōn-em* retail tradesman, huckster, innkeeper.]

1. *intr.* To sell liquor or victuals, keep a victual-ling-house.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*; 1721 in *BAILEY*; 1755 in *JOHN-SON*; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To deal like a huckster with; to traffic in for the sake of gain. *fig.* [so L. *caupōnāri*.]

1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 195 By cauponating Religion, and handling the Scriptures deceitfully. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. To cauponate a way, to make way for money. 1715 *BENTLEY Serm.* x. 360 All the Privileges of the gospel truck'd and cauponated by Popery.

† **Cauponation**. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -**ATION**.] Petty dealing or trafficking; tricky or unfair dealing; mixing of liquors, adulteration.

a 1555 *LATTIMER Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 348 Some would preach the truth of God... without cauponation, and adul-teration of the Word. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. g Falsifi-cation or (to vse the Apostles Wordes) cauponation and adulteration of Gods word. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* a A second use of Cauponation. 1715 *BENTLEY Serm.* x. 346 Expose their corruptions and cauponations of the Gospel.

† **Cauponize**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *caupōn-em* (see **CAUPONATE**) + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act as victualler, huckster, or sutler.

1765 *WARBURTON Lett. late Prelate* (1808) No. 171 The wealth of our rich rogues, who cauponised to the Armies in Germany in this last war.

2. *trans.* To traffic in like a retail dealer or tavern-keeper; to mix and adulterate for gain.

1652 *GAUL Magistrom.* To Rdr., To the great dishonour-ing of God... despising of the Spirit, cauponizing of the Word. 1771 *WESLEY Wks.* (1829) V. 459 We do not cauponi-ze, mix, adulterate, or soften it (the word of God).

**Caure**. *Sc.* Bad spelling of *cafer*, for *cawver*, *calver*, calves: see **CALF**.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 286 (Jam.) The caure did haig, the queis low. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 41 Wha ever heard o' caure at this time o' the year?

**Cauris**, **caury**, *obs. forms* of **COWRY**.

**Caursin**, *var.* of **CAORSIN**.

† **Caury-mawry**. *Obs.* Also *cawry-mawry*, *cawri-mawri*.

? A kind of coarse, rough material. 1817 in *Rogers Hist. Agric. & Prices* II. 536/4 (Linen and Clothing) TP *Caurismawrs*. 1562 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 62, I-cloped in A *Caurimawri* [v. r. *cawry mawry*, *cawrymawry*, *kaurymawry*] I could not not disreue. a 1529 *SKELTON Elynour Rym.* 149 Some Ioke strawry, Some cawry-mawry.

|| **Cau'sa**. The L. word for **CAUSE**, occas. used in Eng., esp. in the phrases *causa causans* a causing cause, i. e. a primary or original cause; *causa causata* a caused cause, a secondary or intermediate cause; *vera causa* a true or real cause.

c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 428 For he was causa of his brotheris deythe. 1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* I. 461 Among the Logicians there are two causes; there is *Causa causans*, and *Causa causata*. The *Causa causans*... is not the *Warrant* from the Lords of the Council, for that is *Causa causata*.

**Causable** (kō'zä'b'l), *a. rare.* [f. **CAUSE** v. + -ABLE.] That may be caused.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. That... which is naturally causable. *Ibid.* VII. vi. The Deluge... being not possibly causable from naturall showres above, or watery eruptions below. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 43 The fibrous contractions became causable by volition.

Hence **Causability**.

1881 *Nature* No. 616. 372 The causability of tubercle.

**Causal** (kō'zäl), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *causalis* relating to a cause, f. *causa* cause: cf. **F. causal**.]

1. Of or relating to a cause or causes.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Ezech.* xl. def. xii. 376 A causal definition geuen by the Cause efficient. 1677 *GALT Crv. Gentiles* II. iv. 268 The independence of the Divine Essence as to al causes and causal limitation. 1858 *WHERWELL Novum Org. Renov.* 121 (L.) Aiming at the formation of a causal section in each science of phenomena.

2. Of the nature of a cause; acting as a cause.

1642 *View of Print. Book int. Observat.* 12 This peoples election... hath no causal influx... into the Regall power conveyed. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 262 As being a means to this end, and, therefore, Causal thereto. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* xvii. (1700) 162 The Certainty of the Pre-sence is not antecedent or causal, but subsequent and eventual. 1858 *MANSIE Bampton Lect.* II. (ed. 4) 34 The condition of causal activity. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 101 Our supreme causal God.

3. Of the nature of cause and effect.

1656 H. MORE *Anti-d.* *Alth.* III. iii. (1712) 91 Any causal connexion betwixt those ceremonies and the ensuing Tem-pests. 1722 *BLACKMORE Creation* 225 The links of all the causal chain. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iv. vii. 463 The causal connexions among those traits were obscured by other connexions. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 109 That... the term cause and effect was loosely or gratuitously applied to what we know only as consecutive, not at all as causal.

4. *Gram. and Logic.* Expressing a cause. **Causal proposition**: see quot. 1724.

c 1530 *MORE Austro. Frith Wks.* 840/2 Though I would graunt this causale proposition. a 1638 *MERE Wks.* I. xiv. (1672) 70 A causal or conditional Conjunction. 1655 *GUR-NALL Chr. in Arm.* I. § 2 (1669) 59/1 The words are coupled to the precedent with that causal particle *For*. 1724 *WATTS Logic* 167 Causal propositions are, where two propo-sitions are joined by causal particles; as, houses were not built, that they might be destroyed. 1870 *JEFF Sopho-cles Electra* (ed. 2) 8/2 *ἵνα* καὶ *ὥστε*... are causal datives.

*B.* as *sb.* A. A causal conjunction or particle.

1530 *FALSGR.* 148 Some [conjunctions] be causales & serve to bring in a sentence whereby the cause of a mater spoken of before is expressed. 1750 *HARRIS Hermes* II. (1786) 245 Causals subjoin causes to effects.

*b.* A thing implying a cause.

1652 W. SCLATER *Civil Magist.* (1653) 25 Causalls they are... casual they are not.

**Causality** (kō'zæ'liti). [mod. f. on L. type *\*causalitās*, f. *causal* = **CAUSAL** + -ITY.]

1. Causal quality, character, efficiency, or agency; fact or state of being or acting as a cause.

1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astral.* II. 69 When they are called signes, their causalitie is not excluded. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Life Christ* II. x. vii. ¶ 6 Faith is the beginning grace, and hath influence and causality in the production of the other. 1698 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 750 A Power or Caus-ality, whereby that which was Not before, was afterwards Made to Be. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* II. i. ¶ 16. 67 To ascribe a real Causality to Free-will. 1875 *GRINDON Life* II. 14 Nature has no independent activity, no causality of its own.

2. The operation or relation of cause and effect; 'the law of mind which makes it necessary to recognise power adequate to account for every oc-currence' (*Fleming's Vocab. Philos.* 1887).

1642 O. SEDGWICK *England's Preserv.* 10 By way of order only, and not by causality. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 62 The law of causality holds only among homogeneous things. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxix (1859) II. 376 The nature and genealogy of the notion of Causality. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life* II. (1862) 34 A belief in causality, or strict connection between every trifle and the principle of being... characterizes all valuable minds. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* x. 333 The necessary laws of Causality and Time.

3. **Phrenology**. The mental faculty of tracing effects to causes.

1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 6 The quality of mind, which... phrenologists call causality.

¶ 4. An excuse. (? Not Eng.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Causality*, *Causation*, an excuse, essaying or pretence.

**Causally** (kō'zäli), *adv.* [f. **CAUSAL** + -LY.]

In a causal way, with causal force; in the manner of, or as being the cause; by way of cause and effect.

a 1638 *MERE Wks.* I. xxiv. (1672) 91 Kai is... to be taken here [Luke II. 14] for a conjunction causal... Or both cau-sally and gratulatorily. 1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 22 It cannot be said to be causally perishing. 1640-4 *SIR S. D'EWEES in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 314 The... Elector of Saxony is causally guilty... of those Calamities and Slaughters. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 523 From the death

of Patroclus to the death of Hector is an entirely new movement, though causally bound . . . to that antecedent. *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1847) I. 22 He was appeared causally and efficiently by God, yet proximately and immediately by the presents . . . laid before him.

† **Causant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *causans*, pr. pple. of *causare* to cause.] Causing, acting as a cause. *a* 1677 GALE *Crit. Geniles* II. iv. 464 Every second cause, whether causant or conservant.

† **Causarily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CAUSARY + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] By reason of a legally recognized cause.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 38 There is also a Guardian simply and originally so called, and a Guardian by accident from the cause of custody . . . Causarily, is he who for that he hath the custody of his own Tenant being yet an Infant hath upon that score the custody of another who is Tenant to his Ward.

† **Causary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *causari-us* discharged because of ill-health, invalid, f. *causa* cause, reason. In med. L. used more widely.] Having good and sufficient cause. *Causary dismissal* (L. *causaria missio*): orig. a dismissal from military service on account of ill-health.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ. l. viii.* 11 Dioclesianus and Maximianus ordained, That unto every Veteran having honestly served . . . twentie yeeres, an honourable or causarie dismissal [*causaria missio*] should be granted.

† **Causate**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also caussate. [ad. med. L. *causāt-us*, pa. pple. of *causare* to CAUSE.]

A. *adj.* Caused, due to a cause. B. *sb.* A thing caused, an effect.

1654 GAULT *Magastron.* 103 A conscientional, accidental event . . . but no appropriate, causate, and observe experiment. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* Avij b. The Causate, . . . depends upon the Cause, as having its being thence.

**Causate**, *v. rare.* [f. med. L. *causāt-* ppl. stem of *causare*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] A. *trans.* To cause, originate. b. *intr.* To originate.

1839 BAILY *Festus* (1854) 535 That Divinity . . . Wherein all things authentic do causate. 1855 — *Mystic* 135 When . . . unnumbered times . . . Have passed, shall God . . . another world causate.

**Causation** (kōz'at-jōn). [ad. L. *causation-em* excuse, pretext, used in med. L. in sense 'action of causing', f. med. L. *causare*. Cf. F. *causation*.]

1. The action of causing; production of an effect.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi, Ascribing effects thereto [to the stars] of independent causations. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. xi. 59 Albertus Magnus . . . says it [Astrology] teaches us to consider the Causation of Causes, in the Causes of things. *a* 1790 REID *Lek.* in *Wks.* I. 761 The thing most essential to causation in its proper meaning — to wit, efficiency — is wanting. 1817 COLLIERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 293 It sometimes happens that we are punished for our faults by incidents, in the causation of which these faults had no share. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 1 The causation of any particular movement or the origin of any particular measure.

b. The operation of causal energy; the relation of cause and effect.

1739 HUME *Human Nat.* i. iv, Cousins in the fourth degree are connected by causation. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 13 To detect . . . some latent chain of causation. 1831 BLAKE *Free Will* 198 All that we know of physical causation is, that one thing precedes another in a regular order of sequence. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fates* (1861) 29 A man . . . looks like a piece of luck, but is a piece of causation. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* 85 The broad relation . . . between noumena and their phenomena, seems most reasonably conceived as one of Efficient Causation, not the mere sequence of phenomena which we call physical causation.

2. An excuse. (L. *causatio*; ? not Eng.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Causation*, an excuse, essaying or pretence. 1664 PHILLIPS, *Causation* (Lat.), an excusing, or alledging of a cause.

Hence **Causationism**, the theory or principle of universal causation; **Causationist**, one who believes in this theory or principle.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 345 We are natural conservers and causationists, and reject a sour dumphish unbelief. 1860 — *Cond. Life* II. All successful men have agreed in one thing — they were causationists. They believed that things went not by luck but by law.

**Causative** (kōz'ativ), *a.* Also 5 -ive. [a. F. *causatif*, ad. L. *causativus*; see CAUSE *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Effective as a cause, productive of (an effect).

*a* 1420 OCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3848 It of his dethe was veray causative. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 255 The Proces Causative That eftyr folowit effective. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 1 That, that is causative in nature of a number of effects. 1830 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 1 That which is essentially causative of all being must be causative of its own. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 321 A superhuman causative agency.

b. *elipt.* Of causation, of the existence of a causative agency.

1824 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 9 Hypothetical currents were supposed, for the purpose of carrying out the causative view.

2. *Gram.* Expressing a cause or causation; = CAUSAL 4. Also as *sb.*, a causative word.

*c* 1600 SWINBURN *Spousals* (1686) 149 These words . . . are to be understood causative. 1750 — *Student* II. 308 (T.) Let any Hebrew reader judge whether *hiphal* . . . can properly be said, in general . . . to be causative. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etymol. Interp.* 150 Lay is manifestly the causative of Lie. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* § 540 The secondary or derivative conjugations are . . . the passive, the intensive, the desiderative, the causative. *Ibid.* 607 This stem . . . has to a great extent a causative value.

Hence **Causativeness**, **Causativity**, the fact of being causative, causative quality.

1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 107 He is the causativeness of all and of each. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 67 The egg comes first in relation to the causativity of the chick, and the chick comes first in relation to the causativity of the egg. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 208 Its causativity is accounted for by erroneous imputation.

**Causatively** (kōz'ativli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a causative manner; by way of causation, by acting as a cause. b. *Gram.* In a causative sense, as expressing cause.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 45 Christ hath causatively removed by his death the guilt of sin. 1750 — *Student* II. 308 (T.) Several conjugations . . . whether they are to be taken actively, passively, causatively, or absolutely. 1824 DE QUINCY *Pol. Econ. Dial.* v. (1860) 553 Gravitation has causatively impressed that direction on its course.

|| **Causator**. *Obs.* [med. L. *causator*, f. *causare* to CAUSE.] One who causes, a causer.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x, The indivisible condition of the first causer.

|| **Causatrix**. *Obs.* [fem. of prec.; see -TRIX.] A female causer.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 14 Nature . . . the prime and proxime Causatrix of all Sanation.

|| **Causatum**. [med. L.] That which is caused; the product of causation.

1879 LEWIS *Study Psychol.* 24 An effect is the causatum, the incorporation of the causes or co-operant conditions.

**Cause** (kōz), *sb.* Also 4-6 *cawse*, 4-7 *Sc. cawse*, 5-6 *Sc. caus*, 5 *Sc. caws*, 6 *cause*, 6-7 *caus*. [a. F. *cause* (= Pr., Sp., It. *causa*), ad. L. *causa*, *causā*. The latter came down in living use as It., Sp., Pr. *cosa*, ONF. *cose*, F. *chose* matter, thing (a sense which *causa* has in the Salic Law, in Gregory of Tours, and the Capitularies). At a later period the med. L. *causa*, of philosophy and the law-courts, was taken into the living languages, in the form *causa*, *cause*; in Fr. from the 13th c.]

I. General senses.

1. That which produces an effect; that which gives rise to any action, phenomenon, or condition. *Cause and effect* are correlative terms.

*c* 1315 SHORCHAM 117 Cause of alle thyse dignyte . . . Was Godes owene grace. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxv. (1495) 362 The cause of nyghte is shadowe of the ether that is bytvene vs and the sonne. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 285/2 Every cause of a cause is cause of thing caused. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 234 The philosophoum sais that the cause of ane thing is of mair efficacie nor is the thyng that procedis fra the cause. 1639 ROUSSEAU *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 143 To produce effects beyond the cause; which is indeed to make something out of nothing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 570 Proteus only knows The secret Cause, and Cure of all thy Woos. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 141 ¶ 1 The greatest events may be often traced back to slender causes. 1827 POLLOCK *Course of T. v.* These were the occasion, not the cause, of joy. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. 83 The Sun's heat and the Earth's rotation are, in the main, the causes of all atmospheric disturbances.

b. as philosophically defined.

1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* II. ix. (1839) 121 A Cause simply, or an entire cause, is the aggregate of all the accidents both of the agents how many soever they be, and of the patient put together; which when they are all supposed to be present, it cannot be understood but that the effect is produced at the same instant. *c* 1790 REID *Wks.* I. 761 We have no ground to ascribe efficiency to natural causes, or even necessary connection with the effect. But we still call them causes, including nothing under the name but priority and constant conjunction. *Ibid.* 77/1 In the strict philosophical sense, I take a cause to be that which has the relation to the effect which I have to my voluntary and deliberate actions. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1856) III. v. § 5 We may define . . . the cause of a phenomenon, to be the antecedent or the concurrence of antecedents, on which it is invariably and unconditionally consequent. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxviii. 239 By the Cause of an event we mean the circumstances which must have preceded in order that the event should happen.

2. A person or other agent who brings about or occasions something, with or without intention. (Often in bad sense: one who occasions, or is to blame for mischief, misfortune, etc.)

*c* 1374 CHAUCEUR *Anel. & Arc.* 257 Paughe pat yee Pus Causelesse þe Cause be Of my dedely aduersitee. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon. Cress Richmond* (1708) 28, I am, sayth he, the veray cause of raysynge of the Body, and I am also the veray Cause of lyfe unto the Soule. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Gv, Howe much mischief such women bee cause of. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xxi. 3 Why will hee bee a cause of trespass to Israel? 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1707) 73 The Mind is the disposer and cause of all things. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 92 The Law Imposed by Nature, and by Nature's Cause. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* II, God is the supreme and universal Cause of all things. 1830 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 104 'My youth', she said, 'was blasted with a curse: This woman was the cause.' 1859 — *Enid* 87 Am I the cause, I the poor cause that men Reproach you?

3. A fact, condition of matters, or consideration, moving a person to action; ground of action; reason for action, motive.

*a* 1225 *Anscr. R.* 320 Cause is hwi þu hit dūdest, oðer hulpe þerto, oðer þurh won hit bigon. 1340 *Ayerb.* 42 Huanne þe seruties byþe y-do nor onclenliche cause. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lin. Mon.* (1714) 67 Mowdy therto by non other Cause, save only drede of his Rebellion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The cause why we name

this treatye y<sup>e</sup> pilgrymage of perfeccion. 1575 LANEHAM *Lek.* (1871) 3 Az I haue good cauz to think. 1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. § 55 (1632) The consideration of instruments is the motiue cause, for which the Instruments are made. 1655 *Comp. Clark* 320 The said F. R. as well for the considerations aforesaid as also . . . for diuers other good causes and considerations . . . doth for himself and his Heirs covenant. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 77 To give just cause of suspicion. 1785 REID *Lek.* in *Wks.* I. 65/2 A reason . . . is often called a cause. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 4 (1882) 129 The causes which drew students and teachers within the walls of Oxford.

b. In a pregnant sense: Good, proper, or adequate ground of action; esp. in *to have cause*, *to show no cause*, *with cause*, *without cause*; so *to have cause*, esp. in Eng. Law, to argue against the confirmation of a 'rule nisi' or other provisionally granted order or judgement.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 25, I had gret caus hym for to slay. 1413 LYDGE *Pylgr. Soules* III. vii, They . . . kepen hit withouten any cause. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 49 For fadir, vnkyndnes 3e kythe þem no cause. 1520 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 26 To . . . shew a cause why he ought not to be . . . disfranchised. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If any of you know cause, or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together. 1561 T. NOTTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. § 2 Modesty, that wee draw not God to yeeld cause of his doings. 1611 BIBLE *Psalm* 9 To amend it where he saw cause. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 88 The Government of Pennsylvania had not seen cause yet to contribute something towards it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 265 Upon good cause shewn to the court. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederic Gt.* I. II. vi. 84 The Order got into its wider troubles . . . with Christian neighbours . . . who did not love it, and for cause. 1867 *Law Rep.* 2 Q. B. 360 A rule was obtained . . . to enter the verdict for the plaintiff. . . Hayes, Serjt., and Beasley, shewed cause. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 347 If a man has cause of offence against another. 1893 *Law Rep.* 11 *Queen's B.* 507 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has prima facie a cause of action.

c. *Cause why*: 'reason why', reason. Sometimes used interrogatively, or conjunctively: *Why*, for the reason that, for this reason. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3526 God wate wele þe cause why. *c* 1386 CHAUCEUR *Sgrs. T.* 177 And cause why? for they kan nat the craft. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) He is guilty of my dethe, and I shalle telle you cause why. *c* 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 222 Cause why God wole 3eue his graces . . . is this. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 42 There is no cause why to cut off these members. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* I. (1584) C b, You must consider . . . the cause why. 1856 KINGSLEY *Lek. in Life* xiv. (1879) II. 21 Such a view . . . as tourist never saw, nor will see, 'cause why, he can't find it. [Cf. CAUSE *conj.*]

4. The object of action; purpose, end. *Obs. exc.* in b. *Final cause*: a term introduced into philosophical language by the schoolmen as a transl. of Aristotle's fourth cause, *τὸ οὐκ ἐνεκα* or *τέλος*, the end or purpose for which a thing is done, viewed as the cause of the act; esp. applied in Natural Theology to the design, purpose, or end of the arrangements of the universe.

*c* 1386 CHAUCEUR *Clarkes T.* 386 This Markys hath hire spoused with a ryng Brought for the same cause. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandysyllm* (1847) p. xlix, Then all be fooles . . . Which with glad mindes use courting for such cause. 1595 HUNNIS *Joseph* 59 For to sojourn in the land, is cause we come to thee.

b. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 149 Let us consequently see the final cause: that is to wit, how and to what ende he guydeth it. *c* 1660 BOYLE *Disquis. Final Causes* § 1 Those that would exclude final causes from the consideration of the naturalist . . . either that, with Epicurus, they think . . . it is improper and vain to seek for final causes in the effects of chance; or . . . with Descartes, that . . . it is rash for men to think, that they know, or can investigate, what ends [God] proposed to Himself in His actions about His creatures. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 49 The Continuation of these two Motions of the Earth . . . upon Axes not parallel, is resolvable into nothing but a final and mental Cause, or the *τὸ βέλτερον*, because it was best it should be so. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 24 The efficient as well as the final causes of travelling. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 541 Descartes . . . was, of course, led to abandon the study of final causes. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 439 The final cause of an animal . . . is muscular action, because it is by means of its muscles that it maintains its external relations.

5. In the preceding senses, with various defining attributes.

The four causes of Aristotle were the *efficient cause*, the force, instrument, or agency by which a thing is produced; the *formal* (see quot. 1678); the *material*, the elements or matter from which it is produced; the *final*, the purpose or end for which it is produced (see 4 b). The *First Cause*, the original cause or Creator of the Universe; *secondary causes*, those derived from a primary or first cause. *Occasional causes* in Cartesian philosophy: see OCCASIONAL, -ISM. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 He clepeth god the firste cause. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 61 The cause efficient of the syghte is the vertue of the soule that hyghte animalis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Semitys* Intro. (1835) 1 The fyrste is what, the seconde is why, In wch two wordys, . . . The four causes comprehended be. 1586 T. B. LA *Primav. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 667 The Philosophers propound fouer causes of everie thing, The efficient, the material, the formal, and the final cause. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comment. Angels* 31 His [God's] essence (which is the efficient, final, and exemplary cause of all things). 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 409 The Knowledge of the one first Cause. 1678 HOBBS *Decameron* II. 15 Another they call the Formal Cause, or simply the form or essence of the thing caused: as when they say, Four equal Angles and four equal Sides are the Cause of a Square Figure. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 147 There are seven Causes considered in



Judgment, viz. the Material, Efficient, and Formal Cause; and likewise a Natural, Substantial, and Accidental Cause; and lastly a Final Cause. 1733 *Pope Ess Man* iii. 1 The Universal Cause Acts to one end, but acts by various laws. 1744 — *Dunclad* iv. 644 Philosophy, that lean'd on heaven before, Shrink to her second cause, and is no more. 1845 *Conrre Theol. in Encycl. Metrop.* 838/1 The main object of Theology is to ascertain the attributes and perfections of this First Great Cause. 1858 *Mansel Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 30 By the First Cause is meant that which produces all things, and is itself produced of none. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. ii. § 12 (1875) 37 We are not only obliged to suppose some Cause, but also a first Cause.

#### 6. From the general senses arise various phrases:

† a. *By the cause that*: for the reason that; with the purpose that, to the end that, in order that; *by the cause of*: by reason of, on account of. *Obs.* Hence *bi-cause*, *BECAUSE*, q.v.

† 1386 *CHAUCER Knts. T.* 2488 Be þe cause þat þei scholde rise Early. Vnto her reste went þei at nihte. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 2 Thei had in hem no shame nor drede by the cause thei were so used. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Litm. Mon.* (1714) 138 Which by the Cause therof lyvyn in the greter penury.

† b. *For cause that*: for the reason that (= *BECAUSE* A. 1, B. 1). *For cause of*: by reason of, on account of (= *BECAUSE* A. 2 a); for the sake of (= *BECAUSE* A. 2 b). *Obs.*

c 1445 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. vii. 205 For caws þat he past til Twilows. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* by Callid god of bataill for cause of many batailles that he had. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 124 And al he did for cause of spences and for to gadre treasour. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 334 For caus that tha no wald Resist the wrang. 1578 *Sc. Poems* 168k C. II. 154 For cause his faith was constantly in Christes blude.

† c. *For my (his, etc.) cause*: on my (his, etc.) account, for my (his, etc.) sake. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mertin* 15 Ye shall neuer be Juge to deth for my cause. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3395, I wald not, for my cause, that such o knyght suld dea. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* 134 I have described and set him out in this manner. . . which I did for use and customs cause. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Cor.* vii. 12 I did it not for his cause that had done the wrong.

¶ See also *CAUSE conj.*

#### II. In legal, and related senses.

(In the *Digest*, 'cause' sometimes means 'the facts of the case'.)

7. *Law*. The matter about which a person goes to law; the case of one party in a suit. Hence to *plead a cause*. (Cf. 1883 in 3 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9362 Pe rite of i. cause. c 1300 *Beket* 1043 To bringe this cause of holi church tofore the Pope. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* xvi. 173 Bothe parties writen here Causes in 2 Billes. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 27 Pletyng of a cause for his client. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 The judges before whom . . . the determination of his cause resteth. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xxii. 9 The cause of both parties shall come before the Judges. 1760 *GOLDSMITH Cit. W.* xcvi. He that has most opinions is most likely to carry his cause. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 218 Would to heaven my son could have . . . such a trial! And . . . that I might plead his cause!

b. *fig.*

c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 545 Ye can speke shrewdly wythoute a cause lawfull. 1568 *BIBLE (Bishops)* Ps. xxv. 1 Plead thou my cause O Lord. 1611 *BIBLE Pref.* 6 This seemeth to argue a bad cause.

8. *Law*. A subject of litigation; a matter before a court for decision; an action, process, suit; = *CASE* sb. 1 6.

c 1345 *E. E. Aitt. P. A.* 701 To corte . . . per alle oure causes schal be tryed. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 128 In alle manere cause he sought þe right in skille. 1399 *LANGE Rick Redeles* iii. 378 To ben of conceill for causis that in the court hangit. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* xxiv. § 1 In any action or cause personell. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme Hist. Fr.* (1811) 73 He was in all causis so indifferet. 1652 *NEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 5 This cause could not by any pretens be brought into judgment. 1752 *JOHNSON Ramb.* No. 201 ¶ 11 He was summoned as an evidence in a cause of great importance. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 302 The governing power, which, in the midst of a cause, or on the prospect of it, may wholly change the rule of decision. 1879 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* ii. x. 436 Further proceedings having been taken in a cause which he had heard some years previously.

b. Hence (Sc.) *Day or hour of cause*: i.e. of trial; also *fig. and transf.*

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxiv. Whispering to Plumdamas that he would meet him at Mac Croskie's . . . in the hour of cause. 1822 — *Nigel* xxxvii. I will be with you in the hour of cause.

c. *fig.* Matter in dispute, an affair to be decided. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1495 Ther god hym-self hath ton the caus on hond. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 289 What counsaile giue you in this weightie cause? 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Law-C. Wars* 283 Ready to decide the cause by Battel.

† 9. Contextually, and in translating L. *causa* or Gr. *alria*, it sometimes has or approaches the sense 'charge, accusation, blame'. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16681 (Laud) The cause of his deth they wrought Abovyn his hed. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xxv. 27 For to sende a boundun man, and not to signife the cause of him. 1494 *FABYAN* vii. 494 Many . . . whiche laye there [in the prisons] for great causes and crymes. c 1550 *CHEKE Math.* xxiii. 37 Þei set his caus in writyng over his hed. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 111, I pardon that mans life. What was thy cause? Adultery?

† b. *To be in cause*: to be to blame. *Obs.* c 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 25 Prelatis maiore drede, þat her vniust & iulwilly cursing be in cause whi þe puple dredid not

cursing. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4525 Who was in cause . . . But hir sille? 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* i. iv. 38 Shee herselfe is in cause that I cannot satisfie her.

† 10. *gen.* A matter of concern, an affair, business; the case as it concerns any one (cf. *CASE* sb. 1 1). *Obs.* (exc. dial.)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 302 His causis 3eid fra ill to wer. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 85 Wisdom is . . . Above all other thing to knowe In loves cause and elles where. 14.. *Tyndale's Vis.* 100 His frendys by sybbe Herd of that cause that hym bytydde. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton)* *Dictes* 65 Committe alle thy causes to god. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1295 The cause craves haste. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65 Pericles . . . could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes. 1880 *W. Cornu. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cause*, case. 'If that's the cause I must work later.'

b. Phrases. *If cause were, in cause.* *Obs.* exc. dial. (Cf. *CASE* sb. 1 3, 10, 11.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5295 He . . . shulde it fulfill. . . Except only in cause two. 1523 *FITZGER. Shrr.* 10, In that cause the lorde of the honour or manere may take a distresse for his rentes homages. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Protes.* (1812) I. 314 We are bounde to ayde him, in cause that he requyre . . . vs so to do. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* ii. xiv. 402 If cause were that they had to do with Sir Launcelot. 1696 *STILLINGF.* 12 *Serm.* i. 7, I may say . . . as our Saviour doth in another cause.

c. *Seal of cause*: charter of incorporation. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* III. 260 The incorporation of Flesher [of Glasgow] obtained their charter or seal of cause in 1580.

11. That side of a question or controversy which is espoused, advocated, and upheld by a person or party; a movement which calls forth the efforts of its supporters. (Spec. applied in Commonwealth times to the Puritan 'cause'.)

1582 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* iii. xxv. (1591) 129 It was the . . . publicke act of the cause. 1588 *Marpres. Epiet.* (Arb.) 36 Terming the cause by the name of Anabaptistrie. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. iv. 12 Such temperate order in so fierce a cause. 1660 *Bibl. Fanaticia in Harl. Msc.* (1746) VIII. 71/x A pious Brother, and a real Assessor of the good old Cause. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 545 Zeal . . . made the Church and State and Laws Submit t' old Iron and the Cause. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* Ded. Their Hopes or Fears for the Common Cause rose or fell with Your Lordship's Interest and Authority. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiii. iii. I shall ever esteem it the cause of my sex to rescue any woman, etc. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 472 No cause in the world can . . . be more clear in my eyes . . . than that of the Poles. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 275 The good old cause, as the commonwealth's men affected to style the interests of their little faction. 1824 *TENNISON Two Voices* 148 In some good cause . . . To perish. 1884 *GILCHRIST in Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 We should be traitors to the cause we profess to have taken in hand.

b. Hence *To make common cause (with)*: to join in behalf of a common object.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* (1845) I. 209 Before they made common cause with either French or English. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 102 The two parties . . . united their strength in a common cause. 1863 *MARY HOWITT tr. F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 114 Epirus will make common cause with Thessaly.

c. Hence applied colloquially in some religious bodies, to their 'cause' as embodied in a particular local organization, enterprise, mission, or church.

*Mod.* Several new causes have been started in the county during the year. The Baptists have a flourishing cause in the village.

† 12. Disease, sickness. *Obs.* [A sense, simply transferred from late L., as to the origin of which see the Latin Dicts. In Eng. often vaguely associated with other senses, and used accordingly.]

[1490 *CAXTON How to Die* 2 What some ever make me cause be layd to him . . . he oughte to suffre and receyve it pacyently. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. xvii. I your cause can nothing remedy.] 1578 *LYTE Dodones* iii. xxvi. 353 Hellobor may not be ministered except in desperate causes. 1755 *LYDDE Treas. Health* Fij. In a hote cause, lettis made in a playster is much worth. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. i. 114 Touch With that malignant cause. 1607 — *Cor.* iii. i. 235 Leane vs to cure this Cause.

III. *Comb.*, as *cause-monger*, *-renderer*, *-seeking* adj., *causewise* adv.; *cause-book*, a book in which legal causes are entered; *cause-list*, a list of causes to be tried.

1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 574/2 The cause was re-entered in the 'cause-book'. 1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 491 These 'cause-mongers' go also to the storehouse of their fancy. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* For, a 'cause-renderer', hath sometime the force of a severing one. 1877 *TYNDALL in Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 He has been described by the German Lichtenberg as 'das lastlose Urursachenier' — the restless 'cause-seeking animal'. 1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 91 Sched. i. 1/2 Accounts of various suitors kept 'causewise'.

**Cause** (kōz), v. 1 Also 5 cawse, cawes, 6 cawse. [ad. med.L. *causare*, as used, by the Schoolmen, in sense 'efficere'. (Classical L. had only *causari* (later *causare*) to plead causes, give reasons or excuses. Hence also It. *causare*, Sp. *causar*, F. *causer*, all in same sense as Eng.)]

1. *trans.* To be the cause of; to effect, bring about, produce, induce, make.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* viii. 17 A fantasy caused of trubling of þe brayne. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 107 They [the stars] causen many a wonder To the climats, that stond hem under. c 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 30 His moder . . . þat cawsed moche sorowe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b,

That . . . oftentimes causeth heiesyes & errours. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 763 A Drench of Wine . . . the Patient's Death did cause. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 430 How small of all that human hearts endure, That part which laws or kings can cause or cure. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The ruin of their empire . . . was caused by the loss of freedom and the growth of despotism.

b. *Const. object and inf.* with (formerly also without) to.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 114 It causeth . . . A man to be subtil of wit. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 543 How durst thou . . . to be so bold To cawse hym dy? 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 34 It sall cause the cum in great dangier. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. iii. Take heed, you do not cause the blessing leave you. 1611 *BIBLE Amos* viii. 9, I will cause the Sunne to go down at noone. 1625 *HART Anat.* Ur. ii. iv. 73, I caused him bleed often then once. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 216 Out of the fertil ground he caus'd to grow All trees. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 10 It is the gravitation of the water which causes it to flow.

c. *with obj. and inf. pass.*

1494 *FABYAN* i. iii. 10 They . . . caused great fyres to be made. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* civ. [cv.] 20 Then sent the kinge and caused him be deluyered. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. i. 42 She caused them be led. . . Into a bowre. 1678 *WATLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 84, 472/2 He . . . caused his five Brethren to be all strangled in his presence. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Mettr. Syst.* iii. 127 To cause a statement in writing . . . to be hung up in some conspicuous place.

† d. *with inf.* simply, as *to cause make*, to have or get (something) made, cause (it) to be made. (Cf. *F. faire faire*, etc.) *Obs.* ? exc. Sc.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* ii. 36 The kyng sent, and caused for to call Semei. 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Hist. Jas.* I. Wks. (1711) 5 The king . . . caused abolish the indictment. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xlv. 358 She caused kill them. 1753 *SCOTS Mag.* Feb. 91/2 The directors had caused prepare the draught. 1820 *MAIR Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 180) 5 Numa caused make eleven more [shields] of the same form.

e. *with obj. sentence. arch.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 108 That causeth why that some passe Her due cours to fore another. c 1510 *Virgilinus in Thoms Prose Rom.* 23 She caused workemen shulde make the wallis ageyne. 1611 *BIBLE John* xi. 37 Could not this man . . . have caused that, even this child should not have died? 1722 *Dr For Plague* (1756) 93 This caus'd, that many died frequently . . . in the Streets suddenly.

† 2. To actuate, move, force, drive (an agent) to (some action or emotion). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13402 What causeth the kyng to his cleane yre. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 641 Grete nede cawsyth hur theit.

† 3. As vb. of incomplete predication: To make or render (a thing something). (Cf. *L. efficere*.)

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 90a, If oftener it shall be dystilled, it is then caused the effectuouser. *Ibid.* 113a, It causeth them also most white. 1579 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 188 An honest life will cause it a pleasant luyng.

† 4. To give reasons or excuses [= *L. causare*].

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 26 He, to shifte their curious request, Gan causen why she could not come in place.

**Cause**, v. 2 rare<sup>-1</sup>. [a. F. *cause-r* to talk, chat.]

To speak familiarly, converse, talk, chat.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxvii. (1848) 321, I have caused face to face with elements.

† **Cause**, v. 3 *Obs. rare*. ? To cast or shed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 862 Thaire myddel teether aboute at two yere age Thai cause, at yeres iii an other gage. Ere yeres six gothe the gomes stronge, The caused first at yeres vi aue even.

**Cause**, 'cause, conj. *Obs.* exc. dial. [An elliptic use of prec. sb. for *because* (dial. *a-cause*).]

† 1. (with *of*) = *BROUSE* of, on account of.

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* (1848) 184 Churches . . . were gyuen To god and saynt Weurburge cause of deuocion.

2. = *BROUSE*. Since c 1600 often written *'cause*; now only *dial.*, or *vulgar*; also spelt *cos*, *coz*, *caz*, *case*, etc.

1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 295 3e suld not chuse thame cause 3e lufe thame. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew Malta* iv. ii. 1535 Do you mean to strangle me? Yes, cause you use to confess. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 169 It was the more terrible, cause hee had seene Mecha, and never after lied. 1653 in Walton *Angler* xi. 218, I cannot hate thee [Music], 'cause the Angels love thee. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* ii. Arg't, 'Cause he had left her in the Lurch. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* xi. 121 'Cause none will credit what they say. 18.. *Prout in Burrows Rem.* 267 All for what? 'Kase his courage was good. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 411/2 Jason pitied her 'cause she was lonesome.

**Caused**, ppl. a. Affected by causes.

1875 *HOLYOAKE Co-oper. Eng.* I. 333 No mad, devil-born will, but a caused will, obedient to the laws of evidence.

**Causedness** (kō'zēdnēs). *rare*. [f. prec. + -NESS.] (See quot.)

1829 *Jas. MILL Hum. Mind* ii. xiv. (1869) 43 In abstract discourse effect [means] the same as would be meant by causedness.

**Causeful** (kō'zful), a. *rare*. [f. *CAUSE* sb. + -FUL.]

† a. Showing or yielding a cause or reason. *Obs.* b. Having (good) cause or reason, well founded, well-grounded. c. That is a cause of, productive, fruitful of.

c 1400 *Test. Love* iii. (1560) 298/2 Withouten causefull evidence, mistrust in jealousy should not be weued. 1586 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* (1622) 575 Yet walle thy selfe, and walle with causefull teares. 1613 *SHREVEY Trav. Persia* 7 His causefull indignation. 1849 D. JERROLD *Man of Money* Wks. 1864 IV. 95 More causeful of blood and tears than the hammer of Thor.

† **Causefully**, adv. *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -LY.] With (good) cause, with reason.



1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 68 If we thrive not in... Godli-  
ness, we may causefully call our sanctity into question.

**Causeless** (kō'zless), *a.* [f. CAUSE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no antecedent cause: *a.* fortuitous; *b.* not to be explained by any natural cause; *c.* antecedent to all causes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 731 Grete God above That knoweth that noneact is causeles. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 3 They say miracles are past, and we have our Philosophical persons, to make moderne and familiar things supernaturall and causelesse. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 18 His causeless power, the cause of all things known.

2. Of persons: That has no cause or excuse for his action (*obs.*); that has no cause at law.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 229 Nowe is he fals, ellas! and Causelesse. And of my woo he is so rethelless. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Epist.* vii. 161 Love causelesse still, doth aggravate his cause. 1607 BR. HALL *Ps.* vii. If I... Doe good unto my causeless foe That thirsted for my overthrow.

3. Of acts, etc.: Without cause; for which there is no justifying cause or reason; groundless.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 2742 Condamnit for ane causeles crime. But only falt. 1587 TURBURY *Trag. T.* (1837) 29 The causelesse rigour of the cruel Dame. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 16 And so delivered them from causeless blame. 1649 MILTON *Elkon. Wks.* 1738 I. 389 A causeless and most unjust Civil War. 1712 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 348 He ne're inflicts a causeless Pain. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.*, *Dragon's Teeth*, The strangest spectacle of causeless wrath.

**B.** As *adv.* or in quasi-adverbial construction.

(Often capable of being explained as an *adj.* in sense 2, qualifying the subject or object of the vb.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 179 What may this be, That thou dispaired art, thus causelesse? a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3190 Than kest ham twa of his knightis him causeles to spill. c 1440 *Partoupe* 1923 He hath betrayed me Causeles. 1533 MORR *Debell. Salerni* I. Wks. 934/2 My selfe was not causelesly there mowed to fynde fawte. a 1555 LYNDSEY *Trag.* 11 Murdreist at Rome, causes and creuillie. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Justine's Hist.* 93 b. The causes banished men. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxv. 31 Either that thou hast shed blood causelesse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 701 [They] causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days.

**Causelessly**, *adv.* [f. *piec.* + -LY 2.] In a causeless way; without cause or reason.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xviii. § 1 Who dare say that men are caried causelessly with blinde motion while God... sitteth still? *Ibid.* iv. vi. § 16 Our adversaries doe not causelessly & falsly boast of the consent. 1622 MALVINES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 433 If an honest man... become insolent... casually and causelessly in himselfe. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 97 Words... which as causelessly come to be looked askance at and avoided. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* I. § 53 Any one causelessly killing his slave.

**Causelessness**. Causeless quality or nature.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 196 By your discerning and acknowledging the causelessness of your exceptions.

† **Causelessly**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare -1. ? Casually.

c 1449 PEACOCK *Repr.* iv. ix. 474 Ther of cometh causeli nedis ful myche yuel.

**Causor** <sup>1</sup> (kō'zōr). Also 5-6 *cawser*. [f. CAUSE *v.* 1 + -OR 1.] He who or that which causes; the agent by whom or which an effect is produced.

† **First Causor**: God. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mother of God* 22 Causor of pees, stynter of wo & stryf. c 1420 OCCLEVE *To Dh. York* 62 Out upon pryde, causor of my wo! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 2 b. Who was byryst causor of all thynges. 1538 LILLAND *Itin.* VIII. 30 Olde Erle Thomas... was Causor that new Quier of the Collegiate Church... was newly reedified. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 190 b. It is a causor of sweete and pleasant sleepes. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Ornat.* I Neither are Tartarus humours the causers or Patrons of infirmities. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. lxxix. 383 Thou the causor of all these shocking scenes! 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 309 *Bel.* I trust there is no cause. *Sar.* No cause, perhaps, But many causes. 1866 J. MURPHY *Comm.* Ex. xv. 2 Jehovah is... the constant Causor of all effects.

† **Causor** 2, *cawser*. *Obs.* [Can this be f. *cause*, CAUSEY, as if a paviour's hammer or mall?

The W. Cornwall Gloss. has 'cos'send, cos'sened, hammered into shape'; but it is difficult to see any connexion.]

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 580, *Incussorium*, a causer, quidam malleolus est. c 1450 *Metr. Voc.* *ibid.* 627, *Incussoria*, cawser.

† **Causeresse**. *Obs.* A female causer.

1631 *Celestina* iv. 54 Thou false Witch, thou Causeresse of secret errors.

|| **Causeuse** (kō'zōz). [F., fem. of *causeur* fond of talking or conversation.] A small sofa on which two persons can sit.

1883 A. G. HARDY *But get a Wom.* 165 She sat down on the low causeuse in the window.

**Causeway** (kō'zwe), *sb.* Forms: 5 *cawwey*, *cawoy wey*, 6-8 *causeway*; 6- *causeway*, *causeway*; also 6-7 *causway*, 7 *cawsway*, *cawsway*, (caused-, *cawsedway*), *casseway*, *cawseway*, *Sc. cawlsaway*. [In 15th c. *caud-wey*, *cawcy-wey*, f. *caud*, *cawcy* CAUSEY + *WAY*. The compound has to a great extent taken the place of the simple *causey*, which, where it survives in local use, is apt to be treated as a corruption of this. On the other hand, etymologists have erroneously guessed that *causeway* was merely a corruption of *causey*.]

1. A road formed on a 'causey' or mound; a raised road across a low or wet place, or piece of

water; formerly also applied to a mole or landing-pier running into the sea or a river; = CAUSEY 2. The *Giant's Causeway* (or *Causey*): a natural formation in county Antrim, Ireland, consisting of a collection of basaltic columns extending like a mole or pier into the sea.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 64 Cawwey [A. H. cawwey, 1499 cawwey wey], *caletum*. 1577 CAMPHON *Hist. Ircl.* 21. v. (1633) 81 Edified sundry Castles, cawswayes, and bridges. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 28 Finding the caseway long and the bridge narrow. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. To crosse a vally by a causeway and a bridge built over a small river. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Course Sermon* I. viii. 95 Dig down the Causewayes. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 34 Builders of Bridges... and makers of Causeways, or Causeways (which are Bridges over dirt). 1666 PERYS *Diary* 5 Jan. The running out of causeways into the river. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Narrow causeways are raised a foot and a half on each side, for... foot passengers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 244 A narrow paved causeway which ran across the bog. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 244 Roman roads... traversing the... marshy ground by causeways.

1642 S. ASH *Refuge most Oppressed* 25 The Lord our Saviour hath cast up such a cause-way to Heaven.

2. A highway; usually a paved way, such as existed before the introduction of macadamization. Now historical, or forming part of the name of ancient ways, esp. the Roman roads, the military roads of the 17th c., etc.; = CAUSEY 3, 4.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 53 Betwixt Nevers and Moulins was a goodly faire pitched caseway. 1615 SPEDD *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xxii. (1614) 43/2 That ancient causeway, which is called Watling Street. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 30 Sept. To encamp on the causeway ways of Doy and Arras. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 ¶ 6 The Confederate Army extends... on the Causeway between Tournay and Lisle, to Epain. 1726 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1821 II. 596 Gallop a foundered horse ten miles upon a causeway and get home safe. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 11. 55 The Roman road popularly styled the Fishwives' causeway. 1860 FROUD *H. E. VI.* 177 The road or causeway on which Wyatt was expected to advance, ran nearly on the site of Piccadilly.

**b.** *fig.*

1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* III. v. 22 Much I marvelled, To see so large a cause-way in his head. 1646 J. HALL *Hor. Vac.* 56 These are Cause-ways of ambition as well as fame. 1649 J. H. MOTTON *to Parl.* 14 What directer cause-way could you finde to the aggrandizement of your owne glory? 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 76 Who hath paved a broad Causeway with Mortal Virtue thorow his kingdom.

3. Put for CAUSEY in other senses.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. 1. care not which side of the causeway my daughter and I walk upon, so we may keep our road in peace and quietness. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 175 She drew near enough to the wall to allow room for another on the causeway. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 170 A causeway has been erected on the beach to arrest the progress of the sea. 1890 GALT *Laurie* T. ix. viii. (1849) 433 A woful thing to have heard as causeway talk.

**Causeway** (kō'zwe), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To pave with cobbles or pebbles. Chiefly as a (supposed) anglicizing of CAUSEY *v.*

1740 WILLIAMS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 468 A Circle of Two Feet Diameter... causewayed with small stones laid edgewise. 1814 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 101 The streets flagged instead of being causewayed. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 175 Quartz pebbles, used in causewaying footways. 1854 — *Sch. & Schun.* xii. (1858) 267 A few loads of water-rolled pebbles for causewaying a floor.

2. To fill up, or cross, with a raised causeway.

1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept. They were causewaying the approaches to the timber platform with grassy sods. 1887 E. D. MORGAN in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* LX. 237 The worst parts had been roughly bridged or causewayed.

Hence *Causewayed ppl. a.* *Causewaying vbl. sb.* (Mostly for *causeyed*, -ing.)

1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 7/3 Ten miles along the causewayed track. 1876 PAGE *Adm. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 136 Their extensive use in causewaying and macadamising. 1882 R. MUNRO *Sc. Lake Dwellings* 22 What may be called a rough, loose causewaying of stones.

**Causey** (kō'zē, -zi, kō'sel), *sb.* Forms: 4 *cauce*, *kauce*, *cauce*, *cauci*, 4-6 *causei*, 4-7 *cawse*, 5 *cauce*, *calse*, 5-7 *causey*, 5-8 *cawsey*, 6 *caucey*, *caucio*, *causie*, *cawsey*, *causay*, *cawsey*, *causeie*, 6-7 *cawsy*, *calcey*, *calceis*, *Sc. calsay*, 7 *causey*, *cawsie*, *Sc. casey*, 6- *causey*. Also 5 *cauchie*, *cawchie*; *chaucio*. [ME. *caucē*, *a.* ONF. (Norman) *caucie*, earlier *caucite* (Picard *cauchie* from *cauchie*, Parisian *cauchie* occas. *chaucie*, now *chaussée* = Pr. *caussada*, Sp. *cazada* : late L. *calceāta*, *calciāta*, in Du Cange (who has also *via calciata*, *litius calciatum*; *cheminus calciatus*; prob. f. a late L. *calciāre* 'to stamp with the heels, to tread', recorded by Du Cange. The meaning would then be a mound or dam made firm by stamping or treading down.

This is strengthened by the fact that *calciāre* in med.L. interchanges with *calcare* 'to tread, stamp', and that *calciāta*, *calciatum* are actually found instead of *calciāta*, *calciatum*; also *calciagium* for the *droit de chaussée* or road-toll. The Romanic forms are (necessarily) identical with those derived from L. *calcare* to shoe (It. *calzare*, Sp. *calzar*, Cat. *calzar*, Pr. *caussar*, OF. *cauchier*, *caucier*, *chaucier*, F. *chausser*), whence some have suggested the meaning 'shod way', whatever this might be. Dies and others have conjectured a vib. of type *\*calciāre*, or *\*calciāre*, from *calz*, *calcem* 'limb', and taken *calciāta* as something built or formed with lime; but there is no trace of such a sense in any language. Other med.L. forms were *calcea* mound, high way, paved way, also *calcia*, *calice*

*tum*, *calceāta*, all app. formed on the French. The OF. forms in -ie (from end of 12th c.) represent earlier ones in -āte; the Anglo-F. would be *caucie*, *caucē*.]

† 1. A mound, embankment or dam, to retain the water of a river or pond. *Obs.*

[c 1370 *Charter Hen. II.* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1683) I. 914 *Term* quam vivaria sun et calcie sue occupabant.] c 1330 *Art. & Merl.* 1775 Upon a cauci bi a broke. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* ix. Preamb. A Cawsey extending a Myle... ynclousyth the Water of themys from the Kinges hygh Waye. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vi. xxvii. I. 139 Spasines... opposed mightie dams and causies [oppositis molibus] against those rivers. 1611 COTGR. *Chaussee*, the causey, banke, or damme of a pond or of a river. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 187 These Causeys... are of no little Use, both to keep in the Waters of these Canals, and those who walk on who drag the Boats along. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 480 This dike, or causey, is sometimes ten... feet thick, at the foundation.

2. A raised way formed on a mound, across a hollow, esp. low wet ground, a bog, marsh, lake, arm of the sea, etc.; a raised footway by the side of a carriage road liable to be submerged in wet weather. More fully called *causeway*, now CAUSEWAY; *causey* being now less used.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3088 Porow myres, hylles & vales He made brugges and causes. — *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 183 Was per non entre. Bot a streite kauce, at be end a draut brigg. c 1450 *Merlin* 380 At the foote of the castell was a maras... and thereto was noon entre saf a litill cawchie that was narrowe and straitie. *Ibid.* 504 About this marasse was a chaucie... of the briede of a spere lenth made of chakle and sand. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 830 He... made a continuall cause of timber over the marshes from Walthamstow to Locke bridge. 1598 GRENEWY *Tactius Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 25 Hauning... cast bridges and causeyes [pontesque et aggeres] over the moist and deceitfull passages of the bogs. 1604 E. G[rimston] *D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiii. 362 There was in the midst of the Lake where the Citty of Mexico is built, foure large causeys in crosse. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xv. 19 The way of the righteous is made plaine. *Marg.* Hebr. is raised vp as a causey. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1649) 66 A Calcey or Calsway is a passage made by art of Earth, Gravel, Stones and such like... through surrounded grounds. 1643 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. 11. 509 A Stone-Causey thorow a Bogg. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Pisa 268 Castel d'Ovo, built on a rock in the Sea, having an artificial Causey or Mole leading to it from the shore. 1710 HEARNE *Gloss. Langtoft's Chron.*, *Kauce*, causey... commonly taken with us for a High way, or Bank, raised in Marshy Ground for Foot passage, tho' even sometimes the Ways for Horse Passage are also known by this name, such as that beyond Friar Bacon's Study in Oxford [Abington Road]. 1853 BRYANT *Let.* 16 June, A noble causey, with parapets and a pavement of hevn stone, has been lately made over the low grounds... as the new Appian way. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xli. 139 A swamp... rendered passable by a causey of timber. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Line. Gloss.*

† **b.** The solid mounding at the ends of a bridge.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlii. 721 He and his men were by the bridge on the causey, raynging on bothe sydes.

† **c.** Sometimes applied to an arched viaduct.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 127 Athwart the plaine there extendeth a causey supported with aches.

† **d.** Sometimes app. a row of stepping stones.

1598 YONG *Diamant* III. 71 Upon a fine causey of stones most artificialle laide in order, they passed all our into the land [*tenas piedras... puestas in orden*].

† **e.** The *Giant's Causey*: see CAUSEWAY. *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Peiral* II. 301 That kind of earthy limestone, which appears under the Giant's causey in Ireland.

† **3.** Hence, A highway (as originally raised and paved). Applied esp. to the Roman roads, and still given as a proper name to some considered Roman, as the *Devil's Causey* (or *Causeway*) in Northumberland. Otherwise *Obs.*

1495 *Will of Bp. of Llandaff* (Somerset Ho.), Vis Reg. vulgariter Causey. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* xvii. The causey or hygh way leading from Algate to White chapel church. 1577 EDEN & WILES *Hist. Trav.* 254 They determined also to make three causeys or hygh ways by land. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 19 To make a cawsie or high-way, form the Adriatick Sea, by the ridge or side of the Apennine hill. 1670 MILTON *P. L.* x. 416 Satan went down The causey to Hell-gate. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 372 The Causey, called Via Appia. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1743) 305 Evident footsteps of a Roman Causey, or Military Way. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 31. 202 A new Causey from Lisle to Dunkirk.

**b.** *fig.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* III. Wks. 1851 I. 322 To walk in the broad and beaten way, as it were the common causey of the commandment, rather than an outpath of the example.

4. *esp.* A paved way; the paved part of a way.

Still *dial.*

1430 E. E. WILLS (1882) 85 To the causy atte Wyke, liij. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 228 To the amending of Friston hie waye and caucey. 1530 PALSGR. 203/2 Causey in a hye way, *chausse*. 1572 HULOET, A caucio or a waye paved, *agger solidus*, *chemin pave de pierres*, *chaunce*. 1577 HELOWES *Guenard's Chron.* 29 He made a paved Calcey, being a broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius Hist.* III. xxi. (1591) 12 b. He commanded the third Legion to make stand upon the causey of the Posthumian way [in *ipso aggere* *via Posthumiana*]. 1659 LOUTH *Ch. Acc.* iv. 285 (Peacock *N.-W. Line. Gloss.*) For paying the causey in the church-yard. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 634 To turn her upon the flowery turf of reward, rather than the rocky-pointed causey of punishment. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Causey*, a raised and paved side-walk, or one across a field-yard, but often any foot path. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Line. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Causey*, a footpath, especially when made of flag-stones or paved with cobbles.

5. *esp.* A street, or part of a street, paved with cobbles or small boulders (or blocks of trap or granite, as distinguished from flag-stones; a street pavement. Chiefly *Sc.*

The whole street may be a causey; or the road-way may be causey, while the side walks are flagged, or the side walks lauey and the centre macadamized.

*Crown of the causey*: the centre or highest part of the pavement, as most public, conspicuous, or honourable.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 561 Throw all the toun, Quhair on the stairs and all the calsay wnder, Rycht mony stude that tyme on him to wonder. c. 1538 LYNDESAY *Agst. Syde Trailis* 30 Quhare euer thay go it may be sene How kirk and calsay thay soup clene. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1659) 423 The streets commonly called the great Causey. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Let. in Min. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 435 A great bragging between them in the calsay of Edinburgh. 1587 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 83 Fraynch Calsay Makers to repair Calsays in the kowgait. 1611 BIBL. 1 *Chien.* xvi. 16 By the causey of the going up [1568] The paved streets that goeth vpwaird. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 149 Truth will yet keep the crown of the causey in Scotland. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* 571 The crown, scepter, and sword of honour, which the Noblemen themselves carried up the causey of Edinburgh. c. 1774 FERGUSON *Election Poems* (1845) 42 Glower round the causey, up and down. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii. 1803 GALT *Entail* III. x. 95 It could not be expected that I would let them be married on the crown-of-the-causey. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. Wks. II. 398 This companion slips On the smooth causey. 1848 S. BARNFORD *Early Days* ix. (1859) 98 A neatly paved footpath and a causey for carts.

6. A piece of pavement (of cobbles, as distinguished from flags), a paved area. Chiefly *Sc.* 1481-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (1841) 505 To Robt. Bukton for the making of the causey at the stabill dore. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 60 We made a Hearth or Causey in the middle of the house. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 98 Rogues have taken up the causey or pavement before a doore. 1880 *Antrins & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Causey*, cassy, the paved or hard-beaten place in front of or round about a farmhouse.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *causey-cleaner*, -*crown* (see 5), -*lamp*, -*maker*, -*making*, -*saint*, -*side*; † *calsay-paiker* (*Sc.*), a street-walker.

1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 157 To whom our moderns are but 'causey-cleaners. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 105 He keeps the 'causey-crown. 1578 *Glasgow Town Council Proc.* in *Hist. Glasgow* (1881) 133 The expense of the 'calsay-making. c. 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 378 Off 'calsay-paikaris, nor of publicanis. 1862 in *Histop's Prov. Scot.* 83 He's a 'causey saint and a house deil. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 41 By a 'Causey side in the middle of a field by Paddington.

**Causey**, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. the sb.] To pave with small stones. Hence *Causey'ing* *vbl. sb.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 126 Martin Bridge..well caused with Stone at both Endes. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 341 To the mending and cawlding with stonnes, of heighe-ways. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1859) III. 496 By clearing the fennes..and soe comprehending cawing, paving, drayning, etc. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 621 Where the bottom is clay, or where it is causeyed. 1823 SCOTT *Nigel* iii. These London kirk-yards are causeyed with through stanes. 1877 PEACOCK *N.-IV. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Causey*, to pave. 'We mun hev our court-yard caused.'

† **Causidic**, *Obs.* [see next.] 'A lawyer, attorney, advocate, or proctor' (Cockram 1623).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Causidich*, a lawyer, a pleader, an advocate or counsellor.

Hence **Causidicade** (as title of a poem).

1743 (*title*) *Causidicade*. A Panegyric-Satire..Poem.

**Causidical** (kō'zidīkāl), *a.* [f. *L. causidicus* -us pleader, counsel, (f. *causa* cause + *-dicus* saying, telling) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a pleader of legal causes.

c. 1777 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. III* (1845) I. xvi. 241 His foul tongue and caustical boldness..offered him as a proper tool to [the] Court. 1796 J. ANSTREY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 86 A bold Causidical appearance. 1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Intro. 29 Causidical dexterity..employed..to make..the worse appear the better cause.

**Causing** (kō'zīn), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CAUSE. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 53 Things that have no part at all in the causing of it.

**Caus'ing**, *ppl. a.* That causes.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 (1869) 43 'Cause' in these cases is a short name for 'causing object'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 878 The causing cause of the building. Hence **Caus'ingness**.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 (1869) 43 Cause and Effect are often used in the abstract sense, in which case Cause means the same thing as would be expressed by Causingness.

**Causion**, *obs. form of CAUTION.*

† **Causon**, *Obs.* [a. med.L. *causōn* burning fever (Du Cange), a. Gr. *καύων* burning heat, f. *καί* - see CAUSTIC.] ? Inflammation, ? heartburn.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) vii. xli. 254 Somtyme Colera hyghte Causon, for it brennyth and kyndlyth the sperrytuall members. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 202 Some apply it against the heart, to help causons, and heat.

**Caustic** (kō'stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. causticus* -us a. Gr. *καυστικός* capable of burning, caustic, f. *καύω*-ōs burnt, burnable, f. *καί*- (future *καύω*-) to burn. Cf. *F. caustique*.]

*A. adj.* 1. Burning, corrosive, destructive of organic tissue.

1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* (Arb.) 229 Albeit the water of the sea have a certeyne caustike qualitie ageynst poyson. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* i. vii. 5 Causticke medicynes which doe remove, and take away fylthines in vlcers. 1605 TIMMES *Quersit.* i. vi. 25 Causticke and burning simples. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Gourdy legs*, This Stone..from its..caustick or burning Quality, alone destroys Warts. 1863-72 WATTS *Chem. Dict.* I. 818 In the old language of surgery, caustics were divided into the actual, such as red-hot iron and *moxa*, and the potential, such as strong alkalis, acids, nitrate of silver.

b. *Caustic bougie*: a bougie armed with a piece of caustic.

1800 *Med. Formul.* III. 480 Caustic bougies, applied to the urethra under pretence of removing strictures. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 474 The superiority of the caustic over the common bougie.

c. *Chem. Caustic alkali*: a name given to the hydrates of potassium and sodium, called *caustic potash* (KHO) and *caustic soda* (NaHO) respectively; *caustic volatile alkali* or *caustic ammonia*, ammonia as a gas or in solution; *caustic lime*, quick lime (CaO).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 143 These flies, thus dried..yield a great deal of volatile caustic-salt. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. v. 80 Caustic alkali tinges the infusion of galls of a dark red. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 514 Take..water of caustic kali, nine fluid ounces. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 21 Lime applied in its Caustic state acquires its hardness and durability, by absorbing the aerial acid. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 102 Ad solution of caustic ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 200 Potassium hydroxide or Caustic potash..is a white substance soluble in half its weight of water, and acts as a powerful cautery, destroying the skin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 147 Caustic Soda.

d. *gen. Burning.* (*rare.*)

1863 *Possibil. Creation* 148 At the tops of mountains..the sun's rays are capable of producing very caustic results.

2. *fig.* That makes the mind to smart: said of language, wit, humour, and, by extension, of persons; sharp, bitter, cutting, biting, sarcastic.

[Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.) And mirth he has a particular knack in extracting from his guests, let their humour be never so caustic or refractory. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv. His shrewd, caustic, and somewhat satirical remarks. 1842 MACAULAY *Predic. Ct. Ess.* (1877) 677 Those who smarted under his caustic jokes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xviii. 147 Well, ma, I think you are more caustic than Amy.

3. *Math.* Epithet of a curved surface formed by the ultimate intersection of luminous rays proceeding from a single point and reflected or refracted from a curved surface; also of the curve formed by a plane section of a caustic surface. A caustic by reflexion is called a *catoptrical*, that by refraction a *dioptrical*. So *caustic line*, *surface*.

[So called because the intensity of the light, and consequently of the heat, is in general greater at a point on this surface than at neighbouring points not on it, and at special points may become sufficiently intense to initiate combustion in a body there placed. The focus of a concave mirror is the cusp of its caustic for incident parallel rays.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Caustic curve*, in the higher geometry, a curve formed by the concurrence or coincidence of the rays of light reflected or refracted from some other curve. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 201 The interior surface of a common drinking-glass is a curved reflector. Let the glass be nearly filled with milk, and a lighted candle placed beside it, a caustic curve will be drawn on the surface of the milk. *Ibid.* § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

B. *sb.*

1. *Med.* A substance which burns and destroys living tissue when brought in contact with it. *Common or Lunar caustic*: nitrate of silver prepared in sticks for surgical use.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phorran.* i. vii. 8 Costicke..beeyng laid on the sore doeth mortifie it. c. 1600 B. JONSON *Elegy Lady Pawlet* (R.) Put Your hottest causticks to, burne, lance, or cut. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 111 They burnt them with Causticks. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.) He applied caustic to the wart. 1800 *Med. Formul.* III. 290 The application of lunar caustic to strictures. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 52 Quick-lime acts as a powerful caustic.

b. *fig.* 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 197 With his Causticks of Repentance, he charitably burnt out, and purged the corruptions of Mens consciences. 1817 SCOTT *Waver.* xx. Pride..applies its caustic as an useful though severe remedy. 1832 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tusc.* 221, I should like to see a snake..fasten with all his teeth and caustic upon that sordid villain.

2. *Math.* = *Caustic curve* or *surface*: cf. A. 3.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Every curve has its twofold caustic. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 343 In the next place, the Caustics, by Reflexion and Refraction, are determined. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 200 When a large fraction of the spherical surface is employed as a mirror, the rays are not all collected to a point; their intersections..form a luminous surface..called a caustic (German, Brennpflache).

† **Caustical**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of caustic nature or operation.

c. 1660 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.) If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by caustical medicines or escaroticks. 1702 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 237 The Caustical Salts.

**Caustically** (kō'stikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a caustic manner.

1850 'Bar' *Cricket Man.* 200 A writer..caustically remarked. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* v. 201 Their diver-

gences of opinion have been caustically likened..to the foxes which Samson bound, which, though united at their tails, were wide apart in their bodies, and widest of all at their heads.

**Causticate**, *v. rare* -1. [f. CAUSTIC + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To render caustic; = CAUSTICIZE. Hence

**Causticated** *ppl. a.* 1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 313 Salt of tartar causticated by quicklime.

So **Causticator**, one who applies, or advocates the application of, caustic.

1800 *Med. Formul.* III. 480 When radical cures have been confidently promised by the causticators.

**Causticity** (kō'stī'stī), [f. CAUSTIC + *-ITY*. Cf. *F. causticité*.]

1. Caustic quality; burning pungent taste; the property of destroying or corroding organic tissue.

1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 254 Free from causticity. 1791 MACIE *Ibid.* LXXXI. 375 This solution had an alkaline taste, but seemingly with little, if any, causticity.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton.* The. 523 The causticity produced in limestone by exposure to fire. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 Acridity, causticity, and poison, are the general characters of this suspicious order.

2. *fig.* of speech or humour.

1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. Cress Ossory* II. 220, I..endeavoured to repair my causticity. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii. With his usual dry causticity of humour. 1866 FRERER *Regency Anne of A.* i. 20 The duke was witty, and famous for the causticity of his tongue.

**Causticize** (kō'stisiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render caustic.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 236 On causticizing sodium carbonate solutions with lime.

**Caustically** (kō'stiklī), *adv. rare.* [f. CAUSTIC

*a.* + *-LY*.] In a caustic manner.

1876 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 878 He touched caustically the immoralities, excesses, and crimes of the dwellers in Antioch.

**Causticness**, *rare.* = CAUSTICITY.

1731 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Caustive**, **Caustok**, *obs.* f. COSTIVE, CASTOCK.

**Causy**, variant form of CAUSEY.

† **Caut**, *v. Obs.* See quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 342 A Panther Cauteth, which word is taken from the sound of his voice.

**Caut(e)**, *obs.* f. *caught*: see CATCH *v.*

† **Cautel**, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 *cautell*, (*north.* *cawteile*), 4-7 *cautill(e)*, 5 *cauteel*, *cawteile*, 5-6 *cawtell(e)*, 5-7 *cautell(e)*, 6 *cautill*, (*Sc.* *cauteil*), 4-7 *cautele*, 4-7 (*g.*) *cautel*. [a. *F. cautèle* (13th c. in Littré), ad. *L. cautēla* of Roman Law (whence also *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *It. cautela*) precaution, f. *caut*-ppl. stem of *cavēre* to take heed.]

1. A crafty device, artifice, stratagem; a trick, sleight, deceit.

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 6 Make knowe to be peple the cautells of Anticrist. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgry. Sowle* II. ix. (1859) 57 Techinge me to caste sleighes and cauteles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 118 Be ane subtle cautell that gart pausanias seruitur pas to the temple. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 9 The fraudes, cautels, impostures, and vices of euery profession. 1611 CORN. *Cautelle*, a wile, cautell, sleight.

b. Applied to things material.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 123 (Harl. MS.) 1.6 Make knowe to be peple the cautells of Anticrist. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgry. Sowle* II. ix. (1859) 57 Techinge me to caste sleighes and cauteles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 118 Be ane subtle cautell that gart pausanias seruitur pas to the temple. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 9 The fraudes, cautels, impostures, and vices of euery profession. 1611 CORN. *Cautelle*, a wile, cautell, sleight.

2. Cunning, craftiness, wiliness, trickery.

c. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 114 A, what to be wys mane rythwele It geynes to have be cawteile That he be not the forspikere. c. 1394 P. *Pl. Credo* 303 But knewen men her cautel & her queynt wordes, þei wolde worchpen hem nouȝt but alitel. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* xxiv. § 1 Thieves, which..by Craft and Cautelle do escape from the same without Punishment. c. 1580 HATTON in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 289 Be free from cawtell.

3. Caution, wariness, heedfulness.

1511 ELYOT *Gov.* i. iv. There is required to be therein [in their hearts] moche cautele and sobrenesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 186 With great cautele least any parte of their legges or feete bee seene. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 78 As I would preserue my selfe with more cautel hereafter. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 170 To entertain them in mutual cautele and suspicion.

4. A precaution; in *Law*, etc., an exception, restriction, or reservation made for precaution's sake.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 37 One meruailouse cautell he vsed, that is to sale, one man was not oftentimes in that truste of espial. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 202/2 Without cautels & exceptions. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 Revis and cautels to be obseruit and eschewit in Scottis Poetrie. 1586 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 418 (T.) For cautele and provision against the like sins. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 191 Which negative Excommunication, is..either a bare punishment, or a cautell and animadversion. 1861 C. W. GOODWIN *Mosaic Cosmog.* in *Ess. & Rev.* 209 With such limitations, cautels and equivocations.

b. *Eccl.* A caution or direction for the proper administration of the sacraments; *esp.* in *cauteles of the Mass*.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 308/2 Why doe not by this reason your owne priestes abstayne from the wine, seeing that this perill may also chaunce to them, as your cauteles of y<sup>e</sup> Masse doe graunt. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndont.* I. 61 The cauteles of the Masse appoint what is to be done in case the Priest, being drunk before, cast up the host. 1641 R. B. K. *Parallel Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 59 As we may see in these two

cautels of the Masse. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 286 The reception on the part of certain Ritualists of the Roman 'Cautels' for the celebration of the Mass.

¶ *As adj.* = CAUTELLOUS.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Iustine's Hist.* 108 Mistrusting himself to be deceived by some cautel treason. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Cautelle*, warie, circumspect. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eclius*. xii. 37 Be circumspect and Cautelle to thy foe.

† *Cautel*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *cauteller*, *cauteller* 'to deceive, beguile, couden' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To devise cunningly or craftily.

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* 62 It was wisely cauteled by the penner of these savoury Miracles... why Sara... should be more Devil-haunted than any of the possessed Men.

† *Cautelayre*, *Obs.* [Formation obscure: cf. CAUTER and CULTELLER.] A knife-shaped instrument for cautery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 49 They be applied to the lachrymalls to consume the superfluous flesh, and [it] is done with a small actual cautelayre. Lyke-wise to the temples with a cautelayre to close the veins.

† *Cautelous*, *a.* *Obs. or arch.* Also 6-7 cautilous, 7- ulous. [a. F. *cauteleux* (Pr. *cauteles*, Sp. *cauteloso*), on L. type *\*cautelōsus*, f. *cautēla*; see prec. and -OUS.]

1. Full of cautels; deceitful, crafty, artful, wily. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 223 Ypocrits ben cautelous for to take men in wordis. c. 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 16 The Foxe seemes craftie and cautelous. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 13 By falshood luing, and by wayes cautelous. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. 1. 33 Your Sonne... caught With cautelous baits and practice. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* ii. iii. 36 An Adder or Snake... signifying his cautelous devices and deceivable policies. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 364 Cautelous Old Redbeard.

2. Cautious, wary, heedful, circumspect. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuans's Ep.* (1584) 308, I doe... approve, that men with their wives be cautelous. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 239 That they be exceeding cautelous and warie in the inward use of all Mineral medicines. 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 52 This makes all dealing with them very nice and cautelous. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill. Proleg.*, I have been cautelous in quoting mine authorities.

b. Const. of, *inf.*, or *clause*.

1623 KING'S *Instr. E. Drummond* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 162 You must be cautelous not to proceed any further in this business. 1628 FLETCHAM *Resolves* I. xxiii. Wks. (1677) 48 To be more cautelous of him. 1639 R. VERNY in *V. Papers* (1853) 225 They are very cautelous how they let any thing of this nature passe. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch.-Din.* 343 To be cautelous what wife we choose. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 283 We are to be cautelous of meddling with controversies.

† *Cautelously*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cautelous manner.

1. Craftily, deceitfully, artfully.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 87 Your uncle hath sent you hether cautelously... to thende that he might obteyne your royaume. 1500 *Act i Hen. VIII.* v. 5 As much Money as the Goods... (so cautelously custumed) amounted unto. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* x. 264 Falsely and cautelously insinuated.

2. Cautiously, warily, circumspectly.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit. Pref.*, I have beene so sparing and cautelously forecasting in my coniectures. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* x. 16 Be wise to carry your selves inoffensively and cautelously. 1692 COWI. *Grace Condonational* 49 He expresseth himself very cautelously.

† *Cautelousness*, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Cautelous quality: a. craftiness; b. wariness.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xlii. 395 Be they with never so much cautelousness and subtil circumspection clouded. a. 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 156 For cautelousness to lookee ere we leape. 1657 BAXTER *Present Th.* 39 A very great cautelousness... would be necessary.

† *Cautelty*, *cautility*, *Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *cautilité*, f. *cautile*: see CAUTEL and -ITY. For the contracted form cf. *subtily*, *subtlety*.] = CAUTELLOUSNESS.

1554 BALE *Declar. Bonner's Articles* in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* III. l. xvi. 139 Such covered cautely. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 22 Circes, the witch, with her craftie cautility.

*Cauter* (kō'tar). Also 6-7 cauterere. [a. F. *cautère* (Pr. *cauteri*, Sp. and It. *cauterio*), ad. L. *cauterium*, a. Gr. *kautēriov* branding iron; or a. Gr. *kaurhō* branding iron, f. *kai-aiw* to burn.] = CAUTERY I (to which 1534 may really belong).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Svj, The fistula, where against thou hast given cauter. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 50 How many be there of actual cauters. ? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 140 Having their conscience cauterised or marked with a cauter. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug. The liberal appliance of the actual cauter, i. e. the red-hot iron. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cauter*, an instrument for applying the actual cautery. Also, a liniment or application of a caustic character.

*Cauterant* (kō'tērānt), *sb.* and *a.* [as if f. a Fr. *\*cauterer* to cauter: cf. CAUTERING.]

a. *sb.* A cauterizing substance.

1846 WORCESTER cites LONDON.

b. *adj.* 'Relating to a cautery or to caustic, or having the properties of either' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† *Cauterification*, *Obs.* = CAUTERIZATION.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 48 What is cauterification?... It is an operation made with fire artificially.

† *Cautering*, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. as CAUTERANT + -ING 1.] = CAUTERIZING. (Also *attrib.* or *ppl. a.*)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Cauterisation*, the searing vp of a wounde, called by the Surgions Cautering.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 324/2 The second is termed a Cauting Iron, or a Cautering Iron, or Searing Iron.

† *Cauterism*, *Obs.* [f. after CAUTERIZE: see -ISM.] The application of cautery.

1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melanch* 262 (T.) Some use the cauterism on the legs. 1688 H. WHARTON *Bethus. Ch. of Rome* 91 Necessitated to admit a Cauterism.

† *Cauterizate*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *cauterizāre*: see -ATE 3.] = CAUTERIZE.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 104 a, If it toucheth the fleshe, it doth cauterizate or burne.

*Cauterization* (kō'tērīzā'shən). In 6 cauterysacyon. [n. of action f. CAUTERIZE v.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *cauterisation*.] The action of cauterizing, the application of cautery.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Cauterysacyon... is an operacyon made w<sup>th</sup> fyre artyfycially in y<sup>e</sup> body of man for certayne vtytutes. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 333 Of Cauterization, or giving the fire, as well actual as potential. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 53 Cauterization with the solid nitrate of silver.

*Cauterize* (kō'tērīz), *v.* Also -ise. [= F. *cauteriser*, ad. late L. *cauterizāre* to burn or brand with a hot iron, f. *cauterium*, ad. Gr. *kaurhōv* branding-iron.]

1. *Med. trans.* To burn or sear with a hot iron or a caustic.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, After that they be cauterized ye must apply on the sayd places oyle of Roses. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* i. iii. Old festered sores Must be lanced to the quick, and cauterized. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 283. 1800 L. Lagrange's *Chem.* II. 340 The acetic acid... is... so caustic, that it corrodes and cauterizes the skin. 1865 *Public Opinion* 28 Jan. 96 The boy's wound was cauterized and he is doing well.

fig. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 222 The unsoundness of doctrine is not cut off or cauterized. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 39 To suppose that he could cauterize out heresy.

b. *absol.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 77 Thys water... wyl cauterise like an whote yron. a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. 263 Whether he cauterize or foment, he is the same Physician.

† 2. To brand with a hot iron. *Obs.*

1521 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cauterizado*, marked with a hot yron, or cauterized. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* ii. vi. (1699) 191 Fugitive Slaves are Marked and Cauterized with Burning Irons.

fig. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* viii. lxxiii. Now he must Bug home his Reputation Cauteris'd With th' idle Mark of serving Others Lust. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sco. Bassness* Wks. ii. 36, I will Satyrize, cauterize, and stigmatize all the whole kennell of cures.

3. fig. To 'sear', deaden, render insensible (the conscience, feelings, etc.). In allusion to 1 Tim. iv. 2 *κεκαυτηρησμένων τῇ διανουείδῃσιν* 'having their conscience seared with a hot iron'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Prel. in Holinshed* II. 117/1 His conscience was so cauterized. 1625 BACON *Ess. Atheism*, Hypocrites; which are euer Handling Holy Things, but without Feeling. So as they must needs be cauterized in the End. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 141 When once conscience is by frequent repetition of sins, cauterized, dispirited, and made senseless. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espey's Lett.* (1814) II. 103 Custom soon cauterizes human sympathy. 1874 PUSEY *Cent. Serm.* 139 The true conscience, until it is cauterized, will... rebel against the false.

*Cauterized* (kō'tērīzəd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Burnt by cautery; seared.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. v. (1632) 203 A guiltie-cauterized conscience. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 243 The cauterized or wounded part. 1655 R. YOUNGER *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habituated, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard.

*Cauterizing* (kō'tērīzīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Burning with a hot iron or a caustic. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (Baker 1579) 50 To be kept open after the cauterizing. 1555 EREN *Decades W. Ind.* ii. iv. (Arb.) 119 By cauterizing with hotte Irens. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 136. c. 1790 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. lvi. (1738) 272 Cauterizing is performed by an Instrument made hot, or by corrosive or burning Medicines. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 435/2 No pain is excited by... cauterizing a bone.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cauterizing iron*.

1575 TURBURY *Falconrie* 261 With a cauterizing yron. 1747 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cauterizing instr.*, A cauterizing Baiton, to burn and sear the Head. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet's Success.* xlii. (1859) 193 The sight of the fire and cauterizing irons again deterred him.

*Cauterizing*, *ppl. a.* That cauterizes.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 729 No marvel though Cantharides have such a Corrosive and Cauterizing quality.

*Cautery* (kō'tēri). [ad. L. *cauterium* branding-iron, cautery, ad. Gr. *kaurhōv* branding-iron: see CAUTER.]

1. A heated metallic instrument used for burning or searing organic tissue; also a caustic drug or medicine for the same purpose. The former is called an *actual*, the latter a *potential*, cautery.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Ulcers* 141 Let the bone be hoisted through, with a quadrate pointed cauterie. 1590 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Sk. Physike* 312/1 A little knobbe or tumor, which then with a glowing siluer Cauterye we must Cauterise. 1856 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 326 Let the Chirurgion hold a great actual Cautery in his hand. 1684 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* ii. l. 26 Apply Buttons armed with... your Potential Cautry. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rant.* xvi, Bramwell prescribed the actual cautery, and put the poker in the fire. 1898 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* iii. iv. 123 The

mad bite Must have the cautery. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Practically the term cautery is confined to the actual; a heated metallic instrument.

2. The operation of cauterizing, the application of a cauterizing agent. [cf. *abst. sbs.* in -ERY.]

1575 TURBURY *Falconrie* 282 Cawterie to be bestowed upon hawkes. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 333 The potential cautery is done by applying unto the grieved place some medicine corrosive, putrefactive, or caustick. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. iv. iii. (1676) 238/1 Cauteries or searings with hot yrons. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 19 To consume the Excrecence... both by Potential and Actual Cautery. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 343 To lay out blood and money, in lebotomy and cautery.

fig. a. 1834 COLERIDGE, Who... With actual cautery staunch'd the Church's wounds. 1853 COTL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 5 To apply this actual cautery to the body of the Spanish Church.

† 3. An eschar made by cauterizing. [So Gr.]

1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* 239 Cauteries or permanent wounds are thought to be... related to it.

¶ *Cauth*, *caut.* [Hind. *kāth* catechu.] One of the Indian names of CUTOCH or CATECHU, occasionally used in commerce.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cauth*, a name in Canara for the Terra Japonica of commerce.

*Cautherne*, *obs.* form of CAULDRON.

*Cautie*, var. of CAUTY. *Obs.*

*Cautil*(e), *Cautility*, *Cautilous*, variants of CAUTEL, -TY, -OUS.

*Cauting-iron*. Shortened form of *cauterizing-iron* (see CAUTERING). = *cauterizing-iron*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 324/a A Cauting Iron, or a Cautering Iron. 1708 KERSEY, *Cauting-iron*, a Farrier's Iron to Cauterize. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847 in CRAIG.

*Caution* (kō'jən), *sb.* Forms: 3 *caucyon*, 3-6 *caucion*, 4 *caucium*, 5 *cawcion*, 5-6 *caucyon*, 6 *cawcyon*, *caucion*, *Sc.* *caution*, 7 *cawtion*, 6- *caution*. [a. F. *caution* security, surety:—L. *caution-em* taking heed, heedfulness, caution; bond, security, f. *caut-* ppl. stem of *cauēre* to beware, take heed. The earlier uses were as in French; it was only in 16-17th c. that the original L. sense, as a quality, was introduced.]

1. Security given for the performance of some engagement; bail; a guarantee, a pledge. Still in Sc. Law, in U.S., and in *caution-money*; see 6. Bond of caution (Sc. Law): a security given by one person for another that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (1810) 506 The kyng suor vpe the hoc, and caucion vond god. That he al clauiche to the popes lokng stod. c. 1300 K. ALIS. 2811 Caucion they holde, no bidde. 1423 LYNG. *Pylgr. Soule* i. xvii. (1859) 18 He ne may... oblyge hym self, ne ley caucion to pursue forth his accyon. 1531 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 99 To put yn cawcyon or gage that he schall not sewe the scoller. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1284 Sufficient recognizance or caution sealed with his owne hand. 1651 HOBBS *Liberty* i. Wks. (1841) II. 13 The conqueror may... compel the conquered... to give caution of his future obedience. a. 1718 FENN *Wks.* (1726) I. 668 Our Caution is as large as the Man that Swears. 1760 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25 He... ought to give Caution by the Means of Sureties, that he will persevere in the Prosecution. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 107 These views are answered here... with as good caution as in England. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scoll.* ii. iii. 132 To remain in ward until he find caution not to contravene the act of council.

b. The person who becomes security, a surety. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1586 Let. *Earle Leicester* 23 By Othe, Bonds or Hostages, as cautions for her good and loyal demeanour. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1584/a Release of the bonds & hostages that should be given for cautions in that behalfe. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Let.* i. (1866) I. 35 [Christ] becomes caution to His Father for all such as resolve and promise to serve Him. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1689) 2 What God (alas) will Caution be, For living Man's Security. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* vi. 154 Any for whose intentions they would become absolute caution. 1826 J. WILSON *Nect. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 214 For whom you had been caution.

† c. An obligation, a bond. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 22 Take þi caucion and sette soone and wryte fifty barellis. [So 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 6; 1382 has obligacioun.]

d. = Caution-money: see 6.

1830 Bp. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) II. 107 For some time after his degradation the disputations in theology were entirely dispensed with, on the payment of caution.

† 2. A saving clause; a proviso. *Obs.*

a. 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1857) II. 5 We pray for health, and wealth, and honour... and life, with a caution, If it be Gods will. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 6 It standeth therefore with these cautions firm and true. 1626 SIR H. DOUGRA in *Fortesc. Papers* (1871) 18 The office should be divided in two, but with this special caution, that our charges should be kepte aparte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 513. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1793) 8, I advance nothing from any Observation that was not made with this Caution.

3. A word of warning; a caveat, monition; a hint or advice to anyone to take heed.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. 1. 73 What are thou art, for thy good caution thence. 1623 COCKERAM, *Caution*=*Caveat*, a warning. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Pind.* ii. 13 Not by way of censure, but of caution. 1791 (*title*) A Caution to Gentlemen who use Sheridan's Dictionary. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 659 Measures for conveying to his rival a caution which perhaps might still arrive in time.

b. *Mil.* An explanation previous to the word of command; a preliminary word of command.



1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 103 The Squadron leader will give a loud caution that the doubling is to be made either successively, or by the whole squadron at once. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 30 The commanding officer will give the caution, *form company squares*.

c. An occurrence, act, or fact, which conveys a warning. (Somewhat *colloq.*: cf. 'warning'.)

1878 FR. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* l. 14 The totally different character imparted by a helmet, or a garland of roses, to the same set of features, is a 'caution' to irregular beauties.

d. *slang.* (Of U. S. origin.) Anything that staggers, or excites alarm or astonishment; an extraordinary thing or person.

1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter West* 234 (Bartlett) The way the icy blast would come down the bleak shore was a caution. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 22. 520 One man . . . whose performance was what the Americans call 'a caution'. 1868 H. C. JOHNSON *Argent Alps* 93 The first fifteen leagues we got over cheerily enough, but the last five were a caution. 1870 M. COLLINS *T'rian* III. ii. 26 His wife was what the Yankees call a 'caution'.

4. The taking of heed; 'provident care, wariness against evil' (J.), as a kind or quality of conduct; cautiousness, heedfulness, circumspectness, prudence in regard to danger.

1631 *Reliq. Wotton*. xi. Solitudines. . . which kept the Earle in extrem and continual caution. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 Uncover. . . your choicest Plants, but with Caution. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 703 By little Caution, and much Love betray'd. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii. A rage In which the wise with caution will engage. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. Caution to avoid being mistaken. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. iii. 453 Godfrey . . . had learned caution by his eventful life; it had degenerated into craft. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 139 Caution is not always good policy. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 405 The caution and hesitation of Philip.

† 5. (with *pl.*) A taking of heed, a cautious action or mode of proceeding; a precaution. *Obs.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. vi. 44 That . . . might Advise him to a Caution 't hold what distance His wisdom can provide. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* i. xlvii. (1682) 161. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 26 The neglect of ordinary Caution. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 21 [Something] which, whether a prudent caution or not, was the first overt act of the new reign. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 137 By due attention to those cautions in the practice, which have been so fully pointed out.

6. *attrib.*, as caution money, money deposited as a security for good conduct, *esp.* by a student on entering a college, or an Inn of Court; † caution town = CAUTIONARY TOWN.

1665 *Surr. Aff. Netherl.* 140 They delivered us the Caution-Towns we had taken. 1844 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 305 The Colleges take care to secure themselves by requiring caution money. 1848 tr. L. BLAND *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 631 No freedom of the press, except in favour of those who can deposit an exorbitant sum of caution money.

**Caution** (kō'fən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *cautionner*, med. L. *cautionāre*.]

† 1. *intr.* To give a caution or warning. *Obs.* 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 166 It was cautioned in the Law not to yoke an Ox, and an Ass together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., We have Caution'd concerning it, in the Book it self.

† 2. To provide with a 'caution' or saving clause; to guard. *Obs.*

1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. § 4 Such Prophecys . . . might be . . . discreetly cautioned and moderated. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 7 It was added, to caution this, that the person . . . should do nothing . . . without the advice and consent of the greater part of the rest.

3. To advise or charge (a person) to take heed; to warn. To caution oneself: to take heed, take precautions. Usual *constr. against*, or *to with inf.* 1683 LORRAINE *Muret's Rites Fun.* To Rdr. 4 In . . . cautioning us against a too late expectation of finding it. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Wks.* I. v. (R.) Cautioning us to take heed lest we be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 113 If a Man . . . do not caution himself against the Snare, etc. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 28 Don Quixote cautions Sancho to be moderate in his food. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* l. xiv. 535 He cautions his readers against the common error of looking to antiquity for knowledge.

Hence **Cautioned**, **Cautioning**, *pp.* *adj.*

c 1790 PRIOR (J.) To our caution'd soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) l. xxxviii. 284 More of the cautioning friend, than of the satirizing observer. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxi. Romola's belief in him had submerged all cautioning doubts.

† **Cautional**, *a. Obs.* [f. CAUTION sb. + -AL.] Of the nature of a caution; warning, cautionary. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cautional*, *Cautionary*, pertaining to caution, pledge or wariness. 1660 WITHER (*title*), *Speculum Speculativum*. . . with Cautional Expressions made thereupon. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* IX. v. (R.) With this caution observation.

† **Cautionarily**, *adv. Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a cautionary manner; as a caution.

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 44 This is cautionarily intended, without purposing ought in opposition to what is believed by others. 1758 *Herald* II. 173 We surely should be cautionarily guarded against the practices.

**Cautionary** (kō'fənəri), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. type \**cautionāri-us*; see CAUTION sb. and -ARY 1; cf. F. *cautionnaire*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a pledge or security; held in pledge, or as a security or hostage. Now chiefly *Hist.* or *Sc.*

1597 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1637) 70 The ordinary Garrison of the cautionary towns. 1611 SPENCER *Hist. Gh. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 356 That. . . all his cautionary Lords should be released. 1659 RUSBY *Hist. Coll.* I. 3 The Town of Flushing, the Castle of Ramakins in Zealand, and Brill in Holland, which were held by way of caution from the United Provinces, to insure their dependency upon England, the King resolved to render up, as being merely cautionary. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* iv. ii. And I am made the cautionary pledge, The gage and hostage of your keeping it. 1829 SOUTHEY *Mosses* (1831) II. 95 As a nation withdraws its cautionary troops from fortresses. . . in a friendly territory. 1844 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVI. 140 To bring Afghanistan within the general system of cautionary ties. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iv. 131 The cautionary towns were to be restored. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 6/7 Cautionary obligations undertaken.

† 2. Marked by caution, cautious. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* (1873) ii. xxi. § 5 Doctrines . . . more fearful and cautionary than the nature of things requireth. 1649 SELDEN *Lawus Eng.* vi. vi. (1739) 34 The Prelates cautionary way of proceeding. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 79 This cautionary conduct.

3. Of the nature of, or conveying, a caution or admonition; warning, admonitory.

1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 137 An Applicatory and Cautionary Chapter. 1711 STEELE *Tatler* No. 273 Many cautionary precepts for my future conduct. 1806 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 255 A long cautionary letter against the pernicious influence of philosophy and poetry. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* v. (1860) 107 It had a cautionary effect. 1884 *Cyclist's Tour. Club Gaz.* Dec. 362/x Cautionary as well as danger-boards should be prepared.

† 4. Of the nature of a provision against evil or danger; precautionary. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 33. 520 Cicero . . . makes a Law for them . . . but with a cautionary provision, that, etc. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1980 Cautionary severity is ever invidious. 1822 R. PETERS in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 38 He pursued such cautionary measures.

† b. Furnished with precautions. *Obs.*

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 65 These ways are made cautionary enough. . . by these Posts and Ditch and Chain.

† B. sb. a. A security. b. A personal security, a surety. *Obs.*

1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 121 Two his Head Towns should be left to the King as Cautionaries for performing the Covenants. 1655 DIGGES *Compt. Ambass.* 370 The Duke . . . would become cautionary for the due observation of the same.

**Cautionary**, var. of CAUTIONARY.

† **Cautionate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *cautionatus* (see next).] Cautious, cautionary.

1616 W. SCLATER *Serm.* 28 To make you cautionate how yee fall by example of like iniustice. a 1626 — *Three Serm.* (1629) 32 With cautionate distinction affirmed.

Hence † **Cautionately**, *adv.* † **Cautionateness**.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 33 No sinnes should be more cautionately watched against. 1619 — *Ibid.* 569 This cautionatenes in God's children. 1626 — *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 87 Admonishing them to cautionatenesse. 1633 W. SCLATER (Son) *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 23 Though it be (cautionately understood) thus possible.

† **Cautionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. med. L. *cautionāt-* ppl. stem of *cautionāre*, F. *cautionner*: see -ATE 2.] To take or apply precautions; to furnish or guard with 'cautions' or provisos. Hence **Cautionated**, **Cautionating** *pp.* *adj.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 176 Practising freely, yea teaching lawfulness of cautionated vsurie. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxxiii. x That cautionating counsel of Bernard. 1655 — *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1688) 842/2 It is cautionated by the duke of Russia, that there be no schools. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 143 To cautionate any prejudice that can be upon our rights and liberties, by a general question. *Ibid.* 200 If you cautionate it so that the previous vote shall be upon what is debated.

**Cautioner** (kō'fənər), *Also 7 Sc. cautionar* (usually kō'fənər). [f. CAUTION sb. and *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *L. Sc. Law.* One who gives or becomes security for another; a surety; = CAUTION sb. 1 b.

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (1798) 8 He became cautioner that such enormities . . . should not be committed in time coming. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Letts.* xix. (1862) I. 79 Jesus, as the Cautioner, is bound for us. a 1662 HEVLIN *Land* (1677) 299 (D.) That no Presbyter should hereafter become surety or cautioner for any person whatsoever. 1846 LAING in *Knox's Wks.* I. 345 note, Patrick Murray . . . became cautioner for William Harlaw, and was amerced for his non-appearance to underly the law. 1846 T. CHAMBERS *On Romans* xxi. Should an able Cautioner liquidate the whole. 1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 217 The case of a cautioner to the bank for one of their agents.

2. One who cautions or warns.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Cautionist**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CAUTION + -IST.] One who affects caution.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Letts.* (1659) 33 Like some over-provident Cautionists.

† **Cautionize**, *v. Obs.* ? To promote caution in anything? (Latham); ? to take 'caution' or security of, to render cautionary (cf. CAUTIONARY 1).

But it may be a misprint for *cantonize*, the reading in ed. 1638: ed. 1631 (the first ed. of the *Continuation*), and ed. 1687, II. 974, however, have *cantonize*.

1631 *Contn. Knolles Hist. Turks* 1414 The captain of the Janizaries rose and slew the Bassa, burnt the Mufti and all his kin, and gave his daughter in marriage to an Aslan Begh, a pretender to the ancient inheritance of a bordering province, to cautionize that part.

**Cautionless**, *a.* [f. CAUTION sb. + -LESS.] Without caution.

1792-7 GEDDES *Judges* xviii. 7 (R.) The people . . . dwelled

careless, quiet and cautious. 1859 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XI. 375 Playing a wild game, in a reckless, cautious way.

**Cautionment** (kō'fənmənt). [a. F. *cautionnement*; see -MENT.] = CAUTION 1.

1815 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 415 French subjects . . . who have paid sums under the head of cautionments, deposits, or consignments, into their respective treasuries.

**Cautionry** (kō'fənri). *Sc. Law.* Also -ary, -erie. [f. CAUTIONER + -Y: see -ERY, -RY.] The position of a cautioner, suretyship. *Bond of cautionry*: = *bond of caution*; see CAUTION sb. 1.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Letts.* lix. (1862) I. 159 Christ's act of cautionary. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 74 Johnne Makmollan . . . cautioner for David Makmollan . . . presentit the said David and protests to be liberatit of his cautionerie. 1630 *Acts Chas. I.* (1814) VI. 167 (Jam.) Their just and true engagements, and cautionaries. 1754 ESKRINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 297 Bonds of cautionary.

**Cautious** (kō'fəs), *a.* [f. CAUTION (as if from L. \**cautiōs-us*, not used): see -TIOUS.]

Distinguished or marked by caution; heedful, wary, careful, circumspect: said of persons, their conduct, and acts. (In quot. 1640 perh. 'Fearful, over-prudent, timorous'.)

a 1640 MASSINGER (W.) You shall be received at a postern door, if you be not cautious, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* 52 Where deep and enquiring spirits differ, I judge I have reason to be cautious. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 757 With more cautious and instructed skill. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 20. 137 Our old cautious English Proverb allows us to Trust every Man so far as we can see Him. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 18 Urging on their way with cautious speed. 1833-48 H. COLERIDGE *N. Worthies* (1852) I. 9 He seems to have been a much more cautious man. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Works* 1842 I. 22 Further than a cautious policy would warrant. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 67 Patient and cautious interrogation of experience.

b. *Const. of (obs.)*, *how, lest*, *to with inf.* (*Caution* to was formerly used where *cautious not* is now in use: cf. CAREFUL.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 59 By Night he fled, and at Midnight return'd . . . cautious of day. 1709 H[ARVEY] *Collect.* (1886) II. 241 The late Opposition . . . has made me cautious how I enter upon new Experiments. 1725 POTT *Odyss.* iv. 207 Cautious to let the gushing grief appear, His purple garment veil'd the falling tear. 1752 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 208 ¶ 9 Cautious lest this offence should be . . . committed. 1777 *Hist. Rochester* 28 Cautious not to exceed it. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 71, I was very cautious of touching upon what had happened that morning. 1820 HOYLE's *Games Improv.* 5 Be cautious how you trump out. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 119 The act. . . is cautious not to tie them down to too close a measure.

**Cautiously** (kō'fəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cautious manner, with caution; warily, heedfully, carefully, circumspectly.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Uncover also Artichokes cautiously, and by degrees. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 131 He cautiously says, that he often uses the *Excerpta*. 1785 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. 137 He cautiously suppressed his grief and resentment. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3 (1882) 488 Cautiously and tentatively they were introducing Roman doctrine. 1897 LADY BRASSY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 243 Opening the curtains cautiously.

**Cautiousness** (kō'fəsni:s). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being cautious; wariness, heedfulness, caution.

1648 *Bikon Bas.* (1824) 64, I could not but approve their generous constancy and cautiousness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 7 We should always act with great Cautiousness and Circumspection. 1887 *Law Times* LXXXII. 205/2 A cautiousness which is hardly distinguishable from timidity.

|| **Cautor**. *Obs.* -o [Lat.] 'He that foreseeeth or bewareth' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Cautulous**, *obs.* form of CAUTRELOUS.

† **Cauty**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also *cautie*. [app. f. F. *caut*, *caute* (=It. Sp. *cauto*), or L. *caut-us* cautious, heedful, wary, prop. pp. of *cavere* to beware; with Eng. ending -y.] Cautious, wary.

1579 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchy.* H3. O cautw cut-throate. *Ibid.* E vij b. Our cautw cuntry Gentlemen. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 754 (R.) With cautie observation.

**Cauyl**, *dial.* form of CALVE, CALP.

**Cauyll**, *obs.* form of CAVILL.

**Cauzee**, **cauzy**, var. f. KAZI, Mohammedan judge in India, Indian CADI.

**Cava**, var. of KAVA, an intoxicating drink used in Polynesia.

|| **Cava**. *Phys.* Short for *Vena cava*.

1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Cava vena*, the great liver-vein going thorow the body. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 270 The ascending and descending cava gorged with blood. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* II. (1869) 57 Will reach the right auricle by the superior cava.

**Cavajar**, *obs.* form of CAVIARE.

**Cavalcade** (kævəlkād), *sb.* Also 6 *caval-gada*, 7 *cavalcado*, *cavalcata*, *cavelcade*, (8 *ercon. calvacade*). [a. F. *cavalcade* (16th c. in Littre); ad. Pr. *cavalcada* or It. *cavalcata* (= Sp. *cabalgada*, Pg. *cavalgata*), f. *cavalcar*: -late L. *caballicare* to ride on horseback, f. *caballus* horse: see -ADE. The native F. form of the word was *chevauchée*, whence also ME. *CHIVACHIE*.]

† 1. A ride, a march or raid on horseback. *Obs.* 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 257, I am nowe attendinge uppon the Kinge in this cavalcade he maketh towards the Duke



of Parma. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 141 To make Cavalgades, or great marches, for any sudden surprisall. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 110 To make some sudden Cavalcade upon your enemies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. II. 215 He had with some Troops, made a Cavalcade or two into the West.

Fig. 1609 *Snake in Grass* (ed. a) 289 Being thrown into Gaol for that his Blasphemous Cavalcade.

2. A procession on horseback, esp. on a festive or solemn occasion. Also loosely used for a procession of carriages. *arch.* or ? Obs.

1644 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 102 Desirous of being present at the cavalcade of the new Pope. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 260 His Majesty... made a Glorious and Splendid Cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster. 1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2250/3 Cardinal Medici made a Cavalcata... wherein he was Accompanied by 14 of the Sacred Colledge on Mules. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernes's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 97 The king's cavalcade through the gates of the city the day before his coronation.

3. *concr.* A company of riders on the march or in procession.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 540 The following cavalcade... Proceed by titles marshal'd in degree. 1703-14 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 347 He and his noble Cavalcade design To right their native Country. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 23 The cavalcade set forward. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1871) II. xix. 206 From Chester the Cavalcade set out for London. 1860 Hook *Lives Alps*. II. ii. 93 He evidently expected to meet a large cavalcade.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* 'Procession'.

1670 *Caveat Conventiclers* 9, I desired him to raise this Devil before me; which he courteously did, together with the whole procession of the Cavalcade. 1708 MORTIMER *Rabelais* IV. xiii. He made a Cavalcade of his Devils... through the Town. 1855 J. FORBES *Tour Mont Blanc* 117 The cows were taken to the valley... and I regretted extremely that I missed the opportunity of witnessing so singular a cavalcade.

**Cavalcade**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; in F. *cavalcader*.] *intr.* To ride in a cavalcade, esp. in procession or in company with others. Hence *Cavalcading* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1720 *Map of Trav.* High Ch. *Apostle* 6 His mighty great Cavalcading. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 173 The hero... cavalcaded it through a large breach made in the walls, in an open chariot. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 1 A large party of horse men was cavalcading... in celebration of a wedding. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. iii. vi. 71 Tumult of chariotteering and cavalcading. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* 175 The host... homeward with his nobles cavalcaded.

† **Cavalet**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *cavalletto* 'a stay, a prop, a tressell' (Florio), dim. of *cavallo* horse. *Cavalet* was also in 16-17th c. French in sense of 'a long hollow stick, through which they use in some places, to blow the fire, in stead of bellows' (Cotgr.). The native Fr. form of the word is *chevalet*.] (See quot.)

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 243 [In an annealing furnace] there's a round hole through which the flame and heat passeth into the tower; this hole is call'd *Ochio* or *Lunella*, having an Iron ring encircling it call'd the Cavalet or Crown. *Ibid.* xvi. Near the *Ochio* or the cavalet.

**Cavalier** (kə'vāli-ə), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 caualiere, (cabbaleer, caueelere), 6-7 cavalier, 7 cavaliere, -leer (e, cavaglier, (by perversion) caviler, *Sc.* cavalaire, cavalier, 6- cavalier. Also (from Spanish) 6 cavallero, cauilero, caualheiro, 6-7 cavallero, 7 cavallero, 8 cavalliero. [Originally adopted in the form *cavallero*, *cavalliero*, etc. from Sp., with occasional use of the It. and Pg. forms. The actual form *cavalier* is a. F. *cavalier* (16th c. in Littré), ad. It. *cavaliere*, f. *cavallo* horse + *-iere*, a termination often occurring in Italian for L. *-arius*. The late L. *caballarius* (-*arius*) 'horseman' gave Sp. *caballero* (OSP. *cav.*), Pg. *cavalleiro*, Pr. *cavallier*, ONF. *cavailler*, *cavalier*, OF. and F. *chevalier*, whence also Eng. CHEVALIER.]

A. *sb.*

1. A horseman, esp. a horse-soldier; a knight. [c 1490 *Hors. Shepe.* & G. (1822) 3 In duche a rider is called a Knight, Aragon tongue doth also specifye Caualero, which in that partie is named of worship & toke begynnynge Of spores of gold and chieffy of rydinge. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 249 *Caualiere*, an Italian word... signifieth a Gentleman serving on horsebacke. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 69x That so many cavalleros should all faile in this one attempt. 1640-2 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 51 That all brave cavaleiers will tak the business to hart. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cavalier*, *Cavallero*, a knight or gentleman, serving on horseback, a man of arms. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 526 Of our cavaliers, or of our foot-soldiers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Fri.* 2 July, I returned... decked with mud; but as my horse was seen to fall I did not appear as a dishonoured cavalier. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iii. 97 A mute wonder held The Trojan cavaliers.

2. A gentleman trained to arms, 'a gay sprightly military man' (J.); *gen.* a courtly gentleman, a gallant. (Like *gallant*, also applied about 1600, to a roistering swaggering fellow.)

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iii. How now Cavaliero, are you come to Scripture? 1593 *Prodigal Son* III. 103 Our guest is a free-handed Cavalier. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 62 He drinke to M. Bardolfe, and to all the Caualieres about London. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 589 Some swaggering, swearing, drunken, desperate Dicke. Call we them Cabbaleers? masse, they be Canniballes. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* 3 Humours is late crown'd king of VOL. II.

Caueelers. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 175 The tidings... brought not to cavaliers, but to quiet and simple Shepherds. 1652 *Life Father Serpi* (1676) 25 Signor Alphonso Antomini a Cavaglier of the most sublime virtues. 1670 COTTON *Experton* I. iv. 170 Some little dispute... which had oblig'd him to seek the satisfaction of a Cavalier. 1777 GARRICK *Prod. Sheridan's Sch. Scand.*, He'll fight—that's write—a cavalier true. 1807 EMERSON *May-day Wks.* (Bohn) III. 413 To greet staid ancient cavaliers.

b. A gentleman attending upon or escorting a lady, a 'gallant', a 'squire' (cf. 5); a lady's partner in a dance.

1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* II. ix. ii. 213 The rest of the cavaliers and ladies. 1765 STERNE *Tristr. Shandy* vii. xliii, I'll take a dance, said I... we want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 34 He wants to be your cavalier, not your husband. 1829 — *Disowned* 99 Do come, Mr. Linden will be our cavalier. 1847 THACKERAY *Mrs. Perkins's Ball*, *Cavalier* *seul*, This is my friend Bob Hely, performing the Cavalier *seul* in a quadrille.]

c. As a title or term of address.

1589 NASHE (*little*), The Return of the Renowned Caualiero Pasquill, etc. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 77 Cauleiro Slender, goe you through the Towne to Frogmore.

3. A name given to those who fought on the side of Charles I in the war between him and the Parliament; a 17th c. Royalist.

Originally reproachful, and applied to the swash-bucklers on the king's side, who hailed the prospect of war; cf. CAVALIERISH, -ISM.

1642-2 [see quot. 1651]. 1642 D'EWEES *MS. Journ.* 10 Jan. 1641 (*Harl. MS.* 162 ff. 312 b) Certain Hamletters... informed vs of some of the Ingenieurs in the Tower to be dangerous men and that some cavaliers had gone in thither.

1642 *Ld. Kimbolton's Sp. in Parl.* 4 (not authentic) Ill affected cavaliers and commanders about the Court. 1642 (June 10) *Propositions of Parl.* in Clarendon v. (1702) I. 504 Several sorts of malignant Men, who were about the King; some whereof, under the name of Cavaliers, without having respect to the Laws of the Land, or any fear either of God or Man, were ready to commit all manner of Outrage and Violence. 1642 *Petition Lords & Com.* 17 June in Rushw. *Coll.* III. (1721) I. 631 That your Majesty... would please to dismiss your extraordinary Guards, and the Cavaliers and others of that Quality, who seem to have little Interest or Affection to the publick Good, their Language and Behaviour speaking nothing but Division and War. 1642 CHAS. I. *Answer. Petition* 17 June 1732 The language and behaviour of the Cavaliers (a word by what mistake soever it seems much in disfavour). 1642 *Catal. Pamphlets Harl. Libr.* xxiii. 101/1 No. 325 A Perfect Declaration of the barbarous and cruel Practices committed by Prince Robert, the Cavaliers, and others in his Majesty's Army. 1651 LILLY *Monarchy* 107 [Speaking of what he witnessed during Christmas of 1641-2] The Courtiers againe, wearing long Haire and locks, and alwayes Sworved, at last were called by these men [the Puritans] Cavaliers; and so after this broken language had been used a while, all that adhered unto the Parliament were termed Round-heads; all that tooke part or appeared for his Majestie, Cavaliers, few of the vulgar knowing the sence of the word *Cavalier*. 1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. Your old enemies, the Papists and Cavaliers. 1656 R. LAKE in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 14 The poore cavaliers are by proclamation banish'd the towne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 p. 7. When the Feuds ran high between the Round-heads and the Cavaliers. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 The Puritans, disapproving of the long curls of the Cavaliers, as of their principles.

4. *Fortification*. 'A work generally raised within the body of the place, ten or twelve feet higher than the rest of the works... to command all the adjacent works and country round' (Stocqueler).

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiers* (1573) 18 b, Cavaliers or platforms. 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* II. iv. 102 Raise cavaliers higher than the clouds, and with the cannon break the frame of heaven. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 126 These Caualieres ought in no wise to be made within the bulwarkes. 1670 COTTON *Experton* I. i. 23 He rais'd by the industry of an Italian Engineer, a Cavalier. 1799 BAIRD in Owen *Disp. Wellesley* 127 The whole of the ramparts, and every cavalier in the fort, were... in the possession of our troops. 1865 *Times* 3 Nov. 7/6 In the centre of the front face... is a high cavalier mounting two large brass guns.

|| 5. *Cavalier-servant*, or in It. form *cavaliere-servente* (F. *cavalier-servant*): a man who devotes himself wholly to attendance on a lady as her pro-fessed slave, either from love or from gratitude. Hence *cavalier servitude*, *cavaliere-serventism* (nonce-formations).

1817 BYRON *Beppo* xl. 1820 — *Let. Wks.* (1846) 153/1 The conventual education, the cavalier servitude. 1823 — *Yuan* ix. li. Which covers oft about some married beauties, Called 'Cavalier Servente'. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 38 Neither married life nor conventional cavaliere-serventism was prolific of inspiration.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* † 1. Gallant. *Obs.*

a 1641 SUCKLING *Frags. Amara* (1648) 94 The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. † b. Of things: Fine, 'brave', 'gallant'. *Obs.* 1760 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 130 One of the most cavalier curiosities a man can see in Italy.

2. a. Careless in manner, off-hand, free and easy.

b. Haughty, disdainful, supercilious.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* To Rdr., Cavalier and nimble wits. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxvii. 25 This cavalier declaration of the young man. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* xiv. (1832) 140 Very cavalier, indeed, to go out to walk, without waiting to see us. 1865 CARLYLE *Predk. Gt. VI.* xvi. xv. 314 This cavalier tone from an unknown person... did not please me.

3. In reference to the 17th c.: Royalist.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. (L.) An old Cavalier

family. 1868 Q. *Rev.* 259 Robert South was the very type of a Cavalier preacher in the proper sense of the term.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cavalier riding habit*, *cavalier-hat*, a hat with a feather worn by ladies in imitation of those worn by the Royalists in the time of Charles I; *cavalier-poet* (applied to Lovelace).

1666 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept. The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habite, hat and feather, and horseman's coate. 1860 SALA *Make Your Game* 151 (Hoppe) Ladies with ravishing bonnets and cavalier-hats. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* (Hoppe) The fine lines of the cavalier-poet, which remind his mistress that he could not love her so much, loved he not honour more.

Hence *Cavaliere-ress* (nonce-*word*); *Cavaliere-ship*. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Imoc.* at *Home* xxi. (Hoppe) Every street was... packed with charging cavaliers and cavalieresses. 1894 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 60 Did I cashier the new vocation of my cavaliership? 1896 — *Saffron-Walden* Wks. 1883-4 III. 153 His Cavaliership... is lewder by nine score times than his Poetry.

**Cavalier**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To play the cavalier. b. *trans.* To act as cavalier or escort to (a lady). Hence *Cavaliere-ress* *vbl. sb.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. 1883-4 III. 279 Bride-well or Newgate proove the ende of your cauletering. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* I. i. I must fly from the University forsooth to run a cavaliereing. 1748-61 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 171 Cavaliereing it here over half a dozen persons of distinction. 1863 MRS. C. CLARK *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 427 From his cavaliereing the ladies Percy and Mortimer.

**Cavaliereing**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Playing the cavalier; haughty, domineering.

1642 J. GOODWIN (*little*), Anti-Cavaliereism... for the suppressing of that butcherly brood of Cavaliereing incendiaries. 1647 J. HARE *St. Edm. Ghost in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 91/2 An haughty and cavaliereing Nation. 1860 *Flon. Cavalier* 11 A bold Cavaliereing Gentleman. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii. Some old cavaliereing Baron.

**Cavaliereish**, *a.* [f. CAVALIER *sb.* + -ISH 1.]

a. Like a cavalier. b. *spec.* Of the cavaliers of Charles I. Hence *Cavaliereishness*.

1647 *Myrt. Two Junios* 15 The Country... fearing these Cavaliers are kept on free-quarter by a Cavaliereish party for some Cavaliereish Designe. 1657-8 SCOTT in Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 383, I hope I shall never be suspected to be Cavaliereish. 1698 LUDLOW *Memo.* II. 168 (R.) The cavaliereish party, who were very numerous. 1860 *All Y. Round* 438 The rollicking cavaliereishness of that highwayman.

**Cavaliereism**. [f. CAVALIER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice or principles of cavaliers, esp. of the adherents of Charles I; an expression characteristic of the Cavalier party.

1642 BRIDGE *Serm.* *Norfolk Volunteers* 6 There is a vaunting, bragging, boasting Cavaliereism, which hath no true courage; such a Cavalier was Rabshakeh. 1643 HERLE *Ansu. Ferne* 4 Both Houses of Parliament are call'd... Rebels and Traytors (the ordinary cavaliereisms of the times). 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii. When wine and cavaliereism predominated in his upper story. 1799-1824 D. ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1866) 287/2 Various kinds of ranting cavaliereism.

**Cavaliere** (kə'vāli-ə), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Characteristic of a cavalier; knightly; haughty.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Corser* II. vi. 88 With a cavalierly charm in the sullen brows she lifted. *Ibid.* III. xi. 196 Tuckham's figure was... neither cavalierly nor kinglike. 1879 — *Egoist* I. ix. 154 He had a cavalierly style.

**Cavalierly**, *adv.* [f. CAVALIER *a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. Finely, magnificently, 'bravely'. *Obs.*

1670 LASSELS *Italy* (1698) I. 24 A stately room, than which nothing can be more cavalierly furnished.

2. With haughty carelessness, disdainfully.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 76. 147 Pamphilus... engages in Friendships, and in Enmities, very Cavalierly. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i. You treat me very cavalierly. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. v. 10 He bowed cavalierly to Mr. Dallas. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 377 Those who cavalierly reject the Theory of Evolution.

**Cavaliere**, -ship; see CAVALIER.

**Cavallard** (kə'vālārd). U. S. *dial.* Also *caviarde*. [corruption of *cavallade*, ad. Sp. *caballada* (kabhal'pādā), in Texas and New Mexico.] 'A term used, in Louisiana and Texas, by the caravans which cross the prairies, to denote a band of horses or mules' (Bartlett).

18... *Scenes in Rocky Mtns.* 80 (Bartl.) Our whole cavallard, consisting of ten head of horses and mules. 18... *Stray Yaukee in Texas* 97 (Bartl.) The caviarde of horses.

**Cavallarie**, -erie, -ery, *obs.* ff. CAVALRY.

† **Cavallerice**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *cavallerizza*, (Sp. *caballeriza*) riding-school, f. *cavallo* horse. (Du Cange has med. L. *caballeritia* service with a horse.)] Horsemanship.

1607 MARKHAM (*little*), Cavalarice or the English Horsemanship. *Ibid.* I. (1677) 41 Least... some other man might come and deny my Cavallerice.

† **Cavallizerize**. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. It. *cavallizerizo* (Sp. *cavallerizo*) riding-master.] A riding-master, professor of horsemanship.

1653 UROUQUART *Rabelais* I. xliii. The cavallizerize [Fr. *voltigeur*] of Ferrara was but as an Ape compared to him.

**Cavally** (kə'vāl-i). Also 7-9 *cavalla*, 8 *cavalle*, *cavaly*. [ad. Sp. and Pg. *cavalla*, It. *cavallo* mackerel; also applied to the horse-mackerel of various tropical seas. Cf. the specific names *Caranx caballus*, *Cybtium caballa* given to species of horse-mackerel.]

A name given by the 17th c. navigators to various species of tropical fish, known also as horse-mackerel.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 The rest are Bream, Tench, Trout, Cavallos. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Fish. of various kinds. Snappers, grey and red; Cavallos, Carpians, etc. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* The chiefest Fish are Bonetas, Snooks, Cavallo's. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1695 We also caught... a great quantity of fish, principally consisting of cavallos. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* i. iv. 60 They have... snappers, mullets, cavallos. 1847 Sir J. ROSS *Voy. Antarctic Reg.* II. 117 A kind of mackerel, called yellow tail, and sometimes cavallo. 1887 *Nat. Hist. Notes* (fr. *Leisure Ho.*) No. 15, 137 The Kukulina, or young cavallo, when caught on the hook... utters an imperfect guttural sound like 'Ak, ak'.

**Cavallary** (kæ'vālri). Forms: 6-7 cavallerie, -arie, 7 cavallery, cavallary, chavallery, cavel-lerie, cavelrie, 7- cavallary. [In 16-17th c. *cavallery*, a. F. *cavallerie* (16th c. in Littre), ad. It. *cavalleria* (= Pr. *cavalaria*, Sp. *caballeria*):—Romanic type *cavallari'a*, f. L. *caballarius* horseman. See ERY. (The native Fr. form of the word was *chevalerie*, whence Eng. *chivalry*.) Massinger (1632) accented *cavallery*, but other spellings appear to indicate *cavallery*, whence also *cavallry* in the middle of the 17th c. (See also CHAVALLERY, CHIVALRY.)]

†1. Horsemanship; chivalry. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 266 *note*, The likeliest to him for arms and cavallerie (as we terme it). 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* i. The Cavallerie or Formes of Trayning of Horse-Troopes. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 101 All the Art of Cavalry. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 265 They tilt and use other sports of cavalry.

†2. Knighthood; an order of chivalry. *Obs.*

1608 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 460 Cicero... re-established the Knighthood and Cavallerie of Rome in their former estate and place. 1616 Sir N. BRENT tr. *Sart's Hist. Comte. Trent* (1696) 366 To institute a Religion of an hundred persons, like unto a Cavalry. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i. 37 To keep off the Cavellrie and Gentry. 1632 BROME *Court Begg.* II. i. Wks. 1873 L. 207 All the Cavalry of Court.

3. The collective name for horse-soldiers; that part of a military force which consists of mounted troops. Opposed to *infantry*.

(Usually construed with plural vb., exc. a *cavalry*, which has pl. *cavalries*.)

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 225 The companies of the courageous Cavallerie. 1598 BARRETT *Theat. Warres* v. i. 141. 1603 HOLLAND *Phinarch's Mor.* 1245 The cavallery of the Thebanes. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 74 You may have a good Cavallerie, but never good stable Bands of Foot. 1624 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. iii, I, in mine own person, With part of the cavallery. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 101 Two Troops of Cavalry. 1664 MANLEY *Groliers Love-C.* 355 The Cavallery belonging to the United States. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1694 (R.) They sent away their cavalry with so much haste. 1834 GEN. F. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 127 A struggle between the opposing cavalries, which shall keep itself in condition for action longest. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 592 The cavalry were about a thousand in number.

b. *transf.* Horses, horsemen, etc., collectively.

1684 Dk. *Beaufort's Progr. Wales* (1864) 17 Leading horses to supply accidents and defects in the coach-cavalry. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* II. A traveller so weak in cavalry as myself. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair*, Troops of social cavalry cantered... in morning rides. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 550 Donkeys... the ordinary Cavalry of Country Maids.

c. (See quot.)

1820 HOYLE'S *Games Impr.* 347 A variation of Draughts entitled Constitutional Checkers. *Ibid.* 348 The pieces with the turrets to be considered as Cavalry, and the flat pieces as Infantry. *Ibid.*, A king may not be taken backwards by Cavalry or Infantry unless they have been to king.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 266 The principles of all cavalry evolutions. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 144 On cavalry days, when guests are invited to dine with the regiment. 1824 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 77 A cavalry-soldier... was reckoned as equivalent to four hoplites. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *André* Alt. III. cxix. 6x Cavalry-men on both sides. 1865 *Times* 22 Oct., A blue cavalry jacket. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 163 A daring cavalry-charge.

**Cavash**, -ass = KAVASS, Turkish police officer.

†**Cavated**, a. *Obs.* rare.—1. [f. L. *cavāt-us* hollowed + ED: cf. *excavated*.] Hollowed.

1737-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Cotyledon*, The Leaves... are cavated.

†**Cavatina** (kavātī'nā). *Mus.* [Ital.] A short song of simple character, properly one without a second strain and repeat; 'frequently applied to a smooth melodious air, forming part of a grand scena or movement' (Grove).

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 205 The popular cavatina 'Bid me discourse'. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 26 An Italian Cavatina which she knew by heart.

†**Cava-tion**. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *cavātiō-em*, f. *cavare* to hollow.] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Cavation*, a hollowing the Ground for Cellarage. [1737-1800 *Cavation*, a making hollow.]

**Cavayer**, obs. form of CAVIARE.

†**Cavazion**. *Arch.* *Obs.*—° [ad. It. *cavazione* (= *cavamento*, *il cavare*) hollowing. Phillips' entry is derived from a passage in Palladio *Quattro Lib. d. Architett.* I. vii. (where, however, ed. 1601 has *cavatione*). Bailey, 1721, has both *cavation* and *cavazion*; in 1731-42 the latter is also entered

as *cavation*, but in 1761 and later edd. it is again made *cavazion*. The folios 1730 and 1736 have only *cavation*, in which they are followed by Johnson.] (See quot.)

1625 PHILLIPS, *Cavazion*, a Teim in Art Architecture, being the hollowing, or underdigging of the earth for cellarage, allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole Fabrick. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Cavazion*, in Architecture, is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building. [Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.; not in G.W.L.T.]

**Cave** (kāv), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 4 *kaave*, 4-5 *kave*. [a. F. *cave*:—L. *cava*, pl. of *cavum* a hollow (place), neuter of *cavus* hollow.]

1. A hollow place opening more or less horizontally under the ground; a cavern, den, habitation in the earth.

c. 1200 *Bestiary* 251 *Cave* 32 [the ant.] haueð to crepen in. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2915 In a cave he [Lot] hid him bare And his dohtris. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 12341 [Trin.] To be leones caue [Cott. Gt. coue] he 30de. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 25 Pat liel child listely lorded out of his caue. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2307 And to a kaave pryvly hym spedde. 1494 FAYAN IV. lxxv. 52 The Pits and Scottes beganne to breke out of theyr Dennes and Caves. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xvii. 2 David... fled unto the caue of Adullam. 1560 *Jewell Sermon*, *Paul's Cross* A. iv, The Temple... was become a cave of theues. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 454 A murmuring sound Of waters issued from a Cave. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Ditho.* 5 Caves in limestone are usually connected with fissures of the rock.

b. *Idols of the Cave* (*idola specus*): see IDOL.

†2. *gen.* A hollow place of any kind, a cavity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Are not the Organs of the senses of one kinde with the Organs of Reflexion, the Eare with a Caue or Straight determined and bounded? 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 172 Some creep into the caves of hollow trees. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 272 The Caue of the Eare doth hold off the Sound a little from the Organ. *Ibid.* § 282 So is the Eare a sinuous Caue.

3. *Glass-making*. The ash-pit of a glass-furnace. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* II. 656 The furnace is thrown over an ash-pit, or cave as it is called.

4. *Political slang*. The secession of a small body of politicians from their party on some special question; the malcontent body so seceding: suggested by Mr. Bright's use of 'cave of Adullam' in reference to the secession from the Liberal party in 1866; see ADULLAMITE.

1866 BRIGHT *Sp.* (1876) 349 The right hon. gentleman... has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented'. 1884 *Daily News* 29 Feb. There is no expectation of what Mr. Bright has taught all English politicians to call a 'Cave'. 1887 *Standard* 30 Mar. 5/7 There are rumours of an Anti-concave Cave in the Conservative ranks. 1887 Sir W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/1 I hey [the Dissident Liberals] are a cave, as it used to be called, and the danger of a cave was long ago pointed out that all the footsteps led into the cave, and none out of it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cave-keeper*; *cave-guarded*, -*keeping*, -*like*, -*lodged*, -*loving* adjs.; *cave-breccia* (*Geol.*), breccia deposited in caves; *cave-deposit* (*Geol.*), any geological formation deposited in caves; *cave-dweller*, one who dwells in a cave, a troglodyte; *spec.* applied to (a) those races of prehistoric men who dwelt in natural caves; (b) the Bohemian Brethren, a religious sect formed from the remains of the Hussites in the 15th c., so called because they hid in caves to escape persecution; *cave-earth* (*Geol.*), a layer of earth forming the old floor of a cave before the deposition of stalagmite; *cave-fish*, a (blind) fish inhabiting subterranean streams or lakes in caves; *cave-man* = *cave-dweller*; *cave-rat*, a kind of rat that lives underground; *cave-spider*, the spider *Segestria cellaris* Latr.; *cave-swallow*, a West-Indian species of swallow (*Hirundo porciloma*) which suspends its nest from the roofs of caves. Also in names of extinct animals whose remains are found in caves, as *cave-bear*, -*hyena*, -*lion*, -*tiger*.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 237 The remains of the 'cave-bear' are abundant in Central Europe. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Canihu.* 61 Men... contemporaries of the cave-bear and tiger. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* i. The occasional occurrence... of the bones of man... in 'cave-breccias and stalactites. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 243 The animal was essentially a 'cave-dweller. 1873 GRUBER *St. Ice Age* xxix. 411 This ancient deposit rests upon a second 'cave-earth or breccia. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 244 To question... the value of what may be called 'cave-evidence. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohent.* 145 Found like those famed 'cave-fish to lack eye And organ for the upper magnitudes. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 527 The blind cave-fish being... probably the descendants of species which once lived above ground. 1874 DAWKINS (*title*), 'Cave Hunting' c. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 298, I thought I was a 'Cave-keeper. 1893 — *Lucr.* 1250 'Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep. 1896 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxix. 180 This 'cave-like abode. c. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 'Cave-loving Echo, daughter of the air. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 2. 255 These ancient 'Cave-men. 1899 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 120 One of the blind animals, namely, the 'cave-rat. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 257 These 'cave-researches appear to have been conducted with care. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* 296 The Drift series of stone implements passes into the 'Cave series. 1861 HOLME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 260 The 'Cave-Spider... is very common in

France and Italy. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 238 The cave-hyena, and 'cave-tiger, are found associated with the *Ursus spelæus* in the caverns.

†**Cave**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [for *cavie*, *cavey*, *CAVY*.] Colloquial abbreviation of CAVALLARY.

1661 A. BROME *Songs* 139 Then the Roundheads and Caves agree.

†**Cave**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. *CAVE* v.<sup>2</sup>] An unwieldy toss of the head, or of a limb.

1808 JAMIESON, *Cave*, a stroke, a push; a toss—as signifying to throw up the head. It is applied to the action of an ox or cow. *Ibid.*, *Kaive*, a tossing of the fore legs, rearing; when followed by prep. *up*, it denotes climbing.

†**Cave**, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *cave* hollow, ad. L. *cavus*.] Hollow, concave. Of the moon: Waning (L. *luna cava* Plin.). Of a month: Having less than the usual number of days (late L. *mensis cavus*).

1540-64 RAYNALD *Byrrh Man.* 61 Stoolcs... made... caue or holowe in the middes. 1594 T. B. La Primand. *Fr. Acad.* II. 356 The... great veine called the caue or hollow veine. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 Its flowers are albid and cave like a scale. 1670 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1843) II. 97 As if the parallax caused the moon to be really cave. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. i. vii. 19 If the Month were Cave or Lame of 29 Days only.

**Cave** (kāv), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. *CAVE* sb.<sup>1</sup> in various casual applications.] Hence *CAVED* ppl. a.

1. *trans.* To hollow, hollow out, excavate, make into a cave. Cf. *CAVE* (*in*) v.<sup>3</sup>

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 D j, Is it possyble... that an vicere caued may growe together... To cure caued viceres. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* IV. v. 33 Under a steep hill side... where the mouldred earth had cav'd the banke. 1861 HOLME LEE *Tryphono* 35 As if the ground were caved full of hollow galleries.

2. *intr.* To lodge or lurk in a cave.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 138 Such as wee Caue heere, hunt heere. 1828 D. MORR in *Blackw. Mag.* 368 In the same lair the tame beast and the wild Together caved.

3. *trans.* To place or inclose as in a cave.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxiii, They Who in oppression's darkness caved had dwelt.

4. *intr.* To form a political 'cave' or cabal.

1881 *L'pool Mercury* 13 Jan. 5/4 The feeling that (to use a new verb, now heard constantly in the lobby) to 'cave' would be ungenerous.

**Cave** (kāv), v.<sup>2</sup> Also 6 *Sc.* *caue*, *cawe*, 9 *dial.* *keave*, *keve*, *kaive*, *kayve*. [This includes several senses of uncertain origin, the connexion of some of which is perhaps only apparent. They are taken here chronologically.]

1. *intr.* To fall as a thing does when overturned; to fall clumsily or helplessly. Usually with *over*, *back over*. *Sc.* (Cf. *CAVE* v.<sup>3</sup>)

1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* II. xiii. 43 He cawis our [ed. 1553 cawis over], furth bokand stremys of blude. a. 1614 J. MELVILLE *Diary* 32 (Jam.) Sitting down on a bedside, he caved back over so that his feet stuck out stiff and dead.

2. *trans.* To tilt and overturn; to upset.

1854 HAMPTON *Lanc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Kayve*, to upset, to turn over. 'He's keyvt his cart.' 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cave*, to turn over; to tilt up, so as to empty. 'Now then, look afore yo', or yo'n cave that bouk o'er an' sheed all the milk.' 1882a *Lanc. Gloss.* 171 *Kayve*, to overturn, to upset. *Kayvt*, upset, turned over.

3. To stick up in a tilted position.

1641 BERT *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 45 To sette nine of the sheaves with... their toppes cauen vp soe that they stande just fower square, hauling three sheaves on every side, and one in the midst.

4. To toss or push (any part of the body) in a ponderous awkward way.

1808 JAMIESON, *Cave*, *heve*, to push, to drive backward and forward. To *cave the head*, to toss it in a haughty or awkward way (like a horse or cow). *Ibid.*, *Kaive*, to toss the fore leg, to rear (as a horse, a goat). *Banffsh.*

5. *intr.* (in same sense.)

1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 66 (Jam.) Up starts a priest... And did not cease to cave and pant While clyrd back was prickt and gald. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbria. Ball.* 25 Sawney... A whorpeype danc'd, and keav'd and pranc'd. — 8x The laird's daft son... keaves as he wad wury me. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Keave*, to plunge, to struggle. *Cumbria.*

**Cave** (kāv), v.<sup>3</sup> [Usually *cave in*: in meaning identical with the dial. *CAVY in* (q. v.), and perh. phonetically descended from it (cf. *hā penny* from *half-penny*); but even if so, it has certainly been associated with other senses of *cave*; cf. esp. *CAVE* v.<sup>1</sup> 'to hollow', *CAVE* v.<sup>2</sup> 'to fall all of a heap'. (All the earliest instances of *cave in*, in print, are from America, and its literary use appears to have arisen there; but, as the word is given as East Anglian by Forby, 1830, and is widely used in Eng. dialects, it is generally conjectured to have reached the U.S. from East Anglia. Its history requires further investigation.)]

1. To *cave in*: to fall in over a hollow, as the earth on the side of a pit or cutting; to fall in in a concave form, as when the front of a vertical section of earth or soil becomes concave in falling forward, from the greater weight or momentum of the higher part. Chiefly *collog.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 398 The cellars are walled with brick... to prevent the loose sand from caving in. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 196 As some labourers were digging to make an adjoining vault, the earth caved in, so as to leave a vacant space almost like an arch. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (1860), To *cave in*, said of the earth which falls down when digging into a bank. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* viii. 322 The roof caved in bodily. 1883 *Manch.*

*Guard*. 18 Oct. 4/7 Two brothers... were at work... dismantling an old pit shaft, when a portion of the sides caved in and one of the men was partially buried.

2. *fig. colloq.* To yield to pressure from above, or from being morally or physically undermined; to break down, give way, give in, submit, collapse.

1837-40 *HALLIBURTON Sam-Slick, Hum. Nat.* 55 (Bartlett) He was a plucky fellow, and wasn't a goin' to cave in that way. 1848 *New York Tribune* 4 Mar. (Bartl.), [They] will cave in. though they talk loud against it now. 1851 T. PARKER *Wks.* (1863-71) VII. 372 Politician after politician 'caved in' and collapsed. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. ix. 94 He felt so much better that he got up at six; but he caved in soon after. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxviii. (D.), A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but caves in at about fifty yards. 1880 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th. II.* 268 The Romans... found their empire cave in for want of inward moral tension. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 1321 In the end Government caved in, and unconditionally agreed to inquiry.

b. without *in. slang.*

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 287 'Now I cave.' 1883 *trans. (causal.)* To smash or 'bash' in. *rare.* 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lyme* II. v. 115, I should like to cave his head in.

Hence *Cave-in* *sb.*

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Fril.* 6 Sept., The most extensive cave-in that has occurred in this region for years, nearly one hundred acres of ground settling from four to six feet. ['Common in Suffolk.' F. Hall.]

† *Cave* (*kæv*), *v.* Also *dial. keave, keeave.* Obs. and *dial.* form of CHAVE, to separate chaff and empty ears from the corn.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 996 A place high, plain and pure When nede is therto cave upon thi corne. 1530 PALSGR. 479, I cave corne, *Jeuneux le grain.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 To Cave, or Chave, is with a large Rake, or such like Instrument, to divide the greater from the lesser; as the larger Chaff from the Corn or smaller Chaff. Also larger coals from the lesser. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, To Keave, to rake the short straws and ears from wheat on the barn floor.

Hence *Caving vbl. sb.*, the action of separating the chaff, etc., from corn; *cavings*, the chaff or ears thus separated. Comb. *caving-rake, riddle.*

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* 121 They [young trees] will serve for flayle-hands-staffes, caving-rake-shaftes, and such other like uses. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 208 The short chaffy substance thus separated, is in some districts termed *cavings*. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 33 In the Midland districts, ears of corn when thrashed are... 'cavings'. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cavings*, refuse bits of straw and dirt mixed with small corn, after threshing. *Caving-rake*, a rake used for separating the long bits of straw from corn before dressing. *Caving-riddle*, a riddle used after threshing for separating the corn from the bits of short straw which have come down the machine with it.

*Caveach* (*kävřtř*), *sb.* [*a. Sp. escabeche* (Minshew *escabeche*) pickle for fish.] Mackerel pickled in a certain way; so called in the West Indies.

1822 *Female Instructor* 422 *Caveach*, mackerel, cut up, seasoned with spices and salt inserted in the pieces, fried brown in oil, and when cold covered up in a jar.

*Caveach*, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] To pickle mackerel or other fish according to a West Indian method.

1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 96 Mackerel to caveache. 1778 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 50 To caveach Soles.

*Caveat*, *re, -ree, -ri, -ry*, obs. *f. CAVIARE.* *Caveat* (*kävřiät*), *sb.* Also 6 *caviate*, 6-7 *caveate*. [*L. caveat* let him beware, 3rd sing. pres. subj. of *cavere* to beware.

1533 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 128 If he be tame, and have been rydden vpon, than *Caveat emptor*, beware the byer.]

1. *Law.* A process in court (originally in ecclesiastical courts) to suspend proceedings; a notice given by some party to the proper officer not to take a certain step until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition. Phrase, *To enter or put in a caveat*: also *fig. see* 2 b.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 45 A caveat they found entred in the Bishops Office, by a Gentleman, one of the Pettibag, who pretended a Title. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Caveat*, used among the Proctors, when a person is dead, and a competition ariseth for the Executorship, or Administration, the party concerned enters a Caveat, to prevent or admonish others from intermeddling. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* cxiv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 273, I entered caveats both at Mr. Attorney's and Mr. Solicitor's. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 145 A Caveat in Law... is an Intimation given to some Ordinary or Ecclesiastical Judge, notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an Affair. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 95 1884 *Law Rep. 9 Probate Div.* 23 The... defendant, one of the next of kin, entered a caveat.

2. *transf.* A warning, admonition, caution.

1557 RICHARDS *Whetst.* Yij b. A caveat, to be ware of to moche confidence. 1563 STANHYURST *Eneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Such od caveats, as I to the frendly can viter. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraigning. Err.* 50 A Caveat to you how you live. 1651 WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. 248 Those Caveats, whereof Astrologers do every year warn the people. 1712 BUNDELL *Spect.* No. 365 P. 1, I design this Paper as a caveat to the Fair Sex. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1806) IV. 448 A caveat against ostentatious bounty and favour to negroes. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. iii. 531 With this caveat let us now pass... to more complex cases.

b. *To put in or enter a caveat* (in senses 2 & 3). 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 405 It pleased the goodness of God by giuing the law to put in a caveat... for the tranquillitie of mankind. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xxiv. 602 They should put in a caveat, that he might have no libertie to warre upon the Aetolians. 1642 FULLER *Holy*

& *Prof. St.* l. xii. 37 She enters a silent caveat by a blush. 1755 *Young Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 116 Putting in a caveat against the ridicule of infidels. 1875 E. WHITTE *Life in Christ* II. x. (1878) 108 To enter a caveat against a misconception.

† 3. A condition previously laid down; a proviso, reservation; = CAUTION *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1599 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 370 M. Heskins fumbleth out the matter with a foolish caveat, that... he suffreth not violence. 1648 GAGE *West Ind. xii* (1653) 196 Some were offered me for nothing, with this caveat, that... I must, etc.

† 4. A precaution; = CAUTION *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irell. Wks.* (1862) 5391 The chiefest caveat and provision in the reformation of the North must be to keep out those Scottes. 1622 BRINSLEY *Ind. Lit.* 54 Let them see this caveat especially; that they take but little at a time. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 310 God laid in a caveat and provision for the encouragement of them.

5. *U. S. Patent Laws.* 'A description of some invention, designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to applications respecting the same invention, from any other quarter' (Webster).

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 256 A caveat, describing this invention, was filed by Gray.

*Caveat* (*kävřiät*), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

† 1. *trans. a.* To enter a caveat or caution against. b. To serve with a caveat. *Obs.*

1561 MRO. ARCVLE *Last Sp.* 27 May in *Naphtali* 288, I would caveat this. 1707 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 347 Charged or Caveated the Mr. of the Rolls that he should make out no Exemplification or Copy thereof.

2. *intr.* To enter a caveat.

In mod. Dicts.

3. *Fencing. (intr.)* To shift one's sword from one side to the other of one's adversary's sword, to 'disengage'. Hence *Caveating vbl. sb.*

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 274 In case the adversary after a *fuda*, going to the *parade*, discover his breast to caveat. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Caveating*, or *Disengaging*, slipping the Adversary's Sword, when 'tis going to bind or secure one's own. 1707 *Hops New Method Fencing* 82 This Contre-Caveating... is a Circular Parade, that is, a Man in performing it, forms with his Sword not only one, but sometimes (according as his Adversary shall Caveat or shun it) two or three Circles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Caveating* is so necessary a motion in fencing, that without it, there could be scarce any offensive part.

*Caveator* (*kävřiät*), *sb.* [*f. CAVIAT + -OR.*] One who enters a caveat; see CAVIAT *sb.* 1, 5.

1881 *Sci. American* Circular, After a Caveat has been filed the Patent Office will not issue a patent for the same invention to any other person without giving notice to the Caveator. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 331/1 Fourteen days' notice is given to the caveator.

*Caveer*, obs. form of CAVIARE.

*Cavel*, *sb.* 1. *north. dial.* Forms: 4-8 *cavil*, *cavel*, 5 *kevelle*, *Sc. pl. cafilis*, 6 *Sc. cauil*, -yll, -eill, 7 *cavell*, *Sc. kavil*, 8 *Sc. kevel*, *kevil*, 8 *Sc. kavel*, 9 *north. dial. kyval*, -el, etc. [Identical with Du. *kavel* lot, parcel (*kavelen* to cast lots, parcel out by lot), MDu. *cavele* lot, MLG. and MG. *kavele* 'little stick (inscribed with runes) for casting lots' Franck. Usually identified with ON. *kafli* piece cut off, piece, bit, *kefti* cylinder, stick, piece of wood; but the connexion is not fully traced.]

1. A lot (that is cast). Now applied in the Northumberland collieries to the lots which are cast from time to time to determine in which 'bord' each miner shall hew till the next cavelling.

1530 *Cursor M.* 18907, Pan kest þai cauel [Goth. *caules*; *kaipf* lotis; *Trin.* lottes] þam emell. *Ibid.* 21337 Als þe cauel on him fell. 1400 *Str. Perc.* 142 Some kevelles did they caste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. viii. 27 Be cut or cavil that pleid some partid was. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1887) 41 And they suld cast canels apone his kot (=coat). 1573 Gil *Brenton* xlviii. in Child *Ballads* I. 691/1 The cavil it did on me fa. 1852 *Mining Gloss.* 123, *Kavels*, lots cast by the men at stated periods for the different working places.

b. The response of an oracle [transl. Lat. *sors*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. vii. 31 The kavillis of Licia.

c. *fig.* One's lot in life or in marriage. *dial.* 1768 ROSS *Helenor* 128 (Jam.), I should be right content For the kind cavil that to me was lent. 1826 T. WILSON *Fitzmatt's Pay.* i. xlviii. To please ma dowly cavel. *Ibid.* III. lxvii, When Sall was for ma kyval drawn.

† 2. Lot or share, in any joint privilege, liability, or the like. *Obs.* or ? *Sc.*

1400 *tr. Leges Quatuor Burgorum* xiii, He sall not have lot nor cavill equalle with burgessis dwelland within the burgh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 8a Lot, cut, and cavill, hes place in ane half dacker of hides.

3. A division or share of property made by lot; an allotment of land.

1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 93 Part of the cavells of 91 acres under Epworth. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1792) I. 2301/1 (Jam.) 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishops kavil. 1700 DE LA PRYNE *Diary* (1866) 316 A larg map having every field, ing, close, mested, croft, cavel, intack, etc., in the whole parish in it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 62 The first deviation from run-rig was by dividing the farms into kavels or kenches, by which every field... was split down into as many lots as there were tenants. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 17 (Jam.) The Town and Bishop feued out this fishing in shares, six of them called the King's cavel, and the other six the Bishop's cavel. 1856 *Best's Farm. Bks.* 128 note.

† *Cavel*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 *kevell*. [Of uncertain derivation: Jamieson suggests that it is the ON. *kefti* (the same word as in *prec.*) used first in the literal sense of 'stick, piece of wood', and then applied contemptuously to a man, 'as the vulgar call a raw-boned fellow a *lang rung*, a stiff old man an *cavld stock*']

1. Perhaps, a stick or stout staff.

(But it may be in sense 2.)

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. vii, The kensy cleikit to the cavell, But, lord, than how thay luggit.

2. 'A low fellow' (Jamieson).

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 152 A kevell, corpulent of stature. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2217 Ye, witte thou, hangman? I say, thou cavell. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 2863 Ane cavell quhill was never at the scule. 1706-11 in Watson's *Coll. Sc. Poems* III. 50 (Jam.) The Brideabout the Ring she skipped, Till out starts Carle and Cavel.

† *Cavel*, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*f. CAVEL sb.*]

a. *intr.* To cast lots. b. *trans.* To allot, apportion. Hence *Cavelling vbl. sb.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *St. Georgis* 101 Quhene þe maste party Of þe folk distroyt war vtrely Be sic cuttis and cavelynge. 1652 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 97 Lands lying in the Isle of Axholme... which... were cavelled out, and allotted to every Participant. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis, etc.* 123 (Jam.) After the cavelling of the water in April. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. I. 473/2. 1887 R. O. HESLOR in *letter* 2 Aug., Each collier draws his cavel, and the number on his ticket is the number of the 'bord' at which he must hew for a stated period, till another cavelling, takes place.

*Cavel*, -ell, obs. forms of CAVIL.

*Cavel*, *cavil*, var. of KEVEL (in a ship).

*Cavelet* (*kävřlet*), *rare.* A miniature cave.

1804 *Linnet's Trial* II. III. iii. 4 The aperture of one of those supplemental cavelets. 1885 *Chamb. Fril.* 314 Openings in the rocks to tiny cavelets.

*Cavelling*, obs. *f.* CAVILLING.

*Caveller*, obs. *f.* CAVALLIER.

*Cavellerie*, *caveiry*, obs. *ff.* CAVALEY.

† *Cavenard*. *Obs.* Perhaps the same as CAYNARD (? error for *cayenard*).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2389 Hede cauenaard! Wat dos thu here at this pathe?

*Cavendish* (*kævëndif*). [see quot. 1844.]

1. Tobacco softened and pressed into solid cakes. 1839 (in a file of prices of Messrs. Grant, Chambers, & Co., London, of this date. It is not in their circular of 1824).

1843 *Hints to Freshmen* (Oxford) 8 He has smoked Cavendish tobacco under the steadfast impression that it was the mildest Turkey. 1844 *Anstie in Rep. Comm.* (H.C. of Commons) *Tobacco Trade* Q. 33 'Cavendish' is a species of tobacco reckoned by the Excise under the general denomination of Roll. I suppose the name is taken from the name of the maker in America. I know of no other reason for the name. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 70 Men... read it... daily, just as they smoke cavendish. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 6/1 The cakes are... submitted to hydraulic pressure, and in the end a substance is obtained of great solidity, and which cuts like black marble. This is the cavendish which army men, artists, and others affect.

2. Assumed name of the author (H. Jones) of a treatise on Whist (1862); often used allusively.

1878 H. H. GRASS in B. Price *Pract. Pol. Econ.*, Like a man having his Cavendish at his fingers' ends, who sits down to play a rubber without seeing his cards.

*Caver* (*kävř*), *Mining. ? Obs.* [App. *f.* CAVE.] One who goes 'about the mines to beg or steal ore from the miners' coes, or to steal their stowes' (Tapping *Gloss. Manlove's Chron.*).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 117 To keep in awe Such as be cavers, or do rob men's Coes. 1698-96 PHILLIPS, *Cavers* (a word used by Miners), thieves that steal Ore out of the Mines. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, S. J. Sauntle [is] the first pee or bit of Ore that the Cavers find in a Morning by Purchasing.

*Cavern*, obs. form of CAVIARE.

*Cavern* (*kævřn*), *sb.* Also 4-7 *cauerne*, 5-6 *kauerne*. [*a. F. cavernne* cave, ad. *L. caverna* cave, den, cavity, *f. cavus* hollow: see -ERN.]

1. A hollow place under ground; a subterranean (or submarine) cavity; a *mauve*.

The *Fr. cavernne* is the exact equivalent of Eng. *cave*; *F. cave* is a subterranean hollow generally, a cellar, etc. In Eng., *cave* is the ordinary commonplace term, *cavern* is vaguer and more rhetorical, usually with associations of vastness, or indefiniteness of extent or limits.

c 1374 CHAUCE *Boeth.* III. li. 82 Þe crikes and þe cauernes of þe see yhidde in þe floodes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xiv. lvi. (1495) 487 In cauernes myes and crepyng worms make theyr denes and nestes. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv. xxxd, In rochys harde, and in kauernes lowe. 1601 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* II. i. 80 Where wilt thou [conspire] finde a Cauerne darke enough To maske thy monstrous Visage? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 268 In hollow Caverns Vermin make abode. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambli.* No. 33 P. 5, I will teach you to... bring out from the caverns of the mountains metals. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 23 Mountains of the earth, the caverns of the ocean. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 293 A spacious cavern, hewn amid The entrails of the earth. 1853 MOORE *Lalla R.* viii, Terrific caverns gave Dark welcome to each stormy wave. 1865 STANLEY *Jour. Ch.* I. xv. 300 Vast caverns open in the mountain side.

† 2. Applied to the cavity of the ear, the frontal sinus, etc.; also to interstices between particles. *Obs.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 263 The cauerne and structure of the Eare. 1729 SHIPLEY *Artillery* II. 108 Being reduced to a fine Meal, it [Gunpowder] loses all its little Caverns or Pores. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 463 The small spungy bones of the upper jaw, the caverns of the forehead.



3. attrib. and Comb., as *cavern-door*, *-house*, *-pagoda*, *-temple*, *-well*; *cavernhold*, *nonce-well*, *after-household*; *cavern-limestone*, 'the carboniferous limestone of Kentucky, so called from the innumerable caves which its hard strata contain' (Burdett); *cavern-like* a.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 181 The theoretical conclusions that have been deduced from \*cavern bones. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 22 [They] croud the \*cavern-door. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ix. 434 Like whelps against his \*cavern-floor he dashed them. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* I. 185 The various rude household or \*cavernhold implements which the Troglodyte had used. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* (1872) I. 30 A \*cavern-like gloom. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xvi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 The gates of the old \*cavern temples.

**Cavern** (kæ'væn), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or ensconce as in a cavern. c.1630 RUSSELL *Sure. Devon* § 215 (1810) 225 The river is gathered into such a straight, that it seemeth to cavern itself. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xiii. Now the child from light and life is cavern'd. 1822 BYRON *Werner* ii. ii. 351 Sickless sits cavern'd in his hollow eye.

2. To hollow out, so as to form a cavern.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 438 The sharpness and boldness of the lines where they were caverned and cloven down. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 421 The dungeons . . . dug and caverned out by grumbling . . . people. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 452 Places of exit of the caverning streams.

3. *intr.* To lurk in a cavern; to den.

1860 S. DOBELL in *Alam. Mag.* Aug. 326 Where the last deadliest rout of furies caverns, to cast out those Daemons.

**Cavernal**, a. rare. [f. L. *caverna* cavern + -AL.]

Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cavern. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 266 Hades may be the cavernal space immediately beneath the shell of the earth. 1816 — *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. p. lxx. The two-peaked mountain and sacred cavernal door.

**Caverned** (kæ'vænd), ppl. a. [f. CAVERN.]

1. Having caverns; hollowed out into caverns.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 852 Antron's watry dens, and cavern'd fogs. 1814 Wordsworth, *Excurs.* iv. 1161 Blind recesses of the caverned rocks.

2. Formed as or like a cavern.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* vi. vii. Stealing into the caverned chamber.

3. Enclosed or ensconced in a cavern.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 42 No cavern'd Hermit rests self-satisfied. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 140 There is rest on the surface of the caverned lake.

**Cavernous** (kæ'vænəs), a. [ad. L. *cavernosus* (in II. *cavernoso*, Pr. *cavernosus*, F. *cavernoux*), in same sense, f. *caverna*; see CAVERN and -OUS.]

1. Abounding in caverns.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 108 This hyl is craggy and eke cavernous. 1605 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 158 These Countries being all Mountainous and Cavernous. 1750 WARBURTON *Jubban* ii. vi. (R.) The town and temple of Delphi were seated on a bare and cavernous rock. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iii. 111 The mountains are thoroughly cavernous.

2. Full of, or characterized by, cavities or interstices; having a porous texture; hollow in the middle. (Cf. CAVERN sb. 2.)

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 116 It [cancer] is hard, unequal, and cavernous, or hollow. 1731 BAILEY, *Cavernous Ulcer* is an Ulcer whose Entrance is straight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter. 1811 PINKERTON *Petræa* II. 403 The cavernous pumice-stone of Lipari. 1852 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 302 The Human Spleen has no true cavernous structure. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand of Ethelbert* I. x18 Till the fire had grown haggard and cavernous.

3. Of the nature of or resembling a cavern; hollow.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 261 Some huge cavernous apertures into which the sea flows. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* III. 75 His thick eyebrows casting deep shadows on his cavernous eyes. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 The cavernous recess of its cliffs.

4. Of or pertaining to a cavern.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Faust* iv. 84 This cavernous inspiration. 1830 BAILEY *Faust* (1852) 142 Cavernous darkness.

Hence **Cavernously** adv., in a cavernous way.

1849 BLACKBURN *Mag.* LXVI. 420 A rock that was cavernously hollow at the base. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xii. 277 The Fates . . . were then beginning cavernously their performance of the part of the villain.

**Cavernulated** (kæv'mizlētēd), a. [f. as next + -ATE + -ED.] Formed into a minute cavity; also = next.

1875 QUAIN *Anat.* II. 102 The newly formed bone and . . . its cavernulated structure.

**Cavernulous** (kæv'mizlūs), a. [f. L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna* cavern, cavity + -OUS.] Characterized by minute cavities, porous.

1757 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* I. 354 The mass . . . turned out cavernulous and brittle. 1803 J. BLACK *Lect. Chem.* III. 326 (L.) Copper will not cast either solid or tenacious, but is cavernulous and weak.

**Cavery**, obs. form of CAVIARE.

**Cavesson** (kæ'vesson). Forms: 6 *cauetzan*, 7 *cavazan*; *cavechin*; 7-9 *cavesson*, 8 *cavezon*, (*cavesson*, 9 *cavason*), 7- *cavesson*. [a. F. *caueçon*, ad. It. *cavassone*, augmentative of *cavessa* halter (cf. Sp. *cavesson* shirt-collar). Ital. had another derivative form, *cavessana*, whence the earlier Eng. form *cavassan*. Diez associates It.

*cavessa*, OF. *chevece*, with Sp. *cabeza*, Pr. *cabeissa* head, repr. L. *capitula*, from *capitulum* 'head-covering', later 'the opening in a tunic for the head'.]

A kind of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, 'fixed to the nostrils of a horse, to curb or render him manageable through the pain it occasions' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Caucezzana*, a cauetzan or headstraine. 1611 COTGR., *Camorre*, a sharpe and double-edged Cavesson of yron, for an vnruy horses nose. — *Caveçon*, a cauechin, or cauesson, for a horses nose. 1618 M. BARET *Horseman-ship* Cures 38 Extrême commanding bits and tormenting cauezzans. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*. Author 17 That Pegasus . . . which others rather chuse to ride rather in a Cave-son. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Coll.* The Cavesson being placed upon the tender Gristle of his Nose. 1840 BLAIN *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 287 The cavesson is the first active restraint applied to all saddle horses. 1863 *Gambler's Dream* III. 201 No more chance with them than a colt in a Cave-son. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i. viii. 451.

|| **Cavetto** (kav'etto). Arch. [It. *cavetto*, dim. of *cavo*, f. L. *cavus* hollow; see CAVE.] 'A hollowed moulding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle. It is principally used in cornices' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.*).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 268 We will describe a Cavetto. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 174 The bedmould should consist of an ovolo, fillet, and cavetto. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* 805 The *cavetto*, *mouth*, or *hollow* is chiefly used as a crowning moulding . . . By workmen it is frequently called a *cavement*.

**Cavey**, **Cavialy**, var. of CAVIE, CAVIARE.

**Cavezan**, -zon, obs. ff. CAVESSON.

**Caviar**, **caviare** (see below). Forms: 6

*chaviale*, 7 *caviary*; 6 *cavery*, 7 *caveari*, *caveary*, (*cauearee*), *cauiarie*, 7-8 *caviary*; *cavear* (e), *caveer*, 7 *gaueare*, *cavere*, *cavajar*, *cavayer*, 8 *cavier*, *kavia*; 7- *caviare*, *caviar*. [Of uncertain origin, found in Turkish as حاورار

*khāvryār*; in Italian in 16th c. as *caviale* (whence 16th c. F. *cavial*, Sp. *cavial*, 16th c. Eng. *caviaty*),

also as *caviaro*, whence F. and Pg. *caviar*.

It has no root in Turkish, and has not the look of a Turkish word. Redhouse in his MS. Thesaurus marks it as Italian-Turkish, looking upon it as borrowed from Italian. Prof. Ch. Rieu.)

In English occurring with great variety of spelling and pronunciation, after Italian and French, with various native modifications. Originally, *caviā-ly*, -ā-le, -ā-rie, -ā-re was of 4 syllables, with accent on the penult, as in Italian, but was sometimes reduced to 3 syllables, by slurring -iā-, as -yā-, and later with the accent shifted to the first syllable. As early as 1625, the final -e, in *caviare*, *caveare*, was often dropped in speech, and later also in writing, giving *caviar*, *cavear* (cf. F. *caviar*), pronounced (kavi'ā-ry, -ē-ry), sometimes (kavi'yā-ry, -yē-ry), and perh. also with accent shifted (kavi'ā-ry, -iā-ry, -yā-ry).

About 1700, prevalent forms were *cavear*, *caveer*, riming with *prepare*, and *cheer*; the latter pronunciation appears to have been the only one in common use in the end of the 18th c., for Walker, 1797, who spells *caviare* and pronounces (kavi'ē-ry), says, 'Either the spelling or the pronunciation of this word should be altered. . . the ancient spelling seems to have been *Caviare*; though Buchanan and Bailey, in compliance with pronunciation, spell it *Cavear*, W. Johnston *Cavear*, and Ash, as a less usual spelling, *Cavier*.'

Smart (1846) pronounces (kavi'yē-ry), Webster has the accent on first syllable (kæ'viā-ry); prevalent pronunciations in England at present are kavi'ā-ry, kavi'yā-ry, which are etymologically the best, also (kavi'ē-ry), and as in Smart. Shakspeare's *caviarie*, and Swift's *caveer*, are recognized archaic forms.]

1. The roe of the sturgeon and other large fish obtained from lakes and rivers of the east of Europe, pressed and salted, and eaten as a relish.

a. *cavialy*, *caviarie*, and allied forms:

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (1857) 12 Of Ickary or cavery, a great quantitie is made upon the river of Volgha. 1598 *Epulario* H ij. To dresse a kind of meat of the spawn of Sturgeons, called Chaviale. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* III. (1633) 33 Yet eatst thou Ringoes and potato Rootes And Gaueare, but it litle bootes. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Passion. Madm.* v. 353 (N.) Laugh—wide—loud—and vary— . . . One that ne'er tasted caveare. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Caveare*, strange meate like blacke sopp. 1620 SKELTON *Quix.* IV. xiii. 103 Black Meat called Caviary, made of Fishes Eggs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 835 Red-Herrings, Caueary, Pamizan, &c. 1630 NABBS *Spring's Glory*, Anchoves & Caveary. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improw.* (1746) 264 As for Caviary. . . the Italian Proverb will euer be true. He that eateth of Caviaries, Eateth Salt, Dung, and Flies. 1702 W. J. tr. *Briny's Voy. Levant* xlii. 170 They eat it . . . like Caviary. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Caviary* 1731-61 also *Caveer*. B. *caviare*, *caviar*, etc., of 3 or 2 syllables.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Observ. & Disc.* (N.). That the only delicacies be mushrooms, caveare, or snails. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 211 Caviare and Puttargo. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* i. 345 Cavear, and twenty such like bables. 1663 R. HEAD *He & Ubiq.* 24 Potargo, Cavear, Olives and such like. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low-C.* II. 353 The red Cavear . . . made of the eggs or roe . . . of the Cyprinus. 1686 MORDEEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 62 Oyl and Caviar about Volga. *Ibid.* 77 Three or 400 weight of Cavear. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy*

1693 (N.) Caviare, or cavajar (by the Russians called ikary). 1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* iv. xviii. Pots of Cavier. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 73 What lord of old, would bid his cook prepare Mangoes, potargo, champignons, caveare? 1730 SWIFT *Panegy. Dean*, And, for our home-bred British Cheer, Botargo, Catsup, and Cavier. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xxxii. 74 A sort of Edible which they call Cavear, or Kavia. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. i. vi. 267 A kind of caviar. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* vii. 236 What the Russians call Ikari, and we caviar. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 189 The roe is made into a caviare. 1853 SOYER *Pantraph.* 217 Caviar of an inferior quality. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 325 Russian caviare.

b. The circumstance that *caviar* is generally unpalatable to those who have not acquired a taste for it, is referred to by Shakspeare in a phrase which has become one of the commonplaces of literary quotation and allusion.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 457 For the Play I remember pleas'd not the Million, 'twas Caviarie to the Generall: but it was . . . an excellent Play. 1822 HAZLITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 77 Nothing goes down with them but what is caviare to the multitude. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* I. His own legends of clanfigths and cregahs . . . would have been caviare to his companion. 1847 BARHAM *Inglold. Leg.*, *St. Dunstan*, The fare to which I allude, With as good table-beer as ever was brewed, Was all 'caviare to the multitude'. 1880 *Literary World* 13 Feb. 1002 They . . . will be considered caviare to the general public.

**Caviern** (kæ'vikəm). Zool. [f. L. *cavus* hollow + *cornu* horn.] A quadruped having hollow horns: one of a family (*Caviernia*) of Ruminants.

**Cavie** (kæ'vi). Sc. Also *cavey*, *cavy*. [app. a. MDu. *kēvie*, Du. or Flem. *kevie*, 16th c. Flem. also *kavie* (Plantin 1573), cage, coop, corresp. to OHG. *chevia*, MHG. *kevie*, Ger. *käfig*, *käfig* cage:—WGer. *kavia* str. fem., a. late L. \**cavia*, for *cavea* cage, coop, den, etc., f. *cavus* hollow.]

A hen-coop; a house for fowls.

1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Yrnl.* v. (1884) 142 It is just like a cavy full of men, instead of hens. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 90 (Jam.) Nor duck, nor turkie-cavie enter'd. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gm* 56 (Jam.) Croose as a cock in his ain cavie. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxv. Cooped up in a convent, like a kain-hen in a cavy.

**Cavier**, obs. form of CAVIARE.

**Cavil** (kæ'vil), sb. [f. the verb.]

1. A captious, quibbling, or frivolous objection.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 124 A cauil, *cahunnia*. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausu.* *Osor.* 35/2, I come now to the other part of your cavill, which is in all respects as untrue and frivolous. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 322 That's but a cauil. 1656 HOBBS *Six Leas.* Wks. 1845 VII. 227 The ninth objection is an egregious cavil. 1735 BRERKELEY *Free-thinking in Math.* § 50 Whether there may not be fair objections as well as cavils. 1850 GLADSTONE *Clean.* V. xlii. 200 To meet this technical cavil on the wording of the Statutes.

2. The raising of frivolous objections; cavilling.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto cavil. 1611 BIBLE *Prof.* init. If there be any hole left for cauil to enter (and cauil, if it doe not finde a hole, will make one). 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 9 The first seems . . . the least liable to cavil and dispute. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 144 His measures were sure to be the subject of perpetual cavil. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 183 There was no candidate whose claims were altogether without cavil.

† 3. [cf. L. *cavilla*.] A flout, gibe, jeer. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxii. 235 Eumæus on his just infiction pass'd This pleasureable cavil.

4. Comb., as *cavil-proof* adj.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. viii. § 11 James . . . granted them a new Corporation Cavi-proof against all exceptions.

**Cavil** (kæ'vil), v. Also 6-7 *cavel* (l. [a. OF. *cavill-er* (14th c. in Godef.) to mock, jest, rail, 'to cauil, wrangle, reason crossely, speake over thwarty' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *cavillari* (whence also It. *cavillare*, Sp. *cavilar*, Pg. *cavillar*), to practise jeering or mocking, satirize, jest, reason captiously, f. *cavilla* a jeering, scoffing, railery.]

1. *intr.* 'To raise captious and frivolous objections' (J.); to object, dispute, or find fault unfairly or without good reason. Const. *at, about* (formerly also *against, with, on*).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 19 b, Whereas ye can not thwarte and cauyll in the thynges you see doen before your eyes. 1564 *Brief Exam.* \*\*\*\*\* iij b, Men dyd not cauil against theyr whyte vestures. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 140 But in the way of Bargaine . . . He cauil on the ninth part of a hayre. 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* Mus. 28 Let no man cauil at my doing in that I have chaunged my opinion. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 14 After this manner, such mockers reasoned and cavilled with S. Peter. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 8 He . . . who cavalled against the Prophet. 1750 WARBURTON *Lett. late Prelate* (1809) 61 Without finding anything considerable to cavil with you upon. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 88 When the harvest is over they cavil about losses. a 1852 WEBSTER *Wha.* (1877) VI. 163 Those who do not value Christianity. cavil about sects and schisms. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Dante at Ver. liii.* To cavil in the weight of bread And to see purse-thieves gibbeted. 1884 SIR W. BRETT in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 530/1 The rule exists, and I have not the smallest intention of cavilling at it.

† b. with object-clause. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. ix. 19 He may cauil that the hed of the equilateral triangle shall not fall betwene the two right lines. 1714 GAY *What d' ye call it* Pref. They cavil at it as a Comedy, that I had partly a View to Pastoral.



2. *trans.* To object to or find fault with cap-  
tiously.

1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answ. Osor.* 232/2 This were  
perhaps not altogether from the purpose, that is cavilled.  
1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 422 Nor can you cavil him  
for leaving out the word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 759 Wilt  
thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? 1750  
WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) VIII. 96 The testimony of Ann.  
Marcellinus, decisive as it is, hath been cavilled. 1875 H.  
E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 256 There are men whose  
intellectual pride cavils and perverts .. every truth of the  
revelation of God.

† b. with *away, out*: To do away with, bring  
out, by cavilling.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* (1851) 204 His seventh section  
labours to cavill out the flaws which were found in the  
Remonstrants logic. 1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 28 'Tis this  
which doth cavil away our peace and holiness.

† 3. in sense of *L. cavillari. Obs.*—

1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 126 Cavil, *calumniari, cavillari.*  
1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Cavill*, to iest, scoffe, or  
reason subtilly. 1616 in *BULLOKAR.*

**Cavil**, variant of KEVEL (in a ship).

**Cavil**(l), var. of CAVEL, lot.

**Cavillation** (kævillā'shən). Forms: 4 kau-  
elacion, 4-6 cauel(1)acion, (-acyoun, etc.), 4-7  
caul, cavil(l), cavy(1)acion, 6 cauel(1)ation, 7  
cavillation, 5- cavillation. [a. F. *cavillation*  
(13th c. *cavillation* in Littré), ad. L. *cavillation-em*  
a jeering, scoffing, in med. L. a legal subterfuge,  
chicanery, f. *cavillari* (see CAVIL v.).] Cavilling.

1. † a. In early use, *esp.* The making of captious,  
frivolous, quibbling, or unfair objections, argu-  
ments, or charges, in legal proceedings; the use  
of legal quibbles, or taking advantage of technical  
flaws, so as to overreach or defraud; hence,  
chicanery, trickery, overreaching sophistry. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2275 Nawber fyked I, ne flage,  
freke, quen bou myntest, Ne kest no kauelacion. 138.  
WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 198 Ne cavillation ne procurator  
schal be here. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 62  
Yf lawes be kepte stably withoute any cavillacions, or fals  
faouore of persones. 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Wright) 66  
(Mätz.) Was not Adam .. Aristotyll, Verryll, by a womans  
cavylacion Browt to iniquyte and to mych woo? 1549 *Compl.  
Scot.* 167 Aye inuentand cavillatione and vrang titilis to  
hef ther nyghtbours heretags. 1621 BR. WEBBE *Quieten.*  
(1657) 190 If these accusations .. are mere surmises or forged  
cavillations. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxix. 373 Bribery  
and forged cavillations [haunt] the courts of justice.

b. = CAVILLING.

c 1340 *Life of Fisher* Wks. II. (1887) Intro. 41 Lest some  
cavillation might in time arise about this matter. 1671  
*True Non-Conf.* 120 Those who have cleared this point above  
cavillation. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. 132 We have  
instead of a Nation, a World of Cavillation. 1838-9  
HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. 316. 112 A good deal more  
follows in the same sophistical style of cavillation.

c. = CAVIL sb. 1. *arch.*

1532 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/2 To trifle out the trouth  
of Goddes wordes; with cavillacions grounded vpon goddes  
other wordes. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrrh Man* (1634) Prol. 9  
With diuers other such like cavillacions and reasons.  
c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 468 Left-handed Arguments,  
approaching the nature of cavillations. 1866 MORTLEY *Dutch  
Rep.* vi. ij. 797 Provided it were interpreted healthily, and  
not dislocated by cavillations and sinister interpolations.

† 2. = *L. cavillatio*, a jeering, scoffing. *Obs.*—  
1623 COCKERAM II. Merry Taunts, *Cavillations.* 1656  
BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cavillation*, a mock or jest.

† **Cavillatory**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type  
\**cavillatori-us* of a cavillator CAVILLER (agent sb.  
f. *cavillari*): see -ORY.] Of the nature of cavilling.  
1641 *Answ. to Vind. Smectymnus* Pref. 70 The con-  
tradiction they would raise .. is merely cavillatory. 1643  
FRYNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 14 These Cavillatory Objec-  
tions against the Parliaments proceedings.

**Caviller** (kævillər). [f. CAVIL v. + -ER.] One  
who cavils; a captious or frivolous objector, a  
quibbling disputant.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 429 (R.) You are but a shifting  
cauiller. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 505 Of greater moment  
than perhaps Detractors and Cavillers imagine. 1759 JOHN-  
SON *Rasselas* xxx. That it is doubted by single cavillers,  
can very little weaken the general evidence. 1869 SPURGEON  
*J. Ploughman* Talk 17 Cavillers .. find fault for the sake of  
showing off their deep knowledge.

**Cavilling** (kævilling), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. +  
-ING.] The action of the verb to CAVIL; captious  
objection or frivolous fault-finding.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.* *Captio in verbis*, captious  
cavilling in wordes. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 66 These  
.. fall to cavillings and menacings. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes*  
(1858) 361 Bottomless cavillings and questionings about  
written laws. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. 751 It is not such  
petty cavilling which can destroy an European reputation.

**Cavilling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That  
cavils, captious; also, fraudulent, sophistical  
(*obs.*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Manus.* 63 To shunne .. the cauelyng  
tauntes of straungers. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II.  
204 The caueing aduersarie, the enimie of mankind. 1633  
T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 258 They did use to buy old  
cavelling titles. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 239 An Ignorant  
Grammarian or a Cavelling Logician. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle  
Lect.* iv. 116. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xxxix. 18 The  
most cavilling mind must applaud their devoted sense of  
duty.

Hence **Cavillingly** *adv.*, in a cavilling manner;  
**Cavillingness**, the disposition to cavil.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 461 Nero and Domitian ..  
cavillingly objected against our doctrine. 1642 J. EATON  
*Free Justif.* 273 As they likewise cavillingly object. 1818  
TODD *Cavillingness.*

† **Cavillous**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cavillōsus* (f.  
*cavilla*: see CAVIL and -OUS); or ad. OF. *cavilleus*,  
-eux in same sense.] Full of cavils or cavilling;  
(of persons) apt to cavil.

1572 BUCHANAN *Detest. Mary* in H. Campbell *Love-lett.*  
*Mary Q. Scots* 140 Though we would shift it off by cavil-  
lous expounding. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 330  
Bassian was .. also more cavillous and troublesome. 1645  
DIGBY *Man's Soul* viii. (1657) 78 Cavillous scruples, and wild  
doubts. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 56 Cavillous and unfaithful  
Advocates, by whose Fraud and Iniquity, Justice is de-  
stroy'd. 1851 GALLENGA tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 354 The  
war-ministry were lukewarm, cavillous, impracticable.

Hence † **Cavillously** *adv.*; **Cavillousness**.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 59 Falsely and  
cavillously they ascribe unto us a device of their owne braine.  
1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 559 By the Covenant  
itself, since that so cavillously is urg'd against us.

[**Cavilon**, mistake for *cavison* = CAVESON.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Brennoralt* iii. i. Rid with Cavilons, and  
with harsh curbs.]

† **Cavilsome**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. CAVIL + -SOME.]  
Of the nature of cavil, cavilling.

1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 270 In despite of all cau-  
lisme premisses. 1621 — *Tythes* (1623) 2 None except cau-  
lisme contradiction.

**Cavin** (kævin). *Mil.* [a. F. *cavin*: —OF. *ca-  
vain*, f. L. *cavus* hollow.] A hollow way or natural  
hollow, sufficiently capacious to hold a body of  
troops, and facilitate their approach to a fortress.

1708 in KERSEY; in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

**Caving** (kæ'vin), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. CAVE v. 1 + -ING.]

The action of CAVE v. 1

1867 JEAN INGELWOL *Story of Doom* vi. 23 The moon hath  
grown again in heaven, After her caving.

**Caving**, *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. CAVE v. 3 + -ING.] The

action of CAVE v. 3, *lit.* and *fig.*; usually *caving in*.  
1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xiv. 330, Stakes or palis-  
ades are driven in along the cuttings, to prevent the earth  
from caving. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/4 There will be  
such a caving-in and bulging-out of worthless party walls.  
1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., The public regard it suspiciously. They  
seem to think it the prelude to 'caving in'.

**Caving**, -ings, *caving-rake*: see CAVE v. 4

**Caving**, *ppl. a.* [f. CAVE v. 4 + -ING.] Form-  
ing caves, overhanging. Also, Falling in, through  
being hollowed out beneath.

1850 LYELL and Visit U. S. II. 214 A caving bank on one  
side, and an advancing sand-bar .. on the other. a 1877  
QUIDA *Tricotrin* I. 350 The deep slopes of caving cliffs.

**Cavish**: see under CAVY sb. 1

**Cavitary** (kævitəri), a. and sb. [f. L. *cavitas*  
hollow, cavity + -ARY; cf. *voluntas, voluntary.*]

† 1. Having a cavity: used as an epithet of those  
intestinal worms which have a distinct mouth and  
anus. (Adaptation of Cuvier's term, *vers cavi-  
taires*, in his division of intestinal worms.) Also  
as sb. *Obs.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 319 The Infusories  
and Polypes, and the Cavitaries of that author (Cuvier).  
1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/1 A third order of Cavitary  
Entozoa. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 752/2 The cavitary intes-  
tinal worms (*caelemintha*).

2. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a cavity.

1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 397 A small  
cavitary vesicle. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 51  
The hollow cavitary system which forms the hæmal passages.

**Cavities** (kævitid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED.]  
Having cavities.

a 1864 OWEN is cited by WEBSTER.

**Cavity** (kævitī). Also 6 *canyte, canuite.*

[a. F. *cavité*, in 13th c. *caveté*, (= It. *cavità*, Sp.  
*cavidad*), on L. type \**cavitāt-em* (prob. in late L.  
or Romanic), f. *cavus* hollow: see -ITY.]

† 1. Hollowness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. 565 (R.) The fire of an oven  
.. into which fire is put to heat it, and the heat made more  
intense by the cavity or hollowness of the place.

2. A hollow place; a void or empty space within  
a solid body.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therap.* 2 D], Before that the  
canyte be replete with flesh. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's  
Mor.* 2022 The cavities as well of the mouth as of the  
stomacke. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) I. 24  
Within or without the Shell, in its Cavity or upon its Con-  
vexity. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Amer. Kingd.* 3 Creatures  
whose hearts are divided into four cavities—Mammalia and  
Birds. 1864 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 159 'The well',  
the deep cavity sunk in the earth by the act of man. 1878  
HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 Little cavities, or vesicles, in this  
scoria, or cellular lava.

3. 'In naval architecture, the displacement formed  
in the water by the immersed bottom and sides of  
the vessel' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 104 *Centre of Cavity*, or of  
*Displacement*, the centre of that part of the ship's body  
which is immersed, and which is also the centre of the ver-  
tical force that the water exerts to support the vessel.

**Cavolinite** (kævol'init). *Min.* [Named 1826,  
after Cavolini, an Italian naturalist: see -ITE.] A  
variety of nephelite, found on Vesuvius, character-  
ized by a silky lustre.

1826 *Amer. Joun. Sc.* XI. 260.

|| **Cavo-rilie'vo**. [It. (kāvō rilyē'vo) = hollow  
relief.] A style of relief in which the highest  
portions of the figures are on a level with the  
general surface; much used in Egyptian sculpture.

**Cavort** (kāvōrt), v. *U. S. vulgar.* [Etymology  
uncertain. Bartlett says, a corruption of *curvet*.

The *Slang Dict.* 1874 has '*Cavorting*, in vulgar phrase  
equivalent to "horsing"; Lingua Franca *cavolla*. From  
this comes the Americanism "cavorting" running or riding  
around in a heedless or purposeless manner'. But these  
statements require verification. Webster (Suppl.) con-  
jectures Sp. *cavar* to dig, excavate, paw as a horse; which  
has nothing to recommend it.]

*intr.* To curvet, prance, caper about, frisk, bound:

said of a horse, or rider, and hence *transf.*

a 1848 *Major Jones's Courtship*. 41 (Bartlett) A whole gang  
.. came ridin' up, and reinin' in, and prancin' and cavortin'.  
— *Georgia Scenes* *ibid.*, On horseback .. he cavorted most  
magnanimously. 1843-4 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick Eng.* xv.  
(Hoppe) Old Clay in a pasture .. snortin', cavortin', attitu-  
dinizin' of himself. 1873 BAILEY *Life in Danbury* 58 For  
one whole hour you have been cavorting around on that  
bed. *Ibid.* 110 A snapping and cracking, and general  
cavorting of hemlock timber, new shingles, window glass.  
1883 B. HARTE *Carg. Woods* i. 9 Cavorting round this yer  
spot for the last half-hour.

† **Cavous**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cavōsus*, f. *cavus*,  
-um, hollow: see -OUS.] Hollow, concave.

1598 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 217 One of the joints  
of the Causway .. is Cavous, both at Top and Bottom.  
1717 J. Fox *Wanderer* No. 14 What Snout was ever so  
cavous .. unless that of a Death's Head? 1750 G. HUGHES  
*Barbados* 58 Large cavous Icicles, which hung down.

† **Cavy**, -ey, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* A familiar or con-  
temptuous abbreviation of CAVALIER. (Cf. CAB,  
*sb.* 2, CAVE *sb.* 2.) Hence **Cavish** a.

1645 *Relat. Defeat to Skelhorn Greenville* 4 (D.) In the  
meane while .. were at least sixty great gunnes shot off,  
which beat up the dirt bravely about the Cavies eares.  
1650 A. B. *Metast. Polono* 15 The Cavies being at that  
time ready to turn anything, except Roundhead, for some  
money to be chirpingly drunk. 1664 A. BROME *Poems* 124  
The Roundheads and Cavesy no more shall be named.  
1650 A. B. *Metast. Polono* 29 The Cavish Remora's of this  
Nation shall have their bellies full of rebelling and jarres.

**Cavy** (kæ'vi), *sb.* 2 [modification of CABIAI, the  
Galibi name in French Guiana. (Perh. through  
Sp. or Pg.) Also Fr. *cavité*, mod. L. *cavia*.]

A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Cavide*,  
all natives of America, of which the Guinea-pig  
and the Capybara are the chief species.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 153 The long-nosed Cavy  
.. or Indian Coney, is also very common in Surinam. 1813  
BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 356 Of the Cavy tribe. The Cavies  
have, in each jaw, two wedge-shaped front teeth, and eight  
grinders. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Donn. Econ.* II. 95 The Javan  
Cavy .. is not found in Java, but inhabits Surinam. 1838  
*Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 Guinea Pig, Restless Cavy.

**Cavy**, *sb.* 3 *dial.* Corruption of PECUARY.

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, She begged cavy, and  
he forgave her.

† **Cavy**, a. *Obs.* [f. CAVE *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Of the  
nature of a cave.

1614 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ix. 57 Divine Calypso, in her cavy  
house.

**Cavy**, variant of CAVIE, hen-coop.

**Caw** (kō), *int.* and *sb.* Also 7 *kaw*. [Imitative.]

1. A representation of the cry of a rook or crow.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. ii. (1684) 80 Methinks I  
hear the hateful noise Of Rooks already—Kaw—Kaw—  
Kaw. c 1780 COWPER *Jackdaw* v. Church, army, physic,  
law .. Is no concern at all of his, And says—what says he?  
—kaw. 1797 G. COLMAN *Bar. Grims*, *Maid of Moor* II, The  
hoarse crow croaked kaw! kaw! kaw!

*attrib.* 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 138 A monotonous, kaw-  
caw repetition of the same lie.

2. *sb.* The cry or call of a rook, crow, raven, etc.  
1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 87 The dastard crow .. With  
her loud kaws her craven kind does bring. 1820 KEATS  
*Fancy* 45 Rooks, with busy caw, Foraging for sticks and  
stew. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zeal.* I. Intro. 17 The song  
of the lark, the caw of the rook.

**Caw** (kō), v. Also 7 *kaw*.

1. *intr.* Of rooks, crows, ravens, etc.: To utter  
their natural cry.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 22 Russed-pated choughes ..  
(Rising and cawing at the guns report). 16. LOCKE (J.),  
Jackdaws kaving and fluttering about the nests. a 1800  
COLERIDGE *Raven*, Round and round flew the Raven, and  
cawed to the blast. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 195  
The rooks cawed from the .. tree tops.

2. *transf.* Of persons: To make a similar sound,  
or one contemptuously likened to it.

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* E ij b, Like dawes, you will be  
cawing a bout Churches. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 381  
He cawed and cawed, but could utter nothing, hardly three  
words together.

3. *trans.* To caw out: to utter with cawing.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 323 [Thou] Hoarsly crow-like  
caw'st out some idle thing.

Hence **Cawing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v, The early rising Crow  
with clam'rous kaving. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. of Ban-  
bury's* Rules iii, The cawing of ravens. 1784 COWPER *Task*  
i. 203 Cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime. a 1861  
CLOUGH *Lond. Idyll* 19 The cawing birds above.

**Caw**, var. of COB, the rot in sheep.

**Caw**, var. of ca', Sc. form of CALL v.

**Caw me, caw thee**: see KA v.; cf. CLAW v.

**Cawation**, humorous for *cawing*: see -ATION.

**Cawcion, cawdal**, etc.: see CAU-.

**Cawdie, -dy**, obs. ff. of CADDIE.

**Cawed**, var. of COED, affected with sheep-rot.

† **Cawel**. *Obs.* [OE. *cawel*, *cawel*, *caul*, ad. L. *caul*-is cabbage: see CAUL, COLE, KALE.] Cabbage, cole, kale. Also in *comb.*, † *cawel-hert*, a name applied to the hare; † *cawel-wurm*, a caterpillar, kaleworm.

1000 *Voc.* in Wt.-Wulcker 202 *Caulis*, *cawel*. c 1000 *Ælfric* *Voc.* *ibid.* 121 *Gurgulio*, *cawelwurm*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 356 *Sele him etan ge-odenne cawel*. *Ibid.* II. 240 *Wild cawel*. *Ibid.* I. 106 *On cawles [v. r. caules] leaf*. 1325 *Namur Hare in Ret. Ant.* I. 134 *In the worship of the hare*. The cawel-hert, the worttopper.

**Cawel**: see also CAWL, fish-creel.

**Cawepys**: see CHAPEYS, *Obs.*

**Cawes**, obs. form of CAUSE.

**Cawf**, Sc. form of CALF<sup>1</sup>, CHAFF.

**Cawght**, etc.: see CAU-.

**Cawk**, *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also *cawke*, (8 *calk*, 9 *cauk*, *cauk*). [A variant spelling of CAUK.]

1. 'A miner's term for native sulphate of barium' (*Watts Dict. Chem.*), or heavy spar.

1553 [see CAUK]. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 731 *The Stones... move in Vinegar... sending forth bubbles, as I find Cawk will very freely*. 1722 *Phil. Trans.* Abv. II. 553 *Cawk is a ponderous white Stone found in the Lead Mines*. 1783 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 307 *Terra ponderosa Vitriolata*, *Calk* or *Cauk*. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 298 *In a matrix of sulphate of barytes or cawk*. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* II. 574 *The... cawk-spar, since called barytes*. 1813 *BAKEWELL Introd. Geol.* (1815) 280 *The matrix... is cawk or the sulphate of barytes*. 1877 *Outda Puck* III. 25 *I picked him out an atom of cawk* and a morsel or two of Blue-John.

2. = CAUK, chalk.

**Cawk** (kōk), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [Imitative.] The cry of some birds, rooks, divers, etc.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 269 *These last flew very high, emitting at regular intervals their reed-like 'cawk'*. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 296 *Those [rooks] that are diving utter a gurgling sound like the usual cawk prolonged—caw-wouk*.

Hence **Cawk v.**

1761 *Life J. Churchman* (1780) 297, *I thought I saw also the raven fly, cawking, to and fro, but he did not return*.

**Cawk**, var. of CAUK, CAULK.

**Cawker**, variant of CAULKER; also of CALKER<sup>2</sup>. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxiv. *The shoe was made by old Eekie... I would swear to the curve of the cawker*.

**Cawkin**, obs. f. CALKIN.

**Cawky** (kō-ki), *a.* Also *cauky*, *caukye*. [f. CAWK *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] Containing cawk, barytous. (Perhaps also = CHALKY.)

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 730 *A white Cawky stone*. 1729 *WOODWARD Fossils* (J) *A white opaque cauky spar, shot or pointed*. 1749 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* S, *Cauky ore*. *Ibid.* s. v. *Brassil*, *Veins that are Cauky*.

† **Cawl** (kōl). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 1 *cawel*, (*couel*, *ceawl*), 6-9 *cawell*, (9 *cowel*), (-all), 1-9 *cawl*. [OE. *caul*, *ceawl*, *basket*.] A basket; in modern Cornish dialect, a fish-basket or creel.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 305 *Corvis* (*corbis*), *couel*. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 513 *Corvus* (-is), *cauel*. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* iv. viii. § 4 *Pat folc... heora cawlas alylled hæfdon*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 20 *Tuocel ceawlas ðera screadunga fullo* [Mark vi. 43 *ceaulas*]. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wt.-Wulcker 305 *Corvus*, *cawel*. 1568 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1835) 285 *One almyrre and a cawel w<sup>th</sup> a cownter* [Here the meaning is doubtful]. 1805 *Esquimos Cornwall* 136 *Women, with bent backs, loaded with a dorse called a cowl... bear the enormous loads of fish from the boats to the beach*. 1880 *MISS COURTNEY W. Cornu. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cowall*, *Cawell*, a basket to hold fish, carried by the fish-wives. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 293 *A Lamprey Cawl*. A Lamprey Basket.

**Cawl** (e), obs. form of CAUL<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, CAWEL.

**Cawlewort**: perh. var. of COLEWORT, q. v.

1541 R. CORLAND *Gnydon's Formul.* V. iij. *Plasters of mountpyller of red cawleworts soden w<sup>th</sup> lye of ashes*.

**Cawm** (e), obs. form of CAUM.

|| **Cawney, cawny** (kō-ni). [a. Tamil *kāni* property, land (Yule).] A measure of land used in the Madras Presidency: about 1½ acre. The systematic spelling is *kāni*.

1807 E. BUCHANAN *Myssore*, etc. I. 6 (Y). *The proper canay would only contain 13,778 feet*. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 224, 17,073 *cawnies* consisted of irrigated land.

|| **Cawquaw** (kō-kwō). [Native name in Cree.] The Urson or Canadian Porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*, whose spines are used by the Indians as ornaments.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 415½ *The... Canada Porcupine of Forster... Cawquaw of the Cree Indians; and Ooketook of the Esquimaux*.

**Cawr-, caws-, cawt-**: see CAU-.

|| **Caxa, caxee**, obs. ff. CASH *sb.*<sup>2</sup>; cf. Pg. *caixa*. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Old caxas*, nearly the same with the caxes of China, and the caxies of Japan. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 503 *The caxee... is made of a white metal of about the size of our farthing, with a small square hole driven through the middle*.

† **Caxon**<sup>1</sup> (kæ-kson). [? from the personal surname Caxon.] A kind of wig, now obsolete.

1796 *CANTHORN Poems* (1772) 77 *Though that trim artist, barber Caxon, Spent a whole hour about your caxon*. 1762 *Genil. Mag.* 233 *I've let my hair grow, and have*

thrown off my caxon. 1791 *HUDDSFORD Salmag.* 111 *The worthies at Rag Fair old caxons who barter*. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 34 *The caxon worn by the then Archbishop of Canterbury*. 1834 *SOUTHWY Doctor* cxii. (1862) 270 *A wig which, with all proper respect, I cannot but honestly denominate a caxon*.

|| **Caxon**<sup>2</sup>, ? *Obs.* [OSp. *caxon*, now *cayon* (*kaxōn*), augm. of *caxa*, now *caja* CASE, chest; cf. Fr. *caisson* CAISSON, It. *casone* CASSOON.] A case or chest of ores prepared to be refined.

1669 *EARL SANDWICH tr. Barba's Art Metall.* II. xii. 37 *He shall certainly know what Silver the Caxon contains*. *Ibid.* 40 *How much materials they are to put into a Caxon or Chest*. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 212 *What he is to do before he incorporates the Caxon for refining*. 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. technical Dicts.

¶ A misprint of this as *caxon* in *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* 1753, is copied by Todd and later Dicts.

**Caxton** (kæ-kstən). [f. the proper name.]

1. *ellipt.* A book printed by William Caxton (died 1492), the first English printer.

1811 *DIBBIN Bibliom.* (ed. 2) 502 *From so many Caxtons... it would be difficult to select a few, which, etc.* 1870 W. BLADES (*title*) *How to tell a Caxton*.

2. A variety of printing-type, imitating that first used in England by Caxton, introduced by Vincent Figgins in 1855 (for his reprint of the Chess book).

Hence **Caxtonian a.**, of or pertaining to Caxton.

1811 *DIBBIN Bibliom.* (ed. 2) 499 *The love of black-letter lore and Caxtonian typography*.

† **Caxy**. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. (?) A dim. of CAXON<sup>1</sup>.

1729 *Dulcinead* 8 *His Caxy's powder's ev'ry Day*.

**Cay** (kē, kī). Also KEY<sup>2</sup>, q. v. [ad. Sp. *cayo* shoal, rock, barrier-reef, OF. *cay*, *caye* sand bank or bar, in med. L. *caium*. Diez cites from the pseudo-Isidore Gl. *kai* 'cancellae', *kaij* 'cancelli', bars, barriers; and refers it to Celtic *cae*, pl. *caion* 'munimenta' in Oxf. glosses. Cf. Welsh *cae* hedge, Breton *kae* embankment. The sense with which it was applied to the reefs, was thus that of 'bars, barriers'. Orig. the same word as QUAY, q. v. In 17th c. Eng., *key* was pronounced *kay* (kē), whence, by assimilation, *cay* was also written *key*, spelling now usual in the West Indies.

A low insular bank of sand, mud, rock, coral, etc.; a sandbank; a range of low-lying reefs or rocks; orig. applied to such islets around the coast and islands of Spanish America.

1707 *SLOANE Jamaica I.* *Intro.* 86 *Called by the Spaniards Cayos, whence by corruption comes the English word Keys*. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Caias*, a ridge of rocks, or sand-banks; called in the West Indies, keys. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 134 *The misfortune to lose the Tiger on a cayo near the island of Tortuga*. 1828 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 159 *The Light on Bush Cay* [Florida]. 1860 *Ibid.* VII. 71 *A beacon... has been erected on this Cay* [in Australia]. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict. c. 6* *Preamble*, *The islands and cays commonly known and designated as the 'Caicos Islands'*. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* 674 *The entrance... is protected by cays or coral reefs*.

**Cayak**, var. of KAYAK, Esquimaux canoe.

**Cayenne** (kē-ien, kai-en). Forms: 8 *cayan*, *kayan*, *kian*, *kyan*; also *chian*, *chyān*. [In its actual form, referred to Cayenne, the chief town of French Guiana (founded 1634); but this is app. only popular etymology, as the name in Tupi (Brazilian) is given by Martini, p. 419, as *kyynha*, *quynha*, also *quya*. Gul. Piso, *De Indis utriusque Re Nat.* et *Med.* (1658) has '*quya* sive *Piper Brasilienis*'. The name *Cayenne Pepper* is unknown to French, and the Ger. *Cayenne-pfeffer* is prob. from Eng. (The somewhat archaic pronunc. (kai-an) survives from the earlier form.)]

(Also called *Cayenne pepper*). A very pungent powder obtained from the dried and ground pods and seeds of various species of *Capsicum*, esp. *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens*, of South America; used as a condiment in cookery and as a stimulant in medicine; formerly called *Guinea pepper*.

1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 177 *The Cayan pepper or butter of the West Indies*. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 447 *Her mouth had been so heated with Chian*. 1782 *European Mag.* II. 68 *His temper hot as Kayan, taste uncouth*. 1782 *SCHOTTE in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 93 *Seasoned with Cayenne pepper*. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* iii. 28 *Put to it... chyan, salt... and a little lemon juice*. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 87 *HIDEOUS crimes, which, like cayenne in cookery, do give a pungency and flavour to the dull detail of history*. 1823 *BYRON Don Juan* x. lxxii, *Leavening his blood as cayenne doth a curry*.

b. *fig.*

1784 *New Spect.* vii. 4/2 *If you season it with a little Kyan of Scandal*. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 216 *Jokes—the cayenne of conversation and the salt of life*. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328½ *The cayenne pepper of incendiary speeches*.

**Caynened**, *phl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Seasoned with cayenne; *fig.* spiced, hot.

1803 *LAMB in Final Mem.* Wks. (1865) 225, *I have left off caynened eggs*. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 290 *The panegyric is very handsomely caynened*. 1872 E. YATTS *Castaway* (Hoppe), *There were devilled biscuits and caynened legs of poultry*.

**Cayer**, obs. form of QUIRE (of a book).

**Cayle**, obs. form of KALE, cabbage.

**Cayles**, obs. form of KAYLES, ninepins.

**Caylewey**, var. form of CALEWHEY, *Obs.*, a pear.

**Cayleyan** (kē-ī-lī-ān), *a. & sb. Math.* [Named after Prof. Cayley of Cambridge.] Name of a certain curve of the third or higher order.

1852 *SALMON Higher Pl. Curves* v. (1879) 151 *The Cayleyan may also be considered as the envelope of lines which are cut in involution by the polar conics of a cubic*.

**Caym**, obs. form of CAIN.

**Cayman, caiman** (kē-mān). Forms: 7 *caimain*, 9 *kay-*, *kaiman*. [In Sp. and Pg. *caiman*, F. *caïman*, app. from Carib. Martini, *Galibi* (Mainland Caib) *Dict.* has '*cayman* crocodile'; Rochefort (c 1660) *Iles Antilles* 225 '*le crocodile que les insulaires nomment cayman*'. Littré cites Carib *Acayolman* 'crocodile', from *Dict. Fr. Caraïbe* of P. Raymond Breton, 1661.

Very positive statements, however, assert the word to be African, from Congo; Pigafetta 1598 (*trav.* in Yule) says '*In this river (Zaire or Congo)... mighty great crocodiles, which the country people there call caiman*'. And Cuvier *Règne Animal, Sauri* (transl.) IX. 296 says '*The slaves on their arrival from Africa, at sight of a crocodile, gave it immediately the name of cayman*'. It would appear from this that it was the negroes who spread the name throughout America'. But as Bontius 1631 (cited by Yule) says *Cayman* is the name 'per totam Indiam' (i.e. the East Indies), the name appears to be one of those like *anconda* and *bom*, *boma*, which the Portuguese or Spaniards very early caught up in one part of the world, and naturalized in another.]

A name applied to some large saurians of the crocodile family. a. The genus of these confined to America, and distinguished from the true crocodiles mainly by the shortness and roundness of the muzzle, and the inferior development of the webs between the toes; also called ALLIGATOR. b. *esp.* The species of this genus found in the tropics of South America, chiefly *A. palpebrosus* and *trigona*, as distinguished from *A. Lucius*, the North American species, to which the term *alligator* is more particularly applied. c. Loosely applied to all large American saurians, some of which are true crocodiles; and sometimes extended even to those of Africa or Asia.

1577 *FRAMPTON Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 73 b, *Caimanes*, that are called Lagartos [in New Granada]. 1648 *GAGNE West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 *The great Lisarts, or Caimains [on same page, Caymanes]*. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 703 *The Stone in the Stomach of a Cayman or Crocodile*. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. II. 75 *At the Isle Grand Caymanes*, there are Crocodiles, but no Alligators. At Pines by Cuba, there are abundance of Crocodiles, but I cannot say there are no Alligators... Both kinds are called Caymanes by the Spaniards. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 67 *The crocodile, properly so called, and the cayman or alligator*. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* I. vii. 145 *The alligator or cayman (as called by the natives and negroes)*. *Ibid.* 146 *That [name] which the Indians called them by, viz. the cayman*. 1821 *TYERMAN & BENNETT Voy.* II. liii. 523 *They [native fishermen in Madagascar] frequently have to dispute with a kayman (the alligator) for their property*. 1836 *MAGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 324 *He cannot bathe on account of the caymans*. 1885 *STEVENSON Dynamiter* 159 *See, where the cayman lies ready to devour us*.

† **Caynard**. *Obs.* [a. F. *cagnard* sluggard (according to Littré, f. It. *cagna* bitch, fem. of *cane* dog): see -ARD.] A lazy fellow, a sluggard: a term of reproach.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hendl. Synne* 8300 *A kaynarde ande a olde folle*. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. (1842) 110 *This croked caynard sore he is a-dred*. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wyf's Prok.* 235 *See, olde caynard, is this thin array?*

† **Cayolac, cayelac, cayolaque**. *Obs.* [Malay *kayu* wood, *laka* the wood of *Myristica iners* (or ? *Tanarium major*) used as incense (Crawford).] (See *quots.*)

1588 *PARKER tr. Mendoza's China* 41 *Euerie morning and euening they do offer vnto their Idoles frankensence, beniamin, wood of agulla, and cayolaque*. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* III. 177 (Y). *A sweet wood which they call Cayolaque*. 1750 *BEAUVES Lex Mercat.* (1752) 794 *[Carries on return from Siam to Canton carry] Caye-lac... for burning before their Pagods*. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Cayelac*, an aromatic wood obtained in Siam.

**Cayr** (e), var. CAIR v. *Obs.* to turn, go.

**Cayro**: see COIR.

† **Caysel**. *Obs.* Some plant.

a 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 *Brasica, caysel secundum quosdam*. *Ibid.* 26 *Kannus, caysel*.

**Cayser**, obs. var. of KAISER.

**Caytef, -tif**, etc., obs. ff. CAITIFF.

**Cayuse** (kay-yū's). U. S. local. [Said to be from the language of the Chinook Indians of Oregon.] 'A common Indian pony' (*Scribner's Mag.* II. 510).

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 768, *I stopped to let the old cayuse rest*. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 33 *As firm a seat... as any cowboy that ever put leg over a cayuse*.

**Caz**, *Thieves' cant.* [cf. Du. *kaas*, MDu. *kāse*, L. *caseus*.] Cheese. Cf. CASSAN.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Caz*, *cheeze*; *As good as caz*, is a phrase signifying that any projected fraud or robbery may be easily and certainly accomplished.

**Cazee, cazy**, var. KAZI, Indian CADI or judge.

**Cazern**, var. of CASERN.

**Cazibi**, obs. form of CASSAVA.

**Cazimate**, obs. form of CASIMATE.

|| **Cazimi**. *Astrol. Obs.* 'Among the Arabian astronomers the center or middle of the sun' (Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*). In *cazimi*: said of a planet when distant not more than 17 minutes, or half its apparent diameter, from the sun.

1614 TOMKIS *Albunassar* in *Dodsley VII.* 171 (N.) I'll find the cuspe and Alfridaria, And know what planet is in Cazimi. 1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* II. ii. Saturn out of all dignities . . . and Venus in the south angle elevated above him, in cazimi of the sun, declare rule, preeminence, and absolute sovereignty in women. 1647 LULLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 113 A Planet is . . . in the heart of the Sunne, or in Cazimi, when he is not removed from him 17 min. [Hence in PHILLIPS, KERSEY, BAILEY, etc.]

**Cazique**, var. of CAIQUE.

**Cazzan**, **cazzons**: see CASING.

**Ce** in OE. words, has become CH- or K-, q. v. No modern word in *ce*- is of Old English origin.

**Ce** (sɪ), name of the letter C. Cf. CEE.

**Ce**, obs. spelling of SEA, SEE, and in many words for SE- q. v.

**Ceace**, obs. form of CEASE v.

**Ceal**, obs. form of SEAL, CEIL.

|| **Ceanothus** (sɪˈændʊˈθʊz). [mod.L., ad. Gr. κεάνθος 'a kind of thistle' (Liddell and Scott).] Red-root; a genus of flowering shrubs, belonging to the order *Rhamnaceae*. The species *C. americanus*, cultivated in English gardens, is known in America as 'New Jersey Tea'.

1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 129/2 The plant . . . grew against a south wall mingled with the dense growth of a *Ceanothus*.

**Cear**, **Cearre**, **Cearment**, obs. ff. SEAR, CERRE, CEREMENT.

**Cearge**, var. of CIERGE, *Obs.*, wax candle.

**Cearse**, var. of SEARCE, *Obs.*, sieve.

† **Ceasable**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 -yble. [f. CEASE v. + -ABLE.] Liable to ceasing. *Never ceasable*: unceasing.

1510-20 *Compl. too late married* (1862) 7 Agest the ryght canon of the holy byble Offens [have I] done to God never ceasible.

**Cease** (sɪz), v. Forms: 4-5 *ceasn*, *cease*, 4-6 *ceasse*, 6- *ceasse*. Also 4 *seasse*, *ceasse*, *cece*, *sees*, *seesce*, 4-5 *cees* (e, *seasse*, 4-6 *ses* (e, 5 *sece*, *ceocyn*, *ceysse*, *sease*, *seasse*, *seesce*, *sees* (e, *seysse*, *seocyn*, *seeyn*, *Sc.* *ceiss*, *seiss*, 5-6 *ceasse*, 6 *ceace*, *seas* (e, *seysse*. [ME. *cesse-n*, a. F. *cesse-r* (= Pr. *cessar*, *cessar*, Sp. *cesar*, Pg. *cessar*, It. *cessare*)] -L. *cēssāre* to give over, stop, freq. of *cēdere*, *cēss-um* to yield. Some of the obs. senses and constructions appear to be after L. *cēssāre*.]

I. Intransitive.

1. Of persons and other agents: To stop, give over, discontinue, desist (*from*, formerly *of*, an action); to come to the end or to an intermission of a state or condition of 'being, doing, or suffering'. Formerly, *cease off* was used, like *leave off*.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 316 þe kyng . . . told his barons how, þat nede behoued him ses. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Þat we sesse of all vyces. 138. WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 302 Bi þis amoryssyng þei wolen nevere cesse. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xlii. 155 Sees of thy sawes, þou Sathanas. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* I. (1876) 59 He . . . neuer seaseth tyll it comes vnto the hyst part of the soule. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 97 Cease of your Folly. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 15 The sea ceased from her raging. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 165 Are either *CEASE*, or else they have ceased from being so. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 52 Sisters, cease; the work is done. 1834 TENNYSON *Lotus-eaters* 65 Fold our wings, And cease from wanderings.

b. Const. *inf.* with to.

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 Þei wolen not . . . cesse to anye hem sili in biding of hye housis. 1885 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 232 They seaced not to fyght. 1543 GREENE *Arbusto* I. Cease off to inquire farther in the case. 1702 POPE *Saggio* 259 I'll . . . either cease to live, or cease to love! 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 2. (1882) 120 An excommunicate king had ceased to be a Christian.

c. with pr. pple. expressing the action, after late L. *cessare agens*, used in the Vulgate in imitation of the construction of Gr. *παύων*. This construction coincides in form with 6 b, which see.

† 2. = *Cease from action*: to rest, take rest, be or remain at rest. *Obs.* Cf. CEASING *vbl. sb.*

138a WYCLIF *Joshua* xiv. 15 The loond ceasside fro bataylis. 1483 *Purg. abs. Terrento* 13 b, Thow seysste no tyme nor takist no hede to thy selfe. 1523 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VIII. l. 59 The nyght come, and all thing leuand seist. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xv. 22 My swerde shal not cease ore them, that shed the innocent bloude. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 326/2 Matter . . . will cease if none move it.

3. Of actions, feelings, phenomena, etc.: To come to an end, be at an end. Formerly often conjugated with the auxiliary *be*; but some of the examples may be rather *passive* of 5, 6, or 7.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6032 Þrai for me now, moyses þi laured to do þis thoner ses. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 434 But cesyd cause, aie cecith malady. 1413 LYND. *Pylgr. Soule* II. xli. (1859) 46 Now is al theyr noious labour secyd. 1535

COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxiv. v. 3 O God oure Sauoure . . . let thine anger cesse from vs. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 91. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 67 It must be so; for Miracles are ceast. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decamerone* 77 The modest murmur of the Assistants was ceased. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 418 The tomb of his adversary will cease to be honoured. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 30 The noise was ceas'd Of all the angelic ring. 1879 FROUDE *César* xiv. 211 The influx of Germans on the Rhine must cease.

† 4. = *Cease to exist*: to come to an end, fail, become extinct, pass away. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxiv. 25, I shal make for to cesse the werst bestis fro the erthe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 All moral vertu ceseth. 1586 THYNNER in *Animadu.* (1865) Introd. 74 Concerning the high constables of England, which office ceased and took end at the duke of Buckingham. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xv. 11 The poore shall neuer cease out of the land. 1720 FRIDAUX *Orig. Tithe* I. 20 When this Priesthood ceased, the Law . . . must cease also.

II. Transitive.

† 5. To put a stop to (the action of others, a state or condition of things), to stop. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 9 Thus was ceased the debate Of love. c. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 6 He myghte oure dedly werre cesse. c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 205 Sese this tempest and this torment That we be now inne, Lord. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1300/2 The Phariseis woulde haue had hym cease y<sup>e</sup> voice of the people himself. 1610 BARROUGH *Math. Physick* I. xxxix. (1639) 62 Sapa . . . doth cease paine much more then sweet wine. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 45 He, her fears to cease, Sent down the meek-eyed Peace. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Threfoold Life* xviii. 313 A dead man's sence is ceased.

6. To leave off, discontinue (one's own action; formerly also, one's anger or other passions).

c. 1420 *Sir Cleges* 297 Sese your angrie mode! 1528 *Impeach. Wolsey* 178 in *Furniv. Ballads* fr. MSS. I. 357 Sese thynne insaciat covetous mynde. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* Par. Pref. 4a, God of his merite was willing to cesse his wrath and vengeance. 1604 E. CRIMSTON *Siege of Ostend* 199 Whereby he might be constrained . . . to cease the dayly alarms which hee gaue. 1728 GAY *Begg.* O. n. Cease your funning. a. 1744 POPE *Dying Chr.* to *Soul* v. 5 Cease, fond Nature, cease thy strife. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 127 p. 6 Others have ceased their curiosity. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 3 To cease, for a little while, our endeavours.

b. with *vbl. sb.* as obj.

The *vbl. sb.* represents an earlier pr. pple.: see r. c. 138a WYCLIF *Ephes.* I. 16, I . . . cesse not doyng thankyngis [Vulg. *non cesso gratias agens*] for you. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 34 (Harl. MS.), þei cessid neuer drinking by þe space of iij. days or iij. a. 1533 Lb. BARNERS *Huon* xciii. 301 Desyre of hym in my name to cesse fyghtyng. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* viii. 25 From the age of fiftie yeares they shall cease waiting upon the service thereof. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 215 Throughout the entire measurement the snow never ceased falling.

c. *Mil.* *Cease fire*: a word of command.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 87 The fire is continued until the bugle sounds the *Cease*. *Ibid.* 89 The *Cease firing* has sounded. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 56 At the conclusion of the practice . . . the bugler is to sound the 'cease fire'. 1884 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 6/3 'Cease-fire' presently sounded.

† 7. To cause (an agent) to leave off (of an action); to appease, bring to rest, quiet. *Obs.*

c. 1320 *Seyn Sag.* 781 (W.) The grehound wolde nowt sessed be. c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. C. 391 Sesez childer of her sok, soghe hem so neuer. 1475 CAXTON *Yason* 66 b, Ysiphile . . . cessid herself of her lamentacions. 1480 - *Chron. Enc.* cxliii. 282 They wold haue done moche harme . . . nadde the maire. sessed hem with fayre wordes. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 35 When the toune clarkes had ceased the people. a. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 5 Eolus . . . ceisist swyth the small foulis of their sang. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 61 The . . . Lord of our tranquillity hath ceased the waves of the sea.

**Cease** (sɪz), *sb.* Also 4 *ses*, 5 *ceasse*. [a. OF. *ces*, f. *cesser*: see prec.] = CEASING, CESSION. *Obs.* exc. in the still occasional *Without cease*, without end, incessantly. (Cf. F. *sans cesse*.)

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3188 Of swiche bataille nas no ses To the night from armenowre. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The other he made to watche without cease. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 57 They brought the world into a wonderful perplexitie and cease. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 15 The cease of Maestie dies not alone. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alb.* § 99. 163 Which instantly hath caused cease of pain. 1798 *Log. Vanguard* 2 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* Nelson (1845) III. 54, 55 minutes past 2, a total cease of firing. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 65 We . . . think of space as . . . extending without cease in all directions. 1880 A MITCHELL *What is Civilis.* 183 It is without cease and everywhere undergoing change.

**Cease**, *obs.* f. of CESS, SEIZE.

† **Ceased**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* [f. CEASE v. + -ED.]

That has come to an end.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 81 The stinges of ceased liberte bee sharper than of liberte continued. 1633 F. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xv. With never ceas'd dissension.

**Ceaseless** (sɪˈsɪlz), a. [f. CEASE *sb.* + -LESS.]

Without ceasing, unceasing, uninterrupted.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. j. Make our Soules resolve in ceaselesse tears. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 967 Thou ceaselesse lackey to eternitie. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 9 With ceaselesse pain. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 145 We . . . listen to their deep and ceaseless roar. 1873 SYMONDS *Grih. Poets* x. 314 Ceaseless beating of the spray.

Hence **Ceaselessly** *adv.*, without ceasing, incessantly; **Ceaselessness**, ceaseless quality.

1593 DRAYTON *Ecolg.* x. 16 And me with hate, yet ceaselessly pursue. 1866 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 125 Every sort of damage was ceaselessly inflicted on the country around. 1877 LROGE *Confuctus* 309 To entire sincerity there belongs ceaselessness.

† **Ceas'er**. *Obs.* In 6 *seaser*, -our. [f. CEASE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who stops or puts a stop to. 1599 HAWTS *Examp. Virt.* xi. 195 O kyng of loue, and seaser of debate. *Ibid.* xiii. 249 O amiable kyng, seasour of debate.

**Ceasing** (sɪˈsɪnz), *vbl. sb.* [f. CEASE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb CEASE, in its various senses; cessation. *Without ceasing*: incessantly. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlv. [cxlv.] 12 Ilk day wilpouen cessyng. . . is all loue þe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxvi. 126 Thenne gaffe the kyng seassyng to hys wordes. 1592 GREENE *As I Conny-catch.* III. 119 The time of ceissing between the seuerall toyes and fancies hee plaied. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* v. 17 Pray without ceasing. 1745 WARBURTON *Remarks Occas.* Refl. II. (R.) Spencer . . . did not mean by abrogation a ceasing, but an alteration. 1862 FRENCH *Poems, Justine Mart.* II The ceasing of this painful breath.

2. *Comb.* † *ceasing-day*, day of rest, sabbath.

138a WYCLIF *Leu.* xxiii. 4 Thes ben the holy cesyng daies of the Lord.

**Ceasyle**: see CEASABLE.

**Cebacio**, **Cebal**, obs. ff. SEBACIO, SABLE.

**Cebadilla**: see CEBADILLA.

† **Cebell**. *Musical. Obs.* or *Hist.* See quot.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* (1853) II. 706 We meet also among the compositions of the English masters of the violin who lived in the time of Charles II., with an air called the Cebell . . . it appears to have been an air in duple time of four bars or measures, only repeated in division at the will of the composer. . . the several strains are alternately in the grave and the acute series of notes in the musical scale.

**Cebine** (sɪˈbeɪn), a. [f. CEB-US + -INE; in mod. L. *cebinus*: see below.] Of, or pertaining to, the family of monkeys of which the Cebus is the type.

1863 HUXLEY *Mamm. Pl. Nat.* II. 80 Some of the Cebine apes.

**Cebocephalic** (sɪˈboːsɪfæˈlɪk), a. [f. Gr. *κεῖβος* monkey + *κεφαλή* head + -ic.] Monkey-headed.

1881 *Nature* XXXIII. 235 A cebocephalic caprine monster.

† **Cebatane**. *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *cebatana*, *cerbatana* of same meaning, app. ad. Arab. (and Pers.) زبابانة; *zabaṭāna*, سبطانة *sabaṭāna* blowing tube for shooting birds (for which Pedro de Alcalá has *zarbatāna*, Dozy); also found in Pg. *sarabatana*, It. *cerbottana*, Fr. *sarbatane*, *sarbacane*.]

A blow-pipe for shooting with.

1671 in SKINNER II. [who says it occurs only in a Dict.] 1708-20 KERSEY, *Cebatana*, a Trunk to shoot at Birds with Clay-pellets. 1775 in ASH.

|| **Cebus** (sɪˈbʊz). [mod.L. a. Gr. *κεῖβος*.] A genus of long-tailed monkeys, inhabiting the forests of S. America, including the Sapajous.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* ix. (1864) 253 The White Cebus . . . inhabited the forests on the opposite side of the river. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1883) 70 Thus Renegger observed an American Monkey (a Cebus) carefully driving away the flies which plagued her infant.

**Cec**, **Cecchin**, obs. forms of SIOK, SEQUIN.

**Cece**, obs. form of CEASE.

† **Ceceril**. *Obs.* [? f. CE = C + *ceril* = CERILLA, CERILLA.] The letter C with a cedilla (ç).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* v. *Cedilla*. The cedilla is called by some of our printers *ceceril*.

**Ceche**, **Cechelle**, obs. ff. CATON v., SATCHEL.

**Cecias**, var. of CACIAS, north-east wind.

**Cecil** (seˈsɪl), 'A name for hashed beef' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*). Minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, etc., with seasoning, made up into balls, sprinkled with bread-crumbs, and fried.

1819 *New Syst. Dom. Cookery* (Murray) 39 To dress . . . Cecils, Mince any kind of meat, crumbs of bread, a good deal of onion, some anchovies, etc. . . make them into balls of the size and shape of a turkey's egg, with an egg; sprinkle them with fine crumbs, and fry them of a yellow brown. 1837 *New Syst. Cookery* 51 To dress the same [cold beef] called Cecils.

**Cecily**, obs. form of CECILY.

**Cecions**, obs. form of SESSIONS.

**Cecity** (sɪˈsɪti). *arch.* Also 6 *cecite*, -tis, 6-9 *cecoty*. [ad. L. *cecitas*, f. *cecus* blind; cf. F. *cecit*. See -TRY.] Blindness. (Usually fig.)

1528 ROY *Sat.* (1845). To lead men in blynde cecite. a. 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* III. Wks 1485 III. 749 Unreasonable cecity and blindness. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amet. Lit.* (1867) 355 The cecity of superstition. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 64 His cecity was perhaps no absolute impediment to the discharge of his pastoral duties. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Ode Westm. Abbey*, After light's term, a term of cecity.

† **Cecograph** (sɪˈkɒɡrəf). [f. L. *cecus* blind + Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] A writing apparatus for the blind.

1851 *Catalogue of Exhib.* III. 1187 Two pieces of apparatus called 'cecographo' for writing in black characters and small hand. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cecograph*, the French writing-apparatus for the blind; a chironag.

**Cecum**, var. of CÆCUM, the blind-gut.

**Cecutiency** (sɪˈkɪʃi-*ti*nsi). [f. L. *cecūtiens* pr. ppl. stem of *cecūtiare* to be blind, f. *cecus* blind. See -ENCY.] A tendency to blindness; partial blindness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 152 There is in them [mole] no cecity, yet more than a cecutiency. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cecutiency*, dimness of vision.

† **Cecutient**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] Partially blind, dim-sighted. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.  
**Ced**, obs. form of SEEN.

**Cedar** (sɪˈdɑːr). Forms: 1 cedar, -or, 3-6 cedre, (4 cedri), 4-5 cedar, -ur, -yr, (cyder, -yr, sydyr), 6 cedar, 6- cedar. [ME. *cedar*, n. OF. *cedre*, ad. L. *cedrus*, ad. Gr. *κέδρος*; (the OF. repr. of *cedrus* would have been *cierre*). OE. *ceder* was directly ad. Lat.]

1. A well-known evergreen conifer, the *Pinus Cedrus* of Linnæus, *Abies Cedrus*, *Cedrus Libani* of other botanists, called Cedar of Lebanon from its most famous early locality.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xviij[iv]. 5 Se God brycð þa hean cedar on Libano. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1399 þe fader in cedre þou sal take, a tre of heght, þat has no make. a. 1300 *E. E. Pr.* ciii. 16 þe cedres of Yban Whilk he planted with his hand. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. axiii. (Tollem. MS.) The cedre is mozte hyge tre, lady and quene of all tren. a. 1520 *Myrr. Orr Ladye* 282 Cedre, is a tree.. so durable that yt rotteth neuer. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Song of Solomon* i. 17 The beames of our house are cedars and our rafters of firs. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iii. 45 Marcus we are but shrubs, no Cedars we. 1725 *BERKELEY Prop. Wks.* III. 222 Tall cedars that sheltered their orange trees from the north wind. c. 1844 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal. II.* (1838) 140 To them the cedar was a portent, a grand and awful work of God.

b. The wood of this tree.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8007 Wandis..Of cydyr, pyne, and of cyress. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* ii. 20 Cedre may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, rote. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* 1701 li. xi. The tymbre.. Was halfe of Cedre as I rerherc can. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 626 With Smoak of burning Cedar scent thy Walls. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Cedar is of so dry a nature, that it will not endure to be fastened with iron nails. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* ii. 331 In halls OF Lebanonian cedar.

2. Applied to the genus *Cedrus*, or subgenus of *Abies*, which contains beside the Cedar of Lebanon, the Mount Atlas or Silvery Cedar (*A. or C. atlantica*) and the Deodara or Indian Cedar (*A. or C. Deodara*). The distinguishing character of the cedars consists in the evergreen leaves disposed, many together, in fascicles, and the erect cones with their carpels separating from the axis.

3. Applied, with or without distinguishing epithet, to various trees more or less resembling the true cedar: including species of *Cedrela*, *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Pinus*, etc.: e. g. *Barbadoes*, *Bermuda*, *Canary*, *Pencil-wood*, *Prickly*, *Virginia Red*, *White Cedar*, which are species of *Juniper*; *Barbadoes Bastard*, *Brasilian*, *Chinese*, *East Indian*, *Falsa*, *Honduras*, *Jamaica*, *Red Australian*, *Singapore*, *West Indian Cedar*, which are species of *Cedrela*; *British Columbian*, *Californian*, *White Cedar*, which are *Thujas*; *Bussaco*, *Goa*, *Oregon White*, *Port Orford White Cedar*, which are *Cypresses*. *Bastard Cedar*, in different countries, applied to species of *Cedrela*, *Dysoxylon*, *Guazuma*, *Icica*. The 'cedar' used for black lead pencils is the wood of *Juniperus bermudiana* and *virginiana*, which also yield Oil of Cedar. Also *Oape Cedar*, *Widdingtonia juniperoides*; *Dominica C.*, *Bignonia Leucocylon*; *Inense C.*, *Libocedrus*; *Japan C.*, *Cryptomeria japonica*; *Queensland C.*, *Pentaceras australis*; *Red Californian C.*, *Libocedrus decurrens*; *Russian C.*, *Pinus Cembra*; *Water C.*, *Chamæcyparis*.

1703 *Art's Improv.* i. 26 Above all, is commended, the Oil of Cedar, or that of Juniper. 1725 *SLOANE Jamaica II.* 128 Cedar Tree [*Juniperus Barbadosis*]. It has a reddish, not close but lax, odoriferous wood. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. The cedar brought from Barbadoes and Jamaica is a spurious sort. Cedar cups..are made out of the wood of the bastard cedar. 1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* x3 The cedar [*Cedrela odorata*] and mahogany..may be raised with little care in all the waste hilly lands. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 459 Bermuda Cedar is..imported for encasing black lead in pencils. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 151 The main production [of the Great Dismal Swamp] has been of cypress and juniper, the latter commonly known as white cedar, at the North. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 247 The wood of *Juniperus virginiana* is commonly used for 'lead pencils', under the name of Red Cedar. 1880 *SILVER & Co.'s S. Africa* (ed. 3) 125 They are patches of Cape Cedar..and this is the only locality in which the tree is found.

4. attrib. and Comb., as cedar beam (OE. = tree), forest, nut, parlour, pencil, pillar, rail, shade, swamp, top, tree, wood; cedar-coloured, -like adjs.; also cedar-bird, the American Wax-wing, *Ampelis carolinensis*, a species of Chatterer haunting cedar-trees; cedar-nut, the seed of *Pinus Cembra*.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* ciii[iv]. 16 Cwice \*ceder-beamas, þa ðu cuðlice sylfa gesettest. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* vii. 2 With Cedar beames upon the pillars. 1871 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 7 A flock of \*cedar-birds comes. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 686/4 Three nests of the cedar-bird..in a single orchard. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria I.* 154 A \*cedar canoe. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 36 A \*cedar-coloured soil equally well-stapled. 1808 *SOUTHWY Thalaba* i. xxi. The woodman's axe Open'd the \*cedar-forest to the sun. 1631 *B. JOHNSON New Inn* iii. l. (R.) His tall And growing gravity so \*Cedar-like. 1863 *Mrs. ATKINSON Tartar*

*Steppes* 57 Each lady having a plate in her hand filled with \*cedar nuts, which she was occupied in cracking and eating. 1878 *MORLEY Diderot II.* 48 The atmosphere of the \*cedar-parlour. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* vii. 2 Four rows of \*Cedar pillars. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 151 Rough poles of the juniper, under the name of \*cedar-tails, are sent to New York. a. 1835 *Mrs. HELMANS Graves of Housh.* The Indian knows his place of rest, far in the \*cedar shade. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 267 The pine-barrens and \*cedar-swamps of America. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 858 \*Cedar tops and hills seem burnished gold. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xviij[iv]. 5 Þes Godes word brycð \*cedor-treowu. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* xxiv. 6 As Cedar trees beside the waters. — *Ezra* iii. 7 Cedar trees from Lebanon. 1719 *Dr Foe Crusoe* (1840) i. xvi. 272, I pitched upon a..cedar-tree. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Chron.* xxii. 4 They of Tyre, brought much \*Cedar wood to David. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 442 Among the chief exports of Costa Rica are tortoise-shell and cedar-wood.

**Cedared** (sɪˈdɑːrd), ppl. a. rare. [f. CEDAR + -ED.] Furnished with cedars.

1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* 11, Cedared Lebanon. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 146 Cedared solitudes.

† **Cedarly**, *a. Obs.* rare-1. Cedar-like.

1632 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Cedarly tallness.

**Cedarn** (sɪˈdɑːn), *a. poet.* [f. CEDAR + -EN.] Of or pertaining to cedar-trees; made of cedar.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 98 West winds..About the cedarn alleys fling..cassia's balmy smells. 1826 *COLERIDGE Kubla Khan*, Down the green hill athwart a cedarn cover. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* v. 510 He cut his cedarn poems, fine As sketched on their pencils. 1859 *TENNISON End* 136 Moving toward a cedarn cabinet.

† **Cedary**, *a.* In 7 cedry. [f. CEDAR + -Y: cf. *sugary*, *watery*.] Having the colour or properties of cedar.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* ii. iii. § 2 (T.) That which comes from Bergen being..of a yellow or more cedry colour, is esteemed much before the white. 1847 in *CRAIG, Cedry*.

**Cede** (sɪd), *v.* Also 7 ced. [a. F. *cede-r* (16th c. in Littre), ad. L. *cedere* to give way, yield, retreat. (? or directly from L.)]

† 1. *intr.* To give way, give place, yield to.

1633 *W. STRUTHER True Happiness* 49 It is a great gift of God to seek God: It is second to no gift, because it is the first; It succeedeth no grace, which hath no precedent, and cedeth to none that hath the perfection of all. 1673 *O. WALKER Education* 266 In controversies let the master sometimes cede to his servant. c. 1675 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 184 He only ceds to him [his father] in pedantry. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* III. 264 [Let] private concerns always cede to the common good.

† 2. Of possessions: To pass over to. *Obs.*

1756 *SHENSTONE Ruin'd Abbey* Wks. 1764 I. 317 This fair domain Had well nigh ceded to the slothful hands Of monks libidinous.

3. *trans.* To give up, grant; to yield, surrender: esp. to give up a portion of territory.

1754 *A. DRUMMOND Trav.* 256 (T.) That honour was entirely ceded to the Parthian royal race. 1787 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1850) II. 316 This copy has been ceded to me as a favor. 1798 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* I. 8 The provinces which Ld. Cornwallis had compelled him to cede to the Company. 1823 *J. MARSHALL Const. Opn.* (1839) 269 His most Christian Majesty ceded to the Queen of Great Britain, all Nova Scotia, etc.

Hence *Ceded* ppl. a.

1844 *WILSON Brit. India* II. ii. xii. 545 The Ceded and Conquered provinces. 1886 *YULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* *Ceded Districts*, a name applied familiarly at the beginning of this century to the territory south of the Tungabhadra river, which was ceded to the Company by the Nizam in 1800, after the defeat and death of Tipoo Sultan.

**Cedent** (sɪˈdɛnt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *cedent-em*, pr. ppl. of *cedere* to CEDE.]

† *A.* as *adj.* 'Giving place, departing, yielding'. *Obs.* rare-0.

*B.* *sb.* *Rom. & Sc. Law.* One who assigns property to another.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 145 The cedent remains Rebelle and at the Home 1754 *ENSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 245 Letters of diligence, which have been issued in the name of the cedent, cannot be executed by the messenger in the assignee's name. 1818 *COLCROCKE Oblig. & Contracts* I. 220 The right passes..from the cedent to the assignatory. [1880 *MURHEAD Ulpian* xix. § 9 Cession in court..is accomplished by cooperation of three persons,—the cedent, the vindicant, and the addicent.]

**Ceder** (sɪˈdɑːr). rare. [f. CEDE *v.* + -ER.] One who cedes (territory or possession).

1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/3 Ceder of the infinitely more important position at Zulacar.

**Cedilla** (sɪˈdɪlɪə). [a. Sp. *cedilla* = It. *cediglia*, on L. type \**zēticula*, dim. of *zēta* the letter z; see quot. 1878.] A mark (,) derived from the letter z, written, especially in French and Portuguese (formerly also in Spanish) words, under c, to show that it has the 'soft' sound of the letter in positions in which the 'hard' sound would be normal, as before a, o, u. An earlier form was *CHILLILLA*.

CHAMBERS 1753 takes *cedilla* as the letter c with the subscript mark; printers still sometimes use it in this sense.

1599 *MINSHEY Span. Gram.* 6 Marked with a dash vnder it thus, ꝑ, called ꝑ Ceilla, or ꝑ Cedilla, is proper to the Arabique tongue, from whence it was first taken. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Cedilla*..denotes a sort of small c, to the bottom of which is affixed a kind of virgula, as c.. The cedilla is called by some of our printers a ceciller. 1878 *KIRCHIN tr. Brachet's Fr. Dict.* s. v. The cedilla was a s, placed first by the side of, afterwards underneath the letter affected.

† **Cedmata**, *sb. pl.* [mod L., a. Gr. *κέδματα* sb. pl.] (See quot.) Hence † **Cedmatous** *a. Obs.* 1715 *KERSEY, Cedmata* (G.), humours falling down upon the joints, especially about the Hips. 1736 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Cedmata*, old name for chronic pains of the joints, particularly the hip-joint.

**Cedr-**, repr. L. *cedr-us* cedar, forming terms of chemistry, etc. **Cedrene**, a liquid hydrocarbon (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>) found in the resin of the cedar of Lebanon.

† **Cedria**, a name applied sometimes to the oil of cedar, sometimes to the pitch or resin, but properly to the crude tears of the cedar. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Cedriret**, a product obtained by Reichenbach from the tar of beechwood, said to crystallize in fine needles. **Cedrium** = *cedria*.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 926 Thai thurle a nutte, & stuffe it so withinne With brymstoon, chaf, & cedria. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 127 Cedria, the liquor of Cedar swageth toothach being put therein. 1847 *CRAIG, Cedriret* crystallises into a kind of net-work, composed of red crystals. 1708-15 *KERSEY, Cedrium*.

**Cedrat**, -ate (sɪˈdret). [a. F. *cedrat*, ad. It. *cedrato*, f. *cedro* (= L. *citrus*) citron.] A variety of the citron or lemon.

1781 *J. T. DILLON Trav. Spain* 399 The cedrats are so large as sometimes to weigh more than six pounds. 1783 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 195 The agrume (the general name of all kind of orange, lemon, cedrate, and bergamot-trees). 1847 *CRAIG, Cedrate Lemon*, a variety..with round smooth fruit, having a long acute point.

† **Cedrated**, ppl. a. *Obs.* rare-0 [f. mod. L. *cedrat-us* + -ED.] 'Anointed with juice or oil of cedrat-trees' (Bailey 1736).

1775 in *ASH*.

† **Cedre**. *Obs.* [Fr., ad. It. *cedro* citron.] = CEDRAT.

1712 *tr. Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 150 That which bears the Name of the Cedre or Bourgamot. 1708-15 *KERSEY, Cedre* (F.), a kind of Citron, or Lemon.

† **Cedrela** (sɪˈdriːlə). [mod. L., a. Sp. *cedrela*, dim. of *cedro*, *cedra* CEDAR. In F. *cédrél*.] A genus of large trees, common in the West Indies, Hindostan, and Australia, species of which are called *Cedar* or *Bastard Cedar*.

1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. x69 The thick forest abounding in Cedrelas. 1871 *MATIER Travancore* 98 Febrifuges, such as the bark..of *Cedrela*.

† **Cedrelaceous** (sɪˈdriːləːs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *cedrela* + -ACEOUS.] Of, or pertaining to, the *Cedrelaceæ*, or *Cedrela* order, which includes the cedar of Australia, and the mahogany-tree of the Spanish Main.

† **Cedrelate**. *Obs.* rare. [L. *cedrelatē*, Gr. *κεδρελάτη*, f. *κέδρ-ος* cedar + *ἐλάτη* pine-tree.] (See quot.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 388 Of the greater Cedar there be two kinds..Some call this Cedar, Cedrelate: whereof cometh the best Rosin. 1736 *BAILEY, Cedrelate*, the large sort of cedar, which grows as big as a fir-tree, and yields rosin or pitch as that does. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Cedrin**. *Chem.* The crystalline active principle of cedron seeds.

1863 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* s. v., The fruit [of Cedron] after exhaustion with ether, yields to alcohol a crystallisable substance cedrin.

**Cedrine** (sɪˈdriːn, -ɪn), *a.* [ad. L. *cedrin-us* of cedar.] Of or pertaining to cedar.

1736 *BAILEY, Cedrine*, a 1794 *Sir W. Jones Tales* (1807) 179 Ivy roofs, and cedrine floors.

**Cedron**. *a.* A small tree of New Granada (*Simaba Cedron*, N. O. *Simarubaceæ*). *b.* The fruit of this tree. Also attrib.

1859 *MARCY Prairie Trav.* iv. 131 Cedron..is a nut that grows on the Isthmus of Panama..said to be an infallible antidote to serpent-bites. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1059 The Cedron of commerce which looks like a blanched almond, but is larger, is the kernel of this fruit. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Cedron seeds..are employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents, for hydrophobia, and for intermittent fevers.

**Cedry**, obs. form of CEDARY.

† **Cedula**. *Obs.* [Sp. *cedula* (pe'dula), SOHED-ULE, q. v.] A permit or order issued by the Spanish government; also applied to securities issued by some of the S. American governments.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6323/2 The King of Spain's Cedula for the South Sea Company's annual Ship. 1739 *King's Declar. War agst. Spain* in *Beaton Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. App. 10 Notwithstanding the many promises made, and cedulas issued, signed by the said King [of Spain].

**Cedule**, early spelling of SOHEDULE.

† **Ceduous**, *a. Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *ceduus*, f. *ced-ere* to fell: see -uous.] Suitable for felling.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1699) 2 These [trees] we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, fruticant, and shrubby. 1736 *BAILEY, Ceduous*, as ceduous trees, such as are us'd to be cut or lopp'd. 1847 in *CRAIG*, etc.

**Cedyr**, obs. form of CIDER.

**Cee** (sɪ). Name of the letter C. *a.* See quot. 1542. *b.* A term formerly current in the Universities for a certain quantity of beer.

1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* A vj b, C, a cee, the xvj. part of a penny. q, a kewe, the viij. [part]. 1628 *EARLE Microscop.* (Arb.) 38 Hee [old College Butler] domineers ouer Fresh men..and puzzles them with strange language of



Cues, and Cees, and some broken Latine. 1635 1st Pt. *Jerónimo* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 367 Hast thou... suck'd Philosophy, ate cues, drank cees?

Cee, obs. form of SEA, SEE.

**Cee spring, C-spring.** *Coach-building.* A spring, shaped like the letter C, used to support the body of a carriage.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 72 Named according to their shape... the S, the C, the... grasshopper spring. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1525 The springs... differ not from the present fashionable C spring. 1878 MRS. EDWARDS *767 xiii.* 568 Her ambition is bounded by a brougham on C springs. 1884 *Times* 30 Oct. (Adv.) 13/5 An elegant light patent landau, brougham, patent cee-spring Princess Victoria and mail phaeton.

Ceele, obs. form of CEDE, SEED.

Ceekenesse, obs. form of SICKNESS.

Ceel(e), obs. ff. CELL v., CELL, SEAL, SELE, time.

Ceeldam, celdom, obs. ff. SELDOM.

Ceeler, var. of CELURE, Obs.

Ceem, obs. f. SEAM, SEEM.

Ceeue, var. of SENE<sup>2</sup>, Obs., synod.

Ceerche, Ceerle, obs. ff. SEARCH, CIRCLE.

Ceere, obs. form of CERE v.

Ceeue, ceesse, obs. ff. CEASE, SEIZE.

Cege, Cegge, obs. ff. SIEGE, SEDGE.

|| **Ceiba** (sai'ba). [Sp. (pei'ba); possibly of native West Indian origin.] The God-tree, Silk Cotton-tree of the W. Indies, *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (Bombax Ceiba). (Miller.)

1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* x. 157 Ceiba, and Indian fig, and plane sublime. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. iv. (1864) 92 He gave three cuts with his sword on a large ceiba tree which grew in the place. 1852 TR. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 3 The ceiba with its large yellow flowers. 1879 BODDAM-WHITTHAM *Roraima* 63 One who... kneels before an oak as the wild Indian does before his ceiba.

**Ceil** (sīl), sb. poet. rare. [f. next.] = CEILING. (Cf. the earlier CYLL.)

1840 GALT *Demon* Desl. VII. 48 The awning clouds were as a cavern's ceil. 1861 *Bentley Ballads* 47 As the figures we see in an arabesque... In Gothic vaulted ceils.

**Ceil, ciel** (sīl), v. Forms: 5 ceel-yn, selyn, 6 seale, sela, cele, cyle, syle, (Sc. syll), 6-7 seel(e), 7 seil(e, sel, oel, seal, 7- cīel, ceil. [Of *ceil* v. (recorded of date 1428) and the derived *ceiling* (1380), *ceiled*, with the cognate sb. found as CYLL in sense of 'canopy' c1500, *celure*, found as *syllure*, *cyllure* ? a 1400, the derivation is doubtful. The group is not very old in Eng., and traces of it in French are scanty.

Three sources have been suggested: (1) L. *celāre*, F. *celer* (with c in Litré) to hide, conceal, cover up; (2) L. *calāre* to carve, engrave in relief; (3) L. *calum* sky, vault of heaven. If L. *celāre* could be shown to have acquired in late L. or Romanic the simple sense of 'cover', it would suitably explain the Eng. words in all their uses; but such is not the case, and in particular, F. *celer* does not appear to approach the required sense. In favour of L. *calāre* (cf. *cieler* Godef.) there are certainly early quotations (see sense 1, and CEILING 1) in which 'carve', 'carving', is a possible sense; but nothing of the kind occurs under *celāre*, and if *ceil* ever meant 'carve' this sense evidently soon entirely gave way to one congruous with that of *celāre*. On the other hand we have the known fact that med. L. *calum*, It. *cielo*, F. *ciel*, acquired the sense of 'canopy, vault, roof, tester of a bed, etc.'; and there are traces of a derived vb. *calāre* to canopy or vault, whence *calārum*, *calātūra*, in senses identical with or derived from *calum*. Difficulties are that while *ceil* v. and *celure* were so common in 15-16th c. English, and can hardly be connected with L. exc. through Fr., their occurrence in OF. itself is extremely rare: a single instance of *cieler* pa. pple. (with variants *celae*, *chelee*, *couverte*) has been noted in Chrestien de Troyes, Yvain (ed. Forster 964). It is possible that \**celure*, \**celure*—L. *calātūra* was common in Anglo-French, and thence passed into English, but the whole subject remains for the present beset with conflicting difficulties; the apparently certain point being that we cannot separate the Eng. words from *calum*, *ciel*, canopy. See CELEURE.]

†1. *trans.* ? To furnish with a canopy, hangings, or a screen. Obs. Cf. CELURE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65 Ceelyn wythe sylure, celo. *Ibid.* 452 Selyn wythe sylure, celo.

†2. To cover with a lining of woodwork, sometimes of plaster, etc. (the interior roof or walls of a house or apartment); to wainscot. Obs.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 The seide parloire... latitid, glazid and selyd. 1519 *Horman Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 65 These walls shal be celyd with cyprusse. The rofe shal be celed vauwtwyse and with cheker work. 1535 COVERDALE *a Chron.* iii. 5 The grete house syled he with Pyne tre, and overlayed it with the best golde. [Wyclif covered; 1611 *text*; Vulg. *text*; Heb. has same word *ḥēṭ* for both *syled* and *overlayed*.] 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 87 Fine greynyd Okes, apte to sele Howses. 1599 MINSHUR *Syn. Dict.*, *Enysseur*, to sele or plaister houses. ? a 1600 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam. s.v. *Syle*). To sylle the kirk. 1611 CORGA, *Planckir*, to sele or close, with boards.

fig. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. (1641) 18/2 This proud Palace where we rule and dwell... had fall'n long since, Had't not been siel'd round with moist Elements. 1625 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt.*, *Juvenil.* (1633) 479 A Bower... Seil'd so close, with boughes all greene Tytan cannot pry betweene.

b. To overlay (with gold, marble, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 571 Slitting marble into thin plates, therewith to cover and seel as it were the outsides of VOL. II.

walls. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 181 Their Palaces they seel and trim with gold.

3. *esp.* To line the roof of, provide or construct an inner roof for (a building or apartment); usually, to plaster the roof. Cf. CEILING 5.

1519 [see 2]. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 346 The Church is very lofty, and Cealed with Irish Oak. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 333 The rooms are wainscoted and cieled with ash of Poland. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 517 Every apartment is floored with sandal, and cieled with nacre. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 27 The nave has just been cieled in wood.

fig. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxiv. 317 Enormous precipices wall it in; the clear blue ceils it over.

4. *Naut.* To line (a ship, or a compartment in a ship). Cf. CEILING 4 b.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 85 The Bread-room... being seeled with Lead [on p. 84 the words used are 'lined with lead'].

Ceile, var. of SELE, Obs., time, happiness.

**Ceiled, cieled** (sīld), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Having the interior (roof or walls) overlaid or lined with wood, etc.; wainscoted. Obs. exc. *Naut.*; see CELL v. 4.

1539 BIBLE (Taverner) *Haggai* i. 4 Ye your selues can fynd tyme to dwell in syled houses. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 197 Walles, Som seeld, some hangd, a 1617 *Hieron Wks.* i. 640 The... large chambers, sieled with cedar, and painted with vermilion. 1611 BIBLE *Haggai* i. 4 Is it time for you, O yee, to dwell in your sieled (1633 cieled) houses? 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 20 The entire interior was lined, cieled, with cork.

2. Having the roof covered or plastered internally, so as to conceal the rafters, etc.; provided with a ceiling.

1872 BRET HARTE *Prose & P.* I. 159 The dark platform, which led to another low-ceiled room. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 5 The kitchen is a cieled, papered, and carpeted room.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Covered, overlaid; studded.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. v. (1354) 163a, With plate of gold celyd, y<sup>e</sup> shone full shene. 1568 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1608) 232 The arches stary seeld, Where th' all-creator hath disposed well The Sun and Moon.

Ceiler, variant of CELURE, Obs.

**Ceiling, ceiling** (sī'lin), vbl. sb. Forms: 4 celyng, (6 sel-, sil-, syling), 6-7 seeling, 7 ceeling, 7-8 siele(e)ing, 6- cieiling, 7- ceiling. [f. prec. + -ING 1.]

I. The action of the verb CELL.

†1. The action of lining (the roof or walls of) an apartment with boards, or (more rarely) with plaster, etc. Obs. exc. *Naut.*

(The sense 'carving' is possible in the two earliest quotes.) 1497 *Acc. Ld. Treas.* I. 357 (Jam. s.v. *Siling*) Item, to the keyour that tuk in task the siling of the chapel, in part of payment, *ij* lib. viiijss. 1519 *Horman Vulg.* 243 Vautynge, and celyng, with cunnyng caryunge and peyntynge... ornateeth wonderly lordys howises. 1617 CAPT. SMITH *Seamans' Gram.* ii. 13 There remains nothing... but only sieeling the Cabins. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 149/2 Seileing is House Painting where Plaster Walls are made to look like Wainscate or outlandish Timber.

2. *esp.* The lining of the roof of a room with woodwork, plaster, or the like; now, usually, with lath and plaster.

1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. 90 Their cieeling their rooms with wood and neatly painting, and sometimes gilding them. 1801 HURTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 88 Plasterers' work... namely, ceiling, which is plastering on laths.

II. *concretely.*

†3. A screen of tapestry, a curtain. Obs.

c 1450 *Poc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 626 Celynge, *velamen*. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (14 Edw. IV) 1. 232 b, The Franche kyng... caused the lord of Countay... with the lord of Argenton... to stande secretly behynd a selyng or a hangyng in his chamber... so that what soever were purposed to hym, they standing behind the clothe, might easely see, and facile heare the same. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 342 He is the curtaine and seeling, the rafter and ornament of his church. 1632 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* 343 Creepeth in betweene the walls and seelings.

†4. The wooden lining of the roof or walls of a room; panelling; wainscoting. Obs. Cf. CELL v. 2.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2231 Pe celyng with-inne was siluer plat & with red gold ful wel ygild. 1555 *Fardle Facious* II. i. 117 They haue—cieelings, voutinges, dores and gates couered with siluer. 1598 FLORIO, *Cielo*, the seeling, vpperface or rooffe of a house. 1612 BACON *Ess. Vain-glory* (Arb.) 461 Varnish, that makes Seelings not onely Shine, but Last. 1632 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 187 Five yeards and a halfe of square seeling to the orgaine frame. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 67 They go out into the room about three-quarters of a yard, and are faced with some neat sieleing.

b. *Naut.* The inside planking of a ship's bottom, carried up to the lowest deck; = FOOT-WALING.

1633 T. JAMES *Voyage* 50 In the runne of her. he cut away the seeling. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 117 Their ceiling was dammed up with a certain kind of mortar to dead the shot. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 783 Cutting, the Seeling of the Ship, they immediately stopt the Leak. 1749 WADDELL *ibid.* XLVI. 112 Another Part of it went through the Starboard Side, without any Hurt to the Ceiling (or inside Plank). 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 203 Between the inside lining of the ship's bottom, which is called the cieiling, and the outside planking, there is a space of about seventeen or eighteen inches. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* xix. 424 The Liverpool rule... states that the ceiling in the flat of hold is to be laid in hatches.

5. *esp.* The undercovering of a roof or floor, concealing the timbers; the plaster of the top of a room.

1535 COVERDALE *Song of Sol.* i. 17 Y<sup>e</sup> sylinges of oure house are of Cedre tre, & oure balkes of Cypress. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. xv. (1622) 133 Betweene the rooffe and the seeling, the three Senators. hid themselves. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vult.*, It [my cottage] doth adore thee with the seeling low. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 67 Every hundred of Laths cover six yards of Ceiling or Partitioning. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *lett.* I. xxxvi. 136 The ceiling is always of wood... inlaid or painted with flowers. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* I. xi. Do'st thou not expect the cieiling to fall down on thy head for so notorious a lie? 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Gothic Archit.* i. iii. 53 At Canterbury... the choir itself had a flat boarded ceiling. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 172 The water had found its way through the ceiling into the room beneath.

6. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 344 The Brow of Heav'n... The gorgeous Seeling of th' immortal Frame. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang.* 315 You that haue neglected heaven, which God hath made your more glorious seeling. c 1630 DRUMM, of HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 322 Those boundless bounds where stars do move, The cieiling of the christal round above. 1821 CLARK *Pill. Minstr.* I. 205 The rose's blushing bloom, Loveliest cieiling of the bower.

7. *Comb.* mostly attrib., as ceiling-board, joist, -relievo, -sky, -work; also ceiling-wards adv.

c 1520 *Men. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 202 Johanni Henryson... sawyngseyling bordes perijidies at di. 272. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. [lxviii.] 6 They cutt downe all the sylinge worke of y<sup>e</sup> Sanctuary with bylles & axes. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 68 Seeling Joyces on Ceilinging. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A covering of plaster over laths nailed, where there is no upper room, on joists for the purpose: hence called ceiling joists. 1840 HOOD *Kilmnaskey* li 4 Nothing but gold!... On the walls... the ceiling-sky. 1850 LITCH tr. *Miller's Anc. Art* § 402, 537 A Nereid in a ceiling-relievo at Palmyra. 1879 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/1 These princesses who piously fold their hands and look ceiling-wards.

**Ceilinged** (sī'ljnd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a ceiling; also ceilinged-off, cut off by a ceiling.

18. WORDSW. *Miscell. Sonn.* i. xv, Cell... with purpleal shell Ceilinged and roofed. 1862 OWEN I. 80 A low, black, ceilinged room. 1884 W. URWICK *Nonconf.* in *Herts* 190 The massive roof of solid oak beams, ceilinged off.

† **Ceinte**, Obs. Also 4 seynt, 5 ceynste; also SAINT, SAIN, q.v. [a. OF. *ceint*, *ceinct*:—L. *cinctus* in some sense f. *cingere* to gird.] A girdle; the woven portion of a girdle.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 793 (Add. MS.) Abowte hure myddel a seynt sche sougt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 329 Girt with a ceint of silk with barres smale. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. v. (1859) 76 These Angels ledde thre spirites whiche were... gyrd with ceynetes of gold. 1530 *PAISOR.* 268/2 Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu*.

|| **Ceinture**, rare. [F. *ceinture* (sgntūr):—L. *cinctura*, f. *cingere* to gird.] = CINTURE.

1866 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 8 A simple white muslin dress and blue ceinture.

**Ceiss, ceisse**, obs. forms of CEASE, SEIZE.

**Cek**, obs. form of SACK, SICK.

**Cekyn**, obs. form of SEEK.

**Cekyr**, obs. form of SICKER, sure.

† **Cela'de, celate**, obs. ff. SALADE, helmet.

1611 FLORIO, *Bacinctio*, a skull or celate (1598 sallet) or such head-piece. *Celata*, a morion, a celade (1598 sallet).

**Celadine**, obs. and dial. var. of CELANDINE.

**Celadon** (se-lādon). [a. F. *celadon*; according to Littré the colour was named after Celadon, a character in D'Urfé's romance of *Astrée*.] The name of a pale shade of green resembling that of the willow. Also attrib. and as adj.

1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms of Art.* Celadon, a Sea-green Colour. 1857 LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics.* *My Neighb.* *Rose* iii, I doat upon Frail jars, turquoise and celadon. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla* L. I. 125 A cool green-blue, a celadon tint that reposed the eye and the brain. 1877 LONGER, in *Harper's Mag.* Dec., A sky just washed by gentle April rains, And beautiful with celadon.

**Celadonite**, *Min.* [Named 1847, f. prec. and -ITE.] Green earth of Verona (Dana); a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 463 Celadonite, colour deep-olive-green, celandine-green, apple-green.

**Celandine** (se-lāndin). Forms: 4 celydoine, -oyne, 5 celydon, -oun, celidoynne, 6 celidone, celandynne, selandine, 5-7 celondine, sellondine, salandine, sal-, sall-, selendynne, -ine, solydyne, 6-7 celendine, 8, 9 dial. celadine, 6- celandine. See also CELADONY 1. [ME. *celidoine*, a. OF. *celidoine*:—late L. *celidonia*, Lat. *chelidonia* (-onium), ad. Gr. *χελιδώνιον*, f. *χελιδών* swallow.

In reference to the name, ancient writers stated that the flower appeared at the time of the arrival of the swallows, and withered at their departure. The story of the use made of the juice by swallows (see quot. 1601 in 2 a) was probably suggested by the name. For the intrusive *n* cf. *messenger*, *passenger*.]

1. The name of two distinct plants, bearing yellow flowers; by the old herbalists regarded as species of the same plant, and identified (probably correctly) with the 'greater and lesser *chelidonia*' of ancient writers.

a. Common or Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus* (N.O. *Papaveraceae*); called by Lyte *swallow-wort*. Its thick yellow juice was formerly supposed to be a powerful remedy for weak sight.

a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 26 With celydoine ant sauge.  
 1392 GOWER *Conf.* III. 131 His [i.e. Ariel's] herbe also... Is  
 celidone freshe and grene. c 1430 *Bk. Haukyng in Rel.*  
*Ant. I.* 297 Take the jus of saladyne. c 1450 *Nominalis*  
 in Wr. Wulker 712, *Hec celidonia*, celydoun. 1486 *Bk.*  
*St. Albans Biv b.* Take the Juice of Saladyne and wete a  
 morcell of flesh therin. 1558 TURNER *Libellus*, Celendyne.  
 1549 *Compl. Sect. vi.* 67, I sau celidone, that is gode to help  
 the sycht of the ene. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 15 b, The  
 juice of Selendine... maketh the eyesight clere. 1601 HOT-  
 LAND *Pliny* II. 224 The great Celendine, called in Greek  
 Chelidonia, for that the old Swallows with the helpe of  
 this hearb helpe their young ones to see again. 1651 BIGGS  
*New Disp.* 79 Celandine weespeth a golden juice. 1872  
 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 135 The juice of Common Celandine  
 is of a bright orange colour.

b. Small or Lesser Celandine, the Pilewort or  
 Figwort, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 32 The small Celandine was so  
 called, because that it beginneth to spring and to floure, at  
 the coming of the Swallows. 1626 SURFL & MARKH.  
*Countr. Farm* 197 The small Celandine, otherwise called  
 Pilewort. 1775 ASH, *Celandine*, the name of a plant, pilewort,  
 chelidonium. 1803 WORDSW. *To Small Celandine*, There's  
 a flower that shall be mine, 'Tis the little Celandine. 1859  
 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 18 The dog-violet and the celandine  
 are gay with colour.

† 2. Brave Celandine; applied by Lyte to the  
 Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*. Obs.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 32 There is another herbe much  
 like to small Celandine in leaues and floures, the which we  
 may call Marsh Marygolde, or Brave Celandine.

3. Tree-celandine; *Bocconia frutescens* of the  
 W. Indies. (*Treas. Bot.*)

**Celarent** (sɛlə'rent). *Logic*. [A Latin word  
 (= 'they might hide') taken as a mnemonic.] A  
 term designating the second mood of the first  
 figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss  
 and the conclusion are universal negatives, and  
 the minor premiss a universal affirmative.

1551 T. WILSON *Logique* Gvijb, In Celarent we se  
 twice E, whereby we are taught that the argument... must  
 have two vniuersall negatives, and one vniuersall affirma-  
 tive. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* E. iij b, The moode answereth  
 unto Celarent, elder daughter to Barbara. 1589 *Pappe v.*  
*Hatchet* E b, You shall not finde such reasons, they bee all  
 in celarent, and dare not shewe their heads. 1882 MALLOCK  
*Soc. Equality* vi. 138 We cannot prove it in Barbara, Cel-  
 rent, or Bocardo.

**Celate** = see CELADE.

**Celation** (sɛlə'tiʃən). Also 6 *Sc.* -iouns. [f. L.  
*celāre* to conceal; see -ATION.] Concealment; esp.  
 in *Lau*, concealment of birth or pregnancy.

1567 *Sc. Acts* (1814) 573 (Jam.) In occultation and cela-  
 tion of the premissis. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Celation*, the  
 concealment of pregnancy or parturition.

**Celature** (sɛlə'tiʃər). Also 7 *celature*. [ad.  
 L. *celatura*, f. *celā-re* to emboss, engrave.] a.  
 Embossing. b. *concr.* Embossed work, an em-  
 bossed figure.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii, With craftye archys  
 reysed wonder clene. So merueylous was the celature. 1627  
 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 372 These celatures in their drinking  
 cups were so fram'd, that they might put them on or take  
 them off at pleasure. 1649 *JER. Latin Gr. Exemp.* x. § 17  
 They admitted even in the utensils of the Church some  
 celatures and engravings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. v. 367  
 Nor was all this flourery, and other celature of the cedar,  
 lost labour. [In BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

**Celde**, obs. pa. t. of **SELL**.

**Celder, -re, Celdom**, obs. ff. **CHALDER, SELDOM**.  
 † **Cele**, sb. *Med. Obs.* [mod. L., a Gr. κηλη; cf.  
 BUONOCIOLE, ENTEROCIOLE, etc.] (See quotes.)

1708-15 KEARSEY, *Cele*, a swelling in any part of the Body,  
 especially the Groin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cele*, in  
 a general sense, denotes any tumour, but more particularly  
 that proceeding from a rupture or hernia. 1775 in ASH.  
 1821 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Cele*, a tumour caused by the pro-  
 trusion of any soft part. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cele**, v. *Obs.* [a. F. *celer* = L. *celāre*.] *trans.*  
 To hide, conceal, keep secret.

1423 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H v b, None ought to cele or  
 hyde nothyng fro his frend yf it be his proufite and honour.  
 a 1450 *Form. Furant* in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 23  
 (Jam.) Your counsaill celand that ye schaw me.

**Cele**, var. of **CEIL**, **SELE**, *Obs.*, happiness.

**Cele**, obs. form of **CHILL** sb.

† **Celeberrimus**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [Humor-  
 ously f. L. *celeberrimus*, superl. of *celeber* cele-  
 brated.] Very or most celebrated.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The celeberrimus  
 doctor has made the thing as clear as the sun.

† **Celebrable**, a. *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *clébrable*,  
 ad. L. *celebrabilis*, f. *celebrāre* to celebrate.] Worthy  
 to be made famous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 84, I mot graunten... bat his  
 ping be rygt celebrable by clennesse of renoun and noblesse.  
 iv. vii. 147 Hercules is celebrable for hys hard trauaile.

**Celebrant** (sɛləbrənt). [a. F. *clébrant*, or L.  
*celebrant-em*, pr. pple. of *celebrāre*.] One who  
 celebrates, or who performs a solemn rite; esp.  
 the priest who officiates at the eucharist.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 226 The piscina should be  
 situated near the celebrant. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Ber-  
 nard* II. v. 255 They... answered the prayers recited by the  
 celebrant. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 80y/2 There cannot be  
 more than one celebrant or one chief consecrator.

† **Celebrate**, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also 5 -at. [ad.  
 L. *celebrātus*, pa. pple. of *celebrā-re* to CELEBRATE,

f. L. *celebr-em* honoured by a great assembly, etc.,  
 renowned.]

1. Performed with due rites; observed with due  
 formality; solemnly held. (Chiefly as pa. pple.;  
 cf. CELEBRATE v.)

1497 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 148 Nor thy  
 conjunction of them [be] perfectly celebrated. 1520 SIR R.  
 ELVOR *Will in Elyot's Gen.* (1883) App. A, After hir mar-  
 riage celebra. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. cliii. 183 The  
 same day that the fraterneite of Saynt Owen was celebra-  
 ted, thenglyssmen toke the towne of Guynes. 1564 *Brief  
 Exam.* 113, Who brought in mariages to be celebra-  
 ted in Churches?

2. Extolled, celebrated.

1538 STARKLY *England* 212 Whose vertues are celebra-  
 ted in our... tempullys. 1574-77 KELLOWS *Guevara's Fam. Ep.*  
 (1577) 28 Numantia and Sagunto were... muche renowned  
 and celebra in Spaine. 1680 HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 35  
 Vicar was a most Zealous, and Celebrate Professor.

3. Consecrated, dedicated. (Cf. CELEBRATE v. 2.)

1632 W. LITGROW *Total Disc.* 57 Mount Pindus, cele-  
 brate to Apollo and the Muses.

Hence † **Celebrateness**.

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Celebrate** (sɛləbrɛt), v. [f. prec., or on an-  
 alogy of vbs. so formed. See -ATE 3.]

(1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celebrate*, to frequent, to solemnize  
 with an Assembly of men, to make famous, also to keep a  
 festival day or other time with great solemnity.)

1. *trans.* To perform publicly and in due form  
 (any religious ceremony, a marriage, a funeral,  
 etc.); to hold (a church council); to solemnize.

1564 (*title*), A godly and necessary admonition of the de-  
 crees and canons of the Council of Trent, celebrated under  
 Pius IV. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 115  
 What form is to be kept in celebrating the divine mysteries.  
 1574 *Life 10th Abt. Canterbury* B j b, The Archbishopp  
 himselfe... celebratinge the holy communion. 1662 *Office  
 Holy Communion*, and *Exhort.* (1844) § 345, I intend, by God's  
 grace, to celebrate the Lord's Supper. 1772 PENNANT  
*Tours Scotl.* (1774) 300 A couple were in pursuit of him, in  
 order to have their nuptials celebrated. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist.*  
*Rome* II. 326 Fabius celebrated his funeral, and pronounced  
 his funeral oration.

b. *absol.* (with the eucharist as implied object).

1534 in PICTON *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 26 The founda-  
 tion of John, Duke of Lancaster, to celebrate there for  
 the soules of him and his ancestors. 1628 P. SMART *Vanitie  
 Popish Cerem.* 33 No side at which any Minister can stand  
 to celebrate. 1862 KINGDON *Fredk. II.* II. xvi. 349 Had  
 forced priests to celebrate in his presence.

† c. *transf.* To execute, enter into (a contract;  
 cf. Sp. *celebrar un contrato*); to perform (an opera-  
 tion; cf. quot. 1471 s.v. CELEBRATE ppl. a.). *Obs.*

1592 West *Symbol.* I. i. § 13 The thing... may be in one  
 place, and the contract celebrated and perfected in another.  
 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* xviii. 646 Bleeding must...  
 be celebrated in an inflammation of the parts.

† d. To consecrate by religious rites. *Obs.*

1524 R. SCOT *Discon. Witchcr.* iv. viii. 65 Virgine parch-  
 ment, celebrated and holied by a popish priest.

3. To observe with solemn rites (a day, festival,  
 season); to honour with religious ceremonies, festi-  
 vities, or other observances (an event, occasion).

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Leu.* xxiii. 32 From even to even shall  
 ye celebrate [WYCL. halowe, COVERD. kepe] your Sabbath.  
 1591 SHAKS. I. *Hen. VI.* I. vi. 14 Feast and banquet in the  
 open streets. To celebrate the ioy that God hath giuen vs.  
 1672 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* I. i, With Pomp and Sports  
 my Love I celebrate. 1697-1700 *Virg. Georg.* I. 456 Celebrate  
 the mighty Mother's Day. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* ix.  
 (1840) I. 376 The Feast of Tabernacles being then celebrat-  
 ing. 1842 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 71 The Minor Festival...  
 is celebrated with more rejoicing than the other.

4. To make publicly known, proclaim, publish  
 abroad.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 8 Whose name... we  
 celebrate with due honour. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* (1714)  
 Pref. 2 As it is commonly cited and celebrated by all men.  
 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, *When to the Temple* ii, The stones  
 themselves would find a Voice, To celebrate his Praise.  
 1795 SOUTHEY *Taan of Arc* ix. 360 His praise the song had  
 ceased to celebrate. 1856 BRYANT *Hymn to Death* 72  
 And celebrates his shame in open day.

5. To speak the praises of, extol, publish the  
 fame of.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 Death cannot celebrate thee.  
 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 241 Could we Stand in his presence...  
 to celebrate his Throne With warbl'd Hymns? 1692 R.  
 L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* vi. vi. (1733) 139 Neither did  
 the People forget to celebrate themselves all this while.  
 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 573 ¶ 6 There is a noble Hymn in  
 French, which Monsieur Bayle has celebrated for a very  
 fine one. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 699 He celebrated the sur-  
 rounding mountains for their number and size and beauty.

**Celebrated** (sɛləbrɛtɪd), ppl. a. [f. prec +  
 -ED.]

1. Performed with customary rites.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. ad. fin., Our cele-  
 brated rites of marriage.

2. Much talked about, famed, renowned.

1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) Ded., Those Celebrated  
 Ladies... taught their Children to Sway those Rulers of the  
 World. 1772 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xli. 33 This  
 is a dull imperfect description of this celebrated building.  
 1827 SOUTHEY *Inscrut.* xliii, In many a celebrated fight  
 With Rodney [he] had his part. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.*  
*Sea* xviii. (1860) § 768 Neither India, nor the East coasts of  
 Africa... are celebrated for their fish. 1870 EMERSON  
*Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 30 Who prosper,  
 like the celebrated schoolmaster, by being only one lesson  
 ahead of the pupil.

Hence † **Celebratedness**.

1731-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Celebrating**, vbl. sb. [f. CELEBRATE v. +  
 -ING 1.] a. Observing with due ceremony, solemn  
 observance. b. Praising or extolling.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Celebration*, celebrating. 1611  
 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* v. 26 Hee slewe all them that were gone to  
 the celebrating of the Sabbath. 1669 PERYS *Diary* VI. 108.  
 1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary* in *Southey Com.* pl. Bk.  
 Ser. II. (1849) 96 They divine of the success of their tillage  
 from... the due celebrating of their Easter.

**Celebration** (sɛləbrɛ'tiʃən). [ad. L. *celebrātiō*-  
*em*, noun of action f. *celebrā-re* to CELEBRATE.]

1. The performance of a solemn ceremony; *spec.*  
 the action of celebrating the eucharist.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), He laboured... to hasten the  
 celebration of their marriage. 1662 *Office Holy Commun.*  
*Rubric 3rd Exhort.* (1844) § 346 The Celebration of the  
 Communion. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 9.  
 1741/2 Telephorus... instituted... the celebration of three  
 Masses the night of our Saviour's birth. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's  
 Trav.* (1760) III. 393 Epitaph on a lady who dropt down  
 dead, during the celebration of her nuptials. 1829 SOUTHEY  
*All for Love* iv, The Church hath been prepared For  
 spousal celebration. *Mod.* She has gone to early celebra-  
 tion.

2. The observing of a feast, day, or special  
 season; the honouring or recognizing of an event  
 by religious ceremonies, festivities, etc.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Souls* Wks. 318/2 Our sauour hymself  
 went to the celebration of that same feast. c 1653 SHAKS.  
*Hen. VIII.* iv. 1. 10 They are euer forward In Celebration  
 of this day. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 377 The Jews do  
 still retain the celebration of the seventh day of the week.  
 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 151 Picture and  
 sculpture are the celebrations and festivities of form. 1844  
 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. i. 46 Celebration of  
 Easter.

3. Making famous, publicly praising, extolling;  
 in *pl.* laudatory speeches.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.) His memory deserving a par-  
 ticular celebration. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 104 ¶ 10  
 Have never been denied any celebrations which they were  
 willing to purchase. 1779 - *L. P.*, Prior Wks. III. 132  
 The Carmen Seculare, in which he exhausts all his powers  
 of celebration.

† 4. = CELEBRITY; renown. *Obs.*

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* viii, The vulgar have a title... to  
 convey the honour of celebration to a saying. 1779 JOHNSON  
*L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 44 That house at Twickenham to which  
 his residence afterwards procured so much celebration.

**Celebrative** (sɛləbrɛ'tɪv), a. *rare* -1. [f. CE-  
 LEBRATE v. + -IVE.] Pertaining to celebration.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 707 Walking in  
 procession on the day celebrative of Reform.

**Celebrator** (sɛləbrɛ'tɔr). In 7-8-ter. [a. L.  
*celebrātor*, agent-n. f. *celebrā-re*; formerly in -ER,  
 as an English agent-n. f. CELEBRATE v.]

One who celebrates (see senses of CELEBRATE v.).

1609 B. JONSON *Mass. Queens*, ad. fin., I know no worthier  
 way of epilogue, than the celebration of who were the cele-  
 brators. 1677 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 340 He will set  
 himself to be a publisher and a celebrator of his righteous-  
 nesse. 1624 A. DARCE *Birth Heresies* iii. 22 To demand  
 of the Celebrator some flesh. 17... POPE *Lett. Mrs. Fermor*,  
 I am really more a well-wisher to your felicity than a  
 celebrator of your beauty. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II.  
 (1860) 30 The birthplace of Marlowe... and of my friend  
 Horne, his congenial celebrator.

† **Celebre**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *clébre*, or  
 ad. L. *celeber*, -breni.] Well-known, public.

1539 HEN. VIII. *Lett. to Wyatt* (R.) Barking preachers so  
 slanderously defaming us in so celebre a place.

† **Celebre**, -er, v. *Obs.* [a. F. *clébrer*, ad. L.  
*celebrāre*.] To CELEBRATE.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 76 The mystery of the flees of  
 golde shal hyely be celebrd. 1483 - *Gold. Leg.* 422/2  
 The solemnitye of thys glorious Saynt is celebrd the xvii  
 day of the kalendys of auguste. 1512. 432/4 When he was  
 preest he celebrd as dayly.

**Celebrious** (sɛləbrɪəs), a. [f. L. *celebris* +  
 -OUS; cf. *alacrius*. (Accounted *obs.* by JOHNSON.)]

† 1. Of a place or assembly: Thronged, fre-  
 quented; hence, of a ceremony, festival, etc.:  
 Attended or observed by throngs; festive. *Obs.*

1555 CRANMER in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* III. I. xxx. 236, I  
 have defrauded the souls of the dead of this daily and most  
 celebrious sacrifice. 1627 J. CARTER *Exp. Serm. on Mount*  
 54 The most celebrious places of the Citee, as the Syna-  
 gogues, or streets. 1638 MEDT *To Twiss* Wks. iv. lxxvi.  
 841, I see no reason why the Lord's-day should not be a  
 celebrious day when the Lord reigneth. a 1680 BUTLER  
*Rem.* (1759) I. 407 A grave and weighty Oration pronounced  
 before this celebrious and renowned Assembly.

2. Well-known, famous, renowned. *arch.* or *dial.*

1608 Bp. J. KING *Serm. St. Maries, Oxf.* 15 Make his death  
 renowned and celebrious to the world. 1674 EVELYN  
*Navig. & Comm.* Misc. Writ. 638 The most celebrious ex-  
 peditions that have been made. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii.  
 ¶ 1. 31 Men, celebrious in public Affairs. c 1860 *Imp.  
 Gazetteer Scotl.* I. 341 The manufacture of wooden snuff  
 boxes... rendered Cumnock not a little celebrious.

Hence † **Celebriously** adv., in a celebrious or  
 famous manner; with great celebration. † **Cele-  
 briousness**, renown, fame (J.).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* x. i. § 10 The day for the Coro-  
 nation... was celebriously kept. 1755 JOHNSON, *Celebri-  
 ously*, -ness; and in later Dicts.

**Celebrity** (sɛləbrɪ'ti). [ad. L. *celebritās-em*,  
 f. *celebr-em* famous, thronged; cf. F. *clébrité*.]

+1. Due observance of rites and ceremonies; pomp, solemnity. *Obs.*

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 6 Their general synods... they have frequently held with great celebrity.

1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 585 Whose body... was renowned with all celebrity, and enshrined.

+2. A solemn rite or ceremony, a celebration.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell. Chronol.* Civa, As touching this celebrity of Sports, see Capitolinus. 1640 B. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 92 Small cheer in comparison of that which he prepared for the celebrity of his son Isaac's weaning. 1655 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 6 The celebrities of his Fathers Funerals would be over. 1661 S. STONE (*title*) Sermon at St. Paul's, 20 Oct... At the first Celebrity of Divine Service with the Organ and Chorists. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 61 It generally shewed itself at times, when a celebrity was held.

3. The condition of being much extolled or talked about; famousness, notoriety.

1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. viii. § 8 The dignity and celebrity of mother cities should be respected. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 165 ¶ 6, I did not find myself yet enriched in proportion to my celebrity. 1828 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 332 Recommended to public notice by the celebrity of their family. 1863 M. ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* 7 Jan. 255 They (Spinoza's successors) had celebrity; Spinoza has fame.

4. *concr.* A person of celebrity; a celebrated person; a public character.

1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* ii. Did you see any of those 'celebrities,' as you call them? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 One of the celebrities of wealth and fashion confessed... that, etc. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. 99 Thronged with the spiritual celebrities of London.

+Celebrious, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. celebr-em + -OUS. Cf. CELEBRIOS.*] Famous, well-known.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* To Rdr., A people at this day celebrus and famous for their Gouvernement. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 317 The vulgar (Balm) is most celebrus. 1678 Pref. Rob. Hood in *Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1858) II. Celebrious for the yielding of excellent whetstones.

Selection, *obs. form of SELECTION.*

Celendyne, *obs. form of CELANDINE.*

Celer, *var. CELURE, and SOLER, upper room.*

Celerer, *obs. form of CELLARER.*

Celeriac (*s'ler'riæk*). [*Derivative of CELERY*; the last syllable has not been explained; the word does not appear to be known outside of English.] A turnip-rooted variety of the garden celery.

1743 LIND. & COUNTRY *Brew.* ii. Advt., Italian Broccoli, Spanish Cardoon, Celeriac, Fench, and other foreign Kitchen Vegetables. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xv. (1813) 232 Celeriac requires a rich soil. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 82 Celeriac is easier and less expensive of culture than celery. 1883 *St. James's Gas.* 20 Dec. 5/2 There is likewise, though far too little known, the celeriac.

+Celerious, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. celeris, swift + -OUS. Cf. celebris.*] Swift, fleet.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Total Disc.* 357 The most celerious in flying or following, of all the cursers in Turkey.

+Celeripede, *an. sb. and a. Obs.*—<sup>2</sup> [*f. L. celerip-ed-em swift-footed (f. celer swift + ped-em foot) + -AN.*] 'A swift footman' (Cockeram).

1623 IN COCKERAM. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Celeripede, swift footed, nimble heel'd.

Celerity (*s'ler'riti*). Also 5-6 cel-, selerite, 6 celerity, cel-, selerite. [*ME. celerite, a. F. celerité, ad. L. celeritatem, f. celer swift.*]

1. Swiftly, speed. Now chiefly (as distinguished from *velocity*) with reference to the movements or actions of living beings.

1483 RICH. III in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 39 I. 123 The same with all celerite intendeth for to ordigne and provide... for his sayd couns. 1521 ELVOR *Gov.* i. xxi. The mean... between sloth and celerity, commonly called speediness. 1597 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) 229, I speed my bussynes with as much selerite as I can. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 82 The cats followed with the same celerity and agility. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 72 Whin'd round about the Earth daily with incredible celerity. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 177 ¶ 3 My quickness of apprehension, and celerity of reply. 1824 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxviii. (1849) 323 A wheel revolving with celerity sufficient to render its spokes invisible. *Mod.* The celerity of the squirrel's movements.

+2. A particular rate of speed. (In physical science the word now used is *velocity*.) *Obs.*

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 4 The fluxions are celerities, not proportional to the finite increments. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 383 To that center... there is supposed a descent, in various celerities.

Celery (*se'leri*). Also 7 cellery, 7-8 selleri, -y, 8 sallary, -erry, celeri. [*a. F. celeri (not in Cotgr.), according to Littré a. dial. It. sellari, pl. of sellaro (Brescian se'lano, literary It. se'dano), repr. Gr. σέλανον parsley.*]

An umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*) cultivated for the use of its blanched stalks as a salad and vegetable; in its wild form (SMALLAGE) indigenous in some parts of England.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1669) 34 February, Sow in the beginning... Selleri. 1673 RAY *Fourf. Low C.* 406 (*Italian food*) Selleri... the young shoots whereof they eat raw with oyl and pepper. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 Parsley and Celery both contain a pungent Salt and Oil. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lvii. 263 Poor devotees, who... subsist upon wild sallary. 1823 VEG. *Subst. Food* 190 Celery... in its wild state... known by the name of smallage. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 183 Celery... is only wholesome when blanched.

*attrib.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 203 We earth our Celery Plants quite up, with Earth taken from the high-raised Path-ways. 1858 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. 299 Of the Diptera the Celery Fly (*Tephritis onopordinis*) is a good example. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 23/3 For beauty of barring the Celery fly may compare with most.

+Celest, *a. Obs.* [*a. F. céleste, or ad. L. celestis, f. cælum heaven.*] Heavenly, celestial.

1. Of or pertaining to the sky; = CELESTIAL 1. +Blue celest: sky-blue [*Fr. bleu céleste*] (*obs.*).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 89 The circulaion of the sone celest[i]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 47 Consider the circdis of the spere celest. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith*, Her utmost robe was colour blew celest.

2. Of or pertaining to heaven; = CELESTIAL 2, 3. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 455 Licoure of grace above, a thyng celest. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 65 Eftir this suet celest armyone, the began to dance. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 145 Augustin observed in Paul... a celeste Eloquence.

Celeste (*s'le'st*). [*mod. a. F. céleste*; see prec.]

1. The name of a colour, sky-blue: see prec.

1821 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 35 The... mauve, Celeste, and other enamels present an interesting series.

2. *a.* (short for *voix céleste*): The name of a stop on the organ or harmonium. *b.* A name for a certain form of the soft pedal on a piano.

1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 683/2 The use of the celeste pedal was indicated by Hummel with a special sign. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 7/2 All of the following are reed stops... Diapason, melodia, viola, celeste.

Celestial (*s'le'stiál*), *a. and sb.* Also 5-7 -tial(e, -tyal(e, 6-8 cel-, celestial(l), (7 celestial, selestiall). [*a. OF. celestíal, -el (= It. celestiale, Sp. celestial), f. L. celestis of same meaning, f. cælum sky, heaven; see -AL.*]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sky or material heavens. +Celestial globe, *map*: one representing the heavens. +Celestial water: solution of copper sulphate, used in ophthalmia (see quot. 1758).

c. 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 2 To know the altitude of the sone or of other celestial bodies. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xxiii. 184 This heuene Celestialy, whyche is above alle the other. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lix § 2 Years, days, hours, minutes... all grow from celestial motion. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 120 The influence of the celestial luminaries... is suspended. a. 1721 KEILL tr. *Nauportius's Disc.* (1734) 61 The Celestial Bodies that turn about an Axis. 1758 J. S. LE DRAND *Observ. Surg.* (1771) A iv, Sky-coloured, or celestial Water... For Distempers in the Eyes it must be well diluted. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iv. xxvi. 145 The celestial sphere—the name given to the apparent vault of the sky.

2. Of or pertaining to heaven, as the abode of God (or of the heathen gods), of angels, and of glorified spirits.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 460 Of the goddys celestials. c. 1386 — *Prioress's T.* 129 Folwyng ever in oon The white lomb celestial. 1494 FAYAN *V.* 6 To the lorde that is Celestiall, I wyll nowe crye. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 23 Howe moche more shall your Father celestiall. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 252 Some by Angell there understand not a celestial spirit, but a messenger. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 168 ¶ 10 His celestial protectress thought him not sufficiently secured. 1866 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 93 Not in any outward form, human or celestial.

*b. In comb. (nonce-wds.)*

a. 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* II. 100 (Jod.) Celestial-hinted thoughts gay hopes inspir'd. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 92 Alive and miraculous, celestial-internal.

3. Of a divine or heavenly nature.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I. 1, To whome he gaf celestials and ethely goodes. 1538 STARKEY *England* 207 He (Christ) cam to make perafat man... by Hys celestyal and dyvnye doctryne. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achil.* 306 Desire of Pow'r... is of Celestial Seed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 449 The celestial dew of knowledge. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & H.* 127 To fortify the parting soul with that celestial Food.

*b. Divinely excellent or beautiful, divine, heavenly; also in comb., as quasi-adv.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii. So heavenly fayre and so celestyal. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3) Celestiall, heavenly, divine, passing excellent. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 The celestial beauties, which we find in the writings of these incomparable men. 1723 *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 5 A new sort of Stile... which is above the sublime, and may be called the Celestial. 1725 FORD *Odyss.* i. 149 His bloomy face Glowing celestial-sweet.

4. The Celestial Empire: a translation of one of the native names for China. So Celestial Emperor; and humorously celestial = Chinese.

1824-9 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 117 England was devising schemes... to the detriment of the Celestial Empire.

5. Jocularly applied to a 'pug' nose, which turns up at the tip.

6. quasi-sb. (in pl.) Heavenly objects, bodies, attributes.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Hebr.* ix. 23 It is necessarie therfore that the examplers of the celestials be cleansed with these. 1656 GAULE *Magistron.* 122 Inferior things doe obey their celestials. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 399 Never was... goddess so easily stript of her celestials!

*B. sb.*

1. An inhabitant of heaven.

1573 TWYNE *Ænoid* x. (R.) King Ioue from golden throne vprose, Whom home to heavenly court celestials garding al did close. 1723 *Guardian* No. 7 ¶ 1 Diana... or any other

Celestial who owes her being to poetry. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 22 ¶ 1 Of age to be received into the apartments of the other celestials. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 3.

*b. fig.* A heavenly being.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 27 You will require steps to mount up to shake hands with these Celestials. 1885 19th Cent. July 48 From the parson's daughter up to the celestials behind Spiers and Pond's counters.

2. A subject of the Celestial Empire; a Chinese. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 171 (Hoppe) The China-patterned lands which connect India with the country of the Celestials. 1884 *Christm. Graphic* 7/2 The Celestial inclined his head in grave courtesy.

Celestialite, *Min.* [*f. CELESTIAL + -ITE.*] 'A sulph-hydrocarbon found in certain meteorites' (Dana *Min.* (1884) App. iii.).

Celestiality (*s'le'stiæl'iti*). [*f. as prec. + -ITY.*]

1. Heavenly quality; heavenliness.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* April. 96 But, throw off hate's celestuality. 1884 F. A. PALLEY *Ch. Restorer* 56 The celestuality of countenance has never been equalled.

2. A Celestial (Chinese) dignitary. *humorous.*

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) II. 118 His celestuality then waved his hand. [So often in L.]

Celestialize (*s'le'stiæl'ize*), *v.* [*f. CELESTIAL + -IZE.*] *trans.* To make celestial. Hence Celestialized *ppl. a.*

1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 390 Celestialized humanity. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 863 Was there ever a face in this world so celestially by smiles?

Celestially (*s'le'stiæl'i*), *adv.* [*-LY* 2.] *a.* In a heavenly manner. *b.* As from a heavenly source. *c.* After the manner of celestial beings.

1494 FAYAN *IV.* lxxv. 54 Thou (Quene celestyal) Art to the hyghest loyned celestially. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. 117/2 A certain holy father in making of a sermon, spake of heauen... so celestially, that muche of his audyence with the swete sounde therof, begonne to... fall a slepe. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* ii. (1617) 62 That supernatural and celestially revealed Truth. 1658 FLECKNOE *Epigr.* (1670) 71 They seem to be celestially inspir'd. 1848 THACKERAY *Let. & Nov.* These pretty brats... sing... celestially. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. i. § 2, 5 Celestially naked, — new queen of the world... Summer stands.

Celestialness. [*see -NESS.*] Heavenliness.

1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

+Celestian, *Obs.* = CELESTINE sb. 2 a.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 798/2 Austine spake... against... heretikes called Pelagians, and Celestians.

+Celestial, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. celestis + -IAL*; cf. *agrestial*.] Celestial, heavenly.

c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 197 Hie and mighty King of Paradise celestial! 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 204 The celestial God, maker of the whole world. 1695 TRIVON *Dreams* x. 194 All celestial virtues.

+Celestien, *a. Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. celestien*;—

L. type celestianus, f. celest-is: see CELEST.] = CELESTIAL.

c. 1330 *Oswain Miles* 146 That is paradis celestien; Ther-in com bot Cristen men.

+Celestify, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. celestis + -FY*; cf. *OF. celestifier*.] *trans.* To make heavenly.

1646 STR. T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 231 That heaven were but earth celestified. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Celestify, to make celestial, heavenly or excellent. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Ternus of Art, Celestify*, to communicate or endue with the Properties of Heaven.

+Celestine, *a. and sb.* 1 *Obs.* [*a. OF. celestin, ad. L. celestin-us, f. celest-is heavenly; see -INE.*] = CELESTIAL *a. and sb.*

c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 62 A bright heavenly sterre, Monge celestynes reigneng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. xi, Lyke Dyane clere in her speere celestynne. 1509 — *Conv. Swearers* 41 Both god and man in Ioy celestynne.

Celestine (*se'lestin*, -tin, s'le'stin), *sb.* 2 [*ad. L. Celestinus, f. the proper names Celestinus and Celestinus.*]

*a.* One of a sect (called also *Celestians*) named after Celestinus, an associate of Pelagius, in the 5th c. *b.* One of a reformed branch of the Benedictines, founded by Celestine V. in the 13th c.

1530 PALSGR. 203/2 Celestyn a man of religion, celestin. 1577 VAUTROILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 165 No Monke, no Carthusian, no Celestine bruseth the head of the Serpent. 1686 SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 27 The Celestines [wear] Skie Colour or Blew. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 21/1 Buonafede... entered the order of the Celestines... was elected general... in 1777.

Celestine (*se'lestin*), *sb.* 3 *Min.* Also cælestine, -in. [named 1798? 2 ad. It. celestino sky-blue; cf. CELESTINE.] A mineral: the same as CELESTITE. Also, formerly applied to a blue alabaster.

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 606 Celestine has also been found crystallized. 1821 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 502 The alabaster called *anydrous* is of several colours, white, rose, grey, and even blue, which is called celestine, a name now strictly belonging to a kind of strontian. 1835 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1878) 25 Strontian combined with sulphuric acid... has obtained the name of celestine from its delicate tint of light blue colour.

+Celestine'te, *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1774 H. WALPOLE *Let. Sir W. Hamilton* 19 June, I heard a new instrument yesterday... It is a copulation of a harpsicord and a violin; one hand strikes the keys and the other draws the bow... The instrument is so small it stands on a table, and is called a Celestinette.



† **Celestious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. celestis* + *-OUS*.] = **CELESTIAL**.

1542 *Primer Hen. VIII.* In the heart ravishment celestious. 1561 *Boyle Wks.* II. 257 (R.) A book, ennobled by its author with many celestious lights.

**Celestite** (se'lestait, s'e'lestait). *Min.* [Altered by Dana from **CELESTINE**; see *-ITE*.] A mineral; native-sulphate of strontia,  $\text{SrO} \cdot \text{SO}_4$ , so called from the sky-blue colour it sometimes presents.

**Baryto-celestite**, **Calcio-celestite**, are varieties containing baryta and lime respectively.

1854 *DANA Min.* (1880) 620 Wittstein finds that the blue colour of the celestite of Jena is due to a trace of phosphate of iron. Celestite is usually associated with limestone.

**Celestitude**. [f. **CELESTIS** + *-TUDE*, after *altitude*, etc.] = **CELESTIALITY** *a.* *humorous*.

1849 *LANDOR Wks.* (1868) I. 492 Would your Celestitude [King of Ava] believe it! the whole company wept.

† **Celestily**, *a.* *Obs.* = **CELEST** *a.* 2.

1400 *Co. Myst.* (1841) 103 Thou...makyst hym desyre thyngys celestily.

**Celestobarite**. *Min.* [see **CELESTITE** and **BARITE**.] A variety of **BARITE** containing much sulphate of strontia. 1868 *DANA Min.* (1880) 617.

† **Celestrine**, **celstine**. *Obs.* [app. ad. *It. celestrino*, *celestrino* a garment of sky-blue cloth (Tommaseo).] A kind of blue cloth.

1435-6 *Warden's Acc. in Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419 The clothing murrey and plunket celstine. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 § 18 Cloth called *Vervise*, otherwise called *Ploukets*, *Turkins*, or *Celestrines*.

† **Celestomy**, bad form of **CELOTOMY**.

† **Celeusma**. *Obs. rare.* [late *L. celeusma*, *a.* *Gr. κελεσμα, f. κελειν* to order.] A watchword, battle-cry; the call of the signalman who gives the time to rowers.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 17 Curse ye Meroz, or such like *Celeusma's*. 1684 *Def. Case of Consc. conc. Symbol. with Rome* 11, I cannot but wonder, at your adventuring into the World this other Celeusma. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *a. v.* Hymns and psalms were sung in vessels by way of celeusma, in which the words *amen* and *hallelujah* were frequently repeated.

**Cellic**, var. of **CELIAC**.

**Celibacy** (se'libāsi). Also 7 *celibacy*. [f. *L. celibātus* in same sense, *f. celēbs, celib-em* unmarried, single; see *-ACY* 3. (*Celebs*, and its noun of state *celibātus*, are the only cognate words found in Latin).] The state of living unmarried.

1663 *Aron-binn.* 54 St. Paul's advice for celibacy, or single life. 1754 *Hume Hist. Eng.* ii. The celibacy of priests was introduced into the English System by Dunstan. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* (1831) I. xlvii. 87 Even ill assorted marriages were preferable to cheerless celibacy. 1805 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 68r Celibacy may suit an individual, but never a corps. 1845 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 149 With Gregory celibacy was the perfection of human nature.

**Celibataire** (se'libāteir). *rare.* [a. *F. célibataire, f. celibat* = **CELIBATE** *sb.* 1 + *-aire*, repr. *L. -arius*; see *-ARY*.] A bachelor; one who is vowed to celibacy.

1827 *W. GODWIN Mandeville II.* 268 (D.) While the despairing celibataire desecrated on his 'whole course of love.' 1839 *J. ROGERS Antiquary* xv. § 3. 327 If the priesthood individually incline to celibate, let them be celibataires.

**Celibatarian** (se'libāteirīan), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **CELIBATE** *sb.* 1 + *-arian*; cf. *F. célibataire*.]

*A. adj.* Characterized by, or characteristic of, celibacy; inclined to, or favouring, celibacy.

1839 *DARLEY Introd. Beaumont & Fl. Wks.* I. 20 An act so little in accord with the Queen's celibatarian prejudices. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 137 He had vegetated twenty years in the celibatarian dignities of his fellowship. 1848 *CLOUGH Amours de Voy.* iii. 183 Let me offer a single and celibatarian phrase.

*B. sb.* One who lives in or advocates celibacy. 1863 *SALA in Temple Bar VII.* 546 Her chin, like a wavering celibatarian, seemed scarcely to have made up its mind. 1867 *H. C. LISA Sacerd. Celibacy* 168 So ardent a celibatarian as Aldhelm.

**Celibate** (se'libet), *sb.* 1 *arch.* Also 7 *celibat*, *celibat*. [ad. *F. celibat*, ad. *L. celibātus*; see above.] State of celibacy; order of celibates.

1614 *J. KING Vittis Palat.* 21 Solitude and celibate, a single monastic life agreeeth not to it. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.*, Malta 319 Hildebrand, the great introducer of the Celibate of Priests. a 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 238 Despairing, I in Celibate would live. 1869 *J. ROGERS Antiquary* xv. § 1 Has taken care of the celibate of the clergy. 1874 *H. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 183.

*fig.* 1864 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 173 The long celibate of German intelligence may seem designed by a superior Wisdom to crown it with inexhaustible fertility.

Hence **Celibatio** *a.*, of or pertaining to celibacy;

**Celibatist**, a professed supporter of celibacy;

**Celibatory** (*rare*) = **CELIBATIAN**.

1881 *Echo* 11 Apr. 176 The remnant of 'celibatic superstition' which even now hangs around some of our academic establishments. 1885 *JEFFERSON Real Shelley I.* 20 Compensation for the loss of celibatic freedom. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 758 Elizabeth...was herself a celibatist. 1841 *L. HUNT Serp.* ii. (1864) 5 A lone lodger, a celibatory.

**Celibate** (se'libet), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [f. *L. celib-em* unmarried + *-ATB* (not on *L.* analogy); see *-ATB* 2.]

*A. adj.* Unmarried, single; bound not to marry.

1829 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 148 If celibate, to lay by sufficient for his old age. 1863 *J. M. LUDLOW Sisterhood in Gd. Words* 493 The celibate girls...would scarcely fail to become...a community. 1868 *M. PATTERSON Academ. Org.* § 5. 205 The present anomalous position of the celibate tutor-fellow. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 505 He [Jesus] never breathed one word to exalt the celibate over the wedded life.

*B. sb.* One who leads a single life, a confirmed bachelor or spinster; one bound not to marry.

1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 26 The proof may be very convincing to celibates. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul II.* 619 App., An order of female celibates or youthful nuns.

Hence **Celibateness**, **Celibateship**, = **CELIBACY**.

**Celibate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To restrain from marriage, compel to celibacy.

1659 *EVELYN Gold. Bk. St. Chrysostom Misc. Writ.* 114 That thou shouldst celibat him...and make him a monk.

† **Cellic**, *a.* *Obs.* In 6 *cellic*. [ad. late *L. cellic-us, f. celum* heaven.] = next.

1652 *SPARKE Prim. Devot.* (1863) 341 Yet all their cellic strains would fall too low.

† **Cellical**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *-icall*, *-yocall*. [f. *as* prec. + *-AL*.] Heavenly, celestial.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Prol. 42 Phebus...defundand from hys see etherial Glad influent aspects cellicall. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburg* (1848) 213 Euer contynuyng in doctrine cellicall. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 89 By stars...by the ayre, by the cellic household.

**Celidography** (selidōgrāfi). [f. *Gr. κελιδος* spot + *-γραφία* writing. In *F. celidographie*.] A description of the spots in the sun or planets.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* has *Celidographia* from Bianchini 1729. 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Celidony**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *celoponie*, *cylepenie*, 5 *cely*, *seladony*, *celidoyne*, *celydoine*, *-doun*, 6 *celodonie*. [ad. med. *L. celidonia* (in Pliny *chelidonia*) and *OF. celidone*; cf. *CELANDINE*.]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 41 Nim...celeponian moran. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlvii. (Tollem. MS.) By the lucc of celidony swalowes 33en turnep agens to be firste state, yf bey ben hurte or put oute. c 1440 *Pronch. Part.* 65/2 Celydony, herbe, *chelidonia*. a 1450 *Alphita* (Anscod. Oxon.) 36 *Celidonia*. gall. et angl. celydoyne. c 1450 *Nonniale* in *Wt.* Wulker 712 *Hec celidonia*, celydoun. c 1475 *Voc. ibid.* 786 *Hec seladonia*, a seladony. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 37 *Celodonie*, a beareth a Saffron coloured flower. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 278 To bloud-shotten eyes it is good...to wash them with the juyce of celidony.

† **Celidony**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [ad. late *L. celidonium* (in Pliny *chelidonium*), ad. *Gr. χελιδόνιος* (*Albos*), *f. χελιδών* swallow; see quot. 1621.] A stone fabled to be found in the belly of a swallow; see quot. Cf. *Fr. chelidone* 'pierre precieuse; petits cailloux appartenant aux agates; on dit aussi pierres d'hirondele' (Littre).

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* p. iv. 1. iv. 232/2 In the belly of a swallow, there is a stone found called Celidonium, which if it be lapped in a faire cloath, and tied to the right arme, will cure lunaticks, and mad men. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 9 The Celidone Stone, whose property it is to lose all its power and virtue, unless it be rub'd with gold.

**Celine**, *a.* [irregularly *f. Gr. κοιλία* belly; cf. **CELIAC**.] 'Belonging to the belly.'

In mod. Dicts.

† **Celivagous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. after *F. celivage* (Rabelais), on *L.* type \**celivag-us*, *f. cel-um* sky + *vag-us* wandering + *-OUS*.] Straying heavenwards.

a 1693 *UNQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxii. By two celivagous Filopendulums.

**Cell** (sel), *sb.* 1 Forms: 2 *cell* (*pl.* -as), 3-6 *celle*, (4-6 *sell* (e), 7 *cel*), 5- *cell*. [ME. *celle*, *a.* *OF. celle*—*L. cella* a small apartment, *esp.* one of several such in the same building, used *e.g.* for a store-closet, slave's room, prison cell; also cell of a honeycomb; in late *L.* also a monk's or hermit's cell. The late *OE. cell* *pl. cellas* may have been directly ad. *L. cella*.]

The adoption of old and development of new senses in English, have proceeded along many lines, and the logical and chronological orders do not agree. Sense 2 appears to be the earliest, while 7 and 8, already used in Latin, appear comparatively late.

(Some would connect *L. cella* with *cera* wax, regarding 'cell of a honeycomb' as the original sense.)

*I.* A small apartment, room, or dwelling.

† *1.* A store-closet. (In early quot. after *cella* of the Vulg.) *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 He scheawede be celles of his aromas. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxix. 2 He shewed to them the selle of spices. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Alus.* ii. 45 [They]...carieng it into their celles, and garners at home, keep it.

*2.* A monastery or nunnery, generally of small size, dependent on some larger house. [A frequent med. *L.* sense of *cella* (see *Du Cange*).]

In the first quot. app. = 'monastery' in general.

a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Pa. priores, muncenes and canomas pa waron on calle pa cellas on Engla land. 1207 *R. GIVOC.* (1724) 233 In be citty of Bangor a gret hous þat was, þat were vnder seue cellen [i. v. vii cells]. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 267 A monke of a cello bare him wete þat tide. c 1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 314 We maden oure celles To ben in cyties y-set to stygyle þe people. 1534 *Act* 26

*Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 8 There be diuers celles apperteyning to monasteries and priories. 1651 *N. BACON Coun. Hist. Disc.* xvii. 147 The Norman and French Cells were in his Predecessor's time seized under this color. 1772 *FENNANT Tours Scotl.* (1774) 61 The house was once a cell to the Abby. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 680 There was a priory of Lapey, which was a cell to Saint Remigius.

*3.* A dwelling consisting of a single chamber inhabited by a hermit or other solitary.

c 1305 *Life St. Dunstan* 60 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 A priuei smyþþe bi his cello he gan him biseo. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. Prol. 28 Ancres and Hermytes þat holdeþ hem in heore Celles. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xviii. 7 Suche eremites...in here selles lyueden Wip-oute borwynghe oþer beggynghe bote of god one. c 1440 *Pronch. Part.* 65 Cello or stydyngne howse [1499 cell or study howse] *cello*. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 193 She shall at Frier Lawrence Cell be shrid and married. a 1764 *R. LLOYD Obis. Oblivion*, Thou who delightest still to dwell By some hoar and moss-grown cell. 1875 *H. E. MANNING Mission H. Ghost* vii. 186 Whose homes are more bare and empty than the cell of an anchorite.

† *b. figs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 275 Aue christi cella, Hayle cello of cryste. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 881 In thy shady cell, where none may spy him, Sits sin. 1645 *WALLER Div. Love* vi. (R.) The soul contending to that light to fly From her dark cell. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 109 [Reason] retires Into her private Cell when Nature rests. 1757 *GRAY Epitaph Mrs. Clarke*, A Heart, within whose sacred Cell The peaceful Virtues lov'd to dwell.

*c. poet.* A small and humble dwelling, a cottage. Also, a lonely nook; the den of a wild beast.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 11 What meaneth this Cell...at the entrance? This is syr, my Bayliffes lodging, I lay him by the Gate, that he may see who goeth in and out. 1624 *QUARLES Sion's Son.*, See how kings' courts surmount poore shepherds' cells. 1647 *HERICK Thanks-giving to God*, Lord, thou hast given me a cell Wherein to dwell. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 222 All the Race Carnivorous...retire Into their darksome Cells. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxxvii. Like hunted stag, in mountain cell.

*d.* Applied in poetry to the grave (often with some notion of sense 4).

1750 *GRAY Elegy* iv. Each in his narrow cell for ever laid The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1843 *NEALE Hymns for Sick* 49 Nor dreaming of the narrow cell. 1877 *BRYANT Among Trees* 49 Their last rest, Their little cells within the burial-place.

*4.* One of a number of small apartments in a building, serving as the dwelling of a single person:

*a.* in a monastery, nunnery, or the like. Formerly, also in an almshouse.

1340 *Ayenb.* 267 Per byþþ Monekes uor claustris and uor straye cellen. c 1394 *P. Pl. Credo* 60 þei...[burken] in her selles, [And] wynnem werldliche god. 1462 *Hull Trinity House Rec.* Paide for xliiii sawne board bought for th' making of the Celles of th' said Treenyte House...iiijs. ijd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A Cello, *cello*, *celula*, *conclauis*. 1522 *Hull Trinity House Rec.*, Ye praisels In Agnes Brekhan's Sel prassyd by John Wyssby, etc. iiijs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 179 b, Some aduysed her to brenne incense in her cell. 1644 *Hull Corporation Bks.* 13 Apr. All such goodes and household stuffe as they should...use in their seuerall cells or rooms. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1669) 70 The-Chartreux wants the warning of a Bell To call him to the duties of his Cell. 1859 *JEPSON Brittany* xiii. 220 In passing along...I saw the cells of the sisterhood.

*b.* in a prison; formerly, also in a madhouse. **Condemned cell**: a cell occupied by one who is condemned to death.

1722 *DE FOR Col. Jack* (1840) 166 The cells in Newgate. 1777 *J. HOWARD State of Pris.* (1792) 213 The rooms and cells [of Old Newgate] were so close, as to be almost constant seats of disease. 1820 *CRABER Borough* xxiii. Here separate cells awhile in misery keep Two doom'd to suffer. 1823 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 234 Tasso pines in the cell of a madhouse. 1884 *GRIFFITHS Chron. Newgate* 360 Hence there was a terrible accumulation of prisoners in the condemned cells.

† *5.* A small private room. *Obs. rare.*

1340-70 *Aðsavnir* 525 Nectanabuss...passed in his Paleis too a priuei sell. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 128 Serue hit [ypocras] forth with wafurs bothe in chambur & cello.

*6. Archit.* = **CELLA** (see also *g* a).

1842-75 *GWILT Archit.*, Gloss. *Cell*, in ancient architecture the part of a temple within the walls.

*II.* One of the compartments into which any thing is divided.

*7. generally.* *e.g.* a compartment of a dove-cot or the like (so in *Lat.*), of a drawer or cabinet, a pigeon-hole, *arch.*

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 169 For the tame Pigeons...they make...certaine hollowe roomes, and celles for them. 1797 *POPE Art Sinking* 115 Cells resembling those of cabinets for rarities.

*8.* One of the compartments in the comb of wax made by bees. [So *L. cella*.]

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 175 b, Their Coames that they make are wrought full of holes, which holes...are their Celles...these Celles they doe all fill with Honie. 1609 *C. BUTLER Rem. Mon.* (1634) 57 Dis Com containeth about six Cells of be bignes and fashion of be Bees Cels. 1790 *WATTS Hymn*, How doth the little busy bee, How skilfully she builds her cell, How neat she spreads the wax. 1794 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 70 The cells of the bees are perfect hexagons. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) I. 368. 1875 *JOYCE Plato* (ed. a) III. 106 A bee-keeper would cut out the cells of diomes.

*9.* One of a number of spaces into which a surface is divided by linear partitions: *spec.*

*a.* in *Archit.* (see quot.)



1850 PARKER *Glass. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 126 The term vaulting cell is applied by Mr. Whewell to the hollow space between the principal ribs of a vaulted roof.

b. *Entom.* 'The space between the nerves of the wings of insects.' 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

10. *Electr.* Originally, one of the compartments of the wooden trough of Cruickshank's voltaic battery; afterwards applied to the vessel (in Daniell's or similar batteries) containing one pair of plates of divers metals immersed in fluid. Now, usually, a simple voltaic apparatus, containing only one pair of metallic elements; when several cells are united they constitute a battery.

1828 *Oxf. Cyl.* III. 521 The plates [in Children's battery] are immersed in the cells of a trough. 1848 WALKER *Man. Electr.* 329 A single cell of this battery is represented in fig. 142. It consists essentially of a copper cell A, etc. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 425 In Daniell's battery, each cell consists of a copper cylinder. *Ibid.* 428 The two liquids in each cell being separated by a porous diaphragm.

III. An enclosed space, cavity, or sac, in organized bodies, or (*transf.*) in mineral products.

11. *generally.* a. Applied to various larger cavities having functions, as the ventricles of the heart, the loculi of the ovary in plants, etc. (In modern scientific language seldom used.)

1730 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcix. (1495) 665 The greynes of pomegranates ben ordeny in theyr owne selles. 1578 LYRE *Dodoens* II. xxiii. 174 After them certayne hollow little huskes or Celles. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 110 They [bitches] bring forth many at a time—sometime five, seven, nine, or twelve; for so many cels hath the female in her womb. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Cell is the hollow places in puds, husks, or coars. in the Fruit. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Coniferous*, in which Cone are many Seeds, and when they are ripe the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape or open, and the Seed drops out. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The name is also given, by botanists, to the partitions in the husks or pods, where the seeds of plants lie. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 320 Capsule roundish, with as many cells as there are styles. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* I. (1858) 16 The interior of the ovary is called the cell.

b. Applied to minute cavities or interstices in the structure of any tissue, mineral substance, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Cellular membrane*... by means of the communication of the cells of this membrane... the butchers blow up their veal. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 493 The central part is coarsely cellular, the cells decreasing in size towards the exterior... the outside crust of finely cellular lava. 1856 WOODWARD *Fossil Shells* 39 Horizontal sections exhibit a cellular net-work, with here and there a dark cell, which is empty. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 41 Cellular or areolar tissue is composed of numerous lamellae, which by their interlacement intercept a number of open spaces termed cells.

c. *Cells of the brain:* the imaginary cavities or compartments in that organ, formerly supposed to be the seats of particular mental faculties, or to serve as 'pigeon-holes' for the reception of knowledge. (More scientifically, the ventricles of the brain were called cells.) *Obs. exc. fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 176 Of a man The wit... is in the celles of the brain. 1430 LYDE *Chron. Troy* I. ii. So feble was his celle retentive. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyrdon's Quest. Chirurg.* Howe many celles hath the brayne after his length. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 5 History... answereth to one of the cells, domiciles, or offices of the mind of man; which is that of the memory. 1720 PRIOR (J.) The brain contains ten thousand cells, in each some active fancy dwells. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 11 It [the sound] opens all the cells Where Memory slept. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* VII. (1857) 88 The corresponding cells of understanding and memory.

12. In modern *Biology:* The ultimate element in organic structures; a minute portion of protoplasm, enclosed usually in a membranous investment. Often with a defining word prefixed, as *blood-cell*.

The history of this sense appears to begin with Grew, who observed and described the cells of plants. (See the 17-18th c. quotes. that follow.) But the determination of the relation of these cells to the living organism belongs to the present century.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 64 The Microscope... shews that these Pores are all, in a manner, Spherical, in most Plants; and this Part an infinite Mass of little Cells or Bladders. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Cells, in anatomy, are little bags, or bladders, where fluids, or other matters, are lodged; called also *loculi*, *cellular*, etc. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Constr. Timber* 68 We see that cell in its true nature: it is an oval Bladder or Bleb.

1845 DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 212 The general action of the hepatic cells. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 7 We shall hereafter see that a cell, or closed vesicle, formed of a membranous wall, and containing fluid, may be regarded as the simplest form of a living body. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 4 The countless millions of nerve cells. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 40 They are accordingly true vesicles; and on that account... the name of 'blood cells' is to be preferred. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 39 The modern conception of a cell is based, not upon its etymological significance, but upon the presence in it of living matter or protoplasm. Even formless clumps of protoplasm are sometimes called cells. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xii. 264 The yeast-plant... is an assemblage of living cells. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* § 45 These component parts... take one common name, that of Cells.

13. The cup-like cavity occupied by an individual polype in a compound polypidom, in the Zoophytes

and Polyzoa. Also, a simple shell of one of the Foraminifera.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1053 This horny tube is enlarged at certain points into sheaths or cells for the protection of the Polypes; within these the individuals can retract themselves. *Ibid.* 1054 The cells are arranged upon the sides of these [branched stems] like the minute leaflets of mosses. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucon* (1878) 73 Each polype cell is edged with whip-like spines. 1855 GOSSE *Man. Marine Zool.* I. 11 *Lagena:* Cell calcareous, single, globular, with a long external cellular neck. *Ibid.* 21 *Serularia:* Corallum plant-like, cells vase-like... alternate, or in pairs.

IV. Applied to various hollow receptacles or containing cavities.

14. *a. generally.*

1777 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liv. 287 Wells of Fire, that continually burn in their own Cells.

† b. The brass socket in which the lenses of a microscope, etc. are mounted. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Microscope*, Object-Glasses... fix'd in Brass Cells ready to screw on. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 44 Unscrewing the object-glass or speculum a little in its cell.

c. *Microscopy.* A cavity hollowed out of, or built up upon, a glass slide, for the purpose of receiving an object for microscopical observation.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881 CARPENTER *Microscop. v.* (ed. 6) 216 Where large shallow cells with flat bottoms are required as for mounting Zoophytes, small Medusae, etc.)

V. 15. *attrib. and Comb.* a. (in senses 3, 4) as

cell-gallery, -grating; cell-bred adj.; b. (in sense 12), as cell-action, -aggregate, -body, -cavity, -cleavage, -division, -evolution, -fibre, -form, -formation, -fusion, -genesis, -germ, -growth, -life, -mass, -membrane, -multiplication, -nucleus, -pigment, -plate, -proliferation, -sap, -stage, -substance, -wall. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 101/2 \*Cell-action then must have some influence as the cause of the chemical changes. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 16 A subordinate part of the cell-body. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* II. 356 A low-born, \*cell-bred, selfish, servile band. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 441/2 Between the cell-wall and the \*cell-cavity. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 762 The fresh formation of parts connected with \*cell-division is in general independent of light. *Ibid.* 16 This mode of \*cell-formation consists almost invariably in the bipartition of a mother-cell. 1872 AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 1054 Other \*cell-forms occur in the urine. 1797 BENTHAM *Panopht.* I. 17 Postsc. The \*Cell-Galleries are... perfectly commanded by every station in the Inspection-part. *Ibid.* 55 Postsc. The other [part] immediately within the \*Cell-grating. 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 9/1 Minute cells are formed... which may be called reproductive \*cell-germs. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 19 The \*cell-membrane of young cells is very thin. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 34 \*Cell-nuclei occur in all classes and orders of plants. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 117/1 The only true black \*cell-pigment. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 18 A row of granules now makes its appearance... this is the \*cell-plate. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 45 The first tendency is to the active production of cells... \*cell-proliferation or germination as it is termed. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 102/1 The \*cell-wall must be the seat of endomosis and exomosis. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 3 Older wood and cork thus consist of a mere framework of cell-walls.

† *Cell*, sb. 2. *Obs. rare*—1. Extraneous f. CAUL.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 498 The fat of sheep which is gathered from the caul or cell.

† *Cell*, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. *CELL* sb. 1.] a. *trans.* To shut up in a cell. b. (*intr.*) To dwell in a cell.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. (R.) A recluse from the world, And celled under ground. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 96 An Abbey strong... Wherein there celd a Monke of envious mood.

Cell, obs. form of SELL, SILL.

|| *Cella* (se'lā). [Lat.] The body of the temple, as distinct from the portico and other external structures; = CELL 6.

1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 578 The length of its cella is but 73 feet, the breadth, 26. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 24 It consisted of a cella, flanked by a double row of pillars. 1878 B. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 118 The cella of the temple was nearly seventy feet wide.

Cellæform, erion. form of CELLIFORM.

*Cellar* (se'lār), sb. Forms: 3-5 celer(e, 4-6 seler, 4-7 celler, (5 celar), 5-7 seller, 6-7 sellar, (7 seller), 7- cellar. [ME. *celer*, a. Anglo-F. *celer*, OF. *celier* (mod.F. *cellier*)—L. *cellarium* set of cells, receptacle for food, f. *cella* CELL.]

† 1. A store-house or store-room, whether above or below ground, for provisions; a granary, buttery, or pantry. *Obs. exc. dial. in fish-cellar*; see quot. 1843; cf. also coal-cellar, wine-cellar.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 214 He stiked euer iðe celere, oðer iðe kuche. a 1300 *Censor M.* 456 Sipen comended [Joseph] him-selue Dele seler for to delue. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 15 Paire celers ful rifand. c 1375 O. E. *Prayers* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 40 The kyng had led me in to a wyne-celer. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 24 Bholde 3e crowis... to whiche is no celer, nether beerne, and God fedith hem. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Kepe hit fro ayre... In cofer, or huche or seler merke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 A Celler, *cellarium*... etc. vbi a butry. 1483 CAXTON *Esop* 2 b. He fonde the celer open... and hath eten all the fygges. c 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1031 Brynne this gentillman to the seller & make him good chere. 1598 FLOUTO, *Cella*... a seller or butterie. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 131 Sellar and Granaries in vain we fill, With all the bounteous Summers store. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lisard* 41 Here

is a fish-cellar... a place for salting, keeping, and storing away pilchards.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lv. 12 Of þe awtere of my hert and þe celere of my consens cumes all þat i kyndel in þi luf. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Paradys... was þe celer and place of all fairnesse. 1480 CAMBRIDGE *Ebit.* 64 In *May's Poems* (1841) App., God... Made that lond... To be selere of all hele. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 393 A man... being brought by God into his inward cellers, may from thence obtaine the true understanding, and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

2. An underground room or vault.

This sense occurs contextually in some of the earlier quotes; it is impossible to determine at what period the notion of 'store-room' began to give place to that of 'underground chamber'. Cotgr. 1611 has it as the transl. of Fr. *cave*, and Minshew 1617 gives as its equivalents Fr. *cave* and Lat. *hypogæum*.

[1331 *Liters Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 400 Nostre celer de nostre novele meson de pierre en Chepe.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2058 In Londone he hude hure kepe Vnder erthe in a seler depe. c 1450 MERLIN 125 In roches or in seleres under erthe. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 29 In a moyst seller, vnderneath the grounde. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 572 They were constrained to retire into the Sellar. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1830) 123 A fine piece of mosaic, still on its bed, forms the floor of a cellar. 1873 MORLEY *Roussseau* I. 41 After... six weeks... passed in the garret or cellar of his rude patroness. 1877 BRYANT *Song of Tower vii.* In... the damp cellar's stifling air.

† b. *transf.* Applied to the grave. *Obs.*

c 1550 LACY *Wyl. Buche's Test.* I bequeth mi body to the colde seler.

c. With defining words prefixed, as *beer-, coal-, wine-cellar*, which see under their initial element.

3. Often for *wine-cellar*; hence *transf.* the contents of the wine-cellar, a person's stock of wines.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII., c. 12. § 10 The sergeant of the seller... shall also be than and there ready with a pot of redde wine. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 137 My Cellar is in a rocke by th' sea-side. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaut's Strat.* I. i. I have now in my Cellar Ten Tun of the best Ale in Staffordshire. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Convers.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 274 O conservatism! your pantry is full of meats and your cellar of wines. *Mod.* He gives very good dinners, but I don't think much of his cellar.

† 4. A box, a case; esp. for holding bottles; a case of bottles. (For SALT-CELLAR cf. SALTER, of which -cellar is a corruption.) *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i. (D.) Run for the cellar of strong waters quickly. 1637 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* xiii. 61 Boy fetch my cellar of bottles. 1667 PERYS *Diary* 1 Apr. His wife afterwards did... give me a cellar of waters of her own distilling.

† 5. for SOLER, upper-room.

a 1300 *Censor M.* 1208 He þam lent... A celer in at etc. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 285 Goenge to a hie parte of the seller [solaris] or chamber.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as cellar-bin, -door, -keeper, etc.; cellarless adj.; also cellar-book; a book containing an account of the stock of wines, etc. in a cellar; cellar-flap, a flap on hinges, level with the surface of the ground, opening into a cellar; cellar-kitchen, a kitchen below the ground-floor, a basement kitchen; cellar-physic, wine; cellar-plate, an iron plate in the pavement covering the entrance-hole of a coal-cellar; cellar-slug, a large striped slug found in cellars; cellar-way, a passage through, or as if through, cellars.

1823 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* I. 2 Its 'cellar-bins'—some one else's patent. 18. THACKERAY (O.) He overhauled the butler's \*cellar-book. 1684 Gt. Frost (1844) 14 They carelessly leaving open \*seller door. 1697 *Cress D'Annun's Trav.* (1706) 193 It is as big as a Cellar-door key. 1824 T. W. HIME *Public Health* 57 Prohibition of occupying of \*Cellar Dwellings. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/1 Injuries received... in falling over the cellar-flap. 1891 PERCIVAL *Sc. Diet.* *Cellero*, a \*cellar-keeper. 1864 E. BURRITT *Walk John O'Gr.* 370 All the damp low \*cellarless cottages. 1793 J. BRESFORD in *Looker-on* No. 54 Cow-heel and such \*cellar-messes. 1669 DAMPER *Voy.* (1729) I. 542 Fine Air... good Kitchen and \*Cellar Physick. 1881 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 2/6 The defendant was legally liable in having his \*cellar plate unfastened. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 5/9 1/2 A fine example of the \*cellar slug. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 47 The effect of the buildings vaulted above the sidewalks is that of a continuous \*cellarway.

*Cellar* (se'lār), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put into a cellar; to store up as in a cellar. Also, *To cellar in*, and *fig.*

16. COTTON. There underground a magazine Of sovereign juice is celled in. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. i. 1. vii. 23 They had ended their Vintage... and were ready to Sellar their Wine. 1793 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* li. 17 His sympathies... celled in the depths of his own mind. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 191/1 A pipe of port wine, which was cellared for the plaintiffs. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 18/2.

Cellar, var. of CELURE, Obs.

*Cellarage* (se'lārédj). Also 6-7 -idge, seler-age, 7 seleredge, -idge. [f. CELLAR sb. + -AGE.]

1. Provision of cellars; cellar accommodation; cellars collectively.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 151 Come one, you here this fellow in the seleredge Consent to swear. 1662 GERBER *Princ.* (1669) 36 Nor ought the Kitchen or other Offices and Sellaridge... to be so placed as they may prove prejudicial to the Court. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Building*, A good Ascent... makes a House wholesome, and yields Convenience for good Cellarage. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* 407/2 The old house had had famous cellarage.

**b. trans.** and **fig.**  
 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's E.* 349 Cornwall .. has almost everything in its cellared except coal. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* v. 165 Counting in its ranks Coke and Selden, each with extensive cellaring of brain. [Cf. CELL 11 c.]  
 2. † a. A feudal or seignorial duty upon wine when placed in the cellar (*obs.*) b. Charge for the use of a cellar or storehouse. † c. Money collected from banqueters at a Lord Mayor's Feast: see quot. 1825.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 The Bailiff of Toppasam with the Selage and Cranage and the Warren of Cones within the same. 1526 *Ord. R. Househ.* (1790) 195 Cellaridge, Cranage, Sponage, Romage, and Carriage of Wine. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* v. 666 The excise and toll is collected by the King's officers, but the cellaring there by the magistrate to whom it belongs. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade 122* Paid cellaring £3 5s. 1825 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1335 This was termed cellaring, and was divided between the yeoman of the cellar and the butler.

**Cellared** (se'larid), *pph. a.* [f. CELLAR sb. and v. +ED.] That is stored or housed in a cellar. **Cellared fish:** fish prepared in a fish-cellar; cf. quot. 1848 in CELLAR sb. 1.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 54 The greater part of the cellared fish are exported. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 298 Cellared wretchedness, and disease.

**Cellarer** (se'laraj), *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 cell-, celarer(e), 6 selarer, 7 cellarer, 6- cellarer. [ME. *celarer*, *cellarer*, a. Anglo-Fr. *celarer*, for OF. *celarier*, f. *celier* CELLAR.]

The officer in a monastery, or similar establishment, who had charge of the cellar and provisions.

1700 *Vox & Wolf* 59 Ac weste hit houre cellarer, He wolde rone after the sponse. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes Prolog.* 48 Thou art .. Som worthy sexteyn, or som Celarer. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1491 He comanded yet to the celarer to gyve it (the oil) to a poure man. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) v. 131 Laurence Clerke, maister seller of th'abbay of Whalley. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 236 Bred a monk in Bury Abbey, and the Cellarer thereof. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x. The cellarer will bestow on each a grace-cup and a morsel as ye pass the buttry. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 527.

**Cellarress** (se'laris), *Hist.* [f. prec.: see -RESS.] A woman (e.g. nun) who had charge of the cellar.

1802 FOSBROKE *Brit. Monach.* x. (1843) 118 The Cellarress of the Gilbertine Nuns. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii. The Venerable Mother might be seen .. now giving orders to her gardener, now to her cellarress.

**Cellaret** (se'larit), [f. CELLAR sb. +ET.]

a. A case of cabinet-work made to hold wine-bottles, etc. b. A sideboard with compartments for the same purpose.

1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (1826) 243 With ventures hands At the cellaret stands, Where she picks out so handy Rum, Hollands, and Brandy. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Direct.* 6. Keep proper corks in the cellaret. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vii. Under the sideboard stands a cellaret. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxii.

**Cellarhood**, *nonce-wd.* [see -HOOD.] The condition of being a cellar.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 361 How it [Evans's supper-room] emerged from a state of brawling night cellarhood, to the dignity of a harmonic meeting.

**Cellaring** (se'larin), *sb.* [f. CELLAR sb. and v. +ING.] 1. = CELLARAGE I.

1632 SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1846) 200 Sir Roger having digged the cellaring of his new house. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 158 A wine press and ample cellaring. 1798 T. MORTON *Secr. worth Know.* iii. 4 (L.) Roomy cellaring and commodious attics.

2. *vbl. sb.* Placing in a cellar.

1825 *Law Times* LXXX. 191/1 In the careless cellaring of a pipe of port wine.

† **Cellarist**, *Obs.* — [f. CELLAR sb. +IST.] He who keeps the cellar or buttry; the butler in a religious house or monastery.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence in JOHNSON, WEBSTER, etc. **Cellarity**, *nonce-wd.* The condition of living in a cellar.

1847 LEVES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 618 Cellarity, when long pent up, is inimical to Life.

**Cellarman** (se'larman), *a.* A man who has charge of a cellar; *spec.* the keeper of the Cellar-tavern in old Newgate. Also *transf.*

1698 ROWLAND MOUNT *Theat. Ins.* 920 The Greek Poets make them [drones] to be the Bees cellarman, or water-bearers. 1774 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 11 Through the inattention of the cellarman. 1859 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* ii. 58 One of the cellarmen of the Priory. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec., The wine in bottle, I was told by the cellarman, is not for sale. 1884 GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newgate* 5 The 'cellarman' were selected prisoners who could sell candles at their own prices, and got a percentage upon the liquors consumed.

**Cellarous**, *a. humorous.* Of or pertaining to a cellar.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* ix. (1861) 133 A little side door .. stood open, and disclosed certain cellarous steps. 1867 — *All Y. Round, Christm. No. No Thoroughf.* 15 Vendale, went down for a cellarous stroll.

† **Cellat**, *obs. form* of SALADE, sort of helmet.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. 1. 32 Armed with a skull or close Cellat for the head. (See also CELEAD.)

**Cellate** (se'lat), *a.* [f. on L. type *cellat-us*, f. *cella*: cf. *caudat-us* tailed, f. *cauda*.] Celled,

having cells. Chiefly in comb., as *unicellate* one-celled, *multicellate* many-celled.

**Cellated** (se'latid), *pph. a.* [f. prec. +ED; cf. *crenated*, *serrated*, etc.] Made in the form of cells; furnished with or divided into cells; celled.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 451/1 The cellated cavities of the placenta. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2 The ovens for these kitcheners are cellated.

**Celled** (seld), *pph. a.* [f. CELL +ED.]

1. Furnished with cells; arranged or constructed in the form of cells. Often with some defining word prefixed, as *single*, *one*, *two-celled*. Also *fig.*

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) II. 397 Lychnis Capsule 1-3, or 5-celled. 1843-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* IV. (L.) The single-celled plant. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* i. (ed. 4) 65 Anthers .. one-celled. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 8 Heaven's azure world-wide, celled with stars.

2. Enclosed or ensconced in a cell.

1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 58 The spirits .. seem scattered over their whole bodie, rather than Celled. 1820 KEATS *Fancy*, Thou shalt see the field-mouse peep Meagre from its celled hood. 1850 D. MOIR *Hour of Thought* v. The monk in hood, With book and rood, And nun in cell'd contrition.

**Cellandre**: see CORIANDER.

**Cellepore** (se'lepōr), [ad. mod.L. *cellepore* (Linnaeus), f. *cella* CELL, after *madrepore* MADREP-ORE.] A genus of *Polysora*, consisting of a group of vase-like chambers with a beak on one or both sides. Also *attrib.*

Hence † **Celleporite** (see quot.).

1811 PINKERTON *Patrol* I. 435 Zoophytes .. abound in common limestone. Among them may also be classed the millepore, the cellepore. 1824 Tr. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 184 Their interior is filled with fossil madrepores and cellepores. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 123 There are a few other true cellepore corals round the coast.

**Celler**, *cellery*, var. CELLAR, CELURE, CELERY.

**Celli**, *obs. var.* of SELLY, SILLY.

**Celli-colous**, *a.* [f. *celli*-comb. form of L. *cella* + *-cola* inhabitant + *-ous*.] 'Living in cells or cavities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Celliferous** (se'li-fē-ris), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ferous*.] Bearing or producing cells.

1754 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 633 Thos. .. coral-ines, which I call celliferous, from their having rows of cells dispos'd in plant-like ramifications.

**Celliform** (se'li-fōrm), *a.* Erroneously cell-.

[f. as prec. + *-form*.] Cell-shaped.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 503/2 Celliform termination of a nervous twig. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* II. 90 Celliform bodies of a bright yellow colour.

**Cellite**, [a. F. *cellite*, ad. med.L. *cellita*, f. *cella* (from the cells which they inhabited).] In *pl.* An order of lay brothers hospitaliers, called also Bongaris or Alexandrins, founded c. 1300; they took a special care of madmen. They are now united to the order of Servites. (Littré.) 1822 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 273/1 A 'Missale Parvum' from the convent of the Cellites of Ghent.

† **Cell-keeper**, *Obs.* [f. CELL sb. 1. + I.] A cellar-keeper or cellarer.

1598 FLOMO, *Cellare*, a butler, or cell keeper.

**Cello** (tjē'lo), [shortened f. VIOLONCELLO.]

1821 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 435 In less than a quarter of an hour two cellos made their appearance. 1822 *Athenaeum* 9 Dec. 782/3 Handel's Concerto Grosso .. in seven parts (four violins, viola, cello, and harpsichord) published in 1739.

**Celloid** (se'loid), *a.* [f. CELL +OID.] Having the appearance of a cell, cell-like.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1108/1 The epithelium consisted of small imperfect celloid particles. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 136 There are certain nucleon or celloid bodies

**Cellular** (se'li-lār), *a. (& sb.).* [ad. mod.L. *cellularis*, f. *cellula* little cell (dim. of *cella*); or perh. ad. F. *cellulaire*: in F. *cellule* has entirely taken the place of *celle*, and its derivatives take the place of those of *cella* both in Fr. and Eng.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by cells or small apartments for single occupants.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xi. (1865) 308 A poor Carthusian, from strict cellular discipline. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 139 The cellular vans employed for the transport of criminals. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1200 Leave these [gauds] for cellular seclusion. 1872 *Daily News* 13 July, The cellular system [of convict discipline] as it is established in Belgium.

2. Containing a number of cells, small compartments, or cavities; porous. *Cellular pyrites*: a variety of Marcasite; *Cellular quartz*, etc.

1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 166 Calcareous cellular stones. 1834 Sir C. BELL *Hand* 292 The skull of the graffie .. is cellular and thin and light as a paper case. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 180, I had noticed the presence of a few small pebbles of a very cellular basalt. 1868 DANA *Min.* 75 Marcasite .. in cellular specimens.

3. *Phys.* Characterized by or consisting of cells (see CELL sb. 1, 11-13). As an epithet of vegetable tissues, opposed to *vascular*. See also B.

*Cellular tissue*, in Animal Physiology, a synonym of *areolar* or *connective tissue*; also formerly called *cellular membrane*; hence *cellular-membranous* adj. *Cellular pathology*: a term introduced by Virchow in 1858; 'the doctrine of the origin of disease in a perturbation of action, or an alteration of structure, of some or other of the ultimate cells of which the body is composed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); the

study of morbid changes in the cells or ultimate elements of organic tissues.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cellular*, or *Cellulose*, an appellation given by Ruysch, to the second coat of the intestines; in which fat is often found. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 345 A twisted worm, sometimes six feet long, which introduces itself into the skin, and lodges in the cellular membrane. 1799 SOUTHWY *Nondescrib.* iii. My very cellular membrane will be changed, I shall be negrofied. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 15 Vegetables which have no flowers .. are .. Cellular. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 134 Virchow — Cellular Pathology and Physiological Therapeutics. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* II. 33 Cellular plants, as, for example, mosses and lichens. 1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 53 If we make a cut through the skin and proceed to raise it from the subjacent parts, we observe that it is loosely connected to them by a soft filamentous substance of considerable tenacity and elasticity .. This is the substance known by the names of 'cellular', 'areolar', 'filamentous', 'connective', and 'reticular' tissue; it used formerly to be commonly called 'cellular membrane'. 1876 BRYANT *Pract. Surgery* (ed. 2) I. 33 The deep cellular-membranous syphilitic sore.

b. Of or pertaining to cells.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters*, This cellular effusion soon disappears. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/1 A very thin albuminous fluid .. often termed the cellular serosity.

**B. sb. pl.** Cellular plants (in Lat. form *Cellularia*); those having no distinct stem or leaves, but consisting of a cellular expansion of various kinds, which bears the reproductive organs. Applied to Cryptogams, in reference to their markedly cellular structure; but only the humblest orders of these are entirely cellular.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* x. The presence of flowers, of spiral-vessels, and of cuticular stomata, will at all times distinguish these [*Vascularia*] from *Cellularia*, or flowerless plants. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 54 The least organized plants are termed cellulars.

**Cellularity** (se'li-lār-ī-ti), [f. CELLULAR + *-ITY*.] Cellular quality or condition.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 358 Mirbel however disputes the cellularity of the exteme. 1851-9 DARWIN in *Ann. Man. Sc. Eng.* 291 The composition, thickness, and degree of cellularity of any lava-stream.

† **Cellulary**, ? *a. Obs. rare* — [f. L. *cellula* (cf. CELLULE) + *-ARY*.] ? Of the nature of a cell.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. cii. The good father, with an humble thought, Bred in a cellulary, low retire.

**Cellulate** (se'li-lūt), *a.* [f. L. *cellula*, CELLULE + *-ATE* 2.] Composed of or containing cells. Hence *Cellulate v. trans.*, to furnish with cells; to render cellular. *Cellulated pph. a.* = CELLULATE; *Cellulation*, development of cells.

a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. i. Matrices .. Architectonically cellulated. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 761/1 A vertical section .. exhibited a mass .. cellulated or porous. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 568/1 A section of it, as it thus cellulates the neck. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. (1867) 382 *Melosira cribosa*, marine, orbicular, cellulate. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 474/2 A process of .. cellulation takes place.

**Cellule** (se'li-lul), *also* 7 *cellul.* [ad. L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella* CELL sb. 1.]

† 1. A small compartment; a pigeon-hole. Also *fig.*; cf. CELL sb. 11 c. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 293, I could have fired out of topick celuls such variety of arguments. a. 1693 — *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 240 The Celluls of his Brain. 1764 FOOT *Patron* II. i. A kind of bureau; where, in separate celules, my different knowledge .. is stor'd. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 212 So liquor aids myself-like rain, it ope the celules of the brain. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 209 Unlock the celules, closets of the brain.

2. *Phys.* A minute cell (CELL sb. 11) or cavity.

(In Fr. the dim. *cellule* is used in sense of CELL sb. 12.) 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 237 Cellular tissue, which .. offers an instance of reticulated cellules. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 493 Both possess discs on the side of their cellules. 1869 GILMORE *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 2 In birds, the lungs are spongy, the cavity of the air-bags becoming obliterated by the multiplication of vascular celules.

3. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1848 DANA *Zooph.* II. 16 note, By cellule, as hereafter used, the minute pores of the corallum will be referred to.

**Cellulic** (se'li-līk), *a.* [f. CELLULE + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to cellules or cells. *Cellulic acid*: a name given by Fremy to an acid supposed to be produced by the action of acids or alkalis on cell walls of vegetables. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Celluliferous** (se'li-li-fē-ris), *a.* [f. L. *cellula* + *-FEROUS*.] Bearing or producing cellules.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 436 Expansions flattened .. celluliferous on the external surface. 1849 MÜCHLING *Siluria* ix. 187 Two or four very broad celluliferous plants.

**Cellulin** (se'li-līn), *Chem.* [f. CELLULE + *-IN*.]

a. = CELLULOSE. b. *esp.* The form of cellulose found in animal bodies.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1867) 257 Composed of celluline, a material allied to the cellulose of vegetable tissues. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 18 The membrane .. consists of the substance called cellulose or celluline. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 712 Cotton is almost pure celluline.

|| **Cellulitis** (se'li-lō-i-tis), *Med.* [mod.L. f. L. *cellula* = CELLULE + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 690 Orbital cellulitis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 50 No attempt is made to distinguish between it [erysipelas] and cellulitis.

**Cellulo-**, used as a comb. form of **CELLULE**, *L. cellula* (for the form of **BULBO-**) forming principally adjs. used in physiology, which in sense are practically compounds of **CELLULAR**: e.g. *cellulo-adipose*, (tissue) partly cellular partly adipose; similarly *cellulo-fibrous*, *-muscular*, *-tendinous*, *-vascular*; *cellulo-cutaneous*, pertaining jointly to the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue; *cellulo-membranous*, pertaining to the 'cellular membrane'; *cellulo-serous*, pertaining jointly to the 'cellular' and 'serous' membranes.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 140 The disorganised cellulo-vascular structure. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 12/2 A fibrous or cellulo-fibrous expansion. 1836 *Ibid.* I. 178/2 A middle cellulo-tendinous raphe before and behind that intestine. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 126/1 The cellulo-muscular structures of the limbs. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cæcæus' Midwif.* 40 A very thick layer of cellulo-adipose tissue. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 27 Sores or ulcers... of a cellulo-membranous kind. *Ibid.* I. 51 Cellulo-cutaneous forms of the disease.

**Celluloid** (se'li'loid), *a.* [f. *L. cellula* (see above) + *-oid*.] Having the form or appearance of cells.

**Celluloid** (se'li'loid), *sb.* [loosely f. **CELLULOSE** *sb.* + *-oid*.]

An artificial substance composed chiefly of cellulose, and much used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, etc., in the manufacture of knife-handles, piano-keys, billiard-balls, etc.

Invented in America, and first patented in Gt. Britain in April 1871, as a material for dental plates. In its manufacture the cellulose is first reduced by acids to pyroxyline (gun-cotton), camphor is then added, and the mixture subjected to immense hydraulic pressure. It may then be moulded by heat and pressure to any shape, and it becomes hard, elastic, and capable of taking on a fine finish. (The Specification of Hyatt's first British patent (1871, No. 1025) does not contain the name.)

1871 *Brit. J. Nat. Dent. Soc.* XIV. 364 The material is named the celluloid base, so called from the material of which it is composed. 1872 *Specif. Hyatt's Patent* No. 3101 The... manufacture of pyroxyline or soluble cotton into a solid (which is herein denominated 'celluloid'). 1881 *Chamb. J. Nat. No.* 909. 349 Celluloid... is an imitation ivory composed of collodion and camphor. 1882 *Whitaker's Almanack* 375/2 One of the most recent uses of the celluloid is for making type and engravers' blocks for printing from.

**Cellulose** (se'li'ulōs), *a. & sb.* [ad. mod. *L. cellulōsus*, f. *cellula*, **CELLULE**.]

*A. adj.* Consisting of an aggregate of 'cells' or small cavities; full of minute cavities.

1753 [see **CELLULAR** 3.] 1755 MANDUIT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 206 The base is of a stiffer and more cellulose texture. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 241 One small modiola makes its hole in the cellulose tunic of Ascidians.

*B. sb.* [a.f. *cellulose*.] One of the **AMYLOSES**. A substance, also called *lignin*, which constitutes the essential part of the solid framework of plants, and occurs to some extent in the animal body. It is amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, absolutely in-nutritious, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis. The name, introduced by Payen, has become the type of the other chemical terms in *-ose*. Also *attrib.*, as in *cellulose wall*.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 6 The organic basis of the elementary organs is called cellulose. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 403 Gun Cotton... is a substitution product, being cellulose in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by NO<sub>2</sub>, and is called *trinitro-cellulose*. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 125 The gastric juice of animals does not attack cellulose. 1877 WATTS *Forams Chem.* II. 207 Cellulose... in fine linen and cotton, which are almost entirely composed of it. 1882 VINES *Societ. Bot.* 13 In the cell-plates cellulose walls are now formed.

Hence **Cellulosis**, of the nature of cellulose.

1881 *Nature* XXV. 168 Cellulosic substances in their different isomeric states.

**Cellulosity**, [f. as *prec.* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being cellulose; also *concr.* a cellulose structure.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1002/1 The eye is simply supported on the orbit by a quantity of loose cellulosity. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 72/1 The cut surfaces will demonstrate the... cellulosity of the divided bones.

**Cellulous** (se'li'ulōs), *a.* [f. **CELLULOSE** + *-ous*. Cf. *Fr. celluloux*.] = **CELLULOSE** *a.*; consisting of a single cell or an aggregate of cells.

1800 *Med. J. Nat.* IV. 276 To know whether the most solid, compact... stony part of a bone were cellulous. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 253/1 Cellulous hydatids are simple bags containing fluid. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 164 Hand and carpus with a cellulous surface.

**Celology** (se'li'ulōdgi), [f. *Gr. κήλη* tumour + *(o)logy*.] That part of medical science which treats of hernia. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Celondine**, obs. form of **CELANDINE**.

**Celostomy**, *Obs.* [ad. *Gr. κοίλος* hollow + *στόμα* mouth.] Hollowness of voice; speaking with the mouth hollow.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celostomy*, when one speaks hollow in the mouth.

**Celotomy**, *Surg.* Also *ke-*. [ad. *Gr. κήλο-* *τομία*, f. *κήλη* rupture + *-τομία* cutting.] The operation for strangulated hernia by cutting down

and dividing the stricture. So **Celotome**, 'the knife or instrument for performing celotomy'.

1847 in *CRUG*. 1878 BRYANT *Surgery*, *Celotomy*.

**Celour**, var. of **CELURE**, *Obs.*

† **Celse**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. celsus* lofty.]

Lofty, exalted.

1708 MORTUUS *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Ample Munificence, and Office celse.

† **Celstude** (se'lstiud). *Obs. (exc. humorous)*. Also 6 *seleitud*, 7 *celc-*, *celstuid*. [a. *F. celstude*, ad. *L. celstudo* lofty carriage, also in late *L.* a title of honour, f. *celsus* lofty.]

1. Lofty position, high rank; dignity, eminence. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* lxxviii, Honour to thee. Goddess of love, and to thy celstude. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Gladsthe thone* *Queyne* 7 Joy be and grace onto the Selcitud! 1563 FOLKE A. & M. (1596) 16/2 This celstude and regalitie of the pope. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 15 See what Celstuid of honor Plinius secundus attributeth to Traiane. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 63 It doth over-shadow them all with the Top of its Celstude.

b. As a title or form of address; = **HIGHNESS**. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 177, I besekit, he said, thi celstude, Exerce thi strenth. 1686 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 265 His Celstude gave him men to guard him.

2. Loftiness, exaltation; exalted character.

1563-87 FOLKE A. & M. (1684) II. 294 Whose... celstude of mind no man may sufficiently express. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 185 Such a celstude of spirit. a 1761 W. LAW *Behmen's Wks.* (1765) 14 Sensibility, Finding, and Celstude.

3. Height, tallness. (Now *humorous*.)

1678 PHILLIPS, *Celstude*, tallness, height. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Celstude*, Highness, Height, Tallness. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. i, Peter Peebles, in his usual plenitude of wig and celstude of hat.

† **Celsity**, *Obs.*—0 [f. *L. celsus* + *-ity*.] = *prec.* 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Celt** (se'lt). Also **Kelt** (kelt). [a. *F. Celta*, ad. *L. Celta*, sing. of *Celtæ*, in *Gr. Κέλται*. (A later *Gr. Κέλται*, in Strabo, etc., was probably from *L. Celtæ*.) For conjectures as to a possible derivation, see Rhys, *Celtic Britain* (1884) 2.]

1. *Hist.* Applied to the ancient peoples of Western Europe, called by the Greeks *Κέλται*, *Κέλται*, and by the Romans *Celtæ*.

The *Κέλται* of the Greeks, also called *Γαλάται*, *Galatæ*, appear to have been the Gauls and their continental kin as a whole; by Cæsar the name *Celtæ* was restricted to the people of middle Gaul (*Gallia Celtica*), but most other Roman writers used it of all the Galli or Gauls, including the peoples in Spain and Upper Italy believed to be of the same language and race; the ancients apparently never extended the name to the Britons.

1607 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beasts* 251 The Indians were wont to use no bridles, like the Græcians and Celts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celt*, one born in Gaul. 1782 WATSON *Hist. Kildrington* 67 (1.) This obstinate war between the insular Britons and the continental Celts. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 417 The Celts advanced within five or six days' march of his camp.

2. A general name applied in modern times to peoples speaking languages akin to those of the ancient Galli, including the Bretons in France, the Cornish, Welsh, Irish, Manx, and Gaelic of the British Isles.

This modern use began in French, and in reference to the language and people of Brittany, as the presumed representatives of the ancient Gauls: with the recognition of linguistic affinities it was extended to the Cornish and Welsh, and so to the Irish, Manx, and Scottish Gaelic. *Celtic* has thus become a name for one of the great branches of the Aryan family of languages (see **CELTIC**); and the name *Celt* has come to be applied to any one who speaks (or is descended from those who spoke) any Celtic language. But it is not certain that these constitute one race ethnologically; it is generally held that they represent at least two 'races', markedly differing in physical characteristics. Popular notions, however, associate 'race' with language, and it is common to speak of the 'Celts' and 'Celtic race' as an ethnological unit having certain supposed physical and moral characteristics, especially as distinguished from 'Saxon' or 'Teuton'.

1703 PERRON (*titile*), *Antiquité de la Nation et de la langue des Celtes*. 1706 JONES (*tr. of Perron*), *Antiquities of Nations*, more particularly of the Celts or Gauls, taken to be originally the same people as our ancient Britons. 1757 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* *Intro.* 7 Great Britain was peopled by the Celts or Gauls. 1773 M'QUEEN in Boswell *Johnson* Sept. 18, As they [Scythians] were the ancestors of the Celts, the same religion might be in Asia Minor and Skye. 1824 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 185 This race, who had probably been expelled by the Italian nations and the Celts from Italy and Gaul. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 1. 182 The Celts of Britain are apparently the oldest among the Aryan races. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 21 If that be true... that Celts love unity of power, and Saxons the representative principle.

Hence **Celtified** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), made Celtic in fashion or garb. **Celtish** *a.*, Celt-like, somewhat Celtic. **Celtism**, the distinctive character of the Celt. **Celtist**, one who studies the Celtic languages. **Celtization**, a making Celtic; conversion to being Celtic.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* ix. 459 Sir Walter's Celtified pageantry. 1866 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 289 A more attentive and impartial study of Celtism than has yet ever received from us. *Ibid.* May 547 Celtism is... everywhere manifest still in the French nation. *Ibid.* Mar. 289 This is a very different matter from the political and social Celtiza-

tion of which certain enthusiasts dream. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 86/1 The name of a French Celtist.

**Celt** (se'lt). [ad. (reputed) *Lat. celt-es* (or *?celte*, *?celtis*) 'stone-chisel, sculptor's chisel'.

The received or Clementine text of the Vulgate has in *Job* xix. 24 *Stylo ferreo, et planibz laminis, vel celte sculptantur in silice*; but, though this is the reading of some MSS., the Codex Amiatinus and others read *certe* 'surely'. Some hold *certe* to be the original reading (representing *ἔργον* of the Heb., 'for ever' of the Eng., which is not expressed by the LXX), and take *celte* as an erroneous alteration of some kind; others think *celte* a genuine word, and suppose that it was originally a marginal gloss on *stylo*, which was erroneously taken into the text, and subsequently altered to *certe* by some one to whom it was perhaps unfamiliar. But the independent evidence for a word *celtes* or *celte* is slender. The 'vetus inscriptio Romæ', cited by Du Cange, is a late forgery, and *celte* in it is app. from the Vulgate. One of the miscellaneous undated glosses in the Glossarium C. Labbei (Stephens' *Thesaurus*) is 'Ἰνδὸν *Celte*', but this is prob. later than the Vulgate variant reading, and may be founded on it. Later also than the Vulgate is the gloss on Sidonius *Epist.* vii. 3 (*Anecd. Oxon.*, *Class. Ser.* I. v. p. xi. and 50) '*Hoc caelum, ut hoc celte, celis, instrumentum est quo caelatur*', which shows the ordinary explanation of the word in the Middle Ages. *Celtes* occurs however in two charters given in Lacomblet *Urkundenbuch für die Geschichte des Niederrheins*, II. 331 (anno 1267) '*meatum seu transitum... ex fovea capituli Coloniensis, ad educendum celtes seu framina lapidum per viam eandem*', and II. 382 (anno 1329) '*quod nulli frangentes lapides seu alii quicunque prociens seu mittent celtes seu alia fragmenta in ipsam foveam*'. Here the meaning is 'pieces or fragments, ?chips', of stone; the relation of this to the Vulgate word is uncertain. In Welsh, *maen celit*, with the assumed meaning 'flint stone', occurs in the *Triads of Wisdom* (16-17th c.), in *Myr. Arch.* III. 246; and *celit* is also said to be (or to have been) known in Breconshire, in the sense of 'shell' of a nut, etc.; but the status of the word is altogether obscure, and its alleged senses help the question little. In any case, *celtes*, whatever its origin and character, was assumed, on the authority of the Vulgate, to be a genuine word; and, as such, the term was admitted into the technical vocabulary of Archaeology, about 1700 'In Beger's *Thesaurus Brandenburgicus* 1666 a bronze celt adapted for insertion in its haft is described under the name of *celtes*' (Ll. Jewitt *Half-hours among Eng. Antig.* 1877, p. 32). Apparently the general adoption of the word by antiquaries was influenced by a fancied etymological connexion with **CELT**: thus the *Grand Dict.* of Larousse explains it as '*sorte de hache gauloise en bronze*'.

An implement with chisel-shaped edge, of bronze or stone (but sometimes of iron), found among the remains of prehistoric man. It appears to have served for a variety of purposes, as a hoe, chisel, or axe, and perhaps as a weapon of war. Some specimens in bronze are flat, others flanged, others winged, others have sockets to receive a handle, and one, or two, ear-like *ansæ* or loops.

1735 A. PENNECUK *Descr. Tweeddale* 203 note (Jam.), Supposed to be the ancient weapon called the stone celt. 1736-69 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 309 In the great long Barrow, farthest North from Stone-henge... was found one of those Brass Instruments called Celts. 1766 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 428 Most probably celts were originally chopping tools. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1835) I. i. 3 The stone hatchets, called Celts, found in our peat bogs. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. iv. 383 The Bronze celt... is found in various sizes and degrees of ornament. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 40 The hammers or celts are almost all natural stones from the beach. 1878 W. H. DALL *Later Preh. Man* 8 A skeleton interred in the earth, together with the remains of a small iron celt.

b. *Comb.*, as *celt-maker*.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 17 The celt-makers never cast their axes as we do ours, with a transverse hole, through which the handle might pass.

† **Celtor**, *Obs.* A woollen fabric.

1597 in Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 240.

**Celtic** (se'ltik), *a.* Also **Keltic** (ke'ltik). [a. *F. celtique* or ad. *L. celticus* of the Celts.]

1. *Hist. & Archæol.* Of or belonging to the ancient Celtæ and their presumed congeners.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Celtique*, pertaining to the people of Gaul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 521 Who... one the Celtic [Fields] roam'd the utmost Isles. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. *Intro.* 10 Fragments of Celtic idols lately discovered in the cathedral at Paris. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 3 Drawing a Celtic sword from beneath his garments. 1880 BOND DAWKINS *Early Man in Britain* xii. 344 Various carvings in spirals, concentric circles, flamboyants and zig-zags, forming part of the prehistoric series defined by Mr. Franks as the late Celtic. 1884 RAYS *Celtic Brit.* 2 Britain was considered to be outside the Celtic world.

2. Epithet of the languages and peoples akin to the ancient Celtic; particularly, of the great branch of the Aryan family of languages which includes Breton, Welsh, Irish, Manx, Scotch Gaelic, the extinct Cornish, and the ancient languages which they represent. Also absol. = *Celtic tongue*.

1707 E. LLOYD *Archæol. Brit.* Pref. C, The Latin-Celtic or Comparative Vocabulary [cf. p. 290]. 1739 D. MALCOLM (*titile*), *Collection of Letters*, in which the usefulness of the Celtic is instanced in illustrating the antiquities of the British Isles. 1764 ROWL. JONES (*titile*), *An English, Celtic, Greek, and Latin-English Lexicon*. 1839 KEIGHTLY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Beneath them [Norsemen] were the Celtic princes. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold's Life & Corr.* I. v. 245 note, Feudality is especially Celtic and barbarian. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 377 The people... being of Scandinavian, and not Celtic origin. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. ii. iii. 366 Bronze weapons... of a bright yellow colour, like brass or gilded metal—to these the term Celtic brass is often applied. 1859 JEFFERSON *Britannia* i. 1



[The peasant-girl] relates the Celtic fairy-tale, or the medieval legend. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 40 The keeping up of an old Celtic art. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iv. 351 The Norman-Irish and Celtic-Irish were drawn nearer to one another by common sorrows. 1886 W. STOKES in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 202 The Neo-Celtic verb substantive. *Ibid.* 218 In Old-Celtic *bail*. 219 The forms must in proto-celtic have ended in vowels. 242 Both forms in Celtic are toneless proclitics.

Hence **Celtically** *adv.*, in Celtic fashion. † **Celtic** *a.* = **CELTIC**; *spec.* of Gallia Celtica. **Celticism**, (*a.*) a Celtic custom or expression; (*b.*) devotion to Celtic customs. **Celticity**, Celtic quality or character. **Celticize** *v.*, *a. trans.* to put into a Celtic form; to adapt to Celtic use; *b. intr.* to adopt Celtic fashions or usages.

1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 162, I wrote these things, and dedicated the Celtic spoils. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XV. 556 Fin Mac Cowl, or, to spell him more Celtically, Fioun Mac Cumhail. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii. 225 note, His Celticism appears from his obstinate adherence to the ancient British usage about Easter. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature Studies* 175 This element (Euskarian) was Celticized, but not exterminated, by the Aryan Celts. 1885-6 WHITLEY STOKES *Celtic Decl.* 43 The Novara inscription, the celticity of which cannot possibly be doubted.

**Celtified**, **Celtish**, etc.: see **CELT** *sb.* **Celto-**, combining form of **CELT** 1 [after Greek analogies], as in **Celto** *logist*, **Celto** *logue*, a student of the Celtic languages or of Celtic ethnology and antiquities. **Celtomaniac**, one who is crazy on Celtic matters; *esp.* one who pretends to derive all languages from Celtic. **Celtophil**, a friend of the Celts and Celtic studies. **Celto-Roman**, relating to a mixture of Celtic and Roman; etc.

1887 *Athenium* 3 Sept. 305/2 The issue of these facsimiles [of Irish MSS.] has vastly lightened the labours of Celto-logists. 1886 *Academy* 27 Mar. 223/2 The most rising of the French Celto-logues. 1883 *American* VII. 6 The Celto-maniac, wanted to identify some American language with the Welsh. 1886 *Life* Sir R. CHRISTIAN II. xvii. 453 A Celtophil whom no born Gaul surpasses for Celtic lore and zeal.

† **Celure**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 celure, selure, sylour, 4-5 sylure, 5 celure, -ar, selar, selowyr, silour, sylour, syllure, sillour, siller, 5-6 selour, 6 cellar, cellar, seller, ceiler. [The derivation presents many points of obscurity, some of which are touched on under the related **CEIL** *v.*, while others attach to the history of this particular derivative. *Celure* presupposes an OF. or AF. \**celaire*, \**celure*, answering to L. *cæl*, *cælātura*; *celour*, if a genuine form, might answer to an OF. \**celoir*, \**celoir* = L. *cælātūrum*; both these L. forms occur in med.L., chiefly in sense 'canopy', and both are in ME. Vocabularies glossed by *celure*; but of the required OF. words no examples have yet been found. The L. words were of course derivatives of *cælāre* or *cælāre*: see **CEIL**.]

A canopy covering a bed, dais, altar, etc., or carried above the Host during a procession. Also the hangings of a bed, the tapestry of a wall, a screen of drapery. *Rood celure*: a canopy over the rood.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 76 Guenore. . Dressed on be dere des. a selure hir ouer. 1418 *E. R. Wills* 95 A bed of Lyn wit a bool silour and Couerlet. also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1474 Hur bede was off aszure With testur and celure. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 456 Sylure, of valle [v. r. of a walle] or a nother thyng, *celatura*, *celamen*. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Willeker 572 *Celaturum*, a celour or a couerlet. c 1450 *Bk. Chertsey* 445 in *Babes Bk.* (1858) 373 Two beddis. . Pat heught shall be with hole sylour. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wt. Willeker 776 *Hoc supralatum*, a selowyr. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 340 A Sylour, *anabaturum* ['anabaturum, cortina' (curtain) Gloss. in Du Cange, ed. 1883]. 1494 *Will of Schatler* (Somerset Hou.). Two celars of ooke coa of them to be sette ouer the altar. c 1494 *Art. Hem. VII* in *Housh.* *Orcl.* (1790) 126 The font to bee hangd with a riche siller ouer. 1500 *Lanc. Wills* I. 38, I bequethe unto the roode seller of Manchester xls. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Provs.* II. clvii. [clvi]. 434 The lytter had a celler of a thynne fyne clothe of sylke. 1547 *Ibid.* I. 33 My body to be buried in the Church of Croston under the roode celler afore the chancel. 1530 *PALSGR.* 203/2 Cellar for a bedde, *ciel de lit*. 1553 *Lanc. Wills* I. 105 One seller & tester of reede and greene seye w<sup>th</sup> curtens of the same.

† ? = **CEILING** 4, 5. c 1390 *P. Pl. Cyde* 201 As a greet chirche. . wip semlich selure y-set on lofte. c 1400 MAUNDREY. xxii. 230 Of gold & Sylver. . he maketh cylvours, Pyleres, & Faumentes, in his Palays.

Hence † **Celured** *pp.* *a.*, canopied; overarched. † **Celuring**, (*sillering*) = **CELEURE** 1.

c 1430 *Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt.* viii. Celured eke alofte With bowys grene. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 184 Another pressoure with a portall and y<sup>e</sup> sillering in the parler.

**Celwylly**, var. of **SELWYLLY**. *Obs.*

**Cely**, var. of **SELY** *a.*, blessed.

**Celycalles**, var. of **CELICAL** *a.* *Obs.*

**Celydoine**, -don, -down, var. ff. **CELDONY**.

**Cembalist** (sembalist). *Mus. rare.* [f. It. *cembalo*, properly cymbal or dulcimer, but used in musical scores (abbreviated from *clavicembalo*) for the harpsichord or pianoforte part: see -IST.]

One who plays the pianoforte in an orchestra. 1871 E. GRAEME *Beethoven* ii. (1876) at Ludwig was appointed cembalist at the orchestra, i.e. to preside at the pianoforte. 1878 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 37 Organist to the cathedral and cembalist to the court at Salzburg.

**Ceme**, obs. form of **SEAM**, measure of corn.

**Ceme**, -yn, **cemely**, -nesse, obs. ff. **SEEM**.

**Cemelyn**, obs. var. of **SEMBLE** *v.* *Obs.*

**Cemenary**, obs. var. of **SEMINARY**.

**Cement** (s'ment, s'ment), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 syment, 4 siment, 5-7 cy-, sement, 5 scyment, symonde, 6 soiment, symunt, 6-7 ciment, 7 seiment, symond, cemente, ccement, 8 sce-ment, 6- cement. [ME. *cymment*, a. OF. *ciment* (=Pr. *cimen*, Sp., Pg. *cemento*) = L. *cementum* (in late L. *cimentum*), contr. for *caedimentum* rough unhewn stone, chip, lit. 'cutting', 'produce of cutting or chipping', f. *caedere* to cut. In 16th c. altered to *cement* after the L. form. The pronunciation *ce'ment* is found from 14th c., but is now almost superseded by *cement*, after the vb.

The name appears to have been given to broken or pounded stone, tiles, etc. mixed with lime to form a setting mortar, and at length to the mortar or plaster so formed, whence it passed into the modern sense of strong setting mortar, or of mortar generally, however made.]

1. A substance used to bind the stones or bricks of a building firmly together, to cover floors, to form walls, terraces, etc., which being applied in a soft and pasty state, afterwards hardens into a stony consistency; *esp.* a strong mortar, produced by the calcination of a natural or artificial mixture of calcareous and argillaceous matter.

*Hydraulic cements* harden under water, and are used for piers, dock-walls, etc. *Roman cement*, like all the hydraulic cements, is an argillaceous lime. *Portland cement* is so called because it resembles in colour the Portland stone. It is prepared by calcining a mixture of the clayey mud of the Thames with a proper proportion of chalk (Ure).

c 1300 *K. Als.* 6177 A clay. . Strong so yren, ston, or syment. c 1320 *Seignys Sag.* (W.) 2125 The fir. falsed the siment, and the ston. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* xvi. xxiv. (Tollem. MS.) Lym. is a ston brente; by medlynge berof with sonde and water sement is made. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 190 This scyment, bryk, stoon, cley together drie. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 102 Sadly sette it with symonde fyne. 1534 L.D. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Hvj. With diuers stones and one ciment. 1662 GERBNER *Princ.* 20 Their Lime . . composed a Seiment, which joynd with Stone (or Brick) made an inseparable union. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. 230 For want of cement strong enough to bind the structure fast. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 172 Nothing in the way of Cement would answer our end, but what would adhere to a moist surface, and become hard. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 329 Cement, or mortar, is a preparation of lime and sand, mixed with water. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 361 Ovale nodules of argillaceous limestone, named *septaria* . . extensively used for cement. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 15 Setting like a cement hard and dry in a few minutes' time.

2. *gen.* Any substance applied in a soft or glutinous state to the surfaces of solid bodies to make them cohere firmly.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 83a, When stone pottes be broken, what is better to giew them againe . . like the Symunt made of Cheese. 1641 *Vestry Bks.* (Sartees) 191 Wax, rossel, and stone pitch to make symond for mending the founte stone broken by the Scotts. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* ii. 97 No Air could pierce the Cement, that luted the Glass and Lead-Pipe together. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 3 The fluids of the animal itself furnish the cement. 1839-60 *Ure Dict. Arts* s.v. (L.) The diamond cement . . which is sold as a secret at an absurdly dear price, is composed of isinglass soaked in water . . to which a little gum resin, ammoniac, or galbanum, and resin mastic are added. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 48 The cement generally used by engravers . . to fit their work is composed of four parts of pitch, two of plaster of Paris, and one of resin.

b. Any uniting medium or substance. *rare.* 1604 E. G[RIMSTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. iii. 11 Any other cement or uniting to the earth then the Element of water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 466 The quantity of air discharged from metals, is supposed to be the cement or principle, which unites all the parts together.

c. *fig.* A principle of union.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. ii. 29 The peace of Vertue which is set Betwixt vs, as the Cement of our love To keepe it builded. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambo.* (1613) K ijij. But Friendship is the Sement of two mindes. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 88 Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul! 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iii. 246 Faith is the cement of all domestic and social union. 1872 BAGSHOTT *Physius & Pol.* (1876) 184 Custom was in early days the cement of society.

3. *transf.* A substance resembling cement, used for some other purpose; *e. g.* for stopping teeth.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxv. 152 Statues of drye wode all holowe withinne and full of fyre of cymment of oyle and of tow. 1625 W. BEALE'S *Patent in Abridgm. Specif.* (1862) 1 Centen compounded stuffes and waters called . . cement or dressing for shippes. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Cement*, a term applied to certain soft compounds used for stopping of carious teeth.

4. *Phys.* The bony tissue forming the outer crust of the fang of the tooth.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 865/1 'Cement' always closely corresponds in texture with the osseous tissue. 1855 OWEN *Stel. & Teeth* 104. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 250 The cement invests the fang.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cement* (Australia and Pacific), gravel firmly held in a silicious matrix, or the matrix itself.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cement-covered*, *forming* *adjs.*; *cement-cell*, a CELL (14 c) formed of a ring of cement; *cement-copper* (see quot.); *cement-duct* (*Zool.*), a duct in Cirripeds which conveys through the antenna the 'cement' by which the animal attaches itself; *cement-gland*, the gland at the base of each antenna which secretes this cement; *cement-gold*, -silver, -steel (see quot.); *cement-stone*, a nodule of argillaceous limestone occurring embedded in clay, from which cement is made; *cement wall*, *cement-water* (see quot.).

1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* 214 A 'cement-cell' answers this purpose very well. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, \**Cement-copper*, copper precipitated from solution. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 865/2 The \*cement-covered cylindrical base of the tooth. 1855 OWEN *Stel. & Teeth* 292 The enamel organ and \*cement-forming capsule. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 498 In each of the antennae there is situated a duct, derived from a large glandular body (the 'cement-gland'). 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, \**Cement-gold*, gold precipitated in fine particles from solution. *Ibid.* \**Cement-silver*, silver precipitated from solution, usually by copper. *Ibid.* s.v. *Steel*, Blister or \*cement-steel is made by carburizing wrought iron bars by packing them in charcoal powder and heating without access of air. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxxv. (1878) 611 \*Cement stones are also found . . in the Eocene strata. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 824 The Blue Lias cement-stones are considered the strongest water-limes of this country. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 457/1 A \*Cement Wall, is a wall made of River Pebbles, or Marble Stones split in the middle. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 50 \*Cement-Waters, that contain the vitriolic copper; and on laying clean iron in them they corrode its particles, and substitute others of copper.

Hence **Cementless** *a.*, devoid of cement.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 12 Rough with cementless and jagged brick.

**Cement** (s'ment), *v.* Forms: 4 syment, 4-7 cymment, 7 ciment, siment, 7- cement. [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *cimenter*.]

1. *trans.* To unite (solid bodies) with cement.

1340 HAMFOLLE *P. Cons.* 9068 Alle manere of precyouse stanes sere, Cymmented with gold. c 1400 MAUNDREY. xxvi. 268 Of grete Stones and passynge huge, wel symented. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunnah.* ii. 92 The pallace of Cyrus . . the stones of which were simented together with gold. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 80 Large stones . . firmly cemented with lead and iron. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 24 Bricks . . cemented with bitumen.

b. *transf.* To unite as with cement; to cause to cohere firmly.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 71 That the buds may be fast cemented before frosts return. 1797 SWIFT *City Shower*, Dust cemented by the rain. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The molten matter . . cements the loose ashes and cinders into a compact mass.

c. *Alchemy.* (See **CEMENTING** *vbl. sb.*)

2. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. i. 48 How the feare of vs May Ciment their diuisions. 1665 MAMLEY *Grotius' Low-C.* *Wars* 677 The Common-wealth, which had been built and cemented with the blood of their Fathers and Kinned. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 39 The kingdoms of the Heptarchy . . seemed to be firmly cemented into one state under Egbert. 1807 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 455 The alliance was cemented by a treaty of marriage.

3. To apply cement to (a surface); to coat or line with cement, so as to make water-tight.

1886 *Lanc. Times* LXXXI. 60/1 To cleanse, level, and cement the bottom of the pool.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To cohere firmly by the application of cement; to stick.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 259 Morter doth not Cement so strongly to the Bricks when it dries hastily. a 1700 ATKINS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 191 Iron mixed with Clay, that can never cleave one to another, nor cement. 1739 SHARP *Surg. (J.)*. [The parts of a wound] will . . cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.

*fig.* 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 368 So these knaves cemented together again, like a Snakes tail. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 47 The allies . . were not likely to cement soon in any new confederacy. 1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 465 They will . . cement and form one mass with us.

**Cemental** (s'ment'al), *a.* *Phys.* [f. **CEMENT** *sb.* + -AL.] Relating to the cement of the teeth.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 927/2 The cemental tubuli.

† **Cementary**. *Obs.* [f. L. *cementārius* = stone-mason; see **CEMENT** and -ARY.] (See quot.)

1886 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 72 Architecture . . deuideth it selfe . . into two kindes: the first, called Cementarie, or masonrie (conuersant in the working of stone); the other Carpentarie. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 68/1.

**Cementation** (s'ment'at'jən), [f. **CEMENT** *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action or process of cementing or producing cohesion; the state of cohesion thus produced. Also *fig.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 69 Strengthen those that are weak with a stick tied above and below the grafted place. . till the cementation be made and confirmed. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 109 Earthy substances acquire a stony hardness . . from . . concretion, cementation. 1818 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 543 The cementation . . of the pieces of a closely aggregated pack [office]. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish. Easy xxvii*. To this inequality . . society owes its firmest cementation.



2. 'The process by which one solid is made to penetrate and combine with another at a high temperature so as to change the properties of one of them, without liquefaction taking place' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1594 PLAT *ſeuell-ho.* III. 86 Cementations, Blaunders, and Citrinations. 1605 TIMME *Quærit.* I. xiii. 61 Their colours may be taken away by cementation and reuerberation. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 101. 165 Make a good fire of Charcole about it, which is called a Wheel-fire of cementation. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cementation*, in Chymistry it is used for the purifying of Gold, by laying plates of Gold in the midst of Pouders made of Brick and Vitriol, enclos'd in a close stop'd Vessel, and set in a Fire of Reverberation. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 593 Gold... could not be separated from the Platina... either by Cementation, or by the more ordinary Operations with Lead and Antimony. 1828 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1820) 65 An attempt... to procure the alloy of steel with silver by cementation: a small piece of steel wrapped in silver leaf... was put into a crucible.

b. *spec.* 'The conversion of iron into steel by absorption of carbon... from a mass of ground charcoal in which it lies embedded while exposed to strong ignition' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 142 Steel is made by fusion or cementation. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 4 If the cementation be continued too long, the steel becomes porous... and incapable of being welded. 1862 TIMMS *Year-bk. Facts* 189 The theory of Cementation, or conversion of iron into steel, has undergone a thorough investigation.

3. The process of encasing or lining with cement. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 Cementation as a substitute for cremation... Encase the body in cement... and you remove sanitary objections, and observe the formalities of the ritual.

**Cementatory**, *a.* [f. on analogy of prec. as if from a L. vb. \**cementāre*: see -ORY.] Of cementing quality; pertaining to cementation.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Cementatory*, cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

**Cementer** (*sĕm'entər*). [f. CEMENT *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which cements.

a 1755 LOCKE (J.) Language which was to be the great instrument and cement of society [but the accepted reading in *Hum. Und.* III. i. *int.* is 'common tie']. 1816 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 296 Salts, the... cementers of all elementary bodies. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 242 The cementers and melters affect more or less mystery in their methods.

**Cementing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. CEMENT *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The action of uniting with or as with cement.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 241 The Cementing or joining of Tiles, as well as Bricks together. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. viii. 122 The cementing of an old friendship.

2. *Alchmy.* = CEMENTATION 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Rem. Proh.* & T. 264 Oure cement-unge and fermentacioun. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchur.* xiv. 1, Mystical termes of art; as (for a tast) their subliming, amalgaming... cementing. 1684 BOYLE *Porosum. Bod.* vii. 108 [Copper] put into a Crucible or Cementing Pot.

**Cementing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That cements or unites firmly; *lit.* and *fig.*

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. The 27 Without the help of any cementing substances. 1858 ROBERTSON *Lectures* II. 50 The cementing principle of society.

**Cementitious** (*sĕment'itjəs*), *a. rare.* [Answering in form to L. *cementicius* of the nature of unwhewn stones; but referred in sense to the modern CEMENT.] Of the nature of cement.

1828-32 WEBSTER. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 With its cementitious matter.

**Cementum**, *Lat.* form of CEMENT; occas. used in some senses, esp. 4.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 268 Cementum is a mineral matter like lute... wherewith metals spread over are reverberated to cement. 1844 E. WILSON *Anat. Dent. M.* 53 The cortical substance, or cementum... of the tooth. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 40 The cementum or the enamel forming the common investment.

**Cemetorial** (*sem'tĕr'ial*), *a.* Also 7 cemetorial(l), cōmeterial. [f. on L. type \**cemetĕrĭāl*: *is*, f. *cemetĕrĭ-um* CEMETERY: see -AL.] Belonging or relating to a cemetery.

1606 W. BIRNIE (*ſtyle*), The Blame of Kirk-Buriall, tending to persuade Cemetoriall Civillitie. 1658 Sir T. BROWN *Hydriot.* iii. 40 The Cemetiell Cels of ancient Christians. 1833 D. ROCK *Hierurg.* (1851) 555 The cemetorial chapels in the catacombs. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 67 Cemetoriall tumuli.

**Cemetery** (*sem'tĕrĭ*). Forms: 5 cymytery, -torye, cymitory, cymetyorye, cimĕteri, 6 cimĕtorie, -tory, cōmetorie, cōmetĕri, 6-7 cōmetĕrie, 7 cōmetory, cyme-, cimĕtery, cōmetĕrie, cyme-, cymĕtĕr, 7-8 cōme-, cōmetĕry, 8 cimĕtery, cōme-, cōmetĕry, 8- cōmetĕry. [ad. L. *cemetĕrĭum*, ad. Gr. *κομητήριον* dormitory, (in Christian writers) burial-ground.]

A place, usually a ground, set apart for the burial of the dead.

a. Originally applied to the Roman underground cemetĕries or CATACOMBS.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 A churche hawe at Rome... hawe cimitorium calixty. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 67 Anĕtus... was buried in the cymytery of Kalixt. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1500) 37/a He ordeyned the Cimĕteri where many a thousande martyrs is buried. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. (1672) 679 Had the Christians long before used to keep

their Assemblies at the Cemeteries and Monuments of their Martyrs. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* I. 11, 37 Beyond which there extend, in every one of the cemeteries, galleries choked up. 1855 CUL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. ii, The very name of cemetery suggests that it is only a place where many lie, as in a dormitory, slumbering for a while.

b. The consecrated enclosure round a church; a churchyard. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 243 Two cymytoyres or churche-yerdes. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Any parische church, Cimitorie, or other lyke halowed place. 1601 F. GOWDIN *Bps. of Eng.* 321 [He] was buried in the Cemĕtory or churchyard of his owne church. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 73 About this cathedral is a very spacious cemety. 1777 *Antiq. Savish.* 74. 1806 GANESHER *Scotl.* 172 The place on which the buildings of the Parliament Squire stand was formerly the cemety of St. Giles.

c. A burial-ground generally; now esp. a large public park or ground laid out expressly for the interment of the dead, and not being the 'yard' of any church.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. vii. 411, I saw a certaine Cemĕterium or burying-place, then which I had never seene a fairer sight. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 2 It is for this Reason (says Plato) that the Souls of the Dead appear frequently in Cemeteries. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 337 A public cemety... was highly requisite. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 The women often stay all the days of the festival in the cemeteries. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 119, I should have been in the Protestant Cemety at Puerto Blanco. *Mod.* He was buried in Abney Park Cemety.

d. *fig.*

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* It is with libraries as with other cemeteries. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* T. II. 70 The old folios that fill the shelves all round the great cemety of past transactions of which he is the sexton. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. c. xlv. 7 That the goodness of the living God should be buried in the cemety of silence.

**Cemĕterie**, *obs.* form of SOIMITAB.

**Cemmed**, *ME.* form of *cembed*, combed.

**Cemster**, *var.* of KEMPSTER, *Obs.*

**Cemy**, *var.* of SEMY, *Obs.*

**Cenacle** (*sen'akl*). [a. F. *cenacle*, ad. L. *cenāculum* dining-room, f. *cēna* the mid-day or afternoon meal, 'dinner', 'supper'; in the Vulgate used of the 'upper room' in which the Last Supper was eaten, whence its chief use in the modern langs. Also used in Latin form.]

A supping room; an upper chamber; *esp.* the upper room in which the Last Supper was held, and in which the apostles met after the Ascension.

a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (1841) 17 In Hierusalem were gaderyd xij oppny to the Cenacle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 328/3 A fayr Cenacle honestly arrayed with al maner of deynetes. 1491-*Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) III. xix. (1495) 322 b/2 Danyell the prophete... was three tymes in the cenacle and preyed god deuoutly. 1858 FAHER *Xavier* 220 A new tongue... added to the many ancient ones which... had first found expression in the Cenacle of Judea.

**Cenanth** (*sĕn'ant*). *Bot.* [as if ad. Gr. *\*kenanthia*, f. *kenōs* empty + *anthos* flower.] The absence of stamens and pistils in a flower.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**+Cenation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *cenātiō-em* dining-room (etymologically, noun of action from *cenāre* to dine, sup.)] Dining, supping.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 42/a Your cenations must be moderate and sober, and your yeepe sufficient. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 309 The rooms of cenation in the Summer.

**+Cenatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *cenātrĭus* pertaining to dinner.] Relating or pertaining to dinner or supper.

1650 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 206 The Romans washed, were anointed and wore a cenatory garment.

**Cence**, *var.* of CENSE sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.*, census, tribute.

**+Cenchrine**, *cenchris*, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κενχρίνης*, *κενχρίς*, L. *cenchris*, f. *κενχρος* millet.] A kind of snake mentioned by the ancients: 'a serpent with millet-like protuberances on the skin' (Liddell & Scott). (Hence, in mod. Zool., *Cenchrina*, a genus of the Rattlesnake family.)

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 743 Of the Millet or Cenchrine. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. 829 The Cenchris... Whose speckled belly with nine spots is dect.

**Cend**, *obs.* form of SEND.

**Cendal**, -el, *var.* of SENDAL, a silken stuff.

**+Cendiary**, *Obs. rare.* Short for INCENDIARY. 1634 T. SCOTT and Ph. Vox Pop. 26 The onely Boutefeu and Cendiary of the world.

**Cendleing**, *obs.* form of KINDLING.

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Enaid* II. 519 (Virg. II. 697), Which full bright cendleing a furrow, shone, By a long tract appointing us the way.

**||Cendre**. [F. *cendre* cinder, ash, *cendré* ash-coloured, as in *bleu-cendré*.] Ash-

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 383 Produces a fine cendre blue.

**Cendyn**, -ynge, *obs.* form of SEND, -ING.

**+Cene**, *Obs.* [a. F. *cène* the Last Supper, the Communion;—L. *cēna* mid-day or afternoon meal, dinner, supper.]

The Last Supper; also = *Cene Thursday*, the day on which the Last Supper was eaten, Maundy Thursday.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medil.* xxxi Certys, sayd petyr, pys nyzt at þe cene. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev. Proh.* That in the cene on

his biest he shulde lyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxx. (1495) 364 Lente lasty to the Cene of our lord that is Shere thursdaye. 1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 329/4 He had be wasshen of the kynges honde on Cene thursdaye. 1491-*Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 70 b/1 The daye of the Cene comen... Zoimas... tooke a chalys.

**Cene**, *obs.* f. of SENE, and var. SENE *Obs.*, synod.

**+Cenefectory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [corrupt ad. L. *scenofactorĭus* (Vulg.) pertaining to tent-making, f. Gr. *σκηνη* tent: see FACTORY.] Tent-making; also app. as sb. tent-maker.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 3 Thei weren of cenefectorie [*v. r.* cenefectories] craft [1388 of roopmakers craft; Vulg. *scenofactoris artis*] that is, to make hillingis to traueling men.

**Cenereous**, -itlous, *erron. fl.* of CIN-.

**Ceneth**, *obs.* form of ZENITH.

**+Cengle**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *cengle*—L. *cingulum* girdle, f. *cing-ēre* to gird.] A girdle.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ix Gyrdre with a cengle... He made cengles and coverynges of leues of palme woven after the custome of the cōntree.

**Cengylle**, *obs.* form of SINGLE.

**+Cenkanter**, *a. Obs.*

c 1340 *Pilgrim's T.* 708 in *Thynne's Animadu.* App. (1865) 97 And leuis the slechy podell, full of frogis, to the old cenkanter pharizicall dogis.

**Cenobite**, -itic, cenobium: see CEN-

**Cenogamy**, community of wives; *see* CENO-

**+Cenophe** (-oic). *Obs.* Corrupt ad. late L.

*scenophagia*, a. Gr. *σκηνοφῳγία* pitching of tents, (in LXX.) the Feast of Tabernacles.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14563 Pan heil be Juss... A fest man cleses cenophe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxiii. (1495) 369 Cenophagia is a feest amonge the Ebrewes... callyd Pytyhyng of tentes.]

**Cenotaph** (*sen'otaf*). In 7- aphe. [a. F. *cenotaph* (16th c.) ad. L. *cenotaphium*, or its original, Gr. *κενοτάφιον*, f. *kenōs* empty + *τάφος* tomb. The L. & Gr. pl. *cenotaphia* has also been used in Eng.] An empty tomb; a sepulchral monument erected in honour of a deceased person whose body is elsewhere.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1244 Their Cenotaphs or imaginary tombs which was erected in Isthmus. c 1630 RUSDON *Surrey. Devon* § 254 (1810) 262 Sir John Sully... hath here a cenotaph. 1725 *Poet. Odyss.* iv. 794 To Agamemnon's name A Cenotaph I raise of deathless fame. a 1859 MACAULAY *Bigg.* (1867) 74 Some of Goldsmith's friends... honoured him with a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey.

b. In etymological sense of 'empty sepulchre' (whence one has risen). *Also fig.*

1642 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 15 To see him [Christ] in his glory, rather than to contemplate him in his Cenotaph, or Sepulchre. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 81, I silently laugh at my own cenotaph. 1858 G. MACDONALD *St. George & St. M.* 5 Turning her back on the cenotaph of their former greatness.

**Cenotaphic** (*senotæ'fik*), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cenotaph.

1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* II. 49 The larger circles were cenotaphic.

**Cenozoic**, *var.* spelling of CENO-, CAINOZOIC.

**Censar**(e), *obs.* form of CENSER.

**+Cense**, *sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs.* Also 4 cēns, 4-5 sēnsē, 4-6 sēnsē. [Shortened form of ME. *cencus*, IN-CENSE.] Incense.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 290 With sencers... and a viole of sence. 1382 WYCLIF *Song of Sol.* iv. 6 The hil of cēns [1388 cense]. 14... *Massé Trindale's Vis.* 150, ij. kyngis... There offorde golde, sence, and myrrer. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Cense or incense or rychelle. 1573 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. viii. 95 On the altaris birand full of sence The sacrifice scho offert. 1540 *Inu. Worcester Priory* in *Greene Hist. Worcester II.* App. 5 A navett to putt cense yn.

**+Cense**, *sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs.* Also 6-8 cēns, 7 cēnsē. [a. OF. *cense* (mod. F. *cens*)—L. *census* registration of citizens, property, etc., census, f. *censere* to estimate, rate, assess, etc.]

1. A tax or tribute; = CENSUS 2.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 374 The pention and cense, which the French King payd before the warris. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Math.* xvii. 25 The kings of the earth of whom receive they tribute or cense? 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 76 A Cense, or Tribute in money payd to the Bishop... from the inferior Clergie. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 Which... yielded no Cens, Rent, or Service in Money. 1763 BURN *Eccle. Law* (1797) III. 120.

2. = CENSUS 1, 3.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 316 Mony yeris eftir thare wes na cens, that is to say, estimacioun of men, be thare gudis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xlii. 30 He [Servius Tullius] devised and ordained the Cense. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. i. 1. 3/ In the year 1636... Sir Edward Bromfield then Mayor took occasion... to make a Cense or Computation of the people who were... found to be 700,000.

b. An enumeration or list (of things).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 279 In all the Cense of Hereditary diseases.

3. Rating, taken as determining position or rank; 'rate'; income.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lii. (1677) 264 More resplendent in their robes, than others of a larger cense. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1692) 713/1 A man whose estate and cense... you are familiar with. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 298 A person of cense and possession.

**Cense** (*sens*), *v. 1* Forms: 4 sēnsē, 4-6 sēnsē, 5 sēnsē, 5-6 sēnsē, 5- cense. [f. CENSE *sb.<sup>1</sup>*, 28

or shortened (in Eng. or Fr.) from ENCENSE, F. *encenser*.

1. *trans.* To perfume with odours from burning incense; to burn incense before, offer incense to; *esp.* by way of worship or honour.

c1386 CHAUCER *Millers T.* 155 This Absolon..Goth with a sencer on the holy day, Sensing the wyves of the parish fast. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scynets* (1835) 49 In the temple.. hem to scence bothe cleane and pure. 1536 WRICHTSLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 59 With...sensors to sense the Kinge and Queene as they rode by them. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 309 b, To cense them with Frankencense. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1. 17 He was censed in his Cratch by the Wise-men of the East. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. 362 The Sallii sing, and cense his altars round With Saban smoke. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 141 Two Slaves kneeling censed my hair, clothes, and handkerchief. 1811 H. MARTYN in *Sargent's Life* (1881) 289 The priest...at the time of incense censed me four times. 1825 MISS YONGE *Cannons* (1877) IV. xvii. 189.

fig. 1881 E. PURCELL in *Academy* 22 Jan. 56 The reverent adulation with which the authoress censes her she-Ritualist.

b. *transf.* To fill as with the smoke of incense. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 1/2 Clouds waving, dreamily cense the air continually.

† 2. *intr.* To burn or offer incense. *Obs.* c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Censyn or onste be sensure, *thurifico.* c1449 *Peacock Repr.* 169 It is not leafel and expedient that men...cense before hem. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 171/2 That they should sacrifice and sence tofore the goddess. 1563-84 *FOXE A. & M.* (1568) 279/1. 1560 COTTON *Esperion* iii. xii. 617 The man that censed at Vespers. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 34 Censing and kneeling before them [images] is allowed.

† **Cense**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [ad. L. *censere* to estimate, rate, assess, be of opinion, etc. Cf. *CENSE* sb. 2.]

1. *trans.* To judge, estimate, reckon. 1566 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr., And most—what but for Nods doe cense Saints, senselesse of more Reconpuce. 1697 EVELYN *Nimium* ii. 21 The Saracens who likewise are to be censed among the Barbarous.

2. To take a census of, assess. a 1719 ANDERSON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* ii. ii, Augustus Caesar had ordered the whole Empire to be censed or taxed.

**Censer** (*sen'ser*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-5 *censere*, 4-6 *sen'ser*, *sen'ser*, 5 *censour*, *censare*, *sen'ser*, *sen'ser*, 5-6 *censure*, 6 *sen'ser*, *sen'ser*, 6-7 *sen'ser*, 7-8 *sen'ser*, 4- *sen'ser*. [In sense 1, a. OF. *censier* (*sen'ser*), shortened from *encensier* ENCENSER.—L. type *incensarium*, f. *incensum* INCENSE. (Mod. F. has *encensoir*—L. type *incensarium*.) In Eng. the word would coincide with an agent-noun from *CENSE* *v.* = F. *encenseur*.]

1. A vessel in which incense is burnt; a thurible. a 1250 *Med. Margrete* lxv, Cherubim ant serafim..Mid tapres ant mid sencers. 1384 WYCLIF *Rev.* viii. 3 Another angel, haunye a golden censer. c 1386 [see *CENSE* *v.* 1.] 1449 *Churchman Acc. St. George, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 To the said church I bequeathe a pyre of censours of sylver...for frankencense. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 330 A Sensure, *batillus, thuribulum*. 1523-3 *Inu. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 5 A sencer of brasse. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The Priesteth taketh his sencer with burning coles. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 97 Though he haue no censure, no odours. a 1610 FORTHEBY *Atheism* i. xi. § 4 (1660) 116 Who maketh...his Caldron, his Sencer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 21 Prayers...in this Golden Censer, mixt With Incense. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxvii. 146 Four fair slers...with Silver Censers in their hands. 1744 TENNYSON *St. Galahad* iii, The shrill bell rings, the censer swings, And solemn chants resound between. 1888 *Church Times* 3 June 507 Then let the priest receive the Censer from the Gospeller.

fig. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmes* xviii. 242 The flower...was swinging its tiny censers with their fragrant perfumes.

b. app. = CASSOLETTE. (The commentators are not agreed as to what exactly is referred to.) 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 91 Heers snip, and nip, and cut, and slish and slash, Like to a Censor in a barbers shoppe. 1597 — *a Hen. IV.* v. iv. 20.

2. One who perfumes with incense.

1670 COTTON *Esperion* iii. xii. 617 The Censor was soon aware of the accident.

3. *Comb.*, as *censer-box*, *-pot*; *censerless* adj. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 229 The Priest's Clarke...perfumeth the people with his Censor-boxe. 1827 W. G. S. *Excurs. Village Curate* 142 No incense now breathed over its censerless altar. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xli. 246 If Popery were only just the sign of the cross, and music, and censer-pots...I'd be free to leave them alone.

† **Censer** sb. 2. *Obs.* [f. *CENSE* sb. 2 + *-ER*: cf. *CENSURE* 7 b; and *Censarii*, villeins paying cense, in Domesday, and in Du Cange from various sources.] One who pays cense or 'censure'.

1591-1713 BLOWNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Censure*, in divers Manors in Cornwall and Devon, the calling of all Resiants therein above the Age of sixteen, to swear Fealty to the Lord, to pay liid per Poll, and liid per An. ever after, as Cert-money or Common Fine; and these thus sworn are called Censers. [1729- See *CENSURE* sb. 7 b.]

† **Censer**, *v.* *Obs.* rare.—1. In 7 censor. [f. prec. sb.] = *CENSE* *v.* 1. 2.

1525 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* ii. 1216 The Priest went round about the Altar three times. The first time hee censored.

**Censer**, *obs.* form of *CENSURE*.

† **Censerie**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *censerie*, f. *censer* to pay cens or rent: see *-ERY*.] Assessment, rating. a 1134 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Bi laiden gældes o[n] the tunes æreumwile & clepeden it censerie [printed *senserie*].

**Censery** (*sen'seri*). *rare*—1. [f. *CENSER*; see *-ERY*.] Incense.

1823 BEDDOES *Rom. Lily* (1851) 147 Echo..Soft spreading her wild harmony, Like a tress of smoking censery.

**Censing** (*sen'sing*), *vb.* *sb.* 1. [f. *CENSE* *v.* 1 + *-ING*.] The burning or offering of incense.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 111. 203 Dis here synsyng and cryngne þat men usen now. 1409 *Promp. Parv.* (Fynson) *Censing, thurificatio.* 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 56 Item this same yere [1548] was put downe...the censyng at Powles at Wytsonyde. 1627 Br. HALL *Epist.* i. 1. 275. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xx. 333 There were no Censings, nor any Peace given at the Mass. *comb.* 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fl.* ii. x. (1883) 188 Posterity will continue to wave the censyng-pot and send up wreaths of spicy smoke.

† **Censing**, *vb.* *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. *CENSE* *v.* 2 + *-ING*.] Estimating, rating, assessing.

1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illust.* 149 Servius Tullius...was the first that ordain'd the censyng or valuing of the People.

† **Cension**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cension-em* taxing, f. *censere*; see *CENSE* *v.* 2.] Assessment, rating.

1612 Br. HALL *Contempl.* M. T. i. iii, God intended this cension...that Christ might be born here he should.

**Censive** (*sen'siv*), *a.* [ad. med.L. *censivus* subject to taxation, (Du Cange gives *censiva terra*), f. *census* assessed, rated, f. *censere*.] (See quot.)

1878 G. R. MARRIOTT tr. *Lauvay's s. Prim. Property* 227 In the feudal system, there were...military tenure and censive tenure...censive' tenure was that of the cultivator, who owed his superior payments in kind or in labour.

**Censor** (*sen'sor*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *sen'sour*, 6 *sen'sor*, 6-7 *sen'sour*, 6- *sen'sor*. [a. L. *censor*, f. *censere*: see *CENSE* *v.* 2.]

1. The title of two magistrates in ancient Rome, who drew up the register or census of the citizens, etc., and had the supervision of public morals.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* iv. (1822) 323 In this yere began the office of censuris. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. ii.* iii. 254 Twice being Censor. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 117 These Censors were the guardians of the discipline and manners of the City. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlv. 172 Censors, to whom the duty of making out the roll of the senate...belonged.

2. *transf.* One who exercises official or officious supervision over morals and conduct.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 224 A severe sencer to such as offend the law. 1622 MAS-SINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Cleanthes...for his manifest virtues, we make such judge and censor of youth. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. L.* xx. 564 The bishop was the perpetual censor of the morals of his people. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, Regarding his father as a rigid censor. 1871 J. DUNCAN *Colloquia Perth.* 118 Punch is a censor, but not censorious.

b. *spec.* An official in some countries whose duty it is to inspect all books, journals, dramatic pieces, etc., before publication, to secure that they shall contain nothing immoral, heretical, or offensive to the government.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 He...must appear in print like a punie with his guardian, and his censers hand on the back of his title, to be his bayl and suretye that he is no idiot or seducer. 1732 FIELDING *Convent Gard.* *Yrnl.* No. 3 A record in the censor's office. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 607, I prevailed so far as to have it submitted to the inspection of a Censor. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 103 Information...received with caution by the censors of the press. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 140 A man of letters whose life was tormented by censors of the press.

c. In Universities and Colleges, the title of various officials.

At Oxford and Cambridge it is the title of the official Head of the Non-collegiate or 'Unattached' Students; in the Royal College of Physicians, the officers who grant licenses.

1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 Intolerably impudent, saucy and refractory to the Censor. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. iv. 146 The providing of Censors and examiners. 1885 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 281 The [Non-collegiate] Students are under the supervision of the Censor, who is charged with the care of their conduct and studies. 1885 *Med. Directory* s. v. *Coll. of Physicians*, All other candidates for Membership shall be examined on the subjects of General Education by the President and Censors of the College.

d. *U. S.* (See quot.)

[1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xv. 257 The Censors and moderators to decide controversies in matters of state.]

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 349 A council of censors, to consist of thirteen persons to be elected by the people every seventh year. The duty assigned to them is to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xxii. 577 Once in seven years an elective council of censors was to take care that freedom and the constitution were preserved in purity.

3. † a. One who judges or criticizes (*obs.*). b. *esp.* One who censures or blames; an adverse critic; one given to fault-finding.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villains* ii. vi. 199 Hence, thou misjudging Censor. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 502 Referred or brought hereunto as unto their Judge and Censor. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. Ded. 406 Baited by the differing censures of diverse censurers. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 172 p. 5 Nor can the most...steady rectitude escape blame from censors, who have no inclination to approve. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 661 Not...understood either by eulogists or by censors. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* 4 A defence of the Universities against their censors.

**Censor**, *v.* *rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act as censor to; see *CENSOR* sb. 2 b.

1882 H. FOLLY *Rec. Eng. Society of Jesus* VII. Introd. 35 The Fathers were constantly engaged by the Inquisitors in censoring books infected with heresy.

**Censor**, *obs.* form of *CENSURE*.

**Censorate** (*sen'sorāt*). [f. *CENSOR* sb. + *-ATE*.] The institution of censors.

1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* I. 66 The justly lauded censorate of China.

**Censorer**, *obs.* form of *CENSURER*.

**Censoress** (*sen'sorēs*). A female censor.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 157, I am to pass for a censoress now.

**Censorial** (*sen'sorīāl*), *a.* [f. L. *censōri-us* of or pertaining to the CENSOR + *-AL*: so in F.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a censor (see *CENSOR* 1, 2).

1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. While this censorial power is maintained. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 525 The censorial inspection of the public eye. 1810 BENTHAM *Packington* (1821) 265. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Engp.* VIII. lxvii. 301 The fathers listened with censorial gravity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* ii. § 226 note, A citizen, whose fortune was estimated in the censorial register at 100,000 asses.

† 2. Of persons: Like a censor; censorious. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *Str. News* Cij, If in his Epistle he had not been so arrogantly censoriall. 1596 — *Saffron Walden Ep. Ded.*, The...censoriall animadvertiser of vagrant moustachios.

**Censorian** (*sen'sorīān*), *a.* Also 7-9 *-ean*. [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] = prec.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* ii. 142, I dull-sprighted fat Boetian Boore, Doe farre off honour that Censorian seate. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 59 Fabricius, using Censorian severity. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 118 This Censorian animadversion. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 180 It exercises...a censorian and corrective authority over all the evils, and all affairs, of the church.

† b. as sb. = *CENSOR*. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 154 When pity Priscians Will needs step up to be Censorians.

† **Censorical**, *a.* *Obs.* rare.—1. [f. as prec. + *-ICAL*, after Greek derivatives like *historical*, *rhetorical*: cf. *oratorical*.] = prec.

1589 PASQUILL'S *Ret.* B liij b, They think...to carrie all away with censoriall looks, with gogling the eye.

**Censorious** (*sen'sorī-ūs*), *a.* [f. L. *censōri-us* pertaining to a censor (f. *censor*; see *CENSOR*) + *-OUS*: cf. OF. *censorieux*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severely critical; fault-finding. *Const. of*; † *on*, *upon* (*obs.*).

1536 *St. Trials*, Anne Boleyn (Harl. MS.) (R.), I intreat him to judge favourably...and not rashly to admit any censorious conceit. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 5 Which you must not read with a censorious eye. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 288 Those who are most indulgent to their own, are most censorious of others' sins. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 199 'Tis possible that the Nonconformists...may be too censorious of others. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 p. 5 At a Loss to acquit themselves to a Censorious World. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 133 Such is the mode of these censorious days. The art is lost of knowing how to praise. 1766 ANSTEE *Bath Guide* xii. 6 Bath is a very censorious Place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161 He is not censorious and does not censure him.

† 2. Befeiting a censor; grave, severe. *Obs.*

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* ix. (1692) 183 His [Bacon's] language (where he could spare or pass by a jest) was nobly censorious. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 614 (R.) To take upon them...a solemn censorious majestic garb.

**Censoriously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a censorious manner.

1699 L. ADDISON *Mahomet* 118 (T.) To animadvert too censoriously upon their carriage. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 304 (R.) Vain pretenders, who speak arrogantly and censoriously both of God and men.

**Censoriousness** (*sen'sorī-ūsness*). [f. prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being censorious or severely critical; disposition to censure or find fault.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 281. 1653 — *Chr. Concord* 103 God will cause men to abhorre that censoriousness of their Brethren. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102 p. 5 All Females addicted to Censoriousness and Detraction. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 50 p. 12 Another vice of age...is severity and censoriousness. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1842) I. iii. 300 The bold censoriousness of republican historians.

**Censorium**, *obs.* erroneous form of *SENSORIUM*.

**Censorize**, *v.* *rare*. [f. *CENSOR* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To act as censor over.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 144/2 Thinks that God's cause is helped by insulting women...and censorizing clergymen.

**Censorship** (*sen'sorī-ship*). [see *-SHIP*.]

1. The office of a Roman censor (or its period).

1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* 264 (R.) To stand for a censorship. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 361 The dignity of the censorship was...lessened by the Æmilian law.

2. *gen.* The office or function of a censor (see *CENSOR* sb. 2); official supervision.

1591 PERCIVAL *St. Dict.*, *Censura*, the censorship or judgement. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 157 Other thing then a Christian censorship. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 292 There was no censorship upon speech. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 42 If I were a lawgiver, I would exercise a censorship over the poets.

b. *spec.* of the press: see *CENSOR* sb. 2 b.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 166 Even during the existence of a censorship, a host of unlicensed publications...bore witness to the inefficacy of its restrictions. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 80 In the middle of 1806, a decree of the viceroy declared, that no literary censorship should be instituted. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.*

IV. 540 The law which subjected the press to a censorship. 1876 *Green Short Hist.* viii. § 5 (1882) 514 The censorship struck fiercer blows at the Puritan press.

c. as a university or college office.

1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* ii. 12 The Censorship of Natural Philosophy... he appears never to have held.

**Censor**, obs. f. **CENSURE**, **CENSOR**, **CENSURE**.

**Censual** (sensuäl), a. [ad. late L. *censuälis*, f. *census*: see **CENSUS**.]

1. Of or relating to a census.

1613 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 153 He caused the whole realm to be described in a censual roll [Domesday]. 1711 J. GALE *Ref. Wall's Inf. Baptism* 470 The censual rolls of Augustus. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 135 The... systematic investigator into censual truth.

† 2. ? Subject to tax or tribute; see **CENSE** sb.<sup>2</sup>

1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 Censual or Rent-Service Land.

† **Censur**, Obs. [app. corruption of F. *sangsurs*, Picard form of *sangsue*.] A leech.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 155 Applying of censurs or blood-suckers.

**Censurable** (sensüräb'l, -füräb'l), a. [f. **CENSURE** v. + -ABLE.] Subject to formal censure; worthy of censure; blamable, culpable; to be found fault with.

1635 WENTWORTH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 276 III. 286, I doubt he will lose his place, and be found deeply censurable in the Castle-Chamber. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 12 The Pope was deposable (not only censurable) by a Council. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 35 Ready to censure what is not justly censurable. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 173 ¶ 13 There is no kind of impertinence more justly censurable. 1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1822) 264 On the declared ground of censurable misconduct.

Hence **Censurableness**, **Censurability**, the quality of being censurable; **Censurably** adv., in a censurable manner.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Manu. of English* 493 (T.) This and divers other are alike in their censurableness by the unskillful. 1819 *Abeillard & Hel.* 321 Its uncharitableness is full of censurableness. 1884 *Philadelphia Public Ledger* 17 Apr. The fact... adds to their censurability. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* i. vi. 186 That Charles I. was censurably remiss in not hanging all these priests. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 No one was... censurably responsible.

**Censual**, a. rare. [f. **CENSURE** + -AL.]

1708 KERSEY, *Censual*, belonging to Valuations, or Assessments. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; 1732 vol. II. *Censual Book*, a register of taxations.

**Censurate**. [f. **CENSURE** + -ATE.] A censorial body.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 643 The Censurate is a committee of twenty-one members, nominated by the colleges... It shall reside at Cremona.

**Censure** (sensüü, sen'füü), sb. Also 4-7 **sensure**, 5 **sensour**, 6 **censoure**, **censer**. [a. F. *censure*, ad. L. *censura* (so in It., Pr., Sp., Pg.) censorship, judgement, f. *cens*- ppl. stem of *censere*.]

† 1. A judicial sentence; esp. a condemnatory judgement. Obs.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxiii. iii. He should it haue by execution done, By sensors of their church and hole sentence. 1547-64 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* iii. (Palfr.) 6 According to the infallible censure of God. 1637 LAUD (title), Speech in the Starr-Chamber at the Censure of Bastwick, Burton and Prinn. 1647 *Maj. Hist. Parl.* ii. vi. 115 He was brought to... the House of Lords to receive his Censure. 1712 BR. T. WILSON in *Kemble Life* ix. (1864) 295 A person... is ordered to be dragged after a boat at Douglas... and the Governor is desired to give his order for soldiers and a boat to execute this censure. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vii. 82 The council thought the loss of your eyes too easy a censure.

b. *spec.* A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge. Ayliffe. (The earliest recorded sense.)

128. WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 361 Censures bat be fend blowip, as ben suspensidng, enteridngis, cursingis, and reisingis of croiserie. 1494 FASVIAN vi. clxvi. 165 He purchasid agayne him the censures of holy church, & accused the sayde Bawdewyn. a 1604 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. xxv. (R.) The public censures of the church. 1796 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 155. 1845 GRAVES in *Encycl. Metrop.* 784/2 The deprivation of spiritual advantages, and the censures of the Church.

† 2. A formal judgement or opinion (of an expert, referee, etc.). Obs.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 81 Reasons... to underprop... the Censures... of the said universities. 1625 USSHER *Annu. Jesuit* 305 The Interlineare Bible approved by the Censure of the Vniversite of Louain.

† 3. *gen.* Judgement; opinion, esp. expressed opinion; criticism. Obs. or arch.

1576 RALEIGH *Pref. Verses Gascoigne's Steel Gl.*, To write my censure of this booke. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. ii. 144. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. 655 But, for me, I'll relate Only my censure what's our best. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* v. 251 Give me thy free and true censure. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* Pref., Though unworthy to pass my censure on such a subject. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* iii. 288 Our ears refute the censure of our eyes. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* ii. iv. 164 The collective censure of mankind.

4. *spec.* An adverse judgement, unfavourable opinion, hostile criticism; blaming, finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; expression of disapproval or condemnation. (The usual sense.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 197 No might nor greatness in mortality can censure scape. 1606-33 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1887) 15 They, that, upon the hearing of one part, rashly pass their sentence, whether of acquittal or censure. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast.* 23 An author ought to

receive with an equal modesty both the Praise and censure of other People. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself*, Vices of the graver sort, Tobacco, censure, pride and port. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* ii. x. (ed. 4) 334 The whole conduct of this navigation seems liable to very great censure. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. 1196.* Amer. Wks. (Bohn) II. 306 Our sensitiveness to foreign and especially English censure.

5. Censorship; the office or action of a censor. a. Of the ancient Roman censors (= L. *censura*): also *concr.* (obs.).

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C ij, The Censure, whome governed Rome. 1598 BARCKLEY *Fetic. Man* (1631) 609 Plinie said to his master Trajan—the life of a Prince is a censure, that is to say, the rule, the square, the line and the forme of an honest life. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 86 The censure of Camillus... was celebrated. *Ibid.* xxav. 200 The censure or prefecture of manners.

b. Of any official supervisor, e.g. of the censor of the press.

1663 GERBER *Counsell* 48 The Clarke of the works, ought to be subject to the censure of the Surveyor. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 14/1 It is... not easy to get one's papers sent on without censure.

6. Correction; esp. critical recension or revision of a literary work. *rare.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Censure*, correction, or reformation. 1837-8 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) I. 386 So arduous a task as the thorough censure of the Vulgate text.

† 7. An assessment, a tax. Obs. (cf. **CENSE** sb.<sup>2</sup>)

1641 *Sched. Grievances in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 221 By reason... of extream Usage and Censures, Merchants are beggar'd.

b. (See *quot.*) ? Obs.

a 1547 *Cust. Manor Brauntun* (MS. penes R. Dymond, Esq.), Tenants having their chylidren in howshold with theym under their governance and charge not to be presented for a Censur tyll tyme that they do be of full age by statute and put owte in huys from them for wagsys or otherwise to be married then after that they be presented for censur. 1691-1713 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1725-6 G. JACOB *Law Dict.*, *Censure*, a custom called by this name, observed in divers manors in Cornwall and Devon, where all persons residing therein above the age of sixteen are cited to swear fealty to the lord, and to pay iijd. per poll, and id. per ann. ever after; and these thus sworn are called censurs. 1768 E. BURY *Dict. Terms of Art.* 1797- TOMLINSON *Law Dict.*

**Censure** (sensüü, sen'füü), v. [a. F. *censure*-r (16th c. in Littré), f. *censure* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To form or give a 'censure' or opinion of; to estimate, judge of, pass judgement on, criticize, judge. Obs.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 32 No further evidence came to censure the allegation. 1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 280 Peruse our evidence and censure it According to your wisdom. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 16. 1624 R. CARPENTER *Experience* i. xiii. 56 The mouth... censuring all that passes, by the taste. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 276 As this essay is wrote and published with haste... I hope I shall be censured with candor.

† 2. With complemental adj. or phrase: To judge (an object) to be (of such a kind). Obs.

1597 SIR R. CECIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 234, I am contented in this to be censured idle. 1610 *Hist.rom.* vi. 137 We censure thy advice as oracles. 1619 *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (1865) I. censure this for no more than a wild imagination. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 704 They censure me unkinde or impudent. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 288 Eli. censured Hannah... to be drunk with wine. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* v. 283 Censuring it to be done by the Instinct of the Devil.

† 3. To form or give an opinion; to judge, estimate. Obs. a. *intr.* with of (or rarely) on.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxiv. (1612) 167 Too yong were ye to censure of your vncles tyrannie. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 19. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde w. Kindu.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 Most severely censur'd on. 1618 LATHAM and *Bk. Falconry* (1633) 148 Censure better of me. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* iii. i, Oh thou too rashly censur'st of my loue!

† b. with *subord. cl.* (or pron.) as object.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. ii. (1641) 90/2 To censure how this change befell Our wits come short. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* iii. xii, Hard it were to censure which were fairer. 1623 WEBSTER *Duch. Malfe* iii. i, Your graver heads... what censure they? 1652 H. BELL tr. *Luther's Collog.* 208 We ought to censure and hold that we are justified by faith.

† c. *absol.* Obs.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 162 Come we hither To trifle or to censure? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 6 Ten censure wrong, for one who writes amiss.

† 4. To pronounce judicial sentence on; to sentence to. Obs.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. i. 29 When I, that censure him, do so offend, Let mine owne Judgement patterne out my death. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 261 Cato censured them to death for their treason. 1621 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 316 My lord chapellor [Bacon] was this daie censured to go to the tower during the Kinges pleasure. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 193 Some were censured to the whipping post. 1628 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 27 He was censured... to be degraded of all Honours and Titles.

† b. To adjudge to be. Obs.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* an. 1215 King Johns covenant was censured to be void.

5. To pronounce an adverse judgement on, express disapproval of, criticize unfavourably; to find fault with, blame, condemn. (The current sense.)

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 409 Duke Robert iustly censured stood, For Disobedience and unnatural Pride. 1625 BACON *Ess. Followers & Fr.* (Arb.) 39 Would not Censure, or Speake ill of a Man. c 1710 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 24 Dis-

courses... which instead of being censured, were universally approved. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Wks.* 1816 X. 138 He was censured as covetous. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 296/1 Their ill-success will probably lead them to censure the proposed method.

† b. With of: To charge (a person) with (some fault). Obs.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* vii. xxvii, This... writer sometimes censures the seventy interpreters of ignorance in the Hebrew tongue. 1653 ASHWELL *Pides Apost.* 58 [He] might be not undeservedly censured of Arrogancy.

c. With *subord. clause*. *rare.*

1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes Horace* 18 We rather lament than censure that he had no inward strength to combat circumstances so unfavourable.

d. *absol.*

1702 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. ii. iii. (1743) 356 They... proceed accordingly to censure or commend, as they find cause. a 1763 SIENSTONC *Wks.* (1764) I. 54 The souls... That never flatter'd, injur'd, censur'd, strove.

† 6. *trans.* To exercise censorship over. Obs. *rare.* (cf. **CENSURE** sb. 5.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 49 How the practice, profession, and erudition of law is to be censured and governed.

**Censure**, obs. form of **CENSER**.

**Censureless**, a. *rare.* [f. **CENSURE** sb. + -LESS.] Without censure.

1683 PORDEGE *Myst. Div.* To Rdr. 6 Let me therefore beseech you to be censureless, till the Day of the Lord cometh.

**Censurer** (sensüürä, -fürä), sb. Also 6 **censorer**. [f. **CENSURE** v. + -ER.] One who censures.

† 1. = **CENSOR** sb. 1, 2. Obs.

1586 T. B. La *Primaud.* Fr. Acad. (1589) 206 Cato, being the Censurer of the election. 1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 89 Some to be censurers of the manners of the people.

† 2. A judge, a critic. Obs.

1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 106 To be favourable censurers of our brethren. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* ix. 454 How can I... be a just and equal censurer of such divine beauties? 1661 *Origin's Opin.* in *Phanix* (1721) I. 81 As candid and equal a Censurer as you are.

3. One who finds fault, blames, or condemns.

1586 T. B. La *Primaud.* Fr. Acad. To Rdr., Like to malicious censurers. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1720) III. xl. 184 A free Speaker and Censurer of their affected behaviour. 1724 SWIFT *Riddle*, I'm too profuse, some censurers cry. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 165 ¶ 7 My opponents and censurers tacitly confessing their despair. 1822 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 205 That Dickens had such a manner his most supercilious censurer will readily allow.

**Censureship**. = **CENSORSHIP**.

1606 HOLLAND *Sveton.* 50 Hee had not the honourable title of Censureship. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 54 To begin his vsurped censureship and dictature. 1835 REEVE tr. *De Tocqueville's Democr. in Amer.* I. vi. 138 The censureship of the laws.

**Censuring**, vbl. sb. [f. **CENSURE** v. + -ING.] The action of the verb **CENSURE**.

1599 MARSTON *Sca. Villanie* 166 Each quaint fashion-monger... Tainting thy lines with his lewd censuring. 1656 *Artif. Handsum.* (1662) a The secret censurings or backbiting whispers of some. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* vii. (1747) III. 443 The Power of censuring.

**Censuring**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That censures.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 57 The showing Varlotarie Of censuring Rome. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* Intro. Verses. To censuring Criticks. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xiii, The censuring Part of Mankind.

† **Censuriously**, a. Obs. = **CENSORIOUS**.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. § 8. 143 Arraigned at the tribunal of every... censuriously Aistarches understanding. 1684 BAXTER *Annu. Theol. Dial.* 22 Censuriously disputes.

† **Censurist**, Obs. [f. **CENSURE** + -IST.] A professed or systematic censurer.

1627-8 FELTHAM *Resolves*, The captious and critical censurist. 1641 I. H. *Prith. agst. Pocklington* 5 He censures the Censurist for bold and impious. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* 29.

† **Censury**, Obs. [irreg. f. L. *censura*, or F. *censure*, with the ending of *injury*, *perjury*, etc.] = **CENSURE** sb. 1 b.

1494 FASVIAN vii. 363 He threatened hym with the censuries of the Church. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlii. 358 That he shulde constrayne by censuries of the Church.

**Census** (sensüs), sb. [L. *census* registering of Roman citizens and their property, registered property, wealth, f. *censere* to rate, assess, estimate.]

1. The registration of citizens and their property in ancient Rome for purposes of taxation.

1634 PRESTON *New Covt.* 337 If there should be a Census of men, as one may so say... as there was wont to be among the Romans. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Vsnra Acc.* 28 The first worke of the Census was to value every mans estate. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 63 An accurate census, or survey, was the only equitable mode of ascertaining the proportion which every citizen should be obliged to contribute for the public service. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* 469 Entry of the name of a slave, by his owner's authority, in the census... was one of the Civil modes of freeing him.

† 2. Applied to certain taxes, esp. a capitation or poll-tax. Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. iv. xvi. 373 What is properly called Census, the poll-money of his subjects. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquien's Spir. Laws* (1758) II. xxx. xv. 370 What they called census at that time was a tax raised upon the bondmen. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1879) I. 326 He paid a capitation tax or census to the state. 1828-54 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* I. 270 Pensions from the census of their burgesses.



3. An official enumeration of the population of a country or district, with various statistics relating to them. Also *attrib.*

A census of the population has been taken every tenth year since 1790 in the United States of America, since 1791 in France, and since 1801 in Great Britain. In Ireland the earliest census was in 1813, since which it has been taken simultaneously with that of Great Britain.

1799 Goldsm. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 115 The census, or numbering the people. 1789 *Constit. U. S. i.* § 9 No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration [of inhabitants] hereinbefore directed to be taken. 1800 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 213 A census exhibiting the numbers of the respective states. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 448 Summary Account of the Population, at the periods at which Censuses have been taken. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 3 A rough census was taken at the time of the Armada.

b. *attrib.*, as in *census return*; census-paper, a paper left at each house, to be filled up with the names, ages, etc., of the inmates, and returned to the enumerators on the day of taking the census.

1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 611 The number given in the census returns.

**Census, v. rare.** [a. prec. sb.] *trans.* To take a census of, enumerate in a census.

1881 *Times* 11 Apr. The visitors were called to be censured.

**Cent** (sent). [a. F. cent hundred, or ad. L. centum or It. cento. (The etymology does not justify senses 3, 4, etc. as cent may be a contraction of centime, centesimum, or other equivalent of 'hundredth'.)]

† 1. ? A hundred. [a. F. cent.] *Obs.*  
+ 1400 *Oleonian* 1463 Hy[s] messengers. broght with hem many stout cent Of great lordynges.

2. *Per cent*: for (in, to) every hundred; used in stating a proportion; *esp.* of the rate of interest. (Perh. at first in the It. form *per cento* 'for a hundred'; then pseudo-Latinized as *per centum* (which could not have been used in Latin). Whether *per cent* is merely an abbreviation of this, or is more or less due to the French *pour cent*, 'for a hundred', is not clear.)

1568 GRESHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 324 Th' interest of xij. per cent by the year. 1583 J. NEWBERY *Let. in Purchas Pilgr.* II. (1623) 1643 The exchange. is sixtie per cento. 1635 *Austin Medit.* 240 Not as hee ten or fifteen per Centum. 1663 *Gresham Counsel* 65 These Deales are sold from four pound per cent. Cent. to six pound per cent. 1667 *Perce Diary* 30 Aug. By that means my 10 per cent will continue to me the longer. + 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 99 The Interest thereof was within this fifty years, at 10 per cent. forty years ago, at 81. and now at 61. 1790 *Lond. Gas. No.* 5825/3 The Interest of one Penny per Centum per Diem. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* 153 The ash of the turnip bulb contains 164 per cent. of soda. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 403 During the 10 years ending with 1850, the entire population increased at the rate of 13 per cent. 1878 *Jevons Prin. Pol. Econ.* 54 People fancy that, if they get 25 per cent. more money wages, they must be 25 per cent. more wealthy. 1888 *Resol. Ho. Comm.* 6 July, That the Consolidated Three Pounds per Centum Annuities and the Reduced Three Pounds per Centum Annuities shall be redeemable, etc.

b. *Three (four, five, etc.) per cents* = three (etc.) per cent stocks, i. e. public securities bearing that rate of interest. Also *attrib.*

1822 *Byron Juan* xi. lxxvii. Where are those martyred saints the five per cents? 1828 *Sourhey Ep. A. Cummings* 40, Of loans, of omnium, and of three per cents. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* xiv. (1853) 128 Her four-per-cents were conveyed to her nephew. 1888 J. MORLEY *Burke* 291 A charge on the four and a half per cent. fund.

c. *Cent per cent*: a hundred for every hundred; interest equal in amount to the principal; loosely, a proportion which approaches this.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 71 To gaine no more, but Cento per cento. c 1677 *MARVELL Growth Poetry* 38 Pay Cent per Cent. more than the things are worth. 1705 *Mrs. CENTILIVE Gannister* 1, O, impudence, she calls Cent per Cent fair dealing. 1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 36 The Cargo he had brought home at Cent per Cent profit. 1711 *BURNS Cure for all Cures* iii. There centum per centum, the cit with his purse. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 127 Hence with your registers, your cents-per-cent. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 15/2 A score or so of sheep, which he had sold for nearly cent. per cent. in Scotland.

3. A hundredth. ? *Obs.*

1685 J. WARNER in *Boyle Hist. Air* xvii. (1692) 134 The Mercury subside 9 Cents of an Inch.

4. In various monetary systems the term used for the hundredth part of a standard unit.

a. In United States of America (also in Canada, British Guiana, and many other British colonies): The hundredth part of a dollar; a copper (or nickel) coin of this value, nearly equal to a half-penny of Great Britain. (Often taken as the type of the smallest current coin; whence such expressions as 'I don't care a cent for'.)

Apparently the first mention of *cent* occurs in the letter of Robert Morris to the U.S. Congress in 1782, suggesting that the American monetary unit should be the 1/100 of a dollar, and that a coin equal to 100 of these or 1/100 of a dollar (about 324. Eng.) should be made, and called a *cent*. This proposal was not taken up; but it may have suggested the name 'cent' for the coin = 1/100 of a dollar, ordained by the Continental Congress on 8 August 1786 (see quot.). There exists, however, an American copper token, commonly called the *Washington cent*, bearing on one side a head in

a wreath with the legend 'Washington and Independence', and date '1783'; on the other the words 'One Cent', and the exergue 1787. But it is not certain that 1783 represents the date of issue; this token was probably struck as late as 1789, the date 1783 being merely that of the conclusion of the War of Independence. Previously to the coining of the cent, or 1/100 of a dollar, and down to 1789, accounts were kept in dollars and ninetieths, a relic of the time when the Spanish piastre or piece of eight reals, called by the colonists 'dollar', was worth 75.6d. (90 pence) of the money of account of Maryland and Pennsylvania. (From notes communicated by the late Prof. J. W. Andrews of Marietta Coll., Ohio.)

1782 MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 275 One hundred [units] would be the lowest silver coin, and might be called a Cent. 1786 *Ord. Continent. Congress. U. S.* 8 Aug. Mills, Cents, Dimes, Dollars. 1804 MITCHELL in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 160 Seamen pay twenty Cents. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 45 To pause at any paltry consideration of dollars and cents. 1863 FR. KEMBLER *Resid. Georgia* 40, I will give a cent to every little boy or girl. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 335 Potatoes, 6 cents per pound; sugar, 20 to 30 cents.

b. The hundredth part of the florin of the Netherlands.

c. A (French) centime.  
1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302, 47 francs 20 cents. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 111 A chair without cushion, two cents; a chair with cushion, four cents.

† **Cent** 2. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 saunt, saint, cente, 7 sent, 6-cent. [Called cent, because 100 was the game] (Nares). If so, the word is, originally, the same as prec., but prob. taken independently from some Romanic lang. No evidence of such a name in Fr., Sp., or It., has however been produced, and the matter remains at present merely a conjecture.]

1. An old game at cards, said to have been of Spanish origin, and to have resembled piquet, with one hundred as the point that won the game. (See Nares, and Singer *Hist. Playing Cards* 267.)

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 12 Because I alleged ignorance [of dice]... we fell to saunt, five games a crown. 1576 *Househ. Bk. Ld. North* in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 244 Lost at Saint. 1577 *NORTHBROOK Dicing* (1843) 9 To play—post, cente, glebe, or such other games. 1594 *CAREW Huarie's Exann. Wits* (1616) 112 Playing at Cent, and at Triumph, though not so far forth as the Primero of Al-maigne. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* iii. 58 He hath Cards for any kind of game, Primero, Saunt; or whatsoever name. 1608 MACCIN & MARKE *Dunb Knight in Dodsley IV.* 483 (N.) It is not saunt, but cent, taken from hundreds. 1611 *COTGER, Marriage*, a game at cards resembling (somewhat) our Saint. 1636 *DAVANT Wits in Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 419 Whilst their glad sons are left seven for their chance At hazard, hundred, and all made at sent. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 16 Cent for those Gentry, who their states have marr'd, That Game befits them, for they must discard.

2. A particular counter used in playing Ombre.

1768 *BELLECOUR Acad. of Play* 90 You are first to distribute twenty Counters and nine Fish to each Player; and remember that each Fish is worth twenty Counters, and is called a Cent. You will then agree on the value of the Fish whether it shall be five, ten, twenty or thirty pence. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The larger round counters which used to be called Cents count as twenty points.

3. **Cent-foot**, a game at cards.

1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 Suche playing at foote Saunt without Cardes. 1640 *BRATHWAIT Boulster Lect.* 163 Plays at Cent-foot purposely to discover the pregnancy of her conceit. c 1650 — *Barnabes Rn.* (1818) 53 At Cent-foot I often moved her to love me whom I loved.

**Centage** (sentédz). [f. CENT + -AGE.] Rate by the hundred; = PER-CENTAGE (which is now the usual term).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 271 It is proper to add this centage to the aggregate sum of the rent. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esprilla's Lett.* (1814) II. 69 He stipulated for a centage upon the clear increase of revenue above a certain sum. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 130 Brokerage, centage or sum paid to a broker. 1832 *CHALMERS Pol. Econ.* viii. 245 There is scarcely any centage of taxation, however great, that would discourage cultivation.

† **Centaine, -ayne.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. centaine, OF. centaine (Fr. & Sp. centena):—L. centēna neut. pl., a hundred things each.] A company of a hundred.

1560 DAUS *Tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 281 b, He should ayde hym .with ceten centaynes of horsemen.

**Cental** (sent'al). [f. L. cent-um a hundred, ? after *quintal*, or perh. *dual*, plural.] A weight of one hundred pounds avoirdupois, first introduced into the Liverpool cornmarket on 1 Feb. 1859 and legalized by an Order in Council issued 4 Feb. 1879.

(The name was proposed by Mr. Danson, a barrister.)

1870 *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 470/x Some years ago the coin trade of Liverpool became convinced that a great improvement would be effected by the adoption of one common measure. The result was that the cental of 100 lb. avoirdupois was unanimously agreed to in that town. 1883 *Times* 9 Mar. A short Bill which has been introduced this session... to render the use of the cental compulsory in all dealings in corn and the dry products thereof. 1887 *Pall Mail* 6, 5 Aug. 7/r The price having reached the abnormal figure of 2 s. 11 d. per cental.

**Centape, -pie, obs. var. of CENTIPEDE.**

**Centaur** (sent'ōr). Forms: (4-5 *pl.* centauros, -rus, 4 *centaury*, 4-5 *sentawre*, 5-7 *centaure*, 6 *centure*, 5-*centaur*. [ad. L. centaur-

us, a. Gr. κένταυρος in same sense; of unsettled origin: see Liddell & Scott.]

1. *Mythol.* A fabulous creature, with the head, trunk, and arms of a man, joined to the body and legs of a horse. In early Greek literature the name appears as that of a savage race of Thessaly, supposed by some to have been the first expert riders the Greeks were acquainted with, and hence to have given rise to the subsequent fables.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 109 Off Hercules. He of Centauros leyde the boost adoun. 1475 *Caxton Yason* 8 These Centaurs were an C men that alway helde hem in armes for to kepe the countreye of thessalye. 1475 *Bl. Noblesse* (1860) 21 He made tame the proude beestis clepid Centaurs, that be halfe man and halfe best. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 44 Thinking that he hadde bin a Centaure and that the Horse and man was all one incorporate. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 189 The Thessalians called Centaures, inhabiting neere to the mountain Pelius were the first that fought on horseback. 1616 *BULLOCK, Centaures*, People of Thessalie. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 88 Such monsters as are usually called Centaures. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 177 Many... have held the mammoth to be as fabulous as the centaur. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 443/1 The shaggy centaur, all beast in mood and well-nigh all beast in form.

2. *fig.* a. An unnatural hybrid creation. b. An intimate union of two diverse natures.

1606 *DEKKER Sea. Sinus* vii. (Arb.) 49 Sixe of these Centaures (that are halfe man, halfe beast, and halfe diuell). 1641 *MILTON Animado.* (1851) 243 Make our selves rather the Bastards, or the Centaurs of their spiritual fornications. 1820 *BYRON Juan* v. clviii. Why don't they knead two virtuous souls for life, Into that moral centaur, man and wife? 1883 W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 Master and servant, a kind of social Centaur, a single brain and a double body.

3. One of the southern constellations.

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 270 There standeth the centaur Chiron... he hath in him 37 starres. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 328 Satan in likeness of an Angel bright Betwixt the Centaure and the Scorpion staring. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 414/2 From Ptolemy's catalogue, it is evident that he considered the Centaur as holding the wolf... in one hand, and a thyrus in the other.

† 4. A kind of ship. *Obs.*

1622 *MALYNS Auc. Law-Merch.* 173 To describe the diuersitie of ships, as Carracks, Gallies, Gallasses, Gallies, Centaures, ships of Warre, Flyboats, Busses, and all other kind of ships and vessels.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *centaur-power*; *centaur-like* adj.

1880 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 115 As if Centaur-like he had beene one peece with the horse. 1759 *STERN Tr. Shandy* 1. x. The horse was as good as the rider deserved... they were—centaur-like—both of a piece. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* I. vii. 123 The thrill of social vanities and centaur-power which belong to human kind.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **Centaurdom**, the estate of centaurs (cf. quot. 1883 in 2 b). **Centaur-*esque*** a., in the style of a centaur. **Centaur-*ess***, a female centaur. **Centaurial** a., pertaining to centaurs. **Centaurian** a., **Centaurize** a., of the nature of a centaur. **Centaurize** v., to behave brutally like a centaur.

1883 W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 Refusing to recognize Centaurdom as the highest human good. 1842 *Mrs. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 Something centaur-*esque* and of twofold nature. 1754 *YOUNG Centaur Ded.*, All but Centaures are prudes with you. 1841-4 *ANTHON Classic. Dict.* s.v. *Centauri*, [Büttmann] supposes Hippodamia to have been a Centaur-ess, married to the prince of the Lapithæ. 1883 W. J. STILLMAN in *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 The bluest blood being that of him whose remote forefathers did but follow the original centaurial proposition of taking all they wanted wherever they found it. *Ibid.* 827 This very class which I have in no disparaging sense termed Centaur, the aristocracy, where social independence has reached its highest. 1846 *MOZLEY Ess.* (1878) I. 246 Common sense rejects his... centaurian image of an evangelising sceptic. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* II. 491 The centauric form of Chivan. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* II, Time was, when to centaurize was less ridiculous.

**Centaur** (sent'ōr, -əri). Forms: (1 *centaurie*, 4-5 *centauria*, 4-5 *centaure*, -*tore*, *sentaurye*, 5 *centarye* (e, -*torye*, 6 *sentorye*, *centuary*, 6-7 *centorie*, *centaurie*, (7 *centry*), 6-9 *centory*, 6-*centaur*. [ad. med. L. centauria, -ia, for L. centaurum, or centaurion, a. Gr. κένταυρος, or κενταύριον, f. κένταυρος CENTAUR.]

1. A plant, of which the medicinal properties were said to have been discovered by Chiron the centaur; two species were distinguished, *Centaurion majus*, and *C. minus* (also *lepton*). The herbalists identified these (probably correctly) with two Gentianaceous plants, More or Yellow Centaury (*Chlora perfoliata*), and Common or Lesser Centaury (*Erythraea Centaureum*). Hence *Centaur* is sometimes used as the book-name for all the species of *Erythraea*.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 186 Nim centaurian þæt is felterre sume hatað... corð geallan.] c 1386 *CHAUCER Nounes Pr. T.* 143 Take your laxatyves Of lawriol Centaure [v. r. sentaurye, Centure] and fumeture. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 Centary, centauria, felterre. 1542 *LINACRE Macer's Herbal* in *Prior Plant-n. s. v.*, More Centory or Barthgall hath... yellowe flowers. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* 1. 13 a, Centaurium minus, that is the les centary... our common centary in england, is an herbe lyke unto organe, or wyld marierum, or saynt Johnes worte. 1599 A. M. tr.



*Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 1381 Boyle Santorye in wine, & drinck thereof warme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xlv. vi. The greater Centaury is that famous herbe wherewith Chiron the Centaure (as the report goeth) was cured. 1688 R. HOLME *Armarum* ii. 97 1/2 Yellow Centaury hath the leaves seven or eight on a side. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 114 Centaury, lesser Centaury or gentian, is an extreame bitter plant. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*. Pl. IV 8 Common Centaury .. a pretty and frequent plant on heaths.

*attrib.* 1647 SIR R. FANSHAWE tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* (1676) 190 Squeezing out The juice, and mingling it with Centry root.

2. By 16th c. herbalists, *Great Centaury* was (by some confusion) applied to a composite plant or plants; and to the genus containing these the name *Centaurea* was appropriated by Linnæus. *Great Centaury* of Turner was *C. Rhapontica*, of Lyte and his successors, *C. Scabiosa*, and 'Centaury' has since been extended as a book-name to all the species, as *Australian, Black, Corn, Erect, Mealy, Mountain Centaury*.

1557 TURNER *Herbal* i. 13a, Great centaury other wyse called ruyonicum .. the seed is like wyld safforne wrapped in certayn flockes. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. ix. 325 The great Centorie .. The flowers be of small heare threddes or thrommes, of a lyght blew purple colour, and they growe out of the scalye knoppes at the toppes of the branches. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 386. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 401 The Great or officinal Centaury .. the scales of the calyx are ovate.

3. *American Centaury*: a name for *Sabbatia*, a genus of North American herbs of the Gentian family, esp. *S. angularis*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 116 American Centaury .. This plant is a pure bitter, justly held in estimation as a valuable tonic and febrifuge.

Hence *Centauryin*, *Centauryite*, names proposed for the bitter substance existing in the leaves of *Erythraea Centaureum*; formerly also for the CINCHIN or bitter principle of many *Compositæ*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 707 Centaury may be given to the bitter substance which exists in the leaves of the centaurea benedicta.

**Centenar'ial**, *a. rare*. [f. as next + AL.] Of or pertaining to a century.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Dec. 408/3 In 1788, the centenar'ial day was kept up with great pomp.

**Centenarian** (senthēn'ār-ian), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *centenāri-us* containing a hundred, of a hundred years old (f. *centenī* a hundred each, f. *centum* a hundred) + AN.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of the age of a hundred years.

1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogives* xii. (1875) 90 The shroud of its centenarian fabricator. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 276 The almost centenarian Bishop of Chichester. 1871 *Echo* 15 Aug., Tales of centenarian longevity.

2. Of or belonging to a century celebration.

1864 *Realist* 13 Apr. 7 One of Burns' centenarian bards.

**B. sb.** A person a hundred years old.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 210/1 Two-thirds of these centenarians being women. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* viii. 123 From the new born babe to the centenarian.

Hence *Centenarianism*, the condition or fact of being a centenarian.

1872 *Around Oxford* 104 Several cases of centenarianism have been known at Woodstock. 1881 *Pop. Science Monthly* XX. 100 Facts concerning centenarianism are .. abundant.

† **Centenar'ious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as CENTENARIAN + OUS.] = CENTENARY *adj.*

1730-6 BAILEY *Centenar'ious*, belonging to 100 years. 1775 in ASH.

**Centenarize**, *v.* To honour with a centenary celebration. Hence *Centenarized ppl. a.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 9 We shall soon have as many centenarized heroes as .. canonized saints.

**Centenary** (see below), *a. and sb.* Also 6 centensaire, 7 centenary. [ad. L. *centenāri-us* 'consisting of' or 'containing a hundred', hence 'of a hundred years old' (a sense not actually recorded in ancient Lat., though the corresp. sense occurs with the other words of the same class, from *vicenārius* of twenty years, to *nūnagēnārius* of ninety years old); f. *centenī* a hundred each, f. *centum* hundred. In *F. centenaire*.

The regularly analogous pronunciation is (senthēn'ār-); cf. *millenary, culinary, promontory*; but some say (senthēn'ār-); cf. *catenary*; others, with less reason, (senthēn'ār-), as if the word were *centenary*, and connected with *centennium*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to the space of a hundred years.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse Th.* (1841) 92 Centenary years returned but seldom. 1688 *Answer. Talon's Plea* 30 The Centenary possession, as they call it, or the enjoyment for many Ages can make no prescription against Sovereignty. 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 452 During the course of nearly a centenary practice. 1830 BR. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 190 The University of Frankfurt .. having resolved to celebrate the centenary anniversary of its foundation. 1837 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* x. 470 Dividing the total thickness of the bed by the centenary elevation.

2. *gen.* Of or belonging to a hundred.

1768 E. BURY *Dict. Terms of Art, Centenary*, belonging to an Hundred. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* ix. (ed. a) I. 267 The centenary and millesimal way in which the Hindoos express themselves.

3. Relating to the division of a county called a 'hundred'.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 53 Marco ascertained that they were the 'sworn centenary deputies', a phrase by which I suppose he means the jurors who answered for and represented the several Hundreds. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxiii. 115.

**B. sb.**

† 1. A weight of a hundred pounds. *Obs.* [= late L. *centenārium*.]

[c. 636 ISIDORE *Orig.* xvi. xlv. 23 Centenarium numeri nomen est, eo quod centum librarum ponderis sit. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. cxxx. (1495) 939 Centenarium is the name of a nombre for it conteyneth an hundred pounde. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Varres* v. iii. 134, 300 Centenaires of lead. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 536 A hundred pound make a Centenary, or hundred-pound weight. 1712 *Perquisite-Monger* 7 The Loan of only ten Gold Centenaries. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 25 Their pay .. computed at thirty-four centenaires of gold.

2. A space, duration, or age of one hundred years; a centennium or century.

1607 R. C. tr. H. ESTIENNE'S *World Wonders* 229 We have seen sundry strange things in this last century of the world. 1649 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. 49 If we should allow but one inch of decrease in the growth of men for every Centenary. 1865 DE MORGAN *Paradoxes* (1872) 11 [The editorial system] has grown up in the last century—a word I may use to signify the hundred years now ending, and to avoid the ambiguity of century. 1884 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 6 Dec. 3/4 Mr. John Hogben .. on Sunday completed his centenary.

3. A centennial anniversary; the celebration of the accomplishment of a centennium.

1788 *Ann. Reg.* 220 Among the clubs of London who celebrated the centenary of the glorious revolution. 1839 T. JACKSON (*title*), The Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism. 1859 *Times* Jan. 26 The Burns centenary was celebrated last night. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 3/2 The [Handel] festival is one full year before its time, owing to the present rage for centenaires. This is the second centenary of his birth.

4. A centenarian. *rare*. [= L. *\*centenārius*, F. *centenaire*.]

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxii, Centenaires, he thought, must have been ravens and tortoises.

5. (See quot.)

1700 SIR H. CHAUNCEY *Hist. Antiq. Herts.* (1826) I. 52 Every Hundred was govern'd by a particular officer, called a Centenary or a Hundredary.

Hence *Centenary v.*

1888 *Scottish Leader* 9 Apr. 4 Those who had already monuments enough might be centenaried, while one whose centenary was not available might have a new monument.

**Centence**, *obs. form of SENTENCE.*

**Centenier** (senthēn'ēr). *Forms:* 4 centenier, 6 centenier, centenier, 6-7 centenier, -er, 7 centenier, 6- centenier. [a. F. *centenier* = L. *centenārius* (see CENTENARY), in 4th c. used for 'a centurion'.]

† 1. A centurion. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1907 A centenier, Cornelius. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. cccxli. 559 He .. ordained and made secretly capiatyns of the whyte hattes, as Senteners, and Muquaters. 1577 HELLOWES *Guiana's Gold*. Ep. 178 Pilate .. sent .. a Centenier to discover a truth. 1580 NORTH *Philarch* 961 Cornelius the Centenier, chief of this Legation. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xxiv. (1632) 415 His [Cæsar's] Centeniers offered him .. to find him a man at Armes.

† 2. = CENTURIAN. *Obs.*

*Time's Store House* 19 (L.) They are an hundred, chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed centeniers or centurians.

3. A police-officer in Jersey.

1862 ANSTED *Craannel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. a) 521 Each parish has also two centeniers, except St. Helier's, where there are six. 1880 *Jersey Weekly Express* 13 Nov. 3/2 Charged by Centenier George C. Godfrey with having been picked up dead drunk in the Royal Hall, Peter-street.

**Centennial** (senthēn'āl), *a. (sb.)* [f. (after *biennial*, etc.) on L. type *\*centennium* (f. *centum* a hundred + *annus* year) + -AL.]

Of or relating to a space of one hundred years, or to its completion; of a hundred years' standing; a hundred years old; completing a hundred years; of or relating to the hundredth anniversary. *Centennial State* (U.S.): appellation of Colorado, admitted as a state in the centennial year of the existence of the United States (1876).

a. 1797 MASON *Palinodia* x. (R.) To her alone I rais'd my strain, On her centennial day. 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 304 The deciduous willow, and the centennial oak. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. 1. i. The blossom is so brief; as of some centennial cactus-flower, which after a century of waiting shines out for hours. 1874 LONGV. *Div. Prag.* iii. iv. This ancient olive-tree, that spreads its broad centennial branches. 1874 MORTLEY *Barneveld* II. xiii. 104 With a centennial hatred of Spain. 1881 GEIKIE in *Macn. Mag.* XLIV. 233 (Wyoming) But for the protrusion of this wedge the 'Centennial State' would have been a quiet pastoral or agricultural territory. 1884 HINSDALE *Garfield & Idaho*. ii. 411 That I would meet her in the Centennial summer.

**B. as sb.** A hundredth anniversary or its celebration; a centenary.

1876 HOWELLS, The Centennial is what every one calls the great fair now open at Philadelphia. 1876 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/2 America has been of late very much centennialised—that is the word in use now since the great celebration of this year. Centennials have been got up all over the States.

Hence *Centennialize v. nonce-wd.*: see prec.

**Centennium**. [f. (on L. analogy) L. *cent-um* hundred + *annus* year: cf. *biennium*, *millennium*.] A space of a hundred years, a century.

**Center**: see CENTRE.

**Center**, var. of CENTURE, CINCTURE.

**Centerie**, *obs. form of SANCTUARY.*

1600 C. SUTTON *Disce Mori* xiii. (1846) 104 note, In time of need no surer centerie.

**Centering, centreing** (sent'ar-ēng), *vbl. sb.* Also *centring*. [f. *center*, CENTRE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>; the spelling on the analogy of *settle*, etc. would be *centring*, but as the word is of 3 syllables, *centering* (more rarely *centreing*) is generally used, esp. in technical senses.]

1. See CENTRING.

2. A placing in the centre or making central; the bringing of two or more centres into coincidence; *spec.* the setting of lenses so that their axes are in the same straight line.

1768 E. BURY *Dict. Terms of Art*, Centering of an Optick-glass, is the grinding it so that the thickest part is exactly in the Middle. 1831 BROWNE *Optics* xlii. 358 The .. risk of imperfect centering, or of the axes of the three lenses not being in the same straight line. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 537 Mr. Carter recommends that people should look to the centering of their spectacles for themselves. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 When the ring rotates at high speed, any slight error of centring tends to injure the ring.

3. *Arch.* 'The temporary woodwork or framing, whereon any vaulted work is constructed' (Gwilt).

a. 1766 *Parentalia* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 206 Both centering and scaffolding. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 182 The centering upon which the arches of the bridge were built. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 194 The use of continuous timber centering. 1885 RUSKIN *Trarler* iii. Well-made centerings .. made this model .. attractive.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *centering motion, punch* (sense 2), *stone* (sense 3).

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 138 A centering-stone of that structure which in the age of the Antonines had arched over the Roman world. 1883 *Knowledge* 27 Apr. i, Second-ary stage with centering motion (in a microscope). 1884 F. BIRTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 148 Another spring .. carrying a fine centering punch.

**Centesimal** (senthēsim'āl), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *centesim-us* hundredth, *centesima* (pars) hundredth (part), f. *centum* hundred + -AL. Cf. *decimal*.]

**A. adj.** † 1. Hundred-fold. *Obs.*

a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 40 This centesimal increase [*Math.* xiii. 23] .. this centesimal fructification.

2. Relating to division into hundredths. *Centesimal thermometer* = CENTIGRADE thermometer.

1809 TROUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 135 The centesimal division of the quadrant. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 247 When the centesimal thermometer is used. 1854 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 1. 23 At great depths the thermometer marks 7 or 8 centesimal degrees.

3. Relating to fractions of a hundred; calculated according to percentage.

1829 C. WELCH *Wash. Polity* 234 The centesimal ratio of increase.

**B. sb.** A hundredth part; the second figure after the decimal point? *Obs.*

1698 DERRHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 47 The Height of the Mercury in the Barometer, in Inches and Centesimals. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Anc. Cons.* § c. (J.) The neglect of a few centesimals in the side of the cube.

**Centesimally** (senthēsim'āl-ly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

Into hundredths, in fractions of a hundred.

1822 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Thermom. & Pyrom.* i. 9 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Celsius .. divided centesimally the thermometer known .. by his name. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Sept. i, I have .. given the result of my examination in ounces and also centesimally.

**Centesimate** (senthēsim'ēt), *v.* [f. L. *centesimāre* (f. *centesimus* hundredth); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *decimate*.] To select every hundredth person for punishment. So *Centesimation*.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 122 (L.) Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in .. Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a centesimation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Macarius sometimes decimated and sometimes centesimated the soldiers. 1768 E. BURY *Dict. Terms of Art, Centesimation*, a milder kind of military Punishment .. when only every hundredth man is executed. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 270 Elsewhere, we decimate, or even centesimate.

† **Centesmo**. *Obs.* Also 5 centysmo, 7 centesmo; also 8 in Lat. form centesima. [a. OF. *centiesme* (prob. in Anglo-F. *centesme*, *centisme*), mod. F. *centième*, *centime* = L. *centesim-um* hundredth.] A hundredth part.

1493 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 497/3 The centysme of the goodes of the forsayd bysshop. 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle & The Horizon*, divided into 360 parts, and each part subdivided into Centesmes or Millesmes. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 150 Mr. Briggs also computed the Logarithms of the sines, tangents, and secants, to every degree, and centesmo, or rooth part of a degree.

**Centessence**, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* hundred + *essence*, after *quintessence* (the proper analogue of which would be *centimescence*).]

The hundredth essence, the essence a hundred times distilled.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 161 The—quintessence, shall I say?—no, the centessence of nightmare.

† **Centgrave**, *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *centgraf*, *centgraf*, f. MHG. *cente*, a district originally of 100 hamlets, ad. late L. *centa*, It. *cinta*, in same sense: see Du Cange. The Centgraf was the president of the Centgerichte, which administered the criminal law in these districts.] Used by Selden as translation of OE. *hundredes ealdor* the presiding officer of the court of the hundred; also, to render Ger. *Centgraf*, *Zentgraf*.

1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* l. xxv. He was (per eminentiam), called the Centgrave or Lord of the Hundred 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 474 Over which is... a Centgrave whose business it is to look to the criminal jurisdiction.

**Centi-**, combining form of L. *centum* hundred, used in the French Metric system of weights and measures to denote the hundredth part of the unit, as *centiare*,  $\frac{1}{100}$  of an are, etc.

1820 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Centiar, square meter. *Ibid.*, Centistere = 0.2920 cubic feet.

**Centicipitous**, *a. rare*—[f. L. *centicipit* (f. *centum* + *caput* head) + *-ous*.] Hundred-headed.

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Centifidous**, *a. rare*—[f. L. *centifidus* (f. *centum* + *fidere* to split, divide) + *-ous*.]

‘Divided into an hundred parts or ways.’

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Centifolious**, *a. rare*—[f. L. *centifolius* (as in *Rosa centifolia* the hundred-leaved or cabbage rose) + *-ous*.] Hundred-leaved.

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1775 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Centigrade** (se'nigrād), *a.* [a. F. *centigrade*, f. L. *centum* + *gradus* step, degree.] Having a hundred degrees; usually applied to Celsius's thermometer, in which the space between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees. (Symbolized by C., as 40° C.)

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 196 This thermometer is exactly the same with what has been since called in France the Centigrade. 1860 *All Y. Round No.* 43. 391 A temperature of 120° centigrade. 1878 *Huxley's Physiol.* 151 The centigrade scale is now frequently used in scientific investigations in this country. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 476 The Centigrade Photometer, a new optical instrument for determining the intensity of any source of light.

**Centigramme** (sentigrām, Fr. *santigram*). [F. *centigramme*: see CENTI- and GRAMME.] In the Metric system, a weight equal to  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a gramme, or  $\frac{1}{1543248}$  of a grain troy.

1801 *DUPRÉ Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 73 *Décigramme*... equal to ten centigrammes. 1833 *Mansel's Metal.* II. 123 (Cab. Cycl.) One centigramme of bruised gunpowder.

**Centilingued**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* + *lingua* tongue + *-ed*.] Hundred-tongued.

1839 *SALA's Gargantua & Pantagruel* ix. 205 Centilingued Rumour.

**Centilitre** (sentilitr, Fr. *santilitr*). [F. *centilitre*: see CENTI- and LITRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity equal to  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a litre, or  $\frac{1}{61028}$  of a cubic inch.

1801 *DUPRÉ Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 42 *Centilitre*... is the hundredth part of the litre. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 4/1 How many bottles of 70 centilitres capacity can be filled out of 4 hectolitres and 34 litres of wine?

**Centillion** (sentilyōn). [f. L. *centum* hundred + the termination of *million*: cf. BILLION.] The hundredth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 600 ciphers. Hence **Centillionth**.

1824 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 473 There existed not a centillionth of the blessing.

**Centiloquy**. [ad. L. *centiloquium*, f. *centum* + *loqui* to speak.] Name of a work attributed to Ptolemy, consisting of a hundred aphorisms of astrology.

1588 [JOHN] H[ARVEY] *Disc. Problema* 113 This is the true doctrine of Ptolemy as may appear... by his Aphoristical Centiloquie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 1. iii. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* ii. 69 Half the Jew his commentary, upon the centiloquy of Ptolemaee.

|| **Centime** (santim). [Fr. —OF. *centisme*, *centisme*: —L. *centesimus* hundredth: see CENTESIM.] A French coin of the value of  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a franc.

1801 *DUPRÉ Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 42 A piece of five centimes is equal to a sou. 1826 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 99 A centime, or the tenth part of a halfpenny. 1868 MISS MULOCK in *Macm. Mag.* No. 203. 44/2 Champagne at four francs fifty centimes the bottle.

**b. transf.** Any coin whose value is  $\frac{1}{100}$  of that of the standard.

1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* vi. 79 The soldo being the centime of the florin.

**Centimetre** (se'nitimtr, Fr. *santimtr*). [F. *centimètre*: see CENTI- and MÈTRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of length equal to  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a metre, or  $\frac{1}{3937}$  (nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of an inch.

1801 *DUPRÉ Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 43 *Centimètre*... is the hundredth part of the metre. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 363 Its diameter did not exceed a centimetre. 1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 1863 It amounts to about eighty cubic centimetres.

**Centinary**, *obs.* form of CENTENARY.

**Centinel**, *-er*, *obs.* ff. SENTINEL, CENTENIER.

† **Centinody**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *centinodia* (*herba*) some unknown plant, f. *centum* hundred + *nodus* knot. Cf. F. *centinode*.] The plant Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

[1578 LYTTEL Dodoens i. lxxvii. 98 Knot grasse... The first kind is called... in Shoppes Centinodia.] 1611 CORGER, *Herbe noude*, Centinodie, Knotgrasse.

**Centipedal** (sentipīdāl), *a.* [f. L. *centum* + *ped-* foot + *-al*.] Of one hundred (metrical) feet.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. vi. 136 Your uncertainty... would only be extended were the line centipedal. 1882 WASHBURN *Early Eng. Lit.* vii. 153 Conversation made up of all the largest centipedal words in Webster.

**Centipede** (sentipīd). Also  $\frac{1}{2}$  centapee, 8 centapie, centipes, 8-9 centipee, 9 (in Dicts.) centiped. [ad. L. *centipeda* centipede, f. *centum* + *pes* (ped-) foot. The actual form is perhaps a. F. *centipède*; centipie, centapee, in W. Indies and early navigators was prob. from Sp.]

A name given to wingless vermiform articulated animals having many feet, constituting the order *Cheilopoda* of the class *Myriapoda*. Those of tropical countries are very venomous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 381 There be Latine writers who call this worme Centipeda, as if it had an hundred feet. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 141 Some... with many legs, even to the number of an hundred, as Juli Scelopendron, or such as are termed centipedes. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 320 Centapees, call'd by the English 40 Legs...

Their Sting or Bite is more raging than a Scorpion. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 89 [He] was bit in the Calf of the Leg by a Centipede. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 426 The Centapie is reckoned very venomous.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 261, I once saw a worm... and observed a centipes hanging at its tail. 1799 G. HAMILTON in *Asiatic Res.* II. 339 Stung by a scorpion, or centipede. 1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 67 A specimen of the giant centipede... more than a foot long.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* 823 The Centipede and other carnivorous Myriapods, possessing strong and active limbs, varying in number from fifteen to twenty-one pairs. attrib. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. of Med.* III. 539 In the case of Centipede bites.

**b. transf.** and fig.

1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. 16 They made on me the impression, not of many individuals, but of one vast centipede of a man. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 262 The line will make 'centipedes' on the water.

**Centiplume** (sentiplūm), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *centum* + *pluma* feather.] Having a hundred feathers; applied to a moth whose wings are cut up into many narrow plume-like segments.

1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorr.* i. xviii 196 Like a centiplume moth in a spider's web.

† **Centireligious**, *a. Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. as prec. + RELIGIOUS.] Of a hundred religions.

1650 B. *Discollim.* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous... Pluranimous, Versipellous, Centireligious

**Centner** (sentnar). [a. Ger. *centner*, ad. L. *centenarius* relating to a hundred.]

1. A measure of weight used in Germany.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 120 A centner or hundred weight. 1753 HANWAY *Trans.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxviii. 408, 120 [Pounds] 1 centner. 1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov. The Furstenberg works use about 10,000 centners of cast iron... and produce yearly from 80,000 to 100,000 centners of raw iron. 1875 *Urr Dict. Arts* I. 756 The Zollverein Centner contains 120 231 English lbs. avoirdupois.

2. Proposed as a name for what was at length called the CENTAL. *Obs.*

1862 *Rep. Sel. Parl. Comm. Weights & Meas.* (Evidence of Prof. Leone Levi) 1 37.

3. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hundred*, Centner in metallurgy and assaying is a weight divisible first into an hundred and thence into a great number of other smaller parts... The centner of the metallurgists contains an hundred pounds, the centner of the assayers is really no more than one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned.

**Cento** (sento). Also 7 centon. [a. L. *cento*, *centon-ent*, pl. *centones*, garment of patchwork, also the title of a poem (as the *cento nuptialis* of Ausonius) made up of various verses. In It. *centone*, F. *centon*. Orig. with L. pl. *centones*; afterwards *centoes*, now usually *centos*; the F. and It. forms of the sing. have also been used.]

1. A piece of patchwork; a patched garment.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* (1620) 605 Centones are peeces of cloath of diuerse colours; used anyway, on the back, or on the bed. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witly Fair* II. ii. His apparel is a cento. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. 13 There is under these Centoes and miserable outsidess... a soule of the same alloy with our owne.

2. A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors' (J.).

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1614) 14 Quilted... out of shreds of diuers Poets, such as Schollers do call a Cento. 1646 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. 126 A very Cento composed out of the Massbook, Pontifical, Breviaries, Manuals, and Portuises of the Roman Church. 1770 A. GORDON *Maffer's Amphit.* 95 They affected a kind of Medley or Cento. 1824 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 554 A cento of Scripture phrases.

**b. more loosely**: cf. 'string', 'rignarole'.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 264 Henry's map of Virginia... is a mere cento of blunders. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 194 A cento of sounding common-places.

3. *transf.* (of persons, etc.) *Obs.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 158 Amongst the many Centones of 1600 letters of Popery. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 217 The Moabites and the Agarens, Gebal and Ammon. a cento and a rhapsody of uncircumcised nations. Hence **Centoisim** (also **Centonism**); **Centonical**, of the nature of a cento; **Centolize** v., to make into a cento.

c. 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercr.* in Haslewood *Anc. Crit. Ess.* (1811) II. 237 The vast vulgar Tomes procured for the most part by the husbandry of Printers... in their tumultuary and centonical writings, do seem to resemble some huge disproportionate Temple. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 80 Not too ambitiously chosen, nor in the manner called centonism. *Ibid.* viii. § 2 Tassoni has ridiculed its centonism, or studious incorporation of lines from Petrarch. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Gr. Chr. Poets* 24 The tragedy is... a specimen of centonism, which is the adaptation of the phraseology of one work to the construction of another. *Ibid.* 54 Eudocia... thought good to extend her sceptre... over Homer's poems, and cento-ize them into an epic on the Saviour's life. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 257/1 Warton seems to have imagined the text of Comus, Lycidas, etc., to have been little more than a centonism of borrowed thoughts.

† **Centoculated**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. late L. *centoculus* (f. *centum* + *oculus* eye) + *-atus* + *-ed*.] Hundred-eyed.

1607 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. i, The Centoculated Argus. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 3 His Bastards that closed the Eyelids of centoculated Argus.

† **Centoner**, *Obs.* [A variant of *centener*, CENTENIER.]

1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 275 Every of them hath their severall Centoner, as one would say Centurion. 1659 E. LEIGH *Eng. Descr.* 85 The whole country [Isle of Wight] is divided into eleven parts, and every of them hath their severall Centoner or Centurion.

**Centorie**, *-tory*, *obs.* ff. CENTAURY.

**Centrad**, *adv.* *Phys.* [as if ad. Gr.  $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\tau\rho\alpha\delta\epsilon$  to the centre, f.  $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\tau\rho\omega\varsigma$  centre, after  $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\delta\epsilon$  home-wards, f.  $\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  home.] To or towards the centre.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 720/2 The change travels no further centrad than the same point.

**Central** (sentral), *a.* [ad. L. *centralis* central, f. *centrum* CENTRE: cf. F. *central*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the centre or middle; situated in, proceeding from, containing or constituting the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. iii, Or else his inward life And Central rains do fairly him compell Within himself. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydrot.* (1736) Introd. 1 Even such as hope to rise again, would not be content with central Intermittent. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 2 Leaving that central spot in the middle of the flea-biting, where the probe entered. a. 1720 J. HUGHES *Ecstasy* (R.) Around the central sun in circling eddies roll'd. 1837 EMERSON *Addr. Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 186 One central fire, flaming now out of the lips of Etna. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 25. 310 The quicker central flow [of a glacier].

**b.** Applied to a city, quarter, building, etc., situated in the heart of its district, where population is densest or made busiest.

1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.* A Roads to the less central Cities. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* viii. 221 Palmyra, central in the desert. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 7 The island... from its central position would form a good depot for troops. *Mod.* The point of departure was the Central Station, Manchester. To let, convenient business premises in a good central position.

**c.** Belonging to the party that holds a position midway between the two extremes (cf. CENTRE 15).

1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 75 The ultra-faction among the Protestants became now powerless. The central multitude, whose belief was undefined, etc.

2. *fig.* Belonging to the centre as the chief and most significant point or part, which lies at the heart, or dominates the rest; *hence*, chief, principal, leading, dominant.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xlvii, The most profound and central energie, The very selfness of the soul. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. vii. 60 The natural price... is, as it were, the central price, to which the prices of all commodities are continually gravitating. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 800 Every turn still brought me nearer to the central truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 423 Odysseus is the central figure of the one poem. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 438 Love is the very central command of Christianity.

**b.** Of a governing body, association, etc.: Controlling all branches of the organization from one common centre; opposed to local.

1809 WELLINGTON *Let. in Gurw. Disp.* V. 3, I am very sensible of the value of the approbation of the Central Junta. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 373 In 1811 the different district societies were incorporated as members of a central association. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 30 June, The continent would still be united under one central Government. 1888 GLADSTONE in *Spect.* 562/1 To commence not with local but with central institutions.

3. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a nerve-centre; in *Pathol.* applied to affections of parts of the body caused by lesions or diseases of the brain or spinal cord, as distinguished from affections of the same parts produced by local disease or lesion.

1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 88 (title) On Central Paralysis. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 360 Reflex symptoms may be present in central anaesthesia, but they are entirely absent in peripheral anaesthesia. 1875 GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Physiol.* xi. 467 The central end-organs of nerve-fibres are contained in certain structures, which are

called 'the central organs of the nervous system'. 1877 FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. 75 A sensitive cell on the surface of the body connected by means of a sensory nerve with the internal automatic central nervous cell.

4. In various phrases:

*Math.*, etc.: *Central curve (conic)*, a curve having a centre; *central eclipse*, an eclipse in which the centres of the sun and moon are in a line with the spectator; *central force*, a force attracting to or repelling from a centre; so *central orbit* (see quot.); *central rule* (see quot.); *central section*, a section passing through the centre.

1684 T. BARKER *Geometr. Key* 6 The central rule. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Central Rule*, is a rule found out by Mr. Tho. Barker, whereby he finds the Center of a Circle designed to cut the Parabola in as many Points as an Equation to be constructed hath real Roots. 1803 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1808) II. 224 The subject of central forces. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dialog.* v. A central eclipse. 1860 SALMON *Conic Sect.* x. (1879) 143 The ellipse and hyperbola are hence often classed together as central curves, while the parabola is called a non-central curve. 1865 P. T. MAIN *Introduct. Plane Astron.* i. (1879) 5 Every central section of a sphere is called a great circle. 1882 MINCHIN *Unif. Kinemat.* 63 Central Orbit, an orbit described by a moving point whose resultant acceleration is in every position directed to a fixed point or centre.

5. *Central fire*: applied *attrib.* to a cap or cartridge in which the fulminate occupies a central position, instead of being disposed around the periphery of the flanged capsule.

1881 GREENER *Gum* 202 The employment of a central-fire cap. *Ibid.* 204 The central-fire cartridge. 1884 ST. JAMES'S *Gaz.* 18 Jan. 5/1 Exploded by central-fire action.

|| **Centrale** (sentrāl'i). *Anat.* [Latin.] Short for *os centrale*, one of the bones of the carpus.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 169 The centrale may form a very large and conspicuous part of the carpus. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 482 A centrale, also, is not unfrequently present.

**Centralism** (sentrāl'izm). [*f.* CENTRAL + -ISM.] A centralizing system, centralization.

1837 CALHOUN *Wh.* II. 638 The tendency of our system to centralism, with its ruinous consequences. *Ibid.* 650, 1886 *Athenaeum* 3 Jan. 16 The power of the provinces, destined to put an end to the centralism of the capital. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., Under the influence of Imperial centralism.

**Centralist** (sentrāl'ist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] An upholder of centralization. Also *attrib.*

1864 *Realm* 13 July 4 The Austrian centralists. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The Emperor... would gladly... content both the Centralists and the Separatists. 1870 *Observer* 9 Oct., The Constitutional, centralist party.

Hence **Centralistic** *a. rare*.

1864 *Realm* 15 June 3 The strangely-centralistic speech of the Hungarian magnate.

**Centrality** (sentrāl'itē). [*f.* CENTRAL + -ITY; in mod.F. *centralité*.]

1. The quality or fact of being central; central nature or position; situation in or at the centre or middle. *Line of centrality*: line (on the earth's surface) along which an eclipse is seen.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xv. If there be but one centrality Of th' Universal soul which doth invade All humane shapes. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 213 The centrality of the sun. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 364 The centrality of its position... made it a great commercial emporium. 1882 *Athenaeum* 2 Dec. 789 The line of centrality is confined to the South Pacific Ocean.

b. *fig.*

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 129 That Centrality of the Divine Nature, whereby he is fully satisfied in himself. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. iii. 85 Character is centrality, the impossibility of being displaced or overset. 1864 W. M. ROSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 195 Clear grasp of ideas, centrality of purpose.

2. *Phys.* [*so f. centralité*.] 'A term applied to describe the inherent action of the nervous centres as distinct from those of the peripheric nerves; it is used in contradistinction to conductivity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Centralization** (sentrāl'izē'shən, -izē'shən). [*f.* CENTRALIZE + -ATION, or ad. F. *centralisation*.]

1. The action of centralizing or fact of being centralized; gathering to a centre.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 44 Such is the effect of the centralization of government. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763/2 This tendency to centralization is still more conspicuous in the Phyllosoma. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. 2. 164 It is as the centralisation and protectress of this sacred influence that Architecture is to be regarded. 1869 MILL *Liberty* 204 The greatest possible centralization of information, and diffusion of it from the centre.

2. *esp.* The concentration of administrative power in the hands of a central authority, to which all inferior departments, local branches, etc. are directly responsible.

[See 1801 in r.] 1822 *Ann. Reg.* II. 793 Centralization—that ferocious hydra which has preyed upon... Europe for a century. 1836 BR. or EXETER *Charge* 33 The vice of modern legislation, 'centralization' as it is called; a word not more strange to our language, than the practice... is foreign to our ancient habits and feelings. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 38 To combine happily the principles of local self-government and centralization.

**Centralize** (sentrāl'ize), *v.* Also -ise. [*f.* CENTRAL + -IZE, or ad. F. *centraliser*.]

1. *intr.* To come together at a centre; to form a centre; to concentrate.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 A new Popery, or Catholic Patriarchate... which is now to centralise at Mohilov, or Petersburg. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 72/1 Art has a tendency to centralize. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 764 The eyes... flamed as if the life of the man had centralized and focussed within them.

2. *trans.* To bring to a centre, locate in a centre, make central; *esp.* to concentrate (administrative powers) in a single head or centre, instead of distributing them among local departments; to subject to centralization.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 44 To centralize the welfare by deparating the committees of false patriots. 1834 ARNOLD *Let. in Life & Corr.* (1844) I. vii. 38 If ever the question of National education comes definitely before the government, I am very desirous of their not 'centralizing' too much, but availing themselves of the existing machinery. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* 30/1 Draw to thy soul, And centralize the rays which are around Of the Divinity. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Pres.* iv. 59 Business always tends to centralize itself. 1884 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 238 England was centralised earlier than any other European nation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/1 The functions that are now centralised in the Government departments in London.

3. To give or assign a centre to.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. 25 The transitional style of the Venetian work is centralised by the date 1180.

**Centralized** (sentrāl'izeid), *pp. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.] Made central, referred to a centre.

1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV. 270/1 A centralised system of government. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. xi. 11 The formation of strong centralised governments concentrating in themselves the public force of the community. 1885 *Athenaeum* 18 Apr. 503/3 In these days of centralized administration.

**Centralizer** (sentrāl'izei), *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] One who centralizes or promotes centralization.

1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 421 The centralizers 'only wait the word' to establish such a system. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* 360 As strong a centralizer as Jefferson.

**Centralizing** (sentrāl'izeiŋ), *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CENTRALIZE. Also *attrib.*

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Development*, 171 The centralizing process by which the See of St. Peter became the Head of Christendom. 1883 J. SIMS *All-Israel* 544 The centralizing shadowed out in these new arrangements.

**Centralizing**, *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] That centralizes.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. 11. 399 Destitute of any centralising city. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. v. 280 The will is the grand centralizing element.

**Centralissite** (sentrāl'izeit), *Min.* [Named 1859; *f.* Gr. κέντρον centre + ἀλλάσσειν to change + -ITE, because the change of colour to white begins at the centre.] A hydrous silicate of lime, in composition near Okenite.

1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 68.

**Centrally** (sentrāl'i), *adv.* [*f.* CENTRAL + -LY.] In a central manner or position; in or with regard to the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxiij. Sith all forms in our soul be counite And centrally lie there. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Sept. 457/2 The sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed. 1861 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 3 Situated somewhat centrally. 1869 PHILLIPS *Pesuv.* x. 274 An octahedron or double pyramid, whose solid angles meet the inner faces of the prism centrally.

**Centralness** (sentrāl'inez), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Central position, centrality.

1821 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 5 Certain philosophies... would depreciate the importance of man in the world, and rob him of his centralness. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 Sites... mainly determined by centralness of situation.

**Centralization**, *Obs. rare*, [*ad.* med.L. *centralitio*.] Centering; placing in the centre.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. viii. What needs that numerous clos'd centralization, Like wasteful and ystot with boisterous inundation? 1730-6 BAILEY, *Centralization* (with Paracelsians) the principal root or foundation of any thing; as God is the Centre of the Universe.

**Centre, center** (sentər), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4-5 sentre, 6 centure, (centure, centrie, centry), 6- center, 4- centre. [*a.* F. centre (It., Sp. centro), ad. L. *centrum*: see CENTRUM below.]

The prevalent spelling from 16th to 18th c. was *center*, in Shakspere, Milton, Boyle, Pope, Addison, etc.; so the early dictionaries, Cotgr. ('centro, F., a center'), Cockeram, Phillips, Kersey, and all the thirty editions of Bailey 1721-1802; but the technical volume of Bailey (Vol. II.) 1727-31 and the folio 1730-36, have *centre*; 'an interlarded copy of the folio of 1730 was the foundation of Johnson's Dictionary', which followed it in spelling *centre*; this has been generally adopted in Great Britain, while *center* is the prevalent spelling in the United States.

1. The centre of a circle, of revolution, of centripetal attraction; and connected uses.

1. The point round which a circle is described; the middle point of a circle or sphere, equally distant from all points on the circumference.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. v. 132 Ye sterres of arctour yournede neye to be souerayne centre or point. c. 1391 *As-trol.* I. § 4. c. 1400 MAUNDRELL xvii. 185 About the poynt of the gret Compas, that is clept the Centre. Alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. 1413 *Lydg. Pygmye* Sowle I. iii. (1483) 4 The Centre of the erthe was wonder derck. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* xi. xiv. 326 The centre of a Sphere is that poynt which is also the centre of the semicircle. 1591

MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* 18 His signe is a whole circle with a prick or point in the center or middle, thus O. 1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3), Centre, middlest of any round thing or circle. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* vi. xli. 375 The center of the Earth is the place of Rest. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 91 From the Center to the Circumference. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 23 The Lines... will intersect each other in... the Center of the Circle. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 15 They are all drawn towards the center of the earth. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. xli. 239 A circle is a figure bounded by a curved line, all the points in which are the same distance from a point within the circle called the centre.

b. *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvi, Poore soule the center of my sinfull earth. a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 7 This bed thy center is, these walls thy sphere. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* v. Wks. (Bohn) II. 157 The moral law lies at the centre of nature, and radiates to the circumference.

2. *ellyph.* a. The centre of the earth.

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 356 As þe sentre is lowest of alle þingis. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 159, I will finde Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeede Within the Center. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii. I will search the Center but Ile find out the murderer. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvi, With the feeling of an English freeholder, that all betwixt sky and centre was my own.

b. The earth itself, as the supposed centre of the universe.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 85 The Heavens themselves, the Planets, and this Center, Observe degree, priority, and place. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 74 As far remov'd from God and light of Heav'n As from the Center thrice to th' utmost Pole.

3. The prick or dot in the middle of a circle; the hole pricked by the stationary point of a pair of compasses. [*cf.* Gr. κέντρον.] *Obs.*

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 The centre þat standith a-Middes the narrowest circle is cleped the senyth. 1551 RECORDE *Pethow. Knowl.* I. Def., When a pricketh standeth in the middell of a circle (as no circle can be made by compasse without it) then is it called a centre. — *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 10 Although the earthe in it selfe have a greates and notable quantity, yet in comparison to the firmament, it is to bee esteemed but as a centre or little prick.

4. *Astrol.* The sharp point or extremity of the metal tongue representing a star in the 'rete' of an astrolabe. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 549 Ne hise rootes ne hise othere geeris As been his centris and hise Argument. c. 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 21 Of whiche sterres the smale poynt is cleped the Centre. *Ibid.* II. § 19 Set the Centre of the sterre vp-on the est Orizonte.

5. The point, pivot, axis, or line round which a body turns or revolves; the fixed or unmovable centre of rotation or revolution.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 14 Of his corage as any Centre stable. 1621 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 534 As a rock Of adamant, and as a centre, firm. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 177 The Pole may move upon that Nail, or Pin, as on a Center. 1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 3rd Paper* § 17 If God would cause a Body to move free in the æther round about a certain fixed Centre. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 777 Gudgeon, the centres or pivots of a water-wheel. 1833 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. v. 197 Not even an Anarchy but must have a centre to revolve round.

6. A particular form of bearing adjustable in the direction of its length and having a conical point entering into a corresponding depression in the end of the revolving object which it supports. In the lathe, long works are supported either at one or both ends upon 'centres'.

[1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. x. 180 Upon the points of this Screw [*i. e.* the 'centre'] and Pike the centers of the Work are pitch'd.] 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 273 The treadle moveable at the end of the platform... between two centers. 1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* IV. 47 The crank [shaft] has been made to run in bearings, on centers. *Ibid.* IV. 91 The distance at which the axis of the lathe mandrel stands above the surface of the bed or bearers... called the height of center is used as the term to designate the dimensions of all lathes. *Ibid.* IV. 99 The five-inch centre lathe.

7. *fig.* a. The point round which things group themselves or revolve, or that forms a nucleus or point of concentration for its surroundings.

1685 PRIDEAUX *Let.* (1875) 146 We live here remote from ye center of affairs. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 § 1 The Center of Business and Pleasure. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 422 The centre of all the powers of the kingdom. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 1 The great centres of old Italian life, Rome and Venice and Florence. 1883 GRIMWOOD *Mongols* xxxii. 366 The officers at the nearest military centres.

b. A point towards which things tend, move, or are attracted.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 110 The strong base and building of my loue is as the very Center of the earth, Drawing all things to it. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* IV. 31 A center of Reverence, to which all reverence flowed. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 63 Viewing the Silver streams glide silently towards their center, the tempestuous Sea. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* v, Centre to which all being gravitates. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxiv, The centre of a world's desire.

c. A point from which things, influences, etc. emanate, proceed, or originate. *Esp.* in biology, etc. (see also 7).

1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* vi. 250 The center of corruption. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 195 The light... proceeds in right lines or rays from the luminous body as a center. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1885) 322 The question of



single or multiple centres of creation. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man*. i. 10 Diffused from a single geographical centre. 1874 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 60 All new cells proceed from 'centres of nutrition', from other cells, or from the nuclei of them. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. ix. 188 Sick lives are centres of improving and refining influence.

#### 7. a. Short for nerve-centre.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 998 A number of ganglia or distinct centres of nervous action. From these diverging filaments are sent off, which are distributed to the various organs. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 297 The grey matter of the upper part of the cord is... a vaso-motor centre for the head and face. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Centre*, *visual*. Destruction of this centre on one side causes complete, but temporary, blindness of the opposite eye.

#### b. Short for centre of ossification (see 16).

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 19 The lateral centres [for each vertebra] appear about the 7th week.

8. The name given to a leader of the Fenian organization, the chief being called *head-centre*.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 178 In the language of the party he was termed the 'Head Centre' of the Fenians in Ireland.

9. The part of a target between the 'bull's-eye' and the 'outer'. b. *ellipt.* The hitting of this.

1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 540 In this case a bull's-eye counts four points, a centre three, and an outer two.

#### II. Of other things, the middle point.

10. *Geom.* The point at equal distances from the extremities of a line, of any regular surface or solid, or at a mean distance from all points in the periphery of an irregular surface or body (centre of magnitude); the central or middle point.

So the centre of a regular polygon, quadrilateral figure, triangle, cube, cylinder, etc. *Centre of a conic section*: the point which bisects any diameter, or in which all diameters intersect each other; the centre of an ellipse or hyperbola, is the point midway between the two foci; that of a parabola is at infinity; centre of a higher curve, the point in which two diameters meet; centre of a dial, the part in which the gnomon intersects the plane of the dial.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 262 Centre or center, a point equally remote from the extremities of a line, plane, or solid; or a middle point dividing them so that some certain effects are equal on all sides of it. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 91 Lines drawn from the centre to the angles of the polygon.

11. *gen.* The middle point or part, the middle or midst of anything.

1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* ii. 6 The Market-Place, The middle Centre of this cursed Towne. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* vi. 86 Though they dwell in the centre of Spain not far from Toledo. 1906 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. vi. Full in the center of the grove. 1796 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 205 Florets all fertile, those of the center smaller. 1781 COWPER *Verses A. Selkirk* 3 From the centre all round to the sea. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii. Near the centre of a deep but narrow bay. 1878 MOZLEY *Carlyle* 175 The pinnace of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 221 The centers of the great gummy logs.

#### b. fig. (or of things not material).

1688 T. SPENCER *Logic* 159 Predication is the very Center, and life of Logicks. 1683 TRIVON *Way to Health* 377 If the Disorder happen near the Center of Life. 1835 BROWN *Paracelsus* Wks. I. 71 There is an inmost centre in us all, Where truth abides in fullness. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is. I.* Intro. 27 Those dismal scenes of faction which convulsed the little commonwealths to their centre.

c. *Centre of a bastion*: 'a point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, from whence the capital line commences, and which is generally at the inner polygon of the figure' (C. James).

12. The point or position of equilibrium of a body. Also fig. See also *Centre of gravity*, of *inertia* in 16.

c. 1393 CHAUCER *Astrof.* i. § 2 Hit [the ring] disturbeth nat the instrument to hangen afur his rihte centre. 1668 TEMPLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 127 Things drawn out of their center are not to be moved without much force, or skill, or time; but, to make their return to their center again, there is required but little of either. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 230 By his own unhappy Weight and Tendency towards his Center. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 384 If the man is off his centre, the eyes show it.

13. *Archit.* A temporary framework supporting any superstructure; now *spec.* the wooden support and 'mould' upon which an arch or dome is supported while building.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 102 In those Foundations which I build vpon, The Centre is not bigge enough to beare A Schoole-Boyes Top. 1630 FRYNE *Anti-Armist.* 113 This... is the only centre vpon which the whole fabrick is erected. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 Centres, the frame of timber-work for supporting arches during their erection. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 182 The centres spanning the... width of the arch were composed of eight ribs.

14. *Mil. a.* The main body of troops occupying the space between the two wings. b. 'The division of a fleet between the van and the rear of the line of battle, and between the weather and lee divisions in the order of sailing' (Adm. Smyth).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 Centre, a French word, is the middle of a battell, or other things. 1720 STREET *Tatler* No. 210 ¶ 8 One [body] to be commanded by himself in the Center. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xii. 386 Brought some pieces of cannon to bear upon their center. 1871 SMILES *Charac. I.* (1876) 17 At the combat of Vera, when the Spanish centre was broken.

c. The middle man of any rank of soldiers, or an imaginary point in the middle of any body of soldiers. 'Centre of a battalion on parade': the

middle, where an interval is left for the colours; of an encampment, it is the main street; and on a march, is an interval for the baggage; when it is so placed' (C. James).

1672 VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipline* I. 127 Secondly, wheelings on the midst (or Center). I shall not use the word Center, for it is more proper to a circular body than to a square. 1796 *Instr. Cavalry* (1813) 226 The squadron will receive the word Center Dress. 1832 *Prof. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up.

15. *Politics.* In the French Chamber (which is arranged in the form of an amphitheatre), the deputies of moderate opinions who occupy the central benches in front of the president, between the extreme parties who sit to the right and left. *Right centre, left centre*: divisions of this party inclining towards the opinions of the right and left respectively, and sitting adjacent to them. Also transferred to the political opinions so indicated; and to the politics of other countries. In Germany the Centre is the Catholic or Ultramontane party.

(This use originated in the French National Assembly of 1789, in which the nobles as a body took the position of honour on the President's right, and the Third Estate sat on his left. The significance of these positions, which was at first merely ceremonial, soon became political.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vi. ii. Answered, from Right side, from Center and Left, by inextinguishable laughter. 1874 *Times* *Stemm. of Year*. The Left Centre has withdrawn in some degree from its alliance with the Left, and overtures are from day to day on both sides tendered and rejected by the two divisions which form the Centre. *Ibid.* The party which is known in [the German] Parliament as the Catholic Centre. 1884 BERTHA M. GARDNER *Fr. Rev.* iii. 52.

#### III. 16. Phrases.

*Centre of attack (Mil.)*: 'when a considerable front is taken before a besieged place, and the lines of attack are carried upon three capitals, the capital in the middle, which usually leads to the half-moon, is styled the center of attack' (C. James).

*Centre of attraction (Physics)*: the point to which bodies tend by gravity, or by the action of centripetal force; (fig.) the object or point which attracts attention, interest, or curiosity.

*Centre of buoyancy, of cavity, of displacement, of immersion*: the mean centre of that part of a ship or floating body, which is immersed in the water.

*Centre of conversion*: the point in a body about which it turns or tends to turn when force is applied at a given point.

*Centre of curvature*: see CURVATURE.

*Centre of friction*: that point in the base of a body on which it revolves when put in rapid rotation, e.g. the point of the peg of a top.

*Centre of gravity* orig. = *centre of attraction*; afterwards, and still popularly (see quot. 1879) = *centre of mass*: in the case of a single body or a system of bodies rigidly connected, the point about which all the parts exactly balance each other, and which being supported, the body or system will remain at rest in any position.

*Centre of gyration*: the point at which if the whole mass of a revolving body were collected, the rotatory motion would remain the same.

*Centre of inertia*: = *centre of gravity* or *mass*.

*Centre of magnitude*: = *sense* 10.

*Centre of mass*: that point in relation to a body or system of bodies so situated that any plane whatever that passes through it divides the body or system into two parts of which the masses or weights are exactly equal.

*Centre of motion*: the point which remains at rest while all the other parts move round it.

*Centre of oscillation*: the point of a body suspended by an axis at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the time actually taken.

*Centre of ossification*: the point (or points) in the cartilage or fibrous membrane of an immature bone in which the bone salts are first deposited, and from which they extend until the whole bone is ossified.

*Centre of percussion*: in a moving body, that point where the percussion or stroke is greatest, in which the whole percussive force of the body is supposed to be collected.

*Centre of pressure*: the point at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect as when distributed.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Center of Gravitation* or *\*Attraction*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* *Centre of \*Conversion*, a term first used by M. Parent. 1669 LEAK *Water-wks.* 4 They fall towards their centre of \*gravity in the Water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Earth*, The Earth doth not describe an Orbit round the Sun properly by her own Centre, but by the Common Centre of Gravity of the Earth and the Moon. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 449 The centre of gravity is that point in which the weight of a body may be supposed to be collected. 1831 CARLYLE *Scott. Rev.* (1838) 150 The casting of this pebble from my hand alters the centre-of-gravity of the Universe. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 269 The distance of the centre of \*gyration, from the point of suspension, is a mean proportional between those of gravity and oscillation. 1829 NAL. *Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* III. 28 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.). The point of percussion, or of greatest effect, (which, in revolving bodies, is called the centre of gyration). 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 230 The Centre of \*Inertia or Mass is thus a perfectly definite point in every body, or group of bodies. The term Centre of Gravity is often very inconveniently used for it. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 267 *Centre of \*magnitude* is... the same as the centre of gravity in homogeneous bodies, as in a cylinder or any other prism. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. If the weights P and Q revolve about the point N, so that when P descends, Q ascends, N is said to be the *Center of \*Motion*. *Ibid.* He found, in this case, the distance of the centre of \*oscillation, from the axis in a circle, to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the diameter. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 267 *Centre of oscillation*... in a compound pendulum, its

distance from the point of suspension is equal to the length of a simple pendulum whose oscillations are isochronal with those of the compound ones. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Physiol.* II. 651 The cranial bones begin by one or more flat radiating centres of \*ossification. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xii. 321 A long bone has usually, at fewest, three centres of ossification. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The centre of \*percussion is the same with the centre of gravity, if all the parts of the percussive body be carried with a parallel motion. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 269 When the percussive body revolves about a fixed point, the centre of percussion is the same with the centre of oscillation. *Ibid.* The centre of \*pressure of a fluid against a plane, is that point against which a force being applied equal and contrary to the whole pressure, it will just sustain it.

#### IV. attrib. and in comb.

17. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* Of or pertaining to the centre, central. Hence CENTREST.

1791 BENTHAM *Panopti.* 1. *Poster.* 99 The center one of the 5 uppermost Cells. 1796 *Instr. & Regul. Cavalry* (1813) 233 Trumpeters and music are behind the center interval. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Benth.* ix. 219 The centre illusion of the system. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* lviii. 86 The centre division of the assailing army. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 92 The centre figures of his philosophy.

18. Obvious combinations: as *centre-arbor*, *-line*, *-pin*, *-pinion*, *-point*, *-table*, *-truth*, etc. Also *centre-ward*, *centre-wise* advs.

1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The \*centre arbor... turns once in an hour. 1804 *Med. Jyrl.* XII. 202 The distance between the \*centre-pin and blade. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 303 In order to fix the centre-pin of the trephine. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The teeth round the barrel drive the \*centre-pinion. 1648 Bp. HALL *Sol. Th.* § 22 What a mere \*centrepiece the earth is in comparison of the vast circumference of heaven. 1866 LIPPON *Bampton Lect.* v. (1875) 253 Christ is the centre-point of the history and hopes of man. 1868 HOLME *Len. S.* *Godfrey* xxxvi. 195 He... remained standing by the \*centre-table. 1858 SEARS *Athn.* II. xi. 245 The \*centre-truth in his system of doctrines. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. ii. At all moments it is moving \*centreward. 1858 KANE *Grimm's Exp.* xvii. (1856) 126 It contracts itself \*centrewise, and rounds itself endwise.

19. Special combs.: *centre-chisel*, a pointed cold-chisel; *centre-chuck*, a kind of chuck for a lathe; *centre-drill*, 'a small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centres' (Weale); *centre-fire* = *central fire* (see CENTRAL 4); also *attrib.*, as in *centre-fire cartridge*; *centre-fish*, a mollusc allied to the limpet; *centre-lathe*, a turning-lathe in which the work is supported or held by centres (sense 5); *centre-piece*, a piece in the centre of anything; *spec.* an ornamental piece of plate or glass for the centre of a table, etc., an *épergne*; *centre-punch*, a punch with a conical point for marking the centre of work to be turned in the lathe, or the centre of a hole to be drilled; *centre-rail*, a third or middle rail, sometimes used on railway lines, in connexion with a cogged wheel or other device on the engine, for the ascent or descent of steep inclines; also *attrib.*; *centre-saw*, a kind of circular saw which cuts round timber in sections meeting in the centre, for spokes, pick-handles, etc.; *centre-second(s)*, applied to a seconds hand on a clock or watch mounted on the centre arbor, and completing its revolution in one minute; also to a clock, etc. having such a seconds hand; *centre-split* (see quot.); *centre-valve*, in gas-works, a rotating valve by which the gas is distributed to several sets of purifiers; *centre-velic*, see VELIC; *centre-wheel*, the third wheel of a watch in some kinds of movements.

1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 247 His self-adjusting double driving \*centre-chuck, for which the Society of Arts awarded him their silver medal in 1828. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 130 Univalvs; having but one Shell... being unmoved... 1. Limpet, \*Center fish. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Turning*, Lathes are... called \*centre lathes where the work is supported at both ends. 1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* IV. 99. 1836 DISRAELI *H. Temple* VI. vi. (Hoppe) A bouquet which might have served for the \*centre-piece of a dinner table. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Mar. 259/1 The... testimonial is a silver centre-piece consisting of a column encircled by two gracefully-formed figures representing Peace, etc. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jyrls.* II. 100 With screws... and a silver centre-piece. 1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* IV. 192 A steel \*center punch is driven into the flat end. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Another form of \*center-rail railway. *Ibid.* s.v., The largest \*centre-second clock... is the turret-clock for the Bombay Harbour Board [with] a dial 8½ feet in diameter. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 49 [A] Centre Seconds... [is] a long seconds hand moving from the centre of a watch dial. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/6 They are made of '\*centre splits'. Good, honest hides... are skillfully split into three skins, and the centre one, having no grain, and being of a soft, flimsy substance, is nevertheless capable of being made to assume the guise of serviceable leather. 1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 266 The \*centre wheel drives the third wheel pinion.

**Centre, center** (sentaj), v. [f. CENTRE *sō*, or a. F. *centre-r*. In 17th and 18th c. often spelt *center*, still prevalent in U. S. Cf. CENTERING.]

#### I. intr.

† 1. To rest as on a fixed centre or pivot; to re-



pose. *Obs.* (as a distinct sense, though it often colours 2).

1622 BACON *Cassat* Wks. (Bohn) 503 He... admitted none to his intimacies, but such whose expectations centered upon him. 1664 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.) Where there is no visible truth wherein to center. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy City* 97 Here centerth Luke the Evangelist, here centerth Jude. 1708 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 268 He assures me he intends to centre with us, and end his days in that country. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 144 We have a Balance... to the value of 1,750,000*l.* which centers and remains among us.

† b. To unite, agree. *Obs.*

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr., I wondered how they could all center upon the same Proposal. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 5 Let us both center together in this qualification.

2. To find or have their (or its) centre; to be concentrated as at a centre; 'to be collected to a point' (J.), to gather or collect as round a centre; to be placed as at a centre; to move or turn round as a centre. Often with a mixture of notions, including that of sense 1.

1601-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 186 He that makes himself his End, that Centers and Terminates in himself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 365 Whom all the prophecies referred to, and in whom they should center. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 424 That, bliss which only centres in the mind. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 208 In his person also centered the right of the Saxon monarchs. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vii. 272 The supreme authority centered at last in a single person. 1782 COWPER *Convers.* 134 His sole opinion. Centering at last in having none at all. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 173 The trade, wealth and power of America, may, at some future period, depend, and perhaps centre upon the Mississippi. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* VI. 550 If the whole property should center in one person. 1823 J. BARDOCK *Dom. Anusent.* 20 All three tubes afterwards center in one. 1867 HALES in *Perry Folio* I. 143 The rare adventure on which the tale centres. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1866) II. viii. 262 It is around the King... that the main story of battle is made to centre. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4 (1882) 246 The hopes of the peasants centred in the young sovereign.

† 3. To converge (on) as a centre. *Obs.*

1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* viii. 65 All those mortifications centering on a constitution evidently tending to dissolution.

II. *trans.*

4. To place or fix in the centre; to provide or mark with a centre.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (R.) Where the sun centres himself by right. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 228 In his hand He took the golden Compasses... One foot he centered, and the other turn'd. 1887 KNOX *Little Broken Vow* 9 A plot of smooth green grass... centred by a basin in which there is a continual splash of falling water.

† 5. To fix to, repose upon, as a fixed centre or pivot. *Obs.* (But often colouring 6.)

1623 ALESSANDRI *Serm.* (1624) 2 Man... doth center his restless motions upon nothing but the Almighty's fruition. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. xxxv, Men cent'red to Selfe-Interest and lock't To their wild Causes. 1722 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 205 Centering all our cares upon private interest.

6. To place or put as in a centre; to collect, bring, or direct, as to a centre; to concentrate in, on. To be centred in or on has often a shade of sense 5.

1702 POPE *Sappho* 50 Once in her arms you center'd all your joy. 1766 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Ven.* While thus I debated, in reverie centred. 1794 GOWDIN *Cal. Williams* 291 Each of these centered in himself a variety of occupations. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lxxi. 179 All his hopes were henceforth centred in Antigonus. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* I. xlii. 606 The process of centering the administration of justice in the hands of the itinerant justices. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvii. 295 As if her whole thoughts had been centred on the Falls.

7. In various technical uses: To place or fix in the (exact) centre; to find the centre of; to grind (a lens) so that the thickest part is in the centre.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 209 If this [the object glass] be not correctly centered... that is, if its axis be not concentric with the axis of the cell, in which it is fixed. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 289 Cassini the younger has a discourse expressly on the necessity of well centering the object glass of a large telescope. 1827 BRADSTRE *Optics* xli. 339 When the aperture was well centered. 1869 LOCKVER *Elem. Astron.* § 518 It is of the last importance... that it should be correctly centred,—that is that the centre of movement should be also the centre of graduation.

**Centre-bit.** [see *BIT* s.b. 1.6.] An instrument turning on a projecting centre-point, used for making cylindrical holes. (Noted as a burglar's tool.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship*. I. 150 *Centre-bit*, a bit, having in the middle of its end a small steel point, with a sharp edge on one side to cut horizontally, and a sharp tooth on the opposite side to cut vertically. 1833 A. FOMBLANQUE *Eng. and Admin.* (1837) II. 325 There are picklocks, files, and centre-bits available for robbery. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, 'None,' said Sikes. 'Cept a centre-bit and a boy.' 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 409 [He] then rapidly turns the curved part, like a carpenter's centre-bit. 1855 TENNYSON *Maid* I. i. xi, And Sleep must lie down arm'd, for the villainous centre-bits Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights. 1857 READE *Never too late* II. (D.) His intelligence bored like a centre-bit into the deep heart of his enemy.

**Centre-board** (sentrabôrd). In a flat-bottomed sailing-boat, a movable board or plate of iron, which can be lowered through the keel in

deep water to prevent lee-way and increase the stability under canvas, and in shallow water can be lifted up within the boat; often attrib. as in *centre-board boat*, cutter. b. Short for *centre-board boat*.

1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone Rob Roy* (1868) 93 All rigs and all sizes there were even to a great centre board cutter. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 8/4 Mr. Young went... to cross the bay in a centre-board boat. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 443/2 Two keels are being laid down to every centre-board designed. *Ibid.* 449/1 The centre-board is generally lowered. 1886 *Times* 25 Oct. 13 (*Article*) A week in a Centre-board.

**Centred, centered** (sentaɪd), *pp.* a. [f. CENTRE *v.* or *s.* + -ED.]

1. Placed at the centre or in a central position.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopt.* 19 Betwixt the centred earth, and azure skies. 1683 *Temple Mem.* Wks. 1732 I. 403 They were... easie of Access from all Parts; center'd between Spain and Sweden. 1829 TENNYSON *Timbuctoo*, A center'd glory-circled memory, Divinest Atalantis.

2. Fixed on a centre as a point of support or equilibrium; furnished with a centre.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. cccxvii, See may a Centred Rocke Bee made a Tennis-ball. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, Plato Wks. (Bohn) I. 309 Plato is so centred, that he can well spare all his dogmas. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lix, My centred passion cannot move, Nor will it lessen from to-day.

3. Brought together to a centre, concentrated.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Asi.* xxii, There to collect their strength, and thence with centered numbers urge the war.

4. Having a centre: also in comb., as in *deep-centred*, etc.

† **Centreity**. [app. formed after words like *corporeity*, *spontaneity*, which rest upon L. adjs. in -eus; but there was no L. *centreus*.] The fact of being the centre; central quality.

1642-7 MORE *Song of Soul*, *Psychathan.* III. ii. xx, In every thing compost Each part of 'essence its centreity Keeps to itself. *Ibid.* II. App. xiv, So do these Atomes change their energies, Themselves unchanged, into new Centreities. *Ibid.* II. ii. iii. xiv. *Ibid.* II. iii. ii. xx, Trees... they want their fixed centreities.

**Centreless**, a. [see -LESS.] Without a centre.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IV. xviii. 138 A centreless circle is absolutely incogitable in itself.

**Centrement**, *notice-ud.* [see -MENT.] The action of centering; that in or about which anything is centred.

18... STEVENSON *Cornh. Mag.*, *Falling in Love*, That state in which another person becomes to us the very gist and centremost of God's creation.

**Centremost**, a. *rare*. [a superlative form from CENTRE 17; cf. *middlemost*, *topmost*.] Most central; midmost.

1866 NEALE *Sequences & H.* 146 The spice-fields... that girdle the centremost mountain. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* (1878) 53 In the centremost star Of all whirling stars.

**Centress** (sentrés). [f. CENTRE *s.* (sense 8) + -ESS.] A female 'head' centre.

1866 *Morning Star* 6 Mar. 6/1 Head centress of the Fenian Sisterhood.

**Centric** (sentrík), a. [mod. ad. Gr. *κεντρικός* pertaining to the centre, f. *κέντρον*: see CENTRUM.]

1. That is in or at the centre, central.

1590 MARLOWE *Raustus* vi, The substance of this centric earth. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* iv. 18 To pierce the bowels of this Centricke earth. 1623 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 33 Some that have deeper diggd Loves Mine than I, Say: where his centricque happiness doth lie. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. xvi, Centrick all like one pellucid Sun. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Elder Bro.* i, Centric in London noise... Proud Covent Garden blooms.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a centre.

1722 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (R.) Orbs centric and ex-centric he prepares. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* iv, Stung to life by centric forces. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 406 In the first type, which may be called the centric, the chlorophyll-parenchyma is uniformly distributed around the entire organ.

3. Phys. Of or pertaining to a nerve centre.

1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) I. 570 When the irritating cause operates directly on the spinal cord itself, he calls the disease centric tetanus. 1873 F. E. ARNOLD in E. H. CLARKE *Ser. in Educ.* 110 A non-inflammatory centric atrophy. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 73, 77 Movements... simply centric, depending upon an excited condition of the ganglionic centres.

b. quasi-s. A circle or circular orbit with the earth in its centre.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 83 How gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scrib'd o're, Cycle and Epicycle. 1764 LLOYD *Wks.* (1774) II. 154 Talk of words little understood, Centric, eccentric, epicycle.

**Centrical** (sentríkál), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Situated at or in the centre or middle; central; = CENTRIC 1.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 42 In the Centrical Part of the optic Nerve. 1768 WHITEFIELD *Let. Gov. Wright* 27 The late addition of the two Floridas renders Georgia more central. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in *Gurw. Disp.* II. 208 To leave the infantry in a centrical situation. 1864 GUTHRIE in *Gd. Words* 510 Situated in a centrical part of the town. 1869 OSBORN *Ess.* iii. (1873) 566 It is not unlikely to have been the Primary and Centric Sin.

2. Of or pertaining to a centre.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. vi. li. § 2. 30 A certain extension of the central medium. 1896 F. BRONIE in G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 325 The second centrical envelope [of the comet] just embraced both these eccentric envelopes.

**Centricality**, *rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Central position; centrality.

1777 H. WALPOLE *Let. Cress Ossory* I. 261 Its centrality made it very agreeable.

**Centrically** (sentríkáli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. In a central position; centrally.

1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 445 The bone is seldom fractured, unless the ball strikes centrally. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* in *Gurw. Disp.* VI. 207 In the pine wood... where they will be more centrally situated. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 50 Centrally and commodiously situated.

2. On or with the centre or centres.

1862 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. ii. 507 A pile of balls standing exactly centrally one upon the other, an arrangement which seems hardly possible.

**Centricness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

'Situation in the centre' (Craig 1847).

**Centricity** (sentrísiti), [mod. f. CENTRIC + -ITY; cf. *eccentricity*.] Centric quality or position; relation to a centre.

1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entom.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 6 Gives a decided character of centricity to the whole nervous system. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. (1867) 164 First, their centricity, and secondly the fittest condensation of the light to be employed. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 57 In order to get proper centricity in the movement.

**Centrifugal** (sentrífúgál), a. [f. mod. L. *centrifugus* (Newton, f. *centrum* centre + *-fugus* fleeing, avoiding) + -AL. (Cf. CENTRIFETAL). In mod. F. *centrifuge*.]

1. Flying or tending to fly off from the centre as

a. *Centrifugal force*, also *centrifugal tendency*: the force with which a body moving round a centre tends to fly off from that centre; the tendency which a revolving body has to do this.

('Centrifugal force' is really Inertia.)

1687 NEWTON *Principia* Sect. II. Prop. iv. *Schol.*, Hæc est vis centrifuga, qua corpus urget circum; et huic æqualis est vis contraria. 1721 KILL *Masperius' Diss.* (1734) 5 It is under the Equator that the Centrifugal Force is greatest. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 2 As the poise of my body depends on the equilibrium of centrifugal and centripetal forces. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea i. (1860) 3 At the height of 26,000 miles from the earth, the centrifugal force would counteract gravity. 1866 ARRY *Pop. Astron.* 241 The centrifugal tendency is powerfully in operation at the equator, but not at all at the poles. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 7 If... the velocity of the engine increases, the balls diverge from increased centrifugal force.

b. *fig. or transf.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 275. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. 93 A process of evolution, a centrifugal movement in the Divine Nature. 1868 G. DURF *Pol. Surv.* 21 So strong are the centrifugal forces in Spain.

c. *Centrifugal current*: 'applied to that arrangement of a battery in galvanizing an animal body, in which the positive pole is the nearer to the centre... of the nervous system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. Applied to machines or parts of mechanism in which centrifugal force is employed: as † centrifugal bellows, a fan or blowing machine; centrifugal filter, a sugar-filter in which a porous cylinder rotates rapidly so as to drive off liquid from the sugar; centrifugal gun, a kind of machine-cannon with a rotating chambered disk whence balls are driven tangentially; centrifugal machine, *gen.* any machine in which centrifugal force is employed; *spec.* a machine, also called a *hydro-extractor*, for drying yarn, cloth, sugar, or other substance, this being placed in a rapidly revolving cage, whence the moisture is thrown off by centrifugal force; centrifugal mill, Barker's mill; centrifugal pump, a rotary pump in which the fluid is driven outward and upward from a centre; there are many forms of it; *centrifugal dresser*, etc.

1765 *Mag.* 555 This centrifugal machine. 1803 BANKS *Power Machines* 41 Centrifugal machine or Erskine's centrifugal pump. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* I. 781 The centrifugal bellows. By the revolution of the fly the air is caused to enter at A and is discharged at B. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 514 Le Demour's centrifugal pump is supposed to have been the first of its kind. *Ibid.* 515 Andrew's centrifugal pump resembles a helix or snail's shell. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through... detachments, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

3. Bot. a. Of inflorescence, in which the terminal flower opens first and the lateral ones successively after; inflorescence terminal or definite. b. Of an embryo: Having the radicle turned toward the sides of the fruit. c. Said of the order of cell division.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Flowers often with a centrifugal inflorescence. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 277 Labiate... Flowers solitary or in axillary opposite centrifugal cymes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 545 In the course of the tangential divisions in an initial cell and the radial row derived from it, two extreme forms may in the first instance be distinguished... termed the centripetal and centrifugal forms.

4. *Phys.* Of nerve-fibres: Conveying impulses from a 'centre' (see CENTRE sb. 7 a); efferent.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. v. 508 The centre... from which issue through centrifugal nerves motor impulses. 1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* 20 The properties of centrifugal fibres.

**Centrifugalize**, *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart a centrifugal motion to.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/a Would not that ocean... be also centrifugalised or driven outwards?

**Centrifugally**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a centrifugal manner; from the interior or centre towards the exterior.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iv. 955 Hemm'd skirts centrifugally through Concentric orbits, glitter'd as they flew. 1823 SIR C. BELL *Hand Prelim. Disc.* (1874) 17 The nervous agency which excites the muscles proceeds outwardly from the brain, or centrifugally. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. vi. 76 The British Association then... pushes knowledge centrifugally outwards. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/6 When a shell explodes the splinters fly centrifugally upwards.

**Centrifugate**, *v. rare.* [f. as CENTRIFUGAL + -ATE<sup>3</sup>; cf. L. vbs. in -ficare from *ficus*. Cf. mod.F. *centrifuger* in same sense.] *intr.* To move away from the centre; to disperse.

1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vii. 88 To meet again at the great focus, before we centrifugated off again upon our diverse tracks.

**Centrifuge**, *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *centrifuge* centrifugal.] *A. adj.* = CENTRIFUGAL.

1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 408 The projectile and centrifuge qualities of the system.

*B. sb.* A centrifugal machine; *spec.* one for separating cream from milk by rotary motion.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/a Two of the Danish centrifuges, which have a rotary motion equal to 4,000 revolutions a minute. They... effect an instantaneous partition of the cream from the milk. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 29 Sept. 4 His dairymaids are Danish centrifuges.

**Centrifugence**, *-fugience*, *rare.* [f. L. \**centrifug-us*: cf. *beneficentia* f. *benefic-us*.]

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men i. Uses Gi. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 285 The centrifugence augments the centrifugence. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 120 A hoarding to check the spending; a centrifugence equal to the centrifugence. 1883 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophism* vii. 114 As congelation is a property of water, or centrifugence of gas.

+ **Centrifugous**, *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *centrifug-us* (see above) + -OUS.] = CENTRIFUGAL.

1799 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 3/1 Their Centripetous Motion... detracts from their Centrifugous Motion.

+ **Centrine**, *Obs.* [a. F. *centrine*, ad. Gr. *κέντρον* in same sense.] The Spiny Shark or Ray. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 Flesh... like that of a Centrine, the hardest of all fishes, and of evil juice.

**Centrinel**, *-onel*, *Obs.* variants of SENTINEL.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* II. i. 323 These milk-white doves shall be his centrinels. 1598 Yong *Diana* 120 The gate... was opened to them out of hand by the Centrinels, who had notice of that was past and what they should do.

**Centring**, *-ering*, *-reing* (sentərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CENTRE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb CENTRE; placing in the centre, convergence to the centre.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 109 As God in Heav'n Is Center, yet extends to all, so thou [Earth] Centring receav'st from all those Orbs. a 1732 ARTHUR (J.) The visible centring of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ.

2-3. See CENTERING.

**Centring**, *-ering*, *-reing*, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That centres.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 137 All-circling point, all cent'ring sphere, The world's one, round, eternal year.

**Centripetal** (sentripətəl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *centripet-us* (Newton) centre-seeking + -AL. With mod.L. *centrifugus*, *centripetus*, cf. *Isid.* XII. viii. 9 'musca lucipeta, blatta lucifuga est'; *heredipeta*, *lucipeta* also occur in L. Cf. mod.F. *centripète*.]

1. Tending toward the centre; the opposite of centrifugal.

*a.* **Centripetal force**: a force which draws or impels a body toward some point as a centre, and thus acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal tendency in circular motion; for this the name *centripetal tendency* is substituted by some.

[1687 NEWTON *Principia* Defn. v. Vim conatui illi contrarium... Centripetum appello.] 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 ¶ 7 Thus the Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their Counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. 1764 KEMP *Inquiry* II. § 9 Centripetal force is put for the cause, which we conceive to be some power or virtue in the centre or central body. 1847-4 [see CENTRIFUGAL.] 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 306 Were the centrifugal tendency to cease, the centripetal force would be uncontrolled, and the body would fall upon the attracting mass.

*b. fig. and transf.*

a 1711 KEN *Son Wks.* 1721 IV. 419 They Unwing'd, as swiftly flew the spacious way, By their centripetal con-natural Force, To their Trine, co-amiable Source. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 112 Indolence is a kind of centripetal force. 1870 GLADSTONE *Glean.* iv. vi. 202 While centripetal and centrifugal forces are thus engaged in mortal tug.

2. Applied to machines or parts of mechanism which employ centripetal action: as centripetal press, centripetal pump.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.*, *Centripetal pump*... in one form it is the exact converse of the Barker Mill.

3. *Bot.* Tending or developing from without toward the centre. *Centripetal inflorescence*, that in which the lowest or outermost flowers blossom first, as in spikes and umbels; also called *indeterminate* or *indefinite*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Compositae... Inflorescence a centripetal head of many small flowers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 145 The Indefinite or Indeterminate type of inflorescence has been called Centripetal, because... the evolution is seen to proceed from circumference to centre. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 536 The acropetal or centripetal order of succession of the floral leaves.

4. *Biol.* *a.* Proceeding from the exterior to the interior or centre. *b.* Of nerves: Conveying an impulse from the periphery to the 'centre'; afferent.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763/1 The law of centripetal development. 1855 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* 131 As the centripetal calcification proceeds, the caps are converted into horn-shaped cones. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 52 The centripetal or sensory nerves.

**Centripetally**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a centripetal manner or direction; from the exterior towards the interior or centre.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 57/a Ossification... proceeds centripetally. 1881 PENNYCO. *Sch. Fril.* XXX. 86 While the adult may be educated centrifugally, the child must be educated centripetally. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bay's Phasor* 362 The development... begins at the periphery of the ring, and in general proceeds centripetally.

**Centripetence**. [f. on L. type \**centripetentia*; cf. *centrifugence*. In mod.F. *centripétence*.] Centripetal motion or action.

1847 [see CENTRIFUGENCE]. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 179, I shall never believe that centrifugence and centripetence balance, unless mind heats and meliorates, as well as the surface and soil of the globe.

**Centripetency**. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Tendency toward the centre.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.*

+ **Centripetous**, *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *centripet-us* (see CENTRIPETAL) + -OUS.] = CENTRIPETAL.

1709 [see CENTRIFUGOUS].

**Centrique**, *Obs.* form of CENTRIC.

**Centrist** (sentrist), *[a. F. *centriste*, f. *centre* CENTRE: see -IST.] Polit.* A member of the Centre Party (in France).

1874 *Daily News* 31 July, That weak-kneed congregation who sit in the middle of the House, and call themselves 'Centrists'. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 37 Jan. A close game was then being played between the Centrists and M. Gambetta.

**Centro-** (sentro). Stem of L. *centrum* and Gr. *κέντρον*, used as a combining form, with senses 'centre, central, centrally': as *Centroacinar a.*, of or belonging to the centre of an acinus (of the pancreas). *Centroclinal a. (Geol.)*, see quots. *Centrodoxal a.*, of or belonging to the centre of the back.

*Centrolineal (Geom.)*, see quots. *Centrolineal a.*, applied to a series of lines converging to a centre.

*Centrostaltic a. (Med.)*, 'applied by Hall to the action of the vis nervosa in the spinal centre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Centrostomatous a. (Zool.)*, having the mouth perfectly central, as a star-fish.

*Centrosymmetrical a. (Crystall.)*, having *Centrosymmetry*, symmetry to a point or centre. 1881 *Fril. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 115 The centroacinar cells of Langerhaus. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 83 When strata dip... to a common centre, they are said to be centroclinal. 1877 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. 3. 347 They have a centroclinal dip or form a basin. 1878 tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 218 The centro-dorsal plate. 1880 CARPENTER in *Fril. Linn. Soc.* XV. 193 A specimen with a more regular centroclinal and pointed muscle-plates. 1854 P. NICHOLSON in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXII. 67 An instrument of my invention called a centro-lineal, for drawing lines to inaccessible vanishing points in perspective. 1878 STANLEY *Drawing Instr.* 169 The centrolineal was invented by Peter Nicholson, a man of great geometrical ingenuity. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 40 In the Anorthic system... a holohedral form can only be centro-symmetrical. *Ind.* 36 The crystal can only possess symmetry to a point or centro-symmetry.

**Centrobaric** (sentrobærɪk), *a.* [f. CENTRO- + Gr. *βάρος* weight + -IG.]

1. Of or relating to the centre of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

*Centrobaric method (Math.)*: a method of determining the area of a surface, or the volume of a solid, generated by the revolution of a line or surface respectively about a fixed axis, on the principle that the superficies or solid so formed is equal to the product of the generating line or surface and the length of the path of its centre of gravity; sometimes called the *theorem of Pappus*. 1727-51 in Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Centrobaric Method*. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Centrobaric method*.

2. See quot.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* (1883) § 534 If the action of... gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body... that point is called its centre of gravity, and the body is called a centrobaric body. 1885 WATSON & BURBUX *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 64 A body which has the same potential at all points outside of itself, as if its mass were collected at a point *O* within it, is a centrobaric body, and *O* its centre. It follows that if a body be centrobaric, its centre is its centre of inertia.

So **Centrobarical a.**

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Centrobarical*, is what re-

lates to the Center of Gravity. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Ternus of Art, Centrobarical*.

**Centrode** (sentrōd), *Math.* [f. Gr. *κέντρον* or L. *centrum* CENTRE + *ōdōs* path. (The earlier proposed name was CENTROID.)] (See quot.)

1878 CLIFFORD *Elements of Dynamic* i. 136. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 39 A locus traced out by the successive positions of an instantaneous centre of pure rotation has received the special name of a centrode... We shall have therefore, in all cases, both a body centrode and a space centrode. 1884 *Athenaeum* 13 Sept. 339/a Instantaneous centres and centrodes are not introduced till a late stage, link work and teeth of wheels being discussed without their aid.

**Centrodon'tous**, *a.* [f. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point + *δόντιον* tooth + -OUS.] 'Having sharp and subulate teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Centroid** (sentroid), *Math.* [f. CENTRE (or its source) + -OID.]

1. = CENTRODE. [In this sense introduced by Prof. A. B. W. KENNEDY, 1876, on the analogy of *cycloid* and other names of curves, but subsequently abandoned for *centrode*.]

1876 A. B. W. KENNEDY tr. *Reuleaux's Theoret. Kinemat.* 1876 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal.* No. 563 Sinoidal cams. Cardiods. With second disc and centroid. 1884 *Athenaeum* 13 Sept. 339/a The author erroneously calls the loci of the instantaneous centre 'centroids', a term which has become appropriated in a very different sense. 1886 A. B. W. KENNEDY *Mech. of Machin.* 49 (note).

2. Centre of mass, or of gravity.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 96 To find... the position of the Centroid ('centre of gravity') of any plane area.

+ **Centron**, *sb. Obs.* ? The plant centuary.

1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 163 Centron, centaurum.

**Centronel**: see CENTRINEL.

**Centronote** (sentronōt), *[a. F. *centronote*, ad. mod.L. *centronōtus*, f. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point, spine + *νῶτος* back.]* A genus of fishes (*Centronotus*) having a spur-like prickle pointing forwards in the back.

1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny lophodeme of a centronote or stickleback.

|| **Centrum** (sentrəm), [L. *centrum*, CENTRE of rotation, etc., a. Gr. *κέντρον* sharp point, a goad, a peg, the stationary point of a pair of compasses; f. same root as *κέντρον* to prick, goad, stab, etc.]

The Latin word for centre, used technically in *Animal Phys.*: The body of a vertebra; the solid part to which the arches and processes are attached.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 62/a The centrum coalesce. 1869 GILLMORE *Rept. & Birds* Introd. 5 Free vertebrae, forming a series of separate centums, deeply cupped at both ends. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 5 The articulate ends of their centra. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 29.

+ **Centry**, *sb. Obs.* [f. CENTRE; the ending is not explained.]

1. Centre, middle, midst.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 5 This country is scituate as it were in the centrie, or midst of others. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. II. 11 This foule Swine Is now even in the Centry of this Isle.

2. The centre or centering of a bridge.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 143 Pleasure is but like centries or wooden flames, set under Aiches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 342 Centries... put under the arches of a bridge, to remain no longer than until the latter are consolidated.

+ **Centry**, *a. Her.* Also sentry. [a. F. *centré* centred.]

1866 Bk. *St. Albans, Her.* Biv b. A Cootarmue... sentry of dyuere colowris.

**Centry**, *Obs.* form of SENTRY, CENTAURY.

**Centuary**, *Obs.* var. CENTAURY.

|| **Centum**. [L.] A hundred: see CENT.

+ **Centumvir**. *Rom. Antiq.* pl. Centumvir. [L. *centum* hundred, *vir* men.] (In pl.)

A body of judges appointed by the prætor to decide common causes among the Roman people. They were elected out of the thirty-five tribes, three from each tribe, which made the number one hundred and five, though for the sake of conciseness called 'the Hundred Men', which name they retained even when increased under the emperors to 180.

1601 B. JOHNSON *Postaster* (T.) Thou art one of the centumviri, old boy, art not?

**Centumviral** (sentvmvriəl), *a.* [f. L. *centumviral-is*, f. *piec.*: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the centumviri.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxix, That Centumviral Court. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* I. v. 75 The appearance he had made the day before in the Centumviral Court. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Cæsar* iv. § 15 note.

**Centumvirate** (sentvmvriət), [f. on L. type \**centumvirāt-us* (cf. *triumvirātus*), f. *centumvir*: see above, and -ATE<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The office of the Roman centumviri, or the body of these collectively.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Centumvirate*, among the Romans, a court of one hundred magistrates or judges. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrius* III. ix. (Bohn) 503 Th' accusers take the woman straight, And diag to the centumvirate,

2. *gen.* A body of 100 men.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. xx, Finding food and raiment all that term for a centumvirate of the profession.

**Centuplification.** [n. of action f. CENTUPLE : see -ATION.] Multiplication a hundred-fold.

1641 W. GASCOIGNE in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 47 The decuplation, or, if need be, centuplation of the bars.

**Centuple** (sentiup'l), *a.* [a. F. *centuple*, ad. L. *centiuplus*, in late use for *centuplex*, f. *centum* hundred + *plus*-fold. Cf. *double*, *treble*, *quadruple*.] A hundred-fold.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* ii. i, It were a vengeance centuple. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat.* i. i, I wish his strength were centuple. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Royal Soc.* 109 Of Centuple value. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 10 To more than centuple that sum. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. i (1876) 12 The quadruple, or the centuple, or much more manifold meaning, of every sensuous fact.

**Centuple** (sentiup'l), *v.* [a. F. *centuple-r*, or f. on L. type \**centuplāre* = *centuplicāre* on analogy of *quadruplicāre*, f. *centuplus* : see prec.] *trans.* To multiply or increase a hundredfold. Hence **Centupled** *ppl. a.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Busy D'Ambo* Plays (1873) II. 27 And shall your royal bounty Centuple. 1614 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxvi. 5 All that you have lost shall be centupled to you. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* lvi, Behold, and centuple their joys. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 2 The same Land being built upon may centuple the Rent. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666/1 Which... would more than centuple the ministerial majority. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 Every stroke of the steam-piston... doubles, quadruples, centuples the Duke's capital.

**Centuplicate** (sentiup'likēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *centuplicatus*, -um *pa. ppl.*: see next.] Hundred fold. (Cf. *duplicate* *a.* and *sb.*)

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 579 He received his richly-adorned ass-skin copy, with... a big patent centuplicate lock. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIII. 585 Ready for telegraphic transmission in centuplicate

**Centuplicate**, *v.* [f. L. *centuplicat*-*ppl.* stem of *centuplicāre*, f. *centuplic*- (*centuplex*) a hundred fold : see above.] = CENTUPLE *v.* Hence, **Centuplicated** *ppl. a.*

c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* iv. ii, I perform'd the civilities you enjoy'd me to your friends here, who return you the like centuplicated. 1654 COKEINE *Dianea* ii. 135 Their kisses were centuplicated. 1768 E. BURY *Dict. Terms of Art*, *Centuplicated*, made an Hundredfold.

**Centuplication.** [n. of action, f. L. *centuplicāre*.] Multiplication a hundred fold.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell in Gd. Words* May 291 When a man is in a hurry... every little thing that can converge to a confluence of tangles turns its whole vitality to that centuplication [*printed centuplication*].

† **Centuply**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *centupli-cā-re*, on analogy of *multipl*, etc.] = CENTUPLICATE.

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* i. ii, Though my wants were centupled upon myself, I could be patient.

**Centuply**, *adv.* [f. CENTUPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] A hundred-fold.

1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 99 Like the gem Centuply-angled o'er a diadem.

† **Centure, center.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *centura*, or F. *ceinture*.] A waist-belt, girdle, or CINCOTURE.

1505 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 155 Now happy he, whose cloake and center can hold out this tempest! 1624 A. DARCIU *Birth Heresies* xii. 51 The Stole, Ephod, Zone, or Centure.

**Centurial** (sentiū'riāl), *a.* [ad. L. *centuriāl-is*, f. *centuria* : see CENTURY and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a century (senses 1, 2).

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 81 The kings being cashiered out of Rome by the great Centuriāl Parliament. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 185 The Suffrage in the Centuriāl Assembly. 1851 D. WILSON *Prob. Ann.* (1862) II. iii. ii. 42 Legation or centurial tablets and other Roman inscriptions. 1880 *Athenium* 11 Dec. 781.

2. Of or pertaining to a century or hundred years. 1864 LOWELL *Pipeside* *Tram.* 71 Quadrangles mossy with centurial associations. 1877 B. S. BUTCHER *Ecol. Calendar* xxx. 36 In any two consecutive centurial years, the 1st of January in the one year will be 6 week-days apart from January 1 in the other.

† **Centurian.** *Obs.* [f. on L. type \**centuriān-us*, f. *centuria* century : see -AN.] a. An officer appointed over each hundred. b. (?) A hundred (a division of a county).

1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 47 Those earls... divided them [each county] into centurians or hundreds; and in every hundred was appointed a centurian or constable.

¶ See also CENTURION.

† **Centuriate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *centuriāt-us* *pa. ppl.* of *centuriā-re* : see next.] In *centuriate assemblies*, translating L. *comitia centuriata*, a meeting in which all the Roman people voted by centuries (see CENTURY 2).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xli. 247 In the Centuriate assemblies holden by degrees, and Curiat-meetings by the wardes and parishes.

† **Centuriate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *centuriāt*-*ppl.* stem of *centuriā-re*, to divide into centuries, f. *centuria* CENTURY.] 'To divide into bands of hundreds' (Bailey 1721).

**Centuriator** (sentiū'rietar), [a. L. *centuriātor*, n. of action f. *centuriāre* to CENTURIATE.] *pl.* (usually *Centuriators* of Magdeburg) : A name

given to a number of Protestant divines who in the 16th c. compiled a Church History in thirteen volumes, each volume embracing a century. Formerly called CENTURIISTS.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii, The innumerable errors in the matter which have been observed by the centuriators of Magdeburg. 1706 tr. Dupin's *Ecl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 93 He particularly answers the Objections of the Centuriators. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1/2 The painstaking criticism of the Magdeburg Centuriators.

**Centurie**, *obs. f. SANCTUARY, CENTURY.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. *Prime Officers* § 17 Sanctuary, or the Centurie, wherein Debtors taking refuge from their Creditors... lived... in all security.

**Centuried** (sentiū'rid), *a.* [f. CENTURY + -ED 2.] Established for centuries; centuries old.

1820 BYRON *Proph. Dante* iii. 62 This centuried eclipse of woe. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 226 Its centuried roots gave way.

† **Centurine.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *centurino* 'a little girdle or waist band' (Florio), dim. of *centura* belt, girdle : -L. *cinctura* CINCOTURE.] A waist-belt formerly worn.

1721 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* ii, The Cravat string, the Garter, the Sword-knot, the Centurine, Bardash... the long Sleeve, the Plume, and full Peruke, were all created... by me.

**Centurion** (sentiū'riōn). Also 4 -iōn, -ien, -yōn, centurion, 6 centurion. [a. F. *centurion* (12th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *centurio*, -ōn, f. *centuria* CENTURY. The L. *centurio* is found unchanged in the Wycliffite versions, and other works of 13th-15th c.]

1. The commander of a century in the Roman army.

c. 1275 *Passion our Lord in O. E. Misc.* 485 þet iseyh centurio þat per bisyes stod. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 32 Knyghts takun to, and centurions (1388 centuriens) c. 1400 *Appl. Loll.* 2 Cornell centurio, þet vncristend, is clensid wip þe Hooli Goost. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 241 (Harl. MS.) The Emperoure... seide to his centurio, þat he shulde feche that knygt. 1525 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 5 *margin.* note, Whom I call sometime a centurion, but for the most part a hundred captain. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. iii. 47 The Centurions... to be on foot at an hours warning. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. xlii. 223 To seize and execute every centurion whose century had fled.

2. *transf.* Any officer in command of 100 men.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 15, I haue ordeyned myn princes, and tribunes, and centurions, and quynquagenaries, and denes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* i. ii. (Arb.) 72 He sent forth dyuers other Centurians with their hundrethes. c. 1730 BURT *Let.* N. Scott. (1818) II. 24 One of the centurions, or captains of a hundred is said to strip his other tenants of their best plaids wherewith to clothe his soldiers.

† **Centurist.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *centuria* + -IST.] = CENTURIATOR.

1636 *Unbishop. Timothy & Tit.* 15 Making the Succession of Bishops... as questionable as the Centurists orders. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 81 The centurists acknowledged this gesture the most ancient. 1686 *Catholic Representer* ii. 87 These Fathers are rejected by the Centurists.

**Century** (sentiū'ri). Also 6-7 -ie. [a. F. *centurie* or ad. L. *centuria*, an assemblage or division of one hundred things, a company of 100 men, one of the 193 orders into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people.]

1. *Rom. Hist.* A division of the Roman army, constituting half of a maniple, and probably consisting originally of 100 men; but in historical times the number appears to have varied according to the size and subdivision of the legion.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 24 The first centurie of thir horsemen war namit Rammenes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xlii. 11 Three centuries of gentlemen or knights. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. vii. 3 If I do send, dispatch Those Centuries to our ayd. 1613 T. GODWIN *Exp. Rom. Antig.* (1658) 257 Every cohort containing 3 maniples, every maniple two centuries, every century an hundred soldiers. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. 1. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xv. 199 The whole body of the legionaries, century by century.

b. *transf.* Any body of 100 men or soldiers. 1612-5 HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xix. 1, As many centuries of Syrians, as Israel had single soldiers. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Casistry Wks.* VIII. 267 Forty-two centuries of armed men... firing from windows, must have made prodigious havoc.

2. *Hist.* One of the 193 political divisions of the Roman people instituted by Servius Tullius, by which they voted in the *comitia centuriata*.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Casar's Comm.* ii. 3 The people being divided first into their Tribes, and then into their classes and centuries. 1631 HIRWOOD *London's Jus. Hou.* Ded., Censors... set a rate vpon euery mans estate, registering their names, and placing them in a fit century. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 4 Assembled in their centuries, the Roman citizens appointed to all the higher magistracies of the republic.

*transf.* 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 647 None could ever fail in distinguishing the classes [the good and the wicked], however they might mistake in the particular centuries under each.

3. A group of a hundred things; a hundred. *arch.* 1598 J. DICKENSON *Green in Conc.* (1878) 104 A Centurie of soltyring passions. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 391 When with wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his graue And on it said a Century of prayers. 1672 MANLEY *Cornel's Interpr.* Pref., Some Centuries of words therein totally omitted. 1737-40 H. CAREY *Little*, The Musical Century in One

Hundred English Ballads. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More*, Rafael made a century of sonnets. 1867 BOYD *Oakus*. *Old* iii, Printing centuries of copies, In the usual pamphlet-form.

b. A hundred 'points' in the score of a game.

1884 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 7/6 At 4.15 the third century was reached, Pullen having made exactly half the number. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 29 May 5/2 Mr. W. G. Grace and Barnes each scored upwards of a century in the same innings.

4. A period of 100 years; originally expressed in full a 'century of years'.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 109 In as few centuries of yeeres after the flood. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 6 About the latter end of the last century of years. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 9 By that proportion... it would amount to many thousands within a Century. a. 1691 BOYLE (J.), Though our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. Intro. 19 One intire Century would be too short a Time to learn them all. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. i. § 71. 115 Not years, but centuries must elapse during the apprenticeship to liberty.

5. Each of the successive periods of 100 years, reckoning from a received chronological epoch, esp. from the assumed date of the birth of Christ : thus the hundred years from that date to the year A.D. 100 were the *first century* of the Christian Era; those from 1801 to 1900 inclusive are the *nineteenth century*.

a. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* ii. i. (R.) Through every one of the first three centuries. 1649 S. CLARK *Marrow Ecol. Hist.* Ep. Chr. Rdr., Here [the Learned, etc.] shall see in what Centuries, Ages and Places the famous Lights of the Church... have flourished. 1775 *Junius's Let.* liv. 284 The rebellion in the last century. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1842) 471 Soon after the end of the sixth century, Latin ceased to be spoken at Rome. 1846 KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* I. 41. 18 The learned had settled, after a vast deal of popular controversy, that the century had its beginning on the 1st of January, 1801, and not on the 1st of January, 1800. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 124 Thro' the centuries let a people's voice... Attest their great commander's claim. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 Voltaire may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century.

† 6. A 'hundred', as a division of a county. *rare.* 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* ii. 3/2 Elfred... ordained Centuries, which they terme Hundreds.

† 7. A hundred in numeration; one of the figures expressing 'the hundreds'. *Obs.*

1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 299 Collect the corrections for the units, decades, and centuries of fathom in the approximate height.

8. *pl.* The Church History of the CENTURIATORS of Magdeburg, divided into centuries.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Vvii b, The iudgement of the Centuries in this circumstance concerning Childerike.

9. *Comb.* as century-plant, the AGAVE or American Aloe; century-writer = CENTURIATOR; century-clock, century-circled adj.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 202 In euery age inclinations of doctrine are wel obserued by the century-writers. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. iv. 79 The Centurie-writers make out of Dionysius... his Epistle... that the Custome of the Church of Alexandria... was, etc. 1684 BAXTER *Cath. Communion* 36 Noted Divines and Century Writers. 18... WHITTIER *Ship-builders* iii, The century-circled oak. 1890 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* xii. 255 Not know that the century-clock had struck seventy instead of twenty. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 193/2 The great gray-blue swords of the century-plant.

Hence **centuryism**, as in *nineteenth-centuryism*, a characteristic of the 19th century.

1882 *Athenium* No. 2836. 277 The rapid eighteenth centuryisms of Le Bailly.

**Century**, *obs. var. of SENTRY.*

1649 *Lanc. Tracts Civil Wars* 223 Walk to the Deansgate, and from thence to the other Centuries, using his best encouragements to prop up their hearts. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. ii. 87 Having placed Centuries at the door of the Cardinals apartment.

**Century**, *obs. form of CENTAURY.*

**Ceny.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *signe*, SIGN.] = SIGN.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 66 Ceny, or tokyñ, signum. *Ibid.* Ceny, or tokyñ of an in or ostrye, texera.

**Centy**, *obs. form of ZENTHE.*

**Geol.** the OE. original of KEEL, q. v.

**Georl** (kʰeərɪ, tʃeərɪ), the OE. original of CHURL; often retained by historical writers, to avoid the associations of the later form : An Old English freeman of the lowest class, opposed on one side to a *thane* or nobleman, on the other to the servile classes.

a. 1000 *Law of Eth.* vii. 21 (Thorpe I. 334) We witan ðæt þurh Godes gyfa, þær wearþ to begene, and ceorl wearþ to eorle. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* ii. (1614) 1/1 Ceorle or Churle of their yeomanly condition. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 83 Every ceorle or husbandman. 1725-8 BOLINGBROKE *Parties* 193 The Ceorles were Freeman to all Intents and Purposes. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 95 If the person killed be a clown or ceorle. 1867 FREEMAN *Norru. Coug.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 97 The ceorl was... sinking into the villain. 1875 BAYNE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. 132 In England all who did not become thanes were classed as ceorls.

**Cepa'ceous**, cæ-, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *cepa*, *cepa*, onion; see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of an onion.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 305 Scilla is cepaceous.

**Cephalalgic** (sefāl'alɟik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. next + -IC.]

**A. adj.** Of, pertaining to, or affected with head-ache. **B. sb.** A medicine for head-ache. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi. 216 Administer to each of them...cephalagics. (In mod. Dicts.)

**Cephalagy** (se-fäl'edgi). Forms: 6 cephalarge, 7 -alge, 7-8 -algie, 8-9 -algy. Also 7- cephalalgia. [ad. L. *cephalalgia*, a Gr. *κεφαλαλγία* (found also as *cephalargia*, *κεφαλαργία*), f. *κεφαλή* head + *-αλγία* pain, ache, f. *ἀλγος* pain; cf. F. *cephalalgie*. Now usually, as a medical term, in L. form.] Head-ache.

1547 BOORDE *Brv. Health* lxviii. 29 Cephalarge or an universal peyne in the head. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* 61 He is troubled with a Cephalalgie; that is, a pain in his head. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 75 Spasms, Convulsions, Cephalalgia's. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Cephalalgie, the head-ach. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads... which always afflicts me with a Cephalagy. 1878 HARRISON *Dis. Abdomen* 5 In indigestion, we find cephalalgia.

|| **Cephalanthium**. Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *άνθος* flower.] 'Name by L. C. Richard for the compound flower of Linnaeus, the head or capitulum of modern botanists' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 401 Cephalanthium. A synonym of *ANTHODIUM*.

Hence **Cephalanthous**, a. Bot. having flowers united in heads, as in the *Compositae*.

**Cephalartio**, a. [shortened from *CEPHALOCATHARTIO*.] 'Having power to purge or clear the head' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

|| **Cephalaspis**. Palaeont. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *ἀσπίς* shield, buckler.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone, having a large buckler-shaped plate attached to the head; also called *buckler-heads*.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 161 The Cephalaspis is one of the most curious ichthyofossils of the system. Hence **Cephalaspean**, **Cephalaspidæan** adjs.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 527 The Cephalaspean genera, too...greatly puzzled me. 1872 W. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 202 The little Cephalaspidæan fish.

**Cephalate** (se-fäl'at). Zool. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *-ατέ* 2. Cf. F. *céphalé* adj.] A mollusc having a distinct head, or belonging to the Encephalous division (*Cephalata*).

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 155 The ordinary Mollusks are usually divided into...The Cephalates, having a head.

**Cephalonomancy**, improv. form for *Cephalonomancy*. [f. *CEPHALO-* + Gr. *ὄνομα* ass + *μαντεία* divination.] = *Cephalomancy* (in *CEPHALO-*): see quot.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Cephalonomancy, [pretending to divine] by broying of an Asses head. 1807 SOUTHBY *Espritella's Lett.* (1814) III. 28 Cephalonomancy, or the art of divination by an ass's head, is a species of art magic which still flourishes in England.

**Cephalic** (sē-fäl'ik), a. (sb.) [a. F. *céphalique*, ad. L. *cephalicus*, a. Gr. *κεφαλικός* belonging to the head, f. *κεφαλή* head.]

1. Of or pertaining to the head, situated in the head; of the nature of a head.

a. *Phys.* and *Biol.*

**Cephalic artery**: the common carotid artery on either side. **Cephalic ganglia**: the anterior ganglia of the nervous chord in Arthropoda and Mollusca, answering to the brain of higher animals. **Cephalic index**: a number indicating the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull. **Cephalic median** (or *median cephalic*) vein: the outer...division of the mediary vein which joins with the radial vein to form the cephalic vein' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Cephalic vein**: the principal vein of the arm, so called because the opening of this vein was anciently supposed to relieve disorders of the head.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 1/2 The Cephalic vayne on the hande, behind the thumbe. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Cephalic arterie consists of two branches which, springing out of the great artery, ascend up into the head. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucratius* v. 401 Order reigns in each cephalic cell. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 763 1/2 Each pair is a counterpart of...every other pair, without even excepting the cephalic ganglion. 1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 34 There is sometimes a cephalic segment. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catilum.* 83 The cephalic index. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 370 A single cephalic horn. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmata* II. 85 note, Barren marriages...so frequent among persons of preponderatingly cephalic temperaments.

b. in general sense. (Chiefly humorous.) 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. (1652) 2 The first Cephalique Fashion-mongers...so called, because there were found many Macrocephali, that is, such Long Heads, as no other Nation had the like. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton.* The objection of certain cephalic animalcula to the use of small-tooth combs. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 382 The Cephalic Teraphim of the Rabbits. 1845 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.* (1876) 370 Spinning away on his cephalic pivot.

2. Curing or relieving disorders of the head. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 160 With Cephalick powders. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* III. i. Shall I send to your Mother, Child, for a little of her Cephalick Plaster to put to the Soles of your Feet? 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Atragema.* (1796) I. 270 The plants...are odoriferous, cephalic, and resolvent. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Railway* I. xx. 351 He ordered some cephalic snuff to be administered.

B. sb. 1. A cephalic remedy.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 56 Conserve of Roses...mingled with hot Cephalicks. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 117 It is a gentle cephalic and diaphoretic.

2. Short for *cephalic snuff*.

1598 Blackw. *Mag.* XXIII. 182 Take a pinch of cephalic from the little agate box. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 165 A pinch of her best cephalic.

† **Cephalical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec., in various senses.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 54/1 Phlebotomize also the Cephalicallc vayne. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts Surg.* III. vi. 234 The medicine must be Cephalical.

Hence **Cephalically** adv., in relation to the head. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1412 Number of annuli cephalically absorbed. 1874 — *Text-Bk. Geol.* 342 Improvement in the...organs of the head, that is, cephalically.

**Cephalistic**, a. rare. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *-ιστ* + *-ις*.] Pertaining to the head. Improper synonym of *CEPHALIC*.

18... I. TAYLOR (in Ogilvie) A cranium, the cephalistic head-quarters of sensation.

|| **Cephalitis** (se-fäl'it'is). Med. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *-ιτις*.] 'Inflammation of the brain and its membranes; all inflammatory conditions of the central nervous system' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1888 F. VACHER *Infanticide* 4 Deaths...ascribed to convulsions, cephalitis, meningitis.

**Cephalization** (se-fäl'iz-ē-jon). Biol. [f. as if from a vb. \**cephalaize* (f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *-ιζειν*) + *-ATION*: cf. *specialization*.] A term introduced by Dana to express the degree to which the head is developed and dominates over the rest of the body.

1864 *Q. J. Sci.* I. 523 Mr. James D. Dana has continued the publication of his memoir on the classification of animals, based on the principle of Cephalization. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* III. 632 Degrees of cephalization may be illustrated by the subdivisions of the mammalia.

So **Cephalized** a., organized with a head, having the head developed.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 596 Cephalized species.

**Cephalo-** (se-fäl'o), combining form of Gr. *κεφαλή* head, used as the first element in many technical words:

a. in combinations, such as **cephalo-branchiate** a. [see *BRANCHIATE*], having gills upon the head; **cephalo-cathartic** a., 'purging the head' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); **cephalo-extra-ctor**, an instrument for extracting a fetus by the head; **cephalo-humeral** a. [see *HUMERAL*], name of a muscle in the horse and other animals, analogous to the cleidomastoid part of the sterno-cleido-mastoid in man; **cephalo-orbital** a. [see *ORBITAL*], see quot.; **cephalo-pharyngeal** a. [see *PHARYNGEAL*], relating to the head and pharynx; **cephalo-rhachidian** a. [Gr. *ράχis* spine], belonging to the head and the spine, cerebro-spinal; **cephalo-spinal** a., bad synonym of prec.

b. in derivative formations, as **Cephalocoele** [see *COELE*], a tumour in the head. **Cephalograph** [Gr. *-γραφος* writer], an instrument by which the contour of the head may be reproduced on paper. **Cephalography** [Gr. *-γραφία* writing], a description of the head. **Cephalohæmometer** [Gr. *αἷμα* blood + *μέτρον* measure], an instrument for measuring variations of blood-pressure in the head. **Cephalology**, 'a treatise on the head' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). † **Cephalomancy** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination], divination by means of a head (see quot.). **Cephalomant** [Gr. *μάντις* diviner], a professor of cephalomancy. **Cephalometer** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], 'an instrument formerly used for ascertaining the size of the foetal head during parturition; also, an instrument used in the measurement of the different angles of the skull' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Cephalophorous** a. [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], having a distinct head, applied to the Cephalates among molluscs. **Cephalopterus** a. [Gr. *πτερον* wing], having a winged or feathered head. **Cephalostate** [Gr. *στάσις* standing], a head-rest; an instrument for fixing the head during an operation. **Cephalostegite** [Gr. *στεγνν* to cover closely + *-ιτις*], 'the anterior division of the large calcified dorsal shield of *Podophthalmia*' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Cephalotaxus** [L. *taxis* yew], Bot., a genus of Conifers, called *Cluster-flowered Yew*, natives of N. China and Japan. **Cephalotome** [Gr. *-τομος* adj., cutting], 'an instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fetus in the operation of embryotomy' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Cephalotomist** [see *-IST*], one skilled in cephalotomy. **Cephalotomy** [Gr. *-τομή* sb., cutting], the dissection of the head; also, the operation mentioned under *cephalotome*. **Cephalotriector**, a term for the midwifery forceps. **Cephalotribe** [Gr. *τριβειν* to rub, bruise], an instrument used in cephalotripsy. **Cephalotripsy** [Gr. *τριβή* rubbing, bruising], the operation of crushing the head of the fetus with a cephalotribe, in cases of difficult delivery.

1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 56 Experiments

with the \*cephalo-hæmometer. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 137 The origin of the \*cephalo-humeral. 1893 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, \*Cephalomancy, often practised amongst the High Germans in their boiling of an Asses Head upon burning Coals. 1860 READ *Eight Commandm.* 202 The \*cephalomant is he who opposes a priori reasoning, or mere assumption, to direct evidence, present or accessible. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tophmarch's Anthropol.* II. iii. 226 A special \*cephalometer. *Ibid.* II. ii. 232 The sum of the volume of both orbits thus obtained he compares with the cerebral capacity. This is the \*cephalo-orbital index. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 945 1/2 This aponeurosis, named \*cephalo-pharyngeal. *Ibid.* V. 106 1/2 The \*cephalorachidian fluid. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 91 The anterior portion of the caudapace is called the \*cephalostegite. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726 1/2 A \*cephalotaxus—a yew-like Japanese plant—with very light foliage. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar 577 1/2 A \*cephalotomist and neurologist. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 332 1/2 The necessity of performing \*cephalotomy. 1860 CHURCHILL *Midwifery* 366 M. Baudeloque junr. has invented an instrument which he calls a '\*cephalotribe'. 1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* xxxii, \*Cephalotripsy.

**Cephaloid** (se-fäl'oid), a. [a. Gr. *κεφαλοειδής* head-shaped: see *-OID*.] Shaped like a head; 'in Bot. having the appearance of a *capitulum*'.

1847 in CRAIG.

**Cephalopod** (se-fäl'ōpd). [prob. a. mod.F. *cephalopode*, -es, ad. mod.L. *cephalopoda*: see next.] An animal of the class *Cephalopoda*.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xiv. 243 The Cephalopods have no smell. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 519 1/2 Cephalopods resembling the Nautilus. 1881 *Modern Rev.* II. No. 5. 45 The habits of a cephalopod.

|| **Cephalopoda** (se-fäl'ōpdā), sb. pl. Zool. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *πους* (πόδ-) foot. For the sing. *cephalopod* or *cephalopodan* is used.]

The most highly organized class of *Mollusca*, characterized by a distinct head with 'arms' or tentacles attached to it; comprising Cuttle-fishes, the Nautilus, etc., and numerous fossil species.

1802 *Med. J. Nat.* VIII. 372 The cuttlefish, one of the cephalopoda. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 230 The Cephalopoda have...their locomotive organs arranged round the head, in the form of eight or more arms or tentacles.

Hence **Cephalopodal**, **Cephalopodan** adjs. = next; **Cephalopodan** a., in same sense; sb. = *CEPHALOPOD*.

1885 A. STEWART *Twist Ben Nevis & Gl* iii. 25 Arrived at the years of Cephalopodal discretion. 1854 HUXLEY in Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 447 It takes on the cephalopodic form. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1872) 390 The cephalopodic character.

**Cephalopodous** (se-fäl'ōpdōs), a. [f. prec. + *-OUS*.] Belonging to the *Cephalopoda*; pertaining to or characteristic of a cephalopod.

1833 Blackw. *Mag.* XXXIV. 392. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Juv. An.* viii. 528 The apparent resemblances between the cephalopods and the vertebrate eye.

**Cephalot**, -otē (se-fäl'ot, -out). Chem. [in F. *céphalote*, f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head.] 'A name applied by Couerbe to a yellow elastic fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, which he obtained from the brain' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

**Cephalothorax** (se-fäl'ōthōr'æks). Zool. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *THORAX*; see quot. 1835.] The anterior division of the body, consisting of the coalesced head and thorax, in certain *Arachnida* and *Crustacea* (as common spiders and crabs).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* The head and trunk...forming together what he [Latreille] names a cephalothorax. 1861 J. BLACKWALL *Hist. Spiders* I. introd. 1 Spiders, with few exceptions, have a cephalo-thorax. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 19 The fore part is termed the Cephalothorax.

Hence **Cephalothoracic** a.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 260 The King-Crabs...have the body covered with a large cephalo-thoracic shield. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 299 1/2 The cephalo-thoracic division.

**Cephalous** (se-fäl'ōs), a. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + *-OUS*.] = *CEPHALATE*.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 49 In the Cephalous Mollusks, we always find a pair of ganglia situated in the head.

† **Cephen**. Obs. [a. Gr. *κηφήν* drone-bee.] A drone-bee.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 318 The Drones at the beginning be termed Sirenes or Cephenes.] 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* I. (1623) C ij. They will...call out the Drones, yea and pull out the Cephenes that are shut up in the cells. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Hyging-Ins.* 21 They lay their Cephen-seeds in a wide comb by themselves.

**Cepi-vorous**, a. nonce-wd. [f. L. *cēpa* onion + *-vor-us* devouring + *-OUS*.] Feeding on onions.

1864 WEBSTER cites STERLING for *cepi-vorous*. **Cepotaph** (sē'pōtāf). rare. [ad. Gr. *κηποτάφιον*, f. *κήπος* garden + *τάφος* tomb.] (See quot.)

1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. in Catacombs* iii. 67 The word cepotaph is derived from the Greek *κηποτάφιον*, a tomb in a garden. As the cinerary urns occupied but little space...the ashes of the dead were generally deposited in the garden or courtyard of the house.

† **Cepous**, a. Obs. [f. L. *cēpa*, *cēpa* onion + *-OUS*.] Like an onion; bulbous.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 265 Its root is cepous, crass and white.

† **Ceptionable**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. Shortened form of *EXCEPTIONABLE*.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 23 Judges in their own case, being suspected of Partiality, are therefore ceptionable.



Ceptide, -tyr, obs. forms of SCOPTRE.

**Ceraceous** (sēr'ē-əs), *a.* [f. *L. cēra* wax + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of wax, waxy.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 380 Ceraceous injections. 1996 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 502 An aggregate of solid parts, of a ceraceous appearance.

**Ceraginous**, *a.* [? f. next.]

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 407 Pliny mentions another sort... which he refers to ceraginous honey.

**Cerago** (sēr'ē-go), [f. *L. cēra* wax.] Bee-bread. 1839 in CRABB; also in later Dicts.

**Cerain** (sēr'ē-in), *Chem.* [f. *L. cēra* wax + -IN.] 'A name applied by Boudet and Boissenot to the portion of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol, and, according to their statement, is not saponified by potash. It appears to be chiefly impure myricin' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

**Ceral** (sēr'al), *a.* [f. (in sense 1) CERE, or (in sense 2) *L. cēr-a* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the CERE of a bird's bill. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 605 Ceral longer than the ungual portion of the bill.

2. Relating to wax.

1883 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* iv. 181 Had Mr. Darwin lived two thousand years ago, his ceral experiments might have furnished a target for the shafts of Aristophanes.

**Ceramean**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *Gr. κεραμεία* a potter + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a potter.

1783 BURNBY in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 386, I praised Potter's Ode exceedingly, even when I had been stark mad at his pompous, saucy, ceramean criticisms.

**Ceramic** (sēr'ā-mik), *a.* (*sb.*) Also *keramic*. [ad. *Gr. κεραμικός* of or for pottery, *κεραμική* (τέχνη) the potter's art, pottery, f. *κεράμω* potter's earth, pottery. Cf. *F. céramique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pottery, *esp.* as an art. [Not in CRAIG 1847.] 1850 J. MARRYAT *Pottery & Porc.* Intro., The Plastic or Ceramic (ed. 1868 Ceramic) Art. 1862 THORNHURST *Turner* I. 245 About 1775 Mr. Wedgwood began to introduce high art into ceramic manufacture. 1879 *Academy* 38 Imitations of ancient ceramic work.

2. As *sb.* in *pl.* The ceramic art, the art of making pottery.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 30 Writers on ceramics. 1879 *Academy* 38 (Article) Recent Ceramics.

**Ceramist** (ser'amist), Also *keramist*. [f. CERAM-IO + -IST.] One skilled in making pottery; a ceramic artist.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* viii. 287 The Ceramists of Pesaro. 1865 E. METEYARD *Wedgwood* I. 63 The Italian ceramists. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiden* iii. 109 An accomplished ceramist of Urbina.

† **Ceromite**, *Obs.* [a. *F. ceramite* (Cotgr.), in both senses, ad. *Gr. κεραμίτις*, f. *κεράμω* (see above).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ceromite*, a precious stone of the colour of Tyte. 2 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. v. A kind of Pottery Earth, which is called *Ceromite*.

**Ceramography**. [f. *Gr. κεράμω* + -γραφία writing: see -GRAPHY.] The historical description of pottery.

1853 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Archaeol.* 53 Ceramography presents to the student of art another and special interest.

**Cerargyrite** (sēr'ā-dj'rit). *Min.* [improperly f. *Gr. κέρας* (κερα-) horn + *ἀργυρος* silver + -ITR.] Native chloride of silver, horn silver.

1868 DANA *Min.* 115 Ceratargyrite, the proper derivative, being contracted to cerargyrite.

**Cerasin** (se'rā-sin). *Chem.* [f. *L. cerasus* cherry-tree + -IN.] The insoluble portion of the gum which exudes from the cherry, and other trees.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 677 Probably arabin was originally in the same state with cerasin. 1854 BAUFOR *Bot.* 29.

† **Cerasine**, *Min.* *Obs.*

1850 C. SHEPARD *Min.* 441 An old name for both mendipite and phosgenite, which were formerly not separated.

**Cerasite**, *Min.* Another form of CERASINE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 275.

† **Cerastie**, *Obs.* [a. *F. céraсте* (Cotgr.), ad. *L. cerastēs*, a. *Gr. κεράστις*.] = next.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 62 b. O. beareth sable, a ceraste noway d'Argent. This is an horned Serpente, as Isidore saith. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 732 Cerasts and lean Hæmorrhoids are ever lame.

|| **Cerastes** (sēr'ā-stēs). *Zool.* [*L. cerastēs*, a. *Gr. κεράστις* horned, a horned serpent, f. *κέρας* horn.] A genus of venomous serpents found in Africa and some parts of Asia, having a projecting scale or 'horn' above each eye; the horned viper. Early and poetic uses are drawn vaguely from Pliny, and other ancient writers, who probably meant a species of the same genus.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxi. 794 Cerastes is an horned serpent. 1501 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. (1642) 51/1 Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian Skink. 1653 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argens* i. iii. 10 Like the new-horn'd Cerastes, violent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 525 Cerastes horned, Hydrys, and Eilops drear. 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Wks. 1721 III. 20 As horn'd Cerastes went to... watch for mischief in a beaten Road. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* ix. 42 Adders and cerastes crept instead of hair, and their fierce temples bound. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* iii. 107 The true Cerastes or Horned Viper is a native of Northern Africa.

**Cerate** (sēr'at). *Med.* Also *7 cerat*. [ad. *L. cērātum* cerate, neut. pa. pple. of *cērāre* to cover

with wax, which seems to have in use varied with *cērātum*, a. *Gr. κηράτον* cerate, neut. of *κηράτος* waxed, covered with wax, f. *κηρῶν* to cover with wax. Cf. *F. cérat* (in Cotgr.), in 16th c. *cérat*.]

A kind of stiff ointment composed of wax together with lard or oil and other ingredients.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirug.* viii. 199 The description of Ointments, Cerates, Playsters, etc. 1658 ROWLAND *Monet's Theat. Ins.* 916 It [wax] is also the ground of all Cerats and Plaisters. 1820 MENY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 294 Fixed oils unite with wax, and form... cerates.

**Cerated**, *a.* [f. *L. cērāt-us* waxed (see prec.) + -ED.] 'Waxed, covered with wax' (J.).

1730-6 in BAILEY; thence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.

† **Ceratine**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. ceratina*, or *Gr. κεράτιν* the fallacy called the HORNS, thus stated in Diog. L. VII. 187, εἰ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις, 'If you have not cast a thing (away), you have it: but you have not cast horns; therefore you have horns.']

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ceratine*, as ceratine arguments, sophistical and intricate arguments. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Ceratine*, Horny, as Ceratine Arguments, Horny and subtle Arguments. 1721-1808 BAILEY (from Blount).

**Ceratinous** (sēr'ē-tinəs), *a.* [f. *Gr. κεράτιν* of horn, horny (f. *κέρας* horn) + -OUS.] Of horny structure or nature.

188x *Athenæum* 28 June 1881/1 The existence of ceratinous material in the skeleton.

† **Ceration**, *Obs.* [ad. med. *L. cēratiō-nem*, in *F. cēratiō*, noun of action f. *L. cērāre* to smear with wax, to wax.] 'Alchemical term for the action of covering anything with wax, or of softening a hard substance... not capable of being liquefied; also, the fixation of mercury' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1620 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* ii. v. Name the vexations, and the martyrizations of metals in the works... Putrefaction, Solution, Ablution... Calcination, Ceration, and Fixation. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. 4. xviii. Ceration is the mollification of an hard Thing not fusible unto Liquefaction. 1721-1808 BAILEY, *Ceration*, among Chymists, the making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ceration*, in chymistry, the operation of waxing.

**Ceratite** (ser'atit). [f. *Gr. κέρας*, κερα- horn + -ITR.] A fossil Cephalopod, with a discoidal shell having lobed sutures, with the lobes oviculated.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* vii. 119 Among the cuttle fish... there is a curious example... known as the Ceratite.

|| **Ceratium** (sēr'ē-ti-um). *Bot.* [*L. ceratium* = *siliqua*, a. *Gr. κεράτιον* carob-bean, *lit.* little horn, dim. of *κέρας* horn: the application is modern.]

A long slender one-celled many-seeded superior fruit, shaped like a *siliqua*, but having placenta alternate with the lobes of the stigma.

1880 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* 402 Ceratium, a siliquiform capsule, such as that of *Corydalis*, *Cleome*, etc.

† **Cerative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. cērāt*-ppl. stem of *cērāre* to wax: see -IVE.] That causes ceration. Also as *sb.* a cerative substance.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 51 Oil it self, the cerative of all Elements. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* iv. xxiii. 269 Our other Philosophical Cerative Water.

**Cerato** (ser'atō), combining form of *Gr. κέρας*, κερα- horn, used chiefly to denote relation to a cornu or horn, as of the hyoid bone, or to the cornea; as in **Cerato-branchial** (-brā'ngkiāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Gr. βράγχια* gills], epithet of one of the main portions of permanent branchial cartilage in fishes and Amphibia; where there are only two segments the lower is the cerato-branchial. **Ceratocoele** (-sēl), *Pathol.* [f. *Gr. κήλη* tumour, rupture], a hernia of the cornea of the eye. **Cerato-glossal** (-glō'sāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Gr. γλῶσσα* tongue], pertaining to the cerato-glossus muscle. **Cerato-glossus** (-glō'sūs), 'that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the cornu of the hyoid bone' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cerato-hyal** (-hōi'āl), *a.* [see HYOID], the part of the hyoid arch in mammals below the styloid process. **Cerato-hyoid** (-hōi'oid), *a.*, epithet of a bundle of muscular fibres (see quot.). **Ceratophyllous**, *a.* [f. *Gr. φύλλον* leaf], horn-leaved; having simple, linear, subulate leaves. **Ceratophyte** (-fōit), *Zool.* [f. *Gr. φυτόν* plant; cf. *zoophyte*], a kind of coral polyp, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn. **Ceratoplasty** (-plā'sti), *Med.* [f. *Gr. πλάσσειν* to form, mould], 'the artificial restoration of the cornea'. **Ceratotomy** (-stō'm), *Bot.* [f. *Gr. στόμα* mouth], a peritheciom with an elongated and firm-walled neck. **Ceratotomy** (-stō'm), [f. *Gr. τομός* cutting], 'a knife for dividing the cornea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1144/2 Each arch... consists of a short inferior piece... surmounted by a long, curved piece, the cerato-branchial. 1880 GUNTER *Fishes* 58 The next much longer one, the cerato-branchial. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1150/2, I would suggest the name of Ceratoglossal for it. *Ibid.* 1133/3 The cerato-glossus arising from the greater cornua. *Ibid.* 1144/2 Two long and stout cylindrical pieces, the cerato-hyals. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.*

(c. 1165) II. 52/1 The ceratohyal part of the hæmapophysis. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1150/2 A cerato-hyoid passing from the posterior cornua to the uro-hyal.

**Cerature**, *? Obs.* [ad. *L. cērātūra* a waxing, f. *cērāre* to wax.] The application of a cerate.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Cerature*, a dressing. **Ceraunics** (sēr'ō-niks), *sb. pl. rare*. [f. *Gr. κεραυνός* thunderbolt + -ICS: see -IC.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Ceraunite** (sēr'ō-noit). *Obs.* [ad. *Gr. κεραυνίτης* (Albos), f. *κεραυνός* thunderbolt.] 'Thunderstone': applied by some early mineralogists to a meteorite or to meteoric iron; by others to bclmmites, and to flint arrow-heads of prehistoric times viewed as 'thunder-bolts'.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 10 Ceraunite (used as a synonym of meteoric iron or stone). 1822 P. CLEVELAND *Min.* 269 Ceraunite, or thunderstone often belongs to jasper.

**Ceraunoscope** (sēr'ō-nōskōp). [ad. *Gr. κεραυνωσκοπεῖον* a machine for producing stage-thunder.] An apparatus used by the ancients in their mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning.

1827 MOORE *Epichrean* (1839) 220 note, Imitations of the noise of earthquake and thunder... by means of the Ceraunoscope, and other such contrivances.

|| **Cerbas**, *Obs.* A supposed tree of vast circumference, formerly rumoured to grow in the West Indies.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. (1641) 86/1 Yet envying all the massive Cerbas fame, Sith fifty paves can but clasp the same. 1623 COCKERAM III. *Cerbas*, an Indian tree fifteen fathom about.

**Cerberean** (ser'bēr'ē-ān), *a.* Impropr. -ian. [*L. Cerbere-us*, f. CERBERUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Cerberus. So *Cerberic*.

1628 M. LAYMON *Syon's Plea* 24 Such Cerberean Porters; as shut the gates upon Christ's Friends, and intertain his foes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 655 A cry of Hell Hounds never ceasing bark'd With wide Cerberean mouths. 1721 SWIFT *Cassius & P.*, But thar, The loud Cerberian triple bark. 1787 MAD. *D'ARLAY Diary* (1842) III. 410 By no means so much disconcerted as by a similar *Cerberic* detection. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* x. (1870) 90 Cerberean whelps of feud and slander.

**Cerberus** (ser'bēr'ūs). [Lat., a. *Gr. Κέρβερος*.] In Greek and Latin mythology the proper name of the watch-dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions, represented as having three heads. Used allusively, *esp.* in phrase, to give a sop to Cerberus (so as to stop his mouths for the moment: cf. *Æneid* VI. 417).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 112 He drew out Cerberus, the hound of helle. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vi. 69 Cerberus, the hideous hund... Quham til the prophetes... A sop stepit intill hunny... gan cast. 1622 MILTON *L'Allegro* 2 Melancholy, of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 14 A three-fold Chimæra, a monster to our Lawes, a Cerberus to our Religion. 1655 CONGREVE *Love for L.* i. iv. 17 If I can give that Cerberus a sop, I shall be at rest for one Day. 1773 FOOTE *Nabob* I, There is but one way of managing here; I must give the Cerberus a sop, I suppose. 1825 HOR. SMITH *Gaieties & Grav.*, I will throw down a napoleon, as a sop to Cerberus.

b. *attrib.* 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 6 We keep more than a Cerberus Watch over the golden rules of female delicacy. || **Cercaria** (ser'kēr'ē-riā). *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, f. *Gr. κέρκος* tail.] A kind of trematode worm or fluke in its second larval stage, shaped like a tadpole, found as a parasite in the bodies of molluscs. Formerly supposed to be a genus of Infusoria. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 159 In these yellow worms, which are about 2 lines long... the Cercariae, which are the larvae of the actual Flukes, are developed. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* iv. 204 The Cercaria has a long tail with lateral membranous expansions. Hence **Cercarial**, **Cercarian**, **Cercariform** *adjs.*

1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 45 This trematode passes its cercarial life freely in the sea. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 113/2 The Cercarian tribe. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xxiv. (1880) 237 In many cases the larvae are 'cercariform' or 'tailed'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* iv. 205 Having undergone no Cercarian metamorphosis. *Ibid.* xii. 675 The Trematoda, with their cercariform larvae.

**Cerce**, *obs.* f. SEARCE to sift.

† **Cerceus**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [a. OF. *cerceus* -s: -*L. circellus*, dim. of *circus*, *circulus* anything bent into a ring or arch, a hoop.]

1340 *Ayenb.* 159 Hi went ayen ase dep he cerceus.

|| **Cercelle**, *Obs.* [OF. *cercelle* (mod. *F. sarcelle*), med. *L. cercella*: -*L. querquedula*.] The teal duck. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 371 Seynt Colman his briddes... bech i-cleped cercelles [Higden *cercella*] and cometh homeliche to manis honde.

**Cerole**, *obs.* form of CIROLE.

**Cercomonad** (sēr'kōmō'nād). *Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. cercomonas*, f. *Gr. κέρκος* tail + *μόνας*: see MONAD.] An infusorial entozoon of the genus *Cercomonas*.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. 407 The Cercomonads are extremely active.

|| **Cercopithecus** (ser'ikōpith'ē-kūs). *Zool.* [*L. cercopithecus*, a. *Gr. κερκοπίθηκος* a long-tailed monkey, f. *κέρκος* tail + *πίθηκος* ape.] A genus

of long-tailed monkeys found in Africa, having cheek-pouches, and callosities on the buttocks. Hence *Cercopithecoidea* a., akin to this genus.

1572 BOSSEWILL *Armorica* II. 48 Two Apes Cercopithecus combattante. 1883 *New York Nation* 29 Mar. 281/x A cercopithecoidea monkey.

**Cerd.** Cf. CAIRD. *L. cerdo*.

1885 McCRE *Sketches & Stud.* 30 The family furnished cerds or artificers to the monastery.

**Cere** (sēr), sb. *Ornith.* Also 5, 7, 9 sere, 9 sear. [a. F. *cire* wax, cere:—L. *cera* wax; also in med.L. in this sense.]

The naked wax-like membrane at the base of the beak in certain birds, in which the nostrils are pierced. It is supposed to be an organ of touch.

[c 1230 FRAZERUS II. *De Falconibus* II. (Du Cange), Pais illa corii. ubi sunt naves, quam vocamus ceram.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij. a. The skyne about your hawkys leggis & her fete is calyd the Serys of her leggis & here fete. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. 22. (1660) 223 The Yallow between the Beak and the Eys [of a Hawk] is called the Sere. 1767 G. WHITE *Seaborn* 9 Sept. With regard to the falco . . its cere and feet were yellow. 1854 BURTON *Falconry Indus* VIII. 76 A splendid goshawk . . with . . bright yellow sear. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 58 The nostrils are placed at the anterior margin of the cere.

**Cere** (sēr), v. Forms: 5-7 sere, 6 ceare, ceere, (cerre), 6-7 sear, 7 seare, 4- cere. [a. F. *cirer*:—L. *cirare* to wax, f. *cera* wax.]

† 1. *trans.* To smear or cover with wax, to wax.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Agynon* vii. 173 Mawgys . . toke a threde of sylke and cered it well. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Bongier*, to ceare velvet, or any silk cloth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 425 If the vessels be seared with wax.

2. a. To wrap in a cerecloth. † b. To anoint with spices, etc.; also (app.) to embalm (*obs.*).

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 21 He leet close and sere him in lynne cloth alle save the visage. 1494 FABIAN 160 Vt corps . . to be seryd and enoynt with ryche and precyous bawmys. 1555 *Paralle Facious* i. v. 78 Then do they ceare [the body] over with myrrhe and cinamome. 1567 K. ARTHUR (W. COPLAND) vi. viii. Ceare them in thre score folde of ceared cloth. 1580 J. HOOKER *Sir P. Carew in Archael.* XXXIII. 144 His body beinge unbowed and throughly seared, he was then chested. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Frag.* i. ii. The bowell Corps May be seared in. 1790 FENNANT *Tour Scotl.* III. 284 The body . . was embalmed, cered and wrapped in lead.

† c. To shut up (a corpse in a coffin); to seal up (in lead, or the like). *Obs.*

1525 L.D. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. cxxxviii. 706 His body was enbaumed and seared in lead and couered.

d. *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. i. 116 Seare vp my embracements from a next, With bonds of death. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian & Mad.* 437 Let the silent years Be closed and cered over their memory.

**Cere**, obs. form of **SERE**.

**Cereal** (sēr'āl), a. and sb. [ad. L. *Cereālis* pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture: cf. mod. F. *céréale*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to corn or edible grain. 1818 COLEBROOK *Import. Colon.* Corn 20 Wheat . . is, of all the cereal seeds, the best adapted to the making of bread. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 19 The sylvan and cereal grounds of Blanenre. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 276 Corn-producing or Cereal Grasses, called Cereals.

B. sb. (usually in pl.; also in Lat. form *cerealia*.) A name given to those plants of the order *Gramineae* or grasses which are cultivated for their seed as human food; commonly comprised under the name *corn* or *grain*. (Sometimes extended to cultivated leguminous plants.)

1832 *Veg. Subst.* Food 10 The chief corn-plants, or cerealia, are wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, and maize. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & Pl. I. ix. 318 The slow and gradual improvement of our cereals. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 54 The cultivation of this cereal.

† Used to render L. *Cerealia*, ancient Roman games in honour of Ceres.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xxxix. 768 The Dictatour and Generall . . exhibited the games called Cereales . . to the honour of Ceres.

Hence **Cerealian**, **Cerealic** *adj.*; **Cerealism** (after *vegetarianism*).

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 235 These cerealian blossoms expanded. 1881 *Academy* 5 Oct. 252 A vast cerealic and frugiferous region. 1888 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Co-operative News* 14 Apr. 337 The progress which vegetarianism, or rather cerealism, is making everywhere.

**Cerealin** (sēr'alīn). *Chem.* [mod. f. prec. + -IN.] A nitrogenous substance found in bran, closely resembling diastase.

1861 *Times* 26 Oct. 6/5 The internal coat of the wheat grain . . is an infinitely more important alimentary substance than its mere bulk would indicate. This substance, which has been named by the discoverer [M. Mège-Mouriès] 'cerealine', has a most powerful solvent action in the presence of warmth and moisture in gluten and starch. 1883 *Knowledge* 10 Aug. 93/6 Cerealin shares with some of the other albuminoids this peculiar property [sweetness].

† **Cerealious**, *Obs.* = **CEREAL** a.

a 1622 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1686) 26 Any edulious or cerealious Grains.

† **Cerebel**. *Obs. Phys.* Also -ell. [ad. L. *cerebellum* (cf. OF. *cervell*, F. *cerveau*).] = **CEREBELLUM**. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. The Cerebell or little brains and marrowe of the back-bone. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 320 The Base of the Brain and Cerebell. 1819

H. BUSK *Ten* 28 Whose unctuous fumes by sovereign power dispel All other vapours from the cerebel. 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman*. 158 The thinking organs, namely, the organs of sense, cerebrum and cerebel.

**Cerebellar** (serēb'elār), a. *Phys.* [f. next + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the cerebellum.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 752 The inferior cerebellar veins. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* II. iv. § 11 The other movements may be cerebellar.

So **Cerebellic** a.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 279/1 The cerebellic prominence.

|| **Cerebellum** (serēb'el'm). *Phys.* [L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum* brain; in ancient Lat. used only in sense 'small brain', and in Romanic substituted for the lost primitive *cerebrum*: cf. It. *cervello*, Cat. *cervell*, Pr. *cervel*, OF. *cervel* mod. F. *cerveau*, also (from pl. *cerebella*), OF. *cervele*, mod. F. *cervelle*, brain. But the mediæval translators of Galen and Aristotle used *cerebellum* to render the *παρεγκεφαλῖς*, as distinguished from the *ἐγκεφαλον* or *cerebrum*. For this sense the Romanic langs. have formed a secondary dim. F. *cervoleto*, It. *cervelletto*.

Galen, περί anat. ἐπιγρυ. (Kühn 714) has ἐγκεφαλον δὲ λέγειν ἐγκεφαλον ἢ ἐγκράνιον ἢ παρεγκεφαλῖδα διαφέρει οὐδέν, which the Old Latin transl. renders 'posterius cerebrum, vocesse cerebellum, Encranium, vel parencephalidem, nihil interest.'

The little or hinder brain; the mass of nervous matter forming the posterior part of the brain, situated behind and below the cerebrum, and above the medulla oblongata, and divided, like the cerebrum, into two 'hemispheres', one on each side.

1565 J. HALL *Anat.* III. 1. The fourth [ventricle] is beynde, in an other litle brayne called also in Latyne by diminution Cerebellum, and of the Grecians Parencephalis. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 432 The Cerebellum that is, the backward or after-braine. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 302 His placing the Spirits to serve to voluntary actions in the Cerebellum, and those that serve involuntary in the Cerebrum, is a noble and useful discovery. 1778 *Anatom. Dial.* II. (1785) 57 Wounds in the Cerebellum . . are mortal. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* II. ii. § 18 The cerebellum is looked upon as the centre of the higher order of combined actions.

**Cerebral** (serēbrāl), a. (and sb.) [a. F. *cérébral*, f. on L. type \**cerebrālis*, f. *cerebrum*: see -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the brain, or to the cerebrum; of the nature of or analogous to a brain, e.g. a cerebral ganglion. **Cerebral hemispheres**: the two great divisions of the cerebrum. **Cerebral nerves**: the twelve pairs of nerve-trunks which arise from the brain.

1816 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat.* 500 (L.) If the nobler attributes of man reside in the cerebral hemispheres. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* T. xii. 116 Written under cerebral excitement. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 33 Cerebral congestion. 1884 74 Cerebral hemorrhage. 1875 VILLI *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xliii. 491 Man's superior cerebral development.

2. **Cerebral letters**: a name given by some to a class of consonants recognized in Sanskrit and other Indian languages, developed from the dentals by retracting the tongue and applying its tip to the palate. Also as sb.

1805 COLEBROOK *Gram. Sanskr. Lang.* 24 A dental consonant . . being contiguous to a cerebral, or following (not preceding) it is changed to the corresponding cerebral. 1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanskr. Gram.* I. 9 The . . cerebrals should be . . produced by turning back the tip of the tongue towards the palate, or top of the head (*cerebrum*). 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskr. Gram.* § 45 Linguistic series. 'They are called by the grammarians *nāyādhanya*, literally 'head sounds, capitals, cephalics'; which term is in many European grammars rendered by 'cerebrals'.

Hence **Cerebralism**, the theory that mental operations arise from the action of the brain; **Cerebralist**, one who holds this theory. **Cerebralization**, a making a consonant 'cerebral' (cf. *labialization*, *palatalization*).

1881 N. POTTER in *Trans. Victoria Inst.* XIV. 63 Bain's gross physiological cerebralism.

† **Cerebrand**. *Obs.* Corruption of **SARABAND**.

1677 E. RAVENSCROFT *Wrangling Lov.* (N.) The song ended, a cerebrand is danc'd.

**Cerebrate** (serēbrēt), sb. *Chem.* A salt of cerebic acid.

1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Physiol.* III. 494 We have now Cerebrate of Soda mixed with phosphate of lime, etc.

**Cerebrate**, v. *rare*. [app. f. next.] To perform by 'cerebration' or to subject to brain-action (esp. unconscious or mechanical).

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 205 To say that a man cerebrates a thing more quickly than he could calculate it.

**Cerebration** (serēbrē'sh'n). [f. L. *cerebrum* brain + -ATION.] Brain-action. First used by Dr. W. B. Carpenter in the phrase *unconscious cerebration*, to express that action of the brain which, though unaccompanied by consciousness, produces results which might have been produced by thought.

1853 CARPENTER *Phys.* (ed. 4) § 819 It is difficult to find an appropriate term for this class of operations. The designation unconscious cerebration is perhaps less objectionable than any other. 1866 ARGVLL *Keign Law* VI. (1871) 282 There are philosophers who appear to think . . that thought

is in some measure explained when it is called Cerebration. 1869 *Daily News* 15 July, An example of what physiologists call reflex cerebration.

Hence **Cerebrational** a.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* 206 The cerebrational assumption.

**Cerebric** (serēbr'ik), a. [f. L. *cerebrum* + -IC.] Pertaining to the brain; esp. in *Cerebric acid* (*Chem.*), a fatty acid obtained from the brain.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 587/2 Cerebric acid, when purified, is white, and is in the form of crystalline grains. 1883 *American VI.* 410 The English naturalists defined identity as a cerebric habit.

**Cerebriform** (serēbrif'orm), a. [f. L. *cerebrum* + -FORM: cf. F. *cérébriforme*.] Resembling the brain in form or texture; encephaloid.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 365 Their penetration of the cerebriform matter. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 616 The cerebriform hemispherical surface.

**Cerebri-fugal**, a. [f. as prec. + L. *fug-us* fleeing + -AL.] An epithet of nerve-fibres which run from the brain to the spinal cord, and convey cerebral impulses outward.

So **Cerebri-petal** a., epithet of the nerve fibres which run in the opposite direction, and convey sensations from the outer parts to the brain.

1879 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cerebrin** (serēbrin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. as prec. + -IN.] A name that has been applied to several substances obtained from brain; esp. a light white hygroscopic powder, obtained by the action of baryta and heat on brain-tissue. (See *Watts Chem. Dict.* and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1830 R. KNOX *Beard's Anat.* 332 M. Chevreul has found in the blood a characteristic ingredient of the nervous substance, which is named cerebrine. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 267 Kuhn gave to one of the principles of the brain the name of cerebrine.

|| **Cerebritis** (serēbr'itis). *Path.* [f. L. *cerebrum* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the substance of the brain.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 717. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 105 During a cerebritis, a number of serious muscular distortions of a permanent character may ensue.

**Cerebro-** (serēbrō), combining form of L. *cerebrum* brain; as in **cerebro-cardiac** a., relating to the brain and heart; **cerebro-ocular**, relating to the brain and the eye; **cerebro-thoracic**, relating to the brain and thorax; **cerebro-visceral**, relating to the brain and viscera. Also **CEREBRO-SPINAL**. b. Also used to form several hybrid derivatives, of which the second element is Greek; as **Cerebrology** (-p'ōlōg'i), [see -LOGY], *nonce-ud.*, the science or discussion of brains. **Cerebro-meter** (-p'mē'tar), [see -METER], an instrument for recording cerebral pulsations. **Cerebro-pathy** (-p'āp'i), [Gr. -πάθεια suffering], 'the series of hypochondriacal and other symptoms of like nature accompanying overwork of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cerebro-scope** (-skōp), *nonce-ud.*, after *horoscope* (see quot.). **Cerebro-scopy** (-p'skōp'i), [Gr. -σκοπία examination, f. *σκοπέω* to look, examine], the use of the ophthalmoscope to determine the state of the retina and deduce the condition of the brain. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1881 *Sci. American* XLV. No. 3. 36 Cerebrology of criminals. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 278 By means of a cerebrometer set into the skull of the dog. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1459/2 The cerebro-ocular congestion. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 658 A material ingredient in casting the cerebroscope. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 206/2 The [first] ganglion . . may be termed cerebro-thoracic. 1831 YOUTAT *Horse* xiii. (1847) 287 The cerebro-visceral nerve.

**Cerebroid** (serēbrō'id), a. [f. L. *cerebrum* + -OID.] Resembling or akin to brain; brainlike.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 182 The labial nerve, which comes from the front margin of the cerebroid. 1870 ROTLIEB *Anim. Life* 53 A . . Cord is seen to connect the cerebroid mass with the . . ganglion.

**Cerebro-** (serēbrō), *Chem.* [a. mod. F. *cérébro-*, f. L. *cerebrum* brain.] 'An oily reddish substance . . obtained by Couverbe from brain' (*Watts Dict. Chem.*).

1872 [see **CEREBRO**].

**Cerebro'se**, a. *rare*. [ad. L. *cerebrōsus* head-strong, passionate, f. *cerebrum* brain.] 'Brain-sick, mad-brained, wilful, stubborn' (Bailey 1727).

Hence + **Cerebro'sity**.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanst. Play Wks.* (1674) 622 (D.) Till I have endocrinized your plumbeous cerebro'sities. 1647-8 WOOD *Life* (1848) 36 To admit . . a meer frog of Helicon to croak the catarracts of his plumbeous cerebro'sity before your sagacious ingenuities. 1656 HEVLIN *Extraneous Vap.* 38.

**Cerebro-spinal** (serēbrō'spē'nāl), a. [f. **CEREBRO-** (see above) + **SPINAL**.] Relating to the brain and spinal cord.

**Cerebro-spinal axis**: the brain and spinal cord as together constituting the central or main part of the *cerebro-spinal system*, the chief of the two great nerve-systems of vertebrates. **Cerebro-spinal fluid**: a serous fluid occupying the space between the arachnoid membrane and *pia mater*.

1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 4 In the cerebro-spinal the nervous tree may be said to be double.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 723/2 The cerebro-spinal axis.

1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (1869) 283 The nervous apparatus

consists of two sets of nerves and nerve-centres. These are the cerebro-spinal system and the sympathetic system.

**Cerebrot, -ote** (ser'brōt, -ōt). *Chem.* [a. mod.F. *cerebrote*, f. L. *cerebrum* brain, after *céphalote*.] 'Brain-fat': 'a substance containing sulphur and phosphorus, which Couverbe obtained by treating the deposit which deposits the alcoholic and ethereal extracts of the brain with ether. According to Frémy it is merely a mixture of cerebrie acid with small quantities of cerebrate of potassium and brain-albumin' (Watts). Cf. *CEREBROT*.

1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 643/2 The following constituents [of the brain] are enumerated: 3. cholesterol; 4. cerebrote. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 188 The brain-fat, denominated cerebrot by Couverbe. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Physiol.* II. 495 Other substances have been found in Brain, termed cerebrot, cerebrol, and cerebrote, but it is probable they are one and the same substance.

|| **Cerebrum** (ser'brŭm). *Anat.* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] The brain proper; the convoluted mass of nervous matter forming the anterior, and, in the higher vertebrates, largest part of the brain; in man it overlaps all the rest and fills nearly the whole cavity of the skull.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 475 It filleth almost the whole Skull; and this is properly called Cerebrum or the Braine. 1718 PRIOR *Alma* II. 155 Surprise my readers, whilst I tell Of Cerebrum and Cerebellum. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. 62 note. The cerebrum is generally recognised as the chief organ of mind. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Brain* II. 10 Enveloped within three membranes, is the brain proper, or cerebrum.

† **Cere-candle**, *Obs.* [see *CERE sb.*] A wax candle.

1622 T. RANDOLPH *Jealous Lov.* v. vi, Who in thy Temple Will light a Cere-Candle.

**Cerecloth** (sēr'klōp), *sb.* Also 6-8 sear(e)-, 7 ceas(e-). [App. originally *cered cloth*; see *CERED*.] Cloth smeared or impregnated with wax or some glutinous matter:

1. used for wrapping a dead body in; a waxed winding-sheet or a winding-sheet in general.

[1475-1608 see *CERED*.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Inuoluing with cere cloth & powdering with spices the body. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. vii. 51. 1678 WYCHERLEY *Pt-Dealer* II. i, Thou Bag of Mummy, that wouldst fall asunder, if 'twere not for thy Cere-cloths. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 142 The wax of the king's cerecloth renewed.

*fig.* 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Intro. xiv. 46 The monastic spirit which now kept...all learning...wrapped in the ancient cerecloths.

† 2. used as a plaster in surgery; a CERATE.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlvii. 22 b, For aches and payne in the armes use seare clothes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. (1623) Zijij, A Cere-cloth to refresh the wearied Sinewes and tired Muscles. 1625 DUNNE *Serm.* 663 A Sear-Cloth that Soules all bruises. 1667 PERPVS *Diary* 14 July, I...did sprain my right foot...To bed, & there had a cerecloth laid to my foot. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 121, I am at present more fit for a searchlo than such conversation. 1818 *Art. Preserv.* Feet 148 Fix the cere-cloth close to the surrounding skin.

3. for various other uses, esp. as a waterproof or protective material.

1540 WYATT *Let. Wks.* (1816) 371 Out of his bosom he took a bag of a cerecloth with writings therein. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 106 Cerecloth to cover the clefts of your trees. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* v. v. 213 A thing like an horse litter...covered all over with sear-cloth. 1844 PUGIN *Gloss. Eccl. Ornament* 53 Cerecloth, a waxed cloth fixed over a consecrated altar-stone to protect it from desecration.

† **Cerecloth, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To apply a 'cerecloth' or cerate to. b. To wrap in a cerecloth.**

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. liii, I must seare-cloth myself: for I beleave all my Ribs are bruised. 1658 STR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. 31 The body of the Marquis of Dorset seemed sound and handsomely cereclothed. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlviii, Some...sear-cloth Masts with strong Tarpawling coats.

**Cered** (sēr'ed), *pp. a.* [f. *CERE v.*] Smeared, anointed, saturated, or rendered waterproof, with wax, esp. in *Cered cloth*: = *CEREOLOTE*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yenn. Pro.* 3 T. 255 Ceride poketes, sal peter, and vitriol. 1475 CAXTON *Ysop* (1477) 114 b, Her epistle which she rapped in a cered cloth. 1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12, § 12 Seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon to occupy about the same execution. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii, The faults of great men through their searde clothes breake. 1634 Malory's *Arthur* (1816) I. 169 He did sew them in threescore folds of seered cloth of Sendale, and then laid them in chests of lead. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Colum.* lxii, His cered corse lies here.

**Cereiore, -owre**, *obs. forms of SEAROHER.*

**Cereless** (sēr'elēs), *a.* [f. *CERE sb.* + *-LESS*.] Of birds: Without a cere.

1866 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 283 The Passeres, distinguished by their cere-less and pointed beak.

**Cerement** (sēr'mēnt). *Forms:* 7 cerement, 9 cerement, ceasment, searment. [a. F. *cerement* 'a waxing, a searing; a dressing, closing, covering, or mingling with wax' (Cotgr.), f. *cirer* to wax: cf. also *CERE v.* in sense 2, to wrap (a corpse) in a waxed cloth or shroud. Always concretely in Eng.: cf. *covering, wrap, wrapping,*

*shroud*, and similar *vbl. sbs.* (Sometimes erroneously pronounced ser' after *ceremony*.)]

Almost always in *pl.*: Waxed wrappings for the dead; loosely, grave-clothes generally. Rarely in *sing.*: = *cereloth*; winding-sheet, shroud. (App. caught up by modern writers from Shakspeare, and used in the same loose rhetorical way as *urn, ashes*, etc.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 48 Tell Why thy Canoniz'd bones Heared in death, Have burst their cerments. 1820 SCOTT *Swanhoe* liiii, The ghost of Athelstane himself would burst his bloody cerments. 1825 — *Talism.* iv, Like a voice proceeding from the cerments of a corpse. a 1845 HOOD *Bridge Sighs* 10 Look at her garments Clinging like cerments. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Love*, Nor wore the dead a stiller face Beneath the cerment's roll. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* 144, In her cerments enfolded Pale and beautiful she slept.

*attrib.* 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Nile* iv. 76 Shreds of cerement cloths.

b. *fig.* (Chiefly in reference to 'bursting cerements' or similar notions.)

1804 W. AUSTIN *Let. fr. London* 87 Prior...the only one who burst the cerments of servitude and rose to eminence. 1822 BYRON *Two Fosc.* III. i. 81 Just men's groans Will burst all cerement, even a living grave's. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 5 The man who loosed Christianity from the cerments of Judaism.

2. The action of 'cering' a dead body or its covering; the wax used. *rare.*

1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 142 The renewal of the cerement ceased. (Cf. *CERECLOTH* 1, 1868.)

3. Waxy coating generally. *rare.*

1860 ALL Y. *Romd* No. 47. 493 The very lips seemed stiff with cerement, and the skins that were not hard red, were of a ghastly cosmetised whiteness.

Hence **Cerement v.**, to wrap in cerements.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 308/1 Ceremented in inodorous fallacies.

**Ceremonial** (ser'mō'nīāl), *a. and sb.* *Forms:*

4 ceremonial, -yal, cerymonial, (sermonyal), 5 ceremonyalle, cerymonyal, 5-7 ceremonial, 6 ceremonyall, ceremonial, 5- ceremonial. [ad. L. *cerimōnialis* (3rd c.), f. *cerimōnia*; see *-AL*. So mod.F. *cerémonial* (16th c. in Littré).]

*A. adj.*

1. Relating to, consisting of, or characterized by ceremonies; of the nature of a ceremony or rite; ritual; formal.

138 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 57 Keping of be Sabot was sunwath a comandement and sunwath cerymonial, to figure pat Crist shuld reste in be tombe al be satirad. 1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 399/1 To accompysshe the comandementes ceremonyalles of the feythe. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 87 A wayne superstitious ceremonial Masse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 6 The ceremonial rites of marriage. 1634 CANNES *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 288 A curate that will keep the ceremonial law. 1755 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 106 Speaking certain old ceremonial words. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* IV. xix. (1876) 248 The ceremonial law, which constrains life by customs. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvi, 316 The head lama...in his most imposing ceremonial costume.

b. Relating to or involving the formalities of social intercourse.

1549 COMPT. *Scot.* xvii. 145 Ther was no ceremonial reuerens nor stait, quha suld pas befor or behynd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 1 ¶ 2 Such ceremonial modes of entrance. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiv. (1872) 214 Laying on one side all ceremonial manners.

† 2. Of persons: Addicted to ceremony or ritual; precise in observance of forms of politeness; formal, ceremonious. *Obs.*

1599 FULKE *Conf. Sanders* 550 A ceremonial and superstitious man. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spc.* (1632) 152 Very magnificent and ceremonial in his outward comportment. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1852) 357 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors.

*B. sb.*

† 1. A ceremonial commandment or ordinance.

1382 WYCLIF *Prolog. Bible* II, The old testament is departid...in to moral comandementes, iudicials, and cerymonyal. c 1449 PCCOCK *Repr.* v. viii. 526 God ordeyned the ceremonialis and the iudicialis. to the Iewis. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 35 If, then, thythes be neither ceremonialis nor iudicialis, they must needs be morals.

2. A prescribed system of ceremonies; a series of rites or formalities observed on any occasion; a ritual. *rarely*. A rite or ceremony.

1672-9 TEMPLE *Mem.* II, I remember no other points of the ceremonial, that seem to have been established by the course of this assembly. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 78 ¶ 6 To adjust the ceremonial of death. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. x. 214 The ceremonial prescribed in the Anglican service. 1840 G. S. FAHER *Regen.* 150 The use of water is not a mere empty ceremonial. 1880 MC CARTHY *Omn Times* IV. lix. 308 No ceremonial could be at once more useless and more mischievous.

3. A usage of formal courtesy or politeness; the observance of conventional forms in social intercourse; = *CEREMONY* 2, 3.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. viii, The two ladies...after very short previous ceremonials, fell to business. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 23 Apr., Maintaining a ceremonial more stiff, formal, and oppressive than the etiquette of a German Elector. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. II. 69 We do not hear a great deal respecting mere ceremonial among the Olympian divinities.

† 4. A robe or garment worn on some ceremonial occasion; = *CEREMONY* 4. *Obs.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1827) 122 The ceremony [the

installation of Lord Robert Dudley as Earl of Leicester] took place at Westminster, herself [Elizabeth] helping to put on his ceremonial.

5. *R. C. Ch.* The order for rites and ceremonies, or a book containing this.

1612 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Matthieu's Heroyk Life* I. 31 This is a History, not a Ceremonial. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Roman ceremonial was first published by the bishop of Corcyra in 1516.

**Ceremonialism** (ser'mō'nīāliz'm). [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] Addiction to or fondness for external ceremonies in religion; ritualism.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 269 A priesthood, submission to ecclesiastical supremacy, and an imposing ceremonialism. 1859 JOWETT *Ep. St. Paul* (ed. a. II. 385) The ceremonialism of the age...passed by a sort of contagion from one race to another, from Paganism or Judaism to Christianity. 1879 A. B. HOPKIN *Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc.* (1885) I. 1 That newer movement...called Ritualism, but which ought more properly to be called Ceremonialism.

**Ceremonialist** (ser'mō'nīālist). [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One addicted to external ceremonies in religion; a ritualist.

1882 *and Plea for Nonconf.* 69 The Ceremonialists, that preached Circumcision. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 680 The ceremonialist in his church is the enthusiast in his parish.

† **Ceremoniality**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-ITY*.] Ceremonial character or quality.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) Some accessories of Caeremonialitie and iudicialitie also perhaps annexed thereto. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. II. II, The whole ceremoniality of it is confessedly gone.

**Ceremonialize, v. rare.** [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render ceremonial or ritualistic.

1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 346 To ceremonialise the Church to the full extent of his [Laud's] wishes.

**Ceremonially** (ser'mō'nīālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In a ceremonial manner; in relation to ceremonies or the ceremonial law.

1643 MILTON *Doctr. Divorce* v, David...did eat the Shewbread...which was ceremonially unlawful. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 168 (R.) Persons clean or unclean ceremonially. 1872 J. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* vi. 11 Ceremonially or essentially holy.

† **Ceremonialness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Ceremonial quality, ceremoniality.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 166 (R.) The Circumcision and the Passover, had assuredly, besides the ceremonialness annexed to them, the institution of typifying Christ to come.

† **Ceremoniary**, *Obs.* [on L. type *cerimōniarium*; see *-ARY* I. B. 2, and cf. *antiphonary, breviary*, etc.] A directory or rule of ceremony.

1567 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 593 Your owne Ceremoniary of Rome telleth you, that Abbats haue right...to determine and subscribe in Councell, as well as Bishops.

† **Ceremoniate, v. Obs. [f. *CEREMONY* + *-ATE*; perh. after L. *ceremōniāre*, -ātus, to treat with ceremony; worship.] *trans.* To celebrate with a ceremony; to observe as a ceremony.**

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 To ceremoniate his dismission agreeable to his reception. 1660 2 Ceremoniated as it [Coronation] is, with such formalities, it representeth itself a serious vanity. 1659 — *Alliance Div. Off.* 451 The rites wherewith they are ceremoniated.

† **Ceremonical, a. Obs. rare.** = *CEREMONIAL*. a 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. Rom.* iv. (1650) 3 Abraham obtained not righteousness, by any work Ceremonical. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charms.* (1860) 55 Zealous sacrificers in their ceremonial works.

† **Ceremoniless, a. Obs. rare-1.** [f. *CEREMONY* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of ceremony.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 619 That...masculine and ceremonilless maner of life.

**Ceremonious** (ser'mō'nīūs), *a.* [ad. F. *cerémonieux*, or L. *cerimōniōsus*, f. *cerimōnia* *CEREMONY*; see *-OUS*.]

1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, ceremonies or outward forms and rites; = *CEREMONIAL*, formal.

1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* (Arb.) 37 The ceremonious lawe of Moyses. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xlvii. § 1. 182 When he should have been anointed with the holy oile, there was none found in the ceremonious Horne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 34 Ceremonious rites due to the Coronation. a 1720 SHRETFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 53 Ty'd in Hymen's ceremonious chain. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 443 Ceremonious Obsequies.

2. Full of ceremony; accompanied with rites, religious or showy.

1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* III. i. 7 O, the Sacrifice, How ceremonious, solemne, and vn-earthly It was! 'th' offering. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 A ceremonious ritual religion. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* v, The pomp of ceremonious woe. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 5/2 A statue has been raised to him...and there was a ceremonious unveiling.

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 50 Let vs take a ceremonious leave...of ourseuerall friends. 1550 *Don Belianis* 36 Words of ceremonious thanks. 1750 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 50 ¶ 10 Either in friendly or ceremonious condolence. 1780 COWPER *Let.* 12 July, To enter a room...with a most ceremonious bow. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Grace* II. xi, His...somewhat ceremonious politeness.

† 4. According to the Ceremonial Law. *Obs.*

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 120 The holiness of children, which some say was ceremonious.

5. Of persons: Addicted to ritual observances (*obs.*); given to ceremony; punctilious in observance

of formalities, esp. those of intercourse between ranks or persons.

1553 BALE *Vocabulary in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 337 [The earlier monks and hermits] were somewhat ceremonious, but these [later corrupt monks] altogether superstitious. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. Wholly ceremonious about titles, degrees, inscriptions. 1667 8 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan. To see the different humours of the gamesters to change their luck when it is bad, how ceremonious they are to call for new dice, to shift their places, etc. 1829 K. DICKEY *Broadst. Hom.* I. 223 The ceremonious and ungrateful courtiers of Vienna.

**Ceremoniously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a ceremonious manner; formally, in due form; with strict observance of formalities; † in accordance with the Ceremonial Law (*obs.*).

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v.* 1. 37 Ceremoniously let vs prepare Some welcome for the Mistress of the house. 1621 W. SLATER *Tythes* (1623) 225 Tythes. ceremoniously, not morally, payable. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 217 It was never ceremoniously consecrated. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 21 Scrupulously and ceremoniously attentive not to offend them.

**Ceremoniousness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ceremonious quality; addition to ceremonies; strict observance of formalities.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlviii. 286 This consisteth not in bare ceremoniousness but it lyeth altogether in the heart. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 11 July. The Ceremoniousness of the King of Spayne. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 177 The general characteristics of the Hamburgers are complaisance, ceremoniousness, and frugality. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Sp.* xlviii. (1872) 278 With much stiffness and ceremoniousness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 June 4/6 The excessive ceremoniousness and warmth of the reception.

† **Ceremonize**, *v. Obs.* [f. CEREMONY + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise or observe ceremonies.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* n. 380 We must ceremonize (trans. *ceremoniandum est*) according to God's Word only. 1663 SPARKS *Prim. Denot.* (ed. 3) 542 Without staying to... ceremonize with his relations.

**Ceremony** (*sermōni*). Forms: 4 *ceri-*, *cery-*, *ceremoy(n)e*, *cerymone*, *pl. -nis*; 4-5 *sermony(e)*, *-ie*, *serimonie*, 4-6 *ceri-*, *cery-*, *sery-*, *seri-*, *seramony(e)*, *-ie*, 5 *ceri-*, *cery-*, *serymoni*, 6 *cerimonie*, 6-7 *ceremoneye*, *-ie*, 6 *ceremony*, *pl. -ies*; earlier -yes. (Sc. 6 *seremons*). [ME. *cerymonye*, *sery-*, prob. a. OF. *cerymonie*, *serimonie*, ? *cerimonie*, ad. L. *cerimōnia* sacredness, sanctity; awe, reverence; exhibition of reverence or veneration, religious rite, ceremony: for conjectures as to derivation of which see the Lat. Dicts. and Skeat. The ME. forms in -moyne prob. represent Anglo-Fr. variants: cf. the F. ending -moin from L. -mōnium, and pairs like *glorie*, *gloire*, etc. and see -MONY. In med.L. often spelt *cere-*; since 16th c. this spelling has been established in Fr. and Eng.]

1. An outward rite or observance, religious or held sacred; the performance of some solemn act according to prescribed form; a solemnity.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* III. 431 And ceremonies of y<sup>e</sup> olde lawe, betere þan þes, ben taught to be left bi lore of Poul. 1382 BIALE *Gen.* xxvi. 5 That Abraham... wolde holde my sermoneys and lawis. — *Deut.* iv. 8 Ceremoyms and 1731wis domis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 11 It was doon in ful solemne wyse And with many a cerymoneye. c. 1525 DEWIS *Introd. Pr. in Palsgr.* 1067 The ceremonies of the Masse. 1549 *Conpl. Scot. Ded.* 7 Ensens to mak the sermons of his sacrefeis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* 1. 55 Some Satire. Not sorting with a nuptiall ceremonie. 1611 *Bible Numb.* ix. 3 According to all the ceremonies thereof shall ye keepe it. 1647 SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* § 13 163 It is ordinarily said, No Ceremony, no Bishop. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Sermon*. 7 Old antiquated Ceremonies. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 1614 The vestals remained a considerable time at Cere. and hence those rites were called Ceremonies. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 They repeated the ceremonies of the eleventh century in the coronation of the present Queen.

b. *disparagingly*. A rite or observance regarded as merely formal or external; an empty form. † Sometimes regarded as symbolic or typical.

a. 1533 FIRTH *Purgatory* n. Wks. (1573) 38 Shal we become Jewes and goe backe to the shadow and ceremonie, sith we have the body and signification whiche is Christ? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. ii. (1676) 197/1 It is *non ens*, a meer flash, a ceremony, a toy, a thing of nought. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 29 A Ceremony is an outward action designed or purposely observed and done in reference to some other thing to the substance whereof it doth not belong. 1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 420 There is no obligation to use the seal. It is onlie a Ceremonie 1841 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1844) VIII. liii. 142 The custom had probably been long a mere ceremony.

c. *loosely*. Applied to a thing done in a formal or ceremonious way; a stately formality.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 5 Thank God, the ceremony of dinner is over.

2. A formal act or observance, expressive of deference or respect to superiors in rank, or established by custom in social intercourse; a usage of courtesy, politeness, or civility.

c. 1286 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 507 This god of loun.. Doeth so his cerymonyes and obeisances. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* 1. Wks. 107/1 Without any straying of curtesie, whereof the sermoneys in disputacion marreth much of the matter. 1597-8 BACON *Ess. Cerem. & Resp.* (Arb.) 261/1 Ceremonies... be not to be omitted to strangers and strange natures.

1778 MISS BURNBY *Evalina* vii, I seldom use the ceremony of waiting for answers.

3. (without a or pl.) Formal observances or usages collectively, or as an order of things: a. in reference to matters of religion or state: Performance of rites, ceremonial observance.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 266 Intrusted with matters of mere ceremony alone. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* iv. 273 A true and hearty christian, in substance, not in ceremony. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 76 Ceremony... all that is considered necessary by many in religion and friendship. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xlii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 The national temperament deeply enjoys the unbroken order and tradition of its church; the liturgy, ceremony, architecture.

b. Precise observance of conventional forms of deference or respect; formality, ceremoniousness. *Without ceremony*: off-hand, unceremoniously. *To stand upon ceremony*: to insist upon the punctilious observances of formalities or refuse to go on without them. (Cf. Shakspeare's use in 5.)

1603 JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. 243 III. 78 Not with that ceremony as towards stainers. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 36 The sawce to meate is Ceremony. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 8 Without further Ceremony, I will go on to relate a singular Adventure. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang.* Ab. viii. I never stand upon ceremony with such people. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* ii. vi. 113 Without ceremony the two young ladies ran out of the room. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Newgh.* xxv. (1878) 436, I was shown with much ceremony... into the presence of two ladies.

† c. Ceremonious respect or regard.

1607 TOFFELL *Four-f. Beasts* 264 The Romans had the Equestrial Statues in great reverence and ceremony. 1675 *Tr. Machiavel's Wks.* (1675) 255 Oliverotto having paid his ceremony fell in with the rest.

d. Ceremonial display, pomp, state. *arch.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 256 What haue Kings, that Priuates haue not too, Saue ceremonie. 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4742/4 He was brought in Ceremony from the Princess-Royal's Apartment. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 297 His dress a suit of flay'd magnificence, Once fit for feasts of ceremony.

† 4. *concr.* An external accessory or symbolical 'attribute' of worship, state, or pomp. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47 Eneas... carrying away his religious ceremonies. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. i. 70 Disrobe the Images If you do finde them deckt with Ceremonies. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 59. 1605 *Joynr. Earl Nottingham.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 553 Dukes of especial name bearing diuers ceremonies... as the Salera or salt borne by one, the taper of wax by another, the chrisim by another. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* xlv. 434 The ceremonies of cap and surplice.

† 5. A portent, omen: (drawn from the performance of some rite). *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 197 He is Superstitious growne of late, Quite from the maine Opinion he held once, Of Fantasie, of Dreames, and Ceremonies. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 13, I neuer stood on Ceremonies, Yet now they fright me.

6. *Master of the ceremonies*: the person who superintends the ceremonies observed in a place of state or on some public occasion.

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1663) Ded. I, My place of Master of the Ceremonies, which the King confirmed unto me during my life. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv. Mr. Nash... commonly attends in this place... as master of the ceremonies. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang.* Ab. i. iii. The master of the ceremonies introduced to her a very gentlemanlike young man as a partner. 1888 *Court Guide*, H. M. Household, Master of Ceremonies. General Sir F. Seymour.

7. *Comb.*, as *ceremony-monger*.

1681 in *Roab Bal.* (1886) VI. 3 A Ceremony-Monger, who rails at Dissenters, And damns Non-Conformists in the Pulpit he enters. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Sermon*. 6 The rigid Ceremony-mongers did hate the Religious part of the Nation.

† **Ceremony**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To sanctify or treat with ceremony.

1635 QUARLES *Embl. v.* viii. (1718) 278 If... Hymen's hands Have ceremonied your unequal hands. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 36 Call'd a ceremony'd like a King.

† **Cereole**, *Obs.* [? f. L. *cēra* wax + *oleum* oil; or ? ad. L. *cereol-us* wax-coloured.] A cetate of wax and oil.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 123 Whence it is called cetatum or more properly cereole.

**Cerolite**, *Min.* *obs. var.* of CEROLITE.

1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 10. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 120.

**Cereous** (sēr'ē-əs), *a.* [f. L. *cēra*-us waxen + -OUS.] Of the nature of wax, waxen, waxy.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 235 That cereous substance Propolis. 1654 GAYTON *Past. Notes* ii. v. 52 What is worth his observation, goes into his cereous tables. 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 459 The bones of a dead body cereous or somewhat soft like wax. 1803-4 SYN. SMITH in *Athenium* (1884) 18 Oct. 490/3 The room... is lighted up... and in this cereous galaxy, etc.

**Cerer**, [f. CERE v.]. One who ceres (a corpse). 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii 339 The Cerer of dead folks.

**Cerelite**, **Cererium**; see CERITE, CERURIUM. (The former name is used in the *Brit. Mus. Catal. of Minerals*.)

† **Cereus** (sēr'ē-əs), *Bot.* [L. *cēra* waxen, resembling wax, f. *cēra* wax.] A large genus of cactuses, natives of tropical America, remarkable for their singularity of form and the beauty of their flowers; the Torch-thistle.

1730 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 462 This Cereus... exposed in open air all Summer, grew without pushing forth Branches. 1767 J. ANKERSMITH *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) 382 The tenderer sorts of cereuses. 1844 TUPPER *Heart* iv. 38 Lustrous to look upon, even as the night-blowing Cereus. 1872 READE *Put yourself*, § 6. II. xi. 173.

**Cereuse**, *obs. form* of CERUSE.

**Cerevisial**, *a.* [f. L. *cerevisia* beer + -AL.] Of or pertaining to beer.

17... 1862 [see CERVISIAL].

**Cerevisious**, *a. nonce-wd.* = prec.

1841 *Fras. Mag.* XXIV. 26 Those flasks of Falernian, and cans cerevisious.

† **Cerfoil**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cerfoil*, F. *cerfeuil*, ad. L. *cærefolium* (Pliny), Latinized form of Gr. *χαίρεφύλλον* (which Columella has as *chærefyllum*)] = CHERVIL, q.v.

[c. 1265 *Voc. in Wr.*-Wulcker 557, *Cerfolium* (Anglo-Fr.), cerfoil, villen.] 14... *Med. Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 55 Tak confery... cerfoyle, herbe Robert, ambiose, etc. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 158 Parsnepe and cerfoile also forth may stande. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 31 Cerfoile is an herbe in operation and working in a maner fiery.

**Cerge**, variant of CIERGE, *Obs.*, taper.

**Cergyn**, *obs. form* of SEARCH.

c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 671/1 Cergyn, scrutor, rimor.

**Ceriatly**, *var.* of SERIATLY *adv.* *Obs.* in order.

**Cerlawnt**, *obs. form* of SERGEANT, SERJEANT.

**Ceric** (sēr'ik), *a. 1 Chem.* [f. CER-IUM + -IC.]

Of or belonging to cerium; applied to compounds in which cerium combines as a tetrad, as in *Ceric oxide*, *CeO<sub>2</sub>*, *ceric* (or *cerium*) salts.

1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 Ceric fluoride... is a yellow precipitate. 1879 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 421 Normal and basic ceric salts. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 380 The ceric compounds, in which it is apparently trivalent.

**Ceric** (sēr'ik), *a. 2 Chem.* [f. L. *cēra*, Gr. *κηρός* wax + -IC.] Chemically related to wax; as in *Ceric acid*, a brownish diaphanous waxy mass obtained by treating cerin with nitric acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1045 An acid... to which we may give the name of ceric acid.

**Ceriferous** (shēr'if-er-əs), *a.* [f. L. type *\*cērif-er* (f. *cēra* + -fer bearing) + -OUS; cf. F. *chérifère*.] Producing wax.

**Cerigerous** (shēr'ig-er-əs), *a.* [f. L. *cēr-a* CERE + -ger bearing + -OUS; cf. F. *cérigère*.] Of the beak of a bird: Furnished with a cere.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 423 Bill... thick, cerigerous at the base.

† **Cerigo**, *gon. Obs. rare.* [see quot. 1753; and cf. F. *sargue* opossum, from Brazilian *carigüeya* (Littré). Florio has It. *cerigone* (explained as in Kersey), which in form looks like an augmentative of *cerigo* 'clerk, shaveling'.] The opossum.

1708 KERSEY, *Cerigon*, an American wild Beast having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, which serves to carry its Young Ones. 1711-1800 in BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The Americans in some places call this animal in their language carigüeya; and it is probable that this name cerigo is only a corruption of that word, though it be received generally in the world as a proper name.

† **Cerilla**, *Obs.* [Sp. *cerilla*, variant of *cedilla*, due to interchange of *d* and *r*; also in 17th c. F. *cerille* (Cotgr.).] = CEDILLA.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gram.*, C before a o u like k... if the nature of the word require any other pronunciation, it is noted with a little tale, as c, and is called Cerilla, sounding almost as the Italian s. a. 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrest. Globe in Pashluma* (1650) 268 The Apores, or Azores, for so the ceilla will endure to be pronounced. 1708 KERSEY, *Cerilla* (in the Art of Printing), a Mark set under the Letter c in French and Spanish, to shew that it is to be pronounced as an s. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* i. 32 The mark is called a cedilla or cerilla.

**Cerimony**, *-moy(n)*, *-monial*, etc., *obs. ff.* CEREMONY, CEREMONIAL.

**Cerin** (sēr'in), *Chem.* [f. L. *cēra* wax + -IN.]

1. 'A waxy substance extracted by alcohol or ether from grated cork. (Cork contains from 1.8 to 2.5 per cent. of waxy matter.) Watts *Dict. Chem.*

† 2. 'A name applied by John to the portion of beeswax which is readily soluble in alcohol; according to Brodie... merely impure cerotic acid'.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. 258 Pure bees-wax is composed of two vegetable principles, the one... most readily dissolved being called cerin, that less so, myricin. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. iii. 210 Wax contains three distinct principles—viz. cerine, myricine, and ceroleine. The cerine, or cerotic acid, forms the greatest part. c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 98/1 About twenty-two per cent. of a peculiar fatty acid (cerotic)... formerly named cerine.

**Cerine** (sēr'in), *Min.* [f. CER-IUM + -INE; named (in Swedish) by Hisinger in 1815.] A variety of the mineral ALLANTITE or cerium-epidote.

1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* s. v. *Cerium*, Brown Oxide, Allantite, Cerin. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 286 s. v. *Allantite*, Cerine is the same thing... subtranslucent in thin splinters. *Ibid.* 289 Cerine occurs at Bastnas in Sweden.

**Cering** (sēr'in), *vb. sb.* [f. CERE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Waxing, covering with wax.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 For rede threde, ceringe, sowing. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Ceratura*, a dressing with waxe, searing.

2. *attrib.*, as in *cering-candle*, *cering-cloth*.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121 For ceryng can-



dell' at ii tymes *vd.* 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Etc.* 1. *York* (1830) 83 Searing candelles for the awter cloths. 1530 *PAISGR.* 479/2, I ceare a garment of sylke or velvet, as a taylor doth with a ceryng candell, *Yentire.* 1545 *ASCHAN* *Treoph.* (Arb.) 103 Take a searynge cloth made of fine virgin waxe and Deres sewet, and put nexte your fynger. 1586 *tr. Charvart's Trav.* 154 A little Searing Candle.

**Cerinin** (sēr'inin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. κηρίν-ος waxy + -IN.] 'A waxy fat which forms about 18 per cent. of the lignite of Garstewitz near Merseberg' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

**Cerinite.** *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE: named 1859.] An amorphous silicate of alumina, a yellowish white mineral with a waxy lustre.

1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 69.

**Cerinthian** (sēr'inthian), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Cerinthus* + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the teaching of Cerinthus, one of the earliest heresiarchs of the Christian Church (c. A. D. 88), who attempted to unite Christianity with a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, the main peculiarity being the assumption that Jesus was a man and the Christ an æon who entered into Jesus. *B. sb.* An adherent of the teaching of Cerinthus.

1576 *HANMER Ann. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 57 Cerinthus, founder of the Cerinthian heresy. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 48 They... which either deny or impugn the Deity of our Saviour, as did the Cerinthians. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1882) 766 Any Cerinthian attempt to distinguish between Jesus the man of sorrows and Christ the risen Lord.

**Cerione**, -iowre, *obs. ff.* of SEABOARD.

**Ceriph** (serif). [*Deiv.* obscure. A writer in *N. & Q.* 8 May '69 suggests Du. and Flem. *schreef* line, stroke (*schreeve* 'linea; norma, et terminus' Kilian), which fairly suits sense and form; but historical evidence is wanting, and the quasi-French form of *sans-ceriph* is not accounted for.]

One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. the fine 'hair-line' at the top or bottom of capitals, as of I; hence *sans-ceriph* a name for the block type that has no hair-lines, as in THIS.

1830 in FIGGINS *Spec. Printing Types*, Sans-cerif. 1833 in BLAKE & STEPHENSON *Printing Types*, Nonpareil sans-surtypis. 1841 *Savage Dict. Print.* 163. 1876 *Phonetic Jnl.* 20 Sept. 454/1 The capital C in sans-ceriph type is too much like G.

**Cerise** (ser'iz), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *cerise* cherry, *rouge-cerise* cherry-red.] Name of a light bright clear red, resembling that of some cherries.

1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10/2 Well-dressed beauties... in all the glowing grandeur of cerise and blue. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 10 Gladiateur's colours are blue and red, and Nu's are cerise (which is very like red) and blue. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 395/2 The colours are... cerise, maroon, orange, rose.

**Cerite** (sēr'it). *Min.* [Named 1804: f. as CERBIUM + -ITE.] A very rare mineral, the hydrated silicate of Cerium (of which it is the chief source).

Found as yet only in an abandoned copper mine at Bastnas near Riddarhyttan in Westmannland, Sweden, in compact fine-grained masses of indistinct blackish-red colour, and also in short six-sided prisms. It contains also the rare metals Lanthanum and Didymium, and generally a small quantity of Yttrium. Called by Klaproth *ochroite*.

1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* XII 105 (*title*) Experiments on a Mineral formerly called false Tungsten, now Cerite, in which a new Metal has been found. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 433 There is a mineral found at Riddarhytta in Sweden, very like tungsten, of a reddish colour, and which has been called cerite. 1837-68 in DANA *Min.* 1885 *Engl. Min.* 317 Color of cerite, reddish-gray.

*b. Cerite metals:* cerium, didymium, and lanthanum (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 418).

**Cerite**². *Palæont.* [a. F. *cerite*, ad. mod.L. *cerithium*, name of the genus.] A genus of fossil brachiopod molluscs. Also *attrib.*

1811 *PICKERTON Pets. al. I.* 497 Some of the marl beds contain cardites... ceites or screws. 1834 *Th. Ross tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 184 The cerite limestone of the banks of the Seine is sometimes mixed with sandstone.

**Cerium** (sēr'ium). *Chem.* [Named by Hisinger and Berzelius, along with its source *cerite*, after the planet CERES, whose discovery (in 1801) was then one of the most striking facts in physical science. The ending is as in *potassium* and other names of metals. Klaproth, in 1807, changed the names to *cererium* and *cererite* 'lest they should appear to be derived from *cera*, κηρός wax', but the change was not accepted (Dana).]

One of the chemical elements: a rare metal, discovered in the mineral called CERITE; it has the colour and lustre of iron, and takes a high polish, which it retains in dry air, but in moist air it becomes covered with coloured films like heated steel; it is malleable and ductile, of specific gravity 6.63 to 6.73. Atomic weight 138; symbol Ce.

1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* IX. 250 (*title*) Account of Cerium, a New Metal found in a Mineral Substance from Bastnas in Sweden. 1808 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 266 From the planet Ceres, discovered about the same period, it has been called Cerium; and the mineral that contains it is termed Cerite. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 433 Cerium had not been obtained in the metallic form till I succeeded in reducing some oxide sent me by M. Berzelius, by means of potassium... [forming] a deep gray

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metallic powder, which became brown by oxidation. 1844-68 *DANA Min.* 414 In 1839 Mosander proved that the oxyd of cerium contained the new metal *lanthanum*, and in 1842 another new metal *didymium*. 1865 A. H. CHURCH in *Chem. News* XII. 122 A new British mineral containing cerium. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 757 Cerium has also been detected by Prof. Church in a Cornish mineral.

*b. attrib.:* in *cerium compounds*, group (of metals), salts, etc. = CERIO¹.

1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* and Supp. 273 Preparation of pure cerium salts. *Ibid.* 3rd Supp. 420 A piece of cerium wire burns with even greater brilliancy than magnesium. 1886 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 166 Class VI, Cerium Group.

*Cerke*, variant of SERK, *Obs.*, a shirt.

12380 *SIR Ferumb.* 2449 Al naked... saf hir cerke.

*Cermocination*, -trix, etc.: see SER.

**Cern** (sēm), *v.*¹ [ad. L. *cern-ere* 'to separate, to decide', in judicial language 'to resolve to enter upon an inheritance', 'to make known this determination', 'to enter upon an inheritance' (Lewis and Short).] Used in translation of Roman law-books for: To declare acceptance of an inheritance. Hence *Cerning vbl. sb.*

1880 *MURHEAD Gains* II. § 166 If the individual so instituted desire to be heir, he must cern within the time for cernion... I enter upon and cern to his inheritance. — *Ulpian* xlii. § 25 A stranger heir, if he be instituted with cernion, becomes heir by cerning.

So *Cerniture*, formal declaration of the acceptance of an inheritance. [Not formed on L. analogies: the L. is *cratio*.]

1880 *MURHEAD Ulpian* xlii. § 28 To cern is to recite the words of cerniture in this way. — *Gains* II. § 482 Cerniture in compliance with the cernion-clause.

† *Cern*, *v.*² *Obs. rare*¹. Short for CONCERN.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. i. 77 What cerns it you, if I wear Pearle and gold.

† *Cerne*, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *cerne* circle:—L. *circin-us* circle, deriv. of *circus* circle.] A circle; an enciente.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 46 With Cernes bothe square and rounde He traceth oft upon the grounde, Makend his invocation. c. 1450 *MELIN* 309 *Melin*... made a cerne with a yerde in myddell of the launde.

**Cerne** (sēm), *v. rare*¹. [a. F. *cerne-r* to encircle, surround.—L. *circināre*, f. *circin-us*: see the sb.] *trans.* To surround, invest.

1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 548 The cavalry occupied the undulating valleys... and they cerned the lofty fortresses on all sides.

† *Cernicle*. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *cerniculum* sieve, f. *cernere* to sift.] A sieve.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 559 Dates... must be brayed... then trajected through a cernicle.

**Cernuous** (sēr'nū-us), *a.* [f. L. *cernu-us* inclined forwards + -OUS.] Bowing downwards; in *Bot.* of a flower: Having the top bent downwards; drooping, nodding.

1653 *J. HALL Paradoxes* 48 That very weight which sinks us downe from our erect constitution, into the cernuous lownesse of beasts. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 (*Bot. Terms*) *Cernuous*, drooping. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 42 The flowers are cernuous after their blow.

**Cero**-comb. form of L. *cera* or Gr. κηρός wax; as in *cero-mastic*, *cero-mimene*, *cero-resin*. Also the first element in many derivatives.

1804 *HATCHETT in Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 215 Lac may be denominated a *cero-resin*. 1828 S. F. GRAY *Operat. Chem.* 805 *Ceromimene*, or prepared stearine, is brilliant, white, and semi-transparent. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* II. i. 28 Mixed with ceromastic.

**Cerofer**. *rare.* [repr. Gr. κηροφόρος wax-taper-bearer, and med.L. *cériferus* and *céroferarius* formed on the Gr., with influence of L. *fer-re*, -fer: the pure L. form would be *cerifer*.] A wax-taper-bearer; an acolyte.

1884 W. H. R. JONES *Register S. Osmundii* Gloss. 197 An engraving of cerofers in rochets holding their tapers.

**Cerography** (sēr'og'grāfi). *rare.* Also *cero-pherary*. *a.* = CEROFER [in F. *céroferaire*.] *b.* A candlestick, candelabrum [= L. *céroferarium*]. [*Isidore Orig.* vii. xii. 29 Acolythi Græce, Latine ceroferarii dicuntur, a deportandis cereis, quando legendum est Evangelium, aut sacrificium offerendum. 1398 *Travisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxi. (1495) 898 They that setue in chyrches of waxe candyls ben callyd *Ceroferarii*.] c. 1650 FULLER is cited by Webster for sense a; sense b is given without quotation in mod. Dicts.

**Cerography** (sēr'og'grāfi). [ad. Gr. κηρογραφία painting with wax, encaustic painting, f. κηρός wax + -γραφία writing.] Writing or painting on or in wax. *a.* Applied to the encaustic painting of the ancients. *b.* 'Engraving on wax spread on a sheet of copper, from which a stereotype plate is taken' (Webster, 1856).

So **Cerograph**, a writing or engraving on wax; an encaustic painting. **Cerographic**, -ical, *a.*, pertaining to cerography. **Cerographist**, one skilled in cerography.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthen.* & P. in Arb. *Garner* V. 465 Which Cerography In unknown character of Victory, Nature hath set. 1734 *BAILLY Vol. II. Cerography*, a painting or writing in wax. 1846 S. E. MORSE *Cerography* Title, illustrated with more than fifty cerographic maps. *Ibid.* Pref. 5 The new art of Cerography is applied for the first time to the illustration of a work of this kind,

**Cerolein** (sēr'ol'in). *Chem.* [f. L. *cera* wax + OLEIN.] A soft substance containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained by treating bees-wax with boiling alcohol.

1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 210. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 793 Cerolein forms about 5 per cent. of wax, and gives to it the appropriate colour and odour.

**Cerolite** (sēr'olait). *Min.* Also *kerolite*. [ad. *kerolith* (Breithaupt 1823), f. Gr. κηρός wax + λίθος stone: see -LITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminum, having a somewhat waxy lustre and greasy feel.

1868 *DANA Min.* (1880) 470 Breithaupt unites deweylite to cerolite.

**Ceroma** (sēr'mā). [Lat. *cērōma* ointment for wrestlers, place for wrestling, etc., a. Gr. κήρωμα anything made of wax, ointment for wrestlers, f. κηρο to wax.] 'An apartment in the Gymnasium and baths of the ancients, where the bathers and wrestlers were anointed' (Gwilt).

**Ceromancy** (sēr'men-si). [a. F. *céromancie*, med.L. *cēromantia*, f. Gr. κηρός wax + μαντεία divination.] Divination from the figures produced by dropping melted wax into water.

1652 *GAULTE Magastrum* 165-6. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Ceromanty*, divination or sooth-saying by wax put into water. a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxv, By ceromancy, where, by the means of wax dissolved into water, thou shalt see the... lively representation of thy future wife.

**Ceromel** (sēr'mel). [a. F. *céromel*, f. L. *cera* wax + mel honey.] A mixture of wax and honey, 'used as an application to wounds and ulcers in hot climates, where ointments soon turn rancid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cero-neous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *cero-neum* an ointment chiefly composed of wax.] Consisting of or containing wax.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 123 They admit of wax as many Plasters which are therefore... called ceroneous.

**Ceroon**. 'The American mode of spelling SEROON, a bale or package made of skins' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858).

**Cerophary**: see CEROFERARY.

**Ceroplast** (sēr'oplæst). *rare.* [ad. Gr. κηροπλαστος moulded in wax; see next.] A mould in wax, etc.; also *attrib.*

1872 *DR. MORGAN Budge. Paradoxes* 149 He spread a thick block of putty over a wooden chair and sat in it until it had taken a ceroplast copy of the proper seat.

**Ceroplastic** (sēr'oplæst'ik), *a.* [a. Gr. κηροπλαστικός relating to modelling in wax, f. κηρός wax + πλασσειν to form, mould, πλαστός moulded.] 1. Of or relating to modelling in wax.

1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 423 The first application of ceroplastic to anatomical science. 1855 *tr. Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 37 The ceroplastic art. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 Mar., A ceroplastic panorama of the Men... of the Time.

2. *Ceroplastics sb.*, the art of modelling in wax; *concr.* waxworks.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 Mar., A permanent Museum of Ceroplastics, or in plain English, a waxwork exhibition. 1884 *Ibid.* 14 July 5/4 The unrivalled collection of ceroplastics in Baker street.

So **Ceroplasty**, 'the making of anatomical models in wax' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cerosin** (sēr'ōsin). *Chem.* [f. L. *\*cerōs-us* waxy + -IN.] A wax-like substance obtained by scraping the surface of some kinds of sugar-cane.

c. 1865 *LATHERY in Circ. Sc. I.* 91/a A wax-like substance, named *cerosine* by Dumas, is... obtained from the surface of many species of sugar-cane.

**Ceroso-**. *Chem.* Combining form of CEROUS *a.* 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 834 *Ceroso-ceric Oxide*... may be regarded as a compound of cerous and ceric oxide. 1873 — *FOUNES Chem.* 380 The *ceroso-ceric* compounds, of intermediate composition. 1879 — *Dict. Chem.*, 3rd Supp. 421 The brown-red hexagonal [sulphur] salt remains also a *ceroso-ceric* salt according to the new atomic weight.

† **Cerote**. *Obs.* Also *cerot*. [ad. L. *cērōdium*, a. Gr. κηρωτόν waxed, f. κηρο- to wax.] = CERATE.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 30 b, The roote... is good for brused places and wyth a cerote or treat made of waxe. 1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 64 b, Sondrie oyntmentes and Cerotes. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* 'Wds. of Art', Cerote is of a middle nature between an ointment and a plaster, not so hard as the one nor so soft as the other. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrocl. Chym.* 364 Added to cerots and plasters.

**Cerotic** (sēr'otik). *Chem.* [f. Gr. κηρωτόν (see prec.) + -IO.] In *Cerotic acid*, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 'the essential constituent of that portion of beeswax which is soluble in boiling alcohol' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). See CERIN. Its salts are called *Cerotates*.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* viii. 258 As cerin forms a soap with potass, Brodie regards it as an acid, which he therefore calls the cerotic. 1873 *WATTS Founes Chem.* 695 *Cerotic acid* is the essential constituent of cerin.

So **Cerotene**, an olefine (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>34</sub>) obtained by the dry distillation of Chinese wax; **Cerotin**, hydrate of ceryl, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O; **Ceretyl**, = CERYL.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. The.* viii. 258 Mr. Brodie... also detected in a species of wax from China a substance... which he calls cerotin. c. 1865 *LATHERY in Circ. Sc. I.* 98/t Chinese wax... is made up of cerotic acid and an alcohol named

oxide of cerotyl. 1869 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 334 Cerotyl Alcohol, is contained in Chinese wax.

**Cerous** (sēr'us), *a*.<sup>1</sup> Chem. [f. CER-IUM + -OUS.] Of the nature of Cerium; applied to chemical compounds in which cerium combines as a triad, as in cerous salts; Cerous chloride, Ce Cl<sub>3</sub>, Cerous oxide, Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Cerous silicate, Ce<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.

1863-72 WATTS Dict. Chem. 1. 834 Cerous fluoride is obtained as a white precipitate by adding an alkaline fluoride to a cerous salt. *Ibid.* 835 Cerous silicate exists in nature as Cerite; the phosphate as Monazite, Edwardsite, Cryptolite, and Phosphocerite; the carbonate in Parisite.

**Cerous** (sēr'us), *a*.<sup>2</sup> Ornith. [f. CERES sb., or L. *cēra* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a cere.

1869 GILLMORE Rept. & Birds Introd. 190 In the Goose, we find the bill... covered at the base with a cerous skin.

**Cerre**, obs. form of CERES v.

† **Cerre-tree**. Obs. rare-<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *cerus*, a kind of oak + TREE.] A species of oak: the Turkey Oak (*Quercus Cerris*), or the Holm Oak (*Q. Ilex*).

1577 B. GOODE Heresbach's Hush. (1586) 102 b, An other Mast bearing Oke there is... a kinde whereof some thinke the Cerre tree to be, called in Latine Cerrus.

† **Cerrial**, *a*. Obs. Also cerial, serriale. [a. Olt. *ceriale*, f. *cerro* (cero) evergreen oak, L. *cerus* Turkey or bitter oak; see -AL.] Of or pertaining to evergreen oak.

1536 CHAUCER Avars. 7. 1432 A coroune of a grene ook cerial [v. r. serial; Boccaccio *Teseide*, Corona di quercia cereale. a 1500 Flower & Leaf xxx, Chapelets fresh of okes serial, Newly sponge. (a 1700 DRYDEN Flower & Leaf 284 Branches... Of palm, of laurel, or of cerial-oak.)

† **Cerse**, *obs.* *cerse*, v. Sc. Obs. [cf. OF. *cercer*, dial. var. of *cercher* (SEARCH), *chercher*.]

An obsolete variant of SEARCH v.

1503 Acts Jas. IV (1514) 242 (Jam.), To cerse the salaris and passaris furth of the Realme. 1516 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials I. 265<sup>2</sup> To cerse and seik George Howme. 1533 BELLENDEN Livy v. (1822) 414 The two men sall cerse the bulks of Sibilla.

**Cerse**, *obs.* f. SEARCH to sift.

† **Cert**, *obs.* *cert*. [a. OF. *cert* adj. and adv.:- L. *certus* sure, settled, determined, *certē* surely, certainly. The adj. use does not appear in Eng. (exc. as in 2), and prob. the adverbial use is mixed up with that of CERTES.]

1. Certainly, certes, of a truth.

1300 K. Alys. 5803 So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere, cert. 1330 Arth. & Merl. 3569 Thir while the knyghtes cert Wery y-went into desert.

2. Phrase. In cert: of a certainty, in truth.

1440 Launfal 297, I dar well say yn sert.

**Certain** (sēr'tēn, -t'n), *a*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Forms: a. 3-6 certain, -eyn, (-eine, -eyne), 4-7 certen, 4-6 certayn(e), 4-7 certaine, 4- certain; (also 4-5 certen, 4-6 -tane, 5-6 certyn, 7 certaint, certien); β. 4-6 serteyn(e), 5-6 serten, 4-5 sertain, -tain, -tayne, 5-6 sertayne, 6 serteyn, -tayne, 8 dial. sartan. [a. OF. *certain* (=Pr. *certain*, Sp. and It. *certaino*), repr. late L. or Roman type *certain-us*, *certain-o*, f. *cert-us* determined, settled, sure, orig. pa. pple. of *cern-ere* to decide, determine, etc. The sense-development had taken place already with L. *certus*. The comparative and superlative, *certainer*, *certainest*, are of common occurrence up to the middle of 18th c., but are now seldom used.]

I. 1. Determined, fixed, settled; not variable or fluctuating; unfailling. To avoid ambiguity from confusion with sense 7, the adj. is sometimes put after its sb., as a *certain day*, a *day certain*.

**Certain price**: in Foreign Exchanges, the fixed sum in one currency, of which the value is expressed by a varying sum in another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 378 To a man to here peruore a certeyn rente by pe cere. 1461-83 Lib. Niger Edm. IV in Ord. R. Househ. (1790) 18 A formal and convenient custome more certayne than was used byore his tyme. 1507 MORLEY Introd. Mus. 6 Musike is included in no certayne bounds. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lxvii. § 5 That which produceth any certain effect. 1611 BIBLE 1 Cor. iv. 11 We... haue no certayne dwelling place. 1631 WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 384 The number of them hath not bene certayne in our dayes: at this time there are about sixty and eight... in former ages, they were but twelue. 1670 MILTON Hist. Eng. ii. 500 Wandering up and down without certain seat. 1741 T. ROBINSON Gavelkind v. 79 A Pair or Market with Toll certain. 1817 W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius II. 669 Apartments were taken 'for 12 months certain, and six months' notice afterwards'. 1845 STEPHEN LEVINS Eng. II. 111 Payment of money on a day certain. 1866 CRAMP Banking vii. 146 Paris is said to give to London the 'uncertain' for the 'certain' price, when a [varying] number of francs and cents are exchanged for the £ sterling.

b. Definite, exact, precise. *arch.*

1393 GOWER Conf. III. 143 So that his word be... so certene, That in him be no doubt speche. a 1541 WYATT Let. in Wks. (1861) Introd. 22 The certain time how long I tarried after... I remember not. 1566 MARVELL Gen. Counc. Wks. 1875 IV. 152 The answer is now much shorter and certainer. 1756 BUTLER Anal. i. 1. Wks. 1874 I. 22 No means of determining... what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself. 1788 J. POWELL Devices (1827) II. 75 It is of more importance that rules of this description should be certain.

2. Sure, unerring, not liable to fail; to be depended upon; wholly trustworthy or reliable.

a 1300 Cursor M. 12785 To bring fra iohn certan tiband. c 1314 Guy Warw. (A) 900 His stede That certeyne was and gode at nede. c 1325 Coer de L. 3028 Rychar had his men seche For some wys clerk and sertayn leche... For to loke hys urye. 1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. i. 12 The righter and certainer mark to know him by. 1650 R. STAPYTON Strada's Low-C. Warres vii. 40, I have no more, nor no certainer Intelligence then others. 1752 JOHNSON Rambl. No. 203 P. 2 To repose upon real facts, and certainer experience. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc. xv. (1849) 141 A certain indication of a coming tempest.

b. Sure to come or follow; inevitable.

a 1300 Cursor M. 23732 Es nathing certainer pan dede, Ne vncertainer pan es pe tide. 1506 SPENSER F. Q. i. i. 24 Fearful more of shame Then of the certaine perill he stood in. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. 20 Those certaine tortures, he had doubtlesse received, had he stood upon his Justification. 1669 SHADWELL Royal Sheph. v. Such... Do on themselves the certaint ruin bring. 1884 GUSTAFSON Found. Death Pref. 6 Truth's laborious but certainer advance.

c. Sure in its operation or effects; 'unfailing'; that always produces the expected effect' (J.).

1636 E. DACHES tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy II. 593 There is no truer nor certainer way, than to make them do some foule act against him. a 1754 R. MEAD (J.), I have often wished that I knew as certainer a remedy for any other distemper. 1771 Lett. Junius lxi. 317 The abuse of a valuable privilege is the certainer means to lose it. 1809 ROLAND Fencing 80 To give any certainer directions to deceive the adversary would be impossible.

3. Established as a truth or fact to be absolutely received, depended, or relied upon; not to be doubted, disputed, or called in question; indubitable, sure.

1400 Destr. Troy 2273 Hit semes more certainer, sothely, to me... Hit may negh vs with noy. 1548 UDALL, etc. Eram. Par. Mark xiii. 29 It is much certainer that that day shall cum, then it is certayne that summer followeth after wynter. 1605 SHAKS. Macb. ii. iv. 15 Duncans Horses, (A thing most strange, and certaine). Turn'd wilde in nature. 1611 BIBLE Deut. xiii. 14 Then shalt thou enquire... and... if it be truth, and the thing certaine, etc. 1690 LOCKE Hum. Und. iv. xviii. § 4 Whatsoever Truth we come to the clear discovery of, from the... Contemplation of our own Ideas, will always be certainer to us, than those which are convey'd to us by Traditional Revelation. 1705 S. CLARKE Being & Attrib. of God (R.), One of the certainer and most evident truths in the world. 1729 BUTLER Serm. Wks. 1874 II. 199 It is certainer that effects must have a cause. 1761 HUME Hist. Eng. III. xvi. 13 A fact as certainer as it appears incredible. 1856 DOVE Logic Chr. Faith Introd. § 2. 3 We can conceive nothing more absolutely certainer than that we exist. 1877 E. CONDER Bas. Faith iv. 175 It appears to me not only conceivable, but probable, if not certainer.

4. Of persons: Fully confident upon the ground of knowledge, or other evidence believed to be infallible; having no doubt; assured; sure (= 'subjectively certain'). Const. of a thing, that it is so.

Morally certainer: so sure that one is morally justified in acting upon the conviction.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 77 pe timbre not so hye, Ne bougte none Borgages, heo 3e certeyne. 138 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 362 We ben certein pat crist may not axe opir obedience. 1384 — Rom. xv. 14, I my self am certeyn of 3ou, for and 3e 3ou self ben ful of loue. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. ii. 11. 37, I know you could not lacke, I am certaine ont. 1645 EARL GLAMORGAN Let. 28 Nov. in Carte MSS., I am morally certainer a total assent from the Nuncio shall be declared to the propositions for peace. 1679 PENN Addr. Prot. ii. 146 A man can never be certainer of that, about which he has not the Liberty of Examining, Understanding, or Judging: Confident (I confess) he may be; but that's quite another thing than being Certainer. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) I. 6 We are certainer, at least, of the existence of those beings. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. (1871) II. v. vii. 148 Besides one is not sure, only morally certainer. 1864 TENNYSON Grandmother xxi, I am not always certainer if they be alive or dead.

† 5. Blending senses 1 and 4. Obs.

a. Confirmed by experience or practice; well-founded, well-grounded; fully established.

1340 Cursor M. 15057 (Fair), Walcande fra steds to stede in mare certain faip ben bal ware. 1393 GOWER Conf. I. 180 When they ben of the feith certain, they gone to Barbarie ayein. *Ibid.* III. 303 He taught her till she was certaine Of harpe, citole and of riote. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 159/1 He was certeyn in the doctryne of the gospel.

† b. Self-determined, resolved; steadfast. (Cf. L. *certus mori*.) Obs.

1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 953 However I with these have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom, if Death Consort with thee. 1672 MARVELL Corr. ceciv. Wks. 1872-3 II. 408 He doth still continue certainer to the former resolutions. 1690 LOCKE Hum. Und. ii. xxi. § 48 The certainer such Determination is, the greater is the Perfection.

6. By a change of construction, a person or agent is said to be *certain* to do a thing, when the fact that he will do it is certain. The use thus attaches itself logically to 1, and in such a sentence as 'the town is certain to be taken', *certain* might be referred to that sense.

1653 WALTON Angler ii. 49 I'll be as certainer to make him a good dish of meat, as I was to catch him. 1668 E. EDWARDS Raleigh i. xxiii. 537 The truth that honest and unselfish labour is just as certainer to grow as it is to live. *Mod.* We are certainer to meet him in the course of our rambles.

II. 7. Used to define things which the mind definitely individualizes or particularizes from the general mass, but which may be left without further identification in description; thus often used to indicate that the speaker does not choose further to identify or specify them: in *sing.* = a particular, in *pl.* = some particular, some definite.

Different as this seems to be from sense 1, it is hardly separable from it in a large number of examples: thus, in the first which follows, the *hour* was quite 'certain' or 'fixed', but it is not communicated to the reader; to him it remains, so far as his knowledge is concerned, quite indefinite; it may have been, as *far as he knows*, at any hour; though, as a fact, it was at a particular hour. (The absolute uses are in B 4-6.)

a 1300 Cursor M. 8933 Ilk dai a certainer hore! Par lighted dun of heuen ture Angels. 138 WYCLIF 17hs. (1880) 220 How religious men shoulde kepe certayne Articles. 1393 GOWER Conf. II. 16 A certainer ile, which Paphos Men clepe. 1483 CAXTON G. L. 242/1 Saynt domynyk spak to the pryour... of certeyne mater. 1526 TINDALE John xi. 1 A certayne man was sicke, named Lazarus. 1536 WYTHESLEY Chron. (1875) I. 61 In April 1536, certen comysions were sente into the weste countrey. 1578 LYTE Doctores ii. v. 152 The routes be... covered with certayne scales. 1600 F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville 18 b, Theyr garments are made of a certaine fine woll, like Bombast. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. v. i. 120 For certaine words he spake against your Grace. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. ii. xix. 42 Not every one but Certain men distinguished from the rest. 1710 STERLE Tatler No. 173 P. 3 There are certainer faces for certainer Painters, as well as certainer Subjects for certainer Poets. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 37 P. 1 A Letter... directed to a certainer Lady whom I shall here call by the Name of Leonora. 1744 BERKELEY Siris § 1 In certainer parts of America, Tar-water is made. 1805 Med. Fris. XIV. 437 The Reports which certainer public associations have circulated. 1856 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. III. iv. vi. § 1 Everything that is natural is, within certainer limits, right. 1875 JEVONS Money (1878) 5 If a certainer quantity of beef be given for a certainer quantity of corn. 1879 M. ARNOLD Equivality, Mixed Ess. 65 Certainer races and nations, are on certainer lines pre-eminent and representative. 1887 (Police Notice) 'Whereas certainer persons unknown did, on the night of... feloniously enter', etc.

† b. Some certainer: some particular, some... which might be particularized. Obs.

1561 HONV tr. Castiglione's Courtier (1577) T viij b, In case some certayne Carce should tourne into wilde beastes at the French Kings subiectes. 1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. ii. v. 6 A man is... neuer welcome to a place, till some certainer shot be paid. 1599 — Hen. V. i. 1. 87 His true Titles to some certaine Dukedomes, And generally, to the Crowne and Seat of France. 1732 POPZ Ess. Man ii. 189 Lust, thro' some certainer strainers well refin'd, Is gentle love.

† c. With *pl. sb.*, often (like *some*) referring to number; usually: Some definitely, some at least, a restricted or limited number of.

1400 Destr. Troy 10947 There pai fourmyt a fest... Serten dayes by-dene duly to hold. 1528 G. MARTIN in Fulke Defence (1843) 229 You abuse the people for certainer years with false translations. 1635 N. R. tr. Camden's Hist. Elis. x The death of Queen Mary having bene certaine hours concealed. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals ii. iii. 192 In Rome... he was certainer months in the character of Ambassador.

d. Of positive yet restricted (or of positive even if restricted) quantity, amount, or degree; of some extent at least.

1538 STARKEY England 13 Ther ys a certyn equyte and justyce among al natyons and pepul. 1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 106 P. 6 His Virtues... are as they were tinged by a certainer Extravagance. 1763 FR. BROOKE Lady Mandeville in Barbauld Brit. Novelists (1820) XXVII. 22 A prodigious passion for people of a certainer rank, a phrase of which she is peculiarly fond. *Ibid.* 63, I knew her rage for title, tinsel, and 'people of a certainer rank'. 1810 G. ROSE Diaries (1860) II. 476 Mr. Perceval... found a certainer improvement in him. 1845 S. AUSTIN Ranke's Hist. Ref. III. 131 He kept up a certainer degree of intercourse... with the Gonfaloniere Capponi. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. i. 123 The ice is disintegrated to a certainer depth. 1875 JEVONS Money (1878) 117 The bank makes a certainer profit out of the business.

e. Sometimes euphemistically: Which it is not polite or necessary further to define. A *certain age*: an age when one is no longer young, but which politeness forbids to be specified too minutely: usually, referring to some age between forty and sixty. (Mostly said of women.)

1748 LADY FEATHERSTONHAUGH in Lady Chatterton Mem. Ld. Gambier (1861) I. ii. 25 Some very handsome ladies of a certainer sort, who always make part of his suite. 1803 JANE PORTER Thaddeus xxviii, At the epoch, called a certainer age, she found herself an old maid. 1817 BYRON Deppo xxi, She was not old, nor young, nor at the years which certainer people call a *certain age*, which yet the most uncertain age appears. 1822 — Juan vi. lxi, A lady of a 'certain age', which means Certainly aged. 1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge i, A very old house, perhaps as old as it claimed to be, and perhaps older, which will sometimes happen with houses of an uncertain, as with ladies of a certainer age. 1882 HOWELLS Out of Question, His feet are set rather wide apart in the fashion of gentlemen approaching a certainer weight.

f. With a proper name, it implies that the person so indicated is presumed to be unknown except by name = 'a certainer person called' or 'calling himself'; hence often conveying a slight shade of disdain.

1785 COWPER Let. 5 Feb., A certainer lord Archibald Hamilton has hired the house of Mr. Small... for a hunting seat. 1833 SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) IV. 348 A certainer Benjamin Franklin French writes to me from New Orleans. 1890

L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 139 Mrs. Raggett brought with her a certain Miss Lucy.

B. quasi-*sb.* or *ellipt.* What is certain.

I. 1. Fixed, settled, or appointed condition, order, etc.; certainty. *Obs.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* vi. 133 It is an vnreasonable Religioun bat hath nyte noughe of certeyne. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 251 But every time hath his certain. 1631 *T. POWELL Tom All Trades* 146 Having no such pensions in certaine.

2. Certain state of matters, fact, or account; that which may be relied on; certainty. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2900r Sant paula sais of vr last dai, Es nan mai certain per- of sai. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* (1816) II. 362 That knight that hurt him knew the very certain that he had hurt Sir Launcelot. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxliii. 330 He sent out his spyys to knowe the sartayne which waye the emperours nepheue shulde come. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. i. 16 That's the certayne of it. 1607 *C. LEVER in Farr's S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 169 Honour, beauté, nor desire of golde, Cannot the certayne of their death withhold.

b. For certaintie, in certaintie, etc.: see 7-10 below.

3. The state of mental certainty, certitude. *Obs.* 138. *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 330 But as God wole of bre pingis, bat we knowun hem not in certein. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 348 I have In none certein betwene the two. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* (1817) II. 290 Than they were at certeyne that they were of natural clothes without payntynge. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxxiii. 266 As than they were nat in certeyne yf they shulde passe that way. *Ibid.* (1812) I. 464 It is of certeyne that we shall conquere you.

II. 4. A definite quantity or amount (*of*). *Obs.*

1386 *CHAUCER Chan. Yem. Prolog.* T. 471 Biseching him to lene him a certeyn of gold. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. xiii. 358 He 3af a certein of possession. 1522 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, Canterb., Paied for a certein of bryk by the lumpe. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Germanie* III. (1622) 264 To pay a certaine of come, or cattell, or apparell.

b. *ellipt.* A fixed or definite sum of money.

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 39 For þes he þam bisuht, to gyf þam a certeyn. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 81 Ne non suffragies selle for a certeyn þe 3ere. 1505 *B. E. Wills* (1882) 135 A perpetual serceyn . . . to be distribute to xij powre persons on seynt Brices day. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 180/2 The prestes paye a certeine to the King.

5. A definite (restricted) number (*of* things).

1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 547 She to soper come. . . With a certeyn of her owne men. 1462 *J. DAUBENEY in Pastou Lett.* 452 II. 102 Ye wolle late me have a serceyn of your bullocks for the vetyng of the Barge. 1547 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. D. 24 A certen of the wysser. . . men. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasmi. Par.* 2 Peter iii. 20 Put of for a certayn of yeaues. 1621 *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* 9 A certaine of the nobilitie were convened.

b. Occasionally without *of*: cf. A. 7. *Obs.*

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xiv. 13 A certeyne noble knightis. . . she kept stylabot her. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. John* 119 b, After I haue tared a certayne dayes among them.

c. *ellipt.* A fixed number of prayers or masses.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 278 His certeyntee [1448 certeyn] of messes. 1466 *Finn. J. Paston in Lett.* II. 271 To the said parson for a certeyn unto Mighelmesse next after the said yere day, viiij. 1496 *Will of J. Burgh* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeith xxxs. iiijd. for to have a certeyn rehered in the church. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 126.

d. *ellipt.* A restricted number of persons; some. *Obs.*

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 611/1 God chooseth a certayne whome he lyketh. 1541 *PAYNELL Capitaine* xxvii. 47 They chose out a certayne, which shulde besyge Pompeys house.

6. Closely related to this is the current (though somewhat archaic) use without *a*, both followed by *of* and absolutely, which may also be treated as a pronominal or absolute use of sense 7 in A.

a. of persons.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1709 Ector . . . and certen hym with. 1450 *W. SOMNER in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 3 He sente. . . certyn letters to certyn of his trustid men. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xii. 1 To vexce certayne [Wyclif sum men] of the congregation. 1538 *STARKEY Wyclif* 54 Polityke rule. . . may be other vnder a pryncce, comyn conseyll of certayn, or vnder the hole multitude. 1603 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* I. iii. 122, I haue mou'd already some certayne of the Noblest minded Romans. 1611 *BIBLE Pref.* 1 Certaine, which would be counted pillars of the State.

b. of things.

1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* III. § 17. 62 Certain of the Psalms. 1851 *DICKENS Dorrit* III, Mrs. Clennam dipped certain of the rusks and ate them; while the old woman buttered certain other of the rusks.

III. Phrases.

7. For certaintie; formerly (and still *dial.*) also for a certaintie; as a certaintie, assuredly. [= F. *pour certaintie*, *Littre*.]

1320 *Smyrn Sag.* (W.) 2901 Sir, for sartayn, That wald I here and that ful fayn. 1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iii, For certaine al the fruites cometh not together. 1607 *TORSELL Serpentes* 625 It was reported for a certaintie, that a Viper entring into a Mans mouth, etc. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xxvi. 15 But know ye for certaintie, That, etc. 1646 *CROMWELL Lett.* 20 Aug., I hear for certaintie that Ormond has concluded a peace with the Rebels. 1707 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. v. He meant the Butcher, for a certaintie. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettlewell* I. § 16. 39 He was for certaintie a most useful Member. 18. . . *SOUTHEY Roprecht* iv, Roprecht for certaintie is not dead!

8. In certaintie: in truth, certainly, truly. *Obs.*

[Cf. OF. *a certaintie*, Dewes.] 1340 *Cursor M.* 11577 (Land), This was þe somme in certayn Of the childryn þat were slayne. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* G iij, For in certayne he hath leyd thre egges.

c 1489 — *Sonne of Aymon* I. 52 In certeyn the duke of Aygreounte is ryght myghty. 1493 *Petroneilla* 57 Pynson', And she fulfilled his byddynge in certeyn Withoute grutchynge of virgynall mekenesse.

9. Of a certaintie (arch.), formerly of certaintie: as a matter of certaintie, certainly, assuredly. [= OF. *de certaintie*, Dewes.] To this may belong Caxton's a certaintie; but this may be from Fr. (cf. 8).

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 229, I know of a certayn. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 46 Yf we knew a certen that suche men deyed wythout repentance. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franchford* 97 It began to be murthered off certeyne that the Magistrate, etc. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. iv. 112 They . . . who of certaintie report, that, etc. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perik* iv, Of a certaintie, those whingers are pretty toys.

C. *adv.* 1. Certainly, of a truth, assuredly. (Mostly parenthetical = CERTAINLY 4.)

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 82 My boke sais certayn, þat he gaf neuer þat rede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 375 And elles certeyn hadde thei ben to blame. 1400 *Arthur* 501 þus worschup god dude certeyn To Englonde, þat þo was Bretayn. 1509 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* x. 191 It breneþe hote lyke fyre certeyn. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. v. 29 Lorenzo certaine, and my love indeed. 1704 *ROWE Ulyss.* IV. i. 1768 She is lost—most certaintie—gone irrevocable.

2. With certaintie, surely.

1382 *Wyclif Acts* xxxiii. 20 As thei ben to sekinge sum thing certeynere [v. r. and 1388 more certeynly of him]. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* II. 346 There is no place. . . in which an ingenious person can sooner and certainer to preferment, than in the Turkish Court.

3. Emphasizing *sooth, true, sure*. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1500 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 205 Certain sothe. a 1593 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 401 Being most undoubted and certain true. 1804 *SOUTHEY in Robbards Mem. W. Taylor* I. 482 You will, I am certaintie-sure, be well pleased. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Dial.*, *Certain Sure*, the superlative of certainly.

4. Certaintie, v. *Obs.* rare. [cf. prec.: cf. OF. *certainer*, and ASCERTAIN.] *trans.* To make certaintie; to certify. Hence *Certaining vbl. sb.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 26973 Bot if þat it be suilk a thing þat þou wat of na certayning. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cclxx. 401 He certeyned them how he wolde ryde forth.

Certainly (sɜːntli), *adv.* [f. CERTAIN a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a manner that is certain; in a way that may be surely depended on; with certaintie.

1300 *Cursor M.* 16232 (Gött.), Gode men quat es þan þur dome, sais me certainti [Cott. certainti]. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. viii, Nor yet the handes fele nothyng certaintly. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 27 Those things are certaintlyer knowne to us. 1793 *WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 150 This was made more certaintly steady. 1863 *FR. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 37, I can not ascertain very certaintly. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 44 The earliest tin coinage of which any thing is certainly known.

b. With certaintie as to quality, amount, etc.; definitely, precisely, exactly. *Obs.*

1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 44 The Kyngs Werks [fortifications], of which the yerely Expensis may not certeynly be estemyd. 1588 *LAMARDE Etern.* II. ii. 110 To take sufficient Suretie, in a summe certaintly prescribed. 1626 *BACON Use Com. Law* 12 Except the punishment be certaintly appointed by special Statutes.

2. Without fail, unfailingly, infallibly.

1300 *Cursor M.* 9270 (Gött.), 'Jesse', he said, 'of his rotyng Certaintly a wand sould spring.' c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.), If thou do not, certenly thy ymage shalle be smytene, and thou bothe. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 189 The Lord will . . . certenly recompence them their sinne into their bosome. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 155 § 5 Merchants . . . who call in as certaintly as they go to 'Change. 1873 *SOUTHEY March Moscow* 4 Morbleu! Parbleu! And he'll certaintly march to Moscow!

b. Fixedly, so as not to be altered.

1891 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. v. 37 Therefore are we certainly resolu'd. To draw conditions of a friendly peace. 1704 *ROWE Ulyss.* v. i. 2041 'This certainly decreed, fix'd as that Law by which Imperial Jove Ordains . . . to Good or Evil.

3. With subjective certitude, with assurance, surely.

1300 *Cursor M.* 5834 And certaintli þou vnderstand Al that þou draus vte o þat fiod It sal be turnd al in-to blod. c 1450 *LONELICH Graill* xii. 483 How knowest thou this so certaintly? 1622 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 10 What he Commands he accepts most certaintly. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon*, (1729) I. 364 There is nothing that we know more certaintly in this world, than that we know nothing certaintly of the other, but what we are taught by God himself. *Mod.* You ought not to speak so certaintly about it.

4. Parenthetically, or as an assurance or admission of the truth of an assertion as a whole: Without doubt; in truth and fact; of a certaintie; assuredly, undoubtedly, unquestionably. *Certainly there are drawbacks* = we may say certainly that, (or, it is certain that) there are drawbacks. Sometimes it expresses an admission of an opponent's contention, to be followed by 'but', etc. Often it conveys a strong assent or affirmative reply, as in 'You were present?' 'Certainly.' 'Can you recommend him?' 'Certainly.'

1300 *Cursor M.* 17495 3a, certaintli, þat soth it es. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2653 But sertenli on bope sides was slayn muche puple. c 1450 *LONELICH Graill* xxxi. 152 3it was that schipe . . . Anoured with diuers iowellis certainte. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. i. 126 Antonio is certainly vndone. 1644 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 121 Snow . . . certaintly rots, and bursts your early-set Anemonies. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 405 § 3 If the Gods were to talk with Men, they would

certainly speak in Plato's Stile. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 91 Machiavel was certainly a great genius. 1781 *Trial of Ld. G. Gordon* 8 One of Lord George's Counsel applied to the Court . . . to permit the prisoner to sit down. Lord Mansfield answered, 'Yes! Certainly!' 1801 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129, I have certainly learnt much. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 16 We might certainly employ one substance as a medium of exchange.

5. Certaintie, *Obs.* rare. [f. CERTAIN + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being certain.

1571 *GOLDING Caluin on Ps. lxxi.* 12 He commendeth the certaintie therof. 1599-1623 *MINSHEU, Certesne*, certaintie or certaintnesse, assurance, surety.

Certainly (sɜːntli). Forms: 4 certaynte, 4-5 teynte, -tante, 5 certeynte, -tente, -taine, 6 certaynete, sertente, -tinty, soer-tayntie, certentie, -teynty, -tie, certaintie, -tayntie, -taynteyte, -tainet, 6-7 certaintie, (certaintie, -ty), 7 certenty, teinty, 6- certaintie. [a. Anglo-Fr. *certainté*, OF. *certainté* (= Pr. *certanetat*, OSP. *certanedad*), on L. or Rom. type *certanitat-e* (m): see CERTAIN and -TY.]

1. That which is certain; the certain state of matters, the fact, the truth; a certain account. *Obs.*

1322 *BRITTON iv.* viii. § 2 Et si ele dedie par la affirmative ou la negative, sount doute dount la certainté fet a enquerre del ordinaire. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 25 Right story can me not ken, be certeynte what spellis. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. I.* xxi. 65 As we may be informed and knowe the certeynte therof. 1565 *GRAFTON Chron. Edw. I.* an. 8 (R.), The king . . . woulde therevnto geue no credite vnill he had sent thether, and receyved the certaintie. 1662 *STURLINGF. Orig. Sac.* I. ii. § 10 We have then no certaintie at all . . . of any certaint Records . . . unless they be contained in those sacred inscriptions from whence Manetho took his history.

2. A fact or thing certain or sure (with *pl.*)

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* I. vi. 96 For Certainties Either are past remedies; or timely knowing. The remedy then borne. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 75 It being not then a suspicion, but an apparent certaintie that Death will come. 1711 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* lxxxii. 135, I would not advise you to neglect a certaintie for an uncertainty. 1775 *STRAHAN in Boswell Johnson* xlviii, Small certainties are the bane of men of talents. *Mod.* To surrender a certaintie for a mere prospect.

3. Assurance, surety, pledge. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 8218 He hadde seyde hym hys certeynte. 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 69 My broþer delyuer þou me, ny neuow þou me grante, & hold þi certeynte, and salle hold couenante. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1566) § 62 Bot gif that man haue ane letter or certaintie of the Lord of that land, . . . for quhat cause he cummis in this Realme.

4. The quality or fact of being (objectively) certain.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7837 þare es ay blisfulle certaynté. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 91 The Starres . . . without whose ayme there is no certaintie. 1738 *KEILL Anim. Econ.* Pref. 26 Geometry, which truly boasts the Beauty of Certainty. 1880 *E. WHITE Cert. Relig.* 3 The Evangelist distinguishes between what we now term certitude—or the belief of the mind—and certainty, or the solid reality of the facts or truths believed in.

5. The quality or state of being subjectively certain; assurance, confidence; absence of doubt or hesitation; = CERTITUDE. *Moral certaintie*: see CERTAIN 4.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 1 The seven psalmes. . . by gynnys all in sorrow . . . and bitternes of forthynkyng, and pai end in certaynte of pardoun. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 43 For love is blinde and may nought se, Forthy may no certainte Be sette upon his judgement. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. i. 172 Vpon thy certaintie and confidence, What dar'st thou venter? 1746 *Burd. Isaac.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 276 That this is truth, I am as much assur'd of, as moral Certainty can assure any Man of moral Truth. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 101 § 7 This is all we can affirm with any Certainty of his Person and Character. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 93 The soul's progress from opinion to doubt, and from doubt to certaintie. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 3 (Cab. Cycl. Nat. Philos.), Our moral certaintie of the fact.

b. with *pl.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 8 If a man will begin with certainties, hee shall end in doubts.

6. A certain or definite number or quantity. *Obs.*

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 278 The vicarye. . . schal haue iiij. s. and iiij. d. for his certeyntee of messes. 1601 *F. TATE Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 11 (1876) 11 Setting downe the certenti of the price. *Ibid.* § 51. 35 By reason of the certenty which is theron assessed. 1603 *DANIEL Def. Rhime Poems* (1717) 14 Nature, that desires a Certainty, and comports not with what is infinite.

7. For, (in, at, obs.), of, to (a) certaintie: as a matter of certaintie, beyond doubt, assuredly.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 5435 They went to have in certeynte Of heitly frendis so grete nombre. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 47 The Kyngs Extraordinary chargys ar so calid, that no Man may knowe them in certeynte. 1526 *Pisgah. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 No persone may knowe for certeynte, whether he haue it or not. 1530 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 26 It is of certaintie that her proper name was Nicostrata. 1611 *BIBLE Joshua* xxiii. 13 Know for a certaintie, that the Lord your God, etc. — *Dan.* II. 8, I know of certenty that ye would gaine the time. a 1635 *NAUNTON Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 This will be of certenty —that, etc. 1665 *MARVELL Corr.* II. Wks. 1872-5 II. 287 But pray tell us once more in certenty whether it could consequently make 600 li a Yeaue. 1789 *Trifler* No. 33. 420 Since music has become the rage, all our ladies must at a certenty, learn this sweet language. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xix, Thou restless boy—Thou hast quicksilver in the veins of thee to a certenty. 1873 *MRS. OLIPHANT Innocent* ix, One or other will fall in love with her to a certenty.



† **Certa-tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *certation-em*, f. *certare* to contend, etc.] Contention, strife.

1572 *FORREST Theoph.* 916 Man. Shall have assiste in that certation. 1623 *COCKERAM, Certation*, strife.

¶ In the following it appears to be = Certification.

c1500 *Blowbol's Test* in Halliwell. *Nugae P.* 2 He gaf me many a good certation, With right and holson predication. [Certelle, error. f. CERELLE, teal.]

**Certes** (sɜːtɛz), *adv.* *arch.* Forms: 4-5 *sertes*, *sertis*, 4-7 *certis*, 4-5 *certys*, 5 *certus*, 6 *certeyse*, *certesse*, (5-7) *certs*, 3- *certes*. [ME. *certes*, a. OF. *certes*, more fully a *certes*, according to Littré:—L. \*a *certis* from certain (grounds), certainly. Cf. OSP. *certas*, Cat. *certes*.]

In French now pronounced (sɛʁˈtɛ): in Eng. usually dissyllabic, but, from 1300, occasionally found as a monosyllable, spelt *cert* or *certs*, or shown by the rime or rhythm to be so pronounced when written *certes*. See *CERT.*

Of a truth, of a certainty, certainly, assuredly. Used to confirm a statement. ('An old word' (J.); used chiefly in poetry or archaic prose.)

a1250 *Owl & Night*. 1769 Certes cwaþ þe ule þat is soþ. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4907 'Sertes', said þai, leue lanerdinges, Hauue we noht þan o þe kinges. 128. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 6 Certis noon but the lord of þis feeste. c1386 CHAUCER *Knts.* 7. 64 for certes [w. r. certus] lord there is noon of vs alle, That she ne hath been a duchesse or a queene. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. ii. 8 Wherefore certis if eny man can be sikir, etc. c1557 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 121 Many a man certesse. 1597 *BP. HALL Sat.* i. iii. 29 Then certes was the famous Corduban Never but half so high tragedian. 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Met.* xxiii. Yet certis, if the naked truth I say. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* (1802) II. xix. 240 Then certis the soul does not inhabit there. 1802 *WORDSW. Stanzas in Castle Indolence* vi. And certis not in vain; he had inventions rare. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 47 Certes, we might have gathered wealth untold.

† *þ. monosyllabic. Obs.*

c1300 *K. Alis.* 1359 He thonkid alle therof, certes, And start anon withoute smert. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Certs to þis I sey þei owe hope to curse & wari. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. i. 48 As you guessse: One certes, that promises no Element. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat, David's Sin* (1867) 213 This, certes, I know. *Ibid. David's Pun.* 237 But certs I know that such mistake their ground.

**Certie, certy** (sɜːti, Sc. sɛrti). *Sc.* [In *my certies*, which is in use as well as *my certie*, the word may be identical with *certes*, taken as a plural sb., of which *certie* would be the assumed singular. But the history of the phrase is not clear; and it is difficult to say whether by *my certy (certies)* is genuine, or merely a literary 'improvement'.]

Chiefly in phrase, *my certie*, as an ejaculation: By my faith, in good troth.

[Some have suggested a corruption of the F. *mais certes* 'but certainly'; of this there is no evidence.]

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 80 (Jam.) By my certy ye shake your fit wi' the youngest of them. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxv. 'My certie! fewever wrought for siccan a day's wage.' 1820 — *Abbot xvii.* By my certies, I will warrant her a blithe dancer either in reel or revel. 1848 *KINGSLEY Salus's Prag.* iv. ii. 112 Certie, we were in luck. 1870 *BLACKMORE Maid of Sh.* 156 My certy, no low curiosity is this.

**Certifable** (sɜːtɪfəbəl), *a.* [f. CERTIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being certified.

1846 *GROVE Greece* i. xviii. I. 646 Ordinary and certifable history. 1859 *MILL Dissert & Disc.* II. 543 To arrive at so considerable an amount of positive and certifable results.

**Certifcate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *certificatus*, pa. pple.: see next.] Certified, assured.

1547 *Homilies* i. *Faith* i. (1859) 38 A certifcate and sure looking for them. 1560 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 175 Chryst. Which is our brother by proue certifcate.

**Certifcate** (sɜːtɪfɪkət), *sb.* Also 5-8 -at, 5 -cert-, *sertifycate*. [a. F. *certificat*, or ad. med.L. *certificatum* thing certified, a subst. use of pa. pple. of *certificare* to CERTIFY. In sense i it appears to answer to a L. sb. in -ātus (4th decl.).]

† 1. The action or fact of certifying or giving assurance; certification. *Obs.*

c1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A j. Wastynge the church with force and cruelte So sayeth the cronycles for our certifycate. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 259 For the better certifat therof he consyderd the stations of the moone.

† 2. The action whereby a responsible person or persons attest a fact within their knowledge; certification, attestation. *Obs.*

1479 *MARG. PASTON Lett.* 705 III. 63 Send for the shereffes debate to wete how they be disposid for certifice of the knyghtes. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 1 Upon certiffat of the delverers of the said Writtes. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sicut-dane's Comm.* 95a, Before they make certiffat home to their cities. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Repentance* i. (1859) 534 For a certiffate, and assurance thereof. 1601 *J. STEPHENS Procurations* 30 Since the Certificate of their value into the Exchequer about the 26 of H. 8.

3. A document wherein a fact is formally certified or attested.

[1447 in *Paston Lett.* I. 64 Comme il apparet par le certiffat a eulx par nous donnee.] 1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 91 Send up the sayd writtis with the sertifycat. 1599 *GREENE Art Conny-catch.* ii. 5 Who buyeth a horse without this certiffat or prooffe, shalbe within the nature of felony. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* I. 182 Six men brought a certiffate that they had liued an hundred yeares apiece. 1642 *Two Ord. Lords & Comm.* 3 Dec. 3 A true and exact Certificate

.. of the quantity of Gunpowder. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1734) 9 To get Passes and Certificates of Health .. for, without these, there was no being admitted to pass thro' the Towns. 1753 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 174 No cyder and perry, exceeding six gallons, shall be removed, etc., without a certificate. 1790 *J. HUNTINGFORD (title)*, The Forging and counterfeiting of Certificates of Servants' Characters. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxv, My father's contract of marriage, my own certificate of baptism. 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* s.v., A certificate of origin is a Custom-House document, testifying to particular articles being the growth of a British colony. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 368 A certificate of birth, marriage, or death costs one penny.

b. *esp.* A document certifying the status or acquirements of the bearer, or his fulfilment of conditions which authorize him to act or practise in a specified way; hence, often equal to *licence*.

1549 *Comp. Scot.* xi. 95 Nane of them sal cum vith in the mane cuntre of ingland vith out ne certiffat fra the schleres. 1593 *NASHE Foure Lett. Confut.* 19 A Certificate (such as rogues haue) from the head men of the Parish. 1623 *tr. De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* 8 [He] must bring back a good certiffat from the Captaine of the Caravan. 1826 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 29 Allen makes no secret of his shooting; he takes out a certificate. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* (Hopple) I am now admitted .. on the roll of attornies, and have taken out my certificate. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Nov. (Hopple) The suspension of Captain Stone's certificate for six months. 1874 *Sat. Rev.* Apr. 499 (Hopple) The vessel was licensed to carry only twenty passengers; but it seems that the restrictions of the certificate did not apply to trade between Mediterranean ports.

c. In a more general sense: Anything which has the force or effect of the preceding; a certification.

1718 *Free-Thinker* No. 76. 126 Admit no Opinions but such as come recommended with proper Certificates. 1836 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 The Englishman has pure pride in his wealth, and esteems it a final certificate. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 191 Bills of exchange, which are signs or certificates of debt.

d. *Bankrupt's certificate*: (see quot. 1858).

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4341/4 His Certificate will be confirmed as the Act directs. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* s.v., A bankrupt's certificate is the legal document issued by the Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court, certifying that he has surrendered his estate, passed the examinations and forms required, and .. is permitted to recommence his trading operations.

4. *Law*. A writing made in one court, by which notice of its proceedings is given to another, usually by way of transcript. *Trial by certificate*: a form of trial in which the testimony of facts as certified by another court, or by any proper authority, decides the point at issue.

1607-21 *COWELL Interpr.*, A Certificate of the Cause of Attaint is a transcript made briefly, and in few words, by the Clerk of the Crown, etc. to the Court of the King's Bench, containing the tenor and effect of every Indictment. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 333 When the issue is whether a person was absent in the army, this is tried by the certificate of the proper officer, in writing, under his seal. 1818 *CRUICKSHANK Digest* II. 300 The Judges certified that Mr. Bromfield took a vested estate in fee simple. The Master of the Rolls decreed in conformity to this certificate.

5. *attrib.* as in *certificate goods* (see 3, quot. 1858).

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674 An Act .. for better preventing Frauds in Drawbacks upon Certificate Goods. 1710 *Act 8 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/a Persons, who .. cause .. to be re-landed such Tobacco, and other Certificate-Goods.

**Certificate** (sɜːtɪfɪkət), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To attest (a fact) by a certificate.

2. To furnish (a person) with a certificate. (*To certificate out* of: cf. *ARGUE* v. 8, 9.)

1818 *TODD, Certificate*, a word of very recent date, signifying to give a certificate to a person, that he has passed a particular examination, or that he is justly entitled to some claim. 1865 *DICKENS Mark* Pr. I. 256 The homely stock of love that had never been examined or certificated out of her. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Nov., To register and certificate midwives. 1881 *New Eng. Jnl. Education* XIV. 345 The teacher .. was certificated for one of the lower grades.

3. To license or authorize by certificate.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 5/3 Few of the excursionists know how many people the boat is certificated to carry. Hence *Certificated*, *Certificating*.

1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. ix. 365 Apprentice or servant to such certificated person. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Certificated Bankrupt*, one who is freed from his liabilities, and holds a certificate from the Bankruptcy Court. 1864 *BP. of Lincoln's Charge* 6 A smaller supply of trained and certificated teachers. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 12 It does not parade this certificating character upon its title-page.

**Certification** (sɜːtɪfɪkəˈʃən), [a. F. *certification*, or ad. med.L. *certification-em*, n. of action f. *certificare*: see CERTIFY v. and -ATION.] The action of certifying or fact of being certified; the form in which this is embodied.

1. Information making one certain of a fact, etc.; certain notification or notice.

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 174 (Harl. MS.) Of the whiche ridinge that othere knyht had certiffication. 1683 *E. HOOKER Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 99 (Style it what you please) Revelation, Manifestation, Inspiration, Communication, Certification, Declaration, or if you will Information.

2. *Sc. Law*. Notice to a party of what is demanded of him, certifying him of the consequences of his non-compliance.

1634-46 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 42 That such .. be ad-

monished to return to his Majesty's obedience; with certification, if they contemptuously refuse, the spirituall sword shall be used aganis them. 1699 *Key. Proclam. Edinb.* 4 May in *Hickes Spir. Popery* (1680) 62 With Certification to such of the said Tenants, Cottars and Servants as shall be absent, they shall be reputed as accessory to the said Crime. 1699-1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.*, With this certification that if he appeared not, they would proceed.

3. The action of certifying or guaranteeing the truth of anything; attestation.

1532 *MORE Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 801/a The tradycion of the fathers .. is for the certification of a trowth a sure vndoubted authoritie. 1865 *Mozley Mirac.* iv. 82 That final certification of these great truths which will be given in another world. 1881 *J. H. INGRAM in Poe's Wks.* I. Mem. 20 He obtained a certification of the fact from several companions.

† b. = CERTIFICATE 4. *Obs.*

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 22 a, It shalbee tried by the certification of the constable of the kings host.

† 4. *Law*. A process of obtaining an examination or alteration of a judicial decision, when the omission of important evidence or other oversight is alleged. *Obs.*

[1522 *BRITTON* iv. ix. § 9 Meutz remedie par certification 9e par atteyne.] 1641 *Terrines de la Ley* 49 Certification of Assise of Novel disseisin, etc. is a writ awarded to re-examine or review a matter passed by Assise before any Justices.

5. The action of making (a person) certain or sure; assurance.

a1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 364, I read in scripture of two certifications: one to the Romans, Justificati ex fide, pacem habemus. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 35 They call that *παροφωρμα*, which we call a certification, as when a thing by persuasions is so beate into our minds, that after that we neuer doubt any more. a1638 *MEDD Wks.* i. liii. 309 This Assurance or Certification .. comes in the third place, not in the first.

6. The action of providing with a legal certificate.

1881 *Philada. Record* No. 3470. 1 \$1500 to be expended for the certification of the health of cattle shipments. 1885 in *19th Cent.* May 859 Defence of the present system of certification. *Mod.* The certification of elementary teachers.

† 7. A certified statement, a certificate. *Obs.*

a1563 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (1849) 90 This certification .. is untruly forged against him. 1630 *WADSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* iv. 33 Having taken a false certification from the gouernor of Callis, that the ship .. belonged thereunto. 1772 *EARL MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 79 As soon as the Certifications can be signed and exchanged between the Courts.

**Certificator** (sɜːtɪfɪkətər), [Agent-noun, in L. form, f. *certificare*: see CERTIFY and -TOR. In F. *certificateur* (16th c.).] The giver of a certificate; a CERTIFIER.

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 480 We hastily copied the name of the certificator for that of the inventor.

† **Certificatorial**, *a. Obs.* = next.

1702 *Hist. Convoc. Canterbury* 30 These Certificatorial Letters from the Bishop.

**Certificatory** (sɜːtɪfɪkətəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *certificatorius*, f. *certificator*: see -ORY.]

*A. adj.* Having the function of certifying; of the nature of a certificate. *Letex certificatory* (transl. of med.L. *certificatoria littera*): a certificate, a written testimonial.

1520 *SIR R. WINGFIELD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 59 I. 167 The manner of the delivery .. of the Kyngs Lettres certificatory. 1563-87 *FOX A. & M.* (1596) 227/a The king .. sent abroad his letters certificatorie. 1627 *J. CARTER Expos. Serm.* Mount 66 He maketh our forgiving of others .. the certificatory cause (if I may so speake). 1827 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. iii. v. Every Citizen must produce his certificatory *Carte de Citisme*, signed by Section-President.

† *B. sb.* Short for *letter certificatory. Obs.*

1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq.* ix. 647 To return their Certificatories before they had duly publish'd their Citations. 1702 *Hist. Convoc. Canterbury* 29 The Bishop of London presented his Certificatory or Return, upon Execution of the Archbishop's Mandate.

**Certified** (sɜːtɪfɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CERTIFY v.]

Made certain; assured; certainly informed; attested by certificate; furnished with a certificate.

1611 *COTGR.* *Certifed*, certified, assured, ascertained. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. 9, I must refer you to the Registrar of the District .. for the certified cause of death. 1879 *MCCARTHY Own Times* lii. (Hopple) A minister of religion, a lawyer, a doctor, a certified schoolmaster. 1880 *WEBSTER Suppl.*, *Certified check*, a bank-check, the validity of which is certified by the bank on which it is drawn. 1883 *J. RUSSELL New Educ. Code* 37 An elementary teacher .. in .. Certified Industrial Schools or Certified Reformatories.

**Certifier** (sɜːtɪfɪər), [f. CERTIFY v. + -ER.] One who certifies; the giver of a certificate.

1508 *FLORIO, Certificatore*, an assurer, a certifier. 1687 *A. FARMER in Magd. Coll. & Jus. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 73 Mr. Brabourne, the other Certifier. 1885 in *19th Cent.* May 858 Each certificate must set forth the facts, observed by the certifier himself.

**Certify** (sɜːtɪfaɪ), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *certifie*, -fy, 4-6 *certifye*, 5-6 *certefie*, -fy, 6 *certifye*, 7 *certefy*, (5 *sertefye*, 7 *sertefie*), 6- *certify*. [a. F. *certifier* -r, in 13th c. *certifier*, ad. med.L. *certificare*, f. *cert-us* certain + *-ficare*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make (a thing) certain; to guarantee as certain, attest in an authoritative manner; to give certain information of. (Often with *clause* as object.)



1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1280) 249 bis was certified & sikere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 192 Though we such thing... Upon our trouthe certifie. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1275 He certifie sothely in his said letur, Pat Agamynon had gotten to his gay spouse, Of Priam a prise doghter. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 46 Nowe saye itt save may I safelye For I will certifie be same. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1214) 32 To certifie this thinge, sende for the damoyzell; and than shal ye know, by her owne mouthe. 1603 HOLLAND *Phitarch's Mor.* 282 (R.) [To] certifie that Arion was alive and safe. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 29 To certify this remark I may mention the case of a man. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xi. 170 We may certify what we have seen to his Lordship.

2. To declare or attest by a formal or legal certificate. (Often with *compl. inf.*, or object clause.) 1461 R. CALLE in *Paston Lett.* 420 II. 58 Jenney and Yelverton hath certified up in to the Kynges Benche insurreccions [and] congregacions ayenste me. 1483 *Act & Rich.* III. c. 7 § 2 The said Justices... to certify the same Proclamation to the Kings Justices of the Common Pleas. 1651 N. BACON *Cont. Hist. Disc.* xxii. 180 In case of sickness, or other good cause, certified and allowed by the Captain. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 214 Unless the judge shall certify under his hand that the freehold or title of the land came chiefly in question. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 222 The proper officers, comparing every article with its voucher, certified them to be right. 1801 in *Med. Juris.* (1804) XII. 444 This is to certify, that Drs. Marshall and Walker attended at the hospital at Malta, etc. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 120 It was certified by the Court of King's Bench to the Court of Chancery, in a modern case. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 381 The magistrate confidently reversed the previous medical opinion, and certified the man as not insane.

b. *U.S. Banking.* To certify a cheque: see quot. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 July, In lieu of our protective system of 'crossing', there is a process known as 'certifying' a cheque. The teller puts his initials in one corner, thus warranting the genuineness of the instrument and the fact of the drawer having sufficient funds in the hands of the bank to meet it. 1880 [see CERTIFIED].

3. To make (a person) certain or sure (of a matter); to assure, inform certainly; to give (a person) legal or formal attestation (of).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6846 Pilat sent til Tyberius... to certifye hym of his cas. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 175 (HARL. MS.). Was certijfied of the dethe of the cockes. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii. 8 Speake... to the fshyes of the see, and they shal certifie the. 1581 B. RICHE *Farewe. Militarie Prof.* 58 Certifying his mother the truthe which he had learned. 1675 PENNYGILL *Archives* I. 32 These are to Certifie all whom it may concerne. 1765 H. WALPOLLE *Lett.* (1861) IV. 334 The next post will probably certify you of his death. 1797 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 317 As to what is the cause of the incalculable wretchedness of society... I have long felt certified in my own mind.

b. with clause as second object. 1411 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 564, I...sertefynge 30we I was late... a mongre rye worsechepeful folke. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 16 The same sprete certifieth oure sprete that we are the Sonnes of God. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 32, I goe to certifie her Talbot's here. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 237 The Sheriff is to make his return, and certify the Justices, whether the party have sufficient Goods and Chattells. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 56 The following letter certified Cecil that... White was not to inherit all.

c. *refl.* To make oneself certain, inform oneself certainly; to ascertain.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 470 After hee had fully certified himselfe of the riches abovesayd. 1858 MAXWELL *Lett.* in *Life* x. (1882) 308, I hope to certify myself ere long what sort of 'friend's wife' I am to have.

4. *intr.* To make certification; to testify to, vouch for.

1625 BACON *Plantations, Ess.* (Arb.) 531 They will... be Lazie... and spend Victuals, and be quickly weary, and then Certifie over to their Country, to the Discredit of the Plantation.

1829 SOUTHEY in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 49 Those for whom the priests would certify might remain. 1874 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurispr.* liii. (ed. 9) 707 One of the medical men certifying to the insanity of a gentleman.

Hence Certifying *vb.* sh. certification.

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 43 By... certefienge of cheneutynes of londres, it was i-founde.

† *Certionate*, *v.* Obs. [Du Cange has *certionare* 'securum reddere': but the word looks like a mistake for *certiorate*.] = CERTIORATE.

1758 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 522 The partie defendar aucht and suld be warnit of the said continuatoun, and certionat of the last day affixit be vertue thairof.

**Certiorari** (sē'fī,orē'rai). *Law.* [L. *certiorāri* 'to be certified, informed, apprized, shown', which occurs in the original Latin of the words of the writ, 'we, being desirous for certain reasons, that the said record should by you be certified to us'.] A writ, issuing from a superior court, upon the complaint of a party that he has not received justice in an inferior court, or cannot have an impartial trial, by which the records of the cause are called up for trial in the superior court.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 38 By no wryt of error of certiorare. 1642 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* II. 162 Upon what Grounds they issued forth those Certioraries. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Pum.* 16 If one conceive himself wronged in the Hundred... he may by a *certiorari*, or an *accedas ad curiam*, remove it to the King's Bench or Common-Pleas. 1693 CONGREVE *Doub. Dealer* II. iv, I'll firk him with a certiorari. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1707) 9 He talks of nothing but... *replevins, supersedeas's, certiorari's, writs of error*, etc. 1881 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 June

3/4 The Court granted the rule nisi for the removal here by writ of *certiorari*.

**Certiorate** (sē'fiorēt), *v.* [f. L. *certiorā-ro* to certify (= *certioram facere*): see -ATE.] *trans.* To certify, inform authoritatively.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Biiij, We certiorate you... that... you have wrapp'd your selves in a very evil snare. 1820 BYRON in Moore *Life* 442, I... should like to be certiorated of its safety in leaving Venice. 1853 BLACKIE *Mag.* LXXIII. 133 The juveniles... are wont to certiorate mamma when the footstalks are tall enough for turtlets.

† *Certioration*, *Obs.* [noun of action f. L. *certiorāre*: see *prec.* and -ATION.] A making certain or sure; certification.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 21 Fittest to receive the witness and certification of the Spirit. 1680 J. C. Vind. *Oaths* (ed. 2) 3 An oath then is for confirmation, and certification.

**Certitude** (sē'titūd), *a.* [f. *certitudo* certainty, objective or subjective f. late L. *certitudinem* (in S. Gregory, Boethius, etc.), f. L. *certus* certain.]

1. Subjective certainty; the state of being certain or sure of anything; assured conviction of the mind that the facts are so and so; absence of doubt or hesitation; assurance, confidence. (There has been a growing tendency since the time of Hobbes to restrict the word to this sense; which, though not etymologically founded, is practically useful.)

1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 183 Whiche childer... not knowenge their faders in certitude. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A iij, You wolde knowe the tyme, and what certitude I have here off. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess. & Ch.* (1841) 247 An infallible certitude of the understanding in that which it knows to be, or that it shall be. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 350 Moral Certitude Absolute, is that in which the Mind of Man entirely acquiesces, requiring no further Assurance. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Certitude*, is properly a quality of the judgment, importing an adhesion of the mind to the proposition we affirm, or the strength wherewith we adhere to it. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 80 My argument is... that certitude was a habit of mind, that certainty was a quality of propositions. 1880 E. WAITE *Cert. Relig.* 3 The Evangelist distinguishes between what we now term certitude—or the belief of the mind—and certainty, or the solid reality of the fact or truths believed in. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. v. 228 The truths of faith must be held with absolute certitude.

b. A feeling of certainty in a particular case; the opposite of a doubt. With *a* and *pl.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. § 89 To sound the truth of the Electors and Peoples affections, which they found entire, and with that certitude returne. 1657 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxviii. V. 476 Delude themselves with Imaginary Certitudes of Salvation. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 Heaven... wher Desires turn to Fruition, Doubts to Certitudes.

2. Objective certainty. ? *Obs.*

1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley (1780) I. 9 They come that thereof wyl shewe the certitude. 1540 *Pilgr. Tale* 50 in *Thynne's Animadu.* (1865) App. I, For a-mongst an hundreth—this is of certitude. 1656-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180/2 Science... hath Certitude and Stability as being conversant in things certain and stable. 1790 MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 170 It will be very long before political subjects will be reduced to geometric certitude. 1856 P. E. DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 3 We have evidence of the utmost conceivable certitude.

† b. Fixedness, permanency; invariableness. *Obs.* 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mm vj b, Thou sawest neuer certitude in the love of a woman. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 37 That there is an Orithotes or certitude of names among all Nations.

c. Sureness of action, execution, or event; un-failing quality.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 139 The excellency of it [the eye] is knowne in the certitude of the actions. 1607 HOLLAND *Pilgr. II.* 375 That certitude which it hath in effecting any thing. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 A method, how, by a constant and regular certitude, one may express to the eye, etc. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 91 Expressed with masterly certitude. 1886 SWINBURNE in *Athenaeum* 10 July 491 Trust in the certitude of compensatory justice.

† *Cert-money*, *Law.* *Obs.* [Cowell says 'quasi certa moneta'; but *cert* appears to be from *certum letas* or *pro certo letas*, as in the quotations.]

A common fine, paid yearly by the residents and tenants of a manor to the lord or the hundred, *pro certo letas*, for the certain keeping of the Leet.

1607-1672 in Cowell *Interpr.* 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., The Mannor of Hook, in Dorsetshire, pays Cert-money to the Hundred of Egerdon. This in ancient Records is called *Certum Letas*. 1708 in KERSEY; in BAILEY, etc.

*Certs*, *obs.* var. of CERTES.

*Certy*, var. of CERTIE sh.

*Cerule*, *obs.* form of CERUSE.

**Cerule** (sēr'ul), *a.* Also *cer-*. [ad. L. *ceruleus* = *ceruleus* blue: see CERULEAN.] A poetical equivalent of CERULEAN.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 164 A foord Whose cerule streame... Crept under mosse as greene as any goord. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 Pellucid Onyx, cerule Tarqueis. 1757 DYER *Fleece* n. 66 The bark That silently adown the cerule stream Glides with white sails. 1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVI. 165 Those fir-clad hills, so softly pencilled 'gainst the cerule sky!

b. quasi-sh. (in quot. accented *cerule*).

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* iv. 336 The Eternal... Dispersed his pillar through the deep cerule Of heaven.

† *Ceruleal*, *a.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [see -AL.] = next.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 126 They paint themselves from top to toe with a ceruleall colour.

**Cerulean** (sēr'ul'an), *a.* Also *cer-*. [f. L. *ceruleus* dark blue, dark green, applied to the sky, the sea (Mediterranean), but occas. to leaves, fields: cf. Welsh *glas*. In the mod. langs. always taken as deep blue.] Of the colour of the cloudless sky, pure deep blue, azure. Chiefly poetic.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 71 For Painting the best Cerulean or Blew colour in Oyl 1s. 6d. a yard. 1677 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 129 (T.) Mosques and hummums with their cerulean tiles and gilded vanes. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arith.* iv. 83 He spread the pure Cerulean Fields on high. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 284 We... through cerulean billows plough the way. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 545 Her eyes cerulean rolled. 1847 EMERSON *Thoreau's Wks.* (Bohn) I. 487 Within the air's cerulean round.

b. *humorous* = BLUE *a.* 7.

1831 *Cat's Tail* 28 Being cerulean (which so much the ton is).

B. quasi-sh. (ellipt.).

1. Cerulean colour or hue.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 39 Tinctured with a bright cerulean, then with a fine azure. 1835 *New Monthlly Mag.* 299 The sky was clear and of the milky cerulean of chrysoprase.

2. *humorous*. A blue-stocking, a 'blue'.

1821 BYRON *Quian* iv. cviii, O ye, who make the fortunes of all books! Benign Ceruleans of the second sex!

† *Ceruleated*, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ceruleus* + -ATE + -ED.] Made cerulean, coloured blue.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 119 Azure paint wherewith they are ceruleated. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* *Persia* (1685) 385 Cupoloes curiously ceruleated with a feigned Turquoise.

**Cerulein** (sēr'ul'in), **Cerulin** (sēr'ul'in).

Also *cer-*. [f. L. *ceruleus* blue + -IN.] + *a.* An intensely blue substance obtained from indigo. b. A deep blue substance contained in many essential oils, also called azulene.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 281 Cerulin appeared to consist of 1 atom of indigo + 4 atoms of water. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 He gave the name of cerulin, from its blue colour, to the soluble indigo contained in it, and that of ceruleo-sulphates to the salts. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 185 An oily compound of a very deep blue colour called cerulein. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cerulein*, same as Azulene.

**Ceruleo-**, combining form of L. *ceruleus*, in the names of various chemical compounds, as *ceruleo-sulphuric acid*; *ceruleo-lactin*, etc.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 281 Ceruleo-sulphate of Potassa. 1838 Ceruleo-sulphate [see CERULEIN]. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 906 s.v. *Indigo*, A peculiar acid, to which the names of indigo-sulphuric, sulphindigotic, sulphindigic, or ceruleo-sulphuric acid have been applied (WATTS (III. 258) calls this Sulphoceruleic acid). 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, and *Suppl.* 276 *Ceruleolactin*, a hydrated aluminium phosphate... found in botryoidal and reniform masses.

b. *Ceruleo-nasal*: humorous for BLUE-NOSE 2.

1848 O. W. HOLMES *De Santy*, Tell me, O Provincial; speak, Ceruleo-nasal.

† *Ceruleous*, *a.* *Obs.* Also *ceruleous*, 8-ious.

[f. L. *ceruleus* = CERULEAN + -OUS.] = CERULEAN.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 10 A Poet... in a long ceruleous garment. 1632 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 7 The heavens are pure, bright, ceruleous. 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Chem. Princ.* II. 200. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 569 The Pymont Waters excell all... in its bright Ceruleous Lustre.

**Cerulescent** (sēr'ul'sent), *a.* Also *cer-*.

[as if ad. L. *\*cerulescent-em* pr. pple., becoming blue, f. *ceruleus*.] Tending to cerulean.

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cerulescent*, sky blue. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 113 The gelatina-hymenea is cerulescent, then slightly tawny with iodine.

|| **Ceruleum**, *cer-* (sēr'ul'ēm). [neut. of L. *ceruleus*.] (See QUOTE.)

1850 *Times* 28 Dec. 2/a (*Advt.*) *Ceruleum*, a new permanent colour, prepared for the use of artists. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 570 *Ceruleum*, consisting of stannate of protoxide of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime.

**Ceruleic**, *a.* *Chem.* Also *cer-*. [f. L. *ceruleus* blue + -IC.] In *ceruleic acid* (see QUOT.).

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ceruleic acid*, an acid of coffee, by some regarded as an oxidation product of caffeitanic acid.

† *Ceruleo-flo*, *a.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [as if ad. L. *\*ceruleo-flo* = *ceruleus* making blue, f. *ceruleus* blue + -ficus making.] 'Having the power to produce a blue colour' (J.).

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* II. ii. (R.), The several species of rays, as the rubicific, cerulific, and others.

**Cerulin**: see CERULEIN.

† *Cerulous*, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *ceruleus* = *ceruleus* blue + -OUS.] = CERULEOUS.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 44 [Flowers] cerulous or blewish. 1717 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 565 A Cerulous azure Blue.

**Cerumen** (sēr'men). [a. mod. (or ? med.) L.

*cerūmen*, f. L. *cera* wax, or ad. Gr. *κερωμένον* formed of wax. Also mod. F. *cerumen*.] The yellow wax-like secretion in the external canal of the ear. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 25 The Cerumen of the Ears is of a watry Consistence. 1844 DUTTON *Deafness* 87 A pellet of hardened cerumen.

**Ceruminiferous**, *a.* [f. mod. L. *cerūmen*, -inis (see *prec.*) + -FEROUS.] Producing cerumen.

**Ceruminous** (sēr'minəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *cerūmin-* stem of *cerūmen* (see *prec.*) + -OUS.] Of, or of the nature of, cerumen; chiefly in *ceruminous glands*, the glands which secrete the wax of the ear. 1801 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 447 A discharge from

the ceruminous glands. 1834 MASON GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 105 [The discharge] then ceases and is succeeded by a copious ceruminous secretion.

**Ceruse** (sēr'us, sēr'is). Forms: 4, 7 ceruse, 4, 6 ceruse, 6 ceruse, 6-9 cerusse, 7-9 ceruss, (7 cerus), 5- ceruse. [a. F. *ceruse* (Pr. *cerusa*, Sp. *cerusa*, It. *cerussa*), or ad. L. *cerussa* ceruse, according to Vossius perh. for a possible Gr. *κηρούσα* (contr. f. *κηρόσσα*) waxy, f. *κηρός* wax.]

1. A name for WHITE LEAD, a mixture or compound of carbonate and hydrate of lead (usually 2 PbCO<sub>3</sub> + PbH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>); largely used as a white paint, formerly also in medicine for ointments, etc. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 630 Boras, Ceruse [v. r. ceruse], ne oille of Tartre noon. That hym myghte helpen. a 1500 in *E. E. MSS.* (1855) 72 To temper ceruse. 1855 LLOYD *Treas. Health* F. J. Ceruse dropped into thine eyes taketh away the paine and clearth the eyes. 1868 BURTON *Anat. Med.* 11. II. 1. Calen hath taken exceptions at such waters, which run through leaden pipes. for that unctuous ceruse, which causeth dysenteries and fluxes. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 207 A Phial coated within and without with Ceruse, &c. the Calc of Lead. 1808 HENRY *Eph. Chem.* 308 The insolubility of the ceruse in boiling distilled vinegar. 1873 A. W. WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 168 Until a thick crust of ceruse is formed over the surface of the lead.

b. esp. as a paint or cosmetic for the skin: often used vaguely.

1519 HORNMAN *Yngl.* 169 They whyte theyr face, necke, and pappis with cerusse. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i. 'Tis the sun. Hath given some little taint unto the ceruse: You should have used of the white oil I gave you. 1623 MANSINGER *De. Milan* v. ii. Your ladyship looks pale; But I, your doctor, have a ceruse for you. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 23 The artificial ceruse and varnish of the face. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 608 Others make Posies of her Cheeks. . . In which the Lilly, and the Rose, For Indian Lake, and Ceruse goes. 1754 *Commoisseur* No. 5 At Paris the face of every lady you meet is besmeared with unguent, ceruss, and plaister. 1822 BYRON *Yvan* xi. xlviii. Youth, ceruse, Against his heart prefer'd their usual claims. a 1850 MACAULAY *Biog. Johnson* 84 Johnson . . . whose eye-sight was too weak to distinguish ceruse from natural bloom.

2. The native carbonate of lead; = CERUSSITE.

† 3. *Ceruse of antimony*: 'a preparation of the regulus of that mineral, powdered, mixed with spirit of nitre, and distilled in a retort till no more fumes will rise' (Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753).

1602 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xxxviii. 233 A Parcel of his own Ceruss of Antimony. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII.

† **Ceruse**, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To paint (the face) with ceruse. Hence *Cerused ppl. a.*

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. i. I dare tell you to your new ceruz'd [i.e. *folio*, *ceruz'd*], face what I have spoken freely behind your back. 1622 — *Sea Voy.* (T.), What ladies cheek, Though ceruz'd over, comes near it. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* iv. viii. Vermilion this mans guilt, ceruse his fears.

† **Cerussal**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *cerussa*, CERUSE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ceruse.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 120 The distill'd waters in the leaden stills. . . partake of a saturnine cerussal quality.

**Cerussite, cerussite** (sēr'usait). *Min.* [f. L. *cerussa* CERUSE + -ITE. (Named 1845.)] Native carbonate of lead, white lead ore.

1850 DANA *Min.* 498 Cerussite isomorph with aragonite.

1885 ERNI *Min.* 262 Color of cerussite, white.

**Ceruyet, ceruyn**, etc., obs. ff. SERVICE, SERVE.

**Cervaleet**: see CERVELAT.

**Cervanthropy, ceruand-ud**. [f. L. *cervus* stag + Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* man, after *lycanthropy*.]

1839 *Cecil. Mag.* Nov. 4901 It shewed itself by cervanthropy, for he [Acton] fancied himself turned into a stag.

**Cervantic** (sēr'ventik), a. [f. the name of Cervantes, author of Don Quixote.] Characteristic of or resembling the style of Cervantes. So **Cervantist**, a student or admirer of Cervantes.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xii. 48 It was uttered with something of a Cervantic tone. 1882 TRAILL *Sterne* iv. 36 Mr. Shandy is of course the Cervantic centre of the whole. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 665/2 Lockhart was by no means abreast of the Cervantists of his time.

**Cervantite** (sēr'ventait). *Min.* [Named 1856, from *Cervantes* (in Galicia, Spain) + -ITE.] A native tetroxide of antimony (Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), or combination of antimonious and antimonim oxides, called also *Antimony ochre*, found as a crust or powder, or in pale yellow acicular crystals.

1868 in DANA.

**Cervawnte**, obs. f. SERVANT.

|| **Cervelat** (sēr'velat). Also *cervelas*, *cervaleet*. [OF. *cervelat* (mod.F. *cervelas*), a kind of short thick sausage, hence applied to the musical instrument, ad. It. *cervellata* sausage.]

1. (See quotes.)

1708 KERSHY, *Cervelas* (F.), a large kind of sausage. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Cervelas*, *Cervelat* (in Cookery) a large sort of Sausage, eaten cold, or in Slices. 1775 so ASH.

2. (Also *cervaleet*.) A short reed musical instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone.

1864 WEBSTER cites WARREN.

**Cervical** (sēr'vikəl, sēr'vei'kəl), a. *Phys.* [f. L. type *cervicālis* (cf. *cervicālis* bolster), pertaining to the neck, f. *cervix*, -icis; cf. F. *cervical*.]

1. Of or belonging to the cervix or neck.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Whs.* Voc. *Cervical*, belonging to the neck. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 2) 106 They serve for the Passage of the cervical Veins. 1834 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 327 The mesenteric or cervical glands. 1856 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catthn.* 109 A horse's skull with its upper cervical vertebrae.

b. Used in regard to other structures: see CERVIX.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 54 A plug of viscid cervical mucus.

2. as sb. = Cervical nerve, vertebra, etc.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 369 The phrenic nerve is derived from the cervicals. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 2 The cervicals are 7 in number.

**Cervice**, obs. form of SERVICE.

**Cervicide** (sēr'visaid), rare. [ad. med. L. *cervicide*, f. L. *cervus* stag: see -ICIDE.] The killing of a deer.

[Cf. c 1196 W. NOVOBURG *Hist. Rer. Anglie* i. iii. (Rolls) I. 30 [Hen. I.] in publicis animadversionibus cervicidas ab homicidis parum discernbat.] 1864 WEBSTER cites B. TAYLOR.

**Cervico-** (sēr'vei'ko). *Phys.* Assumed combining form of L. *cervix*, -icis neck, as in *cervico-brachial a.*, belonging to the neck and arm; *cervico-brachial a.*, belonging to the brachiae and the neck; *cervico-facial a.*, belonging to the neck and face; *cervico-scapular a.*, belonging to the neck and the shoulder-bone, etc.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 292/1 A branch of the inferior or cervico-facial division. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 402 The Cervico-facial divides into a number of branches. 1872 W. ATKIN *Sci. & Pr. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 354 Cervico-brachial Neuralgia is located among the sensory twigs of the brachial plexus.

**Cervicose** (sēr'veikō's), a. rare-0. [ad. L. *cervicōsus* obstinate, f. *cervix*, -icis neck; see -OSE.] 'Having a hard, strong neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Cerviculate** (sēr'veikūlēt), a. rare-0. [f. L. *cerviculat-*, dim. of *cervix* + -ATE 2.] 'Having a little or a short neck. Also, having a goitre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Cervine** (sēr'vein), a. [ad. L. *cervinus*, f. *cervus*, *cerva* deer. In F. *cervin*.] Of or belonging to deer, or to the family *Cervidae*; of the nature of or resembling deer. Also *absol.* = cervine animal.

1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* VI. 129 The solitary exception in favour of the cervines is at the Easter hunt. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The Nepal stag, and many other varieties of the cervine tribe. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 88 The cervine antler . . . becomes more complex.

b. Of a deep tawny colour (see quot.).

1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* *Cervine*, deep tawny, such as the dark part of a lion's hide.

**Cervise**, obs. form of SERVICE.

**Cervisial**, a. *humorous*. [f. L. *cervisia* (*cervisia*) beer + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to beer.

17. *Much Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1846) IV. 428 Cervisial coctor's viduate dame. 1862 Temple Bar IV. 472 Differences . . . anent sundry cervisial shortcomings between her husband and the vexed landlord of the Blue Posts.

|| **Cervix** (sēr'veiks). *Phys.* [L.] The neck, esp. the back part of the neck. Hence applied to a similar part in various organs, as the neck of the womb (*cervix uteri*), of the bladder (*cervix vesicæ*), of the thigh-bone (*cervix femoris*), and of a tooth (*cervix dentis*, 'the line of junction between the crown and the fang').

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 278 The *Cervix* of the *Os Femoris* has a great many large Holes. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 387/1 The *Cervix* of the bladder is of a compressed conical form. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 78.

**Cervyce, cervyce**, obs. ff. SERVICE.

† **Cervylle**, v. Obs.-0 [cf. OF. *escerveler*, f. *cervelle* the brains.] To remove or knock out the brains; hence **Cervyller**, one who does this.

1843 *Cath. Angl.* 57 To *Cervylle*, *escervellere*. *Ibid.* A *Cervyller*, *escervellator*.

**Ceryl** (sēr'il). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κηρός* wax + -YL.] The hypothetic radical (C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>56</sub>) of *Ceryl* or *Ceretyl alcohol* or *cerotin*, C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>56</sub>O, a white solid waxy substance, melting at 79°C., obtained from *ceryl* cerotate or Chinese wax. Hence **Cerylene** [see -ENE], the same as CEROTENE (C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>54</sub>); **Cerylic a.**, of *ceryl*.

1873 WATTS *Formes Chem.* 610 *Ceryl Alcohol* is obtained from Chinese wax. . . This wax consists mainly of *ceryl* cerotate. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 303 *Ceryl* cerotate . . . yields *ceric acid* and *cerylene* by dry distillation. 1879 — *Dict. Chem.* I. 838 A solution of cerotate of potassium is obtained holding *cerylic alcohol* in suspension. The hydrate of *ceryl* . . . forms a waxy substance melting at 79°C.

**Cerymony, -moyn**, etc., obs. ff. CERMONY.

**Ceryn, Ceryows**, obs. ff. SEAR, SERIOUS.

**Cesar, -ean**, etc.: see CÆ-

**Cesare** (sēr'zār). *Logic.* [med.L.] A mnemonic term for the first mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the minor a universal affirmative.

1858 FRANKLIN *Lawyers Log.* 105 b. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. I. 434 In the Second Figure the first mood is Cesare, of which the formula is:—No P is M; But all S are M; Therefore, no S is P.

**Cesare**, obs. f. SICER, strong drink.

**Cesarowitz**, var. of CZAROWITZ.

**Cesse, cesse**, obs. ff. of CHASE.

**Ceserera**, var. of SISERARA, a hard blow.

† **Cesil**. Obs. Some kind of fur.

1492 *Will of Bonne* (Somerset Ho.) Gowne . . . furrid w<sup>t</sup> Cesill wombes.

**Cesment**, var. of CESSMENT, Obs.

† **Cesolfa**. Obs. [f. C, sol, fa, names of musical notes: cf. *Effant*.] The name of a musical note, the treble C, which was sol of the 6th hexachord and fa of the 7th. Cf. A RE.

a 1325 *Old Eng. Song in Rel. Ant.* I. 291 The song of the cesolfa dos me syken sare.

**Cesone**, obs. form of SEASON, SEISIN.

† **Cespitate**. Obs. rare-0. [ad. med.L. *cespitare* to stumble, 'said esp. of a horse' (Du Cange); f. L. *cespit-em* turf.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Cespitate*, to stumble. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cespitate*, to stumble, as it were to hit ones foot against a Turf.

† **Cespitation**. Obs. [f. as prec.; see -ATION.] Stumbling; sudden stoppage in a course.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive Wind.* (1655) 1 Mr. Cottons clear cespitation on the threshold. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Ps. xxiii. 3 Wherein I may walk . . . without cessation or cespitation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 128 An instantaneous Asthma, together with a cespitation of the animal Spirits.

**Cespitious** (sēspiti'jes), a. [f. L. *cespiti-* made of turf + -OUS.] Made of turf, turfen.

17. GOUGH (T.) Height and breadth of the cespitious ramparts. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. i. 33 It is called a cespitious wall. 1880 — *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 50 Redoubts or bastions, called 'cespitious', as made out of the materials available on the spot.

**Cespitose** (sēspitō's), a. Also CÆSPITOSE, q.v. Turfy, growing in dense tufts or clumps.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Botany* s.v. *Cespitosa planta*, A cespitose or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 Cespitose: branches short, erect, thick. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 71 Crowded cespitose clumps. 1882 VINCS *Sachs' Bot.* 380 Small cespitose Mosses which are very leafy and much branched.

**Cespito so-, cespito so-**, combining f. of prec. = in a cespitose manner, cespitose and —.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 470 Arborescent or cespitoso-arborescent. *Ibid.* 452 Between the proper cespitose Madre-pores, and the cespitoso-arborescent. *Ibid.* 325 Cespitoso-hemispherical. *Ibid.* 504 Cespitoso-ramose.

**Cespitous** (sēspitēs), a. [f. L. *cespit-em* turf + -OUS: cf. mod.F. *cespiteux*, -euse in same sense.] Turfy, cæspitose.

1832 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

**Cess** (ses), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also Sess(ē). [The etymological spelling is Sess, aphetic f. *ASSESS* sb. in same sense: the spelling *cess*, due app. to mistaken notion of the etymology, has been more or less established in some senses.]

1. An assessment, tax, or levy: in various spec. applications.

a. A rate levied by local authority and for local purposes. Now superseded in general English use by *rate*, but frequent *dial.*; in Ireland it is still the official term. *Church cess*: see quot. 1868.

1531 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 1 Diners and sundry Cesses, Scots, and Taxes. 1580 NORTH *Plutarck* (1676) 73 To appoint . . . what time the Sess should continue. 1642 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 104 Received more for a cess of 2d. pound, 19s. 1d. ob. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) 19 Unless when the parish cess was gathered. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 374 A cess or permanent composition for every plough-land. 1847 BARRAM *Inglol. Leg.* (1877) 206 There's the rent and the rates and the sasses. 1852 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. ix. 35 The Tories were disposed to uphold the dues of the Church, even to the last penny of Church-cess. 1863 *Possibil. Creation* 93 We have our world lit up regularly without any lamp cess being levied. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 3/4 The Act of the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 37 . . . abolished . . . the church vestry cess, as church rates in Ireland were then called. 1877 *Holmness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cess*, a parochial or municipal rate.

b. *Scotland*. The land tax.

1662 *Sc. Acts* (1820) VII. 409 Act in favour of [the Earls of Queensberry and Annandale] for payment of a moneths Cesse advanced by them for the Shire of Dumfries. 1678 *Ibid.* VIII. 221. 1701 J. LAW *Comm. Trade* 133 All extraordinary taxes as cess, pole, hearth-money, and such like grievous and unequal duties. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3824/2 An Act [Scotland] for a Supply of Ten Months and half's Cess upon Land-Rents, received the Royal Assent. c 1706 in *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 388 From paying us our Darien Costs, By laying on cess, and new imposts. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 2 Their respective proportions of His Majesty's cess or land tax.

c. *India*. A tax levied for a specific object; often with prefixed word defining the object.

1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 309 With regard to the cesses or arbitrary taxes. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* 133 Various taxes and cesses, some falling directly on the land, and others more or less circuitously affecting the cultivator. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 584 Imposing additional taxes . . . such as the road cess, the irrigation cess, the public works cess, and the education cess.

† 2. *Ireland*. The obligation to supply the soldiers and the household of the lord deputy with provisions at prices 'assessed' or fixed by govern-

ment; hence loosely used for military exactions generally. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1571 CAMPTON *Hist. Ireland* II. x. (1633) 126 With sesse and souldiers. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 144/2 Cesse is . . a prerogative of the prince, to impose upon the countie a certaine proportion of all kind of vittels for men and horse, to be delivred at a reasonable price called the queen's price, to all and euerie such souldiers as she is contented to be at charge withall, and so much as is thought competent for the lord deputies house. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 56. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1787) 20 By their continual cess and extortion [p. 159 ses of soldiers]. 1628 tr. *Candens Hist. Ellis* II. (1688) 219 Cess. . . is an Exaction of Vittels at a certain Rate or Price . . for the Maintenance of the Lord Deputie's Household and Garrison-souldiers. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Cesse or cease in Ireland. . . for soldiers in garrison.

† 3. Assessment, valuation, estimation. In phrase out of all cesse. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epit.* 49 This . . ouerthroweth the puritans out of all cesse. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 8 The poore Iade is wrung in the withers, out of all cesse.

4. Comb., as cess-gatherer, -payer; cess-tax = 2. 1877 E. PEACOCK N.-W. *Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Cess-gatherer, one who gathers a local tax. 'John Lockwood, the cess-gatherer's been for the Court o' Sewers rate.' 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 135 (*Ireland*) The associated cess-payers are not chosen by election. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 180 Renwick was brought to trial for teaching that it was unlawful to pay the cess-tax.

† CESS, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* = DECEASE, q.v.

1419 *Will of Thomas* (Somerset Ho.) After be cesse of her.

† CESS, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [var. of CEASE: cf. CESS v.<sup>2</sup>] 1. Cessation, interruption.

1703 DE FOE *Orig. Power People* Misc. 135 If Power at any time meets with a Cess, if Government and Thrones become Vacant, to this Original all Power . . returns.

2. = CESSER 3.

1689 *Proposals in 7th Coll. Papers Pres. Junction of Affairs* 1 This is a Cess of that nature that requires a Judgment to be made upon it.

† CESS, sb.<sup>4</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. A peat-bog; also a piece of peat, a turf.

1565 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 308 Y<sup>e</sup> deepe Lowe sponge mosses yett remembrance keepe Of Noah's flood: on numbers infinite Of firre trees swaines doe in their cesses light.

1847 *Fruit. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 100 This substance . . is dug and dried into small sods called 'turfs' or 'cesses' for fuel.

2. 'A space of ground lying between a drain or river and the foot of its bank' (E. Peacock N.-W. *Linc. Gloss.*, E. D. S.); a haugh. b. 'The foreshore of a drain or river' (*Ibid.*).

1874 *Ancholine Navigation Notice* in E. Peacock N.-W. *Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The occupiers of the land adjoining the cesses of the Navigation . . are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon.

CESS (ses), sb.<sup>5</sup> *Anglo-Irish*. [? for success, or from CESS<sup>1</sup> sense 2.] In phrase bad cess to = 'bad luck to, evil befall'.

1859 *Punch* 17 Dec. Carlisle and Russell—bad cess to their clan! 1860 *LOVER Leg. & Stories* (ed. 10) 313 Bad cess to you, can't you say what you're bid.

† CESS (ses), v.<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5-8 SESS, 6 ceasse, ceasse. [Etymologically spelt SESS, apocritic f. ASSESS; see CESS sb.<sup>1</sup>.]

1. *trans.* To determine the amount of (a tax, fine, or contribution; also of rent, and the prices at which articles are to be sold); = ASSESS v. 1.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccxxxvii. 663 As soone as the kyng was departed fro Paris, the commons rose in harnesse, and slew all those that had ceased the aydes. 1532-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 5 The same rates and prices to be named and ceased by them and euerie of them by their discrecions. c1590 in *Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 74 Compelling the tenant to pay him new rent & what he cesseth. c1623 *Social Condit. People Angley* (1860) 21 In some parts of the countrey, this mite was never ceased; in other parts it was ceased, but never leaved. 1764 R. BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 73 To sess, tax, and limit upon every such obstinate person, what sum the said person shall pay weekly.

2. To impose (taxation, a fine, etc.) upon (a person or community); = ASSESS v. 2.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* iv. Suche fynes and amerciamentis as upon them shalbe cessid. 1612 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 171 Diverse fynes and amerciamentis ceased upon him in Mr. Maior's Court.

3. *Ireland.* To impose (soldiers) upon a community who are to support them at a fixed rate:

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1787) 142 There was no means to maintain the army but by cessing the soldiers upon the subject, as the Irish were wont to impose their bonaught. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. xvii. 178 None . . shall cosher, lodge, or cess themselves upon the inhabitants.

4. To subject (a person, community, or property) to a contribution, tax, or fine; to rate, to tax; = ASSESS v. 3. Also (*Ireland*) To subject to military exactions or requisitions; cf. CESS sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.

1494 FABYAN VII. 344 He prysonyd theym, and after sessyd theym at greuousse fynys. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. ci. 121 Yf I wolde sore cease you, ye shulde pay me xxx. or xl. M. scutes. *Ibid.* I. cccxxxvii. 664 With their owne good wylls they ceased themselves to paye wekely a tenne thousande florence. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii. A man of two thousand a-year is not cess'd at so many weapons as he has on. 1652 T. MAY *Old Couple in Dodsley* (1780) X. 504, I shall be . . sess'd More to the poor. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* II. 21 If he did not come at all, then he was cess'd for all the Lands he held. 1856

FRONDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. (L.) The English garrisons ceased and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin.

5. To estimate officially the taxable value of (property, land, etc.); to rate; = ASSESS v. 4.

1598 STOW *Surv.* xv. (1603) 130 To the fifteene it is cess'd at foure pound ten shillings.

† CESS, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 6 sese. [Variant of CEASE v.; after special senses of OF. *cesser*.]

1. *intr.* To cease to perform a legal duty: cf. CESSAVIT.

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 374 (1642) 162 If there bee Lord Mesne and Tenant and the Tenant doth cesse. *Ibid.* § 389. 168 If. the Tenant take a wife and afterwards cesseth. 1676 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Cessor*, Where it is said the Tenant cesseth . . the Tenant cesseth to do what he ought. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. vi. 253 If a Tenant ceased to pay his Rent for two Years.

2. *trans.* To cede, give up, surrender.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccii. 259 They [are] to transport, cesse, and leaue eche kyng to other perpetually, al the right that they ought to haue in all these sayd thynges. *Ibid.* 258 We transport and sese all the right that we might haue in any of these thynges.

† Cessant, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cessant-em*, pr. pple. of *cessare* to CEASE.] That ceases to act; characterized by cessation or intermission. Hence Cessantly *adv.*, intermittently, at intervals.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* Ep. Ded., Such a way as renders even this cessant state in some sort active. 1701 HOWE *Ocean. Conformity* Wks. (1834) 183/2 As the cessant or diminished weight of such reasons shall allow. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 44, I personally knew a Gentleman . . who cessantly winked with one Eye.

† Cessate, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cessat*, ppl. stem of *cessare* to CEASE.] *trans.* To make to cease; to put an end to.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 33 That Variety of Barbarous Nations, their taking Rome, Cessating the Western Empire.

CESSATION (ses'z[ən]). [ad. L. *cessation-em*, n. of action f. *cessare* to CEASE. Practically treated as n. of action from Eng. *cease*; see -ATION.]

1. Ceasing, discontinuance, stoppage; either permanent or temporary.

a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* 107 Withouthe cessation They crye. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 985 The Cessation of the Oracles. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 The Cessation of trafficke with the Mahometans. 1628 LC GRAYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 128 These are, as they were cessations from Armes, with which sometimes wee doe beguile our common griefs.

1641 BAKER *Chron. Hen. VI* an. 1450 (R.) Jack Cade affirming no cessation of arms, unless the King in person would hear the grievances of the subject. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 387 A long cessation of discourse ensu'd. 1748 ANSON *Voyage* III. i. 301 The cessation of the storm. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 182 Cessation from work in all the schools.

† b. ellipt. = Cessation of or from arms (see in prec.): suspension of hostilities; armistice, truce: also in comb. as *cessation-breaker*. *Obs.*

1645 *King's Cab. Opened in Select. Harleian Misc.* (1793) 353 The eminent inevitable necessity, which caused me to make the Irish cessation. 1653 HOTCROFT *Procopius* II. 46 They gave Hostages for observing the Cessation. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 285 To join with general Preston for suppressing and reducing the cessation-breakers. 1755 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 479 After the cessation for that county [Cheshire] and Lancashire had been annulled.

† 2. A ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 272 On Mihelmesse day, the Kyng . . red the Act of his Cessation before these lordis. 1640 BR. HALL *Epist.* II. § 12 If any Bishop . . shall there keep him against this decreed Cessation, Let him . . be barred from Communion.

† 3. Desistence from action; inactivity, idleness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 576 They accuse my cessation, when as all the world was convicted of too much doing. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.*, Cessation, rest, idleness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 109 The spent Earth may gather heart again; And, better'd by Cessation, bear the Grain.

† Cessavit (ses'z-vit). [Lat. 3rd sing. perf. of *cessare* = CEASE v., CESS v.<sup>2</sup> 1.] A writ so called, originating in Stat. 6 Edw. I. and abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV. (See quot. and cf. CESS v.<sup>2</sup>, CESSER.)

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 389 The Lord bringeth a Cessavit and doth recover. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 50. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 232 The writ of cessavit: which lies, by the statutes of Gloucester . . and of Westm. a . . when a man who holds lands of a lord by rent or other services, neglects or ceases to perform his services for two years together. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., If the lord distrains pending the writ of cessavit against his tenant, the writ shall abate.

CESSO, obs. form of CEASE, SEISE.

CESSMENT, var. of CESSMENT. *Obs.*

CESSER (ses'z). Also 6 ceasser, 6, 9 (incorrectly) cessor. [a. F. *cesser* to cease; the infin. being used subst. as in *trouver, misnomer*.]

1. *Law.* Ceasing (of a tenant) to pay rent, or perform legal duties, for the space of two years.

1521 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. ccciv. (1638) 122 The sufferance of the Abbot ought may disherit the house, as by his cesser. 1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 389 (1642) 168 The cessor doth not lie in any act done by the husband. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* IV. 42 The Lord may enter for the Cesser of his Tenant. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 21 Upon a Cesser in the king's case, no receipt for two years together would make it good or hinder the estate from being avoided.

2. A coming to an end; cessation, termination.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Cessure, or cesser, ceasing,

giving over; or departing from. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 412 If a proviso for cesser of the term should not be inserted in the deed by which it is created. 1883 J. PAYNE 1007 *Nis.* III. 172 Wherefore it is God's gift to thee, for the cesser of thine ill fortune. 1884 LO. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 481 There is a condition in the charter-party providing for a cesser of the liability of the charterers as soon as the cargo is on board.

† 3. Vacation of office, abdication; = CESSION 2.

1689 *Proposals in 7th Coll. Papers Pres. Junction. Aff.* 1 This seems to be a Cesser of this Government, and may amount to as much as if he had died. 1689 *Cousid. Succession & Alleg.* 6 To comprehend all kinds of Cesser from the Government, whether by Death or otherwise.

Cesser, var. of CESSOR, SESSOR.

[Cesshery, error for COSHERY.]

c1580 J. HOOKER *Str P. Carve in Archaeol.* XXVIII. 134 Cessheries and cesses, and suche other Ireshe costumes.]

† Cessibility. *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being cessible; yieldingness.

1645 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 92 If the subject stricken be of a proportionate cessibility, it seemeth to dull and deaden the stroke. 1658 R. WHITT tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 27 The density, and figure, of the descending body acting upon the cessibility of the medium.

† Cessible, a. *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. *\*cessibilis*, f. *cess-us*, pa. pple. of *cedere* to yield; see -IBLE. Cf. 16th c. F. *cessible* 'that may be given up'.] Yielding; ready to yield or give way.

1645 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* ix. (1658) 93 If the parts of the stricken body be so easily cessible, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body.

CESSING (ses'ing), vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. CESS v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING 1.] The levying of a cess; rating.

1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 50 Finings and cessings for causes for which there are no warrants.

† Cessing, vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [f. CESS v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING 1.]

1. The ceasing to perform legal duties; = CESSER 1.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 498 The Lord, after such a Cessing, ought . . to seeke . . whether any distress may be found upon the Tenement, or No. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 175 By this word Gavellet the Lord shall have the land for the cessing of the Tenant.

2. Cession, surrender, abdication.

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 328 The peple wounded of the cessing and resyngnyng of pope felix to nycholas.

3. Stopping, stoppage.

1511 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Preamb., Oure seid holye Fader . . for the cessyng of the seid Scisme and errors hath . . sent for ayde . . into oure seid Sovereign Lorde.

|| Cessio bonorum (L. 'cession of goods') = CESSION 3 b: in *St. Law*, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors.

*Sc. Newspor.* (headings) Bankruptcies and Cessio Bonorum.

CESSION (se's[ən]). [a. F. *cession*, ad. L. *cessio-em*, f. *cessus*, pa. pple. of *cedere* to yield.]

† 1. The action of giving way or yielding: a. to physical force or pressure. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 They both [Flame and Air] have quickness of Motion, and facility of Cession, much alike. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 36 It is the equal pressure of the Air on all sides upon the Bodies that are in it, which causes the easie Cession of its parts. 1693 TYRRELL *Law of Nat.* 52 That Cession or giving place to each other, which is so necessary for the performance of their motions.

† b. to moral force, persuasion, or temptation.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 50 Certaine cessions of the godly, who yielded even to the very doing of certain things imposed on them. 1612 BACON *Vain-glory*, *Ess.* (Arb.) 464 Excusations, cessions, modesty it selfe well gouerned, are but arts of ostentation.

† 2. The vacating of an office either by retirement or death; a ceasing to hold office. *Obs.*

1608 BR. J. KING *Serm. S. Mary's Oxf.* 5 There are two persons, David and Salomon, and accordingly two partes, first the cession or decrease of the office, secondly the succession and supply of the other. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 65 By the Cession of many little Princes, these Petty Kingdoms were united, and greater Monarchies created. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettwell* I. ix. 31 The Fellowship, vacant by the Cession of Mr. John Radcliffe. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1742) II. 408 The cession was in consequence of his [God's] own declaration to Samuel.

b. *Eccles. Law.* 'One manner of vacating or voiding an ecclesiastical benefice'; see quots.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 50 When an Ecclesiastical person is created Bishop, or when a Parson of a Parsonage taketh another Benefice without dispensation or otherwise not qualified. . . their first Benefices are . . said to become void by cession. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Cession, in the case of bishops does not take place till consecration.

3. The action of ceding, or surrendering to another, rights, property or anything to which one has a title or claim; also giving up anything in compliance with a demand; concession.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 67 Cessyone, cessio. c 1600 SWIN-BURN *Sponsals* (1686) 179 Who . . hath no direct action . . without Cession, or grant first made by the Proctor. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1833) III. 106 Not . . that you had personally made any cession of the rights of your house. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 458 They will make great cessions to the people, rather than small ones to the parliament. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* III. vi. (1866) II. 858 If notice of abandonment have been duly given, a deed of cession, or formal transfer, is unnecessary. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 238 Notwithstanding his former cession of his rights.



b. *Civil Law*. The voluntary surrender by a debtor of all his effects to his creditors. (*L. cessio bonorum*.)

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 429 The manner of Cedere bonis, or to make cession of goods, is verie hainous, and of wonderful disgrace. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Cession originally carried with it a mark of infamy, and obliged the person to wear a green cap or bonnet. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 473, I mean the law of cession, introduced by the christian emperors; whereby if a debtor ceded, or yielded up, all his fortune to his creditors, he was secured from being dragged to a gaol.

c. The ceding, giving up, or 'handing over' of a portion of territory to another ruler or state. Sometimes *conced.* a portion of territory surrendered. 1678 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Treasurer*, Sept. (R.) To write . . . about the . . . cession of Maestricht. 1779 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 207 Content to make a cession of the islands to Alexander III. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 624 The troops which are hereafter to occupy the Marhatta cessions to the southward. 1864 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. III. 434 All treaties for any cession or exchange of territory must be ratified by the Legislature. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 9 We reluctantly consented to accept the cession of the Fiji Islands.

† Misused for CESSATION.

c1800 K. WHITE *Rev.* (1837) 407 A golden age and its cession.

† Cessionaire. [*F.*, *f. cession* = prec.] = next 2.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb. The party interested, his successors, cessionaires, or legal representatives.

Cessionary (se'shən-ārē). [*ad. med.L. cessionarius*, *f. L. cessio* (*bonorum*) yielding up of goods: see -ARY.]

† 1. A bankrupt who makes *cessio bonorum*. *Obs.*

1611 CORGIE, *Cessionnaire*, a cessionaire; one that abandons, or gives up his goods . . . who though hee lootheth his credit thereby, yet is hee not held so base as a bankrupt. 1634 SHERWOOD, A cessionaire Bankerout, which renounceth his goods in open court, *cessionaire*. [Similarly in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts. as *adj.*] 1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 111 The last Creditor is asked whether he will substitute, or put himself in the place of the Cessionary.

2. One to whom an assignment has been legally made; an assignee.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 342 He who grants the assignation is called the cedent, and he who receives it, the assignee or cessionary. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 220 The right passes . . . from the cedent to the cessionary. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* II. § 35 The cessionary becomes heir just as if the inheritance had devolved upon him by operation of law.

† Cessioner. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-7 -ar, -are. [*f. as prec.*] The person to whom a cession of property is legally made; an assignee; = CESSIONARY.

1491 *Acta Domin. Audit.* 158 (Jam.) As Cessionare and assignay to Schir Andrew Purves. 1565 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 26 (Jam.) His assignay, cessionar & donatour. 1622 Z. Boyd in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/1 My lawful cessioners and assigneyes.

† Cessive, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. cess-* ppl. stem of *cadere* to yield + -IVE.] Of a yielding quality.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Gloss.* III. p. 1. x. 168 Softness by Sulphur is Cessive, but Softness by Argentive is Extensive.

† Cessment. *Obs.* Also 6 *cessm-*, 7 *ceas-*, *ceasement*. [*var. spelling of* *SESSMENT*, *aphetic f. ASSESSMENT*.] = ASSESSMENT.

c 1540-1660 [see *SESSMENT*]. 1544 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item received a cessment for mending the leades, xlijs. vjd. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cessment*, tribute.

1622 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. xlii. 113 The Tholousans . . . made a great cessment of money, which was gathered and leuted, but with great difficultie. 1635 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 97 A cessment of sex pennis a pound. 1645 *Martin's Echo* in *Prynne Discov. New Blazing-Stars* 44 Is it not you that pay all the Taxes, Cessments, and oppressions whatsoever. 1721-33 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* II. i. ii. 261 To put their said order and cessment in writing.

† Cessor. *Obs.* Also 6 -ar, -er. [*f. CESS v.1* + -ER, -OR.] One who determines the amount of a cess; = ASSESSOR 3 a.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Censor*, a cessor; one that valueth or mustreth. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong Censeur*, a Cesser. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 221 The Sessors of the People. 1596 SPENSER *State Ireh.* 505 The corruption of victuallers, cessors and purveyors.

Cessor<sup>2</sup> (se'sp-ār, -ar). *Law.* [*f. CESS v.2* + -OR.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cessor*, in law, one dilatory, and delinquent in his duty or service, and is liable to have the writ *Cessavit* brought against him. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* *Cessor*, *error*, *f. CESSER*.

Cesspipe (se'spīp). [*f. cess* in *CESSPOOL* + *PIPE*.] A pipe for carrying off the overflow from cess-pools, sinks, or drains.

Cesspit (se'spīt). [*f. as prec.* + *PIT*.] = A pit for the reception of night-soil and refuse; a midden.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 440 The deep cesspool system is bad enough, but the middens or cesspits of the cotton districts are a very great deal worse. 1884 *Law Times Reports* 19 Apr. 230/2 The defendant, owning one well, began to use it as a cesspit. 1889 *Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, A sum . . . flung yearly into the cesspit of this single vice!

Cesspool (se'spīl). Forms: 7 *cest-*, 9 *sus-*, *seas-*, 8- *cesspool*. [*Of uncertain derivation.*

least that it has at some time been associated by popular etymology with that word. Prof. Skeat compares the form *suspool* with the dial. words *suss* 'hogwash', *soss* 'anything dirty or muddy' (Halliwell); others have proposed derivation from *Cess sb.1* bog. More suitable is that from *it. cesso* privy (—*L. secessus* place of retirement, privy, drain), esp. as this is also commonly used for *cessino* the solid contents of the *cesso*, 'materie grosse che si cavano dalle cloache delle case, che servano per ingrasso dei terreni' (La Crusca). The spelling *sess-pool* taken with the essential meaning of a 'pool for the retention of sediment', might indicate connexion with *L. sedere*, *sess-um* in sense 'to sink, settle down'. But all these are merely suggestions, calling for further evidence.]

1. A small well or excavation made in the bottom of a drain, under a grating, to collect and retain the sand or gravel carried by the stream.

[1853 in *Bacon Annals of Ipswich* (1884) Cesperralle to be made for stopping of filthe by the brooke.]

1691 *Act Common Council Lond.* 27 Oct. P. 5. 18 A Fall or Cestpool of convenient bigness shall be made . . . to every Grate of the Common Sewer . . . to receive the Sand or Gravel coming to the same, so to prevent the choking thereof. 1823 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 592/2 *Sesspool*, or *Cesspool*, a deep hole or well, under the mouth of a drain, for the reception of sediment, etc., by which the drain might be choked.

2. A well sunk to receive the soil from a water-closet, kitchen sink, etc.: properly one which retains the solid matter, and allows the liquid to escape.

It is sometimes built dry, so that the water escapes by percolation through the joints of the stone or brickwork into the surrounding soil, or it is built in mortar, and a drain formed to carry off the surplus water from near the top of it. (Gwilt.)

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 364 We estimated the fall of the drain, from the eastern sink . . . to its termination in the cess-pool . . . at two feet. 1815 T. FOSTER *Atmospheric Phenom.* (ed. 2) 150 The smell of drains and suspools. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Loke* (1876) 11 The horrible stench of the cesspools. 1860 PRINCE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 98 [It will] render harmless the most offensive cesspool or drain.

b. (See *quot.*)

1871 *Daily News* 16 Dec. In Yorkshire effluvia-traps are frequently called cess-pools. 1883 PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 6) x. 367 The common Mason's or dip-trap and the notorious D trap both of which are simply cess-pools.

3. *fig.* (*f. sink*, *common sewer*, etc.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. i. (L.) The cesspool of agio, now in a time of paper money, works with a vivacity unexampled. 1864 *Sec. Sit. Rev.* 52 Australia refuses again to be made a moral cesspool for England. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 Seneca . . . speaks of Rome as a cesspool of iniquity.

Hence *Cesspoolage* [*cf. drainage, sewerage*].

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) II. 491 (Hoppe) Two modes of removing the wet refuse of the Metropolis. . . sewerage and . . . cesspoolage. By the system of cesspoolage the wet refuse of a household is collected in an adjacent tank, and, when the reservoir is full, the contents are removed to some other part.

† Cessure. *Obs. rare.* [*f. CESS v.2* + -URE.]

a. Cessation, end. b. = CESSER.

1607 W. S. PURITAN 1. (L.) Since the cessure of the wars, I have spent a hundred crowns out of purse. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Cessavit*, In other cases the heir may not bring this writ for cessure in the time of his ancestor.

Cessyone, *obs. form of* SESSION.

Cest, ceste. [*a. F. ceste*, *ad. L. cestus*.] = CESTUS<sup>1</sup>.

1527 HANMER *Anc. Ecll. Hist.* (1619) 170 Of Cestes or Wedding Girdles. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Magnif.* 949 And they breast Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous cest. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 203 Mercury. Whips me away her amorous cest. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cest*, a Marriage Girdle. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Character*, To whom prepar'd and bath'd in heaven, The cest of amplest power is given. 1842 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXVI. 80 The Graces' charm-conferring cest seems bound around her flower-tipp'd breast.

† Ceste. *Obs.* [*a. F. ceste*.] = CESTUS<sup>2</sup>.

1616 HOLYDAY *Peristis* 321 They did array their arms and hands with the cestes, which were made of the hide of the buffle. . . fill'd with lead within.

Cestern(e, *obs. form of* CISTERN.

† Cestes. *Obs. rare*—1. The game of chess.

1578 FLORIO *First Fruits* 8, I can play at Cardes, at Dyse, at Tables, at Cestes [i.e. *scacchi*].

Cestoid (se'stoid), *a. and sb.* Also *cestode*. [*mod. f. L. cest-us* (see CESTUS<sup>1</sup>) + -OID. Cf. *F. cestode*, and *mod. L. Cestodea*, given to an order of Entozoa by Zeder in 1808.]

A. *adj.* Ribbon-like: a term applied to certain intestinal worms, as the tape-worm.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 137/1 The ovaries in the most simple of the Cestoid worms . . . are situated in the centre of each joint. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 196 Cestoid parasites are not common amongst reptiles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 137 The cestode many-jointed tapeworms.

B. *sb.* A worm of this kind. Also *attrib.* The *mod. L. Cestodea* is sometimes used as plural.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 461/2 The Cestoid order of Entozoa. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 271/2 All these cestodes are complete animals. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 252 Not being developed except in the cestoid stage. 1876 BENEDET *Anim. Parasites* 90 Different Cestodea, or tape-worms.

† Ceston. *Obs.* [= *F. ceston* in same sense; deriv. of *cesta*, CESTUS<sup>1</sup>.] = CESTUS<sup>1</sup>.

1883 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 119 Venus . . . Posthaste to haue God Vulcan's ayde, Solde him her Gemmes, and Ceston therewithall. 1884 FÉLIX *Arraignm.* Paris III. vi, *Mercurius*. Venus, give me your pledge. *Venus*. My ceston, or my

fan, or both? c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. 181. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace*, Clitherea's ceston, which All with temptation doth bewitch.

† Cestracion (sestrā'shən). *Zool.* [*mod. L.*, invented by Cuvier; cf. Gr. *κέστρος* name of a kind of fish, also *κέστρος* sharpness, and *κήλη* point.] A kind of shark now peculiar to Australia; the Porl Jackson shark. It has sharp teeth in front, and flat pavement-like teeth behind, and has a spine in front of each dorsal fin.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 320 Shark-like genera resembling the cestracion of Australian seas.

Cestraciont (sestrā'shənt), *sb. and a. Zool.* [*f. prec.*: cf. *anodon*, -ont, etc.] Belonging to the family of fishes of which the Cestracion is the representative. Used also as *sb.*

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 589 The teeth . . . not so much flattened as those of the Cestracionts. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 276 The Cestracion family of sharks. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xiv. 230 Many of the Placoids are Cestraciont fish.

† Cestred, se'stred, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [*Cf. OE. peostrod, ME. pestred* darkened: see THISTLER.] Obscured, made dark.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii[iv]. 20 Ful-filled er bai ba Pat se'stred er [Valg. *obscurat* *sunt*] in mirkenes Of erthe. *Ibid.* cxxxviii[ix]. 12 For mirkenesses, alle pat be, Noght cestred sal be [non *obscurabitur*] fra be.

Cestren, -on, *obs. ff.* CISTERN.

Cestrian (se'striān), *a.* [*f. Cester, Ceaster*, OE. forms of *Chester* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the city of Chester or to Cheshire.

1703 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling*, A Cargo of famed Cestrian Cheese. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xviii, Holy Dee Through Cestrian pastures rolls his tamer stream.

† Cestrin. *Obs.* [*F. cestrin* 'a kind of yellow stone whereof beads are made' (Cotgr. 1611).]

The original of the passage in Rabelais does not speak of it as a stone, and French writers have suggested that it may have been the resin of the Socotrine aloe, *med. L. aloes cicatrina*.]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxi, Her Patenotres . . . made of a kind of yellow stone called Cestrin.

† Cestuan, *a. Obs.* [*f. CESTU-S* 2 + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a boxer's cestus.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 2/1 To prevent Cestuan Knocks and Bruises.

† Cestui (se'stūi). Also 6-8 *cestuy*, *pl. oestuis*. [*AF., OF. cestui* (demonstr. pron.) that person, orig. only accusative (nom. *cest*):—late *L. ecce istum*, with analogical final after *cui*, *lui*: cf. *celui*.] A person, or the person (who), he (who). Only in phrases:

*Cestui que (qui) trust*, *cestui que use*, *more fully cestui a que use* (= *al use de qui*) *le trust est créé*: the person for whose benefit or use anything is given in trust to another.

*Cestui (a) que vie*: he on whose life land is held, or the person for whose life lands, tenements or hereditaments are granted.

*Cestui que* is also used *attrib.* as *sb.*, and *cestui que use* as the name of a procedure.

1555 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* viii. § 579 When freehold or inheritance of Lands, tenements, etc. . . are devised by cestuy que use. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Cestui qui vie* (in true French, *Cestui a vie de qui*), is he for whose life any Land or Tenement is granted. 1714 *Act* 13 *Anno* c. 13 § 4 in *Oxf. & Camb. Statutes*, Or Such person or persons as they have reason to believe to be the cestuyque trust of the advowson. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 25 note, The phrase in full length would run in some such manner as this, cestuy al use de qui le trust est créé: he to whose use the trust or benefit is created. In a particular case a cestuy que trust is called by the Roman Law *fidei-commisarius*.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Cestui que use*, he to whose use any other man is enfeoffed of lands or tenements. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 20 The person for whose life the land is holden is called the *cestui que vie*. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* II. 781 If a trustee invest trust money in land, the *cestui qui trust* may at his option accept the land or refuse it. 1858 L.D. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 159 There are few social questions of more importance than . . . the relation between trustees and their cestui que trust . . . or the persons for whom they are trustees.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iii. 79 A great many cestuique trusts.

† Cestus<sup>1</sup> (se'stūs). Also *cestos*. [*L. cestus*, *ad. Gr. κέστρος*; properly *vbl. adj.*, 'stitched'.]

A belt or girdle for the waist; particularly that worn by a bride in ancient times.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 236 For Cestus signifieth the Marriage girdle which the Bride did wear. 1736 BAILEY *Folio*, *Cestus*, a Marriage-girdle, that of old Times the Bride used to wear, and the Bridegroom unlaced on the Wedding-night. 1778 SIR N. WAXALL *North. Courts* (Warsaw) The princess wore round her waist a girdle or cestus of silk, nine inches broad: it is the zone of the Greeks and is still worn in Wallachia. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 40 To complete the set of amethysts by a bandeau and tiara, a cestus for the waist.

b. *spec.* That of Aphrodite or Venus.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 130 Like the outrageous love of Jupiter to Juno, effected by the cestus, or girdle of Venus, as it is in Homer, *Iliad* 18. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 147 P. 3. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 425 P. 4 Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own cestus. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 376. 474 She also appears half-draped, girding herself with the cestus, on coins of Domitian.

c. *spec.* That of Aphrodite or Venus.



c. fig.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 6 (L.) As soon as that cestus [of lust and wanton appetite], that lascivious girdle, is thrown away, then the reins chasten us. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's* Gt. IX. xlii. 295 The brightest jewel in the cestus of Polish Liberty is this right of confederating.

|| **Cestus** (sē'stūs). [a. L. *cestus*, commonly regarded as anomalously f. *cadere* to strike; perh. it was an incorrect spelling of *cestus* girdle, band, ligature: see *prec.*]

A contrivance consisting of thongs of bull-hide, loaded with strips of iron and lead, and wound round the hands. Used by Roman boxers as a protection and to give greater weight to the blows. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 76 The Cestus was a kind of gauntlet, or glove, made of straps of leather, and plated with brass, lead, or iron. 1791 COWPER *Lines* xxiii. 774 For thou shalt wield the Cestus... never again. 1807 ROBINSON *Arcæol. Græca* iii. xx. 323 The hands and arms of the combatants were... surrounded with thongs of leather called cestus. 1870 BRYANT *Lines* II. xxiii. 369 Since thou wilt wield No more the cestus.

**Cestvaen**, var. of **CISTVAEN**.

**Cesun**, obs. form of **SEASON**, **SEISIN**.

**Cesure**: see **CESURA**.

**Cet-**, f. L. *cetus*, Gr. *κῆτος* whale, is used to form names of a series of chemical substances derived from spermaceti, i.e. *sperma ceti* whale's sperm. The chief are **Cetane** (sēt'ān), the paraffin of the hexadecyl or cetyl series,  $C_{16}H_{34}$ , a colourless liquid. **Cetene** (sēt'ēn), the olefine of the same series ( $C_{16}H_{32}$ ), formerly called *Cetylene*, a colourless oily liquid. **Cetic a.**, of the whale, or of spermaceti: applied to what was supposed to be a peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of cetin, but which has been ascertained to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin. **Cetin** (sēt'in), improperly *cetine*, a white crystalline fatty substance ( $C_{16}H_{32}O$ ) forming the essential part of spermaceti, and used in the manufacture of candles. **Cetine** (sēt'in), the ethine or acetylene member of the cetyl series ( $C_{16}H_{30}$ ) also called *Hexadecine*, and formerly *Cetylene*, a colourless liquid lighter than water. **Cetyl** (sēt'il), the hydrocarbon radical ( $C_{16}H_{33}$ ), assumed to exist in Cetic acid, and the other members of the *Cetyl*, or *Cetylic* series: among these are *Cetyl* or *Cetylic Alcohol*, a white crystalline substance ( $C_{16}H_{33}OH$ ), also called *ethyl*; *cetyl hydride* = *Cetane*; *cetyl-salt* any salt of cetyl, as *cetyl-acetate*, *cetyl-palmitate*. **Cetylamine** (see *quot.*). **Cetylate**, a compound of cetyl with a base, as potassium cetylate. **Cetylene** = *Cetene*. **Cetylic a.**, of cetyl, as in *Cetylic alcohol*, *Cetylic acid* = *Cetic acid*.

1871 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Supp. 421 \*Cetane or Cetyl hydride is one of the constituents of American petroleum. 1884 *Athenæum* 699/2 Cetane (boiling at 278°). 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 322 This new substance has been distinguished by Dumas and Peligot by the name of \*cetene. It is a colourless oily liquid, which stains paper. 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* 1840 II. 405 Chevreul separated a substance, which he terms \*cetic acid. It is a white solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 310 One of three acids, either the oleic, margaric, or cetic; the first being contained in oils, the second in animal fats, the third in spermaceti. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 234/1 It deposits the purified spermaceti in white crystalline scales, and in this state, Chevreul terms it \*Cetine. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 724 It has nearly the feel of cetin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 794 Nearly pure cetin obtained, mixed with oil, from the head of the sperm whale. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 750 Ethal is also called Cetylic Alcohol, for it seems to be the hydrated oxide of a radical called \*cetyl. 1873 WATTS *Foundations Chem.* 610 Cetyl alcohol, or Ethal, is a white crystalline mass, which melts at about 50°. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 229 Spermaceti is a compound of cetyllic acid with the oxide of cetyl. 1863-79 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 840 \*Cetylamines... bases formed by

the substitution of cetyl in place of hydrogen in a molecule of ammonia. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors... have thus prepared aluminic methylete. \*cetylate, etc. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 6 \*Cetylene is a liquid which boils at 527°. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 A fatty acid (\*cetylic), which fuses at 131°.

|| **Cetacea** (sēt'ā'siā), sb. pl. *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *cetus*, a. Gr. *κῆτος* whale; see -ACEA.]

The order of marine Mammalia containing the whales and their congeners.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 151 The bones of whales and other cetacea. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (ed. 3) 110 In the Cetacea... we have mammalia unprovided with hind feet. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 168 [Foraminifers and Diatoms] constitute the principal sustenance of the giant Cetacea.

**Cetacean** (sēt'ā'siā), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. *prec.* + -AN (see -ACEAN), forming a sing. to *prec.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Cetacea.

1850 DANA *Geol. App.* i. 722 Fragments of other cetacean bones. 1851 D. WILSON *Prair. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 49 The cetacean remains lay above the highest tide level.

B. An animal belonging to the Cetacea (to which word this supplies a singular).

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 509/2 The horizontal position of the tail-fin at once distinguishes the cetacean from the fish.

**Cetaceous** (sēt'ā'siās), a. *Zool.* Also 7 cetaceous, (erron.) setaceous. [f. as *prec.*; see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the order Cetacea; of the whale kind, of the nature of the whale.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 203 Cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes. 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech. Digress.* 370 Such [fishes] as are not Setaceous... have not Respiration, properly so call'd. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 84 The cetaceous fish have warm blood, and they bring forth their young alive, and suckle them. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 19 The Cetaceous Animals... Linnaeus's seventh Order of Mammalia.

transf. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 418, I suspected a huge cetaceous mirthfulness behind this repose.

† **Cetaries**, sb. pl. *Obs.* [app. ad. L. *cetarius* pertaining to fish, sb. a fishmonger, f. *cetus* sea-monster, whale.] Provisions of the nature of fish.

1661 LOVELL *Anim. & Min.* 196 Cows, Asses, Dogges, Dog-fishes, and all cetaries salted have made many Idiots.

**Cete** (sēt). [a. OF. *cete*, fem., ad. L. *cetus* whale, in pl. *cetæ* neut. a. Gr. *κῆτις*, *κῆτις* whales: see *quot.* 1802.] A whale, a sea-monster.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 513 in O. E. *Misc.* 16 Dis cete ðanne hise chaules lukeð. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 463 The whale is callid Cete. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 22 Cete or Whales. 1854 BADHAM *Habent.* 205 This real cete of a scomber measured thirty-two feet lengthways, and had... a girth of sixteen feet.

† **Cete**.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [possibly ad. L. *cetus* (in med. spelling *cetus*) meeting, assembly, company.] A 'company' of badgers.

1486 Bk. St. Albans F vja. A Cete of Graies. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. 1. 19. [1886 *Standard* 13 Oct., Keeping what the old writers used to call a 'cete of badgers']

**Cetene**, *Chem.*: see **CET-**.

**Ceteosaur**, -us (sēt'ā'sō'sōr, -sō'sōr). *Palæont.*

[ad. mod.L. *ceteosaurus*, f. Gr. *κῆτος* (gen. *κῆτεος*) whale + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A gigantic fossil saurian, whose remains are found in the oolite and chalk. 1873 CARPENTER in *Ed. Words* 700 In. [the great Oolitic formation] we have remains of gigantic Reptiles (such as the Ceteosaurus. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 433 The Ceteosaur (Whale-lizard) was probably the largest reptile... which has ever existed.

**Ceterach** (set'ērək). *Bot.* Also 6 cetrach, 6-7 citterach(e, 7 ceterache, cetrache. [a. med.L. *ceterach*, *ceterah* (Du Cange), in F. *cétrac*, It. *cetracca*, *citracca*, med. Gr. *κῆραξ*; the origin has been variously sought in Arabic and in Celtic.]

A genus of ferns, having the back of the fronds thickly covered with scales among which the sori are hidden. One small species with simply pinnate fronds, *C. officinarum*, Scale-fern or Miltwaste (formerly *Grammitis*) is a native of Britain.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E v a, The leues of Ceterach.. made hote in vynegre, and drunken of.. waste vp the mylt. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.* s.v. *Scolopendrium*, That the Apothecaries call Cetrach. 1578 LYTT *Dodones* iii. lxvii. 408 This herbe is called.. in English Scaleferne.. Ceterach, and Myltewaste. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. l. iii, Ceterache, Mugwort, Liuerwort. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209 1 We searched for ferns, finding the rusty ceterach.

**Cetewale**, obs. form of **SETWALL**.

† **Cethegrande**. *Obs.* [OF. *cete grande* great whale.] A whale.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 499 in O. E. *Misc.* 16 *Natura cethegrandie*. Cethegrande is a fis ðe moste ðat in water is.

**Cethyn**, obs. form of **SEETHE**.

**Cetie**, **Cetin**, **Cetine**: see **CET-**.

**Ceticide** (sēt'isid), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *cetus* + -icide, slayer, as in *homicide*.] A whale-killer.

1836 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1849-50) VI. 317 At Killer-ton we met Scoresby the Ceticide.

**Cetology** (sēt'olōjī), *rare*. [f. L. *cetus* or Gr. *κῆτος* + -λογία: see -LOGY.] That part of zoology which treats of the whales. Hence **Cetological a.**, of or pertaining to cetology; **Ceto-logist**, one versed in cetology.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxi. 147 To project the draught of a systematization of cetology.

**Ceton**, obs. form of **SETON**.

**Cetotolite** (sēt'olītī). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *κῆτος* whale + *λίθος* (wr-) ear + *λίθος* stone (see -LITE).] A name given to fossil ear-bones, found with associated cetaceous remains, in the Red Crag of Suffolk, where they are extensively used for the manufacture of superphosphate of potash.

**Cetrac**, obs. form of **CETERACH**, scale-fern.

**Cetrarin** (set'rārīn, sē-). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *cetraria*, generic name of Iceland moss, f. L. *cetra* targe, small shield of leather, so called from the shape of the apothecia.] A white crystalline substance ( $C_{18}H_{14}O_8$ ) forming the bitter principle of Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*). Also called **Cetrario** (sēt'rārīk) acid.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 98 A peculiar astrigent principle in it called cetrarin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 362 Cetrarin acid is a bitter, colourless, crystalline substance. 1886 *Lancet* 15 May 938/2 Large doses of extract of cetrarin slightly increase it [the secretion of bile].

**Cette**, **cettyl**, -yng, obs. ff. **SET**, **SETTING**.

**Cetyl**, **cetylene**, **cetylic**, etc.: see **CET-**.

**Cevadic** (sēv'adik), a. *Chem.* [f. next + -IO: cf. F. *cévadique*.] In *cevadac acid*, a volatile fatty acid found in cevadilla. Also called **sabadillic acid**. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 680.

|| **Cevadilla**, **cebadi-lla**. Also **SABADILLA**. [a. Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] The seeds of *Asparagus officinalis*, a Mexican plant of N.O. *Melanthaceæ*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Cevadilla*, in botany, a name used by some authors for Indian caustic barley. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 98 Cevadilla seeds were formerly used to destroy vermin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 391 Cevadilla was known to Monardes in 1573.

**Cevene**, -yn, etc., obs. ff. **SEVEN**, etc.

**Cevy**, var. of **CIVY**, *Obs.*, a kind of black sauce.

**Cewe**, **ceware**, obs. ff. **SEW**, **SEWER**.

**Cex(e)**, **cextene**, **cexty**, obs. ff. **SIX**, -**TWEN**, -**TY**.

**Cexteyne**, **cextreyne**, obs. ff. **SIXTON**, **SACRISTY**.

**Ceyl(e)**, obs. f. **SAIL**.

**Ceylle**, var. of **SEIE**, *Obs.*, bliss.

**Ceylonite**, **ceylanite** (sē'lyānsit). *Min.* [a. F. *ceylanite*, f. *Ceylan*, Fr. form of *Ceylon*; see -ITE.] A ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon; Iron-Magnesia Spinel.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 318 The stone called Ceylanite, by Mr. La Metherie... is also sometimes found in the sand of Ceylon. 1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* 79 The ceylanite which is here mentioned. 1884 DANA *Min.* 174 Ceylonite, or iron-magnesia spinel.

**CH**, a consonantal digraph, which in various languages (e.g. Welsh, Spanish, Bohemian) is treated as a distinct letter, placed in the Alphabet after C. In English it is not so treated formally, but in its characteristic and proper sound (tʃ) which it has in all native words, it practically adds an additional symbol to the alphabet. It has, however, in English other values; viz. those in *chyle*, and *champagne*, which might be expressed otherwise by *k* and *sh*; and that in *loch*, which occurs only in Scotch, Welsh, or foreign words.

The combination CH was foreign to native Roman spelling; it was introduced to represent the Greek aspirate or affricate X (as Θ, Φ, were similarly represented by TH, PH). In Latin practice, however, simple c was often substituted, e.g. *χάρτης*, *charia*, *carta*, *χαρτέφύλλον*, *chærtēphylum*, *cærefolium*, and this represented the actual pronunciation, for in the development of the Romanic languages, *ch* in popularized words was treated

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precisely as *c*. But in these languages, the symbol *ch* has been laid hold of for various purposes. In Italian it is a supplemental symbol used to indicate the hard or (k) sound of *c* before the vowels *i* and *e*, where *c* itself stands for (tʃ), as in *archi* (arkī) pl. of *arco*, *chi* (kī) :—L. *qui*. In very early French, it also occurs in the writing of some dialects, or some scribes, with the value of (k); but its typical OF. use was to represent the palatalized sound which Central Old French developed from original *c* (k) before *a*, as in L. *carus*, *cārus*, *causa*, OF. *char*, *chier*, *chose*, but which Northern Old French, on the other hand, developed from *c* before *e* and *i*, as in *chertain*, *cachier*, *cherise*, where Central Old French had *c* (=ts), *certain*, *chacier*, *cerise*. The symbol *ch* was not used (or only accidentally) in OE.; for, although the sound (tʃ) was already developed in English before the 10th c., it was still written *c(e)*, as in *ceosan*, *ceaster*, *fecce(e)an*. But at the Norman Conquest, the symbol

*ch* was introduced from France, and used not only for the new French words as *charite*, *richesse*, but also in the OE. words as in *cheosen*, *chester*, *fecche*, etc. This value of the digraph has ever since been retained in English, while in French the sound was at length worn down from (tʃ) to (ʃ), as in *chief*, *chef*, OF. (tʃ'ɛf) now (ʃ'ɛf), Eng. *chief* (tʃ'ɛf). Where the *c* was originally double, and after a short vowel, the early writing was *cch*, but subsequently *tch*, as in OE. *wrecc(e)a*, ME. *wrecche*, now *wretch*. After a long vowel, simple *ch* is used, as in *coach*, *teach*, *brooch*; but sometimes (from various historical causes) simple *ch* occurs after a short vowel, as in *rich*, *much*, and *tch* (rarely) after a long vowel, as in *aitch*. After a consonant (preserved or lost) simple *ch* is used, as in *perch*, *which*, *such*.

The sound (tʃ) also occurs in Slavonic and many non-European languages, and is usually spelt *ch* in words thence taken into English, as in *chabouk*, *chark*, *cheetah*, *chints*, *chouse*.

CH has the sound of (k) in words taken from Greek (or Hebrew through Greek) directly, or through Latin, Italian, or French, as in *chasm*, *chimera*, *chirography*, *chyle*, *Rechabite*. Only in a few of these, which were popular words in Romanic, e.g. *cherub*, *archbishop*, does the (tʃ) sound occur.

CH has the sound of *sh* (ʃ) in words from modern French; occasionally in words really from Old French, which are now erroneously treated as if from modern French, as *chivalry*, *champaign*.

CH has also the value of a guttural spirant (x); but this is not a native English sound, and is only used in English in an accurate pronunciation of Scotch, Celtic, Dutch, German, Slavonic, or Oriental words, in which the sound occurs. This sound existed in OE., but was there written *h* (and *g*) as in *burh*, *riht*; for this the Norman scribes substituted the digraph *gh* (*burgh*, *right*), which is still retained, though the sound was lost in the 16-17th century. The same digraph is used to represent the Irish guttural spirant in *lough*, *Monaghan*, *curragh*; but the Celtic languages themselves use *ch* (as in Welsh *Machynlleth* and Gaelic *clachan*), and this is followed in Lowland Scotch, as in *loch*, *piobrach*, *broch*, *tocher*. The Old Teutonic languages generally used *h* or *hh* for this sound, as in Goth. *mahts*, OS. and OHG. *maht*, OE. *meaht*; but *ch* (rarely *hh*) was introduced initially, in Upper German, for the affricated sound of *c* (k) as *chamara* (kya-māra), *chirihha*, *chalch*, whence it was extended to the spirant (x), and gradually substituted for the earlier OHG. spelling *h*, *hh*; so that this is now regularly written *ch* in German and Dutch; cf. Goth. *ahtau*, OS. and OHG. *ahito*, OE. *eahita*, mod.G. and Du. *acht* eight. The same symbol is used for this sound in most Slavonic languages which use the Roman alphabet, and thus sometimes in the Romanization of Russian X (*Cherson*, *Astrachan*), and also of the kindred sounds in some Eastern languages (where however *kh* is more general); and from all these sources it enters to some extent into English spelling, though the mere English reader usually pronounces it as (k).

As OE. *c(e)*-, *c(i)*-, has regularly become *ch*-, these constitute one important section of the CH-words in modern English; another consists of the Old French words in *ch*- from L. *ca*-. Of the rest, the chief are those derived from Gr. words in *χ*-, directly, or through L. (Italian, French) *ch*-. The remainder consist of a few words from Slavonic or non-European languages, or of onomatopoeic origin.

CH initial interchanges with C, K, SH. Since Old Northern French retained the *ca*-, which Central French changed to *cha*-, *che*-, French words were often adopted in English in both forms, usually first from Northern (Norman) French, and afterwards from Central French. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both, of these have survived, see e.g. *CATTIFF*, *CAMEL*, *CAMPION*, *CHAMPION*, *CANNEL*, *CHANNEL*, *CANAL*, *CHALICE*, *CHAMP*, *CATCH*, *CHASE*, *CHACOHE*, *CATTLE*, *CHATEL*. The Northern English also in certain cases resisted the palatalization of OE. *c*, or took the parallel *k* form of Norse or Low German: hence northern *caf*, *CAUK*, *KIRK*, *CARL*, *KEESLER*, beside southern *CHAFF*, *CHALK*, *CHURCH*, *CHURL*, *CHEESLER*. Cf. on the other hand Kentish *chal*=*CALF*. Confusion between *ch*, *sch*, *sh*, was not infrequent in ME., e.g. *schin*=*CHIN*, *chever*=*SHIVER*. This was sometimes graphical, but partly also dialectal; there are varieties of northern dialect which still use initial (j) for (tʃ). Variant forms like *CHAOO*, *SHAKO*, *CHAGRIN*, *SHAGREEN*, *champoo*, *SHAMPOO*, are of more recent, and chiefly of phonetic origin.

† **Ch**, *from dial.* Obs. Aphetic form of *ich*, *wich*, southern form of the first personal pronoun I, occurring before verbal forms beginning with a vowel, *h*, or *w*; chiefly with auxiliary verbs, but also with others; as in *cham* (tʃam), (earlier *icham*) I am, *cha*, *chave* (earlier *ichabbe*) I have, *chad* I had, *chard* I heard, *chill* I will, *chold*, *chud* I would, *chote* I wot, etc.

Found in remains of s.e. (Kentish) dial. in 16th and early 17th c., in s.w. dialect 16-18th c., and often introduced in specimens of dialect speech in the dramatists. Now obsolete; though *utichill*=I will, and *utichy*=I were still heard in 1875, in remote parts of Somersetshire. (See Prince L. L. Bonaparte in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1875-6 p. 380.) *Utichy* corresponds to the 16th c. *Ch*; see further under *Ich*.

[c *as Chron. Vilod.* 136, I cham be pylgrym. *Ibid.*, Do as ye have be rede.] 1588 More *Herseyes* iv. Wks. 278/r An olde sage father fole in Kente. said, ye masters, say every man what he wil; cha marked this matter wel as som other. *Ibid.*, By my fayth maysters quod he... by the masse

choldre twere a faire fish pole. *Ibid.*, Nay byr Ladye maisters, quod he, yche cannot tell you why, but chote well it hath. c1530 *Redfordes Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 29 Oh I cham a-cold. *Ibid.*, 31 Chyll go tell my moothe. 1538 *Bale Thre Laves* 397 Cha caute a corage of slouth. a1553 *Udall Register* D. i. iii, Chad not so much, i chotte not whan: Nere since chwas born. 1575 J. Stille *Ganum Gurlon* i. iii, Chwere but a noddly to venter where cha no neede. 1599 *Peele Sir Clyon*. Wks. III. 85 Jesu! how cham betrayed. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* iv. vi. 239 Chill not let go Zir... and 'chud ha' bin zwaggerd out of my life. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale of Tub* i. 1, 'Cham no man's wife, But resolute Hilt. 1635 *Brome Sparagus Gard.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 III. 185 Then zay cha bewra'd the house I coame on. c1645 T. Davies *Somerseith. Man's Compl.* 2 (Elworthy *Exmoor Scolding*); 'Chill sell my cart. — 'C ham sure that made vs slaves to be. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 4 A Western man [would speak it] thus, Chud eat more cheese an chad it. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 104 Now chawe a-zee yee, tes zo good as chad a-eat yee.

|| **Cha**. Also *toha*, *chau*, *chaw*. [Chinese (Mandarin) *ch'a* tea. Also in earlier It. *cia* (Florio), Russ. *tschai* tea.] The name of *Tēa* in the Mandarin dialect of Chinese, which was occasionally used in English at the first introduction of the beverage. (Some now apply it as a name to the special form of rolled tea used in Central Asia.)

1616 *Cocks Diary* I. 215 (Y.), I sent... a silver chaw pot and a fan to Capt. China wife. 1655 tr. *Senned's China* 19 *Chá* is a leaf of a tree in China, about the bigness of Mirtle. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Cha*. [Hence in *Phillips, Kersley, Bailey*.] 1658 *Mercurius Polit.* 30 Sept. (*Adv.*) That excellent... drink called by the Chinese *Tcha*, by other nations *Tay* alias *Tee*. 1742 *Bailey, Cha*, Tea, which the Chinese steeping in Water, use as their common Drink. 1885 *Ogilvie, Cha* (Hind.), a kind of tea, rolled up like tobacco, which goes to the interior of Asia.

**Cha**, Obs., I have: see *CH pron.*

**Chaafe**, obs. form of *CHAFE*.

**Chaalamy**, var. of *CALAMY* 1, Obs.

**Chaan**, **chaapt**, obs. ff. *KHAN* 1, **CHAFED**.

**Chaar**, **chaarmer**, obs. ff. *CHAIR*, **CHARMER**.

† **Chaaas**. O's. Variant of *CAS*, ? overthrow, fallen mass.

c1386 *Chaucer Knts. T.* 162 (Harl. MS.) Out of the chaas the pilours han hem torn [3 MSS. taas, 3 caas].

**Chaaas**, obs. f. *CHASSE*; obs. pa. t. of *CHOOSE*.

**Chaaast**, obs. form of *CHASTE*.

**Chabazite**, **chabasite** (kæ'bāzait). *Min.* Also *chabasie*, -zie. [A blundered name, which ought to be *Chalazite*; cited by Dana as first used, in form *chabasie*, by Bosc d'Antic, *Journ. d'Hist. N.* 1780, II. 181; formed on \*χαβάσιε, an erroneous spelling which stood in the text of the Greek treatise *Αὐτὸκράτορ* or *Περὶ λίθων* (of the pseudo-Orpheus a 400), up to the publication of the ed. of Tyrwhitt in 1781. The actual Gr. word is χαβάσιε, vocative of χαβάσιος, which also occurs elsewhere in the forms χαλασίσις, χαλασίτης λίθος, in Latin *chalasius lapis*, and *chalasias* (Pliny); the meaning being 'hail-stone', f. Gr. *χάλας* hail; so called from its form and colour (Pliny). The erroneous form disappeared a hundred years ago from Gr. lexicons and editions, but has been retained in the vocabulary of the mineralogists.]

A colourless, or flesh-coloured, mineral occurring, widely distributed, in glassy rhombohedral, almost cubic crystals, composed chiefly of silica, alumina and lime.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 311 The chabasie [corresponds] to the Zeolites called cubic. 1824 *Allan Min. Nomen.* Chabasie. Cubic zeolite. 1822 *Cleaveland Min.* 392 Crystals of chabasie are sometimes attached to the interior of geodes of agate. 1843 *Portlock Geol.* 219 Chabazite... extending throughout all the basaltic area. 1850 *Dana Geol.* ix. 533 Chabazite occurs in the hills... in small unmodified rhombohedrons. 1869 *Phillips Vesuv.* xi. 305 The beautiful natrolites and chabasites, which occupy cavities in basalt at the Giant's Causeway.

**Chabbe**: I *chabbe* is sometimes written in ME. southern dial. for *ichabbe*=*ich habbe*, I have.

|| **Chablis** (fablɪz). Also 8 *chablees*. [Fr., f. the name of the small town *Chablis* (Yonne), near which it is made.] A celebrated white French wine.

1668 *Shadwell Sullen Lov.* v. Have your cellar full of Champaign, Chablee, Burgundy. c1678 *Oldham Paraphr. Horace's Odes* i. xxxi, Their Manto, Champagnes, Chablis, Frontinacs tell. 1844 *Browning Gard. Fancies* II. iv, A loaf, Half a cheese, and a bottle of Chablis.

**Cha'bot**. *Her.* Also *chalbot*. [a. F. *chabot* (the Miller's Thumb, also *Her.*), earlier F. *cabot* (see *CABOT*).] The fish called Miller's Thumb.

1670 *Guillim Heraldrie* III. xxiii. 170 He beareth Or, three Chabots Gules. A Chabot fish seemeth to have the shape of a Gounard. 1688 R. Holme *Acad. Arm.* II. xv. No. 32 He beareth Azure, a Bul-Head Fish, proper. with us it is most known by the term... Millers Thumb; Gull, and a Chabot. 1708 *Kersley, Chabot* or *Chabot* (in *Heraldry*), a Fish having a great Head, commonly call'd a Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb. So 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

|| **Chabouk**, -buk (tʃā'buk). [Pers. and Urdu *چابک* *chābuk*.] A (Persian) horse-whip. Formerly commonly anglicized as *CHAWBUOK*, q. v.

1815 *Moore Lalla R.*, Lt. of *Harem*, Concerning... the

chabuk, as connected therewith. 1827 *Scott Swg. Dan.* xiv, Said Tippoo 'Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your chabouks'.

**Chacal**, obs. form of *JACKAL*.

**Chac-chac**. [From the sound.] An instrument of noise used by negroes in the West Indies.

1870 *Kingsley in Gd. Words* May 317 The Indian shot... which the Negro grows... because its hard seed put into a bladder furnishes him with that detestable musical instrument the chac-chac wherewith he accompanies nightly that equally detestable instrument the tom-tom.

† **Chacche**, v. Obs. [a. south-Norman F. *chacier* (3rd sing. *chache*) = north-Norm. and Pic. *cachier*, and central OF. *chacier*; thus, a doublet of *CATCH* and *CHASE*.] a. = *CHASE*; b. = *CATCH*.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. II. 180 And 3if 3e chacche lygere let him not a-skape. 138. *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 293 Charite chachip men to his iust judgement. *Ibid.* 431 Lave & skile chachip men to 3yue to trewe prestis þes dymes. a1400-50 *Alexander* 148 Cure, for þi kene carpe chache nowe a schame. *Ibid.* 4227 We m3jt sum connyng per cas chach of 3oure wordis.

**Chace**, obs. f. *CHASE*; obs. pa. t. of *CHOOSE*.

**Chacen**, obs. form of *CHASTEN*.

**Chack** (tʃæk), v. 1 In 6 *tak*. [In sense 1 imitative of the sound and action; cf. *clack*; senses 2 and 3 may be distinct words.]

1. *Sc.* To snap with the teeth; to squeeze or crush with a snap of the jaws or by the sudden shutting of a window, door, drawer, or the like; also to make a noise like that of snapping teeth, to clack, clatter, click.

1513 *Douglas Æneis* XII. xii. 152 With hys wyd chafitis at hym makis a snak The byt oft falseis for ocht he do mycht And chakkis waist togidder his wappynis wrycht. 1536 *Bellenden Cron.* Scot. (1821) II. 390 The cais chakkit to suddanlie, but only motion or wick of mortall creaturis. 1697 *Cleland Poems* 25 (Jam.) Some's teeth for cold did chack and chatter. 1807 *Hogg Scot. Pastoral* 23 (Jam.) For... chackin' mice, and houkin' moudies, His match was never made.

2. 'Used of a horse that beats upon the hand when his head is not steady; but he tosses up his nose, and shakes it all of a sudden, to avoid the subjection of the bridle' (Bailey Vol. II. 1731; and repeated in mod. Dicts.). ? Obs.

**Chack** (tʃæk), sb. *Sc.* [f. prec., or of parallel formation.]

1. The act of chacking (in sense 1).

2. A 'bite' (of food); a snack.

1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxiv, '[An] invitation to come back and take part of his family-chack, at ane preceesely.' 1824 *Redgummet Let. ix*, He... gives a bit chack of dinner to his friends. 1830 *Galt Laverie T.* IV. x. (1849) 181 Take a chack of supper. 1852 *Carlyle Let.* 20 Sept. Glad to get to the inn... and there procure some chack of dinner.

3. A local name of the Wheat-ear, also called (from its note) *Chack-bird*, *Chacker*, *STONE-CHACKER* and *CHEOK*.

1804 *Tarraz Poems* 10 (Jam.) Death—traitit him aff i' his dank ear, As dead's a chackart. 1805 *Barrv Orkney* 308 (Jam.) The White Ear—here denominated the chack.

**Chack**, *Sc. f.* *CHECK* v.

† **Chackstone**. Obs. (See quot.) Cf. mod. *Sc.* *CHUCKLESTONE*.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Caillelean*, a chackstone, or little flintstone. || **Chacoma** (tʃæk'mä). A kind of baboon (*Cynocephalus porcaricus*) found in S. Africa.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 229/c The Chacoma, so called from the Hottentot word *T'Chackamma*, the aboriginal name of this baboon in South Africa... when full grown, is equal in size, and much superior in strength, to a common English mastiff. *Ibid.* 230/r A full-grown chacoma is more than a match for two good dogs. 1855 *Mayne Reid Bush Boys* 447 Totty dispersing the Chacmas.

**Chaco** (ʃæk'o). Also *chako*, and more usually *SHAKO*, q. v. [a. Magyar *csák* (tʃák); in Ger. *tschako*, Fr. *schako* (Litté).] A military cap of cloth and leather, formerly worn by the infantry in the British army, having the form of a truncated cone with a peak in front.

1826 *Soldier's Album* 11 Snatching up my chaco, I flew to the street. 1840 *Times* 1 Sept. The cumbersome bearskin cap... is to be discontinued, and replaced by a smart chaco. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 24. 119 The Scales of the Chaco are to be worn under the chin on all Parades and Duties under Arms. 1866 *Army & Navy G.* 29 Sept. The chaco is reported as quite unsuited to the climate and hot sun.

|| **Chaconne** (jak'on, tʃäk'n). *Mus.* Also 7-8 *chacoon*, 8 *chacoon*, 9 *chacoon*. [Fr. *chaconne*, ad. Sp. *chacón*, according to Spanish etymologists, ad. Basque *chucun* pretty.]

An obsolete dance, or the music to which it was danced, moderately slow, and usually in 3-4 time. 'The chaconne served as finale to a ballet or an opera: it is no longer in use' (Litté).

1685 *Dryden Albon & A.* II, Chacon, Two Nymphs and Triton sing. 1692 *Southern Wives Excuse* I. i, The Sonatas and the Chaccons which I know. 1721-1800 *Bailey, Chaconne*, *chacoon*, a sort of Saraband Dance, the Measure of which is always Triple Time. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 316 A chaconne, executed by eight principal dancers with great ease and agility. 1876 *Saturday Pop. Concert Programme* Bk. 23 Feb. 1903 A pianoforte accompaniment was added to the Chaconne by Mendelssohn.

Chad, I had: see CH *pron.*

Chad, var. of SHAD, a fish.

† **Chad-farting.** *Obs.* [app. from name of St. Chad, patron saint of Lichfield.] (See quot.) c 1588 *Comm.-pl. bk. R. Columbell, Darley Hall, Derbysh.* [Diocese of Lichfield] in *Rel. Ant.* I. 255 A dewtye belonging of oulde tyme to the churches. Every house payd at Easter. j farthyng called a waxfartinge, and another called a chaddfartinge. . the chaddfartinge to hallow the fonte for christening of children and for oyle and creame to anyole sickle folkes wyth. x806 *HARWOOD Hist. Lichfield* 109 Called Whitsun-farthings or Pentecostals, because it was usually given on Midlent or Whitsunday; and at Lichfield it was called *Chad-pennies* or *Chad-farthings*, in allusion to the founder of the cathedral.

Chad-pennies, 'pennies paid at the cathedral of Lichfield, dedicated to St. Chad, on Whit-Sunday, in aid of the repairs' (Brewer *Dict. Phr. & Fable*). x806 [see prec.]

Chadlock, var. f. CHARLOCK.

Chæfle, early ME. f. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

Chæf, chære, obs. ff. CHAF, CHAIR.

|| **Chætodon** (kætōdn). *Zool.* Also chætodont. [mod L. f. Gr. χαιτή hair + δόντος (δόντ-) tooth.] A Linnæan genus of spiny-finned fishes (modern family *Chætodontidae*), remarkable for their bristle-like teeth and bright colours.

c 1750 *HILL Hist. Anim.* 275 (Jod.) The chætodon variegated with longitudinal lines and a forked tail. This is a native of the American ocean. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) VI. 1. 302 (Jod.) The chætodon or catfish. 1854 *OWEN in Cuv. Sc.* (1865) II. 95/5 Setiform teeth are common in the fishes thence called Chætodonts. 1889 T. MARTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 402 The prickly roach, the chætodon with him and the hammer fish.

**Chætophorous** (kætōfōrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χαιτή hair, mane + φέρω bearing + ούς: after mod.L. *chætophora*.] Bristle-bearing; applied to the Annelids which have bristle-bearing foot-tubercles, such as tube-worms and sand-worms; and also those which have locomotive bristles, such as earth-worms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Zool.* An. v. 218 Such segmented Invertebrates as the chætophorous Annelida.

**Chætopod** (kætōpd). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chætopoda* neut. pl., f. as prec. + ποδ (ποδ-) foot.] Belonging to the order *Chætopoda* of Annelids, marine worms, with bristle-bearing feet.

1864 *WEBSTER s.v. Lug-worm* cites BAIRD, A chætopod worm.

Chaf, obs. form of CHAFF *sb.*

**Chafant**, *a. Her.* [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ANT<sup>1</sup>.] Applied to a boar when represented as enraged or furious.

1847 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry* (Parker), *Chafant*, enraged, applied to the wild boar.

Chafar(e, -ayre, obs. ff. CHAFFER.

**Chafe** (tʃaɪf), *v.* Forms: 4 *chaufe-n*, *chawffe*, *chafen*, 4-6 *chauffe*, 5 *chawfe*, 4-6 *chauf*, *chaffe*, 5-7 *chaufe*, 6 *chaafe*, *caff(e)*, *chafen*, 6-9 *chaff*, 5- *chafe*. *Pa. t. & pples.* 4 *chauffede*, *chaufid*, *chefeide*, *chaffuit*, 4-6 *chaufed*, *chauffed*, 5 *chaufet*, *chauffid*, *chaffyd*, 6 *caffed*, *chafide*, *chaffe*, *chaufft*, *chafid*, 7 *chaff*, 5-9 *chaffed*, 5- *chafed*. [ME. *chaufe-n*, a. OF. *chaufe-r*, mod. *chauffer* to warm = Pr. *calfar*, It. *calefare*: -late L. or Rom. \**calefere*, contr. from L. *calefactre* to heat, make warm, f. *calere* to be warm + *facere* to make. In Eng. the diphthong *au* was, as in other AF. words, reduced to long (ā), and this in regular phonetic course to (ē): cf. *gaugē*, *safe*, *Ralph*, *chamber*.]

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To warm, heat. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xlv. 15 He toc of hem, and is chaufed [1388 warmed]. c 1440 *Anstons of Art.* xxxv, A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the knyghte. c 1440 *Auc. Cookery in Housh.* Ord. (1790) 455 Chaff hit over the fyre. 1525 *LORD BERNERS Froissart* cxvii[xii]. 333 His bedde was wont to be chafed with a bason with hote coles. c 1535 *DEWEES Intrud. Fr. in Palser*, 940 To caffe or warme, *chauffer*. a 1577 *Gascoigne Dulce Bellum unexp.* Wks. (1587) 123 Whose grease hath molt all cuffed as it was. 1601 *HOLLAND Plying II.* 208 To heat and chaufe any part of the bodie. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Plying-Ins.* 321 Wax when it is chafed will take an impression. 1673 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* l. 86 It cannot be any vulgar furnace that hath chafed so cool a Salamander.

† 2. *fig.* To inflame (the feelings), excite, warm, heat. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 128 þat he wolde . . cherisch hem alle with his cher; & chaufen her Ioye. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xv. 68 Leste cheste chaufe ous so and choppe ech man opere. 1483 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 174 The goddesse of loue whichy kyndeledh and chauffeth the amorous hertes. c 1500 *Melusine* (1888) 22 Raymondyn, whiche was chaffed, doubted not of hys lyf. 1553 *BRUNDE O. Curtius* Uvij, He was chafed with drinking. 1682 *BURNAN Holy War* 81 Their continuing in rebellion did but chafe and heat the spirit of the Captains. 1692 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 79 The use now made of it [Dancing], serves only to chaff the Blood. 1716 *HORNBECK Crucif. Jesus* 9 The Heart must be prepared, the Soul chafed, the Affections warmed.

3. To rub with the hand; esp. to rub (a person's

limbs, etc.) in order to restore warmth or sensation.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 68 Chafyn or rubbyn, *frico*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 10 Wax chaufed with the handes is made softer. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxiv. (1587) 122 The vse of chafing, and rubbing the body. 1719 Dr. FOR *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 284 He took his arms . . and chafed and rubbed them with his hands. 1845 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 211 She . . laid his head upon her lap . . and chafed his hands. 1877 *BRYANT Lit. People of Snow* 290 They . . bore her home, and chafed her tender limbs.

*absol.* 1742 *FIELDING F. Andrews* II. v. She fell to chafing more violently. 1879 *BROWNING Joan Iv.* 54 Chafe away, keep chafing, for she moans: She's coming to!

4. To rub so as to abrade or injure the surface; to fret, gall.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 All his ioyntes were . . losed, his body so chafed. a 1549 *SURREY Bnoid* iv. 535 With their [ants'] trauaile chafed is eche pathe. 1602 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 136 Wiche old book was fretted and chafed. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Seamen say . . The Cable is chafed in the Hawse, when it is fretted or begun to be worn out there. 1787 G. CAMBAUD *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 The flap of your saddle . . chafing you between the confines of the boot and breeches. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 All the boats were badly chafed. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 92 How easily its tender skin gets chafed.

b. With some mixture of sense 10 (to rage, fume). 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* II. vii. He . . May view [the torrent] chafe her waves to spray, O'er every rock.

5. *fig.* To heat or ruffle in temper; to vex, irritate.

1400 *Arthur* 95 Arthour was chafed & waxed wrothe. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. I.* xxiv. 75 To them that be fyrst chafed and angry. 1490 — *Enyglos* xxvii. 97 When the see was well chafed and . . ayenst them sore moened. 1596 *SHAKS. Tem. Shr.* II. i. 243, I chafe you if I tarrie. Let me go. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xvii. 8. 1653 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 73 Being frustrate of his hope, and sore chafed in minde. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 313 The youth was chafed, and with disdain Refused to touch his harp again. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* lix. 267 To chafe and vex me is a part of her nature.

† 6. To scold. *Obs.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1855) 11 For his hyre he doth me chawfe. 1549 *LATIMER Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* vii. (Arb.) 197 We wyll . . chydre, braule, fume, chaufe, and backbite them. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. vi. 204 The Parret . . being beaten and chafed, returneth to its owne naturall voice. c 1677 *TEMPLE in Courtenay Mem.* (1836) I. 499 The King . . chafing us for spending him so much money, and doing nothing.

b. *slang.* (See quot.; an ironical use of 1 or 3 or other prec. sense: cf. ANOINT.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 36. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chaff*, well beaten or bang'd.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 7. To become warm or hot. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 49 Then grace sholde growe . . And charite, þat child is now sholde chaufen of him-self. c 1450 *Melvin* 283 The day be-gan to chauffe, and the sonne was risen right high. 1525 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ciii. [cxix.] 107 The dayes chafed meruaylously for it was aboute mydsomer. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 407 He so chauffeth and moyeth in sturring the coales.

† 8. ? To spoil by heating, to undergo decomposition (? by heating or rubbing). *Obs.*

1400 *Morte Arth.* 2301 They bussche[d] and bawmede þaire honourliche kynges, Sewed them in sendelle sexti faulde afire, Lappede them in lede, lesse that they schulde Chawnege or chawffe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xcv. (1634) 169 Then laid them in chests of lead, because they shoulde not chafe nor savour.

9. To rub; to press or strike with friction (*on, upon, against*). (Often with mixture of other notions: cf. 10 c.)

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 21 The murmuring Surge, That on th' vnnumbed idle Pebble chafes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Seamen say, a Rope chafes, when it galls or frets, by rubbing against any rough and hard thing. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* I. xii. Is it the roar of Teviot's tide, That chafes against the scaur's red side? 1855 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 599 If the currents chafe upon it. 1861 *HOLLAND Less. Life* xlii. 178 As a caged bear chafes . . against the walls of his cell.

10. *fig.* To wax warm (in temper); to be angry, to rage; now usually, to display irritation of temper and impatience of restraint or obstacles, by fuming, fretting, and worrying oneself or others.

1525 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxviii. [cxix.] 348 If ye fynde hym harde and highte of wordes, chafe not with hym, treat hym swetely. 1535 *Jovr Apol. Tindale* 32 The man began to fume and chaaffe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 26b, Though you . . chaufe and fume never so much agaynst him. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* liii, Calmesse is great advantage: he that lets Another chafe, may warm him at his fire: Mark all his wanderings, and enjoy his frets. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. 93, I never chaff, but take the good and the bad as they fall in my road. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* I. 172 Let the loser chafe. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 78 The wilder adventurers . . had chafed at his advice. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* vii. 1. (1864) 416 While the exasperated prelate was chafing under this affront. 1864 *ATKINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Chaff*, to chafe or chaffer, to quarrel. 'They chaff'd at tean t'other varry sairly.' 1879 *FROUDE Cesar* iv. 246 The aristocratic party could but chafe in impotent rage.

b. with complement.

a 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1825) I. 220 He had an occasion greatly to chafe or fret the heart out of his belly.

c. Of the sea, etc.: To fret, rage, or fume. (Sometimes with a tinge of sense 9.)

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* III. iii. 89, I would you did but see

how it chafes, how it rages, how it takes vp the shore. 1822 *PROCTER* (B. Cornwall) *Flood of Thess.* I. 477 The great sea chafes And the wild horses of the Atlantic shake Their sounding manes. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. liv. 35 Their conflicting waters roared and chafed in eddies and waves. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* liii, Chafing like an angry sea, the crowd pressed after them.

**Chafe** (tʃaɪf), *sb.* Also 6 *chaufe*, *chauff*, 7 *chaff* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Heat of mind or temper; rage, passion, fury; state of vexation, pet, 'temper'. *arch.*

1551 *ASCHAM Lett. Wks.* 1865 I. II. 312 The pope is in a wonderful chafe. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr.* *Jewell* iv. 105 The Emperour answered in a great chafe. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 176 He went away like Naaman in a chafe. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxviii. 238 A March-Hare was never in such a Chaff as I am. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Rom.* c. 15 That . . I might see them at last believe for anger, or for very shame, and go to heaven in a holy chafe. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxi, Into what an unprofitable chafe you have put yourself! 1845 *Bull-baiting* II. in *Houlston Tracts* I. xxviii, To take bulls by the nose, and put them in a bit of a chafe.

2. Rubbing, fretting, friction.

1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Tract*, I. i. 84 The chafe Comes not by wearing chains, but feeling them. 1896 R. BURTON *Gorilla* L. I. 71 Causing painful chafes and sores. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 61) 66 They catch the chafe of the sail.

3. A chafing against restraints.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 11 His utterances are . . marked already with a restlessness of spirit, and move with a chafe and impetuosity of rhythm, that seem to bode revolt.

4. *Comb.* † *chafe-gall* (see quot.); † *chafe-, chaff-halter*, cf. CHASE. Also CHAFE-WAX, etc.

1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Intertrigo* . . a galling in a man or beast by going, riding, or rubbing of one thing against another; a chafegall. 1704 *WORDSWORTH Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Bridle*, Chaff-Halter, a Woman's Bridle is the same, only it's double Rained.

**Chafed** (tʃaɪfd), *pple. a.* Also *chauff* (tʃaɪfd), *chauff*, *chaf'd*, *chaff*, etc. [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Heated; rubbed, fretted; angered, irritated, vexed. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7145 Vp he lepe with chaufed blod. 1583 *STANHYURST Bnoid* I. (1880) 20 On coast thee chaufft flud is hurled. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iii. 33 When his [the horse's] hot rider spurd his chauffed side. 1593 *SHAKS. Hen. VI.* II. v. 126 Warwick rages like a chafed Bull. 1648 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. li, His chafed feet, and the long way to town. 1764 *CHURCHILL The Author* Wks. 1774 II. 180 The chaf'd blood flies mounting to his cheeks. 1792 *COWPER Iliad* III. 265 Some chafed and angry idiot. 1816 *SHELLEY Alastor* 322 The white ridges of the chafed sea.

**Chaffer**<sup>1</sup>, *chaffer* (tʃaɪfər, tʃæfər). Forms: 1 *ceafor*, *cefer*, 5 *cheafter*, *chauer*, 7- *chaffer*, *chaffer*. [OE. *cefer* corresponds to OS. (MDu. and mod.Du.) *kever*, OHG. *chevar* (*chevar*), MHG. *ke-ver*, *kefer*, Ger. *kiefer* beetle:—OTent. type *kefro-s*; OE. *ceafor*, if from earlier \**cafr*, points to OTent. ablaut-variant \**kafrōs*, -us. Possible derivations are from a stem *kaf-* to gnaw (see CHAVEL), or from that of CHAFF, an animal enclosed in scales or husks. Mod. German use applies the name to all *Coleoptera*, from the ladybird to the stag-beetle.]

A name given to certain beetles, now chiefly the COCK-CHAFER and ROSE-CHAFER; used alone, it generally means the former of these. Apparently, originally applied to species destructive to plants.

a. form *chaffer*.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in Wt.-Wulker 121 *Bruchus*, *ceafor*. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* civ. 30 [cv. 34] Sona cwoman gangan gers-hoppian, and grame ceafers [Bruchus]. c 1400 *Trivisa's Hiden* (Rolls) II. 111 (MS. a) Of hors i-roted combe chafers [1387] harnettes, CAXTON chawers. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 59 These [dors]. do openly engender with their Females, as the chafers do. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) II. xvi. 254 Take one of the common chafers or dung-beetles into your hand.

b. form *chaffer*.

1669 *WORDSWORTH Syst. Agric.* (1681) 314 The great appearances of Chaffers, or other Insects. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 99 Cock-Chaffer. . . called . . the Chaffer . . the Jeffry-Cock, the May-bug and (in Norfolk) the Dor. 1829 E. JESSE *Fruit. Nat.* 324 Every sparrow that flies by has a chaffer in its mouth.

**Chaffer**<sup>2</sup> (tʃaɪfər). ? *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *chau-four* (ə, 5 *chafor*, -ur, -ir, -our (e), -owre, *chau-fur*, -yr, *chawfir*, *chaffire*, -our, *chaffer*, 5-7 *chauer*, *chaffer*, 6 *chauer*, *chaffer*, 6- *chaffer*. [f. CHAFE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>; or (in sense 1) a. F. *chauffoir*:—late L. type \**calefātōrium* for *calefactōrium*. See CHAUFFER.]

† 1. A vessel for heating something: a. A vessel for heating water, a saucepan. b. A portable grate, a chafing-dish. *Obs.*

a. form *chauf* (f) *our*, -er.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 A chaufour of silver. 1497 *Mene. Rip.* (1882) I. 329, j chawfir. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A chaufur of bras. 1558 *Wills & Jew. N. C.* (1833) II. 162, ij fyver chawfers. 1603 *HOLLAND Plinarch's Mor.* 215 Faire chawfers and goodly pots.

b. form *chafour*, -er.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 þe best of yren broches, & a chafur. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 68 Chafowre to make whote a thyng as watur, *calefactōrium*. 1488 *Ino. Jewels* *fas. III* in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A chaffer, of silver ouregilt. c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust* v. (stage direction) Re-enter Mephistophilis with a chaffer of coals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 398/1 Barbers . . carry about with them

..a small Chaffer. 1721-33 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* II. i. 1. i. 2 Basin and chavers of silver and gilt. to wash the Prince. 1825 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1257 These [barbers'] chafers are no longer made in London.

#### 7. form chaffer.

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 161 Lay ben vpon your galantye stondeyng on a chaffire hoot. 1505 *Will of Horwood* (Somerset, Ho.) A large chaffer of laton. 1689 *Inv. Hatfield Priory in Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 160, j great brasse chaffer to heat water in.

#### †2. = CHAFE-WAX. Obs.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 920/2 A cleark of the hamper; and a chaffer of the wax. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 2 Chaffer of Wax. Fee. — 71. 6s. 7d. 1805 *Lett. Patent in Law Times LXXXI.* 442/2 The office or place of chaffer of the wax.

#### 3. One who chafes or fumes. ? Obs.

1598 *FLORIO, Brontatore*.. a snorter, a huff snuff, a chaffer. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. 1. 127 Chafers in play are couetous, great gamsters are foolish.

#### Chaffer, v. [? mispr. for chafe.]

†1645 FLETCHER & MASS. *Elder Bro.* IV. ii. (1679) 177 M. Do they chaffer roundly? A. As they were rubb'd with Soap, Sir. . . M. Long may they chafe, and long may we laugh at 'em.

#### Chaffer, obs. form of CHAFFER.

†Chaffer, chaffern. Obs. [app. altered from CHAFER<sup>2</sup>, after words like *cistern*, *lantern*.] = CHAFER<sup>2</sup> I. a.

1613 *Inv. in Stratford-on-Avon MSS.* (N.) Five brasse pottes. . . and one chafferne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armsbury* III. 426/2 In our refined speech some call a Barbers Chaffer. . . a Chaffern, and a Caldafer. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 277 A brass-pot, chafern, or kettle. 1721-2800 BAILEY, *Chaffern*, a Vessel to heat Water in.

**Chafery** (tʃɛəri). *Metalurgy*. [prob. coming down from an earlier \**chauferte*, a F. *chaufferie* in same sense, f. *chauffer* to heat; see CHAFE v. and -ERY.] (See quotes.)

1663 in *Frul. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* X. 35 Anvil, chafery bellows and wheels. 1699 *Flot Staffordsh.* (1686) 163 The Forges. . . are of two sorts, one whereof they call the Finery, the other the Chafery. 1731 BAILEY, *Chafery*, one of the Forges in an Iron-Work. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.* 774. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Chafery*, a forge fire for reheating.

†Chafe-wax. Obs. Also chaff-wax. [f. CHAFE v. (sense 1) + WAX sb.] An officer attending on the Lord Chancellor, whose duty it was to prepare the wax for sealing documents. The office was abolished in 1852.

1607 *COVELL Interpr.*, Chafewax is an officer in chancery, that fitteth the waxe for the sealing of the writs. 1614 ELLESMERE in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) II. I. 358 The poor Sealer and Chaffewax and their dependants. 1673 *Lond. Gas.* No. 750/4 The Chafe wax to the Great Seal. 1886 *Law Times LXXXI.* 442/2 The now obsolete office of chaffwax to the Lord Chancellor.

**Chafeweede, chaffweed.** *Herb.* [According to Turner and other early writers, f. CHAFE + WEED; see quot. 1551: otherwise it might be plausibly explained from CHAFF sb.1 and WEED, in reference to the chaffy receptacle of *Filago*.]

A name given by Turner to the plant *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*; extended by Gerard to other species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied *Filago*; applied by some especially to *F. germanica*, the CHAFEWORT of Turner. (By Lyte erroneously applied to *Diotis maritima*, the Sea Daisy.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Centunculus*, Centunculus named in greke Gnaphalion. It may be called in englishe Chafeweede, it is called in Yorke shyre cudweede. 1551 — *Herbal* I. IIj, Centunculus is called. . . in Northumberlande Chafweede, because it is thought to be good for chafynge of any mans fleshe wyth goynge or rydynge. 1578 *Lvte Dodonaus* I. lxii. 90 This heibe [Gnaphalion] is called. . . in Englishe of Turner Cudweede, Chafeweede. 1598 *FLORIO, Herba impia*. . . we call it chaffeweede or cudweede. 1853 in G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* (= *Filago germanica*). 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Chafeweede*. . . as Ray expresses it in Cat. Plant. Cant., 'quoniam ad intertrigines valet'.

†Chafewort. Obs. [f. CHAFE + WORT.] A name given by Turner to *Filago germanica*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 83 *Cartaflago* otherwise Ceratophilax, is called in englishe Cudwurt, or Chafewurt.

**Chaff** (tʃaf), sb.1. Forms: 1 ceaf, ceaf, 2 chæf, 2-4 chæf, (2, 4 chæue, 4 chæue), 4 chæf, 3-5, 7 chaf, 4-7 chaffe, 3-4, 6- chaff; north. 4 oaf, 5 kaf, kaff, kafe, 6 caiff, 4-7 caiffe, 5-9 caff. (Occasional 4 schaf, 5 shaffe.) [OE. *ceaf*, corresp. to MDu. *caf* (Du. *kaf*), MHG., MLG., dial. Ger. *kaf* nent], related to OHG. *cheva* husk, pod, and possibly to a Teut. root *kef* gnaw: cf. CHAVEL, JOWL. The southern form in ME. was *chef*, the midland *chaff*; the northern *caf*, still extant; in Scotl. also *cauwe*. Commonly collective.]

1. A collective term for the husks of corn or other grain separated by threshing or winnowing.

#### a. form chef.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 148 *Palea*, ceaf. c1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke iii. 17 *pet* ceaf he forberm. c1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., *pet* chæf he forberm. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 *pet* smal *chef* *pet* fid *ford* mid be winde. *Ibid.* Of be smal *cheue*. a1225 *Juliana* 79 *pat* dusti *chef*. c1340 *Asenb.* 210 Be-tuene *pe* *cheue* and *pe* corn [nom. *passim* *chef*].

#### β. form chaff.

c1200 *ORMIN* 1483 And sibbenn winndwest tu *pin* corn, And fra be chaff itz shædest. c1205 *LAY.* 29256 *per* biforen he gon *teoten* draf and chaf and aten. c1340 *Cursor M.* 4791 (Trin.) To fynde be chæue Corn bere shul we fynde to haue. *Ibid.* 21173 (Fairf) Quik *pai* haue his bodi flaine & waltered him in barli chaf. c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 663 And so *pei* chæwen charitie as chæwen schaf boundes. c1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 1684 Barly brede with al the chaf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, As the flayle tryeth y<sup>e</sup> come from the chaffe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 985 Least come from the threshing floore his hopeful sheaves Prove chaff. 1715-20 *POPE* *Ilad* v. 613 The light chaff, before the breezes borne. a1811 J. LEYDEN *Ld. South* lxii, The barley chaff to the sifted sand They added still by handfult nine.

#### γ. form caf, caff.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4757 (Cott.) *pe* *caf* he cast o corn sum- quile In the flum *pat* hait *pe* nile. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiv. 21 *Caf* *pat* is light to *fiw* *pe* wynd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 *Caffe*, *acnis*, *palea*. 15. Scot. *Poems* 1616 C. (1801) 98 (Jam.) As. . . *caff* before the wind. 1670 *RAY Proverbs* 285 Kings *caf* is worth other mens corn. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 334 To sleep on *caf*. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caff* (N. Lanc.), chaff, refuse. 1877 *Holmness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Caff*, chaff.

†b. A plural occurs in OE. and ME., e.g. to translate *palea* of the Vulgate. Obs.

c1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. iii. 12 *pa* *ceafu* [*Lindisf.* *halmas*; c1160 *Hatton G.* *cheuf*] he forberm on unadwasendlicum fyre. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* iii. 12 But chaffis he shal brenne with fyr unquenchable. — *Esch.* xiii. 20 With outen chaffis [*Vulg.* *abique paleis*].

#### †2. trans. The husks of pease and beans. Obs.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 110 Two basketfull of bene chaf. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Peval*, the chaffe, shalings, hullings, offals, or cleansing of Beanes.

3. Cut hay and straw used for feeding cattle. (It is doubtful whether the early instances of 'chaff' used in brick-making, etc., belong here. A chaff-cutting machine is described in Lewis *Hist. Thame* 1736 Plate IV. p. 16, but not by this name, being called 'a cutting box to cut horse's meat in'.)

[c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* v. 7 Ne sylle 3e lang nan *cef* 8is Ebreiscan folc to tigel zgeweorc. c1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2889 Hem-seluen he fetchden *de* *chaf* *de* men *for* hem to gode gaf. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* lxx. 25 The leoun and the oxe shuln ete chaf [1388 *street*]. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 44/1 In y<sup>e</sup> faders hows is place ynough to lodge the & thy camels & plente of chaf & heyve for them. 1535 *DEWES Introduct. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 915 Litter or chaff, *paille*. 1774 W. BAILEY *Advancem. Arts* (1783) I. 42 Mr. Edgill's Machine for cutting chaff. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* viii. 212 If fed. . . upon indifferent hay and straw, it then becomes necessary to cut it into chaff.

4. Bot. a. The thin dry leaves or bracts of the flower of grasses, esp. the inner pair now usually called *palea* or *glumes*, distinct from the outer pair called *glumes*. b. The bracts at the base of the florets in Compositæ. (The plural is *obs.*)

1776 *WITHERING Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) I. 195 *Eryngium* . . . florets sitting, separated by chaff. *Ibid.* III. 669 *Hysosyris*, Receptacle naked: Down hair-like; encompassed by awned chaff. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 133 [Canary-grass] the chaffs being turgid and hairy. *Ibid.* 134 The keel of the chaffis is ciliate. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 406 In the blooming season, for wheat, there are three stemmies, or male portions, thrown out beyond the chaff or calyx. 1880 *GRAY Strick. Bot.* v. 142 *Palea*s, also called *chaff*, are diminutive or chaff-like bracts or bractlets on the axis (or receptacle) and among the flowers of a dense inflorescence, such as a head of Compositæ. . . the name is also given to an inner series of the glumes of grasses.

5. In various fig. or allusive contexts, from sense 1. (Cf. *Matt.* iii. 12, etc.)

c1386 *CHAUCER Man. Lawes* T. 603 Me lust not of the caf ne of the stree Make so long a tale, as of the corn. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 59 It were a short beyete To winne chaffe and lese whete. 1535 *LYNDSEY Satyre* 353 Thy words war nather come nor caiff. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 18 You may wel thinke that I sell my corne and eate Chaffe. 1595 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 117 His reasons are two graines of wheate hid in two bushels of chaffe: you shall seeke all day ere you finde them, & when you haue them they are not worth the search. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 9 You may see here [Jer. xxiii. 28] a distinction made between wheat and chaff, true and spurious. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* vi, Vacant chaff well meant for grain. 1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 171/3 Though there is a little chaff there is also a good deal of wheat.

b. Proverb. An old bird is not caught with chaff; and allusions to it.

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* 110, I am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf, I know wel ynough good corn. c1600 *SHAKS. Titus* IV. ii, An olde birde is not caught with chaffe. 1665-9 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1675) 336 The empty and trifling Chaff, Youth is wont to be caught with. 1772 *SMOLLETT Humph.* C. (L.) The doctor, being a shy cock, would not be caught with chaff. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Calista* (1885) 249, I am too old for chaff. 1873 *HALE In His Name* vi. 50 That's old chaff for such as we.

#### 6. trans. & fig. Refuse, worthless matter.

†a1400 *Morie Arith.* 1064 Caffe of creatours alle, thou cursed wiche! 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* I. viii. (Arb.) 96 (marg.) Perles as common as chaffe. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. 48 How much honor Picket from the chaffe and ruine of the times. 1606 *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 262 Asses, foolcs, dolts, chaffe and bran. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv, Some poor scholler, some parson chaff. 1690 *DRYDEN Prot. Cong. Granada* 42 Wheel-broad hats, dull humour, all that chaff, Which makes you mourn, and makes the vulgar laugh. 1799 *WORDSW. Poet's Epit.* IV, A soldier, and no man of chaff. 1842 *TENNYSON Epic* 40 Twelve books of mine. . . Mere chaff and druff, much better burnt.

#### 7. a. attrib. Of or resembling chaff.

1636 *JAMES Iter Lanc.* 112 Those chaffe sands which doe in mountains rise.

b. *Comb.*, as chaff-bait, -biscuit, -bread, -heap, -house, -knife, -net, -room; chaff-bed, a 'bed' or mattress stuffed with chaff instead of feathers, etc.; chaff-cutter, one who cuts chaff; a machine for cutting hay and straw for fodder, also called chaff-engine; chaff-flower, a name for *Alternanthera Achromanthia*; chaff-seed, a name for *Schwalbea americana*. Also CHAFF-WEED.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen.* IV, xxxii, The Birds come in To his \*Chaffe-bait. 1582 *Inv. of R. Hodgson, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), A \*Caffe bed. 1663 *Inv. Ld. Gordon's Furniture*, Thair is in the bed, aaffe bed, a fethir bed, a pair blankets, and a red worst rug. 1683 *Rayon Way to Health* 592 Straw, or rather Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas. 1839 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxii, Salt meat and new rum, pease-pudding and chaff-biscuits. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Pain de bale*, 'chaffe bread', the coarsest kind of bread. 1774 W. BAILEY *Advancem. Arts* (1783) I. 192 A newinvented \*chaff cutter invented by Mr. Wm. Bailey. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 Chaff-cutters are used by Mr. Fel-lows and other gentlemen in the county. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 18/3 Occupations of the People. Chaffcutter. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 323 Since the house of Jacob is now as a little corne left in a \*chaffe-heape. c1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 670 *Hoc palea*, 'chaff-house'. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Caffie hows, *paliare*, *paliarium*. 1833 *Manuf. Metal* iii. II. 55 (Cab. Cycl.) \*Chaff-knife backs, and hay-knife backs. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 68 \*Chaffenette to take byrds, *retiaculum*. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* I. ii. 34. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 99 Along the opposite side of the yard are the \*chaff-room, various domestic offices, etc.

**Chaff** (tʃaf), sb.2 *collog.* [Of this and the related CHAFF v.2, the origin is not quite certain: if the sb. is earlier, it may be a fig. use of prec. (cf. senses 5, 6 there); if the vb. is the starting point, it may be a playful or light use of *chaff*, CHAFF v., senses 5 and 6 of which come very near to it.]

Banter, light and good-humoured railery, or ridicule, calculated to try the temper of the person to whom it is addressed; badinage. (App. of slang origin, and still somewhat vulgar.)

(The first quot. is uncertainly placed: it may mean 'scolding': cf. CHAFE v.6.)

1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* iv. 76 You pretend to nothing but chaffe and scoffes. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* (C. D. ed.) 42, 'I do,' said the 'pretence.' 'Honour bright. No chaff, you know.' 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomers* I. 286 There's enough of this chaff. I have been called names and black-guarded enough. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Aug. 127/2 Chaff, as the vulgar call it, when it is real good chaff, is an element in statecraft. 1885 *Manch. Even.* New 6 July 2/2 They got through a few overs. . . amidst the chaff of a good-natured crowd.

**Chaff** (tʃaf), v.1 [f. CHAFF sb.1] Hence Chaffed *pp.* a., Chaffing *vbl.* sb.

1. *trans.* To mix with chaff; = CHAFE v.1

1552 *HULOT*, Chaffed or myxt wyth chaffe, *paleatus*.

2. To cut (hay, straw, etc.) for fodder.

1883 *Herfordsh. Mercury* 6 Dec. 4/4 In most other cases the grass has been chaffed when put into the silo. 1887 *Times* 7 Sept. 3/3 Mr. Henry Simmonds fed. . . the young stock on chaffed hay and straw. *Ibid.* [He] was in the habit of supplying winter food. . . by chaffing up the straw.

**Chaff** (tʃaf), v.2 *collog.* [see CHAFF sb.2: the relative priority of vb. and sb. is unsettled.] *trans.* To banter, rail at, or rally, in a light and non-serious manner, or without anger, but so as to try the good nature or temper of the person 'chaffed'.

(A word or sense which probably arose as cadgers' slang, and is still considered slangy, and usually apologized for by inverted commas.)

1827 [see CHAFFING]. 1850 H. GREVILLE *Leaves fr. Diary* (1883) 375 Charles was very amusing in chaffing Lady C. for her violent anti-Catholic feelings. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Agos* xv. (D.) A dozen honest fellows grinned when their own visages appeared, and chaffed each other about the sweethearts who were to keep them while they were out at sea. 1879 *McCarthy Own Times* II. 264 Palmerston is in the Home office, pleasantly 'chaffing' militia colonels. 1885 *DICKEY Introduct. Lect. Law of Const.* 174 The Regent treated the affair as a sort of joke, and so to speak, 'chaffed' the supposed author of the satire.

#### b. absol. or intr.

a1845 *BARNHAM Ingold. Leg.* (1877) 319 Not pausing to chaff or to parley.

Hence Chaffing *vbl.* sb. and *pp.* a., Chaffingly *adv.*

[Cf. 1575 in CHAFING *vbl.* sb. 1.]

1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 1009 Much 'chaffing' passed between them. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales in Canada* 426 There were 'chaffing' signals too, going on between the vessels. 1876 *BURNABY Ride Khiva* vi, Being a little annoyed at the chaffing remarks of the grinning peasants. 1871 *Daily News* 24 Jan., The men took to criticising each other's performances, not chaffingly, but quite seriously. 1883 *PROCTOR in Knowledge* 13 July 28/1 A habit chaffingly attributed to the Missourian belles.

**Chaff**, var. CHAFT, jaw, and obs. form of CHAFE. **Chaffaire**, -are, obs. forms of CHAFFER.

**Chaffed** (tʃaf), *pp.* a.

1. See CHAFF v.1. 2. See CHAFF v.2

†3. ? Spoiled by heating, that has begun to decompose: see CHAFE v. 8. Obs.  
1730 T. SHERIDAN *Lett. in Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 724 You live upon chaffed mutton, I live upon venison.



**Chaffer** (tʃæfər), *sb.* Forms: 3 *chaffere*, 4 *cheapfare*, *chaffare*, *chafare*, *chafare*, 3-5 *chaffere*, 3-6 *chaffare* (*chaffere*, *chafare*, *chafare*), 4-7 *chaffar*, 4- *chaffer*. (Also 5 *chafar*, *ir*, *yr*, *ayre*, *chaffour*, *chaffur*, *chafre*, *chaffer*, 5-6 *chaffre*, 5-7 *chafar*, 6 *chaffayre*, 7 *chaffaire*.) [In the *Ayenbite* (1340) *cheapfare*, *chaffare*:—OE. type \**clapfaru*, f. *clap* bargain, sale + *faru* faring, going; not recorded, but the cognate ON. *kaupfar* is extant in sense 'trading journey'. Assimilation of *ff* to *ch* gave the general ME. types *chaffere*, *chaffare*: with the *a* in the latter, cf. OE. *clapmann*, ME. *chepmon* and *chapman*, now *CHAPMAN*. Apparently the original *sb.* became obs. in the 17th c., but has been formed anew from the vb., in sense 1 b.]

†1. Traffic, trade; buying and selling, dealing. Obs. exc. as in b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 None chaffere ne drue 3e. c 1320 *Hali Meid.* 9 Wellaweil l. hwuch unwurde chaffere. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2062 God 3eue it. . . We hadde drue pat chafare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 3e vite manere [sc. of gaulinge] is ine cheapfare. *Ibid.* 45 3e etende 3e of auarice is chafare. . . Ine ule oþre maneres me may zeneþ ine chaffares 138. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 50 Sum [wenten] after chaffare of his worldly riches. c 1450 *Mvnc* 1299 Hast thou by-gylet in chafare? 1551-6 *Robinson* *Utop.* 63 Money, wherewith to maynteyne their daily occupieng and chaffayre. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Chaffer*, buying and selling. 1662 *FULLER* *Worthies* iii. 150 By sad chaffer, they were fain to give money for water.

b. In modern use, chiefly from the vb.: Chaffering, bargaining, haggling as to price.

1811 *Longf. Gold. Leg. vi. Sch. Salerno*, What do I care for the Doctor Seraphic. With all his wordy chaffer and traffic? 1870 *MORRIS* *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 589 The dark-eyed merchants of the southern seas. In chaffer with the base Propetides. 1878 *H. M. STANLEY* *Dark Cont.* II. xvi. 431, I was unable to purchase anything more than a few ground-nuts, because it involved such serious controversy and chaffer as sickened the hungry stomach.

†2. That which is bought and sold; wares, merchandise, goods for barter or sale. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1951 Fro galaad men wið chafare Sa3 he 3or kumen wið spices ware. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* 539 To late in tueie wolmongers, hor chaffare in to lede. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 174* Per weore chapmen I-chose þe chaffare to preise. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 285 (Add. MS.), X. asses charged with dyuerse chaffare. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* Intro. 54 None of the Kings said tenants might ne durst come at the towne of Ripon. . . to utter their chaffer, wherewith to pay his farms. 1506 *Pilgr. Per.* (1531) 25 As a marchant sheweth his marchandise or chaffer. c 1612 *ROWLAND* *Four Knaves* (1643) 96 His good daies are when 's chaffer is well sold. a 1693 *URQUHART* *Kabekais* iii. iv, Gold, silver, chains, rings, with other ware and chaffer of that nature.

†b. *Good chaffer*: a good commodity in the market. Obs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Merci is guod chapuare, uor hi deh wepe be timliche guodes. 1581 *J. BELL* *Haddon's Answr. Osor.* 271/2 The old Proverbe (Gold is good chaffer howsoever it come). 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 134 Another Island. . . where in pearles are good chaffer, and yeeld gainfull traffike. *Ibid.* 377 Those cuttings are good chaffer, and sold very well to the merchant. 1610 *Camden's Brit.* i. 186 They be very good chaffer and right welcome merchandise.

†c. *fig.* cf. *ware*, *stuff*.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xvii. 100 As thou Cristis seid lawe were so feble chaffare. 1567 *DRANT* *Horace's De Arte Poet.* B vii, He will . . . ornaments superfluous from better chaffer scum. 1607 *WALKINGTON* *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. 3 Who have enriched whole reames of paper with the Indian mine, and golden chaffare of their invention.

4. *Comb.* *chaffer-whale*, 'the round-lipped whale' (Jam.).

1809 *EDMONSTON* *Zetland* II. 300 (Jam.) *Delphinus Orca* (Linn.), Chaffer-whale, Grampus. 1822 *SCOTT* *Pirate* x, He is like the greedy chaffer-whale, that will change his course and dive for the most petty coin which a fisher can cast at him. [Merely taken from Edmonston, l. c.]

**Chaffer** (tʃæfər), *sb.* *collog.* [f. CHAFFER v. 2 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who chaffs or indulges in banter.

1851 *MAYHEW* *Land. Labour* 327 She was considered to be the best 'chaffer' on the road; not one of them could stand against her tongue.

**Chaffer**, *sb.* 3: see CHAFER.

**Chaffer** (tʃæfər), *v.* 1 Forms: 4 *chaffari*, 4-5 *chaffare* (n, *chaffare* (n, 5-6 *chaffere*, *chaffere*, 5- *chaffer*. (See also the *sb.*) [In the *Ayenbite* (1340) *chaffar-i*, f. *chaffare*, CHAFFER *sb.* 1: cf. the vbs. to trade, traffic, also f. the *sbs.*]

†1. *intr.* To trade, buy and sell, deal in merchandise; to traffic. Obs. exc. as in b.

1340 *Ayenb.* 162 3e borgeys wyneþ to chapfari an to wyneþ. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1210 It [Byzantium] was chosen for cheefe to chaffaren in. 1388 *WYCLIF* *Luke* xix. 73 Chaffare 3e, til V come. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 389 (Add. MS.), He wente, and chaffared faste, and wanne mekilke. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 94 With whom they chaffer and traffick only for a certain precious stone. . . which we call a Carbuncle. 1640 *H. GRIMSTON* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* ii. (1692) I. 122 This great Arch-bishop of Canterbury. . . hath most unworthily trucked and chaffared in the meane of them.

b. passing into the sense of 2.  
1692 *DRYDEN* *Epil. Hen. II.* 24 The play-house is a kind of market-place; One chaffers for a voice, another for a face. a 1700 — *Fables, Gd. Parson* 70 To chaffer for preferment with his gold, Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold. 1858 *LONGF.* *M. Standish* vii. 37 The traders Touching at times on the coast, to barter and chaffer for peltries.

†c. *Const. to.* (Obs. rare.)

1649 *G. DANIEL* *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* clxiii, But Hee, who knew the valew of his blood, Chaffers to his Ambition.

2. Now chiefly in the sense: To treat about a bargain; to bargain, haggle about terms or price.

1725 *DE FOR* *Voy. round W.* (1840) 86 They were longer than ordinary in making their market. While they were thus chaffering on board, etc. 1759 *STERNE* *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. ix. 27, I hate chaffering and higgling for a few guineas in a dark entry. 1828 *MISS MITFORD* *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 78 They were chaffering about the price. 1851 *D. JERROLD* *St. Giles* vi. 54 Titled gentlemen, coming about me and chaffering with me for that little jewel. 1856 *MRS. BROWN* *Aur. Leigh* v. 1264 Having chaffered for my book's price with the publisher. 1865 *W. PALGRAVE* *Arabia* I. 155 They will chaffer half a day about a penny. 1871 *ATHENIUM* 30 Sept. 423 The merchants go in, not to daily and chaffer, but to buy.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). To deal, bargain, haggle, discuss terms, bandy words.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 160 Charite . . . ne chaffareth noughe, ne chalengeth, ne craueth. a 1617 *HIERON* *Wks.* I. 60 The best course. . . is. . . not so much as to vse any speeches of chaffering with him [the atheist]. 1827 *SCOTT* *High. Widow* v, Thinkest thou to chaffer with Him, who formed the earth, and spread out the heavens? 1828 *CARLYLE* *Misc.* (1857) I. 227 And so stand chaffering with Fate. 1860 *MOTLEY* *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 59 That each Province should chaffer as little as possible about details.

4. *trans.* †a. To buy and sell; to traffic in; to exchange, barter. Obs.

c 1400 *Ploumanis* T. xii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1562), [That] with pride punished the poore. . . With money filled many a male And chaffren churches when they fall. 1501 *SPENSER* *M. Hubberd* 1259 He chaffred Chayres in which Churchmen were set. 1650 *FULLER* *Pisgah* ii. v. 127 Horsemen as well as horses were chaffered in their markets. 1680 *H. MORE* *Apoc.* 182 Great Dignities and Preferments, which she chaffered for the maintaining. . . her own interest.

†b. *fig.* (To chaffer words: to exchange or bandy words.) Obs.

1506 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* ii. v. 3 He never staid to greet, Ne chaffar words, proud crowe to provoke. 1600 *FAIRFAX* *Tasso* xvi. xliii. 289 Sworne foes sometime will talke, and chaffer words. 1624 *BR.* *MOUNTAGUE* *Gagz* 89 Merchants. . . that chaffer Heaven and Happinesse for the reward of iniquity. 1652 *BENLOWES* *Theoph.* i. xxix, Go chaffer blisse for pleasure.

c. modified by *away*, *down*, † *forth*.

1530 *LATIMER* *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 307 Not to hide. . . but to chaffer it forth to others. 1649 *BR.* *REYNOLDS* *Hosea* ii. 77 Wicked men. . . chaffer and grant away their time, and strength. 1813 *SCOTT* *Tieman* ii. xxi, 'Reserve thy boon, my liege,' she said, 'Thus chaffered down and limited.' 1827 *HALLAM* *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 353 They saw with indignation that Dunkirk. . . had been chaffered away by Charles.

†5. 'To chaffer is now to talk much and idly' (Trench *Select Gl.* (1859-73) 32).

Hence in WEBSTER, OGLIVIE, etc.; but the statement seems doubtful; cf. however CHAFFERING *pp.* a. 1856.

†6. ? To mingle, interchange, exchange.

1720 *W. GIBSON* *Diet. Horses* i. (ed. 3) 5 Horses. . . which have too much White on any Part of their Body, which is not mixed or chaffered with Hairs of the Horse's Colour.

**Chaffer**, obs. form of CHAFER.

†**Chaffered**, *pp.* a. Obs. [f. CHAFFER v. 1 + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Trafficked or dealt in, bartered.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 105 Tythes of vntrewe þinge tytilled or chaffared. 1507 *2nd Pt. Return Pernass.* ii. iii. 646 With the reuenues of my chaffred church. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 1265 And make Indentures of their chaffred skins.

**Chafferer** (tʃæfərər), [f. CHAFFER v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who chaffers; a dealer, bargainer.

1382 *WYCLIF* *Ezech.* xxvi. 28 Hard is deluyered the chaffarere [1388 marchant] for his negligencie. 1552 *HULOET*, Chafferer of wares, negotiator. 1631 *SANDERSON* *Serm. ad Aulam* i. (1681) II. 5 Bribing and Simoniack Chaffers have climbed up the highest rounds of Civil and Ecclesiastical Preferments. 1870 *LOWELL* *Study Wind.* 258 The tongue. . . learned of nurses and chaffers in the market.

**Chaffering** (tʃæfərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CHAFFER: †a. buying and selling, dealing, trading; b. bargaining, haggling; c. *fig.*

1382 *WYCLIF* *Prov.* iii. 14 Betere is the purchasing of it than the chaffering [1388 marchandie] of gold and siluer. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafferyng, mercacio. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. iii. 16 In mennis bargenyngis and chaffaryngis to gidere. 1583 *GOLDING* *Calvin on Deut.* lxxv. 463 If we sat to such Chaffering with him [God]. 1597-8 *BR.* *HALL* *Sat.* ii. v. 14 A thousand patrons. bring their new-falne churches to the chaffering. 1794 *GOUDIN* *Cal. Will.* liams 250 After some chaffering, they agreed to accept eleven guineas. 1860 *MOTLEY* *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 299 Now began a series of sharp chafferings on both sides.

**Chaffering**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That chaffers.

1483 *General Sentence in Festival* (1532), Al maner of marchandise of chaffring men and of men of craft. 1592 *WYKLEY* *Armorie* 114 Chaffering townsmen. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING* *Aur. Leigh* i. 954 Near all the birds Will sing at dawn, and yet we do not take The chaffering swallow for the holy lark. 1870 *MORRIS* *Earthly Par.* I. i. 117 In the market-place He stood and saw the chaffering folk go by.

**Chaffern**, variant of CHAFERN.

†**Chaffery**, *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc. chafery*. [f. CHAFFER *sb.* 1 + -Y; see -ERY.] a. Merchandise, wares. b. Buying and selling, traffic.

1535 *LYNDESAY* *Satyre* 4495 Heir I haue bocht gude chafery. 1566 *SPENSER* *Sters* i. vii. Wks. (1862) 552/2 Merchandize and chafferie, that is, buying and selling.

**Chaffinch** (tʃæfɪnʃ). Forms: 5 *caffynche*, *chaffynche*, 6 *caffinche*, *chofinch*, 7 *chawfinch*, *chaffe-finch*, (8 *chaffinge*, 9 *dial. chaffy*), 6- *chaffinch*. [f. CHAFF *sb.* 1 + FINCH; as the species of finch which haunts the barn-door and homestead, where it may be seen picking grains of corn out of the chaff and barn-sweepings: cf. the late L. name *furfurio* (in Isidore), f. *furfur* bran.]

A very common British bird, *Fringilla caelebs*, with pretty plumage and pleasant short song.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Caffynche, byrde, *furfurio*. 1570 *LEVINS* *Manib.* 134 A caffinche, bird, *fringilla*. 1580 *BARET* *Alv.* C 288 A Chaffinch, a birde singing in colde weather: a spinke, *fringilla*. 1661 *MORGAN* *Sph. Gentry* iii. v. 50 The Chawfinch. 1678 *PHILLIPS*, *Chaffinch*. . . so called because it delighteth in Chaff. 1711 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 14 ¶ 13 The Sparrows and Chaffinches at the Hay-Market fly as yet very irregularly. a 1793 *G. WHITE* *Sciborne* xii. (1853) 55 Vast flocks of chaffinches have appeared in the fields. 1845 *DARWIN* *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 375 Beaks. . . from one as large as that of a hawfinch to that of a chaffinch.

**Chaffing**: see CHAFF v. 1 and 2.

**Chaffre**, obs. form of CHAFFER.

**Chaffless** (tʃæfələs), *a. rare*. [f. CHAFF *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without or free from chaff.

1611 *SHAKS.* *Cymb.* i. vi. 178 The loue I beare him, Made me to fan you thus, but the Gods made you (Vnlike all others) chafflesse. 18. . . WHITTIER *What of the Day*, The threshing-floor. . . heaped with chaffless grain!

**Chaffour**, obs. form of CHAFFER.

**Chaffron**. Also 6-7 *shaffron*, 7 *shaftron* (e, *shafarne*, 9 *chaftron*. Another form of CHAMFRON.

1547-8 *Order Hen. VIII's Funeral* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. App. A. 11 Seven great horses. . . on their fronts shaffrons of armes. 1610 *GUILLM* *Heraldry* iv. (1660) Table 266 Ordained for Defence and Ornament; as the Shafrone, Cranet, Barde. 1617 *MARKHAM* *Caval.* ii. 219 Then putting a Shaferne vpon the horses head, you shall softly. . . rappe him with the sword vpon the Shaferne. 1811 *MRS. GRANT* *High. Superst.* II. 200 With a chafron of steel on each horse's head. 1835 *SWAINSON* *Quadrupeds* 297 A coarse dark patch of hair, like a mask or chaffron, which covers the forehead.

**Chaffur**, obs. form of CHAFFER.

**Chaff-wax**, var. of CHAFÉ-WAX.

**Chaff-weed** (tʃæfwi:d). [app. orig. the same as CHAFWEED (written *chaffweed* by Turner), but in later times referred to CHAFF.

Turner applied *chaffweed* to his 'Centunculus', which was *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, and to this the allied *Filago* the name continued to be applied. But later botanists applied *Centunculus* to an entirely different plant, to which *chaffweed* is now attached as an English book-name.]

†1. = CHAFWEED. Obs.

2. *Centunculus* or Bastard Pimpernel.  
1776 *WITHERING* *Bot. Arrangement*. (1796) II. 109 Bastard Pimpernel. Pimpernel Chaffweed. 1848 *C. A. JONES* *Week Lisard* 290 Small Chaff-weed, frequents the gravelly banks. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLL.* *Plant-u. s. v.*, *Chaffweed*, *Centunculus minimus*, L.—With. Generally applied to this plant by authors subsequent to Withering.

**Chaffy** (tʃæfi), *a.* [f. CHAFF *sb.* 1 + -Y<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Full of or covered with chaff.

1552 *HULOET*, Chaffye or full of chaffe, *acerosus*. 1602 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* xix. i, To lie and sleep upon straw-beds and chaffy couches. 1797 *COLERIDGE* *Kubla Khan*, Like . . . chaffy grain beneath the threshers' flail. 1855 *Lisabes* *Love Story* I. 80 Looking dubiously at his chaffy trowsers.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, chaff; *spec.* in *Bot.* paleaceous.

1597 *GERARD* *Herbal* i. ii. 4 Whereupon do grow small scaly or chaffie huskes. 1683 *TAYLOR* *Voy to Health* 201 From the Straw and Chaffy part mixed with their Oates. 1791 *E. DARWIN* *Bot. Gard.* ii. 9 note, The chaffy scales of the calyx. 1851 *GLENNY* *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 19 The flowers . . . are. . . of the chaffy texture known as 'everlasting'.

3. Resembling chaff.

1583 *STANYHURST* *Poems* Ps. i. (Arb.) 126 Lyke the sand, or chaffye dust. 1792 *J. ARMSTRONG* *Init. Shaks.* (R.), Winnow the chaffy snow.

4. *fig.* Light, empty, and worthless as chaff. (Said of things and persons.)

1594 *WILLIAMS* *Avisé* 39 b, Chaffye thoughtes. 1603 *CHREYLL* *Eng. Mourne. Gorm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 125 Stir up the chaffy multitude. 1612 *SHAKS.* & *Fl.* *Two Noble K.* iii. i. 47 Thou liest, and art. . . a chaffy lord, Not worth the name of villain! 1622 *R. CARPENTER* *Experience* v. xix. 331 That swelling and wordy, but chaffie, senselesse, and empty Pamphlet. 1819 *J. MILLER* *End Relig. Controv.* ii. (ed. 2) 57 A dry and chaffy Epistle.

5. *Comb.*, as *chaffy-textured*.

1877 *F. HEATH* *Penn W.* 21 Covered with various-coloured, chaffy-textured scales.

**Chafing** (tʃæfɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also *chaffing*. [f. CHAFÉ v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb CHAFÉ, q. v., in its various senses.

1598 *TREVISIA* *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. li. (1495) 635 The joys of Elitropium. . . helpth moche ayenst chaffing and stoppyng of the lypout. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chafynge, *confricacio*. 1483 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 100/3 Without feyng of ony hete or chaffynge. 1555 *EDM.* *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 227 Vncessant rubbenge & chafynge. 1575 *LANEHAM* *Let.* (1872) 17 With spitefull obayds and vncharitable chaffings alweiz they treat. 1577 *NORTHBROOK* *Dicing* (1843) 128 There is no harm if they play. . . without swearing, chafing, or coutousnesse. 1580 *HOLLYBAND* *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Eschauffement*, chafing, warming, heating. c 1590 *MARLOWE* *Raust.* viii. 6 He keeps such a chafing with my mistress

† c. A constraining force; a bond of union or sympathy; a tie. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 616* Pow shalt see in bi-selue treuthe sitte in pine herte, In a cheyne of charyte as how a childe were. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4815 Love..is a sykenesse of the thought Annexed and kned bitwixe twayne, With male and female, with oo cheyne. 1555-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 1861 There is a Divine Chain, which..maketh one of it self, and those things which are united to it.

3. A personal ornament in the form of a chain worn round the neck; sometimes an ensign of office (*chain of office*).

(The chain of a locket, a watch chain, and the like, combine senses 1 and 3.)

1397 *Will in Fairholt Hist. Costume Gloss. s. v.* A chain of gold of the old manner, with the name of God in each part. 1499 *Sc. Acts in Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 77 Serpis, belitis, uches, and cheynies. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 154 My mastyr sold to my lord off Norfolk a schene of gold. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* i. 9 That shal brynge grace vnto thy heade, and shal be a cheyne aboute thy necke. 1580 *LIVL Euphros* (Arb.) 1433 The new found Glasce Cheynes that you weare about your neckes. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 127 What fashion wilt you weare the Garland off? About your necke, like an Vsurers chaine? 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* Intro. 4 Physicians at Milan.. wear Chains of Gold, as a Mark of Distinction. *Mod.* The mayor was present wearing his chain of office.

4. *fig.* A connected course, train, or series; a sequence: a. of action or condition.

[a 1593 *H. SMITH Serm.* (1866) II. 186 Draws sin upon sin, till there be a chain of many links.] 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. vii. 30 In the chain of Discourse, wheresoever it is interrupted, there is an End for that time. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 31 Here no chain of succession could be pleaded, where no two links followed in order. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 2 Without..Care to preserve the Appearance of Chain of Thought. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* Intro. 1 This false idea..reduced the vegetable chain to a small number of interrupted links. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 31 The simplest chain of reasoning. 1875 *DAWSON Dawn of Life* i. 3 Link in a reproductive chain of being. *Mod.* The chain of proof is complete.

b. of individual facts, acts, events, or the like.

1666 *WHISTON The Earth* II. (1722) 184 Purely Mathematical Propositions are demonstrated by a chain of deductions. 1799 *YOUNG Revenge* IV. i. Day buries day; month, month; and year the year; Our life is but a chain of many deaths. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* i. § 11 A chain of proofs must have their commencement somewhere. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xx. 571 A strange chain of events. 1885 *SIR R. BAGGALLAY in Law Times Rep.* LII. 672/1 The Act provides for a complete chain of trustees.

5. A continuous linear series of material objects: a. of objects purposely connected, or connecting points in a line.

1791 *SMEATON Edystone L.* (1793) 197 The Chain of triangles from the Edystone to..Plymouth, for ascertaining their distance trigonometrically. 1870 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 168 Another modification of the apparatus, which may be called the Chain of Cups, was proposed by Volta. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 464 By means of the chain of steamers now navigating the Rhine. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 132 The chain of nerve ganglia.

b. of objects naturally disposed in a linear series (with connexion actual or imagined).

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 172 The Andes, that prodigious Chain of Mountains. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 458 The Ladronez, an extensive chain of Islands. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 411 The vibrations will pass..by the chain of bones, to the Membrana Fenestra Ovalis. 1873 *BAKEWELL Intro. Geol.* 57 The most extensive mountain chains have a northern and southern direction. 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 87 South of the St. Lawrence and the great chain of lakes. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Fl.* II. 218 A chain of undulating hills.

c. Short for *mountain-chain* (as in b).

1830 *LIVELL Princ. Geol.* I. 277 A submarine chain extending from Boulogne to Folkestone. 1846 *GROTE Greece* (1862) II. i. x The chain called Olympus. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 152 A southerly continuation of the Humboldt chain.

d. *Ladies' chain* [*Fr. chaine des dames*]: a part of the second figure in a quadrille.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/3 Performing with his partner a 'ladies' chain' in their fantastic quadrille.

II. Specific uses.

6. A chain or similar construction used as a barrier to obstruct the passage of a bridge, street, river, the entrance into a harbour, etc.; a boom.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 569 For other wey is fro the gatis none, Of Dardanus, there opyn is the cheyne. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Provs.* I. ccccxxx. 748 The chennesse of euery strete taken downe and brought into the palayes. 1866 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (1852) 19 Malpas of London drewe the cheynne of London byrgge. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1799) I. 223 There was a Chain of great Trees placed cross the Creek..we were afterwards near half an hour cutting the Boom or Chain. 1720 *BURCHETT Naval Trans.* III. xix. 400 The Dutch..broke their way through, and burnt the three ships which lay to defend the Chain.

7. A chain fixed to a door-post, which serves to secure a house door within when slightly opened.

1839 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* III. i. 'Top bolt' muttered Arthur, fastening as he spoke, 'bottom bolt—chain—bar—double-lock—and key.' 1862 *THACKERAY Philist.* II. xix. Mary came down stairs, and opened the hall-door, keeping the chain fastened, and asked him what he wanted.

8. Part of a curb or bridle.

1671 *MARKHAM Caval.* II. 24 The Cavezan..in fashion of a Chain, & in our English phrase commonly called the Chain.

9. A measuring line, used in land-surveying, formed of one hundred iron rods called links jointed together by eyes at their ends.

At first chains of varying length were used or proposed;

but that described by Gunter in 1624 is the one now adopted; it measures 66 feet or 4 poles, divided into 100 links.

1630 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* To Rdr. 1 The Beame and Chaine balke no Truthes, nor blaunch Vntruthes. 1624 *GUNTER Descr. Sector.* 4c. in *Penny Cycl.* VI. 462/2 We may measure the length and breadth by chains, each chain being four perches in length, and divided into 100 links. 1669 *STURMY Mariners Mag.* II. v. i. 3 The Chains now used and in most esteem among Surveyors are Three. The first I will name is Mr Rathborn's..and that of Mr. Gunter's..this year Mr. Wing hath described a chain of 20 Links in a Perch. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 312 An accurate land-surveyor, with his chain, sight, and theodolite. 1801 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1828) II. 54 Land is measured with a chain, called Gunter's Chain..of 100 equal links; and the length of each link is therefore..792 inches.

b. A chain's length, as a lineal measure, equal to 66 feet, or 4 poles.

An area of ten chains in length by one in breadth, or 100,000 square links=an acre.

1661 *S. PARTRIDGE Doub. Scale Prop.* 40 Let a piece of land be 36 poles broad, and the length 23 chains and an half. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Surveying*. It contains 12 Chains, 5 Links. 1850 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (ed. 2) III. 333 (Hoppe) The London and North-Western..in its long and branching extent of 477 miles 354 chains.

10. *Arch.* A bar of iron, etc. built into walls to increase their cohesion; see also *chain-bond*, *-timber* in 19, *CHAIN-PLATE* 2.

1764 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 217 In edifices of this kind, for additional strength, the builders employ bars of iron, connected together in such a manner as their exigencies require; and these, though they have no links, are denominated chains. 1822 *GWILT Archit.* (1876) § 1495 There are other means [for uniting the voussoirs]..such as dowels and cramps..these are far better than the chains and ties of iron introduced by the moderns.

11. *Mil.* Short for *CHAIN-SHOT*.

1804 *MONSON in Wellesley's Disp.* 544 A most tremendous discharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns.

12. Short for *CHAIN-PUMP*. *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 An Engine that delivers..more Water than the Chain, and with greater Ease.

13. *Weaving.* The longitudinal threads in a woven fabric; the warp. (So in F. and Ger. App. sometimes misused for woof; cf. *Cotgr.* 'chaine de drap, the woofe of cloth; the thread which in weaving runs ouercrosse it'.)

1721 *C. KING Brit. Merch.* II. 17 All worsted Chains, and only the Shute of Woollen-Yarns. 1774 *Act 14 Geo. III.* c. 25 Taking the Biers out of the Chains and withholding Part of the Woof or Abb Yarn delivered to them. 1870 *J. T. in Risdorff's Survv. Devon* Intro. 25 The one [yarn]..forms the chain or woof. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 1120 The longitudinal threads, which are to form the chain of the web. *Ibid.* 1123 The European loom..[has] a warp-beam, round which the chain has been wound.

14. *Naut.* A contrivance used to carry the lower shrouds of a mast outside the ship's side, and by thus widening the basis of support to increase the firmness of the mast.

a. The part which secures the shroud to the ship's side, now commonly called *CHAIN-PLATE*.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 The Chaines are strong plates of iron fast bolted into the Ships side by the Chain-walle. 1769 in *FALCONER Dict. Marine.* c1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 105 *Chain or chains*, the links of iron which are connected to the bindings that surround the dead-eyes of the channels. They are secured to the ship's side by a bolt through the toe-link, called the *chain-bolt*.

b. *pl.* The assemblage of chain-wale, chain-plates, dead-eyes, etc., which form the contrivance to extend the basis of the shrouds; usually qualified, as *fore*-, *main*-, *mizen*-chains, according to the mast. In the chains: standing upon the chain-wale between two shrouds (whence the leadsman heaves the hand-lead).

1720 *DR Foe Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 193 To board her [a ship], at her fore-chains on one side. 1825 *H. GASCOIGNE Nav. Pam.* 52 In each main-chain an able seaman stands, With well coil'd line and plummet in his hands. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xiii. 45 Climbed up the fore chains, and found the deck empty.

15. The connexion in a galvanic battery.

1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 318 These phenomena, however, only take place the moment the Galvanic chain is shut, or when it is suffered to remain shut..If the opposite action, occasioned at the moment the chain is separated, had entirely supplanted..the former.

16. The series of bubbles on the surface of the water marking the course of an otter.

1865 *G. BERKELEY Life & Recoll.* II. 317, I at once observed the 'Chain' or bubbles of an otter.

III. *Attrib. and Comb.*

17. *attrib.* Of chains; chain-like; of the nature of chain-mail (cf. 19).

c1245 in *Hampole's Psalter* x This samie sauter in all degre is the self in sothes That lyst at hampole in surte..Par it lyst in cheyn bondes. 1886 *RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* xv. 240 We managed to get off the chain shirts.

18. General combs., as *chain-line*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-shop*, *-verse*, *-way*; *chain-drooped*, *-swung*, *adjs.*

1820 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xl, A 'chain-droop'd lamp was flickering by each door. 1880 *Athenaeum* 10 Jan. 66 The position of the water-mark and the direction of the 'chain-lines, which are uniformly the same in every sheet of laid paper. 1860 *Offic. Report in Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 141 'Chain-makers, shipowners. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 12/1 The 2,500 chainmakers of both sexes who went out on strike on the 7th inst. *Ibid.* 'Chainmaking is only possible by

skilful hand-labour. 1887 *Daily News* 18 June 3/2 Mr. Matthews..said the wages in the chainmaking trade..were probably not more on the average than 7s. per week. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 Working for some hours in the 'chain-shops. 1820 *KEATS Ode Psyche* 33 No incense sweet From 'chain-swing censer teeming. 1557-8 *Br. Hall Sat. Postscr.* Ariosto..whose 'chaine-verse, to which he fettereth himselfe. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2573/4 A plain Silver 'Chain Watch.

19. Special combs.: *chain-argument* (*Logic*), a sorites; *chain-armour* = *chain-mail*; *chain-belt*, (a.) see quot.; (b.) a chain adapted as a belt for transmitting power; *chain-boat* (see quot.); *chain-bolt*, (a.) *Naut.* one of the bolts by which chain-plates are fastened to the ship's side; (b.) the bolt or knob at the end of a door-chain (see 7); *chain-bond* (*Arch.*), a chain or tier of timber built in a brick-wall to increase its stability and cohesion (see 10); *chain-bridle*, a bridle with a chain (see 8); *chain-bullet* = *CHAIN-SHOT*; *chain-coupling*, a secondary coupling, consisting of chains and hooks, between railway carriages or trucks, which acts in case of any accident to the primary coupling; *chain-gang*, a gang or number of convicts chained together while at work, etc., to prevent escape; *chain-guard*, a mechanism in watches to prevent over-winding; *chain-harrow*, a harrow composed of chain-work; *chain-hook*, (a.) a hook fixed to a chain; (b.) *Naut.* 'an iron rod with a handling-eye at one end, and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain-cables about' (Smyth); *chain-lace*, ?lace made with chain-stitch; *chain-lightning*, lightning which appears to form a long zig-zag or broken line; see also quot. 1885; *chain-looker* (*Naut.*), the receptacle for storing the chain-cable; *chain-mail*, mail or body-armour made of interlaced links or rings; *chain-man*, the bearer of the measuring chain in surveying; *chain-moulding*, an ornamental moulding imitating chains; *chain-pier*, a promenade pier, supported by chains like a chain-bridge; *chain-pin*, an iron pin or 'arrow' used in making distances in measuring with the chain; *chain-pulley*, a pulley having depressions in its periphery to fit the links of a chain with which it is worked; *chain-rule*, a rule of arithmetic, by which is found the relation of equivalence between two numbers for which a chain of intervening equivalents is given, as in Arbitration of Exchanges; *chain-saw* (*Surg.*), a vertebrated saw forming a chain, having hook and handle at either extremity; *chain-sling* (*Naut.*), a chain fitted to encircle a large article, for hoisting or lowering; *chain-smith*, a mechanic whose trade is to make chains; *chain-snake*, a species of lizard, allied to the Slow-worm; *chain-syllogram* = *chain-argument*; *chain-timber* = *chain-bond*; *chain-towing*, a system of towing vessels in rivers, etc., by means of a chain or cable lying along the bed of the river which is wound over a drum on board the vessel; *chain-well* = *chain-locker*; *chain-wheel*, (a.) a wheel used with a chain for the transmission of power; (b.) a machine for utilizing water-power, which is an inversion of the chain-pump, the descending water pressing upon the plates or buckets and so driving the machinery. Also *CHAINBRIDGE*, *-CABLE*, *-PUMP*, etc.

1860 *ANP. THOMSON Laws Th.* 200 The German title [for Sorites] 'chain-argument' (*Kettenschluss*). a 1797 *Walpole's Ana* xv. 9 The 'chain, or ring armour was that used in the Middle Ages. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* xiv. 293 The dolphin was drawn in chain-armor like Saladin's. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1802) I. 217 The 'chain-belt is a contrivance to fix round the trunk, which it locks to the platform. 1794 *Rigging & Sea* I. 164 'Chain-boat, a large boat fitted with a davit over its stem, and two windlasses, one forward, and the other aft, in the inside. It is used for getting up mooring-chains, anchors, etc. c1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 105 'Chain-bolt, a large bolt to secure the chains of the dead-eyes, for the purpose of securing the mast by the shrouds. 1880 *BLACKMORE Erema* xxii. (Hoppe) He..politely put the chain-bolt on the door when he retired to take advice. 1876 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Bond*. The term 'chain bond is sometimes applied to the bond timbers formerly placed in one or more tiers in the walls of each story of a building, and serving not only to tie the walls together during their settlement, but afterwards for nailing the finishings thereto. 1690 *J. MACKENZIE Siege London-derry* 2/2 Some of their Clergy also..procured several 'Chain-bridles to be made. 1636 *Hirwood Challenge Beantie* II. Wks. 1874 V. 26 My friend and I Like two 'chaine-bullets, side by side, will fly Thorow the jawes of death. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trismach.* Hen. IV. cccv, Chaine-Bullets of his will Run through all Streets, and in the Wast, they kill. 1858 *Gen. P. THOMPSON Audi Al.* II. lxxx. 37 How nearly the felon and the 'chain-gang are allied. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 49/1 Chain-gangs of convicts are brought out from the prison. 1884 *F. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 50 [The] 'Chain Hook..[is] the hook fixed at each end of the chain to attach it to the fuses and the barrel. 1578 *Richardson's Wills* (1853) 279, Vij own. of 'chean lace, viij. vjd. 1598 *FLORIO, Cadenello*, little chaines, chaine-lace or chaine-stich. 1882 *J. PARKER Apost. Life*



L. 148 No man can report \*chain lightning. *x885 Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 7, 2 'Chain lightning' [is] a strong foreign spirit. *x882 Scott Nigel* iii. 'It's not made of iron, I wot, nor my claitches of "chenzie-mail." *x855 KINGSLEY Heroes* iv. 137 Clothed from head to foot in steel chain-mail. *x862 SMITH'S Engineers* III. 157 Accompanied by an assistant and a \*chainman. *a. x862 THACKERAY Misc.* V. 359 (Hoppe) On the \*chain-pier of Brighton. *x846 BRITTAN tr. Malgaigne's Surg.* x. 184 You may use the ordinary or \*chain-saw. *x862 Med. Times* II. 264 Plate of T. Matthew's chain-saw. *x856 KANE Art. Expl.* I. xxix. 402 Away went one of our \*chain-slugs, and she fell back. *x736 MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 *Anguis annulatus*, the \*Chain-Snake. *x870 BOWEN Logic* vii. 222 The complex abbreviated reasoning thus formed is called a \*Chain-Syllogism, or Sorites. *x823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* *x824 Chain-timber*, in brick building, a timber of large dimensions placed in the middle of the height of a story, for imparting strength. *x874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 521/2 The \*chain-towing system was first tried in France in 1732. *x845 Athenaeum* 1 Feb. 118 The enormous chain and \*chain-wheel for driving the screw.

**Chain** (tʃeɪn), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *cheyne*, *chyne*, 4-7 *chayne*, 5 *cheyn-yn*, 6 *chaine*, 6-7 *chaine*, 6-*chain*. [*f.* prec. sb. in various senses. French has *chaîner* only with the meaning 'to measure with a chain', but *enchaîner* is cited in Littré from the 11th c.; *enchaîner* barely appears in late M.E.]

1. *trans.* To bind, fasten, secure, with a chain. *x393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 287 Barre we þe jates. Cheke we and cheyne we. *x593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 203 The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. *x667 MILTON P. L.* i. 210 The Arch-fiend lay Chain'd on the burning Lake. *x856 EMERSON Eng. Traits* xii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 90 The books in Merton Library are still chained to the wall. *x822 J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 305 He was chained to the stake.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* *x38 Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 367 Whanne that riȝtwisnesse is cheyned to God and al his creaturis. *x398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R. v.* xxvi. (1495) 135 The sholders ben nedefull to bynde and cheyne togyders the bones of the breste. *x591 SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. i. 3 Wer't not affection chaines thy tender daies To the sweet legacies of thy honour'd Loue. *x795 SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* i. 215 A hair that chains to wretchedness The slave who dares not burst it. *x858 J. MARTINEAU Stud. Chr.* 143 The mind given up to passion, or chained to self... dwells... in the dark and terrible abyss. *x876 TREVELYAN Macaulay* II. ix. 131.

2. To fetter or confine with a chain or chains; to put in chains.

*c. 1440 York Myst.* xxx. 212 We charge you þat chorle be wele chyned. *c. 1440 Primp. Parv.* 79 Cheynyn or put yn cheynys, *catheno*. *x591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 39, I will chayne these Legges and Armes of thine. *x850 Arab. Nights* (Riddg.) 1499 They chained him, and put handcuffs and fetters on him. *x850 Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* x. 86 Buying men and women, and chaining them, like cattle!

b. *fig.* To fetter, confine, bind; to restrain. *x377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.* i. 192 Chastite wip-outen charite worth cheyned in helle. *x393 CHAUCER Marriage* 14 But thilke doted soole... hath levise Y-cheyned [v.r. ychyned, ychayned] be, than out of prison crepe. *c. 1440 York Myst.* xxxii. 278 The payment cheyns þe with-all. The thar no nodir comenante craue. *x593 SHAKS. Lucr.* 900 Or free that soul which wretchedness hath chain'd. *x634 MILTON Comus* 660 If I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster. *x870 L. MORRIS Epic Hades* i. (x883) 53 Horror chained My parting footsteps. *x879 STAINER Music of Bible* 167 Until such a system came into existence music was chained up within the narrowest limits.

3. To obstruct or close with a chain. *x603 KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (J.), The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven chained... durst not attempt to enter. *c. 1630 RUSDON Surv. Devon* § 192 (1870) 203 The haven is... chained over when need requireth. *1674 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (x883) I. 286 His new intended street... shall not be chained or obstructed against any of the towne.

† 4. To surround like a chain; to embrace. *Obs.* *x606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 24 Oh thou day o' th' world, Chaine mine arm'd necke.

5. To measure with a (surveyor's) chain. *x670 W. FOLKINGHAM Art Survey* II. v. 55 Extende lines from each station. (chaining the stationall line onely).

6. To secure (a door) with the chain; *absol.* to 'put on the chain'.

*x839 DICKENS Nick. Nick.* lvi, Ralph... chained the door to prevent the possibility of his returning secretly by means of his latch key. *x886 BARING-GOULD Cr. Royal* I. v. 59 'Joanna... lock and chain after the gentleman.'

7. *Arch.* To bind (masonry) with a chain; cf. CHAIN sb. 10.

*x847-75 GWILT Arch.* II. iii. § 962 A large number of steeples would... be found to have been well chained with timber or with metal.

† **Chainage.** *Obs.* [*f.* CHAIN sb. + -AGE; cf. *F. chainage*.] a. A fastening with a chain; chaining. b. ? A fee due for the use of mooring-chains, etc., in a harbour.

*x611 COTGR. Enchainure*, a chayning... chainage. *x691 T. HALL Acc. New Invent.* p. 95 The Chainage of Ships belongs to the Admiral.

**Chain-bridge.** A suspension-bridge supported by chains or jointed rods of wrought iron, which hang in a curve between two elevated points of support.

*x828 J. ANDERSON (title)*, A Design for a Chain bridge to be thrown over the Firth of Forth at Queensferry. *x836 Penny Cycl.* V. 413/2 The Menai or Beaumaris Chain Bridge. *x846 G. N. WRIGHT Cram Sci. Knowl.* 60 Suspension or chain-bridges are employed, supported by tension-

rods hung from continuous suspension chains fastened into highly elevated piers built on either bank.

**Chain-cable.** A ship's cable formed of a chain. Also *attrib.*

So called on coming into more general use in the early part of this century, to distinguish it from the ordinary (hemp) cable; now that it has almost entirely superseded the latter, 'cable' alone generally means chain-cable.

*x830 MARRYAT King's Own* xix, His nerves were like a chain-cable. *x839 THIRLWALL Greece* VI. l. 200. *x848 DICKENS Dombey* ix, Chain-cable forges.

**Chained** (tʃeɪnd), *pp. a.* [*f.* CHAIN + -ED.]

1. From the vb.: Made fast, bound, closed, connected, united, with (or as with) a chain; fettered.

*x613 CHAPMAN Rev. Bussy d'Amboise* iv, Chained shot. *x637 RUTHERFORD Lett.* cciv. (1881) 345 He hath left me a chained man. *x660 INGELSO Bentiv. & Urania* (1682) ii. 181 [The assailants] set upon the chain'd-bridge. *x684 Lond. Gas. No. 1799/1* Chained Bullets made at Brescia. *x816 BYRON Parisina* xiii, While Hugo raised his chained hands. *x860 TYNDALL Glac.* II. § 3. 244.

2. From the sb.: Fitted, provided, or adorned with a chain or chains.

*x552 HULSTOT, Chayned, torquatus.* *1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 8 In great ships they use chained pumps. *x796 BURNS Meg & the Mill*, A fine pacing horse wi' a clear chained bridle. *x8. SALA Mrs. Mallor's Diam.*, [He] was highly curled... chained, pinned, and locked.

3. Of lightning: Having the form of a chain or jointed line.

*x859 All V. Round No. 17*, 400 Lightning... now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible.

† **Chained.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. F. chaînette*, dim. of *chaîne* CHAIN.] A small chain; a chainlet.

*x623 FAVINE Theat. Hon.* II. xvii. 560 From his tongue were extended four small chainlets of gold.

**Chaining** (tʃeɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CHAIN *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. CHAIN; putting in chains; enchaining; connexion.

*x387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 359 (Mätz.) þe chaynyng and teinge of þe grete hound Cerberus. *x398 Barth. De P. R. v.* xxviii (1495) 138 The ouer cheynyng of the honde hath three bones that entre in to the holowens of the armes. *x583 Grindal's Will* Wks. (1843) 459 Ten pounds towards the claspings, bossing and chaining of the same [books]. *1661 G. BISHOP (title)*, New England Judged... a brief relation of the sufferings of the People called Quakers... wherein the Cruel... Bonds and Imprisonments, Beatings and Chainings... are shortly touched.

**Chainless** (tʃeɪnləs), *a.* [*f.* CHAIN sb. + -LESS.] Without chain or chains; unchained. *poetic.*

*x816 BYRON Sonn. Chillon*, Eternal Spirit of the chainless Mind! *x850 BLACKIE Aschylus* I. 213 Free and chainless, Wild and reainless.

**Chainlet** (tʃeɪnlət), [*f.* CHAIN sb. + -LET dim. suff.] A little chain.

*x805 SCOTT Last Minstr.* vi. iv, Spurs, and ringing chainlets, sound. *x881 MISS BRADDON Asph.* III. 135 The hand-some of the chains, a cluster of many slender chainlets.

**Chain-plate.**

1. *Naut.* [see CHAIN sb. 14.] One of the strong links or plates of iron fastened to the ship's side under the chainwale, to which the shrouds are secured.

*1622 in Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xiv. 64 Main Chains and Chain Plates. *1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cadenes de hanchans*, the chains of the shrouds, the chain-plates. *1840 R. DANA Bef. Mast* xxix. 106 We were loaded down to the bolts of our chain-plates.

2. *Arch.* One of a series of connected plates built into the walls of a building to give it greater stability; cf. ARCH sb. 10.

*x822 GWILT Arch.* (x876) § 1882 The best remedy against this inconvenience (settlement of the foundation) is to tie the walls together by the means of chain plates.

**Chain-pump.** A machine for raising water by means of an endless chain; most commonly the chain passes in its upward course through a tube, and raises the water by means of disks or valves which fit the tube; sometimes the chain has simply a number of buckets or cups, by which the water is lifted to the top and there emptied out.

*x618 RALEIGH Inv. Shipping* 16 The Chaine pompe, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did. *1781 ARCHER in Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The chain pump was choaked. *1830 MARRYAT King's Own* xix, He requires the chain-pumps to be manned.

**Chain-shot.** A kind of shot formed of two balls, or half-balls, connected by a chain, chiefly used in naval warfare to destroy masts, rigging, and sails; a shot or discharge of this. Also *fig.*

*x581 SUDNEY Apol. Poetria* (Arb.) 55 Thys argument... is... indeed, a chaine-shot against all learning. *x591 HORSV Trar.* (x857) 186 Everie ship carries cannon and... powder [and] chayne-shott. *1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Chaine shot... contrived round as in a ball, yet will spread in flying their full length in breadth. *1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 Dilemma's, two-edged swords that cut on both sides; Sorites, chain-shot. *x660 INGELSO Bentiv. & Urania* (1682) II. 184 A chain'd-shot... cut off Antiochus his main Mast in the middle. *1708 Lond. Gas. No. 3678/4* The Admiral... had his Leg broke by a Chain-Shot. *x850 PRESCOTT Peru* II. 277 He was hit by a chain-shot from an arquebuse.

**Chain-stitch.** 1. In needlework: A kind of ornamental stitch resembling the links of a chain; the work so produced, chain-work.

*x598 FLORIO, Cadenelle*... chaine-lace or chaine-stitch.

*x640 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Praise of Needle Pref.*, Fine Ferne-stitch, Finny-stitch, New-stitch, and Chain-stitch. *x820 HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 266 His figures are wrought in chain-stitch. *x876 Rock Text. Fabr.* 83.

2. In a sewing-machine: A stitch produced by looping the upper thread, when only one is used, into itself on the under side of the article sewn, or by using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread; as distinguished from the lock-stitch; also *attrib.*, as in 'a chain-stitch machine'.

*x867 Gd. Words* 429/2 The sewing-machine... There are some which make what is termed the chain-stitch; they are useful for simpler work, such as hemming.

**Chain-wale.** *Naut.* [*f.* CHAIN sb. 14 + WALE.]

A strong piece of timber secured outside the ship's side, almost abreast but somewhat behind the mast, whose lower shrouds it serves to extend and secure; now usually corrupted into CHANNEL sb. 2.

*1611 COTGR., Port' auhans*, chaine-wales. *1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 6 The chaine wale is a broad timber set out amongst them, a little above where the chaines and shrouds are fastened together to spread the shrouds the wider the better to succour the masts. *1704 J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Fishes*, The Anchor is haled up to the Ships Bow, or Chainwale. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Chains, properly Chain-wales, or Channels.

**Chain-work, chain work.**

1. Ornamental work, in sculpture, etc., resembling chains.

*x551 BIBLE 1 Kings* vii. 17 And whopes of chayne-workce for the heed peeces. *1611 ibid.*, Wreathes of chaine worke, for the chapters. *1720 Dr. FOR Capt. Singleton* II. (1840) 35 One of the bracelets [was] of chain-work. *x815 Moore Lalla R.* (x862) 29 But a light, golden chain-work round her hair. *x851 RUSKIN Stones* Ven. II. iii. § 31 The... archivolt enriched with studded chainwork.

2. Work consisting of metal rings or links inter-twined so as to form a net-work.

*1864 Times* 5 July (L.) The efficiency of iron chain-work as a defensive armour for ships of war. *x874 BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* vii. 107 The body armour is a shirt... formed of interwoven rings, or chain-work. *1886 RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* xv. 240 We examined the armour... It was the most beautiful chain work we had ever seen.

3. A texture formed by knitting or looping with a single thread, as in the manufacture of hosiery.

*x833 BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xi. 289 The article Chain-work in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. *x875 URS Dict. Arts* II. 813 Hosiery... is composed of a single thread united or looped together in a peculiar manner, which is called stocking-stitch, and sometimes chain-work.

**Chaipe**, *obs.* Sc. form of CHEAP sb.

**Chair**, var. of CHAPE *v.* *Obs.* to escape.

**Chair** (tʃeə), *sb.* Forms: 3 *chaere*, 4 *cheiere*, *chayer*, 4-5 *chaier* (e, *chayer* (e, 5 *chailare*, *chare*, *schayer*, *cheyer*, *cheare*, *chayr*, 5-7 *chayre*, 6 *chayar*, 6-7 *chaire*, 7-*chair*. [*ME. chaere*, *chaire*, a. OF. *chaire* (western and Anglo-Fr.), *chaire* (= Pr. *cadera*, *cadeira*, Cat. *càdira*, OSp. *cadera*, Pg. *cadeira*) :—L. *cathedra*, *cathedra* seat, a. Gr. *καθῆδρα*, see CATHEDRA. *Cha-à-rà* was the regular OF. phonetic descendant of *cat-ed-ra*; it was in Eng. also orig. of three syllables, afterward reduced to two *cha-yr*, and finally (?) under later F. influence) to one, *chair*. In the dialects it is still commonly of two, as Sc. *cha-yr* (tʃeəyr). In mod. Fr. the phonetic variant *chaise* (see CHAISE) has taken the popular senses, while *chaire* is restricted to the ecclesiastical or professorial *cathedra*.]

1. A seat for one person (always implying more or less of comfort and ease); now the common name for the movable four-legged seat with a rest for the back, which constitutes, in many forms of rudeness or elegance, an ordinary article of household furniture, and is also used in gardens or wherever it is usual to sit. To take a chair; to take a seat, be seated.

*a. 1300 Cursor M.* 9954 A tron of inor graid. Was neuer yeitt king ne kaiser, þat euer sat in slif[c] chayer [G. chayer, T. chaire, F. cheiere]. *x297 R. GLOUC. (1724)* 322 Up a chaire he [Cnut] sat adoun, al vp þe see sonde. *1382 WYCLIF Math.* xxi. 12 He turnyde vpsadoun the bordis of chaungleris, and the chaires of men sellynghe culuris. *1382 — Song of S. 11.* 9 A chayer... of the trees of Liban. *c. 1400 MAUNDEV.* xxiii. 253 Men setten him in a Chayere. *c. 1450 Nominate* in Wt. Wulcker 173 *Hec cathedra*, a chaire. *c. 1450 Merlín* xxi. 362 He sholde do sette thea a chayer. *x553 EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 40 Tables, cobordes, cofers & chayres. *x555 — Decades W. Ind.* I. v. (Arb.) 85 Thynges necessary to be veyed, as chayers. *1564 HAWARD Eutrophius* iv. 39 In a chaire fast besides him. *1601 SHAKS. All's Well* II. ii. 17 Like a Barbers chaire that fits all buttockes. *1704 STERLE Lying Lover* II. (1747) 36 Set chairs and the Bohea Tea and leave us. *1751 JOHNSON Ramb.* No. 141 p. 10 Mistaking a lady's lap for my own chair. *1753 Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 She... desired me to take a chair. *1840 MARRYAT Poor Jack* xlii, Take a chair. *1870 Mrs. GASKELL Cranford* viii. 116 The chairs were all a-row against the walls.

b. With various substantives or adjs. indicating the nature, material, purpose, etc., as *bed-, bed-room, camp, cane, compass, folding, garden, hall, kitchen, leather, library, lobby, obstetrical, office, rocking, swinging, Turkey, wheel-chair*; † *great-chair* (dial. *big-chair*), an arm-chair,



Also ARM-, BATH- (sb.2), CURULE-, EASY-, ELBOW-CHAIR.

1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 295 A compasse chaire : halfe a circle, *hemicyclus*. 1777 STEELE *Spect.* 52 P. 3 An easy chair, at the upper End of the Table. 1777 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 P. 4 The great Elbow-chair which stands at the upper end of the Table. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* V. 220 Easy Leather-Chairs made... with... Springs. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 477. I... found him... sitting in a great chair. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 539 Having requested the indulgence of an easy chair at the sittings of the French Academy... the King, instead of one easy chair, sent forty to the Academy. 1830 GALT *Laurie* V. IV. i. (1849) 145 He sat in the swinging chair. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Pinn. Nap.* III. A servant passes, pushing through the crowd a shabby wheel-chair.

#### 2. fig. a. Seat.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xxxv. Vt ye wyll tell me where your herte is set. In the chayre of sorowe no great doubt it is. 1547-64 BAULDOWN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) ix. 4 Our soules sit in a sure chaire of a certaine expectation. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 7 Imagination, the only storehouse of wit and peculiar chair of memory. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* i. 1 The Persecutor's Guilt to share Oppressive in the Scorners Chair.

b. As an attribute of old age, when rest is the natural condition.

1597 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 51. *Ibid.* iv. v. 5 When sapless Age, and weak vnable limbes Should bring thy Father to his drooping Chair.

3. A seat of authority, state, or dignity; a throne, bench, judgement-seat, etc.

a. 1300 [see 1].  
1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1218 Nabigo-de-nozar noble in his chayer. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. iv. 125 Janus with double face In his chare hath take his place. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 400 (Add. MS.) Sette hym in the Chayere as domysman. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 O how it greues my vexed soule to see, Each painted asse in chayre of dignitie. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. i. 764 At the Soldans chair Defid the best of Panim chivalry. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. iii. Close by the regal chair Fell Thirst and Famine scowl. 1879 MACLEAR *Celtic* ix. 146 Holdem... was chosen by him as the seat of his episcopal chair.

b. fig. Place or situation of authority, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xxiii. 2 Vpon the chaire of Moyses, scribis and Pharisees seeten. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6891 'Upon the chaire of Moyses'... That is the olde testament. 1564 J. HENWOOD *Pro. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 Every man may not syt in the chayre. 1652 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. (1851) 8 He and Tiberius got into the Chayr by the Tricks and Artifices of their Mothers. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1788 He looted out the slothful officer... And in their chairs set up a stronger race.

4. The seat of a bishop in his church; hence fig. episcopal dignity or authority. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xl. 88 Seynt peter preached in antychoe and ther he made a noble chyrche in whiche he sate fyrste in his chaire. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 129 Trede downe the Strumpets pride, That sits vpon the Chaire of Babylon. 1648 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 337 S. Peter would have advanc'd him to the Honour and power of the Bishops chaire. 1647 BREVINT *Saint at Endor* 15 His first Chair, namely that of Antioch. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 465 Henry... took measures, not only to humble Becket, but also to lower that Chair [of Canterbury]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 292 Ealdhun now moved his chair to a site nobler than that occupied by any other minister in England.

† b. = SEE. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 3 It is the chaire of an Archbishop; inhabited for the most by Grecians. 1647 [see 4 a].

† 5. A pulpit. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 A charge not performed by mounting twice into the chair with a formal preachment. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-Cap* 1279 Whether he preach in chair, or print in book.

6. The seat from which a professor or other authorized teacher delivers his lectures.

1449 PECOCC *Refr.* v. vi. 58 To be rad... in the chaire of scolis. 1697 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 506 His prudent presiding in the Professors chair. 1697-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 293 Our Saviour... should have taken the chair, and have given the Inquisitive World a clear determination concerning the Question. 1771 KEN *Hymoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 14 Give that small Insect you contemn, The Chair in Porch or Academ. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 4. 129 English scholars gathered in thousands round the chairs of William of Champeaux or Abelard.

b. Hence: The office or position of a professor. 1826 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxi. Fighting his way to a chair of rhetoric. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* XII. Wks. (Bohn) II. 93 Many chairs and many fellowships are made beds of ease. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. to note, The author had still the Chair of Poetry at Oxford.

7. A seat of judicial inquiry; a tribunal.

1629 CHAS. I. in H. Cox *Instit.* i. ix. (1863) 138 Now there are so many chairs erected, to make inquiry upon all sorts of men. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 348 For a Licensor is not contented now to give his single Imprimitur, but brings his chair into the Title leaf; there sits and judges up or judges down what book hee pleases.

8. The seat, and hence the office, of the chief magistrate of a corporate town; mayorship. *Past, above, or below the Chair* (of aldermen of the City of London); having served or not served as Lord Mayor.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 26 Some people... did so industriously sticke for Sir John Moore's Election to the Chair. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5261/1 The Aldermen below the Chair on Horseback in Scarlet Gowns, 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Chairn*, A gold chain... remains to the person after his being divested of that magistrature, as a mark that he has passed the Chair. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 263 The judges are

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the lord-mayor, the aldermen past the chair, and the recorder. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 251 All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

9. The seat occupied by the person presiding at a meeting, from whence he directs its business; hence, the office or dignity of chairman of a meeting, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

In various phrases, as *To take the chair*, to assume the position of chairman, which in most cases formally opens a meeting; *to put in the chair*, to elect as chairman; *in the chair*, acting as chairman; *to leave or vacate the chair*, to cease acting as chairman, which marks the close of a meeting.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reh.* IV. (1843) 181/2 The committee of the Commons appointed Mr. Fynn to sit in their chair. 1659 in Burton *Diary* (1828) IV. 462, I move that your Speaker forbear the Chair. 1805 *Med. Yearl.* XV. 536 That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Brandreth, for his cool and patient attention and conduct in the Chair. 1807 CRABBE *Newspaper* 163 Pleased to guide His little club, and in the chair preside. 1868 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. John Hampden... was put into the chair.

b. Often put for the occupant of the chair, the chairman, as invested with its dignity (as *the throne* is for the sovereign), e. g. in the cry *Chair! Chair!* when the authority of the chairman is appealed to, or not duly regarded; *to address the chair*, *support the chair*, etc.

1658-9 in Burton *Diary* 23 Mar. (1828) 243 The Chair behaves himself like a Busby amongst so many school-boys... and takes a little too much on him. 1676-7 GREW *Sallis in Water* i. § 1 (Read bef. Royal Soc.) It was referred to Me by this Honourable Chair, to examine and produce the Experiment. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* i. Cries of 'Order', 'Chair', 'Yes', 'No', 'Go on'. 1860 *All I. Round* No. 46. 475 An amiable discussion between the 'chair' and an... obstinate person at the other end of the room. 1887 *Times* 5 Sept. 9/2 It can hardly be conceived that the Chair would fail to gain the support of the House.

c. pl. The chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company.

1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 344 This seems to be the scheme most approved by the chairs. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 499 Letter from the Chairs to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, 16th December, 1808.

† 10. An enclosed chair or covered vehicle for one person, carried on poles by two men; a sedan. 1634 Sir S. Duncombe's *Patent for setting up Sedans* in Pegge *Curial. Misc.* 290 In many parts beyond the seas the people there are much carried in the streets in chairs that are covered. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* 12 Using close chayres or sedans. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* II. ii. Thy Mask will cover all. There is a chair below in the Entry to carry thee. 1737 SWIFT *Cadenus & P.* She... lik'd three footmen to her chair. 1772 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* I. ii. Call a Chair! 1752 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 195 ¶ 6 At the proper time a chair was called. 1777 SHERIDAN *Tript Scarb.* II. i. Help the gentleman into a chair, and carry him to my house. 1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun*, The belle and beau, In chairs and chariots, stop the way.

† 11. A light vehicle drawn by one horse; a chaise; also a particular kind of light chaise (see quot. 1795). *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 31/2 The profits... have enabled me to set up a one-horse chair. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. 124 There is not a greater difference between a single-horse chair and madam Pompadour's *vis a vis*. 1795 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 184 A chair is a light chaise without panels for the use of parks and gardens, and is a name commonly applied to all light Chaises. 1821 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* i. 614 As I please to take the air, Command the ponies to a chair.

12. *Railways.* † a. The support or carriage of a rail (cf. *CARRIAGE* 32 b). *Obs.* b. An iron or steel socket with a deep notch, into which the rail is fixed, and by which it is secured to the sleeper or cross-tie.

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent* No. 4067. 2 To fix both the ends of the rails... immovable in or upon the chairs or props by which they are supported. 1836 Sir G. HEAD *Home Town* 204 Each of these sleepers being a heavy block of stone, having a small cradle of iron, or chair as it is called, rivetted on the top for the purpose of supporting the rails. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 131 The flat base of the chair upon which the rails rested being tilted.

13. *Min.* (See quot.)

1802 MAWE *Mineral. Derbysh.* Gloss., *Chair*, used in drawing up ore or coal.

14. Phrase. *To put in the chair.* (*slang.*)

1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 408 Some hirers [i.e. drivers of cabs]... boast of the number of owners whom they have 'put in the chair' or in polite English neglected to pay.

15. *Comb.*, as *chair-back*, *-bearer*, *-bottoming*, *-caner*, *-cover*, *-hire*, *-leg*, *-maker*, *-mare*, *-mending*, *-room*, *-saddle*, *-slumber*; *chair-ridden*, *-shaking*, *adjs.*; *chair-bed*, *-bedstead*, a kind of chair which can be unfolded into a bed; † *chair-boll*, *-bowl*, a chair-back; *chair-days*, old age, when rest in a chair is the most natural condition; *chair-organ* (see quot.); *chair-rail* (see quot.); † *chair-volant*, sedan-chair. Also CHAIRMAN, etc.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* 120 \*Chair-bearers or Sedan-men. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* lxxiv. 20 Vpon the \*cheyreboll hard beating his fist. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57 A \*chare bowe, *fultrum*. 1887 *Century Mag.* Oct. 85/2 Broom-making, \*chair-bottoming, and the cobbling of shoes. 1868 *Times* 27 Feb. Described as a \*chair-caner. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 227 The ornaments, the reticules, bell-ropes, ottomans, and \*chair-covers. 1593 SHAKS. a *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 48 In thy Reuerence, and thy \*Chair-days, dost thou die in Ruffian battell. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 38 The end of life is the

'sere of life'. In Yorkshire it is 'the chair-day'. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 10 Who spend more in 'chair hire than housekeeping. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 102/1 J. Finlayson, \*chair-maker. 1799 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 221 Price sixty guineas, of which the 'chair mare was taken as fifteen. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2955/4 Following the Trade of \*Chairmending in the Streets. 1636-7 *Royal Warrant* in N. & Q. Ser. II. (1867) XL 11/2 Our Chapel at Hampton Court, and for the making of a new \*Chaire Organ there, Conformable to those already made in our Royal Chapels at Whitehall and Greenwich. 1880 GROSS *Dict. Mus.*, *Chair organ*, a corruption of Chair organ, in use in the last century, not improbably arising from the fact that in cathedrals the choir organ often formed the back of the organist's seat. 1842-75 GUTHRIE *Archit.* Gloss., \*Chair-Rail, a piece of wood fastened to the wall, to prevent the backs of the chairs injuring the plastering when placed against it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 4 [There] sat the mother... \*chair-ridden by sciatica. 1664 *Percy's Diary* (1879) III. 14 There comes out of the 'chayre-room Mrs. Stewart. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 11 A lady on a donkey in one of those \*chair-saddles which supply the place of side-saddles in the south of Spain. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 1 \*Chair-shaking meriment. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* i. viii. 18 Rupert, that knew no fear, but health did want, Kept state suspended in a \*Chair volant.

† *Chair*, sb.2. *Obs.* or *arch.* [Variant of CHAB, assimilated in spelling to prec.; perhaps associated with it also in meaning.] A chariot or car.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 39 Emelye... Faire in a chare [Shirley MS. chaire] of golde he with him lad. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 14/1 Helyas... was lyfted up into paradye... in a chayre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 677 Wt great apparayll of chayrys and other costous ordonnance for to conuey the forenamed lady Margarete into Englande. 1550 T. BRYCES in Farr's *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 164 When worthy Web and George Roper In Elyes chayre to heauen were sent. 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 Phœbus in his chair, Ensafroning sea and air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* x. 807 Niphaeus, whom four coursers drew... They threw their master headlong from the chair. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiv. Like a prophet's fiery chair... travelling the realms of air.

*Chair* (1561), v. [f. CHAIR sb.1]

1. *trans.* To place or seat in a chair; *esp.* to install in a chair of authority.

1552 etc. [see CHAIRED below]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 179 Chairing your speaker for the commons, when he is chosen by the house. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 52 A Guy Fawkes figure toiletted and chaired. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* i. II. (D.) And thou Chair'd in his place.

b. To place in a chair or on a seat, and carry aloft in triumph, as an honour to a favourite, a successful competitor, and formerly often to the successful candidate at a parliamentary election.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 179 The practice of chairing the candidate... still, I find, obtains among you. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 670/5 Were declared duly elected, and were chaired through the principal streets. 1812 AMYOT *Windham* I. 86 note. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* v. II. 192 The day the member was chaired. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. Tom... was chaired round the quadrangle, on one of the hall benches borne aloft by the eleven.

2. To carry or wheel in a chair.

1886 J. PENDLETON *Hist. Derbysh.* 99 The bride, owing to her infirmities, had to be chaired to the altar.

3. To provide with a chair or chairs.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xxvii. The offices were newly chaired. 1885 [see CHAIRING below].

Hence *Chaired ppl.* a., *Chairing ppl.* sb.

1552 HULOT, Chaired or stalled, *cathedratus*. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Depart. Year*, From the chaired gods advancing, The Spirit of the Earth made reverence meet. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. a) II. lxii. 418 note, The chairing of a Westminster election. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/4 It was resolved... that all chaired bards be appointed honorary members. 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 48/2 Seldom is a large building erected... without a visit to Wycombe... with a view to the chairing of it.

*Chair*, obs. form of CHARE.

*Chair-* = see CHAIR.

† *Chairie*, a. *Obs.* rare. [app. f. F. *chair* flesh + -Y.] ? *Fleshy*.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 62 Like a pulpos or chairie root.

*Chairman* (1560-umēn).

1. The occupier of a chair of authority; *spec.* the person who is chosen to preside over a meeting, to conduct its proceedings, and who occupies the chair or seat provided for this function.

1654 TRAFF *Comm. Job* xxix. 25, I sate chief, and was Chair-man. 1660-1 *Percy's Diary* 22 Jan. To come... to this place... where Sir G. Downing (my late master) was chair-man. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 254 This day the parliament met here, the earl of Oxford chairman. 1857 TOLLM. SMITH *Parish* 58 It is the duty of the chairman, immediately on taking the chair, to cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read.

b. The member of a corporate body appointed or elected to preside at its meetings, and in general to exercise the chief authority in the conduct of its affairs; the president.

*Chairman of Committees*: in either House of Parliament the member appointed to preside over it whenever it resolves itself into Committee.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Companies*, East India, The directors are twenty-four in number, including the chairman and deputy-chairman. 1835 *USE Philos. Mannf.* 291 The committee... on factory employment, of which Mr. Sadler was the mover and chairman. 1887 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 306 The chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, *Mod.* Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works

2. One whose occupation it is to carry persons in chairs or chair-like conveyances; *spec.* the two men who carried a sedan-chair.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1683/4 A tall Blackamore.. in a Green Doublet and Breeches, with a large Chairmans Coat of the same colour. 1703 *Ibid.* 392/3 Twenty Chairmen, with Sedans. 1721 *Cibber's Last St. v. Chair, Chair!* (Enter a Chairman) Here: Who calls Chair? 1750 *Johnson Ramb.* No. 113 p. 6 Disputing for sixpence with a chairman. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 113 The misbehaviour of coachmen, drivers, chairmen, carters, and porters. 1855 *Thackeray's Newcomes* I. 161 When ladies' chairmen jostled each other on the pavement.

b. One who wheels a Bath-chair.

1766 *Anstey Bath Guide* I. 115 But soft—my Chairman's at the Door. 1829 *Murray's F. Midway* xvi, A Bath chair-man. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. The invalids.. in their Bath chairs.. The chairmen.. are an honest, genial, hard-working set of fellows

**Chairmanship.** [*f. prec. + -SHIP.*]

1. The office of chairman or president of a meeting, a company, corporate body, etc.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 224 Elevation to the chairmanship of the Great Western. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 72 The retirement of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship.

2. The action of presiding as chairman; performance of a chairman's duty.

1859 *Sala's Two round Clock* (1861) 142 A philanthropic peer, always.. to the fore with his chairmanship. 1864 *Revue* 1 June 1 A body of gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the sympathetic chairmanship of Lord Houghton.

† **Chairship.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*see -SHIP.*] The occupancy of the (papal) chair.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 13 Alexander the Sixth, who during his Chairship scrap'd together so much wealth.

**Chair-woman.** A woman who occupies the chair of presidency at a meeting, in a committee, etc. (Hardly a recognized name.)

1699 T. Brown in R. L'Estrange *Erasmi Colloq.* (1711) 404 We ought to have.. four chairwomen of our four committees. 1734 *Fielding's Unio. Gallant* II, She sits.. chairwoman of a committee of fools, to criticize on fashions. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 8 The Duchess rose and said.. then I think the arduous duties of chairman—or shall I say chairwoman?—will cease.

**Chairwoman.** *Obs. form of CHAIRWOMAN.*

**Chaise** (*ʃɛz*). Also 8 *chais*, (*shazess*). [*a. mod. F. chaise (chaise Cotgr.)*, a phonetic alteration of *chaire* (so *Pavie for Paris*, etc.), established in the ordinary sense 'chair', whence by extension 'sedan-chair', and by transference a wheeled vehicle for travelling in. In this latter sense alone *chaise* passed into English, notwithstanding that *chair* had itself here received the same development (see *CHAIR* sb. 11, which however was not always an exact synonym of this word, but often used as the name of a particular sort of chaise). - (*Cathedra, chair, chaise*, are thus all forms of the same word.) The vulgar take (*ʃɛz*) for a plural sb., and form on it a singular (*ʃɛ*) *CHAY, SHAY*.

(The change of lingual *r* to *s* in French is a phenomenon widely exemplified. It appears fully established at Orleans in 15th c., but did not come down beyond 1820.)

1. A term applied to various pleasure or travelling carriages, the exact application having varied from time to time:

a. A light open carriage for one or two persons, often having a top or calash; those with four wheels resembling the phaeton, those with two the curricule; also loosely used for pleasure carts and light carriages generally.

Kersey, Bailey, Ash and Johnson explain *chaise* as 'a carriage for pleasure drawn by one horse'; Todd says this was the case formerly, before post-chaises were in request, and defines it as 'A chaise and pair; a chaise and four: the term of later days for a light vehicle, with four wheels, drawn by two or four horses'.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3700/1 The Empress.. and the Arch-Duchesses [were] in open Chaises. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3945/4 A Leather Body-Coach.. and several sorts of Shazesses. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4390/4 Two Geldings, one a dark brown.. used to a Chais. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4439/4, 2 four wheel'd Chaises. 1719 *Addison* (J.) Instead of the chariot he might have said the chaise of government; for a chaise is provided by the person that sits in it. 1786 *Trials John Shepherd* 40 He was in a one-horse chaise. 1794 *Felton Carriages* (1801) II. 117 The Grasshopper, or three-quarter pannel Chaise, or Whiskey.. by some called Quakers' Chaises. *Ibid.* 121 The Rib chair, or Yarmouth Cart. For lawns or parks these sort of chaises have been mostly used. 1825 *Hone Every-Day Bk.* I. 436 Public pony-chaises. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Poems* (1886) 291 The wonderful one-hoss shay. *Mod. vulgarism.* The pony-shay (also *po shay* = post-chaise).

b. A carriage for travelling, having a closed body and seated for one to three persons, the driver sitting on one of the horses; more distinctively called a POST-CHAISE, q. v.

1709 *Luttrell's Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 474 The chaise he made use of (being wounded in the foot) was found broke to peices. 1716-8 Lady M. W. Montagu *Letts.* I. xvi. 52, I never went out of my chaise from Prague to this place. 1749 *Mrs. Montagu Letts.* III. 122 We went out together in a post-chaise. 1773 *Goldsm. Stoops to conq.* II. 1, I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise. 1837 *Lytton E. Maltravers* 27 In little more than twenty minutes, the chaise was at the door. 1873 *Mouley Rousseau* II. 66 He was

thrust into a chaise and despatched on the first stage of eight melancholy years of wandering.

c. To take chaise: to use a chaise as a means of conveyance. A chaise and pair, four, six: a chaise drawn by a pair, four, six horses.

1704 *Addison Italy* (1766) 23 From Genoa we took chaise for Milan. 1713 *Steele Englishman* No. 21. 139 That gay thing that flies along the Road in a Chaise and Six. 1737 *Pope's Hor. Epist.* I. 1. 158 The poor.. run They know not whither, in a chaise and one. 1782 *Cowper Gilpin* 9 To-morrow is our wedding-day, And we will then repair Unto the Bell at Islington, All in a chaise and pair.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chaise-box*, *umbrella*; *chaise-cart*, a light cart suitable for driving in (cf. *CART* sb. 3); *chaise-house*, a coach-house; *chaise-undertaker*, *-vamp*, one who undertakes to renovate chaises, a dealer in second-hand chaises. Also *Chaiseless* a.

1768 *Sterne's Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 185 The hammer in the 'chaise-box being of no great use. 1821 *Cobbett's Rev. Rides* (1855) I. 29 Riding in a little sort of 'chaise-cart. 1794 *Felton* (1801) I. 129 The 'chaise coach-box.. This kind.. may be made to fit on a one-horse 'chaise carriage. *Ibid.* 202 'Chaise Heads.. Heads to phaetons or chaises, etc., are found great conveniences for sheltering from the sun, wind or rain. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 533/1 It.. entered the 'chaise-house. 1850 *Thackeray Pendennis* xxxiv, Mrs. Bacon.. as yet a 'chaiseless woman. 1765 *Sterne's Tr. Shandy* vii. xxix, A pert vamping 'chaise-undertaker. *Ibid.* viii. xxxvii, In selling my chaise, I had sold my remarks along with it, to the 'chaise-vamp.

**Chaise, v. nonce-word.** [*f. the sb.*] To chaise it: to go by chaise.

1822 *Southey Letts.* (1856) III. 306, I shall follow your course to Skipton, and chaise it, solo, from thence.

**Chaise**, *obs. form of CHASE.*

† **Chaisel, cheisil.** *Obs.* [*a. OF. cheisil, chesil, var. of cheinil, chensil, chansilh, cainsil*]:—late L. *camisile*, -is (8th c. in Du Cange), *f. camisia*: see *CHEMISE*.]

1. A fine linen (sometimes identified with BYSS or BYSSUS). Often used *attrib.*

c. 1205 *Lav.* 23761 Warp he an his rugge ænne cheisil scurte [*c. 1275 ænne cheiseline seorte*] ænne pallene curtel. c. 1275 *Passion* 599 in O. E. *Misc.* 51 Joseph nom vire Louer a-dun of þe rode and wold him on o cheysil clop. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 279 The lady lyght on hire bedde.. Yn a chaisel smok schoo lay. c. 1300-20 *Joachim & Anne in Leg. Cathol.* (1840) 152 Offlex, ofsil, ofcheisel, ofpore & ofpalle.

2. Applied to various things made of this fabric, as a chemise, smock, shirt, veil, etc.

c. 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 284 Sche hadde on a pilche of pris, And a chaisel theon, I wis.

|| **Chaise-longue** (*ʃɛz, lɔŋ*). [*F. chaise longue* 'long chair'. In Ogilvie's Dict. called *chaise-lounge*.] A kind of sofa with a rest for the back at one end only; a 'couch', a 'lounge'.

1825 T. Lister *Granby* vii. (1836) 45 Lady Elizabeth lay on a chaise-longue by them. 1846 *Disraeli Viv. Grey* (1868) 338 Stiff or stretching, lounging on a chaise-longue. 1837 *Murray's Dog-fend* 194 What are now termed chaise longues, were drawn to the sides of the table. 1852 *Miss Sewell's Exper. Life* xxxviii. (1858) 278 The addition of a chaise longue and an ottoman.

|| **Chaise-marine** (*ʃɛz, marɪn*). *Obs.* [*F. chaise-marine* 'a sort of seat on board a ship so supported as to be free from the effects of rolling and pitching', but Littré has not the Eng. sense.] ? A kind of chaise, the body of which rests on suspension-straps between cee-springs.

1739 *Cibber's Apol.* (1756) II. 79 A chaise-marine to carry our moving wardrobe to every different play. 1763 C. Talbot in *Letts.* I. 538, I could not help telling her of the overthrow of the Chaise marine. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV.* c. 95 § 19 Nothing in.. this Act.. shall extend.. to any chaise marine, coach, landau, berlin.

**Chaisit**: see *CHAST*.

**Chaitif**, a ME. variant form of *CATTIFF*.

**Chak**, *obs. form of CHACK, CHECK.*

**Chaker**, *obs. form of CHOKER, CHEQUER.*

**Chakil, Chako**, *obs. ff. of SHACKLE, CHAGO.*

|| **Chal.** The Gipsy word for 'person, man, fellow': sometimes (with the corresponding feminine *chai*) used in speaking of gipsies, by way of displaying familiarity with them and their language.

1865 *Dubl. Unio. Mag.* II. 25 Romany chais with their nomad tents upon wheels. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. 47 He.. delighted the chais with tobacco. 1876 *WhYTE-MELVILLE Katerfelto* xii. 134 The Romany chal marries with the Romany chi.

**Chalamine**, *obs. form of CALAMINE.*

† **Chalaandre.** *Obs.* Also 4 *chal*, *chelaundre*.

[*perh. repr. OF. \*chalandre*, var. of *calandre*, in *Fr. calandri*, app. (with Romanic insertion of *n*, and dissimilation of *r-r* to *l-r*):—L. *caradrius*, ad. Gr. *χαράδριος* a species of bird. (See P. Meyer *Contes moralisés de Bozon* Notes 248.)]

ME. form of *CALANDER*, a Mediterranean species of lark, *Aulauda calandra*. (To ME. writers probably only a name, known from French romances.)

c. 1305 *Land Cokayne* 97 in E. E. P. (1862) 159 Chalandre and wdwale, And oper brides wipout tale. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 8 Than is blisful maye siche The chelaundre and the papyngay. *Ibid.* 663 Chalaundres fele sawe I there.

† **Chalandrie.** (?) [Jamieson suggested some connexion with *prec.*]

1596 *Burrell's Entry Quene* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 2 (Jam.). In tapestries ye nicht persae Young ramel, wrocht like lawrell treis; With syndrie sorts of chalandrie In curious forms of carpenrie.

**Chalang(e, -ans** (*Sc.*), *obs. ff. CHALLENGE*, etc. **Chalastic** (*kālæstik*), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Med.* [*ad. mod. L. chalastic-us*, a. Gr. *χαλαστικός* laxative, from *χαλᾶν* to relax. Cf. *F. chalastique*.] Having power to remove rigidity or stiffness; relaxing; laxative. Also *sb.* a chalastic medicine.

1621-78 [see *CALASTIC*]. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Chalastick Medicines*, are such as by their temperate and moderate Heat, do comfort and strengthen the Parts to which they are applied. 1708 *Kersey, Chalasticks or Chalastick Medicines*, such as are of a loosening or soft'ning Quality. 1721-2800 *Bailey, Chalasticks*. In *mod. Dicts.*

**Chalaunge**, *obs. form of CHALLENGE.*

**Chalazs**, *obs. form of CHALICE.*

|| **Chalaza** (*kālæzä*). *Pl. chalazæ*. [*mod. L., a. Gr. χάλαζα* a hail, any small lump or knot like a hail-stone. Cf. *F. chalazæ*.]

1. *Zool.* Each of the two membranous twisted strings by which the yolk-bag of an egg is bound to the lining membrane at the ends of the shell, and kept near the middle of the albumen, with the germinating point uppermost; the tread or treadle.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Chalazæ*, the Treadle of an Egg; every Egg has two of them.. each Chalazæ consists, as it were, of 30 many Hailstones separated from each other by that White. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 29. 1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 786 An almost invisible membrane, the chalazæ, which, being twisted by the revolutions of the yolk, as it is pushed forward in the oviduct, is gathered into two delicate and spiral cords, whereby the yolk is retained in situ.

2. *Bot.* A spot on the seed where the nucleus joins the integuments.

1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 123 Raphe and chalazæ usually very distinctly marked. — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 398 This raphe.. expands into a vascular dish or plate, which is called the chalazæ. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 277 The proper base of the ovule.. is the Chalazæ.. In the simplest form of ovule, hilum and chalazæ are one.

**Chalazal** (*kālæzäl*), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Pertaining to the chalazæ.

1835 *Lindley Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 398 The amphitropal ovule, whose foramin and chalazal ends are traverse with respect to the hilum. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 580 The cells at its lower (chalazal) end.

**Chalaziferous** (*kælæzi-féras*), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -FEROUS*; cf. *F. chalazifère*.] Bearing the chalazæ or chalazæ: *Chalaziferous membrane*, 'the layer of albumen round the yolk of a bird's egg, to which the chalazæ are attached' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* V. 65/1 The membrane which proceeds from the Chalazæ over the surface of the yolk has been called Chalaziferous.

|| **Chalazion** (*kālæzi-ziŋ*). Sometimes in latinized form *chalazium*. [*a. Gr. χαλάζιον*, dim. of *χάλαζα* a CHALAZA.] A small pimple or tubercle; *esp.* one on the eyelid, a sty.

1708 *Kersey Chalazion*, a Stiche, a small Pimple, or Wart on the Eye-lid. 1731 *Bailey II, Chalazæ, Chalazion*. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 343 A tarsal cyst sometimes degenerates into a hard fibrous little mass, feeling somewhat like a large shot beneath the skin, known as a chalazion.

**Chalbot, Her.**: see *CHABOT*.

† **Chalcanth, chalcanthum.** *Obs.* Also c(h)alcanth, calcanth. [*a. F. calcante* (Cotgr.), and L. *ch(al)canthum*, -us, a. Gr. *χάλκανθον*, *χάλκανθος* 'a solution of blue vitriol used for ink and blacking', *f. χαλκός* copper + *ἄνθος* a flower.].

An old name for blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), and for a kind of ink made therefrom; sometimes also applied to green vitriol (sulphate of iron).

1678 *Phillips, Calcanth*, a Chymical word, being the same as Vitriol. 1730-6 *Bailey* (folio), *Calcanthum*, vitriol rubified. *Chalcantium*, vitriol or copperas. 1717 *Burkeley in Fraser Life & Letts.* 586 A vapour sulphurous with some tincture of nitre, calcanthum, and bitumen. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 14/1 Vitriol, when all its Moisture is dry'd away, becomes Calcanthum.

**Chalcanthite** (*kælkæntʰait*). *Min.* [named 1853; *f. CHALCANTHUM + -ITE*.] Native blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.

1857 *Shepard Mineral* 441.

† **Chalcathous, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 cal-. [*f. as prec. + -OUS*.] Of the nature of ink or blacking.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 337 A Calcanthous or Atramontous quality. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Calcanthous*, pertaining to Shoemakers black or Vitriol.

† **Chalcedon.** *Herb. Obs.* One of the various plants which have the specific name *chalcedonicus*, as *Lychnis chalcedonica*, *Lilium chalcedonicum*, etc. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Stock Gilly-Flowers, Spanish Nut, Star-flowers, Chalcedons.

† **Chalcedonian.** *Obs.* Also cal-. [*f. I. chalcedoni-us* CHALCEDONY + -AN.] = CHALCEDONY.

1622-62 *Hevlin Cosmog.* II. (1682) 54 Chalcedonians also of such bigness, that whole Drinking-cups are made of them. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 80r The Chalcedonian pale white, and also the hardest dun.

**Chalcedonic** (kæls'dɒnik), *a.* [f. CHALCEDON-Y + -IC.] Of or belonging to Chalcedony.

1883 in WEBSTER. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 388 Chalcedonic varieties of quartz. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textile Geol.* xviii. 353 Successive crops of chalcedonic crystals proceed.

**Chalcedony, calcedony** (kæls'dɒni, kæl-s'dɒni). Forms: *a.* 4 calsydyne, calcidoine; *B.* 4 chalcedun, 6-8 calcedon, 7-8 chalcedon; *γ.* (4-5 calcedonius), 5 calsydony, calcidony, (6 chalcedonium), 7 calchedonie, calsidonie, calchidonye, 5- calcedony, 6- chalcedony. See also CASSIDONIE, -DONY. [The current form *chalcedony* is directly adapted from L. *chalcedonium*, used in the Vulgate to render Gr. χαλκηδών, in Rev. xxi. 19, the name of the precious stone forming the third foundation of the New Jerusalem, but found nowhere else. Adapted forms of the same word in OF. were *calce*, *calcidoine*, whence the ME. *calcidoine*, *calcedun*; also *cassidoine*, whence ME. *CASSIDONIE* and its varieties, which are separately treated. The 16th c. *chalcedon* was perh. directly from N. T. Greek.

The word is of very complicated history. The L. is commonly assumed to be the same as the adj. *chalcedonius* of Chalcedon in Asia Minor, as if it were 'Chalcedonian stone', but this is very doubtful. In interpreting the name in the Vulgate, which has the variant form *carcedonius*, the early writers identified it with a stone mentioned by Pliny xvii. §§ 103, 104, where MSS. have the variants *carchedonia*, *charchedonia*, *calchedonia*, *carchedonia*, said to be found in North Africa, and to be brought by way of Carthage (Καρχηδών), which, from the description, could have nothing to do with the chalcedony of the moderns. Isidore has *carchedonia*; Epiphanius *de Gemmis* iv, says it is produced ἐν Καρχηδόνι τῆς Λιβύης. The *carchedonius* or *charchedonius* is mentioned and moralized upon by a whole catena of writers, including esp. Bæda; but to none of them was it more than a traditional name, about which there clustered notions originally derived from Pliny with an accretion of later fables. The first to try to identify it with any known stone was apparently Albertus Magnus (1205-1282), who may have had in view some form of the stone to which the name is now given. (See the exhaustive article of Schade *Altdiesches Wbch.* 1363.)

A precious (or semi-precious) stone, which in its various tints is largely used in lapidary work: a cryptocrystalline sub-species of quartz (a true quartz, with some disseminated opal-quartz), having the lustre nearly of wax, and being either transparent or translucent.

It is not safe to carry the modern application back before the 16th or at earliest the 15th c.; and references to earlier notions come down to the 17th. In modern lapidary work, chalcedony receives different names according to its varieties of colour and structure, as *agate*, *cornelian*, *cat's eye*, *chrysoprase*, *onyx*, *sard*, etc. Most of the varieties were included by Pliny under his *jaspis*. (Westropp.)

*a.* c 1345 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1002 Pe calsydyne... withouten wemme. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 133 The calcedoine... for his stone he underfongeth.

*B.* c 1305 *Laud Cokayne* 94 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 Ametist and crisolite, Chalcedun and opetite. 1555 *Emen Decades W.* Ind. iii. v. (Arb.) 158 Precious stones called smaragds, calcedons & Isapers. 1586 *Ferne Blas. Gentrie* 149 A Calcedon is the fifth stone, being most strong and hard by nature, instructing the Soueraigne that he exercise the cardinal vertue Fortitude. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* xii. (1655) 53 Adorned with Emeralds, Turquoies, Chalcedons. 1686 *Laud. Gas.* No. 2116/4 A great Chalcedon truly Oriental of a Foot long, and half a Foot broad. 1747 *Dingley in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 503 Of the Beryl there are three species, the Red... the Yellow... and the White, commonly called the Chalcedon, of the Colour of sheer Milk.

*attrib.* 1644 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) I. 98 In another [cabinet] with Chalcedon pillars, was a series of golden medals.

*γ.* 1384 *Wyclif Rev.* xi. 19 The thriddle, calcedonyus [1326] Tindale, calcedony; 1559 *Gentiv. Chalcedon*, 1398 *REVERSA Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xxvii. (1495) 561 Calcedonium is a pale stone and sheweth dymme colour neane bytwene Berell and Iacynct and comyth and is gendred of the reyne of our lorde. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 17 Crepawdis & calcedonyes semyly to se. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 My bedys of calsydony. 1484 *MARO. PASTON Lett.* 861 III. 287 My peir bedys of calcedonyes gaudied with silver and gilt. 1621 *Burton Aust. Mss.* II. iv. 1. iv. There is a kind of Onyx called the Chalcedonye. 1698 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 401 The Calcedon or Calchedonie... being well chafed & warmed, will draw a Straw or a Rush to it. [From Pliny.] 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 47 Pieces of agate, jasper, oriental chalcedony. 1833 *LYELL Prim. Geol.* III. 222 Opal calcedony, resinous silice. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* iv. 262 Arrow-heads of Chalcedony, Arrow-heads of flint and jasper. 1861 C. KING *Am. Gems* (1860) 7 Chalcedony... is a semi-transparent white quartz, slightly tinted with yellow or blue. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textile Geol.* vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates, chalcedony, leucite.

**Chalcedonyx.** *Min.* [f. prec. + ONYX.] A variety of agate: see quot.

1822 *CLEVELAND Min.* 270 When white and grey layers alternate, it is called Chalcedonyx.

+ **Chalcolet.** *Her. Obs.*

1574 *Boswell's Armory* II. 119 b, A Chalcolet on the first quarter, Diamonde. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 256/2 The Chalcolet... is a long & black Bird.

**Chalchuite** (tʃæl'tʃuɪt). *Min.* [f. the Mexican name of the stone, *chalchihuitl* + -ITE.] A green variety of turquoise from Mexico.

1843 *FRANCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 274 Four precious stones of considerable size, resembling emeralds, called by the natives chalchuites. 1883 *Am. Jour. Sci.* III. XXV. 197 The Green Turquoise known as Chalchuite.

**Chalcidian** (kæls'idian). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *chalcid-e* (f. L. *chalcis* = Gr. χαλκίς a kind of lizard) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the family Chalcidae or Snake Lizards.

**Chalcidic.** *Arch.* [ad. L. *chalcidicum* 'chamber at the corner of a basilica, on each side of the tribunal'. More usually in the L. form.]

1730-6 BAILEY, *Chalcidic* [with ancient Architects], a large stately Hall belonging to a court of Justice. 1775 *ASH, Chalcidica, Chalcidicum.* 1832 *GLL. Pompeiana* I. ii. 14 It has been thought... to justify the application of the term Chalcidicum to the edifice in question. 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* 155 A kind of transept, called chalcidica. 1876 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* 'Chalcidicum.'

**Chalcididan** (kæls'ididan). *Entom.* [f. mod. L. *Chalcidid-e*, f. the generic name *Chalcides*, f. Gr. χαλκίς brass.] A member of a family of small hymenopterous insects, ornamented with brilliant metallic colours.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 334 A minute species... belonging to the family of Chalcididans.

**Chalcidony**, obs. form of CHALCEDONY.

**Chalcites.** [L. *chalcites*, ad. Gr. \*χαλκίτις copper-ore.] Green vitriol (sulphate of copper).

1625 *BACON Sylva* § 696 In Furnaces of Copper and Brass, where Chalcites is often cast in, to mend the working.

**Chalco-** (kæ'lko-). *Min.* Occas. *chalco-*.

Stem and combining form of Gr. χαλκός copper, brass, used in the names of many minerals, as **Chalcoite** [Dana's alteration of the older name *chalcosine* (see below)], native sulphide of copper, copper glance. **Chalcoodite** [named 1851; f. Gr. χαλκώδης like copper + -ITE], a hydrous silicate of iron, found in velvety coatings, having a brass-like lustre, a variety of stilpnomelane. **Chalcolite** [see -LITE], a synonym for Forbernite, which was erroneously supposed to be an ore of copper.

**Chalcomenite** [Gr. *μήνη* the moon; named with reference to *selanite*, f. *σελήνη* moon], a copper selenite from S. America. **Chalco-phacite** [Gr. φακός lentil], a synonym for Liroconite, a native arseniate of copper, occurring in small lentil-shaped crystals. **Chalco-phaneite** [Gr. φαν- appearing, showing], a hydrous oxide of zinc and manganese, having sometimes a bronze-like lustre.

**Chalcopyllite** [Gr. φύλλον leaf: named 1847], a green, foliated arseniate of copper. **Chalcopyrrhotite** [named 1870], a variety of **Pyrrhotite**, a sulphide of iron and copper, resembling chalcopyrite. **Chalcosiderite** [Gr. σίδηρος iron], a hydrous phosphate of copper and iron, a variety of Dufrenoy.

**Chalcosine** [badly formed on Gr. χαλκός + -INE], earlier name of *chalcoite* (see above). **Chalcostibite** [Gr. στίβι (στήμι), sulphure of antimony: named 1847], a rare sulphide of antimony of copper. **Chalco-trichite** [Gr. (θρίξ), τριχ- hair], a variety of cuprite occurring in acicular or capillary crystals, known as *plush copper-ore*.

1868 *DANA Min.* (1884) 53 Specimens referred to chalcoite. 1869 *SHEPARD Min.* Chalcoite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (1880) 460 Brush ascertained the identity of chalcoite and stilpnomelane. 1868 *tr. Klaproth's Ess. Min.*, Werner has given it the name Chalcolite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (1884) 586 Chalcolite has since crept back again, but is no more appropriate now than it was sixty years ago. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 41 A new selenite of copper, *Chalcomenite*, occurs in the Argentine Republic. 1890 *DANA Min.* 529 Chalco-phacite. 1875 *Amer. Chemist* July 1 On chalco-phacite, a new mineral species. 1890 *DANA Min.* 529 Chalcopyllite. 1875 *Ibid.* App. II. 11 Chalcopyrrhotite. 1884 *Ibid.* App. III. 24 Chalcosiderite. 1835 *SHEPARD Min.* 123 Chalcosine. 1868 *DANA Min.* 85 Chalcostibite. 1834 *SHEPARD Min.* 123 Chalco-trichite, the capillary variety of red copper ore. 1868 *DANA Min.* 133 Capillary cuprite, chalco-trichite.

**Chalco-graph** (kæ'lko'gräf). [cf. next and photograph.] A copper-engraving.

In mod. Dicts.

**Chalco-grapher** (kæ'lko'gräfer). [f. mod. Gr. χαλκογράφος (f. χαλκός copper, brass + γράφειν to scratch, write, draw, design) + -ER. Cf. F. *chalcographe*.] One who engraves on copper.

1662 *EVELYN Chalco.* 9 Our Burnisher (another tool us'd by Chalco-graphers). 1677 *PIOT Oxfordsh.* 268 Mr David Loggan, Chalco-grapher to the University. 1865 *SALA Diary in Amer.* II. 107 A monstrous map of the island of Cuba. It had been graven by a Spanish Chalco-grapher.

**Chalco-graphic** (kæ'lko'gräfik), *a.* [f. as CHALCOGRAPHER + -IC; cf. F. *chalcographique*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of chalcography.

1815 *Europæan Mag.* LXVIII. 111 The noblest aims of the chalcographic art. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 201 Not only the infancy of xylography, but also that of the chalcographic art.

So **Chalco-graphical** = prec.

18. (title) *Chalco-graphical Memorials of Literary Personages*, a collection of 234 Engravings. 1884 *Athenæum* x Nov. 568/2 In order to promote the study of engraving in its earlier stages, it is proposed to form an International Chalco-graphical Society.

**Chalco-graphist** (kæ'lko'gräfst). [f. as CHALCOGRAPHER + -IST.] = CHALCOGRAPHER.

1730-6, BAILEY, *Chalcographist*, an Engraver in Brass. 1864 *WEBSTER, Chalcographist*.

**Chalcography** (kæ'lko'gräfi). [f. Gr. type \*χαλκογραφία, f. χαλκογράφος: see above. In F. *chalcographie*.] The art of engraving on copper.

1661 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 364, I. had recommended to me the publishing what I had written of Chalcography. 1662 (title) *Sculptura*; or, the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 93 note, The curious in Chalcography. 1822 *SALA in Illust. Lond. News* 15 July 55/2 The masterpiece of Mr. Hablot Browne's great capacity in chalcography.

**Chalcologue** (kæ'lko'logg). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. χαλκός brass + -LOGUE: cf. *astrologue*, *theologue*, etc.] A student of brasses.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647 A zealous and, at the same time, rational student of brasses—the fashion of the day might almost tempt us to say a chalcologue, or perhaps more accurately still, a chalcotribite.

**Chalcomorphite.** *Min.* [app. a bad spelling of *calcomorphite*, named 1873, f. L. *calc-* lime (see *CALCO-*) + Gr. μορφή form.] A hydrous silicate of calcium. 1875 *DANA Min.* App. II. 11.

**Chalcopyrite** (kæ'lko'paitit). *Min.* [ad. mod. L. *chalcopyrites* (in Henckel 1725), f. CHALCO- + PYRITE: probably the χαλκίτις of Aristotle, and included under the πυρίτις of Dioscorides, *chalcitis* and *pyrites* (in part) of Pliny, *pyrites arosus*, *aureo colore*, *flavus*, of early mineralogists.]

An important ore of copper, called yellow or copper pyrites, native sulphide of copper and iron.

1835 *SHEPARD Min.* 123 Chalcopyrite. 1862 *DANA Min.* *Geol.* § 30. 64 Chalcopyrite resembles iron pyrites, but is of a deeper yellow color, much softer, being scratched with a knife. 1866 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 278 Chalcopyrite... found in ejected blocks.

**Chalco-tribe** (kæ'lko'trib). *nonce-wd.* [as if ad. Gr. \*χαλκοτρίβης, f. χαλκός brass + τρίβειν to rub.] One who takes rubbings of brasses.

1861 [see CHALCOLOGUE].

**Chalco-tript** (kæ'lko'tript). *nonce-wd.* [f. ss prec. + τρίπτ- one who rubs, f. τρίβειν.] = prec.

1882 *Ch. Times* 7 July 462 Chalco-trips might with advantage hunt Leicestershire and Derbyshire for this purpose.

**Chald-** see CHALD a. Obs., cold.

**Chaldaic** (kældz'ik). [ad. L. *Chaldaic-us*.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldaea. *B. sb.*

The language of the Chaldeans.

So **Chaldaical a.** **Chaldaism**, a Chaldaic idiom or mode of speech, esp. occurring in the Old Testament. **Chaldaize v.** [cf. Gr. χαλδαίειν], to imitate or follow the Chaldeans. + **Chald-**

*day a.*, + **Chald-** *idic a.* = CHALDEE.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 This... Chaldaic superstition. 1822 W. IRVING *Athenæum* II. 77 It was of fine green silk, covered with Hebrew and Chaldaic characters. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 292 The Oracles, called by some Magical, but by others Chaldaic. 1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 520 All those Graecisms, Syriacisms, or Chaldaisms, which deform the Hebrew text. 1652 *GAULE Magastrum*, 120 To take heed of Chaldaizing, Judaizing, etc. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 293 Those Chaldy or Magick Oracles. 1623 *LISLE's Effigies on D. & N. T.* (1638) Pref. 11 They wrote some Chaldic, some Syriack.

**Chaldean** (kældz'an), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Chaldaeus* = Gr. Χαλδαίος Chaldaean + -AN.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldaea or its inhabitants; hence, to occult science or magic.

1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 20 Whether in Daniel's prophecy of the Messiah we should compute by the Chaldean or the Julian year. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Enoch. Metaph.* II. 566/1 This Chaldean imposture, the substitution of grand notions of nature for a belief in God.

*B. sb.* A native of Chaldaea, esp. (as at Babylon) one skilled in occult learning, astrology, etc.; hence *gen.* a seer, soothsayer, astrologer. (So Gr. Χαλδαῖος, L. *Chaldaeus*.)

1821 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 77 The Chaldeans were most renowned in Astrology that euer were anie. 1621 *BISHOP Dan.* II. 2. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Spect.* (1851) 305 The feind therefore that told our Chaldean the contrary was a lying feind. 1649 *DRUMM.* OF *HAWTH. Fann. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 148 How can a Chaldean, by that short minute... in which a man is born, set down the diverse changes... of his life. 1859 *RAWLINSON Bampton Lect.* v. 23 In Daniel the Chaldeans are a special set of persons at Babylon, having a 'learning' and a 'tongue' of their own, and classed with the magicians, astrologers, etc.

Hence + **Chaldeanizing ppl. a.**

1652 *GAULE Magastrum*. 278 Why might not the Chaldeanizing oracle be drawn to confesse so much?

**Chaldee** (kældz', kældr'), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4

*Caldey*, 6 *Chalde*, 7 *Caldie*, *Chaldy*.

*A. adj.* = CHALDEAN, CHALDAIC. *B. sb.* *a.* A native of Chaldaea. *b.* The language of the Chaldeans: also the biblical 'Syriac' or Aramaic.

1822 *WYCLIF Dan.* II. to Eche dyuyunour, and witche, and Caldey. 1888 R. PARKE *tr. Mandana's Hist. China* 304 Martey Simon... is a Chalde borne. 1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Deference* 49 As wel in the Greeke text, as in the Syriac & Caldie. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 5 A Language... which is sometimes called Syriac, and sometimes Chaldee.

So + **Chaldeish, Chaldeeism** (= CHALDAISM).

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 302 Some of them speeth Caldesche some Arabier. 1535 *COVBERDALE Dan.* I. 4 To lerne for to speake Chaldeish. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* vii. 48 There are so many Chaldeeisms in the Hebrew Text.



**Chalder** <sup>1</sup> (tʃɔːldər). *Sc.* Also 6 **chawlder**, **chaudder**, 7 **chauder**. [app. a. OF. *chaudière* (also *chaudera*, *chaudere*, *caudere*) = Pr. *caudiera*, Sp. *caldera*, Pg. *caldeira* = L. *caldaria*, f. *cald-us*, *cald-us* hot; but possibly a shortened form of **CHAUDRON**, q. v. In sense 1, a med. L. *caldra* occurs in early Scottish statutes, and a corresponding vernacular form *celdre* is found.]

1. An obsolete dry measure of capacity: in Scotland 16 bolls or 64 firloths of corn, making nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure: used in the computation of the stipends of the parish ministers. For lime and coal it varied from 32 to 64 imperial bushels. (Formerly, also † *caldre*.) [a 1300 *Leg. 4 Burg.* lxxvii, *Pistor habebat ad lucrum de qualibet celdra.*]

a. 15.. *Chart. Aberd.* 140 (Jam.) Almekill land as a celdr of aits will schawe. *Ibid.*, George of Gordoun .. occupis a celdre of aits sawyne pertenant to Dunmetht.

β. a 1500 *Act VIII* in *Skene Reg. Maj.* (1609) 3 Ane husband man and ane farmer, sall gif the thritten veschell of their lands of service: and mairoeur of ane chalder, ane firloft (for knawship). c 1540 *Rev. Coltingham Priory in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 62 note, Wheat, 6 chalders, 7 bolls, 3 firloths, 2 pecks. c 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 408 His Part. .. was thirteen Chalders of Victual. 1730-69 DZ Fos, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 151 The Quantity of Coals, supposed to be about 50,000 Chalders, every Chalder containing 36 Bushels. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 286 The [lime] shells are sold at two shillings and twopence the boll, and the raw stones at seven shillings the chalder. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vi. 63 The stipend .. was five chalders of victual and 8 merks. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scotl.* II. *Halkirk*, The stipend .. was 2 chalders of meal, and a chalder of bear, £600 Scotch, and £30 Scotch for Communion Elements. 1812 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1851) I. 274, I had only got three chalders of augmentation where I asked and had reason to look for six.

† 2. In England = **CHAUDRON**, but for coal and lime varying in quantity from 32 to 40 bushels, according as the measure was stroked or heaped. (Apparently a northern word, introduced into the London market with coal.) *Obs.*

1570 *Will. & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 324, XV Chalder of Coales. 1582 *Ibid.* 88 A chauder of corne. 1581 *MS. Acc. Hull Charterhouse*, For sleeking & siftinge of half a chawlder of lyme, lijd. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 Of barley .. they .. carry but a chalder, i. e. fower quarter, or nine seckes in a waine. 1722 *De For Plague* (1756) 255 The publick Fires .. cost the City about 200 Chalder of Coals a Week. 1778 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 161/1 Last year there was imported into London from Newcastle and Sunderland 692093 chalder of coals.

3. As a liquid measure. (*humorous*.)

1630 *Tincker of Turvey* 11 Whole chanders of strong ale. **Chalder** <sup>2</sup> (tʃɔːldər). *Naut.* A rudder-brace or gudgeon.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chalders*, synonymous with gudgeons of the rudder.

**Chalderon** (e, obs. form of **CHAUDRON**).

**Chalderon**, obs. form of **CHAUDRON**.

† **Chalde-se**, v. *Obs.* Also *calde-se*. [Presumed to be f. *Chaldea* or *Chaldees*, with the notion of 'cheat as an astrologer'; but evidence is lacking.] *Trans.* To cheat, trick, 'take in'.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. 11. 1010 He stole your cloak and pick'd your pocket, Chows'd and Caldes'd you like a block-head. a 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) I. 24 Asham'd, that Men so grave and wise Should be chaldes'd by Gnats and Flies. 1697 *DENNIS Plot & no Plot* 1, I caldes'd a Judge while he was taking my Depositions.

**Chaldron** (tʃɔːldrən, tʃɑːdrən). Forms: 6 **chauderne**, 7 **chaudron**, **chawdron**, **chaudron**, **chalderon**, 7- **chaldron**. [Another form of **CHAUDRON**; a. OF. *chauderon*, mod. F. *chaudron* (= Sp. *calderon*, It. *calderone*), augm. of *chaudere*, *chaudière* (= Sp. *caldera*) kettle:—L. *caldaria*, pl. of *caldaria* hot-bath, f. *cald-us*, *cald-us* hot. The etymological form is *chaudron*; as in *cauldron*, an *l* has been inserted in recognition of the remoter derivation, and *u* subsequently dropped.]

† 1. An obsolete form of **CHAUDRON**. *Obs.* 1555 *EDEN Decades IV. Ind.* (Arb.) 223 A chauderne of water. 1601 *HOLLAND Pilgr.* I. 259 The tunnel or mouth of the furnace must be a good way off from the lead and chawdron. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 127 Fill up the Chalderon with faire water. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 248 The Juice .. is boiled first in a very large copper or chaldron.

2. A dry measure of 4 quarters or 32 bushels; in recent times only used for coals (36 bushels). 1615 *Trades Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 295 Chaldrion of coals. 1664 *Pevers Diary* (1879) III. 21 This afternoon came my great store of Coles in, being 10 Chaldrion. 1710 *STEELE Tattler* No. 73 ¶ 16 All such that shall Poll for Sir Arthur .. shall have one Chaldrion of good Coals. And half a Chaldrion to every one that shall not Poll against him. 1801 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1827) I. 28. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. xii. 296 Lime .. from 65. to 68. per chaldrion of 36 bushels. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chns.* (C.D. ed.) 515 She had laid in several chaldrions of live coals and was prepared to heap them on the heads of her enemies. 1851 *Coal Tr. Terms Northumbld & Durh.* 13 The Newcastle chaldrion is a measure containing 53 cwt. of coals. It has been found, by repeated trials, that 15 London Pool chaldrions are equal to 8 Newcastle chaldrions.

β. *Comb.*, as *chaldron-wagon*. 1851 *Coal Tr. Terms Northumbld & Durh.* s. v. *Chaldron*,

The content of the chaldron waggon .. is 217,989 cubic inches. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Chaldron-wagons*, containing this quantity, convey the coal from the pit to the place of shipment.

† 3. In sense of **CHALDER** 1. *Obs.*

1657 *MORVSON Itin.* III. III. iv. 155 The Gentlemen reckon their reueneues, not by rents of monie, but by chaldrons of victuals. 1658 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 138 Valued at three hundred chaldrions.

**Chaldron**, obs. form of **CHAUDRON**, entrails.

**Chaldy**, obs. form of **CHALDEE**.

**Chaleis**, -es (se, obs. forms of **CHALICE**).

**Chalenge**, obs. form of **CHALLENGE**.

|| **Chalet** (ʃaːleɪ). [F. *chalet* (not *châlet*, as often in English books) a Swiss word (in la Gruyère pronounced *tsalet*), supposed to have been introduced into Fr. by Rousseau (Littre *suppl.*). Perh. a dim. of *casella*, *casella*, a little cottage, cot (Du Cange), itself dim. of *casa* house (or of its Romanic representative); less probably, as concerns the sense, = It. *cataletto*, F. *châlit* wooden bedstead. (Littre's suggestion of identity with *castelletum*, *châlet* is phonetically untenable, because *st* becomes in la Gruyère *ç*, as *châtel*, *tsaï*.)]

1. A hut or cabin on the Swiss mountains, where cattle are lodged in the summer, and where cheese is made; hence, the small wooden house or cottage of the Swiss peasant; *gen.* a house or villa built in the style of a Swiss cottage.

1817 *BYRON Manfred* I. ii. 121 The Chalet will be gain'd within an hour. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 88 There are many chalets in very lofty situations. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 2. 12 On the slopes were innumerable chalets. 1878 *LADY HERBERT tr. Hübner's Rámble* I. xi. 171 A poor little hut or chalet inhabited by a planter and his family.

2. = F. *chalet de nécessité*, a street lavatory, urinal, etc. (In Paris these are elegant structures.)

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 3 A protest against the proposed erection of the chalets at Ludgate-Circus. 1886 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/3 (Commissioners of Sewers, London) A large deputation of ratepayers from Ludgate-circus .. the petitioners suggesting that the chalets should be placed underground, as .. at the Royal Exchange.

**Chaleys**, obs. form of **CHALICE**.

**Chalf**, **chalfer**, obs. ff. **CALF**<sup>1</sup>, **CHAFER**.

**Chali**, obs. form of **KALI**.

**Chalibeat** (e, -biat, obs. ff. **CHALYBEATE**).

**Chalice** (tʃeɪˈliːs). Forms: a. 1 *cel*(i)o, *oale*, *oale*, 1-3 *calio*, 2 *calo*, 3 *calch*; β. 3 *caliz*, *calis*, 4 *calice*; γ. 4-6 *chalis*, -ys, -yoe, 4- *chalice*, (5 *chaleys*, 5-6 *chales*, 6 *challes*, -is, -eoe, -yoe, *chalesse*, *chalays*, -eis, *chaliche*, *chailles*, *calles*, 7 *challioe*). [L. *calix*, *calic-em* cup, has appeared in Eng. in various forms. (1) Early OE. *celic*, genitive *celces*, corresp. to OS. *kelik* (MDu. *kelic*, *kelc*, Du. *kelk*), OHG. *kelihh*, *chelih* (MHG. and mod. G. *kelch*):—WGER. \**kalik*, an early (pre-Christian) adoption of L. *calic-em*. (2) The Latin word was re-adopted in later OE., in Christian use, as *calic*, *celic*, *cælc*, whence early ME. *calc*, *calch* (cf. ON. *kalk-r*). (3) These were ousted in 12th c. by the OF. *caliz*, *calice*. (4) Before 1350 this was in turn ousted by a central OF. form *chalice*, which gave Eng. *chalis*, *chalice*. While this was the case in English, in France itself *calice* was the form which came down to modern French. (OF. *calis*, *calice* was of learned origin, but early enough to undergo the phonetic change to *chalice* in central F.; in the struggle between the two forms, the influence of L. *calix*, familiar in ecclesiastical use, was effective in making *calice* the ultimate victor.) Strictly, *cel*(i)e, *calch*, *calice*, *chalice*, are separate words; but their relations are best seen by treating them together.]

1. A drinking-cup or goblet. (Now only in poetic or elevated language.) a. 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xv. 5 Drythen dæl erfewordnaisse minre and celces mines [i.e. *celce* calices 1, calio 1]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Celc uel sceno wæstres caldes [c 975 *Kushu*, *ibid.*, Celc fulne wæstres galdes]. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxv. 4 Ic her hælu calic hæbbe befangen. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 26 þæt wiðmann ys calicys [v. r. -es] and discys [Hutton G. calices and discas]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 268 Sele þonne celc fulne to drincanne. β. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 284 Þe caliz þet was imelt 186 fure. γ. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xl. 13 Thow shalt ȝyue to hym a chalice, after this office. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalyes, *caliz*. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. vii. 21 This euen-handed Justice commends th' Ingreddence of our poyson'd Chalice To our owne lips. 1648 *HERRICK Illesper.*, Welcome to Sack 63 Had Cassius, but tasted one Small chalice of thy frantick liquor. 1794 *COLERIDGE Chatterton* 74 Ah! dash the poisoned chalice from thy hand! 1870 *BRYANT Lush* I. III. 94 With mingled wine they filled a chalice.

β. *fig.* (mostly with reference to certain scriptural passages: see the quotations.) a. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 42 Fæder, gif þu wylt, afyr þysne calic [Vulg. *calicem*] fram me. c 1275 *Passion* 158 in O. E. *Mss.* 41 Of þis licche calche nu forþer þu me. β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15033 Quere i sal þis calic drine, or i sal pass þar bi.

γ. a 1380 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 5 Lord is part of myn heritage & of my chalice [Vulg. *calicis mei*]. 1382 *Wyclif*

*Isa.* li. 17 That thou drunke of the hond of the Lord the chalis of his wrathe. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 16/4 This chalis is the passyon which lightly may approue our lord to the. c 1800 K. WHITT *Nelson's Mors* 18 Tho' from the Muse's chalice I may pour No precious dew of Aganippe's well. 1882 W. B. SCOTT *Poet's Harv. Home* 83 Life is God's chalice filled with tears.

2. *spec.* The cup in which the wine is administered in the celebration of the eucharist.

a. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 27 And he genam þone calic þancende [Lindisf., *Hutton calic*, *Rushu*, *celic*], a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1102 Roden and calicen and candel sticcan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þenne understonde he þat husel and drinke of þe calice. *Ibid.* 215 Boc oder belle calch oder messe-ref.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De caliz of tin .. and hire nap of mazere. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 418 Þe chirche uestimenz, ne þene caliz. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 489 The calis of the weued me souldre ther to. c 1300 *Havelok* 187 The caliz, and the pateyn ok. c 1340 *Avenb.* 41 Þe crouchen, þe calices, þe creyne.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15237 Siben þe chalice [Gott. *chalis*] vp he laight, And blisced als þe win. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pers.* T. 7805 This is a fouler thefte than for to breke a chirche and stele the chalice. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 54 He was imppoysoned by venym put in his chales. 1528 *MORE Heresies* 1. Wks. 114/2 That proper comparison betwene treen chalices and golden priestes of olde, and nowe golden chalices & treen priestes. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* 31 It is .. as necessary to drink the chalice as to eat the bread, and we perish if we omit either. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 368 The lightning melted one of the chalices completely. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 339/2 Pope Leo IV (847-853) lays down the rule that no one should celebrate mass in a chalice of wood, lead, or glass. 1881 *GOLDW. SMITH Lect. & Ess.* 47 Bearing the Hussite emblems of the chalice and sword.

3. *transf.* A flower-cup (cf. **CHALICED**).

1650 R. STAPFYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warren* I. 8 The Lilly suddenly breaking her Challice .. began to blow. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. II, The water-lily to the light Her chalice reared of silver bright.

4. *Comb.*, as *chalice-cover*, -cup, † -piece, -veil; *chalice-flower*, said to be an old name for the Daffodil; *chalice-moss*, *Cenomyce pyxidata*.

1400 *E. E. Will.* (1882) 46 A stonydyng cuppe of seluer y-clepyd a \*chales cuppe. a 1849 *MANGAN Poems* (1859) 54 Sacred Chalice-cup. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Fl. Historica* I. 99 They were also called Chalice flowers, from the nectary being shaped like the chalice. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. II. 38 The \*Chalice or Chin-cowd Mosse creeps along the barren .. ditch banckes. 1679 *Plot Staff-fordsh.* (1686) 199 Scarlet-headed Cup or Chalice-Moss. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 132 A \*chalespice of silver round covered.

**Chaliced** (tʃeɪˈliːst), a. [f. prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Of flowers: Having a cup-like blossom. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iii. 41 His Steeds to water at those Springs on chalic'd Flowers that lyes. 1838 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 78 The golden-chaliced crocus burns. 1872 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 26 The opening in heaven of the chaliced flower of dawn.

2. Contained in a chalice or cup. Also *fig.*

1836 W. FRISCHMUTH *Rime of Nun* 4 To sip again The bitter dregs of chalic'd pain. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* I. 284 Better loveth he Thy chaliced wine.

|| **Chalicosis** (kælɪkəˈsɪs). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *χαλῖς* small stone + -osis.] Disease of the lungs produced by the inhalation of fine siliceous particles, by stone-masons and like workers.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 75 The trouble originated from chalicosis. 1886 *FAGGE Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 984 Mielke has recently proposed to term the resulting lung affection Chalicosis.

**Chalilite** (kælɪˈlɪt). *Min.* [named 1836; f. Gr. *χαλῖς* pebble, flint + -LITE.] \*A variety of Thomsonite of a reddish-brown colour.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 324 Chalilite .. occurs in the Donegore mountains. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 218 Chalilite, common, in the Sandy Braes district in County Antrim.

**Chaling** (e, obs. form of **CHALLENGE**).

**Chalis**, obs. form of **CHALICE**.

† **Chalishing**. *Obs. rare* 1.

a 1500 *Eger & Cr.* 1116 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 390 It was euer Sir Gray-steales desiring that for his death shold be made noe chalishing.

**Chalk** (tʃɔːk), sb. Forms: 1 *oalo*, *oaleo*, 4-7 *chalke*, (5 *chaalke*, *shalke*), 6 *chauke*, *chawke*, 6-7 *chaulk* (e, 6- *chalk*). See also **CAUK** sb. [Common WGER; OE. *cealc* (-\**cealc*, \**cælc*, \**calc*) = OS. *calc* (MDu. *calc*, Du. *kalk*), OHG. *chalch* (MHG. *kalc*, mod. G. *kalk*, *kalkh*); also Da., Sw., mod. Icel. *kalk*); a. L. *calc-em*, *calc* lime; this sense is retained in the Teutonic languages generally, but in English the word passed at an early period into the sense of L. *crēta*, OHG. *krīde*, F. *craie*. Cf. the quotations in which L. *calc* is translated *cealstan* limestone, and the fact that chalk is the chief 'limestone' of the S. E. of England.]

¶ It occurs in the oldest Eng. Glossaries, as rendering L. *calculus* (? = later *cealstan*).

c 700 *Epinal Gl.* (also Erf. & Cott.) 165 *Calculus*, *cealc*. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 362/1 *Calculus*, *cealc*, *numestan* (read *pumestan*).

† 1. ? Lime. (Traces of this sense after the OE. period are very uncertain; quot. 1572 is doubtful.) c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xxiii. § 2 Sume niht on anum niwcihtan huse [i.e. *super calce illitum*]. þa ongon se *cealc* mid ungemete stincan. c 1050 O. E. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 334 *Calc*, *cealstan* [=limestone]. a 1200 *Ibid.* 551 *Calc*,



chalciton. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* ii. 17b. Snow is very cold, and chalk is very hot, yet either of them is most whyte.

2. An opaque white soft earthy limestone, which exists in deposits of vast extent and thickness in the south-east of England, and forms high cliffs along the sea-shore.

Chemically, chalk consists of carbonate of lime with some impurities. Geologically, it is a deep-sea formation composed of fragments of shells of Foraminifera, abounding in certain important animal fossils, and interspersed with nodules of flint. It is burned for lime, and prepared for writing or marking on blackboards or other dark surfaces. In 17-18th c. it is often mentioned as eaten by young women suffering from chlorosis: cf. quot. 1811.

956 [see *Cealcipity*, chalkpit in 7]. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3047 Hir chekes... as the chalkie whete. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Calke or chalkie, erpe, calx, creta. c1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 576 *Creta*, chaalkie. c1500 *Cochle Lorell's B.* (1843) 3 Steele flour and put chaauke therein. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Elstride* xxiv. 7 Shee lookt as pale as chalk with wrathfull ire. 1604 *Reply Ladies' & Bachelor's Pettit.* in *Harl. Misc.* IV. 438 (D.) How can any man... believe that ten thousand green-sickness maidens... would rather die martyrs to oatmeal, loam, and chalk than accept... matrimony? 1700 *FARQUHAR Const. Couple* v. iii (D.) You might have had me once; but now, Madam, if you should by chance fall to eating chalk or gnawing the sheets, 'tis none of my fault. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 51 Chalk is an absorbent earth. 1811 *HOOPER New Med. Dict.*, *Chlorosis*. a. preternatural appetite for chalk, lime, and other absorbents. usually added on this disease. 1830 *Arab. Nis.* (Riddg.) 640 The robber quickly made a mark on the door with some chalk. 1837 *KINGSLEY Misc.* II. 372 It [chalk] was deposited as white lime mud, at a vast sea-depth. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 21 A black board and a piece of chalk... to describe the figures. 1880 *GRUBB Phys. Geog.* iv. 191 Chalk... is formed of the broken remains of minute forms of marine animal life.

3. Applied to other earths resembling chalk. *Fuller's chalk*: fuller's earth. In quot. 1658 probably = CALX. *Brown chalk*: a name for amber. *French chalk*: a kind of steatite. *Red chalk*: a bed of chalk of a deep red colour in Norfolk; also applied to 'ruddle, a red argillaceous ore of iron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 560 Sundry sorts of chaulkes for to scour clothes, and namely the Tuckers earth. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 200 Mingled with Fullers chaulke. 1658 *ROWLAND Mosley's Theat. Lus.* 911 The chaulk or salt of it... is commended by Chymicks, and Chirurgions, for to cure that kernell or tumour of flesh. *Mod.* The section of the Red Chalk at Hunstanton.

b. *spec.* Applied to various coloured preparations resembling chalk in texture, and used like it in the form of crayons for drawing. With *pl.* Also *attrib.* drawn with chalk, executed in chalk.

181-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (1841) 202 Item, in yell okyr... item, in black chalkie. c1700 *IMSON Sch. Art* II. 55 Sketching chalk... a composition made of whitening and tobacco-pipe clay rolled like crayons. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* 102 Chalks are... held in a steel or brass case, called a portcrayon. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 161 Two heads in chalks by... Rahn. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Fl.* I. 30 A beautiful chalk head of a dog. 1884 *Cassell's F. M.* 216/1 Shading in chalk from the flat.

4. In reference to the old custom at alehouses, etc., of 'ticking' or writing up with chalk a 'score' or account of credit given: transferred from the chalk used to the chalk marks or ticks on the door, etc., the 'score' entered in chalk, the reckoning or account; credit, 'tick'.

1599 *SKELTON EL Runnymede* 613 We're fayne with a chalkie To score on the balke. c1590 *THYNE Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 58 Your checker man for it doth keepe no chalk. 1590 *TARLETON Neues Purgat.* (1844) 82 His score growing very great, and much chalk upon the post. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Bjb, Hee that hath no money must goe and dine with sir John best betrust, at the signe of the chalkie and the Post. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* v. iii. in *Bullen O. PL* I. 333 There's lesse chalk upon you[r] score of sinnes. 16... *Songs Lond. Prentices* (1841) 157 When we have no money, Where shall we find chalk? a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60, I trespassed most enormously in chalk. 1729 *D'URFEE Pills* (1879) I. 270 This wheedling talk You fancy will rub out my Chalk.

5. A mark, line, or 'score' made with chalk; *spec.* in various games (formerly scored with chalk).

1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 341 The eldest must show how many chalks he hath in his hand to set up. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* ii. vii. 242 Thirty-one chalks complete the game. 1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Ali.* III. cxlvi. 135 Draw a chalk, and let those who are disposed, step over it. 1887 *Sporting Life* 24 June 1/4 Skittles... Curry went out with 4 chalks.

b. *fig.* A scratch or scar. *slang.*

1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* vi. I got this chalk.

6. Phrases. a. *Chalk and cheese* are opposed in various proverbial expressions as things differing greatly in their qualities or value, though their appearance is not unlike, and their names alliterate.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 17 Lo, how they feignen chalk for cheese. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1579) 258 This definition agreeeth as well with your key, as Chalkie and Cheese. 1555 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 413 As though I could not discern cheese from chalk. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* To Rdr., Making black of white, Chalkie of Cheese. 1600 *ROWLANDS Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 75 Tom is no more like thee, then Chalks like Cheese. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xvi, Words... as analogous as Chalk and Cheese! 1826 *Scott Woodst.* xxiv, This Scotch scare-crow was no more to be compared to him than chalk was to cheese.

b. (*By*) a long chalk, also by long chalks, by chalks (colloq.): in a great degree, by far (in allusion to the use of chalk in scoring 'points', etc.; see 4, 5). To walk one's chalks (slang): to go away, be off.

1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 26 Your factories down east... go ahead on the English a long chalk. 1840-5 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg.* St. Romold (D.) Sir Alured's steed was by long chalks the best. a 1849 *MANGAN Poems* (1859) 459, I could once beat all of them by chalk. a 1859 *Dr. QUINCEY Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 note, As regards the body of water... the Indus ranks foremost by a long chalk. 1859 *KINGSLEY Two Years Ago* i. (D.) The prisoner has... cut his stick, and walked his chalks, and is off to London.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as chalk-bank, -cliff, -country, -down, -dust, -formation, -hill, -licker, -lime, -ridge, -score (see 4); chalk-eating, -like, adjs.; chalk-bed, a stratum of chalk; chalk-cutter, one who digs chalk; chalk-drawing, a drawing executed in chalk (see 3 b); chalk-flint, a flint found in the chalk: so chalk-fossil, etc.; chalk-head (humorous), a good head for chalking scores (see 4); chalk-lime, lime made from chalk; chalk-line, 'a cord rubbed with chalk or similar material, used by artificers for laying down straight lines on the material as a guide for a cutting instrument' (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); chalk-marl, an argillaceous stratum situated just beneath the Lower White Chalk; chalk-pit, chalk-quarry, a pit or quarry from which chalk is dug.

1823 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 309 You actually have a 'chalk-bank' to your right and a sand-bank to your left. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton.* The 177 In the 'Chalk-beds of England... a great proportion of the petrifications belong to the tropical seas. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii, The next church, ruin, 'chalk-cliff... may become their hybernaculum. 1830 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 321 The houses white and thatched, as they are in all 'chalk-countries. 1856 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. § 3 (1882) 17 Sitting... on the 'chalk-down above Minster. a 1723 *D'URFEE Plague of Impert.* (D.), Discouler'd, pale, as... 'chalk-eating girl That oatmeal with it chew'd. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 193 The diluvium contains... fragments of chalk and 'chalk-flints. 1881 *CARPENTER Microsc.* (ed. 6) xxi. 826 The Ventriculites which are well known as 'chalk-fossils. 1863 *MARK LEMON Wait for End* (Hoppe), 'Haven't got a 'chalk-head, and can't keep score', replied Tom [the waiter]. 1823 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 375 A great 'chalk-hill. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's D.* xxii, On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and dewless. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 431 § 3 These craving Damsels, whether... Pipe-champers, 'Chalk-lickers, Wax-nibblers, etc. 1824 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 759 The white 'chalk-like excrement of Serpents. 1754 *HALES in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 827 'Chalk-lime... will not preserve water from putrefaction: though stone-lime... does preserve water in a great measure. 1825 *BRO. Jonathan* I. 55 Eight or ten young women at work; not one... stayed her needle or 'chalk-line for a single moment. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 344 Bones of birds... obtained from the 'chalk-marl of England. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 653 An elegant and useful adjunct to the 'chalk mixture. 956 *Chart. Eastw.* in *Col. Dipl.* V. 246 Of Deocholes hyllos on domes 'cealcypit; swa forð... 088a 0a dunæ ufeuwearde. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 331 The chalk-pits... are usually unfenced. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's D.* xv, The white 'chalk-quarry from the hill Gleadm'd to the flying moon. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* I. 239 Now have a 'chalk-score and no money.

**Chalk** (tʃɔːk), v. Also 6-7 chalkie, chalk(e), chalk(e), 7 chawke. See also CAUK v.2 [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mix or treat with chalk.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 39 Mylk for theyr flawnez, not pild nor chalked. 1649 *BLYTHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 183 Land... Dugged, Limed, Marled, or Chalked, or otherwise made fat and warm. 1759 *Dr. Duhamel's Husb.* i. viii. (1762) 35 It was the custom of the Britons to chalk their lands. 1875 [see *CHALKING* vbl. sb.]

2. To rub, mark, or inscribe with chalk.

1592 *GREENE Disput.* 11 The boyes... shall chalkie him on the backe for a Crosbite. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 207 They chalk the Flat side of it. 1679 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. c. Wisest Counsels, which by ill success have been chalkt o' th' back for Follies. 1813 *MOORE Post Bag* viii. 36 Thou know'st the time... It takes to chalk a ball-room floor. 1839 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xiv, Morleena... had the soles of her shoes chalked.

b. *fig.* To make white or pale as by rubbing with chalk; to blanch.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Forerunners* vi, Let a bleak paleness chalk the doore. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* iv. 358 Fear Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face.

3. To write with chalk; to draw, mark, line with chalk.

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Wittie Lett.* 38 Whom... I recount and chaunle uppe in the Catalogue. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 25 So I will chalkie thy praises vp. 1709 *STEELE & ADD. Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4, I have chalked out in every Figure my own Dimensions. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks.* (1733) I. 96 As painters first chalk out the future face. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 156 One chalks down nine figures. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pok.* vi. (1851) 58 Large letters were chalked on consecutive compartments.

b. *spec.* To write up in chalk (a record, esp. of credits given); to score. Hence to chalk it: to run up a score, take 'tick'. ? Obs.

1597 *1st Pt. Returne Paraguis.* 1. i. 451 All my debts stande chaunkt upon the poste for liquor. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) I. 182 (D.) A country parliament man that chalk'd it plentifully last winter session. 1845 *Whitehall* xlv. 306 May I never chalk another pint. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863)

282 Every man I chalked up was of the same opinion as the landlord of the Cat and Fiddle.

4. **Chalk out.** *fig.* + a. To mark out, as with chalk (obs.). b. To delineate, esp. by the main features; to outline, sketch out, adumbrate.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 44 God did but (as it were) under a dark shadowe) chalk out the... kingdom of his sonne. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tin.* 309/2 They are chalked out as enimies. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosph.* i. viii, The Princely Eagle, and the soaring Hawke, Whom in their unknowne wayes there's none can chawke. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. Apol., This Book it chaunketh out before thine eyes The man that seeks the everlasting Prize. 1765-93 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (ed. 12) 412 We have now chalked out all the principal outlines of this vast title of the law.

c. *fig.* To trace out, mark out, as a course to be followed. Also occas. chalk forth (obs.).

1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Chalk out the way to do the like. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 203 It is you, that haue chalk'd forth the way Which brought vs hither. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 60. 1643 *DIGGES Unlawf. Taking Armes* § 2 (1647) 14 That way to eternall glory, which our Saviour hath chalked out. 1670 *COTTON Espemont* i. ii. 77 His Majesty being pleas'd... to chalk him out what he would have him do. 1707 *Volpone* 25 They have a much shorter way chalked out by this Article. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* VII. li. 259 Lay down your own plan: Chalk out your future steps. 1807 *BYRON Childish Recoll.* 68 When now the boy is ripen'd into man, His careful sire chalks forth some wary plan. 1872 J. GRANT *Newsp. Press* III. xi. 253 [He] pursued the course which he had from the first chalked out for himself.

**Chalked** (tʃɔːkt), *pph.* a. Also 6 chaukt, 7 chalkt, chalkd. [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>] Marked, rubbed, mixed, etc., with chalk; see the vb.

1590 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iii. 182 Thy chalked score. 1616 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1618) 15 With his chalked feet. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 243 'Tis Proverbial here... That chalkt Land makes a rich Father but a poor Son. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 157 To draw a chalked line.

So **Chalk-er**. One who chalks, marks, mixes, etc., with chalk.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., London milkmen are known in the vocabulary of slang as 'chalkers'.

**Chalkiness** (tʃɔːkɪnəs), [f. CHALKY + -NESS.] Chalky quality.

1805 *LUCOCK Nat. Wool.* The chalkiness of the land. 1866 *MISS BRADDON Lady's Mile* (Hoppe), Pictures were accepted, and 'skayed'; critics talked about coldness, and blackness, and chalkiness.

**Chalking** (tʃɔːkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHALK v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CHALK.

1. The manuring of land with chalk.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 566 After the chalking of the Ground. 1875 *Act* 38 § 39 *Vict. c.* 92 § 5 An improvement comprised in either of the three classes following: chalking of land, clay-burning, claying of land.

2. Marking, drawing, writing, etc., with chalk; running up an account (at an alehouse, etc.); tracing out or designing.

1613 W. BROWNE *Bryt. Past.* i. iv, Let your steps be stitich to wisdom's chalking. 1638 *BRATHWAY Barnabas* 79ul. i, Till long chalking broke my credit. 1764 *(Hill)* Handmaid to the Arts, teaching... means of delineation by off-tracing, chalking, etc. 1851 *Coal-tr. Terns Northumbld. & Durh.* 13 Chalking Deal, a flat board, upon which the crane-man... keeps account of the work.

† **Chalkish**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. CHALK sb. + -ISH<sup>1</sup>.] Somewhat chalky.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 218 A whitish or chalkish soil.

**Chalk-stone** (tʃɔːkstəʊn),

† 1. Lime, limestone: see CHALK sb. 1. *Obs.*

† 2. ? A piece of chalk. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Chau. Yenn. Prolog.* 3. 654 Goth, walkith forth, and brynge a chalk-stoon. 1621 *Bible Isa.* xlvii. 9 When he maketh all the stones of the Altar as chalkie stones.

3. A concretion chiefly of sodium urate, resembling chalk, occurring in the tissues and joints, esp. of the feet and hands, in severe gout. Hence

**Chalkstone** a.

1738 *BIRCH Milton Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 38 His Hands and Fingers gouty, and with Chalk-Stones. 1782 W. HERBERT *Comm.* ix. (1806) 35. 1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 152/1 Lithic acid... is deposited in cases of chalk-stone in the textures... surrounding the joints of the fingers and toes. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* II. ii. 51 His hands [were] much afflicted with chalkstones. *Ibid.* v. 116 Some whose hands were stiff or chalkstoney.

**Chalk-white**, a. White like chalk.

14100 *Morte Arth.* 1026 A chagour of chalkes whyht silver. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1584 Bathe chambilayn & chaplayne in chalk-quite wedis. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1490 fayre schetus of sylk Chalk-whyt as the mylk. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 18 Treeless chalk-white roads across the downs.

**Chalky** (tʃɔːki), a. [f. CHALK sb. + -Y<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Consisting of or characterized by chalk; abounding in chalk.

c 1400 *Test. Love Prol.* (1560) 271 b, Some men there been, that painten... with coles and chalk; and yet is there good matter to the leude people of thicke chalkie purtreiture. 1580 *BARET Alb.* C 304 Chalkie or full of chalkie. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 101. 1598 *YONG Diana* 485 Chalkie cliffs are steep in British seas. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. li. 3 Chaulkie, Clayie, Sandie Earth. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 125 Of a chauchy or brimstony matter. 1762-9 *FALCONER Shipw.* i. 38 The chalky cliffs salute their longing eyes. 1785 *COWPER Tiroc.* 307 To kneel and draw The chalky ring and knuckle down at taw. 1812 *BYRON Watts* xiii, Round the chalky floor

how well they trip. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 98 The beech-tree is... in high, chalky, and gravelly soils.

2. Resembling chalk in colour or consistence, chalk-white.

1611 BIBLE *Song* 3 *Child* i. 22 *marg.*, Naphtha, which is a certain kind of fat and chalky clay. 1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 329 Whom candidate chalky ambition Draws gaping to her lure. 1762-7 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1766) I. 268 The colouring is flat and chalky. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 290 A very white, chalky appearance of the faeces. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/3 Chalky white flowers.

3. *Pathol.* Of the nature of chalk, or of a CHALK-STONE (sense 3), or containing chalk-stones.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 43 It may be... chalky from the gout. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 351 Bony and chalky concretions. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 390 Chalky calculi consist chiefly of carbonate and phosphate of lime.

4. *Comb.*, as *chalky-faced* adj.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 293 Such a little chalky-faced puppet.

Challenge, -anss, obs. Sc. ff. CHALLENGE.

Challenge, obs. f. CHALLENGE.

**Challenge** (tʃælɪndʒ), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-6 *calenge*, (4 *caleng*, 6 *challenge*). *β*. 4 *Sc.* *chal-lanss*, 4-5 *chalange*, *chalange*, 4-7 *chalenge*, (4 *chaleng*, 5 *challenge*), 5 *Sc.* *chalans*, (6 *chal-ing*), 6-*challenge*. [*ME.* *calenge*, *challenge*, a. OF. *ca-*, *challenge*, -*lange*, orig. -*longe* (with many other forms) = Pr. *calouja*, OSp. *caloña*; -L. *calumnia*, trickery, artifice, misrepresentation, false accusation, malicious action at law; prob. f. *calvi*, *calvere* to devise tricks. With the phonetic development in OF. cf. that of *somnium*, *songe*. OE. had both the Northern F. *calenge*, and the central F. *challenge*; the latter has (as in many other words) survived. *Challenge* is thus originally the same word as *calumny*. Some of the senses still in use go back to the ME. and OF. sb., but others are taken immediately from the vb., as in *blame*, etc., so that the sequence is not simple.]

†1. An accusation, charge, reproach, objection. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6714 þe bestis laured sal ga quite Of alkenes challenge and wite. 1315 SHOREHAM 131 Thou hast y-broght out of cry Of calenge of the fende. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 6 If þe maken not fals caleng to a comelyng, & to a fadirless child, & to a widewe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58 A challenge, *calumnia*. 1610 GULLIVEL *Heraldry* iii. xv. (1660) 197 Sufficient difference to prevent all causes of Challenge. 1666 Bacon *Max. Com. Law* Pref. 2 The incertainty of law... is the principall and most just challenge that is made to the lawes of our nation. 1692 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. 107 He refuses the challenge of the crime, or denies he did commit it.

2. The act of calling to account; *esp.* the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* viii. 82 But challans eschapiþ [he] had. Ne war an hynt myþ by the brand. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 b, Peter at the challenge of a poore handmayde, for feare dyd deny the [=thee] his lord. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xlii. The creature... had subjected herself to your challenges. *Mod.* Startled by the challenge of a sentinel.

b. *Hunting*. The opening and crying of hounds at finding the scent; see CHALLENGE *v.*

In mod. Dicts.

3. *Law*. 'An Exception taken, against either persons or things' (Blount); *spec.* an objection made to one or more of the jurymen in a trial, as in *Principal challenge*, *peremptory challenge*, *challenge to the array*, *to the polls*, *to the favour*. Also, an exception taken to a vote, etc.

[1292 BRITTON I. ii. 11 Et si defendoms a touz Corouners ce nul remue jurour par chaleng de nule partie.] 1530 *1 Act* 22 Hen. VIII. c. 14 § 8 No person arraigned for any pety treason, murder, or felony be... admitted to any peremptorie challenge above the nombre of xxx. 1607-74 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Challenge* principal, otherwise called peremptory, is that which the Law alloweth without cause alleged, or farther examination... peremptory being used only in matters Criminal, and alleged without other cause than barely the Prisoners fancy; but principal in civil Actions for the most part, and with naming some such cause of exception, as being found true, the Law alloweth without farther scanning. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 32 If you will not agree in your Challenges, we must be forced to try you severally. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 350 As the jurors appear... they shall be sworn, unless challenged by either party. Challenges are of two sorts; challenges to the array and challenges to the polls. Challenges to the array are at once an exception to the whole panel, in which the jury are arrayed. *Ibid.* 361 Challenges to the polls, in capita, are exceptions to particular jurors. *Ibid.* 363 Challenges to the favour, are where the party hath no principal challenge; but objects only some probable circumstances of suspicion, as acquaintance, and the like. 1853 WHARTON *Fa. Digest* II. 125 Interest in a juror is a principal cause of challenge.

b. *East Indies*. (See quot.)

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 198 Another check... is the right of 'challenge'... long... recognised in this district. Any ryot who imagines that his wealthier neighbour's field is more lightly assessed than his own, offers to take it at a higher rate, claiming a corresponding reduction for his poorer holding.

4. A calling in question or disputing; the state of being called in question.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. Whatever schemes may be pursued for bringing her title into challenge.

†5. A claim; the act of demanding as a right. In early use, often, a false claim. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 5466 Swithe thai priked... Challenge on Heihaud to legge. 1340 *Ayend.* 34 Of þe rote of auarice guop out manye smale roten... þe bridle robberye. Þe uerþe challenge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalange or cleyme, *uendicacio*. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1862) 295 To Maude so soone as ever she made her challenge to the Crowne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. vii. ii. 556 They lay challenge to Jerusalem for their inheritance. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. x. ¶ 10 A publick challenge of honours and rewards.

6. An invitation or summons to a trial or contest of any kind; a defiance.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 525 When none wolde... With schaffit to him make challenge, etc. 1551 Edw. VI. *Jnrl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1858) II. 312, I lost the chaling of shooting at roundes, and wane at rovers. 1649 Br. RYMONDS *Hosea* vii. 157 The pride and wrath of man to give a challenge to the justice and power of God. 1722 SWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 314 The Baptists sent him a letter by way of challenge, that they would discourse with him. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 275 His whole countenance is a challenge to scrutiny. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xi. Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 A challenge to duty and honour. 1879 M. CARTHY *Omn Times* II. xxix. 387 It was a challenge to established beliefs and prejudices.

7. *Spec.* A summons to fight, *esp.* to single combat or duel.

1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Calenge or provoking to do armes, *challenge*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 He must abyde both challenge and combat with the rest. 1608 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 157 Heere's the Challenge, read it. 1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* xvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 48 Upon some words Gen. Mountagu sent a challenge to the Duke of Buckingham. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 167 Challenges to fight, either by word or letter... are punishable by fine and imprisonment. 1838 MARRYAT *Mish.* *Easy* xxi, It was not in Captain Tartar's nature to refuse a challenge.

8. *attrib.*

1813 SCOTT *Trierem.* III. x, The valiant Knight of Trier-main Rung forth his challenge-blast again.

**Challenge** (tʃælɪndʒ), *v.* Forms: a. 3 *kalange-n*, *kalenge-n*, 3-5 *calange(n)*, 3-6 *calenge(n)*. *β*. 3-6 *chalange*, 3-7 *challenge*, 4 *chalange*, -unge, -inge, -ynge, -ang, *scha-lange*, ? *chalain*, (4-5 *Sc.* *chalanss*, 6 *chaleng*, *chalynoh*, *challynge*, *Sc.* *challenge*, 6-7 *chal-leng*), 7 *challenge*, 5-*challenge*. [*ME.* *kalange-n*, *challenge-n*, a. OF. *ca-*, *chalonger*, -*langer*, -*lenger* (with numerous variant forms) = Pr. *calon-jar*, OSp. *calohar*; -late L. *calumniare*, for *calumniari* to accuse falsely, f. *calumniia*; see prec. Cf. F. *sonner* from L. *sonnari*.]

†1. *trans.* To accuse, bring a charge against, arraign, impeach. Also *absol.* *Obs.* (or ? *dial.*).

1225 *Anscr.* R. 54 Hwarof kalenges tu me? 1340 *Ayend.* 43 Þe zenne... of sergons þet accuseþ and calengeþ þet poure uoic. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xix. 60 Gud schir dauid the brechne Thai gert challans richt statly syne. 1449 PEBOCK *Repr.* v. xiv. 558 If eny man wolde chalenge a freie. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 160 To be challenged of unkindness. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Sp.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 261 The king of Spain doth challenge me to be the quarreller, and the beginner of all these wars. 1649 Br. GUTHRIE *Memo.* (1702) 75 The E. of Stafford was Challeng'd and made Prisoner. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 6 Let none challenge the words of impropriety. 1653 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. 321 To challenge, or accuse one.

†2. To lay (an offence) to one's charge, accuse one of. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 279 Seyn Dunston... kalangede her mys-dede. 12340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IV. 6 If þai myght chalenge oght in vs. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Hiden* iv. xxxiii. (1527) 280 b, Unwyse handelyng is challenged of the.

2. To find fault with, reprove, reprehend; to call upon to answer for something, or to give account of oneself; to call to account. Now only *dial.* exc. as in b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12148 Es it... resun þat we Calanged [v. r. chalanged, chalanged, chalanged] for ur gode dede be? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 174 [I] am chalanged in þe chapelit house, as I a childre were. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalengyn or vndyrtakyn, *reprehendo*. 1507 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 6 Why were they dumb, being thus challenged? 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 20 If God fill not every vessel, challenge him upon that his word, Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it. 1714 BURNET *Omn Times* II. 411 He was warned of it, and challenged him on it. 1855 SCOTICISMS *corrected* to His father never challenged him for lying. *Mod. Sc.* I have never been challenged for crossing these fields.

b. Said of a sentinel; and in derived fig. uses.

1796 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 50 The sentinel... with up-lifted lance challenged the darkling travellers. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 28 On any one approaching his post, he must challenge them by the words 'Who comes there?' 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 44 In the country every unknown face was challenged and examined. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 6 No blue space in its outspread... challenged my emerging head.

c. Also said of the hounds giving mouth on finding a scent.

1677 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* i. (1706) 17 When Hounds or Beagles at first finding the Scent of their Game presently open and cry, we then say, they Challenge. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting*. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 238 It is a great pleasure, when a hound challenges, to be certain that he is right.

3. *Law*. To object or take exception to (a juryman, evidence, etc.); to take an initial exception to (any proceeding). Also *absol.*

[1292 BRITTON I. v. § 8 Et cum... les jurours soient venus en

court, si porunt il estre chalengez: Sire, il n'i deit estre, car mei endita, etc.] c 1570 THYNNES *Pride & Loue* (1841) 17 Ye may him challenge from your jury. 1572 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 389 We may lawfully challenge the array, being enpanelled by... a partial sheriff. 1772 *Chron.* in *Anst. Reg.* 104/2 The corporation objected to the whole jury, which in law language is called challenging the array. c 1781 *Trial George Gordon* 8 When the panel was called over a second time, the prisoner by his counsel, peremptorily challenged nineteen, and the Attorney-General for the Crown, challenged seven. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 87 Anybody may challenge on the ground that so and so is unfit. 1883 *Law Rep.* XI. *Queen's B. Div.* 598 The evidence of the women was accepted and not challenged.

4. To call in question, dispute.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wyt's T.* 344 Povert is... Possessioun that no wight wil challenge. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xi. 189 Whether the lordes by whos landes a kynge... muste passe may challenge hym the passage. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 1 Whatsoever they have challenged and articulated against their accusation. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* II. I were wrong to challenge... the privilege of thy speech, since boasting is more natural to thee than truth. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 486/2 As a temporary measure, I do not presume to challenge its wisdom.

5. To assert one's title to, lay claim to, demand as a right, claim for, arrogate (to obs.) oneself. *arch.* or *Obs.* a. with simple object. *arch.*

a 1240 *Wolunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 275 þi derue deað o rode... chalenges al mi heote. c 1300 K. *Alls.* 7512 Heo is my qwen; Y hire challenge. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 596 Nat that I challenge eny thing of right Of yow, my soverayn lady, but youre grace. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iv. (1520) 31/1 To calenge the trybute whiche they did devye. 1513 MORRIS *Edw.* I. 3 [He] began not by waiie, but by Law to challenge the crown. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* Par. 1 *Peter* i. 21 That we should therby challenge no prayse vnto our selues. 1568 GRAIUN *Chron.* II. 298 It is for the French King, who is hete taken prisoner, and there are mo then .x. knights and squires that challenge the taking of him and of his sonne. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 1, I challenge no thanks for what I publish. 1658 Sir T. BROWN *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 13 These Urns will challenge above 1300 Years. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 329 A Gentleman that challenges the Title of Honourable. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 7 An injured friend—who challenges the name? If you, what Title justifies the claim? 1867 FREEMAN *Norm.* Cong. (1876) I. iii. 140 Causes which led them to challenge Imperial rank.

†b. with inf. as object. *Obs.*

c 1300 K. *Alls.* 7503 Ye chalanging al to habbe. 1381 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 220 Men that calangen here to be evene wip Crist. 1579 LYLIE *Enphues* (Arb.) 200 As thou chalengest to be noble in bloud, etc. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 483 Can yee challenge to possesse the land? 1683 *Pennsylv.* *Archives* I. 70 Where he challenged... to have speak so.

†c. with object clause. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 76 Nowe clerks... chalungen to hem þat only it pertainþ to hem to punish symony, etc. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl.* I. (1841) 197 If fifth monarchy men challenge to themselves that they must be exempted from their obedience.

†d. with object and complement. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 177 For his love that ye calangen youre lord, I schal yow socowren. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1513) 4 b, Fendes chalengynge hym theyes as by ryght. 1559 Br. SCOT in *Strype Ann.* Ref. I. ii. App. vi. 15 Challynging Christe to be ther foundation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 9 The Chronicle of Westminster challengeth the same to be done in their Convent.

†e. *absol.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 54.

6. *fig.* To have a natural right or claim to; to demand, to call for. *arch.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 89 b, The Peare... chalengeth the nexte place, and is one of the cheefest beauties of the Orchard. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* III. iii, Whose honest cause... Will challenge Justice. 1648 EVELYN *Corr.* (1857) III. 10 Yours of the 6th and 9th of May received, challenges this account from me. 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 4 Bruges... may well challenge place among the Cities of the second rate in Europe. 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 26 Horace and Juvenal... challenge a superiority above all the rest.

b. Now *esp.* To claim (some responsive action or recognition on the part of others, e.g. attention, regard, respect, approbation, admiration).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 33 The Aqueduct made by the Emperour Valentinian... doth principally challeng remembrance. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 455 Our better part challenges our greatest care and diligence. 1766 ANSTAY *Bath Guide* viii. 42 Men... That challenge Respect from all Persons of Birth. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* i. 3 Astronomy... has challenged the admiration of all ages. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 71 Unless his merit should challenge the popular approbation. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 32. 330 A strange thing—one sufficiently anomalous to challenge attention.

7. To summon or invite defiantly to a contest or any trial of daring or skill; to defy, dare. (Often to do something, or to an action.)

1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* v. xiii. 7 South pipand windis... Challancis to pas on burd. 1520 MORRIS *Cont. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1778/2 Every man that feeleth him self challenged and provoked by temptation. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. vii, I durst to challenge all my fisher-peers. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 151, I... challenge Dagon to the test. 1769 Lett. *Junius* xix. 85 We... are challenged to produce a precedent. 1796 H. HUNT *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 368 Challenge the son of Tendo to a competition in song with you. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thebes* II. 211 He challenges all comers to wrestle with him. 1866 — *Herew.* x. 151 You must not challenge me to find it out.

b. To invite (emulous, hostile, or critical action of any kind). (Cf. 6 b.)

1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treatises* 770 Wee doe utterly deny it, and challenge your proffe. 1663 *GERRIER Counsel* Diva, Your Apollo's Oracle-like Arcenal, may challenge the most sublime proffers of men of parts. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 75. 142 Prudence is a real Perfection, which Challenges the nicest Observation. 1850 *Prescott Peru* II. 205 Such a one as might have challenged comparison with the bravest of his ancestors. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xiv. 226 They could challenge criticism with an easy confidence. 1882 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 283 Challenging controversy in every possible way.

8. *spec.* To call upon to answer an imputation by combat; to summon to fight, or to a duel.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. ii.* 696 Hector will challenge him. 1601 — *Tupel. N. III. ii.* 36 Challenge me the Counts youth to fight with him. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1702) 371 *Pittacus*. challenge'd Phryno to single Combat 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 166 With the intention... of challenging him to a conflict. *Alod.* The officer challenged his rival.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 399 V challenge wip þe to fyt. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 125 Hector will challenge him. Breast to Breast. 1762 *CHURCHILL Ghost* i. 297 So he that challenges might write Only to those who would not fight.

† c. To challenge a person the field. *Obs.*

1556 *CHRON. G. Friars* (1852) 7 Roberte of Vere chalynched them in the felde and was overcome. 1602 *SHAKS. Twel. N. II. iii.* 136 To challenge him the field, and then to breake promise with him. 1693 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* 477 The disagreement grew so high, that they challenged the field one of another. [*Ibid.* 601 To challenge one into the field: in *arenam provocare.*]

Hence *Challenged ppl. a.*, *Challenging ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1390 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 173 Isaak a partie had mad a chalanging. c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 1820 Sithe I was not at the justynge, I will not be at the chalengynge. 1578 *THYNE Let. in Animadv.* Intro. (1865) 59, I have thought yt my chalenged dutye. by penne to display my inward mynde. 1697 [see *CHALLENGER* b.]. 1825 *BENTHAM Ration. Revu.* 20 The practice... in many schools, called challenging... he who stands at the head of the class begins the exercise: does he make a mistake, the next to him in succession corrects him and takes his place. 1842 *H. E. MANNING Serm.* (1848) I. vii. 94 The whole inmost soul is bent into a challenging array.

**Challengeable** (tʃæləndʒəbəl), *a.* [f. *CHALLENGE* v. + *-ABLE*.] That may be challenged; open to accusation, criticism, or objection.

1377 *LANGOL. P. Pl. B. XI.* 296 A chartre is challengeable byfor a chief justice. c. 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* 538 Noon of hem alle is challengeable and blameable. a. 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confit. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 262 They are partial and for their partiality challengeable. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 73 A fault no less challengeable in a Minister of the Gospel. 1845 *R. CHAMBERS Vest. Creation, Commenc. Org. Life.* It is a challengeable stranger upon the face of the Earth.

**Challengee** (tʃæləndʒɪ), *v.* *rare.* [f. *CHALLENGE* v. + *-EE*.] One who is challenged.

1616 *B. JONSON Devil on Ass* III. iii. Eytber by Chartell, Sir, or ore-tenus, Wherein the challenger, and Challengee... have their severall courses.

**Challenger** (tʃæləndʒɪ), [f. *CHALLENGE* v. + *-ER*.] One who challenges, in various senses: *spec. a.* An accuser; a plaintiff, claimant. *Obs.*

1592 *BRITTON I.* xvi. § 3 Et la chose soit delivré au chalengeour. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxv. 9 For the multitude of chalengeres [1388 fals chalengeris; Vulg. *calumniatores*] thei shal crye. c. 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* v. xiv. 559 If the challenger wole contynue in his chalenging. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* III. xlv. 117 The plaintiff or challenger [*petitor*] declareth against her. 1612 *BREWERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 217 The other challenger of the same dignity. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axtolme* 144 If the challenger could neither ascertain his property, nor prove his accusation.

b. One who defies; one who calls upon another to fight, or to any trial or contest.

1571 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* p. ix. I. 181 It shall be lefull for the iiii chalengeres to enter the felde the seconde daye. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. II.* 120 Have you challeng'd Charles the Wrestler? No faire Princess: he is the generall challenger. 1622 *ROWLANDS Good Newes & B.* 41, I. challenge thee to meet on Callis sand... This challenge past, the challenger at Douer, Imbarks for Callis. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 140 The Challenger is punished as well as the Challenged. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Atms, Eloquence Wks.* (Bohn) III. 187 He is the challenger, and must answer all comers.

**Challenging**: see after *CHALLENGE* v.

**Challes**, -ice, -is, obs. ff. of *CHALICE*.

**Challis** (tʃælɪs, [ʃaːli]). [In mod.F. *challis*, *chalis*, *chaly*: but the name is app. of Eng. origin, and not improbably from the surname Challis.]

A fine silk and worsted fabric, very pliable and without gloss, used for ladies' dresses, introduced at Norwich about 1832, where it speedily became fashionable (Beck *Draper's Dict.*). Also attrib.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 476 Broad cloth and silks, challis and shawls. 1876 *MISS BRADDOCK J. Haggard's Dan.* I. vi. 174 She wore a flowered-challis gown. 1882 *Beck Draper's Dict.*, *Challis* was made on a similar principle to the Norwich crape, only thinner and softer, composed of much finer materials, and instead of a glossy surface, as in Norwich crapes, the object was to produce it without gloss, and very pliable and clothly.

Hence *Challis* - printer (Simmonds, *Comm. Dict.*).

† **Challo**. *Obs.* See *CHILLA*, a fabric.

† **Challoor**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *chaloir* caring for, care, subst. use of infinitive *chaloir* to be of importance, to trouble = It. *calere* (e.g. *non mi*

*cale* it does not trouble me) :—L. *calere* to be hot.] In to put in no chaloor (= It. *mettere in non cale*) : to make of no account; not to care about.

1475 *CAXTON Jason* 16 Hast thou put in no reaching ner no chaloor the promette that thou madest at that tyme.

**Challybeat**, **Challys**, obs. ff. *CHALYBEATE*, *CHALICE*.

**Chalmer**, -lane, obs. ff. *CHAMBER*, -LAIN.

† **Chalon**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *chaloun*, 5 -one, -un. [app., as stated by Du Cange, from its place of manufacture, Chalons-sur-Marne, in France. *Chalon* is not in Godefroy, nor in Cotgrave. Littré has it merely as a modern commercial term 'a sort of woollen stuff', and without derivation or historical instances; but he has from *Scarron ras de Chalons* = *SHALLOON*.]

1. A blanket or coverlet for a bed.

1301 in *Rot. Parl.* II. 228-265 Chalons [are mentioned among the household goods of the tradespeople of Colchester]. 1374 *Will of Brokelesley* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum chaloum. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeves T.* 220 A bed With schetyis and with chalouns fair i-spreed. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chalun [K. H. or chaloune], bedde clothe, thoral, chalo. 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xi. xx, Hys bedde was covered with a chaloun. c. 1500 *Metr. Voc.* in Wt-Wulcker 626 *Lectus* bedde, *linthiannen* schete, *tapetum* chaloun, *culcitra* quylte. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Chalons*, blankets, Coverings. 1868 [see *CHALONER*].

2. *Comb.*, as *chaloun-maker*, -work.

a. 1400 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 351 þe chaloun... shal habbe in worke þe ellen to fore þe chaloun-makere. 1426-7 *Will of Talworth* (Somerset Ho.), *Lectum* de chalounwerk.

† **Chaloner**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-ER*.] A maker of 'chalons'; frequently mentioned in 14-15th c.

1372 in *Will Index* (Somerset Ho.), Hugh Alright, Chaloner in arch: London. 1427 *Will of Everard* (Somerset Ho.), Unum coverlite operis de les chaloners. 1568 *Athenaeum* 25 July 204 Chaloners, or makers of chalons, the stuff being procured from the French town so called, a town which has given its name to our modern shalloons.

|| **Chaloupe** (ʃalʊp). Also 8 *chaloup*. [F.; prob. ad. Du. *sliep sloop*.] A kind of French boat; = *SHALLOP*.

1699 *R. L'ESTRANGE Collog. Erasmi.* (1711) 47 A great many People at Calis that took a Chaloup to put them aboard a great Ship. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 248 The Chaloups that tow, are in close Fight liable to be sunk by the Enemy's Cannon. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The gun-boats on the French coasts were frequently termed chaloupes, and carried one heavy gun, with a crew of 40 men.

† **Chaliter**, *v. obs. trans.* ? To bind, fetter.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 746\* A store & a styf stede stalworthy bondyn; His choll chaltird & chazeleuz in chynnez of yren. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 894 As stiffe bounden, As þai chaltrede were choisly with chynys of yerne. *Ibid.* 9159 Thus Achilles by chaunse is chaltird in grym, With loue of this lady, þat ledis to þe deche.

|| **Chalumeau** (ʃaljuːm). [Fr.:—OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel* = L. *calamellus*, dim. of *calamus* reed. Cf. *CALUMET*.] a. A pastoral instrument of music; a reed, pipe. b. The lowest register of the clarinet.

1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5106/2 Two hundred of their People riding... with Timbals and Chalumeaux. 1829 *SCOTT Anna of G.* (Black) 658/x Who listened to the husband's or lover's chalumeau. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 361.

**Chalunge**, obs. form of *CHALLENGE*.

**Chalybean** (kælibiːən), *a.* [f. L. *chalybēus* Chalysbeian, of steel + *-AN*; f. Gr. *χαλυβήτης*, f. *χαλῦς*, *χαλῦς*-os, 'sing. of Chalybes' also 'steel'. (It is not certain whether steel was named from the Chalybes or vice versa.)]

Pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient nation of Asia Minor famous for their skill in working iron. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 133 Chalybean tempered steel and frock of mail Adamantean proof.

**Chalybeate** (kælibiːət), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *calibate*, *chalybate*, *chalibiate*, 7-8 *chalybeat*, 7-9 *chalibeat* (e, 8 *chalibeat*. [app. ad. mod.L. *chalybēat-us*: but the regular Lat. form. would be *chalybāt-us*: cf. F. *chalybé*; f. L. *chalybs* steel, a. Gr. *χαλῦς*: see prec. and *-ATE*.]

*A. adj.* Impregnated or flavoured with iron, esp. as a mineral water or spring; relating to such waters or preparations.

1634 *T. JOHNSON tr. Parey's Chirurg.* xxii. xl. (1678) 522 His drink shall be Calibate-water. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh.* 574 ix. 82 A Chalybate Course of Physick. 1655 *CULPEPPER Riverius* x. v. 293 Chalybeat Vinegar. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 245 All acidulated and chalybeat Waters. 1753 *BOND in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 184, I. found the surface covered with a thick scum, like that of a chalybeat Spa. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorana Sc. & Art* II. 385 The chalybeate waters form the best tonics. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 27 Mineral springs... some... chalybeate, others sulphureous.

*B. sb.* A chalybeate medicine or spring.

1667 *N. FAIRFAX in Phil. Trans.* II. 546 She... took Chalybeats for the Green-sickness. 1753 *BOND in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 189 A strong and agreeable chalybeat. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* II. 4 July, I have received benefit both from the chalybeate and the sea. 1805 *W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 223 The saline chalybeate of Cheltenham.

† **Chalybeate**, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec.: it occurs first in the ppl. adj. *Chalybeated* = prec.: see *-ATE* 8.] *trans.* To impregnate with iron.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelthor's Bk. Physicke* 20/a With Chaly-

beated water. 1609 *Shuttleworth Acc.* (1856) I. 182 A quart of ale calibateed. 1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extens.* 10 You may Chalybeate any sort of Ale by this easie process.

**Chalybite** (kælibiːt). *Min.* [Named by Glocker 1847; f. Gr. *χαλῦς*- steel + *-ITE*.] A synonym of *SIDERITE*, or native carbonate of iron.

1858 *DANA Min.* 445 Chalybite occurs in many of the rock strata. 1868 *Ibid.* 691 Chalybite should yield to Haidinger's earlier name *Siderite*.

**Chalyce**, -ys, obs. ff. *CHALICE*.

**Chalydony**, obs. f. *CHELIDONY*, *CELIDONY* 2.

**Chalynch**, obs. form of *CHALLENGE*.

**Chalysography**, *noun-vul.* [Bad formation on Gr. *χαλῦς* steel + *-GRAPHY*; the etymological form being *chalybography*.] Steel engraving. 1878 *SALA in Gentl. Mag.* May 565 His [Cruikshank's]... abandonment of chalcography for chalysography.

**Cham** (kæm), *sb.* Also 6 *cam*, 7 *chaem*: see *KHAN*. [a. F. and med.L. *cham*, *chan*, *can* (also *caamus*, *canis*), ad. Turki *خان* *khān* lord, prince, *KHAN*, a contracted form of the earlier *خاقان* *CHAGAN*; it was assumed by Chingiz when he became supreme ruler of the Mongols and Tartars; the modified form *قائان* *qā'ān* became the specific title of the successors of Chingiz Khān as emperors of China.]

An obsolete form of *KHAN* formerly commonly applied to the rulers of the Tartars and Mongols; and to the emperor of China. (Rarely to governors of provinces.)

[c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* xviii. 188 The grete Cane of Cathay. — xxi. 222 Whi he was clept the grete Chane.] 1553 *EDEN Trent. New Ind.* (Arb.) 12 Under the dominion of the great Cham or Cane, Emperour of Tartaria. 1577 *Hist. Trav.* (ed. Wiles) 265 They haue muche knowledge of the great Cam of Cathay. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. i. 277, I will... fetch you a hayre off the great Chams beard. 1653 *H. COGAN Pinto's Trav.* xliii. § 3. 84 One of those [chairs] wherein the principall Chams of the Empire are usually carried. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4579/2 The Grand Signior had received an Express from the Cham of Tartary. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. World* xliii. Prodigal in the production of kings, governors, mandarins, chams, and courtiers. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 Chams are stiff gentlemen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. 254 Against this Cham [Duke of Guise] and his Beau-Perees, invited English goe. 1655 *Frauncion* v. 4, I... am the great Cham... of all the wits. 1759 *SMOLLETT Let.* in Boswell *Johnson* xlii. (ed. Napier) I. 276, I am again your petitioner, in behalf of that great Cham of literature, Samuel Johnson. 1879 *W. W. SWNGR. Tom Sing.* II. iii. 32 The great cham of criticism.

† **Cham**, **chamm** (tʃæm), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [see *CHAMP* v.]

1. To bite, chew; = *CHAMP* v. 1-3.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. v. 606 It is full harde and maye not be chewed and whyles men chamme theron, the bytter saour wythin is not felte. 1530 *TINDALE Answ. More* iii. xiii. The priest toucheth not Christs natural body with his hands... nor chammeth it with his teeth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 480/a Chamme the breed in your mouth. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* xii. 263 When she my men cham'd in her ugly chaps. 1825 *BRITTON Beauties Wills.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cham*, to chew. 1881 *SMITH Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cham*, to chew. [1888 Heard in Oxford from a native.]

2. = *CHAMP* v. 6; to pound, mash. *dial.*

In South of Scotland, as 'to cham sand', for strewing on wet floors.

Hence *Chammed ppl. a.*, *Chamming ppl. sb.*

1519 *HORMAN Virg.* 339 Glewe made of chammed whete. 1528 *MORE Heresyis* iii. Wks. 242/1 Not for y<sup>e</sup> reading & receiuing: but for the busy chamming therof (the scripture). 1599 *SANDYS Europa* 36c. (1632) 7 They confine them to the chamming of their beads. 1611 *COTGR.* *Masché*. chewed, chammed, champe.

**Cham**, obs. and dial. f. *I am*: see *CH*, and *I*. 1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Amittie* (1879) 90 And vor manhood, cham zure cham good. 1880 *H. Gifford Giffordflowers* (1875) 132 Cham zure my vurst Goodman is dere.

|| **Chama** (kəˈmɑː). *Zool.* [L. *chāma*, *chēma*, a. Gr. *χάμη* cockle, f. *χα-* stem of *χαίω* to gape.] A genus of bivalve molluscs found in warm and tropical seas. The shell of *C. gigas* is the largest known. *Comb. chama-shaped*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The chama is... confounded with the oister. 1834 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 287 Conchologists suppose, that the chama may require thirty years... to attain its full size. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 325 Shell inequivalve, chama-shaped.

|| **Chamade** (ʃaməd). *Mil.* [F. *chamade*, ad. Pg. *chamada*, f. *chamar* = L. *clamāre* to call.] A signal by beat of drum or sound of trumpet inviting to a parley.

1684 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1936/2 The... Governor of Luxemburg, being pressed... to desire a Parley... caused the Chamade to be beat. 1711 *MRS. CANTLIVER Marplot* II. i, There's more danger of my raising the siege, than her beating the Chamade. 1831 *LINCOLN Her.* 1 July 2/6 The day in which the Irish yeomanry force shall be suppressed... the representatives of British government may beat a chamade from what is now his Majesty's Castle of Dublin. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* I. iv. v. 311 Stralsund instantly beat the chamade... and all was surrender in those regions.

**Chamæleon**, -lion, var. of *CHAMELEON*.

**Chamæmell**, **chamamill**, obs. ff. *CAMOMILE*.



|| **Chamærops** (kāmīōps). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. *χαμαίρως* a plant mentioned by Pliny, f. *χαμαί* on the ground, dwarf-growing + *ρως* shrub, bush; but the form is uncertain: the modern application was accepted by Linnaeus from Pontedera.]

A northern genus of palms, including the Dwarf Fan Palm, *C. humilis*, the smallest of the order, and the only one found north of the Mediterranean, and the Chinese *C. Fortunei*, which can be grown in the south of England.

1854 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 8 The chamærops, the date-tree.. vegetate on several spots.

**Chamarre**, obs. form of CHIMÈRE.

**Chamasite** (kæmāsīt). *Min.* An alloy of iron and nickel found in meteorites.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 16 Reichenbach has named the alloy of iron and nickel.. *Chamasite*.

**Chamayle**, obs. form of CAMEL.

|| **Chambellan**. [F.:—earlier *chamberlanc*, *chambellanc*, a. OHG. *chamarlinc*, f. OHG. *chamara*.] The French form of CHAMBERLAIN, used as a foreign title.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4724/1 The Grand Chambellan was seized with a.. Fever. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxxv.

1864 A stiff German chambellan, in a full suit of buckram.

**Chambelot**, obs. form of CAMEL.

**Chamber** (tʃæmbə), *sh.* Forms: 3-5 *chaum-bre*, 3-7 *chambre*, 4 *chamber*, 4- *chamber*. Also *chaumbir*, -*bur*, -*byr*, *chawmbire*, *chambir*, -*bere*, *chanbur*, 5 *chambyr*(e), *chawmbyr*, *chaunber*, -*bour*, -*byr*, *chamer*, *chawmere*, *caumbre*, 5-6 *chambur*, 6 *chamboure*, 7 *chambor*, *camber*. Also *Sc.* 4-5 *chamur*, *chalmir*, 4-7 *chalmer*, 5-6 *chawmer*, 6 *chalmyr*, 8 *chamer*, 8-9 *chaumer*. [a. F. *chambre* (=Fr. *chambre*, Sp. *camara*, It. *camera*):—L. *camera*, *camara*, in Gr. *καμάρα* vault, vaulted chamber; prob. f. Aryan root *kam-* to curve, bend. The sense underwent progressive generalization in late L. and Romanic.]

I. A room (in a house).

1. A room or apartment in a house; usually one appropriated to the use of one person; a private room; in later use *esp.* a sleeping apartment, a bedroom. (Now, in standard English, confined chiefly to elevated style; in colloq. use replaced by *room*. Cf. BEDCHAMBER.) But in U.S. in more general use; and in some English dialects, =the 'parlour' or better room, as distinguished from the kitchen; also a sleeping apartment over a stable or the like.

a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 443 To anoper chaumbre hi beop agon, To blauncheures chaumbre non. c. 1350 *Wail. Palerne* 3029 When he masse was don, sche went to hire chaumbre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 287 In a chaumbre preyay. He held him and his company. c. 1400 *Dest.* 1797 Led were bo lordes pr moony long chaumburs.. into a proude chaumbre bere Priam was set. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 94 (Earl. MS.) A prey chaumbre. 1472 SIR J. PASTON in *Let.* 706 III. 64 My Lady.. hathe takyn hyr chaumbre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 781 Amyd the chaumbre doun thaim set. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiv. 4 Chambers.. fylled with all costly & pleasaunt riches. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 52 Be comitting of murder in hir awin chaumbre. 1611 BIBLE Gen. xliii. 30 He entred into his chaumbre, & wept there. — *Acts* ix. 37 They laid her in an upper chaumbre. 1711 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 191 He and his lady saw me to my chaumbre just in the country fashion. 1731-1800 BAILEY s. v. *Camera*, Such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Consorts. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 346 He.. hardly ever slept two nights successively in one chaumbre. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 104 A curtain suspended before the door of a chaumbre.

1858 M. PORTER *Souther Johnny* 17 In that apartment generally called the 'Chamber' of a farm house. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Province*, *Chamber*, an upper room, (1) in a house; a bed room. (2) in a stable or other building; a loft. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 437/1 The chambers.. were less ample.. in the Southern houses.

b. The reception-room in a palace; called the *presence*-, or *audience-chamber*.

2. *fig.*

a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 92 Heo is Godes chaumbre. a. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1842) 115 Farewel, Goddys chawmere and his bowre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 70b, He maketh our soules his chaumbre. 1624 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 91 Malice vsurpes the best Chamber in your mindes. 1715-20 PORE *Iliad* vii. 498 From forth the chambers of the main.. Arose the golden chariot of the day. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Fun. Th.* Poems 382 Echo the startled chambers of the soul.

3. *pl.* a. Rooms forming part of a house or tenement arranged for occupation by single persons; *esp.* rooms in the Inns of Court occupied by lawyers; also, sets of rooms in a block of buildings for offices, etc. b. The room in which a judge sits to hear causes and transact business not of sufficient importance to be brought into court.

1641 HARCOURT in *Macon Mag.* XLV. 288 Thine of 6 Decr. from Sarjant Glanvields chambers, came to my hands. 1711 STREBLE *Spect.* No. 245 75, I have Chambers in the Temple. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xlii. (ed. Napier) I. 277 He found his old master in Chambers in the Inner Temple. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 360 If the defendant is not satisfied, I will send it to be argued before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Burnet, at their chambers. a. 1834 LAMB *Let.* ix. 67 When I last wrote you I was in lodgings. I am now in Chambers. 1844 DICKENS

*Christm. Car.* i, He [Scrooge] lived in chambers which had once belonged to his deceased partner. 1849 — *Daw. Cop-berfield*, Traddles.. had chambers in Gray's Inn. *Mod. Newscr. Adv.*, St. James's Park Chambers, for Gentlemen.. two rooms communicating, unfurnished. Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

4. A hall appropriated to the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body.

c. 1343 in *Dom. Arch.* III. 79 The parlement chambre & paynted chambre. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5254/2 The Lords.. and others.. met.. in.. the Painted Chamber. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 424 Judgement was.. reversed in the Exchequer Chamber. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 326 The multitude that surrounded the doors of the council chamber,

b. A judicial or deliberative assembly or body; a camera. Now *esp.* one of the 'houses' or divisions of a legislative body, as the French 'chamber of deputies'; so 'the upper chamber', 'the popular chamber', phrases applied to the Houses of Lords and Commons respectively.

[c. 1225 E. E. *Alt.* P. B. 1386 Ho herde hym chyde to þe chambre.] c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 Þis þat þe pope reseruiþ to himself, & to þe chaumbre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. viii. (Arb.) 32 Francis the French king made Sangelais, Salmonius, Macrinus, and Clement Marot of his priuy Chamber. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1508/3 The Chamber of Poysons is now going to take in hand the affair of the Duke of Luxemburgh. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 135 The Imperial Chamber.. had closed its sittings in June. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Bland's Hist. Ten.* Y. I. 387 The chambers.. attempted to deal with this important problem.. The discussion in the chamber of deputies. c. 1850 *Lytton Misc. Prose Wks.* II. 109 (Hoppe) To implicate not individual peers, but the Upper Chamber itself as well as the Throne. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* i. vii. 88 The chamber not elected by the people.

c. **Chamber of Commerce**: a board organized to protect the interests of commerce in a town or district; so **Chamber of Agriculture**, etc.

1788 BURNS *Ep. Creech*, The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiv. (ed. 2) 556 There are Chambers of Commerce in both islands. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) III. 44 Not in senates, or courts, or Chambers of Commerce, but in the dwelling-house must the true character.. of the time be consulted.

d. in STAR-CHAMBER, CASTLE-CHAMBER, etc.

5. The place where the funds of a government, corporation, etc. are (or were) kept, and where all moneys due to it are received; chamberlain's office; treasury. [A common sense of med. L. *camera*.]

1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* iv. ii, My private house, in crammed abundance, Shall prove the Chamber of the City poor. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. 21 We mention not the large sums bequeathed by him [Thos. Sutton] to poor, to prisons, to colleges, to mending highways, to the chamber of London. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining in the chamber of London of the charity moneys gathered for their upwards of 20000. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The chamberlain of London keeps the city money, which is laid up in the chamber of London, an apartment in Guildhall. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV.* c. 50 § 107 (for rebuilding London Bridge). The monies.. shall be from time to time paid into the Chamber of the City of London.

† 6. [=med. L. *camera*, F. *chambre*] A province, city, etc., directly subject, and yielding immediate revenue to the king; more loosely: Capital, metropolis, royal residence; ? royal port or dockyard.

1555 *Hardie Patens* i. iv. 46 Gaama, the chiefe cite, and as we terme it, the chaumbre of the king. 1610 HOLLAND *Candent's Brit.* (1637) 42 (D.) London.. the seat of the British Empire, and the kings of England's chamber. 1631 WEEVER *Ang. Pm.* Mon. 608 This his Citie of Maldon, then the chaumbre of his kingdom. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Tears Ded.*, To my Imperial Chamber, the Citie of London. c. 1645 — *Let.* (1650) 296 Huge fleets of Men of War.. do daily sail on our seas, and confront the Kings chambers. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 564 Those places called the king's chambers, where shippes of warr are numerous.

7. The hangings or furniture of a chamber. ? *Obs.* 1612 W. TRAVERS *Supplic. Priuy Counsel*, To unfold this tapestry, and to hang up the whole chamber of it. 1845 STEPHEN *Law Eng.* II. 212 Her apparel and bedroom furniture, (called the widow's chamber) was first set aside for her own use. 1850 TURNER *Dom. Arch.* III. iii. 62 The purchase of a 'chamber', a 'halling', that is, the necessary hangings for those apartments.

b. *euphem.* for CHAMBER-POT, q.v.

II. An enclosed space, cavity, etc.

8. An enclosed space in the body of an animal or plant; as e.g. the ventricles of the brain; the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye; the chambers or compartments of a shell, etc.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. ix. (Tollem. MS.), In þe moste subtil chambris of þe brayne [in subtilissimis cerebri ventriculis]. *Ibid.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 150 In the herte of a beeste.. ben two chambers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 213 The first cavity, or chamber, of the brain, is filled with.. spermataci. 1831 BRADSTREY *Optics* xxv. 288 The two parts into which the iis divides the eye are called the anterior and the posterior chambers. 1866 ANGLILL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 240 The nectar chambers of long tubular flowers. 1882 VINES *Sacks Bot.* 455 Hollow chambers which extend from base to apex.

9. An artificial space, cavity, or room for various purposes; an enclosed space or compartment in a piece of mechanism, etc.

E.g. An underground cavity for holding powder and bombs, called also *powder-chamber*, *bomb-chamber*; the space enclosed between the gates of a canal lock; the part

of a pump in which the plunger or piston works; and in many specific applications in arts and manufactures.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Corps de pompe*, the chamber of a pump. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 8 Into a chamber lined with sheet lead.. water is poured. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 175 The steam is conveyed.. into the upper chamber of the upper box. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 196 Our boat won the race, and we bolted.. into the chamber of the first lock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 74/2 These tubes terminate in a small chamber.

b. A concave part leaving a hollow space underneath.

*attrib.* in *open-chamber panel* in a saddle, the panel or padded part so stuffed as to allow a current of air to pass between the saddle and the horse's back.

1888 *Saddler's Price List*, Best full shaftoe, suitable for India, with open chamber panel.

10. † a. A detached charge piece in old ordnance to put into the breech of a gun. *Obs.*

1465 in *Paston Let.* 98, III. 436, ij, handgonnes, iiii, chambers for gonnys.. Item, a stokke gonne with iij, chambers. 1485-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 23, ij, lytel broken gonnys and three chambers to them. 1627 CAPT. SMYTH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 Chambers is a charge made of brasse or iron, which we use to put in at the brith of a sling or murtherer, containing just so much powder as will drive away the case of stones or shot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Murderer*, small pieces of ordnance which were loaded by shifting metal chambers placed in the breech.

† b. Name given in 16-17th c. to a piece of ordnance; *esp.* a small piece without a carriage, standing on its breech, used to fire salutes. *Obs.* [Cf. the German *büchse*, orig. the box or chamber of a gun, now the gun itself, and see HARQUEBUS.]

1540 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in *Pittairn Crim. Trials* I. 306 Doune-taking of xxx Chalmeris of þe Heid of Davidis Towris.. with vii Chalmeris and Munitioun. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1209/1 Robert Thomas, maister gunner of England, desirous.. to honour the feast and marriage daie.. made three great traines of chambers. 1594 PEECE *Batt. Alcazar* 124 The trumpets sound, the chambers are discharged. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen.* IV. ii. iv. 51, a 1627 MINDELTON *World Lost Wks.* V. 190 *Stage direction*, Chambers shot off within. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 255/3 At his Entry into the Town the great Guns and Chambers were discharged. 1727 *Bride's Weekly Jour.* 13 Oct. 3 Guns and Chambers were fired all Day.

c. That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge is placed (in many obsolete types of ordnance, *esp.* mortars and howitzers, of smaller diameter than the bore, but now a space of larger diameter: see quot. 1879); in old revolvers, each of the barrels, and in new, each of the compartments of the breeching which contain the charge.

1627 CAPT. SMYTH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 In a great Peece we call that her Chamber so far as the powder doth reach when she is laded. 1672 *Compl. Gunner in Mil. & Mar. Discipline* iii. iv. 5, 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 181 That the Change of the Form in the Chamber, will produce a Change of the Distance to which the Bullet is thrown. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 290 The bullet chamber and bore are rifled. The powder chamber is not rifled, but is of a larger diameter than the bullet chamber. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 446/2 The great bronze gun of Moscow.. Bore 36 in. diameter; chamber.. 19 in. diameter. 1879 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 14/3 The use of air-space left above and about the charge of powder in a suitable chamber, larger than the bore of the gun, has produced the most astonishing results.. The 100-ton Armstrong gun.. was not originally chambered. The addition of the chamber.. added 6,700 foot-tons.. to its striking energy. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 10/5 A six-chambered revolver was discovered. It was loaded in five chambers, and one chamber had evidently been recently discharged.

d. The cavity in a mine for the reception of the powder.

1730-6 BAILEY *Chamber of a Mine*.

III. In combination.

II. **Chamber of Dais**. *Sc.* Also **chamber of deas**, of **deesse**, **chambradeesse** [Jamieson suggests a F. *\*chambre au dais*, room with a canopy]. A parlour; also a best bedroom. (Jam.)

a. 1605 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* 486 (Jam.) Adam causit bier butt the deid corps to the chaumbre of devyce. 1731 *Mem. Capt. Creighton* 97 (Jam.) The chamber where he lay was called the Chamber of Deesse.. a room where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi. And then my mother's wardrobe, and my grandmother's forby.. they are a' in the chamber of deas—Oh, Jeanie, gang up the stair and look at them! 1824 — *Red-gamutlet* Let. xi, Just opposite the chamber of dais which his master occupied.

12. *attrib.* and obvious *comb.*, as *chamber-ambush*, -*bawd*, -*bell*, -*candle*, -*candlestick*, -*door*, -*groom*, -*hanging*, -*keeper*, -*keeping*, -*lamp*, -*physic*, -*ridden* adj. (cf. *bed-ridden*), -*robe*, † -*room*, -*seivant*, -*sill*, -*soot*, -*sweeping*, -*wall*, -*window*. Sometimes connoting effeminacy or wantonness, as *chamber-combatant* (cf. CARPET-KNIGHT), -*critic*, -*delight*, † -*glew* *Sc.* [see GLEE], -*pleasure*, -*scape*, -*term*.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 122 Nor in the house with \*chamber-ambushes Close-banded durst [they] attack me. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* ii. 1, Thou art a praying \*Chamber-bawd, And tuith abhors thee. 1841 MARRIAT *Poacher* xi, Mrs. Phillips.. lighted a \*chamber candlestick to go to bed. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.*, \*Chamber-combatants who never wear other helmet than a hat of bever. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxii, Thou art started up A \*chamber-critic, and doth dine, and sup At madam's table. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 33 In the comparison thereof [hunting] he



disdained all \*chamber-delights. 1316 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 35 For a key to St. Johns' \*chamber-dore villa. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 53 He dupt the chamber dore. 1850 MAGINN *Homeric Ballads* 193 Euryome, as a \*chamber-groom With lamp in hand, to the nuptial room The new met partners led. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 204 Averting notes Of \*Chamber-hanging, Pictures, etc. 1647 R. STAPFTON *Jewell* 52 What givst thou to my lord Cossus his \*Chamber-keepers? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 580 A \*chalmir page thar with him seid. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Intro. 13 The \*Chamber-performances of Map-sellers and Drawers, who... never saw any of the Places they delineate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Clinice. *Margit.* \*Chamber Physicke. So called, because hee visited his patients lying sick in bed. 1640 MASSINGER *Bashful Lov.* v. ii. (D.) Will you... exchange your triumphs For \*chamber-pleasures? c. 1630 DRUMM. *Of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1771) 561 His \*chamber-prayers, Which are pour'd 'midst sighs and tears To avert God's fearful wrath. 1627 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* i. v. Satan may looke in at my doores... but he shall not have... one \*chamber-room... to sojourne in. 1618 DAVIES *Extasie* Wks. (1876) 92 (D.) The \*chamber-scapes, The sinnes 'gainst Nature, and the brutish rapes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 49 The \*chamber-servants are negroes, and are accomplished in their business. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Bed-making, \*chamber-sweeping, and water-fetching. 1597 1st Pt. *Return Parais.* iii. i. 888 Sir Oliver, Sir Randal, base, base \*chamber-tearmer! 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 120 He begins to stickle his letters in his ground \*Chamber-window. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 16 The \*chamber-window's open.

13. Special comb., chamber-barrister, a barrister who confines himself to chamber-practice; † chamber-bored *a.*, of a piece of ordnance, having a chamber of different bore from that of the piece; chamber-cast, a cast of the chambers of a shell; † chamber-child, -child, (d. Sc. 'a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber, a valet' (Jam.); chamber-concert, a concert where chamber-music is performed; chamber-counsel, (*a.*) private counsel or business; (*b.*) opinion given by a lawyer in private chambers (see sense 3 b); (*c.*) a lawyer who gives opinions in private, not in court; chamber-counsellor = prec.; chamber-horse, ? a rocking-horse; † chamber-letter, one who lets rooms for hire; chamber-man, a bedroom attendant (cf. CHAMBERMAID); chamber-mate, one who shares the same room with another, a CHAMBER-FELLOW; chamber-milliner, a milliner who carries on business in a private house, not in a shop; chamber-music, that class of music specially fitted for performance in a private room, as distinguished from a concert-room, church, etc.; chamber-organ, a small organ suitable for a private room; chamber-piece = CHAMBER 10 b; chamber-pitch (*Mus.*), (see quot.); chamber-practice (*Law*), practice in chambers and not in court, the practice of a *chamber-counsel*; † chamber-stand, a place for a chamber; chamber-stool, a close-stool; chamber-story (*Arch.*), 'that story of a house appropriated for bed-rooms' (Gwilt); chamber-study, private study (see quot.); chamber-utensil, -vessel = CHAMBER-POT; chamber-work, † (*a.*) sexual indulgence (*obs.*); (*b.*) the work of a chamber-maid. See also CHAMBER-DEACON, -FELLOW, -LIE, -MAID, -POT.

1888 *Pail Mall G.* 9 Jan. 14/1 He believed that there were one or two ladies practising as \*chamber barristers. 1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* ii. v. xii. 58 To know whether your Piece be \*Chamber-bored. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 185 Dr. Gümbel, observing... grains of coccolith... in crystalline calcareous marbles, considered them to be... in chamber casts... of organic origin. 1946 J. LINDSAY *Let. in Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 374 'A cardinal's \*chalmir child. 1568 MURRAY in H. Campbell *Long-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 48 Dalglish, chalmir-child to my Lord Bothwell, was taken, and the box and letters quilk he brought out of the castell. 1836 *Musical Libr.* Suppl. iii. 19 The... *Soirées Musicales* established at Paris, probably suggested the \*Chamber Concerts. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* I. ii. 237, I have trusted thee With all... My \*Chamber-Councels. 1697 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 107 Selden... gave sometimes \*Chamber-Counsel, and was good at conveyance. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 25 His silent assistance in political and judicial debates, as a sort of chamber-counsel, was highly appreciated. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 16 He is... among Divines what a \*Chamber-Counsellor is among Lawyers. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 268 Those who cannot afford this [riding], may use a \*chamber-horse. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl.* I. 248/2 The difference between riding a chamber-horse and a real one. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 74 The \*Chamber-men... put on their Cardinalial habits. 1884 HIGGINSON *Comp. Sense about Wom.* xiii. 173 [She] has her pillow smoothed and her curtains drawn, not by a chambermaid, but by a chamberman. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 22 His \*chamber mates and class mates. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. (1816) 92 He was a \*chamber-milliner and measured his commodities only to his friends. 1789 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* III. Intro. 9 \*Chamber Music such as cantatas, single songs, solos, trios, etc. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. 332. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 4250/5 Three \*Chamber-Organs to be sold. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 32 Organs... tuned either in the so-called \*chamber-pitch... or in the choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 101 1 A Lawyer who leaves the Bar for \*Chamber-Practice. 1765 BURKE *Pope's Laws* Wks. IX. 336 Chamber practice, and even private conveyancing, are prohibited to them. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. 287 Thou hast a \*chamber-stand, Which

Vulcan... contriv'd with all fit secrecy. 1615 — *Odys.* xxiii. 270 The bed That stands within our bridal chamber-stand. 1585 *Nomenclator* (N.) \*Chamber-stool. 1608 WITALL *Dict.* 205 (N.) A chamberstool or pot, lasanum et scaphium. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 254 In the study of the classics... \*chamber-study must always be... superior to any courses of... lectures. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 b, *Lasanum* is greke and latin for... a \*chambre-vessel. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxi. iv, What he can do Of \*chambre werke. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1624) 69. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 7/2 Girl to do chamber work and waiting.

**Chamber** (tʃæmˈbeɪ), v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *chambrier* in some of the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, a chamber; to shut up, confine, enclose. *arch.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 195 To make the vermine flee downe into the lowest parts & there to chamber or angle themselves. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 149 The best blood chamber'd in his bosome. 1601 W. PARRY *Shirley's Trav.* (1863) 16 Their women are... closely chamber'd up. 1640 BROMS *Sparagus Card.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 III. 186 Call downe my Nece out of The melancholy mist she's chamber'd in. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 346. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 91 Chambered... in his sleep under the open sky.

† 2. *fig.* To restrain, keep within bounds (one's tongue, words, etc.). *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 124 Crist chambered his wordis and taughte men to flee boote. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 102, Crisitas... threatened hym, that onlesse he chamberd his tongue, etc. 1644 PRYNE & WALKER *Piemus Trial* 12 To chamber up or restraine Justice intra Privatos Parietes. 17... Will Stewart xiv. in Child *Ballads* iv. 425/2 Chamber thy words now, I bidd thee.

3. To form into a chamber or into chambers.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 A spacious Cavity, chambered with Walls and Pillars of decident lapidescent Waters. 1866 ARCVLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 102 A structure... hollowed and chambered on the plan which engineers have so lately discovered.

4. To provide (a gun) with a chamber.

1708 KERSEY *To Chamber a Gun* is to make a chamber in her. 1879 [see CHAMBER sb. to c.]. 1885 CAPT. NOBLE in *Pail Mall G.* 13 Apr. 1/2 You must either 'chamber' or refrain from firing such large charges.

b. To furnish with a concavity, to hollow underneath. Cf. CHAMBERED 3.

† 5. *intr.* To lodge in, or as in, a chamber. *Obs.* 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 21 You shall no more... chamber underneath the spreading Oakes.

† 6. 'To be wanton, indulge in lewdness' (J.). 1607 NICOLS *Cuckow* (T.), Their chambering fortitude they did descey By their soft maiden voice and flickering eye. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, What—chambering and wantoning in our very presence! (Cf. also CHAMBERING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

† Chamber-deacon, -deakin, -deken, -in, -on, -ya. *Obs.* [app. f. CHAMBER + DEACON, though the history of the appellation is obscure.]

If sense 1 was, as it appears to be, the earlier, then the persons so called were probably really in minor orders, or at least preparing for such. It is probable that these often supported themselves by acting as domestic chaplains, or even as ordinary domestics or 'scouts' to well-to-do scholars or others willing to entertain them, and that hence arose sense 2. A University Statute quoted by Antony a Wood sub anno 1432 mentions *alicius scolari, sive alicius scholaris servientis*. Wood's conjecture that the word was a corruption of *in camerā degentes*, i.e. living not in any academical hall, but in lodgings (as non-collegiate students), belongs to pre-scientific 'etymology', but it is not easy to say whether the *chamber-dekyns* of sense 1 were named from living in their own chambers, or, as those of sense 2 were, from keeping the chambers of others.]

L. A name given to certain poor clerks, or poor scholars, chiefly from Ireland, who frequented the English universities (esp. Oxford) in the 15th c., and did not belong to any college or hall.

1413 *Act 1 Hen. V.* c. 8 *Qe* toutz Irois et clerks Irois mendinauntz appeller chamberdekyns soient voides hors du Roialme (*transl.* Berthollet 1543 Irysh clerks beggars called chamberdekyns). [1422-3 *Act 1 Hen. VI.* c. 3 'What sort of Irishmen only may come to dwell in England', specially forbids 'scholars of Ireland which be no graduates' to repair to Oxford or Cambridge, unless they bring letters testimonials under the seal of the Lieutenant, etc.; it refers to the preceding Statute, but does not name chamberdekyns.] 1432 *Statute in Anstey Museum. Acad. (Oxon.)* (1868) I. 320 Quom pax hujus almæ Universitatis frequenter turbatur dignoscitur per diversos, qui in forma Scholarium infra Universitatem et prædictum ejusdem extra aulas ac sine Principibus in locis diversis latent et expectant, qui nefando nomine chamberdekyns nuncupantur, et per dies dormiunt, ac in noctibus circa tabernas [et] lupanaria spolia homicidia vigilant, etc. [it is therefore enacted that scholars must reside in a hall, or college]. 1512 in Wood, *Mandatum generale*. quibusdam pauperibus scholaribus qui vocantur chamberdekyns... sub pœna banitionis ut transferant se infra viii dies immediate sequentes in collegia sua sive aulas ubi communia habentur.

¶ In later writers it is only a historical term, at the meaning of which guesses are made.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* Chamberdekyns are Irish beggars, which by the Statute of 1 H. 5. cap 8 were, etc. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 29 The Commons' petition... that all Irish begging-priests called Chamberdekyns should avoid the Realm before Michaelmas next. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Chamberdekyns, or Chamberdekyns, were Irish begging Priests, banished England. 1566 PHILLIPS, *Chamberdekyns*, properly Chamber-deacons, were certain poor Irish Scholars, clad in poor habit, and living under no Rule, banish'd England in the reign of Hen. V. 1795-1800 BAILEY, *Chamberdekyns* (i.e. Chamber-deacons), Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of Oxford, who often committed Robberies. 1764 BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 24. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1829) 412 We find... decisive measures taken in Oxford

against the Chamberdekyns or scholars haunting the Schools, but of no authorized house.

2. A servant or attendant who kept the chambers of noblemen and others attending court, called also *minister of chamber*.

1461-83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 (*Gentylmen Usshers of Shroph.*, And eche of these usshers to have into this court ii honest servaunts... and to leve byhynde them no chaumbre-dekons in courte, but such as are appointed by the countynge house. 1461 (*Hensmen*), Eueryche of theym an honest servaunt to kepe theyre chaumbre and harneys and to array hym in this courte, whyles theyre maisters be present in courte, or elles to have no chaumbre dekons. 1461 Item... that the chaumbre decons voyde with theyre maistys sauve Suche as are assigned here to abide. [cf. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 148 That no such mynister or keeper of chaumbre be suffered... to have any ladde under him to doe his businesse.]

**Chambered** (tʃæmˈbeɪd), ppl. a. [f. CHAMBER sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a chamber or chambers. Also in comb., as *many-chambered*, *six-chambered*. *Chambered shell*: see quot. 1847.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 16 Sowpyng placis, and thre chaumbered thow shalt make in it. 1483 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 16 A thre chaumbered hous made of wawte stones. 1611 FLORIO s.v. *Aguchin*, To finde the thicknes of chaumbered peeces of the breach. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huts. Lect.* i. iii. 55 This many-chambered palace of the Truth. 1847 ANSTED *Ant. World* viii. 140 As the [Nautilus] grows in size, it from time to time builds off a cup-shaped wall upon the soft rounded surface of the hinder part of the body, leaving as it goes a space behind it, which is occupied only by air or some gaseous substance, and acts as a float. Proceeding in this way, and building a succession of these walls, there is ultimately formed what is called a chambered shell. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 118 Although not a chambered gun, it will be seen... to be an attempt to obtain uniformity of thickness in every part of the arc. 1882 *St. James's Gas*, 25 Feb. 21 A six-chambered revolver.

2. Shut up in a chamber.

1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* l. 413 Your crosse-chambered drabbes. 1710 SHAFTEST. *Charac.* (1737) III. 218 If they lay resty and out of their Game, chamber'd, and idle.

3. Having a cavity or hollow underneath.

1683 *London Gaz.* No. 180/4 A Sandy grey Gelding... a black Leather Saddle... Chambered for his Back. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4746/4 A red Saddle with 4 Brass Nails, and Chamber'd just by the Chine Bone of the off Side.

† 4. = CHAMBERED; bent like a bow, arched. *Obs.*

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Pey [the Irish] dryuep hir hors wip a chymber 3erde in pe ouer ende (*uirgim in superiori parte cameratam*).] 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 51 They drive their horses with a chymberd yerd in the ouer ende in stede of bittes. 1616 LANE *Sg. Tale* ix. 67 Well plantes the gappes with chambered-iron slinges.

**Chamberer** (tʃæmˈbeɪr), *Obs.* or *arch.*

Forms: 4 *chamberier*, 4-5 *chamberere*, *chamberer* (e), *chamberere*, 5 *chambriere*, *chamberier* (e), 5-6 *chamberer*, 5-7 *chambrier*, 6 *chambrier*, 4- *chamberer*. [a. OF. *chamberier* (mod. F. *chambrier*, Pr. *cambrier*, It. *cameriere*) :—late L. *camerarius* chamberlain, f. *camera* chamber; also a. OF. *chambrière*, fem. of the same. The two genders early fell together in Eng., with loss of the significance of final *a*.]

† 1. A woman who attends to a bedchamber; a chambermaid, handmaid. *Obs.*

The first quot. may possibly belong to sense 3.

1340 *Avenb.* 171 Pe srrite, pet is he guode chamberier pet clenep pet hous. 1395 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 6, I bequeithe to Idkyne my chamberer... a bed coueneable for her estat. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. iii, Yris, chamberier and messenger of Juno. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* Gvijb, The ancylle or chamberere of god. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1949/2 Foure gentlemenn that were hir chamberers. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* Wks. (1765) 270 The Graces... Shall daily wait upon thy rising, (And never Asian Cavaliers could boast they had such Chambers). 1721-33 STAYNE *Echl. Mem.* III. i. iv. 36 The Queen's chamberers, viz. Mrs. Dormer, etc.

† 2. A concubine. Cf. *handmaid. Obs.*

15400 MAUNDEV. ix. 102 Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon Agar his Chamberer. 1450 *Kt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Chamberers to Englishe men... that duellen with hem as her lemmannys.

† 3. A man who attends in the bedchamber of a nobleman or gentleman; a chamberlain, valet. *Obs.*

15430 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. Intro. xviii, And though thy clothing be of purple hewe, With great awayting of many chamberers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 96/3 Thou hast clenly seruantes and nette chambryeres. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/2 He kept in his great chamber a continuall boord for the chamberers and gentlemen officers. 1640 YORKE *Union Hom.* 71 Thomas, who was Chamberer to King Edward the first.

4. One who frequents ladies' chambers; a gallant. *arch.* (Cf. CARPET-KNIGHT.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 265, I... have not those soft parts of Conversation That Chamberers haue. 1828 BYRON *Werner* iv. l. 404 You bid me turn a chamberer, To pick up gloves, and fans. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 428 Hotspur is no chamberer.

**Chamber-fellow.** *arch.* [see FELLOW.]

One who shares a room or rooms with another.

1580 BARET *Adv.* C 308 A fellowe, or companion of ones companie: a chamberfellow. 1640 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) l. 15 Come my Bro Richard from schole to my chamberfellow at the University. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1881) I. 305 When he was of Wadhams, being chamber fellow of Hump-Hody. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 15 Chamber-fellows in the Inner-

Temple. 1860 *FORSTER Gr. Remonstr.* 119 The daughter of his chamber-fellow in the Temple, Richard Simonds.

**Chambering** (tʃəˈmberɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAMBER *sb.* and *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

†1. a. The furnishing of a room. b. *concr.* Hangings or tapestry for a room. *Obs.*

c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 521 What point of chaumbring, stablbing, gardeins, beddis.. plesith oon gist, plesith not an othere. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) 174, 1 Blake bede with the chaumbring of the same. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 130 Chamberyng off tapicery white and grene.

†2. Sexual indulgence, lewdness; luxury, effeminacy. *Obs.*

1526 *TINDALE Rom. xiii.* 13 Let vs walke honestly.. nether in chaumbrynge [Wyclif couchis, 1388 beddis] and wantannes. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chambering*, lightness, and wanton behaviour in private places.

†b. *attrib. or adj.* Luxurious, effeminate. *Obs.* 1654 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 Andronicus Palaeologus.. lived a chambering idle life within his Palace.

3. The providing (of a gun) with a chamber.

1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 The calibre and chambering of the guns.

**Chamberlain** (tʃəˈmberlɪn). Forms: 3 chaumberling, -lein, 3-4 chamberlein, chaumburleyn, 3-5 chamberleyn(e, 4 chambyrleyn(e, 4 chamberlaine, -layn, chaumberlain(e, 4-5 -layn(e, 4-6 -leyn(e, chamberlayn(e, 5 chawmbyrleyn(e, chambrelayne, *Sc.* chalmerein, 5-7 chamberlaine, 6 chamberlayne, chaumberlayn, 6-7 chamberlin, -len; *Sc.* chalmerein(e, 4- chamberlain. [a. OF. *chamberlain*, -len, -lanc, -lenc, a. Ger. \**kamarling* (in OHG. *chamarling*, -linc, *chamerling*), f. *kamara*, *chamara* (a. L. *camara*, *camera*) CHAMBER + -LING. The German gave also the med. L. *camerlengus*, -lingus, It. *camarlingo*, Sp. *camarleno*, Pr. *camarlenc*. Comparing CAMERA, and CHAMBER, we see that *chamberlain* is a Germanic formation, *kamarling*, which we have received through Romanic (i. e. OFr.); but that the basis of this Germanic formation was itself a Greek word, *καμάρη*, which German received through Latin. *Chamberling*, in Ancien Riwle, appears to show assimilation to the native -ling in *darling*, etc., but it may have been influenced by the L. form in -lingus. (See also CHAMBERLAIN.)]

1. a. A chamber attendant of a lord or king, one who waits on him in his bedchamber (*arch.*); a woman attending on a lady in her bedchamber (*obs. rare*). b. An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman.

*Lord Great Chamberlain of England*: a hereditary office, the main duties of which now consist in attending upon and attiring the sovereign at his coronation, the case of the ancient Palace of Westminster, the furnishing of Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state occasions, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage.

*Lord Chamberlain of the Household*: a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes, the oversight of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints the royal professional men and tradesmen, has control of the actors at the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 390 As hys chaumberleyn hym broȝte v. vort werye, a peyre hose of say. a 1300 *Cyrcor M.* 10432 Soc had a maiden height vaine, bat was hir priue chaumberlaine. c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 3094 Hys [the king's] chaumberlayn hym wrappyd warm. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* xciii, Syr Hugh the spencer that was the kynges chaumberlayne kepte soo the kynges chambre that no man must speke with the kyng. 1539 *House. Ord.* in *Thynne's Annals*, (1865) Intro. 33 That the Chamberlaines.. shall cause liche search to be made within all the Chambers. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaur.*, *Abn.*.. a little gyrl(e) or mayde that attendeth on hir Maystresse, especially in hir chamber: a Chamberlayne. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. 123 My good Lord Chamberlaine. 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2056/4 His Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Right Honourable the Earl of Aylesbury Lord Chamberlain of his Household. 1795 *COLORIDGE Plot Discov.* 19 If 'the Robbers' can be legally suppressed by that thing yclept a Lord Chamberlain. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Chamberlain of the Romano-German Emperors is now the German Emperor. *Mod. Newspr.* 'The Lord Chamberlain lengthened the skirts of the ballet'.

*fig.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 410 Lauie is his chaumberling. 138. *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 105 Wommen is chaumberleyn of hert of mon pat lufis hir. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Nym.* (1842) 5 Riches, her chaumberlaine.. beauty her bed-fellow.

2. A steward; †a. title of a chief officer of the kingdom of Scotland (*obs.*); b. an officer who receives the rents and revenues of a corporation or public office (see CHAMBER *sb.* 5); c. the high steward or factor of a nobleman.

1424 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* I (1597) § 40 In euerie Burgh.. the Chalmerein sall inquire in his airt ȝeirlie, gif the Aldermen and Bailies, hes kepted the act. c. 1450 *Fortescun Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1712) 131 Iustices of Forests, Justices and Chamberleyns of Cantelres, the Warden of the Ports. 1469 in *Eng. Gliss* (1870) 370 That the chaumberleyn rescyue alle maner rentes. 1526 *TINDALE Rom. xvi.* 23 Erastus the chaumberlayne [okavious] of the cite saluteth you. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. 112 Lord Marschal Steuard and Chaumberleyn of England. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 162 The Kings Chalmerein, within the Kings Burrows. 1660 *J.*

*WILKINSON Court Leet* 136 That you well and truly shall serve the maior, aldermen, and burgesses of this town.. in the office of chaumberlaine or generall receiver. 1727-51 (see CHAMBER *sb.* 5). 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 38 On the large estates, there was an officer, next in authority to the proprietor himself, who under the name of chamberlain, was at once minister, general, and manager of the estate. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 201 All officers of the old corporations, such as town clerks, bailiffs, treasurers, or chamberlains. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 10/1 His Grace says the latter made unfounded.. insinuations against.. his chamberlain. 1884 *B. SCOTT Lond. Roll Fame* 2 Admission to the Freedom should be made only in the Chamberlain's Court held in the Guildhall.

†3. An attendant at an inn, in charge of the bedchambers; a waiter or chambermaid. *Obs.*

1587 *F. JAMES in Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 200 Given the ostler and chaumberlayne.. ad. 1631 *MILTON On Univ. Carrier* i. 14 [Death] in the kind office of a chaumberlin Showed him his room where he must lodge that night. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 19 The merited reprobation.. of French beds and French chaumberlains. 1829 *HOOD Eng. Aram* xxiv, But Guilt was my grim chaumberlain That lighted me to bed.

4. *attrib.*, as in † *chamberlain ayre* or *eyre* (*Sc.*). 1805 *R. FORSTYR Beauties Scotl.* I. 146 He held circuits, or chaumberlain ayres (as they were called), in the different boroughs, for the purpose of reviewing the decrees of the magistrates.

† **Chamberlaincy**. *Obs.* = next. (Perh. only a misprint for it.)

1584 *Knox Hist. Ref.* 323 As if special letters of factory and chaumberlaine were granted to them.

**Chamberlainry**. *Sc.* [f. prec. + -RY.] The office of chamberlain.

1597 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* VI (1597) § 238 All offices of heretable Chamberlainries.. to be null. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. 11, (1743) 376 This office of chamberlainry was possessed heritably of late by the Dukes of Lenox. 1885 *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. on Eglington MS.* 18 To hold courts of Bailiery and Chamberlainry.. of the burgh of Irvine.

**Chamberlainship** (tʃəˈmberlɪnʃɪp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of chamberlain.

1495 *Act* xi *Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 25 The Chamberleynshippe of Suthwales. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 28 Any office of Stewardships chamberlaineshippes, chauncelourshippes, or iusticeshippes, within.. Wales. 1804 *G. ROSS Diaries* (1860) II. 133 Lord Salisbury to be removed from the Chamberlainship. 1884 *B. SCOTT Lond. Roll Fame* 209 This Freedom was voted during the Chamberlainship of Sir John Key.

**Chamberlet**. [f. CHAMBER + dim. suffix -LET.] A minute chamber or cavity.

1875 *DAWSON Dawn of Life* vii. 181 Small subordinate chamberlets.

† **Chamber-lye** (tʃəˈmberlaɪ, -li). ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-ley, 6-8 -lie, -ly, 7-8 -lee. [f. CHAMBER *sb.* + LYE. (Cf. Ger. *Kammerlange* in Grimm.) Urine; esp. as used for washing, etc.]

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Hush.* iii. (1586) 135 b, Take Chamberly, and Salte, and seeth them to gether, and washe the places where the skinnie is cut of. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 23 Your Chamber-lye breeds Fleas like a Loach. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 91. 1664 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 51 She.. wash'd her hands in Chamber-lee. 1713 *Lond. & Countr. Brev.* iv. (1743) 296 That nasty, horrid, and detestable Piece of Cunning and Knavery.. commonly practised in a certain famous Metropolis of putting Chamberlye, or human Urine, into their pale or Amber Two-penny Malt Drink. c. 1842 *LANCE Cott. Farm.* 7 Refuse water from the house, particularly soap-suds, (which contain potash), chamberlye, etc. 1877 *Holness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chaymerly*, urine. Formerly preserved in tubs, for washing, to soften the water and save soap.

**Chambermaid** (tʃəˈmbermaɪd).

1. A female servant in a house or inn, who attends to the bedrooms. (In Theatrical phrase, an actress of a recognised line of peri comedy parts, including chambermaids, waitresses, etc.)

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxiv. 546 [Peter] he whom the Chambermaid had made amazed. a 1641 *SUCKLING Gob. lins* iii. (1646) 31 Camber maides, and country wenches About thirty. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the coarse-piped chamber maid. 1849 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 70 The chamber-maid came to say a gentleman was asking for me. 1850 *LEVILL and Visit U. S.* II. 216 She liked much to act chambermaid, as then she was not expected to learn her part so accurately. 1885 *W. C. DAY Behind Footlights* 120 We have the.. singing chambermaid, to whose fascination, loquacity and chronic curiosity.. the audience is indebted for no inconsiderable portion of its enjoyment.

†2. A lady's maid. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 43 He understood by her chambermaid y<sup>e</sup> she was at home. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. iii. 55 My Nieces Chamber-maid. 1719 *SWIFT To Yng. Clergym.* *Wks.* 1755 II. ii. 4 He used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids.

**Chamber-master**. A name given in the shoemaking trade, to a shoemaker who works in his own house, executing contracts for the shops, or disposing of the produce of his work to them.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) II. 343 The chamber-master in the shoe trade making up his own materials. 1888 *Ym. Soc. Arts* 3 Feb. 284/2 Even in first grade boots, a certain amount of work.. is given out by the shopkeeper to contractors, called 'chamber-masters'.

Hence **Chamber-master v.**, -ing *vbl. sb.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* II. 353 Now, three daughters, my wife, and myself work together in chamber-mastering.

**Chamber-pot** (tʃəˈmberpɒt). [f. as prec. + *POT*. (Cf. *F. pot de chambre*.)] A vessel used in a bedchamber for urine and slops. (In the crockery-trade, often euphemized as *chamber*.)

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 348 Fyue chamber pottes of pouthur vs. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. ii.* 1. 85. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Jordan*, a chamberpot. 1608 *Christ Exalted* 63 Hath not the Potter power over the Clay, of the same lump to make a hundred Chamber-pots and but five drinking Vessels? 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 583. 1850 *W. IRVING Goldsmith* 114 My mamma sends her compliments, and begs the favor of you to lend her a chamber-pot full of coals.

|| **Chambertin** (ʃɑ̃bɛʁtɛ̃n). [Fr.; from the name of the place where the vines are grown.] A wine, a superior kind of Burgundy.

1775 *SIR E. BARRY Wines of Ancients* 433 The Chambertin is generally preferred to any other wine in Burgundy. 1829 *D. CONWAY Norway* 80 A dinner and a bottle of chambertin.

**Chamblot** (t), *obs. form* of CAMLET.

**Chambmok**, *obs. form* of CAMMOOR<sup>1</sup>.

**Chambor**, -oure, -re, -ur, *obs. ff.* CHAMBER.

|| **Chambranle** (ʃɑ̃brɑ̃ˈnɛl). *Arch.* [Fr.; formerly *chambransle*, of uncertain origin: see Littré.] 'An ornamental bordering on the sides and tops of doors, windows, and fireplaces' (Gwilt).

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Chambransle*, an Ornament in Masonry and Joyner's Work, bordering the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. 1842-75 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., The top of a three-sided chambranle is called the *transverse*, and the sides *ascendants*.

**Chambrel** (tʃæmbrɛl). ? *Obs.* [Another form of CAMBREL.] The bend or joint of the upper part of a horse's hind leg.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Parts of Horse's Body*, The Chambrel or Elbow. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Horse*, The after joint, or bending of the hind leg [is called] the chambrel or elbow. 1847 *CRAIG, Chamberel*.

**Chambrelayne**, *obs. form* of CHAMBERLAIN.

**Chambrere**, -brier, etc., *obs. ff.* CHAMBERER.

**Chambulle**, *obs. form* of SHAMBLE.

† **Chame**. *Obs.* [Cf. CHAUM.] A fissure, crack, chap.

1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 342 Good for the chames or chinkes of the skin.

**Chamel** (lɪ), *obs. form* of CAMEL.

**Chameleon** (kəˈmɛliən). Forms: (4) gamelos, camle, 4-9 camelon, 6 chamelion, camallian, chameleion, 7 camellian, 6-9 chamelion, cameleon, chamseleon, 6- chameleon. See also CAMELION, CAMLE. [a. L. *chameleon*, a. Gr. *χαμαιλέων* the chameleon, f. *χαμαί* on the ground, dwarf + *λέων* a lion. The usual spelling down to the present century was *camelon*; *chameleon* being also common after 1700; in senses 3, 4 *chameleon* is now frequent.]

1. A saurian reptile of the genus *Chamaleo*, family *Chamaeleonidae*, small lizard-like creatures, distinguished by a prehensile tail, long tongue, eyes moving independently, and covered each with a single circular eyelid, but esp. by their power of changing the colour of the skin, 'varying through different shades of yellow, red, gray, brown, and dull inky blue' (Carpenter *Zoology* 1847). From their inanimate appearance, and power of existing for long periods without food, they were formerly supposed to live on air. These attributes made the name famous and familiar to many who knew nothing else of the animal.

1340 *Agenb.* 62 Ase þe gamelos þet leueþ by þe eyr and naȝt ne heþe his roppe bote wynd, and heþe eche manere colour þet ne heþe non his oȝen. 1393 *GOOGE Conf.* I. 133 Lich unto the camelon, Wichie upon every sondry hewe That he beholt he mote newe His colour. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* xxviii. 28 Manye Camles.. He may change him in to alle maner of colours that him list, saf only in to red and white. 1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) vii. 8 As a camelon hath all colors save white, so hath a flatterer all points save honestie. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 122 A straunge beast.. a kynd of Chameleon. 1600 *ROWLANDS Lett. Humours Blood* xvii. 23 Can men feede like Camelions, on the ayer? 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 98 *King*. How fares our Cousin Hamlet? *Ham.* Excellent Ifaith, of the Camelions dish: I eate the Ayre promise-cramm'd. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 360 A Chamelion is a Creature about the Bignesse of an Ordinary Lizard.. His Tongue of a marvellous Length in respect of his Body. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 45 Camelions, which change with every object. a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)* The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. 1727 *POPE Th. on Var. Subj. in Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. i. 224 The camelon, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, hath of all animals the nimblest tongue. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 38 Carathis.. like a chameleon, could assume all possible colours. 1820 *SHELLEY Prom. Unb.* iv. 1. 483 As a lover or a chameleon Grows like what it looks upon. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* 166 The.. meagre aspect of the place would have killed a chameleon.

2. *fig.* (esp. = inconstant or variable person.)

1586 *JAS. VI* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 224 III. 21, I praye you not to talle me to be a Camelon. 1591 *SHAKS. True Gent.* ii. 1. 178 Though the Camelon Loue can feed on the ayre. 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sins* i. (Arb.) 13 The Politick Bankrupt is.. a Camelon, that can put himselfe into all colours. 1616 *BULLOKAR s.v.*, Men that are inconstant and fickle are sometimes called Chameleons. 1797 *GODWIN*

*Enquirer* i. v. 33, I find myself a sort of intellectual chameleon. 1866 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* ii. i. 127 He was a chameleon to the hand which fed him. He coloured himself, as it were, with the King's character.

3. *Bot.* The name of two plants: White Chameleon, *Carolina gummifera*; Black Chameleon, *Carlopatium corymbosum*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. H iv a, It hath leues of chameleon, or blacker then the whyte thystel and thuycker. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. lvi. 577 Of the Thistel Chameleon. *Chameleon* is of two sortes, the white and the blacke. 1601 *HOLLAND Fluyt* II. 124 The reason why this herb is named Chameleon, is by occasion of the variable leaves which it beareth. 1673 *RAY Journ.* Low C. (1738) II. 194 The black Chameleon, is by its handsome blue colour'd tops. 1722 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 41 The White Chameleon or Little Chardon.

4. *Astron.* One of the southern circumpolar constellations, lying between Apus and Mensa.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 66½ The following is the list of Bayer's constellations. Hydrus, Chameleon, Apis.

5. *Chem.* *Mineral chameleon* or *chameleon mineral* [cf. *F. camellon minéral*], a name given to manganate of potassium (K<sub>2</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub>), the solution of which in water changes colour, on exposure to the air, from deep green to deep purple, owing to the formation of the permanganate (KMnO<sub>4</sub>).

1816 *ACCUM Chem. Tests* (1818) 461 The chameleon is evidently formed of potash and oxide of manganese. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 234 Hence its common name of mineral chameleon. 1873 *WILLIAMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) § 194 This change of colour obtained for the salt the name mineral chameleon.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *simple attrib.*, as *chameleon fare*, *hue*. b. *quasi-adj.* Resembling the chameleon, chameleon-like.

1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 788 Conscience is then your plea. But yours is much of the chameleon hue. To change the dye with every different view. 1793 *HOLCROFT tr. Lavater's Physiogn.* xxix. 143 Such chameleon minds can be at one moment great, at another contemptible. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice Told* T. (1840) 419 A chameleon spirit, with no hue of its own. 1840 *Hood Kilmarnock* xxiii. Her very first draught of vital air, It was not the common chameleon fare. 1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Halifax* 231 Her chameleon power of seizing and sunning herself in the delight of the moment.

c. *Comb.*, as *chameleon fly*, a dipterous insect, *Stratiomys chameleon*; *chameleon grass*, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea* or other grasses; *chameleon-like* a.

1598 *GERARD Herbal* i. xix. § 2. 25 *Gramen striatum*, or *Gramen pictum*: in English the furrowed grasse, the white Chameleon grasse, or straked grasse. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 379 The chameleon fly. is one of our most common two-winged insects.

*Chameleon*, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause to change its hue like a chameleon.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i. i. 18 This lady did not 'chameleon' her pen from the colour of her audience.

*Chameleonic* (kāmēlō'nik), *z.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Chameleon-like; given to change, inconstant.

1821 *SHELLEY Let. Mr. & Mrs. Gisborne* 13 July, Poets—the best of them, are a very chameleonic race. 1870 *Graphic* 17 Sept. 270½ The Parisians. chameleonic as they may be—do not tire of their rulers in four days.

*Chameleonicize*, v. *rare-1*. [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To play the chameleon; to change colour like a chameleon.

1599 *NASHE Lent. Shuffe* 51 How from white to redde you camelonize. 1623 *COCKERAM, Camelonize*, to change into many colours. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Camelonize*, to live by the Aire. .or change colour.

*Chameleonic-like*, a. and adv. Like, or after the manner of, a chameleon.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iv, Chameleon like, capable of any faith saue the right. 1629 *SYMMER Spitt. Poetie* II. vi. 39 Those that Chameleon-like are puff'd up with the winds of pride. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* vii. 397 Chameleon-like Christians. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii. vi. 334 He as usual will go wavering chameleoniclike; changing colour and purpose with the colour of his environment.

*Chamelet*, obs. form of CAMLET.

*Chamell(e)*, *chameyle*, *chamelot*, *chame-mille*, *chamer*, obs. ff. CAMEL, CAMLET, CAMOMILE, CHAMBER.

*Chamfer* (tʃæmfə), sb. Also 7 *chamfre*. [app. ad. F. *chanfrein*, formerly also *chanfrain*, *chanfrain*, *frin*, 'a chanfering or a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or streak in stone-work, etc.' (Cotgr.), f. OF. *chanfraindre* to CHAMFER. It is possible that the Fr. *chanfrain* directly gave the Eng. CHAMFERING, and that from this, taken as a vbl. sb., *chanfer* vb. and sb. were educed.

The connexion of the two senses is unexplained; sense 1 appears to be the earlier (cf. the vb. and derivatives). (Gwilt, *Archit.* 928, cites sense 2 from a MS. of 1475, but apparently in error.)

† 1. A small groove, channel, gutter, furrow, such as may be cut in wood or stone. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Fluyt* I. 442 The Alexandrine Figs are of the blacke kind, having a white rift or chamfre. 1609 — *Ann. Marcell.* xxiii. iv. 223 An yron full of chamfers and teeth (*multifido ferro*). 1664 *EVELYN Silva* (1796) 197 Those pretty undulations and chamfers which we so frequently find in divers woods. 1708 *KERSEY, Chamfer* or *Chanfrat*, a small Gutter, or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc.

2. The surface produced by bevelling off a square edge or corner equally on both sides; if made concave, it is called a *hollow* or *concave chamfer*.

[Not in PHILLIPS, BLOUNT, KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, or TODD.] 1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Chanfer*, the aris of anything originally right-angled cut a-lope or bevel. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. xlii. § 8 You may see the straight chamfer on most lamp-posts, and pillars at railway stations, it being the easiest to cut: the concave chamfer requires more care, and occurs generally in well finished but simple architecture. 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 It has a round moulding instead of the hollow chamfer. 1870 *F. WILSON Ch. Livings* 82 The jambs are square, with a slight chamfer. 1881 *Alcock* § 346.

3. (See quot.)

1884 *F. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 50 The chamfering tool with which the aris is removed is often spoken of as a 'chamfer'.

*Chamfer* (tʃæmfə), v. Also 6 *chamfure*, *chaunfer*, 7 *champher*, *chanfer*. [see prec. sb. OF. had *chanfraindre*, pa. pple. *chanfrain*; mod. F. has *chanfreiner*, to chamfer. The latter element of OF. *chanfraindre* appears to be *fraindre*:—L. *frangere* to break; and the whole may be *cantum frangere*, *chant fraindre*, to break the edge or side (less likely *chanfraindre* to break the field).]

1. *trans.* To channel, flute, furrow.

1595-73 [see CHAMFERED]. 1598 *FLORIO, Incancellare*..to chamfure or make hollow. 1601 *HOLLAND Fluyt* I. 385 The said stone or kernell of the Date. along the back hath a cut or deep slit chamfered in (as it were) between two pilloves. 1620 *DAVIES Past. to W. Browne*, Looke how brene Winter chamfers Earthis bleake face. 1708 *KERSEY s.v.*, The Stalks of certain Plants are. said To be Chamfer'd, when they have Marks upon them like such Furrows. 1820 *MAIR Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 374 *Strio*..to chamfer timber or stone.

2. To cut away or reduce (a square edge or aris) so as to replace it by a plane surface with two oblique angles; to bevel away, off.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 117½ Champher is to take the square edge of a stone off Beville ways. 1800 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XC. 498 The holes. are chamfered away on the under side. 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* 44 Beauty and convenience alike would suggest chamfering or rounding off the angles. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. xlii. § 8 An amputated corner is said to be chamfered.

*Chamfered* (tʃæmfəd), *zpl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Channelled, fluted, furrowed, *arch.*

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaur.*, *Striatum*, chamfered, channelled. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Feb.*, Comes the brene winter with chamferd browes, Full of wrinkles and frosty furrowes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccci. 565 A stalk..straked or chamfered. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 395 A horn, chamfered or fluted longitudinally.

2. Bevelled off (as a square angle), having the aris replaced by a plane.

1590 *IMISON Sch. Art* I. 21 Chisels, and other edge tools, which are chamfered only on one side. 1793 *SIR G. SHUCKBURN in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 91 All these, as well as every other adjusting screw throughout the instrument, have chamfered heads. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 529 The solid stone piers, with chamfered angles.

*Chamfering* (tʃæmfəɪn), *vbl. sb.* [see CHAMFER v. and sb.: possibly *chanfering* is the earliest word, and directly ad. F. *chanfrain*, *frin*.]

† 1. Channelling, fluting, grooving; *concr.* = CHAMFER sb. 1. *Obs.*

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaur.*, *Strio*..to make rabates, channels, or chamfering in stone or timber. 1800 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Chanler*, to make rabates, channels, a chanfering in Stone or Timber. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditie* 24 The roofe vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or chamferings. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Corniche*, The Composite (Pillar). with its Channels or Chamferings.

2. The bevelling of a right-angled edge; a cutting aslope; *concr.* = CHAMFER sb. 2.

1797-31 *BAILEY II*, *Chanfering*, *chanfrain* (in *Carpenetry*, etc.) is the cutting the edge or end of anything aslope or bevel. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. xvi. § 9 The playing or chamfering of the jamb of the larger door.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *chanfering-bit*, *-tool*.

1580 *BARET Adv. C* 310 To make chamfering rabates, or channels in stone or timber. 1884 *F. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 83 Marked..with a pointed drill or chamfering tool.

† *Chamfery*, a. or adv. *Obs. rare-1*. [f. CHAMFER + -y.] Chamfer-wise, channel-wise.

1583 *STANLEYURST Poems* (Arb.) 137 With rent rocks chamferye sharded.

*Chamfrain*, *-fron*, *arch.* Also 5 *shawfron*, *shamfron*, 6 *chaufrayne*, 7 *-frain*, 9 *chamfrain*, *-fron*, (*chamfrain*); see also CHAFFRON and its variants. [a. OF. *chanfrain*, *chanfrain* (Cotgr. has both), in mod. F. *chanfrein*, of unknown origin. (Certainly quite a distinct word from *chanfrein*, CHAMFER.) The corruptions CHEVERONNE and CHIEFFRON occur in 15th and 16th c.]

The frontlet of a barded or armed horse.

1465 *MAUN. & Househ. Exp.* 287 To hym that made the shawfron, iijjs. ijd. 1888 *shamfron*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 204½ *Chanfrayne*, a peece of harnesse for a horse, *chanfrain*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 4 Plumes, bards, *chaufrains*, caparisons. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* ii. His gallant war-horse..fully accoutred for battle, with a chamfron or plaited head-piece upon his head. 1840-5 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 360 Grey Dolphin's chamfrain more than once dipped beneath the wave. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 1912 A chamfrain, chased with a combat of two horses.

† *Chamfraining*, *Obs. rare-1*. = CHAMFERING 2, q.v. *Chamfre*, obs. variant of CHAMFER.

† *Chamfret*, v. *Obs.* [? derivative of CHAMFER v.; not in French.] = CHAMFER v. 2.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Braser*, to skue or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone. *Ibid.*, *Embrasé*..skued, or chamfretted. *Ibid.*, *Embrasure*..the skuings, splaying, or chamfretting of a doore, or window.

(These quotations show the first appearance of what is now the current sense of *chanfer*.)

† *Chamfret*, sb. *Obs.* [see prec.] = CHAMFER sb. 1. (Perh. only a dictionary error.)

1708 *KERSEY, Chamfer* or *Chanfrat* (in *Architect.*), a small Gutter or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc. And so, as a variant of CHAMFER sb., in BAILEY 1721, etc., JOHNSON 1755, CRAIG, WEBSTER, etc.

*Chaming*: see KAMING.

† *Chamite*, *Obs.* [f. CHAMA and -ITE.] A fossil shell of the family *Chamaeae*.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* i. 245 The petrifications found in sandstone are most commonly orthoceratites, chamites, tellinites, etc. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* I. 489 White shells, brittle, of the class of chamites, and screw-shells.

*Chamite*, -itic, = HAMITE, -ITIC.

*Chamlet* (tʃəˈlɪt, -lyt, obs. ff. of CAMLET).

*Chammed*, *chamming*: see CHAM v.

*Chammer*, obs. f. CHAMBER, CHIMERE.

*Chammerlayne*, obs. f. CHAMBERLAIN.

† *Chammish*, a. *Obs.* Of or pertaining to a CHAM or KHAN. *Chammish Majesty*: the Great Khan; the Emperor of China.

1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 265½ We think the Chammish Majesty, and the Mandarin dignity were..libelled.

*Chammydesse*, obs. form of CHAMMEDNESS.

*Chamoemile*, -mell, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

*Chamoil*, obs. form of CAMEL.

*Chamois* (ʃæˈmoɪ, ʃæˈmi, || [ʃamwā]). *Forms*: see below. [a. F. *chamois* (16th c. in Littre), prob. from Swiss Romanic: in Tyrolese *camossa*, *camozz*, Piedm. *camossa*, *camoss*, mod.Pr. *camous*, Rumansch *camuotsch*, *chamotsch* (Diez); It. *camozza*, *camoscio* (cf. *camoscio* chamois leather); Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza*, Pg. *camuça*, *camurça*. Presumably of the same origin as OHG. and MHG. *gams*, mod.G. *gamse*; but the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words have not been ascertained, and no etymology is known either in Latin or Teutonic. See Diez, Littre, Kluge.

The English form *chamois*, *chamo*, was doubtless partly at least due to the final -s being taken as a plural ending. The name of the animal is now always written *chamois*; but sense 2 is still frequently *shammy* and *shamo*.]

1. (*Forms*: 6 *shamoye*, 7 *shamois(e)*, *sham-mois*, 7-8 *shamoyes*, 8 *shammy*, *chamo*, 6-*chamois*.) A caprifrom antelope (*A. rupicapra* or *Rupicapra tragus*), the only representative of the antelopes found wild in Europe; it inhabits the loftiest parts of the Alps, Pyrenees, Taurus, and other mountain ranges of Europe and Asia.

Its size is that of a full-grown goat; it is covered with brown hair, and has horns, about six inches long, which rise straight above the head, bending back so as to form complete hooks. Its agility and keenness of scent make its chase most difficult and exciting. (The 'chamois' of the English Bible is probably a mouflon.)

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The vnicorne, and the wilde oxne, and the chamois [1535 COVERED. camelion]. 1598 *FLORIO, Muffri*, a kind of beast like a shamoye or wild goat. 1601 *HOLLAND Fluyt* II. 332 The wilde Shamois. 1623 *COCKERAM* II, A wilde Goate, *Shamoise*. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 44½ The Animals called Guanaco's, Chamois's, or Wild-Goats. 1798 *SCHNEIDER in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 591 A Height, which the..Shamoys themselves scarce venture to ascend. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* II. 38 The shammy is to be found only in rocky and mountainous places. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, A chamoise. 1789 *MRS. PROZIO Journ. France* I. 38, I had the satisfaction of seeing a chamois at a distance. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* i. iv. (1885) 200 Rabbits stamp loudly on the ground with their hind-feet as a signal! Sheep and chamois do the same with their fore-feet.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*; also *chamois-like* a. & adv. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, A Chamoise skinne. 1820 *SCOTT Anne of G.* ii, I am no chamois-hunter. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countr.* I. 103 A chamois-hunting ditty. a 1835 *MRS. HELMANS Shepherd in Poems* (1875) 522 The courage and the grace Foster'd by the chamois-chase. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* III. II. 217 Chamois-like dost thou aspire?

2. (*Forms*: 6 *shameuse*, *shamway*, 6-7 *shamoyes*, 7 *chamoysse*, *chamo*, *chamois*, 7-*shamois*, *shamo*, *chamois*; also *SHAMMY*, q.v.) Originally, a leather, prepared from the skin of the chamois; now applied to a soft, pliable leather prepared from the skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and the split hides of other animals. More fully *chamois*- (*shamoy*-, *shammy*-) *leather*; see *quots.* a. below.

a. 1575 *TURBERV. Falconrie* 140 Of shameuse leather or soft calves leather or such other leather as maye be gentle and plyaunte to hir legge. 1588 R. PARKE *tr. Mendosa's Hist. China* 328 Hides and shamway skins very well dressed. 1668 *ROLLE Abridgm.* 63 He hath cozened you, and hath sold you Lamb-skins instead of Shamoy-skins. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 347 Pieces of soft shammy leather. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* xx. 539 Squeeze it through a piece



of shamois leather. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* lii, What she had kept for years in a bag of chamois-leather.

b. 1888 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many mantles, and shawmways very well dressed. 1894 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Buffe, Shamoyes, striped Marokines. 1891 BEAUV. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* ii. ii. Let thy bounty Clap him in shamois. 1833 BATT. *Lutten in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. The king... forthwith called for a new suite of chamois. 1863 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 Shreds of Sheep's-Skin, or Shamoy. 1790 *Stou's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xi. 292/1 Rams skins and sheep skins sold for right shamoises... to the wrong and hindrance of the buyer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. iii. 307 The leather called shamoy is made also from [the skins] of the tame goat, the sheep and the deer. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 231 Softer than the softest shamoy. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 20 A bit of chamois or wash-leather perfectly free from dust.

c. attrib. as name of a material. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 145 Plaine chamoy-jerkins. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. l. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 190 A Shamoyes Doublet. 1794 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6255/5 Chamoy Shoes. 1845 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvi. His war-worn shamoy doublet.

3. Of the colour of this leather, yellowish brown or fawn-coloured.

1882 *Garden* 24 June 436/1 Mde. Serret, creamy white, suffused with chamois. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 13/2 It is... yellow—or, as stamp collectors might say—chamois in colour.

Hence **Chamois** (also **shamois**, **chamoy**) *v.* [*F. chamoiser*], to prepare leather in imitation of the chamois skin. **Chamoised** *pp.* *a.*, made of, or dressed like, chamois-leather.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. v. (R.) Don Quixote... put on his chamois'd apparel, and his boots. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Shamoy*, Manner of Shamoying, or of preparing sheep, goat, or kid-skins in oil, in imitation of Shamoy. 1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* IX. 251 (*title*) Account of a Memoir on Chamoying of Leather.

**Chamois**, var. **CAMOIS** *a.* Obs. pug(nose), pug-nosed.

**Chamoisite** (jæm'wāzait). [Named 1820 from *Chamolson*, in the Valais, where first found.] A hydrous silicate of iron often occurring in grains. 1823 SHEPARD *Mis.* 123 Chamoisite appears to be an impure variety. 1868 DANA *Mis.* 511.

**Chamolet**, obs. form of **CAMLET**.

**Chamomile**, obs. variant of **CAMOMILE**.

† **Chamoy-nosed**, *a.* = **CAMOW**-, camois-nosed. 1598 FLORIO, *Silo*, he that hath a nose crooked upward, a flat chamoy nosed fellow.

† **Champ**, *sb.* <sup>1</sup> Obs. [*a.* *F. champ* in same senses]—*L. camp-um* field: cf. **CAMP** *sb.* <sup>2</sup>

† **1.** A field. **Champ clos**, **champ of battle**: the ground set apart and enclosed for a judicial duel, single combat, or toumey; also, a battle-field.

c. 1300 *K. Als.* 553 Kyng Alisaunder his armes nam... So duede kyng Porus, saunt falle, And comen hem to chaumpe bataille. 14... *Circumcia* (*Tundale's Vis.* 96) In champe[c]los hardy as lyon. c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wv-Wulcker 603 *Planicies*, anglise Playn et etiam in panno anglise dicitur Champe. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 22 b, I offere myself allone ayenst viii the best knyghtes... for to fyght in Champe cloos. 1489—*Faytes of A.* iv. ix. 250 To befight his enemye within a clos felde whiche men calle champe of bataylle. 1816 KEATNES *Trav.* (1817) I. 161 The Moors of Spain are one of the most extraordinary nations that ever appeared... on the face of nature, or in the *champs clos* of politics.

2. *Her.* The field of a shield.

c. 1300 *Sir Beues* 973 Þe champe of gold ful wel i-digt Wif fittabiles of seluer bryt. 1430 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy II. xxii, His shilde. The champe of asure wrought full craftly.

3. **Tapestry**. The cloth which forms the ground on which the embroidery is worked.

c. 1450 *Acts of Christ, MS. Addit.* 1307 f. 97 (Halliwell). The chaumpe it was of red camelyn. 1539 in *Iuw. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 36 (Jam.) Ane coit of quhite dammes with the champe of gold. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Sl.* 334 In tirlis domik champe.

4. *a.* The 'ground' in painting. *b.* 'The field or ground on which carving is raised' (*Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*).

1573 *Art of Limning* 8 If you will make a black vesture, take and laye firste a champe of light blacke mingled [with] white Leade.

5. = **CAMP** *sb.* <sup>2</sup> 14.

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 66 They... go to work in the streets, in the next Champ if any be near.

**Champ** (tjæmp), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> [*f.* **CHAMP** *v.*]

1. *a.* The action of champ[ing]. *b.* *dial.* or *slang*. 'Feeding', appetite.

1604 *Friar Bacon's Proph.* in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 281 Lowe, and poute, and chafe, and champe, Brings all the household in a dampe. 1836 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xxi, White is the foam of their champ on the bit. 1843 LEVER *Y. Hinton* li. (1878) 328 The very monotonous champ of my horse feeding beside me. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Champ*, appetite. 'You're off your champ to-day. What's matter wi' ye.' 1885 W. T. HORNBADY in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 728/1 (The elephant) winds a soft juicy piece of it up to his mouth, and begins a measured 'champ! champ! champ!'

2. *at.* Anything champed or reduced to a pulp or soft mass; a trampled mire.

1845-79 JAMESON *Champ*, a mire; 'that's a perfect champ'. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.*, *Champ*, mashed potatoes.

**Champ** (tjæmp), *sb.* <sup>3</sup> [*ad.* Hindi and Bengali *champa* = **CHAMPAG**]. The timber of the Champac tree (*Michelia Champaca*) in its varieties; also

that of *Magnolia (Michelia) excelsa*. Also **champ-wood**.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 24 *Magnolia excelsa* has a valuable timber, called Champ. 1845 STODOLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 262 The productions are, oaks, champ, magnolia. 1884 MILLER *Plant-u. Champ-wood*, the timber of *Michelia Champaca* and *M. excelsa*.

**Champ**, *a.* *dial.* Firm, hard.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 124 There is a remarkable strait champ Foot road, or Roman way. [Martin was a Surrey man.] 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Champ*, firm, hard. 'The river has a champ bottom.'

**Champ** (tjæmp), *v.* Also 6 **champe**, 6-7 **champe**, 7 and 9 *dial.* **chomp**. [Only since 16th c. *Cham* (*chawm*, *chamb*), **champe**, and the *dial.* **chamble** (Halliwell), appear all to belong to a primary **chamb**, app. closely connected or identical with **JAM** (*jamb*), and **jamble**, to squeeze with violence, crush. The group is not distinctly traceable outside English: the Sw. *dial.* *kamsa* (tjemsja) to chew with difficulty (Rietz in Skeat), Skr. *jambha* jaw, tooth, and Gr. *yoμφios* grinder, molar tooth, have been compared; but links are wanting. Possibly the group is an instance of recent onomatopœia: Wedgwood gives instances showing that *chand*(b), *jam*(b), are natural representations of the action or sound of the jaws in diverse and distant languages.

An ON. *kampa* 'to devour, used of a whiskered animal' (Vigf.) would not give Eng. *champ*; E. Müller's suggestion of derivation from *F. champ* field is devoid of basis.]

1. *trans.* To crush and chew by vigorous and noisy action of the jaws; to munch. Also with *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 480/a, I champe a thing small bytwene my tethe, *je masche*. a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (1848) 79 You are his birds... he will broach you and eat you, chaw you and champe you. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 Betel is but champt in the Mouth with a little Lime. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 129, I Berengarius doe beleve the body of our Lord Jesus Christ to be sensually... broken and champt by the teeth of the faithful. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 92 That I might be a real ass, and champt thistles on some common. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men. Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 348 This ferocity which champs us up. 1864 TENNYSON *Spec. Transl. Iliad* 21 Champing golden grain the horses stood.

fig. 1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 736 Although he did well understand Latin, yet should he understand few words thereof; the Priests do so champ them and chew them. 1644 HUME *Hist. Douglas* To Rdr. (Jam.) Clip not, nor champ not my words.

2. *trans.* To bite upon (anything hard); said especially of a horse which impatiently bites the bit in its mouth.

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 115 There stamping standes the steed, and foamy bridell fierce he champes. 1611 QUARLES *Exhort.* (1638) 95 There stands a steed, and champes his frothy steale. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. xvi. 156 A well-mettled horse [will] champ the bit. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 The very horses champed their bits. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.*, *Job Pippins* II, Sir Scipio—speechless and champ[ing] foam. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 448 Who... had fallen in death, and with his mouth once champ[ed] the earth.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a biting and chewing action or movement with the jaws and teeth.

1558 PHAER *Aeneid* iv. (R.) The palfrey... on the fomy bit of gold with teeth he champes. 1583 STANVISH *Aeneid* iv. (Arb.) 99 On bytting ginged he chaumpeth. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 198 To swallow downe that morsel which had bene so unpleasant... to champe on. 1679 CROWNE *Amb. Statesman* III. 35 He has nothing but his bit to champe on. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xv. The war-horse... Champes, till both bit and boss are white. 1852 TRACKERAY *Esmond* i. xiii, Horses... champ[ing] at the bit.

fig. 1585 ABR. SANDERS *Serm.* (1841) 318 He that foolishly champ[eth] upon those griefs, which wisdom would have be swallowed. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 20 The citadel here... serves as a shrewd curb unto her [the town] which makes her chomp upon the bit.

† 4. *trans.* To gnash (the teeth), close (the jaws) with violence and noise. *Obs.*

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 309 They [bears] gallop up a tree, champ[ing] their teeth. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 91 The famish'd brood Cleached their sharp claws, and champ'd their beaks for blood.

5. To make (bullets) jagged by biting.

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 55 How devilish were those men, who... first found the champ[ing] and empoisoning of bullets. 1655—*Ch. Hist.* III. 45 When the half-famished Souldier, rather for spight then hunger, will champ a bullet. 1678 *Trials Ireland* 24 Grove would have had the Bullets to be Champ[ed] for fear that... if the Bullets were Round, the Wound... might be Cured.

6. *Sc.* To crash, mash, pound with a pestle or the like (potatoes, sand, etc.); to crush or trample under foot, as men or beasts do.

1788-1805 [see **CAMPED**]. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 265 Like the red arm of a hizzie champ[ing] rumblidethumps. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. viii, The whole ground... of your existence champ[ed] into a mud of sensuality. 1863 [see **CAMPING** *vb.* *sb.*], *Mod. Sc.* A potato-champer to champ potatoes. The box was champ[ed] to atoms by the crowd. The cattle champ the ground round the watering trough.

**Champac** (tjæmpæk, tjæmpæk). Also **cham-pack**, **tjambac**, **cham-pak**, **chumpak**, **chumpak**, **puc**. [*a.* Hind. *cham-pak*, Bengali *cham-paka*, Skr. *chāmpākā*, and allied Indian vernacular forms.]

A species of *Magnolia (Michelia Champaca)*, a beautiful Indian tree, bearing orange-coloured highly fragrant flowers; held in high esteem by the natives of India.

c. 1770 SIR W. JONES *Bot. Observ.* Wks. 1807 V. 129 The strong aromatick scent of the gold-coloured Champac is thought offensive to the bees, who are never seen on its blossoms. 1772-84 COOK *Voy* (1790) I. 283 The champacka smells somewhat like a jonquil. 1825 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1862) 25 Blest again to hold In her full lap the champack's leaves of gold. 1829 SHELLEY *Lines to Ind. Air*, The Champack odours fail. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 290/a In Bengal the air is often perfumed with the fragrance of the *Tjambac*. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* II. (1881) 24 Pleasant at seed-time, when the champacks bud.

**Champagne** (jæmpæ'n). Also 7 **champagne**, 7-8 **-pain** **-paign**, (8 **shampagne**), 7-9 **-paigne**. [see **CHAMPAIGN**, **CAMPAIGN**.] The name of a province of eastern France; hence, a well-known wine of different varieties, white and red, and still or sparkling, made in this district.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. (ed. 1689) 570 Drink ev'ry Letter on't in Stum, And make it brisk Campaign [later *edd.* champagne] become. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i, Then sparkling Champagne, Puts an end to their reign. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 159 French kick-shaws, cellery, and Champain. 1699 *Fraunce of Yorksh. Ale*, Other Liquors fine, Raspberry Wine... and Shampine. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 107 Sprightly young Fellows, who drink Champagne. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 413 Wits inspired with champagne and claret. 1824 SCOTT *Wav.* xx, Excellent claret and champagne were liberally distributed. 1833 C. REPPING *Hist. Mod. Wines* 70 Though in England most people understand by Champagne only wine which effervesces, this... is an error. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. 1. 45 A young mechanical genius on whom the sight of a locomotive acted exactly like a bottle of champagne.

b. attrib. and Comb., as **champagne-bottle**, **-cork**, **-cup**, **-glass**, **-tweezers**; also **champagneless** adj.

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 101 A faint redish colour like Champagne wine. 1868 ISAB. SAXON *Five Years Gold*. Gate 266 Champagne-corks flew freely. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 762/a Everything... is in favour of the champagne-makers.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*) **Champagne** *v.*, to drink champagne (cf. *to wine*). **Champagneish**, **Champagney** adj., resembling champagne or its exhilarating qualities; so **Champagneish**.

1814 BYRON *Let. Moore* 9 Apr., We clareted and champagne'd till two. a 1845 Hood *Public Dinner* 115 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's champagneish. 185. C. BRIDE *Verd. Green* II. ix, Similar champagney reasons. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 67 That peculiar champagney feel of mountain air. 1886 G. M. FENN *This Man's Life* in *Ed. Words* 583 The light champagney atmosphere. 1884 JEFFRIES in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4 A warm sweet air, light and brightness and champagney.

**Champaign** (tjæmpæn: see below), *sb.* & *a.*

Forms: 5 **champeyn**(e), 5-7 **-ayne**, **-aine**, (6 **champaign**, **-ayne**, **champeine**, **-ant**, 6-7 **-eigne**, 7 **champaign**), 6-9 **-aigne**, **-ain**, 7-9 **champagne**, 7-**champaign**. [ME. *champayne*, *champaigne*, *a.* OF. *champaigne* (= *L. campānia*, Sp. *campaña*, Pg. *campaña*) = *It. Campānia* 'plain, level country', *spec.* the name of the rich and level province of Italy lying south-west of the Tiber, afterwards specially distinguished as *Campagna de Roma*; in later Latin (e.g. by Gregory of Tours, c. 575) applied to many similar tracts, and as a common noun; *f. camp-us* level field.

Taken into Eng. not in the Norman or North Fr. form *champaigne*, but in that of central Fr. The pronunciation with *tj*- and stress on first syllable is exemplified already in 14th c. in alliterative verse. The same accentuation is shown by all English poets from Shakspeare to Tennyson and Browning; but occasional instances with the stress on the second syllable appear in the 19th c., and some even identify the word in pronunciation with *champagne*, as if it were from modern French. Webster and Worcester have this pronunciation only.

In the 16th c. there arose a variant *champion*, *CHAMPIAN*, which in the 17th c. was much more frequent than the normal form. In the 17th c. the mod.F. form *champagne* was introduced, and was at length established in a differentiated military sense: see **CAMPAIGN**.]

**A.** *sb.*

1. An expanse of level, open country, a plain; a level field; a clearing.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1226 To-warde Castelle Blanke he cheser hym the waye, Thurge a faire champayne, undyr chalke hyllis. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 125 After many journeyes and many wayes, champaignes trauesid. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 2044 A large pleyne Under a wode, in a champeyne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. i. 65 With shadowie Forrests, and with Champains rich'd. 1644 EVELYN *Menn.* (1857) I. 105 A plain and pleasant champain. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xv. 124 Who o'er Verona's champain try their speed For the green mantle. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xlv, Looking round the champain wide. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 112 And riversunderd champain clothed with corn. 1844 EMERSON *Yng. Amer.* (1875) II. 302 These rising grounds command the champain below.

2. (without *pl.* or *article*). as a species of land or landscape: Flat, open country, without hills, woods, or other impediments.

c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 241 In champeyne eke, and nygh the sees brynke. 1826 LELAND *Itin.* II. 46 Thens 10 Miles al by Chaupain... to Farington, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille. 1871 MILTON *P. R.* III. 257 Fair Chaupain with less rivers interveind: 1682—*Hist.*



*Misc.* i. Wks. (1851) 473 The whole country is Champaign. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Misc.* (1870) xv. 519 A hill-country is more beautiful to the eye than champaign.

3. The *champaign* (without *pl.*): a. the level, open country, in opposition to the mountains and woods; also, † b. the country, as opposed to town.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 She wente thence into the champaign to a cyte named Vorulana. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* iv. 1. 99 As well of the hills . . as of the plains and champaign. 1640 SANDERSON 12 *Serm. ad. Aul.* (1681) II. 172 A Wild beast or a Thief may easily be discried in the open Champaign. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poet. Symp.* (1660) 39 [In the town] Bands and Cuffs are fouled more in one day, than in ten in the Champaign. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i. Where the mountains sink down upon the champaign, or more level land.

† 4. The open unenclosed land, as opposed to that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down, unowned, or held in common possession; the common land; = CHAMPAIGN 4. *Obs.*

1555 *Faville Facious* Pref. 10 Toi now . . converted the champaigne to tillage, the plains to pasture, etc. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich. II.* 180 Mount her hedge, T' enjoy the Champaigne; whilst another mourns In an enclosure. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. 34 The least turfe of hallowed glebe is with God himself of more value than all the Champaigne of Common possession.

† 5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; 'the field'. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. viii. 93 b. The armie of the robbers . . came downe into the champaign [campus], and spoyled the territories of Preneeste and Gabes. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 86 Not to have come down all the time of his invasion into the champaigne. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warres* 391 Philip, as soon as ever he was come out of the narrow wayes, into the open Champaigne, was presently inclosed. 1875 MERVILLE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xx. (1877) 130 Once arrived on the Italian champaign, all his trials would be recompensed.

† b. Hence, A field of battle; a battle-field.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. 457 To wish any second Victory, in the naked Champaigns about Cannæ. 1615 HEYWOOD 4 *Prentises* i. Wks. 1874 II. 221 Your bloods these champaigns shall emburie. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 959 His bounding helmet on the champaign rung. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* x. 58 The bloody champaign strew'd with arms. a 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* (1877) 357 The shrill tones of a trumpet were heard to sound thrice from the champaign.

† c. A military expedition into the field; = CAMPAIGN 3. *Obs.*

1864 *Scavenger Reviv.* vi. 122 Attended his Father this Champaign, to instruct himself . . in the Rudiments of War. 6. *transf.* a. Open or level expanse; cf. *field*.

1666 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. 50 To view those Campos natantes . . that vast Champaign of Water, the Ocean. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 2 All night the dreaddless Angel . . Through Heav'n's wide champaign held his way. 1679 *Confinement* 8 The wide Champaign, of the milky way. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 281 A broad champaigne of undulating ice.

b. Even unruddled surface.

1856 *Random Recoll.* Ho. Lords xiii. 288 The tranquil champaign of his face is seldom troubled by anything in the shape of undue warmth or excitement.

7. *fig.* 'Field' (of view, observation, research, etc.); expanse.

[1596-1631: see CHAMPAIGN 6.] 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 502 To bid you the base through the wide and dusty Champaigne of the Councils. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 33 Sweeping round the champaign of universal science. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 379 Indicating the poet's comprehension of the whole champaign, as it were, of a character. *Ibid.* xvi. 392 Slowly spreading in an inert ooze over the social champaign.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

† 1. Of the open unenclosed country; of the common land. *Obs.* See CHAMPAIGN B. 3.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xxvi. (1554) 139 a. In departing of champaigne heritages Atwene the worthy and poore.

2. Of the nature of a champaign; level and open; free from hills, woods, enclosures, etc.

[1523-1736: see CHAMPAIGN B. 1.] 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 118 Then he breaketh over the champaigne countries. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 185 b. You see . . howe champaigne a plaine lyeth open for me. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. 178 A Champaign Region is a space of land either altogether void, or scarce furnished with trees. 1725 BRADLEY *Ram. Dict.* s.v. *Swarming*. To take the Plot of . . a large Champaign Field. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 59 The Temple stands on an high champaign Ground. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 33 This tract . . was, compared with Armenia, champaign and level.

3. a. Of the field or open country, field-. b. Of champaign land.

1599 MINSHU *Sb. Dict.* s.v. *Campd.* *Batalla campd.* a champaign warre. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* xciii. Not as they had fought A well-fram'd Champaigne Battle. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 821 The coursers for the champaign sports. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* i. iv. (1871) 22 The land . . presents . . a champaign view. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Wom.* (1879) 104 Glimpses of champaign scenery.

† **Champaign.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ione, -ian. [cf. F. *champaigne* field, 'the lower third of the shield' (Littre).]

1. *Her.* A broken or deflected line, sometimes on only one side of an ordinary; it is sometimes *vairé*, sometimes curved or enarched.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 71 b. He beareth a point champaigne, Or, in a fielede Tenne. Who so killeth his prisoner (to him humbly yielding) with his owne hand

rebateth his honor. *Ibid.* 79 He beareth party per bend Champaign, Argent and Geules. Anything set in triangle on this cote, honoureth the same, to a great increase of commendation. 1661 MORGAN *Spl. Gentry* II. vii. 78 The point Champaign was deservedly due to Simeon and Levi, brethren in iniquity, for in their wrath they killed their prisoners. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. iii. 83 He beareth Argent a Pale Champaigne, or enarched on the Dexter side, Vert. 1708 KERSLEY, A Point Champaign (in Heraldry) is a Mark of Dishonour in the Coat of one that kills a Prisoner of War, after he has cry'd Quarter.

2. *Arch.* 'Champaign Line, in ornamental carved work formed of excavations, is the line parallel to the continuous line, either ascending or descending' (Gwilt).

**Champana**: form of SAMPAN, a Chinese boat.

† **Champany.** *Obs.* Also 6 *shampanie*. [var. of CHAMPAIGN; cf. *Almaine, Almanie* from OF. *Almaine, Britany* from *Bretagne*, etc.]

? The field (of combat); ? the lists: cf. CHAMP sb. 1

1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1822 He killez in the champanye chevalrous knyghtes. 15. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 196 Sir Henry Lees challenge before the shampanie.

|| **Champart** (jampar). [a. F. *champart* 'a certain portion of the produce received by the feudal lord from land held in lease from him' (Littre); in ONF. *champart* = L. *campi pars* part of the field. Du Cange has examples of *campipars*, *campars*, *campipartum*, *campart*, -um, *campiartium*, *campipartitia*, etc., etc.]

1. The division of the produce of land; hence, a form of tenure or lease, in which the landlord receives a fixed share of the produce; also, a charge upon land, consisting of a part of the produce. Still in use in the Channel Islands.

[1292 BRITTON II. ii. § 4 Mes si le seigneur del arbre prenge autrui es en son arbre, et il sache a q'il sount, il iert tenuz de les rendre, ou de garder les a champart pur la moyté des issues tant cum eus dourront. *transl.* But if the owner of the tree takes another person's bees in his tree, and knows whose they are, he will be bound to restore them, or to keep them upon terms of divided enjoyment for half the profit which they shall produce.] 1775 ASH, *Champart*, a part or portion of a large field. c 1651 in Latham *Channel Isk.* 389 That champarts, likewise . . be remitted and abolished. 1861 *Ibid.* III. xvi. 388 The land was subject to both tithe and champart—the latter being a payment of every twelfth sheaf of corn. 1880 *Jersey Weekly Press* 23 Oct. 1880 Advocate Baudains . . produced the deed . . which did not state that it [the land] owed champart.

2. = CHAMPESTY 2. (? Only in Anglo-Fr.)

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 17 Ausi de nos ministres . . q'i avetout nul plé meynenteu a champart ou en autre manere. *transl.* Concerning our officers . . who have maintained any plea by champarty or in any other manner.]

**Champed** (tjæmpt), *pp.* a. 1 [f. CHAMP v. + -ED.] Chewed vigorously; dial. pounded, mashed.

1616 SUREL & MARKE. *Constr. Farm* 56 To apply raw Wheat champed or chewed a long time. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 63 (Jam.) A cog o' champit kail. 1805 A. SCOTT *On Potatoes* Poems 154 (Jam.) A wally dish o' them weel champit.

† **Champed**, *pp.* a. 2 *Obs.* Sc. *champit*. [perh. f. CHAMP in sense 'field, ground'; hence having raised figures on a ground of a distinct colour and texture; but perh. connected with prec.] Having raised figures; embossed, diapered. (Jam.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xlii. Satine figures champit with flouris and bewis. 1530 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 32 (Jam.) Ane gowne of crammay velvet, champit like damnes with ane braid pasment of gold. 1573 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* i. 378 Item, cone standyng cup, the bodie champit and cover partiil christall. 1621 *Inv.* in McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Ane stand of greine champit curtains.

**Champer** 1 (tjæmpær). [f. CHAMP v. + -ER 1.] One who, or a thing which, champs, chews, or mashes. In *dial.* a kitchen tool for mashing potatoes, etc.

1599 NASHE *Leit. Stuffe* 25 The four footed rabblement of herbaggers and grasse champerers. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii. I keep champerers in my house can show your lordship some pleasure. 1611 COTGR., *Mascheur*, a chawer, chewer; champer; eater. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3 Some Name for these craving Damselfs . . Trash-eaters, Oatmeal-chewers, Pipe-champerers, Chalk-lickers.

**Champer** 2. A variant of CHAMFER: in both senses.

1879 J. PUCKLE *Club* § 420. 77 The hollows above their [cousers'] brows, their champerers, narvils, mouths, necks. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1858) 277 Along the edges of their upper beds he struck off a small rude champer.

**Champer**, v. = To CHAMFER.

1788 SMELTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 5 The back side of the upper end . . being champered or bevilled off.

† **Champertor.** *Obs.* Forms: (4) *chaumpertor*, 6 *champertour*, -partor, 7 -parter, (-pertour), 7 -champertor. [a. Anglo-F. *champartour*, in OF. *champartior*, f. *champartier* vb., f. CHAMPART.] One guilty of champerty.

[1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II.* xv. § 1 Des meynentors des queueres & champertors.] c 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Mayntener of quarels, champertour, embracer of questis, or other comon mysdoers. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 438 A Champertour, that is to say, one that moueth pleas or sutes . . at his owne costes, to the end to have part of the land or other thing in variance. 1608 ROLLE *Abridgm.* 53 Thou art a common maintainer of Sutes, and a Champertor, and I will have thee thrown over the Bar next Terme. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* 354 Calling the plaintiff a champertor.

**Champertous** (tjæmpərtəs), a. [f. CHAMPART + -OUS.] Of the nature of champerty.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnus* Ded. 2 This champertous combination. 1868 J. T. BENJAMIN *Sales Pers. Prop.* (1884) 550 Taking a transfer of an interest in litigation as a security is not champertous.

**Champerty** (tjæmpərti). Forms: 4-5 *cham-partie*, -tye, 5 *chaumpartye*, *champertye*, 5-7 *champertie*, 6-8 *champany*, (7- *petrie*), 7- *champany*. [Properly *champarty*: a deriv. of CHAMPART, the ending perh. due to some of the Latin forms, or to association with *part*, *party*.]

† 1. Division of lordship or power, partnership in power. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knigh's T.* 1091 Thus may ye seen þat wysdom ne richeshe, Beautee ne sleighte, strengthe, hardy-nesse, Ne may with Venus holde champartie [i. *inter M.S.* maken champartie], for as his list the world than may she eye.

Lydgate appears to have known the word only from Chaucer's phrase above, which he misunderstood, and took to mean 'to hold rivalry or contest, to hold the field against, to maintain the struggle, resist'. Some of the 16th c. archaists followed Lydgate in his error.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 131 Folk whiche . . Dare to theyr wyfes be nat contrarye . . Nor withe hem holde ne champartye. — *Chron. Troy* II. xvi. They stande full assured Agayne vs all to holde chaumpartye. — *Bochas* I. iii. Against the heauen to holden champartie. *Ibid.* I. xviii. 1532 W. WALTER *Guistard & Sism.* (1597) B ij. Yet mought my frailete gainst such occasions Make ne champarty, nor no great defence.

2. *Law.* The illegal proceeding, whereby a party not naturally concerned in a suit engages to help the plaintiff or defendant to prosecute it, on condition that, if it be brought to a successful issue, he is to receive a share of the property in dispute.

a 1399 *Sc. Act* 1 *Robert I.* xxii. § 2 Nec terram seu aliquam rem aliam capiat, ad Champarty, ad defendendum, differendum, seu prolongandum jus alienius extra formam juris. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* lix. in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 400 The attorners . . to execute their office . . w/out mayntenance, or champartye. 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 25 Preamb., Unlawful retynders, mayntenance, embrasyng, champartie and corrupcion. 1594 *West Synod.* II. § 216 Maintenance and champarty in sutes. 1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 48 There is no diversitie where a man selleth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or doe giue it depending the writ: for in both cases there is Champartie. 1755 *Carr. Hist. Eng.* IV. 86 note, Sir E. Coke who being in danger of a prosecution . . for champarty and maintenance being a judge. 1881 *Standard* 1 Aug. 5/2 Champarty is a bargain either with the Plaintiff or Defendant to contribute towards the cost of litigation, the price being a share in the spoil. 1881 *Spect.* 8 Apr. 459.

b. An act or case of champerty.

1450 *Paston Lett.* 107 l. 145 To enquire . . all . . mayntenaunces, champerties, embraceries . . by hem . . doen. 1750 *Carr. Hist. Eng.* II. 452 [To] hear, and determine of all felonies, conspiracies, champerties, breaches of peace.

c. *fig.* A combination for an evil purpose.

1612-3 Bp. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* III. v. A combination and hellish champertie in these powers of darkness. 1645 MILTON *Reply Answ. Divorce* Wks. (1847) 221 These made the champ-party, he contributed the law, and both joined in the divinity. 1891 H. SRUBBE *Reply* 11 If that the Historian had not been of the champerty, this Passage had been more plausible.

† **Champerty.** *Obs. rare*—1 [on OF. type \**champertie*, f. OF. *champier* 'combattre en champ clos':—late L. type \**campicare*, med. L. *campiare*, Sp. *campiar* to be in the field.] Fighting or contending in the lists.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxi. 269 Now sound they to the luts . . most bravely all their Champertie acquite.

† **Champestre**, a. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *champestre* (11th c. in Littre).—ad. L. *campestris*, f. *campus* field.] Pertaining to the fields, rural.

1491 CANTON *Vitas Patr.* 11 Some . . were nygh dwellers bi citees, and other places in champestres. (Cf. *Rite champêtre* a rural fête.)

† **Champestrial**, a. *Obs.* [A variant of CHAMPESTRIAL, influenced by OF. *champestre*.] = prec. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 65 Rural and champestriall men.

**Champher**, *obs.* variant of CHAMFER.

**Champhire**, -phor, *obs.* ff. CAMPHOR.

† **Champion**, -ion, a. & sb. *Obs.* In 6 -yon, 6-8 -ion, -ian. [A variant of CHAMPAIGN, -PAIN, found as an *attrib.* or *adj.* form in Ld. Berners, early in 16th c., and towards the end of that century also as a sb.; during the 17th c. it was much more frequent in both uses than *champanye*.

*Champhyon*, -ion, was the earlier form; *champion* was perh. assimilated to *adjs.* and *sbs.* in -IAN.] 1. An expanse of level open country; a plain unbroken by hills, woods, etc.; = CHAMPAIGN 1. 1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 23 Menaphon looking over the champion of Arcadie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 109 It hath larger champions than Lyguria. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xi. 30 The Canaanites, which dwell in the champion. a 1689 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 If it were a plain Champion. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 11. 19 With some gentle risings, that make it a fine pleasant champion.

2. (without *pl.* or article) as a species of land or landscape; = CHAMPAIGN 2.

1753 TUSSEY *Huab.* (1878) 26 In woodland, in Champion, Citee, or towne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 173 Daylight

and champion discover not more. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 39 Finding all open champion about the Towns there. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* i. 1 The Country round about is all champion.

3. (with *the*; without *pl.*) The level open country, as distinct from the mountains or woods, or the town; = CHAMPAIGN 3.

1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 20 They that never went out of the champion in Brabant will hardly conceive what rocks are in Germany. 1700 SIR H. CHAUNCEY *Hist. Hertfordsh.* (1826) I. 59 Hentworth is seated in the Champion upon a rising Ground. 1704 SWIFT *Battle Bks.* (1750) 32 They cackle loud and flutter o'er the Champion.

4. The open unenclosed land as distinguished from that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down on the top of a hill; land held in common; a large common; = CHAMPAIGN 4.

1611 COTGR. *Mese*, an untilld wast, or champion, wherein many severall mens cattell runne. 1659 WOODRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Advantages, that Enclosure yields, above the Champion and Field-Land.

b. *transf.* A farmer of such land. 1593 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 34 New farmer may enter (as champions say) on all that is fallow, at Lent ladie day.

5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; = CHAMPAIGN 5.

1599 FENTON *Guicciard.* ii. (1599) 85 After the King was entred, he dispersed his men of warre into the champion. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wind.* iii. 35 (1670) 377 The plain Champion is good for the Cavalry.

b. Hence, A field of battle; the 'field'.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ulad* xii. 29 The dusty champion, where many a helm and shield... were strewd. 1647 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 87 And many a noble Gentleman that day, Welting in gore, on the wilde Champion lay. 1640 GENT *Kneve in Gr.* ii. 1. One of us twaine, or both... On this cold earth, this very Champion, shall Offer up a crimson sacrifice of his most precious blood.

6. A 'field' of inquiry, study, etc.

1506 SPENSER *State Irel.* 26 The abuses of customes; in which, mee seemes, you have a faire champion layde open unto you. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 136 To expatiate a little into a Champion and Field of matter.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

1. Of the nature of a campaign; level and open; = CHAMPAIGN A. 2.

1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 There about was some champion country, with corne and medows. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hush.* (1886) 8b, A holsume place... some part of it champion, some hilly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eccl.* i. 1, And change his mountains to a champion lea. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 555 In champion countries.

2. *fig.* Level, equal. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 233 That all Offices should be made champion for their profits, none higher than other.

3. *Agric.* Of land: Unenclosed, common, as distinct from 'several' or 'enclosed'. *Obs.*

[1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 68 To kepe... the damme at harde meate in the house, as they vse in the playne champion country.] 1580 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 50 Good land that is severall, crops may have three, in champion countrie it may not so bee. 1641 BURTON *Anal. Mel. Democr.* (1678) 81/1 Here champion, there inclosed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Inclosures* generally maintain treble the Number of Inhabitants, or more, than the Champion Ground. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Champion*, or rather champain-Lands, are lands not inclosed.

b. Of or pertaining to unenclosed land.

1580 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 2 Of Champion husbandrie now doo I write.

Champion, -pine, obs. ff. CHAMPAIN.

Champion, -pinion (tʃæmˈpiən, tʃæm-). Also 6 ?champion, 7-8 cham-, campinion, 8 -pignion. [a. Fr. *champion* (14th c. in Littré) = L. type *\*campinion-em*. OF. had *championneul* = It. *campignuolo* = L. type *\*campinoli*. Both forms appear to be derivatives of *camp-us* field, open country, but their structure is not clear.]

A name applied originally (as in French) to fungi, or mushrooms generally; in 18th c. to edible mushrooms, esp. *Agaricus campestris*; but, subsequently, restricted to the Fairy Ring *Agaric* (*A. Oreades*).

1578 LYRZ *Dodoens* i. ii. 6 Venemous Champions or Tode stools. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 258 Scarce an inveterate tree but some kind of campinion adheres thereunto. 1681 T. DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. ii. I. 179 Mushrooms, toadstools, or champignons are in great number good and fair. 1700 DRYDEN (J.) He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, Secure for you, himself champignons eats. 1708 PHIL. *Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Champion or Toad-stool. 1743 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 601 Although many Species of Mushrooms are eatable... the Gardeners only propagate that Sort with red Gills, called, by way of Excellence, Champion, a Name given by the French to all sorts of Mushrooms. 1762 HUDSON *Flor. Angl.*, *Agaricus Oreades*, champion. 1775 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1021 Champion or Fairy *Agaric*. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 501 The Champion or common eatable Mushroom. 1807 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 137 The broadest rings that I have seen were those of the common mushroom (*Ag. campestris*); the narrowest... are those of the champion (*Ag. oreades* of Dr. Withering). 1832 VEG. *Subst. Food* 334 The champion... grows on more moist land than the... mushroom.

Champine, var. CHAMPAIGN, -AIN, CHAMPAIN.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* vii. 7 Toward the South, and in the champine.

Champing (tʃæmˈpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. CHAMP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* CHAMP; chewing with vigorous action, mashing.

1502 LYLY *Mydas* iv. iii. 49 Give mee a pastie for a parke... then shalt see a notable champing. 1714 MANDVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) i. 162 This little bit, after much chomping and chewing... goes down with him like chop'd hay. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 268 When eating, they [alligators] make a loud champing noise. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 9 The beating, or, as it was called, the 'champion', of the potatoes was a work of strength. 1882 19th Cent. No. 69. 738 Hec... heard the champing of the bits.

† Champing, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* = SHAMPOOING.

1698 HANS SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 462 A kind of Instrument, called, in China, a Champing Instrument. Its use is to be rub'd or rould over the Muscular Flesh. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* i. 262 Nor is this operation of champing... only practised after bathing.

Champing, *ppl. a.* That champs.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xc, Corvino straight foam'd like his champing jade.

Champion (tʃæmˈpiən), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3-4 champion, 4-5 champion, (champion, -yon, -youn, scampion, schampion, 5-6 champion, 4- champion. [ME. *champion*, -on, a. OF. *champion*, -on (= Pr. *campio*, -on, Sp. *campion*, -on, Pg. *campião*, -eão, It. *campione*) = late L. *campio*, -onem combatant in the *campus* or arena, professed fighter, f. L. *campus* field of athletic or military exercise, place of combat, lists: see CAMP *sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2]

*Campio* was formed on *campus*, like *tabellio* 'scrivener' on *tabella* 'written deed'. Isidore has 'champions gladiatores, pugnatore'; Joh. de Janua *campio*, gladiator, vel in campo duellum exercens; see Du Cange. ME. had also the doublet CAMPION from northern Fr., and see KEMP *sb.* 1.

1. A fighting man, a combatant; a stout fighter, a man of valour. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 236 Heo weren itented, & þuuh he þe tencians p'recured to treowe champions. a 1300 *Havelok* 1007 With hem com mani chanioun. *Ibid.* 1015 Champions, and stakke ladders. c 1400 *Ganelyn* 203 A champion is in þe place þat hath i-wrought me sorwe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Campyon, or champion, *athleta*, *fulg*, *campio*. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* i. Cor. ix. 26 Nor play I the champion as some do, which for their pastime with their handes do beate the ayre. 1551 SHAKS. *x Hen. VI.* iii. 19 A stouter Champion neuer handled Sword. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 176 The Boare... is counted the most absolute Champion amongst beasts. 1862 STANLEY *Few. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 224 The champion... who won the ancient fortress.

2. One who fights on behalf of another, or on behalf of any cause. *techn.* One who 'does battle' for another in 'wager of battle', a duel, or the like.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 15 Et ausi en totes batayles de champions.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 Or fynd a nober man To fight with Colibrant, þat was his champion. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 104 3oure champion chualer, kneyt knyght of 3ow alle, 3elt hym recreant rennyng. 1494 FABYAN *vi. cxix.* 222 This Gynylde was falsely accused of spowsebrech, for tryall wherof she was put to her champion. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1609) 104 The parties must either themselves in person, or else finde other for them, who be called in our law Champions, or Campions. 1611 BIBLE i. Sam. xvii. 51 When the Philistines sawe their champion was dead, they fled. 1669 PERYS *Diary* 4 Mar. The Duke of Buckingham did bid Holmes, his champion... go to him to do the business. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 340. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, God will raise me up a champion.

b. Also, one who fights in 'wager of battle' in his own cause.

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* i. ii. 5 The Champions are prepared, and stay for nothing but his Maiesities approach. 1672 COWEL's *Interpr.* s. v., In the Common Law, it [champion] is taken no less for him that tryeth the Combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the Quarrel or Place of another.

c. *Champion of the king, or queen, of the realm or England*: (see *quots.*)

1679 COWEL's *Dict.*, *Champion of the King*, His Office is at the Coronation of our Kings, when the King is at Dinner, to ride armed into Westminster-hall, and by a Herald make a Challenge, That if any Person shall deny the Kings Title to the Crown, he is there ready to defend it; which done, the King drinks to him, and sends him a gilt Cup with a cover full of Wine, which he hath for his Fee. This Office ever since the Coronation of Richard the Second, hath continued in the Family of the Dymocks. 1685 *Acc. Coronation in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/3 The Kings Champion... performed the usual Ceremony of the Challenge. 1709 STRICKLAND *Tatler* No. 217 ¶ 2 Just such a great Action as that of the Champion's on a Coronation Day. 1714 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5270/8. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii. note.

3. *fig. and transf.* One who in any kind of contest or conflict acts as the acknowledged defender of a person, cause, or side; one who stoutly maintains any cause. (The literal sense is sometimes distinctly in view, sometimes out of sight.)

a 1300 *Cursor Mf.* 18651 Sua did iesus, vr champion [v. r. scampion], þof he lai ded for vr ranscum. 136. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 289 Strong schampions and pillers of holy chirche. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/4 God fader... gaf & betoke the sayd kyng champion or defensour of the feythe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. 15 Bodin the champion of witchmongers. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* i. ii. 43 To heaven, the widowes Champion. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 25 He hated persecution for religion, and was always a champion for all religious people against all their great oppressors. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 244 ¶ 8 No other qualification for a champion of controversy. 1806 *Med. Jmrl.* XV. 544 The great cham-

pion of vaccination. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 120 Human virtue demands her champions and martyrs. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. ii. i. (1864) 20 He never was the champion of a class, because He was the champion of Humanity.

4. He who holds the first place in prize-fighting, rowing, walking, or other trial of strength or skill; one who has defeated all opponents, and is open to contend with any new competitor.

1825 [Implied in CHAMPIONSHIP]. 1840 G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 337/2 On 26 Oct. 1840 he beat John Leechman, known as Blaesey... and was hailed 'champion of England'. 1887 *Ibid.* IX. 332/1 A subscription had been raised to purchase a 'champion's belt'. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 325 Gold medals... were won by the champion and championess.

b. *transf.* The animal, plant, etc., which obtains the first prize in a general competition; also applied to a variety of vegetable, fruit, etc., for which the first excellence is claimed; e.g. to a variety of potato.

[a 1845 HOOD *Decl. Chivalry* iv, Bold Sidney, and his kidney—nay, Those 'early champions'—what are they?] 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 246/2 Five tons of Scotch Champions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 79/2 A vast store of Potatoes—Champions, sir; Champions!

5. *attrib.* a. Acting as champion. b. That has defeated all competitors, as *champion boxer, punter, sculler, walker*. c. Hence, Of the first class, excelling all others, as *champion pease, turnips*, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, The office of Champion Defender had devolved, not on a Preceptor, but on a Companion of the Order. 1860 SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xi. (L.) The case of the champion fighting-cock. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Champion lode*, a large vein of metal. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. 71 Mr. Warton, the champion 'blocker' of the late Parliament. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 337/1 Benjamin Caut (1815-1865), champion pugilist.

6. *Comb.*, as *champion-like adj.*

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* i. ii, He undertook Most champion-like, to win the prize at tilt. 1836 G. S. FAHER *Ausw. Hunsbeth* 44 Let us hear his champion-depute in continuation.

Champion, *sb.* 2 and *a.*: see CHAMPAIN.

Champion (tʃæmˈpiən), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

† 1. To challenge to a contest; to bid defiance to. *rare. Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 72 The Seedes of Banquo Kings. Rather then so, come Fate into the Lyst, And champion me to th'v'trance. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. xliii, She stood as one who champion'd human fears.

2. To fight for; to defend or protect as champion.

[Not in TODD 1818, or earlier dictts.] 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake and fagot. 1830-40 W. IRVING *Waverley's R.* (1855) 279 Who ever... championed them [dames] more gallantly in the chivalrous tilts of the Vivarambla?

3. *fig.* To maintain the cause of, stand up for, uphold, support, back, defend, advocate.

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 77 His nature... prompted him to champion any cause in which justice had been outraged or innocence wronged. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 140 The idea must be championed, however much against hope. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi, 402 If a friend be in adversity, Gratiano will champion him with good words and deeds.

4. To make a champion of. *rare.*

1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlii. 7 They... crowned him, and championed him.

Hence *Championing ppl. a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* iv. xi, The championing little wife. *Champion*, obs. f. CAMPION, and ?CHAMPIGNON.

Championage, *nonce-vd.* [see -AGE.] = CHAMPIONSHIP.

1885 R. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/1 Championage, when the warrior... sallies forth to 'renown it', and gains glory by slaying one adversary or more.

Championess (tʃæmˈpiənəs). [f. CHAMPION *sb.* + -ESS.] A female champion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 41 Then laid the noble championess strong hond upon th'enchaunter. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. cviii, The Championess he thought he saw and knew. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gynaik.* ii. 75 Calliope... the championess that defends the Standard of the Muses. 1728 *Daily Post* 7 July, This present Monday, being the 7th of October, will be a complete Boxing Match between the two following Championesses. 1873 *Q. Rev.* 187 The... ablest championess of 'the Rights of Woman', Mary Wollstonecraft. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10/2 Archery in Wiltshire. Mrs. Eyre Hussey is the championess of the year... Mr. Clarke being the champion.

Championize (tʃæmˈpiənaɪz), *v. rare.* [see -IZE. Cf. It. *campioneggiare* (Florio).]

† 1. *intr.* To play the champion. *Obs.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Vocation*, With a Blunted blade, To Championize under a Tented shade As at your Tournays. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial. Man-hater* Wks. 1874 VI. 190 To championize and wrestle.

2. *trans.* To act as champion of.

1840 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* III. 48 Louis duke of Orleans... undertook to championize her wrongs.

Hence *Championism nonce-vd.*, action of championing; professed championship.

1877 *Academy* 10 Mar. 206 Matthew Arnold's championism of Falkland... is just and excellent.

Championless, *a.* Without a champion.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 51 Louis XI is by no means championless.

**Championship** (ʃæmˈpiənʃɪp). [*f.* CHAMPION + -SHIP.]

1. The position or office of a champion; the acting as champion of; advocacy, defence.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes. 1869 SCLEBY *Ess. & Lect.* i. 7 Caesar's championship of the provincials. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* i. 12 The most disinterested of conceivable championships, the championship of the theory of persecution without the advantage of the fact, which is now no longer possible.

2. The position of 'champion', conqueror, or superior in any contest or trial.

1885 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 427 A modern pugilist would call this a set-to for the championship. 1887 G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 339/1 He met Bendigo on 9 Sept. 1845, and, contested for 200l. and the championship.

b. attrib.

1874 J. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 93 The championship meeting, when 'The Championship of Croquet'... is competed for. 1882 *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 The Championship Billiard Match... Quickest time on record in a championship match.

**Champtit**, variant of CHAMPED *a.* 3 *Obs.* embossed.

**Champlin**, nonce-wd. (*Cf.* *humpkin*.)

1653 BROVE *Mad Coup.* i. i. Wks. 1873 I. 13 Did it tell it Kinsman that it is got with Champlin.

**Champoo**, obs. form of SHAMPOO.

**Champy**, *a. Sc.* [*f.* CHAMP *sb.* 2 or *v.* + -Y.]

Broken up and miry, by trampling of beasts, etc. 1844 *Cham. Frml.* II. 355 A champy waggon-way.

**Chamur**, obs. form of CHAMBER.

**Chan**, *Chamboun*, *Chanbur*, obs. *ff.* KHAN, CHAMPION, CHAMBER.

**Chance** (tʃans), *sb.* Forms: 3 *cheance*, 3-4 *cheaunce*, 4 *Sc.* *chans*, 3-7 *chaunce*, 4 *chauns* (e), *chance*, 4-5 *chawnce*, 4-6 *chans*, 4- *chance*. [*ME.* *cheaunce*, *a.* OF. *chance* (= *Pr. casensa*, *It. cadenza*) :- late *L.* *cadentia* falling, *f. cadent* falling, *pr. pp.* of *cadere* to fall: *cf.* CADENCE.]

1. The falling out or happening of events; the way in which things fall out; fortune; case.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 465 To come... to help is moder, that was her ofte in feble chance. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10690 *pe* biscope þam þe chauns tald, Qui he did þam sembled be. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* iv. Wks. 271/1 As he would have made y<sup>e</sup> contrary choyse, if he had foreseen in them the contrary chance. 1551-6 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* 80 If chance be that... the stoore increase. 1870 BRYANT *Utop.* xviii. 388 The chance of war is equal, and the slayer off is slain.

b. A happening or occurrence of things in a particular way; a casual or fortuitous circumstance; = ACCIDENT *i.* b.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 58 Fesnyng of frendship and of p<sup>er</sup>ss, That neuir for na channs suld cess. 15... *Cotwold's Dance* 105 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 43 That was throught a chans. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. vi. 9 It was a chance that happened to vs. 1614 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* 38 It is a chance, if ever riches were good to any. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg.* ii. i. 5 'Tis a curious chance that the looms should be all four quiet. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* 112 It was a chance that the late Chief-Justice and his wife... did not meet on the road.

2. (with *pl.*) A matter which falls out or happens; a fortuitous event or occurrence; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance; = ACCIDENT *i.* a, c. *arch.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 28055 Mani sinful chances þat mai fall. 1300 *Beket* 2494 Al his cheances that he hadde By Tywysdal hi come. 1364 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 1866 199 If þou wolt... charite kepe in eche chance. 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 There shall no poore neighbour of mine bere no losse by any chance happened in my house. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion*, All the changes and chances of this mortal life. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 656 The bearing well of all calamities, All chances incident to man's frail life. 1709 STREVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxii. 330 A lamentable chance happened. Sir Tho. Finch... taking ship at Rye... [was] lost with the ship. 1859 TENNISON *Enid* 1658 Ye surely have endured Strange chances.

3. That which befalls a person; (one's) hap, fortune, luck, lot. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 Hym þouste þe ymage in hys slep tolde him hys chance. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 345 My destinye or chance. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Coloss.* i. 3 It hath not yet hitherto been my chance to see you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 177 If it be thy chance to kill me. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 53 It was my chance lately to be in company with three Gentlemen.

b. in the game of Hazard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 325 Seune is my chance, and thyn is cynk and treye.

4. An opportunity that comes in any one's way. (Often passing into sense 5.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 468 The king let Henri be sone, as God 3ef the cheaunce, Lowis doȝter spousi. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 132, I That have this Golden chance, and know not why. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 254 The Cholera... gives the Patient scarce a single chance for his Life, if those Symptoms are not speedily mitigated. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 470 A change of climate is his only chance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 250 Thou hadst one chance, thou wilt never have another. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 Hitherto the moral sciences have had no fair chance. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 The second half of his innings was disfigured by two chances. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 153 This is the second chance Milly's thrown away.

5. A possibility or probability of anything happening; as distinct from a certainty; often in

plural, with a number expressed. b. *Math.* = PROBABILITY; so also *theory* or *doctrine of chances*.

1778 T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 153, I would know how many chances there are upon 2 Dice... The Answer is 36. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 626 The doctrine of chances is a branch of mathematics little more than an hundred years old. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xix. Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 Unless the chances are a hundred to one that he will cut and harvest it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 215 There was no chance that... the scheme... would be supported by a majority. 1879 LUSBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 7 The chances against any given grain reaching the pistil of another flower are immense.

6. Absence of design or assignable cause, fortuity; often itself spoken of as the cause or determiner of events, which appear to happen without the intervention of law, ordinary causation, or providence; = ACCIDENT *2.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 144 b, In cases of chance or vncertainty. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ocor.* 180 b, Those whiche... doe committe the successes of thynges to happe hazard, and bynd chance. 1641 BROOME *900. Crew* n. Wks. 1873 III. 389, I ha' not so much wealth to weigh me down, Nor so little (I thank Chance) as to dance naked. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 83 Chance seems to be only a term, by which we express our ignorance of the cause of any thing. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 2 (1819) 198 A conformation so happy was not the gift of chance. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 The ancients, struck with this irreducibility of the elements of human life to calculation, exalted Chance into a divinity. 1846 MILL *Logic* iii. xvii. § 2 It is incorrect to say that any phenomenon is produced by chance; but we may say that two or more phenomena are conjoined by chance... meaning that they are in no way related through causation.

II. Phrases.

7. *By chance*: a. As it falls or fell out; without design; casually, accidentally, incidentally, haply.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 60 And 3ef the man other that wyf By cheaunce doumbe were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 108 Pelleus... hade a wyfe... Tettyda she heght: Þes greit in þere gaynyn gate hom betwene, Achilles, by chance. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. i. 6, I came by chance vnto mount Gelboa. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xxiv. 4 Encountred me upon the seas by chance. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 122 Not obiter and bichance, but purposelle. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 53 Sometime by chance a blind man may catch a hare. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8 If by chance the Coachman stopped at a wrong Place. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 41 Some book that you picked up, as you say, by chance.

† b. Perchance, perhaps, maybe. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 61b, Thou mayst lese thy goodes... and also by chance the helth of thy body.

† c. At random, anyhow. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 1. 29 From the given Point C, to the Line AB, draw a Line by chance.

† 8. *In, through, with chance*: = by chance (see 7 a). *Of chance*: (a.) = by chance (7 a); (b.) = on the chance (10). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6771 If his abut he stoin in [Fairf. wib] chance. 1841, 1712 Thoru chance he fand an assban. *Ibid.* 1514 (Fairf.) Cayme he sloghe wib [Trin. bil] chance. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 Per fader & þei o chance to gider gan mete. *Ibid.* 207 þe kyng... atires him gode naue Tille Ingland, o chance to wyne it with maistris.

† 9. *For any chance*: for anything that might happen, in any event, anyhow, ever. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 245 (Gott.) Seldom was for ani chance Englis tongk preched in france. *Ibid.* 5575 (Fairf.) May na mon for nankin chance for-do þat lordes puryaunce.

10. *On the chance*: acting on the chance or possibility (of or that...); see sense 5.

11. *To take one's chance*: a. to take what may befall one, submit to whatever may happen; to 'risk it'. So † to stand to one's chance (*obs.*). b. To seize one's opportunity (see 4).

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 184 in *E. P.* (1862) 161 Ye stond to yure chance. c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 107 Me is best take mi chance. 1579 LVLV *Euphans* (Arb.) 66 Wishing rather to stande to thy chance, than to the choyce of any other. 1505 SHAKS. *John I.* i. 151 Berkerley, take you my land, Ile take my chance. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. i. 28 You must take your chance. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 382 Wilt take thy chance with me? 1791 SMOLLET *Edystone L.* § 98 To take the chance of the morning's tide. 1847 TENNISON *Princ.* iii. 127 We had limed ourselves With open eyes, and we must take the chance.

12. *The main chance*: † a. The chief or paramount issue, the most important eventuality. *Obs.* b. That which is of chief importance; now *esp.* the chance of enriching oneself or of getting gain, one's own interests; in such phrases as to mind, provide for, have an eye to the main chance. (A cant phrase in 1699, and still partaking of that character. Perhaps from the game of *Hazard*: see further under MAIN.)

1579 LVLV *Euphans* (Arb.) 104 Either content yourself with my choice, or lette me stande to the maine chance. 1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 83 A man may propheticke With a neere ayme, of the maine chance of thyngs, As yet not come to Life. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (6 Jan. 1625), [Bacon] scarce left any money... which did argue no great wisdom, it being... a property of a wise man to provide for the main chance. a 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Syst. Politics* x. 512 The Master... that either keeps himself up to his ancient bounds, or increases his Stock, looks very well to the main chance. 1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s.v. *Eye*, 'Tis good to have an Eye to the main Chance. 1731 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. 79 Bubalion... thinks himself wise, and passeth for one that minds the main chance. 1822 MACAULAY *Burghley, Ess.* (1854) 221/2 He had... a constant eye to the main chance.

13. *To stand a 'good, fair' chance*: see STAND.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 108 He... hardly stood a chance of becoming a beggar. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Ministry... stand a good chance of seeing themselves reduced to insignificance.

b. attrib. or as *adj.* That occurs or is by chance; happening to be such; casual, incidental. (Often unnecessarily hyphenated.)

1676 *Manch. Crit. Lett. Rec.* (1888) VI. 15 John Sherdley Butcher for selling of two chance coves viz. viiid. 1722 Dr. For *Plague* (1884) 18 My Dealings were... not by a Shop or Chance Trade. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 179 There were five chance auditors. 1833 H.T. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 2 The chance amusements of former days. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* iii. i. 427, I parted with my chance companion. 1868 ISAB. SAXON 5 *Yrs. Golden Gate* 181 Chance gains. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 77 A chance paragraph in a book.

c. as *adv.* By chance, perchance, haply. *arch.*

(In some of the examples chance may be a verb.) 1595 *Marocens. ext.* 20, I may chance of these and more leave a deeper print. 1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 12 It may chance cost some of us our lives. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1712) 265 If chance her Geese be scatter'd over the Common. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Harold* v. lxxvii, While, chance, some scatter'd water-lily sails. 1840 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poet.* Wks. (1879) 167 Lest some mischief may chance befall them.

d. in *comb.*, usually in attrib. or *adv.* relation (*cf.* B), = by chance, casual, -ly; as *chance-comer*, -hit, -hurt, -shot; *chance-dropped*, -meeting, -poised, -ravelled, -sown, -taken, -won, *ppl. adjs.*; also *chance-bairn*, -child, an illegitimate child; *chance lot*, a lot (of land or other commodity) constituted not by design, but as an incident of other operations; *chance-wise adv.*, by chance, casually. See also CHANCE-MEDLEY.

1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.*, \**Chance-bairn*, an illegitimate child. 1838 DICKENS v. *Twist* v. No \**Chance* child was he, for he could trace his genealogy all the way back to his parents. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 8 A man... does not care for sacrificing an Afternoon to every \**Chance-comer*. 1824 LYLLE *Princ. Geol.* II. 77 A variety of species may... thrive there and then perish, and be followed by other chance-comers like themselves. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 153 By some \**chance-cropper* reply. 1835 TALFOURD *Jon.* i. i, Liberal words \**chance-dropped*. 1882 W. B. SCOTT *Poet's Harv. Home* 36 Ears... \**Chance*-hearing that fate-laden song. 1837 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Jeanie's last \**chance-hit*, obliterated the ill impression which had arisen from the first. 1711 SHARPSB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 420 A \**chance-hurt* ? a accident against thought, or intention? 1888 *Scottsman* 8 Feb. 3/6 \**Chance*-lot Feus, convenient to Cars and N.B. and Cal. Railway. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 220 Imaginary cities raised in the sky by \**chance*-meeting clouds. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* i. xii. 32 A \**chance*-shot sooner took him. 1822 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xix, No sapling, \**chance-sown* by the fountain. 1830 KINGLAKE *Edith* 293 He lets him rave for a season, but all \**chance*-wise, of people, and things once dear. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 388 If I died, sir, I should not like her to hear of it chance-wise. 1881 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 162 Greed for \**chance-won* wealth.

**Chance** (tʃans), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *chaunce*, *chaunce*, 4-7 *chance*, 6- *chance*. [*f.* *prec. sb.*]

I. *intr.* To come about by chance; to happen, occur, fall out, come to pass.

a. with the event as subject, expressed either by a *sb.* preceding the verb, or by a clause following it, the verb being then preceded by *it*, as 'it chanced that I saw'. *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 Flaterie passeth alle... For upon thilke lot it chaunceth To be beloved now a day. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1377 When Troylus... was turnyt to ground By Achilles, as chaunest of þat choyse kyng. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* ii. 23 It chaunced that he went thorow the corne felde. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* i. 20 Ye same shal chaunce to my Saluacion. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 122 Let a more pleteous fruitfulness chaunce. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 57 All things that chaunce in heauen and earth. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III, This slaughter chanced on a saturdaye. 1611 BIBLE 1 Cor. xv. 37 Bare graine, it may chance of wheat. 1813 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxi, Three days ago chanced an occurrence of a nature which alarmed me. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crima* II. iii. 74 Whenever it chanced that the feelings of the people were roused.

† b. followed by an indirect obj. (*dative*); the event being expressed as in a, or by infinitive following *it*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12305 Pollexena... Thurgh whom Achilles, þe choyse kyng, chansit his end. 1535 JOVE *Apol.* Tindale 46 Yt chaunced me to turne here and there. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 122 It chaunced him that as he passed through Oxfordo, the schollers picked a quarrell upon his servants. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 6 All those things that should chance him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 12 At last him chaunst to meete upon the way A faithlesse Sarasin. 1611 BIBLE *Dent.* xxiii. 10 By reason of vncleanness that chaunceth him.

c. with the indirect object of b. changed into grammatical subject; followed by *inf.* expressing the event. (*e.g.* 'Him chanced to come', 'He chanced to come': *cf.* HAPPEN.) Somewhat *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1707 Than Achilles with a chop chaunest to sle Philles. 1551-6 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 124 Yf anything in her body afterward should chaunce to offend and myslike them. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 5 There chaunced... to come to my handes, a shiete of printed paper. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 200 If she chance to nod, Ile raile and bawle. 1628 HOBBS *Thyngh.* (1822) 11 Where any discord chanced there. 1711 BUNDELL



*Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 6, I chanced the other day to go into a Coffee-house. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 23 If he chanced to be at home.

2. To happen to come, come by chance (*on* or *upon*; also formerly with other prepositions). Somewhat arch. (*Cf. happen.*)

1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 139 He chanced under an arch of y<sup>e</sup> bridge where y<sup>e</sup> water was very shallowe. 1548-63 J. BALE *Sel. Wks.* 156 But this chancellor, belike, chanced upon that blind popish work. 1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *Mov's Utop.* (Arb.) 66 Chaunsynge into the company of them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 64 At the last chanced upon the right key, and so opened the gate. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* ii. 6 Wee chanced on a shippe.. bound for Callis. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV v. xviii. § 20 Every one of the forms that Flaxman has chanced upon.

† 3. To speed, have luck (of some kind). *Obs.* (In quot. 1553 *perh.* = to speed badly: cf. to mischance.) 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kk viij. Wryte to me... if thy wyfe Dyorsilla chanced welle of the fote that came out of Cetin. 1553 SIR E. MONTAGU in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* viii. i § 2 What was best to be done for the safeguard of his life, which was like to chance in that fury and great anger presently.

4. *trans.* To risk, venture, take one's chance of. *collog.*

1859 FARRAR *Eric* 323 Oh! chance the towels. We can run about till we're dry. 1870 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Fr.* 77 Never mind; we'll chance it. 1879-80 *Rep. Attorn. Gen. of Pennsylv.* Very few would chance the pains and penalties of perjury to save a few dollars of taxes.

¶ 5. *How chance* was formerly used in questions for 'how chances it that'; 'how is (was) it that'.

Here *chance* takes no inflexion, and almost assumes the character of an adverb. *Cf. CHANCE sb. C.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* § *Rem.* (1845) 156 How chance you go not to the service upon the holy-days? 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* i. iv. 564 How chance this was not done before? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. v. 320 How chance you went not with Mr. Slender? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 151 How chance my brother Troilus went not?

**Chanceable** (tʃɑːnsəbəl), *a. Obs. or arch.* [*f. prec. + -ABLE.*] Happening by chance, subject to chance, casual, accidental, fortuitous.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedib.* (1641) 56 Where things be measured by chanceable disorder, rather then by necessary vse. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 15 The chanceable arrival of Euarchus. 1656 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 14 It might be interpreted as chanceable, and not of design. 1881 DUFFIELD *Doe Quiz.* II. 437 Foul-mouthed babblers... [who] in a chanceable way divulge new paths for [the] pursuit [of] vice.

b. Non-essential, subsidiary; = ACCIDENTAL 3, 4. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* lvi. 68 Reason...thinketh pleasuer a chanceable thing to honestee.

¶ *quasi-adv.* : By chance, casually.

1581 SIDNEY *Def. Poessie* (1622) 508 Wordes as they chanceable fall from the mouth. 1709 STAFFE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 183 Some one pastor chanceable coming to that parish for the time.

Hence **Cha-nceableness**, **Cha-nceably** *adv.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*, *Osor.* 160 b. All chanceableness of fortune. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 65 The sudden surprisedness, or inevitable chanceableness of the mistake. 1559 W. BALDWIN in *Merr. for Mag.* (1563) E iv b. Chanceably slayne with a piece of ordynance. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel.* 732 Comming in chanceably or curiously. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bks. of Eng.* 34 The king... being chanceably slain by the glaunce of an arrow.

**Chanced** (tʃɑːnst), *pple. a. rare.* [*f. CHANCE v.*] That has come about by chance; accidental.

1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* iv. i. Left To learn, on chanced return, what dim report had scarce suggested.

**Chanceful** (tʃɑːnsfʊl), *a.* [*f. CHANCE sb. + -FUL*; cf. the earlier CHANCEFULLY.]

1. Dependent on chance; casual, accidental. *arch.* 1504 CAREW *Huarts's Exon.* *Wits* (1616) 9 This is a chancefull case, and be not in the choice of such as learne. 1641 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 395 All which kinds, howsoever they may seem chancefull, are yet directed by God. 1857 HARE *Cresses* (1859) 189 Poetry is not an arbitrary and chancefull thing. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. 128 We can see, in what else seems so chanceful, the hand that turns the wheel of fortune.

† b. Exposed to chance; risky, perilous. *Obs.* 1501 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 98 In this adventures chancefull leoparde. 1670 HEALTY *City of God* 420 To say somewhat in Gods defence from that chancefull rashnesse.

2. Full of chance or chances; eventful.

1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 192 We may soon be carried away from him by the chancefull stream of life. 1850 BLACKIE *Archylus* II. 48, I will...in plain speech my chancefull story tell. 1855 BROWNING in *Balcony* III. We two lived A chancefull time in waiting for the prize.

3. In *comb.*

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 221 Chancefull-falling dice.

**Chancefully**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a chancefull manner, accidentally; in quot., unhappily, unfortunately (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10676 Chaunsfullyche hyt vayedle noȝt.

**Chancel** (tʃɑːnsəl), *Forms*: 4 chaunsel, *Sc.* chancell, -sell, chancer, -ser, 4-7 chauncell, 5-6 chauncel, 6 chauncelle, chawnsell, 7 chancell, 6- chancel. [*a. OF. chancel* = late L. *cancellus* in same sense, *f. L. cancelli* bars of lattice-work: the plural name being extended from the grating or screen of lattice-work to the place which it enclosed, and then made singular. *Mod.F.* has

*chanceau*; but usually *cancel*, assimilated to the Latin name retained in ecclesiastical use.]

[1. 'Used to denote a separate division of the ancient basilica, latticed off to separate the judges and council from the audience part of the place' (*Gwilt Encycl. Archit.*).

This is the original of the chancel in a church; but the sense hardly occurs in English.]

2. 'The eastern part of a church, appropriated to the use of those who officiate in the performance of the services' (*Parker Gloss. Archit.*), and separated from the other parts by a screen, railing, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8806 Pe lewede man holy cherche wyl forbode To staunde yn pe chaunsel whyl men rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* v. 356 Thair chancel [v. i. chancell] full stundely Thai held. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99/3 Poul entred... within the chauncell and put hym to prayer. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent* v. viii. 109 b. The upper parte of the Church called the Chancel or Quire. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ec.* 38 It consisted of three parts... as our Churches doe, of the Chancel, Church, and the Churchyard. 1667 Br. or LINCOLN *Charge* in *Southey Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 68 A part of the church... prepared for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, which we call the Chancel. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 44 A clerk had given a bond to the patron... to keep the rectory house and chancel in repair. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindsey* 16 Long chancels were then in great esteem.

† 3. *transf.* Used of other buildings, as the temple at Jerusalem, heathen temples, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 Poore chauncell, open holes in every side: beddes of silke with tapites going all about his chambre. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. A坡h.* (1877) 233 (D.) The priest went into the priue chauncell, and... came forth againe, and answered that Jupiter did... make him a graunt of his boune. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 340 Holie of holes... or the chauncell of the temple. 1649 LOVE-LACE *Poems* 112 Enter the dismall chancel of this roome.

4. *Comb.*, as *chancel-arch*, -building *vbl. sb.*, -casement, -screen, -steps, -window; *chancel-table*, a communion-table.

1832 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* vi. Upon the chancel-casement, and upon that grave of mine. 1846 KABLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 116 Chancel-screen and Altar stain. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Syn.* II. 18 Many a great chancel-window. 1863 Sir G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Ab.* 14 The pier of the chancel-arch. 1882 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 183/3 Wholesale 'restorations' (the leading object of many of which is chancel-building).

**Chancellor** (e, obs. form of CHANCELLOR.

† **Chancellary**. *Obs.* [One of the forms of CHANCELLERY, of partially specific use.]

1. An office in the general register office in Edinburgh, also called *Chancery*, managed by a director and his deputies, in which are recorded all charters, patents of dignities, and writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal.

1676 W. ROW *Supp. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 355 The Earl of Lothian's son, Director of the Chancellery. 1687 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No 2221/5 In Order whereunto, this shall be to the Directors of Our Chancellery, and their Deputs for Writing the same... a sufficient Warrant.

2. An occasional form of CHANCELLERY 2 b.

**Chancelled** (tʃɑːnsəld), *pa. pple. and ppl. a.* [*f. CHANCEL + -ED*; in first quot. as if *f. a vb.*]

a. Placed in a chancel. b. Having a chancel.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. No Consent*. 12 If they... will not be chancelled, when they read Common-Prayer to the whole Congregation, they must be censured for cancelling the Laws. 1881 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 247/2 These early chancelled churches.

**Chancelleer**, variant of CANCELEER.

**Chancellor**, -eur, obs. ff. CHANCELLOR.

**Chancellery**, -ory (tʃɑːnsələri). *Forms*: 3 chancelerie, 4 chauncellerie, chauncellerie, 7 chancellary, 9 chancelery, chancellory, 8- chancellery. Also in *F.* form *chancellerie* (see sense 3). [*a. OF. chancel(l)erie, f. chancelier* CHANCELLOR; cf. late L. and Pr. *cancellaria*, *Sp. cancelaria*, *It. and Cat. cancelleria*; see -ERY. Contracted at an early date to *chancellry*, CHANCERY; also, partly refashioned as CHANCELLARY.]

1. The office or position of a chancellor.

c 1300 *Beke* 359 Therefore ich gylde the up here al clene the chancelerie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Thoffice of the chancelerie Or of the kinges tresorie. 1886 J. GILLOW *Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 380 His *locum tenens* in the Chancellory.

2. A chancellor's court, or office, with its officials.

[*Cf. Ger. kanslelei, kansleier.*]

1803 SYD. SMITH *Rev. Catelet's Danois*. The chancelry of Denmark interprets all laws which concern privileges in litigation... The German chancelry has the same powers and privileges in Sleswick and Holstein. 1876 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3/1 Each governor will have a chancellery, and a council composed of four members.

b. The office or department of a court secretary or notary (with its formalities of drawing up documents, official style of penmanship, etc.).

1683 *Temple Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 441 The Titles in the new Powers should be inserted... according to the usual Title of the Chancellery of each Court. 1797 T. JENKINS tr. *Father Paul on Benefices* (1796) 142 The Commendams contracted too much of this Habit, not altogether commendable, from the Roman chancellery. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 639 Became Scriptor Apostolicus in the papal chancellery in Avignon, 1371.

c. The office attached to an embassy or consulate.

1869 *Echo* 4 June. He will merely succeed the Clerk of the Chancellery, M. Farine, who has been assisting the United States' Minister in the task... of protecting the interests of the French residents. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxxiii. 560 The chancelleries-of the courts. 1881 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 The Chancelleries of the Great Powers consider the Turkish Note expressive of a willingness to make greater concessions.

3. The building or room occupied by the chancellor's office.

1831 *Remembrancer* 251 [Cardinal Riario] employed many of the blocks of travertine... for constructing the chancellery. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii. Their French rivals shut up their chancellery. 1884 T. HUGHES in *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/1 [The bishop] striding along one morning on his way to his chancellery. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remn. Towns*, 5c. I. 86 The friend, looking at him between the bars of his little chancellery, asked his hotel.

**Chancellor** (tʃɑːnsələr). *Forms*: 1-2 canceler, 1 cancelier, 3-4 chauncseler(e, 3-6 chaunceler, canceler, 4 chancelere, (chancelier), 5 chancellor, (schancellor), 6 chaunsler, chansler, chauncellour, -or, chauncelour, -or, chancelleur, (*Sc.* chancelair), 6-7 chancellor, 7-8 chancellour, 6- chancellor. [*ME.* and *AFr. canceler, chanceler, a. OF. chancelier, chancelier* = L. *cancellarius* usher of a law court, whose station was *ad cancellos* at the base or grating which separated the public from the judges (see CANCELLI, CHANCEL). The word appeared already in late OE. as *cancelor* (occas. *canceler*), evidently introduced by Edward the Confessor from Norman French *cancheler*; this was in 13th c. supplanted by the Central Fr. form *chancelier*; and this in late Anglo-Fr., and thence in 16th c. English, was erroneously spelt -our, -or, like other words properly in -er, -re, etc.: cf. ANCESTOR, and see -OR.]

[The early history of the sense lies outside English: in the Roman Empire, the *cancellarius* was a petty officer stationed at the bar (of lattice work) in a basilica or other law court (cf. CANCELLI, CHANCEL), as usher of the court; in the Eastern Empire he had risen to be a secretary or notary, who in later times was invested also with judicial functions. From the ancient Roman Empire, the name and office was transferred to the Western Empire, and Kingdoms, with a varying but generally increasing importance. It appears to have been introduced into England by Edward the Confessor, and became an important office under the Norman Kings, the chancellor as official secretary having superintendence of all charters, letters, and official writings of the sovereign, the custody of the royal seals, and important legal functions; see senses 1 a, 2 a. From the Roman Empire the office also passed into the church (whence sense 5), and into the mediæval order of knighthood (whence 6 b). 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) I. 352 The chancellor of the Karolingian sovereigns... is simply the royal notary... Edward the Confessor, the first of our sovereigns who had a seal, is also the first who had a chancellor. The whole of the secretarial work of the household and court fell on the chancellor and chaplains.]

1. General sense of secretary, official secretary. *Obs. or alien.* † a. of the king of England. *Obs.* This office has developed into that described in 2 a, and for the sake of historical continuity the quotations are all given there, but the earliest also belong here, and the phrase the *King's Chancellor* continued in occasional use down to the 16th c.

† b. of the queen-consort. *Obs.*

a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1123 Pes cwenes cancelor Godefrid was gehaten.

c. of foreign or ancient potentates.

c 1300 K. *Alis* 1820 Darie... of-clept his chauncseler, And hoteth him sende, fer and nere. Lettres hard. 1328 WYCLIF a *Sam.* xx. 24 Josaphat, the sone of Achilud, the chauncseler [1535 COVERD. chaunceler; 1611 recorder]. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* iv. 8 Rehum the Chancellour, and Shimshai the Scribe.

d. of a nobleman or great lord.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 20 The Great Duke Came to the Bar. At which appear'd against him, his Surueyor, Sir Gilbert Pecke his Chancellour, and Iohn Car.

e. The French equivalent is sometimes applied to the chief secretary of an embassy, and the English form occurs as its representative.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 499 The Consuls and vice-Consuls, and persons attached to their functions, that is to say, their chancellors and secretaries. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 312 [Officers of the Austrian Embassy in London] Chancellor.

II. Modern uses of the title arising out of the original sense:

2. a. **Chancellor of England**, also called **Lord Chancellor**, and **Lord High Chancellor**: the same officer who was originally the *King's Chancellor* (see 1 a), who has in course of time become the highest officer of the crown, and an important member of the cabinet.

He is the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom, and ranks above all peers spiritual and temporal, except only princes of the blood, and the archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the Great Seal, is styled 'Keeper of his Majesty's conscience', and is president and prolocutor of the House of Lords; he presides in what was the Court of Chancery, but is now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; appoints all justices of peace; is the general guardian of infants, lunatics, and idiots; is visitor of hospitals and colleges of royal foundation, and patron of all church livings under twenty marks in value.

a 1066 *Chart. Endward* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 229 Stigand se



archbishop, Harold earl, Rengebold canceller. *O.E. Chron.* an. 1093 [Secyng]. betæte. . Rodbeard his canceller þæt bisceop on Lincolne. a 1154 *Ibid* an. 1137 Þar he nam þe b' Roger of Serebur. . & te Cancellor Roger his neues. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1294) 468 The king him made is chancellor. c1300 *Beket* 219 Saint Thomas that was Chancellor. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 128 His Chancellerie Thomas of London. 138. Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 335 Oure bishops þat pressen to be chaunceler. 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxiii. (1483) 81 The thyrd counceillour of the kynge is the chaunceler. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 93 Morton, cardnalle & chaunceler of Ynglond. 1584 *Powell Lloyd's Cambria* 249 The bishop of Elye, the Kings Chancellor. 1591 *LAMBARDE Arch.* (1635) 51 Edward . . having spent a great part of his age in Normandie, first brought the use of the Seale from thence into this Realme; and with it (as I suppose) the Name of Chancellor. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* II. 54 In some respects, the office of the Imperial quæstor may be compared with that of a modern chancellor. 1828 *Cautz Digest* IV. 370 It was resolved by the Chancellor, and all the Judges of England, except one. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 141:1 Our ancient chancellors, up to the time of Wolsey, were mostly ecclesiastics. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 260 Robert Burnell was the first great chancellor, as Hubert de Burgh was the last great justiciar.

#### B. Lord Chancellor.

(Lord, or my Lord, was at first no part of the title; it now distinguishes him from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.) 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* 48 My lord Schanchler published in the Parliament house the same day, that, etc. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1660) 39 Bacon . . Whom a wise King, and Nature chose Lord Chancellor of both their Lawes. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* Pref. 2 A common. . Sentence of my Lord Chancellours. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. ii. 135 The lord chancellor . . sends his warrant to the clerk. 1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvii. (1866) 273 The highest of all the Judges, though only clothed with a civil jurisdiction, the Lord Chancellor.

#### γ. Lord High Chancellor.

1589 *Hay any Work* 27 The offices of our L. high Chancellor, high Treasurer, and high Steward of Englande. 1707 (*Hille*). The History of the Rebellion. . Written by the . . Earl of Clarendon, late Lord High Chancellor of England. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 433 The Lord High Chancellor of later times, the highest Judge in Equity, the Speaker of the House of Lords, the proverbial Keeper of the King's conscience, arose from more lowly beginnings than any other of the great officers of state.

b. Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an officer of the Irish government, having duties analogous to those of the same officer in England.

1850 C. PHILLIPS *J. P. Curran* 408 The Irish Lord Chancellor received a hint that his resignation would not be unacceptable. *Ibid.* 409 The Irish Chancellor felt himself . . compelled to give way.

† c. Chancellor of Scotland, a similar officer before the Union of 1707, who was the head of law as well as equity in that kingdom. *Obs.*

3. Chancellor of the Exchequer: the highest finance minister of the British Government: historically, he is the under-treasurer of the Exchequer, whose office has become of prime importance, since that of Treasurer came to be held not by an individual, but by the Lords Commissioners of the TREASURY. (See also EXCHEQUER.)

[1248 *Trin. Commun.* 32 H. 2. Rot. 8 b [Madox 580] Rodolphus de Leycesteria de Licentia Regis remisit Regi Officiu Cancellarij de Scaccaria. a 1300 *Red book of Excheq.* 14 b (Oath) En loiffe de Chancelier del Escheq.] c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 To Berwik cam þe kynges Eschekere, Sir Hugh of Cressingham he was chancelere, Walter of Admudesham he was Tresorer. 1335 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The Treasurer, Chancellor, Chamberlain, and Barons of the Kings Exchequer. 1679 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 35 May the wise Chancelour of th' Exchequer be a Greater Treasure than the Treasury. 1721 *Madox Hist. Excheq.* 580 In the 18th year of K. Henry III., John Mansell was appointed to execute a certain office at the Exchequer. I cannot tell what office it was unless it was that of Chancelour. 1743 *SWIFT Tril. to Stella* 22 Mar. The Chancellor of the exchequer sent the author of the *Examiner* twenty guineas. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 48a:1 The Chancellor of the Exchequer is under-treasurer, and holds the seal of the Exchequer. 1838 *Ibid.* X. 110a The judges of the court of exchequer are the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, the chief baron, and four other barons. . When the court sits in equity the chancellor of the exchequer has a voice (although now rarely exercised) in giving judgment. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* (ed. 2) II. 275 In the same reign [Henry III.] was created the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom the Exchequer seal was entrusted, and who with the Treasurer took part in the equitable jurisdiction of the Exchequer, although not in the common law jurisdiction of the barons. *transf.* 1841 *MARRYAT Poacher* xxvi. For . . two years Joey had filled his situation as chancellor of the exchequer to Mrs. Chopper.

4. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: originally the chancellor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, the representative of the King as Duke of Lancaster; now one of the ministers of the crown (he may or may not be in the cabinet), who presides, personally or by deputy, in the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster, deciding on all matters of equity connected with lands held of the crown in that Duchy.

1553 *Act 5 & 6 Eduw. VI.* c. 26 Writs . . shall and may from henceforth be directed . . to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. 1607 *COWLEY Interpr.* s.v. *Dutchy Court*, A Court wherein all maters appertaining to the Duchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the Chancelour of that Court. 1698 *Petition in N. & Q.* (1865) II. 364 Thomas, Earle of Stanford, Chancelour of his

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Majr<sup>y</sup> Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancashire. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 78. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 133 Lord Mulgrave to be Chancellor of the Duchy. 1874 *Times Summary* 1873 The return of Mr. Bright to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

5. Chancellor of a bishop or of a diocese: a law officer, who acts as vicar-general for the bishop, and holds courts for him, to decide on cases tried by ecclesiastical law.

c1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 968 þoo þapostole had his book, His chaunceler he it bitook To rede. 1536-40 *Pilgrims T.* 274 In *Thynne's Animadv.* The bishop is not her . . ner yet his chanceler. a1581 Br. R. Cox *Injunctions*, That all Churchwardens within the diocess of Elye shal . . certifie . . all such matters . . to the Chauncelour or his depute vpon some court day. 1746 *AVLIFFE Parerg.* 160 Chancellors or Bishops Lawyers. 1735 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 137 In the diocess of Wells the bishop and his chancellor have quarrelled. 1888 *Whitaker's Alm.* 238 [Diocess of] London . . Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram.

6. Chancellor of a chapter: a. of a cathedral: one of the four chief dignitaries in the cathedrals of old foundation.

(He applies the seal, writes letters of the chapter, keeps the books, etc.)

1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 167 Though thou bee archbishop or deane, Chantour, chanceliur or chaplane. 1884 *Crookford's Clerical Direct.* 426 Forrister, Hon. Orlando Watkin Wild . . Canon Residentiary, and Chancellor of York Cathedral 1874.

b. of an order of knighthood: the officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of their order.

1577 *HARRISON Eng. II.* v. (1877) 1. 123 The chancellor of the order [garter] fine yards of woollen cloth. 1688 R. HOLME *Accid. Arm.* III. 54 The Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, doth wear about his Neck in a Gold Chain, the cognizance of a Rose of Gold. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 87 Knights of the most noble order of the Garter . . Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.

7. The titular head of a university.

In the English Universities an ancient office: in the Scotch established by the Act of 1858. The office now is mostly honorary, the actual duties being performed in the English Universities by a Vice-Chancellor, appointed from the Heads of Colleges. Certain important prizes are given by the Chancellor; hence *Chancellor's Prize Poem*, *Chancellor's Medal*, *Chancellor's Medalist*.

c1305 *St. Edmund* 240 in E. P. (1862) 77 Þe Chanceler . . seðe þat he schulde bigynne & rede. 1473-4 *Act 12 & 13 Eduw. IV* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 8 The chanceler and Scolars of the universite. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 82 Over each universite also there is a severall chancelor. 1635 *CROOKE Body of Man* 57 Iobertus sometimes the learned Chancellor of the University of Montpellier in France. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 3 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 20 The Chancellours, or Vice Chancellors of either of the Universities. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. Chancellor of an University, is he who seals the diplomas or letters of degrees, provision, etc. given in the university. 1875 *Eduw. Univ. Calend.* 30 The Chancellor is elected for life by the General Council. He is the head of the University. [First] Chancellor Right Hon. Lord Brougham, elected 1859, died 1868. c1878 *TROLLOPE Thackeray* (Eng. Men Lett.) 5 The subject which was given for the Chancellor's prize poem of that year. 1879 *Escott England* II. 454 (Hoppe) A double-first, an Ireland Scholar, or a Chancellor's Medalist. 1884 *Bidding Prayer, Oxford*, The most honourable Robert marquis of Salisbury our Chancellor.

8. In Scotland, the foreman of a jury.

1466 *HUME Hist. Eng.*, The jury . . of which the Earl of Cathness was chancellor. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* (1830) VI. 283 That he should act as chancellor of the jury about to serve his grace heir (as the law phrase goes) to the Scottish estates of his family. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) II. 20 The poor foreman [of the jury], *Scottish* chancellor.

III. In foreign countries.

9. Most of the European countries have or formerly had a chief minister with this title; it was abolished in France at the Revolution; it is retained in Austro-Hungary from the Holy Roman Empire, and is also established in the new German Empire, as title of the President of the Federal Council, who has the general conduct of the imperial administration.

1611 *CORR. s.v. Chancellor*, The Lord Chancellor is the principal Magistrate of France (as ours of England). 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192a The archbishop of Mainz, arch-chancellor of the empire for Germany. 1869 *Times Summary of Year*, The relations between the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor [Beust] and the Prussian Minister [Bismarck] have been for the most part unfriendly. 1870 *Ibid.*, The purpose . . of sounding the North German Chancellor on the possible conditions of peace. 1875 *Ibid.*, It may be doubted whether the Imperial Chancellor will pay the same deference to a hostile Bavarian majority, etc.

10. U. S. The title of certain judges of courts of chancery or equity, established by the statutes of separate states.

† Chancellor, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. sb.]

To chancellor it: to act the part of a chancellor. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 78 He being the highest Judge, is a Chancellor also; and as he may create a Chancery, so may he self-y Chancellor it, and check the ridged letter of the Law for its intention.

Chancellorate (tʃɑːnsələˈreɪt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] (L. analogies would give *cancellariate*.) The office of chancellor, chancellorship.

1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The earliest authentic records of the Irish Chancellorate.

Chancelloress, *nonce-ud.* [see -ESS.] A female chancellor; also a chancellor's wife.

1748 H. WATPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 113 The gentleman then made the same confidence to the chancelloress. 1861 *THACKERAY Lovel the Wid.* III. Because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancelloress's soirée.

Chancellorism, [see -ISM.] The system of government by a chancellor.

1881 *American III.* 99 A system of Chancellorism [in Germany] not quite unlike French Imperialism.

Chancellorship (tʃɑːnsələˈʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of chancellor. (In various senses: see CHANCELLOR.)

1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 3 The Kyng put oute of the Chauncelerschepp the Bysschoppe of Exetere. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 In the office of chauncelloirship of the augmentacions. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 35 In October the cardnalle was deprived of the chancelerschepp. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 275 During the time of his Chancelourship of England. 1746 *AVLIFFE Parerg.* 161 No one should be admitted to a Bishops Chancellorship without good knowledge in the Civil and Canon Laws. 1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 407 Mr. Percival has decided to offer Mr. Vansittart the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. 1873 *Times Summary of Year*, Prince Bismarck, who had retained his Chancellorship of the Empire, has, etc.

Chancellory, var. of CHANCELLERY.

Chancelry. [A shortened form of the earlier CHANCELLERY: cf. Ger. *kanslei*, *kanslei*.]

1. An earlier form of CHANCEERY, q. v.

2. A frequent form of CHANCELLERY 2, and (occasionally) 2 b.

† Chancelry, *adv. Obs.* [f. CHANCE sb. B + -LY 2.] By chance, accidentally, haply.

c1340 *Gau. & G. Knt.* 778 And he fuld chancelry hatz chosen to þe chaf gate. 1389 *E. E. Glid.* (1870) 4 Þe eny debat chancelry falle among eny of hem.

† Chancelmeale, *adv. Obs.* -o [see MEAL.] At chance times.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 71 Chancelmele [*K* chavncemely], *subtelaris*. [There is some blunder in the Latin equivalent given, which appears to belong to the next word *chancepe* or *chancepe*.]

Chance-medley (tʃɑːnsˈmedli). [a. AF. *chance medlée* mixed or mingled chance or casualty: see CHANCE; *medler* is a var. of *mesler* to mix, mingle: see MEDDLE. From the fact that *medley* is also a sb., and *chance medley* a possible combination in the sense of 'fortuitous medley', the meaning has often been mistaken, and the expression misused.]

1. Law. Accident or casualty not purely accidental, but of a mixed character. Chiefly in *Manslaughter by chance-medley* (for which later writers often use *chance-medley* itself): 'the casual killing of a man, not altogether without the killer's fault, though without an evil intent; homicide by misadventure; homicide mixt' (Cowell).

1494 *FABYAN VII.* 499 Sir Thomas de Agorne . . was by Chance medley slayne of a Bryton knyght. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen VIII.* xiv, Sayntuary for that . . offence of . . manslaughter by chance medly. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. viii. 74 b, That had doen any further unware or by chancelmedly. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 74 William Rufus . . received his deaths wound by casualtie or chancelmedie. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 390 If a man had committed manslaughter by chancelmedley. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 9 To put a difference betweene homicide by chancelmedley and murder. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* (1848) Pref., Is hap turn'd haples, or is chance chance medly? 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Manslaughter* . . differs from Murder, because it is not done with foregoing malice; and from Chancelmedley, because it has a present intent to kill. 1742 *Lond. Mag.* 359 The Jury found it Chance Medley. 1855 *BENJAMIN Ess.* 80 Why does . . Hamlet after murdering Polonius die by chancelmedley?

b. fig.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. SA.* III. ii. 155 If without thine intention . . by chancelmedly thou hittest Scripture in ordinary discourse, yet fly to the city of refuge, and pray to God to forgive thee. a 1745 *SWIFT Wks.* (1842) II. 116 By mere chance-medley shot his own fortune dead with a single text.

2. Inadvertency, haphazard or random action, into which chance largely enters. (*Erroneously* put for 'pure chance', and for 'a fortuitous medley or confusion'.)

1583 *FULKE Defence* vii. 379 You make them in the case of chance medley, that have translated 'sheol' a grave. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1852) 223 This is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the chance medley of every particular match. 1785 *COWPER Tetrach.* 858 Whom thou wilt chuse . . Is all chance-medley and unknown to me. 1849 T. B. HEAD *Slakers & P.* vii. (1851) 72 The strange chance-medley of objects before us. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 70 Left to the guidance of unreason and chance medley.

3. attrib.

1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvii. 247 Having been handled rather roughly . . in the chance-medley affair of May-day. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* III. ii. 93 Such lax, chance-medley maxims. 1853 Sir J. HENSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* 5c. iv. § 22 (1873) 159 By a simple chance-medley confusion.

Chancer, v. *rare.* [? f. CHANCEERY.] *trans.*

To 'tax' (an account or bill of costs). 1798 *Root's Amer. Law Rep.* I. 114 Pray to have said note chanced as to the principal and interest. The Court is of

opinion that the case is within the statute and that said note be chancery to £3 15s 3d.

Chancer, obs. Sc. form of CHANCEL.

**Chancery** (tʃɑːnsəri). Forms: 4-5 *chauncerie*, -rye, 4-6 *chauncerie*, -rye, 5 *chauncere*, *chauncere*, 5-7 *chauncery*, 6 *chaunser*, 6-7 *chancerie*, 7 *chanserie*, 6- *chancery*. [A worn-down form of *chancelry*, *chancellery*, *CHANCELLERY*.]

†1. The office of a chancellor; chancellorship.

1395 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 2 Secular officials, that is, chancery, treasury, privy seal, and other such secular offices in the cheker. 1800 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, La Chancellerie, the Chancery. 1591 *PERCIVAL St. Dict.*, Chancellerie, a chancellorship, the chancery. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Rampe* (1687) 410 The Bishop shall give them an Account of the Profits of his Chancery.

2. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since the Judicature Act of 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice.

It formerly consisted of two distinct tribunals, one ordinary, being a court of common law, the other extraordinary, being a court of equity. To the former belonged the issuing of writs for a new parliament, and of all original writs. The second proceeded upon rules of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of the common law, and giving relief in cases where there was no remedy in the common-law courts. Its functions in this respect are now transferred to the Court of Appeal.

In Ireland the Court of Chancery was distinct from, but analogous in character to, the English court; but it has been similarly changed into a division of the Irish High Court of Justice.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. iv.* 28 In be cheker and at be chauncerie. [1362 *Ibid.* A. iv. 46 In Eßschecker and Chauncerie.] 1489-90 *Phympton Corr.* 91 Whereof, I have a *dedimus potestatem* out of the Eßchecker, & another out of the Chauncerie. 1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 56 b, A manne should appeale from the common place to the chauncerie. 1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Innoc.* (1840) 300 Thomas Lord Coventry, when coming from the chancery to sit down at dinner, was wont to say, 'Surely, to-day I have dealt equally, for I have displeased both sides.' 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3724/4 S. Keck Esq.; a Master in the High Court of Chancery. a 1763 *SHERSTONE Ess.* 168 True honour is to honesty, what the court of chancery is to common law. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II ix. 289 The writ... was issued from the chancery. 1853 *DICKENS Bleak H.* ix. 60 'There never was such an infernal cauldron as that Chancery on the face of the earth.' 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* IV. 287 Gridley's real name was Ikey—he haunted Chancery. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxiii. 135 Under the Conqueror we see the first beginnings of that class of clerks of the King's chapel or chancery who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *Mod.* The heiress is a ward in Chancery.

b. Applied to similar courts elsewhere; in U.S. 'a court of equity' (Webster).

'In imitation of the High Court of Chancery in England, various local courts of equity have sprung up in the British dominions and dependencies. Some of these are called Courts of Chancery. In each of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, and in Ireland, there is a court so named, which dispenses the same equity within the limits of its jurisdiction, as the High Court of Chancery.' *Penny Cyc.* s. v.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 272 Auditor of the court of the Chancery in Valladolid. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* 20 Oct. 1632, Lubbeck wher... their prime Chancery is still. 1780 *COXE Russ. Disc.* 5 The government is vested in the chancery of Bolcheresk, which depends upon and is subject to the inspection of the chancery of Ochotsk. 1850 *BURNELL* (in Webster), In some of the American States, jurisdiction at law and in equity centers in the same tribunal. In others... the courts that administer equity are distinct tribunals, having their appropriate judicial officers, and it is to the latter, that the appellation *courts of chancery* is usually applied; but in American Law, the terms *equity* and *courts of equity* are more frequently employed.

c. *Scotland.* An office in the General Register House, Edinburgh (formerly called CHANCELLARY, q. v.), in which is kept a record of all writs relative to crown lands; also of crown charters of incorporation; commissions or gifts of office from the crown; service of heirs, general and special; and all writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. From it are issued, in the sovereign's name, briefs of inquest regarding idiotcy or insanity, and letters of tutory and curatory.

(Established by James I on his return from his English captivity 1424, and apparently intended to be a court on the model of the English Chancery. But it was never completely organized, and after the complete establishment of the Court of Session (1534), the Chancery office was reduced practically to the function of issuing certain briefs, and recording certain writs. Cf. sense 3.)

1807-8 *R. BELL Dict. Law Scotl.* s. v. *Mod.* 'Served heir to his ancestor conform to decree of general service by the Sheriff of Chancery, dated... and recorded in Chancery...' 'The Quarter Seal is kept by the Director of Chancery (the officer at the head of the Chancery Office).'

d. *fig.* (with reference to the functions of the court.)

1617 *HICRON Wks.* II. 93 It is thy gracious Court of Chancery and mitigation which I flye unto: I am afraid to appeare at the Bench of Justice. 1634 *FORD Perkin Warb.* II. ii. We carry A Chancery of pity in our bosoms. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 8 The Propheticall office was a kind of Chancery to the Mosaicall Law, wherein the Prophets did interpret the Pandects of the Law *ex æquo & bono*. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 888 His Will is not meer Will... but it is Law, Equity and Chancery. 1822 *DE QUINCY Confess.* (1864) 213 Oh... righteous opium that to the chancery of dreams summonest... false witnesses.

e. *fig.* Equity, or proceedings in equity.

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* VI. 1341 Whosoever came to see That pece of Chauncery, supposed me A very cheating Rascall. 1668 *WILKINS Real Chanc.* viii. 207.

3. A court of record; an office of public records; archives; also *fig.*

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxiv. 35 The kyng caused [these letters] to be kept in his chauncery. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xliii. xvi. 1166 The Censors... shut up and locked all the offices of the Chauncerie. 1762 *STRANGE Tr. Shandy* (1802) VI. viii. 297 The accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 499 The Consuls and vice-Consuls... may establish a chancery, where shall be deposited the consular determinations, acts and proceedings. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 789 Its slender chancery of written memorials. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 217 In Heaven's Chancery also there goes on a recording.

†4. *Treasury. Obs. rare.*

1844 *DE QUINCY Cicero Wks.* VI. 206 To pay back into the chancery of war, as into some fund of abeyance, all his own prizes, and palms of every kind.

5. = CHANCELLERY 2.

1561 *NORTON Calvin's Inst.* IV. 45 How great difference there is between the popes chauncerie, and a well famed order of the Chirche. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 27 There are two chanceries, one for the Danish, and the other for the German language. 1822 C. E. TURNER *Stud. in Russ. Lit.* ix. 138 [He] offered Kiroff a place in his chancery.

6. = CHANCELLERY 3.

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India*, That he should be sent prisoner to the Chancery of Santo Domingo. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 594 Entering the Place Vendôme, on their way to the Chancery.

7. *Pugilism.* [From the tenacity and absolute control with which the Court of Chancery holds anything, and the certainty of cost and loss to property 'in chancery'.] A slang term for the position of the head when held under the opponent's left arm to be pommelled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively; hence sometimes figuratively used of an awkward fix or predicament.

1832 *MAREYAT N. Forster* xlvii, He'll not 'put his head in chancery', that's clear. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* 7, (1885) 143, I had old Time's head in chancery, and could give it him. 1877 *BESANT & RICE Son of Vulc.* i. ii. 28 What a thing it is to have your head in Chancery.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *chancery-court*, -*judge*, -*man*, -*practice*, -*suit*, -*suitor*, -*ward*; *chancery-double*, a name for a kind of paper (? *obs.*); *chancery-hand*, a particular style of engrossing.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 161 The memory is as it were the register and \*chancery court of all the other senses. 1847 *MRS. A. KEAR Hist. Servis* 308 A national chancery court. 1772 *Act in Lond.* *Gaz.* No. 5081/3 For all paper called... \*Chancery double as... per Ream. 1666 *Pirps Diary* 12 July, Mr. Kippes directed me to Mr. Beale to get my patent engrossed; but, he not having time to get it done in \*chancery-hand, I was forced to run all up and down Chancery Lane. 1853 *DICKENS Bleak H.* Pref., A \*Chancery Judge once had the kindness to inform me... that the Court of Chancery... was almost immaculate. 1880 *BARTER Adv.* C 395 A \*Chancery man, or a practiser in the law, to draw out writs. 1591 *LAMBARDE Arch.* 55 The House of the Rolls... hath bene of long time, as it were, the Colledge of the Chancery-men. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* IV. 244 [Dickens] I have heard had real effects on \*Chancery practice. 1868 *Ld. St. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop.* Law xxi. 102 A \*Chancery suit, the costs of which would undoubtedly fall on the claimants. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 258 The celebrated injunction of a noble \*chancery-suitor to his son.

**Chancing** (tʃɑːnsɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *CHANCE* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CHANCE; † happening, befalling; fortune, luck (*obs.*).

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 195 VVhy lue I wretch In hope of better chancing.

†b. Gambling, playing games of chance. *Obs.*

1654 *GAULD Magastrom.* 220 Cogging, dicing, or chancing. *Chancelair*, obs. Sc. form of CHANCELLOR.

**Chancere** (ʃæŋkər). Also 7-8 *shanker*, *chancker*, 8 *shancere*. [a. F. *chancere* cancer, also venereal ulcer = L. *cancer* crab. Cf. CANCER, CANCER.] An ulcer occurring in venereal diseases.

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 308 The chand-peece, the chancker. 1657 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 50 When... They first brought Shankers ov'r the alps. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 507 Symptomatic chancres are commonly accompanied with ulcers in the throat. 1872 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 113 Chancres about the lips, tongue, and hard palate, produced by actual contact. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, According to most modern authorities, this soft chancre or local contagious ulcer, is not a syphilitic, although a venereal, disease, the Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis.

Hence **Chancred** a.

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Shanker'd, colli-flower'd. Martyrs and Confessors of Venus.

**Chancriform**, a. [f. *prec.* + -(t)FORM.] Of the form or nature of a chancre.

1868 *N. Syd. Soc. Trans.*, *Lancereaux's Treat. Syphilis* I. ii. 83 Chancriform erosion.

**Chancreoid** (ʃæŋkroïd), *sb.* [f. *CHANCER* + -OID.] 'A synonym of soft chancre': first used by Clerc.

1861 *BUMSTAD Ven. Dis.* (1879) 339, I adopt the name of 'chancreoid' to designate the 'contagious and local ulcer of the genitals'. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* III. 104 Hence in Clerc's chancreoid there has been no transformation... of the syphilitic poison.

*attrib.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 720 Chancroid disease of the rectum.

**Chancroidal**, a. Pertaining to a chancroid. 1861 *BUMSTAD Ven. Dis.* (1879) 340 The chancroidal poison... may be reinoculated.

**Chancrous** (ʃæŋkrəs), a. [f. *CHANCER* + -OUS, or ad. F. *chancereux*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of a chancre.

1751 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* (1758) II. 46 Chancrous Ulcerations. 1785 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 66 The... true chancrous appearance. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 227 The chancrous ulcer.

**Chaney** (tʃɑːni), a. Also 9 *chancey*. [f. *CHANCE* *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. *Sc. Lucky.* a. Bringing good fortune, auspicious; b. having good fortune, fortunate, happy. *Obs.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. ii. 703 To the chancy wyndis [he slew in sacrifice] ane mylk quhe [heist]. *Ibid.* XII. vii. 128 Desyre to be chancy and fortunate. a 1774 *FERGUSON Drink Eclog.* Poems (1845) 57 Ye never saw sic chancy days. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* II. 132 'Puir tead, it's no had a very chancy outset.'

2. *Sc. Lucky or safe to deal or meddle with; 'canny'.*

a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1789) II. 2 (Jam.) Some fiend or fairy, nas sae very chancy, Has driven me. To wed. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* v. 'Tak tent o' yourself, my bonny lassie, for my horse is not very chancy.' 1870 *EDGAR Runnymede* 161 Which it is not chancy to meddle with.

3. Liable to chance or sudden change, uncertain, 'casual', risky, untrustworthy. *collog. or dial.*

1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* I. 166 There's never so much pleasure in wearing a bonnet the second year, especially when the crowns are so chancy—never two summers alike. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barseil* I. xxv. 221 City money is always very chancy. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* IV. xxviii. 236 By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a chancy personage. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* 3 The crop, however, is a very 'chaney' one.

Hence **Chancess**, casual quality. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1373 The illustration is admirable, and not least admirable for the 'chanciness' of its effect.

†**Chandelabre**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *chaund-*. [a. OF. *chandelabre* (mod. F. *candelabre*) ad. L. *candelābrum* CANDELABRUM.] A candlestick, chandelier.

c 1430 *LYDG. Lyfe our Ladye* A vi/1 (R.) In figure eke the chandelabre of golde.

**Chandelar**, -er, obs. f. CHANDLER.

†**Chandlew**. *Obs. rare*—1. = CHANDLERY.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye in Babes Bk.* (1868) 321 Chandlew schalle haue and alle napere

**Chandelier** (ʃændeliːr). Also 8 -*eer*. [mod. a. F. *chandelier*; see CHANDLER.]

1. An ornamental branched support or frame to hold a number of lights (originally candles), usually hung from the roof or ceiling.

1736 *STURKEY Palaeogr. Sacra* 69 (T.) Lamps, branches, or chandeliers (as we now modishly call them). 1745 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 167 Two brass branches or chandeliers... for St. Geo. Church. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 274 This church is illuminated by chandeliers of the most superb workmanship. 1822 *SCOTT Kenilworth* xxi. From the oaken roof hung a superb chandelier.

2. *Mil.* 'A wooden frame, which was filled with fascines, to form a traverse in sapping' (Stoqueler *Mil. Encycl.*), and cover the sappers.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel Dja.* To blow up Ditches, Estacades, and Chandeliers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 They brought a great number of Chandeliers to cover their Workmen. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. V.* lix. 196 Gables and fascines and chandeliers for the redoubts.

3. ? A branched support.

1737-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Anil*, A kind of pretty large Falls, fasten'd to strong Poles, plac'd upon Chandeliers, by Means of which, the Negroes violently and continually raise, beat, and stir the Water.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*; chandelier tree, *Pandanus Candellabrum*: from its mode of branching.

1823-33 *LAMB Elia, Trag. Shaks.* (L.) By chandelier light, and in good company. 1890 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 The Chandelier Tree of Guinea and St. Thomas's derives its name from this peculiar tendency to branching.

**Chandery**, var. of CHANDRY.

**Chandler** (tʃændlɪr). Forms: 4-7 *chaundeler*, 5-7 *chandler*, 6-7 *chaundler*, 6- *chandler*; (also 5 *condler*, *candeler* (e), *chaundeller*, *chaundlar*, *chawndelere*, 6 *chandelar*, -*ellor*, -*illar*, 7 *chaundelor*, -*our*, 8 *Sc. chanler*). [ME. *chaundeler*, *chandler*, a. AF. *chandelor*, OF. *chandelier* (= Fr. *candeliier*, It. *candelliere*) = L. type *candel*(i)arius, f. *candel*(i) a CANDLE.]

†1. A stand or support for a candle, a candlestick; a chandelier. (Chiefly northern, now *Obs.*)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1272 Pe chef chandelier charged with be lyst. 1308 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxiv, Candelis and oper priketis bep set on candelstikkis, and chandelers. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 60 Candelere, *candelabra*. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He... reft the golden altar, the chandelaris of lyght, and all the golden veschel. 1552-3 *Inw Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 50, 13 chandelers of woode. 1674 *RAY N.-C. Wds.*, *Chandler*, a candlestick. *Sheffield.* 1733 *RAMEY Clout the Caldron* i, Have you any pots or pans or any broken chandeliers?

2. One whose trade it is to make or sell candles. (Also TALLOW-CHANDLER, WAX-CHANDLER.)

1389 *E. E. Gills* (1870) 18 Y<sup>a</sup> shul bene at y<sup>e</sup> Chandelers by pryme of y<sup>e</sup> day. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1596 Cokes

condlers, coriours of ledur. 1464 Mann & Househ. Exp. (1841) 160 To pay the chandler that fynd my lordys candylls. SHAKS. 1483 Cath. Angl. 52 A chandler, candelarius. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. iii. 52. 1602 Return fr. Parnass. Prol. (Arb.) 4 We have promised the Copies to the Chandlers to wrappe his candles in. 1711 Act to Anne in Lond. Gaz. 5031/6 Such Chandler or Maker of Candles. 1872 J. YEATS Hist. Comm. 269 The present number of chandlers in England is estimated at about 3,000.

† b. Formerly, an officer who superintended the supply of candles, etc., in a household.

1450 Bk. Curtesye 824 in Babes Bk. 326 Now speke I wylle a lytulle whylle Of bo chandeler, with-outen gyle. 1601 F. TATE Househ. Ord. Edw. II. § 15 The sergent chaundeler shal receve the wax and lights. And the chaundeler shal make his liverie. 1860 Our Eng. Home Bg.

3. In extended sense: a. A retail dealer in provisions, groceries, etc.: often somewhat contemptuous. b. in comb.=dealer, trader, as in CORN-CHANDLER, SHIP-CHANDLER.

1783 STUBBS Anat. Abus. ii. 49 Theod. Be there any Chandlers there? ... What do they sell for the most part? Amphil. Almost all things, as namelike butter, cheese, fagots, pots, pannes, candles, and a thousand other trinkets besides. 1664 ETHERIDGE Love in Tib II. ii. (1723) 13 This morning the Chandler refus'd to score a quart of Scurvy-grass. 1723 Lond. Gaz. No. 6172/9 Robert Collier. Chandler of Small Wares. 1820 Scott Monast. Answ. Intro. Ep., Another steps into a chandler's shop, to purchase a pound of butter. 1836 DICKENS Sk. Bos (1866) 205 The neighbours stigmatised him as a chandler. 1851 D. JERROLD St. Gills xxvi, Revenge is..not to be meddled with in the spirit of a chandler.

4. Comb., as chandler-shop; chandler-chaffs Sc., lantern jaws; so chandler-chaffed, lantern-jawed. 1714 RAMSAY Elegy John Cowper xii, Shame fa' ye'r chandler-chaffs, O Death! 1790 A. Wilson Poems 75 (Jam.) My sons w' chandler chaffs gape round, To nve my gear, my siller frae me. 1785 Fourn. Jr. London 4 (Jam.) A chandler-chaffed auld runk rascal. 1782 V. Knox Ess. No. 170 (1819) 111, 249 The chandler-shop-keeper. 1817 COBBETT Wks. XXXII. 76 The ignorance of the Chandler-Shop Knights is equal to their impudence.

Chandleress (tʃɑːndləres). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chandler.

1723 Lond. Gaz. No. 6220/4 Eleanor Warren. Tallow-Chandleress.

Chandlery (tʃɑːndləri), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The dealing or trade of a chandler. 1860 Geo. Eliot Mill on Fl. I. 221 Families in the grocery and chandlery lines.

† Chandlerly, a. Obs. rare-1. In quot. spelt chaunlerly. [f. as prec. + -LY.] Chandler-like, pertaining to a chandler or petty shop-keeper.

1641 MILTON Ch. Discip. II. (1852) 67 To be taxt by the poul, to be scost' our head money, our tuppences in their Chaunlerly Shop-book of Easter.

Chandlery (tʃɑːndləri). In 7 also chaundelary. [prob. in part a. OF. *chandelerie*, f. *chandelier* (cf. CHANDLER and -ERY); in part f. CHANDLER + -Y, as in bakery, etc.]

1. A place where candles, etc., are kept.

1601 F. TATE Househ. Ord. Edw. II. § 73 The offices of the panetry, Butery..marshals, avenery, Chaundlery. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. I. ii. xii. (1743) 109 The yeoman of the chandlery [is to bring] seared cloths. 1875 STUBBS Const. Hist. (1877) III. xxi. 531 The several departments were organised under regular officers of the buttery, the kitchen, the napery, the chandlery, etc.

2. a. Candles and other lighting materials. b. The commodities sold by a retail provision-dealer (also in pl. *chandleries*). Also attrib.

1601 F. TATE Househ. Ord. Edw. II. § 10 He shal survey .. the liveries of Chaundlery that shalbe everi day in the wardrobe. 1837 DICKENS Pickw. xxiii, To open a little shop in the chandlery way. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc. VI. 424 A vendor of the unenumerable things called chandlery. 1886 Law Times Rep. LIII. 678/2 The outstanding debts of a chandlery business.

c. With defining word, as ship chandlery (the business and commodities of a ship-chandler).

1849 FREERE Comm. Class-bk. 16 Trade in Naval Stores and Ship Chandlery.

† Chandling, vbl. sb. Obs. rare. [f. CHANDLER: cf. *peddling, peddler*.] The business of a chandler, the manufacture of chandlery.

1789 in Wadley Bristol Wills (1886) 257 Implements and utensils for soapmaking and for Chandlery. 1876 L. STEPHEN Hist. Eng. Thought I. 163 The exception to his tallow-chandling was a short residence with Sir Joseph Jekyll.

Chandoo, -du (tʃænduː). [Hindi *chandū*.] A preparation of opium used in China for smoking.

1847 in CRAIG. 1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.

† Chandy, Obs. Forms: 5-7 chandery, chaundrie, -y, 6-7 chandrie, -dry. [Contracted from *chandlery*, like *chancery* from *chancelerie*.]

1. The place where candles, etc., were kept in a household; = CHANDLERY I.

1478 Liber Niger in Pegge Cur. Misc. 74 To pantry, buttry, or cellar, spicery, chaundry, or any other office. 1542 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 12 § 22 The yoman of the chaundrie .. shall .. have in redinesse seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon. 1668 COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men (1841) II. 178 One of the yeomen of the chaundry to the king. 1884 Leisure Hour 301/2 The chaundeler .. also moulded quarions and morters in the chaundry.

2. Chandlery, small wares.

1651 DAVENANT Gondibert (1673) Pref. 11 The shops of Chaundry, and slight wares.

3. The feast of Candlemas.

1478 Liber Niger in Pegge Cur. Misc. 100 Two servants .. to bear the trumpets, pipes and other instruments .. whilst they blow to suppers and other revels at Chaundry.

Chane, obs. form of CHAIN, KHAN.

Chanel, Chanfer, obs. f. CHANNEL, CHAMFER.

|| Chanfrin (ʃɑːfrɪn). [a. F. *chanfrin*; cf. CHAMFRON.] The fore-part of a horse's head.

1730-6 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Change, sb. north. dial. [An echoic word: cf. *chink, clang*.] A ringing or resonant sound.

1807 STAGG Poems 51 An' the grove, with gladsome chang Their joy confest. 1809 in Skinner Misc. Poet. 180 (Jam.) To fear the chimring chang Of gosses grave.

Change, v. north. dial. intr. To make a loud ringing sound; to clang or twang. Hence

Changing vbl. sb.

1614 G. MARKHAM Cheap Husb. II. xxii. (1668) 79 A certain hollow changing in his mouth. 1807 STAGG Poems 140 Wi merry hits the fiders chang, The lads and lasses bicker.

Change, var. of CANG, Obs., fool, foolish.

Change (tʃeɪndʒ), sb. Forms: 3-6 change, 4 change, 4-6 chaynge, (5 chounge), 3, 6-change. [a. AF. *change*, OF. *change* (=Pr. *cange, canje*, Sp. *cange*)=late L. *cambi-um* exchange (Laws of Lombards), f. *cambiare*, to CHANGE.]

1. The act or fact of changing (see CHANGE v. 1, 2); substitution of one thing for another; succession of one thing in place of another.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 132 Change worp of bischopriches, & be digne sege y wys Worp ybrot to Canterbury, bat at London now ys. 1393 GOWER Conf. III. 195 This was there made a newe change. c. 1460 FORTESCUE Ab. & Lim. Mon. (1714) 61 In the Realm of France was never change of their Kyng. but by the Rebellions of such mighty Subgetts. 1473 WARKW. Chron. 11 Alle Englonde .. hatyd hym, and were fulle gladd to have a change. 1553 EDEX Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 31 marg. note Change of yre is dangerous. 1663 COWLEY Verses & Ess. (1669) 136 No change of Consuls marks to him the year. 1766-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett. I. xix. 93 Everything I see seems to me a change of scene. 1733 MISS KELLY in Swift's Lett. (1768) IV. 47 For God's sake try the change of air. 1832 Prop. Regt. Instr. Cavalry III. 46 Change of Position is when the Line moves altogether off its ground, at the same time advancing or retiring one of its flanks. 1853 LYTTON My Novel (Hoppe) Said to have made a change for the better.

b. Substitution of other conditions or circumstances, variety; esp. in colloq. phr. for a change.

1681 DRYDEN Sp. Friar Pro. 33 Our fathers did, for change, to France repair. 1697 DAMIER Voy. (1698) I. xi. 314 Take 6 or 7 ripe Plantains .. boil them instead of a Bag-pudding .. this is a very good way for a change. 1842 TENNYSON Walking to Mail 18 He .. sick of home went overseas for change. 1876 BURNABY Ride Khiva xviii, Anything for a change .. we are bored to death here.

† c. ? A round in dancing. Obs.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. i. 209 Then in our measure, vouchsafe but one change.

d. spec. The passing from life; death.

1611 BIBLE Job xiv. 14 All the dayes of my appointed time will I waite, till my change come. 1741-3 WESLEY Tril. (1749) 56, I went to my mother, and found her change was near. She was in her last conflict. 1859 THACKERAY Virgin. Ixxiii, I fear, sir, your Aunt .. is not in such a state of mind as will fit her very well for the change which is imminent.

† e. To put the change upon: to deceive, mislead (a person); to make things appear to (him) other than they are. Obs.

1693 CONGRUVE Double Deal. v. iv, I have put the change upon her, that she may be otherwise employed. 1705 HICKERINGILL Priest-cr. I. (1721) 51 He put the Change upon the unthinking Senate, and ordain'd a Presbyter or Elder in the room of every Parish-Priest. 1742 JARVIS Don Quix. II. ii. ix. (D.) Those enchanters .. are perpetually setting shapes before me as they really are, and presently putting the change upon me, and transforming them into whatever they please. 1821 SCOTT Kenilw. iii, You cannot put the change on me so easy as you think.

† 2. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; exchange. In change: in exchange. Obs.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 28820 If þou had lede, & hade nede For to haue gold ne wald þou bede For to ma [=make] change. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xix. 379 Of myn .. chaynge wes maid For othir that men takyn had. c. 1386 CHAUCER Sgrs. T. 527 Took his herte in change for myn. c. 1400 Destr. Troy 7881 Pai .. made a change .. of hor choise lordes, Toax .. was turnyt to the grekes, For Antenor. 1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 155 Change is no robry, but robry maketh change. 1599 SHAKS. Much Ado iv. i. 185 That I .. Maintain'd the change of words with any creature. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. III. iii. 27 They will almost, Giue vs a Prince of blood. .. In change of him.

† b. spec. Exchange of merchandise, commerce. c. 1400 Apol. Loll. 57 þe auteris of Crist are maad þe bordis of chaungis bi couetous men. 1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot. (1821) I. Intro. 32 Ane riche toun .. quhair sum time wes gret change, be repair of uncouth marchandis.

3. A place where merchants meet for the transaction of business, an exchange. (Since 1800, erroneously treated as an abbreviation of *Exchange*, and written 'Change.') Now chiefly in phr. on 'Change, at the Exchange.

a. 1400 Octonarius 793 As he toward the chounge yode. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon Treas. Daw. Ps. xii. 2 'A heart and a heart'; one for the church, another for the change. 1676 ETHERIDGE Man of Mode I. i, She saw you yesterday at the Change. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 386 ¶ 5 If such a Man comes from Change. 1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. 336 It is

powerful on Change. 1821 in Cobbett Rur. Rides (1885) I. 49 Old stock-jobbers .. are gone hobbling to 'Change. 1860 EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate Wks. (Bohn) II. 321 What good, honest, generous men at home, will be wolves and foxes on change! 1876 GREEN Short Hist. vii. (1881) 415 Grave merchants upon 'change.

4. The act of changing (see CHANGE v. 6, 7); alteration in the state or quality of anything; the fact of becoming other than it was; variation, mutation.

a. 1225 Ancr. R. 166 Worldliche þinges þet beoð, ase þe mone, euer ine change. 1340 Ayenb. 104 He [God] is zopliche .. wip-oute enye change eue to yleste. 1398 TREVIS Barth. De P. R. iv. ix. (1495) 93 Flewme is able to be .. chaunged in to blode, and when the change is full made, etc. c. 1400 Rom. Rose 5441 Without change or variance. 1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. lxviii. § 11 A true change both of soul and body .. from death to life. 1736 tr. Gregory's Astron. I. 311 Remarkable Changes that have happen'd among the Fix'd Stars. 1775 SHERIDAN St. Patr. Day II. iv, Justus. Do you really see any change in me? Rasy. Change 'never was man so altered. 1842 TENNYSON Locksley Hall 182 Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change. 1850 LYNCH Theo. Trin. II. 20 Growth is the reconciliation of permanence and change. 1858 J. BENNET Nutrition I. 26 Change, constant change, is the law of organic life. 1876 GREEN Short Hist. II. § 1 (1882) 61 The change in himself was as startling as the change in his policy.

† b. spec. Changefulness, changing humour, caprice; 'inconstancy, fickleness' (Schmidt). Obs. 1600 SHAKS. Sonn. xx, A woman's gentle heart, but not acquainted With shifting change. 1605 — Lear I. i. 297 You see how full of changes his age is. 1611 — Cymb. I. vi. 115. 1675 DRYDEN Aureng. I. i. 401 You bid me fear; in that your change I know.

c. SHAKS. Variation; modulation.

1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. iv. ii. 69 Harke, what fine change is in the Musique. 1880 GROVE Dict. Mus. I. 332 Change, the word used as the short for change of key or modulation.

d. Change of life: (see quot.).

1834 J. M. GOOD Study Med. (ed. 4) IV. 54 note, When menstruation is about to cease, the period is called 'the change or turn of life'. 1864 F. CHURCHILL Dis. Women vi. 237 The period occupied by this 'change of life' ranges from two to four years, if not longer.

5. Of the moon: a. Properly, the passage from one 'moon' (i. e. monthly revolution) to another, the coming of the 'new moon'; b. extended more or less widely to include also the attainment of 'full moon', and even of intermediate phases.

1393 GOWER Conf. III. 109 Of fodes high and ebbes lowe, Upon his [the Moon's] change it shall be knowe. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. III. iii. 178 To follow still the changes of the Moone With fresh suspitions. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. I. 1. 10 A Rule to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon .. The 29th day of October is the day of her Change, or New Moon. 1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India I. 551 Sacrificing at the change of every moon many victims, chiefly children, to the river Ganges. 1858 in Merc. Mar. Mag. V. 365 It is high water, full and change .. at 10 h. 11 m. 1881 Harper's Mag. Nov. 80, I still have 'em [fits] once or twice a week sometimes, always with a change in the moon.

6. That which is or may be substituted for another of the same kind; esp. in phrase *change of raiment* (apparel, etc.). (In this sense sometimes unchanged in the plural; see quot. 1611.)

1592 GREENE Groatsw. Wit (1617) 9 Mistress Emilia, like a cunning Angler made readie her change of baylies. 1611 BIBLE Lev. xxvii. 33 If he change it at all, then both it, and the change thereof, shall be holy. — Judg. xiv. 12 Thirtie sheetes, and thirtie change of garments. 1875 Scribbleomania 141 Who, drench'd, ne'er catch cold, though without change of smickets. 1836 DICKENS Sk. Bos (1866) 248 Four horses with clothes on—change for a coach. 1876 BURNABY Ride Khiva xxi, A change of clothes, a few instruments and my gun.

7. a. Money of a lower denomination given in exchange for a larger coin, a bank-note, etc.; hence generally, coins of low denomination (often with adj. *small*); also coins of one currency given in exchange for those of another. b. The balance that remains over and is returned when anything is paid for by a piece of money greater than its price.

1622 MASSINGER, &c. Old Law v. 1, Lysander. Your hat is too high-crowned. Gnotho. I do give him two crowns for 't, and that's equal change all the world over. 1691 LOCKE Money Wks. 1727 II. 97 These in Change will answer all the Fractions between Sixpence and a Farthing. 1751 JOHNSON Ramb. No. 177 ¶ 7 He had just received in a handful of change, the piece that he had .. been seeking. 1777 SHERIDAN Trip Scarb. I. i, Can you give me change for a guinea? 1840 MARRIAT For Jack iv, I'll .. bring back your change all right. 1875 JEVONS Money (1878) 25 Still used as small change. Mod. No change given. Passengers are requested to examine their tickets and change before leaving.

fig. 1864 LOWELL Fireside Trav. 199 A poor Anglo-Saxon must .. look twice at his small change of quarters and minutes.

c. slang. Something given or taken in return. In such phrases as to give (a person) change, to do him a service; also ironically, to give him his deserts, 'pay him out'; to take one's change out of, to take one's revenge on (a person), or for (a thing); to take your change out of that! a slang expression when a 'settler' is given in the shape of either a repartee or a blow.

1830 GALT Lawrie T. iv. xi. (1849) 184 Take your change out of that! 1847 DE QUINCEY Secret Soc. Wks. VI. 238, I should certainly have 'taken my change' out of the air she continually gave herself. 1855 THACKERAY Diary J. de la Pluche (Hoppe) Whenever I see him in a very



public place, I take my change for my money. I digg him in the ribs, or slap his padded old shoulders. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* (Hoppe) If you showed me a B. I could so far give you change for it as to answer Boffin.

8. *spec. in pl.* †a. *Math.* The different orders in which a set or series of things can be arranged; permutations (*obs.*). b. *Bell-ringing.* The different orders in which a peal of bells may be rung.

(The name has reference to a change from the 'usual order', viz. the diatonic scale, struck from the highest to the lowest bell; but in a wider sense, this is included as one of the changes; see GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.). Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing. 1688 R. HOLME *Armarium* iii. 162/2 In. Ringing Bells. c. Changes or Tunes [is] when they are rung to imitate the airy sound of a Psalm or Song. 1755 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Changes in arithmetic, etc., the permutations or variations of any number of quantities; with regard to their position, order, etc. 1864 JEAN INGELOW *Poems* 140 O Boston bells! Play all your changes.

c. *To ring the changes:* (a.) to go through all the changes in ringing a peal of bells; *fig.* to go through all the possible variations of any process; to repeat the same words, statements, etc., in various ways. (Constr. *on, upon*; now usually *contemptuous*.) (b.) *slang:* see quot. 1786, 1874.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang*. 332 Some ring the Changes of opinions. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 6a They shall only ring you over a few changes upon the three words: crying, Faith, Hope and Charity; Hope, Faith and Charity; and so on. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1725) 96 A parcel of roaring bullies, ringing the changes on butcher's cleavers. 1786 *Remark. Trials* 7. *Shepherd* 8 To initiate him into the art of what that gentleman stilled *ringing the changes*; that is, ingeniously substituting a worse for a better article, and decamping without a discovery. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxvii. (D.) He could... have astounded him by ringing changes upon Almugea, Cazim, etc. 1874 *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Ring.* 'To ring the changes' in low life means to change bad money for good.

9. *Hunting.* *Phr.* To hunt change: see quots., and cf. COUNTER *adv.* ? *Obs.*

1679 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* (1706) 16 When the Hounds... take fresh scent, hunting another Chase... we say, they Hunt Change. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s. v. *Buck-Hunting.* To have a care of Hunting Counter or Change, because of the plenty of Fallow Deer that use to come more directly upon the Hounds, than the red Deer doth. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Change* (among Hunters) is when a Buck, etc., met by Chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

†10. *Surveying.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. v. i. § 2. 4 Provide ten small sticks, at the end of every one of those Chains, stick one of these... into the Ground, which let him that followeth take up... These Ten Chains if the distance be large, you call a Change, and so you may denominate every large distance by Changes, Chains and Links.

11. *Sc.* An ale-house; = CHANGE-HOUSE.

c 1730 BURR *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 68 A gentleman that keeps a Change. They call an alehouse a change.

12. *Comb. and attrib.*

a. *Comb.*, as *change-day*, -*time* (sense 5), *change-ringer*, -*ringing* (sense 8 b), *change-keeper* (sense 11); *Change Alley*, a narrow street in London, scene of the gambling in South Sea and other stocks (see ALLEY); *change-broker* = exchange broker; *change-ratio* (see quot.); *change-wheel* (see quot.). See also CHANGE-HOUSE.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vi. v. Poor sub-Lieutenant Duhamel, innocent \*Change-broker. 1633 T. JAMES *Voyage* 18 It flows on the \*change day, about a leuen a clocke. 1754 in *Scot. Mag.* (1753) July 338/1 Duncan Campbell \*changekeeper. 1883 A. GREY in *Nature* XXVII. 320 The multiplier... or \*change-ratio as it has been called by Professor James Thompson, is... the number of the new units of velocity equivalent to one of the old units. 1884 *Athenaeum* 18 Oct. 501/3 The \*change-ringers have done far more evil than revolution and bigotry combined. 1872 E. LACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* iii. 31 \*Change-ringing is pre-eminently [an art]... which exercises the mind and body at the same time. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 526 \*Change-wheels, having varying numbers of cogs of the same pitch, are used to connect the main arbor of the lathe with the feed-screw. 1875 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/2 The screw is driven by means of... change-wheels from the end of the lathe-spindle.

b. *attrib.* in sense 'taking the place of another, acting as substitute, exchange-, vice-'

1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* i. ii. 1. § 3. 147 The change-horses being better at the regular hunt-stable. 1886 *Daily News* 22 July 5/1 Mr. Bonnor and Mr. Jones are also very useful change bowlers. 1884 B. OF CHICHESTER in *Times* 20 Aug. 5 To keep a book... in which the name of every change-preacher should be entered.

**Change** (tʃeɪndʒ), *v.* Forms: 3-4 chaungen, chaungi, 3 changen, changi, 3-7 chaunge, 4 schaungen, chawnge, chong, chongi, 5 ohonge, chawngyn, chaunch, 6 chaung, chaundge, chayne, 7 ohonoh, 3-change. [ME. *change-n*, a. OF. *change-r* (= Pr. *canjar*, *canbiar*, Sp. *canjar*, *canbiar*, It. *canziare*, *canbiare*) :- late L. *canbiare* (in Salic Law, etc.), f. *canbi*-um exchange; used for cl. L. *canbiare* to batter, exchange; perh. cognate with Gr. *καμν*-to bend, turn, turn back.]

1. *trans.* To put or take another (or others) instead of; to substitute another (or others) for, replace by another (or others); to give up in exchange for something else.

(Here (but not in 1 b) the 'something else' is almost always of the same kind as the thing it replaces.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 7 pat tu naldes chaungen pat tu liuest in for to beo cwen icrunet. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29410 He chaungen crun or wele. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1003 In his world es bothe wede and wa, pat es ofte chaungi to and fra. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 He shall his place chaunge And seche many londes strange. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 125 The same herbes... were sent to the Kinges closid and sealed with their seales, to tentent that they shulde not be chaunged. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 250 Which for a better living will chaung his colledge. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Warres* iv. xxxiv, Changing the Clyme, thou couldst not change thy Care. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 14 He shaued himselfe, and changed his raiment. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* i. i. 155 They change their weekly barber, weekly news. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 197 When I had changed my things, and taken my tea.

b. with *for* (with *obs.*) before the thing put or taken in exchange. (Now usually *exchange*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 548 Mani on stilleliche hor armes a wei caste, & chaungead hom vor herigauss. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1233 And swore so depe to... chaunge hire for no newe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7589 He may be chaungit... for sum choise other, pat is takon of Troy. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. ii. ii. 114 Who will not change a Rauon for a Doue? 1599 — *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 12, I will not change my Horse with any that treades but on four postures. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 234 Where Jove... Might change Olympus for a nobler hill. a 1875 MONSELL *Hymn*, 'When I had wandered' iii, I. changed my hopes for fears.

c. *spec.* To give or procure money of another kind (e.g. foreign or smaller coin) in exchange for money of some defined kind or amount.

1277 LANGEL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 129 [Ihesus] caste adwinn her stales, pat... chaungenen any moneye. a 1745 SWIFT (J.) A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea. when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. 1826 SCOTT *Diary in Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 38a When we change a guinea, the shillings escape as things of small account. 1876 BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xii, The Commercial Bank would change my English gold.

d. *To change oneself:* i.e. one's clothes. So to change one's feet; i.e. one's shoes or other covering for the feet. Now only *Sc.*

c 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 260 Than the kyng entred into a lytel chaumbre, and there dyd chaunge him. c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* iv. v, I change myself twice a day. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 She did not change her feet when she came in from the wet.

e. *intr.* To change one's clothes. (*collog.*)

1634 Malory's *Arthur* (1816) II. 319 A gentlewoman... brought him a shirt of fine linen cloth; but he changed not there. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 350 After dinner I... washed and changed.

2. Often with plural object, in sense: To substitute one thing for another of the same kind; to quit one and take another.

Thus to change hands, to pass from one hand to another, from one person's possession to another's; to change sides, to go over from one side to the other; to change carriages (e.g. on a railway). (Rarely with obj. in sing. as † to change the hand (*obs.*), to change one's side; these cases belong properly to 1.)

1670 COTTON *Espernon* iii. x. 529 The place however only chaung'd the hand without going out of the family. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 435 Their weak heads... 'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Implr.* 22 If you change ends, still the Air will rush out at the upper end. 1732 BRERKELEY *Alcibet* ii. § 2 Money chaungeth hands. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 7 The Bowler... shall bowl to the Number of Four [balls] before he changes wickets. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Feb. 5/3 The Simla... after changing owners, was converted into a sailing ship. *Mod. Passengers* by these trains change carriages at Didcot.

b. *intr.* or *ellipt.* To change carriages on a railway, boats on a river, etc.

18. *Tyneside Song*, Ye mun change here for Jarow. *Mod. Passengers* for Cambridge change at Bletchley. All change here, please!

3. *trans.* To give and receive reciprocally, exchange, interchange. (For this exchange is now the ordinary prose word, but change is still in *dial.*, *arch.*, and *poet.* use, and in 'change places', and the like.)

Const. A and B change places, A changes places with B. a 1300 K. Horn 1052 Quap horn... We schulle chaungi wede. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 238 Will you vouchsafe with me to change a word? 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 31 Some say, the Larke and loathed Toad change eyes. 1600 — *A. P. L.* i. iii. 93 Wilt thou change Fathers? I will give thee mine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke*, After they had changed a few bullets [they] boarded a tall ship of the Turkes. a 1648 L.D. HERBERT *Life* (1826) 172 Purposing to change a pistol-shot or two with the first I met. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 45 Forbid by fate to change one transient glance! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, Her attendants changed expressive looks with each other. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 42 If you... change a word with her he calls his wife. 1864 Blackw. *Mag.* XCV. 764 (Hoppe) Do you believe that the Æsculapius would change places with him? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Whose owner... by 'changing works', as the exchange of labour is called, does as much for his neighbours.

†b. To exchange (a thing) with (a person). (Here the thing given is the sole object, that received being understood to be the corresponding thing in relation to the other person or party. The construction is thus a mixture of 1 and 3.)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix, I scorn to change my state with kings. 1604 — *Off.* i. iii. 37, I would change my Humanity with a Baboon. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not... change thy fortune and condition.

†4. To give or bestow in exchange. *Obs. rare.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i Sam. x. 9 God changed unto him another hart.

5. *intr.* To make an exchange.

†a. with *for* (also *with*) before the thing given. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 13 b, In Indie, saith Isidore, there is neyther Lead nor Brasse of his owne, therefore it chaungeth for his owne Marchandise (as with Gemmes and Margarets). a 1637 B. JONSON *'Drinks to me only'*, But might I of Jove's nectar sip I would not change for thine.

b. with *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

1604 SHAKS. *Off.* i. iii. 356 It cannot be long that Desdemona should continue her loue to the Moore... She must change for youth. [But the sense may be different.] 1608 — *Per.* iv. vi. 174 Thou hold'st a place, for which the pained'st fiend Of hell would not in reputation change.

c. with *with* before the person, as in 3.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *W.* xvii, Ere we part change with me.

6. *trans.* To make (a thing) other than it was; to render different, alter, modify, transmute.

a 1225 *St. Markers*. 3 Olibrius... changed his chere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 He ne myste hire herte change, pat he to sore ne drew. c 1300 *Beket* 258 He gan to chaungi al his lyf; and his manere also. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 68 His foume he chaungeth sodeinly. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Pross.* I. ciii. 181 He changed his countenance. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 42 So times are changed to and fro, and chaunting times have chaunged us too. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 145 No error of a subordinate Judge, can change the Law. 1790 PALLEY *Horw Parol.* Rom. i. 9 He so far changed his purpose as to go back through Macedonia. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8 (1882) 430 A series of victories which... changed the political aspect of the world.

b. With *into* or *to*: To turn or convert into.

c 1225 E.E. *Allit.* P. B. 1258 Patsumtyme wergentyly, Now ar chaunged to chorles. 1396 INVERISA *Barth.* De P. R. iii. xiv. 58 The vertue that tonyth and chaungyth the substance of the sede in to the substance of al the parties of the plante. 1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* vi. i. 126 Cambio is chaung'd into Lucentio. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvi. 20 They changed their glory, into the similitude of an oxe. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 123 Chang'd to a bird, and sent to flit in air. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* vi, You changed a wholesome heart to gall. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 48 They would change the patriarchal or dynastic form into aristocracy or monarchy.

c. To turn from the natural or proper state; to render acid or tainted; as, the wine is changed; thunder and lightning are said to change (or turn) milk. (*collog.* or *dial.*)

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become different, undergo alteration, alter, vary.

c 1275 LAY. 3791 po chandege [1205 twineden] hire ponkes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148 On be fiste day changed þer wynde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 779 To chaungen gan here colour in here face. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Pross.* I. cxxx. 156 When the fiench kyng sawe the englysshmen, his blode chaunged. 1578 LYTE *Dowdens* iii. lxxviii. 441 The flowers be... of an incarnate... colour chaunging upon blew. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 96 Their mindes may change. 1611 BIBLE *Malachi* iii. 6, I am the Lord, I change not. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiii. (1862) I go ye have not changed upon, nor wearied of your sweet Master, Christ. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 68 Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 91 Nothing will die; All things will change.

b. To turn into or to something else.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 306 Ha... Chaungeþ fram water into bloed. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 88 Our solemn Hymnes, to sullen Dyrges change. 1601 — *All's Well* iv. iii. 5 He chaung'd almost into another man. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv. 16 And every winter change to spring.

†c. With complementary adj.: To become, turn.

*Obs. rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Endive... by this means will change whitish.

d. Of the moon: (a.) To pass through her various phases. (b.) To pass from one monthly revolution to another, pass through the phase of 'new moon'; sometimes extended to 'full moon', and intermediate phases. Cf. CHANGE *sb.* 5.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5336 It shal chaungen... as the moone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. 83 The minde of men chaungeth as the moone. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 110 The Moone... That monthly changes in her circled Orb. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 322 The moon chaungeth; *Luna coit, vel novatur* 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 810 When the moon changes, I have the fits.

†e. *spec.* To change countenance; to turn pale, bluish, etc. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 140 He changes more and more, I thinke he be angrie indeede. — *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 73 Looke ye how they change: Their cheekes are paper. 1621 — *Cymb.* i. vi. 12 Change you, Madam?

f. *spec.* To turn sour or acid, become tainted; to 'turn'. (*collog.* or *dial.*)

†g. *trans.* To shift, transfer (from one place to another). *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 131 From feble lande eke chaunge hem yf thou mowe: For man and tree from feble lande to goode Who can and wol not change I holde him woode.

b. *intr.* To remove to another place or into other circumstances; to be shifted or transferred. (*rare*; occas. *collog.* with *about*, *over*, etc.)

c 1360 *Song of Yesterd.* 33 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 Hit [worldly bliss] chaungeþ so oft and so sodeynly, To day is here, to morwe a way. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 134 To forein blode that it not ne chonge, The crowne to put in non hondis straunge. 1566 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 155 When trewe mens money, chaung into thetes purses. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 19 a. If a person or a vicar... dieth or chaungeth. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* (Hoppe) To let us change and change about.

8. *Phrases.* [In some of these it is uncertain



whether the verb was originally transitive or intransitive.] *To change arms:* (*Mil.*) to shift the rifle from one shoulder to the other. *To change colour or hue:* to become altered in colour; *spec.* of persons, to turn pale, bluish, etc. (*cf.* COLOUR). *† To change (one's) copy:* to change or alter one's style, manner, character. *† To change countenance or face (obs.):* to change colour. *To change foot:* *† a.* to change sides, play the turncoat (*obs.*); *b.* (also to change feet) = to change step. *To change front:* (*orig. Mil.*) to face in another direction, to alter one's direction of standing or marching; usually *fig.* *To change hands:* see 2. *To change hand, or change a horse (Horsemanship):* see quot. *† To change one's life (obs. rare):* to die. *To change one's mind:* to alter one's opinion or purpose (see MIND). *To change one's note or tune:* to alter one's manner of speaking, to speak more respectfully, to change from laughter to tears (*colloq.*). *To change sides:* see 2. *To change step:* to alter the cadence of the steps in marching so that each foot falls at the instant the other would have fallen. *To chop and change:* see CHOP v.2.

1523 LD BERNERS *Proiss.* I. ccccl. 795 With those wordes the duke a lytel chaunged 'colour. 1500 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 192 Change you colour? 1534 BRECHTON *Tract.* (1844) 5 Mr. Thatcher . . . was so apprehensive of the danger, that he changed colours. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 72 One large star . . . changed colour incessantly. 1525 LD BERNERS *Proiss.* II. cxlii. [cxix.] 327 Change your 'coppie, so that we haue no cause to reneue our yuell wylls agaynst you. 1505 CAMDEN *Rem.* 190, I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 374 Howsoever we change Copy, we are embased . . . thereby. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King Wks.* 1874 VI. 22 Why, to change 'face They say in modest maidens are signes of grace. 1619 DANIEL *Colt. Hist. Eng.* 153 Gloucester . . . conceiving his turning, not so to serve his turne, as he expected . . . againe changed 'footes. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *Change Feet* . . . This may be required of a man who is stepping with a different foot from the rest. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. To change a 'horse, or change 'hand, is to turn or beat the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the right to the left, or from the left to the right. 1740 CURSOR *M.* 4210 (Trin.) Soone bizon he change 'hew. 1545 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. i. 83a, At y<sup>e</sup> same tyme Marye the Vyrgyne . . . did change her 'life. 1611 BIBLE *Hebr.* xii. 17 Hee found no place of repentance [ways] way to change his 'minde. 1749 FREDLING *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times* LXXX. 136/1 The lady . . . afterwards changed her mind and wished to take it back. 1708 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* v. ix, I'll make him change his 'Note presently. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 185 Priests change your 'tune. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* (Hoppe), You must not suppose . . . that I can change and chop my 'politics for my own purpose.

**Changeability** (tʃeɪndʒəbɪlɪti). Also 4 changeable. [In its M.E. form, a. OF. *changeable*; see CHANGEABLE, and -ITY.] The quality of being changeable. *a.* = CHANGEABLENESS. *b.* Capability of being changed.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xv. 11 *narg.*, Repenting, whanne it berith changeablete, may not be in God. 1473 LVDG. *Pylgr. Soule* II. li. (1859) 54 Changeablete of wyll. 1495 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 248/1 Freelte and unstablete and changeablete. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) II. 384 Her emphasis has that sort of changeability, which gives an interest to everything she utters. 1866 ARGVLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 319 The changeability of phenomena through human agency.

**Changeable** (tʃeɪndʒəbəl), *a.* Forms: 4 changeabil, etc. [*a. F. changeable, f. change-r* to CHANGE; see -ABLE.]

1. That may change; liable or subject to change; mutable, variable, inconstant.

1340 HAMFOLLE *Psalter* xxxviii [ix]. 8 All ere chawneabil & passand. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 1473 Pe life of his world es . . . ful variand and changeable. 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 384 Fortune is changeable. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 44 It is certeine that he is vchangeable, and that if he were not so the whole changeable nature should perish. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 437 A moonish youth [would] greewe, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. 1764 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxix. 114, I have been very near leaving this changeable world. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s. v. *Astron.* II. 429/2 The most remarkable of these changeable stars. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 The weather was very changeable.

2. Liable to be changed (by others); alterable. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 30 This chaungebyll rewle. 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons* 70 It is not Changeable by man, and therefore it only is lawful. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xi. 247 Their places of meeting were changeable, and only known to their own party. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* ix. (1852) 275 A merely arbitrary determination . . . changeable at pleasure.

3. Showing different colours under different aspects; 'shot', changing-coloured. *arch.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Grene chaungeable velvet. 1550 *Iuw. Ch. Goods in Norfolk Archael.* (1865) VII. 34 A cope of blew changeable sylke. 1580 BARET *Adv. C.* 323 Pigeons haue feathers of changeable colours. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Changeable coloured vchins. 1603 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 76. 1664 *Iuw. in Archael.* XLVIII. 136 Changeable taffaty curtains. 1722 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 A Robe of changeable Silk. 1815 MOORE *Irish Melod.* Poet. Wks. II. 137 Love's wing and the peacock's are . . . both of them bright, but they're changeable too.

† *b.* Variegated, parti-coloured. *Obs.*

1614 Bf. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 960 Each one strives who shall lay the first hand upon that changeable cote [Joseph's].

† 4. Varying, various. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* vi. 44 Flourres of chaungeable colour and smell. 1572 MASCALL *Gout. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 203 The shephard must often drie them ouer chaungeable pastures and grounds whereas there is scant of feeding.

5. *as sb.* † *a.* A changeable fabric (see 3, 3 *b.*). *Obs.* *b.* A changeable thing or person. *rare.*

1496 *Will of Byllisdon* (Somerset Ho.) Tartron or Sarsenet of Changeable. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ix, First went Lying . . . clad all in Changeable. 1771 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 35 No Change . . . the Unchangeable affects. To his fix'd Glory God all Changeables directs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 298 The changelings, or changeables, if like that word better.

**Changeableness** (tʃeɪndʒəbəl'nɪs). [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being changeable; mutability, variableness; inconstancy, fickleness.

1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 106 Pe blamefull chaungeableness of be queene. 1651 HOBBS *Gout. & Soc.* x. § 23. 161 According to the changeableness of mens mindes. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 49 note, Considering the Changeableness of Fortune. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ¶ 5 The changeableness of the Weather. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1 (1882) 215 The old sneer of the changeableness of woman.

**Changeably** (tʃeɪndʒəbəlɪ), *adv.*

† 1. By way of exchange or interchange. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 109 In wytnesse herof both parties hath chaungeably sette their seales the day and tyme before rehersed.

† 2. Alternately in order or position. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv. 40 To vse chaungeable [alternis autem vitis]. is delitable. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Heraldry* Dija, So chaungeably she [Anna wyfe to kyng Rich. II.] bare theys armys [i. e. of England and of France and of thempor of Almayn] in xvi. quarters.

† 3. In a manner liable to change. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 181 God . . . created man good, howbeit chaungeable good; free from euill, howbeit so as he might choose the euill.

4. In a changeable or changing manner; with constant change or variety.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, His several colours, he wears, wherein he flourisheth chaungeably, every day.

† **Changeant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*a. F. changeant*, pp. ple. of *changer* to change; *cf.* CHANGEANT.] Changing.

1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 90 The changeant colour of Dove's glistering neck.

† **Change-church**, *Obs.* [*f. CHANGE v. + CHURCH.*] One who changes churches; who holds various ecclesiastical preferments in succession.

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Heris.* (1811) I. 429 (D.) Boso . . . was a great Change-Church in Rome.

**Changed** (tʃeɪndʒd), *pp. l. a.* [*f. CHANGE v. + -ED*.] Sidney's form *caunged* is prob. after *It.*

*cangiato* changed; *cf.* CHANGEANT, *It. cangiante* changing, changeful.] That has undergone change; made other than it was; altered.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 116 You might well see by his chaunged countenance . . . that hee felt the part hee playd. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 381 Your chaungd complexion. 1674 MILTON *Hor. Ode* I. v. 6 How oft shall he On faith and changed goods complain. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 187 Changed opinions will bring change of feelings.

**Changeful** (tʃeɪndʒfʊl), *a.* [*f. CHANGE sb. + -FUL*.] Full of change, greatly given to change; changing, variable, inconstant. (Chiefly poetic.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 99 When we will tempt the frailtie of our powers, Presuming on their changefull potencie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 565 The changefull Temper of the Skies. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Woman, that various and that changefull thing. 1798 SOUTHEY *To a Friend, &c.*, The changefull April day. 1852 KEBLE *Chr. Year.*, 6th Sund. aft. Epiph., The changefull year.

Hence **Changefully** *adv.*, **Changefulness**.

1857 J. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* x, The gleams from the great burning logs lighted up . . . the polished walnut panels so changefully. 1777 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 582, I complained of a wretched changefulness, so that I could not preserve . . . the same views. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 227 A day was coming when . . . this sad world was to put off for ever its changefulness.

**Change-house**, *Sc.* [*f. CHANGE sb. + HOUSE.*]

'A small inn or alehouse' (Jam.). (Perhaps originally a wayside inn at which horses were or might be changed; in which sense it sometimes remains as a proper name on the old coach-roads.) 1600 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 When men see the Ivy bush hang out, They knowe the change-house. 1700 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* 52 (Jam.) A little kind of change-house, that provides meat for men and horses. 1814 SCOTT *Wao.* xi, The guests had left their horses at the small inn, or change-house, as it was called, of the village. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohile* vi. 78 These . . . Went by the lochside along to the changehouse near in the clachan.

**Changeless** (tʃeɪndʒləs), *a.* [*f. CHANGE sb. + -LESS*.] Not in Bailey or Johnson.) Without change, unchanging, immutable.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 215 Thus for each change my changeless heart I fortifie. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (R.) Vnto the cuckooe . . . she Adjudget a spring-time's changelesnote. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus Man.* ixi O changelesse fate, direct mee to the end. 1700 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Lett. fr. Sea*, As changeless as my mind. 1847

M. BOWLY in *Bk. Praise* 438 Free and changeless is His favour. 1875 MANNING *Illusion H. Ghost* iv. 101 God alone is changeless.

Hence **Changelessly** *adv.*, **Changelessness**.

1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos. in Education* III. No. 6. 560 The Chinese idea of the Infinite was that of changelessness. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 7 The changelessness . . . of the church in the fundamental truths of the Gospel.

**Changeling** (tʃeɪndʒlɪŋ), *sb. (a.)* Also 6 changeon. [*f. CHANGE v. + -LING*, dim. suffix.]

*A. sb.*

1. One given to change; a fickle or inconstant person; a waverer, turncoat, renegade. *arch.*

1555 T. HAWKES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xl. 263/2, I am no changeling, nor none will be. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 76 Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents. 1651 HOWELL *Venue* 45 Which have their being under that changeling the Moon. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 42 They would never be Changelings, nor forsake their old Lord for a new. 1750 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. vi. 459 Darnley was such a changeling. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Frsk.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. 286 England has nought to fear from such changelings.

2. A person or thing (surreptitiously) put in exchange for another. ? *Obs.* (exc. as in 3.)

1561 T. NORTON *Cabini's Inst.* iv. 13 They put a stinking harlot in place of the holy spouse of Christe. That this putting in of a changeling should not deceive vs, etc. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 53, I. . . Folded the Writ vp in forme of the other . . . plac'd it safely, The changeling neuer knowne. 1640 Bf. HALL *Episc.* II. xx. 204 It is not St. Ambrose . . . but a changling in his clothes. 1830 SCOTT *Demoul.* vi. 175 Who live as changelings ever since, For love of your domains.

3. *spec.* A child secretly substituted for another in infancy; *esp.* a child (usually stupid or ugly) supposed to have been left by fairies in exchange for one stolen. (In quot. 1590 applied to the child taken, not to that left.)

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* vii. xv. 122 They have so fraied us with . . . elves, hags . . . changlings, incubus, Robin goodfellow . . . and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadowes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 23. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 65 Such, men do chaungelings call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 24 To steal a Prince out of his cradle, and leave a Changeling in the room. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. iii. 14 Your precious babe is hence convey'd, And in its place a changeling laid. 1840 AINSWORTH *Tower of L.* 370 Yes! I am a changeling. *transf. and fig.* 1828 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iv. i, That great tower. A changeling of man's art, nursed amid nature's brood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 530 The small pox was always present . . . turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered.

*attrib.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 120, I do but beg a little changeling boy, To be my Henchman. 1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. St. Irel.* 49 note, A strong similarity in the traits of changeling character.

4. A half-witted person, idiot, imbecile. *arch.*

1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 182 A Changeling . . . is not one child changed for another, but one child on a sudden much changed from it-self. 1667 PERRY *Diary* 28 Dec., To think how ill she do any serious part . . . just like a fool or changeling. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 100 The giant becomes a dwarf—the genius a helpless changeling.

† 5. The rhetorical figure *Hyperallage*. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* (Arb.) 184 Hyperallage or the Changeling . . . as, he that should say, for tell me troth and lie not, lie me troth and tell not.

† *B.* as *adj.* (*attrib. use* of 1). Changeable, variable, inconstant. *Obs.*

1646 BOYLE *Was.* I. 20 Some are so studiously changing in that particular. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* Introd. 4 Clouds of Thoughtless Mob with Changeling Praise. 1702 ROWE *Tamem.* I. ii. 606 Curse on that Changeling Deity of Fools [Fortune].

**Changement** (tʃeɪndʒmənt), *rare.* [*a. F. changement* changing, change; see CHANGE v. and -MENT.] Change, alteration, variation.

1584 MELVIL *Lett.* in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 80 An appearance of changement of mind in him. 1677 GALT *Cr. Gentiles* II. iii. 208 The most notable changement which happened in Religion. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 57 Arrows, of different weights . . . according to the different changements made in the distance of the ground.

**Changer** (tʃeɪndʒə), *Forms:* 4 chaungeour, changeour, 4-6 chaunger, 5 chawniore, chaungere, 6- changer. [*M.E. changeour, a. OF. changeor* (mod. F. *changeur*):—late L. type \**cambi-ātor-em*; but prob. often directly f. CHANGE.]

1. One who, or that which, changes anything; see CHANGE v. 1, 6.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 325 The mone is chaunger of the ayre. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 52 Though change be no robbery . . . Yet shall that chaunge rob the chaunger of his wit. 1677 GALT *Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 204 The same thing cannot be the changer and changed. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Anglicanism* 84 Reformers . . . and changers in matters of religion. 1881 F. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 192 Christ, the changer of hearts.

† 2. One who changes money, a money-changer. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14732 (Trin.) Pe chaungeours [Cott. Golt. moneurs; *Fairf.* moneysers] for pat gilt Her bordes [siesus] ouer kest. 1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xxi. 12 He turnyde vpsadoun the bordis of chaungers. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. (1860) 8 b, The chaungers, and they that lene money. 1611 BIBLE *John* II. 14 Found in the Temple . . . the changers of money, sitting . . . Powdered out the changers money.

3. One who changes or varies; an inconstant person. *rare.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. To bethe chiftanes changers ay thou chuisis. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiv. 21 Medle not with them that are given to change [*marg.* Heb. changers].

4. *Sc.* One who keeps a CHANGE-HOUSE.  
1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 177 *foot-n.* In 1673 the Council of Paisley... ordain that changers selling drink to scholars shall pay £10.

**Changing** (tʃeɪndʒɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. CHANGE *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action of the verb CHANGE.

1. The action of substituting one thing for another, or of giving and receiving reciprocally; exchange.  
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Causc.* 1532 Many men se ofte chaungeyng Of sere maners of gys of clethyng. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 71 Chaungynges or yeyunges oone thinge for another, *caudum.* 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 18 For confirmation of peace and changinge of sellis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Paraph.* 76 b. A choppynge and chaungeyng of benefites one for another. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* II. 137 Change your Favours too... But in this changing, What is your intent? 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* 9 Neither was there this chopping and changing in the more ancient times, only.

† b. *concr.* A thing given in exchange. *Obs. rare.*  
138. WYCLIF *Serm.* lxx. Wks. I. 184 What chaunginge shal a man ȝyve for his soule.

2. The action of making a thing other than it was; alteration.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 6 Deos riwle... is euer on, & schal beon, wiðute monglung & wiðute chaungunge. 138. WYCLIF *Ser. 17hs.* III. 182 For chaungynges of Cristis ordynance. 1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 271 Notable alteracyon or chaungyng of the partes. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 133 So many various shiftings and changings of modes. 1886 SHARPE *New Test. Pref.* The Translator... has made no change for changing's sake.

† b. *Mus.* Variation; modulation; = CHANGE sb. 4 c. *Obs.*

1633 FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xix. Change when you sing, muses delight in changing. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xix. § 31 The Musick was simple, without Art of Changings.

3. The action of becoming other than it was; change, alteration, variation.

c 1330 *King of Tars* 871 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 102 Bi chaungyng of his hewe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. x. Pe rauen hab foure and sixty chaungynges of voyse. 1474 BRAMPTON *Pemil. Ps.* c. 38 There is no chaungyng foundyn in the. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* III. 9 The chaungyng of their countenance bewrayeth them. 1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. Innod.* Queries 6 A person given to vacillations and changings.

† b. *Of the moon*; = CHANGE sb. 5. *Obs.*  
1486 Bk. St. Alban *Cvi.* Take hony at the chaungyng of the moon. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xlii. 8 The month is called after her name, increasing wonderfully in her changing.

4. *attrib.* in various senses; see the vb.

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 75 The appoggiatura... in the latter case... is, sometimes called 'transient' or 'changing' note. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 200 The grave is not a goal, it is but a changing-place. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 1301 Plan... of Dry or Changing House where miners change their clothes.

**Changing**, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2*.]

1. That changes (*intr.*); undergoing alteration; varying, inconstant; that changes colour.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1588 Suche a chaungande chaunce. 1340 *Aynb.* 104 Alle opre plinges hȝep chonginde. 1583 BABINGTON *Commendat.* v. (1637) 42 So times are changed to and fro, and changing times have chaunged us too. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* I. xxxvii. Every changing scene. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 3 xcy. (1700) 132 The changing necks of Doves. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 216 The sea... always changing, yet unchangeable. *Mod. A.* changing-coloured silk.

2. That changes (*trans.*); causing alteration.

1707 HERRNE *Collect.* 27 Sept. II. 53 Time changing, sneaking People. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* II. xxi. The changing hand of time.

**Changing**, *vbl. sb. 2*; see CHANG *v.*

**Chan**, var. CANG *a.* *Obs.* foolish.

**Chanily**, *obs.* form of CHANNELLY, gravelly.

† **Chanik**, sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Shortened form of CHANORE.

1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (N.) Of a marvellous virtue against blearedness of the eyes, chans, and burning.

**Chanik** (tʃeɪnk), sb.<sup>2</sup> [a. Hindi *chanika* :- Skr. *chanika* :- cf. Pg. *chanco*, *chanquo*.] 'A large kind of shell (*Turbinella rapa*) prized by the Hindus, and used by them for offering libations, as a horn to blow at the temples, and for cutting into armlets and other ornaments. It is found especially in the Gulf of Manaar' (Col. Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 322 (Y.) There are others they call Chanquo; the shells of which are the Mother of Pearl. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 132 (Y.) Chonk, a Shell-fish in shape of a Periwinkle, but as large as a Man's Arm above the Elbow. 1798 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* IV. iii. (1820) II. 276 Nor armed himself with any other panoply than the sacred chanik. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 420 Large conch shells called chans.

2. *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *chanik-bed*, *fishery*, *shell*.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Cum.* & *Pearls* I. 1 The chanik beds that enrich the north-west coast of the island. 1845 SROCKEQUER *Haidh. Brit. India* (1854) 372 The chanik and pearl fisheries. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 471 Chanik-shells contributed to swell the din.

† **Chanik**, *v.* *Obs.* App. a variant of CHAMP, or a word representing a similar action.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 Ramping up the grasse With ugle nailes and chaniking it. 1670 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 34 His tongue could not well part from the roof without a kinde of chaniking.

**Chaniker**, *obs.* form of CHANORE.

**Chanler**, *obs.* and *Sc.* form of CHANDLER.

**Channel** (tʃæ-nəl), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-7 *channel*, 4 *chanelle*, 4-7 *chanell*, (6 *chenell*), 6-7 *channeel*, 6-*channeel*. [ME. *chanell*, a. OF. *chanell*, 'old form of canal' (Littré) :- L. *canal-em*; see CANAL, which also compare for the senses.]

1. A channel of running water, or the like.

1. The hollow bed of running waters; also, the bed of the sea or other body of water.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2263 Of hir chanell þe see sal rise. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 442 Somtyme by grete reyne... the water in a ryuer arysith and pasith the chanell and byrmyms. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 7 That ruer... leucht off the chanell. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* *Haslings* xlii. Flye from thy chanell Thames. 1593 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 130 The Channels of Rivers [will be] corroded by the Streams. 1598 KILLI *Exan. The Earth* (1774) 129 They would fill the great Channel of the Ocean if it were empty. 1793 MAUNDSELL *Journ. Serus.* (1732) 19 A River, or rather a Channel of a River, for it was now almost dry. 1789 BURNS *Mary in Heaven*. As streams their channels deeper wear. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 226 The water in the second and third channels has a... quicker flow than in the main channel.

† 2. A rivulet, a stream. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 4291 They came to a ruysel or chanell. c 1535 *Drwes Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 916 The broke or chenell, le ruisseau. 1586 R. SCOT *Holmshad in Thynne's Animado.* (1865) App. 87 When the flood came, the chanell did so suddenly swell. a 1656 Br. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 24 Many drops fill the channels; and many channels swell up the brooks. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4122/3 The Navigation of the Fleet Channel.

3. An artificial course for running water or any liquid.

a. The watercourse in a street or by a roadway, the gutter; see esp. quot. 1876; = CANAL 2 a. KENNEL sb.<sup>2</sup> Still common locally.

[Earlier examples under form CANAL, q.v.]  
c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 69 Chanelle of a strete, *canalis*, *aquagium*. 1579 LYLIV *Euphuus* 38 Dronken sottes wallowing... in every channel. 1628 Br. HALL *Quo Vadis* § 20 Every obscure holy-day takes the wall of it, and thrusts it into the channell. 1786 VANBRUGH *Journ.* London III. 1, Overturned in the channel as we were going to the play-house. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. *Chanuel*, a long gutter sunk below the surface of a body, as in a street. 1884 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS *Outl. Life Shaks.* (ed. 2) 18 House slops were recklessly thrown into ill-kept channels that lined the sides of unmetalled roads. *attrib.* 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 Scraping base channell roguerie.

b. *Founding*. A trough to conduct melted metal to the pig-bed or mould.

4. *Geog.* A (comparatively) narrow piece of water, wider than a mere 'strait', connecting two larger pieces, usually seas. *The Channel*: spec. the English Channel (Fr. *la Manche*). b. A navigable passage between shallows in an estuary etc.: e.g. the Thomas Channel, Queen's Channel, South Channel, at the mouth of the Thames.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Aib.) 22 The sea in certaine channels is of such heighth and depth, that no anker may come to the bottome. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hem.* VI. iv. 114, I go of Message from the Queene to France: I charge thee waite me safely crosse the Channell. 1737 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* Wks. 1755 III. II. 48 Cou'd I but live on this side Trent, Nor cross the chanell twice a year. 1786 WATSON *Philop III* (1839) III. 117 The Island (in the Rhine), is separated by a narrow channel from the town. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 277 This [Beagle] Channel which was discovered by Capt. Fitz Roy during the last voyage. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 Our gay Celtic neighbours across the Channel. *Mod.* Wreck in St. George's channel.

† 5. An artificial waterway for boats; = CANAL.

1612 DRAVTON *Poly-ols* xxvi. (1748) 369 And her a channell call because she is so slow. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 159 The Channells [at Venice] which answer to our streets. 1683 *Weekly Mem. Inqen.* 30 The Chanell of Languedoc.

6. A tube or tubular passage, natural or artificial, usually for liquids or fluids. (Now usually less technical than CANAL.)

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 A greet pestilence of euel in þe channeles of men at þe neper ende. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 199 Certain channeles or veins of the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 4 The Stings in all Bees are hollow... so that when they prick the flesh, they do also, through that chanell, transuse the poyson into it. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Ductus Pancreaticus*, is a little Channel, which arises from the Pancreas or sweet-bread, running all along the middle of it. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 96 The poison channel in its [a snake's] fangs. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 266 E, a door for the introduction of coke through the channel F. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 498 The style... may be penetrated by a channel consisting of a narrow elongation of the cavity of the ovary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 A channel through which heated matter is erupted from below.

b. *Mining*. An air conduit or pipe in a mine.

II. *fig.* from I.

7. (from 1.) Course in which anything moves onward; line of action, thought, etc.

[600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 521 Certaine... Mountaines, through which this Riuer passeth with a straight channel.] 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 Keepe the even Channell, and be neither swayed, To the right hand nor left. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 518 Their affections so turned into their proper channels. 1797 SWIFT *What in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 190 The world went on in the old channel. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 249 The conversation happening to turn into this channel. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* II. 34 Turning [his]

abilities... into that channel in which he was most likely to excel.

8. That through which information, news, trade, or the like passes; a medium of transmission, conveyance, or communication; means, agency.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 6 A foule filthy chanell of all mischiefs. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 174 Another chanell wherein this doctrine is traditionally deriv'd from St. John. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* Introd. 12 The Preservation of the great Channels of Trade. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 2. 320 A pure Chanell of Conveyance for Truth. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 277 Knowledge... comes by another channel. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV. 98, I inquired of him the channel of his information. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 124 No new... channel for investment has been opened. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crima* (1876) I. xi. 166 He sought it... through the legitimate channel. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* I. 15 Channels of grace.

III. *transferred* variously.

9. A lengthened groove or furrow on any surface; spec. in *Arch.* a fluting of a column; in *Masons' work*, a long groove or furrow cut in the line along which a stone is to be split.

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 48 [Pillars with] their Fusts cut into Angles, about the breadth of an usual Channel. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 174 Observe the cavetto, or channel, in a cornice. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Aug. Art* § 277 The external surface of the column is... divided... into mere channels or flutings. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. a Each carpel is marked by five vertical ridges... these ridges... are separated by channels.

b. In the *Manage*: see quot; *Naut.* the rope track in a tackle-block; *Shoe-making*: see quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Channel*, in the manage, is used for that concavity in the middle of the lower jaw of a horse, where the tongue lies. 1874 *Harper's Mag.* 26 Sept. 802 (Hoppe) She wore English channel shoes. 1874 *Leslie's Illust. Newsm.* 10 Oct. 74 (Hoppe) What are English channel-shoes? Sewed shoes have the seam that unites the sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the sole... As it cannot be cut in thin poor leather, it indicates a good article.

† 10. The neck; the throat. (An ancient sense in the parallel form *canal*; see CANNEL 5, and cf. CANNEL-BONE, CHANNEL-BONE. *Obs.*)

1c 1450 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* 97 Thei wil breke my chaneles and my throte. 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* I. iii. 102, I will strike And cleave him to the channel with my sword.

11. *Sc.* Gravel. [being the material of which the *channel* or bed of a river is composed.]

1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 109 (Jam.) Having only sand and channel below it.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *channel-bed* (=sense 1), *channel-tile*, *-way*; (sense 4) *channel fleet*, *seamner*, *tunnel*, etc.; *channel-bill*, an Australian bird, *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ*; † *channel-dirt*, mud from the gutter (see 3 a); † *channel-raker*, a scavenger, a low mean fellow; = *kennel-raker*; *channel-shoe* (see 9 b); *channel-stone*, (a) a stone used in paving gutters; (b) (-stone), a stone used in the game of curling (*Sc.*); † *channel-water*, gutter-water. See also CHANNEL-BONE.

1848 ARJOUN *Damne & Enz.* 12 Glorious tokens do I bring thee from my distant \*channel-bed. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* v. 92 A lather made of \*channel dirt. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 3 Of his \*Channel journeys, two were to France, one to Holland. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 171/2 Neither doth the popes monarchie lacke his \*channelrakers, etc. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 128 (Jam.) The \*channelstone, The bracing engine of a Scottish arm. 1460-5 *Chau. Acts.* St. Andrew's *Last Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 326 For \*channel-stone, paving-stone, etc. 1875 GLEN *Publ. Health Act* IV. (1878) 153 Channel stones. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 28 \*Channel-tiles. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 3 The prospects of a \*Channel trip were brighter for the rest [of the passengers]. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. v. iii. 27 Here's \*channel water. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. vi. 68 To look for ice-cacks in the level \*channel-way.

**Channel**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Naut.* [corruption of CHAIN-WALE; cf. *gunwale* (gvn-əl).]

1. One of the broad thick planks projecting horizontally from the ship's side, nearly abreast of the masts. They are distinguished as the fore, main, and mizen channels.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Channels, or Chain-Wales of a ship. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 207 note, There being a great swell, she damaged the main channels. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi. I took my station in the fore-channels. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 Our unusually large cargo... brought the ship channels down into the water.

2. *Comb.*, as *channel-board* = *channel*; *channel-bolt*, a long bolt passing through all the planks, and connecting the channel with the side; *channel-plate* = *CHAIN-PLATE*; *channel-wale*, one of the 'strakes worked between the gun-deck and the upper deck ports of large ships; also, the outside plank which receives the bolts of the chain-plates' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1808 *Marine Pocket-Dict.*, Channel-wale, *précinte supérieure*. c 1820 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 105 Channel-wales, three or four thick strakes... for the purpose of strengthening the topside.

**Channel** (tʃæ-nəl), *v.* [f. CHANNEL sb.<sup>1</sup>.]

1. *trans.* To form channels in; to wear or cut into channels; to furrow, groove, flute.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hem.* IV. i. 7 No more shall trenching Warre channell her fields. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127

Four wreathed columns, partly channelled. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 174 The streaming tears Channel her cheeks. 1865 GEORGE SCOT. & GEORGE SCOTT. vi. 116 Heather slopes channelled with brooks. 1866 GILMORE *Rept. & Birds* introd. 190 The sides of the mandible deeply channelled with nostrils.

b. *spec.* To provide (a street) with a channel or gutter for the conveyance of surface-water.

1875 GLEN Public Health Act iv. (ed. 9) 144 The Urban Authority shall... cause all such streets to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, altered, and repaired.

2. To excavate or cut out as a channel. 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 246 That vast aqueduct... was then channelled by Sir Hugh Middleton. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (1865) 43 The Ashley River has been channelled for itself a course through the eocene and post-pliocene formations of South Carolina. 1875 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 16 'The strong man and the waterfall' says the proverb 'channel their own path'.

3. To convey through (or as through) a channel.

1648 POWER in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1859) III. 485 The urine is channelled all along, with the blood, through almost all the parenchymata of the body. 1657 R. CARNER *Astrol. proved harmless* 1 We know not the mysterious... Things of God, but as they have been channelled to us by God himself in divine Revelation. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) III. xiv. 213 Gifts of mind... are... channelled out to the many through the few.

† 4. *intr.* To pass by (or as by) a channel. *Obs.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 38 If you observe her [the great Black Snail]... you shall see a little stream of clouds, channel up her belly from her tail to her head.

† Channel-bone. *Obs.* = CANNEL-BONE 2, the collar-bone, clavicle.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 805/1 Doublets of crimson velvet, voided low on the back, and before to the channel bone. 1591 *Soliman & Pers.* i. 1 I have broken... my channel-bone. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Univ. Lib.* xvii. 265. 1621 AMSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. (1639) 6 The Cane (or channel bone) of the shoulder. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Deltoides*... proceeds from the Clavicula or Channel-Bone.

Channel coal: see CANNEL 2, c.

† Channelet. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.* + -ET dim. suffix. Cf. mod. F. *channelette*, in technical use.] A little or tiny channel.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. v. 82 Some onely counted the grand and solemn ostiaries of Nilus... whilst others cast all his channelets (rather cuts than courses) into the number.

Channelled, -eled (tʃæˈnɛld), *ppl. a.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having channels or grooves; furrowed, grooved, fluted; having a (street) channel or gutter; in *Bot.* = CANALICULATE.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xv. Evj. The silver channelled sande. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. viii. (1715) 31 Ionick Pillars Channelled. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Serus.* (1732) 137 Two fine channelled Pillars. 1745 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Plantain*, The Stems... about a Foot high, are angular and channelled. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Path. Odes* Wks. III. 382 Grieved at thy channelled cheek, and hoary hair. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* introd. 8 Leaves long, linear, channelled.

2. Directed or conveyed along a channel; formed with a channel. *lit. and fig.*

1796 *Monthly Mag.* II. 489 Now flows along Music... For so the master will'd To lead its channel'd course. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 259 Something more... than had already reached us through the channelled courses of intelligence. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* 56 The deep look which shall drain Suffused thought into channelled enterprise.

† Situated in, or surrounded by, a channel.

1795 COLERIDGE *Ode to Sara* vii. Dark reddening from the channelled Isle [note, The Holmes, on the Bristol Channel] The watchfire... Twinkles.

† Half channelled over = half seas over, half drunk.

1709 HEARNE *Coll.* 10 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 304 One w<sup>d</sup> think he was half Channelled over.

† Channeller. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CHANNEL *sb.* + -ER 1.] A fisherman or mariner in a channel.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 60 b. For them that are Channellers or occupiers amongst sandes and banks... it is good for them to sounde the channellers.

Channelling, -eling, *vbl. sb.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.* + -ING 1.]

1. Channelled work; fluting, grooving.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Caneleure*, chamfring, channelling. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 51 The Channellings of the Triglyphs. 1885 C. E. CRADOCK *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount* vii. A deep gorge... washed by the wintry torrents into divers channellings.

2. Making of channels; providing with a 'channel' or gutter.

1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 619/1 The paving and channelling of the street. *attrib.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 244/1 [Marble quarrying]... The channelling process, now familiar to mining engineers, was introduced in 1842.

3. A rude form of curling. (Cf. *channel-stone*.)

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 The only approach to the game [Curling] made there [in the north of England]... being what is called 'channelling', a rude and artless amusement, with chance stones from the brook.

† Channellize, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To convey in a channel, form a channel for.

1609 DAVIES *Holy Roods* 20 (D.) His Vaines and Nerues that channellize His Blood.

Channelly, -ely, *a.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. CHANNEL *sb.* + -LY 1 + -Y 1.] Gravelly.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1648) 3 Some thinke the

Hasell would have a chanilly rocke. 1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 91 (Jam.) The soil being light, sandy, and chanilly. 1807 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 10 Very bad land of a chanilly quality. 1791 P. BLACKFORD *Perthsh. Statist. Acc.* III. 207 Grey oats... yield a pretty good crop upon our chanilly ground, where hardly any other grain will.

Channelure (tʃæˈnɛliɹ). [variant of CANNELURE after channel.] = CANNELURE, groove, fluting. Hence *Chan'nelured a.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 468 Round stalkes chanellured and fluted. 1813 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 589 Between the channelures and the annulets of the Grecian Doric capital.

Chan'ner, *v. Sc.* (Also *jan'ner*, JAUNDER, *q.v.*) *intr.* To mutter, grumble, murmur, fret.

c. 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Agatha* 123 Quhy chan'neris þu My gret god agane now? 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 235 (Jam.) Ay chan'nerin' and daunerin' In eager search for cole! a. 1802 *Ballad* xi. in *Child Ballads* III. 1021a (1885) 239/2 The cock doth craw, the day doth daw, The chan'nerin worm doth chide.

Chan'non, chanon, -oun, owne, -un, obs. forms of CANON 2.

† Chanoper. *Obs.* Also -eper, -yper. A by-form of CANOPY.

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 66, ij pere of chanypers of brass. *Ibid.* 67 A chanoper of brass. *Ibid.* 68 A holy-water stocke of brass, ij chanopers.

Chan(e, Chansell, -er, Chanserie, obs.

ff. CHANOE, CHANCEL, CHANOERY.

Chan'sler, obs. f. CHANORELLOR.

|| Chanson (ʃɑ̃sɔ̃). [Fr. -L. *cantiō-em* song, f. *cant*- *ppl. stem* of *cantare* to sing.] A song (French, or of France).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 438 The first rowe of the Pons [edd poets] Chanson will shew you more. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xlvii. 27 Each his Instrument, His holy Chanzons fitted to their Stung. 1781 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlv. (1840) III. 129 These [Carols] were festal chanzons. 1846 DISBURY *Viv. Grey* vii. 2. 445 Gentle poet, would that thou hadst some chanson or courtly compliment.

|| Chansonnette (ʃɑ̃sɔ̃nɛt). [Fr.; dim. of prec.] A little song.

1813 S. ROGERS *Yacquette* 92 What time the Miller's maid Colette Sung, while he supped, her chansonnette. 1875 Mrs. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyac.* 95 Humming... the refrain of one of Lady Tynedale's chansonnettes.

Chan'ss, obs. Sc. f. CHANGE.

Chant (tʃɑ̃t), *sb.* Also 8-9 chaunt. [prob. a. F. *chant* song; -L. *cantū-m* (4th decl.) singing, song; but possibly formed immed. from the vb., without reference to the French.]

1. A song, melody; singing. *poetic* (also in *rogues' cant*).

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 290 Chant of tuneful birds. 1821 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Chants*, a song. To throw off a rum chant, is to sing a good song. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. 5/2 To troll his jovial chants... in a tavern-parlour.

2. *Musical.* A short melody or phrase to which the Psalms, Canticles, etc., are sung in public worship.

The essential characteristic of a chant is the long 'reciting-note' to which an indefinite number of syllables are sung, followed by a rhythmical cadence. The modern Anglican chant (derived from the old Gregorian) is either single or double. A *single chant* is sung to one verse of a psalm, and consists of two strains, of 3 and 4 bars respectively, each beginning with a reciting-note. A *double chant* has twice the length of a single one, and is sung to two verses.

a. 1709 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. i. 280 The Chants or Canto Fermo to some of the hymns of the Romish Church. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 156 The accompanied chant used in the Psalter. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 10 The chant peculiar to the Gallican Church. a. 1876 NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* I. IV. i. 360 The influence of the Ambrosian chants when first introduced at Milan. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 337 Our own chants for the responses after the Creed.

B. A psalm, canticle, or dirge, so chanted.

1826 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 467 The solemn chants of the Church of Basil and Chrysostom. 1860 ANDLER *Fauriel's Prov.* viii. 154 Having admitted profane songs among the chants of the church. 1882 ROSSITER *Ballads & Sonnets* 154 The slain king's corpse on bier was laid With chant and requiem-knell.

3. A measured monotonous song; the musical recitation of words. (Used with a vague range of meaning between 1 and 2, but usually implying something less tuneful than an air or song.)

1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 300 The minaret-cryer's chant of glee. 1877 F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xii. 198 Raising the threatening expressions of their chant into louder strains. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Charm'd Sea* I. 3 The exiles uplifted one of the patriotic chants. 1882 B. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. iv. 73 The low monotonous chant of an Arab party.

b. A singing intonation or modulation of the voice in speech; a distinctive intonation.

1848-55 MACAULAY *Hist.* xvii. His strange face, his strange chant, his immovable hat... were known all over the country. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *D. Deronda* xvi. The tutor, an able young Scotchman... answered, with the clear-cut, emphatic chant which makes a truth doubly telling in Scottish utterance.

4. *slang.* (See *quots.*)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Chant*, a (person's) name, address, or designation; i. a cipher, initials, or mark of any kind, on a piece of plate, linen, or other article; anything so marked is said to be *chan'ted*,... an advertisement in a newspaper or hand-bill, etc. 1824 *Compl. Hist. Murd.* Mr. Weave 258 'We may as well look and see if there is any chant about the money,' - and examined the four notes, but there were no marks upon them.

Chant (tʃɑ̃t), *v.* Forms: 4-5 chaunte(n), 5-9 chaunt, 5 chaunt, 6- chant. [a. F. *chantier* to sing; -L. *cantiare*, freq. of *cantare* to sing. The frequentative force had disappeared already in Latin, and in Romanic *cantiare* took the place entirely of L. *canere*.]

1. *intr.* To sing, warble. *arch. or poet.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 181 Herestow nat Absolon That chaunteth thus vnder oure boures wal. 1612 BIBLE *Amos* vi. 5 That chaunt [Coverd. syng] to the sound of the Viole. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chant*, sing. 1790 COWPER *Odys.* x. 281 And at her task So sweetly chaunts. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 182 Sirens... such As chanted on the blanching bones of men.

fig. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 99 Bid... the sea winds chaunt in the galleries.

b. of birds.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 39 The grene serene sang suet, quhen the gold spynk chaunt. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The birds that chaunted on their branches. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 194 The only bird which chaunts on the wing. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind* 22 In the heart of the garden the merry bird chaunts.

c. *transf.* of other animals; *spec.* of hounds.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 42 Keepe hog I aduise thee from meadow and corne... If dog set him chaunting he doth thee no wrong. 1846 E. JESSER *Anecd. Dogs* 268 'Good hounds' as an old writer observes 'will come chaunting and trail along by the river side.' 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (ed. 2) I. ii. 43 The hounds came trailing and chaunting along by the river-side.

2. *trans.* To sing, utter musically. (Often with notion of 'prolonged or drawing intonation', due to influence of sense 4.) Chiefly *poetical*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 12. 1595 - *John* v. vii. 22 This pale faint Swan, Who chaunts a dolefull hymne to his owne death. 1704 POPE *Pastorals*, *Summ.* 79 You praise the birds shall chaunt in ev'ry grove. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 791 When she chaunts her evening hymn. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 2 The sea... whose hoarse music is chaunted day and night. 1842 TENNYSON *Poet's Song* 6 He... chaunted a melody loud and sweet.

3. To sing of, celebrate in song. *poet.*

1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* I. (Arb.) 17 Manhod and garbroyls I chaunt, and martiall warfare. 1806 2nd Pt. *Retourne Jr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 70 Weel chaunt our woes upon an oaten reede. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* xviii. 48 The soft shepherd... Chants his proud mistress to his hoarse guitar. - *Wks.* (1764) I. 49 Poets, not inglorious, chaunt their loves.

4. *Musical.* To recite musically, intone; to sing to a chant, as the Psalms, etc., in public worship (see CHANT *sb.* 2). a. *intr.*

c. 1400 *Pronp. Pav.* 72 Chawnten, *disconto*, *organiso*. 1796 SCOTT *Chant* xii. With pious fools go chant and pray. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *First Singer* I. 24 The priests and canons chant.

b. *trans.* (In first quot. ? to drawl out.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not skyping any worde, not chaunting nor brekyng your notes. 1570 LEVINS *Manuf.* 24 To chaunt, *cantillare*. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 68 The Jews... do not Read, but Chaunt out the Hebrew Text. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xv. 114 A short service was then chaunted. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 336 The 'Common Tunes' for chanting the Psalter.

5. *fig.* To talk or repeat a statement monotonously; to harp upon (*obs.*). a. *intr.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Laniatus* *Ghosts* (1596) 36 Those things which they chaunted upon with open mouth. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. ii. (1871) 153 Let them chaunt while they will of prerogatives. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 232 If... a man goes chanting and chanting in servile response to a newspaper.

b. *trans.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 132 Chaunting unabatedly her extreme deficiency in personal charms.

c. To chant the praises (or eulogy) of.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 239 Some syren from Billingsgate, chaunting the eulogy of deceased mackerel. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 585 Chaunting the praises of our financial institutions. 1880 *Manchester Exam.* 11 June 4/7 To chant the praises of the Darwinian system.

6. *slang. (trans.)* To sell (a horse) fraudulently [app. 'to cry up'].

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLIX. 305 Frauds... in the disposal of horses... by a gang of... swindlers, who technically call it 'chanting horses'. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. (D.) Jack Firebrace... was here this morning chanting horses with 'em. 1861 - *Philip xx.* Horses... are groomed, are doctored, are chanted on to the market.

Chantable (tʃɑ̃ˈtəbəl), *a.* *rare.* [cf. F. *chantable*, f. *chanter* to sing; see -ABLE. *Cantabile* -is was used in L.] That may be chanted or sung.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps. cxviii.* [cxix.] 54 Chauntable [O. E. *Psalm* singendlic; E. E. *Psalter* sanglic; Vulg. *cantabile*] weren to me this iustefygung.

|| Chantage (ʃɑ̃ˈtaʒ, tʃɑ̃ˈtɛdʒ). [a. F. *chantage* 'action de faire chanter quelqu'un, c'est-à-dire de lui extorquer de l'argent en le menaçant de révéler quelque chose de scandaleux, ou de le diffamer, etc.' (Littré).]

A mode of extorting money by threatening to make scandalous revelations or statements.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xii. 367 Who extorted money from rich and quiet people by a sort of chantage. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 176/2 Literary chantage. 1883 *World* 12 Sept. 8 (Social Chantage). Chantage, blackmail or by whatever name the levying of pay, in one shape or another, out of the fear of the payer, is called. 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 77/2 No one proposes that the laws which protect women from insult and outrage should be relaxed because they may be abused for the purpose of chantage.



|| **Chantant** (jāntānt, tʃāntānt), *a.* [a. F. *chantant*, pr. pple. of *chanter* to sing.]

*adj.* Of a singing style, melodious, tuneful.

1879 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* III. Intro. to Adagios are now made more chantant and interesting in themselves.

1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Music. Chantant* (F.) a term, applied to instrumental music, etc.

**Chantarelle**, var. of **CHANTERELLE** 2.

**Chanteclere**, -eer, obs. ff. **CHANTELEER**.

**Chanted** (tʃāntəd), *pp.* *a.* [f. **CHANT** v. +

-ED.] Sung to a chant; musically recited.

1649 MILTON *Eden*, xxv. The chanted Service-Book.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 160 The chanted mass, and

virgin's holy hymn. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* III.

280 A musician accompanying the chanted recitation.

1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xi. 135 One chanted note.

|| **Chantepleure**, *Obs.* [Fr.; f. *chanter* to sing + *pleure* to weep. The word has several senses in mod.F., e. g. 'weep-hole', 'flood-opening' in a wall, etc., which have not entered into English.]

1. Name of a French poem of the 13th c. addressed to those who sing (*chanter*) in this world and shall weep (*pleurer*) in the next (Godef.): hence used of a mixture or alternation of joy and sorrow.

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 390. I fare as doþe þe songe of Chauntepleure For nowe I pleyne and now I playe.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. Conforming them to the

chaunte pleure Now to synge and sodaynely to wepe. 1430

—BOCHAS i. viii. (1544) 114. Like unto the chauntepleure:

Ginning with ioy, ending in wretchednesse.

2. (See quot.)

1714 FR. Bk. of Rates 38 Chante Pleures, or Wooden

Gods, 22 00 per 100 Weight.

**Chanter** 1 (tʃāntər). Forms: 4-6 chauntour,

5 chawntowre, -tour, 5-7 chauntour, 5-8

chauntour, 6 chauntoure, 4-9 chaunter, 7-9

chantor, 6- chanter. [ME. and AF. *chauntour*

= OF. *chanteur* (mod.F. *chanteur*) = L. *cantātor-em*

singer. In sense 1, prob. apocryph. f. **ENCHANTER**]

† 1. An chanter, a magician. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 243 An chanter [printed anchan-

ter] Edwyne adde of Spayne. . . pat coupe hym segge of ys

dedes al hou y ssode go þoru ys chancement. 1340 *Cur-*

sor M. (Fairf.) 5897 þen calde þe king his chauntours [Cott.

enchantours]

2. One who chants or sings; a singer, musician,

songster.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 349 Linus . . þe grete

chauntour [musici]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawntowre.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 138 If the

chaunter or musician bee very expert in his arte. 1607

*Lingua* i. i. in Hazl. *Doddley* IX. 340 The winged chanters

of the wood. 1725 POPE *Odes* i. 444 Jove's ethereal rays

(resistless fire) The chanter's soul and raptured song inspire.

1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 411 When the chanter

from the minaret announced the death of a Mahometan.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 138 Musical instruments were

used to support the voice of the chanter.

3. *Spec.* a. One who sings in the choir of a

cathedral, etc.; a singing-man, chorister.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 44 With oute the ynnere 3ate, treseries

of chaunters [1611 chambers of the singers]. 1463 *Bury*

*Wills* (1850) 16 The Chawntours eche of them [to haue]

vj d. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 34 He wolde do on a

cope and stande and synge as a chaunteur in myddes of the

quier. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. All great chapters have

chantors and chaplains to ease and assist the canons

. . . But the word grows obsolete in this sense, and instead

thereof we use the word *chorister*, or singing-man. 1868

*Daily News* 20 Nov. Dr. Elvey and Mr. Keeton, with the

chanters, assembled in the Horseshoe-cloisters.

b. The precentor, or chief singer in the choir;

= **CANTOR**.

[1388 WYCLIF *Ps. Prol.*, Asaph, the chauntour of the temple

of the Lord.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/4 The freres as-

sembled at pryme and the chaunter began *Yan lucis orto*.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b. The chaunter . . made the whole

quier . . to fall streight a laughyng. 1570-6 LAMBARDE

*Peramb. Kent* (1826) 99 Simeon also, the Chanter of Dur-

ham. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reh.* vi. (1703) II. of The

Bill for the utter abolishing . . of all Archbishops, Bishops

. . . Prebendaries, and all Chauntours. of any Cathedral, or

Collegiate Church. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chanter* is used,

by way of excellence, for the precentor, or master of the

quier; which is one of the dignities of the chapter. 1791

BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 108 note. The Rev. River Jones,

Chanter of Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford. 1876 GRANT

*Burgh Sch. Scotl.* i. i. 19 There were 4 principal persons

in the Chapter of Sarum, namely the dean, Chanter, Chan-

cancellor and treasurer.

4. A priest who sings masses in a chantry.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 268/8 When the chauntour herd

hym he . . shewed hym that he erred. 1567 AWBREE *Berk-*

*shire* iii. 24 (L.) A certain revenue sufficient for a chanter

to one chapel. 1853 COLERIDGE *Remorse* iii. i. In a chapel

on the shore, Shall the chaunters sad and saintly . . Doleful

masses chaunt for thee.

5. That pipe of a bagpipe, with finger-holes, on

which the melody is played. (Also used of similar

instruments; also *fig.* and *attrib.*)

1631 BRATHWAT *Whimsies, Piper* 143 Hec can pipe when

hee cannot speake: so as, his chanter becomes his inter-

From their loud chanters down. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 123 Its [the bagpipe's] essential characteristics have al-

ways been, first, a combination of fixed notes or 'drones',

with a melody or 'chanter'.

6. **Hedge-chanter**: the Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor*

*modularis*).

1865 *Morning Star* 19 July, A cuckoo . . found . . in the nest

of a hedge-chanter.

7. *slang.* (More fully *horse-chanter*): One who

sells horses fraudulently.

1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* (1847) 350/1 He was a horse chanter.

1836 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* ii. (1841) 36 A

systematic chanter, who will swindle you both out of horse

and money. 1845 THACKERAY *Leatherstocking* ii. He is a

cogger of dice, I tell thee—a chanter of horseflesh.

† **Chanter** 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *chantier*

prop (= It. *cantiere*, Pg. *canteiro*) = L. *cantiarius*,

*cantiarius* 1.] gelding, ass, mule, (2) spar, rafter,

prop, (3) as here.] 'A pole furnished with cross-

pieces for supporting the vine, a trellis'.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 531 If so be it [the vine stock] rest

upon one chanter or range of peaches.

|| **Chanterelle** 1. [a. F. *chanterelle*, It. *can-*

*tarella* treble string of a musical instrument, bird-

call, call-bird, f. *cantare* to sing.]

† 1. A decoy bird. (*In quot.* A female partridge

used as a decoy.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 289 Forth they goe against the

foulers chanterell or watch which calleth them out.

|| 2. (See quot.)

1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 135 The chanterelle or melody-

string [in the banjo] is called from its use . . the thumbstring.

*Ibid.* II. 176 Making thirteen strings in all [for the lute],

the highest, or Chanterelle, being a single string.

**Chanterelle** 2 (tʃāntərəl). Also *chanta-*

*relle*. [a. Fr. *chanterelle*: in mod.L. *cantharell-*

*us*, dim. of *cantharus* drinking-vessel.] A yellow

kind of edible fungus (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1008 Yellow Agaric

or Chanterelle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 501

The Chanterelle, or little Yellow Mushroom, so common in

the fairy rings on dry pastures. 1859 *All Y. Round No.*

15. 342 The beautiful yellow chanterelle, growing by the

bushel. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 12 Myriads of

mushrooms, morels, truffles, chanterelles, champignons are

wasted . . because the poor do not understand their use.

† **Chanterer**. *Obs. rare* = **CHANTER** 1 3 b or 4.

c 1540 *Compl. Rod. Mors* xxii. F v, I say bisshoppes, canons

and chaunteres.

**Chanteress**, -rie, obs. ff. **CHANTESS**, **CHANTRY**.

† **Chanterist**. *Obs. rare*—1. = **CHANTER** 1 4.

1548 *Bk. of Sales* in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* ii. ii. App. 222. 92

The chanterists of the chantry of East Kirby.

**Chantership**. [f. **CHANTER** 1 (sense 3 b) +

-SHIP.] The office of a chanter or precentor.

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13. § 31 No . . . Treasurership,

Chantership, or Prebend in any Cathedral. 1691 Bp. OF

WORCESTER *Charge* 51. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 625 He

gave up his Chantership. 1809 E. CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's*

*Comm.* I. 392 The statute expressly excepts . . chanterships,

prebends, and sinecure rectories.

**Chanticleer** (tʃāntiklēr). Forms: 3-5

chauntecleer, 4-6 chaunticleere, 5 chauntecleer,

6 chauntecleere, 7 chaunticleere, -cleare,

(chant-it-clear), chante-, chanticle(e)re, -icler,

8- chaunticleer. [a. OF. *chanticleer* (mod.F.

*chanticleir*), proper name of the Cock in *Reynard*

the Fox, f. *chantie-r* to sing, crow + *cler* (mod.F.

*clair*) clear.]

An appellation applied to a cock, usually in

manner of a proper name; but now mostly written

without a capital. (Cf. *Bruin*, *Grimalkin*, *Rey-*

*nard*, etc.)

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 37 Be stille, ich hote, a Godes nome!

Quath the vox, Sire chauntecleer. 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne*

*Pr. T.* 29 Soche had a cok, hight Chauntecleer. 1481 Cax-

ton *Reynard* (Arb.) 9 So sawe they comen down the hylle

to hem chauntecleer the cok. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 1

Cherefull Chaunteclere with his note shrill. 1598 MARSTON

*Pygmal.* v. 160 Poore Gallus now . . Is turned to a crowing

Chauntecleere. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. vii. 30 My Lungs

began to crow like Chaunteclere [cf. *Temp.* i. ii. 385]. 1621

QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 94 When Chauntecleere, (the Bellman

of the morn) Shall summon twilight with his bugle horne.

1633 B. JONSON *T. Tub* iii. v. Brave chant-it-clear, his noble

heart was done. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Lake Geneva* (1839)

176 Many a chanticleer and partlet. 1858 LONGER *Birds of*

*Pass.*, *Day break* vi. O chanticleer, Your clarion blow.

Hence **Chan-ticleer** v. *nonce-wd.*, to crow as a

cock; **Chan-ticleering** *pp.* *a.*

1821 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 713 The courageous bird . .

chanticleered away louder than ever. 1856 STRANG *Glasgow*

513 Voices as cheerful and chanticleering as the Cock.

|| **Chanter**. [Canadian Fr.; cf. F. *chantier*

'place where one sleeps, place where one puts

certain things to store them or to work them': see

*Littér.* A (Canadian) log-hut, a SHANTY.

1880 *Lumberman's Gas.* 28 Jan. A lumberman's Chanter

in the valley of the Ottawa is made of pine logs. *Ibid.*

Farms the products of which are entirely consumed by the

chanter-men. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 26

They build themselves chanters, of rough logs.

**Chanting** (tʃāntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **CHANT** v. +

-ING.] The action of the verb **CHANT**; singing,

musical recitation, etc. (In early usage, also: In-

cantation, enchantment.)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 19 That sounen strongli in their

chauntingus [1388 enchauntinge; Vulg. *incantationibus*].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71 Chawntynge, *discantus*, *cantus*

*organicus*. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius Hist.* i. xxxvi. (1591) 21

Different chantings of dull fattery. 1766 A. BALDWIN

*Temple Mus.* iii. 66 The Plain Chanting of our Cathedral

Service. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 338 The arrangement

of the words in chanting.

**Chanting**, *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That chants.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745)



would return into a Chaotical Confusion. *Ibid.* ii. 157 The Generation of the World...the Chaotical Egg.

**Chaogenous**, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *χάος* Chaos + *-γενος* born + *-ους*: see -GENOUS.] Chaos-born. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* i. 272 The chaogenous hero-deities of Hesiod and other ancient mythologists.

† **Cha'oize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. CHAOS + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to chaos or utter confusion, to make chaotic. Hence Cha'oized *ppl. a.* 1600 *Tourneur Transf. Met.* To Rdr. to As the troubled mind...The Idea doth confuse and cha'oize. *Ibid.* Prolog. ii. What cha'oized conceit doth form my fears? *Ibid.* xlii. Cha'oiz'd Ideas of conceit.

**Chaology**, *rare*. [f. Gr. *χάος* CHAOS + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY. So *F. chaologie*.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chaology*, the history or description of the chaos...Dr. Burnet likewise gives us a chaology, in his theory of the earth. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH, etc.

**Chaomancy**, *rare*. [ad. med.L. *chaomantia*, f. Gr. *χάος* CHAOS, in Paracelsian language = the atmosphere + *μαντεία* divination.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chaomancy*, a kind of divination by the air. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Chaomantia*, amongst the enthusiastic chymists, is the art of making presages from observations on the air. 1775 in ASH, etc.

**Chaos** (*kā'ps*). [a. L. *chaos*, a. Gr. *χάος* 'any vast gulf or chasm, the nether abyss, empty space, the first state of the universe', f. vb-stem *χα-* to yawn, gape.]

† 1. A gaping void, yawning gulf, chasm, or abyss: (chiefly from the Vulgate rendering of Luke xvi. 26). *Obs.* (In Greek *spec.*, 'the nether abyss, infinite darkness', a use also often glanced at by English writers.)

c 1440 *Hvltun Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxvii. There is a grete chaos [1533 cause] that is to sayen a thycke darknes between vs & the that we mowe not come to the ne thou tyll vs. 1582 N. T. (Rhem) *Luke* xvi. 26 Betweene us and you there is fixed a great chaos [Vulg. *chaos*, Gr. *χάσμα*, Wycl. derke place, Tind. grete space, Geneva great gulfe]. 1583 *Fulke Defence* vii. 286 There is a great chaos, which signifieth an infinite distance between Abraham and the rich glutton. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 975 (Trench) What thing soever cometh within the chaos of this monster's mouth...down it goeth. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 55 The Gulf Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide His fiery Chaos to receive their fall.

2. The 'formless void' of primordial matter, the 'great deep' or 'abyss' out of which the cosmos or order of the universe was evolved.

1531 *Elyot Gov.* (1875) 3 Take away Ordre from all things, what shulde than remaine? Certes nothing finally, except some man wold imagine effeones, Chaos, whiche of some is expounded, a confuse mixture. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 101 That old confusion, which we call chaos, wherein without order, without fashion, confusedly lay the discordant seeds of things. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 2 The order and disposition of that Chaos or Masse, was the worke of six days. 1649 *Selden Laws Eng.* n. i. (1739) 8 The whole Body like a Chaos capable of any form that the next daring spirit shall brood upon it. 1667 *Milton P. L.* i. 10 In the Beginning how the Heav'ns and Earth Rose out of Chaos. 1730 *Thomson Autumn* 1731 As when of old...Light uncollected thro' the chaos urg'd Its infant way. 1831 *Brewster Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 99 The formation of the earth, and the other planets, out of a general chaos.

b. *personified*. (By some of the Greeks *Chaos* was made the most ancient of the gods.)

1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* (1839) 99 The unforned matter of the world, was a god, by the name of Chaos. 1667 *Milton P. L.* i. 895 Where eldest Night and Chaos, Ancestors of Nature, hold Eternal Anarchie. 1728 *Forz Dnnc* i. 10 Dulness o'er all possess'd her antient right, Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night. 1850 *Carlyle Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 243 If Chaos himself sat umpire, what better could he do?

3. *transf. and fig.* a. A state resembling that of primitive chaos; utter confusion and disorder.

1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 125 This Chaos, when Degree is suffocate. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iii. (1843) 741 The whole mass of their designs, as well what remained in Chaos as what was Formed. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* iii. xxxvi. 232 Reduce all Order...to the first Chaos of Violence, and Civill warre. 1819 *Arnold Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 59. I stand at times quite bewildered, in a chaos where I can see no light either before or behind. 1873 *Burton Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxv. 27 In Ireland all is confusion and chaos.

b. 'Anything where the parts are undistinguished' (J.); a confused mass or mixture, a conglomeration of parts or elements without order or connexion.

1599 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 They make their volumes no better than...a huge Chaos of foule disorder. 1631 *Donne Poems* (1650) 36 Off did we grow To be two Chaoses. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 202 One glaring Chaos and wild heap of wit. 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) i. xl. 118 Arranging the vast Chaos of laws and regulations. 1878 *Black Green Past.* xxxv. 283 The vessel went plunging on through the wild chaos of green and grey mist.

† 4. *transf.* An undigested or amorphous mass or lump. *Obs.* (Cf. the 'rudis indigestaque moles' of Ovid, applied to Chaos in sense 2.)

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* i. (R.) One face had nature, which they chaos nam'd, An undigested lump.]

1562 *Eden Let. in 1st. Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 441, I stilled of the water from the masse or Chaos left of them bothe. 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 161 To dispe-

portion me in every part, Like to a Chaos, or an vn-lick'd Beare-whelp.

† 5. ? Element; environment; space. (Among Greek senses were 'space, the expanse of air'.)

1621 *Burton Anat. Mol.* i. ii. i. (1676) 271 Paracelsus stiffly maintains, that they [devils] have every one their several Chaos. The water (as Paracelsus thinks) is their [Naiads'] Chaos, wherein they live. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 155/2 Creatures, whose Chaos is the earth. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.*, *Chaos*, in the phrase of Paracelsus, imports the air. It has also some other significations amongst the alchemists.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *chaos-flood*, -state; *chaos-founded adj.*, *chaos-like adj.* and *adv.*

1611 *Guillim Heraldrie* To Rdr., By dissolving of this chaos-like or confused lump. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 109 Nature relapses hastily into that chaos-state. 1821 *Byron Heaven & E.* i. iii. 815 Come, Anah! quit this chaos-founded prison. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* (1858) 164 Not a few...now swim weltering in the Chaos-flood.

**Chaotheitic**, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *χάος* CHAOS + *-θεός* God + *-ιστικός*.] That identifies chaos or crude matter with the first principle or God.

1858 F. Hall *Bibliog. Ind. Philos. Syst.* (1859) iii, The Sankhya, or chaotheitic, system.

**Chaotic** (*ke'ptik*), *a.* [f. CHAOS, app. on the analogy of other Greek-derived words in -otic, as *demotic*, *erotic*, *hypnotic*, where the ending has various origins. (Such a formation would have been normal from the derived Gr. vb. *χαόειν*, in passive, to be reduced to chaos; cf. *βιαιτικός* f. *βίβειν*). In mod.F. *chaotique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the primordial chaos; in the state of chaos.

1773 *Derham Phys. Theol.* iii. ii. (R.) At that time (whatever it was) when the turgid globe was in a chaotic state. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 259 Janus is by him supposed to be the chaotic deity. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* i. 87 During the separation of the atmosphere and the ocean from the chaotic mass. 1878 Tait & Stewart *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 85. 95 That the present solar system gradually condensed into its present state from a chaotic mass of nebulous material.

2. *transf. and fig.* Resembling chaos; utterly confused or disordered.

1747 *Johnson Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. IX. 191 Translators, who have formed a chaotic dialect of heterogeneous phrases. 1756 *Burke View Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 61 In these early and unrefined ages, the jarring parts of a certain chaotic constitution supported their several pretensions by the sword. 1837 *Macaulay Bacon, Ess.* (1854) I. 349 Opinions were still in a state of chaotic anarchy. 1875 *Poste Gains* i. 81 The rules...are at first sight chaotic and bewildering.

**Chaotical**, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1677 *Haek Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 295 As by its presence in any part of the Chaotical Horizon it made Day, so by its absence there-from it caused Night. 1826 *Carrington Dartmoor* Pref. 11 Beetling rocks hurled together in chaotic confusion.

**Chaotically** (*ke'ptikālī*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a chaotic manner.

1824 *Byron Def. Transf.* i. ii. 318 It [matter] is a stubborn substance, And thinks chaotically, as it acts. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* (1858) 9 One huge foolish Whirligig, where kings and beggars...and stars and street-sweepings were chaotically whirled. 1858 *De Quincey Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. i. 28 *note*, The life...has been...chaotically mis-narrated.

**Chaotiness**, *rare*. Chaotic quality.

1887 *Stockton Borrowed Month* 212 The chaotiness of initiatory existence.

**Chap** (*tʃæp*), *sb.* 1 [f. CHAP v. 1 or its source.]

1. An open fissure or crack in a surface, made by chopping or splitting.

1553 *Eden Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinnne is very rowghe & full of chappes & riftes. 1563 *Hvll Arte Garden.* (1593) 6 Ground...through the heat of Sommer full of chaps. 1607 *Topsell Serpens* 659 Bark of Birch, which...cleaveth and openeth it self into chaps. 1698 *Kell Exant. Th. Earth* (1734) 117 These great Chaps and Cracks...made in the primitive earth by the strong action of the Sun. 1746 *Da Costa Belemmites in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 397 A Chap or Seam running their whole Length.

b. *esp.* A painful fissure or crack in the skin, descending to the flesh: chiefly caused by exposure of hands, lips, etc., to frost or cold wind.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxxv. (1495) 280 Lepre...makyth chappes, chynnes and clyffes. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* clvii. 50b, A chappe or chappes beyng in the lypes, tongue, handes and fete of a man. 1610 *Barrrough Meth. Physick* iii. xxiii. (1639) 138 Like the chaps which are made through a North wind on the lips. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Chillblain*, Chaps, on the hands; and kibes on the heels. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Ant.* I. 1851 The margin...of the mouth, is subject to fissures, chaps, and superficial excoriations.

c. *fig.*

a 1661 *Fuller* (Webster) There were many clefts and chaps in our council.

2. A stroke, knock, rap. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1785 *Burns Scotch Drink* x, Then Burnewin comes on like death At ev'ry chaup. a 1803 *Jamieson Water-Kelpie* xxiii. In Scott *Minstr. Bord.*, Lie still, ye skrae, There's Water-Kelpie's chap [at door or window]. a 1809 *Christ-mas Ba'ing* (Jam.) He did na miss the ba' a chap.

3. The act of fixing upon as one's choice; choice, selection. Cf. CHAP v. 8. *Sc.*

1768 *Ross Helmore* 114 (Jam.) Spare no pains nor care, For chap and choice of suits ye hae them there.

**Chap** (*tʃæp*), *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 *chappe*. [Found first in the middle of the 16th c.; the variant *chop* is quoted from the Scottish poet Dunbar c 1500,

and is now more usual in certain senses. *Perh. f.* CHAP, CHOP v. (The suggestion that it is a southern corruption of the northern CHART, suits the sense, but no explanation of such a phonetic change appears). See also CHOP.]

1. Either of the two bones (with its covering of muscles, skin, etc.) which form the mouth; a jaw; also either half of the bill of a bird.

1575 *Turberv. Bk. Venerie* 195 Take them with your tongs or clamps by the lower chappe. 1610 *Healey Ang. City of God* 335 [The Crocodile] moveth his upper Chappe. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. (1686) 85 Broad and thick chaps are required in birds that speak. 1774 *Goldsch. Nat. Hist.* II. vi. iii. 177 The stork...produces no other noise than the clacking of its under-chap against the upper. c 1870 J. Murphy *Comm. Lerr.* xi. 18 The pelican [has]...in the under chap a pouch capable of holding many quarts.

2. *pl.* The jaws as unitedly forming the mouth; the biting and devouring apparatus. Used of animals, esp. beasts of prey; and applied contemptuously or humorously to human beings, in which sense more commonly CHOP.

1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 231 The hooke overthwarteth & catcheth hold of his chappes. 1569 *Golding tr. Hemmings Post.* 18 The deliverer of mankind out of the chappes of the serpent. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* ii. ii. 89 Open your chaps againe. 1620 *Healey St. Aug. City of God* ix. iv. 324 Being euen in the chaps of death. 1648 *Herrick Hesper.*, *Ephr.* on *Blanch*, To bind up her chaps when she is dead. 1673 R. Leigh *Transp. Reh.* 39 Supping up his Coffee, and scalding his chaps for hast. 1875 *Buckland Log-Bk.* 6 The hounds with blood about their chaps.

3. The side of the external jaw; the cheek.

1708 *Mrs. Centlivre Busie Body* ii. ii, She threatened to slap my Chaps, and told me, I was her Servant, not her Governess. 1718 T. Gordon *Cordial Low Spirits* 50 Bury their faces in mighty periwigs, which inviron either chap. 1845 *Hood Last Man* iii, The very sight of his broken ort's Made a work in his wrinkled chaps. 1863 B. Taylor *H. Thurston* iii. 40 A coarse, obese man, with heavy chaps.

b. The lower half of the cheek of the pig or other animal as an article of food, as in pickled Bath chaps.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Apr., The feast was chaps and eggs.

4. The lower jaw.

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 91 The chap should be fine, indicating a disposition to feed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238 1/2 'The chap' or under jaw, is clean, or free from flesh.

† 5. *pl.* The fauces of Snapdragon and allied plants.

1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 324 The chaps [of *Toniflax*] are orange-coloured.

† 6. *pl. Mech.* The 'jaws' or 'cheeks' of a vice or other tool, etc., which fit together and hold something firmly between them; the jaws of the futchells in a carriage, etc. *Obs.*

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 3 Tongs, to be used for such thicker work, as will be held within the Returns of their Chaps. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 321/2 The Chaps...of a Vice...are cut rough. 1794 W. Fritton *Carriages* (1801) I. 50 The futchells are contracted in the front to receive the pole, which part of the futchells is called the Chaps. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 238 Nail up a new pair of chaps on the fore part of the pump for a new handle to be fixed in. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metals* I. 201 Pinched when red hot between the chaps of a vice.

7. *Chaps of the Channel*: see CHOP sb.

1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5813/3 Ships in the Chaps of the Channel.

8. *Comb.*, as *chap-band*, -choke; CHAP-FALLEN *a.*

1614 *Markham Cheap Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 24 Put upon his [a horse's] Head a gentle Cavezan...with a chap-band underneath. 1607 *Middleton Rise Gall.* iii. v, Thou shalt straight to Bridewell-Sweet master! Live upon bread and water and chap-choke.

**Chap** (*tʃæp*), *sb.* 3 [An abbreviation of CHAPMAN, which seems to have come into vulgar use in the end of the 16th c.; but it is rare in books, even in the dramatists, before 1700. It was not recognized by Johnson, though in Bailey (1731) in sense 1. With sense 2, cf. the colloquial use of *customer* = 'person to have to do with'; also *callant* = 'customer, lad'.]

1. A buyer, purchaser, customer. *Still dial.*

1577 *Bretton Toys Idle Head* (Grossart) 55 (D.) Those crusty chaps I cannot love, The Diuell doo them shame. 1722 *Steele Spect.* No. 450 P 6 In hunting after Chaps, and in the exact Knowledge of the State of Markets. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. i. 229, I had a meeting with my Chaps, and...told them what the current Price was in Town for every Species of my Goods. 1731 *Bailey* (ed. 5) A chap (*in commerce*), a chapman or customer. 1764 *Wilkes Corr.* (1805) II. 66 Perhaps Mrs. Mead would buy...but she would be a hard chap. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 619 The pedlar has but a faint interest in the good opinion of his chap. 1829 *Scott Two Drovers* ii, Harry Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1864 *Atkinson Whitty Gloss.*, *Chap*, a dealer, a purchaser. 'I hae some bacon to sell, can you find me a chap for it.'

2. *colloq.* 'Customer', fellow, lad. (Todd, in 1818, said 'it usually designates a person of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained'; but it is now merely familiar and non-dignified, being chiefly applied to a young man.

1716 M. Daviss *Dissert. upon Physick in Athena Britann.* III. 45 The Names of those Country-Chaps be, Absyrus, etc. 1728 *Morgan Algiers* I. Pref. 8 'Prithee!' returned my

scornful, choleric chap; 'Don't compare me to any of your scoundrel Barbarians!' c 1750 J. NELSON *Yrnl.* (1836) 89 Another [Oxford man] said, 'These chaps belong to poor Wesley'. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, 'The fishers are wild chaps. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii, 'What sad wild fellows some of the chaps were. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* i. xx, 'You might give a chap a civil answer.

b. humorously applied to a female. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 35 (Jam.) Nought would do But I main gang, that bonny chap to woo.

Chap, sb.<sup>4</sup> Elliptical for CHAP-BOOK.

1883 *Life D. Graham* Wks I. 72 Among the chaps... were many of a religious character.

Chap, sb.<sup>5</sup>, earlier form of CHOP, *Anglo-Ind.* stamp, seal, license (Hindi *chhap*).

Chap (tʃep), v.<sup>1</sup> [ME. *chapp-en* (14th c.) answers in sense to later MDu. *cappen* (Du. *kappen*, also LG., and thence in mod.Ger.), MSw. *kappa*, MDa. *kappe*. But the relation of these to the ME. form is uncertain, and no trace of the word is found in the earlier stage of any of the langs.; cf. CHIP. The sense-development is not clear.]

I. +1. *trans.* (with off). To chop off. *Obs.* or *dial.* c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4550 Anon her hedes wer off chappyd. [Jamieson mentions *chapp off* to strike off, and gives *chapp* in some parts of Scotl. = chop, cut into small pieces. Cf. also sense 7, and CHAPPED *phl.* a.]

II. To crack, cause to crack in fissures. (To connect this with the prec., the *trans.* sense 3, as if 'to chop or cut the surface', ought to be the earlier.)

2. *intr.* To become fissured, burst into cracks or clefts, as if the surface or skin were chopped by cutting blows.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 339 And yf thai chappe [Lat. *crepenti*], a stoone under the heed Rootes is to doo. 1561 T. HOBT *in Castiglione's Courtier* i. H, So bedawbed, that... she had a viser on her face and dareth not laugh for making it chappe. 1580 BARET *Alu.* C 333 The earth chappeth or goeth a sunder for drought. 1677 W. HARRIS *in Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) 498 Nutmeg... is clothed with two Barks, but when it comes to maturity, the uppermost chaps and lets the second appear. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*, Clayey or stiff earth... subject to chap during the heat of summer. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1875) 582 Useful when the skin has a tendency to crack or to chap.

fig. 1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. viii. 17 Heat of passion makes our souls to chappe, and the devil creeps in at the cranles.

3. *trans.* To fissure, cause to crack or open in chaps.

1460, 1540, etc. [see CHAPPED *phl.* a. 1 x.] 1507 LVLV *Emphues* D ij b, Parched with the Sunnes blaze, and chapped [1580 chipped] with the Winters blast. 1745 J. REYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 30 The extremely cold winds... chap the timber, and kill the cattle. 1845 *Peter Parley's Annual* VI. 196 The earth is chapped with parching. *Mod.* The girl's fingers had been chapped by working in water during the frost.

III. To strike sharply (sometimes with reference to the sound made). *north dial.* and *Sc.*

4. *trans.* To strike. To *chap hands*: to strike each other's hand in concluding a bargain.

1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 130 And so chapped him by the host a little, and at an outside watched him. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 30 (Jam.) Syn Lindy has wi Bydy by chapped hands They's hae their gear again.

5. *trans.* and *intr.* To strike, as a clock.

1652 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 44/1 Till the hour chap. 1814 J. BOSWELL *Justic. Opera* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 64 The clock's chappit ten. 1822 E. IRVING *Lek.* 5 Nov. in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* I. 157 Till four chaps from the Ram's Horn Kirk.

6. *intr.* To knock, rap, at a door.

1774 C. KEITH *Farmers' Hs* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Sc. Poems* (1862) 38 But Morpheus begins to chap, And bids them a' gae tak a nap. c 1803 *Erington* iii, in Scott *Minstr. Bards*, O whae is this at my bowder door That chaps sae late? 1863 ATKINSON *Daisy Province*, Chap, to knock, rap; at a door. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 38 'Wha's there?... that neither chaps nor ca's?'

b. *trans.* To *chap out*: to call one out by rapping or tapping. (Cf. *knock up*.)

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 531 Chappin out, is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight rap at the window given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress. *Ibid.* 532 To *chap-out* some of them is not worth while.

7. To chop or beat small.

a 1776 in Herd *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 79 (Jam.) With chapped kail.

IV. *Sc.* [perh. not the same word.]

8. To choose, select, bespeak; to fix upon as one's choice. *Chaps me that!* the call of children in laying claim to anything, equivalent to the Lancashire *barley (or balla) me!* and English school-boy's *bags I*. (Hence Galt's incorrect 'I'll chapse'.)

1720 RAMSAY *Edinb. Sabot. Mry. Carnarvon* iv, You's hae at will to chap and chase, For few things am I scant in. a 1806 in R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 299 (Jam.) 'Hech, husto!' quo 'Habbie, 'I chaps ye'. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xix. 162 'I'll chapse that place,' said Walter.

Chap, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *chapi-en* was app. a phonetic variant of *cheapien*, OE. *clapian*, owing to different treatment of the diphthong *ea* (cf. CHAPMAN); but the mod. dial. use may be from *chapman* or other derivative.] To buy; to buy and sell; to barter; to truck. Cf. CHAP; CHOP. a 1225 *Juliana* 63 [Du] lettest an of be tweolue þat tu hefdest icoren chapl þe and sullen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58/2

To *chappe*, *mercari, negociari*. 1818 TODD, *Chap*, to cheap or cheapen; to bargain or deal for a price. 1876 *Mod. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Chap*, to buy and sell, in a chance way.

Chapalle, obs. form of CHAPEL. || Chaparral (tʃæpəˈræl). U.S. [a. Sp. *chaparral*, f. *chaparra*, -arro evergreen oak + -al a common ending for a grove, plantation, or collection of trees, as in *almendral, cafetal*, etc.]

properly, A thicket of low evergreen oaks; hence *gen.* Dense tangled brushwood, composed of low thorny shrubs, brambles, briars, etc., such as abounds on poor soil in Mexico and Texas. (The word came into use in U.S. during the Mexican War, c 1846.)

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* x. (1862) 94 The road passed between low hills covered with patches of chaparral. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., This word, chaparral, has been introduced into the language since our acquisition of Texas and New Mexico, where these bushes abound. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* 47 We descended the long slope, through chaparral and forest. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sg. 236

b. Chaparral Cock, a species of cuckoo (*Geococcyx californianus*) in the west of North America. 1882 A. E. SWEET *Sketches fr. 'Texas Siftings'* 177 The American name chaparral cock is evidently the Mexican name *caporal* Americanized. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 423/1 This bird... is known under several names, such as road-runner, chaparral cock.

Chap-book (tʃæpˌbʊk). [f. *chap* in CHAPMAN + BOOK.] A modern name applied by book-collectors and others to specimens of the popular literature which was formerly circulated by itinerant dealers or chapmen, consisting chiefly of small pamphlets of popular tales, ballads, tracts, etc.

[Not in TODD 1818.] 1824 DIBBIN *Libr. Comp.* 238 It is a chap-book, printed in rather a neat black letter. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xxxiv. 292 A hero of the popular chap-books of old times. 1882 J. ASHTON *Chap-Bks.* 18th c. in *Athenaeum* 2 Sept. 309/1 A great mass of chap-books, such as 'Jack the Giant Killer', 'Long Tom', 'Mother Shipton'.

Chape (tʃeɪp), sb. (In 5. *Sc.* *chape*, *schape*, 8 *cheap*.) [a. F. *chape* a Churchman's Cope; a Judge's Hood;... the chape or locket of a scabbard; the top or crown on the top of a Bell; a Mill-hooper, or Mill-case' (Cotgr.); 'said in the arts of certain things which are applied over others, cover them, or envelop them' (Littre), e.g. the cap of a compass needle, etc.; f. late L. *capa*, *capa*, hood, cap, cape. Hence, according to Diez, Sp. and Pg. *chapa* 'plate, thin piece of metal with which any thing may be plated', which may also have influenced the Eng. use.]

+1. A plate of metal with which anything is covered, overlaid, or ornamented. *Obs.*

1395 E. *IVills* (1882) 4 Ypoutered with chapes and scochons... of myn Ancestres armes. 1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 252 He bare sennende in golde thre grayhondes of sable, With chapes & chynes of chalke whytte sylver.

2. The metal plate or mounting of a scabbard or sheath; particularly that which covers the point. In some early quotes, it may mean the scabbard or sheath itself.

The following explanations also occur in Dicts.; 'The transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand' (Fairholt, cited by Ogilvie). Johnson says 'the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap' [citing *All's Well* 'the chape of his dagger']. But here the chape of a dagger appears to be confused with that of a buckle.

c 1400 *Songs Costume* (1849) 60 My baselard hath a sylver schape. c 1450 *Promp. Parv.* 60 Chape of a schethe, *spirula*. 1450 *Inu. Sir F. Fastolf* in *Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, j. bollok halfyd dagger... and j. chape theerto. 1530 PALSGR. 204/1 Chape of a shethe, *bouterolle de gayne*. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 26 A chape, *ferretum*. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 11 A whittle with a siluer chape. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 164 That had the whole theoricke of warre in the knot of his scarf, and the practise in the chape of his dagger. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Their scabbards and sheaths bee set out with siluer chapes, and their sword-girdles, hangers, and bawdricks, gingle again with thin plates of siluer. 1693 STR T. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 205 A sheath, without a Chape or top. 1766 POPE *Heraldry Dict.*, *Chape*, the iron, brass, metal, or silver put at the end of the scabbard of cutlasses, swords, etc. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 101 Bayonet-scabbards, with brass chapes.

3. The tip of a fox's tail. [From its suggesting the tip of a scabbard.]

1677 N. Cox *Fennet. Recreat.*, *Hunting* (1706) 11 Terms of the Tail. Of a Fox, the Brush or Drag; and the Tip at the end is called the Chape. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Brush* of a fox... the tip or end of which is called the chape.

4. The part of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap or belt. [So in F.]

Some buckles are made with a metal chape, e.g. a stirrup-buckle; an ordinary strap-buckle is made without, and attached by a chape of leather.

1679 *Flor. Staffordsh.* (1686) 376 The Spurr-Buckle maker... makes the buckle, the chape, tongue and roll. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 304/2 A Chape... holdeth the Tongue of the Buckle in its proper place. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3868/4 A Gold Buckle with a Steel Chape. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5993/4 Buckles without cheapes. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 260/2 Steel chape silver buckles. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 163 The edge of another stair met my right buckle, and snapped the steel chape of it in two. 1796 FELTON *Carriages*

(1801) II. 145 The Buckles... are all made to be sewed in the leather, having only a middle bridge and a tongue, but no chape. 1886 from *Harness-maker's Acct.*, 2 pieces leather, buckles, chapes, straps, and loops for portmanteau 2s. 6d.

b. In some places: 'The loop on harness... or on any leather strap, close to the buckle, through which the end of the strap is passed.' Elworthy *W. Somerset Wdkb.*

Cf. Ogilvie: The sliding-loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is attached.

Hence *Chapemaker*, a maker of buckle-chapes. 1886 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 31 July 1/1 Chape makes... a chape, or anchor is a piece of work added to the tongue (or prong) of a buckle... Several makers in Birmingham.

Chape, v.<sup>1</sup> [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish (a scabbard, etc.) with a chape. Hence *Chaped* (tʃeɪpt) *phl.* a.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 366 Hir knyves were chaped noght with bras But al with siluer wrought ful clene and weel. 1530 PALSGR. 180/2, I chape a sworde or dagger. I put a chape on the shethe. 1583 STANYHURST *Enneid* II. (Arb.) 45 With his chaapt staf speedelye running. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Acctid.* 3 Strong Scabbards, chaapt with Iron.

+ *Chape, chaip*, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs. north. dial.* [Aphectic f. A-CHAPE (*e-chape, es-chape*), a. OF. *es-chaper, t-chaper, a-chaper* (mod.F. *échapper*) to ESCAPE, q. v. Very common in early Sc.] To escape.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 24 How he chapyt we throw cas. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7904 In eschauge of þo choise, þat chaped before. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. 389 This King Richard was livand... Of Poumfræt as he chaipit weie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 423 Tha will noch chaipit Siclicke ane deid. 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* 151, I chaipit frome Captuytite.

Chape, *chaper*, obs. ff. JAFE, -ER. 1475 *Voc.* in Wt. -Wulcker 806 *Hec nuga*, a chape. *Hic nugarum*, chaper.

|| Chapeau (ʃapo). Also 6 chapewe, shapeau. [F. *chapeau*, in OF. *capel, chapel* hat, head-covering (= Pr. *capel*, Sp. *capelo*, Pg. *chapeo*, It. *cappello*) :- L. *cappellum*, -us, dim. f. *cappa* CAP.]

1. A hat or other covering for the head. The French name, formerly partly naturalized; now chiefly in *Heraldry*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* clxxxvii. (R.) Bearynge on his heed a chapeue of Montaban. *Ibid.* I. ccccix. 734 They were armed the moost partie with mallees and chapeause of stele. *Ibid.* I. ccccxxx. 756 With pauresses and cootes of stele, hootons, shapeause, and bassenettes. 1586 FERNÉ *Blas. Gentrie* 138 The heaume and Chapeau that the Duke or King doth weare. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. 53 A bull Saturn standing upon a Chapeau Mars, turned up Ermin. 1787 POPE *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Chapeau*... is taken in *Heraldry* for an ancient Cap of Dignity. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 272 The crest-coronet and also the chapeau are still retained in modern blazon.

2. Chapeau-bras (ʃapə brɑ). [F. *bras* arm.] A small three-cornered flat silk hat which could be carried under the arm: worn by gentlemen at court or in full dress in the 18th century.

1764 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* 1st Ld. *Malmesbury* I. 114 The common chapeau bras cocked in the Nivernois style. 1777 SHERIDAN *Tryb. Scarb.* i. ii, Give me... my chapeau [Servant brings a dress hat]. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. v, A chapeau bras and sword necessarily completed his equipment. 18... in *Lockhart* iv. (1839) I. 169 He used to come to the Greyfriars Church in a suit of white and silver with a chapeau-bras. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 314 The chapeau-de-bras.

Chapel (tʃeɪpəl), sb. Forms: 3-4 *chapele*, 4-6 *-elle*, 4-7 *-eil*, 3- *chapel*; also 4 *chapaile*, 5 *-ylle*, *schapell(e)*, 6 *chappelle*, *-ylle*, *capell*, *cappell*, 6-8 *chappell* (1). [ME. *chapele*, a. OF. *chapele* (in ONF. *capelle*, Pr. *capella*, It. *cappella*) :- late L. *cappella*, orig. little cloak or cape, dim. of *cappa*, cloak, cape, cope (see CAP). From the *cappella* or cloak of St. Martin, preserved by the Frankish kings as a sacred relic, which was borne before them in battle, and used to give sanctity to oaths, the name was applied to the sanctuary in which this was preserved under the care of its *cappellani* or 'chaplains', and thence generally to a sanctuary containing holy relics, attached to a palace, etc., and so to any private sanctuary or holy place, and finally to any apartment or building for orisons or worship, not being a church, the earlier name for which was *Oratorium*, ORATORY.

The chief data for the history are: the Monk of St. Gall (*Vita Car. Magni*, i. 4) 'Quo nomine Francorum reges propter capam St. Martini sancta sua appellare solebant'; a charter of Childbert A. D. 710 (*Capitulum De Re Dipl.*) containing 'in oratorio suo seu capella S. Martini'. In the capitularies of Charles the Great (cap. v. 182) c. 800 it is used of chapels in or attached to palaces; the Laws of the Lombards (iii. iii. 22) have 'ecclesiae et capellae quae in vestra parochia sunt'.

*Cappella* was generally spelt *capella* in med.L.; the true form is evidenced not only by It. *cappella*, but even more by the persistence of *-aph* in Fr. and of *-p* in the other langs. *Capella* would have become in F. *cheville*; as *capillus*, *capitrum*, *capistrum* become *cheveux*, *chevre*, *chevêtre*.

1. *gen.* A sanctuary or place of Christian worship, not the church of a parish or the cathedral church of a diocese; an oratory. (In earlier times always consecrated, and having an altar; in modern use not necessarily so.)

a 1225 *St. Markers.* 20 Hwa so omi nome makeð chapele

offer church. c. 1275 LAY. 26140 He lette þar arene ane chapel [c. 1205 chireche] mere. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27198 In kyrcgarth, chapel or kyrk. a. 1300 *R. Horn* 1380 Horn let worship Chappels and chirehe. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* (1868) xvi. i. 378/1 They entered into the chapel, and there made their orisons a great while. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 34 There was an holy chappell edified, Wherein the Hermite dewly went to say His holy things. a. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 13 Where God hath His Church, we say, the Devil hath his Chapel: so on the contrary, where the Devil hath his Cathedral, there God hath his people. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 249 The Room is a Chapel or small Church. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Ordinance 2 In any church or chapel. 1857 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* i. 19 The first object that would catch their view would be the little British chapel.

fig. 1340 *Ayeb.* 56 þe tauerne ys þe scole of þe dyuele. and his oþene chapel per huer me deþ his seruise.

## 2. spec. A private oratory or place of worship.

a. A room or building for private worship in or attached to a palace, nobleman's house, castle, garrison, embassy, prison, monastery, college, school, or other institution.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 472 Thulke prelat solde in is [the king's] chapel ichose be. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2342 Sir Amis lete him ly alon, And into his chapel he went anon. 1360-80 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 3if þei [lodes & ladies] holden wiþ goddis treasour curatis in here worldly seruise or chapelis. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* lxxv. Thir-inne was a schapelle, a chambur, and a halle. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* July 12 Thence we went to New College [Oxf.] where the Chapel was in its ancient garb, notwithstanding the scrupulosity of the times. a. 1672 WOOL *Life* (1848) 11 He was buried. . . in the north part of Merton Coll. outer-chapell or church. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 20 The Chapel of the Jesuits College. 1726 AVULFE *Parerg.* 165 Domestic Chapels, built by Noblemen and others for the private Service of God in their Families . . . are not consecrated. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Castle Otr.* (1793) 3 The company was assembled in the chapel of the Castle. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 1003 King's College Chapel, Cambridge, has no side aisles, but in lieu of them are small chapels between the buttresses. 1880 SHORROUSE *J. Inglesant* ix. (1883) 95 Service was sung daily in all the Chapels. 1887 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Pattison* III. 156 He read the service in chapel when his turn came.

b. An oratory in a mausoleum, burial vault or aisle (*sepulchral*, or *mortuary chapel*), or elsewhere, having an altar at which masses might be chanted for the souls of the deceased (*chantry chapel*). Hence, a cell or compartment of a cathedral or large church (usually in the aisle, and originally often sepulchral), separately dedicated and containing its own altar. *Lady-chapel*, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, often situated eastward of the high altar in a cathedral church. (See *LADY*.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 þe þei fion þe hede is now a faire chapel. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 110 A Chirche and A Chappelle with chambers a-lofte. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 80 The trinite schapell. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 39 The Chirche of the holy Sepulchre ys Rounde. . . and hath. . . Chapellys hygh and lowe, in gret nomber. 1555 EDDEN *Decades W. Ind.* ii. vi. (Arb.) 124 The virgin, to whom he buyded and dedicate a chapel and an altare. 1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Canterb.* 46 The high altar at St. Austin's, with the Chapells about it. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 264 On the altar of this chapel is the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, in oil colours, by Domenichino. 1842 BURN *Eccles. Law* (ed. g) I. 295 *Chantry*, was commonly a little chapel, or particular altar in some cathedral or parochial church, endowed . . . for the maintenance of a priest to pray for the souls of the founder. 1874 BARING-GOULD *Lives of Saints* 295 Upon these remains Benedict built two oratories . . . and . . . round these chapels rose the monastery. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 343/1 Although very many churches built before A. D. 800 exist. . . scarcely any clear examples of chapels [forming parts of the main building] can be pointed out. *Ibid.* 344/1 In the East, as the rule that there should be only one altar in a church has always existed, chapels have rarely formed parts of churches. *Ibid.* 345/2 At what time the practice of placing an altar and of celebrating the eucharistic service in a sepulchral chapel was first introduced cannot be stated with precision. *Mod.* He is buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster Abbey.

3. A place of public worship of the established Church, subordinate to, or dependent upon, the church of the parish, the accommodation supplied by which it in some way supplements. These are of various kinds:

a. *Chapel of ease*: a chapel built for the convenience of parishioners who live far from the parish church. Also *fig.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 36 There was a nother Paroche Chirch yn the Towne yet standing, but now it servith but for a Chappelle of Ease. c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 32 (1810) 36 Shute . . . is a chapel for ease to Colliton. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 180 One of those Parish Churches hath fourteene Chappells of ease within the circumference of her limits. 1726 AVULFE *Parerg.* 166 Chapels of Ease . . . commonly built in very large Parishes, where all the people cannot come to the Mother Church. 1826 PETERSDORFF *Abt.* 433 A chapel of ease may . . . have the rights of a parochial chapel by custom. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 128 Bolton Church . . . is considered a Chapel of Ease.

fig. 1622 MASSINGER, &c. *Old Law* iii. ii. What is age But the holy place of life, chapel of ease For all men's wearied miseries? 1651 CLEVELAND *Square Cap* iv. And making a Chapel of Ease of her Lap, First he said Grace, and then he kiss'd her. a. 1859 DE QUINCY *Wks.* II. 113 Sedburgh, for many years, was a sort of nursery or rural chapel-of-ease to Cambridge.

b. *Parochial chapel*: the place of worship of an ancient division of a parish attached to it by custom and repute, as e.g. in the case of the numerous

divisions of the parish of Kendal, and other large parishes of the Lake district; *District chapel*, that of a modern 'district' or division of a parish constituted under the Church Building Acts, from 59 Geo. III. c. 134, onwards. To both of these the name CHURCH is now commonly given, except in remote districts or special instances.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.*, c. 2 § 11 So that thoes espousels be solemnysed in Church, Chapel, or Oratory. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 55 This yere [1547] was Barking chappelle at the Towre hylle pullyd downe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 24 Chappels had bene Churches, and poore mens cottages Princes Pallaces. c. 1650 *Parl. Surveys of Livings, etc.* XVII. 238 The Parish [Swyne] hath belonging to it Six Chapells, and a Vicarage House. *Ibid.* Drypoole hath a Parochiall Chappell depending upon Swyne. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 185 Concerning the Mother-Parish-Church twenty shillings; and concerning a Chapel ten shillings. 1838 *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 49 § 2 In the case of any church or chapel, for or to which any district chapelry has been . . . assigned . . . such church or chapel . . . shall be and is hereby declared to be a perpetual curacy and benefice. c. 1840 Hook *Ch. Dict.* 13 It is to be regretted that countenance to the assumption of the name of chapel for their place of assembly on the part of dissenters, is too often given by our designating as churches many of the new sanctuaries, which are, in fact, only chapels. 1842 BURN *Eccles. Law* (ed. g) I. 306 The last species of chapels, those erected under the authority of the various Church-Building Acts, and usually designated District Chapels. 1855 HY. MARTINEAU *Eng. Lakes* 220 Wastdale Head. . . There is a chapel, the humblest of chapels, with eight pews, and three windows in three sides. 1868 A. SEDGWICK (*title*), Memorial by the Trustees of Cowgill Chapel. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1824 A parochial chapel is that which has the parochial rights of christening and burying; and this differs in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment.

c. *Free chapel*: a chapel not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, having been founded by the king or by a subject specially authorized by him.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.*, c. 9 The Deane and Chapter . . . of the free chapel of the kyng, of Saint Martins le grande. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.*, c. 4 There have been divers Colleges, Free Chapels, Chantries, Hospitals, Fraternities. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Free Chapel*, *Libera Capella* . . . the King may Licence a Subject to found such a Chapel, and by his Charter exempt it from the Diocesan Jurisdiction. 1726 AVULFE *Parerg.* 165. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1824 The king himself visits his free chapels . . . and not the ordinary.

d. *Proprietary chapel*: one that is the property of private persons.

1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1183 Proprietary chapels . . . are anomalies unknown to the ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom, and can possess no parochial rights . . . Dr. Lushington said. . . the ancient canon law of this country knew nothing of proprietary chapels or unconsecrated chapels at all. . . The necessity of the times . . . gave rise to the erection of chapels of this kind, and to the licensing of ministers of the Church of England to perform duty therein. *Ibid.* II. 1834 It is at any time competent to the proprietors of an unconsecrated chapel to convert it to secular purposes.

4. Applied to places of Christian worship other than those of the established church of the country: e.g. to those of Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Episcopal Church in Scotland; of the Nonconformists ejected in 1662; of Methodists since the 18th c., and, recently, of Protestant Dissenters generally (in England and Wales).

These uses go back to a time when 'church' had still its historical value of the endowed place of worship of a parish, with its beneficed rector or vicar, tithes, etc., and when no other place of worship, whatever its architecture, ritual, or communion, was thought of as the 'church'. Of R. C. chapels the earliest mentioned were those of foreign ambassadors, and Roman Catholic queens of the Stuarts (see sense 2a); in the 18th c., and down to 1830-40, 'chapel' was the regular name, as it is still in Ireland. The name first used by Protestants separating from the Church of England was app. 'meeting-house'; but the places of worship founded by the non-conforming clergymen ejected in 1662 were commonly 'chapels'; after that, 'meeting-house' and 'chapel' were used more or less synonymously by Protestant Dissenters; the former became the prevailing name in the 18th c., but was mostly abandoned for 'chapel' in the first half of the 19th c. (except by Quakers). For his connexion, Wesley introduced 'preaching-house'; but Methodist Churchmen appear to have preferred 'chapel'; and it was in the sequel often used by Wesley as = 'preaching-house', and gradually took its place. During the present century, the custom of applying 'church' to the parochial and district chapels of the Church of England, has been followed by the use of 'church' for 'chapel' by Roman Catholics, Scotch Episcopalians, and many Nonconformists. (See *CHURCH*.) But the earlier usage has made *chapel* in Ireland the common appellation of the R. C. places of worship and service, as distinguished from those of the Protestant (Episcopal) Church; and in England and Wales of nonconformist places of worship or service, as distinguished from those of the Church of England. Hence such combinations as *chapel-goer*, *chapel-going*, *chapel-people*, etc.

a. 1662 *PEPVS Diary* xi Sept., The Queene . . . going to her chapel at St. James's. . . I crowded after her. . . and saw the fine altar, ornaments, and the fryers in their habits. 1669 *Ibid.* xi Apr., I took my wife to St. James's, and there carried her to the Queen's Chapel. a. 1718 *PENN Life Wks.* 1726 I. 235, I have not . . . look'd into any Chapel of the Roman Religion. a. 1793 J. MORRIS in *Arminian Mag.* (Feb. 1795) 72, I consented to go with her to the Catholic Chapel. 1794 Z. YEWDALE *Ibid.* Aug. (1795) 377 The Episcopalians had likewise a chapel in the place [Dalkeith]. *Ibid.* He had taken the English Chapel [at Musselburgh]. c. 1815 GRACE KENNEDY *Anna Russ* (1837) 69, I have decided on taking a pew . . . in one of the Church of England Chapels [in Scotland].

1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 421/1 About forty years ago there were only 30 Catholic churches in Great Britain; but in 1835, we find the number increased to 510.

b. 1662-3 BAXTER *Life of Wile* (1681) 58 When she saw that I could not use the Chapel which she built, she hired another near. 1666-7 — in *Reliquæ Baxterianæ* (1696) iii. 19 The churches being burnt, and the Parish ministers gone, the Nonconformists . . . did keep their meetings very openly, and prepared large Rooms, and some of them plain Chapels, with Pulpits, Seats, and Galleries. . . The Independents also set up their Meetings more openly than before. 1694 *Trust-deed, Brook St. Chapel, Knutsford*, Indent. Mch. 7 The ground on which the said new-erected Chapel or Meeting-house now stands, together with the said Chapel or Meeting-house. 1715 *HEARNE Diary* 29 May, Last night a good part of the presbyterian Meeting-house in Oxford was pulled down . . . in the evening they pulled down a good part of the Quakers' and Anabaptist Chapels. 1818 W. J. FOX *Wks.* (1865) I. 110 A Sermon preached before the Unitarian Society, at Essex-Street Chapel, on Thursday, April 16, 1818. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* July 30/2 A red-brick structure, resembling a dissenting chapel. c. 1840 Hook *Ch. Dict.* 13 The places in which dissenters, whether Romish or Protestant, meet are not chapels, but meeting-houses. 1884 DALE *Manual Congregat. Princ.* App. i. A hundred years ago it was probably the universal custom of Congregationalists to call their places of worship 'meeting-houses'. 'Chapel' . . . early in this century, . . . displaced the older and better name.

c. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. Suppl. 620 That the said Mr. J. W. . . . about two years ago, preached a sermon to the Methodists at Salisbury in Mr. H. . . . 's chapel. [1763 in Tyerman *Life of Wesley* II. iii. 478 'The people were to be warned. . . Against calling our society a church, or the church. Against calling our preachers ministers, our houses meeting-houses (call them plain preaching houses).] 1789 WATLEY *Will.* 25 Feb. in Coke & Moore (1792) 515, I desire my Gowns, Cassocks, Sashes, and Bands, may remain at the Chapel for the use of the Clergymen attending there. 1792 COKE & MOORE *Life of Wesley* (ed. a) Sold . . . at the Chapel in the City-Road; and at all the Methodist Preaching-Houses in Town and Country. 1837 S. DREW *Life of Coke* ix. 180 Independently of the chapels or preaching houses that had been erected in the towns.

5. A chapel service, attendance at the service in a chapel. Hence in college phrase, *to keep a chapel*, to attend chapel on a single occasion; *to keep one's chapels*, to fulfil the prescribed number of attendances; *so to miss a chapel*, *lose a chapel*, etc.

1662 *PEPVS Diary* 14 Dec., Walked . . . up and down till chapel time. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* ix. Without danger of reprobation because chapel was missed. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. 168 After hall they went to Mr. Buck's to take wine; and after wine to chapel. 1882 C. KEGAN PAUL in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 275 At Oxford, the daily chapel, so often a formal observance, still had its effect on many minds. *Mod.* 'You must keep your chapels'.

b. *To hold chapel* (F. *tenir chapelle*): said of certain princes, and especially of the pope attending divine service in state; said of cardinals, when they are present at solemn religious service, without the pope's intervention.

1687 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2285/1 At some Chapels of late held by the College of Cardinals.

6. *gen.* Of other than Christian worship: A lesser temple, fane, or sanctuary, having an altar to a deity (used *a. g.* to translate *L. sacellum*).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9149 As Achilles this choise in chapel beheld. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 95 He take purpos to destroy be augury all the remanent tempillis and chapelis [fane sacellaque]. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vii. 33 Prophecy nomore at Bethel, for it is the kynges chapel, and the kynges court. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 77. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. li. 1091 Behind the church [Jannus] of the goddess Hope, he caused to be built the chapel [temple] of Apollo the Physician. 1611 BIBLE *1 Mac.* i. 47 Set up altars, and groves, and chapels of idols. 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 12 And in what Chapel [sacello] too you plaid your Prize. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xli. 54 A new chapel . . . had been built at Delphi.

7. A choir or body of singers attached to a chapel (usually of a king or prince); 'now extended to mean the choir or the orchestra, or both, of a church or chapel, or other musical establishment sacred or secular' (Grove *Dict. Music*). Often in French form *chapelle*, Ger. *kapelle*, or It. *capella*.

1420 *Siege Rouen* 1295 in *Archæol.* XXII. 981 His chapelie mette hym at the dore there, And wente before hym alle in fere. 1515 PACE in J. S. BREWER *Reign Hen. VIII.* xi. (1884) I. 270 Surely he would have out of your chapel not children only but also men . . . your Chapels chapel is better than his. 1546 in STRYPE *Eccles. Mem.* II. ii. App. A. 9 The prelates censed the corps, the chapel singing 'Libera me, Domine'. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skull Mus.* Pref. 9 The annual allowances of the gentlemen of his Chapel.

8. The sacred vessels, etc., used for the services in a church or chapel. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1495 *Bk. Noblesse* 84 Every officer shulde have noo more silver vesselles but for a chapelie and a cupboure.] 1862 HOOK *Lives Abt.* II. xi. 655 He . . . gave to the church an excellent chapel, which in his testament he styled his best. (*Note.* In the language of the period (1205) a chapel means whatever was required for the performance of divine worship.

9. An alembic. [F. 'chapelle, couvercle d'un alambic' (Littré), ? from orig. sense of *capella*.]

1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* iv. xxiv. (1737) 103 As for the Chapel, it shall be a Chapel of Rose-water.

10. a. A printers' workshop, a printing-office. b. A meeting or association of the journeymen in a printing-office for promoting and enforcing order among themselves, settling disputes as to price of work, etc. It is presided over by a *father of*



the chapel annually elected. Hence *To hold a chapel*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/1 Every Printing-House is termed a Chapel. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* In this sense they say, the orders, or laws of the chapel, the secrets of the chapel, etc. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61, I proposed some reasonable alteration in their chapel laws. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1135 It is to be noted, as a 'custom of the chapel'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1858) 341 The petty tricks by which Franklin was annoyed were said to be played him by the chapel ghost. 1879 *Women's Suffrage* *Frnt.* 1 Nov. 183/2 A circular... to all 'fathers of chapels', i. e. trades officials in printing shops.

11. *slang or low colloq.* House of ease, privy.  
12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *chapel-bell*, *-cell*, *-clerk*, *-door*, *-prayers*, *-service*, *-stead*, *-tent*, *-yard*, etc.; in sense 4, *chapel-goer*, *-going*, *-monger*, *-people*, *-society*, etc.; + *chapel-bed*, ? one with a canopy; *chapel-man*, one of the clergy or officials of a chapel; *chapel-master*, used occas. to translate F. *maître de chapelle* or Ger. *kapellmeister*, director of the music of a royal (or other) chapel (sense 7); *chapel-rate*, a rate for the support of a chapel.

1663 *Inu. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*. In the chamber next to the lytle chamber, a 'chappell bed all of bundwork. c1386 CHAUCER *Prul.* 171 Gynglen... als cleere And eek als loude as dooth be 'Chapel belle. 1873 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 446 The chapel-bells call'd us. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Streams*, Ye have burst away, From your 'chapel-cells to the laughing days. 1885 JAS. I. *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 69 The crys of Naturis 'chappell Clarkis. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 382 A chapel clerk and sexton. c1420 *Sir Amadace* xi, Sir Amadace... rode vn-to the 'chappelle dur. 1824 MIALI in *Nov. conf.* II. 265 What now is the great body of dissenters? 'Chapel-goers, and no more. 1863 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 61 'Chapel men who have countenanced the chapel ceremonies and novations. c1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 1018 He became 'chapel-master to Cardinal Charles of Lorraine. 1880 VERN. LEC *Belcaro* v. 113 The poor chapelmaster of Hoffmann. 1812 *Religionist* 17 Muse, drop the subject, Pluralists, adieu! Next, 'Chapel-mongers, hark!—a word with you. 1868 WALTON *Hooker* 15 In four years he was but twice absent from the 'chapel-prayers. 1850 *Carr v. Mostyn*, 19 *Law* *Frnt.* 255 There was no necessity for 'chapel-rates, as the trustees would repair. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* 467 Seldom did she go to 'chapel-shrift. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 63 Congregationalism insulates each 'chapel-society. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 408 The 'chapel tent at the camp was open'd this day. 1488 MALORY *Arthur* (1868) vi. 25, Beyond the 'chapel-yard there met him a fair damsel. 1850 *Carr v. Mostyn*, 19 *Law* *Frnt.* 253 The inhabitants of the said townships... might... bury their dead in the chapel-yard.

**Chapel**, *v.* 1 *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *to church*.] *trans.* To put (bury, etc.) in a chapel. 1612 FLETCHER *Two Noble K.* I. i, Give us the bones Of our dead kings, that we may chapel them.

**Chapel**, *v.* 2 *Naut.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *faire chapelle*.] (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Chapeling* a ship, the act of turning her round in a light breeze of wind when... close-hauled, so as that she will lie the same way as she did before. This is commonly occasioned by the negligence of the steersman, or by a sudden change of wind. *Ibid.* *Faire*, or *pendre Chapelle*, to chapel a ship; to build a chapel at sea. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* II. 248 'Chapelling.

**Chapelain**, *-ayn*, obs. forms of CHAPLAIN.  
+ **Chapeley**. Obs. [?error.] = CHAPLAIN I.  
1594 WEST *Symbol* II. *Chanc.* § 88 One message or tene-ment in B. within the Chappely of B. in the Countie of Y.  
+ **Chapeler**. Obs. *rare*—1. [ad. F. *chapelier* in same sense.] A hat-maker.  
1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 65 (1876) 46 And a chapeller who shall make the Chapeux... of the household.

**Chapeless** (tʃæpələs), *a. rare*. [f. CHAPE sb. + -LESS.] Wanting a chape or sheath.  
1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 48 An olde rusty sword... with a broken hilt, and chapeless.

+ **Chapelet** & Obs. In 6 chappellet, 7 chapelet, chaplet. [f. CHAPEL + -ET. Cf. It. *capelletta*: the Fr. form would be *chapellette*.] A little chapel, oratory, or shrine.  
1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) 1. 56 There is... a little chappellet hard by on that common. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 223 Many private oratories or chaplets. 1653 HAMMOND *Paraphr. Acts* vii. 43 (R.) Ye set up a chaplet or shrine with an image in it. 1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apost.* (1702) 71 There were... multitudes of silver cabinets, or chapelets, little shrines, made in fashion of the temple.

**Chapelet** 2 (tʃæpələt). Also chappellet (Webster). [a. F. *chapelet*, CHAPLET, variously transferred.]  
1. (See quot.)  
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* *Chapelet*, in the manege, a couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, called the head of the chapelet, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle, after being adjusted to the rider's length and bore. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering*. A chain pump composed of pallets, scoops, or buckets attached to an endless chain passing over two axles. So called in French from its resemblance to a rosary or string of beads; whence, also, according to Knight, known as a 'patemoster pump'.  
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*  
**Chapelet**, *-eyn* (s, obs. ff. CHAPLET, CHAPLAIN.  
+ **Chapelize**, *v.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* [see -IZE.]

*trans.* To make into a chapel. Hence *Chapelizing*.

1669 FULLER *App. Ing. Innoc.* (1840) 343 Bishop Andrews... manifested the least regret at the chapelizing of this place.

**Chapellage** (tʃæpələdʒ), *rare*. [f. CHAPEL sb. + -AGE.] A chapel-stead, = CHAPLAINRY 4.

1802 SCOTT *Ever St. J.* vii, He lighted at the Chapellage.

**Chapellany**, ? Obs. *rare*—1. [a. F. *chapellerie* (in Cotgr. *chapellerie*) benefice of a chaplain, or of med. L. *capellania*, the cure, living, office or estate of a *capellanus* or CHAPLAIN; also, a small oratory or chapel, having its own chaplain, founded within a larger place of worship: see Du Cange.] = CHAPLAINRY; also CHAPEL 2 b.

1786 AYLIFFE *Parg.* 164 But a Chapellany is usually that, which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependant thereon.

**Chapelled** (tʃæpələd), *pph. a.* [f. CHAPEL sb. + -ED 2.] Placed or stationed in a chapel.

1852 *Meadowings of Memory* I. 182 The Chapelled templar. **Chapelleyn**, obs. form of CHAPLAIN.

**Chapelry** (tʃæpəlri). [a. OF. *chapellerie*, in med. L. *capellaria*; see -ERY, -RY.]

1. The district attached to a chapel; a division of a large or populous parish having its own parochial or district chapel.

1591 *Charter Gas. VI* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock App.* Chapelleries. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 212 The Chaplain living in another house of the Chapellery. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, Chapelry is the same thing to a Chapel, as a Parish is to a Church. 1753 [see CHAPLAWARDEN]. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vii, This remote and humble chapelry... offered to his doubtful choice By an unthought-of patron. 1870 A. SEDGWICK *Supp. to Mem. Trustees Cowgill Chapel* 3 A district Chapelry was annexed to the Chapel of Cowgill in the Parochial Chapelry of Dent, in the parish of Sedburgh. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 21 Ancroft is one of the Chapelries... of Holy Island. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vic. c.* 15 Sched. II. 1. No. 2 The rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which the rectory belongs.

+ 2. The constituency of a Nonconformist chapel. Obs.

1707 *Deed of Ristley Chapel, Culcheth, Indenture* Mch. 25 Whereas an edifice, Chapel, or oratory, is this year erected at the cost of... Protestants dissenting from the Church of England... Trustees with the consent... of the members of that Chapelry or congregation and not otherwise nominate... the minister.

3. A foundation for a chantry chaplain.  
1877 WRAXALL *Tr. Hugo's Miserables* II. lxvi, The same who endowed the sixth chapel of the Abbey of Villers.

4. A chapel with its precinct and its accessory buildings; a chapelstead.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 378 To seek protection in the vaulted doorway of a lone chapelry. a 1845 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 370 The neighbouring chapelry, the site of which may yet be traced.

**Chapelwarden**. One who holds the same office in a 'chapel' (of the established Church of England), as a churchwarden holds in a church: now commonly replaced by 'churchwarden'.

1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2375/1 The Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, and Sidesmen. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 435/1 The churchwardens and chapelwardens of every parish or chapelry. 1834 in J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 330 Your letter was read communicating to the chapelwardens your resignation of the living.

**Chapelryn**, obs. form of CHAPLAIN.

**Chaperon** (ʃæpəron, -ən). Also 6-7 chaperon, 7 chaperon, chapperoon, shaperoon, shaparrowne, shabbaron, 7-9 chaperoon. [a. F. *chaperon* hood, a kind of dim. deriv. of *chape* cope, cape (cf. *moucheron* gnat, f. *mouche* fly); also used in sense 3 (in which English writers often erroneously spell it *chaperone*, app. under the supposition that it requires a fem. termination.)]  
+ 1. A hood or cap formerly worn by nobles, and, after the 16th c., by ladies. Obs. *exc. Hist.* (Cotgr. (1611) has 'Chaperon, a hood, or French hood (for a woman); also any hood, bonnet, or lettuce cap.)  
c1380 WYCLIF *Rule St. Francis* Wks. (1880) 40 Clopis of piobacion, pat is to seie tweie cotis or kirtlis wip-outen hood and a girdill & a brech & a chaperon to be girdel. a 1552 LELAND *Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 468 The Queenes Party... causid his Chaperon and also Baldokes to be taken of, and to have on theyr Heddes Chapeletes of poignante Netles. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1634) 71 The reason of her chapron with long eares. 1670 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 The more resemblance of a Chaperon or Hood. 1619 *Irish Hobbo* in *Rich's Honest Age* (1844) Pref. 22 If she be not suted in her Shaparrowne. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 36 Gay gawdy women... tricking vp their fronts with chaperones And powdered haire. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* x. iii. 432 Their White Hoods or Chaperons. a 1700 *Songs Costume* (1849) 200 Her shabbarons next I'll show. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 295 To thee, who... rear'st thy proud and thy pale chaperoon... God of the western wind, God of the shower. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY *xxiv*, 150 Deep in the mysteries... of chaperons and fraises. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 157 Hats, caps, and high bonnets are worn as well as chaperons [*temp.* Rich. II].

+ 2. part of the full dress of Knights of the Garter. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 116 He [Edw. III.]... invented this societe of honour... giving them [Knights of the Garter]... a kirtle, gown, cloke, chaperon, collar, and other solemne and magnificent apparell. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 33 Their Purple Mantle, their Gown, Kirtle, Chaperon, and chiefly their Garter. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Cha-*

*peron*, the Hood anciently worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Order.

+ 2. A small escutcheon placed (esp.) on the forehead of a horse drawing a hearse. Obs.

1680 *London Gaz.* No. 1487/4, 6 silver Forks marked with a Spread-Eagle upon a Chaperoon. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Chaperon*... a little Escutcheon fix'd in the forehead of the Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral. 1768 *Bristol Frnt.* Oct., A chaperon with the auncient Arms of Brystowe fastende on his Forehead. 1783 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (1821) 297 Little shields, drawn on hearses at pompous funerals, are called chaperonnes.

3. *fig.* A person, esp. a married or elderly woman, who, for the sake of propriety, accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, as guide and protector.

[See quot. 1864; the same explanation is given by Littré.] 1720 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog.* I. 66 She... begged I would be her chaperone when she went to public places. 1771 Mrs. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* 1st *Ld. Malmesbury* I. 219, I was at the Oratorio Wednesday, in character of chaperon. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. 1. 15 A perfectly fit chaperon for any young lady to appear with in public. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. V. 280/2 Chaperon... when used metaphorically means that the experienced married woman shelters the youthful debutante as a hood shelters the face. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Jan. 49/1 Chaperones often painfully contrast with their fair protégées. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxxviii. 420 He delivered his charge to her chaperon.

b. *transf.* One who escorts; guide, conductor. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *St. Club* 189 The Presses made a capital chaperon.

Hence **Chaperonee**, a young lady who is chaperoned. **Chaperonless**, *a.*, without a chaperon. **Chaperonship**, the office of a chaperon. (*Colloq.* and *Newspr.* words.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 4 Success will... attend the chaperon's efforts, however unattractive the chaperonee. *Ibid.*, Chaperonless.

**Chaperon** (ʃæpəron), *v.* [f. prec. sb. (The F. deriv. vb. (in different sense) is *chaperonner*.)] *trans.* To act as chaperon to (a young lady); to escort. Hence **Chaperoning** *vb.* *sb.* and *pph. a.*

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xc, I shall be very happy to chaperon you at any time. 1818 TODD, *To Chaperon*, an affected word, of very recent introduction... to denote a gentleman attending a lady in a public assembly. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 60 Chaperoning matrons talk right solemnly of heat. a 1847 Mrs. SHEPWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 145, I chaperoned her Sunday-school children in and out of church. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Oct., Had I the uncontrolled chaperoning of an intelligent sight-seer.

**Chaperonage** (ʃæpəronədʒ), [f. CHAPERON sb. or *v.* + -AGE.] The action or practice of chaperoning; the attendance or protection of a chaperon.

1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. high Lat.* vii. (1867) 85 Sent forward... under the chaperonage of a guide. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 97 To offer her... my chaperonage at the conversation. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Alura Peto* 154 A month of the London season under my chaperonage.

**Chapetyll**, var. of CHAPITL.

**Chap-fallen** (tʃæpˈfɔːlən), *a.* Also 7-faln(e). [f. CHAP sb. 2 + FALLEN. A common variant is CHOP-FALLEN.]

1. With the chap or lower jaw hanging down, as an effect of extreme exhaustion or debility, of a wound received, or *esp.* of death.

1598 GERARD *Herbal* I. 1. 3 Beasts that be chap-fallen through long standing in pound. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i in Bullen O. Pl. IV, Her tung... waggis within her chap-faln jawes. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-G. Chase* iv. iii, Till they be chap-faln, and their tongues at peace, Nail'd in their coffins. a 1809 Mrs. COWLEY *Bold Stroke* 26 That plump face of yours will be chap-fallen I believe. 1822 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* iv. 120 Trooping from their mouldy dens The chap-fallen circle spreads.

b. Said of the mouth-piece of a helmet.  
a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) A chap-faln beaver loosely hanging by The cloven helm.

2. *fig.* Dejected, dispirited; crest-fallen.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1881) 6, I woulde poure Spirit of life... Into the jawes of chap-falne scholarship. a 1651 CLEVELAND *To Mrs. K. T. Poems* 16 The Chap-falne Puritan. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. III. 37 But, if his Nymph unfortunately frowns, Sad, chap-faln, lo! he hangs himself, or drowns! 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* I. iv. (1883) 37 His clerk... stood with staring eyes and open mouth, chap-fallen and terrified.

Hence **Chap-fallenly** *adv.*  
1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. l. vii. 112 'You would not like it, of course?' he says, chap-fallenly.

**Chapfare**, obs. form of CHAFFER.

**Chapiltre**, obs. form of CHAPITRE.

**Chapin**, obs. form of CHOPIN.

**Chapin(e)**, *chapiney*, var. of CHOPINE.

+ **Chapitel**. Obs. [a. OF. *chapitel* (now *chapiteau*) ad. L. *capitellum* dim. of *caput* (or rather of *capitulum*): see CAPITAL sb. 1.] The capital of a column.

1682 WHILLY *Journ. Greece* I. 59 There are few Chapitels of Pillars to be seen.

**Chapitel(e)**, obs. f. CHAPITL.

**Chapiter** (tʃæpɪtər). Forms: 5 *chapiture*, -ytur(e, 6-8 *chapter*, (6 *chaptre*), 7- *chapiter*, (7 -tre, -tar). [a. F. *chapitre* = OF. *chapille*: see next. (French no longer uses *chapitre* in sense 3, but *chapiteau* = L. *capitellum*: see CAPITAL, and also CHAPTER.)



†1. *gen.* Earlier spelling of CHAPTER.

†2. *spec.* A summary; = CAPITULE 3. *Obs.*

[1292] BRITTON 22 Des chapitres qe livréz four serrount en escrit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 58 A chapitrie, capitulum. 1607 COVEL *Interp.* (1672) Chapters, capitula. signifies in our Common Law a Summary, or content of such matters as are to be inquired of, or presented before Justices, in their Sessions. *Chapitres* or *Capitula* be now called *Articles*. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley*. 1690 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

3. *Arch.* The capital of a column. (Still an occasional equivalent of CAPITAL.)

c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 6704 (*Nomina pertin. domorum*) Hoc capitulum, a chapitryr. 1583 STANFURD *Ensis* 1. (Arb.) 31 Soom for great palaces doo slise from quarrye the chapters. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* XLII. xx. 1126 A certaine colunne. rent and cloven from the very base to the chapter. 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings vii. 16 Two Chapters of molten brass, to set vpon the tops of the pillars. 1653 H. COGAN *Diad. Sic.* 142 Great Pillars, whereof the chapters are either of gold or silver. 1676 F. VERNON in *Phil. Trans.* II. 580 Temples with pillars and chapitres demolish't. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 145 A moulding next above the chapter or head of a column. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græc.* i. 4. The chapters seem to be a mixture between the Ionic and Doric orders. 1878 *Magne of Poets* 28 On bulging chapters that enthroned Colossal lotus leaves of stone.

Chapitre, obs. form of CHAPTER.

† **Chapitile.** *Obs.* Forms: (1) capitel, 2 capitel, 3-5 chapitile, 4 chapitil, -til, -tele, chapityl, 5 chapityle, chapetyll, chapyttyl, chapytyle. [a. OF. *chapitile* (now *chapitre*), in ONF. *capitile*, early ad. L. *capitulum* little head, capital of column, 'head' of discourse, chief division of book, section of law, etc., dim. of *caput* head. Cf. CAPITILE: later forms of the same word are F. *chapitre*, Eng. CHAPTER, and CHAPTER, q. v.]

1. A chief section of a book, a CHAPTER.

[a 1000 *Eccehert's Penit.* cont. i. 1 (Bosw.) Her onginþ se forma capitul. 1340-1440, see CAPITILE.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 136 Ase we habbeþ be-uore y-sewed ine be chapitile of prede. 1430 *Lyng. Chron.* 170y v. xxxvii. In this Chapitile I shall rehearse anon. c 1450 *Why I can't be Nun* 345 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 Hyt vs wretyn in Genesye, In the fowre and thyrty Chapityle.

2. A CHAPTER or assembly of canons, monks, etc.

[ix. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Hi hæfden cosen ærcebiscop æor in hese capitele æfter rihte.] 1209 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 3uf eni play to chapitile were idrawe. c 1325 *Poem on Edw. II.* 193 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 332 Officials and denes that chapitiles sholden holde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7837 þat grete chapityl (of devils). 1456 in *Paston Lett.* 289. I. 395 To compleyn upon me at the next chapitile.

Chapitre, -ture, obs. ff. CHAPTER, CHAPTER.

**Chaplain** (tʃæplɛn). Forms: 1 capellan, 2 capelein, 3-5 chapeleyn(e), 4-5 layn, -lleyn(e), 4-6 chapeleyn(e), 4-7 layn(e), 5 chapyllayne, chapelene, 5-6 chapeleyn(e), 6 chapelyn, chapeline, 6-7 chappellane, chapelain, chaplin, -lein(e), -laine, 7 -lan, -len, 7-chaplain. [a. OF. *chapelain* (in ONF. *capellain*, Fr. *capellain*, It. *capellano*) = late L. *capellānus*, *pr.* *capella* CHAPEL; see -AN. The earliest Eng. examples were directly from L. or ONF.: see sense 2.

The original *capellani* were those who had charge of the sacred cloak of St. Martin: 'custodes illius capæ usque hodie capellani appellatur' (i. Honorius in Du Cange.)

1. *gen.* The priest, clergyman or minister of a CHAPEL; in ME. a chantry priest.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 930 Chaplaynez to be chapeles chosen be gate. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl.* C. n. 187 Meny chapeleyns are chast ac charite hem failþ. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chapeleyn, capellanus. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* 1, § 18 (1876) 14 A Chief Chaplin, or deane of the Chappel. 1602 FULBECKE and Pt. Parv. 71 A man seised in fee of landes deuisable, did diuise them to one for terme of his life, and that he should be a Chaplain, and that he should chaunt for his soule all his life time. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 53 Chaplain is he that performeth diuine Service in a Chappell. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iv. xxvi. He shall dwell in Augustin the chaplain's cell. 1828 J. HUNTER *S. Yorkshire* I. 73 The Vicar of Blythe was bound to find a chaplain to celebrate in the chapel of Bawtry.

2. *spec.* A clergyman who conducts religious service in the private chapel of a sovereign, lord, or high official, of a castle, garrison, embassy, college, school, workhouse, prison, cemetery, or other institution, or in the household of a person of rank or quality, in a legislative chamber, regiment, ship, etc.

Thirty-six clergymen of the Church of England, and six of the Church of Scotland have the office and title of *Chaplain in Ordinary to her (or his) Majesty*; there are also several *Honorary Chaplains*; and among other official positions are those of *Chaplain to the Forces*, *Chaplain of the Fleet*, *Army Chaplains*, *Naval Chaplains*, etc., etc.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1099 Se cyng Will'm . Rannulfe his capellane þæt biscoppe on Dunholme geaf. a 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1114 Se was æor þæs cynges capelcin. c 1300 *Becket* 961 Thī Chapeleyn make thu me. 138 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Some chapeleyns of houshold, summe chapelens of honour. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 26 The bishop of Rochestre is tharchebishopps chapelayn of Caunterbury. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* v. iii. 29 The Chaplayne of the Tower hath buried them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. xv. (1651) 131 A trencher chaplain in Gentlemans house. 1649 MILTON *Elkon.* Wks. 1738 I. 427 Bishops or Presbyters we know, and Deacons we know, but what are Chaplains?

1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 186 The chaplains of the several regiments. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 217 Chaplains to the Forces receive the Pay and Allowances of Majors in the Army. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 99 Wellington esteems a saint only as far as he can be an army chaplain. 1883 *Lloyd Ebb & Fl.* II. 150 As to a cemetery chaplain. 1884 *Crookford's Cler. Directory* 399 Examining Chaplain to Abp. of York.

b. A nun who recites the inferior services in the chapel of a nunnery. [Littre makes the F. *chapelaine* an ancient title of dignity in a nunnery.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 164 Anothur Nonne also with hire hadde sche, That was hire chapleyn. 1884 *Private letter from Montreal*, In the convents of Canada the domestic Chaplain is frequently, if not always, a woman.

c. *transf.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 *marg. note*, The deuils chaplins. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 662 At Listra Jupiters Chaplains wold have sacrificed unto them. 1607 HILSON *Wks.* I. 362 What shall I say? What? as Ababb chaplains, 'Go, and prosper!'

d. *attrib.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 29 To haue changed their Princely Soueraignies into such a kind of low, and Chaplaine tenure.

3. *Chaplains of the Pope*: auditors or judges of causes in the sacred palace.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 131 There was a Pope . that committed to a Chaplain of his own, Apostolical power to absolve with plenary authority.

**Chaplaincy** (tʃæplənsɪ). [f. prec. + -CY: a modern term, which probably began in the Army; cf. *captaincy*, etc.] The office or position of a chaplain; = the earlier CHAPLAINSHIP.

a 1745 SWIFT *Lett.* (T.) The chaplaincy was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert. 1821 FOSBROKE *Arcion.* 183. I.. was offered a Chaplaincy in the Forces. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 The promotion of Latimer to a royal chaplaincy. 1878 *Clergy List* 414 Foreign Chaplains. . are under the superintendence of the Bishop of London.

**Chaplainry** (tʃæplənri). Forms: 6 chapelary, 7 -larry, -linary, 9 -lenary, 8- -lainry. [f. as prec. + -RY.] = prec. (Sc. and chiefly Hist.) 1560 1st *Ed. Discipline* viii. (1836) 55 Chanteries, colleges, chapelaries, . a 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyt.* (1849) 297 (D.) Enabling Lay-Patrons to dispose of their Beneficiaries and Chaplainries unto Students. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 306 He might have a lieutenancy, or the chaplainry if he liked it better. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vii. 315 There was a chaplainry of St. Ninian attached to the cathedral church of Ross.

**Chaplainship** (tʃæplənʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a chaplain; chaplaincy.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 2 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Dimishippes, Brotherodes, Chaplenshippes. 1645 MILTON *Calist.* Wks. (1851) 347 To pop into the Bethesda of som Knights Chaplainship. 1766 AYLIFFE *Paverg.* 164 A secular Chaplainship or Capellania was that, which men built and founded on their own Estates, and in their own proper Houses. 1846 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 181 The Chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital.

b. *humorous.* As a title: (After lordship, etc.)

1589 *Pasquill's Return* D iij, Seeing you come to his Chaplainship.

† **Chaple.** *Obs.* Also chaplee. [a. OF. *chaple* violent stroke, shock of combat, f. *chapler* to cut in pieces, to fight fiercely (mod.F. *chapeleto* to hack, cut clumsily): = late L. *capillare* to cut (very common in Salic and Burgundian Laws), app. f. *capillus*, *capulum*, handle, hilt of a sword, f. *capere* to take hold of.] A fierce combat or encounter.

c 1450 *Merlin* 134 What the speres were broken then leyde hunde to swerdes, and be-gan the chaple so stronge and dured longe tyme. *Ibid.* 326 Ther be-gan the chaplee so mortall that neuer was sein more mortalite.

**Chapless** (tʃæpləs), a. [f. CHAP sb.<sup>2</sup> + -LESS.] Without the lower jaw or chap.

1598 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 83 Yellow chappels [chappelle] sculls. 1602 *Hann.* v. i. 97 Chaplesse, and knockt about the Mazar with a Sextons Spade. 1818 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* v. lxiv, Pale Death, the chapless and the grim. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 225 Nor . . does he . . recognise the chapless bones with wonderful sagacity.

**Chaplet** (tʃæplɛt). Forms: 4-8 chapelet, 5 chapelette, capelet, 5-7 chapeplet, 6 chapelette, chapplett, 4- chaplet. [ME. *chapelet*, a. OF. *chapelet* (in ONF. *capelet*), dim. of *chape*, *chapeau* head-dress, hood, hat: see -ET.]

1. A wreath for the head, usually a garland of flowers or leaves, also of gold, precious stones, etc.; a circlet, coronal.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xi. 546 Ane rose of his chaplet Wes faldyn. c 1450 *Merlin* 227 The mayden . . hadde on hir heede a riche chapelet of precious stones. 1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* 149 Thei sette on his hed but a chapelet, that they schulde do no prejudice to the Chereh of Canturbury, to whom longith to crowne the Kyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. clix. 192 Men set vpon hir hedes chapelets of sharpe nettelles. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 89 This Damosell, in a scarlet petticoate, with a chaplet of flowers on her head. 1691 SWIFT *Athen. Soc.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 230 Pluck'd a laurel branch. . . And made an humble chaplet for the king. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 100 p. 3 Crowned with Chaplets of Roses. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death Chatterton*, Poor Chatterton! farewell! . . This chaplet cast I on thy unshaped tomb. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 318 The Spartans gave him a chaplet of olive leaves. 1868 MARRIOTT

*Vest. Chr.* Intro. 42 St. Peter holds in his hands the chaplet which designates his martyrdom.

fig. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 175 [His] laurelled head was girt with a chaplet of all the domestic affections. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 147 [It] fastens this gross chaplet round the memory of a great deliverer of the poet's own country.

b. *Her.* A bearing representing a garland of leaves with four flowers at equal distances.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/2 A Chaplet. . is . . 4 Roses set upon a Chaplet, or Circle for the head. 1864 BOUTWELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 168 A chaplet of rue in bend vert.

2. A string of beads.

a. *esp.* One used for counting prayers, one third of the length of a rosary. Also, the prayers recited over this.

A rosary has 15 decades of aves, a chaplet 5. Littre. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pind's Trav.* xxvi. (1663) 102 An old woman . . with a Chaplet hanging down on her neck. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The orientals have a kind of chaplets . . which they use in their prayers. 1851 Mrs BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wnd.* 14 The chaplet's last beads fall in naming the last saintship. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 362 Parties would meet in the cabins to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs.

b. *gen.* A string of beads; a necklace.

c 1850 *Arab. Mss.* (Rtdg.) 591 Hanging a large necklace, or chaplet round his neck.

3. Anything resembling a string of beads; e.g. the string of eggs of the toad.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 40 The eggs of female butterflies are disposed in the body like a bed of chaplets. 1825-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 103/2 The eggs . . are gradually ejected in double chaplets as in the toad. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 210 Certain male toads take the chaplets of eggs from the females and wind them round their own thighs.

4. *Arch.* A moulding of the astragal species.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 4 Artificial marble . . whereof so many goodly chaplets and pillars were made in our Churches. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Chaplet*, or *chapelet*, in architecture, a little moulding cut, or carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like. A chaplet . . is little else but a baguette enriched with sculpture. 1876 GUILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Baguette*, The baguette is called a chaplet when ornaments are cut on it.

† 5. A kind of circular gridiron. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 25 The best Tables in France and Italy make them a service, eating them with Salt, in Wine, being first roasted on the Chaplet [*ed.* 1776 Chaplet].

6. *Founding.* One of the metal supports of the core of a hollow moulding, e.g. of a cylindrical pipe. Hence chaplet-block.

1885 *Pattern Making* (Crosby Lockwood) 192 In nearly all large hollow machine castings chaplets furnish the chief support to the cores. In their rudest form they are simply thin plates of hoop iron, into which a bit of wrought bar of the necessary length is riveted, the opposite end of the bar being steadied against a bar of the box, or a cubical wooden chaplet block embedded in the sand. These chaplets . . prevent the liquid pressure of the metal from thrusting the core against the side of the mould.

7. See CHAPELET<sup>2</sup>.

8. *Comb.*, as chaplet-cap, -maker.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 113 The Chaplet-makers in Egypt . . sow and plant [Persuluta] in their gardens only for to make Coronets and Guirlands. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. v. 65 The imposition of a Chaplet cap with a circulet of gold.

**Chaplet**, var. of CHAPELET<sup>1</sup>, *Obs.*

**Chapleted** (tʃæplɛtɪd), a. [f. CHAPLET + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Wearing a chaplet.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 It semþ not chapletid men to ren among þe mytyrd vncortersly. 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duch.* xvii. His forehead chapleted green with wreathy hop. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xii. 399 A young man newly come from the wrestling-ground, anointed, chapleted.

**Chapleyn**(e), chaplin(e), obs. ff. CHAPLAIN.

**Chapman** (tʃæpmən). Forms: a. 1 cēap-, cēpe-, cyp-, cypemann, 2-3 chepmon, 3 cēpmon, 3-4 chepman; β. 3 chapmon, 3- chapman, (O. m. chappmann, 6 chapman). [OE. *chapmann* = OHG. *choufman*, (OHG., MHG. *koufman*), Ger. *kaufmann*, MDu. *du koopman*, WGer. type \**kaupmann*; f. *kauf*, OHG. *chouph*, OS. *cōp*, OE. *cēap* barter, business, dealing + *mann* man. OE. had also the by-forms *cyp-*, *cēpe-*, *cēpenn* founded on the vb. *cēpan*, *cypan*, *cēpan* to sell (=-WGer. \**kaupjan*); see CHEAF v. The normal ME. repr. of OE. *chapmann* was *chepman* (with vowel shortened by position); but sometimes, in OE. *ea*, *eo*, *e* blended with a preceding palatal, leaving a or o as the vowel, hence the surviving form *chapman*.]

1. A man whose business is buying and selling; a merchant, trader, dealer. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bada* II. i. Bosw.) Cypemen monig cepeþing to ceapstowe brohte. a 1000 *Law* Ite § 25 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 118 (Bosw.) 3if ceapman uppe on folce ceapre, do þæt beforan gewitnessum. c 1205 LAY. 13373 Her beoð chepmen [c 1275 chepmen] icumen. *Ibid.* 30681 Swulo he weore a chepmon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4186 Sella we him to 3one chepmen. 1387 TREVISIA *Rigden* (Rolls) VII. 285 Panne schipmen [v. r. chepmen] wolde have i-bought his bisschopriche. a 1400 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 357 Gadere þat ry3te of chepmen.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 15783 Ut off Godes temple he draf chappmenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4239 Þir chapmen þat haue

Joseph bought. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 247. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Chapman, *negociator, mercator.* 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 131 So should few honest chapmen be brought to decile. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 247 It is not a meete thing that man should be both chapman and customer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 476 The calling of a chapman, who is one that buys and sells any thing. 1859 *Times* 16 Apr. 9 4 Mr. Cobden... has made for us the best bargain... ever made by chapman. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 278 Sometimes too would the foreign chapmen come, And beach their dromond in the sandy bay. *fig.* 1559 FARRIS *Antikh.* (1829) 301 The Pope and bishops suffer chapmen in the church, that minister the sacraments for money daily unto the common people.

† b. *pl.* People engaged in buying and selling; market people. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 52 Heo leac him after hire endelong þe cheping chepmenne hutung [v. r. chapmen to hutung]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 The chapmen of such mercene... So many shuldren beie and selle.

† c. *Petty chapman*: A retail dealer; esp. = 2. 1553 *Act* 5 § 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 21 No Tinker, Pedler, or petit Chapman shall wander about from the Towne... but such as shall be licensed by two Justices of Peace. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 182 A King to buy and sell the bodies of men, as it were a petie-chapman. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gale Lang.* *Unl.* xiv. § 491 Petty chapmen buy up commodities of those that sell by whole sale; and sell them off dearer by retail, and parcel them out. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* I. 1. Intro. 1. Such as carry goods from market to market, or from house to house, to sell, we usually call petty chapmen. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi. 196 Before he was twenty he followed the army as a petty chapman.

2. An itinerant dealer who travels about from place to place selling or buying; one who keeps booths at markets, etc.; a hawk, pedlar.

1594 H. CHETTEL *Kind-Harts* Dr. (1847) 17 Chapmen, able to spread more pamphlets... than all the booksellers in London. 1627 DODD *Serv.* *clvil.* Wks. 1839 VI. 262 Let... Travellers [look] after fair-days, and Chapmen after market-days. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* II. xxxii. 58 The country chapman to whom the tradesman sends his goods. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 1 When chapman billies leave the street. 1806 GOSWELL *Scott.* 429 A general meeting of the travelling chapmen or pedlars of the three Lothians. 1831 DYCE *Life of Greene* Wks. I. Intro. 47 Sold on ballad-mongers' stalls and hawked about the country by chapmen.

† 8. An agent in a commercial transaction; a negotiator, broker. *Obs.*

1570 LIVING *Manip.* 20 A chapman, *institor.* 1654 C. LYTTELTON in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 12 If she please I should find her a chapman... that may lay out her money to y<sup>e</sup> best advantage. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lv. 22 *annot.* 285 A Syrian merchant... bidding his chapman weigh out his parcel.

† 4. A purchaser; a customer. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1225 *Anct. R.* 418 Ancr þe is cheapid, heo cheaped hire soule þe chepmen of helle. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 298 He is gone to seche... His stone to selle and so he dede And left it with his chapman there. 1539 *Will of T. Everard* (Somerset Ho.) Yf none of my children will bye it I will my executors shall take ther beste chapman. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* II. 391. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1843) 810/1 His majesty therefore writ to prince Rupert... he should find some good chapmen to buy the ships. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 The Real Estate of the said Bankrupt will be sold to the best Chapman. 1745 SWIFT *Direct.* *Servants* Wks. 1745 VIII. 8 Your father sent a cow to you to sell, and you could not find a chapman till nine at night. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* (1814) III. 152 When they meet with a likely chapman, they produce other [prints] of the most obscene and mischievous kind.

5. *dial.* (See quot.)

1863 ATKINSON *Yorksh. Gloss. N. Riding, Chapman*, a distinctive name applied to houses of the Cleveland breed.

† **Chapmanable**, a. *Obs.* [see -ABLE.] Fit to be sold; marketable.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of N. E.* j b, Whether he [a bairled herring] be rotten or merchant and chapmanable or no. 1599 — *Leit. Stiffe* (1871) 42 Taking and smudging it [merchant and chapmanable as it should be].

† **Chapmanhood**, -head. *Obs.* [f. CHAPMAN + HOOD, -HEAD.] = CHAPMANSHIP.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm.* T. 238 For eueremore we moote stonde in drede Of hap and fortune in ourne chapmanhode. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Of chapmenhode he found the wey And eke to coigne the money Of sondry metal. 1496 *Drives & Pass.* (W. de W.) vii. x. 291 Neyther in knyghthode ne in chapmanhode ne in weikmanship. 1583 STANLEY *Bevis* iv. (Arb.) 206 Ne yet eauer I thralled My self too wedlock: I toe no such chapmanhed barnked.

† **Chapmanry**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] The employment or dealing of a chapman; mercantile business. (With quot. 1790, cf. CHAP-MONEY.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88/2 A chapmanry, *negociatio.* 1691 in *Archaeol.* XII. 191 (D.) He is moderate in his prices... which gets him much chapmanry. 1787-31 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1390 W. MARSHALL *Midd. Counties Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chapmanry*, that which is abated, or given again, by the seller, on receiving money of the buyer.

**Chapmanship**. [see -SHIP.] Performance of the functions of a chapman, trader, or dealer.

1737-31 BAILEY, vol. II, *Chapmanry, Chapmanship*, the employment or dealings of a chapman, or buyer or seller. 1807 *Genl. Mag.* XCIII. II. 52 Chapmanship is the vogue of the day. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXI. 177 To trust the chapmanship of the children of the East.

**Chap-money**. *dial.* (See quot., and cf. CHAPMANRY, quot. 1790.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chap-money*, a small sum of money returned by the vendor to the vendee on receiving payment. The ancient form of allowing discount on the settlement of an account.

**Chapolory**, *obs. form* of SCAPULARY.

**Chapon**, *obs. form* of CAPON.

† **Chapourn**. *Her. Obs.* [Said by heraldic writers to be corruption of F. *chaperon* hood.] = CHAPOURNET. Hence **Chapourned** a. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. vii § 49 The point Chapourn or Champaine is also reversed, and set in any of the four points of the Escocchion. *Ibid.* I. ix. § 115, He beareth Argent three Shapermes in Pale, Sable, called Chaperons, Chapourns, and Shapournets from the resemblance they have to Hoods or Head attires after the old Fashion. *Ibid.* I. 19 If one side of an Ordinary be bowed inward it is termed invex or concave... if the bending be outwards it is termed Shapourned, or Convexed.

**Chapournet**. *Her.* Also 6-7 shapournet (t. [dim. of *chapourn*, or corruption of F. *chaperonnet*].)

In a coat of arms, a chief divided by a bow-shaped line, understood to represent a hood.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 62 b, The field is Tenne, a chief Shapournet, Or, and Ermes. 1600 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. (1660) 56 The field is Tenne, a cheefe, or, charged with a Shapournet Ermine. This term *Shapournet* (if I mistake not) is derived from the French word *Chaperon* which signifieth a Hood, whereof this is a diminutive and beareth a resemblance. 1605 PHILLIPS, *Chapournet*, a little Hood, a bearing in Armory. 1717-1800 BAILEY, *Chapournet*, a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

Hence **Chapournetted**, **Chap-** a. = CHAPOURNED. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. viii. § 86 He beareth... a Fesse and a shapournet shapournet (or shapournetted or headed) of the third. *Ibid.* I. ix. § 1: He beareth Argent a [Chief] Shapournetted Reversed, Azure. (Some term it a Chief Shapournet).

**Chapparral**, -rel (le, bad sp. of CHAPARRAL.

† **Chappe**. *Obs.* [a. F. *chappe* (in 16th c. *chappe*)

—late L. *cappa*: see CAP.] A cape or cloak.

1825 SCOTT *Talisman*. xxvii, De Vaux... then removed the chappe (*cappa*), or long riding-cloak which Richard wore.

**Chappe**, *obs. form* of CHAP.

**Chapped** (tʃæpt), *phl.* a. Also 6-9 chapt. [f. CHAP v. and sb. 1 + -ED.]

1. Fissured; cracked; as clayey ground in summer, or the hands and lips by exposure to frost.

c 1260 *Towneley Myst.* 98 My fingers ar chapped. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxv. 9 When that the earth is chapt and dry, and thirsteth more and more. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xiv. 4. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Communi.* I. 205 His hands... were swelled and chapt. 1811 KEATS *Life* (1848) II. 137 Who waits for thee, as the chapp'd eath for rain. *Mod.* A cure for chapped lips.

b. *slang.* Parched, thirsty.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 37 *Chap'd*, Dry, or Thirsty. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. Cut small or short; chopped; beaten small. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 404 The ragged furze; Stretch'd o'er the stony heath, the stubble chapt. a 1776 in *Herd's Sc. Songs* II. 79 (Jam.) With chapped kail.

**Chapped** (tʃæpt), *phl.* a. [f. CHAP sb. 2 + -ED.] Having a chap or jaw: chiefly in *comb.*

a 1678 MARVELL *To my Mistress*, Rather at once our time devour Than languish in his slow chapp'd power. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm.* *Collig.* 33 Yon dainty chapp'd Fellow.

**Chappel** (le, *obs. form* of CHAPEL.

**Chapellane**, -ayn, *obs. ff.* CHAPLAIN.

**Chappellet**, *obs. form* of CHAPLET.

**Chapperon**, -roon, *obs. ff.* CHAPERON.

**Chappie**, -y (tʃæpi), *collig.* [f. CHAP sb. 3 + -IE, -Y 4.] Little chap or fellow. (Used colloquially of a 'chum' or intimate friend; orig. Sc.)

1821 GALT *A. Wyllie* III. 229 (Jam.) He was a clever chappie. 1830 — *Laurie* T. I. viii. (1849) 29 Ye're an auld farrant chappie. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1.

**Chappin**, *Sc. form* of CHOPIN.

**Chapping** (tʃæpin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAP v.]

1. The fissuring or cracking of the surface; a chap or crack.

1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* (1564) 53 b, Pushes, chappynges or chynnes, which cause great payne. 1660 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* s. § x (1681) 905 Pave it very well with Flints... which preserves the clay... from the chapping of the Wind or Sun at such times as the Pool is empty. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 244 Hair keeps the Mortar from Cracking or Chapping. 1866 F. CHURCHILL *Midwifery* (ed. 4) xxix. 668 Excoriation or 'chapping' [of the nipple].

2. Sc. Striking, knocking. *Chapping stick*, a stick to strike with, a weapon of offence.

1657 *Chopping-stick*: see CHOPPING *vbl. sb.* 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 104 (Jam.) Fools should not have chapping sticks. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vi. 1823 TENNANT *Cal. Beaton* 117 (Jam.) An' I but ance tak up a chapping-stick, I'd fain knap a clown w't, mair especially a rotten Papist's.

**Chapping**, *phl.* a. [f. CHAP v. 1 + -ING 2.] That chaps or breaks in chinks or clefts.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Canies.

2. Breaking in short waves; = CHOPPING *phl.* a. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 32 The wind... blowing hard... caused a chapping sea.

† **Chappow** (tʃapau) *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Pushtoo *chapp'o* mid, foray, inroad; cf. Pers. and Turki *chapp'i* plunder, *chapp'awal* attack, charge.] A plundering expedition, a raid.

1850 MAYNE *Rem. Odd People* 240 Trained for a chappow, or plundering expedition. 1879 LOW *Ym. Gen. Abbott* II. 150 They were determined to make a chappow on our camp at Tezeen. 1884 O'DONOVAN *Merv.* xiv, The Khan of Kuchan... sent out a chappow of a hundred horsemen to seize whatever corn... they could find.

**Chappy** (tʃæpi), a. [f. CHAP sb. 1 + -Y 1.] Full of chaps or clefts.

1611 COTGER, *Fendul*... gaping, chappie. 1833 LAMB *Last Ess. Newscr.* 35 Years ago, Whose chappy knuckles we have often yearned to amputate. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amans* I. II. i. 216 Muttering from his chappy lip.

† **Chappy**, a. *Obs.* [f. CHAP sb. 2 + -Y 1.] Given to using the chaps; talkative.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 193 A very chappy fellow; all tongue. *Ibid.* 1203 A chappy boy.

**Chappylle**, *obs. form* of CHAPPEL.

**Chappytre**, *obs. form* of CHAPTER.

**Chapron**, *obs. form* of CHAPERON.

**Chapter** (tʃæptə), *sb.* Forms: 3 cheapitre, 3-5 chapitre, 4 chapitere, chaptire, 4-6 Sc. chaptour, 4-8 chapiter, 5 chapytur (e, chappytre, chapiltre, chaptur, 5-6 chapytre, 6 chapyter, chapytour, chaptour, chapture, ? chaptit, Sc. cheptour, 6- chapter. [A later syncopated form of CHAPERON, a. OF. *chapitre*, earlier *chapitle*:-L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* head, used, in ancient Latin, in the senses 'little head, head of a plant, capital of a column', and later, those of 'head-dress of women, chapter of a book, section of a law'. The form *chapter* appears in Sc. in 14th c., but in Eng. is rare before the 16th; *chapter* survived beside it till the middle of the 17th, and is still occasional in the sense 'capital of a column'. Cf. also CAPITULUM, CAPITULE, CHAPTILE, CHAPTITER, all orig. the same word.]

1. A main division or section of a book (whether the latter is an entire literary work, or one of the divisions or parts of a large work). Esp. used of the main divisions of the books of the Bible. Cf. BOOK sb. 7. [a 1000-1450 see CAPITULE, CHAPTILE.] a 1225 *Anct. R.* 14 Peos boc ich to dele on eilte distinctions. 1386 CHAUCER *Nonne Pr. T.* 245 In the same book... Right in the nexte chaptre after this. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. (W. de W.) I. 9 The chapytours of every of these bookes folowynge. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 113 In the book of Deutronomye, the seven and twenty chaptire. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 In the last chapyter of his epystle to the Galathees. 1535 COVERDALE *Genl.*, The first boke of Moses... The first chapter. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Saint Augustine... in the ix chaptour of his seynt beuk. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 124 In the next chapter of this Booke. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. 1502 In his Chapter, Surato-Wagra... he bids them marry one, two, three or four wives a man. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ to Unable to read a chapter in the bible. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 The preceding sections of this chapter.

b. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 242 *Ol.* Where lies your Text? Via. In Orsinos bosome. *Ol.* In his bosome? In what chapter of his bosome? 1661 EARL ORBURY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 59 It is like the bills of mountebanks, where the contents promise more than in the chapter is made good. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 29, 217 Their [the Prophets'] lives constitute some of the noblest chapters of Jewish Chronicles. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 70 'Tis a curious chapter in modern history, the growth of the machine-shop.

c. A head or division of the Acts of Parliament of a single session.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 192 First we have granted to God, and by this our present Chapter have confirmed for us and our heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free. 1863 H. COX *Instut.* I. iv. 20 The Acts of each Session were not divided into chapters with distinct titles.

2. *fig.* Head, heading, subject, category. (Usually preceded by *on*, *upon*.) *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 192 Avalois, In whose chaptire now we trette. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 51 Prestis are nowe in þe same chaptire. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1721 I. 342 Upon which Chapter I said a good deal. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* III. 150 There are some chapters on which I still fear we shall not agree. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser*. *Ch.* III. viii. v. 39 Must lead a life clear of reproach; and more particularly on the chapter of women!

3. A short 'lesson' or passage of Scripture read in certain services of the Latin Church. (In med. L. *capitulum*; F. *chapitre* and *capitule*.)

Also b. 'An anthem in the Ambrosian rite said at Lauds after the psalms and before the antiphon, and varying with the day'. *Dict. Chr. Antig.*

[c 1200 *Winterset Rule* S. Benet (1888) 45 After þam flype þæt capel of þare apostole lare, þæt beo jessed butan boc. 55 On non þri capities syn 3esungene of þam forsedan sealmie.]

1450-1530 *Myrr.* *Our Lady* 126 A chapyter ys as moche to say as a lytel hed... yt ys alway taken of holy scripture, and often of the pystel that is redde in the masse the same daye. *Ibid.* 232 As ys written before... in the chapter at lawdes. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 21 When the chaptur was longe as the tyme requyred to call the count to matens, he went than to chirche as he did the daye before. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 288/1 The 'little chapter', said at all the canonical hours excepting Matins, after the psalms... consists of one or two verses of Scripture, usually taken from the Epistles... often from the Prophets, and occasionally from other parts of Scripture. It is recited by the officiating priest, standing.

4. A duly constituted general meeting or assembly of the canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, of the members of any monastic or religious order,

or of an order of knights, for consultation and transaction of the affairs of their order.)

[From the last-mentioned usage (the *capitula* of a monastic rule) coupled with the practice of reading a capitulum or chapter of the Rule, or (as was St. Augustine's practice) of the Scriptures, to the assembled canons or monks, the assembled canons or monks themselves came to be called in a body the *capitulum* or chapter, and their meeting-place the chapter-house. *Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 288/1; cf. Du Cange and Littré. More exactly the name *chapter* was first transferred to the *meeting*, and then to those who met. The transference was easy through such expressions as *ire* or *convenire ad capitulum*, to go to (the reading of) the capitulum or chapter, to go to the meeting.]

[1225-1256 see CHAPTLE.]  
c 1305 St. Edmund 435 in E. E. P. (1862) 8a Pe chapitre of salesbury amowre was plener: Alle pe Canons of pe queor be come fur & nei, To consall him of yisse pinge. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* xvii. 589 That bargane callit was the chapoure of mytoun, for thare Slayn sa mony prestis ware. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 43 pe chesynge of his successor be maad of mynistris prouincial & custodis in pe chapitre of witsontide. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 77 He ordained that al the kings of armes, should keepe their Chapters once euery quarter of the yere. 1679 FRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 There being a Chapter (as they call it, that is, a General Convention) of Friars held in Somerset-House. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1606/4 This morning was held a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4300/2 The King of Prussia held a Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The establishment of general chapters of religious orders is owing to the Cistercians, who held the first in 1116. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iv. To hold a chapter of St. Benedict, For inquisition stern and strict.

† b. As the court for the trial and discipline of offences against ecclesiastical law. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Siriz* 243 (Matz) For al the world ne wold I nout That ich were to chapitre ibroun. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Priar's T.* 6r He wolde . . . some hem to the Chapitre. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter . . . sometimes . . . denotes the Place, where Delinquents receive Discipline and Correction according to the Orders of the Church.

† c. The place in which the chapter meets; = CHAPTER-HOUSE. *Obs.*

[c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Sompn.* T. 237 In oure chapitre pray we day and night. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 242/1 He called his brethren in to the chappytres. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter is sometimes put to signify the Place where Collegiate Persons or Bodies Politick Ecclesiastical do usually meet.

5. The members of such assembly collectively as a permanent body; *esp.* The body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, presided over by the dean.

Of a cathedral.—1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 3 And confirmed by the Capitule of the Cathedral Church. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The Deane and Chapter . . . of the free chapel of the kyng, of Saint Martins le grande. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 142 In the name of the whole chapter have appeared unto th' Archb. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* i. 95. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. A Cloistered Chapter, among which are usually the very dregges of lowest men. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 297 The dean and chapter are the nominal electors of a bishop. 1861 A. B. HORN *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 115 A body of clergy both to assist and counsel the Bishop and to serve the church itself. . . the Chapter as it is called. Of Knights.—1824 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 280/1 The Master [of the Knights Templars], was elected by the Chapter, or general body of the Knights. The head province was that of Jerusalem; the affairs of the order . . . were for the most part directed by the chapter of this province.

6. (See quot.)  
1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 199 The word Chapter is sometimes used to signify a Decretal Epistle.

7. = CAPITULATION § b, c.  
1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 105 With many ceremonies and courtly rites the 'chapters', or preliminaries of the combat, are arranged.

8. Clockmaking. [From thence of Roman numerals to mark chapters of the Bible, etc.] (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 50 [The] Chapters . . . [are] the Roman characters used generally to mark the hours in watch and clock dials.

† 9. Arch. The capital of a column; for this the fuller form CHAPTER is now used. *Obs.*

10. Phrases.

† a. A hard chapter: a painful lesson or experience, 'hard lines'. *Obs.*

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 146, I dare say it was a hard Chapter that then he did read to them. 1699 FRAMPTON in *Life of Ken.* (1854) 766 (D) An hard chapter you'll say, for me. 1666 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, We say tis a hard Chapter when a man suffers undeservedly. And by way of reproof, we say, he read him a Chapter in Job. 1722-33 STRYVE *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. x. 91 Lady Jane . . . had a very hard chapter to be set up to be queen, even against her will, . . . and soon after adjudged to be executed for being queen. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1877) 209 (D.) Necessity is a hard chapter.

b. Chapter and verse: the exact reference to a passage of Scripture; *fig.* exact authority for.

1628 EARLE *Microscop.* xliii. (Arb.) 63 Turning downe the leaf in her Booke when shee heares nam'd Chapter and Verse. 1711 *Vind. Sacknerell* 71 Here is an ugly Story with Chapter and Verse. 1864 THACKERAY *Philog.* II. xiii. She can give chapter and verse for her belief. 1870 J. A. PICTON *New The. & Old Faith* iv. 112 The early Fathers did not care nearly so much about chapter and verse.

c. To the end of the chapter: (*fig.*) through the whole of the subject; to the end, throughout.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) And so foirward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the chapter. 1843 HALIBURTON *Sam*

*Slick Eng.* II. (Hoppe) You always was a fool, and always will be to the end of the chapter. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 30 Questions on which doctors will doubtless disagree to the end of the chapter.

d. The chapter of accidents: the unforeseen course of events. So the chapter of possibilities. (Cf. 2.)

1769 Mrs. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) II. iv. 2 Not having supposed her refusal to be in the chapter of possibilities. a 1773 *Beauties of Chesterfield* 46 (Hoppe) Consider how propitious the chapter of accidents is to them. 1877 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 160 Leaving every thing to the day and the chapter of accidents. 1871 [see ACCIDENT 1.] 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* iii. 110 It will . . . trust to the chapter of accidents to turn over as it darts back. *Mod. Story.* The chapter of accidents was not yet complete.

11. Comb. as chapter-heading, -room; chapter-bread (see quot.); chapter-lands, lands belonging to a chapter (sense 5); chapter-quest, an inquest or inquiry held by an ecclesiastical chapter. Also CHAPTER-HOUSE, q.v.

1266 SUREL & MARKS *Countr. Farm.* Such is the white bread which is sold of the bakers, and \*chapter bread; as also that which is wel leutened, knodden, somewhat salt, somewhat hollow, and well risen, like vnto court bread. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 107 With regard to the \*chapter-headings. c 1597 Canon in *Mill Mamz Ord. & Stat. Laws* (1821) 53 All those which are suspected of Sorcerie . . . and are presented by the \*Chapter-Quest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 277 The \*chapter-room of the bishop's palace. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, Suppose him (the new dean) gone through all vexations. . . First-fruits, and tenths, and chapter-treats.

Chapter (tʃæptər), v. [f. prec. sb., or a. F. *chapitre-r*, 15th c. in Littré.]

1. *trans.* To divide into chapters; to arrange in chapters. Hence *Chap'tering*, *vbl. sb.*

1485 CAXTON *A. Arthur ad fin.*, xxi bookes chapytred and empynted & finished. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol., This booke . . . was . . . presented to our sayd souerayne lorde chapytred and marked after this table. 1603 STOW *Surv.* 196/1, I had long since gathered notes to have chaptered. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 182 This general tradition of Langton's chaptering the Bible. 1827-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 105 Where I stopped in the First Part I have, in like manner, resumed the chaptering.

2. To improve, take to task. [Cf. CHAPTER sb. 4 b, and F. *chapitrer*, 'reprimander en plein chapitre; fig. et fam. adresser une reprimande.']

1693 DRYDEN *Char. Polythus* (T.), He . . . arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgement, and chapters even his own Aratus on the same head. 1888 *Daily N.* 18 Oct. 5/1.

3. To mark with Roman numerals.

Chapter-house (tʃæptərhaʊs). For forms see CHAPTER sb.; also 2 capellus, 4 chapitel-hous, chapitele-house (cf. CAPITUL, CHAPITL).

A building attached to a cathedral, monastery, etc., in which meetings of the chapter are held.

a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1116 Baerde eall þæt mynstre of Burh, and eall þe husas butan se Capitelhus and se Slæp-perie. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 174 If I telle any tales . . . am chalenged in be chapitelhus. c 1394 *P. Pl. Cynde* 109 Panne was be chapytre-hous wrouht as a greet chyrche, 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Redynge in . . . the chapytre hous at collacyon. 1603 CAMDEN *Rem.* 25 The Chapter house of Yorke Minster. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/1 The three Officers of the Order went into the Chapter-House. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix 296 The election took place in the chapter-house of the cathedral.

† Chapterist. *Obs.* A member of a chapter.

1716 M. DAVIES *On Drama in Athen. Brit.* III. 4 Orato-

rians, Seminarists, Chapterists.

† Chapterly, *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. CHAPTER sb. + -ly 2.] 1. In full chapter; in due form and style; see quot., 1825.

1560 1st *Bk. Discipline* vii. (1836) 49 The principalls being convened with the whole regents [of the universitie] chapterly. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/3 A fit opportunity for their [Knights of Thistle] Meeting Chapterly at His Majesties Royal Chapel in His Palace of Holyrood-house. 1825 JAMIESON *s.v.*, A presbytery is said to be chapterly met or convened, when all the members are present.

2. With reference to the chapter (of a book).

a 1260 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 557, I haif schawin quhair it standis chaptourlie.

Chapterre, -tour, -tur, *obs. ff. CHAPTER.*

Chaptre, *obs. f. CHAPTER, CHAPTER.*

Chaptrel, (tʃæptrel). *Arch.* [dim. of CHAPTER in sense of CHAPTER: see -EL.] The capital of a pier or pilaster supporting the springing of an arch; an impost.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 279 If you will add a Keystone, and Chaptrels to the Arch . . . make your Chaptrels the same thickness that . . . the Keystone is. 1751 HALPERRY *Designs Chinese Doors* III. 3 From the lower Line of the Plinth, to the upper Line of the Chaptrel.

† Chapwoman. *Obs.* [after CHAFMAN.] A female dealer or hawk; a trafficking woman.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii. Is there hope, sir, He has got me a good chapwoman? a 1652 BROME *Mat. Couple* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 23, I being none of the wisest Chapwoman. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4313/8 Mary Swinstead, late of St. Giles's in the Fields. Chapwoman. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 241 Methinks I would not be a petty-chapwoman, if I could help. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 261 The exhortations of chapmen and chapwomen.

Chapytle, *obs. form of CHAPTER.*

Chapyter, -our, -re, -ur(e), *obs. ff. CHAPTER.*

Chapytle, -tyle, *obs. ff. CHAPTLE.*

† Char, sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs. or dial.* Return, turn; turn of work: see CHARE.

† Char, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 3 (chiare), 3-6 chare, 4-5 chaar(e), 4-6 charre, 5 charr, 6 Sc. cher, 7-9 CHAIR sb.<sup>2</sup> [a. F. *char* (12th c. in Littré): = L. *carrus*. But the form *charre* (and possibly *chare* in some quotes.) was perh. a. OF. *charre*: = L. *carra*; see CAR sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. A chariot, car; a cart, wagon.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9162 (Cott.) Helias was . . . Translated in a golden charr [other MSS. chare]. *Ibid.* 4657 To ride ai quar in kinges char [Fairf. chare]. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Knts.* T. 1292 About his chaar [so 3 MSS.; char 2, chare 2] ther wenten white alauntz. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 957 When Phebus chare hath goon aboute it twye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 291 Al the horses drawing the chare were trapped in blak. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3 Uprisith arly in his fyre chare. *Ibid.* 734 Mony o strong chariot and cher. 1523 LD. BEAUFORT *Friss.* I. cccxlii. 591 Sixe chares laded with . . . brede and wyne. 1677 HOBBS *Homer* 175 For all his flaming horses and his chare.

2. ? A cart-load. *Char of lead* (see quot.)

c 1550 Sir J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 87 (Jam.) For one char of lead, that is to say, xliiii fotinells, iiii. 1672 *Cowley's Interpr.* *Charre* of Lead, consists of thirty pigs, each pig containing six stone wanting two pound, and every stone being twelve pound, *Assisa de ponderibus*, Rob. 3 R. Scot. cap. 22, sect. 2. 1708-21 KERSEY *Charre of Lead* (as in Cowley). [Erroneously made by BAILEY, 1727, into *Charge of Lead*, which is copied into mod. Dicts. as a current term.]

Char (tʃɑː), sb.<sup>3</sup>. *Zool.* Forms: 7 chare, charre, 7-8 charr, 8- char. [Known in books only since 17th c., but may have been in local use long before. Etymology unknown: possibly of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *cearra* red, blood-coloured, *cear* blood; also the W. name *torgoch* red-bellied].

1. A small fish (*Salmo salvelinus*) of the trout kind, found in the lakes of mountainous districts in the north and in Wales, and esteemed a delicacy.

1662 PHILLIPS *Chare*, a kind of fish which breeds most peculiarly in Winandermere in Lancashire. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 12 Trout, Charr. 1694 *Rav. Freshw. Fish* 109 There are two sorts taken in Winandermere. The greater having a red belly they call the red Charr; and the lesser having a white belly, which they call the Gilt or Gilt Charr. 1769 PERNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 261 The Gilt, or Barren Charr. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALL *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 47 To pot charrs. 1863 BARKING-GOULD *Island* 100 Trout and char from the lakes supply me with food. 1882 J. PAYS *Priv. Views, Hotels* 184 Among other native delicacies, they give you fresh char cooked to a turn. *Comb.* 1769 *De Roe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 381 The Charr-fish, which we saw in Lancashire, and also in Switzerland.

2. The Brook Trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) of U.S.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Char, sb.<sup>4</sup> [f. CHAR v.2] A charred substance.

1879 H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* II. 21 The sun itself will become . . . dead as a burned-out char. 1881 *Echo* 21 Mar. 6 The coke or char left in the retorts.

Char, dial. f. CHAIR.

Char, v.<sup>1</sup>, to turn, do turns of work, work as charwoman: see CHARE.

Char (tʃɑː), v.<sup>2</sup> Also 8 charr. Pples. charred, charring. [A comparatively modern word (or sense), taken app. from the first element of CHARCOAL: perhaps originally a 'collier's' (i. e. charcoal-burner's) term for the making of charcoal. (Immediate identity with CHAR v.<sup>1</sup>, is not tenable historically; and Mahn's suggestion of connexion with 'Celtic *caor*, *gor* fire, flame', is futile.)]

1. *trans.* To reduce by burning to charcoal or carbon; to burn slightly or partially, scorch.

1679 *Pict. Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 They have a way of Charring it [coal] (if I may so speak without a solecism) in all particulars the same as they doe wood. The coal thus prepared they call Coaks. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xlv. The ore has been carried to where the woods were charred. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 174 You may . . . char or burn a piece of wood to a coal. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xi. Round the fire they char The stake-points. 1830 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 277 Nor ever lightning char thy grain.

b. To burn, scorch (liquids).

1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (1743) 184 One [Cooler] heats the other, and often chars the Wort. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Will always char and sour their Liquors. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 614 Concentrated sulphuric acid chars it [spirits].

c. To mark or delineate by charring. *rare.*

1871 TYNDALE *Fragn.* Sc. (ed. a) I. ii. 48 Falling on white paper, the image chars itself out.

2. *intr.* To become reduced to charcoal.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Charcoal*, If it Charrs faster at one part than another. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women*, Heretii's Trag. II. 200 Larch-heart that chars to a chalk-white glow.

Char, v.<sup>3</sup> [? Cf. F. *carrer* (un bloc de marbre) = L. *quadring* to square.] To hev or work (stone).

1846 in PARKER *Gloss. Gothic Archit.* 62.

Char, v.<sup>4</sup> *dial.* [The form answers to OE. *ceort-an* to creak: see CHARR sb.] 'To chide, to bark at' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855).

Char, see CHARE sb. *Comb.*, and CHARWOMAN.

|| Chara (kē-rā). *Bot.* [L. *chara* name of some unidentified plant. The mod. botanical application appears to be due to Vaillant (d. 1722).]



Name of a genus of aquatic acrogenous plants, type of the N.O. *Characeæ*, having their axis covered with tubes on which calcareous matter is deposited, and emitting a fetid smell.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Chara*... called by some hippurids. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 202 Aquatic plants, such as *chara*, which absorb large quantities of carbonate of lime. 1884 *Brit. & For. Ev. Rev.* Apr. 280 In the transparent depths were suspended great green clouds of *chara*.

|| **Char-à-banc** (jarabân). [a. F. *char-à-banc* lit. 'benched carriage'.] A kind of long and light vehicle with transverse seats looking forward.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 61 Tourists bound for Chamouny, hire a *char-à-banc*, which resembles an outside jaunting-car bisected lengthwise. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. The King's wagonette, or, being out of England, let us call it his *char-à-banc*. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. La.* 12 Taking the *char-à-banc* from Ambleside to Conistone.

**Characeous** (kârâ'ses), a. Bot. [f. L. *CHARA*; see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the aquatic order of plants *Characeæ*; see *CHARA*.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 352 The characeous plant *Nitella Translucens*.

**Characin** (kârâ'sin). Chem. [f. mod. L. *Charac-ees* (see prec.) + -IN.] A camphorous substance found in *Characæ* and other algoid plants.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 220 It is characine that gives plants of the *Chara* genus their marshy odour; it is... a species of camphor, forming very thin pellicles on the water surface. 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3455. 6 Chlorophyll and characine.

**Character** (kârâ'ekt). arch. Also 6-*characte*, 6 *charact*, 6-7 *characte*; and see *CARACT*. [a. central OF. *characte* = ONF. *caracte*; see *CARACT*.] 1. An engraved or impressed mark; a stamp, impress; a letter, figure, etc. *Obs.*

c1430 *Lydg. Bochas* iv. ii. (1554) 102 Characters of his wounds. 1552 *Bale Apol* 96 The very characters or marks of the infernal beast. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 194 b. Those three characters (x, y, z). 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* vii. def. ii. 184 Figures or characters of number used in Arithmetique. 1603 KNOLLES *Turks* (1621) 476 Mourning letters written in blacke paper with white characters.

2. A cabalistic or magical sign or emblem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidam's Comm.* 437 b. To Christen... with Salt, Oile, Water, Characters and exorcismes. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 347 Written charms carried for defence are also known under the name of characters. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts* (abr. ed.) I. 126 Inscribed with talismans and characters.

**Character**, obs. form of *CARAT*.

**Character** (kârâ'ekt), sb. Forms: 4-7 *character*, 6 *caractere*, *carraacter*, -actre, 7 -acter; 6 *character*, 7 *character*, *characture*, (*char-ractur*), 6-*character*. [ME. *caracter* (s, a. F. *caractere*, ad. L. *character*, a. Gr. *χαρακτήρ* instrument for marking or engraving, impress, stamp, distinctive mark, distinctive nature, f. *χαράττω* -*eu* to make sharp, cut furrows in, engrave; or perhaps a refashioning of the earlier F. *caracte* after this. In Eng. it was further assimilated in 16th c. by (fictitious) spelling with *ch*. (Wyclif used both *caracte* and *character*; he may have taken the latter directly from Latin, as Littré cites F. *caractère* only from 15th c. In 16-17th c. often *character*.)]

I. Literal senses.

1. A distinctive mark impressed, engraved, or otherwise formed; a brand, stamp.

c1335 SHOREHAM 44 Character that is prente y-cliped, Nys non of ellipse. 1380 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiii. 16 To haue a character... in her forehead. 1507 TORSSELL *Pourf. Beasts* 264 Amongst the ancients, there was a custom to make the character of a horse in the forehead of a bondslave. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 220 What Characters are in your seale, will soon be seen by your wax. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 50 Melons... full of embroidery and characters. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv. Wks. 1774 II. 135 On which, in Characters of fire, Shakes Antic, horrible and dire, Inwoven flam'd. 1851 D. WILSON *Præh.* Ann. II. iv. 280 Graven characters on the walls. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58.

b. fig. with distinct reference to the literal sense. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. ii. Thou... by characters graven on thy brows... Deserv't to have the leading of an host. c1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* iv. i. Woman's the Gem of Heaven, in which Nature Hath carv'd the universe in less Characters. c1773 GRAY *Wks* (1807) I. 26 The characters of hell to trace. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 92 All are stamped with the character of sublimity.

2. A distinctive significant mark of any kind; a graphic sign or symbol.

1507 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a chaictet set on a rule at the beginning of a verse. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters. 1801 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 8 Various characters or marks used in Arithmetic.

3. esp. A graphic symbol standing for a sound, syllable, or notion, used in writing or in printing; one of the simple elements of a written language; e.g. a letter of the alphabet.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 The Fenyces were the fyrst inuentours of caracters differencing that one fro that other, of whiche were fourmed lettres for to write. 1530 PALSOR. 11 If *i* and *u* be vowels, they shalbe written with these caracters *y* and *v*. 1590 TYNNE *Amundv.* (1865) 13 With whiche Caractris ys Gefry Chausyer writen. 1611 BIBLE *Prof.* 6 Set forth by Poken in Syrian characters. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 4 God hath writ his Commandements in so large characters. 1722 F. T. Short-

hand 36 Several of the Characters may signifie whole words. 1829 DICKENS in *Forster Life* (1871) I. 70 When I had... mastered the alphabet, there appeared a procession of new horrors, called arbitrary characters. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* vii. 32 The Chinese characters or written words are symbols of ideas. 1851 D. WILSON *Præh.* Ann. II. iv. 280 The experienced eye will discern Runic characters.

† b. spec. in pl. Shortland. *Obs.*

1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 478 Whom his Majesty had observed to take his Speech in Characters. 1680 BAXTER *Annu. Stillingsf.* xxxiii. 48 Short writing called Characters though expeditious, is hard to be read by others. 1723 JON. EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. lxxvi/1 [*Mem.*] When I am unfit for other business to perfect myself in writing characters.

4. collect. a. gen. Writing, printing.

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lix. Since minde at first in carrecter was done. 1607 — *Timon* v. iii. 6 What's on this Tomb, I cannot read: the Characterer Ile take with wax. c1626 FLETCHER *Law of Com.* I. ii. 52 Without the help of art or character.

b. The series of alphabetic signs, or elementary symbols, peculiar to any language; a set of letters.

1596 SPENSER *State Iræl.* 29 The Saxons Character is the same with the Irish. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* xxvii. An universal Character... easie to be written, yet intelligible in any Language. 1685 STILLINGSP. *Orig. Brit.* i. 11 That Inscription... was by the Character not of above 300 years Antiquity. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/4 Bismarck says that it takes him eighty minutes to read in Roman type what he can read in an hour in German character.

c. The style of writing peculiar to any individual; handwriting.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 208 Heere is the hand and Seale of the Duke: you know the Character I doubt not. 1638 WENTWORTH *Lett. in Carte Coll.* (1735) 26, I write in much pain... be your Majesty therefore pleased to pardon... the badness of the character. 1704 J. TRAFF *Abra-Muld* iii. i. 1036 Some of your Friends may by the Character Discover him who sent it. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 252 Written in a rough unsteady character.

d. Kind or style of type or printed letter.

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 29 Elzevir's printing house... renowned for the politeness of the character and editions of what he has published through Europe. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. iv. Imitation of printed Roman character.

5. A cabalistic or magical sign or emblem; the astrological symbol of a planet, etc.; = *CHARACT* 2. c1590 MARLOWE *Raoul.* v. 168 A book where I might see all characters and planets of the heavens. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Vertues & Vices* II. 90 He wears Paracelsian Characters for the tooth-ache. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 384 By what the stars Voluminous, or single characters in their conjunction met, give me to see. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xv. The characters That tell beneath what aspect they were set. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xlvii. On cross and character, and talisman.

† 6. Gen. A symbol, emblem, figure; an expression or direct representation. *Obs.* 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 175 Signed with the character of Christ in baptism. c1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 Enamell'd bank, whose shining gravel bears These sad characters of my miseries! 1670 COTTON *Esperion* I. iv. 186 No truths, but such as are couch'd in the worst Characters. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 117 That the Son is... the Brightness of his Glory and Character of his Power.

7. A cipher for secret correspondence.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 28 There is a kinde of Character in thy life, That to th'observer, doth thy history Fully unfold. 1659-60 PERRY *Diary* 18 Jan. I... interpreted my Lord's letter by his character. 1664 *Ibid.* 15 July. He hath given my Lord a character, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 296 That [letter] which I copied myself in character last Sunday.

II. Figurative senses.

8. A distinctive mark, evidence, or token; a feature, trait, characteristic. arch. in gen. use.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iii. (W. de W. 1506) 39 A spyrytuel token yf these theologies call characters, that maye neuer be defaced. 1597 BACON *Coniers Good & Evil* ix. 151 Felicity seemeth to be a character of the fauour... of the diuine powers. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 It were imprudent, and a character of much ignorance to inquire, etc. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. I. 174 Tell me, what one character of liberty the Americans have. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 126 Complete moral insensibility and insensate readiness to evil, which were the leading characters of E. H.

b. now esp. in *Natural History*. One of the distinguishing features of a species or genus.

1707-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Character* of a Plant. See *Genus*, *Characteristic*, etc. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) 127 The most striking character is the upright petals at the top. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 34 Dr. Hunt has discussed very fully their chemical characters. 1878 19th C. Dec 1037 These attributes of structure, size, shape, and colour are what are called its 'specific characters'.

9. The aggregate of the distinctive features of any thing; essential peculiarity; nature, style; sort, kind, description.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 372 The character of the day on which our Saviour died is undeniable. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 173 Your paper has much more the character of a piece in an adverse controversy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 234 Natural stupidity is by no means the character of Mahomet's Book. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 90 He now tried to give to the war the character of a crusade. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 59 The amount and character of the deposits of English banks.

† 10. The face or features as betokening moral qualities; personal appearance. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 51, I will believe thou hast a minde that suites With this thy face and outward char-

acter. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iv. 28, I paint him in the Character. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 68 She was a widow, and wore a character of distress.

11. The sum of the moral and mental qualities which distinguish an individual or a race, viewed as a homogeneous whole; the individuality impressed by nature and habit on man or nation; mental or moral constitution.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. I. 36 The Nature, and Character, and Fortune of the Duke. 1660 C. LYTTLETON *Lett. in Hutton Corr.* (1878) 20, I heare he writ the King's character. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 9 Cunning, Industrious, and enur'd to Hardship... which was likewise the Character of the old Ligurians. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 158 There is greater variety of parts in what we call a character, than there are features in a face. 1839 KRICHTLY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Thorough selfishness formed the basis of Henry's character. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 52 The character is that intellectual and moral texture into which all our life long we have been weaving up the inward life that is in us.

12. Moral qualities strongly developed or strikingly displayed; distinct or distinguished character; character worth speaking of.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 2 Most Women have no Characters at all. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Wars* iv. xi. § 4 As the day came on, many men of character came over. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 Too void of character, to write anything of himself. 1859 J. S. MILL *Liberty* 108 A person whose desires and impulses are his own—the expression of his own nature, as it has been developed and modified by his own culture—is said to have a character. One whose desires and impulses are not his own, has no character, no more than a steam-engine has a character.

b. transf.

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xlv. 500 What is usually called Character in a face, is probably excess in some of its parts. 1888 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* II. 213 It is an excellent picture and from its strong character must be a good likeness.

13. The estimate formed of a person's qualities; reputation; when used without qualifying epithet implying 'favourable estimate, good repute.'

1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 5 Till he be prov'd by Time, and established in a Character. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) I. 566 These debts must be paid, or our character stained with infamy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 164 It pleased me to find that I had earned character with these people. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 60 An act strangely out of keeping with his character for sanctity.

b. transf. of things.

1845 McCULLOCK *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 275 Shops of established character and respectability. 1895 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 40 Such an impression... as shall establish its character as current money of certain value.

† c. By character: by repute or report. In (*great*) character; in (good) repute. *Obs.*

1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 A medicine formerly in great character. 1791 SMERDON *Edystone L.* § 76 A nobleman scarce known to him, but by public character. c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. x. 294, I had known you by character long before.

14. A description, delineation, or detailed report of a person's qualities.

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 18, I heard her setting him forth one day, and giving this character of him. c1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 465, I name Sir George Saville last because he deserves a more copious character. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xx. 455 He went on to amuse himself by drawing the characters of the conspirators.

† b. transf. of things. *Obs.*

1651 EVELYN (*title*) A Character of England. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.) This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a character of it. 1721 PERRY *Daguerh. Brach* 13 Believing by the Character which he had given me, that the Work was brought near to the being finish'd.

c. esp. A formal testimony given by an employer as to the qualities and habits of one that has been in his employ.

1693 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 399, I have had a good character of you, Sir. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 96 § 2 [I] took the rascal upon his word without a character. 1859 LANG *Wand, India* 120 Then came... the coachman, the grooms, the sweeper. For each and all of these I had to write characters. 1878 LADY LYTTON *Shells fr. Sands of T.* 162 She got a place with a false character.

15. Recognized official rank; status; position assumed or occupied. Now influenced by sense 17.

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. 10 The Spaniard, when he petitions to his King, gives him no other Character but Sir. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1703) II. 15: Mr. Hyde was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; who, till that time... was not under any Character in the Court. c1714 BURNET *Own Time* II. 39 He had the appointments of an ambassador, but would not take the character. 1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1841 II. 160 The East India company, not only in their political character, as a great sovereign power in India, but in their commercial character. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 335 He never really appeared but in one character, that of a philosopher. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 189 From that day the legal recognition of his royal character begins.

16. A person regarded in the abstract as the possessor of specified qualities; a personage, a personality.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. i. Eminent characters have... played the fool. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* II. 29 A magistrate, who acquires himself with ability... is a respectable and useful character. 1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 52 He [Cobbett] had more sagacity and foresight than any other public character of his time. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 53 Alfred is the most perfect character in history.



17. A personality invested with distinctive attributes and qualities, by a novelist or dramatist; also, the personality or 'part' assumed by an actor on the stage.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. i. Whatever characters any... have for the jest-sake personated... are now thrown off. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* i. i. 57 The comic character of Sir Trufty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 5 In the Philebus the character of Socrates has disappeared. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 215 To no other author were his own characters ever more real.

b. In (or out of) character: in (or at variance with) the part assumed; hence *genl.* in (or out of) harmony, appropriate, fitting.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. iv. (1853) 41 It is always Self-ignorance that leads a man to act out of character. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. 1, That would be in character, I should think. 1876 FREEMAN *Nov. Cong.* II. App. 715 The matter of the answer is clearly in character.

18. *collog.* An odd, extraordinary, or eccentric person.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* ii. i. A very impudent fellow this! but he's a character, and I'll humour him. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 473 'Ahi lassa', added with a sigh the old man, who was a bit of a character. 1839 L. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III* (ed. 2) 270 He was... a character as it is called: By this is meant a mind cast in a peculiar mould.

19 *attrib.* or in *comb.*, as *character-drawing*, *character-monger*, etc.; also *character-actor* (see *quot.*)

1843 MACAULAY *Mad. D'Arbly*, *Ess.* (1854) 710/2 His dear little Burney, his little character-monger. 1866 READER 26 May 570 In comedy and character parts, such as Justice Shallow. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/4 His powers of plot-weaving or character-drawing. 1883 *Stage* 9 Nov., By a 'character actor' is understood one who pours traits in individualities and eccentricities, as opposed to the legitimate actor who... endeavours to create the rôle as limned by the author.

**Character** (kæ'ræktəz). *v.* Also *γ* *caractre*, *caracter*, *character*. [*f.* prec. sb. By Shakespeare, and in 17th c., often accented *character*.]

1. *trans.* To engrave, imprint; to inscribe, write.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vii. 4 The Table wherein all my thoughts are visibly Character'd, and engrav'd. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* cviii. What's in the braine that Inck may character Which hath not figur'd to thee my true spirit? 1609 Heywood *Brayl. Troy* v. xxviii. The hooved Centaures... character deepe halfe Moones where they tread. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 823 As if in golden pomp were character'd on ev'ry statesman's door, 'Batter'd and bankrupt fortunes mended here'. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* ii. 1052 His holy ring Charactered over with the ineffable spell, b. *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 59 These few Precepts in thy memory See thou Character. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 101 Religion charactereth itself upon the regenerate soule in innocency. 1657 *Divine Lover* 278 Imprint, and character them in my Hart.

2. To represent, symbolize, portray. *arch.*

1594 GREENE *Soliman* Prolog. You shall behold him character in blood, The image of an unplaceable King. a. 1640 DAY *Part. Bee* ii. (1881) 17 The Author in his Russet Bee Characters Hospitalitie. 1782 PAINE *Lett. Abbt. Raynol* (1791) 47 Several of our passions are strongly characterized by the animal world. a. 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. (1848) 272 The contrition so queerly characterized of a contrite sinner.

3. To describe the qualities of; to delineate, describe; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 3.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 68 Perkin, according to the Dutch phrase, who character cowardly and timorous younglings in that manner. 1627 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 8 In Sauls offence, cleerey character in this chapter, two points are most remarkable. 1798 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* i. 232 You have well characterized him. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. i. 189 There's our Count Charactered in a word.

4. To distinguish by particular marks, signs, or features; to stamp; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 4.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* i. 26 We call that Aspect an Opposition, and character the Aspect thus 8. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxi. 85 We have... characterized them with a 'Rem.' for 'Remove'. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Christmas-Day* 25 So has the year been character'd with woe. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Art.* iii. But her son Had Nature character'd so legibly, That when his tongue told fair, his face bewray'd The lurking falsehood.

5. To invest with a character, impart a character to; = CHARACTERIZE *v.* 5.

1654 [see next]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. vii. 23 That the Days are... Character'd in their constitution, according to her accesses or recesses to the Sun or Tropick. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii. A warrior's impulse character'd The impassion'd gesture. 1865 BUSHELL *Vicar. Sac.* ii. vii. 369 The trusting of one's self over, sinner to Saviour, to be... new characterized by Him.

† **Characteral**, *a. Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* CHARACTER *sb.* + -AL.] Character-depicting, descriptive.

1656 CROMWELL *S. p.* 17 Sept., That characteral name ['man of sin'], given him... in the epistle to the Thessalonians.

**Charactered** (kæ'ræktərd), *pp.* a. [*f.* CHARACTER *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Marked or inscribed with characters; invested with or possessed of character.

VOL. II,

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 68 The characterd sides lying vppward. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 80 The Charactered man you speak of, gives God the glorie of those Trials of his Character. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. iii. vi. 113 The man who was so strongly charactered. 1862 TYNDALE *Mountaineer.* ii. 12 Looking at these charactered rocks.

**Characterial** (kæ'ræktē'ri-āl), *a. rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -IAL; after *ministerial*, etc.] Of or belonging to (dramatic) characters.

1881 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS *Outlines Shaks.* (1885) 80 Shakespearean in his characterial fidelity. *Ibid.* i. (1886) 204 Shakespeare's... unlimited power of characterial invention.

† **Characteric**, *a. Obs.* [*ad.* Gr. *χαρακτηρικ-ός*.] Of or pertaining to magical or astrological symbolism.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* i. 3 Characteric Astrologie, and other superstitions of the Chaldeans.

† **Characterical**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to symbolic characters.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* vii. xiii (heading), Of the literal sense of Scripture, not assertive, but merely characterical.

2. Pertaining to magical symbols or charms.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 345 The observing of these signs... with characterical practises. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 504 Some Protestants practice this and characterical cures.

3. Characteristic, distinctive.

16. E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* (1722) ii. § i, Many other Qualities characterical, and proper to a most worthy Man. 1766 PORY *Heraldry* iii. § 4 Divers differences, or characterical marks, whereby Bearers of the same Coat-of-Arms are distinguished each from others.

**Characterism** (kæ'ræktē'z-m) Also *γ* *car-*. [*ad.* L. *characterismus*, Gr. *χαρακτηρισμός* a marking with a distinctive sign.]

† 1. Description of character; = CHARACTERIZATION 3. *Obs.*

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 231 The Characterisme of an Honest man. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn Dram. Personæ*, The Persons of the Play, With some short Characterism of the chief actors. 1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 178 Hamfylde Moore Carew, the anonymous author of characterism.

† 2. Characteristic quality (or qualities collectively); a CHARACTERISTIC. *Obs.*

1647 TORSHILL *Harmon. Bible* 23 The Characterismes of language peculiar to... different Ages. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* i. ii. v. 60 Every single Year... hath its proper Characterism. c. 1742 BENTLEY *Proethinking* iii. (1743) 342 Preserving this Lucanum, this characterism of an author. 1871 BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1881) 225 Times... when individual Characterism had not yet crystallized into one dull uniformity.

3. Representation by means of signs or characters, symbolization.

1850 LEITCH *tr. Muller's Anc. Art* § 3.1 Artistic representation... is a representation properly so called... and not a characterism like language.

**Characterist** (kæ'ræktē'rist). [*f.* CHARACTER

*sb.* + -IST.] † a. One who employs magical symbols

or charms; cf. CHARACTERICAL 2 (*obs.*). b. One who depicts traits of character.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 504 Some Protestants... he therefore calls... Magi-Calvinists, Characterists, etc. 1881 GRANT *Whitt. Eng. Without* & *W. ix.* 205 Mr. Du Maurier, characterist rather than caricaturist.

**Characteristic** (kæ'ræktē'ristik), *a. and sb.* Also *γ* *-ick*, *-ique*. [*ad.* Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός* in same sense; cf. F. *caractéristique*.]

*A. adj.*

1. That serves to indicate the essential quality or nature of persons or things; displaying character; distinctive; typical. *Const. of.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 65 The Characteristick note between false and true Prophets. 1762 GIBSON *Misc. Wks* 1814 V. 249 The characteristic letter, and the termination of verbs. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxi. 110 Fleishy lips, broad chin, and large ears, I believe to be characteristic of the Dutchman. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 83 Shells characteristic of the Triassic and Jurassic periods.

*b. Math.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Characteristic Triangle* of a Curve, in the higher geometry, is a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypotenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 331 The function thus determined and employed to express the solution of the kinetic problem was called the Characteristic Function.

2. Relating to or descriptive of character.

1725 H. GALLY (title) Theophrastus, Moral Characters, with notes and a critical essay on Characteristic Writings. *B. sb.*

1. A distinctive mark, trait, or feature; a distinguishing or essential peculiarity or quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* i. 2 The most obvious circumstantial Characteristick of the Whore of Babylon. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* i. ii. i. iv. 39 These numbers... are undoubtedly Characteristiques... serving to discriminate one Year from another. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 265 The chapel of Lincoln's Inn has none of the characteristics of that architecture. 1772 JENNIS *Lett.* lxviii. 335 Superstition is certainly not the characteristic of this age. 1828 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 125 It was the characteristic of our English kings, to be liberal to their buffoons. 1879 LUSBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 9 Color, scent, and honey are the three characteristics by which insects are attracted to flowers.

† b. ? A distinctive name or appellation. *Obs.*

1851 *Life of Ken* (1854) 653 (D.), I never use any characteristic in the prayers myself, nor am present when any is read.

† 2. A system of alphabetic characters; = CHARACTER *sb.* 4 b. *Obs.*

1769 tr. *Michaelis' Opin. Lang.* (1771) Introd. 6 A characteristic of easier execution. *Ibid.* 77 The written language of the Chinese... is rather a characteristic than a language. 3. *Math.* The whole number in a logarithm. *Characteristic of a cubic*: the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1821 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 156 The integral part of a logarithm, usually called the Index, or Characteristic.

**Characteristical**, *a. and sb. arch.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] *A. adj.*

† 1. Engraved or inscribed with magical emblems. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. v. ii. (1651) 631 A Characteristical Seal stamped in the day and hour of Venus.

2. = CHARACTERISTIC *a.* 1.

a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Wks.* i. (1633) 28 Who those characteristic Ideas conceives. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cvii. 292 He applied himself to study with his characteristic ardour. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii. That little characteristic touch of vanity in his narrative. 1876 W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* I. 51 In his oddness a characteristic flavour which a girl would relish.

3. Consisting of characteristic (speeches); in which the speakers speak in character.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) II. xvi. 156 What is truly the most difficult, is a characteristic dialogue upon any philosophical subject.

*B. sb.* = CHARACTERISTIC *sb.* 1.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. v. 300 The Characteristicals of his Person. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Characteristical*, the notes, signs or figures belonging to a character.

**Characteristically**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In secret written character, in cipher. *Obs.*

1643 PAYNE *Rome's Master-p.* (ed. 2) 6 All the inclosed Letters are written Characteristically.

2. In a characteristic manner, in a way that characterizes, betokens character or special quality; distinctively and expressively; typically.

1665 SPENCER *Prophecies* 36 (T.) The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used characteristically. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 150 Philosophers... have, characteristically as such, a saying for everything. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iii. The frankness struck me... as characteristically English.

**Characteristicalness**, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being characteristic.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xvii. § 7 The punishment is said... to be characteristic of the offence; Characteristicalness is therefore a fourth property. 1871 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 475 The characteristicalness of handwritings.

**Characteristickness**, = prec.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 165 The extreme characteristickness of its costume.

**Characterizable**, *a.* [*f.* as next + -ABLE.]

That may be characterized.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Englandism* 196 Under one or other of these names will the end of the system... be found characterizable.

**Characterization** (kæ'ræktē'iz-iz-ən). [*f.* next; see -ATION.] The action or result of characterizing.

† 1. The marking out of the precise form of anything; the form, mould, or stamp thus impressed.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 The Symmetrie... Characterization... of any parcel of the sayd body. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Characterization or Stamp of Matter.

2. Distinction by means of peculiar features or characteristics.

1879 DE QUATREFAGES *Human Spec.* 107 It is the law of permanent characterisation which alone permits Darwin to explain the filiation of groups.

3. Description of characteristics or essential features; portrayal in words.

1814 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 362 An impartial and a morally meritorious characterization are in some cases inconsistent. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dignia* 98 John the Baptist's characterisation of the Messiah. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. ix. 137 Emerson's happy characterisation of language as fossil poetry and fossil history.

4. Creation of fictitious characters.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xii. 508 A force of characterization, worthy of the genius of Shakespeare. 1870 *Athenæum* 21 May 58: Touchstone and Audrey... showing capital characterizations, dashing and spiritedly painted. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 272 That highest part of the novelist's art, which we call characterisation.

**Characterize** (kæ'ræktē'iz), *v.* Also *γ* *car-*. [*ad.* med. L. *characterizare*, *ad.* Gr. *χαρακτηρίζω* to designate by a characteristic mark, *f.* *χαρακτήρ* CHARACTER; cf. F. *caractériser*.]

† 1. *trans.* To engrave, imprint, impress; to inscribe, write; to define in form or outline; also *fig.*; = CHARACTER *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1591 [see *vb.* *sb.* below]. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 150 Waue-tossing windes characterizing feare On marble furrowes of the threatful deepe. 1621 CORVAT *Cruditie* 405 With the effigies of a male lambe characterized vpon her belly. 1677 HALE *Princ. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 60 Sentiments characterized and engraven in the Soul. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 533 A tusk of a young elephant, half petrified, but perfectly characterized.

† 2. To represent, portray, figure; = CHARACTER *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 288 Desolation prefigured unto Greece... numerally characterized in that word.

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1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. vi. 73 Janus was characterized, bifrons. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* vi. ii. (1737) III. 361 Silence should be distinctly characterized in Hercules.

3. To describe or delineate the character or peculiar qualities of (a person or thing).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 Let me now characterize to you the man, in whose heart there is this assurance. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxii. 98, I have no thoughts... of characterizing the militating spirit of my country. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. n. l. vii. 87 note, I do not choose to use the expressions which alone could characterize it.

b. with compl., now introduced by as.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 296 This is... a blessed virtue: characterizing vs Gods children. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 360 They are... characterized to be Scholars, Men of Piety. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 81 Here is a good man expressly characterized, as distinct from a dishonest... man. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. vi. 56 Might rather be characterized as 'ravening wolves'.

4. To mark or distinguish as a character does; to be a characteristic of.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 191 What is it that characterizeth or differenteth the sulphurs themselves? 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 139 Every disease is characterized by a peculiar expression of the countenance. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i. 24 That excellent taste which characterises her writings. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4 (1882) 298 The semi-serious infidelity which characterized the group of scholars round Lorenzo the Magnificent.

5. To impart character to; also *absol.*

1807 OPIE *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 285 To leave out all that dignifies... all that characterises. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 407. 534 In the forms of the Winds... ancient art displays... its capacity for characterizing with delicacy and precision.

Hence *Characterized ppl. a., Characterizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1732) i. 196 Their Mimes or characterized Discourses were as much relish'd as their most regular Poems. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* Ep. Ded. 2 With new characterisings beasting all the posts in London. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 353 All discriminating characterizing names... are nothing else but badges of faction. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Tully's de Finibus* 34 These Illustrations and Characterisings of the Forms and Essences of Things are call'd Definitions. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 13 note, Exaggerated characterizing is caricature. 1870 GOUBURN *Cathedral Syst.* i. 14 The great characterizing idea.

**Characterizer** (kæ'ræktə'raizə). [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who characterizes; one who describes or delineates character.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 20 The most ingenious Characterizer of our times. 1801 Monthly Mag. XII. 422 As a characterizer he is inferior to our Butler.

**Characterless, a.** [f. CHARACTER *sб.* + -LESS.] Without a character, in various senses; esp. a. without distinctive feature; b. without distinctive qualities of mind, without individuality; c. without (any testimony to) personal character.

1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 195 Mightiest States characterless are grates to dustie nothing. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 May, Shakespeare's poetry is characterless... it does not reflect the individual Shakespeare. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie* II. 78 Who went away characterless in a world ever ready to believe the worst. 1885 M. PATTERSON *Mem.* i. 49 Surely no boy ever reached eighteen so... characterless as I was!

Hence *Characterlessness.*

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 16 Feb., Re-introducing the characterlessness of the Greek tragedy with a chorus. 1884 SHELLEY in *Contemp.* Rev. Nov. 655 A sort of cosmopolitan characterlessness marked the nation.

**Charactery, rarely -try** (kæ'ræktəri; in Shakspeare kæræ'ktəri). [collective noun f. CHARACTER *sб.*; see -ERY, and cf. Gr. χαρακτήριον.]

1. Expression of thought by symbols or characters; the characters or symbols collectively.

1598 SHAKES. *Merry W. v. v.* 77 Fairies vse Flowres for their characterie. 1601 - *Jul. C.* ii. i. 308, I will construe to thee. All the Character of my sad browes. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 767 Nor mark'd with any sign or characterie. 1821 - *Sonn. 'When I have fears'*, High piled books, in characterie, Hold like rich garners the full ripen'd grain. 1872 BROWNING *Pippa* cxliii. 65 Far better... Through rude characterie, than... That lettering of your scribes! 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 99 All o'er-writ with characterie strange.

† b. *spec.* Shorthand; cf. CHARACTER *sб.* 3 b.

1588 T. BRIGHT (*title*) Characterie, an Arte of Short, Swift, and Secrete Writing.

† 2. Delineation of character. *Obs.*

1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 221 Drawing out the true lineaments of every vertue and vice... which Art they significantly termed Characterie.

**Characture**, obs. form of CHARACTER *sб.*

**Charade** (jæræ'd). Also 8 charade. [a. F. *charade* (18th c.), of doubtful origin. Littre (Suppl.) derives from Fr. *charrada* long talk or chatter, f. *charrà* to chatter, babble, Norm.-Fr. *chaver* (Scheler); Skeat compares Sp. *charrada* speech or action of a clown, a dance, a showy thing made without taste, f. *charro* churl, peasant.]

A kind of riddle, in which each syllable of the word to be guessed, and sometimes the word itself also, is enigmatically described, or (more recently) dramatically represented (*acted charade*). Extended also to similar sportive trials of skill, as *dumb charades*, *numbered charades*, etc. Also *attrib.*

1776 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 238 Pray send me some *charrades*... but I shall not guess them as you do. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i, I back

him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymers in the kingdom. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* (1878) II. xvi. 173 The performers disappeared to get ready for the second charade-tableau. *Ibid.* ii. (1853) 428 The amiable amusement of acting charades had come among us from France. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Brackf.* P. 87 The universe, I hold, is no charade, No acted pun, unriddled by a word.

**Charat**, obs. form of CARAT.

**Charboole**, -oncle, -okel, -uole, -ugle, -ukkil, obs. ff. CABBUNOLE.

|| **Charbon** (jær'bôn). [Fr. *charbon* charcoal, carbon; also in sense 2 below.]

1. A small black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated. ? *Obs.*

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*

2. Malignant pustule; = ANTHRAX 2.

[1834 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) II. 554 Among the Veterinary Surgeons of France [Melanosis] has obtained the name of Charbon or maladie charbonneuse.] 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193. 1884 E. R. TURNER in *Lancet* LXXVII. 310/2 The disease of which the calves died was anthrax or charbon.

**Charced**, obs. f. CHARKED; see CHARK v.

† **Charche**, *sб.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *charche*: -Romanic type *caca*; see CARB and CHARGE.] Charge.

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 43 Thai. That have the charche of your soule in here keepyng. 1534 Hen. VIII. *Liber Regis* (1786) p. v. Suche as shall have charche... to survey the same.

† **Charch(e, v. Obs. rare.** [a. OF. *charchier* dial. var. of *karkier* to CARK, and in its origin a doublet of *chargier* to CHARGE.] = CHARGE v.

1399 LANGR. *Rich. Redels* iii. 230 And ich man y-charchid to schoppe at his croune.

**Charcher**, variant of KERCHER, kerchief.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 12, I... waring a charcher, feeling mi hed sunwath could.

**Charcoal** (tjær'kôl), *sб.* Forms: 4-7 charcole, 5 charcoile, charkole, 6 chark(e coile, (oile, coole), cherke cole, charecole, 7 charcoll, charcoale, charecoale, char-cole, charcoale, charr-coale, 7-8 char-coal, 7- charcoial. [The first element is of uncertain origin; from the earliest instances it appears to be *char*; *charke*, *cherke*, found from beg. of 16th c., being app. due to erroneous analysis of the spoken word, and having no independent origin or meaning, though afterwards (in 17th c.) used as an independent word. A current suggestion is that *char* is an application of CHARE v. or *sб.* 1, as if *turn-coal*, i. e. wood turned or converted into coal; but for this no actual evidence has been found.

The name 'coal' itself originally meant 'charcoal' (*collier* being a 'charcoal-burner'), and no satisfactory explanation appears of the introduction of the name *charcoal* in the same sense, esp. as there is no contemporary reference to 'earth-coal', 'stone-coal', 'pit-coal', or 'sea-coal' (as mineral coal was, for various reasons, called). See COAL.]

1. The black porous pulverizable substance, consisting (when pure) wholly of carbon, obtained as the solid residue in the imperfect combustion of wood, bones, and other vegetable or animal matter. Hence specified as *wood charcoal*, *vegetable charcoal*, *animal charcoal*. † *Pit charcoal*, coke (*obs.*).

c. 1340 Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 875 A cheyer by-foie be chemne, per charcole brenned. c. 1400 *Antvors of Arth.* xxxv. A schynnyng of charcole, to chaufen the knyghte. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 69 Charcole (Pynson charkole), *carbo*. 1470 - *1 Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 216 Ij skeppis carbounum vocatorum in *Archaeol. Cantiana* XVII. 79 Item for ij quarters of charecole. 1524 Acc. Churchw. St. Dunstan's *Canterb.* in *Archaeol. Cantiana* XVII. 79 Item for ij quarters of charecole. 1524 Acc. 5 Eliz. c. 4 § 6 Working... of any... Stone, Sea cole, stone cole, Moore cole or cherke cole. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. x. 85 Victual, and some Char-coale for a fire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Sea-coal last longer than Char-coal; and Char-coal of Roots, being coaled into great pieces, last longer than ordinary Char-coal. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus.* Trl. 26 The fumes of Charcoale, that has often made men fall down dead. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 5 A picture drawn in Charcoale. 1770 Phil. Trans. LX. 214 The inside of all pieces of pit charcoal is full of cavities. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 155 Animal charcoal is a much more powerful discolouring principle than vegetable charcoal. 1864 LONGE. *Wayside Inn* 119 A figure in shovel hat Drawn in charcoal on the wall. 1865 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 299 Until the middle of the last century, however, iron was always made with charcoal, and a woody country was necessarily its seat. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* i. 764 Animal charcoal especially... has been much employed in the construction of filters.

† b. = CARBON. *Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 57 Charcoal, the base of animal and vegetable matters, is widely diffused.

† c. ? = CARBONATE.

1790 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 107, I heated charcoal of copper in 41 ounce measures of dephlogisticated air.

† 2. collect. pl. in sense of 1. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Frayles of A.* n. xxi. 135 The thousand sakes of charcolys made of willow tree. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 25 A man that made charke coles in a wood. 1559 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 76 Item, for charke cooles. 1598 MANWOOD *Leaves Forest* xxv. i. (1615) 253/2 Charecoales of Bronse wood, 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 302 Crocidon... is very well known... for char-coles which the townsmen make good chaffers of. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) III. 111 Those glowing Char-coals.

3. A charcoal pencil or crayon for drawing.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoray* iii. 144/2 Charcoals are Sallow Wood, or Withy Burnt and split into the form of Pencils, and sharpened to a Point.

4. Short for Charcoal drawing.

1884 *American VIII.* 59 A few good charcoals, but this last branch... seems to be sadly neglected by our own artists.

5. pl. 'The name by which the best tin plates are known; these are always made by charcoal fires' (Ure *Dict. Arts* i. 767).

6. attrib. and Comb., as charcoal-basket, -dust, -fire, -man, -merchant, -poultice, -powder; charcoal-black, a pigment obtained from charcoal; charcoal-burner, one whose occupation it is to make charcoal by burning wood, etc.; so charcoal-burning; † charcoal-collier = charcoal-burner; charcoal-filter, a filter in which charcoal is used to absorb impurities; charcoal-furnace, a furnace in which charcoal is made by dry distillation of wood; charcoal-iron, iron containing a certain percentage of carbon; charcoal-oven = charcoal-furnace; charcoal-point (*Electr.*) = carbon-point; see CARBON 2, 3 c.

a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 15 The Green sickness of the Mind... A kind of \*Charcoal Appetite. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 132 Shaddow it with \*Char-coale blacke. 1821 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 257 A few \*charcoal-burners among the brakes. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* i. 759 If the supply of air is limited, only the more volatile ingredients [of wood] burn away, and the greater part of the carbon remains behind. This is the principle of the process of \*charcoal-burning. 1636 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Introd. 78 To the \*charcoal colliers upon my lordes guift towardes the buying of their sackes oo o3 o6. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 101 Add to it as much very dry \*charcoal-dust. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* xxxiii. § 2 (1689) 254 A clear \*Charcoal or Wood-coal Fire. 1801 N. COCK *Tonn Monmouth* I. 3 Tintner Abby, \*charcoal furnace, forges, and wire-works. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 166 \*Charcoal iron has... been the only stub twist barrels they... have ever been served with. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 167 The charcoal iron of Newland and Backbarrow, near Ulverston... unrivalled in quality. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Apr. The rope is of charcoal iron, and two inches in circumference. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* III. 895 With an admixture of charcoal pig-iron. 1697 tr. *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 245 A hundred \*Charcoal-men... provide the Wood, which is to burn those that are condemned to the Fire. 1830 SCOTT *Trajanhoe* Introd., The... romance of Rauf Colzair, in which Charlemagne is introduced as the unknown guest of a charcoal-man. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 30 His Father... exercised the trade of a \*charcoal-merchant. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 463 In the immediate vicinity of \*charcoal-ovens. c. 1865 LEITCH in *Citr. Sr.* i. 136/1 If the \*charcoal-points are too close together. 1876 BARTHOLOM *Mat. Med.* (1879) 553 A \*charcoal-poultice differs from an ordinary poultice in having powdered charcoal incorporated with the mass. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cataplasma carbonis*. The charcoal poultice. For correcting the fetor... of ill-conditioned ulcers. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* i. 81 \*Charcoal powder darkens... the flowers of the dahlia.

**Charcoal, v. trans.** [f. prec. *sб.*]

1. To mark, write, or blacken, with charcoal.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 387 Half a lame couplet charcoalled on the wall. 1860 *All Y. Romd* No. 47. 493 Browns... charcoalled with some black pigment. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederic* Gt. IV. 178.

2. To suffocate with the fumes of charcoal.

1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxxvii, Because she wouldn't shut herself up in an air-tight three-pair-of-stairs and charcoal herself to death. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 16 June 665 The novelist... drowned one character, shot another, charcoalled a third, and in some manner got rid of the entire lot.

**Charcoaler, rare.** [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A charcoal-burner or -seller.

1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 44 The charcoaler's wain.

**Charcoally, a. humorously.** [f. CHARCOAL + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Like charcoal; characterized by charcoal.

1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharn.* n. ii, My charcoally friend.

† **Chard<sup>1</sup>, charde.** *Obs.* An intermediate form between CARD and CHART, in the sense of 'card, map, chart'.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) Introd. 12 A Charde of the seven sundry Kingdoms into the which this Realme was sometime divided. 1571 DIGGERS *Pantom.* iii. x. R iii, Now ye must set the three diameters... vpon some charde, paper, or other playn. 1577-87 HARRISON in *Holinshead* i. ii. 2 Dividing the latest and best chards each way into two equal parts. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/1 A Pilot without his Chard. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 177 Throgmorton had plotted a chard of the Hauens and Harbours of England.

**Chard<sup>2</sup>** (tjærd). [var. of CARD *sб.* 3 (Cf. F. *chardon* thistle).] = CARD *sб.* 3. Hence *chard-beet*.

1668 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1695) 160 To procure the chard of artichokes. 1664 - *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 295 Transplant the Beet-chard which you sowed in August, to have most ample Chards. 1693 *De la Quint. Com. & Gard.* II. 142 Chard-Beets... that in the middle have a large white, and thick downy Cotton-like Main shoot, and that downy Cotton-like shoot is the true Chard used in Potages. 1822 *Veg. Subst. Food* 252 The footstalks and midribs of the leaves [of white beet]... are stewed and eaten under the name of Swiss chard. 1866 *Treats*, Bot. i. 372 The Chard of Artichokes, or the tender central leaf-stalk blanched.

**Chardecocyns, -quynce.** see CHARE *sб.* 4

**Charдон, -doon, obs. ff. CARDON.**

**Chare, char** (tjær, tjæ), *sб.* 1 Forms: 1 cierr, ciirr, cerr, cyrr, 2-4 cherre, 3 cherre, chearre,

3-4 chere, 4-5 charre, 6-7 chair, (7 chaer, chawre, chart), 5- chare, 3- char; see also the variant CHURE. [OE. *cepp*, *cepp*, *cepp*, masc. *i*-stem: -O. Teut. type *\*karr-i-s* or *\*karr-i-s*: cf. CHARE v.]

(Often identified with OHG. *chēr*, MHG. *hēr*, Ger. *kehr*, MDu. *hēr*, Du. *keer*, mas.; besides which there is OHG. *chēra*, MHG. *hēre*, Ger. *kehre*, MDu. and MLG. *hēre*, LG. *hēr* str. fem.; but these represent OTeut. types *\*kairi-s* or *\*kairi-s*, *os*, and *\*kairi* or *\*kairi*, the vowel of which has no connexion with that of the OE. word. No forms cognate to either are known outside Teutonic.)

In modern English the ordinary form of the word from the 13th c. onwards was *char*: but sense 5 is now usually *chare*; *char*, *chore*, *chawre*, are dialectal; *chore* also in U.S. On the other hand the compound, which in the 17th and 18th c. was so commonly *charewoman*, *chawwoman*, is now *CHARWOMAN*.]

1. Obsolete senses: usually *cher*, *char*.

† 1. The return or coming round again of a time; hence *gen.* turn, occasion, time. *Obs.*

(The literal sense 2 is not cited in OE.)

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 32 *æt sumum cyrre* [Lindisf. hwile giccered] *gewend and tyme þine gebroðru*. c 1000 *ÆLFRED GEN.* xxxviii. 18 *æt þam cyrre heo wearð mid clide*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 214 *Ærest bry...* *æt þam feorþan cyrre nigon*. c 1205 *LAY.* 684d *Makeden hine briddre chare king*. c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 23 *At an chere*. c 1330 *Sir Beues* 346t *Allas! that ilche cherre Hii wente fro hire alto ferre*.

† 2. A turning or movement back, return, retreat; fig. (in *after-char*, *again-char*) repentance. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 643 *Danne he maked ðer-to char*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2192t *Qua-sum be-for will nocht be-wary*. He sal find þan nan after-char. c 1300 in *Wright Lyric P.* xiv. 46 *To late cometh the 3eyn-char*. c 1450 *LONELICH Graal* iii. 617 *So sore to-gederis they mette...there was non geyn char*.

† b. *On char*: on the turn, in the act of shutting; *AJAR*.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Done is a battell*, &c. xi *The auld kene teger, with his teeth on char*. c 1500 *DOUGLAS K. Hart* xlvii. *The dure on char it stude*. 1533-40 *Eneis* iii. vi. 177 *Quhill perace The pipand wynd blaw up the dur on char*.

† 3. A turn or movement generally. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 157 (Mätz.) *Bote as tou bere me aboute, ne migt I do the lest char*. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5172 (Trin.) [Abraham] *drowze his swerde priuily þat þe childre were nat war* *Ar he had done þat char*.

† 4. A turn or stroke of work; an action, deed; a piece of work or business. *Obs.*

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* iv. 36 *Menn þe bið abisgod...mid ðurum cietrum* [v. r. *cietrum*]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 *Sulche monne þe him deð...wiken and cherres*. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 880t *Sleyght & connyng dop many a chare*. c 1450 *Bk. Curlysye* 96 in *Babes B.* (1868) 302 *While þou holdes mete in mouthe, be war To drynke, þat is vnhoiseth char*. 1570 [see CHARE v. 1 4]. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 306 *This Chare thus charred...returns he backe*. c 1622 *FLETCHER Love's Cure* iii. ii. *Here's two chawres chawrd*. 1680 *Norus fr. Country in Roxb. Ball.* (1881) IV. 201 *How pure a Charr had it been then, they not one, to ten times Ten*.

II. Extant sense: now usually *chare*.

5. *esp.* An occasional turn of work, an odd job, *esp.* of household work; hence in *pl.* the household work of a domestic servant. (The regular phrase in U.S., where the word has the form *CHORE*, q.v.)

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* 341 *Unnethe wolde eny don a char*. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. 32 (Gibbs MS.) *Makyng þe beddes and suche oþer chares*. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. 75 *The Maid that Milkes, And doe's the meanest chares*. 1608-12 *BP. HALL Medit. & Vow* iii. (1614) 74 *Many weare Gods cloth...that never did good chare in his service*. 1679 *Hist. Jettar* a Cleft out Wood, carryed Stones, and did other odd Chaires. 1832-4 *DE QUINCEY Chares* Wks. IX. 69 *The peasant who does the humblest chares*. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 5/4 *The mother will be grey, and 'past chares'*. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* III. 321 *Not less monotonous than the humblest chares*. 1882 *HUXLEY Sc. & Cult.* ii. 34 *Mere handicrafts and chares*.

6. *Comb.*, in sense 5, as *chare-work*; also *char-folk*, *-parson* on analogy of *CHARWOMAN*, q.v.

1662 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 116 *Who, instead of their own servants, use 'Chair-folk in their houses*. 1881 *GOLDW. SMITH Country* ii. 24 *A 'char-parson...who walked sixteen miles every Sunday to serve two churches*. 1673 *HEYWOOD Brassen Age* ii. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 240 *Woman...spinnes, Cards, and doth 'chare-work*.

**Chare** (tʃɛə), *sb.* 2 Forms 3 *chihiera*, 4 *chere*, 5- *chare*; also 6 *chayer*, 8 *chair*. [? The same as CHARE turning; cf. *Sc. wynd*.]

Local name for a narrow lane, alley, or wynd, in Newcastle and some neighbouring towns; also for some country lanes and field tracks, e.g. the three which converge at *Chare ends*, by the landing-place on Holy Island.

12. *Carta Willb de Glanavilla* in *Surtees Hist. Durham* (Gateshead) *Peters-chihiera*. a 1400 *Ibid.* *Waldeschere*. 1430 *Inquest on death of R. Thornston*, *Ibid.*, *Pylot-char*. 1596 *Willb & Twp. N. C.* (1835) I. 263 *In the lower sell, in Chapman chayer*. 1707 *Lond. Gas. No.* 4293/3 *A Large Dwelling-House in the Broad Chair in Newcastle upon Tyne...will be sold*. 1772 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* (1790) III. 305 *The lower streets and chares or alleys are extremely narrow*. 1862 *SMILES Engineers* III. 411 *The queer chares and closes, the wynds and lanes of Newcastle*.

**Chare**, *sb.* 3, chariot, car: see CHAR *sb.* 2

† **Chare**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [a. OF. *char* (mod. F. *chair*) = *L. carn-em* flesh.]

1. Flesh, meat. (Only in French names of dishes.)

c 1450 *Courses of a Meal* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 92 *Graunte chare*. 1461-83 *Liber Niger Edu.* IV, in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 30 *For his yoman...he taketh daily, one payne, one messe gro char* [elsewhere 'gret flesch', 'gret meat'].

2. 'Flesh' or pulp of fruit, as in the following:

† **Chare de quince**. *Obs.* Also 5 *chardecoynes*,

-*qweyns*, *charequynnes*, 6 *chardequynce*. [F.

*\*chair de coings* (OF. *coings*) pulp of quinces: see

*QUINCE*.] A preserve made of the pulp of quinces.

c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 28 b. *In maner as men seth chare*

*de quincys*. c 1440 *Auc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790)

455 *A halfe pounce of chardecoynes*. 1452 *MARG. PASTON*

*Let.* 182 I. 245, *I pray yow that ye wol send me a booke*

*wyth chardeqweyns that I may have of in the monyngg*,

*for the eyeres be nat holsum in this town*. 1469 *Housch.*

*Ord.* (1790) 95 *Empty pottes of grene gynger, bagges, bookes*

*of charequynnes, boxes of confettes*. *Ibid.* 103 *Charequynnes*,

*robb. the boke, vs.* -2. 105. 1573 *Bk. Keryngye in Babes Bk.*

(1868) 266 *Loke ye haue in all seasons butter, chese, apples,*

*peres, nottes...compost, grene gynger and chardequynce*.

† **Chare de warden**. *Obs.* A preserve made of

the pulp of Warden pears.

a 1222 *Dinner to Hen. V.* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 91. c 1425

15th c. *Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) § 34 *Chardewardon*.—

Take Pere Wardonys, sethe him in Wyne or in fayre Water.

**Chare**, *sb.* 5, obs. f. *CHAR* *sb.* 3 a fish.

† **Chare**, a. *Obs.* [App. shortened from *CHARY*:

influenced by *CHERE*, f. *cher* dear.]

1. = *CHARY*; careful.

1564 *Brief Exam.* As the prudent and chare overseers

judge. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1593) 336 *My for-*

*rest Ide, of which I am most chare*. 1587 *FLAMING Contin.*

*Holinshead* III. 1339t *Chare defense of faithful league*.

2. Dear. Cf. *CHARY* 3, *CHERE*.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 134 *He sheweth howe*

*deare and chare our soulehealth is vnto him*.

**Chare**, *char* (tʃɛə, tʃɔː), v. Forms: 1 *ciér-*

*ran*, *ceran*, *cyrran*, 2 *cherre*, 2-4 *cher*, 3

*churre*, *cheerre*, 3-4 *chere*, 4 *charre*, 4-6 *charr*,

7 (chaer, chawre), 3- *chare*, 4- *char*. [OE.

*cyrran* (Vesp. Ps.) *W. S. cyrran*, *cyrran* = OTeut.

type *\*karrjan* or *\*karrjan*, f. *\*karr-i* *\*karr-i*, OE.

*cyrr*, *CHARE* *sb.* 1. Senses 4 and 5 are perhaps

newly formed on the sb.

(Often identified with OHG. *chēran*, *chērran* (= *chērrjan*)

MHG. *chēren*, Ger. *kehrren*, OLG. *kehrjan* (*kehrōn*), MDu.

*kehr*, Du. *keeren*, OFris. *keera*, with the same signification.

But these represent an OTeut. *\*kairjan* or *\*kairjan*, the

vocalism of which is entirely different. Cf. *CHARE* *sb.* 1]

The modern form is generally *chare*, though *char* is not

uncommon; *chore* and *chawre* are dial.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn; *esp.* to turn aside or away

(also with *by*); to lead aside; to drive away. *Obs.*

c 1000 *AGS. Ps.* cxlii. [iv] 8 *He...clifu cyrræd on cwicu*

*swylce wæteres wellan*. a 1240 *Lofting in Cott. Hom.* 215

*And cher me from sunne*. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 52

*Satenas our wail will chare*. c 1340 *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 850

*þe lorde hym charred to a chambre*. a 1400 *Can. Myst.*

(1841) 325 *And chare away the crowe*. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal.*

*Hom.* i. xix. *And stand on rowme quhair better fol be*

*charrit*. 1573-40 *Eneis* ii. v. (iv) 43 *As ane bull...charris*

*by the aix with his nek wyght*. 1674 *RAY N. C. Wds.* 10

*Chare*, to stop: as *char the Cow*, i.e. Stop or turn her.

So 1721 in *BAILEY*.

† b. Inverted constr. (= 'to turn the rain from

her'.) *Obs. rare*.

a 1500 *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 142 *She hadde no*

*clothes to chare hir fro þe rayne*.

† 2. *refl.* in sense of next. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Cadmon's Satan* 698 (Gr.) *Cer þe on bæcling*. c 1205

*LAY.* 2126t *þis isse chidric & gon him to charren*. [c 1400

*Devot. Troy* 864t *Achilles for the chop cherit hym not lide*,

*Braid out of batell, bound vp his wounde*.]

† 3. *intr.* To turn; *esp.* to turn away or aside,

depart; to turn back, return. *Obs.* Cf. *AGAIN-*

*CHARE* in *AGAIN* - 2.

c 1000 *AGS. Ps.* lxxix. [lxx.] 3 *Hi on hinderling...cyrrað*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 *Hwan ic aȝen cherre*. c 1205 *LAY.*

2949t *And charde aȝen some eft into Rome*. a 1225 *Julianus*

38 *þe preo children þe cherre nalden from þe lahen*. a 1250

*Prov.* *Alfred* 85 in *O. E. Hist.* 106 *Eueruyches monnes*

*dom to his owere dure chureþ*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 230 *Or*

*ic of werlde chare*. c 1375 *f. BARBOUR St. Theodora* 121 *Scho*

*..as scho mycht, did turne & chare*.

† b. To turn from one bodily state, belief, etc.,

to another. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2260 *Chare ananriht, þæt to oðre charen*

*purh þe*. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15730

*þe feuxere agu ful sore hym hatte; But sone he chared*

*[Wace* *Dint cil retorne*] *& wel swatte*.

4. *trans.* To do, to accomplish (a turn of work).

*arch.* or *Obs.*

1570 *Marriage Wit & Sc.* iv. iv. in *Hazl. Doddsley* II. 375

*This char is char'd well*. 1602 [see *CHAR* *sb.* 1 4]. 1612

*FLETCHER Two Noble K.* iii. ii. 21 *All's charred when he is*

*gone*. c 1622-40 *Love's Cure* iii. ii. *Here's two chawres*

*chewrd*. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* vii. *How now, ruffian, is*

*thy job char'd?*

5. *intr.* To do odd turns or jobs, *esp.* of house-

work; to work in this way by the day, without

continuous employment; hence *trans.* (*collog.*) to

do the cleaning work of (a house). Hence

*Chawring wbl.* *sb.*

1732 *Acc. Workhouses* (ed. 2) 95 *If any person shall go a*

*begging, or chawring...they shall be sent to Bridewell*. 1810

*COLERIDGE Friend* (1883) 230 *Him, herself, and two little*

*children, she had to maintain by washing and chawring*

*(note, I am ignorant whether there be any classical authority*

*for this word, but I know no other word that expresses oc-*

casional day labour in the houses of others). 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 528 *The identical lady of the*

*mop, who occasionally chared at the house*. 1837 *DICKENS*

*Pickw.* (1847) 273t *'Betsy Martin...goes out charing and*

*washing, by the day'*. 1864 *H. KINGSLEY in Blom. Mag.*

*Dec.* 144 *Look at that girl's charing; why I never see any-*

*thing like it, with the exception of Mrs. Chittle, who chared*

*Park Villa at the end of a fortnight, nursing two*.

[*Chare v.*, in *Bailey*, etc. misprint for *CHAVE* q.v.]

**Chare**, obs. form of *CHAIR*.

**Chare** = *schare*, cut, obs. pa. t. of *SHEAR* v.

c 1225 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xiii. 160 *Before þe Burde...The*

*Duki, Brede þis childe þan chare*.

**Charet** (e, charecter, obs. ff. *CARAT*, *CHAR-*

*ACT*, *CHARACTER*.

**Chare de quynce**, -*quynse*: see *CHARE* *sb.* 4

† **Charely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *CHARE* a. + *-ly* 2.]

= *CHARILY*; carefully.

1545 *Jove Eap. Dnn.* xii. (R.) *Being al to ware, and to*

*charely circumspecte*. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Eras. Par.*, *Mark*

*xiv.* 92 *Laye ye handes upon hym, and leade hym charely*.

1562 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 *Thou fleest*

*that vice...so charely [*



WYCLIF 2 *Kings* viii. 9 Fourty camel chaargis [1388 the burthens of fourty camels]. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1352 Of fruyt hadde every tree his charge. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xix. xxii. The shyp was great, fyve c. tonne to charge. 1638 *Heywood W'se Wom.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 V. 300 Having a charge of money about me. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 257 This charge, or weight, will be stopped, or stayed by the Inverse Arches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Charge*, An unwieldy Ship... is a Ship of Charge.

#### [7] 'Charge of Lead.'

1721 BAILEY, A charge of Lead is 36 Pigs, each containing six Stone wanting two Pound.

This is merely a mistake of Bailey's for *Charge of Lead*, used in Scotland in 14th c., explained by Cowell in his *Interpreter*, whence it passed into succeeding Law Dicts., and into KERSEY 1703-21. See CHARG. sb. 2. Bailey's error is duly perpetuated in modern Dictionaries, as if *charge of lead* were a current expression.]

#### 2. The action of loading a vessel, etc. ? Obs.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Any haven, porte or rode of charge or discharge.

3. The quantity of powder, or (more loosely, with sportsmen, etc.) of powder and shot, with which a fire-arm is loaded for one discharge. See BURSTING *charge*, *vbl. sb.* 6.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* li. § 2. 162 Artillery, or Cannons of wood... behind the which they put boxes of iron, that held their charge. 1669 *STURMY Mariners Mag.* ii. v. xi. § 1. 46 To tell readily how much Powder is a due Charge for any Piece. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gummery* 327 One half of the musket charge will escape past the ball during its passage up the barrel. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xviii. 331 A single charge of gunpowder. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon* II. 57 After watching the animal for about half an hour I gave him a charge of shot.

b. So *Mining*. A quantity of gunpowder or other explosive used in blasting.

4. *gen.* The quantity of anything which a receptacle, a piece of mechanism, etc. is fitted or constructed to bear, take in, or receive; e.g. the quantity of coal which a gas-retort takes in, the quantity of ore, etc. put into a furnace at one heat, etc., etc.

1672 *Newton in Phil. Trans.* VII. 5097 By that means the Microscope will... bear a deeper Charge. 1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* v. 82 A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 165 The opening through which the charge was introduced. 1858-75 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 55 The charge [of lead-ore] employed varies in almost every establishment. In the North smaller charges are used than in most other localities. At Newcastle, the charge varies from 12 to 24 cwts. ... in Cornwall, charges of 30 cwt. are not unfrequently used. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Charge*, the materials introduced at one time or one round into a furnace.

5. *Electr.* An accumulation of electricity in a Leyden jar, electric battery, etc., which may be again discharged.

1782 *Brook in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 387 No glass to be charged, as we call it, with electricity, will bear a greater charge than, etc. 1885 *WATSON & BURNETT Math. Th. Electr.* I. 89 The algebraic sum of all the electricity on the surface of a conductor is called the charge on the conductor.

Fig. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 269 [They will] accumulate fresh charges of threatening power in the intellectual atmosphere which surrounds the church.

6. *Her.* Any device 'charged' or borne upon an escutcheon; a bearing.

1599 *THYNNE Animad.* (1875) 15 Chaucers armes are not so meane, eyther for colour, charge, or particione as some will make them. 1610 *GULLIM Heraldry* ii. iii. (1660) 52 A Charge is that thing whatsoever that doth occupy the field. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. xv. 47 This to my Elder Brother I must yield, I have the Charge, but he hath all the Field. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* vi. 56 To introduce many heraldic charges.

7. *Farriery*. A thick adhesive plaster applied to the body of a horse.

1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* 287 Then lay on this charge following. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 44954 He had, when lost, a hot charge laid on with Deer's Hair in every Leg. 1837-75 *YOUTH Horse* xvii. 382 A charge, or very strong adhesive plaster, across the haunch may be useful. *Ibid.* xxiii. 483 The following mixture makes a good charge.

II. A load of trouble, expense, responsibility, blame, etc.

#### \* of trouble.

8. *fig.* A burden, load, weight (of trouble, inconvenience, etc.). *Obs.* b. *concr.* Anything burdensome; a source of trouble or inconvenience.

c1300 *K. Als.* 7292 He n'ul that youre barouns... No beore charge of all this. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xx. 12 To vs, that han born the charge of the day and hete. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* H ij b, Which shalle be in grete charge and payne to gyue a good ansuere. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Polys* (1874) I. 131 Folewe vertue and leue charges mundayne. 1713 *Guardian* No. 174 The charge of intelligence, the pain in compiling. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxi, Thank God... I need not be a charge on the old mother.

#### \* of importance.

† 9. *fig.* Moral weight, importance, moment. *Obs.* c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 620 Thyng that beryth more effect & charge. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* xxii. 243 Thus anon haibe he hasty tydynes of any thing, that berethe charge. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gk.* 28 Occupied in maters of charge and weighty. 1598 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. ii 18 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import.

† b. In such phrases as *if it is no charge*, it is of no importance, it does not matter; *to make, give, have no charge*, to make of no account, not to care (*const. of or with clause*). (Cf. *CHARGE v.* 20.)

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1940 Of be chepe no charg. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xlii. 16 There is no cure, or charge, to thee of any man [1388 thou chargist not of any man]. c1386 *CHAUCER Squire's T.* 359 Drem of which ther nys no charge. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 744 For hay... Make housyng as the list; it is noo charge (*non refert*). c1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) vi. He... makith noo charge what comyth of hymself. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. iv. 13 They retched not ne had no charge of suche goodis.

#### \*\*\* Pecuniary.

10. Pecuniary burden; expense, cost. *arch.*

c1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (heading), Ordynances for the Kyngs Ordynary Chargeys. c1500 *MORE De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 90 Thou hast lytle money & much charge. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 157 The Globe which M. Sanderson to his very great charge hath published. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iii. 79 'Tis the company and not the charge that makes the feast. 1669 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 265 January... is the rich mans charge, and the poor mans misery. 1797 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 124 The Profits can hardly bear the Charge. 1799 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 118 When the... certain charge of the Out-fit was duly taken into consideration. 1842 *MACAULAY Fredk. Gt., Ess.* (1854) II. 673/1 The whole charge of his kitchen was brought within the sum of two thousand pounds sterling a year. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 A small body guard of forty young men, well armed and mounted at their own charge, attended Monmouth.

b. The price required or demanded for service rendered, or (less usually) for goods supplied.

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 388 The charge for conveying a single letter was twopence for eighty miles, and threepence for a longer distance. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* x. xx, His charges, too, are moderate. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 117 The bank is always willing to do the work for fixed low charges. *Mod.* What is the charge for admittance? He declined to make a charge, but left it to us to pay what we thought proper.

c. *pl.* Expenses: often with sense scarcely or not at all distinguishable from the sing. *arch.*

1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 Atte custages and charges of the seid Maister and brethren of the seid Gilde. 1593 *SHAKS. a Hen. VI.* i. 61 Sent over of the King of Englands owne proper Cost and Charges. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 44 I'll bear your charges this night, and you shall beate mine to morrow. 1662 *GERBERER Princ.* 25 Builders ought to calculate the Charges of their designed Building. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvi. 12 To defray the charges of his funeral. 1783 *BAILEY, Cadet, Cadet*, one that serves as a volunteer in the wars upon his own charges. 1845 *THACKERAY Cornh. to Cairo* ii. A... cathedral, built by the present bishop at his own charges.

d. *Commerce*. Expenses incidental upon business or commercial operations, especially such as do not come under other particular headings of the Profit and Loss Account.

1546 *JOHNSON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 143 II. 174, I have allowed for freight and charges of the same together. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 17 Tolls, fees, and tariffs of charges. *Mod.* An analysis of the General Charges Account.

† e. *To be at charge or at charges*: to undergo (great) expense; to bear the expense or cost. So also, *to be at the charge's of.* *Obs.*

1542 *BRINKLOW Compl.* vii. (1874) 20 Nexte terme he must be at charge to come vp. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. ii. 256 He be at Charges for a Looking-glasse. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1707) 110/2 These live sparingly. Are never at the charges of a Barber, Unguent, or Baths. 1714 *STEELE Lover* i. (1723) 7 As I am a young Author... he would not be at that Charge. 1745 P. THOMAS *Yrnl Asson's Voy* 212 That the Court should be at great Charges for this Pomp.

II. A liability to pay money laid upon a person or estate.

c1570 *THYNNE Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 20 To setten downe a bill of charge. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 Charge is where a Man granteth a Rent issuing out of his ground... this is called a Rent-charge. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 51 They do not furnish a single case of such a charge failing in event by the death of the devisee in the devisors' life time. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 109 Whether the same proportional charge should be made on incomes of 1000. or 5000. a year, as on those of 1000. or 5000. ? *Ibid.* ii. vii. 318 A mere charge is one government department against others. 1858 *Lt. St. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxiv. 184 Limitation has... been put upon proceedings to recover charges on the estate. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 11 Any mortgage or charge duly created... upon the profits of any benefice.

#### \*\*\*\* Responsibility, care.

12. A task or duty laid upon one; commission, trust, responsibility; an office entrusted to one.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 20790 (Raif.) He will take na charge on him. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 392. 1475 *CAXTON Yason* 28 Jason theone began to theken on the grete honour and charge that he hadde receyued. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 A Whose mere function or charge is the service of God. 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 Pastors have a dreadful charge, not performed by a formal preaching twice a week. 1754 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* iii. 14 Your tutor: I dare say he is every way equal to such a charge. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 151 It is incumbent on those who accept great charges, to risk themselves on great occasions. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 He is now obliged by ill-health to seek a less burdensome charge, and the living becomes vacant. [Cf. 14.]

13. The duty or responsibility of taking care of (a person or thing); care, custody, superintendence. Phrase, *To have, take, give (the) charge of.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He shal take þe charge al sone as he is warned þerof. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 892 A cheftan with charge of hom all. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A charge, *cura*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xcij. 11 He shall geue his angels charge over the. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* viii. 27 An Eunuch... who had the charge of all her treasure. — 1 *Macc.* xiv.

42 He should take charge of the Sanctuaries. 1727 *SWIFT What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 If the reverend Clergy showed more concern... I charitably impute it to their great charge of souls. 1842 *MACAULAY W. Hastings, Ess.* (1854) II. 597/1 His uncle... determined to take charge of him. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxi, Under the charge of her kind... patroness.

b. *In charge (of)* is used both actively and passively; e.g. to leave children in charge of a nurse, or a nurse in charge of the children. The latter is the more recent use; thence *officer, clerk, curate in charge*, i.e. having actually the charge or care (of a place, business, etc.), 'on duty'. *To give (an object) in charge (to a person)*: (a.) to commit (it) to his care, entrust him with it; (b.) to give an order or command, to charge (see sense 15, and *CHARGE v.* 14). *To give (a person) in charge*: to hand over to the custody of the police. So *to have, take in charge*.

1513 *MORE Rich.* III (1641) 276 Forgetting nothing given to him in charge. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. ii. 70 Where is the gold I gave in charge to thee? 1665 *MANLEY Grosius Low-C. Warrs* 349 The Earl of Bulloin having in charge matters of greater concernment. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 478 The weighty terms, that he had taken in charge. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 51, I have it in charge from the President to assure the merchants... that, etc. 1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithf.* i. I was now left almost altogether in charge of the deck. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 440 note, The Dutch Archives... are in the charge of gentlemen whose courtesy... cannot be too highly praised. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & Th. Frills* (1872) I. 78 Having the education of young girls in charge. 1861 *FLOR. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* iv. 33 No one seemed to know what it is to be 'in charge', or who was in charge. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 Mr. Shaw-Lefevie... was left... in full charge of the House. 1885 *SIR C. BUTT in Law Rep., Probate*, 101 The European... was in charge of a duly licensed pilot. 1887 *Newsp.* The thief was promptly arrested and given in charge.

14. A thing or person entrusted to the care or management of any one. *spec.* The people or district committed to the care of a minister of religion.

1530 *PALSGR.* 157 *Vne cure*, a cure, a parsonage, or a charge. 1590 *NASH Pasquill's Apol.* 11, I will not be theyr ypholder which lye sleeping and snoring in their charges. 1602 *WARNER Id.* *Eng.* xii. lxxiii. (1612) 300 When Stafford and his double charge to Italie were come. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 6 *Dis.* How now my charge? *Cres.* Now my sweet gardian. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 220 Woe be to that Priest... That will not... preach his Charge among. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 69 He hoped her fair charge was well. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* x. (1866) 70 [The dog] has driven his charge away. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 58 The Vicar... resided on the latter charge. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 76 Instructions that the clergy should reside within their charges.

† b. Term for a 'company' of clergy having the cure of souls. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Dignyte of chanonys, a Charge of curatis.

#### \*\*\*\* Mandate, admonition.

15. A precept, injunction, mandate, order.

138. *WYCLIF Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 The chargeis of profetis tetrynge his matir. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 193 He... yaf him charge, That they ne suffre... His wife to go. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* viii. 2 When a kynge geueth a charge, his commaundement is mightie. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam.* xviii. 5 The king gaue all the capitaines charge concerning Absalom. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 324 A charge or commandment. 1702 *POPE Satire* 179 No charge I gave you, and no charge could give, But this, be mindful of our loves, and live. 1796 *GAY Fables* i. lxxviii. 36. 1839 *YEWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 11 His parting charge.

b. *spec.* An official instruction or admonition given by a judge to a jury, by a bishop or archdeacon to his clergy, or by a member of a presbytery or senior minister to a young minister at his ordination.

1690 *Bp. of Worc's Charge* 11 Sept. 1 The Charge was given by the Bishop himself. 1792 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1816) II. 245 Johnson... with humorous formality gave me a Charge, pointing out the conduct expected from me. 1864 *Daily News* 26 Mar., Irving's 'charge' to the young minister at London-wall is something almost terrible to read. 1881 *Br. Wordsworth in Public Opinion* No. 1044, 395 The main portion of my charge... delivered at our annual synod in Perth. 1888 *Falkirk Mail* 1 Sep. 3/5 Mr. Reid... ascended the pulpit and delivered the charge to the pastor and the congregation. *Mod.* In his charge to the jury, the Lord Chief Justice said, etc.

c. *Sc. Law*. The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, e.g. to enter an heir. Also, the messenger's copy of service, requiring the person to obey this command, or generally to fulfil the decrees of a court of law.

#### \*\*\*\* Accusation.

16. Attribution or imputation of something culpable; accusation.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. 43, I pray God that this turne not me to Charge. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* D vij b, Putting the charge of the dede upon other. 1577 *PATERICKE Gontillet's Argst. Machiavel* (1602) 318 The gentleman... gave charge upon those which had taken away his betrothed wife. 1625 *BACON Truth, Ess.* (Arb.) 501 Such a Disgrace, and such an Odious Charge. 1713 *STRELLS Englishman* No. 50. 324 He cannot prove these heavy Charges of Disloyalty. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Matter & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 34 The writer... has well defended my hypothesis from the charge of infidelity. 1867 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Madonna M.* iii, That such a charge was hanging over her



head. 1880 M. CATHY *Owen Times* IV. 418 He made the most startling and... the most sweeping charges.

b. Phr. *To lay to one's charge*: to impute to one as a fault, charge one with, charge upon one.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiv. [xxv.] 11 False witnesses... lay to my charge things that I knowe not. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. ii. 139 To lay his Goathish disposition on the charge of a starr. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. (1813) 172 Two offences... you last night laid to my charge. 1874 E. PEACOCK *Label Heron* I. v. 75 Not having anything very serious to lay to the charge of the man himself.

c. *spe.* The accusation upon which a prisoner is brought up for trial; hence, in the slang of the police: A prisoner charged with an offence and brought up for trial.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 422 One by one the 'charges' were brought in... and set before him in that little iron-railed dock. Some were felonious charges: scowling, beetle-browed, under-hung charges, who had been there many times before, and were likely to come there many times again.

III. An impetuous attack (and allied senses).

†17. The position of a weapon ready for action. Cf. CHARGE v. 21. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 120 Their armed Staues in charge, their Beaues downe. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discp.* II. (1643) 10 The Charges of the Pike are twofold, either for Defence, or Offence. 1650 R. ELTON *Art. Milit.* I. v. (1668) 5.

18. *Mil.* An impetuous attack or onset; the act of bearing down impetuously upon the opposing force (see quot. 1832). Also said of the rush of a powerful animal, as a bull, an elephant, of a player at football, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 275 It chaunced certeine French men and Almaynes to geve such a charge and onset of the English hoste, that perforce they opened the Archers of the Princes battaille. 1579 DIOCES *Stratist.* 152 To abide a charge. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xi. 11 Giving a charge upon their enemies like lions. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 158 Of Knowledge great Either for Charge or for Retreat. 1776 GIBSON *Duch. & F.* I. xix. 531 The two armies rushed with equal fury to the charge. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 63 The Charge is that attack made with the greatest velocity and regularity possible, to break the order of the opposite enemy. 1855 *Rescott Philip II.* I. viii. (1857) 137 Egmont returned to the charge, but was forced back with greater loss than before. 1855 TENNYSON (*title*) Charge of the Light Brigade. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* v. The 'Bravos' of the School-house attest the pluckiest charge of all that hard-fought day. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 532/x Reform meetings were dispersed by charges of Dragoons.

b. *fig.*; esp. in phr. *To return to the charge*. 1754 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 194 F 11 He returns every day to the charge with increase of courage. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (Hoppe) Nor, although he returned to the charge very often, could he obtain any useful intelligence.

19. *Mil.* A signal for the attack sounded on a trumpet or other instrument. (Also *fig.*)

1650 R. ELTON *Art. Milit.* III. xxiii. (1668) The several beats of the Drum; as first, of a Call; second, a Troop;... a March;... a Preparative;... a Battle or Charge;... a Retreat. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* I. i. Beats not my heart as't would alarm thine [heart]! To a new charge of bliss! 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 92 The trumpets on both sides sound the charge. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. The pipers on both sides blew their charge. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xix. 321 The proclamation rang like a trumpet charge over the hills and valleys of France.

20. *Comb.*, as *charge-bearer*, *-bearing*; *charge-inspector*, an officer who inspects the charges entered in a charge-sheet; *charge-man*, the leader of a working squad; *charge-sheet*, the paper kept at a police-station on which are duly entered the names of persons brought in custody to the station, with the charge against them, etc.; *charge-ways adv.* (see 7), in the manner of a 'charge' or horse-plaister.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.*, A German souldier was observed to kill in the field some captain or \*charge-bearer among the Romans. 1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* in *Chetham Misc.* (1851) I. 35, I have received... in money towards some of my \*charges-bearing the som of, etc. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 3/4 The \*charge-inspector, being trained as a criminal lawyer as well as a policeman. 1885 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/3, I, as a \*charge man, was the oldest at the particular hammer that I worked at. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 9/4 It was the custom for the constable to give the information which appears in the \*charge-sheet. 1870 W. GINSON *Favriers Disp.* xvi. (1734) 304 Apply it \*Charge-ways all over the part.

**Charge** (tʃɑːdʒ), *v.* Forms: 3- *charge*; also 4 *charge*, *charge*, 5 *charg*, 6- *Sc. charge*. [a. OF. *charge-r*, -ier, 11th c. in Littré (= ONF. *carguer*, *cargier*, Pr. *cargar*, Sp., Pg. *cargar*, It. *carricare*):—L. *carricare* (in Jerome) to load, f. *carr-us* car, wagon; cf. *communicare* to share in common, *caballicare* to ride, etc.]

(Several forms resulted in Romic from the L. type *carricare*. When the original vb. in sense 'load' was synopated at an early period to *carricare* (cf. It. *carricare*, *carricare*), this gave OF. *karkier*, *charchier* (cf. L. *caballus* horse, *caballicare*, *caballicare* to ride, F. *chevaucher*); thence ME. *CARK* and *CHARCHE*. Otherwise, *carricare* became *carrigare*, and was then synopated to *cargare*, OF. *cargier*, *chargier*, Eng. *CHARGE*. After these changes had taken place, and the original verb had become Romic *carricare*, *cargare*, a new *carricare* was formed in the sense 'to convey in a car', 'to cart', and this gave OF. *careyer*, *carier*, *charier* (cf. *manus* hand, *manicare* to handle, F. *manier*); thence Eng. *CARRY*.]

I. To load; to cause to bear, hold, or receive. (*To charge* is, in sense, causal of *to bear*; hence in the passive *charged* with is equivalent to 'bearing', 'taking', or 'receiving', what it can bear or hold.)

†1. *trans.* To place a load on or in; to load (e.g. a vehicle, ship, beast of burden, etc.). Also, in *passive*; *charged with*: laden with, bearing. *Obs.* exc. as merged in other senses.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 Me chargedre pre hondret schippes... Per wip. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8253 It was so charged (v. r. charged, karkid, karked) ilk a bogh. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3136 Two & byrty grete somers y charged alle & some Wyf fair flour. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 967 A tre, That charged was with fruyt. 1440 *Prumph. Parv.* 69 Charyn wythe byrdenys, oner. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* XI. i. 114 Mak prayer and offerendis Chargend the altaris of with his awin hands. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 57 Caesar, charging his shippes with a great number of captives. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 191 Her head, armes, necke, nose, enres, legs and toes, each charged with Amulets and Bracelets of silver. 1732 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 Branches, charg'd with Leaves. 1853 *Arab. Nis.* (Riddg.) 633 Ten mules charged with large hampers. 1854 ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxxv. 655 The frigate charged with the mortal remains of Napoleon.

†b. *transf.* To load with blows. *Obs.* 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 33 All these... blowes where- with you have charged me.

†2. To lay or place (goods, etc.) as a load upon; to lade. *Obs.*

1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 423 All .iii. charged in theyr neckes mete ynowe & brought it to the shyp. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 There to charge and discharge the sayde goodes. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* I. 133 They must charge and discharge their wares.

*fig.* 1605-9 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* II. xv. To charge no more upon a Day than the trouble that belongs to it.

†3. To carry as a load or lading. *Obs. rare.*

1450 *Merlin* 57 Merlin hem shewde the stones that were grete and longe. They... seide it was a thyng impossible to charge, they were of soche grettesse and wight. 1660 BURNES *Keph. Δάπου* (1662) 98 Fear not man... thou charges Caesar and his Fortune.

4. To put in or on (a thing) what it can bear or is adapted to receive; to cause to take or receive to the extent of its capacity or requirements; to furnish with its full complement; to fill (e.g. a vessel with liquor, etc.).

In some modern phrases probably *transf.* from 5. 1225 *Anur. R.* 204 Hit is inuēdōr [as an arrow]; bet is, icharged. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 58 A distaffe charged with flaxe. 1674 RAY *Iron Work* 26 The Furnace which is before charged with coles. 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 286 The trembling tears that charge thy melting eyes. 1785 COWPER *Task* VI. 570 Creeping vermin... charged perhaps with venom. 1799 J. G. SMITH *Labourat.* I. 9 When you charge your rocket. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 20 Charging the cylinders with dry split wood. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 26 An organ with bellows constantly charged. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 24 The water with which the rock is charged. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (ed. 3) 134 The slave who charged thy pipe.

b. Construction *transposed* as in 2. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/x These bars are cut to lengths and charged into a suitable furnace.

5. *spe.* To put into (a fire-arm) the proper charge of powder and ball; to 'load'.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 No person... shal cary... any crosse bowe bent, or gun charged or furnished with powder fie or touch for the same. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 382 Their battering Canon charged to the moutthes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xii. § 45 When any Piece of Ordnance is Charged with such a Shot as will not be driven home unto the Powder. *Ibid.* II. v. xiii. § 4 How Granadoes are to be Charged in a Mortar, and Fired. 1670 NYC *Gunnery* 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 F 8 Did you charge these Pistols? 1803 REES *Cycl.* s. v. Engineers have contrived a sort of cannons which are charged by the breech. *fig.* 1888 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 88 What are they, That charge their breath against us?

6. *Her.* To place a bearing on (an escutcheon or another bearing). *Charged with*: bearing.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armoria* 12 A 'Gartiere'... maye not bee charged, but with floures or leaues. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 210 Charged with a Mullet of sixe poynts. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxxviii. He... charged his old paternal shield With bearings won on Flodden Field. 1882 N. & Q. 25 Mar. 230 John, his younger brother, should charge his ancestor's crescent with another for himself.

*transf.* 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.) It is a pity the obelisks in Rome had not been charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories. 1719 — *Medals* i. 19 Nor are they [coins] only charged with Things but with many ancient Customs.

7. To fill (any substance) with other matter, diffused or distributed throughout it (e.g. the air with vapour, water with mineral substances, etc.). Usually in pa. pple. *charged with*: containing or full of (the matter specified) in a state of diffusion or solution.

[1601 HOLLAND *Phily* I. 106 The river Glaucus, charged with the iuer of Telemessus.] 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 82 The hard waters are such as are charged with some... metallic matter. 1833 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* III. 371 A black argillaceous limestone, charged with belemnites. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 103 The air may be charged... with aqueous vapour. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 79 Water highly charged with calcium carbonate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/2 Old workings charged with foul gas. (Cf. 4.)

b. *Electr.* To cause to receive (electricity); to accumulate a quantity of electricity capable of

being again discharged in (a Leyden jar, or any electrified body, or an 'accumulator').

1748 FRANKLIN *Leff. Wks.* 1840 V. 199 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would be charged. 1750 *Ibid.* 243 How does the phial become charged (as we term it)? 1869 PHILLIPS *Vision* III. 48 The moving cloud; were highly charged with electricity. 1882 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 One of the twenty kilogramme cells charged... and left with its 60 candle-hours' capacity.

8. *fig.* To fill, furnish fully, render replete. Usually in pa. pple. *charged with*: = bearing.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 175 Their braines be not so much charged, neither with weight nor with multitude of matters. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 62 The harder he charges his Head with Politics, the more it recoils. 1849 RUSKIN *Scv. Lamps* i. § 15. 26 Fair fronts of variegated mosaic, charged with wild fancies. 1850 MAS. BROWNING *Pis. Poets* I. 246 Soft accents clear charged with high meanings. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 3 A face charged with memories of a keen and various life. 1877 H. PAGE *De Quincey* I. xi. 205 The stores of fact... with which his memory was charged.

II. To load heavily; to burden, put anything onerous, troublesome, hateful upon.

†9. To lay too heavy a load upon; to overload, burden. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cliv. (1495) 705 A voyde thyng of codware... and charyth more than it fedith. 1481 CAXTON *Myyr.* II. x. 89 The clustres of grapes ben so grete... that the men ben gretly charged to bere one of them only upon a colstaff. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wrtis Surg.* I. iii. 11 Charge not the wound with too much stitching. 1671 tr. *Frederic Voy. Mauritania* 33 I drank five or six cups of this admirable water, with which I felt my stomach no more charged than if I had drank but one. 1692 LOCKE *Edue.* (J.) A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the charging of childrens memories with rules and precepts.

b. *Painting and Decorative Art.* To overload.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtues Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 182 His shades not charged, but helped by varnish. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* III. 133 Nothing is unskillfully charged for the purpose of obtaining grandeur.

†10. To press hard; in *pass.* to be hard pressed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 317 And that with speris swa him met... That he and hors... war charged swa That bath doune to the erd can ga. 1668 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 281 The Frenche king understanding well that his men in Calyce were charged sore.

†11. *fig.* To burden with sin, guilt, care, sickness, etc. *Obs.*

1308 *Pol. Songs* 195 Men that... Mest i-charged beth with sinne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 753 Pai salle be swa hevy charged with syn. 1340 *Cursor M.* 24233 (Fair) Pou charge be [earlier MSS. cark be] noyt sa fast wip care. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 31 A lytel charged in my conscience. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. xx. 28 Kyng Robert of Scotland... was greatly charged with the great sickness. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* III, Lo, here I hang, charg'd with a world of sinne.

†12. To burden with expense, tribute, exactions, etc.; to put to expense; to be burdensome to. *Obs.* (Cf. 17, 18.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 Hardeknot did charge be lond in sulik treuwerke, pat noiper erde no barone myght lyue for tallage. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 344 The pouir folk of this cuntre Ar chargit... Of vs, that ydill lysis her. 1484-5 CAXTON *Curial* 4 They knowe not of what dyspence they ben charged for to noutyrsse them. 1566 DANETT *r. Comines* 225 He had more charged his people than euer had any of his predecessors. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 171. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* v. 16 Let not the Church be charged. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 250 Charging the Kingdom by Billeting of Soldiers.

13. To impose a duty, task, or responsibility upon; to burden, entrust, commission with (cf. *obs.*).

1300 *Beket* 836 And thu aforne the bischopriche... That thu of non other thing ne scholdest icharged beo. 1320 *Seuyn Sayn.* (W.) 305 He charged hem with his message. 1349 CAXTON *Somer of Aymon* 9, I shal tel him al alonge all that yu have charged me of. 1550 CHURCH *Matt.* IV. 6 He hath charged his angels with you. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* v. ii. 163 What you have charg'd me with, that haue I done. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* II. xxxi. 193 Sovereigns... need not be charged with the Sciences Mathematicall. 1877 BROCKERT *Cross & Cr.* 48a He was... charged with the supervision of all the military schools. 1881 J. C. SHARP in *Academy* 12 Feb. 111 A few poets... who are charged with some old truth to revive.

†b. *ellipt.* To commission, put in charge (or office). *Obs.* Cf. *discharge*.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1202 He charygt was for no cheftain, ne chosyn by hym. *Ibid.* 8944 Sum clene prinse. To be charged as cheftain. 1532 HERBERT tr. *Senophon's Househ.* (1768) 13 Is there euer any other wyse man that ye trust and charge soo moche in your busynes, as ye doo your wyfe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 167 Then was he discharged, and Sir John Breton knight charged for the rest of the yere.

c. *refl.* To charge oneself with: to take upon oneself the charge or responsibility of.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.) He charg'd himself with all the sea risk of such vessels. 1788 LD. AUCLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 89 The Venetian Ambassador has charged himself with my visitors.

14. To lay a command or injunction upon; to command, order, enjoin; to exhort authoritatively; to give charge. Const. with *inf.*, or with clause introduced by *that*; also *simply* (sometimes followed by the exact words of the command).

1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 464 How be cheuetayn hym charged pat be kyst jemed. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne*

1421 When he was charged he sope to seye. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV*. 940 Enyas was chargit by Venus To fleen a-wey. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III*. 218 And chargeth hem, that they ne flece. 14... *Epiph. (Tundale's Vss. 107)* He charged hem. . . Homward by hym they schuld reseyre. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng. ccxlii*. 277 They . . . charged hym to lye still. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings xlii*. 16, I charge y<sup>e</sup> that thou saye no other thinge vnto me but the trueth, in the name of y<sup>e</sup> Lorde. 1594 MARLOWE *Dido* i. i. Charge him from me to turn his stormy powers. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. IV*. i. 49 Hold Toby, on thy life I charge thee, hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 200, I charg'd thee, saying: Thou shalt not eate thereof. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* ii. ii. Papa charged you to keep close to me. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. vii. He had charged, that his army Should southward march by break of day. 1867 Mrs. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* iii. 47, I have strictly charged them . . . not to speak of this.

† b. To charge to an answer, etc. *Obs.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 151 Thou canst not (Cardinal) deuse a name So slight. . . To charge me to an answer, as the Pope. 1596 — *Merch. V*. v. i. 298 Charge vs there vpon intergatories, And we will answer all things faithfully.

c. To deliver an official or formal instruction or exhortation to (as a judge to the jury, a bishop to his clergy, etc.). Also *absol.* to deliver a 'charge'. Cf. CHARGE sb. 15 b.

1618 PULTON *Statutes 172 (Act 28 Edw. III. ix. marg.)* No writ shal be directed to the Sheriff to charge a Jury to indit any. 1856 *Nat. Intelligencer* 3 Nov. (Bartlett) 'Well', said the lawyer, 'did the judge charge you?' 1870 *Echo* 19 May, The Bishop of Bath and Wells charged the clergy of his diocese at Castle Carey, yesterday. 1881 *Newspr.* The Lord Chief Justice proceeded to charge the jury.

*absol.* 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 244 The Bishops one after another began to charge against me.

15. To lay blame upon, blame, censure; to bring an accusation against, accuse.

1308. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Pei chargen hemself as ypcocrits. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She wende to have lityeld her synne, to have charged an other. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 212 The king . . . charged him verie deeplie and sharplie for his rash and hastie adventures. 1611 BIBLE *Job* i. 22 In all this Iob sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. 1687 ABP. WAKE *Prep. for Death* (L.), I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that, etc. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 284 For trespass of Battery . . . the master shall not be charged for his servant, unless he did it by his commandment. 1818 *Cruise Digest* I. 267 The husband shall be charged in an action of waste.

b. Usual const. To charge (a person) with (a fault, crime, etc.): = to accuse of.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* i. 7 To charge me with offence. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 175 Charge an honest Woman with picking thy pocket? 1672 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* i. iv. ii. In charging your Unkindness with my Death. 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* iv. xi. Thwackum, who was immediately charged by Mr. Blifil with the story. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Three Ages* iii. 96 Two labourers . . . were charged with creating a disturbance.

† c. Former constructions. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 87 The French Chronicle chargeth king Richard to be in great fault. 1579 FULKE *Heshus Parl.* 475 [He] chargeth the Papistes of wilfull ignorance. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 271 Charged before King Henry the seventh for burning the Metropolitan Church of Cassiles in Ireland. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* *Intro.*, To charge me for not subscribing of my name. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* i. v. 91 The Bishops charged the Protestants to have been the propounders of the questions. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia Wks.* IV. 550 [He] charges the English that they still retain it.

16. To charge (a fault, etc.). a. on, upon, † against (a person); to lay it to his charge, impute as a fault. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 836 The poynts of his speeches were as that fellow charged vpon him in open Parliament. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* v. 11 To have all manner of evil charged on you. . . falsly. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (J.) Charge the crime, On native sloth, and negligence of time. 1738 WESLEY *Pealms* (1765) No. 13. vii. Will they not charge my Fall on Thee? 1786 *Trials* 7. *Shepherd* 46 I am perfectly innocent of the robbery charged against me. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. (1857) 13 The blame should rather be charged on Philip's ministers than on Philip. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 333 The inconsistency which is charged upon us.

† b. To impute or ascribe to. *Obs.* 1737 SWIFT *Let.* 22 May, I hear it [a certain poem] is charged to me.

c. To bring as an accusation; to state or assert in an indictment, to make a count in an indictment; to make the charge (*that*).

1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 38 We ought to be very careful not to charge what we are unable to prove. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Defence Williams* x. The second Count charged that Dr. Williams was Vicar of Broad Chalke. *Ibid.* xi. The fourth Count charged a publication in the Diocese of Salisbury. *Mod. Newspr. (U.S.)* It has been charged that Coleridge appropriated the ideas of Lessing. Some months ago a 'Mason', so it was charged, poisoned the archbishop of Quito.

17. To subject or make liable (a person, estate, etc.) to a pecuniary obligation or liability. Const. *with* the liability; formerly *to*.

a 1666 BACON *Use Com. Law* 29 That heire . . . shall be charged of his owne lands or goods . . . for this deed of his ancestor. 1641 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 1 (1642) 9 What things a man may grant or charge. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. Wardens* (ed. 4) 50 They [certain lands] . . . must be charged equally with them [the Parish] to all the Burdens of it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii. He was . . . charged to make payment of the expenses of a long lawsuit. 1818 *Cruise Digest* II. 185 H. LAWSON . . . charged . . . all his personal estate, with the payment of his debts. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 138 The incomes of those charged . . . in schedules D and E.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. xxv, If the Count pay the debts, and the lady's fortune be only charged with your own.

18. To charge (a sum or price):

a. To impose as a liability or pecuniary charge (on an estate or income).

1818 *Cruise Digest* VI. 340 The debts were not . . . charged upon the real estate. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 135 Whether it [the tax] should be charged indifferently on all incomes. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vic.* c. 3. § 9 Moneys to be charged on the revenues of India.

b. To impose, claim, demand, or state as the price or sum due for anything.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 46, I myself saw 3s. charged in his bill for wine. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxviii. 376 Do you think we ought to charge two-pence this time? 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 115 [The price] she charged for her eggs. *Mod.* How much do you charge for these?

c. *absol.* To make a (pecuniary) charge.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 46 If he charges at this rate for all things. 1867 Mrs. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* ix. 128, I could not charge . . . please say no more about payment.

d. With double object (combining 17 and 18): To charge a person a certain sum (for a service or thing sold).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 109 Charging his customers too . . . high prices. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 113 If every depositor of a pound were liable to be charged a per cent. for lightness. *Mod.* He charged me a shilling for the operation. They were charged five shillings a head for dinner.

19. To charge (a thing sold or offered for sale):

a. To lay the liability of payment for (a thing) on a person; to put as a charge to or against (his account).

*Mod.* To whom are the cigars to be charged? Charge these to my account (or against me).

b. To put a price on; to rate. *Mod.* He charges coal at 8d. a cwt. (= He charges 8d. . . for coal; cf. 18 b)

III. To attach weight to. [A transference of the notion of load.]

† 20. To attach weight or importance to; to care for, regard, reckon. With *negative*, To make no account of, set at nought. *Obs.*

a. *trans.* (oi with obj. clause.)

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 470 Pat he nat chargē hym self to spyll. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 For pei chargen more þe owne statute . . . þan þei done þe lawe of þe gospel. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 34 Eau . . . chargide liti that he hadde sold the right of the firste gendric child. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 69 Charygn or gretely set a thyng to herte, þenso. c 1449 *Proctor Repr.* 445 Nile thou [Timothy] liti chargi the grace which is in thee. 1563-87 FORD *A. & M.* (1684) I. 456/7 They chargen more mens traditions than thy commandment.

† b. *intr.* Const. of. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 16 Thou chargist not of my man. c 1400 *Prompt. Parv.* 70 Charygn, rekkyon or yewe tale, *curo*. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2453 He chargit not bot of encrease and fame.

† c. To be not (nought) to charge: to be of no importance, to matter not. *Obs.*

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Dette is not to charge but þif it turne to goostli help. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 120 Childre wordis are noȝt to charge. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 12 A thyng that nought is to charge or lityl.

IV. To attack impetuously: and senses leading up to it.

[Sense 21 may be connected with 4 or 5, but the links are not clear; perhaps 21 b is the earlier, and connected with 24. Sense 22 is also in French, but Littré gives no clue to its origin. Cf. the sb. senses 7, 18.]

21. To place (a weapon) in position for action; to 'level', direct the aim of. (In *charge bayonets*! it appears to have passed into sense 22.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xv. Myspere I charged . . . and to this giant I toke my cure. *Ibid.* (1845) 193 As I gan my grete stroke to charge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 136, I shall meete your wit in the carriere, and you charge it against me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.) He rode up and down gallantly mounted, and charged and discharged his lance. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 116 But when . . . they . . . gaue a shout, and charged their pikes, the enemy . . . fled. 1724 Dr Foe *Mem. Cavalier*, Several bodies of the enemy's foot . . . stood with their pikes charged to keep us off. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liii. 266 With a charged Trident in his right Hand, ready to throw at Offenders. 1843 STROUVER *Mit. Encycl.* s. v. *Charge bayonets*! a word of command given to infantry to advance on the enemy with bayonets fixed.

*transf.* 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* viii, P. blundered into the middle of the apartment, with his head charged like a ram's head in the act of butting.

† b. To spur on (a war-horse) to full speed.

† c. To direct and aim (a blow or stroke). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3398 His hoiss than can [=gan] he with his spuris charg. And in the thickest of the press is gon. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 193 Thy grete stroke to charge.

22. To rush against or upon, with all one's force, in a hostile way; to spur one's horse against at full gallop; to bear down upon, make a violent onset on, attack or assail with impetuosity. *Esp.* in military use; also said of a powerful animal rushing at any opponent, of players at football, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Amis* ii. (Arb.) 45 With his chaapt staf speedelye running Strong the steed [the Trojan horse] he chargeth. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 8 Lord Clifford and Lord Stafford all a-brest Charg'd our maine Battailles Front.

1605 — *Lear* ii. i. 53 With his prepared Sword, he charges home My vnprovided body, latch'd mine arme. 1664 in *16th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* App. iv. 69 Col. Ludlowe with a regiment of Wiltshire horse . . . did charge and route 1400 of the King's forces. 1795 SOUTHEY *Jour. of Arc.* viii. 583 Then sallying forth, With such fierce onset charged them in the rear. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* v. Meet them like Englishmen, you School-house boys, and Charge them home. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. vii. 223 On foot to charge the foe. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mai., The Englishmen asserting that Payne charged MacLagan over before he got the ball. *Mod.* The infuriated bull charged one of the horses.

*fig.* a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) A ij b, Constantly charged with furious onsets of his shap diseases.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 15 Richard cry'de, Charge, and giue no foot of ground. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 362 Hee, with five Horsemen more, charged into the Earl of Venavente's troop. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 902 Through thickest of his Foes he charg'd. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxxii, 'Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!' Weie the last words of Marmion. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. vii. (1857) 120 Orders were then given to charge, and, spurring forward their horses, the whole column came thundering on against the enemy. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Conk.* i. 219 (Hoppe) As she [the canoe] charged up, bold and confident, propelled by the paddles. 1881 *Times* 14 Feb. *Hunting*, A mob of hard-riding stangers charging across their fields and breaking through their fences. *Mod.* The elephant charged at the tree with terrific violence.

|| **Chargé**, and more fully **Chargé d'affaires** (a 1726 *dafr*). [F.; = (one) 'charged' or in charge of affairs.]

1. A minister who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the temporary absence of the ambassador; also, the representative of a country at a less important foreign court, to which a diplomatist of higher grade is not appointed.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. VI.* 547 Garnier, French chargé at London. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. 111 Gunning, the English chargé d'affaires.

2. *gen.* Man or officer in charge (for the time).

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The 'Pail Mail Gazette', of which he acted as the editor and chargé-d'affaires during the temporary absence of the chief.

**Chargeability** (tʃɑːdʒəbɪlɪti). [f. CHARGEABLE + -ibility: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being chargeable.

1867 W. L. NEWMAN in *Quest. for Ref. Parl.* 112 There is nothing in the Union Chargeability Act to undo the mischief that has been done. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vic.* c. 51 Concerning the chargeability of persons born in poorhouses.

**Chargeable** (tʃɑːdʒəbəl), a. [f. CHARGE v. + -ABLE.]

† I. Of the nature of a charge or burden. *Obs.*

† 1. Burdensome, troublesome. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 37 Labouris diuers to chargeable of warke. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Ode A. Stafford* 4 Leave the chargeable noise of this great Towne.

† 2. Weighty, grave; important. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *VI. clxxv*. 160 Charlys was at that tyme lettyd with chargeable bysnesse. 1563-87 FORD *A. & M.* (1684) II. 352 The judges shall in full chargeable and lamentable wise, charge the parties . . . to make true relation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. vi § 2 619 His chargeable and remarkable service.

† 3. Involving responsibility; responsible. *Obs.*

1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 269 A chargeable office is committed unto thee. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* iv. (Arb.) 105 Supremacy [of the church]. wybye a chargeable dygnitye when accompte shal be asked of it.

† 4. Burdensome (as a tax or payment); costly, expensive. *Obs.* (Formerly the most frequent meaning.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 255 Gietetaxes, costages and 1aunssones—which charges were importable and to chargeable. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xiii. 25 Let vs not all go, lest we be to chargeable vnto thee. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 234 Costly and chargeable apparell. 1618-29 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) i. App. 25 The Innes and Victuall-houses in England are more chargeable to the Travellers, then in other Counteys. 1660 *Trial Regis.* (1679) 186 That [royalty] was a dangerous, chargeable, and useless Office. 1706 ESTCOURT *Par. Exam.* ii. i. 20 Oxford is a chargeable Place, Sir, there is no living there without it [money]. 1796 BURKE *Regis. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 417 They . . . furnish them with every chargeable decoration.

II. Capable of being, or liable to be, charged: in various senses and constructions of the verb.

† 5. Liable to be called to account, answerable, responsible. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 199 Y<sup>e</sup> ministers of the Guyld be not chargeable towards the cure. 1613 SIR F. COTTINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 267 III. 109 None to speake with them but theyr chargeable keepers. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 431 A master is . . . chargeable if any of his family casteth any thing out of his house into the street . . . to the damage of any individual. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 56 Writing signed by the party chargeable.

6. Liable to be charged with (a fault, etc.).

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 7 Another thing which is chargeable with the very same difficulty in a higher degree. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 172 p. 11 Chargeable with all the guilt and folly of their own actions. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 424 The faults with which it is chargeable

7. Subject to a charge, tax, or payment. 1614 SILDEN *Tilles Hon.* 268 If he then had a Thane . . . that to the King's tax . . . had five Hydes of land chargeable. 1641 SIR T. TREVOR in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 347 That he the said John Hampden . . . was Chargeable with the Money then in question. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 29

Chargeable by English taxation. 1877 *LD. LASCELLES* in *Parl. Deb.* 782 A bill to make lead mines chargeable to the Poor Rates. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* II. v. (1852) 236 The various duties with which it had... been charged.

8. Liable to be made a charge or expense (to the parish, etc.).

1646 *Bury Wills* (1850) 189 Widows... not to be such as are or have been a charge or expense to the said parish of Hardest. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 9 When an old Woman begins to... grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 *Queen's B. Div.* 359 Relief and employment of the chargeable poor.

9. Capable of being charged as a liability, obligation, debt, fault, offence, upon, on a person, etc.

1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 47 The repair of the Bodie of the Church was no way chargeable upon the Rector. 1796 *BP. WATSON Apol. Bible* 271 The blunder is not chargeable upon Matthew. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* I. 510 Such debts as are chargeable on the inheritance. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Speeches* VI. 104 The same faults are chargeable on the leaders of all the popular movements in England.

10. Proper to be charged to an account.

1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. III. ix. 497 The balance... unless this was also chargeable to territory. 1884 *SIR C. BOWEN in Law Rep.* 13 *Queen's B. Div.* 85 The question whether extraordinary expenditure after the entry... is rightly chargeable to general average.

**Chargeableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being chargeable: + a. esp. Burdensomeness, costliness, expense (obs.). b. The fact that a thing is accountable, accountability.

1647 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks* (1660) 6 If the chargeableness of that course were the hinderance. 1674 *STAVELY Rom. Horseleech* (1769) 203 The chargeableness and expensiveness of popery. 1882 and *Plea Nonconformists* 29 No respect to his Gray Hairs, [oi] the chargeableness of a diseased Body. 1601 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 11 Proving the chargeableness of this evil on Lead-sheathing.

+ **Chargeably**, adv. Obs. [f. CHARGEABLE + -LY.] In a chargeable way (in various senses).

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 13 Summes. wherwith the benefices... chargeably by this act, shall be sette, taxed, and charged. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 236 b. We have ayded you chargeably against the French kyng and the Turk. 1571 *ASCHAM Scholm.* II. (Arb.) 133 Not chargeably bought by him but liberally geuen. 1652 *J. TAYLOR Wks.* II. 31 [Flower beds] circular, triangular, quadrangular, orbicular, oval, and every way curiously and chargeably conceived.

+ **Chargeand**, a. Obs. [see -AND.] = next.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* VII. 458 That surcharge to chargeand was.

+ **Chargeant**, a. Obs. Also 4-5 chargeant(e). [a. F. *chargeant* charging: see -ANT<sup>1</sup>, 2.]

1. Burdensome, onerous.  
c 1340 *Gow. & Gr. Knt.* 1604 Of bat chargeant chace bat were cheif huntres. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 106 And if feris ben combrouse, preestis ben wel mote; or ellis telle... Whi the toon is chargeant more than the tother. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 69 Chaiyawnt, onerosus. 1440 *J. SHIRLEY Deike K. James* (1818) 7 Imposicions upon his people, gretter and more chargeant then ever.

2. Cookery. ? Thick.

c 1425 *Cookery Bk.* liv. (Harl. MS. 279) Make it chargeant, and colour it wyth saffron. *Ibid.* at Late it boyle wyll till it be as chargeant as it may. c 1440 *Doone MS.* 53 fol. 67 b. Loke that be natto so chargeant butt att a man may powre it out of the bolle. a 1500 *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 90 When it boillthe let it not be chargeant.

**Chargeant** (tʃɑːdʒənt), sb. [see prec.] One who has a charge upon an estate; = CHARGEUR.

1887 *Scott. Leader* 14 Sept. 4 Attempts to defraud the mortgagees and family chargeants on their estates.

+ **Chargeantly**, adv. Obs. [f. prec. adj. + -LY.] Cookery. ? Thickly.

c 1425 *Cookery Bk.* cxiv. (Harl. MS. 279) Draw hem thow a straynoue also chargeantly as thou my3th.

**Charged** (tʃɑːdʒd), ppl. a. [f. CHARGE v.]

1. Loaded, laden, burdened, filled, etc.; see the verb. Now esp. = 'Charged with electricity'.

c 1345 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1295 Wyth charged chariotes he cheftayne he fynde[de]. c 1450 *Mervin* 14 The lady is left charged with child. 1588 *T. DELANY Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 385 With charged Cannons, they laide about them then. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 159 A piece of Timber over charg'd for its Bearing. a 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 82 Going to let off a charg'd Pistol at his Beast. 1762 *9 FALCONER Shipw.* I. 665 Round the charged bowl the sailors form a ring. c 1790 *Imison Sch. Arts* I. 55 Connecting one of the wires with the outside of a charged jar. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 45 Methods of insulating charged conductors.

b. Painting. See CHARGE v. 9 b.

1784 *J. BARRY Lect. Art* III. (1848) 131 His women in general are either charged and heavy... or dry and petite. *Ibid.* 134 The heavy charged style at the Farnesina.

+ 2. Naut. In High-charged: see CHARGED.

a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 357 1/2 Two manner of built ships: the one with a flush deck... the other lofty and high charged, with a half-deck, fore-castle, and copperidge-heads.

**Chargee** (tʃɑːdʒiː). [f. CHARGE v. or sb. + -EE; on analogy of mortgagee.] The holder of a charge upon property, or of a security over a contract.

1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 625 The chargees... were entitled to a charge on 90 per cent. of the moneys payable under the contract. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 166 1/2 The... chargee intended to protect himself by a policy of insurance against the infants both dying under twenty-one.

+ **Chargeful**, a. Obs. [f. CHARGE sb. + -FUL.]

1. Onerous, burdensome; expensive, costly.

c 1529 *FRITH Antith.* (1829) 303 Christ came to seek the poor and comfort them; he was not chargeful unto them. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Act* 3 b. That ye may be habile to susteyne so chargefull an entrepryse. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* I. v. 29 Chargefull fashion. 1598 *STERNER Wks.* (Grosart) I. 553 Less chargefull is the grosse accompte.

2. Full of responsibility, responsible, grave.

1553 *Bale Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 342 Faithful, studious, and diligent in that so chargefull a function. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. IX. (1632) 600 So chargefull an enterprise.

**Charge-house.**

+ 1. A house for the charge of youth; a (boarding-) school. Obs.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. i.* 87 Do you not educate youth at the Charge-house on the top of the Mountaine?

2. A house or building in which cartridges are charged and made up.

**Chargeless** (tʃɑːdʒləs), a. [f. CHARGE sb. + -LESS.]

+ 1. Free from charge or cost, inexpensive. Obs.

1599 *T. M[OFFET] Silkwormes* 71 How easie and chargelesse a thing it is to keepe silkworms. 1614 *BP. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 1034 Worldlings... which could be content to do God chargelesse service. 1601 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 25 So certain, speedy and chargeless an Expedient. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* VII. III. (1852) 521 The ministers have, at their own untied expences, employed minister to make a chargeless tender of preaching among them.

2. Without a (clerical or pastoral) charge.

1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* x. 285 Briefless lawyers, chargeless clergy. 1886 *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 665 Every pastorless church and chargeless pastor.

3. Not loaded. (rare.)

1881 *Mrs. H. HUNT Childr. Ferns* 80 In his hand he held his father's chargeless pistol.

**Chargeling** (tʃɑːdʒlɪŋ), rare. [f. CHARGE sb. + -LING.] A young charge. (attrib. in quot.)

1859 *G. MEREDITH R. Fevers* I. xv. 217 At this period Jesuits stamp the future of their chargeling flocks.

**Chargeour** (e), obs. form of CHARGER.

+ **Chargeous**, a. Obs. Forms: 4 charjous(e), chargeous, chargeous, 4-6 chargeous, 6 chargeous. [a. AF. *chargeous*, -jous = OF. *chargeus* = Rom. type \**cargoso*, f. *carga* charge: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of a load; onerous, heavy.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxvii. 3 Heuy is the ston, and charious is the grauel.

2. Burdensome; expensive, costly; troublesome.

138. *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 346 Alle þe olde ordres, ben chargious to þe Chirche. 1382 a 2 *Cor.* xi. 9 Whenne I was amatis þou, and nedide, I was chargeous to no man. c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* ¶ 277 (Harl. MS.) Ful chargious [v. r. chargeant, -geant] and ful anyous for to hire. 1540 *Evoyr Image Gov.* (1556) 113 In dalliance and banketyng... and other chargious solasyng. a 1563 *BALF. Sel. Wks.* (1840) 105 He [St. Paul] was not chargeous unto them.

**Charger** (tʃɑːdʒə), Forms: 4, 5 chargeour(e), 5 chargyowre, chargyowure, chariowre, chargiour, chargour, chargere, 5- charger. [ME. *chargeour* may represent an AF. *chargeour*, that which loads; or it may be ad. OF. \**chargeoir*, on L. type \**carriātorium*, utensil for loading.]

1. A large plate or flat dish for carrying a large joint of meat; a platter.

c 1305 *Leg. Road* (1871) 136, I was þat cheif chargeour, I bar flesch for folkes feste. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 185 Gret swannes fulle swythe in silveryne chargeours. c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Lay þe hare in charioure. 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 49, 13 chargours of selous. 1500 *Ortus Voc. in Prompt. Parv.* 70 *Lanx*, latus discus, a charger. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 7 Workmanship of Tin or Pewter... in Platters, Chargers, Dishes, Sauces. 1535 *COVERDALE i Kings* vii. 50 Flat peces, charges, basens, spones, and censours of pure gold. 1611 *BIBLE Math.* xiv. 8 Give me heere Iohn Baptists head in a charger [WYCL. dish, TINDALE and Geneva. platter, *Rhem.* dish; cf. *Mark* vi. 25 WYCL. dish, TINDALE, Geneva, and 1612 charger, *Rhem.* platter]. 1645 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 102 Why do not those goodly Flanks and Briskets march up in your statly chargers? 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. See, Placing a large Pewter Charger or Platter, under the Cluster of Bees. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 113 Silver chargers and christening bowls.

2. a. ? A large soup-plate or vessel for liquids.

b. A large flat vessel for the wort in brewing.

+ c. See quot. 1496.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* I. 293 Item for ij dowbill platts of quhit tyme to be gun chargeours. 1766 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* (1766) 147 1/2 A charger full of wine, which he holds with both his hands. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* VIII. An immense charger of broth. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 § 25 Fermenting backs and wash chargers.

**Charger** 2, [f. CHARGE v. + -ER; cf. F. *chargeur*.]

+ 1. One who loads. Obs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A Charger, onerator, sarcinator.

+ 2. One who makes a charge, an accuser. Obs.  
1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 28 In presence of the chargeris, viz. bishops, preists, blak freris and grey. 1700 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 602 Hee desired y<sup>e</sup> charge might be exhibited ag<sup>t</sup> him in writing under y<sup>e</sup> charger's hand.

3. Sc. Law. One in whose favour a decree suspended is pronounced.

1747 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 § 13 No Superior shall be obliged to give Obedience to such Charge, unless the Charger at the same time shall pay or tender to him such Fees or Casualties 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 482 A charger, who... wants dispatch, may... apply to the Court.

4. One who has a charge on an estate or revenue.

1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 116 § 5 The chauger shall... pay or tender to such superior such duties or casualties as he is by law entitled to receive. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 6/2 As long as he remained a charger on the estate.

5. A horse ridden in charging the enemy; that ridden by an officer in the field or in action.

1712 *MOTTEUX Don Quix.* IV. 1248 [The Knight of the White Moon] presently mounted his Charging-Horse, and leaving the City that very Day, posted homewards. (Some later add. have charger.) 1762 *SMOLLETT Sir Lancel. Greaves* I. viii. That elegant knight who excelled him as much... as his rider Timothy was outshone by his... master. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* (1846) VI. 25 The chargers saddled... were embarked in the flat palanders; and the knights stood by the side of their horses. 1803 *CAMPBELL Hohenlinden* III. Furious every charger neighed. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. xii. They reached the hall-door and the charger stood near. 1818 *TODD, Charger*, the horse of a military officer; 'a charging horse'. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 413 The embarkation of the Officers' chargers.

6. An appliance for charging.

a 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) *Chargers* are either Bandalers or Flasks that contain the Powder. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Charge*, a device for dropping into the bore of a fowling-piece from a shot-belt or pouch a gaged quantity of shot. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Charger* (Cornw.), an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes for blasting.

**Chargeous**, variant of CHARGEOUS. Obs.

**Charging** (tʃɑːdʒɪŋ), vbl. sb. The action of the verb CHARGE, in various senses.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 247 Charging and lading of Waggon. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 20 § 1 All Chargings of such Benefices... with any Pension. c 1610 *RALPH Let. Prince Wales in Rem.* (1868) cxlv. The high charging of ships... brings many ill qualities. a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 344 1/2 They [the guns] are easier in Charging. 1748 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1840 v. 198 We are of opinion, that there is really no more electrical fire in the phial after what is called its charging, than before, nor less after its discharging. 1784 *J. BARRY Let. Art* vi. (1848) 223 A greater degree of pastosity, or charging of colour, on those parts. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 10 1/2 The car... can be run for two hours with one charging of the accumulators. 1887 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 3/2 The wild charging goes on.

Comb. + Charging-horse = CHARGER 5, q. v.

1695 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 507, 15 charging horses embarked at Deptford. 1712-1818 in CHARGER 5.

**Charging**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That charges; in various senses of the verb.

1576 *A. HALL Acc. Quarrel* (1815) 21 The Mayor, with charging wordes, commaunded him. 1886 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 1/2 The 3-cell battery gives a light equal to 25 candles immediately after removal from the charging source.

2. Charging-order: an order from a judge binding the stocks or funds of a judgement debtor with the judgement debt.

1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 20 1/4 That instead of a conveyance and mortgage, there should be substituted a simple charging-order, which should be free of stamp duty.

**Chargiour**, -gour, obs. ff. CHARGER.

**Chargious**, -gous, var. of CHARGEOUS. Obs.

+ **Charientism**. Obs. [ad. L. *charientismus*, a. Gr. *χαριεντισμός* gracefulness of style, expression of an unpleasant thing in an agreeable manner; cf. F. *charientisme*.] (See quot.)

[1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poese* (Arb.) 201 The Greeks call it charientismus.] 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 1/1 A Charientism is that Species of an Irony, which couches a Disagreeable Sense under Agreeable Expressions.

**Charily** (tʃeəˈrɪli), adv. Forms: 6 charely, -lye, charilile, -lye, charyly, 6- charily. [f. CHARY + -LY.]

In a chary manner; carefully; cautiously; warily, circumspectly; with preserving or saving care; sparingly.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 1001 1/2 Let vs beware wee always walke charily. 1582 *BRITON Comparason in Heliconia* (1815) I. 118 So charyly keep a faithful friend. 1583 *STANWORTHÆNE* III. (Arb.) 1/2 This Polydore... Too King Treicous was sent, to be charelye noozled. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 603 Many broken pieces of one cup which he caused to be gathered together full charily. 1640 *BROMP Sparagus Gard.* IV. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 188 Set mee charily in mysickly chaire. 1692 *tr. Sallust* 126 Thy life was robb'd untimely... by him whom it behov'd most charily to have preserv'd it. 1799 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclogues* VII. There's not a testy quire preserves his game More chafily than I. *Mod.* One must walk charily there. A man who gives charily to any benevolent object.

**Chariness** (tʃeəˈrɪnəs). [f. CHARY + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being chary; caution; scrupulous care; heedfulness, circumspectness; sparingness.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lix. 6 Hee commendeth... his peculiar charines which hee beareth towards his children. 1592 *GREENE Disput.* 28 Nor doo their chariness for a moneth, warrant their chastitie for euer. a 1600 *HOOKER Serm. Faith in Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 91 It behoueth vs with so much the greater chariness to wade through it, taking special heed both what we build, and whereon we build. 1681 *MANTON Serm. Pr.* cxix. a Wks. VI. 19 Keeping the word relates to our chariness and tenderness of it, when we are as chary of the word as a man would be of a precious jewel. 1849 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. I. iii. There was no fastidious over-refined chariness in the use of that name.

+ 2. One's carefulness of anything, carefully preserved state, scrupulous integrity. Obs.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. i. 102, I will consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the chariness of our honesty. 1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* 250 To preserve, however, the chariness of their reputation.

**Charing**, vbl. sb.; see CHARE v. 1 5.



**Chariot** (tʃəriət). Forms: 4-5 charyot, (4 chariot), 4-6 chariotte, 5 chariote(e), (schariote), charyette, charyott, chariet, chareot, 6 charryet, 7 charriot, 4- chariot. [a. OF. *chariot* (13th c. in Littre), augm. of *char* CAR. Since the 17th c. *chariot* has also taken the place of CHARET, the two having been confused in English, though in F. *chariot* and *charrette* are quite distinct, the former being generally 4-wheeled, the latter 2-wheeled; cf. Littre's 13th c. quot.:  
Hallage pour cheriot quatre sols, pour charete deux.]

1. A wheeled vehicle, coach, or conveyance.  
† a. A vehicle for the conveyance of goods; a cart or wagon. Obs.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he findez. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 4201 To charyotes þey drowen þe grete bales. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 In a charyot is moche thyng caryed at ones. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxxli. 271 Other Jewelles as many as viii charyettes mygt carye. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron. II.* 426, x. or xii. Chariots laden with victuall and Artillery. 1693 *Mem. Count Tschely* IV. 59 The Regiment of Dragons of Buguoi, which convey'd 200 Chariots of Provisions.

b. A stately vehicle for the conveyance of persons; a triumphal car, a car of state, or a carriage for private use. Now chiefly poet., and applied fig. to the car in which the sun, moon, night, etc., are represented as pursuing their course.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. iv. 39 When phebus þe sonne by gynnyed to spreden his clereness with rosene chariettes. 138. *WYCLIF II. Ps.* (1880) 330 If iche lord of ynglond and his wiif haden two chariotis to lede hem. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 341 þe firste þat brougte chariot [quadrigam] in to Grece. 1483 *Caxton Cato B.* 1. 1. 48 And when you saw his Chariot but appeare, Have you not made an Vniuersall shout? 1754 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 90 Nero had the same vanity in driving a chariot. 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* vi. Chariot reined by awkward charioteer. 1883 *LLOYD Edd & Pl. II.* 279 Like the sun's chariot at mid-day.

c. A car or vehicle used in ancient warfare.  
1587 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 153 A Chariot was a certaine Engine of warre, made with long and sharpe pikes of yron, set in the forefront. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xli. 9 He bumeth the chariot in the fire. 1675 *HOBBS Homer* 62 Idomeneus slew Phæstus with a thrust. As up into his chariot he went. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece VI.* 292 The operations of the chariots did not extend much farther on this side. 1860 *PUSKY Min. Proph.* 384 Assyrian sculptures attest how greatly their pride lay in their chariots.

d. *spec.* Applied in 18th c. to a light four-wheeled carriage with only back seats, and differing from the post-chaise in having a coach-box. *Chariot-and-four*: one drawn by four horses.

1601 *PEVYS Diary* 29 May We had great sport to try who should drive fastest, Sir W. Batten's coach, or Sir W. Penn's chariot, they having four, and we two horses. 1673 *Lb. POLWARTH in Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xii. 69 A handsome chariot will do well anuff, but nou I think on it wee will be for the most part three together, and by any means a coach must be gott. 1768-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* I. cxxi. 108, I went... the other day all round the town in an open gilt chariot. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 8 There is no Carriage looks better than a genteel Chariot. 1801 *Id.* II. 51. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 45 § 113 To license... hackney coaches, landaus, chariots, or other carriages for hire. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxx. He might have been rolling at that moment in his chariot-and-four.

† 2. *fig.* Vehicle. Obs.  
1594 *I. B. La Primand. Pr. Acad.* II. 151 There is a pipe that passeth from the middle ventricle to the last, which is as it were the chariot of the spirite, to passe from one to another. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* III. 144 Consider of the blood... how in the same the wayes is as a chariot or mediator. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 792 These Philosophers generally conceived the Humane Soul... to have had a Lucid and Ethereal Body... as its Chariot or Vehicle.

† 3. The asterism of the Wain or Plough, forming part of the Great Bear; also some asterism near the South Pole. Obs.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 218 When the staries whiche are cauled the wardens of the north staries vnder the chariotte. 1610 *Id.* 280 We saw also syxe cleare bryght and great staries verie lows above the sea... We iudged them to bee the chariotte or wayne of the south.

4. *Watchmaking.* In cylinder watches, a small plate for the bearing of the foot-pivot of the cylinder.

1884 *F. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 50 Slight alterations in the intersection of the cylinder and escape wheel are made by shifting the chariot.

5. *Comb.* chiefly attrib., as *chariot-course*, *-driver* (-ing), *-horse*, *-match*, *-pole*, *-race*, *-racer* (-ing), *-service*, *-shape*, *-shell*, *-side*, *-way*, *-wheel*; *chariot-breaking*, *-like*, *adjs.*; *chariot-man*, a driver of a chariot; *chariot-service*, the management of war chariots.

a 1811 *R. CUMBERLAND tr. Clouds in T. Mitchell Aristoph.* (1822) II. 136 Hard-hearted, 'chariot-breaking fates! 1839 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries I.* 409 Circus of Caracalla... is a very well-preserved specimen of the ancient... chariot-course. 1769 *GOLDISM. Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 284 \*Chariot-driving was his favourite pursuit. 1650 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit. I.* 29 The \*chariot-guiders in the meane time depart a little out of the medly. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 802 \*Charyotte horse were ordeyned and halowed to the sonne. 1686 *H. MORE Illustration* 80 This is a \*Chariot-like Throne, as that a Throne-like Chariot. 1725-8 *YOUNG Sat. i.* 124 (Jod.) \*Chariot-like, I kinde as I run. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 275 A \*Chariote

man ought rather to knowe howe to guide his Carte in driving, than to drawe it himselfe. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Macc.* ix. 4. 1647 *R. FRAYLTON Jurell* 12 Having spent all the estate... in horse-races and \*chariot-matches. c 1720 *PRIOR Fines*, A fly upon the \*chariot pole. 1769 *GOLDISM. Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 284 He never missed the circus, when \*chariot-races were to be exhibited there. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece I.* 425 Having gained a victory in the Olympic chariot-race. 1696 *CREECH Manilius* iv. 2 (Jod.) \*Chariot-racer. 1647 *N. BACON Hist. Disc.* i. 2 Where the people... had obtained such exquisite perfection in \*Chariot-service. 1875 *B. TAYLOR Faust* II. iii. In Venus' \*chariot-shell, with hues of morn, Comes Galatea. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxii. 231 A man riding by the \*chariot-side. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. vii. 228 An ample \*chariot-way. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. 1. 39 What Tributaries follow him to Rome, To grace in Captive bonds his \*Chariot Wheels? 1860 *PUSKY Min. Proph.* 386 The chariot-wheels quiver in the rapid onset.

**Chariot** (tʃəriət), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: OF. had *chareter* in same senses.]

1. *trans.* To carry or convey in a chariot: also fig. Hence *Charioted* *phl. a.*

c 1559 *R. LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 48 Our thoughts are charioted... to the furthest parts of the world. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 27 As in a fiery column charioting His god-like presence. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* xvi. 596 Bright-charioted Aurora. 1819 *SHELLEY Ode West Wind*, O thou Who charioteest to their dark wintry bed The winged seeds, 1864 *TENNYSON Boadicea* 3 Standing loftily charioted.

2. *intr. or absol.* To drive or ride in a chariot. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xlviii. Wks. (1677) 76 The Golden Sun Chariots throw the rounding sky. 1821 *KEATS Lamia* 27 Charioting foremost in the envious race. 1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* vi. (ed. 3) 246 The charioteer charioting, and not dragged in the dust and mire at the heels of his horses.

**Chariotee** (tʃəriəti). [f. CHARIOT sb.] A light pleasure chariot, with four wheels and two seats, covered by a calash-top.

1864 in *WEBSTER*.  
**Charioteer** (tʃəriətiə), *sb.* Forms: 4 charioteere, charyeter, chariatour, 5 charyetter, 7 charioter, 7- charioteer. [app. a mixed form f. OF. *chariotier*, and OF. *charetier* (whence CHARETER).] The driver of a chariot or car.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21287 (Thin) þe charioteer (w. r. cauter) is ihesu crist. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* xlii. 34 And he seide to his charyeter, Turn this hond. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 383 The chariatour herde þat. 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 29 With hands that cannot erre Hurl lightning at the audacious Charioteer. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 390 On a heap Chariot and charioteer lay overturned. 1859 *LEWIS Invas. Brit.* 45 The horsemen and charioteers of the Britons... poured such a shower of javelins upon the Roman galleys.

**Charioteer**, *v.* Also 9-ier. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To act as charioteer; to guide or manage a chariot or car; to drive.

1802 *SOUTHEY Ode Astronomy* (D.). To charioteer with wings on high, And to rein-in the Tempests of the sky. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har. App. Wks.* (1846) 761/x Whom I saw charioteering over the French flag.

2. *trans.* To drive (a chariot or vehicle). 1883 *Leisure Hour* 1451. I charioteered one of these [buggies]. 1883 *Gd. Words* 205 He compared [them] to... Phleggethon charioteering the sun.

3. *trans.* To drive (a person) in a chariot. Hence *Charioteered* *phl. a.*

1849 [W. M. CALL] *Reverberations* II. 96 Charioteered, as in an ocean car. 1862 *SIR R. CHRISTISON Lett. in Life* II. xi. 307, I shall always remember his charioteering me through the finest part of his property.

**Charioteering** (tʃəriətiəri), *vbl. sb.* The driving or management of a chariot.

1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 29 Charioteering began to take the place of a state institution. 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 69. 738 The scene of his former charioteering.

**Charioteership**. Performance as a charioteer. 1836 *LANDOR Peril & Asp. Wks.* (1846) II. 370 The brave... men whom he celebrates for charioteership. 1871 *Athenaeum* 22 July 175 [Such] charioteership... could only have been displayed on turf, or sand.

**Chariotry** (tʃəriətri). [f. CHARIOT sb. + -RY. (There may have been a Fr. *charioterie*, in sense 1; with sense 2 cf. *cavalry*, *camelry*, etc.)]

† 1. The art of driving a chariot. Obs. rare-1. 1686-7 *AUBREY Rem. Gentilsme* (1881) 120 Chariotry is one of the antiquated Modes of Chivalry.

2. The collective name for soldiers who fought from chariots. Cf. *cavalry*, *infantry*.

1828 *Blaikie Mag. XXIV.* 260 Deep ruts... indented... by the wheels of Fingal's chariotry. 1871 *F. C. COOK in Speaker's Comm. Bank* v. 28 I. 309/2 The entire loss of the chariotry and cavalry. 1864 *Id.* 463/2 Israel had no chariotry.

**Chariour** (e), *-jour*, obs. ff. CHARGER 1.

**Charious** (e), *-jous*, var. of CHARGEOUS *a.* Obs.

**Charish**, *-isshe*, obs. ff. CHERISH.

† **Charishness**. Obs. rare. [Implies an adj. *Charish* f. CHARE *a.* + -NESS.] Carefulness.

1871 *GOLDING De Mornay* xi. 153 Thou seest... in beastes, a charishness to bring up their yong... and in all folk as regard to the maintenance of the things which they have either made or manured.

**Charism** (kærizm), *Theol.* Pl. *-ata* and *-s*. [a. Gr. *χάρισμα* *pl. -ara*, (*esp.* in N. T.) favour given, gift of grace, f. *χαρίζω* to show favour, f. *χάρις* grace, favour.] A free gift or favour specially vouchsafed by God; a grace, a talent.

a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 The Chais-

mata of grace. 1644 *BULWER Chisol.* 149 Is used in the conveyance of that Charisme or miraculous gift of healing. 1852 *CONYBEARE & H. St. Paul* I. xiii. (1862) 402 The gift of prophecy was that charism which enabled its possessors to utter, with the authority of inspiration, divine strains of warning. 1862 *COLSON in Evangel. Christendom* Oct. 475 He [St. Paul] speaks, indeed, of various charisms or graces. 1876 *M. DAVIES Unorth. Lond.* 322 The charismata of the early Church.

**Charismatic** (kærizmætik), *a.* [f. *χαρισμα* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a charism. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Relig. Enycl.* II. 873 Church offices are... impossible without charismatic endowment. 1885 *tr. Pfeiffer's Infl. Apost. Paul* vi. 248 The Pauline spirit of evangelical freedom and individual charismatic enlightenment.

† **Charister**. Obs. [a. F. *charistère*, ad. Gr. *χαριστήριον* thanksgiving.] A thank-offering; a song of thanksgiving.

1708 *MORTREUX Rabelais* v. iv, Singing some pleasant Verses and Charisters.

**Charistinary** (kæri'stikəri). [f. Gr. *χαριστήριον* bounteous, freely given + -ARY.]

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Charistinary*, *Commendatory*, or *Donatory*, a person to whom is given the enjoyment of the revenues of a monastery, hospital, or benefice. The *charistinaries* among the Greeks... enjoyed all the revenues of hospitals and monasteries, without giving an account thereof to any person. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Novul.* III. 692 Charistinares, officers (in Greek ecclesiastical history).

**Charitable** (tʃəri'təbəl), *a.* Also 4-5 charatable, 5-6 cherytable, 6 charytable. [a. OF. *charitable*, *cheritable* (13th c. in Littre), f. *charit*; see -ABLE, and cf. the later *veritable*, *equitable*. It. has *caritatevole*; there was no L. *caritabilis*.]

† 1. Showing Christian charity or the love of God and man. Obs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 145 And charitable, loutinde and louerede, uor hi deif man paritliche loutie his nixte ase him-zelue. c 1375 *WYCLIF Comm. Luke* ProL (MS. Bodl. 143) The meke and pore and charitable luyving of Cist. 1494 *FABIAN* VI. cxxxv. 184 Fyill to luyvinge and prayer, and contynued therein by a certayne of tyme with parfytte and cherytable deuocyon. 1547-64 *BAULWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 100a, The true lover of god (which is properly the charitable persone) is under no rule; but he is lord above all lawes. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* 7. iii. 189 See whether is more pacifique and charitable, and by consequent whether is the more Euangelical.

† 2. Tender-hearted; loving, kindly; well-disposed; benevolent. Obs.

c 1386 *CHAUCER ProL* 143 Sche was so charitable and so pitous, Sche wolde wepe if that sche sawe a mous Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde. 1359 *FISHER Fur. Serm.* *Ctess Richmond* (1708) 22 Consyderynge her gracyous and charytable mynde. 1599 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Ye wold please yow of your cherytable goodnes. 1634 *W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) Ded. Note, The kind acceptance of your charitable handes.

3. Full of active charity to others; esp. liberal in almsgiving to the poor.

12400 *Chesler Pl. i.* (1843) 213 With your charitable almes the poore man to comforte. 1509 *FISHER Fur. Serm.* *Ctess Richmond* (1708) 14 Martha is magnified for her goodly hospitalyte and charytable dealyng to her neybour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 297 b, And buyde vpon thy fayth by charytable weikes. 1602 *Act 43 Ellis* c. 4 Which lands, tenements, etc., have not bene employed according to the charitable intent of the giuers and foundeers thereof. 1608 *Yorke. Trag.* I. ix. 215, I thought it the charitabest deed I could do. 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 36 He was more charitable to relieve others. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Ireland* III. 51 The burden of relieving distress will no longer fall wholly upon the charitable.

4. Connected with or devoted to a recognized object of charity, esp. as defined in the various statutes on the subject; of the nature of a charity.

1597 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 1 If we convert some... portion... to charitable uses. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. 187 The first Protestant, who erected a charitable House of that nature. a 1711 *KERN Prepar. Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 102 Each Grain of Charitable Gold, Is in the Book of Life enroll'd. 1788 *J. POWELL Devises* (1827) II. 25 The great statute of charitable uses is st. 43 El. c. 4. 1823 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 78 The old monastic institutions and charitable orders. 1858 *Ld. St. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 174 The statutes for the better administration of Charitable Trusts. 1872 *E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* I. ix. 160 To aid some charitable object.

5. Inclined to think no evil of others, to put the most favourable construction on their actions, etc.

a 1626 *BACON (J.)* By a charitable construction it may be a sermon. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. v. (1647) 50 We will be more charitable then those that say that the Patriarch... did bewitch and bemad Godfrey. 1710 *PALMER Proverbs* 151 Such a provoking impudence, that the charitable people in the world can't help reflecting upon it. 1838 *LITTON Alice* 46 Few men are charitable who remember not that they have sinned. 1846 *J. E. RYLAND in Life & Corr. J. Foster* (1846) II. 2 Allowed the charitable hope.

6. *Comb.*, as *charitable-minded*.

1668 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1664) 104 Charitable-minded men will know certainly where to dispose of their charity.

**Charitableness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being charitable.

1447 *BOKINHAM Seyntys* (1835) 24 [St. Margaret] Fully replenished with cherytabyleness. 1635 *AUSTIN Medit.* 233 Let therefore Love abound among us; and... overflow, even to our Enemies, in Charitableness. 1687 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/2 Loyalty toward so Gracious a Prince, and Charitableness one to another. 1773 *J. ALLEN Serm. St. Mary's Oxford* 7 No purity, no forbearance, no charitableness. 1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* II. (1860) 45 Notwithstanding her charitableness to the poor maid-servant,



**Charitably** (tʃærɪtəbli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a charitable or kindly manner; with charity.

c 1400 *Wycliffite Tract in Wycliff's Bible Pref.* 14. note, Men... that ȝyuen charitably the greet almes of Goddis word, declaring it ȝylytly to cristene puple. 1494 FARYAN v. cxxxii. 116 He exortyd his .ii. sones charitably to love. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 15 If thy brother be grieved with thy meate: now walke thus not charitably. 1563 ASP. PARKER *Articles*. And releue the poore charitably. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Let him first charitable reprehend them. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 213 We then learn to think soberly, and to judge charitably. 1710 STEPLE *Tatler* No. 195 ¶ 2, I was always charitably inclined to believe the Fault lay in myself. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xliii. A supply of provisions charitably sent us by my kind parishioners. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* II. 270 Illogical people... I charitably hope that my amiable critic is not one of them.

**Charitarian**, *nonce-ud.* [cf. *humanitarian*.] One who makes charity his 'hobby'.

1858 F. HALL *Bibliog. Ind. Philos. Syst.* (1859) *Introd.* 11 Some divine charitarian benevolently planted an eye in one of his feet.

† **Charitative**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *charitativ*, -ive, *caritativ*, -ive, med.L. *cāritativus* charitable; see CHARITY and -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, charity.

1647 HAMMOND *Fraternal Admon.* § 5. 3 There is a double Corruptio or admonition, the former paternal or authoritative, the latter fraternal, or Charitative. 1652 W. SCLATER (son) *Civil Magist.* (1653) 23 Out of the charitable love of justice. 1673 *Ladies Calling* II. iii. 8 23 The World is... seldom guilty of the charitable [errors], does not overlook the smallest appearance of evil.

2. Of the nature of a charitable gift or donation.

1582 GRINDAL *Let. Wks.* (1843) 371 This visitation, I do mean that it shall be merely charitable, and not to burden the clergy of any procurations as yet. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. In the canon law, a charitable aid, or subsidy, is a moderate allowance, which a council grants a bishop upon any urgent occasion; e.g. when his revenues will not bear his expenses to a council, etc.

**Chariter**, *var.* of CHARETER, *Obs.*

† **Charitous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also -euous. [a. OF. *charitos*, -eus, in med.L. *cāritōsus*; see CHARITY and -OUS; cf. *necessitosus*, *calamitosus*.] Characterized by charity; charitable.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 804 Pat nis no charitēus chois so schast for to libbe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 To him that wroughte charite He was ayeinward charitous.

**Charity** (tʃærɪti). *Forms:* a. 2 carited, karitep, -teb; β. 2-6 charite, cherite, 4-5 cheryte, 4-6 charyte, charitee, 4-7 charitie, 4- charity. [Two early types of this word appear in Eng.: (1) *carited*, -teb, (2) *charitē*; these are adoptions respectively of ONF. *caritēdā*, -teb(β), (later, and mod.Pic. *caritē*), and the somewhat later central OF. *charitē* (earlier *charitē*); which correspond to Pr. *caritat*, Sp. *caridad*, It. *carità*, semi-popular adaptations of L. *cāritāt-em* in its theological sense. In truly popular use L. *cāritāt-em* had already become, through pop. Lat. \**caritāt-em*, Pr. *cariat*, ONF. *kieritē*, OF. *chieritē*, mod.F. *cheritē*. But this had the general Latin senses of 'dearness (high price), fondness, affection', as well as those belonging specially to New Testament and Christian use; subsequently, to indicate the latter more distinctly, the Latin word, familiar in the language of the church, passed anew into popular use, and undergoing (from its later date) less phonetic change, gave *caritat*, *caritet*, *charitet*, *charitē*. Mixture of the two forms gave the type *cheritē*, and, in Eng. at least, the two words were not kept altogether distinct in use. See CHERTÉ.

The Greek word for 'love' in the N. T. (occasionally also in LXX) is *ἀγάπη*, from root of vb. *ἀγαπάω* 'to treat with affectionate regard', 'to love'; in the Vulgate, *ἀγάπη* is sometimes rendered by *dilectio* (noun of action f. *diligere* to esteem highly, love), but most frequently by *caritas*, 'dearness, love founded on esteem' (never by *amor*). Wyclif and the Rhemish version regularly rendered the Vulgate *dilectio* by 'love', *caritas* by 'charity'. But the 16th c. Eng. versions from Tindale to 1611, while rendering *ἀγάπη* sometimes 'love', sometimes 'charity', did not follow the *dilectio* and *caritas* of the Vulgate, but used 'love' more often (about 86 times), confining 'charity' to 26 passages in the Pauline and certain of the Catholic Epistles (not in 1 John), and the Apocalypse, where the sense is specifically 1 c. below. In the Revised Version 1881, 'love' has been substituted in all these instances, so that it now stands as the uniform rendering of *ἀγάπη*, to the elimination of the distinction of *dilectio* and *caritas* introduced by the Vulgate, and of 'love' and 'charity' of the 16th c. versions.]

1. Christian love: a word representing *caritas* of the Vulgate, as a frequent rendering of *ἀγάπη* in N. T. Greek. With various applications: as

† a. God's love to man. (By early writers often identified with the Holy Spirit.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3000, & Godess Gast iss karitep & sofaste lufe nemmedd; & tatt was all purh karitep & purh sop lufe forpedd Pat Godess sune Allmahth Godd Warrp mann of Sancte Marje. 1388 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 509 ȝoven of Crist... his endeles charitee to mankinde. 1388 — *Rom.* viii. 39 The charite [TINDALE, etc. love, *Rhem.* charity] of God, that is in Jhesu Crist oure Lord. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 27 The whiche goodnes is god hymself for he ys all charyte. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 223 Be the merit of the same maist haly Passion

the Charite of God is powred forth in thair hartes. [1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* IV. xxi. 363 Charity is but another name for the Comforter.]

† b. Man's love of God and his neighbour, commanded as the fulfilling of the Law, Matt. xxii. 37, 39. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Hwet is riht cherite... bet þu lunie pine drihten ofer... alle eorðlice þing... and seoddan beoden uwile mon swa þu waldest bet me þe bude, þis is riht cherite. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 Ic clepie and bidde for 80 muchele kariteð ðe is an æte. c 1315 SHORHAM 3 That man lovey God and man, Ase charitē hyt hoteth. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 27 In goodnes of charyte is a bonde of loue the whiche draeth us to god. 1547 *Homilies* 1. *Charity* II. (1859) 69 Charity stretcheth itself both to God and man, friend and foe. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Quahate is cherite? It is lufe, quharby we lufe God for his awin saik... and our neighbour for Gods saik, or in God. 1559 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* ii. 4 Neuertheless, I have somwhat agaynst thee, because thou hast left thy fyrst charite. [So WYCLIF, and *Rhemish*: *Geneva* 1560 'love'.] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 14 This I think charity, to love God for himselfe, and our neighbours for God. 1846 KEBLE in *Plain Sermon* VIII. ccxli. Charity—the true love of God in Christ—ensures the practice of all other virtues.

c. esp. The Christian love of our fellow-men; Christian benignity of disposition expressing itself in Christ-like conduct: one of the 'three Christian graces', fully described by St. Paul, 1 Cor. xiii.

(One of the chief current senses in devotional language, though hardly otherwise without qualification as 'Christian charity', etc. In the Revised Version, the word has disappeared, and *love* has been substituted.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10043 Cherite [v.r. cheryte, charite] euer forðos enlie. 1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. viii. 1 Sothli science, or kunnyng, inblowth with pride: charite edifith. *Ibid.* xiii. 13 Nowe forsothe the dwellen feith, hope, and charite, thes thre; forsothe the mooste of thes is charite. c 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* 308 Hauē cheritē with herte fyne. That eche man loue wel othere. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xx. 378 Some tell vs that Religion is nothing els but charite, that is to say, the performing of a mans duty towards his neighbour. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 261 'Twere good you do so much for charite. *Ibid.* I cannot finde it, 'tis not in the bond. 1628 EARLE *Microscop.* (Arb.) 63 A Shee precise Hypocrite... Shee is so taken vp with Faith, shee ha's no roome for Charity. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's *Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 483 The charity of the Gospel should extend to men of every Religion. 1845 R. JESS in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 109/2 The law of charity does not require me to have a greater regard for him than for myself. But, on the other hand, the same law requires that I should not have a less.

d. In this sense often personified in poetic language, painting, sculpture, etc.

c 1300 *Deus Caritas* 33 in E. E. P. (1862) 127 Let Charite nou a-wake, And do hit þer neode is. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. viii. 45 Charite be champion chief þef aȝein synne. 1726 THOMSON *Winter* 254 The conscious heart of Charity would warm. 17... HAN. MORE *Ode Charity*, O Charity, divinely wise, Thou meek-eyed Daughter of the skies! c 1850 G. ROBINSON *Hymn to Trinity*, Lift on us thy Light Divine: And let charity benign Breathe on us her balm.

e. In, out of, charity: in or out of the Christian state of charity, or love and right feeling towards one's fellow Christians.

c 1388 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 274 A symple pater noster of a plousman þat his in charite is betre þan a thousand massis of couetouse prelatz. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xi. 38 He fallis nat out of charite. 1455 B. CLERE in *Four-C. Eng. Lett.* 5 And he seith he is in charite with all the world. 1479 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxiv. 207, I can nat be in charity with hym that holdeth wrongfully from me my landis. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* I. ii. I am out of charity With none so much as the thin-gutted squire. 1735 POPE *Dominic's Sat.* iv. 3, I die in charity with fool and knave.

f. In various phrases: see the quotations.

a 1200 *Ormin* 161 in *Cott. Hom.* 190 Nu ich þe bi-seche ine cristes cherite. c 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Bisech þin sune þar cherite þat he me sçhilde from helle pin. c 1305 *Laud Cokayne* ad fin., Prey we god so mote hit be. Amen, þer seinte charite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 324 Levys me tharfor, þar cheryte. 1461 J. PASTON, jr. in *Lett.* 410 II. 39 Beseeching yow for cheryte of your daily blyssyng. 1575 J. STILL *Gainsu*, Gurtun iv. ii. Helpe me to my neede, for Gods sake, and Saint Charity. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 247 Ah deare Lord, and sweete Saint Charitee [E. K. gloss. The Catholiques comen othe]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 273 Peace, peace for shame: If not, for Charity. 1601 — *Twel. N. v.* i. 273 Of charity, what kinne are you to me? 1602 — *Ham. iv.* v. 58 By gis, and by S. Charity, Alacke, and fie for shame.

2. Without any specially Christian associations: Love, kindness, affection, natural affection; now esp. with some notion of generous or spontaneous goodness.

In Wyclif, repr. *caritas* of the Vulgate, which (like *ἀγάπη*, -*φιλία*) is used very generally in the O. T. In other cases influenced perhaps by OF. *chieritē*, L. *caritas*, or simply with generalized sense. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 408 Cherite—þet is cherte of leoue þinge & of deore. 1250 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 2 Rewende thin waxende ȝouthe, and the charite of thy weddyng. *Ibid.* xxxi. 3 In euere lastende charite Y louede thee. — *Hosea* xi. 4 In litil bondis of Adam Y shal drawe hem, in bondis of charitee. — *Rom.* xii. 10 Louyng to gidere the charite of brotherhed [Gr. *φιλὰδελφία*]. c 1430 LVND. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 17 b. The king, the queene of Corinth, the country, Had the chylde in so great charite. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij b. Tulle sayth that emonge al othir charite the charite of our countre ought to be loued and preferred before al othir charitees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 216 Dwells in all Heaven charity so dear? 1798 GAY *Begg. Op.* *Introd.*, I cannot too often acknowledge your charity in bringing it

upon the stage. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 54, I am one who requires to be treated with kindness and charity.

b. pl. Affections; feelings or acts of affection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 756 Relations dear, and all the Charities Of Father, Son, and Brother. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 507 Can he be strenuous in his country's cause, Who slights the charities, for whose dear sake That country if at all, must be belov'd? 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* ix. 238 The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, Are scattered at the feet of Man—like flowers. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 177 Cutting off her members from the charities of domestic life.

3. A disposition to judge leniently and hopefully of the character, aims, and destinies of others, to make allowance for their apparent faults and shortcomings; large-heartedness. (But often it amounts barely to fair-mindedness towards people disapproved of or disliked, this being appraised as a magnanimous virtue.)

App. a restricted sense of 1 c, founded upon one of the special characteristics ascribed to Christian charity which 'thinketh no evil': 1 Cor. xiii. 6; cf. also 1 Pet. iv. 8 'Charity shall cover the multitude of sins'.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3, I... beseeche alle suche that fynde faute or error that of theyr charyte they correcte and amende hit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 1 b, I begon after my poore maner to wyte in latyn, but your charite prenayd and letted me. 1634 PRYNN in *Documents agst. Prynn* (1877) 40 Your Lordship therefore might have in charity forborne to quarrel with my two syllogismes... till you had produced some better of your owne. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Latit* 198 Charity bids hope the best. 1722 STREET *Spect.* No. 390 ¶ 3 She has not the least Charity for any of her acquaintance. 1728 FENN *Life Wks.* 1726 L. 137 Happy would it be, if where Unity ends, Charity did begin. 1857 T. HOOD, Jr. *Pen & Pencil* 125 We all want a little charity shown us sometimes. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1880) 157 No charity nor good-will can narrow the intellectual breach.

† b. Fairness; equity. *Obs.*

c 1430 LVND. *Bochas* Prol. v. That their ground, with paist charite Conveyed be to their advantage. 1456 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII.* c. 6 [Certain foreign nations] have, contrarie to all lawe, reason, charite, iight and conscience... made an ordinance... that noe Englishman resortyng to the seid Martes shall, etc. 1647 N. BACON *Christ. Disc.* iii. 8 In Charity, therefore, the English Church in those daies must be of mean repute for outward pomp.

4. Benevolence to one's neighbours, especially to the poor; the practical beneficences in which this manifests itself.

a. as a feeling or disposition; charitableness. c 1200 ORMIN 1017 Thil kariteþess halthe mahht To wirken almess werkes. 1311 kariteþess halthe mahht Iss mikell all unnesþeþennid. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxviii, The Jewes... now upon the breaking up of the Chaldean Army, repent them of their Charity. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 267 Their Temperance and Gratitude, their Justice and Fidelity, their Humanity and Charity. 1728 JOHNSON *Jdler* No. 4 ¶ 1 Charity, or tenderness for the poor... is, I think, only known to those who enjoy... the light of revelation. 1836 HON. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 78 Charity—the only thing that we can give away without losing it. 1872 E. PRACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 138 Mrs. Heron took the balm out of charity.

b. as manifested in action: spec. alms-giving. Applied also to the public provision for the relief of the poor, which has largely taken the place of the almsgiving of individuals.

[Some would explain quot. 1754 as hospitality, or 'agape Christianorum, convivium quo amici vel etiam pauperes excipiuntur' (Du Cange).]

1754 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 On al þis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotece—& fand þe munekes & te gestes al þat heom behoued & heold micel carited in þe hus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2809 When þou sall do bi charite [v.r. gines þi charite]... gif noight so largely till ane þat þou may gif anoper name. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 271 To him that wrought charite He was ayeinward charitous. 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To lyue of the charitee and almshouse of the people. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. iv. 61 Do poote Tom some charite. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Doing his Charity effectually, but with a possible privacy. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 231 The boys and girls whom charity maintains. 1863 BRIGGS *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, A dependence upon the charity of their fellow countrymen. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 10 All that the political economist insists upon is that charity shall be really charity, and shall not injure those whom it is intended to aid. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. 4 The poor thing has been living on charity.

c. plural. Acts or works of charity to the poor. 1607 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 240 Deferre not Charities till Death. c 1818 CAMPBELL *Lines on Scave in Bavaria* xiv. If the wild winds seem more dear Than man's cold charities below. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming Wks.* (Bohn) III. 57 He who devotes himself to charities.

5. That which is given in charity; alms.

The phrase *do me's charity*, in 4 b., easily passed into *give one's charity*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19062 He þam be-heild, bot wel wend he þai suld him gine sum charite. Petre said til him onan, 'Gold ne siluer ha we nan'. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 167 Moni Chapeleys. Chewen heore charite and chiden after more. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 44 Your honour has through Ephesus pour'd forth Your charity. 16... DRYDEN (J.), I never had the confidence to beg a charity. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) She did ill then to refuse her charity in her distress. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 3 An old Woman applied herself to me for my Charity. 1877 MRS. OLPHEANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 222 An Archbishop... leading a panniered mule laden with charities.

6. A bequest, foundation, institution, etc., for the benefit of others, esp. of the poor or helpless.

The term, especially under the influence of legislative enactments, such as the statute on charitable uses 43 Eliz. c. 4, and the various modern Charitable Trusts Acts, has received a very wide application; in general now including institutions, with all manner of objects, for the help of those who are unable to help themselves, maintained by settled funds or voluntary contributions; the uses and restrictions of the term are however very arbitrary, and vary entirely according to fancy or the supposed needs of the moment; chief among the institutions included are hospitals, asylums, foundations for educational purposes, and for the periodical distribution of alms.

1697 *EVELYN Mem.* 10 Mar., I went this evening to see... Christ's Hospital... having never seen a more noble, pious and admirable charity. 1748 *BUTLER 6 Serms.* (1844) 308 In the first establishment of a public charity. 1788 J. POWELL *Devotes* (1827) II. 15 Lord Eldon lately held that Jews were properly excluded from the Bedford charity, consisting of a grammar school, etc. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 538 Upon the recommendation of any one for relief by this Charity. *Ibid.* XV. 549 The advantages of medical charities have usually been confined in large towns. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* vii. v. (1864) 454 With a fate not too frequent in similar charities, [it] has been administered to this day on the noble principles of its foundation. 1853 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vici.* c. 137 To examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, etc. 1862 *Low title* Account of Charities in London.

7. A refreshment dispensed in a monastic establishment between meals; a beverage. (App. only a modern rendering of med. L. *charitas* in sense of 'quævis extraordinaria refectio, maxime illa quæ fiebat extra prandium et cenam in Monasterio.' Du Cange.)

1802-43 *ROSBROOKE Brit. Monachism* iv. 31 They entered the refectory to receive their charities (cups of wine), while the Collation was reading. *Ibid.* xviii. 264 note. These Charities did not consist of wine only... for we find a Charity, consisting of a salad, seasoned with honey.

8. A popular name of the plant 'Jacob's ladder', *Polemonium caeruleum*.

1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 37 Add to your Buds Betony, Charity, Sanicle, the Tops of St. John's-wort when blown.

9. *Phrases.* a. *Cold as charity*: referring to the perfunctory, unfeeling manner in which acts of charity are often done, and public charities administered; (but cf. *Matt.* xxiv. 12). *Charity begins at home*: used to express the prior claims of the ties of family, friendship, etc., to a man's consideration (cf. 1 *Tim.* v. 8, etc.).

138a *Wyclif Matt.* xxiv. 12 The charity of manye schal wece coold. — *Of Prelates* xi. Wks. (1880) 78 Hou schulde he panne here hem for opere men, whanne charite schuld bigyne at hem-self. 138a N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiv. 12 The charity of many shal waxe cold. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* v. ii. Charity and beating begins at home. 1642 *Sir T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* ii. iv. 'Tis the general complaint of these times, and perhaps of those past, that Charity grows cold. *Ibid.*, Charity begins at home, is the voice of the world; yet is every man his greatest enemy. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 25 Though Charity should begin at home, it should not end at home. 1795 *SOUTHEY Soldier's Wife*, Cold is thy heart and as frozen as Charity! 1798 — *Eng. Eclog.* v. But charity begins at home, And, Nat. there's our own home in such a way This morning! 1805 *TROLLOPE Can you forgive her* xliii. The wind is as cold as charity. We are much more comfortable here.

b. *Brother or Sister of Charity*: a member of a religious organization devoted to works of charity, of which several have at various times been founded. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xi. 450 The Brothers of Charity were instituted by St. John de Dieu. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* vii. Sisters of Charity... without the romance and the sentiment of sacrifice. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* 247 The other person present was the Superior of the Sisters of Charity.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (all referring to 4-6), 'given or devoted to the furtherance of a charitable object', as *charity ball, land, money, sermon*; 'brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation', as *charity-boy, -child, -girl; charity-bred* adj.; *charity-bob* (see *BOB* sb. 4); *charity-box*, a money-box for collecting contributions to a charitable object; *Charity Commission*, *Commissioners*, a board created by the Charitable Trust Act of 1853 to control the administration of charitable trusts, with powers as to the management, re-organization, application, etc., of any of the funded charities; *charity-house*, a house or building devoted to a charitable object.

188a *Life* 7 Dec. 1018/1 A grand 'Charity Ball under the gracious Patronage of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. 1784 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. 72 The plate or 'charity-box' is held out to them. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 306 Among the 'charity-boys there are abundance of bad ones that swear and curse about. *Ibid.* 306 They bring up their 'charity-children to handicrafts, as well as trades. 1838-9 *DICKENS O. Twist* 21/2 A big charity-boy. 1841 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. I. ii. (1876) 55 Let him not... skulk up and down with the air of a charity-boy. a 1845 *HOOE Tale of Triumph* liv, Nay, happy the urchin—'Charity-bred. 1881 *THACKERAY Four Georges* (Hoppe), In all Christendom there is no such sight as 'Charity Children's Day [at St. Paul's]. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. (Hoppe) Solecisms and faults of spelling such as a 'charity-girl would now be ashamed to commit. 1758 *MASSIE (title)* A plan for the Establishment of 'Charity Houses for Exposed or Deserted Women and Girls. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 16 It [England] is stuffed full... with towns, towers, churches, villas, palaces, hospitals, and charity-

houses. 1887 *HAZELL Ann. Cycl.* 87/2 The secretary to the [Charity] Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of 'The Official Trustee of 'Charity Lands'. 1711 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining... of the 'charity money gathered... upwards of 2000*l.* 1840 *MALCOLM Trav.* 32/1, I regretted to see so much charity-money bestowed on Portuguese schools. 1700 R. HOLLAND (title) The Good Samaritan; and a 'Charity Sermon. 1817 *Syd. Smith Lett.* cxxiii, I am going to preach a charity sermon next Sunday.

**Charityless**, a. [see -LESS.] Void of charity. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* viii. People... living and flourishing in the world—Faithless, Hopeless, Charityless.

**Charity-school**. A school, supported by charitable bequests or voluntary contributions, for the free or cheap education of children of the poor. Also *attrib.*

1682 *MARCH (title)* Erecting a Charity School; a-Charity Sermon. 1750 *SMALRIDGE (title)* An account of Charity Schools erected in Great Britain and Ireland, with the Benefactions thereto. 1715 *NELSON Addr. Pers. Qual.* 163. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 319, I was a kind of a charity-school boy. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 422 In the township of Turton... there is a charity school in which ten or twelve boys are boarded and educated.

**Charivari** (ʃa-ri-va-ri). [a. F. *charivari* (14th c. in Littré), Pic. *caribari*, in med. L. *c(h)arivarium*, *charavaria*, etc.; of unknown origin; various conjectures are mentioned by Littré.] A serenade of 'rough music', with kettles, pans, tea-trays, and the like, used in France, in mockery and derision of incongruous or unpopular marriages, and of unpopular persons generally; hence a confused, discordant medley of sounds; a babel of noise.

1735 tr. *P. Bayle's Dict.* II. 104 A Charivari, or Mock Music, given to a Woman that was married again immediately after the Death of her Husband. 1848 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* xvii. (D.) We... played a charivari with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 We... are all drawn into the charivari; we chide, lament, cavil, and recriminate. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-b.* i. Never was heard... such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo, stramash, charivari, and total contempt of dignity and order.

¶ From its original sense, taken as the name of a satirical journal in Paris; in imitation of which

1841 (title) *Punch*, or the London Charivari.

**Char** (ʃaɪk), sb. 1 [app. short. from *char* coal, which appears soon after 1500, for *CHARCOAL*, q.v. No independent origin of the word appears. Cf. *CHARK* v. 2.]

1. Wood or coal charred; charcoal; coke.

1708-15 *KERSEY, Charke* (in *Worcestershire*) Pit-coal char'd, or char'd. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 38 Coals-Charke per Maund, or 06. 1715 *De For Crusoe* xii, I contriv'd to burn some Wood... under Turf, until it became Char, or dry Coal. 1768 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 223 Wood burned to Char is a real poison.

2. (See quot.) (Perh. a distinct word.)

1872 *HARDWICK Trad. Lanc.* 35 The discoverer of the Char or 'fire-drill', an instrument for obtaining fire by artificial means.

¶ **Char** (ʃaɪk), sb. 2 [Russ. чарка (*charka*), dim. of чара (*chara*) glass, noggin.] A small (Russian) glass or cup.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (1857) 146 They beginne commonly with a charke, or small cuppe, of aqua vite. 1686 *Diary P. Gordon* 26 Jan. (Spalding Club 1859) Receiving a charke of brandy out of the youngest his hand.

† **Char**, v. 1 *Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *cearcian* to creak; found also in ME. as *cherk*, *CHIRK*; cf. *merk*, *mark*, etc.]

1. To make a grating noise with the teeth. (Sc.) c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxvi. § 5 (Z.) 157 *Strido* 088e *strido*, ic ceardge 088e *gristibidge*. [Somner has also ceardiende tēp, *stridenes deowas*.] 1805 JAMISON. To chark as the teeth do [In South of Scotl. pronounced *chark*].

† 2. To creak, as a wheel on its axle, a door on its hinges. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Amos* ii. 13 Lo I Y shal charke vndur 3ou, as a wayn chardig with hei charkith. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 102 There is no dore, which may charke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 790/2 Charkyn as a carte or barow or opyr thyngge lyke, *argyro*, VG *aliti dicunt stridera*.

3. To complain continuously, be querulous. Sc. 1825 in JAMISON.

**Char** (ʃaɪk), v. 2 [appears only about the middle of the 17th c.; see *CHARK* sb. 1.] *trans.* To burn to charcoal; to char; to coke (coals).

1662 *FULLER Worthies* iii. 97 A way... to Charke Seacole in such manner, as to render it usefull for the making of Iron. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 32 Small-coal... made by charking the slenderest brush, and summities of the twigs. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 53 We are not to conceive that the earth will be onely scorcht or charkt in the last fire... it will become a molten sea mingled with fire. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. v. A beefsteak... completely charked by over-dressing. 1836 *Sir G. HEAD Home Town* 128 Fires, for the purpose of charking the coal used in smelting the metal.

Hence *Char* *pp.* a.; *Char* *ing* *vbl. sb.* 1655 *Comm. Order* in *Thurloe State Pap.* (1745) III. 496 The sole exercise of their invention of charking or calcining of New Castle coals... Their invention of making of iron with pitcoal charked. 1667 *DENHAM Direct. Phen.* II. ii. 104 Paint... the Great Harman charkt almost to Coal. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* vi. 45 Coal... originally... was the name of charked or charred wood.

† **Char**, v. 3 *Obs.* *Dial.* var. of *CARK* to burden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23994 Charkeð sua i was wit care.

**Charke** coal, *obs.* f. *CHARCOAL*.

† **Charl**, *Obs.* A variant of *CARL* or *CHURL*. [ME. *cherl* might have a phonetic variant *charl*, as well as *churl*; cf. *BERNÉ* and its variants, etc.]

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 139 The olde charle had ryght gret corage. *Ibid.* 181, I xal sle scharyls, And quenyws with therlys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherelle or charle [1499 *Pynson* *churle* or *carle*], *rusticus*. *Ibid.* 77 Choffe or chuffe, charle or chutt, *rusticus*.

**Charlatan** (ʃaɪ-lä-tən, -tæn), sb. and a. Forms: 7 *chiarlatan*, *charlatan*, (*schareleton*), 7-*charlatan*. [a. F. *charlatan* 'a mountebank, a cunning drug-seller, a prating quack-salver, a tatler, babler' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *ciarlatano* = *ciarlatore* babbler, patterer, mountebank, f. *ciarlare* to babble, patter, act the mountebank, f. *ciarla*, chat, prattle; cf. Sp., Pg. *charlar*, Wallachian *charrar*, ONF. *charer* (Diez) to prattle, babble. Cf. *quack* to gabble like a duck, talk like a Cheap Jack, puff patent medicines, act as a charlatan.]

A. sb.

† 1. A mountebank or Cheap Jack who descants volubly to a crowd in the street; esp. an itinerant vendor of medicines who thus puffs his 'science' and drugs. (Now included under 2.)

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii. The Rabble of these ground Chiaritani, that spread their Clokes on the Pavement. 1611 *CORVATE Cruditates* Panegy. Verses, Sometimes to hear the Chiarlatans. 1618 D. BRICHIER *Hans Beer-pot* D j b, I think the Sericant is grown Mountebanke To clyng by shifts, hey, passe, passe, Italian grown; a sharking Chiarlatan. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud.* l. iii. 11 Saltimbancos, Quacksalvers, and Chiarlatans, deceive them in lower degrees. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. II. 971 For Chiarlatans can do no good, 'Till th' are mounted in a Crowd. 1771 *Mrs. HARRIS in Priv.* *Lett.* 1st *Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 At the masquerade... Mr. Banbury was a most excellent friseur, Lord Berkeley a charlatan. [1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 145 He is called a charlatan, quack, and mountebank.]

† 2. One who puffs his wares; a puffer.

1670 *COTTON Esopernon* Pref., Though in the foregoing Paragraph, I have discover'd something of the Charlatan in the behalf of my Bookseller.

2. An empiric who pretends to possess wonderful secrets, esp. in the healing art; an empiric or impostor in medicine, a quack.

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 197 Charlatans make Diseases fit their Medicines, and not their Medicines Diseases. 1710 *ADDISON Teller* No. 240 ¶ 3 Ordinary Quacks and Charlatans. [1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 34 note, *Charlatans*, a Word with which we have none precisely correspondent in our Language: It signifies here, one who is a Pretender to Medicine by the Arts of Magic.] 1791 *BURKE Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1842 I. 478 The nation is sick, very sick, by their medicines. But the charlatan tells them that what is passed cannot be helped. 1841 *BREWSTER Mart.* Sc. II. iv. (1860) 153 The charlatans, whether they deal in moral or in physical wonders, form a race which is never extinct. 1860 *TANNER Pregnancy* i. 3.

3. An assuming empty pretender to knowledge or skill; a pretentious impostor.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 193 The Alexandrian sages [Proclus, etc.]... were in fact the Charlatans of ancient philosophy. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 268 A questionable step for me... to say... that Mahomet was a true Speaker at all, and not rather an ambitious charlatan. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 363 His [Cromwell's] true creed was a hatred of charlatans. 1872 *GEO. ELIOT Middlem.* v. xiv. 335 A charlatan in religion is sure to like other sorts of charlatans.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a charlatan; empirical, quack.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 376 But the schareleton tricks of a pitiful impostor. 1852 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. ii. 141 Theatrical, not to say charlatan and mountebank, politics. 1862 *SHIRLEY Nugw. Crit.* xi. 472 Because I love freedom... I hesitate to apply the charlatan quackeries which may fatally hurt all that is best and most living in English liberty.

**Charlatanico** (ʃaɪ-lä-tē-ni-kə), a. [f. *CHARLATAN* sb. + -IC; cf. *puritanic*, *satanic*, etc.] Of or belonging to a charlatan or quack.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 244 Think not that charlatanico genius rests content with triumphs even so transcendent as these. 1854 *LADY LYTTON Behind Scenes* I. i. iv. 129 The charlatanico shade of that great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. 1872 *Daily News* 25 July, Seeking to make themselves a charlatanico fame out of their prosecutions.

**Charlatanical** (ʃaɪ-lä-tē-ni-kəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a charlatan; related to, or of the nature of, charlatany; charlatanish.

1663 *COWLEY Cutter* *Colem.* -St. Pref., A cowardly ranting Soldier, an ignorant charlatanico Doctor, a foolish Cheating Lawyer... have always been, and still are the Principal Subjects of all Comedies. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 754 Books ushered into existence by such charlatanico manoeuvres.

**Charlatanish** (ʃaɪ-lä-tā-ni), a. [f. *CHARLATAN* sb. + -ISH.] Savouring of a charlatan, charlatanical. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 121 [It] was charlatanish and contemptible. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 572 Charlatanish and generally interested eulogies of virtue.

**Charlatanism** (ʃaɪ-lä-tā-ni-z-m), [f. as prec. + -ISM; prob. after F. *charlatanisme*.] The practice or method of a charlatan; the being a charlatan.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 85 We particularly noticed the charlatanism of their amateurs. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 349 What the charlatanism of necromancy effected a thousand years ago, was now effected by the charlatanism of genius. 1848 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. II. vi. i. 382 One glance at it

ought to prove the complete charlatanism and trickery of the whole system. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 65 Ignorance and charlatanism in work of this kind are always trying to pass off their wares as excellent.

**Charlatanism** (ʃɑːlɪˈtænɪzəm). [a. F. *charlatanerie*, ad. It. *ciarlataneria*: see prec. and -RY.] Action which bespeaks a charlatan; quackery, imposture. (More contemptuous than the prec., and referring more to actual practice.)

1638 *Divine & Pol. Observ. fr. Dutch* 54 The shift he useth could not have saved another man from imputation of impudency and charlatanism. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Charlatanerie*, couensing or gulling speech, cogging, lying. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 327, [I] do not even envy you Rousseau, who has all the charlatanerie of Count St. Germain to make himself singular and talked of. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* 374 Rules like these... to guard against direct swindling, and charlatanism.

**Charlatanship**. *notice-wd.* = CHARLATANISM. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 11 The literary charlatanship of this writer.

† **Charlatism**. *Obs. rare* -1. = CHARLATANISM. 1611 COTGR., *Charlaterie*, Charlatisme; or as *Charlatanerie*.

**Charles's Wain**. Forms: 1 carles-wain, 4 Cherlemaynes-wayne, 5 Charlmons wayn, carle wonsterre, carwaynesterre, Charlewayn, Charlewayn, 6 Charles wane, 6-7 Charles wayne or waine, 7 Charles or Carol's wain(e), Charlemagne or Charles his wane, wain(e), Charle-waine, Charlmagne Wain, 7-Charles's Wain. [OE. *Carles wægn* the wain (wain, *plaustrum*) of Carl (Charles the Great, Charlemagne). The name appears to arise out of the verbal association of the star-name *Arcturus* with *Arcturus* or Arthur, and the legendary association of Arthur and Charlemagne; so that what was originally the wain of Arcturus or Boötes ('Boötes' golden wain' *Pope*), became at length the wain of Carl or Charlemagne. (The guess *charl's* or *carle's* wain has been made in ignorance of the history.)]

The asterism comprising the seven bright stars in Ursa Major; known also as The Plough.

As the name *Arcturus* was formerly sometimes applied loosely to the constellation Boötes and incorrectly to the Great Bear, the name *Carlewagne-sterre* occurs applied to the star Arcturus.

a 1000 *Ag. Man. Astron.* in Wright *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 16 Arcton hatte an tungol on nord ðæne, se hæfð seofon steorran and is ge-haten septemtrio, pone hatað læwedemenn Carleswæn. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxv, Arctus is comlyly clepid in Englis Charlewaynes wayne. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 59 *Arctophila*, the carle westerre. *Arctus*, quoddam signum celeste: anglice, a carwaynesterre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 Charlewayn [v. r. Charlewayn], *arcturus plaustrum*. a 1491 J. Rous *Hist. Regum Angl.* (1716) 30 Ursa majoris, vulgariter dicta Charlmons wayn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. Prol. 151 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charl wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe. 1593 *Fale Dialling* 56 The greater Beare called also Charles Waine, and of country men, the plough. 1600 *Tourneur Transf. Met.* ii. Now are they mounted into Carols waine. 1606 *Holland Sueton.* 74 The starres of the celestial beare [*margin. note*, Charlemaine his waine]. a 1656 DAVIES *Poems* (Grosart) II. 237 (A. S. Palmer) Those bright starres... Which English Shepherds, Charles his waine, do name; But more this Ile is Charles, his waine, Since Charles her royall wagoner became. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.) Charles his Cart (which we by custome call Charles his waine) is most gloriously stellified. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 248 He had fixed them in their stations after the fashion of a Charlewaine. 1654 R. VILVAIN *Épît. Ess.* iii. 74 Sevn Stars... Which are by vulgar Charlemaine Wain named. 1834 TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* 14 Till Charles's Wain came out above the tall white chimney-tops. 1876 J. F. BLAKE *Astron. Myths* 59 (A. S. Palmer) In England it goes by the name of 'King Charles's Wain'.

† **Charlet**. *Obs.* Also 7 charlett. [cf. OF. *charlet* 'sorte de vase'; also CHARLOTTE.]

1. A kind of custard containing milk, eggs, brayed pork, and seasoning, boiled to a curd.

1c 1390 *Form of Cury* 27 Charlet and charlet yforced. c 1425 *Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) (1888) 17 *Charlette (recipe)*. Charlet a-forcyd ryally (*recipe*). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charlet, dyschemete, *pépo*. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng in Babes Bk.* (1868) 273 Gelly, mortrus, creme almondes, blaunche manger, iussel, and charlet, cabage, and nombles of a dere, ben good; & all other potage beware of. c 1613 *Turnam. Tutenham* 277 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 95 These crustis in charlett As red as any scarlette.

**Charlewaine**, obs. form of CHARLES'S WAIN.

**Charley, Charlie** (ʃɑːli). *colloq.* [a familiar variant of *Charles*.]

1. The name formerly given to a night-watchman. [The origin is unknown: some have conjectured 'because Charles I in 1640 extended and improved the watch system in the metropolis'.]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Charley*, a watchman, *Charley-ken*, a watch-box. 1823 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1628 No *Charlies* have they now. a 1845 *Hood Tale of Trump.* lv. That other old woman, the parish Charley! 1852 *Bentley's Misc.* 2 June 620 Oh, those dear old 'Charlies' of the Dogberry school! 1856 *Strang Glasgow & Clubs* 413 Boxing a Charley. was an affair of weekly occurrence.

2. A small triangular beard extending from the under lip, and ending in a point a little below the chin; well-known in the portraits of Charles I and his contemporaries.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. I. 295/2 With white pantaloons,

watch chains and Wellingtons, and a charley at their under lip. a 1841 *Hook Widow x. 145* He... wore... a Charley on his under lip. 1861 TAYLOR *Antiq. Falkland* 43 That square, short man... wearing a moustache and Charlie is William Laud.

3. Applied as a proper name to the fox.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. (D.) A nice little gorse... where abideth poor Charley. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* (D.) 'You don't know Charley, I can see,' said Halbert.

**Charley-pitcher**. *slang*. A thimble-rigger.

1859 SALA *Ten round Clock* (1861) 160 'Charley-pitchers,' the knavish gentry who pursue the games of 'under seven or over seven', 'red, black, leather and star', or inveigle the unwary with 'three little thimbles and one small pea'. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* i. ix. 100 'Charley-pitchers' who gained an honourable livelihood with the thimble and the pea.

**Charling**. *Obs. rare* -1. † Snarling.

1632 W. LITGOW *Total Discourse* 108 This charling Ape, with counterfeitis and lies.

**Charlock** (ʃɑːlɒk). Forms: 1 cerlio, 5-6 carlock(e), 6-7 carlock(e), charlock, 6-8 chadlock(e), 7 carlock, (9) cherlock, 6-cherlock. See also CADLOCK, KEDLOCK. [OE. *cerlic*, *cyrlc* of unknown etymology, probably gave *cherlock*, *charlock*. The forms in *car-*, *ker-*, *cur-*, are not easy to account for phonetically, unless there was also an OE. type *carloc*, *cearloc*. For the forms *chadlock*, *chedlock*, *cadlock*, *kedlock*, (OE. *cedele*), see KEDLOCK. There appears no basis for the guess that the second syllable is *leac*, 'leek'.]

Popular name of *Sinapis arvensis* or Field Mustard (N.O. *Cruciferae*); but applied also to other gregarious field-weeds of the same order. Joint-podded charlock, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wicliffe 297 & 451 *Mercurialis*, cedele, *cyrlc*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 102 Wip hatum omum, nim... cerlices sæd, drince on wine. c 1325 *Gloss. in Rel. Ant.* II. 80/2 *Szerlok*, *carvill*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 62 *Carlok*, herbe, *eruca*. a 1450 *Alphila* (Anecd. Oxon.) 153 *Raphistrum*... anglice kenkel *net carlockes*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1668) 22 a. The herbe which we call in English *Carlocke* or *charlocke*, or wild *celle*. 1598 GERARD *Herbal* ii. ii. § 2. 179 *Charlock* or *Chadlock*. — 180 Called *Charlock*, *Kedlock*, and *Carlock*. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Velar*, Others improperly call the Rape *Chadlocke* or *Charlocke*. a 1617 *Bayne On Eph.* (1658) 7 *Carloc* is much higher than the Barly. 1645 *WARD Serm. Ho. Comm.* 31 Whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing but carlock and such like raffe. 1766 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* (1796) III. 82 The name *Charlock*, or as it is more commonly pronounced in the midland counties, *Kedlock*, is not confined to one plant only, but is indiscriminately applied to *Sinapis nigra*, *Brassica Napus*, *Sinapis arvensis*, and *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, as one or other of these abound more or less. 1862 Ld. PALMERSTON *Sp. at Rome* 39 Dec. When a man walks over a field of turnips and sees it full of charlock, he must say there is room for some improvement. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 158 Runch, cherlock, chedlock, or Kedlock. [Still called *curlick* in Herts. by the farmers. T. Austin.]

**Charlot**.

1866 *Colonist (Belize)* 5 May 2/1 [In enumeration of a ship's cargo] Oil, charlots, and shell.

**Charlotte** (ʃɑːlɒt). [F. *charlotte*: possibly the feminine proper name.] A dish made of apple marmalade covered with crumbs of toasted bread. Hence *Charlotte Russe*, a dish composed of custard enclosed in a kind of sponge-cake.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* v. He would have had jellies and Charlottes Russes, instead of mere broth, chicken and batter pudding. 1859 SALA *Ten round Clock* (1861) 246 Charlottes of a thousand fruits. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 90 *Charlottes*, caky externally, pulpy within.

**Charlyschne**, obs. form of CHURLISH.

**Charm** (tʃɑːm), sb.<sup>1</sup> [ME. *charme*, a. F. *charme* charm: — L. *carmen* song, verse, oracular response, incantation.]

1. *orig.* The chanting or recitation of a verse supposed to possess magic power or occult influence; incantation, enchantment; hence, any action, process, verse, sentence, word, or material thing, credited with such properties; a magic spell; a talisman, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28521 With charm and conurison, wende i woman to bewile. c 1340 *Ayenh.* 43 Be charmes oper be wychechreft. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1854 To othere woundes and to broken armes Somme hadden salues and somme hadden charmes. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* xx. 19 Ich have saued with his charme Of men and of wyymen menycore housend. c 1400 *Deser. Troy* 947 Now thies charmys and enchauntementes are cheult to night. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 *Charme*, *incantacio*. 1533 *BELDENEN Livy v.* (1822) 462 Quhen M. Fabius... wes sittand in his char, makand charmis [*margin. note*, *charmes*] of his maner to the sacrifice of Goddis. 1586 T. B. LA *Primus. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 67 The serpent... stoppeth hir eares with hir taile, to the end she may not here the charmes and sorceries of the inchanter. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 31 My Charms Ile breake, their senses Ile restore. 1649 MILTON *Eden*. Pref. (1851) 336 Any charme, though never so wisely murmur'd. 1676 *Druides Aurung.* s. v. i. 1955 His name alone... Repeated as a Charm. 1877 BYRON *Mayfr.* i. i. 35, I call upon ye by the written charm Which gives me power upon you. 1898 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 46 A charm... denotes any material object or outward act, the possession of which is thought to confer safety or blessing, not by natural operation, but by occult virtues inherent in it, or mystical effects appended to it.

b. Anything worn about the person to avert evil or ensure prosperity; an amulet.

1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. ii. 18 Curse on that Cross... Dead

long ygoe, I wote, thou haddest bin, Had not that charme from thee forwarned itt. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsal.* Gen. 86 An Amulet or Incantation and Charm hung about one's neck or wrist against witchcraft. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 84 Dame Fulton tied a charm round her neck to prevent her being wounded by any venomous reptile. 1832 LANDER *Exp. Niger* i. xi. 72 The horse's head was loaded with charms and fetishes. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xi. 407 He was very much afraid of thunder and lightning and always carried about with him a seal skin, as a charm against its power.

2. *fig.* (cf. *spell*.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. Prol. 6 Alike bewitched by the charme of looks. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. vii. Cards and Company will give them enough to prove a Charm against Thinking. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. iv. 59 On whom the charm of the Roman name had no power.

3. *fig.* Any quality, attribute, trait, feature, etc., which exerts a fascinating or attractive influence, exciting love or admiration. In pl., esp. of female beauty, great personal attractions.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 107, I never knew a woman so deate upon a man; surely I thinke you have charmes, la... Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charmes. 1607 DRAYTON *Virg. Past.* iii. 112 All she said and did was full of Charms. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* iv. 4 Scornful virgins who their charms survive. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* i. § 1 Every thing has, in that stage of life, the charm of novelty to recommend it. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 289 Sights every borrow'd charm that dress supplies. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 99 A mole is considered an additional charm. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 When parted by the sea from the charms which had so strongly fascinated him. *Mod.* (Statue) Venus hiding her charms.

b. (without pl.) Fascinating quality; charmingness, attractiveness.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* III. vi. 111 Something of the charm of fiction is thrown into the historical composition. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 41 To Diderot we go not for charm of style, but for a store of fertile ideas. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 5 Her charm is chiefly dependant upon expression.

c. *Charms* (U.S. slang): Money.

† 4. ? A conjuration, adjuration (cf. CHARM v. 6). a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. iv. § 125 She knocked him up at Midnight, with Charms of Secrecy; for, said she, if my Friends come to know I have been with you, I am undone.

5. A small ornament or trinket worn fastened to a watch-chain or girdle. (From sense 1 b.)

1805 *Look bef. you Leap* I. 227 A small charm in the shape of a heart. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. x. 155 Rose's watch and bunch of charms.

6. *Comb.*, as *charm-reader*, -ring; *charm-bound*, *pple*, and *adj.*; *charm-built*, -like, -struck, etc. *adjs.* 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino*. i. ix. Inextricably... In this name hath my destiny \*charm-bound me. 1804 LEYDEN *Mermaid* ad fin. The charm-bound sailors. 1791 E. MARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 69 Amid her \*charm-built towers. 1868 Ld. HOUGHTON *Select. Fr. Wks.* 162 \*Charm-engirdled isle. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 The \*charm-reader, the fortune-teller and the medicine man. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 733 In the Braybrooke Collection is a bone \*charm-ring. 1885 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 115 Mountain-nymph \*charm-struck by the night.

**Charm** (tʃɑːm), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 6 charme. [A dialectal variant of *charme*, a common 16th c. form of CHARM, q.v. Perhaps some fancied association with CHARM sb.<sup>1</sup>, or with L. *carmen*, may have contributed to give this form its literary standing; for an original *charm* would naturally give later *charm* and *churn*, but not *charm*, (cf. *fir*, *first*, *bird*, *dirty*, none of which become *ar*.)]

1. The blended singing or noise of many birds; the blended voices of school-children, and the like.

1530 PALSGR. 617/2 What a charme these byrdes make, *comment ces oyseaux jargonnet.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* (1548) 31 b, The hymne... which that same heavenly giuer of Angells... syng all together in one charme. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gillgillowers* (1875) 97, I... listened... Unto the small birdes chirping charme. 1584 PERLE *Arraignm.* *Paris* i. iii. 22 Hark, Flora, Faunus, here is melody, A charm of birds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 642 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest Birds. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 233 Thousands of starlings, of the colour of whose calling to each other is indescribable... the country folk call it a 'charm', meaning a noise made up of innumerable lesser sounds, each interfering with the other. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* s.v., The coppers' all on a charm. — What a charm them children bin makin' i' school. 1886 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* *Charm*, a noise or confusion of voices, as of children or birds.

† 2. Song or singing: a. of a bird; b. of men. 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 102 The chirp and charme, and chaunt of every bird. 1604 DRAYTON *Onle* 38 The small Birds warbled their harmonious Charms. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. xviii. 5 If... Mævius chaunt his thoughts in brotthell charm.

**Charm** (tʃɑːm), v.<sup>1</sup> [a. F. *charme-r* (13th c. in Littré), f. *CHARME* CHARM sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *trans.* To act upon with or as with a charm or magic, so as to influence, control, subdue, bind, etc.; to put a spell upon; to bewitch, enchant.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 241x And hymen he charmeþ so, þat hy ne mygte a-wakey noȝt. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 288 He enchanted and charmed oore knyghtis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ser.* viii. 17, I will sende Cockatrices & serpentes amonge you (which will not be charmed). 1591 FLORIO *Ser. Fr.* 13 It is good to drinke in a morning to charme the mist. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 128 Each of these animals have a power of fascinating, or charming birds. 1856 KANE



*Act. 1. Epil. II. xiv. 243* They wanted me to charm or cure him. *Mod.* Many people still believe in charming warts.

b. Const. to and inf. (obs.), from. Also † *fig.*

To persuade or induce to, to dissuade from.

1504 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. If thou canst by magic charm The fiend. From pulling down the branches of the tree. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 129 He Charmes the Ayre to giue a sound. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 454 Has almost charm'd me from my Profession, by perswading me to it. a 1687 FLETCHER *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 31 As if Men could be charmed to transplant themselves from their own Native. Country merely by Words. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 440 Nor all her hellish arts Can charm my arrows from their destin'd course.

c. With various extensions; e.g.: To charm asleep, charm away, charm out, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8 He...that...charmynge out your christian mynde hath by enchantment cast you into this frensy. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 39 This Hydra-Sonne of Warre...Whose dangerous eyes may well be charm'd asleepe. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. vi. 117 'Tis your Graces That from my mutest Conscience, to my tongue, Charmes this report out. 1714-4 POME *Rape Lock* v. 20 Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day, Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 26. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 232 To charm that rich prize out of the iron gripe of robbery. 1806 CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 56 'Twill charm away the fiends. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memor.* xxi. When Science...charms Her secret from the latest moon. 1859 — *Vivien* 330 The charm so taught will charm us both to rest.

2. To endow with supernatural powers or virtues by means of charms; esp. to fortify against evil or dangers.

a 1564 BECON *Humble Supplic. in Prayers, etc.* (1844) 234 The bishop mumbleth a few Latin words over the child, charmeth him, crosseth him. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vii. 56 Then charm me that I may be invisible. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. (R.) Feed not the Grecians pride; They are not charm'd against your points of Steele, nor iron fram'd. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 68, I, in mine owne woe charm'd, Could not finde death.

† b. To mark with a symbol as a charm. *Obs.* 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1338/4 A grey Mare...charm'd upon the 4 fetter-lock joints.

3. *intr.* To work charms, use enchantments or spells, practise magic.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 342 Thus charmed Neptanabus. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviij. 5 He charmys swa wisely in his crafte. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P.* R. xviii. x. (1495) 763 She heryth not the voyes of the charmingy nother comyth out to hym that charmyth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lviij. 5 That she shulde not heare the voyce of the charmer, charme he neuer so wysely. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 163. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 71. 94, I do...give my enemies leave to charm against my Pill.

4. To overcome or subdue, as if by magic power; to calm, soothe, allay, assuage. † To charm the tongue: (formerly a very common phrase for) to keep it silent.

c 1540 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 37 Fall you to kyssyng, syr — Your mother shall charme you, go your wayes. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mar. Philos.* xi. (Palf.) 170 Charme thy tongue, thy belly, and thy privities. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 39 A person...That well could charme his tongue, and time his speech. 1602-9 A. MUNDAY *Pain of Eng.* i. xii. Beroald...receiving him at the point of his lance charmed his attempt. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 254 The stench of His corps could be charmed with no embalming. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 128 Music the fiercest grief can charm. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 285 Mercy gave, to charm the sense of woe, Ideal peace. 1879 FARAR *St. Paul* (1883) 670 The sound of their own language...charmed their rage for the moment.

5. *fig.* To influence, enthrall, powerfully attract or engage (the mind, senses, etc.) by beauty, sweetness, or other attractive quality; to fascinate, captivate, bewitch, enchant, delight.

In Shakspeare's time, still a strong metaphor from sense 1; but now, from constant use, applied without any thought of this connexion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charmyyn, begylyn or folspekyn, fascino. 1601 SHAKS. *Tam. N.* ii. ii. 9 Fortune forbid my outside have not charm'd her. 1610 — *Temp.* iv. i. 178 So I charm'd their eares That Calve-like they my lowing follow'd. 1665-9 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* (1675) 360 The moderate Beauty they disclose to the Eye (which is sufficient to please, though not to charm it). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 787 They...with jocond Music charm his ear. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 17 That's something charms me mightily about London. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 3 He every where charms and pleases us by the Force of his own Genius. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 33, I was perfectly charmed with the empress. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 124 What always charmed him in Racine and Boileau...was that they said what they intended to say. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a. I. 49), I can tell you a charming tale...And we, Socrates...shall be charmed to listen.

b. *absol.* 1704 POPE *Spring* 76 If Sylvia smiles...vanquish'd nature seems to charm no more. 1732 — *Ess. Man.* ii. 200 The fiery soul abhor'd in Catiline, In Decius charms, in Curtius is divine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 107 We...sat on, So much the gathering darkness charm'd.

† 6. To conjure, entreat (a person) in some potent name. *Obs.*

1599 T. MOUNTF. *Silkwormes* 16 She Pyram drencht, and then thus charme: Speake loue, O speake, how hapned this to thee? 1601 SHAKS. *Tit. C.* ii. 1. 271 Vpon my knees, I charme you, by my once commended Beauty. That you vnfold to me...Why you are heavy. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. ¶ 13, 233 His learned Counsel...made an Harangue, charming him to be free...in answering to his Questions.

† 7. [Prob. with some assoc. with CHARM sb.] To temper, tune, play (an instrument or melody).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Oct.* 118 Here we our slender pipes may safely charme. 1595 — *Col. Clout* (T.) Charming his oaten pipe unto his peers. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. ix. 13 Like as the fouler on his guilefull pype Charmes to the birds full many a pleasant lay. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* (1812) 32 O what songs will I charm out.

b. *intr.* (of an instrument) To sound harmoniously. See CHARMING ppl. a. 3.

Charm v. 2, dial. var. of CHIRM: cf. CHARM sb. 2

1881 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/1 The ducks and widgeons go on 'charming'.

Charmed (tjāmd), in verse also t[ā]méd), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Influenced by magic power, bewitched, under a spell.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Charmyd, incantatus. 1815 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 90/1 A farmer had a daughter...who was seized with a lingering disorder...He...persuaded himself that his daughter was charmed. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 112 The charmed god began an oath.

2. Affected with a magic spell, so as to possess occult powers or qualities; enchanted.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 377 (R) Anoynted wyth the holye chrisme, which he calleth charmed oyle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 50 He beares a charmed shield, And eke enchanted armes, that none can perce. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 51 Circe...whose charmed cup Whoever tasted lost his upright shape. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iv. xi. The charmed water. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 114 Apollonius...considered the use of charmed rings...essential to quackery.

3. Of persons or lives: Fortified, protected, rendered invulnerable, etc., by a spell or charm.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 12 Let fall thy blade on vulnerable Crests, I beare a charmed Life. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 245 Hence came...the story of Kidd's having a charmed life, and that he had to be twice hanged. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 757/4 General Gordon believes himself to bear a charmed life.

4. Fascinated, greatly delighted.

*Mod.* She sang to a charmed audience.

Charmedly (tjāmdli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a charmed manner.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cesar in Egypt* 359 But charmedly live on again, And never quite be dying.

Charmele, obs. var. of CARMELE, Heath-pea.

1760 POCOCK *Tour Scotl.* (1887) 89 They chew the root of an herb called charmele (*Urtica*, charnel) a...wild liquorice.

Charmer (tjāmr), [f. CHARM v. + -ER; or a. OF. *charmer* (nom. of *charmeur*), f. *charmer*.]

1. One who uses spells and enchantments, or who has magic powers; an enchanter.

c 1340 *Ayend.* 69 Ase doþ bise charmeles and bise wychen. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviij. 5 He lufes not charmers and venym makers. 1382 WYCLIF *Kings* xxviii. 3 Saul...slew him that hadden charmers of devils in the wombe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lviij. 5. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. v. 37 She was a Charmer, and could almost read the thoughts of people. 1638 *St. Pasquils* (1868) 56 From...montebanks and charmers...deliver us. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 148 Filling his barbaric court with charmers and sorcerers.

2. One who overcomes, subdues, allays, etc., as if by magic power.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xxxii. 10 Faith in God is the great charmer of life's cares.

3. One who possesses great attractiveness or powers of fascination; usually applied to a woman.

1666 D'URVEY *Mad. Fickle* ii. 11, Speak sweet Charmer, Will you be always true? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xii. 232 Thus the sweet charmers wailed o'er the main. 1728 GAY *Begg.* O. ii. xxv, How happy could I be with either Were't other dear charmer away. 1765 GOLDSM. *Herm.* xxviii, Turn, Angelina, ever dear, My charmer, turn to see Thy own, thy long-lost Edwin here. 1824 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. xi. (1876) 223 Mrs. Mountford... (a veteran charmer of fifty) 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii (1875) 346 Such a charmer of the literary sense as Voltaire.

† 4. Applied to a kind of dance. *Obs.*

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* i. ii. (D.) I don't believe there was a man of 'em but could dance a charmer.

† Charmeress. *Obs.* [a. F. *charmeresse*, fem. of *charmeur*: see -ESS.] A female charmer.

c 1340 *Ayend.* 19 þe deuines and þe wichen and þe charmeresses, þet wotþe þe þe dyestyles ciste. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1261 Phitonesses, charmeresses, Olde wyches.

Charmaful (tjāmfʊl), a. [f. CHARM sb. 1 + -FUL.] Full of charms or spells, connected with magic; fig. full of alluring qualities, charming, delightful.

1656 COWLEY *Davidels* i. (1687) 13 Bid his charmaful Lyre to bring. 1747 COLLINS *Ode Manners* 39 As Fancy breathes her potent spell, Not vain she finds the charmaful task. 1843 FRASER *Mag.* XXVII. 151 He is charmaful and endearing in his private associations. 1879 KARL BLIND in *19th Cent.* 209 In our forefathers' weird and charmaful creed.

Hence Charmafulness.

1842 FRASER *Mag.* XXVI. 732 There was a charmafulness about his manner.

Charming (tjāmrɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. CHARM v. 1]

1. The operation or using of charms; the working of spells; enchantment, incantation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28311, I...folud wiche-crafe and frete, and charmyng. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 9 In this comandement es forboden...all wychecraft and charmyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 17 The werste serpents, to whiche is no charmyng (1388a enchanting). 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. (1880) 33 Masse...makes their charmyngs vaine. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. 1, The charmyngs of their Priests. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 214 It was supposed that serpents...had also a power of charming. 1850 M. & Q. Ser. i. II. 36/1 The power of curing diseases by 'charmyng'.

2. Fascination, charm (obs.); now gerundially, fascinating, delighting.

1720 WELTON *Suff. Son of God* II. xiv. 383 Grant that I may be Ravisht with Thy Charmings. *Mod.* She has lost none of her power of charming.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as charming-cup, -rod, -wand.

1601 WEEVER *Murr. Mart.* Dij. With thy charming wand. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. ii, Mercury Hath travelled this way with his charming-rod. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeet.* (1851) 272 Chastity and love...whose charming cup is only virtue. 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 2 A bloody Sword in one Hand, a charming Rod in the other.

Charming, vbl. sb. 2 ? *Obs.* rare. [f. CHARM v. 2 + -ING.] Giving tongue, 'music' (of beagles).

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xiii. 107 The...charming of Beagles, gnarring of Puppies.

Charming, ppl. a. [f. CHARM v. 1 + -ING.]

1. Using charms; exercising magic power.

1382 WYCLIF *Kings* xxviii. 7 Sechit to me a woman hayynge a charmyng goost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 Charmingyng, incantans, carminans, fascians. 1584 R. SCOR *Discov. Witcher.* xii. vii. 183 And beates downe frute with charming strokes. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 31 Now helpe ye charming Spelles. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* vii. 550 Her charming Song the Syren sings in vaine.

2. Fascinating; highly pleasing or delightful to the mind or senses. (At first distinctly *fig.* from 1, but now used without any thought of that, and as a milder word than *enchanting*.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Avb, A Palace, so charming as to hinder furious Maas himself to lay his destructive hands thereon. a 1700 DRYDEN *Death* very yng. *Gentleman* 3 O charming youth! in the first opening page. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 3 She is however in my Eye a very charming old Woman. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. xix. 60, I love that charming princess, if I may use so familiar an expression. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, Was not Wilkes the...charmingest man? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) III. 447 Children think variety charming. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* i. 1 The Empress is looking charming.

† 3. With a mixture of the sense of CHARM sb. 2.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. Pref., ad fin., To follow freely the charming pipe of him who sounded and proclaimed liberty and relief. 1691 — *P. R.* ii. 363 And all the while harmonious airs were heard Of chiming strings or charming pipes.

Charmingly (tjāmrɪŋli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a charming way; enchantingly; fascinatingly; delightfully.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 118 A most maiesticke vision, and Harmonious charmingly. 1611 COTGER, *Enchantement*, charmingly, chauntingly. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Borth.* iii. 154 note, Orpheus...was said to play so charmingly, that the Woods and stones moved. 17...MRS. DELANY *Corr.* (1861) III. 359 That has a good effect, and is charmingly painted. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i, We all behaved charmingly. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii, 56 Charmingly true to nature.

Charmingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being charming; power to charm.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1840 L. HUNT *Leg. Florence* i. iii, Be sure you make you wife well...With some transcendent charmingness.

Charmless (tjāmləs), a. [sec -LESS.] Destitute of charms; personally unattractive.

1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 5 Ophry Butler's wife, who is grown a little charmless. 1856 J. F. JOHNSON *Chem. Com.* *Life* II. 208 The wise woman whom the charmless female of the East consults.

Charmlike, a. Like or resembling a charm.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Hijja, Certaine Magike praies and charmlike Rosaries. 1647 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) I. 17, Such 'Charm-like' observations. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vi. 21. 212 There was something charm-like and alluring in the conversation of one who was silent to all others.

Charmwise, adv. [see -WISE.] In the manner of a charm, in magical manner.

1647 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* Ep. Ded, I could never open my mouth Charmwise, nor breath out Spells.

Charn(e), obs. form of CHURN.

† Charneco. *Obs.* Also -aco, -ico. [Accord-ing to Steevens, from a village so called near Lisbon.] A kind of wine.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 63 Here's a Cuppe of Charneco. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 29 There wanted neither sherry, sack nor charnaco. 1600 ROWLAND *Lett. Humours* Blood vi, 79 The vertue of three cuppes of Charnico. 1616 BLAUN, & FL. *Wit without M.* ii. 152. 1631 HENWOOD *Mad. of West* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 301 What wine will you drink?...Canary or Charnico? [1775 ASH, *Charneco* (a cant word), any kind of strong liquor which is like to bring drunken fellows to the stocks.]

Charnel (tjānəl), sb. 1 (& a. 1). [a. OF. *charnel*, *charnel* in same sense:—late L. *carnele* 'flesc-hus' (flesh-house) (*Ælfric's Gloss.*), = *carnarium*, whence OF. *charner*, *charnier*.]

1. † a. A burial-place, cemetery (obs.). b. A mortuary chapel, a charnel house.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 50 For in charnel atte chirche cherles ben ytel to knowe, Or a knyght from a knaue bere. 1426 E. E. Wills (1882) 75 Sir John, preest of þe charnell. 1434 *Ibid.* 96 My body to be beryed aneast the chaineil of Poules in Poules churchyard. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The commune charnell of the Cite. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 205 The carriage of those bones from the charnell. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 69 The vast charnels of bones, tombs, pyramids, and sepulchres, took up much of my time. 1683 Phil. *Trans.* XIII. 394 Supposed to be the Charnel of the Antonine family. 1766



ENTICK *London* IV. 199 Facing this [Paul's] cross stood the charnel, in which the bones of the dead were piled together. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 156 A chapel, called the Charnel, from whence . . . were removed cartloads of human bones.

† 2. A skeleton. *Obs. rare*—1.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 199 The monks whereof had caused to be curiously painted, the charnel of a man, which they termed—Death.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense: a. 'of or pertaining to a charnel', as *charnel-chapel*, *-priest*, *-stool*, *-vault*, *-yard*; also *charnel air*, *breath*, *meteor*; b. 'that is or serves as a charnel', as CHARNEL-HOUSE, *charnel-cell*, *-dungeon*, *-ocean*; c. 'savouring or characteristic of a charnel', as *charnel-book*: some of which pass into true adjective uses as in B.

1813 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 148 As dies the lamp in \*charnel airs, or cavern-damp. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 Some are raking in old musty \*charnell-books, for old mouldy monosyllables. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 A \*charnel-breath so mingle, with the temple incense, that boys . . . will shun the spot. 1824 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxxii. Ere they left that \*charnell-cell. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 42 At the West end of the Area . . . is a Charnel Chapelle. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xxxii. Ghosts that to the \*charnel-dungeon throng. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Fire-worsh.* i. (1850) 163 Lights, like \*charnel meteors, burn'd blue. 1865 FULLER *Waltham Ab.* (1840) 269 [The charge of an obit] to the \*charnel-priest, three pence. 1451 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 554, 2 \*charnel stools in charnel. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 472 Those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in \*charnel-vaults and sepulchres. 1749 FIFIELD *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 131 The half-drunk clown, as he staggers through the churchyard or rather \*charnel-yard, to his home.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or fit for a charnel, or the remains there preserved; sepulchral; death-like, ghastly. (Not distinctly separable from prec., the use of the hyphen being unsettled.)

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 193 Something wildly charnel and characteristic of the tomb. 1845 FIRST *Poems* 51 Charnel figures, hurried by. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Dr. of Exile*. Shall split the charnel earth. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 147 In every charnel breast Dead conscience rises slow.

† *Charnel* (ʃɑːnəl), *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 5 *charnaill*, *-ale*, 6 *-elle*, 6-7 *-ell*, *-aylle*, *chernell*, 8 *charnal*. [a. OF. *charnel*, prob.:—L. *cardinale*, neut. of *cardinalis* of or pertaining to a hinge (*cardo*, *cardin-*); cf. It. *cardinale*, and Sp. *charnela* hinge.] A hinge.

c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1153 On charnaill bandis naillid it full fast and sone. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 84 Item a ring with a paddock stane with a charniale. 1511 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For ij charnellis and ij barys for b' ovyen ys mouth. 1531 *Ibid.*, For ij new purre of charnellis for the pewys in the Church. 1570 B. GOOD *Pob. Kingd.* i. (1880) 7 Charnels that are fixed fast, and beare the doore in frame. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 43 The Hinge of a Door or Window . . . Tradesmen call it Charnal.

b. The hinge of a helmet, on which the beaver and visor moved.

1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy iii. xxii. Fyrst they haue hewen and to broke The mighty charnelle of his bassenet And whan his vysser after was of smet . . . his face naked was and bare. 1510 *Justus at Westmstr.* in Meyrick *Acc. Armour* II. 252 Item who breaketh his spee above the charnell to be allowed it spees well broken. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 Feb. VIII (1809) 612 The Charnell of his Hedde pece . . . was broken. 1577 HARRISON *Englwd.* II. v. (1877) i. 120 His helme . . . from the charnell ypwads ought to be of three inches at the least. [1830 JAMES *Darney* v. 48/2 Broke his spear twice on the very charnell of his helme.]

† *Charnel*, *a.* 2 *Obs.* [a. F. *charnel*:—L. *carneal*-is fleshly (Tertullian), f. *carne-em* flesh. A doublet of CARNAL.] CARNAL, non-spiritual.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 269/4, I desyre no thynges ter-reyn ne charnel.

† *Charnel*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. CHARNEL *sb.* 2] To hinge. Hence CHARNELLED, hinged, jointed.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 674 The Duke strake the Kyng on the brow light under the defence of y<sup>e</sup> had pece on the verry Coffe, Scull, or bassenet pece, whereunto the Barbet for power and defence is Charnelld, to which coffe or bassenet never armourer taketh hede for it is evermore covered with the Viser Barbet and Volant pece.

**Charnel-house.** A house for dead bodies; a house or vault in which the bones of the dead are piled up.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 57 This yere [1548] was put downe the chappell with the charnell howse in Powles church yeide . . . and a iiii. or v. C. lode of bones caied in to the felides and burryd there. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 206 The Charnell house, or place of dead mens sculles for remembrance of death. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* III. xv. 88 Golgotha, the charnell house of the city. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 101 A Charnel House. The Corpses are let down into it from the opp. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 655 The sight of a human skull and bones in a charnel-house. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* iv. 40 These charnel-houses or ossuary niches are general.

*attrib.* 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii. Said Mrs. Crumles in the same charnel-house voice.

**Charnico**, var. of CHARNICO *Obs.*, a wine.

**Charoin**, var. of *caroine*, CARRION.

**Charon** (kəˈrɒn). [Gr. pr. name.]

1. In Greek and Latin mythology the name of the ferryman who conveyed the shades of the departed across the Styx; often used allusively.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vi. v. 63 Jon grislie ferriar to naim Charon hait. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which damp holes breathing out a deadly aire some call *Charonæ Scrobes*, i. Charons ditches. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 11. 1626 J. LANE *Spr.* Tale ix. 304 Your lives for him shall goe to Carons ferrie. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxvii. The other side Of Charon's ferry. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* iii. Wks. (Bohn) I. 329 This Charon ferries them all over in his boat . . . and all gather one grimness of hue and style.

2. Ferry-man. (*humorous*.)

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 72 He had acted as Charon of the Dee at Banchory. 1873 TRISTRAM *Blad* xviii. 361 The gentlemanly-looking Charon, whose negro slaves work the boat.

Hence **Charonic**, *a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pag. Idol.* I. 359 The brethren of this Charonic society.

† **Charope**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *χαρῶν-ος* glad-eyed.] Cheerful, bright.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii (1653) 131 A good amiable charope eye, not very concave nor prominent.

**Charotte**, *obs.* form of CHARET or CHARIOT.

14100 *Morte Arth.* 1552 Charottes chokkefulle charegyde with golde.

**Char-parson**: see CHARE *sb.* 1 6.

|| **Charpie** (ʃɑːpi, ʃɑːpi). Also *-pee*. [Fr.; pa. pple. fem. of OF. *charpir* to card: see CARPET.] Old linen unravelled into short ends of thread for surgical dressings; 'very narrow, thread-like strips of linen torn off so as to leave fringed edges'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Arsenic*. He directs . . . dry *charpiee* at each dressing. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 71 A bit of charpie. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 347 The dry charpie is found to irritate the surfaces of some abscesses. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 94 This deposit is detached, as by a pledget of charpie.

|| **Charpoy** (ʃɑːpoi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *charpai*. [a. Urdu *chārpāi*, f. Pers. چارپای *chāhūr-pāi*

four-footed.] The common light Indian bedstead.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 97 A camp-table, a camp-stool or folding-chair, a charpoy or bedstead. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 138 He attempted to rise from the charpai. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 80/2 The native bed, or charpoy, a web of netting stretched on four short legs.

|| **Charqui** (ʃɑːki). Also *charquē*. [Quichua (Peruvian) *charqui*, dried slice of flesh or hung beef. The corruption *jerkin* occurs in Captain J. Smith a 1612, and *jerk* vb. in Anson a 1748.]

Beef prepared for keeping by cutting into thin slices and drying in the wind and sun; 'jerked' beef (the latter being a corruption of this word).

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* II. viii. ix. 271 [Chili] . . . supplies [Peru] with wheat . . . besides sole leather . . . Grassa, Charqui, and neat tongues. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1873) 260 The miners are allowed a little charqui. 1850 PRISCOTT *Peru* v. (Skeat) The male deer and some of the sheep were slaughtered . . . and their flesh cut into thin slices was distributed among the people, who converted it into charqui. 1871 Gd. Words 776 Cattle . . . the flesh of which is converted into charquē, better known as jerked beef. *attrib.* 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. 7/2 An unlucky prejudice against their meat in the dry or charqui state.

Hence **Charqued**, *a.*, 'jerked'.

1821 *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 87 Charqued beef is, in this district, a great article of exportation.

† **Charr**, *Obs. rare*. [?Echoic: but cf. OE. *ceorran* to murmur, complain, which would give a ME. *cherr*, *charr*.] A term applied to some of the notes of the nightingale.

c. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Sonn.* xviii. Sweet Philomene, with cheeping chyrtris and charis.

**Charr**, *charr*: see CHAB, CHAB.

**Charrack**, *charract*, *obs.* ff. CARRACK, CARAT.

**Charre**, *obs.* f. CHAR *sb.* 2, 3, CHARE *v.*, CHABREY.

**Charred** (ʃɑːd), *pp.* a. [f. CHAR *v.* 2 + -ED 1.]

Burnt to carbon, burnt black; also *fig.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 304 Charred sawdust. 1865 LUBBOCK *Proh.* Times vi. (1869) 178 Burning the wood and then scraping away the charred portion. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 592 A heart . . . charred with self-indulgence.

**Charret**, *-ette*, *-ot*, var. of CHARET.

**Charretier**: see CHARIOTEER.

† **Charrrey**, *-oy*. *Obs.* Also *charry*, *charré*, *carroy*. [a. OF. *char(r)et*, *char(r)oi*, f. *char(r)eyer*, *char(r)oyer*, variants of *char(r)ier*—late L. or Romanic *carriicare* to CARRY.] The 'carriage' or transport vehicles of his army; *rarely* a carriage, car, or chariot.

c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 5097 His bestes . . . That drowen and ledden his charrrey. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8067 To kepe wele hir charrois, Her astore and her harois. *Ibid.* 4787 Carroy. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xl. 133 So grete rowme held thar charre. 1640 *Wells's Receipts*. (Nares s.v. *Charret*) We'll pluck the wheels from the charry of the sun.

**Charring**, *vb.* *sb.* 1 The action of the vb. CHAB; burning to charcoal. Also *attrib.*

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. The 130 The charring of the coal in their vicinity. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anusm.* 24 Charcoal might be started at once from its charring place to close vessels. 1878 PARKES *Man. Pract. Hygiene* i. (ed. 5) 31 The charring of the Casks was more effectual than the immersion [of pieces of charcoal].

**Charring**, *vb.* *sb.* 2, var. of CHAB.

**Charriot**, **Charry**, etc.: see CHARE.

**Charry** (ʃɑːri), *a.* [f. CHAR *v.* 2 or CHAR-COAL.] Of the nature of charcoal or a charred substance.

1786 C. WEBSTER *Edin. New Dispens.* (1791) 58 The residuum [of the bitumen] is a charry matter. 1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 49/2 Casks fired in the making, till a thin charry matter is formed over the whole internal surface of the staves, will preserve the water . . . sweet. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 712 At 428° it [Berberite] swells and leaves a charry residue, having a strong metallic lustre.

**Charsley**, *obs.* form of SCARBELY.

**Chart** (ʃɑːt). *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 *charte*, (*charde*). [a. OF. *charte* card, map, etc.:—L. *carta*, *charta* 'paper, leaf of paper', later also 'card, chart, map', etc. *Charte* was the native Fr. repr. of L. *carta*; but already in 14th c. the It. equivalent *carta* was introduced for a 'playing-card', in the adapted form *carte*, which was gradually extended by the 17th c. to all senses of the native *charte*, and at length superseded it. *Carte* gave the Eng. *CART* and *card*, *CARD* (q.v.), both used in 15-17th c. in the sense of 'chart, map'; but late in the 16th c. *charte* was introduced in this sense, for which it became the accepted term. Branches II, III, represent mod.F. *carte* and L. *charta*.]

I. A map or chart.

1. A map. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxiv. Lij b. Appoynting the lengthe of your myle according as you desie to have your charte great or small. *Ibid.* Lij. Divide the circle at the myddes of your map into 32 partes, pulling out straight lines fro the centre to the vitermost bounds of the charte. 1635 N. CANNON *Geog. Del.* i. vii. 167 The Geographical Mappe is twofold: either the Plane Chart or the Planisphere. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Chart*, also a Map or other Draught. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Plain Charts are those wherein the meridians and parallels are exhibited by right lines parallel to each other. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 97 Mr. Gerard Mercator, a Fleming, in 1550 published a similar chart . . . whence called Mercator's Chart.

b. *spec.* (short for *sea-chart*): A map for the use of navigators; a delineation of a portion of the sea, indicating the outline of the coasts, the position of rocks, sandbanks, channels, anchorages, etc. Also *fig.*; and in *comb.*, as *chart-box*, *-wright*.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Chart*, or *Cart*, a Sea-Chart. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 443, I do not find it set down upon any Sea Chart. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chart*, is a Draught projected for the use of Seamen, discovering the Sea-coasts, Sands, Rocks. 1751 JOHNSON *Ranbl.* No. 174 r. He . . . ought to make some improvements in the chart of life, by marking the rocks on which he has been dashed. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1800) 35 The Doctor . . . was apt to be offended if any one called his work a Map: he would have it called a Chart; and yet in strictness I think it cannot be called so, since we have appropriated this word to Sea-affairs. 1821 SCOTT *Kentish.* xxi. A chart . . . points out . . . the peculiarities of his navigation. 1854 ADM. SMYTH *Mediterranean* (L.) The more recent plans . . . reveal the awful neglect of our modern chartwrights. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 Our navigation is safer for the chart. 1896 HUXLEY *Physiogr.*, We speak of the plan of an estate, the map of a country, the chart of an ocean.

c. An outline map for other than purely geographical purposes, as a *magnetic chart*, *chart of temperature*; also, a plan of military operations, or the route of an expedition; an itinerary.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 307 He was not . . . contented to see them [battles] drawn . . . in Chants and Maps. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Ded.*, These Peutingian Military Charts . . . appear too faint a Resemblance. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 56 Making maps or charts of his route. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 409 Magnetic charts . . . present, at one view, the variations and dip of the needle for all parts of the world.

2. A graphical representation (by means of curves or the like) of the fluctuations of any variable magnitude, such as temperature, barometric pressure, prices, population, etc.

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 228 The temperature chart, fig. 42, is interesting. *Mod.* A barometric chart.

3. A sheet bearing information of any kind arranged in a tabular form.

1840 (title) Gentone's Chart of Inheritance. 1846 (title) Historical Chart of the Sovereigns of England. 1851 (title) Genealogical Chart of the Descent of Queen Victoria.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1792 S. ROGERS *Plans. Mem.* i. 57 The screen unfolds its many coloured chart. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. § 2. 114 [When] we turn to the Social World of men, the pantheistic chart is folded up. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 3 Feb., A chart of the condition of Europe. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 26 This rude chart of religious thought. *Mod.* 'Not a portrait, a mere chart of his face'.

II. In other senses of F. *carte*, OF. *charte*.

† 4. *Blank chart* (= OF. *charte blanche*, mod.F. *carte blanche*): a blank paper to be filled up at discretion. *Obs.*

1707 *Chart Blanc*; 1712 *Charte Blanche* (see CARTI BLANCHE). 1717 P. H. *View 2 last Parl.* 247 The Necessity of sending, almost, a blank Chart to the Treaty.

† 5. = *CARD* *sb.* 2 in several senses: a. An ordinary

card. b. A playing-card. c. The compass-card. c. 1680 BUTLER *Ren.* (1759) I. 227 And practis'd all the Tricks upon the Charts. 1704-30 *Gentleman's Instruct.* 422 (D.) The discovery of the chart is but of late standing, tho' of great importance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Compass*. The mariner's compass with a chart, is much less dangerously moved than the common compass with a bare needle. 1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 241 One of the brightest [rays] . . . fell on the chart.

III. = *L. charta* in mediæval senses.

† 6. A charter, grant, title-deed; a deed or document of any kind. *Obs.*

1516 BULLOKAR, *Chart*, a writing, a written deed. 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chart*, paper, parchment or anything to write on; also a writing or written deed. 1673 SIR P. LEVINCSTER *Hist. Antiq.* II. Proleg., Some other Charters of this Hugh I have met withal. 1775 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. II. 2 A series of royal charters or instruments. *Ibid.* 74 Hebrew rolls and charts, relating to their estates in England... are now... in the Tower.

**Chart** (tʃɑːt), *v.* [*f. CHART sb.1*] *trans.* To make a chart of; to lay down in a chart; to map. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 114 The idea of actually charting these profound regions. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 254 A large indentation which they had seen and charted. 1879 *Times* 5 June, The great outlines of the ocean bed have been charted. 1885 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 172. 119 To chart every single star... in its proper place.

*b. fig.* To figure as in a chart; to outline.

1848 TENNYSON *Walks to Mail* 97 The world... charts us all in its coarse blacks or whites.

Hence **Charted** *pp. a.*, **Charting** *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 455 A star... that stood not in the chartings of his heaven-inquiring seer. 1857 I. TAYLOR *World of M.* 83: The charted pathway of direct knowledge.

|| **Charta** (kɑːtə), [*L. charta, carta* papyrus, a leaf of papyrus, paper, a paper, writing, document, ad. Gr. χάρτης a leaf of papyrus or paper. The common med. L. for legal writing, charter.]

† 1. In OE. form *carta*: Paper, letter. (Later only as Latin.) *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 202 Alecge ða sealf on hatne claf oððe cartan. c. 1000 *Nicot.* xx. Hiȝ hym tosendon ane cartan, se weas þus awriten.

2. A CHARTER. Also used *fig.*

1698 NORRIS *Treat. Sen. Subj.* 329 The Divine Law, which is her Original Charta. 1857 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* line 534 And if, nevertheless That good day's sun delivered to the vines No charta.

*b. esp.* in MAGNA CHARTA, the Great Charter of English Liberties.

**Chartaceous, cartaceous** (kɑːtəʃəs), *a.* [*f. L. c(h)artaceus, f. charta* paper: see *ACROUS*.] Of the nature of paper, made of paper; papery.

1655 R. FELLOWES to *Milton's 2nd Defence* 234 Rejoice ye herrings... Salmasius... is preparing chartaceous jackets to invest you all. 1659 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 610 Inclosed in chartaceous bags. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Chartaceous*, having the texture of writing-paper.

**Chartale**, -el(l), *obs.* variants of **CARTEL**.

**Chartaline**, *a.* [fictitious term *f. L. charta* paper.] Trade name for a thick paper produced as a material for blankets.

1880 *Print. Times* 15 Mar. (*Adv.*) Manufacturers of the chartaline blanket. 1883 *Newsp. Adv.* One Chartaline Blanket is as warm as two pairs of Woollen Blankets.

**Charte**, *obs.* form of **CHART**.

**Charte**(e), variant of **CERTE**, *Obs.*, dearness.

**Charted**, *pp. pple.* of **CHART** *v.*

**Charter** (tʃɑːtə), *sb.1* Forms: 3-6 *charters*, (3 *cartre*), 5 *chartour*, -yr, (-yre), -ere, (7 *carter*), 5- *charter*. [*ME. charter*, *a.* OF. *chartre*, ONF. *chartre* (for *\*cartre*): *-L. cartula* charter, lit. small paper or writing, dim. of *carta, charta* paper. Cf. **CHAPTER**, *f. capitre*: *-L. capitulum*.] *lit.* A leaf of paper (in OE. called *boc*, *book*); a legal document or 'deed' written (usually) upon a single sheet of paper, parchment, or other material, by which grants, cessions, contracts, and other transactions are confirmed and ratified.

1392 BRITTON II. viii. *De chartis*. Quant al garmement de escrit, qe home apele chartre, fet a saver qe en moult des maneres sont chartres.

1. A written document delivered by the sovereign or legislature:

*a.* granting privileges to, or recognizing rights of, the people, or of certain classes or individuals. *Great Charter*, that signed by King John guaranteeing the fundamental liberties of the English people: see MAGNA CHARTA. *Charter of the Forest* (*Charta Forestæ*), a charter conceded by Henry III in 1217, and revised 1224, restraining the severity of the forest laws of previous reigns.

1250 (*Forged*) *Charter Abelsian* (dated 939) in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 235 Ich Adeldan... grantye and confirme by ðisse minre chartre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1294) 77 Þe emperour with god cartre, & mid ys owne cel, Hym 3ef of þe se... þe wardie... þis false mon wende þo mid his cartre a-boute. *Ibid.* 498 Alle hor chartren ywis, That adde of is fader... Of franchise & of other thing, al clene were vndo. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 88 b. The Kyng made to them two charters... the great chartre of franchyses, and... the charter of forest. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 71 A charter, *diploma*. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 65 The great Charter of England... for which the Englishmen had no lesse striven, than the Trojans for their Helena. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 48 Our Substitutes at home shall haue Blanke charters: Whereto... They shall subscribe them for large summes of Gold. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 276 Charters are donations of the sovereign; and not laws, but exemptions from law. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 135 The language of the great charter is, that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. 1818 CROWE *Digest* III. 163 When King Edward I created the Black Prince Duke of Cornwall, he gave him a charter, by which he granted to him the name and honour of Duke of Cornwall. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. i, There is but one nobility, and Nature signs

its charter. 1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. x. 179 The second great charter of Roman liberties. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 27 The Charter of the Forest... was a great measure of relief; the inhabitants of the counties not living within the forests are released from the duty of attending the courts except on special summons; the forests made in the last two reigns are disafforested; much of the vexatious legislation of Henry II is annulled.

† *b.* granting pardon. Hence *To have one's charter* = to receive pardon. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Havelok* 676 And with þi chartre make [me] fre. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* I. xxxiv. (1859) 38 Oure lordes graunt and chartre of pardon. 1468 FAYAN in *Plumpton Corr.* 18 When they shulde have been hanged, there chartours were shewyd, & so preservyd. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. 323 Maister John hume had his charter and was pardoned by the kyng. 1526 *Pylgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 b, Why almyghty god sholde gyue his... charter of pardon to man. a. 1626 BACON *Maxims* *Comm. Law* xi. 49 If a man be attained and have a charter of pardon.

*c.* creating or incorporating a borough, university, company, or other corporation.

1474 *Act 12 & 13 Eduw. IV.* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* (1869) 8 Among certeyn liberties and privileges by charters... graunted unto the Chauceller and Scoles of the said universite. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 39 If you denie it, let the danger light Vpon your Charter, and your Cities freedome. 1680 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 78 The University will be at large to act according to the utmost extent of their charter. 1684 *Ibid.* 136 Y<sup>e</sup> University concern is about y<sup>e</sup> town carter... to induce them to surrender it, y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Abington promised them y<sup>e</sup> addition of several new grants. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposals* etc. Wks. III. 218 If his Majesty would graciously please to grant a Charter for a College. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 204 The king's charter either creating new or reviving old boroughs. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 888 The Royal Exchange Assurance and the London Assurance Companies were established by charters, bearing date the 22d day of June, 1720. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 497 The main question... was the renewal of the Company's charter. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. viii. 575 The earliest charter was granted to an English town in the twelfth century.

*d.* **People's Charter**: the name given to the famous document (published 8 May 1838) embodying the principles and demands of the Chartists.

1838 W. LOVETT *Address* (issued in Mch. or Apl.) In the course of a few weeks this Bill will be prepared and printed for circulation, under the title of 'The People's Charter'. 1838 *Northern Star* (Leeds) 6 Aug. 7/2 That this meeting cordially approves of the People's Charter as the outline of an Act to provide for the general representation of the people. in Parliament. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. I. 331/2 The 'People's Charter'. The principal points of this proposed charter are, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, the division of the country into equal electoral districts, the abolition of property qualification in members, and paying them for their services. 1877 C. MACKAY *Forty Years Recoll.* II. 50 The Charter—a document exceedingly well drawn up—derived its name from the French Charter of 1830.

2. A written evidence, instrument, or contract executed between man and man: *a. gen.*

c. 1270 *Saints' Lives* (Laud MS.) (1887) 290 Þe chartre he wroughte some And a-selede hire with is ryng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 122 For may no cheile chartre make ne his catel selle, With-outen leue of his lord. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78 f. And toke a charter and wrote the conscription of the wedlok. 1494 FAYAN vii. 545 Many blanke chartours were deuydyd and brought into the cytie, whiche many of the moost substanciall men of the same were fayne to seale to theyr payne and charge. c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 26 Yeshall gyue to Peyton your wyfe this nyght y<sup>e</sup> charter of her endowry. 1786 BURNS *A Dream* xiii, But first hang out, that she'll discern Your hymeneal charter. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law Contracts* I. i. 19 The Normans... caused the ancient Saxon contracts and writings to be sealed... and gave them the name of charters or Deeds.

*b.* applied *esp.* to the documents or deeds relating to conveyance of landed property.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 929 Min heritage, toun and tour, I give it you, makith chartres as yow leste. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 55 Chartres of lands are writings, deeds, evidences, and instruments, made from one man to an other, upon some estate conveyed or passed between them of lands or tenements. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pattern* (1676) 2 Make thy Charter run To thee, thine Heirs. 1818 CROWE *Digest* I. 259 In Madox's collection of ancient charters there are some leases... which considerably exceed that period. 1885 L. GOODE *Real Prop.* 286 A record of the gift or alienation [of land], called the Charter of Feoffment.

*c. spec.* A document embodying the contract between owners and merchants for the hire of a ship and safe delivery of the cargo; more fully **CHARTER-PARTY**. Also, the contract thus made.

1794 in *Nicolas' Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 428 He was under no Charter. *Customary clause in Charter-parties*, The Brokerage on this Charter is at the rate of Five per cent.

3. Privilege; immunity; publicly conceded right. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 263 Ye haue a Charter to speake what ye list. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 48, I must haue liberty Withall, as large a Charter as the winde. — *Sonn.* viiii. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps.* xii. 67 To impose Names is part of the Peoples Charter. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* vi. (1850) 149 And mighty forms seizing a youthful fancy Had given charter to irregular hopes. 1839 DE QUINCY *Lakes* Wks. II. 167 Every man... must grant a charter of large enthusiasm to such an occasion.

† 4. As a rendering of *L. charta* taken: Paper; a paper, writing, letter, document, etc. *Obs. rare.* 1382 WYCLIF *Prov. Prole*, Ioyne the epistil woth joyneth presthood; 3he, the chartre twynne not [Vulg. *ne dividat charta*], whom the loue of Crist knyteth. — *Job* vii. 16 And the chartre taken [accepta charta], thei made the conscripcion of the wedlok.

5. *Comb.*, as *charter-beer*, -*box*, -*chest*, -*room*; *charter-bond* = **CHARTER-PARTY**; *charter-boy*, a boy on the Charter-house foundation; *charter-brother*, an inmate and pensioner of the Charter-house; *charter-colony*, a colony founded by Royal Charter; *charter-day*, a day appointed by charter for some special purpose; *charter-exemption*, exemption from taxes, etc. by Royal Charter; *charter-government*, a government founded by Royal Charter; *charter-hold* (see **CHARTER-LAND**); † *charter-horn*, a horn used as a charter or instrument of conveyance; † *charter-man*, ? licentiate, ? licenser; *charter-park*, a park held by charter; † *charter-patent*, a letter-patent; *charter-system*, the system of working a mine by a **CHARTERMASTER**; † *charter-tailzie*, charter of entail: see **TAILZIE**. See also **CHARTER-HOUSE**, -**LAND**, -**MASTER**, -**PARTY**, -**SCHOOL**.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 156 A kind of beer called \*Charter beer. 1836 MARRIAT *Mish.* *Easy* 172 He would forfeit his 'charter-bond'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 If all remedy fails, right of revolution is at the bottom of his 'charter-box'. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Address* 181 Compiled out of all kinds of parchments, 'charter-chests'. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Huys* 11 Those in the charter-chest of the family date from 1425 onwards. 1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 41: There are several sorts of colonies in British America: the 'charter-colonies, the proprietary governments, and the King's colonies. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1007 Upon an omission to elect at the 'charter-day, or to do such acts as were by the charter required to be done at certain times... a forfeiture of the charter might be incurred, and the corporation dissolved. 1775 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 XI. 85 The plea of 'charter-exemption' drops. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 293 The 'charter' governments were empowered to enact laws, and no ratification by the king was necessary. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* iv. 203 His 'Charter-hold Lands. 1774 C. LYTTELTON in *Archæol.* III. 22 Account of certain 'Charter-Horns in the Cathedral of Carlisle. 1863 DRYDEN *Vind. Dk. of Guise* Wks. 1725 V. 333 The 'Charter-man in the very Title-page. 1703 *Land. Gas.* No. 3900/4 A 'Charter-Park' walled about. 1599 GREENE *Alphons.* (1861) 291 I seal you 'charter-patent. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, There's a parchment book in the 'charter-room at Knockinnoock Castle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., 'Doggies' and 'butties', as they are called by the pitmen, work the mines for the owners, under terms of arrangement known as the 'charter system'. 1634 S. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xix I cannot but think, seeing the end of the earth are given to Christ (and Scotland is the end of the earth, and so we are in Christ's 'charter-tailzie) but our Lord will keep His possession.

† **Charter**, *sb.2* *Obs.* Also *chartour*. [*a.* OF. *chartier*: *-L. c(h)artarium* place for papers, archives.] A repository for charters or deeds.

a. 1600 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) Ane tyne [tin] chartour weyad four pund tua unsis.

**Charter** (tʃɑːtə), *v. trans.* [*f. CHARTER sb.1*] 1. *trans.* To grant a charter to; to bestow or establish by charter.

c. 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxiii 210 Þe thred Robert, charterit, and sesit eftyrtwar... þat Lady. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* I. 5 The Russia Company... was chartered... in 1755. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ. Mid. Ages* II. 48 Early in the reign of Edward III... we find the Goldsmiths' Company chartered.

2. To privilege, license.

1542 UDALL *tr. Erasmi. Apoph.* 255 b, He was... chartreed or privileged from bearing any almanac offices of charge. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 719 If discipline be utterly Relax'd, Vice charter'd, Wickedness let loose. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 795 With spreading lands Where pleasure charters all.

3. To hire (a ship) by charter-party. Hence *collog.* to hire (a vehicle, etc.).

1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 217 f. They had no vessels of their own, but chartered vessels from Whitehaven, Bristol. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 215 It was impossible to charter a ship for the purpose. 1869 W. BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* (1870) 191 To charter a dogcart for the afternoon. 1875 J. BENNET *Winter Medit.* iv. xxi. 638 A carriage may be chartered for a given journey at a certain price.

Hence **Chartering**, *vbl. sb.*

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. i. 7 The Company preferred the hiring of ships, called chartering. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 5/4 Chartering limited to sailing vessels.

**Charterable** (tʃɑːtərəbəl), *a.* [*f. CHARTER sb.1* or *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being chartered, in mod. Dicts.

**Charterage** (tʃɑːtərədʒ), *rare.* [*CHARTER v.* + *-AGE*.] The practice of chartering.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards' Life* (1843) II. 146 Roscoe... proposes in parliamentary reform the very step to which the adversary could now with least inconvenience accede, so in slave-trade, so in charterage.

† **Charteral**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. CHARTER sb.1* + *-AL*.] In accordance with a charter.

1700 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 609 Onlie present 19 persons, q'as the Charteral number should have been 24.

Hence **Charterally** *adv.*

1856 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 505, I could not even by it have acted more Charterally than I did.

**Chartered** (tʃɑːtəd), *pp. a.* [*f. CHARTER v.*] 1. Founded, privileged, or protected by charter.

c. 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 113 Þai gert þe Chanownis be Chartryd. 1780 COWPER *Table* i. 259 Britain's chartered land. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii. 257 The Governors... of the different Chartered Companies. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xxxi, There was a foundation or chartered school.

1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 8 § 4 (1882) 239 The fugitive bondsmen found freedom in a flight to chartered towns.  
2. *fig.* Privileged; licensed.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. 48 When he speaks, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Expt.*, London 3 Near where the charter'd Thames does flow. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 472 A certain sense of decorum . . . still preserved its way over the chartered liberties of Rome. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 25 The sworn and chartered foes of light.

3. Hired under a charter-party.  
1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 Chartered, hired for a voyage. 1866 HARRARD *Mem. Bug.* I. 420 The gunboats in the river; the chartered transports . . . lying at the levee.  
b. *fig.* Freight, charged.

1823 T. ROSCOE *Simonds's Lit. S. Europe* (Bohn) I. 375 The moment chartered with Florida's doom.

**Charterer** (tjā-rtēr). [f. CHARTER sb. and v.]

1. a. One who holds land by charter; a freeholder. b. A freeman of a chartered borough.

1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forest* xliii. (1615) 217 A Bookland man, which at this day is taken for a Charterer or a freeholder. 1669 in PICTON *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 The Aldermen and such of the charterers of this town as he shall think meet. 1698 *Ibid.* I. 283 The Lord of Derby is a Charterer 1708-21 KERSEY, *Charterers*, (in Cheshire) a Freeholder.

2. One who hires a vessel under a charter-party.  
1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cuyling* xlii. I was assured by the . . . charterer, that it would be all right. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. 224 The Charter-party is the written contract by which a vessel is let, in whole or in part; the person hiring being called the Charterer. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 7/1 The charterers of the Swedish steamer Bifrost.  
† Charter friar. *Obs.* [see next.] A Carthusian.

1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 42 The Order of the . . . Charter-Friers, instituted by one Bruno.

**Charthouse** (tjā-rtā-haus). Also (in sense 3) 7 *chartrous*. [An alteration, by popular etymology, of AF. *chartreuse* = F. *chartreuse*, i.e. *maison chartreuse* Carthusian house. (But, in sense 3 really corresp. to the masc. F. *chartreux*, AF. *chartrous*, which is preserved in quot. 1641.) OF. *chartreus*, -euse (AF. -ous, -ouse) was itself a corruption of an earlier form *charteus*, -euse (AF. *chartous*, *chartous*, -ouse, cf. *it. certosa*) repr. L. *cartusius*, *cartusius*: see CARTHUSIAN. This earlier form was also used in Eng. as *chartous*, CARTHOUS, q. v.]

The popular understanding of *chartreuse* as *chart(e)-house*, was of course helped by the fact that the meaning was Carthusian 'house', *maison chartreuse*. The earlier corruption of *charteus*, -ous to *chartreus*, -ous, was app. one of French popular etymology, and probably due to association with *chartre* prison, suggested by the rigid confinement and severe discipline of the order.]

1. A Carthusian monastery. *arch.*

1a 1500 *Siege of Rouen* 7 in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camd. Soc. 1877) With [unne] a howse of Chartre Thers loggyd hym oure kyng. 1534 MORRIS *On the Passion Wks.* 7393/1 As one myghte saye that looked for too dye, or that were entring into the charterhouse, I wyl never eate fleshe more in thys worlde. 1566 CHRON. *Gr. Friars* (1852) 38 Druane from the tower unto Tyborne the iij. priors of the Charterhouses (London, Beaulieu, and Hexham), and there hongyd, heddyd, and qwarded. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1236/1 Buried in the charterhouse at Hull. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. IV. 249 Think not heaven a Charter-house, where Men . . . must not speak to one another. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 105 Margaret the old queen . . . was buried in the charterhouse of St. Johnstoun. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 251 Buxheim, a considerable charterhouse, situate one hour's distance from Memmingen. 1839 MAR. HACK *Eng. Stories Olden T.* 183 He took lodgings near the Charter-house, among the Carthusians.

2. Hence: Name of a charitable institution or 'hospital' founded in London, in 1611, upon the site of the Carthusian monastery, which has since become one of the great English public schools.

(Now removed to the neighbourhood of Godalming.)  
1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. § 15 (an. 1611) Richard Sutton, the Phoenix of our age, and sole founder of Charter House Hospital . . . Children not yet come to, and old men already past, helping of themselves, have in this hospital their souls and bodies provided for. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 325 The course of classical study in the Charterhouse is similar to that at other public schools.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* [cf. CARTHOUS.] Carthusian.

1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Gal.* 198 The Turke thinketh the selfe same thing that the Charterhouse monke doth. 1599 FULKE *Heskus' Parl.* 200 Dionysie the Charterhouse Monke. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1274/2 Being of the charterhouse order. 1641 R. HARRIS *Abners Funeral* 12 Call you selves Sinners; els we (with that Chartrous Monk in story) Saint all who will see and supple us.

† **Charterism**. *Obs.* [f. CHARTER + -ISM.] Adherence to the 'People's Charter'; Chartism.

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1849) V. 368 Charterism is extending upwards. Meaning always by Charterism, an attachment to the great principles of popular government embodied in what was called 'the People's Charter'.

**Charterist**. *Hist.* [f. CHARTER sb. + -IST.]

† 1. *Ecc. Hist.*

1599 J. FIELD *Cabot's Serm.* Ded., The . . . olde Charterists, and new Anabaptists, and such as are of the Family of Love.

2. *Eng. Hist.* = CHARTIST.

1888 E. PEACOCK in *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VI. 273 Charterist and Charterism were the words commonly used by those with whom I came in contact, in or about the year 1840.

**Charter-land**. Land held by charter; freehold land. (In OE. *becland*, *BOOKLAND*.)

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 13* Lands and tenements . . . to the yearly value of xxx. s. of Charter land or freehold. 1523 FRIZHERB. *Surm.* 13 b. There may be in one manere a lordshipp bothe charter lande and cople lande. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 Charter-land . . . which otherwise is called freehold. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 90 Book-land, or charter-land. 1860 C. INNES *Scott. in Mid. Ages* ii. 54 Bookland or Charter-land was such as was severed by an act of government, that is, by the King with the consent of his parliament, from the public land.

**Charterless**, a. Without a charter (in various senses of that word).

a 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* p. 114 And chartirles gothe this man fulle of drede. *Mod.* The borough forfeited its charter, and still remains charterless.

**Chartermaster**. [f. CHARTER sb. 1 2; i.e. a 'masterman' who works by 'charter' or written contract.] 'In the mining districts, one who raises coal or ironstone at a contract price' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

**Charter-party** (tjā-rtā-pārti). Forms: 6 (7) *chartwpartie*, *chartpartie*, *chartipartie*; 6-7 *chartier-partie*, 7 *charter-party*. [In 16th c. *charte*, *chartipartie*, a. F. *charte partie*, in med. L. *charta partita* (also called *charta divisa*) a divided 'charter' or legal instrument, i.e. one written out in duplicate, and then divided through a rubric or title, half being given to each party to the transaction; an indenture.]

† 1. *gen.* An indenture; a contract written out in duplicate on a single sheet, and then divided so as to yield two counter-parts, fitting each other with their indented edges, or by the division being made through a rubric, title, or alphabet, written between the two. *Obs.*

[RYMER *Fœdera* XIII. 43/a (Du Cange) Contractus per chartas partitas. DUGDALE *Monast. Angl.* II. 94 (Du Cange) Tenent etiam totam terram de Stelden per Cartas Divisas.]

2. In modern use confined to: The charter or deed made between owners and merchants for hire of a ship, and safe delivery of the cargo.

It contains the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighters, the price or rate of the freight, the place and time of lading and unloading, and stipulations as to demurrage.

1539 T. PERV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 142 As larger will apere by the sayde chartwpartie. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 14* The chart parte to be made between the said owner or maister and the marchantes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Contrapartita*, the counterpane of a chartipartie, *anti-graphum*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 It is requisite that the same be declared in the charter partie. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 37 Those which hire ships for that purpose are bound by conditions under hand and Seale, which we call Charter parties. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 55 Charter partie. 1658 MILTON *Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II. 219 He hir'd out his Ship by a Charter-party Agreement, to one Joseph Arman, an Italian. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 101 When the . . . Charter-Party is signed, the contracting Parties shall be reciprocally bound one to another, to observe the conditions stipulated therein. 1804 in *Nicolas' Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 356 Whether their Vessels are found agreeably to their Charter Parties which they are hereby directed to produce. 1849 FREERE *Comm. Class-bk.* 43 A Charter-Party is an insurable interest or property.

**Charter School**. The name given to schools established in Ireland by the Charter Society founded in 1733, to provide Protestant education for the Catholic poor. In 1745 a special tax was devoted by parliament to their support.

1763 DK. NORTHUMB. *Sp. Irish Parit.* in *Ann. Reg.* 197/1 For this purpose your protestant Charter schools were established. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 206 [Galway] has . . . a charter-school, and an hospital. 1828 FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* I. 573 The long celebrated Charter Schools so fiercely condemned by the Catholic priests. 1883 LECKY *Hist.* 18th Cent. II. 200.

† **Charthous**. *Obs.* Also *chartous*. [Earlier form of CHARTERHOUSE; a. AF. *chart(h)ous* = OF. *charteus* = L. *Cartusius*; see CARTHUSIAN.] Carthusian, -s.

c 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 305 About that tyme bygan the orde of the Chartous in Calabria. c 1394 P. *P. Crede* 694 Monkes ne preistes, Chanouns ne charthous jat in chyrche serveth.

**Charting** *vb.* sb. : see under CHART v.

**Chartism** (tjā-rtizm). *Eng. Hist.* [f. L. *charta* in sense 'CHARTER' + -ISM.] The democratic movement and principles of the Chartists, 1838-48.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 536 A sort of intellectual Chartism, very sublime and beautiful in theory, but very useless in practice. 1839 CARLYLE (*title*) Chartism. 1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* II. 129 The democratic movement among the operative classes, commonly known as Chartism, was the first open separation of interest, feeling, and opinion, between the labouring portion of the commonwealth and all above them. 1879 McCARTHY *Omn Times* II. xviii. 38 Chartism did not die of its own excesses; it became an anachronism.

**Chartist** (tjā-rtist). [f. L. *charta*, in sense CHARTER + -IST.] One of the body of political reformers (chiefly of the working classes) who arose in 1837-8, and whose principles were embodied in the document called the 'People's

Charter' (CHARTER sb. 1 d). (The organization came to an end after 1848.)

'Not found in their organ, the *Northern Star*, before August 1838.' (*N. & Q.* 7 s. VI. 433.)

1858 *Ann. Reg.* xv. 310-11 A public meeting of the 'Chartists' was convened in the day time at Palace Yard, Westminster, 1850-1 H.T. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. 263 The body soon to be called *Chartists*—as soon as their political ideas had resolved themselves into the form of a charter which the people might demand. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 22 A country of extremes—dukes and chartists, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers. 1882 W. J. LINTON in *Century Mag.* XXIII. 423/1 The very name of the People's Charter helped the opponents to a nickname; Chartist became a word of reproach.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* *Introd.* 2 The Chartist outbreaks. 1845 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 219 Chartist doctrines . . . made such progress in South Wales, as to give rise to dangerous commotions. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 June 391/2 Failure of the Chartist Demonstrations.

**Chartless**, a. Without a chart.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 56 O'er the chartless main. 1871 JOAQU. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 98 Chartless strange and most uncommon seas.

**Chartographer** (kai-rtōgrāfer). Also CART-. [f. L. *charta*, *carta*, in med. sense 'chart', 'map' (a. Gr. *χάρτης*) + Gr. *-γράφος* writing, writer + -ER; in mod. F. *cartographe*.] One who draws charts or maps. Cf. CARTOGRAPHER.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July (L) We should have thought it better for a cartographer to admit his ignorance. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 379 The cartographer has spoiled his map.

So **Chartographic**, -al, a., **Chartographist**, **Chartography**, all which are also written CART-.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July (L) The careful delineation . . . showing a considerable advance in cartographic certainty. 1880 *Blackw Mag.* Sept. 323/1 The cartographic prints of the cadastral survey. 1884 *Academy* 22 Mar. 207 Mr. Cust . . . obliged the cartographer to adhere to Fred Müller's classification. 1891 J. R. JACKSON (*title*) Cartography. 1883 *Gd. Words* 241 Columbus turned his attention to cartography.

† **Chartomancy**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χάρτης* paper + *-μανο*.] (See quot.)

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 165 Chartomancy [divining] by writing in papers.

**Chartour**, -tre, *obs.* forms of CHARTER.

**Chartous**, var. CHARTHOUS, *Obs.*, Carthusian.

† **Chartre**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *chartre* (12th c. in Littré) = L. *carcer-em* prison, dungeon.] A prison. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2043 Him 8e chartre haueð bitag. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I. ij. The prysoneis which were in the prysons and chartres.

|| **Chartreuse** (jārtō z). [Fr.; fem. of *Chartreux*; see next and CHARTERHOUSE.]

1. A liqueur made by the monks of La Grande-Chartreuse (the head monastery of the Carthusians, near Grenoble), with aromatic herbs and brandy.

1866 SALA *Barbary* xx. 379 The absinthe and the chartreuse . . . should all come from France.

2. A shade of colour; a pale apple-green.

1884 *Western Daily Press* 26 Dec. 7/5 With white all pale shades are employed, such as heliotrope, citron, chartreuse.

|| **Chartreux** (jārtō). [mod. F., for earlier *chartreus* = L. *Cartusius*; see CHARTERHOUSE.]

1. A CARTHUSIAN. Also *attrib.*

c 1430 LVDC. *Bochas* (1554) 223 a Yeue me your honde with chekes dead and pale, Caused of watche and long abstinence, Sir Chartreux. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 148 Sir, a Chartreux Fryer, His Confessor. 1661 COWLEY *Cornwall Wks.* 1770 II. 655 The Chartreux wants the Warning of a Bell To call him to the Duties of his Cell. 1732 POPE *Use of Riches* i. 187 Like some lone chartreux,

2. The Charterhouse (School).

1779 JOHNSON L. P., *Addison Wks.* III. 42 I have enquired when he was sent to the Chartreux . . . At the school of the Chartreux . . . he pursued his juvenile studies under the care of Dr. Ellis.

**Chartulary**<sup>1</sup> (kārti-lārī). Also spelt CARTULARY, q. v. [ad. med. L. *chartulārium* (*cartu-*) repository of charters, f. *chartula* CHARTER; see -ARY.] A collection or set of charters; particularly, the large volume, or set of volumes, containing a duplicate copy of all charters, title-deeds, and like documents, belonging to a monastery, corporation, or other land-owner; a (private) register of charters. Also applied to a modern printed edition of such a register or collection.

(Some have erroneously confounded *chartulary* with *charter*; see Todd. Johnson's explanation 'A place where papers or records are kept' gives the radical sense of L. *chartularium*, but appears not to be in use in Eng.)

1571 CAMPTON *Hist. Irel.* (1633) Pref. 2 Diverse manuscripts, Annales and Chartularies. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 697 He brought forth five ancient MSS. in folio, which were Chartularies of the Lordships and Lands first given to the Cath. Ch. of S. Paul in London. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 835 Publish'd from an Original in the Chartulary of St. Giles. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 248 M. Guerard . . . the learned editor of the chartulary of Chartres. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. xi. 369 The ecclesiastical chartularies or collections of title deeds. 1884 *Athenaeum* 16 Aug. 209/1 He does not know the difference between an indenture and a chartulary, between a deed on a single membrane and a register of numerous writings.

**Chartulary**<sup>2</sup>. [ad. L. *chartulārī-us* keeper



of the archives, *f. chartula*: see *prec.*] A keeper of the archives; he who had charge of the records. 1678-1706 in PHILLIPS. 1708-21 KERSEY. 1721-1800 BAILEY. *Charitulary*, a keeper of a Register- or Reckoning-Book. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. vi. 318 Maurice the chartulary harangued the soldiers.

**Charvaile**, -vel, etc. obs. ff. CHERVIL.

**Charwoman** (tʃəˈrɪ, tʃɑːrwʊmən). Forms: 6 *charr*, *charre*, 7-8 *chare*, *chairwoman*, 8-9 *charwoman*. [*f. CHARE* sb.<sup>1</sup> 5, v.<sup>1</sup> 5 + *WOMAN*. The spellings *chare*-*chair*- have now gone out, though the pronunciation indicated by them is still frequent.]

A woman hired by the day to do odd jobs of household work.

a. 1556 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* I. 116 All such yonge Wemen and others called Charr Wemen in this towne as are in noe service. 1597 *DeLoney Yacke Newb.* ix. 107 To be a chare-woman in rich mens houses. 1751 JOHNSON *Ranbl.* No. 142 ¶ 6 Illicit correspondence with cottagers and charwomen. 1861 W. COLLINS *Dead Sec.* 66 He allowed no living soul, not even an occasional charwoman, to enter the house.

B. 1626 FLETCHER *Fair M. of Inn* iv. ii. The witches of Lapland are the devil's charwomen. 1626 BERNARD *Iste of Man* (1627) 198 The Chare-woman, and her daughters Pocketing and Filch. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* I. 22 It is no good huswifery to hire Chare-women. 1725 *London Gaz.* No. 63853 Elizabeth Maulkham. Charewoman. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 550 As a Charewoman was cleaning out an uninhabited house in Blaney's Court.

**Chary** (tʃɛˈri), *a.* Forms: 1 *cearis*, -es, *ceari*, 3 *chari*, 5 *charry*, (6 *chearie*, *cheyrye*, *chairie*, 7 *chairy*), 6-7 *charie*, 6- *chary*. [*OE. cearig* = *OS. carag* (in *midcarag*), *Ollig. charag*: *OTeut. type \*karag-os*, *f. karō*-sorrow, trouble, care. With the sense-development of *CAREFUL*. The palatalization of initial *ca-* in this word, while it remains guttural in *CARE*, is thus accounted for: in the sb. the original *OE. type* was *nom. caru*, gen. *\*carre*, whence *ceare* (cf. *caster*, *ceaster* etc.); so app. the derivative *\*cearig*, whence *cearig*, with palatal *ce-* becoming *ch-*. But the sb. retained guttural *c* in the nom. (even when by *u*-umlaut it was occasionally written *cearu*), so that no such form as *chare* is found in ME. As to sense cf. *CHARE* a.]

†1. Causing sorrow, grievous. *Obs.*  
a. 1000 *Doomsday* 6y (Gr.) Wæs Meotud on beam bunden fæste cearian clomme.  
†2. Feeling or showing sorrow; sorrowful, mournful. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Crist* 148 (Gr.) Hie bidon hwonne bearn Godes cwoine to cearian. a. 1000 *Soul's Address* 162 (Gr.) Ne þurfon wyt beon cearie. c. 1200 *Ornament* 174 For turtle leddeþ charig lif. f. þa þat hire make iss dede.

†3. Dear; precious, cherished. *Obs.*  
a. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 965 Ffore the charyr childe so his chere chawngide, That the chillande waitre one his chekes rynnede. 1593 *PERKE* *Edw.* I. 200 And henceforth see you call it Charing-cross; For why, the charest and the choicest queen, That ever did delight my royal eyes There dwells.

a. 1600 W. ELDERTON in *Farr's S. P. Ellis* II. 524 O God, what griefe is this thye charie church should want A bishoppe of so good a chare. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 253 Things of charie price. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxix. Fill the stirrup cup. from a butt yet charier than that which he had pierced for the former stoup.

4. Careful, cautious, circumspect, wary.  
1542 UDALL tr. *Brasm. Apoph.* 221 b, I am much more charie, that it may not be lost. 1566 *Answ. Examination* *pretending to mayntayne Apparell*, etc. 148 Those prudent and charie overseers which tythe mint and anice. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Ellis*. I. i. have not touched them but with a light and chary hand. 1859 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 343 Yet in this concession, he was very chary. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xiii. 15 Enough to madden a chary lover.

b. Fastidious, shy, particular.  
1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. ii. H. iv. Whilste theye indite, and reade theire toyces, Moste chearie and most coy. 1594 GREENE *Ciceronis Amor.* I. m. Having swilled in this nectar of Love is so chary that he . . . admitteth no partaker of her favours. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 36 The charest Maid is Prodigall enough, If shee vnmakke her beauty to the Moore. 1834 *MURIE Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 114 Another [eagle]. not quite so chary in its food as the former.

c. Const. *in, of*. Shy of, disinclined to.  
1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1834) 66 To be very chary and circumspect in opening himselfe. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. Wks. (1875) II. 253 Men ought to be chary of aspersing them [the clergy]. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vi. Chary of mixing in causeless strife. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 882 Crown authorities were very chary in putting it in force. 1884 *Law Times* 16 Feb. 278/1 Tradesmen chary of allowing vessels to leave port prior to payment.

5. Careful (in preservation of). Const. *of, + over*.  
1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 If you be chary of your good name. 1598 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 219 With chary care I have recurd the one. 1598 YONGE *Diana* 390 Her father was so tender and charye over her, that few times he suffered her to be out of his sight. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* i. i. Faith, I am very Chary of my Health. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 221 The curious sea-chest of glasses . . . which I shall be very chary to keep as a monument of your love. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. viii. 56 Be chary of them, and return them when persued. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxix. In reference to your safety and comfort, of which he desires us to be chary.

6. Careful not to waste or part with, frugal, sparing (*of*).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 106 *Cheyrye, parcus*. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 4 Hee that is most charie of his crownes abroad. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 154 They drank nothing but water, of which they were very chary. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* iii. They were more chary of their royal presence. 1868 *Miss*

BRADDOCK *Dead-Sea Fr.* I. ii. 20 He had much need to be careful of shillings, and chary even of pence. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Lit.* II. vii. 478 He is rather chary than enthusiastic. 1874 SAYER *Compar. Philol.* vii. 28 The primitive barbarian . . . would have been extremely chary in his use of words.

†7. Requiring care or careful handling. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 28 The cheife and chief point is, so to plite them all, as they may proceede voluntarily.  
8. *quasi-adv.* Charily; carefully.  
c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi. 175 Thanks, Mephistophilis, for this sweet book, This will I keep as chary as my life. a. 1600 W. ELDERTON in *Farr's S. P. Ellis* II. 513 And Charlie went to church himself. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii. Which I will keepe so chary, As tender nurse her babe. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 44 Let men live as chary as they can. a. 1845 HOOD *Mary's Ghost* v. You thought that I was buried deep, Quite decent like, and chary.

**Charybdis** (kari bdis). [*L.*; a. Gr. *χαρυβδης*.] A dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily (now Calofaro), opposite the Italian rock Scylla. Used allusively of anything likely to cause shipwreck of life, etc., and esp. in combination with Scylla, of the danger of running into one evil or peril in seeking to avoid its opposite.

1597 BACON *Centers Good & Ev.*, *Ess.* (Arb.) 147 And contrary the remedy of the one evil is the occasion and commencement of an other, as in Scilla and Charybdis. 1609 *Man in Moon* (1849) 22 The very sinke of sensuality and poule of putrifaction; a Sylla to citizens, and Caribdis to countre-men. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 72 If we consider what mighty Charybdes there are in the World. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 87. 1860 *All V. Round* 382 In avoiding the Scylla of the mud-bank we had all but stumbled upon the Charybdis of a dredging-machine.

**Charyowre**, -ouure: see *CHARGER*.

**Chas**, obs. f. of *CHASE* sb.<sup>1</sup>, v.<sup>1</sup>; Sc. f. *CHESS*.

**Chasboll**, -bow, Sc. variants of *CHESBOLL*.

**Chase**, *chace* (tʃeɪs), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5 *chaas*, *chasshe*, *chas*, 6 *Sc. chaise*, *chess*. [*ME. chace*, a. *OF. chace* (= *Pr. cassa*, *Sp. caza*, *Pg. caça*, *It. caccia*): *Romanic type \*captia*, *f. stem of \*captiare*: see *CHASE* v.]

1. The action of chasing or pursuing with intent to catch; pursuit; hunting.

1297 R. GLOUC. 6 Mest plente of fysch. . . And mest chace. . . of wyld bestes. c. 1300 *R. ALI.* 199 Lions chas. . . and beore baiting. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 373 Then might nought make sute and chace, Where that the game is nought provable. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxx (1495) 793 Yf a hart fynde dowlie wayes. . . that it be harder for the houndes to fynde and to folowe his chas by odour and smell. 1566 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 393 The Lord Seytoun. . . brak a chaise upon Alexander Quibtelaw. a. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 107 The chace and following of heretics is more necessary than that of infidels. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 307 Three bulls. . . which they killed after a long and tedious chace. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1873) 57 The Caranchas will unite in chace of large birds. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 191 The Silesians made a deliberate chace after elegant and original words. See *STERPLE-CHASE*, *WILD-GOOSE-CHASE*.

b. *The chase*: the occupation or pastime of hunting wild animals for profit or (more usually) sport; 'hunting'.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 Pat neuer on Friday to wode þou go to chace. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban* E. ja, Beestys of venery, or of chace. 1606 and *P. R. Returne Jr. Pernass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 Your speciall beasts for chace, or as we huntmen call it, for venery. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. i. The Chace, I sing, Hounds, and their various Breed. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 268 An Asiatic, who depends for subsistence on the chace. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* x. 424 As two fleet hounds, sharp fang'd, trained to the chace. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 207 Passionately devoted to the chace. 1841 LAMB *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 Ardently fond of the chace. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xi. 391 Like hunted beasts of the chace.

c. Pursuit of an enemy; rout. *Obs.* (exc. as in a.). c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 680r There were a thousand prysoners and mo. The chace lested swythe longe. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 þe toþer were affraied, þat þei went to þer schippes, so hard he sette his chace. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1274 Pempourous men manly made þe chace, & slowen doun bi eche side. c. 1425 WYKTOUN *Cron.* viii. xii. 79 In the Chace mony there War takyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 59 A chace *Jugu.* 1513-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1832) 37 Thair was not many slain at this chace. 1571 H. MARLBOROUGH in *Hammer's Chron. Irel.* (1633) 207 The chace or discomfiture of Ophaly. 1790 BURNS *Ball. Sheriff-muir* iv. The chace gaed frae the north, man. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Disp.* IV. 565 I have been on the pursuit, or rather chace of Soult out of Portugal.

d. In Naval warfare: The pursuit of a ship.  
1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 3 Wee gave chase to a Turkish Pirat, after halfe a dayes chace, we gave him over. 1669 *STURMY Mariners Mag.* I. i. 18 With a Man of War in Chase. *Ibid.* 39 We have a steam-Chase, but we shall be up with her presently. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. A *Stem Chase* is when the Chaser follows the Chased a-stern, directly upon the same Point of the Compass. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M. The admiral displayed the signal for a general chase. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx. This will be a long chase; a stern chase always is.

e. Phrases: *In chase* is said both of the chaser and of the chased, as to be in chase (*of*), have in chase, hold in chase. To give chase (*to*): to pursue. † *Fair chase*, a fair field; † *free chase*, free scope, 'full fling'.

c. 1400 *Ysaie & Gau.* 3250 Thai ne war fayn of that fair chace. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1346 Where he list, Foly hath fre chace. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 143

Howbeit still all is ace, And there still a fayer chace. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 102 When a hart is in his chace, he is greatly pained in his bowels. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 19 Spies of the Voices Held me in chace. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 496 When we have anything in chace. 1634 [see *prec. sense*]. 1649 MILTON *Ekoni.* Wks. 1738 I. 419 What subtle and unpeaceable designs he then had in chace. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Brigantine*, is a small light Vessel. . . and is either for Fighting or giving Chase. 1722 Dr For *Col. Jack* (1840) 324 Two of the frigates gave us chase. 1797 *Brewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 60 It gives chase to small birds on the wing. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. x. And now the two canoes in chase divide. . . To baffle the pursuit. a. 1842 MACAULAY *Armada*, The tall Pinto till the noon had held her close in chase.

2. The right of hunting over a tract of country; also, that of keeping beasts of the chase therein.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 146 Thughe alle sees and sandys I gyf the the 'chace'. 1467 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 38 A man may have a chase in another man's ground as well as his own. 1828 *Cruiser Digest* III. 253 A chase is a franchise or liberty of keeping certain kinds of wild animals within a particular and known district.

3. A hunting-ground, a tract of unenclosed land reserved for breeding and hunting wild animals; unenclosed park-land.

a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 362 Have ye nat peikus and chas? What schuld ye do a this place. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53 Thenne shall alle the hunteis flee awaye for the chasshe. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 A chace. . . for nourishyng, generacion and feeding of beastes of venery. 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. (1874) 16 The inclosing of parkys, forestys, and chays. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* I. (1615) 24 In these three things, a Forest doth differ from a Chase, that is to say, in particular Lawes, in particular Officers, and in certayne Courts. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* § *Jas.* (1851) 144 Edward Sawyer, keeper of Cranbun Chase, in Windsor Forest. 1708 MALTIBUS *Popul.* II. vi. (1806) I. 432 A part of these domains consisted of parks and chaces. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 82 It is almost the only forest in England in the hands of a subject; by whom, in strict language, only a chase is tenable. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 543 Their wide enclosed parks, and unenclosed chaces.

fig. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. IV. 343 That ancient watery park, that pathless chace of ocean.

4. The object of pursuit; the hunted animal.

1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 208 Fast after the chace he spedde. 1575 TURNER *Bk. Venerie* iii. 7 And kill at force, hart, hind. . . and every chace. 1677 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.*, *Hunting* (1706) 15 When Hounds . . . find some Game or Chase, we say *They Challenge*. 1681 *Cotton Wond. Peake* 6 For badgers, wolves and foxes. . . Or for the yet less sort of chaces. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 178 The frightened Chase leaves her late den Abodes. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. 1. 62, I have been full oft The Chase of Fortune. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 4/1 The intrepid little chace lay dead and mangled.

b. *Naut.* The ship chased.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 The shortest way to fetch up your chase is the best. 1748 SMOLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxix. It was almost dark when we came up with the sternmost chace. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Chace*, a vessel pursued by some other. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 864 The chace opened fire on the Carolina.

5. Those who hunt, 'the hunt'.

1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 80 And all the chace rode on.

6. The chase-guns of a ship (cf. *BOW-CHASE*, *-CHASERS*); the part of the ship where the chase-ports are. *Stern chase*: the chase-guns in the stern.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 184 The vice-admirall . . . began with her chace to salute her with three or foure peeces of artillery, and so continued chasing her and gunning at her. *Ibid.* 190 Doubtlesse it is most proper for shippes to have short ordinance, except in the sterne or chace. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 55 Her Bow and chace so Gally-like continued, should beate as many Ordnances as . . . she could. *Ibid.* xiii. 60 To giue her also your full chace, your weather broadside. 1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2251/4 Whilst our Stern Chace so galled the rest a Stern. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. 501 The galeon returned the fire with two of her stern-chace. 1795 *London Gaz.* 3 Feb., Firing at each other their bow and stern chases.

7. *Tennis*. Applied to the second impact on the floor (or in a gallery) of a ball which the opponent has failed or declined to return; the value of which is determined by the nearness of the spot of impact to the end wall. If the opponent, on sides being changed (see *quot.* 1653), can 'better' this stroke (*i.e.* cause his ball to rebound nearer the wall) he wins and scores it; if not, it is scored by the first player; until it is so decided, the 'chase' is a stroke in abeyance.

Since the distance of the place of impact from the wall is the point of value, the common explanation in Dictionaries is 'The place where the ball completes its first bound'.

[= *F. chace*, *It. caccia*, *Sp. caza*, *MDu. caeste*, from *ONE. cache*, *Du. kaats*. Thence *Du. kaatspel* *i.e.* 'chase-play', tennis, whence *Sc. CACHESPEL*, and *catch*, *Catch sb.* 5. The original meaning appears to be 'drive', viz. the driving of the ball to such a point.]

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 68 Chace of tenys play, or oþyr lyke, *sistentia*, *obstaculum*, *obiculum*. 1522 SKELTON *Why come ye* 880 Marke me that Chase in the Tenynys play. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 403/2 Tindall is a great market, there is nothing with him now but mark, mark, mark. It is pitie that the man wer not made a marker of chases in some tenys play. 1541 *SIR T. WYATT Defence* 263/3 As a man should judge a chace against him at the tennis, where-with he were not all the best contented. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 25 Boye, marke that chace. B. It is marked, and it is a great one [= bad one]. *Ibid.* I have two chaces. T. The last was not a chace, but a losse. H. Why is it a losse? T. Because you stroke it at the second rebound. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 266 (1623) 72/2 All the Courts of



France will be disturb'd With Chases. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. lviii. After the two chases are made, he that was in the upper end of the tennis-court goeth out, and the other cometh in. 1656 PHILLIPS, *Chase*... also in the game of Tennis, the fall of the Ball in such a certain part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next time to gain that stroke. 1820 HOYT'S *Games Imgr.* 357 Marking the chases.

8. *diat.* Haste, hurry.

1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Chass*, 'Tak your awn time over 't, there's nae chass about it.'

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chase-fight* (cf. 1 d); *chase-gun*, 'such guns as are removed to the chase-ports ahead or astern, if not pivot-guns' (Adm. Smyth); *chase-halter*, a large halter with a long rein used for breaking colts; *chase-piece* = *chase-gun*; *chase-ports* (see quot. 1850); *chase-sight*, 'where the sight is usually placed' (Adm. Smyth).

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 280 A 'chase fight to the northward till 7 at night. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxvii. Raking 'chase-guns through our sterns they send. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chase guns*, are such whose Ports are either in the Head (and then they are used in chasing of others) or in the Stern, which are only useful when they are pursued or chased by any Ship or Ships. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. viii. (ed. 2) 501 He gave orders to fire upon them with the chase-guns. 1607 MARRHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 75 Tye him downe to the manger, and take off his 'chase halter. *Ibid.* ii. lii. 29 Hauling... got a chase halter made of strong Hempe, with the reine about three fadome long at the least. 1656 SURLL & MARKS *Country Farme* 130 A watering snaffle, and then ouer it a strong soft chashe halter. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Giue him a 'chase peece with your broad side. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Duckpin*, When a shot is to be made by a chase Piece. *Ibid.* s.v. *Bulk-head*, The Bulk-head afore... in which are the 'Chase Port. c. 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 *Chase-ports*, the ports at the bows, or through the stern of the ship. The former... are called bow-chasers.

**Chase** (tʃeɪs), sb. 2 [a. F. *chasse*, in OF. *chasse*, *chasse*, shine of relics, setting of gems, casing, case:—L. *capsa* 'repository, box, case', f. *cap-ere* to take, receive. (It is doubtful whether sense 2 belongs here; cf. next, and L. *capsus* enclosure).]

1. The 'setting' of a gem.

1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* La *Saillie* & *cabochon d'une pierre précieuse taillée en bosse*, the chase wherein a precious stone is enclosed.

2. *Printing*. The quadrangular iron frame in which the composed type for a page or sheet is arranged in columns or pages, and 'locked up' by the quoins or wedges, so as to be placed in the press.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 78 A *Printing Presse* hath his several parts... as the screw, the nut, the pear-tree, and the chase. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unt.* § 492. 143 The Compositor... closeth them with chases, (lest they slip out). 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 207 The form... properly arranged and confined by quoins or wedges within an iron frame, denominated a chase.

**Chase** (tʃeɪs) sb. 3 [a. F. *chas*, orig. 'enclosure, enclosed place', needle-eye, etc. (=it. *casso*):—late L. *capsum*, thorax, hollow of the chest, 'locus conclusus'; a parallel form to L. *capsa*, *capsus*, f. *cap-ere* to take, receive, contain.] *General sense*: A lengthened hollow, groove, or furrow.

†1. The hollow furrow or 'gutter' on a cross-bow wherein the arrow lies. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Coulisse d'un arbaleste*, the hollow furrow wherein the arrow lies; we call it, the gutter, or chase (of a cross-bow).

2. The cavity of a gun barrel; the part of a gun which contains the bore; the part in front of the trunnions (or, sometimes, between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle).

1647 NYE *Gunnery* i. 47 Every Gunner ought to try his Piece, whether it be not wider in the mouth than the rest of the chase. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance*, The whole Cavity or Bore of the Piece is called her Chase. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) liijb, The chase comprehends the ogee nearest to the second reinforce-ring; the chase-girdle and astragal; and the muzzle and astragal. *Ibid.* Rriijb, The shot would... roll out of the chase. 1859 F. GIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* Plate (1862) 50. 1860 TENNYSON *Story Guns* (1864) 213. 1876 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 3/3 Obtained by elongating the chase or barrel of the gun.

3. A groove made to receive something which lies within or passes through it: e.g. a. A groove cut in the face of a wall, to receive a pipe, etc. b. A trench cut for the reception of drain tiles. c. The curved water-way in which a breast-wheel rotates, so as to confine the water.

1871 *Week's News* 7 Jan. 5 It would be quite practicable to carry the pipes up in a chase by the side of the kitchen flue, and to place the cistern near the chimney stack.

4. a. *Carpentry*. 'A score cut lengthwise for a tenon to be fixed in, as the tenon at the heels of pillars, etc.' (Weale *Rudim. Navig.* 106.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 These joints should be chased or indented, and such chases filled with lead. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 A large pillar... with its... end tenoned into a chase.

b. *Shipbuilding*. A kind of joint by which the overlapping joint of clinker-built boats gradually passes at the stem and stern into a flush joint as in carvel-built boats; this is done by taking a

gradually-deepening rabbet out of each edge at the lands.

5. See quot.

1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Surv.* Heref. 40 Chase, a stone trough used in cider-making, into which apples are thrown, and then crushed by a stone drawn by a horse into a kind of paste, provincially must.

6. *Comb.*, as *chase-hooped a.*, (of a gun) having the chase strengthened by hoops; so *chase-hooping*; *chase-mortice* (from 4), 'a long mortise cut lengthwise in one of a pair of parallel timbers, for the insertion of one end of a transverse timber by making the latter revolve round a centre at the other end, which is fixed in the other parallel timber' (Gwilt).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 6½ The other 43-ton guns were to be 'chase-hooped. 1888 *Ibid.* 1 June 4½ Alterations of designs, modifications of tests, 'chase-hooping. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 251 On the top of these crank shafts are moving crank heads, with a 'chase mortice in each.

**Chase, chase** (tʃeɪs), v. 1 Forms: 4 *chace-n*, *chaci*, *chacy*, *chaceon-n*, 4-5 *chasse*, (5 *chas*, *chasy*, *chase*, 6 *Sc. chais*), 4-9 *chace*, 4-*chase*. [ME. a. OF. *chacier*-r, later *chascier*-r, *chasse*-r, in 11th c. *cacer* (ONF. *cacher*, Fr. *casar*, Sp. *casar*, Pg. *casar*, It. *cacciare*):—late L. \**capti-äre*, used instead of *captivare* (freq. of *capere* to take) to seize, catch, in late L. also 'to chase, hunt': see Du Cange. The ONF. form *cacher*, gave CATOCH, which had at first both the senses 'chase' and 'catch', but was at length differentiated, and confined to the latter.]

I. To pursue with a view to catching.

1. *trans.* To pursue for prey or sport; to hunt.

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 1206 He hert to chacen and he hinde. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1741 Tristrem on huntinge rade, An hert chaci bigan. c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 64 In wodde to chase the wild dera. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 37 That wont in charet chase the foming bore. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* I. 126 The practise of hunting, chasing and taming Elephants. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 24 Cats will risk the losing of their prey, to chase it over again. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 464 Where I have... Chaced the gay butterfly from flower to flower. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 406 For here we met... To chase... the hart with golden horns.

b. *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 128 To rowze his Wrongs and chase them to the bay. 1596 — *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 13 All things that are, Are with more spirit chased than enjoy'd. 1784 BURNS *Green grow the Rashies*, The warly race may riches chase. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 386 Do I chase The substance or the shadow?

†c. *intr.* (absol.) To hunt, go hunting. *Obs.*

c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 194 pat erl swor... In pat forest he wolde chace, pat bor to take. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. vi. 64 Thei... Evch avn Bestes, to eten hem. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Evch b. Iff youre houndis chase at hert or at haare. 1555 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* II. xxvii. 78 On a day he chased in the wodes.

2. To pursue (a flying enemy).

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Right vnto Donkastra he Danes gan him chase. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1008 Your lord fled out of the place, And the tother gan him chase Heder into his awyn halde. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxviii. 1 The vngodly flyeth no man chasyngne him. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 19 His appearance... put them to flight, and he chased them back to Olynthus with a loss of eighty men. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5½ A large crowd... chased the process-server and attacked the police.

b. *esp.* To pursue (a ship) at sea.

1647 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 In giuing chase or chasing, or to escape being chased, there is required an infinite judgement. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 174 We saw a small white Island which we chased, supposing it had been a Sail. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 178 We were chased by two pirates, who soon overtook us. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 224 We were several times chased in our passage. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 42 The boats were constantly out, chasing the vessels along shore.

†c. *fig.* To persecute, harass. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6704 He strenthe of hungre sal pam swa chace pat pair awen flesche þar sal of-race. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 7452 Preyeth for sal... that yow chacen and perusewen. c. 1460 *Belle Dame* 287 in *Pol. Rel.* & L. *Poems* (1866) 61 But fervent love too sore me hath y-chaced. 1596 B. GRIPPIN *Fidess* xxix, Griefs, chase this earth, that it may fade with anguish. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. l. 217 Though Fortune, visible an Enemy, Should chase vs.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* (Former const. *after*.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 53 He... stynyt swagat the chasaris, That nane durst owf ot battall chass. c. 1450 *Erle Tolous* 446 Astur hym yorne they chaste. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 53 The children of Israel returned from chasing after the Philistines. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 52 We let our reefs and chased with the squadron. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xv, 'Horse! horse!' the Douglas cried, 'and chase!' 1842 TENNYSON *Captain* 33 'Chase,' he said: the ship flew forward.

3. *trans.* To pursue or run after in play.

1830 TENNYSON *Merman* II, And then we would wander away, away... Chasing each other merrily. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Way & It.* *Frns.* I. 202 Lovely shapes in marble... chasing one another round the sides.

4. *fig.* To call upon (a person) to fill up his glass; to push the bottle towards. Cf. HUNT.

1824 SCOTT *Redgarnit* let. i, Why, when I fill this very glass of wine, cannot I push the bottle to you, and say 'Fairford, you're chased'?

†5. *fig.* To chase forth: to pursue (a narrative).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 285 But shortly forth this matere for to chase. *Ibid.* 337 And shortly forth this tale for to chase.

6. *intr.* To run with speed; to hurry or rush along. (Cf. *CATCH* v. 2.) Still *diat.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 51 To a iustes in iherusalem he chased away faste. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10436 Pen Achilles come chasend with a choise wepyn. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 29 Now chasing to and fro, Now hurling round advantage for to take.

II. To cause to move off or depart precipitately.

7. *trans.* To drive forcibly and precipitately from, out of, to, into, etc. (a place or position).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3766 Pis esau wit his manace Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8003 Þai saille be chased ogayne þair wille Tylle alle manere of thing þat es ille. c. 1370 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 237 Distroie synne & chashe it out of londe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man. Lawes* T. 268 Chaced from oure heritage. 1526 *Pulgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 113 As the smoke chaseth men out of theyr owne hous. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 134 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 191 The Principal men of the Citie being chact out of Florence. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Viud.* II. 11 They have... separated us & chased us from their communion. 1801 *Med. Frml.* V. 112 A... method of chasing from the earth one of its bitterest maladies. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 207 They had repeatedly chased him into banishment.

b. with advbs. *away*, *forth*, *out*, *about*, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4316 He sal... chace þe wyndes about and þe ayre. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 955 Þe opre... chacyeþ forþ Olyuere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 Than is it chased sore about, Till it to fire and leit be falle. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. *Pro.* (1839) 3 To... chacen out alle the mysbeleevyng men. c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* iv, Of ignorannce the mist to chase away. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 104 Vpspryngis the brycht day, Chasand the cloudis of the nyght away. 1526 *Pulgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Theyr hope... chacheth awaye all euyl feares. 1575-80 *Pore Thad* xvi. 61 Thy mere image [shall] chace her foes away.

8. To put to flight, scatter in flight, rout; to dispel = *chase away* in 7 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1300 *K. Als.* 1754 Y schal wyne the maistris Of Darie, and him so chase, And his men. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* *Pro.*, Þe sange of psalmes chases fendis. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xvi. xviii. (1495) 562 Crisolitus... ferith fendes and chaseth them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 29 The Danes were chased, and the Englishe men had the victory. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. l. 67 Their rising senses Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle their clearer reason. 1705 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 37 Marriage may all those petty Tyrants chase. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Man.* II. 9 Whose constant vigils chase the chilling damp. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xvii. To chase the spirits that love the night.

†9. To clear (a place) of (its inhabitants, etc., by driving them out). *Obs.* *rare*—

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 118½ The Lacedæmonians... chasing Scilluns of the Eleans, built a Town there.

†10. To drive (cattle, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. 249 Thei beien... a lyttle Whippe in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hors. (c. 1440 *Prunp. Parv.* 58 Chasyen or dryve furpe [1499 catchyn or dryue forth bestes], *minu.*) 1600 J. WILKINSON *Scotts Baron* 127 If any Tenant... bring cattell from his other farme unto his farme within this Manor... this is called chasing and re-chasing. 1690 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Chase... a driving Cattle to or from any place; as to chase a Distress to a Portlet. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provins.*, 'Chassin' tharro's', driving the horses which are drawing the harrows.

**Chase** (tʃeɪs), v. 2 [App. short for ENCHASE; French has *enchâsser*, but no *chasser*.]

1. *trans.* To adorn (metal, plate, etc.) with work embossed or engraved in relief; to engrave a surface. See also CHASED *pp.* a. 2

1438 [see CHASED *pp.* a. 2] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Enchasser en or*, to chase in gold. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 The great golden statues have been cut up into rings, and chased by Woelriot of Lorraine. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 This medal appears to have been chased by hand and not to have been struck from a die. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 191 Sometimes a pole which has been lying by... is found to be curiously chased, as it were, all over the surface under the loose bark by creeping things. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 8½ Apparatus... for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth.

2. To set with (gems, etc.).

1536-40 *Pilgrims T.* 330 in *Thynne's Animado.* (1865) App. 1. 86 Most richly chaste with margarites euery dell. b. To 'set' (a gem, etc.) in. (See ENCHASE.)

Also *fig.* *rare*.

1850 TENNYSON *Enid* 1047 And close beneath, a meadow gemlike chased In the brown wild, and mowers mowing in it.

**Chase, v. 3** [f. CHASE sb. 3] To groove, indent. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 These joints should be chased or indented, and such chases filled with lead. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 Chased about into the carlings.

**Chase, obs. pa. t. of CHOOSE.**

**Chaseable, chaseable** (tʃeɪsəb'l), a. [f. CHASE v. 1 + -ABLE.] Fit to be chased or hunted.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 169 Inough Of bestes, which ben chaseable. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 The next yeare he is called a Sanglier Chaseable. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* 373 Of all things huntible, chaseable, roundunaway.

**Chased** (tʃeɪst), *pp.* a. 1 [f. CHASE v. 1 + -ED.] Hunted, pursued, driven away.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 Like to the chased wilde bore. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 171 The chased dree hath soile, To coole him in his het. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 297 The King... furiously pursued the chased Turks. 1761

FRANCES SHERIDAN Sidney *Bidulph* (1777) IV. 323 My little chased fawn.

**Chased** (tʃeɪst), *ppl. a.* Also 5 *Sc. cassit.* [f. CHASE *v.* + -ED.] Of plate, etc.: Ornamented with embossed work, engraved in relief.

1498 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 A cuppe... chased with Rosys. 1454 *Ibid.* 133 A stonduyng cuppe glide, with chased werk. 1484 in *Ld. Treasurer's Acc. Scotl.* 1. 85 A cassit collere of gold made like suannet set in gold. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xlii. 972 Many vessels engraved and chased [calata]. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 80 The carved and chased covers of old books. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 164 Shields... constructed of chased metal.

**Chased** *ppl. a.* 3: see CHASE *v.* 3

**Chasee** (tʃeɪsɪ), *nonce-wd.* [f. CHASE *v.* 1 + -EE.] One who is chased.

1886 Sir F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 150 As soon as the chasee had taken up his station... behind a tree.

**Chasee** (Wyclif *Ex.* xxx. 24): see CASSIA.

**Chaselette**: cf. CHAFLET (for which this is app. either a scribal error or misunderstanding).

c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxxviii, King Arthur schayer was sette O-boue in his chaselette.

**Chaser** 1 (tʃeɪsə), *n.* In 3 *chasur*, 4 *chasour*, *chassar*. [a. OF. *chaceur*, *chaceour* (mod. F. *chasseur*), agent-noun f. *chasser* to CHASE *v.* 1]

1. One who chases or hunts; a hunter of.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. i. As king Meliodas rode on hunting, for he was a great chaser. 1886 *Voy. East Tary* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 187 The poor Creatures tired with the violence of their Coursing, came and fell down at the Feet of their Chasers. 1704 *For. Windsor For.* 81 At once the chaser and at once the prey. 1856 BRYANT *Cattleshill Falls* xlii, There pass the chasers of seal and whale.

† b. A horse for the chase, a hunter (*obs.*). c. A horse trained for steeple-chasing.

c 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* x. 10 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Palfrey, chasur, no no stede. 1334 *Chy Warw.* (A) 320 At his in he toke a chasour. 1649 *Selden Laus Eng.* i. lii. (1739) 90 The Relief of an Earl, 8 horses. 4 chasers; 2 Palfrey, bridled and saddled. 1884 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 16 Feb. 563/3 A famous trainer and rider of chasers.

2. One who pursues (*esp.* with hostile intent).

1375 *Barbour Bruce* vi. 439 The chassaris... outurk sum at the last. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 40 Then beganne A stop t'chaser; a Retyre. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 167 He in chase the chaser cannot fly. 1834 De QUINCEY *Wks.* v. 128 My chasers, that pursued when no man fled. 1834 *Naut.* a. A ship which chases another.

b. A CHASE-GUN: see BOW-CHASER, STERN-CHASER.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 337 Were the ship chased as good a sailer as the chaser. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 71 Firing our bow-chasers. 1822 *Scott Pirate* viii, We mounted ten guns, besides chasers.

4. *nonce-use.* = CHASSEUR 3.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. IX. xx. xii. 224 He dismissed the Guard sent for him; would have nothing there but six chasers (*jäger*).

**Chaser** 2 (tʃeɪsə), [f. CHASE *v.* 2 + -ER.]

1. One who chases or engraves metal.

1707 EARL BONDIN in *London* Gas. No. 4339/3 Engravers, Carvers, Chasers. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1765) I. 133 Enamellers and chasers of plate. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 371 Machinery has invaded even the art of the chaser.

2. A tool used for cutting the threads of screws.

1882 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 46 The screw thread is originated by hand with the chaser.

3. *Metall.* One of the edge-wheels which revolves in a trough, to grind substances to powder.

**Chaser** 3. *Sc.* 'A ram that has only one testicle' (Jam.).

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodys.* II. 26 (Jam.) When selling my eild ewes and chasers.

**Chase-work**, *sb. Obs.* Chased work (CHASED 2).

1687 *London* Gas. No. 2230/4 A Tankards Chase-work.

**Chasing** (tʃeɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. CHASE *v.* 1]

1. Pursuing, hunting, etc.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* vii. 83 With his men... That itill sped in their chasing. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68 Chacyng away, *fugacio*. 1808 SCOTT *Y. Lochinvar* There was racing, and chasing, on Cannobie Lee. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown*, The house was filled with constant chasings.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as † *chasing spear*, *staff*.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1833 With a chasyngye [*printed chasyngye*] spere he choppes doune many. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 464 The chasing staves and bore-speares were of alluer. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 49/2 Charging the boar with his chasing staff.

2. Short for STEEPLE-CHASING.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 9/2 He... was a constant participant in both racing and chasing.

3. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Chasing*, following a vein by its range or direction.

4. *Dancing.* = CHASSÉ.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iii. iv, My balancing, and chasing.

5. *Workmen's slang.*

1884 RAE *Cont. Socialism* 361 This is shown... in their prohibition of 'chasing'... i. e. of a workman exceeding a given average standard of production.

**Chasing** (tʃeɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. CHASE *v.* 2]

1. The action or art of embossing or engraving in relief; also *attrib.*, as in *chasing-chisel*, *hammer*.

1835 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* xxiv, They are very clever in chasing of metals. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 170 Chasing, or the art of working forms on hammered or hollowed out plates of metal. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 Chasing had degenerated into a poor kind of diaper work.

b. *concr.* The figures or design chased on metal, etc. Also *transf.*

1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 277 The Vase... has, in its general form and chasings, signs of exquisite taste. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* 23 The little wavelets run and climb and cross each other, and thus form a lovely chasing.

2. (See quot.)

1881 *Metal World* No. 2. 23/3 In bronze work the casting process presents the chief difficulty... Next in importance comes the 'chasing', a final operation, which consists in polishing and in the removal of any small surface inequalities or imperfections, in order that the cast may bear a perfect resemblance to the model.

3. The cutting of a screw. Hence *chasing-lathe*, a screw-cutting lathe.

1881 HASLUCK *Lathe Work* 46 During the process of chasing the thread is always cut deeper at the end.

**Chasing** (tʃeɪsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. CHASE *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] Pursuing, following, driving.

1669 *Sturmy's Mariner's Mag.* i. 1. 18 It blows a brave chasing Gale of Wind. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1851) 166 (He) return'd fiercely upon the chasing Enemy.

**Chasma** (kæz'm), *n.* Also 6-7 *chasma*, 7 *chasm*.

[ad. L. *chasma*, a. Gr. *χάσμα* yawning hollow. The Gr.-L. form *chasma* was used for some time unchanged.]

† 1. A yawning or gaping, as of the sea, or of the earth in an earthquake. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 Earth-gaping Chasma's, that mishap aboades. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*, ii. ii. § 1 That gaping Chasma, and insatiable gulfe of the Soules appetite. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 31 Chasmes, and gapings of the Sea. 1856 S. H. GOLD *Law* 91 Earth-quakes, Chasmas, and Vorages were at his command. 1855-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 331/1 Earthquakes, Chasma's, and the like.

† 2. An alleged meteoric phenomenon, supposed to be a rending of the firmament or vault of heaven. [So in Latin.] *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 17 The firmament also is seene to chinke and open, and this they name Chasma. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. i. 1 Halo's, Rainbows, Parelia, Parase-lense, Chasms. 1741 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 630 A list of all the Chasms or Burnings in the Heavens, recorded in our Annals.

3. A large and deep rent, cleft, or fissure in the surface of the earth or other cosmical body. In later times extended to a fissure or gap, not referred to the earth as a whole, e.g. in a mountain, rock, glacier, between two precipices, etc.

a 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 147 Thus is th' Abyssus fild, the Chasma clos'd. 1622-62 HEVELIUS *Cosmogr.* *Introd.* (1682) 23 The open chinks or Chasmas of the Earth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. § 1. 134 This Effort... in some Earthquakes... tears the Earth, making Cracks or Chasms in it some Miles in length. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. The Water of this vast Abyss... doth communicate with that of the Ocean by means of certain Holes, Hiats or Chasms, passing betwixt it and the Bottom of the Ocean. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1838) 196 Iceland... with its... horrid volcanic chasms. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. § 7. 49 An arch of snow... may span a chasma on hundred feet in depth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 135 The Colorado River... flows... at the bottom of a profound chasm.

4. A deep gap or breach in any structure; a wide crack, cleft, or fissure. Also *fig.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 26 Heauen it selfe, and the great Chasma betwixt it and vs. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 107 So many chasmes or breaches must there be in the Divine Nature. 1756-71 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 356 The amphitheatre of Verona... has no holes or chasms in the wall. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. v. (1762) 11 An infinite number of small chasms between them, into which the roots may glide. 1835 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, This part of the castle... exhibited a great chasm, through which Mannerling could observe the sea.

5. *fig.* A break marking a divergence, or a wide and profound difference of character or position, a breach of relations, feelings, interests, etc.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 99 Where then is that Chasma, that great Gulf of difference? 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. iv. 9 That great Chasma betwixt God and Matter will be as wide as before. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 203 The two hierarchies, the spiritual and the temporal... were now separated by a deep and wide chasm. 1866 LIDDON *Baptist. Lect.* i. (1875) 25 If Christ be not truly man, the chasm which parted earth and heaven has not been bridged over. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 390 A gulf... almost like the chasm of death.

6. *fig.* A break or void affecting the continuity of anything, as of a chain of facts, a narrative, period of time, etc.; an intervening blank, hiatus, break, interval.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 216 Authors with many Plurima Desunt, many Chasmes and vacancies. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 137 It is carried down from the beginning of Time... without any chasma or interval. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tru* Author's Apol., In the author's original Copy there were not so many Chasms as appear in the book. 1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 7 The whole chasm of nature, from a plant to a man, is filled up with divers kinds of creatures. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. 189 The fables with which our own writers have replenished the chasms in our history. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 109 The chasm of Seven Centuries. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 52 There is an historical chasin manifest in their modes of thinking.

7. A vacant place affecting the completeness of anything; a void, blank, gap.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* ii. (1762) 125 Some chasms occasioned by our not having kept the rails in a parallel

direction. 1838 MACAULAY *Let.* in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. 2 The chasm Tom's departure has made. 1855 *Hind. Eng.* III. 580 Recruits were sent to fill the chasms which pestilence had made in the English ranks.

**Chasmal** (kæz'māl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or belonging to a chasm.

1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Jour.* ix, Any commanding point was sufficiently chasmal and precipitous. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 351 A chasmal difference exists between Orleanists, Legitimists, Bonapartists, and the Opportunist Government.

† **Chasmatical**, *a. Obs.* -° [f. Gr. *χασματικὸς*, f. *χάσμα*-stem of *χάσμα* + -AL.] = CHASMAL; 'pertaining to a chasm, which is the gaping or opening of the earth or firmament' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). 1721-61 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Chasmed** (kæz'md), *ppl. a.* [f. CHASM + -ED.] Having chasms; cleft into chasms.

1796 *Ess. Soc. Gentlem. Exeter* 542 (T.) Von chasmed hill... Cleft by an elemental shock. 1849 J. GRANT *Mem. Kirkaldy* Gr. xxiii. 268 Jagged here and there by chasmed cliffs of impending rocks. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 148 Mountains... chasmed, caverned, and dark with timber.

† **Chasment**, *Obs. rare* -1. = CHASM.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas* I (1655) 124 A terrible fire upon London-Bridge... whereof the still extant gap and chasment is a visible demonstration.

**Chasmy** (kæz'mi), *a.* [f. CHASM + -Y 1.]

1. Abounding with chasms; full of breaks.

1799 *Monthly Mag.* IV. 334 A strange, incongruous, chasmy compilation. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 146 A strange high-lying chasmy place.

2. Of the nature of or like a chasm.

1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 249 They cross the chasmy torrent's foam-lit bed. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxv. 248 The passage plunged again into a chasmy shaft.

3. Void, abyssal.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, Who pours... from ample urn, The first effusion into chasmy space.

**Chasoun**, var. CHESON, *Obs.*, reason.

**Chasour**, *obs.* form of CHASER.

**Chass(e)**, *obs.* form of CHASE *v.*

**Chassagne**, A kind of Burgundy wine.

|| **Chasse** 1 (ʃas). [F. *chasse* = L. *capsa* CASE: see also CHASE *sb.* 2] A shrine or case for the relics of a saint.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 35 In this church are to be seen relics of S. Mary Magdalen... her body in a gilt chasme. 1805 *Reader* 18 Mar. 219/x A... fine chasme of Limoges enamel of the middle of the thirteenth century.

|| **Chasse** 2 (ʃas). [Fr.: short for *chasse-café*, lit.

'chase-coffee, coffee-chaser', f. *chasse*-r to CHASSE, drive away. (Now called in Fr. *pousse-café*.) A draught or potion of some spirituous liquor, taken ostensibly to remove the taste of coffee, tobacco, or the like. The full **Chasse-café** is now less used.

1800 MAR. EDGORTH *Belinda* iii. (1857) 45 She ordered coffee, and afterward chasse-café. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 25 For the digester itself is digested by a liqueur... called a *chasse-café* (coffee-chaser). 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* vii, So one glass of cognac neat, as a chasme to more things than good claret. 1866 SALA *Barbaria* xv. 298 Tourists... who breakfast in the Valley are in the habit of... 'potting' the monkeys by way of a *chasse-café*. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* i. vi. 205 The coffee and chasme followed. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/2.

So || **Chassé**, *pa. ppl.* [Fr.] Treated, or having the taste disguised, with a chasme.

1840 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* (Hoppe), Tea or coffee? there's the rum if you like it 'chassé'.

|| **Chassé** (ʃase), *sb. Dancing*. [Fr.; lit. 'chasing, chase'.] A gliding step, in a quadrille and other dances, executed by bringing one foot behind the other while this is at the same time advanced, much as in bringing oneself into step in walking; also, the name of a figured step, containing two of these, the direction for which is *chasses croises*.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Fl.* (Hoppe) Who makes her steps and chasmes, as the world chasmed in the days when she was Miss Morton Harris. 1880 *Ball-room Compan.* (Routledge) 22 (Quadrille) Steps are gone quite out of fashion: even the *chassé* has been given up for some time past. *Ibid.* 74 (*Valse à deux temps*) The step contains two movements, a *glissade* and a *chasse*.

|| **Chassé**, *v.* Also *chasse*, *chasey*. [parts of the F. verb *chasser* (in same sense), esp. the imperative *chassez* as a direction.]

1. *Dancing*. To execute the step or movement called a *chassé*.

1803 *Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumphy* 14 And made them rigadon and chassée. 1866 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* (1868) 364 A husband chasing forward to murder his wife. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 614 Lighting upon one toe at the Twickenham letter-office, turning on it while exchanging bags, and chassing back to town. 1880 *Ball-room Compan.* (Routledge) 74 Pass left foot behind right, and *chassez* forward with it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 406/x She pirouetted and chasseyed at the changes of the tune.

2. *trans.* To dismiss. (*Society slang*.)

1847 THACKERAY *Lords & Liv.* iii, He was *chasséd* on the spot. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* (Hoppe) If indeed the turf were not abandoned, and the 'confederate' chasséd.

|| **Chasselas** (ʃasələs). [Fr.: named from a village near Macon.] A variety of white grape.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1799) 220 The Chasselas, and other Grapes. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in subsequent Dicts.

|| **Chasse-marée** (ʃas,maré). [Fr. = chase-tide, that which chases the tide: cf. CASHMARE, which shows another of the French senses.] A coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged, used on the French side of the Channel.

1801 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 264 1/2 From Chasse Marées laden with salt. 1841 *MARRIAT Peacher* xviii. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* i. 1 (ed. 2) 17 The subjoined cut represents the Chasse marée.

|| **Chassepot** (ʃaspò). [From the name of the inventor.] The type of breech-loading, centre-fire needle-gun adopted as the rifle of the French army in 1866.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 13 He lies with his shoulder shattered by a chassepot. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* ix. A brigade of French infantry armed with chassepots.

**Chassery.** (See quot.)

1715 *KERSEY, Chassery* or Besidery Sandry, a Pear that ripens in November and December. So in BAILEY, ASH, etc.

|| **Chasseur** (ʃasør). [Fr. *chasseur* hunter:—OF. *chaceor*, -*tiir* (It. *cacciatore*):—late L. type *capitator-em*: see CHASE v.]

1. A huntsman; a hunter.

1796 *SCOTT The Chase* Pref. note. Once, as a benighted Chasseur heard this infernal chase pass by. 1880 *QUIDA Moths* i. 154 Chasseurs in green and gold beat its woods.

2. A soldier equipped and trained for rapid movement; in the French army the designation of a body forming the élite of a battalion; later of a particular type of infantry and cavalry.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 754 Another small corps of chasseurs. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* i. iv. 78 note. A corps of European chasseurs, or rifle-men... after the manner of the light infantry in England. 1822 *BYRON Juan* viii. xxxvii. He found a number of Chasseurs. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. Blant's Hist. Ten P.* i. 225 The vanguard was composed of chasseurs of the line, hussars, and lancers.

3. An attendant upon a person of rank or wealth, dressed in a military style. Cf. *Ger. Jäger*.

18. W. IRVING (Webster) The great chasseur who had announced her arrival. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* 468 A servant in chasseur's livery entered.

|| **Chassie** (ʃasj). Obs. [Fr.; in OF. *chacie*: see LITTRÉ.] (See quot.)

1742-1800 BAILEY, *Chassie*, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. 1775 ASH, *Chassie* (not much used).

|| **Chassis** (ʃasj). [Fr. *chassis* frame, app. f. *chas*, late L. *capsum*, -*us*, 'locus inclusus'; the suffix belongs to L. type -*icius*, It. -*iccio*, Sp. -*izo*. Hence *shashes*, *shasses*, now *sashes*: see SASH; also Sc. CHESH window-frame.]

1. A wooden frame-work that can be fitted with paper, linen, glass, etc.; a window-frame; a SASH. Obs.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1720) 224 Open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon: Then closing the Double-sheets, (or Chasses rather) continue a gentle Heat. 1863 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 5 These Windows should also be fitted within side of the House, with Chassis of doubled Paper, that is, by glazing the Sheets on both sides of the Frame; and without this, another Chassis of Glass. 1863 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. ii. 414 Chassis or Paper-Window. 1711 *SHAFESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 15 The tumid bladder bounds at every kick, bursts the withstanding casements, the chassys, lanterns, and all the brittle vitreous ware.

2. The base-frame, forming the lower part of the carriage of a barbette or casemate gun, on which it can be slid backward and forward.

1869 *Times* 18 Jan., In all firing the chassis rails should be well sanded.

|| **Chassoyonet.** Obs. rare<sup>1</sup>. (See quot.)

1477 *CAXTON Dictes* 149 A tre named chassoyonet, on whyche tre ther ben many thynges sharp and pricking... and yet neuertheless that tre bringeth forth good dates.

|| **Chast**, sb. Obs. rare<sup>1</sup>. Perh. only a bad form of CHEST; but possibly repr. F. *chasse* case, confused with *chast*. Cf. *arrow-case* = quiver.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 272 A chast with arrows. **Chast**, obs. form of CHEST.

|| **Chast**, sb. Sc. Obs. rare<sup>1</sup>. Chastity.

1719 *LADY WARDLAW Hardy Knute* ii. 6 His Dame sae peerless anis and fair For Chast and Beauty deemed.

**Chastaine**, -ayne, var. of CHESTEINE, Obs.

**Chaste** (tʃæst), a. Forms: 3-8 *chast*, 4 *schast*, 4-6 *chast*, 5 *chaast*, 6 *cheaste*, *chaist*, 3-*chaste*. [a. OF. *chaste* (13th c. in LITTRÉ), semi-popular ad. L. *cast-us*, *casta* morally pure, chaste, holy.]

1. Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; continent, virtuous. (Of persons, their lives, conduct, etc.) 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Meidenhod... offer, after meidure, chaste clenness. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 107 Pat made, lo I be wyymen be chasteore lyf lede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 202 He ne is najt chast. 1386 *CAXTON Somny. T.* 209 And chast (v. p. chast) was man in Paradis certyn. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 188 Sayntes ioye of mary the chaste. 1552 *ASB. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 10 All thame quihik levis ane chast lyfe. 1673 *RAY Jennyn. Low-C.* 55 None more Chast and true to their Husbands. 1748 *COLLINS One Simplicity* 12 O chaste unboastful Nymph I to thee I call. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* i. 153 Had the Irish peasants been less chaste, they would have been more prosperous.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to sexual purity.

1563-73 *COOPER Thesaur.*, *Abstinentes oculi*, Chast and honest eyes. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* II. 144 The chaste

and cautious maxims in which she had, as it were, steeped her. 1847 *TENNISON Prim.* vii. 278 Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm.

|| **2. Celibate, single.** Obs.

1375 *SHOREHAM* 61 Ac 3ef eny y. ine the cas, Red ich that he be chaste. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. ii. 492 Bidden... britheren being in the religious forto lyue chaste for euer. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 709 All wedding he fornik, And eukmorth. He leuit chaste. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom.* 4 Jul. i. 1. 223 She hath sworne, that she will still lue chast. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. ii. 116.

|| **3. Used to render eunuchus.** Obs. rare.

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xix. 12 Ther are chaste, which were so borne. And ther are chaste, which be made of men. And ther be chaste, which have made them selves chaste for the kyngdome of hevens sake. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 167 The word Chast, signifieth, Gelled.

|| **4. Morally pure, free from guilt, innocent.** Obs.

1340 *HAMFOLDE Psalter* cxviii. 1 Pedred pat a man has to wreth god... is chaste drede. 1450 *Why can't be nun* 82 in E. E. P. (1862) 140 That I may lyue chaste. Rom. 4 Jul. i. 1. 223 She hath sworne, that she will still lue chast. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. ii. 116.

|| **5. Undeified, stainless, pure.**

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 2 Let me not name it to you, you chaste Stares. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. 1849 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. i. viii. (1866) 142 The chaste clear stars.

|| **6. Decent; free from indecency or offensiveness.**

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. vi. 16 (1676) 191/1 Use honest and chast spots. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iii. (1702) i. 160 All seem'd Chast within those Walls. 1724 *WATTS Logic* 56 Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some chaste, others obscene. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* i. ix. The Hero's horse was a horse of chaste deportment.

|| **7. Restrained, subdued, chastened.** Obs.

1400 *Octonary* 603 The Iyoun com... And be the chylid sche ley thon chaste As sche were tame.

|| **8. Chastened, modest, restrained from all excess; + a. of processes of thought.** Obs.

1774 *REID Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2 A fair and chaste interpretation of nature. 1785 — *Int. Powers* 248 Discovered by patient observation, and chaste induction.

b. of tastes, qualities, etc.

1799 *BURKE In H. Rogers Introd. Burke's Wks.* 71 Raising them to the level of true dignity, or of chaste self-estimation. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 26 Her tastes, were, however, too feminine and chaste ever to render her eccentric.

9. Pure in artistic or literary style; without meretricious ornament; chastened, subdued.

1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xiv. 196 They purposely deadened their colours, and kept them what they affectively called 'chaste'. 1756 *J. WATSON Ess. Pope* (1782) i. v. 272 So chaste and correct a writer. 1815 *Scribblemania* 197 A specimen of chaste biographical composition. 1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 45 Its chaste proportions and tasteful arrangement in detail. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 51 Chaste jewellery. 1873 *GOLDBURN Pers. Relig.* ii. x. 136 We prize our prayer book... for its chaste fervour.

10. *Chaste tree*, also + *chaste lamb* [mistranslation of L. *agnus castus*, the name of the tree being mistaken for *agnus lamb*]: the tree *AGNUS CASTUS*, a species of *Vitex*.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 165 b, Chast tre. *Ibid.* 166 a, It is called agnos that is chaste because weomen kepinge chaste in the sacrifices of Ceres used to straw this bushe vpon the ground. 1567 *MAPLEY Gr. Forest* 39 Chastlamb or Agnus castus. 1671 *SALMON Sym. Med.* iii. xxii. 389 Agnus Castus 'Ayros Chast Tree. The seed... restrains lust. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 207 Chaste Lamb. This has got a Name for a Cooler. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 264.

11. *Comb.*, as *chaste-eyed*, *glowing*, *reserved* etc., adjs.

1631 *CAXTON Cesar & P. Wks.* 1873 III. 189 The gods wills secret are, nor must we measure their chaste-reserved deepes by our dry shallowes. 1747 *COLLINS Passions* ix. The oak-crown'd Sisters, and their chaste-eyed Queens. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 92 Chaste-glowing, underneath their lids, With fire that draws while it repels.

|| **Chaste**, v. Obs. [The two M.E. verbs *chast-en* and *chast-en* (CHASTY) appear both to originate from OF. *chastie-r*:—L. *castigare* to make chaste or pure, correct, chastise, f. *cast-us* CHASTE. The OF. vb. was adopted in 12th c. Eng. as *chastien*: in early southern Eng., where the OE. weak verbs in -*igan* still retained -*ien* in the infinitive, as OE. *lufigan* (3rd s. *lufed*), M.E. *luvien* (3rd s. *luvelh*), later *luvi*, *luvy*, *luw-en*, *luw-e*, the -*ien* of *chastien* was apparently treated in the same way, giving *chast-y*, *chast-en*, *chast-e*. But in those dialects in which *lufigan* was already reduced to *luw-en*, *chasti-* was recognized as the stem of *chasti-en*, and gave later *chasty-e*, *chasty*. Hence in 13th and early 14th c., *chasti* is the infinitive of *chaste*, or the stem of *chasty*, according to dialect.]

1. *trans.* To correct or amend by discipline; to discipline, train; to bring up under restraint.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* xi. No prest. ne no bissop ne mai him chastien ne mid forbode ne mid scritte. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Pet tu ne schuldest nout tuhten, ne chasten bi meiden. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2475 In pat forest fede Tristrem hodain gam chast. 1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Peroure me ssel be children chasti, and wel teche. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 317 A wikked wyf pat wil nout be chastid. 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xlv. How he... chastith (1533 *chastyeth*) hem. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* lxxix. 11 Though I doe fast my flesh to experience. 1550 *Spenser Boy* 30 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 36 He is a cursed ladde, I wolde some other man hym had, That wolde hym better chaste.

2. To reprove, rebuke.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Nenne weopenen ne chasti 3e. *Ibid.* 96 Ne chasti 3e neuer nenne swuchne mon bute o bisse wise.

3. To inflict corrective punishment on.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Pench bet he is Godes 3erd, & tet God bet he mid him, & chasted, ase ueder deð his leoue child. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 428 Sparre he wolde myld men, & chasty be proute. 1300 *K. Alys.* 6478 He chasted heom with sweord. 1480 *Robt. Deryll* 10 Toke a rodde for to chaste hym. 1509 *HARCLAY Shyf of Folsy* (1570) 40 Blaming and chastening with much crueltie. 1621 *BOLTON Stat. Ir.* 22 (un. 33 *Hen. VI.*) If any... which the said chieftayne may chaste, doe any trespass or felony.

4. To restrain, subdue, tranquillize.

1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Hwil bi wit atstond & chaisted bi wil. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 860 Harlothe with his hendelayk he hoped to chaste. 1330 *King of Tars in Engl. Studien* XI. 111 Al pat day & alle pat nigt Noman mit him chaste. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 729 Mi hauteyn bert bi-houes me to chaste, & bere me debouneli. 1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P. R.* n. xiv. (1495) 39 [Angels] chaste euyl spyrtes that they doo not soo moche harme as they wolde.

5. ? To keep chaste. rare.

1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 To herien hare drihtin & þonken him 3eorne þat his mihte ham i cleanschipe chaste.

**Chaste**, obs. form of CHEST.

|| **Chasted**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. CHASTE v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Kept or made chaste; chaste, pure.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1674) 160 (D.) Ah, chasted bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldest accuse me of one defiled thought. 1793 *Compl. Hist. Drama* 104 'Euripides,' says Aristotle, 'although not very exact nor chasted in the subject of his plays, etc.'

**Chastein** (e, var. of CHESTEINE, Obs., chestnut.

**Chastelain** (tʃæstəlɪn), Obs. exc. Hist.

Forms: 5 *chastelwyn*, *chastilayne*, 5-6 *chasteleyn*, 7 *chastellan*, 8-9 *-lain*, 9 *chastelain*. See also CASTELLAN, CHATELAIN. [In M.E. *chastelēyn*, a. OF. *chastelūn*:—L. *castellan-us* CASTELLAN.]

The governor or keeper of a castle; = CASTELLAN.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 6330 Now am I knyght, now chasteleyn. 1440 *Generydes* 1590 Furth in his waye goth now the Chastelwyn. 1494 *FABYAN* vii. 463 The chasteleyns of Beauuays. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 249 In the Territorie of Cracow, the Chastellan is before the Palatin. 1705 *SOUTHEY Joan Arc* x. 277 Chastellains. 1822 *MISS YONG Cameos* (1876) II. ii. 15 The chastelain offered to set his prisoner free.

**Chastelet**, earlier form of CHATELET.

|| **Chasteling**, Obs. rare. [f. CHASTE a. + -LING.] A eunuch. Cf. CHASTE a. 2 b.

1370 *BACON Summ. N. T. Matt.* xix. Wks. 1844 III. 568 Three kinds of chastelings.

**Chastely** (tʃæstlɪ), adv. [f. CHASTE a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. In a chaste manner; purely, continently.

1340 *Ayenb.* 225 He ssel him loki chastelic ase longe ase he is ine be stat of wodewehod. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1117 Chastely to keepe us out of loves grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Yf yf lyue here religiously & chasty in soule & body. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. ii. 27 Though it were as virtuous to lye, as to lue chastyly. 1796 *BURKE Regis. Peace* (R.) That fire of jealous eternally and chastely burning. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. bocciii. Her [Philosophy's] chastely-awful eyes. 1882 *LEW. Times Rep.* LIII. 306/1 An implied condition that the parties should live chastely.

2. In chaste style or taste (see CHASTE a. 8).

1815 *Scribblemania* 160 His prose chastely flowing. 1870 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 886 Richly and chastely colored glass. 1879 *D. J. HILL Bryant* 171 The style, always pure, clear, and forcible, and often chastely elegant.

**Chastelyn**, obs. var. of CHATELAIN.

|| **Chastement**, Obs. [f. CHASTE v. + -MENT: cf. CHASTIMENT.] Chastisement.

1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1559 Ne hadde his wyf had chastement. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 To chaste me on worthy in a fadyly chastement.

**Chasten** (tʃæstən), v. 1 [f. CHASTE v. + -EN<sup>2</sup>: taking the place of the earlier CHASTE v.]

1. *trans.* To inflict disciplinary or corrective punishment on; to visit with affliction for the purpose of moral improvement; to correct, discipline, chastise. (Usually of Divine chastisement.)

1526 *TINDALE Hebr.* xii. 6 Whom the Lorde loveth, him he chasteneth. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* iv. 1. 96 He shall by this meanes chasten the vnruly and disobedient. 1621 *BIBLE Ps.* cxviii. 18 The Lorde hath chastened me sore. — *Dan.* x. 12 Thou diddest set thine heart... to chasten thy selfe before thy God. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 1637 The love Wherewith we love the Heaven that chastens us.

|| **2. To punish, chastise (generally).** Obs.

1526 *TINDALE Luke* xxiii. 16 I will therfore chasten him and let him lowse. 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 160 He overcame him and chastened him with crewell death. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 437 That your Majestie would chasten them to be chastened, which were the causes of their vexation.

3. To render chaste or pure in character or style; to purify, refine. (Cf. CHASTE a. 8.)

1715 *tr. Pausanias' Men.* Th. I. iv. x. 190 The Ancients... were wont to strain their Snow... to chasten their Wine. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 A good writer... makes haste to chasten and nerve his period by English monosyllables.

4. *fig.* To restrain from excess or intensity; to moderate, temper, subdue. (Cf. CHASTE a. 7.)

1856 *KANE Arch. Exp.* i. xx. 246, I am not as sanguine as I was—time and experience have chastened me. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 The feuds of the families had been chastened, if they had not been subdued. 1884



BROWNING *Ferishtah* (1885) 318 Reflected possibilities of pain, Forsooth, just chasten pleasure!

† **Chasten**, *v.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs.*, for *chasten* to CHASE.

1548 G. WISHART in *Wodr. Soc. Mss.* (1844) 17 To resist the deuyll, and by all means to chasten him away.

Chasten, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

**Chastened** (tjæ'stend), *pph. a.* [f. CHASTEN *v.* 1.]

1. Corrected by disciplinary punishment.

1781 FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 234 Chastened, spared like you.

2. Refined, purified (in character, feeling, style).

1794 SOUTHEY *Lyric P.*, To *Hymen*, Chasten'd Friendship comes. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 181 note, A poem written in the chastened tone of fine taste. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 95 The more chastened writings of Roman and Grecian lore.

3. Restrained from excess; subdued; tempered.

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. ix. 114 The return, though in a more chastened form. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 11. 84 The chastened light told us that day was departing. 1862 — *Mountaineer*. vi. 45 A chastened hope was predominant in both our breasts.

Hence **Chastenedly** *adv.* *rare*.  
1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 30 I... prepare to be chastenedly and moderately glad to see them.

**Chastener** (tjæ'stənər), *[f. CHASTEN *v.* + -ER 1.]*  
One who or that which chastens.

1567 DRANT *Horat's Ars P.* A vj. A solemn Censor, and chastener of every young man's sinne. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xcviii. Before the Chastener humbly let me bow. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. 66 As a wholesome chastener to the pride of success.

**Chasteness** (tjæ'stə'nəs), *[f. CHASTE *a.* + -NESS.]* The quality or state of being chaste.

1. Chastity, sexual purity. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nonnes T.* 88 Pure chaastnesse of virginitee. 1580 SINDY *Arcadia* (1622) 258 In her let beautee both, and chaastnesse fully raigne. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 415 So great a Patron of modesty and chaastness, that he prohibited the Marriages of Cousin-germans. 1718 FREE-THINKER No. 108. 20 It tends... to corrupt the Sobriety and Chaastness of the People's Morals.

2. Purity of style, etc.; see CHASTE *a.* 7, 8.

*Mod.* Nothing can surpass the chaastness of the ornamentation.

**Chastening** (tjæ'stə'nɪŋ), *vbh. sb.* Also 7 chast-

ning. [f. CHASTEN + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CHASTEN; disciplinary punishment, chastisement, correction; subduing of excess or intensity.

1566 TYNDALL *Hebr.* xii. 5 My sonne despyse not the chastenyng of the Lorde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* vii. 33 Though God beaue with vs a litle while (for our chastenylge & reformation). 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 Whom he would correct by wholesome chastening. 1839 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* x. Striking his nose with the knuckle of his forefinger as a chastening for his forgetfulness. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. x. § 7 The... real power of all colour is dependent on the chastening of it.

**Chastening**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That chastens; correcting, chastising; purifying, refining, subduing.

1567 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 373, I... to the hand of Heav'n submit. However chastening. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vii. A healing and a chastening grief. 1843 J. G. DECK *Hymn*, 'It is Thy hand, my God' i. I bow beneath Thy chastening rod. 1871 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 127 The most solemn, the most chastening, the most stimulating consideration.

**Chastement**, *rare*. [f. CHASTEN *v.* + -MENT.] Chastening; restraining from excess, etc.

1881 TRAILL *Sterne* 29 The restraint of one instinct... implied the over-indulgence of another which stood in... as much need of chastement.

† **Chaster**, *Obs.* = Chaste-tree; see CHASTE *a.* 8.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.*, Chaster (herbe), *vitez.*

Chastese, *obs.* form of CHASTISE.

Chasteyn, var. of CHESTEINE, *Obs.*, chestnut.

† **Chastful**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [Illogical formation, from CHASTE *a.* + -FUL.] Chaste.

1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect* Dii, This world of virgins and chastfull men. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 18 b, To winne the chastfull youth to filthie lust.

† **Chasthede**, *Obs.* [ME. f. *chast*, CHASTE *a.* + -hede, -HEAD.] Chastity.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2022 For to don him chasthed for-3eten.

1340 *Ayeb.* 230 My chasthede hit ssel by me ydobdled.

† **Chastice**, *Obs. rare*. [app. in sense 1 f. L. type *\*castitia*, f. *castus* CHASTE: cf. *justice*, *malice*, etc. (Godef. has a single example of OF. *castice*.) In sense 2, connected with CHASTISE *v.*]

1. Chastity.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 71 b, My chastice was a wandring Rovers pray. — To his Love, &c., As she from Colatinus wife of chastice bore the bell.

2. Chastisement.

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exan.* Wits xiii. (1596) 211 The frascible is the chastice geuer, and sword of reason.

Chastice, *obs.* f. CHASTISE, *v.*

† **Chastify**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* chaistefie.

[a. OF. *chastifier*, *chastifie*-r; f. late L. *castificāre*, to make chaste; cf. *justificare*, *justifier*, JUSTIFY.]

1. *trans.* To chastise.

1526 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. 133 To be confiderat with the pepil that may chaistefie thame maist esay. 1669 *ed.* of BIBLE *Jer.* xxxi. 28, I was chastified as a Bullock.

2. To make celibate.

1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 65 b (Jam.) He says thair be sum quha hes chastifit thame selve for the kingdome of heauen,

quhairbie he declaris that they astricht thame seluis to perpetual continence and chastite.

† **Chastiment**, *Obs.* Also 3-4 *chastiement*,

4 *castiment*, *chastymēt*. [a. OF. *chastimentum* (mod.F. *châtiment*), on L. type *\*castigamentum*, f. *castigare*: see CASTIGATE and -MENT.]

1. Chastisement, correction, punishment.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Hwose... uorhowed chastiment. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 26004 (Cott.) Lauerd... ic am redi for to thol bi castiment [Fairf. *chastiment*]. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 115 His is chastymēt of þe felle fend and nevere chastiment of Crist.

2. Reproof, rebuke.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Purh swuch chastiment haued sum ancre arered... a valsinde lue, oðer a much weorre. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 169. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* III. 419 Betir is opine chastiment, Na lut that is hid in thin entent.

† **Chasting**, *vbh. sb.* *Obs.* [f. CHASTE *v.* + -ING 1.] Chastening, castigation.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 28974 (Cotton Galba) Chastying of flesch.

**Chastise** (tjæ'stə'z), *v.* Forms: 4 *chastise-n*,

*chastis*, *chastizen*, 4-5 *chastyse*, 4-7 *chastice*,

5 *chastysyn*, (*shastyse*), (6 *chaistice*, -ise,

6 *chastese*), 6-9 *chastize*, 4- *chastise*. [An

equivalent of the earlier CHASTE and CHASTY, the

formation of which is not easily accounted for.

There is no recorded med.L. *castisare*, F. *chastiser*,

and no OF. *chastir*, *chastiss*-, the usual sources of

-ise, -ize in English verbs; the word is too early to

be a simple English formation from CHASTE *a.*

+ -IZE. The stress was originally always on the

first syllable *chastise*; is generally so with Shak-

speare (7 times against 2), and also in later poets,

as still in *chastisement*; but already in Chaucer

sometimes, and Gower often, on the second, as now.

If *chastise* was in some way altered from *chasty*, the alteration

has not been accounted for. If the sb. *chastice* had

been more frequent or of earlier date in the language, it

might have been suggested that the verb was formed

on it.]

† 1. To correct (authoritatively) the faults of; to

amend, reform, improve (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 To chastise alle oþer

he tok vengeance on him. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 515 for

he fro vices wolde hym chastise Discreetly as by word and

nat by dede. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 24 A woman may

chastise her husbonde, and make hym do well, with fair-

nesse rather than with rudenesse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton)

*Dictes* 7 He that wyl not be chastysyd by fayre and swete

wordes. 1494 FAYAN VII. cxxvi. 253 This Henry chastysed

the olde vntrewe mesure, and made a yerde of the length

of his owne arme. 1579 T. F. *Newes fr. North in Thynde's*

*Animado*, (1865) Introd. 134 These... large Expences...

have chastised and amended me.

† b. To discipline, train, break in (e.g. a horse

or dog). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1143 Braches bayed perfore, &

breme noyse maked, & bay chastysed, & charred, on chas-

tyng þat went. 1466 [see CHASTISED below].

† 2. To reprove, rebuke, censure. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 54 þe cherl... chastised his dogge, bad

him blinne of his berking. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 338 But I

the shall chastise now. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes*

17 It is not honeste to chastise a man afore all folkis. 1659

PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 265 After his resurrection, he chastised

the dulness of his disciples. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 319 He

chastises me for saying, That the Sophists affected to excell

one another in writing Attic.

b. To accuse, charge. *dialect.*

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s.v. They've been chastising

my boy of setting the faggot-stack a-fire.

3. To inflict punishment or suffering upon, with a

view to amendment; also simply, to punish, to in-

dict punishment (esp. corporal punishment) on.

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 2612 (G8t) þu chastis [Cott. *chasti*,  
Fairf. *chasty*] hir, þu has þe wande; So chastid Sare hir

fra þat day. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 32 He chargede

Chapmen to Chasten [v. r. *chastice*; B. *chastisen*, *chastisen*]

heore children. 1368 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxv.

(1495) 717 Chyldren and houndes hatyth the rodde, for they

ben therwyth chastysyd. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5104 Not

cherist, but chastist, by charge of his foly. 1461 MARG.

PASTON *Lett.* 403 II. 29 God defend yt but they be chastysyd

as the lawe wolde. 1589 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 179 Good

Spirites... when they strike, it is to chastice men. *Ibid.* xii.

183 Not that God is not able to chaistice vs hymselfe... for

his Storehouse is neuer vn furnisshed of rodde to scourge vs

withall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. li. 11 Threatning to chastize

me, as doth þe chylid pertaine. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xii. 11

My father hath chastised you with whippes, but I will

chastise you with scorpions. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*

(1778) II. 113 Why should I chastise one for the trespass of

another? 1876 BURNABY *Ride Khiva* xv. He at once pro-

duced a whip, and chastised the official.

b. In military language.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 274 How Huon... chaste-

ysyd his rebelles. 1570-87 HOLMES *Scot. Chron.* (1806)

II. 54 The governor prepared to make a journe into the

Iles to chastice the foresaid Donald. 1841 ELPHINSTONE

*Hist. Ind.* II. 471 A plan for chastising the intruder. 1845

S. AUSTIN *Tr. Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 573 To bring an army

into the field to chastise the landgrave.

c. With the offence as object.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 117 That Iudge... vnder whose

warrant I impeach thy wrong, And by whose helpe I meane

to chastise it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. n. 286 [He]

was assembling an army to chastise Robert's insolence.

4. To free from faults, purify, refine; to correct,

revise (a literary work); = CHASTEN 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1620 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1630) 96 To chastise his very method and phrase. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 6 Behold the Beauty of her Person chastised by the Innocence of her Thoughts. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 459/2 To correct and chastise his productions so that they have... a sort of formal merit.

5. To restrain from passion or excess; to moderate, temper, subdue; = CHASTEN 4. *arch.*

1704 STEELE *Lying Loe.* Epil., With Pity to chastise

Delight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xvi. 196 Then with surprise

(surprise chastised with fears) he cried. 1820 CHABBE

*Borough* xv. A love chastised by awe. 1818 HALLAM *Middle*

*Ages* (1872) I. 51 Since the regularity of modern tactics has

chastised its enthusiasm.

Hence **Chastised** (tjæ'stə'zɪd) *pph. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70 Chastysed, *castigatus*. 1486 *Bk.*

*St. Albans* B ij b, A chastised hounde. 1595 SHAKS. *John*

v. ii. 84 Betweene this chastiz'd kingdome and my selfe.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 268 It would make a more moderate

and chastised use of it [power]. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix.

§ 7 A recension or chastised edition of Saint Luke's Gospel.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. 242 To sober themselves with a

little severe and chastised thinking. a 1847 Mrs. SHER-

wood *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 313 Accents... more chastised

and under control than the lamentations of Miss C.

**Chastisement** (tjæ'stə'zɪmənt), [f. CHASTISE

*v.* + -MENT: cf. the earlier CHASTY-, CHASTEMENT.]

† 1. Authoritative correction of one who is in

fault; means of amendment, discipline, training. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeb.* 17 He is ine grat perit to huam alle triacle

went in to venym. Also þe techinge and chastisement to

þe proude. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 [Sedeclias]

said that expyence is a good chastisement. *Ibid.* 80 It is

a grete chastisement to the peple to haue a right wys

lord. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* I. 547 As for Oliues... their roots

must be bared and laid open... by this manner of chastise-

ment they will amend.

2. Corrective or disciplinary punishment, correc-

tion, chastening; also simply punishment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4854 Man or womman

þat hab a chylde þat wyþ vnþewes wexyþ wydde. Chastys-

ment behouþ þarto. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 849 (Petw.

MS.) þe punshment and þe chastisement and þe vengeance

of þis outrage. 1561 T.



put her to death if he suspected her chastity. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. iv. li. 323 The law of chastity cannot be violated without producing evil. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 149 Chastity was the supreme virtue in the eyes of the church.

† b. fig. Obs.

1790 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 124 Whose chastity standeth in this, to be dedicated to God alone. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 27 Wee define the spiritual chastitie of our minde to be a steadfast abiding faith, in calling upon God, in soundness of hart, and in obedience to y<sup>e</sup> word. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipw.* l. 317 He felt the chastity of silent woe.

2. Abstinence from all sexual intercourse; virginity, celibacy.

a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 6 Non ancre... ne schal makien professiun... bute preo pinges, bet is, obedience, chastete, & studestebelustnesse. 138 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 Frere menours... lyuyng in obedience, wip-outen propre, & in chastite. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. vi. 311 Onnifvndir counsell he [St. Paul] profitid chastite to alle men that mysten it take. 1538 STARKY *England* iv. 128 The law wch byndyth prestys to chastyte. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iii. 21 Vpon whose Graue thou woldst pure chastite. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 33 A nun, whom love seduced from her vow of chastity.

† 3. Ceremonial purity. (for *L. castitas*.) Obs. rare. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* xiv. 36 Thei... defouliden alle thingis that weren in cumpas of hooli thingis, and zauen greet wounde to chastite. 1606 HOLLAND *Shaton.* 29 To enter into this rowme unless it be of necessitie & with devout chastite, men make it scrupulous & are affraide.

4. Exclusion of meretricious ornament; purity of style, modesty, chasteness.

1760 STERNE *Sermon* *York* III. 90 In our own church... there is the greatest chastity in the external parts of religion. 1763 STURGEON *Odes* (1765) 218 The engaging chastity of dress. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 37 Chastity and elegance of style.

5. Exclusion of excess or extravagance; moderation, restraint.

1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶ 5 Indulge me, my Noble Master, in this Chastity of Renown.

Chastize: see CHASTISE v.

Chastlayne, obs. form of CHASTELAINE.

Chastment, var. of CHASTEMENT, Obs.

† Chastner, -nesse, obs. ff. CHASTENER, -ENESS.

† Chaston. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *chaston*, mod. F. *chaton* = It. *castone*, in same sense: the same word as OHG. *chasto*, mod. G. *kasten* chest, coffer, box; but their mutual relations and ultimate source are uncertain.] The broad part of a ring in which the stone is set; the collet.

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. ix. 353 A looking-glasse of golde, shining and well burnished... They called this glasse or chaston of golde 'Irlachaya'.

† Chasty, v. Obs. Forms: 3 *chastien*, *chasti*, 5 *chastie*, *Sc.* *chaste*, 6 *Sc.* *cheste*, 3-6 *chasty*. [a. OF. *chastie-r* (mod. F. *châtier*) = *L. castigare*: see the doublet CHASTE v.]

(The earlier (southern) examples of *chasti*, *chasty*, in which the -i, -y is not treated as radical, are given under CHASTE.)

1. trans. To correct, chasten; to amend.

a 1240 *Sevulus Warden in Cott. Hom.* 245 Bute wit ase lauerd chast hire be betere. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 957 Dat he and we Shul euer more chastyede be. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5869 Fadris and modris... Sal yhelde account... Of sons and doghtris... Pe whilk bai here chastied noght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 122 He is happy, That be othir will him chasty. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 160. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* III. 417 Chastee the childyr quhil pow may.

2. To reprove, rebuke.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28097 Qua chastid me, me thought hethyng, and snybydd pam pair chastyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 742 3e chasty me, bot 3he Aw bettir chastyt for till be. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6095, I, that other folk chastie, Wole not be taught for my folie.

3. To inflict disciplinary punishment on.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16259, I rede men chastid him forpi And bete him to be blod. c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 1877 He moste chast hire ginne, For iuel blod was hie withinne. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2612 Chasty hir, pou has be wande. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. 125 Yif no peyne of Iustice ne chastied[e] hem. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1665, I ne herde... Old man chasty 3ong wyfe. 1549 *Coughl. Scot.* 19 He dois chaste them be the abstractione of that superfluite.

† Chastying, vbl. sb. Obs. Also 4 -iing, -iung, -yung, -iung. [f. CHASTY v.] Chastising, chastening.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28632 Par es tuin betyng berand mede, be tan in weik of almus dede, be toper is chastying of fles. *Ibid.* 29025 Flexili chastying. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii[i]. 39 bi chastyng suffers me noght to erre fra be end.

Chastyse, obs. form of CHASTISE.

Chasuble (tjæ'siəb'l). Forms: 4-6 *che-sible*; also 4 -eble, *cheisible*, 4-5 *chesyble*, 5 -sibil, -oiple, -siple, -syppyl, -ylle, 5-6 *chesybyll*, 6 *chisabile*; 5 *chesabyll*, -pyll, 6 *che-sable*, -sabbell; 5 *che-suble*, *che-suble*, 6 *che-suble*, 7- *chasuble*. [ME. *chesible* was a. OF. *chesible* (cf. med. L. *casibula*); the current form, which has taken its place since 1700, corresponds to mod. F. *chasuble* (*casuble* 13th c. in Littré), and to the med. L. *casubula* (*casubula*, *casubula*, etc.); these go back respectively to late L. types \**casipula*, \**casupula* (in It. *casipola* and *casupola* little house, poor cottage, cot, hut),

popular forms used instead of the literary L. *casula*, dim. of *casa* 'cottage, house'; meaning originally 'little house, cot', but also, already in Augustine (c 400), the ordinary name of an outer garment, a large round sleeveless cloak with a hood, according to Isidore (XIX. xxi. 17) 'vestis cucullata, dicta per diminutionem a casa, quod totum hominem tegat, quasi minor casa'.

(*Casipula* from *casa* has been compared to *manipulus* 'little band' from *manus*. The literary *casula* appears to have left no representative in mod. Romanic langs.; the OF. *chasule*, *casule* (*casura*), Sp. *casulla*, point to the secondary diminutive *casulula* (see Du Cange).

As an article of dress, *casula* appears to have been a popular or provincial name for the *pallula* of classical Latin, a garment consisting of a circular piece of cloth with a hole in the centre for the head, worn in cold or rainy weather, by peasants in the fields, travellers, etc.; as the most ordinary of garments, it was worn by the monks, and by the Council of Ratisbon, 742, was decreed to be the proper dress of the clergy out of doors. For the supervestment worn in sacerdotal offices, the ordinary name from 5th to 8th c. was *planeta*; 'the earliest undoubted instance of *casula* so used (in *Sacramentary* of St. Gregory) dates from the 9th c., or possibly the 8th' (*Dict. Chr. Ant.*). But it at length supplanted the earlier names *planeta*, *amphibolum*, *infila*; and in English *chasuble* has this sense only.]

1. An ecclesiastical vestment, a kind of sleeveless mantle covering the body and shoulders, worn over the alb and stole by the celebrant at Mass or the Eucharist.

a. c 1300 *Becket* 953 Tho Seint Thomas hadde his Masse ido, his Cheisible he gan weve. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 20 And 3e, loueli Ladies... chesybles for Chapeleyns and Churches to honour. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 172, i chesabyll of cloth of golde. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 755 *Hec casula*, a chesypyl. 1475 *Inv.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* i. 554 A chesypyl... of sylke beryng branchis of blew purpyll. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/1 The whyte chesible that saynt Thomas had said masse in. *Ibid.* 435/1 He requesteth hym wyth the chesible. 1519 HORMAN *Puig.* 16 b, Yryst do on the amys, than the albe, than the gyrdell, than the manyle, than the stoule, than the chesypyl. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffsh.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 55, V chesabells one of grene velvet & the other iij of dyvays colowres. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 739 Whydth not the priest wear his chesible & other vestments at enensong? 1839 STONEHOUSE *Archaeologia* 292 The sepulchral monument of a priest, wearing the chesible.

b. 1611 CORNER, *Chasuble*, a chasuble. 1670 LASSLES *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 33 The neat Chasuble of cloth of tissue. 1866 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. Alt.* III. cxx. 63 Copes and chasubles are finding their way back into the Establishment. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* Introd. 67 Till about the close of the 8th century, 'Planeta' was the name given to the supervestment; at a later time... known as the Chasuble. 1884 *Times* 11 Feb. 7/5 The Rev. A. H. Mackenochie, putting on a finely-embroidered red chasuble. 1884 MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1028 The cassock and chasuble turned out to be great-coats, worn originally by laity and clergy alike.

† 2. Used to designate other sacerdotal garments, e.g. the Jewish ephod. Obs.

c 1430-40 *Wyclif's Bible*, Ex. xxv. 7 (MSS. I. S.) With ephod, that is, a chesipile.

Hence *Chasuble* ppl. a., clad in a chasuble.

1885 *Ch. Times* 1 May 349/3 He received the Holy Communion at Powderham Castle from a chasuble priest.

† Chasule. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. *chasule*: see CHASUBLE.] = CHASUBLE, CASULE.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. li. § 6 Plucking the Chasule [some add. Casule] from his back.

Chasur, obs. form of CHASER sb.

Chat (tjæt), sb. 1. Forms: 6 *chatte*, 6-7 *chatt*, (7 *chate*), 6- *chat*. [f. CHAT v.]

† 1. Chatter; idle or frivolous talk; prating, prattle, small talk. Obs.

c 1330 *More Ausw. Frith Wks.* 835/2 Yet shall shee finde chate ynough for all an whole yere. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 266 A Chough of as deepe chat. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whit.* III. 992 They will prate Till they tire all men with their idle chat. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Sermon*. Wks. (1852) 394 The rest of his Preachment is meer groundless Chat. 1668 GLANVILLE *Plus Ultra* 92 No more to be regarded than the little chat of Ideots and Children. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Wks. 1755 III. li. 13 Scarce list'ning to their idle chat. 1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 162, I have plagued you a good deal with political chat.

2. Familiar and easy talk or conversation. † To hold one chat, with chat, in chat: to keep one engaged in talk (obs.).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 134 Instead of drye studdy fall to gentle chatt. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II. i. She was a help to Jove, And held me chat, while he might court his love. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 32 Thus he held her a long while with chat. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 163 Oh how I long to haue some chat with her. 1629 FORD *Lovers' Mel.* II. i. I'll keep the old man in chat, whilst thou gabblest to the girl. 1655 *Theophania* 171 Wits, who... can hold up a chat. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 92. ¶ 4 The Chat I had to Day at White's about Fame and Scandal. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1866) 241 Holding them in a Chat till they came to the Ship's side. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballads, Cross Roads* 7 It would... only spoil our chat. 1824 LYTTON *E. Aram* II. ii. Two old gossip... in familiar chat with the landlady. 1836 L. HUNT *Bodyriddan* 81 Poems (1860) 298 In magic talk, which men call 'chat'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skir* II. 131 A chat about old times.

3. colloq. The thing under discussion, the question. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* vi. 39 Has the gentleman any right to be in this room at all, or has he not? Is he commercial, or is he—miscellaneous? That's the chat, as I take it.

4. dial. Impertinent talk, impudence.

Mod. Sc. 'Give us none of your chat'.

Chat (tjæt), sb. 2. [f. CHAT v., in reference to the character of their voice.] A name applied to several birds, chiefly *Sylvia* or Warblers: viz. to the species of *Saxicola*, the Furze-chat or Whin-chat, Stone-chat, and Wheat-ear; also to the Hay-chat or Nettle-creeper, and Sedge Warbler; b. in N. America, to other birds, e.g. the Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria polyglotta*) and Long-tailed Chat (*I. longicauda*).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 403 The Chatt has a black Tail with white Tips. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 148 The chats come to us in April and breed and about Autumn return to Afrik. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Yellow Breasted Chat, *Garrulus Australis*. 1829 E. JESSE *Frul. Nat.* 405 Chats, larks, and grey wagtails. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxviii. 543 The Whithethoat... sometimes called the Hay chat and Nettle-creeper. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 50 The chats, who perch on the furze or on the heaps of flints.

Chat (tjæt), sb. 3. Obs. or dial. Also 5-6 *chatte*.

[a. F. *chats* barren flowers of walnut, hazel, willows, etc., lit. 'cats', from their downy appearance; cf. the equivalent F. *chatoons* kittens, Du. *kattenken*, Eng. CATKIN. Sense 2 (if related) is perhaps a loose popular extension of the word.]

1. A name given to the catkin, inflorescence, or seed of various plants:

a. The downy catkin of the willow, pine, oak, hazel, etc. Obs. or dial.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xv. 168 The long Peper... is lyche the Chattes of Haselle, that cometh before the Lef, and it hangeth lowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Playn L.* 460 The Oke called Robur, bringeth forth likewise a certaine pendant chat or catkin. 1875 *Lang. Gloss.*, *Chats*, the catkins of trees.

† b. The spikes or spikelets of grasses, carices, and the like. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Plin.* XVIII. vii, Panick... is found with a tuft or bunch, from which depend certain small clustered chats or panicles. *Ibid.* II. 3 It cometh from a certaine fennie reed growing in marshes, I meane the tender muchets or chats thereof. *Ibid.* II. 557 Certain chats or catkins which grow vpon many reeds and canes.

† c. The 'key' or samaroid seed of the ash, sycamore, and other trees. Obs.

1562 BULLYNN *Bk. Simples* 30 a, And the coddies did grow upon clusters, like the chattes or kaies of Ashe trees. 1615 LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. vi. (1668) 13 Ashes, Renny-trees, Burt-trees, and such like, carried in the chat, or berry, by the birds into stone walls. 1621 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Chats*, Keys of Trees, as Ashchats, Sycamore Chats, etc.

d. The scaly cone (*strobilus*) of alder, pine, etc. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 374 I observed about Mid-August, the Chats of the Alder to be Gummy. 1864 ATKINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chats*, the cones of the fir-tree.

2. A small branch or twig, such as is used for kindling a fire. Also chat-wood. dial.

[1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XII. § 4, 128 Their boles and boughes, their buds and chats, their leaves and flowers, sprouting upwards.] 1670 RAY *Prov.* 42 Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out. [1670 E. TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1265 And in what forwardness their Buds and Leaves, or Chats were then shot, or broken.] 1721-2800 BAILEY, *Chat-wood*, little sticks fit for fuel. 1794 in *Ann. Reg.* 361 Even the spray-wood, here called chats... might be made into fagots. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Chats*, small branches or twigs used for firing. 'Dick, run an' fatch tuthree dry chats to put i' the oven.'

Chat, sb. 4. dial. A small poor potato.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 198 Buy inferior wex chats, and rye bread. *Ibid.* xviii. Potatoes small and waxy, such as we should call chats in England. 1875 *Lang. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chat* (Mid. and E. Lanc.), a small potato. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chats*, small and diseased potatoes, unfit for market.

Chat, sb. 5. Mining. Ore with a portion of the matrix adhering to it, forming the second portion or stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

1876 *Mid.-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chat*, ore and stone together. Nidd. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Chats*, Northumb., Small pieces of stone with ore.

b. Comb. chat-mill, -roller, a special mill or roller through which the 'chats' have to go, the product being known as chat-ore or 'seconds'.

† Chat, sb. 6. Obs. [Aphetic f. *archat*.] = CATHE. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 43 The greatest part of their provision consisting in choise chats and junketting dishes.

Chat, sb. 7. Thieves' Cant. A louse.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chatts*, lice. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 182a J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Chats*, lice.

Chat (tjæt), v. 1. Forms: 5-6 *chatt*(e), 6 *chate*, 5- *chat*. [app. an onomatopoeic abbreviation of CHATTER, which has lost the frequentative, and to some extent the depreciative, force of that word.]

† 1. intr. To talk idly and foolishly; to prate, babble, chatter. Obs.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 3, I charge 3ou as 3our chifan pat 3e chatt for no chaunce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 60 To Chatte, *garrulare*. 1494 FABYAN *vil.* 294 Thoughte I shuld alle day tell Or chat with my ryme dogerell. 1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1451 What nede you with hym tell thus prate & chat? 1580 BARRETT *Act.* C 381 To chat like a pie or lyke a birde in a cage. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 123. 1621 COTGR., *Ba-billarde*, a title-tale... a chatting or chattering Minx. 1617 *Jannu Ling.* 18 Admit not thy wife to thy secrets; for she will vndoe you both by chatting.

+2. *trans.* To chatter, prate, or prattle (a thing); to utter familiarly; to talk in a gossiping way. *Obs.*

1433 *Vulg. abs. Terentio* 302. While she lyueth she may chat [*olgauniat*] it at lye eere. 1577-87 *HOLINGSHED Chron.* I. 129 A woman... possessed with a babbling spirit, that could have chatted any language saving the Irish. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II (Arb.) 46 To what purpose do I chat such ianglerye trimtrams? 1659 *HEYLIN Animado* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 399 Bent to learn this language, for fear they should not chat it handsomely when they came to heaven. 1745 SWIFT *IVks.* 1841 II. 86 To chat their scandal over an infusion of sage.

3. *intr.* To talk in a light and informal manner; to converse familiarly and pleasantly.

1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 22, I muste comen with my wife, chatte with my children, and talke wyth my seruantes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1881) 51 Matter for them and others to chat of. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 27. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 87 The shepherds on the lawn... Sat simply chatting in a rustic row. 1740 WEST *Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 98 They can chat about trifles. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xliii. (1879) 255 After chatting on indifferent subjects. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ratf Shirl.* III. 245 Lord and Lady Burworth, and the Squire, were chatting by the fire.

+4. *trans.* To speak familiarly of, talk of, tell as gossip. *Obs.*

1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* 1867 II. 406 She began to chat the same amongst her gossips. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1877) 11 When to my flocke my daily woe I chate. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II.* i. 224 Your prating Nurse into a rapture lets her Baby crie, While she chats him [*Coriolanus*].

+Chat, *v.* 2. *Obs.* Sc. Generally referred to CHATE *sb.*, and explained as 'Hang': but this is quite uncertain.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. Prol. 126 Quod I Churle, ga chat the and chyd with ane vther. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv. He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him.

Chate, chatte, chat. *Thieves' Cant.* ? *Obs.*

[Origin uncertain; see quot. 1610.] *pl.* Gallows.

1557 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 Chattes, the gallows. *Ibid.* 86 Lying on the chates [gallows]. 1610 ROWLANDS *Mart. Markall*, Chates, the gallows; here he mistakes... for chates it should be chates which word is used generally for things... if you will make a word for the Gallows, you must put thereto the word *treynyn*... and so *treynyn chate* is... hanging things or the Gallows and not chate. 1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 36 Chate, the Gallows. c. 1690 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1795 in *New Cant. Dict.*

|| Chateau (jāto). *Pl.* châteaux. [Fr. *château*]

—OF. *chastel* :—L. *castellum* CASTLE.] A castle;

a large mansion or country house (cf. CASTLE *sb.* 3); used only in reference to France and other parts of the Continent. (Formerly in more general use.)

1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iv. 37 At a distance... was a chateau of a considerable German nobleman. 1793 COWPER *To W. Hayley*, Dear architect of fine châteaux in air. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 122 The mansion-house of Dalziel, attached to the old tower or chateau of the manor. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 341 From a love of Montaigne, he had made a pilgrimage to his chateau. 1898 MORLEY *Didcot* I. 109 He was transferred from the dungeon to the chateau.

Chatel, -ell, *obs.* ff. CHATEL.

|| Chatelain (jātelān, [jātelān]). Also 6 chatelyne, 7 -aine. [a. mod. F. *châtelain* :—OF. *chastelain* :—CHATELAIN, CASTELLAN. (*Obs.* as an Eng. title.)

1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxv. 87 Therle of Mountfort entred into the castell... and receuyed the feaulie of all the men of that Chatelayne. 1533—*Huon* cxcxii. 493 Then the chatelyne of y<sup>e</sup> tounne came to huon. 1643 PLYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 17 The four Chatelaines... of the Castles of Northampton, Kenilworth, Nottingham, and Scarborough. 1822 BYRON *Werter* I. i. 340 The Chatelains must keep their Castle walls.

|| Chatelaine (jātelān). [a. F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain*.]

1. A female castellan; the mistress of a castle or country house.

1855 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Is.*, The youngest fairest chatelaine That this realm of France can boast. 1861 LADY CHATTERTON in *Memo. Adm. Gambier* I. iv. 52 A good chatelaine and true, of an English country house.

2. An ornamental appendage worn by ladies at their waist, supposed to represent the bunch of keys, etc. of a mediæval châtelaine: it consists of a number of short chains attached to the girdle or belt, etc., bearing articles of household use and ornament, as keys, corkscrew, scissors, pen-knife, pin-cushion, thimble-case, watch, etc., according to taste. (Sometimes applied to a bunch of ornaments worn at a watch-chain.)

1851 *Art. Frml. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 437 The modern chatelaine is but a reproduction of an article of decorative ornament, worn by ladies... more than a century and a half ago. The watch, the scissors, *etc.*, pin-cushion, &c. were then ostentatiously appended to the dress of ladies. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission* II. 101 [They] tie the bundles of charms or chatelaines to their watch-chains. 1879 BAKER *Nile Trium.* vi. 85 The women wear a large bunch of charms as a sort of chatelaine. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/8 Chatelaine bags are much worn again.

Chatellainry (jātelānri). [f. CHATELAIN + -RY : in OF. *châtellenrie*.] The district under a chatelaine; CHATELLANY.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 495 The adjoining towns and chatellaineries.

+Cha-telet. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 chastelet.

[a. OF. *chastelet*, mod. F. *châtelet*, dim. of *chastel*,

*château* CASTLE: see CASTLET, CASTELLE.] A

little castle; the name of an ancient prison in Paris.

1494 FABYAN VII. 501 The kyng was kept in the castell of Lourre, and the other .ii. in the chastelet. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvi. 189 Carried to Parys, and put in prison, in the castell of Lourre, and after into the chastelette. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iv. 187 The little chastelet at the entrance into Paris.

Chatellany (jātelāni). Also in 7 chastele-lenie. [ad. mod. F. *châtellenie*, OF. *chastellenie*, assimilated to CASTELLANY, q.v.] = CASTELLANY.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2502 With all the extent of their Bailiwicks, Chastelenies, Territories. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4907/1 The Chastelenies of Lisle and the Tournesie. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5354/2 The Chastellany of Tournay. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 88 The restitution of Douai, Lille and other chastelelanies.

Chater(e, -ing, *obs.* ff. CHATTER *v.*, etc.

+Chateract, *obs.* form of CATARACT.

+Chaterestre. *Obs.* [fem. of *chaterere*, CHATERER : see -STER.] A female chatterer.

1250 Owl & Night. 655 Site nu stille, chaterestre! Nere thu never i-bunde vastre.

+Chateus, -eux. *Obs.* Also -tews. [a. OF. *chateux*, pl. of *châtel* CHATEL.] = CHATELS.

1292 BATTON I. v. § 3 Si soynt ses chateus tæx, *transl.* let his chateus be appraised. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 113 Richesse... of chateus, and of londes al so. *Ibid.* 471 That holi church neselde nougt the chateus there lette. *Ibid.* 569 Saue enrich lif & lme, & chateus al so. 1389 *Eng. Glids* (1870) 53 To certeyn 300 of godes & chateux.

Chathamite (jātāmait). *Min.* [Named from Chatham, Connecticut, where found.] A variety of smaltite containing much nickel.

1844 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* XLVII. 351.

Chathern, *obs.* form of CHAWDRON; hence Chathernwise *adv.*, like a chawdron.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 74 His rinkled jaws, like an old cows neck hang chathernwise, lank and loose.

+Chating, *obl. sb. rare* 1. Apparently a nonce-word, formed on the hunting term RECHATING.

c. 1525 SKELTON *Replie* 217 To hunt them into hell, With blowing out your hornes... With chating and rechating, And your busy prating.

Chatir, *obs.* form of CHATTER.

+Chatmate. *Obs.* *rare.* [f. CHAT *sb.* 1 + MATE.] A gossip.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* (1871) 68 The toothless trot her nurse, who was her only chatmate and chambermaid.

+Chaton, chatton. *Obs.* [a. F. *chaton* kitten, catkin, dim. of *chat* cat.] A catkin.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* v. lvi. 730 [The walnut tree] bringeth forth long tentes or yellowe ragged things... hanging vpon the tree, like smal Cattes tayles... longer then the Chattons of Whythie... After these tentes or Catkins, the leaues shewe.

Chator. Aphetic form of *achatur*, = CATER.

1619 DALTON *Country Justice* cvii. (1630) 279 If any subjects Chator or other officer.

+Chatoyant (jātwayān, jātoiānt), (a. and *sb.*) *Obs.* [F. *chatoyant* in same sense, pres. pp. of *chatoyer* (on L. type *caticā-re*): cf. *flamboyant*. Litré gives *chatoyer* in dial. of Berry, as 'to stroke or caress as a cat, to pet']

A. *adj.* Having a changeable, undulating, or floating lustre, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.

1816 CLEVELAND *Min.* 257 This mineral has a crystalline structure... It is slightly chatoyant. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 38 The 'Moon-stone' a variety of pearly adularia presenting chatoyant rays when simply polished. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 79 The... chatoyant... sea of... silks and satins.

B. *sb.* 1. Chatoyant quality or lustre. [So in Fr.]

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 The chatoyant or play of light, on these dark crystals, is very remarkable.

2. A chatoyant stone, as the Cat's eye, the surface and interior of which, when cut and polished, exhibit a floating lustre.

|| Chatoyement. *rare.* [F.; see prec.]

Changing or undulating lustre; play of colour.

1816 CLEVELAND *Min.* 41 Changeable colors, or chatoyement, or play of colors; irised colors... For the former, which is the most beautiful, we have mentioned the French term *chatoyement*, because it is expressive, and because there is no word in English. *Ibid.* A mineral is said to exhibit changeable colors, or a chatoyement, when different collections of colors alternately appear and disappear.

Chatre, *obs.* form of CHATTER *v.*

|| Chatta (jātā, jātā). *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindi *chhātā*, Skr. *chhatra*.]

1. An umbrella (in India).

1796 *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I. 212/2 Two bearers, who... carry a chatta. 1825 G. C. MUNDY *Pen & Pencil* Sk. II. 158, I therefore ordered my chair, my Chatta, and my telescope. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvi. Gold chatta chiefs... permitted to have a gold umbrella carried over their heads.

2. The Umbrella-tree (*Magnolia tripetala*), a native of India.

1834 CAUNTER *Orient.* Ann. v. 58 The chatta-tree is here so plentiful, that we made use of it as a standing umbrella.

Chattable (jātāb'l), a. [f. CHAT *v.* + -ABLE.] Ready to chat or to be chatted with.

1807 E. YATES *Fortorn Hope* II. 16 He finds old friends chatable and kindly. 1885 B. L. FARJON *Sacred Nugget* III. iii. 1. 8 He was fond of a chatable mate.

Chattation, *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ATION.] Chatting, chat.

1799 in Mad. D'Arblay's *Diary* VI. 219 An excellent dinner it was, and our chattering no disagreeable sauce.

Chattative, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -ATIVE (cf. *talkative*).] Chatty, talkative.

1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* i. 643 They grew civil and chattative.

Chatte, *obs.* form of CHAT.

Chattee (jātē). *nonce-wd.* [f. CHAT *v.* + -EE.]

The person to whom one chats.

1886 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 11/2 Chat requires conditions not always obtainable, more especially a pleasant chattee.

Chattel (jātē'l). Forms: 3 chattel, chetel,

6 chatel, -eil, 6-7 chattell, 6- chattel. [a. OF.

*chattel*, *chetel* (ONF. *catel*, Pr. *capital*, *capdal*):—

late L. *capitale*, L. *capitale* principal, property,

goods, etc.: see CATTLE. *Chattel*, pl. *chateux*, was

the form adopted in legal Anglo-French; it ap-

pears in vernacular use in the 13th c., and the

pl. *chateux* is occasional as a technical term in

M.E.; but the actual form adopted in Eng. was

the Norman *catel*, later *cattell*, *cattle*. In the

16th c. (as shown under CATTLE) this was gra-

dually restricted to 'live stock', and at the same

time *chattel*, *chattel*, began to pass from law French

into general use for the wider sense 'article of

property']

I. Collective senses. *Obs.*

+1. Property; goods; money; = CATTLE 1. *Obs.*

1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 To dealen his feder chetel to needfule.

1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 271 Aihwer wið chetel mon

mai luee cheape. 1440 *Paston Lett.* 27 I. 41 All maner of

chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng, an acru-

wyrd on to the Kyng.

+2. Capital, principal. *Obs.*

1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. xxi. 227 The chattell

that is the somme gyuen... and the gayne... In puttyng

the gayne & chetel in certayne.

+3. Live stock; = CATTLE. *Obs.* *rare.*

[Apparently an attempt to extend the *ch*-form to all senses

of the earlier *catel*, *cattell*.]

1607 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 85 Nor neuer leaue till they their

Chattell cleare. 1666 DE LA PRYME *Diary* 78 Chattel eats

turneps in this country better than they do hay.

II. As an individual sb. with plural.

4. A movable possession; any possession or

piece of property other than real estate or a free-

hold. (Generally in plural. Cf. CHATBUS.)

1549 Willm Boorde's *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Intrd. 73 Also

I gve and bequeth all my chattelles and houses lyving abowte

Wynchester vnto Richard Mathew. 1592 WEST *Symbol.*

i. r. 23 All goods, chattels immovable, bondmen, and other

things not being by Law prohibited may be sold. 1666

FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iv. 1, A rich uncle died, and left me

chattels. 1642 PLYNNE *Sov. Antid.* iii. 14 So if Subsidies be

granted, and the King dye before they are levied, his Exe-

cutors shall not enjoy them, though a chattel; but his Suc-

cessor. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii. Deliver up to me the chattels

of the Man Charles Stewart. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Wks.*

1839 II. 263/2 It is an absolute chattel, which, like any other

chattel, is part of the Archbishop's assets... and within the

memory of man such options have been publicly sold by

auction. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 834/1 A sale of

goods generally, as distinguished from the sale of a specific

chattel. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 242 Frank's sketch-book,

and some other precious chattels.

b. In Law distinguished as *chattel personal*,

and *chattel real*: see the quots.

1552 HULOET *Chatteltes personnelles*... Chattels reall. 1616

BULLOKAR, *Chatteltes reall* are leases or wards. *Chatteltes*

*personall* are all moveable goods, as money, plate, cattell.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 190 Of chattels personals. 1651 W. G.

tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 26 All moveable Goods (which by us are

tearmed personal Chattells) which the Wife brings... do

presently passe into the husbands Patrimony. 1767 BLACK-

STONE *Comm.* II. 386 Chattels real... are such as concern

the realty; as terms for years of land, wardships in chivalry

...next presentation to a church. 1876 DICKEY *Real Prop.*

v. § 1. 208 Thus leasehold interests came to be classed with

personal property. Since however they are rights over

things immovable, they received the mongrel name of

'chattels real'.

c. *Goods and chattels*: a comprehensive phrase

for all kinds of personal property. (Cf. CATTLE 3).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 505 The custodie,

not of the landes onely... but of the goods and chattels also.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 232, I will be master of what

is mine owne, Shее is my goods, my chattels, she is my house.

1660 *Trial Regis.* 35 If you finde that he is guilty, you shall

enquire, what Goods, and Chattels he had. 1662 BUTLER

*Hud.* i. iii. 374 For he in all his amorous battles, No 'dvan-

tage finds like goods and chattels. 1761 HUMT. *Hist. Eng.*

I. viii. 174 All his goods and chattels were confiscated. 1788

J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 99 All the residue of his goods

and chattels, personal estate and effects whatsoever. 1848

LITTON *Harold* III. ii. Part of his goods and chattels.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1786 COWPER *Gratitudo* 50 Compassed about with the

goods and Chattels of leisure and ease. 1824 SYD. SMITH

*Wks.* 1859 II. 194/4 Original

...[imports] that the rights of the master over his slave... devolve on his intestacy to a certain class of his representatives. 1850 Mrs. Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, x. 10 To see what this intelligent chattel had been about. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xix. 397 The chief traffic was in human chattels.

5. *Comb.*, chattel-interest, an interest in leasehold property.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 173 That by this means a remainder may be limited of a chattel interest, after a particular estate for life created in the same. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 35 Where the portion of real estate left undisposed of is a chattel interest, it devolves upon the heir as personal estate. 1876 DREW *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 206 A leasehold, or, as it is often called, a chattel interest in land. *Ibid.* § 2. 216 There can be no estate tail in a chattel interest, such as a term of years.

**Chattelhood** (tʃætəl'hu:d). The condition or position of a chattel.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug. The last great country in which human chattelhood exists as an institution.

**Chattelism** (tʃætəl'iz'm). [See -ISM.] The system of holding human beings as chattels.

1865 W. PHILLIPS in *Commonwealth* (Boston U.S.) 18 Feb. To grind the negro without restoring chattelism. 1879 TOURGEE *Foot's Err.* xl. 295 The... spirit of the nominally defunct system of Chattelism was still alive.

**Chattelization** (tʃætəl'izə'zən). [f. next.] The action of chattelizing, or converting (human beings or real property) into a chattel.

1888 *Guardian* 29 Feb. 309/4 What is oddly enough described as the 'chattelization' of the land... the custom sanctioned by modern society of treating land as an object which like other objects can be bought or sold, let and hired.

**Chattelize**, v. [f. CHATTEL + -IZE.] To treat as a chattel. Hence *Chattelized* ppl. a.

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* 251 Chattelized humanity.

**Chattelship**. [See -SHIP.] = CHATTELHOOD.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 447/1 The woman is the chattel, and must put up with the consequences of chattelship.

**Chatter** (tʃætər), v. Forms: 3 chatter, 3-7 chater(e), 4-6 chatre, 5 chyter, chatir, chatere, shatur, 6 chyttre, chattrre, 5- chatter. [An onomatopoeic word of frequentative form: cf. Du. *koetteren* to jabber, *kwetteren* to chatter, and Eng. *twitter*, *jabber*, etc. See also CHITTER.]

1. Of birds: To utter a rapid succession or series of short vocal sounds; now applied to sounds approaching those of the human voice, e.g. of starlings, magpies, etc., but originally used more widely, so as to include what is now called the 'twitter' of sparrows, swallows, etc.

(Human 'chattering' was originally transferred from the chattering of birds; but the 'chattering' of a magpie, etc., is now commonly taken as a simile from that of a human being.)

1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid: cheatered euer ant chirmed... so ouh ancre... chirmen & cheateren euer hire bonen. 1398 *Travisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 137 Small byrdes crye and chatter more than grete. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (1840) 150 (Mât) The stawe wyl chatre. 1535 *Dewys Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 917 The byrdes chermes and chattereth. 1607 *TOWSELL Serpents* 670 The old ones [swallows] will fly away chattering, and chirping in mournful sort. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxviii. 14 Like a crane or a swallow, so did I chatter: I did mourne as a dove. 1699 *DAMPFER Voy. II.* n. ii. 66 Sometimes called Chattering Crows because they chatter like a Magpie. c. 1820 *WORDSW. Resolution & Ind.* 6 The jay makes answer as the magpie chatters. 1859 *JEPSON Brittany* x. 169.

b. *trans.*  
c. 1400 *Test. Love Prol.* How should then a French man borne, such termes come iunpene in his matter, but as the jay chatereth English. 1616 *SURPL. & MARKH. Countess Farm* 234 An infinite number of pretie small Birds, which continually... doe chatter and chant their proper and natural branch-songs.

2. Of human beings: To talk rapidly, incessantly, and with more sound than sense. Esp. said of children; but often applied vituperatively to speech which one does not like. Also said of apes and other animals whose voice suggests human chattering.

a. *intr.*  
a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 322 Thū chaterest so doth on Irish preost. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 226 If he chydre or chatre Hym chieuth be worse. 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 70 Chateryn, garrio. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 180 You chaterist like a churle bat can chydre. 1450 *Why can't be nun* 251 in *E. P.* (1862) 144 Whoso chateryt lyke a py... schalle be put owte of company. 1549 *OLD E. Erasim. Par.* i. Tim. v. 13 Shamefully chattering of marriage... of the naughtynges... done in other mens householdes. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. 9 Like Apes, that moe and chatter at me. And after bite me. 1853 *CHINGSLEY Hypatia* ii. xi The female slaves... worked, and chattered, and quarrelled. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 174 Chattering about what he had done for the good cause.

b. *trans.*  
a. 1225 [see 1.]. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iii. vi. He looked in at some of his creditors to chatter charming delusions. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lix. They chatter'd trifles at the door. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 70 Even the girls Chatter half-atheism.

3. Of the teeth: To make a noise by rapidly repeated collision; to shiver, shake.

a. *intr.* (Rarely said of the person.)

c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xi. The schaft and the shol, shaturt to the shin. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Test. Cress.* His tethe chattrit and shiveret with the chin. 1537 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 142, I stode... in a cold frosty mornynge,

tyll that my teeth chattered in my heed. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 103 When the raine came to wet me, and the winde to make me chatter. 1665-9 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* ii. ii. My Teeth chatter, and my whole Body does shake strongly enough to make the Bed it self do so. 1798 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclog.* iv. The evening wind already Makes one's teeth chatter. 1863 *MRS OLIPHANT Salem Ch.* xvi. 289 Her very teeth chattered with anxiety and cold.

b. *causally.* To make (the teeth) chatter.

1603 *HARSHEN Pop. Impost.* 119 The poore Devil chattered his teeth so sore. 1866 *SALA Barbary* vii. 131 Cowering in corners... gibbering and chattering their teeth like disconsolate pagods.

4. Applied to similar sounds: esp. to clatter, rattle from vibration.

1853 *Pharmaceut. Jnrl.* XIII. 125 It burned with the... flame... of cannon coal, and 'chattered' in burning. 1879 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* IV. 342 The vibration causes the work and the tool to 'chatter' upon each other. 1880 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2 [He] first heard one of the bars 'chatter' when a train was passing over the bridge. 1884 *F. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 138 If the cutting edge is above the centre of the body pressure... causes it to 'chatter'.

**Chatter** (tʃætər), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3 chater(e), 6- chatter. [f. prec. vb.]

1. The chattering of certain birds; also of apes, etc.: see the vb.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 284 Mid chavling and mid chater(e). 1784-99 *COWPER Pairing-time* 15 And with much twitter, and much chatter, Began to agitate the matter. 1797 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 123 Its note of anger is very loud and harsh, between a chatter and shriek.

2. Incessant talk of a trivial kind; prate, tattle. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* vi. *Sch. Salerno*, Your words are but idle and empty chatter. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The chatter of French politics... had quite put most of the old legends out of mind.

3. *Comb.*, as *chatter-house*; *chatter-bag*, -basket, dial. variants of CHATTERBOX, q.v.; + *chatter-chitter*, small talk, gossip (cf. *chitter-chatter*); *chatter-pie*, familiar name for the Magpie; also fig. = *chatterbox*; *chatter-water* (*humorous*), tea.

1888 *ELWORTHY IV. Somerset Gloss.*, \*Chatter-bag. 1875 *Lang. Gloss.*, \*Chatter-basket, an incessant talker; gen. applied to a child. 1911 *Wentworth Papers* 207 You bid me send you all the 'Chatter-Chitter I heard. 1611 *SEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxvi. (1632) 120 A 'Chatter-house' for women to meet and determine of their Attires. 1721-1800 *BAILEY*, \*Chatter-pie, a kind of bird. 1888 [Common in dial. Glossaries]. 1863 *MRS. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.* s.v., What a time you sit over your 'chatter-water'.

+ **Chatter** (tʃætər), sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [f. CHAT v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER.] One who chatters; a gossip.

1556 *Hoby Courtier* (1561) Vy. iv. Not to be a babbler, brauler or chatter. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 5 He sharply reprehendeth such... as chatters and vnprofitable.

**Chatteration** (tʃætər'ən). [See -ATION.] *humorous.* Systematic or pretentious chattering.

1862 *B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare Life* II. vi. 328 Carlyle taxes one's patience by wilful chatteration with the pen. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 323 The noisy din, and general chatteration.

**Chatterbox**. [Perh. in origin akin to *clap-dish*.] Contemptuous or playful name for a habitual chatterer.

1814-18 in *TODD*. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 93 A set of idle chatterboxes. 1876 *HARDY Hand of Ethelth.* I. 41 One of those hostile days... when chatter ladies render miserably in their homes. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 52 A mere political chatterbox.

**Chatterer** (tʃætərər), [f. CHATTER v. + -ER.]

1. One who chatters; an idle and petty talker, prater, babbler, tattler, prattler.

1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. xvi. (R.) They ment they were babblers and chatterers. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Philosol. Gen.* 193 A babbler, prater, chatterer or jangler; a man more full of words than wit. 1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 77 Mere London Divines... chatterers in book-sellers shops. 1881 *GOLDW. SMITH Lect. & Ess.* 161 A voluble and empty chatterer. 1884 J. PARKER *Labour Ministry* 51 A chatterer of other-world phrases.

2. The name of birds of the family *Ampelidæ*; esp. the Bohemian Chatterer or Waxwing (*Ampelis garrula*); in N. Amer. the Cedar-bird or Chatterer of Carolina (*A. carolinensis* or *cedrorum*).

1730 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 431 *Garrulus Carolinensis*, the Chatterer. 1768 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* II. 508 The chatterer visits this kingdom at very uncertain times. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 299 There is no northern bird whose breeding habits have been shrouded in such mystery as the waxwing chatterer. 1863 *BATTS Nat. Amazon* iv. 71, I saw here for the first time the Sky-blue Chatterer (*Ampelis Cotinga*), it is a dull, quiet bird.

**Chattering** (tʃætər'ɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CHATTER v. + -ING.] The action expressed by the verb CHATTER (in its various senses).

a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 560 Bute thu canst of chatteringe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* ii. 84 Chaterynge-oute-of-resoun. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 38 The Pye Betrayes her birdes by her chattering and crye. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1584) 24 Murnng & chattering of teith. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Neuer trouble the church with chattering. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 27 Irreverent chattering of certain Prayers. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 212 Several agors, and regular chattering of the teeth. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 2 He had no knowledge of iron-work; but he knew sufficient to lighten the 'chattering'.

b. *attrib.*  
c. 1678 *Roxb. Bal.* (1882) IV. 358 He cut her Chattering-string, And he [quickly] set her Tongue on the run.

**Chattering** (tʃætər'ɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. CHATTER v. + -ING.] That chatters (in various senses of the verb). Hence *Chatteringly* adv.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Sparuwe is a cheaterinde brid. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 39 Take example by the chattering pye. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 58 To tame a shrew, and charme her chattering tongue. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 457 Leader of a chattering train. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 223 To intrude chatteringly upon the mild-night privacy of Apollo.

+ **Chatterist**. Obs. rare-1. [See -IST.] A professed or systematic chatterer.

a. 1704 T. BROWN *Whs* (1760) II. 204 (D.) You are the only modern chatterist that I hear has succeeded me.

**Chatterment**. Rare. Chattering.

In *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* (F. Hall).

**Chatterton's compound**. A composition used for insulating submarine telegraph cables.

1887 *Jnrl. Soc. Electr. Engineers* XVI. 459 This compound (which is perhaps somewhat erroneously known as 'Chatterton's compound') is usually composed of... gutta percha 3 [parts] resin 1 [part] and Stockholm tar 1 [part].

+ **Chatterry**, sb. Obs. [f. CHATTER v., after *battery*.] Chattering, chat, chatter.

1789 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary & Corr.* V. 17 There was no lack of chatterry and chatterers. 1813 *Ibid.* VII. 13 She certainly would not leave town without seeking another chatterry with her old friend.

**Chatterry** (tʃætər'ɪ), a. [f. CHATTER + -Y.]

1. Characterized by chattering. *rare*.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 11 As chatterry in the teeth as if their under jaws were loose.

2. *dial.* 'Stony or pebbly. Craven' (Halliwell).

**Chattiness**. [f. CHATTY a.<sup>1</sup> + -NESS.] The quality of being chatty.

1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. v. (1882) 47 Tradition told... of his chattiness over the adventures of his life. 1885 *Book-seller* 3 Sept. 883/2 This learning, chattiness, and usefulness was eventually to be turned to good account.

**Chatting** (tʃæt'ɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CHAT v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING.] The action of the verb CHAT (in various senses); esp. Easy familiar talking.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 39 For all their chatting and plentie of language. 1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 289 b. He could not... awaye with the chattyng and contynual babbleynge of Cicero. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 48 The Augures did divine from hearing the chatting or the crowing of the birds. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1810) I. 276 The impertinent chattings, which are so rife in the world. 1884 *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 762/5 An hour spent in chatting.

**Chatting** (tʃæt'ɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. CHAT v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING.] That chats (in various senses of the verb).

Hence *Chattingly* adv.

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* i. 13 The chatting swallow. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Consolence* i. Listening to thy chatting fears. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. xvii. 156 The two redressers of wrongs chattingly proceeded towards Grippy. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3 Some members have spoken chattingly and inquisitively about it.

**Chatle**, obs. form of CHATTEL.

**Chatten**, var. of CHATON, Obs., calkin.

+ **Chatty** (tʃæt'ɪ), sb. *Anglo-Ind.* [Hindī chāṭī earthen vessel or pitcher.] An East Indian pot for water; spec. a porous earthen water-pot or jar.

1781 in *Lives of Lindsays* III. 285 (Y.) We drank his [majesty's] health in a chatty of sherbet. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iv. 92 note. The chatties are vessels made of earth, of little or no value. 1839 *MARRYAT Phant. Ship* xxxiii. Pedro came in with a chatty of water. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* vii. 161 Earthen pots, like Indian chatties. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 11/2a Playing with wooden spoons on brass chatties.

**Chatty** (tʃæt'ɪ), a.<sup>1</sup> [f. CHAT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] Given to chat or light easy talk.

a. 1762 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. 35 (T.) As chatty as your parrot. 1795 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* n. 260 (Jod.) He was very chatty in conversation. 1882 *PREBODY Eng. Journalism* xix. 143 A chatty and readable column.

**Chatty**, a.<sup>2</sup> [f. CHAT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Chatty, lousy.

**Chatyue**, obs. form of CHATIFF.

**Chau**, chaw, var. of CHA, Obs., tea.

**Chaubuck**, var. of CHAWBUCK, (oriental) whip.

**Chauceore**, -eur, obs. form of CHAUSSEURE.

+ **Chaucepe**. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *chaucépé*, mod. F. *chause-pied*.] A shoeing-horn.

1499 *Promp. Paro.* (Pynson) Chaucepe or schoynge horne [c. 1440 chaucepe], *parcopollax*.

**Chaucerian** (tʃəʊsər'ɪən), a. (and sb.) [f. the name of the poet Chaucer + -IAN. Cf. *Spenserian*.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Chaucer or his writings.

1660 M. PARKER *Hist. Arthur* sig. C. In an old Chaucerian manuscript. 1828 *EMERSON Addr. Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 211 Hóméric... or Chaucerian pictures. 1850 *WHIFFLE Ess. & Rev.* II. 364 His imagination has a Chaucerian certainty in representing a natural object in its exact form.

B. *sb.* A student or admirer of Chaucer.

1868 *FURNIVALL Temp. Pref. Canterb. Tales* 89 A vote of thanks to Mr. Skeat from all Chaucerians is hereby recorded. 1883 *N. & Q.* 17 Nov. 398/4 William Thynne, known to us as a Chaucerian.

**Chaucerism** (tʃəʊsər'ɪz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

An expression used by, or imitated from, Chaucer.

1593 *NASHE Strange News* Wks. 1883-4 II. 175 Newes, which if your worship (according to your wonted Chaucerism) shall accept in good part. 1662 *FULLER Worthies*



(1812) II, 80 (D.) The many Chaucerisms used (for I will not say affected by him [Spenser]) are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes. 1851 TREXCH Study of *Urris* v. 154 The employment of such 'Chaucerisms'.

Chaucer, obs. form of CHAUCES.

† **Chaud**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [a. F. *chaud* :—L. *calidus* hot.]

1. *adj.* Hot. *rare*.

138. *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 130 Metes.. well dist wib spicerie chaud & pluse-chaud.

2. *sb.* Heat. *rare*—1.

1659 GARDEN *Trav. Ch.* 574 (D.) The over-hot breathings of Ministers, like the chaud of Charcoale, stifle and suffocate the vital spirits of true Religion.

Chaudern, obs. ff. of CHALDER, CHALDRON.

**Chaud-melle, mella.** *s.* *Latv.* [a. OF. *chaude melle* (in med.L. *calida melleia*) 'heated affray or broil'; see MÉLÉE. (By Selden and others erroneously identified with *chance medley*, from the partial coincidence of sense and form.)]

A sudden broil or affray arising from the heat of passion; hence, the wounding or killing of a man in such an affray, without premeditation.

1345 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xix. 23 Gye ony be suddane chawdmelle Hapnyd swa slayne to be ony of the Thynys kynne. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* *Chaud-melle*, in *Latine R2a*; ane hoat suddane tulzie, or debaite, quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thought-fellonie. *Ibid.* *Melleum, Medietum*, Chaud-melle is ane fault or trespass, quhilk is committed be ane hoate suddainty, & not of set purpose, or *premeditata malitia*. 1674 SELDEN *Notes on Hengham* in Fortescue 123 Our Chauce medley corrupted from 'Chaud melle'. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) May 231/2 The murder is not said to have been committed from sudden passion, or *chaud melle*. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 184 Chance-medley, or (as some rather chuse to write it) chawdmelle; the former of which... signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion. 1860 COSMO INNES *Scott. Mid. Ages* vi. 198.

† **Chaudpisse.** Obs. In 5 chaudpys, 6 Sc. chaudipecce. [a. F. *chaudepisse*.] Strangury, or other urinary or venereal disease.

1397 *Sihon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 Diabetica passio... dicitur chaudipecce. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 71 Cawdpys or chaudipecce [erroneously cawpys or chapepys] or strangury, sekenesse. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Pyling* 308 The snuff and the snore, the chaudipecce, the chancker.

† **Chaudron** (*šodron*). [F. *chaudron* a cauldron, a 'copper'.] A reddish colour, somewhat resembling copper. Also attrib.

1863 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 698/2 The lining is chaudron satin. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 11 Apr. 7/6 Shades of velvet, such as chaudron, myrtle-grey, or sapphire-blue.

Chaudron, obs. form of CHALDRON.

Chau, obs. form of CHAFF sb.<sup>1</sup>

Chauel, obs. form of JOWL.

Chauff, *e.* *chauff*(e), obs. ff. CHAFF.

† **Chauffe, a. Obs. [f. CHAFF *v.* : perhaps the vb.-stem used adjectively or attributively.] Chafed, chafing, fuming, angry.**

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 In chauffe sea playshye we tumble.

† **Chaufer** (*šōfər*). [var. of CHAFER (formerly *chaifer*), perh. with some influence of mod.F. *chauffeur*, f. *chauffer* to heat, CHAFFE. Also found as CHOFFER.] A metal basket containing fire, formerly used in light-houses; a small portable furnace usually of iron, fitted with air-holes and a grate.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* 359 Open coal fires, placed in open chaufers, were exhibited to the mariner. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 224 The lights consisted of coal fires in chaufers. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 179 In a room upstairs, where a chaufer was burning against damp.

b. Comb., as *chaufer-pan*.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 452 The workman... carries the contents of the mortar to the first chaufer-pan, where it is heated.

† **Chauffet.** Obs. *rare*—1. [a. F. *chauffette* chafing-dish (Cotgr.), f. *chauffer* to warm.]

A vessel containing charcoal for warming the feet. 1774-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 316 Not one of them will stir without a chaupied, or chauffet, which is carried by a servant, that it may be ready to place under his feet, whenever she sits down; though few of these chauffets have fire in them.

Chaufrain, variant of CHAMFRAIN.

Chaufur, -yr, obs. ff. CHAFER.<sup>2</sup>

Chauiale, obs. form of CAVIARE.

Chauk(e, chaulk(e, obs. forms of CHALK.

Chauld, chaul(e, obs. forms of CHAVEL, JOWL.

Chauldrion, obs. f. CHALDRON.

**Chawm, sb.** Obs. or dial. Also CHAME. [a phonetic variant of CHAWN sb.] = CHAWN.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. lxxxvi, Chawmes [ed. 1634 chawmes] and gaping gulfs. 1845 BRITTON *Beauties of Wilt.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) Chawm, a chasm, a crack in the ground. 1884 *W. Dorsetshire Wds.* (E. D. S.) Chawm, a crack in a floor or wall. 1884 *Updon-on-Severn Wds.* (E. D. S.) Chawm, a crevice, an earth-crack.

† **Chawm, v.** Obs. [phonetic variant of CHAWN *v.* : cf. prec.] *intr.* To chap, crack, gape in fissures. 1620 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chawming with Cranes. [Elsewhere also *chawm*.]

Chamber, -lain, obs. ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN, etc.

† **Chaumontel** (*šōmōntgl*). [F.; from name of a village in the department Seine-et-Oise.] A large variety of pear.

1755 in JOHNSON *s. v. Pear.* 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xli. 489 The most remarkable in both islands is the chaumontel. *Ibid.* 489 Chaumontel pears of extraordinary size.

Champ-, obs. spelling of CHAMP-.

Chaun(e, var. of CHAWN, Obs.

Chaun-, obs. spelling of CHAN-.

Chamber, -bour, -byr, obs. ff. CHAMBER.

Chaunch, chaunfer, obs. ff. CHANGE,

CHAMFER.

Chau-noprockt, *nonce-wd.* [ad. Gr. *χαυρό-πρωκτος* 'wide-breeched' (L. & S.).]

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 145 Curse on what chaunoprockt first gained his ear.

Chaus(e, -sel, etc., obs. ff. CHANCE, CHANCEL.

† **Chausnel.** Obs. [a. OF. *chansil*, var. of *cheinsil* : see CHAISSEL.] = CHAISSEL.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 946 He ches þurȝ þe chausnel, to cheryche þat hende.

Chaus, var. of CHOUSE.

**Chausse** (*šōse*), *a.* *Her.* [F.; pa. pple. of *chausser* to shoe, lit. 'shod'.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Chausse* (in *Heraldry*) signifies *shod*, and in Blazon denotes a Section in Base.

† **Chaussee** (*šōse*). [F. :—L. type *calcestra* : see CAUSEY.] A causeway; a paved way; a high road or highway (in France, Belgium, etc.).

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 161 To bestow on their chaussees a degree of solidity... so infinitely beyond any stress to which they could ever have been subject. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xciv. § 3. XIV. 3 The great chaussee from Brussels to Charleroi runs through the centre of the position.

† **Chaussees, pl. Hist.** In 5 chausces, 6 chausces. [a. OF. *chauses*, mod.F. *chausses* = Pr. *calças*, *causas*, Sp. *calzas*, Pg. *calças*, It. *calze*, *calzi*, med. L. *calcias*, pl. of *calcia*, clothing for the legs, trousers, breeches, pantaloons, drawers, hose, stockings; f. L. *calceus*, *calcius*, shoe, half-boot. Formerly naturalized [ʃau'seɪz]; now usually pronounced as mod.French [ʃs].]

Pantaloons or tight coverings for the legs and feet; esp. of mail, forming part of a knight's armour (in OF. *chauses de fer*).

1824 CAXTON *Chynabry* 61 Chausces of yron or legge harnoyes ben gyven to a knyght. 1590 TRYVENE *Animadu.* (1873) 14 Thus hath the Antique records of Domus Regni Anglie, ca. 53... the messengers of the kinges howse... shalbe allowed for their Chausces yerely iijij. viij. 1824 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 55 Long stockings or pantaloons with feet to them, called by the Normans 'Chausces'. 1850 C. BOUTELL in *Gentl. Mag.* II. 45 The lower limbs have jambarts... strapped over the mail chausces.

† **Chausseure** (*šōsūr*). In 4 (erron.) chausseure, 5-6 chawcoer, 7 chauceur. [F. *chaussure*, in 13th c. *chaussure*, 'a hosing or shoeing; also, hosen or shoes' (Cotgr.) :—L. \**calcestrura*, f. *calceare* to shoe, f. *calceus* shoe. Formerly naturalized; now treated as mod. French.]

A general term for anything worn on the feet; shoes, boots, etc. (In quot. 1380 = hose of mail.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 561 Ac þut þe strok ys ferper wente... And ful opon ys genyllere, & bar away ys chauceore, Of yre & styl y-mad. c 1430 *Bennet College M.S.* Mark i. 7 (R.) Of whom I am not worthi downfallende or knelende to louse the thwonge of his chawcers. 1611-83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 29 Clothing and chawcers for his groomes in sojourne. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 26 For chauceur, the whol yere iijij. viij. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 256 Those... leave their chausseure at the palace gate. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvi, The prettiest little foot... and the prettiest little chausseure, too. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* II. 29 That unfriendly chausseure (wooden shoes).

† **Chausse-trap.** Obs. [a. F. *chausse-trape*.] = CALTROP 2.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 317 Neither omit to cast Chausse traps, and Tables full of nayles.

† **Chauvin** (*šōvɛ̃*). [F.; from the surname of a veteran soldier of the First Republic and Empire, Nicolas Chauvin of Rochefort, whose demonstrative patriotism and loyalty were celebrated, and at length ridiculed, by his comrades. After the fall of Napoleon, applied in ridicule to old soldiers of the Empire, who professed a sort of idolatrous admiration for his person and acts. Especially popularized as the name of one of the characters in Cogniard's famous vaudeville, *La Cocarde Tricolore*, 1831 ('je suis français, je suis Chauvin'); and now applied to any one smitten with an absurd patriotism, and enthusiasm for national glory and military ascendancy. Hence,

**Chauvinism** (*šōviniz'm*). [a. F. *chauvinisme*, orig. 'idolatrie napoléonienne' La Rousse.] Exaggerated patriotism of a bellicose sort; blind enthusiasm for national glory or military ascendancy; the French quality which finds its parallel in British 'Jingoism'.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 10 What the French may have contributed to the progress of culture within the last twenty years is nothing in comparison to the dangers caused within

the same space of time by Chauvinism. 1882 *Spectator* 16 Sept. 1186 Throughout Southern Europe, including France, the journalists are much more inclined to chauvinism than the people are. 1883 *American* VII. 156 Educated men are supposed to see the difference between patriotism and Chauvinism.

So **Chauvinist, Chauvinistic** *a.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 10 'Là où Rhin nous quitte, le danger commence,' said Lavalée in his chauvinistic work on the frontiers of France. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxvi. 411 Among the extreme chauvinists. 1883 D. C. BOULGER in *Fortn. Rev.*, *China & For. Powers*, The most chauvinist of Manchu statesmen. 1885 *Athenaeum* 17 Oct. 504/3 The curious Chauvinistic character taken by German patriotism.

† **Chavallery.** Obs. [variant of *chevalerie*, *cavallery*.] 1. = CAVALRY.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xx. 238 To raise a Chavallery. *Ibid.* 71 Master of the Roman horsemen, or Chavallery.

2. The CAVALIER party or cause (in 17th c.).

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 5 The chavallery lately prevailed.

† **Chavart.** Obs. An alleged name for the hare. 13.. *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 In the worships of the hare... the chavart, The chiche, the court.

† **Chave, v.** Obs. [f. CHAFF : cf. *half*, *halve*. The northern form in sense 2 is CAVE *v.* 4.]

1. *trans.* To mix or strew with chaff.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 338 Yf thou ferne it weel, or chawe. *Ibid.* IV. 179 Do chaved elche therto.

2. To free (corn, etc.) from chaff and short straw; to separate the chaff from.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 179 Thrash it out of the straw; and then chawe it or cleanse it from the straw. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* III. § 4 (1681) 29 After you have thrashed it, and chaved it with a fine Rake. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) To *Cave* or *Chawe*, to separate the larger Chaff from the Corn or small Chaff.

Hence *Chaved ppl. a.* (see sense 1 above), *Chav'ing vbl. sb.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 By chaving of it with a narrow toothed Rake. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* III. § 4 (1681) 29 And winnowing or chaving.

**Chavel**, a typical ME. form of the word now written JOWL, jaw-blade, cheek. OE. *ceaf*, ME. 3-5 *chæf*, *cheaf*, *cheffe*, *cheuele*, *chewyele*, *chelle*, *chele*; *chaul*, *yl*(a, *chaul*(e, *chawl*(e, *chauld*; *chowl*(e, *choul*(e, *choll*, *chol*; 6 *chall*(e, 6-7 *chawl*(e; 7 *chowle*. See JOWL.

† **Chavel, v.** Obs. Forms: 3 *cheofle*, *cheffe*, *cheuele*, *chavie*, 4 *chaule*, 7 *chavell*. [f. *chavel*, JOWL, cheek.]

1. *intr.* To wag the jaws; to chatter, talk idly. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Heo grypt greet þe cheofleð. *Ibid.* 128 Geistred, ase þe uox deð... & cheffed of idel. a 1307 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 240 To chawle ne to chyd.

2. *trans.* To mump or mumble (food).

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 34 He doth, as it were, chawell or chaw a little hay. 1649 R. STAPFULTON *Juvenal* x, Disarm'd of teeth, this chawells with his gums. 1766 MARSHALL, E. *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chawle*, to chew imperfectly. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chawle*, to chew imperfectly, to mumble like a toothless person.

Hence *Chav'ing vbl. sb.*, chattering, 'jawing'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Ved pine eien mid totunge, & tne tunge mid chawelunge. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 284 Mid chav'ling and mid chaters. *Ibid.* 296.

† **Chavender.** In 5 chevender. The same as CHEVIN, the chub (fish).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 764 *Hec friscula*, a chevender. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 231 A choice bait for the Chub or Chavender. 1747 *Compl. Fam.-Pierce* II. ii. 346 Chub (known by the Name of Chevin or Chavender).

Chavepys, erron. f. CHAUDPISSE.

Chaver, chavereil, var. CHAFER 2, CHEVEREL.

Chavish, dial. Cf. CHIRM. (See quots.)

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 61 A Chavish, a chattering or prattling noise among a great many, *Sussex*. 1868 *Ch. News* 25 Nov., Hearing the morning 'chavish' of the birds. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Chavish*, a chattering or prattling noise of many persons speaking together. A noise made by a flock of birds.

Chavyl(l, var. of CHAVEL, JOWL.

† **Chaw, chawe, sb.** Obs. (Also 6 *cheaw*, *chew*.) [App. a by-form of JAW, modified by association with the vb. *chew* or its by-form *chaw*; it was contemporary in origin with the latter.]

1. Usually in pl. jaws, chaps, fauces.

1530 PALSER, 507 Get me a kaye to open his chawes. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiii. 1. I will open my mouth, and my tounge shal speake out of my chawes. 1540 EARL *Surrey Poems* 66, 'How no age,' My withered skin How it doth shew my dentel chews... And eke my toothless chaps. 1548 OLDE *Erasm. Par. and Tim.* 25, I was deluged from the mooste raging lyons chawes. 1557 *Primer* Mij, How swete be thy wordes to my chawes. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 64 From the chawes of the greedie lions, 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 328 Any greater load than they can bite between their chawes. 1621 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4 [also xxix. 4], I will... put hooks into thy chawes [mod. *add. jaws*]. 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* 116 The same little beast... also entering into the chawes of the Crocodile.

b. rarely in sing. A jaw.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 30 All the poison ran about his chaw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 337 The Camell... hath no fore-teeth in the vpper chaw.

2. Comb. *chaw-bone* = jaw-bone.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a, The Chaw-bone of a serpent. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 6 (1619)



663 The Lord opened a chawbone. *a* 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 144 To break the chaw-bone of the lye. **Chaw**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> now *vulgar*. [*f*. CHAW *v.*] An act of chewing; a quid, that which is chewed, e.g. a quid of tobacco.

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 121 The tars. Took their chaws, hitched their trousers, and grin'd in our faces. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* xiv. The boy was made to open his mouth, while the chaw of tobacco was extracted.

**Chaw** (tʃɔ), *v.* (now *vulgar*). Also 6-7 *chaw*. [*A* by-form of CHEW (OE. *clowan*), found since 16th c. The form is not easily accounted for, but it agrees with mod.Du. *kawwen*, Ger. *kauen*, L.G. *kauen*, *kawen*, as distinct from MHG. *küwen*, OHG. *chiswan*, MDu. *küwen*; and it is not far phonetically from another variant *chow*, *choue*, used in Eng. in 16th c. and now in Sc. and some Eng. dialects; see CROW. *Chaw* was very common in 16-17th c.; it occurs in Udall, Bradford, Levins, Golding, Marbeck, Baret, Breton, Drayton, Marston, Dekker, Topsell, Donne, Ben Jonson, Markham, Boyle, Fuller, Cogan, Harris, etc. in addition to the authors cited below. It is now esteemed vulgar, and is used of coarse or vulgar actions, as 'chawing' tobacco.

[A suggested explanation of the form is a possible passing of the OE. *clowan*, *claw*, *ciewon*, *cowen*, into another conjugation, as *ceawan*, *clow*, *ceawen*; but as no trace of the *chaw* form occurs before 1530, this seems unhistorical.]

1. *trans.* To chew; now *esp.* to chew roughly, to champ; or to chew without swallowing.

1530 PALSER. 481/2 There be no beastes than the oxe that chaweth their cudde. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quots. As yet the flesh was between their teeth, neither as yet was chewed. 1562 TURNER *Bathes to Chaw* your meate well. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 132 b. If they [cattle] want their digestion, or chaw not cud. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 30 Malicious Envy.. still did chaw Between his canked teeth a venomous tode. 1600 HAKLUVY *Poy.* (1810) III. 456 When they eate, they chaw their meate but little. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xxx. 14 A generation, that..chaweth with theyr grinding teeth. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 They are alwayes chawing it [opium]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 172 Chaw a little white or brown bread in your mouth. 1665 PEYS *Diary* 7 June. Some roll-tobacco, to smell to and chaw. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Fab. Cuck & Fox* 485 Nor chaw'd the flesh of lambs but when he could. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. 794 He has Thistles to chaw. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii. You must learn to chaw bacca. 1878 Mrs. STOWE *Pogonius* p. iii. 23 They've bit off more'n they can chaw.

† *b. spec.* To make (bullets) jagged by biting (cf. CHAMP *v.* 5; for quots. see CHAWED). *Obs.*

*c. intr.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 967/1 Having some good morsell..giuen him to chaw upon. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 61 They do not only forbid to eate, but also euen sclenderly to chaw. 1638 W. GILBERTE *MS. Let. Abp. Usher*, I have chawed many times upon those husks. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xiii. 134 The women do continually chaw of these three things. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. & Urb.* s.v. *Blood-letting*, Making him [a horse] chaw and move his Chops. 1884 *Bath. Jm.* 26 July 6/5 Two lions and a tiger..began 'chawing' away at my leg.

† *2. fig.* *a. ?* To corrode, fret, wear down.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. i. 120, I am god Tybris.. Quidlik..with money iawp and iaw Bettis thir brayis, chawing the banks down (*bnt ed.* 1874 has schawand, =shavand, L. *stringentem*).

*b. To mouth or mumble (words).*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1584) III. 736 The Priests do so champ them and chaw them [Latin words]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. lxxi. They who in Richard's Raigne..the gaudye word Of Tyrannie had Chaw'd.

*c. To ruminate upon, brood over.*

*a* 1558 Q. ELIZ. in HEARNE *Coll.* 3 June (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 256. I..chawe them by musing. 1600 Heywood *2 Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874. I. 112 He chawes his malice. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 89 Large roomes, wherein a man may walke and chawe his melancholy for want of other repast. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Content* viii. When all thy deede..are chaw'd by others pen and tongue. 1845 [see CHAWING].

3. *slang*, chiefly in U.S. To chaw up: to demolish, 'do for', 'smash'.

1844 DICKENS *Martin Chus.* xxi. The patriotic loco loco movement..in which the whigs was so chawed up. *Ibid.* There are some catawampous chawers in the small way too. 1857 F. DOUGLASS *Speech* (Bartlett, s.v. *Catawampously*), For fear of being catawampously chawed up.

**Chaw**, var. CHA, *Obs.*, tea.

**Chaw-bacon**. [*f*. CHAW *v.* + BACON.] A ludicrous or contemptuous designation for a country clown; a bumpkin.

1822 BLACKB. *Mag.* XII. 379 You live cheap with chaw-bacons, and see a fine fat country. 1863 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 444 His companions are all the while laughing at him as an innocent, as a greenhorn, as a chawbacon. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne* p. 70 Half a dozen grinning chaw-bacons watching him.

† **Chawbuck**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also chaubac, -buck. [*a* Pers. and Urdu *chābuk* horse-whip: see CHABOUK.] A whip; flogging with a whip. (In India.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 98 (Y.) He has a Black Guard that by a Chawbuck, a great Whip, extorts Confession. 1756 in LONG *Rec. Bengal* 79 (Y.) The Nabob..threatened their Vaquills with the Chaubac. 1784 *Song* in Seton-Karr *Sel. Calc. Gas.* I. 18 (Y.) With Muskets and Chaubucks secure, They guard us in Bangalore Jail.

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† **Chawbuck**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f*. prec. sb.] *trans.* To flog with a chawbuck; to whip.

1682 HEDGES *MS. Diary* a Nov. (Y.) The next day he was beat on y<sup>e</sup> soles of his feet y<sup>e</sup> third day. Chawbuck. 1699 *Let. to E. India Comp.* 23 March (Y.) To be tyed up and chawbucked. 1726 in WHEELER *Hist. India* II. 410 (Y.) Another Pariah he chawbucked 25 blows.

**Chawcer**, *obs.* form of CHAUSSURE.

**Chawdmelle**: see CHAUD-MELLE.

† **Chawdron**. *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 chawdoun, -on, -yn, -ern, -ron, chawdon, -wyn, chawdewyne, chaundron, 6 chauden, 7 chauder, chawdre, chawthorn, chaldern(e), 7-8 chawdron, chaldron. [ME. *chaudoun*, a. OF. *chaudun* (*caudun*, *caudun*) = L. type *caudum*, cf. med. L. *caudina*, ('de novem ovibus sunt fercula quæ vocantur *caudine*, Du Cange'); app. a deriv. or compound of *caudus* hot, but the latter part of the word is obscure. In MLG. *kaldine*, mod. G. *kaldarne-n*. In later Eng. corrupted app. by form-associat. with CHALDRON. (See also CHOWDER.)]

† 1. A kind of sauce, consisting of chopped entrails, spices, and other ingredients. *Obs.*

*c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Chaudoun for wyld digges, swannus, and pigus. *c* 1440 *Ang. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Chaudern for Swannes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 535 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 152 To signet & swann, convenient is pe chawdoun. *Ibid.* 688 Swan with the Chawdryn. 1469 *Ord. R. Househ.* 96 Garbages of swannes, the chaundron made sufficiently. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 680 Blamangeis, jellies, chawdres, and a number of exquisit sauces. 1625 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 77 This is called a Chauder or Gallantine, and is a sauce almost for any Fowl whatsoever.

2. Entrails of a beast, esp. as used for food. *arch.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xviii. 572 The second kind of Letuce hath crompted leaves..drawen together almost like the Moquet or Chauden of a calf. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 40 Calves chaldrons and chitterlings. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 33 Adde thereto a Tigers Chawdron, For th'Ingredience of our Cawdron. 1607 TOPSELL *Nourf. Beasts* (1658) 70 The chawthorn, the head, and the feet of Calves. 1612 COTGR., *Fraise*, also, a calves chaldern. 1658 T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 51. 44 To make a Pudding of Calves-Chaldrons. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Calfs Chaldron*, The Chaldron is also eaten in a Court Bouillon, or Broth. 1798 *Progr. Man* 26 in *Anti-Jacobin* 19 Feb., How Libyan tigers' chawdrons love assails.

3. *comb.* *Chawthornise*: see CHATHERN.

**Chawdron**, *obs.* form of CHALDRON.

**Chawed** (tʃɔd), *pp.t.* (now *vulgar*). [*f*. CHAW *v.* 1] 1. Chewed (but not swallowed).

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 169 They..feede them [pigeons] with chawed white bread. 1599 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. iv. i. 50 In their pale dull mouths the lymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Piratasol.* Gen. 328 Chewed or chawed.

† 2. Of bullets: see CHAW *v.* 1 b.

1644 LD. A. CAPEL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 364 III. 305 We have found divers bullets which were chawd in our wounded men. 1689 CROWNE *City Pol.* v. i. 65 As venomous as a chaw'd bullet. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* ii. v. 39 Provided the shot were round and not chaw'd or jag'd.

**Chawer**. *rare.* (now *vulgar*). [*f*. CHAW *v.* + -ER 1] One who chaws or chews.

1611 COTGR. *Masschur*, a chawer, chewer. 1844 [see CHAW *v.* 3].

**Chawettys**: see CHEWET.

**Chawfe**, *chawffe*, *obs.* ff. CHAFE.

**Chawfinch**, *obs.* form of CHAFFINCH.

**Chawing** (tʃɔɪn), *vb.t.* *sb.* (now *vulgar*). [*f*. CHAW *v.* + -ING 1] Chewing (e.g. tobacco); fig. 'rumination'. Also *attrib.*

*c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 903 The chawynge, le macer. 1580 HOLLVAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Remaschement*, a chawing of the cudde. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Piratasol.* Gen. 328 A chewing or chawing. 1845 *Whitehall* xix. 128 'This an observation for your chawing.'

**Chawke**, *obs.* form of CHALK.

**Chawl**(e), *obs.* (14-17th c.) f. CHAVEL, JOWL.

**Chawler**, *obs.* form of JOWLER.

**Chawlfe**, *obs.* s. e. form of CALF 1.

**Chawm**(e), variant of CHAUM.

**Chawmbyr**, *chawmer*, -leyn, *obs.* ff. CHAMBER, -LAIN.

† **Chawn**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 *chawne*, *choane*, *chone*, *chaun*. [Identical in meaning with CHINE *sb.* 1, and perh. a deriv. of CHINE *v.* 1, of which the pa. t. was in OE. *can*, ME. *chane*, *chone*; but the form-history is by no means clear.]

A gap, cleft, chink, rift, fissure; a chine.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 In one place the walls of cities are laid along: in another they be swallowed up in a deepe and wide chawne. 1609 — *Annus. Marcell.* xvii. vii. 80 The earth waxing drie..openeth very great chinkes and wide chawnes. 1611 COTGR., *Fendasse*, a cleft, rift, chop, choane. 1627 T. JACKSON *Chr. Obs.* iii. Wks. 1844 XII. 244 An earthquake..made a chaun or rift in the roof of the temple. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 84/1 An Adams Apple [hath] some rifts, chaps, or chones thereon. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabais* iv. iii. I was..plagu'd with Chaps, Chawns and Piles at the Fundament. 1799 Rev. F. LEIGHORON (Shrewsbury) *MS. Lett. to Rev. J. Boucher* 26 Feb. Shropshire word chone, meaning a chap, gap, or cut in the flesh of the fingers, from excessive cold.

† **Chawn**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 *chaune*, 7 *chawne*, *choane*. [Like the sb. found about 1600, and during the early part of 17th c. The vb. was probably from the sb.: cf. CHINE *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1] Hence Chawned, Chawning, *pp.t.* *adjs.*

1. *intr.* To gape open.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 435 That the threshing floors should be wrought and tempered with oile lees, that they might not chawn & gape. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 512 Arches..now chinking and chawning for age. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 19 Salt, bitter, chawning, burnt, parched..grounds.

2. *trans.* To cleave or rive asunder; to cause to gape open.

1600 MARSTON *Antonio & Mell.* i. iii. O thou all-bearing earth..O chaune thy breast, And let me sinke into thee. 1611 COTGR., *Crevasser*, to chop, chawne, chap, chinke, rive or cleave asunder. *Ibid.* *Fendiller*, to..chap, choane, open.

3. *trans.* = CHINE *v.* 2

*a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabais* iii. xxviii. 235 Chawned cod.

**Chawn**, *obs.* form of KEAN.

**Chawnee**, **Chawndelere**, **Chawnge**, **Chawnjore**, **Chawnsell**, **Chawnt**, etc., *obs.* ff. CHANCE, CHANDLER, CHANGE, CHANGER, CHAN-CEL, CHANT, etc.

**Chawthorn**, var. CHAWDRON, *Obs.*, entrails.

**Chaw-stick**. [*f*. CHAW *v.* + STICK.] A species of Gouania (*G. domingensis*, N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*), a common creeper in the West Indies and Brazil, so called in Jamaica because its thin flexible stems are chewed as an agreeable stomachic.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 172 The chawstick..is generally kept to rub and clean the teeth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 545 Tooth-brushes are made by cutting pieces of chaw-stick to a convenient length, and fraying out the ends.

† **Chaw-tooth**. *Obs.* A molar tooth, grinder.

1648 HENHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Ben Mael-land*, a great Chaw-tooth, or one of the Grinding teeth.

**Chawyle**, variant of CHAVEL, JOWL.

|| **Chay**, **choy** (tʃɔɪ, tʃɔɪ, tʃɔɪ), **chaya** (tʃɔɪ'a). Also 6 *saia*, 8 *shai*, 9 *chaya*, *chey*, *chay-root*, *shaya-root*. [*ad.* Tamil *chaya*, in other Indian vernaculars *shaya*, *chaya*.] The root of the Indian plant *Oleandra umbellata* (N.O. *Cincomaceæ*), used to give a deep red dye to Indian cottons.

1598 tr. *Caesar's Frederike* (c. 1566) in Hakluyt (Y.) Died with a rotte which they call saia. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 370 (Y.) The famous dye called Shai. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 874 The chaya, or red dye-root of the coast. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* v. 78 Chay-root, yielding the red dye which figures on Indian chintzes. 1845 STODOLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 373 The dye-root called chay..which furnished the durable red. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 55 Choya-roots, a substitute for Madder. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 809/1 The celebrated red turbans of Madura are dyed with chayroot.

**Chay**, vulgar corruption of CHAISE [as if this had been a plural word *chay-s*; cf. *cherry*, *Chinese*, *pea*]; cf. also SHAY.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. L.* i. There's Mr. Sneak keeps my sister a chay. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxiii. (1803) 56 The pleasure of keeping a chay of one's own. 1814 MAD. D'ARLEY *Wanderer* III. 77 You know our chay-cart of old. 1839 DICKENS *Tuggs's at Ransge*, *Sh. Box* 369 'How shall we go?' 'A chay?' suggested Mr. Joseph Tuggs. 'Chaise,' whispered Mr. Cymon. 'I should think one would be enough,' said Mr. Joseph. 'However, two chays, if you like.'

**Chayer**, -yre, **Chayn**, *obs.* ff. CHAIR, CHAIN.

**Chayne**, *obs.* form of CHANGE.

**Chayote**: see CHOOHO.

**Chaytif**, -tyf, ME. variant form of CAITIFF.

† **Che** (tʃɔ), *pron.* *Obs. dial.* An expanded syllabic form of CH, for *ich* I. (With *ch*, *che*, cf. the recent s.w. dial. *utch*, *utchy*, I.)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 90 Chee vore the cham no clowde. 1594 GREENE *Looking Glass* Wks. 1831 I. 97 Che trow, cha taught him his lesson. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav* iv. vi. 246 Keepe out che vor ye.

**Chea**-, in many words, earlier spelling of CHEE-.

**Cheadle**. Used by Cockayne (who took it probably from Halliwell's *chaddle-dock*) as a transl. of OE. *cedele*; it could not however be the representative of this word, which from the Vocabulary cited appears to be = *chadlock* or *charlock*.

[*a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 207 *Mercurialis*, *cedele*, *cyritic*. *Ibid.* 451. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 186 *pas wyrtte be man mercurialis, & oðrum naman cedele nemned*] Cockayne translates 'named mercurialis, and by another name cheadle.'

**Cheadle-dock**, in Halliwell as a name of *Senecio jacobaea*, but no authority is given, and the name is otherwise unknown to Britten and Holland, and to the dialect glossaries.

**Cheafle**, early f. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

† **Chæld**, **chald**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 *cheld*. [*:-*OE. (Saxon) *ceald* = Anglian *cald* (whence COLD). Cf. *chalf*=*calc*, *chalk*=*calc*, etc.] = COLD (in early Kentish dial.).

*c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* x. 42 Æne drinc cealdes wæteres. *c* 1350 *Hutton G.* *Ibid.* Æne drinc chealdes wæteres. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8840, Thurch the hert that ysen cheld Pased. 1340 *Ayend.* 139 Honger an porst and chald and hot. *Ibid.* 242 Hit is hard and chald ase a ston. Alsuo byep bet uolk chealde ine be loue of god.

**Cheany**, variant of CHEYNEY.

† **Cheap**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *céap*, 2-5 *chepe*, 2-7 *cheap*, 4-6 *chepe*, 15 *chype*, *schep*, 5-6 *cheep(e)*, *Sc.* *cheip(e)*, 6 *chepe*, 6-7 *cheape*. [A common Teut. sb.: OE. *céap* 'barter, buying and selling, market, price, merchandise, stock, cattle', = OFris. *kāp*, OS. *kōp* (MDu. *coop*, Du. *koop*, LG. *koop*), OHG. *chouf*, MHG. *koif* trade, buying and selling, merchandise, gain, payment (Ger. *kauf* purchase):—WGer. \**kaup*:—OTeut. \**kaupo*-s masc.; cf. ON. *kaup* bargain, pay, wages (Sw. *köp*, Da. *køb* bargain, purchase, price), neut.:—\**kaupom*. The original sense was 'bargaining, barter, exchange of commodities', whence, after the use of money, 'buying and selling'; 'buying or selling', in later times often restricted to 'buying, purchase' alone. Beside it, the Teut. langs. have the derivative verbs, \**kaupjan* (OHG. *chouffen*, OE. *clēpan*), and \**kaupōjan* (Goth. *kaupon*, OHG. *choufjan*, OE. *clēpian*) to barter, buy and sell, etc. (see *CHEAP v.*), and OHG. an agent-sb. *choufo*, WGer. type \**kaupo*, -on, trader, merchant. OE. is the only language in which the sb. has the sense 'cattle', so that there is no ground for taking that as the original sense; it was either, like the word *CATTLE* itself, a special application of the general sense 'merchandise, stock', or perhaps connected with the use of cattle as a medium of exchange or measure of value; cf. *FEE*.

The coincidence of the stem *kaup*-, and esp. the identity of the WGer. agent-sb. \**kaupo*, -on 'trader, merchant, dealer', with L. *caupo*, -um 'petty tradesman, huckster, tavern keeper', has suggested that the Teut. word and its family are of Latin origin. But there are serious difficulties.

Some, taking the Goth. vb. *kaupatan* 'to cuff' as a deriv. of the same root, suggest for *kaup*- the original sense of 'stroke, striking': compare the notion of 'striking' a bargain, 'striking hands' over a bargain, Ger. *handschlag*.

#### I. As a simple sb.

1. A bargain about the bartering or exchanging of one commodity for another, or of giving money or the like for any commodity; bargaining, trade, buying and selling.

*Bosw.* 1828 Næs þæt yðe ceap to gegangenne gumena ænigum. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 68 in *Lamb. Hom.* 263 Ech mon mid þæt he haueþ mei buggen houene riche. Also mid his penie also oðer mið þone. þæt is þe wunderlikeste chep þæt eni mon efre funde. c 1205 *LAY.* 21799 No mihtest þu þurh ene chep finde neouwer na bred. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 39 Al for on y wolde 3eue three, without chep.

2. The place of buying and selling; market. (Hence b. in place-names, as *Cheapside*, *Eastcheap*.) c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxii. (Z.) 201 *Uener*, ic gange to ceape. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 452 II. 103. I wolde...man hyr and bryng hyr downne to the Glylys of Hulle, for that ys my chepe.

b. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 265 Al so noble of riche mounde, So is chepe in this lond. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 165 A Rakere of chepe. 1506 *J. Norden Progr. Pietie* (1847) 115 Deservedly crowned with a halter in Cheap.

3. That which is given in exchange for a commodity; price; value.

c 1005 *Cnut's Eccl. Laws* 18 (Bosw.) Deopum ceape 3e-bohte. c 1205 *LAY.* 385 Hire cheap wes þe wise. 1244 *Sc. Act Jas.* I (1597) § 24 Bread and alle...for reasonable price, after the chaipes of the countrie. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheap [K. chep or pryse, 1499 *chepe*, *precium*.

4. Exchangeable commodities, merchandise, goods, chattels, esp. (live) cattle.

807 *O. E. Chron.* Ac hie wæron micle swiþor gebroede on þam þrim gearum mid ceapes cwilde and monna. 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 39 þæt we...ægeafon þone teopan dæl þæs þe we on ceape habban. *Ibid.* Þone teopan dæl on urum westmum, and on cwicum ceape. a 1000 *Laws King Ine* 40 (Bosw.) His neazbeures ceap.

#### II. In contextual uses.

5. Bargain, purchase; qualified from the buyer's point of view as *good*, *great*, etc., as in the modern 'a good bargain', 'a great bargain', 'a bargain', etc. Cf. *F. faire bon marché*.

1340 *Ayemb.* 36 þe obre beggeþ þe þinges, huanne hi byþeþ lest worþ, to greate cheape. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wyf Bathes Prol.* 523 To greet chep is holden at lital pris. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 143 [They] makeþ it as þouþ þey wolde nouþ þerof, to haue þe better chepe. a 1400 *Octonary* 820 To no man schuld hyt be sold Half swych a chepe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 102 Men say 'lyght chepe Letherly for yeldys'. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 205 They toke the kynge's prizes for hir peny worthes at good chepe. 1530 *PALSGR.* Introd. 49 *Marché*, a bargin or a marketstede or chepe, as good chepe, *bon marche*.

b. *Niggard cheap*: close thrift, economy, niggardliness.

1463 *Paston Lett.* 478 II. 139 Summe sey þæt ze kepe hym at home for negard chepe, and wyll no thing ware upon hym.

6. State of the market, qualified from the buyer's point of view as *good*, *dear*, etc. *Good cheap*: a state of the market good for the purchaser; low prices, abundance of commodities, plenty, cheapness. So *dear cheap*: a dear market, high prices, dearth, scarcity.

c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 Tho god 3er was agein i-come, and god chep of corn. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xviii. 108 In a 3eer of derth and in a 3eer of greet cheep. 1482 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. viii. 147 Ther is plente and good chepe

in one yere. In another yere it is had in grete chierthe. 1481-3 — *Bk. for Travellers in Promp. Parv.* 72 He byeth in tyme & at hour, so that he hath not of the dere chepe [du chier marchiet]. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 12 Dear cheape of vittels withe the thowe hast brought. 1574 *HELLOWES tr. Cneuaars's Ep.* (1577) 223 Meruell of the good cheape that was in those dayes, and of the dearth that is now of victualles.

b. *transf.* Plenty, abundance. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1897 The Englishmen...slew of them so great cheaps, That there lay much folk on heaps. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. iv. xi. 261* It is but by wordes wherof is gode chep ynoughe.

7. Hence, *cheap* alone: Abundance of commodities, plenty, cheapness; opposed to *dearth*.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Pame* 1974 Of chepe, of derthe, and of ruyne. a 1400 *Coer. Myst.* 148, I xal not spare for schep nor derthe. c 1570 *TIVYNE Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 6 Concerning dearth or cheape, goodness or harme. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 111 Slack neuer thy weeding, for dearth nor for cheape.

8. *quasi-adj.* *Good cheap* was used for: That is a good bargain, that can be purchased on advantageous terms; low-priced, cheap. Compared *better cheap, best cheap*. So (rarely) *great cheap*. (It is not clear whether the notion was 'at a good market', or 'as a good bargain'.)

c 1375 *Cato Major* i. xxix. in *Anglia VII.* Pat is good chep may beo dere, And deore good chep also. c 1400 *MAUNDREY.* xxii. 233 Clothes of Gold and of Sylk ben gretter chep than a gret del, than ben clothes of Wolle. 1494 *FABIAN* vii. 343 Vytayll...was better chep in London, than in many shyrres. a 1509 *SKELTON Man. Margery Myll & A.* 25 The best chepe flesch that euyr I bought. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 104 Count best, the best-cheape, wheresoeuer ye dwell. 1574 *HVLV. Confect. Weather* ii. Vytaylls þæt be reasonable good chepe. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Esdr.* xvi. 21 Behold, victuals shall be so good cheape upon earth. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 63 Nor is that which is best cheape, always the best profit. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* i. 25 Here is very good Bread and Wine, and good cheap I believe. 1736 *BAILEY, s. v. Best*, Best is Best-cheap.

b. *transf. and fig.* That costs little (trouble, etc.), easily obtained; plentiful, abundant; of small value, 'cheap'.

[1340 *Ayemb.* 256 Ac ulatours and lyezeres byþeþ to grat chep ine hare cort.] 1534 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Because that vertue is so deere in thee, and makst folye so greate cheape. 1557 *WYATT in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 83 Faire wordes...he good chepe, they cost right nought. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xxxvi. 258 Nothing...is better cheape...than Compliment. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* civ. (1862) I. 264 It cost me nothing, it is good-cheap love [i.e. Christ's]. 1647 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 200 They wish us well, and pity our case (good words are good cheap), but do little or nothing for us. 1656 *JEANES Philin. Christ* 315 That advice, which delivered by a common man, is good cheape, yet coming from a counsellor, serjeant, judge, are of great value.

9. *quasi-adv.* *Good cheap* was also used (cf. *to or at good cheap* in 5) for: On advantageous terms, at a low cost, cheaply. (Compared as in 8.)

1420 *Will & Inv. N. Counties* (1835) 63 I wille þæt my brothere William haue þe landes & rentys bettir chepe þen any other man. 1428 *E. E. Willis* (1882) 82. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 395 My mastyr schal haue it as good chepe as any other mane. 1528 *TINDALE Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 122 To buy as good cheap as he can, and to sell as dear as he can. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) Settis it bettir chaip to ony wyis. 1570 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 125 As a man, that would feede vpon Acornes, when he may eate, as good cheape, the finest wheat bread. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 21 No Tradesman should sell his ware too good cheape. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 47 The people will take him for their Minister that will do it best cheap. 1667 *Deacy Chr. Piety* xi. § 8. 324 Like sick men, who desire to die good-cheap.

b. *transf. and fig.* On good terms, with little effort; cheaply, easily.

1567-9 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 461 Ye might as good cheape, and as well haue wished, that all the whole people...would learne to speake Greke. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* clxviii. 1040 [They] thinke thereby to scape the better cheape before God. 1633 *HOLCROFT Procopius* li. 30 Hoping...to take them all Prisoners good cheape. 1665 *SPENCER Prophecies* 108 We may euer haue Prophecies for these persons very good cheap. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus' Antig.* xvii. xii. The Romans...came off better Cheap.

10. *Comb.* *cheap-house*, a house of merchandise. [Cf. OE. *clapstow* market-place.]

1606 *HIERON Truths Pynch.* Wks. I. 46 This sinne of not caring to frequent Gods cheap-house, which is His church.

**Cheap** (tʃeɪp), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6 *chepe*, 6-7 *cheape*. [A comparatively recent shortening of 'good cheap', in its adjectival and adverbial uses; see *prec.*, senses 8 and 9; not found before 16th c.]

**A. adj.** 1. That may be bought at small cost; bearing a relatively low price; inexpensive. Opposed to *dear*.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. xix. Of meate and drynke there was great plenty, Nothyng I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 24 In these Ilands, fruit is cheape and delicate. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* i. 8 The silks of France are better and cheaper than those of England. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 416/2 On the top of the 'cheap and nasty' did you never pass through Birmingham? 1832 in C. M. Wakefield *Life T. Atwood* xiv. (1885) 231 (List of the banners...in the procession into Birmingham, May 28, 1832) Cheap Government, Cheap Religion, and Cheap Bread. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Compensation* Wks. 1884 I. 49 Cheapest, say the prudent, is the dearest labour.

b. *transf.* (Applied to the price itself, the place where a commodity is sold, etc.)

1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i. (R.) He sells his reputation, at cheap market. 1656 *H. PHILLIPS Pynch. Patt.* (1676) 4 The price of money falls cheaper, and the price of Land riseth dearer. 1727 *BURKLEY Prev. Runt* *Gr. Brit. Wks.* III. 200 Manufactures...set on foot in cheap parts of the country. 1785 *BURNS Scotch Drink* xiii. The cheapest lawyer's fee. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 479 Heidelberg is a very cheap place of residence. 1878 *B. PRICE Pol. Econ.* ix. To buy in the cheapest market. *Mod.* Patronizing cheap shops. He is not a cheap tailor.

2. Bearing a low price in proportion to its intrinsic value; of good value in proportion to its price; well worth the price.

1611 *DEKKER Rearing Girl* i. l. Wks. 1873 III. 141 Good things are most cheap, when th' are most deere. a 1632 *C. HERBERT Jacula Prudentum* (1836) 141 Ill ware is never cheap. 1745 *De Foe's Ev. Tradem.* xxxviii. (1841) 109 Our manufactures may be cheap, though high-priced, if the substance be rich. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 100 Goods may be low-priced and not cheap. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 122 The services of a Secretary of State...well qualified for his post would have been cheap at five thousand.

3. *fig.* Costing little labour, trouble, effort, etc.; easily obtained.

1603 *SHAKS. Mens. for M.* ii. iv. 105 Twer the cheaper way. Better it were a brother dide at once, Then that a sister, by redeeming him, Should die for euer. 1633 *C. HERBERT Temple, Church Porch* x. The cheap sweaver through his open sluice Lets his soul runne for nought. *Ibid.* xii. The cheapest sinnes most dearly punisht are; Because to shun them also is so cheap. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 20 He thinks it as cheap to defie the Court, as Submit to it. 1788 *GIBBON Decl. & P.* xxvi. (1875) 435/2 The courage of a soldier is found to be the cheapest and most common quality of human nature. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shippers & Sh.* 10 My kisses ain't cheap.

4. Involving little trouble and hence of little worth; worthless, paltry.

1571 *HANMER Chron. Ire.* (1633) 63 Take it gentle reader as cheapes as you finde it. a 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Levith.* 22 The cheap laughter of all illiterate men. 1738 *JOHNSON London* 36 The cheap reward of empty praise. 1872 *F. HALL False Philology* 88 note, His cheap Latin has about the same...relevance, etc. 1884 *EARL GREY in 19th Cent.* Mar. 513 To win a cheap popularity with a large class of electors

5. Accounted of small value, made little of, lightly esteemed; esp. brought into contempt through being made too familiar.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 41 Had I so lauish of my presence bene...So stale and cheape to vulgar Company. a 1626 *BACON (J.)* He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself cheap. 1668-9 *Perrys Diary* 15 Jan. Making the king cheap and ridiculous. 1770 *LANGHORNE Philarch* (1879) I. 179/f Pericles...took care not to make his person cheap among the people. 1799 in *W. Jay Mem. C. Winter* (1843) 70, I would not make my company cheap. 1842-4 *EMERSON Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 90 Leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. 1850 *Mrs. H. B. Stowe Uncle Tom* ix. 73, I shall feel rather cheap there, after all that's been said and done.

b. *To hold cheap*: to hold of small account, think little of, despise.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. i. 21, I hold your dainties cheap, sir, and your welcom deer. 1777 *PRISTLEY Disc. Philos. Necess.* 171 The works of the three Scotch writers, which you and I hold so cheap. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xi. 123 Possibly he [Cicero] held the Senate's intellect cheap.

6. *Phr.* *Dirt cheap*: as cheap as dirt, exceedingly cheap (*collog.*). So the earlier *Dog cheap* (*collog.*). *To be cheap of a thing* (*Sc.*): not to be over-paid in respect of, to get less than one's deserts (in the way of retribution, etc.). So to be *cheap served*.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron. Descr. Ire.* iii. They afforded their wares so doggecheape, that, etc. 1786 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Parnass. Odes* to R. A. xi. And though what's vulgarly baptiz'd a rep, Shall in a hundred pounds be deem'd dog-cheap. 1828 *SCOTT Hrb. Midl.* xxxviii. [Cambridgian log.] She should have been borned alive, an' cheap o't. 1828 — *Br. Lamm.* xii. 'If he loses by us' a'thegither, he is e'en cheap o't.' 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxviii, I sold myself, said Mr. Bumble...I went very reasonable. Cheap, dirt cheap! 1845 *Whitehall* 271 Excommunication and public penance and cheap of it. 1860 *READE Cloister & H.* xix. Oh, let that pass: he is cheap served.

**B. adverbially.** At a low price, at small expense, cheaply; with little trouble, easily.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 355 If the Englishmen brenne our houses, we care little therefore, for we may some make them againe cheape inough. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* D iij a. They care not...so they buy it cheape. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cx. Sold cheape what is most deare. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. § 1. 81 We got not this victorie so cheap, but that it cost seventeen mens lives. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 69 This work hath been done cheaper. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy. (R.)* Poor people, who work cheap and live meanly on a little rice. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Eriery Crank* iii. 59 You shall have them cheap. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* iii. xxv. § 3 To sell cheaper in the foreign market.

b. *Naut.* (See *quot.*) ? *Obs.*

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Cable*, Sometimes they say, Pay cheap the Cable, i.e. put or hand it out apace.

**C. substantively** in the colloquial phrase *On the cheap*: on the cheap scale, cheaply.

1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/2 The processes cannot be both rapid and good. As a consequence the prices cannot be low; you cannot do it 'on the cheap'. *Mod. collog.* To do his philanthropy on the cheap.

**D. Comb.** *Cheap Jack* or *Cheap John*, a travelling hawk who offers bargains, usually putting up his wares at an arbitrary price and then cheapening them gradually; *cheap trip*, a public

excursion (by rail, steamer, etc.) at a specially reduced fare: see *TRIP*; *cheap-tripper* (*collog.*), one who makes a cheap trip.

1866-7 in Hone *Every-day* Bk. II. 1310 Which Cheap John is offering for next to nothing. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Middlemarch* vi. (D.) Making a sort of political Cheap Jack of himself. 1875 *Chambr. Frel.* cxxxiii. 66 A Cheap-John is retailing his rude witticisms . . . to induce people to purchase his Sheffield cutlery. 1898 J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* II. 274 note. Mobs of cheap-trippers. 1884 J. PAVN *Lit. Recoll.* iv. 116 The irruption of the cheap trippers.

† **Cheap**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *céapian*, 2-3 *cheap-en*, (3 *chepin*, *chap*), 3-4 *chepin*, 4-6 *chepe*, (5 *chepyn*), 5-6 *cheape*, 6-7 *cheap*. [A common Teut. vb.: OE. *céapian*, -ode to bargain, trade, chaffer, buy=OS. *cōþōn* (LG. *kōþen*), OHG. *choufōn*, MHG. *koufen* to bargain, trade, buy and sell, buy, mod.G. *kaufen* to buy, ON. *kaupa* to bargain, barter, buy (Sw. *kōpa*, Da. *kjøbe* to buy), Goth. *kaupōn* to traffic, trade, buy and sell:—OTeut. \**kaupōjan*, f. \**kaupo*, OE. *cēap*, *cheap* sb. Beside this was another vb. \**kaupjan* (not in Goth.), OLG. *cōþian* (LG. *kōþen*, MDu. *cōþen*, Du. *koopen* to buy), OHG. *chouffen* (MHG. *kāufen*), OE. *cēapan*, *cēpan*, *cēpan*, -te, to sell; this does not appear to have come down into ME. For the derivation, see *cheap* sb. This verb has now been superseded by *CHAPEN*.]

1. *orig. (intr.)* To barter, buy and sell; to trade, deal, bargain.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12 *Da se Hælend into þam temple eode, he adraf ut ealle þa þe ceapodun* [c 1160 *Haltun* G. cheapeden innan þam temple]. — Luke xix. 13 *Cēapias oð þæt ic cume.* c 1160 *Haltun* G. *ibid.*, *Cēapias oððæt ic cume.*

2. *trans.* To buy. (Ger. *kaufen*.) c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 8 *Pætte metto ceapadon* [*Rushu. bohton*, *Ag. G. mete bicgan*]. a 1000 *Cædmon's Crist* 1096 (Gr.) *He lifes ceapode moncyne.* c 1325 *Pol. Songs* 159 Such chaffare y chepe at the chapitre. c 1386 *CHAUCER IVY's Prol.* 268 *Sche wol on him lepe, Til that sche fynde som man hire to chepe.*

3. *trans.* To bargain for, bid for, offer to buy, offer a price for, ask the price of, 'price'.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 290 *Hwon he uor so lilt wurd . . cheapeð pine soule.* 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 380 *Who so cheped my chaffare chiden I wolde, But he profred to paye a peny or twayne More þan it was worth.* 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 *for your cope, I have cheaped, and under a hundred shillings I can by non.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 482, *I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye, *Je marchande.* 1592 *GREENE Art Comy-catch.* 25 *A Flax-wife that wanted coles . . cheped, bargained and bought them.* 1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* iii. iv. *Why . . stand heere . . cheaping of Dogges, Birds, and Babies?**

b. *absol. or intr.* c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1271, & al. *be wete of þe worlde were in my honde, & I schulde chepen & chose.* 1598 *MUNDAY & CHETTEL Downfall Earl Huntingdon* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 161 *Come, cheape for love, or buy for money.* 1600 *HEYWOOD 1<sup>st</sup> Edm. IV.* iv. iii. Wks. 1874 *I. 65* *You come to cheape, and not to buy.*

4. *trans.* To treat or bargain in order to sell, to offer for sale; also (with inf.) to offer to sell.

a 1225 *Yuliana* 63 *Pu . . lettest an of þe twelce þat tu hefest is deoren chapl (v. r. *chepin*) þe & sullen.* a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 206 *þes icofen best, þet he let to chepinge . . & cheapeð hit forto sullen.* *Ibid.* 418 *Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle.* c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 115 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 *He com to þe Gywes . . And chepte heom to sullen vye helare.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14723 *Mani chapmen . . Serekin marchandise chepad.* a 1400 *Octavian* 1909 *Four outlaws . . chepede me that chyd to sale, For syxty florencys.* 1580 [see *CHEAPING* 1].

5. To fix the price of, set a price on, value.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 180 *A grete ordinauns to chepe vitale.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 62 *To chepe, taxare.* 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 208 *To cheape, *licitari*, *appræciare*.*

**Cheap**, *var.* of *CHEEP* *v.*, to squeak.

† **Cheapable**, *a. Obs.*— Valuable.

1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* a Cheapable, *estimabilis*.

**Cheapen** (tʃɪpən), *v.* [f. *CHEAP* *a.* + -EN, or modification of *CHEAP* *v.*, by the suffix -en.]

1. *trans.* To bargain for, ask the price of, bid for, offer a price for; = *CHEAP* *v.* 3. Also *fig. arch. or dial.*

1574 *HELLOWES tr. Guevara's Ep.* (1577) 129 *A Colte . . the which he cheapened, bought, and brake.* 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iv. vi. *ro She would make a puritan of the devil, if he should cheapen a kiss of her.* 1727 *SWIFT City Shower* Wks. 1755 III. n. 39 *To shops in crowds the daggled females fly, Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy.* 1766 *WILKES Corr.* (1805) III. 173, *I cheapened a pig . . and was asked only eighteen sols.* 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* v. 48 *As though he was cheapening pippins at an apple-stall.*

b. *absol.* To bargain, chaffer.

1680 *QUARLES Pental.* (1777) 66 *A great Exchange of ware, Wherein all sorts, and sexes, cheapening are.* 1883 *Standard* 31 Aug. 2/3 *To sell and to cheapen in the Market Square.*

† 2. *trans.* (?) To chaffer, haggle about terms with (a person), or about (a bargain), *Obs.*

1654 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 541 *His Enemies . . without any cheapening, charg'd him so roundly, that, etc.* 1677 *Art of War* 30 *In . . Field Engagements . . where we intend not to cheapen an Enemy, but to fall on merrily.* a 1679 *Gusman* ii. I wish, whilst you are cheapening the Bargain, that they do not clap it up.

3. *trans.* To make cheap, lower the price of.

1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. 125 *This . . lessens the cost of production, and . . would cheapen our corn.* 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. 113 *Cheapening production.* 1885 *J. PAVN Talk of Town* II. 240 *His melancholy, perhaps, might have been put on with a view of cheapening the terms . . with his employers.*

b. *fig.* To lower in estimation, cause to be thought little of, bring into contempt, vilify.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 426 *Meanness of Birth, or slender Havings, cheapen the richest Abilities.* 1668 *DRYDEN Tyr. Love* iii. i. *I find my proferd love has cheapened me.* 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iv. 65 *Who cheapens life, abates the Fear of Death.* 1879 *OUIDA C. Castlemaine* 2 *She was too proud to cheapen herself with coquetry.*

4. *intr.* To become cheap (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 308 *Corn cheapens in the Baltic when it becomes dear in the Mediterranean.* 1886 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Jan. 49 *The calm and quiet delights of home circles never cheapen.*

Hence *Cheapening* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 *Cheapenyng of a face of furre.* 1656 *DUGARD Gate Lat. Unl.* § 798. 249 *Contented with the moderate gain of the cheapening parties.* 1773 *BRYDONE Sicily* (L.) *It is only after a long series of cheapenings that a purchase can be effected.* 1865 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* I. viii. (1876) 86 *Labourers are benefited . . by the cheapening of any article of ordinary consumption.*

**Cheapener** (tʃɪpənər), [f. *CHEAPEN* + -ER 1.]

† 1. One who offers a price; a bidder. *Obs.*

1633 *AMES Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 6 *Many will be comers, hearers, cheapners, until they finde that the word grows somewhat high rated.* 1750 *JOHNSON Ramb.* No. 75 ¶ 11 *Why should she think her cheapener obliged to purchase?*

2. One who makes a thing cheap.

1846 *MOZLEY Ess.* (1878) I. 251 *Religion has sternly revenged herself on those who made her ridiculous . . she has thrown into the mire her cheapeners.*

† **Cheaper**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *cheper*. [f. *CHEAP* *v.* + -ER 1.] One who bids a price, or inquires the price; a bidder, a purchaser.

a 1529 *SKELTON Manner of World Poems* I. 151 *So many chepers, So fewe biers . . Sawe I never.* 1539 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1545) 67 *Bycause the cheaper should be the more wyllynge to gyve the reasonable & due price.* 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicerō's Offices* III. (1558) 140 [He] had required y<sup>e</sup> price of y<sup>e</sup> ground whereof he was a cheaper (emptor) should none be shewed him, and y<sup>e</sup> seller had so done.

**Cheapfare**, *obs. form* of *CHAFER*.

† **Cheappild**, *Obs.*— Modernized spelling (in dict.) of OE. *cēap-gild* market-price, price of what is stolen, given in Spelman, etc.

1678-95 *PHILLIPS, Cheappild*, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† **Cheapild**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CHEAP* *sb.* + -HILD.] A female trafficker.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 418 *Ancre þet is cheapild, heo cheapeð hire soule þe chepmon of helle.*

† **Cheaping**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *cēaping*, -ung, *cēping*, -inc, 3-6 *cheaping(e)*, (4 *sheping*, 4-5 *chepyng(e)*, *chepeing*), 6 *cheaping*, *cheeping*. [f. *CHEAP* *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Bargaining; buying and selling, marketing, mercantile dealing.

a 1000 *Laus Athelstan* L. 7 ¶ 24 (Bosw.) *Dæt nan ceaping ne sy Sunnan dagum.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15410 *To þaim þat þe cheping dide.* 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P.* R. viii. xx. *þe house of chepynges* [1335 *marchandize*]. 1580 *BARET Abv.* C. 403 *A setting out to sale to him that will offer most; a prising; a cheaping, *licitatio*.*

2. Market, a market-place.

c 1205 *LAY.* 16682 *Samuel nom Agag . . & lædde hine a þan cheping.* a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 88 *Vrom muine & from cheping, from smide . . me tidinge bringeð.* 1385 *WYCLIF Serui.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 *Stondinge ydel in þe cheping to be hired.* c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (1856) 63 *Att church, at chepyng, or at nale.* 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) I. 460/1 *They love . . the principal Chaires in Churches, and greetings in cheeping.*

3. Merchandise, ware, goods. *rare.*

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 *Gif hit chepinge be þe me shule meten oðer weien.*

4. *Comb.*, as *cheaping-booth*, -place, -town. Also in proper names of English towns, as *Chipping Barnet*, *Chipping Norton*, *Chipping Ongar*, etc. (cf. *Market Drayton*.)

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16095 *Ne birrþuow noht mi Faderr hus Till chepingboþe turnenn.* c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1700 *Til that com to a cheeping town.* 138. *WYCLIF Serui.* Sel. Wks. I. 377 *Sum men clepen it cheping town.* 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 211 *Julius his ymage in þe chepyng place.*

**Cheapish** (tʃɪpɪʃ), *a.* Somewhat cheap.

1872 *HOWELLS Their Wedd. Journ.* 26 *Cheapish board-ing-houses.*

**Cheapitire**, *obs. form* of *CHAPTER*.

**Cheaply** (tʃɪpli), *adv.* [f. *CHEAP* *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. At a low price, at a cheap rate, at small cost. *lit.* and *fig.*

1552 *HULOET Cheapely, viliter.* 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 37 *So great a day as this is cheaply bought.* 1659 *Genil. Call.* (1666) 81 *One may almost as cheaply and easily rig out a Ship.* 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. Pref. 3 *The antiquary . . is more cheaply pleased than a common reader.* 1868 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art. ii. 87 *We ought not to get books too cheaply.* 1885 *PROCTOR Whist* iv. 58 *The fourth player's duty is usually but to win the trick if he can, and as cheaply as he can.*

2. In low esteem, lightly, slightly.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 44 *Holding the Protestants thus cheaply.* 1865 *PUSEY Eiren.* 95 *A tendency to hold cheaply by Holy Scripture.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 6/1 *St.*

Paul . . treating rather cheaply the pretensions of this church at Jerusalem.

**Cheapness** (tʃɪpniəs), [f. *CHEAP* *a.* + -NESS.] Quality of being cheap; lowness of price or cost; also *fig.* (see *CHEAP* *a.*)

1550 *Royal Procl.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxvii. (1721) II. 222 *In plentiful Sort and Cheapness of Price.* 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 234 *For lacke of money . . victual came to such reasonable cheapness and price.* 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit.* World vi. xxvii. 611/2 *Allured with the cheapness of the Rent.* 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 6, *I resolved to walk it, out of Cheapness.* 1745 *De Pœ's Eng. Tradem.* (1841) II. xxxviii. 108 *Cheapness causes consumption.* 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 133 *The cheapness of the material.*

† **Cheaphth**, *Obs.* ?nonce-wd. [f. as prec. + -TH.] Cheapness.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xc. *There hucking cheaphth, here hearkening dearth.*

**Chear**: see *CHARE*.

**Cheare**, *obs. form* of *CHAIR*, *CHEER*.

**Chearette**, *chearie*, *obs.* ff. *CHARET*, *CHARY*.

**Chearful**, -ly, *obs.* ff. *CHEERFUL*, *CHEERLY*.

**Chearish**, *obs. form* of *CHEERISH*.

**Chearm**, *chearre*, *obs.* ff. *CHARM*, *CHARE*.

**Chearrupping**, *ppl. a.*: see *CHEERRUPPING*.

**Cheas(e)**, *obs.* f. *CHEESE*; *obs. pa. t.* *CHOOSE* *v.*

**Cheasell**, variant of *CHESEL*, gravel.

**Cheaste**, *var.* of *CHEST* *sb.* 2 *Obs.* strife.

**Cheast(es)**: see *CHESS* 1.

**Cheastible**, *obs. form* of *CHASUBLE*.

**Cheat** (tʃi:t), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-6 *chet*, 4-7 *chete*, 6-7 *cheate*, 7 *cheit*, *chate*, 6- *cheat*. [In sense 1, M.E. *chet(e)*, aphetic f. *achet*, var. of *eschet*, ES-CHEAT. Sense 3 is of doubtful origin; senses 4-9 appear to have been formed immed. from the vb.]

† 1. An ESCHEAT; property which falls to the lord of the fee by way of forfeit, fine, or lapse. *Obs.* c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Mathias* 193 *Pylat* *get Tyberena To Judas, & hyre gud also, As chet.* 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iv. 175 *Porw þoure lawe . . I lese many chetes* [*C-text*, *menye escheytes*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 *Chete for the lorde, caducium, confiscarium, fisco.* 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 140 a. *It is called Marchett, as it were a chete or fine for mariage.* 1649 *SELDEN Lawus Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 101 *It is nonsense for a Conqueror to entitle himself by a cheat, where he had an elder Title by Conquest.*

† 2. Any product of conquest or robbery; booty, spoil. *Obs.* (With quot. 1592 cf. 3.)

1566 *ADLINGTON Apuleius* 41 *Having lost three of our souldiours we are come home with these present cheates.* 1592 *GREENE Art Comy-catch.* III. 33 *A Cunning villaine . . had long time haunted this Citizens house, and gotten many a cheat which he carried away safely.* 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxii. xx. 444 *The taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest cheate of their victorie.* 1610 — *Candiden's Brit.* II. 144 *They suppose, that a cheat or booty is sent unto them from God as his gift.*

† 3. *Thieves' Cant.* According to *Randall Holme*, orig. A stolen thing (cf. quot. 1592 in 2); but as early as *Harman's* date (1567) used in general sense 'thing, article', usually preceded by some descriptive word. *The cheat* (= *rubbing-cheat*, *topping-cheat*, *treyning-cheat*) = the gallows. (Cf. the *Shakespeare* passage, 1611.) *Obs.*

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* Gij (Peddellars Frenche) *A smelting chete*, a nose, a *prattynge chete*, a tounge, a *belly chete*, an apren, a *grunting chet*, a *pyg*, a *haunging chaites*, the galloves. 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* F. *Cheates*, which word is vsed generally for things, as *Tip me that Cheate*, *Giue me that thing . . and so treyning cheate* is as much to say, hanging things, or the Gallows. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iii. 28 *With Dye and drab, I purchas'd this Caparison, and my Reuennue is the silly Cheate.* *Gallows*, and *Knocke*, are too powerful on the Highway. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* iii. iii. *To maund on the pad, and strike all the cheats [explained below] To beg on the way, to rob all thou meets.* *Ibid.* v. i. *P. Surprising a boores ken, for grunting cheates? P. Or cackling chates?* 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* n. iii. § 68 *Cheat*, a stolen thing; but the word cheat joined to others hath then a variable signification. 1690 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Crashing-cheats*, teeth; so 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* 1743 *FIELDING Jon. Wild* iv. ii. (D.) *See what your laziness is come to; to the cheat, for thither will you go now; that's infallible.* 1826 *SCOTT Woodstock* xxxvi. *A make to a million, but we tripe to the nubbing cheat . . to-morrow.*

† 4. The action of cheating or defrauding; deception, fraud. *Obs.*

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 186 *A false Prophet taken in the . . most dangerous cheat, the cheat of soules.* 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 65 *For what does vast Wealth bring, but cheat.* 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. x. § 5 *'Tis plain Cheat and Abuse, when I make them [words] stand sometimes for one thing, and sometimes for another.* 1696 *STANHOPE Chr. Pattern* (1711) 179 *The boasted pleasures of sensual . . men are only . . vanity and cheat.*

b. A fraud, deception, trick, imposition. *To put a cheat on*: to deceive, impose upon (*arch.*).

1648 *Eikon Bas.* 28 *Which have no cloak or cheat of Religion to impose upon themselves or others.* 1690 *FULLER Pisgah* I. vii. 18 *The Gibeonites (who put a new cheat on the Israelites).* 1690 *St. Pasquils* (1868) 293 *Those who live by cheats and quirks.* 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Ferus.* (1732) 44 *Which Cheat we saw them actually impose upon some other Travellers.* 1762 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) I. lxvii. 8: *He . . had been noted for several cheats and even thefts.* 1823 *LAMB Elia* II. x. (1865) 300 *For a man to put the cheat upon himself.* 1890 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Mon. Ord.* (1865) 211 *He insisted that the institution of the priesthood was a cheat.*



## 5. Applied to a person.

¶ In the following early instance, the sense is uncertain: it may be = CHEATER 4, persons used as decoy.

1559 DOLMAN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Nja, (Ld. Hastings says) Shore's wife was my nyce cheate, The whole yre whore, and eke the wyly peate.

## b. One who cheats; a swindler.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 307 Cheats to play with those still aim, Who do not understand the game. 1671 HEAD & KIRKMAN (*title*) The English Rogue Described... a complete History of the most Eminent Cheats of both sexes. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 49 The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 403 Corinth... was a city of extortioners and cheats.

## c. A deceiver, an impostor.

1587 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Own yourself and the rest of your sisterhood to be cheats. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 P. 1, I should think myself a cheat in my way, if I should translate any thing from another tongue, and not acknowledge it. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi. v, If she were not a cheat, If Maud were all that she seem'd.

† d. attrib. (*Obs. rare*).

1583 STANTHURST *Enneid* Ded. (Arb.) 3 As for... Horace, Lucretius, Persius, and these rablement of such cheate Poëtes.

† e. Dice or? false dice. *Obs.*

1534 *Use of Dice Play* Biv. Calling them selves Chetors, and the dice Chetes (*printed* Chetors), borrowing the terme from among our lawers, with whom all such casuals as fall into the Lord at the holding of his lets, as waifs, strates & such like bee called Chetes. *Ibid.* Cij, Haue in a rediness to be foisted in when time shalbe, your fine Chetes of all sorts. *Ibid.* Cvi, I shall lend you a payre of the same size that his chetes be. 1590 GREENE *Misch. Murtherance* 12 Haue in rediness to be foisted in when time shall require your fine Cheates, and be sure you haue Bard sincke Dewces and Flat sincke Dewces.

† f. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 96/1 A. kind of Waistcoats are called Chates, because they are to be seen rich and gaudy before, when all the back part is no such thing. *Ibid.* III. 258/1 Such Gallants wear not Cheats or half Sleeves, but... their Waistcoats are the same clear throughout. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cheats*,... also Wristbands or sham Sleeves worn for true, or whole ones.

8. A game at cards, the point of which is to cheat without detection, and to detect cheating in others, failure in either attempt involving a forfeit.

9. A name given locally to certain grasses 'from resemblance to the grain among which they grow'. Britten & Holland name Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*), Corn Brome (*Bromus secalinus*), and 'Wild Oats'.

† Cheat, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 chiete, 5-6 chet, chete, 6 chett, 6-7 cheate, cheat, (8-9 *Hist.* cheat, chete). [Derivation uncertain. Not in actual use since 17th c.]

Wheaten bread of the second quality, made of flour more coarsely sifted than that used for MAN-CHEAT, the finest quality. Comb. *cheat-bread*, loaf.

1450 *Bk. Curiaze* II. 454 Manchet and chet bred he shalle take. 1461-83 *Housh. Ord.* 69 To make continually of every bussell halfe chiete halfe rounde. xxvii loves. 1505 *Ibid.* 263 One chet losse, one manchet, one gallon of ale. 1590 T. Wilson *Tr. Demosthenes' Olynth.* Ep. Ded., Lyke to them that eating fine Manchet, are angry with others that feede on Cheate breade. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* VII. (1586) 26 b. The second called Siligo they used in their fynest Cheate. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1577) 1. 154 The second [kind of bread] is the cheate or wheaten bread, so named because the colour thereof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat. 1616 CHAPMAN *Baitrachom.* 3 Their purest cheat, Thrice boulded, kneaded, and subdued in past. 1655 MOUTER & BERN, *Health's Improv.* (1746) 339 Our finest Manchet is made without Leaven, which maketh Cheat-Bread to be the lighter... and also the more wholesome. [1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* II. (1816) 45, 47 kinds of wheaten bread,—the finest called Manchet the second cheat or trencher bread. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 79.]

Cheat (*tʃi:t*), *v.* Also 5 chetyn, 7 cheate. [ME. *chete*, aphetic f. *achete* (ACHET), phonetic variant of *eschete*, ESCHETAT.]

† 1. *trans.* To escheat, confiscate. *Obs.* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetyn, *confiscator, fisco.*

2. To defraud; to deprive of by deceit. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 79. 1594 — *Rich.* III. I. i. 19 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature. 1616 BULLOCK, *Cheate*, to cousin, to deceive. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 68, I am unwilling a rogue should cheat me of 5l. 1812 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Lady G. B.* ix. 6 The Scaffold of its prey to cheat. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 71 If they were to be cheated of their right. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 328 You are lazy and mean to cheat us out of a whole chapter.

3. To deceive, impose upon, trick. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 155 To cheat the eye with bleat illusion. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 52 All Fanatics cheat themselves with Words, mistaking them for Things. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 78 They would not by any means cheat and impose upon them. 1886 SHORTHOUSE *Y. Inglestun* II. 386 Let us cheat ourselves, if it be a cheat, with this fancy.

4. *intr.* To deal fraudulently, practise deceit. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Discov.* iv, He would cheat for his relief. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 20 Cleon... could cheat at cards. *Mod.* Accused of cheating in an examination.

5. *trans.* To beguile (weariness, tedium, etc.). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 v 6 No Lay unsung to cheat the tedious Way. 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. iv, The tuneless rhyme With which the warden cheats the time. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 172 Devices by which the ladies... were wont to cheat fatigue.

† 6. To obtain by cheating. *Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Art. Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 119 Making restitution of thousands he has cheated. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 93 Something which for your honour they may cheat.

Cheatable (*tʃi:təbəl*), *a.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be cheated, liable to be cheated. Hence

Cheatableness. *rare.*

1647 *Power of Keys* III. 29 These incautious, cheatable men. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 272 Cheatable excursionists. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. IV. 554 An easy cheatableness of heart.

Cheated (*tʃi:təd*), *pp. a.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ED.] Defrauded; deceived, tricked.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 14 P. 4 All the cheated People oppose the Man that would open their Eyes. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* ix. 42 Circles of... light Charm... the cheated sight. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 247 Vixen laughed merrily at the image of that cheated lady.

Cheatee (*tʃi:tɪ*), *coll.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -EE.] One who is cheated.

1614 TOMKIS *Albunazar* in *Doddley* (1780) VII. 133 In this city No dwellers are but cheaters and cheatees. 1821 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 307 Reineke was not only the cheater... but the cheatee. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 74 The cheater and the cheatee (to parody law-jargon) are equally enjoying themselves.

Cheater (*tʃi:tə*), *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 chetour, 5 chetowre, 6 chetor, 6-7 cheatour, 7 cheator, 6- cheater. [ME. *chetour*, aphetic f. *achetour*, *eschetour*, ESCHETOR.]

† 1. The officer appointed to look after the king's escheats; an escheator. (The 17th c. quots. show its passage into the later sense.) *Obs.*

1330 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 338 At justices, at shireeves, cheiturs, and chaunceler. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetowre, *confiscator, caducarius*. 1651 J. R. TAYLOR *Holy Living, Restit.* § 13 Cheaters of men's inheritances, unjust judges, etc. 1656 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 201 As a Cheater may pick the purses of innocent people, by showing them something like the Kings broad seal, which was his own forgery.

† b. *fig.* *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v. i.* III, I play'd the Cheater for thy Fathers hand. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iii. 77, I will be Cheaters to them both, and they shall be Exchequers to mee. 1600 — *Sonn.* cii, Then gentle cheater urge not my amisse, Least guilty of my faults thy sweet selfe prove.

† 2. A dishonest gamester, a sharper. *Obs.*

1534 *Dice-Play* Blij, They call their worthy arte by a newe found name, callinge themselves Chetors. 1591 FLORIO *See. Prutiles* xli. 169 Milk-maides to daunce, and cheaters to the dice. 1637 WORTON *Lit. Prof. Reg. Dio. Cambr.*, That Pack of Reverend Cheaters, among whom Religion was shuffled like a pack of Cards, and the Dice were set upon us.

3. One who cheats or deals fraudulently; a deceiver; a swindler. (A systematic or habitual cheater is now called a CHEAT.)

1607 DEKKER *Kits. Conjur.* (1842) 52 Vntrifits cheaters and the rest of their faction... were borne downe. 1614 [see CHEAT]. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 81 It is the nature of Ambition to make men Lyars and Cheaters. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 134 Hard Texts are Nuts (I will not call them Cheaters). 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* III, It is the resource of cheaters, knaves, and cozeners. 1820 KEATS *Otho* Gt. v. v, I was the fool, she was the cheater! 1831-72 [see CHEAT]. 1881 JEFFRIES *Wood Magic* I. vii. 201 What a cheater he is.

† 4. *Tame cheater*: ? a decoy duck or other tame animal used as a decoy. Shaks. plays on other senses, and Scott uses it with allusion to Shakspeare's application of it to Pistol.

1597 SHAKS. *a Hen* IV. II. iv. 95 Hee's no Swaggerer (Hostesse): a tame Cheater, hee: you may stroke him as gently, as a Puppie Greyhound. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. iv. ii, You... will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. iii, Sinking from ruffling bullies into tame cheaters.

Cheater, *obs.* form of CHATTER.

Cheatery (*tʃi:təri*). Also 6 chetory, 8-9 *Sc.* cheatry, cheatris. [f. CHEAT *v.* or CHEATER: see -ERY.] The practice of cheating; swindling, trickery.

1534 *Dice-Play* D vij, Now I vnderstand by what chetory it was woon. 1678-1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Dec. Sessions* I. 359 (Jam.) Their cheatry, falsehood, and unfaithfulness to their trust. 1823 GALT *Entail* xci, Ye Goliath of cheatry! 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Gray* v. iii. 176 If thou only cheat five times a-day, and give a tenth of thy cheatry to the poor. 1867 STUBBS *Gesta Regis Hen. II.* II. Pref., Much room for extortion, cheatry, and litigation.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxv, Warrants and pointings and apprizings, and a' that cheatry craft. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 150 Maids are witches—we the fools They cast their cheatry glamour on.

Cheating (*tʃi:tɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* [f. CHEAT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb CHEAT. † a. Confiscation of an escheat (*obs.*). b. Fraud, deceit, swindling.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chetynge, *confiscacio*. 1534 *Dice-Play* Bv, The first, ground of Cheating is... a study to seme to be, and not to be in deede. 1734 NORTH *Sir D. North* 134 Falsities, such as cheating by Weights or Measures. 1845 POIRSON *Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 826/1 Cheating is the obtaining from any one, under false pretences, any chattels, money or valuable security, with intent to cheat or defraud him of the same. 1860 GZIO *Elmor Mill on Fl.* iv. iii, 'But, Bob,' said Maggie, looking serious, 'that's cheating.'

Cheating, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That cheats; fraudulent, swindling, deceitful.

1534 *Dice-Play* D iij, Such cheating craftes. 1681 GLAN-

VILL. *Sadducismus* II. Introd. § 29 A vicious cheating knave. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, That Old Lewis Baboon, it is the cheatingest, contentious Rogue, upon the Face of the Earth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 158 The cheating tradesman... shall be deprived of his goods.

Cheauce, *obs.* form of CHANCE.

Cheavin, *obs.* form of CHEVIN, chub.

Cheaw, *obs.* variant of CHAW, jaw.

Cheb: see CHEBULE.

Cheba'cco. [app. a. Pg. *xabeco* (pronounced *jabe ko*), OSP. *xabeque*, and so the same word as CHEBEO, XEBEO. (Knight, *Pract. Dict. Mech.* gives it under the form *chebec*.)

(By Worcester and Webster conjectured to be named from *Chebacco*, old name of Essex in Massachusetts.)

Chebaco-boat: A kind of vessel employed in the Newfoundland fisheries; called also *pinkstern*.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 92 Innumerable voyages aboard men-of-war and merchant-men, fishing schooners and chebacco boats.

Chebec, -ck (*ʃbe:k*). Also written *shebeck*, and now usually XEBEO. [a. F. *chebec*; in OF. *chabec*, Sp. *jabeque*, OSP. *xabeque*, -*veque*, Pg. *xabeco*, -*veco*, OFG. *enxabegue*, It. *sciabecco*, *zambi-becco*, *stambi-becco*, mod. Arab. شباك *shabbāk*, *shabbāk*, Turkish سنبكي *simbeki* (Meninski, 1680). Ulterior origin uncertain. (Jal shows that the vessel was originally a fishing-boat.)]

A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean, a XEBEO; it resembles the felucca, but is rigged with square besides lateen-sails.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 262 It consists... of twenty-six men of war, thirteen frigates, two packet-boats, eight chebecks. 1773 BAYDON *Sicily*, Thrice of their [Turks'] chebecks ran into a small harbour... and carried off six merchant-ships. 1860 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 158 Twelve chebecks, each of two 24-pounders. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Comm.* *Chebec*, a kind of naval craft.

Cheboil, cheboule: see CHIBOL.

|| Chebule (*kébū:l*). Also 7 cheboule, cheb. [a. F. *chébule*, It. *chebuli* (Pegolotti has c. 1303 *chebuli mirabolani*) pronounced *kebūli*; according to Thevenot, c. 1665, ad. Urdū *Kābuli* 'les Orientaux les appellent Cabuly' of Cabul, it being imported thence into India. (Yule.) Florio 1598 has *chebuli*, Cotgr. 1611 *chebule*.]

The dried prune-like astringent fruit of *Ternstroemia Chebula*, a tree of Central Asia, etc., imported commercially under the name of myrobalan. Also attrib.

[1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. iv. (Arb.) 151 *Mirabolanes*... which the phisitians caule *Embolicos* & *Chebulos*.] 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Day's Mirth* Wks. 1873 I. 60 If there be any cheboules in your napkins. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* II. 530 Take bark of the yellow Myrobalans and of Chebs. 1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 742/2 The chebule myrobalan.

Hence *Chebulic a.*, of the nature of a chebule.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Myrobalan*, The third, chebulic myrobalan, the size of a date, of a yellowish brown, pointed at the end. 1866 *Trans. Bot. 1832/3* The principal kinds of Myrobalan are the Chebulic... and the Belleric.

Chechin, *obs.* form of CHEQUEN.

Cheicle, *obs.* form of CHASUBLE.

Check (*tʃek*), *int.* & *sb.* Forms: 4-6 chek, (4 cheke, cheekke, 4-5 chekke, 5 chioke, chak), 6-9 cheoque, 7-9 cheque, (7 cheque), 4- check. [ME. *chek*, *chak*, aphetic f. \**eschek*, -*chak*, a. OF. *eschec*, -*ek*, -*eg*, *eschac*, in ONF. *eschec*, *escac*, Pr. *escac*, It. *scacco* 'check' in chess, med. L. *scaccus*, *scāchus*; cf. also the parallel forms Sp. *jaque*, OSP. *xaque* 'check', Pg. *xaque* 'check' and 'shah' (of Persia). Adapted form (immed. from Arabic) of Pers. شاه *shāh* 'king', also the 'King' in chess; in this specific sense the Pers. word was taken into Arabic, where arose the phrase شاه مات *shāh māt(a)*, 'the King is dead', i.e. can make no further move: see CHECKMATE.

(This has been taken back into Persian in the form *shāh māt gardad* = the *shāh* becomes *māt*.) In a MS. written in Sevilla in 1283, *shāh* is made in OSP. *xaque* (*x = sh*), and *shāh māt(a)* appears as *xaque mate*. But the adoption of the words in Romanic took place some centuries earlier, the common Romanic form taken by *shāh* being *scāc*, *scacc*, as in the med. L., It., Pr., and Fr. forms given above. Thence also the MHG. *schāch*, Ger. *schach*, Du. *skach*, Icel. *skák*, Da. *skak*, Sw. *schack* 'check' and 'chess' (in the latter sense also *schach-spiel*, *skakspil*, etc. = check-play). The general meaning in Romanic is 'check'; for the name of the game the plural is used in med. L. *scacci*, It. *scacchi*, Pr. *escacor*, F. *échecs*: see CHESS.

From its use in chess the word has been widely transferred in French and English. In the sense-extension the sb. and vb. have acted and reacted on each other, so that it is difficult to trace and exhibit the order in which special senses arose.]

A. *int.* A call at chess by which notice is given to the opponent that a move has been made which



exposes his King; one says also *Check to your King!* and even *Check to your Queen!* Also *fig.*  
 † *Check-rook*: the call of check when at the same time one of the rooks is threatened with capture.

c 1314 *Guy R. Veru*. (A.) p. 426 (Zup.) Ate ches pai sett hem to playn . . . Purch a chek faubor seyd, for sob, Sadok in hert wex wroþ. c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 669 There-with Fortune said Checke here, And mate in the mid point of the checkere. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. The kyng . . . ought to take hede that he stonde not so that a knyght or another sayth chek rook: than the kyng loseth the rook. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-pl.* 8 No piece can take him (the king), but must only salute him with the word check. 1791 W. TAYLOR tr. *Lessing's Nathan* ii. i. (Tauchn. 1868) 41 (*Saladin & Sittah playing chess*) Sittah. I move—So—Now then—Check! and Check again! 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 45 When a player gives check, and fails to give notice by crying 'Check!' his adversary need not, unless he think proper, place his king out of check, or cover. 1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elsmere* xxxix, 'Check, certainly', said Flaxman to himself ruefully. 'not mate, I hope, if one can but find out how not to be a fool in future'.

## B. sb.

1. *Chess*. The act of threatening the King; the position of the King when he is exposed to the attack of one of the opponent's men; if there is no escape from check, it is *checkmate* and the game is over.

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* (1844) 23 After chec for the roke ware sore the mate. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Donner vn echec*, to giue a check. 1592 GREENE *Groatse. Wit* (1617) 2a *Chesse*. . . is a game, sayde she, that the first danger is, but a checke, the worst, the giuing of a mate. 1614 SAUL *Chess play To Rdr.*, None of the Kings can take a man that standeth on a guaid, 'Twere checke at once if he doe so. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-pl.* 5 The Knight's . . . check, because it cannot be covered, the King must either remove out of check, or cause him to be taken. [else] it is Check mate. 1848 STAUNTON *Chess Pl. Handbk.* 20 When the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42 When your King is attacked by any piece he is said to be in check. . . you must then put your King out of check by . . . interposing one of your own men between the checking piece and your King, thus 'covering' check, as it is termed.

† 2. In early use, *fig.* and *transf.*, in various shades of meaning, referring in some way to the 'check' in chess. *Obs.*

## a. An attack.

c 1325 E. F. *Allit. P.* B. 1238 He watz mayster of his men & mytyt him seluen, þe cheif of his cheualrye his chekkes to make. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1820 Þey handled boþe sore þer nekkes, Chynnes, chekes, gef harde chekkes. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 231 In sodeyn reses and chekkes [*incursionibus*]. 1420 *Mod. Arth.* 1086 for-thi the kynghe chargez hym . . . Cheftayne of the chekke, with chevalrous knyghttez. 1500 *Colleblis Sovr* i. 233 (Jam.) And Fergy Flitzy yeld befor, Chifane of that chek chek.

b. *To win or achieve a check*: to succeed in inflicting a reverse or defeat on the foe; to win an advantage in a contest.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1107, & quat chek so þe acheue, chaunge me þer-forne. 1420 *Mod. Arth.* 1539 We hafe escheweðe this chekke, thurgh the chance of oure Lorde. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* lxxi, A noble chek he wonn hafe 3ee. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3098 Was no3t Sexes him-selþe þe souereynest in erth, And cheued him of cheualry chekis out of nymbe.

c. An act that gives trouble, or is harmful; an evil turn or trick.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Þou has broken it alle, & don him many ille chek. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. i. 107 (Ld. Ilchester's MS.) Pair sire . . . chastised his childeren of her euel chekkes. c 1400 *Beryn* 914 When Beryn passid was vii year, & grewe in more age He wrou3t ful many an euill chek. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4042 It was Amalekes That hath don him so foule chekkes.

## d. Contention; quarrel; strife.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 In alle þis ilk chek of Robert & Henry, Bitux þam wex kontek.

† 3. A taunting call; a bitter reproach. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) Biv. Jacke with the bushe shall taunt thee with a chek. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 300 Let se, this chek if ye voidé canne. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasmus. Par. Rom.* xii. 17 Yf any man perhappes offende you, gyue not chek for chek, ne one wrong for an other. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Coming Holy Ghost* 1. (1859) 458 Counted woorthy to suffer rebukes, and chekkes for the Name . . . of Christ Jesus. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* Introð., She loaded her with cheks and taunts.

† 4. A reproof, reprimand, rebuke. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1540 ELYOT *Image Gon.* (1556) 4 The terrible chek that the good maister in the gospell gave to his idell seruaunt. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 551 The Capitaine . . . had a great chek of the gouernour because he had not gone forwards. 1660 PEPEYS *Diary* 26 Sept., I was very angry, and . . . did give him a very great chek for it, and so to bed. 1679-80 C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 220 His Majesty gave him a severe chek. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxi. He became acquainted with the proctor betimes. But all the cheks he received were insufficient to moderate his career.

† b. (without pl.) Reproof, censure, rebuke. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1589) 113 Yet peradventure they shall not excuse our Justice of the Peace from chek and blame. 1623 MADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* 1. 291 III. 153 The Lord Marquess . . . hath had in the Spanish Court some chek of late for forgetting himself so farre, etc. 1718 PENN *Life in Wks.* (1726) I. 48 We. . . do treat that we may have some Letter of Check to such Persons.

## 5. A sudden arrest given to the career or onward

course of anything by some obstruction or opposition; a rebuff, repulse, reverse.

Quot. 1330 is doubtful: cf. a c.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 151 Þe folk. . . Per zates ageyn him sperd, & wild not lat him in . . . & for þei did þat chek, an oth he suore to gram. 1515 *Scot. Field* 470 Then betide a chicke, that Cheshire men felden. 1625 BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 297 They must haue some Checke or Arrest in their Fortunes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 265 A basket was sunk. . . to a certain depth of water, which gave a check to the boat's motion. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 303 The check which it would give to industry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 241 The first great check that had ever been given to the arms of Lewis.

b. *spec.* A slight military reverse or repulse. 1793 CART. BENTINCK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 29 Under the supposition that we first take Condé, then carry Famars, and meet with no kind of check. 1799 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 94 We have reports of our check in Holland, September 19th, and of our complete victory on the 24th.

c. A sudden stopping of the breath; a consonant produced by this means, a stopped consonant, 'stop', or 'mute', as *k, i, p, g, d, b*.

1669 HOLDER *Elen. Speech* (J.) The letters have the natural production by several checks or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice.

d. *Hunting*: A stop in the progress of the hounds through failure of the scent.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 213 When hounds are put to a check on a high road, by the fox being headed back, etc. 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii, The stag . . . sped . . . six miles on end without halt or hindrance, and the hounds ran him without a check.

6. *Hawking*: A false stoop, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, and pursues some baser game that crosses her flight. *Obs. or Hist.*

c 1430 LVDC. *Bochas* I. viii, Haukes, best preued, sumtime a check can make, Yet for a faute the foule is not forsake. a 1626 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* I. ii, The fee haggad will make an hundred checks To shew her freedom. a 1642 SUCKLING (J.) A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on check.

b. Base game, such as rooks, crows, doves, etc., which induce a hawk to 'check'.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 110 If your hawke go out to anye checke and kill a doove or a crow or anye other checke and feede upon it. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 27 Take a fit house at euening when all chek be past. 1621 MARKHAM *Art of Fowling* (1655) 164.

c. *To fly at check*: to pursue such game. Also *transf.* *To run at check*: said of dogs.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxvi, When Some falcon . . . the quarry miss'd, Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind? c 1700 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 33 Like ill-bred Spaniels, they run at Check on a false Scent.

7. A sharp stoppage of motion; an interruption in a course, a sudden stoppage or pause.

1532 *Dice-Play* 1 And he agein at eche check in our walking caste earnest lokes vpon me. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 94 Postes like the commandment of a King, Sans checke, to good and bad. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* II, In they came from the yard without check.

† b. *To take check*: to stop short (as if checked), 'pull up'; to take offence. *Obs.*

1663 *Arm-bum.* 51 Therefore our Consciences do take check at it, being afraid the Lord should upbraid us. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* II. i, Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolt? c 1700 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 465 Debauchees will take Check at the Freedom of these Papers. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 380 One man will be oblig'd to take cheque upon a disappointment, and retreat sooner than another.

† 8. A stoppage of wages or a fine for non-fulfilment of duties or transgression of rules, inflicted upon servants of the royal household, etc.; the amount stopped. (See CHECK v. 9.) *Obs.*

1526 *Housch. Ord.* 230 The defaultation and check of wages of all them which shall be absent. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 892a Yeomen of the gard, which before hauing twelue pence the daie with checke, were now allowed six pence the daie without checke. 1598 *Old Cheque Bk. of Chapel Royal* (Camd. Soc. 1872) 67 All and every checke and checkes. . . inflicted upon any Gentleman or other member of the Chappell by the Subdene for breakeinge of any of the statutes and orders. . . shalbe staied and taken by oure Clarke of the Checke. . . out of the offenders boord wages. . . and the same monye by checke or checkes soe staied and taken upon the Clarke of oure Checke shall accounte for. 1663 *Ibid.* 82 The check for absence on ordinary weeke dayes shall be twelue pence every service. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 212 The whole band are to attend at the four principal Feasts of the year. . . under penalty of the cheque.

9. Restraint upon action or conduct by a supervising or controlling power.

1579 GOSSON *Ephem.* 61 b, When loue commaundes, we must receiue the chek, He rules, and euery god obayes his becke. 1601 *Housch. Ord.* 287 The Clerke of the Kitchen . . . hath . . . a checke over all the officers in the same. a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 326 f He also keeps Cheque, by calling all the Workmen twice a day to their Labour. 1665 Sir W. COVENTRY in *Pepys's Corresp.* Nov. 7, For a neglect of keeping a good cheque upon his Purser. 1768-74 FOCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1850) II. 320 It is better the child should stand in awe of the old man in the cupboard . . . than be under no check at all. 1860 MILL *Repr. Gov.* (1865) 17 f Its own proper work, that of superintendence and check. 1874 MOWLER *Compromiss* (1886) 47 No reasonable man or woman . . . would . . . be capable of receiving effective check or guidance from beliefs that would have sunk . . . to the level of doubtful guesses.

b. *In check*: under restriction of freedom of

movement or action, under control. So formerly *at one's check, out of check*.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 78 Seeing our case is out of that checke. And as our case is not checked by God's law, etc. 1599 GOSSON *Ephem.* 47 To confesse their owne weaknes which stand at his checke. 1586 J. HOOKER *Gerald. Hist. Irek. in Holinshed* II. 61 f Bearing themselves for gouernours out of checke. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 145 A powerful prince. . . who could hold the Turks in check. 1851 GALLENGA tr. *Mariotti's Italy* 305 His task was . . . to keep Nugent in check. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii 147 The common law of the desert found itself kept in check by the statute law of Palestine.

10. Any person or thing that checks, or acts as a stop or restraint.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1712) I. 55 He [the Earl of Manchester] was unhappily too much used as a Check upon the Lord Coventry. 1661 PEPEYS *Diary* 27 Oct., He was a cheque to their engrossing the whole trade of the Navy-office. 1700 DRYDEN *Prof. Fables* (Globe) 500 A satirical poet is the check of the laymen on bad priests. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 317 These imposts, if too heavy, are a check and cramp upon trade. 1798 MALTMUS *Popul.* (1878) 1 Of the checks to population. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 38 f The magistrate may be necessary as a check on the doctor.

b. *Mechanics*. (See *quots.*)

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. of Kent* (1813) 52 A strong chain. . . so fixed, as by means of notches (or a pin called a check) to let the whole plough out a greater length from the axle. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 37 In the inside of the stuffing box a small projecting ring, called a check, is cast, on which rests a brass ring, ground exactly to the size of the piston rod, which passes through it steam-tight.

c. *Angling*. In the reel of a fishing rod, a contrivance for making, by the clicking of a wheel, the running out of the line.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 18 The best reels for bottom-fishing are the plain reels with a light check.

d. *Music*. A part of the action of a pianoforte fixed at the back part of the key, to catch the hammer and prevent its retouching the strings.

1879 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 341 f In cottage pianofortes or pianinos that have check actions the check is placed before the hammer, and a stud projecting from the butt of the hammer comes in contact with the check.

11. Control by which accuracy, correctness, or agreement of facts and their representation, is secured.

1786 BURKE *Art. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 142 That the said Warren Hastings, by uniting the supply and the check in the same hands, did . . . disobey the company's specifick orders. 1791 SWEATON *Edgworth* L. § 101 The foreman on shore to take an account of every thing . . . under the check of the engineer or his deputy when on shore.

12. One employed to check or control; a checker.

1774 BARCLAY *Dict. Check.* a person who examines any account. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Lab.* III. 353 (Hoppe) One gentleman told me he employed a 'ladylike' and, as he believed, trusty woman as a 'checker'.

13. A mark made against an item in an account, list, &c., to show that it has been 'checked', i. e. compared and found correct.

14. A means to ensure accuracy, correctness, security from fraud, etc.: as

## † a. The counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc.

1706-1722 [see CHECK v. 1].

b. A token, usually a memorandum of receipt, a ticket, or piece of metal duly stamped or numbered, used for the purpose of identification, or as evidence of ownership or title: given, e. g. to the owner of luggage on a railway (as in U. S.), or to one who temporarily leaves luggage, cloaks, portable articles, at the cloak-room of a railway-station, place of entertainment, etc., to enable him to identify and re-claim the same; to a person temporarily leaving a theatrical performance, or going upon the platform of a railway, to allow him to pass the gate-keeper again without payment; to a purchaser in a co-operative or other store as his voucher for a share in a dividend, etc., etc.

1812 [see CHECK-TAKER]. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Sept. 146 f They will deny the receipt of a check, and exact the fare again. 1858 J. F. REDFELD *Law Railw.* (1865) II. 37 Railways have made their checks evidence in regard to the delivery of baggage. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hilber's Ramble* I. iv. 32 As to your luggage, you need not trouble your head about it, as you have your 'check'.

15. A counter used in games at cards. *U. S. Hence (collog.) To hand in one's checks*: to die.

1870 BRET HARTE *Outcasts Poker Flat* (Hoppe) Beneath this tree lies the body of J. O. who . . . handed in his checks on the 7th December, 1850. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc.* at Home II. (Hoppe) You see one of the boys has passed in his checks.

† 16. Short for CHECK-ROLL, list of servants enrolled. *In check*: enrolled on a check-roll. *Obs.* 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* vi. xvi, Nine score in check attending in their court, Whom honour'd Knighthood knits in mutual bands. 1612 SPEDD *Hist. St. Brit.* x. iii. (1614) 13 Thou shalt be my Knight, and be enrolled in my Checke, with a Fee answerable to thy worth.

† 17. *As sure as check*: (cf. *chequer-pay* in CHECKER.) *Obs.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Q. Elis.* (1673) 464 Let the Proverb As sure as Check bayl me from the least suspicion of hyperboly.

18. *Clerk of the Check*: the title of officers in the

royal household, keeping the check-roll and having control of the yeomen of the guard and other servants, 'checking' the observance of their duties, their payment, etc.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. xii. Returned by the two clerks, Comptrollers, the clerks of the Cheque, and clerks marshals. 1556 *G. CAVENDISH Life of Wolsey* in Wordsw. *Eccle. Big.* I. 348 Then had he a Clerke of the Cheque, as well upon his Chaplaine, as of his Yeomen of his Chamber. 1570 *THYNNE Pride & Lowly* caliv. To sett downe a bill of charge, There is no Auditor, ne Clerke of Check Can penne it bet then he. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 83 Her Majesty's Body-guard of Yeomen of the Guard. Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Lieut. Col. Francis Baring. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Major Philip L. Tillbrook.

† b. Formerly the title of officers of control appointed in the royal ports and dockyards (also occasionally to land forces). *Obs.*

1637 *HEYWOOD R. Ship* 47 Master Francis Shelton, Clerke of the Cheque, whose industry and care, in looking to the Workmen employed in this Architecture, hath bene a great furtherance to expedite the businesse. 1667 *PERVY Diary* 23 July, Comes sudden news.. from the Clerk of the Cheque at Gravesend, that there were thirty sail of Dutch men-of-war coming up into the Hope. 1705 *Royal Procl. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 41667 The Muster-Books returned from the Clerks of the Cheque of the said Ports. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5278/8 Matthew Pennefather, Esq., to be Muster-Master-General, and Clerk of the Cheque of all His Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in Ireland. 1814 *G. Ross Diaries* (1860) II. 514 The Clerk of the Cheque of the Royal Hospital (Greenwich). 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xli. To request my commission to be forwarded to the clerk of the cheque at Plymouth.

19. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *check-experiment*; *check-bitted*, *check-free* adjs.; *check-botton* (see 10 d above); † *check-reel*, a reel provided with a check to control the quantity of thread wound up; *check-winoh*, a winch on the reel of a fishing-rod provided with a check (cf. 10 c). Also *CHECK-TAKER*, etc. (For other comb. see after the vb.)

1845 *W. GROVE Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 288 A 'check experiment'. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) I. 50 A fiery steed but bridled, \*check-bitted by innumerable straps and considerations. 1898 *J. DICKENSON Greene in Conc.* (1898) 162 \*Check-free licentiousness. 1733 *P. LINDSAY Interest Scot. Pref.* 22 To introduce the Practice of \*Check-reels every where. 1875 *STONKES Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. 345 The reel should be a large-barrelled \*check-winch.

**Check** (tjek), *sb.* Also 7 *cheque*, *cheque*. [Goes with *CHEEK* *v.* 2, either as its verbal sb., or as short for *checker*, *chequer*.]

1. *Her. and gen.* A pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chess-board.

1400 *Somerset Bab.* 180 He bare a Chek of goulis clere, An Eggle of gooldie abroad displayed. 1590 *THYNNE Animadu.* (1875) 15 Chequerons. Cheques, and suche lyke stande upon geometrical proportions. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 389 The one half plain, the other wrought in cheque. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 73. I cut several ornaments and checks for the bills. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 617 And Jenny... Displays a napkin of enormous check. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* 3.

2. A fabric woven or printed with such a pattern. Also *attrib.*, as in *check kersey*; *check handkerchief*, *apron*; *check pattern*, *trade*, etc.

1614 *W. PERYTON Voy.* 2 (1625) in *Purchas Pilgrimes* IV. xv. Indicoes of two sorts, Cheques the courser. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxxi. A couple of old check shirts. 1756 *MRS. DELANY Autobiog.* (1861) III. 457 I should be glad of 30 yards of check. 1820 *LAMB Elia, Christ's Hosp.*, A large blue check handkerchief. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Looms for weaving checks and trousseings.

**Check**, *sb.* 3 Another spelling of *CHEQUE*.

**Check**, *sb.* 4 *Sc.* = *CHEAK* *sb.* 3, the Wheat-ear. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 547 The check, the linnet, and the sparrow.

**Check**, *sb.* 5 Var. of *CHICK* 2, screen. (E. Ind.)

**Check** (tjek), *v.* 1 Forms: 4-6 *chek* (e), 5 *chek-yn*, (*Sc.* *chak*), 5-6 *chek*, 6-7 *checke*, 8 *cheque*, *cheque*, (*Sc.* 9 *chack*), 6- *cheek*. [ME. *chek-en*, aphetic f. *acheke* - \**eschek* - a. OF. *escheguier*, *escheguier* (in ONF. *eschek-ier*) to play chess, give check to; also in pa. pple *escheguie*, Cotgr. *escheguie*, lt. *scaccato*, med.L. *scaccatus* chequered, f. the sb. *eschec*, *eshek*, *scacco*, *CHEEK* 1, q.v.]

1. *Chess*. To attack the opponent's King by placing a man so that he could, at his next move, take the King if the latter were an ordinary piece; to give check to, place in check. Cf. *CHEEK* *sb.* 1. 1614 *SAUT Chessplay* To Rdr., But as they [pawns] march who so they finde doe in their colour stande, Such may they kill or cheque aslope to the right or left hand. 1656 *BEALE Chess-Play* 3 So also doth he [the pawn] check, (that is give notice to) the adverse King that he can take him. 1825 *MACAULAY Misc. Poems* (1860) 390 We check and take, exult and fret. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* (Ware) 42.

b. *fig.* 1400 *Con. Myst.* xxx. 306 What? speke I say, thou foullyng, evyl mot thou fare! Loke up, the devyl mote the cheke! 1587 *TURBURY Trag.* T. (1837) 149 And so perhaps she might both cheque And give the foole a mate. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 9 Such dyddopers must be taken vp, els theille not check to check the king. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 123. 1649 *SELDEN Lavus Eng.* I. xvi. The Churchmen checked them often, but could never give them the mate.

† 2. To come into collision with, strike, hit. *Obs.* 1596 *GOSSON Spec. Hum.* iii. (Arb.) 76 The prime of youth,

whose greene ymellowde yeares With hoysed head doth cheque the loftie skies. 1608 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* I. ii. (1878) 20 And when he rid, his Hatt would check the signes.

† b. *intr.* To clash, come into hostile contact or collision. *Const. with.* *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 8 Neither is it meet to make them [saints] check with our Saviour Christ, much less then to make them chekname. 1612 *BACON Ess. Love* (Arb.) 446 For if it [Love] cheque once with businesse, it troubleth Mens fortunes. 1632 *Stow's Chron.* 722 There checked with him at the entreing thwart the Towne, sixe Gallies; but they in short time retired vnder their fortresses.

II. To stop sharply or suddenly.

3. To arrest, stop, or retard the onward motion or course of (a person or thing).

[c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 5093 When they metten in that place, They were a-checked bothe two.] 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xxi. 287 Barre we be zates. Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 156 The ambitious mind of the man, that even from his youth was ever to cheque at the highest. 1821 *SHILLY Prometh. Und.* I. 126 As one who checks a fiend-drawn charioteer. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 7. 51 Asperities, which incessantly check its [an avalanche's] descent. 1875 *BAYCE Holy Rom. Emp.* II. 6 Few fortresses checked the march of [the] armies.

4. *Spec.* † a. ? To challenge (a sentinel). (Cf. *check-watch*, s.v. *CHEEK*.) *Obs.*

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 817 To chak the wache Wallace and x had beynd Rydand about.

b. *Naut.* To check a bowline: to slacken it and belay it again. To check a brace: to ease it off when found to be too stiffly extended. To check a cable: to stopper it, when running out. Check her (a ship): stop her way. (Adm. Smyth.)

1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* viii. Check her as she swings.

To pull (a rein).

c. 1700 *GAY Apparition*. And now he checks the rein, and halts. — *Birth of Squire*. O check the foamy bit! nor tempt thy fate: Think on the murders of a five barr'd gate.

† 5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To stop short; to stand at; to wince, take offence (at). *Obs.*

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Lit. French Law* II. iii. A true friend should not cheque at the hazard of a life. 1625 *FLETCHER Fair Maid* v. i. 49. I tamely beare Wrongs that a slave-born Muscovite would check at. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* (1718) Introd. 2 Let not the tender eye check, to see the allusion to our blessed Saviour figured in these Types. 1657 *JCR. TAYLOR Let. in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 98 That which you cheque at is the immortality of the soul. 1681 *CURTHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 13 You may feel him check and tug at it. 1724 *A. COLLINS Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 34 No man checks or takes offence at customs or ceremonies, he sees every day.

b. *Hunting*. Of dogs: To stop through loss of scent, or to make sure of its direction.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 255 Ah! yet once more They're check'd—hold back with speed—on either Hand They flourish round. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* III. (1868) 38 At last they struck upon the scent of the blood, and they checked for a moment to make sure.

6. *Awakening*. a. To check at the first: to refuse to come to, recoil from, 'shy' at the first.

1524 *SKELTON Why not to Court?* 732 Till he checked at the first. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 240 The hawke may check, that now comes fair to fist. 1618 *LATHAM and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 37 She will neuer understand what it is to cheque at the first: but.. wil proue a certaine and bold commer.

b. See quot. 1615, 1852; and cf. *CHEEK* *sb.* 6. (Sir Walter Scott's archaic use appears to be erroneous, since one falcon does not 'check' at another, and Marmon would not figure himself as 'base game' crossing the path of nobler quarry.)

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* III. i. 77 Like the Haggard, cheque at every Feather That comes before his eye. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* Words of Art expl., *Check*, or to kill *Check*, is when Crows, Rooks, Pies, or other birds coming in the view of the Hawke, she forsaketh her natural flight to fie at them. 1808 *SCOTT Marry.* I. vi. E'en such a falcon on his shield... The golden legend bore aright, Who checks at me, to death is dight. 1822 *BURTON Falconry* Vall. Indus III. 31 She 'checked' first at one bird, then at the other... [Foot-note, To 'check' is to forsake the quarry, and fly at any chance bird that crosses the path.]

† 7. *trans.* To keep back or off from. *Obs.*

1597 *GREENE Poems* (1861) 313 A wreath of boughs To check the sun from her brows.

† 8. To reject, throw back. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Phry II.* 404 A spring boiling out of the ground with such a force, that it scorneth and cheketh any thing that is throwne into it. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 13 Those Easterly Moonsoons always bring strong Currents with them from the Eastward, which check'd him over to the Coast of Magadoxa.

† 9. To stop (a person) from receiving a part of his wages, as a fine or penalty; to fine, mulct. To be checked: to have one's wages stopped. *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* 233 To be cheokt of three dayes Wages. 1539 *Ibid.* in *Thynne Animadu.* Introd. (1863) 34 The Clerkes Comptrolers.. shall dayly.. default and chek the Wages of all such as he shall finde to be absent without lycence. 1618 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (1872) 75 For all these things.. he shalbe checked the soume of forty shillings to be staled to his Majestes use out of wages next growinge and due to him. 1705 *Royal Procl. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4166/1 All such Mariners.. shall be Chequed out of Wages only from the respective Times they ought to have returned. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAIN ST. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 211 If any Gentleman-Pensioner in Ordinary fail in his attendance, he shall be chequed with the loss of three dayes' wages. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 61 If they do not attend their musters, they are checked of their pay.

III. To taunt, etc.

† 10. To reproach, taunt, revile. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Neyther yet vpbayde ne cheque hym. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* xv. 32 And they that were crucified with him, checked him also [so 1539 *CRANMER, 1557 Geneva*]. 1530 *PALSGR 482/a*. 1557 *N. T. (Geneva)* *John* ix. 28 Then checked they hym, and sayd, Be thou his disciple: we be Moses disciples. 1590 *WENDE Trav.* (1868) 32 With these speeches they did check me, and I said, etc.. wherefore they did greatly reuile me. 1592 *WYVLEY Armoirie* 49.

II. To rebuke, reprove, reprimand. *arch.* or *dial.*

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyshe*. (1847) Introd. 56 Still muste thou stande, or els shalt thou be chekt. 1556 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 Land-loides by the wai checked for Rent-raising. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* II. xl. (1591) 77 He checked the Generals for their slacknesse. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 346 His majestie yesterday checkt a young lord for swearing within his hearing. 1750 *JOHNSON Ramb.* No. 75 ¶ 15 The person made no difficulty to check me when I was pert. 1824 *WORDSW. Excurs.* IV. 427 The little flower her vanity shall check. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* xii. Young enough to be checked for speech on subjects which they had spoken mistakenly about when he was in his cradle.

† 12. *intr.* To check at: to aim reproof or censure at; to animadvert severely upon. *Obs.*

1624 *View of Priet. Bl.* 4 How he checks at the King for using the word [Grace]. 1624 *GAULLE Magnstrom*. 373 Tiberius hereupon sent letters to the Senate, severely checking at Caninius.

IV. To restrain, control.

13. (*fig.* from 3.) To stop (action, growth, exhibition of feeling, and the like); to stay the course of; to repress, restrain.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxviii. (1887) 108 The execution being chekkt with a number of accidentarie occurrences, which art cannot comprehend. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iv. 213 If I can cheque my erring loue, I find, If not, to compass her Ile vse my skill. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* xv. Men as plants increase, Cheared and chekkt euen by the selfe-same skie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 853 Half his strength he put not forth, but check'd his Thunder in mid Volie. 1721 *De For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 178 His fury was checked. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* x. 47 She could perceive that he was rather offend'd, and therefore checked her laugh. 1799 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 313 The scurvy cannot be checked. 1824 *RUSKIN Unto this Last* 157 The multiplication of animals is checked only by want of food, and by the hostility of races. 1882 *PEBOBY Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Mr. Baldwin checked the enthusiasm of his visitors. 1893 *H.T. MARTINIAU Manch. Strike* x. 209 He.. was about to cover his face with his hands, but checked himself. 1890 *MRS. SOWS Uncle Tom* iii. She would have spoken to tell her husband her fears, but checked herself.

14. To hold in check or restraint; to curb, control; to act as a check on.

1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 138 Checke.. the peruersnesse of mens wills. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xxv. (1840) 164 To check this fort, the Christians built a tower on ships. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 59 Have they not been bold of late to check the Common Law? 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* xiv. 24 These Arts.. have a natural Tendency towards Corruption, unless checked and chastised by wholesome Institutions. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* xviii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 In England, the strong classes check the weaker. 1877 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* viii. 172 Cases in which one train of physical consequences is checked by the operation of another.

b. To rein. *poet.*

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. vi. 12 O Phoebus! hadst thou neuer giuen consent, That Phaeton should cheque thy fiery Steeds. 1632 *MILTON Il Pensier.* 59 While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke Gently o'er th' accustom'd oak.

† 15. *intr.* To act as a check upon. *Obs. rare.*

1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* III. i. Lead to the Temple: I'll avoid his Presence; It checks too strong upon me.

16. *trans.* To control (a statement, account, etc.) by some method of comparison; to compare one account, observation, entry, etc., with another, or with certified data, with the object of ensuring accuracy and authenticity. Also to check a person (in his account, execution of duty, etc.).

1695 *Minutes of Court of Bank of Eng.* 15 May, Ordered that these words following vizt. 'This note to be current only for a Twelvemonth and may be chequ'd at the Bank, when desired, gratis' Be added at the Bottom of the New Bank Notes [i.e. cash notes]. *Ibid.* at Aug., Ordered that noe Bank Bills brought in bee either allowed or paid or changed till they bee first chequed. 1755 *JOHNSON Check*, to compare a bank note or other bill with the correspondent paper. 1758 *Let. on State of Navy* 24 The Commissioners.. are not possessed of the Books.. of other Vouchers, whereby they can examine and check these Tickets. *Ibid.* 35 Dead and discharged Tickets.. are paid at the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1768 *SEATON in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 164 The one observation chequed with the other, will differ by the quantity of 31". 1774-82 *BARCLAY Dict. Chacq.* vb.. in *Commerce*, to compare the flourished or ornamented part of a draught or bank-bill with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut. 1797 *BURKE Regie. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 398, I have checked this account.. and find it to be correct. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 The.. clerks.. check the weights. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Dec., We have no means of checking all these statements.

b. To check off: to mark as examined and found correct; to 'tick off' as passed or duly entered. 1839 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xvi. Nearly every other member.. pulled a written paper from his pocket, to check Mr. Pugstiles off, as he read the questions. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 16/2 The signer's name is.. checked off on the.. list by a third officer.

V. 17. *intr.* To draw a cheque (upon a person, for an amount). *U. S.*

1843 *Pon Murders Rue M. Wks.* 1864 I. 190 Had checked for nothing until the third day before her death, when she took out in person the sum of 4000 francs. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* xvi. 323 To check upon him for \$500.

**Check** (tʃek), *v.* Also 8-9 cheque, 9 cheque. [Goes with CHECK *sb.* 2, either as short for *checker*, *chequer*, or aphetic f. \**escheck*, a. OF. *eschiquier*, in Godefroy only in p.pple. *eschiqué*, *eschiqué* in same sense; in Eng. also the p.pple. CHECKED, CHEQUED, is the part most in use.]

1. *trans.* To mark with a chess-board pattern, mark out or cut in squares (*obs.*); to mark with a pattern of crossing lines.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 72 Chékyn [1499 checken], *scaccifacio*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 141 When ye bat venouson so haue chekkid hit, with be fore parte of yome knyfe bat ye hit owt kytt. 1513 *Bk. Keryngue* ibid. 273 Custarde, cheke them inche square that your souerayne may ete therof. 1800 CANNING *Anti-Jacobin, Rovers*, Sweet kerchief, check'd with heavenly blue.

2. *transf.* To variegate with rays or bands of different colours; to chequer. *rare.*

1590 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 44 He... checkt the night with the golden rays, that gleamed from his lookes. 1822 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 184 A glimpse of moonlight chequ'd the plain.

† 3. *fig.* To chequer, diversify, cloud. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xiv. (1840) 24 Their first setting forth was checked with bad success. 1790 TOWN *Talk* 5 The boy's countenance, that was chequed and overcast with blindness.

**Check** *v.* 3 var. of CHICK.

**Check-**, in *comb.* [from the stem of CHECK *v.* 1.]

Used attrib. 'that serves to "check" or control', as *check-block*, *-list*, *-ligament*, *†-thong*, *-ticket*, *-valve*, *-weight*, *-wheel*, etc.; *check-book*, a book in which items of control are entered (but see also CHECKER); *check-brace*, (see quot.); *check-bridge*, the fire-bridge of a boiler furnace; *check-clerk*, a clerk who checks accounts, lists, or any proceedings; *check-collar*, a collar used in horse-breaking; *check-key*, a latch-key; *check-lock*, a small lock for closing the key-hole of a large lock, or otherwise securing a lock, bar, bolt, etc.; *check-man*, a man who checks fares, tickets, etc.; *check-nut*, a nut screwed over another one to keep it from loosening; *check-piece*, a portion of the head-part of a rein; *check-rein*, (a.) a rein connecting the driving-rein of one horse to the bit of the other horse, a coupling-rein; (b.) a strap which prevents a horse from lowering his head; *check-ring*, a ring to fasten the check-braces to the carriage body; *check-strap*, the strap of a helmet, etc., running under the chin, by which it is held in position; *check-till*, a till with a contrivance to check the receipts; *† check-watch*, an officer who goes his rounds to challenge the sentinels so as to ensure their vigilance (cf. CHECK *v.* 4 a); *check-weigher*, *-weighman*, at collieries, a man who in the interest of the workmen checks the weight of the coal sent up; hence *check-weighing*.

1888 *Daily News* 26 July 5/5, 100 heavy \*check-blocks were knocked away and the 20,000 tons of logs slid gracefully into the water. 1872 (title) The \*Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal (Camden Soc.). 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 211 The \*check-braces are... single straps of leather, placed at the 4 angles of the body of Chaises or phaetons, to check the motion endways. 1875 'STONCHENG' *Brit. Sports* I. i. iii. 68 It is a tiresome task, and requires some degree of cruelty by means of the \*check-collar and whip. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 173 These... helping to stop excessive rotation of the skull are called \*check ligaments. 1885 Boston (Mass) *Frnl.* 9 Mar. 1/8 Croydon's \*check-list has 205 names. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 18 A \*check-lock, with a small key, which throws a hard steel plate over the large key-hole. 1737-8 *Mauch. School Reg.* (1866) I. 9 Edward Coppock of Manchester, \*checkman. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 356 The old checkman came with his lantern to tick off the fares. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 71 The... strap from \*check-piece to check-piece, under the jaw-bone, is to keep the cavesson back from his eyes. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Boumic*. i. 14 The \*check-rein of his leading horse. 1801 FELTON *Carriages* Gloss., \*Check-ring. 1857 J. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* (Hoppe) Look at the helmet, with the clean even gap in it, cloven down to the \*check-strap. 1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1590) 7 Curb'd with a \*checkthong, as big as a towpenney halter. 1825 HONOR *Every-day Bk.* I. 693 The \*check ticket was a card. 1775 BARBOUR *Brice* x. 613 Upon the wall, The \*chak-wachis assemble all. 1828-41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 122 The check-watches... were making their round and challenging the sentinels. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 64/2 A \*check-weigher in a mine. 1887 *Times* 23 June 9 The rights and duties of the curious, almost unique functionary—the \*check-weigher, appointed by the men to supervise the employer. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 2/4 Matters relating to \*check-weighmen and the question of rents and wayleaves for getting and carrying coal. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iv. 79 Common sense thus acts as a \*check-weight on sophistry. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 131 The reel overran itself, having no \*check-wheel.

**Checkable**, *a.* That can be checked.

1877 W. BOYD *Descript. Model Newspaper*, In each of its 2230 checkable places.

† **Checkarsey**. *Obs. rare.* A fabric; possibly *check-kersey*, as understood by Ruffhead.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu.* VI, c. 6 § 15 All clothes named Checkarsey and Streites [ed. *Ruffhead*, 1763, Check-Kersey and Straits].

**Checked** (tʃekt), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. CHECK *v.* 1.]

1. Stopped in progress; repressed; restrained. 1793 T. BENDISH *Calcut.* 104 Which medical men attribute to checked perspiration. 1822 BYRON *Yuan v.* cxxxiv, So supernatural was her passion's rise; For ne'er till now she knew a check'd desire; Even ye who know what a check'd woman is... would much fall short of this.

† 2. *Checked paper*: see CHECK *v.* 2. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 If I have an account with the Bank of England... if I have no checked paper along with me, I cannot draw for a single sixpence to buy me a little bread and cheese.

† 3. *Half checked*. (? *half-checked*.)

1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 57 With a half-check Bitte, & a headstall of sheepes leather.

**Checked**, *ppl. a.* 2 Also chequed. [f. CHECK *v.* 2 + -ED.] Marked with lines crossing at right angles; variegated with different colours in squares or other geometrical figures; chequered.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 147 Custard, chekkid buche, square with be knyfe. 1536 *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII.* in *Archaeol.* IX. 248 Grene clothe of golde checked. 1625 B. JONSON *Paris Annuers.*, The chequed, and purple ringed daffodillies. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 171 Manufacturers of chequed goods in Glasgow. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, Her checked apron. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 6 White duck trousers and checked shifts. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 4/1 The Englishman's chequed travelling cap.

**Checker** (tʃeˈkə), *sb.* 1 [f. CHECK *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who checks.

1. A reprover, rebuker, fault-finder; a controller. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* To Rdr. 7 5 Not as a checker, not as a reprouer or dyspyser of other mens translacons. 1611 CORNE. *Reprentant*, a reprehender, rebuker, reprouer, carper, checker, find fault, controller.

2. One employed to check or control the calculations, accounts, time, or work of others; esp. of collectors of money for others.

1867 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept., A 'checker' employed by the proprietors, and not... a passenger. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., Another porter... who told his checker what he had seen. 1883 *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 7/1 A checker in the grocery department of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.

**Checker** (tʃeˈkə), *sb.* 2

1. A frequent variant spelling of CHEQUER, *q.v.*, in all senses; esp. in U.S.

2. *spec. in pl.* The game of Draughts. (U.S.)

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 385 They think I go there to play checkers with him. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 8/1 In the Social Hall are checkers, chess, dominoes.

b. One of the 'men' used in Draughts. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 88 Out of blocks, thread-pools, cards, and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Palladio.

c. *Comb.* as checker-board, a chess- or draught-board; checker-man = 2 b.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 245 They played much at a kind of checker board with glass beads flat on one side. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/3 He had built up a little tower of checker-men. *Ibid.* 280/2 [It] made a mouse-trap from a checker-board.

3. *pl. (dial.)* Pebbles; = CHECK-STONES.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Checkers*, small stones, pebbles. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Checkers*, pebbles. They were used in the ancient game of merrils or nine men's morris, in place of the modern pips, and were moved on the board so as to check the advance of those of the opposite side.

Hence **Checkery** *a. dial.*, pebble-like: 'checkery-bits, small lumps of coal' (N. W. Linc. Gloss.).

**Checker**, *v.*: see the other spelling CHEQUER.

**Checker-berry**. [app. another spelling of CHEQUER *sb.* 3, transferred to another plant, as frequent with names of animals and plants.] The fruit of *Gaultheria procumbens*, a small trailing plant of North America, with oval evergreen leaves and drooping white flowers; hence the plant itself; the Winter-green.

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* ix, A bunch of checker-berries. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xvii. 166 Chewing some checkerberry-leaves. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. 1, (1885) 20 The flou is rich in checkerberries.

† The Partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens* (Webster). † Partridge-berry is also a name of *Gaultheria*: hence the confusion.

**Checkeder**, *ppl. a.*: see the spelling CHEQUERED.

**Checkerist**, *nonce-wd.* [f. CHECKER *sb.* 2 + -IST.] A player of checkers or draughts.

1883 *Glasgow Week. Her.* 5 May 7/3 A performance that may never again be equalled by any checkerist.

† **Checker-roll**, **chequer-roll**. *Obs.* [f. *checker*, CHEQUER *sb.* 1 + ROLL *sb.*] A roll of persons chargeable to the royal exchequer; CHECK-BOLL. *transf.* a roll or list of persons.

1461-82 *Lib. Niger Edu.* IV (Chaucer Soc. 1876) Yeomen of Chambre iv, Taking for these wages, as yomen of Crowne doe in the Checkerrolle. 1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 13 Any seruaunt admittyd to be his seruaunte sworne, and his name put into the checker-roll of his householde. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 His maiesties seruautes in his Checker-roll. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 2 To crosse out y<sup>e</sup> misbegotten children of Abraham out of the checker roll of the godly. 1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* (Arb.) 302 The king of ordinarie calletth euery second, third or fourth yere

for his Checker roll, and bestoweth his mercedes of his owne meere motion.

† **Chekery**, *a. Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [Aphetic f. OF. *escheker*: see CHEQUER *v.* App. associated with Eng. formations in -y.] Chequered, checky.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 72 Chekrye as cloyys and opyr thyng [1499 chekered], *scaccariatus*.

† **Chekery**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 chekery, checory, 5 and 9 chekery. [same word as prec.; F. *escheker* was also so used: but in sense 2 app. associated with words in -ERY, like *napery*, *finery*.]

† 1. Checked cloth; a checked fabric. *Obs.* 1420 *Test. Elbor.* (1836) I. 420 A greene hake lyned with checory. 1459 *Vill in Ripon Ch. Acts* 82 Togam meam de chekery. 1472 *Plumpton Corr. Intro.* 77 Clad in a garment of green chekery.

2. Chequer-work, checked pattern. *rare.*

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii, The beautiful chekery of the clan tartans.

† **Chekful**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. CHECK *sb.* 1 + -FUL.] Reproachful.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 22 Suche a chekfull rebuke as was fit for suche a byschop.

**Checking** (tʃeˈkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. CHECK *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* CHECK 1; particularly

† 1. Taunting speech, invective, reproof. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xx. 3, I haue sufficiently herde the chekynge & reprofe. 1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *Appeal* (1840) 608 To satisfy the desires of the Commons... and repress their checkings.

2. A controlling and verifying of accounts, etc. 1879 *Theatre* Nov. 199 What a checking and adjusting there would be.

**Checking**, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. CHECK *v.* 2] Chequering. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 72 Chékkyng, *scaccatus*.

**Checking**, *ppl. a.* [f. CHECK *v.* 1 + -ING.]

That checks; reproving, censorious (*obs.*); refusing the fist (as a hawk); restraining, controlling.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 3 *Rich. III.* (1550) CC iii, Minatorie termes and checking wordes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 b, A sower chekynge sermon. 1570 TURNER, *To friend that refused him*, Such checking bussards yll deserves or bell or hood so fine. 1610 HEALFY *St. Aug. City of God* xxii. viii. (1620) 828, I thought it good to giue her a checking admonition. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 13/2 Checking functionaries are as corrupt or as negligent as those whom they ought to check. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 42 You must then put your King out of check... by taking the checking piece, etc.

**Checkingly**, *adv. rare.* In a checking manner. a 1626 W. SCLATER *Sermon. Exper.* (1638) 51 David... checkingly adviseth his soul to return thereto.

† **Checklathon**, *Obs.* A variant of CICALTON, a stuff of silk or cloth of gold.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 43 In a Jacket, quilted richly rare Upon checklathon he was strangely dight.

† **Checkle**, *v. Obs.* [App. the southern equivalent of the northern KEOKLE in its sense of 'laugh giddily', as distinguished from that of 'cackle'; cf. also CHUCKLE.]

*intr.* To laugh violently or giddily; hence **Checkling**, *ppl. a.*

1627 FELTHAM *Dis. Eccl. Wks.* (1677) 348 The Ape... checkles when he meets the Dainties of a Spider. a 1659 CLEVELAND *May Day* iii, See where the glittering Nymphs whirl it away In Checking Caravans as blyth as May. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. Intro. 126 Things of that Nature as to make ones fancie Checkle while his Heart doth ache.

**Checkless**, *a. rare.* [f. CHECK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without check, unchecked.

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* iv. v. (R.) The hollow murmur of the checkless winds. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 28 Time's sand... through its glassy strait flowed checkless.

**Checkmate** (tʃeˈkmæt), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 checkmat, 4-5 chek mate, 5-6 chekmate, 6 chek-mate, chekce and mate, chek-mate, 6-7 chek mate, 7 cheke mate, 6-9 check-mate, 5-checkmate. [ME. *chek mat(e)* (*e* *chekmat(e)*, aphetic f. OF. *eschec mat*, *eschec* *at* *mat*, Fr. *eschac mat*, It. *scaccomatto*, Sp. *jague y mate*, OSP. *xaquimate*, OSP. and Pg. *jague mate*, ad. Arabic شَاهُ مَاتُ (*shāh-māt*) (the king is dead: see CHECK *sb.* 1)]

A. *int.* Exclamation at chess by a player on putting his adversary's King into inextricable check, a move by which the game is won; orig. meaning '(your) King is dead'. (Now commonly MATE) 1413 *Lydg. Pylgr. Soule* i. xxii (1859) 27 A shame hath he that at the cheker playeth, When that a pown seyth to the kyng, chek-mate! 1789 *Twiss Chess* I. 127 The Colonel always took care to be on his feet, to fly to the farthest corner of the room, when he said, 'Checkmate, my Lord!'

b. *transf.* To say *checkmate* (to any one): to say 'you are beaten', 'your game is up'; to beat in a contest; to defeat, undo.

a 1346 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 29 In proprio climat tibi dicet aper cito chekmat. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 752 Shal nonne husband sey to me 'chek mate'. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* Prol. 26 Princes, for they be not stable, Fortune full oft... saith to them 'Checkmate'. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* (1848) 55 When dethe with his darte sayth to us chek-mate. 1579 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 109 A milksop, taunted and retainted with check and chek-mate.

B. *sb.* 1. This exclamation taken as a name for itself, and for the move which puts the King into



inextricable check. To give checkmate: to make or effect this conclusive move. (Also MATE.)

[1246] AUDELEY *Poems* 23 After chek for the roke were fore the mate. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) When he takith [no] kepe of God, and hathe no meyne, than is hit to be man checkmate. 1562 ROWBOURNE *Play Cheats* C vj. If his Bishope take thine, thou shalt geue checke and mate, setting thy Queene in the fourth house of his Kings Bishope. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. pleasant & pietifull* (1888) 98 I did se... a Parate giue one of their gentlewomen a checkmate at Chess. 1566 BEALE *Chess-Play* 12 The maine designe of the game... is as suddenly as can be to give checkmate. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* (Warne) 42 When a checkmate is obtained, the game is at an end. *Ibid.* 45 The player who effects checkmate wins the game. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 362 Bright ideas about checkmates occur only to persons who have studied chess.

#### b. fig. and transf.

c 1500 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* 1597 33 He gaue hym... a dosen checkmates [Lat. *sunna*, a jeer] or they had done. a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 384 Our mayster shall you byrynge... to lowe estate. And mate you with checkmate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 540 If he then were overcome, the game had for the Englishmen bene clerly gotten, and to the Frenchmen, a perpetuall checkmate. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 53 Loue they him called, that gaue me checkmate. 1654 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 20 To give a check-mate to Religion. a 1845 HOOD *Compass* xv. His fate, Check-mate.

#### c. Phrase. To play checkmate with.

c 1500 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 260 A noble clark of late... Hath played with them checkmate, Their courage to abate. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Courte?* 585 And he wyll play checkmate With riall maieste, Counte him selfe as good as he. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 90 When deadly hate Did play checkmate With me poore pawner.

† 2. Apparently, from erroneous analysis of the preceding phrase, *checkmate* occurs as

#### † a. Chess. Obs. rare.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 223 The name of the game, checkmate, is derived... from the Hebrew.

† b. Of persons: An equal in a contest, a rival, match; an equal in power or rank; as if 'a mate that checks'; also variously corrupted as *Jack mate*, *chek-meat*, etc. Obs.

1509 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 73 She her selfe helde her estate In a glorious chaumbre without checkmate. 1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 22 They resorte to lordes and great estates with whom they are dayly checke mates. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 12 Thou should not mack thy self chek-meat to the King. 1577 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 321 Then will all your Elders thinke you be with him Jack mate. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 18/2 All that proudly would play the checkmates against him. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxxiv. iii. 854 Unill at length they be checkmates [exaguar] with their husbands. 1647-51 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* iv. 156 The Clergy... in every Nation gow checkmate [with the Sovereign]: and... had... a principal part of the strength.

† *Checkmate*, a. Obs. [f. prec., or ? short for *checkmated*.] In the position of a chess-player to whom *checkmate* has been given, and who is therefore defeated; beaten, undone.

† c 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 54 With a draught he was checkmate. c 1400 *Soudene Brb.* 226 He cryed 'alas!' and felle alle checkmate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 334 He is conuict and maid chakmeit. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Misc. P., Agst. Dispar in Love* 12 Nou thou art chekmeit.

#### Checkmate (tʃeɪkmeɪt), v. [f. the sb.]

1. Chess. (trans.) To give checkmate to: to see the sb. sense 1. (Now, commonly, to MATE.)

1789 TWISS *Chess* II. 105 A pawn which was hidden behind a castle checkmated me without mercy. 1847 STANTON *Chess-pl. Handbk.* 39 He must checkmate his adversary in fifty moves on each side at most. 1856 WHATELY *Bacon's Ess.* xxii. Annot. (ed. 2) 215 He is like a chess-player who takes several pawns, but is checkmated.

2. trans. To arrest or defeat utterly, discomfit. In mod. use, often: to defeat or frustrate the 'game' or scheme of (any one) by a counter-movement.

a 1400 *Octavian* 1746 There was many an hethen hounde, that they chekmatyde [So MS. clearly]. a 1529 SKELTON *Deedmans Hed* 30 Our deys be daydy To be chekmatyd With drawtys of deth. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 13 He is despitely pulled out of his throne, and after a sort checkmated. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xxxiv. (1632) 454 As an impetuous or raging torrent... shokes and checkmates what ere it meeteth withall. [1649 *Boards Publ. Obsd.* 58 At this distance he [Jas. I] contrived how to extinguish or check that mate [the Kirk] there.] 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xvi. 665 Some... had their own reasons for checkmating the Spaniards in relation to Ralegh, if they could. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 10 To checkmate their dangerous rival instantly. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 It will need a stringent clause to checkmate the ingenuity of the local taxmasters.

† *Check-roll*. Obs. [App. a later variant of *CHEQUER-ROLL*; perhaps partly phonetic, through running together of the two *r*'s in *checker-roll*, but probably established by being associated in thought with *CHEQUE v.* *Checker-roll* is the form first occurring in official documents; later quotations of these often change it to *check-roll*.]

1. = *CHEQUER-ROLL*: a roll or list containing the names, etc., of persons in the service of the sovereign and chargeable to the royal exchequer; used to 'check' their payment, performance of duty, etc. 1450 *Paston Lett.* 127 l. 137 It is said that he [K. Hen. VI] hath do wretyn to alle his men that be in the chekroll to

awayte on hym atte parlement in their best aray. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne Animadu.* (1865) Intro. 34 The said Clerkes-Comptrollers shall make for every Quarter in the Yeaere, a roule of Parchment that shall be called the Check-Roll. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor.* 156 The Check-Roll of the King's honourable household [a quot. of *Statute* 1486, which has *Cheker-roll*]. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 273.

2. A list of the servants of any large household. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1571/2 His [Earl of Derby's] famous housekeeping, and elenen score in checkroll. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* v. ii. 165 So shall you... adde to the check-rolle of your seruants another faithfull Obseruer. 1636 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 7 This carefull thriving age, in which a Coach, a Foote-boy and a Page, Makes up a great mans Check-rolle.

3. fig. A muster-roll, call-roll; a list whereby persons or things may be checked off as present.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 32 In the checkroule of his Ianissaries. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxiv. xviii. 520 To raise out of the publicke checkroll [*tabulis*] of the younger citizens, the names, etc. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. iii. (1632) 462 Arte is but the Checke roule, and Register of the Productions uttered... by them [Wits]. 1626 T. H. CAUSIN *Holy Crt.* 382 The Hymne of the 3 Children in the furnace, who called at creatures, as by a check-rolle, to the prayes of God. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 44 Germanus... mustered the forces, and by the Check Roll of the soldiers names, he found a third part of them to be in Carthage.

#### † *Check-stone*<sup>1</sup>. Obs. or dial. Also 7 *chacke*.

[Of uncertain origin: the dial. synonym *checkers* appears to show connexion with *CHEQUE sb.* 1; this is strengthened by the occasional use of *chess*, *chesses*, for *tessere*, also for ἀσπράγαλοι or ankle-bones, used as dice, and also in the game of 'dibs' or 'knuckle-bones': perhaps the stones were substituted for the bones, and named from them. In Scotl. called *chucks* or *chuckie-stones*.]

A small smooth round pebble; a children's game played with these. Also fig.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. 287 Young children, which set all their felicitie in Checkstones and pins. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 44 Shee [Hero] dreamed that Leander and shee were playing at checkstone with pearles in the bottome of the sea. 1611 CORGER, *Caillietan*, a chackestone, or little flint stone. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 389 Romists... in their Checkstone trickes of beades. 1646 G. DANIEL *Wks.* (1878) I. xi. Some At Check-stones play'd, or Cherry-pit. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* i. xviii, But for triumphant Check-stones if, and shell For Dutchee Closet, 't hadh succeeded well. 1823 *EASTHER Gloss. of Amond's & Huddersf. Checkstone*... a game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans. [See full account.]

*Check-stone*<sup>2</sup>. [Cf. *CHEQUE sb.* 4, *CHACK sb.* 3, *STONE-CHACKER*.] A local name of the Stone-chat. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ormith. Dict.* (1833) 82.

*Check-string*. A string by which the occupant of a carriage may signal to the driver to stop.

1774 COLMAN *Man of Business* III. (D.) The young man was in the high road to destruction... it was time to pull the check-string. 1796 FELTON *Carriages Gloss.*, *Check String*, a worsted line, by which the coachman has notice to stop. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 358 In passing along Brompton Road, he suddenly pulled the check-string.

*Check-taker*. [Cf. *CHEQUE sb.* 1] An official who takes or collects the checks of admission at a theatre, or other public place, in a railway-train (in U.S.), etc. So *Check-taking ppl. a.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr., Theatre*, Hark! the check-taker moody silence breaks, And bawling 'Pit full', gives the check he takes. 1842 BARHAM *Uncl. Leg., Dover*, The Check-takers never would let her go through. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 43/2 The conductor or check-taker, or guard, or whatever he may be, wears no uniform. 1887 *Times* 1 Nov. 3/6 A check-taker at the Sanger's Theatre. a 1845 HOOD *Vauxhall* ii. The check-taking mortal I pass.

*Checkwede*, obs. form of *CHEQUERWED*.

*Checkwise*, adv. [f. *CHEQUE sb.* 1 or 2 + *-WISE*.] = *CHEQUERWISE*.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 In setting of our fruite trees and Vines, either Checkwise, or Netwise.

*Chucky, chequee*, a. Also 6 *chuckey*, 7 *-ie*, *chequy*, 9 *-ey*, *-ee*, *chequey*. [orig. aphetic f. OF. *eschequib*, *eschequid* in same sense (see *CHEQUE v.* 2), but assimilated to Eng. adjs. in -Y.] Checked, chequered: a. *Her.*

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* Bva. Called chucky... when the felde is chekerd with diuers colours. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 782 The Crosse is chequy. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chucky*, the Herald's Term for a Bordure or Ordinary, that hath more than two Rows of Checkers. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* (ed. 3) xv. 217 A fess chequy.

b. *gen.* Hence † *chechie-wise* adv.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 543 My booke... is but uncoherent, chequy, or illjoined. 1866 NEALE *Seg. & Hymns* 205 Chechie-wise falling On to the turf beneath, the sun made richest confusion Mixed with the foliage's shadows.

*Checon*, obs. form of *CHICKEN*.

*Chequine*, var. of *CHEQUEN*.

*Cheddar* (tʃeɪdər). Also 7 *Cheder*, 8 *Chadder*, 9 *Cheddar*. The name of a village near the Mendip hills in Somerset. Hence *Cheddar cheese* (or contextually *Cheddar*): see quotations.

1666 [see b]. 1684 MRS. BEHN *Bejazzet to Gloriana*, Whose composition was like Cheder-Cheese, (In whose production all the Town agrees). 1721 BAILEY, *Cheddar* or *Chadder*... the most noted place in all England for making large, fine, rich, and pleasant cheese; for which purpose all

the milk of the town cows is brought every day into one common room, where proper persons are appointed to receive it, and set down every person's quantity in a book kept for that purpose, which is put all together, and one common cheese made with it. 1899 *Echo* 18 Oct. 1/5 Fears that the makers of American cheese... would out our home Cheddars from the position of supremacy they had so long held.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *Cheddar-club*, a club formed by dairies for the purpose of making Cheddar cheese; *Cheddar letter* (*humorous*), a letter to which a number of persons contribute each a paragraph, as a Cheddar cheese is made by the contributions of several dairies.

1666 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 181 As the Cheddar clubs dairy to th' incorporate cheese. 1726 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* 22 Sept., I wrote the other day the first paragraph of that Cheddar letter which is preparing for you.

c. *Cheddar Pink*. A pink with solitary flowers of a pale rose colour (*Dianthus cæsius*), found on the limestone cliffs at Cheddar.

† *Chedreux*. Obs. [from surname of a fashionable perruquier late in 17th c.] A peruke or wig of a particular fashion.

1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* 57 What a Bush of Bryars and Thorns is here? The Main of my Lady Squeamish's Shock is a Chedreux to it. 1682 OLDHAM *Juvenal's 3rd Sat.* (1854) 191 Their Chedreux perriques, and those vanities. [1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* I. ii. (*Frenchman says*) If dat foole Chedreux make de peruque like me, I vil be handg.] 1745 W. G. (aged 87) *Lett.* in *Genl. Mag.* 99 I remember plain John Dryden... in one uniform clothing of Norwich druggit. I have ate tarts with him and Madam Reeve at the Mulberry Garden, when our author advanced to a sword and Chedreux wig.

† *Chee-chee*. *Anglo-Ind.* [Said to be from Hindi *chhi-chhi* fie! (*lit.* dirt, filth), an exclamation attributed to the Eurasians; 'but perhaps rather indicating the mincing pronunciation attributed to the class' (Yule).]

A word applied disparagingly to the 'minced English' of Eurasians or half-breeds in India, and so to the class themselves.

1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.* 17 Mar. (Y.) Pretty little looking-glasses, Good and cheap for chee-chee misses. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master v.* 118 *note*, Chee chee is the general designation the half-cast ladies receive in India. 1873 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 437 (Y.) The hybrid minced English known as chee-chee. 1880 *Sir Ali Baba* 122 (Y.) The accents of her tchi-tchi tongue.

*Cheefs*, obs. form of *CHIEF a.*

*Cheek* (tʃi:k), sb. Forms: 1 *cece*, *céace*, (*ceike*, *ceke*, *ceooce*), 3 *cheoke*, 3-7 *chek(e)*, 4 *chooke*, *choke*, *cheake*, (*chyke*, *cheche*), 4-7 *cheeke*, 5 *chik(e)*, (6 *Sc. cheik*), 6-*cheek*. [OE. (*Anglian*) *cece*, (*WS.*) *ceare* (from *ceāce*, *ceāce*) fem. -WGer. type \**kākd*; whence also MDu. *cake*, Du. *kaak*, MLG. and mod.LG. *kāke*, *kēke*. It is doubtful whether the late WSax. instance of *ceoke* is other than an error: if it were really *ceoke*, it might agree with Frisian forms which appear to point to an OTeut. type \**keukōn*, beside the \**kūkōn* implied by WGer. \**kākd*. No related forms are known outside Teut.

The ME. variant *choke*, *chook*, may go with *ceoke*; but see *CHEOK sb.* 2]

1. In the animal body.

† 1. The jaw, jaw-bone; later called 'cheek-bone'. Obs.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi(i). 9 Cekan henda geteh. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 157 *Mandibula*, ceacan, vel ceacan, vel giban. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 70 þe two cheeken beoþ be two grinstones. þe tunge is þe cleppe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monkes T.* 48 And hadde no wepen but an asses cheeke.

† b. *pl.* (also *sing.*) The chops, chops, or fauces; the swallow. Obs.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 48 Wiþ þara ceacna geswelle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Cleued be mi tunge to mine cheken [adhæreat lingua mea faucibus meis, etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxi. 72 Ne opene thou out thi cheeke rather. c 1450 *Metr. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 626 *Cheke*, *fauz*.

† c. Used like *beard*, *teeth*, etc. in defiance, cursing. *Maugre thy* (his, etc.) *chekes*: see *MAUGRE*. 1362 LANGE. *P. L. A.* iv. 37 Hou þat Wrong... Rauschede Rose Reynaldes lemmon, And Margrete of hire Maydenhod maugre hire chekes. 1377 *Ibid.* B. vi. 158 We will haue owre wille, maugre þi chekes. a 1553 UDALL *Roister Doister* v. iv Roister Doisters champion, I shrewd his best cheeke.

2. The fleshy lateral wall of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye, in man or beast.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 39 Gif hwa ðec slaeg in suifra ceica ðin. c 975 *Rushw.* G. *Ibid.*, On ðæt swifron ceke [Ags. G. wenge, *Haltion G. wenge*]. c 1000 *Vocab.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 290/25 *Mule* ceacan. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 106 Me to-beot his cheeken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24533 Bath rouf and chek [v. r. chek], Muth and nese, and eien eke. c 1380 *Sir Perunb.* 615 Ys chyeke þat swerd þo cam so neþ [orig. *drust*, His cheke þat swerd cam ful neyþ]. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* C vj b. When thou seest thy hauke vpon his mouth and his chekis blobbed. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxiv. 7 His... chekes were not fallen. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* G. viii. Throw baith the cheikis. 1615 *Sir J. Harrington Epigr.* No. 19 When others kissh with lip, you giue the cheeke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 602 Care sat on his faded cheeke. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 45 Mr. Nisby dined with me. First Course Marrow-bones, Second, Ox-cheek.



1748 SMOLLETT *Road. Rand.* liv, I signified my contempt of him, by thrusting my tongue in my cheek. 1881 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 185 The tears stole silent down her cheeks. 1891 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 599 The Cheeks form the lateral walls of the mouth. Externally they have no precise limits.

B. in form *choke, chook.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1820 Per nekkkes, chynnes, chekes [v. r. chokes]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 239 Chokes and lippes i-schaue. a 1400 in *Leg. Road* (1871) 218 Goddis sone a mayden soke, Milk ran by be childys choke.

3. *fig.* of the sea, the heavens, night, etc., personified. (Formerly in sense 'chops' (from i b.), as in quot. 1432.)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 The chekes and begynnenges [*faces originales*] of those armes of the see. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 37 The cloudie Cheekes of Heauen. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* 12 Ocean's cheek Reflects the tints of many a peak. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* i. Every flower of fairest cheek.

4. *colloq.* a. Insolence in speaking to any one; 'jaw'. Phr. *To give cheek* = CHEEK v.

1840 E. C. BAILEY in *Haybury Observer* II. 53. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xxii. The man, who was a sulky saucy sort of chap, gives cheek. 1848 J. MITCHELL *Jail* 97. 20 July, I once asked... what fault a man had committed who was flogged... 'For giving cheek, sir'. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 133 If he gives me any of his cheek I'll knock him down.

b. Cool confidence, effrontery, impudence. *To have the cheek* (to do anything) : to have the 'face', audacity or effrontery.

1852 DICKENS *Black H.* liv. (D.) On account of his having so much cheek. 1860 READE *Claver & H.* xlviii. (D.) She told him... she wondered at his cheek. 1870 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* 264 He can't have the cheek to ask for more. 1885 COL. HARCOURT *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 12 May. It shows a considerable amount of cheek to bring forward this matter.

5. Cheek by jowl; earlier *cheek by cheek*. (In 6-7 *cheek(e) to jowl*, by *chole, jole, joll, jig(g) by geoul, jowl*, 7-8 *jig(g) by jowl*, 9 *cheek by chowul*, for *chowul*, and *jowl*, Sc. *cheek-for-chow*, dial. *jig-by-jowul*.) Side by side; in the closest intimacy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Langt.* (1810) 223 Vmwhile cheke bi cheke. c 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 352 Then they... rode together cheke by cheke. 1577 HAMMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 164 Cheek by iowle with the Emperour. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. (1641) 4/2 Mercie and Justice, marching cheek by ioule. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Justine* 101 a. Agathochs, sitting cheek by cheek with the king. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxvii. In their Churches... the Laurendress jig by geoul with her Lady. 1720 D'URFREV *Pills V.* 203 He with his Master, jig by jowl, Unto old Gillian by d. a 1734 NORTH *Ld. Keeper* (1742) 142 Every one in his turn... came up Cheek by jowl, and talk'd with my Lord Judge. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii. An' cheek-for-chow, a chuffie Vintner. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii. To stand cheek-for-chow confronting us. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* ii. i. Destitution... must be content often... to jog cheek by jowl with crime.

6. *To one's own cheek* (vulgar) : to oneself, for one's own private use.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 131 (Hoppe) Such a thing as a moor bird... which can be eat up to a man's own cheek. 1867 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vi. (1886) 57. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 194 If I spent my earnings... or let him keep his to his own cheek. 1874 *Slang Dict.* Cheek, share or portion; 'where's my cheek?' where is my allowance? 'all to his own cheek', all to himself.

7. Cheeks and ears; 'a fantastic name for a kind of head-dress of temporary fashion' (Nares). 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* iv. iii. (N.). Fr. Thou canst tell how to help me to cheeks and ears. *Civ.* Ay, ay, Kester; 'tis such as they wear a' their heads.

II. Transferred and technical. Mostly in plural.

8. *gen.* Side. (Cf. 3.) 1555 *Fardle Racions* Pref. 8 So joyning in confederacie, [they] framed vp cotages, one by anothers chequie, etc. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. 271 Are ye to eat your meat by the cheeks of a red fire.

9. Each of the side-posts or uprights of a door, gate, etc. Also the side-pieces of a window-frame.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 229 Set evinly Betuix the chekys of the 3et. 1486 *Rec. Nottingham* III. 358 For a cheke to be same wyndowe illid. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ix. 1 Smyte the dore cheke. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 107 Meete for the cheekes and postes of Gates. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* (1634) II. 571 The sils, lintels, and cheekes of his dores. 1769 W. GILPIN *Observ.* Picturesque Beauty (1792) I. 125 The river makes a noble rush... between the two cheeks of the rock, which support the bridge. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x. To name sic a word at my door-cheek!

10. The side-pieces of a pike-head forming a kind of socket by which it was secured to the staff; also of a hammer, pick, or other tool with a similar head. + b. Also, the posture of the pike when checked: see CHEEK v. 2.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 A good Pike... strongly headed, with the cheekes three foote long. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) III. 44 Every one trayling his Pike, and holding the cheek thereof in his hand, ready to push. 1635 BARRETT *Mil. Discip.* II. (1643) 9 From Comport, Cheeke, or Traile, the Pikeman may charge to the Front, Reare, or Flanks. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 99 Cheeks, extensions of the sides of the eye of a hammer or pick.

11. *Harness.* a. Of a bridle: The strap which passes down each side of the horse's head, from the head-stall to the nose-band; the cheek-strap. b. Of a bit: The ring or other part at each end

of the bit proper. *To put a horse up to the cheek* : to put his reins on to the first or highest rings of the curb, so as to have the lightest leverage on the mouth.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 48 The bytt doth consist not of one entyre peece, but of many, as of mouth, cheekes, curbe, and such like. *Ibid.* 68 The cheekes... I take to be but from the neathermost part of the eye of the bytt downward, to the vtmost length of the bytt. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 146 The Bit, which is of iron, is placed in the horse's mouth... They are of different forms, some are made to be sharper in the mouth, and for a stronger purchase than others, and are called the straight cheek, the duke, and Portsmouth bit. *Ibid.* The bit is buckled in the top loop to the cheek of the bridle. 1851 'NIMROD' *Road* 16 Put... the stallion up to the cheek. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 105 (plate). Mod. Ostler asks 'Do you drive in the cheek, the middle-bar, or the curb?'

12. *Mining.* The sides or walls of a vein.

1813 BAKERWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 290 The walls or cheeks of the vein are of two different kinds of stone. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

13. *Naut.*, in various senses:

a. the projections on each side of the mast on which the tressle-trees rest; b. the shell or outside wooden part of a block; c. pieces of timber upon the ship's bows to secure the beak-head or cut-water; d. the 'ears' of a ship's pump; e. the circular pieces on the aft-side of the carrick-bits.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. At the top of the fore Mast and maine Mast are spliced cheekes, or thicke clamps of wood. 1644 SIR H. MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* The sides of the blockes are called the cheekes. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 118 A Tree to make Cheeks for the Main-mast. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. The knees also which fasten the Beak-head to the Bows of a Ship are called Cheeks; and so are the Sides of any Block. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. B. Ind.* II. xxii. 270 A Piece of Wood about 15 Foot high, with a Notch cut in the upper End, like the Cheeks of a Ship's Pump. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cheville de potence de pompe*, a... bolt which fastens the brake to the cheeks or ears of the pump. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1751 The carpenter discovered the cheeks of the foremast to be rotten. 1787 in NICOLAS *Dict. Nelson* (ed. a) I. 207 The cheeks of her (the Ship Pegasus) head have been taken off. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 150 Cheeks of a block. The two sides of the shell. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 Cheeks are also the circular pieces on the aft side of the carrick-bits.

14. *Mech.*, etc. A general name for those parts of machines which resemble cheeks in being arranged in lateral pairs: e. g.

The shears or bed-bars of a lathe on which the puppet slides; the side-pieces or brackets of any piece of ordnance; the side-pieces of a grate or stove; the jaws of a vice; the standards or supports in rolling-mills, printing-presses, etc.; the solid parts of timber on the sides of a mortise; the sides of a pillow-block which hold the boxing; the interior faces of an embrasure; an indent cut in a wall into which a pipe or the like is fitted; in *Founding*, one of the parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts.

1650 R. ELTON *Art. Mil. Suppl.* (1668) 248 For the Traverses, that joyn these Planks together, the foremost... must enter one half of a Diameter in length into either of the Cheeks or Planks. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 170 These Puppets... slide in the Groove between the two Cheeks. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Trunnions* of a Piece of Ordnance, are those Nobs or Bunches of the Guns Metal which bear her up upon the Cheeks of the Carriages. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Plasques*, the cheeks or sides of a gun-carriage. 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1799 Chron. 400 The back and bottom of fire-grates, combined with cheeks. 1819 *Pantologia* III. s. v. The cheeks of a mortar, or the brackets, in artillery... are fixed to the bed by four bolts. 1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 38 Cheeks of an embrasure, the interior Faces or Sides of an Embrasure. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organ* 50 A thick piece of pine or mahogany glued firmly on the front and back... named the sound-board cheeks. 1881 *Mechanic* § 1224 The sides or 'cheeks' of the grate.

III. 15. *Comb.*, chiefly attrib., as *cheek-band, -blade, -feather, -flap, -piece, -rose, -strap, -varnish; cheek-burning, -distending* adjs.; + *cheek-ball*, the rounded part of the cheek; *cheek-blade*, a jaw-blade; *cheek-block*, a block of which one side is formed by a cheek-piece fastened to an object which forms the other side; *cheek-knee* = CHEEK 13 c; + *cheek lap*, jaw, jaw-bone; *cheek-pouch*, a pouch-like enlargement of the cheek, esp. in certain species of monkey; hence *cheek-pouched* adj. Also CHEEK-BONE, -ROOT.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Juvinis Nomenclator* 28 *Gena, mala*, the 'cheeke balls. 1607 TORSELL *Fowr-f. Beasts* 502 The powder of unwashed wool... doth very effectually purge the eye-lids or cheek-balls. 1535 COVERDALE *Tob.* vi. 3 Take him by the 'cheeke blade and drawe him to the. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 30 On each side athwartships are 'cheek-blocks'. *Ibid.* 155 Cheek-blocks, or half-blocks, are made of elm plank. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 488 The 'cheek-distending oath. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 478 'Cheek feathers, that is, short feathers. 1805 SOUTHWELL *Madoc* in *Ant.* xvi. Slivering downward, left The 'cheek-flap dangling. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Cheeks or 'cheek-knees. 1381 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 29 A cokedril... haunge the nether 'cheke lap vneueable, and meuyenge the ouere. — *Judg.* xv. 15 A foundun cheek boon, that is, the cheek-lap of an asse. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 621 A helmet on his head... and 'cheek-pieces fastened under his chin. 1864 LD. DERBY *Illud* iv. 166 The iv'ry cheek-piece of a warrior's steed. 1834 MCMURTRY *Carter's Antin. Kingd.* 47 The Monkeys of America have... the tail long; no 'cheek-pouches. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 20 The true marmots [have] no cheek-pouches. 1879 WRIGHT *Antin. Life* 30 'Cheek-pouched Monkeys. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* I. iv. 16 Haile Virgin... as those 'cheeke-Roses Proclaime

you are no lesse. 1598 FLORIO, *Purpurino*... a liuely redden colour women vse for painting, called 'cheeke-varnish.

**Cheek** (tʃi:k), v. Also 7 *cheke*. [f. CHEEK sb.] 1. *trans.* To form a cheek or side to, to flank or border.

1538 LELAND *Hin.* II. 105 To begyn this Causey, chekid on eche side. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxiv. 699 The brass That cheek'd Eupitheus' casque. 1670 LASSELLS *Italy* (1698) I. 62 The altars round about the church are cheeked with exquisite pillars.

+ 2. *To cheek a pike* : to hold it by the cheeks.

'The pike-man at the command *Cheek your pike*, grasped it with the left hand below the head, where the first and second rivets are, the head to the front, blade horizontal, left foot advanced, left elbow touching the side, the right hand grasping the pole at the right thigh, the pole sloping downwards, the butt nearly at the ground' (T. Buryan).

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1634) 250 Postures... Order your Pikes, Traile your Pikes, Cheeke your Pikes. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldiers Accid.* 23 The sixe which are to be done marching, are—Advance your Pike, Shoulder your Pike, Levell your Pike, Sloape your Pike, Cheeke your Pike, Traile your Pike. 1689 CORTON *To Earl of —*, Standing at some poor suler's tent, With his pike cheek'd, to guard the tun.

3. *colloq.* To address 'cheekily' or saucily; to speak with cool impudence to, confront audaciously. *To cheek it* : to face it out, 'carry it through'.

1840 E. C. BAILEY *Haybury Observer* II. 53 The various sensations of the party Cheeked. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 452 (Hoppe) They persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't cheek it. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Dec. 611/2 There are boys at every school who are never so elated as when they have 'cheeked' the master. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 188 But you must pluck up courage and cheek the Bailie.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Cheek, to accuse. 'I cheek'd him w' it, an' he couldn't say a wod.'

**Cheek, screen** : see CHIOK sb.

**Cheek-bone**. Forms : see CHEEK sb. and BONE.

+ 1. The bone of the lower jaw, the jaw-bone.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülfker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacban. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1073 (Trin.) Wip a cheke boon of an asse Men sayn abel slayn wasse. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5650 Al to-dryue Ys chekbon ne3 a-two. 1400 *Gamelyn* 850 Gamelyn cleud his chek bone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekebone...chayvylbone. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 16 With the cheke bone of an asse haue I slayne a thousand men. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 125 His cheekbones would be even and small. 1611 *Bible Ps.* iii. 7.

2. The bone above the cheek forming the lower boundary of the orbits of the eyes.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi. Little could be seen besides two brown cheek-bones. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 363/2 The Ethiopian variety... cheek-bones prominent.

**Cheeked** (tʃi:k), a. Having a cheek or cheeks: in comb., as *blub-, cherry-, fair-, red-cheeked*, etc.

1551 HULOT *Cheeked* great, or haunye great cheakes, *maichens*. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Bij b. Cherry cheeked, like a shredde of scarlet. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps Temple* 80 Of all the faircheek'd flowers. 1783 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1 s. v. Cheek, Full cheeked, or blub cheeked, *bucco*. 1801 *Times* 10 Oct. Rosy-cheeked apples. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Critic* 124 That black-eyed cherry-cheeked sister.

**Cheekee, nonce-wd.** [see -EE.] One who is 'cheeked'; see next.

**Cheeker** (tʃi:kə), *colloq.* [f. CHEEK v. + -ER.] One who 'cheeks' or addresses impudently.

1840 E. C. BAILEY *Haybury Observer* II. 53 Neither is the moral constitution of the Cheekee benefited, nor is the talent and philanthropy of the Cheeker displayed.

**Cheekiness** (tʃi:kɪnəs), *colloq.* [f. CHEEKY a. + -NESS.] 'Cheeky' quality, cool presumption, effrontery, impudence.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 149/1 They were beat... by their slow, loggy stroke, and by their cheekiness.

**Cheekish** (tʃi:kɪʃ), a. *colloq.* [see -ISH.] Somewhat 'cheeky', saucy, impudent.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 248 Being 'cheekish' (saucy) to the headle.

**Cheekless**, a. Without cheeks.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 He was...careless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless.

**Cheek-tooth**. A molar tooth or grinder.

1388 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 6 The cheek teeth therof ben as of a whelp of alioun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. ccxxviii. 239 Al that euer were borne after that pestilence hadden ij cheketh in hir hede lesse than they had afore. 1656 RIDGLEY *Fract. Physic* 184 Gums with flesh growing too much about the Cheek-teeth. 1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 Cheek-teeth having short crowns with simple patterns.

**Cheeky** (tʃi:kɪ), a. *colloq.* [f. CHEEK sb. + -Y.] Characterized by 'cheek'; insolent or audacious in address; coolly impudent or presuming.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvii. These men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be cheeky. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* III. 251 'Don't be cheeky, Jack', remonstrated the landlord. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. (D.) You are the cheekiest young beggar I have the pleasure to know.

**Cheekyn(e, Cheel, obs. f. CHIOKEN, CHILL.**

**Cheep** (tʃi:p), sb. Chiefly Sc. [f. CHEEP v.] A faint shrill sound, such as the voice of a young bird or a mouse.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Sitting of Session Poems* (1845) 27 The slow-gaun wheels when dry... gie mony a cheep and cry. 1786 BURNS *Ordination*. Come screw the pegs w' tuneuf

cheep. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle, Anniversary* 139 'The mouse's cheep and crickets' chirrup. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* x. (1859) 210 The cheep of the tiller rope running through the well greased leading blocks.

**Cheep** (tʃi:p), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: ? 4, 6 chepe, cheip, cheape, 6-7 cheepe, 9 cheap, 8- cheep. [An imitative word.]

1. *intr.* To utter shrill feeble sounds like those of young birds, mice, bats, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. viii. 76 Hir birdis chepand in thare nest. 1530 LYNDESAI *Test. Papyngo* 698 We sall gar cheknis cheip and geaslyngis pew. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 70 To cheepe, *fifilare*. 1566 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 71 A good conditioned Henne. after she hath once heard them cheape or chirpe vnder her. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Sc. Bard.* Pref. 75 The maxim of the Douglasses, that 'it was better to hear the lark sing, than the mouse cheep'. 1845 *Huest Poems* 50 A bat affrighted cheeps in some deserted room. 1883 MRS. EWING *Fackanapes* 15.

2. *trans.* To utter with a cheeping voice. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 272 'Hold hard now', cheeps little Conchy. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 83, I would pipe and trill, And cheep and twitter twenty million loves. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 1871/2 They cheep a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices.

Hence Cheeping *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 774 Thy cheiping and peiping with weeping thou salt rev. 1762 J. MAN *Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* 385 note, This Archbold is surnamed, cheeping Archbold from the way of his pronunciation. 1611 CORGR., *Piolement*, the... cheeping of sparrows or young birds. 1854 THORAU *Walden* i. (1863) 59 Good for nothing but to raise cheeping squirrels on. 1886 *All Y. Round* 4 Sept. 203 The decks... resounded incessantly with the noise of hammers; of cheeping blocks.

**Cheeper** (tʃi:pə), [*f.* CHEEP *v.* + *-ER* 1.] That which cheeps, a squeaker; applied *esp.* to the chicks of partridge and grouse; also a provincial name for the Meadow Pipit, etc.

1611 CORGR., *Piolement*, a puler, cheeper, chirper. 1863 *Spring in Lapl.* 340 When the young willow-grouse were just cheepers. 1863 ATKINSON *Provinc.* Danby, Cheeper, a young partridge or grouse... whose cry of alarm is acuter than that of the full grown bird. 1864 — *Provinc. Names of Birds*, Moss-cheeper, Grey cheeper, the Meadow Pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. 1878 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 The general hatch of cheepers, as chick partridges are called, takes place from the 18th to 24th of June.

**Cheepy** (tʃi:pi), *a.* [*f.* CHEEP + *-Y* 1.] Given to cheeping.

1864 CARLYLE in *Life in Lond.* II. 280. What a humiliated, broken-down, poor cheepie wretch I am.

**Cheer** (tʃi:ə), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 chere, 4-6 cher, 4- cheer. Also 4 scher(e, chire, cheyr, 4-6 cheir, chier(e, 4-7 cheere, 5 chyr, 5-6 chyer(e, 5-7 cheare, 6-8 chere, 7 chaire. [M.E. *chere*, *a.* OF. *chiere*, *chere* face (=Fr., Sp., Pg. *cara* face) : late L. *cara* face, countenance, used in 6th c. by the African poet Corippus (*De Laud. Justinii* 'Caesaris ante caram').

The origin of *cara* is uncertain; the current conjecture is that it was a Gr. *kapa* head; but as to this there are many difficulties: see Diez. The word seems to have come by way of Africa and Spain: it is unknown to Italian and Wallachian.]

† 1. The face. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 210 Summe iuglurs... makien cheres, & wrenchen his hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 143 For hire faired and for her schere. 1382 *Wyclif Ex.* xxv. 20 The cheeres turned into the propiciatorie. — *Jer.* i. 17 To dreden the chere of them. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 72 Chere, *villius*. 1475 CAXTON *Yason* 18 b, His fair chiere. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 38/a In the swete of thy chere thou shalt ete brede. 1590 SHAKS. *Midw.* N. iii. ii. 96 All fancy sickle she is, and pale of chiere. † 2. The look or expression of the face; countenance, aspect, visage, mien. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 70 Of one glede chere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1092 For be his chere he sagh him wrath. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 34 (He) schawyt him with lauchand cher, The Endentur. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 664 His chere was so sad and sorl. 1559 *Metr. for Mag.*, *Salisbury* xiii, Where ever I went, I met thy smylng chere. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* II. i. (1634) 102 Piety is drawne like a Lady of Solenne chere. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. 325 Cheer or countenance. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet's Mind*, The flowers would faint at your cruel chere.

† b. Phrases. To change cheer: to change countenance, as the effect of anger, fear, shame, etc. To make a cheer: to assume a (specified) look or expression. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Markar.* 3 Olibrius... pa he bis herde, Chagende his chere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 622 She no chiere made of heynesse. c 1400 *Garnayn* 319 If my brother grucche or make foule chere. 1460 CAPORAVE *Chron.* 265 When he cam to the place there he schuld deye he changed no chere. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 42 The diuinish hag by chaunges of my chiere Percie'd my thought. a 1700 DRYDEN *Rab.*, *Melenger & A.* 246 Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her chere.

3. Disposition, frame of mind, mood, *esp.* as showing itself by external demeanour, etc. Usually with qualification as 'good', 'glad', 'joyful', or 'sorrowful', 'heavy', etc.

(In very many early quotations it is impossible to say whether the meaning is 2 or 3, or both at once.) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5075 Ioseph comfort pan here chere [Gitt. ioseph confort pain pan chere]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* v. 284 She thonked dyomed of alle his traualle and his gode chere. c 1500 *Merline* 758 In Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 446 The feend... beguiled her with treacherye, and brought her

into a dreerye cheere. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* i. (1603) 5 He was... with heauie chere enforced to seeke an other dwelling. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xviii, If they sing, 'tis with so dull a cheere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 496 His words thir drooping chere Enlightn'd, and thir languist hope reuiv'd. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.* Intro. 6 So I piped with merry cheer.

b. Phrases. † What cheer with you? † what cheer make you? what cheer?: lit. 'what is your state or mood?' 'how are you?' To be of good cheer: to be stout of heart, cheerful, courageous. With good cheer: cheerfully, joyfully, with ready will.

c 1440 *L'ork Myst.* xiv. 85 Say Marie doghtir, what chere with pe. c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 282 He badde his felowes to be of good chier. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (1836) 109 A, Gylle, what chere? 1526 TINDALE 2 Cor. v. 6 We are alwaye of good chere. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 28 What chere make you, fayre loue Jehannet. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* ii. 4 Be of good chere, o Zorobabel. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 2 Heere Master: What chere? 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 p. 16 His Friend... badde him be of good Cheer. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* i, The same strong voice more near Said cordially, My Friend, what cheer? 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* cxliii, A second voice was at mine ear... A murmur, 'Be of better cheer'.

4. Cheerfulness, gladness, mirth, joy, gaiety. To make cheer: to make merry, be cheerful.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 13 This blinde boteler [i.e. Cupid] Yiveth of the trouble in stede of chere And eke the chere in stede of trouble. c 1440 *Generydes* 570 He cowde not make no chere but alwey mourn. — 802 His comfort and his chere is all awaye. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xvi. 9 Myrth and chere was gone out of y' felde & vynyardes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 174 You are so sickle of late, So farre from chere. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 955 Our sudden coming there Will double all their mirth and chere. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. 325 Cheer or gladness, gaudium. — 327 To make good cheer, genialiter agere. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxxx, Naked I go, and void of chere.

† 5. Kindly welcome or reception, hospitable entertainment. To make (do, or give) cheer: to give a kindly welcome, to receive and entertain. Hence BELLY-CHEER, and ironical WHIPPING-CHEER, *q. v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 538 Then iacob sagh bat hall plenar And all a-bute to mak him chier. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man Lawes* T. 904 Gret chere doth this noble senatour To kyng Alla. 1413 LYNG. *Pylgr. Soule* iv. xxviii. (1850) 63 To doo youy suchre chere as to youre estate bylongeth. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. cxlix. 280 When she was come, she had all the cheer that might be done. 1488 CAXTON *Chaunt. Goddess Chyld.* 12 They that didd him chere before haue him now in scorn. 1550 CROWLEY *Eggr.* 68 What occasion was here, To provide for learninge and make povertie chere? 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 89 She securely gines good chere, And receiuerd welcome to her princely nest. 1666 TEMPLE *Lit. Wks.* 1731 II. 17 After I have welcomed you into the Climate with the same Cheer and Kindness the Sun I know will do.

6. *concr.* What is provided by way of entertainment: fare, provisions, viands, food. To make good (etc.) cheer: to feast and make merry: *cf.* sense 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xiv. 453 That nycht that maid thame merye chere. 1533 FRITH *Angl. More* (1829) 435 The Corinthian came to feed his flesh, and to make carnal chere. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xviii. 33 Make not to greete chere of the thinge that thou hast wonne by auantage. 1557 DRANT *Horat.* *Epist.* i. xiv. B v, Me to fede on simple chere. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 Lively chere is lusty chere. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1601) 713 Their chere was only rice and mutton. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. x. (1712) 110 This stranger not relishing his chere without salt. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. 327 To make good cheer, *Epiphani hilariter*. 1693 CAVALLIER *Mém.* i. 39 Our Cheer was very indifferent: for the King's Troops had plunder'd all the Country. 1807 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, I care not a rush for the decorations of the table so that the cheer be good. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 162 Every table was loaded with good cheer.

b. The fewer the better cheer: the fewer there are, the more there is for each to eat.

1649-50 NORWOOD *Voy. Virginia* in *Voy.* (1744) VI, We... fell on without using the ceremony of calling the rest of our company... the proverb telling us, The fewer the better cheer. c 1720 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* ii, *Lady Smart*, Come, the more the merrier. *Sir John*, Ay, but the fewer the better cheer.

7. That which gives joy or gladness; comfort, solace; encouragement.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xliii. 4 Then shall I to the altar goe of God my joy and chere. 1649 SELDEN *Latus Eng.* i. lviii. (1730) 107 Their deportment then was full of cheer and safety to the people. 1757 DYER *Flece* iv. 131 The cheers of life... but not the vices, learn to taste. 1861 MISS CORRE in *Macm. Mag.* III. 461 A little breath of cheer from the outer world. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thaurston* I. Ded., With the cheer and encouragement which I owed to your unexpected kindness.

8. A shout of encouragement, welcome, approbation, or congratulation; *esp.* in *pl.* the loud, combined shouts (Hurrah!, Huzza!) and other expressions of applause of a company or crowd.

In the House of Commons, Cheers of approbation are expressed by the words *Heart! heart!* Counter-cheers are answering cheers from the opposite party as an assertion that the matter is really reason for congratulation to them. 1790 *Dg. Fos Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 295 We gave them a cheer; as the seamen call it. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxiii, Peregrine... as he went out of the gate, was saluted with three cheers by all the domestics. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night*, And hail'd the morning w' a cheer. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* vii, They answered not our cheer! 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 516 Not a cheer was heard. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* vii. 91 We gave one cheer,

fired our guns, and then pushed on for our lives. *Mod. Newspr.*, *Parl. Rept.* The result of the division was received with cheers and counter-cheers. Loud and prolonged cheers, during which the honourable gentleman resumed his seat.

9. *Comb.*, as *cheer-murder*. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra Poems* (1717) 298 Cheer-Marrer, Care, did then such Passions breed.

**Cheer** (tʃi:ə), *v.* Forms: (5) chyer, 5-6 cher(e, (6) chyr, chire), 6-7 cheere, 6-8 chear(e, 5- cheer. [*f.* CHEER *sb.*, in various senses related to each other only through the sb.].

† 1. *a. refl.* To give oneself or assume a disposition or state of mind of some sort, as in *They cheered them ill*, they became of evil cheer. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxv. 10570 For the choise kyng Achilles pai cherit hom euill, With mych dole for his dethe.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) in same sense, as in *How cheer you?* of what cheer are you? *Obs.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xviii. 107 This sort [vnnatural melancholie]... destroyeth the braine... & maketh both it, & the hart chere more vncomfortably. 1594 GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 126 How cheer you gentlemen? 1596 DRAVTON *Legends* iv. 606 Aske Him how He cheeres. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. v. 75 How cheer'st thou Jessica? 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 94 The Landlord himself... asks how cheer you?

2. *trans.* To make of good cheer; to comfort, console, solace.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 240 Be glad, Sir... We shul you chere in that we mown. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) Make me solas and comfort, and chere me. 1568 *Knt. Curtesy* 80 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* III. 1297 To hym comforte anone he toke, And began the lady for to chere. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 184 Therefore be cheer'd, Make not your thoughts your prisons. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap.* *Husb.* i. i. (1668) 8 Much rubbing is comfortable, and cheareth every member. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 129 So heard he his fair Spouse, and she was cheered. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* iv. 118 He cheers the souls of his people. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xvii. 378 The poor being cheered by these feasts of religion and charity.

b. *refl.* To comfort oneself; to take heart or pluck up courage. Mostly in imperative.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8643 Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle. *Ibid.* 9303 Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the better. And now hatnis his hert all in hote loue. 1598 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiii, Yet, Bacon, cheere thee, drowne not in despair. 1599 *George a Gr.* in *Doddsley* (1780) III. 19 Cheer thee, my boy. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* v. 8 O cheer thee, maiden! In His Name Who still'd Jairus' wail!

† c. *intr.* with *refl.* sense. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 2 She cast to bring him where he chearen might, Till he recovered had his late decayed plight.

† 3. *trans.* ? To cure or recover. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10416 Achilles burgh chaunse was cherit of his wound.

4. To make cheerful or joyous; to gladden, enliven.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 72 Cheryn, or make good chere, *hillaro, exhillaro, letifico*. 1550 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jas. I. Scotl.* xx, With the Quene my wife and children me to chere. 1611 BIBLE *Ecl.* ix. 9 Let thy heart chere thee in the dayes of thy youth. 1785 COWPER *Task* i. 200 Ten thousand warblers cheer the day, and one The live-long night. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxviii. 5 One whisper of happy thought to cheer me.

† b. *intr.* To grow cheerful, be cheerful; to rejoice, enjoy oneself, make merry. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 61 Who hath wherewithall, may chere when he shall: But charged man, must chere as he can. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxviii. (1612) 189 He chats, she cheers, he courts, she coyces. a 1610 FOTHERBY *Atheism* ii. xii. (1622) 338 All, which come to heare it, doe reioyce, and chere at it.

5. † a. *trans.* To entertain with feasting and 'good cheer'; to feast. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Arthur* 276 Arthur 3af ham 3yfte grete, And chered ham wyþ drynk and Mete. c 1489 CAXTON *Four Sonnes Aymon* iii. 115 Their moder... fested and chered theym gretly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 Into the Abbey, where they were feasted and cheered. 1597 Br. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. 113 What do he chires on purer manchets crowne. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 107, I myself the Guests with friendly Bowls will cheer.

† b. To comfort with warmth; to warm. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1088 So that the flamme upbende The celles forto chere and chaufe olofte.

c. To solace or comfort as food does.

1548 FORREST *Plas. Poesye* 95 Beif, Mutton, Veale to chere their courage. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 13 Wine, which cheareth God and man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 584 Their cold Stomachs with crown'd Goblets chere. 1784 T. TYERS in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec., With tea he [Johnson] cheered himself in the morning. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 Wine is to cheer them now that their limbs are old.

Berkeley's expression to cheer but not inebriate has been popularized by Cowper's application of it to tea, and has often been the subject of sportive allusions.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 217 The luminous spirit lodged in the native balsam of pines... is of a nature so mild... as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 39 The cups, That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* (1865) 109 Had freely partaken of the cup which cheers and likewise inebriates. 1858 RUSSELL *Diary Ind.* (1860) I. 290 (Hoppe) A cup... which to my mind neither cheers nor inebriates.

6. To brighten up externally (the face, etc.).

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Decay* 110 With her best Complexions Shee mends her Faces wrinkle-full defections. Her Cheek shee cherries, and her Ey shee cheers. 1662 *Prayer Bk.*, *Veni Creator Sp.*, Anoint and cheer our soiled face With the abundance of thy grace.

7. To encourage, inspirit, animate, or incite, by

word or deed; now, *esp.* by cries or shouts. Also to cheer on.

c 1330 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3781 Among his ost ful fast he rode, And cheered his knights. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. iv.* 130 A cry more tuneable Was neuer hallowed, nor cheer'd with home. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. i. iii.* 34 His Lady did so well him cheare, That hope of new good had he gan to feeble. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* iii. lxxii. As to some great adventurous fight This bravo cheers these dastards all he can. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xv. Men as plants decrease, Cheered and check'd even by the self-same sky. 1699 *DRYDEN Thudore & Hon.* 123 He cheer'd the dogs to follow her who fled. 1794 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) I. 426 Captain Walter Serocold was killed by a grape-shot. as he cheered the people who were dragging the gun. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. i. ix.* Close on the hounds the hunter came, To cheer them on the vanished game. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece VI.* 221 Cheering his troops by his presence and his words.

b. The following perhaps lead the way to 8. 1553 *PHAER Æneid v. Oj.* The Troians them did chere, and did receyve with wondrous ioye. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Morouay's Ban.* xx. And when our frendes on eche part had vs chearde, And that the Harolds bad vs do our lust.

8. To salute with 'cheers' or shouts of applause; to applaud.

Not in Johnson, and app. modern. 1798 *COLERIDGE Auc. Mar. i. vii.* The ship was cheer'd, the harbour cleared. 1815 *W. BURNES Falconer's Marine Dict.* To cheer, to salute a ship on passant, by the people all coming upon deck and huzzing three times, called three cheers. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Hill & Vall.* iv. 54 A crowd of little children... had gathered together, to cheer the carriage. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 Many of the audience cheered and applauded this.

b. *intr.* To shout applause. 1804 *G. ROSE Diaries* (1866) II. 146 The boys of the school cheered as he passed. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU March. Strike* iv. 42 A signal whether to groan or cheer. 1879 *M. CARNEY Owen Times* II. xix. 59 The House cheered more tumultuously than ever.

† 9. To blow (a whistle). *Obs.* [of doubtful position.]

c 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Navigations* 135 Our Maister soon his lyttill whissell cheir[d.] His mariners incontinent compeird.

10. **Cheer up.** a. *trans.* To raise the spirits of (anyone) to cheerful words; to brighten up.

1597 *SHAKS. a Hen. IV. iv. iv.* 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 127 Come Sisters, cheere we vp his sprights. 1725 *BAILEY Erasim. Colloq.* 537 The Seraphick Fraternity... cheer'd up his countenance with ointment. 1883 *FROUDE Short. Stud.* IV. 72 The abbot cheered him up, laughed at his dejection.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pluck up heart, take courage.

1676 *D'URFEE Mad. Fickle* ii. i. Brother come, cheer up. 1759 *GARRICK Heart of Oak.* Come, cheer up, my lads! 'tis to glory we steer. 1840-5 *BARIAM Ingal. Leg. 'Misadv. Margate'*, Cheer up! cheer up! my little man.

**Cheere**, var. of **CHEER**. a. *Obs.* dear.

**Cheered** (tʃiːd), a. [f. **CHEER** sb. and v.]

1. [f. **CHEER** sb.]: Having a (certain) cheer, countenance, or demeanour. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *glad-, heavy-, low-, well-cheered*, etc.

1175 *Cott. Hom.* 257 Ich isse a sonde cumen swide gledd ichert. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. 3 God lufte we chered gifers. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx.* 2 Heuy chered I 3ede. 1382 *WYCLIF Ruth* iii. 7 Whanne Booz hadde eten and dronken, and was maad gladder cheryd. c 1407 *OCCLEVE To H. Somer* ii. 9 Glad cheerid Somer. 1474 *CAXTON Raighe* 123 Alwey heuy cherid and tryste. 1591 *Trond. Raigne K. John* (1611) 64 Your cheered action to install me so.

2. *pl.* a. Encouraged, made cheerful, gladdened.

**Cheerer** (tʃiːrər), [f. **CHEER** v. + -ER¹.]

1. He who or that which cheers, comforts, or inspirits; a comforter.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V. v. ii.* 41 Her Vine the merry chearer of the heart, Vnpruned, dyes. a 1639 *WORTON in Walton Angler* i. 1. 33 Angling was... a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness. 1727 *THOMSON Summer* 90 Prime chearer, Light! Of all material beings first and best! 1798 *MALTEUS Popul.* (1817) III. 315 That I might not shut out that prime chearer hope. 1879 *CHR. ROSSETTI Seek & Find* 34 God the Giver, cherisher, chearer, of life.

b. *Sc.* A cheering cup or drink. 1808-24 in *JAMIESON*. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. xxiv.* To draw on another cup of ale and another cheerer. of brandy and water. 1823 *LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* ii. ii. (1842) 106 If you have taken a second 'cheerer' with them after supper.

2. He who cheers, applauds, hurrahs.

1855-9 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 16 With the clapping and hurrah of men, And zeal of cheerers. 1874 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6½ A very faint cheer, for the cheerers were few.

**Cheerful** (tʃiːfʊl), a. Forms: 5 *cheer*, 5-6 *chere*, 6 *cheare*, 6-7 *cheere*, 7-8 *cheerfull*, (-ful, -falle), *cheerfull*, 7- *cheerful*. [f. **CHEER** sb. + -FUL.]

1. Full of cheer; of good cheer; joyous, glad-some, blithe, lively and in good spirits.

a. of persons, their disposition, looks, etc. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xvii. 7500 Ven Achilles cheerfull, & his choise cosyn. 1535 *COVERDALE Zech.* ix. 17 The corne shall make the yonge men cheerfull. 1568 *BIBLE* (Bishops') 2 Cor. ix. 7 God loveth a cheerful [ἀγαθός; Vulg. *hilaris*] geuer.

1650 *R. STAFFYLTON Strada's Low. C. Warren* vi. 14 Ægmont... some grew cheerfuller then ever. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 13 Oct. I went out... to see Major-general Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered... he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 4 A cheerful Temper joined with Innocence, will make Beauty attractive. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* viii. *Cha-*

*racter* Wks. (Bohn) II. 57 As compared with the Americans, I think them [English] cheerful and contented.

b. *transf.* of things.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Matt.* xvi. 87 Delighted with this cheerful and substantial profession. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. i. ii.* 1 Cheerfull Chaunticlere with his note shrill. 1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Hosea* Ser. ii. 89 A full, cheerful, and voluntary action. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Elog.* v. 90 With cheerful Cries the Woods resound. 1726 *GAY Fables* i. xxxi. 14 Nor love, nor honour, wealth, nor pow'r, Can give the heart a cheerful hour. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 77 Our last conversation... was far from cheerful. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 Cheerful hope and resignation.

2. Cheering, gladdening, animating; bright, enlivening, raising the spirits.

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & Love P.*, Love... maketh hem to obeye his ordynance by cherefulle weies. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Duke Suffolk* v. 4 Fortune... Did smile upon me with a chereful light. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* i. xli. As when the cheerfull sunne, elamping wide, Gladsall the world. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* 5 The Chambers were handsome and cheerful Chambers. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 24½ He died... of an Apoplexy, after a full and cheerful Supper. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 i. 64 The good effects of more cheerful colours. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* ii. 514 Forth we stepped Into the presence of the cheerful light. 1855 *ANNE MANNING Chelsea Bun-house* iv. 71, I don't care if I have a cheerful glass with you to improve our acquaintance.

**Cheerfulness**, v. [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make cheerful. Hence **Cheerfulizing**.

1833 *SARAH AUSTIN Charact. Goethe* II. 257 My journey... has cheerfullized my existence. 1845 *E. WARBURTON Crescent & Cr.* II. 136 A mean straggling town... surrounded with gardens... that cheerfullize it. 1860 *LYNCH Theo. Trin.* v. 84 The wines of cheerfullizing pleasure are serviceable. *Ibid.* xi. 208 The flower-cup wine of comfort giveth... Wine to cheerfulness and cure.

**Cheerfully** (tʃiːfʊli), *adv.* [f. **CHEERFUL** + -LY².]

1. In a cheerful manner; with liveliness or gladness; blithely, willingly, readily, gladly, joyously.

1553 *EDEN Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 24 She... proceedeth... stoutly & cheerfully to the fyre. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxiv. 10, I do the more cheerfully answer for my selfe. 1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bps.* xi. 17 Now I thank god I can cheerfully sing my nunc dimittis. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* iii. ii. (1765) 183 My Friend... cheerfully bade me Good-Morrow. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 191 We conquer our fate when we submit to it cheerfully. 1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 208, I cannot write cheerfully. I am not cheerful.

2. Cheerily, encouragingly, so as to cheer one.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V. v. i.* 34 God a mercy old Heart, thou speak'st cheerfully. *Mod.* The fire blazing cheerfully on the hearth.

**Cheerfulness** (tʃiːfʊlnəs), [f. **CHEERFUL** + -NESS.] Cheerful quality or state.

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Glad-someness, joyousness, alacrity, readiness.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* iii. 2 They... fought with cheerfulness for Israel. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* i. vii. 12 There is no Christian duty that is not to be season'd and set off with cheerfulness. 1716-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. xxxviii. 150 The soldiers do not begin the campaign with any great cheerfulness. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 600 The gravity of his manners was tempered by incontinent cheerfulness. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 25 Cheerfulness is just as natural to the heart of a man in strong health as colour to his cheek.

b. As shown in the countenance: Liveliness.

1693 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasal. Gen.* 666 To show the gladness of the mind, by the cheerfulness of the countenance. 1769 *ROBERTSON Class. V.* III. viii. 96 Encouraged them by the cheerfulness of his voice and countenance.

2. *transf.* Bright and inspiring appearance; freedom from gloom.

1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. Pref. 8 The Cheerfulness of clear Sky. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Is.* I. 272 The cheerfulness of the village with its cabins and its gardens.

**Cheerily** (tʃiːrili), *adv.* [f. **CHEERY** + -LY².]

In a cheery, lively, or enlivening manner, tone, etc.

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Little R. Lawyer* v. i. (R.) Come cheerily, boys, about our business. a 1667 *COWLEY (T.) Let's go cheerily on with the business.* [1755 not in *JOHNSON*.] 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* iv. iv, 'Never fear' replied Trim cheerily. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* ii. 18 Cheerily Tread thou the path that leads thee to the grave. 1840 *R. DANA Bef. Mast* xv. 40 Instead of the lively song of 'Cheerily, men!' in which all hands join in the chorus, we pulled a long, heavy, silent pull. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 31 And from the east the wind blew cheerily.

**Cheeriness** (tʃiːrɪnəs), [f. **CHEERY** a. + -NESS.]

Cheery quality or condition, lively gladness.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1876 *MISS BRADDOY Y. Haggard's Dast.* II. 96 'What have you two girls been talking about?'... asked Joshua, with an attempt at cheeriness. 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* III. 98 The cordial cheeriness of Scott's letters. 1879 *D. J. HILL Bryant* 203 He fills the mind with the breezy cheeriness of spring-time.

**Cheering** (tʃiːrɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. **CHEER** v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. **CHEER** in various senses: e.g. †entertainment, gladdening, applauding.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. xiv. 371 The querplus... is spend... upon knyghts... into her honest chering and well fare. 1551 *ROBINSON Tr. More's Unph.* ii. v. For the cheringe of the companye. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 Only at certain great feastes and cheerings. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treat. Fr. Tong. Carrese*, chering, welcomning, making much of. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 348 'I would be some Solace yet, some little Cheering. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela*

IV. 135 Worthy of the Company and Cheerings of three such Friends. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. xvi. To us comes no cheering, To Duncan no morrow. 1861 *MISS BRADDOY Trail Serpent* vi. vii, Three cheers for the happy pair! At length the cheering is over.

**Cheering** (tʃiːrɪŋ), *phl.* a. [f. **CHEER** v. + -ING².] That cheers, in various senses of the vb.

1583 *STANYHURST Æneid* IV. 109 (Arb.) Seas ringing with cheering clamorous hoyssayle. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* (1652) 169 Springs of joy from whose all-cheering ray The fair stars fill their weakful fires. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* I. i. 14, I now had recourse... to a cheering glass of claret. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* iv. Wks. I. 141 A cheering promise Of better things to come. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xxvi. 449 The martial pomp, the cheering crowds. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 119 The aspect of affairs was, on the whole, cheering.

**Cheerily** (tʃiːrɪli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².]

In a cheering manner; so as to cheer one.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 172 Speaking cheerily, to those who are struggling upwards. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* II. 239 The sun... shone cheerily upon them. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* i. ix. 274 To his father... Winthrop... wrote cheerily.

**Cheerish**, *obs.* form of **CHEERISH** v.

† **Cheerishness**, *Occurs in Milton's Divorce* i. vii. in edd. of collected Wks. 1694, 1697, 1738, etc., where the original edd. of the treatise (1643, 1644, 1645) read *cheerfulness*.

1694 ed. *Milton's Wks.*, *Divorce* i. vii, There is no Christian duty that is not to be season'd... with cheerishness [1643 *cheerfulness*].

**Cheerless** (tʃiːrɪləs), a. [f. **CHEER** sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of cheer or comfort; dull, gloomy, dreary, joyless, dispiriting.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 182 Whose voyces siluer sound To cheerfull songs can change my cheerlesse cries. 1596 — *F. Q. i. iii.* 27 My cheerfull day is turn'd to cheerlesse night. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 290 All's cheerlesse, darke, and deadly. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 169 Eden itself, after such a vision, would appear a cheerless desert. 1842 *PUSSEY Crisis Eng.* Ch. 78 It has been thought that our teaching... would be 'gloomy and cheerless'.

**Cheerlessly** (tʃiːrɪləsli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².]

In a cheerless manner; drearily.

1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 409 The loneliness... the night, the uncertainty... all affected him cheerlessly.

**Cheerlessness**, [f. **CHEERLESS** + -NESS.]

Cheerless quality or condition; dreariness.

1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 196 The one thing which the born blind want most is to have their cheerlessness removed. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Mar. 307 The dark cold cheerlessness of the weather.

**Cheerliche**, var. of **CHEERLY**.

† **Cheerliness**, *Obs.* [f. **CHEERLY** a. + -NESS.]

The state of being cheery; cheeriness.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 14 Hee pynd away for greefe & was bereft of all cheerfulness. 1622 *PRACHIAM Compl. Gentl.* 195 The... guest will take more content in the cheerfulness of your countenance, than in your meate.

**Cheerly** (tʃiːrli), a. and *adv.* For forms see **CHEER**. [f. **CHEER** sb. + -LY¹ and 2.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by cheer or cheerfulness; blithe, cheerful, lively, cheery. *arch.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 33 To be forward and cheery in mynd. 1649 *Selden Laws Eng.* i. lxiv. (1739) 131 The King himself also standing with a cheery countenance. 1757 *DYER Fleece* 1. 373 Cheerly shelters raise. 1848 *FRASER's Fish.* XXXVIII. 72 The merry 'water-cock'... the cheerliest flag of the streams. 1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* II. xviii. 233 The cheery cries of the seamen.

B. *adv.*

1. In a cheery manner; blithely, cheerily. *arch.*

1558 *PHAER Æneid* i. 15 Behold the flocks of six and six that yonder cheery flies Of Swannes. 1591 *SPENSER Tears Muses* 321 They cherelle chaunt and rymes at random fling. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vi. 14. 1607 *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* 83 How fares the King, my Lord? speaks he cheeryly? 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 53 Oft listening how the hounds and horn cheerly rouse the slumbering morn. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Poes* *Ælia*. Wks. 1764 i. 323 Hark to yonder milk-maid singing Cheerly o'er the brimming pail. 1832 *TENNYSON Lady Shalott* i. iv, A song that echoes cheerly From the river winding clearly.

b. *spec.* as a cry of encouragement among sailors: Heartily, with a will.

1600 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts! yare, yare. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 20 Cheerly my Mates, the day will be ours. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cheerly*, a phrase which usually implies heartily, cheerfully, or quickly, as row cheerly in the boats! lower away cheerly! i. e. row heartily, lower speedily. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. v. At Sea*, Cheerly, my hearties! yo heave ho!

2. In a way that cheers or enlivens; cheerily.

1794 *SOUTHEY Pat Tyler* i, The sun would shine as cheerly. 1811 *W. SPENCER Poems* 78 Cheerly smil'd the morn. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* iii, Alighting cheerly to inspire The soldier slackening in his fire.

**Cheerte**(e), var. of **CHEERTE**, *Obs.*

**Cheer-upping**, *cheer-*, in *cheer-upping cup*, var. of **CHIRUPPING-cup**, taken as from *cheer-up*.

.. *Greenland Voy.* (N.), Come turn up the boats, let's put on our coats, And to Ben's, there's a cheerupping cup. 1733 *CHEVNE Eng. Malady* iii. iv. (1734) 328 They... retired to comfort themselves with a cheer-upping Cup. 1766 in *Dodsley Collect. Poems* VI. 280 Colin's good dame... Had taken too freely the cheerupping cup. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., When the Lowlanders want to drink a cheerupping cup, they go to the public house, called the change-house, and call for a choppin of twopenny.



**Cheery** (tʃiːri, a. [f. CHEER sb. + -y]. More colloquial than CHEERFUL: in Johnson's opinion 'a ludicrous word'.]

1. Abounding in cheerfulness; in excellent spirits, lively.

1611 COTGR., s. v. *Lie*, To say a thing with a merrie countenance, cheerie visage, looke full of glee. 1664 PEPPY'S *Diary* 5 Apr., I find him pretty cheery over what he was yesterday. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. 209 The Corporal, with cheery eye. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 89 She had... a stout cheery farmer for a husband. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* xxvi. (1878) 144 Endeavouring to speak... in a cheery voice. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 95 You will be in a cheery mood to-morrow.

2. Such as to cheer or enliven; cheering.

1720 GAV *Pastoral* v. Come, let us hie, and quaff a cheery bowl. 1877 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 She was... a kind of cheery sunshine in those otherwise Egyptian days.

**Chees**, obs. pa. t. of *chese*, CHOOSE.

**Cheese** (tʃiːz), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *cese*, *cyse*, 2 *cease*, *cease*, 5 *schese*, 6 *cheese*, *chaise*, *chiese*, *ches*, 2-6 *cheese*, 4, 6-*cheese*. [OE. (Anglian) *čese*, (WSax.) *\*čese*, *čyse* with *i*-umlaut from *časi*, *česi* = OHG. *čāsi* (MHG. *kāse*, Ger. *kase*), OLG. *kāsi*, *kēsi* (MDu. *kāse*, Du. *kas*) :—WGER. *\*kāsī*, ad. L. *cāse-us* *cheese* (bef. 5th c.).]

1. A substance used as food, consisting of the curd of milk (coagulated by rennet) separated from the whey and pressed into a solid mass.

1000 GLOSS. in *Wt. Wulker 23 Formations*, *cese*. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Colloquy*, ibid. 91 And cyse and buteran ic do. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1131 Pa scypte ða fescmete and se ceose and se butere. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þenne þe mon wile tiliden his musestoch he bindde upp on þa swike chese. 1300 *Haueok* 643 Bred an cheese, butere and milk. 1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl. B. v.* 93 A weye of essex cheese. 1460 *J. Russell Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 123 Hard cheese... wille a stomak kepe... open. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. v.* 147 Tis time I were choak'd with a peece of toasted cheese. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 538 ¶3 Such who could indeed bear the sight of cheese, but not the taste. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott.* III. 349 Hung cheese. It is called hung when the curds are tied up in a cloth or net, to get quit of the whey... instead of being put under the press. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 284 The rich flavour of Parmesan cheese is owing to the aromatic plants which abound in the Italian pastures.

b. (with *ph*). A mass of this substance, as made in the mould or press, of a definite size and shape (usually wheel-shaped, cylindrical, or globular), and covered with its hardened outer layer or 'rind'.

1362 *LANGLE. P. Pl. A. vii.* 268 Twey grene cheeses. 1382 *WYCLIF 1. Sam.* xvii. 18 And ten chesis thes thou shalt bere to the tribune. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* II. 1. (Arb.) 109 Twelve barrels of meale with a few cheeses. 1712 *J. DISTAFF Char. Don Sacheverell* 6 The richness of a Cheese is discovered by the multiplicity of its Mites. 1739 *GRAY Lett.* West 21 Nov., Parma.—The happy country, where huge cheeses grow. 1842 *BARRAH Inqul. Leg.* 'Ghost', The Castle was a huge and antique mound, resembling... A well-scoop'd, mouldy Stilton cheese—but taller.

c. For the names of special kinds of cheese, see CREAM-CHEESE, CHEDDAR, CHESHIRE, PARMESAN, STILTON, etc.

2. Phrases. a. *Green cheese*: fresh cheese, not thoroughly dried; esp. in the expression to believe (to persuade any one, etc.) that the moon is made of green cheese. b. *Bread and cheese*: see BREAD sb. 1 d. c. *Chalk and cheese*: see CHALK sb. 6 a.

1245 *Chester Pl.* I. 123 Greene cheese that will greese your cheeques. 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 266 There is .iiii. sortes of .cheese .v. grene cheese, soft cheese, harde cheese, and spermye. Grene cheese is not called grene by the reason of colour, but for the newnes of it, for the whey is not half pressed out of it. 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* II. xxv. 177 A yong Catt, wherewnto I haue giuen of these flowers to eate, very finely pound with greene or fresh Cheese. 1599 *FURTH Antiq.* (1829) 325 They would make men believe... that the moon is made of green cheese. 1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Arain*, (Wee say of such an Idiot) hee thinks the Moone is made of greene cheese. 1638 *WILKINS New World* I. (1684) 13 You may as soon perswade some Country Peasants, that the Moone is made of Green-Cheese (as we say) as that 'tis bigger than his Cart-Wheel. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Moon*, Tell me the moon is made of green cheese! 1863 *KINGSLY Water Bab.* iv. 195.

3. To make cheeses [F. *faire des fromages*]: a school-girl's amusement, consisting in turning rapidly round and then suddenly sinking down, so that the petticoats are inflated all round somewhat in the form of a cheese. Hence, applied sometimes to a deep curtseying.

1859-9 *THACKERAY Virginians* xxii (D.). It was such a deep ceremonial curtsy as you never see at present: she and her sister both made these 'cheeses' in compliment to the new-come, and with much stately agility. 1858 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk.* vi. (D.). What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making cheeses? 1883 *BESANT & RICE Chapt. Fleet* II. iv. (1883) 150 Spinning round like a school-girl when she makes cheeses. 1883 *L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe* II. vi. 157 Miss Knight performed a cheese worthy almost of Caroline, and swept away.

4. *transf.* (in *Cider-making*) A mass of pomace or crushed apples pressed together in the form of a cheese.

1796 *MARSHALL W. England Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cheese*, the pile of pomage, in making cider. 1843 *FALKNER* in

*Jrnl. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 402 The cheese of pommye is then removed, to make way for another charge of the press. 1887 *T. HARDY Woodlanders* II. ix. 149.

5. The fruit of the common Mallow (*Malva silvestris*), of a flattened cheese-like shape. (Cf. *F. fromagion*.)

1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* D i j b, Water of malva... the beste parte & tyme of his distyllacyon is the rote and the stalke whan it bereth cheses and floures. 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* v. xxiv. 58r The great wilde Mallow... the seede... is rounde and flat, made lyke litle cheeses. 1820 *J. CLARE* in *Miss Jackson Shroph. Word-bk.* s. v., Picking from mallows, sport to please, The crumpled seed we call a cheese. 1861 *MRS. LANKESTER Wild Flowers* 41.

6. Comb., as cheese-basket, -chamber, -chandler, -cover, -curd, -factor, -grater, -loft, -maker, -making, -room, -scraper, -shelf, -truncher, -tub; cheese-like adj.

1632 *FULLER* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 226 Cheshire for the 'cheesechamber, Northumberland for the colehouse. 1740 *MRS. DELANY Autobiog.* (1865) II. 120, I must now... go see what's doing in the cheese-chamber and the apple-loft. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Nym.* (1842) 29 [He] breaks open the dairy house, eats and spolls new 'cheese-curds. 1595 *CONGREVE Love for Love* II. i. 1 An't Call enough to lick your chalk'd Face, you Cheese-Curd you. 1707 *LORD. Gas.* No. 4341/4 John Lee... 'Cheese-Factor. 1848 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph.* 143 note, With brazen 'cheese-grater grated cheese. 1845 *BUNDO Dis. Liver* 329 Encysted tumors, containing a 'cheese-like matter. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 174 In the 'Cheese Loft. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 221 The apple-room, the pear-bin, the 'cheese-loft. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 201 Process of 'Cheese-making. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 147a The 'cheese-room is always very cool, and little light is admitted. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie... ii 'cheese tubbes. *Ibid.*, 3 'cheese shelves w<sup>th</sup> 3 stories. 1607 *DEKKER Northw. Hoe* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 38 A dozen of 'cheese trenchers. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 2471 A cheese-tub large enough to hold all the milk of the cows.

7. Special comb.: cheese and bread, is used in north. dial. for the literary bread and cheese; cheese-bail [see BAIL sb.<sup>2</sup>] = CHEESE-HOOP; cheese-board, †-bred, the cover of a cheese-vat; cheese-borer? = cheese-scoop; cheese-bug, local name (Kent) of the wood-louse: cf. CHEESELIP; cheese-cement (see quot.); cheese-cloth, †-clout, the cloth in which the curds are pressed; cheese-crutch, -orate = cheese-rack; cheese-outer, (a) an instrument with a broad curved blade used for cutting cheese; (b) slang (see quot.); cheese-fly, a small black fly (*Prophila cases*) bred in cheese (see cheese-hopper); cheese-hake (Sc.), †-heek = cheese-rack; cheese-hoop, a broad hoop, usually of wood, in which the curds are pressed in cheese-making; cheese-hopper, the maggot of the cheese-fly, which makes long jerky leaps; also the fly; cheese-knife? = cheese-cutter; cheese-maggot = cheese-hopper; cheese-mite, the minute arachnid (*Acarus domesticus*) which infests old cheese; †cheese-moat = CHEESE-VAT; cheese-mould, (a) a mould or form in which cheese is pressed, a chessel; (b) the blue mould which forms on cheese; cheese-pale = cheese-taster; cheese-plate, a small plate, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, used for cheese at the end of dinner; hence cheese-plate button (or simply cheese-plate), humorous name for a large flat coat-button; cheese-rack, a frame for drying new-made cheeses; cheese-scoop, cheese-taster, an instrument with a small scoop for piercing cheese and withdrawing a small portion to be tasted; cheese-toaster, a fork for toasting cheese; hence humorously, a sword; †cheese-water, a water distilled from cheese; cheese-wring = CHEESE-PRESS.

1888 *SUSSEX Archæol. Coll.* XXXVI. 120 A 'cheese-bail is the Hoop that encompasses and gives form to the cheese in the press. 1615 *HULOET 'Cheese bourde, Albeolus, Albeus, Alcamna.* 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 151 Lay upon the top of the curd your hard Cheese-board. 1629 *Inv.* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie... i 'cheese bread. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 12 A strong Iron Screw, something like an Augur or 'Cheese-borer. 1847 *CRAIG, 'Cheese Cement*, a kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, painter's panel boards, etc. [cf. *BULLIEN Bk. Simples* (1562) 85 a, Whan stone pottes be broken, what is better to glew them againe... like the Symment made of Cheese.] 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Pica* I. II. 124 Then lay a 'Cheese-cloth in your lesser Cheese Fat. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 147a The whey runs out through the... cheese-cloth woven with wide interstices. 1640 *J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 Cheese vates, 'cheese clouts and other particulars. 1650 *DUGARD Gate Lat. Unt.* 8 346. 97 Shee drieth the cheeses in a 'cheese-crutch, or cheese-rack. 1853 *HICKIN tr. Aristoph.* (1887) I. 119 Redolent of new wine, of the 'cheese-crate. 1873 *Slang Dict.* \*Cheese-cutter, a prominent and aquiline nose. Also a large square peak to a cap. Caps fitted with square peaks are called cheese-cutter caps. 1886 *BARNES Dorset Dial.*, Cheese-cutter, a cap with a straight peak. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 5 No caterpillars nor grubs, except the maggot of the small 'cheese fly... can jump. 1611 *COTGR.*, Chastere, a 'cheese-hecke; the long and round rack whereon cheese is dried. 1825 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* (1660) 152 Thoroughly dry, and fit to go into the Cheese-heck. 1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 949/r The maggot of the 'Cheese-hopper. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple*

Instead of being straight, his shins curve like a 'cheese-knife. 1694 *LEUWENHOEK in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 199, I put some 'Cheese-Maggots in a Glass Tube in my Pocket. 1813 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* III. 352 The 'cheese-mite. To the naked eye, these minute creatures appear little more than moving particles of dust. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) II. 269. 1817 *MORVSON Itin.* III. IV. II. 180 The attire of the Irish women's heads is more flat in the top, and broader on the sides, not much unlike a 'cheese mot. 1629 *Inv. Hatfield Priory in Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (New Ser.) III. II. 173 In the Dayrie... 4 cheese-motes i wicker cheese-mote. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* I. 44 A white upper coat ornamented with 'cheese-plate buttons. 18... — *Night's Pleas.* Wks. 1883 IX. IV. 290 A bang-up white coat, covered with mother-of-pearl cheese-plates. 1865 *Reader* 18 Nov. 573 With tonsures as large as cheese-plates. 1530 *PALSGR.* 204/a 'Cheese rake, caisier, a frommagus. 1789 *R. FERGUSSON Poems* II. 3 (Jam.) My cheese-rack toom that ne'er was toom before. 1811 *L. M. HAWKINS C'tess & Gertr.* 52 Pocketing the 'cheese-taster. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 15 Mar. 5/a Testing it [the earth's] interior composition as a grocer tries a Dutch cheese with a cheese-taster. 1720 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 ¶2 A Silver 'Cheese-Toaster with Three Tongues. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* x. (D.) I'll drive my cheese-toaster through his body. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabel-houer's Bk. Physicke* 254/a Wash yourself with the 'cheese-water mixed with the Camphir. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Wdk.*, Cheese-wring, a cheese-press, found in every dairy. A rock at Lynton is called [from its shape] 'the Devil's Cheese-wring'.

**Cheese** (tʃiːz), sb.<sup>2</sup> slang. [Of doubtful origin; but prob. a. Pers. and Urdu چیز *chīz* 'thing'.

Yule says such expressions used to be common among young Anglo-Indians as 'My new Arab is the real chīz, i.e. 'the real thing'. The right or correct thing: applied to anything good, first-rate in quality, genuine, pleasant, or advantageous.

1818 *Lond. Guide* (cited in *Slang Dict.* 1873). 1847 *ALB. SMITH Man in Moon* I. 201 Admired 'Pats of the Ballet'... in a print-shop window. Thought them the cheese as works of art. 1850 *THACKERAY Collingby* III. 3, 'You look like a Prince in it, Mr. Lint... 'It is the cheese', replied Mr. Lint.

**Cheese, v.<sup>1</sup> rare.** [f. the sb.] *intr.* To become cheese. Hence *Cheeseing* *vbl. sb. rare*.

1604 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 111 The coagulation, curdling, or cheeseing of milk.

**Cheese, v.<sup>2</sup> Thieves' slang.** To stop, give up, leave off. *Cheese it!* = have done! run away!

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Cheese* it, the same as *Stow it*. 1866 *Even. Standard* 27 July, As soon as he went up the prisoner Blagin said, 'Cheese it (run away), here's the bobby coming.' 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cheese* or *Cheese* it (evidently a corruption of *cease*) leave off, or have done: 'Cheese your barrikin', hold your noise. Term very common. 1882 *J. HAWTHORNE Fort. Fool* I. xxxiii, 'Cheese it, mates! 'ere comes the bobbies!'

**Cheese-bowl:** see CHESEBOLL.

**Cheese-cake.** A cake or tart of light pastry, orig. containing cheese; now filled with a yellow butter-like compound of milk-curds, sugar, and butter, or a preparation of whipped egg and sugar.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chesecake, *ortacius*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 204/a Cheese cake, *gastav, torteau*. 1588 *MARSHALL Epist.* (Arb.) 40 The dogg flies at the B[ishop] and took of his corner capp (he thought belike it had bene a cheese cake). 1611 *COTGR.*, *Talmouse*, a Cheese-cake; a Tart made of eggss, and cheese. 1667 *PEPPY'S Diary* 11 Aug., We... eat some of the best cheese-cakes that ever I eat in my life. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. xxx. (1737) 125 Like three corner'd Cheese-Cakes. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xxi. 318 This we call saffron cheesecakes; the other, without currants, amongst cheesecakes. 1853 *SOVER Panograph.* 292 A sort of cheese-cake, made of cheese, eggs, and butter.

b. *attrib.*

1644 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 15 Your [Laud's] cheese-cake cap and magpie gown. a 1718 *PRIOR Alma* III, Effeminate he sat, and quiet; Strange product of a cheese-cake diet. 1741 *LADY POMFRET Corr. w. C'tess Hartford* III, 232 Not scuffling like a modern hero in a cheese-cake house. 1788 *MARSHALL E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Cheese-cake-grass, *Lotus corniculatus*, birds-foot trefoil. 1876 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

**Cheese-fat**, obs. form of CHEESE-VAT.

**Cheeseford:** see CHESEFORD.

**Cheeseling, rare-1.** [f. CHEESE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LING.] ? A small cheese.

1787 *W. MARSHALL Norfolk* II. 224 Supposing the cheese-ling to be made in the morning, it now remains in the press, untouched, until the evening.

**Cheesleip, -lep<sup>1</sup>.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *cese-*, *ces-*, *cis-*, *cyalyb*, 5 *cheslepe*, *-lypp*, *-leb*, 5-7 *cheslep*, 6 *ches-*, *cheselope*, 7 *cheslop*, 7-8 *cheeslep*, *-lip*, 7-9 *cheslip*, 8-9 *keslop*, 9 *cheeslop*, *caislip*, *Sc. keeslip*. [OE. *česlyb(b)*, neut., = OHG. *čāsi-*, *čēsi-luppa*, MHG. *chēstuppe*, *kēseluppe* fem., in same sense; f. CHEESE (in its various forms) + a word which appears in Goth. as *lubjā* (-? fem.) in *lubjaleisē* witchcraft, ? poison-herb-lore, OE. *lybb* neut. poison, ON. *lyf* fem. 'medicinal herb, simple', OHG. *luppi* neut. deadly juice, mod.G. dial. *hipp* rennet. Hence the original rennet appears to have been some herb juice.

Beside this, MHG. has *kēselab*, mod.G. *käselab*, the second element of which is *laab*, *lab* rennet, MHG. *lab* sour fluid, OHG. *lab* neut. broth, decoction. Du. has also *leb*, *lebbe*, MDu. & LG. *lebbe* rennet = *-labjā*, and MDu. *lūbbe*, *lūp*, MLG. *lūp*, mod.G. dial. *lūppe* neut. = *-lūbjā*. The original relations between these words are uncertain.]



1. Rennet, for curdling milk in cheese-making.  
*a. 800 Corpus Gloss.* 560 *Coagulum* cetyllyb. *c. 1000 ibid.*  
*Coagulum* cetyllyb. *c. 1000 Sax. Leechd.* III. 18 *pa meolc*  
*geren mid cetyllybbe.* *c. 1050 Glosses in Wr.* Wulcker 365/30  
*Coagulum* cetyllyb. 1564 *TURNER Herbal* II. 2 *As runnyng*  
*or chese lope maketh mylke runne together into cruddes.*  
*1580 BARET Ato.* C. 435 *The running or chese lope, coagu-*  
*lum.* 1586 *LURTON 1000 Notable Th.* (1675) 22 *Snails ..*  
*stamped and mixed.. with Cheslep or Rennet do draw out*  
*thorns.* 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.),  
*Keslop, chese-rennet.*

2. *spec.* The dried stomach of a calf (or, formerly  
of other animals, e. g. a hare) used for this purpose.  
(Formerly also called *cheeselep-bag*.)

*c. 1000 Medicina de Quadrup.* in Sax. Leechd. I. 346 *Har-*  
*ran cetyllyb.* *c. 1425 Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 666 *Hec lactis ..*  
*cheshypp.* *a. 1500 Nominale* *ibid.* 703 *Hec lactis*, a cheslepe.  
*a. 1500 Voc.* *ibid.* 591 *Lactis*, a cheslepe. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng.*  
*Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 *The Cheslep-bag, or Rennet,*  
*is the stomach bag of a young sucking calf.* 1727 *BRADLEY*  
*Fam. Dict. s.v. Cheslep-Bag.* 1781 *J. HUTTON Tour Caves*  
*Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Keslop*, a calves stomach, sometimes called  
*runnet.* 1788 *MARSHALL E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Ches-*  
*lep-skin*, the calf's bag, used in making yarning. 1801 *Ord.*  
*Butchers' Guild* in Ferguson & Manson *Munic. Rec. Car-*  
*lisle* (1887) 250 *No brother .. shall buy any calf, to return*  
*the caslip in any State whatever.* 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W.*  
*Linc. Gloss.* *Cheslelop*, the dried stomach of a calf used for  
curdling milk for cheese.

b. The following inaccurate explanation is found  
in Dicts.

1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Chees-lip*, the bag  
wherein House-wives prepare and keep their Rennet or  
Rennet for their Cheese. [So without essential change in  
PHILLIPS, RAY, BAILEY, WEBSTER, etc.]

† *Cheeselep, -lep.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs.* or ? *dial.* Forms:  
6 *chesloppe*, *cheeselypp*, *-lippe*, 6-8 *cheselip*,  
7 *cheslop*, *chislep*, 7-8 *cheese*, *chees*, *cheslip*.  
[Etymol. unknown.]

Has been conjectured to be the same word as *prec.*, the  
animal having possibly been in repute as a rennet. Against  
this is the consideration that this word belongs (now at  
least) to the southern dialects, while *cheselip*, *rennet*, is  
more especially northern. Cf. also the equivalent *CHES-*  
*lock*, and dialectal *chesil*, *chisel-bob*, *cheese-bug*. (It seems  
hardly possible that the second part could be *lep* flea.)

The common wood-louse; also (in 16-17th c.  
authors more commonly) the allied Armadillo  
wood-louse, or the similar pill-millipede.

1530 *PALSGR. 204/a* Chesloppe, a worme, *clophoria*. 1552  
*HULOT; Cheselypp* worme, otherwyse called Robyn-good-  
fellowe his lowse, *tylus*. 1573 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Tylus*, a  
vermin lyng vnder stones and tyles, somewhat blacke and  
scaled, which when it is touched turneth himselfe round like  
a pease. It is commonly called a Cheslep. 1601 *HOLLAND*  
*Pliny* II. 138 It [barley-meal] is very good for the biting of  
the cheeslips or many-foot worms, called *Multipedes*. 1608  
*TORSILL Serpents* 786 *Cheeslipsis*, or those creeping vermin  
with many feet called of some 'sowes'. 1610 *GUILLIM*  
*Heraldry* III. xviii. 152 *Cheeslip* Killimbobs, which being  
touched gather themselves round like a ball. 1611 *CORGE*,  
*Porcelat de S. Antioine*, the vermine called a Ches-lop, or  
Wood-louse. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowfet's Theat.* Ins. 1048  
When the Cheslep rolls himself up into a round body. 1717  
*Dict. Rust.*, *Cheeslep*, an insect, the same as the sow or  
hog louse. *Cheeslep*, a kind of small vermin that lie under  
stones and tiles. 1721 *BAILEY, Cheslep*, and *Cheeslip*.

*Cheesemonger.* [see MONGER.] One who  
sells or deals in cheese.

*c. 1510 Cooke Loralles* B. 9 *Fruytters*, these mongers, and  
mynstrelles. 1662 *Act. 14 Chas. II.*, c. 26 § 3 *No Cheese*  
*monger .. shall repack for sale any Butter in any Kinderkin*,  
*Firkin, etc.* 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. World CX.* They make  
*cheesemongers* and pastrycooks knights. 1885 *Law Times*  
*LXXIX.* 378/a *The business of a grocer and cheesemonger.*  
Hence *Cheesemongering* *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*  
(*fig.* in quot.), *Cheesemongerly* *a.* (often con-  
temptuous); *Cheesemongery*, the commodities  
sold by a cheesemonger.

1839 *DICKENS Sh. Bos, Tuggs's at Rausgate*, Mr. Tuggs  
attended to the grocery department; Mrs. Tuggs to the  
cheesemongery. *a. 1849 H. COLERIDGE Ess.* (1851) II. 21  
This hind-counter, cheesemongery, Newmarket, cock-fight-  
ing figment. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 480/a *A cheesemonger-*  
*ing estimate of Parliamentary qualifications.* 1883 *Daily*  
*News* 18 Sept. 1/5 *Contracts for Butcher's Meat, Cheese-*  
*mongery, and Flour.*

*Cheese-paring.* [f. *CHEESE sb.1* + *PARING*  
*vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*]

A. *sb.* A paring of the rind of cheese; an ob-  
ject of no value save in the eyes of a miserly  
economist.

1597 *SHAKS. a Hen. IV.* III. ii. 332, I do remember him at  
Clements Inne, like a man made after Supper, of a Cheese-  
paring. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 48 Apr. I won't loose  
a cheese-paring. 1821 *SVd. SMITH Wks.* (1867) I. 337 *That*  
*their candle-ends and cheese-parings are no longer safe.*

b. *fig.*  
1813 *Sir R. WILSON Diary* II. 475, I am told the king of  
Saxony is to be re-established if he consents to give some  
cheese-parings to his neighbours. 1831 *J. WILSON Noctes*  
*Ambr.* lvi. in *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 413 *Such a tallow-*  
*fac'd cheeseparing of a beardless, bucktoothed nunny.*

B. *vbl. sb.* The paring of cheese. *fig.* Niggardly  
economizing, parsimonious saving.

1871 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 40 (Hoppe) To supply the deficiencies  
which the wretched cheese-parings of the two previous  
years had made in our means [of defence]. 1873 *Spectator*  
9 Aug. 2005/2 *The discontent with the Government, much*  
*of it caused by cheeseparing.*

C. *apl. a.* Niggardly, miserly, parsimonious.  
1867 *Cape Natal News* 1 Jan., The more rigid and cheese-  
paring school of economists.

*Cheese-press.* [see PRESS.] An apparatus  
for pressing the curds in cheese-making.

1485 *Inu. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 371, j *chesepresse cum vj chese*  
*fattes.* 1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 159 *A chesepresse*  
*or a rakinge croke.* 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country P.* 63  
*Cheese-presses, and other implements.* 1714 *GAY Sheph.*  
*Week Wedn.* 41 *The cleanly chese-press she could never turn.*

*Cheese-rennet.* In 7-runnet. [see REN-  
NET.] A name for *Galium verum*, Lady's Bed-  
straw, from its property of coagulating milk.

1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 283 *marg.*, *Chees-runnett.* 1657  
*S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. 92 *Heibs .. except Docks*  
*and Cheesrunnet.* 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 145.  
1861 *MRS. LANKESTER Wild Flowers* 72 *Yellow Bedstraw ..*  
*Ladies' Bedstraw, or Cheese-rennet.*

*Cheese-room.* 1. See *CHEESE sb. 6.*

2. 'The common name in some parts of the coun-  
try for *Agaricus arvensis*, or Horse Mushroom.'  
(*Treas. Bot.* 1866). [Not in BRITTEN & HOLLAND.]

† *Cheese-running.* *Obs.* Also 6-8 *ren(n)-*  
*ing.* [OE. *rynning* coagulum: see *RUNNING*.]  
= *CHEESE-RENNET.*

1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 539 *Gallion .. we may also*  
*name it .. Cheese running, or our Ladies bedstraw.* 1597  
*GERARD Herbal* II. cccclxix. 1126 *Ladies Bed straw or*  
*Cheese Renning.* 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 80. 1736  
*BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 502 *Among several things that will*  
*coagulate milk .. the plant call'd Cheeserening, or Yellow*  
*Ladies Bed-straw, is used commonly about Nantwich.*

*Cheesery* (tʃiːzəri). [f. *CHEESE sb.1* + *-ERY*.  
Cf. *buttery, grocery*.] A cheese-factory.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/a *From the upper stories of*  
*these cheeseries were long gutters leading to the ships.*

*Cheese-vat,* † *Cheese-fat.* [see VAT.]  
The vessel or mould in which the curds are pressed  
and the cheese shaped in cheese-making.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxiv. (1495) 904 *Cheese*  
*is wronge other presydy in a chese fatte.* 1401 *Pol. Poems*  
*II.* 99 *The tong likkith the chesefat, and the garner also.*  
*c. 1495 Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 793 *Ches sissma*, a ches-  
*fatte.* 1577 *B. G. G. Tr. Hensbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147  
*The Milke cometh to a Curd, which is straightwaies put*  
*into Formes, or Cheesefattes, and pressed.* 1741 *Compl.*  
*Fam.-Piece* 121 *Turn it out of that Cheese-fat.*

*c. 1640 J. SMYTH Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 303 *Cheesefats*,  
*cheesecloths and other particulars.* 1764 *HARMER Observ.*  
*x. iv.* 155 *Baskets made of rushes, or palm, are the cheese-*  
*vats of Barbary.* 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/x  
*Cheese vats or moulds turned out of solid elm wood.*

*Cheesine.* [f. *CHEESE*, after *butterine*, etc.]  
An artificial imitation of cheese.

1898 *The Gracer* 6 Oct. 184 I bought some loaves of cheesine  
under the impression that it was cheese; it was unsaleable.  
— *Scott. Leader* 18 Oct. 3 *Cheesine .. comes from America,*  
*and is sold at a low price.*

*Cheesiness* (tʃiːzɪnəs). [f. *CHEESY* + *-NESS*.]  
*Cheesy* quality.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 226 (Hoppe) [Cream  
being] rather sour. Beginning to border on cheesiness. 1875  
*McCOISH Scott. Philos.* III. 398 *At first there was a flabbi-*  
*ness, a sort of cheesiness about his look.*

*Cheeslep, -lip.* *obs.* forms of *CHEESELIP*.  
*Cheeste*, var. of *CHEEST sb.2* *Obs.* stripe.

† *Chae-stone.* *Obs.* Cf. *A-JEE*; also *char, ajar*.  
1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* E. ij b, *Chae-Stone* [is] a stone  
that by reason of some Joynt, slips farther into the side  
than ordinary, and by and by, with some slant Joynt turns  
in again to the Sticking.

*Cheesy* (tʃiːzi), *a.* [f. *CHEESE sb.1* + *-Y*.]  
1. Of or belonging to cheese; consisting of, or  
of the nature of, cheese; abounding in cheese.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxiii. (1495) 904 *Wheye*  
*that is thynne and watry wyth chesy party synketh downe*  
*to the grounde.* 1579 *J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. iv.  
*7 Rether thicke and chesie, or watry and whayey.* 1677  
*W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Chym.* (1686) 30 *The Butter and*  
*Cheesy part of Milk.* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 81 *Like to*  
*a maggot in her cheesy sphere.*

2. Resembling cheese in appearance, consistence,  
etc.; esp. in *Pathol.* = *CASEOUS* 2.

1731 *ARBUOTHNOT Aliments* (J.), *Acids mixed with them*  
*precipitate a topaceous chalky matter, but not a cheesy*  
*substance.* 1866 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* (1880) 196 *Cheesy*  
*plugs often occlude the bronchial tubes.* 1877 *Cycl. Pract.*  
*Med.* XVI. 783 *The beginning of cheesy degeneration.*

† *3. slang.* 'Fine or showy' [prob. f. *CHEESE sb.2*.]  
1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Mamma* xviii. 211 *To see him*  
*at Tattersall's sucking his cane, his cheesy hat well down*  
*on his nose.*

† *Cheesyl*, *obs.* f. *CHISEL*<sup>2</sup>, bran, whole meal.  
1577 *B. G. G. Tr. Hensbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 *Indian*  
*Millet .. being well drest with Cheesyl and Milke, it maketh*  
*indifferent good meate.*

*Cheet* (tʃiːt), *int. Sc. and north. dial.* 'The call  
directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach.  
It is generally doubled' (Jam.). = *puss, puss*! So

*Cheetle* = *pussy*.  
1806 *Falls Clyde* 159 (Jam.), *Cheet! cheet! waesucks, I*  
*do not poor thing she's dead.*

*Cheet, v. dial.* To cheep. Hence *Cheeteer*.  
1883 *Gloss. Almond. & Huddersf.* 24 *Birds cheet*, and it  
is said specially of a robin as winter approaches. If shoes  
*cheet*, they are supposed not to have been paid for. Young  
pigeons are called *cheeters* in Yorkshire. [Erroneously  
attributed by Webster, and others from him, to Tennyson,  
who uses *cheep*.]

*Cheetah* (tʃiːtə). Also 8 *chittah*, 9 *cheeta*,  
*obetah*. [a. Hind. *chitā*, f. Skr. *chitraka* speckled,  
variegated.]

The Hunting Leopard, *Felis jubata*, which is  
tamed and used for hunting deer in India.

1794 *tr. Cover's Tigers, in Churchill's Coll.* IV. 108 *There*  
*are three sorts of Tigers, called Bibo, Cito, and the Royal.*  
1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 *The hunting Leopard, or*  
*Indian Chittah.* 1823 *Short. Mag.* LXII. 282 *The cheeta*  
*resembles the panther, but is taller and lightly made.* 1882  
*HUNTER Cas. Ind.* 619 *The cheeta or hunting leopard*  
*must be carefully distinguished from the leopard proper.*

† It has been suggested that this animal is referred to by  
*SHAKS. (a Hen. IV.* II. iv. 705) as 'fame Cheater'; but apart  
from the fact that this phrase elsewhere has a clear meaning,  
no channel is known through which Shakespeare could have  
heard of the Cheeta.

*Cheeve*, var. of *CHEVE v.*

*Cheewink, chewink* (tʃiːwɪŋk). *U. S.* Also  
8 *cheewesh*. [From its note; whence also *towhee*.]  
A North American bird (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*),  
also called Ground-robin.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 210 *Towhe Bird, Pewee,*  
*Cheeweh.* 1848-60 in *BARTLETT*, 28. *LOWELL Beaver*  
*Brook*, From 'neath the arching barberry-stems My footstep  
scares the shy chewink. 1884 *BURROUGHS Birds & Flowers*  
134 *The chewink is a shy bird also.*

*Cheezil*, *obs.* form of *CHISEL*.

† *Chef* (ʃef). [Fr.; = 'head, chief'; used abso-  
lutely for *chef d'office* or *chef de cuisine*.] The  
man who presides over the kitchen of a large  
household; a head cook.

1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *St. Ronwold*, The chef's peace  
of mind was restored, And in due time a banquet was placed  
on the board. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxvii, The  
angry little chef of Sir Francis Clavering's culinary estab-  
lishment. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 74, 567 *You have ..*  
*finally decided on the menu with your chef.*

*Chef* (ʃ), *chefare*, *obs.* ff. *CHAFF*, *CHAFFER*.

† *Chef d'œuvre* (ʃɛd'vʊr). *Pl.* *chefs-d'œuvre*.  
[Fr.; *lit.* 'chief (piece) of work'.] A masterpiece.

1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 80  
*In 1721 Arlaud brought this chef d'œuvre to London, but*  
*would not sell it.* 1833 *MOORE Post-bag* viii. 68 *While some*  
*chefs-d'œuvre live to weary one.* 1831 *SCOTT Diary* 26 Mar.  
*in Lockhart's Life, A rare collection of chefs d'œuvre.*  
1882 *T. MOZLEY Remin.* Ser. I. I. ix, *A house of some*  
*architectural pretensions, his chef d'œuvre, people said.*

† *Chefe.* *Obs.* rare. [perh. f. *CHEVE v.*] *Hap.*  
1499 *PYNSON Promp. Parv.* *Chefe* or *hap*, *fortuna*,  
*evenius* [c. 1440 has *cheff*, evidently error for *chef*].

*Chefe*, *obs.* form of *CHAFER*, *CHIEF*.

*Cheffare*, *chefferie*, *obs.* ff. *CHAFFER*, *-Y*.

*Chefferie*, *obs.* form of *CHIEFREY*.

*Cheffonier*; see *CHIFFONIER*.

*Chefle*, early form of *CHAVEL*, now *JOWL*.

*Chego*, *obs.* form of *CHIGOE*.

† *Cheho*; *v. nonce-vd.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To sneeze.  
1706 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* I. vii. 50 *And made me so*  
*Chaho and Snivel, As if I'd got the Sneezing Evil.*

*Cheif, Cheigne*, *obs.* ff. *CHIEF*, *CHAIN*.

*Cheik*, *obs.* spelling of *SHIUK*.

*Cheil, cheilo*, repr. Gr. *χείλο*-lip, used in  
scientific terms, but more commonly in the Latin-  
ized spelling *chil*-, *CHILO*-, q. v.

*Cheine, -sie, Cheir*, *obs.* ff. *CHAIN*, *CHEER*.

*Cheir, cheiro*-, repr. Gr. *χείρ*-, combining  
form of *χελ* hand, frequent in the generic names of  
Natural History. In words that have come through  
Latin, written *chir*-, *CHIRO*-, q. v.

*Cheiropod, -ped.* *Zool.* [(In mod. L. *cheiro-*  
*poda* pl., f. Gr. *χείρο*-hand + *πῶδος* footed, *lit.*  
*hand-footed (animals).*] A name applied by Ogilby  
to the mammals possessed of hands, including the  
Bimana (man), and Quadrumana (monkeys, lemurs),  
of other naturalists.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 521 *A modern zoologist*  
*(Ogilby) has, not inapily, applied the term Cheiro-pods or*  
*hand-footed animals to this group.* 1864 *WEBSTER Chiro-pod.*

† *Cheiroptera* (kairop'terā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.*  
Rarely *chir*-. [mod. L. (Cuvier), f. Gr. *χείρο*-hand-  
+ *πτερος* winged. (*Cheiroptēr* [= *F. chiroptère*]  
has been used as a singular.)] An order of Mam-  
malia, distinguished by greatly elongated finger-  
bones supporting a membrane or 'wing' attached  
to the posterior limbs and the side of the body, and  
adapted for flight; the Bats.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 156 *Bats and*  
*vampyres .. are denominated Cheiroptera, or hand-winged.*  
1898 *L. WINGFIELD Lady Grael* III. iii. 4 *A hectoring bat,*  
*a blustering cheiropteer.* 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp.*  
*Anat.* 437 *They agree with most of the cheiroptera.*

Hence *Cheiropteran* *a.*, belonging to the Chei-  
roptera; as *sb.*, a member of the Cheiroptera.  
*Cheiropterosus* *a.*, of or belonging to the Cheiropt-  
era; having winged 'hands'.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 487 *One tribe ..*  
*the Cheiropters .. seems rather to form an Osculant Order*  
*between it [the Predicans] and the Quadrumans.* 1866  
*Athenaeum* No. 2004. 402/1 *The little-known cheiropteran*  
*genus Aello.*

† *Cheirotherium* (kairop'terion), *Palaeont.*  
[mod. L., f. Gr. *χείρ* hand + *θηρίον* beast.] A large  
extinct four footed animal, whose footprints (found  
in the Upper New Red Sandstone) resemble a  
human hand; considered by Prof. Owen to be the  
same as the LABYRINTHODON, a large Batrachian

reptile. Hence *Cheirotherian* *a.*, of or belonging to the Cheirotherium.

1855 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* xxii. (ed. 5) 339 A large unknown quadruped, provisionally named Cheirotherium by Prof. Kaup. *Ibid.* 341 The Labyrinthodon having existed at the period when the Cheirotherian footprints were made.

**Cheis**, obs. form of CHOUSE *v*.

**Cheise**, obs. form of CHEESE.

**Cheisable**, -sil, obs. ff. CHASUBLE, CHAISEL.

**Cheist**, obs. form of CHEST.

**Cheit**, **Cheitefe**, obs. ff. CHEAT, CAITIFF.

**+Chekasyde**. *Obs. rare*—*i.e.* 'Cheek-aside': applied to the groats coined in the 18th year of Henry VII., when the king's head was, for the first time in English coinage, represented in profile.

1543 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (1853) 50, I gyff to the sayd George .ij. hole angells of gold, and xlv. of hold groys cawlyd chekasydes, and my leysse of my fermold.

**Cheke**, obs. form of CHEEK, CHICK, CHOKE.

**Chekeen**, **Chekin**, obs. ff. CHEQUEEN.

**Chekefull**: see CHOKEFULL.

**Chekeleu**, var. of CHOKELEW *a.* *Obs.* choking.

**Cheken**, -on, -yn, -ynge, obs. ff. CHICKEN.

**Chekel-bone**, obs. f. SHACKLE-BONE, *Sc.*, wrist.

**+Chel**. *Obs. rare*. Also 3 oheole. [app. identical with OE. *coole* wk. fem. 'throat', corresp. to OLG.

*kela* (MDu. *kele*, Du. *keel*), OHG. *chela*, (MHG. *kele*, Ger. *kehle*); —OTent. \**kelōn*—] Throat.

c 1000 *Agg. Psalmi cxxiii* [1] 16 Ne cleopizab hi, ðeah ðe hi ceolan habban. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 48 Py-las seo ceole sie aswollen. c 1200 *Moral Ode 36a* (Egerton MS.) Ne acal þer beo fou ne grei... ne martres cheole (Trinity Coll. MS. methes-chele). c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3194 And herte him so þer on þe chel, þat he was neȝ y-slayn.

**Chela** (kē-lā). *Zool.* In ȝ chely. *Pl.* *chela* (kē-lā). [ad. L. *chēla* or its orig. Gr. *χηλή* crab's claw.] A term for the prehensile claws of crabs and lobsters; also, of scorpions.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. v. It happeneth often... that a Lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer then the other. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 14 The Field Spider had before, two Claws... just like a Crab's claws, with two black tips, like the chely's in Crabs. 1870 *Rolls-ton Anim. Life* 93 The chela of the scorpion. 1871 *Darwin Desc. Man* I. ix. 339 In the higher crustaceans the anterior legs form a pair of chela or pincers.

**Chela** (tjē-lā). [Hindi *chēla* slave, servant, pupil, disciple; —Pali *chēla*, Skr. *chēla*, *chēla* slave, servant.] In esoteric Buddhism, a novice qualifying himself for initiation. Hence *Chelaship*.

1883 *Snivett Esoteric Buddhism* i. 15 The chela, or pupil of occultism. *Ibid.* 169 In the East, such a resolution in the highest degree leads to chelaship, to the pursuit of truth.

1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 3/4 He went through the various degrees of chelaship till he became a mahatma, or adept.

**Chelate** (kē-lāt), *a.* *Zool.* [f. CHELA + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Having chela or prehensile claws.

1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) IV. xviii. 397 Mandibles chelate. 1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 910 The chelate organs of Crustacea and Arachnida. 1880 *Huxley Cray-Fish* 22.

**Chelaundre**, var. CHALANDRE, *Obs.*, a bird.

**+Chelde**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OE. late WSax. *chylde* from *cielder* (Anglian) *celdu*; —WGer. type \**kalid*, \**heid*, f. *kald* cold. (Or it may have been analogically formed in OE., after *yldu*, *eldu*, *stregu*, and the other abstracts of this class.)] Cold.

c 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* 7 12 Hās for cyldu and hreamu. c 1300 *A. Alis*. 5501 He... had on... for the chelde, Twoo thik mantels, y-furred with grys.

**Chele**, obs. form of CHILL; see also CHEL, CHAVEL.

**Chelerythrine**. *Chem.* [f. L. *chel(idonium)* celandine + Gr. *έρυθρός* red + -INE.] An alkaloid forming orange-red salts, obtained from *Chelidonium*, and other plants. *Watts Dict. Chem.*

**Chelentite**. *Min.* [fr. Gr. *χηλεντός* netted, plaited + -ITE.] A variety of Smaltite or gray cobalt ore.

**Chelicer**, -cere (ke-lis-er, -sī-er). Also in L. form, *pl.* *cheli-ceræ* (-rē). [a. F. *chelicère*, mod. L. *chelicera*, f. Gr. *χηλή* (see CHELA) + *κέρως* horn.] A term for the prehensile claws which arm the proboscis of scorpions and spiders.

Hence **Cheliceræ** *a.*

1835 *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 38 Claws, like the mandibles or cheliceræ of spiders. 1865 *Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 261 Nature has provided the spiders with two chelicers or antennæ, terminating in a pair of claws... these constitute the poison apparatus. 1870 *Nicholson Zool.* 198 In the Scorpions the mandibles are short, and terminate in strong pincers, or 'chelicere'. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. An.* vii. 384 Two horny hooks [are developed] from the cheliceræ portion [of the proboscis].

**+Chelidirect**. *Sc. Obs. rare*—*i.e.* A variant of CHELYDRE. (Perh. bad spelling of *chelydric* adj.)

a 1600 *Burrell Pitt.* in Watson's *Coll.* II. 21 (Jam.) Their was the Viper, and th' Aspect [=aspic]. With the serpent Chelidirect, Quoits stink is felt afar.

**+Chelidonian**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *chelidonius* (a. Gr. *χελιδών* pertaining to a swallow, f. *χελιδων* swallow) + -AN; in senses 2-3, f. Gr. *χελιδόντας*.]

1. [transl. L. *chelidonius*.] (A fig) Of a reddish-brown colour, like the swallow's throat.

1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 442 The Chelidonian Figges be the last: and ripen against Winter.

2. Of a kind of serpent called *χελιδόντας*.

1607 *Torsell Serpents* 631 The Chersæan asps. grow to the length of five cubits; the Chelidonian, not above one.

3. Of the spring wind, called in Gr. *χελιδόντας*.

1635 *N. Carpenter Geog. Del.* II. vi. 102 Such winds are called Chelidonian because they arise at the first-corning of the Swallows. 1884 *Brit. Almanac* Comp. 56 An ancient name for the spring winds was the Chelidonian winds.

**Chelidonic** (kelidō'nik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. L. *chelidonium*, a. Gr. *χελιδώνιον* the plant CELANDINE or Swallow-wort + -IC.] In *Chelidonic acid*, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, obtained from the juice of the Greater Celandine. Its salts are *Chelidonates*, which are very numerous. *Chelidomine*, an alkaloid contained in all parts of the same plant. *Chelidomine*, epithet of another acid obtained from Celandine. *Chelidomathin*, a yellow very bitter substance contained in the juice of Celandine.

1863-71 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I. 847 Chelidonic acid is tribasic, and forms three classes of salts... the dimetallic chelidonates... the monometallic salts... the trimetallic salts. The acid chelidonates crystallize from the solutions of the dimetallic salts. *Ibid.* Chelidonates of Iron, etc. *Ibid.* 850 Chelidonic crystallizes in small colourless tablets.

**Chelidomize**, *v.* Used by Stainer and Barrett to anglicize Gr. *χελιδονίζειν* to sing the swallow song (done by boys in ancient Rhodes); *lit.* to twitter like a swallow.

**+Chelidony**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *chalidony*, 7 *chelydony*. [ad. L. *chilidonius* (lapis), f. *cheli-doine*.] The same as CELIDONY<sup>2</sup>.

1586 *Bright Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The chalydony, or swallowe stone, found in the mawes of young swallowes.

1622 *Peachment Compt. Genl.* (1661) 171 Diamond, Agate, or Chelydony.

**Chelidre**, early form of CHELYDRE.

**Chelifer** (ke-lif-er, kē-lī-). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. CHELA + L. *-fer* bearing.] A genus of Arachnids or Spiders having the appearance of small tailless scorpions, called also *Book-scorpion*.

1865 *Reader No.* 142. 326/2 Chelifers on the legs of the house-fly.

**Cheliferous** (kē-lif-er-ous), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Bearing chela or prehensile claws.

1758 *Ellis Barnacles in Phil. Trans.* L. 846 Six of the hinder [claws] on each side... are cheliferous. 1870 *Rolls-ton Anim. Life* Introd. 117 The cheliferous appendage.

**Cheliform** (ke-lif-orm, kē-lī-), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as prec. + FORM.] Having the form of a chela.

1798 *tr. Buffon's Nat. Hist.* V. 126 Four... feelers... two of which are... cheliform. 1825 *Dana Crust.* I. 8 Anterior thoracic feet... cheliform.

**Chelingo**, -a. [In mod. F. *chelingue*; quoted by Yule from Valentijn as *chialeng*, and by him identified with Arabic شلندة *shalandā*, which is app. the medieval *chelandium*, *χελάνδιον*: see Du Cange. (But this is not certain.)]

A kind of large boat used on the Coromandel Coast; see quot. 1790.

1761 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 55 note, Send us chelingoes upon chelingoes loaded with rice. 1790 *Beaumont Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 203 A snow and 7 chelingas (a sort of large boats used for landing of goods, people, &c.).

**+Chelle**. *Obs.* [Rimes with *wille*, and so prob. ought to be *chille*:—OE. *cylle*, *cylle*, leather bag, flagon, vessel, in ON. *kyllir*, OHG. *kiulla*, *chivulla* bag, pouch; —WGer. \**kullja*, ad. L. *culleus* leather bag for liquids, etc.] A vessel.

c 803 *K. Ælfred Oros.* II. iv. § 7 On anne cyllu se was aſylled monnes blodas. a 1240 *Ureisin* 45 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Mid guldene chelle.

**Chell**, -e, ȝ early var. of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

c 1235 *Pol. Songs* 154 In helle With deves he [=they] shule duelle, For the clogges that cleveþ here chelle.

**+Chello**. *Obs.* Also *chilla*, *challo*. Some Indian fabric commonly used in the 18th c.

1712 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Chints, Chaloes, Carradarres.

1725 *Ibid.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz... Bejutarps, Chelloes, Lemanees. *Ibid.*, Coopes, Chillaes. 1788 *Clarkson Impol. Slave Tr.* 104 Callicoos, Cushtas, Chintz, Chelloes, Nicamees.

**Chelmsfordite**. *Min.* [f. *Chelmsford* + -ITE.] A variety of Wernerite found near Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

1883 *J. F. & S. L. Dana Mineral. Boston* 21 It occurs in small quantity disseminated in Chelmsfordite.

**Chelodine** (ke-lō-dīn). [ad. mod. L. *chelodina*, formed with vague reference to Gr. *χελών* tortoise.] A genus (*Chelodina*) of river tortoises, with very long neck and flat head.

1868 *Wood Homes without H.* i. 9 The carnivorous chelodines of America.

**Cheloid** (kē-lō'id). *Med.* Also (irreg.) *keloid*. [a. mod. F. *cheloide*, badly *kéloide*, according to Littré f. Gr. *χηλή* crab's claw + -OID.]

A disease of the skin; see quot. Also *attrib.*, as in *cheloid scar*, *tumour*, etc.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 383 Keloid is a formation of the skin similar to a hypertrophic cicatrix. 1884 *Dr. Addi-*

son *Wks.* (1868) 177 What I have ventured to call 'true Keloid'. 1898 *I. Bryant Pract. Surg.* I. 159 The true cheloid. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cheloid*, a skin disease... named by Alibert on account of the peculiar processes which radiate from its extremities, and appear like to the claws of a crab.

**Cheloniad**, *rare*. [f. mod. L. *Chelonia* (see next) + -AD.] A chelonian reptile.

1881 *Academy* 27 Aug. 163/1 Among reptiles... two chelonians, the leathery and the hawk's bill turtle.

**Chelonian** (kē-lō-ni-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Chelonia* (cf. Gr. *χελών* tortoise) + -AN.]

**A. adj.** Of or belonging to the order of Reptiles called *Chelonia*, distinguished by having the body inclosed in a double shell, and comprising the various species of tortoises and turtles.

1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* III. 44, I allude to the Chelonian reptiles. 1881 *P. M. Duncan in Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The head is less saurosidian and more chelonian.

**B. sb.** An animal belonging to the order *Chelonia*.

1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 382 Four Orders, viz.: Chelonians, Saurians, Ophidians, Batrachians. 1842 *H. Müller O. R. Sandst.* III. (ed. 2) 71 Intermediate... between the fish and the chelonian.

**+Chelonite**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χελών* tortoise + -ITE.] An obsolete name for fossil Echinites.

1851 *Richardson Geol.* II. 25.

**Chely**, obs. form of CHELA<sup>1</sup>, JELLY.

**Chelydon**: see CHELYDONY.

**+Chelydre**. *Obs.* In 4 *cheldre*, 7 *chelyder*.

[a. OF. *cheldre*, -ydre, 'a most venomous and stinking snake' Coigr., ad. L. *chelydru*, a. Gr. *χελύδρος* a kind of fetid amphibious serpent, f. *χέλυς* tortoise + *ὑδρος* water-serpent, f. *ὑδωρ* water.]

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 265 Cheldre he yafe her adders skin. 1607 *Torsell Serpents* 716 Drive away strong smelling Chelyders... by Galbanum. [1855 *Singleton Virgil* I. 122 Clay, by dun chelydri channelled out.]

**Chelynge**, obs. form of KEELING.

1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-Bk.* 182 *Chelynge*, an early name of the cod-fish.

**Chemels**, obs. *Sc.* form of CHEMISE.

**Chemene**, -eney, -enye, obs. ff. CHIMNEY.

**Chemer**, -eyr, obs. ff. CHIMERE.

**Chemiatric** (kemi-ā'trik), *a.* [f. mod. L. *chemiatria*, Paracelsian term (f. Gr. *χημία*, alchemy, chemistry + *ιατρική* medical treatment) + -IO.]

Relating to a theory of medicine adopted by Paracelsus and others, according to which the conditions and functions of the body in health and in disease were explained by the chemical doctrines of the time; morbid conditions being referred to disturbances of fermentations, effervescence of humours, and such like, and being treated accordingly. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) Also as *sb.* One who held this theory.

Only a term of modern literature; in 16-17th c. *chemic*, *chemical* were used.

1837-9 *Hallam Hist. Lit.* iv. viii. § 38 Sylvius... is reckoned the founder of what was called the chemiatric school. *Ibid.* (1847) III. 599 Willis... was a partisan of the chemiatrics.

1881 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 409 In the Renaissance, the chemiatric school... said that diseases are derangements of a fermentative process in the body.

**Chemic** (ke-mik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 *chymick* (e), *chimiok* (e), 7 *chymique*, -ike, 8-9 *chymio*. *B.* 7-8 (also in 9 in sense B. 4) *chemick*, 8- *chemic*. [a. F. *chimique*, or mod. L. *chym-*, *chymic-us*, for mod. L. *alchymic-us*: see AL-CHEMIO. *Chymic-us* began to take the place of the earlier word, after the Renaissance, under the influence of etymological studies and recognition of the Greek words (*χημός* juice, *χυμικ-ός* of or concerning juices, *χυμια* infusion) considered to be the etymological source, it being held that chemistry was really ἡ χυμική (τέχνη) 'the infusory art'. The modern spelling *che-* in this word-group is based on the fact that *χημία*, *χημεία* is actually found in Greek c 300: see ALCHEMY.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to alchemy; alchemic.

1576 *Baker Jewell of Health* 6 a. The chymicke Authors.

1613 *Heywood Bras. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 221 The Art of making gold By Chymicke skill. 1652 *Ashmole Theat. Chem. Proleg.* 11 The Grecians that brought the Chymick Learning... out of Ægypt. 1728 *Prior Alina* III. 61 How could our Chymic Friends go on, To find the Philosophic Stone. 1815 *Wordsworth White Doe* I. Wks. IV. 58 Close toil with chemic fire; In quest belike of transmutations.

**+b.** Of alchemy metal, *i.e.* counterfeit gold.

1635 *Quarles Embl.* II. v. (1718) 83 Thy base And chymick metal. 1675 *Dryden Aureng.* IV. i. I'm tir'd with waiting for this Chymick Gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. 1821 *Byron Juan* I. cxxvii. A chymic treasure Is glittering youth, which I have spent betimes.

**+2.** Relating to the Paracelsian theory or practice of medicine. *Obs.* (Cf. CHEMIATRIO.)

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 224 Chymick medicines are to fooles like swords in mad mens hands. a 1763 *Shenstone Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 187 The... difference... seems to be that of chemic and galenic medicines.

3. Of or belonging to chemistry. (*poet.* and *rhet.* for CHEMICAL.)

1634 *Habington Castara* (1870) 130 You by a chaste chymicke art, Calcine fraile love to pietie. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.*

241 With chymic art. draws the aromatic souls of flowers.  
 1732 BRERKELEY *Alchiph.* vi. § 14 Extract this essential oil by chymic art. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 163 You [Nature] form with chymic hands the airy sphere. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer*. v. 37 The mystic stone of chymic force, which nobody understood. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 20 The wicked priest Confused the chemical labour of the blood.

B. sb. †1. An ALOHEMIST. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Alchimista*, a chymicke. a 1631 DONNE *Poems*, *Love's Alchemy*, As no chymique yet the Elixar got. 1673 B. OLEY *Prof. Jackson's Wks.* i. 17 The chymicks (which spend much gold only upon hope of getting more).

†2. A Paracelsian or CHEMIATRIC physician. Obs.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 253 Fixing or perfecting. This is that all good Chymicks desire. 1657 HAKEWELL *Apol.* (1635) iii. viii. § 5 Galen mentions. three sects of Physicians. we have now a fourth that goe under the name of Chymikes, Hermetiques, or Paracelsians. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* The Chymick sayes in stones, in herbs, in words, Nature for every thing a cure affords.

†3. A chemist. Obs.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie* iii. The subtil Chymick can devest And strip the creature naked, till he find The callow principles within their nest. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 50 Some of our Chymicks facetiously affirm, that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and reverberated into glasse. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* i. vi. 70 On which his chemicks & distillers wrought.

†b. An apothecary or druggist. Obs.

1646 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* 117 Every petty Chymick in his little shop.

4. A bleacher's name for chloride of lime as a chemical bleaching agent. (Cf. CHEMIO v. 2.)

1875 URK *Dict. Arts* i. 379 Chloride of lime. is universally called *chemick* in the manufactories.

**Chemio**, v. In 7 *chimick*, 8 *chymick*, 9 *chemick*. [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To transmute by or as by alchemy.

1614 W. B. PHILOSPHER'S *Banquet* (ed. 2) Aij. They have Melted the earth, and Chymick into gold. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* i. Pref., Chymick'd into a Strange Shape.

2. *Bleaching*. To treat (cotton or linen) with solution of chloride of lime (see CHEMIO sb. 4). Hence *Chemiocking* vbl. sb.

1875 URK *Dict. Arts* i. 388 [Cotton cloth] passed through chloride of lime, or chemicked. *Ibid.* 390 Directions [for bleaching linen]. 7. Wash well. 8. Chemick. 12. Chemick again. 1884 *Times* 15 Apr. 8 The goods are submitted to the 'chemicking' process. 1886 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 3 [The cloth] then passes through the chemicking vat.

**Chemical** (ke'mikāl), a. Forms: 6-7 *chimi-*call, 7 *chymical*, *chymically*, *chemicall*, *chemicall*, 7-9 *chymical*, 8- *chemical*. [f. as CHEMIO a. + -AL, or perh. f. *chemic-us* CHEMIO as sb. + -AL.]

†1. Of the alchemist, alchemical. Obs.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. § 99 Distillatorie vessels, furnaces, and other chemical instruments. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 33 The Chymical philosophers deifyne the ferment to bee 'animam' the soule or lyfe of the philosophers stone. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom*. ii. 9 The fire of Purgatory is rightly termed. chymical, because by means of this fire, they extract much gold. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.*, The jargon of Geber and his chymical followers.

†2. Relating to the Paracelsian theory or practice of medicine, as opposed to the 'Galenical'. (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.) Obs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. i. Paracelsus is so stiff for those chemical medicines. deriding. Hippocrates, Galen, and all their followers. 1747 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xvii. § 3 (1801) 145 Whether chymical or galenical preparations. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Phileas* 8 May, I am of the chymical sect, which holds phlebotomy in abhorrence.

3. Relating or belonging to the practice of chemistry; (of substances) obtained by the operations of chemistry. *Chemical works*: manufactories where chemical processes are carried on for commercial purposes, such as alkali works, etc.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* Pref. The virtues of medicines by chemical distillation, are made. of more efficacy. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. ix. 37 The chymical salte. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 66 The Chymical examination of these Waters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 14 A Chymical Operation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 42 Stall-feeding. converts the stable to a chemical factory. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 36 The microscope and the chemical balance. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* i. The chemical telegraph was invented by Cox.

4. Of, pertaining to, or relating to the science of chemistry, or to the substances and phenomena of which it treats. *Chemical affinity*, *analysis*, *attraction*, *combination*, *equivalent*, *formula*, etc.: see AFFINITY, ANALYSIS, etc.

1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 217 To act on either material, so as to alter their chemical action on one another. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 10 The chemical composition of plants. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom.* II. ii. (ed. 2) 69 The combining proportions. are termed chemical equivalents. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. § 2. 240 Beyond the violet end of the spectrum we have obscure rays capable of producing chemical changes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 76 The discovery of the chemical composition of the atmosphere.

5. Of persons: Engaged in the practice or study of chemistry; versed in chemistry.

c 1615 RALEIGH *Last Speech* (1651) 148 A Chemical Frenchman. 1797 SKEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 192 How to analyze limestones. my chemical friends will be at no loss. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 10 The experiments of a number of chemical philosophers.

6. as sb. (Chiefly in pl.) A substance obtained or used in chemical operations.

1747 J. WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) Pref. xi Chemicals such as they neither had Skill nor Fortune nor Time to prepare. 1858 GREENER *Gummary* 30 Chemicals of various kinds were stored in other parts. c 1865 J. WYLDOR in *Circ. Sc.* i. 145/1 His chemicals are as the colours of the painter.

**Chemically** (ke'mikālī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] †1. By alchemy. Obs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. (1676) 179 A lamp to be made of mans blood. which Chymically prepared forty dayes. shall shew all the accidents of this life. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 121/1 He. chymically turns his coyne to liquor.

2. In a chemical manner, by a chemical process; in relation to chemistry.

1663 P. SKIPPON *Journ. in Voy. & Trav.* (1746) VI. 547 Four hundred glass bottles filled with the Materia Medica, chymically prepared. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 13 Chemically analysed. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 50 The substance. is. precipitated. chemically speaking, in an unaltered state. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) i. iv. 102 The more refrangible rays are the most chemically active. 1883 *Standard* 27 Apr. 6/1 The nitric [acid] was commercially pure. There is another chemically pure.

**Chemicking**: see CHEMIO v.

**Chemico-** (ke'miko), combining form of CHEMIO a. used in compound adjs. in sense 'chemically'; relating to chemistry in connexion with...; as in *chemico-agricultural*, *electric*, *medical*, *nutritive*, *physical*, *physiological*, *vital*, and the like.

1881 in *Nature* XXIII. 436 \*Chemico-agricultural subjects. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* Introd. 18 The 'chemico-medical' publications of Shaw, Hoffman, and Lucas. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 5 Internal \*chemico-nutritive changes. 1856 F. PAGET *Owllet Owllet*. 126 The \*chemico-philosophico-politico-economico-botanical discussions of this happy family. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 329/2 These mutual actions between the nutritious juices and atmospheric air are purely \*chemico-physical. 1855 J. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com.* Life I. 345 \*Chemico-physiological points in connection with this subject. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. viii. vii. 80 His arbitrary \*chemico-theological terminology. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 302 Those \*chemico-vital actions which end in the production of vegetable secretions.

**Cheminey**, obs. f. CHIMNEY.

† **Chemis**. Sc. Obs. Forms: 5-6 (g) *chemis*, 6 *chymis*, -ys, -es, *chymes*, *chemyis*, *chemise*, 7 *chemys*. [a. late OF. *chymois*, *chemois*, from earlier OF. *chef mea*, *chef mls* 'chief country house or dwelling, mansion house' = Pr. *capmas* :-late L. *caput mansus*, *caput mansi* (Du Cange), f. *caput head*, *mansus* abode, dwelling, mansion. (Med.L. forms from Romanic were *capmansus*, *mansus*; OF. forms such as *chief*, *chef-mes*, *-mats*, *-mots*, *chymois*, *chemois* (Godef.), *chemois* (Cotgr.), show a further development of -s to -eis, -ais, -ois; cf. *remis* :-remansus.)]

The chief manor-house, mansion house.

1488 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 7\* The chief chemis of Bothuile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Brevis* viii. vi. 126 The myghty gret Enee Wythin his narrow chymis leidis he. *Ibid.* xi. vi. 22 Chargaed that suld in his pallice convene Onto the riall chymmys. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 38 Dunbar was sum time the chief chemis of the Erlis of Marche. c 1550 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 100 (Jam.) The chemise or principal message sould not be devidit. 1883 TUDOR *Orkney & Shetland* 18 The eldest son could claim the head Bal or Chemis place, i.e. the chief manor or farm.

**Chemise** (ʃmīz). Forms: a. 1 *cemes*, 4 *kemes*, *kemse*; b. 2, 6, 8-9 *chemise*. [Two types of this word appear in Eng., both ultimately derived from late L. : (1) OE. *ceges* (? fem.), early ME. *kemes*, *kemse* :-prehistoric OE. type \**camisja*-, from the late L. word; (2) *chemise*, a. O. and mod.F. *chemise* (ONF. *camise*, *quemiise*, *kemise*, Pr. and Sp. *camisa*, Pg. *camisa*, It. *camiscia*, *camicia*) :-late L. *camisia*, *camisa* shirt, surplice (see Du Cange).

L. *camisia* appears first in Jerome c 400 (*Ep. Vest. Mnl.* 64 n. 11 'volo pro legentis facilitate abuti sermone vulgato; solent militantes habere lineas, quas camistas vocant'). It is also in Sallust Law (lviii. 4 *camisia*, and *camisat*, Isidore (xix. xxi. 1, xxii. 29 'Camistas (v. r. camistas) vocant, quod in his dormimus in camis, id est stratis nostris'). Beside it is found the deriv. *camistile*, -is, *camistile*, OF. *camistil*, *chamistil* fine linen, alb, etc. (see CHAISEL); also an uncertainly related *camis*, It. *camice*, OF. *cauisse*, *chamice*, 'alb'.

The ulterior history and origin of *camisia* are uncertain. German etymologists incline to consider it adopted from Teutonic, and related to OE. *ham* shirt, and Ger. *hemd*, OHG. *hemidi*, Gothic type \**hamtīpi*, f. root *ham* to cover, clothe. Kluge supposes a derivative \**hamisja*-, which, if it existed, might perh. give a Romanic *camisia*, as German h gave c in OFrench, through Frankish *ch*. But besides other difficulties, no traces of the required word are actually found in any Teutonic lang., the nearest thing being ON. *hamis* masc. (-*hamisjo*-s) snake's slough. The Irish *camisuse*, Cornish *camis*, Bret. *kanpis* an alb, and MCorn. *camise* an article of female clothing, are all adopted from L. or French.]

1. A garment: the name has been variously applied at different times; perh. originally (as still in French and other Romanic languages) the undergarment, usually of linen, both of men and women, a shirt; but now restricted to that worn by females, formerly called 'smock' and 'shift'. †Formerly also applied to some under garment distinct from the 'smock', as well as to a priest's alb or surplice (so med.L. *camisa*), the robe of a herald, etc. a. c 1050 Gloss. in Wr. Wücker 36a *Camisa*, ham,

comes. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 124 His moder dremid. Al the mikel water of Temis Rin in the bosom of hir kemes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 122 In pe snowe for syght scho [Matilda] 3ede out in hir smok, Ouere be water of Temse, pat frozen was iys, Withoute kirtelle or kemse, saue kouer-chef alle bare vis.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire chemise smal and hwit. and hire smoc hwit. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 133 b. The Herehaught. in a chemise blanke, powdered and spotted with mullets sable. 1789 *Bath Jnl.* 29 June, A chemise of very clean gauze, put over a dress of rose taffety. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) II. xl. 167 A standard made of a shift that belonged to one of the ancient queens. She would hardly make a present of so rough a chemise to her lover Broderon. 1835 *Urr. Philos. Manuf.* 392 Each [girl] is provided with fine flannel chemises by the proprietors. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Witches' Frolic*, He or She seizes what He or She pleases, Trunk-hosen or kirtles, and shirts or chemises. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxiv. 218 That harmless expression [shift] has been set aside in favour of the French word 'chemise'.

¶ Vulgarly corrupted to SHIMMY: *chemise* being mistaken for a plural; cf. *chay*, *shay*.

2. In various senses from mod.Fr. †a. Mil. *Fire chemise* (F. *chemise à feu*): (see quot.). Obs.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Fire chemise* is a piece of linen cloth, steeped in a composition of combustible matters; used at sea, to set fire to an enemy's vessel.

b. In *Fortification*. (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chemise*, in *Fortification*, is a Wall with which a Bastion, or any other Bulwark of Earth is lined for its greater Support and Strength; or it is the Solidity of the Wall from the Talus to the Stone row. 1853 STROCKELER *Mil. Encycl.* 57 *Chemise*, in mediæval fortification, an additional escarp or counter-guard wall, covering the lower part of the escarp.

|| c. The lower part of a furnace.

1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 34 The anterior part of the furnace. in French is *Chemise*. A stone, called the Zinc-plate, placed at the bottom of the chemise in the furnace.

d. The iron lining or core on which a gun barrel is welded.

1881 GREENER *Gum* 231 All the better quality Damascus barrels are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining, which is bored out after the barrels are welded.

**Chemisette** (jemizet). [a. F. *chemisette*, dim. of *chemise*; applied to a kind of (women's) bodice, and to a detached 'shirt-front' worn by men.]

1. A bodice, more or less like the upper part of a chemise, worn by women, in some countries.

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jnl. in Life* (1862) II. 239 She [a Polish girl] had a chemisette with a high and stiff frill. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 185 A white puffed-out Russian chemisette. 1882 H. LANSDALE *Through Siberia* I. 219 Madame Peacock wore. a magenta chemisette.

2. An ornamental article of dress, usually of lace or muslin made to fill in the open front and neck of a woman's dress.

1844 KINGLAKE *Ethens* 89 'Dress', and 'frock', and 'bodice', and 'collar', and 'habit-shirt', and sweet 'chemisette'. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* iii. iv. (1862) 95 She had a chemisette in her hand, the frill of which was laid through with ribbon. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 487 She. loosened the fastenings of her dress. removed the studs from the chemisette beneath it. 1883 MRS. LEACH *Dressmaker's Dict.*, *Chemisette*, the lace or muslin which fills up the V, square, or heart-shaped opening of a dress.

**Chemism** (ke'mizm), rare. [a. F. *chemisme*, parallel to *chimiste*: see -ISM.] Chemical action, operation, activity, or force.

1851 (title) Reichenbach's Physical-Physiological Researches on the Dynamics of Magnetism, Electricity, and Chemism in their relation to Vital Force. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 20 Liebig draws a few crystalline threads out of the tissue of life, and holds them up to admiration as the share of chemism. 1887 A. SETH *Hegeianism* 88 Hegel passes from Mechanism to Chemism, and from Chemism to Teleology, and the notion of the organism.

**Chemist** (ke'mist, ki'mist). Forms: 6-7 *chimist*, 6-9 *chymist*, 8- *chemist*. [16th c. *chimist*, a. F. *chimiste*, ad. mod.L. *chimista*, *chymista*, used instead of the earlier *alchimista*, after the latter began to be analysed, and the Arabic *al-* separated from the rest of the word. Commonly written *chemist* since c 1790 (see CHEMIO), though, in sense 4, 'chymist' is still occasionally seen.]

†1. = ALOHEMIST. Obs.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 60a, The Chymistes or Distillers of Waters. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* i. f. 1 The Chymistes doe terme the same both the Chymick and chymistick Arte. 1614 T. ADAMS *Dioyll's Bang.* 83 Like a Chimist, he turns every thing into silver. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* (1633) ii. 33 An Alchemist, That's all too much. Chimist you might him call And I think it were true, and leave out Al. c 1650 COWLEY *Reason Misc.*, Like senseless Chymists their own wealth destroy, Imaginary gold t' enjoy. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 269 The starving Chymist in his golden views supremely blest.

†2. A physician who followed the method of Paracelsus. (Cf. CHEMIATRIC.) Obs.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. vi. § 1. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Chymist*, a Physician following the method of Paracelsus.

3. One versed in the science of chemistry; one who makes chemical investigations.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The industry of the Chymists. discerning by their separations, the Oily, Crude, Pure, Impure, Fine, Gross, Parts of Bodies. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 227 Strange Hermetick Powder. By skilful Chymist with great Cost Extracted from a Rotten Post. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 16 Things to which these names are given by



the chymists. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 249 On the Experiments made by the English Chemist Mayow, towards the End of the seventeenth Century. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 433 The endeavours of all the most eminent chemists to ascertain the components of muriatic acid. 1879 RUTLEY *Rock* 4 We can have the materials analysed by a chemist.

4. *popularly and commercially.* One who deals in medicinal drugs. (Not in U.S.; in Scotland also, *druggist* is the ordinary term.)

In Great Britain, the use of the terms *chemist-and-druggist* and *pharmaceutical chemist* is now regulated by the Pharmacy Acts of 1852, 1868, 1869; a *pharmaceutical chemist* (*pharmacist*, *pharmacist*) is a person who has passed the higher examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, which qualifies for membership, under the provisions of section 10 of the act of 1852; a *chemist and druggist* is a person who has passed the minor examination under the provisions of section 6 of the act of 1868, or who was actually in business when the act of 1868 was passed. No other person than these is legally entitled to use the name *chemist* (or *druggist*) in any connexion for trading purposes.

[1745 *De Fac. Eng. Tradem.* iv. (1841) I. 26, I have seen . . . an apothecary turn chemist.] 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 248 May not the . . . practice have arisen from . . . apothecaries vending drugs by retail, and so far interfering with the business of the chemist? a 1845 BARRHAM *Engl. Leg., Lord of Thoulouse*, The bottles of green and blue light which you see in a chymist's shop-window at night. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. xvi, She arrived in the drug-flavoured region of Mincing Lane, with the sensation of having just opened a drawer in a chemist's shop. 1888 *Chemists & Druggists' Diary* 124 Candidates must be either pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists who were in business before the Act of 1868 was passed. *Ibid.* 102 Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical, and Analytical Chemists.

† **Chemistic, chymistic, a.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *prec.* + -IC.] Of chemists or chemistry.

1576 BAKER  *Jewel of Health* i. i, The Art of Subliming, some . . . doe terme . . . both the Chymick and Chymistick Arte.

† **Chemistical, a.** *Obs.* Also 7 chym-. [*f.* as *prec.* + -AL.] = **CHEMICAL**.

1611 COTGER, *Chymistick*, Chymistickall. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mtl.* ii. iv. i. iv, Some skill in chymistickall (later *edd.* *chymistickall*) distillations. *Ibid.* Paracelsus and his Chymistickall followers will cure all manner of diseases with Minerals.

**Chemistry** (ke'mistri). *Forms:* 7 chymistrie, chymistry, 7-9 chymistry, 8- chemistry. [Of English formation: in 17th c. *chymistrie*, *f.* *chymist* (CHEMIST) + -RY, 'the art or practice of the chemist'; at first probably contemptuous, cf. *palmistry, sophistry, casuistry*, etc. For modern spelling, see **CHEMIO**.]

† 1. = **ALCHEMIST**. *Obs.*

1605 TURNER *Quærit.* i. 1. 3 Those philosophers which have written of chymistrie. 1652 GAULE *Magistrom.* 360 A certain professor of Chymistry, which is a kinde of prestigious, covetous, cheating magic, would shew hands and feet of gold, etc. 1698-9 T. WALL *Charmac. Enemias* Ch. 27 The sinful sons of Adam . . . by a piece of the devil's chymistry turn their necessity into delight, and make their curse their blessing. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lii, The most eager search of Arabian chymistry was the transmutation of metals, and the elixir of immortal health.

† 2. The practice of medicine after the 'Chemical' or Paracelsian, as opposed to the 'Galenical', method. *Obs.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 171 Perverse I say, for such as Purge and Vomit I can assure you deserve no better Name, and no little defame Chymistry. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 85 The great Plenty of generous Medicines, which Chymistry affords us.

3. That branch of physical science and research, which deals with the several elementary substances, or forms of matter, of which all bodies are composed, the laws that regulate the combination of these elements in the formation of compound bodies, and the various phenomena that accompany their exposure to diverse physical conditions.

Chemistry is thus at once a science and an art; the latter, called *applied* or *practical chemistry*, is that referred to by the earlier authors and explained in early dictionaries.

a. as an art or process.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i, This by the art of Chymistry is separable unto the operations whereof it is lyable. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chymistry*, is an Art that performs its Operations upon all natural Bodies. 1711-1800 BAILEY, *Chymistry*, is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chymistry*, an art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels . . . are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 158 It may be employed . . . in the arts, in chemistry, or in medicine. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The full heat of the Christianity which fermented Europe, and drew, like the chemistry of fire, a fine line between barbarism and culture.

(b) said of natural chemical processes.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 237 We make use of fermentation, and all the chymistry of nature. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 386 The cold-blooded reptile race, whose poison is exalted by the chemistry of their icy complexion. 1876 J. MORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 20 Plants by their curious chemistry preparing . . . food.

b. as a science.

This has many subdivisions: *Inorganic chemistry* is that portion of the science which treats of inorganic bodies; *Organic chemistry* treats of the substances found only in organic structures; *Agricultural chemistry* is that portion of chemistry which bears upon agriculture.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 265 Application to

medicine, chymistry, and natural philosophy. 1794 SULLIVAN *1794 Nat. II.* 70 That the end of chymistry . . . was to discover and to be informed of the nature of bodies, and their action one upon another. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 109 These memoirs [Lamarck's] exhibit a new theory of chemistry. 1823 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1824) 4 Agricultural Chemistry has for its objects all those changes in the arrangements of matter connected with the growth . . . of plants. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261 Better than volumes of chemistry. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 237 The fact made known to us by chymistry. 1877 THORPE *Inorg. Chem.* 19 Organic Chemistry is to-day defined to be that portion of the science which treats of . . . the carbon compounds.

4. *fig.* (Referring to the results attributed to alchemy or chemical action.)

a 1600 Q. ELIZ. in Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xl. 366 If the furnace of affliction produced such good effects, she should ever after have the better opinion of her chemistry. 1626 *Artif. Handsomness* 18 How . . . can [you] by the Chymistry of your wits extract from these places any drop or quintessence of a morall command? 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* iii, With infernal chemistry to wring The last sweet drop from sorrow's cup of gall. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 325 The world has a sure chemistry, by which it extracts what is excellent in its children. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii. xxviii. 210 We mortals have a strange, spiritual chemistry going on within us.

**Chemitype** (kem'itip). [*f.* *chem-*, in **CHEMIO** etc. + **TYPE**.] A stereotype or plate for printing, obtained in relief from an engraved plate by a chemical process; hence *chemitype process*, **Chemitypy**.

(That of Pill consisted in filling with a metal the lines engraved or etched on a zinc plate, and then eating away the zinc surface so as to leave the other metal standing in relief.) 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 2673 The process of chemitypy, as practised by Pill, of Copenhagen. 1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. iv. IV. 182 For . . . obtaining casts in relief from an engraving, the process of chemitype is equally ingenious. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 535 *Chemitype*, a somewhat general term which includes a number of relief processes by which a drawing or impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

**Chemne**, *obs.* form of **CHEMNEY**.

**Chemolysis** (kem'olisis). *rare.* [*f.* *chem-* in *chemic*, etc. + Gr. *lysis* loosening; after *electrolysis*.] Chemical decomposition: 'name by Thudichum for the decomposition of organic compounds into more simple substances by merely chemical agents' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So **Chemolyse** (kem'olise), *v.* [*f.* *ANALYSE*], *trans.* to decompose by chemical agency; **Chemolytic** (kem'olitik), *a.* [*f.* *λυτικός* loosening], relating to chemolysis.

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 17 Both acids yield by chemolysis, cholic acid. *Ibid.* The liver splits up or chemolyzes albuminous substances. *Ibid.* 8 The chemolytic method of research. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 369 In some chemolytic experiments upon albumin.

|| **Chemosis** (kem'osis). *Med.* [*a.* Gr. *χῆμωσις* (Galen) 'an affection of the eyes, when the cornea swells like a cockle-shell (*χῆμυ*).']

An affection of the conjunctiva of the eye, 'in which there is effusion into the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball; which causes it to be elevated and projected over the edge of the cornea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chemosis*, is the Tumor of the Albuminous Tunick that maketh the Black of the Eye appear Concave. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 43 The conjunctiva is swollen, with a vascular chemosis.

Hence **Chemosed** *phl. a.* [*f.* *ANASTOMOSE*], affected with chemosis.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 47 Scarification of the chemosed conjunctiva may be requisite.

|| **Chemosmosis** (kem'ozmōsis). [*mod.L.*, *f.* *chem-* in **CHEMIO**, etc. + *OSMOSIS*.] Chemical action between two substances taking place through an intervening membrane. Hence **Chemosmotic** (-otik), *a.* relating to chemosmosis. In *mod. Dicts.*

† **Chemy**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. mod.L. chemia, chimia*; cf. *mod.F. chimie*, *Ger. chemie, chymie*, chemistry; cf. *ALCHEMY*.] Chemistry.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* ii. (L.) In philosophy, and in philosophical chemy.

|| **Chenaille**. *Obs.* [OF. = *canaille*.] Canaille, rabble.

1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Pet bread . . . ne is nayt mete to gromes, ne to yeue, ne to picaille, ne to chenaille, ne to cherles.

**Chenam**, var. **CHUNAM**, prepared lime.

|| **Chenar** (čīnār). Also 7 chenawr, chinor, zinnar, 8 chinnar. [Pers. چنار *čīnār*.] The

Persian name of the Oriental Plane-tree.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 136 (Y) Broad-spreading Chenawrs. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., At Mr. Bohun's at Lee. He shewed me the Zinnar tree or platanus. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 259 (Y) High Chinors, or Sicamores. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1862) 7 They seem Like a chenar-tree grove. 1879 Low *Fruit. Gen.* Abbott iv. 324 Fine chenar trees.

**Chane**, *Chennell*: see **CHINE**, **CHAIN**, **CHANNEL**.

**Chenevixite** (čenevikseit). [Named 1866 after the French chemist Chenevix; see -ITE.] A dark-green hydrous arsenate of iron and copper.

1868 DANA *Min.* 583.

**Cheney**, *obs.* form of **CHINA**, **CHEYNEY**.

|| **Chenille** (čīnīl). Also 8 chensil. [*a.* *F. chenille* in same sense, lit. hairy caterpillar (= *Pr. canilha*).] -L. *canicula* little dog (from its hairy appearance.) A kind of velvety cord, having short threads or fibres of silk and wool standing out at right angles from a core of thread or wire, like the hairs of a caterpillar; used in trimming and bordering dresses and furniture. Also *attrib.*, as in *chenille-work*, *-carpet*, *-machine*.

1738-9 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 28 Lady Huntingdon's . . . petticoat was black velvet embroidered with chenille. *Ibid.* 424 To work a chenille mantle for me. *Ibid.* Ser. ii. (1862) I. 167, I desire you will pack up my chenilles ready for me. 1844 LOUISA COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 This hat is . . . edged with velvet or chenille. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 176/2 The old process of making chenille by hand began by loosely throwing a woof of silk across a warp of thread or wire. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 The chenille outline embroidery is frequently seen on shot silk skirts.

**Chenocaprolite**. *Min.* [*f.* Gr. *χην* goose + *καπρος* dung + -LITE; cf. **CAPROLITE**.] An impure iron sinter from Germany.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1880) 798 *Ganomatite*, Goose-dung Ore, *Chenocaprolite*.

**Chenopod** (ken'oppd). *Bot.* In 6 chenopode. [*ad. mod.L. chenopodium*, *f.* Gr. *χηνόπους*, -ποδα goose-foot.] A book-name for the plant genus *Chenopodium* or Goose-foot, N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 294 The herbe cailed Chenopode (which some caule goose foote).

Hence **Chenopodal a.**, **Chenopodiaceous a.** *Bot.*, pertaining to or typified by *Chenopodium*; as in Lindley's *chenopodal alliance*.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 287 Chenopodiaceous plants.

† **Chenser**. *Obs. Law.* = **CENSER** *sb.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 7. § 2 Yerely tributours or chensers.

**Cheny**, *obs.* form of **CHINA**, **CHEYNEY**.

**Chenyie**, -zie, *obs.* Sc. fl. **CHAIN**.

**Chcek**, *obs.* form of **CREEK**.

† **Chceole**, *obs.* form of (?) **CHEL** throat.

**Cheopine**, var. of **CHOPINE**.

**Chep** (čep). *dial.* [*prob. a.* ONF. *chep*, in central F. *cep*, 'partie qui porte le soc de la charrue' Littré:—L. *cippus* stump of tree, stock, stake, beam; whence also OE. *cypl* *p*: see **CHIP**.] (It is less likely that *chep* is a variant of the latter.) A piece of timber forming the sole of a turn-wrest plough; 'the piece of wood on which the share is fixed'. Boys (1796) loc. cit.

1677 Prior *Oxfordsh.* 247 Having also near the *chep* of the Plough a small fin to cut the roots of the grass. 1796 J. BOYS *Agric. of Kent* (1813) 51. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Agric.* I. 9 The foot is tenoned to the end of the beam, and mortised at the bottom to the end of the *chep*. The *chep*, to which the share is fixed, is 5 feet long, 4 inches wide, 5 inches deep.

Hence † **Cheped a.**, having a *chep*.

1796 Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 75 Furrows made with a two or three-cheped plough.

† **Chep**. *Obs.* See **CHEFE**.

**Cheptour**, *obs.* Sc. form of **CHAPTER**.

**Cheque, check** (čjek). *Banking.* [*Cheque* is a differentiated spelling of *check*, which is also in use, especially in U.S. In meaning it belongs to **CHECK** *sb.* sense 13. Cf. also **CHECK** *v.* sense 16. From being the name of the counterfoil of an Exchequer or other bill, the purpose of which was to check forgery or alteration, the name appears to have been applied to any bill, note, or draft, having a counterfoil, and thus to its present sense, where a counterfoil (though usual) is not even necessary.]

† 1. The counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc. *Obs.*

1706 *Act 5 Anne c. 13* [Enacts that Exchequer Bills be made henceforth with two counterfoils instead of one, and] That the said Governor and Company [of Bk. of Eng.] shall . . . have the use and custody of the one part of all and every the Cheques, Indents, or Counterfoils of all such Exchequer Bills . . . and from which the same Exchequer Bills shall be cut. 1708 *Act 7 Anne c. 7* Such part of the said Cheques, Indents, or Counterfoils as shall relate to the Bills so discharged or cancelled . . . shall be delivered back into the Receipt of Her Majesties Exchequer by the said Governor and Company. [Cf. Mr. A. W. Chisholm's Return to Ho. of Commons, ordered 21 May 1857, on National Debt.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Check*, the correspondent cipher of a bank bill. 1774-82 BARCLAY *Dict.*, *Check* . . . a counter-cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office.

Hence *Cheque-note*, a 'note' having a counterfoil.

1721 *Minutes of Court of Bank of England* 4 Jan., The affidavit of John Jocelyn of, relating to a cheque note for a Dividend Warrant on Bank Stock pawned.

2. A draft form having a counterfoil. *Obs.*

1717 *Minutes of Court of Bank of Eng.* 24 Oct., Ordered . . . that Mr. Woolhead desire all persons who keep accounts by Drawn Notes to use cheques, who do not at present. 1765 *Ibid.* 19 Dec., Ordered that no cheques be delivered but to Persons keeping Cash with the Bank, or to their order in writing, or to their known servant, bringing with him the Bank Book; and that the servant be desired to write his Master's name and his own in a leaf of the *Cheque Book*, against the number of cheques delivered him, and that the Bank Officer do write the number of the said



cheques with the day when delivered signed with his own name in a spare leaf of their Bank Books. That the name and place of abode of every person demanding payment of Bank Draughts be wrote on the Back thereof before the Draughts be paid. 1832 in Lawson *Hist. Banking* (1850) 186 Cheques are given out in books, and not in sheets as heretofore.

This was apparently the sense in which Tucker used *chequed paper* (which could not mean *chequered* or patterned paper, as none such was ever used by the Bank of Eng.): 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat. I. Gen. Good*, If I have an account with the Bank of England, and . . . should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket, if I have no checked paper along with me, I cannot draw for a single expense.

8. A written order (on a printed form or otherwise) to a banker by a person having money in the banker's hands, directing him to pay, on presentation, to bearer or to a person named the sum of money stated therein (called in Bank of England books 1717 a *Drawn Note*.) *Blank cheque*: (usually) a cheque signed by the drawer, but with the amount left blank to be filled up by the person to whom it is given.

Quot. 1774 may possibly belong to 7, or a. 1774. *Foots Coseners* m. i. A draft! A draft on his banker, I reckon. . . Let me see. What is the tot? A hundred and ninety two pounds, six and—Oh! here he is, I suppose with the check. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 384/1 The clerks of government might pay to the several stockholders their interest money in cheques, as they are called, or drafts to bearer on some banker. 1818 TOMP. 'Check', the corresponding cipher of a bank bill [?]. This word is often corruptly used for the *draft* itself of the person on his banker. 1823 GALT *Entail* xxi, Milrookit gave a cheque for two hundred pounds, and retired grumbling. 1824 *BARRAGE Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 126 All payments are made, through written orders called checks. 1845 M. CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 295 It has also been proposed to subject all checks drawn on bankers to a uniform stamp-duty of 1d. or 2d. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 46, I have safely received your cheque this morning. 1880 *Standard* 11 Dec, The Paris 'cheque' [i. e. bill of exchange on demand] is maintained at 25.32. 1886 W. A. CROFT *Vanderbilts* xiii, 'Ten thousand dollars'. He drew his check for it and handed it to her.

b. *fig.* in various uses. To give a blank cheque to: *fig.* = to give carte blanche to.

a. 1849 H. COLBRIDGE *Poems* II. 376 Sense is only fraught with cheques and tokens taken upon trust. 1887 BOYD DAWKINS in *Nature* XXIII. 309 He is drawing a cheque on our credulity which is not likely to be honoured. 1884 G. J. GOSCHEN in *Parli.* 19 Feb. (Hansard, Ser. III. CCLXXXIV. 1420), I have the courage of my opinions, but I have not the temerity to give a political blank cheque to Lord Salisbury.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as cheque-book, formerly, a book in which the Bank kept a register of 'cheques', i. e. draft forms, issued to its customers (see quot. 1765 in 2); now, a book containing engraved cheque forms with their counterfoils, supplied by a bank to its customers.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, I've shown my gratitude to Sedley, as my cheque-book can show. 1853 READ *Chr. Johnstone* 26 His Lordship seemed to feel for a cheque-book. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxviii. 16 A new method for the prevention of cheque frauds. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* Ser. I. xxi, Some people leave everything about; their cheque-books wide open; their tradesmen's urgent reminders.

**Chequeen, chequin** (tʃeˈkɪn). *arch.* Forms: 6 cheekyn, chikino, (sechino), chekin, 7 chickin, -een(e), -en, chechin, ceechine, chiquiney, -ie, chioquin, chequine, chekeen, 7-8 chequin, chequeen, 8 shekin. See also SEQUIN, ZEOCHIN. [ad. it. *sechino* (tʃeˈkɪn), (tʃ) being the nearest Eng. sound to (ts); f. *secca* the mint at Venice.

(This is the most thoroughly English form of the word, which is now however usually written in its French form *sequin*, although the old pronunciation has long survived the spelling.)

A gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth from about 7s. to 9s. 6d. in English money; a SEQUIN.

1583 *Casus Froderici in Hakluyt* II. 343 (V.) Chickinos which be pieces of Golde worth seven shillings a piece sterling. 1589 T. SANDERS *Unfort. Voy. Tripoli* in Arb. Garner I. 24 To lend him 100 chickinos. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 152 Every man a chekin, which is seven shillings and two pence sterling. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Shirley* 30 Feeling her with two chickins. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iii. (1616) 457 When every word . . . is a cecchine! 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 28 Three or four thousand Chickens [mod. ed. chequins]. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 191 Chests . . . full of chickineys. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 340 Half a chickenee to cut's throat. 1632 BROME *Novella* I. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 123 Here's a thousand chequines. 1653 GRAEVES *Seraglio* 91 Six hundred thousand chequins yearly. 1655 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i. Fifty chekens, Sir. 1682 WHEELER *Sour. Grace* V. 473 This Convent payeth but one Chequin. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Serius*, (1721) 91 Presenting the Guardian with two Chequens a piece. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 249 A body of Jews . . . tendered, as usual, 2000 shekins. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 350 No objection to take your money . . . 1400 chequins, 70000 sterling.

**Chequer, checker** (tʃeˈkər), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-5 chakere, 4-7 cheker, 4 cheker, 4-5 chekx, chekir, chekere, 5 chekyre, chakur, chek-ker(e), chekkare, *Sc.* chakkere, (checher), 7 *Sc.* chaker, 7-9 chequer, 6- checker, 4- chequer. [ME. *cheker*, aphetic f. ME. and AF. *escheker*, a. OF. *eschekier* (= ONF. *eschekier*, Pr. *eschakier*, It. *scacchiere*): late L. *scaccarium* orig.

VOL. II,

a chess-board, f. *scacci, scāchi* (pl.) chess, checkers. Cf. CHEOK, CHESS, EXCHEQUER.

(Although the spelling *checker* is historically better supported, and more in accordance with Eng. usage, *chequer* predominates in current use; of 20 quotations since 1750, 16 have *chequer*, 2 *chequer*, 2 *checker*.)

I. A chess-board and connected senses.

†1. A chess-board; a square board divided into 64 small squares, coloured alternately dark and light. *Obs.*

c. 1324 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3195 Pe cheker pai oxy and pe meyne bifor he maiden pan pleyen he. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 309 A cheker he fond bi a cheire. He asked who wold play. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11396 Somme . . . Drowe forthe meyne for pe cheker. c. 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 660 Therewith Fortune said, cheke here, And mate in the mid point of the chekere. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 The chekir or the chesse hath vij. poyntes in eche partie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. 1, To speke of the forme and of the facion of the chequer. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 My trees stand foure square like the Chequer or Chesseboard. 1645 Bp. HALL *Contestation* 37 Neither should any of his men either stand or move, if in any other part of that Checker, it might bee in more hope to win. 1648 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, To finger a man off their enemies' chequer.

b. A square of the board. *rare.* Cf. 12.

1803 STURTT *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. The Polish Game requires a board with ten squares, or chequers, in each 10w.

†2. The game of chess. *Obs.*

At first only contextual in such phrases as *at the chequer*, orig. = 'at the chess-board'.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1754) 192 Wp pleyng at tables, ober atte chekie. c. 1324 *Guy Warw.* (Caus) 3195 Than at Chequer with the meyne Before that maide pleyden they. c. 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1837) 351 He wil com the ner And bidde the plaen at the cheker. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1621 The cheker . . . The draughtes, the dyse, and oter dregth gaumes. 1413 *Lyoc. Pylgr. Soule* i. xxii, He that at the cheker pleyeth.

†b. A chess-man. *rare. Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. viii, He . . . dyd do make the forme of chequers of gold and siluer in humany figure.

3. *pl.* The game of draughts. *dial.* and *U. S.* See CHEOKER.

1838 Ht. MARTINEAU *West. Trav.* I. 280 Mr. Webster was playing chequers with his boy. 1886 W. H. LONG *Dial. Isle of Wight* (E. D. S.) *Chequers*, the game of draughts.

4. A chess-board as the sign of an inn; hence a generic proper name for a public-house.

c. 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 13 They toke hir In, and loggit hem. . . Atte 'Cheker of the hope'. 1598 *Stow Surv.* (1633) 249 Now called Chequer-lane, or Chequer-Alley, of an Inne called the Chequer. 1659-60 *PCPVS Diary* 24 Feb., As far as Foulmer . . . here we lay at the Chequer. 1797 CANNING *Knife-grinder*, A-drinking at the Chequers. 1843 NEALE *Ballads for People* 14 So they're down at the Chequers, and at it once more!

II. The Exchequer.

Of the origin of this application of the word various more or less conjectural explanations have been offered: the earliest is that given in the *Dialogus de Scaccario* or *Dialogus concerning the Exchequer*, written in 1178 'by Richard Bishop of London the Treasurer, son of Bishop Nigel the Treasurer, and great-nephew of the justiciar Roger of Salisbury' (Stubbs). According to this the *scaccarium* (chequer or eschequer) of the King was a quadrangular table, covered with a black cloth marked with transverse lines a foot or a palm apart, and having 'calculi' in the spaces; it was presumed to be so called from its likeness to a *chequer* or chess-board.

†5. The table which gave its name to the King's Exchequer; any table for accounts, a counter. *Obs.* 1178 *Dial. de Scaccario* in *Madox Exchequer App.* Scaccarium tabula est quadrangula. Superponitur autem scaccario superiori pannus niger virgis distinctus, distantibus a se virgis vel pedis vel palme extantae spacio. In spaciis autem calculi sunt . . . Disc. Quae est ratio hujus nominis? Mag. Nulla mihi verior ad praesens occurrat, quam quod scaccarii lusilis similes habet formam. c. 1237 ROGER of WENDOVER *Chron. Maj.* an. 1231 Sedebat ad scaccarium regis, laicas causas ventilantes. 1369 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 83 Pai schulle bringe be Catel & leyn wpon be cheker bifor be aldirman. 1448 R. CORNES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 128 A large Purse . . . tossed by the two Chamberlains, standing upon the Chequer [a large square Table in Guildhall at Bridgnorth].

†6. The Court of EXCHEQUER. *Obs.*

1178 *Dial. de Scaccario*, Licet autem tabula talis Scaccarium dicatur, transmutatur tamen hoc nomen ut ipsa quoque Curia qua consedente scaccario est scaccarium dicatur. c. 1260 MATT. PARIS *Hist. Angl.* an. 1209 Amotum est scaccarium a Westmonasterio usque ad Northamptonam. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 His tresorerre . . . Fordos vsages olde, & lawes of be chekere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* 1. 91 Somme seruen be kyngde and his seluer tellen, In pe chekkyere and be chauncellere chalengynge his dettes. 1423 Sir T. ROKEBY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 31. I. 98 To commande the Tresorer and Barons of the Cheker of our Lord Kyng to here his Accont. 1506-7 in *Old City Acc. Bk.* (Archaeol. Jnl. XLIII) Thomas Basset presentid them Into the Cheker for takyn of hyme a fynne of iij. s. iij. d. a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 38 The Red Book in the Chequer. 1691 LOCKE *Toleration* Wks. 1727 II. 34 Men who . . . allow high Use as an Encouragement to lending to the Chequer.

†7. *transf.* The royal or national treasury or court of account. *Obs.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1597) § 49 To make reckoning and giue compt therof, at the Kingis Cheker. 1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 48 David Rudeman . . . passand with preceptis of the parliament and the chekkyere on north halve Forth. 1473-4 *Thid.* I. 6 b, His bill . . . particularly examinait at the Chakere. 1535 COVERDALE & Mace. x. 44 Expenses shal be geuen out of the kynges Cheker. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (Act. Robt. III) 57 The Schirif sayd compt in the

cheker. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 153 You tacitly murmur'd to see the public Chequer robb'd.

†8. A sitting of the Court of Exchequer or similar body. *Obs.*

c. 1225 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiv. 34 The nest Compt, that that Schyrawe thare Suld gywe, quhan haldyn the chekkare ware. 1523-73 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 11 The kingis grace past to Struelling, and thair held his chekker. 1621 *Bk. Discipline* 3 To convene the time of the next chekker.

†9. *transf.* and *fig.* Treasury. Cf. 'exchequer'.

1598 DRAYTON *Herac.* Ep. xviii. 37 That Nature . . . made this place the Chequer of her store. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* 568 If the Checker be empty, so will be his Head. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xv. (1718) 121 Makes ev'ry purse his chequer; and at pleasure, Walks forth and taxes all the world like Caesar.

†10. ? A room or place for accounts. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1402-3 *Bursar's Roll New Coll. Oxfr.* 3rd & 4th Hen. IV. (Reading, Custos Scaccarii et Librarius). Item . . . pro tribus virgatis . . . de viridi Kersey emptis pro Scaccario et domo compotii. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 The same daie, the king . . . landed at Calis. His grace was received into the cheker, and there rested. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (1842) 8: He had always one tonne of wyne lyinge in the said cheker [at Durham], for the use of the sayd Church. c. 1670 *New Coll. Oxfr. Plan of New Building in Garden Quad.*, Rooms are described as 'Chequer, and Common Room over it', 'Audit House' [now Bursary] 'Treasury', etc. 1887 J. SHEPPARD *Litera Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. Intro. 21 The Serjeant of Walworth must have his accounts audited in the Cheker at Canterbury. 104 note, The Cheker or Audit room of the Monastery . . . is here meant.

†11. ? A checker-roll. *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 406 It ys ordeyned . . . every citeizen of the old cheker at this tyme but vj. d. and every citeizen of the newe cheker but xij. d.

III. A chequered pattern.

12. *pl.* Squares or spots like, or suggesting, those of a chess-board.

1629 PARKINSON *Garden Pleas. Flowers* vii. 43 *Fritillaria*. The flower is . . . spotted in very good order, with fine small checkers. 17905 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life & Lett.* (1871) 430 Blew and yellow checkers still diminishing terminate in green. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. vi. i. § 18 The shadows of the upper boughs . . . resting in quiet chequers upon the glittering earth. 1874 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 85 The Netherlands are cut into chequers by canals.

13. Marking like that of a chess-board; alternation of colours; chequer-work, chequering.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea*, A white ensign, bordered with a checker of blue, yellow, and red. 1828 KATS *Endymion* II. 287 Hill-flowers running wild in pink and purple checker. 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2860. 248 The ornaments are more Asiatic than Egyptian: rosettes, chequers, antefixal ornaments, gazelles.

†14. A fabric with a chequered pattern; chequered material; also *attrib.*; cf. CHEOKERY *sb.* 2.

1542 *Act 33 Hen. VIII in Stat. Inst.* (1621) 185 Any hydes, fells, checkers, 1542 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 222 One alter clothe of white Cheker sykk. 1599 *Middlesex County Rec.* I. 240 Two hundred and twelve yards of woolen cloth called 'Checkers'.

15. *Arch.* in *pl.* 'In masonry, stones in the facings of walls which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines, without interruption or breaking joints' (Gwilt).

16. *attrib. or Comb.* †a. 'belonging to the exchequer or royal treasury', as *chequer-compt*, *-matter*, *-pay*, *-tally*; b. 'resembling a chess-board in appearance, of a chequered pattern', as *chequer-hedge*; *chequer-faced*, *-windowed* adjs.; †chequer-bill, a promissory bill issued by the exchequer, an exchequer-bill; †chequer-bird, a name of the Guinea-fowl from its marking; *chequer-course* (see quot.); †chequer-man, a man employed in the exchequer; a man who keeps accounts; †chequer-note = *chequer-bill*. Also CHEQUER-CHAMBER, -WORK, etc.

1697 *Land. Gas. No. 3289* 4 Lost. a \*Chequer Bill of 20l. No. 17991. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 20 Abundance of Pintadoes, or \*Chequer Birds. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Lesson how to die* 52 Quhen he [the great Judge] thy \*chequer compt salt craive. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust. et Urb. s.v. Brick-making*, \*Chequer-course is the lower row of bricks in the Arch. 1659 *London Chanticleers* xii. in *Harl. Dodsley* XII. 351 The \*chequer-faced scullion. 1677 *Flor Oxfordsh.* 248 Upon turning one of the cocks at f rises a \*chequer hedge of water, as they call it. c. 1570 THYNNE *Pride & Loue*, (1841) 58 Your \*chequer man for it doth keepe no challe. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (R.), I have heard many chequer-men say, there never was a better treasurer. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 20 Feb. With the Chequer men to the 'Leg' in King Street; and there had wine for them. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 249/4 Certaine bishops did sit on \*chequer matters belonging to the King. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* III. i. Not a penny of money in cash! nor a \*chequer-note! nor a bank-bill! 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 336 To stuff the nation with this fine commodity of bank bills and chequer-notes. 1628 MEAD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 350 III. 283 In Queen Elizabeths days, when nothing on earth was surer than \*Chequer pay. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 254 And all the Points, like \*Chequer-tallies suit. 1805 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 253 Low, \*chequer-windowed houses.

**Chequer, sb.** 2. *dial.* [app. in allusion to the chequered or spotted appearance of the fruit (Britten & Holl.). The surmises that *chequer* may be a corruption of *choker*, and that 'choker' may once have been the name, are gratuitous.]

In *pl.* The fruit or berries of the Wild Service tree, *Pyrus torminalis*. In *sing.* also the tree: short for *chequer-tree*, -wood.

1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* 281 Services, Checkers called in Suffolk. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* x, Sorbus, the Service tree .. is rais'd of the Chequers or Berries, which being ripe (that is) rotten, about September, may be sown like Beech-Mast. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, Chequer, the service tree. *Pyrus torminalis*. The fruit is called chequers. 1878 BRITTON & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, At Edenbridge, Kent, it is called 'Chequer-wood'. 1883 *Academy* 7 Apr. 242 The bright bunches of red berries with which the Chequer-trees were laden.

**Chequer, checker** (tʃeˈkəɪ), *v.* Forms: 5 chekyr, 6 chaker, 7-9 chequer, 5- checker, 7- chequer. [Either formed in Eng. from CHEQUER *s.b.* chess-board, chess-board pattern; or apocryphal *\*escheker*, a. OF. *\*escheker-er*, cited by Godefroy only in *pa. pple.* *eschekeret*, *eschekeret*, *eschekeret*, *eschekeret*, *eschekeret* chess-board, CHEQUER; on L. type *\*scaccar(s)atus*, *scaccarium*. In English also, only the *pa. pple.* or *pple. a.* CHEQUERED, is found in early use.

Of 200 quotations since 1755, 70 have *chequer*, 21 *checker*, 9 *chequer*.

1. *trans.* To divide or mark like a chess-board, in squares of alternately different colours.

1286 etc. [see CHEQUERED *pple. a.* 1.] 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church floor*, Mark you the floor? that square and speckled stone, And the other black and grave, where with each one is checker'd all along. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 228 The other .. is checker'd brown and black, in half-lozenges. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* & S. II. 24 The wall which enclosed the whole was chequered with blue and white bricks.

2. To divide or partition into squares or sections by crossing lines (without reference to colour). *CONST. occas. out.*

1601 *Death Earl Huntington* i. iii. in Hazl. *Dodol*. VIII. 247, I scour'd her for her pride, till her fair skin With stripes was checker'd like a vintner's grate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 7 The Gray, or Horse-eye. Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flies. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 101 The grotesque branches of the almond trees .. fantastically checker'd the clear blue sky. 1841 CASTLE *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. iii. 128 I have seen the rich Louisiana checker'ing out his cotton and sugar plantations. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 117.

3. To diversify with a different colour or shade; to variegate, mottle.

12400 MORIS *Arth.* 3268 A chayer of chalte-whytte siluer, And chekyrde with charebole chawnyngre of hewes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Rhinoceros .. of the colour of boxe somewhat variable, and as it were checker'd. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 2 The gray ey'd mornie .. Checking the Eastern Clouds with streaks of light. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 109 'Tis checker'd with Natural Groves and Savannas. 1720 GAY *Arminia*, She saw the morning ray Chequer the floor. 1846 PRESSOUR *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 393 Moorish villages .. chequering the green slopes. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 332 To see something .. checker'ing the waste of white snow.

b. *absol.* 1748 R. BLAIR *Grave* 57 By glimpse of moonshine chequering through the trees.

† c. To checker in: to usher in by chequering. *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 50 The golden wyers that checkers in the day, Inferiour to the tresses of her hair.

4. *fig.* To diversify or vary with elements of a different character; to interrupt the uniformity of. 1633 *Poem in Athenaeum* No. 2883. 127/2 The other Indians from the East repaire, All which with mingled Germans checker'd are, And Flemings white. 1670 BACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 28 He is not likely to deal afterward with much Latine; unless it be to checker a sermon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 4 The Letter was very modestly chequered with this modern Military Eloquence. 1718 *Freeholder* No. 30. 274 His Religious System is chequered with Contradictions. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 85/4 His sleep was checker'd with starts and moans. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 5 Nine tolerable days fortunately checker'd the uniformity of the heavy weather.

b. Often used of the vicissitudes of life.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xvii. (1840) 72 This king's reign was chequered with variety of fortune. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 163 In all the good and ill, that checker life. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 85 Its tranquil existence .. chequered by no vicissitudes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 (1882) 195 A progress .. chequered with darker vicissitudes.

5. To arrange or distribute chequer-wise; to intermix chequer-wise.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art War* 191 This method of Chequering my Squadrons in the first Line of the Wing with small Battalions of Pike and Shot. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1793) 271 The Ocean intermixing with the Land so as to checker it into Earth and Water. 1798 EARL ST. VINCENT in Nicolas *Disq. Nelson* (1845) III. 104 note, It will be best to checker them in your Line of Battle two in your Starboard Division .. and two in the Larboard.

† 6. To put, or place alternately. *Obs. nonce-use* (with word-play).

1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 206 In the reign of King Henry the Third, when Chancellors were chequered in and out, three times he [de Merton] discharged that office.

† 7. To deposit in an exchequer; to treasure up. 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* (1876) 32 (D.) There .. Nature chequers up all gifts of grace. 1751 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. ¶ 4 (1740) 506 For chequering the disbanding Money into the Chamber of London.

### † Chequer-chamber. *Obs.*

1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer; *transf.* treasury-room.

1494 FABIAN VII. 342 The Kyng .. yode into the Chekyr Chaumbre, and there sate hym downe. 1611 CORVAT *Cynidites* 449 A place where their Chequer-chamber was for the safe keeping of the Roman treasure.

2. A court of appellate jurisdiction deciding cases of doubtful law; = EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER; the chamber in which this court sat.

1528 MORE *Herseyes* III. Wks. 216/r We might .. make it a checker chamber case. 1643 HERLE *Anno. Perne* 46 The major part of the Judges in the Chequer-chamber. 1724 BURNET *Own Time* II. 66 That judge was one of those who delivered their judgment in the chequer-chamber against the ship-money.

**Chequered, checker'd** (tʃeˈkəd), *pple. a.* [f. CHEQUER *s.b.* and *v.* + -ED; answering to OF. *eschekeret*, *eschekeret*, in sense 1, *esp.* in *Her.*]

1. Marked like a chess-board; hence, having a pattern of various colours in more or less geometrical arrangement.

1286 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. F. j.* They be calde armys checkerit when they ar made of ij colouris to the maner of a checker. c. 1330 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bysl.* (1814) 497 The baner of Britaine wyth the checker'd armes. 1664 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 97 He had the better of the whites in this checker'd board; now have-at the blacks. 1674 *London Gas.* No. 901/4 Lost .. a Green checker'd Night-Bag. 1722 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 230 And checker'd marble pav'd the hallow'd floors. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 170 Checker'd cloths. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxx. His checker'd plaid. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 33.

2. Diversified in colour, variegated; marked with alternate light and shade.

1592 GREENE *Ufst. Courtier* x The checker'd (Paunsie) or party coloured Harts ease. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro*, Dancing in the Chequer'd shade. 1740 POPE  *Windsor For.* 17 Here waving groves a checker'd scene display, And part admit, and part exclude the day. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 457 And mark his [the stag's] beauteous chequered sides with gore. 1798 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 440 Beneath the o'er-arching forests' checker'd shade.

3. Diversified in character; full of constant alternation (*esp.* for the worse).

1666 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judeorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 423 The checker'd and interwoven Vicissitudes and Turns of things here below'. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 239 Our weather, for this fortnight past, is checker'd, a fair and a rainy day. 1766-7 *J. Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 190 Manoeuvres of a corps retiring .. must be more or less accomplished by chequered movements: one body by its numbers, or position, facing and protecting the retreat of another. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Intro. Life's chequered scene of joy and sorrow. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xii. 24 The chequered silence.

**Chequering, checker'ing** (tʃeˈkəriŋ), *vbl. s.b.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Alternation in marking, order, etc.

1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 329 The names of Pierce .. and Richard have been .. successively varied in this family for six or seven descents. Such chequering of Christian names serve heralds instead of stairs, etc. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. 237 The chequering of shade predominated. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 250 The chequering is then done, and the gun stripped of all the iron-work.

**Chequer-roll**: see CHECKER-ROLL.

**Chequer-wise, adv.** Like a 'chequer' or chess-board; in squares of alternate colours; with lines crossing at right angles. (*Orig. in chequer wise.*)

1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy II. xi. The stretes paue'd .. In chequer wyse with stones whyte and reade. 1534 In E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* v. (1860) 205 Red velvet .. powtherid w' gold checker wise. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 40 Rotes of Horse radice cut checkerwyse like to dice. 1577 HOLMESHEDE *Chron.* I. 117 They have made a mingle mangle .. of both the languages, and haue in such medleie or checkerwyse so crabbedlie iumbled them both together. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* i. 267 To plant those Tufts Chequerwyse. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimes* II. 234 Battalion-columns posted .. chequer-wise on the flanks of the great Redoubt.

### Chequer-work, checker work.

1. Work arranged after the pattern of a chess-board; work chequered in pattern. Also *attrib.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxix. 242 The rofe shalbe celed vauwyse, & with checker work. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 366 The Romane coines, the checkerwork pavements. 1701 *London Gas.* No. 3754/8 A Stuff Gown of Red and Blue Chequer-work. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 459 My letter, first written horizontally .. then perpendicularly to form a sort of chequer-work.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything chequered or diversified with contrasting characters.

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm.* 14 Now joy with sorrow, checkerwork. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 8 A Chequer-work of Arguments and Oratory. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Ps. lx. 10 The Churches prosperity, like checker-work, is intermingled with adversity. 1719 DR. FOX *Cruise* I. 21. 184 How strange a Chequer-Work of Providence is the Life of Man! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii. One of the most striking examples which the chequer-work of life could show.

**Chequin**, another form of CHEQUEN, a coin.

**Cherarchy**, obs. form of HIERARCHY.

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & R.* 57 And as the blissful sonne of cherarchy The fowls song throw comfort of the light.

**Cherch(e)**, obs. form of CHURCH.

**Chercock**. A local name of the Missel Thrush in the northern counties.

1288 *Craven Gloss.* I. 67 Chercock, .. which gives the cheer-ing notes of Spring.

**Chere**, obs. f. CHARE *s.b.* 1, CHEER and CHERRY.

† **Chere**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 chere, 4-5 cher, cheere, (5 chier). [a. F. *cher*, *chère* dear, OF. *chier* :-L. *cār-um* dear. (In sense 2, there was evidently confusion with CHARY.)]

1. Dear. 2. Of persons. Also as *s.b.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 166 *pe chere* men of lond. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 19 A most cheere hynde and a most kindell hert calf. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxxi. 8699. 1a 1400 *Arthur* 306 *pis* was a worthy chere. c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xlvii. 448 My brothir dere .. of alle othere to me most chere.

b. Of things: Precious, valuable, goodly, etc.

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 203 No pyng more profitabill, ne more chere. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4513 Achilles the choise was in the chere temple.

2. Loving, fond, careful (*over*). Cf. CHARY.

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xviii. 148 *pat* is chaitie, my leue childe, to be cher ouer thi soule. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. iii. 373/2 A pellycane, & of al foules he is moost chere ouer his myrdes and moost loutheth them.

**Chereche**, obs. f. CHURCH.

**Cherrefulle**, obs. form of CHERVIL.

† **Cherreful**, a. *Obs.* [Identical in spelling with early form of CHERFUL; but app. associated with CHERE a.] Dear, loving.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 2585 Pray, cause me not it refuse; Cherrefull fader myne. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. A. vj.* Perfite in gouernance: and Cherrefull to faythfulnes.

† **Cherrefully**, adv. *Obs.* Dearly.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vi. xii. (1495) 196 Men are stedfast and stable and loue wymmen cherrefully.

**Cherelle**, obs. form of CHURL.

† **Cherelly**, *Obs. rare* -1. [Orig. unknown. Some compare *bonally*.] A kind of liquor.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* II. i. 351 Ile tend my Master and instantly be with you for a Cup of Cherelly this hot weather.

† **Cherely**, adv. *Obs.* Forms: 4 cherli, 4-5 cherlich(e), 5 cherliche, cherly, cherely. [f. CHERE a. + -LY 2; but confused with CHARTLY.]

1. Lovingly, affectionately; carefully, watchfully. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 62 *pe cherli* pat child tok in his armes & kest hit. 1395 PURVEY *Renoustr.* (1851) 24 A wyf kepith cherli the ryng of her weddinge for love of her husbande. 1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redeles* III. 203 And cherliche cherliche hem, as cheff in be halle. c. 1430 *Pilgrimage of Lys of Manhode* (1869) 36 This releef i wole keepe streitliche and cherliche. a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 38 My good arraye .. that y helde so cherly that y wold not were it in the .. sondays in the worshippe of God.

2. ? Sumptuously.

c. 1394 P. Pl. C. 382 And cherliche as a cheueteynic his chambre to holden wip chymene and chapel.

**Cherfill**, obs. form of CHERVIL.

**Cheri**, -e, obs. form of CHERRY *s.b.*

**Cherice**, cherich, obs. ff. CHERISH.

**Cherif**, var. of SHERREEF, an Arab title.

|| **Cherimoya** (tʃerimoiˈɑː). Also chiri-, moyer. [Anglicized form of the Peruvian (Quichua) name: cf. mod. F. *chérimolier*.]

1. A small tree (*Annona Cherimolia*), a native of Peru, with sweet-scented greenish flowers.

1736 BOUGUER'S *Voy. Peru* in Pinkerton *Voy.* XIV. 299 The tree which produces the most delicious fruit that I am acquainted with .. is called Chirimoya. 1799 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. II. 488 The fragrant Chirimoya.

2. The pulpy fruit of this tree, highly esteemed on account of its delicious flavour. It is of considerable size, irregularly heart-shaped, with a scaly exterior.

1760-71 tr. Juan & Ulloa's *Voy.* I. v. vii. 284 The chirimoya is universally allowed to be the most delicious of any known fruit. 1868 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 28 That delicious fruit of the Peruvians called Chirimoyer. 1862 C. MARKHAM *Trav. Peru & India* 337, He who has not tasted the chirimoya has yet to learn what fruit is. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 102 'Cherimoya', corrupted in the British colonies into 'Cherimoyer'. 1889 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The chirimoyer, a near relation of the sweep sop, the sour sop, and the custard apple .. is .. sent .. from Madeira.

**Cheriot**, obs. Sc. form of CHARLOT.

1538 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 19.

**Cherish** (tʃerɪʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 cheresch, chirisch, 4-5 cherisch(e), cheris(s), cherse, 4-6 cherice, -ych(e), -ys(he), -issch, 5 -eyrsch, -ysch(e), -ioh, -issch, charisshe, 5-6 cheryss(h), 6 Sc. chereis, charish, 6-7 cherriash, cherish, 6-8 chearish, 4- cherish. [ME. *cheriss*, -*isch*, a. F. *cheriss* - extended stem of *chérir* to cherish, hold dear, f. *cher* dear: see -*ISH*. The -*is*, -*ice* form was favoured in Sc.; with the abridged form *cherse*, cf. *nourish*, *nurse*.]

† 1. *trans.* To hold dear, treat with tenderness and affection; to make much of. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 333 My dysceple whych y haue chersid, Me to betraye hym haue pey hyred. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 52 But eche of hem wolde oother wel cheryce. c. 1475 *Partenay* 122 The Erie Armoie, Which so was lound and cherished tho. 1546 *Pilgr.* *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 We be the yongest chylidren of God, and therefore he maketh moost of vs and cherysseth vs. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 122/2, I studie to live for them, which you will not do unless you cherish yourself. 1745 P. THOMAS *Ym. Voy. S. Seas* 61 The Spaniards are very kind to their black Slaves, whom they cherish and encourage highly.

+ b. To make too much of, pamper, pet. *Obs.*  
*a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 And the yonger [daughter] was so cherished that she dede what she wolde. *1483 Vulg. abs Terentio* 32 b, I cherish or make to mykell of my selfe [*inimis nichil indolgeo*].

+ c. To caress, fondle; to hug; to stroke or pat endearingly. *Obs. or arch.*

*a 1550 Christis Kirke Gr. iv*, He chereist hir, scho bad gae chat him. *1614 MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 10 Take off his saddle and cherish him, and then dress him, and cloath him up for all night. *1768 STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *Calais (The Renée Door)*, I could have taken her into my arms, and cherished her. *1814 SOUTHEY Roderick* xxv. 224 Look how he leans To cherish him; and how the gallant horse Curves up his stately neck.

2. To treat with fostering care, foster tenderly, nurse (children, young creatures).

*1340-70 A Hicander* 53 Here cherished he childe cheefe over alle, pat he was woxen full weele. *a 1450 Merlin* i. 16 They toke the child and cherisid it. *1566 DRANT Wail. Hierinye* i, Thynges precious or good, To cheryshe theyr so needie sowles. *1611 BIBLE 1 Thess.* ii. 7 As a nurse cheriseth her children. *1635 N. R. tr. Camden's Hist. Elis.* ii. 125 He promised to cherish her as the henne cheriseth her chickens. *1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III. vii. 76 The young prince... was cherished during the winter by a yeoman who knew his rank.

b. To foster, tend, cultivate (plants *obs.*, hair, etc.).

*1519 HORMAN Vulg.* x, Some cherishe theyr bussis of heare with moche kymbeynge and wesshyng in lye. *1577 B. GOODE Herbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 69 Angelica... is cherished in our Gardens. *1586 T. COGAN Haven Health* xlv. (1636) 58 For their sweetness they [gilliflowers] are worthily cherished in Gardens. *1593 SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 21 For what doth cherish Weeds, but gentle ayre? *a 1845 BARNHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Bagnani's Dog*, How the Sailors, too, swear, How they cherish their hair.

c. *transf. and fig.*

*1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 11 One of the most flourishing places... being cherished and put in a way of Trade. *1769 ROBERTSON Charles V.* v. ii. 273 He [Erasmus] first scattered the seeds, which Luther cherished and brought to maturity. *1842 TENNISON Locksley Hall* 65 That I should cherish that which bears but bitter fruit.

+ 3. To entertain kindly (a guest). *Obs.*

*c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8758 Joye he made for his comyng... & cherished hym ouer alle opere of pris. *c 1340 Gagu. & Gr. Knt.* 20533 Jif pay for charyte cherysen a gest. *1566 Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 46 The kynge of Yngland... had cherycyd and made moche of theme alle. *1596 SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 194 Look to thy Seruantes, and cherish thy Guests. *1665 EVELYN Let. to Wren* 4 Apr., I will charge you with some addresses to Friends of mine there, that shall exceedingly cherish you. *1738 GLOVER Leonidas* i. 196 Received And hospitably cherisid d.

+ 4. To cheer, gladden, inspirit, encourage. *Obs.*  
*c 1345 E. E. Allit. P. B.* 128 Rehayte rekenly be riche & be poueren, & cherisich hem alle with his cher. *c 1400 Deser. Troy* 613x Ne be cheryst with chere thurgh our chause feylyl. *c 1430 LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xliii, My n accoursours cheriseth hem my deth to purchase. *1639 NORWOOD Voy. Virginia in Voy. & Trav.* (1744) VI, We cherisid him the best we could, and would not have him so profoundly sad. *1734 WATTS Relig. Jew.* (1789) 250 The veidant prospect cherishes our sight.

5. To take affectionate care of (a thing); to keep or guard carefully. *Obs. exc. as passing into 7.*

*c 1345 E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1154 How charged more watz his chauce pat hem [vesselles] cherych nolde. *1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 22 Suche thinges wol be gretely kept, and cherisshed. *1583 STANVHURST Eneis* iii. (Arb.) 86 Cherish these presents. *1821 BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 415 Every memorial of so great a man... has been preserved and cherished with peculiar veneration.

6. To keep warm; 'to give warmth, ease, or comfort to' (j.). *arch.*

*1399 LANGL. Rich. Reddes* ii. 144 Hennes... cherichen her chekynys ffor chele of be wynter. *c 1440 PROMPT. PARV.* 73 Cherysyn, *foveo*. *1610 HEALY St. Agn. Cille of God* 436 Cherished as the hen doth her egges with heate. *1667 MILTON P. L.* x. 1068 Some better warmth to cherish Our Limbs benumm'd. *1785 BURNS Vision* ii. xv, When the deep green-mantled Earth Warm-cherished every floweret's birth.

7. To entertain in the mind, harbour fondly, encourage, cling to (a hope, feeling, design, etc.).

(The most frequent current sense.)  
*c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W.* 462 It was myn entente To forthere trouthe in love & it cheryse. *1406 OCCLEVE Mis-rile* 282 Men love [touthen] nat, men wole it not cherice. *1593 SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. iii. 147 You that do abett him in this kind, Cherish Rebellion, and are Rebels all. *1673 MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 191 You cannot enough esteem and cherish this fancy. *1781 GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. xxx. 134 The hostile designs, which they had long cherished in their ferocious minds. *1798 FERRIAR Varieties of Man* 196 Every age cherishes its favourite errors. *1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 292 You should not cherish resentment against him. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. a) III. 157 Opinions and beliefs which have been cherished among ourselves.

**Cherishable** (tʃerɪʃəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. *F. cherissable*.] Capable or deserving of being cherished.

*1651 Renise* 312 Devices to obtaine this cherishable permission which I have given you. *1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist* i. 253. *1885 — Diana* III. vii. 134.

**Cherished** (tʃerɪʃt), *pp. a.* [f. *CHERISH* + -ED.] Held dear, tenderly cared for or fostered.

*c 1440 PROMPT. PARV.* 73 Cherysydd [*H. cheryschyd*], *fovis*. *a 1500 Assemble of Ladies* 134 in Urry Chaucer, A woman... And wel cherished. *1766 THOMSON Winter* 232 The cherished fields Put on their winter robe of purest white. *1789 WORDSW. Evening Walk* 15 In cherished sadness.

*1846 J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 12 He may thereby risk the continuance of cherished friendships.

**Cherisher** (tʃerɪʃə), [f. *CHERISH* v. + -ER.] One who or that which cherishes.

*1430 LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xvii, Apollo... Cherisher of fruite, herbe, floure, and corne. *1601 SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 50 He that comforts my wife, is the cherisher of my flesh and blood. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vii. 270 He was a great Cherisher of Wit, and Fancy, and good Parts, in any Man. *1871 SMILES Charac.* xi. (1876) 299 Woman is the natural cherisher of infancy.

**Cherishing** (tʃerɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4 *cheriss-*, 5 *chers-*, *chersch-*. [f. *CHERISH* v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *CHERISH* in various senses.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 12174 Pan yode maria and iosep, Wit cherising to iesu spek. *c 1440 PROMPT. PARV.* 85 Cokerynge or grete cherschyng. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 119. *c 1450 LONELICH Grail* xlii. 296 So mochel he hadde hem in chersyng. *1540 MORVINE Pices Introd.* Wynd. C v b, The more chersyhyng that the carcase hath, the lesse is the soule looked upon. *1617 MARKHAM Caval.* i. 76 So shall he... increase his chershyngs. *1648 HERRICK Hesper.*, *Treason*, He acts the crime that gives it cherishing. *1667 MILTON P. L.* viii. 568 An outside: fair, no doubt, and worthy well Thy cherishing. *1824 J. WILSON Life* i. (1878) 19 The cherishing of my lusts.

**Cherishing** (tʃerɪʃɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. *CHERISH* v. + -ING.] That cherishes; nourishing, fostering, cheering. + *Cherishing-cup*, a refreshing and comforting draught.

*1689 MOYLE Sea Chyrurg.* ii. v. 42 Let [it] be applied warm and cherishing all about the Joynt and Part. *1712 FRANCHAM Spect.* No. 520 § 4 When I saw those cherishing Eyes begin to be ghastly. *1733 FIELDING Quixote in Engl.* Wks. 1784 III. 100 Come, father-in-law of mine that is to be, what say you to a cherishing cup? *1860 GRN. P. THOMPSON And. Alt.* III. ci. 1 Cocoa is cherishing. *1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* IV. 364 The cherishing benignancy.

**Cherishingly** (tʃerɪʃɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a cherishing manner; tenderly.

*1611 COTGR.*, *Mignotement*, tenderly, gently, cherishingly. *1817 KEATS Sleep & Poetry*, See... nymphs are wiping Cherishingly Diana's timorous limbs.

+ **Cherishly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *chiraly*. [cf. *CHERISHNESS*.] Dearly, lovingly.

*c 1475 Partenay* 23 [He] full moche loud hir, chirshly can hir hold. *Ibid.* 122 Als of hys men holden ful cherishlye.

**Cherishment** (tʃerɪʃmənt), *Also 6 cherys-*shement. [f. *CHERISH* v. + -MENT.]

+ 1. *pl.* Ways of cherishing, indulgences. *Obs.*  
*1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (1532) 28 As in clothinge, meates, drynkes, vayne triflys or other cheryshments, to the whiche we be full prone & redy to fall.

2. The process or fact of cherishing; the bestowal of affectionate care or fostering tenderness.

*1561 T. N[ORTON] Calvin's Instit.* ii. 121. *1591 SPENSER Tears Muses* 573 With rich bountie and deare cherishment. *1622 MABBE tr. Alemait's Guzman D'Alf.* ii. 345 The cherishments and blandishments that God bestowes upon them. *1804 H. J. COLBROOK Husbandry Bengal* (1806) 130 The relation of master and slave appears to impose the duty of protection and cherishment on the master. *1823 T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 370 The cherishment of the people was our principle.

+ b. *concr.* Nourishment, sustenance. *Obs.*

*1593 NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 73 They that spoyle my house, and left me no kind of cherishment for me and my son. *1689 G. HARVEY Curing Dis. by Expect.* vii. 57 Defect of cherishment.

+ **Cherishness**. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. as if adj. *cherish* + -NESS: cf. *CHARISHNESS*.] Fondness, love. *c 1420 Chron. Vilod.* 286 And for his loue had hem in gret cheryshenys.

**Cherke**, *var. of CHIRK v.*

**Cherke-cole**, *obs. form of CHARCOAL.*

**Cherl(e, cherld, cheril(e, obs. f. CHURL.**

**Cherlemaynes-wayne** = see *CHARLES'S WAIN.*

**Cherli, -lich(e, -ly, var. of CHERELY, Obs.**

**Cherlock**, *obs. form of CHARLOCK.*

**Chermadic**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. χερμαδίων, a large stone or boulder used for a missile.]

*1824 DE QUINCEY Wks.* XIII. 306 This fact of the chermadic weight attached to the good war-stone explains, etc. **Chermar**, *obs. f. CHARMER.*

+ **Chermat**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [OF. *chère mate* downcast cheer or visage.] Downcast, chap-fallen. *c 1475 Partenay* 582a Thys bestly bere was passyng old and strong: Natheles tho was heuily chermat.

**Cherne**, *obs. f. CHARM, CHIRM.*

**Chermes**, *obs. f. KERMES.*

**Chern, Cherne**: see *CHIRM, CHURN.*

+ **Chernites**. [Gr. χερνίτης.] An ivory-like marble.

*1721 BAILEY vol. II, Chernites*, a stone like ivory used by the ancients to preserve dead bodies in. *1861 C. KING Ant. Gems* (1866) 8 The 'Chernites' is described as a stone only differing from ivory in its superior hardness and density: the sarcophagus of Darius the Great was made of it.

+ **Cherogril, cherogryl**. Also 4 *ciro-*grille. [ad. L. *cherogryllus* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. χοιρογρύλλιος, f. χοῖρος young pig + γρύλλος pig.] The CONY of the Eng. Bible of 1611; a small gregarious quadruped (*Hyxar Syriacus*) of Palestine. *1288 Wyclif Lev.* xi. 5 A cirogrille which cheweth with code, & departeth not the cle, is vncleane. *1609 — (Douay) Ibid.* Cherogril which cheweth the cudde, and divideth not the hoofe, is uncleane.

**Cherokine** (tʃerɒkɪn). *Min.* [see quot.] A whitish variety of pyromorphite.

*1868 DANA Min.* (1886) 536 Cherokine... occurs in slightly acuminated prisms, and also botryoidal and massive. from the Canton mine, Cherokee Co., Georgia.

**Cheroot** (tʃɪrɪt, tʃɪrɪt). Forms: 8 *cherute*, *chiroot*, *sharute*, 8-g *sharoot*, 8- *cheroot*. [ad. *F. cheroute*, representing the Tamil name *shuruttu* roll (sc. of tobacco). An Eng. phonetic form *sharoot* was frequent c 1800.]

A cigar made in Southern India or Manilla. This sort being truncated at both ends, the name was extended to all cigars with the two extremities cut off square, as distinguished from the ordinary cigar, which has one end pointed.

*1669-79 T. B. Asia fol.* 46 (MS. in possession of Col. S. L. Howard, Dorset) The Poore Sort of Inhabitants viz y<sup>e</sup> Gentues, Mallabars, etc., Smoke there tobacco after a very meane, but I Judge Original manner, Only y<sup>e</sup> leaved rowled up, and light one end, holdinge y<sup>e</sup> other between their lips. . this is called a bunko, and by y<sup>e</sup> Portugals a Cheroato. *1759 in Long Rec. Bengal* (1870) 194 (Y.) 60 lbs. of Masulipatam cheroots. *1781 India Gaz.* 24 Feb. (Y.) Chewing Beetle and smoking Cherutes. *1800 Month. Mag.* VIII. 727 One hand moves to and fro the warm sharute. *1807 Ann. Rev.* v. 267 He who wants to purchase a segar in the East, must ask for a sharoot. *1839 MARRIAT Phant. Ship* xxxii, Their Manilla cheroots. *a 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor V.* xxxi. 248 Monsieur withdrew to smoke his cheroot. *1859 FAIRHOLT Tobacco* (1876) 219 Cheroots are peculiar in their manufacture, not made by hand but wound on a wire, both ends being cut flat.

**Cherp**, *obs. f. of CHIRP.*

**Cherre**, *obs. f. CHERRY sb., CHARE sb.1, v.1.*

**Cherried**, *pp. a.* [f. *CHERRY* v.1 + -ED.] Coloured red like a cherry, cherry-coloured.

*1760 GOLDSM. Cit. World* xlvii, The cherried lip, the polished forehead, and speaking blush.

**Cherrish**, *obs. form of CHERRISH.*

**Cherry** (tʃeri), *sb.* Forms: *a. i* *cyrs*, *ciris*; *B. 4* *chiri*(e, 4-7 *chery*(e, 5 *cheri*, *chere*, *chere-ree*, *chiry*, 6 *chirrie*, (*cheryse*), 6-7 *cherie*, *cherrie*, 6- *cherry*. [The OE. name *ciris*, *cyrs* (known only in comb.) was cogn. with OHG. *chirsa*, *chessa* (MHG. *hirse*, *herse*, mod.G. *hirse*), OLG. *\*kirs*a (MDu. *kerse*, Du. *kers*, Fl. *keerne*), all repr. earlier (f. WGer.) *\*kirs*a:—*\*kirs*a, adoption of a pop. L. *\*ceresia*, *\*ceressa*, which was also the progenitor of the Romanic forms It. *ciriagia*, Sp. *cereza*, Pg. *cereja*, Pr. *cereisa*, *cereira*, F. *cerise* (cf. med.L. *ciresum*). The ME. *chery*, *chiri* is not known till 14th c.; it was probably derived from ONF. *cherise* (still used in Northern France), inferred to have given an early ME. *cherise*, *cheris*, which was subseq. mistaken for a plural in -s, and a singular *cheri* deduced from it: cf. *pea*, *chay*, *riches*. It is hardly possible that the OE. *ciris* itself gave the ME. word.

Classical L. had *cerasus* cherry-tree, *cerasum* cherry, corresp. to Gr. κεράσις (also κεράσις, κεράσις) cherry-tree, κεράσιον cherry; according to the Roman writers, so called because brought by Lucullus from Cerasus in Pontus (though some refer the Gr. to κερα, horn). L. *\*Ceresia*, to which the Romanic and Teutonic names alike go back, was prob. an adj. form: its phonology is not evidenced; perh. there was a popular *\*ceresius* for *cerasius*, whence *\*cerasius* for *cerasus*. The sequence of forms in WGer. was app. *keresja*, *kerisja*, *kirisja*, *kirissa*, whence OE. *cirise*, *ciris*, *cirs*. All the Celtic names are either from Romanic, as Breton *geres* (Rostrenn) *heras* (Le Gonides), Welsh *ceirios*, *ceirios* (Davies) *ceirios* (Pughes); or from O. or ME., as Irish *stris* (= *shirish*) (O'Reilly), Gaelic *ciris*, *stris*, Manx *shillish*. The fact that there is no native name in Celtic or Teutonic confirms the opinion of botanists that the tree is not indigenous to Britain or Western Europe.]

I. 1. A well-known stone-fruit; the pulpy drupe of certain species (or a sub-genus) of *Prunus* (N. O. Rosaceæ). When used without qualification it usually means the fruit of the cultivated tree (*Prunus Cerasus* or *Cerasus vulgaris*); of this, two forms are now also found wild in Britain; the more distinct of these, the common Wild Cherry or Gean, is sometimes considered a separate species (*P. Avium*).

[c 1000 *Ag. Vocab.* in Wr.-W. 269/18 *Cerasus*, *cirisbeam*. *1236 Pipe Roll* 20 *Hen. III.*, *Suffolk*, *Honour of Clare*, Et de lxvi. s. et de v. d. de pomis et cicera et cerasis venditis per eadem maneria.] *c 1330 Cherton*; see *CHERRY-STONE*. *1362 LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 281 Chibolles & cheruelys and ripe cherries monye. *a 1400 Pistol of Susan* 93 *pe* chirie and be chestein, pat chosen is of hewe. *c 1425 Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 647 *Hoc ciresum*, *chery*. *c 1425 Disput. Mary & Cross in Leg. Road* (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees. . fro his flesshg can laue. *c 1425 Cookery Bk.* (Harl. MS. 279) cxvii, Take Chyrrys & pike out be stonyes. *c 1440 Bone Flor.* 1763 Wyne redd as Cherye. *c 1460 Towneley Myst.* 128 A bob of cheryes. *1527 Andrew Bryus-wyke's Distyll. Waters* R j, The cheryes that I wryte of be the comen great cheryses. *1579 LAMHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 135 The blacke sowre Cheries do strengthen the stomacke. *1581 SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 They tooke a medicine of Cheries. *1590 SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 209 We grew together, Like to a double cherry. *1657 AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 56 The black hart Cherry is a very special fruit. *1741 Compt. Fam. Piece* i. v. 273 The only Cheries for Wine are Great Bearers, Murrey Cheries, Morello's, Black Flanders, or the John Treduskin Cheries. *1858*



LOVER. *M. Standish* ix. 48 No man can gather cherries in Kent at the season of Christmas!

b. In proverbial expressions.

c1430 *Cher. Assigne* 329. I chard not by crosse. . . be valve of a cherye. 1587 *GASCOIGNE Wks.* 85 That old love now was scarcely worth a chery. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xxviii. By Jingo, I believe he wou'd make three bits [1737 bites] of a chery. 1869 in *Hazlitt Eng. Prov.* 39 A woman and a chery are painted for their own harm. *Prov.* It is no use making two bites of a chery.

2. Short for CHERRY-TREE.

1566 *BACON Sylva* § 593 Those that bear Flowers and no Fruit, are few, as the Double Cherry. 1861 *DELAMER Kitchen Garden* 147 The Cherry. . . A tree of handsome stature. . . which furnishes a useful wood. 1872 *H. MACMILLAN True Vine* i. 16 To the Roman invaders we are indebted for the chery, which Lucullus brought to Rome from Pontus.

b. for cherry-wood (see 10).

1793 *SOUTHEY Nondescripts* i. This Windsor-chair! (Of polish'd chery, elbow'd, saddle-seated). 1888 *AMER. HUMORIST* 5 May 8/2 The reading room is. . . finished in polished chery.

3. With qualifying words, applied a. to many species (and varieties) of the genus *Prunus* (and subgenus *Cerasus*), of which about 40 are named by MILLER, 1884: among these are *BIRD C.*, *CHOKER C.*, *GROUND C.*, etc., q. v.; *Black C.*, a formerly prevalent name of the Wild Cherry (*P. Avium*); *Canadian Dwarf*, or *Sand C.* (*P. pumila*); *American Bird C.* or *Wild Red C.* (*P. pennsylvanica*); *American Wild Black C.* (*P. serotina*); *Evergreen C.* (*P. caroliniana*).

1530 *PAISGR.* 198/2 Blacke chery, merise. 1641 *FRENCH DISTILL.* ii. (1651) 52 Take of Black-cherries. . . a gallon. 1682 *MILTON Hist. Mosc.* i. (1851) 481 Black-cherry or divers other Berries.

b. Extended to many trees resembling the cherry-tree in fruit, quality of wood, etc. See *BARBADOES C.*, *BURCH C.*, *BRUSH C.*, *CLAMMY C.*, *CORNELIAN C.*, *COWHAGE C.*, *WINTER C.*, *WOODEN C.*, etc. *Australian C.* (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*); *Beech C.* = *BRUSH Cherry*; *Black C.*, a local name of Deadly Nightshade; *Broad-leaved C.*, of W. Indies (*Cordia macrophylla*); *Cayenne C.* (*Eugenia Michellii*); *Hottentot C.* (*Cassia Maurocenia*); *Jamaica C.* (*Ficus pedunculata*); *Jerusalem C.* (*Solanum pseudo-capsicum*); *N. S. Wales C.* (*Nelutris ingens*).

4. 'A cordial composed of chery-juice and spirit, sweetened and diluted' (Webster). Cf. *CHERRY-BRANDY*.

5. fig. a. Applied to the lips, etc.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* 2 Shee spake to vs all, opening the cherye of her lips. a 1649 *DRUMM.* or *HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 3 Pale look the roses, The rubies pale, when mouth's sweet chery closes.

b. Applied to a person.

1500-20 (?) *DUNBAR In secret Place* 52 Wylcum I my golke of maireland, My cherrie and my maikles munjoun.

6. The cherry-like berry of the coffee shrub. (So called on plantations.)

7. Mech. A spherical bur or reaming-tool.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Cherry*, a spherical bur used especially in reaming out the cavities of bullet-molds.

II. Attrib. and Comb.

8. *simple attrib.* or as *adj.* Cherry-coloured, red. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntys* 14 Hyr chery chekys. . . Hyr lypys rosy. 1570 *TUNNEY.* To his Ladie I, Thy cherrie lippe doth bleed. 1662 *HICKINGILL Jamaica* 88 Is there no Paradise in Cherry-cheek. 1797 *SWIFT Tom Clinch.* A new chery ribbon. 1792 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6068/8 Lined with Cherry Silk. 1862 *B. TAYLOR Poet's Jnl.* (1866) 54, I thought the sun was dead, But yonder burn his beacons chery.

9. General comb.: a. attrib., as *cherry-bloom*, *-blossom*, *-dye*, *-frost*, *-fruit*, *-garden*, *-gum*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-pie*, *-tart*, *-time*, *-stick*, *-stock*, *-yard*; b. similitive, as *cherry-cheek*, *-colour*; *-crimson*, *-rose* adjs.; c. parasynthetic, as *cherry-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-lipped* adjs. Also *cherry-like* adj.

1858 *LONGF. Birds of Passage, Day of Sunsh.* vi. The snow-flakes of the 'cherry-blooms. 1761 *FRANCES SHERIDAN Sidney Bidolph* II. 262 Dolly, who is a pretty little 'cherry-cheek, and her father's great favourite. 1586 *W. WEBB Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 Thou fine 'cherry cheeked child. 1824 *MRS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 127 A cherry-cheeked, blue-eyed country lass. 1790 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5812/2 'Cherry-Colour Sattin. 1695 *Ibid.* No. 3112/4 'Cherry coloured Sattin. 1872 *ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch.* vii. 172 Rich chery-coloured amber. a 1790 *WATSON Maid. Garl.* (R.) Lips of 'Cherry-dye. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 31 And that [i.e. hope] endureth but a throwe, Right as it were a 'chery feste. 1722 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6030/3 A 'Cherry-Garden near Newington Green. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* ii. lxxix. 391 [It] maketh young wenchies to look faire and 'cherry like. 1595 *BARNFIELD Sonn.* xvii. 'Cherry-lip Adonis. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Box* (1850) 149/2 Long 'cherry stick pipes. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 161 For she had childe in 'chirityme. 1598 *Egulario Fijij* b. To make garlike sauce in. 'Cherry time. 1636 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* Intro. 76 Weeding & setting strawberries in the 'cherry yarde.

10. Special comb.: *cherry-apple*, the Siberian Crab-apple (*Pyrus baccata*); *cherry-bag*, a kind of purse for holding gold; *cherry-bay* = *cherry-laurel*; *cherry-bird*, the American Wax-Wing or Cedar-bird (*Ampeelis Carolinensis*); *cherry-blossom*, the blossom of the cherry; also its

colour; *cherry-bob*, two cherries with stalks united used by children for earrings and in games; *cherry-breeches*, a nickname of the 11th Hussars, from their crimson trousers; *cherry-chopper*, *cherry snipe*, *cherry-sucker*, popular names of the Spotted Fly-catcher; *cherry-clack*, *cherry-clapper*, a rattle driven by the wind for scaring birds from cherry-trees; *cherry-coal*, a soft coal with a shiny resinous lustre, which ignites readily and burns without caking; *cherry-cob* = *CHERRY-STONE*; *cherry-crab* = *cherry-apple*; *cherry-cracker*, the Hawfinch or Grosbeak; *cherry-finch* = *cherry-cracker*; *cherry-laurel*, the common Laurel (*Cerasus Laurocerasus*); *cherry-pepper*, a species of Capsicum (*C. cerasiforme*); *cherry-pie*, popular name of the Great Hairy Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) and of the garden *Heliotropium peruvianum*; *cherry-ripe*, a, ripe like a cherry; also a mode of crying 'ripe cherries'; *cherry-rum*, rum in which cherries have been steeped; *cherry-stoner*, an instrument for forcing cherry-stones from the pulp; *cherry-water*, a kind of drink made from cherries; *cherry-wine*, wine made from cherries, esp. MARASCHINO, made from the Marascho Cherry; *cherry-wood*, the wood of the cherry-tree; also a popular name for the Wild Guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). See also *CHERRY-BOUNCE*, *CHERRY-TREE*, etc.

1858 *R. HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 308 The small 'Cherry Apple or Scarlet Siberian Crab. . . used for making quasar punch. 1339 *Will of Mary Hauke* (Somerset Ho.) A 'cherry bagge of golde. 16. *Tom Thumbe* 67 in *Hazl. E. P. P. II.* 179 Nimble he Would die into the Cherry-bags. 1633 *Gerard's Herbal* App. 1602 'Cherry bay (so called from having leaves like the laurel and fruit like the cherry). 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 Oleasters, Cherry-bay. 1869 *J. BURROUGHS in Galaxy Mag.* Aug. The 'cherry-bird. 1884 *E. P. ROE in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 616 The Carolina wax-wing, alias cedar or cherry bird. 1868 *Daily News* 18 July, A fine white and 'cherry blossom in the cow class. 1871 *FORBES Exper. War Fr. & Ger. II.* 149 (Hoppe) When he [Lord Cardigan] commanded the 'cherry breeches'. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 380 Bee bird and 'Cherry chopper are expressive enough, though the inference implied by the latter is absolutely false. 1844 *T. FORSTER Perenn. Cal.* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 877 The noisy 'cherry clack. . . drives its. . . windsails round. 1763 *G. COLMAN Terra-filius* I, My words, however big and sonorous, are as innocent as the noise of a 'cherry-clapper. 1835 *T. HOOK G. Gurney* (1850) l. v. 92 So long as his breath lasted, his tongue would wag as a cherry clapper does while the wind blows. 1853 *Pharmaceut. Jnl.* XIII. 122 Bituminous coal is divided into 'cherry coals, splint coals, caking coals. 1877 *A. GREEN Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 80 A very beautiful variety [of coal] known as Cherry Coal in Scotland and Branch Coal in Yorkshire. 1682 *H. MORE Lett. on Several Subs.* (1694) Sticking to get the most Counters and 'Cherry-cobs. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1586) I. 223 Bulfinches, goldfinches, wash-tails, 'cherry-crackers, yellow hamers, felfares. 1865 *Intell. Observer* No. 42. 424 A species of 'cherry-finch. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* 227 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds. . . Laurels, 'Cherry Laurel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 251/2 The Cherry-laurel or Common laurel. . . was introduced from the Levant in the 16th century. *Cherry-laurel water* is a watery solution of the volatile oil of this plant; it contains prussic acid. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 7/1 Baron Kremer. . . mentioned that the wild chestnut, the cherry laurel, and the tulip had been introduced into Vienna by Imperial Ambassadors from Constantinople, and from Vienna had made their way to all the rest of Europe. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 314 'Cherry Pepper. native of. . . West Indies. . . shape of the pods. . . somewhat the form of a cherry. 1824 *S. THOMSON Wild Fl.* iii. (1861) 225 Some village child will show you it [the great hairy willow-herb] under the name of 'cherry-pie'. 1882 *Gardin* 16 Dec. 541/3 Some splendid trusses of Heliotrope White Lady, the finest variety of all the Cherry Pies. c 1450 *Women* 22 in *Wright's Chaste Wife* 44 Some be browne, and some be whit. . . And some of theym be 'cherry ripe. 1606 *R. ALISON Recreation* (Hoppe) There cherries grow that none may buy Till chery ripe themselves do cry. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper. Cherry-ripe* (1869) 17 Cherry-ripe, ripe, ripe, I cry, Full and faire ones; come and buy. 1662 *R. MATHEW Und. Alch.* § 116. 192 Commonly sold for black 'cherry-water. 1822 *MARRYAT N. Forster*, xlv. Negus and cherry-water were added to tea. a 1648 *Duguy Closet Open* (1669) 127 The Countess of Newport's 'Cherry Wine. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, 'Cherry-wood, in Jacob's Pl. Faversham, the water-elder, from its bright red fruit.

† *Cherry*, v. 1 *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To impart a cherry-like colour to; toadden.

c 1613 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* iv. iv. *Decay* 110 Her cheek shee cherries, and her ey shee cheers.

† *Cherry*, v. 2 *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *F. chérir* (pa. pple. *chérit*) to cherish.] *trans.* To cheer, delight. 1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* vi. x 22 Myde Euphrosyne; Next faire Aglaia, last Thalia merie; Sweete Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do chery!

*Cherry-bounce.* Also 7-bouncer.

1. Colloq. for *CHERRY-BRANDY*.

[Said by Latham to be a term coined in order to sell the spirit without paying duty; but he gives no authority.]

1693 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* 369 Any mingled drink, as punch, cherrybouncer, etc. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin Rev. Rouser* ii. ii. This cherry-bounce, this loved noyau, My drink for ever be. 1808 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 368 A glass of cherry-bounce, or raspberry-brandy. 1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scoll.* xiv. (1855) 128 A glass of cherry-bounce was insisted upon.

2. Brandy and sugar.

1740 *Poor Robin* (N.) Brandy. . . if you chuse to drink it raw, Mix sugar which it down will draw; When men together these do founce, They call the liquor cherry-bounce.

*Cherry-brandy.* A liqueur of a dark red colour, made of brandy in which Morello or other cherries have been steeped for one or two months, sweetened with sugar.

1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* i. l. 31 Bottles of Cherry-Brandy. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* ix. To a pastry-cook's opposite, to eat cakes and tarts and drink cherry-brandy.

*Cherry-fair.* A fair held in cherry-orchards for the sale of the fruit, 'still kept up in Worcester-shire' (Halliwell); often the scene of boisterous gaiety and licence. Formerly a frequent symbol of the shortness of life and the fleeting nature of its pleasures: cf. *cherry-feast* (*CHERRY* sb. 9).

1393 *GOWER Conf.* Prolog. l. 19 For al is but a chery feire This wordes good. a 1420 *Occleve De Reg. Princ.* clxxxv. (1860) 47 Thy lyfe, my sone, is but a chery feire. 1520 *WHITTINGTON Vulg.* (1527) 23 So hasty fruytes be a pleasure. . . for the tyme, but theyre time is but a chery feyre. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Edu. IV.*, ii. As a chery fayre ful of woe.

† *Cherry-let.* *Obs.* [f. *CHERRY* sb. + *-let*.]

A little cherry; used fig. of a woman's lips, etc. 1611 *SYLVESTER Ode to Astraea*, Those twins thy straw-berrie teates, Curled-purled cherrielets. a 1674 *HERRICK Descrip. Wom.* 20 (1869) App. 434 Two smelling, swelling, bashful cherrielets.

*Cherry-merry*, a. colloq. or slang. [perh. f. *cherry* + *merry*; possibly only a jingling combination.] *Merry*: esp. from conviviality.

[1602 *MIDDLETON Burt* i. i. Tricks, tricks, kerry merry buff!] 1775 *Cont. Sterns's Sent. Journ.* 219 'That every convivial assistant should go home cherry-merry. 'Cherry-merry, a present of money. *Cherry-merry*, bamboo, a beating.—*Anglo-Indian*. 'Slang Dict.]

*Cherry-pit.*

1. A children's game which consists in throwing cherry-stones into a small pit or hole; originally the hole itself.

1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dods.* I. 246, I can play at the cherry-pit. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. iv. 129 'Iis not for gravity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan. 1632 *RANDOLPH Jealous Lovers* ii. iii. Your cheeks were sunk So low and hollow, they might serve the boys For cherripits. 1658 *Ford Witch of Edmonton* iii. i. I have lov'd a witch ever since I played at cherripit.

2. *U. S. dial.* A cherry-stone.

*Cherry-red*, a. Having the colour of ripe red cherries; esp. applied to the colour of iron, coal, etc., at a low red heat. Also *subst.*

1594 *J. DICKENSON Arisbas* (1878) 59 Cheekes cherrie redde. 1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4250/8 His Hair Cherry-red. 1802 *BOURNON in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 249 Red hot iron. . . heated to the degree known by the term cherry-red. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art I.* 7 The low red heat called cherry red. 1882 *Garden* 50 Sept. 296/5 Good and well tried roses. . . most beautiful of the cherry reds.

*Cherryry*, *nonce-wd.* A garden or collection of cherry-trees. Cf. *pinery*, *winery*, etc.

1811 *L. HAWKINS Class & Gertr.* 47 The product of his graperies, pineries, peacheries, cherryries.

*Cherry-stone.* See *CHERRY* sb. and *STONE*.

1. The stone or hard endocarp of the cherry.

c 1350 *Medical MS. in Archaeol.* XXX. 354 Late hym take y<sup>e</sup> cheriston mete And with holy waitir it drynke & etc. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 72 Cheristone, *petrilla*. 1784 *R. SCOT Dict. Witcher.* xiii. xxviii. 335 Take a nut, or a cheristone & burne a hole through the side of the top of the shell. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi. 276 Cæsar's Image drawn upon a Cherry-stone is a piece of great curiosity. 1784 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 13 June, Milton. . . could cut a Colossus from a rock; but. . . not carve heads upon cherry-stones.

b. As the type of a thing of trifling value.

[1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iii. 74 Some diuels aske but the parings of ones naile. . . a pin, a nut, a cherrie-stone.] 1607 *DEKKER Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 276 Not a cherry stone of theirs was sunke. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* I. xix. He would not give a cherry-stone to choose amongst them.

2. A game played with these stones.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* xxxii. 282 Playenge at cheriston is good for children. c 1520 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 331 To bring all the see into a cheryston pit. To rule ix realmes by one mannes wytte. [1537 *Therapies* in 4 *Old Plays* (1848) 82 The counters wherwith cherubyn did cheristones count.]

*Cherry-tree.* For forms see *CHERRY* sb. and *TREE*. The tree which bears cherries.

[c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *W. Wulcker, Cerasus*, *cyrstrewol*.] c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* iv. 22 As it were of Plombtrees or of Cherietrees. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 72 Cherytre, *cerasus*. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 448 Before the time that L. Lucullus defeated K. Mithridates, there were no cherrie-trees in Italy. 1883 *LYOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 240 A lovely wild chery-tree in blossom.

*Cherse*, *obs. form* of *CHERISH*.

*Cherset* = *cherchscet*, *CHURCHSCOOT*, q. v.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (1887) 60 Dare iij gallinas et j gallum ad cherset.

*Chersonese* (kē'sōnēs). Also 7 chersoness(e), 8-9 in Lat. form chersonesus. [ad. L. *chersonēsus*, a. Gr. *χερσόνησος* peninsula, f. *χέρσος* dry land + *νῆσος* island; spec. the Thracian peninsula west of the Hellespont.]

A peninsula. (Now mostly *poetic* or *rhetorical*.) 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 405 Within the Chersonese of the Rhodians. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* i. Hayle's vaster mouth doth make A chersonese thereof. 1635 *R. N.*



tr. *Canden's Hist. Elis.* ii. 176 A Byland or Chersonese. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 392 Thence To Agra and Lahor of great Mogul, Down to the golden Chersonese. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) i. 408 This little Chersonese, called The Land's End. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* i. 13 That great chersonese or peninsula . . . known by the name of Arabia.

**Chert** (tʃɜːt). Also 7-8 chirt. [App. a local term, which has been taken into geological use. Origin not ascertained. Prof. Skeat compares Kentish place-names like *Brasted Chart*; but this *chart* is explained by Parish and Shaw as 'a rough common overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, etc.', whence *chart* rough uncultivated (land).]

A variety of quartz, resembling flint, but more brittle, occurring in strata; also called *hornstone*. Also applied to various impure siliceous or calcareo-siliceous rocks, including the jaspers.

1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 A sort of black Chalk found between the beds of Churt, and the beds of gray Maible. 1792 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 30 Chert, this is a kind of Flint . . . called so, when it is found in thin Strata. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* (abridged) VI. n. 192 The Strata of Chert are often four Yards thick. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Eivb. Attended with small Chirts, Cauks, etc. according to the Nature of the Vein. 1813 BAKER *Wellb. Intrad.* Geol. (1815) 212 Seams of siliceous earth, called chert, which nearly resembles flint. 1853 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss. Chert. A gradual passage from chert to limestone is not uncommon. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 195.

2. attrib. and in comb.

1863 *Reader* 14 Feb. Flint and chert implements were found in much lower positions. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/4 The 'mill-room' in which huge chert-stones are shovelled round by iron arms. 1888 *Frut. Derlysh. Archæol. Soc.* The skeleton lay upon a bed of chert-fragments.

† **Cherte, -tee.** Obs. Forms: 3-5 *cherte*, 4-5 *cheerte*, *chierie*, -*tee*, 5 *cheerte*, *chierete*, *cherete*, *cheretie*, -*te*, *cherte*, 6 *cheritie*, (7 *arch. chierete*). [a. OF. *chierie*, later and AF. *cherté* dearness (in ONF. *kerit*, *quert*, Pr. *carlat*) :-L. *cāritatē*-em dearness, f. *cār-*us dear. The OF. inherited form of the word which was subsequently taken anew into popular use in the form *charit* CHARITY. In Eng. the two were not always kept distinct; hence the forms *cherete*, *cheritie*.]

1. Deanness, tenderness, fondness, affection; esp. in phr. to have (or hold) in *cherte*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Cherite, þet is cherte of leoue þinge. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 306 He Wende þat I hadde of hym so greet chierete [v. r. chierie, cherte]. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 37 Charitee holt in cherte that that oother holden in vilitee. 1483 CAXTON *Good. Leg.* 141/2 He was grete with hym and had in grete chierete. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe Wks.* (1779) 11 Sonnes three, Which he had in great chierete and great prize.

2. Deanness in price; dearth.

a 1420 OCCLEVE *Poems, Au Roy* iv. 7 Gold hath us in swich hate, That of his love and cheerte the scantnesse Wole arte us three to trotte un to Newgate. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. viii. 147 Ther is plente and good chepe in one yere, In another yere it is had in grete chierete.

3. [Connected with *CHERR*.] Cheerfulness.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xx. 121 Men and women mygte lyue . . . in lasse iolite and cherte of herte. *Ibid.* ii. xx. 274 The sunne passith in cleernes, cheerte, and counfort the moone. c 1505 DUNBAR *Saint Saluator* i. It grevis me both evin and morrow, Chasing fra me all cherite.

**Cherty** (tʃɜːti), a. [f. *CHERT* + -y.] Of the nature of chert; having chert as a constituent.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 161 The rocks are hard and cherty. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 206 It [the limestone] abounds in masses of a cherty, siliceous substance. 1850 LYTTEL *Visit U. S.* II. 17 Cherty sandstone.

**Cherub** (tʃɛrʊb). Pl. *cherubs*, *cherubim* (tʃɛrʊbɪm). Forms: a. i *cerubin*, -im, i-8 *cherubin*, 3-7 -*ine*, 4 -yn, (5 *cherybin*). β. 4-9 *cherub*, (6-7 *cherube*). γ. 4-5 *cherubym*, 6-8 -im. *Plur.* δ. 3-7 *cherubims*, 4 -ynes, 4-6 -yns, (6 -ines, -inis). ε. 4-5 *cherubyn*, 5 -in. ζ. 6 *cherubims*, 6 -ims. η. 7- *cherubim*. θ. 6 *cherubis*, -es, 6- *cherubs*. [OE. and ME. *cherubin*, ME. and mod. *cherub*; derived (through F., L., Gr.) from the Heb. of the OTest., where כְּרֻב *k'rūb*, pl. כְּרֻבִּים *k'rūbīm*, are used as explained below. (It has no root or certain etymology in Hebrew, and its derivation is disputed.) From Heb. the word was adopted without translation by the LXX as χερούβ, χερουβίμ (-iv, -elv), also in N.T., Heb. ix. 5, and by the Vulgate as *cherub*, *cherubim*, *cherubim* (the latter in the Clementine text). As the plural was popularly much better known than the sing. (e.g. in the *Te Deum*), the Romanic forms were all fashioned on *cherubin*, viz. It. *cherubino*, pl. -i, Sp. *querubin*, -es, Pg. *querubin*, *cherubin*, F. *cherubin*, pl. -s. The earliest Eng. instances are of *cerubin*, *cherubin*, taken over from ecclesiastical Latin apparently as a foreign word, and treated implicitly as a singular, sometimes as a proper name, at other times as a collective. From the ME. period, the popular forms were, as in French, *cherubin* sing., *cherubins* plural. *Cherubim* survived in

popular use to the 18th c.; but in the Bible translations, *cherub* was introduced from the Vulgate by Wyclif, was kept up by the 16th c. translators, and gradually drove *cherubin* into the position of an illiterate form. In the plural, *cherubins* is found from the 13th c.; and although in MSS. of the earlier Wyclifite version, *cherubyn* is more frequent (after the Vulgate), the later version has always *cherubins*; this was retained in ordinary use till the 17th c. But in the 16th c., acquaintance with the Heb. led Bible translators to substitute *cherubims*: this occurs only once in Coverdale, but always in the Bishops' Bible and version of 1611. From the beginning of the 17th c., *cherubim* began to be preferred by scholars (e.g. Milton) to *cherubins*, and has gradually taken its place; the Revised Version of 1881-5 has adopted it. A native plural *cherubs* arose early in the 16th c.; in Tindale, Coverdale and later versions (but not in that of 1611) it occurs beside *cherubins*, -ims; it is now the ordinary individual plural, the Biblical *cherubim* being more or less collective.

Briefly then, *cherubin*, *cherubins* are the original English forms, as still in French. But, in the process of Biblical translation, *cherubim* has been supplanted by *cherub*; and *cherubins* has been 'improved' successively to *cherubims*, *cherubim*; while, concurrently, *cherub* has been popularly fitted with a new plural *cherubs*.

The foreign form of the plural, coupled with the vagueness of the meaning in many passages, led to curious grammatical treatment even in MSS. of the LXX: here the Heb. sing. and pl. are normally reproduced as χερούβ, χερουβίμ (the latter taken in Gen. iii. 24 as a neuter plural, as it is in Heb. ix. 5), yet in Ps. xviii. 10 and the duplicate passage in 2 Sam. xxii. 11, and in 2 Chron. iii. 11, the Heb. sing. כְּרֻב (of the Masoretic text) is represented by χερουβίμ, treated as a neuter singular (ἐν τῷ χερουβίμ, τοῦ χερουβίμ, τοῦ ἐρεβού). In the former case the Vulgate follows the LXX with *cherubim*. Since, in the Latin, there is, in many passages, nothing to show the number of *cherubim*, it is no cause of surprise that readers often took it as singular, and it is actually used as a sing. (masc. or neuter) in many mediæval Latin hymns and litanies.]

The history of the sense, or notion attached to the word, lies outside English, though English use reflects all its varieties. In the OTest. the *cherubim* are 'living creatures' with two or four wings, but the accounts of their form are not consistent: cf. the earlier notices with those of Ezekiel's vision (Ezek. i. x). They first appear in Genesis iii. 24, as guardians of the tree of life. This name was also given to the two images overlaid with gold placed with wings expanded over the mercy-seat in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, over which the shekinah or symbol of the divine presence was manifested. A frequent expression for the Divine Being was 'he that dwelleth (or sitteth) between (or on) the cherubim'. Psalm xviii. 10 (also contained in 2 Sam. xxii. 11) says of Jehovah 'He rode upon a cherub (LXX. *cherubim*), and did fly'. It is in connexion with this class of passages that the word first appears in English, and it is difficult to know exactly how the word was construed or used. The inclusion of the cherubim among angels appears to belong to Christian Mysticism. According to the 4th c. work attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite, the heavenly beings are divided into three hierarchies, each containing three orders or choirs, viz. (according to the received order) seraphim, cherubim, thrones; dominions, virtues (δυνάμεις), powers; principalities, archangels, angels. *Cherubim* were thus made the second of the nine orders, having the special attribute of knowledge and contemplation of divine things. Their angelic character is that which chiefly prevails in later notions and in Christian art.

† 1. In early use: (*Cherubin*, -yn, -ym). A reproduction of the Latin form, app. treated as singular or collective, without article, and variously understood.

† a. In certain Biblical expressions describing the seat or dwelling of the Deity. Obs.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps. xviii* [i] 10 Astaz ofer cerubin & fleh. — lxxix. 2, and xcvi [i] 10 Du ðe sites ofer Cerubin [L. in all 3 places *Cherubin*]. c 1000 *Ag. Ps. xviii* [i]. 10 And he astah eft ofer cherubin [ascendit super cherubim]. — xcvi [i] 10 Sitted ofer cherubin [sedet super cherubim]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 And steh eft abouen cherubin. a 1240 *Uraism* 25 in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Heih is þi kinestol onuppe cherubine. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 11 And he stegh ouer cherubin and fleh thar. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* xcvi [i]. 1 Crist is kyngþe þat sittys on cherubyn. 1382 *Wyclif* i. Sam. iv. 4 The arke . . . of the Lord of oostis, sittynge vpon cherubym [1388 *cherubyn*]. — Ps. xviii [i]. 11 He stegede vpon cherubyn, and fleis [1388 -ym]. — Ps. lxxix. [lxxx.] 2 That sittest vpon cherubyn [1388 -ym].

† The form -in, -yn, also stands in one passage in Coverdale, and Bps. Bible; in neither of which it is (elsewhere) the plural form:—

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 16 Thou God of Israel which dwellest vpon Cherubin. 1568 *Bible* (Bishops') ed. 1573 *ibid.* Which dwellest vpon Cherubin.

† b. Explained as 'fullness of knowledge', or 'a celestial virtue'.

a 1240 *Hampole Psalter* xviii [i]. 12 He steghe abouen cherubyn, þat is he passis all manere of conynge, for cherubyn is als mykel as fulnes of conynge. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* ii. ix. (1495) 36 Cherubyn is to vnderstande plente of cunnyng. 1650 *FRENCH Chym. Dict.* *Cherubin* is a celestial virtue, and influence . . . proceeding from God, and descending upon the earth, and upon all men. Of this divine glory Paracelsus speaks largely.

† c. Taken as the proper name of an individual angel; particularly of *Uriel*. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Þis ilke is . . . bitocned bi cherubins sweorde biuoren þe 3eten of Parais. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1245

Now ga To paradis. Til cherubin þat es þe yateward. *Ibid.* 22599 Pan sal quak sant cherubin, and alsua sal do seraphin. a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 152 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 Pan sal quake seraphin and cherubin þat bep angles two. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* i. ix. (1859) 7 Cherubyn, my dere broder, to whome is commytted the naked swerde for to kepe the entre of paradys. 1537 *Theristes in Four Old Plays* (1848) 82 The fyue stones of Dauid . . . the wing with which Mychaell dyd fly to his mount, the counters wherwith cherubyn, did cheristones count. 1876 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* i. 89/2 From the name of Uriel being little known, the fourth archangel is designated in some mediæval monuments as St. Cherubin.]

† d. Used collectively for a guard, company, or order of angels. Obs.

c 1367 *Enlog. Hist.* (1860) II. iv. xi. 12 Cherubin quoque, id est, Angelorum presidium. 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* iii. 24 Cherubyn, that is kepynge of angels. 1535 Berthelet's ed. of *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* ii. ix. The ij ordre hyght cherubyn, and is to vnderstande, plente of cunnyng. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Cherubin*, order of Angels.

¶ Perhaps formerly taken in sense c. or d. in the *Te Deum*: see 2.

2. In extant use: A being of a celestial or angelic order.

a. One of the 'living creatures' mentioned in the Old Testament, and figured in the Jewish Temple.

b. One of the second order of angels of the Dionysian hierarchy, reputed to excel specially in knowledge (as the seraphim in love); a conventional representation of such an angelic being in painting or sculpture.

As the Christian notion was simply super-imposed as a kind of gloss upon the Hebrew, the two are not usually separable in med. L. or Eng. Milton completely blends them, as did e.g. Durandus in his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* (1286). In early Christian art, cherubim were app. coloured red, but according to some, blue, the seraphim being red. In modern art, a cherub is usually represented as a beautiful winged child, or as consisting of a child's head with wings but no body.

† a. Sing. *cherubin*. Obs. (Cf. i. c.)

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxv. 19 That o cherubyn [1388 *cherub*] be in the o syde . . . and that othere in that othere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 624 A somonour . . . That hadde a fyr reed cherubynnes [v. r. -ynys, -ynes] face. 1517 *Torkington Pilgr.* (1884) 70 A cheybyn of gold xij spane long. c 1570 *Thynne Pride & Lowl.* cciv. 30 A Vintner. His face was redd as any Cherubyn. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 319 Which like a Cherubin above them hover'd. a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1658) 22 The Spirit of Chastity, in the likeness of a fair beautiful Cherubine. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* i. ii. No more then we know how a Cherubin sings or thinks. 1700 *Dryden Pal. & Arc. Ded.* God in either eye has placed a cherubin. 1708-21 *KIRSEY, A Cherub or Cherubin*. So 1721-31 in *Bailey*. 1742-1800 *Cherub or Cherubin* [with pl. -ins].]

β. Sing. *cherub*.

c 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xli. 18, & cherubyns forged & palmes; & a palme bitwix cherub & cherub, & cherub hadde two faces. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 19 And thou shalt make two Cherubyns . . . y<sup>e</sup> the one Cherub maye be vpon the one ende. — 2 *Sam.* xxii. 11 He sat vpon Cherub and dyd fle. 1568 *Bible* (Bishops') *ibid.* He rode vpon Cerub. — *Exod.* xxxvii. 1 One Cherub on the one side, and another Cherub, etc. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. iii. 50, I see a Cherube that see's him. 1632 *MILTON Pens.* 54 With thee bring . . . The Cherub Contemplation. — *P. L.* vii. 298 Cherub and Seraph, Potentates and Thrones, And Vertues, winged Spirits. 1735 *Pope Pro.* Sat. 331 A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest. c 1800 *Diddin Poor Jack*, There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft To keep watch for the life of poor Jack. 1822 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 431 Taking the dimensions of a cherub, placed at some angle as a diminutive ornament. 1875 *HAMPTON Intell.* Life viii. i. (1876) 281 A cherub in the clouds of Heaven.

γ. Sing. *cherubin*. Obs. (Still dial. and vulgar.) 1568 *Bible* (Bishops') ed. 1573 *Exod.* xxv. 18-19 Thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold . . . the one Cherubin shalt thou make on the one ende [elsewhere *cherub*]. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. iii. 88 The ardoer of a cherubin. 1709 *SWIFT & ADDISON Teller No.* 32 p. 2 Why should she wish to be a Cherubin, when 'tis Flesh and Blood that makes her adorable? 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxi. As he looks up at the organ, Miss Tox in the gallery shrinks behind the fat legs of a cherubin on a monument.

† δ. Plural *cherubins*. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8282 Þe gilden oyle, þe propiciatori, Tua cherubins [v. r. -ynes]. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxv. 18 Two golden cherubyns. — *Exod.* x. 20 Foure cherubyns. 1490 *Caxton How to Die* 22 The cherubyns and the syraphyns come to thynne helpe. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxv. 18 Two Cherubyns of beaten golde. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xviii. 10 On Cherubins and on Cherubims full royally he rode. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 74 Feares make diuels of Cherubins. 1673 *H. More Appendix* 11 The Cherubins in the Ark were of this figure.

† ε. Plural *cherubim*. Obs. or arch.

1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxvii. 7-8 Two cherubyn [1388 *cherubins*] of gold . . . two cherubyn in either heigthis. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* viii. 86, 4 Lyons of Gold, upon the whiche thei bare Cherubyn of Gold, 12 Spannes long. [*Cherubin* in the *Te Deum* is now taken as an archaic plural: see below F.]

ζ. Plural *cherubims*. (arch. or vulgar.)

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxv. 1 Cherubims shalt thou make theron of broder worke [elsewhere -ins, -yns, or cherubs, -es]. 1568 *Bible* (Bishops') ed. 1573 *Gen.* iii. 24 He set Cherubims and a flaming sword. — *Heb.* ix. 5 And ouer it the Cherubims of glory [so always]. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xxv. 18 Thou shalt make two Cherubims of gold. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Life of Christ* i. iv. Inflam'd beyond the love of Seraphims . . . made more knowing then Cherubims. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 141 If there be but one in a Coat it is

called a Cherub, but if more than Cherubims. 1714 *Spect.* No. 600 77 Rabbits tell us, that the cherubims are a Set of Angels who know most. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Ane. d. Paint.* (1786) IV. 207 Mural tablets with cherubims and flaming urns. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. Let.* 20 June, [They] sing psalms and hymns like two cherubims.

#### 7. Plural cherubim.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. 28 The first place... is given to the Angels of love, which are termed Seraphim, the second to the Angels of light, which are termed Cherubim. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 100 Majesty Divine, enclosed With flaming Cherubim. *Ibid.* xi. 128 The Cohort bright Of watchful Cherubim: four faces each Had, like a double Janus: all their shape Spangl'd with eyes. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 52 The groups of cherubim, seraphim, etc. in a marble basso-relievo. 1821 BYRON *Cain* i. l. 428, I have heard it said, The seraphs love most—cherubim know most. 1864 PUSEY *Leit. Daniel* viii. 520 The Cherubim... were objects of awe. 1885 BIBLE (Revised) Gen. iii. 24 He placed at the east of the garden of Eden the Cherubim [so always].

#### 8. Plural cherubs.

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 5 The cherubis of glory [WYCLIF 1382 and 1388 cherubyns, COVERD. -ins, CRANMER -ims, *Eps.* Bible -ims, Geneva -ins, Rheims -ins, 1611 -ims, 1881 -im]. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 24 Before the garden of Eden he set Cherubes. — 1 *Kings* vi. 23 He made also... two Cherubims. One wynged of ether of the Cherubs had fyve cubytes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* x. 1 Ouer the head of the Cherubs [so throughout the Chapter]. 1711 KEN *Hymntheo* Wks. 1721 III. 201 Cherubs encircling Heav'n with Swords of Flame. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. ad fin., That fatal Tree... Which flaming Swords and angry Cherubs guard. 1822 BYRON *Vie. Judgm.* xxi., The cherubs and the saints bow'd down before That archangelic hierarch.

¶ In the *Te Deum*, in 15th c., *cherubim* and *seraphim*, may have been a retention of the Latin plural; but they may also (as in some OFr. versions) have been taken as singular. They are now taken as plural, and in edd. of the Prayer-bk. of the American Episcopal Church, altered to 'cherubim and seraphim'.

c 1400 *Prymer MS.* Maskell *Mon. Rit. Ecol. Angl.* (1882) III. 1516 To thee cherubyn and seraphym: crien with unceyngne vois. c 1420 *Douce MS.* 275 l. 6 b To thee cherubyn and seraphin: crien with outen steninge. c 1420 *Douce MS.* 246 l. 16 b To the cherubyn and seraphyn cryeth with voyce withouten cseyngne. 1543 *Prymer in Eng. & Lat., use of Sarum C. v. b* To the crye forth all Angels. To the the cryeth Cherubyn, and Seraphin continually. 1546 *Primer*, To the Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry. 1549-62 STERNH. & HOPK. *Pr.* (1619) To thee Cherub and Seraphin, to cry they doe not lin.

3. *transf.* Applied to persons: † a. (in form *cherubim*) to a divine of surpassing intellect. *Obs.* 1547 HOOPER *Decl. of Christ & his Office* iv, No mans authority, Be he Augustine, Tertullian, or other Cherubim or Cherabim [Seraphim]. 1638 E. KNOR in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i. iv. § 9 S. Thomas [Aquinas] the Cherubim among Divines.

† b. (in form *cherubin*) to a youthful or beloved woman (cf. *angel*). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 152. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castell* i. viii. (Arb.) 21 Sing forth sweete Cherubin. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1756 Hadst thou been honest, thou hadst been a Cherubin.

c. (in form *cherub*, pl. *cherubs*) to a beautiful and innocent child.

1705 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. ii. 446 My little Cherub what hast thou to ask me? 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* ii, The round-faced rosy cherub before him. 1852 THACKERAY *Newcomes* i. 18 Two little cherubs appeared in the Clapham Paradise. 1883 MISS BRADTON *Idem* iv, The youngest... a rosy-cheeked cherub, with golden curls.

d. *Cherubim*: a provincial name of the Barn Owl.

1864 HARRY JONES *Holiday Papers* 321 You've been and shot a cherubim. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 126 [Locality not given.]

e. *Cherubims*: a nickname of the 11th Hussars, 'by a bad pun' from their cherry-coloured trousers. Brewer, *Phr. & Fable*.

† 4. In the *cherubims*: unsubstantial, fanciful, 'in the clouds'. *Obs. rare.*

1548 UNALI *Erasm. Apoph.* 139 (D.) Diogenes mocking such quiddical trifles, that were al in the cherubims, said, etc. 5. *attrib.* and in *comb.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 63 This fell whore... Hath in her more destruction then thy Sword, For all her Cherubin looke. 1611 COTGER. s.v. *Cherubin*, *Rouge comme un Cherubin*, Red-faced, Cherubin-faced, having a fierce facies like a Cherubin. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 415 Seraph-like, not Cherub-like. a 1771 GRAY *Bard* iv, A voice, as of the Cherub-choir. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 21 With a little cherub-like face. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death of Chatterton* 7 Assume, O Death! the cherub wings of Peace. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxv, Ah, Vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways. A cherub-hydra round us dost thou gape. 1822 — *Cain* i. i. 90 The cherubim-defended battlements. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 139 The cherub-guarded walls of Eden. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 12 The gold-framed cherub face.

**Cherubic** (tʃɛrʊˈbɪk), a. [f. *CHERUB* + *-IC*; cf. *F. cherubique*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a cherub or cherubs; angelic.

*Cherubic doctor*: a title given to Thomas Aquinas. *Cherubic friar*: a Dominican. *Cherubic form* in art: a representation of the four faces of the 'living creatures' in Ezekiel's vision. *Cherubic symbols*: representations of the four 'living creatures' of Ezekiel and the Apocalypse as symbols of the four evangelists. *Cherubic hymn*: a hymn occurring in the chief eastern liturgies, beginning with 'We' who mystically represent the cherubim.

c 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 12 The Cherubick Host

in thousand quires Touch their immortal Harps. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 547 Cherubic Songs by night from neighbouring Hills. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xxiii. (1713) 229 The Cherubick or Angelick Body. 1709 KENNEDY *Erasmus On Folly* 121 They shall cite their doctors invincible, subtle, seraphick, cherubick, holy, irrefragable. 1826 SOUTHEY *Leit. to Butler* 514 The Seraphic and Cherubic friars. 1866 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. IX. 468/1 Plates of the Four Evangelists with the cherubic symbols. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* v. 62 A fairer Eden... where no cherubic sword guards the way. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xx. (1878) 265 The sapphire floor of the Cherubic Car. 1876 *Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 89/1 Cherubic representations of the four 'Living Creatures'. *Ibid.* I. 634/1 A... tetramorph or cherubic form bearing the evangelic symbols. *Ibid.* I. 801/1 While it is being sung, the priest says secretly a prayer calling the prayer of the cherubic hymn.

b. Like a cherub represented as a child-angel; having a childish innocent face.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 323 The innocent distress on the cherubic face.

2. as *sb.* = Cherubic friar, Dominican.

1826 SOUTHEY *Leit. to Butler* 516 A host of shaven and shorn Cherubics have followed him.

† **Cherubical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*] = prec. Hence *Cherubically* *adv.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 54 The sword Cherubical that glitters afore Paradise. 1615 CURRY-C. *For Cos. C.* iii. 138 Lyra, with the rest of your Cherubical Expositors. 1616 R. SHELTON *Mirac. Ch. Rome* viii. 162 The cherubical angel, which... spoke to St. Francis. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, Cherubically escorted.

**Cherubim**, -in, *sb.* see *CHERUB*.

† **Cherubim**, v. To sing like the cherubim.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 238 We should have gone on cherubiming it and carolling, to the end of the chapter. 1760-85 WALPOLE *Leit. to Mann*, Cherubimed and seraphimed.

**Cherubimic**, a. *rare.* [f. *cherubim* + *-IC*] = *CHERUBIC*.

1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* II. 174 With cherubimic smiles and placid brows.

**Cherubimical**, a. = prec.

1737-42 BAILEY, *Cherubimical*, of or belonging to Cherubims. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 17 The cherubimical figures, that were carried on the four principal standards of Israel. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. 234 His face... was ruddy, round, and cherubimical. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 340 Her beauty is... fair, round and cherubimical.

† **Cherubimical**, a. *Obs.* [f. *cherubim* + *-IC* + *-AL*. (Cf. *rabbinical*.)] = *CHERUBIC*.

c 1600 W. WATSON *Deccardion* (1602) 201 No lesse Cherubimical knowledge then Seraphical zeale. 1636 TRAPP *Comm. Coloss.* iii. 5 This is more than to have seraphical knowledge and cherubimical affections.

**Cherup**, *obs.* form of *CHIRUP*.

† **Cherve**, v. *Obs.* To twist.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 Chervyn, or tetyu [H. chervyn or fretyu, P. cherven or freten], torqueo. — Chervynge or fretyngne in be wombe, torcio.

**Chervil** (tʃɛrˈvɪl). Forms: 1 *cerfille*, *cerfelle*, *cerfille*, 3 *chareuille*, 4 *chiruyille*, 4-6 *cheru-ell*(e), 5 *cherefelle*, 6 *cheruyle*, -uel, -nyll, *charuile*, -uel, -vyle, 6-7 *chervill*, *chervile*, 7 *oherrill*, 6-*chervil*. [OE. *cerfille*, *cerfelle*, *felle*, ad. L. *cherv(e)phylla* pl. of *chervophyllum*, a. Gr. *χαίρεφυλλον*, applied to the same plant. Cf. OHG. *kervella*, *kervola* wk. fem., MHG. *kervelle*, f. *kervel* m., Ger. *kervel* m., MLG. and MDu. *kervelle*, *kervel*, Du. *kervel* fem., from the same L. word or ? its variant *chervellum*. The second element of the Gr. is *φύλλον* leaf, the first possibly from the vb. *χαίρει* rejoice, be glad, *χαίρει* hail. Cf. CERFOIL.] 1. A garden pot-herb (*Anthriscus Cerefolium*, formerly *Cherophyllum sativum*, N.O. *Umbelliferae*) the young leaves of which are used to impart an aromatic flavour to soups, stews, salads, etc.

a 750 *Corpus Gl.* in Wr. Wulcker 12 *Cerefolium*, *cerfelle*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 80 Wið springe... cerfillan. c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 558 *Herba Roberti*, i. herbe Robert, i. chareuille. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 281 Chibolles, chervyls [v.r. & chruellus, B chervelles] and ripe cheries monye. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 *Cerefolium*, *gall.* *cerfoil*, *angl.* *cherefelle*. 1533 *Elivot Cast. Helike* (1541) 27 a, Chervyle is verye profitfable unto the stomacke. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarye herbes to growe in the garden for Physick. Cherviel. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Cerfuell*, Cherviel. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 18 Chervil, whose tender Tops... are never to be wanting in our Sallets. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xvi. (ed. 5) 265 Chervil... was formerly in much estimation for its warm taste. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 124 Chervil... is largely used, though in small quantities, chopped fine, in salads, stuffings, sauces, and omelettes.

2. With various qualifying words:

Bur Chervil, *Anthriscus vulgaris*; Great C., Sweet C., *Myrrhis odorata*; Hemlock C., Rough C., Torilis *Anthriscus*; Cow C., Mook C., Wild C., also called Cow Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; Needle C., Wild C., *Scandix Pecten*, commonly called Venus' Needle.

1578 LYRA *Dodones* 615 In Englishe, Shepheardes Needel, Wilde Cherviel, and Needel Chervill. 1597 HERARD *Herbal* ii. ccccvi. 1039 Sweet chervill, or sweet Cicely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 98/1 Sweet Cicely, or Chervil. [hath] the leaves much cut and jagged. 1783 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. *Pecten Veneris*, a kind of herb, wild chervil. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 Two umbellate plants... under every hedge, called Wild Chervil and Rough Chervil. 1804 *Med. Frut.* XII. 370 Wild Cicely, Cow weed, Cow parsley, Cow weed chervil. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 21

The common Wild Chervil, *Cherophyllum sylvestre* [now *Anthriscus*].

**Chery**(e, obs. f. *CHERRY sb.*

**Cherysshe**: see *CHERISE*.

**Cherytable**, -te, obs. ff. *CHARITABLE*, -TY.

**Ches**, obs. form of *CHESSE sb.*

**Chesabell**, -able, -abyll, obs. ff. *CHASUBLE*.

**Chesal**, obs. form of *CHISEL*.

† **Chesboll**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *chesbowlle*, *chessebolle*, *chessebolle*, 5-6 *chesboll(e)*, 6 *chesboul*, *chessebolle*, *Sc.* *chasbolle*, 6-7 *chesboule*, *chessebolle*(e), *Sc.* *chesbow*, 7 *chesboll*, *chessebol*, *chessebol*, *Sc.* *chesbow*. [Cited in *Promp. Parv.* and by a number of authors as *chessebol*, supposed to have some reference to the form of the seed-vessel. Phonetically there is no objection to this, as *chesse*, ME. *ches*, in composition has become *ches-* as in *CHESFORD*, *cheslep* or *CHESSELIP*, and *bolle* is the ME. form of *BOWL*; but the reason for the name is not obvious. The word is to some extent mixed with *chibolle*, *CHIBOL*, *chesbolle* being given in various 15th c. Vocabularies as 'onion', and *chebole* in one as 'poppy'. (The conjecture that *chessbol* = 'ball of pebbly seeds', as if the first part were *chesil*, OE. *caesil*, has no basis in fact.) A poppy; particularly the Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 134 Chesbolles nowe both sowe in hoote and drie. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 644 *Hec papauer*, *chesbolle*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73 *Chessebolle*, *papauer*. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* l. liv. (1822) 94 He strake of the hedis of the chesbowis... with his club. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Rij, The heades of poppie, called chesbolles. 1549 *Compi. Scot.* xi. 94 Quhar that he gat any chasbolis that grew hie, he strake the hedis fra them. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* lxviii. 298 Poppie is called... in English Poppie, and Chessebolles. 1611 COTGER., *Oliette*, Poppie, Chessebolls, or Chesse-bowles. c 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2/a Beneath a sleepy chesbow. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* iii. 6 Poppy for the most part, yet in some Countries it is called Red-weed; in others... Chessebolls. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 67/2 Pash-Poles, or Chesboule, are double Poppies.

b. *attrib.*

c 1440 *MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, fol. 9 (Halliiv.) A male fulle of chesbolle sede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. ix. 28 Sleipryfe chesbow seid. *Ibid.* ix. vii. 150 As the chesbow hedes oft we se Bow down thare knoppis.

¶ = *CHIBOL*, an onion.

c 1420 *Sweete Susanne* 105 (MS. Phillips c 1410) The cheruyle, be cholet, be chesboll, be cheve [Vernon MS. a 1400] be chuye and be cholet, be chibolle, be cheue. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 644 *Hec sepula*, *chesbolle*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 62 A Chesse bolle [v.r. Chesbolle], *papauer*, *cinolus*. a 1500 *Nomine* in Wr. Wulcker 710 *Hec sepa*, a chesbolle.

**Chese**, obs. f. *CHERRY*, *CHOOSE*.

**Cheseble**, obs. f. *CHASUBLE*.

**Chesel**(e, -ell(e, obs. ff. *CHESIL*, *CHISEL sb.*

**Cheselp**, -lope, obs. ff. *CHESSELIP* 1 and 2.

**Chesen**, variant of *CHESOUN*, *Obs.*, cause.

† **Chesford**. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 *chesfoord*, *chesseford*, 9 *dial.* *chesseford*. [f. *CHESSE* + *ford*, possibly a corruption of *fat* in an unaccented syllable; but not certainly explained (can it have been mixed up with the -hood of *CHESSEART*, *chiz-zard*?).] A cheese-vat.

1596 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) II. 271, xj chesfordes, for chesse. 1611 COTGER., *Casoret*, a chesse-fat, or chesford, to make a chesse in. *Ibid.*, *Kromage scilicet*, formed in the Chesse-fat; or, that hath still on it the print of the Chesford.

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Chesford*, *Cheseford*, the mould in which Cheese is made. Also *Chisard*, *Kaisart*. 1881 EVANS *Leicester's Wds.* (E. D. S.) *Chesford*, var. pron. of 'chesse-vat'.

**Cheshire** (tʃɛʃɪr). The name of an English county. Hence the phrase [of undetermined origin] *To grin like a Cheshire cat*.

1770-1855 [see CAT 13 f]. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 49 Lavender was there... grinnin like a chessey cat. 1866 DODGSON *Alice in Wonderland* viii.

**Cheshire Cheese** (a well-known kind).

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnassus* Prol. 10 Hee never since durst name a peece of chesse, Though Cheshire seems to privilege his name. 1638 T. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 197 Twenty holland chesses, or good chesher ches. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Trade* 82 A Cheshire Cheese... at rod. p. lb.

† **Cheshire-round**, 'a rough dance' (N.).

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. ii. (Hoppe) He shall box, wrestle, or dance the Cheshire-round with any man in the country. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. iv. (N.) The fidlers, with their chaplets crown'd, Now gave the mob a Cheshire-round.

**Chesil**, *chisel* (tʃɛzəl, tʃɪzəl). Forms: 1 *cisil*, *cisal*, *cysel*, *ceosel*, 2 *chisel*, 4-7 *chesel*(l, 5 *chesyle*, *chysel*, *scheselle*, 6 *chisil*, *chisil*(le, *cheasell*, 7 *chisel*, 9 *chisel*. [OE. *cisil*, *ceosel*, *cysel*, corresp. to OHG. *chisil* (MHG. *kisel*, Ger. *kiesel*, MDu. *kēsel*):-O-Tent type \**kesulo*/\**kisilo*-, deriv. of \**kiso*-, whence MHG. *kis*, Ger. *kies* gravel.

As the word is now chiefly dialectal, or retained in place names, the spelling is unfixed; *Chesil* and *Chisel* both occur in place-names. See also *CHISEL* *bran.*]

1. A collective name for small pebbles, such as those of the sea-beach; gravel, shingle. (In

early quots. also = a siliceous stone or pebble, with *pl.*)

*a 700 Epinal Gloss.* 461 Glare, cilil. *a 750 Corpus Gloss.* 975 Glare, cililistan. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 26 *pe* getimbrode hys hus ofer sand-ceosel. *1160 Hattin G. ibid.* Sand-chisel. *c 1135 SHORHAM 137* Forchisel, gravel [*printed* gravel], stones hard. *1398 TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxii. (1495) 560 A lityll stone that hyghte Scrupulus, chesell: and is moost rough and sharpe. . . yf it fall betwene a mannes fote and the shoe it greuth full sore. *a 1400 Cov. Myst.* (1847) 56 As sond in the se. . . Hath chesels many unnumerable. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 76 Chysel, or grauel, *acerna* [arena P.] *subulum.* *1538 I. LAND II. II.* 72 To trench the Chisel hard by Seton Toun, and ther to let in the Se. *1567 TURNER* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 644 On the sandie Chesell. *c 1630 RISPON Surv. Devon* s. 28 (1810) 34 A port. . . now choaked with chisel and sands. *Ibid.* s. 156 Separated from the sea by a ridge of chesell.

*b. attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chesil-stone*; *Chesil-Bank* or *Beach* († the *Chesil*): see quot. *Chesil Spar*, a mineral.

*c 1475 Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hec gloria*, a sche-sellestone. *1577 HARRISON Descr. Brit.* in Holinshed *Chron.* xii. 58 The head or point of the Chesill lieng north-west, which stretcheth vp from thence, about seauen miles, as a maine narrow banke. *1835 E. PEARSE* in Bray *Descr. Devon* III. xxxix. 255 Specimens of chesil spar beautifully coloured. *1837 Penny Cycl.* IX. 93/4 The island has one village, Chesilton, at the commencement of the Chesil bank. . . Portland. . . has long been united to [the main land] by the Chesil Bank, one of the longest and most extraordinary ridges of pebbles in Europe.

**Chesil<sup>2</sup>, chissal.** A small, smooth green variety of Pear.

*1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 July, Fruits in Prime . . . green Chesil Pears. *1677 ASHCROFT Every M. own Gard.* (1803) 679/2 Pears, Green Chissal.

† **Chesil<sup>3</sup>** *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *chesule*; see CHASUBLE.] = CHASUBLE.

*1563-87 Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 86/2 Then he took away from him the Chesil, saying: By good right we do despoil thee of this Priestly Ornament, which signifieth Charity. *1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. xiii. 43 Those shavelings with their stoles and chesils.

**Chesil<sup>4</sup>** obs. form of CHISEL, an edge-tool.

**Chesil-bob.** *dial.* Also *chissel-*, *chizzle-*. = CHESSELIP, CHESLOCK, wood-louse.

*1881 SMITH I. of Wight Gl.* *Chissel-Bob*, the wood-louse. *1883 CORP Hamph. Gl.* *Chissel-bob*, the wood-louse (North Hants). *1888 LOWSLEY Berks. Gl.* *Chissel Bobs*, the bugs found under decaying wood or old bricks, etc.

**Cheslun**, variant of CHESOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

**Chesleib**, *-lep(e)*, *-lip*, *-lop(e)*, *-lypp*, obs. ff. CHESSELIP, rennet, and wood-louse.

† **Chesloaf.** *Perh.* for *chisel-loaf* = bran-loaf; but probably an error for *chet-*, *CHETAT-*, loaf.

*1611 COTGER.* *Pain de brasse*, a great household loafe of course bread, like our Chesloafe.

† **Cheslock.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 chestlock, 7 cheslok, 9 *dial.* chesellog. [Of uncertain etymology.]

On one side the word appears related to the equivalent *cheslop*, *CHESSELIP*; on the other, the form *chest-lock* appears to be supported by an equivalent *lock-chest*, *lock-chester* 'wood-louse', found by J. O. Halliwell in use in Oxfordshire, and occurring in *Prompt. Parv.* as *locchester*; also by the equivalent name *CHET-WORM*.

A woodlouse, allied animal.

*1574 HELLOWES Guenard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 94 The timber that is not seasoned, is spoiled with cheslockes. *1609 C. BUTLER Rem. Mon.* (1634) 128 Ashes strewed on the outside of the Hive, will not suffer. . . Earwig, Cheslok, or black Biatta to harbour them. *1888 Gardener Jr. Bucks* says 'We used to call them [woodlice] cheslockes.' C. B. Mount.

**Chesnut**, variant form of CHESTNUT.

† **Chesoun**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 *cheson*, -un, -oun, (4 -iun), 5 -ounne, -owne, *chesen*, 6 *Sc. chasoun*, *chessoun*. [Aphetic form of ACHESOUN, ENCHESOUN.]

1. Occasion, cause, reason.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 3905 He was þe cheson of hir fine, Of him so deid in gesine. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 129 Þe Kyng for þat cheson wrathed with Thomas. *c 1340 HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 10 Here es forþodene aþe with-owtten cheson. *1382 WYCLIF 1 Kings* xxi. 29 For he is mekid bi cheson of me [1388 for the cause of me]. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 73 Cheson, or cawse [1499 chesen], *causa* [1499 occasio]. *c 1480 J. WALTON Spec. Chr.* in *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 6 And why this Cite destroyed was Fals and couetous men grete cheson was.

2. A cause or occasion of offence; ground of complaint; complaint, charge, or accusation; in *Sc.* objection, exception, demur.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 10536 (Gitt.) Ne sal na womman wid right resun Agaynes hir haue nan ille cheson. *c 1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 680 Anothir cheson I haue goode. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 711 The lordis. . . maid him tutour with thair hail consent, Into that tyme without debat or chasoun. *a 1548 Priests of Pablis* (Jam.) To that I can, nor na man, haue cheson. *1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 316 All hir sawis they ratifit but cheson.

3. Case, condition.

*c 1380 Sir Feruand.* 2072 Pan hure spak þat burde brigt: herkyap my cheson. *c 1450 Gyg Warru.* (C.) 4314, I may not telle, be my crowne, To no wyght my cheson.

† **Chesoun**, *v.* *Obs.* In 6 *Sc. chesoun*, *chesoun(e)*. [f. prec. sb., after OF. *achaisonner* 'to accuse', to picke a quarrell against' (Cotgr.). Cf. med.L. *occasionare* = in jus vocare (Du Cange).]

To bring a charge against; to accuse, blame.

*1500-20 DUNBAR Flying* 273 Scottis Lordis chifanes he gart hald and chesone In firman fast. *a 1548 Priests of Pablis*, I lufe him not in ocht that will me cheson. *1560 ROLLAND Seven Sag.* (1837) Aij, Thairfor my wordis, se that thou not cheson.

† **Chesounable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to charge or accusation, blameable.

*a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* cxviii. 168 My dedis ere. . . alouyd byfor þe þof men thynke þaim chesonable.

**Chess** (tʃes), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-5 *ches*, *chees*, 4-7 *chesse*, 5 *schesse*, 4, 7- *chess*; in *Comb.* 6 *cheast*, *Sc. chas*, 6-7 *chest(e)*, 7 *ches*; also 5-6 *chesses*, 6 *chestes*, *cheast(e)s*, 7 *chests*. [ME. *ches*, *chess*, aphetic f. AF. and OF. *eschès* (OF. also *eschecs*, *eschas*, *eschax*, *escas*, mod.F. *échecs* = *échè-s*) 'chequers, chess', pl. of *eschec* (*escac*, etc.) CHECK *sb.* 1 So med.L. had *scacci*, *scāci*, *scāchi*, It. *scacchi*, Pr. *escacos*, all plurals, as name of the game; Sp. and Pg., on the other hand, have preserved in Sp. *ajedrez*, Pg. *xadrez*, the Arabic name, شطرنج *shāt-ranj*, from OPers. *chatrang*, Skr. *chaturanga* lit. 'the four *angas* or members of an army (elephants, horsés, chariots, foot-soldiers)'. Cf. CHECK *sb.* 1]

1. A game of skill played by two persons, on a chequered board divided into sixty-four squares; each player having a set of sixteen 'men', consisting of king, queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns; the object of the game is to place the adversary's king in check-mate. (In early use, often the *chess*.)

[c 1180 A. NECKAM *De Nat. Rerum* (cap. *De Scaccis*), *De scaccorum ludo*. . . scribere non erit molestum.] *a 1300 Cursor M.* (Cott.) 28338, I hame liked . . . til idel gammes, chess and tablis. *c 1325 Coer de L.* 2172 They found Kyng Richard at play, At the chess in his galey. *c 1386 CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 172 They dauncen and they playen at ches [v. r. chess] and tables. *1474 CAXTON Chess* v Under this kyng was this game and playe of the chess founden. *1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* n. viii. 49 b, The Chess were inuented. . . by a certayne wiseman called Xerxes. *1630 BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 96 There is no game which may seeme to represent the state of mans life to the full so well as the chess. *1643 Sir T. BROWNE Relig. Medit.* i. § 19 Thus the Devil playd at Chess with mee. *1822 HAZLITT Table-t.* I. v. 102 It requires a good capacity to play well at chess.

† *b.* in form *chesses*, *chests*.

*1440 J. SHIRLEY Deth K. James* (1818) 12 As the Kyng plaid at the chesses with oone of his knyghtis. *c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* ii. 58 As they were playenge toygyder at the Chesses. *1556 T. HOVE tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1561) Yyiv b, To be mealye scene in the play at Chesses. *1562 J. ROWBORROW (title)* The Pleasaunt and Wittie Plaie of the Chesses. *c 1610 DONNE Poems, and Lett. to Sir H. Wootton*, Whose deepest projects, and egregious gests are but dull morals of a game at Chesses. *1640 G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 181 Chesses.

*c. fig.*

*c 1657 Let. in Clarendon Hist. Reb.* xv. (1847) 857/2, I have often observed, that a desperate game at Chess has been recover'd after the loss of the Nobility, only by playing the pawns well. *1867 F. E. GRETTON Classical Coincidences* vii. 5 Hannibal, in his famous game of chess with Fabius.

† 2. The pieces or board used in playing; the CHESSE-MEN. *Obs.* [So med.L. *scacci*, OF. *eschecs*.]

*1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 4308 Take furþe the chesse or þe tabler. *c 1320 Sir Tristr.* 1227 His harp, his cronde was rike, His tablis, his ches he bare. *c 1400 Beryn* 1732 The Ches was al of yvery, the meyne newe & newe. *1474 CAXTON Chess* iv. viii, After that it is said in the chappitres of the chesses. *1618 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 35 Called him the son of a bastard and threw the chess in his face. 3. Loosely used to translate Gr. ἀσπράγαλοι, πεσσοί, L. *tesseræ*, etc.

*1432-50 tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 Knyghtes of golde playenge with chesses of golde [*tesseris aureis*; TRIVISA, dees of golde]. *1676 HOBBS II. ad xxiii.* 90 And Childishly the quarrel took at Chess [ἀμφὶ ἀσπράγαλοις]. *1785 POPE Odys.* i. 143 At Chess [παισσοίσι] they vie.

4. *Comb.*, as *chess-game*, *-king*, *-pawm*, *-player*, *-playing*, *-rook*; † *chess-maker*, one who makes chess-men, etc.; † *chess-play*, (*a.*) † a set of materials for the game, chess-board and chess-men (see quot. 1481); (*b.*) the game of chess; *chess-table*, a small table inlaid as a chess-board. Also CHESSE-BOARD, -MAN.

*1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 Councillors of State sit plotting, and playing their high \*chess-game, whereof the pawns are Men. *1846 J. HALL Poems* i. 8 Like \*Chess-kings brave. *1848-90 Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 514 Pay[d] to the \*chessmaker for ij \*chessplayers vijij. *1831 CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 296 The soldier a \*chess-pawn to shoot and be shot at. *1596 CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. 112 \*Chess-play, is one of the things, which best discometh the imagination. *1665 BEALE Chess*, This most excellent and delightful game of Chess-play. *Ibid.* 121 (Adv.) The Stationer to the Ingenious \*Chess-player. *1833 BRUNNE Nat. Magic* xi. 269 These machines. . . sink into insignificance when compared with the automaton chess-player. *c 1400 St. Alexis* (Laud 622) 989 Of \*chess playeing & of tablere. *1833 BRUNNE Nat. Magic* xi. 272 The chess-playing machine. . . was exhibited. . . in Fiesburg, Vienna, and Paris. *1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) xv. 177 Charged with a golden \*chess-rook.

**Chess**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *ches*, 6-7 *chesse*; *pl.* 5 *ches*, 7 *chess(e)*, (8 *chase*), 6- *chesses*.

[Connexion with the rows of squares or men on a chess-board has been conjectured. Senses 4 and 5 may not belong here; they are however parallel layers.]

1. One tier or layer above another; a storey of a house. Now only *dial.*

*c 1460 Towneley Myst.* 27 [Of the ark] thre ches chambre, thay ar well maide. *1641 Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 126 Observe that every board lye directly over the board which is layde the nexte chesse beneath it save one. *1877 E. PEACOCK N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) They keep 'em on trays, chess aboon chess, like cheneys in a cupboard.

2. A row side by side with another. ? *Obs.*

*1534 in E. Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 198, ij chesses of peile abowte every of them. *1615 W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* iii. vi. (1668) 12 A gutter. . . set without with three or four chess of thorns. *1616 SURL & MARK Country Farme* 87 Three or four Chesses of stones. *Ibid.* 299 These Bay trees shall be planted in double chesse. *a 1722 LISLE Husb. Gloss.* s. v. In planting quicksets a single chase is a single row; a double chase means another row planted below the first.

† 3. *pl.* The parallel rows of grains in an ear of corn or grass. *Obs.*

*1562 TURNER Herbal* (1568) 72 [Rice] hath comonly an Ear with ij chesses or ordeis of corn as barley hath. *a 1722 LISLE Husb.* 154 The smutty ears are perfect in the chesses. *Ibid.* 208 The chaff of the chesses is clung.

4. *Mil.* in *pl.* The parallel planks of a pontoon-bridge.

*1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* I. 488 Placing them at proper distances to fit the chesses or planks that cover the bridge. *1859 F. GRUFFITHS Art. Man* (1862) 277 By removing the chesses over the gunnels, it may be bent. *1868 Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., Into these saddles were dropped the balks of timber which support the 'chesses' . . . of the bridge.

*b.* Hence *Chess man*, one whose duty it is to lay the chesses in making a pontoon-bridge.

*1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS Mil. Bridges* (ed. 3) 68 Rafts Nos. 5 and 6.—Chess Men.—Nos. 1 of No. 5 Raft will bring up two half Chesses and lay them across the Balks.

5. One of the parallel sections into which an apple, etc., may be divided by cutting from pole to pole; 'the chess or lith of an orange, one of the divisions of it' (Jam.). (*Sc.*)

*a 1800 Popular Rhyme* in Sibbald *Sc. Poet.* IV. lix. (Jam.) I've a cherry, I've a chess; I've a bonny blue glass.

**Chess**, *sb.* 3 [Cf. prec.: sense 3.] A kind of grass which grows as a weed among wheat: now chiefly in U.S.: see quotations. Cf. *cheat*, *cheats*.

*1736 W. ELLIS New Experiments* 71 Chess-grass. *1744 Mod. Husbandman* (1750) III. 1. 50 (E. D. S.) Chess-seed Weed [*Bromus secalinus*]. *Ibid.* VIII. 304 Chess. *1828 WEBSTER, Chess*, in New-England, that weed which grows among wheat, and is supposed to be wheat degenerated or changed, as it abounds most in fields where the wheat is winter-killed. *1884 MILLER Plant-n.*, Cheat, Cheats, or Chess, *Bromus secalinus* and *Lolium temulentum*. American C., *Bromus Rabunii*.

**Chess**, *sb.* 4 *Sc.* [ad. F. *châssis*, and *châsse*; in 17th c. Eng. *pl. chesses*; see CHASSIS.]

1. A window sash; = CHASSIS.

*1808 in JAMIESON.* [Still in common use.]

2. A printer's CHASE. (In Jamieson.)

**Chess**, *v.* *dial.* [f. CHESSE *sb.* 2]

*1828 Dial. of Craven*, Chess, to pile up.

**Chess**, *obs.* *Sc.* form of CHASE *sb.* 1

**Chess**, *-e*, *obs.* form of JESS.

† **Chess-apple**, *v.* *Obs.* [Cf. *CHERQUER sb.* 2]

The fruit of the WHITE-BEAM, *Pyrus Aria*. (Britten & Holland.)

*1640 PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1420 The natives [of West-morland] call the berries red chess apples and sea oulers [=alders]. [1884 in MILLER Plant-n.]

**Chessart**, Also *chizzard*, *KAISART*. (Jam.)

[Cf. *Flem. kasshorde* (Kilian), *kasshurde* (Plantin, 1573) in same sense.] *Sc.* = CHESFORD.

*a 1800 Agric. Surv. Agrsh.* 453 (Jam.) The curd . . . is put into the chessart or cheese-vat.

**Chess-board** (tʃes'bɔ:d). The board on which chess is played.

*1474 CAXTON Chess* 133 Of the chesse borde how it is maad. *1562 J. ROWBORROW Chess* A vijij b, Beholde here the forme of the Checker or Chessbourde. *1652 GAULE Magastrom.* 248 An oracle of Hercules, constituted by a chess-board. *1656 BEALE Chess* 2, 1718 Prior *Alma* III. 488 Cards are dealt, and chess-boards brought. *1848 KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* iv. ii. 193 Earth her chess-board, and the men and women on it, merely pawns.

*b. attrib.*

*1642 HOWELL For. Trav.* xiv. (Arb.) 65 Sevilla is like a chess-board table, having as many Moriscos as Spaniards.

**Chessboll**, *chessebolle*, var. of CHESBOLL.

**Chessel**. Also 8 *cheswell*, *chessill*. [app.

f. CHESSE + WELL.] A chess-vat.

*1721 KELLY Sc. Prov.* 141 (Jam.) He is gone out of the chesswell that he was made in [i.e. the position in which he was born]. *1805 R. FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 157 The curds are put into the chessel or chess-mould, which is placed under the press. *1846 J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 209 The press (constructed so as to hold four chessells) . . . A fine round cloth, the size of the chessill bottom.

**Chess-meyne**: see CHESSE-MEN.

† **Chesses**. *Obs.* An old name for the Peony.

*1657 W. COLES Adam in Eden* ii. 4 In English *Piony*, or *Peony*, and of some *Chesses*. *1879 Prior Plant-n.*, 44.

**Chessford**: see CHESFORD.

**Chessill**, *obs.* form of CHISEL.



**Chessist.** [f. CHESS sb.<sup>1</sup> + -IST.] One skilled in chess; a professed chess-player.

1881 *Academy* 30 July. Some openings and end-games from the actual play of eminent Eastern chessists 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Dec. Meeting of Chessists in Dewsbury.

**Chessite.** *nonce-wd.* A partizan of CHESS.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 83 The airs of superiority the chessites assume over us poor backgammonists.

**Chess-men** (tʃe'smen). Rarely in sing. -man.

[The ME. *chesse-meyne* contains *meyne* a company, a. OF. *meyne* (also used for 'les pièces du jeu d'échecs', Godefroy); from this, *chess-men* (Caxton) apparently arose either by substitution or by confusion.]

The pieces (eight 'pieces' proper and eight pawns on each side) with which chess is played.

[c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* 3195 The cheker that ogyand the meynne [prime playen he]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. iii. The table of the chesse borde and the chesse meyne. *Ibid.* iv. i. The formes of the chesse men and of their offices. 1554 HULOT, Chess-men, or table men, *tesaraz.* 1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* 238 (Jam.) Greit chas men of bone. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 53 Wee must give names to our Chess-men. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. §9 The Place of each Chess-man.

† **Chessner.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CHESS; ? on analogy of *partner*.] A chess-player.

1644 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* iv. (N.) Yonder's my game, which, like a politic chessner, I must not seeme to see.

† **Chessom.** *a. Obs.* [Of uncertain etymology: a suggestion is that it = *cheese-some* 'of the nature of cheese', which suits the phonology, though the sense may be questioned, since cheese is of many kinds.] Of soil: Loose, friable, and free from stones or grit.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §665 The Tender, Chessome, and Mellow Earth, is the best; Being meere Mould, between the two Extreames of Clay, and Sand. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 6 Mould of . . . more delicate grain, tender, chessom, mellow; clear of stones and grittiness with an eye of loam and sand.

¶ Curiously mistaken by Johnson for a sb.; the error is retained in later Dictionaries.

**Chessoun.** Sc. var. of CHESSOUN, *Obs.*, cause.

**Chess-tree.** *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.)

[The sense and form would fairly suit derivation from CHASE sb.<sup>2</sup>, F. *chas* needle-eye, etc.; but no formal evidence in support has been found.]

1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Tackles are . . . reeued first thorow the ches-tree. 1644 SIR H. MANWYNGING *Seaman's Dict.* *Ches-tree.* 1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* i. 1. 18 Get the main Tack close down, in the Chess-tree. 1768 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 210 Then to the Chess-tree drag the unwilling tack. 1768 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Ches-trees*, two pieces of wood bolted perpendicularly, one on the starboard, and the other on the larboard side of the ship. They are used to confine the clue, or lower corners of the mainsail; for which purpose there is a hole in the upper part through which the rope passes that . . . extends the clue . . . to windward. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv. A huge wave . . . struck us on the Chess-tree, and deluged us . . . fore and aft.

**Chessy** (tʃes'i), *a. colloq.* [f. CHESS sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] Characteristic of good chess-play.

1883 GUNSBERR *in Knowledge* 15 June 1883 Q to Kt 7 would have been more chessy. 1883 *Daily News* 19 July 5/1 Such encounters . . . are often more productive of 'chessy' situations than match games.

**Chessylite** (tʃes'ylit). *Min.* [f. *Chessy*, near Lyons + -LITE.] A synonym of AZURITE, the blue carbonate of copper. Also called Chessy Copper.

1854 DANA 459.

**Chest** (tʃest), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 cest, cyst, 3-6 cheste, 3-5 chiste, 4-7 chist, 5 chaste(e), 5-6 chyst, (6) giest, 3- chast. See also KIST. [OE. *cest*, \**ciast*, *cist*, *cyst* (< \**cesta*) str. fem., app. an early adoption of L. *cista*, a. Gr. *kistḗ* box, chest. Cf. OFris. *kiste*, (MDu. *kiste*, Du. *kist*), OHG. *kista* (MHG. and Ger. *kiste*): \**kista* str. fem. ON. *kista* wk. fem. (Sw. *kista*, Da. *kiste*, was prob. a later adoption. Cf. KIST, CIST. (Some claim for OE. *cest* a native origin, connecting it with Ger. *kasten* box.)]

1. A box, a coffer; now mostly applied to a large box of strong construction, used for the safe custody of articles of value.

1700 *Ephial & Erf. Gloss.* 231 (& *Corpus* 365) *Capis* cest. 1795 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xiii. 29 Sume . . . woendun þæt the ceste hæfde ludas. c. 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 276 *Capus*, cist. a. 1200 *Ibid.* 326 *Locutus*, cyst. a. 1300 *Havelok* 222 Ne michte men finde . . . Of his in arke, ne in chiste. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wyf's Prolog.* 309 Wherefor hydestow . . . The keyes of thy chist away fro me? c. 1430 *LYNG. Bochas* i. xiv. (1554) 27 b. Out of her chist to take the fætel brand. 1535 COVERDALE *a Kings* xii. 9 Ioiada the preste toke a chest, and bored an hole aboute therein. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 456 Certaine Frenche men . . . entered into the kinges campe . . . and there . . . robbed tentes, brake up chestes, and caried away Caskettes. 1602 HOLLAND *Pittie* II. 455 Cloths and apparels bestowed in chists and coffers. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. *Lady's Answ.* 71 Those bright guineas in our chests. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii. 169 Set afloat in that monstrous wooden chest. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 To break open the chests, or mortgage the manors of his ancestors. 1859 TENNYSON *Winton* 653 Keep it like a puzzle chest in chest.

b. *esp.* A box devoted to the safe custody of the personal property of a sailor, etc.; or of the tools and requisites of any craftsman, as a *carpenter's chest*, *surgeon's chest*; or of the requisites of any

particular department, as a *medicine chest*, *tool chest*, etc. (Commonly including the contents.)

1615 *Brittain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 634 Physic and Surgery helps. A Chest, with partitions, for all these things. 1710 Dr. FOS CRUSOE xiii (1790) 244. I found in the seaman's Chest about fifty pieces of eight. 1720 — *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 177 Things . . . useful to furnish a surgeon's chest. *Mod.* Family medicine chests from one guinea upwards.

c. = CAISSON.

1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1457/1 The chest now sunck is of the same Dimensions. 1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v. *Bridges*, *Caisson*, a kind of chest, or flat-bottomed boat, in which a pier is built.

d. *Chest of* = chest full of, chestful of.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl. Wks.* X. 461 The father of Ossian boasts of two chests more of ancient poetry. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Atms. Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 197 His [man's] body [is] a chest of tools. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. 1 [He] brought forth . . . his chest of clothes.

2. *fig.* (With some of these, cf. sense 9.)

c. 1430 *LYNG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxxiii. The best is chest of dule and dreynesse. c. 1430 *Chew. Assigne* 127 Holde þy wordes in chaste pat none skape fether. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* cx. Some pure chest, to close so pure a mind.

† 3. A coffin. *Still dial.*

c. 890 K. ALFRED *Bada* iv. xxx. (Bosw.) Ðæt hi woldan his ban on niwe cyste gedon. c. 1000 OE. *Gosp.* Luke vii. 14 He . . . ða cyste æt-hran. c. 1160 *Hattun G.* *Ibid.* He . . . þa cheste æt-ran. c. 1205 LAY 32303 His ban beoð iloken faste i gudene cheste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Buryede with hym in hys chest. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes Prolog.* 29 He is now deed, and nayied in his chest. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 96 The chest that his body laye in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pittie* xiii. One Cr. Terentius . . . as he digged . . . light upon a chist, wherein lay the bodie of Numa. 1602 *Return. Fr. Parnass.* i. ii. (Arb.) 13 Let all his faultes sleepe with his mournfull chest. 1772 PENNANT *Trav. Sc. Isl.* 180 A stone chest, formed of five flat stones. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 107 Ashell is let down—Then, a small wooden chest.

† 4. Applied to a basket or 'ark' of rushes, etc. c. 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 204 *Cistula*, *Sporta*, uel cyst. c. 1240 *Cursor M.* 567 (Trin.) In his chist þe childe she dide. c. 1700 ADDISON *Tr. Cornis*, Minerva, the infant laid Within a chest of twining osters made.

5. The place in which the money belonging to a public institution is kept; treasury, coffer; often used *transf.* for the fund of money itself. † b. A cash account (*obs.*).

1288 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Cij. By Capsa is vnderstood the chyst or ready money . . . And if . . . the Creditor syde of your chyst . . . should be founde more . . . than the Debitor syde of your said Chist, then were there error. 1662 PERVS *Diary* 2 July. The business of the Chest at Chatham. 1699 T. CROCKMAN *Thyl's Office* (1706) 196 In the one Case we are beholden to the Chest, in the other to the Virtues and Abilities of the Person. 1803 *Collect. Stat. Admin.* Navy, etc. (1820) 657 A certain ancient . . . Institution, commonly called . . . The Chest at Chatham, for the perpetual Relief of such Mariners and Seafaring Men as have been or may happen to be hurt or maimed in the Service of his Majesty. It is expedient . . . that the said Chest should be removed from Chatham . . . to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 138 The church possessed herself of a chest; that is to say, became mistress of a disposable capital. 1839-42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-52) III. xiii. § 88 A military chest was formed. 1883 19th Cent. May 829 Starved on an annual pittance from the University Chest.

6. *Commerce.* A large box or case in which certain commodities, as tea, sugar, etc., are packed for transport; hence used as a variable measure of quantity for such commodities; now almost confined to tea chests.

1708 KERSLEY *Chest* . . . also an uncertain Quantity of some Merchandizes, as of Sugar, from 10 to 15 Hundred Weight. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. ix. 98 They can yearly export 2000 Chests of Rose-Water. A Chest contains about 14 English Gallons. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. A chest of sugar . . . contains from ten to fifteen hundred weight: a chest of glass, from 200 to 300 feet; of Castile-soap, from 2½ to three hundred weight; of indigo, from 1½ to two hundred weight. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annum.* 170 Sheet lead, which comes to us in the way of lining round tea-chests. *Mod.* A small chest of tea as a christmas gift.

† 7. *Chest of viols*: a case containing a set of viols; the set of viols itself. *Obs.*

1621 CORGER, *Vn ien de violles*, a set, or chest of Violls. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* 10 Musicians and a chest of Viols kept in the house. a. 1789 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* III. 356 Viols . . . of which it was usual, during the last century, for most musical families to be in possession of a chest, consisting of two trebles, two tenors and two basses.

8. *Chest of drawers*: a kind of large box or frame fitted with a set of drawers; formerly used for keeping money and other valuables, now an article of bedroom furniture in which clothes are kept.

1599 MINSHEU, *Caxton*, a great chest, or standered with drawing chests, or boxes in it. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1166/4 Quills, Chairs, Carpets, . . . and Chests of Drawers. 1691 M. PITT *Cry of Oppressed* Pref. 30 My Lord's Chest of Drawers wherein his Money was, 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 109 The key general of the chest of drawers with six locks. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Will.* 230 A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day. 1839 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 86 Isaac locked the door, set his candle on the chest of drawers.

9. That part of the human body inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone, forming the upper part of the trunk, and containing the heart and lungs; the thorax. Also the same part in the lower animals.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chest of a man, *Joviale*. 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 57 One that had a suppuracion in his chist. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 163. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lec. Techn.* s.v. *Coste*, The Ribs, are those Bones which with

other parts make the Chest or Thorax. a. 1720 GAY *Dionys* ii. iii. The tall swan, whose proudly swelling chest Divides the wave. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 559 Inflammatory affections of the head, chest, or belly.

† b. *fig.* regarded as the seat of the emotions and passions. (Cf. *breast*, *bosom*.) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 9 When corage first does creepe in manly chest. 1647 H. MORSE *Song of Soul* ii. i. iii. xiii. What rage, what sorrow boils thus in thy chest?

10. *Comb. a.* In sense 1, as *chestful*, *-lid*, *-lock*, *-maker*, etc. † *chest-breaker*, one who breaks open chests (cf. *house-breaker*); *chest-saw*, 'a species of hand-saw without a back' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *chest-trap* (see quot.).

b. In sense 9, as *chest-pressed* ppl. adj.; *chest-founder*, *-foundering*, a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest in horses; *chest-founded a.*, affected with chest-foundering; *chest-measurer*, an instrument for measuring the capacity of the chest, or the movement of the walls of the chest in respiration, a stethometer; *chest-note*, a note produced in the lowest register of the voice (see *chest-voice*); *chest-protector*, a covering or wrap to protect the chest from cold; *chest-quake*, *humorous nonce-wd.*, after *earthquake*; *chest-voice*, the lowest register of the voice in singing or speaking.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 11 Hee would . . . rather bee a Wood-cleauer in the Country, then a 'chest-breaker' in London. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3908/4 A black Gelding . . . goes studding before, being 'Chest-founder'. c. 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. xxvi. (1738) 90 Of 'Chest-foundering' . . . The Disease . . . comes the nearest of any to that which in a Human body is called a Pleurisy. 1723 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 106 A large 'chestful' of Mr. Calderwood's paper s. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* ii. xli. 263/1 He promises red gold and chestfuls of pence. 1815 MILMAN *Paisio* (1821) 9 A huge 'chestlid' jealously and scantily Uplifted. 1891 FENCIBALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cestera*, a 'chest maker, a basket maker'. 1864 H. FULLER *Dis. Luings* 26 An instrument proposed by Dr. Sibson. He has named it the 'Chest-measurer'. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chest-measurer*, same as Stethometer. 1854 BUSHNAN *in Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 266/1 The notes of the natural voice—called also 'chest-notes'—are fuller. 1879 HAWKINS *Music & Morals* i. vii. The tenor has to come out with a high chest-note. a. 1845 HOOD *Nocturnal Sk. v.* In a night-mare rest, 'chest-press'd'. 1888 19th Cent. Mar. 465 Most men need fannells, 'chest-protectors', etc. 1855 G. MERRITT *Shaw. Shaghat* (1872) 157 'Chestquakes' of irresistible laughter. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) 'Chest-Traps', a kind of Boxes or Traps, used to take Pole-cats, Fitchets, Martens and the like Vermin. 1879 HULLAH *in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 344 By 'chest-voice' is . . . understood the lowest sounds of a voice. In other words, the 'first register'.

† **Chest**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 1 céast, 2-5 cheste, 3 cheast, 3-4 cheaste, 4 chyste, cheeste, (*Ayenb.*) chyaste, 4-5 chest, 5 (?) chost. [OE. *céast*, app. a later refashioning of the equivalent OE. *céas* (by addition of the ordinary -t of nouns of action: cf. OE. *hæs*, ME. *hest*). *Céas* fem. corresponds to OHG. *kāsa* point of dispute:—WGER. \**kāusa*, app. a. L. *caussa* cause, matter of dispute, lawsuit, etc.] Strife, contention, quarrelling. c. 1000 ALFRED *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 116 *Seditio*, folcslite, uel æswiung, sacu, cest. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Pet cene wif scunad sitysunge and cheste ne sturad. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 200 Pe uormest is Cheaste, oder Strif. c. 1300 K. ALIS. 29 Now pails holdith, and letheth cheste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Efter þe chyste we zetteþ þe zenne of grochinge. 1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 109 Ferly me pinketh But chest be pere charite shulde be. 1382 WYCLIF *JAMES* iv. 1 Wherof bateyles and chestes, or chidings, among 30? c. 1425 *Seven Sag. (P.)* 103 Withoutyn any more chest Thay dyden the emperour hest. c. 1450 MYRC 1777 Hast þou l-lyued . . . in chest [ed. chost] and stryf Wyþ þy meyne and wyþ þy wyf?

**Chest** (tʃest), v. Also 6 chist, cheist. [f. CHEST sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *trans.* To put into a coffin. Now chiefly *dial.*

1473 WARKWORTH *Chron.* 21 On the morwe he was chysteyde and brought to S. Paulys. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 159 note. A coplin, soche as the carckesses of noble persons ar chested in. 1611 BIBLE Gen. i. (*headnote*) Joseph taketh an oath of them for his bones. He dieth and is chested. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 330 That afternoon, we chested our late slain Commander. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 491 The body was chested, *Mod. Sc.* The corpse will be chested this evening.

2. To enclose in a chest or box; to stow away.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Larnumbell* 48 All their mony is little enough . . . to chst vp in their Tresurie. 1636 R. JAMES *Hier. Lant.* (1843) Intro. 47 To cheste Eternal hatred in a mortal brest. 1657 MAY *Satir. Puffe* 14 He gaue charge his Unkles Wardrobe should be chested up, and kept as Reliques. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 39 Serious thoughts are folded up and chested.

3. Of a horse: To come against or strike with the chest. (Cf. *BREAST* v. 1.)

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxy. My horse came with full force against it . . . chesting the tangled branches. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1846) II. 216 The next moment my mare chested him, and sent him spinning and tangled in his long blue gown. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. His hand . . . the firmest . . . that ever beguiled a beaten horse to rise at a stiff bit of timber which his neighbours right and left were chesting or declining to negotiate.

Hence *Chesting vbl. sb.*, the putting (of a corpse) into a coffin, 'with (in Scotland) the entertainment given on this melancholy occasion' (Jamieson).



1535 *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* l. i. xxxiii. 242 The leading and chesing was preparing. 1555 *Huloet, Chesynge* of a deade bodye in a clove coffyn, or the ministration of baulmyng. 1613 T. Godwin *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 77 Those who had the chesing of the dead corpses. *Mod. Sc.* The chesing has been deferred to enable relatives at a distance to be present.

**Chest(e, obs. f. CHASTE, CHESSE sb.)**

**Chestable, obs. f. CHASUBLE.**

**Chestan, -ayn(e, var. CHESTEINE, Obs.**

**Chested (tj'ested), ppl. a.**

1. [f. CHEST v.] Inclosed in a chest or coffin. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 165 We have seen their bodies how they lie embalmed and chested.

2. [f. CHEST sb.] Having a chest; chiefly in compounds, as *bare-, broad-, deep-chested*.

1661 *FULLER Worthies, Rutlandsh.* A very proper man, broad-shouldered and chested. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3941/4 A brown-bay Horse. well Chested. 1815 L. HUNT *Chorus Seneca's Thyestes*. No need of vulgar force or chested horse. 1873 *SYMMONDS Grk. Poets* xii. 403 Stately maidens and bare-chested youths.

**Chestee, Sc. var. of CHASTY. Obs.**

**† Chesteine, cheshten. Obs. Forms:** a. 4-5 chastein(e), 5 chasteyn(e), 5-7 chastein, 6 chasteayne. β. 4 chesteine, -ene, kesteine, 4-7 cheshten, 5 cheshtan, 5-6 cheshteyn(e), cheshtayn(e), 5-7 cheshton, 6 cheshtin. See also CASTANE. [ME. *chasteine* (commonly *chesteine*, etc.), a. OF. *chastaigne*, -aine (= ONF. *castaigne*, Pr. *castanha*, Cat. *castanya*, Sp. *castaña*, Pg. *castanha*, It. *castagna*) :—L. *castanea* chestnut, a. Gr. *καστανία*, synonym of *καστανον*, *καστανιον*, *καστανειον* (in full *καστανειον* or *καστανων καρπον*, lit. 'Castanian nut'), referred by some to *Καστανία* a city of Pontus, by others to Castana in Magnesia (Thessaly). The word was already in OE. in the form *cisten-, cyst-beam*, corresp. to OHG. *che-stinna* (MHG. *ke-stene*, *kesten*, mod. Upper Ger. *keste*), pointing to a WGer. \**has-tinna*, \**hastinja* for \**kastanja* (prob. by assoc. with Germanic suffix *-ing*). It is doubtful whether this OE. form had anything to do with the change of ME. *chasteine* to *chesteine*, or whether this was merely due to the obscurity of the first syllable while the stress was still upon *-teine*. In its latest stage *cheshten*, *nut* was added: see CHESTNUT.]

1. A chestnut-tree.

a 700 *Erfurt Gloss.* 249 (Sweet O. E. T.) Cistim beam. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 374 *Castanea*, cistenbeam. c 1000 *Elfric Voc.* in Wulker 138 *Castanea*, cystel, nel cystbeam. c 1050 *Cotton Cl. Gloss.* ibid. 368 *Castaneus*, cistenbeam. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1699 He reinde his hors to a chesteine. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Knt's T.* 2064 Wylugh, Elm, plane, Ash, box, chasteyn [v. r. chasteyn, chesteyn, chasteine]. c 1400 MAUNDREY. xxxi. 307 Giete Forestes of Chesteynes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 253 Chastien wol. of his seedes multiple. c 1520 *BARCLAY Myrr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) Fijia, For Chastaynes colde places commonly choseth he. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 60 A cheshten, *castanea*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 172 The Cheston, and the Walnut-trees, or Mast-trees.

2. The fruit of this tree; a chestnut.

1361 *LANGEL P. Pl.* vii. 281 (MS. H) Chibolles, chesteysn and ipe chieses plente. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv. xx (1495) 496 Plente of myle and chasteins, a 1400 *Pyssyl Synne* 93. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1375 Medlers, plowmes, perys, chesteysn, Cherys, of which many oon fayne is. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 283 Chasteysnes under sande asonder leyde. c 1450 *Nominalle* in Wl. Wulker 715 *Hec castania*, a cheshton, or the tre. 1454 *BOORDE Dyletary* xxi (1870) 285 Chesteysnes doth nowysshie the body strongly. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis Secr.* (1568) 53 b. Rough without like a Chestin. 1601 *BART* *Atv.* B 1395 Browne as a cheshten, *phoeniceus*. 1674 *CUNNINGHAM (of Craighs) Diary* (1887) 43 Ther was no chasteins gotten.

3. Comb.: *cheshten-nut* (CHESTNUT), *chesteine-tree*.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 3 Hil leien hem down. Under a chastein tre. 1381 *Wyclif Isa.* xlv. 14 He toc the kestein tre, and the oak. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wl. Wulker 646 *Hec castania*, cheshtantre. c 1535 *Drwys* (in Palgr. 1852, 914) Chesteayne tice, *chastaignier*. 1580 *Conveyance* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 141 Quadam silvam . . voc. Chesten woode.

**† Chester.** 1. Obs. (exc. in comb.). [OE. *ceaster* :—\**ceaster* :—\**ceaster*—prehist. OE. \**cestra* (5-6th c.) fem., a. L. *castra* pl. neuter, 'camp', often applied to places in Britain which had been originally Roman encampments. (For the phonology, cf. *Sievers Ags. Gram.* 1886, § 75. i.) This is one of the best ascertained of the Latin words adopted by the Angles and Saxons during the conquest of Britain. Still existing as the proper name, or part of the name, of many places. In Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and some counties south of these, it appears as *-cester*, without palatalization. The history of the form written *-cester*, of which only *-ster* is pronounced (in Worcester, Bicester, etc.), is obscure; the written form is perhaps of Fr. or med. L. origin.]

A city or walled town; orig. one that had been a Roman station in Britain.

a 855 O. E. *Chron.* an. 491 Ælla and Cissa ymbseton ceaster. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 23 He com. & eardode on þære ceastre. c 1160 *Hattin G.* ibid. On þære ceastre. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8439 Pait cheshtre þatt to Laferrd Crist Comm till. [1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 377 Chester, denoted a walled or fortified place, being the same both in

woorde and weight that the Latine (*Castrum*) is.] 1881 *FREEMAN Subj. Lands Venice* 146 It was a *chester* ready made, with its four streets, its four gates.

**† Chester.** 2. Obs. = [f. CHEST v. + -ER 1.] One who puts a corpse into a coffin.

1552 *Huloet*, Chester of a deade corpse . . *pollinctor*.

**Chesterfield** (tj'esta:fld). [f. the name of an Earl of Chesterfield in 19th c.] A kind of overcoat.

**Chesterfieldian, a.** [f. prop. name *Chesterfield* + -IAN.] Relating to, or characteristic of, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), a writer on manners and etiquette. So **Chesterfieldism**.

1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. *Irrel.* 291 All the Chesterfieldian in decoums of laughter. 1883 *Hamlet. Rev.* June 545 We are not pleading for Chesterfieldian etiquette. 1830 *Centl. Mag.* C. ii. 135 Business is not regulated by Chesterfieldism.

**Chesterlite** (tj'esta:lit). *Min.* [f. place name *Chester* + -LITE.] A variety of orthoclase.

1850 *DANA Min.* 678 New species, *Chesterlite*. 1868 *Ibid.* 355 *Chesterlite*, in white crystals, smooth, but feebly lustrous, implanted on dolomite in Chester Co., Penn.

**Chestes, obs. form of CHESSE sb.**

**† Chesticore. Obs. rare**—1. [app. corruption of F. *justaucorps* a closely-fitting garment reaching to the knees, associated with *chest*.]

1671 *CROWNE Juliana* l. 6 A rich chesticore with Diamond buttons.

**Chestin, var. of CHESTEINE, Obs., chestnut.**

**Chestnut, chesnut** (tj'esnʊt). **Forms:** 6 cheshten nut, chesht nut, cheshtutte, cheshtot-(tree), chesse nut(te, ches-nut, chesnutte, 6-7 chesse-nut, 6-8 chesht-nut, 7 chessenut, 8 cheshtnut, 6- cheshtnut, cheshtnut. [f. *chesten*, late form of CHESTEINE + NUT. *Cheshten-nut* was soon reduced to *cheshtnut*, *cheshtnut*, and *chesnut*: the last was the predominant form (82 per cent. of instances examined) from 1570 to c 1820, and is used in all the editions of Bailey; *cheshtnut* was adopted by Johnson, and prevails in current use.]

1. The large edible seed or 'nut' of the chestnut-tree (see 2), two or more of which are inclosed in a prickly pericarp or 'burr'.

1590 *HORMAN Vulg.* xvii. 165, I have getherde cheshten nuttis. 1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* (1546) Fja. The cheshten tres bring forth the soft sweet chesht nut. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 195 A cheshtnutte, *castanea*. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 138 Chestnuts of all wilde frutes are the best and meetest to be eaten. 1580 *LVLV Enphues* (Arb.) 365 That will refuse the sweete Cheshtnut, for that it is couered with sharpe huskes. 1580 *BART Atv.* C 442 A cheshten nut. 1585 *LLOYD Treas. Health* Intro. 2 Take . . the quantite of a Chesht Nutte. 1714 *GAY Trivia* iii. 46 Boars . . on Westphalia's fat'n'ing Chest-nuts fed. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 258 Chestnuts. afford a very good Nourishment. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 238 Young cheshtnuts. afforded a matter which appeared to be a combination of albuminous matter and tannin. 1861 *BRYANT Poems, Third of November* iii, Children. Gathering tawny cheshtnuts.

2. The tree which bears these, *Castanea vesca*, N.O. *Corylaceae*, now growing naturally all over Southern Europe, though said to have been introduced, within the historical period, from Asia Minor. Both the tree and the 'nut' are also called *Spanish* or *Sweet Chestnut*.

1578 *LYTT Dodoneus* 729 The Cheshtnut delighteth in shadowie places. 1664 *EVERLYN Sylva* vii. § 1 The Cheshtnut of which Pliny reckons many kinds. 1784 *COWPER Task* l. 263 These cheshtnuts hung in corresponding lines. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II 65 A cheshtnut, or any other tree with pointed leaves. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xv, The cheshtnut's fretted foliage grey. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Addr.* Comic Wks. (Bohn) III. 204 An oak or a cheshtnut undertakes no function it cannot execute.

b. The wood of the chestnut-tree.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 262.

3. Applied to the tree *Esculus Hippocastanum*, or to its seed; more fully called *HORSE-CHESTNUT*.

1832 *TENNISON Miller's Day* vii, Those three cheshtnuts near, that hung in masses thick with milky cones. 1871 *Manber for Paris* II. 207 (Hoppe) The spreading cheshtnuts . . dotted the sand. with white flowerlets like snow-flakes. *Mod. Newspr.* Yesterday was 'Cheshtnut Sunday' at Bushey Park, and the day being fine, the cheshtnuts were visited by admiring crowds.

† 4. *Earth chestnut*: the roundish edible tuber of *Bunium flexuosum* (including *B. Bulbocastanum*), or the plant itself; = *EARH-NUT. Obs.*

1578 *LYTT Dodoneus* 579 The small Earth Chestnut . . The roote . . in taste . . is muche lyke to the Chestnut. 1597 *GERARD* quoted by BRITTON & HOLL. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Earth-nut, or Earth-chestnut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

† 5. Name of a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1664 *EVERLYN Kal. Hort.* (1799) 223 Apples . . Pear-Apple, Cardinal, Winter-Chestnut. *Ibid.* 232.

6. The hard knob in the skin of the horse at the inner side of the fore-legs; supposed to represent the thumb-nail of other animals. Cf. *CASTOR*.

1859 *RAREY Taming Horses* iv. 45 To tame the horse, sometimes using the chestnut of his leg, which they dry, grind, and blow into his nostrils. 1876 *STEELE Equine Anat.* 208 The circular horny process or chestnut found opposite the inferior part of the radius. 1888 *Veterinarian* May 304 Another organ in process of disappearance is that piece of horn inside the fore-arm, where it is termed the chestnut, and that inside the hock, where it is termed the castor; it

corresponds to the finger-nail of the thumb of our hand, and of the foot of the five-toed ancestor of the horse.

7. *slang.* A story that has been told before, a 'venerable' joke. Also attrib.

[Origin unknown: said to have arisen in U. S. The newspapers of 1886-7 contain numerous circumstantial explanations palpably invented for the purpose. A plausible account is given in the place cited in quot. 1888.]

1886 in *Dram. Rev.* 27 Mar. 86/2 Minnie Palmer will give £1,000 to any one who will submit to her an idea for legitimate advertising. Chestnut ideas not wanted. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 6/2 This story is what the Americans would call a 'chestnut'. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Oct. 467 There are, of course, good things here, and some venerable chestnuts. [1888 in J. Hutton *Remin. Toole*, 'When suddenly from the thick boughs of a cork-tree—' 'A chestnut, Captain: a chestnut.' 'Bah! booby, I say a cork-tree!' 'A chestnut,' reiterates Pablo: 'I should know as well as you, having heard you tell the tale these twenty-seven times!']

B. as *adj.* 1. Of the colour of a chestnut; deep reddish-brown.

1656 *COWLEY Davidides* III. (1684) 98 Melah's long Hair was glossy Chestnut Brown. 1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1960/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* i. xxviii, Like the mane of a chestnut steed. 1835 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* III. 271 As much akin . . as a horse chesnut proverbially is to a chestnut horse. a 1855 C. BRONTE *Professor* I. xi. 187 Her rich chesnut locks.

b. *absol.* = Chestnut colour.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 12 His hair is of a good colour. Your Cheshnut was euer the onely colour. 1821 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 12 My hair would be a fine chesnut still. 1878 *MORLEY Diderot* II. 122 Her hair of resplendent cheshtnut.

c. Short for chestnut horse. (*collog.*)

[See *chestnut-coloured*, 1636 in C below.] 1840 *LEVER Harry Lorrequer* (Hoppe) The horses were dark cheshtnuts, well matched. 1881 Miss BRADTON *Mt. Royal* l. ii. 41 Miss Tregonell's landau . . with a pair of powerful cheshtnuts. 1883 A. ROBSON *Old World Idylls* 17 Jumped on his cheshtnut

C. attrib. and Comb., as *chestnut-bloom*, *-bud*, *-burr*, *-colour*, *-husk*, *-muncher*, *-seller*, *-shade*, *-tree*; *chestnut-brown*, *-coloured*, *-crested*, *-red*, *-winged*, *adjs.*; *cheshtnut-bread*, bread made with the meal of cheshtnuts; *cheshtnut-oak*, *Quercus sessiliflora* and other species.

1864 *TENNISON Aymer's Field* 65 That islet in the \*chest-nut-bloom. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xi, The \*chestnut-bread was on the shelf. 1656 [see B 1]. 1797 *BENCKE Brit. Birds* (1847) l. 79 The hedge-chaffer, or \*chestnut brown beetle. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* i. 52 Fur cheshtnut brown back and head. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 450 The Acorns and \*Cheshtnut-buds. 1821 *TENNISON Laureliot & Guin.* ii, Drooping cheshtnut-buds. 1874 *ROB (title)* The Opening of a \*Cheshtnut Burr. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 338 Men are of \*cheshtnutte colour at the ryuer of Plata. 1636 *MASINGER Gt. Duke Flor.* iii. l. (R.), I mean the roan, Sir, and the brown bay; but for the \*cheshtnut-coloured, etc. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1804) 137 He had cheshtnut-coloured hair. 1868 *LD. HOUGHTON Select. fr. Whs.* 220 The \*cheshtnut-crested plain. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* ix. 314 The \*cheshtnut-muncher in Macbeth. 1884 *GARDEN* 26 Dec. 335/1 Bright \*cheshtnut-red. 1883 R. BURTON in *Academy* No. 577. 366/2 \*Cheshtnut-seller from Friuli. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxx. 37 Jacob toke staures of grene wyllies, hasell and of \*cheshtnut-trees. 1816 *KIRBY Phys. Bot.* I. 58 Shady avenues of Cheshtnut-trees. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 5/1 Small \*cheshtnut-winged butterflies.

**Chestnutting, vbl. sb.** [f. prec.; cf. *NUTTING*.]

The gathering of chestnuts. Also attrib.

1884 *Ron in Harper's Mag.* Nov. 910/2 Amy wishes to have a chestnutting party to-morrow.

**Cheston. ? Obs.** [acc. to Dicts., from resemblance to a chestnut; see CHESTEINE.] 'A species of plum' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Cheston, var. of CHESTEINE, Obs., chestnut.**

**Chestree:** see CHESSE-TREE.

[**Chest-rope.** A misprint in some editions of Smith's *Seaman's Grammar*, and thence in Dictionaries for *ghest-rope*, *GUEST-ROPE*, q.v.]

**Chests, obs. form of CHESSE 1, 2.**

† **Chestworm. Obs.** [Cf. *CHESLOOK*.] A pill millipede, or wood-louse. It is doubtful whether quot. 1639 is a fig. use of this, or a distinct compound, meaning 'worm within the chest or breast'.

1544 *PHILIP Regim. Lyfe* (1560) B iv, Also the chestwormes that are founde betwene the barkes of trees, which wyll tourne themselves together like a beade when they be touched. a 1639 S. WARD *Serm.* 60 (D) Universal tortures . . of which the pang of childbirth . . gnawings of chest-worms, drinks of gall and wormwood, are but shadows. *Ibid.* 98 (D) The . . reproofs of it [conscience]. gnawing more than any chest-worm, tormenting worse than hot pinners.

**Chesuble, -yble, ypyll, obs. f. CHASUBLE.**

**Chesun, variant of CHESOUN, Obs., cause.**

**Chesyl(le, var. CHESEL, gravel; obs. f. CHISEL.**

**Chesyn, obs. f. CHOOSE v.**

**Chet, var. of CHIT v. 1; obs. f. CHEAT sb. 1, 2.**

**Chetah, var. form of CHEETAH.**

† **Chete. Obs. rare**—1. [Possibly:—OE. *cēte cyle*:—\**cēte*, cot, chamber, cell.]

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* viii. 31 Alle heo lyven from last of lot. Ant are al hende ase hake in chete.

**Chete, -en, -our, obs. ff. CHEAT, CHEATER.**

† **Chetel, -il, yl.** [OE. *cietel* (ce-, ci-, cy-):—\**catil*:—*catil*, ad. L. *catill-us*.] *Obs. form of KETTLE.*

c 1300 *Juliana* (Ashmole MS.) 54 A chetel wol of iwelled

bras biure her maide was ibrozt. 1453 *Bury Wills* (1850)  
23 That Jenette my nece hane. j. bras pot, a chetter, a panne.

**Chetel**, obs. f. CHATTEL.

**Cheter**, chetterling, obs. ff. CHITTERLING.

**Chetopod**, a. Zool. variant of CLETOPOD.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 434½ In many chetopod  
Annelides, the setae and cirri form... organs of progression.

**Chett**, var. of CHEAT sb.2

† **Chevachance**. Obs. [a. OF. *chevachance*  
riding, f. *chevauchier* to ride: see next.]

1. Chivalry, chivalrous spirit.

1599 WYBLEY *Armorie* 36 That feasts continuance Which  
was maintained through noble chevachance.

2. = CHEVACHER.

1599 WYBLEY *Armorie* 45 King John informed of our  
chevachance His sommons cald.

† **Chevachee**. Obs. Forms: 4 chivachee, -ie,  
4-5 ye, chyvachee, -ie, -ye, chiuache, cheuache,  
5 chyvache, 6 chevachey, (9 chevachie). [a.  
OF. *chevauchie*, *chevalchié* (mod.F. *chevauchée*).  
:-Romanic type *cavalcata* a riding, f. pa. pple. of  
*cavalcare*:-late L. *caballicare* to ride, f. *caballus*  
horse. *Chevachee* is in its origin a doublet of  
CAVALCADE: see -ADE.]

An expedition on horseback; a raid, campaign.  
c1386 *Sir Perumb*. 1005 Pat chyvachee for to do. c1386  
CRACER *Prolog*. 85 He hadde ben somtyme in chyvachie  
(v. r. chiuachye, chyuachie, chyuachye, cheualle), in maun-  
dres, in Artoys, and Picardie. c1386 - *Manciple's Prolog*. 50  
Down his hors him cast. This was a faire chyvachee (v. r.  
chiuache, cheuache) of a coke. c1450 *Mertyn* 145 And thus  
was the chyvachie so privily kept. 1599 WYBLEY *Armorie* 150  
In their cheuachie a venture did befall. [1843 JAMES *Forest*  
*Days* (1847) 34 He... had distinguished himself in many of  
the expeditions, or cheuachées. 1875 J. VERRCH *Tweed* 139  
Four knights his peers Rode, famed in chevachee.]

† **Chevage**. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 5 chyv-  
age, 6 chyvage, (cheifage), 6-7 chiefage, 7  
cheefage, 7, 9 chivage, 7-9 chevage. [a. F.  
*chevage*, also *chevage*, *chevage*, etc., capitulation, f.  
*chef*, *chief* (cheu-) head + -AGE.]

Capitulation or poll-money paid to a lord or supe-  
rior; particularly, an annual payment due to a  
feudal lord by each of his vassals.

[c1250 BRACON *De Leg. Anglia* (1569) 1. x. Cheuagium  
solunt (quod dicitur recognitio in signum subiectionis &  
dominii de capite suo). 1299 BRITTON 1. xxxi. § 9 Sufist qe  
les seignurs... preignent... un denier par an de cheffage et un  
jour en aoust de service.] 1461-83 *Lib. Niger* Edu. IV in  
*Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 The King offerithe or sendithe to the  
shryne of Saint Thomas of Caunterbury, in the name of  
Chyvage, three florines of golde... yearly. 1581 LAMBARDE  
*Eiren*. II. v. (1602) 163 One of the articles enquirable in the  
Kings bench, whether any persons doe take others to their  
Auowment & protection, & do receive of them rents (or  
other giftes) yearly in the name of Chyvage (or rather  
Chiefage) because they seeme to take vpon them to be their  
Chieffes, heads, or leaders. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Chevage*  
... signifieth a summe of money paid by vassals to their  
Lords, in acknowledgment of their slavery. 1666 R. HARRIS  
*Hesekiah's Recov.* 20 Tenants must pay their rent, a cheef-  
age... must they not? 1668 COKE *On Litt.* 140 a. 1669 E.  
DERFIELD *Tythes* 47. 1791-1800 BAILEY *Chivage*, *Chivage*,  
*Chivage*. 1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The Jews while allowed  
to live in England, paid Chevage or poll-money: viz. three  
pence per head, paid at Easter. 1880 ROGERS in *Contemp.*  
*Rev.* XXXVII. 675 An annual tax, known as chivage.

fig. 1883 *Golding Cabin on Dent*. cxlvi. 900 In deede I  
am the owner of it; but yet God hath reserved some chief-  
age for himselfe. 1666 R. HARRIS *Hesekiah's Recov.* 4 'Tis  
our profession, our promise, our cheffage and rent that is  
due to him.

† **Cheval** (jeval). Fr. for 'horse', used in  
comb. (as in *cheval-de-frise*, *cheval-glass*, and in  
some Fr. phrases, as *a cheval* 'on horseback',  
'with one foot on each side'; in military phraseol.  
'in command of two roads or lines of communi-  
cation'. (Formerly somewhat naturalized as  
CHIVAL q.v.)

[F. *cheval* horse (= Fr. *caval*, Cat. *caball*, Sp. *caballo*,  
Pg. *cavallo*, It. *cavallo*):-L. *caballus* pack-horse, nag.]  
1609-38 Heywood *Rape Lucerne* Wks. 1874 V. 209 Then  
mount Chevall Brutus this night take you the charge of the  
army. 187. *Times* (O.). The Western Powers will assuredly  
never permit Russia to place herself *a cheval* between the  
Ottoman Empire and Persia.

† **Cheval de frise**; usually pl. **Chevaux de**  
**frise** (jevd de friz). Also 7-9 frize, freize,  
9 frieze. [Fr.; lit. 'horse of Friesland'; because  
first employed by the Frisians in their struggles  
for freedom during the latter half of the 17th cen-  
tury to supply their want of cavalry; cf. the Du.  
name *Vriessse ruyters* (Frisian horsemen). In 17th  
c. *Horse de Frieze* occurs.]

1. A defensive appliance of war, employed chiefly  
to check cavalry charges, and stop breaches: see  
description in the quotations.

1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2375/3 The Count de Serini... posted  
his men on the other side, and covered them with Chevaux  
de Frise... fastened together with Chains. 1694 LUTTRELL  
*Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 520 Numbers of chevaux de frise were  
shipt, an instrument to fix in the ground to keep off a body of  
horse from attacking the foot. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*  
*Chevaux de Frise*, or *Friseland Horse*, in Fortification.  
1708 KRAUSE, *Chevaux de Frise* are large Joists, or pieces  
of Timber, Ten or Twelve Foot in length, with Six Sides  
into which are driven a great Number of wooden Pins  
about Six Foot long, crossing one another, and having their

Ends armed with Iron-Points. 1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4675/1  
The Danes... had planted themselves... behind their Chevaux  
de Frise. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cheval de Frise*, a large  
piece of Timber, etc. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* V.  
11, I shall be very glad to see the chevaux de frise. 1869  
PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* xiv. (1875) 168 Its declivities were  
... guarded by chevaux-de-frise. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan.  
219/2 The main trunk seems... to stand upon its lower  
branches like a *cheval-de-frise*.

2. *transf.* a. A line of spikes or nails similarly  
fixed along the top of a railing, paling, or wall. b.  
*fig.* Protective lines of spines or hairs in the corolla  
tube of plants; the eye-lashes, teeth, etc. † c. A  
name for jagged edges of women's dresses and  
caps in the 18th c.

*Chevaux-de-frise* is sometimes made a collective sing.  
1753 *Songs Costume* (1849) 231 Your neck and your shoul-  
der both naked should be, Was it not for Vandyeke, blown  
with chevaux-de-frise. 1759 *Apollo or Muses Choice* xxvi.  
21 Each nymph that one sees, Can teach us the use of the  
Chevaux de Frise. 1804 FORSTER *Culture Fruit-trees*  
xxiii. (1824) 332 An oak paling... with a cheval-de-frise at  
top, to prevent the people's getting over it. 1807-8 W.  
IRVING *Saluag.* (1824) 79 When he laughed, there appeared  
from ear to ear a chevaux-de-frise of teeth. 1813 *Examiner*  
26 Apr. 271/2 The top of the wall of the prison, where there  
is a chevaux de frise. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*. xli. Bounded  
by a high brick wall, with iron chevaux-de-frise at the top.  
1864 *Possibilities Creation* 182 Is it important that the  
organ of vision should be protected by a cheval-de-frise of  
bristles? 1879 LUSBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 96 Sometimes... flowers  
are protected by chevaux de frise of spines and fine hairs  
pointing downwards. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 172/2 An  
unsightly fence with *chevaux-de-frise* of nails.

† **Chevalier**, v. [F.; f. *cheval* horse.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Chevalier*. A horse is said  
to chevalier when in passing upon a walk, or a trot, his far  
fore-leg crosses or over-laps the other fore-leg every second  
time or motion.

**Chevaleresque**, var. form of CHIVALRESQUE.

† **Chevalet** (jevale). [Fr. *chevalet*, dim. of  
*cheval*. Cf. It. *cavaletto*.] A trestle or framework  
for a bridge.

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* VI. 177 A bridge upon  
chevalets cannot be very strong. 1811 - VII. 144 Beams  
of wood... have been made with chevalets to form bridges.

b. The bridge of a stringed instrument.

**Cheval-glass** (jevalglas). [f. Fr. *cheval*  
'horse', also 'support' + GLASS.] A mirror swung  
on a frame, and of sufficient length to reflect the  
whole figure.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xix, The spare bedroom was  
endowed with... a bed as big as a general's tent, a cheval  
glass, etc. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. (D.) In the  
places of business of the great tailors, the cheval-glasses are  
dim and dusty for lack of being looked into. 1864 MISS  
BRADDOCK *Lady Audley* viii. 37 George Talboys saw his...  
tall gaunt figure reflected in the cheval-glass.

**Chevalier** (jevalier). Forms: 4 chevalier,  
4, 7 chivalier, 5 chyvallour, -er, cheveler(e),  
chevaler(e), 5-6 chyvaller, 6 chivallier, chevill-  
lere, -ailer, -alour, (chevelrier), 7 (shavilrier),  
chivalier, chevaliere, 6- chevalier. [ME.,  
a. AF. *chevalier*, *chivalier*, OF. and mod.F. *chevalier*  
= Fr. *cavalier*, Sp. *caballero*, Pg. *cavalleiro*,  
It. *cavaliere*:-L. type *caballari*-us horseman, f. *ca-*  
*ballus* horse. The mod. repr. of this would have  
been *chevaler*, or *chivaler* (cf. *chivalry*); but since  
the 16th c. the word has been refashioned after  
mod.Fr., whence the pronunciation as given above;  
it is also often pronounced as Fr. (jevalye).]

1. A horseman; esp. a mounted soldier, a knight.  
(Now only Hist. or archaic.)

[1292 BRITTON 1. xiii. § 1 Gentz de religioun, clerics, et  
chivalers, et lour fiz cymnez.] 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. xix.  
99 30wre champion chivaler, Chief knyght of 30w alle. c1440  
*Partonope* 918 He hath with him dyvers Chyvallours Of  
Norwey... and Denmark nacion. c1440 *York Myst.* xvi.  
52 Knyghtes I comande... pas churles as cheveliers ye  
chastise & chase. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 15 The seyd  
erle made ser John Fastolf chevalier his lieutenant. 1500-20  
DUNBAR *Remonstr.* to King to Chevalouris, callandais, and  
flingaris. 1567 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 33 Among  
the troupe of chyvallours, one Pelops doth arise. 1591 *Troub.*  
*Raigne K. John* (1611) 33 They saw... The Chevaliers of  
France and crosse-bow-shot Make lanes of slaughtered  
bodies through thine host. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* i. xiv,  
Knights for the Shire in the Parliament... and, if with the  
addition of Chivaler or Miles... Knights by dubbing, before  
of that their Relation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 164 Car-  
ried to his grave by 4 Irish chevaliers. 1848 LYTTON *Harold*  
i. iii, Sacred abbots and noble chevaliers—Normans all.

b. A member of certain orders of knighthood;  
and of modern French orders, as the Legion of  
Honour.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 317 During the short Reign  
of our promising King Edward VI, the Chevaliers [Knights  
of St. John] could do nothing here. 1855 MORLEY *Dutch*  
*Rep.* (1861) I. 37 The order of the Golden Fleece... The  
Chevaliers were emperors, kings, princes, etc.

c. The Chevalier or Chevalier de St. George: a  
name applied to James Stuart, son of James II, the  
'Old Pretender'. The Young Chevalier: Charles  
Edward Stuart, the 'Young Pretender'.

1796 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* (1741) 294 Of late the chevalier  
has been mentioned with an air of importance in our news-  
papers, as if he were really some-body. 17. *Jacobite Song*.  
Charlie is my darling, The Young Chevalier. 1788 H.  
WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 25 A letter... addressed, I think, to

the Chevalier de St. George. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lvii, About  
the beginning of November the Young Chevalier... resolved  
to peril his cause on an attempt to penetrate into the centre  
of England. 1824 - *Redgauntlet* ch. i, He spoke sometimes  
of the Chevalier, but never either of the Prince, which  
would have been sacrificing his own principles, or of the  
Pretender, which would have been offensive to those of  
others. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Franch. Agric.* I. Intro. 2.

d. Applied to the cadets of the Old French  
noblesse, who embraced a military career.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 99 His house im-  
mediately became the rallying-place of all the young French  
chevaliers. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 53 note, Chevalier  
appears to have been a title given by courtesy to the cadets  
of certain great families.

2. As an appellation of honour: A chivalrous  
man; a lady's cavalier; a gallant.

1630 DEKKER and pt. *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 150 Let  
who will come (my Noble Shaulle). 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char.*  
*Don Sacheravallio* 9 O Chevalier! worthy to be call'd St.  
George. 1843 CARLYLE *Post & Pr.* III. x, A noble devout-  
hearted chevalier.

3. Chevalier of industry (F. *chevalier d'industrie*)  
also Chevalier of fortune: one who lives by his  
wits, an adventurer, swindler, shurper.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Saluag.* (1824) 279 Doubtful characters;  
particularly pimps, bailiffs, lottery-brokers, chevaliers of  
industry, and great men. 1867 MISS BRADDOCK *Trail Ser-*  
*pent* v. ix, A puppet in the hands of the chevalier of fortune.

4. *transf.* a. *Her.* A horseman armed cap-à-pie.  
b. The knight in chess.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxx. 383 The hippocampus,  
or sea-horse, which I could compare to nothing better than  
the chevalier of a chess-board.

c. A bird: the Greenshank or Whistling Snipe  
(*Totanus glottis*).

[1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 56.] 1885 LADY BRASSEY  
*In the Trades* 118 The specimens included... curlews, cheva-  
liers, rails, water-hens.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.* b. *comb.*,  
as chevalier-crab: see quot.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 281 The perfidy of Rupert... sank  
deep into the high chevalier bosom of the Palatine. 1868  
J. TIMBS *Eccentr. Annu.* *Creation* 294 The Chevalier  
crabs (so called from the celerity with which they traverse  
the ground). These are found in Africa, and along the  
borders of the Mediterranean.

**Chevaline** (jevalin). a. [a. F. *chevalin*, -ine  
equine, f. *cheval* horse.] Of or pertaining to horses,  
horse-; now chiefly in reference to the flesh of the  
horse as an article of food. Also *subst.* horse-flesh.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Her.* (1877) § 163 Moyles...  
asses, & al other beasts chevalynes. 1864 *Times* 5 Oct.,  
Cold horse pie, and other chevaline delicacies. 1868 A. S.  
BICKNELL *Hippology* 10 Horseflesh... or, as I propose  
henceforward to call it, Chevaline.

**Chevaleresque**, -rie, -rous, -ry: see CHIV-

**Cheval-trap** = CALTROPS 2.

1787 in *PORNY Elem. Her.* Gloss.

† **Chevance**, **chievance**. Obs. Forms: 4-5  
chevaunce, 5 chy-, chevaunche, 6-7 chevance,  
7 cheavance, chievance. [a. F. *chevance* the  
wealth that one has acquired, f. OF. *chever*  
to finish, f. *chief*, *chef* (cheu-) head. Cf. ACHIEVE,  
ACHIEVANCE.]

1. Success in acquiring wealth; fortune.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 275 Nethelms men se pouerte. Full  
ofte make a great chevance And take of love his avanta-  
tage. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 28 By their avarice &  
chevaunce the sciences come to nought. 1577 HOLINSHEAD  
*Chron.* II. 348 Such chevance made the legat, that he got  
together twelve thousand marks towards his charges. 1600  
HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. xlii. 770 Those... who happen to meet  
with some new good chevance [*bona fortuna*].

2. *concr.* Acquired wealth, fortune, estate.

1475 CAXTON *Ysaon* 66 Alle my riches and chevaunche.  
1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 Destructyue of theyr per-  
sonis, honoures, goodes, and chyaunche. 1601 HOLLAND  
*Pliny* xix. iv, At Rome, a good gaiden... was thought a  
poore mans chevaunce; it went... for land and living. 1603  
- *Plutarch's Mor.* 46 What tell you me of Pluto [=Plutus]  
and his chevance.

3. Raising of money. To make chevance: to raise  
money or funds. Cf. CHEVANSANCE.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 400 He was not able  
to make provision for household; and therefore required  
the best mitre, the best cross, and another thing or two,  
to make chevance withal for provision. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.*  
(1583) 1865 As al is gone, you would fain have me make  
another chevance with the Bishops lands. 1622 BACON *Hen.*  
*VII* Wks. (Bohn) 354 Unlawful chevances and exchanges,  
which is bastard usury. 1645 PAGITT *Herestogr.* (1662) 269  
You... would make a chevance on Church lands, etc.

4. Accomplishment, achievement.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 527/2 What a matter of howe  
great chevance it is, wherein so many and so great difficul-  
ties do lie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 439 (R.) The vow made  
unto Mars for the good chevance of that war.

**Chevaster**. Surg. Also chevastre, chevestre.  
[a. OF. *chevestre*, mod.F. *chevêtre*:-L. *capistrum*  
halter, f. *capere* to take hold of.] A double band-  
age for supporting the chin in cases of fracture of  
the lower jaw.

1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 189/1.

† **Chevausende**, pr. pple. Obs. rare-1 [ad. F.  
*chevauchant*, pr. pple. of *chevaucher* to ride.] Riding.  
1430 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* i. v, Nor to our luste fully com-  
prehende How Phebus in his chaire is chevausende [printed  
*chevausende*].

† **Cheve, chieve, v. Obs.** Forms: (4) *schef*, 4-6 *cheve*, 4-7 *chieve*, 4, 7 *cheeve*, 4-5 *cheffe*, (7) *chive*. [ME. *cheve*, a. OF. *cheue-r*, f. *chef* head; but in sense 6 aphetic f. Eng. ACHIEVE.]

1. *intr.* To reach an end or object, succeed; usually with adv. *well*, *ill*, etc., to get on, fare.

c 1300 *Becket* 856 Thanne we miste . The bet cheve of oure conseil. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. 1. 31* And summe chosen chaffare, to cheueen be bettere. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1841 And now he how chevede soo: it es thynne awene skate! c 1460 *Townley Myst.* 108 Go forth, ylle myght thou chefe. 1563 *Foxt A. & M.* June 1556 One wished them ill to chieue, that should go about such an acte. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* x. xviii. 363 All things went well and chieued prosperously [res prosperas esse]. 1674 *RAY N. Country Wds.* 10 To *Chieve*, to succeed: as it chieues nought with him. Fair chieve you, I wish you good luck.

b. To fare well; prosper, thrive, flourish.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii.* 104 3e, cherles, & 3owre children chieue shal 3e neure. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 297 Inoculating also in hem hath cheved. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* ii. xv. in Ashm. (1652) 138 If thou do contrary thy Waik may never cheve. 1611 *CORR.* Faire bonne fin, to thrive, cheue, increase, or prosper well.

2. *intr.* To make or win one's way, get (to a place); to come, go, proceed: much used in allit. verse. Also to *cheue to an end*: to come to an end.

c 1300 *St. Brandaun* 408 After the schip so faste he schef that almost he com thereto. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 63 pe chaunte of be chapel cheued to an ende. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 78 Hee . . cheued forthe with pe childe. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. 1. (1495) 590 Yf thou sowest the seed of a tree fyrst it cheueth and spryngeth forth as an herbe. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9331 Our londes haue leuht . . and chefen fro hom Vnto a cuntre vnkynnd.

3. *trans.* To come into possession of; gain, acquire, win.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1271, I schulde chepen & chose, to cheue me a lorde. *Ibid.* 1390 Tas [=take] yow here my cheucaunce, I cheued no more. c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 16 That he hadde no chylde to cheueu his londis. [1614 *DAVIES Eclogue, Willy & Wernocke*, O hou it garrus old Wernock swinck with glee In that emprise that chieuen featest fame.]

4. *intr.* To fall to, befall, happen, come to pass.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1125 If hit cheue be chaunce vncheryst ho worpe. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 395 Hym cheset thurgh chaunce childer no mo. *Ibid.* 518 Auntes . . Of chualry & chaunce, pat cheuyt hym before. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 465 How as euer hit cheve; The knyght takes his leue.

b. *impers.* with object in dative.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv.* 226 And if he chide or chatre, hym chieueh [v.r. cheueh] pe worse. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 865 Hade I wytene of this, wele had me chesede. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 5985 Purgh Achilles chieualy hom cheuyt the worse. 1611 *BRAUM & FL. Knt. Burning Pestle* i. iii. Foul chive him, he is too merry. 1657 *SIR A. COCKAIN Obs.* Lady iii. ii, Foul cheue him for it!

5. *intr.* To do homage to. Cf. CHEVAGE.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 111 Whan wrathed Steuen with David of Scotland, pat wild not tille him cheuen, no bowe vnto his hand. *Ibid.* 323 Grete was pat linage & many to pam cheued. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 156 God . . Sav Caley. That euer yit mot wel cheue Unto the crown of mery Yngland, While that this world wyll stand.

6. *trans.* To bring to an end or issue; to finish, accomplish, perform, achieve.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* Prol. 16 New stories ben now . . Cheuyt thurgh chaunce & chaungyng of peopul. *Ibid.* 947 Thies charms & enchauntementes are cheuit to nocht. 1436 *Pol. Poems* II. 132 Gladly he cheuith what so he begynne. c 1475 *Partenay* 597, I shall plainly do your commaunde-ment, What-someuer cost it to cheue. 1530 *PALSGR.* 483/2, I cheve, I bringe to an ende, *Se achieue*.

**Cheue**, obs. form of CHAFF.

† **Cheve day.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. Explained by

Gairdner as 'day of the chief or patron saint'. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 425 I was at Blofeld on Sent Andruys Day wyt the person, and he understode non noder but that I cam to se is masterchepe, for it was hese cheve day.

**Chevel**, -ylle, early var. CHAVEL, now JOWL.

† **Chevel-bolt.** Some kind of bolt in a car.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 123 For a chevel bolt and a lymour bolte weying xvj lb.

|| **Chevelé.** [F. *chevelé* lit. 'haired', f. OF. *chevel* hair.] (See quot.)

1721-6 *BAILLY, Chevelle* [in Heraldry] signifies streaming, i.e. a stream of light darting from a comet or blazing star, vulgarly called the Beard. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Chevelle*, used by the French heralds [of] a head, where the hair is of a different colour from the rest of the head.

|| **Chevelure** [jvélir]. Forms: 5 *cheveler*, 7-*chevelure*. [a. F. *chevelure*, in OF. *cheveleüre* = Pr. *cabelladura*, It. *capillatura* = L. *capillātūra* head of hair, f. *capillāt-us* haired, f. *capillus* a hair. In ME. naturalized as *cheveler*, but in mod. use, treated as a French loan-word, and pronounced accordingly.]

1. The hair of the head, a head of hair; † a wig. 1470 in *Cunningham Brit. Paint.* (1829) I. 28 Item, length to the angels four chevelers. c 1488 *Digby Myst.* 139 (*Stage direction*) Fyrist entreh Wysdam. vpon his hed a cheveler with browes. 1652 *USQUARTH Fyrmel Wks.* (1834) 235 Majesty in his very chevelure. 1864 *R. BURTON Dahome* 49 Conspicuous . . by her chevelure which looked like a closely-fitting cap of Astrachan wool. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 An abundant chevelure, drawn up from the neck.

2. *transf.* The luminous appearance surrounding the nucleus of comets; also the diffused light round certain nebulous stars. [So in French.]

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4044 When we beheld the Comet

with Telescopes, we saw about his head a chevelure of an almost equal length, without being able clearly to distinguish his tail. 1791 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 78 A star of about the 6th magnitude, surrounded by a milky nebulosity, or chevelure, of about 3 minutes in diameter. 1854 *TOMLINSON Arago's Astron.* 135 If the moon is an old comet, what has she done with her chevelure, or hair?

† **Chevelured**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. In 5 *chevelured*. [f. prec. + -ED.] With a wig; wigged.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* 150 (*Stage direction*) Alle ij . . chevelerede and crestyde in on sute.

**Cheven, Chevender**, obs. forms of CHEVIN, CHAVENDER.

**Cheventayn**, -eyn, etc.: see CHEVETAINE.

† **Cheveral**, Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [† a deriv. of *chèvre* goat: Godefroy has an OF. *cheveron* a sort of stuff into which goats' hair entered. Or can it be the next word?] ]

c 1517 *Wardr. Inv. Hen. VIII* (in Planche) Black and blue cloth of gold cheverall . . green cloth of silver cheverall.

† **Cheverel**, sb. Obs. Forms: 5 *cheverella*, 5-7 *cheverell(e)*, 5-8 *cheverel*, (6) *cheverell*, 6-7 *cheverell*, *cheveril* (1). [ME. *cheverelle*, a. OF. *cheverelle*, -elle kid (Romanic type \**caprella*), dim. of *chèvre* = *capra*, she-goat; in mod.F. replaced by the synon. *chevrete*.]

1. *lit.* Kid; but always used in the sense of the full *cheverel-leather*, kid-leather. (Noted for its pliancy and capability of being stretched.)

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 Two doseyyn poyntys of cheverelle, the aglottes of sylver feyn. c 1440 *Promp. Paru.* 73 Cheverelle, leddare. 1530 *PALSGR.* 205/1 Cheverell lether, *cheverotin*. 1576 *Br. CURTIS Serm.* viii. (J.) The nature of cheverell lether is, that if a man take it by the sides and pull it in breadth, he may make a little point as broad as both his hands; if he take it by the ends and pull it in length, he may make it as small as a thread. 1599 *Paphe w. Hatchet* D ij, If they make their consciences stretch like chiuere in the raine. 1609 *ARMIN Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 108 A gloue of warmth, Not cheuerell. 1755 *JOHNSON, Cheveril*, now obsolete.

fig. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 87 Here's a wit of cheverell, that stretches from an ynch to an ell broad.

2. *attrib.* Made of cheverel-leather.

1515 *Will of Symson* (Somerset Ho.) Cheverell purse. 1549 *CHALONER Erasme on Folly* R ja, To streche out heaven, that is to saye hille write, lyke a cheverell skynne. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. 1. 13 A sentence is but a cheu'll gloue to a good witte, how quickly the wrong side may be turn'd outward. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* 734 Stretching like a cheverell-glove.

b. *fig.* Of the nature of cheverel-leather; stretching, flexible, pliable, yielding, elastic; esp. in phrase a *cheverel* conscience.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* ii. 12 The lawiers have such cheuerell consciences. 1605 *T. HUTTON Reasons for Refusal* 66 In his cheverel fancie. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 32 The Capacity of your soft Chiuerelel Conscience. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* iv. 4 Cheuelel-consciencences, which will stretch any way for advantage. 1673 *HICKERINGILL Gregory's Father Grey-b.* 302 With wide open Mouth and Cheveril Lungs. 1705 - *Priest-Craft* ii. vii. 72 Get Cheverel-Charity, that will stretch, wide, wide.

3. *Comb.*, as *cheverel-brained*, -conscienced.

1608 *DAN LAW Triches* iv. 1. (1881) 58 He see which of my cheuerill brand imitators dars follow my fashion. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Praise Hempseed Wks.* iii. 73/2 A cheuerill conscienced Vsurer.

† **Cheverel**, sb. ? Obs. (See quot.)

[1721-1800 *BAILLY, Cheverilhus* (Old Law), a young cock or cockling. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 450 A variety of goldfinch . . called by the London bird-catchers a cheverel, from the manner in which it concludes its jerk.]

† **Cheverelize**, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. CHEVEREL sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make capable of stretching to any extent, like cheverel-leather. Hence *Cheverelized* ppl. a.

1625 *Br. MOUNTAG App. Casar* iv. 23, I appeale unto your owne, though never so much Cheverelized consciences.

**Cheverie**, -ye, obs. forms of CHIEFERY.

**Chevern, Chevernel**, obs. forms of CHEVIN, CHEVRONEL.

**Cheveron**, var. form of CHEVRON.

† **Cheveronne**, Obs. rare. Apparently a corruption of *chavron*, *shawron*, *CHAMFRAIN*; perh. confused with the heraldic CHEVRON.

c 1420 *Authors of Arth.* xxx, His stede . . was trapput to the hele. Upon his cheueronne be-forn, Stode as a vnicorn Als sharpe as a thorn An nanlas of stele.

† **Chevesaile**, Obs. [a. OF. *cheveçaille*, -es-*saile*, part of any garment which goes round the neck, collar (=L. type \**capitiāle*, -ia), f. OF. *chevece* = L. *capitia*, pl. of *capitium*, opening for the head in a tunic, neckband, collar, f. *capit-* head: cf. CAVESSON.]

The collar of a coat, gown, or other garment; in the 14th c. often richly ornamented. (By late antiquaries, historical novelists, etc., apparently often taken for a gorget, necklace, or collar, as a separate article of attire.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1082 About hir nekke of genty! entayle Was shete the riche chevesaile. In which ther was fulle gret plente Of stones clere and bright to see. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 196 They had also about this time [Rich. II.] a gorget called a Chevesaile, for as yet they used no bands about their necke. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. ix, Some nowches and knackeries . . indifferently well wrought, speci-

ally a chevesaile. 1847-9 *ROSSETTI Bride's Prel.* ix, Around her throat the fastenings met Of chevesaile and mantelet.]

† **Chevесе**, Obs. Forms: 1 (*œbis*), *ciēfēs*, *cifēs*, *cefēs*, *ceafēs*, *cyfys*, *cyfese*, 3 *chiveše*, *cheveše*. [OE. *cēbis* (=b), *cēfēs*, *ciēfēs*, *cēfēs*, *cyfēs* str. fem., and *ciēfese*, *cyfese* wk. fem. = WGer. *havis*, *havis*, MLG. *heves*, *hevese*, MDu. *hefse*, *hevisse*, Du. *kevis*, OHG. *chebis*, *chebisa* (MHG. *kebes*, *keb(e)se*, Ger. *kebe*) = OTent. \**kābisjā*, \**kābisjōn*. ON. has a cognate masculine *kefir* (= *kābisjo*-2).]

A concubine, mistress, leman.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 745 *Pelices*, *cebisae* = Erf. [*pelles*] *caebis*. a 800 *Corpus Gl.* 1540 *Pelices*, *cebisae*. c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* vi. xxx. 8 4 His suna . . ðone he hæfde be Elenan his ciefese. a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 406 (Bosw.) Se ðe hæbbe riht wif, and eac ciefse [v.r. ceafese, cefese]. c 1205 *LAY.* 6356 Ane chiveše [1275 lemmān] him ichas. c 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Yef ha is freo wummon, ich hire will habben ant to wif halden; yef ha theowe is, ich cheuse hire to cheuse.

**Chevеs-born a**, born of a concubine, bastard.

c 1205 *LAY.* 4334 Eart þu þenne cheues-boren [1275 cheuis-bore].

**Chevestre**, var. of CHEVASTER.

|| **Chevet** [jvε]. [F. *chevet* pillow, 'eastern extremity of a church, especially considered externally'. In the latter sense, French formerly used *chevets* = L. *capitulum*, f. *caput* head. (See Littré.)]

The French name of the apsidal termination (semicircular or semipolygonal) of the east end of a church; particularly applied to that of French Gothic churches, where it is sometimes surrounded by apsidal chapels.

1809 *WHITTINGTON Eccl. Antig. France* ii. iii. (1811) 132 Rebuild the upper end of the church, which is called the Chevet, or round point. 1861 *Stat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 568 The choir, chevet, and transepts of the Abbey church [of Westminster] . . belong to the great rebuilding undertaken by Henry III. 1861 *A. B. HOPK. Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. iii. 92 We have a further reason . . for the adoption in our cathedrals of the chevet. 1888 *LOFTIE Tower of Lond.* 36.

† **Chevetaine**, Obs. Forms: 3-5 *chevetaeyn* (e, 3, 6 -*aine*, 4-5 -*ayn* (e, 5 -*ein*, -*an*, -*un*, *chivetaeyn*, *chivetaeyne*, -*tayn* (e, 5-6 *chievetain*, 6 *chievetaine*; 3-5 *chevetaeyn*, 4 -*ayn*, 5 *eyne*, -*ein*, -*en* (e, *chevetaeyn*). [ME. *chevetaine*, a. OF. *chevetaine*, -*aigne*, 12th c. semi-popular ad.

late L. *capitaneus*, *capitānus*, chief, principal, f. *capit-* head: see CAPTAIN. The word underwent various corruptions in ME.; but the form *chev(e)-taine* under the influence of *chef*, CHIEF, became *cheftaine*, CHIEFTAIN, which at length superseded all the others.] Earlier form of CHIEFTAIN.

c 1295 *LAY.* 5879 And ouer ech ferdre anne chevetaine [1205 heretoge]. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 23 Chevetayns he [Artur] made somme: As þe kyng of Cornwail, etc. *Ibid.* 400 Robert Courtheese his chose to cheventeyne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1266 And if so be the cheftayn [v.r. cheiftayn, cheuynteyn, cheuentein, chevetayn, cheftaigne, cheventen] be take. c 1400 *MAUNDEY. Prol.* 3 Withouten a Chevetaeyn, or a chief Lord. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 9 Whenne þe chevetaeyns of the cite sawe him. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* lxvi. 49 They take . . the kynges broder to ben his chuyeteyne. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Epist.* ii. i. G will, These beven chevetaine [se *Principe*]. 1586 *FERNÉ Blas. Gentrile* 24 In the choise of Chevetaines.

|| **Chevile** [jvélil]. [a. Fr. *cheville*, in many technical senses, e.g. pin, plug (in carpentry), etc., and thence in the sense of word inserted to plug up a vacant place in a sentence.]

1. A meaningless or redundant word or phrase inserted to round off a sentence or complete a verse.

1883 *SIMCOX Latin Lit.* II. v. v. 77 One finds the chevilles at the end of the line in the 'Æneid'. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 551 Chevile . . is any meaningless or very watered phrase employed to strike a balance in the sound.

2. 'The peg of a violin or similar stringed instrument' (Stainer and Barrett, 1878).

**Chevils**, variant of KEVELS (of a ship).

**Chevin** (tjévin). Forms: 5 *cheveyne*, 5-7 *chevyn*, *cheven*, (6) *chevion*, 6-7 *chevine*, (7) *chevern*, (8) *given*, 9 *chivin*, 6-*chevin*. [a. F. *chevin*, also *chevanne*, in OF. also *chevasne*, Swiss Rom. *chevenne* (Godef.) : of uncertain derivation : see Littré.] A fish, the CHUB.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 613 *Strengula, quidam piscis*, a cheveyne. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* 28 The cheuyyn is a stately fysshe; and his heed is a deyntry morsell. c 1532 *DREWES Introd. Rr. in Palsgr.* (1852) 913 Cheuyyns, *cheuynnes*. 1583 *PLAT Divers New Expts.* (1594) 4 For the cheven you must make your baives as big as cherrie stones. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxvi. (1748) 371. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 59 Have you no other way to catch a chevin or chub? 1655 *MOUFET & BENN. Health's Improv.* (1746) 214 Chevins and Millers thumbs, are a kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Standing Water*, They put into these Pools store of Chevins. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W. I.* (1864) 53 A shoal of white chivin. 1887 *BURNAND Incompt. Angler* 44 The Pike . . is worth a dozen chevin.

† **Chevying**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. CHEVE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. CHEVE. Ending, success, fortune: *ill*, evil *ch(e)ving*, ill success, bad luck.

c 1500 *Cocher Lorettes B.* 2 The people blesseth hym with evyll chevynge. 1530 *PALSGR.* 709 God sende you yvell chevynge, whiche is a maner of cursing. 1596 *HARRINGTON*



1608 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackn.* (R.) The top thereof



was stuck with a chev'ron of lights. 1835 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 208 The wings and tail are black... the latter with a chev'ron of white. 1865 LUSBOCK *Prel. Times* vi. 169 Incised patterns in which the chev'ron or herring-bone constantly reappears. 1899 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 816 These chambers... enriched with chevrons of slight depth.

4. *esp.* A distinguishing mark or badge on the sleeve of non-commissioned officers, policemen, etc. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Dis.* X. 363, I am ignorant to what purpose... 5000 sergeants' chevrons... are to be applied. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 149 The Non-commissioned Officers... are to wear Chevrons on each Arm. 1868 *Times* 3 Mar., Constables O'Brien and Mackay, who assisted in the arrest, received chevrons. 1884 Sir F. S. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1072 No reason why the chev'ron should not still be given... to mark certain periods of average good conduct.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *chevron-cloth*, *-form*, *-pattern*, *-shaped* adj.; *chevron-bone*, the V-shaped bone branching from the vertebral column of some animals; *chevron-moulding*, an ornamental moulding of a zigzag pattern; *chevron-work* = *prec.* Also *chevron-wise* (-ways) *adv.*, in the manner of a chevron.

1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 569 The chev'ron bones of the anterior portion of the tail. 1884 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Mar. 246/1 Chev'ron cloth owes its name to the herring-bone weaving. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 138 The zigzag or chev'ron moulding, which is generally used in great profusion. 1866 W. BROWN *Brit. Past.* i. iv. The Plow-man... Throws up the fruitful earth in ridged hills, Between whose chev'ron forme he leaves a balke. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 87 Chev'ron-shaped coloured bands. 1820 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1811) 58 Two lines erected Chev'ronwaies. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2. 274 A line set chev'ron-wise.

† **Chev'ron**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *cheveron*. [app. an error for CHEVEREL (but Cotgr. has 'chevron kid'): *cheveron* in Old French was a stuff containing goat's hair. Sir W. Scott, in his use of the word, probably merely followed quot. 1754.] 'A glove' (Jamieson); app. meant for: Kid-glove.

1754 Sir J. Scott *Stagger. State of Sc. Statesm.* 50 (Jam.) Sir Gideon by chance letting his chev'ron fall to the ground, the king, altho' being both stiff and old, stooped down and gave him his glove. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii. A black pair o' chev'rons! 1826 — *Woodst.* III. 200. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* v. I. am sorry for that poor lover who will never wear right-handed chev'ron again.

† **Chev'ron**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CHEVRON *sb.* 1, or ad. F. *chevronner*, to adorn or charge with chevrons.] *trans.* To fit with chevrons or things arranged chev'ronwise; to make with a chev'ron pattern.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. i. vi. 92 You must sewe of cloutes incoled or chev'roned and laye them upon the wounde. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenai* (R.) Whose nether parts, with their bases, were of watchet cloth of silver, chev'ron'd all over with lace. 1851-3 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 227, (transl. Lib. Roll. 35 Hen. III.) And cover the chamber... with shingle and chev'ron it [orig. *cheveronari facias*].

**Chev'ronel** (jē'vōnel). *Her.* Also 6-8 chev'ronel (1, 7-onel, 8 chev'ronell (e. [f. CHEVRON *sb.* 1 + -el 2 dim.]) A bent bar on the escutcheon half the breadth of the chev'ron.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Chev'ronel containeth halfe the Chev'ron. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. 1697 DRYTON *Agincourt* 12 The men of Glostershire, In Gold three Bloudy Chev'ronells doe bing. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 191 A differenced shield of the De Clares which charges each chev'ron with three fleurs de lys.

**Chev'ronelly**, *a. Her.* [see -y 3.] Charged with or bearing chev'ronels.

1884 N. & Q. 9 Aug. 112/1, I have looked... for any coat with two chev'ronels, and have only found instances of chev'ronelly of four and six.

**Chev'rony** (jē'vōni), *a.* [ad. F. *chevronné*, pa. pple. of *chevronner* f. chev'ron.]

1. *Her.* Charged with chevrons.

1774 *Dict. in Guillim's Heraldry*, Chev'rony (in French, *chevronné*), signifies a Shield laid out into several equal Partitions, Chev'ron-wise.

2. *gen.* Formed of chevrons, zigzag.

1897 *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 24 Feb., A simple incised border with a chev'ron pattern.

**Chev'rotain**, *-in* (jē'vōtēin, -tin). [a. F. *chevrotin* (-ain), dim. of OF. *chevrot*, itself orig. a dim. of *chèvre* she-goat.] The smaller species of Musk Deer, found in S. E. Asia and the adjacent islands.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. ii. iii. 311 The chevrotin, or little Guinea deer... the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 277 The true Musk-Deer inhabit... central Asia... The other Musk-Deer to which the general name of Chev'rotains is given, are inhabitants of Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and Southern India. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 27 The Tragulidae are small deer-like animals, known as chev'rotains or mouse-deer. 1883 Mrs. BISHOP *St. in Malay Penin.* In *Leisure* H. 85/1 The palandok or chevrotin, the hog deer... and the sambar, may not be far off.

**Chivy, chivy** (tjē'vi, tjī'vi), *sb.* Also *chivvy*. [This and the cognate verb are modern; and probably arise out of *Chivy chase*: see below.]

1. As a hunting cry.

c 1780 O'KEEFE *Hunting Song*, 'Old Towler'. With a hey, ho, chivy Hark forward, hark forward, tantivy. 18... SHARP in Knight S. & Friends 24 Then, with the music of the baying pack, All the old chivalries came floating back, And mingled with the chevy and the chime. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* III. x. When you are ready, I am... with a Hey Ho Chivvy, and likewise with a Hark Forward, Tantivy.

2. A chase, pursuit, hunt.

a 1824 CAPELL *Lofit Self-Formation* (1837) I. 174 Running into a hare after a chev'ry of a full hour. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v. 48 The man... made a chev'ry down the south side of Leicester Square, etc. 1860 J. C. ATKINSON *Playhouses* 1 Come out man and warm your blood with a chivy. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 257 A stag hunt in full chev'ry. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Sept., With noisy chevies after the hares.

3. The game of prisoners' base.

1883 F. ANSTY *Vice Versa* v. This particular sport 'chevy', commonly known as 'prisoners' base', being of a somewhat monotonous nature, and calling for no special skill on the part of the performers.

b. The set of players who are chased in this game.

1899 J. PAVN *Foster Brothers* viii. 129 We were great at football; we were a most distinguished 'chevy'.

4. **Chivy Chase**: the scene of a famous Border skirmish, celebrated in a well-known ballad; hence, transferred, as in quotes.

(Quot. 1665 refers possibly to a song of the name.)

1665 LOCKE *Letter in Fox Bourne Life* (1876) I. iii. 113 He that could not... make better music with a chev'ry-chase over a pot of smooth ale, deserved well to pay the reckoning and go away athirst. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Chev'ry-chase, a running pursuit. 1880 *West Cornw. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) Chev'ry-chase, a great bustle or noise. 'What's all the Chev'ry-chase about?'

**Chivy, chivy** (tjē'vi, tjī'vi), *v.* Also *chevey*, *chivey*, *chivvy*. [See the sb.]

1. *trans.* To chase.

1830 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Chivy, to chase, to run and career gaily, like boys in their sports. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 50 The other side are to blame, if they do not, as we should say in the dragoons 'Chevy' them back again. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 85 We... had been chev'ied by a diminutive black bull of exceedingly fierce aspect. 1883 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2 Localities whence omnibuses and railways have chivied romance.

2. *intr.* To race, scamper.

1830 FORBY [see 1]. 1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Live it Down* II. 243 (Hoppe) I just caught sight of young Squire Turret chivying along as if the old 'un was behind him. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar., They [the hares] had... 'chevied' over the moonlit open so securely, that they had almost forgotten to sleep with one eye open.

Hence *chevied*, *chivied* *pple. a., -ing vbl. sb.*

1800 BLACKMORE *Erroma* (Hoppe) The very least child of all, too young as yet for chivying. 1886 N. THIRARD in *19th Cent.* The poor chivied outcast.

**Chew** (tjē'u), *v.* Forms: 1 *chewan*, 3 *cheowen*, *cheowen*, *cheowenn* (*Orin.*), 3-5 *chewen*, 3-6 *chewe*, 4 *cheywe*, 5 *scheuwe*, 5- *chaw*. See also variants *chaw*, *chow*. [OE. *clowan*, pa. t. *claw*, *cuowan*, pa. pple. *coweret*, corresp. to OHG. *chiuwan*, *hiuwan*, pa. t. *hou*, *hiuwan*, *gikhiuwan*, *hiuwan*;—OTeut. \**keuwan*. The original strong pa. t. and pa. pple. appear not to have come down into ME.; an analogical pple. *chewen* occurs however in 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To crush, bruise, and grind to pulp, by the continued action of the molar teeth, with help of the tongue, cheeks, and saliva.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 510 (Bosw.) He het hine ceowan mid toþum his fingras. 1164 L. 404 Hi ceowan heora girdlas, and gears æton. c 1225 *Anor.* R. 80 Hwose cheowēd spices. c 1286 CHAUCER *Militer's T.* 504 But first he cheweth greyn and lycoris, To smellen sweete. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* (1632) xdv, Barre some fellow from chewing a stick. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rokant's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 175 It excites but a very small Sensation in those who chew the Wood. 1838 T. THOMPSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 803 No astringency is perceived when a piece of it is chewed. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Yvau*. 102/1 To lead a very idle life... chewing tobacco or opium. 1865 LIVINGSTON *Zambesi* xix. 398 They frequently chew the branches for the bark and the sap alone.

b. In early times often equivalent to *gnaw*.

c 1000 *Soul's Address* 72 (Gr.) Pec sculun moldwyrmas ceowan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Iuele wurmes mote be chewe.

2. *esp.* To perform this operation upon (food), in preparation for swallowing it; to masticate. Sometimes, To eat with chewing, devour.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 199 Let hem chewe as bei and chide we not, susteres, For hit is a botless bale þe byte þat þei eten. 1450-1500 *Myrr. our Lady* 40 Bodely meate is not ryght profitabyl, but yf yt be wel chewyd. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iv. iii. 102 Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 195 Pills... chewed, are for the most part cast up again without effect. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 349 These [teeth] also seem better adapted for tearing and chewing, than those of the cat kind. 1870 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 247, I am chewing what I have to swallow.

b. To masticate for another.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. ix. (1495) 195 The moder chev'eth meete in her mouth and makyth it redy to the toothless chyld that he may the easylarw swolowe the meete. 1552 (see CHWED). 1713 STEELE *Englishman*, No. 13. xoi Chew or cut it small, that the Lion may swallow it safely.

3. *fig. and transf.* in many applications:

a. by simile.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. III. 140 Holy churchre, and charite 3e chewep and deuoureþ. 1164 vii. 154 (MS. F.) I spak no speche it swal so my breste þat I chewed it as a cove þat code chewith oft. 1597 BACON *Ess. Studies* (Arb.) 8 Some bookes are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. 1606 EVELYN in Pepys *Corr.* 3 Dec., I have of late been chewing over some old stories.

b. in reference to spiritual food: To meditate on.

c 1200 ORMIN 1241 For þe to zifenn bisne þatt to birþ umbeþennkenn 233 & cheuwenn i þin heorte Hu þu mihht cwemenn þin Drihhtin. c 1420 LOVE *Banquet. Mirr.* (Sheard MS.) Gostly chewyng in þat manere the gospell of crist. 1326 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 174 The commaundementes of god, of the whiche we must fede dayly, and chewe them in our hertes, by ofte meditacyon.

c. in reference to counsels, opinions, statements, etc.: To consider or examine deliberately (as a process preliminary to swallowing and digesting them).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 367/1 It is good... to have thinges well chewed, that we may the better digest them. 1626 Sir C. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Prince Henry in Harl. Misc.* (1641) III. 522 Counsels are to be chewed not swallowed. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 397. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 560 Nor scrupulously chew or examine any thing.

d. in reference to plans, etc.: To meditate, devise or plan deliberately.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 56 Capitall crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* I. iii. If while alive, I cease to chew their ruin. 1718 Prior *To Mr. Harley* 285 He chews Revenge.

e. in reference to words: To take or retain in the mouth; to keep saying or mumbling over.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 5 Heauen in my mouth, As if I did but only chew his name. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxxix, Her mother was startled when she put the question to her, and chewed it, and cursed her when she insisted upon the truth.

† f. *To chew to* (a person): (cf. 2 b); to reduce (anything) to a condition ready for another's use, to prepare (words, etc.) for another to utter. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *tr. Huart's Exam. Wits* xi. (1616) 156 Lawyers... if the cases which the law thrusteth into their mouth bee not squared and chewed to their hands, they were to seeke what to doe. 1641 MILTON *Annadv.* II. Wks. (1826) 60/1 A minister that can not be trusted to pray in his own words without being chewed to... should as little be trusted to preach.

4. *To chew the cud*: of certain quadrupeds, to bring back into the mouth and masticate the food which has been coarsely bruised and swallowed into a first stomach; to ruminate.

In OE. the simple *clowan* is so used; the Aenb. has *eft-cheywe*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xi. 3 Dat hig eton þa nytenu þe hira clawe toðelede beop and ceowap. Ne ete ge þa þing þe ceowap, and clawe ne toðeleþ. c 1200 ORMIN 1236 Oxe chewewep. His cude. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1258 O beist has clouen fote in tua An chewand cude, 3ee ete o þaa. 1340 Aenb. 86 Efterward me ssel þesne mete eft cheywe ase þe oxe þet gers þet he þep vozuelp. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 3 Alle that han the clew dyuydyd, and chewith kude. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Like so many Ginny-Pigs, munching and chewing the cud. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 295 The cattle... stood listlessly chewing their cuds.

b. *fig.* To 'ruminate'.

1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* vii. 14 Thei chewiden cud vpon whete, and wyne, and departiden from me. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Exhort. Holy Script.* II. (1859) 15 Let vs ruminate, and (as it were) chewe the cude that wee maye haue the sweete ierwe... & consolation of them. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. lii. Having left her a little while to chew the cud, if I may use that expression, on these first tidings. 1768 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* let. 25 July, To chew the cud of reflection. 1829 SOUTHEY *C. Newman* vii. And in all outward patience chew the while The cud of bitter thoughts. 1876 MAXWELL in *Life* xiv. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Thoughts* I. i. xii. 196 She is dimally chewing the cud of soul reflection.

† 5. To worry with reproaches, etc.; 'to jaw' (Cockayne). *Obs. rare.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Chit te & cheowēd þe & schent te schomeliche.

6. *intr.* To perform the action described in 1, 2; to exercise the jaws and teeth (*on, upon* anything); to bite, champ.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvi. 46 Ac of þese meates þis maister myghte not wel chewe. 1578 LYVE *Dodons* II. ci. 287 The same chewed upon maketh one to avoide much flegme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 26 The veriest Varlet that euer chewed with a Tooth. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii. 199 That mortgage sits like a snaffle upon mine inheritance and makes me chew upon iron. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxix. 288 The tætilaginous parts of the fore-flippers were passed round to be chewed upon.

7. *fig.* To exercise the mind, meditate, ruminate upon, on, occas. at.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 351, I have more desire to chew vpon melancholy, then to dispute vpon Magicke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 171. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 49, I shall only leave the Reader to chew upon the point. 1734 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 244 Old Politicians chew on Wisdom past And blunder on in Business to the last. 1823 LAMB *Ela.* Ser. II. vi. (1865) 271 To chew upon his new-blown dignities. 1883 MARK TWAIN *Mississippi* lii, When you come to... chew at it and think it over.

8. *To chew up*: to demolish. Cf. CHAW *v.* 3.

1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 391, I felt as if I could chew him right up.

**Chew** (tjē'u), *sb.* [f. *prec. vb.* The 12th c. *icheu* may go back to an OE. \**geceowu*.]

1. The action of the verb CHEW.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ofte mid wurmene ichew. 1164. 123 While wurmene cheu and fele oðre þe ich telle ne mai. 1876 L. P. McNEED *Teeth* 217 After every smoke or chew, brush the teeth thoroughly.

† 2. ? 'Jawing', reproach. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Chest and chew and twifold speche and ilch fitting of worde.

3. That which is chewed or for chewing; *spec.* a quid (of tobacco).

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6387/2 Commonly has a Chew of Tobacco in his under Lip. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxiii. One of the sailors... put a large chew of tobacco in his mouth. 1887 *M. ROBERTS West. Avernus* xx. The floors... covered with saliva, old chews, and tobacco ash.

**Chewallop**, *adv. vulg.* U.S. [Cf. *WALLOP*.] 1837-40 *HALBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 368, I was on the edge of a wharf, and only one step more was over head and ears chewallop in the water.

**Chewalrie**, -ry, etc. obs. ff. of CHIVALRY.

**Chewed** (tʃiːd), *pp. a.* [f. CHEW v. + -ED.] Bruised and reduced between the teeth, masticated.

1552 *Huloet, Chewed meate*. is the meate whiche a nource cheweth. 1611 *Cotgr.* Masché, chewed meat, such as Nurses give unto their children. 1871 *SWIFT Direct. to Servants, Footman*. A bit of dirty chewed paper.

**Chewen**, *pp. a.* Obs. = prec. : see CHEW v. 6.

**Chewer** (tʃiːə), *[f. CHEW v. + -ER.]* One that chews; *spec.* that habitually chews tobacco.

1612 *R. SHELDON Sermon. S. Martinus* 6 The religious chewer of such a cudde. 1832 *CARLYLE Ess.* (1872) IV. 90 A hairy Savage and chewer of acorns. 1871 *NICHOLS Fireside Sc.* 45 To enlighten smokers and chewers upon this.

† **Chewet**.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Also 5 chewette, chawette, 6 chuetto, 7 chuetto, chewit. [Derivation uncertain: it can hardly be referred to CHEW v.]

A dish made of various kinds of meat or fish, chopped fine, mixed with spices and fruits, and baked, fried, or boiled. Later also *chewet-pie*.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Chewetes on fyshes day. Chewetes on flesshe daye. c. 1430 *15th c. Cookery. Bks.* 48 Chewetys. Take buttys of Veale, etc. 14... Noble Bk. *Cookery* (1882) 55 To make chewettes of beef and cutt it smalle, etc. a. 1520 *SKELTON Image Hyppocr.* II. 556 Servinge the god, ther belly With chuettes and with gelly. 1594 *Huswifes Handb.* Kitchen 39 Make two Chewets as you would make two Tartes. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. 11. (1668) 81 A chewet Pye. 1665 *BACON Sylva* (1651) 24 Chuetts, which are likewise minced meat. 1688 *R. HOLME Armony* III. iii. Chewit, or small Pie: minced or otherwise.

† **Chewet**.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [a. F. *chouette* 'a chough, cadessie, daw, jackdaw' (Cotgr.).]

A chough; applied to a chatterer, prater.

1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Chattering to chiding is not worth a chuet. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 29 Peace, Chewet, peace.

**Chewing** (tʃiːɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHEW v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. to CHEW; mastication.

Also *fig.*  
c. 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wülker 179 *Ruminatio*, ciwung, uel edroc, uel accocung. 1340 *Aeneid*. 86 Vorzuelge wyoute chwyngne. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chwyngne of meyn or opyr byngngys, masticatio. 1594 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* E iiij a. You can sup of a coole cup of Sacke without any chewing. 1649 *MILTON Elkon.* xl. (1851) 428 If the kingdom shall tast nothing but after his chewing, what does he make of the kingdom, but a great baby. 1855 *BAIN Seuses & Int.* I. ii. § 21 [In] chewing... there is a complicated concurrence of movements of the jaw, the tongue, and the cheeks.

† b. used as = Tasting. Obs. rare-1.  
a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1708 Hering, sight, smelling and fele, chewing er wittes five.

2. The action of champing and squeezing any substance between the teeth, without reducing it to pulp, or intending to swallow it; *esp.* the habitual practice of so operating upon a quid of tobacco for the sake of the juice.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 131 The habit of chewing. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1850) 781 The prevalence of those two odious practices of chewing and expectorating. 1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. Chewing is rapidly going out of fashion, but the quid has still a few votaries left.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *chewing-ball* (see *quot.*); *chewing-gum* (U.S.), the hardened secretion of the spruce-tree, or other insoluble substance, chewed, after the manner of tobacco, by boys and girls.

1708-15 *KERSEY, Chewing-balls*, little Balls made of several sorts of Drugs, to be chew'd by Horses, in order to recover their Appetite. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. 1871 *MARK TWAIN Sketches* (Hoppe) Your little brother's 'chewing gum'. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 219 They are the 'chewing-gum' of literature, offering neither savor nor nutriment, only subserving the mechanical process of mastication'. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 16 Nov. Petroleum [is used]... to make the substance known as 'chewing-gum'.

**Chewing**, *pp. a.* That chews; ruminating.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 540 By then the chewing flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savory herb.

**Chewink**, var. of CHEEWINK.

**Chewre**, obs. or dial. f. CHARE sb. 1, v.

**Chew-stick** = CHAW-STICK.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Chew-stick*, the branches and sticks of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

**Chewyele**, var. CHAVEL, obs. form of JOWL.

**Chewys**, -ance, etc.: see CHEVISE, -ANCE, etc.

**Cheyer**, *Chayne*, obs. ff. CHAIR, CHAIN.

† **Cheney**.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Also 7 cheney, cheany, 8 cheney. [The same as *cheney*, variant of CHINA (rather its Persian form *chīnī*); see CHINA II. Cf. *Littre, Chind, étoffe chinoise*, f. *chiner* (with weavers) to give different colours to the threads of the warp, and arrange these so as to produce a pattern; f. 'far i drappi alla Chinese'.] A sort of worsted or woollen stuff.

[1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 41 The Bannians... sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattins, Cheney ware.]. 1668 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 161 Colchester Bayes... Cheanyes, and some other sorts of Norwich Stuffs. c. 1680 *POLEXEM in Coll. Poems* 205 In stead of our Stuff, Serges, Cheanyes, and other Goods. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercy Goods, viz. Bristol Stuffs, Toys... Shalooms... Silk Shags, Chenies... will be sold by Auction. 1757 *DYER Fleece* III. 107 Every airy woof, cheyney and baize and serge... and all the countless list Of woollen webs.

In some passages it is associated with *Philip and Cheny* (also *Philip, Hob, and Cheny*): a phrase found from 16th c. in the sense of 'Dick, Tom, and Harry'; see *PHILIP*.

a. 1616 *BEAUM. & FLET. Wit at Sea. Weapons* II. i. 'Twill put a lady scarce in Philip and cheyney. With three small bugle lances, like a chambermaid. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Praise of Hempseed* Wks. 64 No cloth of silver, gold or tissue here, Philip and Cheyney never would appear Within our bounds. 1650 *Will of Brooke* (Somerset Ho.) My 1ed bed of Phillip & China.

|| **Chia**. An early form of the word TEA. Cf. CHA.

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commonwealth* (1603) 216 Water mixt with a certaine precious powder which they [the Japanese] use, they account a daintie beverage: they call it Chia. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* IV. xviii. 437 They offer him 'Chia' to drinke. *Ibid.* v. xv. 524.

**Chian** (kai'an), a. (sb.). Also 7 Chyan. [f. L. *Chios* adj. (a. Gr. *Chios* adj., f. *Chios* Chios) + -AN.]

Of or pertaining to the island of Chios (now Scio) in the Aegean Sea, anciently famed for its wine. *Chian earth* (*Chia terra*): an earth obtained from Chios, formerly used as an astringent and a cosmetic. Absolutely, *Chian*, an inhabitant of Chios; also short for *Chian wine*.

1613 *R. H. Arraignment. Whole Creature* ix. 68 Let them have Chyan from Greece. V. Quebath from Ireland. 1703 *Rowe. Ulys.* II. i. 945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. 18.. *MRS. BROWNING Wine of Cyprus* VII. Go—let others praise the Chian!

**Chian**, obs. f. CAYENNE.

**Chiarlatan**, obs. f. CHARLATAN.

**Chiaroscurist**. [f. prec. + -IST.] An artist in chiaroscuro; a painter distinguished for his chiaroscuro. Also *attrib.*

1784-98 *J. BARRY Lect. Art v.* (1848) 182 Practice adopted by the great chiaroscurists. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* vi. 159 The chiaroscurists must leave much indeterminate in mystery, or invisible in gloom. 1871 *Athenaeum* Mar. No. 2262. 280 The object of the chiaroscurist school is to get sunshine and warmth without colour. 1887 *Ibid.* 15 Jan. 1021/2 Correggio was the only first-class colourist and chiaroscurist from whom Van Dyck learned nothing.

|| **Chiaroscuro** (kyārosk'urō). Also 7-9 chiar-oscuro, 8-9 chiaro-oscuro. (Incorrectly 7-9 chiaro-scuro, chiaro scuro.) [It; f. *chiaro* (=L. *clarus*) clear, bright + *oscuro* (=L. *obscurus*) dark; thence F. *clair-obscur*.]

† 1. The style of pictorial art in which only the light and shade, and not the various colours, are represented; black-and-white, or dark brown and white. ? Obs.

1686 *AGLONBY Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms s. v. It is taken in two Senses... Painting in Chiaro-Scuro is meant, when there are only two Colours employed. *Ibid.* 163, I have a Head of his in Chiaro Scuro. 1666 *BROOKHOUSE Temple Open.* 2 The Witnesses before stood in naked and unfinished Lines, in Chiaro-oscuro, as the Italians call it. 1766-71 *H. WALPOLE Verney's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 119 Two pictures in chiaro scuro. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. V.* III. vi. 81 The paintings of Vandeyke for the edifice of Inigo Jones exist only in a sketch in chiaro-scuro.

b. A sketch in black and white; also *fig.*  
1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 4 To print off this Chiaro oscuro of my mind.

2. The treatment or disposition of the light and shade, or brighter and darker masses, in a picture.

1686 *AGLONBY Painting Illustr.* Expl. Terms, *Chiaro-Scuro*. Secondly... is taken for the disposing of the Lights and Shadows Skillfully; as when we say, A Painter understands well the Chiaro-Scuro. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* let. 19 May, His management of the *chiaro oscuro*, or light and shadow... is altogether wonderful. 1807 *J. OWEN Lect. on Art* III. (1848) 295 'Chiaroscuro' includes not only light and shadow as it affects each separate part, but the proper division and distribution of the whole surface of a picture into bright or dark masses, whether the darkness be produced by shadow, or by the proper colour of... the objects represented. 1871 *Athenaeum* 27 May 661 Their colour is superb, their chiaroscuro masterly and subtle.

b. *transf.* The effect of light and shade in nature, e.g. in a landscape.

1878 *H. S. WILSON Alp. Ascents* I. 1 Hills, dusky in the after-sunset chiaroscuro of a fine summer evening.

3. *fig.* Used of poetic or literary treatment, criticism, mental complexion, etc., in various obvious senses, as mingled 'clearness and obscurity', 'cheerfulness and gloom', 'praise and blame', etc.

1828 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* xi. (1870) 54 The portentous massiness of the forms, the splendid chiaro-oscuro, and shadowy honor. 1831 *CARLYLE Ser. Res.* II. (1858) 113 Our Professor... involves himself, now more than ever, in eye-bewildering *chiaroscuro*. 1842 *MISS MITFORD in L'Es-trange Life* III. ix. 164 I delight in the bright and the cheerful... Now, these new people have no notion of chiaro-scuro. They are all oscuro. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June x Writers... left to the chiaroscuro of the candid friend or the monochrome of indiscriminating reverence.

4. A method of producing wood-engravings.

1758 *Month. Rev.* 348 An improved method... of printing in chiaro oscuro. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Chiaro-oscuro*, a system of printing by successive blocks of wood which carry respectively the outlines, lighter and darker shades, etc. Practised in Germany and Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

5. *attrib.* a. *lit.* b. *fig.* Partly revealed and partly veiled.

1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 227 The shading of these chiar-oscuro pictures. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* III. v. The singular chiaro-oscuro manner of procedure... which his anonymous... thunderings in the *Times* necessitated in him. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* II. vii. Toward them he held only a chiaro-scuro parentage. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* vi. 158 The Greek or chiaro-scuro school.

**Chiasm**. Anglicized f. CHIASMA, CHIASMUS.

1870 *LIGHTFOOT Ep. Philipp.* (1885) 89 The order of the clauses is reversed by the figure called chiasm.

|| **Chiasma** (kai'az'mā). *Anat.* Also *chiasm*.

[mod. L., a. Gr. *χίασμα* arrangement of two lines (sticks, etc.) crossed like the letter X (χ), decussation; *χιάζ-ειν* to mark with or like a χ (X, χ).] Intercrossing or decussation. *Optic chiasma*: the crossing or decussation of the fibres of the optic nerves at the base of the brain; the optic commissure.

1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The existence of a chiasma is not general throughout the animal series. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 387 This decussation of fibres is called the optic commissure or chiasma. 1880 *GUNTHER Fishes* 104 In Palæichthyes the two nerves are fused together, immediately after their origin, into a chiasma.

**Chiasmal** (kai'az'māl), a. [f. CHIASMA or

CHIASMUS or their Gr. originals + -AL.] Of the nature of chiasm or decussation.

1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* xiv. 292 The chiasmal interpositions which characterise this mineral.

|| **Chiasmus** (kai'az'mz's). *Gram.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *χίασμος* crossing, diagonal arrangement, esp. of clauses of a sentence, f. *χιάζ-ειν*; see prec.] A grammatical figure by which the order of words in one of two parallel clauses is inverted in the other.

1871 *A. S. WILKINS Cicero agst. Cat.* 138 note, *Frequentia sustentator, aliter obli.* This is a good instance of the... figure called chiasmus... in which the order of words in the first clause is inverted in the second.

**Chiasitic** (kai'az'tik), a. [f. Gr. *χίαστ-ός* arranged diagonally, *χίαστ* crosswise (see prec.) + -IT.] Characterized by chiasmus.

1868 *tr. Delitzsch's Comm. Hebrews* I. 225 They rightly regard the structure of vers. 1-10 as chiasitic.

**Chialiolite** (kai'az'iolit), a. Also -lith, -lithic. [named in 1800 from Gr. *χίασμός* arranged crosswise (see CHIASMA) + -LITE.]

A variety of Andalusite, a transverse section of which often exhibits the figure of a cross.

1804 *R. JAMESON Min.* I. 547 Karsten, on account of the resemblance of its surface to the letter X, has denominated it Chialiolith. 1811 *PINKERTON Petralogy* I. 106 A recent discovery, chialiolite or hollow spar. 1876 *PAGL Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 162 Chialiolite... occurring in long slender prisms, which cross and lie over each other in the masses of slate like the Greek letter x.

*Comb.*, as *chialiolite-slate* (see *quot.* 1855).

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* viii. (1867) 146 Fine, glossy, chialiolite slates. 1855 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* xxxv. (ed. 5) Chialiolite-slate... includes numerous crystals of Chialiolite: in considerable thickness in Cumberland.

**Chia-stre**. *Surg.* [a. F. *chiastre*, f. Gr. type \**χίαστρον* crossing appliance, f. *χιάζ-ειν* to cross.] 'A double-headed roller for securing the compress over the wound when the temporal artery has been opened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Chiaus** (tʃaus, tʃauʃ). Forms: 6-7 chaus, 7 chause, chause, 7-8 chiaush, 8 chiauss, 7-9 chiaux, chiaux, chiaux; 9 CROUSH. [An imperfect adaptation of Turkish چاوش *chāush* (in Pers. *chāwush*) messenger, herald, lictor, sergeant.

The proper 16-17th c. representation of this word would have been *chaush* (tʃauʃ), but app. the nearest approaches made to this were *chaus* (whence *CHOUS*, q.v.) and *chianush*; the faults of both forms are combined in the prevailing form *chiaux*. The erroneous spelling with *chi* seems to be borrowed from Fr., where the better 16th c. *chiaux* has been superseded by *chiaoux* (occasionally also followed by English writers). The more accurate spelling in modern French is *chaouch* (see *Litté*) and in English *Choush*.]

A Turkish messenger, sergeant, or lictor.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II.* 168 Our Ambassadors sate downe... and the Chaus stood before him. 1620 *B. JONSON Alch.* I. ii. (1616) 611 What do you thinke of me, That I am a Chiaus?... doe you thinke I am a Turke? 1624 *MASSINGER Renegado* III. iv. There's your beglerbeg, or... your chiaus. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 18 This Chiaus... made no answer. 1653 *GREAVES Seraglio* 18 The Chiausah Bashaw... and many other Chiausahs... which are employed in Ambassies, or in ordinary messages. 1666 *Oxford Gaz.* No. 57/3 Several Chiausahs... have been returned with contempt... with their Noses and Ears cut off. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 134 A Turkish Chiausah present in the Polish Court. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckley* II. 115 Tekeli receiv'd a Chiaus from the Grand Seigneur. 1775 *CHANDLER Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 286 Headed by a chiaus, or the messenger of the aga. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* (1846) V. liii. 246 Chiaus, Dragoman, Domestic. 1813 *BYRON Cypriote* 570 The Chiaus spake, and as he said, A bullet whistled o'er his head. 1839 *JAMES Louis XIV.* IV. 221 They bribed the chiaus.

**Chiaus**, *v.*: see **CHOUSE**.

† **Chibe**. *Obs.* Perhaps a variant of **CHIVE** 1; but possibly representing OE. *cipe* 'onion' and (?) 'shalot, scallion', the normal modern repr. of which would be *chipe*. Cf. also Sc. *ciba*, *sybo*, 'onion'.

[a700 *Erf. Gl.* 286 *Cnepa*, *cipea*. c725 *Corpus Gl.* 448 *Cepa* ynnilac, *cipe*. a1100 *Vocab.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 296 *Ascolonia cipe*.] 1691 *NICHOLSON Gloss. Northanhymb.* in *Rav N. C. Words* 140 *A Chibe*, *Cepa*, *AS. Cipe*.

† **Chibol** (tʃiˈbəl). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *chibolle*, (chiball), 4-7 *chibole*, (5 *cheballe*, 5-6 *chyballe*), 6 *chiboll*, (ohibal, chiboll, chebol(e), cheboule), 6-7 *chibol*, (7 *chibball*), 7-8 *chibbol*, (8 *chiboul*, 9 *dial.* *jibbole*, *chipple*). See also **CIBOULE**, **SYBOW**. [a. \**chiboule*, a northern Fr. form = central *F. ciboule*, in same sense, cognate with Sp. *cebolla*, Pg. *cebola*, It. *cipolla* onion: — *L. cē*, *capulla* onion-bed, f. *cēpa*, *cēpa* onion.]

1. A species of *Allium* (*A. fistulosum*), known also as *Stone Leek*, *Rock Onion*, and *Welsh Onion*, in appearance intermediate between the onion and the leek. Now little cultivated in Britain.

(This application of the name has been certain since the 16th c.; in earlier times, as now in popular use, other species or forms of *Allium* may have been included.)

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* a. vii. 287 *Chibolles* [v. r. -is, *chibols*, *chybols*] cheruells, and ripe cherries monye. 1393 *Ibid.* c. ix. 311 *Ac ich* haue porett-plontes, perselye and scalones, *Chiboles* and chiruyelles. a1400 *Pistel of Susan* 105 *Pe chuyue* and *pe cholle*, *pe chibolle* *pe cheue*. a1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 427 Take . . . grene *Chibolles*, and hew hom small. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* xv. 12 b, They muste eat no salades, garlycke, ramsons, onyons, *chybolles*, or *Scalyons*. 1578 *Lvte Doctens* 203 The roote [of Dog's-tooth] is long and slender lyke to a *Chibol*. 1585 *PARSONS Chr. Exerc.* ii. i. 168 God sent not the pleasant Manna . . . as long as they flower and chibals of Egypt lasted. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. vi. As for the *Chibbol*, it hath in manner no distinct head at all, but only a long neck, & therefore it runs in manner all to a green blade; the order is to cut and sheare it often in manner of porret or leeks. 1616 *SURF. & MARK. Country Farm* 158 Quarter out a bed for Leekes and Cyves, and . . . two other for Onions and Chiboles. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. (1650) 139 Scallions and Chibols are of the nature of Onions. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Appetite*, Roasted *Vegetables* season'd with Garlick, or Onions and Chiboules, Leeks. [1778 *See CIBOULE*.]

2. A young or spring onion with the green stalk attached (in which stage it is much like a *chibol* proper). Chiefly *dial.*

1848 *BARNES Poems Dorset Dialect Gloss.* *Gibbole*, a young onion. [In a letter the author says, Here [S. Dorset] it is *chipple*. In the vale of Blackmore I certainly heard it as a boy in the form *jibbole*.] 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Som. Gloss.*, *Chibbole*, a young onion with the green stalk attached; a favourite addition to salad.

|| **Chibouk**, **chibouque** (tʃiˈbʊk). Also *chibouque*, *chibbook*. [a. Turkish *چوبوک* *chibūk*, lit. small stick, also tube of the pipe; the pipe itself. The spelling *chibouque* is French.] The long tobacco-pipe used by the Turks. Hence **Chiboukchy**, **chibouquejee** [Turkish], pipe-bearer.

1813 *BYRON Corsair* ii. 11. The long *chibouque's* dissolving cloud. 1839 *J. STEPHEN Trav. Turkey* 381/1, I. lolled half an hour on a divan, with *chibouk* and coffee. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* 17 He had only taken a preliminary puff of his *chibouque*. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* vii. 105 The long *chibbook* of the Turk. 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* i. 10 The sponge-merchant smokes his long *chibouk*.

1834 *MORIER Ayesha* (1846) 66 The end of the room was crowded with *chiboukchies* or pipe-men. 1869 *Guardian* 17 Mar., The Prince and Princess started . . . with a following . . . of *chibouquejees*, *syces*, guides, *caresses*, *dragomans*.

|| **Chic** (ʃik), *sb.* and *a. slang*. [F. *chic*, of uncertain origin; it has been variously referred to the German *chick* tact, skill, and viewed as an abbreviation of *chicane*: see **LITRÉ**.]

*A. sb.* Artistic skill and dexterity; 'style', such as gives an air of superior excellence to a person or thing.

1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 321 The French have invented a slang word . . . and by the expression 'Chic' have designated a certain property, by which objects assert their undoubted superiority over all their counterparts. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* II. ix. 198 She had no *chic*. 1887 *SIR R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* i. 12 There is an air of *chic* and high tone about him. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 1/4 Her voice is sweet and her delivery artistic, but she is wanting in what the French call 'chic'—an untranslatable word, denoting an indispensable quality.

*B. adj.* [Not so used in F.] 'Stylish', in the best fashion and best of taste.

1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 14 What they term 'Fashionable Chic Note'. 1880 *OUTDA Moths* i. 44 They are all *chic*, you know. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The ladies of New York . . . think no form of entertainment so *chic* as a luncheon party.

|| **Chica** 1 (tʃiˈkɑ). [App. the name in a lang. of the Orinoco.] A red pigment obtained from the *Bignonia Chica*, a native of Guiana and Colombia, used by some native tribes for painting the skin. (Also called *carajuru*.)

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 237 *Chica* is a red feculent substance obtained by boiling the leaves of *Bignonia Chica* in water. 1860 *MAYNE Reid Old People* 253. 1892 *TH. ROSS tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. ix. 308 His skin besmeared with annatto, *chica*, or some other copper-red colour.

**Chica** 2: see **CHICHA**.

**Chicane** (ʃikəˈnɛ), *sb.* [a. F. *chicane*.

F. *chicane*, *chicaner*, *chicanerie*, *chicaner*, are unknown to the other Romance langs. So far as the evidence goes, *chicanerie* is considerably older than *chicane*, which latter looks like a derivative of the verb. *Litré* and *Devic* think the French derived from med. Gr. *τρίκαρις*-*eu*, var. of *τρίκαρις*-*eu* to play golf or polo (whence *τρίκαρις* the game, and *τρίκαρις* a place for playing it, cited from Theophrastus A.D. 817, by Sophocles); app. f. Pers. *changin* the crooked stick used in polo. But evidence actually connecting the French with the Gr. word appears not to be known.]

1. = **CHICANERY** 1.

1692 *LOCKE Educ. Wks.* IX. 176 Civil law . . . concerns not the *chicane* of private cases, but the affairs . . . of civilized nations in general. 1698 *R. FERGUSON View Eccles.* 5 With Impertinence, Insincerity, and *Chicane*. 1742 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 28 *Chicane* in furs, and Casuistry in lawn. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* v. 446 All the subtleties and *chicane* which the court of Rome can so dexterously employ to protect or defeat any cause. 1807 *JEBB Corr.* i. 350 That church . . . tried everything that *chicane* and bribery could do, to gain her. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 56 The whole commerce was a mass of fraud and *chicane*.

2. (with *pl.*) A particular instance of *chicanery*; a subterfuge, petty trick, quibble. *Obs.*

1676 *TEMPLE Let. Wks.* 1731 II. 369 Sir Lyonell Jenkins told me . . . of a *Chicane* made him by Monsieur Bevering upon the Point of first Visit. 1678 = *ibid.* II. 503 A *Chicane* about Words, whether the French Declaration were in Form, or their Promise in Writing. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1723) II. 78 *Cleo*. There is a great Difference between that [natural] and artificial *Courage*. *Hor.* That's a *Chicane* I won't enter into. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 488 One who takes advantage of such *chicanes*, is not commonly regarded as an honest man.

**Chicane** (ʃikəˈnɛ), *v.* [a. F. *chicaner* 'to wrangle or pettifog it', to spoye or perplex a cause with craftie and litigious pleading; also to write a verie fast hand' (Cotgr.).]

1. *intr.* To employ *chicanery*; to use subterfuges and tricks in litigation, or quibbles, cavils, shifts, and petty artifices in debate or action; to quibble, cavil.

a1672 *WREN in Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 252 At the Treaty of the Isle of Wight, while they stood *chicaning*. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th c. II. iii. xviii. 250 We ought not to *chicane* upon the Word Worship. 1748 *CHSTERFIELD Lett.* II. 81 Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. 1793 *GOV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 360 The Courts *chicane* very much here. a1797 *WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II.* III. 116 *Chicaning* upon it rather than attacking it openly. 1818 *Jas. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vii. 604 Mr. Hastings. *chicaning* about the quality of the Rajah, or his dignity and rank. 1840 *J. S. MILL Diss. & Disc.* II. 168 *Chicaning* on texts instead of invoking principles.

2. *trans.* a. To quibble over, cavil at (a thing). b. To overreach by *chicanery*. c. To enter into litigation with (properly French). d. To *chicane* away: to get rid of by *chicanery*; so to *chicane* any one into, or out of a thing, etc.

1777 *BURKE Address to King Wks.* IX. 186 The very possibility of public agency . . . has been evaded and *chicaned* away. 1824 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 408 Those who read, to understand and not to *chicane* it. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 359 Their ingenuity in having *chicaned* the landlords of the north. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* v. xxi. vi. 125 By way of codicil, Austria agrees not to *chicane* him in regard to Anspach-Baireuth. 1863 *OUYDA Held in Bondage* (1870) 31 She could not . . . *chicane* me into admitting the promise of marriage.

† **Chicaner**. *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. F. *chicanier* adj. and *sb.* (in same sense).] = next.

1705 *De Foe Dyet of Poland* 48 A Whoring, Gameing, Swearing *Chicaner*.

**Chicaner** (ʃikəˈnɛr). Forms: 7-8 *chicaner*, 8 *chicaner*, 8- *chicaner*. [a. F. *chicaner*, f. *chicaner* (see prec.); afterwards taken as f. *CHICANE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

One who practises *chicanery*; a pettifogging lawyer; a quibbler, caviller, shifty man.

1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* (ed. 6) 455 A Quarrelsome Plaintiff and Defendant, and a Brace of *Chicaners*. a1704 *LOCKE Posth. Wks.* 16 To distinguish a logical *Chicaner* from a Man of Reason. 1742 *NORTH Ld. Guilford* II. 73 (D.) The knavish confederating officers, and other *chicaners* that belong to the court. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 288 All men are not courtiers or *chicaners*. 1865 *PUBLIC Opin.* 15 May (article) The *Chicaner* of the Exchequer.

**Chicanery** (ʃikəˈnɛrɪ). Forms: 7 *chicanery*, -ery, *chicanrey*, *chicanrery*, 7-8 *chicanry*, 7- *chicanery*. [a. F. *chicanerie*, in *Litré* the earliest exemplified member of the group, implying however the existence of the vb. *chicaner* and *sb.* *chicaner* as its source: see *-ERY*. Formerly more completely Anglicized as *chicanry*.]

1. Legal trickery, pettifogging, abuse of legal forms; the use of subterfuge and trickery in debate or action; quibbling, sophistry, trickery.

a1673 *OVERBURY Observ. State France* (1856) 241 All this *chicanery*, as they call it, is brought into France from Rome. 1665 *EVANS Lett. Sir P. Wyche* 20 June, We have hardly any words that do so fully expresse the French *chicanery*, *chicanerie*. a1670 *HACKER Abb. Wil.* 11 (1692) 151, I shall not advise this honourable House to use any *chicanery* or pettifogging with this great representation of the kingdom. 1682 *BURNET Rights*

*Princes Pref.* 57 To do it with all the Tricks and *Chicanery* possible. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Chicanry*, is a trickish and guileful Practice of the Law. 1708 *OZELL Boileau's Lutrin* v. (1730) 53 That foul Monster, void of Ears and Eyes, Call'd *Chicanry*. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1782) IV. ii. 14 It was . . . by the *chicanery* of the lawyers . . . carried against him. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* II. xii. The period of lord Danby's administration . . . was full of *chicanery* and dissimulation on the King's side. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 8. Forty days wasted in useless *chicanery*.

b. as a personal quality.

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* let. 26 June, He carried home with him all the knavish *chicanery* of the lowest pettifogger. 1832 *LANDER Adv. Niger* III. xvi. 256 The artifice, *chicanery* and low cunning of a crafty and corrupt mind.

2. (with *pl.*) A dishonest artifice of law; a sophistry, quibble, subterfuge, trick.

1688 *ANSW. Talon's Plea* 23 Pitiful *Chicaneries* and tricks of the Law. 1758 *JORTIN Erasmus* i. 103 These letters . . . full of *chicaneries* about trifles. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 227 Impatient of such *chicaneries*.

**Chicaning** (ʃikəˈnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CHICANE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *CHICANE*; quibbling, cavilling.

1775 *J. TUCKER Letter to Burke* 32 An effectual Stop had been put to American *Chicaning*. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* II. x. v. 644 The Hof kriegsrath . . . make no end of *chicaning* to one's clear answers.

**Chicaning**, *ppl. a.* That *chicanes*; quibbling. 1668 *PRIOR in Lett. Eminent Lit. Men* (Camden) 266 With *chicaning* answers. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th c. II. v. 37 A poor *Chicaning* Petty Fogger. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) VII. lxxvi. 306 A *chicaning* law. 1836 *DISRAELI Lett. Annals* 79 Your *chicaning* colleagues.

**Chich** (tʃɪtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *chiche*, 6-7 *chich(e)*; commonly in *pl.* 4 *chyches*, 5 *chitohes*, 6-8 *chiches*, 4-9 *chichies*. [ME. *chiche*, a. OF. *chiche* (also *cice*, both 13th c. in *Litré*); also 16th c. *ciche*, a. F. *ciche* (16th c.); the French forms correspond to It. *cece*, Pr. *cece* (also *ceser*) = *L. cicer*, with same meaning.

The French name is in none of its forms an inherited word (the plant not being native, nor in early times grown in France proper), but must have been adopted from a language of the south. An allied plant, the Chickling or Chickling Vetch, or Lesser Chick Pea, had in OF. a native name *ceire* = *L. cicera*.]

The older name of the CHICK-PEA, the seed of *Cicer arietinum*. Sometimes also applied to the Lentil, *Ervum Lens*. (Now nearly *Obs.*)

a. in form *chich*.

1388 *WYCLIF a Sam.* xvii. 28 Fried *chichis* [Vulg. *frizum cicer*], and honey. 1c 1390 *Form of Curry* in Warner *Antiq. Culm.* 15 Take *chyches*, and wry hem in ashes all nyght. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 857 The thriddle among his wortes *chiches* soweth. 1547 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* i. xviii. Tullius Appius . . . had on his nose a marke like a *chiche*, which is a kinde of pulse, called *cicer*. 1658 *J. ROWLAND tr. Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 1114 Broth of black *Chiches*. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 117 *Chiches*; there are three sorts, white, red, and black. 1808 *COLEBROOKER Asiat. Res.* VIII. 523 The tame *Gayals* . . . eat rice, mustard, *chiches*.

β. in form *cich*.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes*, *Cicer* may be named in english *Cich*, or *ciche* pease, after the frenche tongue. 1552 = *Herbal* 109 *Ciche* hath the longest roote of any pulse. 1597 *PERCYVAL A. Dict.*, *Cicerca*, *ciches*. 1599 *GERARD Herbal* ii. iv. 182 Seedes like unto lars, or wilde *ciches*. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 62 *ciches* are both white and black. 1721-1800 *BAILLY, Cich* or *Cich-pease*, a sort of pulse. *Cichlings*, petty *Ciches*.

† **Chich**, *v. Obs. rare*. [cf. **CHICK** *v.* 1.] *trans.* To call as a hen (her chickens).

c 1420 *Pallad.* i. 661 She . . . clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne, She *chicheth* hem and leith it hem before.

**Chich**, *sb., a., v.* earlier f. **CHINCH**, niggard, etc.

|| **Chicha** (tʃiˈtʃɑ). Also *chichi*, *chichia*, and erroneously *chica*. [Native name in the lang. of Hayti (Oviedo), Brasseur de Bourbourg]. Carried by the Spaniards to other countries of S. America.]

A fermented liquor made from maize and other plants by the natives of South America.

1760 *tr. Juan & Ullad's Voy.* (1770) I. v. v. 263 When the Indian has once got the money, he spends it all in *chicha* [note, A kind of beer or ale made of maize and very intoxicating]. *Ibid.* I. v. vi. 288 Called *chicha*. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 112 The beverages . . . known by the name of *chicha*. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 296 A plant . . . called by the inhabitants *Chepones* . . . I saw the Chilots making *chichi* or cider with this fruit. 1850 *PRESOTT Peru* II. 48 They did not refuse . . . to quaff the sparkling *chicha* from golden vases. 1854 *DE BONELLI Trav. Bolivia* II. 209 We now partook of some *chicha*.

**Chich(e)ling**, *obs. f. CHICKLING*.

**Chiche-pea**, *obs. f. CHICK-PEA*.

† **Chichevache**. *Obs.* [A perversion of *chicheface*, north. Fr. form of *chicheface*, *chicheface* lit. 'thin-face', 'niggard-face', 'ugly face', 'une chimere dont ils font peur aux petits enfans' (see Godeffroy). The perverted *chichevache* = 'ugly' or 'lean cow', is found only in Eng., and, so far as is known, first in Chaucer. (See *Montaigne, Poésie franç.* 15<sup>e</sup> et 16<sup>e</sup> siècles (1855) II. 191.) The proper name of a fabulous monster said to feed only on patient wives, and hence, from the scarcity of the diet, to be always lean and hungry. Cf. **BYCORNE**.



c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1132 O noble wyuys ful of prudence Let noon humilite 3oure tunge nayille . . . Lest Chiche-nache [v. r. chichi, chiche, chychynache] you swolwe in hire entrayle. c 1430 LYDG. *Chiche-nache & B.* in *Dodsley* (1780) XII, Chiche-nache etith wymmen goode.

Chichie, Chichisbee: see CHINCHY, CROISBEO.

**Chick** (tjik), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-5 *chike*, *chyke*, 5-6 *chyk*, 6 *chik*, (*cheke*), 6-7 *chioke*, 6- *chick*. [A shortened form of CHICKEN. Probably in its origin merely a phonetic development, the final *n* being (in some dialects) lost, as in the inflexion of nouns and verbs, and the resulting final *e* then disappearing in the ordinary way. A few examples of the intermediate *chicke* have come down; cf. also *lent* from *lenten*; *often*, *ofte*, *oft*; M.E. *selden*, *seld*, *seld*, etc. *Chick* is now treated generally as a kind of diminutive of *chicken*; but in s.w. dialect, *chick* is singular, *chicken* plural; and it appears to be certain that there *chick*, *chicken*, are the worn-down forms of M.E. *chike* (v. *chikene*, OE. *cicen*, *cicenu*, the result being to bring them apparently into the class of *ox*, *oxen*, and dial. *house*, *housen*, *wurze*, *wurzen*].

1. A chicken; esp. a young chicken; sometimes, the young of any bird.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 547 Hir flesh tendre as is a chike. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. xix. in Ashm. (1652) 165 The substance of an Egg by nature ys wrought Into a Chyk. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 203 Two greete chykens, the one was a hen chik & the other a cock chyk. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* (Arb.) 199 As the old cocke crows so doeth the chick. 1707 SWIFT *Manner of Living* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 288 On rainy days alone I dine Upon a chick and pint of wine. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Feb. 1424 The . . . courage which the hen exhibits when her chick is threatened with the foe.

2. esp. The young bird still in the egg or only just hatched.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. liii. (R.) By the twentie daie ye shall heare the chicke to peepe within the verie shell. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. vi. § 23 What the Hen by Incubation or Hovering, is to the Egg or Chick. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 P. 14 With how much Nicety and Attention does she [the Hen] help the Chick to break its Prison? 1874 CARPENTIER *Men. Phys.* i. ii. The Chick within the egg sets itself free by tapping with its bill . . . against the shell.

3. *transf.* Applied to human offspring; = CHICK-EN 2; esp. in alliteration with *child*. Sometimes as a term of endearment (see quot. 1610).

c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 1259 He is the fendes chike. c 1380 *Sir Feremb.* 432 Here semful wel be denels chike, y-sprong of be pyt of helle. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 318 My Ariel; chike That is thy charge. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bremant*, Hee hath nor child nor chike to care for. 1630 DEKKER and Pt. *Honest Wth.* Wks. 1873 II. 104, I have no wife, I have no child, have no chick. 1648 HERRICK *Esper.*, For Duke of York's And so dresse him up with love, As to be the chick of Jove. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. m. 280 He . . . had no chick or child to bless his house.

4. *Digby chick*: a small kind of dried herring. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Samples of Yarmouth Golden Digby Chicks in tins hermetically sealed. 1887 *Daily News* 5 May 2/8 Digby chicks, 6d. per bundle.

5. *Comb.*, as *chick-master*, chicken-keeper; *chickpecked* (*nonce-wd.* after *hen-pecked*).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xiv. 322 The Chick-master [*pullarius*], sendeth mee word that the birds feed right. 1880 J. B. HARWOOD *Young Ld. Penrith* i. iv. 49 Families in which . . . the old folks . . . sorely chickpecked, yield precedence to the young.

|| **Chick, cheek**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Anglo-Ind.* Also *cheek*. [*Hindi chick*]. 'A kind of screen-blind made of finely-split bamboo, laced with twine, and often painted on the outside; hung or framed in doorways or windows' (Yule).

1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 92 (V.) Their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with Cheeks or latases. 1825 HEBER *Journ. India* (1844) I. 192 (V.) The cheek of the tent. 1835 EMMA ROBERTS *Scenes Hindustan* 218 A curtain . . . of a sort of gauze-work, formed of bamboo split very fine, coloured green, and called *chick*. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 46 Peeping through the cheek by which my dressing-room was screened from the verandah.

**Chick** (tjik), sb.<sup>3</sup> *Anglo-Ind. coll.* An abbreviation of *chicken*, CHEQUEEN, the Venetian gold coin, long current on the shores of India, and there valued at four rupees.

1866 TREVELYAN *Darw. Bungalow* (Y.) Whenever master spends a chick, I keep back two rupees, Sir. 1875 *The Dilemma* x. (Y.) 'Can't do much harm by losing twenty chicks', observed the Colonel in Anglo-Indian argot. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, 'I'll bet you a chick'.

**Chick**, sb.<sup>4</sup> Sc. [Cf. CHICK v. 1 2.] A tick. 1791 BURNS *Let. to Ainslie* (Globe) No. 236 Here must I sit . . . slowly counting every chick of the clock.

† **Chick**, v.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [Imitative of sound.]

1. Of chickens: To chirp, cheep.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chykyn, as hennys byrds [1499 chyeke, as hennys byrdes], pipio, pulio. *Ibid.* Chykynge, or wyppynge of yonge byrds [K. H. chykynge or zippynge of byrds], pululatus, pululacio.

2. Sc. To tick as a clock or watch. (Jamieson).

† **Chick**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *chykyn*, 7 *cheek*. [Onomatopoeic. Closely related to *prec.*, but denoting the sudden action of breaking which the sound there expressed often accompanies: cf. *CHIRP* in same sense.]

1. *intr.* To sprout, shoot, germinate; to 'chip'.

Hence *Chickling* *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chykyn, as come, or spyryn, or sprjowtyn, pulio. *Ibid.* Chykynge, or spyrynge of come, germinacio, pululatus, pululacio. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chickling*, sprouted, begun to vegetate, as seed in the ground. 1830 FORSYTH *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chick*, to begin to germinate; as seeds in the earth, leaves from their buds, or barley on the couch in the malthouse.

2. To crack or burst as a seed does in sprouting; to split; to chap. Also *trans.*

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 15 Soone as they are peel'd we carry them into some house because the sunne shoulde not checke and rive them [willows]. *Ibid.* 104 That paste that is made of barley meale, cracketh and checketh. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 246 Put a little [Onion seed] into a Porringer of water, and let it infuse upon the hot embers, and if by it good it will begin to Check and Speer. 1830 FORSYTH *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chick*, to crack, chap, chop, as the skin in frosty weather.

**Chickabiddy** (tjikābidi). [f. CHICK + BIDDY<sup>2</sup>.] A nursery formation on *chick* or *chicken*; hence a term of endearment to young children.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Chickabiddy*, a chicken so called to, and by little children. 1820 MARRIAT *F. Midway* xxiv, You will be aboard of my chickabiddies. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1855) II. 183 Do you, sweet Rob? Do you truly, chickabiddy? 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. *Halib.* III. xx. (1888) 427 I'll leave it to the eldest chickabiddy. 1878 G. *Canterbury's Will* 23.

**Chickadee** (tjikādē). U. S. Also *chicadee*. [Named from its note.] The Black-cap Titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*) of N. America.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* iv. (1886) 124 The chickadee lisps amid the evergreens. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 61/2 We all know the lively black-capped chickadees.

**Chick-a-diddle** = CHICKABIDDY.

1836 SCOTT *Diary* 3 Oct., Lay a chick-a-diddle down with his bill upon it.

**Chickaree** (tjikārē). U. S. [From its cry.] The larger American Red Squirrel.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 206 The larger red squirrel or chickaree, sometimes called the Hudson Bay squirrel. 1860 — *Let.* (1865) 186 The jays scream, and the chickaree winds up his clock.

**Chickene** (e, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

**Chickell**. A name of the WHEAT-EAR in Cornwall and Devon.

1802 in *Montagu Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 1833). 1866 W. BOWLES *Barnwell Hill* m. 525.

**Chiken** (tjikēn). Forms: 1 *cicēn*, (*oiken*, *oicēn*), 2, 4-6 *chiken*, 4- *chicken*. (4 *chykin*, *chekon*, 4-5 *cheken*, 4-6 *chyken*, 5 *chykyn*, -on, -ynge, *chyocon*, *checon*, *shecon*, *schokyn*, 5-6 *chekyn*, *chikyn*, 6 *cheekyne*, 6-7 *chickin*, 7 (?) *chikin*, *chicking*.) Pl. 1 *cicēnu*, 2-3 *chikene*, 4 *chikenes*, -ys, *chiknes*, -nys, 5- *ens*. [OE. *cicen*, pl. *cicenu*. In the same sense Du. has *kieken*, *kukken*, MDu. *kieken* (*kiekijm*), *kūken*, MLG. and LG. *kūken*, MHG. *kūchen*; whence Ger. *küchlein*; also ON. *kjuklingr* (Sw. *kjukling*, Da. *kylling*). The relations between these words are not clear; some think that OE. *cicen* represents an earlier \**cicēn*, going back, with Du. *kieken*, to an OTeut. \**kukino*, a dim. of \**kuk* (cf. the ON.), an ablaut-form of \**kuk*-, whence *cock*.

But an OE. *cicēn* ought to have given in ME. *chicken*; and the non-palatalization of the second *c* could be accounted for only by an OE. contraction \**cicēnes*, \**cicēnu*, etc. at a date anterior to that of palatalization. But in all the OE. and early ME. examples the word remains full and uncontracted.]

1. The young of the domestic fowl; its flesh.

c 650 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Sux henne somnizas cicēno hire. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Sux henne somnab oiken hire. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in W.-Wulcker 132 *Pullus*, *cicēn*. *Ibid.* 328 *Pullus*, *cicēn* oððe *brid*, oððe *fola*. c 1200 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 37 Sux seo henn hyre cicēn under hyre fyberu gegaderad. c 1260 *Hattin G.* *ibid.* *chikene*. 1382 *Wyclif Tobit* viii. 12 Aboute chikenys crowyng [Vulg. *circa pullorum cantum*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 380 To boille the chiknes [v. r. *chikenes*, -ys] with the Marybones. 1399 *LANGR. Rich. Redeles* II. 144 As be hous-hennes . . . cheren her chekonys. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 799 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 170 Boyled Chykcon or capon agreeable. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 14 The cok that nothyng norisheth his chekens. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 He . . . cherysheth vs, as the eghe her byrdes, the brood hen her chikyns. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Han. VI.* ii. 1. 249 To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kite. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 96 The superstitious observation . . . of the flying of vulturs, and the pecking of chickings. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bryant's Voy. Levant* xl. 159 At Cairo. they hatch Chickens in certain Ovens. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 93 P. 7 The company may . . . refresh themselves with cold tongue, chicken, and French rolls. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 226 The spring-chickens come to market.

† b. Extended to the young of any bird. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxviii. 108 The byrde in the nest is the Holy Goste. . . the vij. chekenis ben the vij. werkes of mercy. 1577 B. GOSSE *Hereshack's Husband* (1586) iv, The [Turkey's] Chickens being hatched under a Henne, may be kept with the Hennes Chickens. 1581 MARBECK *Book of Notes* 470 These Halcons making their nests in the sea rocks or sands, will sit their Eggs & hatch forth their chickens. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 58 The Chickens or young ones of such Birds as build in my Trees.

c. *Chicken* sometimes occurs as a plural or collective. Still *dial.*, with CHICK as the singular. 1600 *Herwood 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 5 So our

children have beene still like Chicken of the halfe kind. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. l. 30 In Chicken and other Fowl. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* i. 195 There pigs and chicken quarrel for a meal. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compostella* iv, The chicken were her delight. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Chicken*, in Mid-Sussex used as the plural of *chick*.

2. *transf.* of human offspring: A child.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4182 The chulmes chekyne hade chaungyde his aimes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 218. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* ii. vi. 82 A chicken of the same broode was Messalina. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. (Bohn) 498 Well! my chicken, said he. . . are you satisfied?

3. *fig.* A youthful person; one young and inexperienced. (*To be*) no chicken; no longer young.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 216 P. 2 You ought to consider you are now past a Chicken; this Humour, which was well enough in a Gil, is insufferable in one of your Motherly Character. 1720 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday*, Pursue your trade of scandal-picking, Your hints that Stella is no chicken. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 Mar. XV. No. 12. 421 An infant at law? A mere chicken? 1877 E. WALFORD *Gl. Families* I. 170 He must have been well forward in years—or at all events, as they say, no chicken. 1880 SPENCER WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 43 [Michael Angelo Taylor, M.P.] calling himself on one occasion 'a mere chicken in the law', he was ever afterwards known as 'Chicken Taylor'.

b. Applied to one who is as timorous or defenceless as a chicken. Cf. CHICKEN-HEARTED.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 42 Forthwith they flye Chickens, the way which they stoop [*Globe ed.* stoop'd] Eagles. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xix. (1821) 199 Not finding the Defendants to be Chickens, to be afraid of every cloud or kite. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaut's Strat.* iv. iii. 54 *Gil*. You assure me that Scrub is a Coward. *Bou.* A Chicken, as the saying is.

4. *Mother Cary's* (or *Carey's*) *chicken*, a name given by sailors to the Stormy Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*): also (in *pl.*) applied to falling snow.

1767 CARTERET in *Hawthornth Voy.* (1773) I. 318 The petrels, to which sailors have given the name of Mother Carey's Chickens. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 189 All this comes from your croaking—you're a Mother Cary's chicken. 1864 *Athenaeum* 5581/2 'Mother Cary's Chickens', the sailors' slang for snow. 'Mother Cary' being the *Mater cara* . . . of the Levantine sailors.

5. Short for CHICKEN-HAZARD.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/4 'Don't go; let's have a little chicken'. A 'little chicken' does not mean a wing and a little weak white wine and water, but the rattling of certain ivory cubes in a little leather box.

6. *Proverbs*.

1579 GOSSEN *Ephem.* 192, I would not haue him to counte his Chickens so soone before they be hatcht. 1611 *SPEDD Hist. Gt. Brit.* xiv. § 33. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 923 To swallow guineas ere they're catch'd, And count their chickens ere they're hatcht. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama Motto*, Curses are like young chickens: they always come home to roost. 1822 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.*, Children and chicken must ever be picking.

7. General combinations, as *chicken-bird*, *cavie*, *coop*, *house*, *keeper*, *merchant*, *pie*, *salad*; also in parasyntetic compounds, as *chicken-brained*, *spirited* (= CHICKEN-HEARTED), *toed*, *adjs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4984 With bathe pe chekis & be chaulyis as a chykyn bird. 1698 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* 24 What a 'Chicken-brain'd Fellow am I now? If I but dip my Bill I am giddy. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, Ahint the 'chicken-cavie. 1789 Mrs. PIOZZI *Journ.* France I. 173 St. Mark's Place is all covered over in a morning with \*chicken-coops. 1789 H. WALFORD *Reminisc.* ix. 70 The duchess carrying off the chicken-coop under her arm. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1887 They are shut up in the \*chicken-house. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 140 He that kept them was called *Pullarius*, the \*chicken-keeper. 1823 *Edinh. Rev.* LV. 490 Young Nick, the 'chicken-mechant. 1824 SCOTT *Let.* 3 Feb. in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 229 Though I shall never . . . eat her \*chicken-pies. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xx, A timorous, 'chicken-spirited, though well-meaning man. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 69 The English gentry, in velvet jerkins, and \*chicken-toed shoes.

8. Special combs.: *chicken-breast*, a mal-formed projection of the breast-bone; hence *chicken-breasted a.* (more usually *pigeon-breasted*); *chicken-broth*, a decoction of the flesh and bones of a chicken, used as a nutritious food for invalids; hence *v.* (*humorous*), to dose with chicken-broth; *chicken-cholera*, 'an infectious disease of chickens, which is very destructive in the poultry farms of France' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *chicken-flesh*, = *goose-flesh*; *chicken-grape*, an American species of the vine (*Vitis cordifolia*); † *chicken-knots*, the chalazae of an egg; *chicken-pecked a.*, governed by a child (humorous *nonce-wd.*, after *hen-pecked*); *chicken-pepper*, the *Ranunculus abortivus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *chicken-snake*, a species of American snake considered particularly destructive to chickens and eggs (Bartlett); *chicken stake*, a small stake (at play); *chicken thief* (*U. S. coll.*), a petty thief, a pilferer; † *chicken-water*, = *chicken-broth*; *chickenwort*, = CHICKWEED.

1840-50 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1038/1 That deformity called 'chicken-breast' appears to be independent of the condition of the spine. 1870 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 30 \*Chicken-broast is not thinner than that which is commonly offered for a piece of most . . . convincing sense. 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xi. 176 Every Nestorian . . . would sooner die than touch a spoonful of chicken-broth during a fast. 1865 LEVER *Martins of Cro M.* 386 Nursing, and comforting, and chicken-brothing me to my heart's content. 1883 *Standard* 29 Sept. 3/5 The attenuation of the virus of



\*chicken cholera, by the action of oxygen. 1888 *Spectator* 5 May 595/2 M. Pasteur's proposal to kill off the Australian rabbits by Chicken-Cholera. 1887 *Month* LXI. 14, I got \*chicken flesh 'all over my body. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 The berries of the haw, the gum, and the \*chicken-grape. 1865 *Blackham Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 55 Cleanse away the little white \*chicken knots, which stick unto the yelks. 1786 *BURGONE Heires* III. i. (D.) What am I the better for burying a jealous wife? To be \*chicken-peck'd is a new persecution more provoking than the old one. 1868 F. BOYLE *Ride across Cont.* II. 285 The boba or \*chicken-snake. . . rarely attains a greater length than twelve feet. 1785 DAINES BARRINGTON in *Archaeol.* VIII. 133\*, There are also considerable heaps of gold and silver on the table, so that these dignified personages seem to have played for what would not at present be called a \*chicken stake. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 674 \*Chickens thieves', the nuisance of petty traders dealing with the negroes, and encouraging them to pilfer. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 313 To make \*Chicken Water. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 541 The patient may be supported . . . by clysters of beef-tea, or chicken-water. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 486 The frequent plowing of this soil makes it run much to \*chickenwort, and other creeping weeds

Chicken, obs. form of CHEQUEEN.

Chickenable, *a. nonce-wd.* [see -ABLE.] Capable of producing chickens.

1854 *RADE Peg Woff.* II. (1868) 55 Sitting upon eggs no longer chickenable.

Chicken-hazard. [*Chicken* is here, and in the earlier *chicken stake*, generally taken in the sense of 'small, comparatively harmless'. Col. Yule suggests its origination in *chicken, CHEQUEEN*, as if a hazard or stake not exceeding that amount.] A game at dice: see HAZARD.

a 1845 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg., Ld. of Thonlouse*, He was tired . . . Of billiards, shortwhist, chicken-hazard and punting. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 220 Let's have a little chicken hazard. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 138/2 The solace of congenial companions and occasional chicken-hazard.

Chicken-heart.

a. A 'heart' or courage as faint as a chicken's. b. A timorous, cowardly person.

1608 *MIDDLETON Blurt* II. ii. Such chicken-hearts, and yet great quarrellers. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. Why, you chicken-heart. 1836 *MARRYAT Three Cuts* iii. You must have a chicken-heart to be frightened at a blue pigeon. 1871 G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* II. 10.

Chicken-hearted, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Timorous and cowardly as a chicken, faint-hearted.

1681 *DRYDEN Prol Sp. Priar* 41 Where 'tis agreed by bullies chicken-hearted To fight the ladies first, and then be parted. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 117 He was himself so Chicken-hearted a Man. 1886 *STEVENSON Treasure* I. i. 40 Small thanks to you big, hulking, chicken-hearted men.

Chickenhood (tj'kénhúd). [see -HOOD.] The state or condition of a chicken.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 183 [They] enjoy the luxury of a natural death, in their chickenhood, from the hands of Dolly the Scullion. 1866 *Guardian* 31 Oct. (Supp.) The instinct which leads it [a parrot] in unfledged chickenhood to imitate its parent.

+Chicken-meat, chicken's meat, chick-meat. Obs. [OE. *cicena mete* 'chickens' meat'.] Food for chickens. Hence, an old name for various plants, including endive; now *dial.* for CHICKWEED.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 312 Nim . . . cicena mete, c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 136 *cicena mete*, c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 558 *Intibba*, muruns, chincemete. 1387 *Ston. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 25 *Ippiaminor*, chicken-mete. a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 110 *Morsus galline*, chicken-mete. a 1500 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wulcker 712 *Hec ipia*, chekymnmete. 1830 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chicken's-meat*, the herb chick-weed.

Chicken-pox. [Generally supposed to have been named from the mildness of the disease, (Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 234, conjectures an allusion to chick-pease.)]

The common name for Varicella, a mild eruptive disease, bearing some resemblance to small-pox, which chiefly attacks children.

1717-38 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Pox*, Chicken Pox, a cutaneous disease, frequent in children, wherein the skin is covered with pustules like those of the small pox. 1800 *Med. Trul.* III. 440 Is there not the strongest probability that the swine and the chicken pox derived their origin, at some distant period, from the animals whose names they take? 1809 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Manuving* I. (1837) 2, I have just heard that there is a shocking chicken-pox in the village.

b. *Chicken-pock*: the pustule of this disease.

1780 *HUNTER Small Pox* in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 134 Sometimes . . . there is a pock in consequence of a chicken pock.

Chickenweed: see CHICKWEED.

Chickenwort: see CHICKEN 8.

Chicker, *v.* ? *dial.* [imitative of the sound.]

*intr.* To chirp as a cricket. Cf. CHITTER.

1811 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 168 While chick'ring cricket sings.

+Chicket, *a.*

1681 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 335 How blithe wast thou; how Buxome, and how Chicket.

Chickhood (tj'khd). [see -HOOD.] The state or condition of a chick. Cf. CHICKENHOOD.

1850 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLI. 287 Obligated to take to the nest again in his second chickhood. 1844 *Ibid.* XLIX. 109 [She] laid an egg in the home of her chickhood.

Chickin, obs. form of CHICKEN, CHEQUEEN.

VOL. II.

Chickling<sup>1</sup> (tj'kling). [see -LING.] A tiny chick. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Chickling<sup>2</sup>, chichling (tj'kling, tj'itling). Forms: 6 cich(e)lynge, cichelinge, 6-8 cichling, 7-8 chichling, 8 chichaling; 7- chickling. [In 16th c. *cicheling*, *chicheling*, dim. of *ciche*, CHIORE, formed to represent Lat. *cicerula* as dim. of *cicera*. Altered in 18th c. to *chickling*.

(It is doubtful whether the alteration was intended, or merely due to an error; *chickling* occurs in Wilkins 1668, perh. a misprint; Kersey's Dict. 1708-21 has *chickling*; so Bailey 1721, but from 1731 onwards the edd. have *chickling*; this was app. a misprint, for Bailey's folio of 1730-36 retains *chickling*, which also occurs in writers as late as 1750. The Index to Miller's *Gardener's Dict.* 1759 has *chickling*, but the text *chickling* (about 35 times under Lathyrus). Britten and Holland adopt the form *cichling*.)

A name given by Turner to the Common cultivated Vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*), largely grown in England for fodder, but in the south of Europe as pulse. *Black Cichlynge*: Turner's name for the allied *Lathyrus Cicera*, Lesser Chick Pea, Flat-podded Vetch; the *cicra* of OF., L. *cicera*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Cicera* may be called in englishe blacke cichlynge. *Ibid.* s. v. *Cicera*, The puls maye be called in Englishe cichlynge, or litle or Petite ciche. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 476 There be two sortes of Cichelings, the great and the small, or garden and wilde Cichelings. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 124 The Cichling or petty Cich-pease (*cicerula*). 1611 COTGR., *Gardeneres*, *Fitches*, *Chicklings*. 1713 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 209 Manured White Chickling. 1708-21 KERSEY, *Chicklings*. 1721 BAILEY, *Chicklings* [edd. 1731-1800 *Chickling*; folio ed. 1730-36 *Chicklings*].

b. Now more fully called Chickling Vetch (formerly also *chickeling* pease).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxviii. [They] had hid themselves in the garden upon the chickling pease. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 843 Chickling Vetch. In boggy, watery places. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Lathyrus*, Chickling Vetch. *Ibid.* (Index) Chickling Pea: see *Lathyrus*. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon (Catal. Seeds)* Vetch, Kidney, Chickling. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 138 In Switzerland, the Chickling Vetch . . . is cultivated.

Chick-meat: see CHICKEN-MEAT.

+Chickny pea, App. variant of CHICK-PEA.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. ii. 408 It is more . . . hurtful than . . . the Fitches to the Chickny Pease.

Chick-pea (tj'k pē). Forms: 6 ciche, chiohe, 6-7 cich-, 7-8 chioh-, 8- chiock-. [In 16-17th c. *cich-pease*, *chich-pease*, f. *cich*, CHIOH + PEASE, after F. *pois chiche* (earlier simply *chiche*); but in the 18th c. altered (by some error) to *chick-pea* (cf. *chickling*, CHICKLING).

*Chick pea* is used in Lisle 1752, and is the form adopted by Johnson 1755; he names Miller as his authority; but Miller's word is *chick pease*.]

A dwarf species of pea (*Cicer arietinum*), largely used for food in the South of Europe, in Asia, and in Africa. Its earlier name was simply *cich*, CHIOH.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Cicer* may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 28 a. Ciche-pease sodden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 479 The tame Ciche Peaseon is a small kinde of pulse almost like to a lentil. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 570 Many sortes there be of these cich-pease. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 64 Beans, lentill, and chick-pease. *Ibid.* 149 That little pulse which we call . . . a chick-pease. 1639 HORN & ROBERTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xii. § 128 The red pease, the cich-pease, lupines, the vetch. 1721 U. Pomet's *Hist. Drugs* I. 138 As large as a Chick Pea. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 89 Of chick peas and chicklings, and peas three modii. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 136 Flour of Chick-pease or vetch. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chick-pea*, a kind of degenerate pea. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) Cicer or Chick-pease . . . Chick-pease with sawed leaves. Garden Chick-pease, etc. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 106 The chick pea, the gram of the East.

Chickweed (tj'kwid), sometimes chicken-weed. Also 5 chekenwede, 5-6 chekynwede, 6 chykenwede; 6 check-, chykweede, chikewed-, weede. [f. CHICKEN sb. + WEED, as eaten by chickens. The full form *chicken-weed*, which is the earlier, is still used in Scotland.]

1. A name now usually applied to a small weedy plant, *Stellaria media* (N. O. *Caryophyllaceae*), but formerly to many other plants more or less allied, as *Stellaria aquatica*, and species of *Arenaria*; and even to others having only a similar habit of growth, as the annual weedy species of *Veronica*. a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chikelyn wede, herbe, *Joseph*. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Chykewede, *alysine*, *anagallis*. 1531 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. Like a hungry linch invited to a feast of chickweed.

b. 1503 *Sheph. Kalender* (1656) xxviii. Take chick weed, clythers, ale, and oat meal, and make pottage there with. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Chykewede, *alysine*, *anagallis*. 1570 LEVINS *Musip.* 52 Chickweede, *anagallis*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 50 Chickweede hath sundry upright, rounde, and knobby stalkes. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xciii. 615 The Chickweeds are green in Winter. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Give them [Birds]. . . Beets, Groundsel, Chickweed. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 43 Turnips among which chickweed grew luxuriously. 1873 *Gazette Gl. Ice* Age v. 60 The purple lichen and white-starred chick-weed.

2. With various defining adjuncts: as *Bastard C.* (*Sibthorpia europaea*); + *Germander C.* (*Veronica agrestis*); + *Ivy C.* (*V. hederifolia*); *Sea*

*C.* (*Honkenya peploides*); *Water C.* (*Montia fontana*, also sometimes *Stellaria aquatica*, and *Callitriche verna*). See also MOUSE-EAR C., etc.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xciii. 615 Germander Chickweed hath small tender branches. *Ibid.* I. cixxxi. 487 The great Chickweede riseth vp with stalkes a cubite high, and some time higher. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* (1796) II. 175 *Montia fontana*, Small Water Chickweed, or Blinks.

3. *Chicken-weed*: 'a name under which *Rocella tinctoria* has been sometimes imported' (Treas. Bot. 1866).

Chicoraceous, bad form of CHIOHORACEOUS.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 59/1 Decidedly chicoraceous coffee.

Chicory (tj'kōri). Forms: 5-6 cicoree, 6 cykory, -ie, sichorie, 6-7 cykory, -ie, cichorie, 7 cicory, 7-8 chichory, (9 chiochoro, 7- chiochoro). See also SUCCORY. [a. F. *cichorée* (now *chicorée*) endive, chicory (= It. *cicorea*) :- L. *cichorium*, *cichorēum*, ad. Gr. *κίχώρα*, *κίχόρεα* (nent. pl.) succory, endive.

In 16th c. French (Littré) and in Cotgrave *cichorée* is the main form, *chicorée* occasional: the former was noted and condemned by Marg. Buffet 1668, and Ménage 1672, and is now obsolete; in English also *chicory* began to supersede *cichory* in the 17-18th c.]

1. The plant *Cichorium Intybus* (N. O. *Compositae*), with bright blue flowers, found wild in the south of England, and elsewhere in Europe and Asia, and cultivated in various parts for its root.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 124 Thilke herbe also. Cicorea the hoke him calleth. a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 53 Eleutropia. angl. et gall. cicoree. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b. Cykorie or suckorie is lyke in operation to lettuce. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 125 Decoction, or powder of Cicory or Endive. 1580 HOLLYBUSH *Treas. Fr. Tong.* De la Chichorée, Sichorie, an herb. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 140 Opium and chicory. *Ibid.* III. 172 The flowers of chicory, commonly called suckary. 1732 ABBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 249 Chicory and Dandelion have some of the same Qualities. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 The most interesting circumstance of their farms is the chicory. 1806-7 - *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 8 Chicory is indigenous in every lane and on the borders of most of the fields. 1859 LONDON *Encycl. Gardener.* III. iii. vii. § 3 The succory, or chicory, is a hardy perennial not uncommon in calcareous wastes and by road sides. 1860 DELAMAR *Kitch. Gard.* 109.

2. The root of this plant ground and roasted as an addition to, or substitute for, coffee.

1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 301 A sort of coffee prepared from the chicorée (I suppose endive) root . . . was given me by Sir Joseph Banks. 1833 SOVRZ *Pantroph.* 270 Chicory, or succory, is received under the mask of coffee. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 199 Chicory, the kink-dried, and then roasted and powdered root of *Cichorium Intybus*, used extensively to mix with coffee. *Mod.* In compliance with the Adulteration Act, this is 'sold as a mixture of Chicory and Coffee'.

3. *Comb.*, as *chicory-maker*, *-paste*, *-root*.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirung.* II. iii. 17 At the begynnyng of dynner he shall eate cicore roots and leaves sodden. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 218 The chicory-maker adulterates his chicory with Venetian red. 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Queen's Maries* (1866) 67 For the dessert, seven dishes of fruit, and one of chicory-paste.

Chioquin, obs. form of SEQUIN.

Chidden (tj'd'n), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of CHIDE v.] Reproved, rebuked, scolded.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 46 If we . . . flye like chidden Mercurie from Ioue. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Rom.* II. 4 Pt. II. The blushing of a chidden girl. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 113 As a chidden dog might steal across the room.

Chide (tjaid), v. Pa. t. chid (tjid); pa. pple. chid, chidden (tj'd'n). Forms: 1 cidan, 3-5 chiden, (4-6 chyde(n, 5 chyte), 4- chide. For inflexions see below. [OE. *cid-an* wk. vb.: not known in the other Teutonic langs.

The original inflexions were: pa. t. OE. *cidde*, ME. *chidd(e)*, *chid*, mod. *chid*; pa. pple. OE. *cidde*, *cidd*, *cid*, ME. *chidd(e)*, *chid*, mod. *chid*; but in 5-6 *chode*, *chidden* formed on the analogy of the strong verbs (e. g. *ride*), came into partial use, and *chidden* at least is still common; *chided* is occasional in modern writers. (OE. and ME. contracted the 3rd pers. pres. indic. as *chit, chit*.)

1. *intr.* To give loud or impassioned utterance to anger, displeasure, disapprobation, reproof.

+ a. To contend with loud and angry altercation; to brawl, wrangle. Obs.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxi. 18 Gif men cidah. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 347 *Altercatu*, *cidde*. c 1205 LAY. 8149 Heo bigunnen to chiden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2722 He sa3 chiden in 8e wey two egypticenis, modi & strong. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 668r (Trin.) If two chide [*earlier texts*, fite] & þat oon be toþer smyte. c 1460 *Trumley Myst.* 115 We wille nawther . . . Fyght nor chyte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63/1 To chyde, *litigare* . . . ubi, to fyte. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 4 § 1 Yf anye person . . . shall . . . by wordes onely quarrell, chyde or brawle in any Church or Churchward. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. 329 They did chide and brawl so long till they fell together by the ears.

+ b. To give loud and angry expression to dissatisfaction and displeasure; to scold. Obs.

c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 112 Crist nalde flitan ne chidan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 824 He chydde & made hym wroþ. 1390 *Ayemb.* 67 Þe ilke þet ne dar ansuere ne chide . . . he beginþ to grochi to betune his tep. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pi.* B. i. 121 Chwen heore charite and chiden after more. c 1386 CHAUCER

*Chan.-Yem. Prol.* & *T.* 368 When that oure pot is broke... Every man chyt. *c.1440 York Myst.* xxvi. 180 Pou chaterist like a churle pat can chide. *1529 More Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1287/2 Other folk... had a good sporte to heare her chide. *17. Swift Lett.* (1766) II. 293. I am confident you came chiding into the world, and will continue so while you are in it.

c. To scold by way of rebuke or reproof; in later usage, often merely, to utter rebuke.

*1393 Langl. P. Pl. C.* iv. 224 Ich cam not to chiden. *1535 COVERDALE Ps. ciii.* 9 He wil not allwaye be chydunge. *1560 MILTON Sonn.* xiv. To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account, lest he, returning, chide. *1764 GOLDEN. Hermit xxviii.* The wondering fair one turned to chide. *1839 PRABO Poems* (1864) I. 301 To smile on me, to speak to me, to flatter or to chide.

d. *fig.* Applied to sounds which suggest angry vehemence: as the yelping of hounds in 'cry', the querulous notes of quails, 'brawling' of a torrent, angry blast of the wind, etc.

*1594 and Rep. Faustus xxii.* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 397 His javelin... being denied therewith, for very anger, rent itself in forty pieces, and chid in the air. *1615 G. SANDYS Trav.* 27 Partridges... lie chiding about the vineyards. *1640 MILTON Astralog.* 3 The lowest storme that could ever chide. *1820 KEATS Eve St. Agnes iv.* The silver snarling trumpets 'gan to chide.

†2. *Const.* a. In OE. construed with dative of personal object, in sense 'to rebuke'; later, with various preps., esp. *at*; hence by levelling of dat. and acc. the *trans.* sense 3. *Obs.*

*c.1000 Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 25 Ða cydde se hælend him. *c.1160 Hattin G.* libid. Ða kyde se hælend hym. *1393 GOWER Conf.* I. 295 If... thou at any time hast chid Toward thy love. *1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 132 You chide at him, offending twice as much. *1591—Two Gent.* II. i. 78 You chidde at Sir Protheus, for going vngarter'd.

†b. with *with*: To complain aloud against (so later, to *chide against*); to quarrel or dispute angrily *with*; to have altercation *with*. *Obs.*

*a.1000 Thorpe Hom.* I. 96 (Bosw.) Cide he wið God. *c.1175 Lamb. Hom.* 103 Ðe mon sorðeð... and chit þenne wið gode. *a.1250 Owl & Night.* 287 Ne lust me wit the screwen chide. *a.1300 Cursor M.* 12072 (Cott.) Veit can þat chincne wit godd to chiden. *1384 Wyclif Judg.* xxi. 22 Whanne the faders of hem comen and agens 300 bigynnen to playne and chiden. *a.1450 Kat. de la Tour* (1868) 21 She... chidde with hym afore alle the peple. *1513 Douglas Aeneis viii.* Prol. 162 Churle, ga chat the chid and clayd with ane vther. *1535 COVERDALE Gen.* xxiii. 36 And Jacob was wroth, and chode with Laban [so 1517]. *1541 Bible Ex.* xvii. 2 Why chide you with mee? *1593 W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* 329 To chide or quarrel with one. *1869 SPURGEON J. Ploughman.* Talk 6 We have a stiff bit of soil to plough when we chide with sluggards.

3. *trans.* To address (a person) in terms of reproof or blame: in earlier use implying loud vehemence, to 'scold'; in later use often little more than 'reprove, rebuke'. (The main modern use, but now chiefly literary, and somewhat archaic).

This comes down directly from the OE. *const.* with the dative, which may still be valid for early ME. examples. *c.1230 Hali Meid.* 31 Chit te & cheoþe þe & schent te schomeliche. *a.1250 Owl & Night.* 1320 Ah 3et thu, fule thing, me chist. *c.1340 Cursor M.* 13867 (Trin.) For iewes so had him chid. *1387 TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 Pere Dunston was strongliche despised and i-ched. *1430 Lycop. Chron.* Troy II. xii. Ye shall heare anon how that he chit The queene Heleyn. *1557 K. Arthur* (W. Copland) vii. vi. Euer she chode him and wolde not rest. *1566 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 420 Thou wilt be horrible chidde to morrow. *1629 J. COLLEGE Death* 32 Peevish children, who... are but chidden in their first schoole. *1646 Sir R. MURRAY in Hamilton Papers* (Camden 1880) 108 You encourage me... when I should rather be chid for it. *1720 GAY Poems* (1745) II. 64 The Priest... First chid her, then her sins remitted. *1752 JOHNSON Ramb.* No. 122 ¶ 5 Having chidden her for untruthfulness. *1791 COWPER Iliad* xvii. 520 He stroked them gently and as oft he chode. *1847 TENNYSON Princ.* vi. 271 Kiss and be friends, like children being chid! *1848 Mac. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* Intro. (1863) 40 The monks have been sorely chidden for [this]. *1861 P. YOUNG Daily Readings* II. 298 Our Lord... chode them for their want of faith. *1870 BRYANT Iliad* I. iv. 121 Atreides... spake and chid them. *1879 BEERBOHM Patagonia* vi. 97. I have never seen a child chided or remonstrated with.

b. *fig.* and *trans.* To scold, rebuke, or find fault with (a thing, an action, etc.).

*c.1386 CHAUCER Nun's Priest's T.* 531 The Friday for to chiden... (For on a Fryday sothly slayn was he). *1590 SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 200 Wee haue chid the hasty footed time, For parting vs. *1606—Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 221 The Raven chides blacknesse. *1770 GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 150 He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain. *1776 GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* xi. 303 The emperor... chided the tardiness of the senate. *1860 COL. WISEMAN Past. Lett.* 25 Mar. 20 Could that power have been reproved, chided, and even corrected... by so dependent an authority? *1865 SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* Iliad 137 Before their eyes all life stands chidden.

c. Said of hounds, bawling streams, etc.

*1590 SPENSER F. Q. I.* i. 1 His Heny steede did chide his foming bitt. *1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 45 The Sea that chides the Bankes of England. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Eclog.* v. 132 Streams that... the scarce covered Pebbles gently chide. *1810 SCOTT Lady of L.* i. viii. The baffled dogs... Chiding the rocks that yell'd again.

4. With *adv.* or *advb.* *compl.*: To drive, impel, or compel by chiding.

*1590 SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 372 He hath chid me hence. *1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Church Militant* 105 He chid the Church away. *1634 MILTON Comus* 258 Scylla... chid her barking waves into attention. *1643 ANGLER Lanc. Vall. Achor* 29 This seasonable check chode us to duty. *1738*

WESLEY Hymns, 'Triumphal Notes' ii, Thy Word bids Winds and Waves be still, And chides them into Rest. *1836 EMERSON Nature, Lit. Ethics Wks.* (Bohn) II. 219 Be neither chided nor flattered out of your position.

**Chide**, *sb.* [f. prec. vb. OE. had *geclid*.]

†1. Chiding; quarrelling, wrangling. *Obs.*

*c.1255 Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (1847) 342 Mid me to holde chide and cheste.

†2. An angry rebuke, a reproof. *Obs.* or *arch.*

*1538 G. BROWNE To Ld. Cromwell in Phenix* I. 123 The prior and the Dean... heed not my words: therefore send... a chide to them and their Canons. *1666 BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 174 A kind of chide for my proneness to desperation.

3. *trans.* 'Brawling' (of streams). *rare.*

*1730 THOMSON Autumn* 1265 The chide of streams And hum of bees.

**Chider** (tʃaɪdər). [f. CHIDE v. + -ER 1.]

†1. A quarrelsome person, brawler, scold. *Obs.*

*1377 Langl. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 43 Brawlers and chideres. *1467 in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 Bawdes, scolders and chiders. *c.1530 Hiccorner in T. Hawkins Eng. Drama* I. 89 Brawlers, lyers, getters, and chiders. *1593 W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* 278 A brawler or chider, *altercator*.

2. One who scolds or rebukes with vehemence.

*c.1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) G ij. In flatterers then chider can greater leopardy, For chiders and brawlers vse vices for to blame. *1580 BART A.* C 451 A chider or rebuker, *obstructor*. *1628 FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxv. His conscience... becomes a perpetual chider. *1823 LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* xxxii. 293 A partaker, not a chider, of their happiness.

† **Chideress**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chider or brawler.

*c.1400 Rom. Rose* 150 For hir wrathe, yre, and onde... An angry wight, a chideresse. *1465* Another is a Chideresse.

† **Chidester**. *Obs.* [ME. *chidestere*, fem. of *chidere*, CHIDER; see -STER.] = prec.

*c.1386 CHAUCER Merch. T.* 291 Where she be... a shrew, a chidester [v. r. chidester, -ystere, -istere, chydester, *Harl. & Petru*, chidere] or wastour of thy good.

**Chiding** (tʃaɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *cliding*, *cladung* f. CHIDE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CHIDE.

†1. Quarrelling with angry words, contention; vehement expression of displeasure. *Obs.*

*1340 Avenb.* 30 Þer is uest chidinge and þanne wrepe. *1388 WYCLIF Ex.* xvii. 7 For the chydung of the sones of Israel. *c.1440 Promp. Parv.* 74 Chydunge, *contencio*, *litigacio*. *1540 COVERDALE Exams. Par.* i Cor. 20 Nor are we... to lye in sedicion and chydung, but to lye in peace and concord. *1565 BRAMHALL Religio.* v. 199 To take away occasion of chiding from his Disciples. *1793 D'URFVY Pills* (1872) III. 147 There's no such joy as Chiding.

2. Scolding, reproof, rebuke.

*c.893 K. ALFRED Oros.* iv. xii. § 2 For his chidinge and þurh his lare. *a.1000 Psalms* (Spelman, Trin. MS.) ciii. 8 [cliv. 7] (Bosw.) Of cydunge ðinne he fleop. *1377 Langl. P. Pl. B.* xi. 475 Shal neuere chalangeþyne chydunge chaste a man so sone As shal shame. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* xviii [1]. 15 The foundations of the round world were discovered at thy chiding (o Lorde). *1607 Br. PATRICK Comm.* Ex. iv. 14 No Punishment followed his anger but only a Chiding. *1774 Mrs. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* II. 74 Nothing so much weakens authority as frequent chiding. *1877 BRYANT Litt. People of Snow* 283 As they came With gentle chidings ready on their lips.

3. Bawling or angry noise: *spec.* of fox-hounds. Also *fig.* of wind, waters, etc.

*1590 SHAKS. Mids. N.* IV. i. 120 They bayed the Beare With hounds of Sparta; neuer did I heare Such gallant chiding. *1649 JER. TAYLOR G. Exemp.* II. xii. 42 The chiding of the winds and waters. *1711 BUDGELL Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 7 The Chiding of the Hounds. *1818 KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxi. The angry chidings of the inhabitants of the hive. *1858 O. W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* i. v. The chiding of the sharp-tongued bell.

**Chiding**, *vbl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That chides, that gives loud and vehement utterance to displeasure; bawling, scolding, rebuking.

*c.1175 Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe prude, þe fordrunkene, þe chidende sculen beowen ien eche pine. *c.1386 CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 279 Dropping hous, and eek smoke, And chydung wyves maken me to fle. *1568 BIBLE* (Bishops') Prov. xxi. 10 Better to dwell in the wilderness, then with a chiding and an angry woman. *1608 SHAKS. Per.* III. i. 32 Thou hast as chiding a nativity, As fire, air, water, earth, and heaven can make. *1648 HERRICK Hesper.* (Grosart) I. 26 Chiding streams betray small depth below. *1800 BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 258 The sound of distant sportsmen, and the chiding hound.

Hence **Chidingly** *adv.*, **Chidingness**.

*1552 HULOT, Chidingly*, or after the manner of chydunge. *1593 NASHE Christ's T.* (1632) 22 How often haue I... chidingly commended with thy soule? *1677 GILPIN Diamond.* (1867) 202 Gregory the Great writes chidingly to Serenus, bishop of Marseilles. *1896 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. V.* xxiii. 600 Mayne... wrote chidingly to Washington. *1880 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS Forestall* I. i. ix. 144 Smiling on his young wife with pensive chidingness.

**Chidings**, *pl.* A dial. form of CHITTERLINGS.

*1843 P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 275 When you kill another pig... to fry the chidings. *1881 Suppl. Oxford. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) also 1888 *Berksh. Gl.* Chidings and chittins, chitterlings. *1887 Dict. Kentish Dial.* Chidins, chitterlings.

**Chief** (tʃiːf), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *cheef*, (*chieue*), 4-7 *cheefe*, *cheif*, (5 *cheyff*, *cheeff* (f), *chiff* (f), *chyffe*), 5-6 *cheffe*, *cheyff*, 6-7 *cheefe*, *chiefe*, 4- *chief*. [ME. *chef*, *chief*; a. OF. *chef*, *chief* (= Fr. *cap.* Sp. *cabo*, It. *capo* head):—Rom. type *\*capu-mi*:—L. *caput* head.]

I. Proper and transf. material senses.

†1. *lit.* The head (of the body). *Obs. rare.* (The first quot. is doubtful.)

*c.1330 Arth. & Merl.* 953 The ferth he tok on the chieue, And carf him aot bilue. *a.1535 Drwrs Intro. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 901 [Members longyng to Mannes Body], the heed or chyfe, *le chief*.

†2. The head, top, upper end (of anything). *Obs.*

*c.1400 MAUNDEV.* xx. 217 At the chief of the Halle, is the Emperours throne. *c.1400 Destr. Troy* 1663 In the cheffe of þe choise halle... Was a grounde vp graid with gresis of Marbill. *c.1420 Antours of Arth.* ix. Upon the cheff of hur choile, A padok pryette on a polle. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Nov.* Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee? The coloured chaplets wrought with a chief.

3. *Her.* The head or principal part of the escutcheon, occupying the upper third of the shield, and divided from the rest by a line which may be straight, indented, embattled, wavy, etc. *On a chief*; † *in (the) chief*: borne on this ordinary. *In chief*: borne on or occupying the upper part of the shield, within the limits of this ordinary, though no chief is marked off.

*a.1440 Sir Degrev.* 1029 He beres in chief of azour Engrelyd with a satur With double tressour And trewloves bytwene. *1523 Lp. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 The lorde William Douglas... bare azure a cheffe syluer. *Ibid.* lx. His baner... was goulles, a sheffe syluer, thre cheuorns in the sheffe. *1572 Boswell Armorie* II. 30b, There maye be also borne in chief, diuerse tokens of armes, and yet the chief not altered in colour from the field. *1622 PEACHTAM Compl. Gent.* III. (1634) 143. *1808 SCOTT Mann.* vi. ii. And in chief three mullets stood The cognizance of Douglas blood. *1864 BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 171 The Helm always rests upon the Chief of the Shield.

†4. A head of discourse, a heading. *Obs. rare.*

*1598 SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. i. iii. Arg't, A General Muster of the Bodies Griefes, The Soules Diseases, vnder sundry Chiefes.

†5. An end (of a bandage). *Obs. rare.*

*1547 R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* This is done with rolles of one chyef or dyuers chyefs, or armes, begynnyng vpon the hurt place.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

6. The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; foremost authority, leader, ruler.

*1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 212 Þo þe Romeyns were wyþ out cheif, dyscomfortid hi were. *c.1400 Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any auerous or couetous is canonizid... or maad cheef. *c.1400 Destr. Troy* 3662 To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all. *1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 399 She was made abbesse and cheyf of al the monasterye. *1526 TINDALE Luke* xi. 15 By the power of Belzebul, the chefe of the deuyls. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* II. 288 The king sayde to Syr Gualtier Maury, I will that ye be cheif of this enterprise. *1611 BURL. Num.* iii. 30 The cheife of the house of the... Kohathites shalbe Elizaphan. *1666-7 Pepys Diary* 20 Feb. A Frenchman come to be chief of some party of the King's musique. *1791 BURKE in Corr.* (1844) III. 202 The chief of every monarchical party must be the monarch himself. *1847-48 EMERSON Ess. Nom. & Realist Wks.* (Bohn) I. 253 Hence the immense benefit of party in politics, as it reveals faults of character in a chief. *1850 THACKERAY Pendennis* xxiii. The chief of the kitchen, Monsieur Mirobolant.

b. *spec.* The head man or ruler of a clan, tribe, or small uncivilized community.

*1587 Sc. Acts* (1597) § 94 Clannes... dependis vpon the direccones of the saidis Captaines, chiefes, and chieftaines. *1605 C. LESLIE Gallienus Rediv.* 9 He gives these Directions to Colonel Hill. Till we see what is done by the Chiefs, it is not time to Receive their Tenants. *1713 POPE Windsor For.* 405 And naked youths and painted chiefs admire Our speech, our colour, and our strange attire. *1809 CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom.* ad fin. The death-song of an Indian chief! *1814 SCOTT Waver.* xxii. Proud chiefs of Clan Ranald, Glen-garry, and Sleat! *1841 MACAULAY Ess., W. Hastings* (1853) 95 Their chiefs, when united by a common peril, could bring eighty thousand men into the field.

c. A chief or superior officer; the head of any department; one's superior in office.

*1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 93 Farewell great Chief. Shall I strike now? *1667 MILTON P. L.* l. 566 Warriors... A waiting what command their mighty Chief Had to impose. *1733 POPE Hor. Sat.* II. i. 126 Chiefs out of war, and Statesmen out of place. *1796-7 Inst. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 102 The chief of the squadron... gives the general caution... and the leaders of divisions give their words of execution. *1853 WHYTE-MELVILLE Digby Grand* xix. Our old chief... has been appointed to a command in India. *1888 MOWBRAY Morris Claverhouse* iv. 67 In the report Lord Evandale makes to his chief.

7. Of things personified.

*a.1300 Cursor M.* 29281 (Cott.) Hali kirke o rome... þat crist... has in ertþ leued o cristen-dome for cheif and heued. *1426 AUDCLAY Poems* 8 Thou most have fayth, hope, and chary. then chary'te he is the chief. *1667 MILTON P. L.* v. 102 Many lesser Faculties that serve Reason as chief.

†8. The head town or city; the CAPITAL. *Obs.*

*a.1300 Cursor M.* 22097 (Cott.) Þis tun was quillum chefe [v. r. cheif, cheef, chief] o pers. *1393 GOWER Conf.* III. 164 Whan Rome was the worldes chefe. *c.1400 MAUNDEV.* v. 35 Surrye of the whiche the cytee of Damasc was chief.

†9. The best part; the height, the prime. *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. CHIEF a. 7.)

*1509 HAWES Past. Pleas.* xx. xiv. (1845) 97 The chefe is gone of all thy melody, Whose beauty clere made most swete armony. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* civ. [civ.] 35 He smote all y<sup>e</sup> first borne in their londe, euen the chefe of all their substance. *1551 ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 36 Euen in the chief of his youth he was taken from schole into the Courte. *1572 J. JONES Bathes of Bath* II. 12 The cheefe

of Sommer. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 270 By some corruption of the air, whereunto Rome in the chief of Summer is much subject.

† 10. Chief position, first place, eminence, excellency.

(The meaning of the Shakspeare passage is disputed.)  
1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 He wanne the chieffe at every game, *victor palman*, *astutid*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 74 (Q<sup>o</sup> 2) And they of France of the chiefe rancke and station Are of a most select and generall chiefe in that. — (Q<sup>o</sup> 2, 3, 4) And they in Fraunce of the best ranck and station Or of a most select and generous chiefe [chiefe] in that. — (Pol. 1) Are of a most select and generous chiefe in that.

11. Short for chief-rent (see 13).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 The lead mine named Antimoniaum, which paid in old time but a chiefe of ten pound weight. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.*, *Let. to King* 2 But to the immortal and only true God of Heauen and Earth you pay no Chieffes or Acknowledgements. 1795 J. AKIN *Manchester* 258 A 999 year lease, at the small chiefe of a shilling per ann. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. 200 An all but universal custom in Lancashire of letting building-sites on what is called chiefe, that is at a perpetual ground-rent.

12. Phrase. In chiefe. a. *Feudal Law* [med.L. *in capite*, *F. en chiefe*]. Applied to a tenant holding, or tenure held, immediately from the Lord Paramount, as when a tenant held directly from the king, rendering to him personally the service belonging to the tenure. Hence, by extension, applied to tenancy by a perpetual feu-duty or ground-rent, as opposed to a lease for a limited period.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 969 No man, that of the kinge hulde out in chiefe, other in eni seruise. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* i. 154 Gyff thow wilt hold in chiefe off me for furmir, and thine ofspring, I sall do swa thow sall be chiefe. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 § 1 The same Castelles . . be holden of your Highnes in Chiefe as of youre Crowne. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 5 Manours . . holden of the kinge by knightes seruise in chiefe. 1609 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1789) 236 He hath yet allotted to him . . in demesne, and in chiefe, ten bellataghs or thereabouts. 1700 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Ep. Ded. . . Proud to hold my dependence on you in chiefe, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire.

b. In the chief or highest place or position. Often in titles, as *Commander-in-Chief*, *Colonel-in-Chief*, etc.

1607-12 BACON *Ess. Of Great Place* (Arb.) 286 Thinke it more honor, to direct in chiefe, then to be usie in all. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* i. 542 Call thy friend In chiefe one near. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 17 Sittas . . commanded the Armenian Army in chiefe. c. 1670 J. GORDON *Hist. Scots Affairs* iv. xxxix. They could not agree who should be commander in chiefe. a. 1680 BUTLER *Elephant in Moon* 27 When one, who for his deep belief Was Virtuoso then in chiefe. 1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* (Hoppe) Nelly Askel whom Will had appropriated . . as his sympathizer-in-chiefe. 1885 WHITAKER'S *Athanasius* 152 Department of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief . . Commanding-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *Ibid.* 156, 1st Life Guards. Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Prince of Wales.

c. Chieffy; mainly, principally.

1603 SHAKS. *Mas.* for *M. v.* i. 220 Some speech of marriage . . which was broke off . . in chiefe For that her reputation was dis-valued In leuitie. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures Florence*, 'Twixt the aloe I used to lean in chiefe.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † chief-pledge, a borrow-head, head-borough; chief-rent, a rent paid under a tenure in chief; now = quit-rent; chief-tenant, a tenant in chief; cf. 12 a. See also CHIEF a. 1.

[1292 BRITTON l. xxx. § 4 Si touz les chieffes pleges soint venuz a la veuue; *transl.* whether all the headboroughs are come to the view.] 1610 DALTON *Country Just.* i. (1630) 3 There be other officers of much like authority to our constables, as the borsholders in Kent, the thirdborow in Warwickshire, and the tythingman and burrowhead or headborow, or chiefe-pledge in other places. 1543 FLETCHER. *Surv.* 11 The lordie may haue a fre holder that holdeth his lande of hym & payeth hym chiefe rents and other seruise. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappes Mans Mortalitie* iii. v. 209 Forgetting his homage to God, and chiefe-rent of obedience. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 Those of the freeholders are frequently called chiefe rents . . and both sorts are denominated quit rents . . because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other seruises.

Chief (tjif), a. and quasi-adv. Forms: 3-4 chieff, 4- chieff; also 4-6 chiefe, chieff, (5 chieff, chieff(e), chieff(e), chieff(e), chieff(e), 5-6 chieff(e), 5-7 chieffe, chieff, (6 chieffe, chieffe), 6-7 chieffe, chieffe, chieffe. [f. prec.: originally the substantive used in apposition or attributively.]

1. Of persons: That is formally the CHIEF or head; standing at the head; taking the first place; = HEAD-. Used in many official designations, etc., as *Chief Baron*, *Chief Constable*, *Chief Justice*, *Chief Rabbi*, *Chief Secretary*, etc.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 15 Sir Egbricht, our chiefe kyng. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4434 (Fairf.) De maister chiefe iailer [earlier MSS. maister jailer]. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 3841 I schal . . mak him my chiefe steward to styttill all my godes. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 36 Sicche chiefe lordis pat han not above hem anoir chiefe lord. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 26 Bodrygan scheffereulere of Cornwayle. c. 1525 *Elegy Hen. VIII's Foot* in Halliwell. *Nuga Poet.* 45 Ye as chiefe moermer yn your own folyes hode. 1530 PALSGR. 204 Chiefe baron of the Eschequer, chiefe capitayne, etc. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 172 That the king of Englande ought of right to be their chiefe head and soveraigne. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 361 Paul Ricaut, esq., chief secretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland. 1798 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 21 The following officers shall be exempted . . viz. the chief-

mate, the boatswain, and carpenter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 503 Argued before Lord Chancellor Nottingham, assisted by the Chief Justices North and Pemberton, and Lord Ch. Baron Montague. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 365 Chief-consulship, Emperorship, victory over Europe.

† b. Of things: Highest in rank, capital, head-. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 478 An chyrche he lete rere, In Est end of Kanterbury, pat be chiefe chyrche were. c. 1305 *St. Kenelm* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 49 Of al his lond be chiefe Cite. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10010 (Trin.) Pat are fourte vertues principales Whiche men callen cardinales. Alleopere vertues of hem han holde, per-foie bei are for chiefe Itolde. 138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 16 Azenst be chifwerk of gostly mercy. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 23 Thre chiefe chambers. a. 1547 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 54 Thou thyself dost cast thy beams from high From thy chiefe house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 89 Vienna, which is the chiefe Cite of the Countrie. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 157 Creuznach, the chief town, is situated on both banks of the Nahe.

2. † Chief father: first ancestor, first parent; = ME. *form-fader*. Obs.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 684 Habraham . . chosen to be chiefe chylidryn fader. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. iii. 92 Schyr Dardanus. Our chiefe fader.

3. At the head or top in importance; most important, influential, or active; principal, foremost, greatest: a. of persons.

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Of alle wicked men weiward priest ben chif whanne bei turne to cursedenesse. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 71 Chiefe or principale, *precipinus*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxxiii. 253 Syr bartram Clekykn that was chiefe maker and cause of the werre. 1633 MARMYON *Five Companions* iii. iii. The chiefe and only mouer of your loue. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* i. (1879) 25 A very dear friend . . who in his early manhood had been his chief intimate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 Archbishop Cranmer being his chief supporter.

b. of things.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 469 Holycherche chiefe help & chiftaine of be comune. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 23 And my chiefe helpe is he. c. 1446 LANGELEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. li. 97a. To haue the chiefe stroke in all ceremonies. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Golly Love* 186 Children are their Parents chiefe joy. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 5 It was not my chiefe design. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 168 O Son, in whom my soul hath chiefe delight. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 12 Hope is the chief blessing of man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 51 The man who took the chief part in settling the conditions. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 133 The chief difficulty in adopting such a new metal.

4. More loosely: Belonging to the highest group or first rank; 'of the first order' (J.), prominent, leading. In this relative use, formerly often compared *chiefer*, *chieftest*; see 8.

a. of persons.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 94. I shall declare playnly his coming To the chiefe of the Jewes. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 48 The chiefe peeres of the realme following the Kinge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 The king of Scottes did hang foure hundredth of the chiefe doers. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 Any Aristocracy of the chief Princes of the People. c. 1785 BURNS *Answ. Ep. of Tailor*, He's rank'd amang the chief O' lang-syne saunts. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Ingletan* xxx. All the chief among the Cardinals.

b. of things.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 For love drunke is the mischeffe Above all other the moste chiefe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 Alwayes in the chiefe of the batayle [au plus fort de la bataille]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 58 The first, of all your chiefe affaires. 1621-3 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 32x This goeth as a chiefe story amongst them. a. 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 71 A short account of the chief crimes they have committed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 552 A chief object of the expedition.

† 5. Pre-eminent in excellence; best, finest; choice. Obs.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 He hath the chieffe game, where so euer he goeth, *victor est omnium certaminum*. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* v. 12 The chiefe perfections of that lovely Dame. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* vi. 6 Anoint themselves with the chiefe ointments. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Colet* (1867) I. 116 His chief companion was ever some chief book. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 28 The light colours are they that are chief for choice.

6. Sc. Intimate (as friends). Cf. the dial. *great*, *thick*. Apparently connected with the Biblical use in Prov. xvi. 28 (1611) 'A whisperer separateth chiefe friends', where the Heb. word means 'familiar, intimates'.

1530 PALSGR. 424. I am chiefe a counsaile with one; I am moste aboute hym . . he is chiefe a counsaile with hym. 1879 JAMIESON s.v. They're very chiefe wi' ane anither. *Mod. Sc.* You and he are rather chiefe.

7. *absol.* or *elliptically*. See also CHIEF sb. 9.

a. pl. Chief people.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 131 Neither Maior, nor Alderman, nor other of the chiefe of the Citie. 1597 BACON *Counters of Good & Evil* ii. (Arb.) 140 In the northern climate the wits of chiefe are greater. 1612 W. SHUTE tr. *Fougnasse's Hist. Venice* 4 Divers of the chiefe of Padua. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Aug. One of ye chief who formerly got him turn'd by a Fellowship.

b. The main part; the most; the bulk.

1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xlviii. The disasters occasioned by this hurricane were very great, owing to its having taken place at night, when the chief of the inhabitants were in bed and asleep.

8. Compared as *chiefer*, *chieftest*.

As the word was weakened in force from the meaning of 'head' or 'supreme' absolutely, to that of 'leading', comparison of relative position became possible; and thus a comparative *chiefer* occurs, and much more frequently a

superlative *chieftest*, the latter very common in the 16th and 17th c., and still frequent in literary use.

† a. *comparative*. Obs.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* F viij. That they might be taken for chiefe, yea, and chiefer than the chieftest. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 269 The Master may imploy his paines principally amongst the chiefer; as the Vsher doth amongst the lower.

b. *superlative*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12418 He was chosyn . . chevest of counsell. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xii. 29 The cheifest commaundment of all commaundmentes is. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 72 b. The cheifest time of planting . . is the end of Sommer. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 59 We giue vnto God the cheifest stroke and the cheifest rule in all things. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 12 Within their chieftest Temple. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 44 Who-soeuer of you will be the chieftest [Wycl., *Rhem.* first, TINDALE, etc. chiefe]. 1669 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 82 Patience is the chieftest fruit of Study. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiv. 387 The Chinese are the chieftest merchants. 1699 *Ibid.* II. II. iv. 112 About which they spend the chieftest of their time. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 279 There are six penny-post offices: the chieftest is in Threadneedle Street. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xl. The Grave shall bear the chieftest prize away. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 339 Culture will instantly destroy that chieftest beauty of spontaneousness.

9. Chief good, † chieftest good: used to translate Lat. *summum bonum*.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 117 When Epicurus to the World had taught, That pleasur was the chieftest Good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 493 As their chief good. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 2 Desires after some one Chiefest Good. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1874 II. 193 Knowledge . . cannot be the chief good of man. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 31 Reason . . informed the heathen sages that there was a chief good of man. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Crit. & An.* (1882) 212 A good in itself, one of the chiefest of goods.

B. as adv. Chieffy, principally, arch.

a. 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* III. v. (Arb.) 57 Sweete mistress, where as I loue you . . chieffy of all For your personage, beauteie, demaunor and witte. 1583 STANWORTH *Benet* i. (1880) 17 But chieffe through Iunoos long fostred deadlie reuengment. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 754 Not truly penitent, but chieff to tryt Her husband. 1755-60 POPE *Ilad* xiv. 291 Me chieff he sought. 1795 SOUTHWELL *Joan of Arc* v. 407 But chieff where in the town the six great avenues meet. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. (1868) 73 And chieff, that earnest April morn Of Richard's Love-count, was it time.

b. So chieftest.

1632 MILTON *Penusoso* 51 But first and chieftest with thee bring Him that you soars on golden wing. 1811 HEBBER *Hymn*, 'Hosannah, etc.', But chieftest, in our cleansed breast, Eternal, bid Thy Spirit rest.

Chiefage, variant of CHEVAGE. Obs.

Chiefairie, variant of CHIVALRY, after chieff.

1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par.* Pref. 6 b. Common actes of chieffairie. *Ibid.* Marcial chieffairie.

Chiefdom (tjifdam). [f. CHIEF sb. + -DOM.]

The estate, position or dominion of a chief; headship, leadership, chief place.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. The chieff-dome and soveraintie of all flowers and greene hearbes. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Dargel* 146 They haue a superioritie and chieff-dome ouer the kingdomes of the world. 1656 S. H. GOLD *Law To Rdr.* 2. I aimed both at Reason and Rhetorick; but principally the first, as first in worth and chieffdom. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 64 The sway of a feudal chieffdom . . was ending. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 117 To continue in the obscure dignity of his petty chieffdom.

Chieffery, chieffry, (tjiféri, tjif-ri). Chieffy Irish. Also 6 chiefferie, cheuerie, -ye, 6-7 chieffrie, 7 chieffrie, cheefferie. [f. CHIEF sb. + -ERY, -RY.]

1. The office and territory of an Irish chief.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in Hollinshed II. 151/2 Rothorike . . left the chiefferie which he demanded. 1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisbury* (1787) 222 It was doubtful in whom the chieffrie of that country [Cavan] rested. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. 5 Every Seignory or Chieffrie in these Countries. 1885 R. BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 13 Like a lay chieffrie, the abbacy was elective.

† 2. The body of chiefs or leading people. Obs.

1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* II. 123 The chieffrie, or greatest men of Ulster.

3. The institution of chiefs.

1887 *Athenaeum* 12 Mar. 345/3 To the clan-system, indeed, to 'chieffrie' and to 'Celtic feudalism', the duke [of Argyll] ascribes all the evils of the Highlands.

4. The dues belonging to the chief or tanist of a clan or district; the analogous payment of tribute to the sovereign, or of rent to the lord superior.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in Hollinshed II. 55/2 The Orians . . denieng to paie their accomtable cheuerie, yielded themselves vnto the earle of Ormond. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 549/2 Able . . to yield her Maiesty reasonable chieffrie. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 269 These cheeffries . . did consist chieffy in cuttings and cosheries and other Irish exactions. 1731 SWIFT *Consid. on Two Bills* Wks. (1761) III. 211 Leaving a small chieffrie for the minister to pay. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Irel.* in 17th Cent. I. 93 Large tracts of land . . for which they paid merely nominal chieffries to the Protestant owners in fee.

Chiefess (tjif-ēs). [f. CHIEF sb. + -ESS.] A female (ethnic) chief.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 18 The converted chiefess, Kapiolani. 1882a *Good Wds.* 654 The highest chiefess dared not . . taste food that had been prepared for any man. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 787 No one can address a chief or chiefess without being first spoken to.



† **Chieffe**, obs. form of **KEEVE**, a vat.

1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* x. 175, 2 washing chieffes.

† **Chieffront**. Obs. App. a corruption of **CHAUFRON**, **CHAMFRAIN**: cf. **CHEVERONNE** in same sense. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Chieffront*, a French word, is the arming for the forehead of the horse. 1622 *F. MARKHAM Bk. War* v. ii. 166 The Horses head, necke, brest, and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinier and Chieffront.

**Chiefless** (tʃiˈflɛs), a. [f. **CHIEF** *sō.* + **-LESS**.] Having no chief.

c1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiii. 221 The Chiefless Highlander was going to the place. 1742 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 617 And chiefless armies dozd out the campaign. 1882 *Athenaeum* 22 Apr. 501/2 From the lowly estate of chiefless Eskimo and almost chiefless Australians.

**Chieflet**. *notice-wd.* A petty chief.

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia I.* 22 The chief or chieflet, for he was no less, came out.

**Chieffy** (tʃiˈfi), a. [f. **CHIEF** *sō.* + **-LY** 1.] Properly pertaining to a chief.

1870 *MEADE New Zealand* 356 A real chieffy exercise. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* iii. iv. (1879) 708 There is a natural relation between constant fighting and development of chieffy power. 1882 *Athenaeum* 22 Apr. 502/1.

**Chieffy** (tʃiˈfi), adv. [f. **CHIEF** *a.* + **-LY** 2.]

1. In chief, in particular; preeminently; especially, particularly; above all, most of all. † *Chieffiest*: most particularly.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 850 Þe lorde hym charred to a chambre, & cheffy cummandes To deluyver hym a leude, hym loyly to serue. *Ibid.* 883 He .. achaufed hym, cheffy, & þenne his cher mended. c1400 *Apol. Coll.* 42 Crist is rich, for He hap cheffy & richli alle þingis. 14.. *Epiph. (Tundale's Vis.)* 113 Sche answered. With all the port of womonly clemes Hursel demenyng and cheffy with mekenes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 292 Many great inconveniences followed. And chiefly the price of Corne this yere beganne greatly to be aduanced. 1611 *BIBLE Tobit* iv. 12 Beware of all whoredome.. and chiefly take a wife of the seed of thy fathers. 1645 *MRO. WORCESTER* in *Dirks Life* viii. (1865) 118 That which is chieffiest and earnestliest recommended you. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. IV.* iii. To make a fine gentleman several trades are required, but chiefly a barber. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a) I. 389 Not life, but a good life, is to be chiefly valued.

2. (Relatively to others.) Principally, mainly, for the most part. (Usually with the force of 'mainly but not exclusively'.)

138. *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 370 Þe material swerde wiþ his purbance in þe persone of cesar, in whom þat tyme was cheffy þis swerde. — *Sel. Wks.* I. 24 Cristis prechours shullen chevely telden Goddis lawe. 1529 *FRITH Antithesis* (1820) 300 We will cheffy toke the head, which is the Pope. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 300, I must needs commend you very much in all your doings, chiefly for your valiantnes.. in this bataille. 1711 *ADDISON Spec.* No. 169 ¶ Caesar's Character is chiefly made up of Good-nature. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* iii. 58 The Anatomy of Melancholy.. consists chiefly of quotations. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 172 In consequence chiefly of his exertions.

† **Chiefness**. Obs. [f. **CHIEF** *a.* + **-NESS**.] The chief quality; supremacy, superiority.

c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 403 Þen ony state gretter nowherellys to bere, Of cheffenesse or of heyge governyng. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* vi. (D.) Accounted the principall; but .. their chiefnesse was *penes Regis arbitrium*.

**Chieffry**: see **CHIEFRY**.

**Chiefship** (tʃiˈfʃɪp). [f. **CHIEF** + **-SHIP**.] The office and function of chief.

1783 *BURKE Affairs of India* Wks. XI. 193 Mr. Nicholas Grueber, who preceded Mr. Barwell in the chiefship of Dacca. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. x. ii. 625 The chiefship of the district has been ever since in the same family. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 206 A recognized chiefship in the ministry.

**Chieftain** (tʃiˈftɛn). Forms: 4 *cheftayne*, 5-6 *chieftayne*, 6-7 *-taine*, 7-8 *-tan*, 5- *-tain*; also 4 *chefteyn*, *chiftaigne*, *chiftan*, 5 *chefteyne*, *-tane*, *-taigne*, *-tayn*, *-tan*, *chiftene*, *chiefteyn*, *cheyftayne*, 5-7 *Sc. chiftan*, 6 *cheftetaine*, *cheefsteine*, *cheefetain*, *chiefteyne*, *-teine*, (*cheiftane*, *chieftan*), 6-7 *chieftetain(e)*, *chiftain*, 7 *cheeftain(e)*, (8 *cheiftan*). [ME. *chef*, *chieftayne*, arose as a variant of the earlier *CHEVETAIN*, partly phonetic (for *chevetaine*), partly assimilated to *chef*, *CHIEF*, and gradually superseded all the varieties of the earlier form. *Chiefteyn*, *chieftan* occur occas. in Anglo-French.]

† 1. The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; head-man, ruler, chief. Obs. in gen. sense. c1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* (1864) B. 1295 Wyth charged chariotes þe cheftayne he fyndez. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 362 To these þom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all. c1450 *Morlin* 97 To yeve vs a kynge and chefteyn that may saue and mayntene holey cherche. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1803) 151 Inglismen tuk not God to be their cheftane. 1587 *FLEMING Cont. Holinshed* III. 1029/2 The magistrates and cheftetains of the cite. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friers* ii. (1844) 59 Every one of these groups of peasantry.. had a species of cheftain.

2. A military leader; a captain. *arch. and poet.* c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 16 Dardan hight þe cheftayn of þat company, Sadok sonne of Danmark kyng Danesey. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 490 Then Agamynon .. chaght hom as cheftan all his choise pepul. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 416 The Scottes .. appointed two Armies to invade Englande. Of the first was chieftaineyr sir Thomas Halibarton. *Ibid.* II. 434 Sent to the sea Lord Edmond

Holland Erie of Kent, as Chieftainey of that Crewe. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1638) 16 These two armies conducted by their most resolute chieftains. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xvii. 172 Ah, Hector, Chieftain of excellent form. 1826 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. xxiii, Brunswick's fated chieftain. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 489 The chieftain paced beside The centre of the troop allied.

b. The captain or leader of a band of robbers. c1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. I Wks.* (1711) 6 Rather .. than render himself chieftain of chieftish troops. 1847 *MRS. A. KERR Hist. Servia* 134 The robber chieftain left them; the Pacha of Bosnia came to their aid.

3. The **CHIEF** of a clan or tribe:

a. of a Highland clan. (Attempts have been made to differentiate *chief* and *chieftain*: see quot. 1818.) Also sometimes extended to heads of Border clans and others representing the oldest branch of their family.

1587 *Sc. Acts* (1597) § 94 [erroneously printed § 96] The Captaines, chieftes, and chieftaines of all Clannes.. and the principalls of the branches of the saids Clannes. *Ibid.* § 100 To require .. redresse thereof, at the chiefe of the Clanne, or chieftaine of the Cuntrie. 1639 *Sc. Parl., Minutes of Articles* 17 Oct. That the chieftaines of Clannes and Landisloide might be obleist to bring in all broken men. 1772 *PENNAUT TOURS Scotl.* (1774) 207 The islands still remained governed by powerful chieftains. 1814 *SCOTT Let. in Lockhart* xxiii. Health to the Chieftain from his clansman true! 1818 — *Rob Roy* Intro. Chieftains, which in the Highland acceptation, signifies the head of a particular branch of a tribe, in opposition to Chief, who is the leader and commander of the whole name. 1842 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 160 She [Lady Willoughby] wore .. the chieftain's bonnet with two eagle's feathers. 1858 *GLADSTONE Homer I.* 460 The Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles .. who claimed to be Kings as well as Chieftains.

b. of an uncivilized tribe or primitive people.

1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* II. 165 Prevailing upon the Crow chieftain to return him his horses. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amer. Lit.* (1867) 53 Beowulf, a chieftain of the Western Danes, was the Achilles of the North. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 69 The chieftains of Rajputana, particularly the Rajas of Bundi and Jaipur.

† 4. One who takes a chief or leading part; a leader, principal, head. Obs.

1513 *MORR. Rich. III* (1641) 292 The Chieftaynes of the conjuration in England. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 412 The Abbot .. heeryng that the Chieftaynes of his Fellowship were taken and executed. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xl. liii. 1092 To proceed against them who had been the cheeftaines and counsellors to persuade them to passe over the Alpes. 1616 *CHAUCER Pers. T.* 713 The deadly synnes, this is to seyn Chieftaynes of synnes.. Now been they cleped Chieftaynes for as much as they been chief.

5. *Her.* = **CHIEF** *sō.* 3.

1572 *BOSWELL Armourie* II. 30 b, Here the felde remayne the perfecte without alteration of colour, and abyde the only as charged in the cheftaine.

**Chieftaincy** (tʃiˈftɛnsi). [mod. f. prec. + **-CY**; (cf. *captaincy*); after *infancy*, *lieutenancy*, etc., in which the suffix, really -y, is apparently -cy.]

The rank or position of chieftain; government by a chieftain; = the earlier **CHIEFTAINRY**.

1817 *Month. Rev.* LXXXVIII. 203 Edward Davis having succeeded to the chieftaincy. 1835 *COLLIERIE in Fraser's Mag.* XII. 494 The Greek chieftaincies, had .. passed into Constitutions. 1858 *GLADSTONE Homer I.* 459 The chieftaincies of the Celtic tribes.

**Chieftainess** (tʃiˈftɛnɛs). [f. as prec. + **-NESS**.] *Cheventainess* occurs in 15th c. and *cheftaynes* in early 16th c.; but app. the word after being long obs. was formed anew by Scott.] A female chief or chieftain; a female head of a clan or tribe.

c1420 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xlix. (Gibbs MS. 203) Þe lady of alle worldes & princes of holy chyrche and cheventaynes (ed. W. de W. 1530, *cheftaynes*) of Godes peple. 1590 *CONSTABLE Sonn.* ii. Poems (1859) 41 Worthie dame! if I thee chieftayne call of Venus' host. 1590 *SCOTT Let. in Lockhart* (1839) II. 217, I don't know if ever you saw my lovely chieftainess. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxxi, The Highlanders who surrounded the chieftainess, if I may presume to call her so without offence to grammar. 1857 *S. OSBORN Quedah* x. 133 Tamelan.. under the rule of a petty chieftainess.

**Chieftainry** (tʃiˈftɛnri). [f. as prec. + **-RY**.]

1. The rank of chieftain, chieftainry; the rule or territory of a chieftain.

1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* I. 189 They were.. divided into the like petty chieftainries as we find them to have been in Wales. 1773 *JOHNSON Lett.* I. lxxx. 144 The Laird .. has sometimes disputed the chieftainry of the clan with Macleod of Skie. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. iii. v. 366 The.. chieftainry of Fergus descended to his son. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 326 A county of half-barbarian chieftainries.

2. A body of chieftains collectively.

1807 *Annual Rev.* V. 584 An aristocratic chieftainry. 1836 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* II. iv. Not thought to hate the chieftainry.

**Chieftainship** (tʃiˈftɛnʃɪp). [f. **CHIEFTAIN** + **-SHIP**.] The office or position of a chieftain.

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* let. 6 Sept. The chieftainship of the Highlanders is a very dangerous influence. 1790 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1837) I. 241 A Highland gentleman .. consulted me if he could not validly purchase the chieftainship of his family from the chief. 1858 *BRIGHT S. A. Reform* 27 Oct. A Government under the chieftainship of Lord Derby. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Zool.* (1873) I. ix. 247.

**Chieftainess**, obs. form of plural *chieftainesses*.

**Chieftess** (tʃiˈftɛs). [Abnormal f. *chief* or *chieftain* + **-ESS**.] A female chief or chieftain.

1878 *SERV CRUISE of H. M. S. Challenger* xvi. (ed. 7) 275

A small party of ladies.. amongst whom were.. Moa, Queen of Raiatea.. the Chieftess of Morea. 1883 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Jan. (1884) 37 The.. Christian woman and chieftess.

† **Chieffy**. Obs. [f. **CHIEF** + **-FY**.] Headship,

supremacy, sovereignty; chief place, or degree.

1552 *HULOT, Chieffye*, or chieffe gouernance, or supremacy, *primatus*. Chieffy, or pynypall rule of holy matters, *hierarchia*. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. 104 To give the soueignie, or chieffe of their Landes from them, to a stranger. 1616 *HICRON Wks.* II. 36 Surely, that, which hath the chieftie in a mans desire, will preuale most in his endenour. a 1626 W. SCATER *Expos. Rom.* iv. (1650) 176 The chieftie of our hope and confidence must be placed in God. 1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 These Titles.. import only Utmost chieftie.

**Chieff**, obs. form of **SHEIK**.

**Chield** (tʃɪld). Sc. Also 6 *cheild*, 6- *chiel*. [App. a variant of **CHILD**.]

For *Child* in its ordinary sense **BAIRN** is used in Sc. The chief difficulty with *chield* is phonetic; in no other word is Eng. -ild (-ild) represented by -ild in Sc. But no other origin for the word has suggested itself.]

† 1. In *chamber-child* = valet; see **CHAMBER** *sō.* 13. Obs.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 703 With an sword.. His chalmir cheild and all the laif, to deid .. he pot thame all. c1564 *LANDESAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* 27 (Jam.) He called for his chamber-chiefs, and caused them to light candles.

2. A familiar term for man, esp. young man, lad; 'fellow'; 'chap'.

a 1758 *RAMSAY Post. Wks.* (1844) 83 Twa sturdy chieils. 1786 *BURNS Dream* iv. But facts are chieils that winna ding, And downa be disputed. 1789 — *On Captain Grose* i, A chieil's among you taking notes. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xvii, She's breaking her heart.. about this wild chieil.

3. = **CHILD** in Aberdeenshire (Jamieson).

1768 *ROSS Helenor* 73 (Jam.) Heard ye nae woin, gin he had chiel or chare? [(?) child or dear]. 1790 *SHIRRENS Gloss.*, *Chiel*, child; *Wi' chiel*, with child.

**Chier(e)**, obs. form of **CHEER**.

**Chierete**, **chierete** (e, obs. ff. of **CHEETE**).

**Chiese**, obs. form of **CHEESE** *sō*. 1

**Chievance**, **Chieve**: see **CHEVANCE**, **CHEVE**.

† **Chiever**. Obs. rare. [a. F. *chievre* = L. *capra* she-goat.] A goat.

1497 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W.) i. vi. 102/1 The paas & way of the wyldre bestes, as chieueurs, beres & other.

**Chiffe**, obs. form of **CHIEF**.

**Chiff-chaff** (tʃɪfˈtʃaf). Also 8 *chiff-chaf*, *chif-chaf*. [Expressive of its note.] A bird, also called Lesser Pettychaps (*Phylloscopus rufus*), of the family *Sylvinae* or Warblers, closely akin to the Willow Wren or Willow Warbler, with which it is often confounded in dialectal nomenclature.

c 1780 *G. WHITE Observ.* (1876) I. 409 The smallest uncrested willow wren, or chiff-chaf.. utters two sharp piercing notes. 1792 — *Lett.* xi. To *Marshall*, The smallest willow-wren.. called here the Chif-Chaf from its two loud sharp notes, is always the first spring bird of passage. 1860 *TRISTRAM Gt. Sahara* vi. 100 Here are the winter-quarters of many of our familiar English birds: the chiffchaff, willow-wren, and white throat hop on every twig in the gardens.

Hence **Chiff-chaff** *v.*, to utter this bird's note.

1824 *J. BURROUGHS in Cent. Mag.* Mar. 179/2 The little chiffchaff was chiffchaffing in the pine woods.

**Chiffney-bit**. A kind of bit, invented by Chiffney, a jockey, which gives more leverage upon the curb than an ordinary bit.

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. xviii. 44 A mouth so callous that a Chiffney-bit might have broken his jaw, but I defy it to have stopped him.

|| **Chiffon** (ʃiˈfɒn). [F.; = 'tout ajustement de femme ne servant qu' à la parure' (Littré), primarily piece of old cloth, paper, etc., rag; f. *chiffe* rag.] pl. Ornamental adjuncts of a lady's dress, 'fal-lals'; colloquially extended to matters of feminine dress considered as an object of ornament or display.

1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxix, It would stand out well among the fashionable chiffons. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 3 With various chiffons here and there, perhaps a bit of Japanese silk bunched out behind or swaddled up in front into a knot or a bow. 1888 *E. M. MARSH in Gd. Words* May 339 Tea and chiffons become monotonous. *Mod.* 'What did you and Miss B. talk about?' 'Oh! chiffons!'

**Chiffonier** (ʃiˈfɒniːr). Also -*onniere*, -*onniere*, -*onniere*, *cheffonier*. [a. F. *chiffonnier*, -*ière* rag-gatherer, *transf.* 'a piece of furniture with drawers in which women put away their needlework, cuttings of cloth, etc.' (Littré).]

1. A piece of furniture, consisting of a small cupboard with the top made so as to form a side-board.

1806 *C. K. SHARPE Lett.* (1888) I. 251 Driven out into the wide world with a small helpless family of chiffoniers, writing-tables and footstools. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 28 Littered table and chiffonnière. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 108/1 Rosewood chiffoniers. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) II. ii. 176 The rout cakes are in the chiffonière. 1851 *Times* 2 Apr. 12/6 Cheffoniers, pier tables, rocking chairs.

|| 2. A rag-picker; a collector of scraps. (Consciously Fr., and usually so spelt.)

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 568/2 Play the part of political chiffoniers. 1861 *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 620 All kinds of odds and ends, scraps and rubbish, fished up as it were by the literary chiffonnier. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 829/1 Swarms of Chiffoniers gather around it to pick out.. scraps of value.



|| **Chignon** (ʃɛ̃ˈɔ̃). [a. F. *chignon* nape of the neck, chignon; in earlier F. *chaignon* (13th c.), *chaignon du col*, *chignon du col*, *eschignon du col* (16th c.) nape of the neck, variant of *chatnon* ring or link of a chain, f. *chaîne* chain.]

A large coil or hump of hair, usually folded round a pad, which has, at various times (e.g. c. 1780, c. 1870), been worn by women on the nape of the neck or back of the head.

1783 *Lady's Mag.* XIV. 121 Fashionable Dresses for 1783. Full Dress.—The hair large, and the chignon low behind. 1817 *MAR. EDGORTH Harrington* xiii. The hair behind, natural and false, plastered together to a preposterous bulk... was [c. 1780] turned up in a sort of great bag, or club, or chignon. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 267 Pretty little fantastic chignons and love-locks. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 9/1 A young gentleman was seen riding... holding on high at the end of his cane a chignon, as those heavy humps of hair are technically called. 1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 171 These girls... are all alike—from chignon to ankle.

Hence **Chignoné** a., wearing a chignon. 1865 *Daily News* 4 Mar. All the noisy world of carottery, chignoné 'cocodettes'. 1870 W. WHITMAN in *Scott. Rev.* (1889) 291 Unhealthy forms... padded, dyed, chignon'd.

**Chigoe** (tʃiˈɡoʊ). Also 7(?)—8 **chego**, 8 **chigo**, **chiger**, 8-9 **chego**, **chigre**, 9 **chigua**, **chigo**, **chigger**. Also **JIGGER**. [A West-Indian name: the F. form is *chique*, which Littré thinks identical with Sp. *chico* small; of this *chigo* might be a negro corruption: evidence is wanting. *Chigger*, *jigger*, are corruptions by English-speaking people.]

A small species of flea (*Pulex* or *Sarcophylla penetrans*), found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the human feet (and sometimes of the hands) and becomes greatly distended with eggs, which are sometimes hatched there, causing itching, and painful sores. Hence † **chigoe-pated** a. (quot. 1691).

1691 *Reply to Vind. of Disc. on Unreasonableness of New Separation* 11 By Virtue of which, a busie Chigo-pated Priest may insolently attempt to Visit his Metropolitan. 1708 *KERSEY, Chigo*, a small Creature that gets into the Feet of those that live in the Island of Barbadoes, and makes them very uneasy. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 162 The Chigo. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 418 The Chigo or Chiger... is very frequent and troublesome in all our sugar colonies. 1781 *SMITHAM in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 170 The jigger of the West Indies. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* I. vii. 137 Multitudes of chigos or sand-fleas. 1810 *SOUTHEY Hist. Brazil* x. 436 The first settlers suffered terribly from the chigos or jiggers. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 In the West Indies the juice of Mamea is employed to destroy the chiggers. 1868 F. BOYLE *Ride across Cont.* 68 'Neguas', better known in England by their West Indian name, 'jiggers' or 'chigos'.

**Chik**(e, -en, obs. form of **CHICK**, **CHICKEN**.

**Chikino**, var. of **CHÉQUIN**.

**Chilandre**: see **CHILINDRE**.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chylander or chylawndur, *chyndrus* [v. *chylindrus*]. 1530 *PAISOR* 205/1 Chilandre, *chilandre*.

**Chilbed**, obs. form of **CHILDBED**.

**Chilblain** (tʃɪˈblɛɪn). Forms: 6 **chyll** blayne, **chilblaine**, 6-7 **chilblane**, (7 **chill**-blane, -blain), 8 **chill**-, 7- **chilblain**. [f. **CHILL** + **BLAIN**.]

An inflammatory swelling produced by exposure to cold, affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with heat and itching, and in severe cases leading to ulceration.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *Perfigedd*, chyll blayne. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physique* 357 Wash chilblanes when they breacke with good warme wine. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 80 Child-blaines are an inflammation of the Feet by the Winter cold. 1666 *D'URVEY Med. Fitchet* I. i. (1677) 4 For fear of catching Child-blaines. 1807 26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 91 If a limb, that is excessively cold, be suddenly warmed, chilblains... are the result. 1826 *SCOTT Diary* 26 Mar. I catch chilblains on my fingers and cold in my head.

**Chilblain**, v. *trans.* [f. prec. sb.] To affect with chilblains. In mod. Dicts.

**Chilblained** (tʃɪˈblɛɪnd), a. [f. **CHILBLAIN** + -ED.] Affected with chilblains; also fig.

1602 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. iii. Clumsie chil-blain'd iudge-ment. 1658 *FLECKNOE Enigmat. Charac.* (1665) 103 [His fingers] be so gouty and chilblain'd. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 9 Unstocking legs and chilblained feet.

**Chilblainy** (tʃɪˈblɛɪni), a. [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Affected with chilblains.

1843 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXVII. 222, With chilblainy fingers 1850 *Chamb. Jmnl.* XI. 83 A small child in a distant school—gloomy, fireless, chilblainy.

† **Chilce**. Obs. rare-1. [f. *child* after *milce* = OE. *milse*, f. *midl*.] Childishness, childishness.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 22 Mest al þæt ic habbe ydon ys idelnesse and chilce.

**Child** (tʃɪld), sb. Pl. **children** (tʃɪˈldrən). Forms: *Sing.* 1 **child**, 2- **child**; also 2 **cyld**, 2-6 **chylid**, (4 **child**), 4-6 **chylde**, 4-7, 9 (*arch.* in sense 5) **childe**, (5 **schylid**); see also **CHILDE**. Pl.: see below. [OE. *cild* neut. = OTeut. type \**kilpa* (OE. *-ld* from OTeut. *-lp*) from root \**kilp*-, whence also Goth. *kilpei* womb, *inkilpō* pregnant woman. Not found elsewhere: in the other WGer. langs. its place is taken by *kind*.

As the form of OHG., OS., OFris. *kind* is not satisfactorily explained from the root *ken* (Aryan *gen*- 'beget, bear', and is for LG. at least quite irregular, Prof. Sievers suggests the possibility that *kind* is a perversion of *cild*, *kild*, by assimilation to the derivatives of root *ken*-, which may have spread from OHG. to OS. and Fris.

The OE. plural was normally *cild*; but in late OE. the word was partly assimilated to the neuter -os stems, making nom. pl. *cildru*, -ra, and esp. gen. pl. *cildra*. *Ælfric, Grammar* 23, gives nom. *cild*, gen. *cildra*, dat. *cildum*; but he also has nom. *cildru* (e.g. Hom. II. 324). No r forms occur in the earlier Vesp. Psalter nor in Northumbrian. The latter had *cild* and *cildo*; and sometimes made the word masc. with pl. *cildas*. In ME. there are rare instances of *chylid*, *childe* as plural; but the surviving type was OE. *cildru*, *cildra*, which gave ME. *childe*, *childer*: this was the regular northern and north midland form, and is still used in the dialects as far south as Shropsh., Leicester, and Lincolnsh. But in the south this was made *childer-en*, *childre-n* by conformation to the -en plurals: cf. *brethre*, *brether*, *brethren*, plurals of *BROTHER*. This has become the standard and literary form. The Old Northumbrian *cildas* is paralleled by *chilides* in 15th c., which is exceptional; but the Sc. differentiated word **CHILD** has always *chields* in plural.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

† a. **childe**: 1 **cildo**, **cild**, 2 **chylid**, 4 **childe**.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 13 Pa brohte weron him cild. c1000 *Agg. G. Matt.* xii. 16 Of cilda and of sacerda muðe. c1160 *Hattun G. Matt.* ii. 16 Ealle pa chylde þe on Bethelem wæron. c1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 11578 þe childe þæt were slayne.

B. **childer**: OE. *cildra*, *cildra*, 2-6 **childe**, (3 **childere**), 3- **childer** (still in dial.), 4- **ire**, 4-5 **-yre**, 4-6 **-ir**, 5 **childur**, -yr, 5-6 **chylde**, -ur. *Genit.* OE. *cildra*, 2 **chyliden** (or ? **dat.**), 2-3 **childrene**, 2-7 **childe**, 4-7 **childer**, 5 **chylde**, 6 **childer**, **chiliders**.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of muðe cildra & suken-dra. c1000 *Ælfric Collog.* ad. init. We cildra biddað þe. c1000 *Thorpe's Hom.* II. 608 (Bosw.) Cildru. c1160 *Hattun Gosp.* Matt. xii. 16 Of chyliden, & of sacerda muðe. c1275 *Land. Hom.* 7 Pa weren monie childre dede. *Ibid.*, Of milc drinke childre muðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Childrene scole. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 715 Fader, and breðere, and childre, and wif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2707 Childir thre. *Ibid.* 5549 Par childir [Trin. MS. childre] liues. 1382 *Wyclif Ps. cxliij.* 1 Preise, see childre, the Lord. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* I. xii, Techege the childre. 1535 *COVERDALE Esther* ix. 28 Dayes... to be kepte of childers children. 1539 *TONSTALL Sermon Palm Sund.* (1823) 41 Besydes women and chylde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 13 His propri childir. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballades* (1868) 114 Thy childeris children thow sall see. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. 193 What childre-spell? what May-game have we here? c1632 *Tournament Tottenham* 154 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 89 It was no childer game. 1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 31 We're o' God Almighty's childer, mon. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Childer*, or *Childern*, var. of 'children'.

γ. **children**: 3 **childrene**, -rene, 3-5 **chylidryn**, 4 **childeren**, -drin, 4-5 **-dryn**, 4-6 **childern** (still in dial.), **chyliden**, 5 **childeryn**, -dyrn, 6 **chylidene**, 2- **childeren**. Exc. in 3 **childrens**. *Genit.* 4-5 **chylidryn**, 6 **children**, -ern, 4-7 **childrens**, 7- **children**s.

c1275 *Land. Hom.* 49 Feire children. c1205 *LAV. 12092* An of bissen children [1275 children]. *Ibid.* 5323 Childre swiðe hende [1275 children]. *Ibid.* 5414 Kiche menne children. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 His leoue children. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 392 Other chylidryn noyt on. c1300 *Beke* 79 3unge childrene. c1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 684 Chef chylidryn fader. 1398 *TRAVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. x. (1495) 229 The fallynge euyl also hyght childrens euyl. c1430 *Free-masonry* 8 For these chylidryn sake. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 2 § 1 Their childeryn unpreferred. 1548 *HALL Chron.* an. 1533. 215 Two hundred chylidren. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Their chylidren [1549 children] children. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 76 The men chylidrene wyth the women chylidrene. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xv. 26 The childrens bread [1750 children's].

† δ. **childs**: OE. *cildas*, 5 **chilides**.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 13 Lytlas cnehtas vel cildas. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 152 Where so many childe Thare balys cannot bete.

† ε. **childres**. rare.

1275 *LAV.* 5465 Alle hire childres.

B. Signification.

I. With reference to state or age.

1. The unborn or newly born human being; foetus, infant. App. originally always used in relation to the mother as the 'fruit of the womb'.

When the application was subsequently extended, the primitive sense was often expressed by *babe*, *baby*, *infant*; but 'child' is still the proper term, and retained in phrases, as 'with child', 'to have a child', 'child-birth', the verb to *child*, etc.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 44 Se cild in innad minum. c1000 *Agg. G.* *Ibid.*, Min cild, on minum innobe [c1160 *Hattun G.*, Min chylid]. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 16 Þæt cild on binne aled. c1160 *Hattun G.* *Ibid.*, þæt chylid on binne aled. c1200 *Oramn* 6544 Wipþ he childess moderr. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* i. 40 The 3onge child [16th c. versions *babe*] in hir womb gladiðe... ii. 16 A 3ong child put in a cracche [16th c. *tr.* *babe* layde in a manger]. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 182a Sevene chylidur she hym bare. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* 208 In the same 3ere the qween had child at Gaunt. c1475

*Pictorial Voc.* in W. Wulcker 751 *Hec matrix*, a schyn that a schylid ys conveyd in. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xii. 5 If she beare a male child. 1652 *CULPEPER Eng. Physic.* 35 It expelleth the dead child and the after-birth. 1788 J. FOWELL *Devotes* (1827) II. 325 A child *en ventre* is considered as a child *in esse*, and is entitled under all the circumstances, in which a child then born would be entitled. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 9 The last living child of the Princess Anne.

b. *spec.* A female infant, a girl-baby. *dial.*

1611 *SHAKS. IVint. T.* iii. iii. 71 A very pretty barme: A boy, or a Child I wonder? 1775 *ASH, Child*, an infant—a son or daughter... a female infant. c1780 *HOLZ MS. Gloss. Devonsh.* (cited by Halliwell) *Child*, a female infant. 1876 *N. & Q.* 22 Apr., A country woman [in Shropshire] said to me, *apropos* of a baby, 'Is it a lad or a child?' 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Som. Word-bk.* 126 *Chiel*. a female infant. 'Well, what is it theas time, a chiel or a boy?'

2. A young person of either sex below the age of puberty; a boy or girl.

A gradual extension of sense 1.

c1200 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 222 Him hylpð... þæt him fæt cild ætslape. c1275 *Land. Hom.* (1861) 7 Pa children plose-den in here stræte. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Ancr ne schal nouit turnen hire ancre hus to childrene scole. c1286 *CHAUCER Prioresse's T.* 49 To synge and to rede. As smale childer doon. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. 300 Children and maidens that holly caroles sang. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 201 When I was yet a child, no childish play To me was pleasing. 1749 *BERKELEY Tar-water in Plague Wks.* III. 484 Two children, a boy and a girl. 1804 *WORDSW. Poems on Childh.* I. The child is father of the man. 1835 *URS Philos. Mannf.* 303 A desire to lessen the labour of young children.

b. In the Bible, as rendering Heb. *ʔal* 'child', 'bairn', extended to youths approaching or entering upon manhood.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxvii. 30 Ruben turned agen to the sistere, fonde to the child [i. e. Joseph æt 17]. — Dan. i. 17 God 3aue to these childrene science and discipline. 1611 *Ibid.* As for these four children, God gaue them knowledge and skill. — *Apocrypha (title)* The Song of the three holy children, which followeth in the third chapter of Daniel. *Mod.* (Canticle) *Benedicite* or the Song of the Three Children.

3. *transf.* One who has (or is considered to have) the character, manners, or attainments of a child; esp. a person of immature experience or judgement; a childish person. (See also 20.)

c1250 *Moral Ode* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 22 Wel lange ic habbe child iben a worde & ec a dede. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* xv. 20 Bretheren, nyle ye be maad children in wittis. 1326 *TYNDAL* *Ibid.*, Brethren be not children in witte. 1334 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiv, He was a childe amonge children. 1678 *DRYDEN Act for Love* iv. i. Men are but children of a larger growth. 1847 *TEMPYSON Princess* II. 44 Your language proves you still the child. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. ix. 576 The French, always treated as children, are, in political matters, children still.

b. In contemptuous or affectionate address.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 409 Come reciant, come thou childe, Ile whip thee with a rod. 1850 *TEMPYSON in Mem.* vi. vii, Poor child, that waitest for thy love! *Ibid.* LXIX. iv, They called me fool, they call'd me child.

4. Formerly applied to all pupils at school, esp. to those at charity schools.

a 1200 *Charter of Eadwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 260 Ic Eadwine munek, cildreimester on Niwan munstre. c1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1881 Maysters som tyme uses þe wand þat has childer to lere under þair hand. 1518 *COLOR Stat. St. Pauls* in *Lupton Life of Colet* 276 All the Children in the scole knelyng in theyr Settes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 76 Alle the men chylidrene wyth the women childrene, that petyneyd unto the howse of the powre [Christ's Hospital]. 1706 *HARNE Collect.* (1885) I. 216 [They] were all poor Children, Taberders and afterwards Fellows of Queen's College. 1720 *STRYPE (St. Paul's Sch.)* in *Stow's Surv.* I. xxy, If any child admitted here, go to any other School to learn there, such Child for no Man's Suit be again received into the School. 1810 *Minute-bk. of Mill Hill Sch.*, Regul. for Dom. Superint., His attention shall be directed to the Morals and Conduct of the Boys... before and after School hours. He shall not suffer the children to pass beyond the Bounds prescribed, etc.

b. *spec.* A singing boy or chorister. Still retained at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

1520-11 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* 40 Gentyllmen and Childryn of the Chappell. *Ibid.* 44 Childer of the Chappell—vj. 1534 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 41 New surples for the children. 1566 *TURBERV. Poems (title)* Epitaph on Maister Edwards, sometime Maister of the Children of the Chappell. 1584 *LIVY (title)* Campaspe, played before the Queenes Maiestie... by her Maiesties Children... and the Children of Paules. a 1727 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* 28 Dr. William Croft (as Master of the Children). 1827 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., Mr. C. S. Jekyll, organist and composer to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and musical instructor of the children.

† 5. A youth of gentle birth: used in ballads, and the like, as a kind of title. *arch.* When used by modern writers, commonly archaically spelt *chylde* or *childe*, for distinction's sake.

The precise force with which *cild* was used in OE. is not certain: Mr. Freeman (*Norm. Cong.* I. v. 374 note) merely concludes that 'it is clear that it was a title of dignity'. In 13th and 14th c. 'child' appears to have been applied to a young noble awaiting knighthood: e.g. in the romances of Ipomydon, Sir Tryamour, Torrent of Portugal, etc.

1016-20 *Charter of Godwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 10 Godwines Wulfages sunu, and Elfsige cild, and Badmer æt Burhames c1214 *Chy Warru.* (A.) 6032 Ac a child yong man alight... Berard was his right nam, Alle on he folwed Sir Gil. c1250 *Will. Palerne* 1822 Oþer cherl oþer child. 1387 *TRAVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 123 To whom he ordeyned child Gilbert to be tuteur. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 711 And Tryamowre rode hym ageyne, Thogh he were mekylle man of mayne,

The chylde broght hym downe! c1440 *York Myst* xxx. 143 Be he churle or childe. c1525 *Douglas Aeneis* vi. v. 55 (Camb. MS.) Anchises gett he ynd child [i.e. yend, kynd], curtes and gude. c1533 *Belvidere Liby* ii. (1822) 124 Than was in Rome ane nobill childe. namit Caius Mucius. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. viii. 15 The noble Childe, preventing his desire. smote him on the knee. *Ibid.* vi. ii. 36 Chylde Tristram pryd that he with him might goe. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* iii. iv. 187 Childe Rowland to the darke Tower came. 1719 *Child Waters* i. in Percy *Reliq.* III. ix. Childe Waters in his stable stode. 172000 *Child of Elk* ii. in *Child Ballads* i. vii. 203/2 Till he haue slain the Child of Elk. 1765 *Percy Reliq.* (1823) III. 325 Child is frequently used by our old writers, as a title. It is repeatedly given to Prince Arthur in the *Pearle Queen*. 1822 *Byron (title)*, Childe Harold. *Ibid.* i. iii. Childe Harold was he hight. *Ibid.* i. iv. Worse than adversity the Childe befel. 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) I. 267 The pious Childe began to sing. 1840 *A lad or 'boy' in service; a page, attendant, etc.* Cf. also *child-woman* in 22. *Obs.*

1821 *Wyclif Acts* iv. 25 By the mouth of oure fadir Dauith, thi child. c1450 *J. Russell Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 191. 1478 *Will in Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I bequeethe to John Jakke, child of my kichen, xs. c1488 *Liber Niger Edu.* IV in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 No man shall drawe in any office in this court any chylde or seruaunt, but he be come of clene byrthe. 1535 *Coverdale's 1 Sam.* ix. 10 Saul sayde vnto his childe: Thou hast well spoken. 1555 *Will in Maddison Lincolnsh. Wills* (1888) 46 To Henry Scott 'some tyme my childe iij. iijid.' 1620 *Househ. Prout Hen.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 336 Noe childe, page, scower, or turnebrooch, to marry.

17. Used familiarly or contemptuously for 'lad'; 'fellow', 'chap', 'man'. *Obs.* but cf. *Sc. CHILD.*

1551 *Robinson tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 128 The false and malicious circumstanses of craftie children. 1567 *Awdelwy Prout. Vauoh.* 6 A Curtesie man. This child can behaue him selfe manerly. 1628 *Strafforde Lett.* 28 July, They [the Scots] are shrewd Children, not won much by Courtship.

b. In U. S., esp. among negroes, 'this child' is used jocularly in speaking of oneself.

1850 *Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 'Be careful for the horses, Sam. don't ride them too fast'. 'Let dis child alone for dat', said Sam. 1851 *Ruxton Far West* (Bartlett) This child has felt like going West for many a month.

II. As correlative to parent.

8. The offspring, male or female, of human parents; a son or daughter. This in OE. was expressed by *beorn*, *BAIRN*.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 49 Riche men. þe habbeð. feire wives, and feire children. c1200 *Charter of Brihtnagar* (dated 1053) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 133 Effer his childrene dage. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 715 Fader, and breðere, and childre, and wif. c1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 901 *Troie*, Ye wretched jelouse faders oure, We that weren whylome children youre, We prayen yow, etc. c1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 81 So mylde So xulde childre to fadyr and modyr. 1526 *Tindale Col.* iii. 20 Children [Wyclif's] sones) oye youre fathers and mothers in all thinges. 1535 *Coverdale's Esther* ix. 28 Not to be forgotten, but to be kepte of childers children. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 9 Ane ordinance tilt exerce his propir childir. 1604 *Shaks. Ham.* iv. v. 148 Now you speake like a good Childe, and a true Gentleman. 1841-4 *Emerson's Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 28 Is the parent better than the child into whom he has cast his ripened being? 1843 *Macaulay's Mad. D'Arbly*, *Ess.* (1885) 702/1 Well known as.. the father of two remarkable children.

b. It has been pointed out that *child* or *my child* is by parents used more frequently (and longer) of, and to, a girl than a boy. Shakspeare nowhere uses 'my child' of or to a son, but frequently of or to a daughter.

This is possibly connected with the use in 1 b; but is perhaps more due to the facts that *girl* has a wider range of application than *boy*, and that a daughter is more dependent on parental protection.

1599 *Shaks. Much. Ado* iv. i. 77, I charge thee doe, as thou art my childe. 1605 *Lear* iv. vii. 70, I thinke this Lady To be my childe Cordelia. 1650 *Temp.* v. i. 198 That I Must aske my childe forgiveness.

c. The young of an animal. (*rare*.)

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. vi. 21 A Lyonsse, did lowd require Her children deare. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 742 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments.

9. *pl.* In Biblical and derived uses: Descendants; members of the tribe or clan.

c1235 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 684 He [Abraham] is chosen to be chief chyldryn fader. 1382 *Wyclif Ex.* iii. 14 Thus thou shalt seye to the children of Israel. 1432-30 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 121 Canaan is a region of Syria, possesse firste of the childe of Canaan. 1611 *Bible Judg.* iv. 6 Ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali. 1848 *Macaulay's Hist. Eng.* II. 127 A Helot feeling, compounded of awe and hatred, is, discernible in the children of the vanquished.

10. Theol. *Child of God*: i.e. by creation, or by regeneration and adoption.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þei alle men ben godes children. for þat he hem alle shap; and ches hem to sunes and to dohtres. c1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Hwon God 3ifð him leaue on his leoue children. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 6148 Commes now til me, My fadir blissed childe fre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 The chrysten man, as the welbeloued chylde of god. 1549 *Eng. Ch. Catechism* (1852) In my baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God. c1656 *Bp. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 144 Which way should I become the child of God? 1846 *Trencher's Hist. Lect.* iv. Marvellously does He thus turn oftentimes the lives of his children parallel with the life of the Church at large. 1850 *Robertson's Sermon* I. iv. (1878) 54 Man is God's child, and the sin of the man consists in perpetually living as if it were false.

II. Applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to disciples of a teacher and those in a similar relation. (Chiefly Biblical.) c1235 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1300 Þe. prophete-childer. 138.

WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 374 Freris.. maken disseccion biwix curatis and hor gostly childer. 1386 *Tindale's John* ii. 1 My lytell children, these thynges write I vnto you, that ye synne not. 1535 *Coverdale's 2 Kings* ix. 1 Elisue the prophet called one of the prophetes children. 1568 *Bible (Bishops)* *John* xxi. 5 Children, haue ye any meate? 1853 *Maurice's Proph. & Kings* ix. 139 The phrase 'children of the prophets'.. indicates men who were taught by a prophet.

12. *fig.* One of the spiritual or moral progeny of a person; one who inherits his spirit and hands down the tradition of his influence.

138. *Wyclif IVks.* (1880) 351 Þei ben cayms childe. — *Sol. Wks.* III. 386 Freris also ben Scarioth's childe. 1535 *Coverdale's Acts* xiii. 10 O thou childe of the deuell.. and enemye of all righteounes. 1888 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/2 The children of Isaac Walton have multiplied beyond all reckoning.. and river fishing has been falling off.

13. *fig.* Expressing origin, extraction, dependence, attachment, or natural relation to a place, time, event, circumstance of birth, ruling or characteristic quality. Orig. a Hebraism of Scripture transl.; c. g. children of the East, of the world, of the kingdom; of light, of darkness, of the day, of wrath, of disobedience, of sin, of murder, of death; of wisdom, of folly, of truth, of fancy; of nature, of fashion, of the age, of the time, of the century; of adultery, of shame; of tears, of sorrow, of prayers, etc., etc.

1340 *Ayerb.* xox Child of yre and of helle. 1388 *Wyclif John* xii. 36 That 3e be the children of list [1382a sones]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 We all be borne the chylde of ire, as saynt Paule sayth. 1526 *Tindale's 1 Thess.* v. 5 Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the daye. 1535 *Coverdale's 2 Kings* vi. 32 This childe of murthure. — *1 Sam.* xx. 32 He is a childe of death. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* i. 171 This childe of fancie that Armado hight. 1596 *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 123 This same Child of Honor and Renowne. 1606 *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 106 Be a Child o' th' time. 1611 *Bible Judg.* vi. 3 The children of the East. — *Luke* vii. 35 Wisdom is justified of all her children. — *Col.* iii. 6 The children of disobedience. 1632 *Milton's Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's Child. 1641 *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 274 The.. voice of truth and all her children. c1800 *Wordsw. To a Young Lady* i. Dear child of nature. 1876 *Green Short Hist.* vii. 3 Elizabeth.. was a child of the Italian Renaissance. 1885 *F. Harrison's Choice Bks.* (1886) 193 Thomas Carlyle.. is in spirit a child of the great Revolution.

14. *fig.* That which originates from, or is produced by, something else; the 'offspring' of.

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 97 Dreames: Which are the children of an idle braine. 1605 *Maeb.* iv. iii. 115 This Noble peasant Childe of integrity. 1628 *Fletcher's Resolues* II. xxxviii. 117 When Mischief is the childe of Mirth. 1847 *Tennyson's Princ.* ii. 197 Baser courses, children of despair. *Ibid.* iv. 401 A hope, The child of regal compact.

15. Child-bearing. *Obs.* [? elliptical, or f. the vb.]

c1300 *Cursor M.* 11204 Sco was at hir time o child. c1325 *Pope Gregory in Leg. Cath.* (1840) 12 The thrille day of hir child To chirche sche 3ede. 1480 *Robt. Deyvil* 8 If prayers had not been.. she had deyed of chylde.

IV. Phrases and Proverbs.

16. *From* († of) a child or children († of a child little): from childhood.

1526 *Tindale Mark* ix. 21 How longe is it agoo, sens this hath happened him? And he sayde, of a chylde. 1535 *Coverdale's Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bryngeth vp his seruaunt from a childe. 1611 *Bible 2 Tim.* iii. 15 From a childe thou hast known the holy Scriptures. 1656 *Trapp Comm. Eph.* vi. 11 Coriolanus had so used his weapons of a child little. 1761 *Fr. Sheridan's S. Bidiuph* I. 8 It was our continual practice, from children, to keep little journals.

17. *With child*: a. *lit.* Pregnant. Hence *To get* (beget *obs.*) *with child*; *to go with child*.

c1175 *Poet. Hom.* (Morris) 207 Hi.. wuorð mid cydle. c1205 *Lay.* 265 Tho wimon was mid childe [c1275 *Be male* was mid childe]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 974 Agar.. wimman wið childe. c1300 *Cursor M.* 2505 Agar was made wit childe. c1320 in *Wright Lyric P.* (Mätz) What sorew hit is with childe gon. 1340 *Ayerb.* 224 þe elifans nele naht wonye mid his wyue þe huyle þet hi is mid childe. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxxviii. 317 She sayd that she was with child. 1597 *Shaks. a Hen. IV.* v. iv. 10 If the child I now go with, do miscarrie. 1603 *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 74 For getting Madam Iulietta with childe. 1611 *Bible Matt.* i. 28 Shee was found with childe of [Coverdale by] the holy Ghost. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* iv. (1727) 327 Women great with child. 1864 *Tennyson's Enoch Arden* 518 Such doubts and fears were common to her state, Being with child.

b. *transf.* of ground, trees, ships with swelling sails. *Obs.*

c1200 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 70 With ryshes, reede, graas.. also goo it [good land] with childe. 1577 *B. Googe's Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 105 In the Spring, all Trees are as it were with child. 1606 *Chapman's Marlowe's Hero & L.* iii. All her fleet of spirits came swelling in, With child of Sail.

c. *fig.* (a.) Full (of a thing) so as to be ready to burst with it; teeming, pregnant; = *BIG* a. 5; (b.) Eager, longing, yearning (to do a thing). *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus, Par. Loq.* xxiii. 8 The man had of long tyme been with chylde to haue a sight of Iesus. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. v. 1 The noble hart that.. is with childe of glorious great intent. 1594 *Carew's Tasso* (1882) 216 Their countenance mery and their eyes with child Of ioy. 1660 *Perris's Diary* 14 May, I sent my boy, who, like myself, is with child to see any strange thing. *Ibid.* 9 Oct. I went to my Lord, and saw.. his picture.. and am with child till I get it copied out. 1725 *Bailey's Erasmus, Collog.* 254 I'm with child to hear it.

18. *Child's play* († *child's game*, † *childer game*,

† *childer spell*; a. *lit.* play befitting a child, childish sport; b. *fig.* a piece of work easily accomplished, trivial matter, trifle.

c1325 in *Rel. Ant.* i. 292 It is but childes game. c1386 *Chaucer's Merch.* T. 286 It is no childes play To take a wyf with-outen auyement. 14. *Prase Leg.* in *Anglia VIII.* 128 Childer playe. 1548 *Luther's Art. Faith* Pref. A. v. Forgette all children playes. 1605 *Silvester's Du Barlas* ii. iii. iv. 193 What childer-spell? What May-game have we here? c1631 *Thorn. Totenham* 154 It was no childer game when thei to geder mete. 1839 *Carlyle's Chartism* vi. 144 The.. craftsman finds it no child's-play.

19. *Child's part* (also in *pl.* *childer-parts*): child's portion or share of inheritance. *Obs.*

1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 10, I wit to the seid Lannslot a kist.. and his hole childe part without enny trouble. 1547 *Richmond's Wills* (1853) 64 Vij li. overe and besydes theire childerparts. 1607 *Tourneur's Rev. Trag.* ii. i. 39 That has no other child's-part but her honor. 1640 *Sanderson's Sermon* II. 141 Every mothers child.. hath a child's-part of those troubles.

20. In proverbs and proverbial phrases, as *The burnt child dreads the fire* (BURN 3 b); *the child unborn*, as type of innocence or ignorance, etc.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1820 Brent child of fier hath mych drede. 1539 *Taverner's Erasmus. Prov.* (1552) 62 Oure common prowerbe.. Children, drunks and foolcs, can not lye. 1547 *Dix. Norfolk in Lingard's Hist. Eng.* (1855) V. iii. 103/1 Nor can [I] no more judge.. what should be laid to my charge, than the child that was born this night. 1549 *Lattimer's Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 56 As the Proueris is, *Senex bis puer*. An olde manne, twyse a chylde. 1562 *J. Heywood's Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 Many kisse the childe for the nurses sake. 1765 *Sterne's Tr. Shandy*, VIII. xxviii. She knows no more.. of it.. than the child unborn.

V. Combinations.

21. General combs. a. appositive, as *child-angel*, *girl*, *heroine*, *king*, *man*, *mother*, *noble*, *prince*, *saint*, *sweetheart*, *virgin*, etc.; b. attributive, as *child-cheek*, *kind*, *labour*, *life*, *literature*, *nature*, *sacrifice*, *smile*, *spirit*, *suffering*, *world*, etc.; c. objective: (a.) direct, as *child-eater*, *eating* adj., *killer*, *killing*, *lover*, *loving* adj., *murder*, *murderer*, *stealer*, etc.; (b.) indirect, as *child-bereft* adj.; d. similative, as *child-simple* adj., etc., etc.

1853 *Lytton's My Novel* (Hoppe) The fair creature whom Leonard called his 'child-angel'. 18. *Mrs. Browning's Lost Bower* lxi, The 'child-cheek blushing scarlet. 1826 *Scott's Woodst.* xx, I was captain in Lunsford's light horse.. I was a 'child-eater, Sir. 1845 *J. H. Newman's Developm. Chr. Doctr.* (L.), The alumnies of 'child-eating and impurity in the christian meetings. 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. 112 That Clifford, that cruel 'Child-killer. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 402 What would mankind, or womankind, or 'childkind think. 1601 *Holland's Camden's Brit.* i. 232 England felt all miseries which happen under a 'Child-King. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 448 Limitation of 'child-labor. 1884 *Mag. Art* Feb. 1835/1 Scarcely painters of 'child-life or child-character. *Ibid.* 1833/2 The 'child-literature of the last generation. 1840 *Carlyle's Heroes* (1858) 190 The first pagan Thinker.. was precisely this 'child-man of Plato's. 1869 *Freeman's Old Eng. Hist. for Children* 272 That there should be some one in his College able to teach.. he made the 'Childmaster' be one of the chief among the Canons [cf. 4.] 1755 *Burn's Justice of Peace, Children & Infants* (L.), The offence of 'child-murder. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* Aug. 162 The professional 'child-murderer. 1874 *Carpendier's Ment. Phys.* i. viii, Teacher Ignorant of the fundamental facts of 'child-nature. 1860 *Pusey's Min. Proph.* 3 Baal and Ashtaroth, with all their abominations of consecrated 'child-sacrifices. 1610 *Holland's Camden's Brit.* i. 396 S. Rumbald.. was canonized.. for a 'Child-Saint. 1850 *Mrs. Browning's Poems* II. 320 'Child-simple, undefiled, Frank, obedient. *Ibid.* II. 216 To erase the 'child-smile from her lips. 1883 *H. Drummond's Nat. Law in Spir.* W. (ed. 2) 271 The condition of entrance into the spiritual kingdom is to possess the 'child-spirit. 1866 *Howell's Venet. Life* iv. 6 Titian's 'child-legend. 1856 *Whittier's Brew. Sonnet* viii, As in that 'child-world's early year.

22. Special combs.: † *child-age*, childhood; *child-bird*, (see quot.); *child-bishop* = *boy-bishop* (see *Boy* s.b. 1 7); *child-changed* a., † *changed into a child*, or † *changed by the conduct of his children*; *child-crowding*, the disease *Laryngismus stridulus* or spasmodic croup; *child-farming* = *baby-farming* (see *BABY* 2); † *child-geared* a., having childish manners; † *child-great* a., big with child, pregnant; † *child-ill* (Sc.), the pains of child-bearing, labour; *child-land*, the (ideal) realm of childhood; *child-queller*, one who kills children (*obs.*); *humorously*, one who deals severely with children; *child-ridden* a., overriden with children; † *child-rider*, (cf. sense 6); *child-rites* s.b. *pl.*, the rites connected with the baptism of children; *childward* a., directed towards children (*rare*); *child-woman*, † a girl, maid-(servant); a woman who is still a child. See also *CHILD-BEARING*, -*BIRD*, -*BIRTH*, -*WIFE*, -*WITTE*.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus, Par. Loq.* Pref. 4 a, In your very 'chyldeage there appered in you a certayne.. meruelous towardenes. 1638 *I. Whitaker's Blood of Grace* 43 Child-age, which from the birth is extended to the fourteenth or fifteenth year. 1745 *Ovalle's Relation Chile* xix. (Churchill *Voy.* III.) [A] bird called the 'Child-bird, because it looks like a swaddled child with its arms at liberty.. Perhaps they are the same, called Penguins. 1720 *Strayve's Story* (1754) I. x. xxv. 186/1 The Children every 'Childermas day to go to Paul's Church and hear the 'Child-Bishop Sermon. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* iv. vii. 17 This 'childe-changed Father. 1861 *T. Graham's Pract. Med.* 191

The \*child-crowding, though merely a spasmodic disease, is not free from danger. 1872 *Forster Dickens* (1874) III. 257 A \*child-farming that deserved the gallows. c1340 *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 86 He watz so ioly of his ioyfnes & sumquat \*child-great. 1605 *Sylvester Du Bartas* t. iii. l. 98 A \*Child-great Woman. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 274 It is the layndar . . . That her \*child-ill ryght now has tane. c1500 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (1843) 11 Mortherers, Crakers, facers, and \*chylidne quellers. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* viii. The castle of this ogress and child-queller was in a steep by-street. 1870 *Miss Broughton Red as Rose* l. 254 The Felton curate's fat, \*childridden wife. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) p. vi, Footmen 24, Child-ryders 4, Falconers 12. 1616 *Chapman Homer's Hymns* 26 Every feeble chaine of earthy \*childrights flew in sunder all. 1823 *Lamb Elia* (Hoppe) An Anabaptist minister conforming to the child-rites of the Church. 1847 *Tennyson Princ.* vii. 267 She [must gain] mental breadth, nor fail in \*childward care. 1382 *Wyclif Judith* xiii. 4 Judit seide to hir \*child woman [1388 dameselle]. — *Esther* iv. 4 The childer wymmen of Ester. 1862 *Lytton Str. Story* 247 The childwoman in the childworld.

† **Child** (tʃɪld), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To bear a child; to be delivered.

c1300 *K. Alis.* 604 Time is come the lady schal childe; Scheo bad that God beo to hire myde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 224 De wyfman lyp a chyldebedde ower nyes to childi. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 108 Whanne she hadde child she thanked God. 1549 *Lattimer Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 71 Within ii dayes they chylde both. 1808 *Month. Mag.* XXVI. 453 Jeremy Taylor . . . says: the Virgin Mary childed on her knees, that she might bring forth her maker in the act of adoring him.

2. *trans.* To bring forth, give birth to (a child). c1200 *Ormin* 156 Pe shall Elysabab bin wif an sune childenn. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 978 Sche childde a selcouthie grome. 1388 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxiii. 4 Thei childiden sones and dougtris. 1430-50 *Gregory's Chron.* 80 In the towne of Andeworpe, the quene chylidyd Sir Lyonelle. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. xlii. 7 A litle mayde, the which ye chylde th. 1611 *Heywood Gold. Age* iv. i. Wks. 1874 III. 56 The Queene shall childe a daughter beautifull.

3. *fig.* To bring out, bring forth.

1534 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv. 263/2 An vnfaillible reule hit is amonge the chyliden of vanitie, to chylde the vices of theym that be vycious. 1628 *Feltham Resolves* II. xxxviii. 126 We childe that in a loose laughter, which should be graue.

**Child**: see *CHILL* *v.* *CHILLED*.

**Child-bearing**, *vbl. sb.*

1. The bringing forth of a child; parturition.

1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xxv. 24 The tyme of childberyng cam. 1611 *Bible* i. Tim. ii. 15 She shall be saued in child-bearing, if they continue in faith and charite. 1607 *Milton P. L.* x. 1051 To thee Pains only in Child-bearing were foretold. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 89 *p.* Sylvia has demurred till she is past Child-bearing. 1801 *Med. Formul.* v. 38 After child-bearing, the veins . . . are often found distended with blood.

2. Gestation. (*rare*.)

1862 *Lewis Astron. Ancients* i. § 4. 21 The period of child-bearing in women . . . is 280 days.

**Child-bearing**, *ppl. a.* That bears a child or children. (*Also fig.*)

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlix. 21 Bareyn, not child berende. a1617 *Bayne On Eph.* (1658) 68 That gratifying Mother, child-bearing grace. 1655 *Gough Comm. Heb.* (ii. 18) 255 Child-bearing women are more pitifull to others in their travails, than such women as are barren.

**Childbed** (tʃɪldbed). [*f.* *CHILD* *sb.* + *BED* *sb.* Although instances are wanting, the literal sense i c is presumably the original.]

1. The state of a woman in labour; 'confinement'.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þre þinges . . . þat on is child-bed, and þat oðer chircgang, and þe þridde þe offring. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 379 'þe kyng', he seyde, 'of Engle-land. . . lyp myd hys gret wombe at Reynes a chyldebedde.' c1440 *Gesta Rom.* 237 She browte forth a faire sone; but she died in hir childbed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 To ly in childbed, *decubere*. c1530 *Ld. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 45 That Fencye, hys quene, should lye a chyldebedde at the Port Noyre. 1654 *Trapp Comm.* Job xli. 30 As for pillows, they said they were fit only for women in childbed. 1834 *Macaulay Pitt.* Ess. (1854) i. 304/1 Queens run far greater risk in childbed than private women.

† *b.* with *plur.* *Obs.*

1626 *T. H. Caussin's Holy Cr.* 165 All her child-beddes are false conceptions, and her productions, abortions.

2. The bed in which a child is born. *Also fig.*

1594 *Southwell M. Magd. Pm.* Teares 125 The nest where sinne was first hatched, may bee now the child-bed of grace and mercie. 1616 *Chapman Homer's Hymns* 38 Her childbed made the mountain Cynthia.

† 2. The womb. (*Also child's-bed.*) *Obs.* *exc. dial.* Cf. *basin's-bed* *s. v.* *BAIRN*.

1535 *Coverdale's Eshr.* iv. 40 Yf hir childessbedd maye kepe y<sup>e</sup> byrth any longer within her. 1863 *Atkinson Prov.* *Daily*, *Childbed*, the matrix or womb.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1.)

1580 *Hollyband Treas.* Fr. Tong, *Vne Accouchée & gisante*, a childbed wife. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* III. ii. 104 The Child-bed priuiledged deny'd, which longs To Women of all fashion. 1710 *T. Fuller Pharm. Extens.* 130 An wholesome Medicine for Child-bed Women. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/10 A Large Trunk containing Child-bed Linnen. 1836-9 *Dickens Sc. Bos* vi. The great points about the Child-bed-linen Monthly Loan Society.

**Child-birth** (tʃɪldbɜːθ). [*f.* as prec. + *BIRTH*.]

The bearing or birth of a child; parturition.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony* Rubric. This prayer folowing shalbe omitted where the woman is past child byrth. 1606 *Holland Sueton.* 242 An olde Oke. . . which at 3 childbirths of Vespasia sodainly did put forth every time a several bough. 1779 *Johnson L. P., Milton*, She died . . . of childbirth, or some distemper that followed it. 1876

*Green Short Hist.* vii. § 1 Jane Seymour died next year in child-birth.

*fig.* 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (Arb.) 33, I am so great in child-birth with thisiest.

**Childre**: see *CHILD* *sb.* 5.

**Childre**, *obs.* form of *SHIELD*.

**Childed** (tʃɪldɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *CHILD* *sb.* + *-ED* 2.] Provided with a child or children.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* III. vi. 117 (Globe ed.) He childed as I father'd! 1625 *Waltham Complaint in Harl. Misc.* X. 15 She . . . did show in woeful wise Her childed womb. 1853 *Lytton My Novel* xi. One many-childed matron.

† **Childene**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*perh.* *f.* *CHILD* +

*-EN*, like *wooden*, etc.; but the reading may be incorrect.] Of the nature of children, childish.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 To scheowe [childene T. C.] heo beoð mid alle þæt fleoð ur ane peinture.

**Childer**, *obs.* and *dial. pl.* of *CHILD*.

† **Childerhed**. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* *childer*, *pl.*

of *CHILD* + *-hed*, *-HEAD*.] The state of being children of a certain parent; = *CHILDHOOD* 5.

138. *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 128 Fallen . . . fro kynraden and childerhed of God.

† **Childerless**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *childer* *pl.* of *CHILD* + *-LESS*.] Without children; = *CHILDLESS*.

1549 *Chaloner Erasmus*, on *Folly* K ij b, Attendauce on olde men childerlesse.

**Childermas** (tʃɪldərməs), *arch.* Forms: 1 *cilda-mæsse*, 4 *childerne masse*, *children masse*, 4-7 *childermasse*, 6-*messe*, 6-9-*mas*. [*Repr.* OE. \**cildramæsse* (*cild* *maesse* is found), *f.* *cildra* of infants + *mæsse*, *MASS*.]

1. The festival of the Holy Innocents (the 28th of December), commemorating the slaughter of the children by Herod (*Matt.* ii. 16). Usually *childermas-day*, *-tide*.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *Matt.* ii. 13 *rubric*, Dȳs god-spel sceal on cilda-mæsse dæg. c1300 *Beket* 2009 Amowe a childerne massedai. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 49 Pe legende þat is i-rad a children masse day. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 117 On chyldermasse day yn cristemasse. 1580 *Hollyband Treas.* Fr. Tong, *Les Innocens*, as *le jour des Innocens*, childermas day at christmasse. 1614 *B. Jonson Barth. Fair* II. vi. (1631) 31 Hold thy hand, childe of wrath . . . make it not Childermas day in thy fury. 1720 *Stavert Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xxv. 186/1 The children every Childermas day to go to Paul's church. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. Fathers* III. ix. 220 At Childermas-tide. 1889 *Let's Diary* 28 Dec., Innocents' Day, Childermas.

2. 'The day of the week throughout the year, answering to the day in which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized' (J.).

1602 *Carew Cornwall* 29/1 That proues as ominous to the fisherman as the beginning a voyage on the day when Childermas day fell doth to the Mariner. 1745 *Swift Direct. Servants*, *The Cook*, Friday and Childermas are two cross days in the week, and it is impossible to have good luck on either of them.

**Childern**, *obs.* and *dial. pl.* of *CHILD*.

**Childhead**, *hed* (ə): see *CHILDHOOD*.

† **Childhed** (heady), *a.* [*f.* prec. + *-r*.] Childish.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Zuo childhed . . . þæt hi makeþ ham-zelue to by hyealde folos.

**Childhood** (tʃɪldhʊd): also † *childhead*.

Forms: a. 1 *cildhād*, 2-3 *childhade*, 3-5 *-hode*, 4-*hod*, 4-6 *chylde(h)ode*, 5-*hodie*, 5-6 *childehode*, 6-7 *child-hood*, 7-*hooode*, 6-*childhood*. b. 3-5 *childhede*, 4-*hed*, 4-5 *childhede*, 5 *chyldehede*, 6-*head*, *Sc. child*, *chyldeheid*, 9 (*nonce-use*) *childhead*. [*OE.* *cildhād*, *f.* *cild*, *CHILD* + *hād* state, condition. For the history of the variant suffixes, see *-HEAD*, *-HOOD*.]

1. The state or stage of life of a child; the time during which one is a child; the time from birth to puberty. (Formerly with *pl.*)

a. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* *Mark* ix. 21 Soð he cuoed from cildhad. 1205 *Lay.* 20317 He cuðen harpien wel an his child-haden. a1225 *Log. Kath.* 79 Dis meiden was baðe faderles & moderles of hire childhade. 1388 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 286 The fyrste chyldehode is wythout teeth . . . and durth vij monethes. 1535 *Coverdale Bibles* xli. 1 Childhode and youth is but vanite. 1567 *Mulcaster Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 107 Other Lords . . . in their childhood . . . are brought up in the Kings house. 1596 *Spenser State Tral.* Wks. (1864) 553/1 Trayned up therein from their child-hoods. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* i. i. 25. 1646 *J. Hall Horv. Vac.* 35 Others . . . understand the Scriptures from their Childhoods. 1872 *E. Peacock Mabel Heron* I. 2 They had passed an unhappy childhood.

β. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28500 (Cott.) In mi child-hede haf i wrought many thyng þat i aght noight. c1386 *Chaucer Priores's T.* 49 To syngne and to rede, As smale childer doon in her childhede. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* i. xxii. 69 From theyre chyldehed men taughte hem the vse of armes. 1588 *A. King tr. Canisius' Catech.* 173 b, Fra my childheid pietie grew with me.

b. *fig.* (*Cf.* *fancy*.)

1585 *Jas. I. Ess.* *Poesie* (Arb.) 54 It [Poesie] was bot in the infancie and chyldehed. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 95 Now I haue staid the Childhood of our ioy. 1856 *Whittier Brew. Soma* i. In the childhood of the world.

2. *concr.* This state or age personified. *Cf.* *youth*.

1605 *Shaks. Macb.* II. ii. 54 'Tis the Eye of Child-hood, That fears a painted Deuil. 1745 *Gray Ode Eton Coll.* ii. Ah fields . . . Where once my careless childhood stray'd. 1814 *Scott Wav.* iii. The well-governed childhood of this realm. a1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) I. 321 Fair Childhood hard at play.

† 3. Quality proper to a child, childishness. *Obs.* c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 161 Mest al þæt ich habbe idon bi-fealt to child-hede. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2652 We sulen nu witen for it dede Dis witterlike, or in child-hede. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 279 She upon childhedom him tolde, That Perse her litle hounde is dede. a1420 *Occleve De Reg. Princ.* 74 Considerethe how that enditnyng . . . not accorde may Withe my childhode, I am so childishe ay.

¶ For this sense app. the form *childhead* is used in the following (perh. by assoc. with *maidenhead*): 1854 *S. Dobell Balder* iii, The unconscious child—Tho', for his childhead, he be special child—Is universal man.

† *b.* (with *pl.*) A childish action. *Obs.*

c1314 *Guy Warw.* (1840) 163 Ich dede gret childhod That alto long y ther abod. c1340 *Cursor M.* 12577 (Trin. MS.) Mony are his childhedes . . . Done ar he were twelue zeer olde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 166 Þæt lysesep hare time . . . ine fole pleses, ine childhedes, ine lighedes, ine zonges.

4. Second childhood: the state of childishness incident to extreme old age; dotage.

[c1400 *Rom. Rose* 399 She . . . turned ageyn unto childhede.] 1641 *J. Jackson True Evang.* T. ii. 113 S. John . . . died in his second childhood at Ephesus. 1789 *H. Walpole Remin.* ix. 76. 1833 *Marryat P. Simple* xxxix, Lord Privilege . . . was fast verging to a state of second childhood.

† 5. = *CHILDSHIP*; filial relation. *Obs.*

1605 *Shaks. Lear* II. iv. 181 Thou better know'st The Offices of Nature, bond of Childhood. 1609 *R. Barnard Sheph. Practise* 18 Many disents do not extinguish fatherhood and childhood in consanguinitie. a1656 *Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law* 27 The custome of Kent, that every male of equal degree of childhood, brotherhood, or kindred, shall inherit equally.

6. *attrib.*

1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* III. ii. 202 All schoolemales friendship, child-hood innocence. 1869 *Sir J. T. Coleridge Mem.* Keble 312 Their childhood spots.

**Childie** (tʃɪldi), *rare*. [*f.* *CHILD* *sb.* + *-IE*, *-Y*, *-I*, *dim.* suffix.] Little child; dear little child.

1853 *E. B. Drifting Clouds* I. 90 'Nonsense, childie', said Lilla, laughing. 1882 *E. Coxon Basil Plant* I. 182 'You needn't be so decided, childie', said her father.

† **Childing** (tʃɪldɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also a *chilting*, *chilting*, *Sc. chylidyns*. [*f.* *CHILD* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] Child-bearing, parturition, delivery.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 11021 Elizabeth . . . was . . . noight fra birthing. c1400 *Prynne* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* II. 40 In chylidynge of the unwemmed yvrgyn. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 A woman hade vij, childer at oon childinge. 1597 *Gerard Herbal* i. xxi. 27 The throwes . . . that women haue in their childing. 1748 *tr. R. Mead's Influence Sun & Moon* II. 42 Women who stop'd childing early.

*attrib.* 1655 *Francion* ix. 22 Her childing throws did begin to grow . . . and she was delivered of a goodly Boy.

**Childing**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2.]

1. That bears a child or children, breeding; parturient, in labour; pregnant.

c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 75 Chylidynge, or woman wythe chylde, *pregnans*. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 379 Þe oper makeþ a chylidynge woman barayn. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 106/1 The childing or bearing woman, while she is not baptised? 1637 *Brian Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 86 Most childing women go a year . . . before they conceive with child again. 18. . . *Southey Batt. Blenheim* viii, Many a childing mother then, and new-born infant died. 1825 — *Paraguay* i. 28 Tender care, to childing mothers due.

2. *fig.* a. Fertile, fruitful. b. Applied to some plants which produce younger or smaller florets around an older (regarded as parent) blossom; as *childing daisy*, *pink*.

1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* II. i. 112 The childing Autumne. 1609 *Heywood Brit. Troy* v. xix. 111 By him [Saturn]. . . Childing Tellus beares. 1767 *Gerard's Herbal* II. cciii. 635 Another pretty double daisy, which . . . puts forth many foot-stalkes carrying also little double florets . . . whence they haue fitly termed it the childing Daisy. 1688 *R. Holm's Armoury* II. 64/2 The Childing Pink groweth . . . on upright stalks. 1776 *Withering Bot. Arrangen.* (1830) II. 539 *Dianthus pallasii*, Childing or Proliferous Pink. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, Childing Cudweed, *Gnaphalium germanicum*.

**Childr** (= *childer*), *obs.* *pl.* of *CHILD*.

**Childish** (tʃɪldɪʃ), *a.* [*OE.* *cildisc*, *f.* *cild*

*CHILD*: see *-ISH* 1.]

1. Of, belonging, or proper to a child or to childhood; childlike; infantile, juvenile.

a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2318 (Gr.) Cildisc wesan. c1374 *Chaucer Troylus* III. 1168 Wole ye the childische calousye countrefete? c1440 *Huyton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxi, Thyse ensamples am chylidische. 1583 *Stanhurst Eneis* II. (Arb.) 65 This dwelling, where rests the childish Iulus. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* II. vii. 162 His bigge manly voice, Turning againe toward childish treble. 1774 *J. Wright in Athenaeum* (1886) 10 July 56/2 The youngest has . . . such a sweet childish expression. 1856 *Mrs. Brown-ing Aur. Leigh* i. 2, I feel . . . my father's hand . . . Stroke out my childish curls.

2. Exhibiting unduly the characteristics of childhood; not befitting mature age; puerile, silly.

a1420 *Occleve De Reg. Princ.* xxviii. (1860) 8 After thy childishe chere and froward conceyt. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 94 Ar ye so moche chylidysch that ye byleue this false and subtil shewe. 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 38 What cannot be avoided, 'Twere childish weaknesse to lament. 1665 *Glantvil Scept.* Sci. 23 The distinction . . . is not . . . so childish and impertinent as our Author would have believed. 1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1865) 277 The childish titles of aristocracy. 1867 *Chambl. Trul.* 30 Nov. 739/2 'Childish' and 'childlike' when applied to adults—the former implying censure, and the latter the reverse. 1884 *Chr. World* 30 Oct. 831/2 Child-like faith is not necessarily childish faith.

3. *Comb.* as *childish-minded*, *-mindedness*,



1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 142. I am too childish foolish for this world. 1566 BACON (T.). I love birds, as the king does; and have some childishmindedness wherein we shall consent. 1701 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 p. 2 Neither Childish young, nor Beldam-old.

**Childishly** (tʃɪlɪdʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a childish way. a. In a way befitting or proper to a child; in the manner of a child.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 804 My litel tonge If I dyscreyn wold hire hevynesse, It sholde . . . childishly deface Hire heighe compleynte. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 263/2 Little ones, that childishly crave for some small coin. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* i. v. Childishly-inquiring gray eyes. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxvii. A crop of fluffy curls frizzling childishly all over her head.

b. In a way not befitting mature age; in a puerile, foolish, or silly manner.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) to Lactantius, child-isheley erringe denied that, etc. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 12 As some have childishly imagined. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 36 Many learned men, who have thus childishly set their wits to play in so serious a business. 1744 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* iv. vii. You talk foolishly and childishly. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* (1880) III. xiv. 345 Childishly ignorant of many things.

**Childishness** (tʃɪlɪdʃnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Childish quality.

1. Quality or conduct natural to a child.

1546 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xiii. 11 I put awaye all childishnes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iii. 157 Speake thou Boy, Perhaps thy childishnesse will move him more Then can our Reasons. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Pop. Fallacies* xii. The children of the very poor do not prattle, there is no childishness in [their] dwellings. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* viii. 246 A sort of southern childishness and swiftness of gleeful apprehension.

2. Quality or conduct not befitting mature age; puerility, silliness.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 9 Gentle in behavior without child-isheenes. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 39 From a weakness and childishness of temper. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 202, I cannot bear this silly Childishness. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* x. 214 The most stupendous mass of childishness and folly.

b. (with *pl.*) A piece of childishness. *rare.*

1807 GOLDING *De Moray* ix. 120 What a childishnesse is this? 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* Pref., Follies and Childishnesses.

† 3. = CHILDHOOD. *rare. Obs.*

1660 INGELD *Benin*, § *Ur.* (1682) II. 17 Those years which are esteemd of the confines of Childishness and Manhood.

4. *Second childishness*: the childishness incident to old age, 'second childhood' (see CHILDHOOD 4).

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 165 Last Scene of all . . . Is second childishnesse, and meere obliuion. 1750 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xix. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 74 The old man doth not become a child by means of his second childishness. 1878 Mrs. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 449 The revelation made . . . by Naomi in her second childishness.

**Childless** (tʃɪlɪdles), [f. CHILD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no child or children; without offspring.

c 1200 ORMIN 2312 Patt wif patt haffle ben A33 childles. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2597 Sare was childlesse. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xv. 33 Like as thy swerde hath made wemen childlesse. 1631 GOSWELL *God's Arrows* i. § 71. 179 By it, parents . . . have benee soome made childlesse. 1791 SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Tr. Verg. Georg.* iv. (L.) The sad nightingale, when childless made. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 7 Being a childless widower.

**Childlessness** (tʃɪlɪdlesnəs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] Childless condition or quality.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 60 Childlessness . . . is the appropriate and frequent punishment of sins of the flesh. 1865 FRODOPE *Can you forgive her* xii. She recurred . . . to her own childlessness, and to his extreme desire for an heir.

**Childlike**, child-like (tʃɪlɪdlaɪk), *a. (adv.)* [f. as prec. + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*: a reconstruction of the same elements which appear in CHILDLY.]

1. Belonging to or becoming a child; filial.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1594) I. 264 This childlike feare, which is inseparable joined with the true love we owe to our common Father. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 75, I thought the remnant of mine age Should have benee cherish'd by her child-like dutie. 1600 HOOKER (J.) Who can owe no less than childlike obedience to her.

2. Like a child; (of qualities, actions, etc.) like those of a child, characteristic of a child. Almost always in a good sense, with reference to the innocence, meekness, etc., of children; opposed to *childish*, which is generally used in a bad sense.

1738 WESLEY *Paulus* xxxii. vii. I will instruct the childlike Heart. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* i. 17 To place a child-like trust in Providence. 1840 DE QUINCY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. (1854) III. 295 In no subject is the difference between the childish and the childlike more touchingly brought forward. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* II. 194 Mr. Fox was marked by a childlike simplicity.

B. *adv.* Like a child; childishly.

1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 489 Him, child-like wand'ring forth, I'll lead away. 1868 PAUL *Mail* G. 2 Dec. 12 The plot . . . is . . . simple as a nursery narrative, 'childlike easy'.

**Childlikeness** (tʃɪlɪdlaɪknəs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] Childlike quality.

1814 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* I. xvii. 432 Schiller says all great men have a childlikeness in their nature. 1870 FARRAR *Wits.* Hist. ii. (1875) 62 The humility and childlikeness demanded by Christianity.

**Childliness** (tʃɪlɪdlines), *rare.* [f. CHILDLY + -NESS.] Childly quality; childlikeness.

1857 WESTCOTT *Introduct. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 376 Humility, childliness, and self-sacrifice . . . are set forth as the conditions of entrance into the kingdom.

**Childling** (tʃɪlɪdlɪŋ), *arch. rare.* [f. CHILD *sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix.] A little child.

1648 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Guide* 6 Young Simplicitas, childling. 1855 BAILLY *Mystic* 138 The king of all the fairies to the childling thus 'gan say.

**Childly** (tʃɪlɪdli), *a. and adv.* [OE. *cildlic*, f. *cild*, CHILD + *lic*, -LY; cf. *manly*, *kingly*. Often used in 19th c. literature, after having been obsolete since 16th c.] *A. adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or natural to a child or childhood; childish.

c 890 K. ALFRED *Beda* iv. viii. (Bosw.) For 8ære cildlican yldo. c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 1095 After my yong childly wit. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 119, I thought me past al chyldly ygnorance. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 464 Because of their childly age. 1818 TODD, *Childly* . . . Not in use. 1827 HARE *Gnoses*, Their childly brains are bewildered. 1843 Lb. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Mart. St. Christina*, Beautiful-winged childly shapes. 1857 WESTCOTT *Introduct. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 338 A perfect plan with childly simplicity. 1884 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 181 A childly way with children.

† 2. Becoming or proper to a child (as related to parent); filial. Hence *Childly* *feare*.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* ix. *May in Temple*, A childly fer in dede, With a longyng love in oure Lorde. 1548 R. HUTTON *Sun Diuinitie* G iv b, This faeth also maketh difference betweene seruile feare and childlye feare. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* 24th Sunday aft. Trin. II. 207 [To] stir up a childly love in our hearts towards him. 1563 NOWELL *Hon. Inst.* of God in *Liturg.* *Serv. Q. Bz.* (1847) 496 Childlye and reverent feare to his maiestie. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 285 Ought wee not to yield him childly obedience?

B. *adv.* In a childish or childlike manner.

c 1449 POCOCK *Repr.* i. xii. 65 [They] glorien full veinli and ful childli and lewdli in the iij. texts. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Childly, *pueriliter*. 18. Mrs. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* xvii. Then she smiled around right childly.

**Childness** (tʃɪlɪdnəs), *rare.* [f. CHILD *sb.* + -NESS.] † a. Childish humour, childishness (*obs.*).

b. Child quality, being a child (cf. BREADTHNESS).

1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* i. ii. 170 He . . . with his varying child-nesse, cures in me Thoughts, that would thicke my blood. 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 289 Aren't you a spoiled child, without the childness. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Unspoken Serm.* i. (1884) 12 Childlike enough to embrace a child for the sake of his childness.

**Childre**, *obs. pl.* of CHILD.

**Children**, plural of CHILD.

**Childrenite** (tʃɪlɪdrənaɪt), *Min.* [Named 1823, after Mr. *Children*, a mineralogist: see -ITE.] A phosphate of alumina and iron found in Cornwall.

1826 in EMMONS *Min.* 170. 1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 124 Childrenite approaches, in several of its properties . . . lazulite.

† **Childrenless**, *a. Obs.* [f. *children*, pl. of CHILD + -LESS.] Without children; = CHILDLESS.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 183 [Pey] dradde also bat longe abidyng from home in werre schulde make hem childrenlesse. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. K ij, If thou be tyche, and chyldrenles.

**Childship** (tʃɪlɪdʃɪp), *Now rare.* [f. CHILD *sb.* + -SHIP, cf. *sonship*. (App. formed to render St. Paul's *υιοθεσία*.)]

1. The relationship of child to parent; the attainment of this status, filiation, adoption.

1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* viii. 23 We . . . growe within in oure selues for the Childshippe. 1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1862) III. 102 God's actual choice, and our potential childship. 1666 J. SPARROW *tr. Behmen's Rem. Wks.* Def. agst. *Richter* 10 It attaineth not the diuine Childship, or Filiation. 1765 LAW *tr. Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xl. (1772) 232 The inherited Adoption or Childship. 1866 WESTCOTT *St. John's Ep.* 17 Love is the sign of diuine childship.

† 2. *Second childship*: = 'second childhood'. *Obs.*

1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 646 Reduced to his second childship . . . his memory was quite decayed.

**Childur**, = *childer*, *obs. pl.* of CHILD.

**Childwife**, child-wife (see below).

† 1. (tʃɪlɪd,wɪf), A woman in childbed, or who has lately borne a child. *Obs.*

1485 *Inu.* in J. M. Cowper's *Churchw.* Acc. St. Dunstan's *Canterb.*, p. xii, J. candlestye to stonde afoze childwyfz. 1499 *Will of Freere* (Somerset Ho.), To the Ch. of S. Marg. Southw<sup>ch</sup> ij cushiones of arras worke for childlye wife to sitt & knele vpon. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccles. Mem.* III. App. xiv. 136 The kinge . . . held the child-wyfes backe while she had brought forth the chylyde, and was her mydwylfe.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 7 Let vs go . . . to visite the child-wife, and to gratulate the father. 1636 *Churchw.* Acc. *Cumal* (in M. & Q. Ser. III. XI. 138/2) A childwife pew . . . 25s. 8d. Note. The childwife pew we take to be the 'some convenient place' of the rubric where the woman was to kneel in church at the time of her thanksgiving after child-birth.

† 2. A midwife. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 425 Bi þe counsaile of a childe wyf [*obstetricis consilio*].

3. (tʃɪlɪd,wɪf), A wife who is a child, a very young wife. (In this sense always with hyphen.)

1823 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xix. 199 Mary of England, the child-wife of Montfort. 1849 DICKENS *Dan. Cop.* xlv, 'Will you call me a name I want you to call me?' inquired Dora: 'Child-wife'.

† **Childwife** (tʃɪlɪd,wɪt), *Old Law.* Also -wit. [OE. type \**cildwite*, f. *cild* child + *wite* penalty, satisfaction made.] A fine paid to the lord for getting one of his bondwomen with child.

1304 *Charter Rich.* I in Rymer *Fodera* I. 52 Concessimus, quod sint quieti de bridol, et de childwite, et de gieres

gieve. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms in Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Childwite*, challenge de serf ki serf, serve encointe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 2 That the citezens . . . be alle quyte of bryghthol, and childewyte, yerisgine and scoale. 1607 in COWELL *Interp.* s.v. *Childwite*, Within the Mannor of Writtle in Com. Essex, every reputed Father of a Bastard gotten there, pays to the Lord for a Fine three shillings four pence, and the custome is there also called Childwit. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* 117.

**Childyr** (e, = *childer*, *obs. pl.* of CHILD.

**Chile**, *obs. form* of CHYLE.

**Chile**, *chili*, variant forms of CHILLI.

**Chileite**, *Min.* [Named 1853 from *Chile* or *Chili*, where found + -ITE.] A dark-brown vanadate of lime and copper.

1868 DANA *Min.* 612.

**Chilenite**, *Min.* [Named 1868 from *Chili*.] A silver-white compound of bismuth and silver.

1868 DANA *Min.* 36.

**Chiliad** (ki'lɪəd), [ad. L. *chiliās*, -ad-, a. Gr. *χιλιάς*, *χιλιάδ-ος*, f. *χιλίοι* thousand. Cf. F. *chiliade*.]

1. A group of 1000 (things); a thousand.

1598 J. DICKINSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 114 With a chiliade of crosse Fortunes. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1680) 490 Decades, Centuries, Chiliads of novel Tenants, brought in in this last Age. 1773 HOSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 300 Chiliads of fathom. 1876 F. DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 54. 126 Centuries, perhaps . . . chiliads of years before Christ.

† b. *esp.* of logarithmic tables. *Obs.*

1617 H. BRIGGES (*title*) *Logarithmorum Chiliās prima*. 1675 GREGORY in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1842) II. 268 A table of logarithms, from the first chiliad, true to more places than any yet attempted. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 61 Briggs's first Twenty Chiliads of Logarithms. 1721-1800 BAILEY s. v., Tables of Logarithms are often called Chiliads.

2. A period of 1000 years.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 220 The world then in the Seventh Chiliad will be assumed up into God. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iii. 201 After some time, some Centuries, or even Chiliads. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* III. li. 32 The scars and dints of centuries, of chiliads of stubborn resistance.

b. *esp.* The 'thousand years' mentioned in *Rev.* xx. 1-5; the millennium. *rare.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magis. Chr.* III. i. iv. (1852) 330 'Tis evident from Justin Martyr, that this doctrine of the Chiliad was in his days embraced among all orthodox Christians. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fanny & Imag.* iv. 104 Who in the chiliad sees the day, shall feel No anxious heart.

Hence **Chiliadal**, **Chiliadic** *adjs.*, of or belonging to a chiliad or thousand years.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 125 Another chiliadal repetition of the four ages. 1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* I. 40 We . . . make no pretensions to decide upon the completion of the chiliadic periods.

**Chiliagon** (ki'lɪəgən), [mod. ad. Gr. *χιλιάγωνος*, f. *χιλίοι* thousand + *γων-ία* angle. In mod. Fr. *chiliogone*.] A plane figure with a thousand angles.

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 27 A Chiliagon, whose Angles we cannot represent in a distinct view, but may clearly understand it. 1724 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 4 (1822) 46 When we speak of a chiliagonum, 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* v. iii. He brings forward, as a great discovery, the equality of the angles of a chiliagon to 1006 right angles.

**Chiliahedron** (ki'lɪəhɪdrən), *rare.* Also *chiliaedron*, [mod. f. Gr. *χιλίοι* thousand + *ἔδρα* seat, side.] A solid figure with a thousand sides.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxix. § 14 He that thinks he has a distinct Idea of the Figure of a Chiliaedron, let him for Trial's-sake take another parcel of the same uniform Matter . . . and make it into a figure of 999 sides.

† **Chiliander**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *chiliandre*, ad. Gr. *χιλιάνδρος*, f. *χιλίοι* + *ἀνδρ* (*ἀνὴρ*) man.] Containing a thousand men.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. li. Mighty Gallions the large Floyts, the Chiliander and Myriander Ships.

† **Chilianism**, *Obs. rare* -1. = CHILIASM.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* 291 The opinion of Chilianisme.

**Chiliarch** (ki'lɪərɪk), [mod. ad. L. *chiliarchēs*, -archus, a. Gr. *χιλιάρχης*, -ος, f. *χιλίοι* + *ἀρχός* ruler, f. *ἀρχ-ειν* to rule. In mod. Fr. *chiliarque*.]

The commander of a thousand men; properly a term of Greek or Roman History.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Chiliarch*, a Colonel, Captain, or Commander of a thousand men. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1802) VI. xxxiii. 15 Appointing eighty chiliarchs, or commanders of thousands. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* ix. 742 The chiliarch in command of the garrison.

† **Chiliarch** (ki'lɪərɪk), [ad. Gr. *χιλιάρχη*: cf. *monarchy*, *heptarchy*, etc.]

† 1. Government by a thousand rulers. *Obs. rare.*

1650 *Exercitation conc. Usurped Powers* 18 Not an heptarchy, but a chiliarchy, or myriarchy might follow.

† 2. A body of a thousand men. *Obs.* (So in Gr.)

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 195 The Chiliarchies also, or Regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number. 1685 - *Para. Prophet.* 358.

3. The post of chiliarch.

1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 129 The chiliarchy which had been assigned to himself.

**Chiliasm** (ki'lɪəzəm), [ad. Gr. *χιλιασμός*, f. *χιλιάς*, *χιλιάδ-ος*, CHILIAID.] The doctrine of the millennium; the opinion that Christ will reign in bodily presence on earth for a thousand years.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 819 This [promise] some apply to the proofe of Chiliasme. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 384 Chiliasm is the rule . . . with the Christian writers of the second century. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 166 Carnal notions of Jewish chiliasm.



**Chiliast** (kī-lī-ast). [mod. ad. L. *chiliasta* (Augustine), ad. Gr. *χίλιαστής*. In mod. F. *chiliaste*.] One who holds that Christ will reign in person on earth for a thousand years; a believer in the millennium; a millenarian.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 324 Agreed on all sides, except the Chiliastes. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 64 These the new Chiliastes. 1647 *Hist. Anabaptists* 52 All Anabaptists were and are still Chiliastes, expounding literally that Kingdom of a thousand years of Revel. xx. 6 to be a temporal Kingdom. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. i. 171 The Talmudic Jews and the Chiliasts of the early ages. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 103.

attrib. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 90 The opinion of the Jews and Chiliast Christians.

**Chiliastic** (kī-lī-astik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or holding the doctrine of the millennium; millenarian.

1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apostol.* (1702) 48 His millenary or chiliastic notions. 1710 R. WARD *Lyle H. More* 182 That no one may... have any Fabulous or Chiliastic Dreams... concerning it. 1850 S. MAITLAND *Erasmian* (ed. 2) 168 Whether Cerinthus held the Chiliastic doctrine. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XV. 292 The Primitive Church... for the first two or three centuries was essentially chiliastic.

† **Chilia-stical**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Inclined to chiliastic doctrines.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* iv. lii. 813 Judge by this... how powerful the Chilian party yet was at the time of that Council. Hence **Chilia-stically** *adv.*

188a A. SEPI *Kaut to Hegel* 131 The coming of the Kingdom of God, which, in the sacred records, is represented chiliastically as the end of the world.

**Chilifactive, chiliferous, etc.**: see CHYL-.

† **Chilindre**, *Obs.* Also 5 *chylendore*, *chilinder*, *chylander*, *laundre*, *lawndur*, 6 *chilandre*. [ad. med. L. *chilindr-us* (in same sense) for *L. cylindrus*, a. Gr. *κυλινδρος* CYLINDER: cf. *It. cilindro* 'a kind of diall' (Florio).] A kind of portable sun-dial of cylindrical form used in early times.

[See 13-14th c. treatise *De compositione chilindri*, and Hoveden's *Practica chilindri* (Chaucer Soc. pt. 1, 2).]

a 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm.* T. 204 And lat us dyne as soone as pat ye may ffor by my chylindre [v. r. *chylendore*, *chilinder*] it is pryde of day. c 1430 LVG, *Siege Thebes* (Arundel MS. 119 ff. 18) By my chylindre I gan anon to se, Thorgh pe sonne pat ful cler gan shyne, Of pe clok that it drogh to nyne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 74 Chylender or chylawndur. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 572 *Chilindrus*, a leuel vel est instrumentum quo hore notantur [a chylandre]. 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 *Chilandre*, *chilindre*.

**Chiliogramme**, -liter, -metre: see Kilo-.

**Chilomb** (kī-lī-om). [a. Gr. *χιλόμβη* (in Julian, etc.), formed in imitation of *ἐκατόμβη* HECATOMBY.] A sacrifice of a thousand (oxen).

1697 POTTIR *Antiq. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 219 Chilombs, in which were sacrificed a thousand living Creatures. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* II. iv. 209 Mention is frequently made of hecatombs... and of chilombs.

**Chill** (tʃil), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cele*, *ciele*, *cile*, *cyle*, 2-4 *chele*, 4 *chile*, 5 *cheele*, 7- *chill*. [OE. *cēle*, *cigle*, cold, coldness: -Otent. type *kali-s* masc., f. *kal-an* to be COLD: not exemplified in the other Teut. langs. This word seems to have become obs. by 1400, after the vb. and adj. had been formed from it, its place being taken by COLD *sb.* Since c 1600 it has been revived, app. as a new formation from the vb., and in a modified sense evidently of verbal origin. But see note to CHILL *v.* For etymological relation of *chill*, *cool*, † *cele*, *acale*, *colid*, and their derivatives, see COLD.]

I. In OE, and ME, (*chile*, *chele*, *cheele*.)

† 1. The former equivalent of the modern COLD, used, e.g., of the coldness of the weather, frost.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 6 Biforan ansiene celes his. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxix. 285 For ciele [Cott. cile] nele se slawa erian on wintra. 971 *Blith.* Hom. 59 On cyle he bið afeted. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 33 Hunger and burst and chele. a 1200 *Moral Ode* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Burst and hunger, chele [v. r. *chule*] and hete. c 1200 ORMIN 1615 Wipþ chele & brist & hunn-gerr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 152 Pat water of Bape... euer is illiche hot... & euer spingep ne be chele so gret. c 1300 St. *Brandan* 62 Ne chule ne hete ne fonde 3e no3t. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 135 Scythia... hab moche wilder-nes by cause of gret colde and chele. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 236 Sittien bei chosen chile and chaytif pouerte, Let hem chewe as bei chosen. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3399, I haue cheneride for chele. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4164 A velans vale, bare was a vile cheele.

II. In modern use [f. the vb. or adj.]. (*chill*.)

2. Coldness seizing upon or pervading the body; an unnaturally lowered bodily temperature marked by shivering, etc.; the cold fit of an ague; now especially a sudden affection of physical cold, a sudden chilling of the body, which is often a first stage or symptom of illness; hence, to catch a chill, to give (one) a chill, etc.

1601 WEBBER *Mirr. Mart.* A vj. b. A cold congealed ice, a bloudlesse child. 1713 DICKHAM *Phys. Theol.* (J.), To have a sort of chill about his peccordia and head. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 403 The death-doom'd foe... Felt such a chill run through his shivering frame. 1802 *Med. Jvnl.* VIII. 370 Irregular chills, fever and sweats. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 91 You may give a baby a chill which will kill it... without giving it fresh air at all.

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3. A coldness of the air, water, etc., which tends to make one shiver; a cold which has a depressing, benumbing, or penetrating effect on the body. To take the chill off (a liquid): to raise it to a temperate heat (*collog.*).

1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary in Spain* (1861) II. 89 At about six the air... changed suddenly to a chill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 11. 84 The chill was painful to the teeth. 1868 MISS YONGE *Pupils St. John* i. 34 The chill of early dawn. 1870 TENNYSON *Passing of Arthur* 96 A deathwhite mist... Whereof the chill, to him who breathed it, drew Down with his blood, till all his heart was cold.

b. in pl. Chilling states of the atmosphere.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 167 No sooner have the chills with-drawn, Than the bright elm is tufted on the lawn. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 29 The chills of night and the biting blasts of winter. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. xxvii. 58.

4. fig. a. A benumbing and depressing sensation or influence upon the feelings. To cast or throw a chill over: to damp the warmth or ardour of.

1821 BYRON *Sard.* i. ii. A chill Comes o'er my heart. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 14 The comparatively prosaic results... have thrown a chill over our political imaginations.

b. Absence of warmth of feeling or sympathy; depressing coldness or iciness of manner.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 85 We... in no instance that I remember failed to dissipate the chill by showing that we were ready to... be sociable. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* viii. The boys gave three feeble cheers. Such cheers! sighs of extra strength with the chill on.

5. *techn.* An iron mould, or a piece of iron in a sand mould, for making 'chilled' castings: cf. CHILL *v.* 6.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 120 Iron... which had been cast in an iron mould or 'chill'.

6. A mass of chilled material in a blast-furnace. 1874 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engineers* II. 60 Firing shots up into the chilled mass... bringing down from time to time portions of the chill.

7. *Painting.* A cloudy appearance on the surface of a picture; 'blooming'.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Science* II. viii. (ed. 6) 117.

**Chill** (tʃil), *a.* Also 5 *chele*, 6 *chyll*, *chil*, 6, 9 *Sc. schill* I. [Mostly since 16th c.: app. f. CHILL *sb.*: cf. the use of *cold* both as adj. and sb.]

1. 'Cold; cold to the touch' (J.); now always unpleasantly, depressingly, or injuriously cold; that chills, tends to benumb, or causes to shiver.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xii. 209 They that duellis langis the schil ruyne of Anien [*gelidumque Anienum*]. 1536 BILLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvi. In winter quhen maist schill and persand stormes apperit. 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 223 Chil, cold, *algidus*. 1640 MILTON *Arcades* 49 Noisom winds, and blasting vapours chill. 1666 FULLER *Worthier* (1840) III. 394 Which [Lime] bestowed on cold and chill ground brings it to a fruitful consistency. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1083 And humid Evening, gliding o'er the sky In her chill progress. 1797 COLLINGRIDGE *Christabel* i. The night is chill. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix. A chill easterly wind was sighing among the withered leaves.

2. Depressingly affected by cold; having a pervading sensation of cold; 'creeping' or shivering with cold.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 77 My veins are chill. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* III. 101 Being frigit he grew chill, went to bed, and soon after died. 1818 MRS. SHELLY *Frankens.* xi. They had a fire to warm them when chill. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* 617 She kiss'd it with a lip more chill than stone. 1822 SIR T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. I felt my person growing chillier and chillier.

b. Sensitive or liable to cold.

1596 TURBEV. *Bé. Venerie* 185 They are verie chyll of colde, and... where there is any fire, they will creepe so neare it that they will burne their coates. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 56 The manie will be too chill and tender.

3. To run chill (of the blood); to blow chill, etc.

1719 DE FOE *Crosses* i. 244 My very blood ran chill in my veins. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 13 How chill and tardy runs the blood. 1822-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 12 The night is mirk, and the wind blaws chill.

4. fig. a. Said of circumstances or influences which repress warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, etc. In quot. 1400 perhaps simply 'cold, cold-blooded'. [c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7958 Ne neuer charite be cherist purghe a chele yre.] 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiii, Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xiv. 350 The chill elevation of political philosophy. 1883 A. DOBSON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 208 Let those who will be proud and chill.

b. Said of, or with regard to, the feelings under repressing or deadening influences.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxii, Oft therefore have I chid my tender Muse; Oft my chill breast beats off her fluttering wing. 1699 GARTH *Dispers.* i. (1700) 4 Chill Virgins reddened into Flame. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlen.* II. xx, One of whom would presently survive in chiller loneliness. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deikalion* II. iii. 71 Their chill calm of changeless being.

5. Comb., as *chill-fit*; *chill-looking* adj.

1813 *Evangelical Mag.* Mar. To fence against blasts and chill-fits, the Holy Ghost has directed the use of zeal as a cloak. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/4 A large, chill-looking room, with a polished floor and very little furniture.

**Chill** (tʃil), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *chyll*, *chil* (le, 7 *cheel*), 6- *chill*. [First found in 14th c., but not frequent before 16th; app. f. CHILL *sb.*: but evidence is deficient.

It has been suggested that the vb. may have been de-

duced from a pa. pple. *child* (*chilled*), short for *childed*, from a vb. *child-en* repr. OE. \**cieldan*, \**cildan* to make cold. If so, the whole later series of *chill* v., adj., and sb. (since 1600), would be distinct from the ME. sb.]

I. *intr.*

1. To grow or become cold; to be injuriously cold.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. C. 368 Al chaunged her chere & chylled at [?al] þe hert. 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 123 To chill with cold, *algere*. 1580 BARET *Abv.* C 474 To Chill for colde: to be in great colde. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxxiii. § 2 (1665) 385/2 The outward parts burn, but the inward chill. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 104 That the Grew Chill not (as Work-men say when it cools)... as it chills, it thickens. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 298 My very blood chills at the mention of the name of Newgate.

† 2. *esp.* To shiver or shudder with cold. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyllyn, for colde, *frigida*. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 374, I Chille and Chever for this Orrible chaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 483/2 My handes chyll, *mes mains me frissonnent*. 1560 A. L. L. *Calvin's 4. Sermon* *Ezech.* Epist., Sometime chilling and chattering with colde. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 993 The Ape... did nought but chill and quake.

b. Of things: ? To vibrate, quiver, thrill, shiver.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* B ii, Lay one Hand on the Rock... and strike gently, or more hard as we feel it chills, the more faint and languid the motion is that is caused by striking, the more firm and fast it shews it to be.

3. To be seized with a sudden chill.

1830 W. TAYLOR *German Poetry* I. 75 A hoarse sigh rattled up his throat, he chilled, he fell, he stiffened, and arose no more. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 5/6 He was carried out into the park, but chilled suddenly and fainted.

II. *trans.*

4. To make cold, lower the temperature of absolutely; to affect sensibly and injuriously with cold; to give a chill to. Also *absol.*

(The first quot. is very doubtful; perh. it is *chile* or *chill* adj., but 3 MSS. have *chile*, 1 *sheld*, 2 *cold*.)

1399 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 49 And charite þat child is now sholde chaufen of himself. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 45 Heat burnes, cold chilles. 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* i. i, Every Lady's Blood with Fear was chill'd. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 Winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 153 Cold stones and other objects which have become chilled by free radiation.

b. To deaden, benumb, blight, or blast with cold.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, You must... defend your Auriculas... from Rains that chill them. 1722 BLACKMORE *Creation* III, The fruits decay... by snows immoderate chilled.

c. With advb. extension: To chill up, down, etc. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 41 The marmot... has all its faculties chilled up in winter.

5. fig. To affect as with cold; to check, depress, or lower (warmth, ardour, etc.); to damp, deject, dispirit.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 22 Chilleth. all warmth of zeal. 1618 in *Gutch Coll. Cwr.* II. 424 The promoter... hath gotten his Chagres of Sir Thomas Brookes, and Sir Thomas much cheeled. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 122 Sifting and disputing too boldly chill all warmth of our zeal. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. II. xxvi. 51 Age had chilled the daring spirit of Achanaric. 1820 W. LEVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 208 A supercilious air that chilled admiration. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xxi. (1866) 349 Nothing chills the heart like... distrust. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 170 Their courage was chilled by the ill success of their arms.

6. *techn.* To cool molten metal suddenly so as to harden it; *esp.* in moulding, to cool and harden the surface of cast iron by allowing the molten metal in the mould to come in contact with cold iron placed at the part where the hardening is to be effected, or by casting altogether in an iron mould.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 238 Both cases usually made of cast-iron chilled on the outside to make them hard. 1853 KANE *Criminel Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 297 The frozen mercury resembled... lead, recently chilled after melting. 1875 URN *Dict. Arts* II. 474 A section of the casting shows the effect of chilling.

7. To dull or deaden (a varnished surface) by cold or other agency; to 'bloom'.

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 214 Whatever varnish may be employed... a current of cold or damp air, which 'chills' or 'blooms' them [paintings] should be avoided.

8. *collog.* To take the chill, or sensation of active cold, off (a liquid); to raise to temperate heat.

a 1825 FORBES *Voc. East Anglia*, *Chill*, to take off extreme coldness from any sort of beverage by placing it near the fire in frosty weather. 1836-9 DICKENS *St. Box* (1866) 275 A pint pot, the contents of which were 'chilling' on the hob. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I often gets my mistus to chill a drop of beer for me, when I comes home winter evenings. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Did you chill the water for the 'osses?

**Chill** - in comb. [Various parts of speech.]

† 1. Chill-cold [either 'as cold as chill', like ice-cold, stone-cold; or, as sometimes found, chilled-cold, like burnt blood].

a. adj., also chilled-cold, completely chilled, thoroughly cold.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1592) 125 A chil-cold sweet my sugar limmes oppress. 1597 NASH *Introd. Sidney's Arc.* & *Stella*, The earth... snatcheth thee too soon into her chilled cold arms. 1594 MARLOWE *Didot* i. 263 Dipped it in the old King's chill-cold blood. 1601 DONNE *East of Huntington* II. i. Hazl. *Dodley* VIII. 126 Friendship, honesty, Arc chill-cold, dead with cold. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 74 Tending their spotlesse vows, in child-cold

dew. Of virgin tears. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrif.* 49 (D.) A chill-cold Blood. Fleets through my veins.  
b. *sb.* Chill coldness.

1693 ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Gen. 343 A chill-cold, *algor*.  
2. Chill-hardening (see quot.); chill-plough, a plough having a share 'chilled' on the under surface: see CHILLED 2; chill-room, a room for chilling or refrigerating meat, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Chill-hardening*, a mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 208 *t.* The animal is hung up... and then left to cool in the chill-room... preparatory to shipping. 1886 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 3/6 There are several imitations of the original American chill plow in the market.

Chill, obs. and dial. *f.* *I will*: see CH *pron.*

Child, obs. form of CHILD.

Chilled (tʃɪld), *pp. a.* [*f.* CHILL *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Made sensibly cold; injuriously or unpleasantly affected with cold.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. (R.). He said, and Priams aged joints with chilled fears did shake. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 140 The God fostering her chilled hand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fz.* III. i. Presenting a comfortable rampart of shoulder to the chilled figure of the man. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 292 Strove... To make the chilled blood move.

2. *techn.* Of cast iron: Rapidly cooled, and so hardened. Cf. CHILL *v.* 6.

1812 [see CHILL *v.* 6]. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec., Major Palliser, whose inventions—particularly his chilled shot—have been and are productive of enormous saving to the country. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 474 Their chilled ploughshares and chilled railway chairs are cast in moulds of such a construction that the melted iron comes in contact with iron in those parts of the moulds where it is wanted to be chilled. 1883 *Birmingham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Mixing metal, annealing, casting chilled ploughshares.

3. *Paintings.* Clouded or 'bloomed'.

1882 MOLLAT *Art Dict.*, *Chilled* (Fr. *chassissure*), said of a moisture on the varnish of a picture by which the defect of cloudiness called blooming is caused.

4. With the chill taken off.

1882 *Field* 7 Oct. 505 A thirsty horse... can then be either given gruel or chilled water.

† 5. *Chilled-cold*: = chill-cold: see CHILL-. *Obs.*

Chiller (tʃɪlɪə), [*f.* CHILL *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which chills. Also in *comb.*, as *beer-chiller*.

1798 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth.* IV. III. l. 249 Tormented, as I now am, by these North-east chillers... Give me, gracious Heaven! at least, genial weather. 1836 [see BEER *sb.* 1].

Chilli, chilly (tʃɪli). Forms: 7 *chille*, 7-9 *chile*, 8 *chilly*, 9 *chilli*, 7- *chilli*, *Pl.* *chillies*. [In Sp. *chile*, *chili*, a Mexican *chilli*, the native name in 16th c.

Simeon *Dict. Langue Nahuatl*, has 'Chilli, piment dont on compte douze espèces principales; il sert à composer avec le maïs une boisson très-recherchée *chilli atolli*, *chilla-tolli*'. So 'chilla' eau de chilli', etc. As early as 1631, Bontius erroneously stated that the name was from Chile in S. America 'quasi dicas *chiper a Chile*'.]

1. The dried pod of species of *Capsicum* or Red Pepper, esp. *C. annuum fastigiatum*, and *frutescens*. The pods, which are acid, pungent, and of a deep red colour when ripe, are largely used as a condiment, and when reduced to powder form the basis of Cayenne pepper.

1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* II. 20 Some Pepper called Chille... was put in. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyber* (1691) 279 Two Cods, or Pods, of Chille. *Ibid.* 284 Chille, or long Pepper. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 89 Some hold there are but two sorts of Chilles or Chilli, the one the Eastern which is Ginger, and the other Western, which is the Pepper of Mexico. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* III. (1853) 18 'Try a chilli with it, Miss Sharp,' said Joseph, really interested. 'A chilli,' said Rebecca, gasping; 'oh yes!' She thought a chilli was something cool, as its name imported. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 249 In tropical countries chillies are used in great quantities.

b. The shrub which bears chillies.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. vi. (1864) 169 Fields of towering maize, the juicy aloe, the chilli or Aztec pepper.

2. *Comb.*, as *chilli-vinegar*, vinegar flavoured with chillies.

1828 BYRON *Beppo* VIII, Soy, Chilli-vinegar, and Harvey.

Chillily (tʃɪli), *adv.* [*f.* CHILLY *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a chilly or chilling manner.

1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 75 Winter's blast From the north is chillily returning. 1884 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 120. 1886 G. ALLEN *In all Shades* II. xxv. 193 Dupuy condescended, to ask chillily whether he was expecting friends.

Chilliness (tʃɪlɪnəs), [*f.* CHILLY *a.* + -NESS.]

Chilly state or condition.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63, 2/1 Chillyness, or sense of Cold. 1762 ACHARD in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 102 The bird... from a chilliness in the air, did not revive to be able to fly. 1763 MACKENZIE *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 74 The pestilential fever shews itself first by a chilliness and shiverings. 1837 J. G. CHRIST *Intellect. Patrimony* 45 Cheerless chilliness of heart.

Chilling (tʃɪlɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f.* CHILL *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CHILL in various senses.

1393 LANGT. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 335 For chillinge of hir Mawe. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyllinge of tethe or oþer lyke, *frigido*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 206 The Water endangers the chilling and rotting of the Fibres. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 13 Whenever a tendency to chilling is discovered, hot bottles... should be made use of.

b. *spec.*; see CHILL *v.* 6.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* I. 72 To case-harden railroad plates by casting them upon a piece of cold iron..

[is] termed chilling. 1882 *Metal World* VIII. 120 The property of chilling in iron is dependent to a large extent on the absence of silicon, and to the presence of carbon in what has been called the third form.

Chilling (tʃɪlɪŋ), *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That chills: in various senses of the verb.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 2965 The chillande watire one his chekes rynnede. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 452 At Juill and Aust in landes chillingest [*frigidiſsimis*]. 1563 SACKVILLE *Myrr. Mag. Induct.* 4 His frosty face With chilling cold had peart the tender green. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 212 A chilling sweat ore-runs my trembling joynts. 1726 SWIFT *On Poetry*, Our chilling Climate hardly bears A Sprig of Bays in fifty years. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xvi, Chilling news. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvii. 144 Chilling suspicious manners. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40.

2. *Comb.*, as *chilling-cold*, so cold as to chill.

1656 R. CARPENTER *Past Charge* 14 Some of them were chilling cold in charity. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xii, To the touch they are chilling cold.

Hence *Chillingly adv.*

1784 in *MAD. D'ARBLAY* (F. Hall). 1804 MOORE *Poems* I. 349 Think not the veil he so chillingly casts, Is the veil of a vernal severe. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 737 Evening's breeze blew chillingly. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2 Next-door neighbours are either on terms of the closest intimacy or chillingly distant.

Chillish, *a.* [*f.* CHILL + -ISH<sup>1</sup>.] Rather chill.

18. in CHALMERS, (F. Hall).

Chillness (tʃɪlnəs), [*f.* CHILL *a.* + -NESS.]

Chill quality or condition.

1. Unpleasant coldness, chilling quality.

1598 FLORIO, *Geliditas*, coldness, chillness, freezing, frost. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 29 The exceeding chillness of the air. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett.* 21 Apr., Not caring to venture the chillness of the evening. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 41 After so much stormy chillness.

2. The sensation of cold; the state of being unpleasantly cold and shivering.

1599 A. M. T. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physique* 294 *t.* If it [the plague] take him with... chillness... cover him well that he may sweate. 1665 BACON *Sylva* § 793 There followeth a chillness or shivering in all the Body. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 47 He cannot think of it but as we do of the grave, with a chillness in the blood and a tremour in the spirits. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 639 When cold bathing occasions chillness... it ought to be discontinued. 1833 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxv, The chillness of his ankles.

3. *fig.* Absence of warmth of temperament, feeling, or manner; want of zeal or interest.

1638 O. SEDGEWICK *Serm.* (1639) 93 Why that remissness and chillness to encourage... the exercise of Armes? 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 59 Under such Chillness of Zeal. 1754 JOHNSON *Life Cave* Wks. IV. 529 The same chillness of mind was observable in his conversation. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 68 The chillness of his moral atmosphere.

Chillum (tʃɪləm), [Hindi *chilam*.]

The part of the hookah containing the tobacco and charcoal balls; also applied loosely to the entire hookah, the act of smoking, and the 'fill' of tobacco.

1781 J. LINDSAY in *Lives Lindsays* III. (Y.), Dressing a hubble-bubble, per week at chillums a day. 1828 *Kuzul-bash* i. ii. (Y.), Every sound was hushed but... the occasional bubbling of my hookah, which had just been furnished with another chillum. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, It was the bitterest chillum I ever smoked.

Chillumchee. [Hindi *chilamchē*.] A wash-hand basin of brass or tinned copper.

1715 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras* II. 246 (Y.) The chelumgie of Manila work. 1794 *European Mag.* xxv. 289 Sir John Kennaway got a Chillumchee made here. 1851 MAWSON *Comm. Sir C. Napier* (Y.), A chillumchee of water sans soap was provided. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 146 Empty a bottle of brandy or gin into your chillumchee.

Chilly (tʃɪli), *a.* Also 6 *chyllie*, 6-7 *chillie*. [*f.* CHILL *sb.* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Characterized by chilliness.

1. That chills or produces the sensation of cold; appreciably or disagreeably cold.

1570 TURBERV. *Lower to his carefull Bed*, Ne heate... May bate my chillie colde. 1573 TWYNE *Aeneid* xi. Hjhj, Nights chyllie shade. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. 435 A chilly fear congeal'd my vital blood. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 124 The chilly mists of eventide. 1849 LYTON *Caxtons* III. vi, It was as chilly as if it had been October.

2. Affected by a chill or by cold; feeling rather cold, coldish.

b. Sensitive to cold, easily chilled. 1611 FLORIO, *Griccioloſo*, chillie or shivering through cold. 1727 W. PULTENEY in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 12 By nursing herself up too much, she is so chilly that she can scarce stir abroad without catching cold. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxii, The chilly cry of the poor sweep as he crept shivering to his early toil. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 93, I found him, sitting near a fire, for he is of a chilly nature.

3. *fig.* Void of, or adverse to, warmth of feeling.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 143 A chilly feeling in which for a time grief is kept aloof by fear. 1874 MORTLEY *Compromise* (1886) 33 Very chilly to general theories, loftily disdainful to the men of a principle.

4. In *comb.*, as *chilly-fingered*, -hearted, *adjs.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* iv. 971 Chilly-finger'd spring. 1865 TROLOPE *Bolton Est.* xix. 223 He was chilly-hearted, but yet quite capable of enough love to make him a good son.

Chilly (tʃɪli), *adv.* [*f.* CHILL *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a chill manner, with chillness.

1640 O. SEDGEWICK *Christs Connell* 12 Done... coldly, chilly, carelessly. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* Ode i. (R.) The midnight air falls chilly on my breast. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* I. 1 The March wind blew in chilly.

Chilo'cace. *Obs.* Also cheilocacōē. [*f.* Gr. χείλος lip + κακή evil.] (See quot.).

1715 KERSEY, *Chilocace*, a canker of the mouth, a disease which often happens to young children. 1731-1800 in BAILEY. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Chilognathan (kəɪlɒɡnəˈθæn), *a., sb.* *Zool.* [*f.* mod.L. *Chilognatha* sb. pl., name of the order, *f.* Gr. χείλος lip + γνάθ-os jaw.] Belonging to, or a member of, an order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, with segmented bodies and heads furnished with two pairs of maxillae, of which the second pair are united to form a lower lip.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 74 The Chilognathans, in their young state come nearest to the insect or hexapod tribes. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 244 In the Chilognatha the second and third pairs are converted into a kind of lower lip.

Chilognathiform, *a.* [*f.* prec. + -FORM.]

Having the form of the *Chilognatha*: applied by Macleay and Kirby to the larvae of those coleopterous insects which are herbivorous, elongated, and sub-cylindrical.

Chiloma (kəɪlɒmə), *Zool.* [*f.* mod.L., a. Gr. χείλωμα rim, edge, *f.* χείλος lip. Cf. Fr. *chilôme*.] The upper lip of a mammal when tumid and continued without interruption from the nose.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Chilonic, *a.* *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [*a.* Fr. *chilonique*

(Cotgr.), *f.* *Chilon* (Χίλων), one of the seven wise men of Greece.] (See quot.) So also *Chilonian a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Chilonick*, brief, succinct, compendious, from one of the Grecian wise men, Chilo, who in all his speeches and writings was very short. *Cotgr.* 1708-15 KERSEY, *Chilonian* or *Chilonick*... as a Chilonick Style. 1721-1800 in BAILEY, *Chilonian*, *Chilonick*.

Chilopod (kəɪlɒpɒd), *Zool.* [*f.* mod.L. *chilopoda* sb. pl. (also used as Eng.), *f.* Gr. χείλος lip + πούς, foot. In mod.F. *chilopode*.]

A member of the *Chilopoda*, an order of Myriapoda, having segmented bodies, and two anterior pairs of legs converted into foot-jaws. The order contains the Centipedes proper.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 67 *t.* Chilopoda... are carnivorous, and crawl about by night... They conceal themselves under stones and fallen trees, and are all found in rotten wood.

Hence *Chilopodan a.* and *sb.* as prec. *Chilopodiform a.*, having the form of a centipede: applied to coleopterous larvae, which are sub-hexapod, with a long, linear, depressed body. *Chilopodimorphous a.* = prec. *Chilopodous a.*, of the nature of the Chilopoda.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 66 Chilopodans or Centipedes. 1828 — *Entomol.* III. xxix. 166 Those [larvæ] of the Gyronectima being the most perfect chilopodimorphous of the whole. 1859-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 551 *t.* In the Chilopodous genera.

Chilostomatous (kəɪlɒstəˈmətəs), *a.* *Zool.*

[*f.* Gr. χείλος lip + στόμα- mouth + -OUS.] Having the cell-mouth closed with a movable lip.

1881 A. W. WATERS in *Athenæum* 7 May 626/2 On Fossil Chilostomatous Bryozoa from the Yarra-Yarra.

Chiltern (tʃɪltən), Also 6 *chylturne*, *chilturne*, 8 *chilturn*. [*Chiltern* occurs as a proper name in the OE. Chron. anno 1009; but also, since 16th c., applied to a kind of soil or country. This may be from the proper name, though the converse is also possible; at present no explanation of the word is known.]

1. Proper name of a range of hills, in some parts wooded, which extend from the south of Oxfordshire, near Wallingford, quite across Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.

1225 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Ða æfter middan wintra hi namon þa ænne upgang ut þurh Chiltern, and swa to Oxneforda. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 483 The woodlands on the edge of Bucks and Hertfordshire, called the Chiltern.

2. *Chiltern Hundreds*: a name given to five (or more strictly four and a half) hundreds in Oxfordshire, and three in Buckinghamshire, which contain the Chiltern Hills. The manorial rights of these belonged to the Crown, which appointed over them Stewards and Bailiffs. These offices have long been obsolete or merely nominal, but that of the three Buckinghamshire hundreds (Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham) is the best known of several fictitious offices, now used for a special purpose. No member of parliament is by law at liberty to resign his seat, so long as he is duly qualified; on the other hand, a member who accepts an office of profit under the Crown must vacate his seat, subject to re-election. A member desiring to resign therefore applies for the *Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds*, or other similar appointment, which is, by a legal fiction, held to be such an office; the appointment necessitates his resignation, and, having thus fulfilled its purpose, is again resigned, so as to be ready for

conferment upon the next member that wishes to make the same use of it.

The holding of an office of profit under the Crown became a disqualification in 1707. It was not till 1740 that the Stewardship of a royal manor was used in order to create a disqualification. In that year Sir Watkin Wynne took the Stewardship of H. M. Lordship and Manor of Bromfield and Yale (which was again taken in 1740). In 1744 Ld. Middlesex took the Head Stewardship of H. M. Honour of Offord in Kent. In Jan. 1750-51 John Pitt, M.P. for Wrexham, took the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which has come to be the ordinary form, except when a second resignation takes place before this is vacant.

c 1260 *Rot. Hund.* I. 22a Aria hundreda Ciltrie sunt in manu domini Regis, scilicet Dosteburge, Stokes & Bunham. 1653 *Parl. Survey, Bucks* No. 4 (MS. Recd. Off.) A Survey of the Rents, issues, and profits of the three Hundreds commonly called or known by the name of y<sup>e</sup> Three Hundreds of Chiltune, with y<sup>e</sup> Courts and Bayliwick theunto belonging, within y<sup>e</sup> county of Bucks, parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England, made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed. 1751 *Entry in Journal of Ho. Comm.*, Who since his election hath accepted the Office of Steward or Bailiff of H. M.'s Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough and Bonenhaim in the County of Buckingham. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 276 Norborne Berkeley, Esq. steward of the manor of the three Chiltern Hundreds. 1781 *HATSELL Precedents* (818) II. 55. 1817 *EVANS Parl. Deb.* I. 1303 A representative of the city of London, in the room of Harvey Combe, Esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. 1844 *May Parl. Practice* 340. 1883 *Ibid.* 709. 1888 *Newspr.*, 'If he doubts it, let him apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, and present himself for re-election.'

3. a. and sb. Applied to a kind of soil, and to districts having this soil: see *quots.*

1523 *Fitzherbert. Husband.* B. j. There be many maner of groundes and soyles. Some whyte cley, some redde cley, some grauell or chylturne. a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xii. x. Agar or Sinai is not such a general name of the whole mountain country in Arabia as wold or chiltern is in English. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Compare such Counties and Places in England, that are for the most part upon Endcloves, with the Champion or Chilterne Counties or Places. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. i. 27 Hertfordshire in general, most part of Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and many other counties abounding in chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils, are deservedly called Chiltun countries, as being of a short dry nature, and lying in dry situations. *Ibid.* (title of Vol. VI) Chiltun and Vale Farming explained.

† **Chilter-wheat.** *Obs.* [possibly connected with *prec.*, as if grown on such land.] ? A wheat of an inferior kind or quality.

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husband.* (1623) 153 One trough full of small chilter-wheat, and another with water. *Ibid.* vii. xxiv, Spinkle into it the grains of small chilter-wheat.

† **Chiltonite.** *Min. Obs.* [Named by Emmons after Dr. Chilton: see -ITE.] = *PREHNITE*.

1868 *DANA Min.* 411.

Chilting, chiltyng, obs. f. *CHILDING*.

**Chilver** (tʃilvə). [OE. *cilfer*, *cilfor*-lamb ewe-lamb, corresp. to OHG. *chilburra*, -ira (MHG. *chilbere*, mod.G. Bav. dial. *kilbare*, *kilbere*; cf. Swiss *kilber* masc. 'young eweth', Bav. *kilbern* to lamb); the stem *kilb-* is an ablaut form of *kalt-* in *kaltos*-CALF; there are many related words outside Teutonic, with the phonetic base *gibh-*, designating the young of animals.]

A ewe-lamb: commonly *chilver-lamb*. (Found in OE., and still common in southern dialects, though not evidenced in the intervening period.)

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Lev.* v. 6 Binge an cilfor lamb [offerat agnam]. a 1300 O. E. Gloss. in Wr.-Wulcker 39a *Buiza* est, cilforlamb, oððe accennede was. 1815 *European Mag.* LXVIII. 33 I'll sell you a lamb that is called a Chilver [note or ewe lamb]. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 50a An eloquent sally on the rare wool of the chilver-hogs then present. 1825 *BRITTEN Beauties Wilt.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Chilvers*, an ewe-lamb. 1883 in *Standard* 21 Apr. 5/8 The chilver (or breeding lamb) might be protected from the butcher's knife for a year or two. 1888 *Hamph. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 15 *Chilver-lamb*, a ewe-lamb.

**Chilyndre**, var. of *CHILINDRE*, *Obs.*

**Chimera**, variant of *CHIMERA*.

**Chimeroid** (keimioroid), a. *Zool.* Related to the genus of fishes *Chimera*, having the tail ending in a slender thread, the head pointed, and only one spiracle. Also sb.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 97x The cylindrical dental masses of the chimeroid and ecdaphodont fishes. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 78 The Chimeroids [have] only one gill-opening, besides other peculiarities.

**Chimar**, **Chimbe**, var. of *CHIMER*, *CHIME*.

**Chimblay**, -bley, -bly, dial. var. of *CHIMNEY*.

**Chimbora-zite.** *Min.* [Named 1821 from Chimboraço, where found: see -ITE.] = *ARAGONITE*.

1868 in *DANA Min.*

**Chim-cham**: see *KIM-KAM*.

**Chime** (tʃaim), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-4 *chymbe*, *chimb*, 4-6 *chyme*, 4, 7 *chim*, 5 *chymme*, (6 *chyme*, *cheime*), 4-*chime*. [This and the verb of same form are of somewhat obscure history; but they were evidently derived in some way from L. *cymbalum* CYMBAL, in OE. *cimbal*, *cimbala*, which would naturally give a ME. *\*chimb*, *\*chimb*. Cf. also MHG. *zimbel*, *zimel* m. and n., *zimbele* f. 'a small bell struck with a

hammer.' But while ME. *chime*, *chime*, *chim* agrees with the first part of *cimbal*, the loss of the latter part is not clearly accounted for (cf. however *nuch*, *lite*, *badde*, from *nuchel*, *litel*, *bæddel*). *Chimbe* may however have been from OF.: Godefroy has a single instance of *chime* = cymbal. As to the passages in which 'cymbal' is expressed by *chymbe belle*, *chymme belle*, these may indicate that a ME. *\*chimb* was thus popularly understood and divided, making *chime* or *chim* a distinct word; but, on the other hand, if *chime* or *chim* already existed, the analysis of *cimbal* as *chime bell* would be equally natural. The following are the instances in question:

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1852 Anon he doth his bemen blowe, v. c. [500] on a throwe. Hi, chymbe belle he doth rynde, And doth dassche gret taborynge. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 75 Ch(y)mme belle [H. P. chyme bell], *cimbalum*.

† 1. A cymbal. *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* Ps. cl. 5 Loves him ever in lande, In chimbes ful wele ingange [Wyclif, cymbalis wel sounende]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12193 Als a chim [Gott. chime, *Trin.* chymbe] or brasin bell, pat noþer can understand ne tell. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1137 Fyþeles, sitoles, sautours, Belles, chymbes, and symfan. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 5 Louys him in thymys wele sowmand: louys him in chymys of ioynge.

† b. ? Instrumental music. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (MS. Inner Temple cf. Rolls ed. 4200) He couth so mykelle musik and chyme, That the pupille said in his tyme, He was god of fithelers.

2. An apparatus or arrangement for striking a bell or set of bells so as to make it or them 'chime' or emit a musical sound.

The earliest method appears to have consisted of hammers actuated by pegs on a revolving barrel.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 9, I wille y<sup>e</sup> John Elys . . owyr se the chymes at Seynt Marie awter, and the chymes in y<sup>e</sup> stepyll, theto make a newe barell wiche is redy, and to make plombes of leed and newe lynes and ropys. *Ibid.* 28 To kepe the klokke, take hede to the chymes . . so that the seid chymes fail not to goo thorough the defawte of the seid sexteyn. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. 4 Bought a roope for the cheymys. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 34 And maide a goodly chyme to be sett on the said bells. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. l.* iii. 159 When he speaks, 'Tis like a Chime a mending. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xv, Those curious quadrants . . chimms and dials . . weie first us'd by them.

3. Hence, A set of bells in a church tower, etc., so attuned as to give forth a succession of musical notes, or to be capable of playing tunes when thus struck, or when slightly swung. (See *CHIME* v.<sup>1</sup> 2 b.) Applied also to the small set of hand-bells used in the R. C. Ch. service; the set of bells with their strikers in an organ or musical box, etc.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 Should that clokke haue a chime? 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 98 Almost beyond the sound of city chime. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* i. 213 Noise Of clocks and chimes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. A set of three small bells mounted in a stand for ringing by hand, used in the Roman Catholic church service, is also called a chime, or altar chime.

4. The series of musical sounds, or tune, played on such sets of bells when struck in succession.

1590 PALSGR. 2051 Chyme of belles, *ganime*. c 1597 *SHAKS. a Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 228 Wee haue heard the Chymes at mid-night. 1633 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 331 The chimes, *numeri d. quos campana pulsantur*. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iv. 647 Ring on, ye bells! most pleasant is your chime. 1829 HOOD *Eng. Arm.* xxvi, All night I lay in agony from weary chime to chime. 1847 A. GATTY *Belliv.* 24 Chimes on the Continent are played by means of a barrel, like that in a hand organ, on which pegs are so arranged as to lift the levers in such harmonious succession that a tune is produced. 1876 GREY *Stray Stud.* 3 The chime of a village clock falls faintly on the ear.

5. *transf.* The sequence of harmonious sounds given forth by any musical instrument; the musical sound, 'music' or 'melody' of any movement, etc.; harmony, musical concord.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* II. It was as silver, as the chime of spheres. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 1018 She can teach ye how to climb Higher than the sphery chime. 1667 — *P. L.* xi. 559 The sound Of Instruments that made melodious chime Was heard, of Harp and Organ. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* (1777) 35 The chime of tuneful strings. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 14 Musical as the chime of tinkling rills.

Fig. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 38 Mighty Fairfield, with a chime Of echoes, to his march kept time. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 134 The silver chime of his melodious eloquence.

6. The rhythm, 'music', or 'ring' of verse.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Char. Perfect Anagram* Wks. (1711) 231 For the use of the anagram. It may be the tide or inscription of a tomb, the chyme of verses. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Elog.* ix. 73 Now the Chime of Poetry is done. 1830 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 22 The sinewy vigor and sonorous chime which generally distinguish his style.

b. *depreciatively*. Mere rime, jingle.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leinath.* 37 Confounding . . their understandings, by a chime of words. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. 120 (1740) 242 Nothing but an empty Chime of Words signifying nothing. c 1793 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme.

7. *fig.* A system of which all the parts are in harmony, showing a correspondence of proportion or relation.

c 1630 MILTON *Solenn Musick*, Disproportion'd sin Jarr'd against natures chime, and with harsh din Broke the fair Musick. 1633 B. JONSON *Epithalam.*, The kindly season of the time . . calls all creatures forth, To doe their offices in nature's chime. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (J.), The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious chime, the voice of reason is often drowned.

8. *fig.* Accord, harmony, harmonious correspondence. Phrases, *To fall into chime with*, *keep chime with*.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* II. Wks. (Bohn) I. 428 Primal chimes of sun and shade, Of sound and echo. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xl. 243 Each essential to the other and keeping chime with it. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 167 A nature gloriously akin to God in its mold, falling freely into chime with his freedom. 1879 H. MAUDSLAY *Pathol. Mind* viii. 410 Others have found no such happy chime of fact and theory.

9. *Comb.*, as *chime-keeper*, -*maker*, -*player*, etc.; *chime-barrel*, a barrel or cylinder (in clocks, a prolongation of the striking wheel), studded with pins placed so as to lift the tails of the bell-hammers in due succession; *chime-bell*: see above.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 332 A chimekeeper, *nolarum curatur*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, By setting the names of your bells at the head of any tune, that tune may easily be transferred to the chime-barrel. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* ii. 21 In the last century . . chime barrels . . were more common than at present . . various psalm tunes were usually set in them.

**Chime**, **chimb** (tʃaim), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 4 *chimb*, 6 *chyme*, 9 *chimb*. [ME. *chimb*(e): cf. OE. *\*cinstanas* bases of a pillar' alleged by Sommer. Also Du. *kim*, MDu. *kinme* (\**kembe*, \**hemme*, Flem. *hemme*) fem., edge of a cask, MLG. *kinme* fem., *kinm* masc., mod.G. *kinme*, edge, border (*kannwasser* bilge-water); which appear to point to a WGer. *\*kinma* or *\*kimba* fem. App. related is OE. *cinbing*, explained as 'commisura', ? joining, jointing; cf. Ger. *kinmung* hoizung, mirage, *kinmen* to notch, provide with a 'chimb'. The general sense appears to be 'edge'. In late use the word is often altered to *CHINE*.]

1. The projecting rim at the ends of a cask, formed by the ends of the staves. (Also applied loosely by coopers to the staves themselves; quot. 1580 takes it as the 'head' of a cask.)

a 1600 *Erfort Gloss.* 291 *Commisuras*, climbing. — *Corpus Gloss.* 554 *Commisura*, climbing. a 1600 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 206 *Commisura*, s. dicitur tabularum conjunctio, gefez, climbing, clut, uel flintclap. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Reeve's Prolog.* 41 Almost al empty is the tonne. The steem of lyf now droppeth on the chymbe [2 MSS. *chimb*]. 1513 Bk. *Kerynges in Babes Bk.* 266 Whan ye sette a pype on broche . . set it foure fynger brede aboue y<sup>e</sup> nether chyme. 1671 SKINNER, *Chimb*, the Vtermost part of a Barrell. 1721 URRY *Gloss. Chaucer*, *Chimbe*, the Rim of a Cooper's Vessel on the outside of the Head. The end of the Staves from the Grooves outward are called the Chimes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chimb*, the end of a barrel or tub. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* I. 207 A cock is to be fixed in one of the staves, about an inch above the bottom chimb. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 79 A false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the chimes of oil-casks. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chime* (pron. *choime*), a stave of a cask, barrel, etc. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 Seated on the edge of the canoe, which was almost as sharp as the chime of a cask.

2. 'That part of the water-way [plank which connects the sides of a ship to the deck] which is left the thickest, so as to project above the deck-plank, and is notched or gouged hollow in front, to let the water run free' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*, s.v. *Chine*, to which he refers *chime*). [So Ger. *kinme* 'am schiffe der auszere rand', Hildebrand.]

**Chime** (tʃaim), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 4 *chimb*; 4-7 *chyme*, (6 *chim*). [ME. *chime*, *chymme*, belongs to *chimb*, *chyme*, *CHIME* sb.<sup>1</sup>

A corresponding verb occurs in the mod. Scandinavian langs. and dialects. In Swedish dial., there 1766 has *kinba* 'to strike the bell with a quick succession of strokes' as used in Upland; it is now obs. there, but still used in part of Finland (Uleåborg). *Kinma* (pronounced tʃime) is in Götland 'to strike a church bell with the clapper instead of ringing', and in the island of Gotland (pron. ki'ma) 'to strike a bell with a hammer or smooth stone'. Norwegian (Aasen) has *kinme* (tʃime) in same sense, and Danish *chime* (kʃime) to ring an alarm bell, toll a bell, ring chimes. Although thus widely diffused, the word is not in ON., nor even in the lang. of the middle period bef. the Reformation in 1527; Swedish scholars think it possibly from English.]

1. *intr.* To resound when struck, give forth a musical sound, ring out; to tinkle. *arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* (Ps.) xi. 7, Iimage all metalles nan is pat swetterly chymes pan syluere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 13 The belle Whiche hath no clapper for to chime. 1600 Dr. *Doddypoll* III. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 132 Chime, hollow caves, and chime you whistling reedes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* go Their eares doe chime and tingle. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 193 Rills . . chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles.

Fig. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 121 To whom . . The life before, the life behind, In the ear, from far and near, Chimehth musically clear.

b. *trans.* (with the sound or music as object). *arch.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 127 Thou chim'st me sphere-like musick. 1793 SOUTHEY *Chapel*



*Bell* II. 143, I love the bell that calls the poor to pray, chiming from village church its cheerful sound. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 20 The . . . chiming a funeral peal.

2. *intr.* To produce a musical sound from a bell (or the like) by striking it (or by other means than ordinary 'ringing': see *b*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parc.* 75 Chymyn or chenkyn wythe bellis [1499 clynke bell], *ibid.* 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 124 By chiming with a Hammer upon the outside of a Bell. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* II, chiming in the regular way, i. e. swinging the bells just enough to make the clappers strike.

b. *trans.* To strike (a bell, etc.) so that a musical sound is given forth. See *quot.* 1880.

1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 252 With lifted Arms they order ev'ry Blow, And chime their sounding Hammers in a Row. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxiii, The man in black sat next his mistress, helped her plate, chimed her glass. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 346 A bell is said to be chimed when she is swung through the smallest part of a circle possible so as to make the clapper strike, or when a separate hammer is fixed apart from her and she is struck by it. There are many different machines by which one man can chime any number of bells.

3. To ring chimes with a set of musically attuned bells. a. *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 484/t It is churchs holiday to morowe . . in the nexte paryshe, for they haue chymed ther all this afternoone.

b. *trans.* (with the bells as object).

1611 COTGR., *Carillonner*, to chyme, or knowle, bels. 1639 HORN & ROBERTSON *Gale Lang. Und.* lix (1643) § 629 The Sexton by chiming the bels in due measure, in the steeple or belfry, calleth the congregation together to divine service. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 454 Eight bells are chimed for an hour together.

4. *intr.* Said of a set of bells: To ring? harmoniously, to ring chimes. See *CHIME sb.* 1

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple Church-Porch* lxxv, When the bells do chime 'Tis angels musick. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xl, Those great bells began to chime. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling*, A number of little bells are attached in such a manner as to chime in harmony when the nets are moved. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 84 The bells chimed for early morning service.

b. *trans.* To indicate (the hour) by chiming.

1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1807) xix, I . . might set the clocke. To strike and chime xij.

c. *intr.* With the hour as subject.

1807 OUDA *C. Castlemaine* (x89) 28 The noon hours chimed from the bell-tower.

d. *fig. (trans. and intr.)*

1580-3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. x88-6 II. 85 Perceiving Gostino to craue rest and that his drowsie eyes chymed for sleepe. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 171 How sore for sleepe my eyelids chime? 1644 MASSINGER *Boudrian* II. iii, If I did not . . Look on my watch when my guts chime and twelve, and wear A state beard . . degrade me. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 603 My guts chime twelve, *tan amon esurio.* 1768 *Ray's Prov. s.v. Belly*, Your Belly chimes, it's time to go to dinner. 1820 SCOTT *Seahoe* vi, My ears are chiming vespers with the strength of your good wine.

5. *trans.* To bring or put (into or out of a state or place) by chiming, summon by chiming.

1588 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 292 The clock . . chimed his fast asleep. 1589 — *Arcaidia* (1616) 14 Seeing they were wearie, and that sleepe chimed on to rest. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 One chimes all in, and then the other strikes up, as the Saints-Bell. 1734 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 460 Song, fashionably fruitless! . . Chiming her saints to Cytherea's fane. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 403 His enemies had the indecency to chime him out of the church. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 140 As God's bells chiming him home in triumph.

6. Said of the human voice: To recite or repeat in cadence or mechanically; to prate, din (into the ears). a. *intr.*

c 1286 CHAUCEUR *Reeves Prolog.* 42 The sely tonge may wel ryngne and chime Of wrecchednes, that passed is ful yore.

b. *trans.*

1597 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) x86 Words which the Quakers have chim'd over and over against us. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 495 Both the orthodox and free-thinkers expect that a constant repetition of positive assertions chimed into their ears by others, should pass for proof and explanation. *ibid.* II. 373 Continual harangues chimed always in the same strain. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 918 Let simple Wordsworth chime his childish verse. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason Arbitr. of Lang.* 99 A senseless baby or drivelling idiot chimes over the same word without meaning or reason.

7. *intr.* Of verses, etc.: To rime or jingle.

x 1667 COWLEY *Liberty* Wks. (1710) II. 691 In the same Tune it shall not always Chime. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abraham's Prol.* 15 His Numbers rarely chime, Nor bless the Gallies with the Sweets of Rhime.

b. *trans. (causative.)*

1878 MASQUE *Poets* 11 Chime word with word and pipe to catch the hour.

8. *fig. intr.* To accord harmoniously, harmonize, agree.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv, Father, and Son; Husband and Wife, and such other correlative terms . . do readily chime, and answer one another in Peoples Memories. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 455 Let it chime right to the humour which is at present a Gog. 1797-1824 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Anc. Cookery*, As in a concert instruments resound, My ordered dishes in their courses chime. 1832 AUSTIN *Fortispr.* (1870) I. vi. 327 The intention and expectation chime or go together.

b. *Constr. with.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lvii, There was a freshness in the sound . . which chimed exactly with his mood. x890

LOWELL *Study Wind.* 158 A tendency, which chimed with his own private desires. 1870 SPURGEON *Tras. Dav. P.* cxix. 20 How this fourth of the third eight chimes with the fourth of the fourth eight.

9. *Chime in.* To join in harmoniously or in unison (in music).

1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 9 The whole world was made an Harmonious Scheme; every Being from the least and lowest, to the greatest and highest, chiming into the Consort. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. i. 32 The softening voices . . Must chime in to the echo of his revel. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 366 Uledi, with a cry of Bismillah! . . struck his axe into the tree, and two others chimed in.

b. To strike into a conversation with a note of agreement.

1838 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. 31 'He was extremely civil', Wiseman chimed in. 1863 MARY HOWITT *P. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 241 'Of course, nobody can doubt it,' chimed in gravely a highly cultivated Greek.

c. *Chime in with:* 1. (a.) To come into agreement or harmony with; (b.) To be in complete accord with. (= *Chime with*, 8 b, but expressing subordinate accord.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 5 Mrs. Bull had been pretty well tuned up by Frog, who chimed in with her learned harangue. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (1749) 79, I must chime in with his Notion. 1820 SCOTT *Monash.* viii, 'Indeed,' said Elspeth, trying to catch and chime in with the ideas of the Sub-Prior. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 71 It would always chime in with our feelings of fitness, that acts which we deem unjust should be punished.

*Chime* (tʃaɪm), v. 1. [*CHIME sb.* 2] *trans.* To groove or chamfer the ends of cask-staves on the inner surface, and so to form the chime.

1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 The body thus formed is then taken to the chimeing, crozing, and howelling machine, and is afterwards hooped by hand. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chimeing, crozing and howelling casks.

*Chimed* (tʃaɪmd), ppl. a. [*CHIME v.* 1] Rung in harmonious succession; rimed, etc.

1630 SHIRLEY *Upon Prince's Birth* Wks. VI. 423 The Muses, that in well-chim'd verse, do sing. 1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Met. Leg.*, Lady G. B. xli, She heard the chim'd bells.

*Chimenai*, -enee, -eney, obs. ff. CHIMNEY.

*Chimer*<sup>1</sup>, *chimere* (tʃɪmə, tʃɪməˈr). Forms:

4 *chemer*, *chmeyr*, 4, 6 *chimmer*, 5-7 *chymere*, 5-8 *chymere*, 6 *chymmer*, *chymour*, *shemer*, *chammer*, *chamarre*, 6-7 *chimer*, 9 *chimar*, 7-*chimere*. [The same word as *OF. chamarrre* (mod.F. *samarre*) 'a loose and light gowne' (Cotgr.). Diez mentions Sp. *chanarra*, *samarra*, -o, sheepskin, Sard. *acciamarra* white sheepskin coat, It. *zimarra*, Pr. *samarra*, of uncertain origin. In med. (Anglo-)L. *chimera*, *chimera*, whence perh. the Eng. form, or vice versa.]

A loose upper robe. a. *esp.* That worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are attached.

'Which, before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity, it was changed for a chimere of black satin' (WHEATLEY *Common Prayer* (1710) II. § 4).

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 580 The gude bischop . . A chemyr [v. r. *chemer*, *chimeir*] for till heill his veid, Aboue his armyng had. *ibid.* 601 With that he kest of his Chimer. c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* and *Prolog.* 30 His chymiris wes of chambletoe purpoure broun. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1050 Hys vpper garmente was a long Shemer [ed. 1583 *Chymere*] downe to the foote, and vnder that a whyte linnen rochet. *ibid.* (1596) 295/2 Their [priests'] chimmers and scappillars which they weare. a 1586 *Malitand Poems* (1786) x88 (Jam.) Their hudes, their chymours, their gannysings. 1634 CANNI *Neat. Sagar.* (1849) 273 Their black chimere, or sleeveless coat, put upon the fine white rochet. 1633 *Sc. Act Chas. I* (1817) V. 21 (Jam.) A chymere. To be worne over their whytes at the tyme of their consecration. 1679 OLDHAM *Satires on Jesuits* (1854) 131 Albs, ammits, rochets, chimers, hoods, and cowls. 1709 STAYNE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvi. 299 Grindall, the new Bp. of London, preached at St. Paul's Cross, in his rochet and chimere. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 72 His upper garment was a long scarlet Chymere. 1883 FRASER in *Standard* 20 Jan. 3/6 The chimere is properly a kind of cope with apertures for the arms to pass through.

b. As worn by others: variously explained.

[1380 *Acts New College, Oxford* Rubi. 23 Quod Custos, Sodii et scolares . . capis, chimieris, et tabardis longis et talaribus . . superius induantur.] a 1500 *Metr.* Vol. in Wr. Wulcker 629 *Est interula, braccas, camisia, toga, et ufuca*, [glossed] smokke, breeches, schyrt, gowne, a chymere. 1530 PALSGR. 558/2 Your sworde freneth the plyghtes of your chymere [chamarrre]. *ibid.* 637/t Put of this chymier, it mysbecometh you. *ibid.* 644/t Wylly you put on your chamarrre to daye? a 1830 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 304 This purple chimier which we wear.

*Chimer*<sup>2</sup> (tʃɪmə), [*CHIME v.* + -ER 1.] One who chimes bells, or plays a set of chimes.

1611 COTGR. *Carillonner*, a chymier, or knowler, of bels. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* 331 A chimer, *campanorum pulsator ad numeros.* 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 262 Every Ringer shall also be a chimer.

*Chimera*, *chimera* (kimɪˈrə, kɪ-). Forms:

4 *chymere*, 5-7 *chimere*, 4-7 *chymera*, (6 *chemera*), 7 *chymera*, 6-*chimera*, *chimera*. [M.E. *chimere*, a. F. *chimère*, ad. L. *chimæra*, a. Gr. χίμαιρα she-goat or monster, f. χίμαρ-os he-goat. Since the 16th c. the earlier form from Fr. has been supplanted by its Latin original. As

*chimera* was certainly (if-mer), the two spoken forms are practically distinct words.]

1. A fabled fire-breathing monster of Greek mythology, with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail (or according to others with the heads of a lion, a goat, and a serpent), killed by Bellerophon.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Prol. 31 Beestis clepid chymeres, that han a part of ech beest, and suche ben not, no but oonly in opynyoun. c 1430 LYDG. *Bouhas* I. lv, The Chimere of Licy. a 1528 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1334 By Chimeras flames. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. xviii, New Chimeres, Spinghes, or like monsters bred. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 89 That monstrous beast of Cicily, Cal'd the Chimera. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things . . worse Then fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydras, and Chimeras dire. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxiv, A convocation of chimeras breathing fire and smoke. 1831 LANDOR *Siege Ancona* Wks. 1846 II. 584 The flames and collings of the fell Chimera.

2. In *Painting, Arch.*, etc. A grotesque monster, formed of the parts of various animals.

[1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxvii. (1495) 879 Somtyme they . . bryngyth to lesynas as he dooth that paynteth Chymera with thre heedes.] 1634 JACKSON *Creed* vii. xi, Chimeras, or painted devices which represent no visible creature. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, He complains of their painting Chimeras, by the vulgar unaply called grotesque. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 ¶ 7 The third Artist . . had an excellent Hand at a Chimera. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin-Coll. Man.* vi. 66 The Chimera enriching the helmet is the monster Scylla.

3. *fig.* with reference to the terrible character, the unreality, or the incongruous composition of the fabled monster: a. A horrible and fear-inspiring phantasm, a boggy.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1847) 72 Against the Chimere here stoutly must he fight. 1601 CORNWALLYSES *Ess.* xvii, Chimeras, begotten between Feare, and Daiknesse, which vanish with the Light. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1145 Full of pale fancies and chimerae huge. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 429 The nation . . exorcised the chimera with a few resolute words for ever.

b. An unreal creature of the imagination, a mere wild fancy; an unfounded conception. (The ordinary modern use.) See also *BOMBINATE*.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxv. 379 How could that Chymera haue come in any mans minde? c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. iv, That golden myne is proved a meer Chymera, an imaginary airy myne. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, Exploded chimera's, the perpetuum mobile . . philosopher's stone, etc. 1796 MONTE *Amer. Geog.* II. 18 The sea-snake, or serpent of the ocean, is no longer counted a chimera. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xv. 237 The 'chimera of a north-west passage', as it has been termed.

c. An incongruous union or medley.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 27 The exterior of the Church . . is a chimera in architecture, being Doric below, Corinthian above, and Ionic in the middle.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1619 BR. J. WILLIAMS *Serm. Apparell* (1620) 20 For a woman . . to come vnto a Church Chimera-like . . halfe male and halfe female. 1761 FRANCES SHERRIDAN *S. Bidolph* III. 138 Our sex, said he, have not such chimera notions.

Hence *Chimeraship* *nonce-wd.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 170 His serene Chimera-ship.

† *Chimerian*, a. Obs. rare. [*f.* CHIMERA + -IAN.] = *NCXL*.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. (1682) 32 This is another of our Lady of Loretto's Miracles . . As for any more vertue of this Chimerian image, etc.

*Chimeric* (kimɪˈrɪk, kɪ-), a. [*f.* CHIMERA + -IC.] 1. = CHIMERICAL; imaginary, fanciful.

1653 R. BAILIE *Dissuasive Wind.* (1655) 84 Your Chimerick excommunication which your self has invented. 1732 SWIFT *Beasts' Confess.*, Rise by merit to promotion; Alas! a mere chimeric notion. 1872 BROWNING *Figures* iii. 6 With no chimeric claim to supermundane birth.

2. Of the nature of a chimera; chimera-like.

1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lambs* v. § 21. 158 The irides of the eyes of its chimeric monsters being cut boldly into holes.

*Chimerical* (kimɪˈrɪkəl, kɪ-), a. Forms: 7 *chymærical*, *chymierical* (I, 7-8 *chimærical* (I, 7- *chimerical*. [*f.* as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of a chimera; vainly or fantastically conceived, imaginary, fanciful, visionary.

1638 FEATLY *Strict Lyndon* II. 9 The fire of Purgatory is rightly termed . . Chymierical, because a mere fiction. 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 2 He can . . distinguish between Chimerical and Practical Politics. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* xv, Sir, this book . . is a pretty essay . . though much of it is chimerical. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 178 The distant and chimerical projects of Hamilcar.

2. Prone to entertain chimeras; filled with idle fancies and wild dreams; whimsical, fanciful.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 10 Hammer'd in the impure mint of his own Chymical Pericranium. 1718 FREETHINKER No. 95. 287 She is somewhat too scrupulous, if not a little chimerical. 1854 A. R. SCOBLE *Tr. Chival's Oliver Cromwell* I. 4 The most chimerical of the non-military republicans.

Hence *Chimerically* *adv.*, in a chimerical way, 'vainly, wildly, fantastically', in Bailey (fol.) 1731-6, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.; *Chimericalness* *rare* -, chimerical quality, 'imaginativeness, whimsicalness' (Bailey (fol.) 1731-6).

† *Chimerize* v. Obs. [*f.* CHIMERA + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in chimeras, to foster wild and unfounded fancies. Hence *Chimerizing* *ppl. a.*



1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 316 A certayne wayne and chimnerizing discoursing, by which men build Castels in the Ayre. 1660 tr. *Boccacini* 226 (T.) Sophistical dreams and chimnerizing ideas. 1661 *Lowell Venice* 187 I found him chimnerizing within himself how might make it possible, etc.

Chimice, obs. f. CIMIOS *sb.*

Chimio(ke, etc., obs. f. CHEMIO, etc.

† Chimin. *Old Law*. [a. F. *chemin* road, in Law Lat. *cheminus, chiminus*.] A way or road.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1613) 159 Hither belongeth chemin, or way ouer ones land from one certain place to another. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 56. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Chimin*. signifies a way; which is of two sorts. The Kings High-way, and a private way.

Chiminage. *Feudal Law*. [a. OF. *chemin* age right of way, f. *chemin* road; in Law Lat. *chiminagium*.] A toll formerly paid for liberty of passage through a forest.

[1217 *Charter of Forest* § 14. Forestarius autem de feudo firmam nobis reddens pro balliva sua capiat chiminagium.] 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 189 Chimynage, that is toll for wayfareage. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* iii. iv. 70. 1617 in J. Guest *Rotherham* (1879) 381, Aug. 8. Pd for Chimynage, or libertie of passage (over Rotherham Moor). 1717 *Dict. Rust.* *Chiminage*, a toll for wayfarer or passage through a Forest; also, a fee taken by Foresters throughout their Bailiwick for Timber, Bushes, etc. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 Pream., Assarts, purpurses, chiminages, piscaries. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 1816 Chron. 303 The accounts. proved. that chiminage had anciently been levied.

Chiming. [tjɪˈmɪŋ], *vb.* *sb.* [f. CHIME *v.* 1] The action of the vb. CHIME in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Carillon*, a chimying of bells, courfew. 1646 SHIRLEY *Friendship* Wks. VI. 453 The chiming of the Spheres. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram.* *House* Wks. 1725 I. 74 The Rhyme is disposed carelessly, and far from often chiming. 1728 STRYVE *Decl. Mem.* II. i. 1. xxxii. 266 [Piers Plowman] is writ in metre, but much different from the manner of our modern verse, there being no rhithms or chiming of words. 1864 *Ecclesiologist* in *Ellacombe Bells of Ch.* iv. (1879) 265 In both chiming and ringing the motion of the bell is oscillatory.

b. *Comb.*, as chiming-barrel (see quot.).

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 51 [The] Chiming Barrel. [is] a brass or wooden cylinder studded with pins for lifting the hammers in a chiming train.

Chiming (tjɪˈmɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*] That chimes, in various senses of the vb.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Musick (1869) 109 Fall down. from those thy chiming spheres To charme our soules. 1656 MORC *Antid.* Ath. Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 This Assertion . . . is a mere chiming contradiction. 1726 GAY *Fables* i. xl. 13 The poet's chiming choice. 1870 MONSIEU *Ch. Bells* in *Ellacombe Bells of Ch.* i. (1879) 20 Chiming Bells, with changeful sound, Scatter music all around.

Hence † Chimingness, chiming quality.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulls & Sels.* To Rdr, Those bewitcheries of speech that flow from Gloss and Chimingness.

Chimla, -lay, -ley, -lia, dial. ff. CHIMNEY.

Chimmer, obs. form of CHIMER.<sup>1</sup>

Chimney (tʃɪˈniː), *sb.* Forms: 4 chimenee, chymenay, 4-5 chimeney, chymeney(e, 4-7 chymney, 5-chimney. Also 4 chimenai, chymnee, chemnee, chimnee, 4-5 chymenai, neye, chymne, chymney, chymneye, 5 chymeney, -enye, -ene, chymene, chymnei, -eny, -yney, chympne, schimnay, 5-6 chymny(e, 6 chim-, chameney, chyminey, chymnaey, chymmeney, chimnie, -nye, -nej, 6-7 chimneye, 7-8 chimny, Sc. 6 chim-, chymnay, chimblay, 8 chimla, 8-9 (also dial.) chimlie, -ley, -ly, chumley, -lay; also dial. and vulgar chimibly. [ME. *chimenee*, etc., a. OF. (and mod.F.) *chimenee* fireplace, and chimney, corresp. to It. *camin(n)ata* fireplace, room with a fireplace: late L. *caminata*, deriv. of L. *caminus* 'furnace, forge, oven'. Pliny (*II. IV.* xvii. xi) has *fossura caminata* 'hole dug out oven-shape, wider below'. *Caminata* as sb. occurs in a Frankish document anno 584 'solarium cum caminata'. From the persistence of the medial *i* in OF. it is seen that the word was not an ancient popular word, but a very early adoption of *caminata* with subsequent phonetic evolution. As the usual sense in med.L. is 'room with a fireplace', it is assumed that this was short for *camera caminata*. The sequence of senses as seen in It., Fr., and Eng. is 'room with a fireplace', 'fireplace', 'smoke-vent over a fireplace'.]

† 1. A fireplace or hearth. *Obs.* exc. dial.

1330 Syr Degarre 352 Ase fer out of a chimenal. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Rnt.* 875 A cheyer-by-foie be chemné, per charcole brenned, Watz grayped for Syr Gawan. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 2232 Pan was per on a chymenay a grot fyr bat brente rede. 1461-83 *Ord. R. House.* 22 For his [the King's] own person, one chymney brenning day and night. 1631 MILTON *L'Allegro* xxi And stretch'd out all the chimney's length Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 p. 7 The Rules of Ben's Club, which are in Gold Letters over the Chimney. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, 'The honest man thought it was best to gang and sit by the chimney when the reek rose'.

† b. Including the flue or vent over it. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xvi. The shanke or tonel of the chymney voydeth nat the smoke. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) 1. 239 The multitude of chimnies latelie erected, whereas in their young daies. . . each one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 29 One

great chimney, whose long tuncell thence The smoke forth threw. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The parts of a chimney are the jams, or sides . . . the tube or funnel which conveys away the smoke. . . and the hearth, or fire-place.

† c. ? The ornamental structure of marble, wood, etc., around a fireplace; a CHIMNEY-PIECE.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 79 The Chaumbre wher King Henri the vii. was borne, in Knowledge wherof a Chymeney is new made with the Armes and Badges of King Henri the vii. 1668 PRYMS *Diary* 23 Nov., And so to buy a picture for our blue-chamber chimney. 1863 ROSSON *Bards of Tyne* 313 Reed roarin' chucks on the chimley aw'll place.

† 2. Translating Gr. *καμινος*, L. *caminus*, furnace.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4368 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymne brynnand light. c. 1350 CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 42 Y<sup>e</sup> schal throw y<sup>e</sup> in to y<sup>e</sup> Chimney of fjr. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* vi. 4 Or euer the chimnies in Sion were hot.

† 3. A (portable) fire-grate, fire-pan, stove. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxv. A schimnay of charcole, to chaufen the knyghte. 15. *Burrow Laues* c. 125 § 1 (Jam.) [Movebill heirschip]. . . ane bag to put money in. . . ane chimney, ane water-pot. 1558 *Inv.* in J. Croft *Excerpta Ant.* (1697) 25 Item, one Iron chimley. . . vj. viij. c. 1578 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 177 And so was brought ane chimlay full of burning coalis. 1616 in Raine *Hist. N. Durham* 243. [Cf. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 128.]

4. The passage or flue by which the smoke from a fire or furnace ascends and escapes.

c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 235 In to Floripas bour. By a Chymney he wente inne. c. 1440 *Prouph. Part.* 75 Chymney, funarium. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1710-2) VIII. ii. 66 b. One thinge I muche notyd in the Haule of Bolton, how Chymneys were conveyed by Tunnels made on the syds of the Wauls. . . and by this means, and by no Covers is the smoke. . . wonder strangely conveyed. 1581 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 424 All chymneys. . . shall . . . be swept fower tymes everie year. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* iii. 326 Like to the roaring of a chimney when on fire. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Oct., Mr. Arnold said that the legislature had used a strange expression in the phrase 'chimney on fire', which must clearly mean the soot within it.

b. The part of the flue raised like a turret above the roof of a house.

c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Rnt.* 798 Chalk whyt chymnees per ches he in noze, Ypon bastel rouez, bat blenked ful quyte. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 372 That no chimneys of the ner thached houses be suffred wyn the cye. 1494 FAYAN VII. 475 It blew downe stronge & myghty buyldings, as toures, steples, houses & chymneys. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iii. 60 The Night ha's been vnruly: Where we lay, our Chimneys were blowne downe. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 81 Hard by a Cottage chimney smokes From betwixt two aged oaks. 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 56 A multitude of Storks. building upon their Chimnies. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 58 Farther on, . . . they can just see the chimneys of the Hall Farm.

5. a. The funnel which carries off smoke or steam from a locomotive engine, steam-boat, etc. b. A tube of glass placed over the wick of a lamp to protect the flame and promote combustion.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 5 Furnished with a cover and chimney. 1825 HONE *Every-day Sk.* I. 607 They see her [river steamer] lower her chimney to pass beneath the arch. 1857 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 171/1 In some lamps. . . the same effect is produced by the contraction of the cylindrical glass chimney. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 The clouds of steam which issue from the chimney of a locomotive engine.

6. *transf.* a. Applied to a natural vent or opening in the earth's surface, esp. that of a volcano.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 12 be vntstable mountaigne bat byrt Vesuvius, bat wircheb oute porus hys brokene chymneys smokynge fires. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 19 Whether at or near the mouth or orifice, of the above mentioned chimneys or vents, there be found . . . flowers of Brimstone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 The ejected matter has fallen all round the orifice in conical layers . . . sloping in all directions away from the central chimney. 1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 13.

† b. A vent for humours or 'fumosities' of the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 103 The heed is the chymeneys and helynge [caminus] sue tectum sue coopericulum] of alle the body, and therefore it takyth in itself many fumosities that come out of al the body. 1684 BOYLE *Porosm. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 15 I look upon the Windpipe as the great Chimney of the Body, in comparison of those little Chimneys in the Skin, at which the matter that is wasted by perspiration is emitted. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. v. Acute Distempers. . . arising from a Diminution of Transpiration through the cutaneous Chimneys.

7. In an organ: A narrow tube inserted in the 'cap' or top of a stopped metal pipe, which allows a part of the air to escape and has the effect of sharpening the note.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 28 There are half-stopped pipes which have in the cap or stopper a small tube, or chimney, and hence called, in France, *flûte à cheminée*. 1880 HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 538/1.

8. A name given by mountain-climbers to a cleft in a vertical cliff by which it may be scaled, usually by pressing rigidly against the opposite sides.

1871 WYMPER *Scrambles in the Alps* 119, I lowered myself through the chimney, however. *Mod.* The 'great Chimney' of the Pillar Rock in Ennerdale.

9. *Mining*. An ore-shoot (Raymond *Min. Gloss.*)

10. General comb., chiefly attrib.: a. lit., as chimney-fire, -flue, -grate, -ornament, -pier, -smoke, -smutch, -tile, -vault, etc.; chimney-like adj.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 157 The

design of a 'chimney-fire being to warm a room. 1763 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 171 The straight bars of a 'chimney-grate. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. v. (ed. 2) 113 At Moye Point are two 'chimney-like holes. 1823 J. BARNCOCK *Dom. Museum*. 196 Elegant and cheap 'chimney ornaments. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i. 298 There are remnants of simple but well-designed 'chimney-piers. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Label Heron* I. ii. 16 Far from furnace-glare and 'chimney-smoke. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xviii. 34 Like an old hag Collied with 'chimney-smutch! 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 29 The pictures on the 'chimney-tiles of his nursery. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Naples* 124 The ample 'chimney-vault is dun with smoke.

b. in sense 'belonging to the fire-side or chimney-corner, fireside,' (chiefly depreciatory), as chimney-cavalier, minstrel, preacher, -tale, -talk. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. ii. (Arb.) 41 Sir Raderick keeps no 'chimney Cauleter. That takes Tobacco above once a year. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Reg.* vi. 13 Rome's dunghill deities, together with their chemarims or 'chimney-chaplains, the priests. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 70 'Chimney-minstrels, crickets call'd. 1549 BALE in *Prof. Chieks Hurt Sedition* (1641) b. These 'chimney-Preachers, and bench-Bablers. 1683 *Oldham Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 53 Old Wives, in Superstition over-grown, With 'Chimney-Tales, and Stories best are won. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. cccxvi. But it will out; for Chronicles have made it Common 'Chimney talke. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 44 Things. . . that serve for chimney and market-talk.

11. Special combs.: † chimney-bacon, smoke-dried bacon; chimney-back, the back of a fire-place; chimney bellflower, ? = chimney-plant; chimney-board, a board used to close up a fireplace in summer; chimney-brest, that projecting part of the wall which is between the chimney-flue and the room; chimney-can = CHIMNEY-POT; chimney-doctor, one who cures smoking chimneys; chimney-glass, (a.) the looking-glass commonly placed over a chimney-piece; (b.) 'gardener's name, on the Bombay side of India, for the flower and plant *Allamanda cathartica* (Sir G. Bidwood in Yule); chimney-hat = chimney-pot hat (see CHIMNEY-POT); chimney-head = CHIMNEY-TOP 1; chimney-hook, a hook or crook on which to suspend pots and pans over a fire, or for other purposes (see quot.); chimney-jack, a rotating chimney-pot or cowl; chimney-jamb (see quot.); chimney-, chimla-lug (Sc.), the side or 'cheek' of the fireplace; † chimney-man, the collector of CHIMNEY-MONEY; † chimney-mantle, a mantel-piece; chimney-nook, chimney-nuik (Sc.) = CHIMNEY-CORNER; chimney-plant, a name for *Campanula pyramidalis*, which is placed as an ornament before fireplaces in the summer (*Treas. Bot.*); † chimney-publican, a farmer of the CHIMNEY-MONEY; chimney-shaft = chimney-stalk; † chimney-shank, a flue; chimney-side, one of the two vertical sides of a fireplace; chimney corner, fire-side (*obs.* or *arch.*); chimney-stack, a group of chimney-stalks, united in one block; chimney-stalk, (a.) the part of a chimney which rises, detached, from a house-top; (b.) a tall chimney built to carry off the smoke from a mill, factory, etc.; † chimney-stock, (?) one of the upright sides of a chimney or grate; chimney-swallow, the common swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; chimney-tax = CHIMNEY-MONEY; chimney-throat, the narrowest part of a chimney, between the gathering and the flue; chimney-tun (*dial.*) = chimney-stalk.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. ii. F v. With better meate. . . then. 'chimneye bacon. 1764 H. T. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arst.* s. v. *Chimney*. The mouth of the tube, or that part joined to the 'chimney back. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 426/a A garden of Bell Worts. . . might include. . . the 'Chimney Bellflower. 1708 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Busie Bod.* iv. 64 Can you condescend to stand behind this 'Chimney-Board, Sir George? 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxxviii, She never made any bones of hiding behind a chimney-board, on purpose to hear what we said. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iii. 10 A mirror of gigantic proportions occupied the 'chimney-breast. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 140 Edinburgh—A strong glare. . . came on from the north-east, and the usual demolition of 'chimney-cans, slates, etc. ensued. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 127 A remarkable class of uns. . . described in the old Statistical Reports as resembling chimney-cans. 1772 *Acc.* in Tomlinson *Doncaster* (1887) 237 Mr. Allen the 'Chimney Doctor, for two chimneys. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 81 A 'Chimney Glass and a pair of Sconces. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Sticking the card in the chimney-glass. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. (L.) As great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and 'chimney-heads with gold 1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) 'Chimney hooks. These are Hooks of Steel or Brass put into the Jams of the Chimney. . . for the handle of the Fire-pan, and Tongs to rest in. *Ibid.*, 'Chimney-jambs. The sides of a Chimney, on the Extremities of which the Mantle-tree resteth. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* i, While frosty winds blaw in the drift, Ben to the 'chimla lug. a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 201 The King's revenue in customs, excise, and 'chimney men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xi. 36 Nor could the Treasury. . . restrain the chimneyman from using his powers with harshness; for the tax was farmed. 1663 GERSTER *Counsell* 22 The 'Chimney-mantles ought to be all of Stone or Marble. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii, Alken. Where saw you her? Scath. In

the 'chimney-nook within. 1788 Burns *Friar's-Curse Hermitage* (2nd version) Seek the chimney-nook of ease. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii. 'I'll auld wife in the chimney-neuck'. 1871 Butler *Rem., Iunem. Duvalvi*, Th' Excise and 'Chimney-Publican. 1862 Gerbier *Princ.* 9 Exorbitant 'Chimney-Shafts. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Let. Archit.* i. 265 With the fireplace came that other modern feature, the chimney-shaft. 1852 Hulster, 'Chimney shank, or tonel, *fumaris*. 1732 Swift *Sacr. Test.* (J.) Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their 'chimney-sides to obtain. 1824 Scott *Let.* 18 Feb. in *Lochhart*, An accurate sketch of the windows and chimney sides of the drawing room. 1841-44 Emerson *Ess. Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) i. 104 The nook and chimney-side of prudence. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xiv, Roof and 'chimney-stack seemed drunk. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* 8 Abrupt gables and lofty chimney-stacks. 1828 Scott *Tapestried Chamber*, Ancient wreath and carved 'chimney-stalks. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2009, 566/2 Two enormous chimney-stalks. 1862 *How Choose Gd. Wife* fr. *Bad* iii. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 54 He had a pound of soap to scour his face, And yet his brow looks like the 'Chimney-stock. 1852 Gaulle *Magastrom*. 181 The crickets chirping behind the chimney-stack. 1775 White in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 258 The house-swallow, or 'chimney-swallow, is the first comer of all the British *hirundines*. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 37 An Act by which the 'chimney tax was declared a badge of slavery. 1800 Hurdus *Rav. Village* 165 Perch'd on the brink of 'chimney-throat profound. 1865 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 371 The chimney throat was contracted so as to lessen the draught. 1600 *Inscr. on Porch at Beauport, Glamorgansh.* (N. & Q. (1871) 2 Sept.) Rycharde Bassett. 1. Bwyll Th' Porch With Th' 'Chimneye Tunnes. 1875 Jeffries *Wild Life in S. C.* 158 On the great chimney-tune, as country folk call them, and in the ivy, tribes of birds have taken up their residence.

**Chimney, v. notice-wd.** [f. the sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a chimney or chimneys. 1833 Lamb *Edin. Old Margate Hoy*, A great sea chimera, chimneying and furnacing the deep.

**Chimney-corner.** [see CHIMNEY sb. 1.]

1. The corner or side of an open fireplace or hearth, i. e. of the large projecting or retreating fireplace of olden times; 'the fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate' (J.); familiarly treated as the place of the old, the infirm, and idle.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vu Cendrier*, he that keepeth the chimney corner, a sluggard. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 A tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inf. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Every one has the privilege to speak his mind in his Chimney-Corner. 1820 Scott *Monast. Intro.* Ep., The parson would not leave the quiet of his chimney-corner. 1866 G. MacDonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii, All but confined to the chimney-corner now.

2. *attrib.* (Cf. CHIMNEY 10 b.)

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 300 To be made at length a Winters Tale, and Chimney-corner Discourse. 1727 Dr Fox *Ser. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 46 A chimney-corner tale, fit for a legend. 1832-4 DE QUINCY *Casars* Wks. X. 29 note, A chimney-corner politician... a mere speculator or impractical dreamer. 1878 Emerson *Sovereignty of Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 417 A sterile chimney-corner philosophy.

**Chimneyed** (tʃɪmˈniːd), *pp. a.* [f. CHIMNEY sb. + -ED.] Having a chimney or chimneys.

1821 JOHNSON *Baillie Met. Leg.*, Wallace xxxiv. 8 Whose chimney'd roofs the steep ridge cope.

**Chimneyless** (tʃɪmˈniːləs), *a.* [f. CHIMNEY sb. + -LESS.] Having no chimney or chimneys.

1661 FULLER *Worthies Merionethsh.* (R.) Two or more tipping houses, and chimneyless barns. 1821 COWEN in *Standard* 30 Aug. 3/3 An Irish peasant, reared amidst the smoke of a one-roomed and chimneyless cabin. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 80/3 The Patent... chimneyless burner.

† **Chimney-money.** *Obs.* A tax of two shillings per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 & 14 Chas. II, repealed by 1 Wm. & Mary; any similar tax.

1664 EARL ORKNEY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 155 The payments of hearth and chimney money. 1665 *Surrey Aff. Netherl.* 74 Chimney-money and Excise is imposed. 1666 *Peeves Diary* 15 Oct., One moved that the chimney-money might be taken from the King. 1809 *Address fr. Northumb.* 17 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/1 Your Majesties great Clemency and unexampled Favour in freeing and easing Your Subjects from the Burthen of Chimney-Money. A 1774 BURNETT *Own Time* v. (1734) II. 13 The King, as he had come through the Western Countries, had been in many places moved to discharge the chimney money.

**Chimney-piece.** [PIECE in the artistic sense.] † 1. A picture, piece of sculpture, or of tapestry, placed as an ornament over a fireplace. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iv. 81 The Chimney Is South the Chamber, and the Chimney-piece, Chaste Dian, bathing. 1622 PRICHARD *Compt. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 128, I have seen many pieces of his [Hans Holbein] in oyle, and one of his owne draught with a penne a most curious chimney-piece. 1647-8 Evelyn *Memo.* 28 Jan. (1857) I. 254 A very good chimney-piece of water-colours. 1672 Sir C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 167 A Cut (black and white) which serves for a Chimney Piece.

2. The ornamental structure, usually of stone or marble, with moulding, carving, etc., over and around the open recess of a fireplace. b. Now often used for the simple projecting slab or shelf over the fireplace, the MANTEL-SHELF.

1680 Evelyn *Memo.* 18 Apr., Excellent carving by Gibbons, especially the chimney-piece of y<sup>e</sup> library. 1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2) Chimney-piece, certain Mouldings of Wood, or Stone, standing on the fireside of the Jambs, and coming over the Mantle-tree. 1790 Govt. MORRIS *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 348, I stay some time leaning on the chim-

ney piece. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 206 Those beautiful chimney-pieces... known all over the kingdom by the name of Kilkenny marble. 1806-7 J. BRADFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 2 A little fat plaster-man on the chimney piece. 1851 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 153. *attrib.* 1848 Clough *Bothie* ix. 28 Poor... chimney-piece ornaments under glass-cases.

**Chimney-pot.**

1. A cylindrical (sometimes prismatic or square-shaped) pipe of earthenware, sheet-metal, etc., fitted on the top of a chimney-shaft, to increase the up-draught and carry off the smoke: a chimney-can.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 13 Why a church is with a steeple built; And a house with a chimney-pot? 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 829/2 The painter has left his garret among the London chimney-pots.

2. **Chimney-pot hat:** a colloquial name for the cylindrical black silk hat now worn by men.

1868 *Mask* Apr. 87 The chimney-pot hat, the ugliest European head-dress known. 1885 *Graphic* 14 Feb. 165/3 Wearing a chimney-pot hat and a white rosette.

**Chimney-sweep.** [see SWEEP v. and sb.]

† 1. *Phrase.* The cry of a chimney-sweeper. *Obs.* 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Cheminée*, Haut & bas la cheminée, chimney-sweep; the cry of chimney-sweepers.

2. = CHIMNEY-SWEEPER 1. (Now also simply SWEEP.) *Chimney-sweep's cancer:* see next, 1 b.

1727 Swift *Descr. Morsum*, The small-coat man was head with cadence deep, Till down'd in shriller notes of chimney-sweep. 1845 Hood *Doves & Crosses* iv, As fine as Chimney Sweeps in May. 1888 Sir M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* 41 A particular form of cancer... formerly... common enough in England, is now almost extinct... 'chimney sweep's cancer'.

3. The name of a fly used in salmon-fishing.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 446 The Chimney Sweep... is the only thoroughly black fly I ever saw.

**Chimney-sweeper.**

1. One whose business it is to sweep chimneys, in order to remove the soot.

c 1500 *Cocks Lorell's B.* (1843) 11 Chymney sweepers, and costerly mongers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 266 To look like her as Chimney-sweepers blacke. 1719 D'URVILLE *Pills* IV. 198 A Chimney-sweeper, with his Brooms, his Poles and Shackles. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 360 Dressed... like... English chimney-sweepers on May-day.

b. *Chimney-sweeper's cancer:* 'epithelioma of the scrotum, caused by the irritation of soot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A stiff radiating brush fixed on a long jointed rod, used for cleaning chimneys; a sweep's brush. (Introduced in 1805 to supersede the use of climbing boys.)

3. Collector's name for a small black British moth (*Tanagra charophyllata*).

So Chimney-sweeping *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 38 Such chimnie sweeping attributes of smoking and parching. 1650 VERNER *Tobacco* 412 Attended with Chimney-sweeping Lackies. 1836-9 DICKENS *St. Bos. First of May*, Chimney-sweeping had become a favorite... pursuit.

**Chimney-top.**

1. The part of a chimney that rises above the roof, or more particularly the flat upper surface of this.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. i. 44 To Towres and Windowes? Yea, to Chimney tops. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* iii, Till Charles's Wain came out above the tall white chimney-tops. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v. *Chimney*, The part which rises above the roof, for discharging the smoke into the air, is called a chimney-shaft, whose horizontal upper surface is termed the chimney-top.

2. In an organ: = CHIMNEY 7.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mechanis.*

**Chimpanzee** (tʃɪmˈpænzi, tʃɪmˈpænzɪ). Also 8 chimpanse, 9 shimpanse. [The native name in Angola, in W. Africa. (Cf. *F. chimpanse*, -se, -see.)]

A genus of African apes (*Anthropopithecus*), bearing the closest resemblance to man of any of the anthropoids. The name originally belonged to *A. Troglodytes* (formerly *T. niger*), which was long the only species recognized; but at least one other species is now known. (See *Nature* 1889, 254.)

1738 *Lond. Mag.* Sept. 465 A most surprising creature is brought over in the Speaker, just arrived from Carolina, that was taken in a wood at Guinea. She is the Female of the Creature which the Angolans call Chimpanzee, or the Mockman. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chimpanzee*, the name of an Angolan animal. In the year 1738, we had one of these creatures brought over into England. 1788 J. MATTHEWS *Voy. R. Sierra-Leone* iv. (1791) 41 The Japanese, or Chimpanzees, are also natives of this country. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The chimpanzee and the gorilla must certainly give place to the bee and the ant.

**Chin** (tʃɪn), *sb.* Forms: 1 cin, 3-6 chyn(nə, 3-7 chinne, 3- chin. [OE. *cin* (prob. fem.), but only known in gloss.], corresp. to OFris. *kin*, OS. *kinni* neut., 'chin, jaw', (MDu. *kinne*, *kin*, neut., mod.Du. *kin* f.), OHG. *chinni*, (MHG. *kinne*, *kin*, mod.G. *kinni*) neut. -WGer. *kinni* -O-Tent. \**kin-* *rejom*. (cf. Gr. *γένιον* chin), a neuter derivative from the primitive \**kinn-* (retained in ON. *kin* 'cheek, lower jaw'), a fem. cons. stem, standing for *kinw-* (with assimilation of *nw* to *nn* in a pre-tonic syllable, founded on an oblique-case form with accented suffix, e.g. genitive pre-Teutonic \**genwuds*); cognate with Gr. *γένυς*, *γέυος* lower jaw, side of the face, cheek, Skr. *hanus*. (In Goth.

*kinmus* fem., the word had passed into the *n* decl., like Goth. *fhrus*, *tuntlus*.)

The word has in Teut. a somewhat wide range of signification 'cheek, cheek-bone, jaw-bone, chin'; in all the examples preserved in Eng. the meaning is restricted as in modern use; traces of the wider meaning appear however in OE. *cin-bān*, mandibula (jaw-bone), Ger. *kinneben* cheek-bone, and OE. *cin-tōp* molar tooth, grinder, OHG. *chinmian* cheek-tooth.]

1. The part of the face below the under-lip formed by the prominent extremity of the lower jaw.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 157 *Mentum*, cin. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 35 Ic walde... sitten on forste & on snawe up et mine chinne. c 1205 LAY. 8147 Hengal smat Ævelin swide vuele a pane chin. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 275 And sette Constantine theinne All naked up unto the chinne. c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 747 *Hic mentum*, a schyne. a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* vi. (1579) 18 The chynne falleth downe... the deadly wead beaketh out. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xx, A round and dimpled Chin. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 76 Stroke your chinnes, and swear by your beards that I am a knave. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 89 The Mother Cow... Her double Dew-lap from her Chin descends. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physion.* xi. 61 The pointed chin is held to be a sign of acuteness and craft. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 156 Genus *Capra*... Horns common to both sexes, chin bearded. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dam* i, I see the wealthy miller yet—His double chin, his portly size.

fig. 1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 204 Thy makers Mause in spite of enuies chynne, For wise deuse, deserved praise shall winne. 1569 MILTON *Ode Nativ.* xxvi. 3 The Sun... Pillows his Chin upon an orient Wave.

† b. The hair on the chin, the beard. *Obs.*

[c 1205 LAY. 18764 Swor bi his chinne Pat he wuste Meilin.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18843 (Cott.) Forked fair þe chin he bare.

† c. ? Cheek.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25491 (Fahf.) Jhesus þat... suffered for our synne boffets on þi faire chynne.

d. *Phrases.* † *To hold up by the chin:* to keep from sinking, support. † *Of the first chin:* with the beard just beginning to grow. † *Up to the chin:* reaching to the chin; deeply immersed in.

1562 J. HRYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 10 He must neede swym, that is holde vp by the chyn. 1599 TOLSON *Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 222/1 Yet they remaine unpunished, yea they are holden vp by the chinne to harden them in their wickedness. 1616 R. CROWLEY *Times Whis.* v. 1706 The richer sort doe stand up to the chin in delicacies. 1630 SHIRLEY *Grateful Servant* iii. iv, Your weak gallants of the first chin... will brag what ladies they have brought to their obedience. 1738 EARL STRAFFORD *Let. to Land & Aug.*, A languishing purpose to hold me up by the chin... for as long as I may be of use in these affairs.

2. *Comb.* as *chin-beard*, -*chopper*, -*chucking*, -*high*, -*piece*, -*tip*, -*tuft*, -*whiskers*; *chin-band*, -*cloth*, -*clout*, a band or cloth passing under the chin, formerly worn by women, and still used with corpses; also *fig.*; † *chin-cushion*, a kind of cravat which was puffed out under the chin; *chin-deep* *a.*, so deep as to reach the chin; *fig.* very deep, deeply immersed in; *chin-music* (*U. S.*), talk, chatter; *chin-mute*, a mute applied to the violin by the action of the chin; *chin-scab*, a disease in sheep; *chin-stay*, a band for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, also a support for the chin; *chin-strap*, (*a.*) = *prec.*; (*b.*) *Saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter; *chin-wag* (*slang.*), chat, talk; *chin-welk*, a disease affecting the chin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiii. iii, In earings pendant at their ears, in staves, wreaths, and 'chin bands. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 7 Broken loose From chin-band, of the soul, like Lazarus. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 109 A 'chin-beard in the American fashion. 1837 DE QUINCY in *Tail's Mag.* IV. 171 A 'chin-chopper' or Jews'-harp player... will find himself a privileged man in comparison with the philosopher. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. Fleet* ii. iii, 'More 'chin-chucking, my dear,' said Nancy. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Chinne*-piece of an helmet, or a (Ladies) 'chin-cloth, *barbotte*, *mantonniera*, *nassel*. 1712 MISSON *Travels in Eng.* 90 (D.) Upon the head they put a cap, which they fasten with a very broad cincloth. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ix. (1882) 382 I'll get up from my grave And wear my chin-cloth for a wedding veil. 1668 MIDDLETON *Mad World* in Dods. O. Pl. V. 362 (N.) The lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a 'chin-clout. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* iii. (N.) And from the chin-clout to the lowly slipper In Heliconian streams his praise shall dip her. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. 6 (D.) A King William's cravat, or some such antique 'chin-cushion as by the pictures of that prince one sees was then in fashion. 1634 S. R. Noble *Soldier v.* ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 325 In any Noble Act Ile wade 'chin-deepe with you. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Cath. Jackson*, To fancy himself all the while chin-deep in riches. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 Training the young top... is done by cutting off the shoot 'chin high. 1874 MARK TWAIN *Unoc. at Home* ii. (Hoppe) [I seek] somebody to jerk a little 'chin-music for us. 1883 *Dead-winners* 77 If we have joined this order to listen to chin-music the rest of our lives. 1848 J. BISHOP *Tr. Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 The 'Chin-mute—by means of which... the violinist is enabled... to bring the newly-designed mute into immediate contact with the bridge. 1632 SHERWOOD, The 'chinn-piece of an helmet. *barbotte*. 1736-1800 BAILEY, 'Chin-scab, a scabby Disease in sheep, which Shepherds call the Dartars. 1609 F. BUCC *Quakerism Exposed* 20 Four double Cross-cloths for a Woman, One Mantle and seven 'Chin-stays. 1823 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 329 It was necessary to support his under jaw with a chin-stay. 1860 V. L. CAMERON *Future Highway* I. vii. 129 A semi-military forage cap with a chin-stay. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 411 The men were

obliged to have their 'chin-straps as tight as possible to keep them [shakos] on. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (Hoppe) Young dandies with their 'chin-tips. 1874 MOORE *New Cost. Ministers* ii. 312 Wig, whiskers, and 'chin-tufts all right to a hair. 1879 *Punch* No. 2667. 4 I'd just like to have a bit of 'chinwag with you on the quiet. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 463 The disease called 'chin-well, or mentagra, *Sycosis contagiosa*. 1883 GRANT *White W. Adams* 113 That adornment known at the West as 'chin-whiskers'.

**Chin** (tʃɪn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. To press chin to chin. *Obs.*

1599 BURTON *Author's Dr.* 17 A troupe of faire Ladies, Everie one her Lover, Colling and Kissing, Chinning and Embracing, and looking Babies in one anothers Eyes.

2. To bring up to the chin; also with *up*.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 357/1 It is not any 'fella' that can chin this kind of fiddle. 1887 *N. York World*, 'They chin about the best methods of relieving poverty.'

3. *U. S. slang.* To chat, chatter.

1883 *Broadwinners* (1884) 161 You haven't done a thing but . . . eat pea nuts and hear Bott chin. 1887 *N. York World*, 'They chin about the best methods of relieving poverty.'

Hence *Chinning wh. sb.*, a talk, (slang).

1884 *Sunday at Home Jan.* 44/2 Are you the boss who wants to give the boys a chinning to-morrow?

**Chin**, *obs.* f. CHINE sb.1

**China** (tʃaɪnə), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: see under II. [Not a native Chinese name, but found in Skr. as *China* about the Christian era, and in various modified forms employed by other Asiatic peoples. In Marco Polo *China*, in Barbosa (1516) and Garcia de Orta (1563) *China*. So in Eng. in Eden 1555. (The origin of the name is still a matter of debate. See *Babylonian & Or. Recd.* I. Nos. 3 and 11.)

1. The country so called, in Asia.

1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* (Aib.) 260 The great China whose kyng is thought . . . the greatest prince in the world.

†b. A Chinaman, a Chinese. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. 1. ii. (1621) 644 How those witty China's . . . should be so gulled. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* ii. (1638) 338 The Chynas are curious in novelties.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.* Now generally superseded by CHINESE *a.*, exc. where this would be ambiguous, as in *China trade, trader, merchant*, etc. See also 3 a.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 551 *margin*, China ships with one saile. 1660 *Perrys Diary* 28 Sept. I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Table 441 Concerning the China Character. 1707 *Floper Physic. Pulse & Patch* 344. The old China Books. 1790 *Dr. For Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 245 We found the China traders. 1868 C. COLLINGWOOD (*title*) *Rambles of a Naturalist on the shores and waters of the China sea.*

b. in names of natural products, etc., as *China-aster* (see ASTER 3); *China-crape*, a kind of silk crape; *China-goose*, a variety of goose found in China in immense flocks during the winter, esp. near Canton; *China-grass*, *Behmeria* (*Urtica*) *nivea*, a small shrubby plant with broadly cordate leaves, native to China and Sumatra; also the strong fibre obtained from the inner bark of this shrub, used in the making of grass-cloth; *China-ink* = INDIAN-INK, a black pigment sold in bars and cakes, consisting generally of lamp-black and size (see also *quats.*); *China-orange*, the Sweet Orange of commerce (*Citrus Aurantium*), originally brought from China; *China-pea*, *Caragana Chamissoi*, a native of Siberia and the East; *China-pink*, *Dianthus chinensis*, a perennial flowering pink; *China-rose*, (a.) the Monthly Rose (*Rosa indica*) and the Red Rose (*R. semperflorens*) with their many varieties; (b.) *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis* (N. O. *Malvaceae*), a tree 20 to 30 feet high, with beautiful flowers of various colours; *China-root* (see CHINA 2); *China-tree*, (U. S.) the AZEDARAC; *China-ware*, ware from China (see 3 a); *China-wax*, a white crystalline wax soluble in alcohol, the product of *Coccus sinensis*.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, Cornwall hath Doues, Geese, \*China geese. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 673 The excellent fibre known as \*China-grass. 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 9 Feb. 1/7 The rhea, China grass, or ramie plant, as it is variously called, is said to possess the strongest fibre in nature. 1880 BLACKMORE *Breema* xix. (Hoppe), I had not one atom of Russian twist or dyed china-grass cloth in my hair. 1872 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 156 I pencilled the bottom of the hollows all over black with \*China ink. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 776 It is said that the true China ink is made from the condensed smoke or soot of burned camphor. 1665-6 *Perrys Diary* 5 Mar. I . . . made them welcome with wine and \*china oranges (now a great rarity). 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 149 A hundred pounds to a China orange upon Eclipse. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chnds.* II (*Tonnage & Poundage*) Capravens, Cockeared Cyps, \*China Pease, Citerns. 1723 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Double \*China Rose, commonly called in the West Indies, Martinico Rose. 1760 J. LEE *Botany* (1776) App. (Jod.) China rose, *hibiscus*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 264 In the middle of a fine October, while the China-roses covered the walls. 1847 LONGR. *Ev.* ii. 21 Shaded by \*china-trees . . . stood the houses of planters. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxxviii. 332 The shadows of the graceful china-trees lay minutely pencilled on the turf below.

II. *China porcelain, China-ware, china.*

[Throughout India, and the East generally, the Persian name چینی is widely diffused as *chīnī*,

in the sense of 'porcelain', 'china-ware'. From India this form and use of the word was prob. introduced in the 17th c. into England, whence the spellings 7 chiney, cheny, cheneey, chenea, mod. dial. chaneey, cheenie, and the fashionable pronunciation of last and beginning of the present century, tʃɪˈni (see Walker), which with tʃɪni, tʃɪˈni, still survives in the dialects.]

3. A species of earthenware of a fine semi-transparent texture, originally manufactured in China, and first brought to Europe in the 16th c. by the Portuguese, who named it *porcelain*. Early in 18th c. it began to be manufactured in Europe.

a. *China-ware* (which naturally occurs earlier than *China*) had at first the literal sense of 'ware from China'. This was soon shortened to *China*, and as the shortened form became gradually the common name of the material, 'china-ware' came to be regarded as 'ware made of china or porcelain', the sense it now bears.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 They sell Callicoos, Cheney Sattin, Cheney ware. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 553 The price of china ware in London is fallen 12s. in the pound. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. xv, John came with his constable's staff to . . . break the Esquire's China-ware. 1759 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 125 His collection of China-ware [is] valuable and tasteful. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts & Manuf.* III. 603 A fusible earthy mixture, along with an infusible, which, when combined, are susceptible of becoming semi-vitrified and translucent in the kiln . . . constitute true porcelain or china-ware.

b. *china*.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. 206 A Present of certain very rich Pieces of China. 1699 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 1. 17 Massy Plate, Rich Cheney. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* 1. 8 Women, like Cheney, should be kept with care. One flaw debases her to common ware. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 281 Three trunks . . . in which were cheneas and other fine things. 1735 POPP *Ep. Lady* 172 Mistress of herself, tho' China fall. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 Calling for his Dresden China. 1823 LAMB *Ella, Old China*, I have an almost feminine partiality for old china. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ismael* xxx, A tea-table with Queen Anne urn and old English china.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.* Of china, made of china or porcelain.

[In the earliest quotations *China* prob. often bears sense 1, the transition being gradual.]

1599 *Drake's Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 736 Fine China-dishes of white earth, and great store of China-silks. 1598 FLORIO, *Porcellana* . . . whereof they make China-dishes, called Porcellain dishes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. 1. 97 They are not China-dishes, but very good dishes. 1646 Sir I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 8 ¶ We are not thoroughly resolved concerning Porcellane or China dishes, that according to common belief they are made of Earth. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlv. 19 The sherbet . . . was served in China bowls. 1811 L. HUNT *Country Lodging*, The chaneey shepherds and shepherdesses on the mantelpiece. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 95 The fall of a china-jar.

b. *fig.*

1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 183 The mischief he will do to his neighbours' china creeds and delicate porcelain opinions, is shocking to contemplate.

c. *Comb.*, as *china-blue*, *fancier*, *hunter*, *oven*, *shop*; *china-closet*, a closet for china; *china-glaze*, a preparation for painting blue fret, composed of glass, lead, and blue calx; †*china-house*, a house where china-ware was exhibited (often alluded to as a house of assignment); *china-man* (see CHINAMAN 1); *china-paints*, pigments specially prepared for use upon china; so *china-painting*; *china-stone*, a kind of talcose granite, the felspar of which has undergone partial decomposition, used for producing a glaze in the manufacture of porcelain; †*china-tipper* (see TIP); *china-ware* (see 3 a); †*china-woman*, a woman keeping a china-house or china-shop. Also *china-like* adj. See also CHINA-OLAY, -METAL.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* ix, Her eyes were soft, large, and \*china-blue in colour. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 348 Her \*china-closet, cause of daily care. 1823 LAMB *Ella, Old China*, When I go to visit any great houses, I enquire for the china-closet. 1878 HALBERGER'S *Illust. Mag.* 1002 (Hoppe) To \*china-fanciers he is known as the famous Maestro Giorgio. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. iii. (1616) 536 To watch when ladies are gone to the \*China houses, or the Exchange. 1730 J. MILLER *Humours Oxford* ii, For the evening, that noon of pleasure, operas, masquerade, assemblies, china-houses, play-houses, 1878 HALBERGER'S *Illust. Mag.* 1002 (Hoppe) To the \*china-hunter, every object in his cabinet or on his brackets is a trophy. 1868 TIMMS *Eccentric Anim. Creation* 299 Porcelain crabs, with delicate, \*china-like shells. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 26 A \*china oven takes about forty hours to fire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. xi, How he set up a \*China-shop over-against Nic. Frog. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, Such a bull in a china-shop I never saw. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 776 No satisfactory explanation has yet been offered of the conditions which operate on the granite to produce the \*China stone. 1730 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3904 Henry Ward, \*China-Tipper, late of Little Old Bailey. 1809 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. iv, His wife was the rich \*China-woman that the courtiers visited so often. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 ¶ 2, I am, dear Sir, one of the top China-women about town . . . One calls for a set of tea-dishes, another for a basin, a third for my best green tea.

III. 5. = CHEYNEY.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems, Grooms fr. Loom*, And then the last boon I'll implore, Is to bless us with China so tight

**China** 2 (tʃaɪnə). [From *China* the country,

whence brought to Europe; early names were *Radix China* and *Tuber China*; the Ayeen Akb. (Pers.) calls it *chob-chini* 'China-wood'; cf. Pg. *raiz de China*, *pao de China*, (F. *bois d'eschine*). The French synonym *esquine*, *sqvine*, and mod. Lat. *schina*, point to confusion with some other word. (App. with med. L. *schinus* mastic tree: cf. Susannah (Daniel xiii.) 54 *sub schino*, LXX. *sub schivon*.)

1. The thick fleshy root-stock of a shrubby climbing plant (*Smilax China* L.) closely akin to *Sarsaparilla*, and once supposed to possess great medicinal virtues.

a. *China root*.

1563 GARCIA DE ORTA *Simples* 177 Alguma raiz on pao de China. 1587 T. HARIOT *Virginia* in Hakluyt (1599) II. 272 The China root brought from the East Indies. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* (1864) 195 They heal them with the root China. 1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 409 China affords Drugs in great abundance; especially China Root. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Picee* i. 1. 19 Take . . . 3 Ounces of China Roots. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1066 akin to . . . first introduced from China in A.D. 1535, as an infallible remedy for gout.

b. *China*.

1582 HISTOR *Secr. Phiorav.* iii. xlvii. 67 This China is a roote like unto the roote of Canna, the whiche is brought vnto vs, out of India, from an Ile called China, from whence it tooke his name China. 1633 Gerard's *Herbal* App. xxv, China. . . to cure the French Pox. c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Aristippus*, a Decoction of Sarsa, China, etc.

2. American or Bastard China; the root of *Smilax pseudo-China* of W. Indies and Carolina, still employed in America as an alternative medicine; *Carolina China-root*, *Smilax tamnoides*; West Indian *China-root* (*Cissus sicyoides*), a tropical plant closely resembling the vine.

1580 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* 13 b, He said . . . that not only was there in the newe Spaine the China, but, etc. 1633 Gerard's *Herbal* App. xxv. 1617 Of China, and Bastard China. 1673 in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. vi. 326 By the last fleet I sent you a parcel of Carolina china-root. 1730 MORTIMER *Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI, 432 *Smilax*, the Inhabitants of Carolina. call it there China-root. 1795 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 359 China-root is frequent in the more cool inland parts of Jamaica.

3. *Comb.*, as *China-ale*, ale flavoured with China-root, whence *China-alehouse*; *China-broth*, broth made with China-root.

1659 NEWTON in Brewster *Life* i. 18 *Otiase et frustra expensa*, sherbet and reaskes, \*China ale, Beere. 1662-3 *Perrys* 17 Jan., Thence with him to the \*China ale-house. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (1743) 193 To make China-Ale. To six Gallons of Ale take 3 lb. or more of China-root thin sliced, etc. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. 11. ii. (1651) 75 A dyet drink in the morning, Cock-broth, China-broth.

**China** 3 (kʌɪnə, kʌɪnə). [a variant spelling of *kina* or *quina* (see QUININE), the Peruvian word for bark, whence *kina-kina* 'bark of barks' Peruvian bark or Cinchona.]

1. 'A name of Cinchona bark' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); chiefly used in pharmacy, as *Calisaya China*, the bark of *Cinchona calisaya*; *Guamali China*, that of *C. pubescens*; *Huamoc China*, *Loxa China*, etc. (Also applied to the bark of other cinchonaceous trees.) Also a homoeopathic medicine prepared from cinchona.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *China Bark*, the bark of *Buena hexandra*, an indifferent febrifuge.

2. In comb. or derivation *chin-* = QUIN-.

**China-clay**. [f. CHINA 1 + CLAY.] A fine white potter's clay, called also kaolin, derived from the felspar of disintegrated granitic rocks, employed in the manufacture of china or porcelain.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 472/1 For the better kinds, a portion of China-clay . . . is added. 1879 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Jan., Mixings of size which contained among other things . . . glue and China clay.

b. *attrib.*

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 820 The depth of the China-clay pits is various, extending from twenty feet to fifty feet. 1888 *Daily News* 10 July 5/1 China-clay works are the chief offenders. Many of the Cornish streams are like rivers of milk from the . . . fine kaolin with which they are charged.

**Chinadom**. The Chinese community or quarter (in American cities).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 83/1 The most curious of all the sights connected with Chinadom.

† **Chinaiist**. *Obs.* [f. CHINA + -IST.] A native of China.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia* 164 That . . . prodigious Wall, which the Chinaiists had erected to separate themselves insocially from the Tartars.

**Chinam**, var. of CHUNAM.

**Chinaman** (tʃaɪnəmən). [f. CHINA 1 3, 1.]

1. A dealer in porcelain.

1772 *Lond. Directory*, Brown William, Chinaman, 1 Aldgate. 1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 79 Fogg and Son, Chinamen. 1819 P. O. *Lond. Direct.* 123 Fogg, R., Chinaman.

2. A native of China.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 198 The disgust of California has not been able to drive nor kick the Chinaman back to the home. 1872 MENDHAM *Foreigner in Far Cathay* xi, John Chinaman is a most temperate creature.

3. **Chinaman's hat**, collectors' name for a gastropod shell, also called *Cup-and-Saucer*.



1854 Woodward *Mollusca* 1856 152 The recent Trochita Sinensis—the 'Chinaman's hat' of collectors—is found on the southern shores of England.

**China-mania, chinamania.** [f. CHINA<sup>1</sup> 3 + MANIA.] A mania or extravagant fancy for the collection of (old) china. Hence **China-maniac.** 1875 *All Y. Round XIV.* 10 Like other mild forms of insanity, Chinamania has its peculiar phases. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 1736/2 As a China-maniac fondles Nankin porcelain. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Sense and scholarship necessary to the making of a successful Chinamaniac.

† **China-metal.** *Obs.* An early name for porcelain or majolica, dating to a period when its composition was still a secret. (Cf. CHINA<sup>1</sup> 4 a. quot. 1646.) Hence **China-metalled a.**

1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dial.* (1623) 12 If a man will serve his turne with glasse, or China metall [*arg.* i. the fine dishes of earth painted such as are brought from Venice]. 1642 Rogers *Narrative* 227 How oft have I thought my fine wits and China-metall'd understanding too dainty for thy matters. 1673 A. WALKER *Less Lachrymans* 13 Their Venice-glass, and Purlane and China-Metal, cracks with as slight a blow as pots of coarser Clay. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 153.

† **Chinampa** (tʃɪnˈmɑːpə). [Mexican: orig. 'raft'.] The native name of the floating-gardens formerly used on the lakes of Mexico, consisting of a wooden raft covered with earth.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 207 The form usually given to these Chinampas was quadrangular. At first the use of these floating gardens was confined to the growth of maize and other objects of necessity. In time the owners applied themselves to the production of vegetable luxuries. 1854 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 250 Covered with aquatic plants, they resemble floating meadows, the chinampas or floating gardens of the Mexican lakes.

† **Chin-bone.** *Obs.* [CHIN.] The jaw-bone. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülker 157 *Mandibula*, ceacan, vel ceacan, vel chin. c 1050 *Ibid.* 444 *Mandibulas* chinan. c 1450 *Ibid.* 698 *Hec sura*, a chynbone. 1592 *NASH* *P. Penitence* (1595) Cijb, Cheeks that sag like a womans pugs over his chin-bone.

† **Chinacpin, chinquapin** (tʃɪnˈkæpɪn). Also ʃ chinocpine, 9 chinocpin, chinokapin. [A corruption of the Indian name: see first quot.] The Dwarf Chestnut (*Castanea pumila*), a native of Virginia and the adjacent states, a shrubby tree, from 6 to 20 ft. high, with a small, very sweet nut. Water Chinacpin (*Nelumbium luteum*); Western Chinacpin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 353 They [the Virginians] have a small fruit growing on little trees, husked like a Chesnut, but the fruit most like a very small Acorn. This they call Chechinguamins, which they esteeme a great daintie. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 A Chinocpine, which is like a Chesnut, with a Burry husk, but lesse by far. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 619 The Flowring Beech of Virginia, and the Chinquapin of the same place. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 326 Look at Cornelia's face! It is as brown as a chinquapin. 1863 *Times* 26 June U. S. *Corresp.* A thick undergrowth of chinocpin. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 408/2 A thicket of chinocpins.

**Chinch** (tʃɪnʃ), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 7 chinee, 7-8 chinik, 8 chintse, 9 chintz, 7- chinch. See also CIMICOB. [a. Sp. *chínche*, It. *cimice* = L. *cimic-um* bug.] 1. The bed- or house-bug. (A name now confined to U. S.)

a 1625 FLETCHER *Loues Pilgr.* i. i. (in *Spain*) Theod. Will you shew me in? Hostess. Yes marry will I, sir: and pray that not a flea or a chink vex you. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Sept. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 372 We were very much troubled with Chinchies. 1673 *Ray Trav.* (1738) I. 352 Chinchies, or wall-louse, which are very noisome. by their biting in the night-time. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 16 The Floor so furnished with Chinchies. 1720 *RAY Hist. Insect.* 7 *Cimex*, the Chinchie, or Wall-louse. in *Angliæ paucis noti*. 1730 SOUTHWALL *Bugs* 7 He..asked if Chinchies (so Bugs are by Negroes and some others there called), had bit me? 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 434 The Chink or Bug..very common in Jamaica. 1844 G. W. KENDALL *Texas Santa Fé Exped.* II. xi. 229 Scarcely had we touched the mattresses before we were visited by myriads of chinchies! 1851 R. BURTON *Goa* 4 The impolite animal which the transatlantics delicately designate a 'chintz'.

2. **Chinch**, **chink-bug** (U. S.): 'an insect or bug, resembling the bed-bug in its disgusting odour, which is very destructive to wheat and other grasses' (Webster); also **chinch-bug fly**.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 84 The Buonavista Chink. This is a small green flatish fly..and smells, when killed, like a bug. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 137 America suffers..in its wheat and maize from the attack of..the chintz bug-fly. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 356 Corn destroyed by the chinch-bug. 1887 *Standard* 19 Sept. 2/2 (Iowa) The damage done by chinch bugs.

† **Chinch**, a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 chincho, 4-5 chyncho, 5 chynashe, 6 chynch, chincoe, 4 chyoche, 4-5 chioche. [ME. *chinch*, a. OF. (and mod.) *chiche* parsimonious, = Cat. *xic*, *chic* little, of little worth, Sp. *chico* little; cf. It. *cica* small thing. In later F. it became *chimche*, by nasalization of *i* (as in various other words). In Eng. also *chínche* in later use; often written by copyists, where the rime shows that the original had *chiche*.] A. adj. Niggardly, sparing, penurious, parsimonious, miserly.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1763 He..dide greybe a super riche, Also he was no [whit] chinchie [so l. 2047]. c 1330 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1244 And that othei lefe to pinche, Bothe he was scars and

chinchie. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5591 He..Lyveth more at ese, & more is riche, Than doth he that is chiche. *Ibid.* 6001 For chynche & feloun is Richesse, That so can chase hem.

B. sb. A niggard, miser; a wretch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12972 (Cott.) Veit can pat chinchie wit godd to chide. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 604 *pe* gentyl cheutentayn is no chychie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* p 653 An auaricious man or chynche. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ciii. 136 A woman shulde not be a chiche of that she hathe in grete plente. 1570 *LEVINUS Maniip.* 134 A chince, *parcus*.

† **Chinch**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To be niggardly; to stint.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 75 Chynchyn, or sparyn mekyllie [f. chinkinge or to mekel sparyn], *perparco*. a 1450 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiii. 227 (MS. Dk. Westm.) That chafferen as chapmen and chynchyn [other MSS. chiden] but pei geten.

**Chinch** v., dial. form of CHINK v.<sup>2</sup>; see CHINSE.

† **Chincher.** *Obs.* Also 5 chynchyr, -are.

[f. prec. + -ER.] = CHINCH sb.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* p 637 (Camb. MS.) That men haue ne matier ne cause to calle the neythir wreche ne chinchere [other MSS. chynche]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 75 Chynchyr or chynchare [H. P. chynche], *perparcus*.

† **Chincherd.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. F. *chichard* = *chiche* (Cotgr.).] Niggard.

1526 SKELTON *Magyn.* 2517 Not all the nygarde nor the chyncherde to play.

† **Chinchery.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 chyncherie, 4 chyngerie, 5 chyncery, -chery. [f. CHINCHER + -Y.] Miserliness, avarice.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* p 637 Because of his skarseté and chyncherie. a 1400 *Occleve De Reg. Princ.* 4743 Effect with the wretched chyncherie. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 75 Chyncery [1499 chyncherie or scar(s)nesse], *parcinoria*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 63 Chinchery, *tenacitas*.

**Chinchilla** (tʃɪnˈʃɪlə). Also 7 chinchille.

[Sp.; app. dim. of *chínche* bug (= OF. *cincele*, *chincelle*); perh. from an erroneous notion that the animal had a fetid smell, or in contradistinction from a larger beast that had.] A genus of small rodent animals peculiar to South America. *Chinchilla lanigera*, a native of Peru and Chili, supplies the fine soft greyish chinchilla fur of commerce.

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Hist. Ind.* r. xxxviii. The Chinchilles is another kind of small beasts, like squirrels; they have a wonderful smoothie and soft skinn. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 157 He is gray; his skinn is the most delicate, soft, and curious furre that I have seene. They call this beast chinchilla. 1824 SCHMIDTMEYER in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 86/2 The Chinchilla is a woolly field-mouse, which lives underground, and chiefly feeds on wild onions. 1852 Sir W. PARRISH *Buenos Ayres* iii. xviii. 320 The beautiful little chinchilla, thousands of dozens of the skins of which are yearly collected, for exportation to Europe.

b. Short for *chinchilla fur*.

1824 SCHMIDTMEYER in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 86/2 That which comes from Upper Peru is rougher and larger than the Chinchilla of Chile, but not always so beautiful in its colour. 1882 in *Draper's Dict.* s. v.

c. attrib.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 257 She also wore a chinchilly tippet. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 75 Chinchilla fur is greatly admired for winter clothing.

2. A cloth with a long nap gathered in little tufts, in imitation of this fur.

† **Chin chin** (tʃɪn tʃɪn), sb. *Anglo-Chinese.* [Chinese *tʃɪŋ tʃɪŋ*.] A phrase of salutation.

1795 SYMES *Embassy to Ava* 295 (V.) We soon fixed them in their seats, both parties..repeating Chin Chin, Chin Chin, the Chinese term of salutation. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Apr. 4/2 On the thirty-sixth day from Charing-cross a traveller can..be making his chin-chin to a Chinese mandarin.

Hence **Chin-chin v.**, to salute, greet. Hence **Chin-chinning vbl. sb.**

1825 *All Y. Round* No. 1. 28 She 'chin-chins' the captain..and then nods her pretty head. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* July 89 We were received with much ceremony and chin-chinning.

† **Chinching iron.** *Obs.* See CHINSE v.

**Chinchona**: see CINCONA.

† **Chinchy, a.** *Obs.* Also 5 ohynohy, 7 ohichie. [f. CHINCH as sb. + -Y.] Niggard, stingy.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6005 Riche chynchy grede. 1406 *Occleve Musrile* 134 Chynchy herte hath ther of but small. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. liv. Chichie sneakbil rogues.

**Chincough** (tʃɪnˈkɒk). *Obs. or dial.* Also 6 chyne cough, chyn-, chincoughe, (ohyokook), choincough, 7 choynecough. [For *chink-cough*, in northern dialect KINKCOUGH, f. CHINK v. 1, KINK + COUGH. An earlier form was KINKHOIST (f. HOIST cough), corresp. to MLG. *kinkhōste*, LG. *kinkhōst*, Du. *kinkhoest*, *kik*, *kiekhoest*, Ger. *keich*, *keuchhusten*, Da. *kighoste*, Sw. *kikhosta*, hooping-cough, all containing the stem (Saxon) *kink*, OTeut. *kik* to chink, kink, gasp. By popular etymology the word seems to have been connected with *chin* and *chine*, and in north dial. with *king*.]

An epidemic distemper, especially of children, characterized by a violent and convulsive cough: now more commonly called *hooping-cough*.

1520 *HORMAN Vulg.* 35 b. I am foule rayed with a chyne [chynch] cough. 1538 *BALZ Thre Lawes* 525 Thre syppes are for the bycock and vii more for the chynckock. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *pas pessuch*, chyncooghe. 1565 *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1617) 167 Was hee staied with the Choinc-cough, and forced to breake off his tale in the midst.

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Boudouca* i. ii. It shall ne'er be said..Thou didst q' th' chin-cough. 1652 *COTTELL, Cassandra*,

Not broken it of in the middle, as if you had had the Choyne cough. 1709 *ADDISON Tattler* No. 121 p. 1 Poor Cupid..lies under something like a Chin-Cough. 1806 *Med. Fm.* XV. 508 A deep sonorous hoop, exactly resembling that of chincough. 1823 *MOORE Fables, Holy Alliance* vi. 92 That they and theins stood by the King, Throughout his measles and his chin-cough. 1859 *MISS MULOCK Domest. Stories* (1862) 28 He cured Mabel of the chincough.

**Chind**, obs. f. CHINNED.

**Chine** (tʃɪn), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 cine, cyne, cinu, 4-5 chene, 4-6 chyn, 4-6, 9 chyne, 5-6 chinne, ohynne, chin, 3- chine. [OE. *cini*, -an, wk. fem., corresp. to MDu. *kēne*, Du. *keen* (= *kina*) chap, germ, f. root *kē* to burst open, split, etc.: see CHINE v. 1]

The phonetic history has points of doubt. The normal course was for the *i* to remain short, which is exemplified by the frequent *chynne*, *chynne*, *chyn*, *chin* of 15-16th c. But *chene* was the form with many (e.g. Trevisa, *Palladius*). In the middle of the 16th c. the word was superseded except in the local use, a b, by CHINK, in which mod. usage makes the *i* long.]

† 1. An open fissure or crack in a surface; a cleft, crack, chink, leak. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 3 Druu þær ðær ic ær geseahane lytle cynan. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 154 (Bosw.) Gemette he ðæt fast swa gehal ðæt ðær nan cinu on nes gesewen. 1328 *Wyclif Song Sol.* ii. 14 In the chyne of a ston wal. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.) Schippis bep pichid berwip, and chynes [ed. 1535 chinnes] and crasyng of schippes bep stopped. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1140 Iche hole & chene. a 1420 *Occleve De Reg. Princ.* 4259 In at the chynnes of the bordes they pry. a 1535 *MORR De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 100 A leude master..litteth..his shyp fal on a leke, and than careth not yet to stop the chynes. 1545 *RAYNOLD Beryl Man.* Fhi. Betwene the chynes and gnyks [ed. 1564 chynes and chynkes] of closely ioyndy boudes. 1574 J. BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 72 In the holes and chynnes. 1582 *BATMAN ed. Barth. De P. R.* 179 In chinnes. — 180 In chins and walls.

† b. *spec.* A fissure or crack in the skin; a chap.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14012 Where she fonde chyn or soore Wip oymement she anyont bore. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.) þey..hauen ofte eucl drye chynes in þe hynder party of þe foot. 1545 *RAYNOLD Beryl Man.* 49 Pusshes, chappynys or chyns, which cause great payne. *Ibid.* iii. iii. (1634) 170 The chides lippes..hauing..clefts and chynes. 1562 *BULLYNN Dial. Sorenes & Chyr.* 453, Any clifte or chinne.

† c. A cut, an incision. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* vi. vi. (Tollem. MS.) In that stone..is seen of that stroke a chynne of an elne longe. *Ibid.* (Rolls) I. 223 Þe chene of his wounde [vulneris hiatus].

† 2. A fissure in the surface of the earth; a crevice, chasm. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülker 381 *Cryptic*, cinan. c 1220 *Bestiary* 402 In eried lond or in erichine. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 233 Pere was somtyme in þe myddel of Rome a greet chene in þe erpe; out of þat chene come smoke and bymston, and slow many man. 1480 *Cambria Epit.* 271 In that hither side in a chene Shall thou here wonder dene. c 1490 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiv. viii. By chynnes and krevays. 1577 *HARRISON Descr. Brit.* x. 35 A rocke..which hath a little rift or chine upon the side.

b. *spec.* On the Isle of Wight and Hampshire coast, a deep and narrow ravine cut in soft rock strata by a stream descending steeply to the sea.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 281 One of these chynes, near Boscomb, has been deepened twenty feet within a few years. 1837 *MARRVAT Dog-fend* xv. A certain point close to the Black Gang chyne. 1879 *JENKINSON J. of Wight* 69 The Shanklin Chine is the most beautiful of any on the island.

**Chine** (tʃɪn), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 4-7 chyne, (7 chein, chaine). [Aphetic f. *\*achine*, for OF. *eschine* (mod.F. *échine*) spinal column, back-bone (11th c. in Littré), corresp. to Pr. *esquina*, *esquena*, Sp. *esguena*, It. *schiena*.]

For the Romance word Diez suggests an adoption of OHG. *scina*, MHG. *schine*, which, among other things, meant 'needle, splinter', perh. originally 'small piece of bone or metal'. The transition of sense would be parallel to that of L. *spina*, prickly, fishbone, backbone, and Ger. *grat*; the difficulty being the want of evidence, either in German or Romance, for this transition. (Scheler *Anhang*, to Diez quotes from an It.-Ger. Gloss. in Mussafia's *schena*, *schin-kein* shinbone, which may be thought to show some approximation.)

1. The spine, backbone, or vertebral column; more loosely 'the part of the back in which the spine is found' (J.). *arch.* and *techn.*

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 3977 Thow..Me byhynde at my chyne Smotest me with thy spere. 1440 *Auc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 468 Take a pike or a tenche, and slitte him by the chine. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 495 The emperoure was so brused with hys fal, that nye the chyne of his backe was broken asunder. 1570 *LEVINUS Maniip.* 130 The chine of a beast, *spina*. 1609 *DICKER Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 227 My backe must beare Till the chine crack. 1705 *ORWAY Orphan* II. iii. 516, I. clove the Rebel to the Chine. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Parrier's Guide* i. iv. (1738) 35 It is continued along the Chine downwards..and through all that passage is term'd the Spinal Marrow. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 263 Sheep..The chine should be low and straight from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail. 1879 *BROWNING Ned Bratts* 206.

† 2. The back. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 5647 Well felt the strokes on the chinesse bred. 1506 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. iii. 3 Whom Calidore thus carried on his chine. 1621 *COTGR.* *Eschine*, the chyne, or vpper part of the backe betweene the shoulders. 1775 *Songs Costume* (1849) 255 Then the fops are so fine, With lank-waisted chine, And a skimp bit of a hat,



† b. *To bow the chine.* Obs.

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. vi. And do theym bowen both in backe and chyne. — *Bochas* ii. xxxi. (1554) 67 a. To that Lord bowe a down thy chine. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 211 Tofore whos face lowly they did enclyne. Fyl down to that lord, bowyd bak and chyne.

3. *Cookery.* A 'joint' consisting of the whole or part of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining flesh. The application varies much according to the animal; in *mutton* it is the 'saddle'; in *beef* any part of the back (ribs or sirloin).

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1354 Syben sunder pay be sydez swyft fro be chyne [of a deer]. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 260 Item, payed for a chyne of freshe salmon. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 289 Yeomen. Whose long backs bend with weighty chynes of bief. 1764 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* VI. 257 Chickens and a chine of lamb. 1796 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* II. 7 In a sheep. the two loins together is called a chine or saddle of mutton. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* ix. A prodigious chine of roasted bear's meat.

b. *spec.* The backbone and immediately adjoining flesh of a bacon-pig, which remains when the sides are cut off for bacon-curing.

1702 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 64 Podynges and chynes of porke. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 He had killed eight fat Hogs. he had dealt about his Chines very liberally amongst his Neighbours. 1788 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 208 As the person said about his friend from the country sending him a chine, that he wished he had sent the turkey too. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 647 When country cousins were not too fine to send up turkeys and chine.

4. *transf.* A ridge, crest, arête.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 166 And the billow now Upon its chine the ironed wheels supports. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* III. 99 Crawling on hands and knees along the sharp chine of the rocks. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxix. (ed. 12) 170 Every man in his several place, keeping down the rig or chine. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 257 We then struck the roughest of descents, down broken outcrops and chines of granite.

† 5. *Mourning of the chine, mourne of the chine, mose in the chine, glanders of the chine:* a disease of horses; see MOURNE, -ING, GLANDERS. Hence, perhaps, *chine*, as name of a disease.

1533 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 87 Mournyng on the chyne. . . appereth at his nosethyrl lyke oke water. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 55 Well, this Louer . . . began . . . to mourne of the chine, and to hang the lip. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 51 His horse. . . possesht with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 77 The iuice of black Chameleon kilth young kic like the chine. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheashing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine.

6. *Comb.* a. as *chine-beef*; † *chine-bone*, the vertebral column; *chine-marrow*, spinal marrow.

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 37 He took. . . Of good \*chine-beef, and gave it to these guests. c 1532 DRWIS *Introd. Fr. in Pulser* 903 The \*chine boone, la greue. 1594 T. B. *La Princesse*. *Fr. Acad.* II. 42 If the chinebone were all of one piece, a man should bee always stiffe like to a pale. 1661 LOWELL *Hist. Antin. & Min.* *Introd.* The \*chine or pithmarrow.

b. cf. sense 5: *chine-evil*, *-gall*, *-glanders*. 1630 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii. The friction with fumigation, cannot save him from the chine-evil. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 907 The Chinegall, the Naelegall. . . the Glanders. 1746 LANGRISH *Phys. Exper. on Brutes* 104 What the Farriers call the chine-glanders.

**Chine** (tʃaɪn), sb.<sup>3</sup> [a variant of CHINE<sup>2</sup>, prob. altered by phonetic attraction to prec.]

1. The projecting rim at the heads of casks, etc., formed by the ends of the staves; = CHINE sb.<sup>2</sup>

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* 121 When þow settyst a pipe abroche. . . iiii fyngur ouer þe nere chyne þow may percer or bore. . . and so shalle þe not cawse þe lies vp to ryse. 1601 *Honour. Ord.* 293 The yeoman drawer bath for his fee all the lees of wine within fowre fingers of the chine. 1713 *Land. & Country Brew.* IV. (1743) 312 Ornamenting the very Chines of his Cask by a moulding instrument. 1883 *American* VI. 206 The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their chines.

2. *Ship-building.* (See quot. 1850.)

1833 RICHARDSON *Mercant. Mar. Archit.* 5 The rabbit . . . is always the same distance from. the chine, as the thickness of the plank intended to be worked on the bottom. c 1850 *Rudim. Navg.* (Weale) 106 *Chine*, that part of the waterways which is left the thickest, and above the deck-plank. It is bearded back, that the lower seam of spiketing may be more conveniently caulked, and is gouged hollow in front to form a watercourse.

3. *Comb.* as *chine-hoop* (of a cask).

a 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia. Chine-hoop*, the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together.

**Chine**, obs. f. CHAIN.

† **Chine**, v.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: *Inf.* 1 *cfnan*, 2-3 *chinnen*, *chynen*, 4-6 *chynne*, 3- *chine*; *pa. t.* 2-3 *chan*, 3-4 *chane*, *chon*, 4- *chined*; *pa. pple.* 6- *chined*. [OE. *cfnan*, *cfn*, *cfnan*, *cfnen* str. vb., corresp. to OS. and OHG. *cfnan*:—O Teut. *cfnan*, in which *n* appears to have been orig. a present-tense formative, f. stem *ki-*; cf. Gothic strong *pa. pple.* *us-bijans* sprung up, also *us-keinan* to sprout out, spring up, with change of strong inflexion to the weak inflexion of the inchoative *na*-class. (Cf. AWAKEN.) From the same root came OE. *cfp*, OS. *cfw*, OHG. *chidā*, mod.G. dial. *heid* (e sprout). The primary meaning of the vb. root 'to burst open, Vol. II.

split' was retained in Eng. See also the deriv. vb. to TO-CHINE.]

1. *intr.* To burst asunder, split open; to open in fissures; to crack, chink, etc.

a 700 *Eginald Gloss.* 495 *Hindca*, *cinandi*. a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.*, *cinendi*. a 1000 *Gloss.* in W. Wulcker 221 *Deliscens*, *cinende*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 148 3if men cine hwile lim. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* (1867) 83 Þe sunne scined þurh þe glesne eþþurl. þet gles ne breked ne chined. c 1305 in *Leg. Rood* (1872) 142 His lippes to clouen and chyned. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 212 Hys wounde . . . gan to chine. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (1495) 599 By strengthe of hete the erthe cleuyth and chynnyth. 1530 WHITTINTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 129 Whan the erthe dyd chyne and gape . . . he went downe in to that great chyne. . . and dyd se an horse of brasse.

b. To split off, separate by a fissure.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2928 He smot his stede in the mane, That hed fro the body chane.

2. *trans.* To burst, split.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7764 Tho that deth her hert chon. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 148 After the erth be brent, chyned, and chynned by the hete of the sonne.

**Chine** (tʃaɪn), v.<sup>2</sup> Also 6 *chynne*, *chynne*. [f. CHINE sb.<sup>2</sup>; cf. F. *échiner* to break the back of.]

I. Connected with the *chine* = backbone.

1. *trans.* To cut along or across the chine or backbone; to cut the chine-piece.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Eschiner*, to chyne; to diuide, or breake the backe of. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Hous-wife* 60 And the Pigge you shal chine [land] diuide into two parts. 1636 *Divine Trag.* *lately Acted* 22 [He] with a hatchet chynes him downe the backe, so as his bowells fell out. 1787 CANNING *Micro.* No. 28. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 331 Cutting out a pluck, or chining a whole sheep.

b. *spec.* To cut up (a salmon or other fish).

1513 *Bk. Kemynge* in *Babes Bk.* 265 Chyne that samon. 1611 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 22 You chine the Salmon. 1653 WALTON *Angler* III. *Chine* or slit him through the middle, as a salt fish is usually cut. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 168.

2. To break the chine or back of. (? Also, To cleave to the chine.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 13 On her horses hinder parts it [a stroke] fell. . . That quite it chyned his backe behind the sell. 1677 ORWAY *Cheats Scapins* II. 179 By all the Honour of my ancestors I'll chine the villain [Fr. *je le veux échiner*]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 250 He would chine the Man, that was his Word, who offer'd to touch his Lady.

II. Connected with *chine* = ridge.

3. *intr.* and *trans.* To ridge. (Only in one writer.)

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* III. (ed. 12) 18 The valleys [were] chined with shadow. 1873 — *Craddock* *Novell* xi. (1881) 44 His mighty forehead would scarp and chine like the headland when the plough turns. 1880 — *Erroma* xx. (Hoppe) The cliff was of chalk. . . where it suddenly chined away from landslope into sea-front, a long bar of shingle began.

**Chined** (tʃaɪnd), ppl. a. [f. CHINE sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup>]

1. Having a chine; chiefly in *comb.*

1577 B. GOOD *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 116 A good Horse. . . Double chinde upon his loines, a gutter runs withall. a 1616 BRAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* v. 1. (R.) These. steel chind'd rascals that undo us all. 1865 *Times* 27 Sept. A. . . well-shaped, full-chined, fine-snouted. . . hog.

† 2. Broken-backed. Obs. rare.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Eschind.*, chyned, broken-backed.

† 3. Affected with 'mourning of the chine'; see CHINE sb.<sup>2</sup> 5.

a 1616 BRAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* III. iii. He's chind'd, he's chind'd, good man: he is a mourner.

† **Chinesens**, sb. pl. Obs. [f. *China*, on analogy of L. *Sinensis*, -*ens*.] Chinese.

1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. The Chinesens observe the same costumes. 1649 G. DANIEL *Prinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cvii. The wise Chinesens. . . see make their Porcelaine.

So † **Chinesians**, a. and sb. Obs.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 811 The Chinesian Succession in their several Families. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 233/1 A Chinesian, or a Man of China.

**Chinese** (tʃaɪnɪz), a. and sb. [f. CHINA + -ESE: in F. *chinois*. In 16th c. † *Chinish* was used.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to China. *Chinese compliment*: a pretended deference to the opinions of others, when one's mind is already made up.

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 260 Whence the Chinishe nation haue theyr prouision for shyppeyng. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. Those of Chinese kings. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 59 The Chinese language. 1876 J. H. GRAY *China* i. There can be. . . no doubt of the great antiquity of the Chinese Empire. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. vii. 144 Your asking me if I take exception to any of your arrangements is only a Chinese compliment.

2. In the specific names of many natural and artificial productions obtained from China, e.g. *Chinese-bellflower*, *cherry*, *crab*, *gall*, *gelatine*, *glue*, *indigo*, *pear*, *pitcher*, *plant*, *varnish*, *water-lily*, *yam*, etc.; cf. *Chinese-balance* (see quot.); *Chinese-blue*, a mixture of cobalt-blue and flake white; *Chinese-capstan* (see quot.); *Chinese crescent* = *Chinese pavilion*; *Chinese fire*, in pyrotechnics, a composition consisting of gunpowder, nitre, charcoal, sulphur, and small cast-iron borings; *Chinese-grass* = *CHINA-grass*; *Chinese-lantern*, a collapsible lantern of thin coloured paper, chiefly used in illuminations; *Chinese pavilion* (see quot.); *Chinese primrose*, *Primula sinensis*, a well-known early flowering window-plant; *Chinese tumbler*, a toy figure so constructed as to regain its balance from any position; *Chinese-wax*, see CHINA-wax; *Chinese wheel* (see quot.); *Chinese-white*, white oxide of zinc, a valuable pigment;

*Chinese-windlass* (see quot.); *Chinese-yellow*, a bright sulphuret of arsenic, formerly brought from China. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Chinese-balance*, a form of the steelyard having four points of suspension, and as many quadrated sides to the weight-arm of the lever. *Ibid.* s.v., \**Chinese-capstan*, a differential hoisting or hauling device, having a vertical axis, and therein only differing from the differential windlass. 1882 *Garden* 27 Jan. 46/3 Among deciduous trees that flower about the end of April. . . one of the most beautiful is the \**Chinese Crab*. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/2 \**Chinese* or *Japanese galls*. . . are supposed to be produced by a . . . species of aphid on a terebinthineous plant. 1825 in *Honn Every-day Bk.* I. 1027 \**Chinese lanterns* are hung. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 345/1 s.v., \**Chinese Pavilion*, *Chinese Crescent*. . . consists of a pole, with several transverse brass plates of some crescent or fantastic form, and generally terminating at top with a conical pavilion or hat. . . On all these parts a number of very small bells are hung which the performer causes to jingle. c 1865 J. WILDER in *Circ.* Sc. I. 5 The common toy, the \**Chinese tumbler*. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *China*, The tsi-chu, or varnish tree, which produces the admirable \**Chinese varnish*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Chinese*, \**Chinese wheel* is an engine. . . for raising water from rivers to irrigate plantations of sugar canes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Chinese-windlass*, a differential windlass in which the cord winds off one part of the barrel and on to the other.

B. *sb.*

1. A native of China. [The plural *Chineses* was in regular use during 17th c.: since it became obs. *Chinese* has been sing. and pl.; in modern times a sing. *Chinese* has arisen in vulgar use in U.S. (So sailors say *Maltee, Portugues*.)]

1606 E. SCOTT (*title*) An exact Discourse of the East Indians as well Chyneses and Jauns. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 438 Sericana, where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind, their canie Waggon light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xv. 406 The Chinese in general are tall. 1703 CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1206 Saying that the Chineses are strangers to the art of grafting. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 228 The Chinese have long been the most numerous and powerful of these nations. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* xiv. If a Chinese feared or expected something from a foreigner.

b. sing. *Chinee*.

1871 BRET HARTE *That Heathen Chinee*, The heathen Chinee is peculiar.

c. *Comb.* as *Chinese-owned*.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 179 Large and well-appointed steamers, \**Chinese-owned* and manned.

2. The Chinese language.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* I. s.v., The Chinese has no analogy to any other language in the world. 1870 FARRAR *Greek Syntax* § 6 Chinese has never possessed cases or inflections of any kind.

† **Chinesian**, Obs. rare. a. and sb. Chinese.

1674 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* (1675) 392 Among the Chinesians, Indians, and Persians.

**Chiney**, obs. form of CHINA.

**Chingle**, -ly, early ff. SHINGLE, SHINGLY.

† **Chinian**, -ean, a. and sb. Obs. Chinese.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. x. 344 In the Chinian Epistles. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 146 Chinese Rhabarb.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 263 The Chiniens are very suspicious and do not trust strangers. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. IV. x. 344 Of the Chiniens and Cathayans.

† **Chining**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. CHINE v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Cracking, fissuring; a chink or crack.

a 1420 OCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 152 At many a chynnyng . . . they myghten beholde And see. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 138 Than that mossa and laye thervpon for chynnyng of the claye. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man* 122 Chappynge, or chynnyng of the mouthe. 1621 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* III. ii. I did expect The chining of his fork.

**Chink** (tʃɪŋk), sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. CHINK v.<sup>1</sup>; = northern KINK.] A convulsive gasp for breath, or spasmodic losing of the breath, as in whooping-cough; a convulsive fit of coughing or laughing.

[a 1500 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 791 (Nom. Infirmitat.) *Heccreuma*, a chynge.] 1576 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qualiv.* My Lord and Lady took such a chink of laughing, that it was some time before they could recover. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *Cranford* ix. (D.). The boys were in chinks of laughing.

**Chink** (tʃɪŋk), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 6 *chynk* (e, *chyncke*, 7 *chinke*. [This and its verb, CHINK v.<sup>2</sup>, are known only from the 16th c. There is nothing similar in Teutonic or Romanic.

In sense, *chink* is exactly equivalent to the earlier word CHINE (sb.<sup>1</sup>), and indeed its earliest known occurrence is in Bertheler's ed. of a work, where it has been substituted for *chine*, *chynne* of earlier MSS. and edd. And, although 'chynes and chynkes' occurs in 1545-64, it may be said that, generally, *chink* took the place of *chine*, between 1550 and 1580. It thus looks like a new formation on *chine*; but no satisfactory account of its origin can at present be offered. If *chink*, CHINK, is, as it appears to be, a variant of the verb, the whole may have to be referred to an earlier date.

Professor Skeat thinks it 'formed with an added & expressive of 'diminution'; but examples of this process in 15-16th c. are not known.

Wedgwood would identify it with CHINK<sup>3</sup>, with the root notion of a sharp shrill sound, as in the chink of metal, and thence derive the sense of sudden fissure or fracture accompanied by such a sound. He compares the development of CRACK, 'sharp report' and then 'fissure', and of other words, in which actions are instinctively expressed by their associated sounds. (Cf. e.g. *bang*, *bomb*, *bum*, *chap*, *clap*, *pop*.) But the historical data are too scanty to establish this.]

1. A fissure caused by splitting; a cleft, rift, or crack; a crevice, gap. = CHINE sb.<sup>1</sup> 1, 2.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl. (Tollem. MS.) Also in chins, holes and dennes of þe erpe. c 1450 *MS. Bodl.* 3738

viii. xxviii, and 1495 W. de W. *Ibid.*, In chynnes holes and dennes.] 1535 ed. Berthelet viii. 21. The chynkes, holes and dennes of the erthe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Alan Hh*, Betweene the chynes and gynks [ed. 1564 chynes and chynkes] of closely ioyned boundes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush*, ii. 1586 77 See it be...not full of chynkes or cleftes, that the Sunne burne not the tender rootes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 585 A city swallowed vp by a wide chynke and opening of the earth. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 87 The Water descending...into Chynks and Veins. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 656 The chapt Earth is furrow'd o'er with Chynks. 1797 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 26 An iron chain...fast jambed into a chink of the rock. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 229 The cliff...is rent into endless chinks and clefts.

b. A fissure or crack in the skin; a chap. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. 21. 50 The chappes and chynkes of the hands. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp.* Horae 196 A sore like a Chap or Chink.

c. fig. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* ix. 28 Any such chink or least crack in Religious worship. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 329 There is no chink or crevice in which it [power] is not lodged.

2. A long and narrow aperture through the depth or thickness of an object; a slit, an opening in a joint between boards, etc.

1554 HULOET, Chynck, clyft, cranny, or creues of earth, stone or woode, thorow the whiche a man maye loke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. May*, Privily he peeped out through a chynck. 1590 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 139 The box of devotion, with...two tapers on each side to see the chynke to put money in. 1636 COWLEY *Misc.*, Reason vi, There through Chynks and Key-holes peep. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 96 Fire was seen...Thro' some chynks of the door. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 111/2 The length of the chink of the glottis is very variable. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 Chynks and openings produced by imperfect carpentry.

fig. 1831 LANDOR *Andrea of Hungary Wks.* 1846 II. 540 That is the chink of time they all drop through.

**Chink** (tʃɪŋk), sb.<sup>3</sup> [An echoic word; used also as a verb, CHINK v.3.]

1. An imitation of the short, sharp sound produced by pieces of metal or glass striking one another; hence a name for this sound.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 b, As soone as theyr coyne shall cry chink in your boxes. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* v. ii. In Bullen O. P. IV, And chink of gold is such a pleasing crie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. i. § 18 The chink of their money. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 140 At chink of bell. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* x. iii. 7 The chink of his pence. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 10 The sharp, metallic chink of grounded arms.

2. Any sound of the same kind.

a 1764 LLOYD *To Colman*, Ere Milton soar'd in thought sublime, Ere Pope refin'd the chink of rhyme. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* i. 165 Half a dozen grasshoppers...make the field ring with their importunate chink. 1879 JETTERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 299 The 'fink, chink' of the finches sounded almost as merrily as before.

3. pl. Pieces of ready money, coins. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSEY *Hush*, (1878) 134 To buie it the cheaper, haue chynkes in thy purse. 1577 HOLMES *Descr. Irel.* iii. Such as had not redy chynkes, and therupon forced to run on y<sup>e</sup> score. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 119 He that can lay hold of her, Shall haue the chynkes. 1611 COTGR., *Quinquaille*, chynkes, coyne.

4. A humorous colloquial term for money in the form of coin; ready cash.

Exceedingly common in the dramatists and in songs of the 17th c.; now rather slangy or vulgar.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush*, (1878) 134 To buie it the cheaper, haue chynkes in thy purse. 1577 HOLMES *Descr. Irel.* iii. Such as had not redy chynkes, and therupon forced to run on y<sup>e</sup> score. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 119 He that can lay hold of her, Shall haue the chynkes. 1611 COTGR., *Quinquaille*, chynkes, coyne.

5. [from the sound of their note.] a. The Chaffinch; also called *chink-chink*, *chink-chaffey*, *chinky-chank*. *dialect.* b. The Reed Bunting. *Sc.*

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 104. 1864 ATKINSON *Provinc. Names Birds*, Chink, chinky, chaffinch. 1875 BUCKLAND *Note in White's Selborne* 356 The chiff-chaff is also called the 'chinky-chank'.

**Chink**, sb.<sup>4</sup> *dialect.* [app. a variant of KINK, a twist: cf. the corresp. vb. CHINK 4.] (See quot.) a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Chink, a sprain on the back or loins, seeming to imply a slight separation of the vertebrae.

Hence Chink-backed a.

1868 *Daily News* 8 Dec, The chink-backed bullock.

**Chink**, obs. form of CHINCH sb.<sup>1</sup>, bug.

**Chink** (tʃɪŋk), v.<sup>1</sup> *dialect.* Also KINK. [Goes back to an OE. \*cincian of which the vbl. sb. *cincung* occurs in 11th c., corresp. to I.G. and Du. *kinken* to cough, to draw the breath with difficulty, app. a I.G. nasalized form of \*kēk-an, whence MHG. *kichen*, mod.G. *keichen* to gasp, cough. In Eng. the northern dial. form *kink* is common from the 14th c.; but *chink* is known only in modern dialect writers or illustrators (Lancashire, Cheshire, etc. Cf. CHINK sb.<sup>1</sup>, CHINCOUGH.)

*intr.* To gasp convulsively for breath, lose one's breath spasmodically, in coughing or laughing.

[c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 171 *Cachinnatio*, ceahheating nel cincung. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* 309, I laghe that I kynke. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 46 Hee laughs

and kincks like Chrysippus.] 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xviii. (D.), He chinked and crowed with laughing delight. 1895 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chink*, to lose one's breath with coughing or laughter. 1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chink*, to catch or draw the breath in laughing. When a child first begins to make a noise in laughing, it is often said 'it fairly chinks again'.

**Chink** (tʃɪŋk), v.<sup>2</sup> Also 6 chynken, chincke, 6-7 chynke. [Belongs to CHINK sb.<sup>2</sup>, along with which it appears in the 16th c. Cf. also CHINK v. and CHINSE v.]

1. *intr.* To open in cracks or clefts, to crack.

1552 HULOET, Chynken or gape, as the ground dooth with dryeth. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C.484 The boate chinketh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 467 The earth about head chinketh, and all at once...setteth and falleth. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 24 Chapping grounds, chinking, or chauming with Crannies. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 332 To chink, as ground doth, *rimas agere*.

2. *trans.* To crack or chap. *Obs.*

1599 T. MOUTREY *Silkwormes* ix Kissing their wal apart where it was chinked. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 551 This kind of painting ships is so fast and sure, that neither sun will resolue...ne yet wind and weather pierce and chinke it. 1611 COTGR., *Gerce*, to chink, chap, chawne (as the North wind does) the face, hands, etc. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Seasonable Serm.* 15 (L) The surface...is chopped, and chinked with drought, and burnt up with heat.

3. To fill (up) chynks, esp. (U. S.) those between the logs in a log-house. (Cf. CHINCH, CHINSE.)

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vii. The walls, doors, and windows, are so chinked up. 1845 G. W. KENDALL *Texas Santa Fe Exped.* i. i. 25 Our log-house quarters, however, were closely 'chinked and daubed'. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* 79 While the men...build the house, the women chink the cracks.

**Chink** (tʃɪŋk), v.<sup>3</sup> [Corresponds to mod. Du. and Efris. *kinken*; a word imitating the sound expressed. See CHINK sb.<sup>3</sup>, and note below.]

1. *intr.* To emit a short, sharp, ringing sound, as coins or glasses do in striking each other.

1589-1611 [see CHINKING vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup>] 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Quip* iii, Then Money came...chinking still. 1676 HOBBS *Thiad* i. 50 The Arrows chink as often as he jogs. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* iv. 31 'Tis time To Rise to Matins! Thus the Bells did Chink! 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballads, Surgeon's Warning* Poems VI. 120 He made the guineas chink. 1851 CARPENTIER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 83 When thrown into a tumbler, they chinked like lumps of ice.

b. said of a purse, pocket, etc., containing coins.

a 1616 BRAUM & FL. *Wit at Sea, Weapons* iv. i, Enter Ruinous with a purse. Ru. It kinks; make haste! 1879 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 121 Our pockets chink with the sound of something real.

2. *trans.* To cause (things) to make this sound by striking them together; esp. coins.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 189 He chinks his purse, and takes his seat of state. a 1764 LLOYD *Milk-Maid* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 52 Oft in her hand she chink'd the pence. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xii, Chinking a glass against a bottle as a summons to the waiter.

[Note. The Harl MSS. 221 (c 1440) of *Prompt Parv.* has the entry 'Chynyn or chinken' wrythe bellys *tintillo*, which, if genuine, carries back the evidence for this word a century earlier. Unfortunately, the reading is not supported by the other MSS., some of which, like the King's Coll. and Winchester, have not the entry, while MS. Addit. 22, 586, like Fynson's and the other printed edd., has 'chymyn or clynke bellys, tintillo'. This and the treatment of *Chynken* farther on make it possible that *chinken* is a scribal error for *chynken*.]

**Chink**, v.<sup>4</sup> *dialect.* [Goes with CHINK sb.<sup>4</sup>: there appears to have been a Teut. vb. *kink-* to twist, entangle.] *trans.* To give a twist to (the vertebral column); to crook slightly, sprain.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Chink, to cause such an injury. 'The fall chinked his back.' 1831 YOUATT *Horse x* (1843) 227 Old horses who have...some of the bones of the back or loins ankylosed—united together by bony matter and not by ligament...Such horses are said to be broken-backed or chinked in the chine. 1881 OUIDA *Village Comm.* x, As a packed mule is 'chinked' on the march.

**Chink**, var. of CHINCH v. *Obs.* to stint.

**Chinkapin**, var. of CHINGAPIN.

**Chinked** (tʃɪŋkt), ppl. a. [f. CHINK v.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> + -ED.] Cracked, chapped.

1552 HULOET, Chyncked, or crannyed, *hiulcus*. 1672 J. WEBSTER *Metallurg.* ix. 138 The Vine, with a chinked bark. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 121 At the chinked fields of ice, the waste of snow.

1. **Chinker**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [f. CHINK v.<sup>2</sup> or ? sb.<sup>2</sup>] = CHINK sb.<sup>2</sup>

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 312 Leave no chinker at all for Fayth, to peepe through. 1616 SURFL. & MARKS *Country Farme* 87 The chinkers or clefts which may grow most oftentimes be searched out and stopt, for feare of Rats or Mice.

2. **Chinker**<sup>2</sup> (tʃɪŋkər). [f. CHINK v.<sup>3</sup> + -ER 1.] That which chinks; a coin, or piece of money.

1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Arcturide* ii. iii. i. (1849) 185 Are men like us to be entrapped and sold, And see no money down, Sir Hurly Burly?...So let us see your chinkers.

**Chinking**, vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. CHINK v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING 1.] 1. Fissuring, cracking. *Obs.*

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Lysti*, a chinking or opening of a wall.

2. *Chinking and daubing*: the process of filling the chinks of log-houses, and plastering them over with clay; cf. CHINK v.<sup>2</sup> 3. U. S.

3. Material for filling up chinks. U. S.

a 1848 CARLTON *New Purchase* I. 61 (Bartlett) The chink-

ing being large chips and small slabs...and the daubing yellow clay. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* vii. 67 Palisade, filled in with mud chinking. 1888 *Amer. Missionary* Apr. 108 She wore one of the smallest thimbles with a bit of cloth inside for 'chinking' to keep it on.

**Chinking** (tʃɪŋkɪŋ), vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. CHINK v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING 1.] Emission of a short sharp ringing sound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* iii. xviii] (Arb.) 192 Chinking of fetters, chinking of money. 1611 COTGR., *Clingualterie*, a chinking, clinking. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xvi. The chinking of glasses and tea-spoons.

1. **Chinking**, ppl. a.<sup>1</sup> [f. CHINK v.<sup>2</sup>] Cracking, fissuring.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 650 A clouen barke, or chinking rinde.

**Chinking** (tʃɪŋkɪŋ), ppl. a.<sup>2</sup> [f. CHINK v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING 2.] That chinks or jingles.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* iv. v. 209 Chinking gold and silver. 1882 J. GREENWOOD *Tag, Rag & Co.* 117 An article of his chinking treasure...a small common horseshoe.

**Chinkle** (tʃɪŋkl), v. [f. CHINK v.<sup>3</sup> + -LE, frequentative suffix.] To chink continuously, jingle, tinkle. Hence Chinkling vbl. sb.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 96 (1774) III. 121 The chinking of a tin cascade. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirt.* II. 118 He chinked the ginneys i' th' pockets of his breeches.

**Chinky** (tʃɪŋki), a. [f. CHINK sb.<sup>2</sup> + -Y 1.] Characterized by, or full of, chinks.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. xxiii. 45 Those Rayes...scorch and parch this chinky gapping soyl. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 63 Plaster thou thy chinky Hives with Clay. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Exp. Phil.* (1776) I. 327 The vapours...trickle downwards into the chinky bed of the hills. 1863 WOSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 156 And, torn from its familiar flood, The chinky pinnacle rots apace.

**Chinless** (tʃɪnləs), a. [f. CHIN sb. + -LESS.] Without a chin. b. Without the firmness of character held to be expressed by a prominent chin.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 598 Earless, eyeless, cheekless, noseless, and chinless. 1881 *Voice* (N. York) 17 Mar. 5/4 A nation of chinless men—without opinions.

**Chinne**, obs. f. CHIN, CHINE sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Chinned** (tʃɪnd), a. Having a chin: esp. in comb., as broad-, double-, short-, square-chinned.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolaney's Prim.* (1880) 86 Some three chind foggie dame. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Thiad* xxiii. 545 Would to heaven I were so young chinn'd now. 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* 121 He had been made so smooth chinn'd. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveld* I. vii. 31 The delicate-featured, double-chinned, smooth and sluggish Florentine.

1. **Chinnel**. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 51 When wee have a flate of good chinnel-oates, that are large and well headed, wee usually...reserve them as choise seed for the clays.

**Chinny** (tʃɪni), a. U. S. [f. CHIN sb. + -Y 1.] Talkative. Cf. *chin-music* s.v. CHIN.

1883 *Bread-winners* 94 She was more chinny than the young one.

1. **Chino**, sb. *Obs.* Also **Chinao**. [a. OSp.]

a Chinese.

1588 R. PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 23 The Chinos do agree to this. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* i. vii. § 10 The Chinoas account all other Nations but Salvages. 1621 R. BROOKE *Epicopacy* 59 The learning of the Chinoes.

2. **Chino** is now used in comb. as in *Chino-japanese*, etc.

**Chinoidine** (kinoi'dein). [f. CHINA 3 (= *quinine*) + -OID + -INE.] A resinous substance, contained in the refuse of quinine.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 79 Under the name of chinoidine is sold by the manufacturers the black, intensely bitter residue left upon the evaporation of the mother-liquor after the crystallization of the alkaloids. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 35/1 The chinoidine has a similar action to quinine.

1. **Chinois**. *Obs.* [a. F. *chinois*.] = CHINESE.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* i. v. xvii 460 The Chinois sometimes Lords of Zeilan. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 69 By St. Thomas the Chinoises, and Ethiopians were converted. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 19 As an Indian or Chinois would perchance do. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 132 The Chinoys who live at the bounds of the earth. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compil.* i. 34 Some Runaway Chinois.

Hence || **Chinoiserie** [mod.F.], Chinese conduct, a Chinese art, 'notion', etc.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 830/2 A bit of *Chinoiserie*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/1 One of those Chinoiseries that would seem to show that M. Ferry has not much to learn from the [Chinese]. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Willard's Weird* II. 116 Japanese tea-trays, *chinoiseries*, unbreakable glass.

**Chinoline** (kinoi'lain). [f. CHINA 3 + L. *ol-eum* oil + -INE.] A tertiary amine C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N (belonging to the series C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n-11</sub>N), an oily fluid, obtained by the distillation of quinine or cinchonine with potassium hydroxide; and also by the dry distillation of coal. Chinoline-blue, a fine blue colour produced by dissolving in alcohol the black resinous precipitate obtained from a mixture of chinoline oil, iodide of amyl, and caustic soda.

1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 134 The sulphates of .chinoline, picoline...are...insoluble. 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 450 Chinoline blue. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 288 Two isomeric bodies, Chinoline and Chinoleine. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 14/1 Chinoline. is a transparent, colourless, mobile oil.

**Chinologist** (tʃɪŋnɒlədʒɪst). [f. CHINA, after the more usual SINOLOGIST.] One who makes a special study of the language and affairs of China.

1883 *American* VII. 57 A commission of competent European Chinologists.

**Chinook** (tʃɪnʊk). U. S. [Native name of an Indian tribe on the Columbia river, N. America, with whom early intercourse was established by the Hudson Bay colony at Vancouver.]

A jargon which originated in the intercourse of the Hudson Bay Company's servants with the Indians of Oregon and Columbia, and is used by the latter as a means of intercourse between different tribes and with the white man. *Chinook wind*: an ocean wind, warm in winter, cool in summer, which blows on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains.

1840 H. HALE *Ethnogr. in U. S. Explor. Exp.* 636 Tshinuk jargon or Trade Language. 181. JOAQUIN MILLER *Mem. & Rem.* (1884) 134 All Indian [N. Am.] dialects, except the 'Chinook', a conglomerate published by the Hudson Bay Company for their own purposes. 1884 *Boston Yrnl.* 6 Mar. Our cold weather... is tempered by the 'Chinook' wind from the Pacific coast. 1887 *West Shore*, Snow, is frequently removed in short order by the chinook, as the warm ocean wind is called. 1887 *Governor's Rept. in Puget Sound* 68. July 1888 The Chinook is the natural enemy of the odious east wind. 1889 *Ill. Land*, N. 2 Mar. 266 (*title*) The Chinook.

**Chinquapin**, var of CHINQUAPIN.

**Chinse** (tʃɪns), *v.* Also 8 chinose, 9 chintze, chinoh. [App. the typical form is *chinoh*, dial. var. of CHINK *v.* 2. Of this *chinse* and *chintze* are corruptions.]

1. *dial.* = CHINK *v.* 2. 3. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kent. Gloss.* *Chinch*, to point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, etc., with mortar.

2. † To caulk; now *Naut.* to caulk slightly or temporarily; to stop seams, etc., which do not admit of regular caulking. Hence *Chinsing vbl. sh.*; *attrib.* in chinsing-iron, a caulker's tool for chinsing seams with, Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*

1513 *Bk. Kerynye in Babes Bk.* 267 Loke ye haue a chynchyng yon, addes, and lynen clothes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 317 As... we might go down immediately... we had no other resource left than chincing and caulking within board. 1776 FALCONER *Marine Dict.*, *Chinse*, is to thrust oakum into a seam or chink with the point of a knife or chisel. This is used as a temporary expedient when caulking cannot be safely or conveniently performed. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 4 The doors, etc. of the ward-room, were chinsed up to keep out the smoke. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 The space... must be... filled up with battens, and chintzed.

**Chintze**, *chintz*, var. of CHINOH, bed-bug.

**Chintz** (tʃɪnts). Forms: *pl.* 7-8 chints, 7 chites; *sing.* 7 chint, (?) 8-9 chints, 8 chinose, chinse, 8- chintz. [Originally *chints*, plural of *chint*, a Hindī *chint*; also formerly found as *chite*, F. *chite*, Pg. *chita*, a. Mahrātī *chit* in same sense; both -Skr. *chitra* variegated. The plural of this word, being more frequent in commercial use, came in course of time to be mistaken for a singular, and this to be written *chinse*, *chinse*, and at length *chintz* (app. after words like *Coblentz*, *quartz*). This error was not established before the third quarter of the 18th c., although editors and press-readers have intruded it into re-editions of earlier works. Cf. the similar *baize* for *bays*.]

1. *orig.* A name for the painted or stained calicoes imported from India; now, a name for cotton cloths fast-printed with designs of flowers, etc., in a number of colours, generally not less than five, and usually glazed.

† a. *sing.* *chint*, *pl.* *chints* (-s).

1614 W. PLYTON *Voy. in Purchas Pilgrims* IV. xv. (1625) I. 530 Calicoes white and coloured... Pintados, Chints and Chadors. 1663 *Perry's Diary* 5 Sept. Bought my wife a chint [so *app.* MS.; *ed.* chintz], that is, a painted Indian calico, for to line her new study. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. v. 33 There is also a great Trade for all sorts of painted Calicoes, which are called Chites. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 134 Silks, Chints, Muzins, Calicoes. 1768 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* (Index), *Chint*, a sort of Calico painted. 1775 Dr. FOR *Voy. round World* 22 A quantity of... wrought silks, muslins and Chints [*mod. edd.* chintz]. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer. viii.* (1783) III. 350 Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks.

β. *sing.* *chints* (*chinse*), *chintz*, *pl.* *chintzes*.

1719 D'URVILLE *Pills* I. 163 In Calicoe, or lowly Chinse. 1738 *Port. Ed. Cobham* 248 Let a charming Chintz [ed. 2 chints] and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs. 1746-7 HENRY *Medit.*, In *Flower Garden*, The most admired chintzes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chints*, cloth of cotton made in India. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 553 A vast trade in chintzes. 1834 WEBSTER, *Chints* (*sing.*). a. 1845 HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* xviii, The maids in morning chintz. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* II. 91 Masulpatam chintzes.

2. *attrib.* Of chintz; covered, etc., with chintz.

1722 ARBUTHNOT & SWIFT *John Bull Postscr.* x, How he... could not sleep but in Chintz beds. 1722 *London Gas.* No. 6068/8 One Chinse Gown. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Scotsman* 13 Dec. (1884) 9/6 A very pretty chintse nightgown. 1768 in *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVIII. 395 Two ladies were convicted before the Lord Mayor in the penalty of £5 for wearing Chintz Gowns. 1849 LYTON *Caxtons* 13 The chintz chairs in the best drawing-room were uncovered.

**Chiolite** (kai'olait). *Min.* [Named 1846; f. Gr. χιών snow + -LITE: the etymological formation would be *chionolite*.] A fluoride of aluminium and sodium occurring in the Ilmen mountains.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 128.

**Chiopin(e, Chiorm, obs. ff. CHOPINE, CHIURM.**

**Chip** (tʃɪp), *sb.* 1 Also 5-6 chyppe, chype, 5-7 chippe, 6 chipp, shyppe. [Found since c. 1300: immediately connected with CHIP *v.* 1; though the sense is not that of a verbal sb., as in a *cut*, a *knock*, etc.]

1. A small, and esp. thin, piece of wood, stone, or other material, separated by hewing, cutting, or breaking; a thin fragment chopped or broken off. (Unless otherwise specified, understood to be of wood, and to mean those made by the wood-cutter and carpenter in course of their work.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 Pat hewis ouer his heued, þe chip falles in his ine. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 75 Chyppe, *quisquille*, assula. 1485-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* 291 For caryage of ij. lodes of chippes xd. a. 1528 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 245 Lyke sawdust or drye chypes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. ii. (Arb.) 144 He broke the daries into a thousande chypes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabel-houer's Bk. Physike* 259/1 Water, wherein hath bin sodden chippes of Juniper, 1764 *HARMER Obserr.* xiv. v. 226 Lighted by chips of deal full of turpentine, burning in a round iron flame. 1837 LYTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 46 Dry chips... are the things for making a blaze. 1844 *P. Parley's Am. V.* 369 The clattering of a chip of tile from the battlements. 1873 HALE *In His Name* v. 26 Chips on the ground showed that the wood-cutters had taken out some saplings.

fig. a. 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1557) 47 That weigh... A chippe of chance more than a pounde of wit. 1575 CHURCH-YARD (*title*) The Firste Part of Churchyard's Chippes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (Grosart) II. 169 For kissing love's dissembling chips The fire scorcht my heart. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Aym.* xvi. § 4 (1669) 66/2 Some indeed he cuts down by Chips in Consumptive diseases, they dye by piece-meals. 1864 MAX MÜLLER (*title*) Chips from a German Workshop.

2. *spec.* † a. A paring of bread-crust; = CHIP-PING *vbl. sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

c. 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 456 With a fewe Chippes of light bred stept in vernage. 1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 188 They sheepe han crustes, and they the bread; the chippes, and they the chere.

b. *Cookery.* A thin irregular slice of a fruit, etc.

1769 MRS. RAITOLD *Eng. Househkr.* (1778) 233 Put salt in the water for either oranges preserved, or any kind of orange chips. *Ibid.* 243 To make Orange Chips. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 341 Take your apricots or peaches, pare them and cut them very thin into chips.

c. *Naut.* A small quadrant-shaped piece of wood at the end of the log-line.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s. v.*, The chip is loaded at the circular edge so as to float upright, about two thirds being immersed in water. The chip or log being thrown overboard catches in the water and remains about stationary there, while the cord unwinds as the vessel proceeds.

d. A counter used in games of chance; hence, *slang.* a sovereign.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Chips*, money. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Plant. Fort.* xli. (1884) 355 Divers values, from the respectable 'pony' to the modest 'chip'.

3. Applied to the keys of a spinet or harpsichord (quot. 1600), chessmen (quot. 1645), etc.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii. To be so tickled they [my lips] would change their state, And situation with those dancing chips, Ore whom thy fingers walke. 1645 BR. HALL *Contestation* 37 A skillful player will not sturre one of these Chips, but with intention of an advantage.

4. As a material: Wood (or woody fibre) split into thin strips for making hats and bonnets.

1771 [see 9]. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Mar., A fashionable hat... a black one, if they are worn; otherwise chip. 1866 *Treat.* 270 *Chip*, a material used for plaiting into various articles of ornament and use, and obtained from the leaves of the palm called *Thrinax argentea*. 1888 *Bow Bells* 22 June 3 Some of these [bonnets] in chip or crinoline.

5. Taken as the type of a. anything worthless or trifling (see also *not to care a chip*, etc., in 8.); b. anything without flavour, innutritious, or 'dry', dried up, scorched, parched.

a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxv. (1640) 46 He takes not the chips for excellent things, but reckons of them as of chips. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 272 All the honours, riches, greatness, and glory of this world are but chips, toys, and pebbles to these glorious pearls. 1725 DUDLEY NORTH in *North Lives* II. 303 We had in the ship... fresh mutton... but all was chip to me. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 23 They roast every thing to a chip. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* viii. 100 Discussing some dry chip of a doctrine. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany* xiv. 235 They [boats] were burned to a chip.

6. fig. Something forming a portion of, or derived from, a larger or more important thing, of which it retains the characteristic qualities. Usually applied to persons.

1628 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 221 As most of the small Princes beyond the Alps, are themselves, or their wives, chips of the Cross. 1825 *Scribblemania* 2, I rank with the Nine a true chip of Apollo. 1825 W. IRVING *Braceh. Hall* xiii. 116 A dry chip of the University. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. *Chip*, Brother chip, one of the same trade or profession. Originally brother carpenter, now general. 1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 28 July 5/4 Even a Parnellite will help a brother chip when he is in distress.

b. † *Chip of the same block*: a person or thing derived from the same source or parentage. *Chip of the old block*: one that resembles his father, or reproduces the family characteristics; also applied to things.

1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 205, 1627 *Ibid.* 283 Am not I a child of the same Adam... a chip of the same block, with

him? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeet.* (1851) 297 How well dost thou now appear to be a Chip of the old block. 1655 LESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 126 Episcopacy, which they thought but a great chip of the old block Popery. 1666 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 266 b, One Mr. Coke (a true Chip of the old Block). 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 265 A chip of the old block, *Patrus est filius*. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* lxxxiii. 1833 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Adm.* 11. 318 The crab is its mother's child—a chip of the old block.

7. a. A crack or slight fracture caused by chipping. b. *dial.* An act of chipping, a cut with an ax, or adze.

*Mod. colloq.* One of the cups has got a chip on the edge. *South Scotch.* Let me take a chip at the tree.

8. Phrases. † *Chip in one's eye*, etc. (*obs.*; see *quots.*). *Not to care*, etc., a *chip* (sense 5). † *Such carpenters, such chips*: as is the workman, such is his work. *Chip in porridge* (*potage, broth*): an addition which does neither good nor harm, a thing of no moment.

1330 [see 1]. c. 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 279 b/2, For an old Proverbe it is ledged, He that heweth to hie, with chippes he may lese his sight. c. 1430 *LYNG. in Anglia* IX. ii. 112 Me list nat to hewe chippes ouer myn hede. c. 1530 R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Clyme not to hyst leste chypys fall yn thyn eie. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* xxxix. 52 Thei differ not a chip. 1562 — *Prov & Edigr.* (1867) 14 So playde these twayne, as mery as three chippes. *Ibid.* II. vii. Suche Carpenters, suche chips. 1577 STANVURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshead* VI. 17, I weigh not two chips which waie the wind bloweth. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 457 Looketh high, as one yat feareth no chips. 1603 BRITTON *Dignitie or Indig. of Men* 197 Who looketh hie, may have 'a Chip fall in his Eye'. 1675 COTTON *Scoff* 115, I know, but care not of a Chip. 1686 GAD *Celest. Batches* I. xvii. 108 The Sextile is no Chip in Broth... but a very considerable Engine. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 56 A sort of Chip in Pottage, which (he hopes) will not do Popery much good, nor the Church of England much harm. 1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* xxxi. 164 Basil did not care a chip. 1880 *Ch. Times* 25 June (D.), The Burials Bill... is thought... to resemble the proverbial chip in porridge, which does neither good nor harm.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chip-bonnet-hat* (see 4); † *chip-box*, a small box made of thin wood. See also CHIP-AX.

1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 211 These seven parcels were all put into chip boxes. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr. The ladies wear... chip hats. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 418 Wooden boxes called chip-boxes or pill boxes. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 51 A deep... bed of chip sand, affording very good whetstones. 1850 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 63 The wood of the White Willow has been extensively used in the manufacture of chip-hats.

† **Chip**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *oipp*, 5 *chyppe*. [OE. *cipp*, corresp. to Du. *kip* neut. 'small strip of wood in the plough which holds fast the plough-share', ad. L. *cippus* 'post, stake, beam of the stocks', *app.* also in later times in this sense: cf. *CHIEF*.] The share-beam of a plough; also, perh., (like L. *dentalis*) the share itself.

c. 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in W. Wulker 102 *Dentale*, *cipp*. a. 1500 *Met. Voc.* *ibid.* 628 *Cultur*, *dentale*, *vomerigne* [*glossed*] cultere, chyppe, chare.

**Chip** (tʃɪp), *sb.* 3. *Wrestling.* [f. CHIP *v.* 2.]

1. The technical term for: A trip, a trick, a special mode of throwing one's opponent.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 109 He... knows a chip or two in wrestling. 1883 in *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 It is amongst the lighter men that the prettiest chips are seen. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 4/1 Mr. Steadman's favourite 'chip' is the 'long leg strike'.

2. A quarrel, tiff, *dial.*

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s. v., We've niver had a chip sin we was wed.

**Chip** (tʃɪp), *v.* 1 [In ME. found only since the middle of 15th c., but prob. in OE. \**chippan*: Lye cites *forccypod* = 'præcisus', from gloss to *Canticum Eschie*, where another gloss has *forccorfen*. Efris. has *kippen* to cut, and MDa., MLG. *kippen* to chip eggs, to hatch; implying the existence of at least an OLG. (Saxon) *kippan*. But the earlier history of the whole group is uncertain; as is also the relation of *chip* to *chop*, *chop*. In actual modern use, *chip* is in sense 2 used in Scotland = *chop*; in sense 3 it is treated in Eng. as having the same relation to *chop*, that *típ*, *dríp* have to *tóp*, *d-róp*, i. e. it expresses a slighter and more delicate action.]

† 1. To *chip bread*: to pare it by cutting away the crust. *Obs.*

1461-83 in *Househ. Ord.* 71 Them oweth to chippe bredde, but not to nye the crumme. 1513 *Bk. Kerynye* in *Babes Bk.* 266 Chyppe your soueraynes brede hote. 1554 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* *ibid.* 66 In your offyce of the Pantrye, see that your bread be chipped and squared. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Ham.* IV. ii. 259 Hee would haue made a good Pandar, hee would haue chipp'd Bread well. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Introd. 17 To Furley 4 days chipping bread on or 04. 1755 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 193 He brings Bread, which the Guests may chip every one for themselves. 1797 *Port.* etc. *Art Sinking* 113 Uncork the bottle, and chip the bread.

† b. So to *chip* or *chip away* the crust. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 The utter crusts above and beneath should be chipped away. 1709 W. KING *Cookery* 590 'Tis ev'n so the butler chips his crust.



2. *trans.* generally, To hew or cut with an ax or adze, or with strokes from any other cutting tool. (In South of Scotland the proper word for to cut with an ax, to 'chop'.)

1866 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. 34* His mangled Myrmidons. That noiseless, handleless, hatch and chip, come to him. 1869 DAMPIER *Voy. II. ii. 57* The sap is white and the heart is red: the heart is used much for dying; therefore we chip off all the white sap, till we come to the heart. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn 82* Industry... Taught him [the savage] to chip the wood. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) s.v. *Ar.* Chipped with an ax, *dolabratus*. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 235 The workman... cuts, or rather chips, the pipe into pieces of the requisite size. 1883 HASLAW *Yet not I 17* Busy chipping and cutting wood.

3. To break off (by a sharp blow with anything hard) small fragments from wood, stone, or other hard substances (especially from an edge); to reduce or shape by thus removing small portions at a time. (In this sense it is in use a kind of dim. of *chop*.) a. with the substance as obj.

1859 HANDKE. *Turning 9* Do not push them roughly against the wood... or you will spoil their edge, and chip the work. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch. ix.* 260 Chipping, and modulating the sound of every bell. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist. ix. § 1* (1882) 388 Statues were chipped ruthlessly into decency.

b. with the fragments as obj. (with *off*, *from*, etc.)

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 339 Coming to the edge of a layer... they have occasionally chipped it off. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew. vii. 131* They chipped several small pieces of stone from the walls. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 261 Men who chipped bits of rock and cherished fossils.

c. with the product as obj.: To produce or make by chipping.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles xxi. 214* As nice an epitaph as was ever chipped by stone-cutter.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1753 [see CHIPPING *vbl. sb. 1.*] 1803 *Med. Jnl. IX.* 491 It is extremely brittle, chipping on the smallest fall or shock. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 232 This often causes the earthy matter to 'chip' off.

4. *trans.* To crack or fissure the surface of; to chap; = CHAP *v. 1* 3. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1508 FISHER *On Ps. cii. Wks.* 148 After the earth be bent, chyned, and chipped by the hete of the sonne. 1860 LYLE *Enphases 12 b.* The beauty [of a fine face]... parched with the Sunnes blaze, and chipped with the Winters blast.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1855 WHITLY *Gloss.* *Chip*, to chop as the lips or hands in frosty weather.

5. *intr.* Of seeds or buds: To break open, burst, germinate; to break into leaf or blossom.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis xii. Prol. 124* The rois knoppis.. Gan chyp, and kyth there vernalis lippis red. 1661 COLVIL *White Supplic.* (1751) 100 When bushes budded, and trees did chip [i.e. blossom]. 1734 CURTIS in *Phil. Trans. XXXVIII.* 275 I sow the Seed pretty thick, and in forty-eight Hours it will begin to chip.

6. *trans.* Of chickens, etc.: To crack and break away (the egg-shell) in hatching.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng. xv. cxvii. 89* Then had Church-pried chipped Shell. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy xxv.* 'In comes Rashleigh and chips the shell, and out bangs the wonder among us.' 1823 BYRON *Age Bronze v.* Thou isle! That saw'st the unfledged eagle chip his shell! 1823 — *Island iv. ii.* The young turtle, crawling from his shell, Steals to the deep... Chipp'd by the beam, a nursing of the day.

b. *transf.* To crack or break the shell of a nut.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks. Wks.* 1846 II. 273 The little tame squirrel that chippeth his nuts.

7. *Australia.* To harrow (ground). Cf. CHOP.

1798 — 1802 D. COLLINS *N. S. Wales 24* The following prices of labour were now established: Chipping fresh ground, 12s. 3d. per acre; Chipping in wheat, 7s. 1818 J. HOLZ in *Mem. (1838) II.* 91 Twenty shillings per acre for breaking the ground... and ten for chipping (the name used in New South Wales for harrowing).

8. *Chip* in (colloq.): to interpose smartly, 'cut in'. Cf. CHOP in.

c. 1870 BRET HARTE *In the Tunnel*, Just you chip in, Say you knew Flynn. 1888 *Star* 12 Dec. 3/3 Justice Smith here chipped in with the remark that counsel... had not curtailed their cross-examination.

9. *To chip at*: to aim a blow at, peck at, hit at, pick a quarrel with. [Of uncertain position: possibly related to next in sense c.]

1803 *Month. Mag. XIV.* 326 Geddes... has translated more of it... in a manner which it is the utmost of erudition to chip at, and of taste to criticize. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 7/2 So direct were his allusions to us that a prisoner whispered to me, 'He is chipping at you, Burns'.

**Chip** (tʃɪp). *v.* 2 Chiefly north. [Known in books only since the 18th c.; but perh. cognate with ON. *kippa* 'to scratch, pull', refl. 'to struggle, also to make a sudden motion, quiver convulsively', also with Du. *kippen* to seize, catch, ensnare. Relation to CHIP *v. 1* is uncertain.]

a. *trans.* To trip up, cause to stumble (esp. in wrestling). b. *intr.* To step along nimbly, trip along. c. *intr.* To fall out, to quarrel.

a. b. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Gloss.* *Chip*, to trip: as, 'to chip up the heels': or, to 'chip a fall': as in wrestling. 1855 WHITLY *Gloss.*, To Chip up, or rather 'to be chipped up', to be tripped up, as by the foot catching a stone. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.*, *Chip*, to trip or cause to stumble. 1878 CUMBERLAND *Gloss.*, *Chip*, to trip: a term in wrestling.

c. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Chip*, to quarrel. 'We chip'd oot.' 1878 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chip*, to quarrel. 'They chipped about the election for coiner, and hev never spok to one another sin.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Chip out*, to fall out. 'They chipped out while they were drinkin'.

**Chip-ax** (tʃɪˈpæks). [*f.* CHIP *v. 1* + Ax *sb.*] A small ax used with one hand for cutting timber into the required shape. (Formerly, sometimes an adze.)

1407 *Test. Ebor.* (1836) I. 347 Lego Petro meo apprenticio j chipax. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib. II.* Wks. 1187/1 A carpenter stode hewing with his chyppe axe upon a pece of timber. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. lxxiiij. 6 In hatchets, and chypeaxe they have cast it downe. 1611 CORG. *Aiscieu*, a Chip-axe, or one-handed plane-axe, wherewith Carpenters hew their timber smooth. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 192 A Little plaining ax or Chip-ax. 1745 COLUMELLA'S *Husb. II. ii.* Let the ploughman make no less use of a chip-ax than of a plough-shaie. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Chip-ax*, a small, single-handed ax used in chipping or listing a block.

**Chip-chop** (tʃɪˈpɒtʃ), *a.* [Reduplicated formation on *chop*.] Chopping, harshly consonantal.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water F.) *Wks.* 27/1 The sweet Italian and the Chip Chop Dutch. *Ibid.* (N.) Our outlandish chip-chop gibberish gabbling [i. e. as contrasted with Greek, Latin, and Italian].

**Chipeener**, *corr.* of CHOPINE, high-heeled shoe.

**Chiplet**. [*f.* CHIP *sb. 1* + LET.] A little chip.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (ed. 2) 125 Turn we... from these chiplets to view the machine that flings them out.

† **Chiplin**. *Obs.* ? Little chip.

1674 R. WILD POET. *Licent.* 28 Popes were e Kings Chiplins first, their Chaplains next.

**Chipmuck**, **-munk** (tʃɪˈpmʊk, -mʊnk). Also **-minok**, **-monk**, **-muk**. [*Prob.* an Indian word (Bartlett); though the synonym *chipping-squirrel* (unless formed from *chipmunk*) suggests that 'chipmonk' may be an English compound.]

A species of ground-squirrel, the Striped Squirrel, Hackee, or Chipping Squirrel, of North America.

1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* (Bartlett), Watching the vagaries of the little chipmunk, as he glanced from branch to branch. 1854 P. B. SR. JOHN *Amey Mass 13*, I would not give a chip-minck's tail for both our scalps, if we were circumvented by that noted rascal. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* 1. 31 The Chipping Squirrel, or Hackee, or Chipmuck (*Tamias Lysteri*), is peculiarly conspicuous. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. 359 The merry little chipmunk. 1882 HAWTHORNE *Fortunes Fool I.* xxviii, Hares and striped chipmonks cantered and scudded amidst the huckleberry bushes.

**Chipped** (tʃɪpt), *pp. a.* [*f.* CHIP *v. 1* and *sb. 1*]

† 1. Chapped. *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. xvii. li.* (1495) 633 Chyppid chynnes and whelkes of the lyppes. 1530 PAISGR. 307/2 Chypped as ones face or handes is with the marche wynde.

2. Cut into chips; made with chips or small pieces.

1599 MINSHUR *Sp. Dict., Engastir*... to make inlaid worke, as chipped worke or checker work with bone, or timber. 1611 CORG., *Chippid*, also, chipped; as bread.

3. Having small pieces chopped or broken off the edges or surface; broken off in small pieces; made by chipping (as prehistoric flint implements).

1863 A. TYLOR *Educ. & Manuf.* 47 The supposition of man having lived in caves, using only the most simple tools made from chipped flint. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 195 A set of chipped implements belonging to the... period of the cromlechs.

**Chippendale** (tʃɪˈpɛndəl), *a.* [*f.* name of a celebrated cabinet-maker and furniture designer of the 18th c.: see first quot.] Applied to a particular style of light and elegant drawingroom furniture; also to a style of book-plates. Hence **Chippendalism**.

[1754 T. CHIPPENDALE (*title*) Gentleman and Cabinet-Makers Director.] 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Odd Couple* 167 (Hoppe) The chair upon which Mrs. T. sat was an elegant chippendale. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates iv.* 28 The Chippendale style, which is the leading artistic fashion on English ex-libris after 1750. *Ibid.* xiv. 162 By 1780, Chippendalism had become on book-plates practically a thing of the past. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mut. Royal I.* 14 Spindle-legged Chippendale tables.

**Chipper** (tʃɪˈpɜː), *sb. 1* [*f.* CHIP *v. 1* + ER *1.*] *gen.* On who or that which chips. *b. spec.* † A knife used for 'chipping' bread (*obs.*).

1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* 266 One knyfe to square trenchoure lous, an other to be a chypere. 1616 R. [CROWLEY] *Times Whis. II.* 775 Some bread-chipper or greasy cooke. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E liij, *Chippers*, those that Dress the Round or Bing Ore. 1789 BURNS *To Capt. Riddell*, Our friends the reviewers, those chippers and havers. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 129 A ship caulker, a chipper, or a carpenter... hardly knows, how the blows of the mallet or hammer are directed to... the chisels or the nails. 1880 *Academy* 15 May 366/No anthropoid ape at the present day... is a stone-chipper or a bone-cutter.

† 2. Name of a bird. *Obs.*

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 510 Two small birds: the bigger called a chipper, or *betula carpor*.

**Chipper** (tʃɪˈpɜː), *sb. 2 dial.* and *U. S.* [*f.* CHIPPER *v.*] Twitter, light chatter.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 314 A mirthful chipper and laugh under the song of the soaring larks. *Ibid.* 411 The twitter and chipper of birds.

**Chipper** (tʃɪˈpɜː), *a.* *U. S.* [App. the same word as northern Eng. *hipper* lively, nimble, frisky,

and perh. orig. a southern or midl. Eng. form of it; but now known only in U. S., and probably associated with, and influenced by CHIFFER *v.*] Lively, brisk, cheerful; 'chipry'.

1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 236 There sot Katey... lookin' as bloomin' as a rose, and as chipper as a canary bird. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tuesd. 234 The sparrows seem always chipper, never infirm. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life i.* 21 They are cheerful, and chipper, and sunshiny, and not easily moved to anger.

**Chipper** (tʃɪˈpɜː), *v. dial.* and *U. S.* [Prob. partly a metathesis of *chirrup*; but also independently imitative of the sound indicated; the form being diminutive-frequentative, like *twitter*, *chatter*, *titter*, etc.]

1. *intr.* Of birds: To twitter, chirp; (of persons, or of streams) to babble, chatter.

18.. MARY STONE in Schaff & Gilman *Litr. Relig. Poetry* (1885) 55 On my pine-tree bough The Chippings are hushed. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Chipper*, to chirp... a metathesis of that word or rather of chirrup. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 22 Always chipping and chattering to each other, like a pair of antiquated house-sparrows. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 360 The sparkling stream that chipped among the ferns.

2. *trans.* To make 'chipper' or lively, to cheer up. *U. S.* [*f.* CHIFFER *a.*]

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls xviii.* (1876) 235 Setting to work to 'chipper' her mother up.

† **Chipping**, *vbl. sb. 1*. *Obs. rare* -1. = CHIPP-PING *vbl. sb. 3*.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. xvii. cxxxviii.* (1495) 695 The jays of the Cambok helpth ayenst... the chypperynges [ed. 1582 chippings] of the tongue.

**Chipping**, *vbl. sb. 2* Twittering.

18..-61 See CHIFFER *v. 1*.

**Chippine**, *obs.* form of CHOPINE.

**Chippiness** (tʃɪˈpɪnəs), *humorous*. [*f.* CHIFFY + -NESS.] State of being chippy, or 'dry as a chip'; shortness of temper.

1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 414 The utmost dryness... sheer chippiness of manner.

**Chipping** (tʃɪˈpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CHIP *v. 1*]

1. The action of the verb CHIP; the act of chopping lightly or breaking off small pieces, of cracking or breaking the shell of an egg, etc.

1611 CORG. s.v. *Chappis*... the chipping of bread. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Chipping*, a phrase used by the potters and China-men to express that common accident... the flying off of small pieces, or breaking at the edges. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art I.* 17 Metals are sometimes wrought by chipping. 1836 EMERSON *Nature I.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 141 A little chipping... patching, and washing. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. Show a vast predominance of chipping over grinding.

2. *concr.* † a. A paring of the crust of a loaf. (Usually in *pl.*) *Obs.*

1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 The Pantries, Chippings, and broken breade. 1522 NASH *P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) F 19 b, Thou hast cap and kneed him... for a chipping. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. iii. (1651) 430 Poor Lazarus lies howling... he only seeks chippings. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Duck*, [Ducks] eating such Grain or Chippings as you shall throw to them.

b. *gen.* A small piece (of wood, stone, etc.), chipped off, esp. in dressing or shaping. (Usually *pl.* Cf. *parings*, *cuttings*, etc.) Also *fig.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyppynge of ledyr, or clothe, or other lyke, *succidia*. 1610 ALTHORP *MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Introd. 6 A little new cesterne of lead, a linge to putt the chippings in. a. 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* xli. 411 These Chippings of the world, these fragmentary and incoherent Men (who embrace no calling). 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 244 The chippings of the stone they hew at their Quarry. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 81, Scafflings [is] what comes off from the Ore in dressing it... which is called also by the name of Chippings. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 152 Dealing in parings and chippings of reasoning.

† 3. Chapping (of the skin). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 116 Exulceration or chypynng of the mouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 148 A dogs head made into powder... cureth... the chippings in the fingers

4. *attrib.* as chipping-ax = CHIP-AX; chipping-bit = chipping-piece b.; chipping-chisel, a cold chisel with a slightly convex face for chipping off the inequalities of cast-iron; † chipping-knife, a knife used for 'chipping' bread (*obs.*; see CHIP *v. 1* 1); chipping-machine, 'a planing-machine for cutting dye-wood into chips' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); chipping-piece (*Founding*), 'a. an elevated cast (or forged) surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools; b. the projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron-framing, where it is intended to be fitted against another' (Knight); † chipping-time, see quot. and CHIP *v. 1* 5 (*obs. ? dial.*). So *chipping-block*.

1611 CORG., *Epiau*, a Coopers \*chipping ax. 1849 *Specif. Britten's patent* No. 12, 548 Instead of the ordinary 'chipping bit'... I use a set screw. 1601 Q. ELIZ. *Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The yeomen [of the Pantry] have for their fees, all the chippings of breade... for the which they find \*chipping knives. 1610 ALTHORP *MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Introd. 8 Itm paring iron, cheeping knives, toasting forke. c. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman I.* 1. 2 If it [wheat] has a good sprouting or \*chipping-time. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. on New-Made Lord Wks.* 1812 III. 191 The Carpenters... the men of \*chipping trade.



**Chipping**, common var. of **CHEAPING** market, in place-names.

**Chipping**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That chips; see the verb. In quot. = germinating (*obs.* ? *dial.*).

c1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandry*, VI. ii. 5 The chipping part of the wheat, as we call it in Hertfordshire.

2. *Comb.* as chipping-bird, a small species of sparrow (*Zonotrichia socialis*) common in the United States; chipping-squirrel = CHIPMUCK.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Tues. 205 The chipping or striped squirrel. 1868 [see CHIPMUCK]. 1869 BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The chipping-bird.

**Chippy** (ʃɪˈpi), *a.* [f. CHIP *sb.* and *v.* + -Y 1.]

1. Of, or composed of, chips.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* 1. (R.) Here my child'd veins are warm'd by chippy fires.

2. Full of chips; chapped.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 301 Eyes, nose, and mouth chippy with lamp-black and undue evaporation.

3. Resembling a chip; as dry as a chip.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 375 A few... have passed a dry, chippy, verseless youth. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Creams Leicestersh.* 386 Chippy and parched.

b. Vulgarly applied to the physical sensations experienced after alcoholic dissipation.

4. *colloq.* Given to chipping, ready to chip. (*fig.*)

1888 'Poor Nellie' 271 She won't then be quite so chippy on her chipping-block.

**Chip-squirrel** = CHIPMUCK.

1884 J. C. GOLDSMITH *Himself Again* i. 5 A little chip-squirrel, no thicker than one's finger.

**Chip-stone**. (See quot.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 334/4 There are also some artificial and complicated games with the peg-top, especially one called chipstone, which we never saw played.

**Chiquiney**, -ie, *obs.* ff. CHEQUEEN.

† **Chiragon**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. χερῶν hand + ἄγων leading, guiding.] (See quot.)

1832 *Athenian* 78: The Chiragon, or guide for the hand... by the assistance of which a person who has become blind after having learned the art of writing may continue its practice without the risk of confounding words or lines together. 1851 *Catalogue Exhib.* II. 538 The Chiragon, a hand guide for blind and tremulous writers.

† **Chiragrific**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *chiragricus*, f. *chiragra*, Gr. χερῶν gout in the hand + -ιc + -AL.] Pertaining to, or having, gout in the hand.

[1835 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G 2 Podagra, ye gout of the legges and feete, and Chiragra the gout of the fingers.]

1644 BULWER *Chirac & Chiron*. 52 The standers by heartily wish their Hands qualified with some Chiragrific prohibition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv, 186 Chiragrific persons doe suffer in this finger... sometimes first of all.

**Chirapsy** (kəɪˈræpsi). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *chirapsia*, a. Gr. χερῶν hand-to-hand combat, also gentle friction.] Touching or rubbing with the hand.

1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 119 Whether the application of the mother's hand (chirapsy) to any particular part of her body... can... induce an organic change on the same part of the fetus. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chirapsia*, Gentle friction, manipulation.]

|| **Chirayta** (tʃɪraɪˈtɑ), **chiretta** (tʃɪreɪˈtɑ). Also *chirata*, *chireeta*. [a. Hindi *chirāṭā*, Bengali *chirāṭā*, Dakkhī *chirāṭā*, Marāṭhī *chirāṭā*:—Skr. *chirāṭa-tikṭa* butter plant of the Kirāṭas, an ancient forest tribe on the N.E. of Bengal.] A plant, *Ophelia* (or *Agathotes*) *Chirayta*, N. O. *Gentianaceae*, found in northern India. b. The bitter tonic obtained from this, used like quinine.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 115 *Chiretta* or *Chirayta*, a perennial plant, growing in Hindostan and Bengal. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 277 *Chirayta* possesses the general properties of bitter tonics. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 511 *Chiretta* contains two bitter principles, chiratin and ophelic acid.

Hence **Chiraytin**, **chiratin**, **Chirato-genin**, *Chem.* bitter principles obtained from *chirayta*.

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 277 What is... sold as a sulphate of chiraytine is well known to be only the disulphate of quinia.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chiratin*, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>18</sub>. One of the two bitter constituents of *chirata*... a yellow, somewhat hygroscopic powder... *Chirato-genin*, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>18</sub>... a yellowish-brown, amorphous, bitter substance.

**Chireche**, *obs.* form of **CHURCH**.

† **Chire** 1. *Obs.* Also 4 *schyre*, 5 *chyre*, 6 *chyer*, 7 *chier*, *cheyre*. [This appears first as a variant reading for *chipe*; subseq. *chive* appears as a variant of this. What are the precise relations between *chithe*, *chire*, *chive*, it is difficult to say; *chive* might be a phonetic corruption of *chithe* or a graphic alteration of *chire*: see **CHITHRE**, **CHYRE** 2.]

A sprout, a slender blade of grass, etc.; the pistil or stamen of flowers; a fibre.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xci. (Harl. MS. 4789) In þe myddel stondeþ schyres of saffron [Harl. 614 *chiris*; Bodl. & B. M. Addit. 27944 *chipes*; *Wynken de Worde* 1495 (659) *chires*; *Berthelet* 1535 *chynes*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A *Chire*, *genimen*. 1591 DRAVTON *Harmony*, Song *Solomon* ii. As lily flower excels the thorn or little chyer of grass. 1611 CORON, *Fibres*, The small strings, or hair-like threads of roots... in Lincolnshire they are termed *Cheyres*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 149 Pick out of it all manner of motes, chiers of grass.

† **Chire** 2. *Obs.* Form of **KIRK**, OE. *cyre*, *Choice*.

The palatalization of *c* before an umlaut vowel was unknown to OE.: *chire* was doubtless influenced by the *ch* forms of the cognate vb. *chosen*, and the increasing extension of *ch-* to the parts which had properly *k-*. See **CHOOSE**. c1775 Lamb. *Hom.* 219 God... let hi... habben aye chire. [Chire v. ? misprint for **CHW**. (Halliwell explains 'to feast or make cheer'.)]

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 113 What tho he chires on purer manchets crowne.]

**Chireche**, *chiriche*, *obs.* ff. **CHURCH**.

**Chiri**(e, *chiris*ch, *obs.* ff. **CHERRY**, **CHERISH**.

**Chirk** (tʃɜːk), *v.* Forms: (1) *cearcian*, 4-6 *chirke*, 5-6 *chyryke*, 5-7 *cherke* (e, 6 *churke*, 6-*chirk*. [In its origin, a variant of **CHARK**:—OE. *cearcian*, *stridere*, with which sense 1 coincides. The change to *chirk* was not phonetic, but evidently a modification adapted to express a thinner sound: another (Sc.) variant **CHORK**, expresses a coarser sound.]

It was in the form *chirk* that the word was applied to the voice of birds, for which the original *chark* was not used. (Here association with *chirm* may also have worked.) In this sense there further arose the variants **CHIRT** and **CHIRP**, the latter of which became the prevailing form.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a strident noise; to grate (or otherwise make a noise with) the teeth; to creak as a door; to croak. *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.*

c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxvi. (L) 157 *Strideo* oððe *strido* ic cearge oððe ic gristbiige. c1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 7 531 Of hem that bileuen in diuinales as... by chirkyng of dores. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Makip hir noyse wip grisbaytyng and chirkyng of teep. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxvii. (1495) 565 Electrum chyrketh and chaunyng ofte in to diuers colours [ed. 1535 maketh a great chyrkyng noyse]. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 76 Chyrkyng, *sibillat*. *Ibid.*, Chyrkygn, *sibillo*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 418 Lest the vehemency of Chirking Frogs, vex the wish'd for Repose. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 338 (Jam.) The doors will chirk.

2. To chirp, chirrup (as a bird); to make a noise with the lips like a bird's chirp; to squeak (as a mouse). *arch.* and *dial.* (Not in *Sc.*) c1386 CHAUCER *Summoner's T.* 96 [He] kist hir swete, and chirkit as a sparwe With his lippes. 1530 PALSGR. 484, I chyrke, I make a noyse, as myse do in a house. 1533 MORE *Apology* xlvii. Wks. 922/1 A few birdes... chirking and fleing from bushe to bushe. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chirrio*, to chuirke or make a chirme as birdes doe. 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Falconrie* 143 Chyrke wyth your voyce and use those other soundes which falconers do to their hawks. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Masque Q. Bersabe* 28 Ye chirk as starlings that be fed. 1885 A. DONSON *Signe Lyre* 202 The sparrow... chirrketh lustily.

† b. *trans.* To incite by 'chirking'. *Obs.* 1486 Bk. St. Albans B. iiii b, Cherke hir and whistyll hir [the hawk]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. x, A horse-rider cheering and cherking up his horse.

3. To become cheerful, cheer up. (*U. S. colloq.*; see **CHIRK** a.) 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 102, I ra'llay hope... she'll chirk up, and get along comfortable.

**Chirk** (tʃɜːk), *a.* *U. S. colloq.* [perh. f. **CHIRK** v.: but prob. associated with *cheer*.] 'Lively, cheerful, in good spirits'. 'It is in popular use in New England' (Webster 1828).

1828 in WEBSTER. 18... *Major Downing's Letters* (Bartlett) The General looked as chirk and lively as a skipper. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* vii. 93 Be'n purty chirk this summer? 1885 *U. S. Mag.* in *Free Ch. Monthly* Aug. 244/1 He was as chirk and bright a little fellow as ever was.

**Chirking**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* See **CHIRK** v.

**Chirl** (tʃɜːl), *v.* *Sc.* [imitative of the sound: see **CHIRP** v.] To warble, to utter a long note with modulation; sometimes, to emit a low melancholy sound.

1818 *Ballad in Edinb. Mag.* Oct. 327 (Jam.) The laverock chirl't his cantie sang. 18... HOGG *Hunt of Eildon* 323 (Jam.) The chirling echoes went and came. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 Short syne ye took a chirlin fit. Hence **Chirl** *sb.*

c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* II. 3 Thy chirling chirlis, whilkis changelinge thou chants. 1850 *Zoologist* VII. 2597 [Crossbills]... commence a fretful, unhappy chirl, not unlike the Redpoll's. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 3 His voice... had a kind of musical warble ('chirl') we vernacularly called it.

**Chirm** (tʃɜːm), *sb.* *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 *cirm*, *cyrm*, 3 *chirm*, 6 *chirme*; 5-6 *chyryme*, *chorme*, 6 *chearm*, *charme*, 6-7 *churme*, 7 *churme*: cf. also **CHARM** *sb.* 2 [Immediately connected with **CHIRM** v.]

1. Noise, din, chatter, vocal noise (in later times esp. of birds). c1800 *Corpus Gloss.* 925 *Frager*, suocg, *cirm*. c1975 *Rushev. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 6 *Æt* middere niht þa *cirm* geworden was. a1000 in W. Wülcker 205 *Claugor*, *tubarum* sowne... dyne, gepun, *cyrm*. a1250 *Owl & Night*. 305 Thei growe bigrede him... And goþ to him mid heore *chirme*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vi. 14 That understandis the... *chirme* of every birdis voce on fer. 1806 TRAIN *Poetical Rev.* 79 (Jam.) A *chirm* she heard... out of a hole she shot her head.

2. *esp.* The mingled din or noise of many birds or voices, the 'hum' of school children, insects, etc. 1530 PALSGR. 617 What a *chirme* these byrdes make [Jarvis] comment! 1547 BREND *Lett.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 379 Frogs confirmed with a *chirme* of those that stood about. 1556 HOBY *Tr. Castillon's Courtier* (1577) G iia, Then was heard... a *chirme* of loude speaking. 1556 J. Heywood *Sylder & F.* iv. x With this a *chirme* in mumering

there fell: Amongst them [insects] all. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. 235 Grammer schooles ringeing againe with a *chirme* of schollers. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 126 [Perkin] was conueighed leasurously on Horsebacke... through Cheape-side... with the *Chirme* of a thousand taunts and reproches. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 457 A coming tempest announces itself by the birds subduing their song to a *chirm*.

† 3. A company or flock (of finches). *Obs.*

c1430 *Lydg. Hors. Shepe*, & G. (1822) 30 A *chirme* of finches, a swarme of bees. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Fvii, A *Chirme* of Goldefynches. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/2.

**Chirm** (tʃɜːm), *v.* *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 *cirm-an*, *cyrm-an*, 3 *chirmen*, 5-6 *chirme*, *chyrm*(e, 6-*chirm*, 9 *churme*). [OE. *cirm-an* to cry out, shout, make a noise. Cf. Du. *kermen*, MDu. *kermen*, *karmen*, to mourn, lament, MLC. *kermen*. The ulterior history is uncertain.]

1. *intr.* To cry out, vociferate, roar: originally used widely; but in Middle and modern English, chiefly restricted to the melodious chatter or warbling of birds, or of human beings compared to birds.

a1000 *Judith* 270 Hi ongunnon *cirmen* hlude. a1225 *Ancr.* *Guthlac* (Gr.) 880 Swa wilde deor *cirmdon*. a1225 *Ancr.* R. 152 Sparuwe... cheateoðe euer ant *chirmed*. So ouh ancre... *chirmen* & cheateoren euer hire bonen. c1475 *Parleyer* 878 Briddes... mervly *chirmed* in the grene wod. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) Repr. Gloss. xiii, *Canitillo*, to chante or *chirme*. 1623 COCKERAM II. To *Chirme* like birdes, *Gingrate*. 1700 WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia* in *Misc. Cuv.* (1708) III. 417 We have a Monkey aboard that *chirms* like a Lark. a1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1845) 12 *Linties*, *chirmen* frae the spray. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrid. Ball.* 31 Then he wad *chirm* and talk, And say, Ded, ded; Mam, mam, and aw. 1840 GALT *Demon Deat.*, etc. 63 Admiring wonder *churm'd* from all the throng. 1860-80 FERGUSON *Cumbrid. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chirm*, to chirp. 1865 A. SMITH *Summ. Skye* (1880) 345 The fairy sits... *chirming* and singing songs to the crows.

2. *trans.* or with cognate object.

1728 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* i. i, To hear the birds *chirm* o'er their pleasing rants! 1822-53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. 1. 98 The corn-craik was *chirming* His sad eclic ay.

Hence **Chirming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1481 CAXTON *Old Age*, And knewe the thyngys to come by the chyrmyng and by the song and by the countenance of foulis and birdys. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) *Augur*, a gesser be the *chirming* of birds. 1854 *Plemie Millar* 33 A *chirming*... foolish woman. 1877 OUDA *Puck* xxix. 359 Sounds of... stirring bees and *chirming* birds.

**Chirno**, *obs.* form of **CHURN**.

**Chiro**, *chir-*, = Gr. χερῶν combining form of χερῶν hand, appearing in Greek in a very large number of words; several of these were adopted in Latin with the spelling *chiro*, e.g. *chirographum*, *chironautia*, *chironomia*, *chirotheca*, *chirurgia*, and have thus passed into the modern langs.; many more have been taken by these directly from Greek, e.g. *chirocracy*, *chiroscopy*, *chirosofophy*, *chirotechny*, or formed from Greek elements and on Greek analogies, as *chiroplast*, *chirosofoper*. In modern technical terms, esp. those of botany and zoology, the spelling is often *cheir-*, e.g. *cheiranthus*, *cheiroptera*, *cheirotherium*.

In words thoroughly naturalized in Latin, CH was treated as C, and had in Romanic the phonetic history of *c* before *i*: hence such med.L. forms as *chirographum*, *chirogryllus*, *chirotheca*, *chironautia*, *chirurgianus*, also written *cyro-*, and It. and OF. and Eng. forms in *chiro*, *cyro-*. But, in most words, modern scholarship has restored the *ch*-spelling and *k* pronunciation: see however **CHIRURGON**, **SURGEON**.

The more important of these derivatives follow in their alphabetical order; a few trivial ones are given here: **Chirocosmetics** *sb. pl.* [Gr. κοσμητικὸς; see **COSMETIC**], the art of adorning the hands. † **Chirogram** [see **GRAM**], used by Bulwer for a diagram illustrating chironomy. **Chirogymnast** [Gr. γυμναστής; see **GYMNAST**], an apparatus for exercising the fingers for pianoforte playing. **Chiroromys**, **chiroromys** [Gr. μῦς mouse], the AYE-AYE of Madagascar. **Chiroplast** [Gr. πλάστης moulder, modeller], an apparatus devised by J. B. Logier in 1814 for keeping the hands in a correct position in pianoforte playing; hence **Chiroplastic** *a.* **Chiropoietic** *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός making, f. ποιέω to make, do], ? surgical. † **Chiroponal** *a.* [Gr. νόσος toil + -AL], pertaining to or involving manual labour (*obs.*). † **Chirosoopical** *a.* [Gr. σκοπεῖν inspector, examiner], pertaining to palmistry.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 119 Gloves of chicken skin... were at one time a main article in chirocosmetics. 1844 BULWER *Chirac & Chiron*. 26 Types and Chirograms whereby this Art might be better illustrated than by words. 1845 *Mag. Sc.* VI. 127 The Chirogymnast... ought... to cause the different parts of the hand to acquire... dexterity. 1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Mag. XX. 423 The chiroromys... may be regarded as the last survivor. 1848 S. Lover *Handy Andy* i. 9 As for the horse, his legs stuck through the bridge, as though he had been put in a chiroplast. *Ibid.*, The horse's first lesson in chiroplastic exercise. 1864 SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. 98 His [Logier's] chiroplast, a machine by means of which the children get accustomed to a good position of the arms and hands. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2025, 215/2 Logier with his 'chiroplast'. 1823 H. H. Wilson *Ess.* (1864) I. 391 Operations of the chiroplastic art... as extraction of the stone in the bladder. 1865 BIGGS

*New Disp.* 16 r 44 Chiropollat pyrotechny. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 187 What a chiroscopical horoscope . . of juggling, legerdemain, and superstitious imposture!

† **Chirocracy** (*χαιο-κρατία*). *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *χαιο-κρατία*, f. *χαιο-* hand- + *-κρατία* rule.] Government by the strong hand or by physical force.

1877 *Govt. Venice* 300 It might rather have been called Chirocratie, all things being managed by Violence and Tumult.

**Chirognomy** (*χαιο-γνώμι*). Also *cheir-*. [f. Gr. *χαιο-* hand- + *γνώμι* knowing, judgement, after *physiognomy*.] The alleged art or science of estimating character by inspection of the hand.

1868 W. R. CRAIG *Bk. of hand* 253 Chirognomy and chirognomy. 1885 E. H. ALLEN (*titl.*) A Manual of Chirognomy; being a Complete Practical Handbook of the Twin Sciences of Chirognomy and Chirognomy.

**Chirognomist**, one who practises chirognomy. 1883 M. & F. COLLINS *You play me false* iv. 25 The skilled chirognomist could learn a lesson from that small strong hand.

**Chirograph** (*χαιο-γραφ*). Also *cirografe*, *7 chyro-*. [a. F. *chirografe*, ad. L. *chirographum*, -us, a. Gr. *χαιο-γραφον*, -os (that which is) written with the hand, f. *χαιο-* hand- + *-γραφος* writing, written. It became a technical word in later L. (cf. Gaius iii. 134); its complete naturalization is shown by the prevalence of the form *ciro-graphum*, whence OF. and Eng. forms in *ciro-*, *cyro-*.]

1. Applied technically to various documents formally written, engrossed, or signed.

a. An indenture; = CHARTER-PARTY I; a deed of conveyance of land so indented. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [c. 1280 *Charta Edm. I.* in *Rotul. Scot.* i. 2 (Du Cange) Que vous voudrez lever par Cyrografe endenté entre vous e li.] 1727 *Covel's Interpr.* (augmented), Anciently, when they made a Chirograph or Deed, which required a Counter-part, as we call it, they engrossed it twice upon one Piece of Parchment contrary-wise, leaving a Space between, in which they wrote in great Letters, the word Chirograph; and then cut the Parchment in two, sometimes even, sometimes with Indenture, thro' the Midst of the Word. 1736 GALE *Enc. Chirogr.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 212 This Marble . . exhibiting a complete Formula of a Chirograph, or Conveyance of one Part of a Burying-Place from one Family to another.

b. The indenture of a fine; one of the counter-parts of such indenture.

1871 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 556 The said Gundreda had a Fine levied unto her . . and thereof produced the Chirograph. 1681 *London Gas.* No. 1633/4 Notice, that whereas divers Fines that were lost or burnt in the late Fire in the Temple, remain uningrossed for want of bringing in the Chirographs, or exemplifications thereof. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 700 The chirograph of a fine is evidence of such fine; because the chirographer is appointed to give out copies of the agreements between the parties. 1865 *Nichols Britton* II. 356 All general attorneys may levy fines and make chirographs.

c. An obligation or bond given in one's own handwriting.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 171 This dette here [*Col. ii. 14*] thaposthe caltheth Ciropgrafe or oblygacion. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 291 The diple casting in the chirograph, he was publicly received into the bosome of the Church. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Chirograph*, a sign Manual, a Bill of ones hand, an Obligation or hand-writing.

d. One of three forms in which the will of the Papal See is expressed in writing.

1528 *State Lett.* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* n. Records xxii, That . . by a new Chirograph, the Popes Holiness may be so astringed. 1823 *Lingard Hist. Eng.* VI. 197 A new chirograph of pollicitation. 1864 *Daily Rev.* 24 May, The Chirograph is frequently in Italian, and . . is considered as a private act of the Pontiff. 1868 *CARTWRIGHT in News of World* 29 Mar. A third form of Papal expression in writing, called a Chirograph. It appears indeed to have no binding force except what it may derive from personal respect for its author, and resembles in authority somewhat the minutes which at times are drawn up in our offices, or the peculiar expression of Royal wishes formerly in use in Prussia, and termed Cabinets-ordre.

2. *gen.* a. Any formal written document; a charter. b. Handwriting. (*unusual*.)

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chirograph*, hand writing. 1844 S. MATTLAND *Dark Ages* 255 Our most beautiful chirographs, written in the Roman character.

Hence **Chirographal** a., **Chirographary** a. [ad. L. *chirographarius*], related to or given in one's own handwriting; **chirographary creditor**, one who holds an acknowledgement of debt in the debtor's handwriting; **chirographate**, to set one's hand to, sign; **chirographical** a., **graphical** a., of, pertaining to, or in handwriting; **Chirographist**, a professor of chirography (used by Pope for *chirognomist* or *chirologist*); **Chirographosophic** (*nonce-wd.*), skilled in, or a judge of handwriting.

1604 *Falle Jersey* iv. 111 Few of the Debts are Chirographal, i.e. upon Bond. 1875 *Poste Gains* III. (ed. 2) 352 Privileged chirographary creditors. 1623 *Cockerham* II. To Write his name to a Band or so, *Chirographate*. 1885 *Beveridge Criticism & Tullian* II. xv. 7 Interesting relics . . monumental and chirographic. 1623 *Cockerham, Chirographical*, writing, a writing of ones owne hand. c. 1714 *ARSBURNOT & PORR Martin. Scrib.* iii, Let the Chirographists behold his Palm. 1755 *JOHNSON, Chirographist*.

This word is used [in the prec. passage] I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chiroscopist*, or *chironancer*. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xxiv. (D.), 'But what sort of handwriting was it?' . . 'Ou then—aibins a man's, aibins a maid's: he was no chirographosophic himself.'

**Chirographer** (*χαιο-γραφει*). Also *6 cyro-*, *6-7 cyro-*, *chyro-*. [partly ad. F. *chirographaire*, ad. late L. *chirographarius*; partly Eng. formation like *geograph-er* and the like.]

1. *Law*. The officer appointed to 'engross fines' (chirographs), in the Court of Common Pleas. (Abolished in 1833.)

[1828 *Act 13 Edw. I.* c. 44 De Ciographariis pro ciographo faciendis.] 1400 *Act 6 Hen. IV.* c. 8 § 1 L'office de Cirografeur en la Comone bank du Roi est lessez a ferme. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commw. Eng.* (1609) 64 The Ciographier . . maketh Indentures triplicate. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 3 § 7 The Ciographier of Fynes of the Common Plees for the tyme being. 1594 *WEST Synodol.* n. § 61 Delivered to the Cyrographier of fines to be ingrossed and proclaimed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 62/1 In the Courts of Common Pleas . . the Chyrographier doth Enter and Ingross Fines acknowledged. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 351 There are indentures made, or engrossed, at the chirographer's office, and delivered to the cognizor and the cognizee. 1845 L.D. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 144 The wealthy sinecure of Chirographer of the Common Pleas.

2. 'He that exercises or professes the art or business of handwriting' (Johnson, 1755); a copying clerk.

1845 *Bachel Albany* 216 The seedy and dilapidated appearance of the old chirographer.

**Chirography** (*χαιο-γραφία*). Also *7 cheir-*. [f. same Gr. elements as **CHIROGRAPHE**, on analogy of *geography* and the like.] Handwriting; (own) handwriting, autograph (*obs.*); style or character of writing.

1654 *L'Étrange Chas. I* (1655) 169 It was . . assured him that it must be the chirography of the Lord Lowden, whereupon he was committed to the Tower. 1846 *PARSONS Ford. & Is. II.* vi. 381 Beautifully executed as to their chirography. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 3 The extraordinary conflict of testimony among experts in chirography.

[**Chirography**, erroneously in Cockeram, etc., for **CHOROGRAPHY**.]

**Chirologist** (*χαιο-λόγιστ*). Also *cheir-*. [f. **CHIROLOGIE** taken in sense 'science of the hand' + *-ιστ*.] One who makes the hand a subject of study.

1834-47 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1848) 528 'Nature', says a Chirologist, 'was a careful workman'. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Phases for Pearl* I. ix. 197 Chirologists know that it takes many generations to confer patrician firm upon the fingers.

**Chirology** (*χαιο-λόγι*). Also *cheir-*. [a. F. *chirologie*, f. Gr. *χαιο-* hand- + *-λογία* discourse.]

† 1. The art of speaking by signs made with the hands or fingers. *Obs.*

1644 *BULWER Chirolog.* or the nativall Language of the Hand.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Chirology*, a talking or speaking with the hand, or by signs made with the hand. 1686 *DALGARNO Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* Introd. (T.), Chirology is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xix. Such a fine Gesticulator, and in the Practice of Chirology an Artist so compleat . . that with his very Fingers he doth speak.

2. The study of the hand: see **CHIROLOGIST**.

Hence **Chirological** a., **Chirologically** adv.

1834-47 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1848) 528 Chirologically speaking.

† **Chiro-machy**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *χαιο-μαχία*, f. *χαιο-* μάχος that fights with the hands.] A hand-to-hand fight.

1659 *GAUDEN Tears of Ch.* 544 Dreadful Chiro-machies . . scufflings and fightings with hands and arms of flesh.

**Chironancer** (*χαιο-ρανκερ*). Also *6-7 chyr-*, *9 cheir-*. [f. next + *-ανκερ*.] One who practises or professes chironancy.

1566 *GASCOIGNE Supposes* Wks (1587) 5 Why is Pasiphilo a chironancer. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 39 This place the chiroscopiers or chironancers abuse, to prove their palmistry. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. xvi. 246 A chironancer would have said the same of . . his hands.

**Chironancy** (*χαιο-ρανκενσι*). Also *6-7 chiron-*, *7-manty*, *-tie*, *chironancy*, *-cie*, *7-9 cheiro-*. [a. (prob. through F. *chironancie*) L. *chironantia*, -cia, a. late Gr. *χαιομαντεία*, f. *χαιο-* hand + *μαντεία* divination: see *-MANOY*.]

Divination by the hand; the art of telling the characters and fortunes of persons by inspection of their hands; palmistry.

a 1528 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 140 Som pseudo-propheta with chironancy. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. (1616) 616 The Thumbe, in chironantie, we give Venys. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* x. 342 Physiognomy, Chironancy, and other fantastic arts of prediction. 1883 *FIRTH & ALLEN (titl.) Chironancy* or the Science of Palmistry.

**Chironant** (*χαιο-ρανκεντ*). [ad. Gr. *χαιο-μαντις* chironancer.] = **CHIRONANCER**.

1876 *Overmatched* II. v. 66 The cheironant of old was an artist, as the augur and astrologer were. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 5/1 He had better betake himself to a regular Chironant and make himself miserable.

**Chironantic** (*χαιο-ρανκεντικ*), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + *-tic*: cf. *ASTRONANTIC*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to chironancy.

1627 *DRAYTON Elegy Sir H. Ragnysford*, Some idle Chiro-

mantick booke, Shewing the line of life, and Venus mount. 1867 *VAMBLAY St. Centr. Asia* 11 The chironantic feats.

† B. sb. A chironancer. *Obs.*

1653 *GATAKER Vind. Annot. Jer.* 161 Your Chironantiks would writhe and wreat it to their purpose. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 437/2 Chironanticks . . take upon them to tell Fortunes by the Lines of the hand.

† **Chironantical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-ICAL*.] Pertaining to chironancy.

1644 *BULWER Chirolog. & Chiron.* 73 This art of Chironantical Physiognomie. 1701 W. SALMON (*titl.*) Polygraphice, or Arts of Drawing, Chironantical Signatures, etc., etc. 1834-47 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1848) 527 The text appears more chironantical in the vulgate.

So † **Chironantine**, † **Chironantist** = **CHIRONANCER**.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 354 These Physiognomers & Chironantines . . as fitulous and foolish as they be, yet now adades are in credite. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 240<sup>8</sup> The fatidicall chironantist will divine all things sinistery of me.

**Chironomy** (*χαιο-νομία*). Also *6 chyro-*, *6 chyro-*, *9 cheironomy*. [ad. L. *chironomia*, a. Gr. *χαιονομία* management of the hands, gesticulation, f. *χαιο-* νόμος one who practises pantomimic gestures, f. *χαιο-* hand + *-νομος* managing, etc. In F. *chironomie*.] The art or science of gesticulation, or of moving the hands according to rule in oratory, pantomime, etc.

1644 *BULWER Chirolog.* wherevnto is added Chironomia or the Art of Manual Rhetoric. 1670 *LASSUS Voy. Italy* Pref. (1698) 26 He must have . . a chironomy or decent acting with his hands. 1847 *GROVE Greece* IV. II. xix. 114 Cheironomy, or the deccous and expressive movement of the hands.

† Used by an etymological conceit for 'hand law' with allusion to *chirograph*.

1569 J. SA[N]NARD in *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 121b, A solemne Chyronomie, or hand law and prescript woodes.

So † **Chironomer**, one who practises or professes chironomy; **Chironomic** a., and (badly) † **Chironomatic** a., of or pertaining to chironomy; **Chironomon**, -ont [L. *chironomōn*, Gr. *χαιονομῶν*, -όντων] = **Chironomer**.

1644 *BULWER Chirolog. & Chiron.* 13 Give me, quoth he, Royall Sir, this Chironomer. 1649 — *Pathynot.* I. § 6. 36 To see in a Chironomer . . the Muscles of his Hand should bee directed so swiftly to the Nerves of his instrument. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xix. 159 A Chironomatick Italianising of his Demand, with various Jestication of his Fingers. 1746 *MELMOTH tr. Pliny's Lett.* ix. Let. 34 note (R.), Chironomic art, so much studied by the antients. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xxi. 155 Assisting his meditations by certain mysterious chironomic signs. 1644 *BULWER Chirolog. & Chiron.* 12 The first man that usurped the name of Chironomer or Pantomime among the Romans was Py-lades. *Ibid.* Lipsius confounds these structores or carvers, with the Chironomonts.

**Chiropod**: see **CHIROPOD**.

**Chiropodist** (*χαιο-πόδιστ*). [A factitious designation, apparently assumed in 1785; see first quote. Whether the inventor put together Gr. *χαιρ*, *χαιο-* hand, and *ποδ*, *pod-* foot, to indicate that hands and feet were the objects of his attention, or whether he had in view the ready-made Gr. *χαιροπόδ-ης* (or *χαιρόπους*, *χαιροπόδ-*) 'having chapped feet', does not appear. The latter would better justify his formation, the former better suit his meaning.

Gr. *χαιροπόδ-* is founded on *χαιρ-ός* a chap, properly of the hands (*χαιρ*) but also of the feet (*χαιράδες ποδῶν*).

One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; now usually restricted to one who treats corns and bunions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1785 D. LOW (*titl.*) *Chiropodologia*, a Scientific Enquiry into the Causes of Corns, Warts, Onions [etc.] . . with a detail of the most successful Methods of removing all deformities of the Nails; and of preserving or restoring to the Feet and Hands their natural soundness and Beauty. *Ibid.* 83 A skilful Chiropodist. 1785 *Europ. Mag.* VII. 429 Classic lore . . has now reached Davies Street . . the residence of our Lucretian *Chiropodist* (anglicised corn-cutter). But whilst we point out the absurdity and needless affectation of learning, the coining of new-fangled derivatives on every occasion, we should be sorry, etc. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. 24 It would not be surprising to see a barber style himself . . Chiropodist. 1818 *Art Preserv.* Feet 45 Self dubbed chiropodists or corn-doctors. 1850 *ΠΛΑΚΗΡΑΥ Πένδεντις* xxxi. 1861 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Good for Nothing* I. 168 Even the cunning chiropodist who did so much for Louis Napoleon.

So **Chiropodical** a., pertaining to chiropody; **Chiropodism**, **Chiropodistry** = **Chiropody**; **Chiropodology**, 'a treatise on corns, warts, bunions, and their causes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chiropody**, the art of treating corns, warts, defective nails, etc., on feet or hands, esp. corn-cutting.

1871 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Camb.* I. xvii. 170 Taking off my shoe, I found that a small chiropodical operation was necessary. 1887 *FIRTH Autobiog.* II. 230 The study and practice of chiropodism. 1886 *Belgravia* LX. 164 When she had finished her chiropodistry. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 2/1 The conversation . . happened to turn upon chiropody.

**Chiroptera**: see **CHIROPTERA**.

† **Chiro-sopher**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χαιροσφ-ος* 'skilled with the hands, esp. gesticulating well' (f. *χαιο-* hand + *σφός* skilled, wise) + *-αν*.]

1. A person learned in the subject of the hand.  
 1648 (*title*) Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumb Man's Friend. By J. Bjuwer, surnamed the Chirosofist.  
 2. = CHIROMANCER.

1652 GAULE *Magastron*. 39 This place the chirosofists or chiromancers abuse, to prove their palmistry.

**Chirosofist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who practises sleight of hand. *Obs.*  
 1652 GAULE *Magastron*. 239 Stageplayers and jugglers, which we call chirosofists, that is, slight-handed.  
 2. = CHIROMANCER.

1755 JOHNSON, *Chirographist*. This word is used . . . improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosofist*, or *chiromancer*. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)

**Chirosofist**. Also *chiro-*. [f. as prec., after *philosophy*, etc.]

1. The science of the hand.

1644 BULWER *Chirof. & Chiron*. 126, I could furnish a Prevaricator in Chirosofist, with some notions.

2. = CHIROMANCY or CHIROMANCY (or both).

1885 HERON-ALLEN (*title*) A Manual of Chirosofist.

1. **Chiro-tonize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *χειροτονοειν* election by show of hands, appointment (f. *χειροτονεω* to stretch out the hand, to elect by show of hands, or voting) + -IZE.] To elect by vote, to vote.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* 1. vii. (1700) 259 If they unchironiz'd or unvoted God of the Kingdom, then they had chironiz'd or voted him to the Kingdom.

So **Chiro-tonia**, **Chiro-tony**, election or appointment to office by vote. (Sometimes confused with 'ordination by imposition of hands'.)

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* 1. xii. (1700) 308 The People gave the Result of the Commonwealth by their Chirotonia, that is, by holding up their hands. 1878 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* III. 262 It was the chirotony of the Acts that expanded into lay assent in the subsequent history of the Church.

**Chirp** (tʃɪrp), *v.* Also *g* *chyrpe*, 6 *churpe*, *shirp*, 6-7 *chirpe*, 7 *cherp*. [A late word, evidently owing its origin to the working of mimetic modification upon the earlier synonyms *CHIRK* and *CHIRP*. The labial *p* with which *chirp* ends, being more suggestive of the movements of a bird's bill (cf. *cheep*, *peep*, etc.), this has become the prevailing form, and the proper word for the action. (See also *CHIRP*.) Cf. mod.G. *zirpen*, a parallel imitative word.]

1. *intr.* To utter the short sharp thin sound proper to some small birds and certain insects.

1440 [see *CHIRPING* *vbl. sb.*] 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 The yonge larkes . . . peeping and chirping about their mother. 1570 LEVINS *Manip. Voc.* To chirpe, *pipilare*. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 733 In our praiers we must not chirpe like birds, but sing like men. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 26 If the Sparrowes doe sing and chirpe beyond measure. 1629 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Theat.* 219 The swarms of Locusts afresh chirping amongst vs. 1773 BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 249 To chirp, is the first sound which a young bird utters. . . and is different in all nestlings. 1785 SARAK *Fiddling Ophelia* II. ii. Crickets . . . chirped the live-long night. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 146 A few sparrows chirping, in the eaves.

b. *trans.* To utter by chirping.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 61 The vncleane Sparrowes, cherping the voice of Lust on the house-tops. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat. Tyler* 1. The linnet . . . Chirps her vernal song of love. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi. Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol mere. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. Snow-birds . . . chirping sweet music.

2. *intr.* To make a sound imitative of, or similar to, the chirp of a bird; esp. to make a sound of suction with compressed lips by way of encouragement or greeting (now usually *CHIRPUP*).

1795 TURBURY *Falconry* go Rubbe his feete with warme fleshe, chirping and whistling to hir. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 25 Vsing your voice in whistling or chirping vnto her. 1647 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* Poems 89 The high-perch'd treble chirps at this. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxx. The tea-kettle had been . . . chirping as never kettle chirped before.

b. *trans.* To greet or incite by chirping; esp. with adverbial extension. c. To chirp up (U.S.): to cheer up.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems, Red's Bacchus* in T. 205 Chirp it and challenge it [wine], swallow it down. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 16r The Shaker chirped his reeking horses into a livelier pace. 188. J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* 87, I chirped her up for a time, but she did not last much longer.

3. *intr.* To speak in a manner compared in some respect to the chirping of birds.

a. To utter words feebly and faintly, to 'cheep'. b. To talk in sprightly and lively tones, to give utterance to cheerful feelings. Also to chirp it.

1604 BROUGHTON *Corruption in Relig.* 68 [They] graunt them more . . . then of themselves they durst euer chirp to speak for. 1648 HERRICK *Heper. Upon Mrs. B. Wheeler*. He chirpt for joy, to see himself disceav'd. 1664 Sir C. LYTTON *in Histon Corr.* (1678) 38 As when you may remember we chirpt it sometimes in Duke Street. 1823 LAMB *Elia* i. i. (1865) 5 How would he chirp, and expand, over a muffin. 1887 HALL *Came Son of Hagar* I. i. 40 They're chirping and chirping like as many sparrows.

**Chirp** (tʃɪrp), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The short sharp shrill sound made by some small birds and

certain insects; a sound made with the lips resembling this; a chirrup.

1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. v. The grey Lizard's chirp. 1825 Bro. *Jonathan* III. 7 Away went Mrs. P. . . bidding her dear dear friend good night, with a kiss and a chirp. 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Heath*, Hark! how the Cricket joins the music with its Chirp, Chirp, Chirp. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cxix. 5. I hear a chirp of birds. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea viii. § 399 Even the chirp of the stormy-petrel ceases to be heard here.

**Chirpation**, humorous for *chirping*: see -ATION.  
 1638 RANDOLPH *Amynas* i. iii. 32 Cawation, chirp-ation, hoot-ation, whistle-ation, crow-ation.

**Chirper** (tʃɪrper). [f. *CHIRP* v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which chirps; a little bird.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 49 Away to the landes ende they trigge all the skie-bred chirpers of them. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* Civb. To gather killing Stones For harmless chirpers. 1768 G. WHITE *Seaborne* xvi. 44 The one [species of willow-wren] has a joyous, easy, laughing note, the other a harsh loud chirp . . . The songster is one fifth heavier than the chirper. 1798 LAMB *Let. to Southey* 18 Oct., The owl and little chirpers. 1806 E. RUSHTON *Poems* 104.

2. A 'chirping' cup or glass (see *CHIRPING* *vbl. a.* 3).

1854 G. MERFIDITH *Mod. Love, Juggling Jerry* xi. Hand up the chirper! ripe ale winks in it.

**Chirpiness** (tʃɪrpinēs), *collog.* [f. *CHIRPY* + -NESS.] State or quality of being chirpy.

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 248 He saluted us with a cricket-like chirpiness of manner. 1882 Harper's *Mag.* LXV. 180 The chirpiness of the sparrow.

**Chirping** (tʃɪrpin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CHIRP* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *CHIRP*.

1. *lit.* Of birds and certain insects. (Formerly used more widely.)

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76 Chlyrpyng or clateyrng of byrds. 1563 HYLL *Arte Gardin.* (1593) 38 Against the chirping of the flogs, which perhaps seem to disquiet the Gardiner in the summer nights. 1593 SHAKES. 2 Hen. VI. III. ii. 42 The chirping of a Wren. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 252 Its song is only a disagreeable kind of chirping. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 392 The chirping of several *Orthoptera* seems to have a similar origin. . . the edges of their hard pergameneous wings being . . . scraped against each other.

2. *transf.* The making of a sound like this.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Buffa*, the dispynging blaste of the mouthe that we call shirping. 1601 HOLLAND *Piny* II. 297 A kind of whistling or chirping with the lips. 1850 BLACKIN *Aschylus* I. Pref. 12 The cheerful chirpings of the lyre.

**Chirping**, *vbl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That chirps.

1611 COTGER, *Gazouillard*, singing, chirping, or warbling, as a bird. 1714 GAY *Trivia* i. 148 Chirping Sparrows. a 1763 SUDSTONE *Odes* (1765) 182 Now chirping crickets raise their tinkling voice. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 26 Each time the horse put its foot on the fine siliceous sand, a gentle chirping noise was produced.

2. Merry, hilarious, lively. (Cf. *CHIRPY*.)

1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas*, [He] has been in his days a chirping boy, and a kill-pot. c1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chirping-merry*, very pleasant over a Glass of good Liquor. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii. Drink. made him chirping and merry. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli. A chirping, healthy . . . fellow.

Hence **Chirpingly** *adv.*

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polono* 15 To be chirpingly drunk, and sing away sorrow.

3. Producing merriment, cheering.

[The original notion here is not quite clear: perhaps the word was properly a *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*, 'chirping-cup' being = cup (productive) of chirping. In later use the phrase is merely traditional, without analysis.]

c1645 HOWELL *Let.* 5 July 8 (1650) 162 The Fannian Law . . . allows a chirping cup to satiate, not to surfeit. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 412 To take a chirping cup: *Bibere ad hilaritatem*. 1710 W. KING *Love* v. 1480 Bacchus with his chirping cup. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 358 Sir Balaam . . . takes his chirping pint and cracks his jokes. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 224 Sir Dudley North loved a chirping glass in an evening. 1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 224 That stimulation, which succeeds to a seasoned dinner and a chirping pint.

**Chirpling**. Little chirper; young bird, 'chick'.

1888 *Chicago Advance* 26 Apr. 257 For the joy that our chirplings will give us!

**Chirpy** (tʃɪrpi), *a. collog.* [f. *CHIRP* + -Y 1.]

Given to chirping; cheerful, lively, merry, hilarious. (Cf. *CHIRP* v. 3.)

1837 J. BATES in Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 332 It makes me chirpy to think of Roseland. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 19 The soup and a glass of wine set Jack up; and he becomes quite chirpy. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xx. 146 Her ladyship put quite a chirpy face upon it.

**Chirr** (tʃɪr, tʃɔr, *dial.* and *Sc. tʃirr*), *v.* [A modern formation naturally expressing a prolonged and somewhat sharply trilled sound: cf. *whirr*, *birr*, *burr*, *purr*; with *chirring* cf. the more ponderous *jarring*. As a recent onomatopoeia, *chirr* was evidently largely suggested by the already existing *chirm*, *chirk*, *chirp*, *chirp*, *chirrup*, of which it retains the common phonetic element and the common kernel of meaning.

Along with the subsequently formed *chirl*, and the many derivatives of *chirp*, etc., these form a well-marked recent group or 'family' of words, which mutually illustrate and help each other's meaning. Thus *chirr* expresses continued and uniform trilled sound; in *chirk*, *chirt*, *chirp* this sound is abruptly stopped by oral action; in *chirrup*, a modula-

tion is introduced before the stoppage; *chirl*, esp. in its northern form *chirr*, suggests the passing of the *chirr* into a warbling modulation; while *chirp*, with its suggestions of verbal sbs. in -*u* of diverse origin, e.g. *screeam*, *blowm*, *blossom*, *chirch*, *spasm*, assumes the appearance of a derivative of *chir-*. If these words, instead of being nearly all recent, were of prehistoric formation, or of Aryan standing, *chirr* would certainly be assumed as the 'root', and the other words as out-growths from it.]

*intr.* To make the trilled sound characteristic of grasshoppers, etc. (Often nearly equivalent to *CHIRP*, but properly expressing a more continuous and monotonous sound.) Hence **Chirring** *vbl. sb.* and *vbl. a.*

1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus & P.* II. i. As Swans . . . who do bill, With tardy modesty, and chirring plead Their constant resolutions. 1648 HERRICK *Heper.* (Grosart) II. 24 The chirring Grasshopper. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sh.* vi. 202 The chirring of the grasshopper. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 203 Drowning the snoring of the toads and chir-chirring and wheele- wheeeting of the numberless noisy insects. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 46r Rustles the lizard, and the cushats chire. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv. 2 Not a cricket chirr'd. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 133 Throwing up his head, utters the chirping notes *ad libitum*. 1886 N. & Q. 20 Feb. 141/2 Claudian had high authority for the thin strident chirring which he assigns to his ghosts.

**Chirr**, *sb.* Also 7 *chyr*. [f. prec. vb.] The sound described under *CHIRP* v.

c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlviii. Sweet Philomene, with cheiping chyriss and charris 1883 SPALDING in Romanes *Mental Evol. Anim.* xi. 175 When a week old my turkey came on a bee right in its path. . . It gave the danger chirr.

**Chirrie**, *obs.* form of *CHERRY*.

**Chirrup** (tʃɪrɪp), *v.* Forms: 6 *cherip*, 7 *cherrip*, *cherup*, 7-9 *cherup*, 7- *chirrup*.

[Evidently formed from *chirp*, by trilling the *r*, and developing an additional syllable, to indicate a corresponding variation of sound. But it was thus brought into phonetic association with *cheer*, *cheerful*, *cheer up*, which have acted powerfully upon its sense-development, so that *chirrup* now conveys a more sprightly or cheery notion than *chirp*.]

1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To chirp, esp. with a more sustained and lively effect, approaching to twittering or warbling.

1579 [see *CHIRUPING* *vbl. sb.*] 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 358 Bld ds cherup in the woods, And mingle notes. 1649 — *Triumph*. To Rdr. 125 Finches are taught to Chirp with the Quill. *Ibid.*, *Rich.* II. 314 If the Great Ones Sing The smaller Cherup. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermi*. The cricket chirrups in the hearth. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 46r Cherups the contumacious grass-hopper. 1864 TENNYSON *The Grandmother* x. Whit, whit, in the bush beside me chirrup the nightingale.

b. *trans.* with cognate object.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 70 The poore wren Cherups what the Larks doo sing. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* ix. 189 [The ant] chirrups a few clear and distinct notes.

2. *intr.* Of persons: To make a sharp thin sound (by suction) with the lips compressed by way of encouragement or greeting (to a horse, an infant, etc.).

a 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* ii. (1730) 241 If I do but chirrup to her, she'll hop after me like a tame sparrow. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 93 Dr. Gilbert chirruped to the little black pony. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan* 100 Start him on the road: but chirrup, none the less.

b. *trans.* To greet or incite by chirruping.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 9 He cherups brisk his ear-erecting steed. 1861 Mrs. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.*, Trotted, chirruped in babyhood on their knees.

c. *slang.* To cheer or applaud (public performers) for a consideration. Hence **Chirrupe** = *F. claqueur*.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 4/3 A 'chirrupe' . . . excused himself at the Lambeth police-court yesterday by alleging that 'he thought there was no harm in it'. *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 14/3 Chirruping, As to the etymology of the word, the French *argot* for blackmail is *chantage*. Such paltry operations as those reported from the Lambeth music-hall do not merit the description of singing—they are simply twittering or 'chirruping'. 1888 J. FAYN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Mar. 266 The . . . singers in music-halls cannot . . . do without him (the 'chirrupe').

3. *intr.* To speak or sing in sprightly tones.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. How she did chirrup at Mrs. Piano's Concert! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Domest.* *Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 42 All . . . gabble and chirrup to him.

**Chirrup** (tʃɪrɪp), *sb.* Also *cherup*. [f. prec.]

1. A lively modulated chirp (of a bird or insect). 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* vii. The sparrow's chirrup on the roof. 1845 DICKENS *Cricket on Heath* (1887) 8 And here . . . the Cricket did chime in with a Chirrup, Chirrup, Chirrup . . . by way of chorus. 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Monk & Bird* xxx. The merry chirrup of the grass-hopper.

2. A similar sound made by man, expressing incitement, liveliness, etc.

1788 COWPER *Dog & Water-lily* vii. With a cherup clear and strong, Dispersing all his dream. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xiv. He heard . . . the chirrup of the baby at his knee. 1872 HOLLAND *Marble Proph.* 29 Smothered his chirrup of delight.

**Chirruping** (tʃɪrɪpin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CHIRRUPE* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *CHIRRUPE*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. June*, Thy rymes. Whose Echo taught the byrdes . . . Frame to thy songe their cheerful cheriping. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 351 Except



in the very coldest weather, they [crickets] never cease their chirruping. 1891 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 660 The first attempts to speak are mere chirrupings.

**Chirruping**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That chirrups.

1865 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, Robin-redbreast[s] chirruping song was heard. 1850 Mrs. STONE *Uncle Tom's* xiii, A wholesome, whole-hearted, chirruping little woman. 1859 Geo. ELIOT *A. Bede* 63 The small chirruping voice... came from a little sunny-haired girl between three and four.

2. in *chirruping cup, glass*, etc. = **CHIRPING cup, glass**, etc. [perh. this is *obl. sb.*]

1863 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 35 This Saturnine People may sometimes drink a Chirruping Glass or two, without any danger to their Health. 1887 T. BROWN *Lth. Conc.* in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 129 He would take a Chirruping Cup off in a Corner. 1854 KING *Animadv. Acc.* Denmark Wks. 1775 I. 84 A chirruping dose of brandy.

**Chirrupy** (tʃɪˈrʌpi), a. *colloq.* [f. **CHIRUP** v. or *sb.* + -Y 1.] Given to chirrup; lively, cheery; cheerfully chatty.

1874 BURNARD *My time* i. 8 A chirrupy stereotyped smile. 1884 *Christ. World* 25 Dec. 1905/1 A chirrupy, garrulous old age.

**Chirshly**, var. of **CHERISHLY**, *Obs.*

**Chirt** (tʃɪrt), v. *Obs.* or *Sc.* [In branch I, a parallel form to **CHIRK**, **CHIRE**: see **CHIRE**. In branch II, used to express an action accompanied by such a sound, and then transferred.]

I. *Obs.* Of sound.

† **Chirt**. To chirp. *Obs.*  
1886 CHAUCER *Summoner's T.* 96 [He] kiste hire sweete and chirteth [4 MSS. chirketh] as a sparrow With his typpes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. v. (Tollm. MS.) Exciteþ briddes and foulis to chirtyng [ed. 1495 chyrtynge, 1535 chyrtynge] and to loue [ad garrulim et amorem].

II. Of an action. *Sc.*

2. *intr.* To issue or spout out with a chirping sound, as liquid when squeezed; to spirt or squirt. 1553 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* in ix. 72 The 30ustir tharfra chirtand and blak blud. *Ibid.* viii. iv. 169 He him in armys claspit, And so strengeit his throt, furth chirt his ene.

3. *trans.* 'To squeeze (liquid) through the teeth' (Ruddiman); 'to squeeze, to press out' (Jam.).

1805 G. M'INDOE *Milham Potatoes* 120 John chirted out his hairy purse. 1822 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XII. 335 All meaning is chirted out of these words. 1826 J. WILSON *Nect. Ambr.* Wks. I. 259 The love o' truth chirts it out o' me.

4. *intr.* To press in.

1790-1813 A. WILSON *Ep. E. Picken* Poet. Wks. 107 While lads and laughin' lasses fire Chirt in to hear thy sang.

**Chirt** (tʃɪrt), sb. [f. prec. vb.]

† **Chirt**. A sound resembling a chirp; used by A.

Hume to describe the sound of (f). *Obs.*  
1660 A. HUME *Brit. Tong.* (1865) 13 With c we spil the aspiration, turning it into an Italian chirt; as, charitie, cherrie.

2. A squeeze (which ejects liquid).

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 171 Giving his trowsers a hitch, and his quid a cruel chirt.

**Chirt**, *obs.* form of **CHERT**.

† **Chirurg**. *Sc. Obs.* rare. Also **syrruge**.

[ad. L. *chirurgus* (med.), *chirurgus* surgeon, a. Gr. *χειρουργός*: see next.] = **CHIRURGEON**.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 513 Ane chirurge, the quhilk was of maist fame. 1572 Lady Scott. in *Sc. Poems* 16th Cent. II. 243 Lyke a gude mediciner or gude syrruge.

**Chirurgian** (kaiˈrʌdʒən, tʃɪ-). *arch.* Forms:

a. 3 *chirurgian*, 4 *sir*, 5 *oerurgien*, 6 *ci*, *cyrru-*

*gyen*, *syrrugyan*. b. 6 (*chirurgian* (e), *chiorur-*

*gion*), 6-7 *chit*, *chyrurgian*, *chy*, 6-8 *chirurg-*

*gion*, (7 *shirurgion*), 6-8 *chy*, 7-9 *chirurgion*.

[In ME., a. OF. *chirurgien* (=Sp. *chirurgiano*, Pg. *chirurgião*) = Romanic type \**chirugi-an-o* f. *chir-*

*gla*: see **CHIRURGY**. In later OF. *serurgien*, contracted *surgien*, whence Eng. *sirurgien*, *surgien*,

now corruptly *surgeon*. The Renaissance brought back to Fr. and Eng. (partly also to It.) the spelling *chir*,

but never to French the pronunciation with k, which has now established itself in Eng.,

largely because the word being no longer in popular use, the traditional pronunciation has yielded to a

new one, founded immediately upon the Gr. The original ending which would normally give mod.

*chirurgian*, was variously perverted in 16th c., and finally settled down in its present form: cf. **SUR-**

**GEON**. The result of these successive re-formations and perversions is that the modern *kaiˈrʌdʒən* is, strictly, a different word from ME. *sirurdiĝen*,

though it would be difficult to draw a chronological line between the two.]

One whose profession it is to cure bodily diseases and injuries by manual operation; a **SURGEON**.

a. 1299 R. GLOUCESTER 566 Maister Philip Porpeis, þat was a quolite man & þer chirurgian. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* p. 45 (Hart. MS.) A chirurgien, up ros, and to Melibee sayde, etc. [OF. *chirurg*, a. MSS. *chirurgien*; a surgeon; x. surgeon; x. surgeons.] 14. JOHN ANDREWS in *Rel. Ant.* I.

129 To aske counsell at all the leeches and cerurgians that be myghte fynd. 1530 PALSG. 455 I bynde with a clothe as a chirurgeon dothe his patientes sore. 1541 R. COPLAND (*little*) *Gyrdon's Questynary of Cyrrurgien*, etc. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 129 Gif ane chirurgeon vald drau part of there blude,

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 64 Wes no chirurgeane of his craft so slye. 1547 BOONDR *Brev. Health* Pref. 3 b, Chierurgions ought to be wyse, gentyll, sober. 1670 GUIL-  
LIM *Heraldry* vi. i. (1660) 379 Bearing of the Worshipfull  
Company of Barber Chirurgions. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I.

vii. vi. 570 The Arts of the Apothecarie and Chirurgen.

1661 HENRY *Diary* 24 Aug., Sister Mary went to Chester to a Shirurgeon. 1667 B. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* I.

(1684) 79 The Physicians to... use the assistance only of such Chyrurgeons as are prescribed in the Warrant. 1695 *New*

*Light Chirurg.* Put out Introd. to Mr. Harris, Chirurgeon to the Regiment. 1708 *Royal Proclm.* 20 May in *Land.*

*Gas.* No. 4440/1 Midshipmen... Quarter-Masters Mates, Chirurgeons Mates. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5208/3 Alexander Inglis, Esq., to be Chyrurgeon-General of his Majesty's Forces.

1760 JOHNSON *Let.* 18 Oct. in *Boswell*, I am glad that the chirurgeon at Coventry gives him so much hope. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. xciv, If there might be chirurgeons who could solder The wounds they richly merited.

b. *fig.*

15. *Sc. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 160 Thou art the chirur-  
gian sure That hailis all erldy creature. 1691 QUARLES  
*Sanson Div. Poems* (1717) 30 Thou great Chirurgeon of a  
bleeding soul. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. i. § 2 Such  
excellent Chirurgeons, that they will heal Christs body by  
separating the members.

† **Chirurgeonly**, adv. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Like a (properly trained) surgeon.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 140 Gon. You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaister. *Seb.* Very well. *Ant.* And most Chirurgeonly.

† **Chirurgerar**. *Sc. Obs.* rare. [f. **CHIRUR-**  
**GERY** + -AR 3 = -ER 1.] A surgeon.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 Medicinarius and Chirurgeraris that begyles the seik and hurt men.

**Chirurgery** (kaiˈrʌdʒəri), *arch.* Forms:

a. 5 *syrrugery*, *oyrurgerye*, 6 *cyrrurgery*. β. 6 *chirurgery*, 7 *chyrrurgery*, 6-9 *chirurgery*.

[In ME. a. OF. *chirurgerie*, f. stem of *chirurgien*, *chirurgie* + -erie, -ERY. After the Renaissance

altered, with the cognate words, to *chir-*]

That part of medical science and art which is concerned with the cure of diseases or bodily in-

juries by manual operation; = **SURGERY**.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de Worde) vii. vi. (1495) 227 Holpe wyth craft of Syrrugery. 1483 CAXTON

*Gold. Leg.* 93/1 No maistre in phisike ne in Cyrrurgerye. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyrdon's Quest.* *Cyrrurg.* A ij. Cyrrurgery

is in two maners. 1563 T. GALL *Anat.* Pref. 1 Suche medicinal instruments, as. are required in the arte of Chir-

urgerie. 1598 STOW *Surv.* viii. (1603) 7 There was founded a publike lecture in Chirurgerie. 1734 ABBOTNOT *Rules of*

*Diet* 300 A Dropsy of the Breast is cur'd by Chirurgery. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, The gudewife... showed some knowledge of chirurgery.

† *Etymological notice* - use.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 48 It was mere chirur-  
gery, that is hand-craft, handy-work.

**Chirurgic** (kaiˈrʌdʒik), a. *arch.* Also 7 *chyrrurgick*, *chirurgick*. [ad. L. *chirurgicus*, or its original, Gr. *χειρουργικός* surgical, f. *chir-*

*urgus*, *χειρουργός* surgeon: see **CHIRURGY**.] Of or belonging to surgery, surgical.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1705) 164 Medecine is of five kinds, Chyrurgick, by incision or cauterising, etc. 1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. § 3, 58 The three parts of medicine, the Chirurgic, the Pharmacentic, and the Dia-

letic. 1898-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. § 40, 346 Ambrose Paré, is deemed the founder of chirurgic science.

**Chirurgian** (kaiˈrʌdʒiən), a. *arch.* Forms:

a. 6 *cyrrurgicall*. β. 7 *chyrurgicall*, (l. *chuir-*

*gicall*, or med. L. *chirurgicall* is (f. *chir-*) *chirurgic* see prec., and -AL: cf. also 16th c. *chirurgico* sur-

geon); but in 16th c. altered with the other words of the group to *chir-*]

Of or pertaining to surgery; skilled in, practising, or treating of, surgery; surgical.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gyrdon's Quest.* *Cyrrurg.* Operacyons Cyrrurgicall. 1605 TIMMS *Quest.* Ded. 2 A chyrurgicall hand. 1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 8 By way of Apologie, to the Chirurgical Reader. 1748 SMOLLETT

*Robt. Rand.* (1812) I. 461 A set of chirurgical instruments. *Ibid.* xvii. The best chirurgical writers. 1806 A. DUNCAN

*Nelson* 111 The surgeon... was performing the chirurgical operations. 1822 K. DICAY *Brands. Hon.* (1846) 286 Chir-  
urgical and medical knowledge.

† *nonce* - use. [with etymological reference.] Per-  
taining to manual operation or handicraft.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. ii. (1648) 9 The Chuir-  
gicall or Manuall (Mechanicke) doth refer to the making of  
these instruments, and the exercising of such particular  
experiments.

† **Chirurgy**. *Obs.* rare. Also 5 *cyr*, *syrru-*

*gy*, *chirurgie*, corresp. to It. *chirurgia*, *chirugia*, Sp. *cirugia*, Pg. *chirurgia* = Romanic type *chirugia*,

repr. L. *chirurgia* (cīr), a. Gr. *χειρουργία* abstr. sb. of office, f. *χειρουργός* surgeon. The latter was

prop. an adj. (sc. *larpós* professor of healing) 'operating with the hand' f. *χειρ* - hand + -*εργος*

-working. The word being fully naturalized in Lat., *ch* was treated as *c* (see **CA-** and **CHIR-**),

regularly giving *cīr* in Romanic and Eng., and in later OF. and Eng. *sir*, *ser*. But the Renaissance

brought back into Fr. and Eng. (partly also into It.) the Lat. spelling with *chir*; in French, how-

ever, and formerly in Eng. pronounced with the 'soft' *ch*.] = **SURGERY**, **CHIRURGERY**.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xiv. 38 Notable leches and gode maystres of Syrrugye. 1547 BOONDR *Brev. Health* Pref., As well the syckenesses the which doth partheyne to Chirurgery as to phisicke.

**Chiruyll**, obs. f. **CHERVIL**.

† **Chis**, **chise**, a. *Obs.* Also **chys** (e). [ME. *chis*, OE. *chis* fastidious, e. g. in eating. Of uncertain

derivation: it is difficult to connect it with the root of *chosan* to choose, although the meaning favours this.] Fastidious, dainty as to eating; particular

or nice in choosing; to be chosen; choice; fond. (The sense in ME. in some cases very uncertain.)

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss* 406 *Fastidium* ciniis [Erf. ciniis, Corp. fastidium [odium] cymnis]. c. 1000 *Herb. Apul. Sax.*

*Leechd.* I. 98 Gif hwa on þære untrumysse sy þæt he sy cīs. c. 1300 K. *Alis*. 3294 Whan note brounith in haselrys

The lady is of lemon chis. c. 1320 *Maxim* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 123 Gent ich was ant chys, Ant mon of muche prys. 1340-70

*Alisander* 49 A king ryche, That was chysse of þe childe, & choicelich hym kept. a. 1400 *Hymn to Virgin* vi. (Vernon MS.) in *Warton Hist. Poetry* II. 109 Heyl cher chosen that never nas chis. c. 1425 *Cov. Myst.* 280 (Mätz.) Knyghys

Wyse, Chosyn ful chysse, arysse.

**Chisel** (tʃɪzəl), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-6 **chissell**, **chesell**, 5 **chysel**, **chesel** (e), **cheselle**, **scessel**, **schessel**, 5-6 **chesyl** (le), 6 **chysell**, **chessil** (l), **chesal**, 6-8 **chizel** (l), 7 **chissell**, **chessill**, **chizil**, **chizzel**, (**cheezil**, **chitzell**), 8 **chesseil**, 7-9 **chissel**, (**cheezil**, **chitzell**), 8 **chesseil**, 7-9 **chissel**, (**cheezil**, **chitzell**), 4- **chisel**. [a. ONF. *chisel* (= central OF. *chisel*, in mod.F. *ciseau*, (= OPr. *chisel*, Cat. *chissel*, Sp. *ci-n-el*, Pg. *ci-n-el* chisel) = late L. type *chissell-um* dim. f. \**chissum* = *caesum*, f. *cadere* to cut: cf. L. *cisorium* cutting tool; see **SORSSONS**. (It. *cesello* points to L. *caesellum*, but It. has also derivatives of the \**chissum* type. See Gröber in *Archiv f. Lat. Lexicog.* ii. Gramm. I. 546.)]

1. A cutting tool of iron or steel with the cutting face transverse to the axis, and more or less abruptly bevelled on one or both sides; used for cutting wood, metal, or stone, and worked either by pressure, or by the blows of a mallet or hammer.

The ordinary carpenter's chisel has a wooden handle, and a plane face at right angles to the axis, bevelled on one side only; most of the stone-cutters' chisels are bevelled on both sides (or rarely on four sides); some chisels, as the gouge, have the plane of the face curved; others, used in turning, have the edge concave or convex.

1384 WELCH *Joh. xix.* 24 Who 3ineth to me, that my wordis be written? or with a chissell thei be grauen in flint? c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers.* 7. r. 344 But there is also costlewe furringe in hir gowden, so muche pownsonyng of chisel (*Hart.* chissellis, *Selden* chisselles) to maken holes, so muche daggyng of shoues. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1616 Chy-

sell, instrument, *celtis*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 641/1 A Cheselle, *celtis*, *celium*, *scalprum*. a. 1500 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 807 *Hic cinius*, a scessel. *Ite* *celtis*, a scessel. 1539 CRANMER *Bible* Pref., As mallettes, chisselles, axes, and hatchettes be the tooles of theyr occupacyon. a. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1633) 21 The Chissell and Gouge of the carpenter. 1580 BARET *Alu.* C. 438 A Chissill, *celtis*.

1603 HOLLAND *Purchar's Mor.* 1247 The Lacedaemonians caused the said Epigram to be cut out with a chissel. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. x. (1656) 312 The silver which hee had in the army was every where chipt with chissils. 1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* 1. (1682) 187 Fragments struck off from it with a Chisel and a Hammer. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85. § 10 If our divines and physicians were taught the lathe and the chissel. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (1871) 829 Such teeth are, in fact, chissels of most admirable construction. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 On almost every stone we found the marks of the mineralogist's hammer and chissel.

b. *esp.* as the sculptor's tool.

1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 78 What fine Chizzell Could ever yet cut breath? 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 The most exquisite turns of the chissel in the hands of a master. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 705 Nor does the chissel occupy alone The pow'rs of sculpture, but the style as much.

1825 MACAULAY *Milton*, Ess. (1851) I. xi [The poetry] of Dante is picturesque indeed beyond any that ever was written. Its effect approaches to that produced by the pencil or the chissel. 1859 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 35 The Chissel, the architect's and sculptor's lithographic pen.

c. With various defining words prefixed, as *firmer chissel*, *mortise chissel*, *round chissel*, etc., oold chissel, a strong chissel entirely of iron or steel highly tempered, so as to cut cold iron (F. *ciseau à froid*, so called in contradistinction to the *ciseau à chaud*, or blacksmith's chissel for cutting hot iron, which, as it becomes itself hot in the process, is held by a withe or other temporary handle).

1662 EVELYN *Scultura* 5 Some round cheezil or lathe perhaps it was. 1699 DAMPIER *Poy.* an. 1687 (R.) It was one man's work to be all day cutting out bars of iron into small pieces with a cold chissel. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 239 The Firmer Chissel is a thin broad chissel, with the sides parallel to a certain length, and then tapering, so as to become much narrower towards the shoulder. *Ibid.*, Paring chissel. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* § 1. 20 Some cold chissels, a screw driver... cutting chissels.

d. A surgical instrument of like make and use, for cutting bone. So **chissel-osteotome**, a chissel for dividing the bones in osteotomy.

1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. ii. iv. Fingers and Toes... may be removed either by fit Chissels or cutting-Mallets. 1871 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) V. 1076 Sets of bone-cutting forceps and chissels. 1883 — (ed. 3) 111.



825 With Maunier's chisel-'osteome' there is less chance of disturbing the soft parts.

† 2. ? A paint-brush. *Obs.*

α 1500 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 571 *Celeps*, a chesell to peynta wyth. [*Cf. Cath. Angl.*, A. Brusch for paynterys, *celeps*.]

3. U. S. colloq. phr. *Full chisel*: at full speed, 'full drive'.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 95 The long shanks of a bittern ... a drivin away like mad full chisel arter a frog. 1876 Mrs. STOWE *Pogonuc P.* ix. 76 Then he'd turn and run up the narrow way, full chisel.

4. *attrib.* Resembling a chisel, chisel-shaped. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 58 The siluer scalit fychis .. With fynnyns schinand. And chesal [1874 chysell] talis.

5. *Comb.*, as *chisel-edge*, *mark*; *chisel-cut*, *-like*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; *chisel-bone*, the one half of the lower jaw of the pike (fish); *chisel-draft*, a flat line, of the breadth of the chisel, cut on the edges of a stone which is to be dressed, to mark the level of the plane of the intended surface; *chisel-tooth*, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals.

α 1828 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 214 Batrachomyomachia .. neatly described upon the \*Chisel Bone of a large Pike's Jaw. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxx. (ed. 3) 449 Able to read dates in 'chisel-cut mouldings. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* 261 (note) Driving a fair 'chisel draft across the joints. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 83 When any unnecessary branches project inward, they cut them off with their 'chisel-like teeth. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (1878) 612 The very 'chisel-marks of the men who built the castle. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) i. 9 The Kentish turnwest-plough with a 'chisel-pointed share. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 8 [Incisors] with sharp 'chisel-shaped edges. 1849-52 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 606/1 The long and large incisors of the Rodents have been termed. 'Chisel-teeth.

**Chisel**, *sb.*, another form of **CHESIL**, gravel. **Chisel**, *chissel* (tʃiːzəl, tʃiːsəl), *sb.* Forms: 7 *chisel*(1), *cheasil*, *chissel*, *chessil*, 8 *chizzil*, 9 *chissell*, *chissel*(1). [The same word as **CHESIL**, **CHESIL** *sb.*, gravel, applied to bran from its coarse gritty character.]

Bran (called in some localities 'sharps'); sometimes also applied to the coarsest flour in which some of the bran is left, 'whole meal'.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 95 [They eat] Grass, Oats, Chesnil, Hay, and Bread. 1728 *Mix* goats bloud with chisel steep in broath. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 8 Common horse-bread. made of ordinarie Chissell, or branne. 1641 BERT *Farmer's Bks.* (1856) 105 § 1 Chissell. which, hereabouts, is called treatie, in the South-country, branne. 1674 RAY S. & E. *Country Wds.* 61 Chissell, bran. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 470 Coarse bread made of chissil. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Chissil, sb. bran (the common term). 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Chissel, bran, wheat skins from refining flour. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Chissells, the coarsest kind of flour. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss., When you get your corn grun, first comes the bran, then the chisel, then the fine flour.

**Chisel** (tʃiːzəl), *v.* 1 [f. **CHISSEL** *sb.*, which see for forms. *Cf. F. ciseler.* (Sense 3 is doubtfully connected.)]

1. *trans.* To cut, grave, pare, shape, etc. with a chisel. Often with *out*.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iii. x6 A grece there was ychesy-lyed all of stone out of the rocke. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffet's Amphit.* 297 The Stones chesseled and made smooth. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E. ii. With this and a Hammer to strike with, we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frs.* I. 129 People were at work chisselling several statues.

b. *absol.* To work with a chisel. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 142 In these days no man will be content to chisel humbly.

2. *trans.* and *fig.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lawyer's Physiog.* xxix. 135 These all modify, repair, and chissel forth the body. 1860 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 119 It is as if there were some fine art to chisel thought.

3. *colloq. or slang.* To cheat, defraud. To *chisel out of*: to cheat of.

[History obscure: written evidence wanting.]

1808 JAMIESON, *Chissel*, to cheat, to act deceitfully. [Its use at Winchester Coll. in 1821 is vouched for by the Warden of New College (the Rev. Dr. Sewell), and in 1839 by Rev. C. B. Mount. Mr. H. H. Gibbs says, 'quite a current word in England in 1835.'] 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To *chisel*, to cheat, to swindle (comp. *To gouge*), a Western word. 'have chisselled the people of California out of a million of dollars'. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 220/3 We aint going to be chizzled out of it. 1856 SMYTH (U. S.) *Rom. Fanc. Coins* 245 He muttered something about being 'chisselled' in the transaction. 1863 OUIDA *Field in Bondage* (1870) 31, I never can stand quiet and see people trying to chisel me.

**Chisel**, *chizzel*, *v.* 2 *Sc.* [f. **CHESSEL**.] To press in a chesell or cheese-vat.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* July 379 (Jam.) Some ewe milk cheese .. pressed and chisselled w' my ain hand.

**Chisselled**, *-eled* (tʃiːzeld), *pp.* a. [f. **CHISSEL** *v.* 1 (or *sb.*) + *-ED*.]

1. Cut, shaped or wrought with a chisel. 1873 SYMONDS *Grh. Poets* x. 336 An exquisitely chisselled gem. 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 606/3 To lay the bones in a chisselled space in the centre.

2. *fig.* Having clear and sharp outlines, as if cut with a chisel. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* n. i. 389 An incarnation of the

poet's god In all his marble-chissel'd beauty. 1825 LYTTON *Raskin* 30 The broad and noble brow, and the chisselled lip. 1830 TENNYSON *Character v.* With chissel'd features clear and sleek. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 5: 39.

b. *fig.* of thought or its expression.

α 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 331 That beautiful and chisselled style in which he habitually wrote. 1862 GOUT-BURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 11 A more distinct and more highly chisselled notion. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* ii. xiii. 222 A chisselled emphasis.

3. Shaped or edged like a chisel. α 1737 M. GREEN *Sparrow & Diam.* iii. in *Dodsley* I. 147 With chizzled bill a spark ill set He loosen'd from the rest. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. A crowbar with chisselled edge.

**Chisseller**, *-eler* (tʃiːzələ), [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1.] One who cuts or shapes with a chisel.

1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 5/6 The chisseller's and mason's skill .. seen in some .. finely-carved marble chimney-pieces.

**Chisselling**, *-eling* (tʃiːzəlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 1.] Cutting or working with a chisel. Also *concr.* Chisselled work.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xxxii. 224 His features are of the clearest Greek chisselling. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii. 20 His features .. have .. regularity in their chisselling. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v. xlvii. Some bit of chisselling or engraving.

**Chisselly** (tʃiːzəli), *a.* and *adv. dial.* Also *chisselly*, *chizzily*. [f. **CHESIL**, **CHESIL** *sb.*, gravel.] Gravelly, gritty; grittily.

1649 BIRTH *Eng. Improv.* Impr. (1653) 208 A light mixed chisselly land. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 55 Cheese made of cold Milk .. is apt to cut chisselly, or that breaks or flies before the Knife. 1830 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Chisselly*, harsh and dry under the teeth. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*, *Chisselly*, gritty, sharp: said of earth or sand.

**Chisselmanship**, *nonce-wd.* (See first quot.)

1821 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 28 That species of ornamental flourish, which, when it is done with a pen, is called penmanship, and when done with a chisel, should be called chisselmanship. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirk.* I. 86 (D.) This elaborate piece of chisselmanship.

**Chissille**, variant of **CHESIL**, gravel.

† **Chisly**, *chysly*, *adv. Obs.* [f. **CHIS** *a.* + *-LY* 2.] ? Chisely, fondly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 543 Pat he chysly had cherished he chastyssed ful hardee.

**Chissel**(1), *obs. form* of **CHISIL**.

**Chit** (tʃɪt), *sb.* 1 [Often identified with **CHIT** *sb.*, but found more than two centuries earlier, and at a time when the latter (if it existed at all) existed as *chithe*. Seeing how this constantly renders *catulus*, we may compare it with *kitten*, *killling*. *Cf.* also the Cheshire dial. *chit*, *Sc. chet* 'puss', and *chitty*, *cheety* a cat. With sense 2 *cf. kid*, *cub*, *whelp* applied contemptuously to a child: as, however, sense 1 is obsolete, it is probable that people now often associate sense 2 with **CHIT** 3, as if 'sprout', 'young slip'; *cf.* 'chit of a girl' with 'slip of a girl'.]

† 1. The young of a beast; whelp, cub; kitten. 1324 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiv. 15 There hadde diches the yrchoun, and nurshed out lile chittes [1388 whelpis]. c 1430 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 624 *Murelegus*, *catulus*, *catulus*, [glossed] catte, idem est, chytte. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 109 The lion with his roryng awaketh his chittes. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gatillo*, a chit, *Catulus*. 1713 C. TRESS WINDLESEA *Misc. Poems* 129 That demure and seeming harmless Puss Himself, and mewling Chits regales with us.

2. Child, more or less contemptuously, to a child, *esp.* a very young child (*cf. kid*); a brat.

c 1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* i. i. Priapus. 'Bacchus' and Venus' chit, is not more vicious. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 340 But this lickerish Chit, I see, defeats her plot. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr to Muse* 4 Scolding Wife and Starving Chits. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 474 While yet thou wast a grovelling, puling chit. 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 312 When I was a naughty little chit in a pinafore.

b. A person considered as no better than a child. 'Generally used of young persons in contempt' (J.); now, mostly of a girl or young woman.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.*, cccxlv, Silly Chits they knew not what Hee meant. 1694 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 42 When a Nation submits To be govern'd by Chits. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. As for the chits about town, there is no bearing them about one. 1812 CRABBE *Flirtat.* Wks. 1834 V. 267 A girl, a chit, a child! 1839 DICKENS *Nich.* xii. A little chit of a miller's daughter of eighteen. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 108 To be in love with a young chit of fourteen. 1879 MACQUOID *Berksh. Lady* 193 He either marries a kitchen-wench, or some chit twenty years his junior.

3. *attrib.* (*Cf. CHITTY* *a.* 2, **CHITTYFACE**.)

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x. He was so silly as to like her good-for-little chit face.

**Chit**, *sb.* 2 [**CHIT**, chick-pea, lentil, was in 16th c. corrupted to *chits*, which being taken as plural, yielded a singular *chit*. Sense 3 is entirely doubtful, and may belong to the prec. or following word.]

† 1. = **CHICH**, chiches, or chick-peas. *Obs.*

a. *pl. chits*.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1542) 90 b, *Cicer*, and the pulse called in latin *erwum* (in english I suppose chittes). 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 90 a, *Lenticula* is a poult called chittes, whiche .. I translate peason. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 140/8 Chits, pulse, *lenticula*. 1578 COOPER *Theat. s.v. Acacia*, The seeds whereof is lyke to chittes. 1610 BARROUCH *Meth. Physick* ii. xv. (1639) 124 Minister Chits well rosted,

b. *sing.*

1559 MORWYNG *Eynonym.* 267 A few seedes in the figure of chit or Lentil.

† 2. A freckle or wart. *Obs.* [*cf. L. lentigo f. lens.*]

1552 HULOT, *Chits* in the face lyke unto wartes, which is a kynde of pulse, *lenticula*. α 1677 JUNIUS *Etymol.*, *Chit*, idem cum *Freckle*, *Lentigo*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chit*, a freckle. Seldom used.

3. *pl.* Small rice.

1856 OLMPSTED *Slave States* 477, 3,243 lbs. of 'broken' rice, 570 lbs. of 'chits' or 'small'. In the Carolina mills the product is divided into 'prime', 'middling' (broken), 'small' or 'chits', and 'flour' or 'douse'.

**Chit** (tʃɪt), *sb.* 3 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *chitte*, 5 *chytte*, 6 *chyt*, 6-8 *chitt*. [This and its verb of identical form appear about 1600: nothing is known of their history, but it is conjectured that the sb. may be a somehow changed descendant of ME. **CHITHE**, OE. *cið* in same sense. But the shortening of the long vowel in such a position, and the change of ð to t, are in the present state of our knowledge inexplicable.] A shoot, sprout.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiii. iv, The stone or kernell of the Date .. hath a round specke .. wheate the root or chit beginneth first to put forth. 1725 BRADLEY *Pan. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, The Bailey. will .. begin to shew the Chit or Sprit at the Root-end of the Corn. 1886 W. Linc. Gloss., *Chit*, the first sprout of seeds or potatoes. 'I have set him to rub off the chits'.

† **Chit**, *sb.* 4 Obsolete name of a bird: the Tit, Titlark, or Meadow Pipit. [So called from its short and feeble note: *cf. CHIT* *v.* 2 and **CHET** *v.*]

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 May-Chit, Spawe, Churre, Peeper .. Sea and Land Larkes. 1611 COTER, *Alonette de pr.*, the chit, or small meadow-larke. c 1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 507 The .. May chit is a little dark grey bird.

**Chit** (tʃɪt), *sb.* 5 *Anglo-Indian*. Short for **CHITTY**.

1785 in SUTTON-KARR I. 114 (Y.) [They] may know his terms by sending a chit. 1794 H. BOVD *Ind. Observer* 147 (Y.) The petty but constant and universal manufacture of chits which prevails here. 1845 STROCKELER *Haudbk. Brit. India* (1854) 109 The apparently time-wasting system .. which we shall denominate the Chit-system. α 1847 Mrs. SUTHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 294 The chit was found on Miss Crawford's dressing-table; a chit which nobody wrote, but which every body read. 1871 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 296 In India the practice of writing chits, i.e. notes, on the smallest provocation has always been carried to excess. 1879 E. S. BURGESS *Round World* 97 Everything [in Hong Kong] is done by what is called chits.

**Chit**, *sb.* 6 A small frow or cooper's cleaving-tool used in cleaving laths (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

† **Chit** (tʃɪt), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *chet*. [Goes with **CHIT** *sb.* 3, as its immed. source, or immediate derivative: *cf. to sprout, bud, seed*, etc.]

*intr.* Of seed: To sprout, germinate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 22 Dill seed will chit within foure daies, Lecture in fine. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 280 That steeped barly sprouting and chitting againe. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* i. § 4 To Sprout and Chet the Sooner. 1727 BRADLEY *Pan. Dict.* I. s.v. *Chitting*, Seed. is said to chit, when it shoots its small Roots first into the Earth. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* § 15 (1813) 239 Laying it [seed] in damp mould till it begins to chit. 1883 *Hants. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chit*, to bud, or germinate. 1886 W. Linc. Gloss. (E. D. S.) s.v., The corn has not chitted a deal. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chit*, to sprout.

† **Chit**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [Imitative of the sound: *cf. CHET* *v.*, **CHIT** *sb.* 4, **CHITTER** *v.* *intr.* To chirp.

α 1639 WARD *Serm.* 108 (D.) He soars like an eagle, not respecting the chitting of sparrows.

**Chitch**, *obs. form* of **CHICH**.

**Chit-chat** (tʃɪtˌtʃæt). [Formed by reduplication from **CHAT** *sb.* 1; *cf. tittle-tattle, bibble-babble*, etc. The reduplication implies repetition or reciprocation, possibly with diminutive effect. Johnson says 'A word only used in ludicrous conversation'; it is now quite serious, though familiar.]

1. Light chat; light familiar conversation.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 52 'Tis the custom of foolish people .. in their chit chat to be always biting people's reputation behind their back. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 270 The dear Prattler .. began such a bewitching Chit-chat with Mrs. Jarvis. 1746 CHETTER *Let.* I. cxli. 306 The frivolous chit-chat of idle companies. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 179, I take up a book as a companion, with whom I can have an easy cheerful chit-chat. 1847 *Man in Moon* Jan. I. 3 Trifles that may .. promote chit-chat and pleasant feelings, which we hold to be the great end of a dessert.

2. Matter of current gossip or common small talk; what people are talking about.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ¶ 3 If Ralph had Learning added to the common Chit-Chat of the Town. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv. 124 Play-wrights, and officers of chit-chat. 1843 LEVER *¶ Hinton* xi. 74 One was sure to hear all the chit-chat and gossip of the day. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xxiii. An additional scrap of local chit-chat.

b. *attrib.*

1774 *Spect.* No. 560 ¶ 4, I am a Member of a Female Society who call ourselves the Chit-Chat Club. 1819 *Month. Rev.* XC. 1 The careless chit-chat letters of eminent men.

**Chit-chit-chat**, *nonce-wd.* [Imitative of the sound meant: *cf. CHIT* *v.* 2 and prec.]

α 1628 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* v. iv. *Decay* (1633) 501 Then flees the shame-less Bat among the Birds, and with her Chit-chit-chat Shee seems to sing.

**Chiter**, *-lin*, *obs. ff.* **CHITTER**, **CHITTERLING**.

† **Chithe**. *Obs.* [OE. *chith* young shoot, sprout, germ = OS. *chit*, OHG. *chit* (MHG. *chide*, Ger. dial. *keide*); -Oteut. \**chid-* f. root *ki-* to split, sprout: see CHINE *sb.* 1, v. 1.]

1. A tiny shoot, sprout, or blade of grass or any plant; a glume or awn of chaff, a mote.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. vi. Ðu meahst gesion lytelne cip on ðines broður eagan. Ðæt is se smala cið. c1000 ALFRED *Deut.* xxxii. 2 Swa dropan ofer gærsa cipas. — *Horn*. (Thorpe) l. 100 Hwæt eac seo eorðe cyð mid hire ciðum. a1100 in W. Wulcker 476 *Gramina*, cipas.

2. Applied to the filamentous organs in flowers, esp. to the style or stigma: see CHITVE<sup>2</sup>, and CHIRE. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xxi. xci. (Br. M. MS. addit. 27944) *De Lilio*, And þe flour [lily] hab wiþ inne, as it were, smal þrede þat conteyneþ þe seed. In þe myddil stondeþ chipes of saffran [lily stamens in medio croci]; MS. Bodl. chips; Harl. 814 chris, Harl. 478 schyres; ed. W. de Worde 1495 chiers: see also CHIRE, CHIVE<sup>2</sup>.

**Chitin** (kei'tin). *Zool.* and *Chem.* Also -ine. [a. F. *chitine*, f. Gr. *χίτων* frock, tunic: see -IN. (The etymological formation would be *chitonin*.)] The organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea.

1895-99 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 882/p. The substance that constitutes the hard portion of the dermo-skeleton is called chitin by Odiar. 1874 SCHORLEMER *Carbon Compds.* 467 Chitin, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, is the principal constituent of the horny cover of beetles and crustaceans. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. i. 13 The existence of cellulose as a constituent of chitin. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. 337 Words are mere chitine.

attrib. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 113 A superficial homogenous chitin layer. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. 7 Empty...chitine sacs.

Hence **Chitinize** *v. trans.*, to convert into chitin; **Chitinization**, conversion into chitin; **Chitino-calcareous** *a.*, containing chitin and lime.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. vi. 254 Chitinated tendons. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 22 Chitinated cuticles. 1879 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 133 [They] obtain considerable rigidity by chitination. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish*, Its [the crayfish's] chitino-calcareous body-walls.

**Chitinous** (kei'tinəs), *a.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, chitin.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 539 A flexible chitinous investment. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 324 The chitinous coats of insects.

**Chitling** (tʃi'tliŋ). Also chitlin. [See CHITTERLING.]

1. Another form of CHITTERLING: widely used in Eng. dialects, and in U.S.: cf. also CHIDLING. 1886 COLE S. W. *Lincolns. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chitlings*. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 A dish of smoking sausages was flanked by a dish of chitlins. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Chitlings*: the small intestines of the pig—usually fried as a great delicacy amongst the poor. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gl.* s.v. To beg the chitlings of pigs. 1888 OXFORD & BERSK. *Gl.*, Chidlings or chitlings.

2. fig. Rags, tatters, shreds, U.S. a 1848 ROSS *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), They were tearing my character all to chitlins. 1855 HALBURTON *Hum. Nat.* (1859) 188 (Bartlett), To tear my reputation to chitlins.

† **Chiton** (kei'ton). [a. Gr. *χίτων* frock, tunic; coat of mail.]

1. The ancient Greek tunic. 1890 LERTCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 337 The male chiton was a woollen shirt originally without sleeves. 1885 *Althe. newsm.* 5 Dec. 7 1/2 His dress, a scarlet chiton bordered with gold.

2. A genus of Molluscs having a boat-shaped shell consisting of a series of eight separate plates in contact or overlapping each other.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vit. Paris* (ed. 5) 301 The anatomy of the chiton. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 206 These with the multivalve chitons, form the Gastropods. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. viii. 503 The Chitons have existed from the Silurian epoch, with very little modification.

**Chitter** (tʃi'tər), *v.* Forms: 4-5 chiter, cheter 5 chyter, 6 chydder, 6-7 chytter, 6- chitter. [A parallel form to CHATTER, expressing a more attenuated action of the same kind: cf. *drop*, *drip*, *chop*, *chip*, *jabber*, *jibber*, etc. Cf. also CHIT v. 2.]

1. Of birds: To utter a short series of sharp thin sounds, to twitter. Formerly used also in the senses *chatter*, and *chirp*. *Obs.* or ? dial.

c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 72 Of hir song, it was so lowd and yerne As eny swalwe chitering on a berne. — *Chan. Yem. Prolog.* & T. 844 They mowe wel chiteren as þat doon Ioyes. 1387 TREVIS *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 239 in *Cath. Angl.* 64 note, With mouth than chetereþ the stare. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 Chytteryn as chowyes. 1483 CAULTON *Gold. Leg.* 315/1 The Swallows chytteryd and Songe. 1530 PALSGR. 484/4, I chytter, as a yonge byrde dothe before she can synghe her tune. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 134 b, A Sparrow, chirping and chyttering to other Sparrowes. 1827 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 91 No music's heard the fields among; Save where the hedge-chats chittering play.

b. *trans.* (also with *out*). 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 She...chitereth out in her language What falsheðe is in marriage. 1799 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 129 (Jam.), They chitter their farewell.

2. To shiver with cold, to tremble. *dial.* and *Sc.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.*, Se, for God ayowe, for cold as I chydder. a 1795 BURNS *Could blows the wind*, The birds sit chittering in the thorn.

3. To 'chatter' as the teeth. Now *Sc.* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 424 The coldness of the snow

shal make their teeth for to gnashe and chytter in theyr heades. 1728 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* v. 1, Your teeth they chitter, hair like bristles stan. a 1822 SIR A. BOSWELL *Sheldou Haighs*, Some teeth in angry fit may chitter.

**Chitter** (tʃi'tər), *sb.* [f. prec.] 1. Twitter.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* xi. 147 The faint chitter of birds.

2. *dial.* [prob. agent-sb. f. CHIT v. 2.] 1887 *Dict. Kentish Dial.*, *Chitter*, the wren.

3. *Comb.*, chitter-pouch *dial.* = CHATTERBAG.

1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, *Chitter-Pooch*, a gabbler.

**Chitter, chitteril**, *dial.* var. of CHITTERLING.

**Chitter-chatter**, *rare*. A reduplicated extension of CHATTER: cf. CHIT-CHAT.

1712 LADY STRAFFORD in *Westworth Papers* (1883) 283 You desired all the Chitter Chatter I heard.

**Chittering** (tʃi'təriŋ), *vb.* *sb.* Also chithering. [f. CHITTER v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CHITTER: twittering, shivering, chattering.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 19 The swalow Progne...made her chithering. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* 1. xix. 34 a, Of birds...Carus fyrste marked the chyttering. 1552 HULOET, Chyttering, quiering or shak-yng for cold. 1827 in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* II. 903 The chithering of grasshoppers. 1870 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Jordan*, It was only the chithering of their bills. *Mod. Sc.* He could not speak for the chithering of his teeth.

2. *Comb.*, in chithering-bite, -crust, -piece, (-*Sc.*), a bit of bread, etc., taken to prevent shivering or chattering of the teeth; cf. *shivering-bite*.

1808 JAMISON, Boys...call that bit of bread, which they preserve for eating after bathing, a chithering piece. 1854 BADHAM *Habitat.* 529 The Greeks...appear to have begun the day with a sort of 'chithering crust' (ἀκρόπρωτα).

**Chittering** (tʃi'təriŋ), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That chitters (in all the senses of the vb.).

1785 BURNS *Winter Night* iv, Where wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 176 The chittering cricket. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. ii. 83 Wauken, at cauld-rife sax o'clock My chitterin' frame.

**Chitterling** (tʃi'təliŋ) (*gen. in pl.*). Forms:

3, 6 cheterling, 5 chytter, chiterlynge, 6 chyter, -chetter, chytterlyng, chiterlyng, 7 chytter, 7-9 chitterlin, 6- chitterling. [Found also in the dial. forms *chidling*, *chilling*, *chitter*, *chitteril*; the primary form and derivation are doubtful. The Germ. *Kutteln* chawdrons, MHG. *kutel*, agrees in sense, but has only a remote relation phonetically, coming nearest to the form *chidling*.]

1. The smaller intestines of beasts, as of the pig, esp. as an article of food prepared by frying or boiling. Sometimes filled with mince-meat or force-meat, as a kind of sausage.

c1280 R. DE GRAYSTANES in *Hist. Dmeln. Script.* tres (1839) 57 [Women quarrelling as they wash 'inwards' at the stream] Deinde solebamur crines evellere pugniss, cum cheterlingis et monifauldes mutuo nos cedere [=cedere]. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 76 Chytterlyng, scrutulum, scrutum. 1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chytterlyng, endoile. 1533 BLUNT *Cast. Helike* (1541) 22 a, The inwards of beastes, as troyes and chytterlynges. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator*, A haggise: some call it a chitterling: some a hogs harslet. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. vii Wks. 1873 II. 40 How fare I?, as well as heart can wish, with Calves chaldrons and chitterlings. 1611 CORN., *Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling; a big hogges gut stuffed with small guts [etc.], cut into small pieces, and seasoned with pepper and salt. 1663 BURLER *Ind.* i. ii. 120 His warped Ear hung o'er the Strings, Which was but Souce to Chitterlings. 1747-96 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* v, Fill up your Chitterlings with the stuffing. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chitterils*, the stomach of the pig, eaten as stripes. 1878 DICKINSON *Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Chitters*, the small entrails of the goose or sheep.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1671 MINSHU *Ductor*, Chittering or fat gut, *G. le gras boyean*. 1619 MIDDLETON *Inner Temp. Masque* Wks. V. 139, I know him by his gauntness, his thin chitterlings; He would undo a tripe-wife. 1666 WHARTON *Wks.* (1689) 413 Th' Indignities once offer'd to our King, Reduce ye [Dutch] from a Cheese, t'a Chitterling. 1877 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 305.

† 2. A frill, ruff, or ornamental pleating; esp. the frill down the breast of a shirt. *Obs.*

[It has been suggested that this use is due to the likeness of such a frill to the mesentery, called by Butchers the 'frill' or 'crow'; cf. Ger. *gokrose* used in same way.]

1568 *Like Will to Like* in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 310, I leard to make ruffs like calves chitterlings. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Delic. Diet Dromkardes* (1786) 18 Of a French ruff, [we make] an English Chytterling. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 120 Let...Chitterlings be waine for statute lace. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1824) 323 Exuberant chitterlings...puffed out at the neck and bosom. 1849 SIR G. HEAD *Tour Many Days Rome* I. 70 Arranging his paper ruffles and chitterlin.

b. *attrib.*, like a chitterling, frilled in the manner of a chitterling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1766 [C. ANSTEV] *Bath Guide* xi. (1804) 92 With a chitterlin shirt, and a buckle of stone. 1824 ARKMAN *Willshire Gloss.* s.v., Here comes old Warden w' his chitterlin vrill.

3. [Treated as dim. of CHIT *sb.* 1.] A little chit.

1675 COTTON *Scaffers* 163 She was but poor ten years old, A little snotty Chitterling. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iii. 176 'I'll soon stop thy prate, chitterling!'

**Chittish** (tʃi'tiʃ), *a.* *rare*. [f. CHIT *sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.] Somewhat of a chit.

1871 *Daily News* 29 Dec., The young chittish girl. † **Chittle**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* [cf. CHIT v. 2 and CHITTER.] To twitter, warble.

1810 CROMEK *Remains Nithsdale Song* 119 (Jam.), The little chittles sad in the high tower wa'.

**Chitty** (tʃi'ti), *sb.* *Anglo-Indian*. [a. Hindi *chitthi*, Mahāli *chitthi*:-Skr. *chitra* spot, mark, etc.] 'A letter or note; also, a certificate given to a servant, or the like; a pass' (Yule).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. III. iv. 126, I sent my Gulleon Peon...with his Master's Chitty, or Pass, to the Governor. 1786 *Tippoo's Let.* 284 (Y.), Every merchant from Muscat who brings you a chitty from Meer Kāzim. 1829 *Mem. of Col. Mountain* (ed. 2) 80 (Y.), He wanted a chithe or note, for this is the most note-waiting country under heaven.

† **Chitty**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. CHIT *sb.* 2 + -Y 1.] Freckled or watery.

1552 HULOET, Chytty, or full of chyttes or wartes, *lenticinosus*. c1729 R. DRURY *Rural Milliners* II. xi, Shall they, such chitty Jades, so happy be.

**Chitty**, *a.* 2 [Apparently deduced from CHITTY-FACE, q.v., but afterwards associated with CHIT *sb.* 1.] Said of the face: a. Lean and pinched. b. Puny, childish, baby-like.

1616 PASQUIL & KATH. 1. 229 A chittie, well complexion'd face; And yet it wants a beard. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Mol.* III. ii. iv. 1 (1652) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she...have a...lean, thin, chitty face. 1755 JOHNSON, *Chitty*, childish, like a baby.

† **Chitty-face**. *Obs.* Also 7 chichie-, chits-, chit-face, 7-8 chittiface. [Possibly originally F. *chicheface* thin face, pinched-face (see CHICHEVACHE), perverted by association with CHION, with CHIT *sb.* 1 or 2, or with CHITTY.]

1. A term of reproach: thin-lace, pinched-face; in later usage, baby-face.

1601 MUNDAY *Dowry*, R. Earl of Huntington Iij You halfe-fac't goat; you thick [thin] cheek't chittiface. 1602 J. COOKE *Good Wife* II. iii, That leane chittiface, that famine, that leane Bny, that all bones. 1611 CORN., *Chiche-face*, a chicheface, micher, snake-bill. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, *Chittiface* proprie est facies parua et exigua. 1632 SHERWOOD, A chitie-face, or chichie-face, *Chiche-face*. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. Now, now, you little Witch, now you Chitface. c1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chittiface*, a little puny Child. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

2. *attrib.* = CHITTY-FACED.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, The peaking chitface page hit me ith' teeth with it [50 ed. 1632; ed. 1779 and mod. edd. have altered it to *chitty-face*].

**Chitty-faced**, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a thin pinched face; child-faced, girl-faced.

a 1622 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* III. ii, A tender, puling, nice, chitty fac'd squall 'tis. 1655 CONGRUVE *Love for L.* iv. xiii, Squabbling with yon Chitty-faced thing as he would have me marry. 1794 GOWDIN *Cal. Williams* 70 Brow-beaten by a chitty-faced girl? 1877 N. IV. *Lincolns. Gloss.*, *Chitty-faced*, baby-faced. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Chitty-faced*, with white, pinched features.

**Chiu**. *Hist.* [A modernization of *chiula*, the Latinized form, in Nennius, of OE. *col*, *col*:-WGer. *kiul*, ON. *kyll*, barge, large ship, see KBEL. In Gildas it appears as *cyula*. Used occasionally by modern historical writers.] An Old English or Norse ship of war.

c550 GILDAS *xxiii*, Tribus, ut lingua ejus, exprimitur, *cyulis*, nostra lingua longis navibus. [Hence BETA i. xv, tribus longis navibus. OE. *Chiron*, anno 449 On þim ceolum.] a 800 NENNIIUS *xxviii*, Tres chiuula. 1839 KILGURLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 The tradition is, that they came to his aid with three chiuula carrying 1600 men. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* XI. xciv, Your chiuules...rot within your crowded bay. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers* 107 *iv*, 118 The Humber...Hither the Anglians, Danes, and Northmen directed their chiuules. 188. *Gildas* § 23 in Bohn 6 *O.E. Chron.* 310 In three cyuls, as they call them.]

† **Chium**, *chiorm*. *Obs.* [a. F. *chiourme*, 16-18th c., also *chiorme*, ad. It. *chiurma*, Genoese *ciusma*, Sp. *chusma*. Utterior origin doubtful: see Littré and Diez.] A crew or gang of slaves rowing a galley; also contemptuous 'crew', 'gang'.

[c1645 HOWELL *Letters* I. i. 22 He went aboard the Cape Gallie...passing through the Churma of slaves.] 1655 THEOPHANIUS 85 The Chium...consisted of twenty Banks, and twenty Slaves on a Bank. 1662 tr. *Salust.* To Rdr., That insipid clutter which that impertinent and trifling Chium of Pedants make, that call themselves Expositors. a 1734 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 59 Being well acquainted with...a Bey of a Galley, he procured of him a String of Slaves out of his *Chium*...to work in his building [margin Served by a Chium of Galley Slaves].

**Chiuyn**, var. of CHEVING, *Obs.*

**Chiv**, variant of CHIVE *sb.* 3

**Chivachee**, -ie, var. of CHEVACHEE, *Obs.*

† **Chival**. *Obs.* [see CHEVAL.] A horse.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 248 b, I...Upon the captive chivals came into my tents againe [In mea captivis castra revecus equis]. 1598 Mucedono in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 204 And raise his Chival with a lasting fame.

**Chivaler**, -ier, *obs.* f. CHEVALIER.

**Chivalresque** (ʃiväl'resk), *a.* Also chev-. [cf. mod.F. *chevaleresque*, It. *cavalleresco*, Cat. *caballeresc*, Sp. *caballeresco*; f. *chevalier*, *cavallero*, etc.: see CHEVALIER, and -ESQUE.]

Wearing the garb, manners, or spirit of chivalry. 1800 *Month. Mag.* IX. 6 These stories...received first in America their chivalresque garb. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 313 The scientific and chivalresque race of Andalusia and Granada. *Ibid.* II. 215 The terms of the verdict seem to us somewhat chivalresque. 1817 GOWDIN *Mandeville* II.

71 (D.) A strange mixture in it of the gallant and the chevaleresque. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 205 His manners were . . . courteous and chevaleresque.

**Chivalric** (jiv'valik, jiv'alrik, t-f), *a.* [f. CHIVALRY + IC; cf. *geometrical*, etc. (The first pronunciation is that sanctioned by the poets.)] Of or pertaining to chivalry; chivalrous.

1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* (ed. 2) I. 89 The innocence of her, whom you defend with so chivalric an air. 1824 BYRON *Deform. Transf.* II. ii. 'Gainst a foe I would not warrant thy chivalric heart More than Pelides' heel. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric*, Some extant spirit of chivalric kind. 1836 *Genl. Mag.* Apr. 422/1 [At Diary Lane] *Chevy Chase* a grand chivalric entertainment, was produced. 1879 M. CARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxvii. 319 The spirit of the chivalric days had been restored under better auspices.

**Chivalrist** (jiv'alrist, t-f), *rare*. [f. CHIVALRY + -IST.] An admirer of mediæval chivalry.

1862 *All Year Round* VII. 259, I wish the pseudo-chivalrists to learn what the Sir Launcelots and the Elaines actually were, and how they lived.

**Chivalrization**, *rare*—1. [f. assumed vb. *chivalrise* (f. CHIVALRY) + -ATION.] The action of making chivalric or chevalresque.

1800 *Month. Mag.* IX. 6 William of Bitanny, Walter Chatillon and others preceded Guido Colonna and the Italian romancers in the chivalrization of ancient Epopees.

**Chivalrous** (jiv'alrus, t-f-v), *a.* Forms: 4 *chevalrouss*, -rus, *chevalrous*, -rus, 4-6 *chvalrous*, -rus, *cheuelrous* (e), -rus, 4-7 *cheualrous*, 5 *chealerous* (e), -allrus, *chialurus*, -allrouse, 6 *cheualrus*, -ryous, -allorous, 4-6, 8-9 *chivalrous*. [ME., a. OF. *chevalerous*, *chevaleros*, -us, -eus, -eux (not in mod. F.), f. *chevalier* CHEVALIER; see -OUS. In its original use this word became obsolete both in French and English before 1600, perhaps shortly after 1530 (Lord Berners), for in Shakspeare, Spenser, and Dicts. c 1600, it was merely traditional. It reappears in Bailey's Dict., 1721-31, as a word of Spenser and Chaucer. Johnson 1755 has it merely as a Spenserian word 'now out of use'. But in the latter part of the 18th c. it was revived by writers on the romances of chivalry, and has become again a living word referring either to the historical or the ideal chivalry of the Middle Ages. The early pronunciation as shown copiously in alliterative verse was (as in OF.) with t-f; since its revival it is more generally pronounced with f-, as if from modern French (where it is not found).]

1. In early use.

†1. Like, or having the characteristics of, a (mediæval) knight or man-at-arms; *esp.* doughty, valorous. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs.* exc. as forming part of sense 3.

c 1340 *Gauz. & Gr. Kut.* 2399 Chevalrous knyghtez. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 802 Diomedes was . . . Hardy, testif, strong, and cheualous. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 365 Achilles, a choise kyng & cheualrus in armys. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 31 No chvalrus chiftan may cheie hym. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 To make hym more cheualerous than any othe of hys tyme. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Art. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) Pref. 3 The chvalrous feates and marcyall prowesses of the vycctorious knyghtes of tymes paste. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 1. 81 He answer thee in any faire degree, Or Chivalrous designe of knyghtly trail. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 1. In brave pursuitt of chevalrous emprise. 1611 Cotgr., *Chevalerous*, cheualrous, doughty, valorous, valiant, courageous, stout, bold.

†b. Of places: Of warlike renown. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bona Flor.* 2 A more chvalrous town then Troy was oon In londe was never seen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* II. v. (iv.) 77 O worthy Troiane wallis cheualrus [Indolyta bello].

II. In modern (revived) use.

2. Of or pertaining to the Age of Chivalry, or to the knights of that age (as viewed historically).

1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* I. § 3. 148 But to sing romantic and chivalrous adventures was a very different task. 1790 BURKE *Tr. Rev. Wks.* V. 253 The old feudal and chivalrous spirit of fealty. 1818 *Mid. Ages* ix. ii. (1837) 511 The manners of chivalrous times do not make so fair an appearance in Monstrelet. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. vi. By the Crusades chivalry became more religious, religion more chivalrous. *Ibid.* The chivalrous word courtesy designates a new virtue, not ordained by our religion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 482 The chivalrous spirit is, above all things, a class spirit. The good knight is bound to endless fantastic courtesies towards men, and still more towards women, of a certain rank; he may treat all below that rank with any degree of scorn and cruelty. *Ibid.* 483 The whole chivalrous idea, an idea quite un-English. 1888 — *Wm. Rufus* II. 173 The massacre of Li-moges, the most truly chivalrous deed ever done.

3. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the ideal knight; possessing all the virtues attributed to the Age of Chivalry; characterized by pure and noble gallantry, honour, courtesy, and disinterested devotion to the cause of the weak or oppressed. Sometimes, 'gallant'; or disinterestedly devoted in the service of the female sex; sometimes, in ridicule = 'quixotic'.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. ii. Eminent instances of chivalrous virtue. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 106 Boasting of the 'chivalrous' treatment she [woman] enjoys. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 353 Certainly a most unpromising and chivalrous attempt.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 A chivalrous perception of the meaning of the word duty. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 88 Positively, Granville, you are quite chivalrous in her defence. 1893 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 45 Frank is the most generous, chivalrous fellow in the world.

4. Of knightly position or rank. *rare*.

1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xx, Of gentle blood and chivalrous rank.

**Chivalrously** (jiv'alrusli, t-f), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a chivalrous manner: †a. Bravely, valiantly, gallantly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 89 The king full chawalrusly, Defendyt all his company. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxi. 45 The . . . englyssmen assauted chivalrously. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Cavallerestamente*, cheualrously, or valiantly.

b. In the manner of the ideal knight; with disinterested devotion and ideal courtesy.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxi. 661 To his accomplices he was religiously and chivalrously faithful. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 129 His colleagues chivalrously defended him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 June 4/6 It is recorded how chivalrously the Emperor kissed her hand.

**Chivalrousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Chivalrous quality or character.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 127 There was a certain revelling chivalrousness still left in this man.

**Chivalry** (jiv'ali, jiv'alri). Forms: 3-4 *chy-, chivalrye, -ie, 4 chevalerie, chualrie, 4-5 chialrye, 4-6 cheulrye, 4-7 cheulrye, 4-8 cheulrye, 4-9 cheulrye, 4-10 cheulrye, 4-11 cheulrye, 4-12 cheulrye, 4-13 cheulrye, 4-14 cheulrye, 4-15 cheulrye, 4-16 cheulrye, 4-17 cheulrye, 4-18 cheulrye, 4-19 cheulrye, 4-20 cheulrye, 4-21 cheulrye, 4-22 cheulrye, 4-23 cheulrye, 4-24 cheulrye, 4-25 cheulrye, 4-26 cheulrye, 4-27 cheulrye, 4-28 cheulrye, 4-29 cheulrye, 4-30 cheulrye, 4-31 cheulrye, 4-32 cheulrye, 4-33 cheulrye, 4-34 cheulrye, 4-35 cheulrye, 4-36 cheulrye, 4-37 cheulrye, 4-38 cheulrye, 4-39 cheulrye, 4-40 cheulrye, 4-41 cheulrye, 4-42 cheulrye, 4-43 cheulrye, 4-44 cheulrye, 4-45 cheulrye, 4-46 cheulrye, 4-47 cheulrye, 4-48 cheulrye, 4-49 cheulrye, 4-50 cheulrye, 4-51 cheulrye, 4-52 cheulrye, 4-53 cheulrye, 4-54 cheulrye, 4-55 cheulrye, 4-56 cheulrye, 4-57 cheulrye, 4-58 cheulrye, 4-59 cheulrye, 4-60 cheulrye, 4-61 cheulrye, 4-62 cheulrye, 4-63 cheulrye, 4-64 cheulrye, 4-65 cheulrye, 4-66 cheulrye, 4-67 cheulrye, 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ruined', which has made it so seductive to the most generous minds. 1847-48 EMERSON *Ess. Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 12 The student interprets the age of chivalry by his own age of chivalry. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. vii. vi.* Chivalry. left upon European manners. a punctilious regard for honour, a generous reverence for justice, and a hatred of injustice. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz. I. i. 59* In the eleventh century there arose the celebrated institution of chivalry, which was to manners what feudalism was to politics. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong. V. 22iv.* 482 Chivalry. is in morals very much what feudalism is in law; each substitutes obligations devised in the interests of an exclusive class, for the more homely duties of an honest man and a good citizen.

8. The brave, honourable, and courteous character attributed to the ideal knight; disinterested bravery, honour, and courtesy; chivalrousness.

1790 BURKE [see 5] 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1820) 89 Chivalry is only a name for that general spirit or state of mind which disposes men to heroic and generous actions. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. vii. vi.* All the noble sentiments, which blended together are chivalry. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F. xl* (ed. 4) 289 He felt himself bound... to cling to her himself. Such was the special chivalry of the man. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics iii. viii.* § 2. 302 Generosity or Chivalry towards adversaries or competitors seems to consist in shewing as much kindness and regard for their well-being as is compatible with the ends and conditions of conflict. 1885 L. STEPHEN in *Athenum* 28 Nov. 666½ Chivalry of feeling, as I understand the word, means a refinement of the sense of justice—an instinctive capacity for sympathizing with every one who is the victim of oppression.

7. Flower of Chivalry: in various senses: a. Flower or fairest type of knighthood, or of feudal chivalry; b. The prize or highest honour of knightly prowess; c. the choice portion of a force of armed knights.

1297 [see 3 a]. 1386 CHAUCER *Knights T.* 124 And in his host of Chivalrie the flour. c. 1440 *Partonope* 1227 The reward... wherein the flour is herbowed of his Chevalrye. *Ibid.* 1902 This hethen kyng... Which of chevalry beryth the flour Of alle the sette in hethen lay 1494 FABIAN *vil. cccxlv.* 269 The kyng... with the flour of that Chivalry of Fraunce set forthward. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 218x The flour of knyghted and of chevalry. 1587 THYNE *Holmes in Animado.* (1865) Introd 77 Which duke [Black Prince], being the flower of Chivalrie in his time. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i. viii.* 26 Flowre of chevalrie. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc. i.* 120 His host, the flower of Grecian chivalry. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* xii. 517 Our English sword... Cut down the flower of all their chivalry. 1821 — *Via Judaea* viii. He of the sable mail, the hero of Cressy, Flower of chivalry. 1833 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* xxix. When all the flower of chivalry was in his train.

† 8. Old Law. Tenure by knight's service (abolished in 1662, and since only *Hist.*). Guardian or warden in chivalry: The guardian of a minor holding by knight's service. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1820] BRITTON iii. ii. § 1 Plusours maneres de tenures dount touz les plus sount de chevalerie et de graunt seigneurie. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 10 b. And them [xx. acres of land] hath and occupeth as warden in chivalry during the chyldes nonage. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 57 b. The services are all by Littleton divided into two sorts Chivalry and Socage; the one martiall and military, the other clownish and iustical. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm. ii. v.* Incident to the tenure in chivalry. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 607 The conversion of lands held till then [12 Car. II. cap. 24] in chivalry into lands held in common socage.

† 9. Court of Chivalry (*curia militaris*): a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms out of the realm. When deprived of its criminal jurisdiction it continued to judge civil cases concerning points of honour and family distinction. *Obs.*

1616 SELDEN tr. *Fortescue* xxxii. So as the Cognizance of it belong to the jurisdiction of the said Court of Chivalry. Note: That Court... hath long been discontinued... The Court of Chivalrie, wherein all matters of Armes, Treason committed beyond Sea, Warre, and the like, which could not be tried at the Common Law, were determinable. 1644 COKE *On Litt.* iv. xvii. The Honorable Court of Chivalry before the Constable and Marshall... this Court is the fountain of the Marshall law. 1863 H. COX *Inst. ii. ii.* 321 footnote.

† 10. improperly. Team of horses. [cf. *cheval*.] 1863 WORSLEY *Poems & Trans.*, *Phaethon* 12 Nor even thus... had curbed That chivalry divine.

11. Comb., as chivalry-play, -ribbon, -romance. 1807 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 52 The Sentimentalists, the Chivalry-play writers. 1839 — *Chartism* iii. 121 Chivalry-ribbons, and plebeian gallow-ropes. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk. Ser. ii.* 230 The chivalry-romances are all battles.

Chivan: see CHIVEN.

[Chivancy, error for CHEVACHEE.

1606 BULLOKAR *Chivancy*, Chivalry, riding. Chaucer.]

† Chivauchier. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *chevauchiere* nom. of *chevaucheur*, rider, f. *chevaucher* to ride: see CHEVACHEE.] A rider, a courier.

1420 STOKES, etc. tr. *Hen. V* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. No. 29 We sende þowr graciours lettres vn to the Erchebischoppys, of Mayns, Trese, and of Cologne by Hans Pruce þowr chivauchier.

Chive¹ (tjiv), also cive (seiv). Forms: 5 cyvas, -ys, 5-7 cyve, 6 chive, 6, 8 sive, (9 shive), 6- chive, cive. [In form *cive* a. F. *cive* = Pr. *ciba* = L. *cēpa*, *cēpa* onion. The form *cive* prob. represents a North Fr. *chive*. (Cf. *rive* = *ripa*; *cive* = *cera*.)] It is probable that sense 2 is orig. the same word, though it never

appears as *cive*, and early writers who regularly used *cive* for the plant, employed *chive* in sense 2.

In OE. *cipe*, a. L. *cēpa*, still retained the sense 'onion' (also that of 'shalot' or 'scallion'); but in Romanic the name was extended and transferred to smaller species of *Allium*. In French, *cive* included (or perhaps still includes) 'several small species or varieties', besides *A. Schanoprasum*, to which the dim. *civette* (in Cat. *cēbela*) applies more exclusively. In Eng. *cive* or *chive* appears always to have meant this, *civet* being merely a rare, and now obsolete synonym. In French it is also called *ciboulette*, dim. of *ciboule* CHIBOL. Other OF. derivative forms were *civot*, *civon*, *civot*. The form *chive* is not recorded by Littré, but its existence in ONFR. may be inferred from the derivatives *chivon*, *chivot* (Godefroy). In Eng. *cive* and *chive* both occur from early times; but the former is the leading form, down to the present century. The phonetic corruption *stethe* used by Tusser, and interesting as exemplifying the interchange of v and ð, is still in familiar use in the south of Scotland. The modern prevalence of *chive* in the leading form is, perhaps, due to association with Chive², arising from the fact that it is for its slender leaves that the *chive* is cultivated. *Chived garlic* in 3 clearly points to this.]

1. The smallest cultivated species of *Allium* (*A. Schanoprasum*), which grows in tufts, with rush-like hollow leaves and small clustered bulbs. The leaves are cut for use in soups and stews. *Wild chive*: a name sometimes applied to the Wild Garlic or Ramsons (*A. ursinum*).

a. 1400 Ep. *Sweete Susanne* 105 (Veinon MS.) þe chive [MS. *Phillips* c. 1410 cheruyle] and þe chollet, þe chibolle, þe cheue. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 78 Cyuus, herbe. 1530 PALSGR. 205½ Chive an herbe, *cine*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Gethium is called in englishe a Syue, a chive, or a ciuet. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 9 Chive... is not of y<sup>e</sup> kynde of lekes, but of y<sup>e</sup> kynde of an vnion. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 94 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen: Stethes. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* 642 Cyves or Rushe Onions... have little smal, holowe, and slender piped blades, lyke to smal Rushes. 1580 BART *Abv. C.* 557 Cives, *capula*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* l. viii. 11 The root is thicke and cloudelike... Cives. 1611 COTGR., *Escurs*, the little sallade hearbe called, Cives, or Chives. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* rv. lx. (1737) 245 Sives, Rampions, Jew's Bars. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 90 Pastures much addicted to wild garlic, or cow-garlick, ramsons or wild chives. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 139 Here grow the humble cives. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 292 The chive... is a hardy perennial plant. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vii. 356 He had often gathered shives for the pot there. 1860 DELANEY *Kitch. Gard.* 46 Chives or Cives... more like a cluster of miniature leeks than a tuft of onions.

2. A small bulb or bulbil; esp. one of the daughter bulbs or 'cloves' of a bulb of garlic.

(By Herrick possibly misapplied to the young leaves by confusion with CHIVE sb.)

1551 TURNER *Herbal* l. (1568) K iv b, I saw the see gyrdell [*Lamunaria digitata*]... the rootes was lyke unto garleke, many chives making one great hee. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Hymne to Laves*, To worship ye, the Laves, With crowns of greenest parsley, And Garlick chives not scarcely [*Also To Lave*]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Chives* are the smaller parts of some bulbous Roots, as of Daffadil, Garlick, etc. by which they are propagated. 1692 in COLES s.v. 1741 *Compl. Fam. -Piece* i. 1. 36 Out of a Bulbe or Root of Garlick, chuse a Chive of a convenient Bigness.

3. attrib., as chive- (or chived) garlic = sense 1; chive-cheese, cheese flavoured with chives.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement*. (1796) III 335 Leaves cylindrical, awl-threadshaped, as long as the stalk... Chived Garlic. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 304 Chive Garlic. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2½ An English maker seized on the happy idea of making chive cheese.

† Chive². *Bot. Obs.* Forms: 6 chive, 6-8 chieve, 7 shive, 6- chive. (Mostly in pl.) [Occurs first in the expression 'chives of saffron', which in Berthelet's reprint (1535) of Trevisa's transl. of Bartholomæus *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, takes the place of *chithe*, *chire* in the 15th c. MSS., *chire* in the ed. of Wynkyn de Worde (1495). As *chithe* is app. the original word, *chive* appears to be an altered form, perhaps partly phonetic (cf. the form *stethe* in Tusser, *chithe* in modern Scotch for *cive* = CHIVE sb.), partly influenced by confusion with CHIVE sb.), this being an *Allium* of which only the *chithes* or slender thread-like leaves are used. The passage in *De Prop. Rerum* is a quotation from Pliny *H. N.* xxi. 5. § 11, 'stantibus in medio crocis', where 'crocis' has not the sense of 'saffron', but that of 'internal organs of other flowers analogous to saffron'; but whether the Eng. translator so understood it in rendering it 'chives of saffron' is doubtful. In any case the sense of *chive* as thread-like organ in flowers is clear.]

1. gen. A general name for 'threads' or filamentous organs in flowers, i.e. stamens and pistils. 1535 BERTHELET 'corrected' ed. of Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xci. The flour [Lily] hath within as it were small thedes that conteyne the sede. In the myddel standethe chuyes of saffron [*stantibus in medio crocis*]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* l. xxxiii. 45 Faire star-like flowers... with certayne chives or thedes in them. 1688 R. HOLME II. vi. 115 Chives are thick, round and sharp pointed horns that stand in the middle of flowers, which in some are more slenderer than in others. Chives, tip with pendants, is when the horn hath a seed hanging and shaking at the point of it. Chives are small pointels.

† 2. spec. The thread-like style and stigma of a flower, esp. the stigma of the saffron crocus. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR., Chive, of saffron or suche lyke. 1562 LIGH ARMORIE (1597) 80 b, By the eating of one chieve of saffron. 1587 HARRISON *England* iii. viii. (1877) ii. 52 In everie [crocus] flour we find comonlie three chives, & three yellowes, & double the number of leaves. 1622 PACHAM *Compl. Gent.* i. xxii. (1634) 60 Five or sixe shives of saffron. 1649 BLUNT *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 249 In the middle of it comes up two or three chives which grow upright together... which chives, that is the very Saffron & no maore... you may take betwixt your fingers. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* xii. 947 The best Saffron is that which consists of the thickest and shortest chives. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 112 Saffron is the Chive, or Thread of a Flower. 1728 DOUGLAS, *Saffron* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 569 They fall to picking out the Filamenti Styli, or Chives, and with them, a pretty long Portion of the Stylus itself, or stinging to which they are joined.

b. wrongly applied to the ovary.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Alaternus*, At the Bottom of the Flower grows the Chive, which turns to a Fruit or Berry fill'd with these Seeds.

3. The filament or thread of the stamen, or the stamen as a whole. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 49 Out of the middle of the Flower groweth a long style or poyntel, beset round about with small chives, which are tipped with pendants. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. v. § 13 Made up of two general parts, Chives and Semets, one upon each Chive. 1754 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 614 It has four conspicuous chives, which sustain yellow summits, in which is great plenty of farina. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* App. 326 Chives are those slender Bodies which surround the Ovarium in the Centre of Flowers, and support the Summits. 1789 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* passim. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 270 The Stamens, formerly called Chives.

b. Misapplied by Ray, and some after him, to the anther (also *apex*, *pendant*, *semet*, or *sunmit*).

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 124 The prolific seed contained in the chives or apices of the Stamina. 1707 PHILLIPS, *Chives*, the fine Threads in Flowers, or, according to some, the small Knobs that grow on the top of those Threads. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 28 Little Threads, to which the Botanists have given the name of Stamina. are terminated at their tops by small Caps or Purses call'd Apices or Chives. 1734 *Flower Gard. Displ.*, *Apices*, Chives, the small knobs that grow on the fine Threads or Stamina.

4. A slender blade (of grass); a mote, piece of chaff, or the like; = CHITHE 1.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. xxxviii. (1639) 60 If any chive, chip or dust skip into the eye. 1616 SURF. *Courtr.* *Farme* 645 A conie... will gather vp the smallest chive of grasse that may be. 1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict.*, *Chives*, bits of grass. *Leic.*

5. One of the lamellæ or the gills forming the hymenium of an agaric. (Perhaps another word.)

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 19 Champignon... the Chives within side of the Cap have been by some taken for the Seed; but I do not find, with the greatest Care, they can ever be made to Germinate. 1744 PICKERING, *Mushrooms*, in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 96 The Lamellæ or Chives on the concave side of the Umbella. *Ibid.* 97 A... Proof, that each distinct Chive is a Silique or seed-vessel.

Chive³ (tjiv). *Thieves' Cant*. A knife.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 12 He takes his Chive and cuts us down. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Chive*, a Knife, File, or Saw. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Os-Chives*, Bone-handled Knives. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 490 The dreadful clasp-knife called a chiv is exposed and used if necessary. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., *Chive*, a knife... the word is pronounced as though written chiv or chivvy.

Hence *Chive v.*, to 'knife'.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, To Chive his Darbies, to saw asunder his Lions. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., to chiv a person is to stab or cut him with a knife. 1873 in *Slang Dict.*

† Chivel, v. *Obs. rare*—1. Of doubtful meaning: Prof. Skeat suggests—To shiver, to tremble.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v. 193 As a letheren purs lollid his chekes Wel sydder þan his chyn þei chueled [v. r. cheuerid] for elde. C vii. 199 Ychueled [v. r. he chuelede, i-reueled] for elde.

† Chiven. *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. the same as *chivin*, CHEVIN, chub, 'a very shy fish, which hides in holes'. But cf. also CHIVIE.] Only in phrase, to play the chiven (Nares *chivan*): 'to run away precipitately' (Nares).

c. 1660 Robin Hood & Stranger (Ritson II. xi. 30) 'Go play the chiven' the stranger said, 'Make haste and quickly go'.

Chiver, obs. form of SHIVER.

Chiverel (l, obs. ff. CHEVERAL, CHEVEREL.

† Chiveret. *Obs.* See quot. and cf. CHEVERAL, -EL.

1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinsters* 346 Many woollen stuffs, and stuffs mixed with silk... such as... Sattinets and chiverets.

† Chivet. *Obs.* [cf. CIVET], dim. of CHIVE¹, in sense 2. See quot.

1708-22 KERSEY, *Chivets* the small Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated. So BAILEY 1721-1800. [But this explanation comes verbally from Phillips and Coles, who give it as the meaning of *chives*; so that Kersey's *chivets* is possibly a Dictionary error.]

Chiveteyn, var. of CHEVETAIN.

Chivatite. [Named 1853 from Chivato, Peru, where found.] A sulphide of bismuth and lead, of a metallic lustre and grey colour.

1868 DANA *Min.* 86.

† Chivie, a. *Obs. rare*—1. ? Fearful, trembling. 1636 R. JAMES tr. *Micenas* 42 Pale chivie people and deserving pity [*paludi trepidati misericordia digni*].

Chivin, obs. variant of CHEVIN, chub.

Chivy, another form of CHEVY sb. and v.

Chizel (l, -il, chizel (l, obs. ff. CHISEL, CHESIL.



Chizz. [From the sound.] = CHIRP.

1884 G. M. FENN *Hard to Win* lix. Then from the dry grass hard by came the shrill crisp chizz of the grasshopper.

**Chladnite** (klæ'dnaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1846 after Chladni, writer on meteorites: see -ITE.] A variety of the mineral Enstatite, containing little or no iron, found in meteorites. (Dana, 1850.)

**Chlamydate** (klæ'mɪdət), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. χλαμύδ- (χλαμύς) mantle: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Having a 'mantle'; applied to certain molluscs.

**Chlamydeous** (klæ'mɪdiəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *chlamydeus*, f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having one or more floral envelopes.

**Chlamydophore** (klæ'mɪdofəɪr). *Zool.* Also **chlamyphore**. [ad. mod. L. *chlamydophorus* (incorrectly *chlamyphorus*), f. Gr. χλαμύδ- (χλαμύς) mantle, cloak + -phoros bearing, wearing.]

A genus of edentate mammals consisting of a single South American species, a small burrowing animal allied to the armadillo, having the upper surface covered with a cuirass of leathery plates.

1836-9 Tonn *Cycl. Anat.* II. 462 The recently discovered American fossorial animal, the Chlamyphorus. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 203 The chlamyphorus possesses characters so exclusively its own as to render it one of the most interesting discoveries in zoology. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.*, *Chlamyphore*.. found at Mendoza on the Eastern slope of the Cordilleras, where it is known as the Pichicongo.

|| **Chlamys** (klæ'mɪs). [*a. Gr.* χλαμύς mantle.] 1. *Greek Antig.* A short mantle or cloak worn by men in ancient Greece.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 610 His right arm... supports a chlamys, which crossing his breast descends on both his sides. 1875 *Bayce Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 49 Charles... had exchanged his simple French dress for the sandals and the chlamys.

2. *Bot.* The floral envelope.

**Chloanthite** (kləʊæntaɪt). *Min.* [(1845) f. Gr. χλοάνθη budding, sprouting, f. χλόη a young green shoot.] A variety of **SMALTINE** containing a large proportion of nickel. (Dana, 1850.)

|| **Chloasma** (kləʊæsmə). *Med. Pl.* *chloa's-ma*. [f. Gr. χλοάειν to become green (as if a. Gr. \*χλόασμα).] An affection of the skin, characterized by yellowish-brown or blackish patches, either accompanied with a fungous growth, or due simply to deposits of pigment in the epidermal cells. *b. pl.* These discoloured patches.

1876 *DuRoi Dis. Skin* 41 Chloasma... occasioned by the presence of an excessive amount of the normal pigment. *Ibid.* 338 Chloasma is a pigmentary affection.

+ **Chlonaphthase**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. *chlo-* in CHLORINE + NAPHTHASE, q.v.] A name proposed by Laurent for *mono-chloronaphthalene*. So **Chlonaphthase** for *di-chloronaphthalene*, etc.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Th.* (ed. 2) 195.

**Chlor**<sup>1</sup>, combining form of Gr. χλωρ-ός green, used before a vowel: cf. CHLORO<sup>1</sup>.

**Chlor**<sup>2</sup>. *Chem.* Combining form of *chlorine* (*chloric*, *chloride*, and *chlorous*) used (chiefly before a vowel) in forming names of chlorine compounds. Like the fuller form CHLORO<sup>1</sup>, prefixed chiefly to the names of compound bodies (with the adjectives, etc. belonging to them) in order to form the names of new compounds due to the action of chlorine upon the former. Most of these are substitution products, in which chlorine takes the place of hydrogen, the nature of which is indicated by the remainder of the word; e.g. **Chloroacetic**, name of acids derived from Acetic acid, by substitution of 1, 2, or 3 atoms of chlorine for hydrogen, giving *mono*-, *di*-, *tri-chloroacetic* acids respectively. Similarly, *chloroacetal*, *chloroacetamic*, *chloroacetamide*, *chloroacetate*, *chloroacetone*, *chloroacetone-triol*, *chloroacetyl*, *chloroaldehyde*, *chloraloid*, *chloraloin*, *chloramide*, *chloramylal* (produced by the action of chlorine on amyl alcohol), *chloranil*, *-anilamic*, *-anilamide*, *-anilic*, *-aniline*, etc.; *chloranilic*, *chloroethane*, *chloroethene*, *chlorisamic*, *-isatic*, *-isatin*, etc.

*b.* Also **Chloracid**, 'an acid in which chlorine is supposed to play the part of acidifying principle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloralbin**, a crystalline substance (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) obtained in white needles by passing chlorine through coal-tar; **Chloralum**, a disinfecting agent, consisting of aluminium chloride and sulphide with some impurities; **Chloraluric** (acid), an acid produced by the action of chlorous acid on uric acid; + **Chlorate**, a name proposed by Mansfield, along with analogous forms in *-ere*, *-ire*, *-ore*, *-ure*, for a compound of chlorine with 1, 2, 3, etc. atoms of oxygen; **Chloraurate**: see CHLORO-AURATE in CHLORO<sup>2</sup>; **Chlorazol**, an oily fluid obtained by treating albumen with nitric and hydrochloric

acids; **Chlorhydrate**, a salt of **Chlorhydric** acid = Hydrochloric acid (HCl); **Chlorhydrin**, a chlorhydric ether of glycerin, analogous to bromhydrin; of these there is a long series; **Chlorhydrosulphuric** acid, SO<sub>2</sub>·HCl, formed by union of SO<sub>2</sub> with chlorhydric acid; **Chloriodic**, combining chlorine and iodine, as *chloriodic acid*, an old name for iodine chloride; **Chloriodide**, a compound of chlorine and iodine with an organic radical, as *chloriodide of ethylene*, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·I·Cl; **Chloriodoform** (HC Cl<sub>2</sub> I), a transparent pale yellow fluid, intermediate between chloroform and iodoform, being chloroform in which one atom of chlorine is replaced by iodine.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 193 Vinegar... exposed along with dry chlorine to the action of the sun's rays, is converted into an acid called the chloracetic. 1873 *WATTS' Furnaces Chem.* 744 Phosphorus pentachloride converts aldehydes into chloraldehydes. 1888 *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. 186/1 They endeavoured to bring it round by the drastic remedy of chloralium and permanganate of potash. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 655 *Chloranilal*... an oily yellow liquid, the result of the action of chlorine on amyl. 1865 *MANSFIELD Salts* 143 In Hypochlorous Acid, Cl O (Chlorate). *Ibid.* Chlorous Acid, Cl O<sub>2</sub> (Chlorite). 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 96 Acting on ammonia with chloroethylsulphuric acid. 1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/3 He applies to painted decorations... chlorhydrate of ammonia. 1860 *Alt. Y. Record* No. 43. 397 He submits it to the action of chlorhydric acid. 1865 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 386 Heated with hydrochloric acid, glycerin forms compounds termed chlorhydrins. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiv. 259 With oxygen [iodine] produces *iodic* acid, and with chlorine chloridic acid. 1873 *WATTS' Furnaces Chem.* 624 Iodoform, distilled with phosphorus pentachloride is converted into chloriodoform. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 193 A compound called isatine, derived from the oxidation of Indigo, and two substances called chlorosatin and bichlorosatin, produced from it by the substitution either of 1 or 2 atoms of chlorine for 1 or 2 of hydrogen.

*c.* **Mineralogy.** **Chloraluminite**, 'a hydrous chloride of aluminium, discovered at Vesuvius in the lava of 1873' (Dana); **Chlorapatite**, a variety of **APATITE**, containing chlorine; **Chloromagnesite**, a native chloride of magnesium from Vesuvius.

1875 in *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III. X.* 481 Chloraluminite. 1868 *DANA Min.* 531 Fluorapatite; chlorapatite.

**Chloral** (kləʊərl). *Chem.* [mod. f. CHLOR(INE) + AL(COHO)] formed by Liebig after *ethyl*. A thin colourless oily liquid with a pungent odour, first obtained by Liebig by the action of chlorine upon alcohol; = *trichloraldehyde* (C Cl<sub>3</sub>·CHO). The name is applied popularly and commercially to *chloral hydrate* (C Cl<sub>3</sub>·CH·2 OH), a white crystalline substance resulting from the combination of water with chloral, and much used as a hypnotic and anæsthetic.

1831 *LIEBIG in Annales de Chimie* XLIX. 155 Dans la complète décomposition de l'alcool, le chlore en sépare l'hydrogène et le remplace. Il se forme une combinaison... que j'appellerai... chloral. La composition... est calquée sur celle du mot *ethyl*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 316 The most certain method of obtaining chloral. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* II. vi. 182, I took a dose of hydrate of chloral in order to secure sleep. 1874 *SCHÖNLEMMER Carbon Compounds* 146 Chloral hydrate... acts as a sedative and anæsthetic, producing amnesia and a quiet sleep. 1880 *OURDA Mithra* I. 5 [She] destroyed her nerves with... chloral. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 641/2 Devotees to the opium and chloral habit.

Hence **Chloralio** *a. (Chem.)*, of or pertaining to chloral; **Chloralide** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon hydrate of chloral; **Chloralism** (*Med.*), 'the morbid condition of system produced by the long-continued use of chloral hydrate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chloralization**, the pernicious action of chloral upon the system (*fig. in quot.*); **Chloralize** *v.*, to bring under the influence of chloral; so **Chloralized** *pp. l.*

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 13 Such magnitude has the disease produced by the hydrate attained that Dr. Richardson has given it the name of chloralism. 1885 *Ibid.* Jan. 102/1 War was a form of chloralization. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 446 Small quantities of chloral are present in the urine of men who are chloralized. *Ibid.*, [He] could find no chloroform in either the blood or the expired air of chloralized animals.

**Chloranthous** (kləʊæntəs), *a. Bot.* [f. CHLOR-<sup>1</sup> + Gr. άνθος flower + -OUS.] Having green flowers.

Hence **Chloranth**, a condition of regressive metamorphosis of a plant in which the coloured floral organs return to the colour and condition of leaves, as in the green rose, green flowers of *Pyrethrum*, etc.

1871 *THELTON Dyer in J. Bot.* IX. 19 A kind of corymb of chloranthous flowers.

**Chlorastrolite** (kləʊæstrəʊlɪt). *Min.* [Named 1837; f. Gr. χλωρ-ός green + άστρον star + -LITE.] A light bluish-green mineral, closely related to (or a variety of) Prehnite, of finely radiated or stellate structure and pearly lustre, sometimes used

as a gem; found in rounded pebbles on the shore of Lake Superior.

1850 *DANA Min.* 307.

**Chlorate** (kləʊəɪt). *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -ATE<sup>4</sup>: cf. F. *chlorate*.] A salt of chloric acid, e.g. *chlorate of potash*, or *potassium chlorate*, KO<sub>3</sub> Cl. *Perchlorate*, a salt of perchloric acid, as *perchlorate of potash*, KO<sub>4</sub> Cl.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annus.* 65 Finely levigated chlorate, or hyperoxymuriate of potash. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 272 The chlorates... deflagrate violently with combustible matter. The only important chlorate is chlorate of potash... The perchlorate of potash... is the only perchlorate of interest.

**Chloretic**, *a. Min.* = CHLORITIC.

**Chloric** (kləʊərɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -IC; cf. F. *chlorique*.] Of or pertaining to chlorine; containing chlorine in smaller proportion, relatively to oxygen, than *chlorous* compounds; as in *chloric oxide* or *anhydride*, Cl<sub>2</sub> O<sub>5</sub>; *chloric acid* (*hydrogen chlorate*), HO<sub>3</sub> Cl, a colourless syrupy liquid, having a strong acid reaction, and powerful oxidizing and bleaching qualities; its salts are *chlorates*. *Chloric ether*, an old name of *ethyl chloride*, C<sub>2</sub> H<sub>5</sub> Cl; in *Med.* sometimes applied to a solution of chloroform in alcohol.

**Perchloric acid** HO<sub>4</sub> Cl, containing a still smaller proportion of chlorine, is a colourless very volatile liquid; its salts are *perchlorates*.

1810 [see CHLORINE 1.]. 1818 *FARADAY Res.* xvii. (1823) 87 The compound of chlorine and olefiant gas sometimes called chloric ether. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 219 *Chloric Acid*, a third compound of chlorine and oxygen... existing in the class of salts... now termed chlorates. 1863 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 906 Chloric acid when oxidated at the positive pole of a voltaic battery yields perchloric acid. 1868 *ROYLE & HEADLAND Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 724 A solution of 1 part of pure chloroform in 7 of Rectified Spirit has been much used under the fictitious name of chloric ether.

**Chlorid**, *a. rare*. [*cf. florid*.] Of a greenish tint of complexion; or ? = *Chlorotic*.

1834 *Good Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 83 All cases marked by indigestion and a chlorid countenance.

**Chloridate** (kləʊərɪdət), *v. Photography*. [f. next + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To treat with a chloride; e.g. to cover (a plate) with chloride of silver, so as to render it photographically sensitive.

**Chloride** (kləʊərɪd, -ɪd). Rarely chlorid. [f. CHLOR-INE + -IDE.]

1. *Chem.* A simple compound of chlorine with a metal or an organic radical. A compound analogous to one or more atoms of hydrochloric acid (HCl), itself called on this type *hydrogen chloride*.

1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* Introd. 6 Some persons may chuse rather to use the word chloride, following the analogy of oxide. 1818 *FARADAY Res.* vii. 19 A strong solution of chloride of silver. 1849 *DANA Geol.* iii. (1850) 202 Chlorid of ammonium. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croicis* 5 Ask the chloride's name From somebody who knows!

2. Applied in the arts to a number of bleaching and disinfecting compounds, such as 'chloride of lime', 'chloride of soda', 'chloride of potash', which are not simple chlorides, or combinations of chlorine with metals. (Uie.)

It is now generally believed, that these so-called chlorides of the alkalis and alkaline earths are either compounds or mixtures of true chloride with hypochlorite (Ca<sup>2</sup> Cl. OCl).

1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 583 The chloride of lime is thus converted by heat into chloride of calcium. 1832 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 270 The chloride was brought since the cholera came. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* xxii. (1860) 235/2 Thoroughly fumigated with sulphur and Chloride-of-Lime. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 781 Chloride of lime—so called—was first employed in the liquid form as a bleaching agent in 1798. *Ibid.* In the manufacture of chloride of lime, chlorine gas is transmitted at a proper temperature through milk of lime, or over dry slaked lime, the product being thus... a liquid or a powder. *Ibid.* 787 The property of chlorine, to destroy offensive odours and to prevent putrefaction, gives to the chlorides of lime and soda a high value. *Ibid.* Chloride of potash is known as Water of Javelle... chloride of soda as Labarraque's Liquor.

3. **Chlorides**; 'a common term [on the Pacific coast of U.S.] for ores containing chloride of silver' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

**Chloridize** (kləʊərɪdaɪz), *v.* Incorrectly chloridize. [f. prec. + -IZE.]

1. *Photography*. = CHLORIDATE *v.*

2. *Mining*. 'To convert into chloride. Applied to the roasting of silver ores with salt, preparatory to amalgamation' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Mar. 647/1 A sensible loss of copper arises by being chloridised, and carried off by the saline vapours. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 391/2 Salt is... used at home in chloridizing ores.

**Chlorimeter**, -try: see CHLOROMETER, -TRY.

**Chlorinate**, *sb.* [f. CHLORINE + -ATE<sup>4</sup>.] A product obtained by saturating a caustic alkali or its solution with chlorine; = CHLORIDE in sense 2.

1876 *Gross Dis. Bladder* 264 If gangrene supervene, the wound must be syringed with weak solutions of nitric acid, tincture of myrrh, chlorinate of soda.

**Chlorinate** (kləʊərɪnɪt), *v.* (Chiefly in *passive*.) [f. CHLORINE + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] To act upon or impregnate with chlorine; to convert lime, soda, etc. into the

so-called 'chloride' (sense 2); to treat gold or silver ore with chlorine, in order to extract the precious metal.

Hence Chlorinated *phl. a.*, as chlorinated lime, a recent name for the so-called 'chloride of lime'.

1856 KANE *Art. Exp.* I. xv. 160 One salt-pork lamp with rusty chlorinated flame. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 178 Chlorinated Lime was first prepared . . in 1798. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 788 If the ore to be chlorinated contains finely-divided gold in quartz.

**Chlorination** (klō'rinā'zən). [*f.* as prec. + -ATION.]

a. *Chem.* Combination, treatment, saturation, etc. with chlorine. b. *Mining.* The process of extracting gold and silver from certain ores by means of chlorine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 322 Proto-chloride of iron is a union of chlorine with iron in the first grade of chlorination. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 787 The chlorination-process was originally prepared by Prof. Plattner and . . applied in 1851. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

**Chlorine** (klō'rin, -in), *sb. Chem.* [Named by Sir H. Davy in 1810, from its colour; *f.* Gr. *χλωρός* yellowish or light green + -INE<sup>3</sup>, Gr. -ων, a feminine patronymic and derivative suffix. In *F. chore*, Ger. *chlor* (without any suffix).]

1. One of the non-metallic elements; a yellowish-green heavy gas (condensable by pressure into a yellow transparent liquid), having a peculiar irritating smell, and very active chemical properties. Symbol Cl; atomic weight, 35.5.

It is not found free in nature, but is widely distributed in its compounds, chiefly in the *chloride of sodium* (common salt). The simple element was obtained by Scheele in 1774, but was at first supposed to be a compound body (*oxy-muriatic acid*); its elementary nature was established by Davy in 1809-10. It has powerful bleaching and disinfectant qualities, and supports the combustion of many bodies. With *bromine*, *iodine* and *fluorine*, it forms an important group of elements resembling each other in properties and compounds.

1810 (15 Nov.) DAVY in *Trans. Royal Soc.* (1811) 32 It has been judged most proper . . to call it Chlorine, or Chloric gas. 1813 — *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 44 Chlorine may be produced by heating together a mixture of . . muriatic acid, and Manganese. 1816 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 210 Chlorine was discovered by Scheele . . and first described by him . . under the name of dephlogisticated marine acid. It was afterwards termed in the French nomenclature oxygenated or oxygenized muriatic acid, and by Dr. Pearson oxy-muriatic acid. 1830 Sir J. HENSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 56 The discovery of the disinfectant powers of chlorine. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 901 Chlorine, by combining with hydrogen or a metal, acts indirectly as an oxidising agent. Chlorine destroys the colour of most organic pigments. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 Chlorine is largely used as a bleaching agent.

fig. 1838 EMERSON *Address Wks.* (Bohn) II. 192 The religious sentiment . . is the emblem of the world. It is myrrh and storax, and chlorine, and rosemary.

2. *attrib.*; esp. in names of compounds, where it is = *chloric*, *chlorous*, of *chlorine*; as *chlorine monoxide* (hypochlorous anhydride), Cl<sub>2</sub>O, a pale reddish gas, with powerful bleaching properties; *chlorine tetroxide* (perchloric oxide), Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, a deep yellow explosive gas condensable to an exceedingly explosive yellowish liquid; *chlorine trioxide* (chlorous oxide or anhydride), Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a yellowish-green explosive gas, liquefiable by extreme cold; so *chlorine sulphide*, *bisulphide*, *selenide*, etc. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 104/1 On the addition of chlorine-water. 1860 PLESSIE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 97 Chlorine gas. 1873 WATTS *Founes' Chem.* 186 Chlorine tetroxide has a powerful odour. *Ibid.* 198 By decomposing chlorine bisulphide. 1880 J. W. LEECH *Bile* 33 With chlorine vapour. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618, 416 With this knowledge of the molecular constitution of hydrogen and of chlorine gases.

**Chlorine** (klō'rain), *a. rare*. [*f.* Gr. *χλωρός* light green + -INE<sup>1</sup>.] Of the colour of foliage in spring; light green, grass-green. (In quot. 1849 *humorously* = 'green'.)

1849 Por. *Walby Wks.* 1864 III. 204 Nothing is more clear than this proposition—although denied by the chlorine critics. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv. 34 Trees . . green with the sweetest chlorine foliage of April.

**Chloriniferous** (klō'rinifē'ras), *a.* [*f.* CHLORINE + -IFEROUS.] Yielding chlorine.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 511 Nitro-hydrochloric acid being the chloriniferous fluid.

**Chlorinize** (klō'rinaiz), *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with chlorine.

1881 S. JENNINGS *Gold F. Wynaad* viii. 71 The chlorine gas is admitted, beneath the pulpy mass to be chlorinated.

**Chlorinous** (klō'rinas), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] Of the character of chlorine.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 36 A faint chlorinous odour.

**Chlorite** (klō'reit), *Min.* [*ad.* Gr. *χλωρίτις* (Pliny), name of some green stone, *f.* *χλωρός* light green: see -ITE.] A name applied to certain green hydrous silicates of magnesia and alumina occurring in ancient rock-formations, and forming the characteristic ingredients of chlorite slate.

The name was taken as a specific one by Werner in 1780. In 1838 Von Kobell showed that Werner's name included more than one species, and restricted it to the hexagonal

chlorite of St. Gothard, from which he separated *Rhipidolite*: various other species have since been established, as *Penninit*, *Delavite*, *Leuchtenbergite*, *Climachlore*, *Chloritoid*, etc., and as 'chlorite' has thus become a vague popular term, Dana has given the name of *Prochlorite* to the St. Gothard mineral on which Werner founded the species.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 626 Chlorites is a stone of a grasse green colour.] 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* 194 Chlorite is found in scales either investing other stones, or heaped together . . feels greasy. 1807 CARNE in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 293 It is composed of shist, chlorite, and quartz. 1813 BAKER *Well Introd. Geol.* (1815) 41 Chlorite . . is nearly allied to talc. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1857) 297 It was encrusted over by a thin layer of chlorite, slippery as the mixture of soap and grease that the ship-carpenter spreads over his slips. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* v. 104.

2. *attrib.*, esp. in chlorite schist, slate, a green slaty rock, consisting of chlorite in foliated plates, often blended with quartz, felspar, or mica, and associated geologically with gneiss and clay-slate; *chlorite spar*, an old name of CHLORITOID.

1802 PLANTAIN *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 12 Micaceous chlorite, hornblend, and siliceous schistus. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 194 Chlorite Schist . . consists of chlorite, a green or gray substance somewhat analogous to mica and felspar. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xii. (ed. 2) 411 Hydro-silicates . . Example: Chloritespar. 1854 DANA *Min.* 298 Chlorite spar. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. (ed. 3) 298 Three varieties of granite, besides gneiss, chlorite-slate . . serpentine. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 393 Chlorite rocks.

**Chlorite** (klō'reit), *Chem.* [*f.* CHLORINE + -ITE.] A salt of chlorous acid (*hydrogen chlorite*, HClO<sub>2</sub>); e.g. chlorite of silver, silver chlorite, AgClO<sub>2</sub>, having the form of yellow crystalline scales, which decompose with explosion.

*Hypochlorite*, a salt of hypochlorous acid. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 110 ClO<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> . . they all yield, with potash, mixtures of chlorate and chlorite. 1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 916 Hypochlorites, chlorites, chlorates, and perchlorates of alkali-metal, when strongly heated, are alike converted into chlorides by loss of oxygen.

**Chloritic** (klō'ritik), *a. Min.* [*f.* CHLORITE + -IC.] Consisting of, or containing, chlorite.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 38 Of chalk and chloritic sand. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* viii. 157 Chloritic and argillaceous slates.

**Chloritoid** (klō'ritoid), *Min.* [*f.* as prec. + -OID. Named by Rose, 1837, from its resemblance to chlorite.] A foliated hydrous silicate of alumina and iron, varying in colour from greenish black to gray; also called *chlorite spar*.

1844 in DANA *Min.* 523. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 399 Chloritoid . . has been observed at many of the cornudum localities.

**Chloritous** (klō'ritōs), *a. Min.* [*f.* as prec. + -OUS: cf. *F. chloriteux*.] Of the nature of, or containing, chlorite.

1853 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 398 note, Chloritous slate. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* 339 Greenish colour which it owes to a chloritous silicate of iron.

**Chloro-** (klō'ro), before a vowel commonly shortened to CHLOR-. [*a.* Gr. *χλωρο-* combining form of *χλωρός* green, pale green, as in *χλωρο-κομος* green-leaved, *χλωρο-μέλας* pale black.]

An element in many modern scientific terms, chiefly of Botany and Mineralogy. Besides those explained in their alphabetical places, are the following:

**Chlorocarpous** (-kār'pōs), *a. Bot.* [*Gr.* *καρπός* fruit: see -OUS], 'having yellow or greenish fruit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorocornu** (see quot.); **Chlorogenic acid**, *Chem.* [*Gr.* *γενικός* producing] = *caffeitanic acid* (see *CAFFEIO*), so called from colouring ferric salts green; **Chlorogenia** (-pō'zē-nin), *Chem.*, a substance obtained from madder, which forms a green powder; **Chloromelan**, **Chloromelanite**, *Min.* [*Gr.* *χλωρομέλας* pale black] = *CRONSTEDTITE*; **Chlorophæite** (-fē'it), *Min.* [*Gr.* *φάος* brown], a hydrated silicate of iron, occurring in amygdaloid, of a dark green colour, changing on exposure to brown or black; **Chlorophan** (-fæn), *Phys. and Chem.* [*Gr.* *φάνης*, *φάνος* showing], 'the greenish-yellow form of CHROMOPHAN' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorophane** (-fæn), *Min.* [*Gr.* *φάνος* manifest + -ITE], a variety of GLAUCONITE or green earth occurring in eruptive rocks; **Chlorophanous a. [*Gr.* *φάνος* showing: see -OUS], 'of a yellow or yellowish appearance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorophyte** [*Gr.* *φύρον* plant], any plant having a successive evolution and green parts or expansions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorosperm** (-spēm), *Bot.* [*Gr.* *σπέρμα* seed], a sea-weed belonging to the division *Chlorosperma* or *Chlorospora*, characterized by green spores; **Chlorospinel** (-spī-nēl), *Min.*, a variety of SPINEL of a green colour, due to the presence of copper; **Chlorotannin**, *Chem.*, 'a term for tannin when coloured with chloro-**

phyl' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorotile**, *Min.* [*Gr.* *τίλος* fibre], 'a hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in capillary green crystals' (Dana 1879); **Chloroxanthous**, *a.* [*Gr.* *ξανθός* yellow: see -OUS], 'of a green or olive and yellow colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Chlorocrocin**, a green substance which, according to Ray Lankester, is the cause of the green colour of the blood of some species of Sabella. 1833 SHEPARD *Min.* 124 **Chloromelan** (see *Cronstedite*). 1857 *Athenæum* 3 Sep. 317/3 Magnificent specimens of Oriental jade, together with chormelanite, amber, and callais. 1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 476 Chlorophæite. 1843 FORTLOCK *Geol.* 227 Chlorophæite . . is a common mineral in the Irish trap. 1802 W. NICHOLSON *Fruit. Nat. Philos.* I. 151 On the Chlorophane, and a supposed new Variety of Barytes. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 160 Chlorophane gives out abundantly an emerald green light by the mere heat of the hand; and after being exposed to the sun, or even to a candle, continues to shine in a dark place for some time. 1857 SHEPARD *Min.* Chlorophane. 1857 LILLY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 88 Species possessing the true green of Chlorosperm and the rosy purple of Rhodospem. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 426/1 The green varieties, called Chlorosperm, have their abode in shallow waters. 1850 DANA *Min.* 371 Chlorospinel is a grass-green spinel.

**Chloro-**<sup>2</sup>, *Chem.* Combining form of *chlorine*, *chloride*, *chloric*, *chlorous*, used (chiefly before a consonant) in forming names of chlorine compounds and substitution products: see CHLOR-<sup>2</sup>.

a. esp. in names of substitution products formed by the action of chlorine on other bodies specified; e.g. **Chlorobenzene**, formed from benzene by the substitution of one or more chlorine atoms for hydrogen atoms; so *chloro-benzamide*, *-benzide*, *-benzyl*, *-benzoic*, etc.; *chlorocyanamide*, *-cyanilide*; *chloro-ethane*; *chloromethane*, *-methyl*, etc.; *chloropropionic*, etc.; *chloropropetic*; *chloroquinone*; *chlorosalicin*; *chlorotoluene*; *chlorovaleric*, etc.

b. **Chloroaurate**, a compound of chloride of gold with a basic chloride or a hydrochlorate; **chlorobromide**, a compound containing chlorine and bromine in union with a metal or organic radical, as chlorobromide of silver; **chlorobromide**, a similar compound containing chlorine, bromine, and iodine; **chlorobromoform**, a liquid (H C Cl<sub>2</sub> Br) intermediate between chloroform (H C Cl<sub>3</sub>) and bromoform (H C Br<sub>3</sub>); **chloro-carbonic acid**, a synonym of Carbonyl chloride or Phosgene gas (CO Cl<sub>2</sub>); **chlorochloric**, name given to a supposed acid, of composition Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>13</sub>; **chlorochromate**, a salt of chlorochromic acid, an oxychloride of chromium (CO<sub>2</sub> Cl<sub>2</sub>); **chloro-cyanic acid**, early name of *cyanogen chloride*, CN Cl; **chlorohydric**, etc., **chloriodide**: see CHLOR-<sup>2</sup>; **chloromanganese**, commercial name of *manganese chloride*, used as a disinfectant; **chloromercurate**, a compound of mercuric chloride with a basic metallic chloride or a hydrochlorate; **chloropalladate**, a compound of chloride of palladium analogous to the prec.; **chloro-perchloric**, name of an acid of supposed structure Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>17</sub>; **chloropterin**, a colourless oily liquid formed by distilling picric acid with chloride of lime; **chloroplatinat**, a compound of tetrachloride of platinum, analogous to chloraurates; so **chloroplatinous a.**; **chlorostannate**, a similar compound of chloride of tin; **chlorosulphuric acid**, old name of sulphuryl chloride.

1873 WATTS *Founes' Chem.* 417 Auric chloride combines with a number of metallic chlorides, forming a series of double salts, called 'Chloro-aurates. *Ibid.* 873 'Chloro-benzoic Acid treated with sodium amalgam and water is converted into benzoic acid. *Ibid.* 427 The 'chlorobromide is prepared by treating tetrammonio-platinous chloride with bromine. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/3 On some 'Chlorobromides of Silver. 1882 — 16 Dec. 818/2 The author has detected carbon tetrabromide, bromoform, and 'chlorobromoform. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 7 Acid Gases . . hydrochloric, carbonic and 'chlorocarbonic acids. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 363 Chloro-carbonic acid has an intolerably pungent odour, and excites a copious flow of tears. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 138 Eucaloric, an explosive yellow gas, composed of a mixture of chlorine and 'chlorochloric acid. 1854 RONALD *Chem. Techn.* I. 371 We have heard that 'chlorochromic acid has been dispensed with in the purification of the paraffine. 1871 Schellen's *Spectrum Anal.* 434 The absorption spectrum of the vapor of chlorochromic anhydride. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 323 'Chlorocyanic acid was first observed by Berthollet, and called by him 'oxyprussic acid.' 1873 WATTS *Founes' Chem.* 570 'Chloroethane is often called Hydrochloric ether. 1856 KANE *Art. Exp.* II. xi. 34 A 'chlorohydrated tincture. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 714 Dissolved in 'chlorohydric acid. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 246 The 'chloriodide of lime may be formed in the same manner. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 63/2 'Chloromanganese . . Camphoric Antiseptic, Salicylic Acid. 1873 WATTS *Founes' Chem.* 549 Chlorine and Methane, exposed to diffuse daylight, yield the compound called 'chloromethane or methyl-chloride. 1843 GRAVES *Clinical Med.* 33 The *chlorure platinosol-tannique* now considered as a compound of chloroplatinous acid, and the chlorobase of potassium, must then be called 'chloroplatinate of potassium. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 333 The chloroplatinate of ammonia . . is a yellow salt.

1873 WATTS *Formes' Chem.* 422 Double salts called platino-chlorides or chloro-platinates. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 164 This substance [i.e. Chloride of protein] is sometimes called "Chloroproteic acid." 1873 WATTS *Formes' Chem.* 444 Stannic chloride forms with alkaline earth-metals, crystalline double-salts, called Stanno-chlorides or "Chlorostannates." 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 407 Some chemists have proposed to call it the "chloro-sulphuric acid."

c. Also in some names of minerals containing chlorine; as **Chlorocalcite** [CALCITE], a native chloride of calcium from Vesuvius; named 1872 (Dana); **Chlorothionite** [Gr. *θειον* sulphur], a doubtful mixture of chloride of copper and sulphate of potassium from Vesuvius; named 1873.

**Chlorodyne** (klōrō'dīn). [A factitious formation from *chloroform* + *anodyne*. (Analytically, the elements are Gr. *χλωρός* green + *ὀδύνη* pain.)] A drug, popular as a narcotic and anodyne, composed of chloroform, morphia, tincture of Indian hemp, prussic acid, and other substances.

1863 Mrs. CARVILLE *Lett.* III. 158, I. have been thinking of realising some chlorodyne. 187. OUIDA *In West. City* iii. 49 Who could no more live without a crowd about her than she could sleep without chlorodyne. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 7/4 In the habit of taking enormous quantities of a patent medicine known as chlorodyne, which had the effect of stupefying her.

**Chloroform** (klōrō'fōrm), *sb.* [a. F. *chloroforme*, name given by Dumas in 1834, f. CHLORO-2 + FORM(YL, as being a chloride of *formyl* (in its obs. sense of CH= methenyl; not in its present sense of the oxidized radical CHO of formic acid).]

The common name of a thin colourless liquid (sp. gr. 1.5), having a pleasant ethereal odour, and pungent sweetish taste, the vapour of which when inhaled produces insensibility; hence it is much used as an anæsthetic in surgical and obstetrical operations. Chemically, it is a triatomic haloid ether of the methyl series=trichloromethane, or methenyl trichloride, Cl<sub>3</sub> CH.

[1834 J. DUMAS in *Ann. de Chimie* LVI. 120 La formule... correspond à un chlorure d'hydrogène carboné, qui est l'équivalent de l'acide formique anhydre... C'est ce qui m'engage à la désigner sous le nom de chloroforme.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* § 5. 312 Chloroform. This remarkable substance was discovered about the same time by MM. Soubeiran and Liebig [Dates 1831, 1832]. 1847 Sir J. SIMPSON *New Anæsthetic* 7, I have found, however, one infinitely more efficacious than any of the others, viz. Chloroform, or the perchloride of formyle. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 370/4 Chloroform. This new anæsthetic agent was used most successfully last Monday. 1850 Q. R. Jan. 74 At the Liverpool meeting of the professors of 'Social Science' [1858] Sir James Stephen introduced... the happy phrase of 'statistical chloroform'. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 45. 454 Had Simpson kept secret the means of abrogating pain by chloroform, what immense pecuniary benefit would have accrued to himself!

b. in *Comb.* as *chloroform-bottle*, -*drunkenness*, -*giver*, -*inhaler*, -*poisoning*, etc. **Chloroform-coagulum**: see *quot.*; chloroform-narcosis, insensibility produced by chloroform.

1898 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 418 When defibrinated blood and chloroform are mixed together, outside the body, there is produced a peculiar albuminous precipitate of the colour of red sealing-wax (chloroform coagulum). *Ibid.* 431 Those who divide chloroform narcosis into several clearly distinguished stages. *Ibid.* 439 There is no medicinal treatment for cases of chloroform poisoning.

**Chloroform** (klōrō'fōrm), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To administer chloroform to; to render insensible by means of chloroform; to apply chloroform to (a thing), soak with chloroform.

1848 Sir J. SIMPSON in *Lancet* 1 July 39/2, I had successfully chloroformed several of the lower animals. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T. xi.* 107 She should be tenderly chloroformed into a better world. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Dec. 5/3 It was alleged that he chloroformed her.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render insensible. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* vii. (1851) 62 We now chloroform all kindly feelings. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 381 If we chloroform ourselves against the painful perception [of human sorrows]. 1882 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXI. 25 The cold chloroforming them into an unconsciousness.

Hence **Chloroformed ppl. a.**, **Chloroforming ppl. sb.**

1848 Sir J. SIMPSON in *Lancet* July 1/2 The chloroformed hand. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 10 Hold the chloroformed cloth close to his nose. 1883 *Standard* 22 Mar. 5/3 [They] had pleaded guilty of the chloroforming and robbery.

**Chloroformic**, *a.* [f. CHLOROFORM *sb.* + IC; cf. F. *chloroformique*.] 'Relating to chloroform' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Chloroformist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who professionally administers chloroform; one versed in the use of chloroform.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 11 The assistance of a proficient chloroformist. 1870 J. TIMMS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 119/1 To officiate as chloroformist at her then pending accouchement. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/4 The conspirators may be briefly described as a League of Chloroformists and Poisoners.

**Chloroformization**. *Med.* [f. next + -ATION; cf. F. *chloroformisation*.] The occur-

rence or the induction of the sleep and anæsthesia caused by the inhalation of chloroform.

1849 *Lancet* I. 538/2 In some cases of chloroformization and etherization. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* XII. 8, I observed the same recession of objects during the beginning of chloroformisation.

**Chloroformize**, *v.* [f. CHLOROFORM *sb.* + -IZE; cf. F. *chloroformiser*.] = CHLOROFORM *v.* 1880 R. DOWLING *Sport of F. III.* 213 He was heavily chloroformed first... then strangled.

**Chloroformyl**(e), early synonym of CHLOROFORM, c 1851 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

**Chloroid** (klōrō'id), *a. Chem. and Electr.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -OID.] Akin to or resembling chlorine. *Chloroid pole* = *chlorous pole*.

**Chlorometer** (klōrō'mē'tar). Also *chlorimeter*. [f. CHLORO- combining form of CHLORINE + -METER; cf. F. *chloromètre*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of chlorine in chlorinated lime, soda, or potash, with a view to estimating their bleaching power, etc.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 585 Gay Lussac has contributed to render the assay of chloride of lime by indigo more certain... by the invention of an apparatus for the purpose, which he calls a chlorometer.

Hence **Chlorometric a.**; **Chlorometry** (also *chlorimetry*) [cf. F. *chlorométrie*], 'the name given to the process or processes by which the amount of available chlorine is estimated in substances containing it, which are employed in bleaching, or as disinfectants' (*Uie Dict. Arts* I. 792).

**Chloropal** (klōrō'pāl). *Min.* [f. CHLOR-1 + OPAL.] A green or greenish-yellow hydrated silicate of iron, resembling opal in appearance.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 170 Chloropal. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1884) 462 Chloropal is partly decomposed by muriatic acid.

**Chlorophyll** (klōrō'fīl). *Bot. and Chem.* (Also -*phyle*, -*phyll*, -*phyl*.) [a. F. *chlorophylle*, f. Gr. *χλωρός* green + *φύλλον* leaf.]

1. The colouring matter of the leaves and other green parts of plants; found in the cells usually in the form of minute granules (*chlorophyll-bodies* or *-corpuscles*). Its chemical composition is uncertain. It forms the colouring matter also of various green water-animalcules, e.g. *Hydra viridis*.

[1818 PELLETIER & CAVENTOU in *Ann. de Chimie* IX. 195 La matière verte des végétaux... Nous proposons de lui donner le nom de chlorophylle.] 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anat.* 287 Chlorophylle is the green colouring matter of the leaves of plants. 1842 GRAY *Struc. Bot.* iii. § 4. (1880) 88 The characteristic contents of the cells of parenchyma are grains of chlorophyll... to which the green color of foliage is wholly owing. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 57 When I want to know why a leaf is green, they tell me it is coloured by 'chlorophyll', which at first sounds very instructive; but if they would only say plainly that a leaf is coloured green by a thing which is called 'green leaf', we should see more precisely how far we had got.

2. *Comb.*, as *chlorophyll-body*, -*cell*, -*corpuscle*, -*grain*, -*granule*.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. (1875) 335 The upper stratum... is composed of chlorophyll-cells. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. viii. 107 The colouring matter is limited to very minute granules lying in the colourless fluid contents. These are called the chlorophyll granules. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 45 These green-coloured portions of protoplasm designated Chlorophyll-bodies. 1883 McNAB *Bot.* (Lond. Sc. Class-bks.) I. 17 The chlorophyll granule consists of two parts; a colourless solid portion derived from the protoplasm... and a green colouring matter, the chlorophyll, which is diffused through and colours the granule.

Hence **Chlorophyllaceous a.** [-ACEOUS], containing chlorophyll; **Chlorophyllan**, 'a substance contained in chlorophyll; probably identical with what is called crystalline chlorophyll' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Chlorophyllian a.** [cf. F. *chlorophyllien*], of or pertaining to chlorophyll; **Chlorophyllite**, † *a. Bot.* = CHLOROPHYLL; *b. Min.* A greenish mineral, a variety of FAHLUNITE, an altered form of IOLITE; **Chlorophyllous a.**, characterized by, or of the nature of chlorophyll.

1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 249 Forms belonging to the chlorophyllaceous series. *Ibid.* 758 The spectrum of Hoppe-Seyler's chlorophyllan is the same as that of chlorophyll. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 438 He did not succeed in demonstrating any chlorophyllian activity by the evolution of oxygen. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 425 The name chlorophyllite has been given by Pelletier and Caventou to the green colouring matter of the leaves of plants. 1842 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* XII. 358 The aqueous content of the chlorophyllite. 1863 BECKLEY *Brit. Mosses* 311 Gloss., *Chlorophyllous*, spoken of the leaf-cells when they... contain a... mass, or little pellets of chlorophyll. 1871 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 117 No pure or chlorophyllous green.

**Chlorosis** (klōrō'sis). [mod.L. (in F. *chlorose*), f. Gr. *χλωρός* green, lit. 'a making green': see -OSIS. In sense 2 a, the etymology is lost sight of, and the notion is that of 'loss of the natural colour', which in this case is green.]

1. *Path.* A disease mostly affecting young females about the age of puberty, characterized by anæmia, suppression or irregularity of the menses, and a pale or greenish complexion; green sickness. 1821 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Whs. Voc.*, *Chlorosis*, the

green-sickness, or the virgins disease. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 523 The indolent and lazy... are in a manner eaten up by the chlorosis, or green-sickness. 1874 JONES & SUDY *Pathol. Anat.* 13 In those cases of chlorosis where the administration of iron is sufficient to reproduce the ruddy hue. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, Chlorosis occurs almost without exception in young women about the time of puberty, but is found occasionally in children and married women, and, very rarely, even in men. [CF. SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 100.]

2. *Bot. a.* A disease or affection of plants, in which the green parts become blanched or yellow through the chlorophyll not being developed, either on account of the absence of light (= ETIOLOGATION), or *spec.* for want of iron in the soil. b. The turning green of some part normally of another colour, as in the reversion of petals to the form of green leaves.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 85 When plants become pale from want of light... he [Willdenow] terms it Chlorosis. 1842 GRAY *Struc. Bot.* (1860) Gloss., *Chlorosis*, a loss of color: a reversion of the petals, etc., of a blossom to green leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 273 *Chlorosis*, one of the most formidable diseases to which plants are subject... The most promising remedy is watering them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron.

**Chlorotic** (klōrō'tik), *a.* [f. prec.; see -OTIC. Cf. F. *chlorotique*.]

1. Pertaining to, or affected with, green sickness.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 150 The chlorotic fair Oft chalk prefer to the most poignant cates. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* (1826) 115 He was much emaciated... and had a chlorotic appearance. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xv. 199 A sickly sensitiveness that would disgrace a chlorotic girl.

Fig. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 687 Poor, thin, maundering—we were going to call it chlorotic Christianity. 1881 *Standard* 7 Oct., Those who devote themselves to depicting chlorotic saints.

2. *Bot.* Affected with chlorosis (sense 2 a).

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 The field looks shabby, becomes chlorotic, pines away. 1870 T. L. PHILSON *Sun* 56 A plant... shut up in a dark place... becomes chlorotic; its green colour disappears.

**Chlorous** (klōrō's), *a. Chem. and Electr.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -OUS; cf. F. *chloroux*.]

1. Abounding in chlorine; *spec.* containing chlorine in greater proportion relatively to oxygen than chloric compounds, as in chlorous oxide or anhydride, Cl<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub>, a yellowish green gas; chlorous acid (hydrogen chlorite), H Cl O<sub>2</sub>, the salts of which are *chlorites*.

The compounds with a still greater proportion of chlorine are hypochlorous oxide or anhydride (Cl<sub>2</sub> O), a pale reddish yellow gas; and hypochlorous acid (H Cl O), the salts of which are *hypochlorites*.

1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 41 Replaced by six atoms of chlorous acid. 1873 WATTS *Formes' Chem.* 184 Hypochlorous and chlorous acids... by direct oxidation of hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 186 Chlorous Oxide.

2. Of the quality of chlorine: applied to elements or radicals which unite with hydrogen to form an acid, and are relatively electro-negative. *Chlorous pole*, the negative pole of a galvanic battery, which exhibits the same attraction as a chlorous element. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 414 Such primary compounds were classified... into electro-positive or basylous, and electro-negative or chlorous compounds. *Ibid.* 417 Illustrations of the greater atomic values which elements assume by combining with both chlorous and basylous atoms than with atoms of the one kind only.

**Chlorurated**, *ppl. a. Chem.* [f. F. *chloruré*, pa. pple. of *chlorurer*, f. *chlorure*: see next, and -ATE.] Combined or impregnated with chlorine.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 57. 239 [He] washes the wound in chlorurated water.

**Chloruret**. *Chem.* [f. CHLOR-INE + -URET; cf. *sulphuret*, *phosphuret*. In F. *chlorure*.] A primary compound of chlorine with another element or a radical; now commonly CHLORIDE.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 275 Those compounds of chlorine which are not acid, are termed chlorides or chlorurets.

**Choak**, obs. form of CHOKY *sb.* and *v.*

**Choakee**, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

**Choane**, var. of CHAWN, *Obs.*, a cleft.

**Choanite** (kō'ānait). *Paleont.* [f. Gr. *χοάνη* funnel + -ITE.] A fossil Zoophyte, generally characterized by a funnel-shaped skeleton, which forms the nucleus of many chalk flints.

1846-9 *Smart Dict. Suppl.* 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 215 The beautiful sections cut from the pebbles... owe their exquisite markings to the fossil Choanite.

**Choanoid** (kō'āno'id), *a. Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *χοάνη* funnel + -OID; cf. F. *choanoides*.] Funnel-shaped; applied to one of the muscles of the eye in many vertebrata.

1839-49 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 1000/1 The suspensory or choanoid muscle met with in Mammalia. 1881 MIVART *Cat. v.* § 7 The eyeball... is held in place by seven muscles. The first... is the suspensor oculi, or 'choanoid' muscle.

**Choar**, obs. form of CORR, CHORR.

**Chobdar** (tjō'b'dār). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 chubdar, chobedar, chopdar, f. choabdar. [Pers. and Urdu چوبدار *chobdār*, f. چوب *chob* staff.] In India, an usher or beadle attending on persons.



of consequence, who bears as his ensign of office a staff overlaid with silver; he is 'still a part of the state of the Viceroy, Governors, and Judges of the High Courts' (Col. Yule).

1707 in Wheeler *Madras in Old T.* (1861) I, 371 (V.) He had sent four Chobdars and 25 men, as a safeguard. 1786 BURKE *Art. IV. Hastings Wks.* XI. 443 A person of the meanest station, called a Chubdar, at best answering to our common beadle or tipstaff. 1820-21 M. WILKS *Hist. S. India* (ed. 2) II. xxix. 170 The Chobdars and attendants were ordered.

**Choca.** 'A mixture of coffee and chocolate' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*).

1859 DORAN *Table Fruits* The favourite beverage of Voltaire, at the Café Procope, was choca, a mixture of Coffee with Milk and Chocolate. I do not know a draught which so perfectly soothes and revives as hot well-frothed choca.

**Chochlea**, -ry, obs. ff. of COCHLEA, -RY.

|| **Chocho** (tʃɔˈtʃo). Also chooco, chuchiu. [Native name in Brazil.] Name in the British West Indies of a curbitaceous plant (*Seschium edule*), cultivated for its wholesome succulent fruit.

'From Madeira its fruits are sometimes... sold in Covent Garden Market under the name of Chayotes.'

1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 355 The Chocho Vine... is now cultivated in many places in Jamaica. 1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 Clustering over an orange tree is the lovely chocho vine. 1887-16 Sept. 5/4 The chocho of Jamaica, the christophine of the French Antilles, the chuchu of Brazil... chayota, or vegetable pear of Madeira... is one of the most peculiar fruits of tropical America.

**Chock** (tʃɒk), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 8-9 choak, and CHUCK q.v. [Chock and chuck appear to have been originally variants of the same word, which are now somewhat differentiated. Though they appear late, they may possibly go back to ONF. \**chouque*, *chouque*, *chouque* (mod. Pic. *choke*, Norm. *chouque*) = OF. *cuiche*, *niche*, *couche*, *souche* 'log or block of wood'; cf. It. *ciocco* a burning log, block of wood, stump; also *ciocca* bunch, cluster, tuft, etc. In Eng. the word appears to have been influenced by CHOKK, with which it is occas. confounded under the forms *choke*, *choak*.]

1. A lumpy piece of wood, esp. for burning; a block or log, dial. a 'clog'.

1674 [see CHUCK]. 1824 W. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Suisse*, *Chucks*, large chips of wood. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chock*, *Chog*, a small log or block of wood. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chocks*, small pieces of wood.

2. *Turning*. A contrivance for fixing the material to be turned to the mandril of the lathe; now CHUCK. Also attrib.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 192 Sockets, or Chocks, belonging to the Screw-Mandrel. 1786 Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 31 A stout mandrel, or arbor, for a chock Lathe. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 150 *Chocks*, cylindrical pieces of wood or iron, screw-cut at one end, to screw into the end of a mandrel. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 780 Being afterwards strongly cemented to a plug or chock [it] is screwed upon the lathe. 1822 *Imison Sc. & Art* II. 147 Place it on the collar at the chock end of the screw.

3. A term applied to a block of wood (usually wedge-shaped) used to stop a cask, wheel, or other body from moving. *Boat-chocks*: 'clamps of wood upon which a boat rests when stowed on a vessel's deck' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chock*, a sort of wedge used to confine a cask or other weighty body... when the ship is in motion. 1775 FAICH *Day's Diving Vess.* 27, I secured them in proper chocks on the gunnels of the barges. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 98/a The long-boat rests upon two large chocks when it is stowed. 1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct. To remove the chocks or wedges connected with one of the lattice girders. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Chock* (Ship-building), a block, preferably wedge-shaped, driven behind the props of a cradle to prevent it from slipping on the ways before the ship is ready to launch. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Chock*, a wedge for fastening the cart to the shafts. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Chock*, a wedge to keep the window from shaking, *Chock'd*, wedged. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chock*, *Chog*, a block or stone used to chock, or scotch the wheel of a cart or waggon. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. We had only one boat, and no tackles ready to lift her out of the chocks.

4. *Mining*. See quot. 1888.

1708 J. C. Compl. Collier (1845) 21 We lay Choak Deals which is Deales put in as fast, or all along, as we dig the Sand, or Earth. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1884 *Times* 10 July 10 A lighted candle placed against a chock in the working place of John Dyke. 1888 ANDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Chock*, a thick, rectangular block of wood, used in building up a strong support for the roof in coal-mining.

5. In various applications on ship-board: e.g.

a. 'Smaller pieces of wood used to make good some deficiency in the main piece, as those at the head and heels of timbers, the frame-knees,' etc. (Weale *Rudim. Navig.* 106).

b. 'Blocks of timber latterly substituted beneath the beams for knees, and wedged by iron keys' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

c. 'A piece of timber, framed into the heads and heels of ship's timber at their junctions, to act as a lap to the joint, and make up the deficiency at the inner angle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

d. *Chocks of the rudder*: 'large accurately adapted pieces of timber kept in readiness to chock the rudder, by filling up the excavation on the side of the rudder hole in case of any accident, when a ship is likely to get strong stern-way, etc.' (Smyth).

e. *Anchor chocks*: see ANCHOR sb.<sup>1</sup> 7. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 160 *Chock*, a square tapering piece of elm... used in strapping large blocks. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 479 Shipped the rudder-chocks. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* (1804) 325, 10 vessels, completely fitted with slides, chocks, iron-bolts, sweeps, etc. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fend* xlii. He stood up on the chock to ascertain what way she was making through the water. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 26 Reeve it through the after sheave in the chock. 1860 Gosse *Romance Nat. Hist.* 260 In attempting to throw the line clear from the chock, a turn caught his left wrist. 1863 *Scotsman* 21 Aug. Laden to the chocks with cannon and bombshells.

6. pl. Blocks of wood or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to its weight and steadiness; e.g. stones placed in a mangle, weights laid on a harrow, roller, etc.

7. dial. (See quot.) Hence Chock-hole.

1884 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chockhole*, the deep rutty hole to be met with in many of the bye-roads or occupation roads in the country. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chock*, an inequality, roughness in a road... also used quasi-adverbially=joltingly. 'Their yo gon chock (or chick-chock) o'er a stone'.

† **Chock**, -e, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. form of SHOCK.

**Chock** (tʃɒk), v. [app. f. CHOCK sb.<sup>1</sup>]

† 1. intr. To chock in: to fit in tightly or exactly; to wedge in. Obs. (Cf. CHOKK v.)

1662 FULLER *Worthies* 149 The wood-work... exactly chocketh into the joints again. 1786 Phil. Trans. LXXXVI. 43 A small cylinder of hard steel... made of a size so as just to chock in betwixt the extremities of the teeth.

2. trans. To furnish, supply, or fit with a chock or chocks; to make fast with a chock; to wedge (a wheel, cask, etc.); also with up.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. xii. 296 It was only by putting a shoulder to the wheels, and chocking them at every five or six feet, that these hills could be surmounted. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man* (1862) 103 Chock the wheels of the light guns. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 64 The casks are... well chocked up with firewood. 1882 NARTS *Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 60 Have the waist netting well chocked and shored up.

3. To place (a boat) upon chocks.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv. 76 We got... the launch and pinnace hoisted, chocked, and gripped.

Hence Chocking vbl. sb.; also attrib.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man* (1862) 110 This is called scotching, or chocking, and the handspikes are called 'chocking handspikes'.

† **Chock**, v.<sup>2</sup> and 3, obs. form of CHUCK, SHOCK.

**Chock** a. dial. Short for CHOCK-FULL.

1863 ROSSON *Bards of Tyne* 77 Every nuik was chock. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chock* and *Chock-full*, var. of 'chock-full' full to suffocation.

**Chock**, adv. Also choke. [Partly f. CHOCK sb. and v.<sup>1</sup>; but largely deduced from CHOCK-FULL.]

1. As close or tight as can be; so as to press 'dead' against, stop 'dead', etc.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arcturide* II. iii. 1, I drew a shaft Chock to the steel, and... Aimed it at Sergeant Laubscher's heart. 1856 KANE *Art. Exp.* I. xxvii. 36x A newly-broken team-dog... carried one of the runners chock against the edge of the circle. 1860 J. KENNEDY *Swallow* B. xiv. 134 It is the big wheel stopped as chock as a tombstone. 1880 Mrs. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xiii. 103 Seized up a great stone, and crowded it chock against the grinding, slipping wheel.

b. with adverbs, as *chock-aft*, *-home*, *-right*, *-up*.

1799 J. M. in *Naval Chron.* II. 71 The small block is chock up to the truck. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Memo.* (1863) 13 Irresolute whether to run it chock up or haul it down again. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 46 We... ran her chock up to the yard. *Ibid.* xxv. 83 The seas... washing chock aft to the taffrail. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv. Drawn chock-tight round his neck. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chock-aft*, *chock-full*, *chock-home*, *chock-up*, etc., denote as far aft, full, home, up, etc., as possible, or that which fits closely to one another.

c. **Chock-a-block** (*Naut.*), said of a tackle with the two blocks run close together so that they touch each other—the limit of hoisting; transf. jammed or crammed close together.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 Hauling the reef-tackles chock-a-block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chock-a-block*, or *Chock and Block* is the same with *block-a-block* and *two-blocks*. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetsh.* II. ii. 122 They hoisted it chock a block. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand*. III. viii. 259 Sideways, lengthwise, crossways, choke-a-block, as if the river had swept away a village or two and stranded them there anyhow.

**Chock-full**, **choke-full** (tʃɒk-fʊl, tʃɔk-fʊl), a.

Forms: 5 *chocke-fulle*, (*choke-full*), 8 *chooque*, 7-choke-, 8-chook-, choak-, chuk-full.

[The phonetic form and spelling and the derivation are alike unsettled, the uncertainty of the latter involving that of the former. In Dictionaries, first in Todd (1818) as *choke-full* (with mention of *chock-full* as a 'corruption'). Subsequent dictionaries have *choke-full* as main form, with *chock-full* as a recognized variant. But the American lexicographers have *chock-full* as the standard form, with *choke-full* as a cross-reference; and this appears to agree with literary usage in U.S. *Choke-full* appears to be rather the more frequent in literary use in England; but *chock-full* is almost universal in spoken use; *chuck-full*, in literary use bef. and after 1800, is now only dialectal.

The uncertainty begins with the first appearance of the word as *chocke-fulle*, *choke-fulle* in the alliterative *Morte Arthur*, the spelling of which is very insecure. Conjectural derivations are from CHOKK v. (M.E. *choke*, *choke*) with sense 'full to choking'; or 'chocked full'; from CHOKK (M.E. *choke*, CHOKK sb.<sup>2</sup>) or the related *choke*=chops, fauces, with sense 'full to the chops'; from M.E. *Chok*, *choke* ? to thrust, ram in, in sense 'crammed full'. Either of the two former derivations would give an original long *o* (which might perhaps, however, be shortened in the combination); the third would give short *o* from the beginning. Prob. there is a recent association with CHOCK sb. and v., in some of their senses, but the latter are too late to be the origin; it is more likely that these senses have been developed under the influence of *chock-full*: see CHOKK adv. In Eng. dial. glossaries, *chock-full* is recorded from Lancashire, Cheshire, Sheffield, Whitby, Holderness, Leicester, Waiwicksh., Worcester, Berks, Kent; and correspondents send it as the current form in Cornwall, Somerset, Wilts, Surrey, Warwicksh., Staffordsh., Derby, Notts, E. & S. Lincoln, Rosendale, Westmorland, Durham, Northumberland, Scotland, 'all parts of Ireland', and 'among all English soldiers in the army'. *Chock-full* is in the Holderness Gloss., and is reported from Norfolk, Suffolk, E. London, Oxford, N. & E. Devon. *Choke-full* appears to have no local status. As the local pronunciation is usually entirely distinct from that of *choke* (*choak*, *choak*, *chouk*, etc.), the two words are not associated, and app. have nothing to do with each other; *choke-full* being thus merely a book-spelling founded upon a conjectural derivation.]

Filled so as to leave no vacant space; crammed; stuffed full; full to suffocation.

a. **Chock-full**.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1552 Charotter chokkefulle charegyde with golde. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. ciii. 327 Stow thyself chocke-full of the best liquor in the land. 1772 NUGENT *Tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 153 With a head chock-full of these impetunesses. 1825 Bro. Jonathan I. 106 Chock-full of fight I guess. 1857 HUGHES *Ton Brown* I. (1871) 6 Though you may be chock full of Science. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 63 Gardens... chockfull of flowers. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby* 7. 4 Chock-full of trucks of coal. 1875 HELPS *Autim. & Mast.* I. 29, I hate a fellow who is always chock full of facts! 1880 *Punch* 15 Mar. 124/2 Speeches... chockfull of puerile insolence.

b. **Choke-full**.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3605 [Ships] Charggedde evyne chekefull of cheualours knyghtes.

γ. **Choke-full**, **choak-full**.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy. to the Bay*... fild choke-full. 1790 BRUCE *Trav. Nile* IV. 549 (T.) We filled the skins choak full. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 272 Full of visitors; choke full of them. 1831 LANDOR *Coronation Wks.* (1846) II. 611 Catafalcs, choak-full and mountain-high. 1836 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* I. iv. Chockfull of water. 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 296 We have a house choke full. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cl. Night-c.* 122 Chests choakfull with gold. 1880 *Punch* 9 Feb. 64/2 It is... choke-full every night.

δ. **Chuck-full**.

1790 *Genil. Mag.* Dec. 559 He is Drunk... Top-heavy, Chuck full, Hocky, etc. a. 1816 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 280 It is literally chock full. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 598 Volumes... chuck full of droll little pieces. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 128 Chuck-full and buoyant with good humour. 1834 CROCKETT *Tour down East* 86 (Bartlett) To make chuck-full the 'measure of the country's glory'.

**Chock-hole**: see CHOCK sb.<sup>1</sup> 7.

† **Chock-tooth** = CHEREK-TOOTH. [Doubtful whether a misprint, or really to be referred to *chok*, CHOKK sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1591 PERCYVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Muela*, the chocke toth, *Dens molaris*. 1599 MINSHEU, *Muela de bazo*, the lower chocke tooth. *Muela de encima*, the upper chock-tooth.

**Chocky**, a. dial. [f. CHOCK sb.<sup>1</sup> 7.] Having chocks or obstructions, which stop or impede motion.

1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., *Chocky*, of a road, uneven, full of ruts and inequalities.

**Chocky**, obs. form of CHOKY sb.

**Chocolate** (tʃɒkəleɪt). Also 7 *chocolata*, -latte, -letta, -lat, *chocaletto*, -latte, *chokelet*, *jocollate*, *jacollatt*, 8 *jocalat*. [a. F. *chocolat*, Sp. *chocolate*, ad. Mexican *chocolatl* 'an article of food made of equal parts of the seeds of cacao and those of the tree called pochotl' (*Bombax ceiba*) Siméon *Dict. de langue Nahuatl*. *Chocolatl* has no connexion whatever with the Mexican word *cacaual* 'cacao', or its modern corruption *cocoa*; but is, so far as is known, a radical word of the language. It is possible, however, that Europeans confounded *chocolatl* with *cacaual*, which was really a drink made from cacao.]

1. A beverage made from the seeds of the cacao-tree; now, as distinguished from *cocoa*, that made by dissolving chocolate cake (see next) in boiling water or milk.

1604 E. GRIMSTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxii. 271 The chiefe use of this Cacao is in a drinke which they call Chocolate. 1662 H. STUBBS *India*, The Indian Nectar, a Treatise on Chocolate. 1664 *Prvrs Diary* 24 Nov. To a Coffee-house, to drink jocolatte, very good. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan. They also drank of a sorbet and jocolatt. 1684 *Frost* of 1683-4 (1844) 28 Wine, beer, ale, brandy, chokelet. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 Bless the Mahometan Coffee, and the Popish Spanish Chocolate. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 20 Apr. He asked if she would take a dish of chocolate. 1843 *Prescott Mexico* I. v. (1864) 43 The chocolate—from the Mexican *chocolatl*,—now so common a beverage throughout Europe.



2. A paste or cake composed of the seeds of the cacao-fruit roasted and ground, sweetened and flavoured with vanilla and other substances. This is used to make the beverage (sense 1), and also eaten in various comfits.

1659 LOVELL *Compl. Herball* 70 Cacao... the confection thereof, Chocolate. 1664 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 11 The best Chocolate, call'd Chocolate-Royal, will cost six shillings six pence each pound. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1750/4 Chocolate is sold, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per Pound. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III 27 The chocolate is a present, madam, for Stella. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Comm. Life* I. 224 The chocolate is made up into sweet cakes.

3. † Erroneously applied to the cacao-tree, its fruit or seed. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Chocolate*, the nut of the Cacao-tree [so in mod. Dicts.]. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* 370 There are four orders... Chocolate [*Theobroma Cacao*] is in the first.

4. Chocolate colour.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 167 Pileus varying from deep chocolate to chestnut. 1883 SCARTH *Rom. Brit.* xviii. 177 Stones of a variety of shades, as cream colour, grey, yellow, and chocolate.

b. as *adj.* Chocolate-coloured; dark brown.

1771 GOLDSM. *Hammch Venison* 95 'The tripe', quoth the Jew, with his chocolate cheek. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 202 Pileus with black, brown, and chocolate stripes. 1869 *Daily News* 24 Apr. A Cariboo young lady of chocolate complexion.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chocolate-brown*, *-cake*, *-colour*, *-crimson*, *-cup*, *-maker*, *-pot*, *-puff*, *-red*, *-seller*, *-coloured*, *-confectioning*, *adjs.*; *chocolate-cream*, a confection made from chocolate; *chocolate-mill*, (a) an instrument for mixing the chocolate and milk or water in preparing the beverage; (b) a mill in which the roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao-tree are ground in the preparation of chocolate; *chocolate-nut*, the cacao-fruit or its seed (it bears nothing of the nature of a nut); *chocolate-root*, the root of a North American plant, *Guem canadense*, used as a mild tonic; also the plant itself; *chocolate-tree*, the cacao-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*. Also CHOCOLATE-HOUSE.

1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 165 Good representations of olive-greens or \*chocolate-browns. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 471/3 The colour is a bright chocolate-brown. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 34 A deep brown, or \*chocolate colour. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 15 A dark \*chocolate-coloured smooth coat. 1648 *GAGE West. Ind. xv.* (1655) 104 The \*chocolate-confectioning Donnas. 1882 *Garden* 18 Nov. 451/3 Flowers... of a rich \*chocolate-crimson. 1757 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 29 Ten or twelve \*chocolate-cups of the water. 1664 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* v. 78 Ignorant \*Chocolate-makers, who amass whatever is good... to be an ingredient. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/3 Lackeied Tea-Tables, \*Chocolate-Mills. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper*, (1778) 207 Mill them with a chocolate mill, to raise the froth, and take it off with a spoon as it rises. 1753 SIR J. HILL *Nat. Med.* (J.). The cacao or \*chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smithe* Wks. 1875 IV. 80 To come to church with their \*chocolate pots. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper*, (1778) 277 To make \*Chocolate Puffs. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 230/1 The ground colour is yellow, that of the markings a \*chocolate-red. 1664 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 10 The mixture... is... confined only to the common \*Chocolate-sellers. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 372 The Cacao, or \*Chocolate-tree.

b. *Chocolate north, gale*: see *quots.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 1. 39 The next day having a brisk N.W. Wind, which was a kind of a Chocolatella North, we arrived at Port Royal. *Ibid.* iii. vi. 62 The Wind continues at N.W. blowing only a brisk Gale, which the Jamaica Seamen call a Chocolate North. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Chocolate-gale*, a brisk N.W. wind of the West Indies and Spanish main.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) *Chocolate v.*, to drink chocolate; *Chocolate-sque a.*, pertaining to chocolate; † *Chocolate-tial a.*, of the nature of chocolate; † *Chocolate-ter* [F.], a maker or seller of chocolate.

1850 B. TAYLOR *El dorado* xxxvii. (1862) 38 We arose in the moonlight, chocolateed in the comedor, or dining-hall. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar. 5/3 The late M. Menier, of chocolate-sque fame. 1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 14 As for the rest of the ingredients which make our Chocolateal Confection. 1888 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/3 Sugar workers, liquorice refiners, chocolateaters, and fruit preservers.

† *Chocolate-house. Obs.* A house for the supply of chocolate as a beverage. Also *attrib.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 341 The lord Cholmley and Mr. Bertie (vice-chamberlain) quarrelling yesterday at the chocolate house, went out to fight. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. i.* 1. A chocolate-house lampoon. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 In the common Theaters, or in the Jocalat-Houses. 1794 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/6 All Keepers of Coffee or Chocolate-Houses. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1871) III. clxi. 202 Seldom seen but at New-market and the chocolatehouse.

† *Chodchod.* A Hebrew word כֹּדֶד *kadkod* 'a sparkling gem, prob. ruby', left untranslated by the LXX. as χροχρόν, and by Jerome as *chodchod*, which was retained by Wyclif and the Douay version. Coverdale has 'Christall'; 1611 'agate'.

1782 WYCLIF *Esch.* xxvii. 16 Bijs, and silke, and chodchod, that is, precious marchandise 1788 *chodchod*, ether auer de peis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ibid.*, Fine linnen, and silke, and chodchod.

*Chode* (tʃɒd), str. pa. t. of CHIDE *v.*  
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|| *Chœnix* (kœ-niks). [Lat., a. Gr. χοίνιξ.] A dry measure of ancient Greece, variously estimated at one quart, and 1½ pints imperial measure.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 Sit not upon the measure Chœnix. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 183 If one Chœnix of wheat be sold for a penny. 1853 HICKIN *tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 619 Pay... a chœnix of chick-peas.

*Chœrogryl*: see CHEROGRIL, the coney.

*Choffe*, obs. f. CHOUGH, CHUFF.

*Choffer* (tʃɒfɜː). *Sc.* [By-form of CHAFER, CHAUFFER, ad. mod.F. *chauffoir*, f. *chauffer* to heat.] A small portable furnace, or chafing dish.

1755 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Journ.* (1884) 130 His tea-kettle boiling on a choffer. 1860-8 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* s.v. *Balloon*, Heated by an iron choffer. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Auto-biogr.* I. ii. 60 We proceeded to kindle our choffer.

† *Choffing-dish. Sc. Obs.* A variant of CHAFING-DISH: cf. *prec.*

1689 A. HAY *tr. St. Germain's Physician* 223 (Jam.) Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a choffing-dish.

*Chofinch*, obs. form of CHAFFINCH.

*Choghe*, obs. form of CHOUGH.

*Chogset* (tʃɒɡset). *U. S.* [Indian name.] A small, edible, salt-water fish, found on the eastern coast of the United States from Delaware northward; the Burgall.

1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s.v. Burgall*, other names... are... Chogset, the Indian name.

*Choice* (tʃɔɪs), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 choys, 4 chois, 5-7 choyses, 6-7 choises, choyses, 6- choice.

[*ME.* *chois*, *choys*, a. *OF.* *chois* (mod.F. *choix*), f. *choisir* to choose. *Choisir* (ONF. *coisir*) is cognate with *Pr. caisir*, *chaisir*, whence *OF.* *causira*, *OSP.* \**casir* (in *cosido* seen), *Pg.* \**cousir* (in *cosumendo* choice) :-Romanic \**causire* ad. Ger. *kaufsan*, in Gothic, to try, test, prove, taste, deriv. of *kiansan*, pa. t. *kans*, to try, test, prove, discern, perceive, see, CHOOSER. The Rom. vb. had also in early times the senses 'perceive, see', as well as 'discern, choose'. The Fr. word *chois* supplanted the OE. *cyre*, early *ME.* *kire*, *cure* (12) :-WGer. *kuri* :-OTent. *kuzi*-s, f. *kus*- weak grade of *kuz* to CHOOSE.

The fact that *kire*, *cure*, had in its phonetic development become so completely detached from any current inflexion of CHOOSER, while this French word lay phonetically so near, and so naturally suggested relationship to *choise*, *chose*, *chosen*, without doubt led to the displacement of the native by the alien word. The continuous mutual influence of the sb. and vb. is evidenced by the fact that there arose also a sb. CHOOSER and a vb. CHOISE.]

1. The act of choosing; preferential determination between things proposed; selection, election.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 Pe strengeste we schal bi choys and bi lot al so chose out. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 273 Of his owne choys. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 58 Cosyn he [Octavian] was out Julius Cesar, and, be choys, his son. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfor.* (W. de W. 1532) 3 b. Admitted as children by adopycon or choys. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresy* 1. Wks. 165/1 What could I do further than praye for grace to gyde my choys. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. xxix. Be very circumspect in the choise of thy company. a 1687 MORE *Anti-d.* Atk. Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Being put to his choise whether he would yield to that, or the abuse of his body. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* f. II. li. 531 The choise of the people is the best and purest tie to leign over them. 1872 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* Pref. (1880) 15 In the choise of the elements of wealth. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 568 With this body too... lay the choise of all future Protectois.

b. To make choice of: to choose, select. To make a choice: to perform the act of choosing. To take one's choice: perh. orig., to take after selection; but now usually, to choose what one will take or have.

1528 LAMBARDE *Eitren.* II. vii. (1588) 214 This law requirith that he... do therewithall make choise. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xv. 7. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 1. (1680) 50 The Colonel made choise of a thick leafed Oak. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 101 Take to thee from among the Cherubim Thy choise of flaming Warriours. 1797 Dr Fox *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 22 As if Heaven had not already made the best choise for us. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ismael* xxxvi. The dancers could take their choise in the motley crowd of dames and damsels, all masked. 1887 J. RAR in *Gd. Words* 237 He made the choise then without a back-thought.

c. *By, for, of (+ in, with) choice*: by preference. *Without choice*: without distinction, indiscriminately.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11014 Twey men were yn choys to take. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 289 Since... his workes without choise be condemned as Hereticall. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Is the vse of their weapon with choise, for their calling, any blemish vnto them? 1885 *Punch* 2 May 270 a. Cutting blasts of wind, which seemed to blow from every quarter at once, but from the North and East for choise. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unl.* xxvii. I have ties in Kilrush... otherwise, for choise, I should infinitely prefer Chadford.

2. The power, right, or faculty of choosing; option.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8550 (Gott.) Mi lauerd has be sent word bi me To giue be choys of thinges thre. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. clii. This sufficeth... For to destroye our fre choys everydele. 1413 LYNGATE *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxiii. (1483) 69 This is nought in thyn choys. 1573 TUSSELL *Hush.* (1878) 206, I must (no choise) away of force like posting horse. 1603 COWLEY *Ess.* v. *Garden*, Happy at Thou whom God does bless With the full choise of thine own

Happiness. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82, I have given thee thy choise of the Manner in which thou wilt die.

b. † To be at one's choice: to act as one chooses, do as one pleases (*obs.*). At choice: at pleasure. To have one's choice: to have the right or privilege of choosing.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 246 If suche companies will not keepe the peace, let them be at their choise. 1583 T. STOCKER *Cw. Warres Lowe C.* II. 34 That every man... maie be at his free choise so to vse them, etc. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol Gen.* 332 We may be at our choise; *In nostra potestate est; manu est solum.* 1810 LAMB *Lett.* to Manning 2 Jan. I have chosen that [title], if ever I should have my choise. 1817 COLLEBROOKE *Algebra Hindus* 270 These, with the two coefficients... taking them at choise, furnish the values, etc. 1875 MRS. ALFKANDER *The Wooin o' f xxxiii.* I should not hesitate for a moment, had I the choise.

c. *Hobson's choice*: the option of taking the one thing offered or nothing.

Named from Tobias Hobson, the Cambridge carrier (commemorated by Milton in two Epitaphs), who let out horses, and is said to have compelled customers to take the horse which happened to be next the stable-door, or go without. See *Spectator* 1712 No. 509.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 128 If in this Case there be no other (as the Proverb is) then Hobson's choise... which is, chuse whether you will have this or none. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* II. 331 The Masters were left to Hobsons choise, to choose Bennet and no body else. a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 326 (D.) Where to elect there is but one, 'Tis Hobson's choise, Take that or none. a 1734 North *Life Ld. Guildford* (1808) I. 163 (D.) They wanted a competition to make the money fly; and they said, Hobson's choise was no choise. 1858 R. S. SUTRES *Ask Mamma* xlii. It was a case of Hobson's choise with them.

3. That which is specially chosen or to be chosen on account of its excellence, the preferable part of anything, the 'pick', 'flower', *élite*.

1494 FABYAN *vii.* 533 The sayde wyne was so plenteouse in Englonde, that a tunne therof was solde for a marke, & xxs. the choysse. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiii. 6 Heare vs, my Lord... in the choise of our sepulchres bury thy dead. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 191 Our enemies [were] thirteene hundred men and boyes... and those of the choise of Peru. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 313 The flower and choise of many Provinces. 1785 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 375 The choise of a chosen library. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiass* 20 What I think were... Most the choise for quiet.

b. *concr.* A choise or picked company.

1595 SHAKS. *Jolus* II. i. 72 A brauer choysse of dauntlesse spirits... Did neuer flote upon the swelling tide.

4. Abundance and variety to choose from; scope or field for choice.

1486 Cf. CHOOSER sb. 3.] 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* vi. (1636) 29 As of Wheate, so likewise of Barley there is great choise to bee had. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 138 Faith (as you say) there's small choise in iotten apples. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 56 In England where we have so many choyses of good foodes. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 314 Here is more choise of tutors to be had. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. v. 80 She had an unusual choise of cambrics and silks.

b. An abundant and well-chosen supply.

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI.* v. 16 So Diuine So full replete with choise of all delights. 1606-9 BR. HALL *Medit. Cant.* iii. (1808) Dedic. I offer them to you, not for that yourself are not stored with choise of better, but as, etc.

5. The person or thing chosen or selected.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 31 Qui. M. Slender would speak a word with you. An. I come to him. This is my Fathers choise. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 74 For me, the Wilds and Desarts are my Choise. 1792 SWAIN *Hymn*, 'Come ye soules' iv, His commandments Then become their happy choise.

b. A person (or thing) to be chosen. *rare.*

1806 Temple of Truth 342 No man... will contend that the pleasures of sense are the best Choise. 1828 MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 25 Pointed him out as a most eligible choise.

† 6. Care in choosing, circumspection, judgment, discrimination. *With choise* (F. *avec choix*): elegantly. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 20 Therefore in my iudgement is there great choise to be made of schoolmasters. 1625 BACON *Apophthegmes* Pref. They were collected with Iudgement, and Choise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 415 Here he had need All circumspection, and we now no less Choise in our suffrage. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* Pref. Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank piques himself on speaking his own tongue correctly and with choise.

† 7. Special value, estimation. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 26 This Ring he holds In most rich choise.

8. An ALTERNATIVE: used both in the exact and the loose senses of that word, i.e. of the terms between which one may choose, or a term which may be chosen.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 3 (1817) 269 Death or conversion was the only choise offered to idolaters. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xxvii. 146 In dealing with William the Conqueror there were only two choises, unconditional submission and resistance to the last. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 217 The refusal of the French sovereign... left no choise for him but war. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 565/2 If a man is not orthodox he has no choise but to be rigidly scientific.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *choise-making*, *-picked*, *-worthy*; *choise-drawn*, chosen with special care; † *choise-mote*, a meeting for election.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. Prolog. 24 These cull'd & \*choysedrawne Cautaiers. 1571 GOLDING *Cabotin* on Ps. xxviii. 104 He thought y<sup>e</sup> God without any \*choycemaking did not advisedly outrage against men. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 267 In the first comital assembly, or \*choysed-mote. 1647

N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* ii. 3 A. \*choice-picked place from all the earth. 1865 J. GROVE *Treat. Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 103 Ideals. of deedworthy conduct. of \*choiceworthy aim.

**Choice** (tʃɔɪs), *a.* Forms: 4 *choys*, *chois*, 5-7 *choise*, 6-7 *choyse*, *choyce*, 6- *choice*. [Prob. due to association of the native adj. CHISE with the prec. sb.]

1. Worthy of being chosen, select, exquisite, of picked quality, of special excellence.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 127 Him a chalis ful chois wip good chere bringen. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 400 William bat choys child in to his chamber ledde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 490 The Knights. . . Intill a chamber full choise chosen here way. c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 33 Among the select and choise people of God. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. § 8 The one with the choicest wits, the other with the multitude. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 308 A Choyser is not here. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiii. 302 In discourse her words are rather fit then fine, very choise and yet not chosen. 1738 *Pope Hor. Sat.* ii. vi. 126 In a sea of folly tossed, My choicest Hours of life are lost. 1826 *DISABILL Vio. Grey* vi. i. 274 The secretary had. . . given a choise toast, sung a choise song.

b. Often in the Shakspeare phrase, *choise spirit*. 1592 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 3 Ye choise spirits that admonish me. 1601 *Jud. C.* iii. i. 163 The Choise and Master Spirits of this age. 1825 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxxvii. A being perfectly different from the choise spirit of the evening before. 1867 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* iii. ii. He quickly rallied round him the choicest spirits in the Church.

2. Selected with care and judgement, well-chosen, fit, appropriate.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 17 A most singular and choise Epithat. 1613 *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 162 Wishing me to permit. . . my Chaplaine, a choise howe To heare from him a matter of some moment. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy Cite* 138 Two choise Metaphors. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 332 Things delivered in choise words; *Electis verbis dictata res.* 1807 *WORDSW. Resol. & Indep.* xv. Choise word and measured phrase, above the reach Of ordinary men.

† 3. Of persons: Careful or nice in choosing, selective, discriminative. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1626 *Pasquill & Kath.* iv. 287 I'll make the aire Court thy choise ear with soft delicious sounds. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* i. § x He that is choise of his time, will also be choise of his company and choise of his actions. 1656 *SANDERSON Sermon.* Ps. xix. 13 (1689) 407 A Traveller in a deep road will be choise of his way throughout.

b. Careful of (over), as valuing highly; making much of. Chiefly *dial.*

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 103 Many of the latest sailor songs. . . which they were very choise of. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. 'He aint got but two brockys, but he's middlin' choise over them, I can tell ye.' 1880 *Shropsh. Gloss.* 'They han but that one little lad, and they bin mighty choise and tid on him.' 1888 *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.* Terrible choise man about his things. Uncommon choise over her daughters.

c. Fastidious (as to diet); 'nice'.

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Choice* or *Chice*, difficult to suit as regards food.

d. quasi-adv. Exceedingly.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9303 Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the better.

**Choiceful** (tʃɔɪsfʊl), *a.* rare. [f. CHOICE sb. + -FUL.] Full of choice: a. Making many choices, fickle in choosing. b. Offering or affording choice, varied.

1591 *SPENSER Muirpotmos* 159 None of these. . . Mote please his fancie. . . His choiceful sense with every change doth fit. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Colonies* 460 For costly toys, Silk Stockings, Cambrick, Lawne, Heere's choise-full Plenty.

**Choiceless** (tʃɔɪslɪs), *a.* rare. [f. CHOICE sb. + -LESS.] Without choice; incapable of choosing.

1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* xvi. (J.) That dead, choiceless creature. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. (1845) III. 337 In that Age there was a choiceless choice, that Monks, or none at all, should write our English Histories.

**Choicely** (tʃɔɪshlɪ), *adv.* Also 6 *choselie*; and see CHOICE *a.* [f. CHOICE *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a choice manner: with careful choice, with special care, carefully, specially, discriminatively; daintily, exquisitely, excellently.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1752 The posterne of that peiles erber, That was to Meliours chamber cholisli a joyned c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2772 My Sister Exiona fro servage to bryngre. That shal be choisly your charge. c. 1425 *Leg. Road* 218 To seche a childe bat choisly chere In maydenes blode to blome. 1570 *ASCHAM Scholern.* (Arb.) x37 In euerie separate kinde of learning and studie. . . ye must follow, choselie a few, and chieffie some one. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vi. 22 Choicely picked out from all the rest. 1610 *GUILTM Heraldry* (1611) 137 Keeping them exceeding choicely. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* (1858) 221 This they do most slow Because most choicely. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-mec.* iv. § 19 (1689) 50 So choicely handled, as not to be in the least bruised. 1799 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* II. 456 Our Ship. . . will be choicely manned. 1834 *TENNISON Palace Art* xxxviii. Below was all mosaic choicely plann'd. 1862 *RUSKIN Minerva Pubs.* (1880) 60 To furnish choicely his stable, or his cellar.

**Choiceness** (tʃɔɪsnɪs), [f. CHOICE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Selectness; special excellence, value, or fitness. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (R.), In choiceness of phrase, round and cleane composition of sentence. 1649 Bp. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* Epist., The Choiceness of the Auditory might requyre the exactest preparation. 1792 *Copper-Plate Mag.* vi. Mrs. North's. . . flower-garden. . . in neatness, and the choiceness of its contents. 1877 *MRS. FORRESTER Mignon* I. 264 The choiceness of the cuisine.

2. Discrimination in choosing; fastidiousness.

a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 109 Here is no matter for choiceness of wisdom to shew itself. a. 1687 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Pref. Contents (1712) 1 His caution and choiceness in the Managing such arguments. 1886 J. W. SHERER *Worldly Tales* 76 He won the appellation of 'Spatts', from a supposed excessive choiceness in the selection of that equipment.

**Choll.** *Cutlery.* The name of the indentation in a pocket-knife where the edge of the blade adjoins the 'tang' or thick part by which it is hafted; or the corresponding part of any knife where the cutting edge ends. Hence *Choll v.*, to make this indentation or slope in a knife; *Choller*, an instrument for making the choll.

Choll has been used in Sheffield from before the memory of the oldest inhabitant: it is also in use in cutlery establishments in U.S. (*N. & Q.* 7th S. VII. 197, 1889). 1888 in *Andv Sheffield Gl.* 1889 — in *N. & Q.* 9 Mch. 199 This filing cutlers call 'cholling', and they do it by means of a rather smooth three-sided file. . . one could not call the choll of a table-knife an indentation. . . it is a rounding off.

**Choir, quire** (kwɔɪə), *sb.* Forms: a. 3 *quer*, 3-6 *quere*, 4 *queor*, *queyr*, 4-6 *queer*, 5 *qwer*, 5-6 *qwere*, *qweer*, 6 *queare*, *north. qwhere*, *where*; 6-7 *queere*. *β.* 5-6 *quyre*, *queyere*, 6 *quiere*, *quyer*, 6-7 *quiere*, 6- *quire*. *γ.* 7-choir, (8 *choire*). [ME. *quer*, *quere*, *a.* OF. *cuer* choir of a church (mod. F. *chœur*) — L. *chorus* company of dancers, dance; company, band; (in med. L.) body of singers in church, place for singers in church; *a.* Gr. *chorós* dance, company of dancers or singers: cf. CHORUS. The change from ME. *quere*, to *quyer*, *quiere*, goes exactly with that of *brere* and *frere* to *brier*, *frir*. The spoken word is still *quiere*, though since the close of the 17th c. this has been fictitiously spelt *choir*, app. as a partial assimilation to Gr.-L. *chorus*, or F. *chœur*. The spelling *quiere* has never been altered in the English Prayer-book. Some people affect to pronounce *choir* (kɔɪr).]

1. The organized body of singers in cathedral or church service.

† a. The clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church engaged in performing the church service: formerly more or less coextensive with CHAPTER. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *St. Brandan* 305 Tuelf other freres of the queor. c. 1305 *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Alle pe Canons of pe queor. 1528 *WHIOTHELY Chyon.* (1875) I. 12 The Bishop of London, with all Powles quier, receaued him. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* 75 The queor of Powles had a commandment from the dene.

b. The band of singers who perform or lead the musical part of the service in a church or chapel.

A cathedral choir consists of the vicars choral or minor canons, lay-clerks, and choristers. This body is divided into two sets of voices sitting in the south and north sides of the chancel, called respectively *decani* and *cantoris* (i. e. dean's and precentor's side) who sing antiphonally. (But in some cases the positions are reversed.)

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 192 Whanne þer ben fourty or fyfty in a queer þre or foure. . . Iorellis schullen knacke þe most deuout seruyce þat noman schal here þe sentence. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b. The Chaunter. . . made the whole quier, that then was redy for synnyng, to fall streight a laughyng. 1597 *MORLEY Introd.* Mus. 156 To haue plaide it on the organes with a quier of singing men. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 162 Let the pealing organ blow To the full voic'd quier below. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* iii. 207 Singing Men, much less singing Women, as a separate Choir made no part in the. . . orders, which St. Peter and St. Paul had. . . appointed. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. lxxii. The silenced quier. 1869 *OUSLEY Counterp.* xiv. 97 In writing for two choirs, it is always desirable to make the harmony of each choir complete. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v., 'Choir' is. . . used for the singers in churches of all kinds; and for the positions into which a chorus is divided when the composition is written for two, three, or any other number of 'choirs'. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 24 The choir answers from the organ loft.

† c. *transf.* The singers in the Jewish temple; also, in a heathen temple. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Judg.* ix. 27 The quiers maad of syngers, they wenten into the temple of her god. — *Neh.* xii. 39 Two quiers of men preisdente stoden in the hous of God. 1621 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 202 The Psalmes were written. . . for the use of the Quire. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 546 The bright Quire their kindred Gods invoke.

2. That part of a church appropriated to the singers; *spec.* the part eastward of the nave, in which the services are performed, separated from the rest of the building by a screen or screens, usually of open work; the chancel. (Now so called chiefly in cathedrals and such large churches as show the cathedral or minster type.)

1297 R. GLOUC. 4593 (Rolls) At glastinbury his bones suppe me fond. & here at-toure þe heye weued & mydde þe quier ywis. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 299 In a fair towne in the queyr. a. 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 318 In A chapelie, Amydde the queire, That bold baron they beryed there. 1480 *Robt. Deyvil* 30 He went. . . Towards the quiere. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 He lyeth worshipfully in a new chapel on the south-syde of the quyre. 1535 *FISHER Wks.* i. 366 Comming to the quire. 1571 *Quyer.* 1549 *Prayer Bk. Edw. VI.* *Morn. Pr.* Rubric, The priest beyng in the queer shall begynne with a loude voyce the Lordes prayer. 1568 *GRANTON Chron.* II. 256 Buried in the Quier, or upper parte of Paules Church. 1591 *Pestry Bks.* (Surtees) 266 The forme on the north side of the queare. 1635 *BREKTON Typo.* (1844) 115 Divine service. . . is performed in the quire

or chancel. 1662 *Bh. Com. Prayer, Morn. & Even. Prayer* Rubric, In Quires and Places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem. 1708 *KERSEY Choir*, The Quire of a Church, that part of it where Divine Service is said or sung. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* In nunneries, the choir is a large hall, adjoining to the body of the church; separated by a grate, where the religious sing the office. 1815 *WORDSW. White Doe* i. 112 Can she be grieved for quire or shrine Crushed as if by wrath divine? 1874 *PARKER Illust. Goth. Archit.* i. iv. 102 St. Hugh's choir of Lincoln Cathedral is the earliest building of the pure Gothic style. . . that has been. . . found in Europe. 1875 — *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Church*, The name of chancel and choir became synonymous, but usage now generally confines the name of choir to the cathedrals or large churches. 1895 B. TAYLOR *Faust* iv. iii. II. 269 The rising. . . sun already lights the choir.

*transf.* 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxiii. Those boughes which shake against the could Baie ruin'd quiers, where late the sweet birds sang.

† b. Phrase. *To keep one's choir* (cf. *to keep CHAPEL*). *Obs.* Prov. *To rob the church to mend the choir*, etc.

c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 566 Fye, preest. . . Go home and kepe thy Qwer. c. 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Mann.* (1570) ciii. Uncouer not the Church, therewith to mende the quere. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplandysm.* (1847) 17 Some pill the church, therewith to leade the quere. 1516 *Will. of R. Pke.* *Test. Ebor.* v. 74 All other clarkes that kepes daly ther where ijd. *Sc. Proverb*, He rives the kirk to theik the quire.

† c. *Lady quire*: = Lady chapel. *Obs.*

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) v. 36 To be buried. . . in the Lady quere. 1550 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 166 Ye alter in our lady gwerre. . . ye alter in nycholas gwerre.

† d. As a place for the CHURCH-BUCKETS.

1651 *CLEVELAND Poems, Rebell Scot*, Not all the buckets in a Countrey Quire Shall quench my rage. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* ccxxix, Some run for buckets to the hallow'd Quire.

3. *gen.* A company of singers; *spec.* an organized body of singers who perform at concerts, etc.; a choral society or institution.

a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D. v. vi.* (Arb.) 86 Let me fet your quier, that we may haue a song. 1595 *Pedler's Prophecie*, We foure will make an honest quere; I will follow, if the Pedler will begin. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ec.* (1669) 116 What Princes Quire of Musick can excell That which within this shade does dwell? 1790 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 566/2 The choirs which the cities sent to sing the praises of Apollo. 1822 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 207 A choir of fair singers of Brienz usually accompanies the party. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 261 During this winter [1827-8] Felix [Mendelssohn] . . . formed a select choir of 16 voices, who met at his house on Saturday evenings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of angels, birds, echoes, etc. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 840 Still the quire of echoes answer. 1636 *BACON Sylva* § 253 Where Echo's come from severall Parts. . . they must. . . make as it were a Quire of Echo's. 1628 *SIR J. BEAUMONT Bosworth F.* 115 Like bright Apollo in the Muses Quires. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 366 They. . . by a Quire Of squadrond Angels hear his Carol sung. 1672-5 *COMBER Comp. Temple* i. x. § 3 The great Mystery of the Trinity, which the Celestial Choir own by their Trisagium. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 186 Feather'd Quires that warbled in the shade. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 82 As if a quire of angels filled the firmament with their songs.

4. Each of the nine orders of angels in the heavenly hierarchy.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iii. iv. 17 Say. . . that there are nine Orders, or Quires of Angels. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 666 Hath brought me [Satan] from the Quires of Cherubim Alone thus wandering. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* iv. ii. 222 My report Shall. . . win the quires of heaven To love and honour him.

5. Cf. CHORUS sb. 1.

a. A band of dancers, or of dancers and singers (in ancient heathen worship, etc.).

1656 *COWLEY Pindar Odes* (1669) 21 Lo how the Years to come, a numerous and well-fitted Quire, All hand in hand do decently advance, And to my song with smooth and equal measure dance. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 243 How often have I led thy sportive choir With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* iii. xxiii, Like a quire of devils, Around me they involved a giddy dance.

† b. A dance (or ? a carol). *Obs.* rare.

1535 *COVERDALE Lam.* v. 14 Our mery quere [1611 our dance] is turned in to mourning.

6. *gen.* An organized company or collection, a band (of persons, or *fig.* of things); sometimes with the idea of rhythmical motion or regular order as of dancers. (Cf. CHORUS sb. 2.)

1382 *WYCLIF Song Sol.* vi. 13 Queres of tentes [Lat. *chorus castrorum*]. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. i. 55 And then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 105 The King euer willing to put himselfe into the Consort or Quire of all religious Actions. 1692 *RAY Creation* i. 52 The Hypothesis of every fixt Stars being a Sun. . . and having a Quire [1704 choir] of Planets. . . moving about him. *Ibid.* ii. (1704) 309 Nature which hath so skillfully ranked and disposed this Quire of our Teeth. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glancus* (1878) 12 The whole choir of cosmical sciences.

7. *Comb.*, as in *choir-house*, *-service*; (in sense 2)

*choir-aisle*, *-chapel*, *-crypt*, *-door*, *-screen*, *-side*, *-stall*; *choir-boy*, a boy who sings in a choir, a chorister; † *choir-cope*, a cope worn by a member of a choir; *choir-master*, a leader or director of a choir; *choir-pitch* (*Mus.*), see *quot.*; *choir-wise adv.*, in the manner of a choir, antiphonally. See also CHOIR-MAN, -ORGAN.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 24 It is cruciform, with an apse, but has no retrochoir or \*choir-aisles. 1837

THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii. He had been a "choir-boy. a 1700 *Saints Lives* (1887) 207 Monkeys. yreusted faire and in "queor-copes. 1853 *Roch. Ch. Fathers* III. ii. 250 All the canons and clerics took off the black choir-copes and arose clad in surplices. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 29 Here we have still remaining the "choir-crypt. 1513 *Test. Ebor.* v. 48 Above the "quere dore in the church of East Drayton. 1591 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 266 The second stall from the queare doore. 1883 *Full Mall G.* 27 Dec. 2/1 The boys in the Abbey choir boarded in a "choir-house. 1860 *Ramsay Remin.* (1874) p. xlv, Choirs have been organized with great effect by "choir-masters of musical taste and skill. 1854 *Seidel Organ* 22 Organs. tuned either in the so-called chamber-pitch or in the "choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. 1643 *Cromwell Lett.* 10 Jan. (Carlyle), I require you to forbear your "choir-service. 1774 T. Warton *Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 161 That part of our choir-service called the motet or anthem. 1661 *Hevlyn Hist. Ref.* II. v. 59 A song sung "Quire-wise. Moses as Chantor.

**Choir, quire** (kwəɪə), *v. poet.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sing, as a choir; to sing in chorus. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V. v. i.* 62 Still quiring to the young eyed Cherubins. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* iv. II. Among whose infant leaves the joyous birds do quire. 1804 *Graham's Sabbath* (1839) 22/2 With sweet response harmoniously they [seraphim] choir'd.

*b. trans.* 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* i. 18 To the sacred Sun, Spontaneous Concords quired the matin strain.

*c. intr.* To resound, as music sung by a choir. 1838 D. Moir *Casa's Dirge* Poet. Wks. 1861 I. 29 Where the psalm and song Of angels choir abroad.

Hence **Choiring, quiring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1774 *Fergusson Poems, Conscience* 1 No choiring warblers flutter in the sky. a 1843 *Campbell Poems, View fr. St. Leonard's* 133 In thundering Concert with the quiring winds. 1843 E. Jones *Sens. & Event* 6 Oceanic choirings. 1875 B. Taylor *Faust* I. iii. 60 Hark, the Sound of their quiring.

**Choiréd** (kwəɪəd, kwəɪrəd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. *CHOIR sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.]

*a.* Assembled in a choir or company. *b.* Uttered in chorus.

1796 *Coleridge Ode Depart. Year 73* From the choired gods advancing. 1838 S. Bellamy *Betrayer* 44 Sweet unities... such as from quired tongues will break. 1843 E. Jones *Sens. & Event* 59 Choiréd cities.

**Choirist, rare.** A choirster.

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 127 You my lively Choirists have perform'd Beyond my fleetest hope.

**Choirister**, obs. form of **CHORISTER**.

**Choirman, quireman** (kwəɪə'mæn). A man who sings in a choir; a 'singing man'.

1488 *Will of Stataworth* (Somerset Ho.) A preest of goode name... & a goode quierman. 1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 95. I wyll that an honest preest and a quierman shall syng for my soule. 1570 B. Googe *Pope's Kingd.* II. (1880) 26 Some others... sing, whom Quier men they call. 1611 *Coryca Chorienx*, Quieremen, singingmen, quierresters. 1766 *Ex-tick London* IV. 109 Choirmen, to sing mass daily. 1888 S. H. Little in *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 186 No choirman... should be able to consider himself a necessity to the choir.

**Choir organ, chair organ.** [The latter is the original name. *Choir organ*, if not a blunder to begin with, has often been wrongly substituted for *chair organ* in printing 17th c. documents; and thus, even writers of repute have erroneously alleged that it was the original. (See Hopkins and Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (passim); Hawkins, quot. 1776; Grove, *Dict. Music* s.v. *choir organ*.)] One of the aggregated organs (now usually three in number, the others being the *great organ* and the *swell organ*) which go to make up a large organ, having its row of keys the lowest of the three, and containing stops of a lighter character than the great organ; used for accompanying a choir.

*a.* 1606-7 *Acc. bk.* in Carter *King's Coll. Ch. (Camb.* 1867). The pyres, armes and scutchions of the chaire organ. 1613 *MS. Specif. of double organs in Cathed. Ch. of Worct.* In the chaire organ: x principal of metal, x diapason of wood, etc. 1666 *Organ Agreement* in Hopkins & Rimb. *Hist. Organ* (1877) 121 He shall set up in the choyte a double organ, consisting of great organ and chaire organ. 1683 *MS. Agreement w. Father Smith (Durham MS.)*, A good, perfect, tuneable, and harmonious Great Organ and Chair Organ. 1690 — *Agreement for addition to Organ (Durham MS.)*, Chaire organ by artikels. 1760-88 W. Boyce *Cath. Music* xii, It is recommended to... play the Full Chair-Organ. 1796 V. Green *Hist. Worcester* I. 114 On this side the lesser or chair organ is seen.

*b.* 1776 *Hawkins Hist. Music* IV. 150 We in England call it the Choir, and by corruption, the Chair organ. 1804 W. Croker *Ten Anthems* 26 Choir Organ. 1819 *Rees Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*. The upper row is appropriated to the swell, the middle to the great or chorus organ, and the lower to the choir or soft organ. 1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiast.* 125 There is a choir-organ at the west end of the chancel. 1876 *Hiles Cathed. Organ* (1898) i. 3 The first, or lowest Manual, which is called the Choir Organ contains pipes of a narrow measure, and a soft, delicate, and somewhat penetrating tone.

+ **Choise**, *v. obs. exc. Sc.* Pa. t. and ppl. choised. Forms: 6-9 choise, 6 choise, 7 choise, 8 choise. [Pa. F. *chois-ir*, in same sense; or perh. rather an assimilation of *CHOOSE v.* (in form *chose*) to the sb. *chois*, *CHOIR*, so that *choise*, *choise* would form a pair like *advise*, *advise*, *use*, *use*, *glass*, *glase*. If it had been only *Sc.*, the *oi* might have originated as the 16th c.

Sc. spelling of *oi*. Cf. the use of *CHOOSE*, *chose*, for *choise*, *adj.* = To *CHOOSE*.

1505 *Seal of Cause in Blue Blanket* (1780) 57 (Jam.) We have power till choise a cheplaine till do divin service. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 2574, That they them selues woulde choise some experte Diuine. 1570 *Ascham Scholern.* i. (Arb.) 38 By certein sure signes a man may choise a colt. *Ibid.*, To choise a good wyte. 1586 *Bright Malanch.* xxxvii. 241 The objects onely are to be choysed. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. State* i. (1685) 10 They have choisd to teach Principles which seem ridiculous. a 1700 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 188 And choye'd a gaurden for his church and bed. 1747 *Maxwell Bee Master* 21 (Jam.) Let such as choise straw, be sure to put it on thicke. 1796 *Mrs. Calderwood 77th* iv. (1884) 94 To choise a Scots name. *Ibid.* v. 142, I was resolved to see a convent and choised this.

Hence **Choised** *ppl. a.*, chosen, selected.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 133 Choised seede to be picked.

+ **Chok, chokke**, *v. obs.* [Of uncertain origin; possibly a. F. *choquer* to strike heavily, come against with a shock; see *SHOCK v.* (Of this *chokke* might be a simple variant (see *CH*); but it may be a distinct word meaning to heap: cf. the sb. *schokke* in *Promp. Parv.* See *SHOCK sb.*)] ? To thrust, push, or drive with force; to *chokke togader*, to thrust or ram together; to *chokke thurgh*, to thrust through.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2956 With a chasyng spere he chokkes hym thurgh. *Ibid.* 3604 There the false mene fletyde, and one fode langede, With chefe chaynes of chare chokkade to gedys. [c 1400 *Maundev.* 252 When thei wil fighte, thei wille chokken hem to gidre in a plomp; that 3if there be 20000 men, men schalle not wenen, that there be scant 10000]

**Chokage** (tʃɒkədʒ). [f. *CHOKE v.* + *-AGE*. Cf. *blockage*, *stoppage*.] A choked up state; obstruction, congestion.

1889 *Standard* 16 Feb. 3/8 The supply-pipe was choked with foul air. When the chokage was cleared, the gas was found... to be of the full quality.

**Choke** (tʃɒk), *sb.* [f. the vb. See note on sense 5.]

1. What chokes or impedes respiration: + *a.*

*Chokes*: the quinsy. *Obs.*

1562 *Turner Herbal* II. 144 a, It will heale y<sup>e</sup> diseases of the sciatica and y<sup>e</sup> squynasie or chokes. *Ibid.* II. 164 a, Good for the squinancie or chokes.

*b. slang.* Prison bread.

1884 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 12/2 He had no food but gruel and brown 'choke'.

2. The action and noise of choking.

1839 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* xii, Miss Squeers... was taken with one or two chokes and catchings of breath. 1870 *Swinburn Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 63 Men born dumb who express by grunts and chokes the inexpressible eloquence which is not in them.

+ 3. A condition in which progress is entirely obstructed; a block; a dead-lock. *Obs.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bull. & Selv.* 57 As to a number beyond the numbers of Arithmetick, I ask, Whether it will be even or odd? if it be either, we have the same chokes for it that we had before; and if it be neither, then 'tis no number. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 58 Some... who are and will in a choak be found as hearty for King George as any in Britain. 1729 *Ibid.* III. 428 Pray for the Assembly; they are coming to a choak.

4. A constriction; the part of the paper tube of a firework where it is compressed to form a stoppage. Cf. *CHOKE v.* 13 and *CHOKE-BOMB*.

1786 Sir B. Thompson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI 287 The tube or cylinder... was... perfectly cylindrical... without any choak. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Choke*, the nip of a rocket.

5. The mass of immature florets with their scales and down in the centre of an artichoke head.

[This use is partly at least due to popular analogy of ART-CHOK (q.v.), as having in its heart a 'choke'.]

1736 *Bailey House. Dict.* 54 If many of them [leaves] be spread from the top, then the choke is shot so much, that much of the heat of the artichoke being drawn out, the bottom will be the thinner. 1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 65 The choke, which we take out of the middle, is an assemblage of florets which are beginning to be formed. 1888 *Daily News* 21 June 5/8 We are stripping the artichoke very fast... we shall soon come I think to the choke.

*b. trans.* To similar things.

1886 *Mohalak's*, x. Roses [bearing] hips, with hard red skins outside, and choke and roughness within.

**Choke**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: plural, 4 chokes, chookes, 5 *Sc.* chokkeis, 8-9 *Sc.* chouks, chowks, *dial.* chokes, chucks. [Of uncertain relations: in some cases prob. merely a variant of *CHEEK*; but mod. *Sc.* *chowk* (tʃɒk) suggests ON. *kjálki* jaw-bone.] The fleshy parts about and under the jaws; the chops.

1330-1400 [see *CHOK sb.* 2]. c 1470 *Henry Wallace v.* 148 Wndir the chokkeis [? chokkeis] the grounden suerd gat glid By the gude mayle bathe hals and his crag bayne In sondry straik. 1880 *Patterson Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Chokes*, the sides of the neck. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Chuck*, the under part of the face; the throat. 'I like a pig's chuck'. *Mod. Sc.* Fat about the chowks.

Hence **Choke-band** *dial* and *Sc.* [See quot.]

1808 *Jamieson, Chok-band*, the small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Chok-band*.

**Choke** (tʃɒk), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. choked (tʃɒkt). Forms: 4-5 *chake*, [chekyn], 5-choke,

(6 schoke). Also 6-9 choak(e); occas. 6-9 (esp. in *mod. dial.*) chook, 6 chouke, 9 *Sc.* chouk, chowk, 9 *dial.* chuck. Rare str. pa. pple. in 7 choaken. [The early history is obscure, the word being comparatively rare. The ME. variation *choke* and *cheke*, also found in *ACHOKKE*, *acheke*, points back to an OE. \**ceocian*, *aclocian*, of which the latter only is exemplified (*Ælfric, Hom.* I. 216). Possibly therefore *choke* is an aphetic form of *acheke*. No cognate verb appears elsewhere in Teutonic: but connexion with *CHEEK sb.* is perh. possible, at least if the latter had an OTeut. type \**keukōn*, since *aclocian* would also represent a stem \**keuk-*. (The meaning of *ceoc-dāl* in *Leechd.* II. 310 is doubtful. ? *cheek-* or *choke-* illness.)

Association between the two words is suggested by the ME. double form of both, *cheke*, *choke*; in mod. *Sc.*, *chowk* to choke, and *chouks* chops, fauces, external parts about the top of the throat (see *CHOK sb.*), are always associated in sense. The possibility of such a derivation is further illustrated by the verbs *ATHROAT*, *THROTTLER*, *G. erdrasseln*, *L. jugularis*, and by *querhen*, given by the Promptorium as a synonym of *choked*; 'chekyn or quercyn (v. r. querken) suffoco; chekenyd or querkenyd (choked or querkened) suffocatus, strangulatus'. This *querhen* to strangle or choke is a deriv. of ON. *hverh*, *QHER*, *querca*, the angle below the chin, in pl. throat, fauces, = *Sc.* chouks.

The normal ME. repr. of \**ceocian* was *cheke*; *choke* is explained by passage of OE. *ce-* into *ch-*; cf. *ceosan*, ME. *chose*, *CHOOSE*. The form *Cheken* in the Promptorium (see above), appears to be a derivative with *-en* suffix, like *cheapen*, *threaten*.]

I. *proper.* To stop the aperture of the throat so as to prevent breathing; to kill by so doing.

1. *trans.* To suffocate by external compression of the throat; to throttle, strangle; to produce a sensation of strangling. (Still the ordinary word for this sense in Scotland.)

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 319a Now shal he me strangle and cheke. Ne shal y neuer aftry speke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Chekyn, or quercyn [Fynson, querken], suffoco. 1584 *Powell Lloyd's Cambria* 29 Slaine or some say Choked by his own men. 1602 *Philaretus' title*, Work for Chimney-sweepers... or a warning for Tobacco-conist... Better be chokt with English hemp, then poisoned with Indian Tabacco. 1676 *Hobbes' Iliad* III. 352 Chokt by the Latchet underneath his chin. 1790 *Cowper Iliad* III. 447 The broider'd band That underbraced his helmet at the chin. Chok'd him. 1865 *Holland Platin* T. II. 77 Men clothed in black and choked with white cravates. 1866 *Kingsley Herew.* xiv. 183 The man who choked the Emir. 1890 *Bryant Iliad* I. III. 99 The embroidered band that held the helmet... was choking him.

2. Said of the action of anything which sticks in the throat and blocks up the windpipe or its orifices; of disease or emotion which stops the action of the respiratory organs; of an unbreathable medium, such as water, gas, fumes, smoke, dust, or the like, when it fills the lungs and produces suffocation. (The ordinary use.)

[c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 18x [Adam] bar-offe bot, and weard þar mide acheded.] c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 104 Prelatis... ben so chokid wif talow of worldly goodis... abouten hem, þat þei may not preche þe gospel. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* de P. R. v. xxxv. (1495) 147 Some parte of the mete fallith in to... the pyppes of the lounge, thenne the beest coughyth, and somtyme by myshappe is strangelyd and chekyd [Bodl. MS. c 1450 ichoked]. 1494 *Fabyan* vi. ccxii. 228 As soone as he had receuyed the brede, forth-with he was choked. 1526-34 *Tindale Luke* viii. 33 The heerd... ran heedlyng to the lake, and were choked [so Cranmer, Geneva, 1611 and 1881]. 1590 *Spenser F.* Q. i. i. 22 Welng chokd with the deadly stinke. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. i. 37. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof.* St. v. vi. 380 Choked with the bones. 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 354 They say of the dampe in Colepits, that if it come, the workemen haste them to the mouth of the pit presently, lest they be choaked. 1678 *Bunyan Pilgr.* I. 21 The dust began so abundantly to fly about, that Christian had almost therewith been choaked. 1704 *Swift Batt. Bks.* 259 Bentley... half choak'd with Spleen and Rage, withdrew. 1727 — *Gulliver* II. v. 142, I was almost choaked with the filthy stuff the monkey had crammed down my throat. 1775 *Johnson Journ.* W. Isl., *Dunvegan* Wks. X. 398 Macleod choked them with smoke, and left them lying dead by families as they stood. 1863 *Dickens Mrs. Lirriper's Lodg.* i. That I... didn't force it down his throat, and choke him dead with it.

3. Said of a temporary and partial action of the same kind, which deprives of breath, power of speech, or command of one's faculties.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheesing Swine With Coughs is choak'd. 1705 *Orway Orphan* IV. vi. 1552 Grief... chokes and will not let me tell the cause. 1771 *Mackenzie Man Feel.* xiv. He was choaked with the thought. 1845 *Lytton Falkland* 41, I felt choked with contending emotions. 1863 *Mrs. Oliphant Salem Ch.* xxi. 22 The words choked her as she uttered them.

4. *refl.*

1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* I. v. 87 But when to my good Lord, I proue vntrue, Ile choake my selfe. a 1631 *Donne Paradoxes* ix. 28 And labour to choak himself.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer suffocation, completely or partial.

a 1400 tr. *Chastel d'Amour* 429 The fend... choked on the godhede as fish chod on the hoke. 1583 *Stanyhurst Æneid* IV. 97 Amyd oft her parlyeshe chocketh. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxlii. (ed. 6) 482 Men are ready to Choak for want of Drink. 1804 *Abernethy Surg. Obs.* 195 He [the patient] really seemed choking. 1878 *Browning La Saisias* 47, I must say—or choke in silence.



6 To choke the breath, utterance, voice, speech, laughter, the tongue : to stop (them) by choking.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 8 Redounding teares did choke the end of her plaint. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 217 Impatient chokes her pleading tongue. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xii. Sin' I began to nick the thread, And choke the breath. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. ii. A laugh . . . came choked and muffled through his vizard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.* i. iv. 501 Till the waves choked her voice. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* xviii. 212. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 758/1 Passion which almost chokes his utterance.

b. in other transferred uses.

1599 SHAKS. *Hon.* V. iv. iii. 102 Dying like men . . . Leaving their earthly parts to choke your Clyme. 1607 — *Timon* v. ii. 16 Fearfull scouring Doth choke the ayre with dust. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 335 With sprinkl'd water first the City choak. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* Prelude 18 The air choked with foul brown fog.

II. To produce similar effects upon vegetable life, fire, emotion, action, or the free play of anything; to smother, stifle.

7. To kill (or injuriously affect) a plant, by depriving it of air and light. Often *fig.* (from the parable of the sower).

1526-34 TINDALE *Math.* xiii. 7 Some fell among thornes, and the thornes sprong vp and chooked it [WYCLIF stranguliden]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 147 Be there not as good wittes in wealth, though oftymes choked with dissolutenes and negligence. 1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 61 It rampeth upon, and is ready to choak whatever grows near it. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 8. 57 Being over-top and choaken with predominant enemies in the other [ground]. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 182. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* vi. lxxv. 44 To choke the progress of true knowledge with formalities. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* v. 108 Field choked with briars.

8. To smother (a fire) by stopping the free circulation of air. Also *fig.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno Regim.* Tiiij. The fier, without fanningye of the aier, is schoked and quenched. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iiii. 9 The irrational and brutall part . . . chokes those tender sparkes . . . of reason. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 253 If any [rays] be . . . reflected they are soon choaked in the black inside of the Uvea. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) i. 369 The vestal-fire of conscience . . . choked again and again with bitter ashes and foul smoke.

9. To suppress or smother any feeling, or aspiration.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 269 All pittie choak'd with custome of fell deeds. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetic* Dram. Wks. 1725 i. 54 Not capable to choak a strong belief. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 168 In whose heart many an old enmity must have been choaked, before, etc.

10. To obstruct and prevent the free play of.

[c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. v. 47 Yif þou wilt achoken þe fulfilling of nature wip superfluites.] 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. ii. 9 As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together, And choake their Art. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 502 Else you will choake the Spreading of the Fruit.

11. To silence or 'shut up' in argument or debate; to stop the mouth of a witness, etc. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Bk. Sacrament Wks.* (1572) 130 Thus doth S. Ambrose choke our sophisters. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel.* 774 He will choake the Bishop and vsall with the last question. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 378 What, haue I choakt you with an Argosie? 1632 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 318 It may be some promise to choake you with a Benefice. 1649 BR. HALL *Confess.* (1651) 78 Let no man think to choake me with the objection.

12. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become smothered.

1593 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* ii. ii. Rather let . . . nature's beauty choke with stifling clouds.

III. To stop, obstruct, any channel or receptacle; block up, fill up.

13. To close or greatly narrow (a tube, etc.), as by external constriction, as in the case of the paper tubes for fireworks, or b. by internal obstruction.

a. 1635 J. BASINGTON *Pyrotechnia* iii. (heading), How you shall choak a rocket . . . A small cord will not choak a great rocket full want of strength. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. v. xiii. § 11 Fill two Inches more with Pistol-Powder, then choak the end up . . . put in a little of the mixture. 1786 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 279 Having first choaked the cylinder . . . by heating it, and crowding its sides inwards towards its axis. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 19 After this choak the rocket at top b. 1669 BOYLE *Contr. New Exp.* i. (1682) 18 The cement wherewith we choak'd the upper part of the neck of the Bottle. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 27 The bore is nearly choked . . . by means of a bit of enamel or glass.

14. To obstruct or block up a channel, so as to prevent natural or proper passage; to congest: said of the obstructions.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxviii. (R.), A sullen brook . . . Whose channel quite was choik'd with that there did fall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. v. § 3 Be sure your Barrels have great Touchholes, that the rust through time may not choak them. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 42 Thy glassy brook . . . choik'd with sedges works its weedy way. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 639 All the northern avenues of the capital were choked by trains of cars. 1860 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 247 The pumps were choked. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. § 27. 384 Broken ice and debris . . . choking the fissures.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. (R.), My sweat streames choake with mortallitie Of men, slaine by thee. 1834 TENNYSON *Poems*, You ask me, why, tho' ill at ease, I, Tho' every channel of the State Should almost choke with golden sand.

15. To fill chook-full, so as to leave room for nothing else. *lit. and fig.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 507. § a Party-lies . . . the press is

choik'd with them, eminent authors live upon them. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 16 The trees . . . unable to perspire . . . are . . . choked and stuffed with their own juice. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobio.* 131 We first attempted Belton Inn, but it was choked full by that time. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 283 The interior was, choked with rubbish. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 128 Rome was becoming choked with impoverished citizens. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 2/1 Infamous placards choked with appeals to the memory of civil strife and religious hatreds.

16. To stop the movement of any machine by clogging or jamming. Cf. CHOCK.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. App.* 30 Such quantities of Weeds, as will choke and bury both Cable and Anchor. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 125 The whins in rising are very apt to entangle or choke the beam [of the plough]. 1779 CAPT. LUTTRELL in *Naval Chron.* x. 458 The . . . rudder was choaked by a shot. 1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP I. 164 Choking the Luff, placing the bight of the leading part, or fall of a tackle, close up between the nest part and jaw of the block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Choked, when a running rope sticks in a block, either by slipping between the cheeks and the shiver, or any other accident, so that it cannot run.

17. To fit in tightly, jamb in, ram in. Cf. CHOCK.]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D iv b, Made by Choking in long stons between the two Sides. 1853 KANE *Grunnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 460 The floes were choaked in around us, so as to prevent the possibility of warping from our present position. 1859 F. GRIFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 191 The cartridge is choked tightly into the groove of the socket. *Ibid.*, Made up with Boxer's lubricators choked in them.

IV. In combination with adverbs.

18. Choke back, down, + in, out. To repress, smother down, as with a choking effort.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* iii. 3, Choke in that threat. 1848 C. PICKERING *Races Men in U. S. Exploring Exp.* IX. 23 The Chinooks . . . seemed to choke out their words. 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* i. viii. 85 The deck blazed . . . but I choked it down till water could be passed from above. 1866 BRYANT *Death of Slavery* iii, Choked down, unuttered, the rebellious thought. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *Robt. Elsmere* xliii, A passionate flood of self-reproachful love was on his lips. He choked it back. *Ibid.* xlv, Choking down a sob.

19. Choke off. To cut off, put a stop to, get rid of, as if by throttling, as bulldogs are made to loosen their hold by choking them.

1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 72 The Duke's seven mouths . . . made the Whig party choke off Sheridan. 1848 *New York Expr.* 21 Feb. (Bartlett), In the House . . . of . . . Representatives. The operation of 'choking off' a speaker was very funny, and reminded me of the lawless conduct of fighting school-boys. 1858 R. S. SUTTERS *Ask Mammy* xix. 65 The Major . . . was not easily choked off when he wanted anything. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* III. xiv. 358 It was determined to . . . choke off the patriotic movement.

20. Choke up. + a. *trans.* and *intr.* To suffocate completely (see branch I). *Obs.*

1555 *Pardie Factions* i. vi. 92 Winding the taylor of an oxe aboute their throte [they] choke vp and die. 1560 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. 359 Her words were choakt up. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iii. i, The thought quite choaks me up.

+ b. *trans.* To enclose so as to smother. *Obs.*

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Mat.* xii. 22 The care of this world, and the dissatisfactions of riches, choke vp the worde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 44 Her fairest Flowers choakt vp. 1775 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 34 Loading and choaking him up with Blankets.

c. To block up a channel. (The usual sense.)

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 378 The Haven is almost choaked up. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 306 The Western mouths of the Lena were so choaked up with ice. 1791 NEWTT *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 159 To open the course of a little river . . . that had been choaked up with sand. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 408 Multitudes of fugitives were choking up the bridges.

d. To fill chook-full.

1711 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) i. 85 Take the words 'Absolute' and 'Infinite' to mean that He to whom they are applicable chokes up the universe, mental and physical.

Choke, in comb. [the stem of the vb.]

I. in attributive relation to a sb. = 'choking, that chokes': as *choke-ball*, -*muddle*; *choke-strap*, a strap which connects the collar with the belly-band, and keeps the former in place when a horse is backing. Also CHOKED-DAMP.

b. *esp.* with fruit- and plant-names, as *choke-apple*, the Crab-apple; *choke-berry*, the astrigent fruit of *Pyrus arbutifolia*; + *choke-plum*, a plum having qualities similar to the Choke-pear; used *fig.*; + *choke-wort* = CHOKED-WEED. Also CHOKED-CHERRY, -PEAR.

1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Famine* 379 A kind of wild Apple, called a 'Choke' apple, because they are verie harsh in eating. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 26 Lust and luxury, the only baine and 'choke-ball to Honour. 1851 MAYNE *Rept. Scap. Hunt.* xl. 305 Skin-bags filled with . . . 'choke-berries. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 26/1 The 'choke-muddle' shrubberies that one sees in all parts of the country. 1856 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxvi. 2 The spiders tale . . . semth a choking 'choke plum Against flies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed Wks.* iii. 66 a/a The name of 'Choke-wort' is to it assigned, Because it stops the venom of the mind.

2. with sb. in objective relation = 'what chokes (the thing in question)': as + *choke-bail*, an action, raising so great an issue as to prevent the possibility of bail being offered; *choke-dog*, *dial.* (see quot. 1886); + *choke-fitch*, an old name for

Dodder, *Orobanche*; + *choke-pard* Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum*); *choke-priest*, a rendering of Ital. *strozzapreti*, a soup thickened with short pieces of a kind of pasta or macaroni.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. iii, Arrest him on an action of 'choke-bail. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii, *Bailiff*. We arrest you in the King's name. *Widow Blackacre*. How, how? In a choke-bail action? 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 June, Bought a little bit of Gruyere cheese, instead of our dame's 'choke-dog concern. 1886 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Choke-dog*, an epithet bestowed . . . on hard Dorset cheese. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 71 b, *Orobanche* that is 'chokefitch or strangulare. 1693 URBQUART *Rabelais* iii. li. 408 More . . . hurtful than the Stangle-weed, Choke-fitch is to the Flax. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. iii. (1642) 27/1 The touch of 'Choke-Pard Aconite [cf. LYTT. *Dodoens* iii. lxxviii. 426 *Aconitum Pardalanchus*. Aconit that baneth Panther]. 1848 T. GRANT *Advent. Aide-de-C.* xxxiv, A famous maker of polenta and 'choke-priest.

Choke-bore (tʃoʊkˌbɔːr). The bore of a fowling-piece which narrows towards the muzzle, thus tending to keep the shot together and increase the range of the gun. Also a fowling-piece with such a bore.

So Choke-bored ppl. a.; Choke-boring ppl. sb.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. iv. § 5. 82 The second barrel . . . should . . . be choke-bored. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* 76 A great duchess . . . carrying her own chokebore. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/2 What need is there of choke-boring for ordinary game-shooting? A 10-bore choke loaded with No. 1 or 2 shot.

Choke-cherry. U. S. Two North American species of cherries, with astringent properties; also the trees, *Prunus borealis* and *P. hymenalis*, the latter called more fully *Black Choke Cherry*.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 188 Dwarf or Chok Chery (*Pr. canadensis*). 1838-44 LONDON *Trees & Shrubs* 703 (L.) *C. borealis*. Astringent in the mouth, and hence called choke-cherries. *Ibid.* 705 The fruit [of *Cerasus hymenalis*] . . . is called by the inhabitants [of Virginia and Carolina] the black choke-cherry. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 835 The choke-cherry and the mountain ash display their red fruit.

Choked (tʃoʊkt), ppl. a. [f. CHOKED v. + -ED.]

With the respiration stopped or impeded; suffocated; with the free passage obstructed; clogged.

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson), Chowked or querkened, suffocatus. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* iv. 43 His choak'd Streams. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess. Tennyson* 12 Her own choked and stagnant existence. 1866 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 347 Analysis of the air of a choked sewer.

Choke-damp (tʃoʊkˌdæmp). [f. CHOKED + DAMP.]

A miner's term for the carbonic acid gas (or air largely mixed therewith) which accumulates in old workings in coal-pits, and at the bottom of wells, quarries, and caves; after an explosion in a coal-mine, it often rises and mingling with the remaining nitrogen, steam, smoke and dust, constitutes the *after-damp*, which suffocates the survivors from the deflagration of the fire-damp.

[1642 see CHOKED v. 2.]

1741 BROWNIE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 240 The choak-damp, or stith, found in the coal-mines. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. xi. 482 This [carbonic acid] gas, or air, is often found to occupy the lower parts of mines. It is called the choke-damp by the miners. 1822 J. HONGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) i. 97 This *after-damp* is called *choak-damp* and *surfeit* by the colliers. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 278 The choke-damp, or black-damp, the name given by the miners to carbonic acid gas. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 102 By lowering the patient into the choke-damp of a well. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 20/1 The officials, realizing that the catastrophe was due to choke-damp, called to the visitors to run.

*fig.* 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 18 Stified by the choke-damp of folly.

Choke-full, a.: see CHOKEFULL.

+ Chokelew, chekelewe, a. *Obs. rare* -1.

[f. *cheke*, CHOKED v. + -LEWE, ON. -*lier*, as in *cost-lewe* costly (ON. *kostliǵr*), *drunklewe* drunken, etc.] Choking, suffocating, strangling.

a. 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* lxxv. Ware hem of hempyn lane. For stelhie is meeded with a chokelewe [v. r. cheklewe] bane.

+ Chokeling. Apparently an early form of *chuckling*: see CHUCKLE v.

c. 1400 BERYN 413 The Pardoner . . . noon he gan to syng . . . chokelyng in his throte, for the tapster shulde here of his mery note.

+ Cho'kely, a. *Obs.* [f. CHOKED v. + -LY-1.]

That has a choking tendency.

1578 LYTT *Dodoens* vi. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares . . . rough, binding, and chokely. *Ibid.*, Sower, rough, and chokely Peares.

Choke-pear. [f. stem of CHOKED v. + PEAR.]

+ I. A name given to rough, harsh, and unpalatable varieties of the pear, used for perry.

1530 PALSGR. 154 *Estrangillon*, a choke peare. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 108 a, The wild Pere tre or choque Pere tre or worry Pear tre. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Abuses* ii. (1859) 391 The crab and choke-pear seem outwardly to have sometime as fair a red, and as mellow a colour, as the fruit which is good indeed. 1664 BEALE *Aph. Cider* xlv. in Evelyn *Pomona*, Of such unsufferable taste that hungry swine will . . . shake it out of their mouths; . . . the clowns call other pears, of best liquor, Chok-pears, and will offer money to such as dare adventure to taste them. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 3 (1682) 41 The Calcalary (most observable in rough-tasted, or Chok-Pears).

2. *fig.* Something difficult or impossible to 'swallow', make away with, or get over; a diffi-



culty; a severe reproof; a 'settler', *arch.*; a gag (*obs.*). (Cf. *F. poire d'angoisse*, G. (Folter) Birne.)  
 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 8 He had given us mani a choke pare in his dais. 1580 LVL *Euphuus* (Arb.) 321 He gave him a choke-pear to stoppe his breath. 1592 — *Midas* iv. iii. 51. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. viii. 341 S. Austens testimonie. is a choke-pear that you cannot swallow. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 12 Who boggle so much at the Trinity, and look upon it as the choke-pear of Christianity. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. viii. 40, I believe I have given her a choke-pear. *Ibid.* (J.), Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving choke-pears. 1846 L. HUNT *Stories fr. Ital. Poets* I. 102 A great choke-pear to the commentators. 1868 N. I. Lucas *Germ.-Engl. Dict.*, Birne, choke-pear (as instrument of torture, forced into the mouth to prevent shrieking).

**Choker** (tʃɔːkər). [*f.* CHOKER *v.* + *-ER*.]

1. 'One that chokes or suffocates another. b. One that puts another to silence. c. Any thing that cannot be answered' (Johnson).

1552 HUOET, *Choker*, or who that choketh, *Suffocator*. a 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Sermon*, (1640) 87 Worldliness is a choker and a quencher of the Spirit. a 1779 GARRICK *Lilliput* i. ii. (Jod.), That's a choker! 1848 THACKERAY *Dr. Birch* ad fin. A glass of water was on the table. I took it and drank it to the health of Anny Raby and her husband. It was rather a choker. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 352 She not being in the habit of pledging is a choker for them. 1859 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* 194 I'll give that neck of yours a choker! 1873 *Slang Dict.*, Choker or Wind-stopper, a garrotte. 1883 LELAND *Snooping* vii. 83, I do not think there is any of this in this last story, and that it is either a choker or a chestnut.

2. *slang*. A large neckerchief which was worn high round the throat. *White choker*: the white neckerchief worn in evening dress, by waiters, etc., and *esp.* by clergymen; often used allusively and sometimes put for the wearer.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* i. A sham frill, and a white choker. *Ibid.* xiv. The mother of the Rev. F. Hughes, proud of her son in his white choker. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* v. In . . . grey coat, speckled choker, etc. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 122/2 [Clergymen] once more encase themselves in the stiff respectability of a white choker, etc. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 95 The platform array of stuttering nobodies in white chokers.

3. *slang*. = CHOKY 2: the lock-up, prison.

1884 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 12/2 He preferred to go to 'choker'.

Hence **Chokered** *pp.* *a.*, attired in a choker.

1865 *Look before you Leap* i. 46 A white-chokered young Esquimaux. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 7 Apr. 388/1 A whitebait waiter is admirably chokered.

**Choke-weed**. A weed which chokes other plants; a species of Broomrape, *Orobancha Rapum*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Orobancha* . . . it may be of his propriety called Chokeweede. 1551 — *Herbal* Fva, Chokeweede . . . growth much about the roots of broome. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* i. 259 A certain chokeweed grown Since o'er the waters.

**Chokoy**, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

**Chokidar** (tʃɔːkidār). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 chocadar, 9 chokey-dar, chockedaur, chokadar, choukidār, chokeydar, chokedar. [Urdu *chaukidār*, *f.* Hindi *chaukī* watching, etc. + Pers. *-dār* possessing, lord.] A watchman, in India.

1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 146 (Y.) The Chocadars, or Soldiers, were remov'd from before our Gates. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mec.* I. 295 (Y.) The chokey-dar . . . parading about with his spear, shield, and sword. c 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* vi. 35-6 Though favour of the chochedaur. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 222 Call'd loudly to a chokadar. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 120 A sufficient number of watchmen, or chokidars.

**Choking** (tʃɔːkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CHOKER *v.* + *-ING*]. The action of the *vb.* to CHOKER; obstruction of the breath; blocking up of a passage, constriction of a tube; suffocation, smothering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Chekenynge [1499 PYNSON Choking] suffocacio. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1622) 374 [Godwin] execrated vpon himselfe a chocking. 1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* iii. 4 A great cord will not serve for a small (rocket), in regard that it will make too great a chocking. *Ibid.* 8 Betweene the chocking of your Rocket and the end of the vent. 1803 *Med. Jyrl.* X. 215 Alarming sensations of suffocation or chocking. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. i. 18 The choking of the narrow inlets with mules and carts.

**Choking**, *pp.* *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING*].

1. That chokes; that stops respiration; that produces a feeling of choking; also *fig.* Choking apple = choke apple (see CHOKK-); choking pear = CHOKER-PEAR; choking pie (see quot. 1611).

1561 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 To cast in my teeth, Checks and chocking oysters. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jyrl.* i. i. 200 A chocking gall. 1611 COTGR., *Chamoufflet*, Bumbast put into a cornet of paper, then kindled, and the smoke thereof put into the nostrils of a sleeper; we call it, a chocking pie, or cold pie. 1633 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* v. i. 48 Kept a chocking Pearre in store for him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 670 Out of the choking cloud of dust. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xxi, Helpless children died in choking torture [of diphtheria].

2. Smothering, strangling.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* 145 Like some chocking weed.

3. Drawing together; tightly closing.

1859 F. GRAYTHORN *Art. Man.* (1862) 191 The putting in of the braid and choking string.

4. Showing a tendency to choke as with emotion. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii. (1871) 109 Her tone was severe

and choking. 1844 — *Coningsby* ix. iv. (L.), Said Flora, speaking in a choking voice.

**Chokingly**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY*]. In a choking manner; so as to choke.

c 1620 BR. HALL *Serm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 10 The place is so chokingly convictive, that there can be no probable elusion of it. 1868 Mrs. ALEXANDER WOOD *et alii*, Her heart beat a little chokingly. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 701 With chokingly over-crowded towns.

**Chokkefulle**, *obs.* form of CHOCKFULL.

**Chokkels**: see CHOKK *sb.*

**Chokkode**: see CHOK *v.* *Obs.*

**Choky** (tʃɔːki), *sb.* *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 chukey, chooky, 7-9 chowkie, -kee, 9 chokey, choakee. [Hindi *chaukī* shed, watch-house, station, lock-up.]

1. A custom or toll station, in India (in quot. 1608 erroneously applied to the toll itself); a station for palankin-bearers, horses, etc., a guard-house; a police-station.

1608 SARIS in PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. 391 (Y.) The Kings Customs called Chukey. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 (Y.) At every gate, stands a Chocky, or Watch to receive Toll. *Ibid.* 410 A Chowkie, i. e. a Shed where the Customer keeps a Watch to take Custom. 1820 WELLINGTON in GURW. *Disp.* I. 326 Duties are levied at the different chokeys close to the Island. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mec.* I. 297 (Y.) Chokies or patrol stations. 1845 STROCKUELLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 192 Solitary chookies.

2. A police 'station' or lock-up (in India).

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jyrl.* (1873) I. iii. 77 The idea of the great Mataka in 'chokey' made him wince. 1869 *Times of India* 4 Jan., He was taken to the chowkey close by.

b. In this sense also English *slang*, and by association with *choke*, variously misused. [Cf. CHOKER *sb.* 1 b, CHOKER 3.]

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Chokey* is also very vulgar slang for prison. 1877 BLSANT & RICE *Son of Vul.* II. vi. 223 I'll cool his heels in chokey for a month, and warm them on the treadmill afterwards. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 3/4 Wright . . . would get two or three days 'chokey' (i. e. bread and water).

**Choky** (tʃɔːki), *a.* Now chiefly *collog.* Also Choaiky, chocky, chokey. [*f.* CHOKER *v.* + *-Y*.]

1. Apt to choke one who tries to swallow it; harsh, dry, and gritty. Said of fruit, and *transf.*

1599 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 459 The sower, 1ough and chokey Peases. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xi. (1707) 91 Kepler . . . guesses that the Earth there is of a more choaky Soil. 1662 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 38 A choaky pease . . . as bad and ill-savoured as ever. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.* 115 The Heart but not the Core of England, having nothing Course or Choaky therein. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 297 If it is kept . . . it becomes dry, and eats harsh and choaky. a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* 354 If milk be sour, the cheese . . . will always eat chocky and never eat fat.

2. Stifling, suffocating.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* III. 29 The 100m within is close and choaky.

3. Having or showing tendency to choking.

1857 HUGHES *Toni Brown* i. iv. The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather choaky. 1899 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 71 Daintily picking her way through a somewhat dark and choaky shrubbery.

**Chol**, early form of CHOWL, JOWL.

**Chol**, variant of CHOLE, Gr. *χολή* bile, used bef. a vowel: as in **Chola-crol**, an oily neutral body produced by the action of nitric acid upon bile. **Chole-mia** (also *chole-hæmia*), bile in the blood, as in jaundice; hence **Chole-mic** *a.* **Chole-lia** acid [CHOL- + AL(KALI) + IO], the non-aerolized acid obtained by the action of alkalis on the acids of bile; see CHOLIC. **Chole-lamide**, an amide of cholic acid C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>41</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>, obtained in silky, hygroscopic crystals. **Cholate**, a salt of cholic acid.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 80 The presence of the essential constituents of the bile in the blood constitutes the morbid condition called choleamia. 1876 T. WAGNER *Gen. Pathol.* 555 The cholemic attack has so to speak a psychical character. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 21 Cholic acid is formed by the decomposition of the bile acids by acids, alkalies, or fermentation. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 89 Cholic acid is said to yield cholamide. 1845-6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* (1846) I. 49 Most of the cholates are soluble, and possess a sweetish taste.

**Cholagogue** (kɒləˈɡɒɡ), *Med.* Also 8 chologog, chologogue. [*a.* *f.* *chologogue*, *f.* mod.L. *chologogum*, *f.* Gr. *χολαγωγόν*, *f.* *χολή* bile + *ἀγωγός* leading.] A medicine that carries off bile.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 722 Purge with Cholagogues. 1702 J. YOUNG *Plumb-stone* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1281 A strong Cholagogue taken for a Jaundice. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 201 That mercury . . . is a cholagogue.

Hence + **Cholagogal** *a.*, fitted to carry off bile.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 62 Golden pills . . . are cholagogall. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 73 115 It's false that a cholagogall medicine will cure bilious diseases.

**Chold**, dial. *f.* *I would*; see CHOULD.

**Chole**, early (13-14th c.) form of CHOWL, JOWL.

**Chole** (kɒlə) repr. Gr. *χολή* gall, bile; formative of medical and chemical terms; as **Chole-late**, a salt of choleic acid. **Cholechlorin** [χλωρός green], the green bile pigment, biliverdin. **Cholechro-in** [χρᾶ colour], a green resinous substance found in bile; a mixture of biliverdin and other substances. **Chole-lo** *a.* = taurocholic (acid), **Chole-in**, a non-nitrogenous matter obtained from bile. **Chole-mio** *a.*, applied to taurocholic acid,

or a mixture of it. **Chole-lith**, a gall-stone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cholepoletic** *a.*, forming or secreting bile. **Cholepyrrhin**, **Chole-rythrin** [Gr. *πυρρός* flame coloured, *ερυθρός* red], two of the bile-pigments, biliphaein and biliverdin. **Cholesteatoma** [στέαγμα sebaceous tumour], a fatty tumour, laminated and pearly, principally composed of crystals of cholesteroline (Mayne 1852). Hence **Cholesteatomatous** *a.*

1845-6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 26 Choleate of soda. *Ibid.* I. 164 Decomposed into choleic acid, uric acid, etc. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sc.* II. 21/1 Bile is . . . a solution of a salt of soda, formed by combination of the base with two acids—namely, the cholic acid and the choleic acid. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 3 Spoken of as choleic acid. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 263 Its colouring matter [cholepyrrhin, or biliverdin] is carried off in the excrements. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 197 Cholesteatoma . . . occasionally present in the brain. 1847-8 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 98/2 Composed of cholesteatomatous matter.

**Cholecyst** (kɒləˈsɪst), *rare*. [*ad.* mod.L. *cholecystis*, *f.* Gr. *χολή* gall + *κύστις* bladder, cyst.] The gall-bladder.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Cholecystitis** (see quot.); **Cholecystectomy** (-ektōmi), [Gr. *εκτομή* cutting out], extirpation of the gall-bladder; **Cholecystotomy** (-tōmi), [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the opening of the gall-bladder for the purpose of removing gall-stones. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 635 Ulceration of the gall-bladder . . . cholecystitis, as it has been called. 1885 *Lond. Med. Rev.* 16 Feb. 39/1 Cholecystectomy is said . . . to have been done six times. 1880 LAWSON TAIT in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 17 Case of Cholecystotomy performed for dropsy of the Gall-Bladder.

**Choledoch** (kɒləˈdɒk), *a. Med.* Forms: 7 choleduc, 8 cholidoc, 9 cholidoch, choledoch. [*a.* *f.* *choledogue*, *f.* mod.L. *choledochus*;—Gr. *χολή* *δόχ-ος* containing bile, *f.* *χολή* bile + *δόχ-ος* containing, receiving.] Containing or receiving bile; as **choledoch duct**, **canal**, the tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts.

1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., Choleduc vessels, the vessels that hold and send forth the gall. 1799 *Med. Jyrl.* II. 48 The cystic and cholidoc canals. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 395/2 The orifice of the choledoch duct.

B. as *sb.* The choledoch duct.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 94/1 An excretory duct, piercing the intestine of the side of the choledoch. *Ibid.* 106/2 Now in cats the pancreatic duct joins the choledoch before it enters the intestine.

Hence + **Chole-dochal** *a.* = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 234 Purgine . . . evacuates the choledochal Vessels.

+ **Choledography**, **choledology**. *Obs.* Barbarous forms of CHOLOGRAPHY, CHOLOGOLOGY. [Dict. Fr. Acad. had *choledologie*: see Littré.] 1833-57 DUNGLISON is cited by Webster.

**Choler** (kɒlə), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 colre, colrye, (coloure), 4-6 coler(e), 5 colior, 6 colier, -ar, cholere, -ier, -ar, coler, (colour), 6-7 chollier, cholior, 6- cholier. [ME. *colre*, and *colere*, *coler*, *a.* OF. *colre* and *colère*, inherited form, and later learned adaptation of L. *cholera* (in med.L. often *colera*), *a.* Gr. *χολέρα*, name of a disease, = CHOLERA (sense 2), and including perhaps other bilious disorders (mod.L. dict. say 'jaundice'). App. (as stated by Celsus A.D. 50) *f.* *χολή* bile, though the formation is obscure and the derivation disputed; another sense of *χολέρα* was rain-pipe, gutter. With Celsus and Pliny, L. *cholera* retained the same sense as in Gr.; but in 3rd and 4th c. it was used by Lampridius and Jerome in the sense of Gr. *χολή* 'bile', also 'bitter anger', and became the ordinary name of one of the 'four humours' of the physicians (*sanguis, cholera, melanocolia, phlegma*), as in Isidore. In this sense alone the word survived in Romanic. It. *collera*, Pr. *colera*, *colra*, OF. *colre*, *colle*, *colre*, bile, anger. The last has been superseded in Fr. by *colère*, a re-adaptation of the L. word, of learned origin. Both Fr. types appear in late ME., where also the word appears to have been sometimes confused with *colour*, esp. in its association with *red*. In the 16th c. the spelling was re-fashioned after the original Latin.]

1. Bile.

a. as one of the 'four humours' of early physiology, supposed to cause irascibility of temper.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nuns Pr.* T. 108 Certes this dreem . . . Cometh of greet superfluytee Of youre redde Colera pardee [so 4 MSS.; x colere, i colre, x coloure]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 The complexion . . . Which in a man is coler hote, It maketh a man ben enginous And swifte of fote and eke 1330 PALSGR., Coloure, the complexion in a man, *colere*, *colre*. 1370 LEVINS *Manip.* 71 Choler, humor, *cholera*. 1656 MORE *Anim. Ath.* II. x. (1712) 69 Mere Choler engages the Fancy to dream of firing of Guns. 1668 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex*, The Tetrarch Humour of Choler. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 117 The four humours, choler, melancholy, phlegm, and the sanguine humour.

b. In the modern physiological sense.

(This only gradually disengaged itself from the prec.)

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1542) 92. Natural coler is the fume of blood, the color wherof is redde and clere, or more lyke to an orange colour. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 186 a. Halfe a pynt of greene choller. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 23 Choler is separated by the Liver. 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 230 The Seed of this Plant evacuates yellow Choler. 1721-1800 BAILLY, *Choler*, Bile .. contained in the Gall Bladder. 1755-JOHNSON, *Choler*, the Bile. 1760 *Histrio-m.* 11. 16 Swarthy India .. Disgorging golden choller to the waves.

c. Bile viewed as a malady or disease; bilious disorder, biliousness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 126, I conseille yow .. That bothe of Colere (x *MS.* colre, x colour, 2 colour) and of Malencolye Ye purge yow. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P's* in *Hazl.* *Dodsley* I. 365 It purgeth yow clean from the Choler. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. 171. 84 Good against the disease called choler or melancholy. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 1. 153 Let's purge this choller without letting blood. 1624 HARRINGTON *Diet & Sleep in Babes* 82. (1868) 257 To those that are subject to choller, it is lawful to feede often. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 83 Butter .. ought not to be eaten in too great quantity, for then it generates Choler.

2. Anger, heat of temper, wrath; choleric disposition, irascibility. Cf. *bile, gall, spleen.*

1530 PAISGR., 207/1 Collar angre, *chaude cole*. 1560 THROCKMORTON in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 134 The queen uttered some choler and stomach against them. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. 1. (1877) 1. 5 The peeres departed in choler from the Court. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 1. 188, I doe know Fluellen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 He must in great Choller breake out against the poore emperesse. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. x. 44 Hollis, in choler, pulled him by the Nose. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xiii. 96, I found my choler rising. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) i. xliii. 466 Subject to violent fits of Choler. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.*, *Good Fr. Governess* (1831) 122 The embarrassed manner and stifled choler of Mrs. Grace. 1858 CARLYLE *Predk. Gt.* (1865) i. III. xiv. 225 A strong flame of choler burnt in all these Hohenzollerns.

† 3. In Bible versions probably = cholera, diarrhoea. [Vulg. *cholera*, LXX. *χολέρα*.]

1378 WYCLIF *Ecclesi.* xxxvii. 33 Gredyneshe shall neþhen vnto coler [1388 colrye]. 1611 BIBLE *Isai.* 30 Surfetting will turne into choler. — xxxi. 20 The paine of .. choller, and pangs of the bellie are with an vnstable man.

b. The distemper in swine. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 502 The Distemper, called the Choler in Swine, shews itself by the Hog's losing its Flesh. [1887 *Times* Feb., Swine-fever—in America it was termed hog-Cholera.]

4. Choler adust, also Black choler = *black bile, atrabile, melancholy*. A supposed thick black and acrid fluid formerly believed to be secreted by the renal glands, and to be the cause of melancholy; another of the four humours of ancient physicians: see MELANCHOLY. (By the end of the 16th c. it was recognized as merely a morbid condition of Bile: so Holland, Bacon.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. xi. (1495) 96 This blacke colera is cummye of kynde. *Ibid.* (Berthelet 1535), Melancoly—Physicians cal it colera nigra, coler black. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 377 The leaves of Sena .. do scoure away fume and choler, especially blacke choler, and Melancholie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny II.* Table, blacke choler and adust, what purgeth downe. 1609-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Ambition* (Arb.) 222 Ambition is like Choler .. if it be stopped, and cannot have his way, it becometh Adust, and thereby maligne and venomous. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. x. 181 That humour in man, which we call Melancholy and choler-adust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 Fevers and hot distempers from choler adust. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 156 Choler adust congeals our blood with fear. 1721-1800 BAILLY, *Atra bilis*, black Choler, Melancholy.

5. Comb., as † *choler-passage*, bile duct. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Introd. The Gall-bladder, Choler-passage, and Piss-bladder, serve the Liver.

† B. as adj. = Choleric. [F. *colere* adj.] Obs. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Aitch.* xxiv. 16 The several Complexions, as Sanguine, Choller, Melancholy, Flegmatick. Choler, obs. f. COLLAR.

**Cholera** (kplérä). Forms: 4 colers, 4, 6 colers, 7- cholera. [a. L. *cholera*:—Gr. *χολέρα*, used by Hippocrates, Aræteus, etc., as name of a disorder = sense 2 below. (For derivation, and history in Latin, see CHOLER.) Taken into Eng. in the med.L. sense, as a variant of *choler bile*. Through the translation of Pliny and other classical L. authors, c 1600, the word was restored to its Gr. and earlier L. signification, as name of the disease, sense 2. This is the historical sense; the *malignant* or *Asiatic cholera*, with which the name is now specially associated, having been so called from the general resemblance of its symptoms to those of aggravated cases of the original or European cholera.]

† 1. = CHOLER 1; bile. Obs. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 108 This dreem, which ye han met to-nyght, Cometh of the greet superfluytee Of youre rede Colera [v. r. colere]. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vi. (1495) 89 In the humours is one partye that is lyght and comyth upwarde, and that is colera. *Ibid.* iv. x. Some colera is kyndely and somme unkyndely. 1545 DR. SAMSON *Let. to Wolsey* in *MS. Cott. Vesp.* iii. 56 b, When your grace is moyvd with colera, such wordes passith yow in a fume and hast. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* x b If the headake cometh of colera, that is of hots and dry complexion.

† b. *Black cholera*, melancholy: see CHOLER 4. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Cij b, The black colera, that is melancolye. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 16a, If the perbreakeing cometh of the black Colera.

2. A disorder, attended with bilious diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach-ache, and cramps. It generally occurs in late summer and early autumn, and is rarely fatal to adults.

In early times called also the *Disease Cholera*, and *Cholera morbus*, to distinguish it from sense 1; now called *Cholera nostras*, *Bilious*, *British*, *English*, *European*, and *Summer Cholera*, to distinguish it from sense 3.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cholera*, the humour called Choler. Also a sickness of the stomacke, with a troublous flixe and vomite .. the cholerike passyon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. viii, For the disease Cholera [Pliny has *In cholera quoque*] wherein choler is so outrageous, that it purgeth vncessantly both upward and downward. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 550 She falls into a right-down Cholera. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 103 A Cholera is a Convulsive Motion of the Stomach and Guts, in which the Bilious Excrements are discharg'd in great Quantities both upwards and downwards. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 91 A cheap and effectual medicine to cure the Cholera or Colick. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 468 Diarrhoea and dysentery have more frequently occurred than cholera. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 33, I .. have been hindered by .. an attack of British cholera. 1887 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, The English or European form of Cholera is accompanied by bile; the Indian is without bile.

b. *Cholera morbus*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Cholera morbus*, is a depraved motion of the Ventricle and the Guts, whereby the Bilious Excrements are discharged. 1710 J. TAYLOR *Let.* H. *Walpole* in *17th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1889) App. iv. 67 Your brother .. is very well recovered from his late sudden illness call'd Colicchio Morbus. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* iv. 566 With the symptoms of kine-pox was joined a cholera morbus. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Cholera biliosa*, or *Cholera morbus*, a common bilious disease familiarly known in most countries.

† c. Applied by ancient writers to jaundice. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 300 Two kinds of jaundise called of them 'cholera'.

3. A malignant disease (not of bilious nature), endemic in India and from time to time epidemic in other parts of the world. It is characterized by violent vomiting, purging with watery rice-coloured evacuations, severe cramps, and collapse, death often occurring in a few hours.

(A terrible outbreak of this disease began in India in 1816-17, and, extending year by year over an increasing area westward, at length reached Europe in 1831 and N. America in 1832. After rivaling the great pestilences of former ages in the mortality which it produced, it abated, or retreated back to India, after 1837.)

In earlier use, and sometimes still, distinguished as *Asiatic*, *Catarrhal*, *Epidemic*, *Indian*, *Malignant*, *Oriental*, *Serous*, and *Spasmodic Cholera*; but since its first invasion of England in 1831-2 this disease has more and more appropriated the simple name.

*Cholera morbus*, which originally belonged to sense 2 to distinguish it from sense 1, has also been in modern times vulgarly used to distinguish this from sense 2.

1598 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 113-4 (Y.) The Diseases reign according to the Seasons .. In the extreme Heats, Cholera Morbus. 1819 (title) Reports on the Epidemic Cholera (Bombay). 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 397/1 The Cholera Morbus, which has lately come across the Caucasus from Persia to St Petersburg. 1822 *Ibid.* Mar. 426/1 They .. shew all the symptoms of Malignant Cholera. 1833 CHRISTIE *Epidemic Cholera* 83 The Indian Cholera, or Cholera Asphixia of Scott, consisting of a violent discharge of the mucous membranes generally. *Ibid.* 99 May be employed in the catarrhal cholera. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-cure* (1869) 181 Asiatic Cholera.—On the first appearance of cholera symptoms, which are generally those of languor and chilliness. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. 172 The Cholera-morbus had come to England .. In the middle of February, 1832, cases of cholera were first observed in London. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Ht. Martineau* (1878) 260 The times were bad; cholera was abroad. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cholera morbus*, a synonym of malignant cholera.

4. Chicken Cholera (sometimes *fowl cholera*): an infectious disease of chickens, very destructive in the poultry farms of France: so called from its prevalence during a cholera epidemic, but in no way akin to either of the preceding diseases. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cholera-camp*, *-cell*, *-fluid*, *-hospital*, *-patient*, *-pill*, *-secretion*, etc.; cholera-fever, 'a febrile condition into which cases of choleraic diarrhoea pass'; cholera-fungus, the name given to certain fungi and fungoid appearances occurring in the dejections of those suffering from malignant cholera; cholera-typhoid, 'the secondary fever of malignant cholera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerr.* (1842) II. 30 A cholera patient is denied a drop of water. 1833 CHRISTIE *Epidemic Cholera* 35 The discharges always consist entirely of a peculiar fluid, which has been very appropriately named the cholera secretion. 1843 GRAVES *Clin. Med.* 699 Used in the Cholera Hospital. 1883 *Daily News* 31 July 5/7 A cholera camp is being prepared near Mokattam. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 295 The reaction-stage of Cholera often presents a grave complication, which is known as Cholera-Typhoid.

Hence *Choleraisation*, the artificial communication of cholera to the lower animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Choleraphobia** [f. Gr. *-φοβία*, f. *φόβος* fear], dread of cholera. **Choleraphonia** [f. Gr. *φωνή* voice], the feeble, hoarse or squeaking voice which accompanies the collapse stage of Asiatic cholera.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 563 Persons .. under nervous excitement, imagine that they are about to be attacked, when no symptoms of the disease are present. These have been aptly called cases of choleraphobia.

**Choleraic** (kplér-ik), a. [f. prec. + -ic: cf. *algebraic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cholera.

1856 *Athenæum* 5 July 835 Seized with choleraic symptoms. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 151. 5/2 Cholera or choleraic diarrhoea. 1888 T. WEMYSS REID *Life Forster* (ed. 2) I. ix. 371 Mr. Forster was seized with a sudden and violent choleraic attack.

**Choleric** (kplér-ik), a. Forms: 4 colrik, coloryk, 4-5 colerik (e, 4, 6-yk (e, 6-ycke, colerick (e, coloryke, colorycke, cholericke, -icque, 6-7 cholérique, -yke, -ike, choleric (ke, 6-8 cholericke, 7 cholericke, 7- choleric. [a. F. *cholérique*, ad. L. *cholericus* bilious:—Gr. *χολερικός* of or relating to *χολέρα* CHOLERA.]

† 1. Of persons: Having CHOLER as the predominant humour; of bilious 'complexion', or temperament; bilious. Obs. exc. *Hist.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Þe dyveyl .. asayþle stranglakest .. þane colrik mid ire and mid discord, þane sanguin mid jolivetie, etc. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 587 The Reue was a sclendre colerik man. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. x. (1495) 95 Colerik men ben generally wrathful, in y<sup>e</sup> body longe & sk[il]endre & lene. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 Sanguyne and colorycke men. 1699 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., [Homer and Virgil] being so different in their tempers, one choleric and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic.

b. of the 'complexion' or temperament, etc.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xiii. (1495) Maas .. hath maystry ouer colera fyre and coleryk complexion; he disposeth the soule .. to wrathe .. and to other coleryke passions. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Man.* 148 Colerycke and egre humours. 1609 C. BUTLER *Pem. Mon.* vi, The Bees .. with their cholelike Complexion, which their very hue bewrayeth.

† c. *transf.* Of hot or fiery nature. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sprg.* T. 43 In Aries, the choleric hoote signe. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 7 The common opinion is, that all hot, and choleric grounds, are red or brown.

† 2. Subject or liable to bilious disorder; bilious.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 74 In casynge of paynes in the goute of cholericke personnes. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxliii. (1636) 224 Honey is very .. unwholesome for .. such as be cholericke. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* i. vi. 10 Choleric men are of a pale or yellowish color.

† b. of maladies, symptoms, etc. *Choleric passion*: old name of CHOLERA, sense 2.

1565-75 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cholera*, a troublous flixe and vomite .. the cholerike passyon. 1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* i. Cij b, But for Cholerike diseases this scorching wether. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 126 They .. helpe the cholerike passion, which is a vehement purging of choler upwards and downwards. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxi, It is very profitable in Cholericke Feavers. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 379 The Serum and choleric Blood are mix'd .. when the Vesica invades the Heat.

† c. Causing cholera, or biliousness. Obs.

a 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1071 When they ben rosted they ben somewhat more colorycke. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 39 What say you to a Neats foote? .. I feare it is too cholericke a meate. 1599 NASH *London Stuffs* (1871) 59 A cholericke parcel of food it is.

3. Inclined to wrath, irascible, hot-tempered, passionate, fiery: these being the characteristics of the choleric 'complexion' or temperament.

1583 GOLDING *Calum on Dent.* cxxvii. 1101 The sharpest, the roughest and the cholerickest man y<sup>e</sup> euer was. 1588 MARPREL. *Ep.* (Arb.) 4 My L. of Winchester is very cholericke. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. 1. 302 Infirm and cholericke yeares. 1793 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 386 A choleric man beats the post which has struck his head against. 1833 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxi. (1876) 353 You are patient, and I am choleric.

4. In a passion, enraged, angry, wrathful. † *To be choleric with*: to be angry with. Obs.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 68, I durst haue denied that before you vvere so cholericke. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 51 What, what, my Lord? Are you so cholericke with Elinor, for telling but her dream? 1641 BAKER *Chron.* an. 1687 (1674) 30 Winning much money of him, Lewis grew cholericke, that he threw the chess-men at Henry's feet. 1718 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. iv, Mrs. Bull you must know, was very apt to be cholericke.

b. As a characteristic of words and actions. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 This quick cholericke challenge hee could not abandon. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 130 That in the Captaine's but a cholericke word, Which in the Soldier is flat blasphemie. 1635 LIFE *Earl Essex* in *Sel. Harl. MSS.* (1793) 161 The cannon .. having discharged their cholericke errands. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xiii. 98 An exertion of spirit, as he called a choleric excess.

5. Of or pertaining to cholera; = CHOLERAIC. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 226 The small intestines distended with an enormous quantity of choleric fluid. 1865 *Reader* No. 153. 631/3 The action of the choleric poison. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Infantile choleric fever.

† **Choleric**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = CHOLERIC; bilious.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis Seer.* iv. ii. 10 Colericall impostumations, as byttes and blastes. 1612 BENVENUTO *Pass. Dial.*, It helps yong men and persons colericall.

+ **Cholerically**, *adv.* Obs. [f. CHOLERIC + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a choleric manner, passionately, hotly, angrily.

1590 *Hay any Work* (1844) 74. I hope that disputation was very cholerically performed. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* II. 174 Florence.. cholerically uttered these words.

+ **Cholerickness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Choleric state or quality; passionateness, irascibility, anger, peevishness.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. lxxiii.* 21 He compareth his cholerickness to Leven. 1626 *W. SLATER Expos. a Thess.* (1629) 295 Through pride of heart, and cholerickness. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* I. 179 The cholerickness of his nature.

**Choleriform**, *a.* [see -FORM.] Having the form of, or resembling, cholera.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 19/2 M. Fauvel.. declaring the disease.. a form of cholera, choleriform, or cholera nostras—of anything, in fact, but Asiatic cholera itself.

**Cholérine** (kò'lérin, -rū). [a. F. *cholérine*, dim. of *choléra* CHOLERA.]

1. British or Summer Cholera.

1847 *E. SEYMOUR Severe Dis.* I. 57 What used to be called cholera, and is by some now called cholérine.. occurs in the height of summer from sudden chill, improper food, or travelling.

2. A mild diarrhoea which occurs extensively during the prevalence of malignant cholera; also applied to the early stage of cholera.

1850 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. v. 201 Assailed too by cholérine, by true cholera. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Oct. 3/1 The cholera was decidedly better yesterday.. There was, however, a great outbreak of cholérine in the barracks. 1875 *H. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 202 In cholérine, and even to some extent in cholera, camphor is a very efficient remedy.

3. 'The zymotic cause of malignant cholera'.

1852 *W. FARR Rep.* in Aitken *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (1872) I. 653 A certain specific matter—the zymotic principle of Cholera, which he proposes to call cholérine.

**Cholérized**, *pp. a.* Charged or mingled with bile; applied to the blood of the portal vein (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Choleroïd** (kò'léroïd), *a.* [f. CHOLERA + -OID.] Resembling cholera, choleriform.

1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

+ **Choleros**, *a.* Obs. [f. CHOLER + -OUS.] Pertaining to cholera or bile, bilious, wrathful.

1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* iv. vii. (1639) 232 To mitigate the choleros heat. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 447 They grow choleros.

+ **Cholery**, *a.* Obs. Having cholera or bile.

1662 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 303 After that I certainly knew that there was no black cholera in nature, it was easy for me.. to forsake the black cholera Schools.

**Cholesterin** (kòl'estérin). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *χολή* bile + *στερ-εός* stiff, solid + -IN.]

A tasteless, inodorous, fatty-looking substance ( $C_{26}H_{44}O$ ), found in most animal liquids and solids, and in the fruit and seed of many plants. It crystallizes in white transparent scales, and in this form is the chief constituent of gall-stones.

1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* x. 253 Alcohol is applicable to the crystallization of potash, cholesterine, etc. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 376/1 Cholesterin separates in white pearly scales. 1845 *BUNN Dis. Liver* 20. 1872 *HUXLEY Phys.* v. 123 A remarkable crystalline substance, very fatty-looking, but not really of a fatty nature, called cholesterin. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Cholesterin disease*, a term applied to certain forms of amyloid or lardaceous degeneration.

Hence **Cholesteremia** (see quot.). **Cholesterio** *a.*, as in **Cholesteric** (also **Cholesterinic**) acid ( $C_{26}H_{42}O_2$ ), produced by the action of nitric acid on cholesterin, and forming salts called **Cholesterates**. **Cholesteride** (see quot.). **Cholesterilin**, a hydrocarbon formed by the addition of sulphuric acid to cholesterin. **Cholesterone**, a hydrocarbon formed by the addition of phosphoric acid to cholesterin. **Cholesteryl**, the radical of cholesteric acid; hence **Cholesterylamine**, etc.

1866 *A. FLINT Princ. Med.* (1880) 81 To a morbid increase of cholesterin in the blood he applied the name cholesteremia. 1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 925 The cholesterates of the heavy metals are insoluble. 1840 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. xiii. 444 Cholesteric acid separates on cooling in the form of a yellow substance. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 98/1 Several small tumours.. composed in great part of cholesteric scales. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 97 Compounds termed cholesterides.. resembling saccharides in their general nature. *Ibid.* 98 Three hydrocarbons of the formula  $H_{42}$ , named cholesterilin. 1880 *J. W. LEGG Bile* 37 The oleaginous gas of the series is cholesterilin. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 98 Cholesterilin chloride.

**Choliamb** (kò'liamb). *Pros.* [ad. L. *choliambus*, a. Gr. *χολιαμβος*, f. *χολα*-*βος* lame, halting + *αμβ-ος* iambus; cf. F. *choliambé*.] An iambic verse with a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus in the last (sixth) foot; a scazon.

1844 *BECK & FELTON tr. Munk's Matres* 45 Hipponactean or limping verses, scazons or choliamb.

Hence **Choliambist**, a writer of choliamb.

1847 *GROTE Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 83 The Choliambist Hipponax.

**Choliambic** (kò'liambik), *a.* *Pros.* [mod. ad. Gr. *χολιαμβικ-ός*, f. *χολαμβος*, see prec.; cf. F. *choliambique*.] Of, or pertaining to, the choliamb.

1832 *Philol. Museum* I. 285 The ancient choliambic poetry of Hipponax. 1883 *Athenaeum* 31 Mar. 400/3 The choliambic metre, as employed by Babrius.

b. *subst.* in pl.

1699 *BENTLEY Philol. Of Aesop's Fables* v. After him came one Babrius, that gave a new turn of the fables into choliambics. 1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2863. 340 This simple and charming variety of choliambics.

**Cholic** (kò'lik), *a.* [mod. ad. Gr. *χολικ-ός*, f. *χολή* bile.] Of or pertaining to bile. Cholic acid, an acid ( $C_{24}H_{40}O_6$ ), discovered in 1838, which is produced from the nitrogenized acids of bile during its putrefaction. Sometimes called **Cholalic acid**; the name **cholic** having been formerly given to **Glycocholic acid**.

1846 *G. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. App. 507 Ultimate composition of cholic acid. 1859 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* V. 401/1 Decomposed in the liver into.. sugar and cholic acid. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 926 Cholic acid has a bitter taste, with slight saccharine aftertaste.

**Cholic**, **cholical**, **cholicly**, *var.* and *obs.* ff. COLIC, COLICAL, etc.

**Cholidoc** (h, obs. f. CHOLEDOCH.

**Choller**, *obs.*, f. COLLIER.

**Choline** (kò'lin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *χολή* bile + -INE.] An organic base, identical with or akin to neurine.

1869-71 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VI. 448 Strecker in 1867 obtained from pigs' bile, and afterwards from ox-bile, a base which he called choline. *Ibid.* Choline or Neurine,  $C_8H_{11}NO_2$ .

Hence **Cholinic** *a.*, as in **cholinic acid**, obtained by digesting bile with dilute hydrochloric acid.

1838 *TRUDICHUM Urine* 271 A mixture of the salts of cholic and cholinic acids.

**Chollitio**, *a.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *χολή* bile.] Of, pertaining to, or acting on the bile.

1844-57 *G. BIRD Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 437 Hydrochlorate of ammonia, or other chollitic remedies.

**Choll(e)**, early form of CHOWL, now JOWL.

**Choller**, *dial.* and *Sc.* Also chiller, chuller, churl (Jam.), choler. [perh. :-OE. *ceolur*, *ceolres* throat, cogn. w. OHG. *kelur* str. masc. :-OTeut. type *keluro*, *kelro*, from same root as *kelbōn*, whence OHG. *chela* (mod. G. *kehle*), OE. *ceola* (see CHEL). For the form, cf. OE. *weolur* lip, OS. *lepor* lip.

The variant *chiller* might go back to the oblique form, genitive \**cielt-ēs* (see *Sievers Aeg. Gr.* 75 Ann. 3). But the late appearance of the word is an element of difficulty; and it is not impossible that it may be related to *cholle* [JOWL.] (Cf. a 1000 *Ps. Lamb.* cxlix. 6 (Bosw.) On ceolre oððe þrote heora [=in culture corum])

1. The jaw, esp. the covering of the lower jaw when fleshy and over-hanging; hence, a flabby cheek, double chin, hanging lip of a hound, etc.

1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 2 (Jam.) The second chiel.. w't a great chuller over his cheeks. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* *Choller*, *chillers*, the sides of the neck. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. Ugly-looking woman—her chollers hang down like a bull-dog's.

2. in pl. The gills of a fish.

1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. You can slip your fingers into the chollers 'o' un. (Also in Scotch.)

**Choller**, -ic (k, obs. ff. COLLAR, CHULLER, CHOLLER, CHOLERIC.

|| **Chollet**, *Obs. rare*—1. prob. = SHALOT.

a 1400 *Pistol of Susan* 105 The chuye, and the chollet, the chibolle, the cheue.

**Chollick** (e, -icall, obs. ff. COLIC, COLICAL.

**Chollick** (e, obs. f. CHOLERIC.

**Cholo**, corresp. to Gr. *χολο*-combining form of *χολή* bile: used as first element in numerous technical words, some of which have variants in CHOLE-. **Cholochrome** [χρῶμα colour], the general name for the colouring matters of bile; including chiefly **Cholochloin** or **Cholochlorin**, the green pigment, called also biliverdin, **Cholooxanthin**, a blue pigment, **Cholofuvin**, a yellow pigment, **Cholophæin**, the brown pigment. Hence **Cholochromic acid**.

**Cholography**, a treatise on the bile. **Chololith** [λίθος stone], a gall-stone or biliary calculus. **Chololithia** *a.*, of or pertaining to gall-stones. **Chologogy**, the part of physiology and pathology which deals with the bile. **Cholonic acid**, produced by the action of strong acids upon glycocholic acid; its salts are **Cholonates**.

1863-71 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 928 A dilute solution of cholochrome (either brown or green). *Ibid.* 927 *Cholophæin*, or the brown pigment.. the substance to which excrements owe their colour. *Cholochloin* or *Biliverdin*, this green pigment is produced by the oxidation of cholophæin. 1872 *TRUDICHUM Chem. Phys.* 21 In disease of the bile in oxen the cholophæinate of lime predominates.

**Choloid** (kò'lôid), *a.* [f. Gr. *χολή* bile + -OID.] Resembling bile (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

So **Choloidanic acid**, a white acid, crystallizing in long hair-like prisms, formed in treating choloidic with nitric acid. **Choloidic** or **Choloidinic acid**, a product of the dehydration of cholic acid, and of the putrefaction of bile.

1848 *CARPENTER Anim. Phys.* 282 Two fatty acids, termed the cholic and the choloidic. 1880 *J. W. LEGG Bile* 3 Demarcay succeeded in separating 3 acids, cholic [=taurocholic], choloidic, and cholic [=glycocholic].

**Cholorick** (e, -ieque, obs. ff. CHOLERIC.

**Cholt**, **cholter**, *dial.* variants of JOLT, JOLTER in jolt-headed, jolter-headed, q.v.

**Choltry**, *var.* of CHOLTRY.

|| **Cho'lum**. [Tamil.] A grass, the Indian millet or Guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), largely grown for food in India and other parts of the East.

1858 *DRURY Useful Pl. of Ind.* 473. 1886 *A. H. CHURCH Food Grains Ind.* 80 In Madras in 1875-76 more than 42 million acres were under chololum.

**Chomberier**, *obs.* f. CHAMBERER.

**Chomer**, *var.* of HOMER, a Hebrew measure.

**Chomp**, *var.* (*U. S. and dial.*) of CHAMP v.

**Chonch**, *obs.* form of CHANGE.

**Chondrasenite** (kòndrā'senit). *Min.* [f. *chondr-odite* + *arsen-ic* + -ITE.] A native arsenate of manganese, named from its similarity in occurrence, colour, and transparency to chondrodite. 1868 in *DANA Min.* 562.

**Chondre**, *rare.* [ad. Gr. *χόνδρος* 'a groat, grit, or lump of salt'. In Gr. *chondrum*, pl. *chondren*.] One of the small rounded grains which enter into the composition of some stony meteorites.

1882 *A. GEIKIE Text Bk. Geol.* III. n. § 2 In these [deep-sea] deposits.. occur.. 'chondres', or spherical internally radiated particles referred to bronzite.

**Chondric** (kòndrik), *a.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρος* gristle + -IC.] Cartilaginous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Chondrification**. *Physiol.* [n. of action f. next.] Formation of, or conversion into, cartilage. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 194 There is a slight chondrification of the same part in the Dog. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* 954 The continuous chondrification of the base of the skull.

**Chondrify** (kòndrifai), *v.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage + -FY. (L. type \**chondrificare*.)] *trans.* To turn into cartilage.

1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 194 In man the internal tendon is neither ossified nor chondrified. 1882 *W. K. PARKER in Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. n. 166 The floor also is slightly chondrified backwards from the internasal plate.

**Chondrigen**, -glucose, = CHONDRO-

1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VII. 331 *Chondrigen* or *Chondrogen*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Chondriglucose*.

**Chondrigenous**, *a.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρος* gristle + -GEN + -OUS.] Furnishing cartilage: applied to tissues. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

+ **Chondril**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *χονδρίλη*, *κονδρίλλη* 'a kind of endive or chicory'; in L. *chondrilla*, *chondrillon*.] (See quot.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 131 Chondrillon or Chondrille.. hath leaves like to Endive or Chicory [*swarg.* 'gum succorie'] 1657 *TOMLINSON Ramon's Disp.* 243 To the wild succory are referred all the sorts of chondrills.

**Chondrin** (kòndrin). *Chem.* (Formerly -ine.) [f. Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage + -IN. Cf. F. *chondrine*.] A substance resembling gelatin, obtained from the cellular cartilages by boiling them in water. 'When dried, it is a hard, horny, diaphanous substance, which softens to a jelly in cold water, and dissolves completely in boiling water'. (WATTS.)

1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 212 Acetic acid.. does not occasion any precipitate in a solution of albumen or gelatine, though it does in a solution of chondrin. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* § 264 It is only in the pure cellular cartilages.. that Chondrine occurs. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 290 The Cornea yields chondrin on boiling, unlike the sclerotic, which yields gelatine.

**Chondrinogen** = CHONDRIGEN; **Chondrinous** *a.*, consisting of cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1872 *TRUDICHUM Chem. Phys.* 45 Cartilage contains peculiar cells and chondrinogen.

**Chondrite**. *Palæont.* [f. mod. L. *chondr-us*, name of a genus of sea-weeds (a. Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage) + -ITE.] A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations.

|| **Chondritis** (kòndreit'is). *Med.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage + -ITIS (= Gr. -itis).] Inflammation of cartilage.

1836-39 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 790/1 External signs of.. chondritis. 1877 *BURNETT Ear* 22 The.. operation of piercing it [the ear].. may give rise to serious chondritis.

**Chondro-** (kòndrō), combining form of Gr. *χόνδρος* a grain, cartilage, used as the first element in many words, chiefly *Med.* and *Phys.*, as **Chondro-costal** *a.*, 'relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chondrogen** [see -GEN<sup>2</sup>] = Chondrin, or 'the tissues which yield chondrin'. **Chondrogenesis**, the development of cartilage. **Chondroglossus** [Gr. *χλῶσσα* tongue] a fasciculus of muscular fibre extending from the lesser corner of the hyoid bone to the tongue; part of the hypoglossus muscle. **Chondroglucose** [see GLUCOSE], a sugar obtained from cartilage; also *chondriglucose*. **Chondrography** [Gr. *γραφία* writing], a description of cartilages. **Chondrology** [Gr. *λογία* discourse], 'a discourse or treatise on cartilages' (*Hooper Med. Dict.*



1811). **Chondrometer** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], a steelyard for weighing grain. **Chondrophyte** [Gr. *φύον* plant], 'a growth, tumour, or vegetation arising from a cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chondroplast** [Gr. *πλαστός* formed, moulded], 'a term applied to the cavities in the matrix of cartilage which contain the cartilage cells' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chondropodous** *a. Zool.*, applied to snakes, having the rudiment of a foot consisting in a simple cartilaginous filament (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chondro-skeleton**, cartilaginous skeleton. **Chondro-sternal** *a.*, relating to the sternum and to the cartilages of the ribs. **Chondrotome** [Gr. *-τομή* cutting, cutter], a knife for dissecting cartilage. **Chondrotomy** [Gr. *-τομή* cutting], dissection or cutting of cartilage. **Chondroxi-phoid** *a.*, relating to the xiphoid cartilage at the bottom of the breast bone.

*c* 1865 in *Chrc. Sc. I.* 350/2 The bones of the infant yield gelatine of cartilages or 'chondrogen'. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 333 The transformation of collagen and chondrogen into mucus or mucin. 1879 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VI. 449 s.v. *Chondrin*. Pure rib-cartilage boiled with strong hydrochloric acid yields a sugar. De Bary. designates the sugar thus obtained as chondroglucose. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The chondro-skeleton is now complete. 1889 *1000 Cycl. Anat. V.* 177/2 The chondro-sternal ligaments. *Ibid.* The superior public ligament finds its homologue in the chondro-xiphoid. fibres.

**Chondrodite** (*kəndrōdīt*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *χονδρός*-ος granular (f. *χόνδρος* groat, grain, granule) + *-ιτε*.] A silicate of magnesium containing a little fluorine. It is usually of a yellowish or brownish red colour, and often occurs in imbedded grains.

1822 *CLEVELAND Min.* 295. 1860 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* x. 299 Chondrodite is found in ejected blocks with mica. 1884 *DANA Min.* 365 Chondrodite occurs mostly in granular limestone.

**Chondroid** (*kəndrōid*), *a.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρος*-ος cartilage + *-οειδής*.] Resembling cartilage.

1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat. IV.* 138/4 Its texture... often acquires a chondroid appearance. 1877 *ROBERTS Handb. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 275 Chondroid or Cartilaginous.

**Chondropterygian** (*kəndrōptēriān*), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *chondropterygii* (f. Gr. *χόνδρος*-ος cartilage + *πτερυγιον* fin) + *-αν*.]

*A. sb.* A member of the order *Chondropterygii*, fishes having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton, as the shark, ray, and sturgeon.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induc. Sc. III.* xvi. vii. 369 Fish form two distinct series; that of fish properly so called, and that of chondropterygians or cartilaginous fish. 1861 *COURT Brit. Fishes I.* 3 The Cartilaginous state of the endo-skeleton of Cuvier's chondropterygians.

*B. adj.* = next.

1881 *Academy* x Jan. 11/3 Dr. Gunther [adopts] the grouping together of the Ganoid and Chondropterygian fishes into a single sub-class, that of the Palaeichthyas.

**Chondropterygious** (*kəndrōptēriān*), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Chondropterygii*; having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton. 1826 *Good Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 30 In the chondropterygious order, the gills are cartilaginous. 1861 *COUCH Brit. Fishes I.* 2 A because of the softness of the skeleton in the class of chondropterygious fishes.

**Chondrose** (*kəndrōs*), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *χόνδρος*-ος cartilage + *-οεις*.] The same as *CHONDROGLUCOSE*. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chondrosis** (*kəndrōsīs*), *Phys.* [f. as prec. + *-osis*.] The formation of cartilage.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chondrostea** (*kəndrōstēā*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *chondrostea* (f. Gr. *χόνδρος*-ος cartilage + *στέον* bone) + *-αν*.]

Belonging to the *Chondrostea*, a sub-order of ganoid fishes (mostly extinct), in which the vertebral column consists of a simple soft *chorda* not divided into separate vertebrae. Also called *Loricata*. *b. sb.* A member of this sub-order.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 249 There were also sturgeons, chondrosteas, possessing an archaic character.

**Chone**, var. of *CHAWN*, *Obs.*

**Chong(e)**, obs. form of *CHANGE*.

**Chonikrite** (*kənikrīt*). *Min.* Also *-krite*, [Named 1834, f. Gr. *χονία* melting, fusion + *κρῖν*-ος separated, selected, 'its fusibility distinguishing it from some allied species' (*Dana*).] A native silicate of aluminium and magnesium. 1835 *SHEPARD Min.* 321 Chonikrite. 1868 *DANA Min.* 494 Chonikrite... is a lime pyrosilicate.

**Chooce**, var. of *CHOOSE sb.*, *Obs.*

**Chooke**: see *CHEEK*, *CHOCK sb.*

**Choop**, *choop*. *North. dial.* and *Sc.* The hip or fruit of the wild-rose.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201 (Jam.) 'A hale regiment o' guid aik cudgels, every ane o' them as like my ane as ae choop is like to another.' 1847 *HALLIWELL, Choops*, hips, the fruit of briars. *North.* 1871 J. P. MORRIS *Maggie Bell in Lanesch. Gloss.* (Ed. D. S.) Her cheeks were rosy as a choop. 1881 *J. Shaw in Gd. Words* Oct. 716 Choops, that is the hips of the wild rose. 1886 *BRITTON & H. Plant-n.* **Chooore**, obs. form of *COR*.

**Choose** (*tʃuːz*), *v.* Pa. t. *chose* (*tʃoʊz*), pa. pple. *chosen* (*tʃoʊn*). Forms: see below. [OE.

*clās-an*, str. vb., belonging to the OEut. ablaut-series *eu, au-u, u*. By reason of internal consonant-mutation (*s* to *z* and *r*), in OEut. and WGer., and by OE. palatalization of *c*, the inflexion of this vb. presented, in the OE. and early ME. stages, various phonetic differences, which were subsequently levelled under the influence of analogy; while new phonetic or analogical influences changed the present and past stems in various directions, so that not one of its modern forms is the normal phonetic representative of the corresponding OE. form. The OEut. inflexion was *kūs-*, *kūs-*—*kūsum*, *kūzano-* (with original *s* changed to *z* by Verner's Law), Gothic *kūis-*, *kūs-*—*kūsum*, *kūs-*; in WGer. with development of *z* to *r*, *kūs-*, *kūs-* (OS. and OHG. *kūs-*)—*kuri-*—*kurum*, *koran*, whence OE. *clōsan*, *clās*—*cūre*—*curon*, *coren* (with *c* palatal in *clōsan*, *clās*, but guttural in *cur-*, *cor-*). Hence regularly in ME, *choose* (*chēse*, with close *e*), *cheas* (*chēs*, with open *e*)—2 sing. *cure*,—pl *curon*, *coren*. The first change upon this was the levelling of the consonant differences in the pa. pple. *coren*, which (though retained as *coren*, *core*, in s.w. dial. to 15th c.) was by 1200 assimilated to the general consonantism of the vb. as *chosen* (perh. through an intermed. *choren*: cf. *chure* in 2 s. pret.); this was subseq. often reduced to *chose*, but the full form is the survivor. By assimilation to this the pl. pret. *curon* became *chosen*, and in due course *chose*, still used. The prevalent ME. form of the pret. sing. was *chās*; but there was also *chās*, app. repr. OE. *cās*, for *clās*. In later ME., and esp. in north. and n. midl. dial., these were also used for the pl.; and by similar levelling the pl. *chose* was also used as sing., app. only after 1500, and is now the standard form. In the pres. stem, OE. *chose*, early ME. *chēse*, normally gave *chēse*, *cheese*, which survived to c. 1500, and later in Sc. But a type *chōse* appears in the 14th c. and lasted till c. 1575 (in More, Coverdale, Ascham); before 1550 the type *choose* is found. Probably ME. *chōse* represented OE. *cōse*, for *chose*, and regularly passed into *choose*: cf. *lose*, in later pronunciation (*lūz*). The chief difficulty attaches to the type *chose*. This was no mere variant spelling of *choose*, but a much earlier form, which occurs somewhat sporadically in ME., but became very frequent in 16th c. (when it rimed with *amuse*, *refuse*, *excuse*). *Choose* and *chuse* are used indiscriminately in the Bible of 1611 and the First Folio of Shakespeare: *chuse* was by far the prevailing form in 17-18th c., but has in the 19th been gradually superseded by *choose*, which Dr. Johnson, following Bailey, took as his leading Dictionary form, although in his own practice he appears to have spelt *chuse*.

(All other words in *-use*, as *abuse*, *accuse*, *amuse*, *refuse*, *ruce*, are of Fr. origin; and in some Sc. dialects *chuse* has still the sound of Fr. *u*. Of OF. *choisir*, Littré gives Picard forms *cheisir*, Walloon *chēis*, Rouchi *chēis*.) On these various types of the present stem were formed weak types of the pa. t., *chesed*, *choosed*, *choosed*, *chused*, used alongside of the various strong forms already mentioned; none of them are now recognized in standard English, though some exist in the dialects. Perhaps these were in some measure due to a tendency to identify the Eng. verb with the F. *choisir*—a tendency which is distinctly marked in the rise of the by-form *CHOISE*, *choised*, formerly used in English, and still the ordinary word for *choose* in the South of Scotland.] The complicated nature of these facts makes it necessary to illustrate the Forms apart from the sense-development.

**A. Illustration of the Forms.**  
1. *Present stem.*  
+ *a.* 1 *chose*, *cōse*, 2 *cōse*, 2-3 *cheese*, 2-5 *cheese* (*cheyse*, *chiese*, *chise*, *cheese*, *chees*, *chees*, *schese*, *Sc. cheysse*, 5-6 *cheise*). *Obs.* *Beowulf* 2376 *Pæt he... bone cynedom cōsan wolde*. *a* 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1867 (Gr.) He heht hine wile cōsan. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron. an.* 1123 *Pæt hi scoldon cēsen hem ærebisceop*. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 279 *Hi habben ægen chere*, to chiesen 3ief [hly wolden... lufie]. *a* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 *To þin ægen us ches*. *a* 1225 *St. Marher* 3 *Ich chese hire to cheuse*. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 664 *þe fise þæt hi wolde cheuse*. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8409 (Cott.) *Quam godd wil chesse Kyng efter þe forsoth well*. *Ibid.* 8522 *Chese [v. r. ches; chese] quilk þou wille*. *a* 1340 *Avowb.* 86 *Huer þe he come chesse þæt guode*. *Ibid.* 93 *He... wolde chise*. *þe* gostliche blisse *Ibid.* 626 *Pet.* *cheyst al þæt him may helpe*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 43 *To cheysse a king*. 1382 *Wyclif Phil.* l. 22 *What I schal chese [1388 chese] I know not*. *a* 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 84 *Land to chese eke must thou yeme*. *a* 1450 *Lancelot Grail* lvi. 339 *Now Mown þe schese*. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 161 *For thou shuld erue chese upon sich wyss*. 1528 *More Dial. Heresyes* iv. Wks. 247/2 *Men may... chese*

and hold y<sup>e</sup> right way. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 142 *To doo guid and chese yam ane right tred of lyf*.

+ *b.* 4-6 *chose*. *Obs.*

*c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 *To be grene chapel þou chose*. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2462 (Fairf.) *Þou chose to wone in queber side, queber þou chese [so always in this MS.]*. *a* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12330 *Chose þou sum cheftane, & charge hym þerwith*. 1528 *More Dial. Heresyes* i. Wks. 165/2 *We be likely to chose wel ynough*. 1534 *TINDALE Phil.* l. 22 *What to chose I wot not [so CRANMER, and Geneva; Rhenish chose; 1611 chuse; Wyclif 1382 cheese, 1388 chese]*. 1535 *COVERD. Josh.* xxiv. 15 *Chose þou this daye whom ye wyl serue*. 1570 *ASCHAM Scholam.* (Arb.) 46 *Ye shal not chose but speake rudelie*. *Ibid.* 78 *Nou chose þou, þou Italian English men, whether you will be angrie with vs*. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Heb.* xi. 25 *Rather chosing to be afflicted [Wycl. chesyng; 1611 chusing, (mod. edd. and 1881 choos- ing)]*.

*c.* 6- choose. The existing form.

1545 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* (1548) 82 b. *He cannot choose but reuie again*. 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 253. *I cannot choose but muse*. 1568 *BIBLE* (Bishops') *Zech.* ii. 12 *The Lorde... shal chose [COVERD. chose] Hieusale- lem yet agayne*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 646 *The World was all before them where to choose*. 1800 *WORDSW.* 'Tis said that some, etc. iii. *Sing another song, or choose another tree*.

*d.* (3) 4, 6-9 *chuse arch.* (The first quot. is of doubtful phonetic significance.)

*c* 1300 *St. Margaret* 103 *Chus weþer þu wold... to deþe been 1þro3t Ober honoury our godes*. 1340-70 *Alisannder* 140 *Hee chused to chasen hem þere*. *a* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* 221 *Who so wille not, may chuse*. 1513 *More Rich III* (1642) 404 *To elect and chuse the most courageous*. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 *How canour lives chuse but be sad*. 1760 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 94 ¶ 1 *At liberty to chuse their business*. 1824 *SCOTT Waver.* ix. *Would not Mr. Waverley chuse some refreshment after his journey?* 1832 *Country Houses* III. vi. 208 *In chusing carriages and jewels*.

**II. Past tense.**

2. 1-3 *pers. sing.* + *a.* 1 *cēas*, 2-3 *cheas*, *chēs*, 2-5 *chēs* (4-5 *chees*, *chese*, *chess*).

*a* 1000 *Ps.* (Spelm.) cxviii [l. 17] *Beþodu ðine ic cēas*. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 229 *Pa acēas he him leorninchnithes*. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 *He... ches þe crundel to halle*. *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 13300 *Ne ches him nōht to laferd crist*. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 *He cheas hite*. *c* 1260 *CHAUCER Deïthe Blanche* 791 *I chee; [v. r. ches, chese] loue to my first crafte*. *a* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* 1 *That lond he chee*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 111 *God ches and ordeyned hym*.

+ *b.* 3-4 *chās*, 4-5 *chass*, 5-6 *chase* (5 *chace*, *mod. Sc. chaise*).

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20974 (Cott.) *Naild on þe rod he was, Als for-be he-self ic chas [Edm. Gt., Fairf., wes... ches, Trin. was... chas; Cott. has ches in 20332]*. *a* 1400 *Cursor M.* 9875 (Laud) *A clene stede he chas*. *c* 1420 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.) *Cryst. chas þat is moste hardre to þe fleche*. *c* 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) 1. lxx. *He chase hym to his apostle*. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xiv. 20 *And thus he chase her*. 1484 *CAXTON Clynchy* i. 3 *A wyse knyght... chas to hym an heremytage*. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xx. *Whom God chase... to be kynge*.

*c.* *chose* (the current form). [f. the plural]

1526 *TINDALE Luke* vi. 13 *Of them he chose twelve [so all 16th c. vv., Wyclif ches]*. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* x. 40 *Paul chose Silas, and departed*. 1829 *BYRON Juan* i. xix. *A mortal... who chose to go where'er he had a mind*.

3. 2nd *pers. sing.* + 1-2 *cure*, 3 *chure*. (Afterwards fashioned on the 1-3 sing.: now *chosest*.)

*a* 1225 *Juliana* 60 *Pu chure*. *abraham isahac & iacob*.

4. *plur.* + *a.* 1 *cūron*, 2-3 *cūren*. (*So subj.*)

*a* 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1803 (Gr.) *Him ða wic cūron*. *c* 1205 *LAY.* 6888 *þe eorles... cūren heom enne king [later text chosen]*.

*b.* [f. pa. pple.] 3-5 *chose(n, 4- chose*.

*c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 543 *He chosen hem wifes*. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 400 *Robert Courteshe hif chose to cheuten- teyne*. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7389 *Tho chosen thai... A noble knight*. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* vi. 2 *Alle the whiche thai chosen [v. r. chesden]*. 1393 *GOWR Conf.* l. 30 *Of Alemaine princes seven they chose*. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* vi. 5 *They chose Steuen [so all 16th c. vv.]*. 1788 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 l. 204 [They] chose me to be colonel.

+ *c.* [f. sing. *chēs*.] 4-5 *chesen*, *chese*, *chēs* (*chees*, *chess*). *Obs.*

*c* 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1830) 267 *The Inglis þerto ches*. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 283 *þe Romayns ches hym afterwarde*. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* xiv. 7 *Thai chesen [v. r. chosen, chesden] the firste seetis*. *a* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9627 *þai... Ches hym for cheftain*.

+ *d.* [f. sing. *chās(e)*.] 5-6 *chase*. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

*a* 1440 *Generydes* 1325 *They chase hym kynge*. *c* 1470 *HARDING Chron.* (1812) 31 *Thai al accorded by one assent, And chase Philip*. 1555 *Fayde Facions* i. l. 28 *That part of Arabia, that he, and his, chase to be theirs*.

5. *Weak inf.* [f. *chese*] 4-5 *chesid*, -ed, 4-6 *pl. cheseden*, -iden, *cheseden*. *Sc. chesit*. [f. *chuse*] 4, 6-8 *chused*. [f. *chose*] 6 *chosed*. [f. *choose*] 6-8 *choosed*.

*a* 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Ps. xci. 5 *þai chesid baraban þe thefe*. 1340-70 *Alisannder* 140 *For þis enchesoun he chused to chasen hem þere*. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* vi. 2 *Which thai chesden [v. r. chosen]*. — *Luke* xiv. 7 *Thai chesden the firste seetis [2 MSS. chosen, 1388 chesden]*. — *Acts* vi. 5 *Thai chesiden Steuene [2 MSS. chosen, 1388 chesiden]*. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 41 *He chesid to be maid þe lowist*. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* lxx. 12 *Ye... chose the thinge that pleased me not*. *a* 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke* Gr. viii. *He chesit a flane*. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iv. 130 *Mean space, with all his care he choosed*. 1624 *HEWWOOD Gumaik*. iii. 143 *She... chused one who seemed to excel all the rest*. 1722 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) II. 688 *Which they choosed rather to do*. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 538 *As many goats as they chused to take*.



## III. Pa. pple.

6. *strong.* †a. coren, corn, koren, core. *Obs.* (More freq. *3e-coren, icorn, ycore, icore*: see the compd. vb. YCHOOSE.)

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 656 (end) And Cudbald was coren to abbot. c 1205 LAY. 16354 Of hir ferde coren. 1330 *Roland & V.* (1836) 16 Our kinde lord y-corn c 1330 *Anis & Amil.* 1431 That was so comly coren. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 415 Bei ben kindeli coren. *Ibid.* 407 Comelokur corn þan hur kynde askyþ. c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 409 When he was Kyng furst y Kore. *Ibid.* 1079 Wyllyham Conqueror to þe Kyndam of England was core.

b. 3- chosen (4-5 -in, -yn, -un, etc.).

c 1200 *Ormin* 15700 He þe 33m. chosenn hafide. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10859 He has þe chosin [w. r. chosen]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 62 Any of hem y' is chosyn. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. de P.* R. xix. lxxiii. (1495) 80 A drope of chosenn mylke. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 39 He has chosen, or intended to choose. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 5 If any one commodity be chosen.

c. [Shortened from b] chose. Occasional in ME., but very frequent in 18th c.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3378 A stif man & a stern . . cheue-tayn was chose. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 60 Poule was not chose þe Crist in His lyve. 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* (1711) 247 We have chose to fill our Hives. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. ii. xl. 53 The French King was chose of the Order. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 90, I have chose this Ionick Example. 1820 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 206 Since the amies . . have chose to interfere.

7. *weak.* cf. 5.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. iii. 139 The banis walit by and naithle chosit. 1523 L.D. *BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 725 They be chosed men of waire. 1606 *CHAPMAN M. D'Olive Plays* 1873 l. 211 In that freely choos'd obscuritie. 1621 *Cas. & Poph.* *ibid.* III. 128 Chus'd by him, To be his blacke Guard.

B. Senses.

1. *trans.* To take by preference out of all that are available; to select; to take as that which one prefers, or in accordance with one's free will and preference.

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. x. § 1 Him sædon þæt . . hie him woldon oferra we ceosan. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 He cheas hie bi mong alle wimmen for to beon his moder. 138. *Anticrist* in Todd's *Treat. Wyclif* 151 Anticrist chesep to hise discipules þe sotil and sylve. c 1449 *PROCK Repr.* III. i. 278 Leuy and hise children . . God chaseth to be pieestis. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 318 Chuse thee what armes thou likest. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* xvii. 5 The mans rod whom I shall choose, shall blossom. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* III. iii. 52 Writs of Election . . for chusing new Membris. 1684 *EARL ROSCOM. Ess. Transl. Verse* 96 Chuse an Author as you chuse a Friend. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* I. xii. 251 They chuse for the combat the darkest hour of the night. 1854 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 431 If each drop of rain chose where it should fall. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 151 She had a right to choose the course which seemed the best to herself.

b. *Theol.* Of God: 'To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life' (J.). Cf. CHOSSEN.

c. with complement, as 'to choose a man king'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10859 Yr lauerd has chosen þe his lemmán [G. chosin to his lemmán]. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2523 Sir Aufreus thei chosen king. 1593 *SHAKS. A Hen. VI.* i. iii. 65, I would the Colledge of the Cardinals Would chuse him Pope. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 371/2 How could he be chose his Arbitrator? 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* II. i. Have unanimously chosen you Mayor.

2. with *infinitive obj.*: To determine in favour of a course, to decide in accordance with inclination. To choose rather: to resolve (to do one thing) in preference (to another).

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 22092 (Edin.) Criste him seluin chese be borne in bethlem for ure ese. c 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 41 He chesid to be maad þe lowist. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 4 Chese rather to dye than lenger to lyue. 1526 *Prig. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1532) 1 Some chouse to go by the worlde and some by religion. 1611 *BIBLE Heb.* xi. 25 Chusing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, then to enjoy the pleasures of sinne for a season. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1874 II. 34 [He] cheseth to forego the pleasure, rather than endure the pain. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits.* Land Wks. (Bohn) II. 25 A wise traveller will naturally choose to visit the best of actual nations.

3. The notion of a choice between alternatives is often left quite in the background, and the sense is little more than an emphatic equivalent of 'To will, to wish, to exercise one's own pleasure in regard to a matter in which one is a free agent.'

a. *esp.* with *infin.* To think fit, to be pleased (to do so and so). *Not to choose* (to do a thing): not to be pleased and therefore to forbear.

1619 *SANDERSON 22 Sermon.* (1635) 4 Hee chuseth to forbear the meates. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* iv. i. He chuses to remain concealed. 1773 — *Stoops to Conq.* II. i. When I travel, I always chuse to regulate my own supper. 1794 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 253 The lot of those who will choose to go to sleep on the edge of Dover cliff. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He did not choose to keep a clerk, who was not in his interests. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxvii. Pendennis chose to assume a very gloomy and frowning countenance. 1853 *ARAB. Nrs.* (Rldg.) 269 He did not choose to speak to her in public.

b. To wish to have, to want. *vulgar.*

1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxi. The landlady returned to know if we did not choose a more genteel apartment. 1788 *G. COLMAN Ways & Means* i. 1. Do you chuse any refreshment, Sir? 1814 [see A. I. d.] 1871 *SCHILLER DE VERE Americanisms* 453 A dish offered at table is declined with the words 'I don't choose any'.

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† c. To take, accept, or embrace what is offered; not to refuse. (Only in OE.)

*Beowulf* 2376 þæt he . . þone cynedom ciosan wolde. *Ibid.* 5629 þæt was þam gomelan gingeste word. ær he bæc cure. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2442 (Gr.) Hie on þanc curen æðlinges est.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To exercise choice; to make a selection between different things or alternatives.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen 3ief [hly wolden] hare scaepinde lufe, oðer hine ferleten. 1297 R. *GLOUC. (Rolls)* 7885 Muche of þys lond wyllede Roberd Courthese To be kyng of Engeland, 3yf hii myste chese. c 1449 *PROCK Repr.* II. viij. 184 If God take upon him forto poine and chese. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. 2 To choose is to will one thing before another. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. vii. 60 Heie doe I choose, and thrue I as I may. 1722 *Dr. FOS Relig. Counsell.* I. i. (1840) 11 Give her leave to choose to her own liking. 18. FRASCO (O.) They had only to choose between implicit obedience and open rebellion.

† b. To exercise one's own pleasure, do as one likes, take one's own way; esp. as an alternative to something suggested and rejected. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEY. xx.* 221 Whoso that wole, may leue me 3if he wille; and who so wille not, may chuse. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* I. ii. 51 If you will not have me, choose. c 1745 *SWIFT Polit. Convers.* II. *Neverout.* Miss, shall I help you to a pigeon? Miss. No, sir; I thank you. *Neverout.* Why, then you may choose. 1778 *MISS BURNBY Evelina* I. xxi. If Miss does not think us fine enough for her, why to be sure she may chuse. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. 'Ah shall choose tell him' [I shall tell him or not, as I choose].

5. *Cannot choose*: = have no alternative, cannot do otherwise, cannot help. (Also *interrog.*: see quot. 1595.) *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.*, *Abraham* 54. Alas, dere childe, I may not chese, I must nedys my swete sone kille. 1500 *God Speed plough* (Skeat) 35 Thus be we shepe shorne, we may not chese. 1523 L.D. *BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 Without any rest, but at suche passages as they coude nat chese. 1595 A. DAY *Engl. Secret.* (1625) II. 13 How can it otherwise chuse? is not the matter plaine and evident? 1607 *HICRON Wks.* II. 499 There are some differences of opinion, as it cannot be chosen. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 186 'Tis a good dulse, And give it way: I know thou canst not chuse. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 101 We cannot choose seeing what part of the man is nearest to the earth.

b. *constr.* with *but.* (*arch.*)

1542 *UDALL Brasn. Apoph.* 272 b. Suche . . crueltee . . as could not choose afterwards but redound to his confusion. 1551 *ROBINSON Tr. Mary's Utop.* (Arb.) 97 I cannot be chosen, but that they muste. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. i. 120 Hee cannot choose but breake. 1650 T. B. [ANLBY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 82 It is done, and you cannot not otherwise chuse but do what you did. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxv. There cannot choose but be some whose interests are contrary. 1748 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 321 Who can chuse but bless you? 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* i. vi. The wedding guest sat on a stone, He cannot choose but hear, 1886 *FROUDE Oceana* viii. When earth is so kind, men cannot choose but be happy.

† 6. To 'pick up'; to take, collect, or gather at pleasure. *Obs.*

a 1300 K. *Horn* 664 Ihe wene þat ich schal leose þe fess þat ich wolde chese. c 1320 *Cast. Linc* 137 Such strengthe he him þo ches þat prince of al þe world he wes. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xlii. 18 Seven oxen. the whiche in the pasture of meishe the grene leswis cheseden.

† 7. To pick out by sight, distinguish, discern, perceive. *Obs.*

[An ancient sense; also in OHG. and in F. *choisir*.] a 1300 *Havelok* 2147 Men Mouhte se by þe lilt A peni chesenn, so was it briht. c 1340 *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 798 Chalk whyt chymenes þer ches he in-no3e. 1340 *Ayent* 86 Huer by hi conne cheseth: þet guode uram þe kuede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13509 By the chese of achilles he chese him onone.

† 8. To choose one's way or gale: to take one's way, proceed or go (of one's own accord). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2736 Do bi-thowte him moyses, and his weize ðeßen ches. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 146 William. his way to Scotland ches. c 1340 *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 930 Chaplaynez to be chapells chosen þe gale. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1225 To-warde Castelle Blanke he chese hym the waye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 490 The Knightes . . Intill a chamber. chosen þere way.

† b. Hence simply *To choose* in same sense. *Obs.* c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2642 Into bretein he ches. c 1340 *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 To be grene chapel þou chose. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1619 To-waerde Chartris the ches, these cheualours knyghttez. c 1440 *Sir Gawther* 312 Till the hegh borde he chese.

† c. *intr.* To 'take' or accede to (a course). *Obs.* c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 51 If he wille þe lond 3eld, & to þe pes ches. *Ibid.* 267 þe Ingis þerto ches. *Ibid.* 270 Vnto þat conseil ches þe kyng of Almayn.

† 9. To resolve upon, agree to have. *Obs.* c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 65 A tournament thai ches Wiþ knyhtes stipe on stede.

† 10. *refl.* To choose oneself to: to set or devote oneself to. *Obs.* [The orig. constr. is doubtful; the pronoun may have been gov. by following *to*.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 144 Moyses þat goddis folk to lede him ches [Ibid. 13304 (Gott.) þai þaim to his lauerd ches, Alle þai forsok þis wordes ese. c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 684 Falsheid of freres hap. . maid hem to leuen Here charite and chastite, & [chesen] hem to lustes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8270 Achilles, þou cheseth þe fast, For to prese me with pyne.

11. *Choose out.* To pick out, select and take. 1297 R. *GLOUC. (Rolls)* 2415 The strengeste me schal bi choys. . chese out. a 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Froiss.* xxii. 294 He chese out x. thoqsande of the moost valyauntes men in his

company. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xvii. 9 Moses said vnto Ioshua, Choose vs out men. 1684 R. *WALLER Nat. Expt.* 33 Chuse out the smoothest and evenest Glass Cane.

12. *Phrases.* To pick and choose: to select with careful scrutiny. † To choose: as a thing to choose; hence *advb.*: by choice, in preference. *Obs.* *Not much, not a pin* (or the like) to choose between them: no ground of preference or difference.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 190 They . . can. picke and choose out the best. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* IV. iv. 175, I thinke there is not half a kisse to choose Who loues another best. a 1663 *SANDERSON Wks.* (1854) II. 260 (D) But the worthy magistrate would meet with such a lion, to choose. a 1670 *HACKETT Adv. Williams* II. (1692) 222 (D.) The Scots, to chuse, prefer a monarchy before any other government. 1698 *BUTLER Hud.* III. l. 1195 What made thee pick and chuse her out. 1748 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 136 (D.) 'Oh then,' said Miss Damford, 'pray let us hear it, to choose.' 1754 *EDWARDS Freeb. Will.* II. § 3 Contingence is blind, and does not pick and chuse for a particular sort of Events. 1887 *EDNA LYALL Knt. Errant* xxi. I can't see that there's a pin to choose between me and the man who murders in sudden anger.

† *Choose, sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 chos, Sc. choss, 4-6 chose, 5 chooses, 6, 7 choose. [A variant of CHOOSE treated as verbal sb. from CHOOSE, and assimilated in form to the verb. Perh. to a certain extent phonetic, *oi* being in 15-16th c. Scotch often reduced to o, e.g. *repose, jone*; and conversely *oi* written for *o* as *rois, clois*.]

1. The act of choosing, selection.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 264 Giff that thaim war set in choss, To dey, or to leyff cowardly. 1430 *LYND. Chron. Troy* III. xlii. Some will have of chos geseran. 1548 *GERT Pr. Masse* 105 Ye prophet prophesith . . of the succession, chose, and acceptaunce of a new [sacrifice]. 1570-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 237 Of whom could they better take choose than of a king their neighbour? c 1620 Z. *Boyd in Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 23 Referring to the said revisours to make choose of such of my Works.

2. Power, right, or privilege of choosing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8550 (Cott.) Mi lauerd . . gis þe chose [Gott. choyes] o thinges thre. 1523 L.D. *BERNERS Froiss.* I. lxiii 85 Let them be at their chose. 1533 *FITZGERALD Hud.* § 144 He is an vnhappy man . . that god . . putteth hym in chose, and woll chose the worst parte.

3. Scope for choice.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D liij a, Off spare hawke bellis thei is choose.

**Chooseable, choosable** (tʃuːzəbəl), *a. rare.* [ CHOOSER v. + -ABLE.] Fit to be chosen, eligible. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 7 It is most choosable for the glory of it to God.

Hence **Chooseableness, eligibility.**

1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 8 The true source of the nobleness and choosableness of all things.

† **Choosed, ppl. a.** *Obs.* Also 6 choosed. = CHOSSEN.

c 1545 L.D. *BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 725 They that be passed over be chosen men of waire. 1606 *CHAPMAN M. D'Olive Plays* 1873 l. 211 In that freely choos'd obscuritie.

† **Choosing.** *Obs.* In 4 choosing, choosing. [ CHOOSER v. + -ING dim. suffix.] A chosen one; one of the elect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1609 (Cott.) He to pin him-selven did For his chosings [Gott. choslinges] on rod-tre. *Ibid.* 12717 Quen drighen gan to sprad his grace Till his aun chosings treu. *Ibid.* 17626 (Gott.) þi choslinges.

**Chooser** (tʃuːzə). Forms: 4 cheser, 5 chesar, 6-8 chuser, 6- choosier. [ CHOOSER v. + -ER.] One who chooses.

138. *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 413 Alle þes cheseris cannot telle wheþer þei han chose a fend. 1562 J. *HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 131 Beggars should be no choosers. 1599 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40 The greedinesse of worldly chusers. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. iv. 11 Her self might be her chooser. 1678 L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 414 We cannot be the Chusers of our own Parents but of our Friends we may. 1707 J. *STEVENS Tr. Quevedo's Con.* Wks. (1709) 425 Beggars must not be Chusers. 1870 *SPURKON Treas. Dav. Ps.* I. 17 Pickers and choosers of God's words.

† b. *spec.* An elector. *Obs.*

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 He [schulde be pope] þat hadde þe more patrye of þe chesers assentynge to his allectoun. 1489 *CAXTON Raynes of A.* I. vii. 16 The eliseurs or chesars ought more to pourueye to the wele of the offyce, 1642 *CHAS. I. Answ.* 19 *Propos. Parl.* 21 The people who chuse the Chusers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 300 None shall be Choosers or Voters, but such as can expend 40s. per annum. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 755 A College, or court of choosers or electors. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 289 The choosers vary every election.

† **Chooseresse, cheseresse.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female chooser.

1388 *WYCLIF Wint.* viii. 4 The cheseresse of hise werkis. **Choosing** (tʃuːzɪŋ). *vbl. sb.* For forms see verb. [f. CHOOSER v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CHOOSE in various senses; selection, adoption, picking out, electing, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Noht after chesunge ac after strenge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8566 (Cott.) Wisi þou has in chesing [f. chosing] don. 1340 *Ayent* 42 Dingentes þet me maket be chyingere. c 1440 *HIVRON Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) II. 149 Man in hys fyrste kourmyng . . had fre chesung. 1458 *M.S. Christ's Hask. Abudon* in *Dom. Archib.* III. 42 They coold for cartes, and cast for her chying. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 17 A stryfe in the yelde halle for chesunge of the mayer. 1563 *Hom. II. Repentance* 1. (1859) 530 A superstitious abstynce, and chosung of meates. 1597 *BACON Coulters Good & Evil* (Arb.) 130 Women that marrie husbendes of their owne choosing.

1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) 266 A rule that there should be noe picking and choosing of partes of directions. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112. ¶ 2 Several Texts of his own choosing. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 308 After long chusing selected a subject.

**Choosing** (tʃiːzɪŋ), *ph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That chooses. Hence **choosingly** *adv.*, by choice, in preference.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. 8.7 If our spirits can serve God chusingly and greedily. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 78 The love which seeks diligently, that is to say, choosingly and by preference to all things else.

**Chop** (tʃɒp), *sb.* 1. Also 4-7 choppe, 5-6 chop (6 choppe). [f. CHOP v. 1. The senses fall into a number of groups derived from those of the verb, but having no mutual connexion.]

I. from CHOP v. 1.

1. An act of chopping, or cutting with blows of an axe, cleaver, etc.; a cutting blow or stroke.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. x. 187 Han bei none children bote chestes and choppes hem bitwene. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 770r Than Achilles with a chop chaunest to sle Philles. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 763 Syr James had soche a chop That he wyste not. Whether hyt were day or nyght. 1519 *Horman* 209. 209. 11 He smote hym with small chopps of the axe. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1631) III. 97/2 The executioner tooke the axe, and at the first chop stroke off his head. 1879 *Browning Ivanovitch* 37 Now some chop athwart the bole Changed bole to billets.

2. A piece chopped off; a slice, cutlet. Also *fig.* 1465 *Paston Lett.* 428 II. 72 He had 30n [= given] 30w and hym a choppe of xx. pownd of lond. c. 1626 *Bacon* (J.), *Emerson* would have cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died. 1654 *GAYTON* *Forst.* Notes 267 Forrests were my delight, this but a chop is; I have exchange'd a Forrest for a Coppice.

b. *spec.* A slice of meat, usually mutton or pork, including generally a rib, intended to be cooked and served by itself.

c. 1640 *MASSINGER City Madam* III. i. A chop of mutton, Or a pint of drum-wine. 1663 *PEYTS Diary* 9 July, Had a chop of veale. 1693 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol.* Gen. 417 A cut or chop of meat. c. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. 11. ¶ 117 (1740) 93 He kept no House, but lived upon Chops. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* v. 76 Take a neck of mutton. cut it into chops. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Rarely out of England is a first-rate broiled chop to be obtained.

d. *Two-penny chop*: ? chopped meat in broth. 1590 *GREENE* *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 39 Enter Miles with a messe of pottage and broth, and after him Bacon. Miles. Spill, sir? why, doe you thinke I neuer carried two-penny chop before in my life? 1618 *MYNSHUL Ess. Prison* 46 Feeds on twopenny chops and pottage.

3. An instrument or appliance for chopping. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 528/7 The cylinder in turning presses against an iron bar called the 'chop', which removes the skin of the cherry [= Coffee berry].

4. *fig.* Cf. 'blow, stroke.' *Obs.* (F. comp.)

1553 *BALE Gardiner's Obed.* Bjb, God hathe in this so-dayne choppe, taken away the libertie of his most pure playne worde. 1567 *DRANT Horace* To Rdr., Howe. fortune through this chop or that chance turned their bles to baile. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (1856) 94 § 2 They [sheep] are wasters ever after such a choppe, and never come to their former estate. c. 1690 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* A Chop by chance, a rare Contingence [1725 *New Cent. Dict.*, rare Booty].

b. *At the first chop*: at the first stroke, encounter, brush (F. *du premier coup*); immediately, at once (F. *tout à coup*).

1558 *TINDALE Obed.* *Chr. Man* Wks. I. 241 Let them. not believe them at the first chop whatsoever they say. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* Pref. 11 The worlde arose at the first chop with all his force. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 863 They were deceived of their hope at the first chop. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Prinsault*, presently. suddenly, at an instant, at the first chop. c. 1640 *J. SMYTH Loves Berkeleys* (1883) 49 It will be denied at the first chop, that. the said Elizabeth was then living.

c. *At one (a) chop*: at one stroke, at once, (F. *tout d'un coup*).

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Austr.* Osor. 134 b, This lusty gallant. challenge the field against four choise and tried souldiours at one choppe together. *Ibid.* 477 Here be two lyes at a chop. 1583 *J. STOKER Tragical Hist.* I. 47 a, Then the hangman letteth him slip at one choppe almost to the ground.

II. from CHOP v. 1. II. (cf. sense 9 of vb.).

5. The act of suddenly striking up or down; a sudden or sharp turn.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* R. ij, When Veins or Pipes take a chop up higher than ordinary into their proper lids. this is opposite to Troughing or Chopping down.

III. from CHOP v. 1. III.

6. A fissure, cleft, crack; a CHAP in the skin.

1578 *LYVE Dodoens* 301 The joyntes, or cliftes, or choppes of Cleeves and Rockes. 1585 *LLOYD Treas. Health* Gv. Choppes of ye gums and lippes. 1622-64 *HELYN Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 200 The many chops and chinks which the ardour of the Sun makes in the Sands. 1637 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* lxx. 133 Good for Chops in the hands or feet. 1712 *W. ROBERTS Cruising Voy.* App. 15 Broken in chops, as is all that coast. 1767 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) III. 299 His tongue turned black, with large chops in it.

IV. from CHOP v. 1. IV.

7. A stroke as of a clock; in mod.Sc. CHAP.

1619 *Z. BOVD Last Battell* (1629) 182 (Jam.) In the dumb choppe of the conscience. *Ibid.* 1203 The word without, and the dumb choppes of his conscience within could not moue him to do well.

V. [see CHOPPING *ph.* a. 1, 2.]

8. A short broken motion (of waves); chopiness.

Also *attrib.* = choppy.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 347 The unusual swell and short chop of a sea on, led him to think that he was in shoaler water. 1868 *J. SAXON Five Years in Gold.* Gate 235 Conflict with the horrors of the Caribbean 'chop seas'.

VI. 9. Comb. Chop-eater. Also CHOP-HOUSE.

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Box* (1866) 182 The chop-eater was so fatigued.

**Chop** (tʃɒp), *sb.* 2. Also 6-7 choppe. [Another form of CHAP *sb.* 2; and the more usual one in several senses. *Chop* in the quot. of 1505 (which occurs in a printed text of 1508) is the earliest trace of the word in any form: with this exception the *chop* form is evidenced earlier. The variation may have arisen from association with the other words in which *chap* varies with *chop*.]

1. A jaw.

c. 1505 *DUNBAR Flying* 166 Thy cheik bane bair. Thy chop, thy choll, garnis men for to leif cliest. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 44 ¶ 5 There is a Thread on one of Punch's Chops, which draws it up, and lets it fall. c. 1839 *PRAD Poems* (1864) II. 96 His fallen chop Most eloquently tells.

b. usually *pl.* Jaws; sides of the face.

1613 *CROOKE Body of Man* 124 The muscles of the choppes. c. 1616 *BLAUM, & L. Thierry* 11. 460 He. laies me over the chops with his club fist. 1656 *RIDLEY Pract. Physick* 293 Make deep scarification under the Chops. 1712 *ABUTHOR John Bull* (1727) 86 To give Nic. a good slap on the chops. 1731 *SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 50 If thou hadst as much brains in thy skull as beard on thy chops. 1875 *B. TAYLOR Faust* iv. II. 247 His cheekbones and his chops are shattered. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chops*, the jaws. 'Ah! I slap thy chops for tha'.

2. *pl.* The jaws and intervening space, the cavity of the mouth, fauces, parts about the mouth; = CHAP *sb.* 2. (This is the more usual form in contemptuous or humorous application to men.)

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 69 Whose good names can take no stain, from a bishops chopps. 1597-8 *Br. HALL Sat.* III. vi. 8 Downe he dips his chops deepe in the myre, And dunks. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* (1682) 421 Two Hens. changed, as they grow fat for the Priests Chops. 1655 *FELLOWS tr. Milton's 2nd Defence* 227 The sight of this egg. caused our monarchy-men. to lick their chops. 1733 *FIELDING Int. Chamberm.* i. v, My chops begin to water. 1748 *Tr. Vegetius Distemp.* Horses 37 Mixed with hot Water, and poured down the Animals Chops. 1849 *THORAU Week Concord Rev.* Tuesd. 206 The nut stowed away in its chops. 1864 *CAPEREN Devon Prov.*, Chops, the mouth.

3. *transf.* An appellation for a person with fat or bloated cheeks.

1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* i. II. 151 Fal. Ile hang you for going. Poy. You will, chops. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 235. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Fafetu*, Puffed up, fat cheeked, a chops.

4. *transf.* The mouth, opening, or entrance of an abyss, cannon, valley, channel, etc.

1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* v. 64 In the very chops of destitute, or jaws of death itself. 1697 *Br. PATRICK Comm. Ex.* xiv. 2 They were to enter by the Chops of Pihahiroh. 1717 *SWIFT Poems, To Delany*, He runs into a cannon's chops. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* II. xv. § 3 Which army they placed at the chops of the mountains.

b. *Chops of the Channel*: the entrance into the English Channel from the Atlantic.

1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 646 A squadron of 13 French men of war sailed from Brest. to lye in the chops of the Channell. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* III. x. (ed. 4) 548 Cruising in the chops of the Channel. 1832 *MARRVAT N. Forster* xi, The brig was not far off from the chops of the Channel. c. 1845 *HOOD Snapper Snapper*, vi, When down she went with all our hands, Right in the Channel's Chops.

5. *Mech.* The 'jaws' or 'cheeks' of a vice, etc.

1884 *F. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 36 Two chops, free to slide between guides, embrace the pendulum spring.

6. Comb.

1745 *Tr. Colimella's Husb.* v. vi, The chops-shoot is that which springs out of the middle, between two arms of the vine, as it were, in a fork.

**Chop** (tʃɒp), *sb.* 3 [f. CHOP v. 2]

1. An exchange, a barter.

c. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* i. 187 (D.) The Duke. drew on the King hardly to make a chop with those demeanes.

2. *Chop and change*: a change, alteration; cf. CHOP v. 4.

1750 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* i. xi, Surnames. which, in a course of years, have generally undergone as many chops and changes as their owners. 1835 *MARRVAT Jac. Faithf.* xvi, At last we were all arranged. although there were several chops and changes about, until the order of precedence could be correctly observed. c. 1845 *HOOD To Kitchener* iii, Like Fortune, full of chops and changes.

**Chop**, *sb.* 4 [f. CHOP v. 8] A snap with the jaws or mouth. (Quot. 1693 may belong to CHOP *sb.* 1)

c. 1653 *G. DANIEL Idyll* v. 160 Give a double Choppe On the Mouth-fitting Vowel. 1693 *EVLYN De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* I. 124 [An apple that] requires to be Eaten greedily, and at a chop; that is to say, without Ceremony, and with its Coat all on. 1865 *DICKENS Mt. Fr.* II. 298 'No' said Miss Wren, with a chop.

**Chop** (tʃɒp), *sb.* 5 Also 7 chaup, 8 chap(p), (tiapp), 9 chhap. [ad. Hindi *chhāp* impression, print, stamp, brand, etc.: see Yule. The word has been carried by European traders to China, where it is now used in senses that have become obsolete in India.]

1. In *India, China*. A seal or the impression of a seal; an official impress or stamp.

1614 *MILWARD in Purchas Pilgr.* I. 526 (V.) The King [of Achen] sent us his Chop. 1678 *Lett. from Dacca Fac.* in *India Office* (Y.), Alleging that they came without y<sup>e</sup> Visiers Chaup to him. 1696 *OVINGTON Voy. Surat* 251 (Y.) Upon their Chop; as they call them in India, or Seal engraven, are only Characters, generally those of their Name. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* III. 340 Mr. Pigot is said to have seized his chop, or seal, and applied it to the paper. 1859 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Chhap*, on official mark on weights and measures, to indicate their accuracy; an eastern Custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been examined and have paid duty.

2. A licence, passport, etc., made valid by means of such a seal; generally, a properly authenticated official document, permitting or authorizing some act; a permit.

1699 *DAMPFER Voy* II. i. 16 The Governor or his Deputy gives his Chop or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down. 1711 *LOCKYER Acc. Trade India* 35 (Y.) This [Oath, at Acheen] is administered by the Shabander. and it is called receiving the Chop for Trade. 1745 *P. THOMAS Frnt. Voy. S. Seas* 300 Came on board a Chinese Interpreter, or Linguist, who brought with him a Chop, for our going over the Barr. 1771 *FORSTER tr. Osbeck's Trav. China* i. 181 (Y.) With Topp or passports. 1802 *CAPT. ELMOORE in Naval Chron.* VII. 382 The Hong merchant furnishes you with a chop to deliver your cargo. 1859 *S. W. WILLIAMS Chinese Comm. Guide, Grand chop*, a ship's port clearance.

b. Hence chop-boat, 'a licensed lighter employed in the transportation of goods'; chop-house, 'a custom-house where transient duties are levied' (Williams *Chinese Comm. Guide*).

1882 *Fankwa at Canton* 25 (Y.) On the edge of the river. were Chop houses. to prevent smuggling.

3. *China trade*. A mark on goods to declare their nature, quality, etc.; a trade-mark; hence, a particular 'brand', sort, or class of goods bearing the same trade-mark. Also *attrib.*

1828 in *WEBSTER*. 1859 *S. W. WILLIAMS Chinese Comm. Guide, Chop of Tea*, a number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf. 1859 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Chop*, a trade term in China for the entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or the quantity made. 1861 *Guardian* 11 Nov., In China Silk. notwithstanding the continued small supply of 'classical' chops, the prices. have given way 6d. 1881 *Manch. Courier* 12 Jan., The only special chop in request has been 'hand and branch'.

4. Hence, *Anglo-Ind. & colloq.* First (second) chop: first (or other) rank, rate, position, quality, etc.; also *attrib.*

1823 *C. W. WYNN Let. in Dk. Buckingham Mem. Crt. Geo. IV* (1859) I. 478, I must make my table up with directors, military men, and such like second chop. 1837-40 *HALL-BURTON Clockm.* (1862) 7 It [a carriage] is a beautiful article — a real first chop — no mistake. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxix, We are the first-chop of the world. *Ibid.* xi, They are a sort of second-chop dandies. 1872 *Gro. Eliot Middlem.* xiii. (D.), You must be first chop in heaven, else you won't like it much.

5. In *China*, 'A hulk' (Y.). [Of uncertain origin.]

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 2. 38 He lives in a 'chop' — a floating house like a two-storied city barge, but larger.

Hence *Chop v.* (nonce-*vd.*)

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 98 (Y.) The Custom-house has a good Front, where the chief Customer appears certain Hours to chop, that is to mark, Goods outward-bound.

**Chop** (tʃɒp), *v.* 1 Also 4-7 choppe, (5-6 choppe, 6 choppe, 7 choppe). [Another form of CHAP v. 1. The evidence of the quotations as to their relative priority in date is not decisive, nor is any trace of the word in either form to be found in OE., or in the older stages of Teutonic. *Chop* coincides in sense with Du. *kappen* to chop, cut, mince, hew, lop, prune, late MDu. *cappen* to hew off, chop off, LG. (whence mod.G.) *kappen*, Da. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa* to cut, chop. But the type to which these point is \**kappōn*, OEut. \**kappōjan*, and this would app. have given in OE. only \**cap-pian*, since a before double stops followed by guttural vowel, did not give æ in primitive OE. This again would have given ME. and modern \**cap*; while the OE. type of *chap* would be \**ceap-pian*, \**ceppian*. Thus, the relationship of the Eng. to the continental words cannot, at present, be made out.

*Chop* and *chap* were subsequently somewhat differentiated, *chop* becoming the proper word for branches I and II, while III and IV are left to *chap*. In some respects, the use of the *chop* forms, esp. in the sb. (sense 2), suggests influence of F. *couper*, in 13-15th c. often *coper*; but whether the latter had, or could have, any influence on the rise or currency of the form *chop* is problematical.]

I. To cut with a blow.

1. *trans.* To cut with a quick and heavy blow; now always with a hewing, hacking instrument, as an ax or cleaver; formerly also with a sword.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. III. 253 Children and Cheerles, Chop hem to depe. 1377 — B. XII. 129 And medle we nauzt muche with hem to meuen any wrathe. Lest cheste chaifen vs to choppe vche man other. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 823 Achilles mony choise men choppit to be erthe. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* xxii. 83 Thei thre fuyrouse goddesses infernalle. kutten and choppen, breken and maren alle the werke. 1839 *SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce Life* iv. 132 Cavalry are only useful to bully a mob. by chopping them a little instead of destroying them by firearms.

b. To make by this action.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 543/2 The cotton-chopper

straddles the row, and chops wide gaps, leaving the plants in hills.

2. With various adverbial extensions (precisely as with CUT); as *about, away, down, off, through, from anything, in two, in or into pieces, etc.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* i. 64 Bote holy church & charite choppe (v.r. chaste) a-down swich shryuers. *Ta 1400 Chester Pl.* (1843) I. 161, I shall choppe of his beade. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 1967 I should. chop burgher bi chekes for chatering so high. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* xix. 201 Thei choppen alle the Body in smale peces. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 92 Wee chopt of softlie the cables. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI* v. l. 135 Chop away that factious pate of his. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* iii. 3 They breake their bones, and chop them in pieces. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 4 The Pope. ordered. both his Hands to be chopped off. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 26 Bones, chopped into small pieces. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 68 Chop the breasts from off the mother. 1885 *Mag. Art.* Sept. 448/1 [He] chopped the windows about, to fit in heavy shutters.

3. To cut (with an ax, cleaver, etc.) into pieces (usually for a purpose); to mince. This is = *chop in pieces* in 2. Also with compl., as *to chop small*. *Chop up*: to subdivide thoroughly by chopping; also *fig.*

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1026 Childre, Choppid in a chargour of chalke whytt sylver. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 44 Take . broome, cresses, . and chop them very small. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij b, The herbes or leues chopt. a 1535 DEWES *Introduct. Fr. in Palagr.* (1852) 939 To choppe brede, *chapler*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169 To chop herbes, *concider*. 1714 GAY *Trivia* ii. 129 The Cleaver chops the Heifer's spoil. 1840 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. v. 257 Those complicated divisions and subdivisions into which our forefathers thought proper to chop up their discourses. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-Cure* (1860) 89 Chopping or sawing wood is better exercise. . than walking. *absol.* 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vj. § 2 (1681) 92 Good to make Dressers, and Planks to chop on. *Mod.* In chopping fire-wood we want a block to chop on.

4. *intr.* To aim a hacking or hewing blow at.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 22 Ich man y-chardid to choppe at his croune. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 1259 He choppit to Achilles with a chere felle. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 202 He. chops at it fiercely and hastily. *Mod.* I found him with an ax chopping at one of the trees.

5. *trans.* (fig.) To utter abruptly and disjointedly, with words or phrases cut short.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. ii. 278 Chopping the exclamation to that sharp little hatchet of hers. 1882a *Saturday* 16 Dec. 19/2 She was somewhat nervous. . and chopped her words.

6. To harrow; = CHIP *v.* 1. 7. [Of doubtful connexion.]

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* ii. xi. (1849) 78 Having seven acres chopped, and three of them under crop. *Ibid.* 80 That 'ere chopping, I reckon, is tarnation hard work.

II. To thrust or move with suddenness or force (as in delivering a blow).

+7. *trans.* To thrust with sudden force. *Obs.* (Cf. colloq. *to stick, clasp*.)

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 33 b, The iust charge in powder. . may . be . put in bagges of linnen. . which in a sodaine may be chopt into the mouth of a peece. 1587 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 348 b, All these toyces, (which you have chopt into the Church at this day). 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 160 (Globe) We will chop [1623 throw] him in the malmsey-butt in the next room. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xvii. 146 A Souldier chopt his javeline into him. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sherifes* 15 B. lying on the ground plucketh out his knife, and A. is so hasty to kill B. that he chopeth himself upon the knife of B. 1622 COTTERELL *Cassandra* ii. ii. (1676) 143, I chopt'd my hand suddenly into his [a lion's] throat. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 Have good strong wooden Plugs ready made, whilst boring, to chop into the Bore-hole.

b. *To chop down, chop in, chop together.* (Cf. *to clasp down, stick in, stick or clasp together*.) *Chop in* (fig.): to interpolate, 'clap' or 'stick' in.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon. bef. Edu. VI.* i. 253 This covetous fellow. interrupted the sermon, even by suddenly chopping in 'Master. speak to my brother.' 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 She. . chopt downe emptie candlesticks two or three. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 418 A certain Glosier, who. . doth chop in an exposition of his own. *Ibid.* Could this Lyubus be a fit place to chop the unbelievers and holy ones together? 1586 FERNZ *Blas. Gentrie* ii. 23 You chop so much vplandish in your tale, that by my troth, I scantly understand the halfe of it. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* (1860) 29 By a fine trick of Legerdemaine gathers it [a gold chain] vp into his hand, and chops the copper chaine in place. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 29 You chop in the word *offer*. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess.* etc. (1841) 327 He chops in and therefore, and makes an absurd consequence.

c. *absol.* To cause to fall with a sudden jerk.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 We have two Labourers at a time at the handle of the bore Rod, and they chop, or pounce.

+8. *intr.* To go or come with sudden impetus, or with violence. Of voluntary action: to 'strike', dart, swoop, bounce, pounce, force oneself. *Obs.*

a. *esp.* with *in, into*, to 'strike' in, thrust oneself in, enter forcibly, intervene, break in with a remark.

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 So sodenly fyercely and boldly to choppe in to any mannis conscience. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 51 b, Some. . choppe in at a window when the doore is shut up. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* ii. iii. 252 Vnconstant menne, that now choppe in, and nowne runne out. 1600 J. NORDEN in FARR *S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 460 A change chops in of more inconstant rate. 1632-a *High*

*Commission Cases* (1886) 320 It was not wont that men should choppe in and talke soe when the Court is speaking. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxiv. (1668) 422 He. . made no more ado but chopt into their company. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 22 He presently orders the Musick to play grave, and chopt into a Dorian. 1714 ELIWOOD *Autobiog.* 254, I. . chopt in upon him, and kept him at a Bay. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 204 [They] chop in with their nimble tongues. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii. How have I trembled, lest some passing stranger should chop in between me and the prize.

b. Also with other constructions, as *down, forth, off, out, etc.*; to chop upon, to pounce upon.

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxv. 7 Flise at libertie in and out might chop. 1562-a *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 [He] as rashely, as rudely, chopt forth. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lx. 359 They chopt downe to the table lyke swyne. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 152 a, When they see any Hawke. . they choppe downe into the Snowe. a 1611 BRAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. ii, Thou wilt chop out with them unseasonably, When I desire them not. a 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Sermon.* (1640) 108 They chop suddenly off from these duties, break them off abruptly. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* (1714) 143 Whose Chastity he chops upon, he cares not. 1691 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxi. 89 Now every thing is so soon chopt upon and gone. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 67 It would not do so well to. . chop down right into a discourse about Religion.

c. *Naut.* To chop to an anchor: to come to anchor hastily.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 22 We chopt to an Anker; and sayed the pumps.

+9. Of involuntary action: To be precipitated, to come or go suddenly, to drop, fall, etc. With *down, in, Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon. Tim.* 261/2 There be no stumbling blocks to make vs chop out of the way. 1583-91 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 366 A hard thing for princes to remember, breaketh they; . chop into the earth before they be aware. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Peru.* 3 If his friends or his foes chop into it vnaware. 1597 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 124 And being gotten to the top. . downe on th' other side doth chop, And to the foot came rumbling. 1681 COTTON *Wind. Peak* (ed. 4) 55 The water's margent here goes down so steep, That at the first step, you chop in middle-deep.

+b. To fall in with; come upon suddenly and by chance; to fall upon. *Obs.*

1633 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Imp.* xxviii. 192 He shall never make a Plough to go with ease by his rules, unless he chop upon it by chance. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Ref.* (1857) II. 503 One of our. . ships. . chopt upon a French privateer. . and took her. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 197 He is just chopt'd in with a Pack of Dogs. 1793 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* iii. (1728) 42 What should I chop upon but the very place. . 1790 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 217 We chopt upon a booty.

III. = CHAP *v.* 1 II.

+10. *intr.* To break open in clefts or cracks; to crack, cleave; now to CHAP. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 17 a, The Oven must. . be well playsted with fast and strong Lymne, that the same chop not. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* 318 A cartheyne fruit like unto peares, the whiche do also chop and cleave asunder. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 23 Soils that easily chop in the time of great long heats. 1759 HEBBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 216 The nipples of her breasts chopped.

11. *trans.* To make a cleft or incision in, gash. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vj. § 2 (1681) 91 If the old [elm] Roots be chopped or slit, and slightly covered with light Mould, they will send forth plenty of Suckers. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* vi. 76 That rough thread of soil, chopped by the blades of a hundred streams.

IV. = CHAP *v.* 1 III. *Sc.*

+12. *trans.* To strike, knock; mod.Sc. *chap.* a 1375 in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 137 He chopped his Cholle, A-3eyn be Marbel-ston. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. xii. 46 For wikkid lust. . Choppit by the schaft [of the spear]. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Scotland* Wks. 1846 I. 99 The wold chope there familiars on the cheek with it. 1599 JAMES I *Baron. Douper* (1682) 11 Conscience. . choppeth. . him with a feeling that he hath done wrong. a 1697 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 68 It was. . his Maisties pleasure, that they too should chope handes, and embrace one ane other, wich. . they were cordially did.

+13. *intr.* To strike; mod.Sc. *chap.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. vi. 66 Diore, quhidderand at his bak fute hate, His tais choppand on his heill all the gait. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 206 The galayes. . eschapping a great danger, for upon the back of the sandis thei all chopped.

V. In various uses this verb and the next appear to run together, and produce senses which combine the two notions of 'striking', or suddenly moving in any direction, with that of 'turning' as in the chopping of the wind. Thus a fox is said to chop back and double; a mineral vein chops up, down, back, etc.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Sermon.* (1640) 108 Such a sudden and immediate chopping from holy duties to matters of the world. 1747 [See CHOP *sb.* II]. 1879 J. ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (Hexham) 85 The fox chops back and doubles like a hare.

**Chop** (tjpp), *v.* 2 Also 5-7 choppe. [Appears bef. 1400 in the appellation *choppe-churchie*, which implies earlier use of the vb., though the latter has been found first, in the phrase 'to choppe and change', late in the 15th c. The history is not clear, but as CHAP was of occasional earlier use in the same sense, it is not improbable that chop was merely a variant due to the circumstance that other words of the same form varied between chop

and chop. There appears little reason to think that the Flemish *koppen, koopen*, to sell, or its Eng. form *cope*, or the ON. *kaupa*, or its Sc. form *coup*, had anything to do with the origin of *choppe*. The difference between (*k*öpp) and (*tj*pp) is great.]

I. To barter, give in exchange.

+1. *intr.* or *absol.* To barter; make an exchange with. *Obs.*

c 1485 [see chop and change, 4 a]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Eschanger*, to exchange, to chop, to scorse. 1590 TARTLETON *Nous Purgat.* (1844) 56 Will you chop with me? *voules vous troquer avec moi?* 1611 CORGA. *Changer*. . to exchange, interchange, trucks, scooise, barter, chop with. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* i. ii, [A trader] in another country. . Chopping for rotten raisins. c 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 Mars chops with Saturn; Jove claims Mars's sphere.

2. *trans.* To exchange one thing for another by way of commerce; to barter. *To chop away*: to barter away; also *fig.*, to bargain away or let go for unworthy objects or motives. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1554 LATIMER *Wks.* (1845) II. 433 Shall we go about to chop away this good occasion, which God offereth us. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 229 Schoole places. . being in the hart of townes, might easely be chopt for some field situation. 1623 BR. HALL *Sermon.* V. 157 Here one chops away the Truth, for fear or ambition. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* iv. (1720) IV. 467 Horses that are jades. . may be chopt away, or sold in Smithfield. 1706 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4236/4 The same Person has. . chopt'd and dispos'd of several Horses. 1880-81 E. CORNWALL, *Oxford*, i. of *Wight*, etc. *Gloss.*, Chop, to barter, to exchange. *Mod. Kent. dial.* He chopped away three old hens for two young ones.

+3. To buy and sell, make commerce of. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1738) 254 To limit it to that age, when it was in fashion to chop matrimonies.

4. **To chop and change**: an alliterative phrase in which, as the force of the word *chop* has become indistinct, the meaning has passed from that of 'to barter' to that of 'to change, alter'.

a. *intr.* To practise bartering; buy and sell; bargain with.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 642, I. . choppe and chaunge with symonye, and take large yiftes. 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* ii. 17 Many. . which choppe and chaunge with the woide of God. 1578 T. NICHOLS *Tr. Cong. W. India* 107 A hundred thousand persons come thither to choppe and change. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 148 To speake with some of the Indians. . to see if they would. . chop and change with us.

b. *trans.* To buy and sell, exchange; also *fig.*

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par.* Rev. 29 She hath chopt and changed it; yea she hath sold it. 1558 *Will of C. Alee* (Somerset Ho.), Shall neither give, sell, choppe nor chaunge any part. 1584 *Leicester's Commonwealth* (1641) 60 He doth chop and change what lands he listeth with her Majesty. 1590 H. BARROW in *Confer.* i. 6 You buy and sell, chop and change your ecclesiastical offices. . as horses in a faire. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spongel's Sp. Tour* xxxix. 212 He was continually chopping and changing his horses.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To change one's tactics or ways, to make frequent changes; to change about.

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 419 Even as ye pervert the words of holy scripture, as ye chop and change with it. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. 108 They cannot content themselves with common, and usual fashions, but they must chop and chaunge euerie day with the world. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. ix. (1718) 38 Q, who would trust this world. . That. . chops and changes ev'ry minute. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 299 It is to be hoped he knows his own mind this time, and does not intend chopping and changing about again.

d. *trans.* To change, make different, alter.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) i. *Pet.* ii. a note, [That] they be not deceaved by them which chop and change it, and gyve poyson in stede of it. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Feruel* iv. 63 Thus he choppeeth and chaungeh his minde. 1593 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iv. (1669) 254/2 [Laban] chopping and changing his wages so oft. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 222 To chop and change the whole Old Testament as he pleases.

II. Hence the meaning of 'change' passes over into chop alone. (As said of the wind, there was prob. some influence of CHOP *v.* 1 in the sense of 'stirling' in a given direction.)

+5. *trans.* To change. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Arcop.* (Arb.) 61 This is not to put down Prelaty, this is but to chop an Episcopacy; this is but to translate the Palace Metropolitane from one kind of dominion into another.

6. *intr.* esp. *Naut.* Of the wind: To change, veer, or shift its direction suddenly; usually with *round, about* (*up, obs.*).

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* i. (1704) 191/2 The Wind would chop up Westerly. 1657 LISON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 It was the time of Tornado, when the winds chop about into the South. 1754 FIELDING *Amelia* iii. iv, The wind, which was at first fair, soon chopped about. 1794 SOUTHEY *Bot. Bay Elog.* iii, Then the fair wind of fortune chopt round in my face 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 174 At the same moment the wind chopped from N.N.W. to west. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1860) 5 The wind chopped suddenly round, and they all set out to sea.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* To turn with, or like, the wind.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 13 The probabest reason why three or four tydes do chop in one day is, because the winds blowing, etc. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref. When a Cough comes to last above a Month, and begins to chop in its Indications. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 The weathercock chopping with the wind, so pliant to move, and so stiff when fixed. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, The ship turned slowly to the wind, pitching and chopping as



the sails were spilling. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. How the House of Lords and House of Commons chopped round.

8. *trans.* To exchange or bandy words; esp. in *To chop logic*: to exchange logical arguments and terms, bandy logic, reason argumentatively, argue. (In late use, often erroneously referred to *CHOP v.*, as if 'to mince', divide minutely, 'split hairs', or 'hash up'.) 1525 SKELTON *Replie* 118 Wolde. That wyse Harpocrates Had your mouthes stopped. . . . When ye logyke chopped. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Prel.* in Holinshed VI. 49 You charge me . . . that I presume to chop logike with you . . . by answering your snappish Quid with a knappish Quo. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. B. Peste* 1. 51 Harke how he chops Logick with his Mother. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Cham. Prin.* 349 Bublins up of carnal reason against divine dispensations. . . . which our English Proverb calls it chopping Logick with God. 1661 USSHER *Power Principles* II. (1683) 142 What confusion would be brought. . . if a Son, or a Servant, or a Subject might have liberty to stand upon terms and chop Logick with his Father, Master, or Prince. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 25 A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can chop logic by mode and figure. 1840 CARLYLE *Heros* II. (1858) 232 A bastard kind of Christianity. . . chopping barren logic merely! 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. Men chopping little familiar logic on one of the profoundest mysteries of Revelation.

† b. *rarely* with other objects.

1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Man.* 140 To chop reasons. 1746 BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 304 We will chop politics together.

† c. *intr.* To bandy words, to answer back.

158x MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 182 With some Logically helpe to chop, and some Rhetorick to braue. 1617 HIFRON *Wks.* 1619-20 II. 321 How soon came he [Jonah] to that extremity of testiness, that he feared not (as it were) to chop with God. 1626 BACON *Sylva* s. 252 Echoes are, some more sudden and chop again as some as the voice is delivered. *Ibid.* s. 248 If it [an Echo] be neare, and yet not so neare, as to make a Concurrent Echo, it chopeth with you upon the sudden. 1645 — *Ess. Inducture* (Arb.) 457 Let not the Counsell at the Barre, chop with the Iudge. . . after the Iudge hath Declared his Sentence.

† d. *trans.* To find fault with; = ARGUE *v.* 2.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Pref. 3, I was never afraid to be chopped by my master for telling of truth.

**Chop** (tʃɒp), *v.* 3 Also 6-7 choppe. [app. f. CHOP *s.b.* in the sense of 'take with the chops'; but probably vaguely associated also with those senses of CHOP *v.* 1 which express sudden action.]

† 1. *trans.* To take into the chops and eat; to snap up. *Obs.*

158x J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 350 With your fingers you handle the reall, corporall, substantiall, identically presence of Christ, behold the same with your eyes, and choppe him uppe at a morsell. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxviii. (1840) 230 With which [goods] the waves played a little, and then chopped them up at a morsell. 1665 BOVILL *Occas. Refl.* IV. v. (1675) 195 A large Fish, espying the Fly . . . having greedily chopt'd it up, etc. 1701 J. COLLIER *M. Aurel.* 244 She does not chop him up at a Mouthful, like the Sphinx.

† 2. *fig.* Applied to hurried reading or speaking in which the words are 'swallowed' or bolted. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 74 Which maketh them [Reading, ministers] to gallop it ouer as fast as they can, and to chop it vp with all possible expedition, though none vnderstand them. 1660 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* To chop up Prayers, to huddle them up, or slubber them over.

† 3. *intr.* To snap, to bite at. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 76 [The fish] seeing the mark fall so just in his mouth, chopped a-loft and snapped her up. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Chop Cherry*, Thou mad'st me chop, but yet, Another snapt the cherry. 1687 H. MORR *App. Antid.* (1712) 184 If a Dog chop at the bigger morsel. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxvi. (1714) 111 The Common People will Chop like Trout at an Artificial Fly.

4. *trans.* *Hunting.* To seize (prey) before it has time to get fairly away from cover.

a 1644 B. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 201 While the Vrchin . . . creeps forth to sucke the cow, he is dogged, and chopped in. 1757 POORE *Author* 1. 28 The Pleasure of this Play, like hunting, does not consist in immediately chopping the Prey. 178x P. BECKFORD *Hunting* 141 Harefendeis are of one great use: they hinder your hounds from chopping hares, which they otherwise could not fail to do. 1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* I. i. vii. § 8. 208 The spaniels will . . . even chop them occasionally; but, the bird (woodcock) is very nimble in evading the jaws of his enemy. 1888 E. WORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk* s.v., Bad luck, the hounds chopped a fox in Tripp brake, and after that 'twas a blank.

† b. *trans.* To seize. *Obs.*

1726 SHELWOCKE *Voy. round World* 449 David Griffith. . . who was chopped'd, that is, seiz'd till the man who was guilty of the crime was deliver'd to them.

**Chop**, *v.* 4 *collog.* [f. CHOP *s.b.* 1 a b.] To eat a chop.

1841 MRS. GORE *Cecil* xx. I would rather have 'chopped' at the 'Blue Posts' as I once did, fifteen years before. 1887 SALA *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Feb. 144, I went one day . . . to 'chop' at the Cock.

**Chop**, *v.* 5 *Anglo-Ind.*: see under CHOP *s.b.* 5

† **Chop-cherry**. *Obs.* [f. CHOP *v.* 3 + CHERRY.] A game in which one tries to catch a suspended cherry with the teeth; bob-cherry.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) I 6b, Manye women . . . for a season played as children doe at Chopcherie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* 1. 3 How they may play at chop-cherry, when cherrie time is past. 1609 E. W. *Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen O. P. IV. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (title) Chop-Cherry. 1650 C. NORRIS *Inesquidency of Exped.* 7 To see themselves Tantalized and plaid at Chop-cherry weath. 1684 H. MORR *Answer* 240 That the Tree of Life

was not set in Paradise for Adam to eat of, but to play at Chop-cherry with him, and to mock him

**Chop-chop**. An imitation of a natural sound. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. The idle flapping of a sail or the ceaseless chop-chop of a boat at her moorings.

† **Chop-church**. *Obs.* A dealer or trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices; one of 'those secular priests who dioue a trade, or made an advantage by exchanging of their benefices' (Kennett); also called *chaw-ch-chopper*.

1591 in Spelman *Councils* II. 641 Litera missa omnibus Episcopis suffraganeis Domini contra Choppe-Churches. 1590 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 594 *Mangilia*, a choppechurch. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 488 Chopchuch, Merchaunt, Glocer. Spinster, &c. bee good Additions of misterie. But Citizens is not, because it is no misterie, arte or degree. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 202 Those Chop-churches, against whom some late constitutions had been made in this diocese.

**Chopdar**, variant of CHODAR.

**Choperloche**, perversion of CHOP-LOGE, *Obs.*

**Chop-fallen** (tʃɒpˈfɔːlən), *a.* Also 7 -falne.

[f. CHOP *s.b.* 1 + FALLEN.] With the lower jaw fallen, hanging down, or shrunk; *fig.*, dejected, dispirited, miserable, crest-fallen; = CHAP-FALLEN.

1601 SHAKS *Ham.* v. i. 212 Where be your Jibes now? Your Gambals? Your Songs? . . . Quite chopfallen. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 139. 3/2 Thy chop-fallen Face. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 305 Alas, how chop-fallen now! 1789 J. VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Ode* vii. Wks. 1812 II. 530 In piteous chop-fall'n plight. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii. Sir Arthur . . . looked extremely embanas'd, and, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, chop-fallen. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i. Most chopfallen, blue, enter the NATIONAL Agents.

**Chop-house**. [f. CHOP *s.b.* 1 2 b + HOUSE.] An eating-house where mutton-chops, beefsteaks, and the like are supplied; 'a mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold' (J.).

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Chop-houses, where Both boyld and roast Mutton (in chops) are alwayes ready. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 3, I dine at the Chop-house three Days a Week. a 1861 CLOUGH *Poems, Mari Magno* 577 Who friendless in a London lodging lives, Dines in a dingy chop-house.

**Chopin** (tʃɒpɪn), *s.b.* Forms: (3) chopin, 4 chopyn, 6 choppyne, choppen, 7-8 choppin, chopine, 7- chopin, 8- Sc. chappin. [? a. F. *chopine* an old measure = half a pint; f. *chope* 'a kind of vessel containing about half a litre', identified by Littré with mod. Ger. *schoppen*, LG. *schopen* a liquid measure of the same amount.]

a. 'A French liquid measure containing nearly a pint of Winchester' (J.), i.e. half an Old French *pinte*. b. A Scotch liquid measure, equal to a Scotch half-pint, or about a quart of English wine-measure.

1275 *Mun. Gildhalla, Lond.* (Rolls) III. 432 Mensuræ quæ vocatur 'schopinas' et 'gilles'. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Kings* vii. 26 *mayr*. A sextarietis as a chopyn of Pariys. 1426 *Sc. Act. Jas. I* (1597) § 70 Twa gallownes and a halfe, and a choppen of the auld mette. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Vint.* (1880) 17 Meate was brought and layde by him, and a Choppin of Wine (for so they call it there). 1611 CORGER. *Chopine*, a chopine; or the Parisien halfe pint; almost as big as our whole one. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* vi. 59 My Landlord . . . brought up a chopin of Whitewine. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Sept., They . . . call for a chopine of two-penny. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 215 A chopin (two English pints) of new milk. 28. GALT *R. Gilchrist* II. 217 (Jam.) On this night . . . they have a choppin. 1837 in *Pfisch. Advert.* 21 Sept. (1888) 4/5 64 bolts of meal, 3 chopins of milk. c 1850 G. MILLWOOD *New Fam. Receipt* Bk. 57 One teaspoonful of this liquid to a choppin of water.

b. *attrib.*

c 1520 DUNBAR *Poems, Rycht airlie* 26 Ow't of ane choppyne stowp They drank twa quartis. 1749 *Let.* in *Soc. Life former Days* (1865) A man was to go into a chopin bottle, and there play on the fiddle. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties* Scott. I. 160 Chopin bottles were sold at 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Hence † **Chopin v.**, ad. F. *chopiner* to tipple.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xviii, Chopining and plying the pot. *Ibid.* II. xxx, We tipped and chopined together.

**Chopine, chopin** (tʃɒpɪn, tʃɒpɪn), *s.b. arch.* Forms: 6-7 choppine, shoppino, chopino, 7 chopin(e), chapiney, cioppino, ciopine, chopine, chopin, chopine, chippine, (?) chipeener, 7- chopin(e). [Identical with obs. F. *chapins*, *chappins* 'choppins, a kind of high slippers for low women' (Cotgr.), and Sp. *chapin* 'a woman's . . . high cork shoes' (Minshew); mod. Sp. *chapin* 'clog with a cork sole', Pg. *chapim* 'a high-soled clog made of cork'. The Eng. writers c 1600 persistently treated the word as Italian, even spelling it *cioppino*, pl. *cioppini*, and expressly associated it with Venice, so that, although not recorded in Italian Dictionaries, it was app. temporarily fashionable there. App. orig. Sp., and a deriv. of *chapa* plate of metal, etc.; hence perh. orig. a shoe with a *thin* cork sole, and gradually transferred. See Skeat in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1885-7, 79.]

A kind of shoe raised above the ground by means of a cork sole or the like; worn about 1600 in Spain and Italy, esp. at Venice, where they were monstrously exaggerated. There is little or no evidence of their use in England (except on the

stage); but they have been treated by Sir Walter Scott, and others after him, as parts of English costume in the 17th c.

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 252 b, He [Chinaman] goeth in wooden Choppines a foot hygh from the ground. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* 1. xv. 49 The actois did walke vpon those high coiked shoes . . . which now they call in Spain and Italy Shoppini. 1598 FLORIO, *Pianelloni*, great pattins or choppins. — *Zoccoli*, chopinoes that women vse to weare. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. I do wish myself one of my mistresses choppin. 1616 — *Deuol an Ass* III. iv. (N.), To say he wears cioppinos, and they do so in Spain. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 445 Byrady your Ladship is neeter Heauen then when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Choppine. 1611 CORVAT *Cruditates* 261 There is one thing used of the Venetian women . . . that is not to be observed amongst any other women in Christendom. . . . It is called a 'Chapiney', which they weare vnder their shoes. . . by how much the nobler a woman is, by so much the higher are her Chapineys. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. i. 172 The Women of Venice weare choppinos or shoos three or foure hand-bredths high. c 1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) 99 From their high chopins. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The noblemen stalking with their lady's on choppins. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quer.* VI. 179 Raising themselves upon their Cioppines. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xv. 118 She put her Chapines into her sleeve, and lifting her long coats went as fast as she could. 17. . . *Revenge, or Match Nevaugle* III. (D.), I do not love to endanger my back with stooping so low; if you would wear chipeeners, much might be done. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, As I will but take my chopins and my cloak. . . and cross the street to neighbour Ramsay's. 1861 READE *Clouster & H.* III. 302 Your wooden heeled choppins to raise your little stunted limbs up.

† **Chop-living**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CHOP *v.* 2 + LIVING *s.b.*] One who traffics in ecclesiastical livings; cf. CHOP-CHURCH.

1634 CANNIE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 200 Covetous chancellors, dignified chaplains, alias chopplings, ambitious pluralists, simoniacal patrons, alias latrons.

† **Chop-loge**. *Obs.* Also -logue, -loche, chopper-loche. A familiar perversion of CHOP-LOGIC 2.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 a, He . . . with lacke of vitallies brought those chop-logues or greater prattlers as lowe as dogge to the bow. a 1553 — *Reyner D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 Well dame Custance, if he heare you thus play choploge. 1564 BECON *Acts Christ & Antich.* (1844) 530 My choploghes, chaplains, and chapmen. 1623 MABBE tr. *Alenian's Guam.* D'Alf. II. 17 Pointing to this Chop-loch with her finger. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 474 Wraw finds these Chopperloches good Disciples.

† **Chop-logic**. *Obs. contemptuous.* Also 6-7 chop-logicke. [cf. CHOP *v.* 2 8.]

1. Sophistical or contentious argument.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/2 All suche argumentes, and suche choplogickes agaynste good rules. 158x J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 395 b, What kind of choplogick is this? . . . A trymm conclusion surely! 1592 GRENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 13 Cloth-Breeches . . . swore . . . that this chop-logick was not worth a pinne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 254/1 Argumentation . . . is . . . termed also Demonstration, Sophistry, Chop Logick, Polemic.

2. One who chops logic; a contentious, sophistical arguer.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 25 Choplogyke is he that when his mayster rebuketh him of hys fault he wylly geve hym xx wordes for one. 1576 NEWTON *Leunies Complex.* (1633) 209 Wianglers, Busie medlers in other mens matters . . . Choplogicks, and Prattlers. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 250 How now? Chopt Logicke? what is this?

3. *attrib.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* aliv. 213 And take vpon him in chop logic lawse To controll vs.

Hence **Chop-logical** *a.*, argumentative, disputatious. Tindale uses *chopological* in derision of tropological.

1528 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 308 The literal sense killeth. . . . We must therefore, say they, seek out some chopological sense. a 1652 BROME *Quene & Con.* IV. v, You chopological Rascal. *Ibid.* v. vii, Why thou chopological Fellow, dost thou not think, there are as good men hanged?

† **Chopness**. [? A fictitious word.] (See quot.)

1766 GOODY *Two-Shoes* (1882) 149 Then getting a Chopness (a Thing like a Spade) and digging, he discovered a Copper-chest, full of Gold. 1830 in MAUNDER. 1846 WORCESTER *Chopness*, a kind of spade. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Chopped** (tʃɒpt), *pph.* a. 1 Also chopt. [f. CHOP *v.* 1 and *s.b.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Fissured; cracked; CHAPPED *pph.* a. 1

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. IV. 9 When that the earth is chopt and dry, and thirsteth more and more. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 50 Her pretty chopt hands. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Their skarr'd Cheeks, and chopt Hands. 1708 Phil. *Trans.* XXXVI. 230 His Lips and his Nostils were chopped. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 237 Chopped hands and bleeding fingers.

2. Reduced to fragments by chopping; minced.

1548 ELVOR *Thesaurus, Tuctum*, a meate made with chopped flesh. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 67 Roll a good lump of butter in chopped parsley. 1824 G. PORTER *Boracina & Gl.* 4 The chopped straw [in bricks]. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 63 Coarsely chopped walnuts.

3. Of waves: Broken, short and abrupt. Cf. CHOPPING *pph.* a. 1 2, CHOPPY *a.* 1 2.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-hur* 1. i. (1884) 11 Here chopped waves, there long swells.

**Chopped**, *pph.* a. 2 [f. CHOP *s.b.* 2 + -ED.] Having chops; mouthed. Chiefly in *comb.*

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* III. xi. 148 Hercules led away the three-chopt Porter, and broke down the black Gates.



**Chopper**<sup>1</sup> (tʃɒpə). [f. CHOP v.1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who chops or cuts into pieces.

1552 HULOT, *Chopper*, truncator. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 342 Call me Fancier, and Bread-chopper. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. vii. (1711) 173 One of them cuts the soft and tough Fat into small pieces with a long Knife; this Man they call the Chopper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 199 'The domestic sound' of the wood-chopper's axe.

b. *U. S. Lumber-trade.* A workman who fells and lops the trees.

1827 COOPER *Prairie* vii. 103 What will the Yankee Choppers say? 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 204 Fishers and choppers and ploughmen Shall constitute a state. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 A Wisconsin lumber-camp is divided into 'choppers', 'sawyers', and 'swampers'.

c. *slang.* (See quot.)

1865 in *Fall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 9/2 I was glad to get it off to a 'chopper' at last... Dr. Letheby explained that a 'chopper' is the trade term for a sausage-maker.

2. An instrument used for cleaving or cutting up: *spec.* a large-bladed short-handled axe used for cutting up meat, wood, etc.; a butcher's cleaver.

1818 TOWN *Chopper*, a butcher's cleaver; a word now used more frequently than cleaver. 1844 MACAULAY *Barère* (Misc. Wks. 1860 II. 160). The long fair hair of handsome aristocrats who had died by the national chopper [the guillotine]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Aug. 4/7 Charged... with... striking it on the head with a chopper.

3. An agricultural implement for thinning out plants in drills. Used in Great Britain for turnips; in the United States for cotton plants. (Knight *Mech. Dict.* 1874.)

**Chopper**<sup>2</sup>. [f. CHOP v.2 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] †a. One who barbers or exchanges, *esp.* a trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices. b. One who chops logic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 271 Bowthies of Choppers and Changeis. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 37 Those simoniacal choppers and changers, buyers and sellers. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* i. Pet. v. 2 Church-choppers and money-changers. 1699 LOCKE *2d Reply Bp. Worcester* (R.). Such a dangerous chopper of logic. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 299 A chopper of Chinese logic.

†**Chopper**<sup>3</sup>. *Obs. rare.* †A 'chopping' or strapping boy or child. Cf. CHOPPING a.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1629) 241 She had brought forth two monsters... such child-choppers, that as soon as ever they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. a 1627 MIDDLETON *No Wit, No Help* ii. i, 'Twould have been A jolly chopper and't have liv'd till this time.

**Chopper** (tʃɒpə), sb. †a. Anglo-Indian. Also 8 chappor, 9 chupper. [a. Hindi *chhappar* thatched roof.] A thatched roof. Also attrib.

1780 *Lett. in Hicky Bengal Gaz.* 6 May (Y.) Setting fire to Houses by throwing the Tikees of his Hooka on the Choppers. 1782 PRICE *Observ.* 6x (Y.) They might erect their chappor huts in what part of the town they pleased. 1820 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Indian Vocab.* I. 510 (Y.) Choppers, or grass thatches. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* (1873) 258 (Y.) These cottages had neat choppers. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. ix. 164 [White ants] attracted by the lights, descend from the choppers in thousands.

Comb. **Chopper-cot** [Hindi *chhappar khat*], a tent-bed.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *E. India* II. 92 (Y.) Bedsteads... the best are called Palang, or Chhappar Khat... they have curtains, mattresses, pillows, and a sheet. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xviii. 161 A very pretty chopper cot, with curtains, and everything quite complete.

Hence **Choppered** a., thatched.

c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxii. 224 It was thatched, or, as we should call it in this country, choppered. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. ix. 141 Bungalows are mud-walled buildings, choppered, or thatched with grass.

†**Choppimors**; ? = *choppinoes*: see CHOPINÉ.

1605 R. TRESWELL *Journ. Earl Nottingham*. The judges... gauge reward to the best deserved: as Scarfes, Gloues, Choppimors, Ribbens and such like.

**Choppin** (e, obs. ff. CHOPIN, CHOPINÉ.

**Chopping** (tʃɒpɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. CHOP v.1]

1. The action of CHOP v.1, in various senses.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ix. 167 Many a peire... In ialousye loyelles and ianglyng on bedde Haute bei no children but cheste and chopping hem bitwene. 1377 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* i. xi. (R.) The sensible chopping in of three or four tides in one natural daie. 1669 WORLDWIDE *Syst. Agric.* vii. (1681) 123 Clay well tempered with Horse-dung to keep the same from chopping. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 323 Chopping of blocks.

b. with adverb.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 46 a, In chopping of Johns head. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 233 An adulteresse, at the chopping off of whose head seven strokes were given. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. iv. 677 Nothing so terrible the barbarous, as the chopping off their hands.

†2. A result or product of chopping. *Obs.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid*. iv. Lijb, Could I not of Ascanius chopping [have] made? and dresse for meate His flesh? 1585 LLOYD *Trans. Health* R. iij, Englishe Galangale healethe the choppynge & depe wounds. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. (1663) 122 The choppings they make of them.

3. Short and abrupt motion, of the sea, waves, etc. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 The Anker hitcht againe, and vpon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 348 A rippling and chopping of the waves.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *chopping-block*, *-board*, *-machine*, *-tool*; *chopping-knife*, (a.) a cleaver for cutting up, a chopper; (b.) a knife with a

handle at each end, for mincing meat, suet, etc.; *chopping-stick* (see CHAPPING vbl. sb. 2).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 196 The 'Chopping-block' is... made of a piece of Elm-Tree. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 388 The Chopping-block is used for reducing buicks to any required form by means of the axe. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 118 A thrush's chopping-block... birds of this family feed largely on snails, and... carry their prey to some selected stone, against which they hammer. 1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* 210 A 'chopping-board' was near him. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Hoppe) A medley of... chopping-board, rolling pins, and pie-crust. 1552 HULOT, Bochers ave, or 'Choppynge knyfe. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. xi. (1711) 181 They also have a Chopping knife, to cut off the Rope. 1837 WHITROCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 81 The meat is cut small with a chopping-knife. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housek.* iv. (ed. 2) 19 The 'chopping-machine'... should be freed from all particles adhering after use. 1687 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 71 It is the simplest of all tricks To suffer fools have 'chopping sticks'.

**Chopping** (tʃɒpɪŋ), vbl. sb.2 [f. CHOP v.2]

1. Exchanging one thing for another; now almost exclusively in the phrase *chopping and changing*.

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 340 b, I know not what cooked & cabbed conveyance, and choppynge of matters together. 1625 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 237 As for the Chopping of Bargaines, when a Man Buies, not to Hold, but to Sell over againe. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 122 This Case is no more than Chopping of a Cold Wife for a Warm one.

b. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 77 It is a chopping and chaungynge of benefices one for another. 1563 *Honillies* ii. *Fasting* i. (1859) 285 Men. crafty and subtil in chopping and changing, using false weights. 1580 PASQUILL *Ret. B.* This chopping & changing of the Religion of the land. 1666 PRYNS *Diary* (1879) III. 493 All the morning at my Tangier accounts, which the chopping and changing of my tallies make mighty troublesome. 1810 SOUTHWY *Lett. in Life* III. xvi. 275, I have no hope from chopping and changing while the materials must remain the same.

c. with plural.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 168 While we are thus occupied about these choppings and changings. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. viii. iv. 107 Diplomacy spent its ingenuity in countless choppings and changings of the smaller territories about the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

2. *Chopping of logic*: bandying of arguments.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 4 No more chopping of Logic, good Mr. Conjuror. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 287 To listen to a few Protestant logic-choppings.

3. Comb. †chopping-taker, a taker of bribes.

a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 39 There was a chopping-taker in his family that was least suspected; but his Lordship's hands were clean.

**Chopping** (tʃɒpɪŋ), a. [f. CHOP v.1: to be compared with *strapping*, *thumping*, *bouncing*, *rapping*, *whopping*.] Big and vigorous; strapping. (Originally used more generally, but later only as an epithet of a fine, healthy, strong child.)

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* iv. viij b, The murex fishe from Baiae cums... From Circes choppynge oysters newe. 1581 N. WOODES *Conflict Consc.* v. iij. in Hazl. *Doddsley* VI. 115 Such chopping cheer as we have made, the like hath not been seen. 1598 FLORIO *Pinchallone*, a chopping boy, a handsome stripling. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. i, Alcmena is delivered, brought to bed of a fine chopping boy. 1716 CRABER *Love Makes Man* ii. i, What chopping Children his Brother shall have. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* i. 151 A chopping, strapping chambermaid. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's debts* Wks. (1808) IV. 319 Six great chopping bastards, each as lusty as an infant Hercules. 1823 *Month. Rev.* CII. 542 She was delivered of a chopping child. a 1845 HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* iii.

**Chopping**, ppl. a.1 [f. CHOP v.1 + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Interrupted by chops or breaks; in fits and starts; not continuous; jerky; abrupt; broken.

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 17 a, Lettist me so woth thy choppynge spekyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iij. 124 The chopping French we do not understand. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* Pref. Let me intreat thee, not to give my Booke the chopping censure... Do not open it at a ventures, & by reading the broken pieces of two or three lines, judge it. 1822 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 116 The man of one idea has a short and chopping way of speaking about other people. 1883 *Fisheries Exch. Catal.* 46 The crew... pull a very short chopping stroke.

2. Of the sea, waves, etc.: Giving a short, jerky movement (to things floating); breaking in short, abrupt waves, the result of a strong wind blowing against a tide or current, or of a change of wind, etc.

1622 *Chopping sea*: see CHAPPING ppl. a. 2. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 380 We met with two contrary chopping Tides. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 25 There went a chopping short Sea. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 135 A stiff breeze... directly against the course of the current, made an ugly, chopping sea. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* i. 20 The sledge... bobs up and down like a boat in a chopping sea. 1879 LONG *Æneid* v. 248 Males's chopping waves.

**Chopp'ing**, ppl. a.2 [f. CHOP v.2] That chops. 1837 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* II. Lett. cxxxvii, I should like to be in town in these chopping and changing times.

**Choppy** (tʃɒpi), a.1 [f. CHOP v.1 + -Y<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Full of chops or clefts; = CHAPPY a.1

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iij. 44 Her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie Lips. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser* G. vi. v. 2.

2. Of the sea: = CHOPPING ppl. a.1 2.

1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 76 There is sure to be a short choppy sea upon them.

**Choppy**, a.2 [f. CHOP v.2 + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Given to change or veer about like the wind; unstable.

1865 *Standard* 24 Mar. The wind was not 'choppy'

down here. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 Their interests are opposed to 'choppy' markets; what is needed is a steady breeze of opinion in favour of sustained prices.

**Chopstick**<sup>1</sup> (tʃɒpstɪk). The cross-stick (of iron wire, whale-bone, etc.) attached to a deep-sea fishing-line a short distance from the sinker, from which the short lines bearing the hooks are hung.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Atb. *Garner* III. 642 Cod fishing... A chopstick is an iron about the bigness of a curtain rod, and a yard long; and, upon this iron, is a hollow pipe of lead, eight or nine inches long. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 87 A Fisherman hath a Line of 90 fathom length or more, with a lead at the end of it called a deep Sea-lead, of about 6 or 7 pound weight to sink it, above which is a cross-stick called a chop-stick, with two Lines and hooks at them with baits. 187. BUCKLAND in *Kent. Gloss.* (E. D. S. 1887) Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital chop-sticks. 1880 *Antum & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chop-stick*, a small bit of whalebone attached to a sea fishing line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker. 1881 *St. James Budget* 5 Aug. 12/1 The Kentish rig—which is the familiar chopstick with the two arms bent to an angle of 60°. has a detachable lead in the middle.

**Chop-stick**<sup>2</sup> (tʃɒpstɪk). [In Chinese and in 'pigeon-English' *chop* means 'quick'; 'quick sticks' would be a kind of equivalent of the Chinese name, *k'wut-tse*, i.e. 'nimble boys', 'nimble ones'.] pl. The two small sticks or slips of bone, wood, ivory, or the like, held between the thumb and fingers of one hand by the Chinese in place of a fork for conveying food to the mouth.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. iv. 85 At their ordinary eating they use two small round sticks about the length and bigness of a Tobacco-pipe. They hold them both in the right hand, one between the fore-finger and thumb; the other between the middle-finger and fore-finger... they are called by the English seamen Chopsticks. 1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 174 (Y.) They take it very dexterously with a couple of small Chopsticks, which serve them instead of Forks. 1862 L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission to China*, I. 215 The refined Chopstick replaced throughout the rude knife and fork of the West.

**Chor**, variant of CHORE, *Obs.*, choir.

**Choragic** (kɔrəˈdʒɪk, -ˈdʒɪk), a. [ad. Gr. χορηγικός, f. χορηγός: see CHORAGUS.] Pertaining to a choragus. *Choragic monument*: one erected in honour of a choragus.

1763 *Act. of Books in Ann. Reg.* 249/1 A choragic monument, erected to sustain a prize tripod. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 11 The choragic monument of Lycrates. 1858 BIRCH *Ann. Pottery* II. 27 A tripod dedicated by that tribe for a victory in some choragic festival. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wha. Faucy & Imag.* IV. 43 Did I lead them up choragic. To reveal their native magic.

|| **Choragium**. [L. *choragium*, ad. Gr. χορηγίον, χορηγίον place where a chorus was trained, etc., f. χορηγός: see next.] The space in which a choral dance is performed, dancing-ground.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Morals* 99 Acquaint thy self with the choragium of the stars, and consider the vast expansion beyond them.

|| **Choragus** (kɔrəˈɡʊs). Also choregus. Pl. choragi, -egi. [L. *choragus*, a. Gr. χορηγός (Att. and Dor. χορηγός), f. χορός CHORUS & ἀγειν to lead.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* The leader of a chorus; *spec.* at Athens, one who defrayed the cost of bringing out a chorus. (Cf. CHORUS sb. 1.)

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 202 The office of choregus or chorus-master, was both honourable and expensive. Each of the ten tribes furnished one annually. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 261 Demosthenes... had... undertaken to act as choragus—to furnish a chorus—for his tribe, at one of the Dionysiac festivals. 1849 GROTT *Greece* (1862) VI. ii. lxvii. 31 The comic chorus at that early time consisted of volunteers, without any choregus.

2. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, originally appointed (in 1626) to superintend the practice of music; he now assists the Professor of Music in musical examinations, etc.

1666 DR. HEATHER *Enactment* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v. If no one shall attend the meetings in the Music School, then the Choragus himself shall sing with two boys for at least an hour. 1860 C. A. FIFTE *ibid.*, In the year 1666, Dr. William Heather, desirous to ensure the study and practice of music at Oxford in future ages, established the offices of Professor, Choragus, and Coryphæus, and endowed them with modest stipends... no Choragus has either conducted or sung in the Music School within the memory of man. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 26 (Choragus). Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, M.A., D.Mus., Exeter.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* The leader of a chorus, or of a choir; the leader of a band of any kind.

1777 WARBURTON *Prodigies* 93 (T.) [He affirms] that in this fantastic farce of life the whole machinery is of human direction; and the mind the only chorus of the entertainment. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 272 Here he might be considered as the Choragus. 1839 CARLYLE *Chorism* viii. 167 In this... sword-dance... Voltaire is but one choragus, where. Arkwright is another. 1874 J. H. BURN *Dict. Sects* s. v. *Broad Churchmen*, Colenso was at once elevated to the post of choragus by the bulk of the Broad Churchmen.

**Choral** (kɔrəl), a.1 [ad. F. *choral* or med. L. *choralis* belonging to a chorus or choir.]

1. Of or belonging to a choir; sung by a choir.

*Choral service*: a church service in which the canticles, anthem, etc., are sung by the choir; when the versicles,

responses, etc. are also sung or chanted, it is called a *full choral service*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Choral, belonging to the Chorus or Quire. 1823 BYRON *Poem* xiii. lxi. The distant echo... harmonised by the old choral wall. 1843 J. JESS *Choral Service* Ch. ii. The highest... mode is that which is properly called Choral or Cathedral Service. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 85 The use of organs was not essential to public worship: nor choral chanting.

b. *Choral vicar, vicar choral*: 'one of the officers of a cathedral whose duty it is to sing that portion of the music of the services which can be performed by laymen or men in minor orders. In some of the old cathedrals they formed a corporation, often jointly with the priest vicars. In many cathedrals the vicars choral were formerly in priests' orders'. (Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*.)

1871 FLEMING *Cont. Holiness* III. 1301 The patronage... which he gave and appropriated unto the vicars choral of his church. 1870 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Mr. Dugdale (in his history of S. Paul's Church, p. 172) says, There were anciently six vicars choral belonging to that Church. 1878 *Clergy List*, Cathedral Establish., Hereford... College of Vicars Choral.

c. *Choral bishop*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

1771 *Antiq. Savish.*, *Lives Bishops* 177 Upon St. Nicholas's day, the 6th of December, the children of the Choir elected from among themselves a Bishop whom we shall call the Choral Bishop.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a chorus; sung in chorus; containing a chorus or choruses.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 162 With songs and choral symphonies. 1795 SOUTHEY *Yfay of Arc* iv. 154 They raised the choral hymn, 'Thee Lord we praise, our God!' 1880 ROCKSTON in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 544 Such choral writing as his [Handel's] had not yet been heard.

b. Forming a chorus or band of singers. ? *Obs.*

1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 208 You Choral Angels at the Throne. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2367 The song of angels, all the melodies Of choral gods.

3. *Antiq.* Pertaining to, or forming, a chorus, as in the ancient Greek religious festivals.

1669 T. LE BLANC in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcvi. 8 A custom of forming choral bands of maidens after a victory. 1821 BYRON *Poem* lxx. Bounded to her song With choral step and voice, the virgin throng. 1870 BRYANT *India* I. lxx. xoo Who goes to mingle in the choral dance.

+ *Choral*, a. 2 *Obs.* *rare*. [f. Gr. *χώρα* country + *-AL*; see below.] In *Choral bishop*, repr. Gr. *χωρηλακωνος* country-bishop, suffragan bishop.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tyn.* (1661) 51 Popes, Patriarchs, Metropolitans, Archbishops and Choral Bishops... usually ordain Ministers. *Ibid.* 53 The Council of Hispalis... decrees that Presbyters and Choral Bishops, which are all one.

**Choral, chorale** (kōrāl, kōrāl; often incorrectly kōrāl'e). *Mus.* [a. Ger. *choral*, in *choral-gesang*, = med. L. *cantus chorāl-is*: see CHORAL a.]

App. the *e* has been added to indicate stress on the second syllable (cf. *locale, morale*); it is often mistaken to mean a separate syllable.]

A sacred choral song characteristic of the reformed church of Germany; a metrical hymn set to a tune of simple devotional character, and usually sung in unison. Also used of the tune without reference to the words.

Well-known examples are Luther's 'Ein feste Burg', and Crüger's 'Nun danket alle Gott'. 'Choral-gesang' was originally the Plain-song of the Latin church, which Luther wished to retain. It was only when German metrical hymns gradually superseded in common use the other parts of the service, that the name choral in course of time became restricted to the melodies of these hymns'. J. R. M. in Grove *Appx.*

1841 LONGF. *Children Lord's Sup.* 44 David's harp in the North-land Tuned to the Choral of Luther. 1855 ALBRECHTSBERGER's *Compos.* 188 Fugues contain only the chorale in one part. 1864 LADY WALLACE *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 16 Oct. 1830, I finished... a choral in three movements for chorus and orchestra. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 15 The Lutheran Choral, 'An Wasserflüssen Babylon'. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* (Ps.) cxxx. 8 This is no cry out of the depths, but a chorale in the heights.

**Choral, v. rare**. [f. CHORAL a. 1, or ? CHORALE. Cf. also *carol*.] To sing in chorus.

1825 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 1407 They choralled in tender tones 'Great God!'

**Choralist** (kōrāl'ist). [f. CHORAL a. 1 + *-IST*.] One who sings in a chorus.

1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 289 Bodies of trained choralists. 1871 *Athenaeum* 2 Dec. 727 It is a great day for the choralists when 'Israel' is given.

**Chorally** (kōrāl'i), *adv.* [f. CHORAL a. + *-LY*.] In a choral manner.

1782 MASON *Coll. Anthems* xxxii. A modern composer... if he chose to set the same words chorally. 1839 CARLILE *Fr. Rev.* iii. 1. i. (L.) Marseilles sing their wild 'To Arms' in chorus; which now all men... sing chorally. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 757 The service is celebrated chorally.

**Choranto**, *obs.* form of CORANTO.

**Chord** (kōrd), *sb.* 1 Also 6 chords. [A 16th c. refashioning of CORDE, *sb.* 1, after L. *chorda*, Gr. *χορδή*; now restricted to a few special senses. This form is alone found for sense 2 b, and is now always used in senses 2, 4; for the physiological senses (3) usage varies.]

Johnson says, When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*; when its primitive signification is preserved, the *A* is retained.]

† 1. A string or small rope. Now written CORD. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* v. 48 [They] tie a great chord about their necks. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 523 A cord that passed over the pulleys. One of the assistants... pulling at the chord. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vi. 25 A chord or fine wire with a weight attached.

2. *spec.* A string of a musical instrument, such as a harp. (Now only poetic; ordinarily *string*.)

1340-1830 [see CORD]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 561 The sound... Was heard, of Harp and Organ, and who moved Their stops and chords was seen. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 66 The Chords of the Lyre were augmented gradually from four to forty. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 92 He swept the sounding chords along. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* xvii. Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.

fig. 1756 GRAY *Progr. Poety*, note, Mr. Mason... has touched the true chords... in some of his Chorus. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 151 Only once or twice [the best poets] have struck the high chord.

b. *fig.* Of the emotions, feelings, etc.: the mind being viewed as a musical instrument of which these are the strings.

1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 4 Some chord in unison with what we hear Is touch'd within us. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., I had touched somewhat rudely upon a chord which seldom ceased to vibrate. 1869 LOCKY *Euphr.* Mor. I iii. 414 It struck alike the coarsest chords of hope and fear, and the finest chords of compassion.

3. *Phys.* Applied to structures in an animal body resembling strings.

† a. A tendon; = CORD sb. 2 a. *Obs.*

1541-1601 [see CORD]. 1543 TRAHERON *Vig's Chirurg.* i. 2 A chorde groweth oute of a muscle, and is compounded of synovious matter, and of pellicles. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 44 The endes of Muscles are in tendons, or as we commonly say, chordes.

b. Applied to various structures; esp. the *vocal chords, spermatie chord, spinal chord, and umbilical chord* (see VOCAL, etc.). The last-named is now commonly *cord*, the second and third often so.

1783 P. FOTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 472 The spermatie chord. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 53 The spermatie chord was thickened. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 352 The vessels of the umbilical chord. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 74 Shell bivalve, adhering to maine bodies... by means of a tendinous chord. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. (1866) 203 According as the vocal chords are relaxed or tightened. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 25 Chords or tracts of cells. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 To protect the spinal chord.

4. *Math.* The straight line joining the extremities of an arc.

[155] RECORDES *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defin., If the line goe crosse the circle, and passe beside the centre, then is it called a corde, or a stryngline. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* iii. Introd. 81 The knowledge of chordes and arkcs. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* ii. (ed. 7) 102 A Chord is a right line drawne from one end of the Arch to the other end thereof. 1766 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 509 Instead of the Chords the Arcs themselves... may be taken. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 146 The old wall, which was the chord of the arc. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 155 The altar was placed... on the chord of the apse. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 25, 185.

**Chord** (kōrd), *sb.* 2 Forms: 6 corde, 6-8 cord, 7 chorde, 8- chord. [Orig. *cord*, aphetic form of ACCORD sb., q.v.; the 17th c. spelling *chord* arose from confusion with prec.: cf. the following.]

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Chord is also used in musick, for the note, or string to be touched or sounded; in which sense it is applicable to all the intervals of musick.]

† 1. = ACCORD sb. 4; Agreement of musical sounds; pl. sounds in agreement, harmonies, strains. *Obs.*

? c. 1475 *Sgr. lous Degre* 1077 With dulcet pipes of many cordes. 1594 GREENE *Art Conny Catch* ii. 10 The Syrens... sound out most heavenly melody in such pleasing cords. 1636 HEALY *Theophrast.* xix. 70 When he heareth any Fiddlers, he cannot hold but keepe time, and with a kind of mimical gesticulation... imitate their chordes.

† 2. *Mus.* A combination of two 'according' or harmonious notes sounded together, a CONCORD. b. pl. The notes added to a bass to make up a harmony or 'chord' in the mod. sense (see 3). *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* ii. 71 *Phi.* What is a Concord? *Ma.* It is a mixt sound... entering with delight in the ears, and is eyther perfect or vnperfect... a vnison, a fift, an eight... be perfect cordes [1608 chordes]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skell Mus.* i. vi. 23 Perfect Cordes are these, a Fifth, an Eighth, with their Compounds... Imperfect Cordes are these, a Third, a Sixth, with their Compounds. 1771 PERUSCH *Treat. Harmony* i. The Unison, the Fifth, the Fourth, and the octave of the key... require the Common Cordes, that is to say, their 3<sup>d</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> for their Harmony or Accompaniments... The Third, and the Sixth... require the Uncommon Cordes for their Harmony, that is to say, their 3<sup>d</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Chord is sometimes... used for accord. Thus we say the common chords to such a bass note, meaning its third, fifth, and octave.

3. *Mus.* A combination, concordant or discordant, of three or more simultaneous notes according to the rules of harmony; rarely of two notes only.

*Common chord* (also *perfect chord*): the combination of any note with its third (major or minor), perfect fifth, and octave. *Chord* is often used alone for *common chord*, e.g. 'the chord of C'.

1752 tr. Rameau's *Treat. Mus.* iii. A chord is the disposition of several Sounds heard together... the perfect [chord]... is composed of one note placed in the Bass, and of its Third, Fifth, and Octave. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. 111 Many of the bases... begin with the chord of C inverted. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* xii. Give me the keys. I feel for the common chord again. 1868 SIR F. OUSELEY

*Harmony* 10 A chord is the simultaneous sounding of several different notes, selected according to fixed principles and rules. c. 1870 A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyrics, Last Chord*, I have sought, but I seek it vainly, That one lost chord divine. 1875 BLASERNA *Theory of Sound* vi. (1883) 102 The above chord is the most consonant that exists in music, and it is therefore called the perfect chord.

b. To break or spread a chord: to play the notes in succession instead of simultaneously.

1879 F. TAYLOR in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 871 *Arpeggio*... in pianoforte music, the breaking or spreading of a chord, upwards or downwards. *Ibid.* 881 In this case the order of breaking the chord... is left to the taste of the performer.

4. *transf.* A harmonious combination of colours.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iii. 52 The sacred chord of colour (blue, purple, and scarlet, with white and gold) as appointed in the Tabernacle. *Ibid.* V. ix. xi. 322 The peculiar innovation of Turner was the perfection of the colour chord by means of scarlet. 1875 tr. Vogel's *Chem. Light* vii. 59 The larger scale of colour of the painter consists not of simple tones, but of what may be called chords of colour.

**Chord**, v. 1 *rare*. [f. prec. sb.; perh. a survival of CORD v. 1 short for accord.] *intr.* To accord musically; to form a chord (with); to harmonize. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Little Foxes* 3 Who should set a whole orchestra of instruments upon playing together, without the least provision or forethought as to their chording. *Mod. collat.* It does not chord well with the other.

**Chord**, v. 2; see CORD v. 2

**Chordal** (kōrdāl), a. [f. CHORD sb. + *-AL*.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the strings of a musical instrument.

1619 J. BOYS *On Bk. Comm. Prayer* (Ps. xcvi. Even. Service) All kind of musick: Vocall, Sing to the Lord, Chordall, Praise him upon the harpe, etc. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 239 The organs of the human voice are partly flutal, and partly chordal.

2. *Phys.* Relating to the chorda tympani, a branch of the facial nerve.

1872 TRUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 2 'Chordal' saliva. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 52 Chordal saliva is secreted by the submaxillary glands on irritation of a nerve... termed 'Chorda tympani'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 426 The investment... is chordal sheath.

3. *Mus.* Relating to, or consisting of, chords. b. *transf.* in *Painting* (see CHORD sb. 2 4).

1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. vi. 50 It is only harmonious and chordal variety... which is rightly agreeable. 1881 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 157 The chordal combinations were... classified according to recognized degrees of consonance and dissonance. 1884 Noncon. & Indef. 97 Mar. 310/2 Putting in a light chordal accompaniment.

**Chorded** (kōrdəd), a. [f. CHORD sb. + *-ED*.]

1. Having chords or strings.

1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* ii. When Jubal struck the corded Shell. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 197 The chorded lyre. 1835 PRATER'S *Mag.* XII. 542 Hermes strung the chorded lyre.

2. Combined in chords, in harmony; of sounds, and *transf.* of colours. *rare*.

1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve*, etc. 177 A moon-rainbow... With its seven proper colours chorded. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. 124 Songs with chorded voices hymning.

**Chordee** (kōrdē), *Path.* Also 8 cordee. [ad. F. *corde* in *chaudepisse cordee*.] A painful inflammatory downward curving of the penis.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Cordees, Buboes. 1713 W. COCKBURN *Gonorrhoea* (1728) 117 This... agreeing... with chordee in French and corded in English, the impropriety... is very great when we say that any one has a Chordee. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 381 Where a chordee and ardor urinae take place. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 54.

† **Chore, chor** (kōr), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* (corruptly in 5 corde.) [ad. L. *chor-us* (see CHORUS), at different times, and app. independently, viz. in OE., ME. (in Wyclif and Caxton), and prob. again in 16th c.]

1. The choir or chancel of a church; = CHOR 3.

a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1083 3a Franciscine men bracen bone chor. a. 1100 *Voc.* in Wulker 326/37 Chorus, chor. 1200 *Ibid.* 546/43. 1283 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 158/4 The quere or chore of the lady chapel. 1638 BRATHWAT *Barnabee's Jnl.* iv. From Campe, chore, cottage, carpet.

2. A dance, or company of dancers [L. *chorus*].

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 34 With tymbrs and choris [cum tympanis et choris]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/3 Alle the wyemen folowed her with tympanes and cordes [L. *chorus*, xv. 20]. *Ibid.* 66/6 The wyemen camen out... syngyng wyth choris and tympanes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28, I would Essex Ladies would lead the Chore.

3. A band, company, 'crew'; = CHOR 6.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 108 Not for Momus or his insensate chore. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (ed. Bell) 197, I number these as being of the chore of contumely. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* (1767) III. 172 An affair that has given our chore the deepest wound we have ever received.

4. A choir of singers; = CHOR 2. 4.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 95 The whole Chore of Heaven... rejoicing at the conversion of a sinner. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillburg.* xxiv. 38 Their Vestments, Organs, Chore, mode of Singing.

**Chore** (tōr), *sb.* 2 *dial.* and U. S. [Phonetic variant of *char*, CHARE sb. 1.]

1. 'A small piece of domestic work, a little job, a char' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); see CHARE sb. 1 5.

1820 J. FLINT *Letth. Amer.* xxi. 264 These I must call Americanisms... little, odd, detached, or miscellaneous pieces of business. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Let us live in corners, and do chores. 1841-4 — *Ess. Art* I. 152 They despatch the day's weary chores.

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* 120 After sundown, when the choro were through. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 704 To procure and cut up bait and other like chores.  
1746 *Exmoor Scolding Gloss.* Chur, a chore, a Jobb of work. 1881 *J. of Right Gloss.* Chur 1882 *W. Worcester's Gloss.* 'When thee st done up all the chores, thee canst go out of thee's a mind.' 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* Choor, 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* Choor, 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* Chore, a job; a piece of business, or work. Hence chore-woman, chore-work.

2. Comb. as chore-girl, -man, -woman, -work.

18. WHITTIER *Poems, Telling the Bees* x, Went dreadingly singing the chore-girl small, Draping each hive with a shred of black. 1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 134 William, the chore-man, had killed them on Saturday.

Hence Chore *v. intr.*, to do 'chores'.

1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 127 The man... who 'chores' for us. 1885 W. M. THAYER *Gen. Grant* v. (1887) 63 Farming, choring... was preferable to tanning leather. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 1. 208 The wut nut break the Cante-bone. w' churing. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* Choor, charr, to do household work in the absence of a domestic servant. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.* Chore, chory. Hence chorey, choring.

Chore, obs. f. CHOREM, CORE.

|| **Chorea** (kōr'ä). *Path.* [Short for L. *chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus's dance; L. *chorēa*, a Gr. *xopela* dance, f. *xopós*: see CHORUS.]

St. Vitus's dance, a name given to the dancing madness (*choreomania*) which spread in the 15th c. from Germany throughout Europe; an epidemic (probably hysterical) characterized by contortions, convulsions, and dancing. In 17th c. extended to the disease at present known by that name; a convulsive disorder, usually occurring in early life, and characterized by irregular involuntary contractions of the muscles, esp. of the face and arms; also affecting horses.

1886 SYDENHAM *Sched. monit.* Wks. (1695) 661 In quadam Convulsione specie quæ Chorea. Sancti Viti vulgo appellatur. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, is a sort of Madness, wherein the Person affected... ran hither and thither dancing to the last gasp, if they were not forcibly hindered. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 125 Mr. Alexander... relates three interesting cases of chorea. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* vii. (1847) 154 *Chorea*, this is a convulsive twitching of some muscle or set of muscles. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 325 A girl aged 13 years, suffering from chorea.

Hence **Choreal**, **Choreatic**, **Choreic** (incorrectly *choreaic*, *choreatic*) *adjs.*, pertaining to or symptomatic of chorea, affected with chorea. **Choreiform** (incorrectly *choreaform*) *a.*, resembling the symptoms of chorea.

1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 598 The choreal have the first active symptoms of cerebral disease. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 125 Deglutition... attended with choreatic gesticulations. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 340 Diminishing temporarily the choreic movements. 1878 *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 47 Choreic twitchings of the left hand. 1882 *Ribot's Dis. Memory* II. 82 A young woman, aged twenty-six, hysterical and choreic. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Choreiform movements.

**Choree** (kōr'ä). *Pros.* Also 6 chore. [Corresp. to mod. F. *chorée*, ad. L. *chorēus*, a Gr. *xopéios a.*, pertaining to a dance, sb. a choree or trochee.] The metrical foot more commonly called **TROCHEE**, consisting of a long syllable followed by a short one. Hence **Choreic a.**, characterized by chorees. 1856 W. WILKIE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 81 Thys verse consisteth of one Chore, one spondee, one dactyl, and two Choreis. 1883 JESS *Edithus Tyrann.* Intro. 72 The metrical basis of the rhythm is the choree, or trochee. *Ibid.* The essential difference between choreic and logaedic rhythm is that of ictus.

**Choregy** (kōr'ägi, kpr'ägi). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. Gr. *χορηγία* office of a *χορηγός*; see CHORAGUS. Cf. F. *chorégie*.] The function of a choragus in ancient Athens.

1847 GROTE *Greece* III. ii. xi. 163 The Liturgies of the state, as they were called—unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, etc. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius's Greece* II. 538 The provision of choirs (choregy).

**Choreio**: see CHOREA and CHOREE.

**Choreograph** (kpr'ägräf). [f. (after CHOREOGRAPHY) Gr. *xopela* + -*γραφος* writer. In mod. F. *chorégraphe*.] A designer or arranger of a ballet. So **Choreographer**.

1876 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. iv. 124 The whole resembles a theatrical *tableau vivant* which an enlightened choreograph... might design to represent the Garden of Eden. 1886 B. ROOSEVELT *Copper* Q. II. viii. 140, I am the protector of the New York Pepsichorean Academy. I am father, mother, brother, even choreographer if need be.

**Choreographic** (kpr'ägräfik), *a.* Also (very frequently) **choregraphic**. [f. CHOREOGRAPHY + -*ιος*. In mod. F. *chorégraphique*.] Pertaining to the art of dancing, esp. ballet-dancing. 184. LUMLEY *Remin. Opera* v, The indolent patrons of choreographic art. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 58/2 The admirable choreographic productions at this theatre. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 73 The ballet at the Marionette is a triumph of choreographic art. 1868 *Mask* Apr. 82 The stars of the choreographic firmament, Taglioni, Cerito, etc. 1878 Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 28/2 Some of the most charming melodies choreographic music has to show.

**Choreography** (kpr'ägräf), *a.* Also **choreography**, **choriography**. [mod. f. Gr. *xopela* dancing + -*γραφία* writing. Cf. mod. F. *choré-*

*graphie*, in both senses.] *a.* The written notation of dancing. ? *Obs.* *b.* The art of dancing.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 50 In Choreography an art invented about two hundred years ago to delineate the figures and steps of dances. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 295 Why not... elevate choreography to the rank of one of the fine arts?.. since all eyes are amenable to the charm of exquisite dancing. 1847 CRAIG, *Choreography*, the art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes.

**Chorepiscopal** (kōr'episkōpāl), *a.* [f. late L. *chorepiscopus* + -*AL*; see next.] Belonging to a chorepiscopus or country bishop of the early church.

1839 YEWELL *Ang. Brit. Ch.* viii. (1847) 83 The abbots... are sometimes styled Bishops; and it is not improbable that they exercised chorepiscopal authority. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* iv. 61 As abbot of a famous monastery he wielded chorepiscopal rights in his society.

† **Chorepiscopo**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *chorepiscopus*, a Gr. *χωρεπίσκοπος* country bishop, suffragan bishop, f. *xopā* or *xōpos* country + *ἐπίσκοπος* BISHOP. The Latin form is now commonly used.] A country or suffragan bishop of the early church appointed to superintend churches at a distance from the city where the bishop of the diocese resided.

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 56 The Churches never suffered a Presbyter, or Chorepiscopo, to ordain. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. viii. § 4 The old Chorepiscopi. 1839 YEWELL *Ang. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 117 Where he had lived before as chorepiscopus. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 64 At a time when there were no fixed bishoprics in Wales... there were chorepiscopi in the neighbourhood. 1844 tr. *Moshelm's Ecl. Hist.* I. 30 *Chorepiscopi*, i.e. country bishops. This order held the middle rank between bishops and presbyters.

**Chori-** (kōr'i), before a vowel **choris-** (kōr'is), a Gr. *χῶρι*, *χῶρις* asunder, apart; used in botanical terms, as **Choripetalous** (-pē'tālos), *a.*, having separate petals = **POLYPETALOUS**; **Chorisanthous** (-sē'nthēros) *a.*, having separate anthers; **Chorisepalous** (-sē'pālos) *a.*, having separate sepals = **POLYSEPALOUS**.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 244 Choripetalous is... the most fitting name for a corolla the petals of which are separate.

**Chorial** (kōr'iāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. CHORI-ON + -*AL*.] Of or pertaining to the chorion.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 782 Through the chorial covering.

**Choriamb** (kōr'iāmb, kpr'-). *Pros.* [ad. L. *choriambus*, a Gr. *χοριαμβος*, f. *xop-ēios* CHOREE + *ἄμβος* IAMB. Cf. F. *choriambre*. Also used in the Latin form.] A metrical foot composed of a choree followed by an iamb, and thus consisting of four syllables, the first and last long, the two others short.

1844 BRICK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 129 The choriamb consists of six times, of which three are in the arsis, and three in the thesis. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* i. i. (L.). If you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a choriambus.

**Choriambic** (kōr'iāmbik, kpr'-). *a.* *Pros.* [ad. L. *choriambicus*, a Gr. *χοριαμβικός*, f. *xopᾶμβος*; see prec. Cf. F. *choriambique*.] Consisting of or containing choriambus. *b.* as *sb.* (a.) A choriambic verse: (b.) a choriamb.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph. Coriambikes*, verses made by satyrs. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Choriambique*, a foot in Meeter... as *Plethibius*. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 53 The tetrasyllable Foot called Choriambic is beautiful and very frequent in our best Poets. e.g. Daughter of God and Man, accomplish'd Eve. *Milton*. 1866 FELTON *Ang. & Mod. Gr.* I. v. 371 In choriambic and dactylic measure.

**Chorio** (kōr'ik, kōr'ik), *a.* [ad. L. *choric-us*, a Gr. *χορικός*, f. *xopós*; see CHORUS. Cf. F. *chorique*.]

1. *Gr. Antig.* Of or pertaining to a chorus (in Greek tragedy, etc.); in the style of a chorus. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes's Wasps* 155 Courageous... in the Choric dance, and brave in fight! 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. xvi. 521 The rhythm of his choric songs. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 168 The debateable question of choric metre.

2. Pertaining to a chorus or choir; choral. *rare*. 1882 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 312 Perfected beings combining in choric adoration.

Hence **Chorios sb. pl.** (*nonce-wd.* after *heroics*, *elegiacs*, etc.), the verses of a (Greek) chorus. 1819 LAMB *Lett.* 7 June 107 The Chorics (how do you like the word?) of Samson Agonistes.

**Chorial**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -*AL*.] = prec. (sense 1.)

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 202 In Tetrametres and other Choral Measures, fit for Dances and Songs.

|| **Chorion** (kōr'iōn). *a.* Gr. *χόριον* outer membrane of foetus.]

1. *Anat.* The outermost membrane enveloping the foetus before birth.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* (1564) xxxiii. 32 The bastynge that is betweene the Matrix and Chorion. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vi. In regard the cub comes forth involved in the Chorion, a thick and tough membrane. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 114 The External coat of the Ovum is the membrane Chorion. 1846 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. x16/1 The chorion of the ova [of the Reptilia] is generally thin or coriaceous, seldom calcified or hard. 1864 F. HALL in

Wilson's tr. *Vishnu-purāṇa* I. 40 Mem was its amnion, and the other mountains were its chorion.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1816 KURTZ *Phys. Bot.* iv. viii. § 2 The Chorion, so named by Malpighi, is the soft and pulpy substance of the primitive nucleus of the seed.

3. *Anat.* The *cutis vera* or true skin; = **CORIUM**. 1813 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 333 They... terminate in the chorion of the skin. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 434 The chorion, or cutis, is tough.

† 4. = Choroid tunic. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Antropomet.* 73 The thin membrane Chorion, the first that covereth the Optique sinew.

**Choripetalous**, **sepalous**, etc.: see CHORI-

**Choris** (kōr'is). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *χάρις* separation, f. *χαρίεω* to separate.] 'The splitting of an organ into parts, each of which is as perfect as its original, as the stamens of Hypericum.'

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 332 I propose *choris* (*χαρίς*) to define what I have called deduplication and the adjective *choristate*, to signify unlined. 1844 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3 (1880) 202 Deduplication or Choris. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* II. v. 528 Such a replacement of one stamen by two or more is termed by... Eichler and others Collateral Choris.

**Chorism** (kōr'izm). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. *χωρισμός* separation, f. *χαρίεω* to separate.] = **CHORIS**.

1889 *Athenaeum* 16 Mar. 350/4 [Rev. Prof. Henslow] explained the different ways by which pedicels of umbels are formed in each class respectively. The 'chorism' and union of chords were illustrated and the effects produced.

**Chorist** (kōr'ist, kōr'ist). Also 6 choriste. [a. F. *choriste*, ad. med. L. *chorista* singer in a choir, f. *chorus* CHOR; or f. CHOR-US + -*IST*.]

† 1. A member of a choir. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Hin. I.* 15 A Collegiate Parochie Chirch of a 3 Prestes, 2 Clerkes, and 4 Choristes. 1611 COTGR. *Choriste*, a Chorist; a singing man in a Quere. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xi. 94 Two Nuns; one a Chorist; the other a Lay-sister. 1744 LEWIS *Life Peacock* 7 A Master, four fellows... Clerks, conducts, chorists, etc. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. Ind.* IV. 354

† 2. *transf.* A feathered chorister. *Obs.*

1763 *Brit. Ill.* IV. 325 Now woodland chorists sing. 2. *Gr. Antig.* A member of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama.

1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6 (1769) 125 The Poet's Character became quite distinct from that of Chorist, Actor, or Dancer. 1853 GROTE *Greece* XI. ii. lxxviii. 38 He [Dionysius]... sent reciters and chorists, skilful as well as highly trained, to exhibit his own poetical compositions.

3. *a.* One who sings in a chorus. *b.* One who joins in the chorus of a song (*nonce-use*).

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 425 The emotions actuating the chorists in a good drinking-song. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1956. 558/3 The orchestra and the chorists.

**Choristate**, *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *χωριστός* separated + -*ATE* by assoc. with *laminat* and the like.] Formed by chorisis or deduplication.

1835 LINDLEY [see CHORIS]. 1848 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 338 Such choristate, unlined or multiplied stamens.

**Chorister** (kpr'ristā). *Forms*: 4 querister, querester, 4-7 querester, 5 quereatur, 6 quereyter, querister, quirester, quierester, queristare, queruster, 6-8 querister, quierister (also *arch.* in 9), 7 querester, quierester, quierister, quorister, 7-9 choirister, 7- chorister. [ME. *querestre*, -*istre*, prob. ad. Anglo-Fr. *cuierestre* var. of *cuieriste*, ad. med. L. *chorista* after *cuer*, *quer* CHOR; see CHORIST. The older pronunciation (kw'ristā) came down to the present century, and may still be heard.]

1. A member of a choir of singers. *a.* of a church choir; now *spec.* a choir-boy.

1360 *Song Deo Gratias* in E. E. P. (1862) 124 Alle be queristes in pat gwer. On pat word [Deo gratias]. fast gon bei cri. 1480 *Chron. Vilod.* 511 With inne be quere... He herde queresters full mery syng. 1563 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 12 Chaplaines, Clerkes, Coristers. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* xii. The Choristers the ioyous antheim sing. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xlviii. 184 The Queristers and instruments of Musick made melody. 1611 COTGR. *Enfant de cœur*, a Quirester, or singing boy. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 133 note, Sung by two thousand queristers. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) vii. vi. 116 Like a quierister. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. Ind.* IV. 11, 23 priests, and four choristers. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 20 A melody... sung by the pure voice of a boyish chorister.

*b.* of an angelic choir.

1884 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1859) 61 The angel-quiristers of th' heavenly skies. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 231 Angels and Cherubins, the celestiall Choristers. 1858-62 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. ii. 19 Heavenly quieristers, nymphs and demons. 1870 ROSSER *Blessed Damozel* iii. Her seemed she scarce had been a day One of God's Choristers.

*c.* one of a flock of singing birds.

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 115 All you winged quieristers of woode. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 4 The birds of the Air, those pretty Winged Choristers. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 295 The feather'd quieristers.

† 2. A singer. (often *deprecatively*). *Obs.*

1589 *Marpel. Epit.* (1843) 30 Among your roving quieristers. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 293, I am not moved against Nero for anything more (excepting his Quieristers occupation). 1640 GERT *Knaue* in *Gr.* i. i. B iii], To say truth, I am no good Querister.

† 3. *Gr. Antig.* A member of the chorus. *Obs.*



1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 456 Placed last in the dance by him who was the master chorister.  
† 4. (?) One of a band. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* vii. xli. De secunde Edw. d. loved strongliche on of his queresters [v. r. qwyesters, whistlers; i. unum adigennu familiarem]. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* I. *Inditum* (1836) 310 *Prunus Damon*. Now thou art myn owne querestur, I wote where thou wonnes. 1550 BALE *Image Ch. I vij.* Mahometes doctours and the popes queresters, yea still they are aloft in their beastly beggerye.  
5. Comb. as *chorister-bishop*, *boy*.

1649 J. GREGORIE *Learned Tracts* 113 The Episcopus Choristarum was a Chorister Bishop chosen by his fellow Children upon S. Nicholas daie. *Ibid.* 117 In Case the Chorister Bishop died within the Moneth, his Exsequies were solemnized with an answerable glorious Pomp and Sadness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xlii. 289 A hymn sung on the stage by the chorister boys! 1876 DARWIN *Autobiog.* in *Life & Lett.* I. At Cambridge... I sometimes hired the chorister boys to sing in my rooms.

Hence **Choristship**, the office of a chorister; **Choristry**, the performance of choristers (*rare*).

1556 Act of Hen. VIII. c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Chaplenshippes, Clerkshippes, Coustershippes. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib. n. i. (1864) 156 Frank had leave to try for the vacant choristship. 1851 DOBELL *Poems, Harp of Heaven*, Rolling a sea of choristry.

**Choristic** (kōristik), *a. rare*. [f. med.L. *chorista* or *CHORIST* + -IC.] Pertaining to a choir; choristic; choral. 1846 WORCESTER cites CRABB.

† **Choristical**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to choristers or to a choir.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks A larm Wks.* (1679) 50 Ministers, Cathedrals, and a number more of such Choristical Church-geer, and the stipends thereto pertaining.

**Choristophyllous** (kōristōfīlās), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *χωριστός* separate + *φύλλον* leaf + -OUS] Having separate leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Chorization** (kōrīzā'šn), *Bot.* [f. Gr. *χωρίζω* (see CHORISIS) + -ATION.] = CHORISIS.

1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 184 Produced... only a process of dilamination, or chorization. 1875 *ibid.* (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of de-duplication, unilining, dilamination, or chorization, i. e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed.

† **Chorizontes** (kōrīzōntēs), *sb. pl.* [a. Gr. *χωρίζοντες* pl. of pr. pple. of *χωρίζω* to separate.] In ancient Greek, 'A name given to those grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors' (Liddell and Scott). So (in this or analogous senses) the sing. **Chorizont**; also, **Chorizontial**, **Chorizontic** *adjs.*; **Chorizontist**.

1887 *Athenaeum* 12 Feb. 218/3 We... knew that he [Prof. Jebb] was a 'chorizont'. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jen. Mundi* i. (1870) 13 The chorizontes, so called because they separate the authorship of the Iliad from that of the Odyssey. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 563/2 Any 'chorizontial' attempts are condemned to failure... the one thing approaching to sanity in the insane Shakspeare-Bacon craze is that it... recognizes this. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 239 A 'chorizontic' or separatist position is adopted. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 401 Too much of a Chorizontist to suit his own view.

**Chork**, *v.* (now *Sc.*) [A variant of CHARK, with mimetic adaptation: cf. CHIRK.] To make the noise which the feet do when the shoes are full of water. (Formerly = CHARK.)

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Cherkyn' or chorkyn' or frachchyn' as newe cartys or plowys, *sirides*. 1721 RAMSAY *To W. Starvat* 29 Aft have I wid through glens with chorking feet. *Mod. Sc.* My feet are chorking with water.

[Chorl, mistake (in some dict.) for CHOLL.]

**Chorl**, -ish, -ysse, *obs. ff.* of CHURL, -ISH.

**Chorograph** (kōrōgrāf), [f. Gr. *χώρα* or *χώρας* place, spot + *-γραφος*: see next.] An instrument invented by Prof. Wallace, of Edinburgh, to determine the position of a station, having given the angles made by it to three points in the same plane whose positions are known; the problem which is more quickly and roughly solved by the *Station-pointer*.

1839 W. WALLACE *Geom. Theorems*, 134, 153.

**Chorographer** (kōrōgrāf), *Also* γ (in Burton) *choro-*. [f. Gr. *χωρογράφος* describing countries (f. *χώρα* or *χώρας* country, district + *-γράφος*, f. *γράφω* to write) + -ER 1; cf. *geographer*, *astronomer*.] One that describes, or delineates, a particular country or district.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit. Pref.*, Christopher Saxton and John Norden most skillful chorographers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 45 Cyprian Echoniis, a Spanish chorographer. a. 1635 CORBET *Iler Bor.* 82 To Camdens eye, Englands chorographer. 1724 FILLIPIUS *Jos. Andrews* III. 1. The others should... be termed topographers or Chorographers... it being the business of the latter chiefly to describe countries and cities. 1796 PEGGE *Autonym*, 35 The Chorographer of East Kent, Dr. Christopher Bucke. 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 50 The bridges in our roads also are commonly so narrow, so. Wherever such public nuisances exist, the chorographer should denounce them.

**Chorographic** (kōrōgrāfik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *χωρογραφικός*, f. *χωρογράφος*; see prec. In f. *chorographique*.] Pertaining or relating to the description or delineation of a country or district.

1674 tr. Scheffer's *Lapland* ii. 4 An old Chorographick table. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 404 The notion that the Romans had no chorographic maps.

**Chorographical** (kōrōgrāfikāl), *a.* Also γ (in Burton) *choro-*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1592 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. (title)* The first parte. An historical and chorographical description of Middlesex. 1612 *Drayton's Poly-olb.* A ii. The Author... a Chorographical poet. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 1. 322 We drew a chorographical map of the country. 1841 D'ISRAELLI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 28 The 'Poly-olbion' is a chorographical description of England and Wales.

**Chorographically** (kōrōgrāfikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a chorographical manner; according to, or in relation to, chorography.

1577 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxxv. Ljb, Chorographically to make a card, whereby you may redily know the true distance and situation of places. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 459 Let us survey it Chorographically. 1883 C. P. SMITH in *Nature* XXVII. 315 This is interesting both chronologically and chorographically.

**Chorography** (kōrōgrāfi), [a. F. *chorographie*, or ad. L. *chorographia*, a. Gr. *χωρογραφία*, f. *χώρα* or *χώρας* + *-γραφία* writing. A term, with its family of words, greatly in vogue in 17th c., but now little used, its ancient sphere being covered by *geography* and *topography* jointly.]

1. The art or practice of describing, or of delineating on a map or chart, particular regions, or districts; as distinguished from *geography*, taken as dealing with the earth in general, and (less distinctly) from *topography*, which deals with particular places, as towns, etc.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* 7 Chorographie sheweth the partes of th' earth divided in themselves. 1570 DRYDEN *Math. Pref.* 17 Chorographie seemeth to be an underling, and a twig, of Geographie. 1677 *Plot Oxford*, 299 Except there be any thing of Chorography in the Map of Oxfordshire prefix to this Essay. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 402 The curious specimen of ancient chorography called the Pentering Table.

2. *concr.* A description or delineation of a particular region or district.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 157, I having undertaken the paces of th' earth divided in themselves. 1683 CAVR *Ecclesiastici*, *Ensebus* 19 The first [book] containing a Chorography of Judaea. 1850 LERCH *Miller's Anc. Art* 626 A pictorial chorography and ethnography.

3. *transf.* The natural configuration and features of a region (which form the subject matter of its chorography in sense 2). (Cf. *geography*.)

1671 MORVSON *Itin.* III. i. 12 Let a Traveller observe... the fruitfulness of each Country... the healthfulness of the Aire, the Chorography, etc. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have... seen several Countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the Chorography of their provinces, etc. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 343 Renders its chorography singularly conspicuous.

**Chorography** 2 (kōrōgrāfi), ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *χορο-* dance + *-γραφία* writing: cf. CHOREOGRAPHY.] The art of dance notation.

1710 J. ESSZEX (*title*) Treatise of Chorography, or the art of dancing Country Dances after a new Character. Translated from the French of Monsieur Feuillet. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 720 Chorography, or the art of writing dances in specific characters. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Dance*, *Chorography*, or *orchestography*, the art of dancing notation.

**Choroid** (kōrōid), *a. (sb.) Anat.* Also γ-8 -oids. [ad. Gr. *χοριοειδής*, corrupt reading for *χοριοειδής* (χ. *χώραν* 'the choroid coat of the eye' Galen), f. *χόριον* (see CHORION) + *ειδός* resemblance.] Applied to certain structures resembling the chorion in form and vascularity; and to structures connected with these.

1. **Choroid coat** (or *tunic*): a vascular membrane lining the eye-ball, between the sclerotic coat and the retina, continuous in front with the iris, and containing numerous dark pigment cells. **Choroid gland**: a gland-like plexus of blood-vessels of crescentic or annular form, imbedded in the choroid coat of the eye in osseous fishes. **Choroid membrane** = **choroid coat**; see also 2. **Choroid muscle**: the ciliary muscle of the eye.

1742 MONRO *Anat. Nervos* (ed. 3) 44 The Choroid Coat on the Outside of the Retina. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 12 The function of the choroid membrane. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 91 There was... a dispute... whether the choroid coat of the eye or the retina was the immediate cause of vision. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 553/2 The so-called choroid gland in the eyes of Fishes. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 701 A vascular organ... called the 'choroid gland' by the older anatomists... of a crescentic form, and always of a deep red colour. 1881 TYLOR *Anthrop.* 70 The black pigment lining the choroid coat at the back of the eye.

2. **Choroid membrane**: a name for the *pia mater* (Chambers *Cycl.*), and for the *velum interpositum* of the brain (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*); app. *obs.* in both senses; see also 1. **Choroid plexus**: a plexus of blood-vessels connected by a thin membrane derived from the *pia mater*, in each lateral ventricle of the brain, forming a cord-like border on each side of the *velum interpositum*; also applied to similar structures in the third and fourth ventricles. **Choroid artery**, *posterior ch. a.*: two arteries arising respectively from the internal carotid and the posterior cerebral arteries on each side, and

contributing to form the choroid plexus. **Choroid vein**: a vein connected with the choroid plexus.

1666 PHILLIPS, *Choroides*, the folding of the Carotid Atery in the Brain. 1731 BAILEY, *Choroides Plexus*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Choroides* is particularly used for the inner membrane which immediately invests the brain. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 493/1 After having given off the choroid artery, the internal carotid divides. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 377 The Choroid plexus is a vascular fringe extending obliquely across the floor of the lateral ventricle. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Choroid vein of cerebrum*, a vein in the outer border of each choroid plexus.

3. *ellipt.* as *sb.* The choroid coat or gland; see 1.

1883 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 265 The Choroid is the seat of vision and not the retina. 1800 YOUNG *Mech. Eye* *Ibid.* XCI. 79 The horse-shoe-like appearance of the choroid of fishes. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 450 The Choroid is a vascular membrane of a rich chocolate-brown colour upon its external surface, and of a deep black colour within.

† b. Formerly also *choroides*, *choroideis*.

(App. this was also used for the choroid membrane and the choroid plexus; see 2.)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 183 Some call this coat Choroides, because it is woven with many veins and arteries, like the coat Chorion. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 746 Why the Uvea or Choroides is black in Men, but of divers colours in Brutes. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 251 The whole of the choroides is opaque.

Hence **Choroid-al** *a.*, † a. belonging to the choroid membrane of the brain (*obs.*); b. belonging to the choroid coat of the eye; **Choroid-eal** *a.*, pertaining to the choroid (plexus); **choroidean artery** = **choroid artery**, see 2; **Choroiditis**, *Path.*, [see -ITIS], inflammation of the choroid coat.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc. *Choroideid* [mispr. *choroideid*], belonging to the net, like to the infoldings about the brain. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* *Introd.* 22 The choroidal pigment. *Ibid.* 773 Choroidal complications. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 282 The Choroid is a small branch which is given off from the internal carotid. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 66 Blindness... which was the result of suppurative choroideitis.

**Chorol**, bad spelling of *corol*, COROLLA.

**Chorological** (kōrōlōgikāl), *a.* [f. next + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to chorology.

1858 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I. App. F. 249 Without entering into the chronological or chorological difficulties which the subject... presents, I shall content myself with briefly enumerating the bishoprics known.

**Chorology** (kōrōlōgī), [f. Gr. *χώρα*, *χώρας* country, region + *-λογία* discourse; see -LOGY.] The scientific study of the geographical extent or limits of anything.

1879 tr. *Haackel's Evol. Man* I. iv. 74 The chorology of organisms, the doctrine, that is, of the geographical and topographical distribution of animal and vegetable species. 1879 HUXLEY *Cray-fish* II. 46 The answer to the third question 'Where is it found?' would represent what we know of its *Distribution or Chorology*. *Ibid.* 47 Facts comprised under Morphology, Physiology, and Chorology.

**Chorometry** (kōrōmētri), [f. Gr. *χωρομετρία*, f. *χώρα* or *χώρας* country + *-μετρία* measuring.] 'The art of surveying a country.'

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

**Chortle** (tʃɔːtl), *sb. v. intr.* A factitious word introduced by the author of *Through the Looking-Glass*, and jocularly used by others after him, app. with some suggestion of *chuckle*, and of *smort*. [Quite unconnected with CHURTLE.]

1872 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-Glass* i. 'O frabjous day! Callooh! Calloy!' He chortled in his joy. 1896 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxii. 242 It makes the cynic and the worldly-minded man to chuckle and chortle with an open joy. 1889 *Athenaeum* 3 Dec. 751/1 A means of exciting cynical 'chortling'. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/2 So may chortle the Anthropophagi.

**Chorus** (kōrōs), *sb. Pl.* **choruses**. [a. L. *chorus* dance, band of dancers and singers, etc. (in med.L., choir of a church), a. Gr. *χορός* dance, band of dancers, chorus (sense 1), etc. Cf. CHOR.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An organized band of singers and dancers in the religious festivals and dramatic performances of ancient Greece. b. The song sung by the chorus.

In the Attic tragedy, the chorus were 'interested spectators', sympathizing with the fortunes of the characters, and giving expression, between the 'acts', to the moral and religious sentiments evoked by the action of the play.

1606 BRYSKITT *Civ. Life* 149 He introduceth Poets to sing Hymnes to their Gods, and teacheth the manner of their Chort in their sacrifices. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. *Introd.*, Intermingling her solemn scenes and acts with a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies. a. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 158 The great choruses, or interludes were generally four in number. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* I. xxii. 100 Fifteen persons were to constitute a tragic chorus. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xvii. 74 Æschylus... superintended the evolutions of his choruses.

c. In English drama, imitated or adapted from the chorus of Attic tragedy, as in *Gorboduc*, and Milton's *Samson Agonistes*; by Shakspeare and other Elizabethan dramatists reduced to a single personage, who speaks the prologue, and explains or comments upon the course of events.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc*, Names of the Speakers *Gorboduc*... etc. *Chorus*, four ancient and sage men of Brittain. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vii. (*Enter Chorus*), What there he did, in trial of his art, I leave untold. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III, *Cornelia*. Say gentle sisters, tell me, and



believe it grieves me that I know not why you grieve. *Chorus*. O poor Cornelia, have not we good cause. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* Prolog. 2d Admit me Chorus to this Historie. 1608 — *Ham.* III. ii. 255 Yare as good as a Chorus, my Lord. 1611 — *Wind.* IV. i. Enter Time, the Chorus. 1671 MILTON *Sonnet*, The Persons. Chorus of Danites. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 470 He is also accustomed to introduce a character as a sort of chorus, to detail the progress of events to his audience. 1878 H. JAMES *Pr. Poets & Nov.* (1884) 231 In this tale... the poet never plays chorus; situations speak for themselves.

d. fig. 1608 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 21 Sighs are the Chorus in our Tragedie. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* IV. iii. But your's is pity, A noble chorus to my wretched story.

†2. fig. [L. *chorus*, Gr. *χορός*.] Applied to the company of planets, moving in rhythmical and regular order round the sun. (Cf. CHOR 6.)

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 10 The True System of the Universe, which places the Sun in the Center, and the Earth in the Planetary Chorus. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 87 The Sun, with its planetary Chorus dancing round it. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 5. 80 The chorus of planets moving periodically, by uniform laws, in their several orbits about [the sun].

3. An organized band of singers, a choir; *spec.* the collective body of vocalists who sing the choral parts in an opera, oratorio, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Chorus, a Company of Singers or Dancers, a Quire. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 242 While Heaven's whole chorus sings. 1862 LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 17 May 1831 The orchestra and chorus here are like those in our second-rate provincial towns. *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 1834 The choruses got drunk... and rebelled against the manager. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 286 [Mendelssohn's] Antigone was brought out at Covent Garden on Jan. 2, 1845. Musically its success was not at first great, owing to the inadequate way in which the chorus was put on the stage.

4. The simultaneous utterance of song by a number of people; anything sung by many at once.

1711 POPE *Univ. Prayer* 188 One chorus let all Being raise. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. Again broke, loud, clear, and silvery, the joyous chorus. 1862 LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 21 Jan. 1834 His organ... sounded like a full chorus of old women's voices.

b. *transf.* The simultaneous utterance of any vocal sounds, as speech, laughter, etc., by a number of persons; the sounds so uttered. Also of animals, e. g. the 'music' of hounds in full cry.

1725 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 249 Hark! now again the Chorus fills. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 3 July. Eight children in a small house will probably make a chorus not very diverting. 1862 LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 2 Mar. 1831 [They] broke into a chorus of loud laughter. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Rail Skirl* III. 97 A general chorus of bad language. 1881 GRANT *Cameronianus* I. iv. 58 All the dogs... kept up a chorus of mingled whining and barking.

c. *In chorus*: with simultaneous utterance; (singing, speaking, etc.) all together.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. iv. 166 If all the nation were to laugh in chorus. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. [A song] of the lowest flash London school... was roared in chorus.

5. *Mus.* A vocal composition for a considerable body of singers, written in any number of parts, but most usually in four, each part being sung by a number of voices. A *double chorus* is a chorus written for two choirs, usually in eight parts.

1744 HANDEL *Lett. Jennings* 2 Oct. Would not the words, 'Tell it out among the Heathen that the Lord is King', be sufficient for our Chorus? 1862 LADY WALLACE tr. *Mendelssohn's Lett.* 16 Oct. 1830 If I were to take the first verse of 'Vom Himmel hoch' as a separate grand chorus. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 354 Choruses for 2 choirs are called double choruses. The two choirs answer one another, and the effect is quite different from that of 8 real parts. *Ibid.* 646 The Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah is known to every one.

6. The refrain or burden of a song, which the audience join the performer in singing.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Falnido, *Ama*. From spanish shrugs... and all affected humours. *Chorus*. Good Mercury defend us. 1755 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* II. The comodore, the lieutenant, and landlord, joined in the chorus. 1840 LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* vi. Mr. Bodkin... bespoke a chorus to his chaunt. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. 'Coorus, boys, coorus!' and the chorus burst out. 'Then here's a curse on varners all'. 1876 G. DAWSON *Lect. Songs Shaks.* (1888) 45 The chorus of a song must be nonsense, or how could you expect the company to join in?

b. *transf.*

1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 50 The souter tauld his queerest stories: The landlord's laugh was ready chorus. 1845 FORD *Handb. Spain* § 1. 20 Unextinguishable laughter forms the chorus of conversation.

7. *Comb.*, as *chorus-leading* vbl. sb., -like adj. and adv., -master, -singer, -teacher, etc.

1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 278/2 The 'chorus-ladies' fair and numerous. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 147 A father taught the trade of flute-playing and chorus-leading and verse-making to his son. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 505. I will celebrate thee with chorus-loving odes. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 202 The office of choregus, or chorus-master, was both honourable and expensive. 1853 *Exam.* 10 May 297/4 The lowest order of chorus-singers at Drury-Lane. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 147 Simonides exercised his calling of chorus-teacher at Carthaea in Ceos.

**Chorus** (kō-rōs), v. Pa. t. and pple. *chorused* (-st). [f. prec. sb.]

Vol. II.

1. *intr.* To sing or speak in chorus.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 228 (D.) Then they all chorus'd upon me—'Such a character as Miss Harlowe's', cried one—'A lady of so much generosity'... another. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iv. 9 'Down with the manager!' he cried—His Satellites chorused.

2. *trans.* To sing or utter in chorus.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii. All England was engaged in chorussing his favourite ditty. 1851 MAYNE *Rid. Scarp Hunt.* II. We all rose to our feet and chorused the 'Star-spangled Banner'. 1875 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Wooten* 61 xxx. 'Wherever did Mrs. Berry pick up such people?' chorused the ladies of the family.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a chorus or refrain, to sing the chorus of. b. *fig.* To add an expression of assent, etc., to (another's utterances); to 'echo'.

1703 De For *True Eng.* *Brittania* 57 Let every Song be Chorus'd with his Name. 1805 CRABBE *Tales* xx. Brothers, He seldom spoke, But sometimes sang and chorus'd—'Hearts of Oak'. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefe* xlv. When I cry chorus, chorus me standing.

Hence **Chorus** (C. Lamb).

**Chos**, var. of **CHOOSE**, sb. Obs.

**Choschinomancy**: see **COSSINOMANCY**.

**Chose** (ʒoz), sb. [a. F. *chose*:—L. *causa* matter, affair, thing.]

1. *Law*. A thing, chattel, piece of property (in *chose in action*, etc.: see quot. 1670, 1875).

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Chose in action*, is a thing incorporeal and only a right, as an annuity, obligation for Debt, and generally all Causes of Suit for any Debt or Duty, Trespass or Wrong, are to be accounted *Choses* in action. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 397 Thus money due on a bond is a *chose* in action. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 168 *Choses* in action of the wife cannot be attached for the husband's debt. 1875 POPE *Gains* IV (ed. 4) 611 *Choses* in possession (movables) and *choses* in action (obligations) may be sold after the institution of a suit.

†2. An excuse. Obs.

15... *Plumpton Corr.* 198, I have sent to Wright of Idell for the money... and he saith he hath it not to len, and makes *choses*, and so I can get none nowhere.

†3. Thing (as a general term for a thing not more particularly named). Obs.

1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 447. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. xxxix. (Tollem. MS.) And sumwhat pavesep þe þe priue chose [1335 privy chose] of woman.

†**Chose**, ppl. a. obs. F. **CHOSEN**: see **CHOOSE** v. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 38 A discreetly chose object. 1714 BYRON *Rem.* (1854) I. 1. 23 When the new chose Fellows go from our table.

**Chose**, pa. t. of **CHOOSE** v., and var. **CHOOSE** sb.

**Chosen**, ppl. a. = *chosen*: see **CHOOSE** v. A. 7.

**Chosen** (tʃōz'n), ppl. a. For forms see **CHOOSE** v. Used adjectively in the senses of the verb.

1. Taken by preference, selected, picked out.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* xix. lxxii. (1495) 900 A drope of chosen mylike. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 64 Chosyn, electus, selectus. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* I. iv. 53 A guard of chosen Shot I had. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xv. 4 His chosen captains also are drowned in the red Sea. 1614 LODGE tr. *Seneca*, Life I. The most chosen Romanes. 1765 GARRICK in C. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 270 Three Vols. of the most chosen Songs in the french language. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. White seemed his chosen colour. 1871 R. ELLIS *Cathartes* lxiv. 4 A chosen array, rare bloom of valorous Argos.

*absol.* 1829 BYRON *Juan* II. ccii. She was one Made but to love, to feel that she was his Who was her chosen.

2. *Theol.* Chosen of God; elect.

1382 WYCLIF *I. Pet.* II. 9 3e ben a kynde chosun [1388 chosun kyn]. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 157 The holy and chosen people of God. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* ix. 25 For this man is a chosen vessel vnto me. 1594 B. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 214 The best and choicest member I haue shall doe the seruice. 1774 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 6 Those who were stilled the chosen People. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* VII. That warred against the chosen saints.

b. *absol.* Elect. (mostly pl.)

c 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Pe holie procession, þe he wile maken a domes dai mid his chosene. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1609 (Trin.) He him self to pyne didde For his chosen on rode tre. 1540 COVERDALE *Primit. Less. Wks.* (1844) v. 400 He maketh his chosen to be like-fashioned into the image of his Son. 1550 BALD *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 396 To their confusion and to the chosen's comfort. 1625 BACON *Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 500 He... inspirith Light, into the Face of his Chosen. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV. The servant and the chosen of the Lord.

**Chosling**, var. of **CHOOSING**. Obs.

**Choss**, var. of **CHOOSE** sb. Obs.

**Choist**, var. of **CHIST** sb. 3. Obs., strife, and JOUST.

†**Chote**. Obs. = I wot. (see *CH* *prom.*)

1590 MORE *Dynalog* 119 b/1 [A rustic speaks] Ych can not tell you we why, but chote wyl yt hath.

|| **Chouan** (ʃuən), sb. 1. [F.: variously conjectured to be from the name of Jean Chouan, said to be one of their leaders, and from *chouan* an older form of *chat-huant* a species of owl. Probably the coincidence suggested the appellation.]

A name given to irregular bands who maintained in the west of France a partisan war against the Republic and the first Empire, after 1793, and also appeared again in 1832; hence a polemical name for partisans of the Bourbons. Also attrib.

1794 *European Mag.* XXVI. 307 The Chouans... derive their name from their first leaders, three brothers, the sons of a postmaster in Brittany. 1805 *Revolut. Pictarch* III. 115-6 The first body of Chouan troops heard of, were those

assembled in the winter of 1794 between Laval and La Gravelle. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 117/2 Some of the Royalist officers... became chiefs of Chouan parties. 1868 TIMMS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 339 The officer... was surprised and killed in this room by some chouans.

Hence **Chouanize** v., to play the Chouan; **Chouanizing** vbl. sb.

1847 T. REDHEAD tr. *Thiers's Fr. Rev.* (1860) I. xxxix. 481 Emigrants... were very scarce... wherever civil war raged with its dangers and horrors. They affected great disdain for this species of service, and call it Chouanising.

|| **Chouan**, sb. 2. Obs. [F. *chouan*, in same sense.] The seed of *Anabasis tamariscifolia* used to mix with carmine.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* (1725) 2 Of the Chouan in French, or carmine seed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Chouan*... called by some also carmine seed... a very light and chaffy seed... of an acid taste, and a yellowish green colour, but is larger than worm-seed. It is called green worm seed, in our catalogues. 1764 T. H. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts*. *Chouan*... the Levant name for the seed of a species of santolina, known among us by that of carmine-seed, from its being often used in the preparation of that drug. 1797 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. 180. 1819 *Rein Cycl.* s.v. *Cochineal*, The French added to the infusion of cochineal a small proportion of... chouan... from the Levant.

**Chouder**, obs. form of **CHOWDER**.

**Chough** (tʃɒf). Forms: 4 *choje*, 4-5 *choughje*, (s) *chowhe*, 4-7 *choghe*, 5 *chowje*, *chowhe*, *cowe*, *kowe*, 5-6 *choughe*, 6 *chowgh* (e), (7) *chugh*, *choff*, *chooffe*, *chaugh*, 5-*chough*. [ME. *choje*, etc.; not found in OE., which had in same sense the forms *clo*, *cdo*, *clae*, *chvae* (? for *cyhae*). Cognate with MDu. *cawue*, Du. *kauw*, app. from a WGer. type \**kōwa*, whence also ONF. *cawue*, *cawe*, OF. *choe*, *chome*, Walloon *chawue*, *chowje*; also OHG. *chāha*, *chā*, MLG. *kā*; and ON. \**kā*, \**kē*, whence Da. *kaa*, and north. ME. *kāa*, *ka*, mod. Sc. *kae*, occas. ME. *co*, *cow*, jackdaw. The relationship of the various types to each other is not clearly made out: Prof. Sievers suggests the existence of an OTeut. type with accent-mutation *kōh-wō*—*kōwō*-. But whether the early OE. *clae* in Erf. Gl., and *chvae* in Epinal, can be brought under these is doubted. The ME. variant *cawe*, beside *chowje*, strongly suggests for these forms adoption from OF.; but the *choje*, *chowhe* forms cannot be thus explained.]

1. A bird of the crow family; formerly applied somewhat widely to all the smaller chattering species, but especially to the common Jackdaw.

a. [c 1000 *Elfric Gram.* ix. (2.) 70 Haec cornix, beos ceo. — *Gloss.* in Wl. *Wulker* 139/4 Graculus, vel monedula, ceo.] c 1305 E. E. P. (1862) 76 Blake monkeles he se3 As hit crowen & chogjen were. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 345 The thefe the Chough [w. r. crow(e), chough(e), choghe, chowhe, clough] and eke the iangling py. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 Pe choughje [monedula] answerde nou3t. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 40 Chyteryng as chowjes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 101 The chowe whan she fyndeth gold or syluer... hydeth and bereth it away. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 101 Choughis and staris fle to gether in a flocke. 1530 PALSGR. *Choughie* a yong croue, *corniella*. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* x. Rookes, Crowes, and Choughs, doe yeerely deuoure and consume a wonderful and marvellous great quantity of corne and graine. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 222 b. If the byrdes do pluck their own fethers againe, which they gave before to the chough? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. ii. 21 Russed-pated choughes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Coroners & Sheriffs* 128 Crowes, Rookes, Choghes, Pyes, Jeyes, Ringdoves. 1637 COCKRAM, A Chough or Iack daw. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 248/1 The Jack Daw, or Daw... in some places is called a Caddesse, or Choff. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 122 The rain floods your warehouse... the choughs build in it.

b. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 232 Shal here hymon hond the Cow [w. r. cou, kow, kowe] is wood. c 1450 *Gloss.* in Wl. *Wulker* 702/3 *Hec monedula*, a kowe. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 80 They canne flatter and lye, Makyng beleve the cowe is wode. 1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vocab.* 14 A pickthanke knaue, that would make his Maister beleue that the Cowe is woode.

b. *fig.* Chatterer, prater.

1510 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 266 Lords that can prate as amply... as this Gonzallo: I my selfe could make A chough of as deepe chat.

2. Now restricted to the Red-legged Crow (*Regillus Graculus*), which frequents the sea-cliffs in many parts of Britain, being particularly abundant in Cornwall; whence distinguished as the *Cornish Chough*.

(This may have been Shakspeare's 'chough' in *Leare*; the bird, now rare at Beachy Head, was abundant on all the Sussex cliffs a century ago, and may well have been common on the Kentish coast at an earlier date.)

a. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 5 A cornish chough, *pyrrhocorax*. 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 a. I meane not the common Daw, but one peculiar to Cornwall... termed a Cornish Chough, his bil is sharpe, long and red, his legs of the same colour. 1769 De Foë's *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 407 That famous King of Crows... known by the Name of the Cornish Chough. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix. Cornish choughs abound, and breed on Beachy-head and on all the cliffs of the Sussex coast. 1875 F. BUCKLAND *Note in White's Selborne* 425 Numbers of Cornish choughs are sent yearly from Plymouth to London... The choughs are now very rare round Beachy Head.

b. [1605 SHAKS. *Leare* vi. 13 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre.] 1611 COCKE, *Chouan*, a Chough; or, Cornish Chough. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE

*Pseud. Ep. vi. x.* Some Chaughes came to have red legges and bills. *184x Proc. Beru. Nat. Club I. ix. 253* The red-legged chough (*Regulus graculus*) . . . finds a congenial retreat. *1858 F. W. ROBERTSON Lect. 121* The flock of choughs, with their red beaks and legs.

**3. Comb.**, as *chough-daw* (cf. CADAW), *-fish*. *1746 JAMES Health Improv. Interest* about the Swan, or Chough-Daw. It is of no great importance which is here meant. *1801 HOLLAND Pliney xxxii. xi.* Dracunculus . . . like it is to the Chough-fish Graculus.

**Chough**, *sb.* obs. f. CHUFF, rustic.

**Choukidar**, var. of CHOKIDAR.

**Chouks**: see CHOKES *sb.*

**+ Chould, chold**, = *ich 'olde*, obs. dial. f. *I would*: see CH *pron.* and *I*.

*1599 MORE Dyalage 119 b/c* [A rustic speaks] By y<sup>e</sup> masse, chold there a fayre fyshpole. *1575 J. SUTL. Ganem. Gurnon* iii. iii. Woulde chad her by the face, Chould cracke her callet crowne. *Ibid.*, Chould yet this fray wer wel take up. *1830 H. GIFFORD Gifford's* (1875) 133 If that iche durst, Chould pray thee carrie him some clothes.

**+ Choule**, obs. form of JOWL. In quot. taken by Twyne, app. by some confusion, to translate *rota*.

*1573 T. TWYNE Æneid. xii. n. n.* A tower stronge [turrim] made of wood, the prince himself had built alone, And choulds had vnderlayd [Subdidatque rotas], and ladders made to mount thereon. [cf. *1562 PHAËR Æneid. ix. Cc.*] Where their engine loynes his iolle A huge vneweldie weight the Trojans rumbling did roll.

**Choultry** (tjau'lti). *Anglo-Ind.* Also choltry. [Corruption of Telugu *chawadi*, or Malayalam *chawadi*, Dakhani *chārti*; sometimes more accurately represented as *chawadi*, *chouree*, *chouri*.]

**1.** A place for the reception and accommodation of travellers; an inn, caravanserai; also used for the transaction of public business (Yule).

*1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 8a (Y.)* Little better Tenements than Booths stiled by the name of Choultryes. *1783 BURKE 5a, Post E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 79 The country was full of choultryes, which were inns and hospitals where the traveller and the poor were relieved. *1816 Poetry in Ann. Reg. 637* This Choultry's ample space The way-worn traveller's resting place. *1858 J. B. NORTON Topics 197* Posting up a copy of this document in the choultry or most conspicuous place in each village.

**2.** The pillared hall or colonnade of a temple.

*1772 CALL Signs Zodiac in Phil. Trans. LXII. 353*, I searched in my travels many other pagodas, or choultrys, for similar carvings. *1858 BEVERIDGE Hist. India II. iv. 147* Another appendage of these temples is the choultry, or pillared colonnade. *1862 R. PATTERSON Ess. Hist. & Art 47* In front of the temple or choultry where the idol reposes.

**Chounge**, obs. form of CHANGE.

**Chounter**, obs. form of CHUNTER *v*.

**Chouse** (tjau's), *sb.* Also *7 chiaus* (e, chews, showse, 7-8 chowse. [Generally taken to be the same word as CHIAUS, *chous* (so spelt about 1600), a Turkish official messenger; but the connexion of meaning is not made out.

As to the origin of the Eng. use, Gifford (1874) in a note on the quot. from Ben Jonson says, 'In 1609, Sir Robt. Shirley sent a messenger or *chiaus* to this country as his agent from the Grand Signior and the Sophy to transact some preparatory business.' The latter 'chiaused the Turkish and Persian merchants of £4,000' and decamped. But no trace of this incident has yet been found outside of Gifford's note; it was unknown to Peter Whalley, a previous editor of Ben Jonson 1756; also to Skinner, Henshaw, Dr. Johnson, Todd, and others who discussed the history of the word. Yet most of these recognized the likeness of *chouse* to the Turkish word, which Henshaw even proposed as the etymon, on the ground that the Turkish *chiaus* 'is little better than a fool'. Gifford's note must therefore be taken with reserve.]

**+1.** = CHIAUS, CHOUSE, q. v. *Obs.*

*1632 W. LITHGOW Trav. 138* Accompanied with . . . Bashaws, Chouses, and Hagars. *Ibid.* 20 The Showse stroke off his head. *1639 Ford Lady's Trial* i. 1 256 Gulls or Moguls, Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skip-jacks, or chouses.

**+2.** A cheat, a swindler.

(This is probably the meaning in Ben Jonson; it is certainly so in quot. 1658: possibly the vb. arose out of this sense, and sense 3 in turn out of the vb.)

*1610 B. JONSON Atek. i. ii. 25 D.* What do you thinke of mee, That I am a Chiaus? *F.* What's that? *D.* The Turk was here—As one would say, doe you think I am a Turke? *Ibid.* 29 Come, noble Doctor, pray thee lets prevaile. This is the gentleman, and he is no chiaus. *Ibid.* 34 One that will thank you richly, and h' is no chiaus. *1658 tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char. xxv. 67* Told our Nephews, that you were not a Chouse, since you go roundly to Worke. [Fr. *que vous n'estiez point fourbe*.]

**+3.** One easily cheated, a dupe, gull, tool. *Obs.*

*1649 MARQ. NEWCASTLE The Variety*, Dramatis Personae . . . Simplicitas, a Country Chiaus. *1671 SKINNER Etymolog.* A Chouse, quod stultum notat. *1678 BUTLER Hud. iii. iii. 531* Sillier than a sottish Chews, Who when a Thief has Rob'd his house, Applies himself to Cunning men, To help him to his Goods again. *a 1680 — Rem. II. 279* [A cheat] can do no feats without the co-operating assistance of the Chouse whose Credulity commonly meets the Imposter half-way. *1698 Def. Dravn. Poetry 81-2* At no less Price than his Ruin . . . he buys the knowledge of finding himself a Chouse. *1755 JONSON, A chouse*, a bubble: a tool: a man fit to be cheated.

**4. slang.** [f. the vb.] A trick, swindle, sham, 'sell'. *1708 KERSLEY, Chouse*, a Cheat, Trick, or Sham. *1755 JONSON, Chouse*, a trick or sham. *1880 Mrs. PARR in Longm. Mag. Apr. 639*, I say, what a chouse for Adda!

**Chouse** (tjau's), *v. colloq.* Forms: *7 chiaus*, *chiaus*, *chews*, *7- chowse*, *chouse*. [f.

**CHOUSE sb.** *trans.* To dupe, cheat, trick; to swindle or defraud of or out of.

*a 1659 SHIRLEY Hamoria & Mam. ii. iii.* We are In a fair way to be ridiculous. . . Chiaus'd by a scholar! *1654 GAYTON Fest. Notes* iv. xviii. 261 But our Barber . . . is chiaus'd, a very Pigeon. . . and is caught like a young Jack Daw. *1662 DRYDEN Wild Gallant* ii. i. You shall chouse him of Horses, Cloaths, and Money. *1664 BUTLER Hud. iii. iii. 1010* He stol your Cloak, and pick'd your Pocket, Chews'd, and caldes'd ye like a Block-head. *1708 Mrs. CRNTLIVRE Bustie Body* iii. (1723) 94 To chouse a very civil . . . gentleman out of an hundred Pound. *1782 MISS BURNEY Cecilia* ii. iii. (1783) 188 Bristol stones won't buy stock; [he] only wants to chouse you. *1826 SCOTT Woodst. vii.* Not to be . . . choused out of my lump of loyalty. *1878 BROWNING Poets Cruise* clii, Had Fortune pleased posterity to chouse. *1886 Low Rep. 33 Ch. Div. 496* Is it to be said that they are to be choused of their remedy?

Hence **Choused ppl. a.**, **Chousing ppl. sb.**

*1682 D'URFEE Butler's Ghost* 104 Yet [he] gave worse Reasons for so doing, Than e're chous'd Cully did for wooing. *1881 DUFFIELD Don Quix. II. 562* Mingled with evil, fraud, and chousing.

**Chouser.** [f. prec. + -ER.] One who chouses, a swindler, cheat.

*1883 D. C. MURRAY Hearts* II. xv. 78 The chousers and borrowers mistook him for a fool.

**Choush** (tjau). The phonetic form of the word CHIAUS, a Turkish messenger or sergeant.

*1866 BAKER Albert N'Yanza* I. 195 A powerful choush or sergeant of Ibrahim's party.

**Chout** (tjaut). [Maharati and Hindi *chauthi* 'a fourth part'.] The black-mail of one-fourth of the revenue formerly exacted by the Maharattas in India from provinces within reach of their arms, in return for immunity from plunder. Also applied to similar exactions.

*1674 in Orme Fragu. 45 (Y.)* Messengers were sent to Bassein demanding the chout of all the Portugese territory in these parts. *1790 MORSE Amer. Geog. II. 539* Subject to a tribute of a Chout . . . to the Berar Maharatta. *1803 WELINGTON in Gurw. Disp. II. 121*, I wish first to know whether the Choute claimed is disputable by the Nizam's government. *1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. i. 316 The chout, or exaction, of a fourth part of all litigated property, for the benefit of the Judge, was abolished. *1841 ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. II. 485* Sévaji, for the first time, levied the chout, afterwards so celebrated in Maratta history.

**Chovy, chovee.** The popular name in the East of England of the June-bug, *Phyllopertha horticola*, a small beetle, related to the common cockchafer.

*1813 Sir J. CULLUM Hawstead (Sussex) Wds.* (E. D. S. Repr. Cl. 1870, 86) *Chovee*, a small beetle, of a bright chestnut colour, and with a green gilded head and corslet. *1830 FORBY Gloss. E. Anglia, Chovy*, a small coleopterous insect, which invades gardens and orchards in hot summers, in our sandy districts . . . in such swarms as to be nearly equal to a plague of locusts. *1884 Chr. World* 18 Sept. 697/2 The sparrow . . . eats 'chovies', or May bugs.

**Chow** (tjau), *v.* Foims: 4-5 chowen, 6 chowe, 6- chow. A variant form of CHEW in all senses, formerly in general use, but now dialectal, extending from Scotland to the Midland counties.

*1382a WCLIV Daut. xiv.* Thei chowen cude [wherever in the chap. chewen]. *c 1440 Primp. Parv.* 77 Chowen angra in chewen. *1523 FITZGER. Hud. 8 23* It is the harden to eate and chowe. *Ibid.* 8 79 Euer to be chowyng on the byrdell. *1556 ASP. PARKER Psalter's* Verse harde in mouth while oft I chowde I spied therein no wast. *a 1774 FERGUSON Hallowsfair Poems* (1845) 13 What will buy her fairin To chow that day. *1786 BURNS Scotch Drinkin.* On thee [John Barleycorn] aft Scotland chows her cood. In souple scones, the wale o' food! *1863 ATKINSON Provinc. Danby, Chow*, to chew. *1887 STEVENSON Underwoods* ii. i. 78 You, tae, maun chow the bitter peel. *Mod. Northampton. Dialect*, He chows tobacco always.

**Chow**, *Sc. var. of choul, JOWL; or CHAW sb.*

**Chow-chow** (tjau'tjau), *sb.* and *a.* *Ind. & China.* [According to Col. Yule, 'pigeon-English'; of uncertain origin.]

**1. sb.** A mixture or medley of any sort; *e. g.* mixed pickles or preserves.

*1850 B. TAYLOR Eldorado* xii. (1862) 117 The grave Celestials serve up their chow-chow and curry. *1857 Vtress FALKLAND (title)*, Chow-Chow: a Journal kept in India. *1858 Bombay Q. R. Jan. 100 (Y.)* The word chow-chow is suggestive, especially to the Indian reader, of a mixture of things, 'good, bad, and indifferent'. *1869 N. & Q. 6 Mar. 230*, I got an invitation to a first-rate Chow-chow or Chinese dinner.

**2. adj.** Miscellaneous, mixed, assorted, diverse; of water, 'broken'. *Chow-chow chop*: the last lighter containing the sundry small packages to fill up a ship. (Williams, *Chinese Comm. Guide*.) *1845 SROOQUER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 321 The general or 'chow chop' Boiah. *1882a Fankwa 63 (Y.)* A 'chow-chow' cargo is an assorted cargo; a 'general shop' is a 'chow-chow' shop. *1884 Low Rep. 13 Q. B. Div. 632* The current was causing small whirlpools, and was of the kind known in China as 'chow-chow' water.

**Chowder** (tjau'dar), *sb.* Also 8 choulder. [App. of French origin, from *chaudière* pot. In the fishing villages of Brittany (according to a writer in *N. & Q. 4 Ser. VII. 85*) *faire la chaudière* means to supply a cauldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savoury condiments, a hodge-podge contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of

the prepared dish. The Breton fishermen probably carried the custom to Newfoundland, long famous for its chowder, whence it has spread to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and New England.

Another writer in *N. & Q.* (1870) 4 Ser. V. 267, says 'I have frequently heard some of the old inhabitants [of Newfoundland] speak of Commodore John Elliot's chowder picnic in 1786, which was given in honour of H. R. H. Prince William Henry [William IV] in command of H. M. S. Pegasus upon the Newfoundland station.'

**1.** In Newfoundland, New England, etc.: A dish made of fresh fish (esp. cod) or clams, stewed with slices of pork or bacon, onions, and biscuit. 'Cider and champagne are sometimes added' (Bartlett).

*1762 SMOLLETT L. Græves* xvii. (D) My head sings and simmers like a pot of chowder. *1798 Philad. Weekly Mag.* 18 Aug. (in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Mar. 1888, 258) A large pot of victuals was prepared. They called it Chouder. Chouder may be made of any good fish, but the ingredients of our mess were as follows:—1, fat pork; 2, flounders; 3, onions; 4, codfish; 5, biscuit. *1803 Naval Chron. XXI. 23* *Chouder* . . . is made in the following manner: a fish . . . skinned, cut up . . . and put into a kettle, under which is laid some rashes of salt pork or beef, and some broken pieces of biscuit; then the whole is . . . covered with water, and boiled about ten minutes. *1851 HAWTHORNE Ho. Seven Gables* i. (1855) 5 A cod-fish of sixty pounds, caught in the bay, had been dissolved into the rich liquid of a chowder. *1859 BUSHNELL Life* xx. 430 To tell her how to make a chowder . . . a layer of fish, then one of pilot-bread, and potatoes and onions; another of fish; a little dash of lard; milk; pepper and salt; a dish for a prince. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Chowder*, the principal food in the Newfoundland bankers, or stationary trading vessels. *1882 Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 A picnic . . . would be incomplete without . . . a clam chowder, which . . . may . . . be considered one of the New England national dishes. *1884 Lit. World* (Boston, U. S.) 15 Nov. 397/3 Soups . . . are divisible into four groups: viz. clear, thick, purées or bisques, and chowders.

**2. Chowder beer**, 'a liquor made by boiling the black spruce in water and mixing molasses with the decoction' (Webster 1828).

Hence **Chowder v.**, to make a chowder.

*1828 in WEBSTER.*

**Chowder, chowter**, dial. var. of *jowder*, *JOWTER*, a fish-hawker.

**Chowder-headed**, dial. = CHOLTER-HEADED.

*1819 SCOTT Lett.* 15 Apr. in Lockhart, I hesitate a little about Raeburn. [he] has twice already made a very chowder-headed person of me. *1851 H. MELVILLE Whale* vv. 73 What's that stultifying saying about chowder-headed people?

**Chowkee, -kie**, var. of CHOKY *sb.*

**Chowks**: see CHOKES *sb.*

**Chowl** (e, obs. form of CHAVEL, now JOWL.

**+ Chowp, v. Obs.** *Sc. rare*—*1.* Of uncertain meaning: perh. = 'chop and change'.

*1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* i. Prol. 253 Sa fer he chowpis, I am constrint to flyte. The three first bukis he has ourhippit quyte.

**Chowpatti**, var. of CHUPATTY.

**Chowre, chower**, *v. Obs.* exc. dial. [Deriv. uncertain; also exists in form *JOWER, jowr*, q. v.] To grumble, to scold.

*1567 TURBERV. Ovid's Ep.* 122 But when the crabbed Nurse begins to chide and chowre. *1888 ELWORTHY W. Son. Word-bk., Chowre, chowre*, to grumble.

**Chowry** (tjau'ri). Also *chowree*. [a. Hindi *chauri*, f. Skt. *chāvara* (Yule).] A whisk or fly-flapper, made of hair or feathers (prop. the bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak), 'In a costly decorated handle, it was one of the insignia of ancient Asiatic royalty'. In 17-18th c. commonly called by Englishmen *cow-tail*.

*1777 STEWART Thibet in Phil. Trans. LXVII. 484* The tails . . . are used, mounted on silver handles, for Chowras. *c 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD Stories Ch. Catech.* xxvii. 283 A black woman . . . beating away the flies with a chowry. *1827 Scott Surg. Dan.* xiv. A confidential servant waved the great chowry, or cow-tail, to keep off the flies. *1881 GRANT Camerontian* I. iii. 40 No need for a chowree to whisk inside the curtains here, as in India.

**Chowse**, var. of CHOUSE.

**+ Chowter**, *v. Obs.* [cf. CHUNTER.] 'To grumble or mutter like a froward child' (J.).

*1706 in PHILLIPS*, whence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and later Dictionaries.

**Choy**. Another form of CHAY.

**Chreia, chria**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. *xpela* lit. use, service, f. *xpáōmai* to use.] *Rhet.* 'A pregnant sentence . . . borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules' (Lidd. and Sc.).

*1612 BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 172, I have . . . begun with Apologies or Fables, or rather with a Chreia. *1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 139/1 A Chria is a short commemoration, aptly relating the speech or action of some Person.

**Chrematist** (krī māstīst), *rare*. [ad. Gr. *χρηματιστής* a trafficker, money-maker, f. *χρημα-τίζω*; see next.] One who studies the science of wealth; a political economist.

*1845 Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 536 According to the Chrematists the wealth of a nation . . . is to be measured by the excess of the value of production over its cost. *Ibid.*, All nations, under the guidance of the Chrematists, are making strenuous efforts to increase their . . . produce.

**Chrematistic** (krīmātīstik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *χρηματιστικός* of traffic or money-making,

also, oracular (see next), *f.* *χρηματίζω* to deal, consult, give a response as an oracle, (in middle voice) to make money, *f.* *χρημα*, *χρηματ*- thing needful, money.]

1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the acquisition of wealth.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ix. v. I am not the least versed in the chrematistic art... I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 355 The chrematistic class, from *χρημα*, the Greek for money or wealth, this being the end which they aim at. 1883 H. H. GIBBS *R. Comm. on Prac. Metale* I. 265 Ans. to Q. 5215 The only thing of importance to our subject is the chrematistic, as opposed to the apologetic use of land, that is to say, land bought for reproductive profit, as against land bought for enjoyment.

2. *sb.* usually **Chrematistics**, the science of the wealth of nations; political economy, or a branch thereof. [Gr. *χρηματιστική* (Aristotle).]

1845 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* They [continental writers] consider political economy as a term more properly applicable to the whole range of subjects which comprise the material welfare of states and citizens, and chrematistics as merely a branch of it. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homor* III. 78 The phrase 'political economy' cannot be defended on its merits. The name 'Chrematistics' has been devised in its stead. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4 Not very much concerned about the quality of his chrematistics.

† **Chrematistical**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Oracular.

1701 BEVERLEY *Grand Apocal. Question* 40 A Name as I may call it Chrematistical: Protestants: Given by Oracle, as that of Christians.

**Chreotechnics** (*krizōtēkniks*). *rare.* [f. Gr. *χρη* use + *τέχνη* an art.] 'The useful arts, especially agriculture, manufactures, and commerce'. In mod. Dicts.

**Chrestomathic** (*krestomæpik*), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Devoted to the learning of useful matters.

1819 *Q. Rev.* XXI. 169 The head of a chrestomathic school. 1834-47 SOUTHEY *Doctor Corcoran* (D.), Which the said Jeremy [Bentham] proposes should form part of the course of studies in his chrestomathic school.

*b.* *subst. in pl.*  
1886 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 197 Ethics, or Chrestomathics, or Politics, or Political Economy.

**Chrestomathy** (*krestomāthi*). [ad. Gr. *χρηστομαθία*, *f.* *χρηστός* useful + *-μαθία* learning. Cf. *F. chrestomathie*.] A collection of choice passages from an author or authors, *esp.* one compiled to assist in the acquirement of a language.

1832 *Praser's Mag.* V. 171 The chrestomathy and diamond edition of that living polyglot book of man. 1847 DORN (*title*) Chrestomathy of the Pushtu or Afghan Language. 1854 KIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Gr. & Italy* (ed. 3) 439 Fragments of the Chrestomathy of Proclus. 1881 *Academy* No. 452. 14 The texts... have been augmented, and now form a genuine Bérnais chrestomathy. 1883 *American VI.* 10 Omitting some pieces, adding others, and constructing what we may call a blowing chrestomathy.

**Chrisalet** (Drayton), *obs.* form of CHRYSOLITE.

**Chrisacoll**, *obs.* form of CHRYSOCOLLA.

**Chrim** (*kri'zm*). *Forms:* 1 *crisma*, *crisma*, 2-6 *crisme*, 3-5 *crisme*, 5 *crisme*, 6 *crisme*, 6-7 *chrisme*, 7 *chrisme*, 7- *chrism*. [Found in different forms. L. *crisma* (Tertull.), a. Gr. *χρίσμα* anointing, unction, *f.* *χρί-ω* to anoint, regularly became in Romanic *crisma*, OF. *crisma* (= *crème*). The L. was adopted directly in OE. as *crisma* wk. masc., whence ME. *crisma*. Alongside of this, from c 1300, is found *creme* (also *creyne*, *crayme*, later *creame*, *creami*) and rarely *crisme*, a. OF. *crisme*, *crème*. In 16th c. both the Fr. and the Eng. word began to be refashioned with *ch*, after the Latin original, giving mod.F. *chrême*, and Eng. *chrism*. The other form *creme*, *creami* (in 16th c. occas. *chreame*), then went out of use: see CREAM sb.1.]

1. Oil mingled with balm, consecrated for use as an unguent in the administration of certain sacraments in the Eastern and Western Churches.

a 1000 *Ecgerh's Confess.* § 36 (Thorpe's *Laws* II. 162) Mid crisman smyreþ his broost. c 1250 *Gen. & Ez.* 2458 Cistene folc... ben smered þor quiles he liuen Wið crisme and olie. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 He ordeynede þat every 3ere crisme and oyle shulde be i-halowed in holy chirche. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 367 On Cene thursdays Crisma is made of oyle and of Balsamo with the whyche chylidren ben cremyd and enoynted. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gk.* 20 The holy crisme. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 3711x He had as leue... be smered with vnhalowed butter as anoynted with the holy crisme. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xv. 105 Afterwarde was added a taper with crisme. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 133 The Chrim vsd in Confirmation, and only perhaps to that purpose, by the Pope. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 1761x Then is his head... anointed with Chrim, that is Oyle and Balsome. 1845 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. 68 The Pastor... there the font beside, With holy water, chrim and salt applied, Perform'd... the rite.

*b.* *fig.*  
1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 36 Who will ever again come into eminent office unanointed with this chrim. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Anne* ix. 40 Strung into energy intense, At touch of an inspiring Chrim that fell on her. 1880 Miss BROUGHTON *See. Th.* in viii, It [dolorous love]

can never be... sweet unless it is laved with the chrim of tears.

*c.* with extended signif.: Unguent.

1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* (1850) I. 161 If a man Fell sick, there was no cure, nor esculent, Nor chrim, nor liquid. 1863 WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 Smeared face and hands and raiment with a chrim. 1868 PLUMPTRE *tr. Æschylus' Persians* 205, I at the altar stood... wishing holy chrim to pour To the averting Gods.

2. A sacramental anointing; unction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29200 In fust stane wen we crisme tak. 1560 Daus *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 314 a, By confirmation and chrim is received the holy gost. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. l. § 6 That Chrim, and other such ceremonies are not to be used in Baptism. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* iii. § 3. 191 Without ceremonial guarantee, without chrim, ordination, or hereditary rank.

*b.* *spec.* The ceremony of Confirmation, *esp.* as practised in the Eastern Church.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lvi, Their Baptism in all respects, was as frustrate as their Chrim. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* ii. 98 They... having learn'd the Creeds and received the Crisme, may partake of the holy mysteries. 1725 [see CHRISM 1]. 1808 R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. viii. 73 There are seven mysteries... in the Greek church, viz. baptism, the chrim, the eucharist, etc. 1884 Mrs. PITMAN *Mission L. Gr. & Pal.* 304 Chrim is an ordinance corresponding somewhat to confirmation in the English Church.

*c.* Extreme unction.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 161 With us Chrim or extreme unction, is not accounted a Sacrament.

*d.* *transf. and fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* ii. xi. *Lord's Prayer* 4 Let that anointing... descend upon us whereby we may be anointed Kings and Priests by a holy Chrim. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 126 The reception of the Holy Ghost, sometimes called a chrim or unction. 1872 FARRAR *IVin. Hist.* iii. 94. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 19 To dream That the long stain of time might fade and merge In one poor chrim of blood.

3. = CHRISM 2, 4.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Beda* ii. xiv. *Da ærran twegen* [beorn] under crisman [prince albat aduic] forþgefeodon. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 286 She made also crismys ful dylygently For pore chylidryn whan that shul crystyn be. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Chrim*, sometime it is taken for a white linen cloth wrapped about an infant after it is newlie christened. 1663 COCKERAM. 1704 [see CHRISM 4 b].

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *chrim-child*, *-cloth*, *-loosing*: see CHRISM; *chrim-liquor*, *-money*.

1609 BP. HALL *Dissuasive Fr. Popeny* (1627) 641 Balsam, pure wax, and chrim-liquor cleere. 1787 *Archæologia* VIII. 224 The chrim money was granted by Ernulf to the monks of his priory.

† **Chrim**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *chresme*. [a. OF. *chresmer*, and med.L. *chrisimäre* *f.* *chrisma* (see prec.).] *trans.* To anoint with chrim. Hence *Chrimed ppl. a.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1065 þow killide has þise cressede chilydre. 1537 ASP. LEE in *Stype Ecol. Mem.* I. ii. App. LXXXVIII. 230 He that is baptized shal never be a Christian man, unless he be chrimed by the confirmation of the Bishop. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xix. 151 They adde furthermore, that... he shall never be a Christian, that is not chrimed with the Bishoppes Confirmation... By this sentence ar damned all the Apostles... whom it is moste certaine to have neuer bene chrimed. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 184 The Messiah, that is, the chrimed or anointed.

**Chrimal** (*kri'zmäl*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *chrisimalis* *f.* *chrisma* CHRISM; see -AL.]

*A.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to chrim.

1659 L'ÉSTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* ix. E. The Chrimal Unguent. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 316 He blows three times cross-ways over the mouth of the greater otherwise called the Chrimal Bottle. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norn.* & *Eng.* v. 691 Whilst Robert-Rollo wore the white Chrimal vestment. 1876 FARRAR *Morb. Sern.* v. 43 O, that on this day He would indeed outpour upon each youthful head the chrimal fires of His sevenfold gifts.

*B.* *sb.* In various senses of med.L. *chrisimale*, as the chrim-cloth, the vessel or flask for holding the chrim, a cloth for covering relics, the pyx, etc.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 292 A white linen cap, called a chrimal. 1863 N. & Q. 3 Ser. III. 396 The 'high-standing pix' was the chrimal, or ciborium, as it is now called. 1883 BELLETT *tr. Pellicci's Polity Chr. Ch.* i. l. iii. § 4 The Presbyters then began to pay sums of money to the Bishop for the Chrim,—which sums were called... 'Chrimals'.

**Chrimary** (*kri'zmäri*). *rare.* [ad. late L. *chrisimarius*, *f.* *chrisma*, *chrim*. (In OF. *chresmier*.)] = CHRISMATORY.

1844 *Life St. Wilfrid* (Eng. Saints) 125 He deposited these relics in a chrimary, such as was used for carrying the holy oils... the queen obtained the chrimary, and kept it in her chamber.

**Chrimatine**, *Min.* see CHRISMATITE.

† **Chrimation**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *chrisimatio* *em* n. of action *f.* *chrisimäre* to CHRISM.] Application of the chrim; sacramental unction.

1537 ASP. LEE in *Stype Ecol. Mem.* I. ii. App. LXXXVIII. 229 He that is baptized is but initiate, that is, entered: and that by chrimation of the bishop he is made perfect. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic*, xxxiii, The case is evident that chrimation, or consigning with ointment, was us'd in baptism. 1793 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* Ampullæ were also used for holding the oil used in chrimation.

**Chrimatite** (*kri'zmäitit*). [f. Gr. *χρίσμα*, *χρίσματ*-os ointment + -ITE. Altered by Dana from *chrimatin* given in 1849.] A slightly translucent

hydrocarbon from Saxony, of butter-like or semi-fluid consistency.

[1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 366 Chrimatine is yellowish or oil green.] 1868 in DANA *Min.* 728.

**Chrimatize**, *v.* rare-1. [f. Gr. *χρίσματ*- (see CHRISM) + -IZE.] = CHRISM *v.*

1664 H. MORE *Myist. Inq.* 62 Whose very bells of his steeple are Christened and chrimatized for the chasing away the foul fiends out of the aire.

† **Chrimator**, *Obs.* = next.

c 1245 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 649/10 *Hoc crismatorum*, crismator.

**Chrimatory** (*kri'zmätöri*). *Forms:* 5-6 *oris*, *crismatory* (e, -ie, 6 *crismytery*, *oresmatori*, *chrimatary*, 6, 9 *chrysmatory*, 6-*chrimatory*. [ad. med.L. *chrisimatorium* *f.* *chrisma*, *chrimat* - see CHRISM. The *adj.* corresponds to a L. type \**chrisimätorius*: see -ORY.]

*A.* *sb.* 1. The vessel containing the chrim or consecrated oil; in R. C. Ch., a case containing three flasks of oil for baptism, confirmation, and anointing of the sick.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 592/16 A crismatorye. 1464 *Paston Lett.* 976. III. 433 Item, one pottle callid a crismatorie to put in holy creme and oyle. c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 337 Item one Crismytery of silver. 1554 in Fuller *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 273 'Item, For a chrimatory of pewter, three shillings four pence.' This was a vessel in which the consecrated oil, used in baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction, was deposited. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 33 Item one crismatorye sold to a tinker, but yt was first broken in peces. 1580 BARET *Adv. C.* 520 Chrimatorye, or a little vessel out of which Princes weie anointed. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. 74 Pilgrim bottles which may have been used as chrimatories.

*b.* 'A recess, near the spot where the font originally stood, to contain the chrim.' (Gwilt.)

2. Sacramental anointing; unction.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 216/a To consecrat bishops, to make his chrimatörie, to celebrate his synods. 1581 MARBECCK *Bk. of Notes* 683 Their chrimatories, greasings, vovs, othes, & shauings, are signes of this marke.

*B.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to sacramental anointing or unction.

1555 *Fardle Fractions* ii. xii. 390 An oyle that is made to this use, by the bishoppes, like as the chrimatory oyle is.

† **Chrimere**, *Obs.* = CHRISMAL *sb.*, CHRISMATORY.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 572/31 *Chrimale*, a crismere. *Ibid.* 621/12 *Chrimale*, a crismere.

**Chrimed**, *obs.* form of CHRISTENED.

**Chriso-**: see CHRYSO-.

**Chrisole**, var. *CRISOL* *Obs.*, crucible.

**Chrisom** (*kri'zöm*). *Forms:* 4-5 *crisum*, 4-7 *crisom* (e, 5 *crysume*, *krysome*, *crisum*), 5-7 *crisom* (e, 6 *oresom*, *crisyme*, *chrisome*, *crison*), 7 *crizum*, *chrisome*, 6-7 *chrisome*, 6-9 *chrysom* (e, 6-*chrisom*. See also CHRISM. [A variant of *chrim* representing a popular dissyllabic pronunciation, such as may still be heard in *prisum*, *spasum*, and the like: cf. the earliest quot. from *Cursor Mundi*. Eventually this form was somewhat differentiated from *chrim* in the primary sense.]

1. A dissyllabic pronunciation of CHRISM, in senses 1 and 2.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 142 Coround in kyth wyth crysume enoyntede. 1552 ASP. HAMILLON *Catech.* (1884) 17 Crysme quihik is the sensibill signe or mater of Confirmation. 1611 COTGR., *Cresme*, the Crisme, or Oyle wherewith a Baptized Child is anointed. 1725 Tr. *Dugan's Ecol. Hist.* I. v. 59 Confirmation has different Names... it is called Uction, Chrimom, the Sacrament of Chrimom. *Ibid.* 60 That the Oil, after Consecration, was... the Chrimom of Jesus Christ.

2. (In full, *chrisom-cloth*, *-robe*, etc.): A white robe, put on a child at baptism as a token of innocence: originally, perh. merely a head-cloth, with which the chrim was covered up to prevent its being rubbed off. In the event of the child's death within a month from baptism, it was used as a shroud: otherwise it, or its estimated value, was given as an offering at the mother's purification.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 þe crisme cloþ þe þe prest biwinded þat child mide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25725 þot vr life last bot a quile, vr crisum [Gott. crisme, *Forr*, crisme] clath ful son we file. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. III. 20 The oil, salt, spittle, taper and chrimom-cloth. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 731/2 In case he died as many children doe in y<sup>e</sup> chrisome cloth or in the cradle. 1846 KEBEL *Lyræ Innoc. White Appariti*, What if chrisom robes besin-defiled. 1884 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1897) III. xii. 95 The babe in a chrisom robe costing 554s, was baptized by Bishop Wapflete.

*b.* [Cf. c 890 in CHRISM 3]. 1445 AUDELEY *Poems* 11 At the fonsfont Tr we were croycid in a crysum with a careful krye. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 22 The whyte robe the which is called the crysume. 1549 *Prayer Bk., Baptism*, The minister shall put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the Crisme... Then the prieste shall anoynt the infant upon the head. *Ibid.*, *Purification*, The woman that is purified, must offer her Crysome and other accustomed offerings. 1558 BP. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* iv. 23 After he bee anoynted with the holye chrisme, he hath a white vesture or Chrysom put upon him. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 176 Twentie handcarphates weh seemed to have byn crysums vsj. viij. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* iv. iii, The preacher Is sent for to a churching... he shall love, he says, His Chrysome else. 1668 *Lond. Gas.* No. 247/3



The Dutchesse d'Enguyen distributing the following Honours... the Towel... the Bason and Ewer... the Salt and Chrysome to the Prince de Conti. 1825 FOSBROCK *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. 131. The Chrysome, or face cloth which covered the child at his baptism.

3. The alb or surplice of a priest.  
1570 B. Gooze *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 14 b. Thereupon he putteth a linnen Chrysome white. A vesture such as children wear, when first they come to light. 1574 J. STODOLY tr. *Bale's Pag. Popes* Ep. Reader, Albes, vestments... surplices, tippetts, coyfles, chrysmes, mantel and the ringe. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vne Aube*, a crison [1593 crison], the albe or surplesse of a priest.

4. (In full, *chrisom-child*, -*babe*, etc.): orig. A child in his chrisom-cloth; a child in its first month; an innocent babe.

a. c. 1275 *Servung Christ* 11, in O.E. Misc. 90 per be crysome child for sunnes sore schal dreed. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iii. 12. A made a finer end, and went away and it had beene any Chrysome Child. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* I. § 2 Undiscovered, as are the Phantasms that make a Chrysome-child to smile. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vii. 69. A Mother and Chrysm Child. Cam by small Pox... untimely fate. 1680 BUNYAN *Life Badman* 566 Mr. Badman died like a lamb; or as they call it, like a chrisom-child, quietly and without fear. 1809 SOUTHEY O. *Newman* vi. Like baptism to a chrysome babe, Something that means he knows and reckes not what.

b. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* xxvi. (1678) 396 The lot of dying Chrysmes, whose portion must be among those who never glorified God with a free obedience. 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. In obituaries and the like, applied to a child that died during the first month or shortly after baptism, and was shrouded in its chrisom-cloth.

Some think that it was applied to children that died unbaptized; but indisputable evidence of this has not been found, although modern editors have so understood quot. 1601, and the like; and cf. CHRISOMER.

1542 Par. Reg. St. Mich. Bristol, A crison of a strange minister... bur. 29 Dec. 1593 Par. Reg. Twickenham, The Cobler's crison child, bur. 12 Mar. 1601 Par. Reg. in Masson *Milton* i. The 12th of May anno 1601 was buried a Chrysome Child of Mr John Mylton's of this Parish. 1619 Par. Reg. in Christy *Trade Signis Essex*, etc. (1887) 32 A chrysome son of Robt. Ogden... was buried the xxx day of December. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Chrysmes, in the Bills of Mortality are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the Chrysom cloth. 1687 in J. S. Burn *Par. Reg.* (1862) 127 The Princess Anna Child, a Chrysome bu. in y<sup>e</sup> Vault, Oct. 22. 1687. 1704 COCKER *Dict.*, Chrysm... also a Child dying before Baptism, or within a month of wearing the Chrysome Cloath. 1854 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, By an abuse of words, the term is now used... to denote children who die before they are baptized. 1862 SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* i. II, Strangling Chrysome babies e'er the Priest Sweating with haste could haste to christen them.

c. gen. Infant, babe, innocent.  
1566 NASH *Saffron Walden* 127 This turn-brooch comparison of a chicken and a chrysome, with one of the most tryed Souliours of Christendome. 1656 DAYENANT *Witts* v. i. Thou... wouldst not join thy halfe penny To send for milk for the poor chrysom. 1658 FORD *Raunces* iv. i. (1811) 187 The boy, surely... was to any man's thinking, a very chrysome in the thing you wot. 1660 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwint* III. ii. in *Bullen Old Pl.* II. 364 How do you like the novice... Is he not a pretty Chrysome?

d. dial. Silly person, idiot. (See quot.)  
1883 *Almondsbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Chrysom, still used in the local dialect, and probably signifies a pitiable object, such as a man reduced to a skeleton. *Sheffield dial.* (S. O. Addy) Does ta think I'd marry an old chrysom like thee.

5. ? = CHRISMATORY.  
1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 962/1 The Ladie Marie of Norfolk, bearing the Chrysome which was very rich of Pearle and Stone.

6. attrib. and in Comb., as *chrisom-lace*, -*pie*; *chrisom-calf* (see quot.); *chrisom-child* (see 4); *chrisom-cloth*, -*robe* (see 2 a); *chrisom-loosing* [O.E. *crism-lasing*]: ? leaving off of the baptismal cloth or robe.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Chrysom, In some parts of England a calf kill'd before it is a month old, is called a chrysom-calf. 1530 Test. *Edor.* (Surtees) V. 297 Item to hys wyff my chrysom laces. 1887 O. E. Chron. an. 878 His [Godrum's] crism lasing was at Wepmor. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abs.* I. vi. 320 Twelve days... the warriors dwelt in the Saxon camp, on the eighth the chrisom-loosing began. 1683 SHIPMAN *Carolina* 113 Must... provide a Crisome Py.

† *Chri'som*, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] = CHRISM v. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29373 Wit husel or wit crismyng. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3186 And crowne hym kyndly with krysomede hondes. c. 1420 *Antony of Arth.* xviii, Crisunt and crisunte, with condal and with code.

† *Chri'somer*, Obs. [f. CHRISOM + -ER.]  
1. A newly-baptized child, still wearing the chrisom or christening robe; an innocent babe; an infant that died within a month of baptism.

1574-5 Reg. *Holy Cross, Canterb.* 9 Jan., A chrisomer, ye chelde of Henry Jenkinson, buried. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1629) 241 She had brought forth two monsters Lambert and Peter... neither were they Chrysomers, but such child-choppers, that as some as euer they were borne, they were able to wage warre with a mighty King. 1602 Par. Reg. St. Mich. Bristol, John Hall, chrisomer, bur. 4 June.

b. ? An 'innocent', an idiot.  
1567 Par. Reg. *Horne, Kent* in *Biblioth. Topogr.* I. 99 Ould Arnold, a crysomer, buried February 8.

2. ? An unbaptized child.  
1886 N. & Q. 7th S. II. 96 A portion of the Churchyard... which he designated Chrysomers' Hill, where, said he [sexton, c. 1840] the unbaptized children be always buried.

**Christ** (krist). Forms: 1-5 *Críst*, 4 *Críste*, 5 *Cryst*, 6 *Christe*, *Chryst*, 4, 6- *Christ*. [O.E. *críst* = OS. and OHG. *críst*, *krist* (OHG. also *christ*), ad. L. *Christ-us*, a Gr. *Χριστός* Christ, sb. use of *χρίσ-τός* anointed (f. *χρίειν* to anoint), a translation of Heb. מָשִׁיחַ *māshīach*, MESSIAH, 'anointed', more fully *m'shiach yahweh* the Lord's Anointed. This word and its derivatives and cognates (including CHRISM and its derivatives) were very rarely (and perh. only accidentally) spelt with *ch-* in ME., but this has been the regular fashion since 1500; in French it began in the preceding century.]

1. The Messiah or 'Lord's Anointed' whose advent was the subject of Jewish prophecy and expectation. (Only in versions of the N. T. and direct references to it; in the Geneva and 1611 versions often preceded by *the*.)

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 24 Arises forðon wiðerwearde críst & lease witgen. c. 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Lease Cristes, & lease witgen. *Ibid.* Luke iii. 15 Hwæder he críst wære. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12780 Elias or crist, queþer es he. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 24 False Cristis and false prophetis. 1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *John* x. 24 If thou be the Christe, tel vs playnly. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 425 The word Antichrist... may mean... either those who try to pass themselves off as Christs, or those who set themselves in open array against him.

2. The title given to Jesus of Nazareth, as embodying the fulfilment of Messianic prophecy and expectation; since the earliest Christian times treated as a proper name.

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. i. 16 Hælend þe is zenemned crist. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Te soðe sunne, þe is Jesu Crist. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 118 (Cott.) How crist birth bigan to brew. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 37 For Cristes loue. c. 1425 WYNNOUN *Crom.* v. ii. 103 Eftyr þe Resurreccyon of Crist and his Ascensyon. 1559 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 23 The obedience of Isaac is farre beneath Chrystis obedience. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Inst.* iii. 65 An antistrophic hymn to Christ as God.

b. Used as a common noun with reference to the character or office of the Christ as a divinely appointed Ruler and Saviour.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii. viii, Ring in the Christ that is to be. 1855 T. PARKER *Disc. Religion* v. v. (1875) 308-9 A Christ outside the man is nothing... Each man must be his own Christ, or he is no Christian.

† 3. Used in versions of the O. T. as a rendering of L. *Christus* (Heb. *māshīach*, Messiah) applied to divinely-appointed rulers; = ANOINTED 3. Obs.

c. 1000 Ags. Ps. lxxxiii. 9 Oncnaw onsyne cristes þines. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalm* civ. [cv.] 15 Nil yne negh min cristes nou. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 1 These thingus seith the Lord to my crist, Ciro [1388 to my crist, Cirus; 1535 COVERDALE, unto Cirus his anoynted]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xlv, Vnto al kinges that reigned among the Jewes were anointed with oyle, Cirus is called crist.

4. Comb., as *Christ-conscience*, -*dividing* adj., -*truth*, etc. (In early ME., and esp. in northern dial., *crist* was often used in the genitive without inflexion, as *crist laf*, *crist lore*, etc.) Christ-dust (U. S.), see quot.; † Christ-maker, an opprobrious term for the priest who consecrated the host. See also CHRIST-LIKE, -LIKENESS, -TIDE, -WARD.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regenerat.* 224 A God-bearer or a \*Christ-bearer. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* viii. x. 330 These \*Christ-bearing martyrs. 1885 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (ed. 3) 261 One side of the Christ-bearing Character. 1649 J. CARDELL *Morbis Epidem.* (1650) 35 Christianity is \*Christ-conformity. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm.* *New Life* xix A kind of \*Christ-consciousness is opened in us. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome* 101 The decision of the Fathers against the \*Christ-dividing Nestorius. 1884 LYDIA W. BALDWIN *Yankee Sch. Teacher* vii. 49 Making up some \*Christ-dust for supper. (This is the common name for flour, signifying its rarity in the daily fare [of the negroes].) a. 1711 KEN *Poet. Wks.* (1721) I. 420 'Twas sung with \*Christ-enamoured Heat. *Ibid.* I. 422 Which \*Christ-enamoured reviv'd. *Ibid.* I. 123 \*Christ-hymning Verse. *Ibid.* I. 408 The \*Christ-imitating Race. 1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 14 Larded with fine new words, as Savingable, Muchly, \*Christ-Jesuness, etc. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 427 b This \*Christe-maker taking upp... this hoste. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxv. 257 A \*Christ-Representative, or Vicar General. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 140/2 \*Christ-truth has struggled... against various forms of wrong.

5. Possessive combs., as † Christ's-curse, ? a curse in the name of Christ. Esp. in names of plants, as Christ's-eye, *Inula Oculus-Christi*; Christ's-hair, *Scopolendrium vulgare*; † Christ's herb, the Christmas Rose; † Christ's ladder, the Centaury, *Erythraea Centaurium*; Christ's thorn, a name given to several thorny shrubs, fabled or supposed to have formed Christ's crown of thorns; † Christ's-wort = *Christ's herb*.

c. 1500 Cocks *Lorell's B.* (1843) 2 Therefore he hath many a \*cristes curse. 1878 BUTTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* \*Christ's Hair. *Scopolendrium vulgare*, Guernsey, 'because of the single black fibrovacular bundle in the leaf-stalk'.—Mr. W. G. Piper. 1578 LYRIS *Dodoens* 330 \*Christes herbe hath great thicke greene leaues, cut into seven or eyght parts. 1886 Bk. *St. Albans* C v. a, Take an herbe callid \*cristis ladder. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Christ's Ladder*, an old name, for we find it as *Christis ladder* in catalogues of the fourteenth century. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 115 a Rhamnus... was called \*Christes thorne,

as though Christe had bene crowned with rhamnus. 1578 LYRIS *Dodoens* 696. 1794 MARTYR *Roussault's Bot.* xvi. 207 [Rhamnus] *Palustris* or Christ's Thorn... Being very common in Palestine... is supposed to be the thorn with which our Saviour was crowned. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 837 Two common eastern plants usually bear the name of Christ's Thorn: one the *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, and the other the [*Palustris aculeatus*]. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* Christ's Thorn. (2) *Crataegus Pyracantha*... Ches., from a local tradition that our Saviour's crown of thorns was made from this plant. 1578 LYRIS *Dodoens* 351 \*Christes wurte flowreth al bytimes about Christmas, in Januarie and almost vntill March.

† The existing derivatives of *Christ* (CHRISTEN-DOM, CHRISTIAN, etc.) are now always written with a capital, except CHRISTEN v.

**Christadelphian** (kristādēl'fian), sb. (and a.). [f. late Gr. *χριστάδελφος* in brotherhood with Christ (f. Gr. *Χριστ-ός* CHRIST + *ἀδελφός* brother) + -IAN.] (pl.) A religious sect founded in the United States by Dr. Thomas in 1833; also called THOMASITES. b. as adj. Of or belonging to the Christadelphians. Hence *Christadelphianism*.

1873 in *Whitaker's Almanack* 162. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond. (Heading)* The Christadelphians... A visit or two to the Christadelphian 'Ecclesia'. The Christadelphian body. The history of Christadelphianism. 1879 *Chr. World* 28 Feb., A Christadelphian and a writer on prophecy.

Christall, obs. form of CRYSTAL.

† Christ-apostatical, a. Obs. nonce-wd. That apostatizes from Christ.

a. 1638 MERE *Wks.* II. 646 Thou Christ-apostatical Strumpet, knowest thou not the first commandment?

**Christ-cross**, *criss-cross* (kri's,krɪs),

Forms: 5 *Crist cross*, 6 *Christes crosse*, *Christe*, 6-7 *Christ*, *crisse*, 7 *Christs*, *chriss(e)*-*crosse*, *crish-cross*, 6-9 *Christ-cross*, 7-9 *chris*, *cris*, *criss-cross*. [lit. *Christ's cross*; but the former word being phonetically reduced as in *Christ-mas*, and the composition thus obscured, it is commonly treated in sense 2 as a simple reduplication of *cross* (cf. *zig-zag*): see *CRIS-CROSS* a. and v.]

† 1. The figure of a cross (✕) formerly placed in front of the alphabet in horn-books, etc. Obs.

c. 1430-1477 [see 3]. 1602 J. COOK *Ed. Wife fr. Bad* III. i. (1614) E ij b, I was fue yea learning criss-cross from great A, and fue yea longer coming to F. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 18r A Home-book without a Christ-Crosse afore it. 1640 *New Serm. Newest Fashion* (1877) 37 The beginning of learning is the letters, and the beginning of the letters is... that most profane, superstitious and Antichristian Letter which they call Christ-Crosse. a. 1659 CLEVELAND *Christch. Wind.* 193 Must we forget Christs Cross, as soon as past the Alphabet?

b. The alphabet; = CHRIST-CROSS-ROW. Obs. exc. dial.

1553 BECON *Reliq. Rome* Wks. II. 383 A Crosse of ashes and sand, wherein y<sup>e</sup> whole alphabet or Christs Crosse shal be written. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant*, Plato and Aristotle were at a losse And wheel'd about again to spell Christ-crosse. 1640 TATHAM *Fancie's Theater* (in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 330), Ere they scarce can say Their Pater Noster, or their Christ-crosse A. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crisscross* (Christ's Cross), the alphabet.

† c. fig. ? Beginning, or ? 'A B C', 'alphabet'. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xii. (1818) 120 Christ's cross is the chrisscross of all our happiness.

2. The figure or mark of a cross in general; *asp.* that made in 'signing' his name by a person who cannot write.

1607 WYNTWORTH [S] [MITH] *Puritaine* III. 47 The feskewe of the Diall is vpon the Chriss-crosse of Noone. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Aforu* Wks. (1679) 492 The round... J. O. makes with a Cris-cross in the middle of it. 1755 SWOLLETT *Quix.* II. iii. xlii, I am even ignorant of the a, b, c; but, provided I remember my Christ-cross, I shal be sufficiently qualified. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Criss-cross*, the mark or signature of those who cannot write. 1887 KENTISH *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Christ-cross*, the signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

† 3. *Christ's cross* me speed: a formula said before repeating the alphabet; hence used allusively.

c. 1430 LYNG. *Prohemy Marriage* Poems (1840) II. 42 How long agoo lerned ye Crist Cross me spede? Hauve ye no more lernyd of youre a, b, c? a. 1528 SKELTON *Agst. Venomous Tongues* I. 133. 3 In your Crosse rowe, nor Christ crosse you spede. 1577 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* I. 36 Christes crosse be my spee, in all vertue to procede, A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, & t, double w, v, x, with y, exod, & per se, con per se tittle tite est Amen When you haue done begin againe, begin againe.

4. See further under *CRIS-CROSS* sb.

**Christ-cross-row**, *criss-cross-row* (kri's,krɪs-rɔʊ), arch. and dial. [f. prec. + Row sb.]

1. The alphabet; so called from the figure of a cross prefixed to it in horn-books. Also *CROSS-ROW*, q.v. arch. or dial.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 83r Of the same Warde he lerned hys Chriss-crosse-rowe. 1611 CORGER, *La croix de par Dieu*, the Christs-crosse-row; or, the homebook wherein a child lernes it. 1631 *Celestina* xviii. 180, I sweare... by the criss-crosse-row, by the whole Alphabet. 1764 STERNER *Tr. Shandy* v. xlii, Four years in travelling from Christ-cross-row to Malachi [the O. Test. being the reading-book of the highest class]. 1814 WORSW. *Excursion* vii. 419 Infant coming of the Christ-cross-row. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* II. twelve or fourteen neat, rosy, chubby little children, learning their Chris-cross-row.

† 2. fig. The whole series, the catalogue. Obs.



1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 73 In the whole crisse-crosse rowe, of moral or intellectual vertues. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* iv, ii, In your crisse-crosse-row of complement.

†b. The first elements or rudiments, the 'A B C' of any subject. *Obs.*

1684 SOUTHERN *Disappointment* iii, i, 31 God sa' me! She is not come to the Criss-cross-row of her profession yet.

**Christdom** (krist'dom). *rare*. Also 5 *crys-dom*. [*f*. CHRIST + -DOM.]

†1. = CHRISTENDOM 3 c. *Obs.*

(Either a phonetic shortening, or a scribal abbreviation.)

1463-8a *Stans Puer* 26 in *Q. Ellis Acad.* 57 Yn what lond of crysdom þat he comys inne.

2. *nonce-wd.* 'The rule of Christ "whose service is perfect freedom"' (Davies).

*a* 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Children* xii, They.. Are slaves, without the liberty in Christdom.

**Christed**, *pa. ppl.* Made one with Christ, made a partaker of Christ's nature. (A word of the 'Familists' in the 17th c.)

1641 D. CAWDREY *Serm.* 69 They stick not.. to say they are as perfect as Christ, Christed with Christ. 1656 LD. PRESIDENT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 62 Your Familists affirm that they are Christed in Christ, and Godded in God. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xcvi. 1739 J. TRAPP *Serm. Righteous Over-m.* (1758) 62 Ridiculous jargon of being.. Christed with Christ. 1805 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* (1858) 110 Their joy is to be consciously Christed, fully possessed by Christ.

†**Christen**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Forms: 1-5 *cristen*, 3-4 *-ine*, 4 *-yn*, *-ene*, *-un*, *crestin*, *-en*, 4-5 *cristin*, *crystene*, 4-6 *crysten*, *-yn* (e, 5 *cristeyn*, 6 *christin*, *chrysten*, *-un*, [*Sc. christing*], 6-7 *christen*, [*dial. cursen*]. [*OE. cristen*:-WGER. *cristin* (OS. and OHG.) ad. L. *christian-us* CHRISTIAN. In ME. occasionally influenced by the corresp. OF. *crestien*. In the 16th c. it was, like the Fr., refashioned with *ch-*, and at length entirely assimilated to the L., as CHRISTIAN.]

1. = CHRISTIAN: of persons. Cf. CHRISTENMAN.

*a* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bada* ii. xx. (Bosw.), Se mon was se cristenesta and se gælerdesta. *c* 893 — *Oros.* vi. xiii, Ælc cristen mon hæfde frid & sibbe. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se bridd is wel nich þe cristen man. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Uor alle cristene soulen. *c* 1325 *Mettr. Hom.* 15 Than.. beginne we, God cresten men for to be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 288 Arryued ben this cristen [*v.r.* cresten] folk to londe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Avj.* A batayle of Crysten men ageynst the Sarayne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 381 Exchanged for christen prisoners. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xi, As I am a cursen man. 1623 Lisle *Anc. Sax. Mon.* (1638) Pref. to *Serm.*, Comfort to christen men soules. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* iii. vii, By my Cursen soule. *Ibid.* iv. v, We be Cursenfolke as good as your selfe.

2. Of things.

*a* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xii, Ane cristene boc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1474 (*Cott.*) To fight al for þe cristen lag. 1485 CAXTON *Chs. Gl.* 1 The cristen feyth is affermed and corroborated. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bt. Amer.* (Arb.) *Intro.* 31 In the cristen beleue. 1553 BALE *Vocabulary in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I 356 That we shulde haue..our Christen doctryne from their unchristen byshoppes.

b. *Christen name*: the name given at christening; the *Christian name* (see CHRISTIAN a. 6).

1540 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 88 *margin*, Brybes.. are callid gentyl rewardes, but that is not they christen name. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 8 (Q. q), I am sworn brother to a leash of drawers; and can call them all by their christen names. 1665 L. OWEN *Running Rag.* 7 They must change their Christian names, and their Sir names. 1679 MRS. BERN *Faig'd Christian* i. ii, My Grandmother wou'd never own me if I should change the cursen name she gave me.

3. *absol.* A Christian. Only about 1500 made a true sb. with plural -s (? after French).

*a* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xxx, Ealle þa cristnan. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1128 Betweenen ða Cristene and þa heðene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 ðe Cristene þet beoð ine heþenisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17904 At fott þe cristen to prisun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i, Cristene and vn-cristene him cleymp vchone. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 9 Not only to cristen but also to payenne. *c* 1485 CAXTON *Sommes of Amon* xxiv. 511 For to payenne all the cristeyn in peces..The crystens had ben shredly handled. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates Wks.* (1573) 345 Tyrants did oft-times persecute the christen.

b. *Even christen* [*OE. emne-cristen*, ME. *em-cristen*]: fellow-Christian; often collectively, fellow-Christians. See EVEN-CHRISTIAN.

**Christen** (krist'n), *v.* Forms: 1 *cristn-ian*, 3-4 *cristn-e(n)*, 4-6 *cristen*, 6- *christen*. (With the usual ME. variants: *cryst-*, *-in*, *-yn*, *-on*, *-un*, (6 *crestyn*). *dial.* 6-7 *kersen*, 8-9 *kirsen*, 9 *kersun*, *kessen*, *Sc. kirslen*.) [*OE. cristn-ian*, *f. cristen* Christian, lit. to make Christian, Christianize. The *e* was originally elided between *t* and *n*, when a syllable followed, but inserted when the infinitive *-en*, *-e*, *-y*, was dropped; thus *pa. t.*, 1 *cristnode*, 3 *Orm.* *cristnedd*, 3-5 *cristned*, 6-7 *christned* (*christned*), 6- *christened*.]

†1. *trans.* To convert to Christianity, make Christian, christianize. *Obs.* or *arch.*

*a* 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bada* ii. 14 (Bosw.) ðæt Paulinus ðær ðæt folc cristnode and fullode. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 He gan hem so lere þat er hi come hom to þe kyng: alle icristen hi were. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Mer. Missa* 151 Charlys.. cristende spayne. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 268 This thing chanced not long before we were christened, and is written by our Apostle, S. Gregory. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hom.* 29 When the Danish

Nation was first Christed. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* § 2 The first example in England since it was first Christened. 1880 R. OWEN *Sanct. Cathol.* 183 *note*, That holy Faith, which overcame the world, and christened it.

b. To make Christian in form, or profession.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 12 The powers of the world are often christened, but seldom christianized.

2. *trans.* To admit or initiate into the Christian Church by baptism; to baptize, administer baptism to. † To christen from: to protect by christening from (*obs.*; cf. BLESS *v.* 1 3).

*c* 1200 ORMIN 13257 Þatt menn hemm O Cristess name cristnepp. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nuns T.* 217 Pope Urban him cristened right there. *c* 1450 *Mertyn v. q.* Antor toke the childe.. and asked yef it were cristened. *c* 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) iii, 1684 He xall crestyn yow from þe fynddes power. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. l. 8 To crysten or baptem is as moche to say as to washe.

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* i. 14 Were ye baptised in the name of Paul? I thanke God that I cristened none of you. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Brasm. Par. Acts* i. 4, He shall chrysten you with the holy ghoste. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (1852) 75 The mydryffe kersende them at home and was alowdy by the church. 1614 T. ADAMS *Deuils Banquet* 127 They were Christened when they were Babes, and could not helpe it. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 207 The dean of Rochester christened the child. The child roared like a bull, and I gave Mrs. Masham joy of it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) IV. 186 Orator Henley christening a child. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 92 When some o' her kimmers hae kirsened a wean. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Kessen*, to christen. 1879 HESSA STRETTON *Through Needle's Eye* I. 86 To..christen the infants, and bury the dead.

b. *absol.* To administer baptism.

*c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (1849) 9 Water is kendeliche cheld..Then-for me may cristni ther-inne. 138 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 141 Crist telliþ here þe fourme to Cristen. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* ii, (1750) 84 They christen discovering the whole Head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii, He could marry, christen, and administer the other sacraments.

3. To give a name to (a person) at baptism; usually *pass.* to receive a name at baptism. (Often with the name as complement of predicate.)

*c* 1450 *Mertyn* i. 15 It was cristened Mertyn. 1600 SHAKS. *A. T. U.* iii. ii. 84 *Tag.* I do not like her name. *Orl.* There was no thought of pleasing you when she was christen'd. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pl.* vi, The child.. was christened by the name of Peregrine. 1829 SOUTHWY *Q. Mary's Christening*, The babe is christened James. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethel.* i. 1 She..began life as a baby christened Ethelberta.

†b. To give the name to, as sponsor; to stand sponsor to (a child) at baptism. *Obs.*

1515 *Will of B. Batty (Layman)* in *Mem. Ripon* I. 332, I will that every child that I cristnyed have vid. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov., I christen'd Sir Hugh Rillies child with Sir Geo. Radcliffe.. the parents being so poore that they had provided no gossips. 1667 *Prpys Diary* 28 Aug., I..christened the child, a girl, Elizabeth, which though a girl my Lady Batten would have me to give the name.

4. *transf.* To name and dedicate (bells, ships, etc.) by a ceremony analogous to baptism.

1533 FRITH *Answer. More Wks.* (1573) 151 If you beleue that you ought to preach to fishes, and give Christen them an other while, as ye do belles. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi, (1843) 908/a That his Majesty might..new Christen those Ships which too much preserv'd the memory..of the Republick. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxi. 247 Belles..being all christened, and dedicated to some Saint..have a specifick Power to drive away all manner of evil Spirits, except Poverty in the Laity, and Pride in the Clergy. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 10 Sept. 1906 The four-masted steel sailing ship Cape Horn..was successfully launched, and christened by Madame Voisin.

5. *gen.* To name, give a name to; often with complement, to call by the name of. *collog.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc. xxi.* The Disciples of the Glorious Nazarene were Christen'd first in Antioch, for they had their baptisme some years before they had their Name. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 18 We christen effects by their most sensible..causes. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* i. 109 He reckons but one, and she a Nun, viz. Anne (as he christen her). 1725 SWIFT *Wood, an Insect*, Chambermaids christen this worm a deathwatch. 1887 *Athenianum* 31 Dec. 898/a The United States authorities have recently christened a river in Alaska..after Mr. Frederick Wymper.

6. With various allusions, mostly humorous.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 71 Heere is the babe.. The Emperesse sends it thee..And bids thee christen it with thy dagges point. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 20 Weak short liv'd issues of a feeble age, Scarce living to be Christen'd on the Stage! 1785 BURNS *Ep. 3. Laithly* xix, We'se..kirslen him wi' reekin water. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, We'll christen him with the brewer (here he added a little small beer to his beverage).

b. In *Thieves' Cant*.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Obliterating the name and number on..a stolen watch; or the crest, cipher, etc., on articles of plate, and getting others engraved, so as to prevent their being identified is termed having them *bishop'd*, or *christen'd*. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* II. 290 The pietist thieves.. 'christen' daily as soon as they have stolen a watch. This thieves' christening consists in erasing the maker's name and supplying another.

**Christendie** (krist'ndi). *Sc.* Also *-dee*. [*app.* a modification of *christenly*, influenced by *christendom*.] Christendom.

*a* 1796 BURNS *Willie brewed i.* Three blyther hearts..Ye wad na find in Christendie. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 346 Or groans ring through Christendee.

**Christendom** (krist'ndom). Forms: 1-6 *cristendom*, 6- *christendom*. Also 3-6 *cristin-*, *cristyn-*, *crysten-*, etc.; with suffix, 1- *-dom*, 4

-*doom*, 4-5 -*dam*, 4-7 -*dome*; *dial.* 7- *kirsen-dom*. [*OE. cristendōm*, *f. cristen* Christian (CHRISTEN a.) + *-dōm* suffix of dignity, position, quality: see -*DOM*. Cf. ON. *kristindóm*, Sw. *kristendom*, Dan. *christendom*, MHG. *kristentuom*, MG. *kristintām*.]

†1. The state or condition of being Christian; = CHRISTIANITY 3. To take christendom: to accept Christianity, become Christian; see also 4.

*c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* ii. iv, Ac heo [Rome] for hie cristendome nugiet is gesild. *a* 1134 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Ealle þa þet Cristendome hefdon. *c* 1230 *Hall Meid.* 33 Forsaken Crist and hire cristendom and rihte bileaue.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 549 Til he thurgh grace may com til baptem and til cristendom. 1460 CARPENT *Chron.* (1858) 81 Whether he wold forsake his knyghth or his Cristendom. 1529 MORE *Dial. Hersey* iv, Wks. 259/a A christen mannes euill liuing, can not be imputed to hys christendome. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 15. 1624 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xix, Any man that would not have his Christendome suspected. 1681 BAXTER *Search Schism.* ii. 13 Admitted to Christendom by baptism.

†b. By my christendom! = As I am a Christian! (Cf. by my halidom, faith, etc.). *Obs.*

*c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 929 Be my Crystyndham. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 196 'By þe cristendom þat y fong' quai Terry. 1595 SHAKS. *Yohn* iv. i. 16 By my Christendome, I should be as merry as the day is long. 1599 NASH *Leuten Staffe* (1871) 93 The gaping rural fools..swore by their Christendoms..they never saw such a miracle.

†2. The Christian faith or religious system; Christianity. *Obs.*

*a* 1000 *Judith* (Grein) *Epilog.* 264 Se cristendom weox on heora timan. *c* 1275 *Leinh. Rom.* 5 Seodan þe cristindom wes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1526 Seinte Peter.. Pope was at rome verst cristindom to lere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 Shefonde No Christendome in thilke londe. *c* 1450 *Mertyn* iii. 55 Seth cristendom come first in to this ile. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many crosses and many other signes and tokens of Christendome. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxiv. (1886) 26 The present Christendom is merely titular and verbal.

†b. The sacraments and other ordinances of Christianity; Christian privileges. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10209 The meste was, alas! that ther nas no Cristendom. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* ii. vi. (1636) 62 Englands want of Churches and Christendome.

3. a. Christians collectively; the church.

*a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1129 Nu wæro swa mycel dwyld on Cristendom swa it næfre ær ne wæs. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 29281 (Cotton Galba) þe pape of rome..þe hele of cristendom and heuyd. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* i. 305 Toleda alle Cristyndom to hevene. 1624 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xiii, The successive practice of Christendom. 1866 LUDLOW *Bampton Lect.* i. 1 The momentous question which..has rivetted the eye of thinking and adoring Christendom. *Ibid.* viii, The Creed of Christendom.

†b. A particular body or community of Christians. *Obs. rare.*

*c* 1205 LAV. 29366 And fordude al þisne cristindom. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Agyen þe paemy þe Cristendom to saue.

c. The countries professing Christianity taken collectively; the Christian domain.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 36 3ef any broþer..deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in hethenisse. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 67 The Kyng of Spayne, one of the myghtyest Kyngs in Crystendome. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 139 Not..a foote of grounde in christendome. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Myer Quinh.* v. i, The king of Kirsendom Shall not be better welcome. 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* ii. i, One of the arrantest cowards in Christendom. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 44 Among the Turks..false witnesses are much cheaper than in Christendom. 1849 TURNER *Mirac.* Prelim. Ess. vi, A Christendom 'commensurate and almost synonymous with the civilized world'.

†d. The Christian dispensation. *Obs. rare.*

*c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22268 (Fairf.) þer salle be a king..of al oþer kingis þe last..þer salle he jide vp..his coron & his kingis wande til ihesu crist..and squa salle cristen-dome take ende.

†4. Baptism, as a token of admission to the Christian church; christening. *Obs.* To take christendom: 'to receive baptism'. (Cf. i.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4959 Seint oswald..is godfader was in is cristendom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9496 The fyrst sacrament ys holy bapteme..Crystendom or crystynnyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xii. 280 Troianus was a trewe knyghte and toke neuere cristendome. And he is sauf. 1384 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 4 We ben to gidere buried with him bi cristendom [1388 baptym] in to deeth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.*, A crystendame; *baptismus, baptisma*. 1529 HORMAN *Virg.* 17 b, I was called Wyllyam at my cristendome. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 8 The unfortunate Infants..have no Christendom.

†b. *Allusively.* (a.) Washing or sprinkling; (b.) Giving of a name, 'christening'. *Obs.*

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 83 How can he maintaine his peak in true christendome of rose-water euerie morning? 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. l. 188 A world of pretty fond adoptioun christendomes That blinking Cupid gossips.

†5. Oil for chrism or anointing. *Obs. rare.*

1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Intro.* 35 That same tree, ther yat holy crestendom or oyle out nonneth.

**Christened** (krist'nd), *ppl. a.* For forms see CHRISTEN *v.* [*f*. CHRISTEN *v.* + -ED *1*.] Made Christian, converted to Christianity (*obs.*); baptized: see the verb.

*c* 1200 ORMIN 10544 Þatt flocc oft cristnedd folc. 1530 FALSGR. *Intro.* 26 This most christened nation. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 40. § 2 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 22 In

christened realmes. 1564 *Brief Exam.* 76 A halowed and christened bell. 1596 *DRAYTON Leg. Dk. Norm.* (1748) 188 As well in Christened as in heathen land. 1682 G. VERNON *Life Haylyn* 75 In almost all Nations Christened, the same Law has continued. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* III. 101 Till Peter's keys some christen'd Jove adorn.

**Christener** (kris'tnər). [*f.* CHRISTEN *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who christens or baptizes.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 A crystynar, baptista. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 135 Christeners of belles. 1558 *Br. WATSON Ser. Sacram.* III. 15 Let the Christener begynne to cast or poure water vpon the chyldes head.

† **Christenhead, -hood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 *cristenhede, -hode*. [*f.* CHRISTEN *a.*; see *-HOOD, -HEAD*. OE. \**cristenhead* has not been found, but cf. OS. *cristinhead*, OHG. *cristinheit*, MHG. *kristenheit*: app. the derivative in *-ddn* was more favoured in England, and that in *-heid* on the continent.]

a. Christianity; b. Christening; c. A Christian domain or estate.

1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xii, Convertid fro Jewny into Cristenhode. 1490 *HARDING Chron.* xci. 3 (Selden MS.) Edwyns daughter. At Yorke was borne; to whom men did complexe Maidons twelue to take be cristenhede. 1762 *tr. Bursching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 543 Twenty decanates, or provincial deanries, which from old have been styled Christenhods (Ger. *Christenheiten*).

**Christening** (kris'tnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* For forms see CHRISTEN *v.* [*f.* CHRISTEN *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

† 1. Conversion to or reception of Christianity; becoming a Christian. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2027 (Cott.) Pat wiche-craft . . . dos wit an halud thing, and sua for dos þair cristnyng. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1028 Barnabas. made hem of his cristenyng bolde.

2. The action or ceremony of baptizing, baptism.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28331 (Cott.) Quare barne wit-vten cristenyng was for-farne. c 1325 *SHOREHAM Poems* (1849) 8 Wet may be the materie, Wer-inne cristnyng may be mad. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 282 The crystenyng of mastyr Gorgis chyldre. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 10 You must be seeing Christenings? Do you looke for Ale, and Cakes heere, you rude Raskalls? 1712 *Act to Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4981/3 The Register-Books for Christenings belonging to the respective Parishes. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The pomp of the christenings and burials.

3. In various *transf.* and allusive senses.

1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man Wks.* (1573) 152 The By-shops. . . reserued to them selues the Christenyng of Belles. 1611 *ELING Debates* *Ho. Lords* (1870) 41 A Byll against the abuse of sacred things, as christening of dogges, etc. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xiv, They sprinkled it with turpentine. . . This infernal christening performed, etc. 1874 *ELLACOMBE Bells Ch.* v. 79 No profane christening, no conversion of the bell into a punch bowl. 1889 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 3/6 After the customary service, conducted by the dockyard chaplain, the christening and floating out were performed by Miss Gorst.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *christening-bout, -cake, -day, -dinner, -feast, -font, -water*; christening blanket, cloak, a blanket or cloak in which a child is christened; † christening-book, a book containing the baptismal service.

1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) LV. 299 Brought up to the business, even from their christening blankets and swaddling clothes. c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulker 755/15 Hoc mamale*, a \*crystynningboke. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Roprecht* IV, At a \*christening bout. 1876 *Rock Text.* Fabr. 108 Specimens of the \*christening cloaks, anciently in use. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* viii, A bridal banquet, or a \*kristening feast, or suchlike. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 256 A \*Christening Font. 1631 *Howes Stew's Chron.* (Brand) For godfathers and godmothers. . . to give. \*christening shirts, with little bands and cuffs, wrought either with silke or blew threed. 1874 *DASENT Tales from Field* 188 Were you gone after \*Christening water, that you were gone so long? † **Christenly, adv.** *Obs.* [*f.* CHRISTEN *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a Christian way; Christianly.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 1023 This child Maurice was then Emperor Maad by the pope, and lyued cristenly [*Lansd. MS. Cristenly*]. 1426 *AUDELEY Poems* 47 Cristyn men þif that þe be. Then loke þe done cristenly. 1526 *TINDALE N. T.* To Rdr., Them that are learned Christenly. 1528 *Roy Sat.* (1845) If thou wilt then live Christenly. 1553 *BALE Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 336 S. Paul. . . had been Christenly familiar at Rome, with Claudia Rufina.

† **Christenman, cristenman.** *Obs.* Also *cristene, cristeman*. [*MR.* = *cristen man*, written as one word: cf. *Englishman, gentleman*. Cf. MHG. *kristenman*.] = Christian man, Christian.

a 1300 *Moral Ode* 203 in *Lamb. Hom.* 177 Vuele cristenemen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Holl husel þe ech cristenman understont. 138. *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 408 No cristenman shulde sue his prelate but in as myche as he sueþ crist. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxli. 353 Of Christenmen and of Sarazens.

† **Christenmas.** *Obs. exc. dial.* For forms see CHRISTEN *a.* [App. an assimilation of the proper *cristes-mas, cristes-mas*, to CRISTEN, owing perh. to the shortening of the *i*, which separated it in sound from CHRIST.] = CHRISTMAS. (The ordinary form in northern dial.)

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 502 After crysten-masse com þe crabbed lentoun. 1426 *Mont of Boesham* (Arb.) 50 The thirde day after crystenmas daye. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme* (1812) 40 At Crystenmas. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* Evj, In Christenmas vpon Saint Thomas day. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Kessenmas. 1879 *JAMIESON, Christenmas*.

**Christente, -ty, etc.**: see CHRISTIANITY.

**Christhood** (kris'thūd). [*f.* CHRIST + *-HOOD*.] State or condition of being Christ; Messiahship.

1 a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 33 Thy Christhoode we muste knowe. 1689 *Foxes & Firebr.* III. 208 That the Unction which the Saints are said to receive from the Holy One. . . is one with the Christ-hood of Christ. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 114 His Christhood, as the anointed with the Holy Spirit. 1881 *FAIRBAIRN Stud. Life Christ* ix. 187 The reality of his Christhood.

**Christiad, nonce-wd.** [*see* -AD 1 c.] An epic of Christ.

1831 W. H. MILL *Christa-sangitā* (1842) Pref. 36 The first book of the Indian Christiad.

**Christian** (kris'tiən), *a. and sb.* Also 6 *chrystyan, -ian, christien*. [*ad.* L. *Christiānus*, (in Gr. *Χριστιανός*, Acts xi. 26), *f.* *Christus*, *Χριστός* CHRIST. Introduced with the Renaissance in taking the place of the earlier *cristen*, CHRISTEN *a.* (Cf. the Anglo-Fr. *cristien*, found from 12th c.)]

*A. adj.*

1. Of persons and communities: Believing, professing, or belonging to, the religion of Christ.

1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 38 They had in lyke maner serued other christian men. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 14 Likening Christian folks to dogs. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 295 These be the Christian husbands. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxvi. 150 Christian States punish those that revolt from Christian Religion. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1730) 92 The whole Christian Church hath distinguished him by that Character. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y. Evening x.* The Rulers of this Christian land.

b. *Most Christian*: a title of the kings of France.

1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 342 O thou most Christian enemy to peace. 1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 34 Religious criticism hath made but little progress among the subjects of the most Christian king. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* (1885) 296 His most Christian Majesty and his court.

c. In the names of various religious sects or associations, as *Christian Israelites*, † *Christian Royalists* (see quot.), *Christian Socialists* (whence *Christian Socialism*, the principles of Christian Socialists; *Christian-socialize v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to imbue with Christian Socialism).

a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 497 These are called Christian Royalists, or Fifth-Monarchy-Men. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh v.* (1857) 207 A Christian Socialist is Romney Leigh. 1884 E. MAURICE *Life F. D. Maurice* II. 41 His great wish was to Christianise Socialism, not to Christian-socialise the Universe. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 198 Persons described as: Christian Army. Christian Believers. Christian Brethren. Christian Disciples. Christian Eliasites. Christian Evangelists. Christian Israelites. Christian Mission. Christian Pioneers. Christian Soldiers. Christian Teetotallers. Christian Temperance Men. Christian Unionists. Free Christian Association. United Christian Army. United Christian Church.

2. Of things: Pertaining to Christ or his religion: of or belonging to Christianity.

1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* Title-page, The Christian faith. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. 12 That wherewith . . . all Christian confessions [are] agreeable. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham. v. i.* 2 Is she to be buried in Christian burial? 1689 *FLEETWOOD Sermon* 2 Cor. ix. 12 Wks. (1737) 5 The indigestible difficulties of the Christian Creed. 1847 *Ld. LINDSAY Lett. Chr. Art* Intro. 14 Claiming superiority for Christian over Classic Art. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Langs* vi. iv, That Christian worship which was . . . to supersede the idolatry . . . of the pagan. 1856 *LIDDON Banph. Lect.* 3, The central question of Christian Theology. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. § 3 A pagan and a Christian altar fronted one another.

† b. *Court Christian*: an ecclesiastical court. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1285 *13 Edw. I. Act 4*, Placita inde teneantur in curia Christianitatis. 1292 *Britton v. x.* 10 La coisance de matrimoine et de testament apent a Cristiene court [*Nichols trans.*]. The cognizance of marriage and of testaments belongs to the Court Christian. — Jekes autaut qe prové soit en Court cristiene [*trans.*]. Until it be proved in Court Christian. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 488 Linwood saith, That Probate of Testaments, De consuetudine Anglie et non de jure communi, belong to Court-Christian. 1805 *East's Rep. V.* 353 The defect in the Court Christian is in the trial and not in the jurisdiction. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* II. ii. 311 In the beginning of the reign of Edward I, an Act of Parliament was made . . . restricting the Courts Christian to causes relating to wills, matrimony, and pure spirituality.

† c. *Christian ale*: see quot. and ALB 3. *Obs.*

1642 *Virgins Compl.* in *N. & Q.* 14 July 1866 To eat cakes and drink Christian ale on holy daies.

3. Of persons and their qualities or actions: Showing character and conduct consistent with discipleship to Christ; marked by genuine piety; following the precepts and example of Christ; Christ-like.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii, The mutual exercise of Christian Charity. *Ibid.* lxii. 2 The wane and declination of Christian piety. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 57 Even the Heathen Romans were so Christian, that . . . no Vestal Virgin or Flamen of Jupiter was restrained to swear. 1706 *SHAFESB. Lett. Enthus.* 6 [A] truly Christian Prelate. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* xvii, The people of Scotland were . . . considerably more Christian than the larger part of their schoolmasters. 1866 *LIDDON Banph. Lect.* III, That supply of light, of love, and of resolve, which enriches . . . the Christian soul.

4. Of or belonging to a Christian or Christians.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 320 If thou dost shed One drop of Christian blood. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1712) 51 Some Christian Ship had been here. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. § 3 The enthusiasm for the Christian God, faith in whom had been bought so dearly.

5. Human as distinguished from brutal; now only *collog.* or *humorous*. b. *mod. collog.* or *slang*.

Of things: Becoming a Christian; 'civilized', 'decent', 'respectable'. Cf. B. 3.

1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 This medicine will also reward a christian creature. 1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* 76 Christian breeches without hole. *Ibid.* 137 And make such wrack of Christian Food. 1818 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* xiv, Had you been to fight with any Christian weapons.

6. *Christian name*: the name given at christening; the personal name, as distinguished from the family name or surname. (Also allusively = 'proper name'.) Hence to *Christian-name v.* *trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to call by one's Christian name; *Christian-named ppl. a.*, having a Christian name.

1549 *LATIMER 3rd Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 83 Nowe a dayes they call them gentle rewardes, let them leaue their colouryng, and cal them by their Christian name Brybes. 1606 *CAMDEN Rem.* 49 That the giving of Surnames for Christian names began in the time of king Edward the sixth. 1727 *POPE Th. on Var. Subj.*, When a man is made a spiritual peer he loses his sir-name; when a temporal, his christian-name. 1775 *SHERIDAN Schenning Liut.* II. iv, I never knew any good come of giving girls these heathen christian names. 1823 *LAMB Elia, Mackery End*, We . . . were familiar, even to the calling each other by our Christian Names. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xx. (1866) 162 The girls Christian-named each other. 1866 *RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 21 Every separately Christianised portion of the ruinous heap [of the slain].

7. *Christian era*: the era reckoned from the accepted date of the birth of Christ, and adopted in all Christian countries.

1657 *WHARTON Wks.* (1683) 49 The Greek Church numbereth from the Creation to Christ's Era, 5508 complete years. . . The year 1657, current of the Christian Era. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. i. 10 About six hundred and four years before the Christian era. 1895 *JOWETT Plato* III. 524 In the first centuries of the Christian era.

*B. sb.*

1. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ; an adherent of Christianity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The lyfe of euery chrystian, is as a pilgrimage. 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xi. 26 So that the disciples were at Antioche first named CHRISTIANS [*earlier versions* Christen; *Wyclif* 1388 *Cristen men*]. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. i. 66 If a Iew wrong a Christian, what is his humility, reuenge? 1611 *BIBLE 1 Pet.* iv. 16 If any man suffer as a Christian [*so Rhem. 1582, earlier versions* Christen]. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 273 Descent from a family of Old Christians, untainted with any mixture of Jewish or Mahometan blood. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xxvii, The . . . exultation with which he saw a fellow Christian stand level with the imperious Mussulmans. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. § 3 The Northumbrian peasantry . . . were . . . Christians only in name.

† b. *Even Christian*: fellow-Christian; also collectively, fellow-Christians. *Obs.* See *EVEN*.

2. One who exhibits the spirit, and follows the precepts and example, of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by genuine piety.

1529 *MORE Dial. Heresy* iv. Wks. 257/2 Being faithful christians. 1611 *Br. HALL Sermon* iii, *Inpruss of God*, It is reason that makes us men; but it is holiness that makes us Christians. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iv. 788 A Christian is the highest wit of man. 1850 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, 'I's willin' to lay down my life . . . to see mas'r a Christian. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 500 To be a Christian is to act as Christ acted.

3. a. *collog.* and *dial.* A human being, as distinguished from a brute. [A common sense in the Romanic langs.] b. *collog.* or *slang.* A 'decent', 'respectable', or 'presentable' person.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* III. i. 272 Shee hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell, which is much in a bare Christian. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 89 Mee thinks. . . I haue no more wit then a Christian, or an ordinary man ha's. 1714 *SHAFESB. Charact.* (1732) III. 88 The very word Christian is, in common Language, us'd for Man, in opposition to Brute-beast, without leaving so much as a middle place for the poor Heathen or Pagan. a 1732 *GAY Reh. Gootham* i, When the Corporation feast is at our house. . . one would methinks appear a little like a Christian. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XII. iii, A fitter food for a horse than a Christian. 1818 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* xi, [The] sagacious quadruped. . . walked in and out of the boat with the discretion of a Christian. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chua.* xxxiv, You must take your passage like a Christian; at least, as like a Christian as a fore-cabin passenger can. 188. *Chester, Leicester, Sheffield, W. Sain. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Christian*, a human being, as opposed to a dumb animal. 'That dog is as cunning as a Christian'.

4. Used as a denominational or sectarian name.

Pronounced *christian*, it was assumed as a title by a sect which arose in America. Among the names of religious societies in England and Wales certified to the Registrar General occur 'Bible Christians', 'Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus', and 'Christians who object to be otherwise designated'.

1818 S. LUCKLY *Defence Doctr. Trinity* Pref. 5 A new sect of people who called themselves Christians. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Christian* (with first *i* long), a name assumed by a sect which arose from the great revival in 1801. 1868 *Churchman (Hartford, Ct.)* 6 June, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians of both schools, Christ-ians, Universalists.

† 5. A variety of pear; ? = *BON-CHRETIEN*; also a variety of plum. *Obs.*

1649 *Selden Laws Eng.* II. vi. (1730) 32 Like a Christian, that seldom endures long after his full ripeness [*note*, He means the Pear, so called]. 1655 *MOUFFET & C. BENNETT Health Improv.* (1746) 308 The least nourishing [Plums] . . . are Bullices, Christians, Prunella's, Skegs and House-Plums.

1885 BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, *Cristen*, a small kind of plum.  
1888 *W. Somerset GL.*, *Cristing*.

**C. Comb.** a. Parasyntetic, as *Christian-minded* a., and derivatives as *Christian-mindedness* sb. b. *Christian-wise* adv., in a Christian way.

1880 BLACKMORE *Erma* xlix. (Hoppe), A selfishness . . by no means Christian-minded. 1886 WARTER *Southey Lett.* II. 292 In what way Southey wished the Catechism taught . . not parrotwise, but Christianwise.

† **Christian**, v. Obs. rare. [f. **CHRISTIAN** a., partly a refashioning of earlier **CHRISTEN** v.] To make Christian, to christen: chiefly in pa. ppl., ppl. a.

1886 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 252 (T.) You allege the practice of all churches christened to the contrary. 1845 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* ix. (1845) 104 Every thing merced and Christened. 1684 ed. *Pope's A. & M.* III. 401 Them that be christened [ed. 1583 christened].

† **Christiandom**, Obs. rare. [An attempted refashioning of **CHRISTENDOM** after *Christian*.]

1. Christianity; = **CHRISTENDOM** 1.

1885 ASP. SANDVS *Serm.* vii. 70 That it is good christian-dome to lie, swear, and forswear.

2. = **CHRISTENDOM** 3.

a 1670 HACKIT *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 122 In the face of all Christiandom. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 62 The Revels of Christiandom.

**Christianhood**, nonce-wd. [f. **CHRISTIAN** sb. + **HOOD**; cf. **CHRISTENHEAD**.] The estate or condition of a Christian, Christianity.

1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne of Fisherm.* 360 When they had taken Christianhood into themselves.

† **Christianimity**, Obs. rare-1. [f. **CHRIST** or **CHRISTIAN** + **L. animi-us** mind + **-ITY**; cf. *magnanimity*.] Incorrectly for *christ-animity*, or *christian-animity*.] Christian-mindedness.

1837 BASTWICK *Litany* iv. 2 Of this Christianimity is this people and many more.

**Christianism** (krist'yaniz'm). [a. F. *christianisme*, or its original, *L. christianismus-us*, a. Gr. *χριστιανισμός* Christianity.]

1. The Christian religious system; Christianity. Obs. (exc. as a nonce-wd., when christianity is classed with other -isms.)

1876 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 93 The godly make no difference of meats in respect to Salvation: for they know . . that Christianity consisteth not therein. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 35 The Church may profess *Christianisme* and *Antichristianisme*, both at a tyme. 1640 MILTON *Eikon* i. Herein the worst of Kings, professing Christianity, have . . exceeded him. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 73 Converted from Judaism to Christianity. 1685 BOYLL *Eng. Notion Nat.* 352 Philosophers, who preceded Christianity. 1801-15 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* xii. (1848) 552 That Christianity was inimical to the progress of arts. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. We inquire . . What religion they had? Was it Heathenism? . . Was it Christianity?

2. In a depreciatory or contemptuous sense: A Christianity of a sort or form.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 178 The Heathenish Christianity, and deceit of the Doctors. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* 247 The easy, overweening, and egotistic Christianity of Christian people. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 987 Poor, thin, maundering—we were going to call it chlorotic Christianity. 1883 W. H. WYNN in *Homil. Monthly* Aug. 618 Christianity—if I may invent that term—is but making a sun-picture of the love of God.

**Christianite** (krist'yanait). *Min.* [See quot. 1868.] a. A variety of ANORTHITE. † b. A proposed synonym of PHILLIPSITE.

1886 *Amer. Jmol. Sc.* XI. 263 The color of Christianite is rarely yellow. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 340 Christianite was named by Monticelli and Covelli after the prince Christian Friedrich of Denmark, who explored Vesuvius with them.

**Christianite**, -tie, obs. ff. **CHRISTIANITY**.

**Christianity** (krist'yaniti). Forms: a. 4 *cristiente*, 4-5 *-iante*, *-yante*, 4-6 *crystyente*, *-yante*, 5 *cristiantee*, 6 *christiantie*. β. 4-5 *cristiente* (-ante), 5-6 *crystyente*, 6 *christiente*, *-tie*, *-tee*, *-tye*, (7 *christinty*, 9 *arch*, *-entie*, *-ty*). γ. 4-5 *crystyante*, 4-6 *cristianite*, 5 *-yanite*, 6 *christianite*, 6-7 *-itie*, 6- *-ity*. [Represents (originally through OF. *cristienté*), *L. chrīstīānītāt-em*, noun of state f. *chrīstīān-us* **CHRISTIAN**; having taken the place in whole or part of the native formations ME. *cristenhode* and *cristendom*. Apart from the merely graphic refashioning of *cr* as *chr* at the Renaissance, the word has had three types, *cristienté* the most French, *cristentie* the most English, and *christianity* the most Latinized, which might fairly be treated as distinct words, except that, being connected by intermediate links, their relations are more clearly shown by considering them together. The type *cristienté* was a direct adoption of Anglo-Fr. *cristienté*, OF. *cristienté*: see **CHRISTIAN**. By further assimilation to the English *cristen*, *cristendom*, etc. (aided probably by the phonetic obscurity of the *-ien-*), arose *cristienté*, which was the most frequent ME. type. After 1500, both types were spelt with *ch*. Already in the 14th c. familiarity with the Latin form as a word of the clergy, led to the occasional use of the 5-syllabic *cristianite*. With

the Renaissance this became *christianite*, -itie, -ity, which in the course of the 16th c. entirely supplanted the two earlier forms, though *christentie* lingered dialectally, and appears as *christentie* in Burns. *Christianity* and *Christendom* were originally synonyms, but are now differentiated.]

† 1. The whole body of Christians, the Christian part of the world, **CHRISTENDOM**. Obs.

a. *cristiente*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor H.* 2126 Rome. . . bat now es ouer all cristiente. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 192 Ne no þing suld it greue vnto þe Cristiente. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 890 There ys no man in Crystyante. More welcome. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 71 Thugh out al Crystyente. 15. . . ELDERTON *K. of Scotts & A. Brunne* in *Percy Reliq.* (1823) III. 36 I will not be a traitour for all Christianity.

β. *cristentie*, etc.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2690 Schel hit neuer aslawe be For no man in cristentie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3925 Alle þe men of cristentie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 58 Other parties of cristentie. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folyis* 112 Rome the hede and chefe of Christentye. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34 His lande is twyes as grete as all Crystente and Turkey. 1524 UDALL *Erasmus. Apoph.* 105 a. Saide of some publique officers of Christiente. c 1650 R. HOOD & Q. *Katharina* 48 in *Percy Folio* I. 39 Shee wold not misse your companie for all the gold in cristinty. [1875 VERTCH *Tweed* 84 The feudal claims of all the Kings in Christenty.]

γ. *Christianity* (*cristianite*, etc.).

1303 (MS. c 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11237 Seynt Iame stabled[e] byt for to be A sacrament burge crystyanite [altered from Crystyente]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L's. T.* 446 To Walys fledde the Crystyanite [v. r. a cristianite, a cristyanite(e), Crystiente, cristiente]. Of olde Britons, dwellynge in this Ile. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Comprehending . . in our prayer all the chyrche of christianite. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Q. Mary 6 To compel al cristianite tyl adhere to ther peruerst opinione. a 1628 Ld. BROOKE *Poems, Humane Learn.* lxxvii. To make one Church of Christianity. 1632 HEYLYN *St. George* 349 The Guardian of the distressed affaires of Christianity.

2. The religion of Christ; the Christian faith; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ and his apostles.

a. 1303 [see γ below]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 36 To be baptysed and to lyue from youth in crystyente.

β. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. vi. 32 Yf ne were theyre . . good prechyng and techyng, Cristente shold be exyled by errour. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 108 Bethlehem beteketh the Christentie, which in the eies of the world is litle and vile, but in the eies of God is great and precious. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* lviii. Had, in cause of Christentie, Fought with bold Saracens.

γ. (The first quotation is altered from *crystyente*.)

1303 (MS. c 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11206 Yn be begynnyng of crystyanite þe apostoles wente aboute to preche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 189 All y<sup>e</sup> we byleue expressly and distinctly in Christianity. 1585 ASP. SANDVS *Serm.* vi. 722 Christianitie doeth not consist in lowde and shrill crying, Lord, Lord. 1601 H. TIMBERLEY in *Purchas Pilgrimes* ix. xvii. Hee marvelled that I should so much erre from Christianity. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* The professors and teachers of Christianity. 1773 BURKE *Sy. Relief of Dissen.* Wks. (1826) X. 25 I am persuaded that toleration, so far from being an attack upon Christianity, becomes the best and surest support to it. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. Pref.* The great sphere of Latin Christianity was Western Europe.

b. with *pl.* A Christian religious system.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. iii. What make ye of your Christianities, and Chivalries, and Reformations? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 330 The moral sentiment, which carries innumerable christianities, humanities, divinities in its bosom. 1874 PUSEY *Leit. Serm.* 57 There are afoat hundreds of Christianities.

3. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian condition or quality; Christian spirit or character.

1303 (MS. c 1375) R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 232 Men clepyh hym god of cristianite; For 3yffe wyl hym mercy craue. Redyly myrce shal he haue. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 34 Concerning his state of Christianitie, and abillite to that place where to he is to be called. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 25 The head and spring of them all [his virtues] his Christianity. 1833 CRUSE *Enchiridion* viii. xiii. 376 A venerable example of genuine Christianity. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Feb. 202/3 Englishmen whose Christianity consists in going to Church once upon a Sunday.

† b. Upon my Christianity! = As I am a Christian; a form of asseveration. (Cf. **CHRISTENDOM** 1 b, **HALIDOM**, etc.) Obs.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 332 Upon my Christianity, I doe acknowledge him to haue deserved more.

† 4. *Ecl.* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as in *Court of Christianity* = Court **CHRISTIAN**; hence spec. applied to rural deaneries, and rural deaneries jurisdictions; whence *Dean of Christianity*, orig. = Rural Dean; now retained in the title of particular rural deaneries, or *Deaneries of Christianity*, comprising the parishes of certain cities or towns, as Exeter, Lincoln, Leicester.

[c 1100 EADMER *Hist.* vi. (ed. Selden, 1623, 208) Omnem auctoritatem exercebat christianitas illi adimere cupiebat.] 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holiness* III. 1009/1 In this cite [Exeter] in the year 1222 . . the parish churches were limited, and increased to the number of nineteene churches within the cite and suburbs, and were called by the name of the christianite euen to this daie. 1595 KENNEDY *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. *Christianitas* *Chrīa*, Courts of Christianity were not only held by the Bishops in Synods, and the Archdeacons and Chancellors in Consistories. But they

were also the Rural Chapters, where the Rural Dean or Dean of Christianity presided, and the Clergy were Assessors. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 411 [Deanery] Christianity, in the Archdeaconry of Lincoln. [Includes all the parishes in the City of Lincoln.] 1835 W. DANSEY *Horn Decan. Rur.* II. 41 Our ruridecanal conventions. . . were acknowledged . . as rural courts of Christianity. *Ibid.* ii. 54 Extensive duties of arbitration and pacification are charged on the deans of Christianity. . . of the diocese of Ypres 1878 *Clergy List* 413 Diocese of Peterborough, Archdeaconry of Leicester, Deanery of Christianity, or Leicester.

**Christianization** (krist'yanīzāz'jan). [f. **CHRISTIANIZE** + **-ATION**.]

1. Making Christian; conversion to Christianity. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man.* (1835) II. ii. 290 The basis of Christianization. 1835 DUFF in *Life* x. (1881) 157 The christianization of India. 1837 J. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 308 Christianization and civilization of the aboriginal inhabitants of New South Wales.

2. The giving of a Christian character or form to. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 222 No full development of the Church, no full Christianization of the State, could . . take place, until, etc. 1847 Ld. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 41 The habitual christianisation of heathen traditions.

**Christianize** (krist'yanīzē), v. [f. **CHRISTIAN** a. + **-IZE**; perhaps after med. L. *christianizāre*; mod. F. has also *christianiser*.]

1. *trans.* To make Christian, convert to Christianity (persons, nations).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 126 He which peruseth that, and yet is Diagoriz'd, will neuer be Christianiz'd. 1676 I. MATHER *Hist. War w. Indians* (1862) 48 He was Christianized and baptiz'd. 1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 144 The Jesuits . . made great efforts to civilize and Christianize the natives. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 195 Scotland and Ireland were Christianized centuries before.

2. To make Christian in character, to imbue with Christian principles or forms.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 49 The preaching of some men is such morality, as Seneca and other Heathens taught, only Christianised with some words. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 224 He was then accused . . of wishing to Christianize the Revolution (*Christianizer a Revolution*). 1831 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life* (1844) I. vi. 274. I cannot understand what is the good of a national Church if he be not to Christianize the nation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 339.

3. *intr.* To adopt or conform to Christianity; to play the Christian. (*rare*.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. ii. *Colonies* Prester John. . . Doth in some sort devoutly Christianize. 1641 MILTON *Animado.* (1851) 206 They did no more . . but bring some Pagans to Christianize. 1833 LAMB *Ella, Imperf. Symp.* These half convertites—Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me.

Hence **Christianized** ppl. a., **Christianizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Christianizer**, one who Christianizes (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 50 A Jewish rabbin, or a pagan philosopher, or a Christianizer compact of them both. 1671 FLAVEL *Poet. Life* iv. 20 The far greater part of the Christianised world. 1767 I. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* ii. 137 Some of the . . christianized Mohawks. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 265 The would be christianizers of Hindostan. 1806 *Southey Lett.* (1856) I. 370 In Germany, the clergy are philosophising Christians, or Christianising philosophers. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 201 The time of the Christianizing of the empire.

**Christianlike** (krist'yanlike), a. and adv. [f. **CHRISTIAN** sb. + **LIKE** a. and adv.]

A. *adj.* Befitting or proper to a Christian; showing a Christian spirit.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 70 Honest mirth and Christianlike ioye. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 381 Neighbourhood and Christian-like accord. 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* ii. v. That sublime Christian-like disposition. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Chr.* 167 If opinion be free, and Christianlike.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a Christian, Christianly. 1593 SHAKES. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 58 He most Christian-like laments his death. 1621 LITGOW *Trav.* 325. I was kindly vsed, and Christian-like intertayned.

**Christianly** (krist'yanli), a. [f. **CHRISTIAN** sb. + **-LY**.] Proper to or befitting a Christian.

1620 DONNE *Serm.* V. 520 A Christianly use of . . riches. 1641 MILTON *Reform. Ch. Discip.* ii. 15 Sage and Christianly admonition. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 766 A mild and christianly temper. 1841 LONGF. *Children Lord's Supp.* 48 A Christianly plainness clothed. the old man.

**Christianly**, adv. [f. **CHRISTIAN** a. + **-LY**.] For ME. form see C(H)RISTENLY.] In a Christian manner; in a way becoming a Christian.

1538 LELAND *Stm.* IV. 64 Richard Beauchampe late Earle of Warwike . . the which . . deceased full Christianity 30 Apr. 1439. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Euang.* T. ii. 136 Nobly and Christianly spoken. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 709 [He] Christianly exhorted the People to consider their latter end. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vii. (1860) 128 Young as I was and Christianly brought up.

**Christianness** (krist'yanness), rare. [f. **CHRISTIAN** a. + **-NESS**.] Christian quality.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 210 (R.) To judge the christianness of an action, by the law of natural reason.

**Christiano-**, combining form of *L. Christiānus* or *Gr. Χριστιανός* **CHRISTIAN**, as in *Christiano-gentilism*, *-paganism*; *Christiano-Platonical* adj.

† **Christianography** [Gr. *-γραφία* writing: see **-GRAPHY**], a. description of Christians (title of a book by Ephraim Pagitt see quot.). † **Christianoma-stix**, a scourge of Christians.

1828 CARLYLE in *For. Rev.* I. 131 The ray of Christiano-catholico-platonic Faith. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 117



She is said to fly into the wilderness, being more safe in this Christiano-paganism. The desert, or Christiano-paganism. 1647 — *Song of Soul* l. (title), A Christiano-Platonical display of Life.

1635 PACITT (*title*) Christianographie or the description of the multitude and sundry sorts of Christians in the world, not subject to the Pope. a 1647 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 422 All those varieties of Christians in the large circle of Christianography. 1678 CUDWORTH *Jutell. Syst.* i. iv. 273 Hierocles, the famous christianomastix.

Christic (kri'stik), a. rare-1. [f. Gr. Χριστός CHRIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Christ.

1844 J. W. DALE (*title*), Christic and Patristic Baptism.

Christicide (kristisid), n. nonce-ud. [f. L. type

\*Christicidium: see -CID-] A slaying of Christ.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 385 Guiltic of homicide, of parricide, of christicide, nay of deicide. 1611 SPEED, *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 616. 1644 H. LESLIE *Serm. Blessing of Sunday* 37.

†Christicolist. Obs. -o [f. late L. *Christicola* (f. *Christ-us* + *-cola* worshipping) + -IST.] A worshipper of Christ.

1730-36 in BAILEY; hence in ASH and in mod. Dicts.

Christide, var. CHRIST-TIDE, Obs., Christmas.

Christien, obs. form of CHRISTIAN.

Christify, v. nonce-ud. [f. L. type \*Christificare: see -FY.] trans. To make like Christ, make a partaker of Christ's nature.

1663 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) 999 The soul must be reformed et angelificata, refined and angelified, or rather Christificata, Christified.

Christin, obs. form of CHRISTEN a. and v.

Christinty: see CHRISTIANITY.

Christiology, bad form of CHRISTOLOGY.

1873 LYTTON K. *Chillingly* i. x. He belonged... to what he himself called the school of Eclectical Christianity and accommodated the reasonings of Deism to the doctrines of the Church.

Christism. nonce-ud. [f. CHRIST + -ISM.] = CHRISTIANITY (classed with Buddhism, Brahmanism, and other isms).

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.*, *Uses Gt. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 274 Our colossal theologies of Judaism, Christianity, Buddhism, Mahometism.

Christless (kri'stless), a. [f. CHRIST + -LESS.]

Without Christ or his spirit.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 5 They were a Christless people. 1683 T. H. *Knock at Door of Christless Ones* 7 What, Christless, and ready to dye! that's impossible. 1816 Q. R. XVI. 536 He dreaded a Christless Christianity.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 5/1 The Christless Christian is a phenomenon but too familiar.

Hence Christlessness, disregard of Christ and his teachings.

1834 W. H. WARD in *Lanier's Poems* Introd. 17 The tyranny and Christlessness of war oppressed him.

Christ-like (kri'stlik), a. [f. CHRIST + LIKE a.; a fresh formation from the same elements as OE. *crístlic*: see CRISTLY.] Like Christ, or like that of Christ; exhibiting the spirit of Christ.

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 66 It would be far more Christ-like... to use more... tenderness towards the weak. a 1715 KEN *Past. Whk.* 1721 I. 490 A Christ-like patience.

1742 II. 5 The Christ-like Heroe, Martyr, Saint, and King. 1862 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 500 The most Christ-like of God's saints.

Hence Christlikeness, likeness to Christ.

1899 CAR. ROBERTI *Seek & Find* 257 The Divine spirit, who even in the least and humblest of true Christians produces Christlikeness. 1884 J. PARKER in *Chr. World* 15 May 363/2 Christlikeness of heart.

Christliness (kri'stliness), [f. CRISTLY + -NESS.] Christly quality, Christlikeness.

1884 G. R. MERRILL in *Min. Congreg. Assoc. Ohio* 49 The Christliness of such ministry.

†Christling (kri'stling). Obs. nonce-ud. [f. CHRIST + -LING, dim. suffix.] A petty Christ; a representative or vicegerent of Christ.

a 1638 MIDE *Wks.* III. 646 Knowest thou not the first commandment of thy Christian Decalogue to be Thou shalt have none other Christs but me? What doest thou with so many Christlings?

Christly (kri'stli), a. [f. CHRIST + -LY<sup>1</sup>. OE. had *crístlic* of Christ, Christian, which would have given *christly*, but there is no trace of its survival in ME., and the modern word is formed anew after *godly*, *manly*, *kingly*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or relating to, Christ. rare.

a 1000 *Laus of Ethelbert* vi. 11 (Bosw.) Paet æghwile cristen man crístlice laze ríhtlice healde. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* (1862) Pref., Supernatural redemption... and a Christly providence.

2. Christ-like, like the ideal Christ.

1861 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xii. 240 It is in his last sorrows that Christ seems most Christly. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 24 Jan. 348/1 The up-building of Christly character.

Christmas (kris'mäs), sb. Forms: 2 Cristes mässe, 4 cristeasmesse, cristmasse, kryst-masse, 4-5 cristemess(e), cristemasse, crystmas(se), 5 cristmes, cristmas, crysmas, 6 cristimas, 6-7 Christmasse, 7-8 Christmass, 6- Christmas, (north. dial. 8 Kesmas, 9 Cursmas, Cursmis.) [Late OE. *Cristes mässe* the mass or festival of Christ. See also the by-form CHRISTENMAS.]

1. The festival of the nativity of Christ, kept on the 25th of December. Usually extended more

or less vaguely to the season immediately preceding and following this day, commonly observed as a time of festivity and rejoicing.

a 1223 OE. *Chron.* an. 1202 Her on þisum gear to Xþes. mæssan heold se cyng Hearnig his hired on Westmynstre. a 1234 *Ibid.* an. 1227 Dis gear heald se kyng Heauri his hird æt Cristes mæsse on Windlesore. 1340 *Agenb.* 273 Ine zuyche festes æse æt cristesmesse. c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 471 Wel by-commes such craft vpon cristmasse. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 85 At cristmasse and at ester, men ought to go vvisit and see his good frende. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (1839) Introd. 114 The King... beganne Crysmas at Westmynster. 1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 Noon apprentice... [shall] play at the Tenys... in no wise out of Cristmas. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 54 He went to Windsor, where he... kept his Christmas. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Proverbs*, Christmasse cometh but once a yeare. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 124 They also say, that a hot Christmas makes a fat churchyard. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 3 The Beadles and Officers have the Impudence at Christmas to ask for their Box. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.*, H. Mann 26 Dec., Here am I come down to what you call Keep my Christmas. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 189 (Hoppe) Revelry was permitted... through the twelve days of Christmas.

†b. trans. to any similar festivity or revelry.

1867 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 56 Privateers, who resort hither in the aforesaid months [May-Aug.] purposely to keep a Christmas as they call it.

2. dial. & nursery lang. Holly and other evergreens used for decorations at Christmas.

a 1823 FORSY *Christmas*, the evergreens with which our churches and houses are still decorated at the season of Christmas. 1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* Christmas. *Ilex Aquifolium*, Camb.; Ches. (but only so called when used for Christmas decorations); Hants; Wight; Norfolk; Suff.; Suss. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E.D.S.) Christmas, evergreens used in Christmas decorations; often Kismus. [So in most dialect glossaries.]

3. attrib. and Comb., as Christmas brand, carol (see CAROL sb. 3 b), dinner, game, hamper, -keeper, morning, night, party, time, etc.

a 1500 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (1847) 22 (Mätz.) Yt sprong up on cristmes nyct. a 1553 UNALL *Royall R.* iv. ii. (Arb.) 60 I shrew their best Christmasse chekes both togetherward. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 26 To... gather unites to make me Christmas game. 1598 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 462 Like a Christmas Comedie. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xxxiii. He kept no Christmas-house for once a yeare. 1596 SHAKS. *Yam. Shr.* Int. II. 141 A Christmas gambold, or a tumbling trickes.

1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ProL. (Arb.) 4 Its a Christmas toy indeede. 1634 LYTTON *Yam.* x. (1682) 475 The best, and most bountiful Christmas-keepers... that ever I saw in the Christian World. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* Ep. (1661) 25 Playing the part of a Bishop, as a Christmas game-player doth of a King. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Candlem. Day*, Kindle the Christmas brand, and then Till sunset let it burn. 1799 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* xv. Watching the children at their Christmas mirth. 1824 B. HALL *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. in Lockhart *Scott*, Your Christmas and New Year's parties seem generally dull. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* i. (1863) 217 The Christmas-dinner visits of a gay... neighbourhood.

1826 in HONE *Every Day Bk.* II. 187 These Christmas bills, these Christmas bills. 1837 DICKENS *Picken.* xxviii. How many... dormant sympathies, does Christmas time awaken!

*Ibid.* xxx. As he took his seat at the breakfast table on Christmas morning. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 305 I... heard... The clear church-bells ring in the Christmas morn. 1850 — *In Mem.* xxviii. iii. The Christmas bells... Answer each other. *Ibid.* xxx. ii. Did we weave... The holly round the Christmas hearth. 1859 M. LEMON (*title*), A Christmas Hamper.

4. Special combs. Christmas book, †a. 'a book in which people were accustomed to keep an account of the Christmas presents they received' (Nares); b. a book published at Christmas, and intended to be in some respect suitable to the season; †Christmas candle, a large candle formerly burnt at Christmas (see BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) I. 253); Christmas-card, an ornamental card sent by way of Christmas greeting; (the custom began in England about 1867); Christmas Daisy, the late flowering *Aster grandiflorus*; Christmas-day, the 25th of December; Christmas-eve, the evening before Christmas-day; Christmas-flower, (a.) the Christmas Rose, *Helleborus niger*; (b.) the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis* (Britten & Holland); †Christmas herb (Lyte), the Christmas Rose; †Christmas King = Christmas Lord; †Christmas-log, a large clump of wood customarily burnt at Christmas, a YULE-LOG; †Christmas Lord, the 'Lord of Misrule', formerly elected to lead the revels about Christmas-time; Christmas number, the part of a serial publication issued at Christmas; Christmas-pie, a pie eaten at Christmas, esp. a MINOR-PIE; Christmas-pride, the plant *Ruellia paniculata* of Jamaica; †Christmas Prince = Christmas Lord; Christmas-pudding, the plum-pudding at the Christmas dinner; Christmas-rose, a species of Hellebore (*Helleborus niger*) with large white flowers, commonly cultivated in gardens, in bloom from December to February; Christmas-tide, the season of Christmas, Christmas-time. See also CHRISTMAS-BOX, TREE.

1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. ii. (Arb.) 65 Looke in my Christmas booke who brought me a present. 1875 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* V. 77 As I was looking over Christmas Books of last year. 1865 COLLINGS *Caveat for Pref.* xxvii.

(1653) 122 Like our \*Christmas candles. 1703 *Country Farmers' Catech.* in Brand *Pop. Antig.* (1870) I. 287 My daughter don't look with sickly pale looks, like an unit Christmas Candle. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Christmas Eve*, Beside the accustomed lights, two great wax tapers, called Christmas candles... were placed on a highly polished buffet. 1712 J. JAMES *Gardening* 168 It looks like an Apple-Tree or like a Christmas-Candlestick twisted into several Branches. 1883 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* VIII. 279 There is a \*Christmas card, with a picture of English 'nativity' for you. 1828 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* s. v. *Aster*, A very numerous genus of plants commonly called in England, \*Christmas Daisies. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Aster*, From their time of flowering, Asters are often called Michaelmas Daisies and Christmas Daisies. 1378 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 236 On \*Cristemas day. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 470 King Henry... did in the honour of Christes biith on Christmas day refrehe all the pore people with victuall. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. There was no more notice taken of Christmas day in churches. 1872 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooln' o't xcv.* Christmas Day was all that Christmas Day should be—clear, crisp, bright. o 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 734 Pus... Bi conray caryez his knyzt, til \*kryst-masse euen. 138 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 311 (*title*), Pis is be gospel bat is rad on Cristemasse Eyn. a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters*, *Franklin*, The wakeful ketches on Christmas Eve. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxx. iv. Sadly fell our Christmas-eve. 1537 in Brand *Pop. Antig.* I. 279 In a letter of 1537 the Curate of St. Margaret's, Lothbury... says, that the people made no more of God than if he had been 'a \*Christmas King.' 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Ceram. Christmas*, Bring... the \*Christmas Log to the firing. c 1565 CHURCHYARD *Lament. Freyndshipp* in Brand *Pop. Antig.* I. 279 Jesters and boordes, That \*Christmas Lordes were wonte to speke. 1621 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* in *ibid.* I. 273 In Merton College... the Fellows annually elected, about St. Edmund's Day, in November, a Christmas Lord, or Lord of Misrule. 1643 *Plain English* 25 As easie to win a Towne... as to make a breach in the wals of a \*Christmas Pie. 1661 *Relig. Hyocor. Presbyt.* in Brand *Pop. Antig.* I. 204 Three Christmas or Minc'e Pies. 1689 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 33 The coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long; is in imitation of the cratch. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. — *Nursery Rhyme* (of unknown age) Little Jack Horner Sat in a Corner, eating a Christmas pie. 1756 P. BROWN *Yam. Shr.* 267 \*Christmas Pride. This plant... generally blows in the months of December and January. 1598 GILPIN *Shakespeare* in Brand *Pop. Antig.* I. 279 A player to a \*Christmas prince. 1602 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* *ibid.* I. 273 The Christmas Prince of St. John's College (Oxford), whom the Juniors have annually elected. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xxi. Doomed to eat his \*Christmas pudding alone. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 104/1 Hellebor, or Christmas Flower... some call... the \*Christmas or New-Year's Rose. 1852 D. MOIR *Poems*, *Birth Flowers* xv. The Christmas rose Shall blossom, though it be 'mid snows. 1666 ROPER *Life More* 3 in Brand *Pop. Antig.* I. 274 [Sir Thomas More]. would... at \*Christmas tyd seldomly sometimes stepp in among the Players. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 233 After this Christmas-tide, I found myself in closer relationship to my parishioners.

Christmas (kris'mäs), v. colloq. [f. prec. sb.]

Used in several trivial senses:

†a. trans. (nonce-use.) To provide with Christmas cheer (obs.). b. trans. To adorn with Christmas decorations. c. intr. To celebrate Christmas. Hence Christmasing vbl. sb.

1594 CHAPMAN *Hymn. in Noct.* (N.), When loves are Christmast with all pleasure's sorts. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 357 While you have been Christmasing in the country. 1820 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 364 'Christmasing', as we call it, the decorating our churches, houses, and market meats with evergreens, is yet retained among us. 1831 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 141 In London a large trade is carried on in 'Christmasing', or in the sale of holly and mistletoe, for Christmas sports and decorations. *Ibid.* Properly to Christmas St. Paul's would take 50l. worth at least. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 240/1 A pair of... dolls, which were to constitute the central pivot of her Christmasing. 1884 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/3 Two policemen who had too obviously been 'Christmasing.'

Christmas-box.

†1. A box, usually of earthenware, in which contributions of money were collected at Christmas, by apprentices, etc.; the box being broken when full, and the contents shared. See BOX sb. 2 5.

1611 CORER *Tirelire*, a Christmas box; a box having a cleft on the lid, or in the side, for money to enter it; used in France by begging Fryers, and here by Butlers, and Prentices, etc. 1612-13 Bp. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xi. It is a shame for a rich Christian to be like a Christmas-box, that receives all, and nothing can be got out till it be broken in pieces. 1642 H. BROWNE *Map of Microcosm* (N.), Like the Christmas earthen boxes of apprentices, apt to take in money, but he restores none till hee be broken, like a potter's vessel, into many shares. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* vi. (1756) 226 Peg's servants... had more than their share of the Christmas-box. 1802 FOSSROKE *Brit. Monachism* (1842) Tire-lire is the only French for Christmas-box, or money box cleft on the side.

†2. The Butler's Box, in which gamblers put part of their winnings. See BUTLER 3 Obs.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 116 When skillful Gamblers play, The Christmas Box gains often more than they. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 76 The lawyer... is like a Christmas-box, which is sure to get whosoever loseth.

3. A present or gratuity given at Christmas: in Great Britain, usually confined to gratuities given to those who are supposed to have a vague claim upon the donor for services rendered to him as one of the general public by whom they are employed and paid, or as a customer of their legal employer; the undefined theory being that as they have done offices for this person, for which he has



not directly paid them, some direct acknowledgment is becoming at Christmas.

Thus, these gratuities are asked from householders by letter-carriers, policemen, lamp-lighters, scavengers, butchers and bakers' boys, tradesmen's carmen, etc., and from tradesmen by the servants of householders that deal with them, etc. They are thus practically identical with the Christmas-box collected by apprentices from their masters' customers in sense 1, etc. that the name is now given to the individual donation; and hence, vulgarly and in dialect use it is often equivalent to 'Christmas present.'

1668-1712 [see Box<sup>2</sup> 5]. 1731 in *Hone Every Day Bk. I.* 1645 The people were come for their Christmas-box. a 1845 *Hood Yoku Day ii.* And wished his box a Christmas-box to come but once a year. 1880 *Post Office Guide*, 12 The prohibition from receiving payment in addition to the postage does not, however, extend to Christmas boxes.

† **Christmasly**, *a. Obs.* [f. CHRISTMAS + -LY<sup>1</sup>.] Proper to the season of Christmas.

1579 *Thynne Perf. Ambass. Pref.* Work done in the midst of my Christmas plaies, as may appear by the Christmasly handling thereof.

**Christmasly**, *adv. nonce-ud.* [f. CHRISTMAS + -LY<sup>2</sup>, after *daily*, *yearly*, etc.] Every Christmas. 1830 *Lamb Lett.* xvii. 164 Christmasly at night... hath he, doth he, and shall he tell after supper the story.

**Christmas-tree**. A small tree, usually a fir, set up in a room, illuminated and hung with ornaments, and bearing Christmas presents; a famous feature of Christmas celebration in Germany, frequently but imperfectly imitated in England, especially since its introduction into the royal household in the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria.

[1780 *Mrs. Papendick's Fruits*. II. 158 (N. & Q.) This Christmas Mr. Papendick proposed an illuminated tree according to the German fashion. 1829 *Greville Mem.* (Xmas.) The Princess Lieven got up a little fête such as is customary all over Germany. Three trees in great pots were put upon a long table, etc.] 1835 A. J. KEMPE in *Lancet MSS.* 73 We remember a German of the household of the late Queen Caroline, making what he termed a Christmas tree for a juvenile party. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Jan. 437/1 Christmas Festivities at Windsor the sideboards were surmounted with stately 'Christmas Trees', glittering with pendant bonbons, etc. 1853 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* II. 238, I... had nothing to do but dress dolls for a Christmas-tree. 1869 *Hazlitt's Brand's Pop. Antig.* (1870) I. 287 But the Christmas-tree... came to us from Germany directly... and is still (1869) a flourishing institution among us.

**Christmasy** (kris'mási), *a. colloq.* [f. CHRISTMAS + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Characteristic of, or suitable for, Christmas.

1882 *Harper's Christmas Pict. & Papers* 2 A good big Christmasy paper. 1883 T. ANSTREY in *Longm. Mag.* III. 253 There was something thoroughly Christmasy... about the witchlike old lady. 1884 *Graphic* 27 Dec. 678/2 Something Christmasy is expected to be seen on the walls of churches and chapels. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 27/1 Representing a Christmasy scene in the Arctic regions.

**Christened**, *-ning*, *obs. ff.* CHRISTENED, -ING.

**Christo-** (kristo-), combining form of Gr. *Χριστός* or L. *Christus* CHRIST, as in **Christo-centric** (-sentrík), *a.* [see CENTRIC], having Christ as its centre; † **Christo-crucian**, *Obs.* *nonce-ud.* [f. L. *crux*, *crucis* cross + -IAN, after *Rosicrucian*], one devoted to the cross of Christ; **Christolatry** (kristolátri), worship of Christ as divine; **Christomania** (-mā'níak) [see MANIA], etc.

1873 tr. *Oosterzee's Dogmatic* i. § 7 The claim that Christian Dogmatics shall be Christo-centric. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 522 Fuller could not make his theology 'Christo-centric' without initiating a radical change in the Idea of God. 1864 *Whitlock's Zootonia* 566 Let Rosie-crucians be dumb... a Christocrucian (of which this Apostle was none of the meanest) is an order, etc. 1819 *Coleridge Lit. Rem.* III. 71 The progress of the Christology from the lowest sort of *Christodulia*. 1880 *SWINBURNE Study Shaks.* 213 The whole Thebaid of Christomanics rolled into one.

**Christological** (kristolodjikal), *a.* [f. CHRISTOLOGY + -ICAL.] Pertaining to Christology.

1847 *Buchtr. Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I. 61 Investigations of a theological and Christological nature. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Relig. En cycl.* III. 1772 The Epistles of the imprisonment have been aptly called 'the Christological Epistles.'

**Christologist** (kristolodjist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who treats of Christology; one who holds a (special) doctrine about Christ.

1845 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 36 When arguing the principle... with Christologists such as these. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Relig. En cycl.* I. 466 Nearly all Christologists admit now the genuine growth and development of Christ's humanity.

**Christologize** (kristolodjaiz), *v. rare-1.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make Christological.

1886 *Prof. E. C. Smyth in Homl. Rev.* Apr. 288 A Christologizing of Eschatology.

**Christology** (kristolodgi), [f. Gr. *Χριστός* CHRIST + -λογία discourse; see -LOGY.] That part of theology which relates to Christ; a doctrine or theory concerning Christ.

1673 *Oley Pref. to Jackson's Wks.* I. 27 In that part of divinity which I make so bold to call Christology. 1875 *Burroughs Causa Dei* 408 Hear Hierocles concerning Natural Theology, and perhaps Christology. 1825 *Thirlwall tr. Schleiermacher's Crit. Ess.* 11. 1838 J. A. STEPHENSON (*title*) Christology of the Old and New Testaments, 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col. & Philom.* Introd. 111 The Christ-VOL. II.

ology of Cerinthus deserves attention. Cerinthus held... that Jesus was only the son of Joseph and Mary.

**Christon**, *obs. form* of CHRISTEN<sup>2</sup>.

**Christophany** (kristofáni), [f. Gr. *Χριστός* + -φάνη or -φάνεια appearance.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ.

1846 *Geo. Eliot tr. Strauss' Life Jesus* III. 337 The order in which he enumerates his Christophanies... appears to be the order of time. 1874 E. D. SMITH tr. *Oehler's O. T. Theol.* I. 180 Christophanies go on for some time after the ascension of our Lord. 1886 *FARRAR Hist. Interp.* 173 In every Old Testament Theophany he sees a certain Christophany.

**Christopher** (kristofar), [ad. (ult.) Gr. *Χριστοφóρος* Christ-bearing, which became a Christian proper name.]

† 1. A figure of St. Christopher. *Obs.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 125 A cristofore on his brest of silver shene. 1488 *Will of Scotte* (Somerset Ho.) a Tabulet of goold with a cristofre. [1843 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life*, *Chaucer* 85 St. Christopher, as the patron of field sports, and as presiding also over the state of the weather, was of course pre-eminently the forester's guardian saint.]

† 2. A bearer, as St. Christopher was of Christ.

*Obs.* a 1563 *BALE SeL Wks.* (1849) Such christophers of the devil.

3. **Herb Christopher**: a book-name of the Baneberry (*Actæa spicata*); also formerly of the Flowering Fern (*Osmunda regalis*); and the Flea-bane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*). *Stinking Christopher*: a book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica* and *nudosa*. 1578 *LVTZ Dodonæus* III. lxi. 402 We may call it... in English Osmode the Waterman, Waterferne, and Saint Christophers herbe. 1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* 483 (Britt. and Holl.) In Chæpe side the herbe-women call it [Pulicaria dysenterica] *Herbe Christopher*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 16 *Actæa spicata*... is sometimes called Herb Christopher. 1879 *Prior Brit. Plant-n.*

**Christophite** (kristofait), *Min.* [a. Ger. *christophit* (Breithaupt), named 1862 from the St. Christoph mine in Saxony, where found.] A variety of blende, containing much iron.

1868 *DANA Min.* (1880) 48 The... christophite of Breithaupt, a brilliant-black blende from St. Christoph mine.

† **Christ-tide**. *Obs.* Also 6 Christyde, 6-7 -tide, 7 -tid. [f. CHRIST + TIDE sb.] Christmas.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Petr.* (1860) 36 I have such hast of my worke against Christide. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 342 (1810) 352 From September until Christide. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v. Let Christ-tide be thy fast, And Lent thy good repeat. 1666 *N. Riding Q. Sess. Rec.* V. 220 The Sessions next after Christyde next.

**Christward** (kristwôrd), *a. and adv. rare.*

[f. CHRIST + -WARD.] Towards Christ.

1645 W. JENKYN *Serm.* 4 Their affections are... ebbing heaven-ward, Christ-ward. 1886 *SPURGEON Treas. Daw.* (Ps.) cxviii. 2 The Christward position. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Aug. Young churches... growing both Christward and manward.

**Christy** (kristi). In **Ohristy's** or **Christy Minstrels**, sometimes shortly **Christys**. The name of a troupe of minstrels imitating negroes, originated by one George Christy of New York; afterwards in popular use extended to any similar company with blackened faces, who sing negro melodies accompanied by the banjo and bones, and interspersed with droll jokes.

Hence **Christy minstrelsy**.

1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy Ill.* 191 What are they?.. Who are they? Are they Christy Minstrels? 1875 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* VI. 12 You have all made Artificial Blacks of yourselves, and unmelodious Christys. 1876 *Hallberg's Illust. Mag.* 664 (Hoppe) Christy minstrelsy... rather unclassical but popular species of concert in America.

**Chromaphore**. *Biol.* [In F. *chromophore*.]

A variant of CHROMATOPHORE.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chromascope** (krō'mā'skōp). *Optics.* [irreg. f. Gr. *χρῶμα* colour + -σκόπος observer.] 'An instrument invented by Lüdike for the determination of the refractive index of coloured rays of light' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

(See *Gilbert's Annalen* XXXVI. 1810.)

**Chromate** (krō'met). *Chrom.* [f. CHROMIUM or CHROM-IO + -ATE<sup>4</sup>.] A salt of chromic acid; e. g. *chromate of lead*, Pb Cr O<sub>4</sub>, much used as a yellow pigment.

The chromates containing one equivalent of the acid, are called *neutral*, *normal*, *mono*, or *meta-chromates*. Chromates with two equivalents of the acid are called *acid*, *bi*, or *di-chromates*; there are also *hyperacid* chromates or *tri-chromates*.

1819 *CHILDREN Ess. Chem. Anal.* 200 The chromate, the only one of these salts that is coloured, is yellow. 1840 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 121 Chromate of lead is found native in fine orange-coloured prisms. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iv. 203 A solution of the yellow chromate of potash. 1874 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 938 Hyperacid chromate or Trichromate of Potassium.

**Chromatic** (krō'met'ik), *a. (and sb.)* Also 7 *chromatick*, 7-8 *chromatique*. [ad. L. *chromaticus* or Gr. *χρωματινός* (chiefly in the musical sense), f. *χρῶμα* colour. Cf. F. *chromatique*.]

A. *adj.* I. Pertaining to colour.

1. Of or belonging to colour or colours; con-

sisting of or produced by colour. (Chiefly a scientific technical term.)

1841-44 *EMERSON Ess. Nov. & Realist Wks.* (Bohn) I 251, I read for the lustres, as if one should use a fine picture in a chromatic experiment, for its rich colours. 1862 *TYNDALL Mountaineer*. xii. 97 The chromatic splendours of our atmosphere. 1869 *NAPHEYS Phys. Life Woman* iv. (1878) 322 Chromatic memory, or the memory of colors. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 149 Though green is the prevailing hue... yet the whole chromatic scale may be seen illustrated in the foliage of plants.

b. **Chromatic aberration**: the non-convergence of the different coloured constituents of white light to one focus, when refracted through a lens (see ABERRATION 6); also called *chromatic dispersion*. **Chromatic function**: see quot. 1879. **Chromatic printing**: printing from blocks or types inked with various colours.

1831 *BREWSTER Optics* ix. § 66. 80 The extreme red rays... will be found to have their focus in R... the extreme violet rays... will be refracted to a focus V much nearer the lens... The distance VR is called the chromatic aberration. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 177 The second defect, chromatic dispersion, arising from the unequal refrangibility of the light. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim.* Life 91 Fouchet applied the term chromatic function to that adaptation of colour to the surroundings of the creature which is indirectly the result of sight. 1881 *CARPENTER Microscope* i. 13 The Chromatic error is scarcely perceptible.

2. Full of colour, brightly or highly coloured. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. Magnificently varied tints, now dazzlingly chromatic, now mellow. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 30 Along the floor, Chromatic, tessellate with marbles rare. 1880 *Print. Trades Jmnl.* xxxi. 6 The cover still retains its rich chromatic character.

† 3. *adj.* *transl.* Gr. *χρωματινός*, 'in Rhetoric, florid, elaborate, artificial' (Liddell & Scott).

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 Figurative expressions, whether... paradiastrophic, antiphrastick, cromatick, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition.

4. See quot. [cf. Isidore x. 45 *Chromaticus*, *quia non confunditur, nec colorem mutat*.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Chromatick* (chromaticus) that never blusheth, whose colour never changeth. 1678 in *PHILIPS*. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

II. *Musical.*

5. a. The name given to one of the three kinds of tetrachords in Greek music, the others being the diatonic and the enharmonic. b. In modern music: Pertaining to or including notes which do not belong to the diatonic scale; admitting notes which are marked with accidentals, and are not normal to the scale of the passage where they occur, but which do not cause modulation.

**Chromatic scale**: a scale which proceeds by semitones. **Chromatic semitone**: the interval between a note and the same note flattened or sharpened; e. g. A-A<sup>♭</sup>, B-B<sup>♯</sup>.

1797 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Practical Musicke... is of three kinds: *Diatonicum*, *Chromaticum*, and *Enharmonicum*. 1803 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 682 Agathon... first brought up the Chromaticke musicke. — *Gloss.*, Chromaticke Musicke, was soft, delicate and effeminate, full of descendant, falned voices and quavering, as some are of opinion. 1630 *MILTON At Solenn Musicke* MS. reading (T.), Those harsh chromatick jars Of sin that all our musicke mars. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* III. 35 The second Note... made flat by the chromatick flat sign. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 180 His wild Irish and chromatick Tones. 1693 *SHADWELL Volunteers* III. (1720) IV. 440 Ah, that's fine, that's chromatick: I love chromatick musicke nightly. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 A Ring of Bells tuned to Chromatick Intervals. 1742 *POPE Dunci.* IV. 55 Chromatic tortures soon shall drive them hence. 1789 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. i. 25 The regular chromatic scale consisted of semitones and minor thirds. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 116 The 'Crucifixus'... often displays chromatic harmony, wrought up to the highest pitch of the awful and sublime. 1881 *MACFARRREN Counterp.* III. 5 A scale is chromatic when the seven diatonic notes are interspersed with the five inflected notes.

b. *transf.* of persons, etc.

1771 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 13 Musick is not design'd to please only Chromatick Ears, but all that are capable of distinguishing harsh from disagreeable Notes. 1774 *FOOTE in Westm. Mag.* II. 376 From squeaking Monarchs and Chromatic Queens... I come.

B. *quasi-sb.*

† 1. **Painting**. The art of colouring. *Obs.*

1695 *DRYDEN tr. Dufresnoy* (J.). The third part of painting, which is called the chromatick or colouring. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 541 Zeuxis... excelled all his contemporaries in the chromaticke, or art of colouring.

2. **Chromatics**. The science of colour.

c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* 1. 199 Optics... consist of three parts, viz. Catoptrics, Dioptrics, and Chromatics. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* i. 17 Sideral chromatics have become a distinct branch of study. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 5. 98 A statement... with respect to... the solar spectrum... set forth in other similar works upon chromatics.

3. **pl.** Chromatic notes, harmonies, etc.

1708 *KERSEY Chromaticks*, a pleasant and delightful sort of Musick. 1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 236 The ear with harsh chromatics must be teas'd, Crown'd much too fashionable to be pleas'd. 1833 *Athenium* 16 Nov. 762, I play the flute—she needs not my chromatics.

† **Chromatical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck* 486 (R.) Why among sundry kinds of musick, that which is called chromatical delighteth, enlargeth, and joyeth the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and draweth it in.

**Chromatically** (krōmætikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a chromatic manner.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1794 I. 407 Most solemn, most chromatically wise! 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Cyclopedia*, Sc. Chem. 87 The central spot is chromatically illuminated. 1865 *Possible Creation* 109 The frontiers of a yellow kingdom on a map are never chromatically invaded or overshadowed by the splendours of the neighbouring blue empire.

**Chromaticism**. *Musical*. [f. CHROMATIC + *-ISM*.] A chromatic expression, modulation, etc. 1879 C. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 673/2 Secular music had long displayed very free use of chromaticisms similar to the modern style of writing.

**Chromatigenous**, *a.*, var. form of CHROMATOGENOUS. 1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

**Chromatin** (krō'mätin). *Biol.* [f. Gr. χρώμα, χρώματ- colour + *-IN*.] Tissue which can be stained by colouring matter when immersed in it.

1882 GILBERT in *Faml. Quek. Cl. Ser.* II. No. 1. 32 It is proposed to call the denser element which eagerly takes the colour 'Chromatin,' and the one which refuses it 'Achromatin.' 1882 VINCE SACKS *Bot.* I. App. 946 He is of opinion that the equatorial plate consists of chromatin and the rest of the spindle of achromatin.

**Chromatism** (krō'mätiz'm). ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. χρωματισμός a colouring, dyeing, f. χρωματίζω to colour. Cf. *F. chromatisme*.]

1. Natural colouring.

1721 BAILEY, *Chromatism*, the natural Colour and Tincture of any thing. 1731 II. *Chromatism* (with Physicians) the natural tincture or colour of the blood, spit, urine, etc. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Optics*. Chromatic dispersion or aberration.

1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. (1867) 44 The corrections of chromatism. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 123 The chromatism in one lens shall be corrected by the other.

3. = CHROMISM.

In mod. Dicts.

**Chromato-** (krō'mäto), before a vowel chromat-. Combining form of Gr. χρώμα colour, as in **Chromato-cracy**, *nounce-wd.*, a ruling class of a particular colour, e.g. of white men. **Chromatogenous** *a. Path.*, generating or producing colour. **Chromatome-talepsy** [Gr. μεταβάλλειν to change one's point of view; cf. *ABLEPSY*], erroneous perception of colours, colour-blindness. **Chromatopseu-dopsy** [Gr. ψευδής + -οψία seeing], = *prec.* **Chromatopsy** [Gr. -οψία seeing], coloured or chromatic vision. **Chromatoptometry** [see *OPTOMETR* and *-METRY*], 'testing the sensibility of the eye for colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). (See also following words.)

1854 MAURICE in *Life* (1884) II. iii. 131 It will come in illegitimately as a Plutocracy or a Chromatocracy. 1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Chromatogenous* .. applied to the functions of the derma. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Chromatogenous diseases*, diseases accompanied by discolorations of the skin. 1849-54 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1452/2 Jungken employs indifferently the denominations of a chromatopsy, chromatopseudopsy, and chromatometalepsy. *Ibid.* IV. 1460/2 We could never discover in them any trace of chromatopseudopsy. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 76 To ascertain whether the chromatopsy might be due to an inequality in the size of the pupils.

**Chromatograph**, *v. nounce-wd.* [f. CHROMATO- + *-GRAPH*.] *trans.* To represent in colours.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* I. viii, Having been photographed, and stereographed, and chromatographed, or done in colors.

**Chromatography** (krō'mätōgrāfi). [f. CHROMATO- + *-GRAPHY*.] Description of colours. 1731 BAILEY II. *Chromatography*, a treatise of colours; also the art of painting in colours. 1835 G. FIELD (*title*), *Chromatography*; or a Treatise on Colours and Pigments, and their powers in Painting.

**Chromatology** (krō'mätōlōdgi). [f. CHROMATO- + *-LOGY*.] The science of colours; the scientific investigation of colouring matters by spectrum analysis, and other modes of research.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Comparative Chromatology*, the relationship between colouring matters as exhibited by the spectroscopy.

**Chromatometer** (krō'mätōmītēr). [f. CHROMATO- + *-METER*.] A measure or scale of colours.

1835 HENSLAW *Descr. & Phys. Bot.* 200 These may be arranged in a diagram termed a Chromatometer. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sc. Ideas* I. 341 (L.) And thus .. the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact chromatometer.

**Chromatophore** (krō'mätōfōr). *Physiol.* Also *-phor*. [f. CHROMATO- + Gr. -φορος bearing, bearer.] A pigment-cell, possessing contractile processes, contained in the skin of many animals. Esp. applied to those of the Cephalopoda, which by their contraction and change of shape cause a change of colour in the skin.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 89 [In Cephalopoda] The tegumentary system is distinguished .. by the presence of chromatophores. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 488 We may find (e.g. in the Chameleon) cutaneous structures termed chromatophores, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colours and each with an aperture, which when open allows the colour to appear. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 675. 336 In

trout which are kept alive in dark places, the black chromatophores are expanded, and consequently such specimens are very dark-coloured.

Hence **Chromato-phorous** *a.*, bearing chromatophores.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chromato-scapy**. 'The examination of the colour of bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Chromatosphere** (krō'mätōsfēr). *Astron.* [f. CHROMATO- + *-SPHERE*.] = CHROMOSPHERE.

1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 97 The objectionable word *chromosphere* (for *chromatosphere*) should be replaced by *sierra*. 1879 PROF. YOUNG in H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* v. 87 With some bright steamers low down near the chromatosphere.

Hence **Chromatospheric** *a.*

1872 PROF. YOUNG in Proctor *Orbs around us* 309 Chromatospheric matter (red hydrogen) in this case.

**Chromatope** (krō'mätōp). [irreg. f. Gr. χρώμα colour + -ποσι- turning.] A magic-lantern slide consisting of two superposed circular glasses, brilliantly coloured, one of which is made to rotate in front of the other.

1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 64/2 Chromatopes are .. two pictures so arranged that they may revolve over each other on a common centre. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 98 Phantasmagoric representation, dissolving views, chromatopes. 1876 E. W. CLARK *Life in Japan* 175 After various well-known scenes .. interspersed with curious revolving chromatopes.

**Chromatoposcope**. [f. as *prec.* + Gr. -σκοπ- to observe.] (See *quot.*)

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 120 The observer looks steadily at the central point of a disk having apertures, beyond which coloured surfaces are placed. By degrees the sensation of colour is extinguished. On suddenly putting white surfaces in place of the coloured, the complementary colours come out with great brightness, and purity. The instrument is named a chromatoposcope.

**Chromatype**: see CHROMOTYPE.

**Chrome** (krō'm). *Chem.* [a. *F. chrome*, f. Gr. χρώμα colour; so called by Vauquelin, 1797, from the brilliant colours of its compounds.]

1. The name originally given to the metal CHROMIUM.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 173 Cit. Vauquelin .. on a new metallic acid which he discovered in the red lead of Siberia .. it had the property of changing all its saline or earthy combinations to a red or orange colour. This property, and that of producing variegated and beautiful colours when combined with metals, induced him to give it the name of *chrome*. 1808 HENRY *Edict. Chem.* (ed. 3) 260 The emerald derives its colour from the oxide of chrome; and the ruby from the acid. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 277 The protoxide of chromium may be used for producing a green colour in glass. Chrome is the natural colouring matter of the precious emerald. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib.* God III. xiv. 182 The existence of Chrome was unsuspected. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxxi. 385 Chrome, like cobalt, is used chiefly as a pigment.

2. Applied to the yellow pigment and colour obtained from chromate of lead; as *orange chrome*, *lemon chrome*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *chrome alum*, a double sulphate of chromium and an alkali-metal, isomorphous with common alum; *chrome colour*, a colour prepared from a salt of chromium; *chrome green*, (*a.*) the sesquioxide of chromium (Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), much used as a pigment; also (*b.*) applied to a pigment made by mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue; *chrome iron ore* (also called *chrome iron-stone*, *chrome iron*, *chrome ore*, *chromate of iron*, *chromite*), the most abundant ore of chromium, consisting chiefly of chromic oxide (Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) and ferrous oxide (FeO); *chrome ochre*, an argillaceous mineral containing chromic oxide (Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>); *chrome orange*, *chrome red*, pigments prepared from the dibasic chromate of lead (2 PbO, CrO<sub>3</sub>); *chrome yellow*, the neutral chromate of lead (Pb CrO<sub>4</sub>), used as a yellow pigment; also *attrib.*

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 934 With Prussian blue it [chrome-yellow] forms a green mixture, called 'chrome-green,' or green cinnabar. *Ibid.* I. 949 Chromic oxide .. forming one of the most permanent greens, called chrome-green. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 245 The chief ore is *chrome ironstone*, a compound isomorphous with Magnetic Oxide of Iron. 1805 JAMESON *Min.* II. 523 'Chrome ochre. 1819 BLACKW. *Mags.* V. 738 A new and beautiful yellow pigment called 'chrome yellow' or chromate of lead. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 562/2 The chrome-yellow colour of the walls.

**Chromic** (krō'mik), *a. Chem.* [f. CHROME + *-IC*. Cf. *F. chromique*.] Of or belonging to chromium; containing chromium in chemical combination. Applied in *Chem.* to compounds in which chromium combines as a triad, as *chromic iron* = chrome iron ore; *chromic chloride* Cr<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>; *chromic oxide* Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; *chromic acid* or *chromic anhydride* CrO<sub>3</sub>.

1800 tr. *Lavergne's Chem.* I. 389 The chromic acid is an orange-red colour, with a pungent and metallic taste. 1844 DANA *Min.* 445 Chromic iron occurs only in serpentine rocks. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 246 Chromium Dichloride, is obtained by passing hydrogen over heated chromic

chloride. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv. 213 The photochemistry of chromic combinations.

**Chromiferous** (krō'mifēros), *a.* [f. CHROMIUM + *-FEROUS*.] Yielding chromium.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 24 Two chromiferous minerals.

**Chromism** (krō'miz'm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. χρώμα colour + *-ISM*. Cf. *F. chromisme*.] Abnormal excess of coloration in plants.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chromite** (krō'mit). *Chem. and Min.* [f. CHROME or CHROMIUM + *-ITE*.]

*a. Chem.* A compound of sesquioxide of chromium (Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) with the protoxide of another metal. Hence *b. Min.* Name for *chrome iron ore* (see CHROME 3).

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 61 Dr. Thomson is disposed to consider it as a bichromite of iron. *Ibid.* II. 64 It appears to be doubtful whether any compounds exist that can properly be called chromites. 1850 DANA *Min.* 435 Chromite. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 950 Chromic oxide unites with protoxides, forming compounds of the form M<sup>n</sup>O.Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> or M<sup>n</sup>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, which may be called chromites. The best known of these compounds is chrome-iron ore, in which, however, part of the chromium is usually replaced by aluminium and sometimes by iron.

**Chromium** (krō'miſm). *Chem.* [Latinized form of the French name *chrome*, on the ordinary type of names of metals in *-IUM*.] A metallic element, symbol Cr, not occurring in the free state, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is remarkable for the brilliant colours, red, yellow, or green, of its compounds.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 251 The metal called chromium. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 463 Chromium is a white brittle metal, requiring an intense heat for its fusion. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* II. 42 Besides sodium, the sun's atmosphere contains the vapours of iron, calcium, magnesium, chromium, and other metals. *attrib.* 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 187 Chromium trioxide.

**Chromo-** (krō'mō).

1. *Chem.* Combining form of CHROMIUM, as in *chromo-carbon*, *-chloride*, *-cyanotype*, *-glucose*, etc.

1845 *Year Bk. of Facts* 234 To distinguish it from the cyanotype process of Sir John Herschell. Mr. Hunt proposed to call it *Chromo-cyanotype*. 1864 *Reader* 26 Mar. 393/3 The chromo-carbon prints were transferred to zinc. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 267 If a pigment impression—that is a chromo-glucose-picture—is produced on glass. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 955 Tartrate of chromium and hydrogen, or chromo-tartratic acid.

2. Shortened form of CHROMATO- [f. Gr. χρώμα, χρώματος colour, cf. Gr. ἄχρωμος, πολυχρόμος = ἀχρώματος, πολυχρώματος, etc.], as in **Chromoblast** [Gr. βλαστός sprout, germ], 'a variety of connective tissue corpuscles found under the skin and in the parenchyma of Batrachia, Mollusca, Annelida, and some fishes. It possesses ramified processes, and contains a black pigment' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Chromo-meter** [see *-METER*. Cf. CHROMATO-METER], an instrument for determining by means of colour the presence of minerals in ores. **Chromophane** [Gr. φανής appearing, showing], 'a generic term applied to the different colouring matters of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of animals where they are held in solution by a fat' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Chromophore** [Gr. -φορος bearing, bearer], see *quot.* and cf. CHROMOGEN. **Chromophotography**, a name for the production of photographs of objects in their natural colours. **Chromophotolithograph**, a photolithograph produced in colours. **Chromophyll**, *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf, after *chlorophyll*], the colouring principles of plants other than chlorophyll. **Chromoptometer**. [Cf. CHROMATOPTOMETRY], 'an instrument for determining the sharpness of the colour sense in man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Chromoptometrical** *a.*

1876 S. KENS. *Museum Catal.* No. 3720 Weber's Photo and Chromometer. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 444/2 An instrument which he has designed for making accurate determinations of the presence of certain minerals in ores, to which he has given the name of a 'chromometer'. 1885 LANDOIS & STERLING *Human Phys.* II. 963 In the cones are the pigmented oil globules, the so-called 'chromophanes'. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1. 696 The body whose presence, in conjunction with a salt-forming group, determines the possession of tinctorial power, may be conveniently called a chromophore. 1882 *American* III. 263 A successful chromophotolithograph of the old vellum drawing. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb. 77 The chlorophyll .. is fading before .. those other pigments which Mr. Wallace calls collectively chromophyll. 1876 S. KENS. *Museum Catal.* No. 3721 Weber's Chromoptometrical Tables.

**Chromo** (krō'mō). Colloquial shortening of CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. (In use shortly after 1850). Also in *comb.*

1868 *Daily News* 27 Nov. The six chromo-facsimiles of my water-colour paintings are now lying before me. 1874 *F. Leslie's Illust. Newspr.* 10 Oct. 79 (Hoppe), Selling our new maps, pictures, chromos. 1875 *Printing Times* 15 Jan. 'Louis Prang', Mr. Prang (born 1827) was the first to apply .. the designation of 'chromos', being an abbreviation of 'chromolithographs'.

**Chromogen** (krō'mōdžen). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GEN.] (See QUOTE.)

1858 THUDICUM *Urine* 328 The chromogen of indigoferous plants is a peculiar colourless substance. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1. 606 The compound which requires only the presence of a salt-forming group to convert it into a dye-stuff may be called a chromogen (thus NO<sub>2</sub> is the chromophore of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen). 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lett.*, Chromogen, a former term for a supposed vegetable colouring matter which is acted upon by acids and alkalis in producing red, yellow, or green tints.

Hence **Chromogenic a.**

**Chromograph** (krō'mōgrāf). [f. CHROMO- 2 + -GRAPH.]

†1. A picture in colour; ? a chromolithograph.

1864 *Realm* 15 June 6 Mr. Day... is about to reproduce the drawings in full size chromograph.

2. An apparatus for multiplying copies of written matter, in which aniline dye is used instead of ink.

The writing is transferred to the surface of a gelatinous substance, whence many copies can be taken on paper by pressure, without further application of the pigment.

1880 *Whitaker's Almanack* 330/2 Under the head of the 'chromograph' there has been introduced a very simple and convenient apparatus for reproducing manuscripts, plans, etc.

Hence **Chromograph v.**, to copy by means of the chromograph.

*Mod.* The Examination papers will be chromographed from the examiner's copy.

**Chromolith.** Short for CHROMOLITHOGRAPH.

[So F. *chromolith.*]

1884 E. E. HALE *Fortunes of Rachel* iv. 37 A chromolith of the mosque at Delhi.

Hence **Chromolith a.**

1844 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* I. 22 (D.) An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed Chromolith. 1879 H. WARRIN *Recr. Astron.* iii. 50 The subject becomes clearer by a study of the chromolith plate.

**Chromolithograph** (krō'mōlithōgrāf), *sb.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + LITHOGRAPHY.] A picture printed in colours from stone. Also attrib.

1850 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 438/2 In future all the Chromo-lithographs will be executed in Germany. 1859 ROSCOS *Elem. Chem.* 286 The general appearance of the solar spectrum... is seen by reference to the chromolithograph plate. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/3 In 1850 Messrs. Hanharts produced their first chromo-lithograph. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 249 If it is wished to make a chromo-lithograph of a painted picture, not only one stone, but a separate stone for almost every colour must be prepared.

So **Chromolithograph v. trans.**, to print in colours from stone; **Chromolithographer**; **Chromolithographic a.**

1845 *Art Jnl.* Mar. 67 Chromo-lithographic illustrations. 1850 *Ibid.* Aug. 262 These prints are executed... in chromo-lithographic colouring, invented by Professor Zahn in 1838, and practically applied since 1847. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 341 It [the *Téméraire*] has also been chromo-lithographed. 1883 *Athenum* 24 Nov. 674/2 A highly finished coloured plate... drawn from nature... and chromo-lithographed.

**Chromolithography** (krō'mōlithōgrāfi). [mod. f. CHROMO- 2 + LITHOGRAPHY. (Named *chromo-lithographie* by M. Godefroi Engelmann of Mülhausen in 1837.)] The art of printing in colours from stone.

1839 *Art Jnl.* July 98 Printing successively, from several stones, the different hues requisite to produce a coloured impression; this is called chromolithography. 1845 *Ibid.* Mar. 67 The example of chromo-lithography which accompanies the article. 1868 *Daily News* 27 Nov. Arrangements... for the multiplication of a number of his pictures by chromolithography.

**Chromolithotint.** *rare.* The colouring or tinting of a chromolithograph.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meisnie* I. lii. 92 The lithographs by Dressler, superb, but the colouring (chromo-lithotint) poor.

**Chromophane**, -*phyl*, etc.: see CHROMO- 2.

**Chromosphere** (krō'mōsfēr). *Astron.* [f. CHROMO- 2 + SPHERE.]

The form of this word has been objected to in favour of *chromatosphere*. But although the latter shows the usual Greek type of compounds from *sbs.* in -*μα*, -*ματ*-, the shortened form was also used; see e.g. the compounds in *σφαιρο-* for *σφαίματος*, also those in *σφαιρο-* not *σφαίματος*.

The red gaseous envelope round the sun, outside the photosphere.

**Stellar chromosphere:** the gaseous envelope supposed to exist round a star.

1868 (30 Nov.) LOCKYER in *Phil. Trans.* CLIX. 430 The continuity of this envelope, which I propose to name the Chromosphere, a name suggested by Dr. Sharpey. 1869 ROSCOS *Elem. Chem.* 288 Hydrogen is found... surrounding the luminous portions of the sun's body as a zone of incandescent gas, termed the solar chromosphere. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 367 Above the luminous photosphere is another envelope known as the chromosphere. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 304 The chromosphere or *sierra*.

**Chromospheric** (krō'mōsfēr'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the chromosphere.

1869 (14 Apr.) LOCKYER in *Proc. R. S.* XVII. 416 Stars... may... have their chromospheric light radiated from beyond the limb. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* App. 439 Catalogue of chromospheric lines. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. ii. 278 Hydrogen and other chromospheric gases.

**Chromotype** (krō'mōtēip). Also *chroma-* type. *Photogr.* [f. CHROMO- 1 + τύπος type.] A

process for obtaining photographs by means of paper sensitized by a salt of chromium; a picture produced by this process. Also attrib.

1843 R. HUNT (at Meeting of Brit. Assoc.) in *Year Bk. of Facts* (1845) 234 The chromatype process. 1853 — *Mass. Photogr.* 72 Under the general term of the Chromatype, I would propose to include all those processes which involve the use of any of the salts of chromium. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 85 Other processes... described under the names of... Chromotype, Chrysotype, Cyanotype.

**Chromotypography**, **Chromotypy**, printing in colours.

1841 *Repts. of Yuries, Gt. Exhib.* 403 Chromotypy, or printing in colours. *Ibid.* 688 M. G. Silbermann, of Strasbourg, for his Chromo-typography.

**Chromous** (krō'mas), *a. Chem.* [f. CHROME + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to chromium: applied to compounds in which it combines as a dyad.

1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 63 Deutoxide (Chromous acid). 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* § 187 Chromous oxide is analogous to its salts to ferrous oxide. *Ibid.* § 189 Chromous chloride CrCl<sub>2</sub>.

**Chromoxylogy** (krō'mōzōilōgrāfi). [f. CHROMO- 2 + XYLOGRAPHY.] Printing in colours from wooden blocks.

1887 Q. R. Jan. 108 Chromo-xylogy, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was derived from China. 1887 *Athenum* 26 Feb. 294/2 Chromo-xylogy—in which the Japanese altogether surpass us to this day.

So **Chromoxylograph**, a picture in colours from wooden blocks.

1868 HARTWIG (*title*) *The Tropical World*... with 8 Chromo-xylographs and 172 Woodcuts.

† **Chromule**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. χρωμ-α colour + ὕλη matter.] = CHROMOPHYLL.

1845 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 121 Chromule, which is the fluid colouring matter of plants. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 28.

**Chromy** (krō'mi), *a.* [f. CHROME + -Y.] Abounding in, mixed or tinged with, chrome.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/1 Ruys with chromy landscapes.

**Chronal** (krō'nāl), *a. rare* [mod. f. Gr. χρόν-ος time + -AL.] Of or relating to time.

1875 *Eng. Survivance* v. 23 We... have said little or much, as each subject demanded, upon surnames, geographical, topographical... chronal... and historical. 1888 *Lin. Soc. Jnl.* XX. 227 Chronal Segregation is Segregation arising from the relations in which the organism stands to times and seasons.

**Chron-anagram**. [ad. mod. L. *chron-anagramma*: see ANAGRAM, and CHRONOGRAM.] An anagram of a chronogram, expressing the same date.

1613 (*title*) *Anagrammata et Chron-anagrammata Regia*, nunc primum in hac forma in lucem emissis... Londini. Excudebat Gulielmus Stansby. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronogr.* I. 14 The next is a chron-anagram on the death of Prince Henry Frederick, son of James I., each making the amount of the date of his death—1612, his age—18, the day of November—6, and the hour—6, total 1642.

**Chrono**, *obs.* form of CRONE.

**Chronie** (krō'nik), *a.* Also 7 *chronique*, 7-8 *chroniek* (e). [a. F. *chronique* ad. L. *chronicus*, a. Gr. χρόνιος, of or concerning time, f. χρόνος time; see also -IO. In late L., *chronicus* was extended by the physicians to qualify diseases (sense 2), for which the Gr. word was χρόνιος. Caelius Aurelianus wrote a work *De Morbis acutis et chronicis*.]

†1. Of or relating to time; chronological. *Obs.* 1605 BROUGHTON *Corruption Reliq.* 26 There was no Chronique observation in record before Eratosthenes... compiled one.

2. Of diseases, etc.: Lasting a long time, long-continued, lingering, inveterate; opposed to *acute*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 These long diseases which be called Chronique. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* ii. 193 Chronic pains, which surely kill, though slow. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 174 The disease... becomes more or less acute or chronic. 1823 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 128 Chronic inflammations are found to differ from the acute, not only by the greater degree of mildness, but, in some instances, by a real or apparent absence of the constitutional symptoms or fever by which inflammation is usually accompanied. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 220 Pestilence, which had become chronic in Italy.

b. So with *invalid*, and the like. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 198 Chronic invalids and persons of a delicate habit of body. 1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The chronic valetudinarian.

3. *transf.* Continuous, constant.

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 30/2 A state of chronic revolution and civil war. 1864 *Lincol's Trial* II. iii. v. 44 Most women have a chronic horror of anything resembling a court of justice. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 124 Chronic doubts require chronic relieving.

4. *subst.* = Chronic invalid, sufferer, etc.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 12/2 We question whether the late donor intended his sanatorium to be filled with chronics.

† **Chronicable**, *a. Obs.* Only in 4 *chronicable*. [prob. in OF., f. *chroniquer* to chronicle.] Deserving of being chronicled.

1477 *City Lat.* in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 660 The noble knyghthode in your chronicable excellence aproved.

**Chronical** (krō'nikāl), *a.* Also 7 *cronical* (1), *chronicall*. [f. as CHRONIC a. + -AL.]

†1. Of or relating to verbal tense. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 92 The frenche tonge useth never augmentation neyther chronical nor sillabical in theyr fyrst sillabes.

2. Of or pertaining to time, regulated by time.

1647 TORSHILL in *Phoenix* (1721) I. 102 The continuance and Chronical method of the Scripture-history. 1652 J. SMYTH *Sel. Disc.* v. 138 Our knowledge is chronical and successive, and cannot grasp all things at once. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 456 Punishments of the pecuniary or chronical class... are susceptible of being exactly measured. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 168 According to the people, whose greatest chronical measure is a Masika, or rainy season.

3. Of disease: = CHRONIC 2.

1601 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* (1604) 13 There are two sorts of diseases, sharpe and cronical. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 184 Desperate and acute diseases, as well as cronical. 1706 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 309 The diseases of the poor... were mostly cronical. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 198 Afflicted with... a cronical diarrhoea, etc. 1875 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 20 The acute disease, changing into cronical.

b. *transf.*

1672-3 MARVEL *Rel. Transp.* II. 93 Chronical Negligence and Ignorance. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glauvill's Lux O.* 35 Those seven Chronical Sleepers that slept in a Cave from Decius his time to the reign of Theodosius junior.

**Chronically** (krō'nikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a chronic manner; inveterately.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schu.* (1858) 8 Health chronically delicate. 1879 H. STENCER *Data Ethica* vi. 86 Each savage tribe, chronically hostile to neighboring tribes. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 145 To replenish a chronically empty purse.

† **Chronicalness**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1731 BAILEY *Chronicalness*, the being of long continuance. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Chronicity** (krō'nik'itī). [f. CHRONIC + -ITY.] Chronic quality or condition (of disease).

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 673 In proportion to the chronicity of its development. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 205 The tendency... is towards chronicity.

**Chronicle** (krō'nik'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 *cronykle*, -*ikle*, -*eole*, *kronykele*, 4-6 *cronycle*, -*icle*, 5 *cronycull*, -*kyl* (le), (Sc.) *conrykyl*, *cronikill*, -*col*, 5-6 *cronakle*, -*acle*, 6 *cronynyle*, -*acle*, *cronickill*, *chronacle*, -*ickle*, 6- *chronicle*. [ME. *cronikle*, -*ykle*, a. AF. *cronicle* = OF. *cronique*, see CHRONIQUE. Here and in some other words, the non-etymological and non-phonetic -*icle* may have been due to association with words such as *article* in which this ending was etymological. The spelling with *ch* dates to the Renaissance. (Occasional spellings *cronicle*, -*acle* in 16th c., appear to imply a fancied connexion with *crown*, as in occasional med. L. *coronacula*. Sc. writers often had a form *cornicle*.)

1. A detailed and continuous register of events in order of time; a historical record, esp. one in which the facts are narrated without philosophic treatment, or any attempt at literary style.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9230 Yn be Kronykeles hyt ys wryte. c. 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 248 Pei brought be cronycles, bat wre in Scotland. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 (Matz.) Broder Ranulf... compiled and made his present cronicle. c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 104 Cronycle or conykyll, *cronica*, *historia*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 85 Abbots, Pryours, & men of relygyon wryten the lyues & the dedes of kynges... And therof made grete bokes and lete calle hem cronycles. 1530 LYNDSEAY *Papynge* 311 The Cronycleis to knowe I the exhorte. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 186/1 Out of Autenticke cronycles. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 319 As theyr cronynacles make mention. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 99 Recorded for ever in the chronicles of that empire. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 246 Chronicles were written when the science of true history had yet no existence. 1867 STUBBS *Benedict's Chron.* Pref. ix.

b. *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 126 The old folke (Times dotting Chronicles). 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 202 Let me embrace thee [Nestor] good old Chronicle, Thou hast so long walk'd hand in hand with time. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 121 The progress and improvement of society... is a chronicle of inestimable value. 1822 BYRON *Sard.* II. i. (1868) 350 The stars, Which are your chronicles.

2. *spec. Chronicles*: name of two of the historical books of the Old Testament.

1535 COVERDALE, The first booke of the Cronicles, called Paralipomenon. 1764 T. H. CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. In effect, the... chronicles are an abridgement of sacred history to the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 129/2 Ezra... is supposed to have died a year or two after compiling the Chronicles.

3. *gen.* A record, register, narrative, account.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 299 Lesyngis, fablis and veyn cronycilis. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 74 Ignorant Tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person, yet will be The Chronicles of my doing. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. *Byron* 226 The long chronicle of its manifold experiences.

b. Hence: A frequent title of newspapers, e.g. *The Daily Chronicle*, *Weekly Chronicle*, etc.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *chronicle-sheet*, -*writer*.

1577-8 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 32/1 The common opinion of our chronicle-writers. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Mech. & Friar* i. Our chronicle sheet which hangs in the refectory.

**Chronicle** (krō'nik'l), *v.* [f. prec.] To enter or record in a chronicle.

a. 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1330 In Rome thys geste cronyculd ys. c. 1485 *Diptych Myst.* (1882) III. 1329, I will have cronycyllyd be 3er and be reynne. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 171, I beleue that... which is cronical of them. 1798 SOUTHBY *Occas. Pieces* xi, Whose obscure name No proud historian's page will chronicle. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* *Introduct.* 9 We do not write the history of a nation when we have chronicled its battles and tabulated its kings.

b. *gen.* To put on record, to register.



**1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 16 Now shall our treson be cornicled for evar. **1591** SHAKS. *Twent. Gen.* i. i. 41 He that is so yok'd by a foolle, Me thinks should not be chronicle for wise. **1604** — *Orth.* ii. i. 161 To suckle foolles, and chronicle small Beere. **1781** COWPER *Lett.* 6 Oct., There is nothing agreeable... in being chronicle for a dunce. **1866** LIDDON *Banquet. Lect.* vii. (1875) 489 Christ's victory is chronicle... in the conventional standard of modern society. Hence Chronicle *pp. a.*; Chron'cling *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

**1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. She shall have chronicle example for it. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. i. 168 Genealogical chronicles of earlier periods. **1862** D. WILSON *Preh. Man.* i. (1865) 8 Chronicle memorials of an older civilisation. **1885** *Athenaeum* 24 Oct. 5291 There is quite enough candid chronicling and sharp criticism in these volumes.

**Chronicle** (krɒniklɪ), *sb.* Forms: 4 cronicler, 4-5 -yuler, 4-6 cronicler, 5 cronykler, 6 chronocler, 6- chronicler. [f. CHRONICLE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A writer or compiler of a chronicle, a recorder of events.

**1379** TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 5 (Mätz.) Thro the diligence of croniclers. **c. 1400** *Three Kings Cologne* (1885) 46 Germanus... was a Croniclere of Cristis tyme. **1559** MYRR. *Mag.* Worcester v. They be unworthy the name of Croniclers. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 105 The foolish Chronoclers of that age. **1839** PEAKE *Poems* (1864) II. 108 Some aged chronicleers record Her hopes, her virtues, and her toms. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 Plato was not, like Xenophon, a chronicler of facts.

**1876** J. G. STURT *Sylvia Brit. Intro.* The peasant... regards it at once as his chronicler and landmark. **1896** KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The ice-belt, sorry chronicler of winter's progress.

+ **Chronicler**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] To chronicle. Hence Chronicle *vbl. a.*

**1662** FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. 255/2 Out of an Anonymous Chronicling Manuscript.

+ **Chroniclist**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CHRONICLE + -IST.] A chronicler.

**1620** SHELTON *Quix.* IV. iv. 31 Noted by his chroniclist.

+ **Chronique**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 oronique, 5 -yque, -yke, 5-6 -ike, 6 chronik, 7 chronique. [a. OF. *cronique*, ad. med. L. *cronica*, *chronica*, = a chronicle, from L. *chronica*, -orum pl., a. Gr. *χρονικά* annals (also chronology), lit. 'things' or 'matters of time', f. *χρόνος* time.] A chronicle, narrative of events in order of date.

**c. 1386** CHAUCER *Non's Priest's T.* 388 If a Rethor coupe faire endite He in a Cronique mighte saufully write As for a souereyn notabilite. **1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 67, I find example in a cronique. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 233/4 After the croniques he lyued. **1557** *Pigr. Tale* 85 in Thynne *Aniadv.* 79 The croniks old from kynge Arthur he could rehearse. **1560** ROLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 298 In Chronik and Scriptour. **1671** L. ADDISON *West Barbary* 74 (Todd) The best chronicle that can be now compiled.

**Chronique**, *obs. form* of CHRONIO *a.*

**Chronist** (krɒnist), *rare.* [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + -IST.] A chronologist.

**1870** *Athenaeum* 14 May 639 The Chronists dependent on Eusebius.

**Chronocler**, *obs. form* of CHRONICLER.

+ **Chronocrator**, *Obs.* (In 7 -grator.) [Gr. *χρονοκράτωρ*.] *Astrol.* A ruler of time.

**1471** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxi. 733 The Lord of the year and Chronocrator, or Chronographer, are all one. **1862** LEWIS *Astron. Ancients* 374 A writer, creating or annihilating dynasties by a stroke of his magic pen; he becomes, in the language of the ancient astrologers, a chronocrator.

**Chronogram** (krɒnɒgræm), [mod. f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *γράμμα* a writing, f. *γράφειν* to write. Cf. *f. chronogramme*.] A phrase, sentence, or inscription, in which certain letters (usually distinguished by size or otherwise from the rest) express by their numerical values a date or epoch.

'Thus, in 1666, when a day of national humiliation was appointed in the expectation of an engagement between the English and Dutch navies, a pamphlet issued in reference to the fast-day, instead of bearing the imprint of the year after the usual fashion, had this seasonable sentence at the bottom of the title-page: 'Lord haVe Me CLe Vpon Vs'. It will be seen that the total sum of the figures represented by the numeral letters (printed in capitals) gives the requisite date 1666' (*Athenaeum* No. 2868).

**1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 779/2 He may... make... Anagrams, Chronograms, Acrostics upon his friends names. **1623** R. TISDALE (title), Pax Vobis. A Congratulatory Poem... and some other Chronograms. **1711** SHIRLEY *Humorous Court.* II. ii. Now you can make chronograms. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 601 ¶ 6. **1781** HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* (1841) 520 Chronograms... were not confined to initial letters... the numeral letters, in whatever part of the word they stood, were distinguished from other letters by being written in capitals. **1882** J. HILTON *Chronograms* I. Pref. 5 The word Chronogram is said to have been first used in some verses addressed to the King of Poland in 1575. *Ibid.* Pref. 8 It is essential to a good chronogram that every numeral letter in the sentence must be counted.

**Chronogrammatic** (krɒnɒgræmætɪk), *a.* [f. prec., and Gr. *γραμματικός* from *γράμμα*: see -IO.] Of or pertaining to a chronogram.

**1828** IN WEAVER. **1882** J. HILTON *Chronograms* I. 458 The title-page is printed in great letters, black and red, and the first words are chronogrammatic. **1882** *Athenaeum* 14 Oct. 493 Medals bearing chronogrammatic legends.

**Chronogrammatical**, *a.* = prec.

**1666** HOWELL (J.) 'Gloria lausque Deo, seCLorVM in seCLa sunto.' A chronogrammatical verse, which includes

not only this year 1666, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years farther.

Hence **Chronogrammatically** *adv.* **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 111 (R.) These Elegies and Epitaphs are printed... some like pillars, some circular, some chronogrammatically.

**Chronogrammatist** (krɒnɒgræmætɪst), [f. CHRONOGRAM, and Gr. *γραμματιστής* from *γράμμα*: see -IST.] A maker of chronograms.

**1726** ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 159 It is an ordinary character among them to be a great Chronogrammatist. **1791** — **1824** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (Routl.) 111/2 The chronogrammatist compels even Horace to give the year of our Lord.

**Chronogrammic**, *a.* [f. CHRONOGRAM + -IC.] = CHRONOGRAMMATIC.

**1863** LOWNDSE *Bibliogr.* s.v. R. Tisdale, Pax Vobis or Wits Changes tuned... A chronogrammatic poem. **1883** *N. & Q.* 24 Feb. 155/2 Sometimes part of the composition only is chronogrammatic.

**Chronograph** (krɒnɒgrəf), [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *γράφειν* to write.]

+ 1. = CHRONOGRAM. *Obs.*

**1662** J. CHANDLER *Vau Helmont's Oriat.* 103 D. Streit-hagen Cannon of Hemsberg, in his Germane Flourish, hath writ down a Chronograph, or Verse of the time of this Earthly trembling. **1847** IN CRAIG.

2. An instrument for recording time with extreme exactness; also, a watch or clock to which various mechanical devices are attached for the same purpose. It is used in astronomical and other observations, in the timing of races, etc.

**1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 271 The transits at station A are recorded on the chronograph at stations A and B. **1884** F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 51 The term Chronograph is now generally applied to those watches that have a centre seconds hand... which may be started, stopped, and caused to fly back to zero by pressing either the pendant or a knob at the side of it. **1889** CALLENDAR *Cursive Shorthand* Intro. An electric chronograph capable of recording automatically to the hundredth part of a second the time taken to form any portion of any stroke.

*attrib.* **1884** F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 51 The Chronograph hand generally beats fifths of seconds. **1886** *York Herald* 11 Aug. 2/3 Repeating and Chronograph Watches.

**Chronography** (krɒnɒgrəfi), *Also 6 -ier.* [f. CHRONOGRAPHY, or Gr. *χρονογραφία*, f. *χρόνος* time + *γράφειν* to write.] A writer of chronography, a chronicler, chronologist.

**1548** HALL *Chron.* (1809) 55 Let men read the Chronicles and peruse our English Chronographers. **1550** BALE *Image Both Ch.* (1560) B. Chronographers and historians. **1577** — **87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 940/1 John Fox our ecclesiastical chronographer. **1734** NORTH *Lives* I. Pref. 15 [He] may be a chronographer, but a very imperfect or rather insipid historian. **1886** *Q. Rev.* Apr. 312 Westminster had long ago had her chronographer.

**Chronographic** (krɒnɒgræfik), *a.* [f. CHRONOGRAPH + -IC.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a chronograph.

**1867** — **77** C. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VIII. 777 The chronographic method of recording transits. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* No. 534. 275 By... the chronographic method, the apparatus used being called a chronograph, the observer is enabled to confine his attention to the star. **1889** *Athenaeum* 4 May 563/3 By comparing the actual writing with the record on the chronographic cylinder.

2. Chronogrammatic. (CHRONOGRAPHY I.) *rare.* **1634** (title) *Chronographica Gratulatio in Felicissimum Adventum Serenissimi Caid. Ferdinandi Hispaniarum Infantis* (in Hilton). **1882** J. HILTON *Chronogr.* I. 449 The book is chronographic throughout... There are 1081 chronograms. *Ibid.* Pref. 11 They were occasionally constrained, by chronographic necessity, to use inelegant Latin.

**Chronographical** (krɒnɒgræfikəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to chronography, chronological; of the nature of a chronographer.

**1631** WEEVER *anc. Fm. Mon.* 862 An ancient Latin Chronographical Table. **1874** *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 294 I have to struggle against becoming chronographical, as well as autobiographical.

**Chronographically** (krɒnɒgræfikəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In chronographic manner: *a.* Chronologically. *b.* Chronogrammatically. *rare.*

**1862** DANA *Man. Geol.* 600 The progress in climate... involved a localization of tribes in time or chronographically. **1882** J. HILTON *Chronogr.* 9 No date on the title-page beyond that which is thus chronographically expressed.

**Chronography** (krɒnɒgrəfi), *Also 6 -iono.* [a. Gr. *χρονογραφία* abstr. sb. f. *χρονογράφος* time-recording, a chronicler; f. *χρόνος* time + *γράφειν* to write. (In this and the allied words in which *chro-* is stressless, the *o* is variously made *o* or *p*, passing into *o*, *o*, *o*.)]

1. 'The description of past time, the chronological arrangement of historical events' (J.).

**1548** HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. an. 1 (R.) In which chronography, yf a kinge gaue to them possessions... he was called a saynt. **1570** — **6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 15 My purpose... is to write a topographie, or description of places, and no chronographie, or storie of times. **1654** R. VILVAIN *Chronogr.* 1 Chronography [is] a discussion or disquisition of Times themselves. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 124 Recorded in a kind of monkish chronography. **1851** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 115 Notes... transcribed so as to constitute complete chronographies.

+ *b.* = CHRONOLOGY. *Obs.*

**1611** CORYAT *Crudities* 432 The Ecclesiastical history of

Eusebius... he hath illustrated with a learned chronography. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 575 Two Tables of Universal Chronography. **c. 1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 8, I... may er in some points of Chronography.

+ 2. Position and relations in time. *Obs.*

**1612** — **15** BR. HALL *Contemp. N. T.* iv. xi. Consider the topography, the aitiology, the chronography of this miracle. + 3. *Rhet.* (see quot.) *Obs.*

**1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess.* III. xix. (Arb.) 246 If we describe the time or season of the year, as winter, summer... noone, evening, or such like: we call such description the counterfeit time, *chronographia*. Examples are every where to be found. **1657** J. SMITH *Myat. Rhet.* 223 Chronographic is a Rhetorical Exornation, whereby the Orator describes any time or season for delectation's sake.

4. The making of chronograms. *rare.*

**1882** J. HILTON *Chronogr.* 11 Composed... by a young aspirant to the art of chronography.

+ **Chronography**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec.] To chronicle, recount.

**1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Touching which Pagod, the Singales (the Priests) Chronography that once Johna their King held this monstrous Daemon in derision.

**Chronologer** (krɒnɒldʒɪst), *Also 7 -ono-* [f. CHRONOLOGY + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who studies chronology, one who investigates the date and order in time of events; a chronologist.

**c. 1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref. Pref.* (R.) The most exact chronologers tell us, that Christ was born in October, and not in December. **1616** R. C. TIMES *Whit.* vii. 367 Recorded by cronologers. **1625** COOK *in Harl. Misc.* (Malham) IV. 36 Marianus... is reputed, by youi Baronius, *Notitils Chronographus*, a worthy chronologer. **1783** HALLUS *Antiq. Chr.* II. 28 Chronologers judge the conversion of St. Paul to have happened in the very last year of Tiberius. **1857** GLADSTONE *in Oxf. Ess.* 50 A region, essentially mythical, neither approachable by the critic nor measurable by the chronologer.

**Chronologic** (krɒnɒldʒɪk), *a.* Also 7 -ique.

[f. CHRONOLOGY, or its sources: see -IO.] Of or belonging to chronology; relating to the determination of dates and order of time.

**1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 The root of Chronologicque calculation. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 69 Chronologic science. **1859** DE QUINCY *Theban Sphinx* Wks. X. 237 Its usual chronological date of nine centuries before Christ.

+ *b. subst. in pl.* *Obs.*

**1721** — **1800** BAILEY, *Chronologicks*, Books treating of Chronology.

**Chronological** (krɒnɒldʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, belonging to, or in accordance with chronology; arranged in the order of time.

**1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. (R.) In the chronological table. **1644** — **52** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. xii. (1821) 288 Gantz hath summed them all up in his chronological history. **1754** CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 66 Settle in the mind a general chronological order and series of principal events. **1755** YOUNG *Cenotaph* ii. (1757) IV. 150 These moderns... dip into you, as into chronological tables, to know what happened before the flood. **1824** DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 747 A chronological series of our classical poets. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 13 Attempts to determine the chronological order of the Platonic writings.

2. Relating to or dealing with chronology.

**c. 1691** BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 616 (R.) Those so much desired chronological labours of the late worthy Bishop of Armagh. **c. 1845** BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.* 7 A mortal horror of chronological references. **1867** FRELMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 586 Pointing out the chronological impossibility of the tale. **1879** HARTWIG *Subterr.* IV. i. 5 Every leading fossil has its fixed chronological character.

**Chronologically** (krɒnɒldʒɪkəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a chronological manner or order; in or according to order of time.

**1691** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 213 The bishop of St. Asaph... has interpreted the prophecies of the Revelation, chronologically. **c. 1734** NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 275, I could not write it chronologically as I desired. **c. 1825** FUSSELL *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 484 As critically unjust as chronologically inattentive. **1881** PROF. RAMSAY *in Nature* No. 618. 420 The fourth series, chronologically... consists of the Miocene basaltic rocks of the Inner Hebrides.

**Chronologist** (krɒnɒldʒɪst), [a. F. *chronologue*, in mod. L. *chronologista*: see CHRONOLOGY and -IST.] One versed in chronology; a CHRONOLOGER.

**1611** COTGER, *Chronologists*, a Chronologist or Chronicler. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 135 Touching the time of his life and writing the Chronologists agree not. **1726** DU FOE *Hist. Devil* I. i. (1840) 12 Satan would make a very good chronologist, settle every epoch, correct every calendar. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 277 The same time which the chronologists fix for the beginning of the Ionian migration.

**Chronologize** (krɒnɒldʒaɪz), *v. trans.* Also 7 -ono-. [f. CHRONOLOGY: see -IZE.]

+ 1. To chronicle, record. *Obs.*

**1616** R. C. TIMES *Whit.* v. 2251 We will have the deed chronologize. **1655** M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) The black Book of Windsor... Chronologizes it on the... [date].

2. To apply chronology to, to arrange chronologically or reduce to a chronological system.

**1846** GROTE *Greece* (1852) II. 75 The numerous and contradictory guesses... of the Greeks themselves in their attempts to chronologize their mythical narratives. **1884** GARDNER *Prof. Brewer's Hen. VIII.* Pref. 5 To catalogue and chronologize a number of miscellaneous documents.

Hence **Chronologizing** *vbl. sb.*

**1862** *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 232/2 Most persons are driven to some imperfect chronologizing of their own.



† **Chronologue**. *Obs. rare* = next.

1658 USSHER *Ann.* Age vi. 335 Eupolemus, the Historian, deduceth his Chronologie from Adam.

**Chronology** (krón'ldgi). Also **7** *chronology*. [ad. mod. L. *chronologia*, f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-λογία* discourse; see -LOGY. (For pronunciation of first *o* see CHRONOGRAPHY.)

App. dating only from 16th c. *Chronologia temporum in Dionysii Historia comprehensorum*, per L. Biragum, was published at Basle in 1532. Cotgr. has F. *Chronologie*.]

1. The science of computing and adjusting time or periods of time, and of recording and arranging events in the order of time; computation of time, assignation of events to their correct dates.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 15 When they began to Rule. How long they ruled. This part of History is named Chronology. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 13 If Chronology had not contradicted it, it would have been concluded, that he had been an Auditor of Pythagoras himself. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* 1. 261 We gain a link to connect the chronology of India with that of Europe. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 46 Of chronology, the ordinary framework of history in which the succession of its events is adjusted, Homer knows nothing. 1878 STANFORD *Symb. Christ.* i. 7 At variance with the dates of Hebrew chronology.

† **b.** = CHRONOGRAPHY *i.* *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Chronologie*, story of times past. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Chronologie*, the knowledge of Old Stories. 1623 SO COCKERAM.

2. A chronological table, list, or treatise.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 The testimonies of those which out of the more ancient authors have transcribed their Chronologies. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ii. § 1 (1643) 30 Mercator in his Chronologie seems to allege some other reasons. 1666 DUGDALE *Orig. Jurid.* Title-p. Also a Chronologie of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the great Seal.

† **Chronomastix**. *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *μάστιξ* a whip or scourge.] A scourge of the time.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vii. 170 The Valiant Poet, they in scorn doe stile me. The Chronomastix.

**Chronometer** (krón'mítar, krp-). [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *μέτρον* measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring time; spec. applied to time-keepers adjusted to keep accurate time in all variations of temperature. They differ from watches in having a more perfect escapement and a compensation balance, and are used for determining longitude at sea, and for other exact observation. *To rate a chronometer*: to compare its daily loss or gain with the true time.

Some watches are named *half-chronometers*. 1715 KERSLEY, *Chronometrium or Chronoscopia Perpendiculum*, a Pendulum to measure Time with. a 1735 DERHAM (J.), According to observation made with a pendulum chronometer. 1780 J. ARNOLD (title), Account. of a Pocket Chronometer, made on a new construction. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* x. 159 Method for finding the longitude of places. by means of a chronometer. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 49 The time of the transit is to be marked by a clock or chronometer. 1855 EMERSON *Misc. Fort. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 387 The sailors sail by chronometers that do not lose two or three seconds in a year.

**b. transf. and fig.** 'Time-measurer.' 1836 CUL. WISEMAN *Sc. Relig.* i. vi. 360 Deluc was the first. to observe and collect such data, to which he gave the name of Chronometers. 1872 YEARS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 190 Sun and stars, whose rising and setting formed the grand chronometer of Nature.

† 2. *Mus.* An instrument for indicating the time or movement of a composition; a METRONOME.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 135/2 The musical chronometer is by no means a modern contrivance.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* -as *chronometer-balance*, -*box*, -*maker*; *chronometer-escapement*, an escapement in which the free movement of the balance is opposed by the wheels at only one point in a complete oscillation.

1876 MARKHAM *Gt. Froben Sea* v. 63 A \*chronometer-box was picked up, but empty. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, The 'chronometer escapement' is the most perfect, delicate, and satisfactory in its operation, of all the escapements. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 135/2 The most eminent \*chronometer-makers in this country.

**Chronometric** (krónome'trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to chronometry; relating to the measurement of time. *Chronometric* (or *chronometrical*) *Governor*: an improved form of governor for regulating the velocity of an engine.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. ii. xviii. 431 To obtain a Chronometric Scale. 1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 54 The chronometric survey of Massachusetts. 1875 POSTER *Genius* i. (ed. 2) 101 The imperfection of chronometric instruments. 1881 C. W. SIEMENS in *Nature* No. 626. 622 Another invention. the Chronometric Governor.

**Chronometrical** (krónome'trikál), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1838 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 51 Sextant constructed for the chronometrical survey of Massachusetts. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 1 To carry a chain of chronometrical measurements round the world. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Prag.* 142 Our chronometrical measurements of astronomical periods.

Hence **Chronometrically** *adv.*

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 225 They would find the hot fit and the cold return chronometrically, at intervals as regular as the tide's ebb and flow.

**Chronometry** (krón'métrí). [mod. f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-μετρία* measurement; see -METRY.] The art or science of accurately measuring time.

1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 79 Chronometry... enables us to fix the moments in which phenomena occur, with the last degree of precision. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 6 The elements of a new historic chronometry. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 446 Conversation... turned upon chronometry and horology.

**b.** Measurement of time.

1837 MURRAY *Vital Princ.* 16 A compensation curb to regulate its chronometry. 1879 H. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* ii. 23 Is the celestial chronometry getting deranged?

**Chrononomy** (krón'nómi). *rare*. [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-νομία* arrangement, ordering; see -NOMY.] Mode of reckoning and measuring time.

1882 MAX MÜLLER *India, What can it teach us?* 151 No necessity whatever for admitting... that the Hindus went to China for their lunar chrononomy.

**Chronopher** (krón'fíar). [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-φορος* carrying. (Cf. *Christopher*.)] An apparatus for the distribution of electric time-signals.

1867 *Chamb. Jnrl.* xxxvii. 98 A time-distributing apparatus, or 'chronopher', the function of which is to distribute in many directions the signals received from Greenwich. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 275 The hourly signal at the Post Office... is distributed by means of the Chronopher.

**Chronoscope** (krón'skóp). [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-σκόπος* observer.] An instrument for observing and measuring time.

† **a.** A chronometric pendulum. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Chronoscope*, the same with a Pendulum to measure Time. 1731-1800 in BAILEY.

**b.** An instrument for measuring very short intervals of time, which has been chiefly used in determining the velocity of projectiles. It was invented by Wheatstone in 1840, and consists of wire targets placed in the line of fire. The projectile passing through these severs the wire, and the moment of severance is recorded by electricity.

1846 FARADAY *Res.* xlix. 366 Incidental to the accounts I gave of Wheatstone's electro-magnetic chronoscope.

**c.** (See quot.)

1884 F. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 60 [A] Chronoscope... is, a clock in which the time is shown by figures presented through holes in the dial.

Hence **Chronoscopic** *a.*

1876 S. KENS. *Museum Catal.* No. 1354 The instant of stimulation registered on the chronoscopic line by the current itself. *Ibid.* 3953 Chronoscopic Tuning Forks. Set of 4 tuning forks... to be used as chronoscopes.

**Chronoscopy** (krón'skópi). [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-σκόπια* observation.] Observation and exact estimation of time.

1882 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXI. 433 The later chronoscopy has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience.

|| **Chronostichon** (krón'stikón). [mod. f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *-στίχος* row, line of verse.] (See quot.)

1859 N. & Q. Ser. II. vii. 284 A chronostichon is properly a poetical line which by its letters, or some of them, indicates a date. 1882 J. HILTON *Chronograms* 23 A Chronostichon of the beheading of Charles on the 30th day of January.

**Chronothermal** (krón'p's'mál), *a.* [f. Gr. *χρόνος* time + *θερμός* hot, warm; cf. THERMAL.] Relating to time and temperature.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chrony**, *obs. form* of CRONY.

**Chroolepoid** (kró'el'poid), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *χρῶς*, *χρῶδς* colour + *-λεπίς* a scale + -OID.] Having small yellow scales.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chrusopasse**, *obs. form* of CHRYSOFRASE.

**Chryolite**: see CRYOLITE.

**Chrys-** (kris), combining form, before a vowel, of Gr. *χρῶς* gold; chiefly in chemical terms; properly denoting compounds of a golden-yellow colour, as **Chrysamide** [see AMIDE], an amide (N.H<sub>2</sub>. C<sub>7</sub>H(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O), formed by boiling chrysammic acid with aqueous ammonia (Watts).

**Chrysamidic acid**, an acid (NH<sub>2</sub>. C<sub>7</sub>H(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) forming salts called **Chrysamidates**. **Chrysammic acid**, an acid (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes, forming salts called **Chrysammates**. **Chrysaniline**, a brilliant golden-yellow dye (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>3</sub>), obtained as a secondary product in the manufacture of rosaniline; also called *aniline yellow*. **Chrysanisic acid**, an acid (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>) obtained, by the action of nitric acid on anisic acid, in small golden-yellow rhombic tables, forming salts called **Chrysanisates**. **Chrysa-robin**, the medullary matter of the stem and branches of *Andira Araroba* dried and powdered, Goa Powder. **Chrysa-zin**, one of the *dioxo-anthraquinones* of the second group, crystallizing in golden-yellow laminae, or red-brown highly lustrous needles; it is the basis of chrysamide and chrysammic acid, which is *tetra-nitro-chrysa-zin*. **Chrysean**, a sulphur derivative of hydrocyanic acid, obtained

in yellow flocks. **Chryseone**, an orange-coloured insoluble substance obtained by digesting calcium silicide with strong hydrochloric acid. **Chrysene**, a crystalline hydrocarbon (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>10</sub>) of the Anthracene group, obtained in bright yellow glistening scales. **Chrysin**, a substance obtained, in bright yellow shining plates, from the buds of *Populus nigra*; called also **Chrysinic acid**; its salts are **Chrysinates**.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1149 With Ammonia, Chrysammic Acid forms a deep purple solution, which deposits dark green crystals. These are not Chrysammate of Ammonia, but probably an Amide. 1864 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* III. 437 A yellow aniline dye called Chrysaniline. 1875 URZ *Dict. Arts* I. 187 Chrysaniline and its salts dye silks and wools a splendid golden-yellow colour. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. of Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 909 Chrysa-robin Ointment. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 463 Chrysean has a very beautiful colour like that of mosaic gold. c1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 128/2 Among the first are... Chryseine. 1873 WATTS *Forbes' Chem.* 758 Chryseine, a solid, resinous, orange-coloured body. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 75 The most powerfully fluorescent bodies known are... chryso-gen, chryseine.

**Chrysalid** (kris'salíd). [f. L. *chrysalis* (id.), Gr. *χρυσάλλις* stem of *χρυσάλλης* CHRYSALIS; or perhaps from the (mod.) L. pl. *chrysalid-es*, in English. Cf. F. *chrysalide*.]

1. = CHRYSALIS *i.*

1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 75 The operations of nature in eggs, Chrysalids. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 144 Like chrysalids impatient for the air. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 371 The chrysalid... presents very much the appearance of a small barrel.

**b. fig.** (esp. as in CHRYSALIS 2.)

1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* II. (ed. 2) 100 The cast husk or chrysalid of the noble creature which was to arise and take shape at the transfiguring touch of Shakespeare.

2. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a chrysalis (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1802-13 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 44 In their chrysalid state they remain for some time... perfectly inanimate. 1864 *Realm* 22 June 5 We hope, when the Lord Chancellor's Bill has slept its chrysalid winter, it will come out winged with a better promise of reform.

**Chrysalidal**, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a chrysalis.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 620 Before it enter'd the chrysalidal State.

**Chrysalidian**, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or of the nature of a chrysalis.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 301 The sombre chrysalidian attire of the grave.

**Chrysaline**, *a.* [Itteq. f. CHRYSALIS + -INE. This and CHRYSALEID, etc. are formed as if the stem of the Greek word were *chrysal-*, whereas it is *chrysalid-*.] Of, or of the nature of, a chrysalis.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 353 The chrysaline coat now shewed itself a delicate silky texture. 1875 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VII. 306 In a kind of transitional or chrysaline stage.

**Chrysalis** (kris'sális). Pl. *chrysalides* (kris'salídéz) or *chrysalises* (kris'salíséz); but *chrysalids* is often substituted; cf. *orchids*. [a. L. *chrysalis*, *chrysalis*, a. Gr. *χρυσάλλης* 'the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies', deriv. of *χρῶς* gold; cf. *θρυσάλλης* rush-wick, f. *θρῶν* a rush. The etymological form has -*allis*, but this is quite neglected in the mod. langs.]

1. The state into which the larva of most insects passes before becoming an imago or perfect insect. In this state the insect is inactive and takes no food, and is wrapped in a hard sheath or case.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Boyett's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Transmutations... of Caterpillars... into Chrysalides (that shine as if leaves of gold were laid upon them). 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2078 The Chrysalis or Aurelia... which shews no parts at all of the Animal to come. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1832) II. 353 When the butterfly dies, we see no chrysalis left behind. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 555 Having several Chrysalises suspended to a piece of paper. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 A people from whom the forms and habits by which they had moved for centuries were falling like the shell of a chrysalis. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* I. 11 When full-grown, the grubs... turn into chrysalides.

2. *fig.* (esp. as: the shell or case whence the perfect insect bursts.)

1791 BURNS *Wks.* 73 Men who... must... like the caterpillar, labour a whole lifetime before they reached the wished-for height, there to roost, a stupid chrysalis. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 134 She is in the real transition state, just emerging from the chrysalis. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXII. From state to state the spirit walks; And these are but the shatter'd stalks, Or ruin'd chrysalis of one.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 368 Preparatory to undergoing their change into the chrysalis state, they construct a cocoon. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 455 To get rid of walls and roofs and all the chrysalis case of humanity. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 74 In the following spring the chrysalis-skin bursts open.

Hence **Chrysalism**, **Chrysalize** *v.*, *nonce-wds.* [Irregularly formed; see CHRYSALEINE.]

1833 HOOK *Parson's Dan.* (1847) 145 Having cast his skin, and burst from the chrysalism of a commander on half-pay into the splendid butterflyism of a barony. 1847 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* III. 229 Should the Parson ever chrysalise himself into an author. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* 237 The hairy caterpillar chrysaliseth not.

**Chrysaloid** (kris'saloid), *a.* [irreg. f. CHRYSAID + -OID: see CHRYSAID.] Chrysalis-like.

1876 COLLEGEBOOKS in *Asiat. Researches* XII. 539 Cotyledons two, unequal. *chrysaloid*-contortuplicate. 1830 LINCOLN Nat. Syst. Bot. 233 A 1-seeded drupe, with crumpled chrysaloid cotyledons. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They emerge from the chrysaloid state of childhood.

**Chrysanthemous**, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. χρυσάνθημος (see next) + -OUS.] = CHRYSAINTHOUS.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chrysanthemum** (kris'æn'thēm), *a.* [L. *chrysanthemum*, *a.* Gr. χρυσάνθημον the corn-marigold, f. χρυσός gold + ἀνθήμων flower, bloom; also 'camomile'.]

1. *a.* The herbalists' name for the Corn Marigold (now *C. segetum*), a composite plant with brilliant entirely yellow flowers; *b.* hence made by Linnaeus the botanical name of the genus to which this belongs, having species with flowers of many colours, e.g. the Ox-eye Daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*) with yellow disk and white rays.

1758 LYTTON *Dodoens* 187 Some. . . docal. . . *Chrysanthemum*, that is to say, yellow Camomill. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 38 Yellow radiant flowers, like those of the *Chrysanthemum*. 1727 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s. v. *Ficoides*, The *Chrysanthemum* or Corn-marigold. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 22 The Common Fewer or large white Daisy (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*).

2. In *Horticulture*, ordinarily applied to a number of cultivated species of this genus, esp. *C. sinense*, much prized for the beauty of its flowers and for blooming in November and December.

1798 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. 328 *Chrysanthemum*; to preserve some of the finest doubles, plant cuttings, or slips, in September. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 215/1 The *Chrysanthemum* . . . is very hardy when planted in the ground. 1860 *Ill. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/2 The Inner Temple Garden . . . The great autumnal boast of the garden is the *chrysanthemum* on the northern border. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 10/2 Next year will be the centenary of the introduction of the *chrysanthemum* into this country.

attrib. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 20 The notes . . . are ornamented with the *chrysanthemum* crest of the Mikado. *Mod. Newspr.* Working men's *chrysanthemum* show.

**Chrysanthous**, *a. rare* = *Chrysanthous*. [f. Gr. χρυσάνθος golden-flowered + -OUS.] Having yellow flowers.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Chryselephantine** (kris'el'fæntin), *a.* [ad. Gr. χρυσελεφαντίνος of gold and ivory, f. χρυσός gold + ελεφαντίνος of ivory, f. ελέphas, ελέφαντ elephant, ivory.] Of gold and ivory: applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, such as the Olympian Zeus and Athene Parthenos of Phidias. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. n. 607 The earliest productions of chryselephantine sculpture, or statuary in gold and ivory. 1854 G. BUTLER *Princ. Imagin.* Art 82 Like the other great chryselephantine statues, it . . . was made of wood, overlaid with ivory and gold; the ivory being used for the flesh, the gold for the drapery.

*b. fig.*

1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. n. 89 In types of clean chryselephantine verse. 1888 SIMMONS in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 323 Much of his best work . . . is chryselephantine, overwrought with jewellery.

† **Chrysmall**. *Obs. Astrol.* [? irreg. f. CRISIS.] See quot.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 291 Dayes Criticall, Decretory and Chrysmall are all one.

**Chrysmæ**, etc., obs. f. CHRISM, etc.

**Chryso-** (kriso), before a vowel CHRYSA-, combining form of Gr. χρυσός gold, in combinations already existing in Greek, and in many formed on the analogy of these.

1. In general combinations and derivatives, as **Chryso-aristo-cracy** [loosely for *chrysa-*] nonce-wit, an aristocracy of wealth, = *chrysocracy*. **Chryso-bull** [med.L. *chrysobullum*, med.Gr. χρυσόβουλλον], a golden bull or *bullæ aurea*. **Chrysocarpus** *a.* [Gr. χρυσόκαρπος, f. καρπός fruit], having golden or yellow fruit (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Chrysochlore** [mod.L. *chrysoclōris* (f. Gr. χλωρός green)], the Cape Mole, whose fur has a gold-green lustre. **Chrysochloous** *a.*, of a golden or yellowish green. **Chryso-cracy** [after *aristo-cracy*], rule of the wealthy, plutocracy. **Chryso-graphy** [Gr. χρυσόγραφία], writing in letters of gold. So **Chryso-graph v. trans.** **Chryso-logy** [Gr. λόγος discourse: cf. Gr. χρυσολόγος speaking of gold], the science of gold or wealth. **Chryso-magnet**, a magnet which attracts gold. || **Chryso-mele** [f. Gr. χρυσόμελον golden apple], a genus of beetles with metallic lustre; it has been Englished **Chryso-mel**; hence, also, **Chrysomelideous** *a.*, etc. **Chryso-philist**, **Chryso-philite** [Gr. χρυσόφιλος gold-loving + -IST, -ITE], a lover of gold. † **Chrysopée** [late Gr. χρυσόποιος, f. χρυσόποιος goldsmith, f. ποιέω to make; cf. F. *chrysopée*], the art of turning other metals into gold. **Chrysopoeitic** *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός making], gold-making; also quasi-*sb.* in plur. † **Chryso-**

**sperm** [Gr. σπέρμα seed: cf. Gr. χρυσόσπερμος gold-engendering], *Alch.*, a substance that is the 'seed of gold'. **Chrysosplene**, **Chrysosplenium** or Golden Spleenwort, a small genus of plants (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*). **Chrysotype** [see -TYPE], a photographic process in which chloride of gold is used to develop the negative; a picture produced by this process.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* (1861) 167 The weak point in our 'chryso-aristocracy'. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 512 Even our 'chryso-aristocracy' he thinks is bettered by the process. 1888 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 33 A 'chrysobull' of the Serbian Emperor Dušan. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 265 Among the Insectivora may be noticed the Cape 'chrysochlore'. 1828 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) II. 27 The government is a 'chryso-cracy'. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* v. ix, That extraordinary hybrid . . . between democracy and chrysocracy, a native-born New-England serving-man. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 572 The 'chrysography' and other decorations of the outer walls. 1867 O. T. HILL *Eng. Monasticism* 285 The chrysography or writing in gold of the Greek manuscripts between the fifth and eighth centuries. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chesley* (ed. 2) I. x. 219 Reading his name 'chrysographed on a red morocco despatch-box. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. St. & Arts*, 'Chrysology', that branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. 1733 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 122 (Jod.) An account of the 'chrysomagnēt', or of the loadstone, which attracts gold. 18. BOWLES *Valley in Aude*, The 'chrysomel' and purple butterfly. 1863 BATES *Nat. Animans* vii. 168 Small 'chrysomelideous' beetles. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 375 All enterprising 'chrysophilists'. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Char. Dram. Writers*, B. *Johnson* (L.), The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old 'chrysophilists'. (1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* n. v. (1616) 631 Is *Ar* sacra, Or 'Chrysopoia'. . . A heathen language? 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerrard* I. 198 The most remarkable secrets of the Crysopee. 1715 tr. *Pantheist's* *Reverend* M. II. vii. 315 'Chrysopoetics', or making of Gold. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Robberd Men*. *W. Taylor* II. 86 If I could write tragedy—the true chrysopoetic vein. 1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* n. iii. (1616) 627 Your stone, your med'cine, and your 'chrysosperme'. 1811 LYTTEL *Landmarks* iv. 200 Lichens and golden 'chrysosplene' adorn the massive walls. 1842 HUNT in *Man. Photogr.* (1852) 8 A process to which I propose applying the name of 'Chrysotype'. I have not yet (June 10, 1842) obtained a complete command over all its details. 1843 *Year Bk. Facts* 218 The preparation of the chrysotype paper. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The Chrysotype, a beautiful process discovered by Sir John Herschel.

2. *esp.* in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as **Chrysogen** [see -GEN], an orange-coloured hydrocarbon contained in crude anthracene (Watts). **Chrysoplepic acid** [Gr. λεπ- is scale], a synonym of picric acid, because it occurs in yellow scales; **Chrysoplepate**, a salt of this acid. **Chrysophane** (e) [Gr. φάω, φάω to bring into sight], *Chem.* a name given to an orange-red bitter substance contained in the alcoholic extract of rhubarb (Watts); also to *chrysophanic acid*. **Chrysophane**, *Min.*, a synonym of CLINTONITE. **Chrysophanic acid** [as pic.], the yellow colouring principle of rhubarb and of the wall-lichen. **Chrysophyll** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], the yellow colouring matter of plants. **Chrysoquinone** [see QUINONE], a compound (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained by the action of chromic acid on chrysene dissolved in acetic acid (Watts). **Chrysotile** [Gr. τήλος shred, fibre], a fibrous variety of serpentine.

1842 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1149 Pure chrysoplepic acid, in beautiful golden yellow scales of a darker colour than picric acid, which however it resembles in its properties. 1844 ALCOCK *Philist's Min.* 645 Chrysophane. 1859-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 460 Chrysophane, resolvable by acids into chrysophanic acid and sugar. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 118 The common yellow wall-lichen . . . yields a beautiful golden yellow crystallizable colouring matter called chrysophanic acid. 1850 DANA *Min.* 255 Chrysotile is fine asbestiform. 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 628/3 The Canadian asbestos . . . is termed by mineralogists chrysotile.

**Chrysoberyl** (kris'oberyl). *Min.* [ad. L. *chrysoberyllus* (Pliny) = Gr. χρυσόβηρυλλος a variety of beryl with a golden tinge, f. χρυσός gold + βήρυλλος BERYLL.]

† *a.* A variety of beryl, with a tinge of yellow.

*b.* A yellowish green gem, in composition an aluminate of glucinum. A variety with a bluish opalescence is cymophane or *chrysoberyl cat's-eye*. (1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xx. (1495) 559 Crysoberillus is a manere kynd of beryll, and pale greines therof shine towards colour of gold. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. 86 Some [stones] are green as . . . chrysoberyl. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chrysoberyl*, a precious stone; being a kind of pale beryl, with a tincture of yellow. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 261 Chrysoberyl. Its colour is a dilute yellowish green, but like an opal it reflects, seemingly from its inside, a mixed colour of bluish green and golden yellow. 1874 WESTROFF *Precious Stones* 67 The cymophane, or chrysoberyl cat's-eye, exhibits as it were the pupil of an eye moving about within the stone. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 10/2 'The Hindoo Lingam God', consisting of a chrysoberyl cat's-eye fixed in a topaz, and mounted in a pyramidal base studded with diamonds.

† **Chrysocoll**, (kris'okoll). *Obs.* Forms: 6 chrisocoll, chrisocoll, 7 chrysocoll, -cole, -oholle, -cal. [a. F. *chrysocoll* 'gold-solder', borax, green earthe', ad. L. *chrysocolla*, *a.* Gr.

χρυσόκολλα gold-solder, f. χρυσός gold + κόλλα glue.] = CHRYSOCOLLA 1.

1590 LODGE *Euphuus Gold. Leg.* Womens eyes are made of chrisocoll, that is ever unperked unless tempered with gold. 1590 GARDNER *Never too late* (1600) 89 Gold is the Chrisocoll of love. 1806 SYNGSTER *On Barites* n. iv. *Magnificence* 604 (D.) Now as with Gold grows in the self-same Mine Much Chrysocoll, and also Silver fine. 1857 *Phys. Dict.*, *Chrysocoll*, a kind of mineral found like sand in the veins of some metals.

**Chrysocolla** (kris'okollā). [see prec.]

† 1. A name meaning 'gold-solder', anciently given to some mineral or minerals; it may have included borax, to which the name was in later times applied; also malachite or carbonate of copper. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xi. 1377 note, Heliogabalus . . . garnished them with gold, and paved the very floor with Chrysocolla. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. 81 Some [stones] move vomiting, as chrysocolla. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 64 Chrysocolla, Borax. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 9 Mixing Crisocolla or Terraverd with the Sand. 1768 BURY *Dict. Terms Art.* Chrysocolla, Gold-solder, a Mineral somewhat like Pumice stones, found in Copper-mines. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gwiz* (1866) 15 It may be that our Malachite was the Chrysocolla of the Romans, a name given to native verdigris from its use as a solder for gold work.

2. In mod. *Min.* The name of a hydrous silicate of copper, green in colour, with a shining lustre, and often opal-like in texture.

Dana thinks that the chrysocolla of the ancients may have included this mineral.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 134 Mountain Green. Chrysocolla. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 95 Impure clayey chrysocolla [silicate of copper] was found in . . . Bloomfield, Gully, Omeo. 1884 DANA *Min.* 404 Some specimens of chrysocolla are translucent.

**Chrysoidine** (kris'oidin, -oidin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. χρυσόειδής like gold + -INE.] A colouring base (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>) intermediate in composition between aniline yellow and phenylene brown. The chrysoidine of commerce is the hydrochloride, a salt of a splendid orange-yellow colour.

1878 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1. 467-470 Chrysoidine or Metadiamidazobenzene. 1880 *Fruit. Soc. Arts* 446 Added to a solution of diaminobenzene-hydrochloride, the scarlet body produced is the sulphonic acid of chrysoidine.

**Chrysolite** (kris'sol'it). Forms: 4 crisolite, -lyte, -lide, crysolylt(e), 6 crisolite, (? chrisalet), 6, 9 crysolite, 7 crisolite, chrysolite, 8 crisolite, 9 chrysolithe, 6- chrysolite. [ME. *crisolite*, *a.* OF. *crisolite*, ad. med.L. *crisolitus*, for L. *chrysolithus*, *a.* Gr. χρυσόλιθος a bright yellow stone (prob. topaz), f. χρυσός gold + λίθος stone: since the 16th c. refashioned after Latin.]

A name formerly given to several different gems of a green colour, such as zircon, tourmaline, topaz, and apatite. Since about 1790 restricted to the precious olivine, a silicate of magnesium and iron found in lava. Its colour varies from pale yellowish-green (the precious stone) to dark bottle-green.

c. 1300 K. *Alis* 582a Jacynkte, piropes, crisolites. c. 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 1008 Pe crysolylt, Pe sevenbe gemme in fundament. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 20 The sevenithe, crisolitus [1335 COVERED, a Crisolite, 1611 Chrysolite]. 1604 SHAKS. *Uth. v. ii.* 144 One entyre and perfect Chrysolite. 1604 DRKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 291 So did they shine afaire off like crysolites. 1747 DINGLEY *Gems in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 503 The Chrysolite is of a light-green Grass-colour, and is supposed to have been the Beryl of the Ancients. 1813 SCOTT *Travels* iii. xxvi, Here they varied hues unite In the changeful chrysolite. 1861 C. KING *Ant. Gwiz* (1866) 56 The ancient Topaz was the present Chrysolite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 258 The Chrysolithus of Pliny was probably topaz; and his topaz our chrysolite.

*b. attrib.* Of the colour or aspect of chrysolite.

1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* i. Green as a stream . . . whose pure and chrysolite waters flow o'er a schistuous bed.

2. Applied with qualifications to allied minerals.

*Iron Chrysolite*: the mineral FAYALITE. *Iron manganese chrysolite*: a mineral akin to Fayalite. *Titaniferous chrysolite*: a massive reddish-brown mineral having some resemblance to Boltonite.

**Chrysoil**, variant of CRISOL, *Obs.*, crucible.

**Chrysom(e)**, var. of CHRISOM.

**Chrysopal**. A synonym of CHRYSOBERYL (Watts *Dict. Chem.*).

**Chrysoprase** (kris'opras). In N. T. (*Rev.* xxi. 20) chrysoprasus (kris'oprasōs). Forms: 3-5 crisoprase, 4 crisoprase, 6 chrysoprase, 7-8 chrysopras; 7-9 crisoprase, 9 chrysopras, 7-chrysoprase; also 4-5 crisopassus, 6 crisoprasos, crisoprasos, 7 chrysoprasus, etc. [ME. *crisopace*, *a.* OF. *crisopace* = It. *crisopasso*, ad. L. type *crisopassus* = *chrysopassus*, found in some MSS. of Pliny, beside the etymological *chrysoprasus*, Gr. χρυσόπρασος a golden-green gem, f. χρυσός gold + πρᾶσον leek. Schade quotes many med.L. examples of *chrysoprasus*, and -passus, also -pastus, -parus, and *chrysopasion*, -pasion, -pasius, -pasius, -tapsus, corruptions, and partly, perh., etymologizing perversions of the name.

Since the 16th c. the Eng. form has been more or less conformed to the original Gr. and Latin.]

a. The ancient name of a golden-green precious stone, now generally believed to have been a variety of the beryl, or to have included that among other stones of similar appearance. It was one of the stones to which in the Middle Ages was attributed the faculty of shining in the dark.

b. In mod. *Min.* Applied to an apple-green variety of chalcedony.

c 1275 *Lucie Ron* 174 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Smaragde, Beril, and crisopase. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1012 De crisopase be tenpe is 1337. 1338a *Wyclif Rev.* xxi. 20 The tenth, crisopasus [TINDALE & COVERD., Crisopasus; CRANMER Crisopasus; Geneva, Rheims, Crisopasus]. 1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xvi. xxvi. (1405) 561 Crisopasus is a stone of Ethiopia and is hyd in lyghte and seen in derknesse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5274 Calcidonnes & crisopases. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b. The Crisopasse. In the night time it is flamelle, in the day time yellow or wan. 1546 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 93 That the wearing of a Crisopase [will] make one out of love with gold, as some have delivered. a 1711 *Ken Poet. Wks.* (1721) II. 163 The Crisopase with golden spots bespread. 1804 JAMESON *Min.* I. 191 May not chrysopras . . stand under chalcedony? 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* 299 The sky was clear and of the milky cerulean of chrysoprase. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Ararat* 25 The signet-ring of chrysoprase . . seemed to blaze with hidden fire. 1884 *DANA Min.* 194.

c. The colour of this stone. Also attrib.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xliii. 40 The crisopase green of the shallows. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* I. 239 The lady's face Did melt back in the chrysopras Of the orient morning sky.

† **Chrysostomataical**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. χρυσόστομα gold + στόμα, mouth + -ICAL.] = next. 1623 COCKERAM *Chrysostomataical*, golden-mouthed. 1647 R. BARON *Cyrian Acad.* 83 Come, Doris, with thy watry band, and all the Druid crew Chrysostomataical.

**Chrysostomic**, a. *rare.* [f. Gr. χρυσόστομος golden-mouthed, an epithet applied to favourite orators, which became a kind of surname of Dio and John Chrysostom.] Golden-mouthed. 1816 *Month. Rev.* LXXXI. 245 By the majesty of his Chrysostomic eloquence.

**Chrysal, chryselline**, etc.: see CRYST.

**Chrysten**, -un, etc., obs. ff. *CHRISTEN.*

**Chthonian** (kəθ'ni-ān), a. [f. Gr. χθονίος-ος, in, or beneath the earth (f. χθών, χθον-ός, earth) + -AN. Cf. F. *chthonien*.] Dwelling in or beneath the surface of the earth.

1850 LUTCH *Müller's Anc. Art* 481 Hermes stood in the cycle of the Chthonian gods, the powers that send up fruits and bounteous blessing from below. 1887 LANG *Myth. Rit. & Relig.* II. 95. 1888 RIVS *Hilbert Lect.* 131 Pluto . . was always . . a chthonian or catachthonian Zeus.

So **Chthonic** a.

1885 19th Cent. Dec. 920 The original chthonic character of the wife of Zeus.

**Chthonography**. [f. Gr. χθών, χθον-ός earth + -GRAPHY.] 'A history or description of soils' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Chthononology**. [f. as prec. + NOSOLOGY.] 'The geography of diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881).

**Chub** (tʃʌb). Forms: 5-6 chubbe, (9 chubb), 7- chub. [Late ME. *chubbe*, of unknown origin.

Prof. Skeat compares *chubb* block, log of a tree (which agrees in meaning with sense 3), and other similar Sw. and Da. words; but no phonetic connexion between *ku-* and *ch-* is known either in Norse or English. See other conjectures in Wedgwood and E. Müller.]

1. A river fish (*Cyprinus* or *Leuciscus cephalus*) of the Carp family (*Cyprinidae*), also called the Chevin. It is a thick fat coarse-fleshed fish, of a dusky green colour on the upper parts and silvery-white beneath, frequenting deep holes, especially about the roots of trees, and in warm weather rising near the surface.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 16 The cheuen chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the ele. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 181 A chubbe, *brucium*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 47 A Chub is the worst fish that swims. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. ii. (ed. 3) 346 Chub (known by the Name of Chevin or Chavender) are a strong unactive Fish. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 313 Still the lazy chub did swim By inches 'gainst the stream. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 89 The big chub sleep away the lazy day.

b. U. S. A local name for the Black Bass (*Perca huro*). Also 'a name sometimes given to the Blackfish (*Tautoga americana*)'. (Bartlett.)

1863 THOREAU *Excursions* 31 The chub is a soft fish, and tastes like brown paper salted. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 376/1 There are but two species of black bass, the large-mouthed bass and the small-mouthed bass, known in different sections of our country [U. S.] as bass, perch, trout, chub or salmon. 1884 *Ibid.* Apr. 908/1 A black bass . . becomes a 'chub' in Virginia.

† 2. *transf.* A lazy spiritless person; a rustic, simpleton, dolt, fool; also, playfully, lad, 'fellow', 'chap'. *Obs.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* vii. Uij. Like fraies of countreiss chubs. 1623 COCKERAM, *Gnoffit*, a churle, a fool, a chub. 1657 G. STARKER *Helmont's Vind.* 22 Fine-fingered chubs, who will be more scrupulous of fouling their hands with coals, than careful to keep a good conscience. 1706 PHIL-

LIPS, *Chub*, a Jolt-head, or clownish Fellow; a raw, inexperienced young Fellow. c 1745 *Songs Costume* (1849) 223 When a young miss has a chub by her side.

b. (f. CHUBBY.)

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chub*, a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheeked Fellow.

3. (f. *chuck*, *chunk*.) *dial.*

1796 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. ed.* 2 (E. D. S. 1879) *Chub*, a thick, clubbed piece of firewood. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chub*, a wood-log.

4. a. *attrib.* Pertaining to the chub, chub-like.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mec.* ii. (1689) 17 Barbel and Chub lines must be very strong. 1688 R. HOLME *Armenary* ii. 306/1 Of Birds. . . a chub Bill [is a] thick and short Bill.

b. *Comb.* as + chub-cheeked, + chub-faced: having chubby cheeks or face (from the general obese appearance of the fish); chub-headed (see quot.); chub-snucker, a sea-fish of the genus *Labeo*, also called the Horned Snucker (Bartlett).

1715 KERSEY, \**Chub-cheeked*, that has full Cheeks. 1721 in BAILEY. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. ii. The \*chub-faced poor Shines sleek with full-crammed fat of happiness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2. I have a little Chub-faced Boy as like me as he can stare. 1796 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. ed.* 2 (E. D. S. 1879) \**Chub-headed*, large or thick headed; spoken of cattle or sheep.

**Chubb** (tʃʌb). [From the name of the inventor, a London locksmith.] In full *Chubb's lock*, *Chubb-lock*: a patent lock with tumblers and, in addition, a lever called a detector, which fixes the bolt immovably when one of the tumblers is raised a little too high in an attempt to pick the lock. So *Chubb-key*.

1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 272 Another celebrated invention, well known to the public as Chubb's Detector lock. 1861 SALA *Seven Sons of Mankind* xii. A tiny little Chubb, that might have opened a lady's portfolio.

† **Chubbed** (tʃʌbd), a. ? *Obs.* [f. CHUB + -ED.]

1. = CHUBBY 1, 2: 'Big-headed like a chub' (J.). 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 829/4 A chubbid fellow, hard favored. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 928/4 Lost. . . a brown Mare. . . a thick Neck, and a chubbed Head. 1767 BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* I. 22 Eldest son to a wealthy squire, a chubbed unlucky boy.

2. Of or belonging to a chub (sense 2). *Obs.* 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. (1852) App. 632 This Chub found an opportunity, in a pretty chubbed manner, to kill a couple of principal sagamores.

Hence **Chubbedness** = next.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chubbedness*, the having full cheeks.

**Chubbiness** (tʃʌbɪnəs). [f. CHUBBY + -NESS.] Chubby state, plumpness.

1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 22 Her form was the perfection of childish beauty, without its usual chubbiness and squareness of outline. 1881 H. JAMES *Portrait Lady* xxxi. Never having known the age of chubbiness. 1883 19th Cent. Nov. 848 The mixture of awkwardness and chubbiness which results from a long sea voyage.

† **Chubbingly**, a. *Obs. slang.*

c 1690 B. E. Dict. *Cant. Crew, Bulchin*, a Chubbingly Boy or Lad. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

† **Chubbish**, a. *Obs.* [f. CHUB + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature of a chub; dull, clownish. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* Aij. The chubbyshe gnof that toyles and moyles and delveth in the downe.

2. Chub-shaped; hence *genz.* blunt and thick. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2053/4 A good large Nose the end being chubbish.

**Chubby** (tʃʌbi), a. [f. CHUB + -Y.]

† 1. Short and thick, dumpy like a chub. *Obs.* 1611 CORGE, *Racourci*, compacted; chubbie, short and strong. 1824 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chubby*, thickset.

b. Applied to ground: ? = lumpy, hummocky. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 14 Cushl runs apace, but through chubby and rough grounds.

2. Round-faced; plump and well-rounded.

1722 *Daily Post* 19 Mar. A fat, chubby boy, aged about 20 or thereabouts. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iii. 105 Health and innocence smile on their chubby cheeks. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnls.* I. 92 The very chubbiest and rosiest boy in the world. 1855 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxv. 51 A sow and her chubb pigs.

b. *transf.*

1836-9 DICKENS *Sh. Bos* (1866) 173 A chubby street-door knocker, half-lion-half-monkey. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 645 With borders of chubby shade trees and shrubbery.

3. *Comb.* as chubby-faced, -headed, adjs.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 346 The chubby-faced Pickle. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chubby-headed*, having a short, broad head like a bull.

**Chubbard**, obs. form of CROBDAR.

**Chuchu**, var. of CHOCHO.

**Chuck** (tʃʌk), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 4 chuck(ke, chokke. [Echoic.]

1. A species of cluck: e.g. that made by a cock, or a hen calling chickens, or by people in calling fowls; also that made to incite a horse.

c 1786 CHAUCER *Nuns' Pr.* T. 354 He fly down fro the beam . . and eke his hennas alle; And with a chuck [v. r. chukke, chokke] he gan hem for to calle. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 173 I. 391 They made the Chuck four or five times that People use to make to Chickens when they call them. a 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 419 The parrot made the chuck that people use to make to chickens. 1860 TROLOPE *Framley P.* vi. 169 Made the coachman . . give a chuck to his horses.

2. A provincial name for the wheatear.

**Chuck** (tʃʌk), sb.<sup>2</sup> [In sense 1, taken by Dr. Johnson to be corrupted from *chick*, *chickens*: cf. the dialectal use in 2, also CHUCKLE.]

1. A familiar term of endearment, applied to husbands, wives, children, close companions.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 668 Sweet chucks, beat not the bones of the buried. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iii. ii. 26 Vse lenitie sweet Chuck. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 8, I tell thee, Chuck, thy Father doth disdain, To see his child so ruffled by a knave. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxxvi. 80 One that does nothing without his chuck, that is his wife. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* 1. 24 Why not, chuck? 1845 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxiv. 279 Will you come Chuck? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 234 Little Winter, my chuck, my darling.

2. Chick, chicken, fowl. *north. dial.* Also *fig.* 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 202 Such lucky chucks there's no great need on. 1785 BURNS *Golly Beggars* ix. But up arose the martial chuck, And laid the loud uproar. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck*, in the Craven dialect . . a hen. 1878 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.* *Chuck*, a child's name for a hen. 1883 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Chuck* or *chuckie*, a domestic fowl. A word used by children.

**Chuck** (tʃʌk), sb.<sup>3</sup> In 7 chook(e. [Goes with CHUCK v.<sup>2</sup>; in sense 1 perh. immed. f. F. *choc* (see SHOCK).]

1. A slight, sudden blow or upward tap under the chin.

1611 CORGE, *Mantonniers*, a chocke, or bob vnder the chinne. — *Hanise-bec* . . a blow, or chocke vnder the chinne. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xiv. 84 He gave his antagonist a chuck under the chin. 1840 HOOD *Kilnmasnegg* cclxviii. There's a double chuck at a double chin. 1847 L. FANU T. O'Brien 275 A few additional chucks by the throat.

2. A short, abrupt movement, a toss, a jerk. c 1843 SIR C. NAPIER in *Life* (1885) vi. 206, I held half my reins . . designing to give Red Rover a chuck that should put his head between me and the coming blow. 1861 TROLOPE *Framley P.* III. ix. 165 Griselda gave her head a little chuck which was produced by two different operations of her mind.

3. A toss or throw from the hand. (*collog.*)

4. Short for CHUCK-PARTHING, and app. extended to other games of the nature of pitch-and-toss.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 127. 3/2 These two being at the Game we call Chuck. 1712 STRELLS *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 To chase the lads from chuck, that the beadle might seize their copper. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 95 Men, women and children met together, to dance, fight, curse and swear, and play at chuck, ball, span-farthing, or whatever came next to hand. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 204 What is money good for? You cannot eat it . . it is of none other use than to play at chuck, or spin upon a table to amuse a child. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 174 With chuck and marbles wearing Sunday through.

5. *Sc.* One of the small rounded quartz pebbles used in the game of check-stone or 'chuckie-stanes'; hence *chucks* a name of this game; 'a marble used at the game of taw, *Dumfri.*' (Jam.). Also *chuckstone*.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v. When a wise man is with fules and bairns, he maun e'en play at the chucks. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* II. 115 Gravel, among which were . . large bits of chuckstone, and other pebbles. 1899 JAMESON, *Chuckie-stanes*, *chucks*, a game played by girls. A number of pebbles are spread on a flat stone; one of them is tossed up, and a certain number must be gathered, and the falling one caught by the same hand.

**Chuck** (tʃʌk), sb.<sup>4</sup> [app. originally the same as CHOOK, q.v. *Chuk* appears to be another variant.]

1. A lump; a large awkward-shaped piece of wood for burning, a CHOOK; also of bread, meat, and the like, a CHUNK. Chiefly *dial.*

1674 RAY S. & E. *Country Wds.* 61 *Chuck*, a great Chip, *Suss.*; in other Countreys they call it a *chuk*. 1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E. D. S.), *Chuck*. We mean more than a chip, viz. a short thick clubbed piece of wood, for burning. 1876 GOWER *Surrey Proverb.* (E. D. S.), *Chucks*, large chips of wood. Called 'chats' in the Cotswold district. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* i. 20 Chucks of home-made cake. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.*, *Chuck*, a chip; a chunk; a short, thick clubbed piece of wood; a good thick piece of bread and cheese.

2. *Sec* quot.

1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Chuck*, a cut of beef extending from the horns to the ribs, including the shoulder-piece. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Oct. 370/3 *Chuck-steak*, In the Midland Counties, three ribs of beef nearest to the neck, cut straight down the fore-quarter to about half way through the shoulder blade.

3. A boat-chuck; = CHOOK sb.<sup>3</sup>.

1789 G. VASSA *Life* (1792) 260 Two boats were washed from the booms, and the long-boat from the chucks.

4. A contrivance for holding work in a lathe, screwing machine, or drilling machine, while being operated upon: an instrument screwed into the nose of the mandrel of a lathe by which the work is held, while being turned. Formerly CHOOK.

1703-1794 [See CHOCK]. 1807 O. GREGORY *Mech.* II. 472 On the end of the spindle . . is screwed occasionally a universal Chuck for holding any kind of work which is to be turned. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 60 The work . . is fastened to a wooden chuck by cement, or by glue, or screwed into it. 1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* IV. 185 Lathe chucks may . . be divided into two principal groups. *Ibid.* IV. 196 Motion is transmitted by the contact of an arm or pin, the *driver*, on the *chuck*.

Hence *chuck lath*.

1888 *Eng. Mech.* XLVII. 341 A great quantity of articles are made in the chuck lathe by a scraping process.

**Chuck**, *v.* 1 [Echoic: cf. CHUCK *sb.* 1]

1. *intr.* To make a clucking noise like a fowl, or that used by henwives in calling fowls.

c1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 362 He chukketh, when he hath a corn yfunde. And to hym rennen thanne hise wyves alle. 1601 *Sp. Barlow Eagle & Body* (1609) D ij 2, Others... chucking and crying over the prey which they have found dead. a1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 441 He chucked again, when other crows he found. 1863 N. MACLEOD in *Ed. Words* 150 Waddling about and chucking among her numerous family of poultry.

2. *with compl. (trans.)* To call (together) by making this noise.

a1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 430 Then crowing clapped his wings... To chuck his wives together in the hall.

3. *intr.* To chuckle; to laugh inwardly. *Obs.* 1508 FLORIO, *Gongolares*, to laugh at the heart till it be sore, or shoulders ake, to chuck. 1598 MARSTON *Sat. i.* 139 Who would not chuck to see such pleasing sport? 1599 — *Scot. Villanie* iii. xi. 230 And then he chuckes, and is as proud of this As Taphus when he got his neighbours blisse.

4. *intr.* To incite (a horse) by a well-known palatal cluck used for the purpose.

1843 LEVER *Y. Hinton* xxxvii. (1878) 254, I flogged and chucked the old beast... up the rising ground.

**Chuck** (tʃʊk), *v.* 2 [In 16th c. *chuck*; of uncertain origin; cf. *f. chiquer* in sense to give a shock to, to knock; but prob. mainly onomatopoeic.]

1. 'To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together' (J.); to give 'a bob under the chin' (Cotgr.).

1593 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxvii. 532 They were still chockt vnder the chinne. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 62 She would vse off his company, kisse him, coll him, check him, chuck him. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charvon's Wids.* l. iii. (1670) 188 You chock them under the chin. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xii. 84 A prudent Father, who seldom chucks one Child more than another. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ix. ii. The doctor smiled on the child... chucking him under the chin. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* ii. iii. (1883) 137 You and I... do not want to chuck farmers' daughters under the chin.

2. To throw with the hand with little action of the arm; to throw underhand; to toss; prob. at first said of throwing or tossing money, or anything light; now used somewhat playfully or contemptuously of heavy things, as suggesting that they are thrown with ease or contempt; by workmen substituted for *throw* in all senses.

1593 *Prodigal Son* iv. 112 Yes, this old one will I give you (Chucks him old hose and doublet). 1657 DRYTON *Agricourt* 63 In the Tauerne, in his Cups doth rore, Chocking his Crouches. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *MS. Let.* 19 Mar. to Rev. F. Boucher, To chuck a stone, etc. = to throw. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Knapsack* (1832) 302 I've seen him chuck his money at those poor children. 1823 *Bro. Jonathan* III. 13 They'll cut our throats... chuck us into the sea. 1846 LYTTON *Lucrèce* (1852) 261 He chucked the rein to the ostler. 1864 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii. It seemed as if he could have chucked a pebble on to the back of the woman in the red petticoat. 1866 Mrs. BROWNING *Died in Last Poems* 70 We chuck our flattery or abuse... 'Tis the teeth of some dead sage or fool. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* iii. l. 85 England now is but a ball chuck'd between France and Spain.

b. with adverbs *away*, *down*, *over*, *up*, etc. *Chuck up* (the sponge), said of a second in a prize-fight; hence, To give in, give up, yield: see SPONGE. (*Chuck* it is also said for *chuck* it up.) *collog.*

1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. felt by Anglicans* ii. § 9 Though the minister baptized without water, though he chucked away the consecrated wine. 1866 — *Dream Geront.* iv. Chuck'd down by the sheer might of a despot's will. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Chuck in*, to challenge—from the pugilistic custom of throwing a hat into the ring. *Obs.* *Chuck up*, to surrender, give in, from the custom of throwing up the sponge at a prize-fight in token of yielding. 1881 GRANT *Cameronians* I. vii. 100 Cut in for the girl, if you are determined to chuck yourself away. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck over*, to discard, to disinherit.

3. *intr.* [cf. CHUCK *sb.* 2 a.] *Obs.* 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* ii. i. Something will make your heart chuck within you.

4. *intr.* To play chuck-farthing.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 146 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll. 1775 ASH, *Chuck*, to play at pitching money into a hole.

5. In combination with a *sb.* forming names of games, as CHUCK-FARTHING; also chuck-board

(see quot.); chuck-button, pitch and toss played with buttons; chuck-halfpenny, = CHUCK-FARTHING; chuck-hole, (a.) = CHUCK-FARTHING; (b.) 'a deep hole in a wagon-rut' (Webster). = *Chuck-hole*.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 67 In the 'tap' of an evening you might see the labourers playing at 'chuck-board', which consists in casting a small square piece of lead on to certain marked divisions of a shallow tray-like box. 1863 *Teacher's Monthly Mag.* Nov. 352 When he discovered children playing at chuck-button he knew that their next step would be toss-penny. 1801 *Strutt's Sports & Past.* iv. § 7 (1882) 493 Even or odd—Chuck-halfpenny—Duck and Drake. 1837 *Boston, Lincoln, etc. Herald* 21 Feb. 3/5 'What money?' 'Why, that what I won o' ya' at Chuck-hole!'

**Chuck** (tʃʊk), *v.* 3 *Turning.* [f. CHUCK *sb.* 4]

To fix on the lathe by means of a chuck, q. v.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 334/2 The wood requires to be chucked... for boring. 1881 *Metal World* No. 8. 121 Chucking work on the lathe.

**Chuck**, *adv.* = CHOCK; with direct impact.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 166 Of course he must be embayed and run chuck upon a lee-shore. 1841 LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* lxxviii. 335 Running the machine chuck against a wall.

**Chuck**, *dial. var.* of CHOCK *sb.* 2

+ **Chu'ckaby**. *Obs.* [f. CHUCK *sb.* 2] A term of endearment.

1607 DEKKER, etc. *Westw. Hoe* ii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 297 Do not thy cheekes burne, sweete chuckaby, for wee are talking of thee.

**Chucker** 1 (tʃʊkəz). [f. CHUCK *v.* 2 + -ER 1]

I. Of things.

1. A small pebble used in the game of check-stones or 'chucks'. (Cf. CHECKER.)

1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 84/1 An old labouring man... was laying on a bench fast asleep, some boys being at play with chuckers... one chuck'd one directly into his mouth.

2. A blow with the fist.

a1805 ANSTY *Pindar. Ep. Ld. Buckhorse* Poet. Wks. (1808) 155 While you with frequent fist assall'd him, With chuckers in the mazzard nail'd him.

II. Of persons: One who chucks or throws.

3. *esp.* in **Chucker-out** (*vulgar colloq.*), one who 'chucks out'; applied to a. A bully employed to eject felled victims, or persons otherwise objectionable, from a gambling-hell, tavern, or brothel.

1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 He had done twelve months [in prison] for crippling for life the 'chucker-out' of one of these pubs. 1885 *ALP. R. Round* Nov. 226 Dens to which Bricky is attached in the capacity of chucker-out.

b. A fellow engaged to expel disturbers or opponents from a public meeting.

1884 *Times Weekly Ed.* 31 Oct. 14/1 Roughs, hired as 'chuckers-out' by the Tory party. 1887 *Guardian* 2 Mar. 343/1 Bogus meetings, where the chairman, committee, reporters, audience, and 'chuckers-out' were all subsidised.

c. *fig.*

1880 *Punch* No. 2040. 63 (Hoppe) Lord Grey was about to resume his rôle of chucker-out to the proposed measures of his own party.

**Chuck-farthing**. [f. CHUCK *v.* 2 + FARTHING.]

A game of combined skill and chance in which coins were pitched at a mark, and then chucked or tossed at a hole by the player who came nearest the mark, and who won all that alighted in the hole. (In modern use probably often applied to pitch and toss, or the like.)

c1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chuck farthing*, a Parish-Clerk (in the Satyr against Hypocrites) also a Play among Boies. 1722 *Steele Spect.* No. 466 p. 3, I caught her once... at Chuck-farthing among the Boys. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 23 He lost his money at chuck-farthing, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 11 Oct. He understands... gains from chess down to chuck-farthing. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii. They presently fell to pitch and toss, chuck-farthing, etc.

b. Misapplied to the farthing chucked.

a1834 LAMB *Let.* iii. *To Coleridge* 25, I cannot scatter friendship like chuck farthings.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Petty, of paltry value.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 340 At war about some pitiful chuck-farthing thing or other.

d. *To play (at) chuck-farthing with*: to throw away or risk heedlessly. (Cf. 'to play ducks and drakes with'.)

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 Playing at chuck-farthing with human happiness. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. Lord Randolph... declines to play chuck-farthing with the Constitution'. 1888 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 2/1 What are our Imperialist Ministers doing?... they are playing chuck-farthing with the Empire.

**Chuck-full**: see CHUCK-FULL.

**Chuckle**. *Sc.* [Dim. of CHUCK 3, sense 5.] Quartz pebble: also *chuckle stone* or *stane*. *Chuckle-stanes*: = CHUCKS, a game played with pebbles.

1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 268 (Jam.) Quartzynodules, or chuckie-stones... are very common. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv. As fizenless as chuckie-stanes. 1825 — *Diary* 22 Dec. A minute philosopher... eternally calling your attention... to look at grapes and chucky stones.

**Chuckle**: see CHUCKY.

+ **Chucking**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. CHUCK *sb.* 2; cf. *darling*, *sweetening*, etc.] A term of endearment.

1609 *Armin Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 82 So my chucking, that's a good lambe, do not cry for any thing.

**Chucking**, *sb.* 2 See quot. 1794.

1795 *Act 25 Geo. III.* c. 56 § 2 Short chucking, half-clean, whale-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Chucking is a long, stout, coarse hemp, rather foul, and used for making inferior rope. Short chucking is the foul hemp from the ends of the long chucking.

**Chucking** (tʃʊkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. CHUCK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The clucking noise of certain fowls, *esp.* the common hen. Also, chuckling (*obs.*).

1508 FLORIO, *Gongolations*, a hartie laughing or chucking. 1612 COTGR., *Cuckoo*, the chucking, churring, or jolking of a Partridge. 1868 *Times Eccentric Anim. Creation* 205 The chucking and cackling of a hen.

**Chucking**, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. CHUCK *v.* 2] The action of the *vb.* CHUCK; throwing, ejecting; hence *chucking-out*, ejection.

1881 *Sportsman* 31 Jan. 3/5 We were the first to take the part of the pit against a chucking-out policy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/1 Evictions in Glenbeigh... and chuckings-out in London.

**Chuckingly**, *adv.* [f. CHUCK *v.* 1 3.] With chucking or chuckling.

1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxv. 214 Walter laughed, and chuckingly rubbed his hands.

+ **Chuckla**, *-lee*. *Obs.* A fabric.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 298 Chints, 25 Pieces; Chuckles, 1506 Pieces. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz... Chucklaes, Cherconnaes.

**Chuckle** (tʃʊk'l), *v.* [Echoic: akin to CHUCK *v.* 1, with the dim. and freq. ending -LE. Cf. also CHOKELING.]

+ 1. *intr.* To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively' (J.). Cf. CHECKLE. *Obs.*

1508 FLORIO, *Collopolari d'allegrezza*, to chuckle, to chuckle, or rouse ones selfe to gladnes and mirth. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 110 Such Liberties of Speech as they would saucily chuckle at. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. It would be difficult to find one who has heartily chuckled at it.

2. To laugh in a suppressed manner; to laugh to oneself; to make or show inarticulate signs of exultation or triumph.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 25 A man, who would... set the house in a blaze, that he might chuckle over the splendour. 1843 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 266 A tale which some antiquaries still chuckle over. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* iii. (1876) 41 Then he lighted his pipe and chuckled away in silence. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. v. We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother's shame. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* i. iii. (1883) 26 He went off chuckling.

b. *trans.* also *chuckle out*, to utter with a chuckle.

1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. v. 120 Whatever you praise to Jeffrey he directly chuckles out some error which you did not perceive. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 9 Ah, but they're all glad to get a husband... chuckled the farmer.

3. To cluck or cackle as a hen; also *with compl. (trans.)* to call (together) with a chuckle.

a1700 DRYDEN (J.) If these birds are within distance, here's that will chuckle 'em together. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vii. It clattered here, it chuckled there.

*fig.* c1700 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 117 (D.) She chuckles together a whole covey of essences and perfumes.

4. *trans.* To express regret for by the inarticulate sound 'ts! ts!'

1681 DRYDEN *St. Friar* II. iii, Your confessor... must chuckle you, and moan you.

5. *nonce-use*. Applied to the gurgling sound made by water in coming out of a bottle.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Two Dreams* 363 As when water slips Out of a beak-mouthed vessel with faint noise And chuckles in the narrowed throat.

6. *Curling*. See quot.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 To chuckle, a term used upon the Ayrshire ice, is to make a succession of in-wicks up a port to a certain object.

**Chuckle** (tʃʊk'l), *sb.* 1 [f. CHUCKLE *v.* 1]

1. An act of chuckling; a laugh of triumph and exultation: formerly applied to a loud laugh, but now chiefly to a suppressed and inarticulate sound by which exultation is shown.

a1754 FIELDING *Charac. Men* Wks. 1784 IX. 411 That honest, hearty, loud chuckle, which shakes the sides of aldermen and squires. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* lxii. With melodious chuckle in the strings Of her low voice. 1841 MIALI in *Newcomf.* L. 242 Enjoy your chuckle, gentlemen. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 38 As different... as the innocent laugh of childhood from the malignant chuckle of a demon. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARK *Shaks. Char.* viii. 201 She is in a perpetual chuckle of merry malice. 1867 TROLLOPE *Heaven, etc.* vi. With a whistle... and a little low chuckle of laughter.

b. Chuckling, exultation, glee.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 284/2 Viscount Melbourne, in high chuckle. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream of Life*. 83 A great source of chuckle... to the agriculturists of the district.

2. The call of some birds to their young; the cluck or cackle of a hen.

1773 BARRINGTON *Singing of Birds in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 255 The nestling linnet retained the call of its own species, or what the bird-catchers call the linnet's chuckle, from some resemblance to that word when pronounced.

**Chuckle** (tʃʊk'l), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [perh. related to, or in use associated with, CHUCK *sb.* 4; cf. -LE.]

A. *adj.* Big and clumsy (?) like a chuck of fir-wood, blockish: applied contemptuously to the head, and occas. to other parts.

1721 D'URRY *Athenian Yilt in New Operas* 164 The Dew laps from his chuckle Chin That had with gorging pampered been. 1863 ROBSON *Darvs Tyne* 343 The lubbart w! the chuckle head. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey*, xlii. Her great chuckle head, and drooping hind quarters.

B. *sb.* A big hulking fellow, a chuckle-head.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Chuckle*, a rattling, noisy, empty fellow. 1817 FRERE *Whistler's Nat. Poem* II. xlv. And thus disabled that stupendous chuckle.

C. *Comb. chuckle-pate*, block-head (also *attrib.*).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 671 And the pence were put down by the chuckle-pate many.

**Chuckle-head**, Chiefly *dial.* [f. prec.] A blockhead, numbskull, dolt; a stupid lout.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Chuckle-head*. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1865) 18 Is not he much handsomer and better built than that great chuckle-head? 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Chuckle-head*, a dolt. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 886/1 A perfect and unmitigated chuckle-head.



**Chuckle-headed**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Having a chuckle-head; block-headed.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Home Travest.* (1797) II. 31 You think the rock of Troy some chuckle-headed booby boy. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 109 Many simple, chuckle-headed, open-mouthed people. 1886 G. SAINTSURY in *Academy* 31 July 69/2 An amiable but, to tell the honest truth, rather chuckle-headed young English squire.

Hence **Chuckle-headedness** *sb.*

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abv.* I. 123 With the native chuckle-headedness of the heroine of romance, she preferred the poor and obscure lover. 1885 *Ch. Times* 498/1 The chuckle-headedness... of drawing such a parallel.

**Chucker** <sup>1</sup> (tʃʊˈklər). One who chuckles.

|| **Chucker** <sup>2</sup> (tʃʊˈklər). [Corruption of Tamil and Malayal. *shakkili* (Yule).] One of a very low caste in Southern India, the members of which are tanners or cobblers; *collog.* a native shoemaker.

1750 *Ivrs Voy.* 26 (V.) Shacklays are shoemakers. 1869 Sir W. ELLIOT in Yule. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* June 805/2 The chucklers of the nearest village were despatched into the jungle to secure the trophies of the chase.

**Chuckling**, *sb.* [dim. of **CHUCK** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>] A little chuck or chuck.

1845 Hood *Drowning Ducks* ii. Pretty chucklings.

**Chuckling** (tʃʊˈkliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **CHUCKLE** *v.* + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. **CHUCKLE**.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. Introd. 148 The triumphant chucklings of a dicast over the official torturers of his situation. 1821 BYRON *Yuan v. cxxxi.* Mothers love their children's squalls and chucklings.

**Chuckling** (tʃʊˈkliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That chuckles, or is expressed in chuckles.

1705 ELSTON in T. Hearne *Coll.* 30 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 108 Chuckling throats have squall'd. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 236 The chuckling linnet. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. viii. (1871) 40 With chuckling self-complacency.

**Chucklingly**, *adv.* [f. **CHUCKLING** *ppl. a.* + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In a chuckling manner, with a chuckle.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 233 'I'll have it,' said he, chucklingly. 1872 LYTTON *Peristis* v. i. He muttered chucklingly.

**Chuckstone**: see **CHUCK** *sb.*<sup>3</sup> 5.

**Chuck-will's-widow**. [Imitative of the bird's cry.] Popular name in U. S. of a species of Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*).

1828 AUDUBON *Ornith.* I. 273 (Bartl.) About the middle of March, the forests of Louisiana are heard to echo with the well-known notes of this interesting bird. No sooner has the sun disappeared... than the sound 'Chuck-will's-widow', repeated with great clearness and power six or seven times in as many seconds, strikes the ear.

**Chucky** (tʃʊˈki). Also *Sc. chuckie*. [dim. of **CHUCK** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>]

1. Little or dear chuck.

1727 FILLING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 46 *Helena*. Sir, my aunt will be at home before us. *Sir Positive*. So she will, chucky. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 321/2 Come and sit down here, will you, chucky?

2. A chicken; a fowl generally: also in nursery lang., *chuckie-bird*, *-birdie*.

1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* x. I wot she is a daintie chuckie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. Our barn-door chuckies at Charlies-hope. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scoll.* ix. (1855) 92 The gilly is cutting up the chuckie. 1863 ATKINSON *Provins. Danby, Chucky*, a chicken... of most frequent use... in speaking to children, or by children.

**Chucky**, var. of **CHUCKIE**.

+ **Chud**, *v. Obs. rare* <sup>-1</sup>. [Echoic: cf. **CHUMP**.] 1611 STAFFORD *Niobe* 119 (Todd) When she rides, the horse chuds his bit so cheerfully as if he wished his burden might grow to his back.

**Chud** = *ich ud*, *ich wud*, *obs.* and *dial.* f. *I would*: see **CH**, and *I pron.*

|| **Chuddar** (tʃʊˈdār). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *chud-dah*, *-er*, *-ur*, *chudah*. [Hindi *chadar* a square piece of cloth.] A large sheet commonly worn as a shawl or mantle by women in northern India. Also applied to the cloths spread over Mahomedan tombs. Hence *chuddah shawl*.

1614 PEYTON in Purchas *Pilgr.* I. 530 (V.) Pentados, chints, and chadders. 1873 *Life Sir H. Lawrence* I. 199 Over all the chuddar or sheet of white muslin. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 49 She is covered from head to foot in the loose chuddar of indigo, or black-dyed cotton. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* iv. (1886) 89 The Chuddar fallen to her waist. 1881 ETHEL COXON *Basil-Pl.* II. 21 Gathering her soft chuddah shawl round her.

**Chuet**, var. of **CHEWER** *Obs.*

**Chufa** (tʃʊˈfä). *U.S.* The Earth Almond (*Cyperus esculentus*) a plant producing small tubers about the size of a bean. (In F. *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre*.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Earth Almond*, a perennial, indigenous to southern Europe, growing in the form of a rush some three feet high, producing small tubers the size of a common bean, and called by the Valencians 'Chufas'. 1879 Louisville (U.S.) *Home & Farm* 15 Apr. My hogs had no corn. They had abundance of chufas with the run of potato pinder and pea fields.

**Chuff** (tʃʊf), *sb.* 1 Also 5-7 *chuffe*, (8 *chough*). [Origin unknown. In 17th c. sometimes spelt *chough* by confusion with, or play on, the name of the bird.]

1. A rustic, boor, clown, churl.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71/1 Choffe or chuffe, *rusticus*. 1599 NASHE *Leviens Stuffe* (1871) 92 All cobbing country chuffs.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out *Hum.* Pref. 54 A wretched hob-nail'd Chuffe. 1631 BRATSWAY *Whimnies, Char. Pedler* 138 Hee carries his trinkillo's about him; which makes the country choughs esteeme him a man of prize. 1715 KERSEY, *Chuff*, a Country-clown. So 1721 in BAILEY.

2. Generally applied opprobriously, with a fitting epithet, to any person disliked; *esp. a.* a rude coarse churlish fellow; *b.* a miser, a close avaricious man. Cf. *boor*, *churl*, *carl*, *birkie*, etc.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 66 Though yee would thig, you veie Churlish chuffe. 1564 BLCON *Dispt. Popish Mass* (1844) 269 Ye eat up all yourselves. O cankered carls! O churlish chuffs! 1579 MUNDAY *Mirr. Mut.* in Farr's *S. P. Elys.* (1845) I. 230 The wealthy chuffe, that makes his gold his god. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 6b, An old straddling usurer... a fat chuffe it was. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 93 Ye gorballed knaves... ye fat Chuffes. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 11 Where thick-skin chuffs laugh at a scholars need. 1608 TOSSELL *Serpents* 780 The incivility of the rude chuffe, his host the citizen. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quer.* (1708) 83 There knockt at the Gate a Rich Penurious Chuff. 1694 — *Fables* 315 A less generous Chuff... would have hugg'd his bags to the last. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii. The father is held a close chuff. 1848 L. HUNT *For Honey* xii. 168 Some greedy chuff of a millionaire. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.)

+ **Chuff**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [Origin unknown.] A cheek swollen or puffed with fat; also, the muzzle of beasts.

1530 PALSGR. 205/1 Chuffe, *houffe*. 1611 COTGR. *Mourve*, the face, a part of the face about the mouth (most properly) of beasts; the muzzle or chuffe.

**Chuff** (tʃʊf), *a.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Belongs to **CHUFF** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>; cf. **CHUFFY** *a.*<sup>2</sup>]

1. Swollen or puffed out with fat; chubby.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxix. ii. 399 By reason of their fat chuff-necks they are monstrously deformed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* II. 427/1 Chuffe, or puff Cheeks, or blob Cheeks [are] great and swelling out. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 27 His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile. 1880 W. Cornwall *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff*, fat, chubby.

2. Pleased satisfied, happy. *dial.*

c 1860 in *Northampton Dial.* I saw the old man and he looked as chuff as ever, although he is between 80 and 90. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff*, expressive of a state of hilarious satisfaction, whether outwardly exhibited or not. 'As chuff as a cheese', 'As chuff as an apple'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff*, pleased, delighted, proud, contented. 'The children's quite chuff to come'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Chuff*, proud, pleased. 'Thar rare an' chuff of that dog o' thine.'

**Chuff**, *a.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Belongs to **CHUFF** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> In Parish and Shaw *Kentish Dial.* 1887, this and the prec. are distinguished as *choff* and *chuff*.] Surly, churlish; gruff, stern, morose.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 289 Like a British sea-captain, rough, chuff, and headstrong, — but withal fair and honourable. 1859 L. HUNT *Robin Hood* Poet. Wks. (1860) 149 Pure venison and good ale or wine, Except when luck was chuff. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provins.* *Chuff*, churlish, surly. 1880 W. Cornwall *Gloss.* *Chuff*, sullen, sulky. 1887 *Kentish Dial.* *Chuff*, stern, morose. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordsb.* *Chuff*, surly in manner, boorish, brusque, stiff and unbending.

**Chuff** (tʃʊf), *v. dial.* [f. **CHUFF** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>] To swell or plump out (the cheeks).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 73 The cowboy... whose sun-burnt skin, and cheeks chuff'd out with fat.

**Chuff** - in *comb.* [see prec. words.] + **Chuff** - *coat* = **CHUFF** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 2; + **chuff-headed** *a.*, with a big fat head; + **chuff-penny** *a.*, miserly, avaricious.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* III. 745 A great chuff-headed Priest that stood by, spake. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (N.) Sparage gentlemen and chuff-headed burghomasters. 1602 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 377 An old covetous Chuff penny wretch. 1604 PASSONS *Three Convers.* Eng. III. x. 256 A great chuff-headed priest standing by. 1653 UQUHART *Rabelais* I. liv. Here enter not vile bigots, hypocrites... Fat chuffacks, small-feast knockers, doltish gulls.

**Chuffe-chaffe**, *a.*

1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 91 With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replennisht.

+ **Chuffer**. *Obs. rare* <sup>-1</sup>. = **CHUFF** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> 2. [Appears to be f. the vb. *chuff* implied in **CHUFF** - *ING*.] (*app.*) Deceiver, cheat, impostor.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Crucifixio* 216 Herkyns now what shall befall Of this fals chuffer here [Christ].

+ **Chuffily** (tʃʊˈfili), *adv. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **CHUFF** *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In a chuffy or surly manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. iv. 194 'Whose is this?' 'Mine, sir', chuffily said John.

**Chuffiness** (tʃʊˈfiːnəs), *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Chuffy state or quality, rudeness, churlishness, clownishness.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Chuffiness*, clownishness. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Absentee* x. In spite of the chuffiness of his appearance and churlishness of his speech.

+ **Chuffing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare* <sup>-1</sup>. [Of unknown history: it implies a vb. *chuff*: cf. **CHUFFER**.] (*app.*) Cheating, deceit, falsehood.

c 1200 ORMIN 12177 Patt wass chuffing, & falls & flerd, & tare lah be deofell.

**Chuffy** (tʃʊˈfi), *a.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **CHUFF** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>] Clownish, churlish, rude, surly, morose.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid, Story of Stello*, A chuffy lad [*zuri puer oris et audax*] was by. 1715 KERSEY, *Chuffy*, clownish, rough, rude. So 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Chuffy*, saucy. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Chuffy*, fussy, proud, conceited.

**Chuffy** (tʃʊˈfi), *a.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **CHUFF** *sb.*<sup>2</sup> + -Y <sup>1</sup>.] Fat, swollen or puffed out with fat, *esp.* of the cheeks; plump-cheeked; chubby.

1611 COTGR., *Giffard*... Chuffie, full-cheek; swollen or puffed up, in the face, and throat. — *Mourru*... Chuffie, broad, out-standing, like the face of a Lyon, muzzle of an Oxe, etc. 1714 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5274/1 A lusty brown chuffy Woman. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 93 The chuffy cit [may] his porter swill. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* viii. A chuffie vintner. a 1825 FORBY *E. Anglia Voc.*, *Chuffy*... means fat and fleshy, particularly in the cheeks. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chuffy*, broad-faced, healthy.

*b.* **chuffy brick**: a brick puffed out by the escape of rarified air or steam during burning (O.).

*c.* **Comb.** **Chuffy-checked** *adj.*

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, Bessy Footock's chuffy-checked wain [=wean]. 1879 JAMIESON, *Chuffie-checked*, a ludicrous designation given to a full-faced child.

**Chugh**, *obs. form* of **CHOUGH**.

**Chuis**, *obs. Sc. form* of **CHOOSE** *v.*

**Chuk**, *chukke*, *obs. forms* of **CHUCK**.

**Chukey**, *obs. form* of **CHOKY** *sb.*

[**Chukis** (Jam.), bad form of *choikis* = *chokes*: see **CHOKES** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>]

+ **Chull** (= *ich'ulle*, *ich wulle*, I will: see **IOH**. c 1375 *Langb. Hom.* 213 To be one ich chulle trusten. c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 962, I chulle be batayle nyme. 1378 WHETSTONE *2d P. Promys & Cass.* III. ii. 21 *Repat.* What, bytest thou, hobclunch? *John*. Yea, that chull.

+ **Chulle**, *v. Obs.* [a. ONF. *chouler*, *choller*, *cheoller*, to drive a ball with the foot, play football with: in central OF. *ceouler*, *couler*, *souler*, in med.L. *cheolare*, *ceolare*, *solere*. Still used in Fr. dial., where *chole*, *choule*, in North Normandy, *sole*, *soule* in S. Normandy, Brittany, Maine, is the name of a well-known football game: cf. **SOLE** *v.*<sup>2</sup>] To drive with the foot, as a football; to kick about, toss or bandy about.

1318. WYCLIF *Sal. Wks.* II. 280 Cristene men ben chullid, now wip popis, and now with bishopis... now wip prelati under bishopis: and now bei clouten per shone wip censuris, as who shulde chulle a foot balle. 1420 *Morte Arth.* 1444 Thane sais sir Gawayne, 'so me God helpe! We hafe bene chased to daye, and chullede as hares'. 1420 *Of 70 fode of 70 World* Royal MS. 17 B. xvii. 201 a (c 1425). The world makus a mon to ryse and falle, And chulles hym as men don a balle, That is casten fro hande to hande.

+ **Chuller**. *Obs.* Also 5 *choller*. (See quot.) 1485 *Cath. Angl.* 64 A Choller (MS. A. Chullere), *questor*. [Editor cites 'ferrer and chullers' from 'an unpublished tract of Wyclif, in a MS. of Trin. Coll. Dublin.']

**Chum** (tʃʊm), *sb.* Now *collog.* Also 8 *chumm*. [Recorded only since c 1684. A well-known conjecture is that it was a familiar abbreviation of *chamber-fellow*, *chamber-mate*, or the like. But no historical proof or connecting link has been found.]

One who shares apartments with another or others, one who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms: 'a chamber-fellow, a term used in the universities' (J.); also, more generally, a habitual companion, an associate, an intimate friend. Now chiefly in familiar colloquial use with school-boys, fellow-students; also with criminals, convicts, etc.

1684 CREECH *Theocritus, Idyll* xii. Ded. To my chum Mr. Hody of Wadham College. c 1690 B. R. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Chum*, a Chamber-fellow, or constant Companion. 1691 *Long Vacation* Ded. r Thou and I were Chums together at Brazenose College. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17. 117. I... quarrel with my Chum every Night. 1749 FILLING *Tom Jones* viii. xi. He had no doubt... but that his chum was certainly the thief. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 65 My college chum, Sir Reginald Bently. 1798 *Anti-Facobin* No. 31. 188 'Co-occupants of the same room in a house let out at a small rent by the week'—There is no single word in English which expresses so complicated a relation, except perhaps the cant term of *chum*, formerly in use at our Universities. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Chum*, a fellow prisoner in a jail, hulk, etc.; so there are new chums and old chums. 1819 — *Mem.* I. xii. 233 Our society [in jail] was increased by several new chums before the sessions. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 90 The parson had been a chum of his father's at Oxford. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccles. Angl.* 502 The students were friends and chums, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it, as meaning 'chamber-fellows'. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 42 He and an Indian chum of his. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 65. 246 My chum at Eton. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mnt. Royal* III. viii. 148 Leonard and she are great chums.

*b.* In *Australia*: *new chum*, a fresh immigrant, a 'greenhorn'; *old chum*, an old and experienced settler.

1886 P. CLARKE (*title*) 'The 'New Chum' in Australia... A man often means by it, 'There's a poor weak-minded ignorant fool. All that he has learnt is but of little avail to him, nay, perhaps may hinder his graduating as an old chum. He's got to be educated all over again.'

2. **Comb.** **chum-master**, **chum-ticket**; see quot.

1838 J. GRANT *Sh. Lond.* 52 When there is more than one person to each room... the new-comers are, what is called 'chummed' on the previous inmates... When a prisoner is first confined within the walls, he is entitled to what is termed a 'chum ticket', which is a small piece of paper on which one of the officers of the prison, called the chum-master, writes the name of the party, and the number of the room in which he is to be 'chummed'.

**Chum** (tʃʊm), *v. collog.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To share chambers, to live together. 1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 20 There are... some honest

fellows in College, who would be willing to chum in one of them. 1867 *Tom Taylor Ten, Crown Office Row* xi. 57 Good-bye, old room, where we chummed years, without a single fight. 1878 E. ROBERTSON in *Colonies & India* 24 Aug., I had adopted a common and convenient Indian fashion and was 'chumming' with a friend.

Fig. 1762 *Churchill Ghost* 441 (Hoppe) Wiis forced to chum with common sense.

2. *trans.* To chum one person on another: to put as an occupant of the same rooms.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xi. You'll be chummed on somebody to-morrow. 1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 59 New-comers are what is called 'chummed' on the previous inmates. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* II. v. 143 She.. found herself 'chummed' upon a young person who turned out to be... a slattern.

Hence *Chumming* *vbl. sb.*

1838 J. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 50 'Chumming' and other internal arrangements of the prison. 1876 *Cornhill Mag.* XXXIII. 444 Solitary study kept him from chumming with his fellows.

**Chumble, v. dial.** Also *g chamble, chimble*. [cf. CHUMP, CHAMP.] To gnaw, nibble, peck.

1841 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 Hips and haws.. That chumbled lie about their hole. *Ibid.* I. 302 The little chumbled mouse Gnards the dead leaves for her house. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Dunna put the canary so much sid to chumble au' flint about. 1883 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Woon' 'e chimble a wa'nut?' 'The rots 'a bin chimblin' the hee.' *Mod. Northampton Dial.* I saw a rat sitting chumblin' rushes by the side of the brook.

**Chumhood, nonce-vtd.** [cf. CHUM *sb.*: see -HOOD.] The condition or relation of a chum or chums.

1893 W. J. SMITH in *19th Cent.* Nov. 849 The 'bumpiousness' observable in the early days of 'new chumhood'.

**Chumlay, -ley, dial. and Sc. ff. of CHIMNEY.**

**Chummage** (tʃʊmɪdʒ). [cf. CHUM + -AGE.]

1. The system of 'chumming' one person upon another; the quartering of two or more persons in one room. Hence *chummage-ticket*.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xlii. You'll have a chummage ticket upon twenty-seven in the third, and them as is in the room will be your chums. 1859 SALA *Tu. round Clock* (1861) 103 The time-honoured system of 'chummage', or quartering two or more collegians in one room, and allowing the richest to pay his companions a stipulated sum to go out and find quarters elsewhere.

2. The fee demanded of a 'new chum' (*prison slang*), or that paid as described in *prec. quot.*

1777 *Howard Prisons Eng.* 16 A cruel custom obtains in most of our gaols, which is that of the prisoners demanding of a new comer, garnish, footing, or (as it is called in some of the London gaols) chummage. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xlii. The regular chummage is two-and-sixpence.

**Chummary** (tʃʊməri). [cf. CHUM + -ERY.] = CHUMHOOD; also the quarters occupied by chums.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* 196 Jack and her father lived in bachelor chummary.

**Chummy** (tʃʊmi), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> *dial. and low colloq.* [cf. *chumley* = CHIMNEY.] A chimney-sweeper's boy. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1866) 105 He 'ad been a chummy. 1844 THACKERAY *Greenwich Wks.* 1886, XXXIII. 380 The hall... was decorated with banners and escutcheons of deceased chummies. 1859 W. GOSWOLD *Egypt* I. 154 His shrill voice high up aloft, like a chummy's on a London summer morn.

**Chummy** (tʃʊmi), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *colloq.* [cf. CHUM + -Y 4 dim. suffix.] = CHUM.

1864 GILBERT *Bab Ballads, Etiquette*, Old chummies at the Charterhouse were Robinson and he.

**Chummy** (tʃʊmi), *a. colloq.* [cf. CHUM + -Y 1.] Intimate, sociable.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 536/2, I... saw them form into small chummy groups. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas 79. Be as chummy with him as you can.

**Chump** (tʃʊmp). [Of modern formation: app. a parallel form to CHUNK, perh. influenced in form by association with *chop*, or with *lump*, *stump*, *clump*. (Prof. Skeat compares Icel. *kumbr*, *kubbr*, a chopping, cutting, and *kubba* to chop.)]

1. A short thick lump of wood chopped or sawn off from timber; an end-piece.

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 195 A Chump of Wood. 1831 *LANDOR Misc.* (1846) II. 662 While the broad chump.. Strong with internal fire.. heats the chamber round from morn till night. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. i. She fetched a hatchet.. and showing him a chump.. asked him if he would chop that up for her. 1884 *Chambr. Jnrl.* 18 Oct. 658/2.

2. The thick blunt end of anything; also *chump-end*: esp. the thick end of a loin of mutton.

1861 DICKENS *Ed. Expect.* I. 153 As if they had been unskillfully cut off the chump-end of something. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 64 The chump of the spine of the Woods, which hulks up at last into Flamborough Head.

b. Jocosely applied to the head. *Off his chump* (*vulgar*): 'off his head', out of his senses. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* II. xxiv. 377 'Master', he said, 'have gone off his chump—that's all'.

3. *Fig.* A man as unintelligent as a chump of wood; a block, blockhead (cf. *BLOOM sb.* 15).

1883 HAWLEY SMART *At Fault* II. i. 29 Such a long-winded old chump at telling a story. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 10/2 Frank audibly remarked: 'This man is a chump. I could go.. this minute and do better than that'. *Ibid.* 23 Aug. 3/4, I told the chumps they'd get noticed if they didn't keep out of the way.

4. **Chump-chop**, a chop from the chump-end.

1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/6 A splendid dish of Irish stew, with a large chump chop in it.

**Chump, v.** [cf. CHAMP, with mimetic modification.] To champ with a duller sound; to munch. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* (1887) II. xiv. 164 Sir Brian reads his letters and chumps his dry toast.

**Chumpish** (tʃʊmpɪʃ), *a.* [? cf. CHUMP + -ISH 1.] Blockish, sullen.

1880 SUDNEY *Arctadia* (1822) 391 With chumpish looks, hard words, and secret nips, Grumbling at her when she his kindness sought.

**Chumpy** (tʃʊmpi), *a.* [cf. CHUMP + -Y 1.] Short and stout, thickset, dumpy.

1881 JEFFERSON *Real Ld. Byron* xx. This broad-breasted, full waisted, 'chumpy' girl courtess. 1886 S. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), She's a chumpy little lass.

**Chumship** (tʃʊmʃɪp). [cf. CHUM + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being chums.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 367 The practice of chumship prevailed [at Oxford in 17th c.]; every set of chambers was possessed by two co-occupants; they had generally the same bedroom, and a common study; and they were called chums. 1871 *Echo* 27 Feb. I lost.. various other little things, during my 'chumship' with the thief.

+ **Chun.** *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. from same root as CHINE; cf. esp. the 16th c. *chymne*.]

1. **Mining.** A leading of clay or other soft soil setting between two hard sides and sinking down.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Elij b. There is more to be said of these Chuns, but it will fall in more Pat, when we come to Founder.

b. (See *quot.*)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chun*, a crack in the finger or hand, from frost, or from dryness of the skin.

2. *Sc.* 'The sprouts or germs of barley, in the process of making malt; also, the shoots of potatoes beginning to spring in the heap. Gall, Dumfr.' (Jamieson). Hence *Chun v.* 'To *chun* potatoes, is, in turning them to prevent vegetation, to nip off the shoots which break out from what are called the een, or eyes' (Jam.).

|| **Chunam** (tʃʊnam). Forms: 7- *ohinam*, *chenam*, 8- *chunam*. [Tamil *chinnam* lime, ground mortar, f. Skt. *chūrṇa* any powder, lime, f. *chūrṇa* to pulverize.] Cement or plaster largely used in India, made of shell-lime and sea-sand.

1687 *Madras Consultations* in Wheeler I. 168 (V.) Stores of Brick, Iron, Stones, and Chunam. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. v. 40 The Natives chew it with Chinam (Lime of calcined Oyster-Shell). 1763 VERELST in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 266 Our new room.. as strong as bricks and chunam could make it. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 51 The Chunam used in the East Indies to cover the bottoms of ships. 1832 MARRIOTT *N. Forster* xxviii. A.. hall, coated and floored with chunam. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quelch* iv. 58 A small box of fine white chunam, made from the lime procured from burnt sea-shells. 1865 J. CAMERON *Malay. Ind.* 76 Kept beautifully white with chunam.

b. *attrib.*

1791 ANDERSON *Corr.* 63 The Farmer.. has a Brick and Chunam Vat. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 208 Chunam Coverings of Temples. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Life* 448 On the cold chunam floor. 1859 LIANG *Wand. India* 149 The head of the chunam tomb.

|| **Chunam, v.** [cf. *prec.*] To cover or plaster with chunam. Hence *Chunammed ppl. a.*

1687 in Wheeler *Madras* I. 168 (V.) To get.. jars.. to put wheat in, and chunam them up. 1850 T. C. DRYSDALE *Jnrl. Ind. Archipelago* 163 Boats payed with blacking, or even chunamed. 1865 J. CAMERON *Malay. Ind.* 76 The pillars and walls are chunammed to a snowy whiteness. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 46 A long upper room.. which opens upon a chunammed terrace.

**Chunk** (tʃʊŋk). *colloq. and dial.* [app. a modification of CHUCK. Esp. common in U. S.]

1. A thick, more or less cuboidal, lump, cut off anything; e.g. wood, bread, cheese, meat, etc.

1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds.* (E. D. S.), *Chuck*, a great chip. In other countries [=districts] they call it a chunk. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvi. 116 Chunks of this marrow-fat are cut off. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 15 A chunk of frozen walrus-beef. 1859 *Times* 17 Feb. 9 A considerable quantity of this kind of gold.. in the state of chunks and flakes of some size. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 83 Give him a chunk of wood to whittle. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Chunks*, split pieces of firewood of more uniform thickness than chumps.

*Fig.* a 1860 *New York in Slices, Theatre* (Bartl.). Now and then a small chunk of sentiment or patriotism or philanthropy is thrown in. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxix. 219 Pay out the information in small chunks.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *chunk firewood*; **chunk-head** (U. S.), a serpent of the rattlesnake family.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 314 Copperhead.. called 'deaf adder', and 'chunk-head'. 1888 E. MORNING NEWS (Hull) 25 Oct. 2/4 For sale, Chunk Firewood, 1s. per cwt.

Hence **Chunk v.** U. S. *colloq.*, 'to throw sticks or chips at one' (Bartlett).

**Chunk, chunky.** [From *chungke* a game played by the Cherokees and other North American Indians, consisting in trundling a stone disc, and throwing a pole or dart to fall near it. See *Bartlett in Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc.* III. 1.34 (1853), *Adair Hist. Amer. Ind.* (1775) 401.]

**Chunk- or Chunky-yard**, a name given by the traders to a square area surrounded by a bank in Creek towns, used for ceremonials and games (including that of *chungke*). **Chunk** or **chunky pole**; a pine-tree pillar on a low mound in the centre of

the chunk-yard, on the top of which was placed an object to shoot at.

1773 *BARTHAM Trav. Florida* 518 (Bartl.) Vast tetragon terraces, chunk-yards, and obelisks or pillars of wood. 1860 *THOREAU Lett.* (1865) 180 That memorable stone 'chunk yard'. 1865 LUNNOCK *Proh. Times* (1866) 250 The 'chunk-yards'.. are sometimes from 6 to 9 hundred feet in length, being largest in the older towns.. In the centre is a low mound, on which stands the chunk-pole.

**Chunky** (tʃʊŋki), *a.* U. S. *colloq.* [cf. CHUNK 1 + -Y 1.] Of broad stout build; thickset, 'stumpy'.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 224 Their chief.. a short chunky fellow. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 370/2 The chunky Dutch pilot.

Hence **Chunkiness.**

1879 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 4/7 Toughness, chunkiness, and of course 'pluck', not girlish beauty, not hair of gold and eyes that mock the violet, are the charms of Mrs. Anderson.

**Chunter** (tʃʊntə), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *6 chunner, 7 chounter, 9 chunder*. [App. of imitative formation.] To mutter, murmur; to grumble, find fault, complain.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* x. 35 Your heyfer.. must.. wander alone and chunner out an Heathenish conceit of descending into the world of soules poetically. c 1690 B. E. *Dial. Cant.* *Crew*, *Chunter*, to talk pertly, and (sometimes) angrily. 1788 MARSHALL *Provenc. E. Yorksh.* (E. D. S. Repr. Gloss.), *Chunter*, to express discontent about trifles. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Chunter*.. also spelt *chunner* and *chunder*. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skir.* II. 117 Th' cap'n went away chunterin'.

Hence **Chuntering** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1832 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* (1863) *Dial.* He is a chuntering sort of fellow, never contented. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A chuntering bout', a fit of silliness with impatience.

|| **Chupatty** (tʃʊpəti). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *chow-patty, -ie*. [Hindi *chapatti*.] A small cake of unleavened bread, generally made of coarse wheaten meal, flattened with the hand, and baked on a griddle. 'The usual form of native bread and the staple food of Upper India' (Yule).

1810 WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade Mec.* II. 348 (V.) Chow-patties or bannocks. 1858 J. B. NORSTON *Topics* 67 'The passage of the chupatties attracted little attention, and every sign seems to have been neglected. 1880 M. CARLHAY *Oven Time* III. xxxii. 65. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* v. 87 To give him a chowpatti.. to keep his wretched old body alive.

|| **Chuprassy** (tʃʊpra:si). [Hindi *chaprāsī* the bearer of a *chaprās* or official badge.] A wearer of an official badge; spec. an attendant, messenger, or henchman, occupying an important position in the households of Indian landowners.

1828 *HEBER Indian Jnrl.* (1861) II. xxv. 104 In our way we were met by twenty chuprasses. 1845 STROQUELLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 119 The.. chuprassy.. or messenger, carries letters, runs by palankeens, stands behind carriages, and is altogether a functionary of consequence. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i. 9, I wended my way through verandahs and corridors, preceded by a chuprassie.

|| **Chur-**, an obs. repr. of German *chur-* in such titles as *churfurst* = *kurfurst*, electoral prince, elector, *churmark* = *kurmark*, mark governed by an elector (in place of a *markgraf*).

a 1634 CHAPMAN *A Iphigeneia* Play 1873 III. 205 Churfurst of Mentz, if thou play thy part. 1798 MALTHUS *Population* (1878) 249 In the churmark of Brandenburg.

**Church** (tʃɜ:ʃ), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *cirice*, *cyrice*, 2-3 *chiriche*, *-eche*, *chyreche*, 3 *churiche* (*ii*), *-eche*, *chereche*. β. 1-2 *cirice*, *cyrice*, 2 *chyrice*, (*cirke*), 2-6 *chiroche*, 3-6 *chyreche*, *cherche*, (4-6 *chiroch*, *chyreh*, *cherch*), 3-6 *churche*, 6 *church*. *Northern*. 3 *Orin*. *kirkke*, 4-5 *kirkke*, *kyrke*, 4-6 *kyrk*, 4-5 *kirk*, 4- *kirk*: see *KIRK*.

[*Church*, earlier *churche*, *cherche*, is a phonetically-spelt normal representative of ME. *chirche* (*ur* = *er* = *ir*, e.g. *birch*, *bird*, *first*, *chirm*, *churl*, *churn*, *kernel*), the regular repr. of OE. *circe*; the fuller OE. *cirice*, *cirice* gave the early ME. variant *chereche*, *chiriche*. (The form *cyrice*, often erroneously assumed as the original, is only a later variant of *cirice* (with *y* from *i* before *r*, as in *cyrs*, *fyren*, etc.); *c* before original OE. *y* (umlaut of *u*) could not give modern *ch*, but only *k*-, as in *cyrnel*, *cyrrel*, *cýre*, *kernel*, *kittle*, ME. *kire*.)

OE. *cirice*, *cirice*, corresp. to WGer. *kīrika*, OS. *kīrika*, *kerika* (MLG. and MDu. *kerke*, Du. *kerk*, LG. *kerke*, *kerke*, *kerk*, with *ar* = *er* = *ir*); OFris. *saereke*, *saurke*, *taierka*, *taurk*; OHG. *chīrīhha*, also *chīrīhha*, *chīrīcha*, *chīrīhha*, *chīrīhha*, *chīrīhha*, later *chīrīcha*, in Notker *chīrīhha*, *chīrīhha*, *chīrīhha* (MHG. and mod.G. *kīrche*, in Upper Ger. dial. *kīlche*, *chīlche*); also ON. *kirkia*, *kyrkja*, Sw. *kyrka*, Da. *kirk* (thence Finn. *kirkko*, Esth. *kirkik*, *kirk*, *kerk*; also OPuss. *kīrīkī*). Cf. also the Slavonic forms: OSlav. *prŭky* *crīky*, 10th c., *prŭky crīky* fem., later *prŭkybŭe crīkybŭe*, *chŭrkovŭe crīkovŭe*, Russ. *церковь* *cerkov*, Bulg. *църква* *cerkova*, Servian *црква* *crkva*, Slovenish *cerkev*, Czech *církev* (obs.), Pol. *cerkiew* (but only for 'Greek church'), Lusat. *cyrkej*.

The OE. oblique forms *cīrican*, *-cean*, *cīrcan*, *-cean*, present four types, \**kīrika*, \**kīrīka*, \**kīrka*, \**kīrkja*, but the two

last may result from later contraction, and *-can, -cean* may mean the same thing, viz. palatal *c*. The continental German forms point to *\*kirika, \*kiriha*. The Alemannic forms with *l, chliiha, kille* are on phonetic and other grounds admitted to have arisen out of the *r* type. The ON. is generally held to be derived from OE. (in the *circian* form). Although the notion has been advanced that all the continental forms originated in the OE., in connexion with the early missionary labours of Englishmen in Germany, this is philologically untenable; and the word is held on good grounds to be common WGer., and to go back at least to the 4th or 5th c. (Long before they became Christians, the Germans were naturally acquainted with, and had names for, all the striking phenomena of Christianity, as seen in the Roman provinces, and the missions outside.) In Slavonic, the word is generally thought to have been taken from Teutonic.

The ulterior derivation has been keenly disputed. The L. *circus*, and a Gothic word *klikin* 'tower, upper chamber' (app. originally Gaulish) have both been proposed (the latter suggested by the Alemannic *chliiha*), but are set aside as untenable; and there is now a general agreement among scholars in referring it to the Greek word *κυριακόν*, properly adj. 'of the Lord, dominical, dominical' (f. *κύριος* lord), which occurs, from the 3rd century at least, used substantively (sc. *δῶμα*, or the like) = 'house of the Lord', as a name of the Christian house of worship. Of this the earliest cited instances are in the *Apostolical Constitutions* (II. 59), a 300, the edict of Maximinus (303-13), cited by Eusebius (*Ecl. Hist.* ix. 10) a 324, the Councils of Ancyra 314 (Canon 15), Neo-Cæsarea 314-23 (Can. 5), and Laodicea (Can. 28). Thenceforward it appears to have been in fairly common use in the East: e.g., Constantine named several churches built by him *κυριακά* (Eusebius *De Laud. Const.* xvii).

The chief objections to this derivation of the Teutonic (and Slavonic) name are the following. The ordinary name for 'church' in Gr. was *ἐκκλησία*, and this (or *βασιλική*, *ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΑ*) was the name which passed into Latin and all the Romanic langs.; also, into all the Celtic langs., OIr. *ecclais*, Ir. and Gael. *ecclais*, Manx *agglis*, Welsh *eccluis*, W. *eglwys*, Cornish *eglos*, -es, -is, Breton *ilis*. Hence, an *à priori* unlikelihood that any other Greek name should have passed into the Teutonic languages. Moreover, *ἐκκλησία* was actually adopted in Gothic, where as *aihhelsjō* it occurs in the N.T. many times. But as the sense here is not that of the place of public worship, but of the Christian society or assembly, it forms no evidence against the co-existence of a Gothic repr. of *κυριακόν*, in the sense of the 'Lord's house'. Besides, Uphilas, as a native of Cappadocia, born A.D. 378, belonged to the very region and time for which we have the most weighty evidence of the use of *κυριακόν*, as mentioned above. And as to the other Teutonic tribes, the fact is certain, in spite of its *à priori* unlikelihood, that *ecclesia* was not accepted by them. At their conversion, Latin Christianity would naturally have given to them, as to others, the name *ecclesia* (or *basilica*), if *kirika* had not already acquired too firm hold of the field.

There are points of difficulty in the form of *kirika* and its gender. Its identification with *κυριακόν* assumes the representation of Gr. *v* by *i* in Teutonic. Uphilas did not so represent *v*; nor did he use *u*, but retained the Gothic letter corresponding in alphabetic value and form to Gr. *v*, which he otherwise used for *v* or *u*. But, before the development of unlaute, and consequent evolution of *y* as a Teutonic sound, *i* was really the nearest Teutonic sound to *v*, and in point of fact is its usual representative. The change of grammatical form and gender has been variously explained: as *ἐκκλησία* became in Gothic a weak fem. *aihwagglisjō*, -jōn; so *κυριακόν*, if adopted in Gothic, or in the corresponding stage of WGer., would in the same way become *kīrjakōn*, -on, whence regularly WGer. *-ka*, OE. *-ce*; but there are other instances in OHG. of feminines from L. *-um*, Gr. *-on*, as *martira*, *organa*, modGer. *orgel*; and the form adopted may actually have been the Gr. pl. *κυριακά*. (The use of *κυριακόν* in Gr. appears too late to affect the question.) For the rest, a word adopted in Germanic as *\*kīrjakōn* would phonetically become *\*kīrjik*, and this normally in WGer. *kīrrik*. Possibly also *\*kīrjika* might, by metathesis, give the *\*kīrjika* app. required for OE. *circian*; but the OE. palatalization might simply be due to the prec. *i* as in *ic*, ME. *ich*, I pron.

The main objections are historical: we do not know the actual circumstances in which this less usual Gr. name became so well known to all the Germanic tribes as to become practically the native name, and like *austrian* - EASTERN, resist all the influence of Latin Christianity to supplant it; this too at so early a date as to be brought to Britain (with many words expressing the outward apparatus of Christianity) by the heathen Angles and Saxons. The question was discussed already in the 9th c. by Walafrid Strabo (ob. 849) in a noteworthy passage (*De Reb. Eccl.* vii), where, after giving the Greek derivation, he ascribes German knowledge and use of the word to the German mercenaries who engaged in military service under the Empire, and refers particularly to the Goths in the Greek provinces. Beside that of the Goths, two other possible channels are indicated by Hildebrand, one of which, connected with the early penetration of Christianity from the Rhone valley into the Upper Rhine, is important, as tallying with a statement of Irenæus, Bp. of Lyons in the 2nd c. (*Adv. Hær.* I. x. § 2), and as explaining the proved existence of place-names like *Kiricheim*, *Chiricunillare*, in Elsass, etc. before the days of Boniface. But it is by no means necessary that there should have been a single *kirika* in Germany itself; from 373 onward, Christian churches with their sacred vessels and ornaments were well-known objects of pillage to the German invaders of the Empire; if the first with which these made acquaintance, wherever situated, were called *κυριακά*, it would be quite sufficient to account for their familiarity with the word. The Angles and Saxons

had seen and sacked Roman and British churches in Gaul and Britain for centuries before they had them of their own, and, we have every reason to believe, had known and spoken of them as *circian* during the whole of that period.

The Latin equivalent of *κυριακόν*, *dominicum*, was also in use at least from the time of Cyprian (c. 200-258), in the sense of 'the house of God' *aedes sacra Domino*. To a certain extent it was adopted in Old Irish, where *domnach* (mod. *domhnach*) became a frequent name of churches. The parallelism of Gr. *κυριακόν* church, *κυριακή* Sunday (in 11th c. also 'church'), L. *dominicum* church, *dominica*, *dies dominicus* Sunday, Irish *domhnach* 'church' and 'Sunday', is instructive.

The case for the derivation from *κυριακόν* gains largely by the fact that no other conjecture offered will bear scientific statement, much less examination. For example, the suggestion that *circie* might arise out of L. *crucea* (which actually gave OE. *crucce*, now *crutch*), or some other derivative of L. *crux*, *crucem* cross, is at variance with the simple facts of phonetic history.]

#### A. Forms.

##### a. *circie, chiriche, chureche, etc.*

c. 825 *Psalter* xxi. 23 (xxii. 22) In middle circian ic hergo ðe. a. 850 *Loric Prayer* in O. E. T. 174 Fore alle godes circian. p. 874 O. E. Chron. an. 874 On Sca Marian circian [*Laud MS.* c. 1222 cyrcian]. 971 *Blisch. Hom.* 197 Seo halige cirice Michaelas. . on þære circian. a. 1000 *Edgar's Canons* § 26 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 (Bosw.) Ðæt preostas circian healdan. p. 1031 O. E. Chron. (MS. A) an. 1031 In to Xfres Cyrcian on Cantware byrl. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Of holle chiriche. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1670 Chiriches [*c. 1275* chiches] fur-barnde. *Ibid.* 22111 He ræde churechen [*c. 1275* cherches]. a. 1250 *Prov. Bæfied* 373 in O. E. Misc. 124 At chepyng and at chureche. c. 1250 *Kentish Serm.* *ibid.* 31 Fram holi chureche.

##### b. *circe, chirche, churche, church, etc.*

c. 870 *Codex Aureus Inscript.* in O. E. T. 175 Inn to Cristes circian. c. 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 On þam stane ic zetimbre mine circe. c. 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* *ibid.* (MS. A), Of þisne stan ic zetimbrige mine cyrcian. c. 1260 *Hatton Gosp.* *ibid.* Ich zetimbrie mine chyrchan. a. 1272 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) 1272 Ofelagen an ane circe. c. 1275 *An Bispel in Cott. Hom.* 237 Þe hæfedenn . . in halie cyrcie. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu gast to chirche. c. 1205 *LAV.* 16280 Chirchen [*c. 1275* cherches] ich wulle arære. c. 1250 *Chart. Badu.* (a. 1065) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 204 Mid cirke and mid milne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1294) 41 Holi church. c. 1240 *Cursor M.* 17822 (Trin.) To her chirche þei gon hem lede. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrche. c. 1450 *Mertin* xxv. 453 In to the chirche. *Ibid.* 467 At Cherche.

##### c. *kirrke, kirke, kirk, etc.*

966 Bp. THEODOR Will (Thorpe 513) Into Sancte Paules Kirke. 1050 *KETEL Will* (Thorpe 581) Into þære Kyрке. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 3531 And taitt is Cristess kirrke. c. 1200 *Cursor M.* 8300 (Cott.) To wirke. . to driht a craft kyрке [*Gott. and Faust. kirke, Trin. churche*]. *Ibid.* 10248 (Cott.) I na kirrk agh to cum in. c. 1345 *Metr. Hom.* 5 Red in kirk on sundays. c. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 12 Nothir off the kyrk, na secular. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Wan any aurores. . is canonized in þe kirk. . þan may be oþer chonouns of þe kirke sey, etc. 1442 in *E. E. Wille* 13: That the kirkerevys of the parish church of Clerkenwell haue xliij iijij for to spend on the onourmentz of the same kirke. c. 1550 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1296 That neither knew I kirke ne saint.

#### B. Signification.

While it results from what is stated above that *kirika, cirice*, was originally applied to the building, it is clear that with the conversion of the Teutonic nations, it was assumed as the naturalized equivalent of L. *ecclesia*, and used for that word in all its senses. Naturally the first of these would be as the name of the then one great religious organization, the Catholic Church, and especially as represented by its ministers, the clergy or ecclesiastical order. The extension to other senses took place as these were practically recognized.

The history of the OE. *circie*, or of the Teutonic *kirika*, is therefore not the history of the Church, or of its name in Christendom; this begins with the joint history of Gr. *ἐκκλησία* and its L. adoption *ecclesia*; about which all that need be said here is that the Gr. word, meaning etymologically 'the body of the *ἐκκλησι* or select councillors' was the name given by Solon to the public formal assembly of the Athenian people, and hence to the similar public assemblies of other free Greek cities. By the LXX. it was used to transl. the Heb. *qahal* the 'congregation' or assembly of Israel met before the Lord, or conceived in their relation to him. In the N.T. the word has a twofold sense: a. (after the LXX.) the whole congregation of the faithful, the Christian Society, conceived of as one organism, the body of Christ; ß. (after classical Gr.) a particular local assembly of Christ's enfranchised met for solemn purposes: in this sense it has a plural. From these arose the later developments: the name of the assembly passed to that of the building set apart for it; the sense of 'the congregation of the faithful' sought visible embodiment in outward organization, which necessarily followed the lines of provincial, national, and linguistic distinctions. Thus arose the notion of provincial or national Churches, as parts or branches of the Church universal or Catholic; and, with widening differences, doctrinal or administrative, there came the revolt of some of these from the increasingly centralized organization of the Catholic Church, and the formation of rival churches, each claiming to be the church and rejecting the claim of the others. Thus arose the first great division of the Eastern and Western Church, the later separation of various national 'reformed' churches from the unreformed Western Church in the 16th c., the secession of various 'free' or 'voluntary' churches from the reformed national or 'established' churches in later times. Some of these voluntary bodies have refused the name of 'church' to any 'denomination' or organization of congregations, confining it to the two senses of the Church universal, and an individual local society. The name has even come to be used to denote types or tendencies of thought or expression, within the one communion, as in the modern High Church, Low Church, Broad Church.

#### I. The building, the Lord's house

1. A building for public Christian worship. (Distinguished historically from a CHAPEL or ORATORY, which is a building in some respect private, or not public in the widest sense.)

Ancient distinctions, retained more or less in the Churches of England and Scotland, are those of CATHEDRAL, COLLEGIATE, ABBEY, and PARISH or PAROCHIAL church. (See also METROPOLITAN.) Any place of worship subordinate to the public church of the parish was formerly called CHAPEL (q.v.); but *parochial* and *district chapels* are now usually called 'Church'. In England the name has been only recently and partially extended to places of worship other than those of the national or 'Established' Church, as those of Roman Catholics (since c. 1830-40) and some Non-conformist Protestants. At present, its application is partly a question of social or individual taste, or of ecclesiastical principle or theory, partly (in popular apprehension) of the size and architecture of the building. Thus, some would limit it to the historical place of worship of the parish, some extend it to all places of worship of that body which they recognize as 'The Church', and refuse it to all others; some would require the existence of certain features of ecclesiastical architecture. But, generally speaking, in England the question 'Is this a church or a chapel?' would at present be understood to mean 'Does it belong to the Church of England or to some other religious denomination?' In Scotland, *church* is applied to all Presbyterian places of worship, alike of the Established Church, and of the various voluntary bodies which have separated from it. Recently also extended to the chapels of Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Independents, and others generally.

In U. S. *church* is, in general use, applied to all places of worship. Episcopalians however sometimes claim it exclusively for their own; and other bodies in some cases use special names for their own buildings. In the British colonies generally, the usage of England and Scotland is combined, with more or less extension as in the U. S.

696 *Laws of K. Witthad* a Circian mundbyrd sie L. scill, swa cinges. c. 900 *Laws of Ælfred* 6 Næbbe þon ma dura þonne sio circe. 1066 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.), þæs dages forbeorn Cristes cyrcie [*Parish MS.* cyrc] on Cantwara byrig. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Ich leue þat chirche is holi godes hus on eorðe, and is cleped on boc *kirika* i.e. *dominicalis*, þat is on englis louerdlich hus. a. 1280 *Saints' Lives*, St. Michael 75 (Horsm.) To hælwi churche ne we. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1294) 381 Chyrchen he let rere al so. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29936 (Cott.) Þe . . man þat kirkes bringes. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 17 To be layede in the chyrche of Paulus. c. 1550 Sir J. CHENESE *S. Math.* xviii. 17 Yis word church into y<sup>e</sup> which we torn ecclesija, is y<sup>e</sup> hous where y<sup>e</sup> outcalled do meet, and heer godes word, and vse comjūmūn praier. . it comjūmūn of y<sup>e</sup> grek *κυριακόν*, which word served in y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>imitiv church for y<sup>e</sup> comjūmūn hous of praier and sacramentes, as appeareth in Eusebius, which y<sup>e</sup> latins called *dominicalis*. 1565 *Homilies* II. *Right Use* Ch. God 1. (1859) 154 The material church. . is a place appointed . . for the people of God to resort together unto. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. i. li. 24 If to doe were as easie as to know what were good to doe, Chappels had bene Churches, and poore mens cottages Princes Pallaces. 1633 *HERRBERT Temple, Church porch* lxviii. When once thy foot enters the Church, be bare. 1712 *FRIDLAUX Direc. Ch. Wardens* (ed. 4) 81 The Nave or Body of the Church. 1790 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 12 The decent church that topp'd the neighb'ring hill. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 30, I like the silent church before the service begins, better than any preaching.

b. *Parish church; mother church*, the cathedral church of a diocese, the original or principal church of a parish; *under church, district church*, etc. (See further under these words.)

c. 1286 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 121 To the parysch chirche. . This goode wyf went on an haliday. 1556 *Chron.* *Fr. Friars* (1852) 80 The belles ryngynge in every parysch church. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1228/1 Things belonging vnto parishchurches or chappels. 1765-74 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 112 If any . . great lord, had a church within his own demesnes, distinct from the mother-church, in the nature of a private chapel. 1771 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 277 The several Assistant or Under Churches or Chapels of this town. 1842 *BURN Eccl. Law* (ed. 9) I. § 5. 301 At the first there were many signs of the dependence of chapels on the mother church. *Ibid.* § 8. 306, Whether a church be a parish church or only a chapel of ease. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 147 The chief minister was the cathedral or mother-church.

c. *In church, out of church, to church, from church* (without the) were in early times used in this sense; but now only of the service in the building, or of the building with the service going on in it. See 10.

2. Applied to public places of worship of any religion: as + a. (formerly) to heathen temples, Mohammedan mosques.

c. 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* II. ii. § 1 Puss geblætsade Romulus . . mid þara sweora blode þa circian. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1206 Quane he zeden egipte fro. It wurde erde-dine, and fellen ðo fele chirches and ideles mide. c. 1400 *Distr. Troy* 11675 Keepers of the kirke (i.e. the Palladium). 1526-34 *TINDALE Acts* xix. 37 Men which are nether robbers of churches, nor yet despisers of youre goddes. (1535 *COVERD.* churchrobbers. 1881 R. P. robbers of temples.) a. 1549 *EARL SURREY Æneid* II. 516 Cassandra. . From Pallas church was drawn. 1569 T. UNDERDOWN *Tr. Ovid's Ibis* v. 597 Lesimachus. . one of the bedels of Diana's church. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* ix. xii. 321 The Fregellones within fought for their Church and chimney [*pro aris ac focis*]. 1601-1 *Pliny* II. 545 This stately Church of Iuno Queen. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* 141 The Turkes haue no Bels in their Churches.

+ b. also to the Jewish temple. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8849 Þis kirc [i.e. kirke, chirche] was wrought o marbel stan. . was þis temple salamon. *Ibid.* 10952 Zakari. . preyed in þe church at one.



c. In U. S., of late applied to places of meeting and religious exercise of various societies called 'churches'.

3. As an element in place names, *church*, *cirice*, is known from an early date.

837 BADANOTH *Will* (Sweet, O. E. T. 449). To ðere stowe at Cristes cirican [Christchurch]. 880-85 K. ÆLFRED *Will* (Thorpe 488) Æt Hwitan cyrican [Whitchurch].

II. The (or a) Christian community, and its ecclesiastical organization.

4. The community or whole body of Christ's faithful people collectively; all who are spiritually united to Christ as 'Head of the Church'. More fully described as the *Church Universal* or *Catholic*.

(Sometimes its external organization, sometimes its spiritual nature, is chiefly considered.)

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bada* i. viii. § 1 Seo cirice on Breotone hwæt hwugu fæc sibbe hæfde. *Ibid.* i. xxvi. To ðære annessa ðære halgan Cristes cirican. a 1000 *Ags. Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 580 (Bosw.) Ealle Godes cyrcan sind getealde to anre cyrcan, and seo in gehaten gelaðung. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 þu eart Petrus, and ofer þisse stan ic timbrige minne cyrcican. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1948 þat cristen kirk began to wast. 1382 *Wyclif Eph.* v. 21 Crist is heod of the church. c 1380 — *Sol. Wks.* III. 116 þu schul trow þat þer ys general chyrche of angels and seyntys in heven, and of alle þat schull be sayyd. 1529 MORE *Dial. Hersey* n. Wks. 185/1 The chyrche therefore must nedes bee the comen known multitude of cristen men good and bad together, while ys church is here in erth. 1560 *Conf. Faith* Scotl. xvi. That from the beginning their has been, now is, and to the end of the world salbe a Church; that is to say, a company and multitude of men chosen of God, who ryghtly worship and embrace him, by trow faith in Christ Jesus, who is the only Head of the same Kirk, which Kirk is Catholik, that is universal, because it contains the Elect of all aiges, all realms, nations, and tounes. 1563 *Homilies* n. *Reghar. Ch.* (1859) 275 The Church, which is the company of Gods people. 1606 R. FIELD *Of the Church* (1608) i. 1, This glorious Society of men and angels whom the most high God made capable of felicity and blisse is rightly named the Church of the living God. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1730) 93 When one Man by the Word *Church*, shall understand all that believe in Christ; and another by the Word *Church* means only the Church of Rome; they may both assent to this Proposition, There is no Salvation out of the Church. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. III. xvi. 245 The One Church is the whole body gathered together from all ages. 1851 ROBERTSON *Sermon*. Ser. iv. ii. (1863) I. 14 The Church... is that Body of men in whom the Spirit of God dwells as the Source of their excellence, and who exist on earth for the purpose of exhibiting the Divine Life and the hidden order of Humanity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* II. 186 The Christian Church is even more an ideal than the Republic of Plato, and farther removed from any existing institution. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest*. vi. 299 The Lord's Supper is an ordinance designed for the Church, that is, for those who have received the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour, and who have consecrated themselves to Him.

b. *Church militant*: the Church on earth considered as warring against the powers of evil. (Sometimes used locally in reference to actual warfare or polemics.) *Church triumphant*: the portion of the church which has overcome the world, and entered into glory.

1398 BALE *Three Lawes* 1395 This congregation is the true Church myllytaunt. 1552 LYNDISAY *Monarchie* 4972 Now lauboryng in to thyr Kirk Militant, That we may, all, cum to thyr kirk Tryumphant. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion, Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth. 1633 HENBERT *Temple* (title), The Church Militant. 1817 SCOTT *Joanhoe* xx. A monk of the church militant [alluding to a knight]. 1878 BLACK'S *Guide* *Hampsh.* (ed. 7) 135 Hugh Peters... on this as on other occasions, proved his devotion to the church militant.

c. *Visible Church*: the church as visibly consisting of its professed members upon earth; contrasted with the *church invisible*, or *mystical*: see *Quots*.

1561 *Conf. Faith* Scotl. xvi. This [the Catholik] Kirk is invisible, known onlie to God, who allone knoweth whome he has chosin, and comprehends alsweil the Elect that be departed, (commounlie called the Kirk Triumphant), as those that yet leve and feight against synne and Satan. 1562 *Articles of Relig.* xix. The Visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. i. § 9 Observing the difference first between the Church of God Mystical and Visible, then between the Visible sound and corrupted, sometimes more, sometimes less. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* Ans. iv. § 53 The doctrine of Christ, the profession whereof constitutes the visible church, the belief and obedience the invisible. *Ibid.* Ans. v. § 20 The visible church... a visible church... are very different things: the former signifying the church catholic or the whole church; the latter, a particular church or a part of the catholic. 1848 WARDLAW *Congreg. Independency* 48 There is no such thing, in any strict propriety, as an *invisible church*. 1851 ROBERTSON *Sermon*. Ser. iv. ii. (1863) I. 14 There is... a Church visible and a Church invisible; the latter consists of those spiritual persons who fulfil the notion of the Ideal Church—the former is the Church as it exists in any particular age, embracing within it all who profess Christianity. 1885 *Ch. Quart. Rev.* Jan. 277 That wholly unscriptural segment, the Invisible Church... The only Invisible Church known to Christian theology consists of the angels and the faithful departed.

d. The church as a spiritual society 'separated from the world' is often opposed to the world.

1620 JN. ROBINSON *Wks.* (1851) II. 132 A company consisting though but of two or three, separated from the world, whether unchristian or antichristian, and gathered into the name of Christ... is a Church. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 82 All Divines in their definition of *Church* are agreed; that it is a Society of persons separated from the World, to God, or called out of the World. 1845 PATTISON *Greg. of Tours*, *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 Into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* I. 135 The Church and the world are now only just waking up to a just sense of responsibility. 1888 FARRAR *Everyday Chr. Life* viii. We look round us on the so-called religious and the so-called irreligious world, on what calls itself the Church and on what is called the World.

5. A particular organized Christian society, considered either as the only true representative, or as a distinct branch, of the Church universal, separated by peculiarities of doctrine, worship, or organization, or confined to limits territorial or historical: e. g. the primitive church, the Latin Ch., Greek Ch., Orthodox Ch., Gallican Ch., Nestorian Ch., Ancient British Ch., Anglo-Saxon Ch., Lutheran Ch., Reformed Ch., Waldensian Ch., Ch. of England (see b.), of Scotland, Free Ch. of Scotland, United Presbyterian Ch., American Episcopal Ch., Methodist Episcopal Ch., etc.

c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bada* i. xiii. Fram ðam biscope ðære Romaniscan cirican. *Ibid.* II. xx. On Norþanhymbra beode and cirican. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) x38 And þe Kirke of Scotland to Canterbury ore se Obliged þam and band, as to þe primale. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/1 Ye moost deyle is ketters and kyt of, of the holy Romes chyrche. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 8 Legatnat and primat of the kirk of Scotland. 1580 *General Conf. Faith* (Dunlop) II. 104 The trow christian faith, received believed and defendit by monie and sundrie notabil kirks and realmes, but chiefly be the Kirke of Scotland. 1611 BIBLE *Pref.* 1b. The Church of Rome—then a true Church. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 62 That Antichristian Mock-Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. vi. § 13 A National Church being a large Room, it is hard to count all the Candles God lighted therein. 1819 W. J. FOX *Lect.* II. Wks. 1865 I. 169 The charge of persecution was applied alike to Catholic and Nonconformist Churches. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. 339 The British church formed an integral part of the universal church, agreeing in doctrine and discipline with the other Christian churches. 1887 HURRON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 485 In the hands of all the great missionary churches, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Quaker, Wesleyan, and Unitarian. 1889 *New Ch. Mag.* May 233 A list of the Ministers of the New Church [Swedenborgian].

b. *Church of England, English or Anglican Ch.* (*ecclesia Anglicana*): the English branch of the Western Church, which at the Reformation repudiated the supremacy of the Pope, and asserted that of the Sovereign over all persons and in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, in his dominions.

[1569 BECKET in *Mat. Hist. T. Becket* (1885) VII. 33 Audivit ecclesia Gallicana vos in causa ecclesie Anglorum mutasse sententiam. 1573 *Promissio Communitatis* et Bar., etc., *Lit. Cantuar.* No. 27 (Rolls) I. 21 Negocium quod inter Ecclesiam Anglicanam et ipsum Regem versatum est. 1590 in J. Malverne *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 225 Touchant lestat de seint eglise d'Angleterre.] 1532-3 *Act Restraining Appeals*, 4 Hen. VIII, c. 12 That Part of the said Body politic, called the Spirituality, now being usually called the English Church. 1534 *Act of Supremacy*, 26 Hen. VIII, c. 1 That the King our Sovereign Lord... shall be taken, accepted and reputed the only supreme Head in Earth of the Church of England, called Anglicana Ecclesia. 1548 *Act Uniformity*, 2 & 3 Edw. VI, c. 1 The Book of the Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, after the Use of the Church of England. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* VIII. i. 2 We hold that there is not any man of the Church of England but the same man is also a member of the Commonwealth; nor any man a member of the Commonwealth, which is not also of the Church of England. 1661 *Corporation Act*, 13 Chas. II, st. 2, c. 1 § 12 The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the Church of England. 1687 JAS. II in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 91 Those who call themselves Church-of-England men. 1688 T. TRAMALLIER *ibid.* 256 That illegal anti-Church-of-England Court. 1688-9 *Toleration Act*, 1 Will. & Mary c. 18 § 5 Any Assembly of Persons dissenting from the Church of England. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xviii. (1862) 206 The Church of England consists, strictly speaking, of the lay as well as the clerical members of that communion. 1886 LD. SELBORNE (title), Defence of the Church of England.

c. *Established Church*: the Church as by law established in any country, as the public or state-recognized form of religion. Chiefly used of the Churches of England and Scotland respectively. So *State Church*.

1660 CHAS. II *Decl. Eccles. Affairs* 25 Oct. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 235 We need not profess the high affection and esteem we have for the Church of England, as it is established by law. 1700-1 *Act Settlement*, 12 & 13 Will. III, c. 2. § 3 Shall join in Communion with the Church of England, as by Law established. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. 1. 72 It cannot be said of me... that I left the Established Church, because I was never joined to it. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 69 The oppressive sect which calls itself the established church. 1843 CANDLESH in *Life* xi. (1880) 303 A document which makes us... no longer ministers of the Established Church of Scotland. 1886 LD. SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* III. xvii. 295, I should say, that Established Churches are now in much more danger of being persecuted, than of persecuting.

6. The ecclesiastical and clerical organization of Christianity, or of a great Christian society, inter-

national, national, or other; esp. The clergy and officers of this society collectively or as a corporation having a continuous existence, and (in former times especially) as an estate of the realm. (In this sense 'Church' is often opposed to 'State' or the political organization, the civil government.)

(In early times *Holy church* was the common phrase in this sense: see 7.)

c 696 *Lawes of K. Wihlred* Preamb. Ælc had cilecan, 805-831 *Charter of Oswulf* (O. E. T. 443), Pe hiora lond to þære cirican saldon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 84 Þe Church [B. þe kirke] schal haue my Careyne And kepe mit Bone. c 1440 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 Þe possessions off þe chyrche. c 1450 *Merlin* 95 Asembled the barons and the prelates of the chyrche, and toke counseile. 1621 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* i. The Kirk of God... is takin sumtymes for them that exercise spiritual function among the congregation... The Kirke in this last sense hes a certaine power grantit be God. 1724 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 6 A church... sometimes... means a synod of bishop or of prebys; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. 1726 AVLI RE *Parerg.* 167 The word Church... in these latter Days... is put for the Person, that are ordain'd for the Ministry of the Gospel, that is to say, the Clergy. *Ibid.* 169 Sometimes 'tis taken for the Prelacy thereof. 1828 CURRIE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 91 Lands belonging to the church. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. III. xvi. 246 Speaking politically, we talk of the Clergy as the Church. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. (1874) I. App. 355 What we ridiculously call a separation of 'Church and State' (as if the State were not, in all Christendom, necessarily also the Church), but ought to call a separation of lay and clerical officers.

b. The clerical order or profession. Hence to go into the Church, to take holy orders, become a clergyman; so to be in the Church, to leave the bar for the Church.

1590 H. SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 148 If his sonne shall goe to the Church. 1591 F. SPARRY *Tr. Catian's Communion* 179 The person... was a man of the Church. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Ac.* E. Ind. I. xxi. 249 The Church feeds most on Fish, but not miraculously, for the poor Fishers dare sell none till the Priesthood is first serv'd. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 The merchant breeds his son for the church or the bar. 1865 MRS. RIMMEL *World in Ch.* iv. 59 You have really entered the church: I mean, done duty, preached, and so forth?

7. *Holy church*: a title commonly given to the Church Catholic, regarded as a divinely instituted and guided institution, speaking with authority, through its accredited organs. In early times often = the clergy or ecclesiastical authority, as in 6.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Cma Past.* 115 He onfeng ðone ealdordom ðære halgan cielecan [v. r. cirican]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif he him nule rithliche for preoste na for halie chyrche? c 1225 *Creed in Rel. Antiq.* I. 234 I leve on ðe hali gast, Al holi chyrche stedefast. c 1230 *Ital. Med.* 21 For þi was wedlac llaet in halli chyrche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 477 That holi chyrche he sould nout the Chatus there lette. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consec.* 2139 In stedfast trouthe of haly kyrk. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 73 Holi chyrche icham... þou onhest me to knowe. c 1450 *Merlin* xxv. 466 Accused be the centene of holy chyrche. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 37 Till holy Church incorporate two in one. 1648 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 354 Reconciled againe unto him... without the constraint of holy Church.

8. *Mother Church*: a favourite appellation of the Catholic church and its recognized branches. In allusion to this, to *Song of Solomon*, to *Riv.* xxi. 2, etc., the Church as an institution or corporation is often personified, and spoken of poetically and rhetorically as she.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 32 Alle men þat God oideynþ to his ben ful breþeren... siþ God is þei fadir, and his Chyrche is þei moder. 1382 — *Song Sol.* I. 4 marg. The Chyrche, of his tribulaciouns. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 255 Or let the Church our mother breathe her curse, A mothers curse, on her reuoluing sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* vi. (heading), 1 The Church professeth her faith in Christ. 4 Christ sheweth... his love toward her. 1613 SHAKS. *Ilen.* VIII. v. iii. 117. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Leut* i. The Scriptures bid us fast; the Church says, now: Give to thy Mother, what thou wouldest allow to evry Corporation. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 29 May. The poor church of England breathing as it were her last. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, SS. *Simon & Jude* i. The widowed Church is fain to rove... Make haste and take her home. — *Holy Comm.* vi. To feel thy kind upholding arm, My mother Church. c 1833 J. H. NEWMAN, I felt affection for my Church, but not tenderness. I felt dismay at her prospects, anger and scorn at her do-nothing perplexity. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Lett. Representative* 94 If the Scottish Kirk won't behave herself with moderation... we won't look after her wants the next time she comes for a grant. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Ecl. Hist.* iv. § 6. 233 The church has expressed her sense of their errors.

9. *High, Low, Broad Church*: see these words.

Although church is here practically equivalent to 'church party', 'section of the church', it has acquired this force only contextually or by unthinking analysis of phrases in which *high church*, *low church* were used attributively, as in *high church-man* and the like. *Broad church* is a modern formation on the model of the other two, starting not from their starting-point, but from their current use.

III. 10. A congregation of Christians locally organized into a society for religious worship and spiritual purposes, under the direction of one set of spiritual office-bearers.

(The early examples of this, before 16th c., are perhaps all in translations of the N.T. or references thereto.)

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* iv. 17 As I teche euerywhere in ech chyrche [so Geneva 1560, Rheims 1582, 1611, 1871; TINDALE, COVERD., CRANMER 1539, Geneva 1557 congregations]. — *Philomon* 2 And to the church that is in thin hous [so Geneva 1557, Rheims 1582, 1611, and 1871; TINDALE, COVERD., and



CRANMER congregacyon]. a 1564 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 41 *Father*. What meanest thou by this word 'church'? *Son*. Nothing else than a company of people gathered together, or a congregation. 1625 JN. ROBINSON *Wks.* 1851 III. 16 A particular Congregation rightly instituted and ordered [is] a whole, entire and perfect Church immediately and independently, in respect of other Churches, under Christ. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration Wks.* 1727 II. i. 235 A Church then, I take to be a voluntary Society of men, joining themselves together of their own accord, in order to the public worship of God, in such manner as they judge acceptable to him. 16.. in Coke & Moore *Wesley* I. i. (1792) 9 *Bp.* By whom were you sent? *W.* By a Church of Jesus Christ. *Bp.* What Church is that? *W.* The Church of Christ at Melcomb. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parrerg.* 167 The word *Church* is also taken for any particular Congregation or Assembly of Men, as the Church which was at Cornth. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 7/2 The Yorkshire Association of Baptist Churches. *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 4/5 They [Congregationalists] should, he suggested, group together some of their small churches under one pastor, with lay helpers.

#### IV. Elliptically and in phrases.

11. Used contextually (and sometimes otherwise) for the public worship of God (in a church); divine service in a religious building. So to attend church, go to church, be at church, in church, out of church, after church, between churches, early church, church-time, etc.

a 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 23 *Yu* gast to chyrche. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2246. a 1375 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 136. I rede we go to chyrche. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vi. xii. (1495) 196 Thapostle sayth I suffre not a woman to teche in chyrche. c 1450 *Mertus* iii. 45 The Kyng come fro chyrche on a day. 1590 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 128 We will perswade him to put on better ere he goe to Church. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 205 It is tedious to our old age to keepe our Church. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 As soon as church was done, she immediately stepp'd out. 1722 DE FOE *Rel. Covertsh.* App. (1840) 285 Whether I went to the church, the meeting-house, to the quaker's meeting, or to the mass-house. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 26 When he should be at Church. 1870 DASENT *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) II. 287 Between the churches... Auntie used to go down to the school and see the children. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 3 Went to church on Sundays.

12. Phrases and Proverbs. To go to church: see II; *fam.* = to get married. To talk church (colloq.): cf. to talk shop.

a 1450 *MS. Douce* 52 115 (N.) The nerer the chyrche the fer fro Crist. 1561 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 The nere to the chyrche, the fether from God. 1590 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 371 Counte Claudio, when meane you to goe to Church? 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Elys.* 31 Hath verified the Proverbe, The nerer the Church the further from God. 1851 NEWLAND *Ernie* 217 Looking at those wretched people and talking Church.

#### V. In senses not distinctively Christian.

13. The congregation or company of God's people in pre-Christian times. a. *orig.* merely a translation of L. *ecclesia*, Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, of the Vulgate and LXX., applied in its pre-Christian sense to the 'congregation' of Israel: see above. b. In later times, a retrospective use of the Christian sense, applied to the Israelites as God's chosen people, or to the faithful among them, and the worshippers of the true God or 'Old Testament saints' generally, as the analogue of the church under the Christian dispensation.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 1. 26 (25) Mid ðe lof me in cirican micela. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* *Ibid.*, Be foran be ðyð min lof on þære myrcan cyrcan. c 1388 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, Anent thee my preising in the grete chyrche [COVERED, in the great congregation]. — *Numb.* xx. 4 *Whi* han 3e ladde oute the chyrche of the Lord into wilderness. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ibid.* Why have you brought forth the Church of our Lord into the wilderness? 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 38 This is he that was in y<sup>e</sup> Church in the wilderness with the Angel.

b. 1388 [See WYCLIF, *Song. Sol.* i. margin.] 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. i. § 8 Not only amongst them [Israel] God always had His Church because He had thousands which never bowed their knees unto Baal; but whose knees were bowed unto Baal, even they were also of the Visible Church of God. 1610 R. FIELD *Of the Church* (1628) v. 1. The primitive and first Church of God in the house of Adam. *Ibid.* v. ii, Sem governed the Church in his time. 1611 BR. HALL *Serm.* v. 32 The Church was an embryo, till Abraham's time: in swathing-bands, till Moses; in childhood, till Christ; a man, in Christ; a man full-grown, in glory. 1672 GALE (*title*), The Court of the Gentiles: or a Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature, from the Scriptures and Jewish Church. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. xi. (1840) 169 The Church of God was now reduced to two tribes. 1862 STANLEY (*title*), History of the Jewish Church.

14. Applied to other (chiefly modern) religious societies and organizations (e.g. the Church of Humanity, the Positivists or Comtists; the Church of the Latter-day Saints or Mormons; etc.); and sometimes, more vaguely, to any 'school' or party having the bond of a common 'creed', social, æsthetic, or other, or who are combined in any movement which furnishes them with principles of life or duty.

[1388 WYCLIF *Ecl. Pol.* iii. 1 The sonus of wisdom, the chyrche of rīgtwis men.] 1528 MORE *Heretics* ii. Wks. 178/2 Ye doo persecute them as the chyrche of the Paynims did. 1726 W. PENN *Maxims* in *Wks.* I. 842 As good, so ill men are all of a Church. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 304/2 In all that makes religion objective, as he would say, the Church of Humanity is more churchish than the Church. 1867 HERW. DIXON *New America* I. xxv. (ed. 6) 270 The new church

established in Utah, though it is called the Church of America, is free and open to all the world. *Ibid.* II. xix. (The Revolt of Woman). One school of writers, a school which is already a church... soars into what is said to be a region of yet nobler truths. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 186 Plato's Republic has been said to be a church and not a state; and such an ideal of a city in the heavens has always hovered over the Christian world. 1877 JOHNSON *Cyclopædia* s.v. *Mormon* III. 622 The supreme power [among the Mormons]... rests with the first presidency, elected by the whole body of the Church.

#### VI. Attrib. and in Comb.

15. *attrib.* There being no adjective from *church* in general use, and the genitive *church's* being restricted to the notion of possession (usually with more or less personification), as in 'the church's claims, revenues, ministrations', the place of both is supplied by using *church* attributively or with the function of an adjective, signifying 'of the church, of a church, of churches, ecclesiastical'. In such a use, the word is often hyphenated, though the value of the hyphen is merely grammatical, in no way affecting the signification, and it may usually be omitted.

*Church* may be thus used in most of the senses above explained: in England it has specifically the sense 'of the Church of England'.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vii. (1590) 590 Censures and Church-paines. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 16 Whereas the usual say of old was 'Glaucus his change', the proverb is now 'A Church bargain'. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. ii. 44 They [first Consuls] went in hand with religion and church matters. 1622 T. SCOTT *Bolg. Pimire* 58 The Pope... hath gotten Church-Couriers to uphold his Regalitie. 1622 DORNE *Serm.* v. 88 To see who comes and to hear a Church-comedy. n 1640 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Yas. IV.* Wks. (1711) 71 A stout defender of the church-patrimony. — *Consid.* to Parl. *Ibid.* 187 That the church-race marry only among themselves, ministers sons upon ministers daughters. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 66 Conformity in the Church-behaviour of men. 1660 R. COKE *Powder & Subj.* 159 Let the Church-tribute of every Church be paid out of the lands of all Freemen. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. (1694) 190 The beastly rage of Church-rule. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 112 Profession of Christianity is every man's Church-title. 1670 WALTON *Life Hooker* 38 The regulation of church-affairs. 1674 LUTTELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 354, a church convictees were discovered in London where the non-juring parsons preached to their Jacobite auditory. 1701 *Ibid.* (1857) V. 111 The church party have agreed to put up Sir William Gore. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 141 This is both a court and a church-game. 1719 SWIFT *To Eng. Clergy.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 7 In esteem... among some church-divines. 1764 COWPER *Yroc.* 381 Church-ladders are not always mounted best by learned Clerks and Latinists profess'd. 1853 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. ii. 66 For church-use at least. 1886 *Circular Comm. Church House*, Both clergy and laity often need information concerning Church societies, Church charities, Church action generally.

16. The following have somewhat more of the character of permanent combinations:

a. with sense 'of the church as an institution, ecclesiastical': church-acts, assembly, association, benefice, betrustment (= trust), catechism, censure, censurer, coffer, consistory, dignitary, dignity, discipline, doctrine, due, expenses, festival, formula, holiday, hymn, law, music, musician, order, preferment, polity, procession, property, rent, revenue, society, song, steward, stipend, vestments, etc.

b. 'Of divine service in the church, of public worship': church-day, hours, time.

c. 'Of the material building and its precincts': church-bench, chime, clock, floor, furniture, gate, glass, hatch, organ, organist, pale, pillow, porch, spire, steeple, stile, stool, tower, walk, wall, window, etc.

d. To these may be added those in which the meaning is that of some actor or action in connexion with, or in reference to, the church; as church-chatterer, covenanting, gesticulation, juggler, masker, pluralist, sleep, sleeper (cf. Ger. *kirchenschlaf*, *schlafen*), sleeping, etc.

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 87 To assemble together for publick Worship: which are the ends of particular Church-association. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 95 Let vs go sit here vpon the Church bench till two. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Yas. III.* Wks. (1711) 47 Promoted to some church-benefice. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. ii. (1852) 255 To make over church-betrustments 'unto faithful men'. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 313 Yit of this kyrkchaterars here ar a menea. 1653 BAXTER *Ch. Concord* 14 Those that are most against Church-Covenantings. 1805-6 COLLIERIDGE *Three Graves* iii. xix. Ellen... kept her church All church-days during Lent. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. vii. § 7 They hold that no church-dignity should be granted without consent of the common people. 1574 WHITTOFT *Def. Answer* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 201 What church-discipline would you have? 1872 MONLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 175 Consequences, entirely apart from theology and church discipline. c 1200 ORMIN 9013 *Juy* birp uppo \*kirkefeor Beon fundenn offte. 1784 COWPER *Troc.* 425 A piece of mere church-furniture at best. 1513 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 33 The stonnyngs at the 'cherche gate letyn. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 85 In these kinds of church-gesticulations, they differ from all other people. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* xxxiii. A herald... findes his crackt name... in the church-glasse. 1530 FALSGR. 484/1 It is 'cherche holiday to morowe. 1787 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 357 You may have your service in church-hours. 1780 COWPER

*Progr. Err.* 109 A mere 'church-juggler, hypocrite, and slave. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. vi. § 1 Power also to make church-laws. 1640-4 THOMAS in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 285 \*Church-Musick, it shall have here the first place. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. (1617) 146 In defence of our Church-orders, to bee as good as theirs. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 125/5 A 'Church-Organ, containing 10 Stops in the great Organ. 1878 NEWCOMB *Poph. Atison* ii. i. 126 A church-organist and teacher of music. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power Wks.* (1851) 314 Worse then any lord prelat or church-pluralist. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. i. § 14 'Church Polity... is a form of ordering the public spiritual affairs of the Church of God. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 200 Only the knigte in the \*chirche-porche. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiv. 13 Brought oxen and garlandes unto the Chyrche porche. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, (title)* The Church-porch. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* ii. i. For any church-preferment thou hast a mind to. 1632 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* 335 To go on perambulation on Church procession. 1566 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Starford* (1882) 30 Resceyved... for the seid 'chirch Rente iiijl. 1578 *and Bh. Discrip.* (1621) xii. § 12 As for the kirk rents in general. 1676 MARVELL *Mrs. Smirke Wks.* 185 IV. 60 These are the great Animadversers of the times, the church-respondents in the pew. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xxiii. § 9 Making partition of church-revenues. 1672 *Cave Prim.* Chr. iii. v. (1673) 360 Re-admitted into 'Church-society. a 1590 *Owl & Night*, 984 Singe... At rihte time 'chirchesong. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Offices 24 The priest mayng the Corps at the 'Church-style. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-porch* lxx Who marks in 'church-time others symmetria. a 1576 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 150 Those that... spend the Church-time at Home. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzzlewit*, On Sunday morning, before church-time. 1833 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xii, Some for 'church-tippet, gown and hood, draining their veins. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 418 Ne underuo 3e be 'chirche vestiment. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Formal Man* (Arb.) 31 Like one that runnes to the Minster walke [ed. 1629 'Church-walk], to take a turne, or two. 1509 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Starford* (1882) 31 A stonnyng underneathe the 'Chyrche wall. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 144 Like god Bels priests in the old 'Church window.

17. Comb. a. objective (and obj. genitive), as church-breaker, -destroyer, -denier, -divider, -forsaker, -founder, -reformer, -revolutionist, -tearar, etc.; also church-believing, -building, -looking (= churchlike), -raising, -ruinating, -spoiling, etc., adjs.; church-chaffer, -spoil, etc., sbns.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. (1737) 192 Some Robber... or Church-breaker. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. (1641) 101/1 False-contracting, Church-chaffering, Cheating, Bribing and Extorting. 1822 *Gamb. Camden Soc., Few Words to Churchw.* i. 12 The church-destroyers of other days. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 49 The Weapons in which 'Church-Dividers do usually put their trust. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. (1617) 203 Whether Emperours or Bishops... were 'Church-founders. 1822 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 93 Some 'church-looking windows. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* 97 'Church-robbing Politicians and 'Church-raising Soldiers. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 301 'Church-reforming statesmen. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. Ch.* (1841) 414 The principles of these 'church-revolutionists were hostile to monarchy. 1645 *Liberty of Consc.* Pref. A iiij, Their pernicious, God-provoking, Truth-defacing, 'Church-ruinating, and State-shaking toleration. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 575 Men, that do 'church-spoilyng loue. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i Peter iv. 8 The Papal 'Church-tearers, that persecute all that consent not to their Canons.

b. instrumental and advb. as church-begotten, -bidden, -commissioned, etc.

1687 DRYDEN *Hud.* & P. iii. 462 The Martyn A 'church-begot, and church-believing bird. 1811 W. SPENCER *Poems* 136 The 'church-bidden bride. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* W. ii. 513 Lost breath and heart in these 'church-stified places.

18. Special combs.: † church-acre, a church-yard; Church and King, the motto of the adherents of the Stuarts in the 17th and 18th c., hence a phrase for high ecclesiastical and monarchical sympathies combined; thence *Church and Kingsmen*, *Church and King man*; Church and State, the ecclesiastical and political organizations, especially as united; hence *Church and Stateism*; Church Army, an imitation, in connexion with the Church of England, of the Salvation Army; church-bug, a species of wood-louse, said to be found often in churches; † church-catholio, in 17th c. = CHURCH-PAPIST; † church-clerk, a parish clerk; Church Commissioner, a member of one of the boards or commissions created to manage church matters; † church-earth, a churchyard; † church-errant, a humorous formation after *knight-errant*; hence † church-erantry; Church Estates Commission, Commissioners, a board appointed to control the management of the property of the Church of England; church-father, a Father of the Church; church-festival, a feast-day of the church, a holy-day; † church-feuar Sc., a leasehold tenant of the church; church-flag, a flag hoisted on board a ship during divine service; church-folk, people at church, church-goers; adherents of the established church, as distinguished from 'chapel-folk'; church-grate, † (a.) a grated door or gate of a church or churchyard; (b.) a kind of apparatus for warming a church; † church-holy, consecration of a church; church-lease, a lease of church property; church-mode, one of the modes in

medieval church-music; church-office, an office in the church: the form prescribed for the conduct of a church-service; † church-outed *a.*, put out of the church; church-path, a public, and usually ancient, footpath across fields, leading to, or shortening the way to, the parish church; church-piece, a piece of ground belonging to the church; church-register, a parish register; church-renter, one who holds a lease under the church; also, † one who makes a rent or division in a church; church-ring, a wedding-ring; church-social (*U. S.*), a social meeting in connexion with a church; church-state, status in a church; † a theocracy; † church-strewing, the strewing of the church-floor with rushes on particular festivals; church-town, the church village, the place where the parish church of a number of hamlets is situated (*Sc. kirk-town*); † in OE. (*ciric-tūn*) and ME., the enclosure of a church, a churchyard; † church-sympagite, some obsolete sect (see *quot.*); † church-vassal, a vassal of the church; † church-wort, Penny-royal.

1596 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* May (1888) 212 For earing of the church-acre. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. The honest Cavalier... was to be true to Church and King. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robberd Mem.* I. 459 The loyalty of it—nay worse, the Church-and-kingism... will divert you. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* (1885) III. 25 A staunch, unflinching Church-and-Kingman. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* i. § 7 The combination between Church and State, of religion by law established. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 420 The Church-and-State class. 1833 *LYTTON My Novel* xi. ii. Men pretending to aristocracy... and Church-and-Stateism. 1697 *Let. fr. Jesuit* in *Rushworth Hist. Coll.* (1699) I. 475 We give the honor to those which merit it, which are the Church-Catholics. 1535 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 42 Item rec. clerely for the church clerks made. 1139. xjd. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Church-clerk*, the parish-clerk. Long in use. 1842 *TENNISON Epic* 15, I heard The parson... Now harping on the church commissioners, Now hawking at Geology and schism. 1672 *N. Riding Rec. V.* 176 The fence in the church-earth wall. 1784 *New Spect.* xx. 3/4 He... resembles a modern church-errant in quest of a tithic pig. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 58 The age of church-errantry is over; missionaries, legates, crusaders, and reformers have long gone off the stage. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 137 Church Estates Commissioners, Earl Stanhope, etc. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystic* (1860) I. 109 The locality in which this great church-father passed most of his days. *Ibid.* I. 112 To write a sermon... against the next church-festival. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* xiii. *Relig. Wks.* (1881) II. 96 Respite from labour... on the Sabbath, and on church festivals. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* i. The habitations of the church-fens were not less primitive than their agriculture. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 With one eye fixed on the church-flag at the peak. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 In churche, per al churche folc ogh to ben gadered. 1871 *HOLME Lee Her Title of Hon.* i. Zeal that some of the church-folk wonder at and deride. 1519 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 36 For tymbre for the church grate xliij. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 179 The church-grate consists of a light, circular, open fire-basket, raised on legs, and portable by means of an iron bar. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrcheholi, encennia. 1797 *SWIFT What passed in Loud. Wks.* 1755 III. i. 185 He got a church-lease filled up that morning. 1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* iii. (1617) 93 Sundry Church-offices, Dignities, and Callings, for which they found no Commandement in the Holy Scripture. 1698 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* I. 43 The ancient Church-Office here relates all this. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. Intro. d. Thus Church-outed by the Prelates, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters. 1827 *HONE Every-Day Bk.* II. 374 Football was played... and the church-piece was the ground chosen for it. 1846 S. W. SINGER in *Herrick's Wks.* (1859) Intro. 24 In the church-register of Dean Prior. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 193 Only against such Church-renters, and gross offenders. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* vi. 665 Sets her darling down to cut his teeth upon her church-ring. 1888 *Minot (Dakota) Teller* 18 May 6/5 [To] tackle a wash-tub as quickly as a church-social. 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 252 The Missi, whom he compares in Church-state to Suffragans. 1676 *OWEN Worship God* 97 Thus did God take the Children of Israel into a Church-state. 1506 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 31 Brede and drink to the carters for the church strowyng. a 1200 *Edgar's Canons* § 26 in *Thorpe Laws* II. 250 (Bosw.) Ne bionan 'cricitune eni3 hund ne cume. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Pet vlep to holy Cherche, oher into church tounes vor to by ybor3e. 1680 *BAXTER Cath. Commun.* Pref. A ij. Even before the Church-Tympantines, many score several Sects rose up. 1820 *Scott's Abbot* i. A peasant, the son of a church-vassal. c 1450 *Aphasia* (Anecd. Oxon.) 130 *Originum*, churchewit. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.* Church-wort, Pennyroyal.

**Church** (tʃɜːtʃ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To bring, take, or conduct to church, in order to receive its rites or ministrations. Commonly in the passive, the person concerned being said to be church-ed.

† a. Said of a child at baptism. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 941 Huo wole a cherched child chese for hardy.

b. Said of a woman after child-birth, when thanks are publicly offered for her safe delivery, esp. in accordance with the prescribed service in the Book of Common Prayer; the officiating clergyman is said 'to church' her. Cf. CHURCH-GANG, CHURCHING.

[1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 311, I schal offre hym a pousand candelles when I schal go to cherche of childe (*post partum*). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Chyrchyn, or purtyen, *Purifico*. c 1470 *Harping Chron.* cxxii. ii. Kyng Wyllyam in Gesine had lyen long, And tyme hym wer been kyrked with good songe. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 16 [William the Conqueror] sayd, when I am church-ed I wyll offer unto him a thousand candelles light, with the which heshall holde himselfe smally contented. *Ibid.* II. 244 The Queene who then was newly church-ed of a sonne called John of Gaunt. 1629 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* (1886) II. 124 In the same house my wife was church-ed and my daughter xtmed. 1737 *Byrom Tril. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 101 A lady or two were church-ed after prayers. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* vi. Ladies are confined and church-ed.

c. Said (esp. in Scotland) of a newly-wedded pair, and particularly of the bride, on first attendance at church after marriage; also of the Judges, members of a civic corporation, and the like, when they attend church in state; also more generally of any one being taken to or appearing at church.

1566 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 111 For seauen and thirtie weekes... neuer stirring out of dores or being church-ed all that while. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 282 That day a young and bonny bride Was 'kirkkit', as they say. 1865 *Even. Standard* 24 Apr., Yesterday afternoon being the first Sunday in Easter term, her Majesty's Judges and the Corporation of London attended in state at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony well known in civic language as 'Churching the Judges'.

† 2. To place or set up in church. *Obs.*

1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 373 This Image was neither Church-ed, nor Adored, or Worshipped.

† 3. To form or organize into a church. *Obs.*

1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* 39 (D.) Strange methods of new churching men and women.

† 4. To church it: to play the church. *Obs.*

1619 *Sacrilege Handl.* Ep. Ded. 2 It goeth neuer better, then when the Church Courteth it, and the Court Church-eth it.

5. slang. Cf. CHRISTEN *v.* 6.

1868 *DORAN Saints & Sin.* II. 290 The [thieves] 'church their yacks' when they transpose the works of stolen watches to prevent identification. 1873 in *Slang Dict.*

† **Church-ale.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH + ALE 3.]

A periodical festive gathering held in connexion with a church.

1419 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 27 Item of a church ale which was made to the use of the tabernacle vjs. viij. 1571 *Canon Eccl. in Canons Eccl.* (1603) § 88 The church-wardens... shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, church-ales, drinkings... to be kept in the church, chapel, or churchyard. 1593 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* 95 *The Manner of Church-ales.* Against a Christmas, an Easter, Whitsonday, or some other time, the Church-wardens... provide half a score or twenty quarters of malt... which malt being made into very strong ale or beere, it is set to sale, either in the Church or some other place assigned to that purpose... they repair their Churches and Chappels with it; they buy books for service. 1640 *GLAPTHORNE Wit in Const.* ii. At Church-ales. When the sweet bag-pipe does draw forth the Damsells to frisque about the May poles. 1732-8 *NAL Hist. Purit.* II. 248 Church Ale are when people go from afternoon prayers on Sundays to... some public house, where they drink and make merry. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* i. xiii. 628 note 2 The later church-ale was a custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses.

**Churchanity:** see CHURCHLANTY.

**Church-bell.** The bell hung in the tower of a church, or other structure near it, and rung to call the people to worship, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 136 Drenc wifpeondseocum men of cricbellan to drincanne. 1633 *HERBERT Temple, Prayer* 13 Church-bells beyond the starres heard. 1798 *SOUTHEY Occas. Pieces, Victory*, Hark... how the church-bells with redoubling peals Stun the glad ear! 1832 *TENNISON Death Old Year* i. Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow. 1865 *WHITTIER Snow-bound* 97 No church-bell lent its Christian tone To the savage air.

**Church-book.** A book belonging to, or used in connexion with, a church; esp. a. a service-book; b. an official record of the proceedings of a church; c. a parish register.

c 1025 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) xxxv. 171 Man hæfð on cyricbocum messan gesette. 1514 in *Glosscock Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 34 Ed to the scrivner for mendyng of the church bokis. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* 221 Whiche the lymmers... paynte on the margentes of church bookes. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. i. Tho' the church-book speak her fifty, they That say she can write thirty... offend her. 1673 S. DUGARD *Marr. Cousin Germans* 58 A Name... to live no where but on a Tombstone, or in the Church Book. 1868 *Daily News* 30 Aug., The Rev. John Brown, D.D., the present minister of the church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, gives the following extracts from the church-book, touching... their pastor's death [31 Aug. 1688].

† **Church-bucket.** A bucket kept in the parish church for use in case of fire. Cf. CHOR 2 d. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philostey* v. iii, They'll flea him, and make church-buckets on his skin. 1762 *FOOTE Orators* i. i. Concerning the new-Lettering the church-buckets.

**Church-building.**

a. The construction of churches or places of worship. b. The material edifice of the church. c. A building for meetings, etc., adjoining a church (*U. S.*).

1841 E. MIALLE *Nonconform.* I. 440 Church-building might be dispensed with. 1858 *2nd Suppl. Penny Cycl.* 138/1 Church Building Commissioners were first appointed by the Statute 38 Geo. III. c. 45 for building new churches in

populous districts. 1888 *BRYCE American Commonwealth* II. 577 Its new Church Building—prosperous Churches alway have a building with a set of rooms for meetings.

† **Church-chopper.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH sb. + CHOPPER 2.] A dealer or trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices. Cf. CHOP-CHURCH.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Pm. Mon.* 69 Stigand the Church-chopper, Archbishop of Cantebury. 1566 *TRAPP Comm.* i. Pet. v. 2 Church-choppers and money-changers.

† **Church-chopping.** *pph. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + chopping, CHOP *v.* 2.] Bargaining or trading in the presentation of a church living.

1621 *BURTON Annot. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 138 Our Symoniackal Church-chopping Patrons.

† **Church-cloth.** a. Any ecclesiastical vestment (pl. -clothes). b. Any cloth used in the service of the church. c. The parish shroud.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Be churche clothes ben to-brokene, and ealde. 1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Washing the churche clothes, *vd.* 1632 *CHAPMAN Ball* ii. i. Thou mayest be buried, And have the church-cloth: if you can put in Security, the parish shall be put To no more charge.

**Church-communion.** Membership of a church, with enjoyment of its benefits, esp. admission to the Lord's Supper.

1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 34 So high a penalty as exclusion from Church-Communion. 1746 *WISLIFY Princ. Methodist* 29 Very loose Notions of Church-Communion.

**Church-court.** An ecclesiastical court; in Scotland, the courts of Kirk-Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly.

1839 *CANDLISH in Life* iv. (1880) 94 Their record with this deliverance had come up to the superior Church Courts. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. i. (1872) 2 Which had little business to be spoken of in any Church-court. 1858 *2nd Suppl. Penny Cycl.* 123/1 The famous 'Veto Act', the design of which was to modify the action of the system of patronage of livings in the Church of Scotland, by enabling the Church Courts to reject any nominee of a patron on the ground of his being displeasing to the majority of the congregation.

**Churchdom** (tʃɜːtʃdɒm). [see -DOM: cf. (1) *kirchentum*, *kirchthum*.] Existence or standing as a church; ecclesiastical status; the system of a church.

1659 *PEARSON Creed* ix, Whatsoever Church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new Churchdom, and whatsoever is so new, is none. 1851 *BROWNING in Lett. of Shelley* (1852) Intro. 33 Mistaking Churchdom for Christianity.

**Church-door.** The outer door of a church, which was the place at which various public acts (e.g. marriages) were ordained to be performed.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Cura Past.* 105 Beforan ðære circean durn. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Heore godfaderes and heore godmoderes scullen onswerie for hem et be churche durn. c 1200 *ORMIN* 137 Hemm birde Twa bukkess samenn to be piost Att kirkedre bringenn. 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 460 Housbondis at churche dore she hadde fyue. c 1440 *Gesta* these wordes. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* II. 17 He weddit hir at kirkdour with ane ring. 1574 *Bk. General Kirkk*, Sall present thameselfis vpon Sunday nixt... at the kirkdour... in saclothe. 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 237/2 Joan had never been solemnly espoused at the church door.

b. Comb. *Church-door-ward.*

1524 *BECON Potation for Lent* Wks. 114 Then the people goeth somewhat further into the Church-door ward, and there standeth still.

**Church-ed** (tʃɜːtʃt), *pph. a.* [f. CHURCH *v.* + -ED 1.] Formally presented at church; undergoing or having undergone churching.

1340-70 [see CHURCH *v.* 1 a]. 1611 *COTGR. Voile*, a Vayle (vsed by Nunnes, widowes, or church-ed women).

**Churcheset:** see CHURCH-SOOT.

**Churchful** (tʃɜːtʃfʊl). [see -FUL.] As many as a church will contain.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/2 The testimony of a whole churchful of witnesses.

† **Church-gang.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH + GANG, a going; cf. OFris. *kirkgang*, ON. *kirkjunga*, Sw. *kirkogång*, Da. *kirkgang*, Ger. *kirkgang*.]

Going to church; attendance at a church; churching of a woman after childbirth.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Alswa his festen... and chirc 3ong and god to donne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 þre þinger, þat on is childbed, and þat oðer chircgang and þe þridde þe offering. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2465 And sum... don for ðe dede chirc-gong. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1244) 379 3yf God me wole grace sende Uorto make my chyrche-gong [i.e. church-gang], and bringe me of þys bende. *Ibid.* 380 Me ne myzte non chyrche-gong wyþ out lyfte do.

**Church-garth.** *dial.* [see GARTH.] A churchyard. (Intermediate between *churchyard* and northern English *kirkgarth*.)

1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 34 A church garth, *camiterium*. 1602 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 136 For mending the churchgarth yeats, 6d. 1851 *N. & Q. Ser.* i. III. 380/2 The term God's Acre as applied to a Church-garth.

**Church-goer.** [cf. Ger. *kirkengänger*, -*geher*.] One who goes to church; esp. who regularly attends the services of a church.

1687 *Good Advice* 42 The Persons chosen were Church goers. 1797 *SWIFT What passed in London*, A constant church-goer. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakfast*, ix. I... am a regular church-goer. 1874 *DASSETT Tales from Rjeld* 132 Now I must be off... to cook the Sunday dinner for the church-goers.

**Church-going**, *vbl. sb.* Going to church; *esp.* regular attendance at church.

1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State Matrim.*, v. churchgoing and wedding should not be deferred. 1860 PUSEY *Alin. Proph.* 40 'Charity is better than Church-going'. . should. . mean such Church-going as is severed from Charity.

**Church-going bell** = bell for going to church. 1781 COWPER *A. Selkirk* 29 The sound of the church-going bell.

**Church-going**, *a.* Going to church; that habitually attends church.

1712 R. H. in *Exam.* 23 Nov. 747/2 A religious, church-going, professor. 1885 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 26 Oct. 15/2 A house-going clergy would make a church-going people.

**Church-government**. The government or conduct of the affairs of a church; the form of polity upon which a church is organized for the exercise of authority and discipline, as Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. (1617) 91, I somewhat marvaile that they especially should thinke it absurd to oppose Church-Government. . vnto matters of Faith. 1670 WALTON *Life Hooker* 37 Able to . . determine what laws were fit to be made concerning church-government. 1882 J. TAYLOR *S. Covenanters* 29 The Presbyterian system of Church-government was re-established.

**Church-governor**. A ruler of a church; one of the persons having authority in a church.

1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. i. § 2 Their only right which are by proper spiritual function termed Church-governors. 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* II. 380 Their [Jews'] church-governors did allow and appoint daily sacrifices to be offered for the peace and tranquillity of the Roman empire. 1875 E. WARR *Life in Christ* iv. xxv. (1878) 398 Wicked world-rulers and church-governors.

† **Church-grith**. *Obs.* [*f.* GRITH *sb.* peace.] Church-peace; abstinence from violence within the precincts of a church; right of sanctuary.

1000 *Laus Edgar* i. § 5 Stānde ælc cyricgriþ swa swa hit beist stod. c. 1205 LAY. 2322 He hæhte ælcne mon chireche-griþ [c. 1275 church-griþ] balden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29250 (Cott.) Þe thridre þat brekes kirkes griþ.

† **Church-hallowing**. *Obs.* Consecration of a church (building).

1516 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 35 At the tyme of the church hallowing. 1565 CALPHILL *Ansu. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 133 Your popish church-hallowing.

† **Church-hawe**. *Obs.* [*f.* HAW, OE. *haga* enclosure.] A churchyard.

c. 1250 *Seign Sag.* 2625 (W.) Of the fir in the chireche-hawe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 727 By reason of the hooly place, as churches or chireche hawes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 [Calixtus] made a chireche hawe [cimiterium] at Rome. 1428 E. E. WILLS 80 The chirechaw of houre La[dy] of Harryngey. 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 175 Al they . . whiche violently drawn out of chiche, cloyster, or cherchehawe, any fugitif thider fled.

† **Church-hay**. *Obs.* [*f.* HAY, enclosure, OE. *hege* hedge, fence.] A churchyard; = prec.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich . . eode oðe pleowwe ine chireche [v. r. church yeard]. 1417 E. E. WILLS 26 That my body be Beryed in the Chirchwey of the Paryschchurche of Thornecombe. a. 1450 *Voc. in W.* Wulcker 626 Chirche-haye, cimiteriumque. c. 1450 MYRC 330 Wyth-ynne chyrche & seyntwary [v. r. church hay] 1880 E. CORNU. *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., This word is dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage, A hot May Makes a fat Church-hay.

**Church-history**. The history of the Christian Church.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* ii. Wks. (1847) 18/2 The author of our church-history. 1655 FULLER *(Title)*, The Church-History of Britain. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 59 Church-history records too many such interruptions.

**Church-house**. A house belonging to the (or a) church, or used for church purposes: formerly, a house adjoining the church, where church-ales, etc. were held, a 'parish-room'.

1484 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's*, Bp. Startford (1882) 25 For tilling of the church howse. 1580 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 118 The receipts of the rent of the church houses. 1636 *Divine Tragedie lately Acted* 28 They kept their feast in the Church-house joyning to the Church. a. 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. N. Wilt.* (Brand) In every parish is (or was) a church house, to which belonged spits, crocks, etc., utensils for dressing provision. 1897 *Hasell's Ann. Cych.* 93/2 The proposal to raise a fund for building a Church House [in London] for the manifold requirements of the Church [of England] as an organic body.

**Churchianity** (*tʃɜːtʃiənɪti*). Also church-anity. [*f.* CHURCH, after *Christianity*.] A dyslogistic term for: Devotion to the Church rather than to Christianity.

1837 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 15 It would say little, indeed, for Lucy's Churchianity or my Quakerism. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 11 We have lived to see this stanch Liberal . . adopting . . a policy of strong churchianity. 1883 O. JOHNSON *W. L. Garrison & Times* 366 They discriminated also between Christianity and churchianity, between piety and piosity. 1888 *Scottish Leader* 15 Oct. 3 Preaching 'churchianity' not Christianity.

**Churchify** (*tʃɜːtʃɪfaɪ*), *v.* *collog.* or *dyalog.* [*f.* CHURCH + *-fy*, cf. *Frenchify*, *falsify*, etc.] To make 'churchy'; to imbue with church influence or principles. Hence Churchified *ppl. a.*

1843 MALL in *Nonconf.* III. 321 Churchified and dissenting culprits. 1875 McCOSH *Sc. Philos.* v. 38 Shut out from the English Universities for their tests and churchified influence.

**Churchiness** (*tʃɜːtʃɪnəs*). [*f.* CHURCH + *-NESS*.] 'Churchy' quality.

1884 *Chr. World* 17 Apr. 281/2 The very air of the place . . is redolent with 'Churchiness'. 1886 *Athenaeum* 8 May 614/1 There is [in the tale] a good deal of 'Churchiness'.

**Churching** (*tʃɜːtʃɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CHURCH + *-ing*.]

1. The public appearance of a woman at church to return thanks after childbirth, *esp.* in accordance with the Anglican ritual.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiii. 500 His wife . . was as than newly churched of a fayre sonne And he thought at her Churching to kepe a great feest at Tholouse. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The Thanksgiving of Women after Childbirth, commonly called the Churching of Women. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge Knts. Errant Wks.* (1711) 232 They are now come back to Greenwich for the churching of the queen. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, He attended his mother to her churching.

b. *attrib.* as *churching* *pev.*

1637 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 190 For a yeaeres of kersey for a churching cloth, 7s. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xli. 336 An uprising or Women Churching Treatment.

2. Subjection to the influence of the church.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 28 A tough, acrid, animal nature which centuries of churching and civilizing have not been able to sweeten.

**Churchish**, *a. rare* = CHURCHY.

1785 J. NEWTON *Let. in Life W. Bull* vii. (1865) 148 Disuade him from being over-churchish. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 304/2 In all that makes religion objective, as he would say, the Church of Humanity is more churchish than the Church.

**Churchism** (*tʃɜːtʃɪzəm*). [*f.* CHURCH *sb.* + *-ISM*.] Belief in or adherence to the church or a church, or to an ecclesiastical system; ecclesiasticism; church-partisanship; often short for *established-churchism* and for *English Churchism*; so also *High, Low, Broad Churchism*.

1768 in C. Chauncy *Letter* 61 The appellant's idea of religion, essentially different from churchism. 1841 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 267 The old form of High Churchism, retaining much of Protestantism, and uniting it with other notions . . which it cherished indistinctly, without pushing them to their consequences. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 618 To justify Dissent by aiming a blow at Churchism. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Fellow* (1879) 37 Some of the queer narrowness of English Churchism.

**Churchite** <sup>2</sup> (*tʃɜːtʃaɪt*). *rare*. [*f.* CHURCH *sb.* + *-ITE*.] One of the church party; *esp.* a supporter of the or a church.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 352 Thus elementary instruction, like the offices of the state, will be confined, by a test, to the churchites. 1848 CLOUGH *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1891) I. 235 The new High Churchites, who want to turn all the quiet people arid.

**Churchite** <sup>2</sup> (*tʃɜːtʃaɪt*). *Min.* [*f.* name of Prof. A. H. Church + *-ITE*.] A hydrous phosphate of cerium discovered in a Cornish copper mine.

1865 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Chem. News* XII. 183.

**Churchize**, *v.* *nonce-ud.* = CHURCHIFY.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 8/2 Teacher of the School, in the days when there was no suspicion of its being 'churchized'.

**Church judiciary**: see JUDICIARY.

**Church-key**. The key of the church-door, or of other locked place in the church; *fig.* in quot. 1685 alluding to the 'power of the keys'.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 12 Into the swerd the chireche keie Is turned. 1518 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's*, Bp. Startford (1882) 36 A newlather bag to here in the chirech keyes, ijd. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* (1707) Postscr., When Gregory VII fell on mastering Princes by his Church-Keys, etc.

**Church-land**. [*f.* OE. *ciric-land*; cf. OS. *ciric-land*, Ger. *kirchenland*.] In north dial. *kirkland*. Land belonging to a church, or the church.

c. 1205 LAY. 1885 Her ich bi-teche eou an hond al freo selc chirech-land. 1524 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 33 My house . . is situate and lythe upon the kyrkland. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 53 Ane fewer of Kirklands. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 31 As if you had never heard of church-lands and tithes! 1807 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* (1833) 84 Enabling the widow of the last surviving tenant to the churchlands in possession, to hold over the estate so long as she remained unmarried.

**Churchless** (*tʃɜːtʃləs*), *a.* [*see* *-LESS*.]

1. Without a church or church organization.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* at vii. 121 The Church-lesse Church of the Albigenes & Waldenses. 1664 FULLER *Worthies*, *Lincoln* (D.). A Churchlesse Village.

2. Not attending or belonging to a church.

1834-5 S. R. MATTIAND *Volunt. Syst.* (1837) 240 Deists, Atheists, in a word, every churchless wretch that can be found. 1854 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 159 These two thousand churchless and godless individuals. 1884 R. MILNE *(Title)* The Problem of the Churchless and Poor in our large Towns.

3. Not sanctioned or blessed by the church.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 162 We thought to scare this minion of the King Back from her churchless commerce with the King To the fond arms of her first love, Fitzurse.

**Churchlet** (*tʃɜːtʃlɛt*). [*f.* CHURCH *sb.* + *-LET*.] A little or diminutive church.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 32 (D.) The many defects . . incident to these little Churchlets and scattered Conventicles. 1883 M. DEANE *Quatrefoil* I. ix. 139 Founded by one Clement, who elected himself to be father of a churchlet.

**Churchlike**, *a.* Resembling a church; befitting connexion with a church. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 247 Church-like humors. 1854 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 161 A picturesque and churchlike effect.

**Churchliness**. [*f.* CHURCHLY + *-NESS*.] The quality of being churchly; loyalty to the church; ecclesiasticism.

1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 262 It might prove a great gain to American Episcopacy to be re-enforced with Presbyterian orthodoxy and churchliness.

**Church-litten**, *local*. [*f.* CHURCH + LITEN, OE. *litten*, a burying enclosure.] A churchyard.

c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 114 (Halli.) He come into that chireche-lyttoun. 1674 RAY S. & E. *Country Wits*. 61 The Church-litten; the church yard. *Suss.* 1854 W. COOPER *Gloss. Sussex*. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Church-litten*, a church-yard. 1881 *Isle Wight Gloss.* (E. D. S.)

**Church-living**. A living or benefice in an established church; *esp.* in the Church of England.

a. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xxi. § 7 When corruptly they bestow church-livings. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 206 Seising upon Church-livings. 1797 GOWIN *Enquirer* ii. ix. 309, I gain . . a rich church-living by the change.

**Churchly** (*tʃɜːtʃli*), *a.* [*in* OE. *ciriclic*, cf. Ger. *kirchlich*; in 16th c. re-formed on CHURCH *sb.* + *-LY* 1.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting the or a church; ecclesiastical.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 716 Pat hie Easton on ryht heoldon, and þa ciriclecan scare. c. 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bædā v.* xxi. (Bosw.), Æet ciriclice star ures ealondes and þeode ic wrat on rif bec. c. 1000 *Wanley's Catal.* 118/2 (Bosw.) Mid ciriculum þenungum. 1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1612) 119 Hee was not lawfully made Priest, nor with Churchly laying on of hands consecrated. a. 1600 in *Reader* 23 June (1866) 601 Ony boke belle or lyght or any other churchly ornaments. 1714 GAY *Proem to Sheph. Week* (1784) 124 Diverse grave points also hath be handled of Churchly matter. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth. Night-c.* 748 Munificence To Church and all things churchly. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 459 We could wish such ugly barbarisms or neologisms as 'churchly' . . had been eschewed.

**Churchman** (*tʃɜːtʃmæn*). [*cf.* OHG. *kirich-man*, *kirman*, Ger. *kirchen-*, *kirchmann*.]

1. A man of the church; 'an ecclesiastic; a clergyman' (J.).

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 25019 (Fairf.) Noynting . . noyt wiþ þat oyle at kirk men hase bot wiþ þe hall gavis grace. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 244 Let neither your Gouernour, nor your Kirkmen . . fede you further with faire wordes 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed.* D vij b, The light dissolute maners of the Holy Kirkcemen. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 104 Any Bishoppes, Abbottes, Priors, or any other Churchmen. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 25 What, Cardinal! . . *Tantane antinis Caletibus ira*, Church-men so hot? 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Morr. & Single Life* (Arb.) 266 A single life is proper for Church Men; For Charity will hardlie water the grounde, where it must first fill a Poole. 1611 CORGAS, *Limnople*, for women's kerchers and Churchmen's surplices. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Graviada* iv. ii, Pray'r's are the Alms of Church-men to the Poor: They send to Heav'n's, but drive us from their Door. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. v. 162 A Spanish Churchman. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 325 Churchmen transacted the most important diplomatic business. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiv. 478 When the churchmen of New York preached loyalty to the king as the Lord's anointed, 'The people', retorted William Livingston, 'are the Lord's anointed'.

† 2. One of the clergy or priesthood, of any religion. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 140 Their principal Church Gouernour is called Mufti . . The other sort of Church-men are the Naipi . . the Caddi, etc. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 444 Their Priests they call Darors . . Those Church-men by their Law are commanded . . to abide much in their Eggarees, or Temples.

† 3. A churchwarden. *Obs.*

1523 *Ch. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 19 Paid for the churchmenys labours, xjd. 1591 *Stenford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (May 1888) 211 Layde oute . . for the two churchmen and one sydesman Dinners, xxd. 1598 *Par. Reg. of Chesham Bois*, James Gosham, Churchman; Robert Finche, Churchman.

4. A supporter of the church; a member of the church established or recognized in any country, or that claims to be exclusively 'the Church'. *Spec.*, in England and the colonies: A member of the Anglican church; in Scotland, a member of the established (Presbyterian) church.

1677 G. HICKES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 317 IV. 44 The Earl of Murray is a good Churchman. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 80 Colonel Fletcher (a Church of England Man) made Gouernour there instead of Mr. Penn. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 1 A My Friend Sir Roger, being a good Church-man. 1715 DE FOS *Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 107 Child, your aunt is a dissenter you know. But, madam, my uncle is a Churchman. 1755 JOHNSON, *Churchman*, an adherent to the church of England. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* 54 He is moreover . . a stanch churchman. He repeats the responses very loudly in church, and is emphatical in praying for the king and royal family. 1870 ARNOT *Life Yas. Hamilton* v. 233 The advisers of the Church of Scotland . . have till now thought, etc. . . The next generation of Churchmen will be wiser.

b. See BROAD-, HIGH-, LOW-CHURCHMAN.

Hence **Churchmanlike**, *a.*

1854 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 13 More Churchmanlike principles. 1881 *Athenaeum* 27 Aug. 268/3 Cardinal Innocenzo Cibo undertook the churchmanlike office of poisoning Salvati.

**Churchmanly**, *a.* Of or befitting a churchman; ecclesiastical.

1841 JUL. HARE in *Memor. Quiet Life* III. 237 As a body they [Evangelicals] are generally deficient in churchmanly feeling. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. 1. 33 Rose from their ranks to the height of Churchmanly dignity.



**Churchmanship.** [See -SHIP.] The position, quality, or action of a churchman.

c1680 in Somers *Tracts* I. 265 It is well for the Church, that she needs not apprehend any Retrospect into her Behaviour; since, as Times go with Churchmanship, etc. 1696 *Growth Delist* to Your Churchmanship will not appear by any Mark so well, as by the Hatred you bear to all Dissenters. 1854 NEWLAND *Lect. Tracts* v. 13 Decisive proof of general advance in Churchmanship. 1879 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1130 To teach the Bishop truer churchmanship, and the Duke nobler tactics. 1883 *American* VII. 23 The essence of High Churchmanship.

† **Church-master.** [cf. Ger. *kirch-*, *kirchen-*, *meister*.] *dial.* Southernized form of KIRK-MASTER, a northern equivalent of CHURCHWARDEN.

1429 *Tat. Ebor.* (1836) I. 417 To the kyrkmasters a nobill. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft*, *ur. Boston* (Nichols 1797) 77 John Bridge younger, and John Barre Chirche Masters of the paryshe church of Wigtoft. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 74 Item the autler stones broken for pavement. in the times of the forenamed church Masters 1562. 1886 *Cole S. W. Lincoln, Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. They tell'd me he were Ch'chmaster to-year.

**Church-member.** A member of the or a church. Hence **Church-membership.**

1651 G. FIRMIN *Serious Quest.* 12 The child is reputed as the parent in respect of Church-membership. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 37 Though we offer Christ and Church-membership to him, to all, yet we do not admit all to be Church-members. 1705 *Vind. Apostles* 10 No one counts 'em Schismatical Assemblies, because they are made up of Church Members. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 28 The doctrine of the Church Catholic and the privileges of Church-membership cannot be explained from pulpits. 1882 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 1162 Citizenship itself was to be co-extensive with church membership.

**Church-mouse.** [cf. Ger. *kirchenmaus*.] A mouse which inhabits a church. The proverb 'as poor as a church-mouse' is found also in German, and other langs.

1731 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 222 The owner, 'tis said, was once poor as church-mouse. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii. The young couple are as poor as church mice.

**Church of England:** see CHURCH 5 b.

Hence **Church of Englander** (*rare*), a supporter of the Church of England and its constitution. **Church-of-Englandism** (app. first used by Bentham) = ANGLICANISM. **Church-of-Englandist**, an adherent or supporter of the Church of England; also *adj.* = ANGLICAN.

(Bentham also used *Church-of-Romanism*, *Church-of-Scotlandism*, -*ist*.)

1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 270 The distinctions between the Catholics, the church of Englanders, or Bucerists, and the Calvinists. 1818 BENTHAM (*title*) Church-of-Englandism and its Catechism examined. *Ibid.* Intro. 23 The difference between Church-of-Scotlandism and Church-of-Englandism. *Ibid.* 28 In comes the profligate King, with his Church-of-Englandism on his front, and his Church-of-Romanism in his heart. 1823 - *Not Paul* Intro. 23 The author or compiler was . . . a church-of-Englandist: Blair, it is presumed, a church-of-Scotlandist. 1829 W. J. FOX *Lect.* II. Wks. 1865 I. 170 The exclusive spirit of Church-of-Englandism. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* 392 John Wesley's Church of Englandism. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 289 The thoroughgoing Toryism and traditional Church-of-Englandism of the great body of the Colleges and Convocation.

**Church-officer.** An officer of a church: in Scotl. a (paid) official who attends to a place of worship, a beadle or sexton.

17. NUGENT *Appendix to Greek Primitives* 311 (Jod.), Acolyte, an inferior church-officer. 1871 MONCRIEFF *Practice P. C. of Scotl.* I. (1886) 26 The Church officer or Beadle, who takes charge of the place of worship and is responsible for its condition, is an officer of the Deacon's Court.

**Church-owl.** [cf. Ger. *kircheneule*.] The BARN-OWL.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 101 Our Church-Owl and brown Owl, delight in low and plain Countrys. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. II. 176 Common barn, white, or church Owl.

† **Church-papist.** *Obs.* In 17th c., a Roman Catholic who conformed outwardly to the Church of England.

1601 DENT *Pathow. Heaven* 125 Their hart is with Popery. They have a Pope in their belly: they bee Church-papists. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm* (Arb.) 31 A Church-Papist. . . comes to Church not to serve God, but the King. He loves Popery well, but is loath to lose by it. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xlvii. 337 [Papists] that went under the name of Protestants, and were commonly called by the name of Church-Papists. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1837) I. 199 Now no other names are known then whig and tory, church papist, tanteeve, etc.

† **Church-quake.** *Obs.* [after *earthquake*.] A convulsion of the church.

1624 W. SEDGWICK *Zions Deliv.* (1643) 7 We could not expect our Reformation without Earth-quake, Church-quake, and Kingdome-quake. 1645 W. HOOKE *New-Englands Sense* 95 There hath been both a Church-quake and a State-quake in that land.

**Church-rate.** A rate upon the assessed property within a parish, in England and Ireland, levied by resolution of the vestry, for the maintenance of the church and its services. In 1868 the compulsory rate was abolished, except in cases, where, though bearing this name, it had been mortgaged or was applied to secular purposes.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 57 A Church-

Rate is to be made. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 50 A Church Rate. . . has never been good and valid on any other ground than because it is made by a Bye Law of a Parish. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 54 His threats caused the church party to give up all hopes of a church-rate.

† **Church-reeve.** *Obs.* In 5 north. *dial.* kirke-reeve. [see REEVE.] A churchwarden.

c1386 CHAUCE *Friar's T.* 7 Of chirche Reues and of testament. 1442 E. E. WILLS 131 That the kirke-reueys of the parish church of Clerkenwell haue xlijs. iiijd. for to spend on the onourmentz of the same kirke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoary* III. 1981 Church-Wardens, anciently Church-Reeves. . . are officers elected every week after Easter.

**Church-robber.** One who robs or plunders the or a church.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xix. 37 Nether Church robbers ner blasphemers off youre goddesses. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 460 Of her buriall there is no Monument, for she was a Church-robber. c1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Ans. V. Wks.* (1711) 101 King Henry was . . . a shameful and shameless adulterer, a publick and profest homicide, murderer, a sacrilegious person, a church-robber. 1884 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 129 The monks were the greatest church-robbers that the world has ever known.

So **Church-robbling** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 The Pope may neuer bee accused. . . it were as bad as Church-robbling, to reason, or moue matter of any his doings. 1623 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3) *Sacrilege*, Church-robbling. 1630 J. DYKE *Compter-joyson* 57 The Church-robbling and Church-pilling couetousnesse of our dayes.

**Church-scot, -shot.** Modernized adaptation of OE. *ciric-sceat* [f. OE. *ciric* church- + *sceat* money-payment, tribute, rate], in 12th c. *church-sceot*, which was subsequently, as an obsolete term, variously corrupted as 3 *chirocheset* (*ss = sh*), -*soht*, 4 *chereset*; and by legal antiquaries, 7 *churocheset*, 7- *church-seed*.

*lit.* = *Church-tribute*: in OE. times a custom of corn collected on St. Martin's day; extended to other contributions in kind and money made for the support of the clergy, or demanded as a traditional ecclesiastical due.

The desire to connect the latter part of the combination with *seed* appears as early as the 13th c. when the institution and name were alike traditional; hence the corruptions found in 13th c. documents, in Latin translations of OE. documents, and in the 17th c. legal antiquaries. Modern writers sometimes use the OE. name. (See SCOT, SHOT.)

890 K. ÆLFRED *Bada* (Sm.) 772 Ðæt hi æ3efen elce gere þreo mittan hwates to ciric-sceatte to Clife. c1025 WULSTAN *Hom.* (N.) xxii. 113 Eal . . . þæt ure yldran hwilum ær gode behetan, ðæt is sulhelmnessan and rompenesse and cyric-sceattas and leohhtgescota. a1201 *Cartul. de Glaston.* 38 in Kennet *Paroch. Ant. Gloss.* s. v. In churchscet lx gallinas et semen frumenti ad tres acras. c1250 *Gloss. Law Ternis in Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Chirocheset*, une certaine somme de ble batu. c1300 *Battle Abbey Chet.* (1887) 60 Dære iij gallinas et j gallum ad cherset. c1300 *Fleta* I. xlvii. in Spelman s. v. *Chirocheset* certam mensuram bladi tritici significat. . . in breui Regis Knuti . . . illam contributionem (Chirocheset) appellat, quasi, semen Ecclesie. 1618 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 18 (D.) To see all Churchscot and Romescot fully cleared before his returne. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 94 b. In our ancient bookes these gifts of deuotion were called Churocheset, or Church-seed, quasi semen Ecclesie. 1649 SLODEN *Laus Eng.* I. (1739) 86 Peter-pence, Ciricscet (or Church-shot) and Tythes must be duly paid. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Titles* iv. 202 To pay. . . their Cyricscet and the Plov-Alms. 1726 AVILIFFE *Parerg.* 7 This in our ancient Bookes is called Church-seed. 1841 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (ed. 5) 48 The first legislative provision for the clergy. . . in the form of a Kirk-scot. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. 1 v. 281 The nature of Kirk Shot, a payment of certain corn and seed as first fruits. 1867 PEARSON *Early & Med. Ages Eng.* I. 207 note, Cyricscet or churchseed. 1872 E. ROBERTSON *Hist. Eng.* 105 Church-shot. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 229 Besides the tithes, the clergy received . . . church-scot, a sort of commutation for firstfruits paid by every household.

**Church-service.**

† 1. Service of the church; a religious life. *Obs.* c1340 *Cursor M.* 10666 (Trin.) þei had . . . 3yuen hir to þe chirche seruise.

2. The public worship of a church; now *spec.* (in England) the order of Common Prayer of the Church of England.

a1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 394 Company not with them, specially in their church-service. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xvii. 269 It appeareth. . . by the books of Cerimonies of all nations, all those Churchservices are nothing but sacrifices. *Ibid.* xx. 314 That it direct us and al our Churchservices vnto the true God. 1690 H. STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 229 Besides the tithes, the clergy received . . . church-scot, a sort of commutation for firstfruits paid by every household.

3. *pop.* A service-book; *esp.* a book containing, in addition to the Book of Common Prayer, the proper lessons, metrical version of the psalms, etc. 1859 SALA *Ton. round Clock* (1861) 178 Nine church services, richly bound.

† **Churchship.** *Obs.* [f. CHURCH sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The status of a church, the being a church. 1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Triumphant* 56 [They] cannot with safe conscience communicate together in Churchship. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 91 A special mark of their true Churchship. a1716 SOUTH *Serm. John* I. 12 (T.) The Jews were his own also by right of churchship.

2. An ecclesiastical organization or body. 1675 T. TULLY *Lat. Baxter* 14 And would you have us yield up the great Truths of the Gospel for fear of offending such Churchships as these [Papists, Socinians, Quakers]?

† **Church-soken.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* [see SOKEN.] The territory of a church; inhabitants of this district.

a1000 *Laus Ine* § 5 Thorpe I. 104 (Bosw.) Be ciric-socn. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Dominica Palmarum, Pat ech chirchsoene goð þis dai a procession. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 407 London appears to have been a collection of . . . manors, parishes, church-sokens.

**Church-story.** 1. Church-history. *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 2 Eusebius in . . . his thyrd booke of churchstories. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 20 Out of Church-story.

2. A story about the church or clergy.

1876 MISS BRADDON *Hostages Fort.* 18 (Hoppe) Church-stories about So and So who has just been made a bishop.

† **Church-stuff.** *Obs.* Church furniture, ornaments, and vestments.

1577-87 HOLMESHD *Chron.* III. 10371 A gaie coate, patched together of vestments and church-stuffe being onelle sent to deceiue them. 1687 *Assur. Abb.* 110 Vessels, of Silver or Gold, or other Utensils or Church-stuff.

**Church-text.** The Old English or 'Black-letter' as used on monumental brasses, in stained glass windows, and for similar purposes; also, in a condensed form, as a modern printing type.

1684 *Progress 1st Dk. Beaufort* 9 The inscription following in church text bordering its edge: Here lyeth, etc. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 641 All the varieties of church-text, German-text, Gothic, and Elizabethan. 1884 *Messrs. J. Parker & Co., Spec. of Type* 16 Two-line English Church Text, etc.

† **Church-ward, sb.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. CHURCH sb. + WARD sb.]

1. (= OE. *ciric-weard*, in OHG. *chirihwart*, *chirwart*, MHG. *chirchwart*). The custodian of a church (building); a man in orders who had charge of a church.

c1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 452 (Bosw.) Se bisceop befan ðone cyrcward hwer ðæs halgan wæppu wearon. 1044 O. N. *Chron.* (Cott.) Æþelstan cyricwyrð [Laud MS. cyric weard] feng to þam abbodrice. 1331 *Ibid.* [Laud MS.] Þæt he scolde setten þær prior of Chinni and circeward and holdere and reilþein. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xx. 458 A prudent Churchward, Yware by name.

2. A churchwarden (*doubtful*).

1496 in Ellacombe *Ch. Belis Devon* (1872) 464, xxd. yr of to y<sup>e</sup> churchward, and iij. d. to y<sup>e</sup> clerks.

**Churchward, a. and adv., -wards, adv.** [see -WARD.] Towards the church. (Originally to churchward.)

1362 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. v. 146 And carieþ him to chircheward his schrit for to telle. 1393 C. vii. 351 And kayres hym to-kirke-ward. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1081 Comyng down in to the chyrche ward. 1484 LAING *Noves Trax.* 324 All walking silently churchwards. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) I. 74 It is a pity we have no chime of bells, to give the churchward summons at home. *Mod.* The churchward view. Flocking churchward.

**Churchwarden** (tʃɜːrʃwɔːdɪn). [see WAR-DEN.]

1. In England: A lay honorary officer of a parish or district church, elected to assist the incumbent in the discharge of his administrative duties, to manage such various parochial offices as by custom or legislation devolve upon him, and generally to act as the lay representative of the parish in matters of church-organization.

As a rule there are two churchwardens, elected annually at the Easter vestry, one by the incumbent, the other by the parishioners. As *kirk-masters*, *church-masters* they are mentioned in 1429, as *church-reeves* in 1386; the OE. *ciric-weard* was not a layman.

1494 FARYAN *Will Pref.* 8, I will that the said xiiij. be distributed. . . after the discrecion of the church wardens of the said parishes. 1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 145 To the said Curate and Kirke-wardens. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Curate and the Churchwardens. *Ibid.* Then shal the Church wardens . . . gather the deuotion of the people. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 101 Honest substantial men (called churchwardens or the like) chosen by the consent of the whole congregation. 1610 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Margarets, Westminster. (Nichols 1797) 29 For Salt to destroy the fleas in Churchwardens's pew. *ed.* 1628 EARLE *Microcosm. Ch. Papist* (Arb.) 31 Once a moneth he presents himselfe at the Church, to keepe off the Church-warden. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 4 The Church-warden should hold up his Wand. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 395 A churchwarden may justify the pulling off a man's hat, without being guilty of either an assault or trespass. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 107 The list of county voters, the overseers and churchwardens of every parish are charged with the duty of preparing.

*attrib.* [cf. CHURCHWARDENISM.] 1886 K. N. WORTH *Devonsh.* 293 The Saxon font, preserved through the churchwarden period by being partially buried, reversed, in the floor.

*fig.* a1876 G. DAWSON *Improvers of Shaks.* (1888) 46 So have Shakespeare's works suffered from the churchwardens of literature.

2. In Scotland, sometimes applied to the (salaried) church-officer or beadle.

3. *colloq.* A clay pipe with a very long stem.

1863 JEFFERSON *Live it Down* II. 184 (Hoppe) Having first induced Mr. B. to take a churchwarden, and smoke also. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 1747 The 'church-warden' . . . is a small clay pipe with a stem from sixteen to twenty inches long.

Hence **Churchwardened** *ppl. a.*, *nonce-wd.*, placed under a church-warden. **Churchwardenism**, the rule of churchwardens, used contemptuously



in reference to the damage done to the architecture, art, etc., of many churches under the direction of illiterate churchwardens. So **Churchwardenize** v.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 43 A new painted, and churchwarden'd fane. 1865 *Corioli*, Mag. June 737 The genius of churchwardenism ruled in the vestries, and presided over the destruction or defacement of much. 1880 PUCKLE *Ch. & Fortress of Dover Castle* i. 1 Remnants of Medieval Churchwardenisms, often as bad as any of the Nineteenth Century. 1881 *Fraser's Mag.* 353 The doctrine of 'conservative restoration' has been more destructive than the axe of the Puritan, or the century and a half of churchwardenism which came after it. 1883 *Fraser's Mag.* 14. 284 To think of churchwardenising the Alhambra. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* XV, 669 Buildings, although much churchwardenized, still possessing great architectural interest.

**Churchwardenship.** The office or position of a churchwarden.

1611 CORER, *Marguillierie*, a Churchwardenship. 1720 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 116, 1/2 The Office of Church-Wardenship. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 28 The Establishment even gives him the occasional dignity of the churchwardenship.

**Church-way.** [cf. Ger. *kirchweg*.]

1. The public way leading to a church.

1598 MANWOOD *Laurel Forest* xxiii (1615) 228 If any man have stopped or strayed any Church-way, Mill-way, or other ways in the Forest. 1615 in *N. Riding Rec.* II. 90 The Church-way in Alne being in decay.

**attrib.** 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 389 The graves, all gaping wide, Every one lets forth his spright, In the Church-way paths to glide. 1783 CRABBE *Village* II. 6 The squire's tall gate and churchway-walk between.

2. The manner or usage of a church. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkle* *Glory* (1847) 39 Our controversies in these outward things and Churchways. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Eph.* xxiv. (1886) 10 Their formal church-ways of worship. 1680 *Forbes & Firsor*, III. 219 None, but only they who are members in a church-way.

**Church-wise**, a. and adv. [see *-wise*.] After the manner of a church.

a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) 14 Churchwise I say, for he doth it by a sermon. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 115 Built and framed church-wise. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* III. (1861) 74 A church-wise form.

**Church-woman.** [cf. *CHURCHMAN*.] A female member of the church, *spec.* of the Church of England.

1722 DE FOR *Rel. Courtsh.* App. (1840) 285 If I were a church woman, and my mistress a dissenter. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 75 Though she is a violent church-woman, she would have no objection, at present, to treat on the score of matrimony with an Anabaptist, Quaker, or Jew. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxi, 169 A Church-woman ought not to suffer herself to become attached to a man outside her own Church.

**Church-work.** a. Work at the edifice of a church. Used proverbially for work that proceeds slowly. b. *Church work.* Work on behalf of, or in connexion with, the church as an institution. So **Church-worker**, one engaged in church work.

c 1715 LAMB. *Hon.* 31 And dele hit wrecche monne oder to bruggen oder to churchework. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 105 Also to the kirkwerk and for my beiall xls. 1467 *Acts Parl. Jas.* III (1814) 87 A tone fraucht to the kirk werk of the tounne. 1630 FULLER *Holy War* (1649) 36 Contrary to the proverb, Church-work went on the most speedily. *Ibid.* 111 This siege was Church-work, and therefore went on slowly. c 1767 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 388 To wait for their coming from Madrid would make church-work. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383, § 4 The fifty new Churches will very much mend the Prospect; but Church-work is slow. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 5/2 Very useful to the large number of churchworkers present.

**Churchy** (tʃɜːtʃi), a. *colloq.* [cf. *shoppy*.]

1. Strongly smacking of the Church; obtrusive in allegiance or conformity to the Church (i.e., in England, the Anglican Church).

1864 WEBSTER, *Churchy*, relating to a church, unduly fond of church forms. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 2 His politics are benevolent, conservative, and above all, churchy. 1873 *Spectator* 9 Aug. 1004/2 To seat Tories, who will be Churchiest of the Churchy, sneer at their right to decent burial, joke on their claim to political equality.

2. Resembling that of a church.

1888 W. D. LIGHTHALL *Eng. Seigneur* 2 A gray Tudor mansion... with churchy pinnacles.

**Churchyard** (tʃɜːtʃjɑːd). Forms: 2 *cyrc-ierd*, 3 *chirche-ierd*, 4-5 *-ierd*, 5 *cherch-*, *chyroche*, *churche-ierd*, *-ierd*, *-ierd*, 5-6 *churcho-ierd*, 6- *churchyard*. [cf. *CHURCH* + *YARD* sb. 2: cf. the Sc. *KIRK-YARD*, and northern Eng. *KIRK-GARTH*, *CHURCH-GARTH*. The stress is upon *church* already in Shaks.; yet we usually say *St. Paul's Churchyard*, with stress on *yard*, as always in Sc.]

1. The yard or enclosed piece of ground in which a church stands; formerly almost universally used as a burial ground for the parish or district, and still so used, esp. in rural districts.

1514 O. B. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, § 4 Nouthier circe ne cyrcierd. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 318 (MS. Titus) Eode in ring i chirche 3eard. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 11 Ne corses of poure comune in here kirke-ierd [so 2 MSS., 3 have *churche*; 2 *chirche*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75 Chyrcheyard [Pynson chyrcheyard], *chirchourne*. 1521 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 The Church or Churcheyard or other place preveleged. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* l. 100 The which at Touraine, in S. Katherine's Church-yard I chose forth. 1607 *Cor.* III. iii. 51 Like Graues i this holy Church-yard. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democrit. to Rdr. 57 Separeate places to bury the dead in, not in churchyards. 1712

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ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 The Church-yards were all haunted. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 8 He... scarce could pass A church-yard's dreary mounds at silent night.

2. A burial-ground generally; a cemetery. *Obs.* 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 98 The people said to alexander that he was euer in the churcheyerd. 1601 HOTLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The other... growth commonly in church-yards among graues and tombs. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 12. 474/1 Anicetus... was... buried in the Church-yard of Calistus.

3. The precincts of a church; a cathedral close. *Obs. rare.* (cf. *St. Paul's Churchyard*.)

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 (*Ordin. Worcester*), The citezens dwelling wryn the churchre yordes, or fraunchesis aloynyng to this, the citee. 1577 FLETWOODER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. ccii. 111. 56 Here fell a mischaunce betwene two... men, and the on of them was killed in Powles churchre yarde.

4. *Proverb.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 124 A hot Christmas makes a fat Churchyard. 1720 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 106, 1/2 A Green Christmas makes a Fat Church-Yard. *Mod. Sc.* A green Yule and a white Pace, makes a toom kirk and a fou' kirk-yard.

5. *attrib.* and in *comb.* Churchyard cough, a cough symptomatic of approaching dissolution.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 322 The curate... received him at the church yard style. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 379 A church-yard cough; the Phthisick or Tisick. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. iii, I always said by his church-yard cough, you'd bury him. 1798 WORDSW. *We are Seven* vi, In the church-yard cottage, I dwell near them with my mother. 1820 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* xviii, A poor weak, palsy-stricken, churchyard thing. 1863 MAS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (Hoppe), I am coughed, poor fellow! he coughed his churchyard cough. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* Ser. II. *Clive* 60 After trying churchyard-chat of days of yore.

**Chure**: see *CHOOSE* v.

|| **Churfurst**, *Obs.*, electoral prince: see *CHUR-*.

**Churke**, var. of *CHIRK* v.

**Churl** (tʃɜːl), sb. Forms: 1 *ceorl*, 2-3 *cheorl*, 2-5 *cherl*, (3 *charle*, 4-5 *charle*, 5 *cheerl*, *cheril* (e, *chirl*, *cherelle*, *cherld*, *cherol*), 3-7 *chorle*, 4-7 *churle* (6 *churryll*), 5- *churl*. [OE. *ceorl*:—WGer. *kerl* (Fris. *tsarl*, MDu. *kerel*, *kerle*, Du. *kerel*, MLG. *kerle*, MG. *kerle* (e, Ger. *kerl*, pointing to OTeut. types *\*kerlo-*, *\*kerlon-*, beside *\*karlo-*, *\*karlon-*, which gave ON. *karl*, OHG. *charl*, *charlo*: see *CARL* and *CHARL*.]

1. A male human being, a man; esp. 'man' as correlative to 'wife', husband. (In ME. mingled with other senses.)

a 800 *Corp. Gloss.* in W. Wulker 54 *Uxorinus*, *ceorl*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John iv. 17 Wel þu cwæde þæt þu mæst ceorl, wifodlice þu hæst ðe fæst ceorlas (1166 *Hattun* cheorles), and se ðe ðu nu hæst sin ðin ceorl. c 1200 *ORMN* 14788 Alde and junde. And were and wif, and cherl and child. c 1230 *Half Met.* 39 Þe croh eorneð ipe fur & þe cheorl chideð. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2715 Moyses... hente ðe cherl wið hise word. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 1024 Thow hast ful grete care, Lest the cherl may fal out of the Mone.

2. In the OE. constitution: A man simply, without rank; a member of the third or lowest rank of freemen. (Only OE. except *Hist.*)

a 1000 *Law Ælfræd* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 64 B, Swa we eac setaþ be eallum hadum, 3s ceorle 3s eorle. a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 182 (Bosw.) Twelfhyndes mannes aþ forstent vi ceorla aþ. c 1205 *LAV.* 1205 *East* he sloh þe ceorles and brallede þe charles. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1846) 453 The Churle or Yeoman. c 1630 RISPON *Surre. Devon* § 284 (1810) 296 The Saxons... made three degrees of free-men; to wit—an earl, athane, and a churl. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 75 The freeman proper, or ceorl, was the man who preferred to settle on his share of the land won in war. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 27 Villanus, a word... beginning to bear a meaning much lower than that of the old English Churl which it translates.

b. In a looser and more general application, this sense has come down to modern times, esp. as the antithesis of *king*, *noble*, *gentle*; but often mingled with other senses.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* iv. 65 Chil Petre, and cherl Joon, of whom either myzt seyn, and if I be vnwise in word, neuerthelater not in kunnyng. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 7687 As wel may the cherl be saved as the lord. c 1480 *Childrenes Bk.* 34 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 18 Pyke not pyne Eris ne thy nostrellis; If þou do, men wolse sey þou come of cherlis. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. i. 111 Rich or poor, Gentleman or Churl. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 47 Not the churl I seem, But one of lofty birth. 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 198 [He] warns all whom it concerns, from King to churl.

3. A tenant in pure villeinage; a serf, a bondman. (The position to which most of the OE. ceorlas were reduced after the Norman conquest.)

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 86 [He] seið þe knihte þet robbeð his poure men... Uor eueru me schal bene cheorl pilken and peolien. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2136 (Fairf.) Of Cham churle [v. r. thrall] come ful rist. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B.* xl. 121 For may no cherle chartre make ne his catel selle With-outen leue of his lorde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 239 A cherle [seruus] was wip hym in his chare. c 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1817) 17 A cherles chorle is alway woe to goon. 1552 HULOTER, *Churle* or villayne regardant, *colonnarius*. 1596 SPENSER *State Ir.* Wks. (1862) 535/1 Old men, women, children, and hyndes (which they call churles). 1607 DAVIES *Lat. Bori Salub.* in *Hist. Tracts* (1787) 255 He [Mr. Guyre] had almost a ballibetagh of land, which he manured with his own churles.

4. A countryman, peasant, rustic, boor. (Now usually tinged with other senses.)

c 1205 *LAV.* 4260 *Ælic* cheorl [c 1275 man] eæt his sulche, 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 16 If forsothe a cherl who were, or a shepperde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherelle or charle, *rusticus*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 675 The Peasants or Choiles of the contrey. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July, *Kerne*, a Churle or Farmer. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 335 A churl, or contrey carl; *Rusticus*. 1783 CRABBE *Village* II. Wks. 1834 II. 92 See the stout churl, in drunken fury great. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* II. ii, The surly village-churls.

5. Used as a term of disparagement or contempt; base fellow, villain. In modern times usually: Rude low-bred fellow.

c 1300 *Haweloh* 682 Go hom swiþe, fule drit, cherl; Go heþen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1736 (Trin.) Wiþ scoone alle him vnswerde And seide whi is þis cherle [v. r. carl] ferde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prok.* 460 Metilius, the foule cherl, the swyn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. clxxxvii. 165 He called the noble Erle and gentil Thomas of lancastre Cherle. 1536 in W. H. TURNER *Sel. Rec. Oxford* 138 Come forth. horsen gorbelled churrryll. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 194 The miserable Churle... not vouchsafing to answer. 1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*, She's left the guid fellow and ta'en the churl. 1821 BYRON *Sard.* I. ii. (1868) 351 Since... this churl has check'd Thy gentle spirit, go. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 62 Graces... which are lost upon the eye of a churl. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 244 'Unmannerly churl!' exclaimed Sybil. 1874 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* IV. 102 Sentiments which in all ages have distinguished the gentleman from the churl.

6. *spec.* One who is sordid, 'hard', or stingy in money-matters; a niggard; a miser. Cf. *CARL*.

[The application of *churlish* to Nabal in the Bible has app. done much to make this the prevalent modern sense.]

1335 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 5 Then shal the nygarde be no more called gentyl, ne the churle lyberall. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 101 A churle, *ingratulus, parvus*. c 1593 H. SMITH 3 *Serm.* (1624) 17 When the Churles barnes were full, he bade his soule take rest. 1598 DELONEY *Jacks Newb.* Was not at any time found a churl of his purse. 1768 STEANE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 36 When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a churl of them. 1825 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. i 4 Your Paisian landlord is a churl and a niggard.

7. *Comb.* a. as *churl-king*, *-mind*, *-sawing*.

1595 *Polimantia* (1881) 57 More courteous then the churlesawing Abigal. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 123 Eadwig... who was called contemptuously the churl-king, because only the people were for him. 1874 RUSKIN *For's IV.* 103 The conception... seems ludicrous to the impotent churl mind.

b. *Churl's*, in plant names: as *churl's cress*, mustard, applied by Lyte to a cruciferous plant, prob. *Lepidium campestre*; *churl's head*, Knapweed or Hardheads (*Centaurea nigra*); *churl's treacle*, a species of garlic (*Allium sativum*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxii. 628 The second kind [of *Thlaspi*] is called... in high Douche Baurn senff or Baurn kress... that is to say... Churles Cresse. *Ibid.*, I think it best to call [*thlaspi*] churles mustard.

† **Churl**, a. *Obs.* (or ? *attrib.*) Churlish.

1864 WEBSTER cites FORD.

† **Churl**, v. 1 *Obs.* [cf. *CHURL* sb.]

1. *intr.* To take a husband; cf. *to wive*.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 346. 19 (Bosw.) Ðer man eft wifab, oððe wif eft ceorlab. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 30 Hiz ne ceorlab [*Hattun* cheorlab] on pam arist.

2. *trans.* To play the churl or niggard towards (a person), to begrudge. Cf. *CHURL* sb. 6.

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 282 You need not, says he, churle me in a piece of meat.

3. *intr.* To grumble at like a churl.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 4 Murmure, and little lesse then churle at him, if in the least sort hee afflict vs. *Ibid.* 209 Churling at Gods hand in our afflictions.

**Churl**, Sc. variant of *CHURL* v.

† **Churldom**, *Obs.* [See *-dom*.] The state of being a churl or bondman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.*, *De Avaritia* ¶ 69a (Harl. MS.) This name of churldom [so also *Christich. MSS.*; other MSS. read *thraldom*] was never erst couth til Noe sayde that his sone Chanaan schulde be thral of his bretheren.

**Churled** (tʃɜːld), a. [f. *CHURL* + *-ED*.] Made a churl or churlish.

18... C. WEBB in G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* (1853) I. 21 Some are whirled The dizzy round of joy, and some turn churled Or fevered from life's game. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 109 Savage old beast, so crossed and churled.

**Churle** hemp, *obs.* var. of *CARL* HEMP.

**Churlhood** (tʃɜːlhud). In 4 *cherlihed*, *chirle-hede*. [f. *CHURL* + *-HOOD*, *-HOOD*.]

† 1. The state or quality of a churl; rusticity, boorishness, rudeness; homely simplicity.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* iv. 64 Thou seest how myche thei ben atwyn, rihtwys chirlehed [1388 homelynesse] and tauzt rytwisnesse. *Isa.* Prol. He is... of curteis fair speche, ne any thing is mengd of cherlihed in his faire speche.

2. The estate or order of the churls.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. v. 342 The only addition which either Norman chivalry or Norman churlhood made.

**Churlish** (tʃɜːliʃ), a. Forms: 1 *ceorl-*, *ciorl-*, *ciarl-*, *cyrl-*, *airl-*, *airl-*, 4 *cherlysch* (e, -ish, -iohe, -ish, *churlische*, (*cheerlysch*), 5 *cherlyche*, -ysche, *cherliche*, *churlische*, -ysche, 5-6 *churlisshe*, -ysche, 6 *chorylshe*, -ish, *churlish*. [OE. *ciertisc*, or (without umlaut) *ceorlisc*, f. *ceorl* *CHURL* + *-isc*, -ish. Cf. *CARLISH*.]

† 1. Of or relating to a churl; of the rank or position of a churl; pertaining to churlish, rustic, common, vulgar, mean. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

*a 1000* *Laurel* 18 in Thorpe I. 114 (Bosw.) Gif clerisc [clerical] *M.S. H.* cylicie *B.* mon betzen were. *c 1000* *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wilcker 253/33 *Cibarius*, clerischlaf. *1154* *O. E. Chron.* an. 893 *Saxon* leoda cirlice men. *1382* Wyckl *r Chron.* xxvii. 26 To the churlische werk... and to the erthe uillets, that wroughten the erth. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Muller's Prof.* 67 But tolde his churlisch tale in his manere. *c 1440* *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cheryliche or charlysche, *rusticalis*. *1867* *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* I. App. 77 Tradition asserts Godwine to have been a man of churlish birth.

b. Applied to *churl's mustard*: see CHURL 7 b.

*1597* *GERARD Herbal* I. xx. § 7. 210 The seeds of these churlish kinds of treacle mustard.

2. Intentionally boorish or rude in behaviour; hard, harsh, 'brutal', surly, ungracious.

*c 1386* CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 787 For his lust yet were hym leuere abyde Than doon so heigh a cherlyssch [v. r. cherylyssch, cherliche, cherles, cheerlyssch] wrecchednesse. *a 1450* *Le Morte Arth.* 1078 So churlyssche of maners in feld ne hale Ne know I none. *c 1530* *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyst.* *Bryt.* (1814) 488 The dolyphyn stepte forth. . . and said to the kyng: Thou foule olde churlyssche vilaine! *1600* SHAKS. *A. P. L.* v. iv. 98 The Retort courteous. the Quipmodest... the reply Churlish. *1612* *BIBLE* *1 Sam.* xxv. 3 The man was churlish and euill in his doings. [COVERD., harde, and wicked in his doynings.] *1684* *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 13 That which troubleth me most is my churlysh carriages to him when he was under his distress. *1701* *De For Trinborn Eng. Pref.* It cannot be denied but we are in many Cases, and particularly to Strangers, the churlyshest People alive. *1865* *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xxv. 320 We found the people more churlysh than usual.

b. *transf.* Of beasts, natural forces and agents: Violent, rough, etc. (Now only *fig.*)

*1477* *Paston Lett.* 794. III. 186 So that he be not churlysh at a spore, as plunging. *1600* SHAKS. *A. P. L.* II. i. 7 The icie phange And churlysh chiding of the winters winde. *1633* P. FLETCHER *Pict. Eccl.* II. xii. From thence he furrowed many a churlysh sea. *1691* J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxvi. 318 It is a strong and churlysh vomit. *1698* CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* I. v. 680 Rude and churlysh Blasts of wind. *1754* HUXHAM *in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 857 It always proved a very churlysh medicine. [Cf. CHURLIOUS.]

3. Sordid, niggardly, stingy, grudging.

[See note to CHURL sb. 6.]

*1566* *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 99 As he liued a beastly and churlysh life euen so he required to haue his funerall done after that manner. *1600* SHAKS. *A. P. L.* II. iv. 80 My master is of churlysh disposition. And little wreaques to finde the way to heauen By doing deeds of hospitalitie. *1682* *BUNYAN Holy War* 191 Nor was I euer so churlysh as to keep the commendations of them from others. *1820* SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxv. Thy churlysh courtesy... Reserve. *1866* *Mrs. H. Wood St. Martin's Eve* II. (1874) 124 He could not offer a churlysh roof to his visitors.

4. Of soil: Unkindly, stiff, hard, and difficult to work, ill repaying the husbandman's toil. Formerly also of metal: Difficult to work, intractable. Also *transf.* of difficulties, obstacles, etc. (Now *fig.*)

*1577* B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 In Sommer the ground is to hard and churlysh. *1566* SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. 16 Will you againe unkinde This churlysh knot of all-abhorred Warre. *1626* *BACON Sylva* § 246 If there be Emission of spirit, the body of the Metal will be hard and Churlysh. *1650* *FULLER Pious* II. xii. 250 In assigning the west border of this Tribe, we meet with a churlysh difficulty in the text. *1662* — *Worthies* (1840) I. 365 It is not churlysh but good-natured metal. *a 1722* *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 3 Harsh, churlysh, obstinate clay. *1764* *GOLDSM. Trav.* 168 Where the black Swiss... force a churlysh soil for scanty bread. *1840* *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xli. A churlysh strong-box or a prison-door.

5. *Comb.*, as *churlysh-throated*.

*a 1621* *DRASTON Wks.* III. 918 (Jodd) The churlysh-throated hounds then holding him at bay.

**Churlyshly** (tʃɜːlɪʃli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a churlysh manner; rudely, coarsely, harshly, roughly; with niggardliness.

*c 1400* *Rom. Rom.* 3264 So cherlyshly his heed he shoke. *c 1400* *Promp. Parv.* 72 Cherlychly *K.*, cherlyschely *H.*, churlyshly *1499*, *rusticaliter*. *c 1530* *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyst.* *Bryt.* (1814) 489 So rudely handled, and so churlyshly threatened. *1591* SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 60 How churlyshly, I chid Lucretia hence. *1657* W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* 156 The root (of White Helibore) worketh very strongly and churlyshly. *1741* *MIDDLETON Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 46 Sextius... had behaved very churlyshly towards him since his return. *1875* *McLAREN Serm.* Ser. II. x. 174 Churlyshly treasured, and quickly lost.

**Churlyshness** (tʃɜːlɪʃnəs), [f. CHURLISH + -NESS.] Churlysh quality or state; rudeness, roughness, sullenness, harshness, niggardliness.

*1528* *TINDALE Parable Wicked Man.* Wks. I. 117 The cruellness and churlyshness of father and mother. *1561* T. NORTON *Calwin's Inst.* III. 226 Some... geue nothing but either with pride of looke, or with churlyshness of wordes they vpruide it. *1659* *Gentil. Call.* (1666) 46 The churlyshness of a Nabal makes men they cannot speak to him. *1846* *DE QUINCEY Chr. as Organ Pol. Movem.* Wks. (1859) XII. 245 What churlyshness, if you should grudge to others a health which does not interfere with your own!

† **Churlness.** *Obs. rare* — 1. Churlishness. *a 1500* *Churlew & Night.* 147 How might thou in thy churlyshness find To speak of Loves servants in this wise?

† **Churlous.** *Obs. or dial. rare.* Churlish. *a 1450* *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 A churlous condicion is alle contrarie, for he desirthe nother vertu ne cunning. *1864* *ATKINSON Whitty Gloss.* s. v. *Churlysh.* 'A shall chollos wind,' a cold pining wind. Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are deemed 'cold and chollos'.

**Churly** (tʃɜːli), *a. rare.* [f. CHURL + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Churlish, rough, surly.

*1600* *QUARLES Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 11 Many a boystrous brush, and churly knock. *1863* *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Music.* T. vii. 5 He was the churliest of the churly. *1869* *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* II. (ed. 12) 5 He was churly to little boys when his wife had taken their money.

**Churn, churma,** *obs. var. of CHURM.*

**Churn, -e,** *obs. or dial. f. of CHIRM, CHURN.*

**Churnmark,** *Obs., electoral mark: see CHUR-*

**Churn** (tʃɜːn), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cyrin*, 5 *kyrne*,

(*scharne*), 5-6 *chyrne*, 6 *chirne*, *charne*, 5-7 *cherne*, *chearne*, 7 *churn(e)* (still a dial. pronunciation), 6- *churn*. *North. dial.* *KIRN* q. v. [OE. *cyrin* str. fem. for \**cirni*, \**ciern*, a Common Teutonic word; cf. *MLG.*, *MG.* *kirne*, *kerne*, Ger. dial. *kirn*, *kern*, *L.G.* *karne*, *karn*, *MDn.* *kerne*, *karne*, *Du.* *karn*; ON. *kirna* (*Da.* *kjerne*, *Sw.* *karna*), wk. fem., also *kjarna* in comb.]

The alleged OE. *caren* is an error of Junius in Lye, carelessly repeated in Dictionaries since. The actual forms point to various types, *kernu*, *kirnjā*, *kernub*, *kirnjub*. On the whole the strong forms appear to be *WGer.*, the first being represented by *Du.* and *Ger.* *kerne*, *harde*, the second by *Ger.* *kirne* and OE. \**cirni*, \**ciern*, *cyrin*. The weak forms appear to be Scandinavian, ON. *kjarna*, and the *Du.*, *Sw.*, and *Da.* pointing to *kernub*, *Icel.* *kirna* to *kirnjub*. The ulterior etymology of *kirn* is uncertain, but see Hildebrand in Grimm s.v. *Kernu* 3; it is not related to *curnu*, *guern* - mill.]

1. A vessel or machine for making butter, in which cream or milk is shaken, beaten, and broken, so as to separate the oily globules which form the butter from the serous parts.

*c 1200* *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wilcker 280/32 *Stinnu*, *cyrin*. *c 1245* *ibid.* 666/12 *Hec antipera*, *kyrne*. *c 1400* *Promp. Parv.* 76 *Chyrne*, *vesselle*, *cimbria*, *cumbria*. *c 1475* *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt.* Wilcker 793/21 *Hoc valatorium*, a *scharne*. *1485* *Iw.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 371 *chierne*. *1570* *LIVINS Manib.* 81/36 A *cherne*, *fidelia*. *Ibid.* 191/12 A *churne*. *1577* B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, A vessel rather deepe than big, round and Clinder fashion: although in some places they have other kinde of Charnes low and flat, wherein... they so shake the milke. *1580* *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Baratie*, a churning tub, or charne. *a 1648* *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 112 If you put these clouts into a churn with other cream. *1879* *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/2 The barrel slung upon a frame, and turned with two winch-handles is one of the most familiar forms of churn. *188x* *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn*, *sb.* and *v.*, var. pron. of 'churn'.

2. Extended to other vessels or instruments with some resemblance to the *prec.*, e.g. a kind of pump used in mines, the block or chuck on a porcelain-turner's lathe, a milkan shaped like the upright churn, etc.

*1747* *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* 21j, Common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggis, Churns, Sweaps, Forces, for drawing of Water.

3. A local popular name of the Daffodil. *1875* *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

4. [from the vb.] Churning (of water, etc.).

*a 1822* *ROSSSETTI Ball.* § *Sonnets, White Ship.* Out of the churn of the chocking ship.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *churn-maid*, -*power*, -*shaped*, -*works*; *churn-boot*, a large boot, supposed to resemble the upright churn; *churn-dash*, -*dasher*, the appliance for agitating the milk in the churn; *churn-drill* (see *quot.*); *churnful*, as much as a churn holds; *churn-getting*, *dial.*, = next; *churn-supper* (= *kirn-supper*, *KIRN*, a churn, being identified with *KIRN*, a harvest-home), a supper given at a harvest-home. See also CHURN-MILK, CHURN-STAFF.

*1831* *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 28 The military classes in those old times, whose buff-belts, complicated chains and gorgets, huge \*churn-boots... have been painted in modern Romance. *1860* *TYNDALE Glac.* 25 A little water-wheel... communicated motion to a \*churndash which made the butter. *1877* *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churndash*, the machinery in the interior of a churn. *1874* *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \**Churn-drill*, a large drill used by miners. It is several feet long, and has a chisel point at each end. *1866* *WAUGH Ben an th Bantam* vi. 118 On their way home from a \*churn-gettin'—as the hay-harvest supper is called. *1879* *Natal Mag.* IV. 307, I was not... caught by \*churn-maid or promiscuous spectators a second time. *1874* *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \**Churn-power*, a motor for driving churns or churn-dashers to agitate the milk or cream. *1801* *STRUTT Sports & Past.* IV. (1876) 468 The Harvest-supper in some places is called a Mell-supper and a \*Churn-supper. *1870* *Brand's Antiq.* (ed. Hazlitt) II. 18 Aram asserted that it was called the Churn Supper, because, from immemorial times, it was customary to produce in a Churn a great quantity of cream and to circulate it in cups to each of the rustic company. *1875* *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churn-supper*, an evening feast to celebrate the close of the hay harvest. *1877* *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Churndash* or \**Churn-works*.

**Churn** (tʃɜːn), *v.* For forms see *sb.*; also 6 *chearn*, 7 *chern*, *chærm*. [f. *prec.* sb. Not recorded in OE., but cf. *MG.* *kirnen*, *kernen*, so *Ger.* *dial.*, also *karnen*, *Du.* *karnen*, *Da.* *kjerne*, *Sw.* *kirna*, all in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To agitate milk or cream in a churn so as to make butter; to produce butter thus.

*c 1440* *Promp. Parv.* 76 *Chyrne botyr*, *curno*. *1530* *PAISGR.* 483/2, I *cherne* butter, *je bas le beurre*. *1535* *COVERDALE*

*Prov.* xxx. 33 Who so chymeth mylck, maketh butter. *1605* *TIMME Quersit.* I. vii. 33 The experience of charming and working simple milke. *1615* *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* (1649) 196 Your cream being neatly and sweet kept, you shall churne or churme it. *1616* *SURL.* & *MARKH. Country Farme* 65 To make this Butter, shee shall beat or cherne it a great while in Vessels made for the purpose. *1747* *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762), New Butter Milk, churned in a bottle. *1886* *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept., In Normandy... the farmer... churns his cream every day.

*Fig.* *1641* J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 7 It is a safe rule in the partition of Holy Scripture, not to churne the sincere milke thereof till butter come.

b. *intr.* To work a churn, make butter.

*1584* *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* I. v. 8 There will never come anie butter, chearne as long as you list. *1590* *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. i. 37 And bootlesse make the breathlesse huswife cherne. *1855* *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxii (L.), Putting his countess into the dairy to churn and to make cheeses.

2. To agitate, stir, and intermix any liquid, or mixture of liquid and solid matter; to produce (froth, etc.) by this process. *To churn one's way*; to advance by churning up (the sea, etc.).

*1607* *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 693 Churning bloody Foam. *1725* *POPE Odys.* XII. 307 The flesh trembles while she churns the blood. *18.* *CAMPBELL Focuss, Dead Eagle* 65 Winds churn'd white the waves. *1853* *KANE Grinnell E.sp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 The sea seemed to be churning ice. *1873* *BLACK Pr. Thule* II. 23 All last night churning our way up to Loch Cair. *1880* *BROWNING Dram.* *Jdyls* II. *Pan & Luna* 58 Lost in the thin foam Churned on a sea-shore.

b. *intr.*

*1735* *SOMERVILLE Chase* IV. 223 Like some angry Boar Churning he foams. *a 1833* A. WILSON *Forrester's Poet. Wks.* (1846) 267 The deep blue water churned and roared below. *1865* *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xxii. 452 Each with his powerful tail causing the water to churn and froth.

**Churned** *pp. a.*; **Churner**, one who churns.

*1725* *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* v. *Mixing in body*, A Quart of churn'd Milk. *1878* *BLACK Green Past.* xxxiii. 269 Here was no churned chalk. *1888* *Punch* 20 Oct. 182/3 You've been to the Dairy Show, Sir, have you not? 'Those churners competitive were a sweet lot.'

**Churning** (tʃɜːnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the vb. CHURN; *esp.* the agitating of milk or cream to produce butter.

*c 1440* *Promp. Parv.* 76 *Chyrnyng*, *cumbiada*. *1611* *BIBLE Prov.* xxx. 33 Surely the churning of milke bringeth forth butter. *1626* *BACON Sylva* § 992 The Comming of Butter after the Cheiming. *1859* *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* 60 Hetty's in the middle o' making the butter, for the churning was thrown late. *1883* *BLACK Shandon Bells* xxviii.

2. The quantity of butter produced at a churning. *1886* *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 2/1 Salt is added. 'The churnings are then mixed together and sent to the market.'

3. *attrib.*, as *churning-staff*, -*stick*, -*tub*.

*1767* *PERCIVAL Peruvian Bark* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 229 A vessel, to which churning staff is fitted. *1840* H. H. WILSON tr. *Vichien Peritia* (1864) I. 142 Taking the Mountain Mandara for the churning-stick... churn the ocean together for ambrosia. *1880* *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Baratie*, a churning tub, or charne.

**Churning** (tʃɜːnɪŋ), *pp. a.* [see -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That churns, in the various senses of the vb.

*1607* *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 400 About his churning Chaps the frothy Bubbles rise. *1856* *Mrs. BROWNING Alur. Leigh.* 1125 The cows push out... tolerant churning milks.

**Churn-milk** (tʃɜːnmɪlk), *Now chiefly dial.* [cf. *Ger.* *dial.* *kirn*, *kernmilch*, *Du.* *kernemelk*, *L.G.* *karnmilch*, *karmelk*, *Icel.* *kjarna-mjólk*.] Butter-milk, the acidulous milk which remains after the butter has been separated.

*1598* *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 97 The churmmilke which remaineth of the butter. *1599* A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 267/2 We may give it charne or Buttermilke. *1628* *EARLE Microcosm. Upstart Knt.* (Arb.) 38 His face beares still a relish of Churne-milke. *1867* *WAUGH Our Blanket* III. 76 A mug-full o' churn-milk. *1879* *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.), *Churn-milk*.

b. *attrib.* in *fig.* sense.

*1590* *GREENE, Never Too Late Wks.* (Grosart) VIII. 195 You that stand upon the beauty of your churmmilke face.

**Churn-owl.** *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. a corruption of *churr-owl*: see CHURR sb. and v.] The Goatsucker or Night-Jar; called also Jarr Owl.

*1674* *RAY Eng. Birds* 83 Churn-owl, Fern Owl or Goat sucker, *Caprimulgus*. *1769* G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1789) 62 One of these churn-owls came and settled on the cross of that little straw edifice and began to chatter. *1832-5* *JESSE Gleanings* (1843) 297. *1879* *Shropsh. Word-Bk.*, Churn-owl, obsolete. *1883* in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

**Churn-staff.** [f. CHURN sb. + -STAFF.]

1. A staff or rod used for agitating or 'dashing' the cream or milk in a standing churn.

*c 1475* *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt.* Wilcker 793/22 *Hoc coagulatorium*, a *scharnstaffe*. *1615* *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 146 The lightness of the Churn-staff. *1762* *SMOLLETT L. Greaves* III. (D), Employed in milking the cows, in twirling the mop or churn-staff. *1884* *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Churn-staff*, the dasher of an old-fashioned 'up and down' churn.

2. Local name of Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) and of Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*). *1853* *N. & Q. Ser. I.* VIII. 36/1 Sun Spurge. Churn Staff. *1879* *Prior Plant-n.* 47. *1886* *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Churnstaff, (1) *Euphorbia helioscopia*, (2) *Linaria vulgaris*. **Churpe**, *obs. form of CHIRP.*

**Churr**, *sb.* [f. CHURR v.]

1. A deep or low trilled or whirring sound made by some birds, etc.

*1837* *MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 404 A few mellow notes... intermixed at times with a sort of stifled scream or

churr. 1856 DOBELL *Lyrics in War Time, Milk-m. Song*. Churr, churr! goes the cockchafer. 1854 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 28. The Goat-sucker, or Nightjar. Their cry... with the addition of the characteristic 'churr-r-r, churr-r-r.'

2. Hence, the local name of several birds which make this sound, esp. the Partridge; the White Throat (*Sylvia cinerea*); the Dunlin; and the Nightjar.

1850 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 May-Chit, Spawe, Churre, Peeper, Grindle. 1867 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. (1884) 6 It wants not... Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Chur. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*.

3. Comb. Churr Owl, the Goat-sucker; cf. CHURN OWL.

1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 97 Churr Owl (Aberdeen).

**Churr** (tʃʊr), *v.* [Echoic; cf. CHIR.] *intr.* To make the sound described under CHURR *sb.*

(Expressive of a somewhat deeper and hoarser sound than chirr.)

1555 *Fardle Facions* l. vi. 93 The Troglodites... sieme rather to busse or churre between the tieth, then to speake. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The Partridge calls its Mate, and churrs. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) l. vi. So have I heard... A Hedge-bird churring sit hard by. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 69 The night-hawk churred softly round their path.

*b. trans.*

1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) l. 89 They may be... heard churring an end of their exhilarating stave.

Hence Churring *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkworms* 73 Heare eke their hurring and their churring song. 1611 CORGER, *Cabab.* The chucking, churring, or iouking of a Partridge. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 93 The churring of a pair of nightjars around an oak.

Churre, obs. form of CHARE *v.* to turn.

|| **Churrus**, *India*. [Hindi *charas*.] The resinous exudation of the hemp-plant (*Cannabis indica*), used in India as an intoxicating drug.

1860 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* *Churrus*, name given to the resin obtained from the substance called Gunjah (dried hemp-plant). 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 214. The dried plant, or portions of it, are sold... under the name of Gunjah and Bhang, while the resin itself is known as Churrus.

**Churr-worm**. [See quot. 1868. But Bailey and others explained the name f. OE. *cierran*, *cyrran* to turn, 'because it turneth quick about'.] A local name of the Mole-Cricket.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 124. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). *Eve-Churr* or *Churr-Worm*, a kind of Insect. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* viii. 158 The Mole-Cricket... called in some places the Croaker or Churr-worm on account of the peculiar sound which it produces.

Churryl, obs. f. CHURL.

Churt, -y, dial. variants of CHERT, -Y.

† **Churtle**, *v.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. To chirp.

1570 LEVINS *Mantr.* 192 To churtle, *pipilare*.

**Chuse**, var. form of CHOOSE *v.*, q.v.

† **Chuserel**. [App. an error of some kind.]

1713-1800 BAILEY, *Chuserel*, a Whore master, a Debauchee *Shaks.* 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Chuserel*, a debauched fellow. *South.*

**Chusite** (tʃiːzɪt). *Min.* [Named by Saussure in 1794, perhaps f. Gr. *χυσ-* is fusion + *-ITE*.] A variety of Olivine, considered by Dana to be partially decomposed chrysolite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* l. 38 Little grains... of that substance I have called granular chusite. 1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* *Chusite*, *Saussure*, a mineral found in the cavities of porphyry. 1868 DANA *Min.* 258.

**Chut** (tʃʊt). *int.* [cf. TUP.] An exclamation expressive of impatience.

1835 LYTTON *Zicci* 34 'Chut,' I thought you spoke of Zicci. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (1865) II. 182 'Chut!' said the old woman... 'what signifies!' 1851 MAYNE *Rico Scalp Hunt*, xxxi, 'Chut, man! your tongue wags like a beaver's tail in flood-time'.

**Chute** (tʃʊt). Also *g chute*. [Here there appears to be a mixture of the F. *chute* fall (of water, descent of a canal lock, etc.), and Eng. *SHOOT*. The former appears to have been adopted in North America in sense 1, and the application gradually extended to include senses which originate with *SHOOT*, and are still commonly so spelt in England.]

1. A fall of water; a rapid descent in a river, or steep channel by which water escapes from a higher to a lower level.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 287 Gulleys or channels... where, upon hasty rains, great shoots of water had been used to run. 1849 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 15 They swept with the current—Now rushing chutes among green islands. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 116. We dropped down a glassy chute into an extensive basin.

2. A sloping channel or passage for the conveyance of water, or of things floating in water, to a lower level; in North America, an opening in a river dam for the descent of logs, etc.

1808 A. PARSONS *Trans. Asia* xi. 247 At this place the ships are supplied with water... conveyed into the boats by shutes made on purpose. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 18 Dec. 426 The gates [of the dam] are opened, the logs are run through the chute, and sufficient water is furnished to carry them below. 1880 *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 28 The rafts... at Ottawa, are guided through a 'slide' or 'chute' to the mills where they belong. 1881 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5. If the winter is mild the logs cannot be 'hailed' from the 'stump' to the 'shoot' on the river bank.

3. A steep channel or enclosed passage down

which ore, coal, grain, or the like is 'shot', so as to reach a receptacle, wagon, etc. below. In England, usually *shoot*.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Chute*, A channel or shaft underground, or an inclined trough above ground, through which ore falls or is 'shot' by gravity from a higher to a lower level. 1882 PINGOON *Engineer's Hol.* I. 271 The rattle of the pumps, and heavy falls of ore in the chutes. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 81 A rusty iron chute on wooden legs came flying like a monstrous gargoyle across the parapet.

4. The steep slope of a spoil-bank beside a quarry or mine, down which rubbish is shot; also, a steep slope for tobogganing.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1. Most of the inscriptions found at Assos were in the chutes of earth beneath this part of the Agora, the blocks evidently having been thrown down during the troubles of the city. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 7 Jan., Last winter there weren't half enough toboggan chutes to accommodate the people. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 13. Marine tobogganing... The artificial slope rises from high water mark to the height of 32 ft. above it. The chute is 178 feet long.

5. In *Isle of Wight*, a steep cutting affording a passage from the surface above a cliff to the lower undercliff ground. Also spelt *shute*, *shoot*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Chute*, *Shoot*, a steep hilly road. 1. *Wight*. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide I. of Wight* 94 A branch road ascends the cliff by what is known as the St. Lawrence or Whitwell Shute.

Hence *Chute v.*, to send down through a chute.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 87. Logs... are often chuted down from the lofty ridges.

**Chutney**, **chutnee** (tʃʊtni). Also *chutny*, *chutnee*. [Hindi *chatni*.] A strong hot relish or condiment compounded of ripe fruits, acids, or sour herbs, and flavoured with chillies, spices, etc. 1813 FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 50 (V.) The Chatna is sometimes made with cocoa-nut, lime-juice, garlic, and chillies. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. She soon return'd with... Rice, chutny, Bombay ducks, and tea. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, Chests of mangoes, chutney, and currie-powders. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 512. Chutnee.

**Chuze**, obs. form of CHOOSE.

† **Chwarnt**, **chwas**, **chwine**, **chwot**, obs. and dial. ff. *I warraut*, *I was*, *I ween*, *I wot*: see CH. *pron.*

1553 UDALL *Roister D.* l. iii. (Arb.) 23 Nere since chwas bore chwine. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amities* (1879) 89 Though icham not 30 seemlie chwort, as bene the Courtnoles gay. 1569 *Hay any Work* 39 Chwarnt tee ti vorehead zaze hard as horne.

**Chy-**, formerly in words now spelt CH-, q.v.

Chyan, obs. form of CAYENNE.

Chyaste, var. of CHESTE *sb.* 2. Obs., stifle.

† **Chyazic** (kaiəzɪk), *a.* [f. the initial letters of *c-carbon*, *hy-drogen*, and *az-ote* + *-IC*.] *Chem.* in *Chyazic Acid*: an old name of Prussic acid.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 325 Sulphocyanic acid was discovered by Mr. Forret in 1808... but in 1814, he published a more detailed account of its properties under the name of sulphuretted chyazic acid. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 417. The sulphuretted Chyazic acid of Forret.

Chyche, chycon, obs. ff. CHICHE, CHICKEN.

† **Chyde**, obs. rare.

1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 777 *Hic fax*, a chyde.

Chyde, obs. variant of CHIEFE, CHIVE.

1425 E. E. *Misc.* (1856) 77 A chyde of saffron.

Chyer(e), obs. form of CHERE.

Chyke, Chyken, -in, Chykwede, etc., obs.

forms of CHICK, CHIOKEN, CHIOKWEED.

**Chylaceous** (kaiɪləʃəs), *a.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. *chylus* CHYLE + *-ACEOUS*.] Of the nature of chyle.

1696 FLOYER *State Anim. Humours* (J.), When the spirits of the chyle have half-fermented the chylaceous mass.

**Chylaqueous** (kaiɪləˈkwɪəs), *a.* [f. CHYLE + *-AQUEOUS*.] Of the nature of water mixed with chyle. *Chylaqueous fluid*: A transparent colourless fluid existing in certain invertebrata, corresponding to the blood of the higher animals.

1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 91 A cavity in the roof of the umbrella from which arise a series of radiating canals, the so-called chylaqueous canals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. ix. 560, I know not why the preposterous name of 'chylaqueous fluid' should have been invented for that which is in no sense 'chyle', though, like the other fluids, it contains a good deal of water.

**Chylarise** (kaiɪləˈraɪs), [f. on the type of *cellulose*, etc., f. Gr. *χυλάριον* a little juice, dim. of *χυλός* juice.] 'A term for levulose or fruit sugar when obtained from honey' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Chyle** (kaiɪl). Forms: 6-7 *chilus*, 6-8 *chylus*, 7 *chile*, 7- *chyle*. [a. F. *chyle* (= It. *chilo*, Sp. *quilo*) :—L. *chylus*, a. Gr. *χυλός* juice (of plants, animals, decoctions), *chyle*, f. stem *χυ-* (*χευ-*, *χε-*) to pour, shed, fuse, etc.; cf. CHYME. For some time the Gr.-L. form *chylus* (*chilus*) was used.]

1. The white milky fluid formed by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, and contained in the lymphatics of the intestines, which are hence called *lacteals*. 'The term has been used to designate the fluid in the intestines just before absorption' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Gynadon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To make dygestyon, and to brynge the Chilus to the lyuer by meanes

of the veynes meseraykes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 346 Chylus in the stomach. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. ix. 36 When the meate in our stomaches is sufficiently digested, the chyle... there remaineth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 165 There can never of crude chyle be made good blood in the liver. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 74 The lacteous vessels for the reception of the chyle. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 5 A sort of Pap, which the Anatomists call Chylus. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 274 So as the Chyle may have a free passage into the Blood. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 181 The chyme of the stomach, having been modified by the action of all these secretions, changes into what is called chyle.

fig. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 63 The Officers... have not a Dogs Appetite to turn Judicature to a bad Chylos. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 254. Digested and assimilated, so to speak, into the chyle of the mind.

† 2. The moisture absorbed by plants. (So in Gr. and L.) *Obs.*

1731 TULL *Horsehoeing Husb.* (1751) 144 The chyle cannot mount in sufficient quantity to be purify'd and turn'd into sap.

3. *attrib.* and in Comb., as *chyle-receptacle*, *-space*, *-vessel*; *chyle-fed*, *-forming*, *adjs.*; *chyle-clot*, the solid matter resulting from the coagulation of the chyle; *chyle-corpuscle*, the corpuscle-like bodies contained in chyle; *chyle-ferment*, a diastatic ferment found in the chyle; *chyle-stomach* (see quot.).

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 745. Very few of the peculiar 'chyle-corpuscles' are seen. 1872 GZO. *Elmor Mid-dlem.* (Hoppe), With the healthiest 'chyle-fed' blood. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sketches Brit. Ins.* 15 The 'chyle-forming stomach. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 133. A vertically compressed sac situated between the 'chyle-receptacles' 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 272 The mid-gut 'chyle-stomach' is no less varied in character.

**Chylendere**, variant of CHILINDRE, *Obs.*

**Chylifacient**, *a.* rare. [ad. assumed L. \**chylifacient-em*, pr. pp. of \**chylifacere*, an incorrect formation (for *chylificare*), f. *chylus* chyle + *facere* to make.] Forming chyle. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Chylifaction**. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [n. of action f. assumed L. \**chylifac-* ppl. stem of the assumed verb mentioned above.] = CHYLIFICATION.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Attempts* (J.), Drinking excessively during the time of chylifaction, stops perspiration.

**Chylifactive** (kaiɪlɪfəktɪv), *a.* rare. Also *chil-*. [f. as prec.: see -IVE.] = CHYLIFIO.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1650) 136 Any proper digestion, chylifactive mutation, or alimental conversion. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 67. The conditions of the chylifactive and respiratory functions.

**Chylifactory**, *a.* Also erroneously in *g chylo-*. [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84 A Chylifactory menstruum or digestive preparation. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 775 The Englishman, through whose... blood the nutritive and chylofactory roast beef and strong ale have been amalgamated since the days of Edward the Confessor.

**Chylifactory**. [Erroneous formation for *chylifactory* or -ory.] 'Causing chylification.'

1721-1800 BAILEY.

**Chyliferous** (kaiɪlɪfərəs), *a.* Also *chil-*. [f. L. \**chylifer* (f. *chylus* chyle + *-fer* bearing) + *-OUS*. Cf. F. *chylifère*.] Bearing or containing chyle.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 25 A chyliferous acid ferment. 1692 SIR T. BLOWNT *Ess.* 116 Lacteals... and chyliferous ducts. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 2. The Guts and Chyliferous Vessels. 1842 F. H. RAMADGE *Cure Consumption* (1861) 70 The chyliferous absorption.

**Chylific** (kaiɪlɪfɪk), *a.* [f. L. type \**chylific-us* chyle-making: see -IFIC.] Chyle-producing. *Chylific stomach*: in insects, the digestive cavity formed by the dilation of the alimentary canal.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 97. The chylific stomach is exceedingly long and cylindrical. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* An. 412 In the chylific ventricle, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.

**Chylification** (kaiɪlɪfɪkəʃən), *a.* Also 7 *chil-*. [n. of action f. CHYLIFY: see -ATION. Cf. F. *chylification*.] The production of chyle, chyle-making.

1619 CROOKE *Body of Man* 44 A Creature therefore may for a time live without Chylification, which is the action of the stomach, but not without sanguification. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v. (1651) 22 Chylification of this so chewed meat in the stomach. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* I. 67 After her several operations of Digestion, Chylification, Sanguification, etc. 1730 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 388 Tubes, or Bowels, which serve for Nutrition or Chylification. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 163 The second stage of true digestion is termed chylification.

**Chylificatory**, *a.* rare<sup>-0</sup>. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Connected with the production of chyle.

In mod. Dicts.

**Chylify** (kaiɪlɪfɪ), *v.* [mod. f. on L. type *chylificare*, in F. *chylifier*; f. L. *chylus*: see CHYLE and -FY.] To turn into chyle; to produce chyle.

1663 BAXTER *Divine Life Pref.* It is the same food which the first concoction chylifeth. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv. The teeth do chew it, and the stomach doth receive, digest and chylify it.

fig. 1867 *Select. Writ. V. Strangford* (1869) I. 116 The incredibly unholly purpose of partitioning, swallowing, digesting, and chylifying everything at the other side of Europe.



+ **Chylle**. *Obs. rare*—1. An unidentified plant; perh. Gr. *φύλλον* flea-wort, *Plantago Psyllium* (Liddell and Scott).

c 1440 *Promp. Paru.* 75 Chylle, herbe, *ciliun vel psyllium*. **Chylo-** (*kailō*), combining form of Gr. *χῆλος*, CHYLE, as in *chylo-serous*, etc.

Hence + **Chylo-graphy**, a description of the lacteal vessels. **Chylo-phorous**, chyle-bearing. **Chylo-rhœa**, a morbid overflow of chyle. **Chylo-sis**, chyli-fication.

1785 J. SHELDON (*title*). The History of the Absorbent System, part the first; containing the Chylography, or Description of the Human Lacteal Vessels. 1885 W. H. DICKINSON *Renal & Urin. Affect.* iii. xiv. 1123 The pathology of cutaneous 'chylo-rhœa' has been made the subject of further inquiry. 1879 Khorz *Princ. Med.* 35 Chylo-serous urine is of a milky colour. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Chylosis, the hurt concoction of the stomach.

**Chyloid** (*kai-loid*, -oid), *a. rare*. [see -OID.] Resembling chyle.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* iii. 22 These chyloid fluids.

**Chylopoietic**, -poietic (*kai-lopoi-e-tik*, -po-i-e-tik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *chylopoieticus*, *a. Gr.* *χυλοποιητικός*, *f. chylopoiein* to make into juice, *f. chylos* juice + *poiein* to make. Cf. *F. chylopoietique*.] Of or relating to the formation of chyle (*chylopoiesis*); chyle-producing.

a 1725 ARBUTHNOT (J.). According to the force of the chylopoietic organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. 1849 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 329 The marsupial young have a chylopoietic life. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 49 Disorder of the chylopoietic viscera.

*b. subst. in pl.* The chyle-forming organs.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 103 Boys .. became deranged in their chylopoietics.

+ **Chylose**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type *chylōsus*: see -OSE.] Full of chyle, chylous.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1003 [He] concludes this Treatise with the Chylose Phthisick. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 292 It wants chylose Matter.

+ **Chylose**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. *χυλός* to turn into juice or chyle, *χάλασις* conversion into chyle.] To turn into chyle.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The profit-able thynges dygested and chylozed in it. 1579 G. BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 78 To distribute the profitable thynges digested and chylozed in it.

**Chylous** (*kai-lōs*), *a.* [f. L. type *chylōsus*, *f. chylus* CHYLE; cf. *F. chyleux*.] Of, pertaining to, or like chyle; full of or charged with chyle.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 386 If the Emmitted Dogs blood had not been so chylous. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 32 We can .. press out of them a chylous .. liquor. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 363 The chyme .. is a shiny homogeneous pulp, consisting of two parts, the one excrementitious, and the other chylous or nutritive. 1858 THURNICUM *Urine* 239 So-called chylous urine.

**Chylter**, *obs. variant of CHILTER*.

|| **Chyluria** (*kailū-riā*). *Path.* [mod. L., *f. Gr.* *χυλός* liquid, chyle + *ούρον* urine + *-iā*; cf. *F. chylurie*.] The disorder of chylous urine.

1860 MAYNE *Med. Lex.* in append. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 924.

+ **Chyly**, *a. Obs.* [see -LY.] Of or like chyle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 60 You shall observe in perfect Sanguineous Animals a Circulation of an albuginous-

chylic-matter. 1742 Dr. PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 53 It became of a chyly Colour and Substance.

**Chym-**: see CHIM-.

**Chym**, *obs. dial. form of I am*: see CH, CHAM. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurtun* ii. 1, Chym goodly rewarded, cham I not.

**Chymbe**, *obs. form of CHIME*.

+ **Chymble**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. ? To fold.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 958 Pat ober wyth a goiger watz gered ouer þe swyre, Chymbled ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles.

**Chyme** (*kaim*), *sb.* In 7 also *chymus*. [ad. L. *chymus*: Gr. *χυμός* juice (of plants, animals, etc.), *f. stem* *χυ-* (*cheu-*, *che-*) to pour, shed, fuse, etc. The two forms *χυμός* and *χυμός* were practically identical in sense; some writers preferring one, and some the other; they were differentiated by Galen, and in Origen Etym. (c 450), *χυμός* is explained as 'juice in its raw or natural state'; *χυμός* 'juice produced by decoction or digestion' (Liddell & Sc.); this appears to be the foundation of the modern distinction of *chyle* and *chyme*.]

The semifluid pulpy acid matter into which food is converted in the stomach by the action of the gastric secretion. From the stomach it passes into the small intestine, and by the action on it of the bile, the pancreatic juice, etc., becomes fitted for absorption as chyle.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 115 It hath its essence from the Chymus or juice of our aliment. 1683 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.* Chyme, is the juice of the meat further digested. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Chyme*. A thick, whitish, partly fluid mass, called Chyme. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 500 The sensation of hunger ceases long before digestion takes place, or the chyme is converted into chyle. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. i. § 4. 240 These two alkaline fluids tend to neutralize the acidity of the chyme.

2. 'The sap of plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. *Comb.*, as *chyme-mass*, 'the central semifluid sarcoid in the interior of Infusoria' (*ibid.*).

+ **Chyme**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. *f. med. Gr.* *χυμela* for *χυμela* alchemy.] To extract by alchemy.

1673 J. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 153 What antidote against the terror of conscience can be chymed from gold?

+ **Chymer**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. onomatopoeic (unless an error).] To shiver.

c 1440 *Promp. Paru.* 75 Chymerynge or chyurynge, or dyderynge, *frigutus*.

**Chymer**, -mer, -our, variants of CHIMERE.

+ **Chymia-ter**, *Obs.* [Med. L. *chymia-ter*, *f. med. Gr.* *χυμela* chemistry + *ιατρός* physician; cf. *F. chimiatre*.] A Chemiatriac physician.

1694 I. T. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 112 Falling into the Hands of some Empirical Chymia-ter of the Town.

**Chymic**, **Chymist**, etc.: see CHEMIO, etc.

+ **Chymics**, *sb. pl. Obs.* = CHEMISTRY.

1698 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg. Ep. Ded.* 2 A great practitioner in Chymicks and deeply enlightened therein.

**Chymiferous** (*kai-mi-fē-rōs*), *a.* [f. Gr.-L. *chymus* CHYME + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing or containing chyme. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1881).

**Chymification** (*kai-mi-fikā-shn*). [n. of action from CHYMIFY: see -ATION.] The conversion of food into chyme, the formation of chyme.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 277 Chymification, or its [food's] reduction into pulp, is the office of the stomach. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* iv. (1872) 162 The first stage of digestion properly so called is termed chymification.

**Chymify** (*kai-mifi*), *v.* [mod. *f.* on L. type \**chymificāre*, in *F. chymifier*, *f. L. chymus*: see CHYME and -FY.] *trans.* To turn into chyme.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 453 The fibre .. requiring a good gastric juice to dissolve and chymify it properly. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 314/1 The outer or chymified part.

+ **Chymistator**, *Obs. rare*—1. = CHEMIST.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1822) III. 483 Be not a stranger to the useful part of chymistry. See what chymistatōrs do in their officines.

+ **Chymistical**, = CHEMISTICAL, chemical.

1559 MORVING *Evangel.* Pref. No mention .. of waters or oyles prepared in Chymistical instrumētts.

**Chymia**, **Chymes**, var. CHEMIS.

**Chymo-** (*kai-mō*), before a vowel **Chym-**, *comb.* form of L. *chymus* CHYME, as in **Chymocohysis**,

a discharge of chyme. **Chymophore**, a term applied to the lactiferous vessels of plants and other juice-bearing vessels. **Chymophorous** *a.* = CHYMIFEROUS. **Chymorrhœa**, a discharge or efflux of chyme. **Chymosin**, = pepsin, a nitrogenous matter found in gastric juice. **Chymozaemia**, a morbid increase of the intestinal evacuations, etc.

**Chymous** (*kai-mōs*), *a.* [f. L. *chymus* CHYME + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, chyme. 1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 137 A great part of the Chymous Substance. 1851 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* (ed. 2) 287 The passage of the chymous mass along the small intestines.

**Chympe**, *obs. form of CHIMNEY*.

**Chymyn**, -age: see CHIMIN, -AGE.

**Chyn**, **chynne**, *obs. ff. of CHIN, CHINE*.

**Chyncery**, **Chyngerie**, var. of CHINCHERY.

**Chynchone**, *obs. form of SENCION, groundsel*.

**Chyne**, *obs. form of CHINE, CHIN, CHAIN*.

+ **Chynge**, *Obs. rare*—1. perh. = CHINK *sb.* 1

a 1500 in W. WULCKER 192/a *Hec remma*, a chynge.

**Chynge**, **Chynsche**, var. SHINGLE, CHINOIL.

**Chyrometer** (*kai-mi-mē-tai*). [f. Gr. *χυ-* stem of *χε-iv* to pour + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring liquids, consisting of a tube with a piston moving in it, the piston-rod being graduated so as to indicate the quantity forced out.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

**Chype**, -ppe, **Chypher**, *obs. ff. CHIP, CIPHER*.

+ **Chypynutie**, *Sc. Obs.* Name of a mischievous spirit. (Jam.)

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 328 Skrymorie fery gaue me mony a clowre, For chypynutie full off my chafis quik.

**Chyr-**, *occas. obs. sp. of words in CHIR-*.

**Chyrne**, **Chyrt**, *obs. ff. of CHURN, CHIRT* *v.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Brighe Bible* i. 77 A brother, in a trance, who happilie once may be recovered, by chyrting the cheek and vse of strong waters.

**Chysel**, **Chysell**, etc.: see CHESIL, CHISEL.

**Chysible**, *obs. form of CHASUBLE*.

**Chyst(e)**, *obs. f. of CHEST sb. 1*; var. *CHEST sb. 2*

**Chyte**, **Chyter**, *obs. f. of CHIDE, CHITTER*.

**Chyvachee**, -vauchee, -ie, **Chyvaunche**,

**Chyveteene**: see CHEV-

**Chyver**, *obs. form of SHIVER*.

+ **Cibe**, *Obs. rare*—1. A humorous adaptation of L. *cibus* food.

1708 MORTUEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 Our Means of Life are Pote, and Cibe, and Vest.

**Cibisitome** (*sibi-si-tōm*). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *κίβισις* pouch + *-τομος* cutting.] 'A term applied by Petit-Radel to an instrument for lacerating the capsule of the lens in the operation for removal of cataract' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

+ **Ciboire** (*e. Obs.* [a. F. *ciboire*: -L. *ciborium*].

1640 *Canterb. Self-Conuict.* 111 The wine was not sent to the sick .. nor set up in the Church in the ciboir or repositorie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ciboire* (Fr.) a Pix, the box or cup wherein the Sacrament is put and kept in the Churches of Roman Catholics.

**Cibol**, **ciboule** (*si-bōl*). [a. F. *ciboule*: see CHIBOL. This has been used for a long time in Scotch, where it is reduced to SYBOW, *sybo* = *cibow* = *ciboll*.] Another form of CHIBOL.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Ciboll*, comme *Chiboll*. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Cibols*, small Onions eaten in sallads. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 134 Scallions or Cibolls, are degenerate Onions. 1708-21 KERSEY, *Cibol*, *Ciboule*, or *chibbol*, a kind of small degenerate onion. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cibol*, a small sort of onion used in sallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *i* is not pronounced. 1778 T. MAWE *Univ. Gardener* s.v. *Allium*, The Ciboule or Welch Onion is a perennial plant. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 289 The Welsh onion, or ciboule .. originally from Siberia .. a hardy plant .. strong in flavour .. known in England since the .. seventeenth century.

|| **Ciborium** (*sibō-riūm*). [med. L. *ciborium* in sense 1, in class. use 'a drinking-cup', a. Gr. *κίβριον* (a.) the cup-shaped seed-vessel or fleshy receptacle of the Egyptian water-lily, *Nelumbium speciosum*, (b.) a drinking-cup made from or re-

**CI-**. Since *c* before *i* (as before *e*) was palatalized in OE, and in due course written *ch-* in ME, it follows that all OE. words in *ci-*, that have left representatives, now appear in the foregoing section of CH-. (e.g. *chicken*, *chide*, *child*, *chill*, *chin*, *churn*). As a consequence *CI-* now contains only non-Teutonic words which have entered the language during the Middle English or the modern period, chiefly from Latin directly or through French. (The sole exception is the word CINDER, as now spelt, for OE. and ME. *sinder*; which also owes its current spelling and inclusion among the *ci-* words to erroneous identification with French *cendre*, Latin *cinerem*.) The words in *cy-* are also non-Teutonic, being mostly modern and of Greek origin. In these combinations *c* has normally the sound of *s*; in the remaining combinations, *CI-*, *Co-*, *Cr-*, *Cu-*, *c* has, as in *Ca-*, its original phonetic value of (*k*), and comprises original English, as well as later words from all sources.

**Cia**: see CHA, TRA.

**Ciarlatan**, **Ciarlitano**: see CHARLATAN.

**Ciath(e)**, **ciat**, variants of CYATH, *Obs.*

**Ciatica**, *obs. form of SCIATICA*.

**Ciatome** (*sai-ā-tōm*). *Surg.* [Acc. to Mayne, *f. Gr.* *κί-ων* column, uvula, cartilage of the nose + *-τομος* cutting; but see CIONOTOME, the correct formation from these elements.] 'An instrument for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860).

**Cibacion**, variant of CIBATION, *Obs.*

**Cibarian** (*sibē-ri-ān*), *a. rare*. [f. L. *cibāri-us*, *f. cibus* food + -AN.] Of or pertaining to food. + **Cibarian bread**, transl. of L. *cibarius panis*.

1623 COCKERAM, **Cibarian bread**, browne bread. 1839 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 202 To convey an accurate idea of these cibarian instruments .. is .. impossible.

+ **Cibaries**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [ad. L. *cibāria* things used for food.] Articles of food, victuals, provisions.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 202a Nether vse any strong cibaries, as Onions, Leeks, Spelte, or anye other Spices. 1673 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cibaries*, meates, nourishment. 1697 TOMLINSON *Remov'd Disp.* 315 Mint is useful to cibaries, which .. is a grateful saller herb.

**Cibarious** (*sibē-ri-ās*), *a. rare*. [f. L. *cibāri-us* (see above) + -OUS.] 'Relating to food; useful for food, edible' (J.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Cibarious**, pertaining to meat, fit to be eaten. [So in PHILLIPS and BAILEY, vol. II.] 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 657 Foot-jaws small, not covering the cibarious organs.

+ **Cibation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *cibātiōn-em* feeding, noun of action from *cibāre* to feed, *f. cibus* food.]

1. *Alchem.* Name of the seventh process, 'feeding the matter'.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. i. in Ashm. (1652) 169 Cibacion vsy callyd a fednyng of our Matter dry Wyth Mylke, and Mete. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. (1616) 609 Because o' your fermentation, and cibation. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* iii. 204 The twelve gates, leading to the making the Philosophers Stone. 2. Calcination. 3. Cibation.

2. *gen.* Taking food, feeding.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 197 That diet is not to be altered easily, safely nor quickly from our accustomed cibations. 1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Cibbol**(l), vars. of CIBOL.



sembling this seed-vessel. Sense 2 arose partly from confusion with sense 1, partly out of a mistaken derivation from *L. cibus* food (Ugutio, 'ciborium' was ad ferendos cibos, Du Cange), in accordance with which it also occurs in med.L. as *cibarium*.

(The *κιβώριον* contained the 'nuts' or fruits called *κίβανος αἰγύπτιος*, *faba ægyptiaca*, or Egyptian beans; the rhizome or 'root' of the plant was called *κολοκασία*; both these names were also extended to the plant as a whole.)

1. *Arch.* (see quot.)

1787 *Archæol.* VIII. 171 The Ciborium was the shell containing the seeds of the Colocasia or Egyptian bean.. it was used as a drinking cup, and resembled our chalices or goblets. This inverted and suspended by its footstalk was similar to the canopy that covered those shrines; and in the beginning of the 5th century, as appears from Chrysostom, was thus understood, and at length expressed the pillars, curtains, canopy, and the whole shrine or tabernacle. 1838 J. Barrton *Dict. of Archit. & Archæol.* 79 Ciborium.. an arched vault, or canopy raised over the high-altar. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 198. 1875 *Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 66 No ciborium now existing at Rome seems to be of earlier date than the 12th c. 1876 *Gwilt Encycl. Arch.* 224 The earliest known instance of a ciborium appears in the church of St. George at Thessalonica.

2. Applied to a receptacle for the reservation of the Eucharist. Of different forms; sometimes suspended from the roof or ciborium (sense 1), sometimes having the form of a temple or tabernacle, sometimes of a cup with an arched cover.

1651 *Evelyn Diary* (1827) II. 33, I stepped into ye Jesuites, who had this high day expos'd their Cibarium, made all of solid gold and imagerie. 1844 *Pugin Gloss.* Ciborium.. In form it nearly resembles a chalice with an arched cover. 1853 *Col. Wiseman Ess.* III. 72 A very large ciborium of the same precious metal, but covered with diamonds and other jewels. 1889 *Catal. Stuart Exhib.* No. 322 Ciborium and cover of copper gilt, known as the 'Cup of Malcolm Canmore'.

**Cibory, civory.** [Anglicized form of prec.; also *civory*, SEVERY, q. v.] = prec. sense 1.

1845 R. WILLIS *Archit. Hist. Canterb. Cath.* 49 Each compartment of a vault resembles a ciborium, and a vaulted aisle may be compared to a series of ciboria. Du Cange informs us that in Auvergne, cibory is used for a vaulted tomb. 1889 F. M. NICHOLS *Martials of Rome* (tr. 12th c. *Mirabilia Romæ*) 66 A civory with pillars of porphyry.

† **Cibosity.** Obs.-o [f. *L. type* \**cibositas*, f. *cibus* food.] (See quot.)

1656 *Blaunt Glossogr.* Cibosity (*cibositas*), plenty of victuals, store of food.

† **Ciboulet.** Obs.-o [a. F. *ciboulette*, dim. of *ciboule*.] See quot.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Ciboulet*, a young Chibbol. 1721 *BAILEY*. **Cicada** (sik'ā-dā). Also 5 cicade, 9 (poet.) cicad. [L. *cicāda*.] A homopterous insect with large transparent wings, living on trees or shrubs; the male is noted for its power of making a shrill chirping sound, much appreciated by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Nearly all the species are inhabitants of tropical or the warmer temperate regions. Only one small species has been found (in the New Forest) in England. Called by the Greeks *τέρις*, which, like *cicada* and *cigale*, is often erroneously rendered 'grasshopper'.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 Here beech also cicade bryddes þat syngþ at þe beste, and haueþ a pipe open vnder þe prote. 1813 *Bingley Anim. Bosp.* III. 177 The American Locust. This species of Cicada is at all times very common in Pennsylvania. 1819 *SAMUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 229 Cicada.. the only species known to inhabit this country was lately discovered by Mr. Daniel Bydder near the New Forest. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 285 He deigns in his hair The cicada to wear. 1851 *MAYNE Risp Sculp. Hunt.* I. The tree-frog and cicada are silent. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 164 With their chirp The plaintful cicads shall the vine-trees rend. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 538 Under olive boughs in which cicadas sing.

|| **Cicala** (sik'ā-lā). The It. pl. *cicala* is sometimes used. [a. It. and Prov. *cicala*; -L. *cicāda* (see prec.). Cf. *CIGALA* = *CICADA*.]

1821 *BYRON Juan* III. cvi. The shrill cicalas, people of the pine. 1832 *TENNYSON Mariana* in S. viii. One dry cicala's summersong At night filled all the gallery. 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* viii. 701 Perfectly be stunned By those insufferable cicala. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14½ The chirp of green lizards.. or the br-r of the cicala.

**Cicatrice** (sik'ā-tris). Forms: 6 cycatryce, -ise, 7 -ize, cicatrice, 5, 7- cicatrice. [a. F. *cicatrice*, (16th c.) ad. L. *cicatricem* *CICATRIZ*.]

1. The scar of a healed wound: = *CICATRIZ* 1. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4091 (= 1888) 334 Crist his Cicatrices wold shewe his fadere for vs. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* In places wherin we wolde that no cycatryce shulde appere, as in y<sup>e</sup> face. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. i. 164 Ith' Shoulder, and ith' left Arme: there will be large Cicatrices to shew the People. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 163 The cicatrice, or agglutination is performed by a dissolvable.. kind of humour. 1866 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* xxi. 438 The Makoa are known by a cicatrice in the forehead. 1876 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 105 These Cicatrices and scarres of false imputations. 1849 *CORBEN Speeches* By Not to grant loans at your expense—not to maintain a great army at your expense—not to place a temporary cicatrice over the sores of Ireland, but to remedy them.

b. *loosely*. A scar-like mark or impression. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. 23 Leane vpon a rush, The Cicatrice and capable impresse Thy palme some moment keeps.

2. *transf.* A scar on the bark of a tree. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Ilus.* III. 352 Thus graffe under the

rynde a bough or tree, There cicatrice is noon. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxviii. 240 A row of pollard-ashes with long cicatrices down their sides.

**Cicatrice**, obs. form of *CICATRIZ*.

**Cicatricial** (sik'ā-tri-jāl), a. [a. F. *cicatriciel*, f. *cicatrice*. ? App. after *artificiel*, etc.: the L. form would have been *cicatricāl*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cicatrix. *Cicatricial tissue*: that which forms over a wound or burn.

1881 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XIX. 5, I have seen no proper cicatricial formation of cork in the Bean. 1882 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 225 Formation of cicatricial tissue.

**Cicatrice**: see *CICATRIZOLA*.

**Cicatricose** (sik'ā-trik'ōs), a. [ad. L. *cicātri-cōs-us*, f. *cicātrix*.] Full of or marked with scars.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Cicatricose*, full of, or having many Scars. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicatricose*, in Botany, applied to organs marked with cicatrices.

**Cicatricula** (sik'ā-tri-kū-lā). Also Englished as **Cicatricele** (sik'ā-tri-k'ē-lē), **Cicatricule** (sik'ā-tri-kū-lē). [a. L. *cicātricula* a small scar, dim. of *cicātrix*. Cf. F. *Cicatricele*.]

1. *Biol.* A round white spot on the surface of the yolk-bag of a bird's egg, consisting of the germinal vesicle.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 60 After the second day's Incubation.. you shall see the cicatricula in the Yolk dilated. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 138 A circular white spot, which is called the tread, or cicatricele.

2. *Bot.* Applied to the hilum of grains and to the mark of attachment of leaves to branches.

1828 *WEBSTER, Cicatricele*, the germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg; as, 'germinating cicatricele'. *Bayton*. 1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 242 The scar formed by the separation of a leaf from its stem is sometimes called the cicatricele.

3. *Med.* A small scar or mark.

1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 2 The place.. may always be known by a kind of cicatricele; much like to what appears within the abdomen, opposite to the navel.

**Cicatricular** (sik'ā-tri-kū-lār), a. [f. prec. + -AR 1.] Of or belonging to a cicatricele.

1875 *BLAKE Zool.* 96 On the cicatricular surface.

**Cicatricele**: see *CICATRIZOLA*.

**Cicatrine**, obs. form of *SCOOTRINE* (aloes).

**Cicatrise**, obs. form of *CICATRIZ*.

**Cicatrize** (sik'ā-tri-ziv), a. [irreg. formed from *CICATRIZ*, -ise vb., as if after *incisive*, etc.] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Cicatrize* (with Physicians), desiccative, and tending to form a cicatrix. 1755 in JOHNSON.

|| **Cicatrix** (sik'ā-triks, sik'ā-triks). Pl. cicatrices (sik'ā-tri-siz). [a. L. *cicātrix* a scar. In scientific use it takes the place of *cicatrice*.]

1. *Pathol.* The scar or seam remaining after a wound, sore, or ulcer is healed. Also fig.

1641 *PEYNE Antiq.* 63 Pride the Cicatrix of hearts which ever ascendeth. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chirurg.* viii. 37 This Ointment.. produceth a faire Cicatrix. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 95 Below the cicatrix of the wound.

2. *Bot.* The scar left by the fall of a leaf, frond, etc.; the hilum of seeds.

1846 *GOOD Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 166 The hilum dr eye.. is a cicatrix or umbilicus remaining after the separation of the umbilical cord from the pericarp. 1882 *VINES Sachs Bot.* 416 Leaving a smooth cicatrix encircled by the stipule.

3. *Conch.* 'The glossy impression on the inside of valves to which the muscles of the animal have been attached' (Craig).

4. *Ent.* 'The truncated apex of the basal joint of the antennæ of some Longicorn Coleoptera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cicatrizant** (sik'ā-tri-zānt), a. and sb. *Med.* Also **cicatrissant**. [ad. mod.L. *cicatrissant-em* (pr. pple. of *cicatrissare* to *CICATRIZ*) or the corresp. F. *cicatrissant*; It. *cicatrizzante*.]

a. *adj.* That cicatrizes, or heals by forming a cicatrice. b. *sb.* A medicine or application which induces a cicatrice.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 Strumes, or scrofuls.. are cured by.. cicatrizzants. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Cicatrissant*, having power to heal, etc.

**Cicatrizzate, -isate**, a. [ad. mod.L. *cicātrizat-us*, pass. pple. of *cicatrissare* to *CICATRIZ*. In F. *cicatrissé*.] Cicatrized or scarred.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cicatrizzate*, marked with scars.

**Cicatrization** (sik'ā-tri-zā-jən). [Noun of action f. *CICATRIZ* v.: perh. originally a. F. *cicatrization*.] The formation of a cicatrice in the healing of a wound or sore.

1543 *ABERNETHY Vigor's Chirurg.* v. ii. 163 Though the seyd vicerous come to cicatrization they sone returne agayne.. by cause the cicatrization was not made in quicke and good fash. 1677 *PLOR Oxfordsh.* 178 In the cicatrization of wounds where the skin is drawn together like a puse. a 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. on Blood*, etc. (1794) 483 They [the granulations] soon begin to contract, which is a sign that the cicatrization is to follow. 1877 *WAXALL Hugo's Miserales* III. xv. 8 Youth is the season of prompt weldings and rapid cicatrizations.

**Cicatrize** (sik'ā-tri-ziv), v. Forms: 6 sicatrize, 7 cicatrize, 6- -ise, -ize. [ad. mod.L. *cicatrissare*, It. *cicatrissare*, f. F. *cicatrise-r*, -izer, in 16th c.

*cicatrizer*, ad. L. *cicātrissare* to scar over (a wound), f. *cicātrix-em* scar.

(In Fr., It., mod.L., and Eng., assimilated to verbs in -*issare*, -*iser*, -*ize*, as if short for *cicatrissare*.)

1. *trans.* To heal (a wound, sore, ulcer, etc.) by inducing a cicatrice or scar; to skin over.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. x. 6 Medicines which are to be vsed to cicatrize an vicer. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chirurg.* x. 45 Cicatrice the Vlcer. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 55 Before the skin was cicatrized. 1856 *THACKERAY Christmas Bks.* (1872) 21 But time has cicatrized the wounded heart.

2. *intr.* (said of the wound, sore, etc.) To become healed by the formation of a cicatrice.

1582 *HESTER Secr. Phiorav.* i. iv. 5 Whiche [oleum].. warmeth the place that is broke, and helpeth it to cicatrize. 1609 *HOLLAND Anna. Marcell.* xxii. xv. 213 Untill the wounds doe cicatrize, and be whole and even againe.

1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 289 The cavity cicatrizes. 1866 *Spectator* 10 Feb. 1571 Of all the local wounds dealt by the Federal power, this.. would be the latest to cicatrize.

3. *trans.* To mark with scars; to scar. Also fig.

1708 *MORTUUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 When angry Mars Burgundia cicatrized. 1884 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* 242 The face of the links was cicatrized with little patches of burnt furze. 1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 211/3 Both sexes cicatrize their arms.. with small spots by means of red-hot stones.

Hence **Cicatrized** ppl. a., **Cicatrizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 423 The fat of these Beasts.. if the Ulcers are corrupt and rotten.. doth bring them to cicatrizing. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. x. 27 Cicatrizing and dry simples. 1610 *Moral State Eng.* 54 (T.) The lately cicatrised wound. a 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. on Blood*, etc. (1794) 484 The cicatrizing skin. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 506 The cicatrizing of a wound. 1884 *De Bary's Phaner.* 473 The undulated course of the woody fibres, which appears on cicatrised wounds.

**Cicatrize**, obs. form of *CICATRIZ*.

**Cicatrizer** (sik'ā-tri-ziv), [f. prec. vb. + -ER.]

He who or that which cicatrizes; a drug producing cicatrization.

1685 J. COOKE *Narrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) Index, Cicatrizers: see Ulcers. 1809 W. H. Goss *Life of L. Tennit* xxviii. 286 Time, the cicatrizer, is gradually changing this influence.

**Cicatrose**, a. Shortened form of *CICATRIZOSE*.

1847 in CRAIG. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicatrose*, showing scars or cicatrices.

† **Cicature**. Obs. rare-1.

1616 R. C. *Times Whist* Sat. v. 2158 To help an ague-shaken bodie, cure A fever, dropsie, gout, or cicature.

**Cicely** (si'sli, sō'sli). Also 6 cislie, 8 cœtily. [? ad. L. *seselis*, Gr. *σέσελις*, *σέσελι* SESELI, but app. taken as identical with the feminine name *Cicely*, *Cicely* = *Cecilia*. Walker pronounces as a dissyllable (si'sli).]

A popular name of several umbelliferous plants, almost co-extensive with *CHEERVIL*; as Sweet Cicely (*Myrrhis odorata*), Wild Cicely (*Anthriscus sylvestris*). Rough Cicely (*Torilis Anthriscus*), Fool's Cicely (*Ethusa Cynapium*). † Silken Cicely (*Vincetoxicum officinale* N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxvi. 1039 We may fely terme this plant wilde Cicely. *Ibid.* II. cccxxiii. (1633) 998 Swallow wort is called of the later herbists *vincetoxicum*.. of our gentewomen it is called silken Cislie. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 88 Sweet Cicely, Wild Cicely. 1784 *TWANLEY Dairying* 117 Cow-weed, or wild Cicely, grows in hedges, blows in May. 1822 *LONDON Encycl. Gardening* § 4723 (L.) The smell of Sweet Cicely attracts bees.

|| **Cicer** (si'ssi). [L.] A chick-pea. Obs. (Now used only as the botanical name of the genus.)

1382 *WYCLIF a Sum.* xvii. 28 Fryed gederyng of corns, that is clepid cicer [1388 fried chickens]. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Man* 76 Cicer and barlye together. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Scribt. Herb.* 159 Red Cicers.. are reckoned hot and dry. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* iv. 146 [That] which he translates parched pulse, means parched Cicars.

|| **Cicerone** (tj'it'ō-nē, si'st'ō-nē). Pl. -ō-ni rarely cicerones. [It. *cicerone* (-L. *Cicerō-nem*), the name of the great Roman orator, Cicero; supposed to refer to his learning or eloquence. Cf. the use of *Mentor*. (But the historical origin is unknown; our English quotations are earlier than any given in the Italian Dicts.)]

A guide who shows and explains the antiquities or curiosities of a place to strangers.

(Apparently originally given to learned Italian antiquarians, whose services were sought by visitors seeking information about the antiquities of a place; subsequently usurped by the ordinary professional 'guide'.) Also *transf.* to a 'guide' through a period of literature, etc.

1716 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* I. (L.) It surprised me to see my cicerone so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. 1717. POTT To Mr. Bethell-Knuffhead 299 (L.) An army of virtuous, medalists, ciceroni, Royal Society men. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 179 These fellows [guides up Vesuvius] are styled nothing less than Ciceroni, the proper title of learned antiquarians who show and explain to foreigners the antiquities and curiosities of the country. 1791 *NEWTR Tour Eng. & Scot.* 237 One Christie, who is considered as the Cicerone and Antiquarian of Glen Almon. 1802 *EUSTACE Classic Tour Prelim. Dissert.*, The common guides are lazy and interested, cicerones are often ignorant. 1880 *Lit. World* 24 Dec. 435/1 Those who desire a good and well-informed cicerone in the fields of general literature.

Hence **Ciceronage**, **Ciceronship**, **Ciceronism**, the function or action of a cicerone;

**Ciceronize** *v.* [*F. ciceroniser*], to act the cicerone (to).

(These are hardly more than nonce-words, and have no established pronunciation.)  
 1884 *Ch. Bells* 716 Viewing the beauties of the building, under the cicerone of one of the clergy. 1843 *Mrs. ROMER Rhone*, etc. II. 198 Some military friends who had obtained for us... the cicerone of an intelligent sergeant of artillery. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 289 Delighted to have the pretext of ciceroneism to revisit all manner of queer haunts. 1832 *tr. Tour Germ. Prince* II. xi. 296 The girl showed me three rooms... while she ciceroned in the following words. 1842 *BLACKIE in Tail's Mag.* IX. 747 Quacks... to cicerone the traveller in the several provinces of so wide a kingdom.

**Cicerone** (*tʃɪˈsɛrən*, *sɪˈsɛrən*), *v.* [*f. the sb.*] *trans.* To act as cicerone or guide to.

1789 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary & Corr.* (1842) V. 55 My constant Capt. Duckworth kept me again wholly to his own cicerone-ing. 1826 *MOORE Diary* in P. H. Claydon *Rogers* (1886) I. 425 Ciceroned very agreeably round the room by Rogers. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* lxiii. At all of which places we were bountifully entertained and assiduously ciceroned. 1841 *LEVER Chas. O'Malley* xvii. Webber... was leisurely ciceroning his friends. 1886 *H. MERIVALE in Temple-bar Mag.* I. 557 Then he ciceroned us.

**Ciceronian** (*sɪˈsɛrənɪən*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. Ciceronianus* pertaining to Cicero.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Cicero; resembling Cicero in pure Latinity, etc.

1661 *BOYLE Style Scriptures* 168 Our strict Ciceronian Rules. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 128 ¶ 5 Observations, conveyed in Ciceronian eloquence. 1882 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* I. 124 The solemn and empty commonplaces of the ordinary Ciceronian Latinists.

*B. sb.* An admirer or imitator of Cicero's style.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 185 Not worthy the fineness of a Ciceronian. 1758 *JOHNSTON Erasmus* I. 164 The Ciceronians... confined them selves to words taken from Cicero, or authors who were contemporary with him. 1882 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* I. 124 The superstitious avoidance of new or post-Augustan words which the Ciceronians affected.

Hence **Ciceronianism**, imitation of Cicero as a model of Latin style and diction; *concr.* a Ciceronian expression. So **Ciceronianize** *v.*, to make Ciceronian; **Ciceronico**, **Ciceronically** *adjs.* = **CICERONIAN**; **Ciceronically** *adv.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Let. R. Sidney* (R.). So you can speak and write Latin, not barbarously, I never require great study in Ciceronianism, the chief abuse of Oxford, qui dum verba sectantur, res ipsas negligunt. 1844 *MILTON Arrog.* (Arab.) 42 Dwelling too much upon Ciceronianisms. 1860 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* I. 123 Free from the platitudes of Ciceronianism. 1884 *D'ISRAËLI Cur. Litt., Liter. Controv.* Servile imitators of Cicero... everything with them was Ciceronianized. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 703 There is a little affectation... of Ciceronic ambiguities. 1890 *GREENE Never too late* (1860) 22 Hee and Isabel... began to be as Ciceronians as they were amorous. 1809 *Sir Francis the Reformer* 77 He silence called; which being granted, Thus Ciceronianized.

**Cich** (*e*, obs. *f.* **CHICHE**).

|| **Cichar**. *Obs.* [*Heb.* צִיחָר *kikkār*]. A talent. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. (1604) 426 Of Silver seuentene thousand Cichars, euerly Cichar containing a thousand and eight hundred shekels.

**Ciche-pea**, obs. *f.* **CHICK-PEA**.

**Cich(e)ling**, -lyng, obs. *ff.* **CHICKLING** 1.

**Cichin**, obs. *f.* **CHERQUEEN**, **SEQUIN**.

1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* i. 31 Five thousand Cichins.

**Cichoraceous** (*sɪkəˈræʃəs*), *a.* *Bot.* [*f. mod. L. cichoraceæ* (*f. Cichorium* chicory) + *-OUS*].

Of or belonging to the sub-order *Cichoraceæ*, comprising those composite plants, which have only ligulate florets, as Chicory, Dandelion, etc.

1729 *MARTYN in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 29 Scariola is a Cichoraceous Plant, with a simple Empalement. a 1734 *FLOYER J.* The testaceous and bitter cichoraceous plants.

|| **Cichorium**. Latin name of Wild Succory.

a 1806 *Mrs. C. SMITH Flora's Horologe* xi. Cichorium to the towering lark Lifts her soft eyes serenely blue.

**Cichory**, -le, obs. *ff.* **CHICORY**, **SUCCHORY**.

**Cich-pea**, obs. *f.* **CHICK-PEA**.

|| **Cicinie**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. cichinus*, Gr. κίκινος, *f. cici*, κίκι (or κίκι) the castor-oil plant.]

*Cicinie* (perh. error for *cicinic*) oil, transl. *L. oleum cichinum*, castor oil.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 325 The gall likewise of a wild bore... mixt with Cicinie oil and oil Rosat.

**Cicisbeism** (*tʃɪˈsɪzbɪzəm*). [*f. CICISBEIO* + *-ISM*. Cf. *F. sigisbeisme*.] The practice of attending a married woman as cicisbeo.

1743 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to H. Mann* (1833) I. 241 Your history of Cicisbeism is more entertaining. 1802 *BUSTACE Classic. Tour* (1821) IV. 309. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy* III. 29 The ridicule of the French displaced cicisbeism.

|| **Cicisbeo** (*tʃɪˈsɪzbɪo*). Also 8 cicisbees, cicisby, chichisbee. *Pl.* -bei, also -beos. [*It.*; of uncertain origin: according to the *Vocab. della Crusca*, perhaps an inversion of *bel ceca* 'beautiful chick (pea)'; used just in the same sense. Pasqualino cited by Diez says from *F. chiche beau*. In *mod. F. sigisbeo*.]

The name formerly given in Italy to the recognized gallant or cavalier servant of a married woman.

1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* I. II. 66 The custom of cicisbeos... I know not whether you have ever heard of those animals. 1773 *Characters in Ann. Reg.* 66½ The Chichis-

beo is an appendix to matrimony. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. ii. 1782 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XI. 158 English ladies are not attended by their cicisbys yet; nor would any English husband suffer it. 1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 339½ Link'd arm in arm, she woos her cicisbee. 1837 *Byrono Beppo* xxxvii. The word was formerly a 'Cicisbeo', but that is now grown vulgar and indecent... But 'Cavalier Servente' is the phrase.

2. A knot of ribbon (such as might be worn by the cavalier servente) fastened to a sword-hilt, walking-stick, etc. [*So in Italian.*]

a 1771 *SMOLLETT* cited by Ogilvie.

**Cickle**, obs. *f.* **SICKLE**.

**Ciclamín**, obs. form of **CYCLAMEN**.

|| **Ciclatoun**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 ciclatoun (*e*, 3-5 (*g. Hith.*) ciclatoun, 4 ciclatoun, sikelatoun, cyclatoun, 5 siklatoun, siklatoun, siklatoun, cyclatoun, 6 sikelatoun, sikelatoun, 6 sheeklatoun, CHECK-LATON. [*a. OF. ciclaton*, -un, *chiclaton*, *ciglaton*, *siglaton*, *seglaton*, *seglaton*, *singlaton*; also in *Sp. ciclaton*, *Pr. siscato* (Diez), also *MHG. cicklât*, *zicklât*, *siglât*, and *siklât*. The source of the names found in most European langs. in the Middle Ages, appears to have been Arabic (orig. Pers.) سِقْلَاتُون *siqlātūn*, also *siqlât*, *siqlât*, *saqlât*, (acc. to Mr. J. Platts) from سِقْلَات *siqlât*, *siqlât*, for سِقْلَات *saqlât*, *saqlât*, Arabi-

cized form of Pers. سَكَارَلَات *sakarlat*, the same word which has given SCARLET. The primary meaning was 'scarlet cloth'; later 'fine painted or figured cloth', 'cloth of gold'.

Diez took *ciclatoun* as a deriv. of *L. cycas-adem*, a Gr. κυκλᾶς, -άδα, 'a state robe of women with a border running round it'. Dozy, *Suppl. Arab. Lex.*, appears to derive the Arabic from *cycas*. Du Cange also identified *cycas* and *ciclatoun*, and it is possible that the two words were, from their similarity, confused in Europe in the Middle Ages. Cf. *cyclatum* in Du Cange.]

A precious material much esteemed in the Middle Ages; in the first quot. perhaps 'scarlet cloth'; in others it is cloth of gold or other rich material. Perh. sometimes, a robe or mantle of this stuff (cf. Godefroy).

a 1225 *Fulcanus* 8 Al þe tur was bitild wið purpre, wið þa, & wið ciclatoun. a 1240 *Ureian of ure Lefis* 103 Al þin hith is icelurud mid hwite ciclatoun. [*1295 Inv. St. Paul's Cath. in Monasticon Angl.* III. 325 (Du Cange) Caps Johannis Maunseif de panno aureo qui vocatur ciclaton.]

c 1345 *Coer de L.* 2308 Of silk, cendele, and cyclatoun, Was the emperours pavilion. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* l. 23 His Robe was of Syklatoun That coste many a Jane. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 397 Ciclatounes þat weren of prijs, Pelured wið Ermyne & wið grijs, Alte she cast away.

|| The word became obs. app. by 1400: the following are notices or conjectures of later writers.

1566 *SPENSER State Irrel. Wks.* (1862) 525½ Chaucer... described Sir Thopas apparell... as hee went to fight... in his robe of sheeklaton, which is that kind of guilded leather with which they use to imbroyder their Irish jackets. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. 279 Ciclatoun and baudekin and every other sort of cloth of gold. 1896 - *Text Fabr.* 26.

**Cicle**, obs. form of **SHEKEL**.

|| **Cicone**, *ciconie*. *Obs.* In 4 cyconye, si-conye, 5 sikonye. [*ad. L. ciconia*.] A stork.

1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* viii. 7 The somer foul that is clepid cyconye [1388 a sikonye]. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*, v. Sikonyes, that thei depen lbes. 1349 *BP. HOOPER Decl. Ten Commandm.* Wks. (1843-52) 359 Follow the nature of the cicone, that in her youth nourisheth the old days of her parents.

**Cicoree**, -ry, obs. *ff.* **CHICORY**.

**Cicotrine**, obs. form of **SCOTOTRINE** (aloes).

**Cicumtrise**, obs. form of **CICATRIZE**.

|| **Cicurate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. L. cicurat*-ppl. stem of *cicur-are* to tame (*f. cicur* tame).]

*trans.* To tame, to domesticate; *transf.* to render mild or harmless. Hence *Cicurated* *ppl. a.*

1606 *BRETTON Ourania* H ii a. The Ramen... if she be Cicurated. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 378 Poysons... so refracted, cicurated, and subdued, as not to make good their... destructive malignities. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* v. viii. 155 A cicurated Beast. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* II. (1852) App. 216 Nor did he only try to cicurate the Indians. 1750 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extens.* 144 This broken... and divided... [the Rosin] is perfectly cicurated.

|| **Cicuration**. *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ATION*.] Taming, domestication.

1623 *COCKGRAM, A Taming. Cicuration.* a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xxxvi. Wks. IX. 268 Touching the cicuration... of the tiger, and of the lion. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 218 It might be thought the effect of cicuration.

|| **Cicure**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* = **CICURATE**.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 33 Cicuring and slaying the (bents). 1633 *T. ADAMS Expt. a Peter* II. 29 Laws are bands; for the wild to cicure and humble them.

|| **Cicuta** (*sɪˈkɪtə*). Also 7 in Eng. form cicute. [*L. cicuta*, the hemlock given as poison.] A genus of poisonous umbelliferous plants, represented in Britain by the Water Hemlock, *C. virosa*. Formerly a name of the Common Hemlock.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli. (1495) 698 Infected with the joys Cicuta that is venom of venoms. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 52 Cicuta bad, With which th' unist Athenians made to dye Wise Socrates. 1635 *CULVERWELL*

*White Stone* 162 This sweetned Socrates his cicute. 1774 in *Pettigrew Life of Lettson* (1817) III. 156, I have observed good effects from the use of the cicuta in the whooping-cough. 1876 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 726 Chloroform, hyoscyamus, cicuta, nicotine... may be of use in diminishing the violence of the fits of coughing.

Hence **Cicutine**, **Cicutine**, **Cicutoxin**, chemical principles or compounds obtained from *Cicuta*.

1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 963 *Cicutine*, an alkaloid... said to exist in the water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cicutine*, a volatile oil obtained from *Cicuta virosa*. *Cicutoxin*, the resinous, active constituent of *Cicuta*.

**Ciculy**, obs. form of **CICULY**.

|| **Cid** (*sɪd*, *Sp. pid*). [*Sp. cid* chief, commander,

*a. Arab.* سَيْد *sayyid*, lord.]

A title given in Spanish literature to Ruy Diaz, Count of Bivar, a champion of Christianity against the Moors in the 11th century; and to the epic celebrating his exploits.

1687 *J. PHILIPS tr. Don. Quix.* 599 And here it is that Cid Hamet takes the opportunity to tell yee, etc.] 1755 *SMOLLETT Ibid.* i. l. 3 Cid Ruy Diaz was an excellent knight. 1808 *SOUTHEY (title) Chronicle of the Cid.* 1846 *ROUSSEAU tr. Simond's Lit. Europe* II. xxiii. 96 Remarks on the situation of Spain at the period when the Cid was written. *Ibid.* The five Moorish Generals whom he had vanquished bestowed upon him the title of *es Sayd* (or, my Lord) whence the name *Cid* had its origin.

**Cidar**, obs. *f.* **CIDAR**.

|| **Cidaris** (*sɪˈdæris*). [*L.* = Gr. κιδάρις, *κιδάρις*; of Semitic origin = Heb. כִּדָר *kether*, (Persian) crown, diadem.] The royal tiara, or cap of state of the ancient Persians.

1658 *USSHER Ann.* vi. 145 And whether he would or no, set the Cidar... upon his head. 1840 *WIRLWALL Greece* VII. iv. 72 Bayaxas had assumed the erect cidaris, and the title of king of the Medes and Persians.

-**cide** (*sɪd*), *suffix*.

1. *a. F.* -*cide*, *L.* -*cida* cutler, killer, slayer, *f. ca-dere*, in comp. -*cidere* to cut, kill, as in *homicida*, *parricida*, *matricida*, *fratricida*, *sororicide*, *tyrannicide*, etc., slayer of a man, father, mother, brother, sister, tyrant, etc.; also *lapi(d)icide*, stone-cutter, etc. Most of the *L.* words having the sense 'slayer, murderer', have come down into Romanic and English, where new combinations have also been formed on the same type, notably *regicide* and *suicide*; *filicide* has also been used; and many occasional forms appear as jocular nonce-words, e.g. *epicide*, *avicide*, *cannicide*, *ceticide*, *muricide*, *perdricide*, *tauricide*, *vaticide*, *vericide*; or, still more ludicrously, *birdicide*, *prenticecide*, *suitorcide*, etc.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 697½ A charming garrulity far more attractive than the yam of the venerable birdicide [the 'Ancient Mariner']. 1797 *CANNING*, etc. *Anti-jacobin* 20 Nov. (heading), Mrs. Brownrigg, the 'Prentice-cide'.

2. *a. F.* -*cide*, *L.* -*cidium* cutting, killing, of same deriv. as 1; and, as the name of the action, possible wherever the name of the actor in -*cida* was in use; e.g. *homicidium*, *parricidium*, *matricidium*, etc.; also sometimes independently as in *bovicidium* slaughter of oxen, etc. In English, as generally used as sense 1, the two implying each other, as in 'the paricide is he who commits paricide', etc.

**Cidentine**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* (See quot.)

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. xxii. As we have with us the countreys cidalpine and transalpine... so have they there the Countreys cidentine and tradentine, that is, belither and beyond the teeth.

**Cider** (*sɪˈdər*). Forms: *a.* 4 sidir, sidre, sidur, sydir, sydur, sydyr, cidre, 4-7 sidir, 5 sidere, cedyr, 5-8 syder, 6 sydre, cydar, 6-7 sydar, 6-9 cyder, 7 cidar, (cidyer), 6- cidir. *β.* 4 siper, syper, sither(e), sithir, oither, cyther, 4-5 syther. [*ME. sidre, siper*, etc., *a. OF. sidre* (now *cidre*), corresp. to *It. sidro, cidro*; *Sp. sidra* fem., *OSP. sidra*. Although the phonetic history of the word in Romanic presents difficulties, there can be no doubt that it represents late *L. sicera* (med. *L. cisara, cisera*), Gr. σικερα, a word used by the LXX, the Vulgate, and Christian writers to translate Heb. שִׁכָר *shikār* intoxicating liquor, 'strong drink', of the O.T., *f. shikār* to drink deeply or to intoxication. It is not clear where or how the phonetic change from *sicera* to *sidra* took place; but perh. the intermediate link was *sitra* (*sitra, sidra*): cf. *F. ladre* from *Lavrus*. In common use *cidre* had already acquired the sense of 'fermented drink made from apples' before it was taken into English. But the earlier sense of 'strong drink' generally was retained in translation of, and allusions to, the Vulgate; and in this sense the word had often forms much nearer to the Latin, as *ciser*, *cisar*, *cyser*, *sever*: these forms are not used in the sense 'cider': see *STRONG*.]

1. A beverage made from the juice of apples expressed and fermented. Formerly including fermented drinks prepared from some other fruits.

**c1315** SHORHAM 8 Inne sithere, ne inne pereye. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. liii. (1495) 894 Honey cometh of floures, distil of frute, and ale of corne. **c1440** *Prompt. Paro.* 64 Cedyr drynke, *cisera*. 1464 *Menu. & Househ. Exp.* 184 He hathe seven me a tone of syder. 1576 *Foxe A. & M.* i. 260/1 This ague he [K. John] also increased . . by eating Peaches and drinking of new Ciser, or as we call it Syder. **a1666** *Bacon New Atl.* 5 A kind of Syder made of a Fruit of that country. 1663 *Boyle Usefulness Exper. Philos.* ii. 175 'Tis known, that Syder, Perry, and other Juices of Fruits, will afford such a spirit. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. My mill Now grinds choice apples and the British vats O'erflow with generous cyder. 1714 *Tr. Bk. of Rates* 36 Beer, Syder, or Perry, per Ton or 06. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 57 A barrel full of cyder. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 614 Hogsheads of their best cyder. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 6 The farm labourer may partially receive payment in cider.

† **b.** Formerly used in Biblical passages, or allusions to them, alongside of *ciser*, *cisar*, *cyser*, etc., to render L. *sicera* of the Vulgate 'strong drink'. **Obs.** (See **STORER**).

**a1300** *Cursor M.* 12679 (Cott.) bis iacob . . Iesu broþer . . he dranc neuer cisar [v. ciser, sidre] ne wine. 1382 *Wyclif. Jug.* xiii. 4 Be war thanne, lest thou drynke wyn and sither [1388 sydur]. *Ibid.* Prov. xxi. 6 Jiueth cither [1388 sidu] to morrende men. *Ibid.* Luke i. 15 He schal not drynke wyn and sydir [v. cyser, cyther; 1388 sidir]. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour Lijij b.* He shold drync no wyn ne no maner of syther. 1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perf.* B j 3 Saynt John Baptyst, which ete neuer fleshe, dranke no wyne nor cydre.

**2. attrib. and Comb.**, as *cider-apple*, *-barrel*, *-bibber*, *-counties*, *-country*, *-fruit*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-orchard*, *-tree*: *cider-and* (*collog.*), 'cider mixed with spirits or some other ingredient' (Davies) (? *obs.*); *cider-brandy*, a kind of brandy distilled from cider; *cider-cellar*, a cellar in which cider is stored; name of a drinking-shop and place of entertainment in Maiden-lane, London; *cider-cup*, a beverage consisting of cider sweetened and iced, with various flavouring ingredients; *cider-house*, a building in which cider is made; *cider-man*, one who makes or sells cider; *cider-marco* [see **MARCO**], the refuse pulp, etc., left after pressing apples for cider; † *cider-master*, a manufacturer of cider; *cider-mill*, a mill in which apples are crushed for making cider; *cider-press*, a press in which the juice of the crushed apples is expressed for cider; *cider-pressings* *sb. pl.*, the pulp, etc., left after expressing the juice for cider; *cider-wring* = *cider-press*.

1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* i. xvi. They had a pot of \*cyder-and at the fire. *Ibid.*, Smoking their pipes over some Cyder-and. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* i. 109 The best situations for the growth of the \*cyder apple. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) i. 160 The \*cider-barrel, the log-cabin. 1866 *MISS THACKERAY Vill. Cliff* xvi. The old \*cider-bibbers at Pelottiers. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 524 At \*cider-cellar hours, when that famed potato-shop was in its days of glory. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiv. The lucrative see of Worcester was vacant; and some powerful Whigs of the \*cider country wished to obtain it for John Hall. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* xliii. 328 He drank some \*cider-cup. 1869 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) xxi There cannot be an over-stocking of the Country with them, especially of \*Syder-fruits. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (1889) i. iii. 266 Worcester, the queen of the \*cider land. 1877 H. STUBBS *Reph* 17 From his own \*Cider-maker. 1864 *EVERLYN Kal. Hort.* (1790) 216 September. \*Cider-making continues. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4287/4 Richard Peake, late of London, \*Cyderman. 1864 *EVERLYN Pomona Gen. Advt.* (1790) 94 Care is taken by discreet \*Cider-Masters. 1875 — *Terra* (1776) 63 [A] bed of \*Cyder-marco, rotten fruit and garden offal. 1888 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2374/4. Mr. George Brown \*Syder-Merchant at the \*Syder-Mill in High Holborn. 1876 *BEAL in Phil. Trans.* XI. 584 The Cider-mill, or \*Cider-press invented by Mr. Hook. 1864 *EVERLYN Kal. Hort.* (1790) 225 Sow . . Pomace of \*Cider-Pressings to raise Nurseries. 1530 *PALSGR.* 270 \*Sydre tree, *pommier*.

† **Ciderage**. *Obs. Herb.* [Deriv. unknown; can it be a misprint for *culerage*?] The Water-Pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*; also *P. Persicaria*.

1598 *LYTTE Dodoens v. lxviii.* 63 This herbe is called . . in English Arse-smart or Ciderage. 1611 *COTGR., Persicaria*, Dead Arsesmat, dead Culerage, Ciderage, Peach-wort.

**Ciderish** (sai'dəri), *a. rare*. [f. **CIDER** + -ISH 1.] Somewhat like cider (in flavour).

1854 *THORAU Walden* (1865) 277 Their fruit still wild and ciderish to my taste.

**Ciderist** (sai'dərist). [f. **CIDER** + -IST.] One who makes cider; a connoisseur in cider.

1864 *EVERLYN Pomona Gen. Advt.* (1790) 101 A Nobleman-tasting of a Bottle . . himself a great ciderist, protested the excellency of it. 1869 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Ciderist, one that deals in Cider, or an affecter of Cider. 1885 (*title*), The Compleat Planter and Cyderist. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 Objects of the first importance with all good ciderists.

**Ciderkin** (sai'dəkin). [f. **CIDER** + -KIN, dim. suffix.] An inferior liquor made by watering and subjecting to a second pressure the pulp left after expressing the juice for cider; also called *water-cider*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 89 b. Of Apples . . they make a drinke called Cider, and a smallie drinke beside with water and the refuse of the Apples strained: a good drinke to coole the thirst of the poore labourer. 1876 *WORLDWIDE Cyder* (1691) 113 Use your Pulp afterwards for

the making of Water-Cider, usually called Purre or Ciderkin. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 402 The dry pommy, or pulp, is thrown into water where it is allowed to macerate; and . . again pressed, and affords . . ciderkin, or water-cider.

**Cidery** (sai'dəri), *a. rare*. [f. **CIDER** + -Y 1.] Of the nature of, or resembling cider.

1887 *HARDY Woodlanders* II. ix. 150 The blue stagnant air . . was heavy with a sweet cidery smell.

|| **Ci-devant** (sai'dəvān), *a. (sb.)* [Fr., = heretofore, formerly.]

1. Former, 'late'; that was formerly.

1790 *BURNS Let. Mrs. Dunlop* 8 Aug. A *ci-devant* friend of mine. 1822 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. App. B, The *ci-devant* Anglo-consul of Athens. 184 *LONG. Ev.* ii. iii. 83 They marvelled to see the wealth of the *ci-devant* blacksmith.

2. *Sb.* In the language of the French Revolution, a man of rank, i.e. one formerly such, the Republic having suppressed distinctions of nobility.

1871 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* 152 Give me the lives of . . three hundred thousand *ci-devants* and aristocrats.

**Cidron, cidryer, obs. ff. CITRON, CIDER.**

**Ciego, obs. f. CHIGO.**

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 42 As to Ciegoes they will appear to the naked eye like a small flea.

**Ciel, var. of SEEL v.**, to sew up, blind.

1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxvi. Wks. (1677) 46 Their souls have cieled eyes, that can see nothing but perfection, in their own labours.

**Ciel, etc.**, variant of **CEIL**, etc.

† **Cieler**. *Obs. rare*. [f. *ciel*, **CEIL** v. + -ER 1.]

One whose occupation is to wainscot, etc.

1505 in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 153 The joiners . . were incorporated by queen Elizabeth, on the 28th of April, A.D. 1505, by the name of The Master and Wardens and Commonality of the faculty of Joiners and Cielers of London.

**Cien, ciens, ciént, obs. ff. SCION.**

**Cience, obs. f. SCIENCE.**

|| **Ciento**. *Obs.* [Sp. *ciento* a hundred, *juego de los cientos* piquet.] = **CENT** 2.

**c1690** *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ciento*, an old Game at Cards.

**Cierge** (sai'dʒ, or as Fr. *siérʒ*). Forms: 3-7

*cerge*, 3-6 *serge*, 4 *serg*; also 4-6, 9 *cierge*,

(3 *cierge*, 5 *cyerge*, 6 *surge*, 6 *surge*, 6 *searge*, 6 *cearge*). [a. OF. *cerge*, *cierge* (12th c.), *cierge* (13th c.), in Pr. *ceri*, Sp. *cirio*:—L. *cereus* (later *cereus*) of wax, waxen, f. *cera* wax. The typical Eng. form was *cerge*, *serge*; but in actual use the word went out about 1600, and occurs since either as a historical archaism or consciously as French.] A wax candle or taper, esp. a large wax candle used in religious ceremonies.

**a1300** *Cursor M.* 20701 Gas þan . . Wit cirges and wit

candel-bright þat we haf no default of light. **c1300** *Havelok*

594 Also lith was it þer-inne. So þer brenden ceriges inne.

*Ibid.* 2123 So þer brenden serges seuen. **c1400** *Rom.*

*Rose* 6257 The eleuene thousand maydens deere, That beren

in heven her cierge clere. **c1400** *Apot. Lollards* 48 Kirks

are not to be worchipped, nor serges to be multiplied þer-in.

1485 *Will in Rypen Ch. Acts* 298, v. serges, ilkone of a

pounde of wax. 1513 *DOUGLAS Earnest* xiii. ix. 123 The

blessed torchys schayn and sergis bycht. 1513 *BRADSHAW*

*St. Werburgh* ii. xl. A solemne procession With crosses and

baners and serges clere lyght. 1590 *LEVINS Membr.* 210 A

*cearge*, *caerens*. 1593 *Mon. & Rites Ch. Durham* (1842) 12

Latin basons . . having pricks for serges, or great wax

candles, to stand on. 1843 *Mrs. ROMER Rhone*, &c. II. 69 The

cierges were lighted, and a splendid mass in music performed.

**b. Comb.**, as *cierge-bearer*.

**c1450** *Wt.*-Witker 682 *Hic ceterofarius*, a *cerge-bearer*.

† **Cirger**. *Obs. rare*. A *cierge-bearer*.

1624 *DARCI Birth of Heresias* iv. 59 Before the Cabinet

or Reliquaire, went a Cierger, carrying a light Taper.

[**Cietezour**, a misreading of *cieteyan* = citizen.

(In Jamieson and subseq. compilers.)

1536 *BLENLEND Cym. Scot.* (1821) I. 9 The cieteyanis

[printed cietezouris] of Teruana . . refutit nocht thir

offeris.]

**Cifra, cifring** (e, obs. ff. **CIPHER**, -ING.

**Cifte**, obs. form of **SIFT**.

|| **Cigala, cigale**. [a. F. *cigale*, It. & Pr.

*cigala*:—L. *ciçada*.] = **CIGADA**, **CIGALA**.

1623 *FAYNE Theat. Hou.* ii. iv. 361 Like as the Athenians

did weare Cigales on their shooes. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais*

ii. xi. Grasshoppers, locusts, cigals, and such like fly-

fowls. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 400 Constantly

whining and droning and interrupting like a cigala in a sultry

day in Italy. 1824 *HEBER Jrnl.* (1828) I. ix. 247 Still as we

pass, from bush and briar, The shrill cigala strikes his lyre.

1878 *BESANT & RICE Celt's Arbour* xxxii 234 The shrill

voice of the cigale.

**Cigar, segar** (sigā:). Forms: 8 *seegar*, *cegar*,

*seguar*, *segurar* (sagar), 8-9 *segar*, 9 *cigarre*, *cigar*.

[ad. Sp. *cigarro*: in F. *cigare*.

The Spanish word appears not to be from any lang. of W.

Indies. Its close formal affinity to Sp. *cigarrā* 'ciçada',

naturally suggests its formation from that word, esp. as

derivatives often differ merely in gender. *Barcia, Great*

*Etymol. Spanish Dict.*, says 'el cigarro figura una cigarra

de papel' (the cigar has the form of a ciçada of paper).

Mahn also thinks that the roll of tobacco leaf was com-

pared to the body of the insect, which is cylindrical with a

conical apex. The name *cigarral* applied to a kind of

pleasure-garden and summer-house (as in the *cigarrales* of

Toledo), which has sometimes been pressed into service in

discussing the etymology, is said by *Barcia*, after P. Guadio,

to be related neither to *cigarrā* nor *cigarro*, but to be of

Arabic origin meaning 'little house' (*casa pequeña*). It is

said however to be applied in Cuba to a tobacco garden or nursery.]

1. A compact roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking, one end being taken in the mouth while the other is lit.

1735 J. COCKBURN *Journ. over Land* 139 These Gentle-men [3 Friars at Nicaragua] gave us some Segars to smoke . . These are Leaves of Tobacco rolled up in such Manner that they serve both for a Pipe and Tobacco itself . . they know no other way [of smoking] here, for there is no such Thing as a Tobacco-Pipe throughout New Spain, etc. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xvii. The Marquis took out of his pocket a little bit of tobacco, rolled it up in a piece of paper, making a cigar of it. 1778 *PENNANT Journ. Snowdon* 28 Pipes were not then invented, so they used the twisted leaves, or segars. **a1787** *COLMAN Man of Business* iv. Many a Sagar have little Goldy and I smoked together. 1823 *BYRON Island* ii. xix. Give me a cigar. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xvii. A paper segar. 1869 *RUSKIN Q. of Air* 91 note. It is not easy to estimate the demoralizing effect on the youth of Europe of the cigar.

2. *Comb.*, as *cigar-box*, *-case*, *-cutter*, *-end*, *-holder*, *-lighter*, *-maker*, *-shop*, *-smoke*, *-smoker*, *-stump*, *-tip*, *-tube*, etc.; *cigar-loving*, *-shaped*, etc., *adjs.*; *cigar-bundler*, a machine for binding cigars in bundles; *cigar-press*, a machine for compressing cigars horizontally and vertically; *cigar-ship*, *-steamer*, a ship made in the shape of a cigar.

**a1863** *THACKERAY Fitts-Boodle Papers* (1887) 16, I . . can at any rate take my \*cigar-case out after dinner at Black-wall. 1870 *RUSKIN Aratra Pentel* 84 (Hoppe) Orange-peel, foul straw, rags, and \*cigar-ends. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 13/6 Cigar-end gathering . . is practised more or less in every large town . . The man who picks up thrown away cigar ends does not do so to smoke but to sell them. 1871 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. (Hoppe), Very dirty hands . . make one resolve for the future to use a \*cigar-holder. 1887 *Scriven. Mag.* i. 427/2 This torpedo . . is fusiform, or \*cigar-shaped. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June. The \*cigar-ship, strangest of all naval productions. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Streets* iii. The window of a west-end \*cigar-shop. 1887 M. ROBERTS *West. Avernus* 160 Discarded chews and old \*cigar stumps.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Cigared a.**, furnished with a

cigar; **Cigarer**, a cigar-smoker; **Cigarified a.**

1830 *LYTTON P. Clifford* vi. Prowling in Regent Street

towards evening, whiskered and cigared. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 155 Particular pipemen, and solitary cigarers, no

doubt, always existed. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Smobs* xxx.

A stupid little cigarrified Count of dragons.

**Cigaresque** (sigā:sk), *a. humorous*. [f. *prec.*

+ -ESQUE.] Having a cigar (or cigars) as a prominent feature.

1839 *Q. Rev.* June 90 The cigaresque señoras of Paraguay.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 19 A sonnet with which he,

serpentine, tempted the cigaresque Eve [a coquette who

dealt in cigars and smiles]. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne*

*Page* III. 230 As in cigaresque indolence he loitered along

Isola Rossa's enchanted coast.

**Cigarette** (sigāret). [dim. of *cigar*: in F.

*cigarette*.] A small cigar made of a little finely-

cut tobacco rolled up in thin paper, tobacco-leaf,

or maize-husk.

1824 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Avonville* i. 332 The habit of

smoking cigarettes . . is quite la grande mode of late with

certain French ladies. 1843 *Mrs. ROMER Rhone*, etc. i. 252

The beggars in the streets have paper cigars (called cig-

arettes) in their mouths. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 118.

**b. Med.** A similar roll of the leaves of medi-

cal plants or other medicated substances for

smoking.

1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat. Med.* (1879) 7 The most effective

method of treating an asthmatic paroxysm is by means of a

cigarette containing various narcotic substances. 1881 *Syd.*

*Soc. Lex.*

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cigarette-case*, *-factory*,

*-filler*, *-holder*, *-machine*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-paper*,

*-smoke*, *-smoker*, *-tobacco*, etc.

1884 *Fall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 6/2 The largest \*cigarette fac-

tory in the world is said to be that of La Honradez, Cuba.

1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Jan. 2/5 Passworts among

\*cigarette-smokers.

|| **Cigari-to**. [Sp.-American *cigarrito*, dim. of

*cigarro*.] A cigarette.

1851 *MAYNE Reid Scab Hunt.* xx. They smoked cigaritas,

rolling them between their fingers in husk of maize. 1878

*Masque Poets* 195 Smoking his cigarito.

**Cigarless** (sigā:lēs), *a.* [f. **CIGAR** + -LESS.]

Without a cigar.

**c1860** *CUTHBERT-BEDE College Life* 128 It is smoked out,

and I am cigarless. 1881 *MISS BRADDOCK Asph.* III. 113.

† **Cigling, vbl. sb. rare**-. [f. F. *cigaler*, 'to

chirp, sing, chatter, like a cigale' (Cotgr.).] Chirping or

chirring like that of the ciçada.

**a1693** *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xiii. 107 The cr



|| **Cilia** (si lîä), *sb. pl.* Sing. *cilium*, not common. [*L. cilia*, pl. of *cilium*, an eyelid, eyelid-edge, eyelash. (The plural has been made *cilii* and *cilias* by those who mistook *cilia* for a sing.) Cf. *CIL*.]

1. The eyelids, *esp.* the outer edges of the eyelids. 1775 KERSEY, *Cilium*, the Eye-lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. So 1787-1800 BAILEY. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 193 The cilia, or edges of the eye-lids, look red.

b. The eye-lashes. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 141/2 The lashes or cilia. grow in several rows at the margins of both lids. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137 A cilium is always in the centre of it. 2. Delicate hairs resembling eye-lashes, *esp.* such as form a fringe on the margins of leaves, the wings of some insects, etc.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 402 The scales are ovate with erect capillary cilia. 1834 M. MURTRIE *Cimier's Anim. Kingd.* 451 The wings [of diptera] are always distant. Their edge is more or less fringed with cilia. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 331 The margin of the theca appears furnished with appendages of very regular form arranged in one or two rows. termed Teeth or Cilia.

3. *Phys.* Minute hair-like organs or appendages found on the tissues of most animals, and in some vegetable organisms. They are in incessant vibratile movement, and in many of the lower animal forms that live in water they serve as the chief organs of locomotion.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 606/2 The cilia serve as organs of locomotion. *Ibid.* Cilia. exist in a great many invertebrates and in all vertebrates animals except Fishes. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 157 In some of the lower animals, cells may be found possessing only a single cilium. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 211 *Algae*. The rotating advancing movement is occasioned by Cilia, fine vibratile threads which are sometimes very numerous but short, and cover the whole surface of the swarm-spore. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 26 Thread-like processes or cilia, which are capable of performing repeatedly a whipping-like movement.

4. In *Comb.* as *cilia-bearing* adj. (in sense 3). 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43/2 The cilia-bearing arches. **Cilialess** (sî'lîäläs), *a. rare*—1. [*F. CILIA* + *-LESS*.] Without cilia (sense 3).

1881 *Science Gossip* No. 202. 218 In the sponges .. the ciliated cells withdraw into the cilialess layer. + **Ciliar**, *a. Obs.* [*F. L. type \*ciliär-is*, *f. cilium*: see *prec.* and *-AR*.] = next.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 564 The crystalline humor .. seemeth to be nourished by the Ciliar Ligament. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* 186 The ciliar or hairy processes. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* *Ciliar Ligament* .. divides the choroid membrane from the iris.

**Ciliary** (î'lîärî), *a.* [*F. L. type \*ciliärî-us*, *f. cilium*: cf. *F. ciliaire*, and see *-ARY*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the eyelids or eyelashes.

*Ciliary body*: the thickening of the anterior part of the choroid membrane. *Ciliary circle*: = *Ciliary muscle*. *Ciliary ganglion*: a ganglion situated at the back part of the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle; the *lenticular* or *ophthalmic* ganglion. *Ciliary ligament*: the tissue connecting the edge of the iris with the choroid. *Ciliary muscle* or *circle*: unstriated muscular fibres situated beneath the sclero-corneal junction behind the iris and around the margin of the lens. *Ciliary processes*: the folds or plaits into which the anterior part of the choroid membrane is gathered around the crystalline lens. *Ciliary zone*: 'the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane, like the disc of a flower' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1601 RAY *Creation* ii. (1701) 261 The ciliary processes or rather the ligaments observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunics .. serve instead of a muscle by their contraction to alter the figure of the eye. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 42 The In-side of the Eye as far forwards as the ciliary Circle. 1793 YOUNG *Vision in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 171 The contraction of the ciliary zone is equally inadequate and unnecessary. 1803 *Med. Anal.* IX. 240 The ciliary plexus, which is in part formed from the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 547 Meibomian Glands or Ciliary Follicles. These are small round follicles, lodged in particular grooves, between the tarsal cartilages and the tunica conjunctiva. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 36 A proof that the retina retains its power to its very termination near the ciliary processes. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 282/1 The ciliary nerves all penetrate the sclerotic coat of the eye separately and obliquely. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 228 The so-called ciliary ligament. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 41 The ciliary muscle does for the eye what the adjusting screw does for the opera glass.

2. Pertaining to, or caused by, cilia (sense 3); *esp.* *Ciliary motion*: the vibratile motion of the cilia, also locomotion by the vibration of the cilia. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 609/2 The ciliary motion has been .. observed in the embryo of Infusoria. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/2 The oyster is observed .. by means of the ciliary organs .. to create a continuous current of water. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 71 Their food being brought to the commencement of the alimentary canal by ciliary action. **Ciliate** (sî'lîät), *a.* [*F. L. type \*ciliät-us*, *f. cilium*: cf. *F. cilié*.] Furnished with cilia.

1. (*esp. Bot.*) Fringed or surrounded with hairs or fine bristles. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 134 The keel of the chaff is ciliate. 1854 DANA *Crust.* i. 302 Between these teeth other minute teeth, also somewhat ciliate. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 80 The leaves are .. ciliate.

2. Furnished with vibratile cilia (see *CILIA* 3). 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 93 The superior Infusoria, called ciliate, namely, those provided with vibratile cils. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* i. vii. 174 When these cells are possessed of many processes they are called ciliate cells.

Hence **Ciliati**-, **Ciliato**-, combining forms, as (*in sense* 1) *ciliatifoliate*, *ciliato-dentate*, *-petalous*, *-serrate*, etc.

**Ciliated** (sî'lîät'ed), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ED*.]

1. = **CILIATE** 1.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf*, Ciliated Leaf, one surrounded all the way with parallel hairs, or filaments, so as to give some resemblance of the hairiness of the eye-lids. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 6 (Jod.). 1783 LIGHTFOOT *Motacilla* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 50 The tip of the tongue cloven and ciliated. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 If hairs occupy only the edge. it is said to be *ciliated*.

2. = **CILIATE** 2.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 196 They sail gaily on, by means of their ciliated tails. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* i. iii. 114 A muscular automatism like that of a ciliated cell.

**Ciliation** (sî'lîät'ion), [*f. L. type \*ciliation-em*, *f. cili-um*: see *-ATION*.] Ciliated condition.

1854 DANA *Crust.* i. 152 The long ciliation of the inner margin of this and the preceding joint. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 639/2 The ciliation of the epithelium commences in the rugose portion of the canal.

**Cilice** (sî'lîs), [*OE. cilic*, ad. *L. cilicium*:—Gr. *Κίλικιον*, a coarse cloth orig. made of Cilician goat's hair, *f. Κίλικία* Cilicia. In mod. Eng., a *F. cilice*, or taken anew from Latin.] Hair-cloth; a rough garment made of hair-cloth, generally worn as a penitential robe. Also *attrib.*

1550 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xi. 21 In cilic & in asca breownisse dydon. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Ecol. Biog.* (1853) II. 55 In his youth or tender years he used to wear a cilice or hair-shirt. 1610 *Female Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 166 After that she had layd the child on her hayre cloth or cilice .. she restored the infant whole to the mother. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 250 Nuns of some religious orders wear a hair cloth or cilice next their skin. 1824 SOUTHWY *Omnia II.* 277 A cilice bandage across the eyes. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. 1. Monks .. with their shaven crowns, hair-cilices, and vows of poverty.

**Cilicious** (sî'lî'shes), *a.* [*f. L. cilici-um* (see *prec.*) + *-OUS*.] Of hair-cloth.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xv. 256 A cilicious or sackcloth habit. *Ibid.* Suitable to the Cilicious and hairie Vestes of the strictest Orders of Friars.

**Cilicism** (sî'lîs'iz'm), [*f. Cilicia*, in Asia Minor + *-ISM*.] A form of speech characteristic of Cilicia.

1848 J. SMITH *Poy. & Shipw.* St. Paul & St. Jerome .. who wrote on the Cilicisms of St. Paul. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 27. 1886 — *Hist. Interpr.* 230.

**Ciliferous, ciliferous** (sî'lî-fî-fê-ras, -lî-fê-ras), *a.* [*f. L. cili-um* + *-fer*, *-FEROUS* bearing; cf. *F. cilifère*.] Bearing cilia. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Ciliform, ciliform** (sî'lî-fî-fôrm, -lî-fôrm), *a.* [*f. L. cili-um* eyelash + *-formis*, *-FORM*; cf. *F. ciliforme*.] Having the form of cilia; applied *esp.* to the fine evenly-set teeth of certain fish.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 674/1 When the teeth are equally fine and numerous, but longer, they are called 'ciliform'. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 126 The finest teeth are like fine flexible bristles, ciliform or setiform.

**Cylinder**, *obs. f. CYLINDER*.

**Cilibrachiate** (sî'lî-brâch'i-ät), *a. Zool.*

[ad. mod. *L. ciliobrachiät-us*, *f. cilium* + *brachi-um* an arm: see *-ATE*.] Having the arms or tentacles furnished with vibratile cilia. The *L. neuter pl. Cilibrachiata* is the name of a class of polypes so distinguished.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 174/1 A small cilio-brachiote polypus. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 28 Round the mouth is a circle of retractile tentacula covered with cilia, from which circumstance the order has been termed 'cilibrachiata'.

**Ciliograde** (sî'lî-ôgräd), *a. and sb. Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. ciliograd-us*, *f. cili-um* + *-gradus* walking, *f. gradi* to go, proceed: cf. *F. ciliograde*.]

*A. adj.* Moving by means of vibratile cilia.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/1 One of the ciliograde acalaphæ. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 432/2 Capable of a ciliograde mode of progression.

*B. sb.* A member of the *Ciliograda*, a tribe of Acalaphans which swim by means of cilia.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 182/2 In the ciliograda, the locomotive organs are large cilia. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 33 From this peculiar mode of locomotion they are termed ciliogrades. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Objects Sea Shore* 109 The heroe being called a ciliograde.

**Ciliolate** (sî'lî-ôlët), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. type \*ciliol-um* dim. of *cilium*.] Fringed with minute cilia.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Fl.* 308 Leaves .. subacute, ciliolate.

**Cilio-spinal**, *a.* in *Cilio-spinal* centre, the direct centre in the spinal chord, where the nerve-fibres that cause contraction and dilation of the pupil of the eye take their origin: so *C. region*.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landolt's Physik* II. 853 The centre for the dilatation of the pupil lies in the lower cervical part of the cord .. constituting Budge's Cilio-spinal centre. *Ibid.* 990 The centre, as well as the subordinate 'cilio-spinal region' of the spinal cord, is also capable of being excited reflexly.

**Cill**, var. of **SILL**, still occas. used.

**Cillibub, Cillie**, *obs. ff. SILLABUB, SILLY*.

**|| Ciliosis** (sî'lî-ô'sis), [*irreg. f. L. cillire* to move, agitate, in imitation of *sbs.* from Greek in *-osis*.] A spasmodic trembling of the eyelids.

1871 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cima, cimatum**, var. of **CYMA, CYMARTUM**.

**Cimball, -belle**, *obs. ff. CYMBAL*.

**Cime**, var. of **CYME**.

|| **Cimelia**, *sb. pl.* *Obs. rare*. Also *oimilia*.

[*med. L. cimelia, cimilia*, *a. Gr. κειμήλια* treasures.]

Treasures, things laid up in store as valuable.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) Pref. 49 From the well-furnished Register, and Cimelia of the Royal Society. 1669 AUBREY *Life Hobbes* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) Pref. 136 note. Reserved .. as cimelia or rarities, in the library or closet. 1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Cimelium*, a repository for medals.

+ **Cime-liarch**, *Obs.* — [ad. late *L. cime-liarcha*, *a. late Gr. κειμηλιάρχης* treasurer, store-keeper; and its deriv. late *L. cime-liarchium*, *a. late Gr. κειμηλιάρχιον* treasury, store-house.] (See *quots.*) So **Cimeliarchy** [ad. *cime-liarchium*].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Cimeliarch* (*cimeliarchum*), a Jewel-house; also a Vestry in a Church. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cimeliarch* (*Cimeliarchum*), a Vestry; also a place to put Jewels in. Also (*Cimeliarcha*) a Keeper of the Plate, Vestments, and other rich things belonging to a Church. 1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Cimeliarch* (*κειμηλιάρχης*, *Gr.*), the chief keeper of plate, vestments, etc. belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Cimeliarchy* (*cimeliarchium*, *L.*; *κειμηλιάρχιον*, *Gr.*), a jewel house; also a vestry in a church. 1876 GWILT *Archæol. Gloss.* *Cimeliarch*, the apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments are deposited.

**Ciment, Cimerian**, *ff. CEMENT, CIMMERIAN*.

**Cimeter, -itar, -iter**, *obs. ff. SCIMITAR*.

|| **Cimex** (sî'meks), *Pl. cimices*. Also 76-7

*cimice*, 7 *chimice*, *cimisse*, *cimise*. [*n. L. cimex*, pl. *cimices*, or its *It.* repr. *cimice*; cf. *CHINCH*. The pl. *cimices* may belong to either *cimex* or *cimice*.] A bed-bug. Now only (in form *Cimex*) as the entomological name of the genus.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* S ij, The smale synynque worms that brede in paper or wod called Cimices. 1596 BULLOCKAR, *Cimisse*, a noysome little worme flat and red which raiseth wheals where it biteth: If it bee broken it yieldeth a stinking smell. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 606 Cimices are found in the holes of Bedsteads. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 999 The stinking Beetle some confound with the Cimex or Wall-louse. 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* II. 182 When wars broke out, they crept out of their crannies, like the cimici, in the houses of Italy. 1706 EVELYN *Mém.* (1819) I. 202 Bedsteads .. of forged iron gilded, since it is impossible to keep the wooden ones free from ym Cimices.

**Cimiceous**, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. type \*cimice-us* (*f. cimic-em* bug) + *-OUS*.] Full of bugs, buggy. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 199 The bedrooms were ill-ventilated and cimiceous.

**Cimicic** (sî'mî'sik), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. cimic-em* bug + *-IC*.] **Cimicic Acid**: a yellow crystallizable acid, of rancid odour, obtained from the liquid secreted by a bug, *Rhaphigaster punctipennis*. Its salts are **Cimicates**; and its radical **Cimicyl**. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 964 *Cimicic acid*,  $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ , an acid, belonging to the oleic series .. treated with pentachloride of phosphorus .. yields chloride of cimicyl,  $C_{10}H_7O_4Cl$ . The cimicates of the earth-metals and heavy metals are nearly or quite insoluble in water and alcohol.

**Cimici-fugin**, *Chem.* An impure resin from *Cimicifuga racemosa* or Black Snake-root.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 780 A resinous principle which has been termed cimicifugin or mucrocin, a dark brown powder, readily soluble in alcohol.

**Cimicine** (sî'mî'sîn), *a.* [*f. L. cimic-em* + *-INE*.] Smelling of bugs. So also **Cimici-nous**.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cimicine*. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cimicinos*.

**Cimicoid** (sî'mî'kôid), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-OID*.]

'Resembling a bug' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cimise, -isse**: see **CIMEX**.

**Cimitory, -ory**, etc., *obs. ff. CEMETERY*.

**Cimmerian** (sî'mî'rî-än), *a.* Also 6-7 **Cym-**

7 **Cymm-, Cim-**. [*f. L. Cimmeri-us* (*Gr. Κιμῆριος*) pertaining to the Cimmerii + *-AN*.]

Of or belonging to the Cimmerii, a people fabled by the ancients to live in perpetual darkness. Hence, proverbially used as a qualification of dense darkness, gloom, or night, or of things or persons shrouded in thick darkness.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sal. II. 142 That such Cymerian darkness should involve A quaint conceit, that he could not resolve. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 10 There under ebon shades .. In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 206 The proverbial expression of Cimmerian darkness was originally borrowed from the description of Homer (in the eleventh book of the *Odyssey*). 1807 HILLEN *Williams Sk. Fr. Rep.* i. xviii. 229 The Cimmerian night of the middle ages. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 15 A dense fog .. shrouded the lonely mountain in Cimmerian darkness.

Hence **Cimmerianism**, dense darkness (of ignorance, etc.); + **Cimmerianize** *v. trans.*, to make totally dark.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Peace of France* Wks. III. 111 Ded., The Leathean Den of oblitivious Cimmerianism, 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 292 The awful cimmerianism of the philologist and classical critic of the Edinburgh Review.

1600 *Tourneux Trans. Metamorph.* (1878) 187 This blacke Cymerianized night.

**Cimnel**, *obs. form of SINNEL*.

|| **Cimolia**, = next. Hence **Cimolian** *a.*

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 997 Any new earth, especially Cimolia is good [for wasps' stings]. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 8. 1823 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 602 Cimolian chalk, or any light earth.



**Cimolite** (si'molait). *Min.* [*f. L. Cimolia* (Gr. *Κιμωλία* (*γῆ*)), a soft earth found in the island of Cimolus, now Argentera; see -ITE.] A very soft hydrous silicate of alumina, white, gray, or reddish, allied to fuller's earth.

1801 tr. *Klaproth's Ess.* 248 Cimolite earth (*Cimolia Plinii*), or the Cimolite, as I shall call it. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom.* 74. xii. (ed. 2) 405 Silicic acid, with a single base containing 3 atoms of oxygen to 2 of the radical. Example, Cimolite. 1886 ERNI *Min.* 305 Cimolite is tough.

**Cinabar**, -ber, -bre, -per, obs. ff. CINNABAR.

**Cinamom(e)**, -mon, obs. ff. CINNAMON.

**Cinanch(e)**: see QUINSEY.

**Cincater**, var. of CINQUANTER, *Obs.*

**Cinch** (sintf, sinf), *sb.* U. S. [*ad. Sp. cincha* girth, cinle.] The saddle-girth used in Mexico, and the adjacent parts of the United States, usually made of separate twisted strands of horse-hair.

1879 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* vi. 119, I leaned down and felt of the cinch, to see if it had slipped. 1884 JOAQUIN MILLER *Memorie & Rime* 168 Colonel Bill had just set the rowels of his great Spanish spurs in the broad cinch in order to push his horse.

Hence **Cinch v.** to girth tightly; also *fig.* to 'put the screw on'.

1875 *Scrivener's Mag.* July 277 (Hoppe) A man is cinched = he is hurt in a mining transaction (San Francisco localism). 1884 JOAQUIN MILLER *Memorie & Rime* 56 The Californian cinched his little mule till she grunted. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* III. 239 To use an expressive Californian phrase, capital, and especially accumulated capital, wherever it was found, was to be 'cinched'.

**Cinchona** (sintkō'nā). Also *chinchona*. [Named in 1742 by Linnæus in honour of the Countess of Chinchon (in Spain), who in 1638, when vice-queen of Peru, was cured of a tertian fever by the use of Peruvian bark, and in 1640 brought a supply of it to Spain, whence it became known throughout Europe. On the ground that Linnæus's form *Cinchona* was due to erroneous information, it has been proposed to alter it to *Chinchona*; but the accepted form is too deeply rooted in botanical and chemical nomenclature to make this expedient. The word has no etymological connexion with *quina*, which is Peruvian for 'bark': see however CHINA 3.]

1. A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs with fragrant white or pink panicle flowers, growing in the tropical valleys of the Andes, and now extensively cultivated in India and Java for the sake of the bark.

1742 LINNÆUS *Genera Plant.* (ed. 2) 527 (In Pentandria monogynia). 1801 Cinchona, Quinquina. 1786 in Pettigrew *Life Lettoms* (1817) III. 222, I have sent some of the bark of the Cinchona. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 233 There are twelve species of Cinchona from which the Peruvian bark of commerce is derived. 1880 C. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* iii. In memory of the great service to humanity performed by the Countess of Chinchon, Linnæus named the genus which yields Peruvian bark, *Cinchona*. Unfortunately the great botanist . . . spelt the word Cinchona . . . and Cinchona . . . The correct spelling ought now to be generally adopted.

2. The medicinal bark of species of Cinchona, Peruvian bark; also the drug prepared from it.

1800 *Med. Funt.* IV. 161 Active and important remedies; such as, hydrargyrum, cinchona, opium. 1803 Sir H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 Very little tannin is found in cinchona, or in the other barks supposed to be possessed of febrifuge properties. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Cinchona*. There are twenty-one species of this genus, but only some of them yield commercial Cinchona.

3. *Attrib.* a. *simple attrib.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 The Cinchona forests. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 169/2 Poppy, . . . has long lived in the Cinchona countries. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 403 The genuine cinchona trees are found exclusively to South America. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 The cinchona plantations in the Madras Government gardens are most thriving.

b. *Comb.*, as *cinchona-bark*, the bark of several species of cinchona, of great medicinal value as a tonic and febrifuge. Called also *Jesuit's Bark*, *Peruvian Bark*, *Quinquina*. Cinchona-bases, alkaloids contained in Cinchona bark; Cinchona-red, an amorphous dark reddish-brown substance, obtained from Cinchona bark.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 595 Infusion of yellow cinchona bark. 1881 *Med. Temp. Funt.* XLVIII. 176 During convalescence red cinchona bark strengthens and sustains nerve power. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 161/1 That most priceless of barks, the 'cinchona bark', truly called by the Indians 'quina-quina', i.e. 'bark of barks'. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 804 *Cinchona Red*, an amorphous dark reddish-brown substance, obtained from . . . Peruvian bark.

Hence **Cinchonaceous** (sintkō'nā's), *a. Bot.*, belonging to the natural order *Cinchonaceæ* of which *Cinchona* is the typical genus. **Cinchonal** *a. Bot.*, epithet of Lindley's 'alliance' of natural orders related to the *Cinchonaceæ*. **Cinchonamine**, *Chem.*, a base  $C_{18}H_{21}N_3O$  obtained from cinchona. **Cinchonate**, a salt of cinchonic acid. **Cinchonia**, *Chem.* = *Cinchonine*. **Cinchonic** (sintkō'nik) *a.*, of or pertaining to cinchona, as in *Cinchonic Acid*,  $C_{11}H_{11}O_9$ , obtained from cinchona; Vol. II,

formerly applied to QUINIC acid; *cinchonic red* = cinchona red. **Cinchonifolia**, **Cinchonidine**, an alkaloid isomeric with cinchonine. **Cinchonidia**, **Cinchonidine**, another of the cinchona bases, isomeric with cinchonine, but distinguished from it by its deflecting the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the left.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvii. 563 There are several cinchonaceous trees also in the country. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 285/2 *Cinchonaceæ*. . . A natural order . . . characterizing Lindley's cinchonall alliance. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 23 Cinchonamine . . . differs from Cinchonine in having 2 atoms more hydrogen. 1808 THOMSON *Oxalic Acid in Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 66 note, Cinchonate of lime. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 285 Cinchonin, and quinia, are alkaline principles, both contained in Peruvian bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 174/1 Slightly soluble red colouring matter or red cinchonic acid. 1858 R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 407 Kinic Acid, or, as it is sometimes called, Cinchonic and Quinic Acid, is generally in the form of a thick syrupy liquid. 1853 PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Funt.* XIII. 374 When cinchonine . . . is subjected to the action of heat, it becomes transformed into a new base isomeric with it, but possessing totally different characters. This new base I call *cinchonidine*. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 431 Quinine and cinchonine yields two isomeric modifications, quinquidine and quinicidine, cinchonidine and cinchonine. 1853 PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Funt.* XIII. 374 The other base, to which I give the name of *cinchonidine*.

**Cinchonine** (sintkō'nēin). *Chem.* [*f. CINCHONA* + -INE.] An organic alkaloid,  $C_{19}H_{21}N_3O$ , with febrifuge qualities, commonly associated with quinine, in various cinchona barks.

1825 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 134 The French Chemists have put us into possession of two distinct salts of this kind, Quinine and Cinchonine, of which the former is the more powerful. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 687 Barks grown at low elevations contain less quinine and more cinchonine than those at high elevations.

2. **Cinchonine group**, the group of chemical substances containing cinchonine, and the bases *cinchonidine* and *cinchonidine* isomeric with it, with their derivatives.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 479.

Hence **Cinchoninic Acid**, produced by oxidation of cinchonine; its salts are **Cinchoninates**.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 482 Cinchonine treated with nitric acid . . . yields . . . cinchoninic acid, etc.

**Cinchonism** (sintkō'niz'm). [*f. CINCHON* + -ISM.] The disordered condition produced by the excessive use of cinchona or quinine.

1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* lxxxvi. (L.). The condition here called cinchonism is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing or some kind of tinnitus in the ears. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 61 The first symptoms of cinchonism.

**Cinchonize** (sintkō'nāiz), *v.* [*f. CINCHONA* + -IZE.] To impregnate or act upon with quinine.

1863 R. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 7 A prophylactic . . . cinchonized wine. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 28 Next morning the patient was cinchonized and better.

Hence **Cinchonized ppl. a.**; **Cinchonization** *sb.* 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 538 Symptoms . . . similar to those seen in cinchonization.

**Cinchonology** (sintkō'nōlōjī). The scientific study of cinchona.

1884 *New York Med. Funt.* 21 June 692 An historical review of the subject of 'cinchonology'.

**Cinchonometry**. The determination of the proportion of alkaloids in cinchona bark.

1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 511 There are several rough methods of Cinchonometry.

**Cinchnal** (sintsi'nāl), *a. Bot.* [*f. L. cinchnus* (see below) + -AL.] Belonging to a cinchnus.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cinchnate**, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. cinchnatus* having curled hair, *f. cinchnus* curl, ringlet.] Of hair: Curled, in ringlets. (*affected*.)

1873 M. COLLINS *Sy. Silchester* II. vi. 68 Sentimental young gentlemen with olive complexions, cinchnate caesaries, etc.

**Cinchnatian**, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. the name of Cinchnatus*, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship.] Like that of Cinchnatus.

1812 BYRON *Watts* ii. note, *Cinchnatian* progress in agriculture.

**Cinchnus** (sintsi'nūs). *Bot.* [*Lat.*, curl, ringlet.] A uniparous scorpioid or curled cyme, as in the forget-me-not.

1857 HENFELY *Elem. Bot.* 81 This scorpioid cyme or cinchnus.

**Cinclis** (sintk'lis). *Zool.* Pl. *cinclides* (sintk'lidz). [*ad. Gr. κινκλῖς* latticed gate.] One of the openings in the bodies of some sea-anemones, probably serving for emission of the thread-cells.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cent.* 135 Mr. Gosse . . . gives the name of 'cinclides' to these apertures. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 101.

**Cinct** (sintkt), *ppl. a. rare*. [*ad. L. cinctus* pa. ppl. of *cingere* to gird.] Girt, encircled, surrounded. (Construed as a participle; cf. *com-pact*.)

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 271 Alle Fraunce is cincte with three nowle waters. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 450 Thus girt With circumstance, next change beholds them cinct Quite otherwise. 1867 LONGE *Dante, Purgat.* xxx. 31 Her snow white veil with olive cinct.

**Cincture** (sintk'tiūr), *sb.* [*ad. L. cinctura* girdle, *f. cinct-* ppl. stem of *cingere* to gird; see -URE.]

1. A girding, encompassing, or encircling; enclosure, environment, compass, embrace, 'girdle'.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 32 He, That girds earth in the cincture of the sea. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. i. (1865) 242 A yet securer cincture of excluding garden walls. 1875 MERRIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* i. (1877) 5 The seven hills were . . . united within the cincture of a single wall.

† b. *spec.* **Cincture of sword**: The girding on of a sword, as a ceremony of investiture with a dukedom or earldom. *Obs.*

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 17 By cincture of a sword, we him ennoble realle. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 249. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. III. iii. (1743) 163 A Duke is at this day created by Patent, anciently by cincture of sword.

† 2. *concr.* An enclosure, enclosed area. *Obs. rare.* 1627 DRAYTON *Sheph. Serena* (R.), Nor flower is so sweet In this large cincture.

3. *concr.* That which encircles or encompasses. a. *spec.* A girdle or belt for the waist. (Mostly poetic, or in reference to ancient times.)

[1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 155 (Globe ed.) See CENTURE.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1117 Th' American so girt With feathered Cincture, naked else and wilde. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* iv. 251 To draw the arrow from his cincture. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 57 Her dress A vest with woollen cincture tied. 1833 CDR. WISEMAN *Ess.* iii. 387 The alb and cincture which any minister could wear in a church of London or Bristol. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 350 Augustus . . . in the semi-nude cincture of a divinity.

b. *Arch.* 'The ring, list, or fillet at the top and bottom of a column, which divides the shaft from the capital and base' (Gwilt).

1666 PHILLIPS s.v. In Building, the *Cincture* is that part which makes the middle of the Baluster of the Ionic Order. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cincture*, or *Cincture*. . . The *cincture* is supposed to be an imitation of the girths, or ferils, antiently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wooden columns.

c. *gen.* Anything that encompasses, as a band, fillet, ring, halo, etc.; an environment; a surrounding border or belt.

1715 tr. *Pausanias Rerum Men.* I. iv. v. 165 [A] Diadem . . . was a white Cincture, encircling the Heads both of Kings and Queens. 1865 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 361 This golden cincture [a wedding-ring]. 1859 J. HEDDERWICK *Lays Mid. Age* 81 O that her cincture were they seeking arms. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 191h C. 112 The chevet has a cincture of nine chapels. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 32 At various points on the cincture of the Mediterranean Sea.

**Cincture** (sintk'tiūr), *v.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To girdle, gird; to encircle, encompass, surround.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 92 Twenty Priests . . . Cinctured with ephods. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 181 The fire, whose bright ethereal rays Cinctures with immortality the soul. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 8 A . . . barren Country Cinctured by the ocean grey. 1875 LONGE *Pandora* i. Thus her hair was cinctured.

Hence **Cinctured ppl. a.**, girdled.

1757 GRAY *Progr. Poetry* ii. 2 Their feather-cinctur'd chief. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 1018 His cinctured waist. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Is. Isl.* I. 33 Long cinctured robes.

**Cinder** (sintdā), *sb.* Forms: 1 *sinder*, *sindor*, *synder*, 5 *syn-*, *cyndyr*, *cyndre*, 5-6 *syndre*, 5-7 *synder*, 6 *sindar*, *cindre*, *synder*, 6-7 *sindor*, 8 *cynder*, 6- *cinder*. [An erroneous spelling of *sinder*, OE. *sinder* (*synder*) scoria, slag of metal: corresp. to OHG. *sintar*, *sinter*, etc., MHG. and mod.G. *sinter*, ON. *sindr* (*Sw. sinder*, Da. *sinner*) all pointing to an OTeut. \**sindron*. The word has no etymological connexion with *F. cendre*, L. *cinerem* ashes, although the notion that it has, has both given rise to the current spelling *cinder*, and influenced the later sense; cf.

a 1400 *Black Bk. Admiralty* II. 180 Barils de cendres: (15th c. Eng. transcr. barrel[s] of syndres.)]

1. The refuse or dross thrown off from iron or other metals in the furnace; scoria, slag. (Usually in *sing.*) Now *techn.*

*Forge-cinder*, iron slag from a forge or bloomery. *Mill-cinder*, the slag from the puddling furnaces of a rolling-mill.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1808 *Scoria*, *sinder*. a 1000 *Voc.* in Wz. Wülcker 200/24 *Cartes, putredo lignorum, uel ferri*, *sindor*. a 1100 *Ibid.* 336/24 *Scorium*, *synder*. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xlv. (Tollen. MS.). *Synder* is calde *Scoria*, and is be filpe of yren pat is clensid bar fro in fyre. c 1440 *Pront.* *Paro.* 78 *Cynder* of be smythys fyre, *casuma*. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 60 In Smiths cinders. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II. 170 The Cinders in the Forest of Dean . . . (of which our best Iron is made) is . . . the Rough and Offal thrown by in the Romans' time. 1802 *Med. Funt.* VIII. 305 The experiment with finery cinder and charcoal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cinder*, slag. *fig.* 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxiii. (1485) 69 Tho that ben founden fyne gold . . . and tho that ben founden ashes and synder. 1860 EMERSON *Concl. Life*, *Consider*. Wks. (Bohn) II. 426 'Oh, he said, "if there's cinder in the iron, 'tis because there was cinder in the pay."

b. (see quot.) 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cinder*, a scale of oxide removed in forging.

2. The residue of a combustible substance, esp. coal, after it has ceased to flame, and so also, after it has ceased to burn.

a. An ember or piece of glowing coal, or similar

substance, which has ceased to flame. (Now merged in b.)

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 14 Strawe... yf it be kindled with fyre... yet it geueth no zynders to warme a man by. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 897 The Synders of dissensions... presently brake forth into a more raging flame. 1745 SWIFT (J.), If... the fat upon a cinder drops to stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Mod.* A red-hot cinder fell out and burned the carpet.

b. *esp.* A small piece of coal from which the gaseous or volatile constituents have been burnt, but which retains much of the carbon, so that it is capable of further combustion without flame.

1530 FALSGR. 205 Cynders of coles, *brezz.* 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 Supplying the furnace... with the Sinder of the Coale (which is the smaller sort of it fallen into the Ashes and gotten from them with a Seivel). 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 8 Employed in sifting Cinders. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell xxviii. So many bellows have blown the fire, that one wonders he is not by this time become a cinder. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gt.* (1865) II. vii. v. 286 Painful sifting through mountains of dust and ashes for a poor cinder of a fact here and there. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 2 Coal cinders have been found amid the ruins of several of the Roman stations.

† c. *pl.* Coke. *Obs.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892 An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm, and Cynders.

d. *pl.* Vaguely used for: Residue of combustion; ashes. Still so used dialectally, though in ordinary language 'cinders' are quite distinct from 'ashes' or the powdery incombustible residue. Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. 102 And there besyden grown trees, that beren fulle faire apples... but whoso breketh hem or cutteth hem in two, he schall fynde with in hem coles and cyndres. 1587 GREENE *Euphues Censure to Philaut.* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 192 Loue that amidst the coldest Cinders of hate had smothered vp little sparkes of forepassed affection. 1588 MUNDAY in FARR *S. P. Elys.* (1845) I. 226 All thy pompe in cinders laide full lowe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iv. 37. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* xciii. 179 And from blacke Sinders, and rude heapes of stones, Shall gather up the Martyrs sacred bones. 1878 MOORE *Byron Crit.* Misc. Ser. i. 224 The fire, which yet smoulders with abundant life underneath the grey cinders.

† 3. *pl.* The 'ashes' of a dead body after cremation or (*transf.*) decomposition; (see *ASH* sb.<sup>2</sup> 4).

1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. (R.). Is there no fayth Preser'd to the cinders of Scichee? 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 236 He would not haue so much as the very cinders to remaine of so wicked men. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 772 In the Coffin... there was nothing to be seen but a little light Cinders about the sides. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 126 What virtue yet sleeps in this *terra damnata* and aged cinders.

4. Volcanic scoria.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 102 The volcano ejected cinders. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 66 A stratum of cinders or of pumice stone. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Language* Wks. (Bohn) II. 154 Like travellers using the cinders of a volcano to roast their eggs.

† 5. Applied to gritty concretions in some soils. 1564 Act 5 *Elys.* c. 13 § 3 Grounds... wherein Gravel, Sand or Cinders is likely to be found. 1777 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. The laie of our low meadows is... full of sandie cinder, which breedeth sundrie diseases in our cattell. 1649 BURR *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 137 Which... Lands were so gravely of nature, yea so exceeding herein, that in many places turned to Sinder (like that the Smith casts forth of his fire, as the corruption of his Iron, Fire, & Coales congealed).

6. *slang.* Brandy, whiskey, etc., taken in tea, soda water, or other drink.

1873 *Slang Dict.* *Cinder*, any liquor used in connexion with soda-water, as to 'take a soda with a cinder in it'. The cinder may be sherry, brandy, or any other liquor.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cinder-heap*, *-mount*; *cinder-dropping*, *-like* adjs., etc.; *cinder-bed*, a bed or stratum of cinders; *spec.* a quarryman's name for a geological stratum of loose structure in the Middle Purbeck series, consisting chiefly of oyster-shells; *cinder-fall*, 'the inclined plane on which the melted slag from a blast-furnace descends'; *cinder-frame*, a wire frame in front of the tubes of a locomotive engine, to prevent the escape of ignited cinders; *cinder-gray* a., ? *ashen-gray*; *cinder-notch*, 'the hole through which cinder' or slag 'is tapped from a furnace' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); *cinder-path*, a footpath, or running-track, laid with cinders; *cinder-pig*, pig-iron made from ores with admixture of 'cinder' or slag; *cinder-plate*, the iron plate forming the front of a bloomery; *cinder-sabled ppl.* a., blackened with cinders; *cinder-sifter*, a. one who sifts cinders (also *fig.*); b. a contrivance for sifting dust or ashes from cinders; *cinder-tap* = *cinder-notch*; *cinder-tea*, a folk-medicine, made by pouring boiling water on cinders, administered to young children; *cinder-wench*, -woman, a female whose occupation it is to rake cinders from among ashes.

1868 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* The second stranger, the man in 'cinder-gray'. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 361 Riddled from a horse. Historical 'cinder-heaps'. 1875 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 83 Thus all in flames I 'sinderlike consume. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct. For the purpose of conveying the cinder from the furnaces there is a fixed engine which draws it up an incline to the 'cinder mount'. 1881 RAY-

MOND *Mining Gloss.* \**Cinder-tap*, *Cinder-notch*, the hole through which cinder is tapped from a furnace. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/2 St. Paul's School... has... a quarter-mile 'cinder path'. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 Life... isn't all Cinder-path, Charlie. 1821 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xv. (1873) 142 She... opes the door with 'cinder-sabled hands'. 1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 8 Gill was a 'cinder-sifter among the Targums, the Talmuds, etc. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2 Acting as a 'Tidy Betty' with Cinder-sifter. 1921 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 32 She... went abroad like a 'cynder-wench'. 1786 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 546 She... envies every cinder-wench she meets. 16... *Ess. Satire* (J.). To find it out's the 'cinder-woman's trade'.

**Cinder** (sindər), v. Also 5 *soin-*. [f. prec.] *trans.* To burn to a cinder, reduce to cinders.

Also *fig.* Hence *Cindered*, *Cindering ppl. adjs.* 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy ii. xii. This cite Shulde into scindred ashes turned be. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 86 b. His graued ghost and cindred moule. c 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruitless Warre* xvi. Where sword and cindring flame consume. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxxvi. (R.). Untold griefs choak, cynder the heat. 1846 PROWETT *Eschylus' Prometheus Bound* 18 His brawny force All thunder-scathed and cindered. 1869 E. GARRETT *Crust & Cake* xxvii. (1871) 447 Burnt up... like a cindred bannock.

**Cinderella**. Name of the heroine of a well-known fairy-tale. Thence applied allusively to a cinder-woman, scullery-maid, etc. Also, (= *Cinderella dance*) an early dancing party where the guests are invited until twelve o'clock only. **Cinderella-ship**. *nonce-wd.*

1881 *Society* 14 Oct. 4/2 An excellent scheme of subscription 'Cinderellas'. 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 The 'Cinderella dance' is much affected. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. 19 Her Cinderella-ship never brought her so low as this.

**Cindereous** (sindərəs), a. *rare.* Also *cindrous*. [f. CINDER sb. + -OUS.] = CINDERY I.

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iv. ii. Metals... of a certain sharp and cindrous humor. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 307 (cindrous). 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* 75 With a cindereous smell.

**Cindery** (sindəri), a. [f. CINDER sb. + -Y.]

1. Of the nature or consistency of a cinder; abounding in cinders.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 12 The roof... with cindrie molse was almost over-grown. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 91 A sear'd and cindery spot. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Ann.* 104 Lead in the form of a black cindery precipitate. 1833 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* III. 187 Light cindery volcanic matter.

b. *fig.* Where the fire has burnt out.

1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo* xlvii. Within an old man's cindery breast.

2. Begrimed with cinders.

1848 DICKENS *Domby* 379 Mr. Toodle, cindery and swart, was refreshing himself with tea.

**Cindery** (sindəri), sb. *nonce-wd.* A repository of cinders, a cinder-heap.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. viii. 220, I remained under charge of Ciceley of the Cindery.

† **Cinefaction**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cinefactionem* (cf. *cinefactus* in Lucetius), f. *cimis*, *ciner-ashes* + *-factio* making.] Reduction to ashes; incineration; *concr.* a thing incinerated.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 268 Cinefaction is ignition converting Vegetables and Animals by a very vehement heat into *Cineres*. 1857 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 69 Cinefaction is most competent to combustion. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Antistroph.* II. 202 Bake me And make me A cinefaction. † **Cinify**, v. *rare* -o. [f. L. type \**cineficā-re*.]

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Cinify*, to bring to ashes.

**Cinematic**, -al, var. of KINEMATIC, -AL.

1883 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 281/3 Kinematics, or, as it used to be called, cinematics, the name having... been translated from the French *cinématique*, is the geometry of motion.

**Cinenchyma** (sineŋkīmā). *Bot.* Also *cinenchym*. [f. Gr. *κιν-εἶν* to move + *ἐγχύμα* infusion, after *parenchyma*, etc.] Laticiferous tissue; tissue forming vessels containing latex or milky juice.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 21 Laticiferous tissue, or Cinenchym. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 87/2 The latex exhibits movements which have given origin to the name cinenchyma applied to laticiferous tissue by some authors.

Hence **Cinenchymatous** (-kiŋmāts), a., belonging to the cinenchyma.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 331 The cinenchymatous vessels, in which... cycloles goes on.

**Cinereaceous** (sinērē-ŋs), a. [f. L. *cineraceus* ash + -OUS.] Of the nature or colour of ashes.

1864 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Cinereaceous*, ash-greyish.

**Cineraria** (sinērē-riā). *Bot.* Pl. -as. [mod. Lat., fem. of L. *cinerarius* pertaining to ashes, f. *ciner-em* ashes. So named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves.] A genus of composite plants (now generally included in *Senecio*), mostly natives of South Africa, with blue or purple flowers, but assuming very various colours under cultivation. They are grown as greenhouse or window plants.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xxviii. (1633) 281 Cineraria, or ash coloured St. James Wort. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1799) 227 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds... *Cineraria*, etc. 1731-7 MILLER *Garb. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Yacoba*, *Yacoba Africana*. African Shrubby Ragwort, with cut Leaves, and the under Part of an Ash Colour. 1828 GLENNY *Garb. Every-day Bh.* 274/1 Cinerarias will not bear the frost. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Mar., The Great Western Station... is smothered in azaleas, camellias, cinerarias, and lilacs.

|| **Cinerarium** (sinērē-riŋm). [Lat., in same sense; see next, and -ARIUM.] A place for depositing the ashes of the dead after cremation.

1880 *Times* 9 Oct., In the cemetery of Milan, near the Crematorium... a Cinerarium is to be erected.

**Cinerary** (sinērāri), a. [ad. L. *cinerari-us* pertaining to ashes. Cf. F. *cineraire*.] Of or pertaining to ashes. *Cinerary urn*, vase: a sepulchral urn used in ancient times to preserve the ashes of the dead after cremation.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 One of those cinerary urns. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 345 Larger urns, some for cinerary purposes. 1880 HOWELL *Undisc. Country* i. 6 There are cinerary associations with fire places.

**Cineration** (sinērē-jən). *rare* -o. [f. L. type \**cinerā-re*, *cinerā-ius* to reduce to ashes, of which the latter occurs in med.L. (Du Cange). In mod. F. *cineration*. See -ATION.] Reduction to ashes.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Cinefaction* or *Cineration*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cineration*, in chymistry, the reduction of wood, or any other combustible matter, into ashes, by means of fire. This, others call *cinefaction*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cineration*, the reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

**Cinerator** (sinērē-tai). [agent-noun f. L. type *cinerā-re*: see prec.] A furnace for reducing dead bodies to ashes.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 447 A pentagonal cinerator for the use of Hindus and the other Hindu castes.

**Cinereal** (sinērē-riāl), a. [f. as next + -AL.]

† 1. = CINERARY. *Obs. rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iii. 105 A cinereal urn.

2. = CINEREOUS.

c 1878 *Oxf. Bible Helps* 95 Cinereal crows.

**Cinereous** (sinērē-ŋs), a. [f. L. *cineræ-us* ash-coloured (f. *ciner-em* ashes) + -OUS.]

1. Of an ashy hue, ash-coloured, ashen-gray; *spec.* in names of birds having ash-coloured feathers, as the *cinereous crow*, *cinereous eagle*, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., [The] partridge, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascan. 1768 FENNANT *Penguins in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 92 The whole back is of a very deep cinereous colour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 Cinereous crows... brave the severest winter. 1823 BINGLEY *Anim. Bug.* (ed. 4) II. 71 The great or cinereous shrike. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 14.

2. Of the nature of ashes.

1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 455 Round cinereous bodies. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vii. She must first burn-out, and lie as a dead cinereous heap.

¶ *catachr.* ? Baked to a cinder, over-cooked.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 333 This semi-sanguineous partiality had given way to a taste for cinereous... meats.

**Cinereous** (sinērē-sent), a. *rare.* [ad. late L. *cinerescens-em* pres. pple. of *cinerescere* to turn to ashes.] Inclining to ash-colour; grayish.

1880 in WEBSTER *Synop.*

**Cineritious** (sinērē-ŋs), a. Also 7 -ious. [f. L. *cineriti-us*, -itus ashy, like ashes + -OUS.]

1. Ash-coloured, ashen-gray; in *Anat.* used of the 'gray-matter' of the brain and spinal cord.

1686 in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 230 Very little of the cineritious Colour to be seen. 1697 *Ibid.* XIX. 534 Whether I did distinguish the Cineritious and Medullary Substances. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 353 A light grey or cineritious heavy powder. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 35 A medullary nucleus... enveloped by the grey or cineritious matter.

2. Of the nature of ashes or cinders.

1732 P. DELANY *Revelation* II. 226 (R.) Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and cineritious earth. 1782 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 172/1 The soil of the plain is cineritious. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 389 No cineritious remains are visible... and there are no marks of cremation in the cave. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 337 Grey, sad, and cineritious.

**Cinerulent** (sinērē-lent), a. *rare* -o. [f. L. *ciner-ent* ashes; cf. *pulverulent*.] 'Full of ashes' (J.), of the texture of ashes.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cinerulent* (*cinerulentus*), full of ashes. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

**Cinfolly**, obs. form of CINQUEFOIL.

**Cingalese** (singālīz), a. and sb. Forms: 7 *Cingala*, *Singale*, 8 *Cinglass*. [f. Skr. *Sinhala* Ceylon, *sinhalās* people of Ceylon; in Tamil *gingala*.] *adj.* Of Ceylon. *sb.* A native of Ceylon; the language of Ceylon.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xvii. 460 The Singales or Native Inhabitants. *Ibid.*, The Cingales are very cunning Artificers in all metallals. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) II. 698/2 Two *Cingaleeses*... hid themselves. 1868 MALLON *French in India* i. 27 Some native Cingalese in Dutch pay.

**Cingle** (singl), Forms: 5 *syngle*, *sengle*, 6 *sangle*, *single*, 7 -cingle. [a. OF. *cengle* (11th c.), *sengle* (12th c.); in mod. F. *sangle*: -L. *cingulum* girdle.] A girdle; anything that girds or surrounds; a girth, a belt.

c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* iv. vi. (1554) 104 a. This tirant deceivable, Gaue him another syngle, made of wul. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 412/2 The senglys or gyrtles of the hors. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vne sangle*, a single or girth. 1708-15 KERSEY, *Cingle*, a Girth for a horse. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cingle* (from *cir-cingle*). A belt worn by seamen.

† **Cingling**, vbl. sb. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. possible vb. CINGLE, f. prec.] Girdling, tight-lacing.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 133 To become slender in waist... what cingling, will they [women] not endure.

|| **Cingular.** [See SANGLER.] 'A wild boar in its fifth year. *Howell?* (Halliwell.)

|| **Cingulum** (singulūm). The Latin word for 'girdle, belt' [f. root of *cingere* to gird], occasionally used as a technical term for a. The girdle of a priest's alb. b. A surgical cincture or girdle; also the part of the body round which a girdle is worn, the waist. c. *Anat.* A band of dental substance surrounding the base of the crown of the tooth in some animals. d. *Zool.* The transverse series of bony bands in the armour of the armadillo. e. The *clitellum* or band of higher-coloured rings in the body of earthworms.

1849 CRAIG, *Cingulum*, in Zoology, a term applied to the neck of a tooth, or that constriction which separates the crown from the fang. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Vau der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 Clitellum or cingulum, a tumid fleshy glandular zone. 1871 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 264 A 'band' of dental substance (termed the cingulum) may surround the tooth. 1877 COUES *Fier Anim.* vii. 205 A simple conical cusp, two-rooted, with... a well-marked cingulum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Imu. An.* v. 221 Cingulum or clitellum.

**Ciniche**, obs. form of CYNIO.

|| **Ciniphe**, sb. pl. *Obs.* Also *cinifes*. A word taken over from the Vulgate [repr. Gr. *κινίφες*, pl. of *κινίφη*, of the LXX.], where it is applied to the insects which constituted the third plague of Egypt (*Exod.* viii. 17); variously supposed to be gnats, lice, fleas,

a 1571 JEWEL *On Joshua* vi. 1-3. 980 The Ciniphe were but little, yet they are reckoned among the great plagues of God. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. civ. 31 And the cinifes in all their coasts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ciniphe*, a gnat. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. x § 10 (ed. 3) 358 In turning the dust into ciniphe [v. r. Ciphinies] (which we render lice). [Bailey has 'ciniphe'.]

**Cinit**, obs. form of ZENITH.

**Cink** (e, -foil, obs. form of CINQUE, -FOIL.

**Cinnabar** (sinābar). Forms: 4 cynoper, 5 cenopere, cynabare, 6-7 cinaper, 6-8 cinoper, 7 cinnambre, sinaper, synaper, sinopere, cinaber, sinaber, cinabre, cynabere, 7-8 cinnaber, 7-9 cinabar, 7- cinnabar. [ad. OF. *cinabre* or L. *cinnabaris*, ad. Gr. *κιννάβαρι*, a word of oriental origin: cf. Pers. *sanjīrah* in same sense. (Cf. M.H.G. *sinaber*.)]

1. The red or crystalline form of mercuric sulphide (Hg<sup>2+</sup> S). Originally applied to native cinnabar, a rhombohedral mineral, usually of adamantine lustre, the most important ore of mercury.

*Hepatic cinnabar*: a variety of native cinnabar of a liver-brown colour.

1599 HARLUYT *Voy.* II. 229 Great quantitie of quicksilver and Cinaper. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii. (1616) 616 You shall deale much, with minerals... argalle, alkaly, Cinoper. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 227 Sinabar... is a deadly medicine made of quicksilver, and half of Brimstone by Art of fire. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 294 Cinoper... otherwise called Vermilion. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 64 Cinnabar, which is the Ore of Quicksilver, 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Benzoar Stone*, Others use Cinoper, Antimony, and Quicksilver. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlvii. 398 The cinnabar or sulphuret of quicksilver, of the famous mines of Almaden. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 922 Mercuric Sulphide... exists both amorphous and crystallized; in the former state it is black; in the latter, it has a fine red colour and constitutes the well-known pigment called *cinnabar* or *vermilion*.

2. The same used as a pigment; VERMILION.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxii. 14 [He] maketh cedre couples, and peynteth with cynoper [1388 with red colour]. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xii. 118 Write oute whate the list with cynabare. 1688 R. HOLME *Arminy* i. 13 The colors... swarvy red, synaper, or lake color. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 213 Blue, white, and black, with here and there perhaps a tincture of cinnabar. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 441 A cake of a fine red colour, called cinnabar, and known in commerce under the name of vermilion.

† b. *transf.* A red colour like that of vermilion. 1616 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Sonn.* xxvi. From th' orient bor' rowing gold, from western skies Heavenly cinabre.

3. **Cinnabar of antimony**: 'name for sulphuret of antimony, which was formed during an old process for making butter of antimony, in which mercury was used' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 29 To work he went on Gold and Mercury... conjoyn'd them with Antimony... and firmly resolv'd, after he had made it into a Cinnabar that it should be Horizontal Gold. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cinnabar of Antimony*, a composition of mercury, common sulphur, and crude antimony, sublimed.

† 4. Dragon's blood; properly the red resinous juice of a tree, but formerly believed to be a mixture of Dragon's and Elephant's blood. In this sense usually in the Latin form. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvii. (1495) 878. 1599 HARLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 331 Sanguis Draconis (that is) Dragons blood, otherwise called Cinnabaris. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 332 Cinnabre, which is the mixed blood of their fel dragons and mighty elephants. 1607 TOISELL *Serpentes* (1653) 623 His and their blood is mingled both together, whereof the Ancients made their Cinnabaris.

5. *attrib.* Vermilion-coloured; deep red or scarlet. So in *comb.* as *cinnabar-red*.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 250 A precipitate of a

dark cinnabar colour. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec. Of a dingy cinnabar tint. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 553/1 Lip white, with a cinnabar blotch on the disc.

6. **Cinnabar moth**, collectors' name of *Callimorpha Jacobaea*, a British moth.

**Cinnabaric** (sinābærik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] = next.

**Cinnabarine** (si-nābærin, -in), a. [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. F. *cinnabarin*, formerly *cinnabrin* 'red, ruddle (as Vermillion)' Colgr.] Consisting of, containing, or pertaining to, cinnabar.

1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 11 The Soil containing these cinnabarine veins. 1713 SPRENGEL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 138 Cinnabarine Medicines were successfully applied. 1754 HUXHAM *ibid.* XLVIII. 845 The cinnabarine preparation.

† **Cinnabrous**, a. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to cinnabar.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 1127 Those places are of a Cinnabrous quality, whence he conceives, that from the vapours rising from Cinnabar, the snow becomes red.

† **Cinnabrian**, a. *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [Cf. CINNABARINE.] Cinnabar-coloured.

c 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Works* (1880) III. 508 Fine cinnabrian tips of the wings.

**Cinnamate**, Chem. [f. L. *cinnamum* cinnamom + -ATE.] A salt of cinnamic acid. **Cinnamal** = **Cinnamic aldehyde**. So **Cinnamyl** = benzylcinnamate C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, a constituent of Peru and Tolu balsams, etc., crystallizing in shining prisms. **Cinnamene**, an aromatic hydro-carbon C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, or C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub> (*Etheryl-benzene, phenyl-ethene*), a very mobile and volatile colourless oil with a strong aromatic odour, obtained from cinnamic acid, storax, or the resin of Peru balsam; also called **Cinnamol**, and **Styrol**. **Cinnamyl**, a formative of names of acids, formed from cinnamic aldehyde, as **cinnamylacrylic**, **cinnamylangelic**.

**Cinnamio**, of or pertaining to cinnamom, as in **Cinnamic acid**, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, or C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O.OH (*phenylacrylic acid*), a monatomic aromatic acid obtained by the oxidation of cinnamom oil; **cinnamic aldehyde** C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O, **cinnamic alcohol** C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O etc. **Cinnamide**, the amide of cinnamyl C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O.H<sub>2</sub>N, a white crystalline substance. **Cinnamyl**, the aromatic monatomic radical, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O', of cinnamic acid, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 45 The cinnamate of silver. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 458 The cinnamates are monobasic. 1873 WATTS *Famous Chem.* 771 Cinnamene is a very mobile, colourless oil. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 420 It oxidizes first to cinnamyl aldehyde and then to cinnamic acid. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 229 Bertagnini, in 1856... obtained cinnamic acid artificially from oil of bitter almonds. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 419 Styrol, or Cinnamol, is found in liquid storax. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 44 The base of cinnamic acid, to which they have given the name of cinnamoyl. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 457 Oil of cinnamom is composed of cinnamyl hydride.

**Cinnabar**, obs. form of CINNABAR.

**Cinnamite** (sināmeit), *Min.* [f. CINNAM-ON + -ITE.] An old name of Cinnamon-stone.

1412 ALLEN *Min. Nomen.* 12.

**Cinnamomaceous**, a. *rare*. [f. L. type \**cinnamomus* + -OUS.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature or quality of cinnamon.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

**Cinnamomic**, a. [f. L. *cinnamomum* (see next) + -IC.] Of cinnamon: in *Chem.* = CINNAMIO. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 178/2 When oil of cinnamon is exposed to oxygen gas... the result is the cinnamomic acid.

**Cinnamon** (sināmon). Forms: 5 synamom(e), cynamome, 5-6 sinamome, cynamum, 5-7 cynamome, 6 cinamom(e, cinnamum, cino-, cynomome, sinamom, synemond, -mont), 6-7 cynamom, syn-, cynamom, 6-8 cinamon, 7 cinnamom, -mun, (-mond, cynament, cina-, synamond), 7- cinnamon. [a. F. *cinnamome*, also in 16th c. *cinnamonde*, ad. L. *cinnamomum*, a. Gr. *κιννάμωμον*. There was also a later Gr. *κινναμωμ*, whence L. *cinnamon*, *cinnamum*, to which the current Eng. form is, at least in part, due. The Gr. was of Semitic origin = Heb. *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon.]

1. The inner bark of an East Indian tree (see 2), dried in the sun, in rolls or 'quills', and used as a spice. It is of a characteristic yellowish brown colour, brittle, fragrant, and aromatic, and acts as a carminative and restorative.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. ix. (554) 1742, Sinamome, frankincense withal. a 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 133 in *Babes Bk.* (1688) 126 Looko bat your stikkes of synamome be thyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vii. 17 Myrr, Aloes and Cynamom. — *Ecclus.* xxiv. 15 As y<sup>e</sup> Cynamom and Balme, that hath so good a sauoure. 1551 TURNER *Herbals* i. (1568) F 1a The smell of them is like cinnamon. 1555 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 227 Item, for synemond... vjd. 1571 WILLS & IVO. N. C. (1835) I. 364, jlb. of synemont vjs. 1653 H. COGAN *v. Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. (1663) 137 Cinnamon, pepper, cardamome. 1664 PEPPY *Diary* (1879) III. 1 Take... of Cynamom, of Nutmegs, of each halfe an ounce. 1830 SIR J. KERSCHER *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 83 If the nose be held while we are eating cinnamon, we shall perceive no

difference between its flavour and that of a deal shaving. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* 629 Paradoxical as it sounds to say so, cinnamon has really no taste at all, but only a smell. *Mod.* Seasoned with ground cinnamon.

† b. As a term of endearment. *Obs.* rare.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 513 My fayre bryd, my swete cynamome [v. r. cynamone].

c. White Cinnamon: the inner bark of *Canella alba*; see CANELLA 2.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cinnamon*, White Cinnamon, which some call... Winter's bark, from the person's name who first brought it into England.

2. The tree which yields this bark, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, N. O. *Lauraceae*. Also applied to other trees, allied to, or in some way resembling the true cinnamon; esp. Bastard C., the CASSIA, C. Cassia; Black C., the West Indian *Pimenta acris*; Mountain C., *Cinnamodendron corticosum*; Wild Cinnamon, *Canella alba* and *Myrcia acris*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvi. (1495) 619 A shrubbe that growth in Ynde and in Ethiopia... and hyght Cynamum. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arab.) 8 A great wood of Precious trees, some of Cynomome and Cassia. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 16 The third Tree, which is the Cinnamon. 1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 82 Two species of the Laurus of Linnaeus; one known by the name of the bastard cinnamon. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 352 *Myrcia acris*... called in Jamaica Wild Cinnamon or Wild Clove. The leaves have a sweet aromatic smell resembling that of cinnamon.

3. *attrib.* and as *adj.* Cinnamon-coloured.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 20778 A Close-bodied Coat of Cinnamon colour. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem.* (1796) IV. 244 *Pileus* cinnamon. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 183 A well-marked... cinnamon tint. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 614 The colour of the bark is a yellowish brown, now usually called a Cinnamon colour. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 55 Cochine, muffled in... cinnamon feathers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *cinnamon-bark*, -*plant*, -*tree*; -*eater* (see quot.); -*powder*; -*like* *adj.*; also with names of colours, as *cinnamon-brown*, -*red*, -*yellow*; *cinnamon-coloured* *adj.* (see 3); *cinnamon apple*, an early variety of apple; also a fruit of Surinam; *cinnamon fly*, a fly used in angling; *cinnamon-oil*, or *oil of cinnamon*, a sweet aromatic yellow oil obtained from cinnamon-bark, cassia-bark, etc., consisting chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde; † *cinnamon-plum*, a variety of plum; *cinnamon-root*, Gerard's name for the Ploughman's Spikenard (*Inula Conyza*); † *cinnamon rose*, a species of rose (*R. cinnamomea*); *cinnamon-sedge*, the Sweet Rush, *Acorus Calamus* (Britten & Holland); *cinnamon-stone*, a name given to various brown and yellow kinds of garnet, esp. to a cinnamon-coloured variety from Ceylon; *cinnamon-suet* (see quot.); *cinnamon-water*, an aromatic beverage prepared from cinnamon.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 July... Fruits in Prime... \*Cinnamon Apple. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvii. 312 A kind of fruit called in Surinam *poenne de canelle*, or cinnamon-apple. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 224 \*Cinnamon bark is astringent, cordial, and tonic. 1797 BAWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 18 The back and coverts of the wings are bright \*cinnamon brown, spotted with black. 1679 *Trial R. Langhorn* 56 He was in a \*Cinnamon-coloured Suit. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 57 Fur gray brown above; cinnamon-coloured below. 1729 SCRECHER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 105 A certain kind of wild Doves, which from their feeding on the Fruit of the Cinnamon-Tree, they call \*Cinnamon-eaters. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 235 The \*Cinnamon... fly is one... of the *Phryganida*. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 617 All sorts of \*cinnamon-like plants. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 43 Two varieties of oil of cinnamon occur in commerce. 1873 WATTS *Famous Chem.* 818 Cinnamic Acid is also produced by oxidation of \*cinnamon-oil. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Fruits in Prime... \*Cinnamon-Plum. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 246/2 Flowers... spotted with \*cinnamon-red. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* (Britt. & Holl.), in English it [Inula Conyza] may be called the \*cinnamon-roote. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 June... Flowers in Prime... Selder, and \*Cynomom Roses. 1799 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 136 The mouldie smelt... My \*Cinnamon smell too much annoieeth. 1805 JAMISON *Min.* II. 527 One new species... denominated \*cinnamon stone. 1868 DANA *Min.* 266 Cinnamon-stone... included a cinnamon-coloured variety [of garnet] from Ceylon. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* 613 From the ripe fruits a fatty substance called \*cinnamon suet is expressed. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 \*Cynamum tre, *sinamum*. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 338 A wild cinnamon tree, growing upon the coast of Malabar. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 344 The cinnamon-tree attains to the height of twenty feet. 1589 *Papye w. Hatchet* (1844) 15 Give him some \*cinnamon water, his conscience hath a cold Stomacke. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) *Introd.* 63 To a woman 2 dayes distilling Cinnamon water oo oo oo. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* i. vii. Bring two dishes of chocolate and a glass of cinnamon-water.

**Cinnamoned**, *pa. ppie.* Spiced, flavoured, etc. with cinnamon.

a 1844 BECKFORD. (Fitzedward Hall.)

**Cinnamonic** (sināmonik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or resembling cinnamon; in *Chem.* = CINNAMOMIC, CINNAMIO.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 44 Oxygen gas is rapidly absorbed by oil of cinnamon, and an acid is formed to which Dumas and Peligot have given the name of cinnamonic acid. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* 615 Its grateful aroma and spicy cinnamonic taste.



**Cinnyl** (sinil). *Chem.* [f. CINN(AMON + -YL)] The radical,  $C_9H_7$ , of **Cinnylic** (= CINNAMIC) alcohol.

**1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 992 Cinnylic alcohol forms beautiful silky needles, having a sweet taste and an agreeable odour of hyacinths.

**Cinonome**, obs. form of CINNAMON.

**Cinoper**, obs. form of CINNABAR.

**Cinople**, var. of SINOPLE, *Obs.*

**Cinasure**: see CYNOSURE.

**Cinq**: see CINQUE.

**Cinquain** (sɪŋkwaɪn). *rare*. [a. F. *cinquain* collection of five, stanza of five lines, f. *cinq* five. Cf. QUATRAIN.] A collection or company of five.

a. *Mil.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

**1711** *Military & Sea Dict.* *Cinquain*, an ancient Order of Battle, to draw up 5 Battalions, so that they may make three Lines, a Van, Main Body, and Body of Reserve.

b. A stanza of five lines.

**1882** J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* II. 205 One of Sher Kan's boon-companions... reciting the following cinquains.

† **Cinquangle, cinkangle**. *Obs.* [f. F. *cinq* five + *ANGLE*.] A pentagon. Hence **Cinquangled**, a.

**1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin. Figures of .v. sydes, other v. corners, which we may call cinkangles, whose sydes partlye are all equal as in A, and those are counted ruled cinkangles. **1557** RECORDE *Whetst.* Cijj, Triangulare, Quadrare, Cincangle, Siseangle. **1589** IVE *Fortif.* 6 Neither is the cynquangle to be chosen.

† **Cinquanter**. *Obs.* Also 7 sincaunter, sinkanter, cinque-oster, cinque-and-quater, 8 cinceater, cinquater. [app. f. F. *cinquante* fifty: but in certain uses, it seems to have been associated with *cinq* at dice.]

1. A man of fifty; an old stager.

**1611** CORGER, *Rocard*, a hoarse mouldichaps, an ouerworne sincaunter, one that can neither whinne, nor wag the taile. a **1624** BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 158 This is a very pleasing speech to some old Cinque-Caters. **1675** COTTON *Burlesque upon Burl.* 173 (D.) Take pity, prithee, Upon a poor old Cinque and Quater, Had paid for playing the Creator. **1725-1800** BAILEY, *Cinquer, Cinquater*, a Man aged Fifty Years

2. (See quot.)

**1617** COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely II. x. 410 He would confure you into a boote, or into a bench-hole for your labour, like a sawcy Sinkanter. a **1640** JACKSON *Cred* x. xix. Wks IX. 115 One Volanerius an old sinkanter, or gamester and scurrilous companion by profession.

**Cinque, cinq** (sɪŋk). *Forms*: 3-7 sink, cink, 4-5 cynk, 4-7 sinke, 5-7 synke (e, 5-7 cinke, 6 sinque, cynque, 6-7 cinq, 6- cinque. [a. OF. *cink, cinc*, mod. F. *cinq* (= Pr. *cinc*, It. *cinque*): = L. *quingue* five.]

1. The number five, as marked on dice; a throw in which the die turns up five.

c **1386** CHAUCEUR *Pard.* T. 295 Seene is my chaunce and thyn is cynk & treye [var. fyue and syre]. **1509** BARCLAY *Shep of Fyllys* (1874) L. 295 Thoughte sjs or synke them fayle The dyse oft reneth upon the chaunce of thre. **1577** B. GOODE *Hersebach's Husb.* (1586) 103 b, Set them... in order like the Sinke upon a Die. **1624** FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. xviii. 116 France and Italy are like a die, which hath no points betwixt sink and ace, Nobility and Pesantry. **1708** MORTON *Rebelle v. x* (1727) 37 Cinques, Quaters, Treys, and Duces. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 142 [*Backgam.*], Throwing either quatre, cinque or six.

2. pl. The name given by change-ringers to changes on eleven bells, probably from the fact that five pairs of bells change places in order of ringing in each successive change' (*Dict. Mus.*).

**1872** ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* III. 41 They... rang a course of cinques on hand-bells.

† 3. *Phr.* To set at cinque and six: ? to expose to great risks, to be reckless about. *Cinque outposts*, posts: the five senses (cf. CINQUE PORTS 2).

**1335** STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 44 Greit folle to set on synk and syss, The greit honour befor the Romanis wan. **1568** Like Will to Like in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 346 My sword, my buckler, and all at sink and cise. **1607** FORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 137 Our Countrymen... for their carelessness of life, setting all at cinque and six. **1649** Winter *Dream in Harl. Misc.* VII. 203 (D.), I was fallen soundly asleep; the cinque-out-posts were shut up closer than usually. **1660** HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 32 (D.) As if the cinq-posts (my five outward senses) had been trebly lockt up.

4. *Comb.* †cinque-petal, a flower with five petals; cinque-point (*Backgammon*), the fifth point from the end on either side of the board; †cinque-points, the 'five points' e.g. of Calvinism; cinque-spotted a., having five spots. See also CINQUEFOIL, CINQUEPAC, CINQUE PORTS.

**1715** J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 275 *Planta fl. pentapetala*, \*Cinquepetals. **1664** H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* Pref. to Rdr. 20r Her moderation in the 'cinq-points, her perfect freeness from all manner of superstitious and imposturous opinions. **1778** T. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 16r To secure your own or your Adversary's \*Cinque Point. **1870** HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* (Warne) 142 [*Backgam.*] the first most advantageous throw is aces, as it... secures the cinque point in your inner table. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 38 On her left breast A mole \*Cinque-spotted. **1817** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 60 A...cinque-spotted shadow.

**Cinque-and-quater, cinque-cater**: see CINQUANTER.

**Cinquecentist** (sɪŋkwɛntɪst). [ad. Ital. *cinquecentista* (pl. -isti), f. *cinquecento*; see next.

In mod. F. *cinquecentiste*.] An (Italian) artist or writer of the cinquecento period.

**1871** FARRAR *With. Hist.* III. 121 The foul poetry of the Cinquecentist. **1885** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 41 The Cinquecentists hunted patiently below the stratum of wreckage.

|| **Cinquecento** (sɪŋkwɛntɪnto). [Ital. = five hundred; but here short for *mil cinque cento* 1500.]

A term applied in Italy to the 16th century (15—), and to that style of art and architecture, characterized by a reversion to classical forms, which arose about 1500. Also attrib.

**1760** GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* xxxiii, He showed us one [Intaglio]... which he thought to be an antique, but my governor... soon found it to be an arrant cinque cento. **1842** W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 394 Titian... was the last survivor of the great painters in the cinquecento, as the Italians call the sixteenth century. **1847** Lp. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. 38 Till the fifteenth century, when Latin, Lombard, and pointed architecture all went down before the revived antique or cinquecento. **1866** *Reader* 6 Jan. 201/2 The great cinquecento artists. **1876** GWILT *Archit. Cinquecento Architecture*... In France... called Style François premier, and Renaissance; and in England the Revival, and Elizabethan.

**Cinquefoil, cinkfoil** (sɪŋkfoɪl), sb. and a. *Forms*: 5 sinkfoil, (qwynfoyle), 5-6 synkfoyle (e, 6 cinkfoyle, -ie, cinkfoyle, cinkfoyle, (cinkfield), cinkfle, cinquefole, (cintfoyle), sinke-, synke-, sinkefoyle, 6-7 cinke-, cinquefoile, -foyle, 7 cinkfoil, sinkefoile, (sinkfield), 7-9 cinkfoil, 7- cinquefoil. [f. OF. type \*cinkfoyl, mod. F. *quinquefeuille* (*quinquefoil* in *Alphita*, 15th c.), corresp. to L. *quinguefolium*, f. *quingue* five + *folium* leaf.]

A. sb. 1. The plant *Potentilla reptans* (N.O. *Rosaceae*), with compound leaves each of five leaflets. Also used of other species with similar leaves, and as a book-name for the whole genus.

**1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 81 Take of cinkfoyle the leues and rotes. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 110 b, Quinguefolium is named in English Cinkfoyle, or fyvefynged giasse, or herb fyveleafe. **1573** TUSSET *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarie heies to growe in the garden for Physick... Cinkfoyle. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Quintefeuille*... an Hearbe called Cinkfield. **1589** GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 There grows the cinkfoyle, and the hyacinth. **1596** HOBBS *Luad* (1677) 33 Upon lote and cinkfoile feeding. **1858** R. HOGG *Veget. Kingd.* 304 The Cinquefoils... numbering nearly two hundred species. **1863** S. B. GOULD *Iceland* 332 Sprinkled with the orange Alpine cinquefoil.

b. *Marsh cinquefoil*: = *Comarum palustre*.

**1793** G. WHITE *Seabone* (ed. Wood) II. xl. 265, I found *Comarum palustre*, or marsh cinque foil.

2. An ornamental design resembling the leaf of cinque-foil. *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

**1244** E. E. WILLS (1882) 56 Six saucers of siluer werkid with a sink foil vnder þe berdey. **1448** Will of Blackett (Somerset Ho.). A basyn with the qwynfoile with the ewer. **1534** in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 193 A huntynge horne harnesid with siluer with a bukkid & xviii barres & a synkfoile.

b. As a charge in Heraldry.

**1592** WYBLEY *Armorie* 88 In siluer shield a cinquefoill blue. **1864** BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 In the early Rolls the cinkfoil and the six-foil are used without any distinction.

c. *Arch.* An ornament used in the Pointed style, consisting of five divisions or 'leaves' formed by the spaces between a series of cusps, inscribed in a pointed arch or in a circular ring. Hence *cinquefoil-headed* adj.

**1816** GENIL. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 222 The window... is divided by two mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights. **1849** FREEMAN *Archit.* 418 With... the cinquefoill, and even the actual pointed horse-shoe arch. **1876** GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, The cinquefoill, when inscribed in a circle, forms a rosette of five equal leaves having an open space in the middle, the leaves being formed by the open spaces.

B. adj. [= L. *quinguefolius*] = next.

**1240** *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 656 Nowe betes sowe, and synk or quater foil Transplante. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 901/2 The Cinquefoile Avenas hath the leafe divided into 5 parts. **1749** *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 143 The Rays on the upper Part forming a beautiful cinquefoill Figure. **1816** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 139 In many doors, a trefol and even cinquefoill feathering is used.

**Cinquefoiled**, a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with cinquefoils, cinquefoil-shaped.

**1823** RUTTER *Fonthill* 73 A single panel, cinque-foiled at both ends. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. ii. § 6. 27 Entirely conventional in its cinquefoiled lobes.

† **Cinquepace** (sɪŋkwɛps), sb. *Obs.* *Forms*: 6 cinquepasse, cinquopasse (se, sinkapace, 6-7 cinquepace, 7 cinquepace, cinque-a-pace, cinqu-a-pase, sinke-a-pase. [In 16th c. *cinquopas* = F. *cinq* five *pas* paces. Littré has *cinq pas et trois visages* [i.e. five paces and three faces] *sorte d'ancienne danse*.]

A kind of lively dance much used for some time before and after 1500. From the name it is inferred that 'the steps were regulated by the number five' (Nares); and its identity with the *galliard* appears to be established by a passage referring to the latter in Sir J. Davis's *Poem on Dancing* st. lxvii, 'Five was the number of the music's feet Which still the dance did with five paces meet.' **1590** THYNE *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 52 Or of his dance

observed cinquopas... His wyfe Mycholl ne liked of the grace. **1581** Rich. *Parwell Milit. Profess.* (1846) 4 On galliardes are so curious... so full of trickes and tourne, that he whiche hath no more but the plaine sinque-pace, is no better accounted of then a verie bongler. **1594** PLAT *Jewell Ho.* 1. *Divers New Exp.* 40 Break off in the midst of a rough Cinquepasse. **1596** HARRINGTON *Apol. Ajax.* They descanted of the new Faerie Queene... and the greatest fault they could find in it was that the last verse disordered their mouthes, and was like a trick of seventene in a sinkapace. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 77 Then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque-pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his graue. **1601** — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 139. **1637** NABBS *Microcosm.* in Dodsley O. *Pl.* IX. 143 Now do your sinque pace cleanly. **1644-7** CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Duinn.* 30 Twiss blows the Scotch pipes, and... Puts on the traces, and trends Cinquapace [1651 Cinquapace; 1677 cinque-a-pace].

† **Cinquepace**, v. *Obs.* [f. prec.] To dance a cinquepace.

**1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 For feare they be diske when they daunce... or rather shrinke downe ight when they should cinquopasse.

**Cinque Ports**. [In 13th c. *sink pors* repr. OF. *cink pors*, Latin *cinque portus*, five ports.]

A group of sea-ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south-east coast of England, and having jurisdiction along the coast continuously from Seaford in Sussex, to Bournemouth near Margate, including also Faversham, which have existed as an incorporation from an early period of English history.

The five 'Ports' are in order of precedence Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe, to which were added in very early times the 'Ancient Towns' of Rye and Winchelsea, with all the privileges of 'Ports'. Several of these have detached 'Members', of which Seaford, Pevensey, Fordwich, Folkstone, Faversham, Lydd, Tenterden, Deal, and Margate, are 'Corporate Towns', with the same jurisdiction and municipal functions as the parent Ports.

In ancient times the Cinque Ports furnished the chief part of the English navy, in return for which they had many important privileges and franchises. These were mostly abolished by the Reform Act of 1832 and the Corporation Act of 1835. The Lord Wardenship is now chiefly an honorary dignity, and is usually conjoint with that of Governor of Dover Castle. See Vol. I of the Census Returns for 1871, and M. Burrows *Cinque Ports*.

**1291** *Carta* 27 Mar., an. 2 Rich. I., in Cooper *Winchelsea* (1850) 64 Non. alter quam Barones de Hastings et de quingue portibus placitant. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 515 Sir Huber de Boui... & the sink pors scarcely mid sipes eizetene, & gene hom bataille in the se. **1598** HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 12 Which... at the first gaue... to all the residue the name of Cinque Ports. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. 49. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 216 In Matthew Paris... it is reported that the Barons of the Cinqueports carried the Canopie over the King, as their ancient right is. **1640-4** *Open Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 Such Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Barons of the Cinque-Ports, as were return'd. **1858** LONGR. *Birds of Pass.* (1865) 261 As if to summon from his sleep the Warden and Lord of the Cinque Ports. **1873** J. LEWIS *Digest Census of 1871*, 24 The Court of Shepway, the Supreme Court of the Cinque Ports, is so named from the place near Hythe where... it was generally held.

b. Used for 'barons of the Cinque Ports'.

**1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. 20 The Order of the Coronation... 8 A Canopy, borne by foure of the Cinque-Ports, vnder it the Queene in her Robe.

† 2. *fig.* Applied to the five senses. *Obs.*

**1633** D. R[OCERS] *Treat. Sacraments* II. 7 She [conscience]... keeps the cinque ports, the out-lets and in-lets of the heart and life. **1676** HUBBARD *Happyn. People* 12 The Cinque-ports of the senses in and about the head.

† b. ? The gates or outlets of a town. *Obs.*—1

c **1600** TILLOT, I walked through the byeways of the towne, The Schooles, the Cinqueports, the market places.

† 3. **Cinque-port**: a kind of fishing net (see quots.). Also *Cinque-port net*. *Obs.*

**1709** PHILLIPS *Cinque Port*, a sort of Fishing Net, so call'd from the five Entrances into it. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Net, Cinque-port Net*, in fishery, a name given to a sort of square net, resembling a cage, and having five entrances into it.

4. *attrib.* (in form *Cinque-port*).

**1795** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 He sat in parliament as a Cinque port baron. **1888** M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* III. 59 Inconsistent with his [Edw. the Confessor's] Cinque Port policy. *Ibid.* IV. 62 The Charter of 6 Edward I (1278) is the palladium of the Cinque Port liberties.

**Cintre** (sɪntə). *Arch. rare*. [a. F. *cintre* in same sense (16th c. in Littré), along with a cognate vb. *cinturer*, cf. med. L. *cintrum* (13th c. Littré), It. *centina* and *centinare*. Of uncertain origin; see Littré and Diez; the latter suggests a L. *cinclurāre*, to girdle or gird. The F. word was perhaps the actual source of CENTRE sense 13, and its derivatives, though these have been in Eng. merged in *centre* (L. *centrum*), under which it appears in all the architectural works examined, exc. in Elmes.] The centre or centering of a bridge or arch.

[**1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 78 Cynter or masunry (cyynt of masunrye 1499), *cintrium*.] *Ibid.*, 456 Syntyr of masunrye [K. syntyr of masonry, 1499 syntynt of masunry], *cinclurum* [1499 *cinclurum*]. **1826** J. ELMES *Dict. Arts, Cintre*... the timber framing erected... between piers, to support voussours... of an arch while building.

|| **Cion** (sɪɔn). [Gr. *κίων* a column, the *uvula*.]

a. An old name for the uvula.

**1811** HOOPER *Med. Dict.* **1882** Syd. *Soc. Lex.*

b. 'The septum between the nostrils' (*S.S. Lex.*).



Cion, obs. form of SOION.

**Cionotome** (sai'notom). [f. Gr. *κίον*, *κίονος* the uvula + *τομή* cutting, f. *τέμνω* to cut.] *Surg.* An instrument for excising a portion of the uvula. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* I. 553a.

**Cionotomy** (sai'notomi). [f. Gr. *κίον* + *τομή* cutting.] Excision of the uvula (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Ciopine, Ciper**, obs. ff. *CHOPINE, CYPRESS*.

**Cipher, cypher** (sai'fai). Forms: 4 sipher, -re, 6 cyfer, -re, cifer, -ra, -re, ciphre, -ra, cypher, -re, ziphre, (scyphe), 6-7 cyphar, 7 cyphre, ciphax, zifer, 6- cypher, cipher. [a. OF. *cyfre*, *cyffre* (mod.F. *chiffre*) = Sp. Pg. It. *cifra*, med.L. *cifra*, *cifera*, *ciphra*, f. Arab. *صفر* *ṣifr* the arithmetical symbol 'zero' or 'nought' (written in Indian and Arabic numeration a), a subst. use of the adj. *ṣifr* 'empty, void', f. *ṣafara* to be empty. The Arabic was simply a translation of the Sanscrit name *śūnya*, literally 'empty'.]

1. An arithmetical symbol or character (o) of no value by itself, but which increases or decreases the value of other figures according to its position. When placed after any figure or series of figures in a whole number it increases the value of that figure or series tenfold, and when placed before a figure in decimal fractions, it decreases its value in the same proportion.

1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* iv. 53 Than sette summe, as siphre doth in awgrym, That noteth a place, and no thing availith. c. 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1360) 286 1/2 Although a sipher in augrim have no might in signification of it selve, yet he yeveth power in signification to other. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* 229 Our presidents, doo serve but as Cyphers in Algorisme, to fill the place. 1593 H. SMITH *Servit.* (1622) 310 You are. like cyphers, which supply a place, but signifie nothing. 1611 SHAKS *Wint.* T. i. li. 6 Like a Cypher (Yet standing in rich place) I multiply With one we thanke you, many thousands me, That goe before it. 1660 MILTON *Free Commun.* 429 Only like a great Cypher set to no purpose before a long row of other significant Figures. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xvi. § 22 With 39 Noughts or Cyphers following. 1801-15 MAR. ENG WORTH *Frank* (ed. 4) III. 143 It was said... that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher aught and all Oxford scholars call it nought. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The first nine are called Significant Figures, as distinguished from the cipher, which is of itself quite insignificant.

† b. The zero-point, or zero, of a thermometer.

1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* I. 475 The range of the quicksilver... is between the 24th degree below, and the 25th degree above cypher.

2. *fig.* A person who fills a place, but is of no importance or worth, a nonentity, a 'mere nothing'.

1599 LVLV *Enphus* (Arb.) 46 If one be hard in conceiving they pronounce him a dowite. if without speech, a Cipher. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. v. (1840) 54 At this day the Roman emperor is a very cipher, without power or profit in Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1795) I. 250 1/2 The tribunes office, which has made ciphers of the consuls. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 259 The Raja was a cipher: the Dewan usurped the whole power. 1854 THACKERAY *Emmond* i. iii. (1876) 24 To the lady and lord rather—his lordship being little more than a cypher in the house.

b. of things.

1603 SHAKS *Maas. for M.* ii. ii. 39 Mine were the verie Cipher of a Function To fine the faults... And let goe by the Actor. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 105 The impotent estate being reduced to a cipher, is as if it had no existence.

3. In an extended sense, applied to all the Arabian numerals; a numeral figure; a number.

1530 PALSGR. 684 1/2, I reken, I counte by cyfers of agrym. 1640 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes*, Of those ten [figures] one doth signifie nothing... and is privately called a Cypher, though all the other sometime be likewise named. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Cypher*, a figure or number. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. § 31, 185 It was Gerbert, who... is said to have introduced into France, the Arabian and Indian cypher. 1858 CARLYLE *French* (1869) VII. xviii. i. 92, I remember to have seen '150 millions' loosely given as the exaggerated cipher. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 13 Numbers are almost always expressed by means of ciphers.

† 4. *gen.* A symbolic character, a hieroglyph.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Hellie* (1541) A iv, They wolde have deynsed a strange syphre or fourme of letters, wherein they wold have written their science. 1555 *Fardie Facions* i. iv. 4 Yeat were not their Letters facioned to loyne together in sillables like ours, but Ziphres, and shapes of men and of beastes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (J.). In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in ciphers and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.

† b. An astrological sign or figure. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. li. 45 May learned be by cyphers, or by Magicke might. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 988 He circles draws, and squares, With ciphers, astral characters. *fig.* 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 The eye... is the highest emblem in the cipher of the world.

5. A secret or disguised manner of writing, whether by characters arbitrarily invented (app. the earlier method), or by an arbitrary use of letters or characters in other than their ordinary sense, by making single words stand for sentences or phrases, or by other conventional methods intel-

ligible only to those possessing the key; a cryptograph. Also anything written in cipher, and the key to such a system.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. No. 48. 92 We think not convenient to write them, but only in cipher. 1589 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 131 1/2 Letters between them were always written in cipher. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvi. § 6 The kinds of ciphers... are many, according to the nature or rule of the infolding, wheel-ciphers, key-ciphers, doubles, etc. 1622 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 289, I had also addresses and cyphers, to correspond with his Majesty and Ministers abroad. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. i. 5 We admit the Key of a Cypher to be a true one, when it explains the Cypher completely. 1822 WELLINGTON in *Gurv. Disp.* IX. 235 We have deciphered the letter you sent and it goes back to you with the key of the cipher. 1839-57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lii. § 5. 293 Intercepting some of the correspondence in cipher. 1885 GORDON in *Standard* 24 Feb., Cypher letter... which I cannot decipher, for Colonel Stewart took the cypher with him.

† b. *Ciphers*: Short-hand; = CHARACTERS 3 b. 1821 ELVOT *Image Gen.* 28 Secretaries or clerks... in brief notes or cyphers made for that purpose, wrote every word that by those counsellours was spoken. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. 82 (D.) His speeches were much heeded, and taken by divers in ciphers.

c. *fig.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Levith.* (1676) 12 To open the cipher of other mens thoughts. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient.* *L'Envoi*, I found among the children of the Sun The cipher of my nature.

6. An intertexture of letters, esp. the initials of a name, engraved or stamped on plate, linen, etc.; a literal device, monogram; now esp. used of Turkish or Arabic names so expressed.

1611 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* v. ii, Pull out the stone, and under it you shall finde My name, and cipher I then use, engraven. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 87 note, Above [the portrait] is his cypher. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xix. x. 425 The Emir's flourish or cypher at the bottom, signifying, 'The poor, the abject Mehemet, son of Turabeye'. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 348 At the end is Caxton's cypher on a white ground. *Mod.* Turkish coins bearing no device except the Sultan's cipher.

7. The continuous sounding of any note upon an organ, owing to the imperfect closing of the pallet or valve without any pressure upon the corresponding key.

1779 BURNBY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 He weakened the springs of two keys at once, which, by preventing the valves of the wind-chest from closing, occasioned a double cipher. 1884 W. S. ROCKSTRO *Mendelssohn* xii. 82 During the course of the Fantasia... a long treble A began to sound on the swell. 'We will remember whispering to Mr. Vincent Novello... 'It must be a cypher'.

8. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cipher bishop* (sense 2); *cipher-letter*, *-telegram*, *-writing*, etc. (sense 5); *cipher-key*, the key to writings in cipher; *† cipher-tunnel*, a false or mock chimney.

† 449 MILTON *Eikon*, Wks. (1738) I. 377 That foolish and self-unfolding Declaration of twelve \*Cypher Bishops. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth & Lyette* 64 A red And \*cipher face of rounded foolishness. 1881 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 Laughter: the \*cipher key, wherewith we decipher the whole man! 1880 *Brit. Post. Guide* 242 \*Cypher telegrams are those containing series or groups of figures or letters having a secret meaning; or words not to be found in a standard dictionary. 1865 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 45 The device of \*Cypher Tunnels or mock-Chimneys merely for uniformity of building.

**Cipher** (sai'fai), v. Forms see sb. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To use the Arabic numerals in the processes of arithmetic; to work the elementary rules of arithmetic; now chiefly a term of elementary education.

1530 PALSGR. 485 1/2 I cyfer, I accompte or reken by algorism. 1598 FLORIO, *Zifrare*, to cifre or cast account. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* i. i, Let him know No more than how to cipher well. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 208 'Twas certain he could write and cypher too. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 64 All children should learn to read, write, and cipher.

b. *trans.* To work out arithmetically.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 45 The manufacturer ciphered it with his eyes on the ceiling.

c. To calculate, cast in the mind, think out. (*U. S. colloq.*)

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockin.* (1862) 18 The constable had a writ agin him, and he was cyphering a good while how he should catch him. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 Bonaparte superadded to this mineral and animal force, insight and generalization... as if the sea and land had taken flesh and begun to cipher. 1882 MARK TWAIN *Longshing* It xv. (Hoppe), She puzzles her brain to cipher out some scheme for getting it into my hands.

2. To express by characters of any kind; esp. to write in cipher or cryptogram.

1563-87 FOXE *Acts & Mon.* (1596) 1074 1/2 Not onlie the Priests that marrie, but them also that saie or cypher that a Priest maie marrie. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Notis scribere*, to cipher. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. vi. (ed. 7) 545 Such a kind of writing [Chinese], that every man of what nation soever... might pronounce in his mother tongue, even as it were Ciphred. 1830 HAYWARD *Edu.* VI. 9 His notes he cyphered with greke characters to the end that they who waited on him should not read them. 1779-81 JOHNSON *Lives Poets, Cowley*, He was employed... in cyphering and deciphering the letters. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iii, Letters go in cipher,—one of them... hard to decipher; Fersen having ciphered it in haste.

† 3. *gen.* To express, show forth, make manifest by any outward signs, portray, delineate. *Const. forth, out.* *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abuses* (1877) 26 You do well to request me to cipher forth unto you parts of those great abuses. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 165 More I could not cipher-out by signs. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 207 The Herald will contriue, To cipher me how fondlie I did dote. *Ibid.* 1396 The face of either cipher'd either's heart. 1640 J. GOUGH *Strange Discov.* (N.), The characters of gravity and wisdom ciphered in your aged face.

† 4. To decipher. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 811 The illiterate, that know not how To cipher what is writ in learned books.

† 5. To express by a cipher, monogram, or the like.

a 1628 LD. BROOKE *Calica* LXXV, Wherein my name cyphered were. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2323/4 Which Watch belongeth to John Irving Esq.; and has his Name cyphered in silver Studds upon the Case.

† 6. To make a cipher of, make nought of. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 18 Ep. Ded., I considered that bestowing vpon your Lordship the first vewe of this mine impression (a feast of mine owne simple facultie) it could not scypher her maiesties honour or prerogative in the gulf, nor yet the Authour of his thanks.

7. *Cricket*. To assign a cipher to in the score, put out without scoring.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, Neither he [Butler] nor Selby were destined to stay long, the former being cyphered to a full toss from Garrett, and the latter very finely caught by Bonnor.

8. *intr.* Of an organ: To sound any note continuously without pressure on the corresponding key. See CIPHER sb. 7.

1779 BURNBY *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 While he was playing the organ, a particular note hung, or, to speak the language of organ-builders, ciphered, by which the tone was continued without the pressure of the finger. 1869 HAWKES *Ed. Words* Supp. x Mar. 10/2 The organist is disturbed if his organ begins to cipher.

9. *Naval Arch.* To bevel or chamfer away.

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 23 If the same Triangular head [of a ship] be cyphered away into an Angle from bottom to top. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4935/4 Having the Edge next towards the Lince pin Cyphered off.

**Cipherable** (sai'fai'bal), a. [f. CIPHER + -ABLE.]

Capable of being ciphered, summed up, etc.

1888 H. JAMES *Reverberator* I. ii. 35 A character as cipherable as a sum of two figures.

**Ciphered** (sai'fai'd), ppl. a. [f. CIPHER v.]

1. Written in cipher.

1611 COTGR., *Enchiffred*, cyphered; expressed or set down in cyphers. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 327 The cyphered paragraph respecting myself. 1823 FROUDE in *19th Cent.* XIII. 651 Thousands of ciphered despatches with rough drafts of as many ciphered answers. 1885 *Athenaeum* 371 1/2 The ciphered portion of this despatch.

2. *Naval Arch.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 Those in the hold are... built with rabbeted or ciphered plank. *Ibid.* 154 *Syphered*. A mode of joining, by over-lapping the edge of one plank upon another, with a bevelling edge... in such a manner that both planks shall make a plain surface.

**Cipherer**. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who ciphers.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 256, I conceive those figures were Ciphers only, signifying his true Age; unless perchance the Cipherer... did otherwise mistake it.

† **Cipherhood**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. CIPHER + -HOOD.] The condition of a cipher; nothingness.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. 443 (R.) To confute him, and to bring him to his native cipherhood.

**Ciphering** (sai'fai'ing), vbl. sb. [f. CIPHER v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. CIPHER.

1. Computing with Arabic numbers; elementary arithmetic.

1611 COTGR. *Chifrer*, to calculate, or examine, an account, by cyphering. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 4 The art of Arithmetic was... often called Ciphering. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. 69 The simpler elements of what is denominated ciphering. 1884 t. *Lotus's Logic* 204 Our system of ciphering enables us, without the need of distinctly forming even any collective idea of the numbers... to bring out a result.

2. Writing in cipher.

1536 *Stat.* 28 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1 If any person... shall, by wrytyng, cyfryng, printing, preaching or teaching... set forth... the auctorite... of the Bisshope of Rome. 1555 EDEEN *Decades IV. Ind.* i. vii. (Arb.) 93 Letters wrytten with the Admirals hande in strange and vnkownen sypheringes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 77 [He] writeth darkly by way of cyphring, hee putteth *ch* for *ca*, *c* for *ch*, and so forth. 1764 T. H. CROKER *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Cipher*, the art of ciphering is capable of great improvement.

3. Of the organ: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* xvi. (1878) 139 [Organ-building] ciphering [is] the sounding of a single note without any key being pressed down; this is sometimes called howling, or humming.

4. *attrib.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 26 You must seeke Records Arithmetique... and set them to the Cyphering schoole. 1810 W. J. HORT *(title)*, A Practical Cyphering Book. 1815 W. JACQUES *(title)*, An Engraved Cyphering Book, for the use of Ladies schools.

**Ciphering** (sai'fai'ing), ppl. a. [see -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That ciphers; calculating (U. S.).

1825 *Bro. Jonathan* I. 154 A... cool, keen, cyphering, thrifty, temper.

† **Cipherize**, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. CIPHER + -IZE.] ? To reduce to a cipher, make nought of.

c 1674 *Scott. Circumstances under Lauderdale* 11 No Court can or ought to be cyphered by its own delegates.

† **Cipier**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *cipier*, in late L. *cip-pari-us*, f. *cippus* stocks, prison.] A gaoler.

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* v. 60 You fled away in a fright, and, ere you went, Bnd'd the Cipier for the Duke's liberty.  
**Cipolin** (sɪˈpɒlɪn). Sometimes **cipolino** (tɪˈpɒlɪno). [a. F. *cipolin*, ad. It. *cipollino*, der. of *cipolla* onion; so called from its foliated structure like the coats of an onion.] An Italian marble interfoliated with veins of talc, mica, quartz, etc., showing alternations of various colouring, especially white and green.

1798 Phil. Trans. LXXXVIII. 412 The texture of the matrix appears . . . often compact, like cipoline or primitive marble. 1811 PINKERTON *Petræ* I. 467 The cipolin, sometimes, though rarely, appears in level layers, divided by foliaceous mica. 1861 L. 470 The mountains are all calcareous, with undulating veins mixed with mica, forming a fine cipolino. 1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 182/2 Cipolin . . . gives fire with steel, though with difficulty. 1863 Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Ad.* (ed. 2) 98 Cipolino . . . is a white marble with green streaks.

† **Cipper-nut**. *Obs. rare*. The Earth-nut. 1651 in CULPEPPER (*Britt. & H.*). 1861 Miss PRATT *Fl. Pl.* III. 29 Old writers . . . called the tubers . . . Cipper-nuts. † **Cippus** (sɪˈpʊs). [L. *cippus* a post, stake, etc.] 1. [as in late L.] The stocks.

1651 B. JONSON *Cippus Metam.* No justice Lippus, Will seek for to nip us in Cramp-ring or Cippus. 1693 COLES, *Cippus*, a pair of Stocks.

2. *Arch.* 'A small low column, sometimes without a base or capital, and most frequently bearing an inscription' (Gwilt).

By the ancients employed as a landmark, a memorial of remarkable events, and esp. as a sepulchral monument.

1798 PHILLIPS *Cippus*, a Pillar with an Inscription, a Grave-stone. 1798-1800 BAILEY. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) IV. 299 There is, in Ceylon, a granite *cippus*, or monumental pillar, of immemorial antiquity. 1850 *Art Jnl.* 219 Cippi have been mistaken for altars. 1860 BUNSEN in *Harc. Life* II. v. 271 The inscription on the cippus placed over the remains of the two children.

**Cipre**, **cipres** (se, -us, obs. ff. CYPRESS I and 2. *Circ*, variant of CIRQUE.

**Circa** (sɪˈkɑː), *L. prep. and adv.* Around, round about, about. The prep. is often used in Eng. with dates, as *circa* 1400 (c 1400); it sometimes occurs in comb., as *circa-continental adj.*, etc.

1861 *National Rev.* Oct. 307 A curious photograph of a rustic family at work, *circa* 1390. 1874 in *Geol. Mag.* XI. 33 Confined to these circa-continental bands.

† **Circar** (sɪˈkɑː). *India*. [Corruption of Pers.

سرکار *sarkār* 'head of work, administrator, government, province'.] A province or division of Hindustan under the Moguls. *Northern Circars*: a large maritime province extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, and comprising several districts; granted to the East India Company by the Great Mogul in 1765.

1768 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 41/2 The situation of the Guntour circar rendered it of great importance to the company. 1793 T. MAURICE *Indian Antig.* (1806) I. 157 Hajacan, now a circar or division of Sindhy. 1886 Sir W. HUNTER *Indian Empire* xv. 387 Sha Alam . . . granted to the company the . . . jurisdiction of the Northern Circars.

See also **SIRKAR** a steward (in India).

† **Circary** (sɪˈkɑːri). *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *circaria* 'districtus circatoris' (Du Cange), i. *circare* to go round, f. *circā* around.] *Eccles.* The province of a circator or 'Visitor'.

1884-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* III. 1890 [The order of Premonstrants] was then divided into thirty provinces, or 'circaries,' with a circator at the head of each.

† **Circassian** (sɪˈkæsiən). [A gentile name, from Circassia.] Name of a thin worsted fabric.

1853 *Catal. Irish Indust. Exhib.* (Woolen and Mixed Fabrics) Double twills, merinos, moreens, Circassians, alpacas, etc.

**Circe** (sɪˈsɪ). [L.; Gr. Κίρκη.]

1. In Greek and Latin mythology the name of an enchantress who dwelt in the island of Aea, and transformed all who drank of her cup into swine; often used allusively.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts.* T. 1086 Thenchautementz of Medea and Circes. 1590 SHAKES. *Com. Err.* v. 1. 270, I think you all have drunke of Circes cup. 1793 ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 8 If you knew the two women, you would . . . curse the circe that has wounded the bosom of an angel. 1857 tr. *Dumas's Three Musk.* xxxvi, D'Artagnan found once more the Circe who had already caught him in her enchantments.

comb. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. l. iv, And Circe-like her shape doth all misfashion.

2. *Astr.* Name of one of the asteroids, discovered 6 April, 1855.

**Circean** (sɪˈsiən), *a.* Also 7 **Circæan**. [a. L. *Circæus*, f. *CIRCŌ*: see -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the enchantress Circe.

1649 MILTON *Eden*. xiii. (1851) 441 Inebriated with the Circean cup of servitude. 1743 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 48 More pow'ful than of old Circean charm? 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xxiii. 567 When we had drunk deeper of the Circean draught.

† **Circene**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. = CIRCEIAN.

1577 HOLLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 132 The Circe plays.

† **Circensial**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

c 1688 Sir T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1880) III. 217 The Romans . . . would have less regarded their Circensial recreations.

**Circensian** (sɪˈsenʃiən), *a.* [f. L. *circensis* of the circus (*ludi circenses*, the games in the Circus Maximus at Rome) + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or celebrated in the Roman Circus (see CIRCUS).

1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. xii. (1622) 238 That day that the Circensian plaies were represented. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152/2 He made vows to the gods . . . to celebrate the great circensian games to their honour. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Cassars Wks.* X. 100 The whole machinery, form and substance, of the circensian shows.

**Circinal** (sɪˈsɪnəl), *a.* *rare*. *Bot.* [f. L. *circinus* pair of compasses, circle (a. Gr. κίρκιν-ος, f. κίρκος) a circle + -AL: cf. F. *circinal*.] = CIRCONATE. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 133 Leaves are . . . Circinal or Circinate, when coiled from the apex downward.

**Circinate** (sɪˈsɪnət), *a.* *Bot.* [a. L. *circinatus*, pa. pp. of *circināre*: see next; cf. F. *circiné*: see -ATE.] *lit.* Rounded, made circular; spec. applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex to the base like a crozier, as in most ferns.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 147 Drosereaceæ are known from Violaceæ by their . . . circinate leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora 457 Ferns*, Leaves . . . circinate in vernation.

† **Circinate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *circinātus* pair of compasses to make round, f. *circinus*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Circinate*, to turn round. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Circinate*, to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

**Circinating**, *pp. a.* *Bot.* Having a circinate foliation.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 590 They are . . . evidently ferns by habit, by their circinating aestivation, etc.

**Circination** (sɪˈsɪnəʃən). [a. L. *circinatio*-em, f. *circināre* to round, f. *circinus*: see -ATION.]

† 1. *gen.* An orbicular motion, a circling or turning round. *Obs.*

1592 LVLX *Galathea* II. iii. 233 It is a very secret science, for none almost can understand the language of it . . . circination. etc. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circination*, a circling or turning about. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† 2. *concr.* ? A rounding. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* iv. 62 In the circinations and spherical rounds of Onions.

2. *Bot.* Circinate vernation or foliation.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 40. 54 The circination of the pinnate leaves.

**Circingle**, variant of SURCINGLE.

† **Circinus** (sɪˈsɪnəs). *Astr.* [L. *circinus* pair of compasses.] Name of a southern constellation.

1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 184/1 Circinus, the Compasses, a constellation . . . not very far from the South Pole.

**Circle** (sɪˈkʌl), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 circul, 3-6 cerole, 4-6 sercle, cerkle, (also 4 ceroul, 4-5 cerkil, serkle, serkel(e), 5 cerole, cer-, ser-kyll(e), 6 serkell, cerkle, cyrcle, 7 cyroel); 6-cerole. [In OE. *circul* (in Astronomy, sense 2), a. L. *circul-us*; in ME. *cercle*, a. F. *cercle*—L. *circul-us*, dim. of *circ-us* (in Gr. also κίρκος, κίρκος) a round, a ring. From the 16th c. altered to *circle* under influence of the L.]

1. As a figure or appearance.

1. A perfectly round plane figure. In *Geom.* defined as a plane figure bounded by a single curve line, called the circumference, which is everywhere equally distant from a point within, called the centre. But often applied to the circumference alone, without the included space.

To square the circle: to find a square of the same area as a given circle (a famous problem, incapable of geometrical solution). See SQUARE, QUADRATURE.

c 1305 Edmund Conf. 22 in E. E. F. (1862) 77 þreo rounde cerclen he wrot: in þe þaume amide. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 173 A sparkes of fire, turnede about in derke nyȝte, semes to make cerclul. 1413 LXXV. *Pilgr. Soule* v. (1859) 70 In the circumference of eueriche of these cerclul was sette a lytel Cerclul. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56 Half a Cerkyll, semicirculus. 1571 DUGES *Pantom.* III. xi. S, Their circumferences or circles. 1589 POTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* II. xi. [xii.] (Arb.) 111 The beame is a line stretching directly from the circle to the center, and contrariwise from the center to the circle. 1591 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 133 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1675) 338 Archimedes . . . was so busie in tracing his Circles. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 284/2 The circumference or periphery itself is called the circle, though improperly, as that name denotes the space contained within the circumference. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. vi. § 11 The resulting curve, the circle, is . . . the least beautiful of all curves. 1877 E. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 67 A circle whose centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 276 These twelve bundles would be arranged in a circle if they had a radially perpendicular course.

b. In a vaguer and more general sense.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 250 Þat heering shulde be in a sercle, before men and behinde men, and on ech side of men. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 1568 There were bordis full bright aboute in þat sale, Set in a cerclul, of Sedur tre fyn. 1647-51 CLEVELAND *Poems* 45 When he would lie down, he wheels about; Makes circles, and is couchant in a ring. 1713 JOHNSON *Guardian* No. 1 r 1 Inclosed in a circle of foliages. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 211 Love . . . in the circle of his arms Enwound us both. 1877 BRYANT *Among Trees* 31 The mightiest with their circles of strong roots.

2. *spec. a.* *Astr.*

*Circle of altitude*: a small circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith; an almucantar.

*Circle of curvature* (see CURVATURE).

*Circle of declination*: a great circle passing through the poles of the celestial equator.

*Circle of illumination*: a circle passing through the centre of a planet perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the planet, and so separating its illuminated and unilluminated hemispheres.

*Circle of latitude* (a.) on the celestial sphere, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic; (b.) on the terrestrial sphere, a meridian on which latitude is measured; also used = *parallel of latitude*.

*Circle of longitude*: (a.) on the celestial sphere, a small circle parallel to the ecliptic; (b.) on the terrestrial sphere = *parallel of latitude*.

*Circle of perpetual apparition*: that circle around the elevated celestial pole at any place, within which the stars never set.

*Circle of perpetual occultation*: that circle around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise.

*Circle of position* (see POSITION).

*Diurnal circle*: the circle described by a heavenly body in its apparent diurnal rotation round the earth.

*Great circle* (of a sphere): a circle on the surface of a sphere, whose plane passes through the centre; *small circle*, any circle on the surface of a sphere, whose plane does not pass through the centre.

*Horary circles*: the lines marking the hours on a sundial. (See also 11 a.)

*Polar circle*: a circle parallel to the equator, at a distance from either pole equal to the greatest declination of the ecliptic.

*Vertical circle*: a great circle perpendicular to the horizon.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* III. 238 Þær ðæs emmihes circul is zeteald. 1161 *Ibid.* III. 244 Þone miclan circul zodiacum. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. vii. (1495) 305 There is a South Circle of heuen that marketh that parte of the cerle that hyghte Zodiacus. 1553 EDIN *Treat. Nune Ind.* (Arb.) 32 Beyond ye circle called *Tropicus Capricorni*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/2 The circle of Cancer, *tropicus canceri*. 1612 *Ibid.* 149/2 The circle equinoctial. 1556 RECORD *The Castle of Knowledge* 91 The climates may well be accomplished 48 betweene the two polare circles. 1554 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. i. ix. (ed. 7) 292 The lesser Circles . . . the two Tropiques, and the two polar Circles. 1612 *Ibid.* III. i. xvi. 309 What be Colours? They be great movable Circles passing thorow both the Poles of the World, which the Astronomers do otherwise call circles of declination. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 r 11 The seamen . . . would talk of longitude and latitude and circles and tropicks. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 58 When the Star approaches near to the Plumb-lines on the other side of its diurnal circle. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Math. Geog.* II. (Usef. Knowl. Ser.) 5/2 Meridians are also called circles of latitude, because upon them the latitudes of places are measured. 1842 *Navig.* III. 27 Great circles . . . passing through the zenith of any place, are called vertical circles.

b. *Naut.* *Great circle sailing*: navigation along the arc of a great circle of the earth.

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 1 Great Circle navigation, which teacheth how upon a great Circle drawn between any two places assigned . . . the Ship may be conducted. 1654 H. PHILLIPS *Geom. Seaman* 48 You may sail by the arch of a great Circle. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Order of Sailing*. Hence we say . . . parallel and great circle sailing. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 50 In 1561, Cortez . . . advocated the adoption of Great Circle Sailing, in opposition to that by Plumb-lines.

3. As a figure of magic or necromancy.

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresyes* 1. Wks. 120/1 Negromancers put their trust in their cerclul, within which they thinke them self sure against all y<sup>e</sup> deuils in hel. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 320 If you would confire in her, you must make a Circle. 1600—A. Y. L. II. v. 62. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xii. 164 Many did use enchantments, invocations, circles, witchcrafts, soothsaying. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. Riddle* iv. i. 44, I believe you'd raise the Devil to obtain a circle. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 419 The magic circle of passion whirling them perpetually in a giddy round of unavailing trifles.

4. a. *formerly*, The sphere or 'heaven' in which a heavenly body was supposed to revolve. b. *now*, The orbit of a planet or other body.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7640 Oboven us er alle þe planetes seven, And þe cerclul of ilk ane es called ane heven. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Ase he [saturne] deþ ine þriti yer ine his oȝene cerclul and ine his oȝene yerninge. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 4038 The sun in his serkyll set in þe last, Passyng þro pishess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Ye . . . sterres hath . . . an other [motion] by the moyving of the fyrst orbe whiche draweth them with him in his circle every day. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 746 Hee thought the Sunne, would soner have fallen from his circle. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xiii. 2 The swift aire, or the circle of the stars. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 23 The Sun will run his orbit, and the Moon her circle. 1849 GROVE *Greece* (1862) V. II. ix. 276 Thrice nine days, a full circle of the moon.

5. The orb of a heavenly body.

[?] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 578 Amid the Suns bright circle where thou stit.] 1765 HORNE *Fatal Discov.* iv, Sunk in the western wave, The Sun but half his glorious circle shews. 1841 BYRON *Cain* II. i. 29 You small blue circle, swinging in far ether.

6. A luminous ring in the sky, a halo.

*Circle of Ulloa*: a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather (named after Antonio Ulloa in 18th c.).

a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1104 On þam Tiwes dæge þæræfter ætýwdan fewer circulas . . . Onbutan þære sunnan hwites hives. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 37 Rich Meteors, whose matter is most of the Air. Of this sort be . . . Circles, Rain-bowes. 1612 *Ibid.* III. 73 The circle called *Halon* is a garland of divers colours that is seen about the Sunne, the Moon, or any other Star. 1612 *Ibid.* III. 75 A great circle about the Moon, betokeneth great cold and frost to follow after. 1815 T. FORSTER *Researches Atmosph. Phen.* 99.

7. Applied to ring-like markings; e.g. to fairy-rings.

*White circle*: old name of the Milky way. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* O iv, More . . . creases . . . in his face than there be fairie circles on Salsburie Plaine.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* III. 37 The White Circle, called of some Watling street. *Ibid.* 81 The milke way is a white circle seen in a cleare night. *Ibid.* V. 121 Those round Circles which are seen in many fields, that ignorant People affirm to be the rings of the Fairies dances. 1799 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 135 The bare and brown, or highly clothed and verdant circles in pasture fields called Fairy-rings.

† 8. *Med.* The highest 'region' of urine. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8y b. In urine, being in a vessell apt therunto to be sene, are three regions. The hyghest region is the cerkle. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 51 If they compasse and enuiron but the halfe of the circle or garland, then do they argue a paine in one side of the head.

II. As a thing material.

9. A ring, circlet, annulet.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8242 About þat tre A siluer cerkil sone naylede he. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 22 A goldene cerkle in the nose thirilis. . of a souwe. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiv. 86 A cerkle was Sene. . as of Bras.

10. A band encircling the head; a crown, coronet, diadem.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 3 þe whilk ere about him til his fairheid, as a cerkle in a mannys heued. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 841 A sercle upon her molde. Of stones and of golde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 2 Thus haue I yielded vp into your hand The Circle of my glory [Gines Pand. the Crowne.] 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. (1873) 93 These browes fill up the golden circle of rich Portugal. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* (1807) II. 166 The Barons put off their caps and circles. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* I. xxxii. 111 The head-dress is. . bound on. . with a circle of diamonds. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino*. III. i. In his dream of hope he grasps already The golden circle.

† b. A band or wreath surmounting or encircling a knight's helmet. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3857 A helme he hap on him don. . The sercle of golde þer-on was wrought. c 1380 *Sir Ferrih.* 1600 þe cerles þat were on hur helmes set, of perre y-mad & golde. c 1450 *Martin* xiv. 220 He made sheeldes shiver for nekkes, and helmes from hedes, that the serkeles fly-a-sonder. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 24 He stroke Charlott on the helme in suche wyse that the serkell nor coiffe of steele coud not defende hym.

11. a. The ring of a circus. b. One of the galleries or tiers of seats in a theatre; the lowest, containing the most expensive seats, is called the *dress circle*; that above, the *upper or family circle*.

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes Revised* 184 Thou shalt not goe to the Circle or Theatre. 1768 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Poems* (1785) 25 Plays, operas, circles I no more must view! 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Private Theatres*, Whose partially corked eyebrows, and half-rouged face, testify to the fact of his having just left the stage or the circle. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 484 There they sit in splendid array, in the dress-circle, close to the royal box.

12. *Archæol.* A series of stones set up in a ring, such as those at Avebury and Stonehenge.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scott.* (1774) 180 These circles were formed for religious purposes. 1830 YEWELL *Ant. Brit.* Ch. xii. (1847) 136 A large block of hevn granite such as the Druids used for forming their circles. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 53 The well-known Druidical circle of Arborlow. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sc. Lect.* vi. 172 The venerable circle of Abury, perhaps the most interesting of four great national monuments.

13. The name of various instruments.

a. *Astr.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle, as *mural circle*, *reflecting c.*, *repeating c.*, *transit c.* (see *MURAL*, etc.). Also, *horary circle*, a metal circle on a globe, marked with the hours, and shewing the difference of meridians in time.

b. in *Bookbinding*: (see *quot.*)

1837 WHITTOK *Bl. Pylades* (1842) 37 The letters and ornaments are engraved in relievo on the points of punches or on the edges of circles of brass.

14. *Anat.*

*Circles of Haller*: the fibro-cartilaginous rings to which the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are attached. *Circle of Willis*: see *quot.*

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 20 By the anastomosis of the internal carotid and basilar arteries at the base of the brain, they give rise to an arterial circle. . named the circle of Willis.

† 15. See *quot.* and SNAIL. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Præp. Parv.* 66 Cercle, clepyd the snayle, as of Pentys, and other lyke, *spira*.

III. In transferred and figurative senses.

16. The circuit or compass of a place, etc.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 10 Withinne þe sercle of sees. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11682 Hit is kepitt. . Within the circle of the Cité. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 65 How many daies journey beth in þe sercle of the world? 1505 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 136 To whip this dwarfish warre, this Pigmy Armes From out the circle of his Territories. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 14 The poor inhabitants were dispersed about St. George's Fields, and Moorfields, as far as Highgate, and several miles in circle.

17. A completed revolution or course of time, or of action, or events in time; a cycle, period.

b. 'Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated' (J.); a round.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 If ani be in possession of oþer menis þings by a cerle of 3eris, he shal ioi it as his oune. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6a, I here saye that in diuers circles or gonyngs aboute of yeares, the nature of the bathes is sharper. a 1656 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 178 Lord God, what a wearisome circle do I walk in here below! 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1737 I. 139 Science and Arts have run their Circles, and had their Periods in the several Parts of the World. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'Infinite Power, Eternal Lord', And all the Hours obedient run The Circle of the Day. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Phil.* viii. 302 The circle of the year.

c. So in *phr. full circle*, quite round.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* v. iii. 174 The Wheele is come full circle (Qg. circled), I am heere. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 70 Thus have we come back full circle.

18. A completed chain, series, or sequence of parts forming a connected whole.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* I. xiii. The worlde of science, [or] the circle of doctrine, whiche is in one worde of greke *Encyclopedie*. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 3 If I thought the whole Circle of our Being was concluded between our Births and Deaths. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 71 That nothing might be wanting to complete the Circle of Pleasures in this City. 1854 (title) Orr's Circle of the Sciences: A Series of Treatises on the Principles of Science. 1856 Dove *Log. Chr. Faith* vi. § 1. 336 Every problem with its solution forms, when solved, a circle. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 155 The luminous circle of demonstrative truth.

19. *Logic.* A fallacious mode of reasoning, wherein a proposition is used to establish a conclusion, and afterwards proved by means of the conclusion which it has been employed to establish; so that, as in a circle, there is really no starting-point. Hence to reason or argue in a circle.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. (1686) 11 The Circle of this fallacy is very large. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxx, You dispute in a Circle as all Logicians know. 1659 SOUTH *Serm.* I. 201 This he explodes as a Circle, and so decides it. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 315 That Sort of Fallacy which is called a Circle is very near akin to the *Petitio Principii*. 1837 WHATELY *Logic* 225 Arguing in a circle must necessarily be unfair, though it is frequently practised undesignedly. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest.* iv. 161 The authority of the law is demanded, and he [Cardinal Wiseman] cites the disputed passage. A more palpable and vicious circle was never devised.

20. A number of persons standing or seated round a person or object of interest; 'an assembly surrounding the principal person' (J.), as at Court, at a Drawing-room or Levée, etc.

1714 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5271/2 The Queen has had a Circle every Evening. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 35 Casting. . maternal regards. . through the prettysmiling circle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 207 A splendid circle of English nobles and statesmen stood round the throne. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 49 There was also a circle of lookers on.

21. A number of persons united by acquaintance, common sentiments, interests, etc.; a 'set' or coterie; a class or division of society, consisting of persons who associate together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. (1686) 26, I shall have reason and experience of every Circle to support me. 1754 FILLING *Convent Gard.* *Jrnl.* 9 May, He quotes the phrases 'a polite circle', 'the circle of one's acquaintance', 'people that live within a certain circle'. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* Pref. ed. 2 The felicity which he diffused through a wide circle of admirers and friends. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ix. Threw a real gloom over their domestic circle. *Ibid.* xviii. It is evident that you belong to the first circles. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* II. 26 Don't you think that one ought to try to understand what is going on outside one's immediate circle? 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 195 The staple talk of the circles in which he moved. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/4 The death of Lord Houghton . . will leave a blank in political, social, and literary circles.

22. *Hist.* A territorial division of Germany under the Holy Roman Empire. Also a secondary division in certain German and Slavonic provinces. [G. Kreis, F. cercle.]

1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 9802/2 400 Men of the Circle of Saxony. *Ibid.* No. 1040/2 The Troops of the Circles have already passed the Rhine. 1700 J. A. ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Pol.* I. Pref. The most Serene House and Circle of Burgundy. 1712 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4993/2 Those of the Electoral Circle of the Rhine are met 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 347 The Austrian Netherlands . . were considered as a circle of the empire. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Iverrovia* xiv. 239 In the circle of Tornow, in Western Galicia—the province is divided into nine circles.

23. A non-material region or realm marked off, as a circle is by its circumference; the area over which anything is conceived of as acting or exerting influence. Cf. *sphere*.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 To be within the circle of possibilities. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 7 If he adventures into the circle of action. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*. The circle of God's life contains all life beside. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 149 Whether it was in the circle of probability for one so respectably born, etc. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 13 All around Nature, and inside her circle.

† 24. *Phr.* To give the lie in circle: i.e. circuitously, indirectly. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iv. *Face*. Rules To give and take the Lie by. *Kas.* How? To take it? *Face*. Yes, in Obligue he'll shew you, or in Circle, But never in Diameter. c 1616 FLETCHER *Queen Corinth* IV. i. Has he given the lie in circle or oblique, or semicircle, Or direct parallel?

25. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as circle-parade, -squarer, -squaring; circle-branching, -like, -spread, adjs.; circle-iron (see *quot.*); † circle-mure v. = CIRCUIMMURE; circle-tomb (see *quot.*; cf. 12).

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 25 A 'circle-branching tree. 1874 KNIGHT *Amer. Mech. Dict.* 'Circle-iron, a hollow punch for cutting planchets, wads, wafers, and circular blanks; the fifth wheel of a carriage. a 1400 CECILEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 184 'Cercelyk shappe is most perfitte figure. 1671 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 39 Cynotoc. . His roote 'circlelike or round. 1606 BRETON *Ouvraie* I. 12, 'Circle-muring strong their pettie fort With Pallazado Flanke, Loop and Porte. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 43 On the Use of the 'Circle

Parade. 1622 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) 185 Their 'circle-spread tops. 1859 SALLA *Gaslight & D.* xvi. 174 So with the 'circle-squarers, perpetual motion discoverers. 1889 *Athenæum* May 4 576 In one of the circle-tombs peculiar to the necropolis of that place [Vetulonia] (so called because surrounded by a rude stone circle).

**Circle** (sɔːrk'l), v. Forms: 4-5 *cercle*(n), *sercle*(n), *serkle*, -yn, 6 *circle*, 6- *circle*. [f. the sb.; or a F. *cercier*. Cf. also CIRCULE v.]

1. *trans.* To surround or encompass with, or as with, a circle; to enclose in a circle; = ENCIRCLE 1. (Now chiefly *pass.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1717 That with his bond Love of his vertu liste To cercien heres alle and fast bynde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3038 Hir ene. Serklyt with heris On the browes so bright. a 1547 SURRY *Æneis* IV. (R.), Whose heads forgowen with pine, circled alth With miserly cloudes, 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 382 Th' Imperial mettall, circling now thy head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 626 Of beaming sunnie Raies a golden tiar Circled his Head. 1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 32, I. circled a rice meadow with dikes. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* I. 547 The town Flow'd in, and settling circled all the lists.

b. with *about*, *around*, *in*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1639 So cerclyth it the welle aboute. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 277 You heaue people, circle me about. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (J.), To limit and circle them in. a 1667 COWLEY *To His Majesty*, The Sea which circles us around. a 1850 ROSSERT *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 104 Mine eyes . . came at last to be circled about with red.

† c. *refl.* *Obs.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) To Rdr., Diogenes . . circled himself in the circumference of a tubbe.

2. To make the circuit of, move round.

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 It wyl be saulfer . . far streicts crabbye to circle. 1626 BACON (J.), The lords that were appointed to circle the hill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 65 Thrice the Equinoctial Line He circled. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 244 Other planets circle other suns. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 382 They circled the island seven times. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 170 Stalking a 'blesbok' or circling a bustard—the latter process consisting in riding round the birds in large but decreasing circles.

3. *intr.* To move in a circle (*around*, *about*, etc.).

c 1440 *Præp. Parv.* 453/2 Serklyn, or make a sercle, *Circulo*. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 108 Shee [a hawk] . . went circkling, and compassing about, rising so with the lesse sense of rising. 1643 MILTON *Dvorce* VI. (1851) 33 One of the highest arks that human contemplation circling upwards, can make. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 203 The busy whisper circling round Convey'd the dismal ndings when he frown'd. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* II. 44 The orbs which circle around the sun.

b. Said of wine, etc. passing round the table.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 282 While the bowl circles, and the banquet warms. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii, The mazers four . . Thrice let them circle round the board.

c. *Mil.* Of cavalry: To sweep round on a moving flank over a more or less wide circle; whereas the 'wheeling' of infantry is done on a fixed flank as pivot, and on as little ground as possible.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 410 Guards as he turns, and circles as he wheels. 1767 *Jrnl.* & *Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 208 A close column must loosen its divisions before it can well march in front, and its changes of direction must be made circling, and on a moving flank. *Ibid.* 196 To move up rapidly, and circle round each other, and the enemy's flank. 1823 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 146 The . . Files should . . circle 'Right'.

4. *intr.* To form a circle; to stand or extend in a circle. *rare*.

1613-26 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, A tuft of Trees grew circling in a ranke. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 335 Those plains, immensely circling, feel his beams. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxiv, That proud ring Of peers who circled round the King.

† b. *refl.* To extend in a circle. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 12 The main Branches in the outer Coat of a Kernel, circling themselves on both hands from the place of their first entrance.

**Circled** (sɔːrk'ld), ppl. a. [f. CIRCLE + -ED.]

1. Surrounded as with, a circle; = ENCIRCLED.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3408 A saddil serklyt with golde. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hem. VI.* IV. viii. 21 Modest Dyan, circled with her Nymphs. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.*, Her circled head . . Was glorify'd with burnisht Crown of Gold. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Raca Banquo*, Boldly tread the circled space. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 393 Beneath this circled figure.

2. Marked with a circle or circles.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 59 Their horns wax more circled as they grow in years, although I dare not affirm that every circle betokeneth a years growth. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 32 Of airy Elves. . the circled green. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 236 The circled turf is such as fairies would choose for their revels.

3. Rounded; circular.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 48 In circled sort it [muscle] springeth from the Jugall bone. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. II. 110 The Moone. . That monthly changes in her circled Orbe. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* I. § 2. (1643) 2 The circled orb. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Relise* 92 Like a cat's splendid eyes.

**Circler** (sɔːrk'laɪ). [f. CIRCLE + -ER.]

1. One who encircles or surrounds; *circler of the earth*, transl. of Gr. γαίολογος.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 42 Neptune, circler of the earth [γαίολογος]. 1792 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 431 Earth-circler Neptune, spare me that request.

2. One who or that which moves in a circle.

1780 SIR W. JONES in *Parr's Works* (1828) VII. 209 Who made the nightly circlers, the stars. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoe in Ast.* xii, Toward the ground The aerial circlers speed,



3. Used to trans. *L. scriptor cyclicus*, cyclic poet. a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 136 Nor so begin, as did that circlet late, I sing a noble warre, and Priam's fate.

**Circlet** (s'iklét), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 serolett, 6 circillett, cyroulett, 6-7 circulet, 6- circulet. [a. *F. carlet*, dim. of *cercle*; subseq. influenced by Eng. *CIRCLE*, and prob. by It. *circoletto*: see -ET.] 1. A small circle (in various senses of that word).

a 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 19 About my neck a cyrculet lyke the ryche rubie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. 1241v, His locks... Fell down in curls... Within their circlets hundred Graces set. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 169 Sure pledge of day, that crownst the smiling Morn With thy bright Circlet. 1821 BYRON *Cain* ii. 1. 30 Yon small blue circle, swinging in far ether, With an inferior circlet near it still. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 28 The circlets which in cartography denote cities or towns.

2. *spec.* A ring or band (e. g. of precious metal or jewels) worn as an ornament, *esp.* on the head.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1842) 442 A poyer of tyres for my Lordys grace, and a serclet for my Lady Barnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* iii. 111. 49 With garlandis and thair circillettis on thair hair. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 11 Paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife... for a serclet to Marry Maydens in £3. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. v. 65 A Chaplet cap, with a circulet of gold. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. He... on his finger placed The mystic circlet... With this ring, O Prince, etc. 1863 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Marchmont* II. i. 2 With that circlet of pearls round her hair. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 18 A plain circlet of gold was the substitute for the crown.

b. *gen.* A ring, circular band, or small hoop of any kind.

1577 *Des Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 400 He throweth up his Circlet, and catcheth it againe, three times. 1723 POPE *Odes*. xix. 674 Thro' six circlets flew the whizzing dart. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 334 A circlet of rushes plaited round the line.

†3. (See *quots.*)

1611 CORNIG, *Escissie*, the Rundle or Circlet put vnder a dish at Table. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Circlet*, a Roll made of Pewter, or other Metal, to set and turn a Dish on at Table. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Circlet*, a round piece of wood put under a dish at table. *North.*

**Circlet** (s'iklét), *v. rare*. [f. the *sb.*] To move in small circles over (a space).

1883 G. MEREDITH *Joy of Earth* 87 Swift as the swallow along the river's light Circleting the surface to meet his mirrored winglets.

**Circletting**, *vbl. sb.* Formation of circlets.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. x. 342 Structurally useful, though by their linked circletting instead of their weight.

**Circle-wise**, *adv.* [see -WISE.] In the manner or form of a circle.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. A. Propph.* 506. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirring*. i. vi. 7 Smalle threedes of veynes, and Arteryes produced circlewise. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 157 Before the moone should circle-wise close both her homes in one. 1870 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damsel*, Circlewise sit they, with bound locks and foreheads garlanded.

**Circling** (s'iklīg), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CIRCLE* *v.*]

1. Formation of a circle or circles. b. *quasi-concr.* A circular formation.

1430 LYND. *Chron. Troy* ii. xiii. Within the cerclynge of her eyen bryght was paradise. 1646 A. HENDERSON in *Macrie Life* (1846) 54 While Archimedes was drawing his figures and circlings in the sand. 1828 KEATS *Endymion* iv. 340 Diving swans appear Above the crystal circlings white and clear.

2. Movement in a circle; revolution.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Serclenge, *Circulacio*. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 266 In the circlings of the fore-said River. 1864 *Glasg. Daily Herald* 24 Sept. I don't see how circling with the trawl among drift-neets should do any harm. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* iii. 270 The circling of the suns.

†3. = CIRCUITION 2.

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes Revised* 9 Say if you can without circling.

**Circling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Encircling.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iv. 19 Her two branches... Whose circkling shadows, Kings haue sought to sleep in. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. (R.), Their world circling sire, Great Neptune. 1707 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* ii. 400 He dwelt in Bright Maria's Circling Arms. 1867 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 177 See the town nestle under its circling hills.

b. Forming a circle; ranged in a circle.

1724-7 RAMSAY *Tra-t. Misc. Ded.*, Treat a' the circling lugs wi' sound. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry*, To whom the tide of circling wits As to an oracle submits. 1799 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* x. Scarce doth... The elder yet its circling tufts put forth. 1841 CLOUGH *Early Poems* vii. 109 My station whence the circling land Lies mapped and pictured wide below.

2. Moving in a circle; revolving.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (1842) 43 Ile in these meadows make a cerckling walke. 1869 GALT *Crt. Gentiles* i. Introd. 11 How circling Motion doth swift time divide. 1871 MILTON *P. R.* v. 55 Now, too soon for us, the circling hours This dredded time haue compassed. a 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 7 Thou merriest soul That euer loved the circling howl!

†3. **Circling boy**: 'a species of *roarer*'; one who in some way drew a man into a snare, to cheat or rob him' (Nares). *Obs. slang.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. ii. One Val Cutting that helps... Jordan to roar, a circling boy.

†**Circly**, *adv.* *Obs.* -o [f. *CIRCLE* *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1552 HULOET, *Circly*, or in the fourme of a circle or compasse, *circulatin*.

**Circ(e), Circque**, *obs.* forms of *CIRQUE*.

**Circocele**, variant of *CIRSOCELE*.

**Circolate**, *obs.* form of *CIRCOLATE*.

**Circoun**, *obs.* form of *ZIRCON*.

**Circoun**, early form of *CIRCOM*.

**Circoot(e)**, variant of *SURCOAT*, *Obs.*

†**Circuate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. med. *L. circuire* = *circuire*, *circumire* to go round: see *CIRCUIT*.] To pass round, encompass, encircle.

1581 *Act Jas. VI* (1814) 279 (Jam.) Ane garrissing circuat about with perills. 1698 *Christ Exalted* § 75. 58 Circuating the Universe.

**Circudrie**, *obs.* bad spelling of *SURQUEDRY*.

†**Circue**, *v. Obs.* Also in 5 *sircua*. [ad. *F. circuire*, ad. *L. circuire* to go round: see *CIRCUIT* *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 The mountaynes circued the mares.

2. To make the circuit of, to go or travel round. c 1450 LOWELL *Graill* xxx. 43 With this Book I haue Sir-cuit pe world abowte. 1494 FABYAN i. iv. to Circey and serched the lande ouer all. *Ibid.* v. cxxxi. 114 He... circued his lande in ministryng iustyce to all persones.

**Circuit** (s'iklīt), *Forms*: 4-6 *cir*, *cyrceut(e)*, 4-7 *circuite*, (5 -oute, *sircuete*, 6 *cyroute*, -uite, -quet, 7 *ceruit*, *syrkett*), 4- *circuit*. [a. *F. circuit*, ad. *L. circuitus* going round, f. *circu(m)ire*, f. *circum* round + *ire* to go.]

1. The line, real or imaginary, described in going round any area; the distance round; the compass, circumference, containing line or limits.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xliii. 12 See the bowe... He compas-side heuene in the circuyt [1388 compas] of his glorie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1029 The circuit a myle was aboute Walled of stoon and dyched all with oute. c 1400 MAUNDEY. xviii. 187 Java... is nyghe 2000 Myle in circuyt. 1590 BILLINGSLEY *Ecclesi* iv. 14 The circuite or compasse of a triangle is a line composed of all the sides of a triangle. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 30 To weare a Crowne, Within whose Circuit is Eliizium. 1652 NELDHAM *Domin. Sea Adv.* 2 The circuit of this Sea... must containe above 1200 miles. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 124 Sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. 1847 GROTE *Greece* IV. iii. A rude Circuit of stones, of unknown origin.

†b. *concr.* = CIRCOLET, diadem. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 352 The Golden Circuit on my Head, Like to the glorious Sunnes transparant Beames.

†c. *fig.* 'Round', 'circle'. *Obs.* c 173 *Lady's Call* i. § 4. 29 If a poor country gentleman fall within their circuit, what a stock of mirth does she afford them. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206. ¶ 8 A feast within the circuit of his acquaintance.

2. The space enclosed by a given circumference or boundary; area, extent, tract.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 58/4 On the morn ther laye lyke dewe All aboute in their circuyte. 1494 FABYAN v. lxxxiii. 60 A large and great circuyt of grounde, vpon the whiche he shortly after buylded and sette a large and stronge Castell. 1533 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 The scites and circuytes of all such religious houses. 1590 EARL Essex in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 214 III. 82 A great circuit of ground in a very good soyle. 1717 POPE *Temp. Fame* 309 The sound that fills the circuit of the world around. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 Preamb. All those houses, scites, circuits, and precincts. 1845 BRYANT *Poems*, *June* vi. The pomp that fills The circuit of the summer hills.

b. *fig.* Sphere of action, etc.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 21 Then may that circuit be counted happie conteyninge so vertuose an examplar. 1719 DE FOE *Crispus* (1840) II. vi. 133 If you give me leave to meddle so far in your circuit.

3. The action of going or moving round or about; a circular journey, a round. b. A round-about journey or course; a detour.

1413 LYND. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. 70 The spyeres entercounted to geders in their circute... about the erth. 1530 PALSER. 177 *Cyroute*, a cyrcute, a goyng or compassyng about a thyng. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 6 His going forth is from the end of the heauen, and his circuite vnto the ends of it. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief. Ref.* (1859) I. 405 Bishop Leybourn is going a circuit to confirm the new converts. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 127 The bell-man of each parish, as he goes his circuit. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 263 Either in a straight course, or by some circuit. 1795 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 78, I devoted many hours... to the circuit of Paris. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 49 Its [the clock's] index or hand ought to perform an exact circuit in the course of a day. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxii. 274 They... could only advance by long circuits. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1882) 407 After completing the circuit of the globe.

c. *fig.*; *esp.* of time: Revolution, round. †*By circuit*: al regularly recurring times (*obs.*).

1601 CORNWALLIES *Disc. Seneca* (1632) 72 When the daies circuit is finished. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iii. 149 It is good to give nothing to them that haue fity by circuit. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* ii. (1683) 235 Many circuits of years I pray you may liue. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 129 Fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit, and is still at home. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. The circuit of changes is completed in the course of a year.

d. *Phrases* (sometimes influenced by 4), as in †*To go, ride, walk circuit* = one's round. To †*fetch, make, take a circuit*: to make a detour, take a circuitous or round-about course. To †*make or go the circuit of*: to go round, go the round of. †*To run circuit with* (*fig.*): *app.* to follow the same lines as, to be concomitant with.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 163 To fetch the cyrcuyte

about Christendome. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 72 Fetching about a circuite or compasse. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xviii. 6 They diuided the countries... that they might goe circuite about them. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 356 The rest of this will run circuit with the union of one flesh, which was answer'd before. a 1655 VINCE *Lords' Supp.* (1677) 4 The destroying angel, that rode circuit that night. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warren* 295 Verdugo... got past the Rhine, by taking a long Circuit. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* ii. 5 Your letter... after making a considerable circuit to find me. 1826 B. DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xii. 59 Now the Maquess... went the circuit', that is to say, made the grand tour of the suite of apartments. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 448 The pedestrian... should make a circuit to the left. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. i. 5 Making a circuit of the neighbouring towns.

4. *spec.* The journey of judges (or other persons) through certain appointed areas, for the purpose of holding courts or performing other stated duties at various places in succession; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes.

1494 FABYAN vii. 344 Iudgys ordeyned to kepe a cyrcuyte, as nowe they kepe the syssys in the tyme of vacancye. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 2 The iustices of assises in their cyrcuyte or progresse in that shyre. 1599 GRIMME *Art Conny Catch.* iii. 5 What hee spake of either came to him by examinations, or by riding in the circuits. 1611 BIBLE: 1 *Sam.* vii. 16 He went from yeere to yeere in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and iudged Israel. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 95 He goes his synket evely yeare in the nature of on of our Judges. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 58 They usually make their circuits in the respective vacations after Hilary and Trinity terms. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 637 It was thought desirable that the Western Circuit should not begin till the other circuits had terminated. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 114 The judges and the bar ride the circuit. 1861 WILKS in *Ex parte Fernandez*, 30 *Law J. C. P.* 338 The law gives to the Justices of Assize during their circuits the aid and control of the sheriff of each county.

fig. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 538 When Christ shall go his circuit to judge the World in Righteousnesse. 1657 HINCHEY in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lvi. x. A time when God will ride his circuit here in a solemn manner.

b. *concr.* Those making the circuit; the judges and barristers; now *esp.* the latter.

a 1714 BURNET *Own Tyme* II. 473 The circuits went round the country [of Scotland] as was directed by the proclamation. 1862 *Law. Rev.* 30 Aug. 182 The days when the Northern Circuit rode on horseback across the marshes. 1875 HELPS *Ess. Organism.* *Daily Life* 183 A leading member of the Circuit.

5. The district or division of country through which the judge makes his circuit.

There are now eight such districts in England and Wales, each including several counties, viz. the Northern, North Eastern, Midland, Western, Oxford, Home or South Eastern, North Wales, and South Wales Circuits.

1574 RICH *Dial. Mercury & Eng. Soldier*, Euerye petye Constable of euerye Parrysh within his cyrcuet. 1642 CHAS. I *Lett. Judges of Ass.* 5 July (1642) 6 Some of the ablest Lawyers who ride that Circuit. 1649 SCLDEN *Lawes Eng.* i. iv. (1799) 20 Their Country they diuided into Counties or Circuits all under the government of twelve Lords. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Judiciary*, The country [Scotland]... is diuided into three circuits, the south, west, and north. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Experiences* v. 51 In choosing a circuit, a barrister... is bound by his first choice.

6. A territorial division of the Methodist churches, comprising a number of congregations lying around some central town or place, and supplied by a series of itinerant preachers.

1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 256 The Societies in this Circuit increase. 1797 HAMPSHIRE *Wesley* III. 73 Every part of Britain and America is diuided into regular portions, called circuits; and each circuit, containing twenty or thirty places, is supplied by a certain number of travelling preachers, from two to three or four, who go round it in a month or six weeks. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 142 A number of these circuits... are united and known as a district. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 43 Each of the places mentioned in these Stations... is the head of a circuit.

7. *Elect.* The course traversed by an electric current between the two poles of a battery; the path of a voltaic current.

1800 *Med. Jyrl.* IV. 122, I certainly saw the spark at the time of completing the circuit. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 199 With the largest circuit yet employed, their union appears to be absolutely instantaneous. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 2 Interrupting the circuit... Establishing the circuit. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* iii. i. 394 Closing a galvanic circuit. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 When the circuit is broken, so that the current is interrupted... the wire resumes its ordinary condition.

†8. Roundabout process or mode: †a. of speech or expression: circumlocution. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Circuit in wordes, *ambages*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 2 New terms of art to express their own sense, and to avoid circuit of speech. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 27 This design of his he draws out in such a circuit of words.

b. of reasoning or the like.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* ii. 98 By long circuit of deduction it may be that doen all truth out of anie truth may be concluded. 1633 DUNNE *Poems* (J.), Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes, Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn By circuit or collections to discern. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 15 Or at best demonstrate its reality by a circuit of reasoning.

c. *Law*, *esp.* *Circuit of Action* = CIRCUITY.

a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vi. 29 The law in many cases... turneth a man over to a further circuit of remedy. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Circuit of Action... is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*



9. *Path.* The period of a disease. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

10. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *circuit barrister*, *counsel*, *commission*, *journey*, *judge*, *room*, *table*, etc. (sense 4); *circuit-superintendent*, *work*, etc. (sense 6); *circuit-breaker*, an instrument which at regular intervals interrupts an electric current; *circuit-closer*, any device for closing an electric current; *circuit-court*, in Scotland, a court held periodically in the principal towns, similar in function to the English *Assize*; in U.S. (a) Federal courts intermediate in authority between the District Courts and the Supreme Court of the U.S. (see *Kent Commentaries* I, ch. on Constitution); (b) various State Courts so-called for different reasons in particular States; *circuit-steward*, a principal member in the Methodist circuit nominated yearly by the superintendent.

1850 C. PHILLIPS *Curran and his Contemp.* 82 Egan was then a *circuit barrister* in good practice. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. Rheotome or *circuit-breaker*. 1879 G. PRISCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 251 A delicate circuit-breaker . . . arranged to break the circuit of a telegraph line at the vibration. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 354 The judges are sure to come and open the *circuit* commissions on the day mentioned. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *London Gaz.* No. 4456/1 We hereby Appoint, the said *Circuit-Courts* of Justice to be Holden . . . Twice in the Year. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 17 The Circuit courts have appellate jurisdiction from the district courts. They have exclusive cognizance of offences against the United States. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const. App.* (1862) 419 This power of adjudging a law unconstitutional is also possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States. 1844 H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 529 The *Circuit Judge* was authorised to require immediate decision. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 142/1 About the termination of every quarter, the ministers, *circuit-stewards*, etc., meet. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Experiences* I. 66 John Locke . . . was the very soul of the *circuit-table*.

**Circuit** (sə'kit), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To go, pass, move, or travel round; to make the circuit of, compass about.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 48 The thing that circuitis this last tent haun or fyrst mobil, is immobil. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntingdon* I. iii. My son, With several troops hath circuted the court. 1666 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ix. 45 The Phenicians circuted the greatest part of the habitable world. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 246 Geryon having circuted the air like a falcon towering without prey . . . vanishes. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sc. v. 119 Some . . . comet, circuiting the sun in about eleven years.

† b. *fig.* To compass in thought, circumvent, get round. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac. Noble Spirit* Wks. (1856) 61 He circuits his intents, and seeth the end before he shoot.

2. *intr.* To go or move in a circuit.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 51 The sunne circuitis and gais about the end euyrie xxiij hours. 1621 BIBLE x *Sam.* vii. 16 He went from yeere to yeere in circuit [*uag.* circuted] to Bethel and Gilgal and Mizpeh. 1657 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 264 They must runne circuiting and fetching a compass about by the Saints. 1690 WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* I. 32 (L.) It did not become a doctor to circuit for an inferior degree. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (J.). Unless the cordial cup perpetual motion keep Quick circuiting. 1875 PROCTOR *Exposition Heav.* 112 The moon as she circuits round the earth.

**Circuiteer** (sə'kitiə), *sb.* [f. CIRCUIT + -ER.]

1. *spec.* A judge or barrister on circuit.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 96 Here we drop our circuiteer; which character lasted till his lordship was made . . . solicitor general. 1820 LD. CAMPBELL in *Life* I. 244 The Oxford circuiteers are accomplished gentlemen, but no lawyers.

2. *gen.* One who makes a circuit.

1718 POPE *Lett. Mr.* — on the Circuit 17 Sept., Like your fellow Circuiteer, the Sun, you travel the round of the earth.

† **Circuiteer** (sə'kitiə), *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec.] To go on circuit. Hence **Circuiteering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 277 To return to his lordship and his circuiteering. 1771-2 *Bachelor* (1773) II. 60 He is . . . something like my grey circuiteering horse, the worse for travelling. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, etc. Two Parsons introd. x. Big-wigg'd circuiteering Judges.

**Circuter** (sə'kitə), [f. CIRCUIT + -ER.] = CIRCUITEER *sb.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 513 Whether all the Theeves condemned by any Circuter corrupted, have done more villanies than their Judge. 1799 LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries* (1844) i. 231. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* xiii. 239 He himself had been a Northern Circuter.

**Circuiting** (sə'kitɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CIRCUIT + -ING.]

1. The making of a circuit or circuits. *Short-circuiting*, the faulty shortening of an electric circuit, owing to some flaw in the insulation.

1659 C. NOBLE *Answ. Inmod. Queries* To Rdr. 2 The streams tend directly. (though with some seeming circuitings) to the Ocean. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Mar. 1/2 It will be lighted throughout by electricity . . . and if proper care is exercised in the installation short-circuiting is impossible.

**Circuiting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That circuits, goes round, goes in or on a circuit.

1632 *Star-Chamb. Cases* (1886) 9 If my Lord Deputy change the circuiting Judges. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Journals* 72 The amphitheater. according to its name being as much as a circuiting or compassing theater. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 284 In variously circuiting channels.

**Circuition** (sə'kitiʊn), *arch.* [ad. L. *circuitionem* a going round, n. of action, f. *circuire*, see CIRCUIT: cf. *F. circuition*.] A going round

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or about; making of a circuit; compassing, encircling, visitation in circuit.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 216 The circuioun and charge [*circutio* ac *crua*] that was wont to be gevin to the edilis, was gevin to small pepill. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1338 The circutions, conversions and changes which appeare in the heaven. 1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Mai's Inquisition* II. 47 Leane . . . perambulations and circutions to Sathan, that infernall Penpatetike. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 681 The space of a Lunar circuition of the earth. 1853 BAILEY *Mystic* 48 Sacred circuition of the sun.

2. *fig.* Circuitous mode of speech, circumlocution, 'maze of argument' (J.).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposph.* 130a, With a Cynical circuition or goying about the bushes. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 168 Answers . . . without any Circuition or equivocation at all. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. xiii. 68 Adds clause to clause . . . with all the circuition . . . of an indenture.

**Circuitize** (sə'kitəiz), *v.* *rare.* [f. CIRCUIT + -IZE.] To make the circuit of.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 175 A class of men. circuitizing the country, and making copies of its most famous brasses.

|| **Circutor** (sə'kitiə), *sb.* [L. *circutor* agent-sb., f. *circuire* to go round.] One who goes his rounds, a travelling inspector, visitor, ranger.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809 342 Ranger and keeper of Swinley Walk, and circutor, bailiff, and chief forester of Battel Balliwick. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 May, Satan . . . is rather the circutor, the accusing spirit, a dramatic attorney-general [Job ii.].

**Circuitous** (sə'kitiʊs), *a.* [ad. late L. *circuitosus* abounding in roundabout courses, f. *circuitus* CIRCUIT: see -OUS.] Of the nature of a circuit, roundabout, indirect.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 109 Any medium direct or circuitous. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 4 Coincidences . . . minute, circuitous, or oblique. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 By this kind of circuitous commerce they subsisted and grew rich. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 303 This ancient Court of Record is too circuitous in its procedure. 1845 WHATELY *Logic in Encycl. Metr.* 219/1 An artificial and circuitous way of speaking. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 169 We had . . . to take a somewhat circuitous route in order to avoid some bogs.

† 2. ? *Circus*-like. *Obs. rare.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 92 There are other circuitous elections of stone.

**Circuitously** (sə'kitiʊsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a circuitous manner, by a roundabout way, indirectly.

1791 BURKE *Thoughts Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 44, I do not think, that it is likely to be misled, unless indirectly and circuitously. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xix. (1856) 370 English goods would be paid for circuitously. 1870 DICKENS *Lett.* 31 May, Having come here from town circuitously.

**Circuitousness** (sə'kitiʊsnes), [f. CIRCUITOUS + -NESS.] Circuitous quality, manner, or way.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 74 Tortuous twistings and coy circuitousnesses so trying to the patience of the traveller. 1869 GOULBURN *Piers. Holiness* v. 41 The exercises which go most directly, and with least circuitousness to the great end. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/2 The river . . . winds in pleasant circuitousness.

**Circuitry** (sə'kiti), *sb.* Also 6 circuitites, cynrity. [a. OF. *circuitus* circuit, ambit, precinct, etc., f. L. *circuitus* app. after words like *gratuille*, *vacuile*, etc.] = CIRCUIT, in various senses.

† 1. Ambit, enclosure, compass, area. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposph.* (1877) 220 (D.) A dominion of much more large and ample circuitie then the same whiche he was Lorde of before. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxx. 749 In the circute or shadowe of the same. 1580 BARET *Adv. C.* 526 Within the Circuitie of reason.

2. Circuitous quality; roundabout process.

a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 157 Without all chity, noting, naming, and in a manner pointing to it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 43 It prevents the circuitry and delay of justice. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 473 The correspondence must involve circuities. 1837-9 HAL-LAM *Hist. Lit.* III. li. § 71 His vehemence loses its effect by the circuitry of his pleonastic language. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. introd. 8 To avoid the circuitry of applying to Parliament.

b. *Law.* (See quot. and cf. CIRCUIT 8 c.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 39 When an action is rightfully brought for a duty but yet about the bush, as it were . . . it is called Circuitry of action.

3. Circular motion.

1770 T. WHATELY *Observ. Mod. Gardening* 67 (L.) The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnation is circuitry.

**Circulable** (sə'ikiɪləbəl), *a.* [f. L. *circulā-re* (see CIRCUULATE) + -BLE.] That can be circulated; capable of circulation.

1793 *Monthly Rev.* XI. 326 In a word, they are a machine for rendering fixed property circulable. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 136 What Mr. Price declares not to be money, as not being circulable.

**Circuland** (sə'ikiɪlənd), *rare.* [ad. L. *\*circuland-um*, gerundive of *circulāre* (see CIRCUULATE); cf. *multiplicand*.] That which is to be circulated.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 93 In such a case . . . the circulator has produced what does not become actual circuland. The circulation stops with the fabrication.

**Circulant** (sə'rikiɪlənt), *Math.* [ad. L. *circulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *circulāre* (see CIRCUULATE).] A species of determinant.

1861 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equat.* xi. § 129 Here in all the rows the constituents are the same five quantities

taken in circular order, a different one standing first in each row. A determinant of this kind is called a *circulant*.

**Circular** (sə'ikiɪlə), *a.* and *sb.* In 5-6 -er, 5 -ere, 6 Sc. -ir, 6-7 -are. [ME. *circuler*, a. AF. *circuler* = OF. *circulier*, a partially Latinized alteration of OF. *cerclier* = L. *circulār-is*, f. *circulā-us* CIRCLE. The F. *cerclier* was successively re-fashioned as *cerculier*, *circulier*, *circulaire*; the Eng. became with the Renaissance *circular*.]

A. *adjective.*

1. Of the form of a circle; round in superficies.

1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy II. xi, A smale alutur . . . that was halfie circular. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapēyke* a Fiv, The vicere that are cyrculer and rounde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 22 The frame thereof seemd partly circulare, And part triangulare. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1. ¶ 5 A Round of Politicians at Will's . . . those little Circular Audiences. 1833 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Astron.* vi. 224 A body which always casts a circular shadow must itself be spherical. 1861 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. (1874) 3 Circular churches were occasionally used from an early period.

† 2. *transf.* Perfect, full, complete. *Obs.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Hermes* 82 Nor must you . . . Boile in your gall a grudge too circulare. 1628 — *Hesiod* Ded. 142 Nor were those Greeks so circular in their elegant utterance, but their inward judgments and learnings were as round and solid. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperour East* III. ii. In this, sister, Your wisdom is not circular. 1659 DRYDEN *On Cromwell* v, How shall I then begin or where conclude To draw a fame so truly circular? For in a round what order can be shewed, Where all the parts so equal-perfect are?

3. Moving in or passing over a circle; orbital; describing a circle.

c 1450 *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis* (1843) 103 As Phebus went by meying circulare. 1855 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 Into a circular dance. 1635 N. CARPENTR *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 76 It is probable that the terrestrial Globe hath a circular motion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 663 Like the circular motion of a wheel.

b. *Circular tour*: one which is completed at (or near) the place of starting; *circular ticket*, one serving for all the stages of such a tour.

1860 *Adv.* Circular tour of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, returning from Stirling and Edinburgh. 1873 *Cook's Excursionist* No. 5 June, Through-tickets, semi-circular tickets, and circular tourist tickets.

4. *fig. a.* Moving or occurring in a round or cycle of repetition.

a 1643 G. SANDYS *Bh. Job* 12 (T.) The life of man is a perpetual war. In misery and sorrow circular. 1647 CRAWSHAW *Poems, Death Herrys* 95 When weak time shall be poured out into eternity, and circular joys Dance in an endless round. a 1684 EARL ROSCOM. (J.) From whence th' innumerable race of things By circular successive order springs.

b. *fig.* Forming a link in a circular chain.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 The circular or compensatory character of every human action.

5. Of the nature of arguing or reasoning in a circle.

1646 GILLESPIE *Malt Andis* 50 Mr. Coleman . . . chargeth me with a circular argumentation. 1681 HOBBS *Rhet.* I. ix. 24 To praise the Work from the Virtue of the Worker, is a circular proof. 1700 T. BAKER *Reflect. Learn.* (J.). One of Carte's first principles of reasoning . . . seems to be too circular to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God.

6. Circuitous, roundabout, indirect.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, If you knew well my heart, you would not be so circular. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, You circular old dodger.

7. = CYCLO. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 DENNIS (J.) Had Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?

8. Affecting or relating to a circle or number of persons; *esp.* in *circular letter*, 'a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair' (J.); *circular note* (a.) = prec.; (b.) a letter of credit addressed by a banker (e.g. in London) to several bankers in other countries, in favour of a certain person named therein, usually a person on a tour.

1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 192 Their chief Priest . . . sends circular letters, to the rest about their solemn feasts. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Div.* 29 And never any Letter perhaps, was more Universally Circular, then This has been. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xii. 246 Circular epistles were sent, to all the principal cities. 1837 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 75 The country gentlemen . . . were tried with circular questions, whether they would comply with the king in their elections. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. v. 149 An old lady . . . came from a distant part of the county to pay a circular visit among her relations. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 Circular letters, imploring them to sign, were sent to every corner of the kingdom. 1850 THACKERAY *Rackliffbury* Wks (1869) 188 My lady K. walked over to the money changers, where she changed a couple of circular notes. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 438 The circular Epistle which is generally known as the Epistle to the Ephesians.

9. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the circle, or its mathematical properties; as in

*Circular arc*, *cubic*, *error*, *function*, *measure*; *circular line* (a.) see quot. 1796; (b.) the imaginary straight line joining the centre of any circle to either of the two circular points at infinity, and forming a tangent to the circle; *circular parts* (of *Napier*), 'five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle; they are the two legs, the

complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles' (Hutton *Math. Dict.*); *circular points*, the two imaginary points at infinity through which all circles pass, also called *joci*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i. All Studies else are but as circular lines And death the centre where they must all meet. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 289 *Circular Lines*, a name given by some authors to such straight lines as are divided by means of the divisions made in the arch of a circle. Such as the Sines, Tangents, Secants, etc. 1859 TODD *Math. Sph. Trigonometry* v. § 66 (1875) 35 Two rules, which are called, from their inventor, Napier's Rules of Circular Parts. 1874 — *Trigonometry* ii. § 20 10 The fraction are divided by radius is called the circular measure of an angle. 1878 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Problems* (ed. 2) 248 The two impossible circular points at infinity. 1884 WILKINSON *Diff. Calc.* xii. § 186 (ed. 5) This curve is called a circular cubic. *Ibid.* 431 Eliminate the circular and exponential function from the equation. 1884 F. BATTEN *Watch & Clock* 60 [The] Circular Error. In a clock [is] the difference of time caused by the pendulum following a circular instead of a cycloidal path.

#### 10. Technical.

**Circular bolt**: 'a machine employed by the Nottingham lace manufacturers in making net' (Simmonds *Trade Dict.*). **Circular canon** (*Mus.*): a canon which leads back to the beginning and repeats itself instead of coming to a regular close. **Circular-circular work** (*Arch.*): 'a term applied to any work which is formed by the intersection of two cylinders whose axes are not in the same direction' (Gwilt). **Circular crystals**: 'a term applied to the flattened groups of radiating needles which form when solutions of oxalurate of ammonia, salicine, and other substances are evaporated in a thin layer on a microscopic slide' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Circular file**: 'a circular saw or serrated disc, adapted to run on a spindle or mandrel, and used in cutting teeth of cog-wheels' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **Circular instruments**: instruments for measuring angles, graduated round the whole circumference of a circle, i. e. 360°. **Circular loom**: 'a loom in which the shuttle moves in a circular race and continuously in one direction through warps arranged in a circle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **Circular number**: a number whose powers terminate in the same digit as the number itself. **Circular polarization**: see POLARIZATION. **Circular sailing** (*Naut.*): navigation by the arc of a great circle (see *CIRCLE* sb. 2 b.). **Circular saw**: a saw in the form of a circular disc, which is made to revolve rapidly on its axis. Hence **circular saw-mill**, etc. **Circular shears**: 'shears for sheet-metal consisting of two circular blades on parallel pins' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). **Circular work** (*Arch.*): 'a term applied to any work with cylindrical faces' (Gwilt).

1865 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 105 If it [the canon] is made continually to recur to the beginning, so as never to come to a regular close, it is called infinite, or circular. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* \*Circular Numbers. are such as have their powers ending in the roots themselves. As the number 5, whose square is 25, and its cube 125, etc. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Taika* 178 As easily as a circular-saw cuts a plank. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 98 The construction of a circular saw-mill, invented by Smart.

11. **Comb.** as *circular-cutting*, -edged, -shaped, -storied, -visaged, adjs.; *circular-wise* adv.

1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Taika* 182 The circular-cutting implement I have described. 1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP I. 151 Gongs are... circular-edged tools. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* v. A couple of large-headed, circular-visaged males. 1898 YONG *Diana* 302 The thunderclap as it comes not right down but circularwise. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pheasant Pouts*, Place the Nets... circularwise.

B. sb. + l. A circular figure or space. *rare*. 1760 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 595 In one conclave all maid of Christall clear. 'Bot xit he saw within that circuleir. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 44 O, C, G, with their diversities, are circles or circuleirs.

2. Short for *circular letter* or *note*: now esp. a business notice or advertisement, printed or otherwise reproduced in large numbers for distribution.

1818 TODD, *Circular Letter*. Modern affectation has changed this expression into the substantive; and we now hear of nothing but *circulars* from public offices, and *circulars* from superintendents of a feast or club. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Kinnaird* 6 Feb., The *circulars* are arrived, and circulating. 1848 THACKERAY *Sh. Snobs* iv. (L.). Down with the Court Circular—that engine and propagator of snobship. I promise to subscribe for a year to any daily paper that shall come out without the Court Circular. 1859 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 125 He summoned the peers by circular to London. 1880 *Brit. Post. Guide* 6 Circulars, —i.e., letters which, from internal evidence, appear to be intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons... may also be sent by book post. 1888 LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 6) 222 A change in the name of a firm... coupled with announcements of the change by circulars sent to the old customers.

**Circularism**. A theory that space is circular. 1884 *Athenaeum* 6 Dec. 733/4 All that is wanting to make the Flatlanders realize a third dimension, and to settle circularism once for all.

**Circularity** (sə'ki:lār'itī). [f. L. type *circularitas* f. *circularis*: cf. Pr. *circularitat*, F. *circularité*, and see -ITY.]

Circular quality, form, or position.

1822 BATMAN *On Barthol.* II. xviii. 19 By circularity of the limbe. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 268 Fetching under lines incomprehensible circularity. 1775 JOHNSON *Vest. Isl. Wks.* X. 349 A hut is constructed with loose stones, ranged for the most part with some tendency to circularity. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 2 From the circularity and elevation of the boundary, the district... has the appearance of a basin.

† b. quasi-concr. That which is circular; a circular series or arrangement. *Obs.*

1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 291 The heavens... [have] no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each

other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole circularity.

† c. † Circular argument or reasoning. *Obs.* 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* XII. xvii. (1620) 435 But by Gods grace reason will lay those circularities flat inough.

**Circularize** (sə'ki:lār'ize), v. [f. CIRCULAR + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make circular.

1799 SOUTHEY *Let. 5 June in Life & Corr.* (1850) II. 18, I pray you to send me the old woman who was circularised, O, who saw her own back... the omikron of old women.

2. To ply with circulars, send circulars to.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 255 One cemetery company in particular circularised us in very pressing and persuasive terms. 1887 *Echo* 21 Apr. 1 To circularise the lodges of the Freemasons for subscriptions.

Hence **Circularizer**, **Circularizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 *World* 22 June 5/4 It at once takes [them] out of the category of common prospectus-issues. Here they are not as other circularizers are. *Ibid.* Here they are... set forth with all possible elaborateness of circularizing. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* 7 Jan. 84 Mischief wrought by the circularising firms.

**Circularly** (sə'ki:lār'li), adv. [f. CIRCULAR + -LY.] In a circular manner, in a circle.

1. In the form of a circle.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. iii. 4 Divide the brayne panne with a sawe circularly. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 22 July. For fruit, the best way is to have walls built circularly. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connac. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 145 Propagated circularly all round the centre of disturbance.

2. In a circular orbit or course.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* i. xx. 22 The Planet... is moved circularly. 1666 *Dryden Ann. Mirab.* II. Trade, which like blood should circularly flow. 1879 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* viii. 108 A body moving circularly round the sun.

3. By circular reasoning, in a logical circle.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 35 That is to prove the same by the same, or else to argue circularly. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* I. vii. 103 Joe... completely stopped me by arguing circularly, and answering with a fixed look 'Hei'.

† 4. Completely, perfectly. *Obs.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns Apollo* 35 And those gifts only let thy defined mind be circularly pleas'd with. 1618 — *Hesiod* Ded. 141 These most wise, learned and circularly-spoken Grecians.

† 5. In rotation, among a circle of people. *Obs.*

1648 T. HILL *Strength of Saints* A 3 a. That they (though but circularly, by 3 or 4 in a morning) may have leave to come to the Morning Sermon in the Abbey. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* II. 30 He bestowed also a vast summe of money on several Corporations to be employed circularly for the benefit of the poor Freemen therein.

**Circularness** (sə'ki:lār'nəs), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Circular quality, form, etc.

1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 115 In forme... in a Map it [Warwickshire] doth pretend to some Circularness.

† **Circulary**, a. *Obs.* [f. (mod.) L. type \**circulari*-us, whence also mod. F. *circularaire*: see -ARY<sup>2</sup>.] = CIRCULAR a. in various senses.

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 295 Crosse and circularie speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to Manhood, and to Man such as properly concerne the Deitie of Christ Iesus. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* XII. xix. (1620) 436 The circulary persons that tunc all things round. 1664 EVLYN *tr. Preat's Archit.* xviii. 68 Such of them whose Superficies is most flexuous and circulary. 1682 *London Gaz.* No. 1768/1 The King of Poland has issued his Circulary Letters for the Summoning a Dyet. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 373 He... made one at their circulary dinings, and the turn came to dine with him.

**Circulate** (sə'ki:lāt), v. Also 6 *circo-*. Pa. *ppl.* 5-6 *circulat(e)*. [f. L. *circulāt*-ppl. stem of *circulāre* to make circular, to encircle; deponent *circulārī* to gather in a circle, to collect people about one; in med.L. and Romanic to move in a circle, etc.; f. *circulus* CIRCLE: see also -ATE<sup>3</sup>.]

† 1. *Old Chem. trans.* To subject a substance to continuous distillation in a closed vessel (CIRCULATORY, sb.), in which the vapour was caused to condense at the top of the apparatus and to flow back into the original liquid, the whole thus undergoing repeated vaporization and condensation. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* in Ashm. *Theatr.* (1652) 116 In Balneo of Mary together let them be circulat. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 23 The attire blud, whorlid, circulat, & coagiat together, etc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-Ho.* II. 21 Some doo vse to circulate the same in Balneo, til it clarifie. 1599 GREENE *Orpharion Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 66 Women as the purest quintessence circulated from all other living things, are therefore the most beautiful and faire. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 26 Circulate this in a Pellican with a moderate heat for the space of a month. 1696 PHILLIPS, *To circulate*. in a Vessel call'd a Pelican: wherein the same Vapour which is elevated into the Air by the Fire, falls down again to remount and be distill'd several times.

† 2. To gather into a circle.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. viii. 21 Onto Eneas left syde and ryght hand The saulis flokkis circulate [v. r. circuli] in a rout.

† 3. *trans.* To go or run round; to encircle, encompass, surround. *Obs.*

1571 DICKES *Pantom.* II. xxi. Pj. Thus proceeding till ye have circulate the figure... ye shall in the ende departe the whole figure into as many equal portions as ye determined. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xli. 160 He circulate seuen hills with a Wall. 1611 — *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xxv. (1614) 497 Herefordshire... lyeth circulate upon the North with Worcester and Shropshire. 1685 JR. CROFT *Animadv.*

*Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref., May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with circulating the earth?

4. *intr.* To move round, turn round, revolve, formerly round an axis (*obs.*), or in an orbit (*arch.*); now round a circuit, circuitous course, system of pipes, or the like. (Influenced by 5.)

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5099 A Top... made to circulate by whipping it. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE, *Relig. Philos. Pref.* (1730) 51 Balls, which like Planets circulate about it. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 193 The moon circulates about the earth. 1852 CONVEYANCE & II. *St. Paul* (1862) I. iv. 106 These movements, begin to circulate more and more round a new centre of activity. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 224 The air... entering at the bottom of the stove... circulates round the flues. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 74 The circuit in which every drop of water is compelled to circulate. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Housew.* II. (ed. 2) 9 The claret decanters should circulate two or three times round the table.

5. *intr. spec.* Of the blood: To flow from the heart through the arteries and veins back to the heart again. Extended to the continuous motion of other fluids in the vessels of animals and plants.

1656 JR. HOBBS' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 407 The blood, perpetually circulating (as hath been shown from many infallible signs and marks by Doctor Harvey) in the veins and arteries. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 69 (R.) Blood [of vipers], even whilst it circulates, we have always found, as to sense, actually cold. 1746-7 HARRVY *Medic.* (1818) 123 This, attracted by the root, and circulating through invisible canals... clothes the forest with all its verdant honours. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 Blood is blood which circulates.

b. *intr.* Of persons: To go about in a social circle, 'go the round.'

1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 8 He came... by no means prepared to circulate among his flock. 1870 LAWTHORNE *Eng. Note Bks.* (1879) II. 95 Who, at the age of ninety, is still circulating in society.

6. *intr.* (with extended sense). To pass from place to place freely and continuously so as to visit every part; to pass from hand to hand or from mouth to mouth. Also, of a newspaper or periodical: to pass into the hands of readers, to be extensively taken and read.

1664 EVLYN *Kal. Mart.* (1729) 217 The Air... circulates through... to the Grate of the Stove. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1702 II. 92 If our Money and Trade were to circulate only amongst our selves. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 10 Secret history... is for the most part believed only while it circulates in whispers. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vest. Nat.* I. 372 That ether which is continually circulating through all things. 1833 HT. MARTINIAU *Loom & Lugg* i. iii. 42 The money circulating in this neighbourhood. 1883 *Act 48 Vic.* c. 16 § 9 Newspapers published or circulating in the County.

7. *trans.* To put into circulation, put about, promulgate, give currency to, diffuse; put into the hands of readers, etc.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i. Did you circulate the report of Lady Brittle's intrigue with Captain Boastall? 1815 SCRIBBLEMANIA *1818 note*. To print and circulate the Bible. 1848 MACAULAY *Tract. Eng.* II. 104 A little tract... had been actively circulated through the ranks. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vii. x20 The news of the enemy's preparations were circulated... throughout the country.

b. *lit.* To hand or pass round.

1884 *Law Times* 14 June 121/2 After the loving cup had been circulated, the Lord Mayor submitted the loyal toasts.

8. *Math.* Of decimal fractions: To recur, repeat in periods of several figures (see CIRCULATING).

1768 ROBERTSON *Circ. Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 209 Some of them [decimal fractions] recur, or circulate; that is, the same figure or figures run over again and again ad infinitum. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 75 *note*, The decimal circulates in a complete period of 28 figures.

† 9. To heat out, emboss (metal). *Obs.*

† **Circulate**, sb. *Obs. Math.* [f. prec. or its source.] A circulating decimal.

1768 ROBERTSON *Circ. Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 213 The proper denominator of the circulate. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 202/3 That part of the circulate which repeats, is called the repetend. 1827 — *Course Math.* I. 75 *note*, In corresponding circulates of 28 figures.

**Circulated** (sə'ki:lāt'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. CIRCULATE v. + -ED.] (See the verb.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 80 Put four times as much of the best circulated Oil of Camphire to it. 1680 SCOP. *Chem.* I. 78 A circulated Salt, abstracted from Compound Bodies. 1867 LONGER, *Dante's Paradiso* xxiii. 109 Thus did the circulated melody Seal itself up.

**Circulating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CIRCULATE. (See next b.)

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* II. 7 The manner that nature vseth in circulating of the attracted blood.

**Circulating** (sə'ki:lāt'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That circulates, in various senses.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* 414 A commodious place lying in the midst of circulating Provinces. 1649 MILTON *Eden.* 188 The old circulating dance of his shifts and evasions. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 76 The circulating blood. 1819 BYRON *Funer.* I. 190 One of the most circulating scandals That had for centuries been known. 1841-72 F. R. JONES *Anim. King.* (ed. 4) 433 The circulating fluid... was brought to the roots of the branches.

b. Special combs. (in some of these the *ppl. a.* is not clearly distinguished from the *vbl. sb.*): *Circulating capital* (see CAPITAL sb. 2 c). *Circulating cistern*, a cistern used in connexion with the circulation of hot water through a system of pipes.

*Circulating decimal*: a decimal fraction in which two or more figures are repeated ad infinitum. *Circulating library*: a library of which the books are circulated among subscribers. *Circulating medium*: a medium of exchange, whether gold, silver, or any other article. *Circulating pump* (see quot.). *Circulating system*: see CIRCULATORY a. 1.

1742 (Advt.) June 12 Proposals for erecting a *Public Circulating Library* in LONDON. Librarian, Samuel Fancourt. 1768 ROBERTSON (title) *Circulating Decimals* in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. It is usual to mark the first and last of circulating expressions, with points over the figures. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii. A circulating library... is an ever-green tree of diabolical knowledge! 1783 *Genl. Mag.* 941 Heard that the first circulating library was opened by the Rev. Mr. Fancourt... 50 or 60 years ago... it was afterwards removed to Crane-court, Fleet-street. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M. I.* II. i. 280 No fixed capital can yield any revenue but by means of a circulating capital. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 330 The increase of the circulating medium. 1801 *Duncan's Annals Med.* VI. 177 The Vascular and Circulating system. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII. i. 120 The circulating library, where nothing circulates—but the catalogue! 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 131 *Circulating medium*, cash and notes payable on demand. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 402/1 When a decimal fraction cannot be found exactly equal to a given common fraction, the division by which the numerator is found, leads to what is called a Circulating Decimal. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. (1876) 183 By the adoption of machinery a circulating capital... has been converted into a fixed capital. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 63 The nation... has little occasion for circulating media. 1864 *Times* 9 Sept. (L.) Monarchy, republic, empire... over and over again like a circulating decimal. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Circulating pump*, the cold-water pump by which condensation water is drawn from the sea, river, or well, and driven through the casing of a surface condenser. 1884 *Health. Exhib. Catal.* 94/1 Hot Water Circulating Cistern.

**Circulation** (sə'kɪljən). [a. F. *circulation* or L. *circulatio*-em, noun of action f. *circulāre*: see CIRCULATE.] The action of circulating.

1. Movement in a circle, circular motion or course.

† a. Movement round or about. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 646 With circulations sa about the zaid. For les expensiss and for grritar speid. 1575 THYNNE *Let.* 19 Mar. in *Animado* Introduct. 55 From one, all numbers do arise, and by circulations do ende againe in these same one. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx 208 As the world is round, so we may observe a circulation in opinions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 601 According to this latter Platonick Hypothesis, there would seem to be not so much a Gradation or Descent, as a kind of Circulation in the Trinity.

† b. A rotation about an axis, gyration; orbital revolution. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 15 The perpetuall circulation by which the heaven is married to the earth. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 95 After they had by these vertiginous circulations and clamours tun'd their heads. 1795 T. TAYLOR *Aphuleius* ix. (1822) 215 Orderly and established circulations of the stars.

† c. An undulation propagated in circles from a centre. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. i. xx. The circulations Of sounds would be well known by outward sight. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 581 The Circulations of Water, when some Heavy Body falling into it, its Superficies is depressed, and from thence every way Circularly Wrinkled. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 177 An emission and a circulation of solar particles.

† 2. A continuous repetition of a series of actions, events, etc., in the same order or direction; a round. *Obs.*

1682 H. MAURICE *Serm. bef. King* 22 The World... grown Old under the Tautologies of Sin, and the Circulations of repeated Judgments. 1684 T. BURNETT *Th. Earth* 114 What is, this life, but a circulation of little mean actions? 1719 *Dr. For. Crusoe* (1858) 331 Living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work. 1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 1 Such a circulation of causes and effects... necessary to the great ends of nature.

† b. Alternate action, alternation; 'reciprocal interchange of meaning' (J.). *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. liii. (1611) 295 There is in those two speeches that mutual circulation beforementioned. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 55 Each knave these bellows blow in mutual circulation.

† 3. *Old Chem.* The continuous distillation of a liquid for the purpose of concentrating or refining it: see CIRCULATE v. 1 and CIRCULATORY sb. *Obs.*

1585 THYNNE in *Animado*. Introduct. 76 After the order of circulation in alchemical art. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 183 Circulation is to rectify any thing to a higher perfection. 1672 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 268 Circulation is the exaltation of pure liquor by circular solution and coagulation in a Pelican. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 9.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Circulation*, properly an incircling, or invironing.

5. The circuit of the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins, and back to the heart. Hence, of any nutritive fluid through the vessels of animals or plants.

[1628 HARVEY (title) *Exercitatio anatomica... de circulatione sanguinis*.] 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 337 The Cause of Vertigo is the circulation of the spirits animal by a thin vapour. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 5 The Physicians... in blood-letting supposed the circulation of the blood, yet none asserted it before. Doctor William Harvey. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 P. 1 Since the circulation of the blood has been found out. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 177

The circulation of the fluids of an animal, or of a vegetable. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 66 The leaves, preserve their functions... no longer than there is a circulation of fluids through them. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 321 Objects of the circulation of Nutrient Fluid.

b. Often called simply 'the circulation'.

1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 258 The Circulation runs too quick in Fevers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 391 Any stoppage of the Circulation will produce a dropsy. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 8 The circulation is complete in the Mollusca. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. i. 25, I cannot keep up my circulation on a sledge.

6. The movement of any thing in a 'round', not strictly circular, but such that it returns again into itself after making a general circuit of the intermediate points.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 555 The Bodies... are now as serviceable to the Circulation of matter... turn to as good Grasse, prove as beneficial to the Parsons Cows, or Sheep. 1656 COWLEY *Davidides* I. Notes. All which maintain a perpetual Circulation of Water, like that of Blood in Man's Body. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 337 The waters of the earth are in a state of constant circulation. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 128 The indirect heat contributed by the rainfall and atmospheric circulation.

Fig. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* § 7. 149 Guardians and executors of laws are therefore the vitals of a Society, without which there can be no circulation of justice in it.

7. The transmission or passage of anything (e. g. money, news) from hand to hand, or from person to person (with the notion of its 'going the round' of a country, etc.); dissemination or publication, whether by transmission from one to another, or by distribution or diffusion of separate copies.

1684 BURNETT *More's Utopia* 52 A free circulation of Money... is necessary for the course of Commerce and Exchange. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 2 Money changeth hands, and in this circulation the life of business and commerce consists. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Commodity Wks.* (Bohn) II. 144 The rain feeds the plant; the plant feeds the animal: and thus the endless circulations of the divine charity nourish man. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 293 The free circulation of information. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 This order was intended to prevent the circulation of Protestant treatises. 1880 M. CARTHY *Omn. Time* III. xxxix. 196 The most extravagant exaggerations were put into circulation.

b. The extent to which copies of a newspaper, periodical, etc., are distributed, the number of readers which it reaches.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* (1863) VI. 267 The journal had a limited circulation. 1857 WHARWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* Pref. 7 [This] is sufficiently proved by the circulation which it has obtained.

† 8. A statement circulated, a rumour, a report.

1774 BURKE *Sj. on Amer. Tax.* There is also another circulation abroad, spread with malignant intention. 1776 — *Corr.* (1844) II. 105 The government circulation is, that they [the troops] retired without molestation.

9. *concr.* A circulating medium, a currency.

1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 78 A boundless paper circulation. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 86 Cheques, which are such an important part of the circulation of the country. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 56 The present circulation of China is composed to a considerable extent of the so-called Sycee silver.

**Circulative** (sə'kɪljətɪv), a. [f. L. *circulāt-* ppl. stem of *circulāre*: see -IVE.] Having the quality of circulating or producing circulation.

1635 PARSON *Varieties* II. 53 It is cold... as wanting... the circulative heat. 1787 BRADLEY *Frans. Dict.* s. v. *Distillation*. A circulative or reiterated distilling with new substances. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. The only species of landed property that is essentially moving and circulative. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 20 The degree of fluency or circulative character.

**Circulator** (sə'kɪljətə), a. [a. L. *circulator* a peddler, quack, n. of agent f. *circulāre*-i; see CIRCULATE and -OR. (Cf. F. *circulateur*.)] He who or that which circulates: in various senses.

† 1. A mountebank who gathers a ring or crowd of spectators about him; a quack, charlatan.

[The old explanation of the name took *circulāre* as 'to roam' or 'stroll about as a vagrant', and has sometimes affected the use of the word in Eng.]

1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 793 Circulators, Juglers or Quacksalvers, did cast certain mazes or small cakes to them. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ix. 597-8 Witches, Magicians, Circulators, Juglers, etc. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 200 (D.) A kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of Circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1064/2 The epithet 'Circulator', in its Latin invidious signification, was applied to him [Harvey].

† 2. One who travels round (the world); or one who travels round, or about a district, who makes his 'rounds', e. g. a 'commercial traveller'. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 212 The... intellectual World meeting with daily and fresh Circulators, and Discoverers, as well as this material World, hath with its Drakes, and Magellans. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 294 Two or three persons, who, to make good their monopoly, send abroad their circulators, and in that manner get into their hands all that is valuable.

3. One who circulates or puts about coin, news, reports, information, etc.; esp. in bad sense, a tale-bearer, scandal-monger.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 31 The reports which they circulate... grow more rife than ever. I met some of the circulators. 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 29 Feb. I speak of circulators. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 65/2 A central

depository, and active circulator and diffuser, of the experience resulting from many trials. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. The authors and circulators of the report.

4. *Math.* A circulating decimal.

† **Circulatorious**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *circulātōri-us*, f. *circulāre*: see prec. and -OR-] Of the nature of a mountebank, who collects a ring round him in the streets.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xx. 290 Such... as Magicians, Diviners, circulatorious Juglers, and such emissaries of the Devil, or self-seeking Impostors are wont to use.

† **Circulatory**, sb. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *circulātōri-um*: cf. next.] A vessel for the old chemical process of circulation; an alembic or retort having the neck or necks bent back so as to re-enter the lower part of the retort, a 'pelican'.

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 11 Suffred... to putrifie in a circulatory or a blynde limbeck. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 99 Digest them in a Circulatory ten days. 1708 PHILLIPS, *Circulatory*, a Glass-vessel, in which the Steam of the distilled Liquor, by its rising and falling, rolls about as it were in a Circle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 4, v. There are two kinds of circulatories; the diota or double vessel; and the pelican.

**Circulatory** (sə'kɪljətəri), a. [ad. L. *circulātōri-us*: see above. Cf. F. *circulatoire*, 16th c. in Littré.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, circulation.

1. Pertaining to the circulation of the blood, or of any analogous fluid or current.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 72 The veyne called vena caua... is... the vessel circulatory. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 59 It is carried up and down in circulatory Vessels. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 24 The Blood... continually moves through the circulatory Organs. 1862 A. MACLAREN in *Macm. Mag.* V. 517 Their nervous and circulatory systems are readily irritated. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 131 The circulatory current revolving to the left.

† 2. *Old Chem.* For the purpose of chemical 'circulation': see CIRCULATORY sb.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 66 Old Glauber... by the assistance of certain Circulatory vessels to prepare the oily succus and pinguid juice. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* III. iii. (1734) 132 Unless they be made in a circulatory vessel.

† 3. Of or pertaining to a mountebank, or quack; juggling. [= L. *circulātōri-us*.] *Obs.*

(Warton prob. meant 'strolling, itinerant'.) 1652 GAULE *Magistrum.* 275 Detecting the circulatory and prestigious fallacy. *Ibid.* 348 A prestigious jugler, being taken at Pais, escaped prison by his circulatory tricks. 1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xxiii. 77 Boide's circulatory peregrinations in the quality of a quack-doctor.

† 4. *Circulatory letter*: = Circular letter. *Obs.*

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 229/3 A Circulatory Letter sent to all the Princes and Potentates. 1696 PHILLIPS *Circulatory Letters*, Letters sent into all parts of a Kingdom, by General Commissioners, upon particular occasions. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Abyssinia* 242 Circulatory Letters from him to the Christian Princes.

¶ In the following, *circulatory* varies with *circular* (the reading of edd. 1611 and 1617).

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. § 53 (also edd. 1632, 1845) Crosse and circulatory speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the deity of Christ Jesus.

† **Circle**, sb. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *circul-us*.] Circle, ring.

1549 W. WYCHERLEY's *Exam.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 165 note, He hath used no consecrate circle but hath used the crystal to invoke the sprat called Scario.

† **Circle**, v. *Obs.* [a. F. *circuler*, ad. L. *circulā-re*.] By-foim of CIRCULATE, CIRCLE.

1430 LYDGE *Chron.* *Troy* II. xii. About her head flikered douwes white... Aye circling with snowy wings fayre. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Tustle & Rose* 98 On field of gold he stude full mychtely, With flour delycis circult lustely. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. x. 55 Eftir they had al circult in ane ring. *Ibid.* v. xii. 168. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 540 Of armit men ane rout in gude ordour has circult thame about. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* (1603) 143 Three strong wallies, circling the one within the other, and sheetes lying betweene. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. i. xviii. Sun, stars, and all on earth it hurrieth To each point of itself so far as 't circuleth.

Hence *Circuled* ppl. a.; *Circling* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Wrapping girdle... His midle embracing with wig war circuled hooping. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. i. xxiii. Distant site Makes a deficiency in these circulings. 1683 TRAYN *Way to Health* 388 Where then lies this famous Generosity of the red Circuling Juice.

**Circulet**, obs. form of CIRCLET.

† **Circuline**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *circul-us* + -IN-1.] Circular.

1647 H. MORE *S. Soul* II. iii. ii. xxxiii. [The spheer] with motion circuline Let turn about and stir up sounds divine.

† **Circulize**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *circul-us* CIRCLE + -IZE-1.] To encircle.

a 1618 DAVIES *An Exstie Wks.* (1876) 90 (D.) Which loopes of azur'd silk did circulize. *Ibid.* 93 Mother of pearly their sides shal circulize.

¶ **Circulus** (sə'kɪljʊs). The Latin word for 'circle, ring'; formerly often used in Anatomy, Astronomy, and other sciences; also as a technical name of various instruments in Surgery, etc.; a tool for cutting circular portions of glass, also 'for cutting off the necks of glass-ware' (Knight).



**Circum-** (sākhm). A Latin adv. and prep. meaning 'around, round about', much used in composition with verbs, and hence with the sbs. and adjs. formed from them, as in *circumambulare* to walk about, *circumflectere* to bend round, *circumflexus* bent round, *circumflexio* a bending round, etc. Only a few of these survived in OF. (e.g. *circuire* to circumscribe, *circumscribere* to circumscribe) and passed thence into Eng. (with *circum-*, *circum-*); but a large number of words adopted from or formed on the Latin, or in accordance with L. analogies, have arisen in modern French, and still more in English, where the analogy has occasionally been extended by prefixing *circum-*, as a living element, to native or naturalized verbs; e.g. *circumbind*, *circumflow*, *circumsoned*. A much rarer Latin use (which was however common in Gr. with  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$ ) was in parasynthetic derivatives from *circum* prep. + sb., forming adjectives, as in *circumpalātus*, (f. *circum* *Palātum*) lying round the Po, *circumvānus* around the walls, *circumforāneus* around the forum, *circumcordiālis* Tertull. =  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , around the heart. This has proved a fruitful analogy for modern compounds, e.g. *circumpolar*, *circumtitoral*, etc.

All important words in *circum-* will be found in their alphabetical places as main-words; but a number of less important or trivial words are collected here, under their respective types.

1. Derivatives and combinations in which *circum* (=around, about, on all sides) adverbially qualifies a. verbs, b. participles and participial adjectives, c. verbal substantives; as (among combinations of obvious meaning, mostly nonce-words) a. *circumbind*, to bind round, *compass*, to compass about, *flow*, *glaze*, *inclose*, *include*, *pass*, *press*, *roll*, *sail*, *spangle*, *stand*, *walk*; b. *circumbeamed*, *fixed*, *flanked*, *sea-led*, *stationed*, *zoned*; so *circumbeamingly* adv.; c. *circum-surgitation*, *migration*, *revolution*, etc.

Also + *Circum-aggerate* v. [*L. circumaggerare*], + *-aggeration* (see quot.). + *Circumcept* v., see *circumcept*. + *Circumcingle* v., to girdle round. + *Circumclose* v., to enclose about or around. + *Circumcross* v., to mark round with a cross. + *Circumcursion* [f. *L. circumcursare* to run round about], running round or about; + (?) *rambling* (in language). *Circumdenudation*, *Geol.* denudation all around (see quot.). + *Circumdolate* v. [f. *L. circumdolare* to hew off around + *-ATE* 3; also in Bailey 1731-66 associated with *dolus* deceit]. *Circumerration* [*L. circumerrare*], wandering or strolling about. + *Circumflant* a. [*L. circumflantem* pres. pple. of *circumflare*], blowing around. + *Circumfodient* a. [*L. circumfodientem* pres. pple. of *circumfodire* to dig round about], 'that digs or entrenches about' (Blount *Gl.* 1656). + *Circumfulgent* a. [*L. circumfulgentem* pres. pple. of *circumfulgere* to shine around]. + *Circumfulsed* pa. pple. [f. *L. circumfuls-* pa. pple. of *circumfulgere*], shone round. *Circumhabitant* a. [*L. habitare* to dwell], dwelling around. + *Circuminvolve* v. [*L. circuminvolvere*], to surround on all sides, enclose, envelop. *Circumiteration*, a journeying around or about. + *Circummission* [*L. circummissionem*, f. *ire* to go]. + *Circummitte* v. [f. *L. circummitte* ppl. stem of *circummittere*], to smear round or about; so + *Circummission* [f. *circummissionem*]. + *Circummuoid* a., bright on every side. + *Circummoortal* a., used by Herrick, app. for 'beyond' or 'more than mortal'. *Circumna-tant* a. [*L. natantem* pres. pple. of *natāre* to swim], swimming around; so *Circumna-tatory* a. + *Circumnebulous* a., cloudy on every side. + *Circumobresistance*, ? = next. + *Circumobstacle*, ? surrounding or external opposition. *Circumpantation* [*L. panis* bread], in eucharistic controversy, a surrounding with bread, the having a 'bread' external aspect. + *Circumportation* [*L. portare* to carry], carrying about. + *Circumprulsion* (see quot.). + *Circumradiancy*, ? = IRRADIATION. *Circumrasion* [*L. circumrasionem*, f. *circumradere* to scrape or pare around] (see quot.). + *Circumresistance*, resistance on all sides. + *Circumroundabout*, a circuitous proceeding, a circumlocution. *Circumsept* v. [f. *L. circumsept-* ppl. stem of *circumsepere* to hedge or fence round], to surround or enclose as with a fence. + *Circumstet* v. [*L. circumstetere* to stand around], ? to surround. + *Circumstent* a. [*L. circumstentem*], surrounding. + *Circumsonant* a. [*L. circumsonantem*], sounding on every

side; so + *Circumsonate* v. [f. *L. circumsonare* + *-ATE* 3]. + *Circumspatious* a., of large extent on every side. *Circumspatial* a., pertaining to surrounding space. + *Circumstate* v. [*L. circumstare*], to stand round. + *Circumstation* [*L. circumstationem*], standing round. + *Circumstipate* v. [*L. circumstipare*], to surround (as a crowd). + *Circumstrue* v. [*L. circumstruere*], to build round about. + *Circumtend* v. [*L. tendere* to stretch], to stretch around; so *Circumtension*, *tention*. *Circumundulate* v., to flow round in undulations; so *Circumundulation*. *Circumvagrant* a. [*L. circumvagantem* pres. pple. of *circumvagari* to wander about], wandering about (in later edd. of Bailey altered to *Circumvagrant*). + *Circumveot* v. [f. *L. circumveot-* ppl. stem of *circumvehere*], to carry about; so + *Circumvection* [*L. circumvectionem*]. *Circumvizon* v., to environ on all sides. + *Circumvision* (?). *Circumvolitate* v. [*L. circumvolitare*], to hover around.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., 'Circumaggerate, to heap, or cast a heap about. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, 'Circumaggeration, a heaping round about. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH. 1655 FERRON *Parvities* II. 66 A Comet "circumbeamed about with . . . long hayre. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LXIX. 494 [He] makes his nod "circumbendingly. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Temple* 64 The fringe that "circumbinds it too. 1599 A. M. T. *Gabehour's Physique* 1541 "Circumcingle the Egge with fier. 1642 1842 2 That he may circuncingle the patient about his body. 1645 QUARLES *Sol.* *Recant.* xii. 13 Wisdom shall guide thee, Love shall "circumclose thee. c. 1630 RUSSON *Serv.* *Devon* (1714) II. 261 The second that "circum-compasse the earthly Globe. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Silvia*, I am holy while I stand "Circum-cross by thy pure hand. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* 252 (1687) The address . . . was but a factious "circum-curation of desperate wretches. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 334 The object of this circumscription was simply to exclude the interference of the will. 1882 GERICKE *Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 925 Eminences detached by erosion from the masses of rock . . . have been termed hills of "circumdenudation. 1623 COCKGRAM "Circumdolate, to hew round about. [Hence in BLOUNT Glossogr.] 1731 BAILEY, To Circumdolate, to chip, or cut about; also to deceive. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Sir Y. Berkeley*, This citie . . . seven times "circumflankt with biases. 1657 JER. TAYLOR in Evelyn *Memo.* (1857) III. 99 That little particle of fire is soon overcome by the "circumflant air. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIV. 422 China, India, and the seas "circumflowing. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., 'Circumfulgent, shining about, or on all sides. 1667 H. MORE *Dial.* v. § 10 (1713) 440 Circumfulgent fire. 1753 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* 1. 2038 This lady "circumfulsed with grace. 1642 11. 433 With grace circumsufled and lyghtned was Engelande. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* O iii b, Assonne as I beganne to "circumglaze her with my Sophistry. 1842 KINGSTLEY *Let.* in *Life* iv, Considering the oscillations and perplex "circum-gurgitations of this place-meal world. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag.* LI. 25 "Circumhabitant infancy and childhood congregate. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 103 The Ay . . . presses . . . upon the Earth, and all Bodies "circuminclosed by it. 1642 1. 81 A double Crystalline humour, on "circum-included within the other. 1642 1. 48 Other Seeds, besides the "circuminvolved Pulpe, are immured in Shells. 1792 GIBSON *Let.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 696, I wanted patience to undertake the tedious "circumiteration of the Tirol. 1731-36 BAILEY "Circummission, a going about. 1766-1800 the act of going round. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 675 Another Cucurbit . . . well "circummitted with . . . clay. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., 'Circummission, an anointing about, also a polishing. 1678-96 PHILLIPS *Circummission*, a daubing or plaistering about. 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1707) 117 The place above the Moon is "circumfulsed, or bright throughout. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Pop. Fallacies* xi. (1860) 417 In their . . . round of unconscious "circum-migration. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Upon Julia's Breasts*, Display thy breasts, my Julia, there let me Behold that "circum-mortal purity. 1642 1. 7. *Shapott*, A verse that shall (When hence thy circum-mortal part is gone) Arch-like hold up thy name's inscription. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 76 note, With intervals of the "circum-mortal fluid between them. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 408 The . . . circum-mortal ducks. 1835 WILSON *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 254 Perch rarely failed you, for you were sure to fall in with one "circum-mortality school or other. 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1707) 121 The place beneath the Moon is "circumnebulous, dark on every side. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 289 A fountain . . . whose nature is to be the colder within itself the greater "circum-obresistance of heat be in the air. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1707) 258/2 Sleep . . . is a recession of the heat inward, with a natural kind of "Circumobresistance. 1822 N. T. (Rhem.) x *Tim.* vi. 20 note, Their Companion, Impaction, "Circumpanation, to avoid the true Conversion in the . . . Eucharist. 1788 *Let. T. Cavendish* in *Aib. Garner* II. 128 To "Circumpass the whole Globe. c. 1630 RUSSON *Serv.* *Devon* § 192 (1810) 204 The second that their "Circumpassed . . . the . . . globe. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 206 Their reservation of the Host in a Boxe : their "Circumpassation thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 Upon removal of the "circumpressing Quicksilver. 1682 x. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., "Circumprulsion, a driving about. 1656 PHILLIPS *Circumprulsion*, is the thrusting forward of all Bodies that are mov'd by the Bodies that lie round about 'em. [Hence in BAILEY.] 1673 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sc. Men* (1842) II. 253 Making insensible the "circumradation of celestial bodies. 1731 BAILEY II. "Circumrasion (with Botanists), a scraping or raking off the bark round about. 1755 JOHNSON, *Circumrasion*, the act of shaving or paring round. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 201 When the "circum-resistency of other contiguous Bodies to them is removed. 1642 Pref. 13 "Circumrevolutions [of the Planetary Bodies] about their central Suns. 1822 SIR R. WILSON *Private Diary* I. 80 The "circum-rolling waves 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* vi. (1812) 155 (D.) With your hums and your haws,

and the whole "circumroundabouts of female nonsense, to slave off the point. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxiii. (1612) 271 Ye, of whom are some have "circum-sail'd the earth. . . . Clifton *The Group* (L.), President and all. "Circumseated at an empty board. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Broad leafs "circumsepted with hard prickles. 1650 MACALLO *Cau. Physick* 28 The "circumstisting Ainc . . . maketh the blood more hot and dry. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Ap. Cæsar* 196 Accessory and "circumstant. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 70 The "Circumsonant Clangor of those sunounding Trumpets. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., "Circumsonatu, to make a sound on all parts, to be heard on every side; to ring about. [Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, ASH.] 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Ultimus Heroum*, When Cato the severe Entied the "circumspacious theatre. 1642 1. 7. *Crofts*, Some few immortals. To "circumspangle this my spacious sphere (As lamps for everlasting shining here). 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 A shout. . . which caused The "circumspatial skies shake. 1632 LUNIGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 367 All the "circumstanding knights. 1623 COCKGRAM "Circumstate, to compass about. 1642 1. ii. A Compassing about. . . "Circumstation. [In BLOUNT and ASH.] 1850 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* I. 15 The "circum-stationed (inhabitants of the three worlds). a 1734 NORTH *Ea. ann.* i. iii. § 156 (1740) 223 He was well lodged at Whitehall. . . and "circumstipated with his Guards. 1623 COCKGRAM, "Circumstrued, built round about. 1684 tr. *Boni's Merc. Comput.* III. 57 A thin Membrane "circumstended like a Valve. 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 2021 The extentions and "circumcutions of right line. 1835 T. MOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iv. 384 A clear trout-stream "circumundulated the grounds. 1664 POWELL *Ea. Philos.* I. 69 The . . . Observation of the Spirits "circumundulation when the Snail . . . moved. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., "Circumvagrant, that wandreth about. 1727- in BAILEY. 1755 in ASH. 1898 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grisell* III. xvii. 370 With circumvagrant wanderings. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 281 Other grains . . . are "circumveeted by calculators. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., "Circumvection, a carrying or conveying about. [In BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.] 1632 LUNIGOW *Trav.* vi. (1682) 267 The Mountains, that "Circumvicon Jerusalem. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 43. 401 Those "circumvironing cypresses. a 1828 SKILLION *Vox. Pop.* 82 Within the "circumvisions Of your graces domynions. 1829 II. Busk *Vestriad* v. 92 He "circumvolitates the pious scene. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Sailing fr. Julia*, Those deities which "circum-walk the Seas. 1664 EVLLYN *Sylva* (1776) 314 Cones [of the cedar]. "Circum-zoned, as it were, with pretty broad thick scales.

2. Adjectives in which *circum* (=around, surrounding) prepositionally governs a sb. implied in the second part of the compound; as *Circum-antarctic*, *Circum-arctic* around the Antarctic or Arctic pole or circle. *Circum-basal*, around the base. *Circum-central*, around or about the centre. *Circum-columnar*, surrounding a column. *Circum-conical*, around the cone of the eye. *Circum-crystalline*, around the crystalline lens of the eye. *Circum-Mediterranean*, around the Mediterranean Sea. *Circummundane* [*L. mundus* world], surrounding the world. *Circumocular* [*L. oculus* eye], 'running or extending round the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Circumoesophageal*, -sal, surrounding the oesophagus; applied to a ring of nerve-ganglia in Crustaceans. *Circumpallial*, around the pallium or 'mantle' of Molluscs. *Circum-spherical*, surrounding a sphere. *Circumumbilical*, surrounding the umbilicus. *Circum-nithal*, around or about the zenith.

1855-60 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xi. § 511 In the "circum-antarctic regions, where all is sea. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 106 Two stronger "circum-basal threads. 1708 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. alvii. (1737) 198 In these "Circum-central Regions. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 126 The absence of the "circum-columnar thread on the base. 1861 BUMSTAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 720 The "circumcorneal injection. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 169 The "circumcorneal space does not reopen. 1880 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* Sept. 388 The circumlental space, i. e. the space which separated the margin of the lens from the ciliary processes. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 35 The "circum-Mediterranean fauna. 1884 in *N. Y. Tribune* 28 Nov., An open "circumundane, annular sea. 1847-8 *Touv Cycl. Anat.* IV. 173/2 The eight larger ganglia of the "circum-oesophageal ring. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 75 Distinct branches of the "circumpallial nerves. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 59/2 A cold . . . rayonnance As is the moon's of naked light, ungarded In "circum-spherical air. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 254 An indistinct and blunt "circumumbilical carina. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 312 Astronomical observations without measurement of angles, by M. Rouget. He designates them "circumzenithal.

+ *Circuma-ct*, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. circumact-* ppl. stem of *circumagere* (trans.) to drive round, etc.] *trans.* To drive round or about. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 35 All these are circum-acted by God.

+ *Circumaction*. *Obs.* [ad. *L. circumactionem*, n. of action f. *circumagere*: see prec.] Communication of circular motion; moving round. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 4 All kynde of motions . . . as Extension, Contraction, Circumaction. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 83 Helpe the circumaction or compassing of the thigh. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 162 Trade being like a Scale, in motion up and down, the circumaction of it . . . is the life of it.

**Circumadjacent**, a. [CIRCUM- 1.] Lying immediately around. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 259 After the circumadjacent country had been shut out. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Mercat. & Friar* iii. (1844) 102 All the circumadjacent lands and islands. + **Circumagent**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. cir-*

*circumagent-em* pr. pple. of *circumagere*: see CIRCUM-  
ACT.] That moves (anything) round, that com-  
municates circular motion.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyst.* II. i. 68 The Instruments of this  
oblique motion [of the head] . . . are the two pairs of circum-  
agent Muscles.

**Circumaggerate**: see CIRCUM- I.

† **Circumagitate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- +  
AGITATE. (\**Circumagitare*, not recorded in L.,  
would have been the normal frequentative of *circum-  
agere*.)] *trans.* To move or impel round or about.  
1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/1 The Planets . .  
are constantly . . . circumagitated through the ætherial diffu-  
sion. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* III. vi. 177 (R.) God hath . .  
given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the  
fiery matter to circumagitate and roll.

† **Circumagitation**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. +  
AGITATION.] Motion or impulsion round or about.  
1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 386/1 The circum-  
agitation of these bodies [the planets] must of necessity  
cause a Sound. 1796 GREGORY *Econ. Nature* I. 139 (L.)  
Circumagitation of a white snowy substance.

**Circumambages**, *rare*. [f. CIRCUM- I +  
AMBAGE.] Round-about methods, or modes of  
speech. So **Circumambaging** *pp.* *a.*, using  
methods to get round people; **Circumambagious**  
*a.*, round-about in speech, etc.

1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* Prolog. 3 The Circumambages  
and complex Labyrinth of Discourse. 1754 RICHARDSON  
*Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 139 All the pretty circum-  
ambages customary on these occasions. *Ibid.* iii. (1812)  
1750 — in Mrs. Barbauld *Corresp.* (1804) IV. 341 This cir-  
cumambaging sex. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xl. (1862) 96  
Circumambagious in my manner of narration.

**Circumambience** (săikŭm'æmbiēns). [f.  
CIRCUMAMBIENT: see -ENC.] The act or fact of  
going round about or surrounding.

1720 WELTON *Stiff. Son of God* I. iii. 49 The whole Force  
and circumambience of this Divine Flame. 1879 HUXLEY  
*Human* 23 The circumambience of the 'melancholy main'.

**Circumambieny** (săikŭm'æmbiēnsi). [f.  
as prec. on regular type of *sbs.* in -ENY.]

† 1. = CIRCUMAMBIENCE. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON *Circumambieny*, the act of encompassing.  
2. Circumambient quality or condition; that  
which encompasses; surrounding, environment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Ice receiveth its  
figure according unto the surface, wherein it concreteth or  
the circumambieny which conformeth it. 1832 FRASER'S  
*Mag.* VI. 338 The construction, circumambieny, and con-  
solidation of all the primordial rocks. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's*  
*Mag.* VII. xviii. xlii. 44 An irregular cleared 'island' . . . with  
unlimited circumambienies of wood.

3. A going about, circuitous motion (*nonce-use*).  
1837 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 84 The . .  
circumambienies of the coachman's whip.

**Circumambient** (săikŭm'æmbiēnt), *a.* [f.  
CIRCUM- + AMBIENT (or its L. original).]

1. Going or extending round; surrounding, en-  
compassing, enviroing.

1647 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. v. (1648) 186 The cir-  
cumambient coldness towards the sides of the Vessel.  
1669 PHIL. *Trans.* IV. 1087 An Universal Tendency of Cir-  
cum-ambient Bodies to the Center. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart.*  
*Res.* (1858) 3 In the immeasurable circumambient realm of  
Nothingness and Night. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.*  
19th C. iii. 92 The circumambient aisle encircling the apse.

b. *esp.* Said of the air or other circumfused fluid,  
or medium.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 14 The air; which is an  
element movable and circumambient. 1699 PIOT *Staffordsh.*  
(1686) 236 The air most immediately circumambient of the  
terracuous globe. 1713 DERNHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. i. 40  
The pressure of the Circumambient Air. 1768-74 TUCKER  
*Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 345 A circumambient ether, agitated by  
their vibrations. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Myrcinus* 53 The Cir-  
cumambient gloom.

c. *fig.*

1830 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* (1859) 104 The cir-  
cumambient scorn of his fellows. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Am. Q.*  
*Neigh.* xii. (1878) 237 The opening of . . . intellectual windows  
towards the circumambient truth.

2. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 124 In an Orb the Centre is one  
way the beginning, and another way the end of the Cir-  
cumambient. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvi. The whole  
circumambient seemed to have grown suddenly yellow.

**Circumambulate** (săikŭm'æmbiulēt), *v.* [f.  
L. *circumambulare* (f. *circum* around + *ambulare*  
to walk): see -AMB.]

1. *trans.* To walk round about.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumambulate*, to walk round  
about. 1816 Q. *Rev.* XV. 326 Having seven times circum-  
ambulated the Kaaba. 1847 DE QUINCY *Secret Societies*  
Wks. (1863) VI. 270 Round and round the furious Jews  
must have circumambulated the Christian camp.

2. *intr.* To walk about, go about; *fig.* to beat  
about the bush.

1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* (R.) Ordinary persons that cir-  
cumambulated with their box and needle. 1837 CARLYLE  
*Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i. What dubitating, what circumambulating!  
Hence **Circumambulating** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*  
(See above.)

**Circumambulation** (săikŭm'æmbiulē'jən).  
[f. as prec. + -ATION.] Walking round or about;  
*fig.* beating about the bush, indirect process.

1606 WILY *Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 321 Out of the  
profound circumambulation of my supernatural wit. 1607

TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 245 There are Horses so  
instructed, that they can stay themselves in their speediest  
course upon an instant, without any circumambulation.  
1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 250, I was little disposed to  
unnecessary circumambulation. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.*  
II. vi. He . . . begins a perambulation and circumambulation  
of the terraqueous Globe.

**Circumambulator**. [agent-sb. f. prec. vb.]  
One who circumambulates. So **Circumambu-  
latory** *a.*, or of marked by circumambulation.

1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 228 The circumambu-  
lator of the Green Park. 1633 T. CAREW *Cal. Brit.* 362  
Wks. (1824) 154 My privileges are an ubiquitary, circum-  
ambulatory . . . immunity over all the priory lodgings. 1842  
*Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 642 The style . . . is too diffuse, and,  
if we may use the word, circumambulatory.

**Circumantarctic**, -basal, etc.: see CIR-  
CUM- 2.

**Circumbendibus** (săikŭm'bendibŭs). [A  
humorous formation from CIRCUM + BEND, with  
the ending of a L. ablative pl.] A roundabout  
process or method; a twist, turn; circumlocution.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii. I shall fetch him back with  
a *circumbendibus*. I warrant him. 1727 POPE, *etc. Art*  
*Sinking* 100 The Periphrasis, which the moderns call the  
circumbendibus. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v. ii. With  
a circumbendibus, I fairly lodged them in the horsepond.  
1791 BENTHAM *Memo.* Wks. 1843 X. 266 The notice . . . was to  
come in *circumbendibus* through two different channels.  
1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xxiv. Partaking of what scholars call the  
periphrastic and ambagitory, and the vulgar the circum-  
bendibus. 1867 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Times* 9 May 12½  
What is the intention of this clumsy, embarrassing, and  
vexatious circumbendibus?

*Altrih.* 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lassies* II. ii. This fellow  
ruffles me so . . . with his most abominable circumbendibus  
phrases.

† **Circumbilivagina-tion**. *Obs.* [So in  
16-17th c. Fr.: app. a fanciful creation of Rabe-  
lais.] Going round, circumambulation. So **Cir-  
cumbilivaginate** *v.* [f. F. *circumbilivagin-er*], to  
speak in a roundabout way, use circumlocution.

1611 CORNE, *Circumbilivagina-tion*, a circumbilivagina-  
tion [1632 -*uagitation*], circular motion; going round, wheeling  
about. 1656 IN BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais*  
III. xxii. Gyronnick Circumbilivaginations. *Ibid.* III. xxx.  
That is spoke gallantly, without circumbilivaginating about  
and about.

**Circumbind**: see CIRCUM- I.

**Circumcellion** (săikŭm'seli-ŭn). Also 7 (erron.)  
-ian. [ad. L. *circumcellion-es* pl., f. *circum* around  
+ *cella* CELL: see below.]

1. *pl. Eccl. Hist.* 'A name given to the Donatist  
fanatics in Africa during the 4th c., from their  
habit of roving from house to house.' *Dict. Chr.*  
*Antiq.* b. Vagabond monks who roved from place  
to place.

1564 *Brief Exam.* xxxxb, You shall reade of the Dona-  
tistes. Circumcellions, and Papistes. 1622 BURTON *Anat.*  
*Met.* III. iv. i. iii. (1651) 673 The Circumcellions, in Affick,  
with a mad cruelty made away themselves . . . and seduced  
others to do the like. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* vii. iv.  
(1852) 527 There was the phrensie of the old circumcellions  
in those Quakers. 1872 A. W. HUTTON *Our Position as*  
*Cath.* 31 The brutal violence of the hardly human Circum-  
cellions.

† 2. *transf.* A vagrant. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM *Circumcellion*, a tauerne hunter. 1632  
BRATHWAT *Whimies, Hospital-Alan* 43 A great part of a  
long winter night is past over by him and the rest of his  
devout circumcellions, etc.

**Circumcentral**, -cept, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumcession**. *Obs. rare.* Put erroneously  
for CIRCUMMISSION, and CIRCUMSESSION; thence,  
by BLOUNT explained from L. *cessio* yielding.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumcession*, a besetting, or be-  
sieging round. [This occupies the alphabetic place of *Cir-  
cummission*: subseq. ed. insert it in its alph. place *Cir-  
cumcession* (*circumcessio*), a giving up, or ceasing round  
about; a general yielding.] a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Election*  
II. vii. ii. The Personal Indwelling of the Father in his Son  
which Divines call circumcession of the Persons.

† **Circumcide**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 -side, 5-6  
-cyde, -syde, (4 *pa.* t. -oid, -side, *pa.* -oid).  
[ad. L. *circumcidere* to cut round, clip; circum-  
cise; circumscribe.] By-form of CIRCUMCISE.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4187 Yhit sal he be circumcid.  
1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvii. 27 The same day was Abraham cir-  
cumcised and Ysmael his sone. 1388 — *Yosh.* v. 3 He  
circumcised the sones of Israel in the hil of prepuces. 14 . .  
*Circumcision* in *Tumdale's Vis.* 98, Oure vices all that we  
may circumsyde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. iv.  
139/2 In this tabernacle he was circumsyded. 1535 COVER-  
DALE *Jer.* iv. 4 Be circumsided in the Lorde. 1535 STEWART  
*Crone.* (1858) I. 68 To put out bayth his ene, Bayth nois  
and eiris circumsyde also. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Mac. i. 63  
The women that circumcided their children were murdered.

**Circumci-not**, *pp.* *a.* Also † **Circumci-noted**.  
[ad. L. *circumci-not-us* *pa.* pple. of *circumcingere*  
to gird about.] Girt about, begirt, encompassed.

So † **Circumci-notion**, **Circumci-noture**, a  
begirding, a girdle; † **Circumcinge** *v.* [see  
above], to gird round, or about.

1599 A. M. T. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physick* 184/2 This cir-  
cumcination must we lace on the bare body of the Patient.  
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumci-not*, compassed or girt  
about. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 293 Boughs, cir-  
cumcinged with flowers. *Ibid.* 303 Globular heads cir-  
cumcinct with prickles. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Circumcinge*, environ,

encompass about, or round. 1884 T. KERSLAKE in *Athe-  
num* 9 Feb. 187/3 The natural preciptuous circumcincture  
of the promontory.

**Circumcingle**: see CIRCUM- I.

† **Circumcis**, *pa.* *pp.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *circumcis*,  
L. *circumcis-us*: see next.] Circumcised.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 999 He him self wurð ðanne circumcis.  
— *Ibid.* 1002.

† **Circumcise**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *circumcis*  
'prepuce' (Godef.), repr. L. *circumcisus* or -um.]  
Circumcision; foreskin.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2848 Sephora toc ðif zunge knaue, And  
dede circumcise haue. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866)  
128 Þe flesh of his circumsyde.

**Circumcise** (să'ikŭmsiz), *v.* Also 4 -ces,  
-sice, -cyse, -zise, 4-5 -sise, -syse, 5 -cyce, 6-  
-sise. [ad. OF. *circumciser*, -ciser; or f. F. *cir-  
concis*, stem of *circuncire* (pr. pple. -*cisant*, pres.  
subj. -*cise*, etc.) = L. *circumcidere*: see prec. and  
CIRCUMCIDE.]

1. In Scriptural sense.

a. *trans.* To cut off the foreskin or prepuce of  
(males); chiefly as a religious rite of Jews and  
Mohammedans. Also in *Surgery*.

(Also to perform an analogous operation on females.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1200 Circumcised he was, a-buten  
schoren. Circumcised on ðe egende day. a 1300 *Cursor*  
*M.* 2668 (Cott.) Do your knauebarns to circumces [w. r.  
circumcise]. a 1400 *Ibid.* 11095 (Laud MS.) When they  
had circumcizid Iohn. c 1400 *Deutr. Troy* 4326 Circum-  
ciset soethly in sort with the Iewes. 1494 FABYAN vii. 329  
The Iewys dwellynge at Norwyche. . . to answer to a com-  
playnt . . . yf they shuldeste a chyilde, and it circumsyde of  
the age of a yere. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xvii. 11 And ye shall  
circumcise the flesh of your foreskinne. 1616 R. C. *Times*  
*Whit.* iv. 1557 Some have turnd Turkes for gaine, yet live  
despise After they once have been cut circumcise. c 1645  
HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 13 The Habassin emperor . . . is a  
Jew also from the girdle downward, for he is both circum-  
cised and christened. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbul*  
(1842) I. 265 The Cauzy. . . ordered the prisoner to be circum-  
cised against his will. 1863 COLLINGWOOD *tr. Wait's*  
*Introd. Anthropol.* I. 106 Bosmann. . . relates of the women of  
Wydah, that they can be circumcised like the Hottentot  
women. 1887 DEURIT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* (ed. 12) 803  
To produce a radical cure, the Surgeon must circumcise.

b. *fig.* Chiefly as a Hebraism, in reference to  
the purification typified by the rite; partly, with  
the notion of castration.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Than es a man circumsyde  
gastely. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 53 O Englande,  
whyte tyme is gyven thee, circumsyde thy harte. 1611  
BIBLE *Deut.* xxx. 6 The Lord thy God will circumsyde thine  
heart. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. xxviii. With  
sharpest griefs her heart was circumsid. 1875 JOWETT  
*Plato* (ed. 2) III. 85 If you take such an one and circumsyde  
his passions.

II. From the classical Latin sense.

† 2. To cut round. *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1608) 636 The flesh round about the  
wound . . . to be circumcised and cut with a sharp razor. 1799  
G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 131 Circumcising them of the bark  
for about two inches round.

† 3. *fig.* To cut short, limit, abridge, circum-  
scribe; to cut off. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. iii. xvi. 273 Some circumcise from  
hence both Phrygia, and Mysia. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.*  
(1688) 308 We must circumsyde and pare even this our vow  
and covenant with God. a 1672 WICK in *Gutch Coll. Cur.*  
I. 239 The Puritan . . . was strongly bent to circumsyde [the  
Church] both in authority and revenue.

Hence **Circumcising** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2681 Þe werk of circumsyding. 1607  
TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 249 Poisoned wounds . .  
cured by incision and circumsyding of the flesh. 1612 BRAKE  
*Luke* II. 21 When eight dayes were accomplished for the  
circumsyding of the childe. a 1712 KEN *Hymns Festiv.*  
*Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 215 The circumsyding stool.

**Circumcised** (să'ikŭmsizd, *poet.* -soizd),  
*pp.* *a.* [f. CIRCUMCISE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the prepuce cut off; that has under-  
gone circumcision. (Allusively used for 'Jewish'  
or 'Mohammedan'.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 355, I took by th' throat the cir-  
cumcised Dogge. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 153  
Maimonides (one of the most learned and sober Doctors of  
the circumcised Nation). 1671 MILTON *Samson* 975 My  
name, perhaps, among the Circumcised In Dan, in Judah,  
. . . may stand defamed. 1802 SOUTHEY *Mohodranas, La*  
*Caba* 68 Moor! turbaned misbeliever! Mohomedan traitor!

b. *fig.* Spiritually chastened or purified.

1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 360 With an open but circum-  
cised ear, they drink in the melody of nature's various song.

† 2. Cut or short round. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 475 Disguised in some uncouth  
habit with circumcised crowns. 1761 FIRZGERALD in *Phil.*  
*Trans.* LII. 74 The growth of the circumcised branches.

† 3. Cut short, curtailed, circumscribed. *Obs.*

1661 R. CHENEY *Let. Cecil* 16 Apr. in *Strype Ann. Ref. I.*  
App. xxiii. 61 My circumcised benefice. 1677 HALES *Serm.*  
By this circumcised, narrow, and penurious forme of studie,

**Circumciser** (să'ikŭmsizəz). Also -or.

[f. CIRCUMCISE + -ER.] One who circumcises.

1535 COVERDALE 1 Mac. i. 64 They hanged vp the chil-  
dren by the neckes. . . and slew the circumcisers of them.  
1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1852) 316 This concising  
punishment of circumcisers. 1675 L. ADDISON *State Jerus*  
61 (T.) Having gained a competent skill and experience,  
they set up for circumcisers. 1846 SOUTH tr. *Chelins' Surg.*  
II. 345 The circumcisor.

**Circumcision** (sāikūmsizən). Also 2 -ci-sium, 3-4 -cioum, 4 -cioum, -sisioune, 5 -sycyon, -syson, 6 -sysyon. [a. OF. *circumcisionem* (mod.F. *circumcision*), ad. L. *circumcisiōnem*, n. of action f. *circumcidere*: see CIRCUMDE.]

1. The action of circumcising; practised as a religious rite by Jews and Mohammedans, and by various other nations; also as a surgical operation.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Pene nome þet him wes igeften at circumcioun. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10986 Þu sal be dumb. Till be time of his circumcioune. 1382 *Wyclif John* vii. 22 Moyses 3af to 3ou circumcioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 207 b. Whiche circumcioun (as saynt Bede sayth) was a figure of baptym. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 20 Their Religion is Paganisme, yet Circumcision tells us, they [Malagasy] have heard of Mahomet. 1776 *Gibson Deut.* 10. 1. xvi. 300 Distinguished by the peculiar mark of circumcioun. 1879 *Wallace Australas.* v. 101 Circumcision is used in the north and in the south. [1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumcisiō feminarum*. The removal of portions of the nymphæ, and sometimes of the clitoris, of the female, as practised by some Eastern nations.]

attrib. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydroi.* 9 The circumcioun knives which Josuah also buried. 1885 *Arnold & Sons Catal. Surgic. Instr.* 466 Circumcioun Clamp.

b. fig. Spiritual purification by, as it were, cutting away sin.

1526 *TINDALE Rom.* ii. 29 The circumcioun of the herte is the true circumcioun. 1611 *Ibid.* Circumcioun is, that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter. 1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Collect for Circumcioun*, Graunt vs the true circumcioun of thy spirit.

c. transf. In Biblical language: The circumcised people, the Jews; fig. 'the Israel of God'.

1382 *Wyclif Acts* x. 45 The feithful, or cristen, men of circumcioun [1534 *TINDALE*, They of the circumcioun which beleveth: so CRANMER, *Genoa*, and 1611: 1535 COVERDALE, The faithful of the circumcioun; so *Rheims*.] 1611 *Bible Gal.* ii. 9 That wee should goe vnto the heathen, and they vnto the circumcioun. — *Phil.* iii. 3 For we are the circumcioun which worship God in the spirit. — and haue no confidence in the flesh. 1839 *Yowell Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 18 The especial apostle of the circumcioun.

2. *Ecl.* The festival of the Circumcioun of Christ, observed on the 1st of January.

1411 *Circumcioun (Tindale's Vis.* 98) This day. That called is the Circumcioun. a 1558 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 The tyme of newe yere, callyd the fest of Chrysts symysyon. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt Chr.* II. viii. 134 The feast of Circumcioun is first mentioned. in 450.

3. [As in cl. Lat.] Cutting or shaving round.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* 489 b. That shavelyng and cowled rowte. with bare scraped scalpes, beyng a new fangled mark of circumcioun. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 20 Another beast. much like a Baboon, as appeareth by his natural circumcioun. 1761 *FITZGERALD Fruit Trees in Phil. Trans.* LII. 72 Making an incision lengthways, from the upper to the under circumcioun, I separated the bark.

**Circumciounist**, an advocate of circumcioun. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 99 He was no circumciounist.

**Circumclose**, see CIRCUM-1.

**Circumclude**, v. rare. [ad. L. *circumcludere* to shut in on all sides.] So **Circumclousion**, an enclosing all round.

1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* II. iii. 121 To circumclude or shut up. 1730-6 *BAILEY Circumclousion*, a shutting or enclosing all about. Hence in mod. Dicts. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Circumclousion*, a mode of compression of a blood-vessel by passing a needle through the skin, under the vessel, then out through the skin again, and tying a ligature over the two ends of the needle, so as to exercise pressure.

**Circumcolumnar**, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumcurrent**, a. Obs. [ad. pr. pple. of L. *circumcurrere* to run round.] Running round, considering all round. So **Circumcurrentence**.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 222/1 Undistracted, and circumcurrent Phantasie. *Ibid.* 223/1 Having thus by Circumference examined the Phantasie.

† **Circumdate**, a. Obs. In 5-6 circum-. [ad. L. *circumdat-us*, pa. pple. of *circumdatre* to put around, surround.] Surrounded, encompassed.

1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 82 Opleasunt olyue with grace circumdate! c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) E.j. This life is. Circumdate in compass with misery and wo. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* ii. 475 All circumdate with the quhite Alabast.

† **Circumdate**, v. Obs. Also circoun-. [f. as prec.: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] (Quot. 1578 perhaps implies a vb. *circumdate*.) trans. To surround, encompass.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 23 A strong enclosure, so circumdated and compassed for the safe keeping of the hat and Lunges. *Ibid.* i. 39 That Cartilage. circumdeth and compasseth. the head of the thigh. 1621 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Esther*, Don Phobus fiery Steeds. That circumdates in twice twelve hours the World. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* vi. (1682) 250 Within the circumdating leaves. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxviii. 73 Circumdate thy land With hedge of thorne. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 291 Circumdated with little angust, long leaves.

So † **Circumdant** a. [ad. L. *circumdant-em*, pr. pple. of *circumdare*], surrounding; **Circumdation**, the act of surrounding. Obs.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. f. Health* (1633) 97 Because the circumdant ayre is colder. 1645 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 167 The coldness of the circumdant air. 1623 *COCKERAM*, A compassing about. *Circumdation*.

**Circumdenudation**, -dolate: see CIRCUM-.

**Circumduce** (sāikūmdū's), v. [ad. L. *circumducere* to lead around; (as law term) to annul.]

† 1. trans. To carry or move round; to cause to turn round an axis or centre; = CIRCUMDUCT 1.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 19 The head is not circumduct by the articulation of the head with the first Vertebre. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 A plane may be circumduced about a strait line. — as the axis of that motion. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 60 Which we hold. and circumduce it this way and that way.

2. *Sc. Law*. To declare (the term) elapsed for leading a proof.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Act K. Robert I.* 25 He sall the benefite of probation (and the terme salbe circumduced agains him). 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 477 An interlocutor is pronounced, circumducing the term, and precluding him from bringing evidence thereafter. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* I. I have allowed you a competent space to express your feelings. I must circumduce the term.

**Circumduct** (sāikūmdū kt), v. [f. L. *circumducere*, ppl. stem of *circumducere*: see prec.]

1. trans. † a. In general sense: To lead or convey round or about. Obs. b. *Phys.* To carry or move round an axis.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stufte* (1871) 88 About and about the inward and base count he circumducted him. 1624 *HYWOOD Gnaik.* ii. 99 One Martha whom Marcus most honourable circumducted in a horse-litter. 1839-47 *TODD Cyc. Anat.* III. 790/1 The recti muscles are. capable of circumducting the cornea in all directions. 1885 T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 3) I. 1077 The thigh should be. circumducted inwards.

2. *Law*. To cancel, annul. (Cf. CIRCUMDUCE 2.)

1765 *AVERTIN Parerg.* 28 Acts of judicature may be cancelled and circumducted by the Will. of the Judge. *Ibid.* 196 The citation may be circumducted in judgment, tho' the Defendant should not appear.

**Circumduction** (sāikūmdū'kən), [ad. L. *circumductiō-em* n. of action f. *circumducere*.]

1. The action of leading round or about; a roundabout or circuitous course. ? Obs.

1602 *PULBECK Pandects Law Nations* 2 The course and circumduction of their yeare. a 1639 B. JOHNSON *Underwoods, Vis. Muses Drayton*, In thy admired Periegesis, Or universal circumduction Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion. 1784 *JOHNSON Let. to Langton* 13 Apr. You might have had it with less circumduction. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphelion* 47 Led by an angular circumduction into the forum.

2. The turning of anything round about its centre or axis; spec. in *Phys.* the rotatory movement by which a limb is made to describe a cone having its apex at the joint.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* iv. 47 The Muscles of circumduction, or they that lead the eye about. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 6 The figure was made by the circumduction of a body whereof one end remained unmoved. 1835-6 *TODD Cyc. Anat.* I. 256/1 The wrist. admits of vague opposition and circumduction. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 93 Circumduction can be performed only in the shoulder and hip joints. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 233 The circumduction of a body one end of which is fixed.

3. *Law*. Annulling; cancellation. **Circumduction of the term**: in *Sc. Law*, the sentence of a judge declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing other judicial acts, and precluding the bringing forward of any further evidence.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Forme Proces* 121 All probation ceases, and ends by two ways: the first is, circumduction of the time: the other is, conclusion of the cause. 1726 *AVERTIN Parerg.* 196 The Defendant must be cited de novo, as a circumduction requires.

† Deceit, cheating. [L. *circumductio*.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Circumduction*, Guile, or deceit. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

**Circumerration**: see CIRCUM-1.

† **Circumfer**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *circumferre* to bear or carry round. Cf. OF. *circonferer*.] trans.

To carry or bear round.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. v. § 2 The contemplations of man. are circumferred to nature. 1648 W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* v. ii. 49 The charities which power hath circumferred to others, doe all returne.

† **Circumferat**, a. *Sc. Obs.* rare. [for *circumferat*, pa. pple. of prec., or ad. F. *circonféré*.] Surrounded, encompassed.

1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* i. 86 Trim Tergattis. Circumferat with stanis subtelle.

**Circumference** (sāikū mferēns), sb. In 6 circumferens, cyrcumpherence. [a. F. *circonférence*, or ad. L. *circumferentia* (also *linea circumferens*), f. *circum* round, about + *fer-re* to bear. The literal sense in L. would have been 'a bearing (of anything) about'; but the word arose as a late literal transl. of Gr. περιφέρεια rotundity, outer surface, periphery, sb. of state f. περιφέρης turning round, round, surrounding.]

1. The line that forms the encompassing boundary, esp. of anything of a rounded form; compass, circuit. spec. in *Geom.* The curved line which forms the boundary of a circle or other closed curve; also, rarely, the aggregate of the sides of a rectilinear figure; periphery.

1393 *GOWEN Conf.* III. 90 The cercle and the circumference Of every thing unto the heaven. 1413 *LYDO. Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 In the circumference of euerieche of these cercles, was sette a lytel Cercle. 1555 *EDEN Decades*

*W. Ind.* (Arb.) 249 The Spanyardes and Portugales compassed the hole circumference of the worlde. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* i. def. xv. 3 A circle is a plaine figure, conteyned vnder one line, which is called a circumference. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 77 The spokes of a wheel moue faster neere the circumference. 1666 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 37 Of a Circular Ring, or. the Space included between the Circumferences of two Circles. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 309 It thus embraces. the whole circumference of the node.

b. Measure or distance round.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 225 Of greater circumference then the heade of a man. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 1 Two fair eyes. of the circumference of a spangle. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* II. xlix. 65 Strabo calls Carthage forty miles in circumference. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 199 The circumference of the mass of land was nearly three miles.

2. In looser use: † a. A part of the circumference, an arc. Obs.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 181 The crooked line which terminates the circle [is] the perimeter; and every part of that crooked line, a circumference or arc.

† b. The surface of a body having a circular or rounded section, e.g. a sphere, cylinder, etc. Obs.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 71 From the Center to the Circumference of the body. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edm.* II. (1680) 28 In the circumference of his Brain he cannot finde a way to lead him out. 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* (J.), The bubble. seemed led at its apparent circumference. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 39 There is great heat in the bowels of the earth, which is constantly expanding from the centre to the circumference.

† c. Put for the whole circle. Obs. rare.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 286 His ponderous shield. Behind him cast; the broad circumference Hung on his shoulders like the Moon.

3. gen. Compass, bound, enclosure.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. v. 113 To be compa'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Pecke. 1720 *DAVID Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 49 A Civil War raging within the very circumference of her Walls. 1857 II. *R. R. L. Lett. Eng. Poets* II. i. 249 Wrapped in the little circumference of a tuft of grass.

4. That which surrounds, environment. rare.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 51 Every devil is an Hell unto himselfe; he. needs not the misery of circumference to afflict him. 1825 *SOUTHWELL Tale Paraguay* ii. 11 A wide circumference of woodlands waste.

† 5. A circuit; a roundabout or circuitous course.

1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* 209 From Calys I haue set the cyrcuyte or the circumference of Europ. and am come to Calys agayn. c 1600 *Distracted Emph.* v. iv, in *Hallen Old Pl.* (1884) III. 259 What a large passage or cyrcumpherence These prynces make to come unto the way Which lyes before their noyes! 1647 H. MORR *Song of Saul* ii. iii. xiv. Thus all things in distinct circumference Move about Him that satisfies them all. 1700 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 720 He took a circumference, and came upon the back of their camp and surprized them.

† b. Roundabout process, ad about a thing.

1666 *Third Advice Painter* 27 Some Patents pass with less circumference.

6. fig. (Usually opposed to CENTRE sb. 6, 11 b.)

1605 *TYNNE Advocate in Animadu.* Introd. 111 Which [clemency] from the centre of your bounty doth sprede it self into the circumference of all orders of your subiects. a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 167 Grief the circumference was, the centre joy. 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* ix. To send his glaring eye Beyond the wide circumference of his woe. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 430.

**Circumference**, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] trans.

To form the circumference of, to encompass.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 57 Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in its selfe, or circumference by its surface. 1887 *TALMAGE in Voice* 15 Dec. 7 The earth is diametered and circumferenced with discord.

† **Circumferencer**. Obs. = CIRCUMFERENTOR 1. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* 375 The admeasurement of land. with a circumferencer.

† **Circumferent**, a. Obs. [In form, ad. L. *circumferent-em*, pres. pple. of *circumferre* to carry round; but associated in sense with *circumference*.] Forming the circumference, encircling, encompassing; travelling around.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 315 The. pinne in the center guideth the circumferent tooth-head saw. 1620 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Courtly Masque Wks.* v. 165 The round year In her circumferent arms will fold us all. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 296 From the centre to the circumferent parts. 1652 *SPARKE Princ. Devot.* (1663) 580 Those of circumferent nations.

† = In circumference.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* vi. 61 A comune bushell greet circumferent, Or litel lesse [i. e. as great in circumference as a common bushell].

**Circumferential** (sāikū mferēn'shāl), a. [f. L. *circumferenti-a* CIRCUMFERENCE + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the circumference.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille God* 584 Called Perioeci, circumferential inhabitants. 1645 *CITY Alarum* 9 Circumferential deliberations without any fixed center. 1658 W. BURTON *Tim. Anton.* 158 The circumferential inscription upon the reverse. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 824 Circumferential Lines leading to this Center. 1725 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Men.* II. xvii. 383 How much a Circular or Circumferential Line is greater than a strait Line drawn through the Centre. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 173 The circumferential flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 35 Strength [of a gun] to resist a bursting strain, which is called circumferential strength.



† 2. Circuits, roundabout, indirect. *Obs.*

1662a FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Circumferential devices. *Ibid.* III. 406 He preferred death in a direct line before a circumferential passage thereunto.

Hence **Circumferentially** *adv.*, in a circumferential way; in or upon the circumference.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* § 2. 62 The yolk becomes circumferentially indented. 1882 MAYNE *Relid in N. Y. Tribune* 24 May 8 Dealing with the larger limbs, he... notices them circumferentially.

**Circumferentor** (səuk'mfərəntər). Also 7-*er*. [*f.* CIRCUMFERENT + -OR, -ER of the agent.]

1. *Surveying*. An instrument consisting of a flat brass bar with sights at the ends and a circular brass box in the middle, containing a magnetic needle, which plays over a graduated circle; the whole being supported on a staff or tripod. (Now commonly superseded by the THEODOLITE.)

1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 With Plaine-Table, Theodolite, Sector, Circumferentor. 1644 NVR *Gunnery* II. (1647) 36 Circumferentor, or Geometrical Square. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 625 The Circumferentor, by which the Down Survey, or Sir William Petty's Survey of Ireland was taken. 1760 S. WYLD (*title*) The Practical Surveyor, by the Plaine-Table, Theodolite, or Circumferentor. 1864 JAFFRESON *R. Stephenson* I. 48 (L.).

2. An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel; a tire-measurer, tire-circle.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Circumfix**, -*flanked*, etc.: see CIRCUM- 1. **Circumflect** (səik'mflek't), *v.* [*ad.* L. *circumflectere* to bend round; also, to mark or pronounce with a circumflex accent.]

1. *trans. Gram.* To mark with a circumflex accent. † *b. fig.* To accentuate, emphasize (cf. CIRCUMFLEX B. I. b.).

1643 *Sober Sadness* 1 To circumflect the sad accents of their Complaint. 1751 WISLEY *Wks.* (1879) XIV. 80 Nouns of the First Declension circumflect the Genitive Plural.

2. To bend round.

In mod. Dicts.

**Circumflex** (səik'mfleks), *a.* and *sb.* [*As* *adj.*, *ad.* L. *circumflexus* bent about, *pa. pple.* of *circumflectere*; as applied to the accent, it translated Gr. περιστρέφω-ος, lit. 'drawn around', in reference to its shape. The *sb.* is partly an absolute use of the *adj.*, partly (senses 2, 3) repr. L. *circumflexus* a bending round.]

*A. adj.*

1. *Gram.* A word meaning literally 'bent round' applied to an accent-mark ^, or ~, placed, originally in Greek, over long vowels having a particular accent or 'tone' (see ACCENT 1); and thence transferred to other languages as a mark of length, of contraction, or of a particular variety of long vowel. Sometimes also applied to the tone, quantity, or quality indicated by this mark.

The Greek περιστρέφω-ος was used by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *a.c.* 30 (περιστρέφω-ος λέγειν). According to Arcadius *σφολ δύναν* (c. 200 A.D.), prob. copying Herodian (c. 150 A.D.), the sign and name are both attributed to Aristophanes of Byzantium (c. 264 A.D.). The original mark is said to have been ^ a combination of ^ and ~, and hence called δέσφάρεα, for which however Aristophanes is said to have substituted ~ to avoid confusion of ^ with Lambda (Λ). This statement proves at least that the rounded form was the common one c. 200. In our oldest accented texts (7-9th c.) both forms ^ and ~ exist, but the rounded form prevailed, and by later scribes was turned up with a flourish, thus ~.

The Latin grammarians of 2-3d c. call the mark *circumflexus*, and generally agree as to its shape being ^ (exc. Capella, who used ~); but it was not actually used in writing Latin till modern times, when sometimes introduced to indicate contraction as in *ambūnt* for *amaverunt*, or in the ablative sing. in *-ā*. In recent times also it has been introduced in *frēto* to mark a long vowel, chiefly due to contraction, as in *frēto* from *frēta*. The circumflex used in normalized printing of Old High German, and other Teutonic langs., to express long quantity, originated in an acute accent ^ (as in O.E.), which being thus made ^, has been confounded with the Romanized form of the circumflex. In modern English use the mark has no definite value, but is variously used by orthoepists or phonetists to mark long quantity, 'broad' quality, or the like.

a 1557 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1878) Djb. The grave accent is marked by this carac<sup>t</sup>, the light accent is noted thus ^, and the circumflex, or indifferent is thus signified ~. 1839 PURTENHAM *Eng. Poets* II. vi [vii.] (Arb.) 92 Called the circumflex, or compass accent; and if new terms were not odious, we might very properly call him the (windabout) for so is the Greek word. c 1660 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The circumflex accent both lifts and falls the syllab that it possesseth, and combynes the marks of other tuæ, thus ~. 1871 ROSE *Lat. Gram.* I. xiii. 98 The Romans distinguish between an acute and a circumflex accent.

2. Bent or bending round; † circuitous.

1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Comic Wks.* (1709) 187, I...took a circumflex Road. 1728 SWIFT *Discovery*. With a congee circumflex, Bush, smiling round on all, retreats. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 42 Embryo hooked, folded or circumflex.

3. *Anat.* Applied to certain structures of curved or winding form, or which bend round others; as the *circumflex arteries* of the arm (*anterior* and *posterior c. a.*), of the thigh (*internal* and *external*), of the knee; the *circumflex iliac artery*

and *vein*; the *circumflex nerve* of the arm; the *circumflex muscle* of the palate, or *tensor palati*.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 634 The thoracic and circumflex arteries. 1836-39 Tonn *Cycl. Anat.* II. 247/1 The internal circumflex artery is a larger vessel than the external. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade Mec.* 422 The Branches of the circumflex nerve are muscular and cutaneous. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 278 From the same two nerves there arise the circumflex and the subscapular nerves.

*B. sb.*

1. *Gram.* A circumflex accent (sign): see A. 1. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 70 The Circumflex is that, by which a syllable first raised is carried low. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Circumflex* is that mark, which is used over the letter (a) in... *Amastri* for *Amavisti*. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 240 It would not be amiss if the long *i* were always mark'd with a Circumflex... thus *i*. 1883 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Sax.* § 12 In this book... a circumflex is used over all long vowels and diphthongs.

† *b. fig. Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 79/2 This accents the... unholiness of a Saint with a circumflex.

† 2. Bending round, winding, curve, a curved line. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 24 Every letter (well neere) with his circumflex importeth a whole word. 1655 M&Q, *Worcester Cent. Inv.* A Cypher... so contrived that one line, without returns and circumflexes stands for each and every of the 24 Letters. 1709 *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 16 The Circumflex, which Persons of his Profession take in their Walking. 1773 J. ROSS *Fraser's* iii. 928 This terrene Shook with concussive circumflex most dread.

3. A curved line, (or {, bracketing two or more lines of writing. ? *Obs.*

1801 F. THESSIGER in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Introd. 208 Those Line-of-Battle Ships... within the circumflex were boarded by me in the following order. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 231 The limbs of two broken arcs stretching like circumflexes at about 23° distance on each side of the moon.

**Circumflex**, *v.* [*f.* L. *circumflex*- ppl. stem of *circumflectere*: see *prec.*; but in II. from *prec.*; in the former case the stress is on *-fle*, in the latter on *-circum*-, as in the *adj.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To bend or wind round.

1644-58 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1679) 39 With a splay mouth, and a nose circumflex. 1673 T. JORDAN in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1866) 514 A Reynard Gules, with a Goose-neck in his mouth, and her body circumflex'd over his back. 1851 *Times* 29 Sept. 4/5 The last coil [of submarine cable] being securely circumflexed at about 4 o'clock.

b. To arch over with something bent round.

1850 BROWNING *Xmas Eve* &c. 177 Till the heaven of heavens were circumflex [with a rainbow].

† 2. *intr.* To bend round. *Obs.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 13 That doth circumflex and turn down like a flower de Lice.

II. 3. *trans.* To put or take a circumflex accent upon; to write or pronounce with a circumflex.

1665 COOPER *Dict. Hist.* s. v. *Britannia*, *Fyndyng* in *Suidas*, that Prytania in greek, with a circumflex aspiration, doeth signifie metalles. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 Acute-toned words of the First and Second Declensions circumflex all their Genitives and Datives. 1774 MITFORD *Harm. Lang.* 66 It was always acute or circumflexed. 1813 *Month. Mag.* XXXVI. 425 Letters that are circumflexed must be pronounced long.

† b. *humorous*. To accentuate strongly. *Obs.*

1661 L. GRIFFIN *Doctr. Asse. Asse's Compl.* 8 We are none of those, that Circumflex their Sermons with their Nose, And mingle Hopkins Rimes, with Wisdome's Prose!

4. To bracket, conjoin in writing with a curved line, (Cf. CIRCUMFLEX *sb.* 3.) ? *Obs.*

1805 J. POOLE *Reply R. Gardiner's Answ.* 9 By some flourish of a very free pen... they became circumflexed into one date.

**Circumflexion**, -*flection* (səik'mflek'ʃən). [*ad.* L. *circumflexion-em* bending round.]

1. Bending round; circuitous course.

1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* III. x. (Arb.) 184 The circumflexion or course of the water reboundyng in compass. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Circumflexion*, a bowing or bending round about. 1773 *Batchelor* II. 45 Such sudden stops, and circumflexions. [In *Worcester*; and in mod. Dicts.]

2. Marking or accenting with a circumflex.

1815 *Month. Mag.* XXXIX. 303 The definition of circumflexion... is not very consistent with his explanation of the two simple accents.

† **Circumfloribus**, *humorous nonce-wd.* [*f.* L. *circum + floribus*, abl. pl. of *flōs* flower. Cf. CIRCUMBENDIBUS.] Flowery and wind-winded.

1738-9 MARY GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 45 Much circumfloribus stuff was talked of on the Court side.

**Circumflow**: see CIRCUM- 1.

**Circumfluence** (səik'mfluēns), *rare*. [*as if* *ad.* L. *\*circumfluentia*, *f. circumfluere*: see next.] A flowing around.

1881 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Son.* 203 Like multiform circumfluence manifold Of night's flood-tide. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 167 The circumference of a shadowed sea.

**Circumfluent** (səik'mfluēnt). [*ad.* L. *circumfluent-em*, pres. pple. of *circumfluere* to flow round.] Flowing round; ambient as a fluid.

1577 *Dec. Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 29 A Centre: From the which the Circumfluent beams of his proper power do proceed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Circumfluent*, that flows and runs about. 1725 *Port. Odys.* I. 230 Whose bounds the deep circumfluent waves embrace. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. (1869) 110 With two encircling mounds and two circumfluent valleys. 1864 Ruskin in *Reader* IV. 678/1 In that

matter of Political Economy also (though forced in like manner to write of that by unendurable circumfluent fallacy), I know my ground. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mundi* xiii. (1870) 488 The... conception of a great circumfluent River.

**Circumfluous** (səik'mfluəs), *a.* [*f.* L. *circumfluis* flowing around, (more commonly) flowed around, surrounded by water + -OUS.]

1. Flowing around, surrounding as a fluid; also *transf.*; = CIRCUMFLUENT.

1638 WILKINS *New World* iv. (1707) 33 A kind of circumfluous Reflection. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 270 Hee the World Built on circumfluous Waters. 1725 *POPE Odys.* IV. 753 Girt with circumfluous tides. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. 208 On the farther side of the circumfluous ocean.

2. Flowed round, surrounded by water.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 608 This circumfluous isle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Circumfluous*,... that is flowed about. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Develoeph.* 255 Her offspring... wherewith the populous swarms ever through the circumfluous hives.

**Circumfodient**, -*fulgent*: see CIRCUM- 1.

† **Circumforaneal**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* as next + -AL.] = next.

1613 JACKSON *Cread* II. 30 Wks. II. 124 Circumvented by any domestic pedlar or circumforaneal cokesmate.

† **Circumforanean**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* as next + -AN.] = next.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 These jugglers and vagrant circumforanean land-leapers. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. (1651) 60 Not borrowed from circumforanean Rogues and Gipsies. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 Circumforanean Pedlars... secretly vend prohibited Pamphlets.

**Circumforaneous** (səik'mfɔrəniəs), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*f.* L. *circumforaneus* (cf. *circum + forum* market) + -OUS.] Strolling from market to market; wandering, vagrant, vagabond; quack.

1650 J. BRINSLEY *An Antidote* 29. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Baptism* IV. 235 A Circumforaneous Antidote. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 The circumforaneous Emperick. 1664 H. MORR *Myst. Inq.* xvi. A kind of circumforaneous Masking or Mummung. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 6, I mean those circumforaneous Wits, whom every Nation calls by the Name of that Dish of Meat which it likes best... in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings. 1827 CULLEN *Lect. Hist. Medicine* Wks. 1827 I. 373 At first they practised in a circumforaneous manner. ¶ Translating L. *circumforaneus* in senses (a.) carried about for expiation, (b.) movable.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* III. 47 Those who, with lustral sacrifices, expiate, by circumforaneous victims, the anger of the Gods. *Ibid.* IV. 77 Towers foimed from the junction of planks, after the manner of a circumforaneous house.

**Circumfuse** (səik'mfuz), *v.* [*f.* L. *circumfus*- ppl. stem of *circumfundere* to pour around, to surround, encompass.]

1. *trans.* To pour, diffuse, or spread (a fluid) around or about (anything).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *On Julin's Breath*, All the spices of the East are circumfused there. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* II. 101 This vast Element of Air, circumfused about this teraqueous Globe. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 305 An elastic fluid, circumfused about a solid.

2. To surround (a thing) on all sides *with* or *in* (a fluid medium or the like); to bathe. (The surrounding substance may itself be the subject.)

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* 72 In the lake... Appear'd a face, all circumfused with light. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* VII. 174 Ulysses... by Minerva thick With darkness circumfused. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* (1850) 222 The light of beauty did not fall in vain Or gaudie circumfused them to no end. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lii, Glowing and circumfused in speechless love.

Hence **Circumfused** *ppl. a.*, diffused or spread around; surrounding or enveloping as a fluid.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir R. Drake* (1881) 43 Whose tops... Were damp'd with circumfused clouds from sight. 1649 BULWER *Panthology* II. iv. 157 The circumfused skin... hath a voluntary motion. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 Disperse into thin air the circumfused air.

**Circumfusile**, *a.* *rare*-1. [*f.* L. type *\*circumfusilis*, *f. circumfus*- ppl. stem of *circumfundere* (see *prec.*) after *fusilis*.] Poured or spread around.

1725 *POPE Odys.* III. 541 Artist divine, whose skilful hands unfold The victim's hoim with circumfusile gold.

**Circumfusion** (səik'mfuzən), [*ad.* L. *circumfusion-em*, *f. circumfundere*: see CIRCUMFUSE.] Pouring or diffusion around.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Ind. Astrol.* VI. 163 The circumfusion of the aire. 1704 SWIFT *T. T. Poem* (1710) 63 The natural... of daily Creation and Circumfusion. 1891 MORLEY *Voltaire* III. (ed. 2) 116 That circumfusion of bright light which is the highest aim of speech.

**Circumgestion**. ? *Obs.* [*f.* L. *circumgestare* to carry round; see -ATION.] A carrying about (ceremonially or in procession).

a 1564 BECON *Compar. betw. Lord's Sup. & Pope's Mass* (1844) 394 That popish mass... with her feigned propitiatory sacrifice, with her transubstantiation, circumgestion. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissas. Popery* I. (1686) 96 Circumgestion of the Eucharist to be adored. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 5 Adoration and Circumgestion of Reliques.

**Circumgyral** (səik'mdʒiə-rəl), *a.* *rare*. [*f.* L. *circum + gyrus* a whirl, a wheel + -AL: cf. next.] In circling wreaths or whills. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Nev. Again* xlii. 315 Circumgyral smoke.

**Circumgyrate** (săikŭmdzəirət), *v.* Also -*gyrate*. [f. CIRCUM + L. *gyrāt-* ppl. stem of *gyrāre* to turn or wheel round: see -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To cause to turn or wheel round; to twist or twine. ? *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. 11. 3111. The soul about it self circumgyrates Her various forms. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 334 Various sorts of Vessels, curl'd, circumgyrated, and complicated together.

2. *intr.* To turn or wheel about, to roll round; to travel round, make circuits.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Portage's Mystic Div.* 24 The whole frame of the World seemeth to me. to circumgyrate, to wheel, whirl, and turn round about in a Topsy-Turvy. 1830-2 BENTHAM *Justice & Codify. Petit. Wks.* 1843 V. 479 Circumgyrating, as if by steam, on a wheel without a drag.

3. *trans.* To go round, travel round. *rare.*

1808 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 564 It took an active man. . . ten hours to circumgyrate the town.

**Circumgyration** (săikŭmdzəirət-jən). Also -*giration*. [sb. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The act of turning round as a wheel; rotation, revolution on an axis.

1603 HOLLAND *Phylarch's Mor.* 1198 A certaine turbulent and irregular circumgyration. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 75 This circumgyration of the Earth causeth the rising and setting of the Sunne. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 336 The apparent circumgyration of objects on ceasing to revolve. 1845 BARHAM *Engol. Leg.* (1877) 406.

b. Giddiness, vertigo. ? *Obs. rare.*

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Circumgyration* . . . a turning or wheeling round about, a dizziness. Howell in *Lustra Ludovici* [1666]. 1801 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Circumgyration* . . . Also, a term for giddiness.

2. Moving in a circular or circuitous course; circling, wheeling, turning about, travelling round.

1607 DEKKER *Kids. Conjur.* (1849) 61 Achelon (after many circumgyrations) falls into the Stigian Lake. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 Magnetical Bodies, whose expirations . . . return in Circumgyrations to their Bodies again. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc. Wks.* VII. 270 After endless circumgyrations, never nearer to any opening.

† b. Circuit. *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 30 Zant. . . hath about 60 miles in circumgyration.

3. *fig.*

1670 G. H. HIST. *Cardinals* II. i. 117 No Rhetorical flourishes, no circumgyration of words. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* VI. VII. xvii. ii. 21 A total circumgyration, summer, or tumble heels-over-head in the Political relations of Europe. 1879 MCCARTHY *Omn Times* II. 207 Harley once described a famous speech as 'a circumgyration of incoherent words'.

4. Convolution, contortion.

1843 J. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 168 The circumgyration of the intestines is apparently so erratic and confused.

**Circumgyratory** (săikŭmdzəirət-ri), *a.* [f. as CIRCUMGYRATE: see -ORY.] Marked by circumgyration, circumgyrating.

1835 *Poz Adv. Hans Pfadl* Wks. 1864 I. 5 During his circumgyratory movements. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Mosses from a Manx* xxx. 235 The creaking cider-mill, set in motion by a circumgyratory horse.

† **Circumgyre**, *v. Obs.* Also -*gire*. [f. CIRCUM- + L. *gyrāre* to turn round, go round.]

1. *trans.* To 'go round', encompass. *rare.*

1593 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 68 Precincts. . . circumgyred and limited about with bounds and marks.

2. *trans.* To cause to turn round or revolve.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 274 As this Orbe is Circumgyrd and wheeld.

3. *intr.* To turn round like a wheel; to revolve; to make circuits, wind about, circle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 (T.) A sweet river. . . after 30 little miles circumgyring, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 332 The Mill, that circumgyreth fast. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pil. Flying-Ins.* II. 295 In many circumgyring motions, and circling vagaries. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 398.

**Circumhabitant**: see CIRCUM- 1.

**Circumincission** (săikŭmdzəirət-jən). *Theol.* [ad. med. L. *circumincision-em*, lit. 'going round', f. CIRCUM- round + *incēdere* to move, proceed, go.

Introduced as a translation of Gr. *περιχώρησις* (lit. 'circuition, rotation') as employed by Damascenus (8th c.) in his explication of the text 'I am in the Father, and the Father in me', it became a standard term of scholastic theology. The difficulty of getting the sense in which the term thus came to be used, out of the literal 'going round', led in later times to its frequent alteration to *circuminsession*, as if = 'an insitting or indwelling (*insessio*) in rotation or reciprocity': see β.]

1644 DIONY *Nat. Bodies* (1657) 143 Who can look upon . . . the incomprehensible circumincission. . . reserved for Angels eyes? 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Circumincission* (from *circum* and *incēdo*), a going or walking round about; As it is used among Divines it signifies the reciprocal being of the persons of the blessed Trinity in each other. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 318 These men. . . have by their Modalities, Suppositivities, Circumincissions, and twenty such other Chimæras, so misrepresented this. . . Article of the Trinity to men's reason. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Circumincission*, in theology, a term whereby the schoolmen use to express the existence of three divine persons in one another, in the mystery of the trinity. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 38 A

callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly gruelled by the hypostatic circumincission.

β. written *circumincission*.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. iv. 590 These Platonists . . . attribute to their Three Divine Hypostases, just such an *ἐπερχώρησις*, Circumincission, or mutual In-being, as Christians do. 1697 *State Philadelph.* Soc. 19 A mutual Inhabitation, or Circumincission, of Christ and the Soul. 1721 BAILEY *Circumincission* 1731-1800 *Circumincission*. 1887 H. S. BOWDEN tr. *Hettinger's Dante* 258 The bliss of the Divinity consists in the everlasting circumincission of the Father in the Son, of the Son in the Father, of Both in the Holy Ghost.

**Circuminclose**, etc.: see CIRCUM- 1.

**Circumjacence** (săikŭmdzəirət-jens). [f. L. *circumjacere* (see CIRCUMJACENT) + -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being circumjacent.

1884 Q. Rev. July 38 The circumjacence of ecclesiastical manors.

**Circumjacency** (săikŭmdzəirət-jensi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being circumjacent; *concr.* (in pl.) circumjacent parts, environs.

1728 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. iv. 16 All the monarchical cure of the circumjacencies. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* (1858) II. v. 252 The mouth, and the whole circumjacencies of the town, composed the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.

**Circumjacent** (săikŭmdzəirət-jent), *a.* [ad. L. *circumjacens*, pres. pple. of *circumjacere* to lie around, border upon.] Lying or situated around, adjacent on all sides, surrounding.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 34 His good fame, florysshyngh . . . in the countreys circumjacent. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 45 By the binding together of all the partes circumjacent. 1654 HOWELL *Massaniello* II. 137 In many places of the Country circumjacent to Naples. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxvii. 267 The city with its circumjacent plain.

**Circumjovial** (săikŭmdzəirət-jəvial), *a.* (sb.)

*Astr.* [f. CIRCUM 2 + *jov-em* Jupiter: cf. *jovial*.] Revolving round Jupiter. † b. sb. A satellite of Jupiter (*obs.*).

1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* i. (1722) 22 The case being the same in . . . the Circumjovials about Jupiter. 1728 DERHAM *Ecl. Jupiter's Sat.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 425 Exact Tables to calculate the Eclipses of the Circumjovials. 1794 Mrs. PROZIO *Synon.* II. 150 Circumjovial satellites. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 186 The contemplation of the circumjovial planets (as they were called) . . . assisted in securing the admission of the Copernican system.

So **Circumjovial a.**, **Circumjovian a.**, = prec.; † **Circumjovialist**, a satellite of Jupiter.

1846 BREWSTER *Mart.* Sc. ii. (ed. 3) 29 The four circumjovial planets. 1865 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leon.* 28 Circumjovian planets. 1867 R. TOWNLEY in *Phil. Trans.* II. 458 Taking the Distances. . . of the Circumjovialists.

† **Circumlate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *circumlat-* ppl. stem of *circumferre* to bear or bring round.] *trans.* To carry or bring round; *spec.* to turn or 'fitch' round (a limb). Also *intr.* Hence † **Circumlation** [late L. *circumlatio*], bringing or moving round; † **Circumlatory a.**, of or pertaining to circumlation; roundabout, circumlocutory.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 58 The one legge fastened one the eath, and the other . . . circumlated. — To circumlate or fitch about is the action of the whole legge. 1666 HOBBS *Decam.* v. Wks. VII. 113 This compounded motion of the sun, is one part of its circumlation. 1639 SALT-MARSH *Policy* 98 How you may use circumlatory speeches.

† **Circumligate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *circumligāt-* ppl. stem of -*ligare*.] *trans.* To bind round or about.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physick* 124 Circumligate thereabout a linnen clothe. 1637 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 382\* They circumligate the tree with sheep-skins.

† **Circumligation**. [sb. of action f. prec.]

1. 'The act of binding round' (J.).

1678 IN PHILLIPS, whence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON.

2. 'The bond with which anything is encompassed' (J.).

† **Circumlige**, *v. Obs.* = CIRCUMLIGATE.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 97 b. Two maces bellically, Solis, circumliged with branches of Olive, propre. 1623 COCKERAM, *Circumlige*, to bind about.

**Circumlittoral**, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *littus*, littor- shore: cf. *littoral*.] Lying round or bordering the shore. *spec.* applied by some to that zone or region of the sea-bottom lying immediately outside of and below the *Littoral*. See ZONE.

**Circumlocuity**. A confusion of *circumlocution* and *circuituity*: see CIRCUITY 2 b.

1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 324/2 Though an action of contract for an amount up to £100 cannot be originated in the County Court, yet by a slight circumlocuity of procedure the same effect can be obtained.

**Circumlocute** (săikŭmlöküt), *v.* Also 6 -*loquite*. [f. L. *circumlocut-* ppl. stem of *circumloqui*.] † *trans.* To express by circumlocution, or periphrastically (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To use circumlocution. (*humorous*).

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 33 Veibes passives be circumlocuted throwe all they modes. *Idid.* 51 The preter perfect temps . . . in the frenche tonge is circumlocuted by these verbes *ay* and *suis*. *Idid.* 122 But one worde, whiche the frenche tonge circumlocuteth with three or four wordes. 1859 G. MARSDEN tr. *Reverend* III. xiv. 390, I went to her and began to circumlocute.

**Circumlocution** (săikŭmlöküt-jən). Also 6 -*locucion*, -*loquution*, -*loquution*. [a. F. *circumlocution*, or ad. L. *circumlocution-em*, f. CIRCUM- + *loqui* to speak.] Speaking in a roundabout or indirect way; the use of several words instead of one, or many instead of few. Formerly used of grammatical periphrasis; but now only of rhetorical.

*Circumlocution Office*: a satirical name applied, by Dickens, to Government Offices, on account of the circuitous formality by which they delay the giving of information, etc. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) F vj, When thou must in speche touche. . . Such maners vncienly, vse circumlocution. 1530 PALSGR. 112 Where we use circumlocution, the frenchmen have one onely worde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 93 b, Circumlocution is a large description either to sette forth a thyng moie gorgeously, or else to hyde it. 1595 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 When by circumlocution anything is expressed, as when we say: The Prince of Peripatetics, for Aristotle. 1626 COCKERAM, *Circumlocution*, A speaking of many words when few may suffice: a long circumlocution. 1713 ADDISON *Ch. Tariff*, He affirms everything roundly without any art or circumlocution. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* xii, After much circumlocution, and many efforts to give an air of importance to what he had to communicate. 1855 DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. x, The Circumlocution Office was (as everybody knows without being told) the most important Department under Government. *Idid.*, Whatever was required to be done, the Circumlocution Office was beforehand with all the public departments in the art of perceiving—How not to do it.

b. A phrase or sentence in which circumlocution is used; a roundabout expression.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* 42 Going about the bush with this exposition and circumlocution. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 452 In his pleadings . . . he declined all circumlocutions. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind Gall. Wks.* 1846 III. 83 The countly circumlocution by which Mr. Burke designates the Bastille—'the King's castle at Paris!' 1854 KINGSLAY *Lett.* (1878) I. 417 Courtiesies and Circumlocutions are out of place, where the morals, health, lives of thousands are at stake.

Hence **Circumlocutional**, **Circumlocutionary**, *adjs.*, pertaining to, or given to, circumlocution. **Circumlocutionist**, one who uses circumlocution. **Circumlocutions a.**, given to circumlocution; whence **Circumlocutionsness**.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 308, I have found circumlocutional champions disposed to be warm with me. 1865 *Notesman* 16 Apr., An immense exercise of circumlocutionary skill. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxx. 500 The flowery circumlocutionary style of an Oriental scribe. 1846 WORKS *St. L. Circumlocutionist*, citing *Gent. Mag.* 1855 DICKENS *L. Dorrit* I. xxvii, This able circumlocutionist. 1827 K. HILL in *Sidney Life* (1834) 213 O the dulness, the circumlocutionsness, the conceit, the tautology.

**Circumlocutory** (săikŭmlöküt-ri), *a.* [? f. CIRCUMLOCUTION or its source: see -ORY.] Marked by circumlocution, roundabout, periphrastic.

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* (1682) 31 (T.) Circumlocutory: that not to be expressed in many words which may be as fully in one. 1741 POPE, &c., *Mart. Scriblerus* viii. (R.), Periphrase. . . being a diffused circumlocutory manner of expressing a known idea. 1841 THACKERAY *Civil. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 180 Are we bound . . . to speak of humbug only in a circumlocutory way? 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 280 It will . . . oblige us to use a circumlocutory phrase.

**Circumlocuid**, -*mediterranean*, -*migration*, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

**Circum-meridian**, *a. Astr.* [CIRCUM- 2.] Situated about or near the meridian; applied to observations of a heavenly body when near the meridian. Also (badly) **Circum-meridional a.**

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* *Introd.* 14 Circum-meridian altitudes of the moon. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris* ix. vi. 168 Circum-meridian observations of Jupiter were made. 1875 BRIDGES *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 194 To obtain latitudes from sun and stars, \*circum-meridional altitudes are generally used.

**Circumure** (săikŭmmiūr), *v.* [f. CIRCUM- 1 + L. *mur-are* to wall.] *trans.* To wall round.

1603 SHAKS. *Mans. for M.* iv. i. 28 A Garden circumur'd with Bricks. 1626 FULTHAM *Resolves* i. xciv, Restraint by service. . . is far worse, than the being circum-mured only. 1839 *Chamb. Grm.* 15 July 200 The space thus employed is entirely circummured.

**Circumnatant**, etc.: see CIRCUM- 1.

**Circumnavigable** (săikŭmnəvigəb'l), *a.* [f. as next: see -ABLE.] That can be circumnavigated.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 93 Rendering the whole terraqueous Globe circumnavigable.

**Circumnavigate** (săikŭmnəvigət), *v.* [f. L. *circumnavig-are* to sail round: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To sail round.

1694 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 392 (T.) In his circumnavigating the globe. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 79 With a design of circumnavigating the island. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. xviii. 460 Somewhere about 600 B.C. . . [The Phoenicians] circumnavigated Africa. 1876 GARDEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7 (1882) 413 Drake circumnavigated the globe. *fig.* 1827 HART *Glosses* Ser. n. (1873) 447 The business of Philosophy is to circumnavigate human nature.

**Circumnavigation** (săikŭmnəvigət-jən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A sailing round. Also *transf.* 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), Concerning the circumnavigation of Africa. 1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 264 During the circumnavigations of Great Britain. 1807 S. W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 119 In the course of this circumnavigation the dancers . . . are continually changing their relative situations. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 501.

**Circumnavigator** (săikŭmnəvigət-ri), [f. CIRCUMNAVIGATE, on L. analogies: see -OR.] One

who circumnavigates; *spec.* one who circumnavigates the earth.

1770 GUTHRIE *Geog.* (T.), Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of... Drake 1789 Mrs. Plozet *Journ. France* I. 274 Our circumnavigator Captain Cook. 1818 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 487 The first circumnavigators of Africa. 1845 De QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1862 XI. 75 A circumnavigator on the most pathless waters of... metaphysics.

**Circumnavigatory** (săikŭmnăvîgâtəri), *a.* [see -ORY.] Pertaining to circumnavigation.

1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 880/2 The circumnavigatory voyage of the 'Beagle'.

**Circumnebulous**: see CIRCUM- I.

**Circumnutate** (săikŭmnîz'tet), *v. Bot.* [f. (by Darwin 1880) from CIRCUM- + NUTATE: see next.] *intr.* To bend or lean in a direction which is continually revolving or rotating in a horizontal path: said of the growing parts of plants. Hence **Circumnutating** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 If we observe a circumnating stem, which happens at the time to be bent, we will say towards the north, it will be found gradually to bend more and more easterly, until it faces the east; and so onwards to the south, then to the west, and back again to the north. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* LI. 57 The stems of seedlings, circumnate to the extent allowed by the pressure of the earth.

**Circumnutation** (săikŭmnîz'ti-fən), *Bot.* [n. of action from *piec.*: see NUTATION.] A movement characteristic of growing plants, due to increased growth at different points round the axis in succession, whereby the growing part (*e.g.* the apex of a stem) describes a more or less circular spiral path. (See NUTATION.)

1873 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot. m. iv.* 766 Curvatures... caused by the unequal growth of different sides of an organ may be called Nutations... It is common for the apices of erect stems above the curved growing part to move round in a circle or ellipse, the region of most active growth moving gradually, as it were, round the axis. This kind of nutation may be termed a Revolving Nutation.]

1880 DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 1 This movement has been called by Sachs 'revolving nutation'; but we have found it much more convenient to use the terms *circumnutation* and *circumnutate*. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 34/3 The method of climbing by twining was a modification of the property of 'circumnutation'.

So **Circumnutatory** *a.*, pertaining to circumnutation.

1880 *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 871/2 The movements of climbing plants... are modifications of this circumnutatory tendency.

**Circumobresistance**, *-pallial*, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

**Circumoral**, *a. Phys.* [f. CIRCUM- + L. *os*, *or-* mouth.] Situated around the mouth.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 50/5 All the circumoral arms are crowded with vibratile organs. 1859 R. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 320 The circumoral region is full and fleshy. 1878 BELT *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 200 In the Crinoida the circumoral suckers acquire the function of tentacles.

† **Circumplect**, *v.* [ad. L. *circumplectere* to clasp around.] To embrace, clasp tightly.

Also † **Circumplex** *v.*, [f. *ppl. stem.*] in same sense; † **Circumplexion**, winding about, encompassing; also encompassment, cincture, girdle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 67 That which... circumplecteth all the subject vessels and bowels. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Faucies* i. xl. (1660) 17 My metamorphosed Skin Shall circumplex... that fresh And new refined substance of this flesh! 1648 FELTHAM *Resolves* li. liii (R.) It was after his fall, that he made himself his fig-leaf circumplexion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 573/2 Those Circumplexions of Atoms, involving themselves about one another.

† **Circumuplicate**, *v.* [f. L. *circumuplicat-* *ppl. stem* of *-plicare* to fold or twine round.] To fold, twine, or wrap round. Hence **Circumuplicated** *ppl. a.*, **Circumplication**, an enwrapping all round.

1623 COCKERAM, *Circumuplicate*, To roll, or wrap about. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumuplicate*, to fold or wind about. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 105 A great black Root... with interwoven and circumuplicated Coats or Branches. 1867 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 (Bindweeds) troubleth them with the inwrapping and circumplication about... their stem or stalk. 1878 in PHILLIPS: thence in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

**Circumpolar** (săikŭmpŏlăr), *a.* [f. CIRCUM- + L. *polus* POLE; cf. *polar*.]

1. *Astr.* Around or about the pole (of the heavens); *spec.* applied to those stars (or other heavenly bodies) which (in any given latitude) describe the whole of their diurnal circles above the horizon. So *circumpolar motion*.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 224 Some Circumpolar Stars in the same Vertical with the Pole-star. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXVII. 166 Observations of the sun and circumpolar stars. 1853 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc. iii.* (1873) 133 The comet remained long... visible as a circumpolar object. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 13 This allows the telescope circumpolar motion.

2. *Geog.* Round or about either terrestrial pole. 1666 WILSON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 343 The middle, and their neighbouring Parts... elevated, and the Circumpolar [printed Circumpolar] depress'd. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 879/2 The opinion that there exists an Antarctic circumpolar continent. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 612 The vast circumpolar area.

VOL. II.

**Circumpolarization**. [See POLARIZATION.] The rotation to right or left of the rays of polarized light caused by certain substances.

1885 W. STIRLING tr. *Landois' Physiol.* II. 561.

**Circumportation**, *-press*, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

**Circumpose** (săikŭmpŏz), *v.* ? *Obs.* [repr. L. *circumponere*, on the analogy of *compose*, *expose*, etc.: see APPOSE, PAUSE, POSE.]

1. *trans.* To place around.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 75 [The] Panchreas... circumposed to the singular scissions of the vessels.

† 2. To place within any encircling space, to set (a plant) in a pot or tub; to pot. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 152 To Circumpose Trees by planting them in Baskets, Pots, and Boxes, or Cases, we first fill half way with Earth those Baskets, Pots, or Boxes, and then having pruned and trim'd the Trees... we Plant them, plunging the Baskets and Pots quite into the Earth, but leaving the Boxes above Ground.

**Circumposition** (săikŭmpŏzi-fən), [ad. L. *circumpositionem*, f. *circumponere*; see prec.] The action of circumposing: see QUOTE.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying... In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. *Ibid.* 116 Dwarf trees made by circumposition. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Now is your season for circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of earth, and for laying of Branches to take root. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 65 That the hotter dungs approach not immediately to their... roots, without such a Circumposition of natural mould. 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 832/1 These cells are designated by the name of globules of circumposition.

|| **Circumquaque**. *Obs.* [L. *circumquaque* on every side, all round.] A circumlocution, 'circumbendibus'.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxviii. 50 What (quothe the flie) meaneeth this circumquaque? 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 Ye set circumquagues to make me beleue... that the moone is made of a greene Cheese. 1597 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLIII. cxlii. With divers circumquagues and deuises He seeketh of the nurse to finde the trace.

**Circumradiance**, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

**Circumrotary**, *a. rare*—*o.* [f. CIRCUM- + ROTARY] = CIRCUMROTATORY.

In mod. Dicts.

**Circumrotate** (săikŭmrŏt'et), *v. rare*—*o.* [f. L. *circumrotare*: see -ATE 3.] *intr.* To turn round as a wheel; to rotate, revolve.

In mod. Dicts.

**Circumrotation** (săikŭmrŏt'z-fən), [n. of action f. L. *circumrotare* to turn round as a wheel.]

1. Turning round as a wheel; revolution on an axis, rotation; a complete rotation (*e.g.* of a planet).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumrotation*, the going about of a wheel. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 172 Supposing the whole circumrotation is made in 9 hours 56 minutes. 1732 POPE *Let.* 13 Sept. He made his head giddy with various circumrotations. 1782 W. HERBERTEN *Com.* lxxxiii. (1806) 409 A... circumrotation of the face, sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left.

† 2. A round or tour in travelling. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 291 In the circumrotation we took, while in the coach.

† 3. A changing about in rotation. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xx. (1620) 438 Porphyry the Platonist refused his masters opinion in this circumrotation of soules. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 45 He has had successive circumrotations through the characters of Squire, Critic, Gamester, and Foxhunter.

**Circumrotatory** (săikŭmrŏt'atəri), *a.* [f. L. *circumrotat-* *ppl. stem* of *circumrotare*: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by, circumrotation.

1743 FRERE in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 257 It obtains a circumrotatory Motion. 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1768) II. 189 Many tunes, by a variety of circumrotatory flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground.

† **Circumrote**, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *circumrotare*: see CIRCUMROTATION.]

*trans.* To cause to rotate or revolve on an axis.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* iv. 232 The Primum Mobile... circumrotates and turneth about all the Spheres about it.

**Circumsail**: see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumsaturnian**, *a., sb. Astr. Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- + SATURN + -IAN. Cf. CIRCUMJOVIAL.]

So also **Circumsaturnial**, *-ial*.

Round (the planet) Saturn; a satellite of Saturn. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 163 The Secondary Planets, as the Circum-Saturnian, and the four Jovialists. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* i. (1722) 22 The case being the same in... the Circumsaturnials about Saturn. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) 176 note, The... outermost Circumsaturnial he [Galileo] happened to see... in the year 1655.

**Circumsciss** (săikŭmsis), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *circumscissus* pa. *ppl.* of *circumscindere* to cleave or tear around.] Having a transverse circular fissure; opening by circumscissile dehiscence.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Introd. 15 Primulaceæ... capsule usually 5-10-valved at the top, or circumsciss.

**Circumscissile** (săikŭmsis'il), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec., after *scissile*, L. *scissilis*.] Name for a form of dehiscence in which the seed-vessel (*pyxidium*) opens by a transverse circular line, so that the upper part comes off like a lid.

1825 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 5 Of valvular dehiscence, there is a very anomalous mode... called circumscissile. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 317 The fruit [of Mosses] is

an urn-shaped capsule, which mostly opens by a circumscissile dehiscence. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Circumscribable** (săikŭmskrî'băb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] That may be circumscribed.

1878 J. M'DOWELL *Ex. Euclid & Mod. Geom.* § 52. 34 A quadrilateral... circumscribable by a circle.

**Circumscribe** (săikŭmskrî'b), *v.* [ad. L. *circumscribere* to draw a line round, encompass, limit, confine, etc., f. *circum* around + *scribere* to make lines, write. Cf. the earlier CIRCUMSORIBE.]

1. *trans.* To draw a line round; to encompass with (or as with) a bounding line, to form the boundary of, to bound.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 9 The bones of the temples... are equally circumscribed with scallie Agglutinations. 1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Circumscribe*, to compass about with a line. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 37 The straight line and the circular line... bound and circumscribe all visible objects. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthall* 48 The rich and glorious landscape, circumscribed by no common horizon.

b. To encompass (without a line), to encircle.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanns* v. x. They that... thronged to circumscribe him. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. 81 Old Simeon did comprehend and circumscribe in his arms him that filled all the world. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cclix. The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation. 1779 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 185, I was alone, circumscribed by the... ocean. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 63 That collection of air... circumscribing the earth, is... the atmosphere.

2. To mark out or lay down the limits of; to enclose within limits, limit, bound, confine (usually fig.); *esp.* to confine within narrow limits, to restrict the free or extended action of, to hem in, restrain, abridge.

1529 MORE *Dial. Heresy* i. Wks. 121/2 He is not comprehensible nor circumscribed no where. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 22 Therefore must his choyce be circumscrib'd. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471. ¶ 5 Who can imagine that the Existence of a Creature is to be circumscribed by Time... whose Thoughts are not? 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* § 3. 94 Everything was... circumscribed and fixed in their theology. 1874 BACKLIE *Self-Cult.* 67 A man... should not circumscribe his activity by any inflexible fence of rigid rules.

b. To mark off, to define logically.

1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 1 The most correct... mode of circumscribing them by a general description. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. iii. (1864) 255 The Appetites commonly recognised... are circumscribed by the following property.

3. *Geom.* To describe (a figure) about another figure so as to touch it at certain points or parts without cutting it. b. With the figure so described as subject of the verb.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* iv. Introd. 170 How a triangle... may be circumscribed about a circle. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxiii. E. e. Tetraedron may be conteyned or circumscribed of all the other four regular bodies. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* iv. Def. 4. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 285 A right-lined figure Circumscribes a circle, or the circle is Inscribed in it. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 87 The circle is... inscribed in the polygon, and the polygon is circumscribed around the circle. *Ibid.* 231 A regular tetraedron circumscribing the octaedron. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 141 So as to form a (simple) quadrilateral circumscribed to the conic.

† 4. To write or inscribe around (a coin, etc., with an inscription, or an inscription on or about a coin, etc.) *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 145 An old coin... circumscribed thus ΦΙΛΑΤΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. 1692 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* I. 180 (T.) The Verge... is also lined with brass, and thereon is circumscribed this epitaph.

b. To join in signing a 'round-robin'. See CIRCUMSCRIBER.

**Circumscribed** (săikŭmskrî'b'd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Limited, confined, restricted: see prec., sense 2. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl.* Pt. Tracts (1727) 447 This restrained and circumscribed estimate of God's mercies. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 523 The circumscribed extent of the territories.

2. Having clearly defined limits; in *Path.* applied *spec.* to tumours, etc., having well-defined edges.

1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 221 A circumscribed Tumour. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 19 A more than ordinarily well-circumscribed group.

3. *Geom.* Of a figure: Described about another. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Pref. Tj. Circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 247 As the content of the paraboloid to the content of its circumscribed cylinder.

**Circumscriber** (săikŭmskrî'b-er), [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] One who or that which circumscribes; *spec.* one who signs a 'round robin'.

1776 *Round Robin* in Boswell *Johnson* lvii. 122 We, the Circumscribers, having read... an intended epitaph for the monument of Dr. Goldsmith... are yet of opinion, etc. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 116 To all and singular the circumscribers the rights and immunities enjoyed in the round-robin shape of address are hereby granted.

**Circumscribing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CIRCUMSCRIBE.

1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* (1851) 438 To defer the changing or circumscribing of our Senat.

**Circumscribing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That circumscribes; limiting, restricting, encompassing, etc. (see the verb); *spec.* in *Geom.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Def. p. Tj. The circumscribing or containing circle. 1664 H. MORSE *Myst. Iniq.* 90 Circumscribing circumstances that cannot belong to any succession of men, but were proper to the Apostles. 1846 POE

55



*Cask Amontillado* Wks. 1861. I 350 Circumscribing walls of solid granite.

**Circumscript** (s'irkmskript), *a.* Now rare. Also 8 *circoon-*. [ad. L. *circumscripsi*-us pa. pple. of *circumscribere*: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.]

1. Limited, circumscribed.

1864 BECON *Certain Art. Chr. Relig. Proved* (1844) 454 The Holy Ghost... hath not a circumscribed substance. 1864 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 410 It is not circumscript, palpable, or situated in one particular place at once. 1705 J. LASAGE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1797 A Circumscrip hard Swelling. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 152 *Spatangus*... Ambulacra circumscrip.

† 2. Encompassed. *Obs.*

1810 HEALEY *Vive's Comment. St. Aug. City of God* 296 Beauty, not circumscrip with a form of mortality.

† **Circumscrip**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [see prec.]

† **Circumscribed** space, bound, limit.

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph. Hen. IV.* xviii. Man may be happy in the Circumscrip of Individual, but Glory draws its Channel from moe heads.

† **Circumscribable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also -able.

[f. L. *circumscripsi*-ppl. stem of *circumscribere*: see -BLE, -IBLE.] = CIRCUMSCRIBABLE; subject to limits of space.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 89 God is a sprete, how can ye than prove him circumscribable or local? 1581 W. FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) N ij b. Onely bodies are circumscribable. 1634 JACKSON *Cread* VII. xlv. Wks. VII. 221 Any... day or time circumscribable by remarkable circumstances or notable historical events. 1653 CHISHAM *Cath. Hist.* xix The Council of Nice declared Angels to be circumscribable.

**Circumscription** (s'irkmskri'pʃən). [ad. L. *circumscriptionem* sb. of action, f. *circumscribere* to CIRCUMSCRIBE. Cf. F. *circumscription*.]

1. The action of circumscribing, or fact of being circumscribed; the marking out of limits (of territory, etc.); bounding, limitation, restriction, restraint; the having well-defined limits.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 29. I would not my vnhusd free condition Put into Circumscription and Confine. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. & Gard. Cyru* 36 He found no circumscription to the eye of his ambition. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* (1852) 440 No injurious Alteration or Circumscription of Mens Lands. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. viii. xix His Majesties rare Moderation in bearing... the circumscription of his person. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell (1826) II. 249 A district, through which each minister was required to extend his care, was, by that circumscription, constituted a parish. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* § 2. 32 The franchise is founded on a combination of property and territorial circumscription.

b. Encompassing (cf. CIRCUMSCRIBE 1).

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 228 The circumscription of the known seas by the great river Ocean.

2. The fact or quality of being confined to definite limits in space, as a property of matter. (Common in 16-17th c.; now rare or *Obs.*.)

1250 CRANMER *Defence* 52 b. If the nature of the God-head were a body, it must needs bee in a place, and have quantitie, greatnes, and circumscription. 1651 T. NORTON *Cathol. Inst.* IV. xxi Christ is not contained there by way of circumscription nor after a bodily manner. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 676 The circumscription of a thing, is nothing else but the determination, or defining of its place. 1867 SIMON *Dorner's Pers. Christ* II. II. 200 The circumscription of the humanity of Christ, its presence in one place.

3. *conscr.* Boundary, outline, periphery.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The circumscription of this... bone Occiput. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLT *Barthol. Anat.* Intro. A part is properly... that which hath a proper circumscription of its own. 1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* II. 78 [A cloud] having a rounded circumscription. 1846 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* III. 482 The circumscription of the nose. 1845 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The line representing its [the blade's] two edges [is called] the margin or circumscription.

4. A thing that circumscribes or encloses; a material surrounding or investment.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 107 Where it [spinnall marey] first enteth into the Veitres, it is endowed with no playnely declareth afterward, in a mote larger circumscription. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1852) 220 May hoppe over them more easily then over those Ronulean circumscriptions. 1861 A. B. HORN *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. II. 46 Convolutions formed out of the substance which composed the material circumscription [of the window].

5. A circumscribed space or place; a district or region of defined limits.

1831 Q. Rev. XLV. 432 These... will govern in the territorial circumscription that they embrace. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 287 Town, village, or known circumscription of territory. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 194 The diocese or ecclesiastical circumscription.

6. *fig.* The laying down of the limits of meaning; definition, description. In quot. 1553 perh. 'a compendious statement' (L. *circumscriptionis*). *arch.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* (1580) 166 What very fortitude is, hee more playnely declareth afterward, in a mote larger circumscription. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* xix b. Circumscription is a briefe declaring of a thyng, as thus, he is free that is subject to no evil. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 500 Drunkenness... hath its circumscription; though some will give none but their own Fancies Test to judge one drunk by. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlviii. 322 Such a power or liberty of using or disposing of the subject as is not capable of exact circumscription.

7. *Geom.* The act of circumscribing one figure about another; see CIRCUMSCRIBE 3.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Intro. 110 This fourth booke intreateth of the... circumscription of rectiline figures. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 91, 1840 LARDNER

*Geom.* VII. (heading), Of inscription and circumscription of figures.

8. An inscription around something, e.g. a coin, a seal, etc. (cf. CIRCUMSCRIBE 4).

1566 JEWEL *Sadit. Bull.* (1570) 5 Paul is placed on the left side with his Sword... his circumscription. 'Paul the Doctor of the Gentiles'. c. 1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* § 294 (1810) 304 The coin... the circumscription being somewhat obscure. 1874 FRASER in *4th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 493/2 The other side of the seal is entire... and the circumscription in letters beautifully engraved, 'Sigillum Secreti'.

† tr. L. *circumscriptionis* deceit, defrauding.

1875 POSTE *Gain* I. (ed. 2) 149. The circumscription of a minor... rendered the person convicted thereof *infamis*.

**Circumscriptive** (s'irkmskri'ptiv), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *circumscripsi*-ppl. stem of *circumscribere* + -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to, or having the attribute of, 'circumscription' (sense 2) or limitation in space.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 258 To declare the manner of Christs Presence in the Sacrament, he saith it is not Locall, nor Circumscriptive. 1657 HOBBS *Abstr. Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions... are but snares. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xxii. 36 That flesh (though now glorified) remains a Circumscriptive Creature. 1765 LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magu.* xliii. (1772) 252 Is he then Circumscriptive?

2. Pertaining to the 'circumscription' (sense 3) or outline.

a. 1717 GREW (J.). Stones regular are distinguished by their external forms; such as is circumscriptive, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure.

**Circumscriptively**, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a circumscriptive manner; with limitation in space; chiefly used in eucharistic discussions.

1563 FOXE *A. & M. Disp. about Sacram.* an. 1549 (R.) The bodie of Christ is in heauen circumscripue, but not so in the sacrament. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cusan* 231 The nature of a soule is not to be circumscriptively in place. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 218 The body of Christ is not in the Sacrament circumscriptively, because there he could be but in one altar, in one wafer. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 260 The Reception is confessedly real, tho' the Thing it self is not locally, or circumscriptively present.

**Circumscriptly**, *adv. rare.* [f. CIRCUMSCRIPT a. + -LY.]

1. = CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY.

1548 in *Strype Ecol. Mem.* II. i. xi. 81 Whether the body... is there really or figuratively, locally or circumscriptively.

2. In a circumscribed manner or sense.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 Those words tak'n circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law.

† **Circumscribe**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. F. *circonscrire*, *circonscrio*:-L. *circumscribere*.] = CIRCUMSCRIBE.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1865 Thow... That regnest ay in Thre, and Two, and Oon, Uncircumscrip, and al maist circumscrip.

**Circumseated**, -sist, etc.: see CIRCUM-

**Circumsession** (s'irkmsse'ʃən). ? *Obs. rare.*

[ad. L. *circumsessionem*, f. *circumsedere* to sit around, besiege, beset.]

1. Situation around, besetting.

1654 BEMLOWTS *Theoph.* xiii. lv. By circumsession of refrigerating air.

2. *Theol.* Erroneously for CIRCUMCINATION.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 557 The... περιχώρησις ὑποστάσεων of the Antients, that is, The Circumsession of the Persons. 1824 BR. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 87 The Circumsession or commutation of the Three Persons. This word, sometimes termed circumincession, etc.

**Circumside**, -sice, -sisioun, etc.: see CIRCUMSIDERE, -CISE, -CISIION.

**Circumso'lar**, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *sol* sun: cf. SOLAR.] Revolving round the sun; situated close about the sun.

1846 BLACKW. *Mag.* LX. 378 The denizens... of our planet in their sublimary or circumso'lar career. 1880 NATURE XXI. 302 The objects seen... were circumso'lar bodies, unquestionably intra-mercurial planets.

**Circumsonant**, -spacious, etc.: see CIRCUM-

† **Circumspect**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *circumspectus* a looking round, f. *circumspicere*; see next.] State of watchfulness or circumspection.

1494 FABYAN VII. 551 He shall dwell in such a circumspecte with hym, that he shall dylygentlye foreloke and see that Goddys wylle be done.

**Circumspect** (s'irkmspekt), *a.* Also 6 *cyroum-*. [a. F. *circumspect*, or ad. L. *circumspectus* considerate, wary, cautious, circumspect, properly pa. pple. of *circumspicere* to look around, take heed, consider; hence of things, 'well-considered', transf. to persons 'considerate, cautious', etc.]

1. Of things or actions: Marked by circumspection, showing caution, well-considered, cautious.

1422 LYDG. *Coronation Hen. VI.* in *Ritson Anc. Songs* 70 By circumspect advise. 1562 Act 5 *Edw.* c. 21 § 1 If circumspect Remedy be not hereunto provided. 1709 STURGE *Ann. Ref. Ep. Ded.* 1 Circumspect and holy labours. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 441 By circumspect ambition.

2. Of persons: Watchful on all sides, attentive to everything, cautious, heedful of all circumstances that may affect action or decision.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi. Circumspect in all his gouernance. 1494 FABYAN VII. cxxvi. 290 Which in all his faytes is so circumspecte. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xliii. (1870) 287 Sangwyne men... must be circumspect in eatynge of theyr meate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. ii. 31 High-reaching Buckingham growes circumspect. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 147 This will make us more circumspect. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Annoted* II. 260 Herodotus was circumspect and faithful in his narrations. 1850 PRISCOTT *Peru* II. 31 The wild passes... practicable... for the sure and circumspect mule. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* I. 38, I was to be circumspect in my behaviour.

† b. with dependent sentence or clause. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 2 As circumspect to se to mi self. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 172, I have... been very scrupulous and circumspect what authorities I made use of.

† 3. Considered, respected. [late L. *circumspectus*]. *Obs. rare.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xxxii. 209 a. Then wylt thou be the mote circumspect, and the better knowne.

† **Circumspect**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *circumspect*-ppl. stem of *circumspicere*; see prec.; cf. *inspect*, *respect*, etc.] *trans.* To examine or inspect on all sides; to take note of, 'look to'.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 31 Ability... to circumspect every part of his charge. 1708 NEWCOUR *Refert. Ecol.* I. 233 Whose office is to circumspect, and note daily all the Defaults and Offences in the Choir.

**Circumspection** (s'irkmspek'shən). Also 6 -specion, -yon. [a. OF. *circumspection* (mod. F. *circumspection*), ad. L. *circumspectionem* looking around, circumspection, n. of action f. *circumspicere*: see CIRCUMSPECT a.]

1. The scanning of surrounding objects or circumstances, careful or wary looking about one; the faculty of doing this.

† a. *literally.* b. As a *mental* action: vigilant and cautious observation of circumstances or events.

1387 TREvisa *Hidden* VII. 199 Whos circumspectioun whyles bat he lyved was moche profitable to be erpe of Engeland. 1511-2 Act 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 23 Pream. His high Wisdome, providence, and circumspection. 1570 DI. *Math. Pref.* 40 To whom Nature hath giuen such like Circumspection, sharpnes of wit, and Memorie. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 174 Circumspection of all circumstances of time, place, and all other opportunities. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 70 Stepping aside a Rod or two... for better Circumspection, he espied the point of a Lance. 1746 V. HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 250 Can none of those prognostics... awaken our attention, and engage our curiosity? 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statutes. Geo. III. Ld. Mansfield* (L.), Cautious circumspection of surrounding connexions.

2. Circumspect action or conduct; attention to circumstances that may affect an action or decision; caution, care, heedfulness, circumspectness.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 19 To giue them the Word with all circumspection and secrete. 1625 BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 301 From all these arise Dangers, if Care and Circumspection be not used. 1726-7 SWIN *Gulliver* I. iv. 52, I walked with the utmost circumspection, to avoid treading on any stragglers. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxvii. 333 Hereafter you will act with greater circumspection. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 317 Great caution and circumspection in his intercourse with the natives.

† **Circumspectious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -TIOUS.] Marked by circumspection, circumspect.

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 Which circumspectious Nature... oft leaves unpished. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 42 Punishments... rather mild and circumspectious, then precipitate and cruel.

**Circumspective** (s'irkmspek'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *circumspect*- (see CIRCUMSPECT a.) + -IVE.]

1. Looking around, scanning on all sides.

1635 CLAPHORNE *Lady Mother* IV. i. in *Bullen O. P.* II. 170, I should have thought your circumspective Judgment Had spide some error in him. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 226 Sly, slow things, with circumspective eyes. 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIV. 534 He might have passed in grand circumspective review... the aberrations of his country.

2. Given to circumspection; cautious, wary. ? *Obs.*

a. 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 206 To advise the people, to be very circumspective. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* v. x. Frame your report with circumspective at. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* 317 His searching eye and circumspective wariness.

**Circumspectively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

In a circumspective manner; circumspectly.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 20 To walke vprightly and circumspectively. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 385 Apuleius will deal more circumspectively with me.

**Circumspectly** (s'irkmspektli), *adv.* Also 6 *circum-*. [f. CIRCUMSPECT a. + -LY.] In a circumspect manner, with circumspection; cautiously, warily, carefully.

1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 337 Thei scholde haue writen more circumspectly, if they hade seide, etc. 1553 PRIMER in *Liturgies Edu.* VI (1844) 465 Circumspectly and warily to look unto my household. 1611 BIRLE *Eph.* v. 15 See then that yee walke circumspectly, not as foolles, but as wise. 1741-2 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxi. 88 We must write circumspectly, for our letters now are no longer safe. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* VI. 99 To us... who manage these matters so much more circumspectly.

**Circumspectness** (s'irkmspekt'nəs), *f.* as prec. + -NESS. The quality of being circumspect; circumspection, watchfulness, caution, care.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* VI. (1889) 44 Circumspectnes in diet. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1852) Intro. 144 Prudence and farre-judging circumspectness. 1659 GAUDEN *Brownrig* (1660) A ii j a. Of all gravity, prudence, circumspectness,

and candour. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x. Let his own questionable ways, not our necessary circumspectness, bear the blame.

**Circumspheral:** see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumspicious, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *circumspicere* to look all round, survey, app. after suspicious.] ? Looking all round, all-seeing.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xviii. Of God & Ayre, How can man thinke to act his ill unseene when God shall, like the ayre, be circumspectious round about him? [So *edd.* 1631, 1635, 1647, 1661, 1840; *ed.* 1677 has *circumspicious*.]

† **Circumspicuous, Obs.** Conspicuous or visible all round.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Circumspicuous*, which may be seen on all sides. Hence in BAILEY 1727—1800.

**Circumstance** (sirkōmstāns), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 -stance, 4 -stane, -staunce, 4-6 cyrcumstance, (5 syrcumstance, scircumstance), 6 cyrcumstance, (oercumstans, surcomstance), 3- circumstance, [a. OF. *circum-*, *circumstance* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *circumstantia* standing around, surrounding condition, f. *circumstant-em* pr. pple of *circumstare* to stand around, f. *circum* around + *stare* to stand. Like *assistance*, and *sbs.* in -ance generally, this was originally a *sb.* of action or condition, not taking a or *pl.*; but in most current senses it has become determinate and capable of plurality.]

I. That which surrounds materially, morally, or logically.

† I. That which stands around or surrounds; the totality of surrounding things; surroundings; environment. *Obs.* (exc. *notice*—as in 1832).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 3. Se lord...dure of circum-stance [ostium circumstantia] til my lippis [so 1382 Wyclif].

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 277/2 Had I myt be blind, with myne handes all the circumstance I myght well have feeld. 1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) A vj. The description of the Vniuet with the circumstance thereof. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* lxiv. A star that with the choral stary dance Join'd not, but stood, and standing saw The hollow orb of moving Circumstance Roll'd round by one fix'd law.

† b. Circumference. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xii. 5 In his hand a ball of right great circumstaunce.

† c. *spec.* The surrounding sense or context of a passage. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 167 It is the circumstance, and collation of places that make scripture playne. 1579 TOMSON *Cabins Serm. Tim.* 168/1 The circumstance of the place, sheweth that Iesus Christ is called Mediatour in respect hereof.

2. *pl.* The logical surroundings or 'adjuncts' of an action; the time, place, manner, cause, occasion, etc., amid which it takes place; in *sing.* any one of these conditioning adjuncts.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Abuten sunne [=sin] ligged six pinges bet hit helied: o Latin circumstances: on Englisch, heo muwen ben ihoten totogges: persone, stude, time, manere, tale, causd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27158 Be circumstances þat mesurs oft-sithes v penances. Quæ, quate, qui, quare, quam wit, quen. 1530 PALSGR. 121 The tyme, place, maner or some other circumstance belonging to the same. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 209 Neither in time, matter, or other circumstance. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. § 8. 76 Unless the different Time be a Circumstance which has Influence.

b. in *Grammar*. An adverbial adjunct.

1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. App. 448 It is a rule... never to crowd many circumstances together, but rather to intersperse them in different parts of the sentence.

3. 'The adjuncts of a fact which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.' (J.) Cf. *circumstantial evidence*.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 436, I knowe not by experience, and yet I beleue by circumstance. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 502 The circumstances of an acte doe either aggravate or diminish the offence therein. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 291 In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstance doth make it good, or ill. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 77 Vouchsafe... Of these supposed crimes, to giue me leave By circumstance, but to acquit my selfe. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. ii. We have nought but circumstances To charge her with, about her husband's death. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II. i. Had I a circumstance, a shew of truth I would... drive the sorceress hence. 1747 COL. REC. Penn. V. 87 There are great Complaints against two of our Traders... the circumstances are very strong.

4. The 'condition or state of affairs' (J.) surrounding and affecting an agent; esp. the external conditions prevailing at the time. (Now usually *pl.*) Mere situation is expressed by 'in the circumstances', action affected is performed 'under the circumstances'.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 392 Iche counseile of Crist is comandement for sumtyme and summe circumstauns. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 All... thynges perteynynge therto as circumstances required. 1665 SOUTHA *Serm.* John I. 11 Every Hypocrite... under the same circumstances would have infallibly treated Him with the same Barbarity. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* IV. § 3 (1737) I. 147 The past Actions and Circumstances of Mankind. 1745 W. HARRIS in *Private Lett.* 1st Ld. Malmesbury I. 19 A... march attended with the severest circumstances of weather and roads. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. *Versailles*, I am governed by circumstances... I cannot govern them. 1769 JENNIS, *Let.* ix. 39 Your administration has driven us into circumstances of equal distress. 1826 DISRAELI *Piv. Grey* VI. vii. 367 Man

is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 140 Who found himself in circumstances to which he was unequal. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 17 The desire to obtain the money will, under certain circumstances, stimulate industry. 1866 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* I. 1 As comfortable as circumstances will permit. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 13 By custom or the force of circumstances.

b. without a or *pl.*: now *poet.* or *rhét.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 102 You speake like a greene Girle, Vnsifted in such perillous Circumstance. 1713 STEELE *Englishu.* No. 49. 374 Under this Circumstance, I... have lately been converted. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. ii. 91 Who does the best his circumstance allows, Does well. 1822 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. All are the sons of circumstance. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Ske* xviii. Nor can he count the airy threads that weave the web of circumstance.

5. *esp.* Condition or state as to material welfare, means. Now always *pl.* In *easy, good, reduced, straitened, circumstances*, etc.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Despicable in circumstance. 1716 ANDISON *Freeholder* No. 42 When men are easy in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. 1794 GORDON *Cal. Williams* 292 His circumstances were narrow. 1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. xxxviii. Born of noble family... reduced in its circumstances. 1874 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. i. 7. I am afraid he is in very bad circumstances still. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 41 A country gentleman in good circumstances.

II. Words or work made about anything.

6. Circumstantiality of detail; detailed and hence (*formerly*) circuitous narration; circumlocution, beating about the bush, indirectness. *arch.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 59 Poetes... tell theyr tale with al due circumstance. 1580 BARET *Adv. C* 543 To use great circumstance of wordes, to goe about the bush, *circumlocutio* vti. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 154 You... herein spend but time To winde about my love with circumstance. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. iv. Time cuts off circumstance; I must be briefe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 362 Such tale minutely told with accurate circumstance. 1851 KELES *Friends in C.* 1. 33 Has not each case its specialities, requiring to be argued with much circumstance.

with *pl.* 1597 BACON *Ess. Discourse* (Arb.) 22 To vse too many circumstances ere one come to the matter.

7. The 'ado' made about anything; formality, ceremony, about any important event or action. Without († out of), circumstance: without ado or ceremony, unceremoniously, abruptly. *arch.*

Chiefly preserved by Shakspeare's 'pomp and circumstance'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1405 His sacrifice he hided... ful piously with alle circumstance. 1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 8 The solemn and dew circumstance of the execution. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 354 Pride, Pompe and Circumstance of glorious warre. 1621 — *Wint. T.* V. i. 90 His approach (So out of circumstance, and suddaine) tells vs, 'Tis not a Visitation fram'd, but forc'd. 1609-38 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 209 Shall we to horse without circumstance? 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* ii. Solemnity and circumstance And pomp of hellish piety. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 80x Busy and full of life and circumstance. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. iii. 231 It was done with great circumstance. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 280 All the pomp and circumstance of a tournament. with *pl.* 1615 STOW *Chron.* Q. Eliz. an. 1586 Skinke... without any circumstances condemned him to be thrown... into the Reine.

† b. Importance, moment (of any matter). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 102 Matter of more circumstance than by every one is considered. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcombe* v. i. It seems here your business is of deeper circumstance Then I conceived it for. 1676 OWEN *Worsh. God* 53 What is of circumstance in the manner of its performance?

III. That which is non-essential, accessory, or subordinate; a detail, a particular.

8. That which is not of the essence or substance: philosophically, the phenomenal part, the sum of the accidents or attributes; sometimes (with *pl.*) an attribute; popularly what is adventitious or casual. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 39 He that loves himselfe, Hath not essentially, but by circumstance The name of Valour. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce teipsum* II. lxiv. Sense outsideth knowes, the Soule through all things sees, Sense Circumstance, she doth the substance view. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtier's Orac.* II. The substance is not enough, unless it be clothed with its circumstances. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 378 In all things the circumstance is as necessary as the substance, nay, and more. 1875 STARS *Serm.* & *Songs* 308 When... this outward circumstance of clay [has] passed away from us for ever.

9. Subordinate matters or details: strictly matters 'appendant or relative to a fact' (J.), viewed as extraneous to its essence, but passing into the sense of 'Subordinate parts of the fact, details'.

† a. without a or *pl.* *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 180 The mater of her tale tolde With all the hole circumstance. c 1500 *Lancelot* 416 His drem al hail be baith disclosit; The houre, the nyght, and al the circumstauns. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 2 You doe remember all the Circumstance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1557 Tell us the sum, the circumstance ferd. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 260 The Danger of Death not left out of the Circumstance of Sickness.

b. A circumstance, (with *pl.*): An accessory matter, a matter appertaining, relative, or subordinate; a particular, a detail.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12425 Clerkys kalle hem [smale synnes] 'cyrumstaunces', To þe grete synne are þey

purvaunces. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lvi. 22 No prey sore, Ne circumstance that longthy thyr tylie. 1586 THYNNE in *Animadv.* Intro. 71 The etymon of the name, and other circumstances belonging thereto. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* III. *Chem. Conclis.* 12 If there be any that [can] say more in the circumstances of butter, I hope their dairies be greater than mine. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* III. 170 Many ticklish Curiosities, and nice Circumstances there are to perform this Experiment exactly. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 7 Undetermined circumstances of Order or Worship. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* IV. The sentence of death with all the circumstances of hanging, beheading, quartering, embowelling and the like.

† c. A material adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, matter, or thing belonging. *Obs.*

1587 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 149/2 The powder and pellets in a box... the coverlet, with the rest of the circumstances thereunto appertaining. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July, He [Monmouth on the scaffold] would not make use of a cap or other circumstance. 1765 COWPER *Let.* 24 June, The river Ouse is the most agreeable circumstance in this part of the world. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 The most interesting circumstance of their farms is the chicory.

10. An event viewed as a detail of some narrative, or history, or of the general course of events; an incident, an occurrence; a matter or fact (properly of a secondary or subordinate kind).

In this use 'circumstance' tends to be entirely emptied of its etymological meaning, and to become merely a vaguer expression for 'fact', 'event'. It is frequently so used in apposition to a substantive clause, as in quot. 1850.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 13 They being together... argueth the circumstance of his going to N. to be but a meere disguising. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. 1. 491 If but one word be true... Or but one single Circumstance In all th' Apocryphal Romance. 1704 ADDISON *Italy, Florence*, The Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or some other... circumstance of his history. 1802 MAR. EDWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 147 Every circumstance... likely to happen. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 365 This circumstance therefore agrees nearly with the theory. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix. An appeal to arms... rendered necessary by any unforeseen circumstance. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. II. (1874) 365 The circumstance has often been... dwelt on by divines, that Ungodliness is the universal sin of humanity.

**Circumstance** (sirkōmstāns), *v.* [f. *prec.*]

† I. *trans.* To condition, surround with conditions.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 Pan if þe vowe of religioun is circumstaunsid, þan it is plesing to God. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. 134 Interpositions so guarded and circumstanced, as would preclude all mischief arising from them.

2. To place in particular circumstances or relations to other things. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1644 T. CASE *Quarrell of Covenant* 48 It is this Prelacy, thus clothed, thus circumstanc'd, which we swear to extirpate. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 One [Trial] may suffice, circumstanc'd like that which I shall now relate. 1738 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* 251 So to circumstance the Warmth of a Fire, that it shall diffuse... an equal and natural Warmth. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 197 Many ships... are at the same time dangerously circumstanced amongst packed ice. 1836 MARRYAT *Middsh. Easy* xxxviii, He knows how I am circumstanced.

† 3. To furnish with details, set forth with attendant circumstances. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A liij. Thy characters so circumstance each sin, As't not Describ'd, but had Embowell'd bin. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 4 The Poet took the matters of Fact as they came down to him, and circumstanced them after his own manner. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 78. 346 A chapter or two of the Theory of the Confagration, well circumstanced, and done into verse. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 354 If we consider these articles, as they are here circumstanced.

Hence **Circumstancing** *vbl. sb.*

1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 579 A contrived and providential circumstancing of the subjects of his attention.

**Circumstanced** (sirkōmstāns), *pple. a.* [f. **CIRCUMSTANCE** *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Placed or set in certain circumstances, conditions, or relations; situated, conditioned.

1611 COTGR., *Circumstanced*, circumstanced. a 1631 DONNE *Poems, To Cress. Bedford*, And such as they are circumstanc'd, they bee. c 1725 SWIFT *Consid. Wood's Coin*, As this Case stands Circumstanced, it is a great question. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 A young person, so circumstanced. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 259 Nouns thus circumstanced are said to be in apposition to each other. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 7/2 The succour of the better circumstanced, the wealthy, and the well-to-do.

† b. Subject to, or governed by, circumstances.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 207 'Tis very good: I must be circumstanc'd.

2. Supported by circumstances or details, circumstantiated.

1861 BR. FITZGERALD *Aids to Faith* II. 75 The... best circumstance facts upon which the claims of Revelation rest.

**Circumstand:** see CIRCUM-.

† **Circumstant, a.** and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *circumstant-em* pr. pple. of *circumstare* to stand around.] *A. adj.*

1. Standing around, surrounding, circumjacent. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Stan.* I. x. (1634) 37 The circumstant cold ayre. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.* xiii. *Imperit. Dilligence* 54 Turning himselfe to the circumstant multitude. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 47 The braine and the circumstant parts. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. x. (1662) 279. 1666 T. SERGIANT *Letter of Thanks* 39 Constant Practice of the circumstant Faithfull.

2. Pertaining as a circumstance; incidental, attendant.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* x. Pref. 1404 Such trinkets as were to the foresaid Masse appertaining or circumstant. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* v. 220 Miracles come from no inherent power... from a circumstant rather, or an attendant. 1666 tr. *J. White's Peripat. Inst.* 75 The circumstant causes.

3. Circumspect, cautious. *rare*. [So med.L. *circumstantia*.]

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 248 Advising him to be very circumstant in his marching.

B. *sb. pl.* Persons standing round or about, bystanders.

1494 FABYAN v. cxxxii. 114 Noon of y<sup>e</sup> circumstantis, by negligence, gaue answer vnto the bysshop. 1577 HELLOWES *Guernard's Chron.* 424 He threw amongst the circumstantis, a great summe of money. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 126 The circumstantis and standers by.

Circumstantiable, *a. rare*. Capable of being circumstantiated.

1846 WORCESTER refers to Bp. Taylor. Hence Circumstantiability *nonce-vd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 278, I worried myself to death with these and similar circumstantialities.

Circumstantial (săikŭmstæ'ŋ[āl], *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *circumstantia* + -AL. Cf. F. *circonstanciel*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, relating to, or dependent on circumstances. *Circumstantial evidence*: indirect evidence inferred from circumstances which afford a certain presumption, or appear explainable only on one hypothesis; so *The lie circumstantial* (Shaks.): a contradiction given indirectly by circumstances or details.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 86 The counter-checke quarrelsome; and so to lie circumstantial, and the lie direct.

... I durst go no further than the lie circumstantial. 1665 S. S. *Honest Lawyer* l. v. In case of Murder, should we never iudge By circumstantial likelihoods and presumptions. No life could be secure. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 203 Representing God as... provoked by every little circumstantial mistake. 1756 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 289 To determine with exactness the weight of circumstantial evidence. 1754 EDWARDS *Freedom* Will. I. § 5. 30 There is a circumstantial Difference between the moral agency of a Ruler and a Subject... arising from the Difference of Circumstances. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 6. 21 We find the words of our Lord... repeated by the different Evangelists with circumstantial variations. 1863 THOREAU *Excursions* 31 Some circumstantial evidence is very strong, as when you find a trout in the milk.

b. *esp.* Of circumstances as opposed to essentials: Adventitious, accidental, incidental or unimportant.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 48 What is accidental, circumstantial, and of a temporary use. 1637 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 1. 410 Circumstantial words, which are as bonds to knit word to word, is leaveth to be understood. 1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* VII. x. (R.). We must therefore distinguish between... what enters the nature of the action, and what is merely circumstantial. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 225 A principle of life is the first requirement of art; all else is circumstantial and secondary.

2. Full of circumstances, details or minutiae, minutely detailed, particularly.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 383 This fierce abridgement, Hath to it Circumstantial branches. 1717 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.*, Rather as a sketch, than a regular circumstantial history. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 52 With the same circumstantial detail. 1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* I. 6 Contemporary accounts equally circumstantial. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 182 We cannot suppose Cavendish to have invented so circumstantial a narrative.

b. Of persons: Particular as to details (in description or narration).

1716 ADDISON *Freeh.* No. 42 (Seager) We cannot be too minute and circumstantial in accounts of this nature. 1741 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 24 Dec. Tell me... if I am too circumstantial. 1841 BROWNE *Zincali* I. 255, I have already been more circumstantial and particular than the case required. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 301 The circumstantial Baillie having accompanied the host.

3. Full of circumstance or pomp; ceremonial.

1710 POPE *Lett. Cromw.* 12 Oct. He will be content to... leave all the circumstantial part and pomp of life to those, who, etc. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mill. Num.* § 20 (1853) 65 Where... the marriage ceremony could be performed with more circumstantial splendour.

4. Of persons: Distinguished merely by the 'pomp and circumstance' of their position.

1648-9 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 24 Petty caveats, and circumstances... ever stood upon most by circumstantial men. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 736 The moral man is nothing—the circumstantial man, or the man in power, every thing.

5. Pertaining to circumstances of material welfare.

1704 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Fin.* 342 Prosperous or Adverse Fortune, External or Circumstantial Good and Ill. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 148 Our political strength and circumstantial prosperity. 1816-7 — *Lay Serm.* 394 The wealth and circumstantial prosperity of the nation. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iv. 140 He has not so many attractions, personal or circumstantial, as others.

+ 6. Standing around, surrounding. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 70 Not only in the Ball or Apple of the Eye, but of the circumstantial parts of the Eye-lids, Hairs, and Eye-brows.

B. *sb. (pl.)* Circumstantial matters; particulars, details, attendant circumstances.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. ix. (1854) 302 Anything... wanting circumstantials, for the better performing of the things intended therein. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 359 Clogged with too many circumstantials. 1877 MASON *Milton* (Globe ed.) 457 Perhaps he remembered the exact incident in his circumstantials with half a blush.

b. *esp.* Incidental or adventitious features, non-essentials.

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 195 The difference... seems rather to lie in circumstantials than in any thing essential. 1775 HARRIS *Phil. Arrang.* (1841) 256 Each possesses its proper attributes, and is at the same time encompassed with certain circumstantials. 1788 WESLEY *IPks.* (1872) VI. 203 Ye fools and blind! to fix your whole attention on the circumstantials of religion! 1843 G. DODDS *Farewell Disc.*, We should then learn the difference between substantial and circumstantials.

+ c. rarely *sing.*

1646 GILLSPIC *Malb Audis* 26 Is the Sabbath only a circumstantial of time contra-distinct from matters of duty?

Circumstantiality (săikŭmstæ'ŋ[āliti], *[f. prec. + -ITY.]* Circumstantial quality, attention to details, particularity.

1731-6 BAILLY, *Circumstantiality*, the quality of that which is circumstantial. 1784 STEVENS in Boswell *Johnson* lxxx, Could... the many acts of humanity he performed... be displayed with equal circumstantiality. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. So much had his narratives the circumstantiality of an eye-witness. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 88.

b. *concr.* A circumstantial matter, a detail.

1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 88 Such trivial circumstantialities I notice. 1854 — *Wks.* (1862) IV. 101 The possibility of reconciling these incidents with other circumstantialities of the case.

+ 2. 'The appendage of circumstances, the state of anything as modified by circumstances.' (The only sense in Johnson.)

+ Circumstantialize, *v. Obs. rare*.-1 [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To render circumstantial; to set forth with many particulars.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robb's *Mem.* I. 242 Prolonging and circumstantializing the description of a funeral.

Circumstantially (săikŭmstæ'ŋ[āl]), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a circumstantial manner.

a. As to circumstances.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. § 18 Divinity... circumscribeth Physick, and circumstantially determines the use thereof. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 176 The Son of God... morally divine and circumstantially human.

b. By attention to mere casual features.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 1 Maim not uprightness by halting concomitances, nor circumstantially deprave substantial goodness.

c. Incidentally, non-essentially.

1656 HARDY x *John* xxviii. (1865) 177 A new commandment, not substantially, but circumstantially. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sc.* xiii. These Powers [Phancy and Intellect] are only circumstantially different.

d. In every circumstance or particular; with full detail, particularly, minutely.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 200 He was desirous to have it very circumstantially from the said Physician himself. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* iii. 87 A favourable presumption, when a Story is told circumstantially.

e. In its circumstances; on circumstantial evidence.

1796 Bp. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 240 The story circumstantially belies itself.

+ Circumstantialness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Circumstantiality.

1731 in BAILLY. 1762 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 241 Related with a clearness and a circumstantialness very disagreeable to, etc. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* (1809) 847 The accuracy and circumstantialness of its descriptions.

+ Circumstantiate, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type \**circumstantiāt-us*: see -ATE.] = CIRCUMSTANTIATED. (Now chiefly Sc.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. iii. 87 Let the meditation be as minute, particular, and circumstantiate as it may. 1669 H. STUBBE *Censure* (1671) 15 This circumstantiate Limited infallibility. 1723 W. BUCHANAN *Family Buchanan* (1820) 240 Genealogies more exact and circumstantiate than the former. 1769 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 688/1 Evidence so circumstantiate as that which I have already observed. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 255 Circumstantiate details relative to the history of the work itself.

Circumstantiate (săikŭmstæ'ŋ[āl]), *v.* [f. L. type \**circumstantiāt-us*: see -ATE. Cf. F. *circumstancier* (Cotgr. 1611).]

+ 1. 'To place in certain circumstances, to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts' (J.), to define or limit by imposed conditions. *Obs.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* v. (1657) 72 [A] man not circumstantiated with any office. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 118 A Committee to consider how that title [Lord Protector] may be bounded, limited, and circumstantiated. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 70 We take Care so to Time, Accommodate, and Circumstantiate our good Discourses that they may really do good. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 342 God... So circumstantiated the Black Designs.

2. To set forth, narrate, or support, with circumstances or particulars. (Not in J.)

1658-9 OSWALD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 207 You ought first to have a charge before you, that may circumstantiate time and place. 1769 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* IV. 298 The story... dwelt upon, circumstantiated, and as it were represented... deviates into the comic. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Hom. Wks.* VI. 383 De Foe... has so plausibly circumstantiated his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with critics.

Hence Circumstantiating *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 465 Those circumstantiating and straitening conditions of time and place. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 33 The comparative circumstantiating of that action. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 503 Symbols, not characterized by the farther circumstantiating lines.

Circumstantiated (săikŭmstæ'ŋ[āliti]), *pp.*

a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

+ 1. Placed in particular circumstances; affected by circumstances, circumstanced, conditioned. *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *Breastp. Faith* (1630) 112 If you think your sinnes so circumstantiated... that though others have been forgiven yet you cannot. 1632 RAY *Disc.* III. xii. (1732) 440 A moderate and well circumstantiated use of Pleasures. 1888 U. *Presbyt. Mag.* 394 The question... of sustaining a call as it was presently circumstantiated.

b. *spec.* of material circumstances or condition.

1712 SWIFT *Public Spirit Whigs*, A number infinitely superior and the best circumstantiated... are for the succession in the House of Hanover.

2. Detailed; declared with circumstance.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 3. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. xix.* (1700) 176 Express and circumstantiated Prophecies. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. § 2. 20 The Stag-chase... is not so full, so animated, and so circumstantiated, as that of Somerville. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 365 The circumstantiated and dramatic style of this part of the narrative.

Circumstantiation (săikŭmstæ'ŋ[āliti]), *[f. prec. + -ATION.]* The action of circumstantiating.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Hom. Wks.* 1857 VI. 384 By inventing such little circumstantiations of any character or incident, as seem, by their apparent ineffectiveness of effect, to verify themselves. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* 288 The building up and circumstantiation of this boy's dream.

Circumstantiator (săikŭmstæ'ŋ[āliti]), *[f. prec. vb. + -ATOR.]* One who circumstantiates.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Orac. Wks.* VIII. 286 *note*, He was not the measurer of proportions in fins and beads, but the circumstantiator of habits and variable resources.

+ Circumstantionable, *a. Obs. rare*.-1

[cf. med.L. *circumstantionāre*, to conform to circumstances + -ABLE.] Conformable or having direct relation to circumstances.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* xiv. 204 The more present and circumstantionable it is made, the more operative it is upon our spirits. [So first ed.: 1657 and later edds. have *circumstantiate*; Eden refers to a reading *circumstantionate*, and Worcester's *circumstantiable* seems to be another variant.]

+ Circumstantionate, *a. Obs. rare*.-1

[ad. med.L. *circumstantionāt-us* = OF. *circumstantionné* in same sense.] Adapted to circumstances.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 11 It was an office, extraordinary, circumstantionate, definite. [So also in Eden's ed.]

Circumstantive (săikŭmstæ'ŋ[āliti]), *a. rare*.-1

[f. L. *circumstantia* CIRCUMSTANT + -IVE: cf. *substantive*.] Of or pertaining to circumstance: as, the circumstantive relations expressed by adverbs.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10 Urchins condemned... to plunge into the mysteries of circumstantive relations.

+ Circumstantly, *adv. Obs.* [f. CIRCUMSTANT + -LY.] cf. med.L. *circumstantier* = 'circumspecte, attente'.] In circumstantial manner, circumspectly.

1549 CHALCOUN ERASM. on *Folly* H j b, Who... cuttes a sunder certaine partes... in a certaine order verie circumstantly.

Circumstate: see CIRCUM- 1.

Circumsyde, -syse, -syeyon, etc.: see CIRCUMOID, -OISE, -OISION.

Circumtend, umbilical, etc.: see CIRCUM-.

+ Circumterreneous. *Obs.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *terra* earth: cf. *subterraneous*.] Situated, dwelling, etc., round the earth.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 812 These Lower and Circumterreneous Demons [πνεύματα δαιμονίων].

Circumterrestrial, *a.* [f. CIRCUM- 2 + L. *terra* earth: cf. *terrestrial*.] Situated, moving, etc., round the earth.

1830 T. TAYLOR *Arguments of Celsus, etc.* 41 Circumterrestrial demons. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 134 Its [the Moon's] circumterrestrial movement.

+ Circumvall, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvallare*: see next.] = CIRCUMVALLATE v.

1623 COCKERAM *Circumvall.* to trench about.

Circumvallate (săikŭmvæ'let), *a.* [ad. L. *circumvallātus* pa. pple. of *circumvallare* to surround with a rampart, f. CIRCUM- + *vallum* rampart.] Surrounded as with a rampart; *spec.* in *Physiol.* applied to the large papillae on the back of the tongue, each of which has a kind of entrenchment round it.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. Their fanns are four, two in the prone part, two in the supine, and circumvallate round. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 860/1 The circumvallate papillae... are restricted to a small space at the base of the tongue. 1881 MIVART *Cat. vi.* 172 The circumvallate papillae, each of which consists of a flattened prominence... with a sort of trench round it.

Circumvallate (săikŭmvæ'let), *v.* [f. L. *circumvallāre* (see prec.) + -ATE.] Browning appears to accent *circumvallate*, which is elsewhere not infrequent.] *trans.* To surround with a rampart or entrenchment.

1860 SALA *Lady Chesham* iv. 59 A fortress to be circumvallated. 1884 HAKE *Chinese Gordon* vi. 128 The walls were circumvallated by a ditch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 45 The impenetrable barrier of... self-love that circumvallated his heart. 1829 C. WELCH



*West. Polity* 243 [Conference] thus circumvallated and inaccessible. 1868 *Browning King & Bk.* iv. 791 Circumvallated month by month.

Hence **Circumvallating ppl.** a.

1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scott.* l. i. 27 Five circumvallating walls were not uncommon.

**Circumvallation** (sɜːkʊmˈvælɪjən). [Noun of action f. prec.; see -ATION.]

1. The making of a rampart or entrenchment round a place, esp. in besieging.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1653) 69 The Duke fails to circumvallation and entrenchment, rearing many batteries. 1772 *Priestley Inst. Relig.* (1782) l. 442 The circumvallation of Jerusalem. 1836 *Thirlwall Greece* III. xix. 104 He set about completing the circumvallation, and the place was soon closely blockaded.

b. *Line of circumvallation*: a line of earth-works consisting of a rampart and trench surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army. So *wall of circumvallation*, etc.

1647 *Evelyn Diary* 3 Aug., At night we rode about the lines of circumvallation. 1662 *Gerrard Princ.* 12 The Walls of Circumvallation of that Palace, being four and twenty foot thick. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) l. vi. xi. 473 The outward moat of circumvallation was above a league in extent. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxviii. 605 The line of circumvallation was already closed.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1649 *JER. TAYLOR St. Exemp.* III. xv. xix, A circumvallation of the holy mysteries.

2. *concr.* A rampart or entrenchment constructed round any place by way of investment or defence.

c. 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) l. 182 The huge circuit of Spinala's works; for his circumvallations are cried up to be near upon twenty miles. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 334 There is... a small Circumvallation in a Wood South and by West of Harpsden Church. 1845 *Petrie Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 445 The circumvallations, or circular enclosures, which usually encompassed the group of buildings.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1775 *Sheridan St. Patr. Day* l. i. The London Ladies... are so defended, such a circumvallation of hoop, with a breastwork of whalebone, etc. 1807 *Anna Porter Hungar. Bro.* (Warne) 59 We may have so many circumvallations of ceremony to pass through. 1859 *Tennent Ceylon* II. vii. v. 194 Surrounded by a double circumvallation of mountains. **Circumvect**, etc.; see **CIRCUM-**.

† **Circumvene**, v. *Obs.* Also -veen. [a. F. *circuvenir* to encompass, to 'get round' by address or deceit, ad. L. *circumvenire*: see next.] By-form of **CIRCUMVENT**: chiefly *Scotch*.

1526 *Acts Jas. V* (1814) 311-2 (Jam.) Our souverane lord... annullis... the charter... because his grace was circumvenit thairintill. 1533 *Bellenden Lvy* (1802) 348-9 (Jam.) Thus war the enemys sa circumvenit in the middis of Romanis that name of thame had eschapit... war nocht, etc. a. 1593 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 337 His subtle policy, which he useth in circumvening the faithful. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 239 Not circumvened by rent bottle or mouldie bread. a. 1639 *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 65 The policies they used to circumvene him. 1797 *A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind.* l. xxvi. 335 A Prison for Indian Princes, whom they can overpower or circumvene.

Hence **Circumvener**, one who circumvenes.

1681 *R. Law Mem.* (1818) 186 Deceitful workers and circumvener of the brethren.

**Circumvent** (sɜːkʊmˈvɛnt), v. [f. L. *circumvent*-ppl. stem of *circumvenire* to surround, beset, deceive, f. **CIRCUM-** round + *venire* to come.]

1. *trans.* To surround or encompass by hostile stratagem, esp. so as to cut off or capture. Now chiefly of hunted animals, etc., in which use it is often taken as a humorous application of sense 2.

1553 *Eden Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The gournour... so by craft circumvented him that he took him prisoner. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 636 The Elie perceiving... that he was circumvented and likely to be trapped with the Queenes power. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 157 Being on every side circumvented and hardly charged, most of them there fell. 1779 *Forrest Voy. New Guinea* 147 Whose husband had lately been circumvented by the Dutch, and sent to the Cape of Good Hope. 1837 *W. Irving Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 133 These simple animals were easily circumvented and destroyed.

2. To encompass with evils, with malice, or enmity; to try to entrap in conduct or speech.

1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 478 b, Being circumvented by the malicious practices of all men almost, he [Luther] was forced to maintayne his cause... with most manifest scriptures. 1595 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 Circumvented as I am with so many evils. 1623 *Bingham Xenophon* 36 Circumvented with distresse. 1853 *Robertson Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 94 We did not... circumvent Him like the Scribes and lawyers.

3. To get the better of by craft or fraud; to overreach, outwit, cheat, 'get round', 'take in'.

a. 1564 *Bacon New Catech. 8th Commandm.* (1844) 104 Suche as in byyinge and sellenge begyle and circumvent their neighbour. 1568 *Bisshops* 2 *Cor.* ii. 12 Let us should be circumvented [Vulg. *circumveniatur*] of Satan. 1667 *Milton P. L.* III. 152 Should Man... Fall circumvented thus by fraud, though joynd With his own folly? 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 154 If he could overcome or circumvent the scruples of the Landgrave. 1885 *Sir W. V. Field in Law Times Rep.* LII. 652/1, I do not charge that the vendor was in any way circumvented.

b. *absol.*

1585 *ABR. SANDYS Serm. Ps.* lxxxvi. 11 (1841) 120 Let no man defraude or circumvent. a. 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) I. 38 She had no hand at argument, And so she tried to circumvent.

4. To encompass, enclose (*literally*).

1824 *Diddin Libr. Comp.* 466 The breakers that circumvent those Islands. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 81 Nearly circumvented by houses.

5. To go round, make the circuit of.

1840 *Hoop Up Rhine* 235 To circumvent the town by water. 1863 *FR. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 257, I passed the new house, and again circumvented it.

Hence **Circumventing vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 7 For the circumventing of the Patriarch. 1618 *Rowlands Sacred Memorie* 39 The circumventing hollow-hearted friend. 1843 *J. Martineau Chr. Life* (1867) 337 A sly and circumventing gaze.

**Circumventer**: see **CIRCUMVENTOR**.

**Circumvention** (sɜːkʊmˈvɛnʃən). [ad. L. *circumventio*-em, n. of action f. *circumvenire*: see **CIRCUMVENT**, and -ION.] The action of circumventing; overreaching, outwitting, or getting the better of any one by craft or artifice.

1534 *MORE Passion Wks.* 1280/1 Destroyed, by the deceit and circumvention of the false wylde dinal. 1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 374 [He] discovered unto me certain plots and circumventions. 1767 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xxxiv. 192 Widow Wadman... has used every art and circumvention of woman to outwit him. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* III. 77 As if stratagem and circumvention were the staple of political commerce.

† *ellipt.* = the means of circumvention; circumvention ready, or in operation. (Johnson suggested 'Prevention, preoccupation'.)

1607 *Shaks. Cor.* I. ii. 6 What euer haue bin thought on in this State, That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome Had circumvention?

**Circumventive**, a. *rare*. [f. L. *circumvent*- (see above) + -IVE.] Inclined to or marked by circumvention.

1630 *LORD RELIG. Perseus Ep. Ded.* 3 Which project, if it seeme but circumventive and deceptfull. [In mod. Dicts.]

**Circumventor**, -er (sɜːkʊmˈvɛntər). [a. L. *circumventor* one who circumvents, or f. **CIRCUMVENT** + -ER. Cf. *inventor*, *preventer*.]

1. One who circumvents.

c. 1540 in *Burnett Records* III. xvi, *Attainder of T. Cromwell* (R.), The most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and circumventor against your most royal person. 1623 *Bingham Xenophon* 40 He esteemed him, that was no circumventor, to be vnurtured, and to want education.

2. An instrument used in surveying; = **CIRCUMFERENTOR**.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* s. v.

† **Circumversion**, *Obs.* Also -tion. [ad. L. *circumversio*-em, n. of action f. *circumvertere*: see next.] A turning round or about.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* iv. 47 They are auayleable for circumversion, yet besides they moue the eye both vpward and downward. 1649 *Bulwer Pathology* II. i. 71 By a circumversion of your Head. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **Circumvert**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvert-ere* to turn round, f. **CIRCUM-** round + *vert-ere* to turn.] *trans.* To turn round or about.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 28 The head of Radius... by whose benefit, it is circumverted, and turned round. 1623 *COCKERAM Circumvert*, to turne about.

† **Circumvest**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *circumvestire* to clothe around, wrap up.] *trans.* To clothe or invest about, to enwrap as with a garment.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/2 Take Rye paste, and therewith circumveste the glasse. 1642 *Wotton Life Dr. Buckhm.* in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1685) 207 All greatness of Power and Favour is circumvested with much prejudice. 1651 *Ibid. Psalm* civ. Who... mad'st the deep to circumvest it round. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 234 Sprigs... circumvested with little soft leaves. 1721-1800 in *Bailey*. 1755 in *Johnson*; whence in mod. Dicts.

† **Circumvestite**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *circumvestit*-ppl. stem of *circumvestire*.] = prec.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 57/2 Then circumvestite the same with Rye past, and let them bake as other breade.

**Circumviro**, -vōlitate, etc.: see **CIRCUM-** 1.

† **Circumvoisin**, a. *Obs.* In 6 -vosyn, 7 voysine. [a. F. *circumvoisin* (Cotgr.), f. *circum-*, *circum-* around + *voisin* neighbouring.] Neighbouring on all sides.

1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 436 The Scottes, or other their neighbours circumvoysin and adjoining. 1647 *EARL MONM. tr. Bioud's Civ. Warres Eng.* IV-v. 67 Send for helpe to... the Circumvoysine Garrisons.

**Circumvolant**, a. [ad. L. *circumvolant-em*, from *volare* to fly around.] Flying around. So **Circumvolate** v., to fly around; **Circumvolation**, a flying around.

1623 *COCKERAM Circumvolate*, to file round about. [So in *Blount Glossogr.*] 1736 *Bailey* (folio), *Circumvolation*, a flying round about. 1855 *Bailey Mystic* 67 As through circumvolant myriads on they passed.

**Circumvolvute** (sɜːkʊmˈvɒljʊt), v. [f. L. *circumvolvūt*-ppl. stem of *circumvolvūre* to roll round, or ? ad. L. frequentative *circumvolvūtāre*.]

1. *trans.* To roll or curl round. Also *fig.*

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 115/2 Vineleaves... and those little circumvolvute sprigges which growe on the branches. 1790 *BURNS Let. Cunningham* 23 Feb., I can antithesize... sentiment, and circumvolvute periods, as well as any coiner of phrase.

2. To enclose or enwrap by twisting or winding something round.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/1 Take past, and circumvolvute the glasse therin. 1828 *J. Wilson in Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 288 With the aid of circumvolving twine. 1830 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 519 A wearied lying, like a silkworm, circumvolvute in the inextricable toils.

**Circumvolution** (sɜːkʊmˈvɒljʊʃən). [n. of action, f. L. *circumvolvūre*, *circumvolvūt* to roll round. Cf. F. *circumvolutions* 16th c. in *Littre*.]

1. Rolling, whirling, or turning round an axis or centre; revolution, rotation, gyration.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (1835) 144 When Phebus... Descendyd was... To be lowest part by circumvolucyoun Of be Zodyac. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* xviii. viii. To behold the circumvolution of the starres. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* IV. 307 Circe signifieth no other then the Suns circumvolution. 1635 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* I. ii. 33 One Beame of the circle, by whose circumvolution is produced the circumference of it. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 102 ¶ 12 Within the eddy... where the circumvolution was weak. 1849 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connec. Phys. Sc.* § 34. 371 The magnet tends to follow the circumvolution of the plate.

b. (with *pl.*) A single complete turn, revolution, or rotation.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* XI. 16. 317 A Cone is a regular body produced of one circumvolution of a rectangle triangle. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* II. xv. (1648) 289 Every circumvolution voiding onely so much as is contained in one Helix. 1712 *POPE Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 1. 1853 *G. JOHNSON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 101 The number of circumvolutions is the true index to the time of day.

c. *Of time, and fig.*

1620 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* xxi. 17. 858 That rotation and circumvolution of misery and blisse. 1863 *Heroes, Philos. & Courtiers Louis XVI.* II. 57 During awful circumvolutions of endless Time.

2. The winding, rolling, or folding of a thing round something else. b. A single fold or turn of anything so wound.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/2 I... take my beginning of circumvolutions at the knees. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Parey's Chirurg.* xiv. iv. (1678) 325 Binding... performed with many circumvolutions or wrappings about. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* x. i. 458 These Claspers taking hold of anything... at Hand... by a natural Circumvolution. 1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* Introd. § 51 Like a gigantic boa-constrictor... He may be breaking every bone in their body in his stringent circumvolutions.

3. A winding, or moving in a sinuous course; *concr.* a winding, a sinuosity. Also *fig.*

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. a Pet.* II. (1865) 502/1 He that hath strayed into these thickets, will be so mazed with intricate circumvolutions, that, etc. 1742 *H. BAKER Microsc.* II. xii. 143 The circular Whirls or Circumvolutions encompassing the [muscular] Fibres. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 65 ¶ 3 A gentle river that... watered a large region with innumerable circumvolutions. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* VI. i. 230 Neither time nor temper for sentimental circumvolutions. 1868 *DUNCAN Insect World* Introd. § 9 A lengthened tubular organ... forming more or less numerous circumvolutions.

† b. *Anat. (pl.)* The convolutions of the surface of the brain. *Obs.*

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* viii. 100 The circumvolutions and turnings in the brayne. 1713 *CHESLEDEN Anat.* III. xiv. (1726) 242 Between the two hemispheres of the Cerebrum, lower than the circumvolutions.

c. *Arch. (pl.)*

1876 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Circumvolutions*, the turns in the spiral of the Ionic capital, which are usually three, but there are four in the capitals of the temple of Minerva Polias.

**Circumvolutionary**, a. *rare*. [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to circumvolution.

1809 *Am. Reg.* (1807) 856 With two distinct motions... a rotary round their own axis, and a progressive circumvolutionary on the ring.

**Circumvolutory**, a. [f. L. *circumvolvūt*-ppl. stem (see above) + -ORY.] Winding about.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 537 The path... may... be slow and circumvolutory, like a spiral.

**Circumvolve** (sɜːkʊmˈvɒlv), v. Now *rare*. [ad. L. *circumvolvūre* to roll round (trans.).]

1. *trans.* a. To turn, roll, or whirl (a thing) round on its axis or centre.

1647 *HERRICK Upon Mr. Fletcher's Plays*, Whens'ere we circumvolve our eyes. 1677 *R. CARY Chronol.* I. i. § 1. ii. 6 The whole Sphere being circumvolved once every day. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* 199, I had frequently seen machines similarly circumvolved.

b. To turn or move (a thing) round in a circular path. *rare*.

1620 *HISTORION* 1. 230 The flye... Shall sundry times be circumvolv'd about. 1839-54 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 5) 173 Planets, and moons... circumvolved Each round the other.

2. *intr.* a. To turn round or revolve on an axis or centre; to rotate; also *fig.* of time, etc.

1626 *T. H[AWKINS] Caussin's Holy Cr.* 202 To make dayes, and tymes, still to circumvolve. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* I. v. 33 The Terraqueous Globe... which circumvolves at the rate of above 1000 Miles an Hour. 1791 *E. DARWIN Loves of Plants* II. 104 And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.

b. To revolve in a circular path or orbit. *rare*. 1847 *BORROW Zinco* (1843) I. ii. 65 [Sparks] expire gracefully circumvolving. 1858 *Cham. Jnl.* X. 194 Round whom everybody else is perpetually circumvolving.

† 3. To wind, fold, wrap, or twist round:

† a. a string, a cloth, etc., round something. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 7/1 Madefy certayn cloutes... and circumvolve the same rounde aboute

his head. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 333 Circumvolving or wrapping the Base of it... round the... Cylinder.

† b. something (e. g. the body) with a string, a cloth, or the like: to enwrap, envelop, involve, encompass. Also fig.

1607 DEKKER *17th Babylon Wks.* 1873 II. 254 Doe serulle cloudes, Our glorious body circumvolue? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iv. iii. O were my body circumuol'd Within that cloud. 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Abundance of... Cypress-trees, circumvolving the Towne.

1601. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper. On Black Twist*, Of blackest silk a curious twist Which circumvolving gently there Enthrall'd her arme. 1704 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1727 The Fibrous Substance which here does first circumvolue from the Middle Point.

fig. 1655 Heywood *Golden Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 38 Circumvolu'd With multiplicity of distemperatures. — *Fortune by Land & Sea* in *Ibid.* VI. 40 With... heat circumvolued in woe. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Rich.* II. cclxxv. An abhor'd Stupor doth Circumvolue vs. 1824 H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* 61 When dangers circumvolued my Bothwell round.

Hence Circumvolued, Circumvolving ppl. adjs.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xiv. 51 Between the proper Membrane of the Bladder, and its circumvolued Muscle. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 (T.) A circumvolving wilderness.

Circumvosyn, -voysine; see CIRCUMVOISIN. Circumenzenithal, etc.: see CIRCUM- 2.

Circus (sē'kūs). [L. circus circle, circus, a. Gr. κῖρκος, κῖρκος ring, circle.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* A large building, generally oblong or oval, surrounded with rising tiers of seats, for the exhibition of public spectacles, horse or chariot races, and the like.

The Circus Maximus, the largest and most celebrated at Rome, is often referred to specifically as the *Circus*.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. ix. 51 A, Place walled about named Circus wher was vsed fytghting and courtyng of horses and running with charets. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 184 A pleasant valley... like one of those Circuses which in great Cities somewhere doth giue a pleasant spectacle of running horses. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxi. 247 What slaughters were there in the Forum, in the Circus, and open Temples? 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 81 Amphitheatres, Circuses, and other public enclosed Places. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxi. The bloody Circus' genial laws. 1877 BRYANT *Rivins Italia* II. This broken circus... flaunting with yellow blossoms.

b. A space or area of similar appearance or use.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 30 Sept., Nothing remains but a naked circus of loose sand. 1791 COWPER *Ode* vii. 304 Ye Phæacians, beyond others skill'd To tread the circus with harmonious steps.

2. *Mod.* A circular arena surrounded by tiers of seats, for the exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic, and other performances. Also *transf.* the company or 'troupe' of performers and their equipage.

1791 *(title)* The History of the Royal Circus. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xiii. Entertainments at Astley's or the Circus. 1860 E. M. LORIN *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 328 The equestrians in the circus.

b. The arena for a bull-fight.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxi. Then to the crowded circus forth they fare... The light-limb'd Matadore Stands in the centre, eager to invade The lord of lowing herds.

3. A natural amphitheatre; a rounded hollow, or plain encircled by heights.

1836 DISRAELI *H. Temple* v. iii. The party found themselves in a circus of hills, clothed with Spanish chestnuts. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountain* vi. 44 The circus in which the Schallenberg glacier originated. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 16 Mar. 378 1/2 A large lunar circus... termed the circus of Copernicus.

† 4. A circle or ring. *Obs.*

1724-24 PORE *Rape Lock* iv. 117 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow. [A fashionable circular drive, called the 'Ring' in Chas. I's time.] 1748 *Lond. Mag.* 264 On the right of the sun there was a large circus resembling the colours of a rainbow.

5. (*vaguely*) Compass; encircling line. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* i. I have... made me wings wherewith to overfly The narrow circus of my dungeon wall.

† 6. *Med.* A circular bandage. *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

7. A circular range of houses. Often in proper names as *Oxford Circus*, *Regent Circus*.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The same artist who planned the Circus has likewise projected a crescent [at Bath]. *Ibid.* The Circus is a pretty bauble... and looks like Vespaian's amphitheatre turned outside in. 1794 *Looker-on* No. 89 The squares and circuses are no longer the only scenes of dignified dissipation.

8. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *circus-bench*, *horse*,

*master*, *rider*, *ring*, etc. *Circus-movements*, 'a term applied to the movement in a circle which occurs in some unilateral diseases and injuries of the grey centres at the base of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1825 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 972 A circus-bench, capable of accommodating forty persons. 1826 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* III. 209 A circus master following a horse. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* III. Like what the circus-riders wear. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 267 The occurrence of the so-called circus-movements. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vi. § 2. 498 The animal executes 'circus movements'.

Circute, Cirge, obs. f. CIRCUIT, CIERGE.

Cire, var. of KIRE, cure, choice.

Cirio-soeat; see CHURCH-SOAT.

† Cirriely, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. In Syriac.

1282 WYCLIF *2 Kings* xviii. 26 We preyen, that thou speke to us thi seruantis, Cirily [1288 b. in the language of Juwial].

Cirk, Circle, obs. ff. CIRQUE, CIRCLE.

Cirke, var. of crike, CRECK.

Cirkilet, obs. form of CIRCLET.

Cirl (sēil), in Cirl bunting. [Introduced by Latham 1783, to render Linnæus's name *Emberiza Cirlus*; *Cirlus* having been the name used by Aldrovandi (1600, *Orn.* II. 855), as a latinized form of *cirlo* 'name applied by the Bolognese to the *Zigolo nero*'; probably from *zirlare* to whistle as a thrush. See Count Salvatori, *Elenco degli Uccelli Italiani* (1887) 163.] Name of a species of BUNTING, *Emberiza Cirlus*.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 246 1/2 The Cirlus [hath] the Bill thick and short.] 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* II. 120. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Bunting*, Cirl. 1822 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 438 The discovery of the Cirl Bunting, as a British bird... in Devonshire in 1800. 1829 *Fruit. Naturalist* 157 Mr. Montagu's failure in being able to raise the young of the cirl bunting, until he discovered that they required grasshoppers.

† Cirogrille. The Syrian *Hyrax* or 'coney' of the O. Test.: see CEROGRILL; taken by mediæval writers to be the hedgehog, or the porcupine (see Du Cange).

[1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 7 Chameyl, haare, yrchun.] 1288 (Purvey) *Ibid.* A cirogrille, that is, a beeste full of prickis, and is more than an urchoun. *Ibid.* Lev. xi. 5 A cirogille which chewith code.

|| Ciron. *Obs.* Also 8 syrone. [F. *ciron* mite.]

The Itch-mite (*Acarus scabiei*). Also *ciron-worm*.

[1530 PALSGR. 290 1/2 Worme in the hand, *ciron*. 1611 COTGR., *Ciron*, a Hand-worm.] 1685 COOK *Marvov Chirurg.* (ed. 4) iv. § 2. viii. 212 Sirones are Pustules in the Palm of the Hands or Soles of the Feet, having little Worms in them. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiv. Whence comes this Ciron-worm? 1725 SLOANE *Yamaica* II. 192 [Of the Chigo] If taken out like a Cion there is no harm. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 765 The cion, or chegoe, which eat into... the flesh of negroes.

Circles, obs. form of SURPLICE.

Cirque (sēik). Forms: 7 cirk(e), cirke, circque, 6- cirque, 8- circo. [a. F. *cirque* (ll. *circo*, Sp. *circo*), ad. L. *circ-us*: see CIRCUS.]

1. = CIRCUS 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 195 To fight in the great cirque. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 122 The grand-cirque, where the horse-running is held for the prize. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 857 A certain spectacle upon the Cirke or Theatre of Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 224 1/2 Around the plauisve cirque. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1036 Inside a ruin, fane or bath or cirque, Renowned in story.

b. Any circular space, esp. for games or the like.

1644 BULWER *Chirrol* 105 The Horse Cirque... in Smithfield. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 720 The cirque he clears. The crowd withdrawn, an open plain appears. 1742 SHERSTONE *Schoolmstr.* xxx. 265 Like a rushing torrent out they fly, And now the grassy cirque has covered d'er. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. p. xix note, Circe of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous as this day for the athletic art. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Trustam & Iscull* (1877) I. 219 This cirque of open ground Is light and green.

c. = CIRCUS 2. (Chiefly as proper name.)

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 Singing classes are to take place in the Cirque. 1889 *Glasgow Herald* 11 Mar. 6/8 Mr. Joseph Hamilton... opened a short season at Hengler's Cirque on Saturday evening.

2. A natural amphitheatre, or rounded hollow or plain encircled by heights; esp. one high up in the mountains at the head of a stream or glacier. [So in Fr.]

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt* II. 26 Large gulfs and cirques on the surface, which are sometimes filled with water. 1878 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxiii. 362 It gathers on the mountain slopes, and in the large cirques or recesses. 1882 GRINE *Text Bk. Geol.* vii. 424 Subaerial forces... have... scarped the mountains into cliff and cirque.

3. A circle, ring, or circlet, of any sort. *poetic.*

1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 339 A single Cirque of stones without Epistyles or Architraves. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 63 Scarce the cirque Need turn around. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 50 And cirque and crescent framed by wall Of close-clipt foliage. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 34 A dismal cirque Of Duid stones, upon a forlorn moor. 1834 D'ISRAEL *Revolut.* Ep. xlix. The cirque Binding dim Pluto's brow.

4. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cirque-play*, *-show*;

*cirque-couchant* ((*nonce-wd.*), lying coiled up in circles; † *cirque-sight*, circus show.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 46 A palpitating snake, Bright, and 'cirque-couchant in a dusty brake. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 158 (R.) 'Cirque-plates and games. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1658) 90 Touching these 'cirque-shews. 1636 HEVLIN *Sabbath* II. 103 For the Lords day... neither theater nor 'cirquesight nor combatings with wilde beasts, should be used thereon. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 158 (R.) The stately pompe of the 'Cirque solemnities.

Cirquytrie, obs. bad sp. of SURQUEDRY.

Cirrated (sir'etēd), a. *rare.* [f. L. *cirrat-us* curled (f. *cirrus*) + -ED.] Fringed with cirri.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 325 Cirrated orifices.

Cirrh-, bad spelling of CIRR-, in CIRRUS and its derivatives, due to the mistaken assumption of a Gr. *κῖρρος* = *cirrus*, which has no existence; esp. in CIRRHOPOD; for other words see CIRR-.

Cirrhiped, bad f. CIRRIPED; cf. CIRRHOPOD.

Cirrhohite (sir'olēit). *Min.* [Named 1867, f. Gr. *κῖρρος* yellow + -LITE.] A pale-yellow hydrous phosphate of aluminum and calcium from Sweden.

1868 DANA 579 Cirrolite.

Cirrhopod (sir'ropēd). *Zool.* [ad. mod. F. *cirrhopode* (Cuvier), mod. L. pl. *Cirrhopoda*, f. assumed Gr. *κῖρρος* -s (see CIRR-) + *πῶδ* -foot.] = CIRRIPED.

The name *Cirrhopoda* has been used for the class CIRRIPEDIA, especially when they were associated with the Molluscs (cf. *Gasteropoda*), or the Crustacea (cf. *Amphipoda*).

[1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 202 1/2 Cirrhopodes of Cuvier and Férussac.] 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* f. *Min.* 47 1/2 The cirrhopods... are articulated animals, enclosed in shells like those of mollusca. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 828 Cirrhopods, attached by a long fleshy peduncle on foot-stalk. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 117 A little 'cirhipod', the cousin of those tiny barnacles.

Cirrhosed, a. [f. next + -ED.] Affected with cirrhosis.

1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 287 The distribution of the bloodvessels in a cirrhosed liver is very remarkable.

Cirrhosis (sir'ōsis). *Path.* Rascly cirrhose. [mod. L., f. Gr. *κῖρρος* orange-tawny, after words in -osis, -osis; cf. F. *cirrhose*.] A name given by Laennec to a disease of the liver, occurring most frequently in spirit-drinkers, and consisting in chronic interstitial hepatitis, with atrophy of the cells and increase of connective tissue. Called also *Hob-nailed* or *Gin-drinker's Liver*. Subsequently extended to interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, lungs, and other organs.

The name referred to the presence of yellowish granules, which Laennec supposed to be a deposit of new matter; but these were subsequently shown to be the isolated and bilinged acini of the liver itself. In cirrhosis of the other organs there is, of course, no yellow colour.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 188 1/2 The form of atrophy of the liver, named by Laennec *cirrhosis*. *Ibid.* III. 642 1/2 Patients who die of... cirrhose of the liver. 1854 W. STOKES *Diseases of Heart* 461 That disease to which Dr. Corrigan has [1838] given the name of cirrhosis of the lung. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Cirrhosis*, name proposed for granulated, or tuberculated kidney. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 283 This constitutes a true cirrhosis of the uterus. 1880 *Med. Temp.* 7<sup>th</sup> ed. Oct. 6 Alcoholic cirrhosis constitutes one species distinct from all the other.

Cirrhotic (sir'ptik), a. [f. as prec.: see -OTIC.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

1872 AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* II. 209 The chief cause of cirrhotic induration is the abuse of spirituous liquors. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 3 The kidneys may be involved, becoming... finally cirrhotic.

Cirrigerous (sir'iferōs), a. Erroneously cirrh-. [f. L. *cirrus* + *-fer-us* bearing + -OUS; cf. F. *cirrifère*.] Cirrus-bearing; producing cirri.

1819 PANTOLIA III. *Cirrigerous Leaf*, a tendril-bearing leaf. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4 (1880) 101 Cirrigerous Pinnate, or pinnate with a tendril, as in the proper Pea tribe. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 244 Two long cirrigerous arms.

Cirriflorous (sir'iflōrōs), a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-flōr-us* flowered + -OUS.] 'Applied to a peduncle changed into a cirrus; and also to a petiole fulfilling the functions of a cirrus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cirriform (sir'ifōrm), a. [f. as prec. + -FORM; cf. F. *cirriforme*.] Cirrus-shaped.

1. *Meteor.* (see CIRRUS 4.)

1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* I. § 5. 15 Of the cloud... the other part remains cirriform. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 833 1/2 Of the cirriform cloud, one of the most important to the weather forecaster is... cirro-filum.

2. *Zool.*

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 76 Ventral fins narrow, setaceous or cirriform. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 232 Five cirriform appendages.

Cirrigerous (sir'igēros), a. [f. as prec. + *-ger-us* bearing; cf. F. *cirrigère*.] Bearing cirri.

1736 BAILEY *Carrigerous*, bearing curled locks or crests of feathers. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 465 Animal limaciform, cirrigerous. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* v. 234 Arrangement of the elytrigerous and cirrigerous somites.

Cirrigrade (sir'igrād), a. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *cirrigrad-us*, f. *cirrus* + *-grad-us* going, f. *gradi* to go, proceed.] Moving by means of cirri.

1837 Penny Cycl. VII. 201 1/2 Some very small cirrigrade animals. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea Shore* 109 Some [Acalephs] move themselves about with Cirri, and are therefore called Cirrigrade.

Cirriped, -pede (sir'ipēd, -pēd). Erroneously cirrhi-. *Zool.* [a. mod. F. *cirripède*, f. mod. L. pl. *cirripēda*, -pēda (also used in Eng.), f. *cirrus* curl + *-pes*, *-ped* -foot. See CIRR-, CIRRHOPOD.]

A member of the *Cirripedia* or *Cirripēda*, a class of marine animals of the Sub-kingdom Annulosa, closely related to the Crustacea, but in the adult state much less developed; enclosed in a shell consisting of many valves which is cemented, sessile or attached by a flexible stalk, to other bodies. They include the barnacles and acorn-shells. The name refers to the appearance of the legs, which can be protruded like a curled lock of hair from between the valves.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 122 Class IV.—*Cirripēda* (*Mollusca Cirripēda*, Cuv.). 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 108 So loaded with cirripēds, and with numerous ova, that all the upper part of its shell is invisible. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 268 The bivalve shell is thrown off,

and the little cirriped is seen in its true form. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 79 Cirripedes long appeared to me to present... a case of great difficulty. *attrib.* 1865 *Reader* No. 750. 545/t The cirriped order of crustacea.

**Cirro-** (si-ro), combining form of CIRRUS.

1. *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as in **Cirro-pinnate**, **pinnated** *adjs.*, pinnate, with a tendril. **Cirro-stome** *a.*, having the mouth cirrose or bearded; also *subst.*

2. *Meteor.*, as in **Cirro-cumulus**, a form of cloud combining the shapes of the cirrus and cumulus and consisting mainly of a series of roundish and fleecy cloudlets in contact with one another; hence **Cirro-cumular**, **-cumulated**, **-cumulative**, **-cumulous** *adjs.* **Cirro-flum** (see *quot.*). **Cirro-stratus**, a form of cloud combining the shapes of the cirrus and stratus, consisting of horizontal or inclined sheets attenuated upwards into light cirri; hence **Cirro-strative**, **-stratous** *adjs.*

1837 *Athenaeum* 28 Jan. 64/2 Drifting across the sky in 'cirrocumular patches. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1866) 318 The 'cirro-cumulated resemblances of Hood and Richardson. 1855 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* i. § 5. 17 A state of aqueous gas, which, from peculiarities in the electric state of the air, may assume the 'cirrocumulative form. *Ibid.* ii. § 12. 78 A cloud composed... of little 'cirrocumulous nubeculae. 1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4. 'Cirro-cumulus, small, well defined, roundish masses, in close horizontal arrangement or contact. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* iii. (ed. 2) 43 The 'mackerel sky' is due to numerous detached clouds of the composite forms termed 'cirro-cumulus'. 1883 *Athenaeum* 30 June 833/2 On the Structure of the Ice-cloud disposed in Threads, proposed to be called 'Cirro-flum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, 'Cirro-pinnate [leaf], the extremity of whose petiole has one or more tendrils. 1881 *Sci. American* 26 Feb. 130 The true fishes form one class... the lancelets and 'cirrostomes a class. 1855 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 12 79 The cloud which gives... the mackerel-back sky is composed of the long waving 'cirrostrative nubeculae, but these sometimes acquire the apparent substance and solid look of cirrocumulus. 1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4. 'Cirro-stratus, horizontal or slightly inclined masses attenuated towards a part or the whole of their circumference, bent downward, or undulated; separate, or in groups consisting of small clouds having these characteristics. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. ii. 3. iii. § 19 Low horizontal bars or fields of cloud (cirrostratus) associate themselves, more especially before storms, with the true cumulus.

**Cirrose** (si-rō's), *a.* Erroneously cirrhose. [*f. L. type* \*cirrōs-us, *f. cirrus*: see -OSE.]

1. *a. Zool.* Furnished with cirri. *b. Bot.* Bearing a tendril.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Cirrose Leaf*,... terminating in a cirrus or tendril. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1866) 67 Octopus—Body oval, warty or cirrose, without fins. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 174 Any part of the leaf may become cirrhose or transformed into a tendril.

2. *Meteor.* Of the nature of cirrus clouds.

1814 *MILLAR Time's Telescope* 347 A dense black mass, with a cirrose crown extending from the top. 1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 17. 89 The nimbus... may be considered as having its base on the earth, and its summit at the end of the fibres of its cirrose crown.

**Cirrous** (si-rō's), *a.* Erroneously cirrhous. [*f. L. cirrus* curl + -OUS: corresp. to *F. cirreux*.]

+ *Lit.* (see *quot.*)

1861 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Cirrous*, belonging to curled hair or to any hairy substance. 1699 in *COLLS*.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of the nature of a cirrus or cirri; bearing cirri, filamentous.

1658 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus* iv, The cirrous parts [of Ivy] commonly conceived but as tenacles and hold-fasts unto it. 1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 Cirrhous; terminated by a spiral, or flexuose, filiform appendage. 1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 30/2 The dorsal rays simple, filiform, cirrhous.

3. Of or pertaining to cirrus-clouds.

1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* ii. § 1. 57 A sky full of cirrous streaks. 1816 *Month. Mag.* XLII. 35 The cirrous clouds have a bristly look. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Ph. v.* 53 The clouds... had parted into long cirrhous lines.

|| **Cirrus** (si-rō's). Erroneously cirrhous. [*L. cirrus* curl, fringe, etc.]

|| *Lit.* A curl-like tuft, fringe, or filament.

1708 *PHILLIPS, Cirrus*, a Tuft or Lock of Hair curled.

2. *Bot.* A tendril: see *quots.* 1845, 1870.

1708 *PHILLIPS, Cirri* are also taken for these fine Strings, or Hairs, by which some Plants fasten themselves; in order to their Support in creeping along; as Ivy, etc. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 The midrib [of the leaf] is lengthened, and acquires the power of twining round small bodies... it then has the name of *cirrus* or *tendril*. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 103 Tendril or Cirrus is applied to a thread-like leafless branch, which is twisted in a spiral direction.

3. *Zool.* A slender or filamentary process or appendage, as the fleshy barbel or beard of some fishes, the feet of *Cirripedes*, the lateral processes on the arms of *Brachiopoda*, etc.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Cirrus*, certain oblong and soft appendiculae hanging from the under jaw of fishes. 1828 *STARKE Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 126 *Tubineella*, body inclosed in a shell, with the cirri small, setaceous, and unequal. 1834 *Sir C. BELL Hand. 147* Fishes have cirri which hang from their mouth. 1834 *MURRAY Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 274 [In barnacles] the mouth is at the bottom and the cirri near the orifice. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inw. An.* v. 231 In some somites this appendage is a cirrus.

4. *Meteor.* A form of cloud, generally at a high

elevation, presenting the appearance of diverging filaments or wisps, often resembling a curl or lock of hair or wool. Particular varieties are known as *Cal's* or *Mare's Tails*. See CIRRO-2.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 2-3 It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature, applicable... to the Modifications of Cloud... Cirrus, parallel, flexuose, or diverging fibres, extensible by increase in any or in all directions. 1815 T. FORSTER *Res. Atmosph. Phenom.* iv. § 3. 143 When the cirrus is seen in detached tufts, called Mare's Tails, it may be regarded as a sign of wind. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 565 The moon... disc-hid in a gossamer veil of white cirrus. 1874 *HARTWIG Aerial IV.* 158 The cirrus or curl-cloud has its seat in the higher regions.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.* as *cirrus-cloud*, *flecked* *adj.* (sense 4); *cirrus-bag*, 'the sheath containing the cirrus of trematode and other worms'.

1864 R. BURTON *Dahomey* 17 The cirrus-flecked nocturnal sky. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 42 The cirrus clouds are... sometimes as much as ten miles above the surface of the earth.

**Cirrus**, ? obs. *f.* (or misprint) of CERUSE *sb.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* 291 Metals... in their Putrefactions, or Rusts; as Vermilion, Verdegreece, Bise, Cirrus.

**Cirsocele** (si-rō'sel). *Path.* Erron. circo-. [*ad. Gr. κισσοκέλη*, *f. κισσός*-s enlargement of a vein + *κέλη* tumour; *F. cirsocele*.] See *quot.* 1783.

1708 *PHILLIPS, Cirsocele*, a Swelling of the Seed-vessels in the Scrotum. 1783 *POTT Chirurg. Vks.* II. 423 The cirsocele is a varicose distention and enlargement of the spermatic vein. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Cirsocele*. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cirsocele*, also a synonym of Varicocele.

**Cirroid** (si-rō'id), *a. Path.* [*ad. Gr. κισσοειδής*, *κισσός*-us, *f. κισσός*; see -OID.] Varix-like, varicose. 1860 *MAURY Expos. Surg.*, Resembling a varix... cirroid. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 476 Cirroid aneurism of the vessel.

**Cirrotome** (si-rō'tōm). *Surg.* [*f. Gr. κισσός*-s + *τομή*-s cutting, *f. τέμνειν* to cut.] An instrument used for extirpating varix. Also **Cirrotomy** (-tōmī), extirpation of the varix [*Syd. Soc. Lex.*].

**Cirurgien**, -ery, etc., *ff.* CHIRURGION, etc.

**Cis-** prefix, repr. *L. cis* prep. 'on this side of', opposed to *trans* or *ultra*, across, beyond; also used in *comb.* as in *cis-alpinus*, *cis-montanus*, lying on this side the Alps or the mountains, *cis-rhenanus* on this side the Rhine, *cis-tiberis* on this side the Tiber. The two first of these esp. continued in use in med. *L.* in reference to Rome and Italy, whence *It. cisalpino*, *F. cisalpin*, *cismontain*, *Cisalpine*, *Cismontane*.

1. In modern use, either as adaptations of *L.* as **Cis-marine**, on this side of the sea, **Cis-padane**, on this side the Po, **Cis-rhenane**, on this side the Rhine, etc., or formed on the *adjs.* belonging to modern names, as **Cis-andine**, on this side the Andes; **Cis-atlantic**; **Cis-elysian**; **Cis-equatorial**; **Cis-gangetic**; **Cis-leithan**, on this side the Leitha which separates Austria and Hungary; **Cis-lunar**, on this side the moon; **Cis-oceanic**; **Cis-platine**; **Cis-pontine**, on this side the bridges, viz., in London, north of the Thames.

1870-6 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazonas* ii. xxxvii. (ed. 3) 488 All the great forests of South America are 'cisandine. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 381 Our second [maxim should be], never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with 'cis-Atlantic affairs. 1884 *Jos. PARKER in Chr. World* 9 Oct. 764/2 Churches cisatlantic and transatlantic. 1864 *MISS CORNWALLIS in Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 463 Pray tell me about the trans-bedpost regions; my whole concern at present is the 'cis-bedpost—a very narrow domain. 1897 *STEVENSON Underwoods* i. xii. 26 'Cis-Elysian river-shores. 1855-60 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea ix. § 447 The waters of 'cis-equatorial seas. 1817 *COLEBROOKE in Trans. Linn. Soc.* XII. 352 Between the 'cis-gangetic and trans-gangetic regions. 1870 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. v. 202 The 'Cis-leithan populations. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., Austria must either consent to let go her Cis-leithan provinces. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron.* ii. vi. 214 If they are 'cis-lunar [rays]. 1713 *BENTLEY Wks.* (1836-38) III. 381 Though they take the 'Cismarine critic to their aid and assistance. 1861 A. B. HOFF *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 34 Points... in favour of Cismontane Gothic for Cismarine England. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The generally accepted 'cis-oceanic ideas. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 311 Is it to the 'Cispadane or to the Transpadane republics... that we address all these pledges? 1880 *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IV. 13 [Uruguay] belonged to Brazil and had the name of the 'Cispaltine province. 1860 *Mrs. PITT BYRNE Undercurrents Overlooked* i. 78 The... Metropolitan theatres, 'cispontine and transpontine. 1864 *Realist* 1 June 8 Made his bow before a cispontine audience. 1845 *STOCKERLE Handb. Brit. India* (1854) 237 Bhutseer, which borders the 'Cis-Sutledge provinces.

2. *transf. to time*—Since, subsequent to, as *cis-Elizabethan*, *cis-reformation*.

1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 3 The modern school, which admits no 'cis-Elizabethan authority save Milton. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* iii. 45, I place him confidently not a trans-, but 'Cis-reformation-man.

**Cisalpine** (sis-al-pēn), *a.* [*ad. L. cisalpinus*, *f. cis + alpin-us*, *f. Alpes*.]

On this side of the Alps: gen. with respect to Rome, i. e. south of the Alps.

1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apophth.* 267 b, The fated flood of Rubicon dissevereth the Galle cisalpine from Italie. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., Our Gallic neighbours have lately revived the term, calling Italy... the Cisalpine republic.

1879 *FROUDE Caesar* vii. 67 Northern Italy was... not called Italy, but Cisalpine Gaul.

*b. sb. (pl.)* 'The party in the Church of Rome, who accept the principles of the Gallican Synod of 1682, as distinguished from the Ultramontanes' (*Staunton Eccl. Hist.*).

Hence **Cisalpinism**.

1886 W. J. AMHERST *Hist. Cath. Emancip.* II. 113 The Church in England was freed from Cisalpinism and degradation.

**Cisar**, **ciser**, obs. *ff.* SICER, cider.

**Cisco** (si'sko), *U. S.* The popular name of a fish of the herring kind which abounds in Lake Ontario (Bartlett).

**Cise**, var. of **SISE**, six.

**Cisers**, **Cislie**, obs. *f.* SCISSORS, CICELY.

**Cisme**, **Cismatic**, obs. *ff.* SCHISM, SCHISMATIC.

**Cismontane** (sism-ntē'n), *a.* [*ad. L. cismontānus*, *f. cis + montānus*, *f. mont-em* mountain.]

On this side of the mountains, esp. of the Alps: opposed to *ultramontane*.

1826 *SOUTHEY Wind. Eccl. Angl.* 427 Your... Cis-marine as well as Cis-montane system. 1851 *KINGSLEY Yeast* x. 187 Thank you... for the compliment you pay us Cismontane heretics. 1861 A. B. HOFF *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 34 The Middle, or Traceried, style of Cismontane Europe.

*b. sb.* = **CISALPINE** *b.*

1858 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 224 Sects and parties... such as Jansenists and Jesuits, cismontanes and ultramontanes.

+ **Cispeid**, *pph. a. Obs. rare*—*[f. cispeil v., ad. alleged L. cispelellē, founded on cispeilam, a false reading of dispellam, in Plant. Am. III. iv. 17. Cooper's Thesaurus has cispeilo as Latin.]*

1623 *COCKERAM, Cispeid*, kept from entrance.

**Cissampeline** (sis-ampēlēn), *Chem.* Also *cissampel'ia*. An alkaloid obtained from the root of species of *Cissampelos*, esp. *Cissampelos Pariera*, a shrub which grows chiefly on the woody hills of the Antilles. Also called *Pelosine* (Watts).

1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 723 *Cissampelos* has a sweetish bitter taste. 1877 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 372 *Cissampeline*.

**Cissars**, -ers, -ors, -ours, obs. *ff.* SCISSORS.

**Cissoid** (si'soid), *Math.* In 7 *cissoide*. [*ad. Gr. κισσοειδής* ivy-like, *f. κισσός*-s ivy: see -OID.]

The cusp of the cissoid resembles the re-entrant angles of an ivy-leaf.]

1. A curve of the second order invented by Diocles.

If from any two points lying on a fixed diameter of a circle, and equidistant from the centre, perpendiculars be drawn to the circumference, and a straight line be drawn from one extremity of the diameter to that of either perpendicular, the locus of the point in which this straight line cuts the other perpendicular will be a *cissoid* of *Diocles*, having its cusp at the end of the diameter. In later times the term has been extended to curves similarly described, where the generating curve is not a circle.

1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 16. 1694 *HALLEY Method finding Roots of Equations in Disc. Chr.* (1708) II. 70 By the help of the Parabola, Cissoid, or any other Curve. 1798 *Loaves of Triangles* i. 11 in *Anti-Jacobin* 16 Apr., For me, ye Cissoids, round my temples bend Your wandering curves. 1879 *SALMON Higher Plane Curves* V. 182 If a parabola roll on an equal one, the locus of the vertex of the moving parabola will be the cissoid.

2. *Cissoid angle*.

1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Angle*, *Cissoid Angle*... is the inner angle made by two spherical convex lines intersecting each other. So 1796 *HUTTON Dict. Math. s. v. Angle*.

Hence **Cissoidal** *a.*, pertaining to a cissoid.

1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* s. v. *Cissoid*, The whole infinitely long cissoidal space, contained between the infinite asymptote... and the curves... of the cissoid, is equal to triple the generating circle.

**Cist** (sist). Erron. oyst. [*ad. L. cist-a*, *a. Gr. κίστη* box, chest. See **CREST**, **KIST**. But in sense 1, app. taken immed. from Welsh *cist* in *cist fuen* stone coffin: see **KISTVAEN**.]

1. *Preh. Archaeol.* A sepulchral chest or chamber excavated in rock or formed of stones or hollowed tree-trunks; esp. a stone-coffin formed of slabs placed on edge, and covered on the top by one or more horizontal slabs.

1804 *Archæol.* (1806) XV. 340 These oval pits, or cists... about four feet long... were neatly cut into the chalk, and were, with the skeletons, covered with the pyramid of flints and stones. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* ii. ii. In various cists and crypts. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 80 A small chamber or cist of undressed stones. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 A cist was found, not at the base, but nearly at the top of the tumulus.

*b. transf.*

a 1832 *CRABBE Posth. Tales* x, The healing spring That soon its rocky cist forsakes.

2. *Gr. Antig.* A small receptacle for sacred utensils carried in procession at the celebration of mystic festivals.

1847 *CRAIG Dict.*, *Cist*, *Cyst*... was originally of wicker-work; and when afterwards made of metal, the form and texture were preserved, in imitation of the original material. [1850 *LEITCH Muller's Anc. Art* 437 Demeter has... the unveiled cista in her left, a pig in her right hand.]

3. *attrib.* as *cist-urn*.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. v. 418 Large cist urns are invariably found inverted with the burned bones gathered into a heap below them.



**Cist**, obs. f. **CYST** bladder, confused with prec.  
**Cistaceous** (sist'as), *a.* **Bot.** [f. mod.L. *Cistaceæ*, f. *CIST*-us + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cistus* or Rock Rose and its congeners, of the N.O. *Cistaceæ*.

**Cistal** (sist'äl), *a.* **Bot.** [f. *CISTUS* + -AL.] Related to or typified by *Cistus*.

1847 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.*, *Cistaceæ*, Rock Roses, Cistal Endogens. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Cistaceæ*, a natural order.. characterizing Lindley's cistal alliance.

**Cisted** (sist'ed), *a.* [f. *CIST* + -ED.] Containing a cist or cists.

1886 J. ANDERSON in *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 244/1 The circle is associated with a cisted cairn.

**Cisted**, var. of **CYSTED**.

**Cistercian** (sist'is'ian), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type *Cisterciensis*, in F. *Cisterciensis*, f. *Cistercium*, now *Cîteaux*, the site of an abbey near Dijon.]

1. *adj.* Of or belonging to the monastic order founded at Cistercium or Cîteaux in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme.

The order was an offshoot of the Benedictines, and aimed at a stricter observance of the Benedictine rules. From the patronage of St. Bernard (abbot of Clairvaux in 1200) it acquired the name of BERNARDINE.

1608 BERNARD DE BRITO (*title*), Chronical of the Cistercian Order. [c. 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 104 The King required... all the Wool that years of the Monks Cîteaux.] 1657 PHILLIPS, *Cistercian monks*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth*: the Cistercian Convent. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 233: The third abbot of Cîteaux was Etienne or Stephen Harding, an Englishman... who may be regarded as the real founder of the Cistercian order.

2. *sb.* A monk of this order.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cistercians*. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. 91 Noble and churl welcomed the austere Cistercians.

**Cistern** (sist'ern). *Forms:* *a.* 4-7 cysterne, cisterne, cestern(e), 5-6 cestern, 6 cestarne, 6-7 cestrone, 4- cistern; *B.* 4 systerne, sisterne, 4-7 seaterne, 5 systern, 6 sestron, seaterne, sestourne, sesturn. [a. OF. *cisterne* (mod. *citerne*, cf. Sp. and It. *cisterna*, Pr. *cisterna*): -L. *cisterna* a subterraneous reservoir, cistern, deriv. of *cista* box, basket, etc.: cf. *caverna*.]

1. An artificial reservoir for the storage of water; esp. a water-tight tank in a high part of a building, whence the taps in various parts of it are supplied.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8206 þe king abute þam was ful gern, And putt þam [wandes] in-til a cistern. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxvii. 22 Throw þe him into the olde sistene, that is in wilderness. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 No welle is wip inne Jerusalem, but wates i-gadred, and i-kept in cisternes. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 þe sesterne þat longeþ to the stuyts. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 353 Paied to a carpenter for mendynge of a system iij. d. 15-1 Will in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 335 On sestron of leed. 1571 *Digges Pantom.* (1591) 21 If your Sestourne or place be not to be seene at the Spring head. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lvi. The towne is stor'd of troughe and cestrens, made To keepe fresh water. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ii. 13 Broken cisternes. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* L. 13 They have Cestens to receive the Rain water. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 206 On the top of it is a cistern... and from this reservoir the water is distributed all over the house. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 46 The consumption of lead for... cisterns... is very extensive.

2. Applied to various large vessels for water or liquor. †*a.* A vessel for washing in, a laver. *Obs.* 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 16 Brazen Images which Salomon made to beare vp the Cesterne of the Temple. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health*, The gelid cistern. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 406 Beautiful cisterns of black and red marble with cocks for washing in.

†*b.* A large vessel or basin, often richly ornamented, used at the dinner-table. *Obs.*

(Dr. Mynors Bright, in note to quot. 1667, says 'a cistern was formerly part of the furniture of a well-appointed dining-room: the plates were rinsed in it when necessary during the meal'. But evidence of its purpose is wanting.)

1667 *Perus Diary* 7 Sept. I to see the pice of a copper cistern for the table, which is very pretty, and they demand 46 or 47 for one. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 563 A silver cystem, worth above 4700, belonging to the princess of Denmark, is stole from Berkeley house. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. Lady Rich* 16 Aug. I should also gladly see converted into silver a great St. Christophel, which I imagine would look very well in a cistern. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 458/1 What is called a 'cistern' of Palissy fetched 1,050 guineas.

*c.* A vessel or receptacle for holding a large supply of liquor.

1815 NICHOLS *Leicestersh.* I. n. 128 An oval cistern of punch containing 50 gallons. a 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. (L.). A cistern containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health.

3. Applied to a pond, or a natural reservoir or depression containing water.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 95 So halfe my Egypt were submergd and made a cesterne for scald Snakes. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 6 Cisterns supposed to be in the earth, especially in mountains, which may keep a stream continually running. 1717 BERRILLY *Tour Italy* 29 May, The wonderful fountain, which being in a great subterraneous grotto, runs into a cistern without ever filling it. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 204 Lakes... are real reservoirs, or cisterns of water. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil. Hydrot.* 37 The channels from which the subterranean cistern has been supplied.

4. Applied to a cavity, or vessel in an organism; formerly esp. to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 478 The cavity which they call the Cistene, yea... the fourth ventricle. 1675 GRAY *Anat. Plants* III. n. l. § 15 The Bladders of the Parenchyma being... so many Cisterns of Liquor. 1882 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Lumbar cistern*, the Receptaculum chyli. *Lymphatic cistern*... the lymph sacs of the Amphibia.

5. *fig.* *a.* simply *fig.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II v. (1877) i. 132 Euerie vocation striveth with other which of them should have all the water of commoditie run into hir owne cesterne. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* IV. iii. 63 The Cesterne of my Lust. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* IV. (1634) 32 She that filleth the Cistern of his lavish expense, at the Unversitie, or Innes of Court. 1713 BURVIDGE *Piv. Th.* I. (1730) 32 A continued stream of Corruption... from the corrupt Cistern of my Heart. 1822 HAZITT *Men & Mann.* Ser. II. viii (1869) 267 Our universities are, in a great measure, become cisterns to hold, not conduits to disperse knowledge.

*b.* poetical extensions.

1594 GREENE *Solomon Wks.* 1881-3 XIV. 247 How can Ag- weeper?.. Wanting the watry cesterne of his eyes? a 1625 FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsm.* v. i, Makes the camp a cesterne Brimm'd with the blood of men. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isk.* VI. xlv, Neptune's cesterne sucks in tribute tides. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 523 Our fun'ral tears from diff'rent causes rise. As if from separate cisterns in the soul, they flow.

6. *techn.* in various senses, as in *Mining*, the water-tank in which grain is soaked; in barometers, etc., the mercury-cup; in steam-engines (see quot. 1849-50); in *Mining*, a tank in the mine-shaft into which a pump delivers water for another pump to raise; etc.

1792 *Royal Proclu.* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No 3790/4 Every Cistern... or other Vessel, made use of for the Wet-ting or Steeping of Corn. 1798 PHILLIPS, *Cistern*. Among Confectioners, a portable instrument in form of a Box, into which Jellies, Creams, etc. are put in order to be Iced. 1757 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Pendens Barometer*... has no vessel or cistern. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, *Cistern*, in the steam engine, the vessel which surmounts the condenser, and contains the injection water. 1866 ADM. FRIZ-ROY in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 358 The cistern of a barometer.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cistern-bottom*, -cock, -filter, -water, -well, -wheel, etc.; *cistern-barometer*, a barometer whose tube is immersed in a cup of mercury; *cistern-pump* (see quot.); *cistern-work*, masonry consisting of stones extending the entire thickness of the wall.

1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh.* (1866) 112 Altar stones... turned... to a cistern bottom. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cistern-pump*, a small pump... for pumping water from the moderate depth of a cistern. 1781 COWPER *Hops* 100, Asses... That tread the circuit of the cistern wheel. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 156 Two Conduits... built with well chiseled Stone, in staunch \*Cistern Work.

**Cistern**, *v.* Now rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*

To enclose in, or fit with, a cistern. Also *fig.*

1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holmshed* III. 354/1 The conducting of Thames water, cesterne the same in lead, etc. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxx. (1603) 267 The great conduit of sweete water... castellated with stone and cesterne in leade. 1881 ROSSERTI *Ballads & Son.* 223 Cisterned in Pride, verse is the feathery jet Of soulless air-flung fountains.

† **Cisternal**, *a.* In example erroneously -ial.

Belonging to cisterns

1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 218 Water... is either fontane, or pluvial and cystemial.

† **Cisternesse**. [a doubtful form.] A cistern. a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1960 Ðan ruben cam ðider a-gen, to Ðat cisternesse he 1an to sen.

**Cistic** (si stik), *a.* rare. [f. *CIST* + -IC.] Of the nature of a cist.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 127 These cistic tombs... are most likely subsequent, to the large kistvaen.

**Cistier**. = CITHERR, CITHARA

a 1603 JAS. I *Chorus Venetus* in Fair's S. P., With viols, gitterne, cistiers als, And sweetest voices syne.

**Cistir**, obs. f. **SISTERR**.

**Cistolith**, erroneous spelling of **CYSTOLITH**.

**Cistome** (sist'own). **Bot.** [ad. mod.L. *cistoma*, incorrectly for *cistostoma*, f. Gr. *κίστη* + *στόμα* mouth.] A prolongation of the cuticle over the surfaces of the stomatal cleft.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 147 Gasparini states that beneath the stomates of the stem of certain Indian Thistles... there is situated a vesicular organ which he terms Cistome. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 49.

**Cistrum**, obs. f. **SISTRUM**.

**Cistula** (sist'ülä). [a. L. *cistula* dim. of *cista* box, basket.]

† 1. *gen.* A little cist. *Obs.*

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 61 The Eggs of some Fish, which produces or breeds them in a little Cistula or Bag.

2. in *Catoptrics* (see quot.).

1757 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Catoptric Cistula*, a machine, or apparatus, whereby little bodies are represented extremely large; and near ones extremely wide... by means of mirrors, disposed... in the concavity of a kind of chest.

3. *Bot.* The small cup-shaped conceptacle of certain lichens. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Cistus** (sist'ös). **Bot.** Also 7 sistis. [mod. L. *cistus* (in Pliny *cisthos*), a. Gr. *κίστρος*, *κίσθος* a red-flowered shrub, prob. a *cistus*.] A genus of handsome shrubs (N.O. *Cistaceæ*) known as Rock-Rose and Gum Cistus, with large spotted red or white

flowers, which seldom last more than a few hours after expansion. *Ladanum* or *Labdanum* is an exudation from the leaves and branches of several species, esp. *Cistus creticus* and *C. ladaniferus*.

The Rock-Roses of Britain belong to a closely allied genus, *Helianthemum*, sometimes included under *Cistus*.

1551 TURNER *Herbat.* I. K v b, I have not heard as yet any englyshe name for cistus, but... it may be called cystibush or ciste sage. 1622 PEACHAM *Gentil Exerc.* I. xii. (1634) 40 Vpon the mount Ida... you shall see... Figtree, Cedrus, Sistis. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v, The clackling hearth Where heath and cistus gave their fragrant flame. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyral Thornion* (1845) 361 The whole country seemed covered with gum cistus. 1873 HAYNE in *Land of Moab* 392 Here and there a gorgeous tulip was in flower, and two rock cistuses.

*b.* *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *cistus-flower*, -shrub, etc.; *cistus-rape*, a Cytinaceous parasite on the roots of some species of *Cistus* (Lindley).

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xi, Cistus shrubs... exhaled at noon Their fine balsamic odour. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Trav. in Sweden* II. 262 A breezy more yellow with cistus flowers, **Cistvaen**: see **KISTVAEN**.

**Cit** (sit). *arch.* Also 7-8 cith. Short for *citizen*;

usually applied, more or less contemptuously, to a townsman or 'cockney' as distinguished from a countryman, or to a tradesman or shop-keeper as distinguished from a gentleman; Johnson says 'A pett low townsman; a pragmatical trader.'

a 1644 CLEVELAND *Rupertianus* (1659), Let Isaac [i. e. I. D. Mayor Pennington] and his Ciths flay off the plate That tips their antlers for the Calfe of Sinte. 1674 MARVELL *Ballad*, O ye addle-brain'd ciths! 1735 PONT *Donne's Sat.* IV. 144 Why Turnpikes 1066, and now no Cit nor clown Can gratis see the country, or the town? 1771 JOHNSON *Th. Fulk.* Ist. Wks. X. 63 The city of London and the boors of Middlesex. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. IV. 185, I intend to send it to New York for the city to read. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii, The low hills of Highgate, Hampstead, and Hounsey, the paradise of ciths.

*b.* Used as feminine: (but cf. CITHERRS).

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* I. i. 9 *Mrs. Whims*. Poor ignoiant Ciths, that never knew what the Fashions were in our Lives. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ¶ 10 The country ladies despised her as a cit.

*c.* ? Citizenship, citizen character.

a 1745 SWIFT *Wha.* (1841) II. 56 The knighthood of an alderman spoils his cit.

*d.* *Comb.*, as *cit-like*, *cit-looking*, *adj.*

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Econ.* I The world, the cit-like world Bids thee beware. 1848 W. H. KELLY *U. L. Blanc's Hist.* Ten Y. I. 500 Their cit-like importance. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 364 Decent cit-looking elderly gentlemen.

**Citable** (sist'äb'l), *a.* [f. *CITE* v. + -ABLE.] That can be cited.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 93 What a valuable and citable paragraph. 1867 *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 644/3 One piece of evidence... is readily citable.

**Citadel** (sist'äd'l). *Forms:* 6-7 citadella,

citadell, 7 citadell, citadell, 7-8 citadell, 7-citadell. [a. F. *citadelle*, ad. It. *citadella*, dim. of *città*, *cittade* city: -L. *civitat-um*. Lit. little city: i. e. the smaller or inner fortified city, usually on an eminence, round which the larger city of later times gradually formed itself.]

1. The fortress commanding a city, which it serves both to protect and to keep in subjection. (Regularly used to translate Gr. *ἀκρόπολις* and L. *arx*.)

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), By force of stranger soldiers in citadels, the nests of tyranny. 1598 FLORIO, *Citadella*, a citadell, castell, or spacious fort built not onely to defend the citie, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 292 Meete me by and by at the Citadell. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 57 In every so built city, I will have... a citadella to command it. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. ii. 7 This was the Acropolis or Citadell. 1790 BRATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 313 Which ships... came to an anchor in the Carenage, behind the citadel of Port Royal. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 221 *Thersites*, The citadel of Corinth towering high above all the land.

2. *gen.* A strong fortress, a stronghold.

1798 SOUTHEY *Lyr. Poems*, *Sp. Armada*, Each like some moving citadel, On through the waves they sail sublime. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 563 To collect all the remaining strength of Messenia in a mountain citadel. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimes* III. i. 93 Advancing to attack a field Citadel.

*b.* *transf.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 773 As Bees... on the smoothed Plank, The suburb of this Straw-built Citadel 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. (R). In the very head quarters, the very citadel of smuggling, the Isle of Man. 1826 SCOT *Woodst.* i. Within these citadels of superstition. 1856 MRS. STOW: *Dread* II. xiii, Life now seemed to have retreated to the citadel of the brain.

3. The heavily plated erection containing the guns, in an ironclad ship of war. Hence *Citadel deck*, applied in some merchant steamers to the 'hurricane' or 'promenade' deck.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Oct. 11/1 Above the dining saloon is the social or music room, situated on the citadel deck.

† **Citadelize**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. prec. + -IZE.]

*trans.* To reduce by means of a citadel or citadels.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 111 To citadelize the long oppressed Netherlands into a tenure of uttermost bondage.

† **Cital** (sist'äl). *Obs.* rare. [f. *CITE* v. + -AL.]

1. *Law*. Citing, citation, summons.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 41 It was carried regularly through the forms of cital.

2. *fig.* (Johnson says 'reproof, impeachment'; Schmidt 'mention': cf. CITATION 2, CITE 5.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 62 He made a blushing citall of himselfe, And chid his Trewant youth.

† **Citate**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Pa. t. and ppl. *citāt*. [*f. citāt*-ppl. stem of *citāre* to cite.] = CITE *v.* 1. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min.* (1835) 37 The said preses. .citates the said Dalskearthe, commissioner for Troqueer. *Ibid.* 140 He citat the said John Newall to compeer befoire the Committie.

**Citation** (sɪtˈeɪʃən). Forms: 3 *citacion*, 4 *-cioun*, 5 *-tioun*, *cytaeyon*, *-ion*, (6 *scitation*, *cytacon*), 6- *citation*. [*a. F. citation*, ad. L. *citātiō-em* n. of action *f. citāre* to cite.]

1. *Law*. A citing or summoning to a court of justice, a summons; 'applied particularly to process in the spiritual court' (Tomlins *Law Dict.*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 978 He eystepe was, bat in be londe citacion non nere Poru bulle of be pope of rome. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 For be citacioun of Cesar wente he to Rome. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iv. (1520) 27 b/4 He wente unto Rome for the cytacon of the empoure. 1532 Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9. § 6 No Archbishop nor Bishop. .shall aske demand take or recelle of any of the Kings subjects any Sum or Sums of money for the seale of any Citation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 217 All summons, citations, and other proces Ecclesiastical. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* II. xi. 569 Ecclesiastical causes commence by citation of the defendant.

b. The written form of summons, or the document containing it.

1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Ox.* 73 John Cottysford. .sent a cytacon to . . . Fleming. 1593 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* 17, I sawe him make an Appariter. . . eate his Citation, waxe and all. 1601 F. GORDON *Bp. of Eng.* 90 This citation they fixed vpon the high crosse at Canterbury. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth xxiii.* [They] left citations for father and daughter to appear before the Court of Commission.

c. *gen.* A summons.

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* v. ii. Do you hear that passing-bell? *Lop.* A strong citation! bless me!

† 2. Enumeration, recital, mention. *Obs. rare*—1. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxviii. (1672) 82 There remains a citation of such others as indifferently may produce that malady in any other Country.

3. The action of citing or quoting any words or written passage, quotation; in *Law*, a reference to decided cases or books of authority.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 248 A vain citation of a passage out of my Book of Rest. 1663 CHARLTON *Chores Gigant.* 22 Omitting the citation of the particular Chapter. 1782 FRISWILL *Corrupt. Chr. I.* Pref. 13 The citation of authorities. 1863 G. O. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, Impudent falsities of citation.

4. *concr.* A passage cited, a quotation.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matk.* i. 19 These two citations here ensuyng. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 41 Philosophers did frequently adorn and confirm their discourses by citations out of poets. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 119 Virtue. cannot be taught by rhetorical discourses or citations from the poets. 1883 GLANVILLE in *Times* 9 June, The noble lord has given us citations of what purported to be telegrams.

**Citative** (sɪtəˈtɪv), *a. rare*. [*f. L. citāre* (see CITE) + *-ative*] = CITATORY.

1866 G. S. FABER *Difficulties Romanism* (1853) 326 Citative integrity.

† **Citator** (sɪtəˈtɔː), [*agent-sb.* on L. type *f. citāre* to cite.] One who cites. (In mod. Dicts.)

† **Citatorial**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. as next* + *-al* 1; cf. med. L. *citātorialis*—] = next.

1599 GARDINER *To Wolsey in State Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 2650 (modernized) The brief directed to your Grace, in lieu of the letters citatorial.

**Citatory** (sɪtəˈtɔː), *a.* [*ad. L. citātorius*, *f. citātor-em*, *f. citāre* to cite.]

1. Having the faculty of citing or summoning; concerned with citation; esp. in *Letters citatory*.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. 14 The Archbishop . . . caused his letters citatorie to be set vpon the gates of the Cathedral Church of Rochester. 1672 *Life & Death of Arminius & S. Episcopius* II. 14 Injoynd by the Deputies of the States-General in their Citatory Letters. 1726 AVLEIGH *Parerg.* 176 Letters Citatory. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 215 Letters citatory were twice affixed upon the great gates of Rochester Cathedral.

2. Addicted to quotation. *nonce-usr.*

1819 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 357 His style is elegant, though citatory.

**Cite** (saɪt), *v.* Also 5-7 *cyte*, 7 *soite*. [*a. F. cite-r*, ad. L. *citāre* to move, excite, summon, frequentative of *ciere*, *cire* to set in motion, call.]

1. To summon officially to appear in court of law, whether as principal or witness. Properly confined in England to *eccles. law*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, Every persone whiche is cyted lawfully or rightfully before his iuge ordinary. 1583 BARNINGTON *Commandm.* ii. (1637) 23 An Heretike he is, a Run-away from the Church, cite him and summon him. 1616 R. CROWLEY *Times Whist* VI. 2537 A little money from the law will quite thee, Fee but the Sumner, and he shall not cite thee. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 1, 72 Persons of Honour and great Quality. . . were every day cited into the High Commission Court. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* x. 175 Ladies have been frequently cited to answer the complaints of slaves. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 1 (1882) 217 Philip found an opportunity to cite the King before his court at Paris.

b. *fig.* 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 9 Paule citeth God, and VOL. II.

Christ and the Angels together for witnesses. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 175 Whose arguments we will here scite before the tribunal of Reason. 1897-8 SEARS *Atham.* III. v. 292 After appealing to Christ. .citing witnesses.

2. *gen.* To summon, call; arouse, excite.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxv. (R.), Incontinent we are cyted by her subtilly traualles of repentance. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* II. i. 34 I thinke it cites vs (Brother) to the field. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 30 This, sad experience cites me to reveal. 1740 SHENSTONE *Judgm.* *Hercules* 207 Wake the gay Loves and cite the young Desires. 1845-6 DE QUINCEY *Shelley Wks.* VI. 14 In a storm cited by the finger of God he died.

3. To quote (a passage, book, or author); *gen.* with implication of adducing as an authority.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 11 As Rabbi Kimhy cyted of Bucere vpon that same verse taketh Judicium. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 47 This verse cited by Cicero, is not to be founde in Euripides. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Wee omit to cite to the same effect S. Cyrill. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 1 note, I cite the whole three verses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, II. Wks. (Bohm) II. 105, I could cite from the seventeenth century sentences and phrases of edge not to be matched in the nineteenth. 1867 FREEMAN *Norrm. Cong.* I. App. 757 The authority cited for the statement.

4. To bring forward an instance, to adduce or allege (anything) by way of example, proof, etc.

1563 GERBIER *Conuel* 3 It cites some remarkable Structures. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Haters* I. 40 Some experiments cited from Glauber. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 212 To cite those instances which have come within my own knowledge. 1868 FEARD *Water-Parm.* I. 2 China. . . often cited as an example of national permanence. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 52 As a proof of this I may cite such a town as New York.

b. *spec. in Law*. To adduce as precedent.

1788 J. POWELL *Devices* (1827) II. 225 Lord Kenyon observed that the cases cited for him proceeded not on the formal or technical words. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VI, Walter went on to cite various precedents. 1885 SIR W. F. FIELD in *Law Times Reports* LII. 652 A case which was cited to me of Denton v. Donner.

5. To call to mind; make mention of or reference to; refer to as so and so. Also *cite up*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* iii. 128 Me thinks I do digresse too much. Cytng my worthless praise. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. i. 53 We cite our faults, That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse lines. 1594 *Rich. III.* I. iv. 14 We cited up a thousand heavy times. . . That had befallen vs. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 190 Whilst a small cluster of English writers are constantly cited as the fathers of our verse. 1873 Act 36 & 37 *Vic.* c. 85, § 1 This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

† b. To bespeak, to evidence. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 216 Your selfe, Whose aged honor cites a virtuous youth.

**Cite**, -ee, -eeeyn, obs. ff. CITY, CITIZEN.

**Cited** (saɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [*f. CITE* *v.* + *-ED*.] a. Summoned, bidden. b. Roused, excited. c. Quoted, adduced.

1552 HULSTED, Cited, summoned, or called, *citatus*. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 210 The above cited circumstances. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe Countries* I. 45 Neuerthelesse the cited. . . is sent backe home to his house. 1612 J. TAYLOR *Comen. Titus* II. 8 The 3. verse of the cited chapter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 327 The cited dead Of all past Ages. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. 112 His words are in the forecited place. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xvi. 26 On either hand The cited dogs confronting stand.

**Citee** (saɪt), [*See -EE*.] One who is cited: correlative to *citer*. In mod. Dicts.

**Citer** (saɪt), [*f. as prec.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who summons to a court of law.

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Emplacador*, a summoner, a citer. 1755 in JOHNSON.

2. One who quotes, adduces, refers to,

1732 ATTERBURY (J.), I must desire the citer henceforward to inform us of his editions too. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Promm.* I. 1. 25 Contemporary languages are cited. But here the imperfect appreciation of the citer is painfully conspicuous.

**Citorior** (sɪtəˈɪərɪ), *a. rare*. [*L. citorior*, compar. of *citer* on this side.] On this side, hither. (The opposite of *ulterior*.)

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 278 That province which had before been called Citorior Spain [*Hispania Citorior*].

**Cithern** (e), obs. f. CITHERN.

**Citess**. [*f. CIT* + *-ESS*.]

1. A female cit.

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* Prol. 43 Cits and Citesses, raise a joyfull strain.

† 2. A citizeness. 'Used in America during the first years of the French Revolution as a translation of the revolutionary title *citoyenne*' (Bartlett).

† **Citeyan**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *cieteyan*. [If genuine, a. OF. *citeyain*, *citeyēn*.]

Doubt attaches to this word, from the fact that in later ME., 3, meaning ʃ consonant, and 2 were written alike, and in 16th c. Sc. both printed 2. It is therefore possible that, in the Scotch examples, 2 was really meant, and not 3 = ʃ as some modern editors have assumed.

Several examples of *cithern*, *cithēn* appear in recent add of ME. works, but there is reason to believe that in every case the 3 ought to have been printed 2, as the letter really intended by the scribe.]

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crem.* VII. xxix. 41 Cyteane he Was of Saynt Andrews be Cytē. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 26 He gaiff occasion to the citeyanis [MS. letter 3, as in

prec. and following] thairfor to ische out of the town. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* 30 b, The citeyanis of Teruana in Flanderis.

b. *Cithern*, printed for *citheren*.

c 1350 Will. *Palmer* 3850 Citeyens [L. 3627 citezens]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 14 Citeyenis [v. r. citezens]. c 1384 — *H. Fane* 930 (Bodley MS.) Cytteyn [Fairf. citezeyn, Caxton citezeyn, Thynne citezeyn]. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) V. 425 Citezeyn. 1389 St. Christopher, Norwich in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Citeyenis. 1400-50 Alexander 2199 (Ashm. MS.) Citeyenis [Dublin MS. citeyenis].

|| **Cithara** (sɪˈθərə). [*L. cithara*, a. Gr. κithάρα.

Musical instruments are subject to great alteration of structure and shape, in process of time, and in different countries. Some of the resulting types become peculiar to one country, some to another. Consequently, cognate names, regularly descended from the same original, come at length to be applied by different nations to very different types of the instrument. Sometimes, also, one or more derivative types, distinguished by diminutive or augmentative names, are used in the same country. When, as often happens, any of these national or local forms of the instrument become subsequently known and introduced in another country, they usually take their local name with them. Hence, the modern languages often use two or three modifications of the same original word applied to as many instruments which different peoples have carried out of the original type. Thus *cithar*, *cithern* or *cithorn*, *cithle*, *githern*, *guitar*, *zither*, are all found in English as names of extant or obsolete instruments developed from the *cithara*.]

An ancient musical instrument of triangular shape with from seven to eleven strings, not unlike the lyre or phorminx.

1578 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 157 The recitation of tragedy among the Greeks. . . accompanied by the Cithara. 1824 LYTON *Pompeii* I. i, While yet the cithara sounds.

**Citharist** (sɪˈθərɪst). [*ad. L. citharista*, a. Gr. κithαρίστης, *f. κithάρα*.] A player on the cithara.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 193 The King's musician, called his cythariste. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 242 That thirty boys of good family be chosen to go daily in procession . . . with the citharist and herald, to sing a hymn.

**Citharistia** a. [*ad. Gr. κithαρίστιος*], of or pertaining to the cithara. In mod. Dicts.

† **Citharize**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [*ad. L. citharizare*, a. Gr. κithαρίζω, *f. κithάρα*: cf. *F. cithariser*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Cithariste*, to play on the Harpe. 1656 in BLOUNT. 1692 in COLES.

**Citharne**, -ern, -(e)ron, obs. ff. CITHERN.

**Citharodic** (sɪˈθərɒdɪk), *a. rare*. [*ad. Gr. κithαρῳδικός*, *f. κithαρῳδός* citharist, *f. κithάρα* + *δοῦδος* bard.] Pertaining to a citharist or cithara.

1760 *Stiles Anc. Gk. Mus.* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 733 There were also citharodic nomi. 1823 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 600 Another set of songs made up of his citharodic nomes.

**Cithre**, obs. form of KYTH.

**Cither** (sɪˈθər). Also 7 *cyther*, 9 *cithar*. [*Cf. F. cithare* (14th c.), also mod. Ger. *cither*, *zither*, ad. L. *cithara*: see above.]

An anglicized form of CITHARA, applied to the ancient instrument, as well as its later modifications, the CITHERN, ZITHER, etc.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 146 When Timotheus presumed to add to one string to the Cyther, they banished him out of the cite. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xix. 171 The Cither's smashed! For nothing more 'tis fitting. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 359 The cither during the 16th & 17th centuries appears to have enjoyed great favour. . . The difference between a cither and a lute is that the cither has wire strings and is played with a plectrum, while the lute has catgut strings to be touched with the fingers.

b. *attrib.*, as in *cither-player*.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. lii. 303 A cithar-player named Aristonicus.

**Cither**, obs. form of CITHER.

**Cithern**, *cithern* (sɪˈθəm, sɪˈtəm). *arch.*

Forms: 6 *citharn*, *cithern*, *cithorn*, *cytharn*, *citharne*, *citheron*, *citherne*, 6-7 *citherne*, *cythern* (e), 7 *cithren*, -on, *citron*, *cytarin*, *cytern*, *citerne*, *cithern*, *cithorn*, *cithern*, *cythron*, *cithren*, 6-9 *cithern*, 7-9 *cithern*. [App. of 16th c. Eng. formation (no corresponding form occurring in other langs.) and f. L. *cithara*, or some form of that word. The name *githern*, *F. guiterne*, had long been in use, and it is possible that the name *cithern* was modelled upon it, to indicate an instrument of the same class, considered to be more like the ancient *cithara*.]

1. An instrument of the guitar kind, but strung with wire, and played with a plectrum or quill; much used in 16-17th c.

Commonly kept in barbers' shops for the use of the customers. It had often a grotesquely-carved head; cf. 2. The Tyrolean form of the instrument, which has also come into fashion in England of late years, is commonly distinguished as the ZITHER.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Yocasta* in *Four O. Pl.* (1848) 133 Noyse of violles, Cytharn, Bandurion. 1567 TURNER *Egit. Maister Edwards Poems* 122 Now lay your chearfull Cithrons downe and to lamenting fall. 1595 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 59 Noow with my Githern, and els with my Cithern, then at the Virgynall. 1597 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1871) 1. 272 The youngest sort [of ladies]. . . apply their lutes, citharnes, and all kind of musike. 1591 FLORIO *and Fruits* 129 He plaies also upon the citharn. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Colymbus* 702 Citrons, viols, cornets, flutes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pas.* v. § 2. 159 Saul being possessed . . . with the deuil, David played vpon his Cithern. 1611

BIBLE I Macc. iv. 54 Baced with songs, and citherns, and harpes. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 146 (1677) An Irish Harp maketh a more resounding Sound, than a Badora, Orpharion, or Cithern, which have likewise Wire-strings. 1668 HERRICK *Uesper*, *His Desire*, Ticking the cithern with his quill. 1666 *PLAYFORD Mus. Delight on Cithern* 1 The cithern is strung with eight Wyre strings, which are divided into four course, two in a course. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 657 Cyterns and Gitterns... being well managed... yield pleasant soft effeminate Harmonies. 1715-20 *POPE* *Iliad* xviii. 574 [Dancing] to the... citherns silver sound. 1830 *JAMES Derrley* xii. A cithern or mandolin. *Ibid.* A cithern. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball. Ball. Life* 11 She held a little cithern by the strings. 1866 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* viii. 248 Hanging on the wall in their shops was commonly a lute or a cithern. 1878 *ROSSETTI Poems, Blessed Damsel* xxi. Angels... shall sing To their citherns and citoles.

2. Comb., as *cithern-string*; † *cithern-head*, used as a term of contempt, with reference to the grotesquely carved head of a cithern; hence † *cithern-headed*. a.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 614 Ped.* I will not be put out of countenance *Ber.* Because thou hast no face. *Ped.* What is this? *Bei.* A Cithern-head. 1599 *MASSINGER*, etc. *Old Law* iv. 1. The heads of your instruments differ; yours are hogsheds, theirs cithern and gittern-heads. *Basil.* All wooden heads. a 1625 *FLETCHER Love's Cure* ii. ii. You Cithern-head. 1638 *FORD Fancies* i. ii. Thou'rt... a cithern-headed gew-gaw.

*Cithole*, var. of *CITOLE*, *Obs.*

† *Cithyse*, *Obs.* [ad. *L. cythus*.] Some kind of clover.

1620 *BRINSLEY Virgil* 88/3 Kine, full fed with Cithyse.

*Citicism*: see *CITICISM*.

*Citied* (si'tid), a. [f. *CITY* + -ED.] Made into or like a city; occupied by a city or cities.

1622 *DRAYTON Polyol.* xiii. The lighthouse ayres of smoky citied Townes. 1733 *THOMSON Liberty* i. 305 Where city'd hill to hill reflected blaze. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* 487 Friends or kinsfolk on the citied earth. 1855 *BROWNING Gramm. Funeral* 15 A tall mountain, citied to the top.

*Citigrade* (si'tigrid), a. [f. mod. *L. citigrada*, f. *L. citis* swift + *gradus* step: cf. *F. citigrade*.] *lit.* Moving swiftly; applied to a tribe of swift-moving spiders, *Citigrada*, and *sbt.* one of these. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* viii. (1870) 160 A spider... which in its general appearance resembled a Citigrade.

† *Citiner*, *Obs.* *Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms: 5 *cyttenere*, 6 *cyttenar*, *citenar*, *citinar*, 7 *cittiner*, *cittiner*. [f. OF. *citien*, *citein* + -ER, -AR: cf. *Sc. medicinar*, *logictin*, also *astronom-er*, *practitioner-er*, etc.] = *CITIZEN*.

c 1450 *Non.* in *W. Wulcker* 684/6 *Hic civis*, a *cyttenere*. 1529 *RASSELL Pastyme Brit.* (1811) 208 Smote of... a *cyttenere* hede called Marshall. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 154 With citenaris that dwellt into that town. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Prol.* 11 The citenaris of cartomat. *Ibid.* xx. 167 Citenaris and indullaris of one cite. 1666 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 323 The citenaris of the towne of Dunkeld. a 1695 *BROOK Damselle* ii. 1. Wks. 1873 I. 493. I am come. I keep my day you see before I am a Cittern among you.

*Citing* (si'tij), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CITE* v. + -ING 1.] Summoning; quoting.

1591 *PERCYVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Emplazamiento*, summoning, citing, *Citatio*. 1699 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. 12 note. The Citing of any Book does not make it Canonical. 1726 *LAURENCE Parerg.* 174 The summoning of a Person into Court is... the citing or calling him before the Judge.

*Citing*, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cites. 1708 *MORREUX Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 Ye citing, scribbling Imps of Satan!

*Citizen* (si'tizen). Forms: 4 *citisein*, -sain, -seyn(e), *citesayne*, -ceyn, -seyn, *citisein*, 4-5 *citeseyn*, -zein(e), 4-6 *-sen*, 5 *cita-*, *citiesyn*, *ceitsein*, *cytesane* (*Sc.*), -eyn, -ein, *sitesyn*, *sytizain*, (*setsayne*), 5-6 *citesyn*, -zen, 6 *cytezyn*, *cityzen*, -sen, *cittesein*, *cytlezin*, *cytyzyn*, 7 *cittizein*, 6-*citizen*. [ME. *citeisen*, etc., a. Anglo-Fr. *citeseyn*, -zein, *sithesein*, altered form of OF. *citeain*, *citehain*, *citein*, *citeen*, *citien*, *citain*, later *citeyen*, *citoyen*:-L. type \**civilitān-um*, f. *civilitān* city (cf. *oppidān-um*, *villān-um*); Romanic type *civitatāno*, -dano, whence Fr. *citadain*, Sp. *ciudadano*, Pg. *ciudadão*, and Pr. *ciptadan*, It. *ciudadano*, now *ciudadino*, OF. *cite(h)ain*. The intercalation of s (z) in Anglo-Fr. *citesain* has not been explained: association with *dainsain* denizen, which was often an equivalent term, has been suggested.

The suggestion that s was a mistaken reading of z, meaning y, on the part of a 13th or 14th c. scribe or scribes, is in every respect untenable.]

1. An inhabitant of a city or (often) of a town; esp. one possessing civic rights and privileges, a burgess or freeman of a city.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5503 Pe citiseins of bat cite wel often god bonkedon he. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5090 To London... that come. The citiseins fair in hem nome. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xxi. 39, I am a man... of Tarsus... a *citeseyn* or burges, of a cite not unknown. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3263 [MS. after 1500] Sum of the Citizens assenblit with all. *Ibid.* 12879 *Citasyns*. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. ccvi. 187 The cytezeins of london. c 1480 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 281 He thotkynd the cetiseins of thayre fidelite. 1512 *Act 4 Hem. VIII.* c. 9. 2 Citizens of Cities and Burges of boroughs and Townes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priors* (1852) 16 The kynge [Hen. VI.] came to London, & there was worchippfully reaved of the cithensins in whytt gownes & redde

whoddes. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 95 Pisa renowned for graue Citizens. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xv. 472 You, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, of the House of Commons. a 1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 20 Furnished by an honest Citizen. 1782 *COWER Gilpin* i. John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 352 The chiefs of the mercantile interest are no longer citizens. They avoid, they almost contemn, municipal honours and duties.

b. Used also as feminine. (Cf. *CITIZENESS*.)

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* iii. l. 243, I'll have thee go like a citizen, in a guarded gown and a French hood. 1655 *Francion* vi. 20 She who was the most antient of the two Citizens.

c. A townsman, as opposed to a countryman.

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyshe* Prol., Faustus accused and blamed cytezeins, Amyntas blamed the rural men agayne. 1845 S. *AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 209 Both citizens and peasants are tired of it. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. l. 4 The words 'countryman'... 'villager', still signify a rude and untaught person, as opposed to the words 'townsman' and 'citizen'.

d. A civilian as distinguished from a soldier; in earlier times also distinguished from a member of the landed nobility or gentry. Johnson says 'a man of trade, not a gentleman'.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 53 When he speaks not like a Citizen You finde him like a Soldier. 1871 [see *CITIZENHOOD*].

e. With reference to the 'heavenly city', the New Jerusalem.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8925 Pis ceté of heven... ilka cithesayne pat wonned here. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I b. Amonge y<sup>e</sup> citheryns of heuen. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Ref.* v. x. (1675) 338 A Citizen of the Heavenly Jerusalem, and but a Stranger and a Sojourner here.

2. A member of a state, an enfranchised inhabitant of a country, as opposed to an alien; in U. S., a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public offices, and is entitled to full protection in the exercise of private rights.

1738 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 69 [He] clevede to oon of be citizens of bat countrie. 1538 *STARKEY England* 46 The noubur of cytyzeins, in euery communalty, Cyty, or cuntry. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* v. iv. To save one citizen is a greater prize Than to have killed in war ten enemies. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 281 A too great disproportion among the citizens weakens any state. 1799 *WASHINGTON* (Webster), If the citizens of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVI. 11/1 A pledge, both to American citizens and foreign states. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 The object of our laws is to make the citizens as friendly and happy as possible. 1884 *GLADSTONE in Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 A nation where every capable citizen was enfranchised. *Mod.* Arrest of an American citizen.

b. as a title, representing Fr. *citoyen*, which at the Revolution took the place of *Monsieur*.

1795 *Argus* Dec. 26 Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Citizen Miot. 1799 *Med. Fm. I.* 155 He was called to the female citizen (= *citoyenne*) Dangiviller, whom he found in a miserable situation. 1802 *Ibid.* V. 359 Such, Citizen Mayor, are the motives of the propositions which the Committee have the honour of laying before you. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. ii. 1.

c. phr. *Citizen of the World*: one who is at home, and claims his rights, everywhere; a cosmopolitan; also, *Citizen of Nature*. (Cf. *Cicero De Leg.* I. xxiii. 61 *civem totius mundi*.)

1274 *CAXTON Chesse* 71 Helde him bourges and cytezeyn of the world. 1625 *BACON Ess. Goodness*, etc. (Arb.) 207 If a Man be Gracious, and Courteous to Strangers, it shewes, he is a Citizen of the World. 1760 *GOLDSM. (Hille)*, The Citizen of the World; or, Letters from a Chinese Philosopher. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 148 An original genius, a citizen of nature.

3. *transf.* Inhabitant, occupant, denizen. (Of men, beasts, things personified.)

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fenne* 930 (Fairf. MS.) In this Region certeyn Dulleth many a Citezeyn Of which that seketh Daun Palt These ben cyrysyn bestes. 1508 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 235 Who ben the cytezeins of this region, truly none other but deuylles. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 465 His hand... -Rude ram, to batter such an ivory wall-May feel her heart-poor citizen L-distress'd Wounding itself to death. 1603 *DEKKER Grisil* (1841) 5 Let's ring a hunter's peal... in the ears Of our swift forest citizens. c 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* I. xxvi. Wks. (1712) 5 A citizen of Thetis christal floods.

4. *adj.* = *CITIZENISH*, city-bred. *nonce-usc.*

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 8, I am not well! But not so Citizen a wanton, as To seeme to dye, ere sicke.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *appositive*, as *citizen-king*, -*magistrate*, -*prince*, -*soldier*, -*sovereign*; also, *citizen-life*; *citizen-like* *adj.*

1830 *HOBHOUSE* in T. Juste S. *Van de Weyer* (1872) App. iii. 268 He [Leopold] may do very well for a 'citizen-king. 1851 *Hr. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xii. 113 All eyes were fixed on the citizen-king [Louis Philippe]. 1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* viii. 254 'Citizen life was too precious to be poured out in wrath. 1898 *FLORIO, Cittadinismo*, 'Citizen-like. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 303 He [Socrates] affected a good many citizen-like tastes. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* i. iii. § 59 A republican government that was rapidly giving way before the 'citizen-prince. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) II. 320 The 'citizen-soldiers of Villa Rica.

Hence *Citizen* v., to address as 'citizen'.

1871 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5 Now the sentinel 'citizens' me, and I 'citizen' him.

*Citizeness* (si'tizenēs). [f. prec. sb. + -ESS.] A female citizen. Chiefly as a transl. of F. *citoyenne* of 1789, but also otherwise to emphasize sex.

1796 *COLERIDGE* in *Cottle Remin.* 84, I hope and trust

that your young citizeness is well. 1796 *Monthly Rev.* XX. 569 The bleaching-troughs of the citizeness Masson. 1861 *TRAFFORD City & Suburb* III. 10 It would not suit, unless, for me to be a citizeness now. 1878 *Mrs. STOWE Paganus* P. xi. 96 Difficult to get any of the free democratic citizens or citizenesses to come.

*Citizenhood* (si'tizenhud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] The state of being a citizen; also concretely, the body of citizens.

1871 *Daily News* 15 Mar., What seems to me to be the real feeling of German citizenhood. *Ibid.* They were citizens made soldiers by force of circumstances and longing to return to their citizenhood.

*Citizenish* (si'tizenish), a. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of the nature of or relating to citizens.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 449 The subject of the following extract is rather citizenish, for it is nothing more remote or romantic than Hornsey Wood, eminent for tea-gardens and trellises. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* vi. 155 A citizen citizenish in every aspect.

*Citizenism* (si'tizenizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle of citizenship; *CIVISM*.

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XX. 534 It may amuse to see two emigrants accusing each other of citizenism.

*Citizenize* (si'tizenize), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] † 1. To make citizen-like or town-like. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 163 Be she but ciuilly plane, and in her apparel citizinized, she is the good-wives Niece, or neere kinswoman.

2. To make a citizen, naturalize as a citizen.

c 1811 T. PICKERING (Bart.), Talleyrand was citizenized in Pennsylvania, when in the form of an emigrant.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 325 No man can be citizenized in this corner of the world. 1883 *W. CHESTER (Pa.) Local News* XII. 4 Resolved that the American Indian should be citizenized.

*Citizenry* (si'tizenri). *collect. sb.* [f. as prec. + -RY.] Citizens or townsmen in the mass; a *citizenry*, a body of citizens.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XLVIII. 307 He... sided with the magistracy, with the citizenry. 1823 *LAMB Elia, Decay Beggars*, Salutory checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy citizenry. 1858 *CARLYLE Frade. Gt.* (1865) V. xiii. vi. 79 A heart sincere, and intent only on aiming at the welfare of a Citizenry so lovelworthy.

*Citizenship* (si'tizenship). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

The position or status of being a citizen, with its rights and privileges.

1611 *CORCOR. Citizennerie*, a Citizenship, the freedom of a Citie. a 1798 B. HONNE *Ocean. Serv.* 158 (T.) Our citizenship, as saith the apostle, is in heaven. a 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr. II.* 13 General laws, relative to naturalization and citizenship. 1864 *CITY Chamberlain to Garibaldi in Times* 21 Apr., The City of London invites you to-day to accept the highest honour at her disposal, placing your distinguished name upon the list of worthies inscribed upon the roll of honorary citizenship. 1869 *SEELEY Lect. & Ess.* i. 5 The Italian allies... had not yet been admitted to the Roman citizenship. 1881 N. T. (Rev. Vers.) *Phil.* iii. 30 Our citizenship [Wyclif living, 16th c. vv. conversation] is in heaven.

*Citizette*, *nonce-wd.* [Cf. *CITIZENESS*.] A female citizen.

1799 *MATHIAS Shade of A. Pope* (ed. 2) 47 note, The philosopher and philosopher, the citizen and the citizette [Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft].

† *Citole*, *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 *sitol*, *sital*, 4-5 *sytole*, *citole*, 5 *cytole*, *cithole*, *cythole*, (*sotile*, *gytolle*), 5-6 *sythol*(l), (*sytolphe*), 9 (*Hist.*) *citole*, *sytol*. [a. OF. *citole* (-*olle*, *sitole*, *cy-*, *cytholle*, *-oile*, *chistole*), corresp. to Pr. and OSP. *citorla*, MHG. *sitöl*(e); app. a deriv. of L. *cithara* (*citara*), with diminutive ending; but its history requires further investigation. (As a living word it was accented *citole*; it has been made *citole* by modern writers after OF. or It.)

Derivation f. *L. cista*, wooden box, is out of the question; but the occasional F. mis-spelling *citole* may possibly indicate a 'popular etymology' associating it with that word.]

A stringed instrument of music much mentioned in 13-15th c.; originally the same as the *cithara*, though the mediæval name may have been given to a special form: see *quots.* 1879-80.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 91 Sytole stryng & gytemere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Kn't's T.* 1101 A citole [1 MS. cythole] in hire right hond hadde sche. 1388 *WYCLIF Bible a Sam.* vi. 5 Harpis and sitols, and tympanis (Vulg. *citharis*, et *lyris*, et *tympanis*; 16th c. vv. psalteries). c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3435 With synging, & solas, and getarnys, A sotile, & sawtre. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 137 With sytole, sautrye yn same, Harpe, fydele and crouthe. 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xii. xvi, Harpes, sawteries, rootes, gyttolles [7 syttolles], timbres, symphones. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. xlii, Sytholl, psaltre, and voices swet as bell.

*mod.* 1823 tr. *Simonid's Lit. Enr.* (1846) I. v. 128 To play on the citole and mandore. 1871 *ROSSSETTI Poems, Blessed Damsel* xxi, Angels meeting us shall sing To their citherns and citoles. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 51 The old citole... seems only to have differed from the sawtry in that its strings were twanged with the finger-ends. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.*, *Citole*. This word, used by poets in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, is supposed to mean the small box-shaped psaltery, sometimes depicted in MSS.

† *Citole*, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *citole-r*, f. *citole*.] To play on the citole.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1043 Sytolynge, and ek harpyng.

† *Citolere*, *Obs.* Also 5 *seteler*, *cytolerex*. [a. OF. *citolere*, accus. *citoleur*, f. *citoler*: see *prec.*] A player on the citole.



1327-77 *Househ. Edw. III in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Mynstrelles—Citroler. c. 1400 *Antiquary of Arth.* xxvii. So come in a seteler, with a symbole. c. 1450 *Nominale* in Wr. Wulker 697/10 *Hic citolator*, a cytoller.

**Citr-, citro-, f. L.** *citr-us* citron, used as combining form of *citr-* and its derivatives; as **Citraconic** a. [see **ACONIC**], in *Citraconic acid*,  $C_8H_8O_4$ , an acid isomeric with itaconic and mesaconic acids, obtained in a crystalline form in the distillation of citric acid. Also called *pyrocitric acid*. Its salts are **Citraconates**. *Citraconic anhydride*,  $C_8H_4O_3$ . *Citraconic chloride*,  $C_8H_4O_3Cl_2$ . *Citraconic ether*,  $C_8H_{14}O_4$ . **Citra-mide**, an amide of citric acid. **Citrene** [see **ENE**], a liquid hydrocarbon,  $C_{10}H_{18}$ , of the terpene series, existing in the essential oils of lemon, orange, bergamot, neroli, etc.: also known as *limonene*. Also used as a general term to include all hydrocarbons having the same formula and similar properties. **Citrin** or **Citroglycerin**, a citrate of glyceryl, obtained by heating citric acid with excess of glycerin. **Citromalic** a., composed of citric and malic acids; *citromalic acid*,  $C_8H_8O_8$ , a dibasic acid. **Citronyl**, a name applied to one of the constituents of oil of lemons; also to **Citryl**,  $C_8H_8O_4$ , the triatomic radical of citric acid. **Citro-tartaric acid**,  $C_8H_8O_8$ ; its salts are **Citro-tartrates**.

1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I. 993 *Citraconate of Ethyl*, or *Citraconic Ether*. is a colourless, bitter, somewhat aromatic liquid. 18. — *Formes Chem.* 73 (a) Terpenes or pinenes, boiling point  $156^{\circ}$ – $160^{\circ}$ , (b) citrenes, boiling point  $174^{\circ}$ – $176^{\circ}$ . *Ibid.* (1873) 726 Itaconic, and Citraconic acid are produced by the action of heat on citric acid.

**Citra-** (sitrā), prefix [*L. citrā* adv. and prep., on this side (of), properly ablative fem. of *citr* adj., 'hither'], as in **Citra-caucasian** a., on this side of the Caucasus; **Citramontane** a., on this side of the mountains (opp. to *ultramontane*, q.v.). (Rarely used, Cts. being more usual.)

1855 *Nat. Rev.* July 189 This citramontane bibliography.. rivals the ultramontane ecclesiastical. 1888 *Scottish Leader* 20 Mar. 4 The whole Citracaucasian portion of Russia.

**Citral**, var. of **CITRUL**, Obs.

**Citrate** (sitrēt). *Chem.* Also 8 -at. [f. **CITR-** + **-ATE**]. A salt of citric acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Citrats —acted upon by the stronger mineral acids. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 430 Citric acid combines with the alkalies, and forms citrates. 1840 HENRY ELEM. *Chem.* II. 215 Citrate of soda is a very soluble salt.

**Citrean** (sitrēan), a. [f. *L. citre-us* + **-AN**]. 1. Of or pertaining to the citrus-tree (**CITRUS** 2); made of citrus-wood.

1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius Sat.* 1. 295 Whatsoe're on citrean beds is writ. 1833 LANDOR *IVs.* (1853) II. 246 The Romans will repose at citrean tables for ages. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 1. iii. Round the table of citrean wood.

2. 'Which hath the colour of a Citron, yellow-colour, of or belonging to a Citron' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Obs.

**Citron**, obs. form of **CITRON**.

**Citreous** (sitrēus), a. [f. *L. citre-us* pertaining to the citrus + **-OUS**]. Lemon-coloured, citrine.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

**Citric** (sitrīk), a. *Chem.* [f. *L. citr-us* citron-tree + **-IC**]. Derived from the citron; as in *Citric acid*: a colourless inodorous acid ( $C_6H_8O_7$ ), of a very sharp taste, found in the juice of oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, and many other fruits. *Citric ether*: the citrate of ethyl.

1800 *Med. Jur.* I. 72. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 107 The citric acid is the peculiar acid existing in the juice of lemons and oranges. 1865-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I. 995 Citric acid has a strong, but pleasant, acidity, in which respect it differs from tartaric acid. *Ibid.* I. 1000 Citric ether is... an oily, yellowish, transparent liquid, with an odour resembling olive oil.

**Citril** (sitrīl). Now only in comb. *citril-finch*. [app. shortened from *It. citrinella*, dim. of *citrina* citrine-coloured (bird).] An Italian singing bird (*Fringilla Citrinella*) with a yellow breast.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 242/2 The Citril or Citrinella... hath... black Claws. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Citril*... a name given by many to the citrinella, or verzellino, a bird common in Italy, and kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 483/2 The Citril Finch.

† **Citrinade**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. App. some kind of cosmetic.

c. 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* (1554) 1. xx. 36 a. If their colour outward apere nought With wind or sunne which should them stein or fade... they use Citrinade.

† **Citrination** (sitrīnāshn). *Alch. Obs.* [ad. med. *L. citrinatō-em*, implying a vb. *\*citrināre*, f. *\*citrinus CITRINE*]. The turning of a substance yellow, looked upon as indicating the state of perfection or complete digestion.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prolog.* T. 263 Of oure silver citrinacioun. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1650) 39 In Malgams, in Blanchers and Citrinacions. 1599 THYNN *Animadv.* 38 'Citrinatione', perfecte digestion, or the color prouinge the philosophers stoon brought almoste

to the height of his perfectione. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. xli. By Heterogeneous and Sophistical Citrinacions.

**Citrine** (sitrīn), a. and sb. Also 5 cytrīn(e), cytrīn(e), sitryne, 7 setryne. [a. *F. citrin*, f. *L. type \*citrīn-us*, f. *citrus*. Cf. *It. citrino*, etc.].

A. adj. Having the light yellow or greenish-yellow colour of a lemon or citron; lemon-coloured. *Citrine ointment*: the common name for the ointment of nitrate of mercury.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2167 His eyen were cytrīne. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. x. (1495) 95 The skyne is yelowre other citrine. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helihe* (1541) 9 a. Citrine or yelowre choler. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 The wood aloes and citrine or yelowre sanders. 1876 HARLEY *Med. Mod.* 285 Citrine ointment is... much used. 1879 L. WINGFIELD *My Lords of Stragoe* II. v. 120 Dense, slippery citrine hair.

B. sb. 1. Citrine colour.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 182/2 Orange and green produce citrine. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 8 Mar. 354/1 The tertiary colours, olive, citrine, and russet.

2. *Min.* A glassy variety of quartz having a wine-yellow colour; also called *false topaz*.

1748 SIR J. HALL *Hist. Fossils* 180 Our Jewellers have learnt from the French and Italians... to call it Citrine. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 Pale yellow [quartz], otherwise called Citrine. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 448 Cool citrine-crystals.

So † **Citrineness**, quality or state of being citrine or lemon-yellow. † **Citrinity**, *Alch.* [f. *citrīn-* + **-ITY**, med. *L. citrinitas*], = prec. † **Citrinize** v., *Alch.*, to render citrine.

1528 PAVNER *Salerno's Regim.* B. iij b. Vnnatural coler is the fome of blud, whose coler is ruddy and clere, that is, citrine, in the laste degree of citrines. 1698 R. [RUSSELL] tr. *Geber* III. II. 1. iv. 149 Citrinity or Yelowness is... a determinate Proportion of White and Red. *Ibid.* II. I. III. xii. 80 Which citrinizeth (or Colours) it with good Yelowness.

† **Citrinell**, Obs. [ad. mod. *L.* and *It. citrinella*]. The citril-finch, *Fringilla Citrinella*.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Citrines or Straw-coloured Finches be very small Birds.

**Citrinous** (sitrīnus), a. [f. *L. \*citrīn-us* + **-OUS**]. Citrine, lemon-coloured.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Citro-**: see **CITR-**.

**Citron** (sitrōn). Also 5 citren, 6 citrone, cidron, 6-7 cytron, 7 citrion, citrion. [a. *F. citron* citron, lemon, ad. *It. citrone*, *cedrone* augmentative of *L. type \*citrūm*; cf. *L. citrus* citron-tree, *citruum* (*mālum*) citron; also *Gr. κίτρον* citron: see **CITRUS**.]

1. An ovate acid juicy tree-fruit with a pale yellow rind. Formerly the name included the **LEMON**, and perhaps the **LIME**, as well as the fruit to which it is now restricted, which is larger, less acid, and has a thicker rind than the lemon. (In Fr. this fruit is called *cidrat*; while *citron* and *limon* are varieties of the lemon, *It. limone*.)

a. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Citron frute, *citron*. 1555 EDEY *Decades W. Ind.* ii. ix. (Arb.) 131 The kynde of citrons which are commonly cauled limones.

b. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Fush.* (1586) 91 The Citron, called also the Median, the Persian, and the Assirian Apple. 1591 PERCYVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Citral*, a tree of cidrons. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 Oranges, citrons, and lemons. 1611 COTTER. s. v. *Adam*, The... Assirian Citron, (ground, and twice as big, as a big Orange). 1640 VERNER *Via Recta* vi. 96 The Citron is like in nature to the Lymon. 1645 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 201 As ripe Citrons in Spaine do nourish Spaniards, so preserved Citrons may no less nourish us. 1870 *Years Nat. Hist. Comm.* 175 The citron itself is not eaten, but the thick rind is much used as a preserve.

2. The tree *Citrus Médica*, which bears this fruit. (Formerly including the Lemon *C. Limonium*, and Sweet Lime *C. Limetta*, which most botanists consider to be established varieties that have arisen under cultivation from the typical species.)

The citron tree is of oriental origin, and was brought to Rome from Media about the beginning of the Christian era, though according to Gallesio it was not established there before the 3rd or 4th c. It is now widely cultivated in warm temperate and sub-tropical regions.

1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Citron tree, *citronnier*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 In the Conservatory... Citron, Vernal Cyclamen, etc. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet's Success.* v. (1853) 20 The Citron... perfumes the air for many miles round the city. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* vii. vii. Where the citron is in bloom and fruit the whole year round.

3. The pale yellow or greenish yellow colour of the rind of a citron (or lemon); = **CITRINE** B. I.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii. Your general colours... Of the pale citron, etc. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 308 White mixed with citron.

† 4. The wood of the African Citrus-tree of the ancients: see **CITRUS** 2. Also *attrib.* Obs.

1656 COWLEY *David's* III. Wks. 1710 II. 401 Beds of Lybian Citron. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 115 Gorgeous feasts On Citron tables or Atlantic stone. 1740 DYER *Rivins Rome* 492 The citron board, the bowl emboss'd with gems.

† 5. Short for *citron-water*: see 7. Obs.

1711 STRELL *Spect.* No. 79 F 8 A Glass of Wine, or a Drachm of Citron. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 64 Now drinking citron with his Grace and Charles.

*attrib.* 1718 *Freethinker* No. 70. 103 She retires to her Citron Bottle, under the pretence of devotion.

6. *Min.* = **CITRINE** B. 2.

1838 FRUCHTWANGER *Genus* (1859) 26: Citron.. yellow quartz, Scotch pebble.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *citron bower*, *grove*, *padding*, *shadow*, *tree*; *citron-coloured*, *-hued*, *-yellow*, *adjs.*; † *citron-water*, a liquor made from brandy flavoured with citron-orlemon-peel; *citron-wood*, the wood of the citron-tree; also, that of the African *Citrus* of the ancients (see 4); and of a West Indian tree, considered by Guibourt to be *Xanthoxylon emarginatum*.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. Many a sunny hamlet.. Whose 'citron bowers were once the abode of peace. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 926 The 'citron coloured greater Wasps. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 22 How blows the 'Citron Grove. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiv. Men... longe and lene Consumpt, skindred, browne and 'citren hewed. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 177 Little 'Citron Puddings. 1830 TENNYSON *Recollct. Arab.* *Nir.* II. My shallop.. clove The 'citron-shadows in the blue. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 204 Of a 'Citron Smell. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 49 b. The 'Citron tre.. bryngeth furth fruite all tymes of the year. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 69 [Could] Like 'Citron-waters matrons' cheeks inflame. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. vi. (1785) 62/1 The lady... took refuge in citron waters. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 61 B. The 'Citron-Wood, which the Americans call Candle-Wood, because it gives a Lustre or Brightness in cutting, and serves them for Lights; is the Trunk of a large thick Tree, that grows very common in the Leeward Islands. 1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 123 The 'thyine-wood' of Rev. xviii. 12 was called citron-wood by the Romans.

**Citron**, obs. form of **CITRUS**.

† **Citroned**, *pp.* a. Drunk with citron-water. 1754 *Young's Contair* vi. Wks. (1757) IV. 251 These gorgeous furies, harpies.. genevead or citroned.

† **Citronize**, v. *Alch. intr.* To become of a citron or yellow colour (cf. **CITRINIZE**).

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii. 136 Ten dayes hence He will be silver potato; then, three dayes, Before he citronise.

† **Citru**, Obs. Also 5 citrulle, 6-8 citrull, 7 citral. [a. *F. citrouille*, OF. 13th c. *citrole*, in Berry *citrouille* (Littre), ad. *It. citrulo*, med. *L. citro-lus*, -ullus, dim. from *\*citro*, *L. citrus* citron, so called from the colour.] The Water-Melon (*Cucumis Citrullus*); also applied (both in French and English) to the Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lii. (1495) 893 Courdes, Citrullus, Melones. 1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helihe* (1541) 58 a. The greute four colde sedes, that is to saye, of gourdes, cucumbers, melones, and citrulls. 1611 COTTER. *Citrullus*, a Citrull: a Citrull cumber or Turkish gourd: a kind of melon, in colour and forme resembling a Citron. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 192 Citrulls or ordinary Pumpions, Pumpions, or Pumpkins, and Potirons, or flat Pumpions, as every body knows, are the biggest productions the Earth brings forth in our Climates. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 119 Citrulls boild.. till the water becomes clammy. 1755 JONSON, *Citru*, the same with pumpkin, so named from its yellow colour.

† **Citrus** (sitrūs). *Bot.* [L.: cf. *Gr. κίτρεα*, *κίτρον* citron-tree, *κίτρον* citron. Prob. ultimately of Eastern origin, the citron being described by Theophrastus as growing in Media, whence also the name *μήλον μηδικόν* Median apple, and the specific name *Citrus Médica*.]

1. The Latin name of the citron-tree, now used as the name of the genus which includes the citron, lemon, lime, orange, shaddock, and their many varieties.

It is still a question how many of these are specifically distinct. Lindley inclined to consider the whole as long-established varieties of the citron *Citrus Médica*. Hooker reckons about 5 good species, viz. *C. Médica* citron (with *C. Limonium* lemon, and *C. Limetta* sweet lime, as varieties or sub-species), *C. Aurantium* orange, *C. decumana* shaddock, and two others. The native region of these appears to be northern India, esp. about the eastern end of the Himalayas. The earliest known in the west was the citron, cultivated by the 4th c. B.C. in Western Asia, whence it was obtained by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The orange and lemon were found in India by the Arabs, and by them carried westward, reaching Southern Europe about the 12th or 13th c.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 59/2 Lands suitable for the cultivation of the citrus fruits. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 804 Citrus fruits do not flourish in this belt. 1885 LADY BRASSY *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo, and every description of citrus, were weighed down by their own golden fruit.

2. The name by which the Romans knew an African tree, probably *Callitris quadrivalvis*, the fragrant wood of which was highly prized for making furniture.

1865 DAUBENY *Trees Anc.* 40.

**Cittadel** (l), obs. form of **CITADEL**.

**Citte**, -ie, obs. forms of **CITY**.

**Citterach**, obs. form of **CETTERACH**, scale-fern.

**Citern**, **citren**, -on: see **CITRINE**.

**City** (siti). Forms: 3-6 cyte, cite, (3 scite), 4 cety, 4-5 cytee, site, 4-6 citee, cete, 5 cetie, sete, 5-7 citle, 6 citlie, citte, cytte, syttee, sittee; also *Sc.* citee, cytee, scitie, 6-7 citty, (7 chitty), 6- city. [ME. *cite*, a. OF. *cit*, earlier *citet*, corresp. to Fr. *citait*, *It. città*, earlier *cittade*, Romanic *\*civ'tade* :- *L. civitatē-em*. By another phonetic pro-

cess the Romanic type gave Pr. and Cat. *ciutat*, Sp. *ciudad*, Pg. *cidade*. L. *civitas*, *-tatem* was sb. of state or condition f. *civis* citizen: its primary sense was therefore 'citizenship'; thence concretely 'the body of citizens, the community'; only in later times was the word taken as = *urbs*, the town or place occupied by the community. The historical relation between the Roman *civitas* and *civis* was thus the reverse of that between our *city* and *citizen*, which however is that of the Gr. *πόλις* and *πολίτης*.]

The name *civitas* was applied by the Romans to each of the independent states or tribes of Gaul; in later times it adhered to the chief town of each of these states, which usually became afterwards the seat of civil government and of episcopal authority. Though there were *civitates* in Britain also in Roman times, the word was not adopted by the Angles and Saxons, who applied the name *burh* to all towns alike. In later times *civitas* may be found as a Latin equivalent of *burh*, and, in Domesday, it is frequently applied to the larger and more important *byrig*, *burgs*, or *boroughs*, which were the centres of districts, and had in some cases municipal autonomy, and thus corresponded in character to the *cités* of France. As an English word, *city* is found early in the 13th c., applied, both to foreign, and particularly ancient cities, where it is probably due to translation from Latin or French, and also to important English boroughs, such as London and Lincoln. Under the Norman kings, the episcopal sees, which were formerly often established in villages, began to be removed to the chief borough or 'city' of the diocese, as in France; and as the bishops thus went to the cities, there grew up a notion of identification between 'city' and 'cathedral town'; which was confirmed and legally countenanced when, on the establishment of the new bishoprics by Henry VIII, the boroughs in which they were set up were created 'cities'. The same title has been conferred on all (or nearly all) the places to which new bishoprics have been assigned in the 19th c. Historians and legal antiquaries have, however, always pointed out that there is no necessary connexion of 'city' with 'cathedral town', and in recent times the style and rank of 'city' have begun to be conferred by royal authority on large and important boroughs which are not episcopal seats, Birmingham being the first so distinguished in England. (See Freeman in *Macmillan's Mag.*, May 1880.)

In Scotland, the style of *civitas* appears to have been introduced from England, after the association of the word with the episcopal seats. Here, it appears to have had no relation to the size, civil importance, or municipal standing of the place, but was freely applied in charters from the time of David I (12th c.) to every bishop's seat, even when a mere hamlet; it was only at much later dates that some of these *civitates* attained sufficient importance to be raised to the rank of burghs, while others remained villages. In later times, perh. not before the Reformation, *civitas* is found applied to Perth and Edinburgh, which were not episcopal seats, but ancient royal burghs, and seats of royalty. The vernacular form 'city' is found in the 15th c. applied to some of the burghs which were *civitates*, and it gradually came to be commonly used of certain of the larger of these, notably Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen. In this sense, the royal burgh of Dundee was also created a 'city' by Royal Charter in 1889. Some of the other burghs which were formerly bishop's seats, or can show *civitas* in their early charters, have in recent times claimed or assumed the style of 'city', though not generally so regarded.

The history of the word in Ireland is somewhat parallel. Probably all or most of the places having bishops have been styled on some occasion *civitas*; but some of these are mere hamlets, and the term 'city' is currently applied only to a few of them which are ancient and important boroughs. *Thom's Dictionary* applies it to Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick ('City of the violated treaty'), Kilkenny, and Waterford; also to Armagh and Cashel, but not to Tuam or Galway (though the latter is often called 'the City of the Tribes'). Belfast was, in 1888, created a 'city' by Royal Letters Patent.

In other lands now or formerly under British rule, 'city' is used sometimes more loosely, but often with more exact legal definition than in England. In North America it usually connotes municipal autonomy or organization of a more complete or higher kind than 'town'. See 2 d, e. In India it is applied titularly to the three Presidency capitals, and to all great towns of historic importance or note, as the seats of dynasties, etc., e.g. Benares, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Indore, Peshawar, etc.

The distinction is unknown to other Teutonic and (now) also to Romanic languages: Ger. *stadt*, F. *ville*, It. *città*, Sp. *ciudad*, etc., translate both town and city.

1. **†1. orig.** A town or other inhabited place. Not a native designation, but app. at first a somewhat grandiose title, used instead of the OE. *burh*, *BOROUGH*. Frequently applied (after *civitas* of the Vulgate = *πόλις* of N. T. & LXX.) to places mentioned in the Bible which were really mere villages, e.g. Nazareth, Nain, Bethlehem; here, as a literalism of translation, it still stands in Bible versions.

The earlier Wyclifite version had regularly *burg town*, *borow town*; for this the later version (Purvey's) substituted *cities*. Only in Esther ix. 29 do we find *borow townes*, and in Gen. xiii. 22 *townes* retained.

*axxas* *Ancr. R.* 228 *pe turis nout assailed, ne pe castel, ne pe cite hyon heo beoð biwunnen.* *cxxx Gen. & Ex.* 2669 *Memphim dat riche cite.* *cxxxv Kentish Sermon.* in *O.E. Misc.* 26 *pe cite of beethlem.* *axxv* *HAMPOLDS Psalter* xvi. 22 *florhastand me out of be cite.* *1388 Wyclif Deut.* xii. 22 *Thou schalt etc in thi cities [1388 burgtowns].* *axxv* *Joshua* vii. 2 *The cities [1388 burgtown] Bethel.* *1535 STUART Cron. Scot.* II. 203 *All the laif that duelt into that schire, With everie scitie that was neir besyde.* *1611 BIBLE Luke* vii. 11 *He went into a cite called Nain.*

2. **spec.** A title ranking above that of 'town'.

a. used vaguely, or of ancient or foreign places of note, as capitals, or the like.

*c1380 Sir Peremur.* 283 *Be it castel, burgh, outhur Cite.* *1398 REVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* xiv. ii. (1495) 486 *The erthe is aourmyd wyth so many grete cytees and borghes.* *c1440 Gesta Rom.* xxv. 93 (Hart. MS.) *Plinius* was Emperoure Regning in the cete of Rome. *1481 Caxton Myrr.* II. iv. 68 *An ycle named Probane wherin ben founded ten cytees and plente of othertownes.* *1535 COVERDALE Hab.* II. 22 *Wo vnto him, y<sup>e</sup> buyldeth y<sup>e</sup> towne with blonde, and maynyneth y<sup>e</sup> cite with vnrightuousnes [so Bps]. Bible and 1611; Wyclif *cities* .. *cytees.* *1555 Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 *Of Tounes, thei made cities, and of villages, Tounes.* *1568 Bible* (Bishops) x *Sam.* xxvii. 5 *Let them geue me a place in some towne in the cuntrye. . . for why shouldesthy seruant dwel in the head cite of the kingdom.* *1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 45 *Look on fertile France, And see the Cities and the Townes defact.* *1620 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 69 *The delightful pleasures of Rome-cite.* *1709 BERRILEY Ess. Vision* § 109 *Many houses go to the making of one city.* *1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* v. *They saw a lake. . . encompassed with large towns, and discovered the capital city [Mexico] rising upon an island in the middle.* *1844 KINGLAKE Eothen* xviii. *Cairo and Plague!* During the whole time of my stay the Plague was master of the city. *1860 HAWTHORNE Fr. & Lt. Ferns.* II. 302 *A city in size and social advantages; quite so, indeed, if eighty thousand people make a city.* *1871 RUSKIN Munera Pulch.* (1880) Pref. 8 *The city of Paris . . . supposed itself . . . infinitely richer.**

b. In England (see the historical sketch above).

The title appears to be properly relative to 'town', not to 'borough'. 'Cities' and 'towns', possessing a municipal corporation and local autonomy, are alike 'boroughs', though those boroughs which are also cities may take precedence of those which are not.

*c1300 Becket* 1229 *He wende from Gra[n]tunham; fyve and twenti myle also To the cite of Lincoln.* *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. Prolog. 160 *I haue yseln segges, quod he, in þe cite of london Beren biþes ful bryte.* *1393 Ibid.* C. 1. 177 *Ich haue yseln grete syres in Cytees and in tounes.* *1399 in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 27 *A brethrehode of barþres in þe site of Norwiche.* *1473 WARKW. Chron.* 2 *And graunted to many cytees and tounes new franchises* *1525-32 Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 68 *Solde by the bayles and cominalte of the sayd syttee of Lichfeld.* *1645 Termes de la Ley* 60 *That place is commonly called Civitas, which hath a Bishop.* *Yet Master Crompton in his Jurisdictiones, where he reckoneth up all the Cities, leaveth out Elie, although it hath a Bishop and a Cathedral Church, and putteth in Westminster, notwithstanding that now it hath no Bishop.* *1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. 65 *note.* *My Lord Coke's Observation, that every City is, or was, a Bishop's See, is not very exact; for Leicester which is called there a City, never had a Bishop; nor had Gloucester at that time any Bishop, tho' it is called a City in Domesday-book.* *1889 FREEMAN in Macm. Mag.* May 29 *A little time back . . . Birmingham and Dundee, hitherto merely boroughs, were raised to the rank of cities.* *Ibid.* 30 *A city does not seem to have any rights or powers as a city which are not equally shared by every corporate town.*

c. In Scotland and Ireland (see the historical sketch above).

*1454* (18 Dec.) *Munimenta Fr. Pred. de Glasgu.* 32 (Maitl. Cl.) 176 *Johnne Steuart, the first provost that was in the Cite of Glasgou.* *1477* (27 Jan.) *Reg. Episc. Glasg.* No. 453 *Hed Court of the Burgh and Cite of Glasgou.* *158x Acts Parl. Sc.* 29 Nov. cap. 60 (18.) III. 230 *The provost, bailies, counsaill, and communitie of the cietie of Sanctandrews.* *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 122 *Jas. VI* (1597) *Barronnes alsweil within Regalitie as Royaltie, and their Bailles to Landward, and the Provostes and Bailles of all Burrowes and Cities.* *1824 SCOTT Waverley* xxxix. *He approached the ancient palace of Holyrood, without having entered the walls of the city.* *1888 — P. M. Perth* 1 *The city was often the residence of our monarchs, although they had no palace at Perth.* *Ibid.* vii. *The citizens of the town, or, as they loved better to call it, the Fair City of Perth.* *1840 LEVER H. Lorrequer* i. *We were dined by the citizens of Cork . . . a harder drinking set of gentlemen on city need boast.* *1884 GLADSTONE in Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 *These works were within the precincts of the city of Glasgou.* *1889 Crown Charter, Dundee, Wc.* ordain. that our said Burgh of Dundee shall henceforth and forever hereafter be a City, and shall be called and styled the City of Dundee, and shall have all such rank, liberties, privileges, and immunities as are incident to a City. — *Resol. of Town Council Dundee* 5. *That the Chief Magistrate of the City shall hereafter resume and assume the style and title of Lord Provost.*

d. in U. S.: 'A town or collective body of inhabitants incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen' (Webster); but applied, in the newer States, much more loosely (see *quots.*), and often given in anticipation.

The legal characteristics of a city vary in different states. In some, e.g. Iowa, there are 'cities of the first class' with above 15,000 inhabitants, 'cities of the second class' with above 2,000, and 'incorporated towns', differing respectively in the complexity of their municipal organization, division into wards, and extent of municipal powers.

*1843 MARRVAT M. Violet* xxxii. *It is strange that the name of city should be given to an unfinished log-house, but such is the case in Texas! every individual possessing three hundred acres of land, calls his lot a city.* *1867 DIXON New Amer.* I. 36 *In a couple of hours. . . we are at Junction City; a city of six wooden shanties where we alight.* *Ibid.* xi. 125 *At the head of these rolling prairies stands Denver, City of the Plains.* *A few months ago (time runs swiftly in these western towns) Denver was a wilderness city.* *1884 FREEMAN in Longm. Mag.* I. 89 *In America a 'city' means what we should call a corporate town or municipal borough.* *1883 J. LAWRENCE Silverland* 68 (Hoppe) *We reached Alta city—all mining camps are cities hereabouts.* *1887 J. MACY* (Iowa) *Our Government.* 51 *The characteristic officers of a city are a mayor, councilmen, police judges, and a marshal.* *Mod.* On a visit to New York city.

e. In the dominion of Canada: a municipality of the highest class.

Variously used in different provinces. In Ontario, a village, on its population exceeding 2,000, has a right to be made a 'town', with Mayor and Councillors; a town, on reaching 15,000, has a right to be erected into a 'city', whereby it is separated from the jurisdiction of the County Council, and has a Mayor and Aldermen (instead of Councillors); but towns of smaller population have also been erected into cities, by special acts of the legislature. In Quebec 'town' (= F. *ville*) is the normal title for a place with municipal autonomy, but six places have been incorporated by the legislature as 'cities', and have Aldermen, in addition to their Mayor and Councillors. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the term appears to be titular, and conferred by special charter. In Manitoba it does not exist, 'town' (= F. *ville*) being alone recognized. In British Columbia, on the other hand, there are no 'towns', only 'city' and 'township or district' being legally recognized, the former having a Mayor, the latter a Reeve.

*1876 Statutes of Quebec* 38 *Vict.* c. 76 § 5 *There shall be elected . . . four competent persons who shall be called . . . aldermen of the city of Three Rivers.* *1881 Stat. Br. Columbia* c. 16 § 10 *In every municipality being a city a Mayor shall be elected, and in every municipality being a township or district a Reeve shall be elected.* *1887 Revised Stat. of Ontario* c. 184 § 19 *In case it appears by the census returns . . . that a town contains over 25,000 inhabitants, the town may be erected into a city.* *Ibid.* § 68 *The council of every city shall consist of the Mayor . . . and three aldermen for every ward.*

f. *City of Refuge*, in the Mosaic dispensation, a walled town set apart for the protection of those who had accidentally committed manslaughter. *Holy City*, Jerusalem, esp. in connexion with pilgrims and crusaders. *Eternal City*, *City of the Seven Hills*, Rome: so with many similar epithets, for which see their alphabetical places.

*1382 WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii. 53 *Thei . . . camen in to the holy citee.* *1388 — Joshua* xxi. 13 *Ebron, a citee of refuyt [1388 flint].* *c1400 MAUNDEV.* vii. 73 *Portospeke of Jerusalem, the Holy Cytee . . . it stont full faire betwene Hillen.* *1611 Bible Joshua* xx. 2 *Appoint out for you cities of refuge.* *1825 J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 286 *Leave the man-slayer no city of refuge.* *1844 KINGLAKE Eothen* xvi. *The Pilgrims . . . make their way as well as they can to the Holy City.*

3. **a. transf. and fig.** from 1 and 2.

*c1400 Rom. Rose* 6275 *Thou, hooley chirche, thou maist be wailed! Sith that thy citee is assayed.* *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 *The captyaynes and knyghtes by whose dyligence grace byldeth & holdeth these cities in mannes soule.* *1597 SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 176 *Long upon these terms I held my city Till thou dogh ben besiege me.* *1843 MARRVAT M. Violet* xi. *The [prairie] d'gn, never locate their towns or cities except where it [grass] grows in abundance.* *1860 FARRAR Orig. Lang.* 1. 19 *The canoe of the savage has grown into the floating city of nations.*

b. Often applied to Paradise or the dwelling of God and the beatified, as in *Celestial City*, *Heavenly City*, *Holy City*, *City of God*, the last (*civitas Dei*) being also the title of a famous work of St. Augustine describing 'an ideal city in the heavens'.

*1382 WYCLIF Ps.* xli. 4 [xlv. 5] *The bure of the flod gladith the cite of God.* — *Rev.* xxi. 2 *The holy citee Jerusalem, newe, comynge down fro heuen of God.* *1610 HEALEY* (title), *St. Augustine of the City of God.* *1669 BUNYAN* (title) *Holy Citee, or New Jerusalem.* *1678 — Pilgr.* 1. 122 *Now the way to the Celestial City lyeth just thorow this Town [of Vanity], where this lusty Fair is kept.* *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 186 *Such an ideal of a city in the heavens has always hovered over the Christian world, and is embodied in St. Augustine's 'De Civitate Dei'.*

4. **The community of the inhabitants of a city.**

*1382 WYCLIF 1 Sam.* iv. 13 *That man after that he is goon yn, toolede to the cytee, and al the citee 3ellide.* *c1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* (1885) 36 *When the cyte vnderstode this, she began to be soie moved.* *1523 MORE Edw. V* (1541) 135 *To frame the City to their appetite.*

5. **The City:** short for the *City of London*, that part of London situated within the ancient boundaries, including the liberties, or the districts into which the municipal franchises and privileges extend, which is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. Also the corporation and citizens.

*1556 Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 14 *Prestes, freeres, and other sage men of the cytte.* *1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* I. i. 67 *Know you not the Citee fauours them?* *1660 EVLYN Diary* 10 Feb. *Now were the Gates of the City broken down by General Monke which exceedingly exasperated the City.* *1722 De Fox Plague* (1754) 7 *There died but three, of which not one within the whole City or Liberties.* *1839 Penny Cycl.* XIV. 170 *London, in the large sense of the term, comprehends the City of London, within and without the walls, the city of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the newly-created parliamentary boroughs of Finsbury, St. Mary-le-bone, the Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth.* *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 *The City is no longer regarded by the wealthiest traders with that attachment which every man naturally feels for his home. . . Lombard Street and Threadneedle Street are merely places where men toil and accumulate. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend.* *1884 B. SCOTT Lond. Roll Fame* 11 *Within a few months he received the Freedom of the City.*

b. More particularly, the business part of this, in the neighbourhood of the Exchange and Bank of England, the centre of financial and commercial activity. Hence, the commercial and business community here located.

*1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* xcvi. *An order for thirty pounds upon the what-d'ye-call'em in the city.* *1823 LAMB Elia* i.

Blind to the deadness of things (as they call them in the city). 1865 BRIGHE *Sp. on Canada* 23 Mar. (1868) 67. It is said that 'the City' joins in this feeling. Well, I never knew the City to be right. c 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *Woolf's* o' t' xxiv. Garret and Oldham are going to smash. They are something in the City, are they not?

6. As the equivalent of Gr. πόλις, *L. civitas*, in the original sense of a self-governing city or state with its dependencies.

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 44 Aristotle, in defining, what is a Citee, doeth not call it a place builded with houses, and enuironed with wals, but saith that it is a companie, whiche hath sufficiencye of liuyng, and is constitute or assembled to the entent to liue well. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. 1. 299 What is the Citee, but the People? True, the People are the Citee. 1652 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 9 Union thus made is called a City, or Civill Society, and also a civill Person. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* City, in speaking of antiquity, signifies a state, or people, with all its dependencies constituting a particular republic.—Such as are, still, several Cities of the empire, and the Swiss cantons. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. 11. 69 The Adui, one of the most powerful and civilized tribes or cities of Gaul. 1847 GROZE *Greece* ii. ix. (1849) 111. 31 The restoration of a government of personal will in place of that systematic arrangement known as the City. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 101 We seem to be reading over again the history of a Greek city.

II. *Attrib. and Comb.* (Frequently with special reference to London.)

7. *attrib.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to a city or the City. (Often hyphenated, as in next.)

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 7543 They rideth dale and doune, That heo syghen a cite towne. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 7 W. oute þe cite townes ende. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. x. 31. I am attended at the Cyprus groue. 'Tis South the City Mills. — *Timon* iii. vi. 75 Make not a Citee Feast of it. c 1611 and *Maiden's Trag.* iv. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 449 A great city-people brought to a table. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 105 The city-people accustomed . . . to approve the gesture of the Player. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V.* cclxiv. While Citee-Liveries . . . resolve it to their Cost. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleasant Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 111 Confirm our City-youth in the true principles of their ancestors. 1795 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Let me have . . . good city security against this pestilent coinage. 1796 *Pope Dunc.* i. 65 What City Swans once sung within the walls. 1797 Sir J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 434 To this person, as to a city-friend, Mr. Garrick held himself obliged. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sh. Box, Lond. Recreations*. The regular city man, who leaves Lloyd's at five o'clock, and drives home to Hackney, Clapton, Stamford Hill, or elsewhere. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 101 The city-roar that hails Premier or king! 1864 — *Sea Dreams* 5 Her clear germender eye Droop't in the giant-factored city-gloom. c 1875 MRS. ALEXANDER *Woolf's* o' t' xxvii. The Bank rate is a sort of index to the state of City affairs.

8. General comb. a. attributive, as *city-bounds*, *-clerk*, *-colony*, *-community*, *-cross*, *-dame*, *-gate*, *-government*, *-knight*, *-moat*, *-soldier*, *-solicitor*, *-wall*, *-way*, *-woman*, *-work*; b. objective, as *city-builder*, *-burner*, *-founder*, *-razer*; c. instr. and locative, as *city-birth*, *-bound*, *-bred*, *-crested*, *-dubbed*, *-planted*, *adjs.*

1508 GRENEWAY *Tactius Ann.* l. viii. (1622) 14 A multitude of 'citic-borne bondmen, and after made free. 1866 YATES *Land at Last* II. 113 (Hoppe) 'City-bound clerks. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* 213 Within the 'City-bounds the desert see. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 46 A 'city-bred child. 1818 SCOTT *Hvt. Midl.* xviii. 'If this other wench,' said the 'city-clerk, 'can speak to her sister'. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* x A city clerk, but gently born and bred. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 413 As men go to the 'city-colony erected by Sylla. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prel. Remarks (1876) 20 The whole of these 'city-communities were either conquerors or conquered. 1598 MARSTON *Pymal.* Sat. x. 125 The subtitle 'City-dame. 1636 MASSINGER *Baseball Lover* iv. 1. Five hundred 'City-dubbed Madams. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 542 The humanists cannot agree about the first 'City-founder. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 252 Come, Ile conuey thee through the 'City-gate. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1772) 158 (Jod.) This alteration of 'city-governement. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Engl.* v. 364 Innumerable 'City knights we know. 1701 COLMAN & GARRICK *Claudian's Marriage*. i. ii (Hoppe), I have no patience with the pride of your city knight's ladies. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 295 The dutchess's garden lies near the 'city-moat. 1797 Sir J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 433 Mr. Paterson, the 'city-solicitor. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 428 72 Every great shop within the 'City-walls. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *My Doves* xi. To move Along the 'city-ways. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 75 The 'City woman beares The cost of Princes on unworthy shoulders.

9. Special comb., as *city-arab* (see ARAB 3); *City-article*, the editorial article or summary of financial and commercial news in a London (or other) newspaper; *city-avens*, book-name for the plant *Geum urbanum*; *City Company*, one of the corporations that historically represent the ancient trade guilds of London: see COMPANY; *City-commissioners*, officials who superintend the sewerage of the City; *city-court*, a judicial court held in a city by the city magistrates; in U. S. the municipal court of a city, consisting of the mayor or recorder and aldermen (Webster); *City-editor*, the editor of the City article and City news in a journal; *city-father* (*poet.*), a civic ruler; † *city-man*, a citizen; a man of the (same) city (cf. *townsman*); *city-mission*, a religious and benevolent mission to the poor and abandoned classes of great cities; so *city-missionary*; † *city-post*, a poet appointed by the

citizens of London (see *quots.*); *city-marshal*, *-remembrance*, *-ward*, etc.: see MARSHAL, REMEMBRANCE, WARD, etc.

1884 J. E. TAYLOR *Sagacity & Morality Plants* 181 The 'city Arabs who sell fuses in the streets. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1618 The 'cite-men weoren wel wight. 1664 FULLER *Worthies*, *Devon* 271 Being intimate with his City-man . . . Baldwin of Devonshire. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. ii. The 'City Marshall . . . And the Sheriff! I know him. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5261/3 The two City Marshals on Horseback, with their Men on Foot to make Way. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 346 (Hoppe) The 'City-Mission . . . might be made productive of real and extensive good. *Ibid.* I. 23 They respect the 'City Missionaries, because they read to them. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 88 note, The Pageants . . . being . . . at length abolish'd, the employment of 'City-Poet ceas'd. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dryden* Wks. II. 348 Settle was . . . made the city poet, whose annual office was to describe the glories of the Mayor's day. Of these bards he was the last.

Hence *nonce-words*. *Cityoisism*, city manners, etc.; *Citydom*, a domain or state constituted by a city; *Cityish*, smacking of the city; *Cityness*, city quality; *Cityship*, a city with its territory; cf. *township*.

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Transform'd from his original Cityism. 1861 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 460 The early Aryans . . . resembled the Hellenic race . . . in being split up into a number of small States or citydoms. 1881 MRS. RIDDLE *Palace Gardens* xxi. 194 Delightful people . . . not cityish or snobbish. 1664 FULLER *Worthies*, *Devon* (1811) I. 290 (D.) They take exception at the very Title thereof, 'Ecclesiastical Politie,' as if unequally yoked; Church with some mixture of Cityness. 1870 R. BLACK *tr. Guizot's Hist. France* (1872) I. v. 77 Lugdunum . . . became . . . the favourite cityship and ordinary abiding-place of the emperors when they visited Gaul.

*Cityful* (si'tiful). [*f. CITY + -FUL*] As many as a city will contain.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vii. 239 Five city-fuls of men. c 1879 G. MACDONALD *St. Giddie* vii. He gazed . . . from the midst of a city-ful of his fellows.

*Cityly* (si'tifl), *v. colloq.* [*f. CITY + -FY*. Cf. *countryly*, *churchly*, etc.] *trans.* To make city-like, to stamp or mark with the characteristics of a city. *Esp. Cityfied ppl. a.*

1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston (Mass.)* 138 Attempts have been made to give the Common a more cityfied name. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 238/4 Every one looks more or less 'cityfied'.

*Cityless* (si'tilés), *a.* [see -LESS.]

1. Without a city or cities, having no city. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2286 Sirres, by my sothe, quod þe segge, Stiles I hit. Qwi so . . . How tidis it þe & tounles þi toname is callid? 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 159 Great Britain must no longer incur the barbarous note, of being City-less in Cesar's daies. 1872 LONGF. *Christus* 299 The cityless river, that flows from fountains that no one knows, Through the lake of Galilee.

† 2. *nonce-use*. That is no city. *Obs.*

1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. *Irrel.* 86 In stead of a city it is altogether as one saith πόλις ἀπολις that is A City Citylesse, or The remains of that which was a city.

*Cityward*, *adv.* [see -WARD.] Toward, or in the direction of, the city (orig. to the city-ward).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2287 To be cite-ward of Susys himselfe he aproches. 1535 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 17 Mouyng of people drawyng to the Cite-ward. 1658 HAWTHORNE *Pr. & Pl. Fruits* (1872) I. 1 As we drove city-ward.

b. Also capable of being used *attrib.* or as *adj.*, as in 'the cityward view, course, route, etc.'

*Citywards*, *adv.* [see -WARDS.] = *prec.*

1667 YATES *Black Sheep* II. 233 (Hoppe) As he went Citywards that morning. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. 271 Accents of Discord clang through the field City-wards.

[*Civantiok*, in *edd. Pepys* (24 May 1668): corrected by Mynors Bright to *seraphic*.]

*Cive* (si'v). A small species of Allium, now more commonly called CHIVE, q.v.

*Cive*, *obs.* form of SIEVE.

*Civry*, *var.* of SEVERY: see also CIBORY.

*Civet* (si'vet), *sb.* 1 Also 6 zeuet, 6-7 sivet, 7 oyvet, 7-9 civit. [*a. F. civette* (15th c. in Littré, both for the beast and the perfume), *It. zibetto*, *med.L. zibethum*, *med.Gr. zibethos*, all originating in the Arab. name ذب; *sahād, subād*. (Intermediate forms, now app. lost, must have come between the Arabic and the European words.) See also ZIBET.

The Arabic lexicographers connect the word with *sabada* to cream, foam, mud froth, cream, *subbid* cream, etc., as if orig. applied to the secretion; but Devic inclines to think that there is a mere accidental coincidence between these words and the name of the quadruped, which was perh. adopted from some African language.]

1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, yielding the secretion called by the same name. Specifically, the central African species, *Viverra civetta*, an animal ranking in size and appearance between the fox and the weasel. Often called more fully *Civet Cat*. The allied Asiatic species *V. zibetha* is often distinguished by the variant name ZIBET. The Javanese species is the Rasse.

1532 *New Year's Gifts in Cal. St. Papers Hen. VIII.* V. 320 A beast called a civet. 1554 HULOT *Civet*, beast, *cibeta*. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 A Zibeth or Sivet . . . which was brought out of Africa. 1774 GOLDS.

*Nat. Hist. Anim.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The Dog kind . . . the Dog, the Wolf . . . the Civet. 1824 MCMURTRIE *Civeter's Anim. Kingd.* 66 In the true Civets there is a deep pouch divided into two sacs, filled with an abundant pomade of a strong musky odour, secreted by glands which surround it. 1861 HULME *tr. Moguiss-Pandora* ii. iii. 115 The Common or true Civet . . . inhabits Guinea, Congo, and Ethiopia. This mammal is about twenty-eight inches long.

2. A yellowish or brownish unctuous substance, having a strong musky smell, obtained from sacs or glands in the anal pouch of several animals of the Civet genus, especially of the African Civet-cat. It is used in perfumery.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Aib.) 26 *margin*, Siuet or muske. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Ind. agst. Fever Pest.* (1888) 98 Muske and Zeuet in euery place did abounde. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. viii. (ed. 7) 549 The precious grease or humour, which they call Civet and Zibeth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 69 Civet is of a baser birth then Tarre, the verie vncleanly flume of a Cat. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 586 This Sivet is an Excrement. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 283, I cannot talk with civet in the room, A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume. 1840 BARNAM *Ingol. Leg.* 273 *Assafetida* mix'd with your bouquet and civet.

b. *transf.* & *fig.* Anything perfumed with civet; anything acting as a perfume.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 36 Confer It to the Civetts of an Officer, Whose Tooth-picker . . . Betrays him Sleeping. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 11 To make a civet of their song Obscene, and sweeten ordure to perfume.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *civet-basket*, *-box*, *-violet*; *civet-smelling*, *-tanned*, *adjs.*; *civet-like* *adv.*

1654 GAYTON *Past. Notes* ii. vi. 60 They who . . . busie themselves in rock-work, in 'Civet-baskets, in waxen Fruit-Trees. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 204 His Name has been to me as a 'Civet-Box, yea sweeter than all Perfumes. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxvii. In thy turn, die 'civet-like at last In the dung-perfume of thy sanctity! 1616 R. C. *Times' Whit.* iii. 979 Or kembe his 'civet lockes. 1596 FITZ-GERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 63 A 'civet-smellinge damaske rose. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) I. 151 Von feather-brained, 'civet-tanned puppet of a man. 1709 TAILOR *No. 101* 5 His Amber Orange-Flower, Musk, and 'Civet-Violet, put . . . into an Handkerchief, shall have the same Effect.

† *Civet*, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 cyuet, sinet, siueth.

[a. *F. civette* dim. of *cive*: see CHIVE. (Misprinted in 16th c. herbals *sinet* and *siueth*.)] = CIVE or CHIVE (*Allium Schenoprasum*).

1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, 11m, for Cyuet sede. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, Gethium . . . a Civet. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 9a, Gethion is called in Englishe a Cyue, or a Civet, or a Chyue. *Ibid.* ii. 101 b, Our siuet called in Ducheschnitlauch is gethium. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* v. lxxv. 643 Turner. Englisheth by al these names a Cyue, a Civet, a Chyue, or Sweth. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxxvii, Cives is called . . . in English Cives, Chives, Civet and Sweth. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Blond's Gardening* 65 Fine small Grass, resembling Civet.

† *Civet*, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [a. *F. civet*: Cotgr. has 'des Civets, slices of bread toasted, then soaked an hour or two in water and wine; then strained and spice put to them; an excellent sauce'. According to Littré identical with *OF. civet*, and connected with *cive* CHIVE. *Med.L.* had *civeta*: see Babel's Bk. ii. 42 'Carni oviculi, leporis, civeta paratur']

1708-25 in KERSEY. 1730-6 BAILEY *Civet*, (with French Cooks) a particular way of dressing chickens, hares, etc., first frying them brown in lard, and then stewing them in broth. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. A Civet of a Hind, Stag, or Roe-buck, may be thus order'd.

*Civet*, *v.* [*f. CIVET sb.*] To perfume with civet. Hence *Civeted ppl. a.*

1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xxviii, And civiled, or civited . . . kisse the hand. 1785 COWPER *Trav.* 830 Fops . . . lady-like in mien, Civeted fellows, smelt are they are seen.

*Civet-cat*. = CIBET 1. (Also applied in ridicule to a person perfumed with civet.)

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 585 Of the Zibeth, or Sivet-cat. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 425 The Zibet, or Civet cat, is a beast bigger than any cat and lesser than a Badger. 1738 POPE *Epi.* Sat. ii. 183 All your courtly civet-cats can vent, Perfume to you, to me is excrement. 1770 GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 123 Are her subjects all civet-cats and musk-deer? 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* I. 104 Civet . . . is produced by an animal called the civet cat.

*Civic* (si'vik), *a.* Also 6 civike, 7 -icke, 7-8 -ick. [*a. L. civic-us* belonging to citizens, *f. civis* citizen; cf. *F. civique*.]

1. Of, pertaining, or proper to citizens.

1790 BURKE *Pr. Revol.* Wks. V. 272 Of late they distinguish it by the name of a Civic Education. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* I. 208 Volney printed a civic catechism. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 596 Efforts, for organizing a civic and national resistance. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 26 He displayed a civic virtue on other occasions.

b. *Civic crown* († *coronet*, *garland*, *wreath*) [*L. corona civica*]: a garland of oak leaves and acorns, bestowed as a much-prized distinction upon one that saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war.

This was app. the earliest use of the word; it was also the chief use in Latin.

1542 UNALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 254 2, A garlande civike . . . whiche was woot to bee made of oken leues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 115 The civick coronets . . . presented vnto such as had rescued a Romane citizen, and saved his life. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* ii. ii. The civic garland, The mural wreath. 1640 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. I. Pref. 53 Our civil wars have lost the civick crowne. 1824 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* iv, Freedom, gaily dost she tread; In her right a civic wreath, In her left a human head.



(b). *Arch.* 'A garland of oak leaves and acorns, often used as an ornament' (Gwilt).

2. Of or pertaining to a city, borough, or municipality; = *CITY attrib.*

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Civick*, pertaining to the city. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* in. iv. The transubstantiated heart and hand of a proud, brotherly, and civic band. 1835 T. HOOR *G. Gurney* III. H. (L.). In the civic acceptance of the word, I am a merchant;—amongst the vulgar, I am called a drysalter. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 354 The first civic magistrate. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 4. (1882) 101 London took the lead in this new development of civic life.

b. Of a city as a particular kind of locality. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. xxxvii. That he... Should now be butcher'd in a civic alley. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 24 His shoulders, like some of the civic streets, are widened at the expense of the corporation. 1845 R. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 51 Civic residence is our peculiarity. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 105 This mood of mind is essentially civic, belonging to that straitened atmosphere of the town.

3. Of or pertaining to citizenship; occasionally in contrast to *military, ecclesiastical*, etc.; civil. *Civic oath* [*F. serment civique*]: an oath of allegiance to the new order of things, demanded from citizens in the French Revolution.

1789 SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1833) IV. 262 Your military rank holds its place in my mind notwithstanding your civic glory. 1792 BURKE *Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 15 [Cromwell] chose an Hales for his chief justice, though he absolutely refused to take his civic oaths, or to make any acknowledgement whatever of the legality of his government. 1832 tr. *Simonides's Hist. Rep.* xvi. 344. 4000 soldiers drawn only from among families having a right to sit in the council-general, were called the civic militia. 1844 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 56 Every individual possessing the civic franchise. 1866 FELTON *Am. & Mod. Gr.* II. 1 13 That career of progress which afterwards made her [Greece] the teacher, not only of science, letters, and art, but of civic wisdom.

† *Civical*, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1604 FULBECKE *Pandects Law Nations* 64 He had purchased fourteen civical crowns. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 41 The Triumphal Oval, and Civical Crowns of Laurel, Oake, and Myrtle.

*Civically* (si'vikali), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a civic manner or sense.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Whinnies*, *Quest-man* 79 Her tongue too civically mincing, for vulgar attention. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 85 No chief magistrate ever conducted himself with greater assiduity, urbanity, and, above all, civically speaking, hospitality than Sir Peter. 1873 MORLEY *Renaissance* II. 185 Just government or unjust... civically elevating or demoralizing.

*Civicism* (si'visiz m). [f. CIVIC + -ISM.] Civic system or organization; the principle that all citizens have equal rights and duties.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 599 The spirit of freedom, the assertion of natural right, and revolt against the domination of Man (merely as Man) over his fellow—Civicism. *Ibid.* XXIV. 373 The partially allied, partially conflicting elements of Eganism and Civicism.

*Civiciate*, *v. nonce-ud.* [see -IZE.] *trans.* To make civic or urban.

1888 *Ch. Times* 15 June 516/4 Its object, to coin a word for the nonce, is to civiciate the counties.

*Civics*. [pl. of CIVIC used as sb, on analogy of *politics*, etc.; see -ICS.] That part of political science which is concerned with the rights and duties of citizenship.

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 Aug. 538 Instruction in civics as a special preparation for the duties of citizenship. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Yrnl.* 13 Oct. 25 The question of the day... 'The End to be Kept in View in Teaching Civics'.

*Civil* (si'vil), *a.* Also 4-7 with usual interchange of *u* and *v*, *i* and *y*, *l* and *ll*, *le*. [a. F. *civil* ad. L. *civilis* of or pertaining to citizens (f. *civis* citizen), their private rights, etc., hence relating to the body of citizens or commonwealth, political, public; also, pertaining to the citizen as distinct from the soldier; and citizen-like, polite, courteous, urbane. The sense-development, being already effected in L., has received only slight extension in Fr. and Eng.]

1. Of or belonging to citizens; consisting of citizens, or men dwelling together in a community, as in *civil society, civil life*; also, of the nature of a citizen, as † *civil man*, † *civil creature*. The literal sense 'of citizens' is rare (quot. 1848).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul. Prol.* (Globe). Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. 1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* I. § 10 (R.) Civil Society doth more content the nature of man than any private kind of solitary living. 1598 FLORIO, *Inurbare*, to endow, to become or make a citizen, or a civil man. 1655 CARTER *Hom. Rediv.* (1660) 63 Man as a civil creature, was directed to this form of subjection. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. (J.), Civil life was by the muses taught. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* 7 And for a civil man to go to the Vice Chancellor for leave to be out of his house. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* VII. i. 14 Since then infants are subjects of the State and members of civil society. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 669 The proudest capitals of Western Europe have streamed with civil blood.

2. Of or pertaining to the whole body or community of citizens; pertaining to the organization and internal affairs of the body politic, or state.

1494 FABYAN 4 London, that auncyent Cytie... I thanke somewhat to expresse, Of theyr good ordre, and Cuyyle policy, That they so longe have ruled theyr Cytie by. 1553

EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The inhabitants... keepe also a certayn ciuile iustice and frendly loue one to another. 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vii. xv. § 5 To exercise civil dominion of their own. 1656 BR. HALL *Art. Divine Medit.* xiv. The Heathen Romans entred not upon any publike ciuill businesse, without, etc. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. xii. 309 The civil state consists of the nobility and the clergy. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Ess. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 If he had turned to civil institutions, he might have learned that some nations had preserved an ancient, simple, and seemingly rude mode of legal proceeding.

3. *Civil war, strife, troubles*, etc.: such as occur among fellow-citizens or within the limits of one community.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 189 A batayle ciuile bygan bytwene Julius and... Pompeus. 1494 FABYAN v. cxviii. 93 A louer of cyuyle batayle. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 24 (1877) 63 Contentions and warres... amonge themselves or with theyr neighbours, whiche the Romaynes call the cyuile warre. 1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 12 As we see for ciuill quietnesse, there is appointed in every Village one constable. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 625 Domesticall dyscorde, and ciuill disencion. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastell* 763 By means of ciuill and externe warres. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 102 With ciuill and vnciuill Armes. 1595 — *John* iv. ii. 247 Hostilitie, and ciuill tumult reioynes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. (R.), When that approued and victorious shield Must in this ciuill massacre be torne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 3 A furious Party-Spirit, when it rages in its full Violence, exerts itself in Civil War and Bloodshed. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 Compelled by civil troubles to go into banishment. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix. 145

b. *The Civil War*: in England applied specifically to the struggle between the Parliament and Charles I in the 17th c.; in U.S. often to the War of Secession, of 1861-5.

1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hovea* vi. 104 We are now under the heavy calamity of a Civil warre. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 16 The Civil War broke out... one of them followed the Parliament, the other the Royal Party. 1834 MACKINTOSH *Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 13 Their sufferings in the royal cause during the civil war.

† 4. Civic, municipal. *Civil crown*: = civic crown. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. xiii. 37 With ciuile crownis of the strang alk tre. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* iii. iii. 30 Make England's ciuill towne huge heaps of stones. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. No. 49. 215 The folly of the civil landlord in London, who... is a stranger to fresh air and rural enjoyments.

5. Of or pertaining to the individual citizen.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxix. 281 The power which the community leaves him possessed of with respect to his own conduct, may be called his civil liberty. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 149 That system of laws... calculated to maintain civil liberty. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 Slaves have no civil liberty; but are entirely under the authority of their owners.

6. Becoming or befitting a citizen.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 44 These iiiij cardynall vertues, Temperance, Justice ciuyle or morall, Fortitude... and Prudence. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolues* II. lxii. (1677) 288 There is a Civil Hatred when men in general detest Vice. 1635-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 212/2 To esteem the deceased holy is pious, to spare the absent, just, to take away the eternity of hatred, civil. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Verdus's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 61 For the instruction of heathen children in christian duties and civil knowledge. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 105 It was civil, in the Roman sense, to mingle in the amusements of the citizens. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* Intro. 7 That civil spirit through which the promptings of personal passion are controlled.

† 7. Having proper public or social order; well-ordered, orderly, well-governed. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 156 They are reformed, ciuill, full of good. 1599 — *Hen. V.* i. ii. 199 The ciuill Citizens kneading vp the honey. 1600 DYMOK *Treat. Ireland* (1843) 13 The south parte [of the County of Wexford] as the more ciuill. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* i. 16 Ciuill streets. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 37 A more quiet, clean, elegantly built, and civil place, than... Antwerp. 1659 MILTON *Rapt. Commun.* (1847) 439/2 That Army, lately so renown'd for the civillest and best order'd in the world. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rectified* 38 Ireland is a Flourishing Island, Civil in its self, and a good additional strength to the British Empire.

8. In that social condition which accompanies and is involved in citizenship or life in communities; not barbarous; civilized, advanced in the arts of life.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 A region wel inhabited and ful of ciuile people. 1579 *Cuyyle & Vncuyyle Life* To Rdr., Wee that inhabit a most cuyll Countrey. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. ii. (Arb.) 30 Among the Laureates of the ciuiller ages. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Beasts are more Haiiry than Men; and Savage Men more than Civil. 1684 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Pref. 507 Moscow... being the most northern region of Europe reported civil. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* II. v. (1715) 237 The Practice of all Nations, whether Civil or barbarous. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* II. l. ii. (1743) 311 On the other side... The People are much more civil. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Neuman* vii. As in civil, so in barbarous states. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 From my long silence of late, you will no doubt have deemed me out of the civil, and perhaps out of the whole world.

† 9. Educated; well-bred; refined, polished, 'polite'. *Obs.* a. of persons.

1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 12 A kinde of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe; the learned and scholem. ii. (Arb.) 130 A learned preacher, or a Ciuill Iustleman. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Ramemb.* 29 Unbeseming jests, And stuffe which every ciuill care detests. 1647 EVELYN *Corr.*

(1837) III. 5 My character... for the civillest Traveller that ever returned. 1794 LOCKE *Lett.* (1798) 31, I know what latitude civil and well bred men allow themselves.

b. of things.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 64 This scholc philosophie... thinketh all thinges mete for eury place. But there is an other philosophie more ciuile, whyche knoweth... her owne stage. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 200 The Greekes call it *Asteismus*, we may terme it the ciuill iest. 1622 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 23 To their own languages, which they held to be more civil than the Roman. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* iv, Hard by, Sir, at an House of civil Recreation.

c. Public, popular.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 The conceits... (now almost made Ciuile) of the Maistring Spuite, and the force of confidence, and the like.

† 10. Of apparel. Not gay or showy; sober, decent, grave; also, of persons, decent or seemly in behaviour, customs, etc. *Obs.*

1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 13 In words, is he circumspect: in looks, graue; in attire, ciuill. 1611 SPILLI *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xx. 105 Wantonly clad in the habit of an Amazon woman; always costly, but seldom ciuill. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Let this work be neuer so ciuill and seemly. 1622 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iii. iii. That fourteen yards of satten giue my woman; I do not like the colour—tis too ciuill. 1691 *Virgin's Compl.* in *Bayford Ballads* (1878) 931 Dolly, Molly, Susan, Bess, Pretty Maids in civil Dress.

† 11. Humane, gentle, kind. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ciuill*, honest in conuensation, or gentle in behauiour. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 557 Poyning's Act, which was... the ciuillist and most moderate acknowledgment impos'd of their dependence on the Crown of England. 1661 *Trial James* in *Howell St. Trials* (1816) VI. 104 The sheriff and hangman were so civil to him in his execution, as to suffer him to be dead before he was cut down. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* vii. 12x He was so civil in his government at Rome, that none ever was punished.

12. Polite or courteous in behaviour to others; sinking, in recent use, to 'decently polite', 'up to the ordinary or minimum standard of courtesy', or the merely negative sense of 'not (actually) rude'; while *courteous* and *polite* denote positive qualities.

*Courteous* is thus more commonly said of superiors, *civil* of inferiors, since it implies or suggests the possibility of incivility or rudeness.

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 101 A passing ciuill Apophthegme of his extant which he uttered in the Senate. 1647 CLARLTON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 132/2 A man... whom he had endeavoured by many civil offices to make his Friend. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 38 We'll drink a civil cup to all the Otter Hunters that are to meet you to morrow. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1818) 30 Your very civil and obliging letter. 1778 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 38 A youth ought... always to show a Civil Regard to his Elders. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxvii. They were certainly the civillest people alive. 1795 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xviii. With an expression of civil disdain, thus accosted her. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XLI. 128, I am sorry to add that I did not receive so civil an answer as ought to have been given to any body. 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) I. 231 And never said one civil thing When you were by to hear one. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrquiger* ii. The proud Earl of Calanby, who never did the 'civil thing' anywhere. *Mod.* 'I hope he answered you politely.' 'Well, he was civil, which is something.'

13. *transf.* Of animals and things.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 70 b, Aristotle saithe, that the Ciane is a ciuill byrde, Quia sub Duce degit. 1602 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 71 The hills of the Alps, waxing more mild and ciuill. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 326 A Lybian Tiger... shut up and taught to eat civil meat. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. ii. 3 Let the streams in civil mode Direct your choice upon a road.

II. Since *civil* connotes what pertains to the citizen in his ordinary capacity, it is distinguished from various words expressing specific departments, and thus often opposed to these as a negative term.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlv. 780 The word civil has about twelve different meanings; it is applied to all manner of objects which are perfectly disparate. As opposed to criminal, it means all law not criminal. As opposed to ecclesiastical it means all law not ecclesiastical; as opposed to military it means all law not military; and so on.

14. Distinguished from *military*: non-military. Also (as in CIVIL SERVICE), from *military* and *naval*.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 70 Sir Anthony St. Leger... performed great service in a ciuill course... Sir Edward Bellingham who succeeded him, proceeded in a martiall course. 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* xxxiv. Game is a ciuill gunpowder, in peace Blowing up houses with their whole increase. 1728 GLOVER *Leimidas* i. 411 Around him flow'd in civil pomp their venerable robes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 278 As long as it was carried on by civil methods, one ought to take the honestest side; but when it came to arms the stronger. 1826 COOPER *Mohicans* i. A large civil cocked hat, like those worn by clergymen. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* II. (ed. 5) 6 His sovereignty was civil as well as military.

15. Distinguished from *ecclesiastical*: non-ecclesiastical; and, with extended application, non-religious, non-sacred, secular.

1599 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 1 One is of the ciuill Roman Empire... another of the Ecclesiastical or Propheticall. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 Both in religious and ciuill Wisdome. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 67 To inundate things sacred and civil. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 288 Civil and canon law, civil and ecclesiastical history.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 106 Talents and virtues, civil, military, or religious. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos. Wks.* 1846 I. 37 Civil and ecclesiastical oppressors.

†b. *Theol.* Naturally good or virtuous, but unregenerate; moral; good as a citizen, but not as a saint. Hence *civil righteousness*. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 40 A civil Christian observing these duties without knowledge of their injunction in the Word of God, is as farre from Sanctification as were Heathen Moralists. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 470 Meere civill men are such as suppose all religion to consist in the external duties of the second Table. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* i. (1848) 4 Being then only civil, till many years thereafter the Lord showed her mercy. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 166 Many that were civil before having become exceedingly loose.

c. *Civil Magistrate*: the temporal authority as distinguished from the ecclesiastical.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* ii. 16 Luther admonishing to obey the Civil Magistrate. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 108 An entire exemption of it's clergy from any intercourse with the civil magistrate.

16. *Law*. Distinguished from *criminal*: Pertaining to the private relations between members of a community, and to the legal proceedings employed in settling them. Also distinguished from *political* (as in 'political offence, trial', etc.)

1611 COTGER. *Civiliter un criminali*, to change his Indictment into an action; to turne a criminal, into a civil, cause. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 289 Civil, implies an offence of a private nature, betwixt party and party, and not where the king is party. 1858 LD. SR LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Property Law* xxii. 170 No person who shall have taken such civil proceeding can commence any prosecution under the Act. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* ii. iii. 145 A Civil Injury (as distinct from a Crime) is a wrong for which the law awards reparation to the injured individual.

17. *Legal* as distinguished from *natural*; in the eye of the law and in all that respects legal rights or standing; 'as a person banished or outlawed, is said to suffer civil, though not natural death' (J.).

1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 16x Buried in a civil grave of captivity, and most miserable servitude. 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your civil power. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 71 When he hath given it to us, we have a civil right to it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law.

18. Of divisions of time: Distinguished from *natural, astronomical, solar*, etc. Legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life and social organization.

Thus the *civil day* in modern times consists of 24 hours and begins at midnight; the *civil year* contains 365 days, and in leap year 366, beginning on the 1st of Jan., etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 36 Those that have defined and set out a civil day. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 1 The ordinary or civil year did want intercalation. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 66 The common civil year..of 365 days.

19. Of, pertaining or according to the Roman CIVIL LAW. (See below.)

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 316 Unless I should use that civil remedy called in law Acceptation. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v. i.* 210 No Woman had it, but a civil Doctor.

20. See CIVIL LAW (RIGHT), CIVIL LIST, CIVIL SERVICE, SERVANT, in their alphabetical places; *Civil Engineer*, see ENGINEER.

B. as sb.

†1. = CIVILIAN 1; civil law personified. *Obs.*

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A. II.* 37 Now Symonye and Syuyle stondeþ forþ boþe. *Ibid.* b. ii. 113 Pis dede I assele Bi slyte of Sire Symonye and cyuyles [A. II. 82 Notaries] leue. *Ibid.* B. xx. 136 To be arches in haste he jdede anone after. And tordned Cuile in-to Symonye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iii. 71 Preyb cyuyle it to see and symonye it to rede.

†2. pl. Civil matters, concerns, or affairs; rd πολιτικά. *Obs.*

1646 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* ii. 74. 1654 G. GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 19 [Neither] from the Levelers, who would introduce a party in civils, nor from the Sectaries, who would cry down all order and government in spirituals. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils Wks.* 1875 IV. 152 Oppression and persecution in civils and spirituals. 1717 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 319 Arbitrary Government in civils, and persecution for matters of conscience.

†3. pl. Civil standing or position. *Obs.*

1650 B. *Discollimintum* 48 For my Civils, some say I am a Gentleman, some say an Esquire.

†4. pl. Citizens, commons. *Obs.*

1658 SIR A. HASLERIDGE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 99 As glorious a work for our civils, to put an end to the King and Lords. The right is..without all doubt, in the people.

C. as adv. = CIVILLY. *Obs.*

1644 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 229 If he were merely civil honest, it leaves him still merely civil honest. 1767 BABLER. No. 12, I never heard of a man who behaved commonly civil to a woman, who, etc.

D. in combination (parasynthetic), as *civil-mannered, -tongued*, etc. See also CIVIL-WEALTH.

1621 FLETCHER *Island Princess* i. iii. The people they show brave too, civil-manner'd. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 122 Till civil-suited Morn appear.

† *Civil*, v. *Obs. rare*—[f. the adj.] *trans.* To make civil, civilize.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (1857) 151 If they were once civilled and brought to more understanding.

Civil(l), obs. form of SEVILLE.

**Civilian** (sivi-li-an). [a. OF. *civilien*, or of pertaining to the civil law, as in *droit civilien*, *docteur civilien*, f. *civil*, L. *civilis*. Later uses in English start from other senses of CIVIL.]

1. One who makes or has made the Civil Law (chiefly as distinguished originally from the Canon Law, and later from the Common Law) the object of his study: a practitioner, doctor, professor, or student of Civil Law, a writer or authority on the Civil Law.

'By civilian is meant in English (1) one who professes and practises the civil law, as opposed to the common, or municipal law of England; (2) one who teaches or expounds this civil law; (3) one who studies it' (De Quincey).

1388 WYCLIF *Bible* ProL. 51 Sumtyme cyuilians and canon-istris weren deuout, and..disy on her lernyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 387, I woulde wishe you to be a Civilian [note, A professor or student of the Civil lawe, whiche yeldeth great advantage]. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log. Ded.*, Twenty civilians, and as many common lawyers. 1589 *Hay any Work* 24 Ciuilians lue by the court of Amraltie..as well as by the Archies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 316 Ulpian..and all the Civilians. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Both the Canonists and Civilians. 1788 GRAVES *Recollect. Shenstone* 36 (T.) He [Shenstone] kept his name in the college books, and changed his commoner's gown for that of a civilian. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. viii. viii. 26 Two learned civilians from Bologna. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875, 64x Doctor's Commons..has dissolved itself, and civilians will ere long be as extinct as the dodo.

†2. *Theol.* 'One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own' (Trench). Cf. CIVIL 15 b.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 26 Distinguishing Regenerate mens actions from their counterfeits in Hypocrites and Ciuilians. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 104 (Trench) The mere naturalist or civilian..I mean such an one as lives upon dregs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tygal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 102 There be no moral men and civilians in heaven.

3. A non-military man or official.

'The fashionable and most childish use of this word now current, viz. to indicate simply a non-military person—a use which has disturbed and perplexed all our past literature for six centuries' (De Quincey *Bentley Wks.* VII. 79 note).

a. *orig.* (More fully *Indian Civilian*): One of the covenanted European servants of the East India Company, not in military employ. Now, a member of the Indian Civil Service of the Crown.

1766 (15 May) H. STRACHEY *Lett.* in *Malcolm Life of Clive* III. 54 About the rage of the civilians and more than madness of the military. 1766 (28 May) *Clive Lett.* *ibid.* 59 If the civilians entertain the officers, dismiss them the service. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 361 Civilians and Indian officers returning from sick furlough. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 99 Associating with them European civilians in the administration of justice. 1876 *Green Short Hist.* x. 759 He [Warren Hastings] won the love of the new 'civilians' as he won the love of the Hindoos.

b. *generally* (esp. in military parlance): One who does not professionally belong to the Army or the Navy; a non-military person.

1829 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 121 The reasons of the warlike manœuvre are made plain, even to quiet civilians. 1856 *Memo. Sir R. Peel* i. 123 But the chief governor..was not a civilian. He was a brave and distinguished soldier. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* v. 287 The Officers are not responsible for debts incurred by the Messman, such Messman being a Civilian.

†4. (See quot.)

1570 LEVING *Manib.* 19 A civiliane, *civilis, politicus*.

5. *attrib.* and *appositive*, in various senses.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Deut. xxiv. 1, 2 Wks. (1847) 191/1 That civilian emperor, in his title of 'Donations'. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 20 May, The old civilian Council of Calcutta. 1864 *Times* 13 Sept. (L.) Men..previously passed by army or civilian surgeons. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar., All over the world military men view any civilian interference with dislike.

Hence *Civilianism*, *nonce-wd.*, civilian doctrines or principles, opposition to militarism; *Civilianize* v. *nonce-wd.* to render civilian, to make (the army) a civilian body.

1888 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 267 Even in these days of rampant British civilianism, proud of its defencelessness and full of pity for the strong man armed. 1870 *Ibid.* Sept. 397/1 The latter..simply 'civilianizes' the army.

**Civilisation**, -ise: see CIVILIZATION, -ize.

**Civilish**, a. *rare*. Somewhat civil.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 124 Then spoke Mr. Marsh in a civilish way.

† **Civilist**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *civilista* (used by Fortescue *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* viii.), f. L. *civilis* civil (law), after *canonista* CANONIST.]

1. = CIVILIAN 1.

1549 *Compl. Scot. ProL.* 10 As necessair, as..ane cordinar, charpenterie, captan, ciuillist, or ony vihir craft or sciens 1621 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 54 The Civilists have dignified the word Privilege. 1795 W. OREM *Hist. Aberdeen in Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1782) V. iii. 136 Patrick Gordon..was made civilist at the King's restoration; and..exchanged the said office with this office of humanist [= Professor of Humanity].

2. *Theol.* = CIVILIAN 2.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) A to b, The luke-warming and the civilist, his own knowledge in the Scripture tels him he must live holier and ferventier.

†3. A political student, a politician. *Obs.*

1736 WARBURTON *Alliance Ch. & State* i. v. Wks. 1811

VII. 55 If as a religionist he entered into society..as a civilist he constituted a commonwealth.

**Civility** (sivili-ti). Also 4-7 with usual variations, as in CIVIL, and final -e, -ie, -ye. [a. OF. *civilité*, ad. L. *civilitas*, -tatem, (1) art of civil government, politics, transl. Gr. πολιτική, (2) courteousness, politeness, (3) (in Vulgate, etc.), citizenship = πολιτεία, (4) in med.L., community, city, 'civilitas, mansio hominum' Papias.]

I. Obs. senses, connected with citizenship, and civil polity.

†1. The status of a citizen; citizenship. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Stat.* xiii. 28, I with moche summe gat this ciuylite [1388 freedom, *Vulg.* civilitatem, orig. πολιτεία]. 1568 COVERDALE *Christ's Cross* i. Wks. II. 232 Your joy is in heaven, where your conversation and civility is.

†2. A community of citizens collectively. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanue* vi. vii. 207 Yon sad ciuility is but an Oxe, that with base drudgery Eates up the land.

†3. Civil or secular lordship or dominion. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 Pat bisseyen hem to be kyng in her owne, and rejoycen hem fulle myche in pat cyuylite or seculerte. *Ibid.* pis is þe mooste cyuylite or seculer lordeschipe pat eny kyngre or lord hap on his ternauntis. 1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 27.

†4. A civil or secular capacity. *Obs.*

1540 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 What an enormitie is this in a christian realme to serue in a ciuillite, hauynge the profyt of a Frouestshyp and a Deanry, and a Personage.

†5. Polity, civil organization and government.

1537 STARKEY *To Pole in Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. lxxci. 103 In the joyning of these two lives together..standeth the chief point of true christian civility. 1538 — *England* 119 The order of our law also in the punnyishment of theft.. faylyth much from gud cyuylite. 1594 *Mirr. Politie* (1599) A, Politie is deriued from the Greeke woord πολιτεία which in our tongue we may tearme Ciuiltie, and that which the Grecians did name Politicke gouernement, the Latines called, the Gouernement of a commonweale, or ciuile societie. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 68 How have the rules of the Persian civility been forgotten in the midst of thee!

b. *transf.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 31 The civility of these little citizens [Bees and Ants] more neatly sets forth the wisdom of their maker.

†6. Good polity; orderly state (of a country); social order, as distinct from anarchy and disorder.

1538 STARKEY *England* 7 To bryng the hole cuntrey to quyetnes and cyuylite. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 107 For the preseruing of publike peace and ciuiltie. 1622 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 44 Without civility, and government.

†7. Conformity to the principles of social order, behaviour befitting a citizen; good citizenship.

1537-8 *Statutes Irel.* an. 28 Hen. VIII (1621) 329 Trayning of his people..to an honest Christian ciuiltie and obedience. 1556 SPENSER *State Irel.* 5 They should have bene reduced to perpetual ciuiltie. 1600 DYMOKK *Ireland* (1843) 6 The cheefe thinge wantinge in that cuntrey is cyuillite, and dutyfull obedience of the people to their sovereigne. 1621 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Introd. (1851) 146 To inbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of vertu, and publick civility. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 43 They conforme such as are profligate, into good civility. 1798 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 459/2 Their civility (that is, their deference to the general laws..and their attention to the common good).

†8. Civil or secular quality; secularity. *Obs.*

1647 *Lond. Ministers' Testimony* in *Neal Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 390 An enforced uniformity of religion..confounds the Civil and Religious, and denies the very principles of Christianity and Civility. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 364 If there were nothing in marriage but meere civility, the Magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service.

†9. *Theol.* Civil righteousness; see CIVIL 15 b.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 40 Betwixt Ciuiltie and Sanctification obserue these differences. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 43 More..by a sacrilegious pretence of religion, than he did before damne himself by an heathenish ciuiltie. 1640 W. FENNER *Sacra. Faithful* ii. (1648) 57 They come out of prophaneesse and enter into Civility, and a formall kind of profession.

II. Senses connected with civilization, culture.

10. 'The state of being civilized; freedom from barbarity' (J.); = CIVILIZATION 2. *arch.*

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Col.* II 7 Christ is to the..wyilde and barbarous, ciuiltie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 305 From them the Greekes, then barbarous, received Ciuiltie. 1662 FULMER *Worthies* (1840) I. 120 Cloth sure is of the same date with civility in this land. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 148 Not understood in a petty corner, but in parts of early civility. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 251 Metals and Minerals..necessary Instruments..of Culture and Civility. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 508 The progress of arts and civility. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. xvii. (1865) 129 The nineteenth century of the era from which we date our civility. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 27 The foundations of the new civility were to be laid by the most savage men. 1881 *Short House* 7. *Inglisat* vii. 177 A brutal people destitute of civility.

†11. Polite or liberal education; training in the 'humanities'; good breeding; culture, refinement. *arch.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 951/1 Me thinketh it somewhat more ciuiltieye..a litle merite to mok him, then..seriouslye to preace vpon him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 692 Well and honorably educated, and in all kind of ciuiltie brought up. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 101, I am heartily sorry in respect you are Persons of great Civility and..of very good parts. 16.. *Def. of Univ. Oxford* (1600) 33 The Universities are the public nurseries of Religion, Piety, Learning, and Civility. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* i. § 3. 186 Bring civility and learning into France. 1858 DE QUINCEY

*Autobiog. St. Wks.* II. i. 23 Our universities, all so many recurring centres of civility.

† b. A branch of 'humane' or polite learning, a department of culture. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 9 Young Gentlemen do so ply their studies in all kinds of sciences, and other civilities, besides the Law. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 184 They [the Romans] had likewise spread their arts and civilities.

12. Behaviour proper to the intercourse of civilized people; ordinary courtesy or politeness, as opposed to rudeness of behaviour; decent respect, consideration.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 733 That among Christians may be a common shew of religion, and among men may be man-like civility. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* 75 My Civility to this Learned Man obliged me to some Answer. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* I. vi. 18 Some... ladies... have... been to see me with great civility. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ¶ 12, I must purchase by civility that regard which I had expected to enforce by insolence. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vii. v. (1854) 451 A cold civility, which carried no conviction of its sincerity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 31 He would not use the common forms of civility.

b. An act or expression of politeness.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. 5 These were not meer Pagan-Civilities. 1660 INGLO *Bentio. & Ur.* 1. (1682) 111 To accept of a Civility. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge*, I... said some other civilities, suitable to the occasion. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 110 After a few more uneasy civilities on either side.

c. † To do civility (obs.), to show civility.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* II. § 20. 2 Jesus being invited, he went to do civility to the persons espoused. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* xxv, We should have shown his lady more civilities.

† d. *Civility-money*: that given (to bailiffs, jailers, etc.) in consideration or anticipation of their good-will or good offices; money given as a 'tip'.

1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xiv, To the Catchpoles and his Bums he ordered four Ducats for Civility Money. 1754 FIELDING *Amelia* viii. x, The bailiff... hoped he would remember the civility-money. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, No opposition was offered... either by the guards or door-keepers... one of the latter refused a shilling of civility-money, tendered him by the Laird of Dumbiedikes.

† 18. Decency, seemliness: see CIVIL 10. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. ii, Civility keeps them tied all day-time, but they are let loose at midnight. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 105 Common civility teacheth vs to choose our way, and not willfully to runne in the dirt. 1672 CAVE *Prim.* Chr. iii. ii. (1673) 275 They denied them the civility and humanity of burial.

**Civilizable** (siviloizəb'l), *a.* [see -ABLE.] Capable of being civilized.

1740 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* I. (1866) 180 A race of animals, like a race of men, is civilizable. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 183 Diversities in the civilizable quality of races.

**Civilizable, nonce-wd.** [f. CIVILIZE *v.*, after *crusade, blockade, cannonade*, etc.: see -ADE.] A crusade in the interest of civilization.

1859 MILL *Liberty* iv. 166 A recent writer... proposes (to use his own words) not a crusade, but a *civilizade*, against this polygamous community; to put an end to what seems to him a retrograde step in civilization. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 660 Mr. Mill... went on to stigmatize... any 'civilizade' against that institution.

**Civilization** (sivilizə'jən, -izə'jən). Also -isation. [f. CIVILIZE + -ATION. *q. v.* In modif. *civilisation*.]

† 1. *Law*, 'A law, act of justice, or judgement, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary' (Harris, quoted by J.). The assimilation of Common Law to the Civil Law.

1704-10 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (see above). 1747-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Civilization is performed by turning the information into an inquest, or vice versa. 1730-36 in BAILEY. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 Getting us rid of all Mansfield's innovations, or civilizations of the common law.

2. The action or process of civilizing or of being civilized.

1775 ASH *Dict.*, *Civilization*, the state of being civilized, the act of civilizing. 1828-46 WHATLEY *Elem. Rhet.* i. ii. § 4 The descriptions some writers give of the civilization of mankind, by the spontaneous origin, among tribes of savages, of the various arts of life, one by one. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* Pref. 6 Civilization is the humanisation of man in society. *Mod.* To attempt the civilization of the Australian aborigines.

3. (More usually) Civilized condition or state; a developed or advanced state of human society; a particular stage or a particular type of this.

1772 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxv, On Monday, March 23, I found him [Johnson] busy, preparing a fourth edition of his folio Dictionary... He would not admit *civilization*, but only *civility*. With great deference to him, I thought *civilization*, from *to civilize*, better in the sense opposed to *barbarity*, than *civility*. 1775 in ASH (see 2). a 1790 WARTON (T.), The general growth of refinement and the progression of civilisation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 154 Our manners, our civilization, and all the good things which are connected with manners, and with civilization. 1814 SIR T. MUNRO *Evid. bef. Comm. H of C.*, Then the Hindoos are not inferior in civilization to the people of Europe. 1859 BUCKLEY *Civiliz.* I. ii. 45 The seat of Egyptian civilization; a civilization which... forms a striking contrast to the barbarism of the other nations of Africa. *Ibid.* 46 The civilization of Europe... has shown a capacity of development unknown to those civilizations which were originated by soil. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878)

1. 18 The ancient civilisations. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 42 The more advanced the civilization, the less powerful is the individual.

b. *transf.*

1814 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 13 Some communities of ants are more advanced in civilization than others.

**Civilizational** (sivilizə'sjənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to civilization.

1848 (title) A Woman's Account of England the Civilizer... with reference to the Civilizational History of Modern Europe. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1358/1 The aboriginal inhabitants... are by no means uniform... in grade of civilizational development. 1866 LORD STRANGFORD in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 9 Mere civilizational optimism.

**Civilizatory** (siviloizətəri), *a.* [f. CIVILIZE: see -ORY.] Of civilizing nature.

1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 178 The natives were... incapable of a rapid civilizatory development. 1886 *Athenaeum* 6 Nov. 604/1 The 'civilizatory mission' of Spain.

**Civilize** (sivilaiz), *v.* [app. f. 16th c. F. *civiliser* (Cotgr.) now *civiliser*; app. representing a med. or mod. L. *civilizare*, to make civil (a criminal matter), whence transferred to 'make civil' in other senses; f. *civilis* CIVIL + verbal formative -izare, ad. Gr. -ίζω, in mod. F. -iser, Eng. -ize, *q. v.*]

1. To make civil (sense 7); to bring out of a state of barbarism, to instruct in the arts of life, and thus elevate in the scale of humanity; to enlighten, refine, and polish. *To civilize away*; to do away with, by civilization.

1602 CORNWALLYSE *Ess.* ii. xxviii, And civilized, or civiled... kisse the hand. 1611 Cotgr., *Civiliser*, to civilize, bring to civilite, make civil, to tame, quiet, reclaim. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperour East* i. ii, I... civilize their barbarous natures. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 102 The doctrine of the Gospel... Christianizeth men, and then civilizeth them. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv, To civilize the rude unpolish'd world. 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Aug., A very savage parish was civilized by a decayed gentleman, who came among them to teach a petty school. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 149 Christianity itself has never, I think, suddenly civilized a race.

† b. To subject to civil authority. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 147 It is more easy to civilize them by conquest than faire meanes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251 The king of Spain did not allow troops sufficient to civilize and reduce them.

c. To polish what is rude or uncouth.

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 124 If I can civilize his rudeness by my sword. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let.* II. cliv. 49 Your exercises of riding, fencing, and dancing will civilize and fashion your body and your limbs.

d. *transf.* To domesticate, tame (wild animals). 1712 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 64 For the Pike... as it is a Fish of Prey, it has been thought impossible to civilize it, or make it any way familiar with Mankind.

† 2. To make 'civil' (sense 15 b) or moral; to subject to the law of civil or social propriety.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithful* ii. (1648) 57 He doth not say civilize your members; many there be that civilize their earthly members. [Cf. CIVILITY 9.]

† 3. To make lawful or proper in a civil community. *Obs. rare.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xii. (1852) 92 With an ignominious note of civilizing Adultery.

4. *Law*. To turn a criminal into a civil cause.

In mod. Dicts. [Cotgr. has F. *civiliser* in this sense.]

5. *intr.* To become civilized or elevated.

1868 W. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Yng.* 420 If they [the negroes] are to civilize... they must work either at a trade... or on their own grounds.

† 6. *intr.* To conform to the requirements of civil life, to behave decently.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Law*, I Civilize, least that I seeme Obscene.

**Civilized** (sivilaizd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. Made civil; in a state of civilization.

1611 Cotgr., *Civilized*, civilized, made civil. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 176 Those Savages were not then what civilized mankind is now. 1776 JOHNSON in *Bos.* 21 Mar., The advantages of civilized society. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 287 The ancient civilised world. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera Pulv.* (1880) 37 A civilized mercantile community.

2. Of or pertaining to civilized men.

1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* iii. x. 129 Such civiliz'd deportment, shews of Love. 1739 CIBBER *Appl.* (1756) I. 181 A few civiliz'd hands signified their approbation. 1855 JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* II. 308 The luxury of civilised perfumes. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 74 The strangers spoke no civilised language. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilit.* App. 467.

Hence **Civilizedness**, civilized quality or condition.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 86 France owes... her civilizedness to equality.

**Civilizee** (sivilaizē), [see -EE.] A person civilized.

1861 R. BURTON *City Saints* 80 The civilizee shudders at the idea of eating wolf. 1880 *Scrib. Mag.* Nov. 6 That the man of training, the civilizee, is less manly than the rough, the pioneer.

**Civilizer** (sivilaizəz), [f. CIVILIZE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which civilizes.

1692 SIR T. BLOUNT *Ess.* 80 The first Civilizers of Men, and Makers of Laws. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 The civilizers of nations. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 66 But armies... are wretched civilizers. 1870 *Daily News* 25 July 5 Commerce is not merely the civilizer but the peacemaker.

**Civilizing**, *vb. sb.* [f. CIVILIZE + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CIVILIZE; civilization.

1611 Cotgr., *Affacterie*... a civilizing, making gentle. 1752 Ld. Advoc. in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 224/1 The civilizing of the highlands of Scotland.

**Civilizing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That civilizes or advances civilization.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 558 A civilizing Conquest. 1883 *Athenaeum* 12 May 599/1 The most potent civilizing agent.

**Civil law**, † right. [L. *jūs civile*.]

The law of Roman citizens; thence, the Roman law as a whole, esp. as received in Western Christendom in and after the Middle Ages.

In early times, specially distinguished from the *Canon law*, in later times from the *Common law* of England. See LAW. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 326 Alle bis is lawe cyvyl. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. iii. 95 The lawys cyvyle, na canon. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Grete scyence bothe in ryght cyvyl and in Cannon. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 107 There are an innumerable companie of examples in the ciuill law. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 125 ¶ 1 It is one of the maxims of the civil law that definitions are hazardous. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 8. 17 This head of revocation was originally borrowed from the civil law. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 355 Trinity Hall has twelve fellowships, usually held by graduates in the civil law.

b. In more general sense: The law of any city or state regulating the private rights and duties of the inhabitants; also used in other senses of *civil*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij.* Right lawe deuyne cyvyl and morale. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log. Ded.*, The name, Cyvill, beeing common to the several lawes of any peculiar kingdom. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 251 Civil law, is to every subject, those rules, which the commonwealth hath commanded him... for the distinction of right, and wrong. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 378 In defiance of the law, ecclesiastical as well as civil. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 395 In the administration of civil law, Panchayats were had recourse to, while criminal cases were investigated by the British functionaries in person. 1880 MURRIHAN *Inst. Gains* I. § 1 What each people has established on its own account is peculiar to itself, and is called its civil law.

**Civil List**, *orig.* A list of the charges for the civil or administrative government of the state; the establishment supported by the moneys voted on this list (*obs.*); the term was used to specify a number of charges upon the public revenue, most of which have been at different times removed to other accounts, and it is now retained for the amount voted by parliament from the public revenue for the household and personal expenses of the monarch, and for the payment of the *Civil List pensions*, i.e. pensions granted by the royal bounty, and not provided for in connexion with employment in one of the departments of the public service.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 § 17 The Youth... endeavoured to raise himself on the Civil List... [he] succeeded so well, that he was in a short time made a Judge under the Protector. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 127 All our Princes since... have continued to be, only Proprietors for Life of that Part of the public Revenue, which is appropriated to their Civil-List. 1849 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* i. ii. 24 In 1816 it was mentioned that there was a debt of £277,000 upon the Civil List. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 558 The expenses of the royal household are now entirely separated from the expenses of the civil government; but by a whimsical perversion, the name of *Civil List* has remained attached to... the revenue... appropriated to the expenses of the Royal Household.

**Civilly** (sivilī), *adv.* [f. CIVIL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a civil manner.

† 1. In a way characterizing, becoming, or befitting citizenship. *Obs.*

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & M. c.* 7 § 2 The Children in the said Cities... were civilly brought up and instructed. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. iii. (1877) 1. 83 Rules of discipline, vnder which they live most civilly in their houses. 1594 HOOKER *Ech. Pol.* 1. § 15 (R.) That a multitude should... concur in the doing of one thing (for this is civilly to live).

2. With reference to civil matters: thus often used in contrast to 'ecclesiastically', 'politically', 'naturally', etc.

1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 134 He that will vnderstand thys sentence civilly, may do it after thys sort. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holmsheld* III. 358/1 Expressing... the subjects allegiance civilly. 1832 AUSTIN *Farispr.* (1879) II. liii. 892 The predecessor in the case of heirship must have died: that is... must have died physically, or... civilly. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xiii. 163 He lays down the principle... in two ways ecclesiastically and civilly.

3. In accordance with the civil law or with procedure relating to private rights and claims.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 210 Whether he will prosecute the party civilly or criminally. 1796 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 25. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 263/4 Clearly he would be civilly liable, but ought he to be also criminally liable? 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 190 (1874) Whether their consequences be civilly or criminally pursued.

† 4. In accordance with civil morality; 'morally' as opposed to 'spiritually'; see CIVIL 15 b. *Obs.* 1592 tr. *Yunius* on *Rev.* iii. 9 That is fall down and worship either thee civilly, or Christ religiously. 1608 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 650 If the civilly righteous shall not be saved, where shall the notorious sinner appeare?

† 5. In a civilized manner. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 102 That they might live civilly amongst... savage nations. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) Introd. 5 The Chinese [are] civilly content with their Companies in Effigy, which barbarous Nations exact unto Reality.



6. In a well-bred manner; politely, courteously; without any rudeness.

1552 HULOE, *Ciullye, urbanitum*. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush*. (1878) 27 Answered stranger ciullye, but shew him not thy secretie. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 250 They were so civilly languaged. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 2, I very civilly requested him to remove his Hand. 1835 W. IRVING *Four Prairies* 25 The master of the house received us civilly, but could offer us no accommodation.

† 7. Soberly, decently; not gaudily. *Obs.*  
a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 5 The Chambers were . . furnished civilly.

**Civilness.** *rare.* [f. CIVIL + -NESS.] Civility. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Cvilij. Sowre, lowring, blockish, rusticall, and farre from all ciuillnesse of life. 1634 LITTONOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 411 Prejudicial to all Christian Civillnes [and] tranquil Government. 1730-36 BAILEY, *Civilness, civility.*

**Civil Service.** A term originally applied to the part of the service of the East India Company carried on by the covenanted servants who did not belong to the Army or Navy (cf. *SERVICE*). Now: a collective term for all the non-warlike branches of the public administrative service of the state, including the diplomatic intercourse, the working of the post office and telegraphs, the educational institutions controlled by the state, and the collection of the revenue, etc. Also, the body of servants of the state employed in any of these departments. Often attrib. as in *Civil Service Commissioners*; *Civil Service Supply Association* and the like. **Civil Servant**, a member of the Civil Service.

c 1785 CARRACCIOLI *Life of Clive* III. 164 A considerable sum . . contributed privately by gentlemen in the civil service, in aid of the military cause. 1800 LD. WELLESLEY (*title*) Notes on the necessity of a special collegiate training of Civil Servants. 1833 *Asiatick An.* X. 324 The two branches of the Indian service, civil and military. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 520 Mr. Hutchinson was in the Civil Service of the Company, Commercial Resident at Amjengo. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 44 To assist the Supreme Government of India . . a highly-educated civil service, consisting of some hundreds of members, is placed at its disposal. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 90 When a Civil Servant's mind has reached the stage of subacute discontent which has not quite strength enough to develop into resignation. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 259 At the Civil-Service-Store in the Haymarket. 1876 YATES *Black Sheep* (Hoppe), Down to the 'Civil Servant of the Company'. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 272 He had already appointed an able Civil-Service Commission. *Ibid.* CXXVII. 275 The fluctuations of civil-service reform.

† **Civil-wealth.** *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [f. CIVIL after *commonwealth*.] The commonwealth or state in its civil or secular capacity.

1547 BP. HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 144 Every man's office and duty . . whether it be towards God or man; and whether he be minister in the church, or in the civil-wealth.

**Civism** (siv'iz'm). [a. F. *civisme*, f. L. *civ-is* citizen; see -ISM.] A well-known term of the French Revolution of 1789; although, according to Littré, not in the Dictionary of the Academy till 1835.] Principles of good citizenship.

a. *orig.* and *esp.* Devotion or well-affected disposition to the order established by the French Revolution of 1789. *Certificate* († *card*) of *civism* [F. *certificat de civisme*] an attestation that the holder was thus well-affected. Cf. *INOVISM*.

1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 17 Suspicions against the intentions of the King and the civism of his guards. 1793 N. VANSITTART *Remarks on Fox's Speech* 21, 6000 persons arrested [in Paris] for not having Cards of Civism. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 976 A pretext . . for suspecting the 'civism' (to revive that Jacobin word) of eminent citizens. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* v. vii. At all turns, you need your Certificate of Civism'. 1885 *Times* 15 Dec. 6 Here is the Jacobin certificate of civism in actual play.

b. *transf.* to the ancient Greek and Roman republics, and to the citizen principle generally.

1834-4 DE QUINCY *Casars Wks.* X. 62 It might seem to throw some doubt . . upon the sincerity of his *civism*, that undoubtedly Augustus cultivated his kingly connexions. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 107. 1880 G. C. WARR in *Academy* 25 Sept. 216 That the Roman 'civism', the tradition of self-sacrifice for the public good, made the Roman people the rightful rulers of Europe.

c. *fig.* Citizenship, fraternity.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Intro. 35, I wish them to consider in me the *civisme* of the arts and sciences [le *civisme des arts et des sciences*].

† **Civitated.** 'Become like a citizen' (Cockeram).

† **Civvity.** *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. L. *civitas*, It. *civiltà*; see CITY.] = CITY.

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* 9 (Halli.) An ancient civitie. *Ibid.* (1586) II. 11 All the civities and burroughs in Ireland have been wholly Englished and with English conquerors inhabited.

**Civory**, var. of CIBORY; see also SEVERY.

† **Civy, civey.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *cive*, *cyve*, 5 *cyue*, -ey(e), *ceue*, *ceuy*. [a. F. *civd* (13th c.), *sevid*, 'a black sauce for a hare', (Cotgr.). Littré identifies with CIVET<sup>3</sup>, and derives from *cive*, CIVIV, species of onion, on L. type *capitum* 'made with onions'. In many reprints of M.E. books, editors have mistaken *cive* for CIVE, chive, onion.]

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'A broth or sauce made of the entrails of a hog; also broth or sauce for the forepart of a fried hare, made of wine, vinegar, verjuice, herbs, and spices; oyster broth, or broth made of boiled oysters' (Cotgr. s. v. *Sivd*).

a 1325 *Names Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 Come to me ded Other in ciue other in bred! c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 20 Conyngus in cyve [v. r. cyne]. *Ibid.* 21 Harys in cyve [v. r. cyne]. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Plays in Ceue [mispr. cene]. Take playse, and make hom clene . . and frie hom in oyle, etc. c 1440 *Recipes in Babes Bk.* 60 Harys in cyueye. Take Harys, & Fle hem, & make hem clene, an hacke hem in gobettys, & sethe hem in Watere & Salt a lytyle; pan take Peppyr, an Safron, an Brede, y-grounde y-ferre, & temper it wyth Ale. Pan take Oynonyss & Percely y-mynced smal to-gederys, & sethe hem be hem self, & afterward take & do per-to a porcyon of ynegre, & dresse in. *Ibid.* Conyngys in cyueye. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 171 Oysturs in Ceuy, oysturs in grauey, your helthe to renewe.

Ciza: aphetic f. *Assisa*; see ASSIZE, SIZE.

1665 STRYVE *Let. to his Mother*, I never visited the Kitchen yet . . and the Butteries but seldom after meals; unless for a Ciza, that is for a farthing worth of small beer.

Cizar, -zer, obs. ff. of SCISSOR, SIZAR.

Cize, obs. form of SIZE.

**Clabber** (klæ'bər). [a. Irish and Gaelic *clabar* mud.]

1. *dial.* Mud. Hence **Clabbery** a., muddy.

1824 MACLAGART *Gallow. Encycl.*, *Clabber*, any soft dirty matter. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 'They clodded clabber at me.' 'Don't put the dog into that clabbery hole.'

2. = BONNY-CLABBER, milk naturally curdled.

1534 *Forde Perkin Warbeck* III. ii. Healths in usquebaugh and bonny clabber. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clabber* or *Bonny-clabber*. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s.v.* *Bonny-clabber*. It is sometimes called simply clabber. 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xax. 354 We feasted heartily on mushrooms and clabber.

Hence **Clabber v.**, *intr.* to curdle, as milk.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

**Clabord**, obs. form of CLAPBOARD.

**Clachan** (kla'xan). Sc. and north-*Irish*. Forms: 6 *clachanne*, 7 *clachuan*, 8 *claghuan*, 9 *clachen*, 7- *clachan*. [Gaelic *clachan* 'village, hamlet, burying-place' (Shaw), app. f. *clack* stone.]

The form in modern Gaelic, with secondary accent on -an, is that of a diminutive of *clack*; but it is not clear what the original sense was; its most common current use is 'stepping-stones' across a stream, but it has been used for 'village' in Gaelic song and phrase. It used to be said that the three requisites of a Highland village were a church, an inn, and a smithy; hence the contextual use of *clachan* both for 'the church' and the 'public-house'. (Prof. MacKinnon.)

A small village or hamlet in the Highlands or west of Scotland. Also attrib.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* xl. xvii. 9 (Jam.) *Clachin* Yha. 1518 *Sc. Act. Ysa.* VI (1597) § 116 Passing to Burrows, Townes, Clachannes and Aile-houses. 1640 *Galtoun Sess. Rec. in Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 209 Two of the elders . . ordained to go throw the Clachan at ten at night. 1642 *Ayr Presbyt. Minutes* *ibid.* 59 That could not ans audience be had in the clachan. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornet* iii. The clachan yill had made me cany. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Intro. The goodwife of the clachan had hidden Cunningham's sword. 1874 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 83 From every clachan in long Glencoe. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Clachan*, a small cluster of cottages.

**Clack** (e, obs. pa. t. of CLECK, CLEEK.

**Clack** (klek), *v.* Also 5-7 *clacks*. [Goes with CLACK v. 1; cf. F. *claque* clap or blow with the flat of the hand; also Du. *klak*, MHG. *klac* crack, etc. (Sense 6 may be the original (cf. the verb); but in its later use it is mainly transferred from branch I.)]

I. Of mechanical sounds, etc.

1. A sharp, sudden, dry sound as of two flat pieces of wood striking each other, partaking of the character of a *clap* and a *crack*.

[1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 10 The clacke of thy mill is somewhat noisome.] 1598 FLOKIO, *Castagnette*, little shels . . to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers. 1674 PERRY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 100 In all Breast- and Under-shot-Mills . . to count the Clacks, Revolutions or Stroaks made within the Time. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 274 The clacks produced by the swivel of a ratchet-wheel. 1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 311 Hitting upon the wooden latch, up it came with a jerk and a clack that went . . to the ears of every sleeper. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 157 The great wheel's measured clack.

2. An instrument which makes this noise.

1611 COTGR., *Clquette* . . also, a child's rattle, or clack. 1818 THOMAS *Anecd. & Traditions* 113 (Halli.) s.v. *Clacker* 'Clacks of wood', small pieces of wood to clap with.

† 3. The clapper of a mill; an instrument which by striking the hopper causes the corn to be shaken into the mill-stones. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.*, Clappe or clacke of a mille, *tarantara*, *batillus*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Claguet de moulin*, the clacke or clapper of a mill. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 21 The Miller's Clacks and the Lawyer's Clacks are in perpetual Motion.

b. 'A bell that rings, when more corn is required to be put in' (J.); 'a mill-hopper alarm'.

4. A rattle, worked by the wind, to scare away birds.

1576 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 88 This far exceeds all Clacks and other devices to scare away the bold Bulfinch. 1824

T. FORSTER *Peregr. Cal.* in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* II. 877 The noisy cherry clack . . drives its . . windsails round.

5. A form of valve in pumps, etc., consisting of a flap, hinged at one side, covering the aperture, which is opened by the upward motion of the fluid, and closes either by its weight, or by the fluid's backward pressure; often called a *clack-valve*.

1634 BATE *Myst. Nature & Art* 8 A clacke is a peece of Leather nayled ouer any hole, having a peece of Lead to make it lie close, so that the ayre or water in any vessell may thereby bee kept from going out. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 80 An inverted Brass Clack or Valve shutting upwards, and falling down by its own Weight. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 169 A valve or clack, something like a trap-door, to shut downward. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannif. Metals* I. 161 The lower board [of the] bellows . . has a hole with a valve or clack. 1861 RANKINE *Steam Engine* 117 Valves, sometimes called clacks . . intended for the purpose of permitting the passage of the fluid only, and stopping its return.

b. In locomotive engines the valve which closes the opening of the feed-pump into the boiler; generally a ball-valve.

1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 188 The return of the water is prevented by the usual means of a puppet-clack, or valve. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Term* 1031 A ball-clack . . to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing the water against it.

II. Of the human voice, tongue, etc.

6. Din of speech, noise or clatter of human tongues; *contemptuously*, loquacious talk, chatter senseless or continuous.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 211 Ther quenes vs comeres with per clacke. a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Danion & Pitkias* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 97 Abandon fatter'ing tongues, whose clacks truth never tell. 1605 DRAYTON *Moone Cal.* (R.), Who but one hour her loud clack can endure. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. 11. 445 His Tongue ran on. And with its Everlasting Clack Set all men's ears upon the Rack. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 158 Whose chief intent is to vaunt his spiritual clack. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102. ¶ 1 The Clack of Tongues. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. liv. 129 The aggregated clack of human voices. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 216 The tread of feet and clack of tongues. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 35 The infinite clatter of an old lady—clack, clack, clack.

7. A loud chat, a talk. (colloq.)

1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grims.*, etc., *Vagaries Vind.* xi. (1872) 229 The merry chits maintained a half-clucked clack. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 336 Seven north country whaling captains . . holding clack in our little cabin. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xviii. 197 The old fellow would have had a clack with her.

8. *contemptuously*. The tongue. (Cf. 2. 3.)

1598 GREENE *Ysa. IV.* Wks. (Gros.) XIII. 210 Hand your clacks lads. 1645 BROWN *Yonkall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 435 He must talk all. His Clack must onely go. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 61 And so, belike, their Clacks ran for half an Hour in my Praises. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. 1. 23 Who, as washerwomen . . at that work, could not hold their clack. 1864 E. SARGENT *Pentamer* III. 76 To hermetically seal up this Mrs. Gentry's clack.

† 9. A loquacious person, a chatterbox. *Obs.*

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 8 They are but clacks and tell-tales for their pains. 1880 ORWAY *Catus Marinus* II. iii. (1735) 40 That well-spoken fool, That popular clack.

10. *Comb.* a clack-box (a) the box or chamber which contains the clack-valve of a pump; (b) in locomotive engines the box or cage enclosing the clack (see 5 b); (c) *dial.* 'the mouth which contains a nimble tongue' (Forby); clack-door, an opening into the clack-box of a pump; clack-mill, a wind-mill rattle for scaring birds (see 4); clack-seat, in locomotive engines a recess in the feed pump, for the clack to fit in; clack-valve, see 5. Also CLACK-DISH.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Term.*, *Clack-box*, in locomotive engines, the box fitted on to the boiler where a ball-clack is placed. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 281 If the water . . rises above the \*clack-door before the change be made. 1868 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil. Hydrol.* 114 The single \*clack valve is the most simple example of the class.

**Clack** (klek), *v.* 1 Forms: 3-7 *clacke*, 5 *clake*, 6- *clack*. [ME. *clack-en*; cf. F. *claque-r* to clack, clap hands, crack a whip, strike the jaws together; also Du. *klakken* to clack, crack, MHG. *klac* a crack, etc., OHG. *kleken* (:=*klakjan*), MHG. *klecken* to make a crack; also ON. *klaka* to twitter, as a swallow, chatter as a pie. The relations between these are uncertain; the form is evidently echoic, and may have arisen independently in different langs. and periods. Cf. CLAP, CROAK.]

1. *intr.* To chatter, prate, talk loquaciously. Said of chattering birds and human beings.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 81 Pi bile is stiff and scharp and hoked . . Par mid bu clackest [v. r. clechest] oft and longe. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 To speke of bakun mete I wolde clake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 692 Thus as mens imaginations ranne, so their tongues clacked. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergeret's Con. Hist.* 1. 121 The whole Mobile clacked with the Beale, in sign of Joy. 1798 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 147 Mark the pleader who clacks in his clients behalf With my lud, and his ludship, three hours and a half. 1822 MACAULAY *Let. in Trevelyan Life* (1876) I. v. 267 He will sit clacking with an old woman for hours. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* 1. 20 The usual recipe for concocting a lady's maid, by making her clack like a mill-wheel.

2. *trans.* To utter chatteringly, to blab.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 48 'Tis not euer true, that what the hart thinketh the tongue clacketh. 1627-8 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. iv. (R.). Custom makes them clack out any thing their heedless fancy springs.

3. To cluck, or cackle, as a hen. Cf. CLOCK, CLOUC.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 4 My hen clacks very much, but she brings me chickens. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vi. The more the white geese laid it clack'd and cackled louder. 1874 *Thalesy Mag.* Xmas. No. 17 My old mother used to say that every hen's got enough to do to look after its own chicks, and it clacks enough over that, goodness knows.

4. *intr.* To make a sound intermediate between a clap and a crack, as a hard substance, such as a piece of wood, does in striking a hard surface. To clack (more commonly to crack) a whip.

1530 PALSGR. 485/1 The myll gothe, for I here the clacke clacke. *car je os le clacquet clacquer* or *clacqueter*. 1570 LEVINS *Mamph.* 5 To clacke, *clacquare*. 1611 COTGR., *Clacquer*, to clacke, to clap, to clatter. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) v. *Capriole*, He clacks or makes a Noise with them. 1842 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii. 57 Whip clacking on the shoulders. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 60 A woman clacking across the flags in her wooden heeled shoes.

† b. *transf.* to similar actions. Obs.

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 27 Th' heart clacks on, and is a mill, That's independent of the will.

5. *trans.* To cause (things) to make such a sound. 1542 BOORNE *Dystary* xi. (1870) 60 Buyl ale-brewers and ale-wyues.. shuld clacke and ryng theyr tankardes at dym myls dale. 1611 FLORIO, *Castagnette*, little shels vsed of those that dance the canaries to clacke or snap with their fingers. 1656 HOBBS *Itad* (1677) 163 He clack't his whip. 1874 DARWIN *Emotions* 214 The Australians smacked and clacked their mouths at the sight of his horses and bullocks.

† B. The verb stem used adverbially: At once, on the instant, pat, 'slick'; cf. *bang*, *pump*, etc.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. § 50 (1740) 345 They went all, clack, to Conventicles, I'll warrant ye! *Ibid.* iii. vii. § 44 (1740) 535 The Money was not got; if that had fallen in clack, the King had completed a Negotiation.

† Clack, *v.* 2 Obs. [Orig. a Flemish word of the wool-trade: Kilian, 1598, has 'klacken detergere lutum, used in *Fland. Brug.* for *kladden*, *afkladden* abstergere sordes, detergere lutum, detergere vestem peniculo, stringere, also 'klacke Fland. = *kladd* macula lutos, lutum vestibus herens, nota cænosa, a dirty mark. Cf. Ger. *klacke* spot of dirt, in Grimm. Hence med L. *claccure*: see Du Cange] *trans.* To remove the dirty parts, esp. the tarry mark or 'buist' from (a fleece of wool). (Cf. CLAG v. 4.)

1429 Act 8 Hen. VI. xxii. Great hinderance cometh to the King in his Customes and Subsidies by them that doe clacke and force the good Woolles of the Realme. [1479 in Rymer *Foedera* XI. 735 'Quod... lanas quascunque berdare, claccare, et mundare possint'.] 1485 Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 10. § 7 That the same Wolle shuld be as it was shorne and clene wounde, withoute any sortyng, barbyng or clackyng. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* To clack wool is to cut off the sheepes marke which maketh it to waigh less and yield less custom to the king. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 60 b. 1726 in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3).

† Clack-dish. Obs. A wooden dish with a lid carried and clacked by beggars as an appeal for contributions; a CLAP-DISH.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 135 Your beggar of fifty: and his vse was, to put a duckett in her Clack-dish. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* (N.). Ger. Can you think I get my living by a bell and a clack-dish? Dry. By a bell and a clack-dish? how's that? Ger. Why, by begging, sir. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 242 At the door of some almshouse, an old woman may still be seen with her clack-dish before her at certain seasons of the year—the last of her race.

Clacker (klækər). [f. CLACK v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] That which clacks; the clack or clapper of a mill; a clack to frighten birds away, etc.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1650) 18 (T.) This they find by the noise of those boat-mills; their clackers beat much slower at those times than else. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. 92 (Hoppe) His tongue was worse than the clacker of a charity-school bell. *Mod. dial. Rime*, I pick up my clackers And knock you down backward's Shoo 'ay a bird! 1880 MISS COURTNEY *West Cornov. Gloss.*, *Clacker*, a rattle to frighten away birds; the tongue, a valve of a pump.

† Clack-er, sb. Obs. [ad. F. *clacquet*, f. *clacquer*, to clack; cf. Cotgr. *clacquet de moulin*, the clapper, or clacke, of a mill-hopper.]

1. = prec.

1566 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. (1594) 118 Wee may... compare their tongue to the clackett of a mill. 1611 COTGR., *Clac.* (most properly) the clackett that frights away birds from fruit-trees, etc.

2. Clacking, vigorous and incessant chatter.

1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) i. vi. 189 In the midst of a universal clackett of female tongues.

† Clack-er, v. Obs. [a. F. *clacquer*, to chatter with the teeth, or make similar sound, f. *clacquet* clapper.] *trans.* and *intr.* To chatter, clack.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. 61 His teethe clack-ting in his head. 1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. on Tim.* 809/2 Three houres space will not be ynough for them to clackett out half that they would say.

Clackety, a. [f. CLACKET sb. + -Y<sup>1</sup>; cf. noisy.] Characterized by clacketing.

1861 COURT *Life Negles* 154 Country women wearing large white caps and clackety sabots.

Clackgoose, var. of CLACK-GOOSE.

Clackin, var. of CLECKING, brood.

Clacking (klæk'kɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CLACK v. 1 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. CLACK: a. the making of a sharp, hard noise.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Clossus*, a clacking with the tongue to cheare a horse. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 393 The clacking of their Culverins and Pistols. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxviii. Clacking of pattens. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* II. iv. ix. 23 A common Mill... its clacking audible upon the common Stream.

b. Chatter of tongues; noisy talk.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. (1594) 118 When they adde to their clacking euill speech and backe-biting. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* § 19 (T.) To weary the world with his foolish clacking. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurstons* i. 19 Again the clacking of tongues rose high and shrill.

Clack'ing, ppl. a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That clacks.

1611 COTGR., *Clack.* any thing that makes a clacking or clattering noise. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 384 A brook hurries away to a clacking mill. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iii. 278 The clacking loom... still did stand.

Clad (klæd), ppl. a. [ME. *clad* (d, f. OE. *clād*), -ed, inflected *clādde*, *clādde*: see CLOTHE v. *Clad* belongs to all dialects; but, beside it, the north. dial. has *clad*, ME. *clad* (d, f. ON. *klād*-r pa. pple. of *klāða* to clothe. As *clad* and *clad* are identical in meaning, they have been naturally taken as mere variants of the same word, and in this capacity *clad* occurs in other than northern writers: it is now however treated simply as the northern (chiefly Sc.) pronunciation of *clad*. This is one of the pa. pples. in which the prefix *y-* was resuscitated by the Elizabethan archaists, from whom *yclad* comes down as a 'Spenserian' form.]

1. Covered with clothes (or armour), clothed. [c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Mark. v. 15 Sittende gecleded & haless 80htes.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1046 Wid gnis and leues is he cladd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Cladde or clothydde, *vestitus* 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 v. men clad in blak. 1484 CAXTON *Chvalnyr* 89 Wel cladde. 1576 GASCONE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 62 In comely wise...yclad. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 1 A gentle Knight. Yclad in mightie armes and silver shielde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 166 The Mornie in Russet mantle clad. a 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Emvy* Poet. Wks. 1774 i. 146 A Female Form,yclad in snowy white. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 27 They are lightly clad in summer.

B. *clad*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5135 (Cott.) Cled... wit riche wede. *Ibid.* 13122 A man... cled in silk. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 13 A man clad with softe clopis. 1440 *North Arth.* 217 In colours of clene golde cledde. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 472 Wel fedde, Or wel araied or cledde. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 Lo here a lytter redy cled. 1570 LEVINS *Mamph.* 48 Cledde, *vestitus*.

b. *transf.* Covered as with clothing. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close... With clauer and clereworte cledde euene ouer. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 The trees clad with leuys and blossoms. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ix. 16 A cottage clad with lome. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. (1682) 124 Xerxes... seeing all the Sea clad with his Army. 1690-98 LASSELL *Voy. Italy* I. 65 A world of... trees clad with chirping birds. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* ii. iv. Vine-clad hills. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. xiv. 275 A long spur, now clad with olives.

2. *fig.* Invested, arrayed, decked. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 802 (Göt.) In welth and bliss was clad. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 203 He that was here claudie in humanite. 1549 *Bel. Com. Prayer, Ordination of Priests*, That they may be cladde aboute with all Justice. 1580 A. King tr. *Cassius' Catech.* 71 Quha abhorred nocht to be cled with my fleshe. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 33 Her wordsyclad with wisdome's Maiesty. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 289 The Sphinx with grandeur cled. 1663 SELDEN *Eng. Epus.* iv. Wks. (1726) III. 27 A description of it... is thus clad in rhymes. c 1700 *Prior Hymns to Sun* 29 Clad in ising majesty.

b. *Sc. Lavv.* Endowed or furnished with.

c 1550 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 254 (Jam.) Unto scho be mayrit and cled with ane husband. *Ibid.* 240 The principall tenant, with quhais richt thay ar clad. 1858 CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann Scotland* II. 387 The Marquis of Argyle had obtained a formal gift of this vessel... and had become 'clad with possession' by taking guns... out of it.

3. *Clad* (clad) score: *Sc.* twenty-one, i.e. a score clad or furnished with one over.

1791 F. PARTON *Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.* I. 187 (Jam.) Thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the cled score, i.e. 21. 1863 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 18 Aug., An increase of from 55. to 205. per clad score was obtained.

Clad, v. Obs. or arch. [app. educed from prec.] To CLOTHE, dress.

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2036a (Cott.) Angels sal... kepe be in al pi stat, And clad be, bath ar and lat. 1579 *Cynile & Vncyule* Life (1668) 14 We clad them simply, to eschue pride. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. xxiv. (Arb.) 63 Which was done... by cladding the mourners... in blacke vestures. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iv. 4 To clad his corpse with meete habiliments. 1636 B. DUNCAN tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 213 Cladding himself with the ornaments belonging to his degree and quality. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. ii. 459 Find raiment meet to clad him with.

b. *transf.* To cover as with clothing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 483 The leafe... embracing the Cane, doth clad it round about with certain thin membranes. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. ii. 38 Cloud-berries... clad the tops of Mountainous fells.

c. *fig.*

1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 95/1 He claddeth vs with his own glory. 1627-8 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) 1.

lxxiii. When we haue to deal with such, we clad ourselves in their contraries.

Cladanthous: see CLADO-.

† Cladder. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. (See quot.)

1639 J. MAINE *City Match in Dodsley IX.* 298 A. Two inns of court men... Known cladders Through all the town. B. Cladders? A. Yes, catholic lovers, From country madams to your glovers wife, Or laundress.

† Clade. Obs. [ad. L. *clādes* destruction, disaster; cf. It. *clade* in same sense.] A disaster, calamity, plague.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, St. Justina* 413 Or ellis suld þat fellone clade Confonde þe cyte but abade. 1528 DR. TAYLOR *To Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Cal. D. x. 364). After the giete clade of sykkes and deeth of Frenchmenn. 1604 BARNINGTON *Comfort. Notes Exod.* x. Wks. (1637) 215 All the iuinous calamities and miserable clades.

Cladgy, variant of CLAGGY, CLEDGY.

† Cladment. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. CLAD v. + -MENT.] A garment, dress.

1647 WARD *Smth. Cobler* 27 When I consider how women there have tripe-wifed themselves with their cladments.

Clado- (klædo, klædo), before a vowel clad-, combining form of Gr. *klādōs* young shoot or branch, in botanical terms, as *Cladanthous* a. [Gr. *klādōs* flower] = *cladocarpous*. *Cladonohyma* [Gr. *κλῶνυμα* infusion], 'vegetable tissue composed of branched cells' (S. S. Lex.). *Cladocarpous* a. [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], bearing the fructification on short lateral branchlets: said of Mosses, which are primarily divided into *acrocarpous*, *pleurocarpous*, and *cladocarpous*. *Cladophyll*, also -*phyllon*, pl. -a [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], a branch assuming the form and function of foliage. *Cladodopsis* [Gr. *πῶσις* a falling], 'the fall of branches as it occurs in Thuja, Taxodium, and others' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 482 The three species... differ from each other in the acrocarpous and cladocarpous growth of the fruit. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 65 Cladophylla commonly pass for leaves: they are well shown by Ruscus. 1883 *Aikman* 10 Feb. 1883 In this tree [aspen] and some few others... a process takes place termed 'cladotopsis' by the Rev. W. J. Berkeley many years ago.

† Cladodium (klædōd'ium). Bot. Also englisht as *cladode*. [mod.L., f. late Gr. *κλαδῶδης* 'with many shoots' (f. *κλάδος* shoot, slip): cf. *phylloodium*, etc.] 'A term applied by Martius to an axis flattened and more or less leaf-like' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Hence *Cladodia* a.

1870 HOOKER *Scot. Fl.* 378 Ruscus, Butcher's Broom... Leaves minute scales, bearing in the axils leaf-like branches (cladodes). 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 66 To those branches definitely restricted to one internode, and which so closely counterfeit leaves, Kunth gave the name of Cladodia.

Cladonic (klæd'nik), a. Chem. In *Cladonic acid*, obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina* (reindeer moss), isomeric with usnic acid (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>7</sub>).

1872-9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 353, 1194.

Clæne, clænnesse, early fl. CLEAN, -NESS.

Clæes (klæz). Also 6 clais, 8 clayis, claise.

Sc. and north. dial. form of CLOTHES.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 96 He ordand that na scottis man suld veyr ony clais but hardyn cotis. 1724 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 85 [She] put on her claise. a 1800 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 237 (Jam.) My claysis grew threid hair on my bak. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* ix. 'Rab Tull bang'd out o' bed, and till some of his readiest claes'. 1863 ROSSON *Barads Tyne* 430 The claes-wives lost a' their fine goons.

Clæath, clæathing, Sc. form of CLOTH, -ING.

Claf, obs. pa. t. of CLAVE v. 2 to adhere.

Clag, sb. north. dial. [app. f. the verb.]

1. The process or product of clagging; a sticky mass adhering to feet or clothes, entangled in hair, or the like; a clot of wool consolidated with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep, etc.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1850) 11 They [lambs] are then... forthwith to be dressed and have their clagges clipped from them. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clags*, dirt sticking to any one after walking in mud. Dirty wool cut from sheep. 1881 SUTTON *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clags*, clotted locks of dirty wool on a sheep.

2. An encumbrance or burden on property. *Sc.*

1697 G. DALLAS *Styles* 813 (Jam.) All clagges, claims, debates and contraversies standing betwixt them. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Sonnets* i. 29 A good estate... handed down frae sire to son, But clag or claim, for ages past.

3. A stain or flaw on character. *Sc.*

1724 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1733) II. 206 He was a man without a clag, His heart was frank without a flaw.

Clag (klæg), v. Chiefly north. dial. Also 5-7 clagge. [Not traced beyond the 15th c.: perh. of Norse origin, cf. Da. *klæg*, *klagge*, sticky mud, clay, *klæg*, *klæg* viscous, glutinous, sticky, which point to the same origin as OE. *clæg*, CLAY. There may have been some subseq. association with *clog*; but in localities where *clag* is indigenous, it is kept quite distinct from *clog*.]

1. *trans.* To bedaub (the clothes), clot (the hair) with anything sticky and tenacious, as miry clay, glue, toffee, etc.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 455 The gown and hois in clay

that claggit was. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 We come to the gates all claggit with myre and clay. c1538 *LYNDESAY Syde Tailis* 68 Ane mureland Meg. Claggit with clay above the howis. 1881 *SUTTON N. Linc. Gloss., Claggit*, clotted with dirt. 1886 *COLE S. W. Linc. Gloss., Clag*, to daub, or clog together with sticky mud or clay.

2. To clog by such debauding or clotting. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b. She [the bee] wyll also clagge her legges with as moche as she may beare. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 62 A means to clagge the bees, and to make them abide better in the hive. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss., Clag*, the same as clog, as when dust [mixed with the oil] causes machinery to move with difficulty.

3. *intr.* To stick tenaciously, as anything adhesive, or viscid; also *transf.*

1563 *Hyll Arte Garden.* (1593) 14 Least by raine and shoures, the earth should cleane and clagge on your feete. 1570 *LEVINS Manup.* 10 To clag, *herere ut lutum.* 1795 *W. MARSHALL E. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) *Gloss., Clag*, to cleave or cling. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Clag*, to adhere as paste; also to cling as the child to the mother, who says 'it clags to its best friend.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Clag*, to adhere, to cling, to cleave to.

4. *diat.* [f. *CLAG sb.*] To remove the clags or dirty clots from a fleece. (Cf. *CLACK v.*)

1863 *Gloss.* in *Morton Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Clag* (Linc.), see *Bull. Bui.* to cut away the dirty wool from the hind parts of a sheep.

† *Claggok.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. *CLAG + -OOK.*] One claggit with mire, 'a draggile-tail' (Jam.).

c1538 *LYNDESAY Syde Tailis* 62 Pure [=poor] Claggokis cled in riploch quhyte.

**Claggum** (klæ'gəm). *north. Dial.* Also clagum. [f. *CLAG v.*] A common name in Scotland and the north of England for treacle-toffee.

1834 *W. STEPHENSON Galesh. Local Poems* 104 If money's short, I'll take Rabbit skins for claggum. 1858 *R. S. SURTRES Ask Mamma* xciv. 407 Somehow his tongue clags to his lips—he felt as if his mouth was full of claggum. 1876 in *Mid. Yorksh. and Whitby Gloss.* 1878 *SMILES R. Dick v.* 46 It bought no end of tops, claggy, and sweets.

**Claggy** (klæ'gi), *a.* Chiefly *diat.* [f. *CLAG + -Y.*] Tending to clag, or to form sticky lumps or clots; tenaciously sticky, adhesive. Hence **Clagginess**.

1570 *LEVINS Manup.* 98 Claggye, *lubricus.* 1611 *COTGR., Ioffeur*, claggie, clammie, cleaving. 1788 *W. MARSHALL E. Yorksh. Gloss., Claggy*, sticky, as wet clay. 1796 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 433 To render copper less tough and clingy (*note*, The workmen say, claggy). 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 540 The spider spreads his claggy snares. 1876 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claggy*, sticky like pitch; tenacious. — *Clagginess*, adhesiveness. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Claggy*, Newc., when the coal is tightly joined to the roof, the mine is said to have a claggy top.

**Claght, clahit, obs. pa. t.** of *CLEREK, CLEHERE.*

**Clai, clai, clai, obs. ff.** *CLAY, CLAYEY.*

**Clai, obs. pa. t.** of *CLEAVE.*

**Claiik** (klæ'ik), *sb. Sc.* [f. *CLAIK v.*]

1. The cry or call of a goose or other fowl. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 39 The fox folloit the fed geise, & gart them cry claiik. 1808 *JAMIESON, Claiik*, the noise made by a hen.

2. Chatter, gossip, clatter. (Cf. *cackle.*)

1790 *MORRISON Poems* 187 (Jam.) The country's fu' Wi' lees and claiiks, about young Keet and you.

3. (Also 6-g clake, 7 clayk, 8 cleck, 9 clack.) The Barnacle-geese, *Anas leucopsis*, probably so named from its call.

a1455 *Houlate xvii.* Correker of kirkmen was clepit the Claiik. 1570-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 22 These claiiks (or Barnacles as I call them). 1604 *NARBOROUGH, etc. Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1712) Intro. 14 They discovered the Barnacle Goose or Claiiks sitting upon their Eggs, under the 80th Deg. north Lat.

b. More fully *claiik-geose.*

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Intro. 48 Of the nature of Claiik Geis. Sum men belevit, that thair claiiks growis on treis be the nebbis. 16. MONTFENNIE in *Macleod Hist. Dunbarton* (1878) n. 49 Clag geese black of colour. 1706 *J. WATSON Collect. Poems* i. 48 (Jam.) When the Clack Geese leave off to clatter. 1744 *FREESTON Zetland in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 There are many Sorts of Wild-fowl; namely the Dunter Goose, Claiik [= Claiik], Goose, Solan Goose, etc. 1828 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xlv.* Like sea-maws and clack-geese before a storm. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* i. 255 The bernicle or clack geose.

4. The BARNACLE shell.

1703 *M. MARTIN Descr. Western Isl.* (1716) 357. 1744 *PRESTON Zetland in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 62 Pieces of Wreck. grown over with the Shells of a Fish called Clack Geese, which I take to be the *Concha anatifera*.

**Claiik, v. Sc.** [prob. — ON. *klaka*, to chatter, twitter, and thus identical with certain senses of *CLACK v.*] *intr.* To cry as geese or other fowls; to chatter, talk so as to bore people.

1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 100 The wyld geis claiiking ilk by nychtis tyde. 1838 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* (1843) 77 That daidlin claiikin creature of a lawyer.

**Claim** (klæ'm), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *claym* (e, 4-7 *claym* (e, 6-7 *clame*, (Sc.) *clame*, 4, 7- *claim*. [a. OF. *clame* (clame), f. *clamer* to CLAIM.]

1. A demand for something as due; an assertion of a right to something. (Const. as in 2.) To lay claim to: to assert one's right to, claim.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9304 Sum o pain Again mi sagh sal sett claim [v. *claym*]. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* i. 250 His clame is unanswerde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleyne* or chalaunge, *vendicatio*. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. xxxiv. 48 Ther was clame and answer made bytwene parties. and right and judgement gyuen. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.*

II. 230 To make a clame to the Crowne of Fraunce. 1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 243 His clame on Jerusalem. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 84 What clame laies she to thee? 1748 *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1874 II. 314 Persons are not to be thir own judges in claims of justice. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) i. 34 Advancing no higher claim. 1848 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy-bk. Property Law* xxiii. 177 Constant claims are set up to the estates of other men by. crafty persons. 1863 *H. COV Instit.* i. viii. 107 Notice. requiring all persons claiming to vote. to send in their claims within a time limited.

2. Right of claiming; right or title (to something or to have, be, or do something; also on, upon the person, etc., that the thing is claimed from).

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 196 And whilk of vs is doun, & mad is recreant, Cleyme & accioun he lese. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 48 And all the clame that thai mycht haff In-ill scotland. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 7 All such right, title, interesse, clame. as they. have in any of the premisses. 1593 *NASH Christ's T.* 29 b. There is no better clame vnto wealth, then by the conquest of a strong hand to compass it. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 197 § 8 Success gave a claim to kindness. 1769 *FUNIUS Lett.* xii. 54 Your friends. have the first claim upon your bounty. 1774 *PENNANT Tours Scot.* (1774) 33 Has the fairest claim to call itself owner. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* (1849) 9 What possible claim could the Miss Dashwoods. have on his generosity? 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 139 The attempt has every claim to an indulgent. reception.

3. That which is claimed; *spec.* in U. S. and Australia, a piece of land allotted and taken, esp. for mining purposes.

1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iii. vi. 359 The claim upon which he [the Australian gold-digger] purchases permission to dig. 1874 *R. B. SMYTH Mining Statist.* 46 In some of the claims to the south the reef is worked with good profit. 1879 *ATCHERLEY Boerland* 122 In the cooler hours I would be working in the claim.

† 4. A call, shout. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 11, I cald, but no man answer'd to my clame.

**Claim** (klæ'm), *v.* Forms: 4 *cleime*, *clém*, *Sc. and north.* *clème*, 4-6 *claym* (e, 4-7 *clame*, *clame*, *clame*, 6 *cleame*, 4- *claim*. [a. OF. *clame*-accented stem of *clame-r* (*clame-r*) to cry, call, appeal, claim:—L. *clāmā-re* to cry out, call, proclaim, declare aloud, call upon.]

1. *trans.* To demand as one's own or one's due; to seek or ask for on the ground of right.

c1300 *Sir Beues* 3002 He. comep. And cleimeþ his eritage. c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 825 On hymself he con al clem. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 80 Hee fared on in haste, To clame his kingdom. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 421 Quhat landis clemys he? 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* v. xxxv. i. i. clem duely as of debte. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 110 Dowsabell did clame me for her husband. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 32 For none sure will claim in hell precedence. 1788 *J. POWELL Devises* (1827) II. 317 That one has a right to claim a share. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* l. 20 What if Nemesis haply claim repayment?

b. with *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause*.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 417 This child, that clemys your man to be. *Ibid.* ii. 104 The Erle off Carryk Clamys to govern the kynryk. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 566 Owre colagis. claymen to be exempt. 1405 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1850) II. 352 He claimed that his word should be law. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 6 (1882) 89 Every townsman could claim to be tried by his fellow-townsmen.

2. To assert and demand recognition of (an alleged right, title, possession, attribute, acquirement, or the like); to assert as one's own, to affirm one's possession of.

(Sense 1 claims the delivery of a thing, sense 2 the admission of an allegation.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 3544 Pou sal neuer. In þi forbirth do claim na right. 1420 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Whatt ryghte þat he clameys. Thus to ryot þis rewme. 1465 *MARG. PASTON Lett.* 518 II. 214 To hold the claim in your name, and to clameye your tytil. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 47 § 2 Persones. that clameyth or pretendith any title to the premisses. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 11 Thundering Jove. she clamed for her syre. 1724 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 230 Both sides claimed the victory. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* i. 67 Every stranger, who claimed a right to any particular lands. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct.* Sc. (1857) II. 154 The degree of accuracy which had been claimed for them. 1884 *BOSANQUET tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 106 We have not in fact the knowledge which we might here be inclined to claim.

b. with *inf. phrase*, *obj. compl.*, or *subord. clause*.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 49 Alle. þat cleymed to hold of him þer heritages. c1393 *CHAUCER Geniteles* 2 That clameythe gentyle for to be. c1430 *LYDG. Bochas* ii. vi. (1558) 4 This Iuge. claimed her his servant by false collusion. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 233 Clameys to be a kyng of Jewis. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* i. 487 Her husband claimed to be tenant by the curtesy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 267 A mere word or symbol claiming to be a proposition. 1876 *PARKER Paracel.* i. ii. 18 It is claimed, then, on behalf of Christianity, that there is a Holy Ghost. c. 'Often loosely used (*esp.* in U.S.) for: Contend, maintain, assert'. (F. Hall)

3. Of things: To call for, demand, or require; to be entitled to, deserve, have a right to.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 130 Octavia. whose beauty clames No worse a husband than the best of men. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 566 Such wonder claims attention due. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 87 What Doctor Friend has written. claims an attentive reading. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. § 20. 334 There is one other point. which claims our attention. 1878 *BROWNING La Salsua* 20 This first life claims a second, else I count its gain no gain.

† 4. To call for, cry for, beg loudly. *Obs. rare.*

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B* 1097 Lazares ful monye. Drye

folk & ydropike. Alle called on þat cortayse [Christ] & clamed his grace.

† 5. To call, name, proclaim (with *complement*); passing in later use into the sense 'assert a claim to be (some one or something)'. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 12812 Ne prophet sal naman me claim. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 19 þei with fulle gode wille. cleymed him for þer chefe of West & of Est. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf blanhode* iii. xxii. (1869) 147 Trewaundrie bi name I cleyme it, and Maungepaya I clepe it. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccx. 194 Ye shal not be clamed kyng nother for kyng be hold. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 132r He cleymyd hym-sylf son of þe godhod. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 481 He. may easily Clame himselfe to be more then a Man. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 30 Nor all, that else through all the world is named. might like to this be clamed.

† 6. To claim quit, also to quit claim (a person or thing): to proclaim quit or released; to let go, dismiss, renounce, let off, release, absolve. *Obs.* See QUIT-CLAIM.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2038 (Cott.) If o þi fader þou haue despitte, Of his blissing i claim þe quite [Gott. I clame þe of his blissing quite]. c1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 6654 þai ben out of prison y-gon, Oþer quite-cleymed ichon. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 99 Robert sille cleyme all quite to Henry. þat Robert, ne non of his, sille ask Henry. þis dette. c1400 *Destry Troy* 763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweeme fryndes.

† 7. *intr.* To cry out, call (for, etc.). *Obs.*

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1481 Cleymeþ he after clothes? .jis. .cloþes he askes. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* ccxii. ii. The folke. for hym cryed & clamed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 How mayst thou clame or crye for glory?

8. *intr.* To put forward a claim, assert a right. † To claim of (quot. 1303), to: to claim, assert a right to. † To claim for (quot. 1400): to claim to be, assert one's right as being. (In later times app. an absolute use of 1 or 2.)

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 956r 3yf a chylde be dede bore. And receyve nat þe bapteme, Of heuene may hyt neuer cleme. c1400 *MAUNDV. xxii.* 238 Alle the Mynstrelle that comen before hym. ben. entred in his Bokes. And afre that, where that euer thei gon, euer more thei cleymen for Mynstralle of the grete Chane. c1647 *BE. SANDERSON Episcopacy* (1673) 39 All these. do. claim to a Jus Divinum. c1704 *LOCKE* (J. h.) How the first ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority. 1723 *POPE Odys.* iv. 73 Say from what scepter'd ancestry ye claim.

† 9. *trans.* = RECLAIM. *Obs. rare.*

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* (1551) 69 b When men wer somwhat clamed of their uplandis beoþ.

Hence **Claimed** *phl. a.*, **Claiming** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleymyngte*. 1611 *COTGR., Calengd*, claimed, challenged. 1865 *RUSKIN Munera P.* (1880) 79 Whatever the claiming value of the currency is at any moment. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 346/3 [He] imposed on the claiming master the burden of proving that the slavery of his claimed slaves was derived, etc.

**Claimable** (klæ'mä'b'l), *a.* [f. *CLAIM v.* + -ABLE.] That may be claimed.

1611 *COTGR., Claimable*, claimable. 1675 *Howe Living Temple Wks.* (1834) 96/2 A secret intention gives not a claimable right. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint* IV. v. xx. § 5 The violet. and wood anemoneare. claimable by the plains as well as the hills. 1875 *POSTE Gains* iii. § 42 Half the estate is claimable by the patron.

• **Claimance**, the action of claiming: see QUIT-CLAIMANCE.

**Claimant** (klæ'mänt). [f. *CLAIM v.* (or *sb.*) + -ANT: app. in its origin a *quasi* Law term, on the analogy of *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.; cf. *annuitant*, *charentant*.] One who makes or enters a claim; one who has a claim upon anything.

(The appellation was particularly applied for several years after 1870 to the claimant of the Tichborne baronetcy, whose trial for perjury occupied 188 days of 1873-4.)

1747 *Gaul. Mag.* XVII. 556 Claimants upon the Act for abolishing heritable jurisdiction (in Scotland), with the sums demanded. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 165 § 7 The obstacles which. obstruct the first attempts of a new claimant. 1785 *BURKS Corr.* (1844) III. 35, I have no doubt that there are some fair and legal claimants on the public revenue. 1842 *MRS. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 146 The first English claimant of a dramatic reputation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 27 Reason and wisdom. are the very claimants, if not for the first, at least for the second place. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 728 Some people think that the notorious Claimant really persuaded himself. that he was Sir Roger Tichborne.

**Claimative** (klæ'mätiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *CLAIM v.* + -ATIVE.] Disposed to make claims, exacting. Hence **Claimativeness**, *i. e.* I am discontented with that word jealousy. Give me another word. *M.* Claimfulness? *E.* An ugly word. *M.* Claimativeness, then? *E.* That is better. *Ibid.*, I might have been jealous or claimative. *Ibid.*, Free from jealousy, or, to use his own word, claimativeness.

**Claimer** (klæ'mær), *sb.* Also 5 *claymare*, 7 *claymer*. [f. *CLAIM v.* + -ER.] One who claims; a claimant.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Cleymare*, *vendicator*. 1617 *HICKON Wks.* II. 64 Two claymers of the crowne. 1654 *MILTON Lett.* State (1851) 287 Courts. where the Claimers may be severally heard. 1779 in *Ohio Arch. & Hist. Quarterly* Sept. (1868) 283 Claimers of large tracts of land. 1885 *Kendal Mercury* 10 July 5/3 Denunciation of rent claimers, of rent payers, and above all of land-grabbers.

**Claimful**, -ness: see CLAIMATIVE.



**Claimless** (klā'mlēs), *a. rare.* [f. CLAIM *sb.* + -LESS-]. Having no claim.

1824 *Monthly Rev.* 280 Obscure and claimless merit.

**Clairage**, *Sc. f. CLEARSE.*

**Clair**, *obs. or dial. f. CLEAR.*

**Clairaudience** (klē'arō'diēns). [f. F. *clair* clear + AUDIENCE, after CLAIRVOYANCE.]

The faculty of mentally perceiving sounds beyond the range of hearing, alleged to be induced under certain mesmeric conditions. So **clairaudient** *a.*, having this faculty; *sb.* one who has this faculty.

1864 *BREVIER Two Worlds* 142 Trances, Visions, Clairvoyance, Clairaudience. *Ibid.* 197 A spiritual clairaudient. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 1866 Her friends pronounced her to be 'a fine clairvoyant and clairaudient subject'.

**Clair-cole**: see CLEAR-COLE.

**Clair-obscure** (klē'ar'ōbskūr). Also 8-9 **claire-obscure**, 8 (Fr.) **clair-obscure**. [a. F. *clair-obscure*, transl. of It. *chiaroscuro*.] = CHIAROSCURO.

1797 *Prior Alma* 11. 25 Masters in the clare-obscure. 1790 *Crispe in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 494 The Clair-Obscure... in the other Pictures, is well understood. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 28 All those paintings... except some clare-obscures on out-walls. 1836-7 *Sir W. Hamilton Metaph.* 11. xxviii. 171 The colours... appear only as different gradations of clare-obscure. 1864 *Thornbury Turner* 1. 89 Abraham Pether... knew, however, little of clare-obscure.

**Clairschach** (klā'shāx). Forms: 5 clareschaw, clerschew, 7 clersha, 8 clarishoe, 9 clarschach, clarschaw, clairschach, clairsach. [Gael. and Ir. *clairseach* (klār'shāx) harp, perh. f. *clar* table, board; but the rest of the word is obscure.] The old Celtic harp strung with wire.

1490 *Act. Dom. Concil.* 172 (Jam.) For the spoliacione and tadin fra him of... ane clarschaw, & certane stuff and insicht of houshold. 1491 *Ibid.* 204 (Jam.) Clerschew. 1700 J. BROWNE *Trans.* iii. (1707) 179 [Highlanders] delight much in Music, but chiefly in Harps and Clarschaws of their own Fashion, the strings of which are made of Brass-Wire, and the strings of their Harps with Sineves. 1824 *Praed Poems* (1864) 1. 283 Of clairschachs and of atabals. α 1844 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* viii. And berries from the wood provide And play my clarschew [edd. the clarschew] by thy side. 1862 *GRANT Capt. Guard* vi. A clairschach, or harp of the old Scottish form, being only thirty inches or so in height, and furnished with thirty string holes.

**Clairschacher**. Forms: 6 clarschaar, clairschoohar, 7 clairshear, clairschocher. [ad. Gael. and Ir. *clairseoir* (klār'shōir) 'harper'; treated as f. CLAIRSCHACH + ER.] A player on the clairschach, a harper.

1507 *Sc. Ld. Trans. Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 124\* Diverse Menstralis, schawneris, clarschaaris and piparis. 1534 *Ibid.* 1. 282\* To ane Irland clairschacher. α 1625 *Ann. Brienne Cron.* *Erlic Rost* (1850) 15 Ane clare-hear that playit on ane clersha. 1642 *Housh. Bk. Clares Mar* in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* (1858) II. 119 To ane woman clairschocher.

**Clairvoyance** (klē'arvō'āns, or as Fr. *klē'arvō'āns*). [Fr.; where used in 16th c. in sense 2; but in Eng. introduced in sense 1; sense 2, when used, is partly directly from Fr., partly transf. from 1.]

1. A supposed faculty attributed to certain persons, or to persons under certain mesmeric conditions, consisting in the mental perception of objects at a distance or concealed from sight.

1847 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 24 Of the clairvoyance I have witnessed nothing. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Initial Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 457 He is versed in occult science, in magic, and in clairvoyance. 1862 *Lytton Str. Story* I. 14 Mesmer had little faith in that gift of clairvoyance, of which Puysegur was... the first audacious assertor.

2. Keeness of mental perception, clearness of insight; insight into things beyond the range of ordinary perception.

1861 *Romance Dull Life* xxxvi. 258 She knew, by the kind of clairvoyance which distinguishes lonely minds, that, etc. 1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. Preced.* ii. § 19. 79 What may be called... clairvoyance in dramatic matters. *Ibid.* 81 This clairvoyance gave them insight into things beyond their own experience. Shakspeare painted much that he had never seen.

**Clairvoyancy**, = prec. 1.

1877 *BESANT & RICE Son of Vulc.* 11. xxii. 360 When I was in the clairvoyancy line.

**Clairvoyant** (klē'arvō'ānt), *a. and sb.* [Fr. *clairvoyant*, clear-sighted, optically or mentally.]

*A. adj.*

1. [Fr.] Clear-sighted, having insight. 1871 *Dr. BUCKH. Rehearsal* iii. i. (Arb.) 73 If he likes it, I know what to think of him... I am Clara voyant, a gad.

2. Having or exercising the faculty of clairvoyance; pertaining to clairvoyance.

1850 W. GREGORY *Anim. Magnetism* 158 Clairvoyant Prevision or the power... of predicting future events. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 208 The appeal to clairvoyant skill, by Montanus.

*b. fig.* (cf. sense 1, and CLAIRVOYANCE 2). 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 11 The clairvoyant power of seeing the eternal in the temporal.

*B. sb.*

1. [Fr.] A clear-sighted person. *Obs.*

1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 353 He is also one of the Clairvoyants, and of the order of the *Chevaliers des Lunettes*.

2. One who possesses, or is alleged to possess, the faculty of clairvoyance. (Often treated as Fr. (*klē'arvō'ān*), with fem. *clairvoyante* (-ānt).)

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 159 The powers here attributed to very lucid clairvoyants. 1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas Mar.* 53 A docile clairvoyante, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it. 1862 *Lytton Str. Story* I. 90 He had consulted a clairvoyante... as to Lillian's health.

Hence **Clairvoyantly** *adv.*

1885 *SINNETT Karma* I. 49 Does she look about the world clairvoyantly, and tell... what is going on in distant places? **Clais** (e, obs. f. CLAES, *Sc.*, clothes.

**Claishe**, **claishe**, var. of CLOSH, *Obs.*

**Claithe**, **claithe**, *Sc. f. CLOTH, CLOTHES, etc.*

**Claver**, **Claiy**, obs. f. CLAVER, CLAYBY.

† **Clake**. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *clacu*:-O Teut. type

\**klakō*; occurring also in *claklas*, *clakdas* (W. Wulcker 419) 'immunis', ON. *klaklaust* scatheless, unhurt] Hurt, injury, scathe.

c 1000 *Wulfstan Hom.* xlii (18) Nap. 86 Eal scal aspringan wide and side sacu and claci, hol and hete. c 1200 *ORMIN* 937 Jiff batt 3e wel 3uw lokenn Fra clake, and sake. *Ibid.* 10202.

**Clake**, **olakke**, obs. ff. CLAK, CLACK *v.*

**Clam** (klām), *sb.* 1 Forms: 6-7 **clamme**, 9 **clamm**, 1, 5- **clam**. [OE. *clam(m)*, *clom(m)*, corresp. to MHG. *klam*, Ger. *klamm* cramp, fetter, constriction, pinching, and, with change of gender, OHG. *chlammna*, MHG. *klammne* in same sense. Cf. also MHG., Ger. *klennne*, Du. *klennne*, *klem*, app. from type \**klam(m)jōn*. See also CLEM *v.*

These point to an O Teut. \**klanc*-, \**klamm*-, or \**klamb*-, to press or squeeze together. Some compare \**klam*- with pre-Teut. *glom*- in Lat. *glomus*. But Sievers inclines to start from *klimb*- in OE. *climb*, Ger. *klimmen* to CLIMB, orig. to cleave, cling, or adhere; thence an adj. \**klambo*- sticky, with causal vb. \**klambuyan* 'to make to stick, press, compress'. This would provide a common source for the first four sbs. spelt CLAM, and the first three spelt CLAMP, with the adjs. and verbs belonging to both series.]

† 1. Anything that holds tight; bond, chain; *pl.* bonds, bondage. *Obs.* (In OE.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 83 *pe* Drihten of deape aras... æfter þam clammum helle Peostra. α 1000 *Andreas* (Gr.) 130 *pa* *pe* on carcerne, clommum fæste... hwile wunodon. α 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 12 (Gr.) Hwylc þæs hordgates cægan cræfte þa clamme onleac.

2. An instrument or mechanical device for clamping rigidly or otherwise holding fast; e.g. a clamp for holding two stones together, or any instrument of the nature of a vice or pair of pincers which holds things between its jaws. With many special technical applications in different trades and branches of industry, in some of which it varies with CLAMP. See the quotes.

1399 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 19 Item ij soudyngyrenes i par de clames et i par de tanges, precii 4d. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 14 [Hokis] for whos making yge must haue fete fyles. α A senny clam of yren... a payre of longe and smalle tongys, etc. 1512 *Test. Ebor.* v. (Surtees) 25 (in 'The Shoppe') A par of clames, *id.* 1547 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camd. Soc.) 95 For iij clammes for the pascalle borders. 1638 *Clurkew. Acc. Kirton in Lindsey in Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1864) 14 Apr. For iij poales for the clammes and to John Dawber for shafting them, iij. s. iijd. 1834 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 188 Another pair of forceps now removes the pin to another pair of clams. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 136 Alexander... had the upper leather of a boot in the grasp of the clams. 1869 *Echo* 26 Jan. They [poachers] were seen to place the clams over the rabbit holes and to put the ferrets into two of them. 1864 F. BRITTON *Walch & Clochem*. 26 The round wire is... drawn through jewelled clams. 1886 S. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clams* or *Clems*, wooden instruments, with which shoemakers or saddlers clip their leather to hold it fast. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clam*, a rat-trap, like a gin.

*b.* A movable cheek or protective lining placed in the jaws of a vice.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414½ Holding it with convenient clams in his vice. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clam*, leather, paper, or lead linings for the jaws of a vice.

*c. pl.* 'An instrument resembling a forceps employed in weighing gold' (Jamieson).

1790 *SHARRERS Poems* 360 (Jam.) The brightest gold that e'er I saw Was gripped in the clams.

*d.* 'A kind of forceps used for bringing up specimens of the [sea-]bottom in sounding; a drag' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, s. v. *clams*).

1821 A. FISHER *Voy. Arch. Reg.* 17 Tied to the sounding line at... ten fathoms from the lead, or rather the clamm. (note This instrument is intended to bring up a greater quantity of sounding than the usual arming of the lead.) *Ibid.* 65 The deep-sea-clam was used on this occasion, the soundings brought up, consisted chiefly of mud, intermixed with small stones.

† 3. *pl.* Clutches, claws. *Obs.*

α 1569 *KYNGESMILL Man's Est.* xiv. (1580) 118 To plucke man out of the bloody clammes of that ravenyng Lyon Sathan. 1574 E. HAKE *Touchebook* B iij b. Luckish loytering lubbers [who] doo keepe within their clammes the livelyhood of true pastors and painful laborers.

4. *Theat.* An instrument formed of two parallel pieces of board fastened at one end by a handle, used in pantomimes as a noisy sort of cudgel.

**Clam** (klām), *sb.* 2 Forms: 6 **clamm**, 7 **clamme**, 6- **clam**. [Orig. *clam-shell*; app. from prec.; the name referring either to the action of the two valves of the shell in shutting like a pair of clams or pincers; or, as some suggest, to 'the tenacity with which these animals cling to the rocks'.

The original application, however, was not to the rock species of the tropics, but to British bivalves which burrow in sand or mud.]

1. A name applied to various bivalve shell-fish. *a.* In Scotland applied, from the 16th c. at least, to the Scallop-shell, *Pecten Jacobaea*; hence now by some naturalists taken as a book-name of the genus *Pecten*. *b.* Also locally to the various species of fresh-water mussels *Unio*, *Anodon*.

1500-1540 [see *clam-shell* in 4]. 1593 in *Rogers Soc. Life Scot.* I. ii. 56 Crabs, spoutfish and clammes. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Upon their Fins and Tails they have store of Clams or Barnacles. 1769 *Pennant Brit. Zool.* III. 140 The bait... a shell fish called Clams. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 298 With the eel, and the clam, and the pearl of the deep. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 947 The *Pecten*, or Clams, are known by the regular radiation of the ribs from the summit of each valve to the circumference. 1850 *DANA Geol.* I. 27 The fresh-water clam, *Unio*. 1852 J. MOIR *Fowler* vi. Poet. Wks. I. 70 Pools, where mussel, clam, and wulk, Clove to their gravelly beds.

*c.* Applied to foreign bivalves of the order *Chamaea*, comprehending the largest of shell-fish, as the Giant Clam or Clamp (*Tridacna gigas*), the Yellow Clam (*T. crocea*), Thorny Clam (*Chama Lasarus*), etc.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 340½ A Clamme is a kind of large shell-fish of the Muskie or Cockle species. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 176 The Clam is a sort of Oyster [i. e. a species of *chama*] which grows so fast to the Rock that there is no separating it from thence, therefore we did open it where it grows, and take out the Meat, which is very large, fat and sweet. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) II. 1368 Spangles of the richest colours, glowing from a number of large clams. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Ort. Civ.* 32. Nat. Hist. I. 431 The *tridacna gigas* (or clam-shell). 1867 J. LAMONT *Sea-horses* ix. 142 The shells tridacnae and cardia, vulgarly called clams and cockles.

*d.* In North America, applied esp. to two species, the Hard or Round Clam (*Venus mercenaria*), and the Soft or Long Clam (*Mya arenaria*), found in great abundance on sandy or muddy shores in many parts, and esteemed as articles of food: whence *clam-bake* and *clam-chowder*. Also applied to freshwater mussels, and see quot. 1850.

(*Mya arenaria* is also found on muddy shores in England, where it is known as the *Gaper-shell* or *Old Maid*, under which name it is in some places sold for food.)

1624 *Capt. SMITH Virginia* vi. 216 Mussels, Wilks, Oysters, Clamps, Periwinkles, and divers others.] 1672 *JOSSELYN New Eng. Rarities* 153 Clam, or Clamp, a kind of Shell Fish, a white Muscle. 1698 B. BULLIVANT in *Phil. Trans.* 168 The Clam... hath a Plain Pipe or Proboscis, from whence he ejects Water, if compressed. [This is *Mya*.] 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvi. 209 We drew into our larder, clams, snails, frogs, and rattlesnakes. 1850 *LYALL and Vail U. S. II.* 104 The bivalve shell called Gnathodon... [found in] the Bay of Mobile... They are called clams here in popular language, and, being thick and strong, afford a good material for road-making. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 252½ The coarsest is the mud clam, or blue nose, which is dug out of the mud with tongs. Choicer ones are called sand clams... The best species is the sod clam found at Chicoteague.

2. U. S. A term of contempt; one who is, in New England phrase, 'as close as a clam'.

1871 *MARK TWAIN Sketches* I. 46 (Hoppe) It will be lost on such an intellectual clam as you. *Ibid.* 54 No meddling old clam of a justice dropped in to make trouble.

3. U. S. slang. The mouth. Also *clam-shell*.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 143 Shet your clam, our David. 1848-60 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. s. v.*, There is a common though vulgar expression in New England, of 'Shut your clam-shell'.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *clam-bed*, *-digger*, *-eater*, *-fisher*, *-rake*, *-ranch*; *clam-feeding* *adj.*; *clam-bake*, a baking, Indian-fashion, upon hot stones, of a mass of clams (often overlaid with layers of potatoes, Indian corn, fish, etc.); a favourite feature of pic-nic excursions to the sea-shore in U. S.; hence applied to the pic-nic party itself; *clam-chowder*, a chowder made with clams; *clam-shell*, the shell of a clam; formerly (*Sc.*) the scallop-shell worn in their hats by pilgrims who had crossed the seas; also *slang* (see 3); *clam-stick*, the stick or pole with which tropical clams are caught by thrusting it between the partially open valves of the shell.

1848-60 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, \**Clam-bake*. At a grand political mass-meeting in favour of Gen. Harrison on the 4th of July 1840, nearly 10,000 persons assembled in Rhode Island, for whom a clam-bake and chowder were prepared. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 1874 At a recent... festival in Connecticut a gigantic clam-bake was cooked which was 25 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, and consisted of 2,000 ears of corn, 600 pounds of lobster, 600 pounds of fish, 1,000 chickens, innumerable oysters and clams, two barrels of sweet potatoes and two of the ordinary kind, and the whole topped off with two immense plum puddings and 150 water melons. 1887 *Ibid.* 17 June 1874 A clam bake is an institution indigenous to this soil. Long before Puritans... found out its savour, the red man... indulged in clam bakes. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 162 Legislation to prevent trawling over 'clam-beds'. 1866 J. LORD *Brit. Columbia* I. 192 Any one who has travelled in America must have eaten 'Clam-chowder'. It is a sort of intermediate affair between a stew proper and soup. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 351½ The 'clam-eaters of the Australian coast'. 18... WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass, Song of Joy* The work of the eel-fisher and 'clam-fisher. I come with my 'clam-rake and spade... I join the

group of clam-diggers on the flats. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Clam-rakes, hoes, and claws. 1884 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1. To 'take up a clam ranch' is a proverbial expression [in Oregon] to express the last stage of hard fortune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Flying* 509 Thy cloutit cloke, thy skryp, and thy clamschellis. 1540 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in Fitcham *Crim. Trials* I. 205 For vj 2 vnces siluer to be ane Clam-schell to kepe the Kingis grace Halk-mete. 1862 EMERSON *Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 334 Large heaps of clam-shells and ashes. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 The pointed 'clam stick' figures in various aboriginal tales.

**Clam** (klæm), *sb.* Also *9 clammm*. [*f.* CLAM *a.1* or *v.1*; or perh. a back-formation from CLAMMY. (*Cf. greed.*)]

†1. A soft or plastic mass. *Obs.* (*Cf. CLOAM.*) 1554 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (1849) 340 Hath not the pot-maker power to form out of that same clam of earth that one vessel for an honourable use, and that other for contemptuous and vilenous?

2. Clamminess, cold dampness.

1564 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 17 Fat, ropy, sweet ale. creates clams in the viscera. 1837 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 291 The clam of the grave. 1830 FORBY *Voc. East Anglia* s.v. 'The meat has been kept too long, and has got a clam', begins to decay. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* I. v. v. Around you is starvation... corruption, and the clam of death.

**Clam**, *sb.* 4. [A variant of CLAMP *sb.* 3; cf. the similar interchange of CLAM *sb.* 1, 2 with CLAMP *sb.* 1, 2.] A pile of bricks arranged for burning.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 53 Of bricks burnt in a Clam there are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. *Ibid.* 54 Bricks... ought to be taken out of the clam by account from the Brickmaker.

**Clam** (klæm), *sb.* 5. [*Perh. onomatopœic; cf. clash, clang, slam*; it suggests less notion of ringing and more of crash than *clang*. But cf. CLAMOUR *v.* 2.] The crash caused by ringing two or more bells of a peal together.

1702 *Campanologia Improved* (1753) 15 By the bells standing too long in leading compass, the rest are thrown and jumbled together; whereby claps and clams (so unpleasant to the hearers) are occasion'd. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 473 Even the clams or the collision of two bells together in counterpoint, has been settled by ringers without the least knowledge of harmony. 1822-76 NARES s.v. *Clamour*, The bells... are all pulled off at once, and give a general crash or clam, by which the peal is concluded... this clam is succeeded by a silence.

**Clam**, *sb.* 6 *dial.* [*app. short for clammer* = *clamber*, used of a foot-bridge.] A plank or crossing-stone over a brook.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1828) 12 Des'tnt remember when tha com'st over tha clam... when tha water was by stave. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 240 There is a fourth [bridge] on the Blackbrook consisting of a single stone or clam.

**Clam** (klæm), *a.1* *Obs. exc. dial.* [This word, CLAM *sb.* 3, CLAM *v.* 1, CLAMMY, and other derivatives, form a group of which the mutual relations are not quite clear. Although the verb is as yet cited earlier than the adj., the latter perhaps has etymological priority: it corresponds also to Du. and L.G. *klam*, in Kilian *klam*, *klamph*, 'moist, clammy, viscous, sticky', Da. and Sw. *klam* 'dampish, wetish'. Not known in the earlier stages of these languages. Cf. CLAM *v.* 1.]

Sticky, glutinous, adhesive like wet clay. *dial.*

*a.* Cold and damp, clammy; *b.* see quot. 1808.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 79 Clam' or cleymows, glutinosus. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.*, Tenax, clam, tegh. 1641 *Brst Farm. Bks.* (1856) 71 Yow are not to beginne to marke soe longe as the marking stuffe is any thing clamme, or cleaveth and ropeth... but lette it bee as thinne and runne of like water afore yow beginne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. xxxiii. The hand did smite With a clam pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night [the Egyptian darkness]. 1808 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.* s.v., Ice is said to be clam, when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon. [Still so used.] 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Clam, (1) cold, damp. Thoo's strange an' clam, thu feels like a curpse. (2) tenacious, sticky, adherent. The muck's that clam, it weant slip off'n th' sluff when ye dig it.

†**Clam**, *a.2* *Obs. or dial.* [Related to CLAM *sb.* 1. It is not certain that sense 2 belongs to the same word: Jamieson thought that as a school-boy's word, it might originate in the L. *clam*, 'without the knowledge of', 'clandestinely'.]

†1. Grasping, pinching. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Canticles* in *Præter* 511 In vile & clam couatys of men. [So also in Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 29.]

2. *Sc.* Base, mean, low; 'a very common school-term in Edinburgh' (Jam.). ? *Obs.*

1829 SCOTT *Gen. Prof. Waverley* Nov. App. iii. He... reprobated the idea of being an informer, which he said was *clam*, i.e. base or mean.

**Clam** (klæm), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-5 *clammmen*, 6-8 *clammm*, (7 *clambe*), 6- *clam*. [First found in '14-15th c., when it interchanged with *clame*, OE. *clēman*, to smear, anoint, daub, mod. dial. *clamm*. Of the latter, the pa. t. *clāmede* prob. gave ME. *clamide* (like *cladde*, *ladde*, *spradde*, *lafte*, etc.), whence was educed a present *clam* perh. helped by CLAM *a.* and by CLAMMY. The forms *clame*, *clāim*, which (with *clamm*) are still found in northern dial., are treated under CLEAM *v.*, q.v. for ulterior derivation.]

1. *trans.* To smear, daub, or spread unctuous matter on; to smear, anoint, or daub with.

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 93 (MS. A. 1400) Crist... clammyde [v.r. clemed] clay on his eyen. 1584 R. SCOR *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xvi. 208 She clamd it [a sieve] with clay, and brought in... water. [1571- Clame, clāim; see CLEAM.] 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clamm* or *clame*, to plaster over.

2. To bedaub (a thing) so that it sticks; to clog or entangle with or in anything sticky; to stick or plaster up, together, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Abstrummar*, to bepitch, to cement or clam together. 1646 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 356 Passe over it, as a wary Bee over hony, not clamming your wings. 1694 R. LESTRANGE *Fables* 346 The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the poor Wretches clammed it and taken. 1773 WANDER *True Amasons* 134 They will be clammed in it [the Honey].

fig. 1683 MRS. BEHN *Young King* II. iii. He that can... clam me in that love by every look.

3. To clog or choke up (by anything sticking in). 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* G iij. The same water is good for them that hath clammed hym selfe or an other. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* (1871) 13 The western gales in Holland... swept the clams so before them, that they have choaked or clammed up the... door of the Rhine. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 219 Utterly unwholesome, clamming the Stomach, stopping the Veins and Passages. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clammd up*, (an orifice) stopped up by anything glutinous, as the throat with phlegm. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clammed*, choked up by over-filling.

*b. fig.* To cloy.

1670 HACKET *App. Williams* I. (1692) 52 Engaging... not to clam his taste with the smallest collection of flattery.

4. *intr.* To be clammy, or moist and sticky; to stick, adhere, as glutinous things.

1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. iv. 127 The dough would so sticke and clambe in the horses mouth. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i. A chilling Sweat, a damp of Jealousie, Hangs on my Brows, and clams upon my Limbs. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clam*, to stick, to adhere as sheets of wet paper do to each other.

Hence *Clammed ppl. a.*, *Clamming vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 220 [We] have our earthly apprehensions so clammd' and furr'd with the old levin. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 201 The finest of the Flour... is of a glutinating, clamming, and obstructing Nature.

**Clam** (klæm), *v.* 2 [See CLAM *sb.* 8, CLAMOUR *v.* 2.]

1. *a. intr.* Of bells: To sound or crash together.

? a 1800 *Lincs in Belfry St. Peter's, Shrewsb.* (N.), When bells ring loud and in their order be, They do denote how neighbours should agree; But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport, And 'tis like women keeping Dovercourt.

*b. trans.*

1702 *Campanologia Improved*, When they [bells] lie fifths thus 1 2 3 4 8, 'tis then most pleasant and excellent music to clam them; that is, the two notes of each concord to strike together, and if they be clam'd true the eight bells will strike like four, but with far greater musick and harmony. 1822-76 NARES *Gloss.* s.v., The bells are said to be *clammd* when... they are all pulled off at once.

2. *fig.* To put an end to (din); to silence, hush: cf. CLAMOUR *v.* 2.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selw* Ep. Ded., It... answers the noise of Talking by the stillness of Doing, as the Italians clam rowt and tattle into nodding and beckning.

Hence *Clamming vbl. sb.*

1684 *Sch. Recreation* (T.), Clamming is when each concord strikes together, which being done true, the eight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony.

**Clam**, *v.* 3 *dial.* [*app. f.* CLAM *sb.* 1 in sense of *clutch*.] To clutch with the hand, grasp, grope.

1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* 30 (Jam.), I felt, as I thought, a hand clamming over the bed-clothes. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., He clammed howd on her or she'd hev tripped into th' warpin' drēan. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., He clammed hold on the mane. 1879 JAMIESON s.v. *Clam*, To *clam* or *glam*, is to grope or grasp as in the dark.

**Clam** (klæm), *v.* 4 U. S. [*f.* CLAM *sb.* 2 i d.] *intr.* To dig or collect clams.

1864 *Sufferings in Rebel Mil. Prisons* 87 Formerly they had been allowed to go fishing and clamming.

**Clam**, *v.* 5, var. of CLEM to pinch with hunger.

**Clam**, *clamb*, *obs. or dial. pa. t.* of CLIMB.

**Clamance**: see QUIT-CLAMANCE.

**Clamant** (klæmānt, klæm-), *a.* [*ad. L. clāmānt-em*, pr. pple. of *clāmāre* to cry out.]

1. *lit.* Crying out, clamorous, noisy.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxvi. 95 A Clamant Woeman, or of many words. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 350 Winter... and a train Of clamant children dear. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds* Scott. 43 Clamant for food.

*b.* of sounds, etc. (with mixture of sense 2).

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II, This clamant word Broke through the careful silence. 1888 MRS. OLIPHANT *Joyce* I. 196 The sound... became every moment more and more clamant.

2. *fig.* 'Crying', urgent. Chiefly in *Sc.* writers.

1773 M'WARD *Content.* Faith 2 (Jam.) A clear and continued testimony against the clamant wickedness. 1850 M'COSH *Dw. Govt.* (1852) 460 In order to the rectification of a clamant evil. 1898 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. viii. ix. 545 The abuses became every day more clamant. 1898 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 195 My appetite was a clamant, instant annoyance.

**Clamantly** (klæmāntli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. +

-LY 2.] In a clamant manner, urgently.

1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 20 Upon various vital truths, and still clamantly-needed doctrine.

† **Clamation**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. clāmation-em*, n. of action, *f. clāmāre* to cry out.] A crying out, call, invocation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xvii. 216 Frawdes, eyyll thoughtes, clamacyns, perurynges. 1658 SIR T. BROWN *Hydriot.* 21 Their iterated clamations to ecitate their dying or dead friends, or revoke them unto life.

**Clamb(e)**, *clamben*, etc.: see CLIMB.

† **Clamber**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [*app. a. ON. klambra* to clamp or pinch together (Vigf.), *app. a. frequentative deriv. of \*klambjan* to press or squeeze, mentioned under CLAM *sb.* 1. Mod. Ger. has, from the same source, *klammern*, to make fast with a clamp, constrict.] To mass or cluster together.

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 801 So mony pynakle payntet watz poudred ay quere, Among be castel carnelcz, clambred so juk, bat pared out of papure purely hit samed. *Ibid.* 1721 As alle be clamberande clyffes had clatered on hepes.

**Clamber** (klæmber), *v.* 1 Forms: 5-7 *clambere*, 5-6 *clamer*, 6-7 *clammer*, 4- *clamber*. [In 15th c. *clambere-n*, *clamer-en*. This appears to be a derivative of CLIMB *v.* (pa. t., ME. *clamb*, *clani*); an equivalent CLIMBER was in use in 16-17th c. Cf. the relation of *wander* to *wend*, *wind*, of *spatter*, *sputter*, to *spit*, etc. The general 16-17th c. form *clammer* also associates itself with *climb* with silent *b*. It can hardly be connected (in English) with CLAMBER *v.* 1, though they prob. go back in different ways to the same source: see note to CLAM *sb.* 1. In German, *klammer*, 'clam, clamp, hold-fast', etc., had formerly the sense 'clutch, claw'; thence a derivative *vb.* 'to clutch, seize with claws' comes naturally; *sich klammern* is actually used in the sense 'hook oneself on, cling firmly'; *clammer* or *clamber up* = 'get up by catching hold with claws' would be a natural extension. But links are wanting: *klammer* 'claw' is only MHG., *clamber up* only English, and known only since 15th c.]

1. *intr.* To climb by catching hold with hands and feet; to creep or crawl up (or down); to climb with difficulty and effort.

1430 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 299 When he [the young hawk] begynneth to clambre upon bowys use hym ever more to hackyng. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 79 Clamern [1499 or crepyng], *reptis*. 1530 PALSEN. 485/2, 1 clamer or clymme up upon a tree or any suche thyng, *je grippe*. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orcl. Fur.* xix. xx. (R.), He clamber'd up upon the shepherds horse. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. v. 31 When you heare the drum... Clamber not you up to the casements then. 1598 FLORE, *Aggraffare*... to clime, to clamber. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Frangere*, to clammer vp any slippery or broken place. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Pm. Mon.* 45 He was clammering over wall. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaut. Sival.* II. i. Leaping of Ditches, and clambering over Siles. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Præter* 293 He clambered into a tree. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 24 A dangerous kind of place... to go clambering about with a gun.

*b. trans.*; cf. CLIMB.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. II. iv. (1622) 38 Some cowardly fleeing away, sought to clamber the tops of trees. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 225 The Kitchen Malkin... Clambering the Walls to eye him. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 418 They can... clamber the mountain. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 134 Worthy bodmen, clambering a ladder.

2. *intr.* Of plants: To climb by means of tendrils, etc. (Also *trans.* as in 1 b.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. v. (R.), Gladly they [cucumbers] would be clambering upon walls, and climbing up to the house roof, if they can meet with any rough places to take hold by. 1864 D. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 302 Vines clambered over the window. 1887 FENN *This Man's Wife* I. ii. vi. 215 This was clambered, surmounted, and almost completely hidden by clusters of small blossoms.

3. *fig.* To climb or struggle (up) into a position of eminence; to attain with effort to.

1576 FLEMING *Pauphille* Ep. 129 Thou knowest by what craftie collusion he hath clammered up to the throne of tyrannie. 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 88 Some clamber to heaven by merits, some by angels, some by penance, and some by pardons. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 438 His clambering into Imperial Power.

4. *transf.* Of a building, or anything rising in the air: To rise or ascend heavily, irregularly, or steeply, as if 'struggling upward'.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xii. 561 Jove... will unbuild your tow'r that clamber so, For ravishing my goods, and wife. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk.*, *Chimera* (1870) 211 Three spires of black smoke... clambered sullenly into the atmosphere. 1858 - *Fr. & It. Yrnl.* (1879) II. 164 A tall palace of gray, time-worn stone clambered skyward. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 60 Halfway up The narrow street that clamber'd toward the mill.

**Clamber** *v.* 3 var. form of CLAMOUR *v.* 2

**Clamber** (klæmber), *sb.* [*f.* CLAMBER *v.* 2.]

An act of clambering.

1898 BROWNING *La Saisias* 45 Roughness of the long rock-clamber. 1883 VERNON LEE in *Mag. Art* Nov. 3/2 This clamber up the water-courses took a long time.

**Clamberer** (klæmberə), [*f.* as prec. + ER 1.]

He who or that which clambers: applied esp. to climbing plants.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1639) 888 Upright Clamberer, or Virgins bower, is also a kinde of Clematis. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Ep.* 48 The clamberer vp another way, who but the Pope? 1868 PARKINSON *Paradise* (heading of ch.), Clamberers or creepers.

**Clambering** (klæmberɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the *vbl.* CLAMBER.

c 1440 *Pronch. Parv.* 79 Clamerynge or clymynge, *repcio*. 1611 FLORIO, *Aggragbamento* . . . a clambering. a 1631 DONNE *Serms.* xii. 117 I thought it be hard clambering thither and hard holding there. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. § 23. 163, I had two hours clambering over the mountains before breakfast.

**Clambering** (klæmberɪŋ), *ppl. a.* That clammers, in various senses of *vbl.*

c 1340 [see CLAMBER *v.*] 1685 H. MORE *Illust.* 93 The clambering nature of the Goat. a 1717 FARNELL *Gift Poetry* (R.), No clambering mountains make my lover stay. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) i. 78 View the clambering goats ascend. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 31 Aug. 129/1 The most clambering species of pea-flowers.

**Clame**, var. of CLAM, CLEAM; obs. *ff.* CLAIM.

† **Clamer**. ? = CLAM *sb.* 1: cf. CLAMPER *v.* 2. 1566 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 93. viij towrve spades, iij pare of clamers

**Clamer**, obs. form of CLAMBER.

**Clamihewit** (klamihiwɪt), *sc.* Also clame-

clamy, clawmi-, clam-, [Etymol. unknown.]

Jamieson offered the guess *claw my heued* or *head*: but *heued* has been obs. in north. dial. for 500 years.] A drubbing, a blow. Also a misfortune. (Jamieson).

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair Poet.* Wks. (1845) 15 Frae a stark Lochaber axe He gat a clamihewit. 1785 *Frail. fr. Loud.* 8 in *Poems* Buchanan *Dial.* (Jam.), Some o' the chieftains might lat a raught at me, an' g' me a clamihewit to snib me free comin that gate again. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 207 'Get up, Saunders - or I'll take ye siccan a clam-hewit with my stick.'

**Clamjamphrie** (klæmdʒæmfri), *sc.* and

north. dial. Also 9 clamjamphry, -phrey, -fery,

-frie, -fray. [Origin and history uncertain: Scott's

*clamjamphry* suggests a contemptuous reference to a Highland Clan, e. g. *Clan Chattan*, *Clanranald*, etc.; and *jamphr* occurs in Sc. dialects, variously used as 'scoffer, mocker, trifler, idler, shuffler', so that *clam-jamphry* would give a passable sense. But it is more probable that the original idea is 'trumpetry', and that the personal use is derived.]

1. Trumpetry, rubbish, things of little value.

1823-79 JAMIESON s.v., 'Did you stop till the roup was done?' 'A was sell'd but the clamjamfray.'

2. Spoken 'rubbish'; nonsensical talk, 'rot'.

1823-79 in JAMIESON from West of Fife.

3. 'Trumpetry' or worthless people, or those who are so viewed; rabble, mob, canaille; also

'applied to the purse-proud vulgar' (Jam.).

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, 'And what will ye do, if I care na to open the grate to sic a clamjamfray?' 1828 - *F. M. Perth* xii, The devil is very powerful with all this clamjamfray. 1821 GALT *Ann. Par. Dalmatians* 292 (Jam.), A gang of play-actors, the first of that clamjamfray who had ever been in the parish. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown Oxf.* ix, I only know the whole clamjamfray of them were there. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarlock* 106 The land-loupers and other clamjamphrie, that attended the fairs.

Hence **Clamjamphried** *ppl. a.* (nonce-wd.) ? treated as clamjamphrie.

1807 STEVENSON *Underwoods* ii. vii. 100 An 'lea's us puir, forjaskit men Clamjamfried in the but and ben He ca's the earth.

**Clamme**, obs. form of CLAM.

† **Clammer** 1. *Obs.* [f. CLAM *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

That which clams or causes cohesion.

1633 *Gerard's Herbal* ii. d. ix. 1282a, The Lupine is as Galen writeth . . . one of the emplastricks or clammers.

**Clammer** 2. *U. S.* [f. CLAM *sb.* 2 + -ER 1.] One

who digs clams.

1828 *Cambridge (Mass.) Press* 15 Sept. 1/5 Clammers call

in daily at the Neck, on their way up to Ipswich.

**Clammer**, obs. form of CLAMBER.

**Clammy** (klæmɪ), *adv.* [f. CLAMMY *a.* +

-LY 2.] In a clammy manner.

a 1845 HOOD *Bridge Sighs* vi, Wipe those poor lips of hers, Oozing so clammy. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 695 [It] comes fitfully, coldly, clammy, as a breath escaped from the charnel-house. 1878 *Masque Poets* 247 Perspiring clammy Over some fearful secret in the family.

**Clamminess** (klæmɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Clammy state or quality; sticky dampness, vis-

cosity, adhesiveness, tenacity.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno Regim.* O ij, Theyr [fishes'] clammines, grossenes, and coldnes, maye be taken away with certain sauces. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* i. xl. § 5 Wheate . . . hath also a certain clammines and stopping quality. 1676 *Grav. Anat. Plants* iv. n. ii. § 10 That Clamminess of some Flowers, whereby . . . they stick to our Fingers. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 104 That will spoil the Clamminess of the Giew. 1824 J. STEVENSON in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxii. 15 Clamminess of the mouth . . . had already seized him. 1855 BAIN *Serms* & *Int.* ii. ii. (1864) 126 Clamminess is a distinct sensation arising from the adhesion of a substance to the skin.

**Clamming**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see CLAM *v.* 1

and 2.

**Clamming**, *ppl. a.*: see CLAMMING.

† **Clammish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. CLAM *a.* 1 + -ISH.]

Some what clam or clammy; sticky, viscous.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigot's Chirurg.* i. x. to Very viscous slyme or clammysh. 1544 *Phar. Regim. Lys* (1560) D iij b, Fleume, that is tough and clammysh, hanging upon the lungs. 1616 SURFL & MARKS *Countr. Farme* 55 A cer-

taine pap' or thicke clammysh substance. a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 509 Such a clammysh issue still does rage, The shame and plague both of the land and age.

† **Clammishness**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.]

Clammy quality; viscosity, stickiness.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno Regim.* O ij b, Fyshe . . . of smal clammyshenes. 1578 LYTT *Dodoes* vi. xlviii. 722 This fruit because of his clammyshnesse and slyme.

**Clammy** (klæmi), *a.* Also 5 claymy, 6-7

clamy, (7 clammy). [Form-history obscure:

first found as *claymy* 1398-1495, *clamy* c. 1425;

dates which agree with the first appearance of

CLAM *a.* 1 and *v.* 1, with which it is now associated in

sense. It may have been thence formed with suffix

-Y: cf. *sticky*, *clingly*. But it is also possible that

an earlier \**clāmig*, from OE. *clām*, mud, sticky

clay, CLOAM, was shortened to *clamy* (cf. *silly*,

*sorry*, *hallow*), and then associated with CLAM

*a.* and *v.* Further evidence is wanted.]

1. *gen.* Soft, moist, and sticky; viscous, tena-

cious, adhesive.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 186 The fyrste

chylthode without teeth is yet ful tender and nesseshe

and claymy. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno Regim.* O iij b,

An yele is a slymye fyshe, clammy, and specially a stopper.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) A vj b, It hath blew flouris,

the hole herbe is clammy, and hath a stronge sauoure.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 101 Clammye, *tenax*, *viscosus*. a 1793

C. WHITE *Salubria* (1853) II. lii. 300 The web was of a very

clammy quality. 1865 LUBBOCK *Fresh. Times* xiii. (1878) 475

A soft substance, rather clammy and sweet.

b. Of bread: Doughy. Of soil, earth: Moist

and unctuous.

1530 PALSCR. 307/a Clammy as breed is, nat through

baken, *pasteux*. 1555 *Fordie Facions* i. ii. 33 The earth at

that tyme beyng but clammye and softe. 1560 WHITHORNE

*Ord. Souldours* (1588) 45 b, This redde earth is the fastest,

and the clammiest of all the rest. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET

*Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 The oven . . . not too hot at the

first, lest the outside be burnt and the inside clammy. 1872

BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 131, I followed the herd . . . through

deep clammy ground and high grass.

c. Of liquids: Viscid.

1540 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 72 Great abundance of superflu-

ous humours, thicke and clammy. 1650 FULLER *Piegh*

ii. xiii. 270 No vessels sailing thereon [Dead Sea], the

clammy water being a real Remora to obstruct their pas-

sage. 1790 GAY *Poet. Wks.* (1745) II. 78 Where the long

table floats with clammy brea. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst.*

*Bot.* 128 Trees . . . yielding a clammy juice.

d. Of vapour, perspiration, mist, etc.: Damp,

and as it were clinging to the skin.

1625 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 91 Clammie Exhalations

are scattered abroad in the aire. 1697 B. PATRICK *Comm.*

*Ex. x.* 21 'Thick darkness' . . . made, I suppose, by such

clammy fogs that they sensibly affected the Egyptians.

a 1793 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 91 When to the margin

of the grave we come . . . our face is moistened with a clammy

sweat. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 346 Stifling in the

clammy atmosphere of Soho.

e. Of the skin, etc.: Suffused with sticky damp,

e. g. in the death-sweat.

c 1425 *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 25 3if pin bond waxe clammy.

1626 T. H. CAUSSE *Holy Cr.* 38 His hands are globes

made round, there is nothing rugged, clammy, or bowed.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 448 The cold sweat stands

Upon his clammy limbs. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 203

The sign of the Cross on his clammy brow.

† 2. *fig.* Sluggish, lagging (like a clammy slug).

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 99 His dull eye, and low-

ring head, and a certain clammy benumbed pace,

**Clamor**, var. of CLAMOUR.

**Clamorous** (klæmɔrəs), *a.* Forms: 5 clam-

orous, 7-orous, -orouse, 8-9-orous, 6-clamor-

ous. [Corresponds to med.L. *clāmōrōsus*, and

obs. F. *clameureux*, f. L. *clāmōrem* CLAMOUR: see

-OUS.] Characterized by clamour.

1. Of the nature of clamour; uttered with, or

accompanied by, clamour or shouting; noisy.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, Defendeth with

hygh and clamorous wordes or speche his opynion. 1596

SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 180 Hee . . . kist her lips with such

a clamorous smack, that at the parting all the Church did

echo. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 479 Chaos wilde . . . fiercely

oppos'd My journey strange, with clamorous uproare. 1722

ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ¶ 6 He still reasoned in a more

clamorous and confused manner. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.*

II. i. 23 Loud and clamorous was the babble against the new

soap. 1828 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291

They . . . reject the clamorous nonsense of the hour.

2. Uttering loud and persistent cries or shouts;

noisy, vociferous; loudly urgent. Said of persons

and other agents, or instruments; and *transf.* of

places where these are.

1540-44 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 10 Mercifull Lorde . . . let ascende

vp to thyne eare My wofull voyce, and clamorous. 1600

SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 152, I will be . . . more clamorous then

a Parrot against rain. 1728 *Poet. Dunc.* ii. 353 The

clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of Mum. 1810 SCOTT

*Lady of L.* iii. 1, Clamorous War-pipes yelled the gathering

sound. 1828 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 27 The zeal of those that

miss the prize On clamorous river-banks. 1870 BRYANT

*Had. I.* ii. 45 Thersites only, clamorous of tongue, Kept

brawling.

3. *fig.* That urgently claims attention, 'crying';

important. (Often including actual noise.)

1621-31 LAUD *Ser. Serim.* (1847) 98, I doubt our sins

have been as clamorous upon God to heat His fire. 1691

T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 44 Put an end to this clamor-

ous Evil. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 13 Clamorous

debts. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* i. (1852) 5 The age . .

we may almost say, is clamorous for new works.

**Clamorously** (klæmɔrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec.

+ -LY 2.] In a clamorous manner; noisily; with

loud importunity.

1532 BONNER *Let. in Burnet Records* n. No. 44 (R.) Such

conclusions as were clamorously . . . alleged to be super-

fluous. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phanix* (1721) i. 14 Some

have too hastily fancied and as clamorously pronounced.

1697 LESLIE *Short Meth. with Deists* Pref. (1.), They

are unmerciful and triumph clamorously. 1828 D'ISRAELI

*Chas. I.* II. i. 23 A troop of women . . . clamorously petitioned

against the new soap. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* vii.

62 She is welcomed clamorously by younger sisters and

brothers.

**Clamorousness** (klæmɔrəsnes). [f. as prec.

+ -NESS.] The quality of being clamorous; noisi-

ness; noisy urgency or importunity.

1617 HICRON *Wks.* II. 126 As long as it is possible to

shunne the importunity of the conscience, and to put by the

clamorousnesse thereof, wee will be sure to doe it. 1655

FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iv. § 20 Clamorousnes, and multitude

do much in crying up matters. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag.*

*Conv.* (1846) I. 4 My palfrey eyed them askance for their

clamorousness.

† **Clam'ose**, -ouse, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāmōs-us*

noisy, clamorous, f. *clāmōr*: CLAMOUR: see -OUS.

Perh. immediately a. OF. \**clāmōus*, -eus, in mod. F.

*clameux*, -euse.] Noisy, clamorous.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 105 To robbe be pore peple aftir-

ward bi clamouse beggyng. *Ibid.* 269 To . . . clauden

crist wip his clamouse beggyng dampned of goddis lawe.

**Clamour**, -or (klæmɔr), *sb.* Forms: 4-5

clamur, -ure, -oure, 6-ore (7 clamymur), 4- clam-

mour, clamor. [a. OF. *clamor*, *clamour*, 12-13th c.

*clamour* (= Sp.,



make a noise or din of speech. Said of persons, animals, and instruments of noise.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 277 b. Thilke persons. drawn also the feeble witted people. to clamour and to crye on matters that they stirred. 1530 *PATSGR.* 485/2, I clamor, or kreye out with a loude voyce, *je mescrie*. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. iii. 65 The obscure Bird clamor'd the lue-long Night. 1727 *THOMSON Summer* 156 The Quail clamours for his running mate. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* i. xli. 355 The London mob clamoured in fury without.

b. To raise an outcry against.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Acts* xviii. 6 (R.) When they clamoured agaynste hym. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 209 When therefore their Conscience begins to clamour against their Wickedness. the Mercy of God is the usual Sanctuary they fly to. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 379 Many persons were. disposed to clamour against the innovation, simply because it was an innovation.

2. *intr.* To raise an outcry for; to seek, demand, or call importunately for, or to do a thing.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxi. 109 Very absurd for men to clamor as they doe, for the Liberty they so manifestly enjoy. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 6 They. clamoured vehemently for the prologue. 1842 *D'ISRAELI Amer. Lit.* (1867) 756 The Catholics clamoured for a free press under Charles the Second. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 339 Men were eagerly clamouring to go home.

3. *trans.* + a. To disturb with clamour; to din.

1645 *BACON Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 399 Let them not come. in a Tributious Manner; For that is, to clamour Counsels, not to enforce them. 1642 *PINKET in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 280 III. 299 The Disciples when in danger of drowning clamoured our Saviour with 'Master, carest thou not that we perish?' 1649 *EVLYN Mem.* (1857) III. 49 Legions of women went down to clamour the House for his enlargement. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1621 Clamouring thir god with praise, Who had made this dreadful enemy thir thrall.

b. With *advb. compl.* To move or drive by clamouring out of, into; to put down by clamour.

1646 J. MAINE *Sermon conc. Unity* (1647) 36 To. clamour down all the primitive Truths for some Generations taught among them. 1693 *SOUTH SERM.* (1823) I. 408 We may much more easily think to clamour the sun and moon out of their courses. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a) l. 132 They laugh at him, and hoot him, until. he is clamoured down and retires of himself. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 2/2 The public have been clamoured. into a belief that, etc.

4. *trans.* To utter or assert clamorously.

1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 127 The imperialist cardinals. clamoured that the evil had been caused by the dilatory timidity. 1859 *TENNISON Merlin & Vivien* 62 Is it clamour'd by the child, Or whisper'd in the corner? 1863 *LONGR. Wayside Inn, Birds Killing* 14 Hungry crows. Clamoured their piteous prayer incessantly.

**Clam'our, -or, v.** Also clamber. [Evidently related to CLAM v. 2, of which it may be a frequentative derivative (cf. *stutter, patter*), and so better spelt *clammer*. The actual spelling shows association with the prec. word, and actual relation to that is, of course, also possible. Identity with Ger. *klammern*, or with *clamber*, seems hardly admissible, though association with the latter is found by a correspondent skilled in campanology, who says:

*Clambering* describes the way in which the sounds of the bells clamor as it were one on the top of another when they get into confusion; in Yorksh. it is called *jumbling*.]

1. *Bell-ringing.* See quot., and cf. CLAM v. 2.

Todd says 'A term in ringing, according to Warburton, which other commentators. imagine to be merely his own opinion. It is, however, probable. To increase the strokes of the clapper on the bell, in falling it.'

1747 *WARBURTON Shaks. Wks.* (1763) (1763) I. When bells are at the height, in order to cease them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much quicker than before; this is called clamouring them. c 1800 W. JONES *Key to Art of Ringing* 4 A true compass makes the ringing pleasant and harmonious. the want of it produces those clamberings and firings (as it is called) that destroy all music, and is very disgusting to every judicious ear.

2. To stop from noise, to silence; = CLAM v. 2.

[Supposed by Warburton to be taken from the fact that the clamouring of bells is immediately followed by silence.]

1611 *SHAKS. Wind. T.* iv. iii. 250 *Clown.* 'Tis well they are whispering: clamor your tongues, and not a word more. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir Gregory Nonsense* Wks. 1/2 Cease friendly cutting throats, Clamour the promulgation of your tongues And yield to Demagorgon's policy.

**Clamourer** (klæ'morər), [cf. CLAMOUR v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who clamours.

1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 468 These clamourers who make the greatest cry do not yield the fairest fleece. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 290 A modern clamourer for retrenchment 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 71 The clamourers against the abuses of the church.

**Clamouring** (klæ'morɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CLAMOUR (in various senses).

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Luke* iv. 41 (R.) He rebuked the clamouring and crying. 1642 *SANDEYSON Serm.* II. 8 After all this clamouring against English-Popish ceremonies. 1884 *ANNIE S. SWAN Dor. Kirke* xlii. 116 Clamourings for their presence came from Hartfield House.

**Clamouring** (klæ'morɪŋ), *pp. a.* That clamours.

1635 *BARRIET Mil. Discip.* cviii. (1643) 406 Until the Morrowes Clamouring Drum, invite againe into the field. 1884 *GILMORE Mongols* 242 The birds. ventured down to their clamouring young.

**Clamourist** (klæ'morɪst), *rare.* [see -IST.] One who belongs to the party of clamour.

1841 T. HOOK is cited by Ogilvie. 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. 336 To gain the confidence of the clamourists.

**Clamoursome** (klæ'morsəm), *a. north. dial.* [cf. CLAMOUR sb. + SOME.] Clamorous.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.* *Clamoursome*, noisy, urgent. 'Wait a while and deant be sae clamoursome.' 1863 *Mrs. Toogood Yorksh. Dial.* I couldn't beg, I don't like to be clamoursome. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Ling. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clamoursome.* 1887 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* i. ii, They're varra clamoursome, the black-faced sorts.

**Clamp** (klæmp), *sb.* [Known since 15th (or 14th) c. Also in Du. (since 16th c.) *klampe*, now *klamp*, 'clamp, cleat', LG. and mod. Ger. *klamp*, *klampe*, in HG. dial. *klampfe*; on WGer. type \**klampa* wk. fem., and \**klampo* wk. masc., belonging to a stem \**klamp-*, supposed to be a by-form of \**klamb-*, *klamm-*: see CLAM sb. 1, with which this word is to a certain extent synonymous. From the same stem, MHG. had *klampfer*, and mod. HG. dial. *klampfer*, *klamper* (Bav.), in sense of modern Ger. *klammer* a clamp. Whether the Eng. word was adopted from LG. or Du., or was a native derivative which happens not to be known in OE. or ME. up to the 14th c., is uncertain.]

1. A brace, clasp, or band, usually of iron or other rigid material, used for giving strength and support to flexible or movable objects, or for fastening two or more things securely together. In many technical senses:

e.g. A bar of iron for binding together stones in a building, also a metal clasp or rivet for broken china-ware, etc.; a piece of wood attached to or inserted into another to strengthen it and prevent warping.

1400-50 [see 4]. 1476-8 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's Hubbard in Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 31 Item, for ij Clamps of Iron for pewes. 1512 *1490 Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* Payde for fetying home the clamps for the baners

1535 *COVERDALE Ex. xxxvi.* 29 Ioynd with his corner borde from vnder vp, and above vpon the heade to come together with a clampe. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1550)

54 Two small clamps of thinne brasse plate. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221 *Clamp*, a piece of wood fixed to the end of a thin board. to prevent it from casting. 1833

ARNOTT *Physics* II. i. 69 Where the stones of a building are held together by clamps or bars of iron. the expansion in summer of these clamps will force the stones apart. 1877

W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 22 A light india-rubber clamp. sufficiently strong to grasp and retain anything light.

1877 *BRYANT Odys.* v. 300 He bored the beams, and made them fast with nails and clamps. 1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.*

26 Dec. One of the iron clamps of a trunk. 1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 149 Attach the two sheets together by very slight paper or muslin clamps gummed to them along the common curved edge. *Ibid.* § 198 A geometrical clamp

is a means of applying and maintaining six mutual pressures between two bodies touching one another at six points.

b. *Ordinance.* The cap-square of a gun.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clamps* are also small crooked plates of iron, fore-locked upon the trunnions of the cannon, to keep them steady in their carriages at sea. *Ibid.* i. 4 The cap-squares, otherwise called clamps.

c. *fig.*

1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 322 A king on the top; with clamps and hoops of castles, gar-

rison, and police. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 103 A series of rules. sustained and suspended, as it were, by the clamp of a common religious profession.

2. A name of various appliances, tools, or instruments with opposite sides or parts which may be screwed or otherwise brought together, so as to seize, hold, compress, or pinch anything:

e.g. with *Joiners*, an appliance of this nature in which articles are firmly held while being formed, or are compressed together while their glue joint is drying: a check for a vice, made of lead, copper, or other soft material to grasp without bruising, etc. = CLAM sb. 1.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 181/2 *Clamps* are Pinchers with which Foxes and Badgers are taken out of the Earth.

1727 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger-hunting*, The Clamps, whereby the Badger may be taken out alive, to make Sport therewith afterwards. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron. Voc.*

913 *Clamp*, a contrivance for making fast for a time certain parts of an instrument which are ordinarily moveable. 1869

E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 31 An india-rubber tube, which is to be closed by a clamp. 1876 *FOSTER Phys.* i. iv.

(1879) 127 To place a clamp on the vessel on the proximal side of the ligature. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clamp*, an instrument employed for the purpose of compressing the pedicle of a tumour, before its removal by the knife. it consists essentially of two metal blades capable of being approximated and fixed by a screw movement.

† b. *pl.* Claws, 'clutches'; = CLAM sb. 1. 3. *Obs.*

1548 *FORREST Phas. Poesye* 582 And what hee onys into his Clamps catches maye The poore man thereof no peece shal come bye.

3. *Naut.* in various senses.

a. One of the thick planks in a ship's side below the shelf-piece which support the ends of the deck-beams; b. a piece of timber applied to a mast or yard to prevent the wood from bursting; c. a plate of iron which can open or shut so as to confine a spar; d. a one-checked block, etc.

1666 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 9 For clamps, middle bands and sleepers, they be all of 6 inch planks for binding within. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Your risings are about the Orlop as the Clamps are vnder it. 1742

ANSON *Voy.* ii. iv. 158 Two standards were broken, as also several clamps. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Clamp*, a crooked iron plate, fastened to the after-end of the main-cap of snows, to secure the trysail-mast. 1867 *SMYTH*

*Sailors' Word-bk.*, *Clamp*, a one-checked block; the spar to which it is fastened being the other cheek,

† 4. In other obs. uses: see quots. At a clamp has been explained as 'at a pinch', i.e. 'in a moment', but this is doubtful.

1400-50 *Alexander* 3263 All worldly ping, I-wis, burpe þe will of oure lord, In-to þe contrare clene is a clamp turned. 1576 *CASCOIGN Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 How ere their gownes, be gathered in the backe, With organe pipes, of old king Henries clampe. 1674 *RAY N. Country Wds.* 14 *Clamps*, irons at the ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other places called Creepers or Dogs. 1746 *MILES in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 56 A Clamp of Iron, such as is used for heating Box-Irons for smoothing Linen-Clothes.

5. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *clamp-ring*, *-treatment* (in *Med.*), *-tube*; *clamp-irons*, andirons; *clamp-nail*, a large-headed nail for fastening iron clamps; *clamp-plate* (*Ship-building*), an iron plate, generally of circular shape, serving to unite two bodies; *clamp-screw*: see quot.

1742-1800 *BAILEY*, \**Clamp-irons*, at the Ends of Fires to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs (in earlier eds. clamps) 1772-1800 *Ibid.*, \**Clamp-nails*. c 1850

*Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Clamp-nails* are short stout nails with large heads, for fastening iron clamps. 1865 *SIR E.*

*REED Shipbuild.* xii. 239 Additional strength is often given to the upper part of a ship by means of rail and \**Clamp*-plates. 1879 S. HIGHLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV.

257/2 The \**Clamp-ring* attached to each foot of lamp. 1871

*BREWSTER Optics* xi. 102 Three pair of \**clamp screws*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 560/2 *Clamp-screw*, a joiner's implement, on the bench, or to be attached to the work, for holding work to a table, or two pieces together. 1879 S.

*HIGHLEY in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 257/2 Two sharp edges were left to bite on the adjusting \**clamp-tube*.

**Clamp**, *sb.* 2 [Perh. a specific application of prec.: cf. the analogous pair CLAM sb. 1, 2.]

† 1. An earlier name of the edible *Clams* of N. America.

1624, 1672 [see CLAM sb. 1, 2].

2. Usually *Clamp-shell*: the large bivalve shell of the tropical molluscs *Chama* and *Tridacna* (Family *Chamaeae*).

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 251 The giant *Clamp-shells*. sometimes four feet in length and weighing more than five hundred pounds suspend their vast bulk by means of a strong byssus. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 952.

**Clamp** (klæmp), *sb.* 3 [Evidenced only since 16th c.; identical with MDu. and Du. *klamp*

'heap', and possibly an adoption of that word as a term of brickmakers. It may be originally from the same root as CLAMP sb. 1, with the notion of a closely compressed mass; see also CLUMP.]

A compact heap, mound, or pile of materials; in various specific senses:

1. *Brick-making.* A large quadrangular stack or pile of bricks built for burning in the open air.

1596-7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 153 To the Parke we came, and there went from clampe to clampe. 1679 *PLOT Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 For burning a

Clamp of 16000 bricks, they use about 7 Tunns of coal. 1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradem.* (1842) I. iii. 22 A person goes into a brickmaker's field to view his clamp, and buy a load of bricks. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Leabury* xxvii. (1886)

115 Where. some contiguous brick clamp dispelled the gloom.

2. *Farming.* a. A mound of earth or turf lined with straw, in which potatoes, etc., are kept during winter; b. a stack of turf or peat; c. a manure-heap; d. a heap of farm or garden rubbish for burning, etc.

1724 *SWIFT Wks.* (1854) II. 79/t Not a bit of turf in this cold weather; and Mrs. Johnson and the dean. forced to assist at the Bog, in gathering up the wet bottoms of old clamps. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry*. VI. i. 91 A square clamp or dunghill. 1753 *HENRY Stream Wind in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 1 A several clamps of turf. standing in a bog. 1771 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 108/t Men. pile up the dung in a square clamp. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* i. xvi. 352 When the inclosure was filled with sods, and the clamp raised to the height of eight feet, twelve fires were all kindled at the same time, and, in less than forty-eight hours, the whole mass. was entirely burnt through to the top. 1882 *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 The clamps of mangolds were being eaten into with alarming rapidity.

3. *Mining*, etc.: A pile of limestone or metal ore for roasting, a heap of coal for coking, etc.

1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Ling. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clamp*, a pile of bricks or limestone for burning.

4. *Comb.*, as *clamp-burnt* adj., *clamp-brick*, *-kiln*.

1795 *ESKINE Agric. Surv. Clackm.* 311 (Jam.) When the uncalcined lime-stone is imported, the farmers burn it in what is called clamp-kilns, which are built round or oblong with sods and earth. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 408/2 *Clamp-bricks*. kiln-burnt bricks and marl stocks, as well as Dutch clinkers. 1882 *Mechanic* § 1152. 539 *Clamp-burnt bricks*.

**Clamp** (klæmp), *sb.* 4 Chiefly *dial.* [Onomatopoeic: app. with association of *clap*, *clunisy*, *club*, etc., and *stamp*, *tramp*, *clump*.] A heavy, solid step, tread, or stamp with the feet.

1789 *FERGUSON Poems* I. 280 (Jam.) Broggs, whilk on my body tramp, And woud like death at ilk clamp. 1863

*MRS. GASKELL Sybil's L.* vi. The clamp of their [horses'] feet on the round stable pavement.

b. *Comb.*, as *clamp-shoes*, heavy shoes for rough work (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

**Clamp** (klæmp), *v.* 1 [cf. CLAMP sb. 1, corresp. to Du. *klampen*, dial. Ger. *klampfen* and *klampfern*, beside *klammern*, *klammern*.]

1. *trans.* To make fast with a clamp or clamps.

1677-96 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 110, 1688 R. HOLME

*Armoury* iii. 100/2 The ends of Tables are commonly clamped to preserve them from warping. 1790 *Rev. Trigon. Operat.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 157 The circle being clamped, hang the axis level on the pivots or anse of the telescope. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. (1867) 43 By sliding the one on the other and clamping them together when adjusted. 1876 *Foster Phys.* i. iv. (1879) 127 The carotid . . . is . . . clamped in two places and divided between the clamps. 1879 *Browning Iron Technology* 6 He cleaves, clamps, dovetails in.

Fig. 1864 *Lytton Str. Story* I. 135, I clamped and soldered dogma to dogma in the links of my tinkered logic. 1876 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The haggard cheeks, the lips clamped together in unflattering resolve.

2. (Sc.) 'To patch, to make up or mend in a clumsy manner' (Jam.); = CLAMPER v.1

a 1800 *Synnyne & his Brother in Sibbald Sc. Poet.* I. 360 (Jam.) Syne clampit up Sanct Peter's keiss Bot of ane auld reid gartane.

**Clamp**, v.2 [f. CLAMP sb.2] *trans.* To pile up (bricks, earth, manure, or the like) in a compact heap; to store (potatoes or mangold) in a clamp.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. x. 258 The manure . . . was piled up . . . to the height of near 7 feet, when another heap was clamped up. 1881 *Macchi and Paper Brit. Agric.* 41 In clamping or earthing large mounds of mangold wurzel.

**Clamp** (klæmp), v.3 Chiefly *dial.* [Goes with CLAMP sb.4] *intr.* To tread or stamp heavily and clumsily; to clump.

1808 *Jamieson, Clamp, Clamper*, to make a noise with the shoes in walking, especially when they are studded with nails. 1859 *Thackeray Virgin* xv, The smock-frocks . . . clamped out of church quite unconcerned. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* I gat my tees [toes] clamp'd on. 1877 *E. Peacock N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Clamp*, to tread heavily.

**Clamper** (klæmpə), sb.1 *Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. CLAMP v.1] A botched-up argument or charge.

1647 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 1 What have the Churches done since? To what necessary truths are they, after all their clampers, advanced. a 1664 *JAS. SPOTTISWOOD Mem.* (1812) 61 (Jam.) His adversaries were restless, and so found out a new clamper. 1708 *M. Bruce Lett. & Sermon* 27 (Jam.) They bring to Christ's grave . . . a number of old clampers, pat and clouted arguments. 1825-79 in *JAMIESON*.

**Clamper** (klæmpə), sb.2 [f. CLAMP v.1 + -ER]; cf. *Ger. klamper.* That which clamps.

1. *dial.* A clamp; a pl. clamps, pincers, etc.

1825-79 *JAMIESON, Clamper*, a piece of metal with which a vessel is mended, also, that which is thus patched up. *Ibid.*, *Clampers*, a sort of pincers used for castrating bulls and other quadrupeds. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clampers*, claws, pincers.

2. *transf.* Clutches; = CLAMP sb.1 a 2b.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.* If I had my clampers on him he should feel the weight o' my neaf.

3. A piece of iron with prongs or points, fitted on the sole of the boot, to dig into the ice and prevent slipping; called also an 'ice-creeper'. (In *Sc. dial.* *clampet* is used.)

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xx. 258 Clampers, to steady them, and their sledges on the irregular ice-surfaces. 1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

3. *In clamper*: see *quat.*

1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/5 The land was 'in clamper', the Irish term for litigation.

**Clamper** (klæmpə), sb.3 *dial.* [f. CLAMP v.3 + -ER.] He who or that which treads clumsily.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Clampers*, wooden shoes or clogs.

**Clamper** (klæmpə), v.1 Now chiefly *Sc.* [App. a deriv. of CLAMP v.1 or 2, or perh. vaguely combining the two. Cf. esp. CLAMP v.1 a.]

1. *trans.* To put together hastily or clumsily; to hutch, tinker, or patch up. *lit. and fig.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 83 Riffraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage, and beggerie were clamped up of one that would seem to be fitter for a shop in dede than to write any boke. 1563-87 *FOYSE A. & M.* (1684) III. 5 This Apish mass became so clamped and patched together with so many divers and sundry additions. 1822 *SCOTT Lett. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, If I can clamper up the story into a sort of single scene. 1862 *R. PAUL Lett. in Mem.* xviii. (1872) 239 Dr. Candlish has been in London to clamper up the Lord Advocate's Education Bill.

2. *intr.* 'Industriously to patch up accusations' (Jamieson). *Obs.*

a 1664 *JAS. SPOTTISWOOD Mem.* (1812), 71 (Jam.) He pre-urged nothing by clampering with the bishop of Clogher. Hence *Clampering vbl. sb.*

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. (1622) 446 The people already tired with their owne diuisions (of which his clamping had bene a principall nuse).

**Clamper** (klæmpə), v.2 *dial.* [derivative of CLAMP v.3] *intr.* To tread heavily and clumsily. 1808 in *JAMIESON*. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 Every foot that clampers down the street is for the . . . father's step mistook.

**Clamping** (klæmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAMP v.1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. CLAMP.

1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Clamping*, c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 75 A quarter-iron that opens with a hinge to allow the topmast studding-sail booms to be raised or lowered (called clamping). 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/6 It was officially remarked of this gun—'Elevating and traversing gear very good; clamping also good'. 1886 *All Y. R.* Dec. 499 (Cotton manufacture) The operation of clamping, or stretching the cloth to its proper width evenly throughout its whole length.

**Clamping** (klæmpɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That clamps or holds fast together; as in *clamping screw*, *clamping arc*. (perh. *vbl. sb.*)

1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 8 The clamping screw and the adjusting screw. 1857 *HENFREY Elem. Bot.* 17 The clamping roots of Ivy-stems. 1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* i. ii. 70 The clamping arc, peculiar to Ross's microscopes.

|| **Clamponnier**. *Obs.* [Fr.] 'A long jointed horse, one whose pasterns are long, slender, and over-pliant' (Bailey 1731; and in mod. Dicts.).

**Clams**: see CLAM sb.1

**Clamur**(e), *obs. ff.* CLAMOUR.

**Clan** (klæn), sb. [a. Gaelic *clann* family, stock, race, OIrish *cland*, *clann*, app. not originally a Celtic word, but a L. *planta* sprout, shoot, scion, slip (cf. *stirps* stock, stem, race). Goldielic substituted *k* for *p*, as *caigs*, *corcur*, L. *pascha*, *purpur*. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* *Stirps*, the stok of a tree, or a clanne.

1. A number of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor, and associated together; a tribe.

a. *prop.* Applied to those of the Highlands of Scotland; extended also to Lowland Scottish families, esp. in the Border country, where a somewhat similar social system prevailed.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* xi. xvii. 9 (Jam.) Tha thre score ware clannys twa, Clahynne Qheweyl and Clachin Yha. 1535 *STEWART Scot. Hist.* III. 59 After him seld neuir ane spring or spreid Of all his clan. 1649 *MILTON Tenure Kings* 28 Old customes yet among the High-landers in choosing the head of their Clanns, or Families. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. ii. 78 The Inward Man, And Outward, like a Clan and Clan, Have always been at Daggers-drawing. 1725 *London Gaz.* No. 5390/2 The Clans behave themselves with great Insolence. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* I. x. Her lover, 'gainst her father's clan, With Carr in arms had stood. *Mod.* 'The Gathering of the Clans'.

b. Rarely used of the Irish.

1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat. Irel.* 365 The poor . . . seem rather to obey their grandees, old landlords, and the heads of their septes and clans than God.

c. Extended to similar tribal groups in other countries.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. xiii. 5 Clausus . . . Fra quham the clan and peple Claudiane is cummin. 1533 *BELLENDEEN Livy* v. (1822) 449 There were sindry clannis of thare lineage, specialle at the landis beyond the wattr of Padus. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* (1729) I. 510 One Nation or Clan selling others that are their Enemies. 1793 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Yerus.* (1732) 57 Upon the Brook Kishon, lay encamped another Clan of the Arabs. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. vi. 164 These tribes and clans were . . . regarded more as natural than as political associations. 1885 *CLOD Myths & Dr.* I. § 6. 103 Among both Australians and Indians a man is forbidden to marry in his own clan.

2. *contemptuously*. A collection of people having common attributes; a fraternity, party, 'set', 'lot'.

1536 *BELLENDEEN Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. Intro. 108 For heir ar kingis and mony nobilis stout, And nane of thaim per-tenand to his clan. 1552 *LYNDSEAY Monarchie* iv. 5752 With Iudas sal compeir one clan Off fals Tratoris. 1688 *Vox Cleri pro Rege* 2 A certain Clan of men, who . . . cannot forbear being Clamorous. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 130 Your literary men, and your politicians, and . . . the whole clan of the enlightened among us. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Berkeley B.* I. iii. 47 They are all alike—the whole clan of them. 1845 *Whitby Gloss.* *Clan*, a multitude or set of people. 'A clan o' bairns,' a crowd of children.

3. *poet.* of animals, plants, and things inanimate. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 907 For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four Champions fierce Strive here for Maistrie, and to Battel bring Thir embryon Atoms . . . in their several Clanns. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* I. 233 Forth rush the jolly Clan [hounds]. 1736 *H. BROOKE Univ. Beauty* vi. (R.), A youthful empress guides their airy clan. 1797 *COLERIDGE Christabel* I. iii. One green leaf, the last of its clan. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* II. ii. A clan o' roosty craws Cangle thegither.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* as *clan-feeling*, *-gathering*, *-name*, *-spirit*, *-system*, *-tartan*, etc.

1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vi. We were to hear no more of hunting, or hosting, or clan-gatherings. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. xi. (1875) 272 A proposition transcending these clan-limits which science . . . recognizes. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* x. 280 The Australians . . . use the clan-name as a sort of surname. 1883 *G. BROADBENT in 19th Cent.* Nov. 612 The survival of the old clan-spirit. 1887 *Athenaeum* 12 Mar. 345/3 To the clan system . . . and to 'Celtic feudalism', the Duke [of Argyll] ascribes all the evils of the Highlands. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/7 American, antique, and clan laces.

**Clan**, v. *rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To combine in united action like members of a clan.

1673 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* II. 42 A sort of Divines . . . had clann'd together to set up . . . a new Company of Commendians.

† **Clanoular**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *clancularius* secret, f. *clanculum* adv., dim. of *clan* in secret, privately. The normal adaptation was CLANOLARY: see -AR 2. (Classed as a new and uncouth word by Heylin in 1656, though it had been used by good writers for more than a generation.)]

Secret, private; clandestine, underhand.

1622 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 11. (1651) 52 By clancular poysons he can infect the bodies. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimsies, Hospital-man* 45 Clancular hours of private prayer and devotion. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 322 His sentences must not be clancular, but in open Court. 1658 *MANTON Exp. Jude* 15 Wks. 1871 v. 208 By whisperings and clancular suggestions. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. (1870) II. 74 Proceedings . . . not close or clancular, but frank and open. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. iv. § 14 (1740) 239 He was dared with two clancular Men, supposed to inform Oates. 1755 *BR. LAVINGTON Moravianus comp. & det.* 34

† **Clancularious**, a. *Obs.* -o = prec.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Clancularious* or *Clancular*, secret or unknown.

† **Clancularly**, *adv.* *Obs. or arch.* [f. CLAN-oular + -LY 2.] In a clandestine manner; secretly, privately.

1618 *HALES Lett.* 20 (T.) They would do nothing clancularly. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* iv. i. (1715) 167 Such as were guilty of Self-Murder . . . were clancularly deposited in the Ground without the accustom'd Solemnities. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 365 Having been clancularly ordained at Geneva. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 685, I clancularly gave my orders to the steward.

† **Clancularly**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *clanculari-us*; see CLANOLAR and -ARY 1.] = CLANOLAR.

a 1555 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 363 Clancularly Mass-mongers. 1630 *I. CRAVEN Sermon*. (1631) 31 The darkness of thy clancular delights. 1657 *REYNE God's Plea* 91 Repentance hath none of these clancular courses.

**Clandestine** (klændestɪn), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *clandestinus* secret, hidden, clandestine, f. *clan* secretly, in private; cf. *matutinus*. In French *clandestin*, -ine occurs in 16th c.]

A. *adj.* Secret, private, concealed; usually in bad sense, implying craft or deception; underhand, surreptitious.

1566 *LETHINGTON To Cecil in Burnet Records* III. No. 30 (R.) The vitiated and clandestine contract . . . having no witness nor solemnization of Christian matrimony. 1658 *MILTON Lett. State* (1851) 400 A certain clandestine Hostility cover'd over with the name of Peace. 1658 *W. CHURCHER Evil Thoughts* II. (1851) 28 The clandestine impurities of the hearts and souls of the whole world shall be revealed. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 69 When the order of the church is observed, the marriage is called regular; when otherwise, clandestine. Clandestine marriage, though it be valid, has statutory penalties annexed to it. 1845 *M'CULLOCH Taxation* II. x. (1852) 359 A powerful stimulus to clandestine distillation. 1860 *W. COLLINS Vam. White* III. 472, I obtained access by clandestine means.

B. † sb. A clandestine or underhand proceeding.

1656 *S. H. Golden Law* 15 Such clandestines and ambushments attend continually for your surprisal. *Ibid.* 87 Your Clandestines and Trecheries.

† **Clandestine**, v. *Obs. rare*.

To clandestine it: to act in a clandestine manner.

1656 *S. H. Golden Law* 72 To clamour, except, or clandestine it, or to incense the people to faction or party.

**Clandestinely** (klændestɪnɪ), *adv.* [f. CLANDESTINE a. + -LY 2.] In a clandestine manner; secretly, privately: usually in bad sense.

1632 *High Commission Cases* (1880) 277 For . . . clandestine marrying of himself to his now wife. 1654 *L'ESTRANGE Chas. I.* (1651) 91 His body being interred clandestinely, attended with about an hundred mourners. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 103 Two printed papers clandestinely spread about. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* xiv. 392 If the Seamen, shall clandestinely conceal or import any Foreign Spirituous Liquors. 1839-40 *W. IRVING Wolfert's R.* (1851) 39 All this course of reading was carried on clandestinely, for I was a little ashamed of it.

**Clandestineness** (klændestɪnnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Clandestine quality.

1818 in *TODD*; also in later Dicts.

**Clandestinity** (klændestɪnɪtɪ), [ad. med.L. *clandestinitas*, in F. *clandestinité*, f. L. *clandestinus*, F. *clandestin*: see -ITY.] Clandestine quality or state; secrecy, privacy; usually in bad sense.

1682 *STILLINGF. Speech, Miscell.* 87 (T.) Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* ix. § 15 *Dolus* . . . would be understood to imply deceit, concealment, clandestinity. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 423 The Council of Trent created the impediment of clandestinity, by which all marriages not celebrated in the presence of the parish priest or his substitute, and of two witnesses, were henceforth to be null and void.

**Clane**, *obs. form* of CLEAN.

**Clang** (klæŋ), sb. Also 7 clangue. [Found

first late in 16th c.; app. formed immediately from, or in conjunction with, CLANG v.1. Cf. L. *clangor* 'sound of a trumpet, shrill scream of birds', which were also the earliest senses of *clang*. (Thence also F. *clangueur*, and *clangueux* adj. 'loudly ringing'. Cotgr.) The Latin vb. and sb. were prob. etymologically cognate with Gr. *κλάσειν*, *κλαγγή*, in same senses; but Ger. *klang* 'sound, musical sound' (MHG. *klanc* (*klanges*), OHG. *chlanc*) is not related to these, being an echoic word which has separately arisen in German. No trace of any such word is known in OE. or ME.: see however CLANK. The adoption and use of *clang* in modern English have doubtless been greatly influenced by the echoic nature of the word, by which it is associated directly with certain sounds, independently of its derivation; cf. *clang-clang*, *cling-clang*, as imitations of the sound of a bell. From this cause also the central sense of *clang* has now shifted from that of L. *clangor*; on the other hand, some writers have used it as identical with Gr. *κλαγγή* or Ger. *klang* above mentioned.]

1. A loud resonant ringing sound; orig., as in Latin, that of a trumpet, and so still in literary use; but now, most characteristically, the ringing

sound of metal when struck, as in 'the clang of arms'; sometimes also the sound of a large bell.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 207 Loud larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets clangue. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* iii. 186 The continual clangs of trumpets and timbrels. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 55 In the clang of arms To die for him whom I have lived to serve. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xxxviii. The clang of conflict on the heath. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, Main Street*. A blacksmith makes huge clang on his anvil. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. i. 111 Now through the hush there broke the trumpet's clang. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 357 The clang of the city bell called every citizen to his door.

b. Also, occasionally, in other applications, as the twang of a bow [after Gr. *κλαγγή*], the ringing sound of voices, the bang of a door, etc.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. iv. 16 The clang of dissonant languages . . . resounded throughout the camp. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. 1. 4 Terrible was heard the clang Of that resplendent bow.

c. *fig.* (Here Ger. *klang* 'sound' has often influenced the use.)

1660 H. MORRIS *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 196 As it was not expressed by the Root but by the Square, for concealment sake; so for the same reason not by the perfect Square, there being so smart a clang of the Root it self at the end of it. 1825 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) i. 325 By some occasional unmelodious clang in the newspapers. 1858 LONGF. *Oliver Basselin* viii. The poet sang. Songs that rang another clang. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 171 A clang of lurid extravagances.

2. The loud harsh resonant cry or scream of certain birds. (As in Latin and Greek.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 422 And [birds] sooting th' air sublime With clang despite'd the ground. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 108 Their [canes] loud Clang From Cloud to Cloud rebounds. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xlii. 57 During the nocturnal migrations of geese and other waterfowl, sonorous clangs from the van may be heard . . . answered by clangs in the rear.

3. *Acoustics.* = Ger. *klang*: see quot.

1867 TYNDALL *Lect. Sound* iii. § 9 (1883) 115 An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a *Klang*. May we not employ the English word clang to denote the same thing . . . and may we not . . . add the word colour or tint, to denote the character of the clang, using the term clang-tint as the equivalent of *Klangfarbe*? 1879 G. PARSCOTT *S.S. Telephone* 56 The word clang has been suggested to denote such a composite sound. All the possible partial tones are not necessarily present in a clang.

4. *Comb.* clang-clang, imitation of the ringing of a bell; clang-tint, in *Acoustics*: see 3.

1867 [see 3.] 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 193 The quality of a sound, also called its clang-tint or timbre. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Feb. 1863 A silence only broken by the clang-clang of the church bell.

Hence *Clangful* a. *nonce-wd.* [after Ger. *klangevoll*], sonorous.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* i. Intro. 20 Our own clangful Northern folk-speech.

**Clang** (klæŋ), v. 1 [app. ad. L. *clangere* to emit a ringing sound, as a trumpet (*clangunt tubæ*), to scream as an eagle or other large bird. Cf. Gr. *κλάειν*, root *klag-*, *klange-*, to emit a sharp piercing sound, said of birds, dogs, arrows, the string of a bow, the wind; also of men, to scream, shriek. Some of the Eng. uses are in imitation of the Greek.]

1. *intr.* To emit a loud resonant ringing sound as of pieces of metal struck together, etc. In earliest use said of a trumpet.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplia* Ep. 172 By the clanging trump of swift report, proclaimed. 1603 FLORIO *Motaigne* ii. xi. (1632) 245 Armes clatter and clang. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* i. 59 Clang it is the cord Dread sounding [κλαγγή *névri*]. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 135 The bells of St. Edmundsbury clang out. 1858 — *Frederick* Gl. (1865) II. vii. ii. 262 The fire-drum beat, the alarm-bells clanged. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. 169 It clanged and rattled on the floor.

b. *trans.* with cognate object.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* i. 15 Loud they clanged the peal of battle.

2. *trans.* To strike together with clanging sound.

c. 1790 PRIOR *Poems* (J.). The fierce Curetes . . . clang'd their sounding arms. 1795 POPE *Odys.* i. 176 They [eagles] wheel on high, and clang their wings. 1853 FELTON *Pam. Lett.* x. (1865) 94 The company . . . clanged glasses together.

3. *intr.* Of certain birds: To utter their loud harsh cry.

1832 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* ii. 21 The Crane . . . Began to clang against the coming rain. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* i. vi. iii. The quarrelling crows Clang'd above him.

† **Clang**, v. 2 *Obs.* [peih. originated by association of CLAG v. and CLING v.] *trans.* To clag, cause to cling, render stiff.

1631 MARKHAM *Vvald of Kent* ii. i. (1668) 11 If . . . five hundred loads of Marle upon the Acre, have clanged, stifened, and too fast bound your Land.

† **Clange**. *Obs.* Chapman's representation of Gr. *κλαγγή* the sound of trumpets, scream of birds.

1600 CHAPMAN *Hero & L.* vi. O black clang! Trumpets, do you, with thunder of your clang, Drive out this change's horror! c. 1611 — *Iliad* x. 244 By her clang they knew . . . it was a hern. 1628 — *Hesiod* ii. 111 When thou the crane shalt hear Aloft out of the clouds her clangs rear.

**Clanging** (klæŋŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLANG v. 1 + -ING]. The action of the verb CLANG.

1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dav.* 38 The windy clanging of the VOL. II.

minster clock. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 86 The clanging of the lances. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 68 Amidst the clanging of all the church bells.

**Clanging**, *vbl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING]. That clangs: see the verb.

1576 [see CLANG v. 1]. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 186 The clanging Horns swell their sweet-winding notes. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* i. They reel, they roll in clanging lists. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 26 Pelion . . . whence a cry Of clanging eagles vex'd the summer sky.

Hence **Clangingly** *adv.*

1859 TWEEDIE *Ruined Cities of East* (1867) 10 From whose reeds the swans of old rose clangingly.

**Clangor**, -our (klæŋgə, klæŋgə), *sb.* [ad. L. *clangor* sound of a trumpet, of birds, etc., f. *clangere* to CLANG. Almost uniformly spelt *clangor* (cf. *error, terror, horror*) down to end of 18th c.; but Johnson's Dict. has *clangour*.]

Loud resonant ringing sound, as of a trumpet, a large bell, pieces of metal struck together, etc.; a clang. Sometimes with a and plural.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 18 Like to a dismal Clangor heard from farre. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* iii. iii. in *Bullen O. P.* 111. 18 Heaven it selfe Shall echo with the clangor. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cciv. A loud Clangor Startles in Surprise. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* x. 683 The loud Trumpet's Clangour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 59 Martial Clangors call 'em out to fight. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. li. 182 The clangor of arms was re-echoed to the tent of Rurstan. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. (1865) II. vii. li. 262 From all the surviving steeples of Berlin goes the clangor of alarm. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ix. 93 Not by clangour of arms. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* iii. A file of cranes . . . with their hoarse, far-sounding clangor.

**Clangor**, -our, v. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To make a clangor; to clang.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. iv. 20 At Paris, all steeples are clangouring. 1877 MRS. HAMILTON *King Dismissal, Ugo Bassi* vii. (ed. 3) 281 The Artillery rolled out. Along the streets heavily clangouring.

**Clangorous** (klæŋgərəs, klæŋgərəs), a. [ad. med. L. *clangorōsus*, f. *clangor*: cf. *clamorous*, etc.] Full of clangor.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 334 7 A The clangorous Noise of a Smith's Hammers. 1837 BLACKIE *Man.* 874 A metallic music that seems to come clangorous from the cliffs. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 29 [Gongs] give a clangorous echo. Hence **Clangorously** *adv.*

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. II. ix. xi. 540 Friedrich Wilhelm's voice, clangorously plaintive.

† **Clangose**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type *clangōsus*, f. *clangor*, like *clāmōsus*; not found in ancient L., but in mod. and perh. med. L.: cf. *Clangous*.] Characterized by clangour, clangorous, ringing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 The voice is clangose from siccity. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 409 Clangose . . . hooping Coughs.

† **Clangous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *\*clangeux* 'shrill, shrieking, screaming, loudly squeaking' (Cotgr.); on L. type *\*clangōsus*: see *CLANGOSE*.] Clangorous, clanging.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiv. 368 Cranes and birds of long necks have . . . harsh and clangous throats.

**Clangue**, *obs. form of CLANG.*

**Clanism** (klæŋnɪzəm), *nonce-wd.* [f. CLAN sb. + -ISM.] Clan system, clan feeling.

1864 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Nagasaki*. Every person . . . will try to screen the murderer . . . but this is clanism or fanaticism, not treachery.

**Clanjamfray**, -phrey: see *CLANJAMPHE*.

**Clank** (klæŋk), *sb.* Also 7 *clancok*. [This and the vb. of same form appear in 17th c.] They may have been from Du., which has *klank* sound, clinking noise, MDu. *clank, clanc*, corresp. to OHG. *clanch*, MHG. *clanc*, MLG. *klank*, for which mod. Ger. has only *klang*. But it is quite possible that the word is of native origin, produced under the joint influence of *clink* and *clang*, to express a sound intermediate to the two, which has the quality of a 'clang', but is abruptly shortened like a 'clink'.]

1. A sharp, abrupt sound, as of heavy pieces of metal (e.g. links of a heavy chain) struck together; differing from *clang* in ending abruptly with the effect of a knock.

1656 COWLEY *Davidis* i. (1669) 7 No clancok of Chains was known. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 638 What Clanks were heard. Of Arms and Armies, rushing to the War. 1710 TATLER No. 154 The noise of stripes, the clank of chains. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 144 The clattering hammer's clank. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix. The clank of fetters . . . was heard no more. 1845 R. BROWN *Let. in Life* (1867) 52 No constant clank of machinery. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* iv. He heard the clank of the scabbard Growing fainter and fainter . . . in the distance.

2. A resounding blow, heavier than a smack. *Sc.* 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xxiii. Some ramm'd their noddles w' a clank E'en like a thick-scul'd lord, On posts that day.

**Clank** (klæŋk), v. [See CLANK sb. 1.]

1. *intr.* To make an abrupt sound, as of heavy pieces of metal struck together. (Expressing a sound less clear and continuous than *clang*; cf. the sb., and quot. 1818.)

1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. (1687) 135 He falls, his Armour clanks against the ground. 1797 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 80 Dungeons dank Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xii. Chains Clank over sceptred cities. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. The old dinner-bell will clang, or rather clank, in a few minutes—it cracked of its own accord on the day of the landing of King Willie. *fig.* 1861 HON. MRS. NORTON *Lady La Garay* iv. 197 The slandered . . . Hears for evermore the self-same lie Clank clog-like at his heels.

2. Used of the harsh abrupt cry of certain birds. (*rare.*) Cf. CLANG v. 1 3.

1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. 251 Through pale green reeds where the coot clanked.

3. To move with a clanking sound.

1801 *Har't Rig* xv. (Jam.) Forthwith then they a' down clank upon the green. 1823 BLACKIE *Mag.* XIV. 510 Milk-women in droves clank along with their . . . pails. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i. 24 Clanking about the apartment in their huge boots and rattling spurs. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. 270 Sir Acelin clanked into the hall.

II. *trans.*

4. To cause to emit a clanking sound.

1743 J. DAVIDSON *Enr'd* vii. 203 Clanked her whip. 1746-7 HERVEY *Aletheia*. (1818) 203 Persecution had brandished her sword, and slaverly clanked her chains! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. Mr. Haiedale . . . strode into the room, clanking his heavy boots upon the floor.

5. To utter or proclaim with clanking sound.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. The beating snow-clad bell, with sounding dead, Hath clanked four. 1871 E. BURR *Ad Fidem* xvi. 336 Clanks in your ears, the power of the Keys.

6. To deposit with energetic and resounding action. (To 'clank down' expresses a more violent and noisy action than to *clap down*.)

n. 1614 J. MELVILLE *Mem.* 97 (Jam.) Looosing a little Hebiev bible from his belt and clanking it down before the King and Chancellour. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 130 (Jam.) Lat's clank ourself ayont the fire. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 190 When she brought up the tea-tray, she clanked it on the lobby-table. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1879) 338 [The] milkwoman . . . clanked her pails down.

† 7. (*Sc.*) To strike with a resounding blow.

*And Maitland* xlvii. in *Border Minstrelsy* (1869) 157 He clanked Piercy over the head A deep wound and a sair.

**Clanking** (klæŋkŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLANK v. + -ING]. The action of the verb CLANK.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* xxx. The clanking of my son's irons was . . . heard along the passage. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. The harsh clanking of the pump that was kept going on and off through the night.

**Clanking**, *vbl. a.* [see -ING]. That clanks.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) III. 58 His horse's flanks . . . are forc'd to feel The clanking lash. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* ii. 32 The distant sound of clanking anvils. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 173 Clanking chains.

**Clankless** (klæŋkles), a. *rare.* [f. CLANK sb. 1 + -LESS.] Devoid of clanking; that do not clank.

1817 BYRON *Manfred* i. l. 259 Lo! the spell now works around thee, And the clankless chain hath bound thee. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 475 He . . . wears fetters, clankless and invisible.

**Clanless** (klæŋles), a. *rare.* [f. CLAN sb. + -LESS.] Without a clan, belonging to no clan.

a. 1849 MANGAN *Poems* 402 The O'Brien is clanless and banned. 1886 POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 193 The deadly enmity between these full citizens and the clanless proletariat.

**Clanli** (che, -ly) (che, obs. ff. CLEANLY).

**Clanner**, *obs. comparative of CLEAN a.*

**Clannes** (se), *obs. form of CLEANNESS.*

**Clannish** (klæŋnɪʃ), a. [f. CLAN sb. + -ISH.]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a clan; having the sympathies, prejudices, etc. of a clan; attached to one's own clan.

1776 WILKES in Boswell *Johnson* (1887) III. 73 The clannish slavery of the Highlands. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. iii. 461 Clannish watch-words were abolished. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 2) III. 73 The clannish spirit of provincial literature. 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 222 It was not always safe to have even the game of football between villages, the old clannish spirit was too apt to break out. 1861 DIXON *Hist. Ld. Bacon* iii. § 2 That clannish pride which she always felt for her mother's kin.

Hence **Clannishly** *adv.*; **Clannishness**, attachment to one's own clan.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 428 Mine host is a Dorsetshire man; and with a pardonable clannishness, has imported a little colony from his county. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1860/x The clannishness fostered by a separate tongue, and the gratification of the lonely pride all such races feel. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle in Macn.* *Mag.* XLV. 72 A few companions clannishly selected . . . from among the Dumfriesshire or Galloway lads.

† **Clannit**, *vbl. a. Sc. Obs.* [= *clannet*.] Attached to a clan.

1857 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 464 (Jam.) Committit . . . be only captains of clan or be only other clannit man.

**Clanse**, *obs. form of CLANNESS.*

**Clanship** (klæŋnɪʃp), [f. CLAN sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The system of clans; division into clans; union of persons in, or as in, a clan.

1772 PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (R.). The habitations of the highlanders, not singly, but in groups, as if they loved society or clanship. 1825 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) i. 217 Exercised by chiefs in the Highlands, when clanship was in its vigour. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 281 The practice of reckoning clanship from the mother.

2. The feeling or spirit of attachment and loyalty to one's clan or fraternity (see CLAN sb.).



1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 16a The jealous and indiscriminate partiality of clanship. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 225 There is less of clanship, less of the rallying round men of force or genius.

**Clansman** (klänsmän). [*cf. clari's*, genitive of *CLAN* sb. + *MAN*; *cf. headman, salesman*, etc.] A man belonging to a clan, a member of a clan.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xviii. A hundred clansmen raise their voices. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxvi. And Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 437 The sovereign and his Thakurs—his clansmen and his sons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 547 Argyle would shortly appear in arms among his clansmen.

Hence **Clansmanship**.

1871 *Daily News* 26 Aug. Her Royal Highness seemed in the humour for thoroughly enjoying a ball the essence of which was clansmanship.

**Clap** (klæp), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3 *cleppe* (4 *klap*), 4-7 *clappe*, 5 *clape*, 6-8 *clapp*, 4- *clap*. [*ME. clappe* and *clappe* (*Ancren Riwle*, in sense 9), have the form of derivatives of *CLAP* v.<sup>1</sup>, and of a cognate verb corresp. to *MLG. klappen* there referred to. No trace of the word has yet been found in OE.; but the continental langs. have *MDu. clapp* (p, Du. *klap*, OHG. *klaph*, MHG. *klapp*, all masc., 'loud sound, clap, smack', which point to a WGer., and (*cf. ON. klapp*, in *handaklapp* neuter) perhaps OTeut. (\**klappō*), formed in direct imitation of the sound it expresses. (It is possible that sense 9 is really the earliest, and that branch I. is a subsequent formation of the vb.)]

I. The noise, stroke, or shock.

†1. An abrupt explosive noise; the noise made by the sudden collision of two hard flat or concave surfaces; the bang or report of a gun. *Obs.* (except as in next, or as transferred from it).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 401 Thai. soyn has vp thair led-deris set, That maid a clap, quhen the cleket Wes festynyt fast in the kyrmell. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappe or grete dyne .. strepitus. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 78 Ergo was the deadly clap of the peccer, or diu'n home stab of the syllogisme. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 171 A few grains being fired will give as great a clap as a musket.

2. *esp.* The loud explosive noise of thunder; a peal (of thunder). †b. A stroke (of thunder), a lightning-stroke (*obs.*; *cf. sense 5*).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 100 The aire .. shal be ful of thunder clappes and lightnings. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. x. It thondred loude with clappes tempestuous. 1588 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 230 III. 134 The Lyghtnyng and Thunder clapp wilbe bothe in a moment. 1599 SPENSER *Viv. World's Van.* 43 The kingly Bird, that beares Iones thunder-clap. a. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 103 (R.) A terrible clap of thunder, which slew foure of our men out right. 1755 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 545 With some claps of thunder and lightning at the great distance. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiv. 133 The news .. came upon them like a clap of thunder.

†3. Noisy talk, chatter; = *CLACK*. *Obs.* or *dialect*. a. 1420 OCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 88 Who so that hatethe moche clappe or speche Quenchethe malice. [1808 JAMIESON, *Clap* tattle, pert loquacity.]

4. The noise made by striking the palms of the hands together; the act of so doing, *esp.* in token of applause; an act of applauding, a plaudit; applause. [*cf. ON. handaklapp*.]

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ProL. 11 Men, Wiues, and Boyes, Whose shouts & claps out-voyce the deep-mouth'd Sea. 1668 T. ST. SEW *Epil. Tarraga's Wiles* 55 All the clap he expects from you is, not to be hist. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 235 ¶ 9 The Audience is not a little abashed, if they find themselves betrayed into a Clap. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* 1742 I. v. 411 The whole assembly expressed their satisfaction by claps and applauses. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P.* *Dryden* Wks. II. 323 Dryden and Settle had both placed their happiness in the claps of multitudes. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvii. Then ensued the applause of the spectators, with clap of hands, and thump of sticks.

5. A sounding blow or stroke; properly with a flat surface; a slap; in *mod. Sc. esp.* a pat.

1440 *Dau Hew, Monk Leicester* (J. Alldie) A iiii. He fel down at that clap. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 65 Clappe; vbi buffet. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clappe on the heed, *sufflet*. Clappe with ones hande, *buffet*. 1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 481/2 He will haue a clappe on the tone cheke or the tother. 1632 *EE. Coote Eng. Schoole*, (N.), He .. drew out his staffe .. and hit mee a clap on the scull. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 194 ¶ 2 All the forms of .. salutation, from the clap on the shoulder to the humble bow. 1843 GALT *Entail* I. xxviii. 254 'It wasna a pat, but a scud like the clap o' a fir deal.

†6. *fig.* A stroke, blow, or shock of misfortune, etc.; a sudden mishap. (Rarely in good sense.) *Obs.* (See also AFTERCLAP.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 175 Many grete mishappes, many hard travaille, Haf comen vs hard clappes. 1375 *Canonicus de Creatione* 477 in *Anglia* I. 303 Flor drede of after clap. 1420 *Cato's Mor.* 263 in *Cursor M.* Ap. iv. Hope ay of gode hap .. to come with a gode clap, wip-out an warn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* x. vi. 68 He the sword eschapi't .. Bot nocht at this time so the deidis clap. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. def. Edu.* VI. iv. (Arb.) 128 As in the tyme of Noe, suddenly a clappe fell in theyr bosomes. 1575 CHURCH- YARD *Chippes* (1817) 109 Our chiefe, misdouting such a clap .. Deweyd fortes. 1664 FULLER *Worthies Berkshire* I. 113 When our lady falls in our Lord's lap Then may England beware a sad clap.

†7. A sudden stroke; in phrases, *At a clap*, *at one clap*; at one stroke, at once. *In a flap*: sud-

denly, in a moment. *Obs.* or *Sc.* (*cf. CHOP*, and *Fr. phrases with coup*.)

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 They that serche the ende of a mannys lyfe by nygrymanciers be payed at a clappe. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. def. Edu.* VI. ii. (Arb.) 60 [He] bryngeth me out a couple of lyes at a clappe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 870 It was a good occasion offered them to kill all Cæsar's Enemies at a clap. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* I. iv. 316 What fittie of my Followers at a clap? 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 451 Our Master will be on us all now in a clap, ere ever we wit. 1679 *Hist. Jettser* 19 They shewed him how all the Candles in the Chappel at one clap were lighted. 1768 A. ROSS *Helenore* 66 (Jam.) And in a clap I'll back with something be.

†8. A sudden and violent shutting of a door, accompanied with a loud noise and shock; a bang or slam. *Obs.*

c. 1730 SWIFT *Wks.* (1864) II. 353/2 Give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.

II. Applied to various contrivances which make a clapping or rattling noise.

9. a. The clapper of a mill; = *CLACK* sb. 3, *CLAPPER* sb.<sup>1</sup> 1. *Clap and hopper* (*Sc.*): 'the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill' (Jam.).

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 70 þe two cheoken beoþ þe two grinstones, þe tunge is þe cleppe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappe, or clakke of a mylle, *trahantur*. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clappe of a myll, *clapnet de moulin*. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 432 (Jam.) A mill is *distinctum tenementum*, and requirer delivery of the clap and hopper. 1786 BURNS *Andr. Junc.* *Guid.* I. The heape happer's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v. He [the miller] maun wait on clap and hopper, as they say.

†b. The human tongue. *Obs.* In *stint thy clappe*, *hold thy clappe*, the sense blended at length with that of 3.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 72 Þeone kuðen heo neure astunten hore cleppe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's ProL* 36 The Reve answered and seyde 'Stynt thi clappe'. c. 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 839 3e, syre Archebyschop hold þu by clappe, For y 3eve no byleve þerto. 1533 J. HERWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 231, I say, Wilt thou not yet stint thy clap? 1593 DRAVTON *Eclage* viii. (R.) Away old fool, and learn to use thy tongue. I would thy clap were shut up in my purse.

†c. The clapper or tongue of a bell.

1608-12 Aylesford Churchw. *Acc.* in *Bells Kent* (1887) 136 For a clapp of the bell vs. .. for mendinge a bell clapp viiid.

†d. A rattle used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week, when the bells were not rung; = *CLAPPER* 5. *Sc.* 'A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamations instead of a drum or hand-bell' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1566 in E. Peacock *Lanceloth. Ch. Furr.* (1866) 42 A sacring bell broken by m' harbotell two clappes broken by m' vicar. 1701 in CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 245 Obligated to send clapps, as they call them .. (note) An old mode of advertisement .. to send an old woman through the streets, with a wooden dish and a stick to clap or beat upon it.

e. The CLAPPER (sb.<sup>1</sup> 2) of a beggar's clap-dish.

1567 TURBERV. *Onid's Ep.* 39 And banisht begge hir breade with dish and clapp.

10. a. A clack-valve; = *CLACK* sb. 5. *Obs.*

1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng.* *Seamen* 12 The Pumpe, the pumpe-well .. the spindle, the boxe, the clapp. 1738 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 232 Two Valves .. which open inwardly, and are made like the Claps of other Bellows.

b. *Clap of the throat* (*Sc.*): 'the uvula' (Jam.).

1688 *Trist Philip Standfield* (Jam.), When the clap of his throat is shut.

11. *Falconry*. The lower mandible of a hawk.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij. The neder parte of hir beke is calde the clap of the hawke. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 30 Barbe feathers under the clap of the beake. 1677 N. COX *Genil. Recreation* II. (1706) 81 By your Hawks frequent opening hir Clap and Beak. [In PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and *mod. Dicts.*]

†12. (See quot.) *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Nominales* in Wr. Wülcker 721 (*Nomina rerum ecclesiasticarum*). *Hoc pedum*, a clappe. [*Pedum* occurs again as 'a crouche', or pastoral staff.]

III. †13. (Also *clap-bill*.) A bill to be clapped or stuck on a wall, etc.; a poster. *F. affiche. Obs.*

1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Collog. Erasmi* (1711) 316 They have Clap-bills too, and set up by authority. 1735 POPE *ProL. Sat.* 226 What though my name stood rubric on the walls, Or plaster'd posts, with claps in capitals? 14. *Ferryery*. A disease of horses. *f. Obs.*

1684 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1960/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding .. a clap on the near Leg before. 1797 BRADLEY *Rom. Dict.*, *Clap*, a Distemper to which Horses are sometimes liable.

15. *Comb.* (In some of these, *clap* is the stem of the verb.) †Clap-bait, a kind of worm used as bait in angling; clap-bill (see 13); clap-cake = *CLAP-BREAD*; clap-door, clap-gate, a small door or gate which shuts when slammed, or which swings to of itself; see also quot. 1888; clap-man, a public crier; †clap-mill, a clapper turned by the wind, etc. for scaring away birds; †clap-shoulder, a. (*nonce-wrd.*), that lays the hand on a person's shoulder (in arrest); clap-sill (*Hydraulic Engineering*), the sill or lowest part of the frame against which a lock-gate shuts; clap-stick, a watchman's clapper. Also CLAP-BOARD, -BREAD, -DISH, -NET, -TRAP.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 10 (1689) 39 The other bob, found under a Cow-turd .. is also called 'clap-bait in some places. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 253 Cow-dung bob, or clap-bait. 1825 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argents* I. v. 12 A secret way .. which divided into three ways, hath as many 'clap-doors opening into several fields. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, 'Clap-gate, a small horse-gate. *East.* 1888 ELWORTHY *West Somerset Word. bk.*, *Clap-gate*, a kind of wicket, called in many parts a kissing-gate. Also a small hunting gate just wide enough for a horse to pass. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. ix. (1635) 159 On the toppes of those poales you shall place certaine 'Clapp-milles, made of broken trenchers joyned together like sayles. 1620 — *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Clap-mils .. which make a great noise. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), 'Clap-shoulder sergeants .. bringing men in thrall. 1834-39 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. (D.), He was Not disturbed .. by the watchmen's rappers or 'clap-sticks.

**Clap** (klæp), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* in polite use. [Of uncertain origin. *cf. OF. 'clapoir*, bosse, bubo, pannus inguinis; 'clapoire, clapier, lieu de débanché, maladie q'on y attrape.] Gonorrhœa.

1587 MYRR. *Mag. Mulin* iii. Before they get the Clap. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 312 The clape and the canker. 1851 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Clap*, vulgar name for the disease *Baptorrhœa*. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. With a, and plural.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Letit.* (1650) I. 452 Claps at Court. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 1. 64. *Ibid.* II. 1. 246 Claps and dice. *Ibid.* II. III. 967. 1687 *Trial S. Colledge* 72 He [Oates] did confess that he had an old Clap. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 295 A Clap did usher Davenant to his grave. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 99. 1709 STEELE *Taller* No. 77 ¶ 1. 1735 POPE *Dom. Sat.* II. 47 A clap. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 114 They sing, they dance, clean shoes, or cure a clap. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* I His claps. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 572 A clap. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 418 Repeated claps.

c. *Comb.*, as *clap-doctor*.

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Taller* No. 260 ¶ 5 He was the first Clap Doctor that I meet with in History.

**Clap** (klæp), v.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *clappian*, 3-4 *clappen*, 4-7 *clappe*, (5 *cleppyn*, *clape*, 8 *Sc. clep*), 6- *clap*. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 3-6 *clapte*, 5 *clappid*, (7-8 *claped*, *clap'd*, *clap't*, 7-9 *clapp'd*), 4- *clapped*, 6- *clapt* (*klept*). [*ME. clappen*, OE. type \**clappian* (Somner has *clappan* from some unspecified source), corresp. to *MLG.*, *MDu.*, *LG.*, *Du.* (also *mod. G.*) *klappen*, OHG. *klaphân*, MHG. and *mod. Ger.* *klaffen*; these point to a common WGer. type witnessing, with *ON. klappa* (*Sw. klappa*, *Du. klappe*), to an OTeut. \**klappjan*, vb. intr., f. \**klappō* - *CLAP* sb.<sup>1</sup> *ME. clappen* corresponds formally to another type \**klappjan*, appearing in *MLG.* and *MDu. klappen* (whence *mod. G. klappen, klappen*), HG. *klaffen*; *cf. cleppe* under *CLAP* sb. The primitive Teutonic sense is that of 'make a clap or explosive sound', whence a wide range of derivative senses in the various languages. If the word was not preserved in OE., it may have re-entered *ME.* from *ON.*; and, in any case, some of the senses are prob. of Norse origin; the *mod. Scandinavian* langs. have it with the same range of meaning as in *Eng.*, also with the sense 'pat endearingly', as in *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (sense 9.)]

I. Of noise alone.

1. *intr.* To make the hard explosive noise described under *CLAP* sb.<sup>1</sup> Said of agents, instruments, thunder, etc. (Now chiefly *dialect*.)

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Polys* (1874) I. 222 Clappynge with their helys in church. 1530 PALSGR. 485/2, I clappe, I make noyse, as the clapper of a myll, *je clacque*. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1219/2 The small shot clapt suddenly round about the church. 1579 GOSSON *Ch. Abuse* (Arb.) 59 The boult is false ere the Ayre clapt. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 34 Doors creak, and windows clapt. 1847 R. RYNSON *Princ.* II. 209. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxv. We went clapping up a clean stone backstair.

b. Formerly said of a bell; to tinkle.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 *Cleppyn* or *clynchyn* [1499 *clippyn* or *clynkyn*], *tinno*. [See also CLAPPING.]

†2. *intr.* To talk loudly, chatter, prate. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 122 There maie nothinge his tonge daunt That he ne clappeth as a belle. 1406 OCCLEVE *Misrule* 394 That to myself thus longe Clapped have I! 1491 RIPLEY *Comp. Aich.* v. xxiv. in *Ashm.* (1652) 154 How eloquently, *de materia prima* they clape. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 135 O Euyll tonges, which clapt at euery winde, 1564 J. HERWOOD *ProL. & Epigr.* (1867) 107 Hir tongue was clappynge lyke a pater. 1792 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* 1. 2 To heed that clepping thin ca'd conscience.]

*trans.* c. 1335 SHOREHAM *Poems* 135 A3en hyr clappeth thys and that. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. ProL.* & T. 412 [It] Nis nat good what so men clappe or crye. 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 282 All that thou herest thou shalt telle And clappe it out as doth a belle.

II. Of making the noise by particular actions.

†3. *intr.* To strike so as to make a noise; to rap, knock (e.g. at a door). *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frim's T.* 281 This sompoun clapped at the widows gate. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 309 Beat all the windy places with a good hasell wand, or with both your hands, clapping upon the places puffed up with wind. 1698 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 433, I clapt every Second of Time Ten or Fifteen times together.

4. To shut (as a door or window) with a clap or explosive noise; to bang, slam,

a. *intr.* Said of a door, window, etc. *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 807 And þai [þaws] clappe shall full clene, & neuer vncloue affur. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxxvi. vi. So sodely doores and wyndowes all clapped with hydeous noyce. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 914 A doore clapped, and in came rushing men in harness. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xii. (1712) 79 The upper-lid [of the eye] presently claps down. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 25 'What noise was that?' said Manfred. 'A doore clapped,' said the peasant. 1844 *TENNISON Day-Dream, Revival* i. There rose a noise of . . . doors that clapt.

b. *trans.* (Often with *to*). *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 554 'Te-hee'! quoth she, and clapt the wyndow to. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 305 Hostesse, clapt to the doores. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xii. 3 A stormy whirlwind blew throughout the house, that clapped every dore. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 18 [He] clapped the door against the terrified Matilda. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* ix. He clapped down the window.

5. *trans.* To strike the palms of the hands together with noise (usually, in token of applause, encouragement, or delight; formerly, also, in derision; also, as a signal, etc.). [An earlier const. connecting this with 3 may have been to *clap with the hands*.]

c 1386 *CHAUCER Franklin, T.* 175 When this Maister . . . Saugh it was tyme he clapte hise handes. a 1400 *Octavian* 569 Tho gan Florence her handys clappe For that tydng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappyn handys togedry for joy or for sorowe, *complotio*. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxvii. 23 Than clappe men their hondes at him, yea and ieast of him. *Ibid.* Ps. xcvi. 8 Let the foudes clappe their hondes. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 61 To clapt their hands (as boyes are wont to do in dog-fights). 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* ii. viii. 124 Preachers . . . even hired persons to clapt their hands. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* (Rout.) 232 He clapped his hands, when several slaves instantly appeared.

b. *intr.* ('hands' not being expressed): To applaud by clapping hands.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* Epil. 4 All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap, if they hold, when their Ladies bid 'em clapt. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 5 His little party . . . had posted themselves at every corner to feigne a more numerous applause: but clapt'd out of time. 1721 *D'URFEE Two Qu. Bratford* ii. in *New Opera's* 33 If the Audience should chance to Clap here. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xxii. 277 Ladies . . . waved their hands . . . and clapped and shouted to the gladiators.

c. *trans.* (elliptically) To clap the hands at, or in honour of, applaud (a person, performance, etc.) with claps. (Rarely, to drive away, out, etc. by clapping the hands.)

c 1555 *HARVISTFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 121 The which John Bacon was whistled and clapped out of Rome. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. 261 If the tag-rage people did not clapt him, and hisse him, according as he pleas'd, and displeas'd them. 1669 *PURVIS Diary* a Feb. Indeed it was very finely sung, so as to make the whole house clap her. 1723 *EUSDEN Pref. Verses Addison's Cato*, Crowds the sentiments of every line Impartial clapt'd. 1820 *SOUTHEY Wesley* II. 488 A few bucks clapped and encored him.

† d. (See quot.)

1592 *GALENE Art Comy-catch.* ii. 6 Hee bargained . . . & bought him . . . and the horse-stealer clapt him good lucke.

III. Of actions incidentally accompanied by the noise.

6. *trans.* To strike, hit, knock, beat, with sounding blows. *Obs.* or *arch.* (To clap a dish (quot. 1670); cf. CLAP-DISH.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1814 [He] claps him on þe crune. So þat he stan-ded fel þor dune. 1382 *Wyclif Judg.* vii. 19 The bigunnen with trompis to cryen, and clappen [1388 to betel] togidre biþwix hem seluen the wyn pottis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappyn or knokkyn, *pulsio*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 485/a I clappe, I stryke, *je frappe*. Clappe hym on the backe a good stroke, there is a fysshe bone in his throte. 1622 *LINGGOW Trav.* x. 473 [He] clapt mee on the face with his foot. 1660 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* ix. § 3 (1681) 195 Clap the empty Hive again, and get as many Bees out as you can. 1670 *RAY Proverbs* 186 (R.) He claps his dish at a wrong man's door.

† 7. To strike (hands) reciprocally, in token of a bargain. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 133 Giue me your answer, yfaith doe, and so clapt hands, and a bargain. 1607 *DEKKER Northw. Hoe* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 56 *Green*. Ist a bargen. *Onu.* And hands clapt vpon it. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 240 We neuer clapt'd them the hand of couenant.

b. Hence app. the following:—

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* i. ii. 104 Ere I could make thee open thy white Hand: And [Julia A] clapt thy selfe my Loue.

8. Of a bird: To move (the wings) forcibly and repeatedly, so that they strike each other, the sides, or the air; to flap. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* xx. 219 Dyverse foules . . . clappynge herea Wenges to gydere. 1660 *Hist. Indeb.* iv. 48 Having proceeded on thus far successfully, they now began to clap their wings as invincible. a 1700 *DRYDEN Cock & Fox* 666 This chanticler . . . Stood high upon his toes, and clapped his wings. 1832 *TENNISON Dream Fair Women* 180 The crested bird That claps his wings at dawn.

9. To slap with the palm of the hand, in token of approval or encouragement; esp. in to *clap* (a person) on the back (also *fig.*). In *north. dial.* (expressing gentler action) to pat in token of endearment, to pat fondly. (So in *Icel.* and *Da.*)

c 1350 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 328 These lusty damoyelles playnge . . . wyth these freshe yonge lusty knyghtes, clappynge theym on the backes with theyr whyte handes. 1580 *BARET Alu.* K. 78 To kisse one, or

clap her on the lips, as we say merrily. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Eymol.*, *Demulco*, to clap, to straike with the hand. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xxviii. 4 A louing dog was of his maister fane . . . His courteous maister clappit him agane. 1684 *BAXTER Austr. Theol. Dial.* 28 Clapping on the back with encouragement the Drunkards. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* (1872) III. 219 She clapped his cheeks, and curled his hair. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* xlii, Tom Davies clapped him on the back to encourage him. 1842 *TENNISON Dora* 130 His grandsire . . . clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks, Like one that lov'd him. 1886 *STEVENSSON Treasure Isl.* ii. xii. 97 Clapping me in the friendliest way upon the shoulder.

b. To slap or strike with a flat surface, so as to smooth or flatten; to pat. So to *clap out*. Chiefly *north.*

1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth and clappeth the foule . . . clothes. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 333 Lay them [cloths] on a table, and clapt them. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett.* (1814) II. 137 The dough being laid on a round board . . . she clapped it out with her hands, till it covered the board. 1824 *Mrs. SHEERWOOD Waste Not* i. 19 She was made to iron, and plait, and stamp and clapt, and clear-starch.

IV. Of action resembling the preceding in its prompt energy, but with no notion of noise.

10. *trans.* To apply, place, put, set, or 'stick', with promptness and effect; properly with the implication that the object in question is promptly brought flat and close to the other surface, but this notion often disappears (see esp. the quotations under b), and the word becomes a vivid or picturesque equivalent of 'put', 'place', with the implication of energetic action easily performed. This notion is also present in senses 11–15. Cf. *CHOP v. 1* 7, *SPICER v.*

1559 *DR. FECKNAM* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. App. ix. 62 With a little piece of paper clapt over the . . . wordes. 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 388 The King clapped his hands upon his shoulder and arrested him. 1583 *STANVURST Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 56 Let vs . . . Grecian armour. Al clapt on our bodies. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 6 [He] claps me his Sword upon the Table, and sayes, God send me no need of thee. 1598 — *Merry W.* ii. ii. 142 Clapt on more sailes, pursue. 1605 *Play Stuclei* in *Ch. Shaks.* (1878) 223 The uncivil Lord . . . clapt irons on his heels. 1654 *TRAFF Comm. Esther* i. 20 As a man . . . clappeth on a plaister. 1670–81 *LASSLUS Voy Italy* II. 89 Clapping himself down upon the ground. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 20 22 She clapt'd her Fan before her Face. 1710 — *Whig Exam.* No. i 213 He clapped spurs to his horse. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 445 1 A sheet . . . that must have this new Imprimatur clapt upon it. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUT Lett.* i. iii. 12 The parson clapped on a broad-brimmed hat. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) i. 300 If we clapt our hand upon the mouth of a vessel. 1790 *BIRWICK Quadrupeds* (1807) 40 If any person come near the calves, they clapt their heads close to the ground. 1806–7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1826) vi. Intro'd., Wild beasts with saddles clapped on their backs and so called Horses. 1826 *Sister's Gift* to He . . . mounted, clapped to his spurs, and set off a galloping. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xlii, We clapped on the royals to follow her. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VI.* xvi. xii. 284 Rucker claps on the Town-seal.

b. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 151 An vnder-hand Fee clapt in the left hand of a Magistrate. 1651–3 *JER. TAYLOR Serm.* (1678) 99 These are the clouds, the Devil claps between Heaven and Us. 1655 *FRANCOIS x.* i To heap words on words . . . only clapping in of some odd adventures to delight the Idiots. 1667 *EARL ORRERY State Lett.* (1743) II. 121, I would . . . clapt into Kilmallock . . . good parties of the militia. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 141 A man clapt his head out at a window. 1683 *TRYON Vray to Health* 125 They presently clapt more Victuals or Drink into their Mouthes. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II viii. 155, I clapt the Helm a Starboard. 1707 *CRAFFT Par. Reg.* iii. 850, I have nappy beer; Clapt that within. 1807–8 *SYD. SMITH Plynley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 167/a Their prophecies of ruin . . . will be clapped into the notes of some quaint history. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Night-C.* 234 An angel caught you up and clapped you down.

c. *ellipt.* = 'clap an arrow'

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 51 Hee drew a good Bow . . . hee shot a fine shoote. . . hee would haue clapt in the Clowt at Twelve-score.

† d. To *clap hold of*: to lay hold of promptly. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* viii. Wks. (1637) 84 To clappe hold of Jesus Christ. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 29 He claps hold of them by a kind of peg that growes on his tayl.

† e. *Naut.* To *clap* (a vessel) *aboard, on board*: to lay her on board, fall aboard of her, board her (see *ABOARD* i d, *BOARD* sb, 12 c, *BOARD* v. i.). *Obs.* 1583 J. STOCKER *Warres Loue Countries* i. 88 b, Foure or fise . . . [men of warre] began to assaile her [the Gally] to haue clapt her a bord. 1671 *Lond. Gas.* No. 630/1 Finding the said ship a great way a sterne of the men of Warre, they clapped her on board, and . . . made themselves Masters of her. a 1688 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Chances* (1714) 116 All your Discretion Is not yet lost; this was well clapt'd aboard. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round W.* (1757) ix. 286 They clapped her on board, but not holding fast, they fell astein.

† f. To *clap eyes on*: to get a sight of. *collog.*

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxvi, You might never haue clapped eyes upon the boy. 1887 *BESANT The World went x.* 80, I never clapped eyes on you before to my knowledge.

11. *esp.* To put (with promptitude or high-handedness) in prison or custody; to imprison, confine. Also simply to *clap up* († to *clap fast*): 'to imprison with little formality or delay' (J.).

1515 *BARCLAY Egluges* i. (1570) A. 7/4 Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clink. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 667 The King caused him to be clapt in prison. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. 47 They are sometimes set to prison, clapt in irons, manacled. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 53 Let

them be clapt vp close. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1644) 73 Wee'll clapt you up, and you shall sue to us ere you get out. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* i. xxvi. (1715) 152 Let him be clapt up in Gaol till he pays the whole. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 306 Certain nobles whom the king had clapped up. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 82 He was . . . clapt in fetters. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine v.* What did the creditors do but clapt my gay gentleman into Shrewsbury gaol. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 125 Some were clapt in prison.

12. *fig.* To impose as with authority. (Cf. quot. 1712 in 10 a.)

a. To impose, place, set, station (a sentinel, guard, workman, attendant) upon, on, etc. *arch.*

1705 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 623 They have centinells clapt upon them to prevent a duel. 1708 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 270 Clap somebody upon them, as servants for me. a 1718 — *Life Wks.* I. 36 A Guard was there clapt upon him. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* i. i, To arrest him for that very debt: to clap an officer upon him. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), Clap on here twenty hands! the order from an officer for twenty men to be employed on some particular duty. 1820 *BYRON Lett. to Moore* 9 Dec., I have . . . clapt sentinels at the doors.

b. *fig.* To impose or lay (a liability, action, writ, duty, etc.); to impose or apply (a name, etc.); † to lay the blame or responsibility of (*obs.*). Const. *on* or *upon*.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Now thou bist the finger right Upon the Shoulder of Ingratitude. Thou hast clapt an action of flat felony. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 84 On your heads [I]e Clap round Fines for neglect. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7. i. 25 He set on fire the Edifices . . . and . . . clapt the wicked fact upon the backs of Christians. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 36 I'll clapt a writ on your back. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* iii. x. § 5 One who would speak thus . . . would . . . have clapt'd upon him one of . . . two Names. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 305 He has clapped copy-right on the world. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* viii. 137 A title . . . selected and made ready for clapping upon it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/2 He would have us clapt import duties on the manufactures of other countries.

13. † a. To put or stick together, construct or put up, hastily or without much care. *Obs.*

1622–62 *HEVELYN Cosmog.* ii. (1682) 98 The Buildings . . . clapt up together without Art, and of little beauty. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* i. 10 The lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together and quilted out of Scripture phrase. 1662 *GERBER Princ.* 28 Balconies clapt up in the old Wall. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 86 5 As bad a System of Features as ever was clapped together.

b. To *clap up*: to make, settle, or concoct hastily (a match, agreement, etc.); † to complete suddenly without much precaution (J.). (Rarely without *up*.) *arch.*

1595 *SHAKS. John iii.* i. 235 To clap this royall bargain vp of peace. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 327 Was euer match clapt vp so sodainly? 1633 *Forn 'Tis Pity* iii. i, There is no way but to clapt up a marriage in hugger-mugger. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 166 They can clapt a League with the Turk. 1676 *TEMPLE Let. Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 371 To clapt up an Agreement with Denmark, for arming a joint Fleet next Summer. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) II. 151 The grand Signior . . . clapped up a peace with the Venetians. 1883 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights VI.* 325 Go this very day . . . and clapt up an acquaintance with him.

14. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To press, get, 'stick', or lie close (to, in, etc. any thing). Now chiefly *Sc.*

1590 *MARLOWE Edux.* II. iii. 111, I'll clapt so close Among the lords of France. 1668 *MIDDLETON Trick to Catch* ii. i, Clapsure to him widow. 1566 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1689) Pref. 87 Clap in with him that getteth the day. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 4/2 The young deer 'clap' in their forms, and rise only when the eye is directly upon them. (Cf. 10 a, quot. 1790.)

† b. *Naut.* To *clap on* (or *by*) a wind: to bring the ship's head closer to windward, sail nearer to the wind. *Obs.*

1607 *SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 If hee clapt close by a wind. 1673 *Relating St. Helena* in *Arb. Garner* i. 62 They clapped by a wind, and we after them. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4224/7 They clapp'd again upon a Wind and left us. 1726 *SHTVOCKT Voy. round World* 307 Fearing she was one of the Enemy's men of war, I clapp'd on a wind.

† 15. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = to clap oneself anywhere): To come or go with sudden and decisive motion, throw oneself, drop, fall, strike in. *Obs.* exc. as in c. (Cf. *CHOP v. 1* 8.)

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 730 Their horsemen . . . clapt behind them, to have there charged them. c 1610 *Sir J. MELVIL Mem.* (1735) 5 They clapped again about you and kept you two Years a captive. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* v. § 4. (1669) 93/2 Thou clappedst down on thy seat to sleep. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 63 Hearing of a vacancy with a Noble-man, he clapt in, and easily obtained to be his Chaplain. 1719 *Dr. Fox Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 106 To take the advantage and clapt in between them and their boats. 1750 *PULROCK P. Wilkins* xxi. (1883) 61/a Whether to take her first, and then catch the chickens, or to let her go off, and then clapt upon them.

† b. *fig.* 'To enter with alacrity and briskness upon anything' (J.); to strike into. *Obs.*

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iii. 11 Come, sit, sit, and a song. . . . Shal we clapt into't roundly. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 43 Truly Sir, I would desire you to clapt into your prayers.

c. *absol.* To *clap on*; to apply oneself with energy to a task; to 'set to'. *collog.*

1825 *SURTEES Sponges's Sp. Tour* xviii. 170 Why didn't he clapt on, and try to catch up the hounds at a check? 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Who says Amen? Who will clapt on with a will?

V. Erroneous uses, due to confusion.

†16. = CLIP, clasp, embrace.  
a 1400-30 *Alexander* 384 Pen kisses he kenely þe quene  
& clappis in armes. *Ibid.* 3237, and 3252.

†17. = CLEEPE, call.

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, Hen. IV, ccliv, Hee calls 'em in . . . And claps the better Runners by their Names.

† Combinations, in which the vb-stem is the first element: see CLAP sb. 15.

**Clap**, (klæp), v. 2. Obs. in polite use. [f. CLAP sb. 2.] *trans.* To infect with clap. Also *fig.*

1658 OSBORN *Yas. I* (1673) 514 Atropos clapt him, a Fox on the Drab! 1672-6 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), If the patient hath been clapt. a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 249 [They] had ne'er been clapt w'd a poetic litch. 1883 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 30 His understanding is clapt. 1738 *Laws of Chance* Pref. 9 It is hardly to . . . that a Town-Spark of that Age has not been clapt.

**Clapboard** (klæp'bɔ:rd, klæ'bɔ:rd), sb. Also 7 clabor, clawboard. [A partially englished form of CLAPHOLT, with board for LG. *holt* wood.]

1. *orig.* A smaller size of split oak, imported from north Germany, and used by coopers for making barrel-staves; in later times also for wainscoting. App. now obsolete, except as a traditional term in the Customs schedules: quot. 1833 gives an interpretation of it for fiscal purposes.

c 1500 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 200 Item, Johanni Malthous et jhu socis ejus . . . et servienti domine Musgraff cum serviente Wl Coke cum v plaustris le wayne scott et clap bordes de Burghbrig ad Ripon' s. v. 104. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xvi. (1603) 239 Those Boordes not exceeding the length of a Clapboard. 1623 E. WYNN in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* xxi We stand in need of another brewing Copper, some Clap-boards, more Iron and Steele. 1665 EARL SANDWICH *Lett. in Pepps Correspond* 275 'Fountain of Schedam' a busse laden with clapboards. 1721-300 BAILEY, *Clapboard*, a Board cut ready to make Casks, etc. 1725 BRADLEY, *Ram. Dict.* s. v. Oak, Clapboards for Wainscot. 1772 JACOB *Law Dict.* s. v. For every six ton of beer exported, the same cask, or as good, or two hundred of clapboards to be imported. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 William IV, c. 56 Wood Staves above 3 Inches in Thickness, or above 7 Inches in Breadth, and not exceeding 63 Inches in Length, shall be deemed Clap Boards, and be charged with Duty accordingly. 1840-58 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Clap-board*, a species of oak imported from Norway, and very similar to Dutch wainscot.

b. In U.S. A board, thinner at one edge, used to cover the sides or roofs of houses, each board being made to overlap that below it; a weather-board.

1641 *Records Salisbury, Mass.* in Coffin *Newberry* (1845) 24 No man shall sell clabords of five foot in length for more than three shillings per hundred . . . and if they cleave by the hundred they shall not exceed sixpence per hundred; noe man shall sell ani sawn bord for more than five shillings per hundred. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 380 The strong Easterly breeze . . . which had stripped all the surviving frames . . . of clapboard and roof. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Brachy.* i. vii. 204 The moss grows on the rotten shingles of the roof, and the clapboards have turned black. 1885 S. V. JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xiii, The wind was blowing, and a lilac bush outside brushed against the clapboards.

† 2. Used without a or plural as name of a substance, and collectively. Obs.

1543-4 *Act* 35 Hen. VIII, c. 8 As much clapborde or other borde mete for bere barrells. a 1618 RALEIGH *Observ.* in *Rem.* (1661) 180 Huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdale. 1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 81 The Commodities of Denmark, and Norway, and Sweden. Wheat, Rye, Woolles, Deales, Clap-board, Pipe-staves, etc. 1650 E. WILLIAMS *Virginia* (ed. 2) *title-p.*, The making of the Saw-mill . . . for cutting of Timber and Clapboard to build with all. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* xlv. (1841) II. 165 Clapboard, and pipe and barrel staves . . . from Hamburg. 1887 ROCKES *Agric. & Prices V.* 523 Entries of clove, clap, or claw board, generally bought for the navy.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*  
1745 *Lond. Mag.* 402 Anchormiths . . . Clapboard splitters. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Volcan* i. R. (1853) 204 A tolerably large bark shanty, with a clapboard roof. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clap-board gage*, a device used in putting on the weather-boarding so as to leave a uniform width of face to the weather.

**Clapboard**, v. U.S. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or line with clapboards.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 The sides of the between-decks were clapboarded. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* i. iv, The house . . . was built of wood throughout . . . it was clap-boarded. 1883 BISHOP *Old Mexico* II. xxiv. 349 Comfortable little clapboarded houses.

**Clap-bread**. [f. CLAP v. 1 g b; i.e. bread clapped thin.] Oatmeal cake, beaten or rolled thin, and baked hard. Also called *clap-cake*.

1691 RAY *N. Country Wds.* s. v. *Bannock*, 2 *Clap-bread*, thin hard oat-cakes. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* i. Brit. III. 289 Oat-cakes for Bread, or Clap-bread, as it is called. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* 45 She spoke of the oat-cake at Cowan Bridge (the clap-bread of Westmorland) as being different to the leaven-raisd oat-cake of Yorkshire. 1863 - *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 62 The great rack of clap-bread hung over-head. 1878 *Cumberl. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clap bread*, cakes beat and clapped out with the hands.

**Clap-dish**, arch. [f. CLAP v. 1 + DISH.] A wooden dish with a lid, formerly carried by lepers, beggars from the lazar-houses, and mendicants generally, to give warning of their approach, and to receive alms.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 39 And banisht begge hir breade with dish and clap. - *Poems* (1587), When Cressid clapt the dish and Lazer-like did goe. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.*

IV. 412 The poore lazer sickle people of the Magdalen, whose maner and usage was then, with a clappish upon everie market daie to resort and come to the markets, and there to beg. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 43 A great man . . . That affects royalte, rising from a clappish. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, A leper, with a clap-dish to give notice He is infectious. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clap-dish*, Its name survives only in a ludicrous comparison. Of a great prater it is said, that 'his tongue moves like a beggar's clap-dish'. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. vii. 226 A perfect chaos of clap-dishes . . . Impostors, fitious cripples, and gambling bullies.

† b. Jocularly used of a talkative mouth. Obs.  
1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 274 Hold your clappish, fasten your tongue Unto your roof. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. i, Come stop your clappish.

**Clape** (klæp). [f. CLEEPE v.] Popular name in the state of New York of the Golden-winged or Pigeon Woodpecker, or Flicker.

1860 in BARTLETT. 1880 in WESTER Suppl.

**Claper**(e, obs. form of CLAPPER.

† **Clapholt**, Obs. Also 5 clappolte, -alde, 9 -holde, 7 -hoult. [a. LG. *klappholt* (Bremen Wbch.), in Du. *klaphout* (in Kilian), Da. *klapholt* (16th c. in Molbech), Ger. *klappholz*, whence Sw. *klappholts*: explained in Gaimmas 'smaller pieces of split oak as used by coopers for cask staves, in contrast to the larger *pipenstabe*, LG. *pipenstave*, Du. *pipstave*, Da. *pibestaver*, Sw. *pipstavar*, Eng. *pipstaves*'] Kilian explains 'tabulæ quæræ minores', Plantijn 'bois a tonnelliers pour faire les douves'. Of Low German origin, f. stem of *klappen* to CLAP (in some one of its various senses) + *holt* wood.] = CLAPBOARD sb. 2.

1477 *Paston Lett.* 807 III. 211 There is a grete chyppe go to wreke, and there came up . . . get plente of bowe stauys and waynescotte and clappalde grete plente. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1841) 201 For the beryng of vij. c. clappolte xxxd. 1614 Eng. *Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 237 Ships . . . returning with hemp . . . clap-holt, etc. 1660 *Act Tonnage & Pound.* 12 *Chas. II.*, Clapholt or Clapboard. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 302 Clapholt, 201 hundred; Deals, 900 hundred.

**Clapmatch**. [app. a. Du. *klapmuts* sailor's cap: so called from the cartilaginous hood mentioned in quot. 1743.] A kind of seal: see quots.  
1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 622 (Greenland) Several Sizes of Seals, but of the same Shape, except the Klap-myss, which has a cartilaginous Hood, which covers his Eyes. 1775 CLAYTON *ibid.* LXVI. 102 The clapmatch seal and the fur seal are . . . distinct animals . . . the clapmatch is best pictured in Lord Anson's voyage, under the name of sea-lyon. 1837 GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas & Shipwr.* (1843) 51 The dog seals are named by Southsea-men Wigs, and the female seals are called Clap-matches.

**Clap-net**. [f. CLAP v. or sb. 1.] A kind of net so constructed that it can be suddenly shut by pulling a string. Forms of it are used by fowlers, and by entomologists.  
1708-15 KERSEY *Clap-net and Looking Glass*, a Device to catch Larks with. 1742 FIELDING *Jon. Andrews* II. x, Bird-baiting . . . performed by holding a large clap-net before a lantern, and at the same time beating the bushes. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 93 The clap-net . . . is the grand weapon of the entomologist. The rods of the clap-net are each composed of five pieces, united by ferules. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Night-c.* 1406 The lantern and the clap-net suit the hedge.

**Clappalde**, var. of CLAPHOLT, Obs.  
**Clapped**, clapt (klæpt), pa. pp. of CLAP v.  
**Clapped** (klæpt), ppl. a. *Favriery*. [f. CLAP sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Affected with clap.  
1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. 2. 30 His horse was either clapt'd, or spavind, or greaz'd.

**Clapper** (klæp-pər), sb. 1. Forms: 4-6 claper, (4 claper, 5 claper, -yr(e, -ir, -ere, clapperre, 6 clapper), 5- clapper. [f. CLAP v. 1 + -ER.]

1. An apparatus for clapping, or making a noise.

1. The contrivance in a mill for striking or shaking the hopper so as to make the grain move down to the millstones; the CLACK or CLAP of a mill.

1340 *Ben.* 58 Tonges . . . þet byeh ase þe cleper of þe melle, þet ne may him naht hyealde stille. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship Folsy* (1874) I. 109 Wymen . . . can nat speke, but ar as coy and styll, As the whille winde or clapper of a mill. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. 337 A clapper of a Mill, *crepitaculum*.

2. The lid of a clap-dish, or a rattle carried for the same purpose by beggars or lepers. Obs. exc. Hist. (Cf. CLAP-DISH.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 373 Coppe and claper he bare . . . As he a mesel ware. c 1440 *Generides* 4973 [Generides in a beggar's clothes] Holding his cuppe, his claper in his hande. 1532 MORSE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 498/2 A begging with a dishe and a clapper. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pisto's Trav.* xxxi. § 1. 122 They . . . go up and down the streets with certain clappers, like our Spittle men. 1859 JERMON *Britany* vi. 77 The leper was provided with a hood, a cloak, a sheepskin rug, a pair of clappers . . . for giving notice of his approach.

3. The tongue of a bell, which strikes it on the inside and causes it to sound.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 200, j lb. ferri emp. pro le claper, et aliis necessariis . . . pro dicta campana liganda, et factura del claper. 1393 GOWRI *Conf.* II. 13 Dombæ . . . the belle, Whiche hath no clapper for to chime. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. *Wulker* 567 *Batillis*, a belle claperre *vet* a swyngell. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 13 He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mach.* xxvii. 205 A Bell, with a Steel Clapper. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 68 In Japan the bells never have tongues or clappers, but are always struck from without by a piece of wood.

† b. Hence applied to the pistil or the spadix of certain flowers. Obs.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 The floures . . . almost fashioned lyke a Bell or Cymball, with a small white clapper in the middle. *Ibid.* III. vi. 321 His pestill or clapper . . . is like unto Aron or Cockow-pint.

4. *fig.* A talkative person's tongue. *colloq.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 So manye squint eyebals . . . So manye tongues clapper. 1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. Bullen in O. P. I. 193 That Clapper of the Divell, the tongue of a Scould. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. i, There, her single clapper has publish'd the sense of the whole sex. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/2 Like a Magpye, whose Clapper is Sjt. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* viii, You will . . . set him a-inging his clapper as if he were a town-bell on a rejoicing day.

5. The name of various contrivances for making a continuous or repeated clapping noise; *spec. a.* A rattle used to summon people to church on the last three days of Holy Week (= CLAP sb. 1 g d); b. *Sc.* a rattle used by a public crier (= CLAP sb. 1 g d); c. a contrivance for scaring away birds, either a rattle shaken in the hand, or an apparatus with small sails turned by the wind.

1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 43 One Sacring bell, two clappers, one paire of Sencois . . . wee knowe not what is become of them. 1660 PERYS *Diary* 19 May, We met with the bellman, who struck upon a clapper . . . it is just like the clapper that our boys frighten the birds away . . . with . . . in England. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 205 A clapper clapping in a garth, To scare the fowl from fruit. 1869 *Life Marg. M. Hallahan* (1890) 541 note, Notice of any sister being in her agony is given by a particular clapper only used at such times, and during those days in Holy Week when the bells are silent.

† 6. A door-knocker. Obs.

1617 MINSHEY *Dict. Ling.* s. v. Clapper of a doore, because it maketh a noise, *clap*, *clap*. 1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. 338 A clapper of a door, *cornix pulsatoria*.

† 7. The clack-valve of a pump. Obs.

1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clapet de pompe*, the clapper of a pump-box.

† 8. One who claps or applauds; a clapper.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 48 The pit was to be packed with sturdy clappers. 1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 220 These clappers of hands.

III. 9. *Comb.*, as *clapper-rope*; *clapper-stone*, *Geol.* (see quot.).

1594 *Churchw. Acc. St. Lawrence, Reading* in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* II. (1872) 25 Toling y<sup>e</sup> bell by y<sup>e</sup> clapper 10pe. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cottis's Rocks Class.* 89 A small concretion is found loose in the hollow interior of the larger one, so as to rattle in it when shaken (clapper-stones).

† **Clapper**, sb. 2. Obs. Also 5 clapers, 5-6 claper, 6 clapar. [a. F. *clapier* (AF. probably *claper*) rabbit-hole, Fr. *clapier* (cf. *clapierra* heap of stones, *clap* heap); in med.L. *claperius*, -um, -a, 'rabbit-hole' from 14th c., previously 'heap of stones'; so *clapus*, *clapa* (Du Cange). The origin of the med.L. is unknown: see Littré and Diez; a Celtic derivation is rejected by Thurneysen.]

A rabbit-burrow; also applied to a place constructed for keeping tame rabbits.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1405 Conies . . . That comen out of her clapeies. 1494 FABYAN VII. 395 The wooddes . . . wherin . . . they vsed to hyde theym as a cony doth in his claper. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 86 Plash burrow, set clapper, for dog is a snapper. 1611 COYGR., *Clapier*, a Clapper of Conies; a heape of stones &c. whereinto they retire themselves; or (as our clapper) a Court walled about, and full of nests of boods, or stone, for tame Conies. 1616 SURF., & MARKH. *Country Farme* 645 On the tops of these burroughs or clappers. 1725 BRADLEY *Ram. Dict.* s. v. *Warren*, [They] take care to stock their Warren, by the means of a Clapper of Conies.

*transf.* 1572 T. WILSON *Usury*, The poore gentleman is caught in the cony clapper. 1594 T. B. La *Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 403 A childe . . . when he is borne . . . a man when he dieth . . . are vnwilling to come forth of their clapper and to forsake their closet.

**Clapper** (klæp-pər), v. [f. CLAPPER sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* *Bell-ringing*. To sound (a bell) by pulling a rope attached to the clapper.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells Ch.* i. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by . . . 'clocking' or 'clappering' them; that is by hitching the rope round the flitch or tail of the clapper, so as to pull it athwart against the side of the bell. 1882 *Standard* 27 Mar. 6/7 More bells have been cracked from being 'clappered' than from any other cause.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like a clapper.

1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 230 The clattering clappering click of the castanets.

**Clapperclaw** (klæp-pər-klo), v. arch. or dial.

[app. to CLAW with a CLAPPER, though in what precise sense, is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To claw or scratch with the open hand and nails; to beat, thrash, drub. (Jamieson says 'To fight at arm's length, to strike a blow as a spider at a fly'.)

1590 NASH *Paquill's Apol.* i. D ij b, You should see me so clapper-claw him. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 67 He will Clapper-claw thee tightly (Bully). 1609 1st Qo. *Shaks. Tr. & Cr. Epist.* 2 A new play, neuer sta'd with the Stage, neuer clapper-claw'd with the palmes of the vulgar. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clapperclaw'd*,



beat soundly, or paid off in earnest. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 622 Representing the Cacodemons flogging and clapper-clawing them. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clapper-claw'd*, pawed with the open hand, clawed and belaboured.

2. *fig.* To revile, abuse. 1692 DENNIS *Poems in Burlesque* Ded. 3 Till ev'ry Ship with its great Name, By being Clapperclaw'd became An Irony and Jest of Fame. 1846 C. F. CORNWALLIS *Lett.* (1864) 292 While we expected to be clapper-clawed, there was courage in braving it and speaking the truth.

Hence Clapperclawer, one who clapperclaws, a reviler; Clapperclawing *vbl. sb.*

1806 SOUTHEY in C. SOUTHEY *Life* III. 8 By the Living Jingo. I would give him a most righteous clapper-clawing. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker*. (1849) 369 Two furious tom-cats on the point of a clapper-clawing. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* Pref. xiv. A wholesale sponser. . of superficial conceits, whose clementy of clapper-clawers, misrepresenting the character of my strictures, etc. 1887 BESANT *The World went xxxviii.* 257 The clapperclawings, rubs, and buffets, etc.

**Clapperdudgeon.** *arch.* Also 6-7 -dogen, -dogen. [app. f. CLAPPER *sb.* + DUDGEON hilt of a dagger: the origin of the appellation is unknown. Collier suggests 'from his knocking the clapidish he carried with a dudgeon']

A cant name for a beggar boy; also used as a term of reproach or insult (cf. *beggar*).

1597 HARMAN *Caveat* 44 These Palliards be called also Clapperdogens. 1599 *George a Greene* (1861) 265 It is but the part of a clapperdudgeon to strike a man in the street. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs* Pref. 17 They and their trulls may meet at their stawling kenns with such clapperdogens as yourself. c. 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Clapperdudgeon, a beggar boy. 1834 H. ANSWORTH *Rootwood* II. v. (1878) 198 No swigman, swaddler, clapper-dudgeon. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang* II. vii. 225 Rogues, Thieves. . and Clapper-dugdens. . infested the outskirts of the Old Palace.

**Clapperless.** *a. rare.* [f. CLAPPER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a clapper.

1861 BR. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks in Japan* xi. 158 The temple-bell was clapperless.

**Clapping** (klæ'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAP *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb CLAP, in various senses; striking, noise as of striking, applause, etc.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ix. 167 Haua bei no children but cheste an choppyng [w. r. clapping] hem bitwene. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 Clappingge, *arch.* Ibid. Clappingge or clynyngge of a belle, *arch.* Ibid. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 653 With many great showtes and clapping of hands. 1720 STANIS. *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) I. m. viii. 630 Clapping of dishes and ringing of bells. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 164 A noise. . like the clapping of wings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The whistling and clapping of a tasteless crowd.

2. *fig.* Noisy talk, clamour, chatter. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 943 Ay ful of clappingg. . . A ful gret fool is he that on yow leevith. 1562 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 That aspine leaffe [thy tongue], suche spitefull clappingg haue bred. 1877 G. LONG tr. *M. Aurelius* (Bohn) 121 The praise which comes from the many is a clapping of tongues.

3. *attrib.*, as *clapping sound*, *noise*, etc. *Comb.*, as *clapping-post*, the post against which a gate closes (cf. CLAP *v.* 3, 4) (*obs.* or *dial.*).

1792 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Rev.* 385 It was. . . put. . . down for a clapping-post. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 476 A clapping noise similar to that of a corn-mill. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*, Echo mock'd the clapping sound. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clapping-post*, the smaller of a pair of gate-posts, against which the gate closes. *East.*

**Clapping**, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That claps; that makes a noise as of two hard bodies struck together, etc.: see CLAP *v.* 1

1583 STANHYURST *Poems* (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyrbolt (such as oft, with 1000000000 hobbles, Joue toe the ground clattereth). 1722 [see CLAP *v.* 2]. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini*, Callings, and clapping doors, and curs unite.

**Clappolte**, var. of CLAPHOLT, *Obs.*

**Claps** (e, obs. and dial. f. CLASP).

**Clapt**, var. of CLAPPED: see CLAP *v.*

**Claptrap** (klæ'ptɹæp). [f. CLAP *sb.* 1 + TRAP *sb.*]

1. (with *phl.*) A trick or device to catch applause; an expression designed to elicit applause.

1707-31 BAILEY II, *A Clap Trap*. . . a trap to catch a clap by way of applause from the spectators at a play. 1788 DIBDIN *Musical Tour* liii. 167 Sentiments which, by the theatrical people, are known by the name of clap traps. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) I. 67 There will be no clap-traps, nothing about 'Britannia rule the Waves'. 1848 THACKERAY *Blk. Snobs* xx, Don't. . . vent claptraps about your own virtue.

2. (without *a* or *phl.*) Language designed to catch applause; cheap showy sentiment.

1819 BYRON *Yuan* II. cxxvii. I hate. . . that air Of clap-trap, which your recent poets prize. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lvii. 253 He disdained all cant and clap-trap.

3. A mechanical contrivance for making a clapping noise to express applause, etc. *Obs.*

1847 CRAIG, *Clap-trap*. . . a kind of clapper for making a noise in theatres. 1864 WEBSTER, *Clap-trap*, a contrivance for clapping in theatres. 1866 *Cincinnati Gas.* in *Public Opinion* 24 Feb. A street juggler. . . sings some ditty to the sound of clap-traps which he swings or works in his hand.

4. *attrib.* (in senses 1, 2), passing into true adjectival use: = *claptrappy*.

1815 *Scribblemania* 124 note, The Clap-Trap system which has been uniformly adopted during. . . his theatrical career. 1844 G. S. FABER *Provins. Lett.* (1844) II. 187 They triumphantly draw the clap-trap conclusion, that, etc. 1855

BRIMLEY *Ess. Tennyson* 74 Claptrap appeals to the war-fleeting of the day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 371 A regular clap-trap speaker. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 622/1 The subject is more or less clap-trap.

Hence Claptrapper, Claptrappish *a.*, Claptrappy *a.*, -ily *adv.*; all *nonce-words*.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. xi. 118 Her plebiscolar Clap-Trap-eries. 1820 *Punch* 27 Dec. 306/2 'Till 'Goodwill' sound verily, Cheerily, not claptrappily. 1809 SOUTHEY in C. SOUTHEY *Life* III. 205 Did I not tell you it [a passage in Kehama] was clap-trappish? 1865 *Reader* 2 Dec. 636/2 The language being either claptrappish or rapid. 1873 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Mr. Chamberlain's clap-trappy programme of a Free Church, a Free School, Free Labour, and Free Land.

**Clapur**, -yr (e, obs. ff. CLAPPER).

† **Clapwype.** *Obs.* -o A carrot or ? parsnip.

c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644 *Hic daucus*, clapwype.

|| **Claque** (klæk). [f. *claque* a smack or clap of the hand; a band of *claqueurs*; f. *claqueur* to clap.] An organized body of hired applauders in a theatre; hence *transf.* a body of subservient followers always ready to applaud their leader.

1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 5 The claque was ready with its obsequious applause of the true British Minister, who sticks to his friends. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3) s. v. *Claque*, M. Sauton, in 1820. . . was the first to organize the Parisian claque.

**Claqueur** (klæk'kɔːr), || **claqueur** (klæk'kɔːr). [a. F. *claqueur*, f. *claque* to clack, clap hands.] A hired applauder.

1837 *Athenum* 28 Jan. 65/4 Whom a whole host of claqueurs and expectants were ever applauding. 1847 *Man in Moon* Jan. I. 7 Against private friends and claqueurs, we have fought the cause of right. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 June, Shutting out delegates in order to admit door-keepers' friends, or the claqueurs of candidates.

† **Clar.** *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *klar*, *klare*, in same sense, f. *klar* clear, thin, fine.] See quot. 1753.

1683 *Petrus Plea* Min. I. i. vii. § 2 How good Clar is to be made. . . Take these burnt Ashes. . . grind them. . . very fine. . . that they may be very clear [of which clear preparation the Clar hath its Appellation] (tr. 1580 *La. Erker Miner-alerat* Von welcher klarer Preparierung die Clar dann den namen hat). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Clar* or *Claren*, in metallurgy, bone ashes perfectly calcined, and finely powdered, kept. . . for the covering the insides of coppers [cupels].

**Clarabella** (klä'rabellä). Also *clari-*. [f. L. *clar-us*, -a, clear + *bell-us*, -a, beautiful.] An organ-stop of a powerful fluty tone, invented by Bishop.

1840 *Specif. Organ.*, *Town Hall Birmingham* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 601/1 *Clarabella*. 1876 *Hills Catech.* *Organ* ix. (1878) 60 [The] *Clarabella* [is] an 8 feet manual stop. . . The pipes are of open wood, large scale, giving a thick and powerful fluty tone. 1881 *Dickson Organ-Build.* 25 The *Clarabella* and *Hohl Flute*. . . sometimes take the place of the Stopped Diapason in its upper octaves.

† **Claran.** *Obs. rare* -i. [? cf. Irish *clar* board].

A kind of boat.

1536-7 *Stat. Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Bolton, 1621) 168 Where, at all times necessary, Boates, Scowts, Wherries, Clarans, Cotties and other vessels. . . have been used to passe.

† **Claramer.** *Obs.* Also 5 *clarener*. [Form obscure: app. related to *clarion*.] A musical instrument, ? a clarion.

c. 1420 *Sir Clages* 100 He hard a soone Of dyvers myr, xtrease; Of trompes, pypes, and claramers, Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. 1479 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 418 The hole company to bring home the new maine to his place with trompets and claramers.

**Clare.** A nun of the order of St. Clare; in *phl.* (sometimes *Poor Clares*) the sisterhood instituted by St. Clare at Assisi c. 1212; also called *Minor-esses* from adopting the Franciscan rule and habit. 1818 in *Todd*.

**Clare**, var. or obs. f. CLARY, and CLEAR.

**Clarecord**, var. of CLARICORD, *Obs.*

**Clarefie**, -fy (e, obs. ff. CLARIFY).

**Clarence** (klær'ens). [Named in compliment to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.] A close four-wheeled carriage with seats for four inside; also *attrib.*

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iii. I'll hire the small clarence. *Ibid.* Woolsey. . . consented to take a place in the clarence carriage. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 360 (Hoppe) When clarences, the cabs that carry four, came in, they cooked the hackney-coachmen in no time. 1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 230. I have now set up a nice little Brougham, or clarence. 1864 *Social Sc. Rev.* 403 Four-wheeled Clarence Cabs, seated for four passengers within and one in addition to the driver without, have long remained without any material alteration.

**Clarenceux**, -cieux (klær'ensiu). Also 7-8 *Clarenceux*. [In Anglo-Fr. *Clarenceux*, Anglo-Latin *Clarencius*, *Clarentius*, f. *Clarence*, L. *Clarentia*, an English dukedom deriving its name from Clare in Suffolk, created for Lionel, second son of Edward III, when he married the heiress of Clare, whence the title *dux Clarencis*, *dux Clarentie*. The Clarence herald was subsequently made a royal herald and king-of-arms.]

The second King-of-Arms in England, whose office is to marshal and arrange the funerals of all baronets, knights, and esquires south of the river Trent. Formerly also called *SURBOY*, as opposed to *NORBOY* the northern King-of-Arms.

1419-20 [William Horsley, said to have been Clarenceux at Constitutions of Rouen.] 1494 12 Aug. *Grant of Arms* (Meantys) Per me Richemont Roy D'Armes de Clarenceux. 1565 Mar. 24 *Grant of Arms* (Knight), By W<sup>m</sup> Hervy alias Clarencieux King of arms. 1616 BULLOKER, *Clarentius*. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* II. xliii. 146 The Queen first made him [Camden] Richmond Herald, and then Clarenceux King of Arms. c. 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. 89 The king. . . sent Clarencieux (king of arms) to Scotland, to require the duke to avoid the country. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5312/2 Clarenceux King at Arms (officiating in the Absence of Garter King at Arms.) c. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x, All the fantastic pomp of heraldry was there, Clarenceux and Norroy, Portcullis and Rouge Dragon. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanac* 137 *College of Arms*, Kings of Arms. . . Clarenceux, Walter Aston Blount.

Hence **Clarenceuxship**.

1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 After that time he was fix'd in his Clarenceuxship, and had got a Knighthood.

**Clarendon** (klær'endən). *Printing.* A thick-faced condensed type, in capital and small letters, made in many sizes.

1848 R. Besley & Co.'s *Specimen-bk. of Types*, R. Besley & Co. originally introduced the Clarendon Character. . . The most useful Founts that a Printer can have in his Office are the Clarendons. 1875 *Urr. Dict. Arts* III. 641 *Clarendon*, a modification of antique. 1884 *List of Types*, Three-line Great Primer Clarendon.

**Clarener**, var. CLARANER, CLARIONER, *Obs.*

**Clare-obscure**: see CLAIR-OBSCURE.

**Clareous**, *a.*, see CLAROUS.

**Clareschaw**, var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

**Clarestory**, obs. form of CLERESTORY.

† **Claret**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *clarētum*, f.

OF. *claré*, *claret*, CLARY q. v. ] = CLARY *sb.* 1

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lviii. (1495) 896 *Claret* is made of wyne and of hony and swete spycery [Lat. *Claretum ex vino et melle et speciebus aromaticis confectum*]. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 658 *Hoc claretum*, a claret. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 *Claret*, wyne [clarey K. clary P.], *claretum*. 1559 MORWYN *Eoetym.* 398 *Ginger* ij drams, Cinnamon half an unce, Cloves a dram, whyt wyne ij measures, that is xij pound, an unce of hony, whyte sugar half a pound; make claret thereof according to art.

**Claret** (klær'et), *sb.* 2 (*a.*) Forms: 5- claret, 5 clarett, clarrytto, clarete, (cleret, clerote), 6 clarette, -ed, *Sc.* clarat, 6-7 claret't. [a. OF. *claret*, in *vin claret* (mod.F. *clairet*), from *claret*, *clairet*, dim. of *clair* 'clear, light, bright'; cf. It. *chiaretto* dim. of *chiaro*, L. *clarus* 'clear'. The OF. *clard* CLARY, and this *claret* have fallen together in mod.F. under the form *clairet* (see Littré).]

1. A name originally given (like F. *vin claret*) to wines of yellowish or light red colour, as distinguished alike from 'red wine' and 'white wine'; the contrast with the former ceased about 1600, and it was apparently then used for red wines generally, in which sense it is still, or was recently, *dial.* (cf. also 3). Now applied to the red wines imported from Bordeaux, generally mixed with Benicarlo or some full-bodied French wine.

† *a.* as *adj.*, qualifying *wine*. Thus used, it was apparently at first significant of colour, as in F.

[Cf. c. 1396 *Mauvaise de Langage* (1873) *Vin claret*, vermeille, et blanc]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79 *Claret* or *cleret* as wyne, *semiclaris*. c. 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugae P.* 10 *Rede wyn*, the claret, and the white. 1513 *Boka Kerynyne* in *Babes Bk.* 267 *Reed wyne*, whyte wyne, claret wyne. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 39 *a.* *French claret wines*. 1562 *BULLEYN Def. agst. Sicknesse* lf. xi. The seconde wyne is pure claret, of a cleare iacent or Yelow choler. 1568 *WITHALS Dict.*, *Claret Wine*, vinum sanguineum subrubrum, vel rubellum. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 149 Small wines onlie, as Claret, White, Red, French, etc. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 4 *That. The Conduit run nothing but Claret Wine.* 1611 *COTGR.*, *Vin claret*, claret wine. 1714 *GAY What d'y'e call it* i. 9 *My dry Lip is dy'd with Claret Wine.*

*b. absolutely.* (The earlier quots. are uncertain.)

[? a. 1400 *Morte Arith.* 200 *Pane claret* and *Crette*, clerically renne, With somethes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) nr. 477 *Of wyngs* I haue grete plente, Both whyte wyne and red pat [ys] so cleyr. *Clary wyne* and *claret*, and other moo. c. 1535 *Dewes Introd.* 174 in *Palsgr.* (1852) 909 *The whyte wyn*, the claret (*le claret*), the wyne red. c. 1575 *Art of Planting* 74 *Vessels* of white wyne or Claret and such like. 1616 *SURL & MARK. Countr. Farme* 638 Amongst these our French vines, some are white, othersome are of a deepe yellow, commonly called clarets, or reddish vines, vvich are the most wholesome of all. . . The rest are all red, more or lesse. 1689 *LOCKE Lett. Toleration* i. 51 Others have their Clubs for Claret. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4337/8 To be sold an entire Parcel of New French. . . Claret. . . being of the Growth of Lafit, Maugeze, and La Tour. 1778 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 29 Apr. A man may choose between abstemiousness and knowledge, or claret and ignorance. c. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Claret*, any sort of foreign red wine. 1836 C. *REDDING Hist. Mod. Wines* iii. (ed. 2) 53 There is no pure wine in France like that which is designated claret in England. This wine is a mixture of Bordeaux with Benicarlo, or with some full wine of France, *Claret* wines. . . signify those which are. . . rose-coloured. 1861 *SIR J. BOWRING Autobiog. Recollect.* (1877) 373 The four clarets of the first quality.

2. *Pugilistic slang.* Blood.

1604 *DEKKER 1st Pt. Honest Wh.* i. vii, Wks. 1873 II. 45 This should be a Coronation day: for my head runs Claret lustily. 1654 *BENLOWIS Theoph.* m. lviii. War hath our luke-warm Claret broacht with Spears. 1820 *BYRON Lett.* 12 Dec. Besides losing some claret on the spot, [he] bruised

himself a good deal. 1848 TRACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi. 473 His fine shirt frill dabbled with the claret drawn from his own little nose.

3. The colour of 'claret'; in modern acceptation, a reddish-violet.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* On *Julia's Recovery*, Health on Julia's cheek hath shed claret, and cream commingled. 1884 *Chr. World* 17 Jan. 52/1 Very rich Brocade Plush to match in... Claret.

b. attrib. or as adj. Claret-coloured. Cf. 1 a. 1547 RECORD *Judic. Ur.* 33 Claret and redd Urine. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Roineastre*, reddish or claret colour. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1668) 299 I'll... have some Claret Whore burn him for an Heretic (cf. *scarlet lady*). 1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 258 The Brimstone, the Carrot, and Claret Potatoes. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/1 The deep claret hue of the Akebia.

4. Angling. Species of artificial salmon-fly, so named from its general colour when made up. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 346 The Claret... is good for sea-trout.

5. attrib. and Comb., as claret-jug, -vessel; -coloured adj.; †claret-cunner, a connoisseur of claret; claret-cup, a mixture of iced claret with lemonade and various flavouring ingredients.

1777 SCOTT *Colour Blindness* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 613 A fine rich 'claret-coloured dress. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Remonstr. King* 42 Monsouris of France, gud 'claret-cunnaris. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *Hostages to Fortune* 87 (Hoppe) He... compounds 'claret-cup at the evening meal. 1864 DICKENS *Lett.* 2 Jan. (1880) II. 171 The packet will contain a 'claret-jug. I hope it is a pretty thing in itself for your table.

Hence (chiefly nonce-words). Claret v., to drink claret (cf. *to wine*); Claretier, a drinker of claret; Claretless a., without claret; Claretty a., having the appearance of claret.

1814 BYRON *Lett. Moore* 9 Apr. We clareted and champagne till two. a 1679 L.D. ORRERY *Altemira* II, The Humble Claretteers resist in vain, Whilst he toasts, every Night, in politic Campaign. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 68 Being a stout Claretteer [he] kill'd... an Apothecary... by hard drinking. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. lvi. Leaving all-claretless the unmoisten'd throttle. 1709 RAMBL. *Puddle-Cups* 15 Your poor Son with that Claretty Nose.

† Claret, sb. 3 Obs. Some apparatus for drawing liquor from a cask.

1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 79 Claret of a tunne [1499 claret], ductilium. 1466 PASTON'S *Fun.* in *Paston Lett.* 549 II. 268 For claretts and fawcetts, vid.

Clarete(e), obs. ff. CLARITY.

Clarey(e), var. of CLARY sb. 1 Obs.

Clargie, -y, obs. ff. CLERGY.

Claribel-flute. 'An organ stop of similar construction to the clarabella, but generally of 4 ft. pitch' (Stainer and Barrett).

Claribella, var. of CLARABELLA.

† Clarichord. Obs. Forms: 6 clary, cleri-cord(e), clare, 6-9 clari-cord, 9 Hist. clari-cord. [A perverted form of CLAVICHORD. Littré has *claricorde* also as Fr., but without citation; Cotgr. has it only as the Eng. of *clavessin*. Whether the corruption was phonetic or graphic (r for v) does not appear; the erroneous form was probably associated with L. *clarus*, clear.]

= CLAVICHORD, q.v.

1502 [see CLARICIMBAL]. 1503 in LELAND *Collect.* (1770) App. iii. 284 The kyng began before hyr to play of the clarychordes... and upon the said clarychorde Sir Edward Stanley played a ballade and sang therewith. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xii. Rebeckes, clarycordes, eche in theyr degre. 1514 Test. *Edor.* (Surtees) V. 49 My best clarycordis. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.* *Organ dawnsu*, a payre of clercordes. 1598 FLORIO, *Monocordo*, an instrument hauing manie strings of one sound, which with little peeces of cloth make distinct sounds, called clari-cordes. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Clari-cord*, or Manicord, a musical instrument in form of a spinnet. It has 49 or 50 keys and 70 strings, which bear on five bridges. [1823 tr. *Simondini's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 The Jangleur... able to handle the clari-cord and guitar. 1878 A. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 366/2 During the Tudor period, frequent mention is found... of the clavi-cord, clari-cord, and monocord; all three names seeming to be shared by one instrument, and that most probably the true clavi-cord.]

b. attrib.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xi. [Iron] of such toughness, that it yieldeth to the making of clari-cord wire.

† Corrupted forms of this were Clari-cord (clari-cord); Clari-cordes, Clari-corn; also CLARIGOLD (D.

1598-1611 FLORIO, *Graniceimbalo*, a musical instrument, like our clari-cordes. 1599 T. MOUTRET *Silvavornes* 73 A musike strange of new found Clari-calls. 1611 COTGR., *Clavessin*, clari-cordes or clari-calls. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 158 A Soft Body dampeth the Sound, much more than a Hard... And therefore in Clari-calls, the Keyes are lined. 1692 COLES, *Clari-corn*, *Clar.*, an instrument somewhat like a cymbal. 20 1744 in COCKER.

† Clari-cimbal. Obs. Forms: 6 clari-cimbal(le, -cymbal(le, -simbal, -symbal, clary-cymbal, -symball. [A perverted form of CLAVICIMBAL: cf. *clari-cord*.] = CLAVICIMBAL.

1502 in *Antiq. Repert.* II. 310 (Rimbault *Pianof.* (1860) 43) Twelve ladies had clari-cords, clari-cimbals, and such other. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xi. There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy... Cymphans, doussemers, with clari-cimbales glorious. 1533 *Goody Primer* Ps. cl. Praise him with soft clary-cimbals. 1555 EDEN *Decades* IV. Ind.

230 Musical instruments as clari-cimbals, lutes, gytrens. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Clari-cimbal*, see Clavicymbal.

† Clarification. Obs. rare. = next.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 475 The things that are temporall... are abolished in his clarification.

Clarification (klærifika'sjən). [a. F. *clarification*, ad. L. *clarificatio*-em, n. of action f. *clarificare*; see CLARIFY.]

1. The action or process of clarifying, esp. liquids. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Clarification is the expurgation of sordid grosse matter from liquid medicaments. 1739 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 95 Drossy Salt... impregnated with the Saltpeper before its Clarification. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 Vict. c. 50 § 8(x) A brewer of beer... shall not... add any... thing thereto (except finings for the purpose of clarification).

† 2. Glorifying; transfiguration. Obs.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 1 The three witnesses of Christ's clarification... Peter, and James, and John. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Epist. Portage's Mystic Div.* 77 An Elevation and clarification of his very mortal Body.

Clarified (klærifaid), ppl. a. [f. CLARIFY v. + -ED.] Made clear; cleared; freed from impurity, defecated, refined, etc.; † glorified, transfigured; see the vb.

c 1430 15th C. *Cookery Bks.* 12 A pottle with Sugre and clarified hony. 1509 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* v. 50 Her chambre was glazed with byrall clarified. 1562 BULLIEN *Bk. Simples* 104, Put in the clarified Butter. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 88 Clarified bodies need no food or nourishment. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v. The Crier of the Court hath too clarified a Voice. 1662 SOUTH *Serm. Gen.* i. 27 (1715) IV. 60 The Dictates of a clarified Understanding. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem.* IV. 178, *Apol. Perfection* 149 With clarified, Transfigured, or Glorified bodies. 1826 J. F. BROWN in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1216 Written... with a common clarified pen. a 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* *Wedding-day*, Char, potted with clarified butter and spices. 1846 *Hare Mission Conf.* (1850) 283 The intutions of the clarified Reason. 1886 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* IV. ii. 340 A love clarified, etherealized, which jealousy cannot touch.

Clarifier (klærifaier), [f. next + -ER.]

1. One who or that which clarifies; spec. a substance used to clarify liquids, etc.

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 1 b, Fyre... is the clarifier of other elementes, if they be vycate. 1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4207/4 This great Clarifier dissolves Sufusions. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 560/2 The usual clarifiers are albumen, gelatine, acids, salts, blood, lime, plaster-of-paris, alum, heat, or alcohol.

2. techn. A vessel in which liquor or juice is clarified; spec. a large metallic pan or cauldron used in the clarification of sugar.

1822 BURROWS *Cycl.* X. 286/2 Clarifiers are sometimes seen of one thousand gallons each. 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 594/1 The cane-jug... is conducted by channels from the mill to large flat-bottomed coppers or open pans called clarifiers.

Clarify (klærifi), v. Also: 4-5 clare-, 5 clery-, 5-6 clary-. [a. OF. *clarifier* (12th c.), *clari-fier*, *clerifier* (the last two partially popularized), ad. late L. *clarificāre* to make clear, f. *clarus* clear + *-ficāre*; see -FY.] To make clear, to clear.

† 1. trans. To free from darkness or gloom; to light up, illumine; to brighten. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxx. (Tollem. MS.), Powder herof confecte in hony claryfeyd and hytpep be face [ed. 1495 claryfeyth and maketh the face fayr]. c 1430 LYNG. *Bochas* (1554), As Phebus... the day doth claryfe.

1583 STANLEY *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 94 Phoebus dyd claryfy brightlye The world with luster. 1597 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 234 Thou second sun... Dost claryfy each corner of the earth. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* IV. (1722) 332 The Light had been... Clarifying this dark and thick Atmosphere for more than five compleat Years.

b. fig. To make clear (an obscure subject). 1823 *Monthly Rev.* C. 529 The subject is so little exhausted, and the learning of M. Champollion is so well adapted to clarify its obscurity, that, etc. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* II. § 13. 50 It cannot but greatly simplify and clarify the subject. 1865 MILL *Hamilton's Philos.* 522 Mathematical and scientific studies, which his subsequent metaphysical pursuits enabled him... to clarify and reduce to principles.

† 2. fig. To make illustrious or glorious; to exalt, glorify. [Chiefly repr. *clarificāre* of the Vulgate.] a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 1 Day of anguys in the whilke þou sayd fadere claryf þe sun. 1382 WYCLIF *Johu* xii. 27-8 Fadur, claryf þi name. I have clarified, and eft I schal claifye. — 1 *Esdras* viii. 25 Blessed be the Lord God of oure fadris, that 3af this wil in to the herte of the king, to claryfen his hous, that is in Jerusalem. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 27/2 Whan Jhesu cryst was baptysed and also whan he was claryfied. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* I. viii. 213 It was necessary his person should be... so clarified by great concurrencies... as might gain credit to the testimony he was to give.

3. To make pure and clear, or clean (physically, also morally); to free from all impurities; to clear.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 40 It clarifed þi soule. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442/3 Lord I praye the that the... precious blood that I have taken... wyl in suche manere claryfy that none odour or fylthe... may remaine or abyde wythin me. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. i. (1883) I. 6 The fire, which is most pure of elementes... doth clarify the other inferior elementes. 1589 NASH *Anat. Absurditie* 13 The water is cleane, and of nature fitte to clarify euery part of the body. 1654 *Persuasion to Conscience* 37 If the possession of the Crowne... expunge the grossest spots yet found in any that wore it; may it not as well clarify a republick from any imputation? 1683 PRYOR *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 165 It [nitre] is first to be clarified and purified from its salt 1793

WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 206 Heaven wants not fire to clarify the dead.

b. spec. To make clear and pure (a liquid or liquefied substance); to render pellucid; to free from all impurities or extraneous matters held in suspension; to defecate or fine. Also fig.

c 1430 15th C. *Cookery Bks.* 35 Take fayre Honey, and clarifi yt on þe fyre tyll it wexe hard. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 433 Poured out of one vessell into another, and so by setting clarified from the grounds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. xviii. 116 Their Yeomen are excluded from ever rising higher to clarify their bloods. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 Tincture of Brasil wood... in luke-warm water, filter it, and claifye it. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 141 Strain, claifye with the White of an Egg, and thicken. 1769 MRS. RAITFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 49 To clarify butter. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 35 A substitute for the white of eggs in clarifying the juice of the sugar-cane.

c. To clear (the air or atmosphere); to free from mists and vapours. Also fig. and trans.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 The sunne... doth excellently claifye, and purge the aire of them. 1876 GLO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. lvi. 532 The occasional rare sound of hoofs and wheels seeming to clarify the succeeding silence. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* I. 26 The country was in general disposed to think that the accession of a woman to the throne would somewhat clarify and purify the atmosphere of the Court. 1884 *Chr. World* 10 Apr. 268/5 Mr. Gladstone's speech... and the decisive vote that followed, have wonderfully clarified the political atmosphere.

d. fig. To clear (the mind, etc.) from ignorance, misconception, or error; to rectify.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. 100 (T.) Many boys are muddy-headed, till they be clarified with age. 1659 EVLYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 108 Hope that God... will at last compassionate our infirmities, clarify our judgments. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Apr. 26 He never clarified his notions, by sifting them through other minds. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. (1864) 109 A pure life will clarify the intellect. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 342 By these means he endeavoured to clarify the popular creed.

4. To make clear (the sight, eyes, or mental vision); to clear (the voice, etc.).

c 1525 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Poles* 27 Clarifye here your syghte. 1567 MAPLETT *Gr. Forest* 12 To claifye y<sup>e</sup> voice, and to helpe them that be hoarse. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Cviii. Oyle of Cartamus... of sissam, do claifye the voice. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sanson* (1717) 275 Lord, claifye mine eyes, that I may know Things, that are good. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 208 A man's eyes... clarified by the power which enables him to look beyond the visible.

† 5. To set forth clearly, declare. Obs.

c 1420 *Chron. Wlad.* 617 To claifye be powere of Goddu, myzt. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 67 A word to you I wold cleryfy. *Ibid.* 300 From heven tille erthe thou me sent Thi name to preche and claryfy.

6. intr. (for refl.) To be made or become clear; to clear, in various senses.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhovers Bk. Physicke* 158/1 Let this stande a whole night because it might settle, and claify. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (A1 b) 175 His Wits and Vnderstanding doe claifye and breake vp, in... discoursing with Another. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lvii. 265 Spring, of hot water... very thick... but it soon claifies. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 626 The heat is then withdrawn, and the liquid left to claify. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 142 Emerson... has clarified steadily towards perfection of style.

Clarifying (klærifaij), vbl. sb. [f. prec. + -ING.] The action of prec. vb.; clarification.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 205 Hony after clarifyinge. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Prol. 3 The clarifying and rectifying of the mind is its principal end. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, The Clarifying of the Sugar may also be dispensed with. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 507 [The] caseine... may be separated by keeping the butter melted at a temperature of 180°, when the caseine will fall to the bottom, leaving the butter pure and much less liable to change; an operation which is commonly known as the clarifying of butter.

Clarifying (klærifaij), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That clarifies or makes clear.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Clean Linen* Ded. Wks. II. 164 The Most Mondifying, Clarifying, Purifying and Repurifying, Cleanse... of polluted Linen. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 162 The clarifying sights of God.

† Clarigate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *clārigāre*, f. *clarus* clear; lit. 'to set forth clearly, declare ceremoniously'; cf. *fumigate*, *navigate*, and see -ATE.] (See quot.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xxii. ii. 115 They... sent their heralds to the enemies of the people of Rome for to clarigate, that is to say, to summon them with a loud voice for to make restitution of that which they detained of theirs.

† Clarigation. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *clārigatiō*-em, f. *clārigāre*.] The solemn demand for redress, prior to declaration of war, by the ancient Roman herald.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (1865) I. 243 To expresse with a clere voice the causes of batelle, and suche an expression was called a clarigation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Clarigation*, a clearing, a proclaiming or denouncing war. 1854 WHISTON tr. *Grotius' Bell. ac P.* III. 63 This demand was called *clarigation*.

† Clarigold. Obs. rare. Also 6 clarigold. [Perverted form of CLARICORD; cf. *clari-call*, *clari-cordes*, there mentioned.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, a CLARICORD. 1558 *Will of J. Hyde* (Somerset Ho.), I geve and bequeathe unto Margery Weekes... my Clarygoldes. 1592 Dr. Faustus

in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 178 Organs, clarigolds, lutes, viols. and all manner of other instruments.

2. A constable: 'perhaps because their whips were "stringed instruments"' (W. D. Macray, ed. *Ret. Par.*).

1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* iv. i. 1269, I bespoke you a passport, least the clarigolds ait some towns ende catche you. *Ibid.* v. ii. 1544 Let us loiter noe longer, leaste the clargolds catche us.

† **Clarine.** *Obs.* [The corresp. *F. clarine* is given only in sense of a bell for the necks of cows, sheep, etc. But OF. had *clairain*, *clarin*, in sense of both *clairon*, and *clarine*; cf. It. *chiarina* *clarion*.] By-form of CLARION.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Clarine*, trumpet [1499 *clayon* trumpet], *lituus*, *sistrum*. 1620 SHELTON *Quila*. IV. xx. 163 Within the Clarines, Hautboys and Trumpets sounded.

**Clarinet** (klærinet, -net). [a. *F. clarinette*, dim of *clarino*.]

1. A wooden single-reed instrument with a compass of about three octaves and a half, having a cylindrical tube with bell-shaped orifice, and played by means of holes and keys. *Bass Clarinet*: a similar instrument sounding an octave lower.

1795 *Monst. Amer. Grog.* II. 509 French horns and clarinets. 1849 *Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys.* Sc. xvii. 159 Through the aperture catch a reed, with a flexible tongue, as in the clarinet. 1881 *BROADHOUSE Mus. Acoust.* 231 The Clarinet is said to have been invented in 1690 at Nuremberg.

2. An organ-stop of a quality of tone like that of this instrument; = CREMONA.

1876 *Hills Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Clarinet... an 8 feet Manual [organ] stop, striking reed.

**Clarinetist** (klærinetist). [a. *F. clarinetiste*.] A player on the clarinet.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug. The adagio from the clarinet concerto... written for Stadler, a celebrated Viennese clarinetist. 1871 *GRACIE Beethoven* vi. 177 The clarinetist made by mistake a repetition of eight bars.

|| **Clarino** (klärino). [It. *clarino*.] A CLARION; also the organ-stop so called.

**Clarion** (klærion), *sb.* Forms: 4 *claryoun* (e, -ounn(e), *clarioun*, 4-5 -oun, 5 -onne, *clary-owne*, 5-6 *claryon*, 4- *claryon*. [a. OF. *claron*, *cleron*, *clairon*; in med. L. *clārion-em*, *clārōn-em*, f. *clārus* clear. Italian has in same sense *clarino*, *chiarina*; cf. CLARINE.]

1. A shrill-sounding trumpet with a narrow tube, formerly much used as a signal in war. (Now chiefly poetical, or in historical narrative.)

c 1325 [see 5 a.] c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 150 Blody soun in trumpe, beme and clarioun. c 1386 — *Knts T.* 1653 Pypes, trompes, hakeiers, Clarionnes That in the bataille blownen blody sounes. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* iv. 21. 1475 CAXTON *Ysaen* 89 Trompettes, claryons, tabours and other instruments. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xxxvi. xxiii. Many a clarion Began to blowe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Clarion*, a kind of small straight mouthed, and shrill sounding Trumpet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 532 The warlike soun Of Clarissimos of Venice. 1673 SHENSTONE *IVks.* (1764) I. 22 Fame, her clarion pendant at her side. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 138 Silver clarions menacing loudly. 1877 EMERSON *May-Day*, &c. *Wks.* (Bohn) III. 477 Byron's clarion of disdain.

2. *Her.* A bearing shaped somewhat like a clarion.

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clarion*, Guillem takes these Clarions to be a Kind of old-fashion Trumpet; but others think they rather represent the Rudder of a Ship, or, as some say, the Rest for a Lance. 1766 *FORNY Heraldry* (1787) 187 Ruby, three Clarions Topaz.

3. *poet.* The sound of a trumpet; any similar rousing sound, as the crowing of a cock.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 443 The crested Cock whose clarion sounds The silent hours. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* ii. 226 The loud clarion of the braying Ass. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* v. The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn. 1796 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusad* 76 The trump and fife's shrill clarion far around The glorious music of the fight resound. 1858 *LONGF.* *Poems, Daybreak*, O Chanticleer, Your Clarion blow; the day is near. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 7 That to which for long humane and Christian people had shut their ears... sounded forth with an irrepressible clarion.

4. A four-feet organ-stop of quality of tone similar to that of the clarion.

c 1670 *Organ Specif.* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 593/1 Great Organ. 12 stops... 12. Clarion. 1722-4 *Ibid.* II. 596/2 Choir Organ... Clarion, from Great Organ, by communication. 1876 *Hills Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Clarion, Clarin, Clarino, a Reed-stop similar to the Trumpet, but of 4 feet, both on the Manual and Pedal [of the organ].

5. *attrib.* a. Of or pertaining to a clarion.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1210 Loude alarom vpon launde luted was benne. c. *Clarion* crack cryed on-lofte. 1811 *SCOTT D. Roderick* lxiii. Fame, with clarion blast and wings unfurled, awakes an injured World. 1838 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* 194 C. (1862) 358 Like the clarion-call On battle-field.

b. Sounding like the clarion, loud and clear.

184. *LONGF. Excelsior* iv. Loud that clarion voice replied, Excelsior! 1858 *GREENER Gunners* 371 The Whitworth rifle... was introduced to the world with a clarion flourish from the Times. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 27 In the quaint lines of Cowper, or the clarion couplets of Pope.

**Clarion** (klærion), *v. rare.* [f. CLARION *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To blow the clarion; to give forth a clarion sound. Hence *Clarioning* *vbl. sb.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 152 In fight and blode-shedding [v. r. -ynges] Is used gladly clarioning [v. r. -ynges]. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 29 Thou clappst thy wings and clarionest thy loudest.

2. *trans.* To herald with clarion's sound.

1840 R. HORNE *Gregory VII.* i. ii. (ed. 2) 15 Ere one festive day Our advent clarion.

† **Clarioner.** *Obs.* Also 5 *clarener*, 6 *clarionar*. [f. CLARION *sb.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who blows a clarion; a trumpeter.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v. The noise... Of trumpeters and eke of clarioners. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 *Claryowre* or *clareneire* [1499 *clarioneire*, *liticen*. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 233 Let see where is your clarionar.

**Clarionet** (klærionet), -et. [dim. of CLARION, cf. *Clarinet*: see -ET.]

1. = CLARINET 1.

1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 260 Breathe soft Ye clarionets, and softer still ye flutes. 1820 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xxiix. The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet. 1842 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 164 There arose... a shrill clear sound... the strange instrument was 'a clarionet'.

b. *fig.* A sound like that of the instrument.

1831 T. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii. (1887) 191 A mellifluous concert of noses, from the clarionet of the waiting-boy... to the double bass of the Reverend Doctor. 1867 *EMERSON May-Day*, etc. *Wks.* (Bohn) III. 405 Was it a squirrel's peevish bark, or clarionet of joy?

c. A player on the clarionet.

1876 *QUIDA Moths* II. 121, I was fourth clarionet at the Opéra Comique.

2. = CLARINET 2.

1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Krummhorn*, *Cromorne*, *Cremona*, *Clarionet*... various names given to an Organ Reed Stop of 8 feet size of tone.

Hence **Clarionetist**, -etist [see -IST], a player on the clarionet.

1865 *tr. Spohr's Autobiogr.* 68 The third Count assisted as Clarionetist in the orchestra.

† **Clarionist.** *Obs. rare.* = CLARIONER.

1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Yngurth* 106 Marius commaunded sodenly al hys trumpets, clarionistes with other minstrels to sound their instruments as shirle as they could.

**Clarion** (e, obs. forms of CLARION.

**Clarishoe**, var. of CLAIRSCHACH.

**Clarishimbal**, -symbal, var. ff. CLARICYMBAL.

† **Clarisonant**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *clār-us* clear + *sonānt-em* sounding.] = next.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Clarisonant* [1681 -sonent]. 1692 in *COLES*.

**Clarisonous** (klärisonous), a. *rare.* [ad. L. *clārisonus* clear-sounding, f. *clār-us* clear + *sonus* sounding.] Clear-sounding, shrill.

1721-1800 in *BAILLY*. 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. *Dicts.*

† **Clarissimo.** *Obs.* [It. superlative of *claro* clear, illustrious: -L. *clārissimus* 'most illustrious,' a title of honour.] A Venetian grandee; a magnifico, a magnate.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii. But your Clarissimo, old Round-back, he will crump you, like a Hog-louse, with the touch. 1611 *CORVAT Cruellities* 246 About them sat the Clarissimos of Venice. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.*, None but sparkes, rich heires, clarissimos and magnificoes, would goe to the cost of it.

**Clarite** (klærītē). *Min.* [Named 1874 from Clara Mine, Baden, where found; see -ITE.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, closely akin to Enargite.

1875 in *DANA*. 1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd *Suppl.* I. 539 *Clarite*... is monoclinic (enargite is rhombic)... colour dark lead-grey. Streak pure black.

† **Claritude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *clārītudo* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear: see -TUDO.] Clearness, brightness.

1550 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* ii. 699 On the first Peill was keruit Claritude. 1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 58/2 Annoynde therewith the Eyes, and they will continue their claritude as long as you live. a 1670 *HACKETT Cent. Serm.* (1675) 400 It was as yet... so complete a claritude as will adorn the Lamb of God hereafter.

b. *concr.* (with *pl.*) A thing of brightness.

1648 JCS. BEAUMONT *Psychewit* vii. lvi. (T.), Those claritudes which gild the skies. *Ibid.* vii. clxvi. (R.), Mirrors of purer claritudes than move About the silver heav'ns.

**Clarity** (klærītē). Forms: 4-5 *clarte*, *clarte*, *clarite*, 5 *clartee*, 6-7 *claritie*, 6-*clarity*.

[Originally ME. *clartē*, a. OF. *clartē*: -L. *clārītāt-em* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear. This early form has been changed in two directions: first by assimilation to *clere*, *cleer*, *CLEAR*, it became *clertē*, *cleerte*, *CLERTEE* (cf. *surety*), which became obs. in 16th c.; secondly under influence of the Lat. original, it became *claritē*, *claritie*, *clarity* (cf. *purity*, *security*, etc.); this became almost obs. by 1700, but has been revived by many modern writers, and is now frequent in sense 4.]

† 1. Brightness, lustre, brilliancy, splendour. *Obs.* (An exceedingly common sense in 17th c.)

c 1400 MAUNDVELL. xxii. 339 A charboncle... that in the nyght seveith gret clarte and schynnyng. 1475 *CAXTON Ysaen* 85 As light as it had been daye by the clarte and resplendour of torches. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Isa.* xxx. cxxiii. This claritie of sunne and moone. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xxvi. *Wks.* (1677) 213 The light and clarity of the enlightening Sun. 1651-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 177 The Angelical Clarity and Divine Temper of our Resurrection Body.

† b. with *pl.* *Obs.*

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* v. lvii. Sols radiant fulgence in meridian skies seem'd shade upon those Clarities.

† c. *fig.* 'Light'. *Obs.*

1657 *JER. TAYLOR Meas. Friendship* (1678) 18 Friendship is... the Counsellor of our doubts, the Clarity of our minds.

† 2. Glory, divine lustre. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 29554 (Cott. Galba), Till his clarete he vs ken, thurgh prayers of his moder. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serl. Wks.* I. 405 Y wole pat bei be pere pat Y am, but bei see my clarite which pou hast sounen me. 1549 *BR. HOOPER Decl.* 10 *Commandant*, vii. *Wks.* (1843-52) 344 The clarity and brightness of the Son of Man coming to judgment. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xxvi. 411 The further regions of clarity and glory.

† 3. Illustrious quality; lustre of renown. *Obs.*

1616 *BULLOKAR, Claritie*, Nobleness. 1679 *HOBBS Behemoth* (1840) 242 Obscure men that could receive no clarity but from the flame of the state.

4. Clearness: in various current uses; e. g. of colour, sky, atmosphere, sight, intellect, judgement, conscience, style.

1616 *BULLOKAR, Claritie*, cleerenesse. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 1 Weakly deluded in the clarity of their understanding. 1650 H. BROOK *Conserv. Health* 57 Clarity of the Aine. 1651 *FULLER Abel Rediv.* *Abbot* (1867) II. 304 Illustrated by the nitour and clarity of a perspicuous style. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 736 It augments the clarity of the eye. 1657 *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* vi. 24 Clarity being the first Vertue of Eloquence... good Sense requires that we think always clearly. 1719 *HAUKES Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. (ed. 2) 171 The uniform Clarity and Perspicuity of the Figure. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 99 You marvel at the force, the clarity, the perspicuity of the grand old man. 1865 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* x. 1646 The very clarity of heaven. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lix. 4 A cherish'd gem's clarity.

**Clark**, -ly, etc., obs. ff. CLERK, etc.

† **Claro obscuro.** *Obs.* [A Latinized spelling of It. *chiaroscuro*; cf. *F. clair obscur*, and *CLAR-OBSCURE*.] = CHIAROSCURO.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 5 The *Claro Oscuro* is the art of distributing lights and shadows advantageously. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. v. 27 There appears no *Clara Oscuro*, or Light and Shadow. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 63 The local colour, and the *claro-oscuro*.

† **Clarous**, a. *Obs. rare.* Also *clareous*, [f. L. *clār-us* + -OUS.] Illustrious.

1630 J. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 194 The long living name and clareous progeny of Esse. [Elsewhere spelt *CLARUS*.]

**Clarre**, -y, *Clarrette*, obs. ff. CLARY, CLARET.

**Clarsheeh**, -schaar, vars. of CLAIRSCHACH, -ER.

**Clart** (klärt), *sb.* Sc. and north. *dial.* Also *clart*, *clort*. [See next.] Sticky or claggy dirt, mud, filth; (with *pl.*), a daub of sticky dirt.

1808 *JAMIESON, Clart*, *Clart*, a quantity of any dirty or defiling substance. *Clarte*, dirt, mire, anything that defiles. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL [Locality not assigned]*, A flake of snow, when it is large and sticks to the clothes, is called a clart. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 85 Weel supplied w. Newcastle amonishers—clarts. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clart*, a smear of dirt. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clart*, sticky dirt. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clart*, stickiness.

b. A dirty person (Sc.); a 'cheap and nasty' thing; hypocritical talk or flattery (north. Eng.).

1808 *JAMIESON, Clart*, a woman who is habitually and extremely dirty. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clart*, a worthless article or person. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Clart*, silly or exaggerated talk, flattery.

**Clart** (klärt), *v. trans.* Now Sc. and north. *dial.* [Of this and the related words, *clart sb.*, *clarty*, the origin is unknown: it must have been long in spoken use, for the compound vb. *beclart* occurs in 13th c.]

1. *trans.* To smear or daub with dirt, bedirty.

[c 1330 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 279 *pat spatel pat swa biclarted ti leor.*] 1808 *Mrs. E. HAMILTON Cott. Glenburne* 181 (Jam.) If it's but a wee clarted, there's no sae mickle ill done. 1830 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clart*, to daub with syrup, juice of fruit, or the like. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clart*, to smear.

† 2. *fig.* To cause to stick, to plaster on or upon.

1682 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* 177 No other Contradictions or Repugnancies on this our Notion. than what the minds of our Adversaries, polluted with the impure dregs of Imagination... do foully and slovenly clart upon it. 1682 H. MORR *Annot. Glanvill's Luz O.* 226 Mr. Baxter fancies God may clart on Life the specifick Form of Spirit. 1683 — *Annot. Bp. Rust's Disc. Truth* 237 Three essences clarted upon some fourth essence, or glewed together one to another.

**Clarte**, obs. form of CLARTY.

**Clarty** (klärti), a. Sc. and north. *dial.* [f. CLART *sb.*, or *v.* + -Y.] Besmeared with sticky dirt; of the nature of sticky dirt, dirty, nasty.

a 1386 *MAITLAND Poems* in *Pinkerton Sc. Poems* (1786) 185 (Jam.) They man be buskit up lyk brydis. With clarty silk about thair tailis. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxviii. 236 *Clarty* cod. 1789 *BURNS Lines on Appointment. To Excise*, Och, hon! the day! That clarty barn should stain my laurels. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi. Their old sluttish proverb, 'The clartier the cosier.' 1845 *Whitehall* xlv. 317 'Kneel yourself, if you want clarty hose,' replied Joyce.

b. Sticky, viscous or unctuous. *north. Eng.*

1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Clarty*, unctuous as honey, smeary. 1876 — (E. D. S.), *Clarty-ball*, treacle- or sugar-ball. 1877 *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.*, *Clarty*, dirty, sticky.

c. in various *transf.* and *fig.* senses.

1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser.* *Disc.* 47 Other clarty tricks he played. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clarty*, mean, or of little consequence. *Clarty bills*, petty amounts. 1883 *Good Cheer* 3 One of the clartiest storms I ever was in.

† **Clary**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 *clare*, 4 *clarree*, *clerrey*, *clerre*, 4-6 *clarre*, *clarry*, 5



clareye, clerye, 5-6 clarey, 6 clarie, 7 claree, 6- clary. [ME. *clary*, n. OF. *clary* = L. type *claryum* (see Du Cange), a ppl. form, lit. 'that which is cleared or clarified'. *Claretum* also occurs in later med.L. (f. Fr.), whence CLARET sb.1 in the same sense.]

A sweet liquor consisting of a mixture of wine, clarified honey, and various spices, as pepper and ginger. Also (rarely) *clary wine*.

(See Recipe 'To make clare' from Sloane MS. 2584 ff. 173, quoted in *Prompt. Parv.* 79; also in *Househ. Ord.* 473. App. only a historical term since the 16th c.)

c1300 *Havelok* 1728 Pymment to drinke, and god clare, Win whit and red, ful god plente. c1300 K. *Alis.* 7582 Wyn and piment gan they schenche And wyne clare and wyne greek. c1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 16 No man yit in the morter spices grond To clare ne to sawse of galentyne. c1386 - *Knts.* T. 613. c1430 *Syr Geur.* (Rovb.) 1578 A cup of gold befor hir stode Ful of clare wyne ful goode. c1450 *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 573 *Claretum*, clareye. 1530 PALSGR. 205/2 Clary wyne, clere. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, Clarea, clarie, drinke of hony and wine, *mulsin.* 1654 GAYTON *Fest. Notes* iv. ix. 233 A lusty dish of eggs and Clare-ee. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* l. 203 Bishop Bonner lov'd it like Clary and Eggs. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. v. The most noble spirit of clary. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 286 Almost as obsolete as methuein, hippocras, clary or morat!

**Clary** (klē-ri), sb.2 Forms: (1) *slarie*, *slareze*, 6 *clarey*, -*rye*, -*rry*, 6-7 *clare*, *clarie*, *cleare* (-*cleere*) -*eie*, -*eye*, 5- *clary*. [In OE. *slarie*, *slareze*; in 16th c. *clare*, *clary*, evidently representing the med.L. *slareza*, in mod.F. *slarée*, though the loss of *s* is not actually explained. *Slareza* occurs in Matthioli, and Turner (1548); Lobel (1576) has '*scarlea*, Ger. *scharlach*, Belg. *scarleye*, It. *sciaria* [Florio has *schiaera*], Angl. *clarye*'; Pritzel and Jensen, *Deutsches Volksnamen Pflanz.* 359, give OHG. *scaraleia*, later *scarleia*, *scharleya*, *scarleye*; Gerard has *scarlea*, *slareza*; *scarleia* is also given by some as a med.L. synonym, and has been suggested as the original form of the word. But the evidence of the OE. vocabulary and Leechdoms supports the antiquity of *slareza*, without throwing any light upon its origin or history. In the 16th c. *clarye* was solved by the apothecaries into *clair-ye*, *clear-eye*, translated *Oculus christi*, *Godes-eye*, and *See-bright*, and eye-salves made of it (Prior), on the strength of this supposed derivation.]

1. A labiate plant, *Salvia sclarea*, a native of the south of Europe, Syria, etc., cultivated in English gardens as a pot-herb. Also, with qualifications, the name of other species of *Salvia*, as *Horminum* Clary (*S. Horminum*), Meadow Clary (*S. pratensis*), Vervain or Wild Clary (*S. Verbenaca*): the last two are British plants, and one of them may be the plant of the OE. quotations.

c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 58 Eft genim wip hwestan. .slarian godne deol. a1100 O.E. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 322 *Slaregia*, *slareze*. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1884) III. 342 Clary, peppur long, with granorum paradys. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* s. v. *Ornithion*, A noster arbitor dicit Clare aut wyde clare. 1548 - *Names Herbes*, *Ornithion* is called in english Clarie in duche Scharlach, .some cal thys herbe sclaream. 1578 LYT. *Dodoens* II. lxix. 253 Clarie is now called . . . in english Clarye, or Cleare-eye, quasi dicas oculum clarificans. 1602 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* xiii. (1878) 83 To proceed, heres Clary or Cleare-ee. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 47 Another Plant, whose name doth demonstrate, that it is good for the Eyes is, Clary, quasi Clear Eye, because the Seed put into the Eyes, doth clear them. . . The wild sort is known by the name of *Oculus Christi*. c1659 CLEVELAND *Against Ale* iv. May he that brews these wear a Nose Richer than . . . The Sattin Clerry or the Velvet Rose. 1736 YALDEN *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 66 And clary steep in bowls of mellow wine. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's* B. XII. 126 Wild Clary has the leaves serrate. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xiv. (1813) 265 Clary . . . is used also in soups, and is very odorous. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 147 Meadow Sage or Clary . . . has wrinkled leaves, and large purple flowers.

b. Applied to other plants, app. because they were considered good for the eyes, e.g. *Celandine* (*Chelidonium majus*), and species of *Fennel*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 103 Clarye herb, *heraclia*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas.* Fr. Tong, *Chelidone ou estiere*, an herbe called Clarie.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clary-flower*, -*fritter*, -*leaf*, etc.; *clary-water*, -*wine*, a sweet cordial or medicinal drink made from clary-flowers

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Water*, Clary-Water is composed of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris dissolved in it. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 161 To make Clary Fritters. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 20 Bottles of home-made wine, clary, and raisin. 1861 DELANER *Kitch. Gard.* 125 Clary wine, made from the flowers, was the favourite mode of administering it.

+ **Clary**, v. *Obs.* [app. f. CLARION, or the early CLARINE, but the form is abnormal; no corresponding word appears in F. or Romanic.] To clarian. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 79 Claryn' wythe a claryone [1499 *claryyn*], *clango*. c1475 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The fox fedylde, therio claryide the catte. 1587 GOLDING tr.

*Solinus* xiv. (T.), The crane that goeth before . . if aught be to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by clarying.

**Claryfie**, **Claryon**: see CLARIF.

+ **Claryour**, -*owre*. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -OUR.]

A clarianer.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 80 [see CLARIONER].

**Clash** (klæʃ), sb. Also 6 *clasche*, *classhe*.

[This and the associated verb are first found about 1500, and appear to be onomatopoeic; arising, in the main, from instinctive association with classes of pre-existing echoic words. The initial element is that of *clap*, *clack*, etc.; the final that of *dash*, *splash*, *smash*, *swash*, etc., or perhaps a direct imitation of the element of sound common to these. *Clash* thus suggests an action produced in the same way as a *clap* or *clack*, which, instead of abruptly ending like these, is broken down as it were into, and results in, a mingled mass of smashing or rustling sounds. A parallel relation exists in *crack*, *crash*, perh. in *smack*, *smash*, and in the dial. *swack*, *swash*; cf. also *bash*, *blash*, *brash*, as instances of words having a kindred element of form and signification. There is no phonetic relation between *clack* and *clash*; i. e. no way by which -ash could have been developed (in English) out of -ack by the mere operation of phonetic processes.]

1. The loud sound of collision made by a heavy stroke or blow, the first impact of which is firm and hard, but is followed by a confused sound of many looser and lighter impacts; the kind of blow or stroke which yields this sound. Still *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. xii. 59 Sa felloun sound or clap mayd this gret clasche. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxvi. (R.), The heed of the speare made a gret clasche on the bright chapewe of stele. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* xii. 23 In one rude clash he struck the lyre, And swept with hurried hand the strings. 1808-79 JAMISON s. v., 'A clash on the side of the head', a box on the ear. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Something fell with a heavy clash on the street before us. . . Conscience! if it isna the keys. 1876 ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clash*, a heavy fall. 1880 *Antrum & Down Gloss.*, *Clash*, a slap or blow.

b. The sound of heavy rain, or the like.

1517 COLLEDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 250 O Rain! with your dull two-fold sound, The clash hard by, and the murmur all round! 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Ul.* l. The incessant hail with stony clash Ploughed up the waters.

2. The loud but broken sound of the collision of weapons, the striking together of cymbals, the confused ringing of an alarm bell. (Here, a *clash* begins like a *clang*, but does not result like it in a ring.)

1623 FLETCHER *Maid in Mill* v. ii, I heard no words between 'em, but what their weapons spoke, clash and clatter. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 9 Hearing the Clash of Swords. 1791 COWPER *Wind* v. 190 Through the battle and the clash of spears. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 48 The clash of cymbals, and the rolling of drums. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 123 The clash of the armal-bells came pealing far over the water.

3. Shock of conflict, collision, hostile encounter, conflict.

1646 HOWELL *Lustra Ludovici* Table, A Clash 'twixt the Counsel of State and the Parlement, with the Parlements submission. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 500 Upon a second clash between the two brothers. . . Cyzicenus won the day. 1870 *Standard* 19 Dec, Great tact and a delicate temper must be exerted to avoid a clash with men who are at once touchy and a trifle overbearing.

b. The conflict or collision of contrary arguments or opinions.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 85 The clash of arguments and jar of words. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 694 Our philosopher could not sympathize with the clash of temporary passions. 1858 J. B. NORRIS *Topics* 248 That ample discussion, which nothing but the clash and conflict of a variety of opinions can secure. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 18 Rights . . . which were in constant clash with the rights of the citizens.

4. *fig.* The communication of a sudden shock. *Sc.*

1709 M. BRUCE *Soul Confess.* 14 (Jam.) At last they give him a clash of the Kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvi, 'They tell over a clash of terror and a clatter of comfort in their sermons, without any sense or life.'

5. A sudden and heavy fall of rain, or of any moist substance dashed against a body; a large quantity or mass of anything capable of being dashed out. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1808-79 JAMISON, *Clash*, a heap of any heterogeneous substances. A large quantity of anything; as 'a clash of porridge'; 'a clash o' siller'; 'the cow has gien a clash o' milk.' 1827 GALT *Ann. Parish Dairymilk* 12 (Jam.) Poor old Mr. Kilfuddy . . . got such a clash of glar on the side of his face, that his eye was almost extinguished. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Clashes of rain, soaking showers.'

6. Chatter, idle talk; the country talk; an item of gossip (generally malicious). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1685 G. SINCLAIR *Satan's Twiss.* *World* (1769) 43 (Jam.) No more afraid to keep up the clash with him, than to speak to one another. 1773 LD. CROMERTY *Conspiracies* 88 (Jam.) The calumnies did find little belief . . . standing only on the clashes of some women, and a few seditious whisperers. 1778 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. x, Clashes, mingled aft wi'

lies. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxix, 'I was in America then . . and no in the way to hear the country clashes'. 'There was little clash about it, man'. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clashes*, news. 'What's the clashes?'

b. (see quot.)

1880 *Antrum & Down Gloss.*, *Clash*, a tell-tale. *Mod.Sc.* An auld mischievous clash.

c. *Comb.* as *clash-bag*, -*market*, -*piet*, a lattler, tell-tale. *Sc.*

1825-79 JAMISON, *Clash-piet*, a tell-tale. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 14 'Ye'll do naething o' the kin', Betty. Are ye gaein' to turn clash-piet at your age?'

**Clash** (klæʃ), v. [See CLASH sb.]

1. *intr.* To make the sound of collision described under CLASH sb. 1.

c1500 COCHE *Lorell's B.* (1843) 13 Than men myght here the ores clasche, And on the water gave many a dasche. 1562 PHAER *Eneid* viii. (R.), Together all they iustit, and pluckt with ores conflicting clasht. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 389 The iron storm of death Clash'd in the sky. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. Pro.*, Seize the loud, vociferous bells, and Clashing, clanging, to the pavement Hurl them from their windy tower! 1876 GREY *Stray Stud.* 357 Soldiers from the castle rode clashing through the narrow streets.

b. *trans.* With object of result.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 668 And fierce with grasped arms Clash'd on their sounding shields the din of war. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ans. Leigh* (1857) 192 The mere man's voice. Went sheathed in brass, and clashed on even heights Its phrased thunders. 1870 THORNHURST *Tour Eng.* I. vii. 248 Straightway the bells . . instantly clash out a thanksgiving. 1871 K. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 18 Let a gong clash glad emotion.

2. *trans.* To strike (things) together with this noise. + *To clash quills*: to wage a war of controversy with the pen.

1686 *Anticible Accommodation* 2 Beings so near of a mind, we have yet been so long clashing Quills, as Adversaries. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 370 At length the nodding statue clash'd his arms. 1709 STILLE *Teller* No. 193 ¶ 5, I can clash Swords when they represent a Battel. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 246 The ordinary freeman can no longer come in person to clash his arms, and raise his shout of 'Yea, yea, or 'Nay, nay'.

3. *intr.* To come into violent and noisy collision.

1618 [see CLASHING *pp. a.*] 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 35 The Corves are subject to Clash and beat against the Shaft sides. 1770 GOLDSM. *Drs. Ill.* 322 Tumultuous grandeur crowds the blazing square, The rattling chariots clash, the torches glare. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II, The swords clashed smartly together. . . But the combat was of short duration. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 146 It clashed loudly against the three bowls.

b. without the notion of noise.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* (J.), How many candles may send out their light, without clashing upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 236 These two beams [of light] will clash and extinguish each other. 1871 - *Pragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 7 Two planets clash and come to rest.

4. To come into, or engage in, conflict (*with*, *against*).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), Neither was there any queen-mother who might clash with his counsellors for authority. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 892 When men had Clashed a good while, Doing and Suffering Injury, the Greater part . . at length Compounded the business amongst themselves. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i. (1757) 45 When nations against nations clash in arms. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram.* Lit. 11 It is not possible that the learned professors and the reading public should clash.

b. *fig.* To come into conflict; to conflict, be at variance; to interfere, be incompatible; to disagree (*with*). (The chief current use.)

1646 J. HALL *Flora Vac.* 98 Their thoughts running parallel are not like to clash. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabal* (1713) 234 It does not at all clash with what we have already set down. 1706 T. CRADOCK *Serm. Charity* (1740) 23 Their interests would no longer clash and interfere. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 37 His lordship's statement . . may seem to clash with Lord Eldon's. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 215 It is with this intense passion for being that the idea of death clashes. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 220 The power thus assumed by the House of Lords clashes with the fundamental rights of the people. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxi. 169 Whenever her wishes clashed with his.

5. To strike in conflict, to attack with clashing or violence. (Cf. *dash*.)

a. *intr.* with *at*, *against*, *into*, etc.

1650 B. DISCANT. 43, I suppose his intent therein is . . to disparage it, having clash'd at it divers times in his Tract. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* vi. 22 He . . Against the myriads of Assaye Clash'd with his fiery few and won. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* III. 61 Ninety years after her handful of heroes had clashed into the countless hosts of Persia and routed them.

b. *trans.*

1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 420 Crimes . . that did not directly clash the authority of the Holy See . . were neither call'd to account, nor punish'd. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* (1878) 387 Till at length Sir Gareth's brand Clash'd his, and brake it utterly to the hilt.

6. *trans.* To strike (a person, etc.) heavily with anything that produces a clashing sound, e.g. with a pallful of liquid. *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flaying* 232 Sum claschis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 12 Some there war at clash't their keytes Till they war fairly yether'd Wj' drink that day.

7. To throw (something) violently, so that it strikes with a clashing sound; nearly = *dash*. Often with *down*. *Sc.*

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 178 (Jam.) Heavy dashes against me clashes of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 97 At Seymire's chafts she clash'd The whart, the glass at Jack she dash'd. *Mod. Sc.* They clashed pailfuls of water on the walls.

8. To bang, slam (a door, etc.). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1637 LISC tr. *Heliodorus' Hist.* (N.) Then Thisbe, as though some man thence made a breach, Cries out, th' adulter's gone, and clasth the dore. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Clash*, to bang a door or shut it with violence. 'I clash'd the dore in his face' Roxb. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clash*, to clap heavily as a banged door.

9. *intr.* To move with violence and noise. *dial.* 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clashing*, said of the jolting of a carriage. 'We com clashing along'.

10. *intr.* To talk recklessly or maliciously; to gossip. *Sc.*

1607 CLELAND *Poems* 98 (Jam.) I will not stay to clash and quibble; About your nignayes, I'll not nibble. 1722-30 RAMSAY *Fables* 8 *Caterpillar & Ant.* To stand up clashing with a thing, A creeping thing, the like of thee. 1784 BURNS *Welcome to Illegit. Child* iii. The mair they talk I'm kent the better, E'en let them clash. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clash*, to noise in the gossiping way. 1880 *Ant-trim & Down Gloss.*, 'He went and clashed on me'.

11. To clash up (*Sc.*): (cf. to knock up.)

1700 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett. on Travelling* 52 (Jam.) Some few rooms clacht up against the face of a rock, like a bird cage upon the side of a wall. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Clash up*, to cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering.

**Clashe, clashe, var. of CLOSE, Obs.**

**Clasher** (klæʃər). [*f.* CLASH *v.* + *-ER*.]

1. One who or that which clashes or collides.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarny's Frim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbering swasher, Venequally consorting with the clasher. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 4 The flat circular shields . . . from their sonorous quality, were called tarians or clashers. 1845 HOOD *Lament Toly* xvii. For sorrow I could stick myself, But conscience is a clasher.

†2. Some kind of musical instrument. *Obs.*

1621 J. LANE *Prison's Trump.* in *Spr's Tale* (1887) Introd. 6 Banderas, orpharions, statelle grave, otherboes, clashers, sweetest of the thrave, and everie instrument of melody.

3. *Sc.* A tale-bearer, a mischievous gossip.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 114 (Jam.) As tales are never held for fact That clashers tell.

**Clashing** (klæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CLASH *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* CLASH.

a. Noisy concussion.

1628 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 97 The extraordinary lowd clashing of their weapons. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 448 We heard a clashing in the Water, like Boats rowing. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 95 The bells . . . with a clanging and a clashing which ring like a cry of despair.

b. Collision, conflict, hostile passage.

1621 SIR J. MELDRUM in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* II. (1692) I. 628 Until . . . France and Spain (by their mutual Clashings) have so far debilitated each other, that, etc. 1707 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 66 Some clashing between the admiralty and the civil powers. 1885 *Athenium* 6 June 171/3 Shelley and Mary continued, though not without diversions and clashings, to be genuinely attached to each other.

c. Conflict, disagreement, variance.

1666 *Artif. Handson*, 22 We shall never be able to reconcile the clashings and diversities of the Scripture style and expressions. c. 1680 in *Somers Tracts* II. 436 There is no clashing of Oaths. 1684 tr. *Boet's Merc. Compat.* VIII. 370 Concerning the drinking of Spaw-waters there is no small clashing among Authours. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 42 A clashing of claims.

d. A shaking or jolting. *dial.*

1845 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Clashing*, a shaking in a carriage; concussion, contact. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clashin*, a jolting, as of a vehicle.

**Clashing**, *ppl. a.* That clashes, that clash.

a. Striking noisily together or against.

1628 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. 192 The beak-heads of our clashing Gallies charge in ring upon them. 1643 DENHAM *Poems* 33 His dreadful challenge and his clashing beam [a stag's horn]. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 590 The conflict of the clashing war.

b. Conflicting; disagreeing; mutually interfering.

1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1847) 446/2 Till all Law be lost in the multitude of clashing statutes. 1714 *Spect.* No. 595 ¶ 3 Every time that clashing metaphors are put together. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 386 A consciousness of clashing interests.

c. Tattling, maliciously gossiping. *Sc.*

1765 *Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial* 52 (Jam.) He . . . has heard the clashing people of the country report that, etc.

**Clashingly**, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a clashing manner.

1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dial.*

**Clashy** (klæʃi), *a. dial.* [*f.* CLASH + *-Y* 1.]

1. Of the weather: Having heavy dashes of rain.

1821 Mrs. WHEELER *Westward*, *Dial.* 122 Th' wedder was sae clashy. 1887 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* I. i. ii. 46 There'll be clashy weather before nightfall.

2. Talkative, gossiping.

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clashy*, noisy, talkative. 'A clashy clan'.

|| **Clashy**, *-ee, sb.* *Anglo-Ind.* Also *classy*. [*ad. Urdu khalāṣī*.] A tent-pitcher; a surveyor's chain-man; a native sailor (Yule).

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1785 *Tippoo's Lett.* 171 (Y.) A hundred clashes have been sent to you from the presence. c. 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* 58 He instantly called the clashes, and bade them seize the boy. 1824 HAZARD *India* (1844) I. 194 (Y.) If the tents got dry, the clashes (tent-pitchers) allowed that we might proceed in the morning prosperously.

**Clasp** (klæsp), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *claspe*, 5 *claspse*, *claspse*, 5-7 *claspse*, (6 *claspse*), 7, 9 *dial. claps*, 4- *clasp*. [This, and the *vb.* of same form, appear in 14th c. Priority in time is given by our quotes. to the *sb.*, the etymological priority of which is also favoured by their general tenor. From an early date the form *claspse* varies with *claspse* (still used in southern dialects), but the evidence fails to show which is the original. No trace of either form is found outside English; and the origin is entirely a matter of conjecture. Senses 1-2 appear to have been the source of the *vb.*, and senses 3-6 in turn to have been influenced by or wholly taken from the *vb.*

The *sb.* in its latter part recalls *hasp*, or *haspe* (OE. *haspe*, ON. *haspe* a clasp, or fastening); also *MLG.* and *MDu. gaspe, gespe*, Du. *gesp*, clasp, buckle. (Wedgwood suggests direct imitation of the sound of a metal fastening, as when we speak of the snap of a bracelet.) Whether *claspse* (if this were the original form) could be formed in some way from, or influenced by, *CLIP v.* (OE. *clifpan*) to embrace, *complecti, amplexi*, appears doubtful, inasmuch as this meaning is little applicable to the primary senses of the *sb.*, and appears to have been a later development in the *vb.*, whence it was taken back into later senses of the *sb.*]

1. A means of fastening, generally of metal, consisting of two interlocking parts.

c. 1325 *Execut. Sir S. Fraser in Pol. Songs* (1839) 222 Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste, With ymne claspes longe to laste. c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 4084 Undermethe is an hasp, Schet with a stypyl and a clasp. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 *Clospse, offendix, firmaculum, signaculum.* c. 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 583 *Firmaculum*, a clasp, or a broche. c. 1450 *Nominale* ibid. 734 *Hoc armiclausum*, a claspse. 1570 LEVINS *Manuip.* 35 A claspse, *fibula*. 1611 COTER, *Agraphie*, a clasp; hook; brace.

In specific uses: a. A fastening to hold together parts of garments, the ends of a belt, girdle, etc.

1480 *Warbur. Acc. Eduv.* IV (1830) 119, iii pair of claspes of cooper and gilt. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 Clasps for Gowns, Buckles for Shoes. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealmia & Cl.* 51 Their Garments . . . beneath their Paps Buckled together with a silver Clasp. 1756-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxii. 111 Fasten'd before with a clasp of diamonds. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* II. 98 The greaves . . . are leg-gings formed of pewter-like metal fastened by clasps.

†b. The hook of a 'hook and eye' fastening.

1568 *Willis & Inv.* N. C. (1835) 294, ij punde black threde ijs. . . viij thousande claspes and keepers iijjs. *Ibid.* A thousand claspes and keepers vijd. 1651 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.* in W. F. Shaw *Kent. Dial.*, For Goodwife Spayne's girdle petticoate and waistcoat making, and clasps, and bindinge, and a pockett.

c. A fastening of the covers of a book.

1454-56 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrews, Eastcheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 243 Paied for Claspes and Corsets of the grete Boke iijij. *Ibid.* 1530 *Palsgr.* 205/2 Claspse for a boke. 1532 *Mort. Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 The scripture in the Apocalypses called the booke clasped with seven clasps. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. (1873) 70 Hefhand an beuk in his hand, the glaspis var fast lokkty vitht roustie. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Grafton), Bounde in Lether, in Paper Boarde, or Clasps. 1710 *Steele Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Bible bound in Shagreen, with gilt Leaves and Clasps. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xxvii. 268 Old-fashioned account books with clasps.

d. *fig.* A fastening, connexion, bond of union.

1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xiv. 205 The golden clasp whereby things material and spiritual are united. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poet. Wks. I. 22 Unfastening, clasp by clasp, the hard, tight thought which clipped my heart. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 12 John may fairly be regarded as the clasp of the two Testaments.

†2. A grappling iron or hook. [See CLASP *v.* 3.]

1554 *HULOT*, Claspse or grappleynge yron, to close shippes to gyther, *harpa*. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 594 (R.) In the ballast of the said ships . . . beames of thicke planks, being hollow and beset with yron pikes beneath, but on each side full of claspse and hookes to ioyne them together.

†3. A tendril, a CLASPER. *Obs.*

1877 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1886) 34 Wyndyng, with clasps about such plantas as are next hym. *Ibid.* 35 It hath tendrels or clasps as the Vine hath. 1773 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* x. note 19 (R.) Claspers, of briony have a retrograde motion about every third circle, in form of a double clasp, so that if they miss one way they may catch the other.

4. The act of surrounding or comprehending and holding; embrace. *lit. and fig.*

a. 1639 B. JONSON *Ep. Selden*, Nothing but the round Large clasp of Nature, such a wit can bound. 1665 T. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 162 Within the clasp of this blessed covenant. 1686 *Good Calist. Bodies* I. xi. 43 Vast Bodies, whose Dimensions exceed the clasp of our narrow Phantasms.

b. Taking in the arms, embrace.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. 1. 127 To the grosse clasps of a Lascivious Moore. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXIV, Diffusing bliss in glance and smile, and clasp and kiss.

c. A reciprocal grasp or joining of hands.

1832 *LYTTON Eugene A.* i. xii. (Stratm.), Madeline gave him her hand; he held it for a moment with a trembling clasp. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 144 Let this warm clasp of hands declare thee What is unspeakable.

5. Something that clasps (in sense 4 of the *vb.*).

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Clasp-hook*, an iron clasp, in two parts, moving upon the same pivot, and overlapping one another. 1878 *MEREDITH Teeth* 226 No matter how

accurately the clasps may be adapted . . . they are almost sure . . . to seriously injure the teeth they are thrown around.

6. A military decoration: a bar or slip of silver fixed transversely upon the ribbon by which a medal is suspended; the medal being given for the whole campaign, the clasps bear the names of those important operations in it at which the wearer was present.

1813 *Gen. Order* 7 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Oct., The Crosses, Medals, and Clasps are to be worn . . . suspended by a Ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck. 1861 *Times* 12 July, He was . . . all through the Peninsular campaign, having a medal and six clasps, bearing the names 'Toulouse', 'Pyrenæes', 'Salamanca', 'Fuentes d'Onor', 'Busaco', and 'Egypt'.

7. *Comb.* with the sense 'clasping', 'acting as a clasp', as in *clasp-hoop*, *-iron*, *-lock*, *-plate*. [In some of these *clasp* may be the verb stem.] *Clasp-hook*, a pair of hooks, tongs, etc., with overlapping jaws; *clasp-maker*, † *clasp-man*. Also *CLASP-KNIFE*, *-NAIL*.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Clasp-hook*. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman's* I. 24 In seventy-four gun ships and upwards is another hoop put on over the fish and fillings, called a \*clasp-hoop. It has a hinge in the middle. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Clasp hoops are . . . put on over the cheeks between each drift hoop. 1796 J. BOYS *Agrie. Kent* (1833) 52 Through the centre of the axle is a \*clasp-iron. 1664 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 5 To the \*clasp-maker's to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* IV. 522 To the Stationers are also subject, the Binder, Clasp-man, and I know not what other Frie. 1850 *Grote's Greece* II. iv. VII. 134 The pointed \*clasp-pins of the feminine attire. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 226 If suction plates are properly made, much less injury arises from their use than from \*clasp plates.

**Clasp** (klæsp), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *claspe*, *claspse*, 4-5 *claspse*, 9 *dial. claps*, 6-*clasp*. [See CLASP *sb.*

Senses 1-3 appear to be directly *f.* the *sb.*; senses 4-7 appear to be developed from these, perh. under influence of *CLIP v.* to embrace (*complecti, amplexi*) which *clasp* has in modern use to a great extent superseded; and we may suspect in this development some association with *grasp*, so that 'clasp' came to be 'to grasp clippingly']

1. *trans.* To fasten with a clasp; to secure or close with a clasp. Also with *up*.

1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 273 A Marchant. His bootes clasped [v. r. clospede, clasped, claspid] faire and fetively. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 208/1 Shete my brother the bokes of the prophetes and claspse them. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 The booke clasped with seven clasps. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. § 22 (J.) Sermons are the keys . . . and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still clasped. a. 1763 *SHLSTONE Wks.* (1764) I. 246 One modest em'rald clasped the robe she wore. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 6 The traveller should never clasp up his note book in despair.

b. *fig.*

1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. xxiii. (1865) 396 To make him clasp his teeth and not undo 'em. 1829 HOOD *Eugene A.* vi. O God, could I so close my mind and clasp it with a clasp!

2. To furnish or fit (e.g. a book) with a clasp.

1460 [see CLASPING *vbl. sb.*]. 1664 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 5 To the clasp-maker's to have it [my Chaucer] clasped and bossed. 1716 *CIBBER Love Makes Man* II. i.

†3. To fasten; make fast *to, together*; to grapple (a ship). *Obs.*

a. 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1847 To the chambyr dore he sprepte, And claspid it wyth barres twoo. 1530 *Palsgr.* 485/2, I claspe, I claspe or grappyl fast together, as men of warre do their shyppes . . . The first thyng they dyd, they clasped their shyppes together. 1621 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 113 The good Merchant . . . by his trading claspeth the iland to the continent, and one country to another.

4. To take hold of by means of encircling parts; to hold closely by closing round; *loosely and poet.* to environ, surround, enfold.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (1835) 85 Pe serpentyn . . . claspdyd hir helys ant be dust dyde lykke ber fro. 1530 *Palsgr.* 485/2, I claspe, I hold a thyng fast bytwene my legges or in myn armes, *je groyffe*. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* VII. 103 [The Muscle . . .] nearly wrapping, or clasping the hinder side of y<sup>e</sup> eye. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 315 As curious a generation as ever was clasped vnder the cope of Heaven. a. 1845 HOOD *Ruth* i. She stood breast high amid the corn, Clasp'd by the golden light of morn. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Bath Poems* 251 Where headlands clasp the crescent cove. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 101 Well clasped by the surrounding short tentacles. 1888 *Lowell's Berks. Wds.* (E. D. S.), *Clasp*, to clasp. [Also in *Hampsh. & I. Wight Gloss.*, and *West Som. Word-bk.*]

b. *spec.* To take hold of by throwing both arms round; to embrace. Also *fig.*

1549 *COVERDALE Erasmi. Par.* 2 Cor. vii. 3, I claspe and embrace you all together with my whole harte. 1823 STANLEY *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Thryce dyd I theare couet, to col, to clasp her in armes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 918 Thy suppliant I beg, and clasp thy knees. 1752 *Young Brothers* II. i, Rome extends Her longing arms to clasp you for her own. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXVII. 8 In the midst of heart of grief Thy passion clasps a secret joy. 1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 223 He clasped me in his arms, and kissed me. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 13 She should clasp her son again.

5. To hold with close pressure of the curved hand: esp. to clasp the hand of another. To clasp hands: to join one's hands by interlocking the fingers; also, to close or firmly join hands with another. 1823 STANLEY *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 She clapt my right hand. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* II. iv. 57 We'll clasp hands. 1795 *SOUTHWY Joan of Arc* IV. 160 He, clasp'd with warmth her hand. 1847-9 *Tood Cycl. Anat.* IV. 203/2 The hand [of the

Chimpanzee] is thus admirably formed for clasping the thick boughs of forest trees. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. vi. Castle Vauxberg*. Another hand than thine was gently held and clasped in mine. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 46 You will clasp your hands in amazement. 1860 TYNDALL *Glas. i. § 11*. At half-past three p.m. my friend and I clasped hands upon the top.

**6. intr.** To lay hold or fix itself by clasping. *Obs.* (exc. as absol. use of a prec. trans. const.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Edw. IV. II. 725* The fine steele never cleaved faster to the Adamant stone, than he will sticke and claspe with you. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. iv. i. 56* Clasping to the mast. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. § 15. 397 By his clasping about the timber. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 450 Cords of mercy... claspe about them. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 215 That the Iron might clasp the better.

**7. causal.** To bend or fold tightly round or over. 1798 ELLIS & CANNING *Loaves of Triangles* 112 in *Anti-Jacobin*, Round his tall neck to clasp her fond embrace. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl. vi. 87* After the tentacles have remained closely clasped over any object. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 103 Mignon clasps her arms round her knees.

**Clasped** (klaspt), *pp. a.* [f. CLASP *v.* and *sb.*]

1. Fastened by a clasp; held by or in a clasp. 1593 STANFURD *Ennis* i. (Arb.) 20 His claspt hands. 1599-1603 MINSHU *Span. Dict.*, *Abotenado*, buttoned, clasped, hooked. *Abacadado*, hugged, or clasped in arms.

2. Having a clasp or clasps.

1675 *Land. Gas.* No. 1032/4 A little paper parchment covered Book claspt. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* vii. 97 Holding in the right-hand a clasped book. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 5/5 Conspicuous by... many-clasped medals for services in the Crimean campaign, etc.

**Clasper** (klaspas), *[f. as prec. + -ER 1]*

1. One who or that which clasps; a means for holding fast: often used more or less technically.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Lij. a. The clasperes of the fische called polyus. 1712 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 523 The two clasperes of the Micrometer. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 483 They may be more appropriately termed claspers than hands. 1869 CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/6 The 'false legs' [of caterpillars]—more generally denominated 'claspers', by naturalists of our day.

**b. Bot.** A tendril of a climbing plant.

1577 GOUGE *Heresh. Husb.* (1586) 1. 38. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xlv. 380 White Brionie is something like unto the common Vine in his leaves and Claspers. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plant.* i. iii. App. § 3. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 111 Other species... furnished with Claspers and Tendrils. a 1722 LISTS *Husb.* (1752) 198 The claspers of the peas had taken hold off. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 55 The claspers of briony shoot spirally.

**c. Zool.** in *pl.* Appendages of the male of certain fishes and insects, serving to hold the female.

1839-47 TONDO *Cycl. Anat.* III. 190/1 In some insects... the penis... is associated with special organs, termed claspers, which assist in the impregnating act. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* xii. (L.) The claspers are present in the chimeroid fishes as well as in the plagiostomes. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 348 The males are provided with 'claspers' in connection with the ventral fins.

2. One who makes clasps; one who fits books with clasps.

1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 307 Publishers' bookbinders, book mounters and claspers.

**Claspered** (klaspærd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

**+Claspet.** *Obs.*—[f. CLASP + -ET, dim. suffix.]

A little clasp.

1611 FLORIO, *Arpæstili*, little claspetts of iron to joine stones in walls.

**Clasping** (klasp-in), *vb. sb.* [f. CLASP *v.*]

The action of the vb. CLASP.

1460-5 *Churchcu. Acc. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 396 Paid for clasping and glewing of the bokys. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* vii. 192 (R.) Mens bodies dead he did desire to ioyne to bodies quick. In wretched clasplings ylie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 542 The Iuie... that with clipping and clasping bindeth trees. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. i. i. 228* Your untimely clasplings with your child. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems I. 18 Their faces shine Betwixt the solemn clasplings of their wings.

**Clasping**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clasps; grasping, embracing, enclosing.

1611 CORCOR, *Venilles*, the clasping tendrels... of a Vine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 217 Direct The clasping Ivis where to climb. 1777 POPE *Elissa* 234 My clasping arms. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 172 Clasping lanceolate. leaves.

**Clasp-knife.** A knife the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle; esp. a large knife of this type in which the blade when opened is rigidly fixed by means of a catch.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1182 The rude clasp-knife lifts the coarse meal. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 9 About the year 1650 clasp or spring knives began to be made with handles of iron, which in a little time they covered with horn, tortoise-shell, etc. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* i. 8 He opened a sailor's clasp-knife.

**Clasp-nail.** **+a.** See quot. 1721. **b.** A nail with a flat head to clasp the wood.

1721 BAILEY *Clasp-nails* are such whose heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood. 1881 *Mechanic* § 327 There are strong clasp nails and fine clasp nails. 1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clasp Nails*, thin wrought nails which will clasp or clench.

**Clasps.** In 7 clasps. 'An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, a disease of horses' (Jamieson).

a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 301 The cords and the count-euil, the clasps and the cleiks.

**Class** (klas), *sb.* [In 17th c. *classe*, a. F. *classe* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *classis*: see CLASSIS, which was in earlier use. The evidence for the Eng. word begins with Blount; but there is an earlier (casual) Sc. use: sense 8.]

1. *Roman Hist.* Each of the six divisions or orders of the Roman people in the constitution ascribed to Servius Tullius.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Classical*. He divided the Romans into six great Armies or Bands which he called Classes; The valuation of those in the first Class was not under two hundred pounds. a 1659 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Ing.* *Man Wks.* XIV. 57 note, Such a man was rated as to his income in the third class, such another in the fourth, and so on; but he who was in the highest was said emphatically to be of the class, 'classicus'.

2. A division or order of society according to status; a rank or grade of society.

Now common in the phrases *Higher (Upper), Middle, Lower Classes, Working Classes*; which appear to be of modern introduction. *Higher and Lower Orders* were formerly used. This appears to be only partly derived from sense 1, and largely from the general sense 6.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Class*, an order or distribution of people according to their several Degrees. 1772 HANWAY (*title*), Observations on the Causes of the Dissoluteness which reigns among the lower classes of the people. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 428 Its efficacy here, among the lower class, to whom above 4,000 copies have been distributed, is beyond our expectations. 1816 OWEN (*title*), Two Memorials on behalf of the Working Classes. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambros. Wks.* 1855 I. 11, I would... introduce the upper classes into the work. 1830 *Decl. Birmingham. Pol. Union in Life T. Attwood* x. (1885) 133 That the rights and interests of the middle and lower classes of the people are not efficiently represented in the Commons House of Parliament. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 131/2 Calumniating the 'middle classes'. 1832 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Sev. Administr.* (1837) II. 268 The best of the higher orders... the worst of the lowest classes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits. Cockayne Wks.* (Bohn) II. 67 The habit of brag runs through all classes, from the times newspaper... down to the boys of Eton. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. iii. 150 Our great Rebellion was in its external form a war of classes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4 (1882) 193 The tyranny of class over class.

**b.** The system of such divisions of society; rank (esp. high rank), caste. **c.** *The classes*: the classes of the community raised above or separated from 'the masses' or great body of the people.

1845 DEJARELL *Sybil* (1869) 199 Walled out from sympathy by prejudices and convictions more impassable than all the mere consequences of class. 1886 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 17/2 Station, title, wealth, social influence... in a word, the spirit and power of class... The adverse host, then, consists of class, and the dependents of class... On these and many other great issues the classes have fought uniformly on the wrong side, and have uniformly been beaten. 1897 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* ii. ii. 99 An intense feeling of class or caste.

3. A division of the scholars or students of an institution, receiving the same instruction or ranked together as of the same standing. Also, the assembling or attendance of such a body; the instruction, lessons, or course of lectures given thereat.

In English Grammar Schools the traditional and conventional division is into Six *Forms* numbered from the lowest upward. In large schools these are for practical purposes often subdivided into lower, middle, and upper or other divisions, which are really distinct classes. The number of *Classes*, on the contrary, when this term is used, is unlimited, and they are usually reckoned from the highest downward. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Class*,... In Schools (wherein this word is most used) a Form or Lecture restrained to a certain company of Scholars. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 80 He went through the usual classes of Logic and Philosophy with unwearied industry. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 209 The Boys of the upper Classes may be admitted. 1827 LYTTON *Peigham* I. ii. 15, I was in the head class when I left Eton. 1895-6 *Edinh. Univ. Cal.* 68 Examinations on the work done in the Class. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 167 There's an evening class of little street Arabs. *Mod.* Is the School divided into Classes or Forms?

**b. spec.** In U.S. colleges, a division containing all students of the same standing, who enter the same year, pursue together the various steps of the academic course, and finally graduate together at the close of their fourth year: each class is named from the year of its graduation, e.g. 'the class of 1825', that of Longfellow and Hawthorne, at Bowdoin College. Hence *class-system*, now often opposed to the 'university system', in which this uniform fixed curriculum does not obtain. Also *class day*, etc.: see 10.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1862 [See CLASS-DAY in 10]. 1870 PORTER *Amer. Colleges* 191 We do not see how an American college without fixed Classes can have an efficient common life. Should the class be destroyed or set aside by the substitution of the régime of the university for the régime of the college, the energy and interest of the common life... must inevitably go with it. *Ibid.* The class system is essential to an efficient and energetic common college life. 1875 LONGFELLOW *Moriturus Sabitanus* (On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Bowdoin College class of 1825). 1882 *Memoir of Longfellow in Poems* (Chandos) 10 It was a remarkable class in which he found himself, for it contained... Nathaniel Hawthorne, George B. Cheever, and J. S. C. Abbott. 1889 CABOT *Mem. Emerson* 62 The class of 1821 (Emerson's) held for fifty years its annual reunion at Cambridge.

4. A division of candidates or competitors according to merit, as a result of examination. Also *attrib.*; and *elliptically*, a class certificate or degree, as in *to take a class at Oxford* = to take an honours degree in one of the Schools.

1807 E. TATHAM *Add. to Convoc.* (Oxf.) 15 In regard to the Schedule of the Three Classes, and particularly in regard to the First Class, there may be different opinions. 1861 M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* (1866) 21 The Pass papers occupy one day, the Class papers from four to five. *Ibid.* 29 What particular class a man has obtained. 1863 *Lond. Univ. Cal., First B.A.*, In the course of the following week, the Examiners shall publish a list of the Candidates, arranged in Three Classes, according to their respective degrees of proficiency. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* 230 This is the distinction between what is compulsory on all, and what is left to voluntary ambition—the distinction between 'Pass' and 'Class'. *Ibid.* 268 Dr. Pusey, living on the spot, can discriminate between the 'Pass' and the 'Class' curriculum. *Mod.* I shall read for a class in History. He will be lucky if he gets his class at all. All members of the corps must go down to the butts this week to shoot their class.

5. A division of things according to grade or quality, as *high or low, first, second*, etc.

Esp. used for the different grades of accommodation in travelling by railway or steamboat. The phrases *high-class, low-class, first-class, second-class*, and the like, are common in attrib. use, e.g. 'high-class goods', 'second-class passenger'. See HIGH, etc.

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 234 A Conjurer of the Highest Class. 1822 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 173, I came by the second-class, and so saved the nine shillings. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., Inability... to make up her mind as to what class she means to travel by.

6. *gen.* A number of individuals (persons or things) possessing common attributes, and grouped together under a general or 'class' name; a kind, sort, division. (Now the leading sense.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Anemones and Flowers of that Class should be discreetly pruned. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 2 This Class of modern Wits I shall reserve for a chapter by itself. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 89 What'er of mongrel no one class admits, A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 532 Civil incapacities affecting whole classes of citizens. 1820 COLKIDGE *Friend* (1865) 30 The class of readers, to which he means to address his communications. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 372 Comparing the wages paid to operatives of the different classes, sexes, and ages. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 A third nerve of the sympathetic class.

**b. in Logical classification.**

1846 MILL *Logic* (1861) I. vii. § 1 By every general name which we introduce, we create a class, if there be any things, real or imaginary, to compose it. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 17 (1864) 480 A class differs from a catalogue by virtue of a common resemblance in the midst of diversity. 1869 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 64 We conceive that there is no limit to our power of making classes.

**c. Natural History.** One of the highest groups into which the Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral Kingdom is divided, a class being subdivided into orders, and these again to genera, and species.

Intermediate groups are now often established between these; thus above classes are *sub-kingdoms*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Botany*. The knowledge of the classes, genera, species... of plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix, Explanation of the Classes in the Linnean System. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 8 The principal groups, or classes, are subdivided into others, termed orders. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. § 4. 125 The characters of a Class are common not only to its Subclasses and Divisions, but to the... Orders, Genera, and Species included in that Class.

**d. Geom.** (See quot.)

1869 SALMON *Conic Sections* (ed. 5) § 145 note. A curve is said to be of the *n*th class, when through any point *n* tangents can be drawn to the curve. A conic is therefore a curve of the second degree and of the second class: but in higher curves the degree and class of a curve are commonly not the same.

7. *Eccles. vi.* = CLASSIS 3.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Poems* (T.), The city of London being distributed into twelve classes, each class chose two ministers and four lay-elders, to represent them in a provincial assembly.

**b. In the Methodist societies:** A subdivision of a congregation or society, meeting under a 'class-leader' for religious purposes.

1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 357 That the whole society should be divided into little companies or classes—about twelve in each class. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III. 82 Each society is divided into companies of ten or fifteen, called classes; each of which regularly meets the leader once a week. 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 361 The Quarterly visitation of the Classes is our most important official work.

†8. [L. *classis*, It. *classe*.] A fleet or navy. *rare.* 1596 DALRYMPLE in *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1887) 202 He furnished a mercurious classe, quiblike to the sey he sett ladne with a multitude innumerable of men of armes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Class* (*clasis*), a ship, or Navy.

9. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* (in sense 2), 'pertaining to a class, or classes, of society', often 'pertaining to the upper classes', as in *class-education, grievance, interest, journal, legislation, privilege*.

1852 DICKENS *Black H.* vii., The turkey always troubled with a class-grievance (probably Christmas). 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, Bitter class-legislation. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 256 It knows nothing of class-religion. 1861 *Times* 21 Nov. 6/5 The word 'class', when employed as an adjective, is too often intended to convey some reproach. We speak of 'class prejudices' and 'class legislation', and inveigh against the selfishness of 'class



5. = CLASSIO α. 5.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. The many fine bridges which have since been built across that classical stream [the Tweed].

6. Of literature: Conforming in style or composition to the rules or models of Greek and Latin antiquity; hence *transf.* to art having similar qualities of style (see quot. 1885); opposed to *Romantic*.

1820 BYRON *Let. Goethe* 14 Oct., I perceive that in Germany as well as in Italy, there is a great struggle about what they call *Classical* and *Romantic*. 1864 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 165 The problem is to express new and profound ideas in a perfectly sound and classical style. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1864/1 Matthew Arnold... that most classical of English critics... 'classical', we mean... to express also the contraction and self-satisfied equanimity of his own school of criticism. 1885 J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* (ed. Prentice) 47 The classical ideal is predominantly an intellectual one. Its products are characterised by clearness of thought, by completeness and symmetry, by harmonious proportion, by simplicity and repose. Classical works, whether musical or literary, are positive, clear, finished.

b. Of painting, landscape, etc. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. v. 245 A school of art properly called 'classical'. The school is, therefore, generally to be characterized as that of taste and restraint. *Ibid.* 247 The classical landscape, properly so called, is therefore the representative of perfectly trained and civilised human life, associated with perfect natural scenery and with decorative spiritual powers.

c. Of music: (see quot. 1885). 1836 *Musical Libr. Supp.* III. 64 (*little*) What is the meaning of the word 'classical' in a musical sense? 1885 J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 79-80 'Classical' is used in two senses. In the one it means, having permanent interest and value... In the second sense... music written in a particular style, aiming at the embodiment of a certain ideal, the chief element of which is beauty of form... In classical music, in this sense, form is first and emotional content subordinate; in romantic music content is first and form subordinate.

7. *Hist.* Of or pertaining to a classis in a Presbyterian Church (see CLASSIS 3); belonging to this system of church-government.

1826 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1826) 334 To take new callings from classical ministers, renouncing their calling from bishops. 1846 *Westm. Assemb. Form Ch. Govt.*, By several sorts of assemblies, which are congregational, classical, and synodical. 1869 BR. NICOLSON *Let. Notes* (T.), Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but claws off the episcopal party. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 385 The City and Suburbs of London had been formed into a Province, and divided into twelve classical Presbyteries. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 158 The Independents had no disposition to enforce the ordinances touching classical, provincial, and national synods.

† 8. Of or belonging to a classis; classis-. *Obs.* 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 223 A contention between opposite classical partialities. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Classification* (L.). To seek for classical characters from other parts of a plant.

† 9. [= *L. classicus* belonging to a fleet.] 'Pertaining to a ship' (Blount *Glossary* 1656).

10. Short for *classical style, art, etc.*

1885 J. C. FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 47 They [Mozart's piano compositions] were not remarkable for strong contrasts, but contrast is not of the essential nature of the classical... Repose, the very essence of the strictly classical.

11. *Comb.*, as *classical-minded* adj.

1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Met.* 748/1 The classical-minded Italians of the 16th century.

**Classicalism** (klæs'ikäliz'm). [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] Attachment to or practice of classical scholarship, art, etc.; = CLASSICISM.

1840 ARNOLD in *Life* II. App. C. 422 That foolery of classicalism which marks the Italians, and infects those with us who are called 'elegant scholars'. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. ii. vii. § 37 Compare the hybrid classicalism of Wilson with the rich English purity of Gainsborough. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 29 The classicalism of Pope's time was no doubt very different from that of the period of Erasmus.

**Classicalist** (klæs'ikälíst). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] A partisan of classical studies, art, etc.; a CLASSICIST.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 39, I shall, in my account of the earlier architecture, compare the forms of all its leading features with those into which they were corrupted by the classicalists.

**Classicality** (klæs'ikäliti). [*f.* as prec. + -ITY.]

1. Classical quality or character (of literary or artistic style, of education, taste, etc.).

1819 *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 366 An affection of classicality. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. vii. § 37 The vile classicality of Canova and the modern Italians. 1880 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* x. (1880) 165 Campbell, as an author, was all for refinement and classicality.

2. Classical scholarship.

1847 *For. Q. Rev.* No. 1 (L.). To make a display of this scrap of classicality which he had just acquired. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 54 The land... of mountains and mathematics—of clouds and classicality.

3. An instance or piece of classical learning, art, etc.

1844 R. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 28 No vulgar classicalities shock the scholar's eye. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 735/2 Horatian quotations and the like small classicalities.

**Classicalize** (klæs'ikälíz), *v.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] = CLASSICIZE.

1864 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* (1884) 298 Him whom the classicalizing Germans termed Franciscus I.

**Classically** (klæs'ikáli), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY.]

1. In a classical manner; in classical style or after classical models.

1772-7 in *Cowley Country Life* N. 3 (R.) The poet, 'as usual, expresses his own feeling, but he does more, he expresses it very classically. 1825 *Scribblemania* 60 The language [is], in many instances, classically beautiful.

b. With classical scholarship or education.

1854 HAWTHORNE *Tanglew. T.* *Wayside* (1879) 13 The classically learned Mr. Pringles. 1867 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov., The classically-educated boy.

† 2. As to class or order, in classes. *Obs.*

1790 KERR *Lavoisier's Chem.* (Webst.), It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory, if they were not classically arranged. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 24 A difference that proved the Crustacea classically distinct from Insecta.

† 3. *Eccles.* By a classis or presbytery. *Obs.*

1880 *Ausw. Stillingfleet's Sermon* 27 A Minister... ordained (and so Episcopally or Classically approved in his abilities for that function).

† **Classificate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *L. classis* CLASS: cf. *communicate*.] ? To classify.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. ii, The 40 Counties... settled in England by Parliament... as Cambridgen classificate.

**Classicism** (klæs'isiz'm). [*f.* CLASSIS + -ISM. Cf. *F. classicisme*.]

1. The principles of classic literature or art; adherence to, or adoption of, classical style.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1837) II. iii. v. i. 186 Catholicism, Classicism, Sentimentalism, Cannibalism: all *zimis* that make up Man in France, are rushing and roaring in that gulf. 1840 MILL *Dis. & Diss.* *Armand Carrel* (1839) I. 233 This insurrection against the old traditions of classicism was called romanticism. 1871 *Athenaeum* 13 July 87 A middle course between the conventionalism of the Italo-Byzantine and the naturalism or classicism of the rising schools.

2. A classical (i.e. Latin or Greek) idiom or form.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* § 591 This has been felt to be a Frenchism or a classicism. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* vi. 123 To avoid slipping into clumsy classicisms.

3. Classical scholarship.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 188 So far as all the classicism then attainable was concerned, Shakespeare got it as cheap as Goethe did.

**Classicism** (klæs'isist). [*f.* as prec. + -IST.]

a. An upholder or imitator of classic style or form. b. One who advocates the school study of the Latin and Greek classics.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 460 The eternal and inevitable schism between the Romanticists and the Classicists. 1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Mus.* 10 Few experiments were needed to show to these vehement Classicists that they could not get on at all without 'Gothic' art. 1867 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* Nov., The classicists say... that if you would cultivate the mind, you must imbue it with good literature.

**Classicismic** (klæs'isistik), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -IC.] Characterized by classicism.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 351 Most Venetian palaces, whether of the Gothic or classicistic period. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 482 The two races brought the romantic drama to its highest perfection, and both rejected the classicistic.

**Classicoize** (klæs'isiz), *v.* [*f.* CLASSIO + -IZE.]

a. *trans.* To make classic. b. *intr.* To affect or imitate classic style or form.

Hence **Classicoizing**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1824 *Chamb. Frnt.* I. 124 She looked like a Greek statue that had come alive, and by mere contact classicised its modern dress. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* xviii. 300 The original chateau... appears to have been classicized in the seventeenth century. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 502 The partial failure of his classicizing experiments. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Ethiops. Lit.* i. 23 The translation mania and the classicising mania together led to the production of perhaps the most absurd book in all literature [Stanhurst's *Æneid*].

**Classico-**, combining form of *L. classicus* CLASSIO, as in *Classico-Lombardic* adj.; **Classico-**lary, *nonce-ud.*, worship of the classics.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 142 Italy received her pointed architecture from France and Germany, and mingled it freely with her Classico-Lombardic traditions. 1881 *Frnt. Educ.* 1 Mar. 49/5 Before Modern Schools were dreamed of, he [Carlyle] inveighed against monkish Classico-lary.

**Classics**, *sb. pl.*: see CLASSIO *sb.*

**Classifiable** (klæs'isifai'bl), *a.* [*f.* CLASSIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being classified.

1846 MILL *Logic* I. 295 (L.) These changes are classifiable as the original sensations are. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 187 Classifiable under the three comprehensive names.

**Classific** (klæs'ifik), *a. rare.* [*f.* *L. type*

\**classificus*, *f. classis* + *ficus* making.] That constitutes or distinguishes a class or classes; tending or pertaining to classification.

1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 166 Linnaeus... adopting from Bartholinus and others the sexuality of plants, grounded thereon a scheme of classic and distinctive marks. 1828 WEBSTER cites *Met. Repos. Hex.* 2.

Hence **Classifically** *adv.*, with classific force.

1854 ELLICOTT *Galatians* 75<sup>1</sup> *Orrie*... [is] used... Classifically, i.e. where the subject is represented as one of a class or category.

**Classification** (klæs'ifikz'ən), [*n.* of action,

*f.* as CLASSIFY: see -IFICATION. So in mod.F.]

1. The action of classifying or arranging in classes, according to common characteristics or affinities; assignment to the proper class.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 332 Montesquieu observed very justly, that in their classification of the citizens the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 18 In attempting a classification of tumours. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 2 The object of all Classification... [is] to bring together those beings which most resemble each other and to separate those that differ. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 19 Nothing helps the memory so much as order and classification.

2. The result of classifying; a systematic distribution, allocation, or arrangement, in a class or classes; esp. of things which form the subject-matter of a science or of a methodic inquiry.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 196 De Saussure gives us this brief classification of volcanic substances. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study of Med.* (4th ed.) I. p. x, A syllabus of its classification for the purpose of lecturing from. 1856 SIR B. BROWNE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 230 The classification of faculties which these writers have made is altogether artificial. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xi. § 505 Red fogs... do not properly come under our classification of sea fogs. *Mod.* Several classifications have been made.

**Classificational** (klæs'ifikz'ənəl), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to classification.

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 427 The classificational value which they possess.

**Classifica-tor**, *rare.* [agent-sb. *f.* assumed *L. \*classificāre* to CLASSIFY. Cf. *F. classificateur*.] = CLASSIFIER.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. n. 53 note, We are indebted to Ray as the pioneer of all the classifiers who have succeeded him. 1882-3 *Herzog's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 1834 The latest classifiers of knowledge.

**Classificatory** (klæs'ifikz'ətəri), *a.* [*f.* as prec. on type of *L. adjs.* in -ōrius: see -ORY.] Tending to, having the purpose of, or relating to, classification.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sc.* III. xviii. i. § 1. 491 Descriptive geology... is one of the classificatory sciences, like mineralogy or botany. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 153 Mr. Morgan divides the systems of relationship into two great classes, the descriptive and the classificatory. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 139 Devoid of classificatory value.

**Classifier** (klæs'isifai'ər), [*f.* next + -ER.] One who classifies.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Classification* (L.), The classifiers of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 293 He has performed his task, if not as a natural historian at least as a classifier and arranger. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 No history, that we have, is safe, but a new classifier shall give it new and more philosophical arrangement.

**Classify** (klæs'isifai), *v.* [*A modern word, f. L. classis* class, as if ad. *L. \*classificāre*: see -FY, and cf. mod.F. *classifier*, in Littre as a neologism.] *trans.* To arrange or distribute in classes according to a method or system.

1799 W. TOOKER *Russ. Empire* I. 531 (Webst.) The diseases and casualties are not scientifically classified. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 97 If we are not anxious to classify with too much minuteness. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* (1814) III. 120 Swedenborg had learnt to classify in his earthly studies. 1818 in TOWN. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 620 Another class of transgressions... we shall now enumerate: 'to compete'—(an American discovery)—'to classify'—(a barbarism which we are sorry to see, in the leading article of the last North American Review, No. 44, p. 42) 'to classify' is a charming abbreviation of 'to class'; as 'lengthy' is of 'length'. 1879 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 98 To classify a type of character as good or bad. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 37 Long ago they [actions] have been classified sufficiently for all practical purposes.

Hence **Classifying**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. 515 (L.) A singular precision of the classifying power, which he possessed as a native talent.

**Classing** (klæs'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CLASS + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of placing in a class or classes.

1741 MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 40 Technical Terms, about the... Classing of which there has been great Variety of Opinions. 1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-Build.* in Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/5 The 'classing' of a ship, together with her rate of insurance.

|| **Classis** (klæs'is). *Pl. classes.* [16th c. a.

*L. classis* a class or division of the Roman people.]

1. A division of the Roman people according to property and taxation.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 462 The best man in all Rome was valed to be worth in goods not above 110000 Asces in bisse... and this was counted the first Classis.

† 2. A division according to rank; a CLASS.

1594 BR. KING *Jonas* (1618) 388 They runne through all the classes and ranks of vanitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 33 In the same classis, may well be placed Vincentius Belluacensis. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philol.* 1. 35 Animals that come nearest the classis of Plants. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tm.* i. (1750) 27 It is under this classis I have presumed to list my present treatise. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 394 The Commissary or Clark of each Classis of that Division.

b. In U. S., formerly used for a class in college or school.

3. In certain Presbyterian churches: an inferior judicatory consisting of the elders or pastors of the parishes or churches of a district; a presbytery. Used in England under the Commonwealth; and subsequently in certain Reformed churches of the continent, and America.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* iii. 13 (T.) Assemblies are either classes or synods: classes are conferences

of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve. 1646 *Ord. Lords & Com.*, Sacram. 8 Scandalous sinners . . shall be certified to any Classis, either from any Congregational Eldership, or otherwise. 1663 *BUTLER Hud. i. l. 838* Bearerbat may be . . as lawful as 12 Provincial and Parochial Classis. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks. IV. 114* (R.) The reformed churches, in France, call it a presbytery; and the meeting of the elders over many congregations, they call the classis. 1761 *HUMPH. Eng. III. 111. 138 note*, A presbytery in Scotland is an inferior Ecclesiastical Court, the same that was afterwards called a classis in England. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog. I. 273* The Dutch Reformed churches . . six classes, which form one synod. Each classis delegates two ministers and an elder to represent them in synod.

b. The district formed by the parishes so united. 1653 G. FIRMIN *Sober Reply 7 Our Classis* runs 14 miles in length, and 20 several Parishes in it. 1762-2 *HUME Hist. Eng. (1806) IV. 1711. 399* A number of neighbouring parishes, commonly between twelve and twenty, formed a classis.

4. In a library: A name originally equivalent to 'stall', i.e. a case of book-shelves standing out at right angles to the wall; afterwards applied to the compartment formed by the shelves in the adjacent sides of two 'stalls', together with those under the window between them. *Obs.*

1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N. i. 11. (1631)* The great roomes He has taken for the Office, and set vp His Desks and Classes, Tables and his Shelves. 1647 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T. iii. 230* Cornelius a Lapide . . whose volumes . . take up half a Classis in our public Libraries. 1710 *HEARNE Collect. (Oxf. H. S.) III. 96* Putting Books in Shelves under the Classes of the Middle Part of the Public Library. 1886 R. WILLIS *Archit. Hist. Univ. Camb. III. 438*.

5. *attrib.* 1715 *Lond. Gaz. No. 5384/2* Lost . . ten Orders of the Classis Lottery 1712.

Classless (kla'slēs), *a. nonce-wd.* Having or belonging to no class.

1878 G. R. L. MARRIOTT *tr. Emile de Laveleye's Prim. Property 237* Classless wanderers and fugitives.

Classmate, -mate. A fellow student in the same class; esp. in U.S. colleges, a member of the same graduation class: see CLASS 3 b.

1862 [See CLASS-DAY]. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog. I. 333* A classmate whos at next him for four years. 1875 *LONG-FELLOW Moriturus Salutamus 106* And now my class-mates; yve remaining few That number not the half of those we knew. 1878 *HOPPS Princ. Relig. x. 31* A boy who gets laughed at by his class-mates for making mistakes. 1886 J. QUINCY in *Holmes Life Emerson 45* Only two of my classmates can be fairly said to have got into history.

† Claster, *v. Obs.* To clatter. [Possibly an error for that word; but cf. Ger. *klastern* to rattle, patter, as hail, or rain-drops.]

1307 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 For everuch a parosse heo polketh in pyne, Ant clastreth with heore colle. 1530 *PALSGR. 205/2* Clastering, cacquet.

Clastic (kla'stik), *a.* [f. Gr. type \*κλαστικός, f. κλαστός broken, f. κλάειν to break, break off.] *a. Geol.* Consisting of broken pieces of older rocks. *b. Anat.* (Of a model) Composed of a number of separable pieces; pertaining to such a model.

1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life in ix. 117* The classic anatomical man-model of the ingenious doctor Anzoux. 1877 *GREEN Phys. Geol. 93* Rocks . . made up of broken pieces of pre-existing rocks are spoken of as Clastic . . or Derivative. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks xiv. 299* Among the fragmentary or clastic rocks. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Clastic*, fragile; separable into fragments. Term applied to models which can be taken to pieces.

Clat, *sb. 1 dial.* [With sense 1, cf. Da. *klät* blot, splash of dirt; also CLOT, CLOUD. Sense 2 may be quite distinct, and possibly related to CLAUT.]

1. A clod, a clot of dirt, esp. of cow-dung. 1619 Z. BOYD *Battle of Soul* (1629) 35 (Jam.) Wormes crawling and creeping vpon a clat or clot of clay. 1829 J. L. KNAFF *Jrnl. Naturalist 49* A dry March for the clat-harvest was considered very desirable. 1834 *Brit. Husb. I. 27* Clats . . the dung of cattle as fuel . . collected from the pastures at the close of summer. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss. Clat*, (a) Anything dirty or sticky, (4) Spoon meat. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss. (E. D. S.) Clat*, var. pron. of 'clot' and 'clod', a spot or lump of dirt, soil, etc. Applied especially to the droppings of cattle. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Sonn. Gloss., Clat*, a clod, a sod, Cow-clat, a dried cowdung. Also a bunch of worms having worsted drawn through them for clatting (catching eels); a clot (e.g. of blood).

2. 'Seeds' or pales sifted out of meal, bran. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol., Furfur*, purgamentum farinae, branne, clats, seeds of meal. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens. § 8* (1734) 194 Bran or Clats of any kind.

Clat, *sb. 2 dial.* [f. CLAT *v.*] *a.* Noisy talk, tittle-tattle, clatter. *b.* A tattler, tale-bearer; a noisy tongue.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skir. II. 108* Howd the clat. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss. (E. D. S.) Clat*, a tell-tale . . Ridiculous or exaggerated talk. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Clat, a tattler; a tale-bearer. A contemptuous term for a woman's tongue. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Clat*, a tale-bearer.

Clat, *clate*, *obs.* or *dial.* forms of CLEAT. † Clat, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [? short for CLATTER. cf. *chat*, chatter.]

† 1. ? To rattle, strike noisily. *Obs.* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B. 839* With kene clobbez of þat clos þay clatz on þe wowe [but ? error for clatre].

2. To chatter, prate, tattle, 'tell tales'. 1863 *ATKINSON Provinc. Danby, Yorksh., Clat*, to talk fast, with but little meaning: to chatter or prate. 1876

*Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Clat*, to prate noisily. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk., Clat*, to tattle; to propagate idle tales. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Clat*, to tell tales of a person.

Clat, variant of CLAUT *v.*, CLAUT *v.*

Clatch, variant of CLEATCH, a brood.

† Clate, *sb. Obs. Mil.* [ad. med. L. *clēta*, F. *claire*: see CLAYE.] A hurdle of wattle-work: see quot. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict., Clates* are the same as commonly we call Wattles, being made of strong Stakes, interwoven with Oziers, or other small pliable Twigs. The Use of them is to cover Lodgments overhead with much Earth heap'd on them, etc.

Clate, *obs. form* of CLAUT *v.*, CLEAT *sb.*

Clater(e), *obs. form* of CLATTER.

Clath(e, -es, *obs. ff.* CLOTH, CLOTHE, CLOTHES. Clathrate (kla'treit) *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *clāthrat-*us, pa. pple. of *clāthrare*: see next.] Resembling lattice-work; cancellate.

WEBSTER cites GRAY. † Clathrate, *v. Obs.*— [f. L. *clāthr-are* to furnish with a lattice or bars, f. *clāthri* (pl.) lattice (Gr. κλῆθρα, κλῆθρα bars): see -ATE 3.] To furnish with or mark like lattice-work.

1643 *COCKERAM, II.* To stop with lattice or barres, *Clathrate*. 1731-6 *BAILEY, Clathrate*, cross-barred.

Clathroid (kla'troid), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *clāthr-i* (pl.) lattice (see prec.) + -OID.] = CLATHRATE *a.* 1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot. § 181. 203* Algæ . . which present . . a clathroid, cancellated, or cribrate frond.

Clatter (kla'tar), *sb. 1* [In 15th c. *clater*, but possibly coeval with the verb of same form. MDu. has *clātere*, Du. *klater*, a rattle, and *klateren* to clatter, rattle, chatter. Sense 2 appears earliest in our quots., and ought perhaps to stand first.

The *Ob. Clādur, cladr, clādur* (Epinal 218, etc.) 'tabula qua a segitibus terantur aves' appears to be connected, but is not phonetically identical.]

1. A rattling noise made by the rapidly repeated collision of sonorous bodies which do not ring. 'A clatter is a clash often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than a rattle' (J.).

1578 *LYTE Dodens vi. lxxi. 750* Their [aspens leaves'] continual shaking, and noysome clatter. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb. v. vii. 21* By this great clatter, one of greatest note Seemes broken. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks. 1731 I. 419* My Horses were so unruly with that Noise, and the Clatter of the Planks, that, etc. 1758 *JONSON Idler No. 8. p. 9* The clatter of empty pots. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort. xlvii.* The clatter of horses' hoofs was heard. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia xi. 126* The clatter of their hooves among the pebbles.

2. Noisy talk; confused din of voices, gabble. Often applied contemptuously to what is treated as mere empty gabble.

1616 *TOWNELEY Myst. 190* (Mätz.) As good that thou had Halden stille thy clater. *Ibid.* 257 Hold stille thy clatur. 1638 *MEDW. Wks. Gen. Pref.* To make an astonishing clatter with many words of a strange sound and of an unknown sense. 1813 *Edin. Rev. XXI. 70* The people . . have in their pronunciation a small degree of the clatter. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned 7* The conversation changed into one universal clatter. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. v. Foot of Alps*, Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads.

*b.* Gossip, chatter, idle talk, tittle-tattle. Often in pl. Chiefly Sc.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. (1885) 68* Latting pas thir fables, and a hundir sik clatteris. 1662 *BAILLIE Lett. I. 216* (Jam.) We take it, and many things more you will hear, for clatters. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter 45* The night drove on wi' sangs an' clatter. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett. I. 255* Oh, what nonsense clatter I do write to thee!

3. Comb. Clatter-bone, -bane, Sc. *a.* A bone humorously supposed to move when one chatters or prates; *b.* in pl. 'two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a clattering noise, similar to that from castanets'. (Jam.). 1711 *KELLY Sc. Prov. 387* (Jam.). 1823 *GALT Entail I. xx. 166*.

Clatter, *sb. 2 dial.* [cf. CLATTER *v.* 1 b.] A mass of loose boulders or shattered stones; so called on Dartmoor.

1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 396 Rooting out a crown of the hay-scented fern from the foot of the 'clatter', as a mass of granite so situated is provincially termed. 1873 *Quart. Rev. CXXXV. 142* Spires and clatters of grey rock—the long streams of shattered stone are locally called. 1881 *Pall Mall G. 28 July 4/1* Under shelter of the biggest rocks in the whole clatter . . the word is good moorland English for a mass of loose, weathered boulders on the sky-line summit of a saddle-back ridge.

Clatter, *sb. 3* [f. CLAT *sb. 1* + -ER.] (See quot.) 1829 J. L. KNAFF *Jrnl. Naturalist 49* The droppings of the cows were collected (for fuel) . . beaten into a mass with water; then pressed by the feet into moulds . . by regular professional persons, called clatters (clodders).

Clatter (kla'tar), *v.* Forms: 3-6 clater, 5 clatere, clatre, clathry, 6 clattry, clatire, 5-clatier. [OE. *clatrian* (in *clatrunge*), corresp. to MDu. and Du. *klateren* to rattle, clatter, babble, E. Fris. *klatern*, *klatern*, LG. *klatern*, dial. Ger. *klatern*, *klatern*; of onomatopoeic origin. In Ger. and Du. the word is synonymous with *klapper(e)n*, *klepper(e)n*. The order of senses is uncertain: cf. the *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make or emit a rapid succession of

short sharp noises in striking a hard and dry body; to rattle. Said either of the material instruments or the agent.

[c 1050 *Gloss. in Wr.* Wülcker 377/27 *Crepacula*, clatrunge.] 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 731* Per as claterande fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T. 1501* The arwes in the caas of the goddesse clatren faste and ryng. 1400 *Dest. Troy 5787* Cloudis with the clamour claterit aboue. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis ix. x. 161* [They] hard hys arrowis clatrand in hys cace. 1719 *D. For Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 274 They fall a-clattering with . . drums and kettles. 1787 *BURNS Holy Fair xviii.* There the pint-stoup clatters. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp. xxxii.* (1856) 279 [Masses] roll clattering down the slopes. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents i. 4* His heavy boots clatter upon the round pebbles.

† *b. intr.* To go to pieces with such a noise; to be shattered; to fall into ruins. *Obs.*

1225 *Leg. Kath. 2066* Hit bigon to claterin al & to cleoun. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B. 912* Sodomas schal . . synk in-to grounde . . & vche a koste of his kyth clater vpon hepes. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1722* As alle þe clamberande clyffes hade clatered on hepes.

c. To move rapidly with such a noise, to rattle along, down, over, etc.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. i. iii.* Clattered a hundred steeds along. 1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake in Fraser's Mag. Dec.* Up clattered the omnibus. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jrnl. (1879) I. 57* Clattering over the pavements on wooden shoes. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet ii. xix.* (1883) 256 He came clattering down the street.

2. *trans.* To cause to rattle; to strike or dash together with a clattering noise.

1537 *Thersytes in Four O. Pl. (1848) 82* And clatteringe there youre pottes with ale. 1583 *STANFORD Poems, Æneis viii.* (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyrbolt (such as . . loue toe the ground clattech). 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler No. 161. p. 21* He sometimes stamped as in a rage . . then clattered his chairs. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat. (1852) II. 445* The servants clatter the plates and glasses. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons I. x. 252* [He] clattered his tea-cup.

*b. north. dial.* To beat, thrash (a person).

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley xxxii. 471* Whisht! is that Hors-fall clattering him? I wonder he does not yell out. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss., To clatter*, to beat, to chastise. 'I'll clatter thee.' 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss. (E. D. S.) Clatter*, to beat with the open hands.

3. *intr.* To talk rapidly and noisily; to talk idly; to chatter, prattle, babble. In *mod. Sc.*, to tattle, talk scandal.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 60 Thou claterist meche of orderis of angeles in heuen. 1440 *York Myst. xl. 11* Who comes here claterand? 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Of them that used to clatre, speke, and iangle atte the masse. 1545 *LD. BERNERS Froiss. II. ccxvii 684* The people begyn to clater and to murmur therat. 1570 *LEVINS Manich. 77/37* To clatter, prate, balbutire. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Discip. i. (1851) 21* Since hee must needs bee the Lead-starre of Reformation as some men clatter. 1661 R. MATTHEW *Und. Alch. § 79. 105* Her husband . . clatters hard against me and my Pills. 1797 *Ed. Post Hist. Appar. xiv. 349* Those who clatter that Peter never was at Rome. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq. xxiv.* Ye may be sure it was clattered about in the kitchen.

*b.* To chatter as a magpie.

1549 *Compl. Scot. vi. (1873) 39* The tuchitis cryit theuis nek quhen the pietitis clattrit.

4. *trans.* To utter in a clattering way; blab, prate about. *Obs.* (or only as *trans.* from 1.)

1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II. 120* in *Pol. Songs* (Wk.) 329 He . . Adhitheth him a gay wenche . . And there hi clateren cumpeln when the candel is oute. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 76 Council owith to be kept And not to be clatrid. 1450 *Merlin i. 12* The women clatred it aboute. 1566 W. BONDE *Pilgr. Perf. (1531) 36 b.* To clater forth his blynde prophecies. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk. (1884) 108* That is y<sup>e</sup> matter That poets clatter. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor. 28 b.* When you clatter out such matters. 1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos. ii. 174* That which these hereticks clatter. 1735 *Br. Wilson in Kible Life xxvi.* (1863) 875 Many of the clerks hurry over the responses, and Psalms and Hymns, as fast as ever they can clatter them over.

5. The verb-stem is used advb. (cf. *bang*, etc.).

1884 G. MOORE *Mussumer's Wife* (1887) 152 Clatter, clatter, clatter, went the bell.

Clattered (kla'tæd), *pp. a.* [f. CLATTER *v.* + -ED 1.] Uttered in a clattering way, rattled, struck so as to clatter, etc.: see the vb.

1583 *STANFORD Æneis ii.* (Arb.) 45 With doorming clattered humming. 1671 *MILTON Samson 1124* And raise such outcries on thy clattered iron.

Clatterer (kla'tæra), *[f. CLATTER *v.* + -ER.]* One who clatters; † a chatterer, babbler; tattler.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 271 Wolde God swocche claterers sua subdant colla securi. 1400 *Dest. Troy 11375* A claterer of mowthe, þat no counceill can kepe. 1519 *HORMAN Vileg. 73 b.* He is a great prater or claterar. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor. 23 b.* A fonde babbling clatterer.

† Clatterfart, -fert. *Obs.* [f. CLATTER *v.*] A chatterer, babbler, blabber.

1552 *HULOET*, Clatterer or clatterfart, which wyl disclose anye light secrete. *Logiax.* 1577 *STANFORD Descr. Ircl.* in *Hollinsh VI. 24* The Irish enimie . . having an inkling by some false clatterfart or other, that a companie of them, etc.

Clattering (kla'tæriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLATTER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CLATTER.

1. Noise of the rapidly repeated collision of hard bodies; rattling.

1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B. 835* Clattering of conacles þat kesten þo burdes. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T. 1634* Of hors and herneys noyse and claterynge Ther was. 1581 *SAVILE Agric. (1624) 198* The clattering and running of charets and horsemen. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low-C. Warres 249* The



noise and clattering of Arms in the Castle. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk. I.* 345 The clattering of his horse's hoofs.  
 2. Chattering, rapid noisy talk. In *mod. Sc.*, tattling.

c 1400 *Test. Love* 1 (1560) 276 b. After much clattering, there is mokell rowning. a 1450 *Kist. de la Tour* (1868) 41 No man through his clattering shulde desturbe the devine service of God. 1823 FULKE *Defence* vii. 302 Where then is your vain clattering of the mystery of antichrist? 1723 SWIFT *Fagot*, Constable with staff of peace, Should come and make their clattering cease. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov. Ded.*, Few opportunities of common clattering.

† 3. Applied to a company of choughs. *Obs.*  
 c 1430 *Lydg. Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 30 A clattering of chowins A murrination of stares.

**Clattering** (klæ'terīn), *pp. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>].  
 1. That clatters or rattles rapidly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12501 Thugh the claterand clowdes. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 73 On clattering treddles while they roughly play. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 560 The clattering pumps with clanking strokes resound. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 104 Two of the most clattering pans that were ever dignified with the name of bells.

2. Chattering, babbling. In *mod. Sc.*, tattling.  
 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAYTON) *Dictes* 37 b, Thy clattering tongue shalbe still. 1597 JAS I *Dumfries* (1616) 134 (Jam.) The clattering report of a carling. 1821 JOHANN BAILLIE *Met. Leg. Chast. Fadon* ii. 4 Dull owl, clattering jay.

**Clat'tern**, *Sc.* A tattler, a babbler' (Jam.).  
 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iii. ii, That clat'tern Madge.

**Clat'tery**, *a.* [f. CLATTER sb.<sup>1</sup> or v. + -Y.] *collog.*  
 Characterized by clatter, clattering.

1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* II. 2 A small piano .. a clat'tery, wheezy, asthmatic thing.

**Clatty** (klæ'ti), *a. Sc.* [f. CLAT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.]  
 a. ? Of mud, mud-built. b. Miry, dirty, nasty.

1619 Z. BOYD *Battle Soul* (1699) 23 (Jam.) If a lord should give to one of his servants some cottage house of clay .. but afterward .. should say, Fetch mee my good seruant out of his clattie cottage, and bring him to my palace. 1632 in IRVING *Dumfries* (1860) 500 It is prouin that Isobell called the said Martha clattie baudrons.

**Clau**, *obs. form of CLAW.*

**Clauhan**, *obs. form of CLACHAN.*

**Clauht**, *sb. and v.*: see CLAUHT.

**Claud** (= clawed): see CLAW v.

**Claude Lorraine glass**. Also **Claude-glass**. [Named from *Claud* (or) *Lorraine* (1600-1682), the French landscape painter.] A somewhat convex dark or coloured hand-mirror, used to concentrate the features of a landscape in subdued tones. Sometimes applied to coloured glasses through which a landscape, etc. is viewed.

1789 W. GILPIN *Beauty* (1792) i. 124 The only picturesque glasses are those, which the artists call *Claude Lorraine glasses*. They are combined of two or three different colours; and if the hues are well sorted .. give the objects of nature a soft, mellow tinge, like the colouring of that master. 1824 SCOTT *Redg.* let. v. Didst ever see what artists call a *Claude Lorraine glass*, which spreads its own particular hue over the whole landscape which you see through it. 1822 E. GOSSE *Gray* viii. 187 Gray walked about everywhere with that pretty toy, the *Claude-Lorraine glass* in his hand, making the beautiful forms of the landscape compose in its lustrous chiaroscuro.

**Claudent** (klō'dent), *a.* [ad. L. *claudent-em*, pr. pple. of *claudere* to shut, close.] Shutting, closing. **Claudent Muscle**: the orbicularis muscle. 1708 KERSEY, *Claudent*, shutting or closing, as *Claudent Muscles*, certain Muscles that serve to shut the Eyelids. So in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and *mod. Dicts.*

**Claudentite** (klō'dentit), *Min.* [Named 1868 from its discoverer F. Claudet: see -ITE.] Native arsenious acid of pearly lustre, occurring in thin plates in the San Domingo Mines in Portugal.

1868 DANA *Min.* 796.

† **Clau'dicant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *claudicant-em*, pres. pple. of *claudicare*: see next.] Lame, halting, limping. *lit. and fig.*

1624 *Irel. Fubilee* in *Dublin Libr. Comp.* (1824) 255 Shall man, their pette sovereigne, be claudicant and heteroclit. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 184 Such claudicant Arguments. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 46. 3/4 Your Claudicant Bride.

† **Clau'dicate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *claudicare* f. *claud-us* lame.] To be lame, to limp.

1623 in COCKERAM. So in BLOUNT, PHILLIPS, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and *mod. Dicts.* 1819 H. BUSK *Vestrad* iv. 267 Till his last step to claudicate in gait.

† **Clau'dication**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *claudication-em*, n. of action f. *claudicare*, so F. *claudication*.] The action of limping or halting.

1555 *Pardie Facions* i. vi. 97 Claudication or limping. 1622 BR. ABERNETHY *Chr. & Heav. Treatise* i. 5 The claudications and haltings of the saints are not diseases, but in part. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80. ¶ 7, I have .. contracted a very honest and undissembled Claudication in my Left Foot.

† **Clau'dity**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *clauditis* f. *claud-us* lame: see -ITY.] Lameness. 1596 in BLOUNT; thence 1626 in COLES.

**Clauen**, *obs. pl. of CLAW.*

**Clauht**, *pa. t. of CLEEK v.*, to snatch, clutch.

**Clauht**, *clauht* (klāyt, klāyt), *v. Sc.* [Irregularly formed on *clauht*, *pa. t. of CLEEK*. Cf. *clad vb.*] To seize with claws; to clutch, snatch.

a 1800 *Yacabite Relics* i. 58 (Jam.) To clauht my daddie's

wee bit house. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He saw Meg .. clauht the bairn suddenly out of the gauger's arms.

**Clauht**, *sb. Sc.* Also 8- clauht. [f. *pa. pple. of CLEEK v.*] A sudden snatch or clutch.

1768 ROSS *Helmore* 42 (Jam.) Ane I kent na took a clauht of me. 1825-79 JAMIESON, When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he 'gat a clauht of it.'

† **Clau'cher**. *Obs. Min.* [Cf. CLUNCH.] See quot.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E. ij b, *Clau'cher*, a piece of Kevel, Tuff, Stone, etc., having always some joyn't at the back of it, which being driven past becomes loose, and being struck upon yields a sound, and often slips down unexpectedly, and many times Ore has been discovered at the back of such *Clau'chers*.

† **Claurie**, *a. Obs. Her.* Forms: 5 cloury, clawri, 6 claurie, clawry, -rie. Of one colour.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's*, *Her. B. v.*, Hit is clepyd in amis claury. *Ibid.* B. v b, Clawri is called playn of oon colour. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 78 b, The feldie of thys cote Armoure is Claurie. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 186 When all the pointes and borders of the feld of one colour: which was called Clawrie. *Ibid.* 213 Which also might be borne Clawry counterly or quarterly.

**Clause** (klōz), *Also 4-6 claus, 5 clawse, clausse.* [a. OF. *clause*, ad. late or med. L. *clausa*, app. in sense of L. *clausula* close of a period or formula, conclusion, clause, dim. of \**clausa*, itself not recorded as sb. in ancient Latin; f. L. *claudere*, *clausum* to CLOSE. Cf. Fr. *clausa*; It. uses *clausula*.]

1. A short sentence; a single passage or member of a discourse or writing; a distinct part or member of a sentence, *esp.* in *Gramm. Analysis*, one containing a subject and predicate.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 46 Vour crevices a uour halue, mid teos uour efter clausys. *Cruix fugat omne malum*, etc. a 1300 *Cyrcor M.* 25257 (Cott. Galba) Pis claus es cald be thrid bone, Fader in erth bi will be done. 1399 LANGEL. *Rich. Redeles* Prolog. 72 Constrewe ich clause with be culorum. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* i. xv. (1859) 12, I can speke neyther word ne clause. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 556 The testimony of David .. doth in a manner containe three sundry members or clauses. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. i. 165 Do not extort thy reasons from this clause, For that I woo, thou therefore hast no cause. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 757 Why thunder'd this peculiar clause against us, All-mortal, and All-wretched! 1865 DALGLEISH *Gram. Analysis* 15 A phrase is a combination of words without a predicate; a clause is a term of a sentence containing a predicate within itself; as, a man who is wise.

b. (= L. *clausula*). The close or end of a period. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 80 Clawse or poynte (or clos P.), *clausula* (clausa P.). 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 2 Men began to hunt more after .. the choiceness of the phrase .. and the sweet falling of the clauses.

2. A particular and separate article, stipulation, or proviso, in any formal or legal document.

Often used with attribute or defining phrase as *Codicillary Clause*, *Penal Clause*, *Saving Clause*, etc. Also, in *Sc. Law*, *Clause of Devolution*, a clause devolving an office or duty upon a person in certain contingent circumstances; *Clause irritant*, a clause in a deed of settlement by which the acts and deeds of a proprietor contrary to the conditions of his rights become null and void; *Clause resolutive*, a clause by which the rights of a proprietor rendered null and void by a clause irritant, become resolved and extinguished. (See 1807-8 *BELL Dict. Law Scotl.*)

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* ii. 675 He shall me never binde in soche a clause. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) Introd. 1 The formal cause [he] Settyth in dew ordre clause be clause. 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 42 Pream. A Clause of Warantise according to the said dede. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 45 a, Without anye suche clause sette or put in the dede. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* viii. § 6 Add thereto an express clause of special provision. 1730 BAKER's *Chron.* an. 1678 (R.) [A bill] for exclusion of all popish members to sit in .. parliament [with a clause in favour of the Duke of York]. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xlix. 225 There is a clause in the Act of Settlement, to oblige every Minister to sign his name to the advice which he gives his Sovereign. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, I am not proposing any clause in the Bill. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 23 The passing of a statute of twenty clauses.

† 3. Close, conclusion. *Obs.*

[1275 *Stat. Westm.* I. Pream., In crastino clausi Paschae.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Erren.* iv. xix. (1588) 600 The clause of Easter. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Ann. Eng.* 301 God was pleased he should end his long life .. with so happy a clause. 1634-5 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 24 After the clause of Easter next. 1724 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 100 Be thou merry late and air This is the final end and clause.

† 4. Clause-rolls (*Rotuli clausi*): = CLOSE ROLLS.

1700 TYRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 837 These Letters .. remain upon Record in the Tower on the Clause Roll of this Year.

† **Clau'sed**, *pp. a.* [f. L. *claus-us* closed + -ED.]

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 83 Cloydy, clausyd or cloydy in *Inclusus*.

**Clau'set**, *obs. form of CLOSET.*

**Clau'sick**: see CLAW-SICK.

**Clau'sify**, *nonce-nd.*, to arrange in clauses.

1821 J. PAYNE tr. *Villon* 96 To glose upon it and comment .. To clau'sify it or transcribe At will.

**Clause**, **Clau'set**, *obs. ff. CLAUSE, CLOSET.*

† **Clau'ster**, -re, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 claustr, 6 clowster. [OE. *claustr*, a. L. *claustr-um* 'lock, bar, bolt', later 'a shut up place, a cell or cloister', f. *claud*, *claus* to shut + -*trum* instrumental suffix. So *Ioel. klaustr*. In ME. the word may have

been formed anew from Latin. OE. had another form *clūstor*, corresp. to OS. *clūstar*, MDu. *clūster*, Du. *kluisster*; app. repr. a pop. L. variant *clūstrum*. Later variants were CLOSTER and CLOISTER. (*Clouster* may belong to either *claustr* or *cloustr*.)]

A cloister, cell, or monastery.

c 1000 *Ælfric Greg. Collog.* (end) Gab ut .. to claustru. — *Ælfric's Gl. W. W.* 186/7 *Claustrum* fæsten uel claustru. 1340 *Ayeb.* 267 Uor claustru and uor straye cellen. c 1400 *Primer* in *Maskeil Mon. Rit.* II. 5 The claustr of marie beith him. 1549 *Chron. Grey Friars* (1859) 58 The x. day of April [1549] was pulled downe the clowster in Powells that was callyd the Pardon churcheyard. *Ibid.* 64 Clowster. 1726 *AVLITTE Parerg.* 6 Within the Claustru of the said Monastery.

Hence **Clau'sterman**, in Ormin *clawwstremann*; cf. ON. *klaustramann* a monk.

c 1200 ORMIN 632 For þi birþ wel clawwstremann Onnfannngenn mikell mede.

† **Clau'ster**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *claustrare*, f. *claustrum*: see prec.] To cloister.

1635 PAGITT *Christianog. Relig. Brit.* 35 They lived not claustrated in Monasteries.

**Clau'stered**, *obs. var. of CLUSTERED.*

**Clau'sthalite** (klau'stālīt), *Min.* [Named 1832 from *Clausthal*, Germany, where found: see -ITE.] A lead-gray native selenide of lead.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 133 Clau'sthalite. 1868 DANA *Min.*, *Clau'sthalite* .. occurs commonly in fine granular masses.

**Clau'stral** (klō'strāl), *a.* [ad. late L. *claustralis*, f. *claustrum* CLOISTER: see also -AL<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Of, pertaining, or belonging to a cloister or religious house.

c 1430 tr. *Kenþis' Imit.* i. xxv. (E. E. T. S.), Religiose men þat are streited under claustral discipline. c 1449 *Prompt. Parv.* 537 Claustral monkis. 1546 BALI. *Eng. Volaries* i. (1550) 61 b, Dunstane .. compelled men and women .. to kepe claustrale obedience. 1726 AVLITTE *Parerg.* 6 A conventual Priory, is a Dignity in the Church, but a Claustral Priory is not. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abbs.* II. vi. 322 The commencement of his claustral life.

† 2. Pertaining to a cloister, colonnade, or piazza. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 509 Cumana .. set in hir salt claustrall.

3. Cloister-like, savouring of the cloister.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 402 Isolation and claustral seclusion. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic. Hades* i. 12 The sacred claustral doors of home. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpret.* 285 The claustral narrowness of medieval exegesis.

**Clau'stration** (klō'strā'ſhən), [mod. f. on *claustrum*; also in Fr.: see -ATION.] The action of enclosing or confining in a cloister.

1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhood* in *Gd. Words* 498 At Nancy in 1696, the Bishop of Toul tried to compel the claustration of the Grey Sisters of the city.

**Clau'sular**, *a.* Of the nature of a clause.

1849 SMART *Walker's Dict.* 1860 JOWETT *Ess. & Rev.* 397 Clau'sular structure.

† **Clau'sule**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *clausule*, ad. L. *clausula* an end, close, or clause, dim. of *clausa*: see CLAUSE.] A little clause.

c 1449 *Prompt. Parv.* i. iii. 16 Thilk litil nou herchid clausul, Luk vi. c. *Ibid.* 441 The Myddil Clau'sul cloid betwix these nou herchid Clausulis. 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test. Pref.*, Sundrie sorts of booke; a lectures, counsels, tractis, decisions .. clausules, common opinions.

† **Clau'sure**. *Obs.* Also 5 claw'sure, 6 claw'sure, claw'sure. [ad. L. *clau'sura* closing, barrier, f. *claudere* to CLOSE: cf. *clau're*.]

1. The action of closing or enclosing, CLOSURE.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 80 Clau'sure or clos (1499 claw'sure), *Clau'sura*. 1666 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. vi. 42 Clau'sure, shutting up the Grates, &c. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 282 The dispute .. protracted the clau'sure [of the conclave].

2. Closed or shut up condition.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Johu* xx. 19 Note in T. Cartwright, *Confitt. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 243 He also came out of his mothers wombe, the clau'sure not sturred. 1665 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. v. 33 Clau'sure, Penance, and other Austerities. a 1714 GENDRS (J.), In some monasteries the severity of the Clau'sure is hard to be born. 1815 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1829) II. 331 In this respect the clau'sure is complete. *Ibid.* 333 There is no vow, no clau'sure.

b. Med. Imperforated (or clogged, obstructed) condition of any canal or cavity in the body.

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I. ij, Gume of a Peache .. openeth the inward clau'sures of the breste.

3. An enclosed place, an enclosure, a close.

1398 TRAVISA *Berth. De P. R.* xvii. clii. (1495) 704 Wythin the cloyngre or the clau'sure of the temple. 1609 MAUCH. *Court Leet Records* (1885) II. 246 One clau'sure of land called Shiponley.

4. That which encloses; an enclosure; a bar.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 254 He hath broken the clau'sures of deth. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 237 Alle clau'sures of wadis thet destroyed. 1511 *Abp. Warham's Visitation* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 41 The clau'sure of the churchyard in the north side lacketh reparation. 1665 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xv. 111, I made them begin the Walls, to the end it might have such Clau'sure, as was fitting.

5. An enclosing case or cover.

1564 BPCON *Acts of Christ & Antichr.* (1844) 521 Old rotten bones or reliques of saints .. in precious shrines and costly clau'sures. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* i. xlii, Thou shalt presente to August hand my bokes in clau'sure tyed.

**Claut** (klōt), *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* [Goes with *CLAUT v.*; perh. related to *claw* or *clauht*. (It might possibly represent an OE. \**clawet* from

*clav-an* to CLAW. Cf. Sievers, Miscell. f. Ags. Gramm. § 246.]

1. A grasping hand, a clutch.
- 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 38 For blew bonnets they leave non, That they can get their clauts upon.
2. An instrument for taking or scraping, as a hoe, mud-scraper. *Clauts*: hand-cards for wool.
- 1808 in JAMESON. 1880 *Antirrh. & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claut*, a strong rake for raking up mire or rubbish.
3. A handful, a rakeful, a scraping.
- 1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* i, She has gotten a coof wi' a claut o' siller. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, 'You might have heard an excellent discourse,' 'Clauts o' cauld partridge', replied Andrew.

**Claut** (klōt), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *clat* (e, klāt). [See CLAUT sb. (It might possibly represent an OE. \*clawettan, f. *clawet*; see prec.)] To scratch, claw, rake, scrape out, extract with claws, or the like.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1883) 30 This ox . . . regardet nocht [the dogs] but wald clate him with his clauts. 1741 RAY *N. Country Wds.* 14 To *Claut*, to scratch, to claw. 1741-1800 in BAILLY. 1790 A. WILSON *Elegy Unfort. Tailor* Wks. (1846) 45 Soon as ilka dish was clautet. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* 65 (Jam.) Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who clauts it out o' the widow's house. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claut*, to claw in an indecisive quick manner. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clawting*, a buffeting, where the fists and fingers are engaged.

**Clauwe**, obs. form of CLAW.

† **Claval**, a. and sb. *Ant. Obs.* [? a. OF. *clavel*, now *claveau*, key-stone, etc.]

A. *adj.* (?) Malar.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The clauall bones . . . are the bones of the eares wherunto are fastened y<sup>e</sup> muscles and cordes that cover the Jawes.

B. *sb.* (See quot.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The .xij. place is on the fontynelles vnder y<sup>e</sup> knee . . . there as the lacert is dyuyded fyo the lacert, and is made with rounde claualles with place for the purgacyon of all the body, and the dysseases of the legges.

**Clavate** (klāvāt), a. [ad. L. *clāvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *clāvāre* to stud with nails or knobs (cf. Pliny II. N. ix. 36 'genus concharum clavatum'), f. *clāvus* nail. In sense 2 taken as f. *clāva* club (a doubtful Latin use).]

†1. Studded with nails or knobs, knobbed. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., Fishes. . clavate, spinose, rough.

2. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* Club-shaped; thickened towards the apex like a club.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 126 Of the Silphæ, or Carrion Beetles. Their antennæ are clavate, and the club is perfoliate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1868) I. 342 The filament . . . is thickest at the upper end, or clavate.

**Clavated**, a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1738 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Clavated spikes of some kind of echinus.

**Clavation** (klāvā'jən), [f. CLAVATE, or its source + -ATION.] Clavate state or quality; *spec.* in *Anat.* clavate articulation, GOMPHOSIS.

**Clavato**, comb. form of CLAVATE: as in *clavato-elongate*, -*turbinate*, etc.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 370 Clavato-turbinate. *Ibid.* 671 Branches subterete, clavato-elongate.

† **Clave** 1. *Obs.* [ad. L. *clāva* knotty stick, club, scion.] A knotty branch, scion, graft.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 475 In March orange is sette in sondry wyse . . . in bough, in branches and in clave.

† **Clave** 2. *Obs.* [f. ad. L. *clāvis* key, bolt.]

†1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xl, The leaves of the dores belonging to this temple . . . stood foure yerres glewed in the clave [in *glutinis compagine*].

2. *Naut.* (See quotes.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamen'ship* I. 151 *Clave*, a stool . . . supported by 4 legs; the top 6 feet long, 2 or 3 feet wide . . . in which the shells are set up with wedges for making the sheave-holes. *Ibid.* 153 The blocks are . . . jambed up . . . with wedges in a clave.

3. (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clave*, the handle, or the part of a pair of small balances by which they are lifted up in weighing anything.

**Clave**, pa. tense of CLEAVE v.

|| **Clavecin** (klāv'v'sin). *Mus.* [F. *clavecin*, ad. med.L. *clavicymbalum* or It. *clavicembalo*: see CLAVICEMBAL.] The French name of the harpsichord: sometimes used by English writers.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Clavecin* (Fr.), in music, a harpsichord. 1881 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 194 About the year 1500 the clavecin had been made in the clavichord shape, and called Spinnet.

Hence **Clavecinist** [a. F. *claveciniste*], a player on the clavecin.

1865 HULLAR *Transit. Period Music* 243 The sudden indisposition of the Clavecinist, gave him [Handel] an opportunity. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 1. 1209 As . . . Clavecinist, . . . debarred his instrument yet thrums. . . With desperate finger on dumb table edge.

**Claved**, a. *Her.* = CLAVIE.

1830 in ROBSON.

**Clavel** (klāv'vël). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 7 *clavie*, 7, 9 *clavy*, 9 *clavey*, 7- *clavel*. [a. OF.

*clavel*, now *claveau*, keystone of an arch, wedge-shaped lintel of a window, door, or the like; = Fr. *clavel*, Cat. *clavell*, It. *chiavello*: = L. \**clāvellus* dim. of *clāvus* nail, peg, clinching instrument.]

1. The lintel over a fire-place; *esp.* a beam of wood so used, the mantel.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 138 a, The hewed stones of the windowes, dowres, and clavels, pluct out to serve private buildings. 1611 CORYAT *Cruities* 303 The fairest chimney for clavy and jearmes that euer I saw. 1753 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 91 The lightning had left a mark quite cross the clavel of the kitchen-chimney. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clavel*, a mantel-piece. West. Called also . . . clavy. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Would you like to have an arch a-turned or a clavel? *Ibid.* The Holmen Clavel Inn.

2. *Comb.*, as *clavel (clavy)-board*, -*piece*, -*tack*, = mantelpiece.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clavel* . . . called also . . . clavy-piece. *Clavel-tack* is, I believe, the shelf over the mantel-piece. 1862 BARNES *Rhymes in Dorset Dial.* I. 136 Just above the clavy-board Wer father's spurs, an' gun, an' sword.

† **Clavellated**, a. *Obs.* [f. med.L. *clāvellāt-us* (cineres *clāvellati*, *clavati*, Du Cange), OF. *clavellé*, in *cendre clavellé*, mod. F. *cendre gravellé*, lit. 'granulated ashes', which Littré takes as the proper form: but on phonetic grounds this is doubtful.]

1. in *Clavellated Ashes*: 'Potash of superior quality obtained from the dried and calcined lees of wine, for the use of dyers' (Godefroy).

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* ii. 58 Of the Alkali of the Ashes, we make a clavellated gnawing Salt. 1683 SALMON *Doran Med.* ii. 504 Clavellated or gravelled Ashes are nothing else but the calk of the Lees of Wine, etc., etc. a 1735 ABBOTTON (J.), Air, transmitted through clavellated ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight.

2. [as from *clāva* club] Shaped like a little club.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* viii. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the clavellated of others.

**Claver** (klāv'vay), sb. 1. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *clavir*. [See CLAYER v. 2.] Idle garrulous talk, to little purpose, or with little sense; an idle story, a piece of idle gossip.

(A 1689 in Scott *Old Mort.* xi. note, When I was entering life, there was ane Knox deaving us a' wi' his clavers, and now I am ganging out, there is ane Claverse deaving us a' wi' his knocks. 1722-30 RAMSAY *Parrot*, Delighted with their various claver 1787 BURNS *Ans. Gude, Wauchope-House* i, Wi' clavers, and haivers, Wearing the day awa. 1819 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) I. 230 This is all claver, but it pleases one. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* II. 180 To carry clashes and clavers up and down. Mod. Sc. 'Muckle claver and little corn,' said of pulpit eloquence that has little edifying in it; with pun on *claver*, clover.

† **Claver**, sb. 2. *Obs. rare.* [? Meant for CLAYIER, though hardly in the same sense.]

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columnes* (1605) i. 493 Where, as by Art one selfy blast breath'd out From panting bellows, passeth all about Winde-Instruments; enters by th' under Clavers Which with the Keyes the Organ-Maister quavers.

**Claver**, sb. 3, obs. form of CLOVER.

**Claver**, sb. 4, obs. form of CLEAVERS.

† **Claver** (klāv'vay), v. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5-6 *cleuer*. [First found in 13th c.; cf. Da. *klavre* to climb, clamber, and mod. Du. *klaveren*, *klaveren*, LG. *klauern*, in same sense; ON. had *klifra* to climb. All these are regarded as frequentatives, from the vb-root *klif*, *kliv*, in O'Ent. *klif* to stick, adhere, hence to climb. Cf. also ME. *claffer*, OE. *clifer*, claw, talon.] *intr.* To climb, clamber. (Some take it in first quot. as = clutch, claw.)

a 1225 *Anec.* R. 102 Hwæder þe cat of helle claured euer toward hire, & cahte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3325 Two kynges were clymbande, and claverande one hegh. 1423 Jas. I. *King's O.* clix. A quehele, on quichele cleuering I sye A multitude of folk before myn eye. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Gout.* Ep. Ded. 1 Subj. cts are clavered up into the Kings Throne, and the King debased below . . . a free-born subject. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clavver*, to clamber.

**Claver** (klāv'vay), v. 2. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Of uncertain origin. Somewhat similar are Gaelic *clabaire*, *clabhraichean* babblers; also obs. Du. *kalaberen* 'inter se in utramque partem de variis rebus otiose suaves iucundosque sermones conferre' (Kilian); and Ger. *klaffern*, *klaffern*, 'garrulare', to chatter, blab, ('viel schweigen ist kunst, viel klaffern bringt ungunst'). The last agrees best in sense, but it is not easy to conceive how, being a High German word, it could have been adopted in Scotland c 1600.]

*intr.* To talk idly, or with little sense; to gossip, palaver, prate.

a 1605 (see CLAVING). a 1715 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 395 When ye clatter then, and claver, Ye sprinkle all their necks with slaver. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii, 'Clavering about thee auldworld stories.' 1818 - *Hrt. Midl.* xx, 'A worthy minister, as gude a man . . . as ever ye heard claver in a pulpit.' 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 14 'I'm no given to clavering of other people's concerns.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clavver*, to contend, to chatter.

Hence **Clavexer**, one who clavers, a babler; **Clavering ppl.** a.

1606 tr. *Rolloch on 2 Thess.* 140 (Jam.) Busie bodies, claverers, and prattlers. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 617 An clavering cohoobie. 1722-30 RAMSAY *Fables, Clock & Dial*, Ne'er brag of constant clavering cant. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'A lang-tongued clavering wife.' 1822 - *Nigel v. K. James*: Haud your clavering tongue.

† **Clavestock**. *Obs.* [f. CLEAVE v. + STOCK.] A chopper for cleaving wood.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 38 A clauetstock and rabetstock, carpenters crane, and seasoned timber, for pinwood to haue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 244/1 In the Farmers House . . . [have] Clavestock, Rabbet Stock, a Jack to saw upon, and Pinwood Timber.

**Clavey**, var. of CLAVEL.

**Claviature**. [ad. Ger. *klaviatur*, repr. L. type \**clāviatura*, f. *clāvis* key: cf. OF. *claveure*.] The key-board of an organ or pianoforte.

1822-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1702 The pedal claviature was not invented until the beginning of the fifteenth century.

† **Clavichord** (klāv'vikōrd). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 *clavy*, 5-9 *clavicord* (e, 8-9 *clavichord*. [in It. *clavicordo* (Florio), Ger. *klavichord*, ad. 15th c. L. *clavicordium* (in Rules of Minnesingers), f. *clāvis* key + *chorda* chord, string. In 15-16th c. usually plural (*pair of*) *clavichords*. See also CLARICHORD.]

It. *clavicordo*, Sp. *clavicordio*, Fr. *clavicorde* are the *spinets*; our *clavichord* is in these langs. *manicordio*, -*cordio* -*corde*.]

A musical instrument with strings and keys; in its developed form resembling a square pianoforte, the tones being produced by the action on the strings of 'tangents' or small brass wedges attached in upright position to the back of the keys.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Kvj, Where his vyell and clauycordes were. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis.* York (1830) 41 A stranger that gave the Quene a payre of clavy, cordes. 1632 SHERWOOD *Catgr. Dict.*, *Clavicords*, comme *Clavicords*. 1724 STURKLEY in *Memo.* (1822) I. 75 Making a clavicord with Jews trumps instead of strings. 1740-61 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 414 Mary is now practising the clavicord, which I have got in the dining-room. 1769 BARRINGTON *Mozart* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 64 This great musician began to play on the clavicord when he was but seven years of age. 1803-19 BURNBY in *Rees Cycl.* s.v. *Clavicord* (L), Hearing the incomparable Emanuel Bach touch his favourite clavicord at Hamburg. 1888 HIPKINS *Mus. Instr.* xxiv, The clavicord is, without question, the earliest key-board stringed instrument, it having been developed from the monochord, used for teaching singing in monasteries and church schools. It appears to have come into use in the second half of the 14th century.

**Claviciethern** = CLAVIOTHEIRUM.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Won.* II. *Heretic's Trag.* 199 Grace of lute or clavicithern.

**Clavicle** 1 (klāv'vik'l). [ad. L. *clāvicula* (in 16th c. F. *clavicule*) small key, tendril, bar or bolt of a door, dim. of *clāvis* key: in med.L. 'collar-bone', according to Littré 'because it was compared to the key of a vault, or, as others think, because its form is that of the ancient bolts'.]

1. *Anat.* The collar-bone, which extends from the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming part of the pectoral arch. In birds the two clavicles are united at their lower extremities into one bone, the furculum or 'merri-thought'.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 392 These Clavicles on either side fasten the shoulder blade to the breast-bone. *Ibid.* 602 These nerves run vnder the clavicule or cannell bone. 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) i. 1. 8. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frs.* i. iv. 99 To ease their aching clavicles. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, The clavicle is absent, among Mammals, in Ungulata and Cetacea, and in many Carnivora and Rodentia.

† 2. *Bot.* A tendril, clasper, cirrus. *Obs.*

1745 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 158 It climbs . . . like Ivy, with broad and soft clavicles. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* App. 316 Clavicles, Claspers, or Tendrils, are the young Shoots of creeping scandent Plants.

† 3. *Conch.* The upper part of a spiral shell. *Obs.* [1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 31 *Clavicle*, the pyramidal interior and exterior part of a twisted, or spiral shell, beginning near the middle, and ending near the summit. Sometimes called the head.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. 358 Freshwater shells want . . . solidity. their clavicle as it is called is neither so prominent nor so strong.

† **Clavicle** 2. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type \**clāviculus*, dim. of *clāvus* nail, wart, corn.] A wart.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 104 The liquor thereof, applied helps clavicles in the hands.

**Clavicorn** (klāv'vikōrn). *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *clavicorn-is*, f. *clāv-a* club + *corn-u* horn.] Club-horned: applied to a subsection of pentamerous beetles, *Clavicornes*, having club-shaped antennæ. [1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 244/a *Clavicornes*.] 1866 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Clavicornes*, club-horned. *clavicorn*.

**Clavicular** (klāv'vik'lār), a. [f. L. *clāvicul-a* + -AR: cf. F. *claviculaire*.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to a key. *Obs.*

1657-66 in PHILLIPS. 1862 in COLES.

2. Of or pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.

1824 SIR A. COOPER *Dislocations & Fractures* (1831) 286 The clavicle is joined to the first rib by a clavicular costal, or . . . rhomboid ligament. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 470 The clavicular origin of the pectoral muscle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clavicular artery*, a small branch of the acromio-thoracic artery, which supplies the subclavius muscle.

Hence **Clavicularly** *adv.*

1888 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not clavicularly—i.e., to employ deep breathing, and to avoid all tendency to raise the shoulders.

+ **Clavicularious**, *a.* Obs.—<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. *claviculārius*.]

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Clavicularious*, of or pertaining to a key; so 1692 in *COLES*.

**Clavicate** (klāv'ikēt), *a.* [f. L. *clavicul-a* + -ATE; in mod. F. *clavicul*.] *a.* *Anat.* Provided with clavicles or collar-bones. *b.* *Bot.* Having tendrils (1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

+ **Clavicular**, *Obs.* [Afr. ad. L. *claviculārius* key-keeper, f. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis* key; see -AR.] A key-keeper, turnkey.

1447 *Bokeham Seyntys* (1835) 28 Sergius was unyversel claviculer Of holy cherche.

**Clavicylinder**, *Mus.* [f. L. *clāv-s* key + *CYLINDER*.] A musical instrument invented by Chladni.

1880 *Grove Dict. Mus. s.v. Chladni*, The Clavi-cylinder.. was like a square pianoforte, and comprised four and a half octaves. The sound was produced by friction from a single glass cylinder connected with internal machinery, by which the differences of the notes were produced. 1888 *Stainer & Barrett* (ed. 3) s. v.

+ **Clavicymbal** (klāv'isim'bāl). *Mus. Obs. exc.* *Hist.* Forms: 5 clavi-, 6 clawesymballe, 7 clavecymbal, 9 clavicymbal, -cymbal, and in It. form clavicembalo. [ad. med. L. *clavicymbalum*, -cymbalum (in Rules of the Minnesingers by Eberhard Cersne, 1404), f. *clavis* key + *cymbalum* CYMBAL. In It. *clavicembalo*, *gravicembalo* (both in Florio), F. *clavierin* (Cotgr. *clavessin*, OF. *clavichinolon*), Ger. *clavisimbal*, perverted *klafensimbal*. See also CLAVIYMBAL, CLAVICIN.]

An old name of the Harpsichord, a musical instrument with keys, and strings set in vibration by means of quills or leathern plectra in wooden uprights called jacks.

1492 *Will of Cliff* (Somerset Ho.), My Clauysymballes. 1506 *Will of Tho. Buttiler* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of Clawesymballes. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Clavicymbal*, a pair of Virginals, or Clavicords. 1864 *Engel Mus. Anc. Nat.* 42 The German clavicimbal.. was a kind of spinet. 1880 A. J. Hinkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 367 Matthæson lauded the clavicord above the clavicymbal or harpsichord. 1880 *Ibid.* s. v. *Cembalo*, The dulcimer, or cembalo, with keys added, became the clavicembalo.

+ **Clavicytherium** (klāv'isip'riðm). *Mus.* [Better *clavicitherrum*, med. L., f. *clavis* key + *CYTHERRA*.] An early musical instrument of the harpsichord type, being really an upright spinet.

[521 *Vindung Musica gutschit* (Basel), *Clavicytherium*. 1671 M. Prætorius *Synagm. Music.* (Wolfenbüttel) II. xii, *Clavicytherium*.] 1879 *Pantologia* III. *Clavicytherium*, the clavicord. 1860 *Rimbauld Pianoforte* 28 The clavicitherrum, or *keyed-cithara*. 1880 A. J. Hinkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.*, *Clavicytherium*, an upright musical instrument allied to the horizontal harpsichord and spinet. 1888—*Mus. Inst.* Plate vi. Named *Clavicytherium* by the earliest writer on musical instruments, Virdung., who gives a drawing of one. It is in fact a spinet set upright.

**Clavie**, *a. Her.* [a. F. *clavé* (see Littre), f. L. *clavis* key.] Key-shaped. Also *Littre a.*

1572 *Boswell Armorie*, 94 b, The field is gules, a Crosse double clauie d'Argent. This Crosse ought to be figured as a double warded key.

**Clavie**, var. of **CLAVEL**.

+ **Clavier**. [F. *clavier*, orig. a key-bearer (on L. type *claviarius*, f. *clavis* key), hence key-board. Thence, Ger. *clavier*, *klavier*, Du. *klavier*, Da. *klaver*, Sw. *klaver*.]

1. The key-board or set of keys of a musical instrument. (Cf. **CLAVIER** sb. 2.)

1708 *Mortreux Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 88 The Pedals of Turbith, and the Clavier or Keys of Scammony. 1855 *Browning Master Hughes* iii, I looked up and surveyed, O'er my three claviers, yon forest of pipes Whence you still peeped in the shade. 1880 E. J. Hopkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 485 Communication established between the claviers of an organ and the sound-board pallets.

2. (klāv'ier). A general German name of all keyboard instruments with strings, but specially the clavicord; later, the pianoforte. Also *attrib.* 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 13 [Mozart] having commenced composition without recourse to the clavier. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 91 [Bach's] numerous works.. written for his favorite instrument, the clavier (the piano of that day). 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 385/4 Four of the clavier concertos.. were given with the aid of a small but select orchestra. 1886 *Academy* 22 May 371/2 The eminent pianist will play, as it were, a history of clavier music from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Queen Victoria.

Hence **Clavierist**, a player on the clavier.

1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 111 Becché [was] a celebrated clavierist of the day.

**Claviform** (klāv'ifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *clāva* club + -FORM; cf. F. *claviforme*.]

1. Having the form of a club; club-shaped. 1877 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 94 Claviform.. is composed of club-shaped parallel rods, which adhere by their thin extremities. Example, Compact black ironstone. 1836 *Topp Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot.. is claviform when it is thicker at its extremity than at its base. 1875 W. Houghton *Sh. Bril. Insect.* 87 The claviform stigma,

2. [f. L. *clāvus*] Nail-shaped. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

+ **Claviger** (klāv'idzai). *Obs.* [a. L. *claviger* carrying a key or a club, f. *clāv-is* key or *clāv-a* club + -ger.] One who carries a key, a key-keeper.

1666 *Br. Barlow Sermon* (1607) B 42, The great claviger of heaven, which hath the key of David. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* Introd., You are appointed to secure it in some Chest, Box, etc. and to be one of the Clavigers thereof.

**Clavigerous**, *a.* [See prec. and -OUS.] *a.* = prec.: Bearing a key or keys. *b.* Club-bearing.

*a.* 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* Hence 1692 in *COLES*. *b.* 1730-36 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Claviole** (klāv'iol). *Mus.* [f. *CLAVIS* key + *VIOL*.] A keyed viol, the name given to a musical instrument. It was played on with finger-keys like the piano, the strings being set in vibration by a rotatory arrangement acting like the violin bow.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Claviole*, invented by a Mr. J. I. Hawkins.. Mr. Hawkins exhibited his instrument in America about seven years ago; when it was considered, by musicians, as equal in power to fifteen violins, tenors, and basses. A more detailed account.. may be seen in Nos. 3 and 4 of the *Retrospect* [1805-15]. 1883 A. J. Hinkins in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 639 The Claviole.. was in form like a cabinet piano.

**Clavipalp** (klāv'ipalp). *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *clavipalpus*, f. *clāv-a* a club + *palpus* the soft palm of the hand, mod. *a.* feeler; cf. F. *clavipalpe*.] A member of the *Clavipalpi*, a family of tetramerous beetles distinguished by a club-like thickening of the terminal joint of the palpi. Also *as adj.*

+ **Clavis** (klāv'is). [L. *clavis*.]

1. *lit.* A key.

1649 *Jer. Taylor Gl. Exempt.* III. xviii. 110 Christ himself would have given a Clavis, and taught the Church to unlock so great a secret. 1751 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Clavis*, sometimes used in English writers. *a* 1839 *Galt Demon of Destiny* II. 14 The ponderous clavis of some torture cave.

2. *fig.* A key to writings in another language, to ciphers, etc.

1678 *Phillips, Clavis*, an Exposition of hard words, or.. feigned names. Hence in *Kersey, Bailey*, and mod. Dicts.

**Claviolet** (klāv'iolét). *Ent. rare.* [Diminutive f. L. *clāva* club: of abnormal form (for *claviolet*).] The club-shaped end of the antennæ of insects.

1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* III. 578 In those flies whose antennæ terminate in a bristle, the claviolet is represented by the bristle.

**Clavule** (klāv'iol). *Bot.* Also in L. form. [ad. L. *clāvula*, dim. of *clāva* club.] The elongated claviform portion of the receptacle of certain fungi (1866 *Treas. Bot.*).

+ **Clavus** (klāv'vūs). [L. *clāvus* nail, wart, tumour.] The disease ERGOT which affects rye and other grasses. Hence **Clavism** [cf. It. *clavismo*] = ERGOTISM (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Clavy**, another form of **CLAVEL**, q. v.

**Clavyd**, obs. pa. t. of **CLAW** v.

**Claw** (klō), *sb.* Forms: 1 clawu, 2 clau, (3 pl. clawe, clawess (*Orm.*)), 4 clauwe, (pl. clauen), 4-6 clowe, 4-7 clawe, 5- claw. See also **CLÉE**. [OE. *clawu* (Ep. Erf. Corp. *clawu*), obl. cases *clawe*. The quantity of the *a* is uncertain: if long, *clawu* would be identical with OS. *clāwa* (MDu. *clawwe*, Du. *klawu*), OHG. *chlāwa* (MHG. *klāwe*, *klā*, modG. *klawe*), pointing to a type \**klāwud*-. But *Ormin* has the *a* short, and this answers better to the form *clawu*; an original type \**klawud* would also best explain the OHG. variant *chlāa*, *chlā* (through *clāwa*, *chlāu*). The OE. *clawu* (the ordinary WS. type) of the nominative was a new form reconstructed from the oblique cases; the original nominative type was *clāa* (-clau, *clawu*), and *clā*; see **CLÉE**. (The ON. *klā* is not identical; it appears to be: \**klāh*-, belonging to the vb. *klā*-, *klā*: see next.)]

1. The sharp horny nail with which the feet of birds and some beasts are armed. Also applied to similar structures on the feet of insects, crustacea, etc.

*a* 700 *Æthel Glass.* 29 Clawuo [so *Erf.* and *Corpus*]. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. 28 (Bosw.) Nægl oððe clawu, *unguis*. *a* 1250 *Orul & Night.* 153 *Pu* havest scarpe clawe. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 39 in *Map's Poems* (1783) Scharpe clawes, long nayled. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 783 To bataille he [a bear] bownez him with boustous clowez. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 80 Claw or cle of a beste, *ungula*. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1824) 159 His nayles or clowes longer then a fote. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* iv. ii. 43 His nayles.. shall hang from the Lions clawes. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 2 His [the Flea's] feet are slit into claws or talons. 1855 *Gosse Marine Zool.* I. 155 (Porcelain crabs) First feet very long and slender with long claws.

*b.* The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails, or the pincers or holders of shell-fish' (J.). This is only a loose use, arising out of such phrases as *in its claws*, *with its claws*, etc.

*a* 1000 *Phonice* 277 (Gr.) Fenix fyres lafe clam biclyppeh. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Bodies of wyfman, and tayl of uissee, and clauen of ar. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* II. viii. 50 As a Bittur in the Eagles claw. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *S. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 470 If you tear off a claw from a live

crab or lobster, it pushes out another. 1837 *Whewell Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 148 The southern claw of Cancer.

+ 2. A hoof, or one of the parts into which a (cloven) hoof is divided. *Obs.* Cf. **CLÉE**.

*c* 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* xi. 3 *pa* nytenu þe hira clawe toðalede beop. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 1225 Oxe gab o clofenn ft & shædeþþ hise clawwess. 1535 *Coverdale Dent.* xiv. 6 Every beest that deuydeth hise clawe, & cheweth cudde, shal ye eate. Neuertheles these shal ye not eate.. that.. deuyde not the hofe in to two clawes. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Iij b, Goates clawes brent and poudred.. or in stede of it shewes clawes. 1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min.* 109 With claws like a Cow; but quadrifide.

3. *fig.* (Chiefly in phr. in *one's claws*, etc., implying the notion of seizing, or having in one's possession or power.) To pare the claws of is a common phrase resting immediately on sense 1, but usually *fig.* in use.

*c* 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 356 Me fro the feend and fro his clowes keepe. 1576 *Fleming Pauplie Ep.* 185 After that he had aspired to principalltie, and had caught government within his clawes. 1617 *Hieron Wts.* (1619-20) II. 221 So subtil is the deultill to make roome for himselfe, when hee hath once got in his claw. 1664 *Butler Hud.* II. ii. 282 What's justice to a man, or laws, That never comes within their claws? 1790 *Cowper Lett.* 26 Nov., I am happy that you have escaped from the claws of Euclid. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/1 To draw the teeth and pare the claws of the Peers.

4. 'Sometimes a hand, in contempt' (J.).

1577 *Harrison England* II. vi. (1877) I. 151 Some of them doo suffer their lawes to go off before their clawes. 1851 *Hawthorne Snow Image*, etc., *Gl. Snow Face*, A yellow claw—the very same that had clawed together so much wealth—poked itself out of the coach-window.

5. *transf.* A mechanical or other contrivance resembling a claw; e.g. a curved iron with sharpened extremity for grappling or tearing; the back part of a hammer head curved and cloven, or any similar tool for extracting nails; the spreading divisions of the foot of a table or stand; the ends of a horse-shoe, etc.

*c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 542 (Bosw.) Sume wæron mid isenum clawum toforene. 1535 *Coverdale Jer.* xvii. 2 Your synne.. is.. grauen.. with a penne of yron and with an Adamant clawe. 1609 *Holland Anim. Marcel.* xxix. 1. 355 After they had bene sore tormented with clawes [*unguis*]. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 124 Draw it out again with the Claw of the Hammer. 1707 *Land. Gas.* No. 4338/4 Printed with a Horse-shoe, with claws downward. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 15 Hammers made for the purpose of drawing nails, with claws. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 203 A stand with three claws. 1851 W. P. Snow *Jrnl. Arch.* Seas xii. 156 To hook the iron claws on to the outer edges of the ice ahead.

6. *Bot.* The narrow sharpened base of the petal, in some flowers, by which it is attached.

1794 *Martin Rousseau's Bot.* II. 28 Each of these petals is fastened to the receptacle.. by a narrow pale part which is called unguis, or the claw. 1835 *Lindley Introd. Bot.* I. ii. § 4 7 L In.. R. Cillet., the petals consist wholly of claw. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw.

7. [f. **CLAW** v.] An act of clawing. To make a claw to windward (Naut.): = **CLAW**, v. 7.

1841 *Gen. P. Thompson Exerc.* (1842) VI. 19 If the friends of the Charter only had the grace of seamanship, there would be a noble opportunity to make a claw to windward out of the misery the War-whigs have plunged themselves into.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *claw-like* *adj.*; *claw-bar*, a lever or crow-bar with a bent bifurcated claw for drawing spikes; *claw-feet*, (*attrib.*) having feet with or like claws; *claw-footed* *a.*, having claws on the feet; *claw-hammer*, a hammer with a claw for extracting nails; *claw-hammer coat* (*colloq.*), a tail-coat for evening dress; *claw-hand*, a condition incident to some diseases, in which the wrist is extended and the fingers flexed, owing to atrophy of certain muscles; a hand thus affected; + *claw-poll*, a flatterer, toady (cf. **CLAW-BACK**); *claw-screw*, a screw with a clawed head; *claw-table*, a one-legged table with claws (see sense 5); *claw-tailed* *a.*, having a tail resembling a claw.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 18. 274 A \*claw-feet pillar or stand. 1667 R. Hope 11 Mar. in *Calendar State Papers Chas. II* (ed. Green), \*Claw-footed like a dog. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 19 Claw-footed chairs. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789) Cccij b, A \*claw-hammer used by shipwrights. 1879 *Kingston Austral. Abroad* I. 7 The tails of his \*claw-hammer coat drag on the ground. 1887 F. Ford in *Mag. Art Mar.* 169/2 The \*claw-hammer coat (as the Americans call it) essential to the evening dress of a gentleman of the Victorian era. 1879 *Smiles G. Moore*, Any man who had a stick leg or a club foot or a \*claw hand thought himself fit to be a teacher. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 615/2 Beset with.. \*claw-like processes. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 561 Certaine \*Claw-poules & Parasites. 1795 *Herschel in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 366 \*Claw-screws.. to confine and stretch the parts as they were seamed together. 1832 G. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* vi. 93 Similar to the leg and feet of a \*claw table. 1657 S. Purchas *Pot. Flying-Ins.* 50 The \*claw-tailed Humble-Bee.

**Claw** (klō), *v.* Forms: 1 clawian, (clawian), 3-4 clawen, 4-7 clawe (4-5 clowe, 5 clawe, clowe, 6 klawe), 6- claw. Pa. t. and pple. clawed (5 clawde, clowyd, 6 claud(e); str. pa. t. clew(e, clywe in 4-5 and mod. dial. (in sense 3).



[In OE. in Ælfric's *Gram.*: where *clawize* belongs to a weak *clawian*, deriv. of *clawia* CLAW: cf. OHG. *chlāwen*, modG. *klāwen*, *klāwen*, ODu. \**klawian*, MDu. *clouwen*, *clāwen*, MLG. *klawen*, also MDu. *clawen*, Du. *klawen*, in same sense. But the OE. *claw* implies a str. vb. *clawan*, not found in the cognate langs. (The *a* in OE. is, as in the sb., of doubtful length.) In pa. ME. had generally *claw(e)s*, mod. *clawed*; but the strong *claw* is found in 14-15th c., app. only in sense 3 as in mod.Sc., which has also sometimes a pa. ppl. *clawen*. (But strong inflexions of recent analogical origin are common dialectally.) It is possible that sense 3 and its extensions were influenced by the ON. str. vb. *klā* (*klāh*-, *klāh*-, *klāgom*), used in that sense only, but not known to be etymologically related: see CLOW.]

1. *trans.* To scratch or tear with the claws, or (*transf.*) with the nails or a pointed instrument.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (2) 170 *Scalpo*, ic clawe [v. r. clawige]. c 1250 *Out & Night*. 154 No þu havest scarpe clawe Ne kepe ich noht þu me clawe. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* Prol. 154 He [the cat] wil... Cracche vs, or clove vs, and in his clothes holde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clawyn or crachyn [1499 scratche]. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health & age* A good payre of nayles, to crache and clawe. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 25 If we cannot claw, then must we dig them out. 1653 R. MATHER in Eliot & Mayhew *Tears Repent.* C 3 b. The Grounds that they have fenced in, and clawed and broken up. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* xi. viii. (1840) 16a/2, I have clawed the rascal: I have left the marks of my nails in his impudent face. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* iv. 'I would claw down the toothache door wi' my nails.' 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Weekly Supp. 15 Nov. 8/2 Five young kestrels... clawing one another vindictively.

b. To scrape.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 17 Contricioun... þat shal clawe þi cote of alkynnes filthe.

2. To seize, grip, clutch, or pull with claws.

1557 [? Lp. VAUX] in *Tottel Misc.* (Arb.) 173 For age with steyling steppes, Hath clawed me with his cowche [crouche]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 80 But Age... hath clawed [? caught] me in his clutch. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Sahn*. 90 That which claws away would from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them. 1751 Mrs. DELANY *Let. Mrs. Deves* 67, I was clawed into the party out of civility. 1798 *Byron Juan* i. cxxxv, If at that moment he had chanced to claw it [the sword]. c 1863 THACKERAY *D. Duval* iv. (1869) 49 His hands... stretched out to claw other folks' money towards himself.

b. *intr.* To lay hold with the claws or (*transf.*) hands; to grasp or clutch (*at*, etc.); to scratch *at*. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 188 Powere hem [the fingers] failthe To cluche or to clawe. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. Sam and Andy, clawing for certain fragmentary palm-leaves, which they were in the habit of considering as hats. 1863 BATES *Nat. Animals* II. 57 [The sloth] raises his body... and claws around in search of a fresh foothold. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. (1878) 202 Tom reached and clawed down the hole after him.

3. *trans.* To scratch gently, apply friction with the nails, so as to relieve itching or irritation, promote calmness or clear-headedness, or soothe. (Now, the common sense in Sc.: thence 'to claw an auld man's paw' = to attain to old age.)

c 1320 *Smyrn Sag.* (W.) 925 He clew the bor on the rigge... He clew him eft upon the wombe; He fil adoun als a lombe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5339 Wanne be Ameral hym vnderstod. A clew vs heued. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1702 With that about y clywe [bodily, clew; *Caxton*, torned] myn hede. c 1386 — *Wife's T.* 84 If eny night wold claw us on the galle. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 279 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 134 Youre hed ne bak ye claw, a fleigh as baunge ye sought. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/1 He began to studie a little, & clawe his head, and rubbe his forehead. 1572 N. ROSCARROCKE *Prelim. Verses* in Boswell *Armorie*, The court brake vp, they claude their eares, & parted with a trice. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* n. iv. 282 Lookie, if the wither'd Elder hath not his Poll claw'd l'ke a Parrot. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* No. 138 (1862) I. 331 When he [Job] lay in the ashes, God was with him, clawing and curing his scabs. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* n. ii. 74 Whether't be a Sin To claw and curry your own Skin. 1813 E. PICKEN *Poems* II. 140 (Jam.) I... claw, owre soon, an auld man's paw.

b. *intr.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 93 He sitteth by the fire And claweth on his bare shankes. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 315 The giant... claws at his wound, and raises his supplicating hand to Neptune.

c. Phr. To claw where it doth not itch. *Obs.*

1555 *BARCLAY Ecloges* iv. (1570) Cii/3, I clawe off where it doth not itche, To see ten beggers and half a dosen riche. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70 Thou makest me claw where it itcheth not. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 A Herald... used much this terme (sacred Maestie) which was not usually geuen to the French king... [The latter] said somewhat sharply, I pray thee good fellow clawe me not where I itch not with thy sacred maestie.

d. fig. To claw the back off, or to claw by the back: to 'stroke down', flatter, fawn upon. So to claw (a person's) toe, to claw by the sleeve. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 365 Whou þey curry kinges, & her back claweþ. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 109 And do nocht but lakys and clowse hir toose. 1509 *BARCLAY Shep. Fyllys* (1874) II. 29 He loueth to be flattered and clawed by the sleeve. 1530 *PALSGR.* 349 He claweth my toe, if me *gratigne* le orteil. c 1541 *WYATT Post. Wks.* (1861) 358 'Take heed of him that by the back thee claweth: For none is worse

than is a friendly foe. 1597 *Br. Hall Sat.* i. Prol. 11 To claw the back of him that beastly lives. 1881 [see 5].

† b. So to claw the ears, humour, etc.: to tickle, flatter, gratify (the senses, etc.). *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE *Brasn.* Par. 1st John 45 Certayne iuglinges of wayne pleasures to clawe the senses of the bodye withall. 1579 TOMSON *Cabotin's Seru.* Tim. 468/1 Yet those men... would gladly have their eares clawed with some vaine matter. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xvi. (1669) 64/2 The false Prophets pleasing words, with which they clawed Ahab's proud humour. 1681 R. LESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* iv. ii. 124 They claw and gratifie the vanity and ambition of the Monks.

5. Thence *claw* itself came to mean: To flatter, cajole, wheedle, fawn upon. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 984 Thus schaltou be cloyvd also With fykyll wordis & with false. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 42 Nor suffer ourselves to bee clawed with flattery. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. (1642) 31/2 In courting Ladies, or in clawing Lords. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. iii. 18, I must... laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humor. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* i. xii. 39 Let no man... claw himself with the discourse of the nobility of his predecessors. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 949 Whose Dedicationes Doe sooth and claw the times abominations. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Let. Antients* xiv. 74, I should seem to conspire with you, to claw one another. 1881 *Leicester's Glass* (E. D. S.), *Claw*, to flatter; cringe to; 'toady'... 'to claw the back' is the commoner form.

b. Phr. *Claw me and I'll claw thee.*

1531 TINDALE *Expos.* i. John (1537) 72 We saye, clawe me, clawe y. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 64 Claw me, and I will claw thee: Winke at mine, and I will not see thy faults. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* xiv. 228 These two betwixt themselves use Homers phrase, Claw me, I'll claw thee; Let's live many dayes. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 36 If he would... claw Mr. Lillie a little, Mr. L. would claw him again. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 461, I do not object to Jeffrey's clawing his... brother Editor, who so regularly claws him in his New Monthly.

† c. *intr.* Const. upon, with. *Obs.*

1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 If they fawn and claw upon a man. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 52 Here it is not the stile to claw and complement with the king. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. iii. § 4 That I have clawed with one party, and have girded at the other.

d. To claw favour = to curry favour. *Obs. or Sc.* 1814 *Scott Wav.* xi. 'Ane wha deserts his ain friends to claw favour wi' the rats of Hanover.'

6. *trans.* To claw off: a. To get rid of (as an itch by clawing), to get free from. b. (Sc.) To 'get rid of', 'dispose of' (food); to eat with rapidity and voraciousness' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1514 *Visit. Bp. Norwich* in *Tanner MS.* 210. 46 (Bodl. Libr.), I shall gyff the such a strypte that thou shalt not klawe yt of a yere after. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 89 A stegmaticall Impresse, which our Arminians shall neuer be able to claw off againe. 1668 DRVDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* n. i. I have not yet claw'd off your last ill Usage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 353 This... is a grief, he declares, that he shall never claw off. c 1769 *Watty & Madge* in *Herd Collection* (1776) II. 200 (Jam.) [He] clawed it off most cleverly Till he could eat nae jam.

7. *Naut. (intr.)* 'To beat or turn to windward from a lee-shore, so as to be at sufficient distance from it to avoid shipwreck' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Also to claw off (the shore, or from the shore, or absol.), quasi-trans. to claw it off. So (*trans.*) to claw the wind.

c 1624 *Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts* n. (1704) 260/1 Being near the Land and a Gale of Wind coming off from Sea... a Ship cannot claw it off. *Ibid.* 302/1 They could not claw off the Shore. 1690 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 352 When Shipping come into the Bay between the Spurn and Winter-ton, they can hardly claw it of (as Sea men phrase it) with Northerly and Easterly Winds. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ranger* le vent to claw the wind, or haul close to the wind. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1366 That ship could best claw off the land. 1833 MARSHALL *P. Simple* xv. We were forced to carry on at all risks, that we might claw off shore. 1837 — *Dog-friend* v. We were off the Texel... with the coast under our lee, clawing off under storm canvas.

† 8. To strike with hoofs, paws, or hands; to box, beat. *Obs. exc. dial.* To claw up his mittens: to give him the finishing stroke (*Gloss. to Scott*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* n. xvi. 52 He, counterfeiting Aescops asect, claweth the pope with his heeles. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Claw'd-off*, lustily lasht. 1769 in *Chambers Scot. Song* (1829) 43 The lads began to claw, then. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxiv. 'He claws up their mittans'. *Mod. Sc.* I'll claw your lugs; I'll claw his chafis.

† 9. To claw away, off: a. to rate soundly, scold, revile. *Obs.*

c 1704 R. LESTRANGE (J.), The jade Fortune is to be clawed away, if you should lose it. c 1727 Br. NICOLSON *Let. Yates* (T.), Mr. Baxter... claws off the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. 1822 C. K. SHARPE in *Corr.* (1888) I. 544 You should claw her off soundly in a note or in the preface.

† b. To complete or despatch with speed. *Obs. or dial.*

1701 *MIRCE Fr. Dict.*, To claw it off, or claw it away... *faire une chose avec empressement, en faire une prompte dépêche*: I clawed it off to-day, or I worked very hard.

† *Claw-back.* *Obs. exc. dial.* One who claws another's back (see CLAW v. 4); a flatterer, sycophant, parasite, 'toady'.

1549 LATIMER *and Sermon.* *Def. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 64 These flattering clawbacks are originall notes of all mischynne. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v.* xxv. 125 [16] doth make thy Foes to smile, Thy friends to weepe, and Clawbacks thee with

Soothings to beguile. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 403 By the persuasion of some Claw-backs of the Court. c 1693 UROU-HART *Rabelais* III. iii. 38 These are my Flatterers... my Clawbacks, my Saluters. 1881 *Leicester's Glass* (E. D. S.) *Claw-back*, a flatterer; parasite; 'toad-eater'.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1102/1 More regarding plaine meaning men, than claw-backe flatterers. 1655 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 830/2 His claw-back canonists tell him (and he believes it).

[Claw-back v., imagined by Richardson, from a misquotation of Warner (see above, quot. 1589, where R. has *clawback* as a vb.), and uncritically copied by subsequent compilers.]

*Clawboard, Clawbe, obs. ff. CLAPBOARD, CLOVE.*

*Clawed* (klɔːd), a. [f. CLAW sb. + -ED 2.] Having claws (in various senses; see CLAW sb.).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 469 Her honden... Ben... clawed after hound. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 441 Beast... Whole-footed, Cloven-footed, and Clawed. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 189 The clawed pillar D. 1836-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 16. 346 Quadrupeds... hoofed and clawed. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & P.* (1858) 124 Detestable clawed hands. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 84 Petals... clawed. 1878 Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 121 The commonest deformity is the so-called clawed hand.

*Clawer* (klɔːə), rare. [f. CLAW v. + -ER.] One who claws. (See the vb.)

c 1603 T. CARRWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 587 You are the pleasant clawers which teach that a man may bee saved by the faith of others. 1613 DAVIES *Muse's Teares* (1876) 9 (D.) The scopes of all such clawers scratch for private ends. 1708 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 129 An Abbreviator and Clawer off of Law-Suits.

*Clawesure*, var. of CLAUDURE, *Obs.*

*Clawing* (klɔːɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CLAW v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CLAW.

1. Scratching, scraping, etc.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* R. vii. lxiii. (1495) 278 A drye scabbe hath... desyringe of frotynge, rubbingge, cratchingye, and clawynge. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* (1868) 4 Thurhe clawynge your fleshe lye yee nat rent. 1597 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 233 His leg, by a little clawing... is swelled and greiveth him sore. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 10 Will... patiently indure currying, combing, rubbing, clawing. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. ii. 32 Vick [the dog] is sitting on my lap, making little impatient clawings at my defenceless countenance.

† 2. fig. Flattery. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 Ticleynge or clawing of adulation. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* c (1600) 96 a. That selfe same clawing of the multitude. 1639 BAKER in *Spurgeon Trans. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. 3 He can do no good upon me with fawning and clawing.

*Clawing* (klɔːɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That claws; spec. flattering, fawning (*obs.*).

1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Benedictus* 65 b (T.), Using your clawing colour. 1646 *Buck Rich.* III. 78 Some trivial clawing Pamphleteers, and historical parasites. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 32 To afford a credulous ear unto the clawing suggestions of fancy.

Hence *Clawingly adv.*, flatteringly (*obs.*).

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* v. D b, I can tell them clawingly. *Clawless* (klɔːləs), a. [f. CLAW sb. + -LESS.]

Without a claw or claws.

1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 107 Fore-feet clawless.

† *Clawre.* *Obs.* [cf. CLAPFRE, CLIVER = claw, talon, and CLAW.] = CLAW.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1666 Ful grymme clawres þat were croked and kene.

*Claw-sick, clausick.* [? f. CLAW + SICK; cf. Ger. *klauenseuche* foot-rot, and dial. *claw-ill*.]

1577 *Ann. Waverl.* (Rolls) Generalis scabies ovium... a vulgo... dicebatur *clausick*. 1596 in *Hoate Willsh.*, *dere* 208 *Clausick*. 1708 *Philips Clausick* or *Clauick*, the Claw-sickness or Foot-rot in Sheep. Hence in *BAILEY*, and in mod. Dialects.

*Clay* (kleɪ), sb. Forms: 1 clēz, 4 clai, clai, 4-6 clay, 5-6 clāie, 5-7 claye, 6 claye, kley, 4-clay. [Common Teut. to OE. *clæg* (cf. umlaut of *ð*) corresponds to MDu. *clēie* fem., MLG. I.G., Du., and Ger. *klei*, OFris. *klai*, mod.Fris. *klay*, *klaey*, pointing to an OTeut. \**klaijā* str. fem. (Gothic type \**kladja*, ON. \**klæg*, whence Da. *klæg*, *klæg*), f. verbal root *kli-* (*klei-*, *klai-*) to stick, cleave, with suffix *-ja*. From same root came \**klai-mos*, in OE. *clām*, CLOAM, earth, potter's clay, with its vb. \**klainjan*, in OE. *clāman*; see CLEAM, CLAM. Outside Teutonic, Gr. has γλοι-, γλῦ-, in γλοιός, γλῦν sticky matter, γλία glue, I. glū-s, glū-ten (i.e. for earlier *oi*), OSlav. *glina* clay, *glīn* mud.]

1. A stiff viscid earth found, in many varieties, in beds or other deposits near the surface of the ground and at various depths below it: it forms with water a tenacious paste capable of being moulded into any shape, which hardens when dried, and forms the material of bricks, tiles, pottery, and 'earthenware' generally.

Clay consists mainly of aluminium silicate, and is derived mostly from the decomposition of felspathic rocks. The various beds are distinguished geologically as *boulder*, *Kimmeridge*, *London*, *Oxford*, *Purbeck Clay*, etc. Particular kinds of clay are known as *brick*, *fatty*, *fire*, *plastic*, *porcelain*, and *potter's clay*; *pipe-clay*, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. *Willcker* 146 *Samia*, clæg. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11985 (Trin.) Of clay... made he sparesw twelve. 1382 *Wyclif Wisdom* xv. 7 Of the same clai he

made vessels in to use. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clay, *argilla glis*. 1480 *CANTON Descr. Brit.* 5 Whyte clay and red for to make pottes, crokkes . . and othir vessell. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 165 And stoppe diligently his [an apple-tree's] wounde wyth kley. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 95 b, The Hassell Nutes . . delighteth in claie. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 163 We have . . for scowring our clothes earths and claies; as Walkers clay . . little inferior to Sope. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/3 Tobacco-Pipe-Clay. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 49 P to Incumbered with stiff clay. 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. 109 Trying experiments upon porcelain clays. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 2 (1876) 346 Some soils, such as the stiff clays, are better adapted for wheat. 1882 *GRUBIE Text-bk. Geol.* II. 11. 81 Pure clay, resulting from the alteration of felspars exposed to atmospheric influences, is white.

b. *fig.* with reference to properties and uses. 1606 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Clogged in the claye and slyme of vyce. c 1560 A. HUMIS *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 Quilles I stak in this claye, it becometh God to bring your Majesty hame. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* i.viii. 74 The pupil is the clay in the hands of the artificer. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* VII. 322 Tho' he trip and fall He shall not blind his soul with clay.

† 2. In early use the tough, sticky nature of the substance appears to have been mainly in view, and the name was applied to other substances of this nature, as to the *bitumen* of the Vulgate, called in Bible of 1611 'slime,' 'pitch', Gen. xi. 3, vi. 14.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2500 Pe fue gaue bak . . And fell to in a pitt o clay. c 1325 E. *Allit. P.* B. 312 Cleme hit [the ark] with clay comy with inne. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xi. 3 Thei hadden. 1409 *clay* [1388] pitche, 1611 [slime] for symet. c 1386 *CHAUCER Chan. Yem. Prok.* & T. 260 Clay maad with hors or mannes her, and oyle Of tarte, alym, glas, berm, wort, and argoyle. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 187 The toughle claye of Babylon cauled Bitumen. 1584 R. SCOR *Discon. Witcher.* xiv. i. 295 Claie made with horse doong.

3. Used loosely for: Earth, moist earth, mire, mud; *esp.* the earth covering or enclosing a dead body when buried. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1080 Pe bodi mith he na gat hide . . pe clay all vp be bodi kest. c 1300 *Song Yesterd.* 70 in E. E. P. (1866) 135 Vv careyns chaunged vndur clay. 1382 *WYCLIF John* ix. 6 He spette in to erthe, and made claye of the spote. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xxii. 43 Euen as y' claye of the stretes wil I make them thynne. 1609 *Eng. Woman in Hum.* i. i, in Bullen O. P. IV. 313 When the foole is clad in clay. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* III. xxxi, The falcon crest was soiled with clay. 1821 *BYRON Cain* II. i, To sojourn With worms in clay.

4. Earth as the material of the human body (cf. Gen. ii. 7); hence, the human body (living or dead) as distinguished from the soul; the earthly or material part of man.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 402 Al gangand best . . And adam bath he wrought on clai 1576 *FLEMING Pasquill Ep.* 190 To what purpose then, doth vaine glory inflate and puffed up . . this brittle bottle framed out of clay? 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 4 *Artid.* Are we not Brothers? *Imo.* So man and man should be, But Clay and Clay, differs in dignitie. 1707 *WATTS Hymus, Happy the Heart, etc.* v, Ere we quite forsake our Clay, Or leave this dark Abode. 1742 *YOUNG Ni. Th.* I. 128 This gross impediment of clay remove. 1798 *SOUTHEY Ballads, St. Patr. Purg.* 5 Belike no living hands may pay this office to your lifeless clay. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isleriv.* x, Well hast thou done, frail child of clay! a 1845 *MRS. BRAY Warleigh* xiii. (1884) 95 'Dressing the clay'—that is, decking the corpse . . with various flowers. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* II. ix. 109 They're made of a commoner clay, I suppose, Than a gentleman like me.

b. *To moisten or wet one's clay*: to drink. (*humorous*). 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 80. 3/1 We were moistening our Clay. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 72 P 9 To moisten their Clay, and grow immortal by drinking. a 1754 *FIELDING New Way, etc.* II. ii, How should he return to dust Who daily wets his clay? 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 119 When his poor old clay was wet with gin.

5. The application of clay in sugar-refining. Cf. CLAY v. 3.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 320/2 Sugar . . which has gone through the operation of three clays.

6. Short for *clay-pipe*: see 9. (*colloq.*) 1859 *FAIRHOLT Tobacco* (1876) 173 Such long pipes were reverently termed aldermen in the last age and irreverently yards of clay in the present one. 1863 *GOUDA Held in Bondage* x, Filthy bird's-eye, smoked in clays. 1871 *CALVERLEY Verses & Tr.*, *Ode Tobacco*, Jones . . Daily absorbs a clay After his labours.

7. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made or consisting of clay (*lit.*, or in sense 4, q.v.).

1523 *FITZGERB. Hush.* § 10 Some thy peas vpon the clay grounde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 205 Clay wall, *perrey dargille*. 1644-47 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 Wc . . may be turned out of these clay cottages at an hours warning. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 204 The weight of a saint's heaven and hell upon his own clay-shoulders. 1673 A. WALKER *Less Lachrymans* III. The Clay Floor, Mud Wall, and Thatch. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 106 Clay galls or lumps . . occur occasionally in the sandstone. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* I. 218 Clay stoves are necessarily much more bulky than those made of iron. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Yekyll* II. 26 Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through . . its clay continent?

8. *Comb.* a. *attrib.* 'of or made of clay', as *clay-ball*, *-bank*, *-bung*, *-clod*, *-clot*, *-morian*, *-plug*, *-soil*, *-etc.* b. 'pertaining to clay, designed to contain clay', as *clay-box*, *-cart*, *-pea*; (sense 4) *-dream*, *-shadow*; c. *objective*, as *clay-burning*; d. *instrumental*, as *clay-built*, *-daubed*, *-greased*, *adjs.*;

(sense 4) *clay-bound*, *-dimmed*, *-wrapped*, *adjs.*; e. *similitative*, as *clay-colour*, *-coloured* *adj.*, *-like* *adj.*.

1849 *Amer. Phil. Soc. v.* 708 \*Clay-balls placed in the fire increased the amount of heat. 1839 *BALLET Festus* xiv. (1848) 148 Thou wilt forgive, if \*clay-bound mind Can scarce discover that thou art. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* II. 229 Our \*clay-built tabernacles. 1713 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (1743) 121 The common but considerable Loss that Thou-sands fall under by \*Clay-Bungs. 1875 *Agrie. Holdings* Act 38 & 39 *Vict. c.* 92 § 5 \*Clay-burning, claying of land, firing of land. 1672-95 *Brickmakers' Lament*, in *Reed. Ballads* II. 474 A \*clay cast they got. And put Lambert in it. c 1300 *Relig. Songs* (1843) 73 Nu lida the \*clay clot at so the ston. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* IV. (1617) 160 Another doth weare \*Clay-Colour. 1659 *Vulgar Errors censured* 5 Clay colour of old was sacred at Nuptials . . and not only Red Sandals were in use . . but also \*Clay-coloured Shoes. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 492 In pat coter pat watz \*clay daubed. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* No. 84 (1802) 1. 215 That it [our love] fasten not itself on these \*clay-dreams, these clay-shadows, and worldly vanities! 1627 *HIERON Wks.* II. 276 When a man is so \*clay-like, so stiff to be wrought upon. 1823 in *Cobbett Rev. Rides* (1885) I. 331 Red stiff clay-like loam. a 1722 *LISTR. Observ. Hush.* 193 The Burbage-grey, or poppling-pea is much sowed in. Somersetshire, and there called the \*clay-pea. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 104 The crucible is then stopped, by covering the mouth with tempered clay . . as soon as the \*clay-plugs are sufficiently hard, etc.

9. *Special comb.*: *clay-band*, a thin stratum or band of clay; hence *clay band ironstone*, an earthy variety of Chalybite, one of the commonest ores of iron; *clay-bank*, a bank of clay; see also, *quot.*; *clay-box* (see *quot.*); *clay-brained* *a.*, dull clod-pated; *clay-cut* *a.*, cut in or through clay; *clay-eater*, *U.S.* (see *quot.*); *clay-frame*, a frame made of clay; applied to a human body (see sense 4); *clay-iron*, 'a tool for crowding clay into leaky bore-holes' (*Raymond Mining Gloss.*); *clay iron-ore*, *clay ironstone*, names given to various iron-ores containing much clay, *esp.* argillaceous hematite; *clay-kiln*, a kiln for burning clay; *clay-loam*, loam containing a large proportion of clay; *clay-maker*, *-man*, one who prepares clay for use in brick-making, etc.; *clay-mill*, a mill for mixing and tempering clay; *clay-pan* (*Australia*), a natural hollow formed of clayey soil and retaining water after rain; *clay-pie*, a mud-pie; *clay-pipe*, a tobacco-pipe made of baked clay (pipe-clay); *clay-pit*, a pit from which clay is dug; † *clay-post*, applied to the human body; *clay-puddle*, clay wrought with water to form a water-tight lining for reservoirs, etc. (see *PUDDLE*); *clay-soil*, soil composed chiefly or wholly of clay; *clay-weed*, the Colt's-foot (*Tussilago Farfara*); † *clay-work*, work in baked clay; pottery, etc. See also CLAY-COLD, CLAY-SLATE, CLAY-STONE.

1853 *Pharmac. Frul.* XIII. 118 \*Clay-band and ball ironstone. 1854 *MAYNE Red Scap Hunt.* xxiii, [A mare] of that dun-yellowish colour known as \*clay-bank'. 1672 *STURTEVANT Metallica* (1854) 101 The Presse-moulde consisteth of these general parts. i. Two \*clay-boxes. 1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* II. v. 250 Why thou \*Clay-brayn'd Guts, thou Knotty-pated Foole. 1851 *MAYNE Red Scap Hunt.* xli, The \*clay-cut channels of the arroyos. a 1860 *IDA MAY in Bartlett Dict. Amer.*, \*Clay-eaters, a miserable set of people inhabiting some of the Southern States, who subsist chiefly on turpentine whiskey, and appease their craving for more substantial food by filling their stomachs with a kind of aluminous earth which abounds everywhere . . They are looked down upon by the negroes with a contempt which they return by a hearty hatred. 1614 T. WHITE *Sapphicks in Fair S. P.* 1. 1 (1848) 358 Heie's thine owe \*clay-frame,—God, doe with it thy pleasure; Here's thine owe semblant by my sinnes abused. 1888 J. PRISTWICH *Geol.* II. 94 When instead of the \*clay-iron-ores the shales contain iron-pyrites. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 226 \*Clay-ionstone. 1662 *GERBIER Princ.* 21 If the \*Clay-makers did beat the Clay as it ought to be. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114/1 Dauber, or \*claymann, *argillarius, bituminarius*. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* cccxvi, Shee's gone to Schoole; her Cross-row and Crow feet Hinder the Huswiferye of her \*Clay-pies. 1876 *Modern Christianity* 19 We made ourselves . . snug . . over a couple of long \*clay pipes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 \*Claypytte, *argillarium*. 1823 *Cath. Angl.* 65 A Clapitte. 1611 *COTTER, Argilliere*, a clay-pit, or, a plot wherein Potters clay is gotten. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 4 How many hundred hours in one summer doth our breathing \*clay-post skip over. 1828 *STUART Planter's G.* 499 A good wall of well-made \*clay-puddle. 1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* \*Clayweed, *Tussilago Farfara*, from its partiality to clay soils. 1622 *STURTEVANT Metallica* (1854) 82 Tiles and bricks and all other \*clayworks.

Clay (klā'), *v.* *trans.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. To treat with clay; to cover, smear, or plaster with clay.

1533 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 139 Claye it, and bynde it. 1560 *WHITEHORNE Ord. Solitudinis* (1573) 45 a, A very good claye, for to lute or clay, and joyne vielles, flagons of glasse, etc. 1663 P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 135 April 26 Dwelling-house . . clay'd for John Green. 1713 *WARDER True Amazons* 155 When your Mead is almost cold, Tun it up, Clay it down, and let it stand. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng., Dorset* I. 41 Like an Oven, clayed round in a very artful Manner. 2. To dress (sandy soil) with clay, mix clay with.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 413 Claying a very light Sandy Soil. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xxv. (1874) 185 How he was draining, claying, breaking up old moorlands.

3. To treat (sugar) with clay in refining.

1703 *DAMPFER Voy. N. Holland* III. ii. 55 All the Sugar that is made here is clay'd. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 127 Clay is put upon the tops of the conical pots in which the sugar has granulated, which allows water to percolate through, and thus drain off the last remains of the molasses. This is called claying the sugars. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 943.

4. *Mining*. To line the blast hole with clay to prevent the access of water to the explosive: cf. *claying-bar*.

Clay, dial. f. CLER, claw, hoof; var. of CLY, *v.*

Clay-cold, *a.* As cold as clay: usually of a dead body. (Cf. CLAY *sb.* 3, 4.)

1633 *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen O. P. IV, Fetch their flying soules from heaven And breath them once more in their clay cold bodies! 1759 *YOUNG Busiris* III. 1, Thy dying mother with her clay-cold hand Press'd mine. 1829 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iii. 133 The clay-cold corpse upon the bier!

Claye (klā'). Also *clay*. [a. F. *claye*, in 14th c. *claye*, in same sense; OF. also *claye* from orig. *clēie*, in Pr. *clēda*:—late L. *clēta* (cf. *sēta*, *seda*; *seie*, *soie*; *SAYE*), in med.L. also *clida*, *clia*. The dim. *clātella* occurs in Greg. of Tours; the late L. *clēta* was prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *clíath*, Welsh *clwyd*, Corn. *cluit*, Breton *cloued*, all going back to an original *clēta*, and all meaning 'hurdle'. Du Cange has the med.L. forms *clēia*, *clāia*, *clōia*, *chloea*, *clida*, also *clēida*, *clīta*, *clāda*, *clades*, *claga*: cf. CLATE.] A hurdle (see *quots.*).

[c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-W. 126/16 *Clēta*, *cratis*, *hydrel*. c 1150 *Ibid.* 547/18 *Clēta*, *hurdle*. c 1307 *Let. Edm. II.*, Rymer III. 321 Pontes et clais pro instanti passagio nostro. *Chartier* in *Sommer Tract. de Camelhand* 190 Pro 18 clāibūs faciendis ad ovile. Du Cange.] 1708-21 *KERSY Clays* (F.), a Hurdle of Rods wattled together: in *Fortification*, *Clayes* are Wattles made of strong Stakes interwoven with Osiers . . to cover Lodgments, with Earth heap'd on them. *Clay* (country-wd.), a Hurdle for penning or folding Sheep. 1721-1800 *BALLET, Clays*; also *Clay* as in *KERSY*.

Clayed (klā'd), *pp. a.* [f. CLAY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Treated with clay; *spec.* of sugar, refined with clay; of land, dressed with clay.

1760 *MASSIE Tax on Malt Table*, Sugar that is nearly white . . called clayed Sugar, because Clay is used in refining it. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 943 Clayed sugar can be made only from the ripest cane-juice. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 92 1/2 The worthlessness of Manchester clayed cottons.

2. Turned to clay, clay-like.

1855 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 265 His shaky, clayed appearance.

Clayen (klā'ēn), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. CLAY *sb.* + -EN 4.] Of clay, as a material; clay-.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* iv. 19 These that dwellen clayene housis. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 90 pe hepun men had sex kyndis of similacris, clayen, treen, brason, stonun, silueren, and golden. 1866 F. A. PALCY *Transl. Propertius* v. iii, For clayen gods a wooden shrine to hew.

Clayey (klā'y), *a.* Forms: i clāyig, 4 clēyig, clēyie, clēyi, 6 clāieie, 6-8 clāyie, 7 clāiy, clēyie, 7-8 clāiey, 6- clāyey. [f. CLAY *sb.* + -Y 1: the *e* is merely to separate two *y*s.]

1. Characterized by the presence of clay; full of or abounding in clay; composed of, or of the nature of clay; argillaceous.

1024 *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 31 Of halzan wylle west be dic on ða clāian lane. 1382 *WYCLIF i Kings* vii. 16 In the clayeye erthe [1388 in clēyi lond] betwix Socoth and Sarcham. 1597 *Pilgr. Farnass.* 1. 122 To draw his slowe feete ore the clayie lande. 1696 *WHISTON Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 312 Earthy, Clay, Sandy, Gravelly, Stony Strata. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 755 The soil having . . become more stiff and clayey. 1865 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* x. 145 In North Greenland powerful springs of clayey water escape . . from under the ice. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiger.* 35 The Seven Springs are thrown out from clayey beds which belong to the . . Lias.

b. *fig.* Of 'mortal clay': applied to the body (usually as the habitation of the soul).

1581 *SIDNEY Apology* (Arb.) 29 Degenerate soules made worse by theyr clayey lodgings. 1640 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 66 The purest soule that e're was sent into a clayie tenement. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* ix. 191 Amid these tombs Cold as their clayey tenants. 1842 *MRS. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 38 To low estate of clayey creature.

2. Coated, smeared, or soiled with clay.

1382 *WYCLIF Ecclus.* xxii. 1 In a clayey ston. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. II. 1. 26 Wheat-fields . . cannot come to grow untill'd; no man made clayey or made weary thereby.

3. Resembling clay; clay-like.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 217 They having a Clayey conscience, that would comply and fit it self to any occasion. 1697 *CONGREVE Mourning Bride* II. i, Grim death will . . press me close To his cold clayey breast. 1771 *MACKENZIE Man Feel.* xxvi. (1803) 36 Her lip assumed a clayey whiteness. 1862 *THORNHURST Turner* I. 89 Ibbetson took to copying Berghem, in a clear, firm, rather hard manner, with clayey tones.

Claying (klā'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLAY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CLAY, q.v.

1523 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 138 Be well ware, that thou breake not thy graffe, neither in the clayenge, nor in the byndyng. 1822 *BURROWS Cyc.* X. 287/2 Four hundred of the [sugar] plantations of St. Domingo have the necessary apparatus for claying. 1875 *Agrie. Holdings Act* 38 & 39 *Vict. c.* 92 § 5 An improvement comprised in . . clay-burning, claying of land, liming of land.

Comb. *Claying-bar*, a cylindrical bar of iron for driving clay into a blast-hole so as to prevent

the percolation of water; **claying-house**, the house or place in which sugar is clayed.

**1875** *Unr. Dict. Arts* III. 443 As this process lasts several weeks, the claying-house requires to have very considerable dimensions.

**Clayish**, obs. f. **CLARES**, *Sc.*, clothes.

**Clayish** (klɪʃ), *a.* ? *Obs.* [*f.* CLAY sb. + -ISH.] More or less clayey.

**1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 145 Clayish, *intulentus*. **1593-5** *Norden Spec. Brit.*, *M. sez.* I. 11 The claiest nature of the soyle. **1653** WALTON *Angler* 169 Where the water is of a clayish colour. **1666** G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.) Small beer.. brewed with a thick, muddish, and clayish water. **1797** DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 45 Mixed with a fat clayish substance. **1883** COMTE DE PARIS *Civil War Amer.* III. in *Athenaeum* 10 Nov. 596/4 Amid the mire and rime of the clayish slopes of Stafford County.

**Clayite** (klɪt), *Min.* [Named 1859 after J. B. Clay, U.S. Minister to Peru: see -ITE.] An obscure compound of lead, sulphur, and arsenic, with metallic lustre, from Peru.

**1861** BRISTOW *Gloss.* 87. **1868** DANA *Min.* 108.

**Clayk-goose**: see **CLAIK** sb. 3.

**† Clay-ly**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* CLAY sb. + -LY1.] Earthly: as opposed to *spiritual* (cf. CLAY sb. 4). *a. 1400* *Hampole's Psalter* li. 9 [MS. S] Pou sall destroye in paine. *layry* or clayly lustes

**Claym**(e), obs. f. **CLAIM**.

**Claymore** (klɪmɔːr). Also 8 *glaymore*, *clay-more*. [*ad.* Gael. *claidheamh* (klai'ánv) *mór* 'great sword'. Being two words in Gaelic, it has two accents: sometimes one, sometimes the other, has the main stress in Eng.]

*Hist.* The two-edged broadsword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders. Also (inexactly, but very commonly) the basket-hilted broadsword introduced in 16th c., which was frequently single-edged. (The *claymore* was not, except in extraordinary instances, two-handed.)

**1775** PENNANT *Tours Scotl.* (1774) 289 See here a *Claymore*, or great two-handed sword. **1775** BOSWELL *Jour. Hebrides* 15 Sept. The broad-sword now used... called the *glaymore* (i.e. the great sword). **1775** JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 457 Their arms were anciently the *Claymore*, etc. **1787** BURNS *Battle Sheriff-Muir* vi. By red *claymores*, and muskets' knell. **1802** CAMPBELL *Lockhart's Warning*, When Albin her *claymore* indignantly draws. **1813** SCOTT *Trialmain* Introd. vii. Its heroes draw no broad *claymore*. **1839** FRANK *Poems* (1864) II. 14 His nodding plume and broad *claymore*.

**b. ellipt.** A man armed with a *claymore*.

**1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 He might then hope to have four or five thousand *claymores* at his command.

**Claymour**, obs. f. **CLAMOUR**.

**Claymy**, **Clayne**, obs. f. **CLAMMY**. **CLEAN**.

**Clay-slate**. An argillaceous sedimentary rock, of bluish or greenish colour, composed of indurated clay, characterized by being extremely fissile, the cleavage being entirely distinct from, and in origin subsequent to, the original stratification, which it crosses at all angles, while parallel to itself over large areas of country.

In Great Britain the beds of clay-slate belong to the Cambrian and Silurian series, and supply ordinary roofing slates as well as slates for school use, and slate pencils. In other parts there are masses of clay-slate of very different ages, some supposed to be as recent as the chalk formation.

**1837** PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 247/1 *Clay slate*. **1846** McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 351 There is also a strip of clay-slate. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 19 The purest water from granitic or clay-slate districts. **1878** LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 256 The characteristic feature of clay-slate... is that its slaty cleavage... is altogether independent of its original bedding. **1881** JUKES *Sch. Manual Geol.* 325 In the Andes of South America vast masses of dark clay-slate, just like those found in our Silurian formations... having Cretaceous fossils in some parts, and in other beds fossils more like Oolitic ones.

**Clay-stone**.

**† l.** ? *Beick. Obs.*

**1340** *Cursor M.* 5524 (Fairf.) Bah clay stane and mortar.

**2. Min.** An earthy feldspathic rock of igneous origin, and of various dull colours: the harder varieties were known as compact felspar. When breathered on it emits an odour of damp clay.

**1777** G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 149 A kind of brown talcous clay-stone... common to all New Zealand. **1843** PORTLOCK *Geol.* 153 A reddish coloured claystone, amygdaloid, very vesicular. **1850** DANA *Geol.* xiii. 584 The clay-stone has a dark greenish-brown colour. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx. Smoking out of curiously-carved pipes of the red clay-stone. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 134.

**3. Comb.** **Clay-stone porphyry**, a clay-stone of more crystalline texture.

**1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 271 Shale, occasionally hardening into an exceedingly compact clay-stone, or clay-stone porphyry.

**Clayth**, -tht, obs. *Sc.* ff. **CLOTH**.

**Cle**, **clea**, obs. f. **CLEW**, claw.

**Cleach**, **cleech** (klɪʃ), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 3-5 *cleche*. *Pa. t.* 3 *clachte*, *clachte*; *pa. pple.* 3 *clabht*. [*ME.* *cleche*, corresp. to the northern *CLECK* (which has also in *pa. t.* and *pple.* *clast*, *clautht*), appears to go back to an unrecorded OE. \**clæc(e)am*, \**clæhte* (cf. *beþeacan*, *reþcan*, *reþcan*, and

their subsequent history). Its relation to *clitch*, *clutch* is doubtful.]

**1. intr.** To clutch. (*Const. to, toward.*)

**a. 1225** *Anr. R.* 102 Hweber þe cat of helle claudre [*v. r.* clachte, clachte] euer toward hire, & cahte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued? **c. 1325** *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 634 Clechez to a clene cloþe & kestez on þe grene.

**2. trans.** To clutch, grasp, lay hold of, seize.

**a. 1300** *Geste K. Horn* (Ritson) 661 (Matz.) Ne mihte ich him never cleche. With nones kunnes speche. **a. 1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 37 Ant bede cleneyn [clengen] ther y hade clacht. **c. 1325** *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 12 If þay in clannes be clos, þay cleche gret mede. **a. 1500** *MS. Cantab. Ff. v.* 48 lf. 82 (Halli.) Thus wolde he cleche us with his hande. With his fyngers on rawe. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cleach*, to clutch.

**3. trans. and intr.** To lift (water, etc.) in the hollow of the hand, or with any shallow vessel.

**c. 1320** *Cast. Love* 734 Ne dar he seche non oper leche, þat mai riht of his water cleche. **c. 1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 158 And bees the welles haunte and water cleche. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cleach*... to laide out [water, etc.] in a skimming kind of way, so as not to disturb the bottom.

**Cleach**, *sb. dial.* [This may be merely the vb.-stem in combination; but the word may possibly be identical with *ME. cleche*, in the Ancræn Riwle: see **CLECKE**.]

In *comb.* **cleach-net**, 'a hand-net, similar to a shrimping-net, used in shallow, muddy waters, to catch "pinks" (minnows), or other small fish'. MISS JACKSON, *Shropsh. Word-bk.* (1879). Cf. next.

**Cleaching-net**. Also **cleeching-**. [*f.* prec. vb. + NET.] (See quot.)

**1847-78** HALLIWELL, *Cleaching-net*, a hand-net, with a semi-circular hoop and transverse bar, used by fishermen on the banks of the Severn. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 *Cleaching net*... used chiefly in floods to take fish that have found their way into any ditch or backwater.

**Clead**, **cleed**, *v. north. dial.* Forms: 4

*clep(e)*, *klepe*, *clede*, *clete*, 4-6 *cleth(e)*, 6 *cleith(e)*, *cleith*, *cleath*, 6-9 *cleid*, 8- *cleed*, *clead*. *Pa. t.* and *pple.*, 4- *clead*, *cledde*, *cledd*, *clethd*; cf. **CLAD**. [*ME.* (north.) *clepe*, *pa. t.* *cledde*, *pa. pple.* *clede*, *a. ON.* *kleðda*, *pa. t.* *kleðda*, *pa. pple.* *kleðd-r* (Sw. *kläda*, Da. *klæde*) to clothe; (*f.* OTeut. type \**klaiþjan*, *f. klaiþo*- cloth, garment.

Not the exact correspondent to OE. *clāðian*:- type \**klaiþjan*.) The *pa. t.*, *kleðda* was from \**kleðda*; in later times the present stem has, by levelling, and assimilation to the type of *feed*, *breed*, etc., become *cleed*, *clead*. The normal *Sc.* spelling is *cleid*, but in the *vbl. sb.* has passed into general use in the form *cleading*.] = **CLOTHE** *v.*

**a. 1300** *Cursor M.* 23074 (Cott.) Þe nede for to cleth [Fairf. *cleþ*, *clath*, *clath*, *clath*, *clath*] and fede. **c. 1325** *Metz. Hom.* 87 Wit hayr ful hard his bodi he cledd. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 356 The byschop... cled him rycht honorably. **c. 1420** *Chron. Vilod.* 132 And pore men love to clethe and fede. **c. 1440** *York Myst.* xlviii. 287 Whanne I was clothes 3e me cledd. **c. 1450** *Guy Warw.* (C.) 397 When þey were þus ycledd. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67 To Clethe in manhode, *humanare*. **1545** *Jove Exp. Don.* iv. Gviiij. For that he was so excellently clad with glorie and innocency. **1549** *Compt. Scot.* vii. (1873) 70 Beand clethd in ane sydegoun. **a. 1605** MONTGOMERIE *Lyk as Aglauros* 75 Cleith thy self with cair. **a. 1651** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 102 That pureness and perfection wherewith we are cled in baptisme. **1724** RAMSAY *Tea-i. Misc.* (1733) I. 85 I'd clead me braw and ladylike. **a. 1774** FERGUSON *Canter Water Poet.* Wks. (1845) 22 Leane to clead the birken bowers. **1795** MACNILL *Will & Jean* v. Night advancing, Cleads wi' grey the neighbouring hill. **1876** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi. 'He kens weel enough wha feeds him, and cleads him'. **c. 1850** JANET HAMILTON *Rhymes for Times* ii. 55 Cleed their limbs wi' decent claes.

**Clead**, *sb. Sc.* [*f.* **CLEAD** *v.*] Clothing, attire.

**1804** TARRAS *Poems* 4 (Jam.) In its bravest clead. *Ibid.* 7 As lang's in summer waddes cast their clead.

Hence **Cleadful** *a.*, 'handsome in regard to dress' (Jamieson.).

**1804** TARRAS *Poems* 48 (Jam.) Compar'd to you, what's peevish brag Or beaus wi' cleadful triggin?

**Cleaving** (klɪˈdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*In north. ME. clething, cleiding, f. clethe, CLEAD* *v.* + -ING1. In its original sense now only dialectal; but in sense 2 it has passed into general use.]

**1. Clothing, apparel. Sc. and north. Eng.**

**a. 1300** *Cursor M.* 23082 Cleping [Gott. cleiding] wil I tak of care. **a. 1300** *E. E. Psalter* cl. 27 (cii. 26) And als kleþinge elde sal alle þai. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6943 Vermyn in helle salle be þair cleþing. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Cleþingne, *amictus, vestitus*. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* at Thingis... as feiding, and cleathing. **c. 1600** MONTGOMERIE *3 Venturous Knights* 17 Our clething... And vncouth armes. **1728** RAMSAY *Last Speech Miser* xii. What's in either face or cleading, Of painted things. **1802** R. ANDERSON *Cumbd. Ball.* 47 G'e us meat, drink, and cleading, it's plenty for us. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xxxv. 306 'This bonny wee new cleiding o' clay'. **1830** - *Laurie T.* vi. viii. 259 Plain cleading does very well for plain folk. **c. 1850** JANET HAMILTON *Crinolines* 32, I wad juist ha'e yer cleidin' bien, genty, an' doss.

**2. Mech.** A covering or casing (as of felt or timber), applied to prevent radiation of heat, or to give increased security.

Thus it is used of the jacket or lagging of a boiler, cylinder or pipe; the boarding which lines a shaft or tunnel, etc.

**1849-50** WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cleading*, in locomotive engines, is usually made of narrow strips of timber, neatly fitted round the boiler and fire-box. **1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cleading*... the planking or skin of a canal lock-gate. **1881** M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving* 5 Engines... with limbs of burnished iron and cleading smoothly finished. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gl.*, *Buntous*, to which are nailed the boards forming the cleading or sheathing of a brattice.

**† Cleafre**, *Obs. rare*. [*Cf.* **CLIVER**.] A claw.

**a. 1225** *Anr. R.* 102 Hweber þe cat of helle claudre euer toward hire, & cahte, mid his cleafres, hire heorte heaued? **Cleake**, obs. f. **CLEEK** *v.*

**Cleam**, **cleme**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *clēman*, [2 *clēmen*], 4-5 *cleme*, (4 *clēmme*). *Mod. dial.* 8-9 *cleam*, *clame*, *claim*, *clēm*. [*OE.* *clēman*, corresp. to MDu. *kleemen*, *clēm*, OHG. *chleimen*, ON. *kleina*, to daub, plaster, fashion in clay:-OTEut. \**klaimjan*, *f. klaimo-*, in OE. *clām* 'clay', potter's clay, mud. (OE. had also the comp. *geclēman*, in early ME. *iclēm*.) Supplanted in southern use in 14-15th c. by **CLAM**. But *cleam* is retained in some Yorksh. dial., and the *clame*, *claim*, of adjacent dialects, are apparently archaic pronunciations of *cleam*.]

**1. trans.** To smear, anoint, bedaub, plaster; to rub, or daub (sticky matter) on, or (a place) with sticky matter.

[*a. 1000* Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 20 Geclæm ealle ða seamas mid tyran. *a. 1175* *Cott. Hom.* 225 Iclēm hall [þe] seamas mid tyran. *a. 1200* *ELFRIC Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 165 *Lino*, ic clēme. *c. 1200* *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 Clām on ðone cancer, ne do nan water to. *c. 1325* *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 312 Make to þe a mancioun... þenne clēmme hit with clay comly withinne. *c. 1380* Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 93 Crist clemed [*v. r.* clamyde] cley on his eyen. *c. 1420* *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 125 Cleme uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 50 The Cream of Milk, which may be clamed or spread as Butter. **1788** W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clame*, to daub... to spread unctuous matter; as salve on a plaster, butter on bread. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clame*, to spread or smear on a surface, as lime... or butter. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Claim*. **1883** *Huddersfield Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Cleam*... 'Clame' me a buttershaave, spread me a slice of bread and butter. **1884** *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clamme* or *clame*.

**b. intr.** To adhere, stick to.

**1641** *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 If they should ramme it [a clay floor] presently it would cleame to the beater.

**2. trans.** To agglutinate, cause to stick, clag with glutinous matter; to stick up, together, etc.

**a. 1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 27 [xliv. 25] Clemyd is in erthe oure wambe. **1398** *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. v. lxvi. (1495) 185 Of clemyng of humour that is there. *Ibid.* xix. lxviii. 903 Butter is kyndely hote: clemyngne and fatte. **1674** RAY *N. Country Wds.* 10 To *Cleam*... in Lincolnshire... to glue together, to fasten with glue. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Clam*... in some provinces to *clame* [1878 TODD (adds) written also sometimes *clen*], to clog with any glutinous matter. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To clame* to stick, to cause to adhere, as paper against a wall; *clamed up*, advertised or posted. **1883** *Huddersfield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cleam*... 'the wind was so strong that it cleam'd me to the wall'.

**Cleam**(e), obs. f. **CLAIM**.

**Clean** (klɪn), *a.* Forms: 1 *cléne*, (1, 3-4 *cléne* 2 *clōne*), 1-6 *clene*, 2-7 *cleane*, (4-6 *cleyn*(e)), 4-7 *cleen*(e), (5 *clen*, *kleane*, *klene*, 5, 7 *clayne*), 6- *clean*. [*Common Teut.*: OE. *clāne*:-preh. \**clāni*:-WGER. \**klaini*: cf. OSax. *clēni*, *clēni*, OFris. *clēne*, *clēne*, MDu. MLG. *cleine*, *clēne*, LG. and Du. *kleen*, *klein*, OHG. *chleini* clear, pure, clean, neat, delicate, fine, tiny, small, puny, MHG. *klein*(e), mod. G. *klein* small, little; also Icel. *kleinn* snug, little, puny, Sw. *klen* thin, slight, weak, Da. *klein*, weak. The original sense was 'clear, pure'; OHG. shows how this passed into the mod.G. sense 'little'; the orig. sense is more nearly retained in Eng., where, however, it has been encroached upon by the Romanic *clear* and *pure*.

The final *-ni*, *-ni*, is suffixal; the stem *klai-* is by some referred to the vb-stem *klai-*, *klai-* 'to stick', with the suggested connexion of sense that sticky things, such as oil, give a clear surface, or 'make the face to shine'. Cf. also the ancient practice of anointing, with its associations.

The early variants *clēne*, *clōne*, are app. due to a mixture of the orig. adj. *clāne* with the orig. adv. *clāne*: cf. SORT.]

**I. † l.** **Clear**. *a.* Free from anything that dims

lustre or transparency. *Obs.*

(In later use passing into *a.*)

**c. 1200** in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 296 þæt eal se lichoma sy clanes hiwes. **a. 1223** O. E. *Chron.* an. 1120 Ealle þa niht wes seo lyft swiðe clene. **1398** *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xcix. (1495) 588 Glasse is clene and pure and specially brighte and cleie. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 33 All of Diamond perfect pure and cleene. **1670** COTTON *Experim.* II. viii. 366 A Diamond... reputed one of the finest and cleaneest for its size in France. **1708** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4499/4 One other rough Stone... Christaline, White and Clean.

**† b. fig.**

**c. 1000** *Ag.* Ps. lxii. 9 [lxiii. 11] Kynneþ seal on Drihtne clene blisse, hlute habban.

**† c.** **Clear** in sound or tone. *Obs.*

**a. 1000** *Elene* 750 (Gr.) þas word cweðað clænum stefnum, þam is Cerephan nama.

**† d.** **Clear** of all encumbrance or restrictions.

**a. 1300** *Charter of Eadward* (dated a 1067) in *Cod. Dipl.*



IV. 199 Ælfred hauet yselde Gise biscop his land . . sacles and cleane.

II. Pure, undefiled, unsullied.

2. Free from any defiling or deteriorating ingredient; unmixed with foreign matter, pure, unadulterated. Now commonly expressed by *pure*, except when the contaminating ingredient is 'dirt'; as in 'pure' or 'clean water'. As applied to metals, there may originally have been connexion with the prec. notion of 'clear', 'undimmed'.

883 *Cod. Dipl. II.* 111 ðæt land ic welle Cynulf for syatigum mances clanes godes. a 1000 *Edgar's Canons* § 39 in Thorpe *Lawes II.* 252 'Bosw.' Clane oflete, and clane win, and clane water. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 435 Hyt maydenes brouzthe hyre clene water. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. vii.* 292 Bred. . . of clene whete. 1382a *Wyclif Rev.* xxi. 18 The ciste it silf was of cleane gold, lijk to cleane glas. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 276 (Harl. MS.) I am an infant at þe pappis, and live with cleane melke. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17 A torch of cleane vexe [wax]. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 80 Of cleane syluer, *argento puro.* 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* cxvii. A little cleane wine. 1635 R. N. Camden's *Hist. Brit.* 1. 35 Good money of cleane silver. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Half-clean hemp is very foul, and full of shivers. 1875 R. B. SMITH *Mining Statist.* 26 A seam of good clean coal. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 5287r The beans [are] then put through a winnow. . . and it is then called 'clean coffee'.

b. Of arable land: free from weeds, creeping roots, and the like, prejudicial to husbandry.

3. Free from dirt or filth; unsold or unstained: the proper opposite of *dirty* or *foul*. Now the ordinary sense.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxix. 283 Donne bið ðæt his clene. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 435 And wesse her fet al clene. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crode* 689 Þei ben cloped in cloþ þat clennest schewep. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr. i.* Their came our kitties, washen clene. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 378 Their harness was so cleane and bright. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. iv. ii.* 41 Let Thisby haue cleane linnen. 1607 — *Cor. II. iii.* 68 Bid them wash their Faces, And keepe their teeth cleane. 1611 *BIBLE Job* ix. 30 If I . . . make my handes neuer so cleane. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. xviii. 328 Six clean . . . shirts. 1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xxxvi. What sailors call 'clean shirt days'—Sundays and Thursdays. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 A Frenchman may possibly be clean; an Englishman is conscientiously clean. 1887 *MABEL WETHERAL Two N.-C. Maids* xxv. 174 Her pretty buff cotton gown . . . was clean on that morning. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 [A bloodhound] trained from a puppy to hunt 'the clean shoe', that is to say, follow the trail of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed.

b. in various specific senses; Of ships: Having the bottom free from barnacles, etc. Of whaling or fishing vessels: With no fish or oil aboard, empty; also said *collog.* of an angler's basket.

1666 *London Gas. No. 58/3* In their return they gave Chace to a Capen . . . but the Capen being clean, escaped them. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 63 their ships being cleaner then his, so outsaill'd him. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 181 As we were a clean ship, we gained upon her. 1820 W. SCOTTSBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 298 No other opportunity of procuring a whale occurred . . . The ship returned home clean. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* vi. We had a clean hold . . . for we had but just come to our fishing-ground.

c. Of paper: Not written on, blank. Of printers' proofs: Free from corrections or alterations. Of a copy of writing, etc.: Free from corrections, fair.

a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1843) 827/a A clean piece of paper, sealed with three impressions of an antique head. *Mod.* Make a clean copy of this sheet. The proofs as returned to press were almost clean.

d. Phrases (*fig.*): *Clean Bill of Health*: see *BILL* sb. 3 10. *To have clean hands*, to keep the hands clean; to be innocent of wrong-doing. *To keep a clean tongue*: to abstain from offensive or foul talk. *To make a clean breast*: see *BREAST* 5 c. *To show a clean pair of heels*: to escape by superior speed.

1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 388 From which I would that our countrymen . . . would keepe their hands cleane. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iv. Harry Smith had best show a clean pair of heels for it. 1830 *GLEN. P. THOMPSON Exer.* (1842) I. 325 Let them keep a clean tongue on the subject of republicanism. 1838 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 96, I would have . . . made a clean breast of all my thinkings and doings. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Cadet* v. 963 Have you a clean bill of health? 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* x. § 2. 766 It was true that the hands of the Governor-General were clean. 1881 *DESSANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* i. xii. (1883) 93 Your husband . . . will show them a clean pair of heels off the Nore. 1884 T. HOLMES *GORE in Law Times* 8 Nov. 297r He did not go into court with clean hands.

4. Void of spiritual or moral stain or pollution (or what is so considered); pure; undefiled, chaste, innocent. Const. *þ. of. from.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Radige beoþ þa clenan heortan, forþon þe hie God geseoð. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* xxiii. 22 Þu byst clene (*abique peccato eris*). a 1450 *Ureinsu* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Here liþ cleane urom alle queadschipe. *Ibid.* 195 *Mod.* . . . and meiden cleane of alle laste. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1468 Goddesse of clene chastitee. — *Wife's T.* 88 We wol been holden wise and clene of synne. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 399 Conyng in the clene artis. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 15 An heuently kynge þe whiche was bore of a clene virgyn. 1547-8 *Bk. Com. Pr., Commun. Prayer.* Our synfull bodie, maie be made cleane by his body. 1611 *BIBLE Ps. li.* 20 Create in mee a cleane heart, O God. 1843 *TENNISON St. Simeon Styl.* x. 1 I trust That I am whole, and cleane, and meet for Heaven. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 161 A man of good and clean life.

þ b. Guiltless of a charge or accusation; innocent. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4918 Ha ha, traitours, now wel is sene Queþer þat yee be fule or cleane. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus II.* 646 Gif he was cleane, their schaw his Innocence. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Acts Robt.* i. 33 Gif he be made quit, and cleane: all his gudes salbe restored to him.

5. Free from ceremonial defilement, according to the Mosaic Law, and similar codes.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xi. 41 Þonne beoð eow ealle þing clene. 1382a *Wyclif Numb.* xix. 18 In the which whanne a clene man wetith ysoop, he shal spreng of it the tente. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Numb.* xviii. 9 A man that is cleane shal gather the ashes of the cow. 1611 — *Lev. vii.* 19 As for the flesh, all that be cleane shal eate thereof. *Ibid.* xi. 37 If any part of their carcases fall vpon any sowing seed which is to be sown, it shalbe cleane.

b. Of beasts: Not defiling, fit to be used for food. Akin to this is the modern use, opposed to 'foul' as applied to fish at and immediately after spawning.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* vii. 2 Nim into þe of eallum clenum nitemum seofen & seofen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 626 Sacrede he ðor-on, for fowles flame liþ seouende der of clene kin. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xiv. 11 Of all cleane birds yf shall eate. 1870 *FRANKELL Mod. Pract. Angler* 147 Clean . . . Salmon fit to eat: neither just going to spawn, nor just after spawning. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* iii. 'Well, now, is this one all right?' 'A clean fish, sir,' was the confident answer.

c. Free from the pollution of leprosy or other contagious disease.

1382a *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 2 Lord, 3if thou wilt, thou maist make me cleane. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* v. 10 Go and wash in Iordane seven times. . . and thou shalt be cleane.

þ d. Gelded. *Obs.*

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (1856) 1 A cleane weather is such a one as hayth had both his stones taken away.

6. Clean in habit: usually of beasts; CLEANLY.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 375 He abhorred her company, as a cleane creature doth a caryon. 1603 *TRAYON Way to Health* 38r Beasts that are called Clean, are such as do refuse all kind of unclean Food. *Mod.* The squirrel is a clean animal.

7. Of style or language: Free from faults, correct, pure, 'chaste', elegant. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 77 Gydo . . . declarat it more clere & on clene wise. 1528 *Tyball's Conf.* in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xvii. 38 The new printed Testament in Englishe is of more cleyner Englishe. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xiv. (1883) I. 142 A more cleane and elegant stile. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer* 260 b, The cleane and pure elegancy of Cicero. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 28 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 105 The Book is written in a clean stile. 1713 *Note in Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 16 He had free conversation, in clean Latin, with the foreign envoys. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Writing clean verses for magazines.

þ 8. Net. *Obs.*

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 He shal haue of þe clene kateþ of þe Gild x messes songyn for his soule.

III. Fair, fine, comely, neat, clever.

(The sense-development is here uncertain: cf. *F. propre*.)

þ 9. (?) Fair, fine, 'proper'. An epithet of admiration or commendation, the force of which it is in many instances difficult to ascertain.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 163 Blyþe stones . . . richely rayled in his aray clene. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1124 Al þe clene companye com to þe place. *Ibid.* 1609 Wip þe clennest companye þat euer king laddre. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 141 So gret, so gud men, and so cleyne. *Ibid.* xi. 427 The kyng left, with ane clene menyhe. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 452 He hath slayne sixty on a day, Welle armyd men and clene. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. 19 He was wonte to keepe halfe a score of cleane men in his house.

10. Neatly-made, well-fashioned; not unwieldy; trim, shapely, comely. Cf. *clean-limbed*, etc.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Proh.* 598 He hadde a paire Offlegges and of feet so clene and faire. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 508 The king was of making so clene, That to love him she must nedre. 1645 *WALLER Poet. Wks* (J.), Thy waist is straight and cleane As Cupid's shaft. 1688 *London Gas.* No. 2379/4 Lost . . . a Coach-Gelding . . . cleane of all his Limbs. 1836 *SIR G. STEPHEN Adv. Search Horse* iii (1841) 52 The hocks and legs . . . have that character which the jockies describe as 'clean'.

b. Ship-building. Built on fine tapering lines.

1709 *London Gas.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very full built forward, with a clean Tail. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Clean*, a term generally used to express the acuteness or sharpness of a ship's body.

11. Sharp (of wit), clever, smart, skilful, adroit, dexterous; neat and finished in action. (So OHG. *chleint* 'sagax, versutus, argutus'.)

(The first two quotations may belong to 9.) c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 1496 The second of þe suster . . . Cassandra was cald, clennest of wytte. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & P.* 2 He held hym self ryghte clene in armes. 1598 F. MURRES in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 24 When cheating and craftines is counted the cleaneest wit. 1623 *MASSINGER Bonduum* v. iii, I'll cut as cleane a caper from the ladder As ever merry Greek did. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 29 A cleane conceit, and as full of Wit as Devotion. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdemain must be cleane. 1857 *HOLLAND Bay Path* xxvi. 329 Yes, Sir! that was a cleane thing. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 120 A good bat and sharp clean field.

IV. Clear of obstructions, or unevenness.

12. Unencumbered by anything standing or lying in the way; clear, bare, void. Of anchorage ground: Free from rocks, and the like; opposed to 'foul'. Of timber: Free from knots.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 443 The feld so cleyne was maid Of ynglis men, that name abad. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 267 When ye han maad the coost so clene Of Rokkes that ther nys no stoon ysene. 1626 *BACON Sylva* (J.), The timber and wood are in some trees more clean, in some more knotty. 1712 E. COOK *Voy. S. Sea* 196 There is Water enough, and a cleane Bottom. 1793 *SMITHSON Edystone L.* § 262 To drop an anchor as soon as we got into cleane ground. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Clean*, free from danger, as cleane coast, cleane harbour. 1884 *West. Austr. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 The oak is . . . cleane, and very hearty.

13. Clear of inequalities or unevenness, clean-cut.

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 202 If you have not at first brought your Work cleane; that is, . . . gone deep enough with your Gouge to take off all the Risings of the Stuff the Draw-knife left. 1733 *CHRYNE Eng. Malady* i. xi. § 1 (1734) 99 The Strokes of such a Pulse are seldom cleane and free. 1807 *Med. Frail XVII.* 188 A cleane wound, in the fore arm. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 34 The cleane abrupt edge of the fractures. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 367 No slate ever exhibited so cleane a cleavage.

V. 14. With nouns of action, etc.: Where nothing is left behind; entire, complete, total, perfect, sheer. (Influenced by the adv.; with 'a cleane sweep' cf. *to sweep clean*.) In early use, esp. in alliterative verse, often used vaguely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25529 (Cott.) Gie us clene scrift at hald. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 280r The Kyng . . . declarat all his clene wille. *Ibid.* 1044r Schuld haue kullit þis kyng with his clen strenkith. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 b, Make clene confession. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. viii. (1883) I. 46 With wonderfull strength and clene might. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xxiii. 22 When ye reape the harvest . . . thou shalt not make cleane riddance of the corners of the field. 1611 *COTGR., Netteler an balay*, to make cleane work, to sweepe all away. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 328 The cleane sweep which had been made of so many ancient rights.

15. Comb. : see after the adv.

**Clean** (klɪn), *adv.* For forms see adj. [OE. *clêne*, *clêne*, f. the adj.; but the original form was *clâne* (= *klân* (j) o), whence ME. had occasionally *clane*, *clone*.]

I. Of manner: in a 'clean' manner.

(In many instances, this may be analysed as an adj. standing as complement of the predicate, and referring to a vb. expressed or understood: e. g. *clean purged*, purged so as to be clean, etc.)

þ 1. Clearly, brightly. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 55 A Boll of bras burneschid full clene. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxix, Her countur-felit, and hur kelle were colurt ful clene.

2. In a manner free from dirt; or so as to leave no dirt, refuse, or obstructions.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Law.* xxiii. 22 Ne lipe ge to clæne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 213 The feld was cleignt cleyne. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxvii. 40 Clene confessed and repentant. a 1533 *FIRTH Disput. Purg.* (1829) 105 One that was cleane purged of his wit. 1614 *MARRHAM Cheap Husb.* i. i. (1668) 5 Stroak his neck an body cleane over, leaving no sweat nor filth. a 1631 *DONNE Selections* (1840) 20 A man walks cleane if in a foul way he contract but a few spots of dirt. *Mod.* The room must be cleane swept.

3. Cleverly, neatly, dexterously; 'without mis-carriage' (J.).

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xvii. (1883) I. 181 The most honorable exercise . . . is to ryde suerly and clene. 1599 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 179 Howe to . . . sing cleane, expressing their wordes with deuotion and passion. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lind. Lit.* 36 To helpe to write cleane, fast and faire together. a 1755 *HENLEY (J.)*, Pope came off cleane with Homer. 1865 *tr. Spohr's Autobiog.* i. 42 Tietz played the secondo . . . without faltering and perfectly cleane.

þ 4. (?) Properly, completely. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* xxxviii, He is . . . clene clad in stele. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lviii. 197 Gerames yssued out cleane armed. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 477 Came to the Dolphyns presence, which was cleane armed.

II. Of degree.

5. Without anything omitted or left; without any exception that may vitiate the statement, without qualification; wholly, entirely, quite, absolutely.

This sense naturally arose from the consideration that when a substance is taken entirely out of any vessel, etc., without leaving a particle behind, the vessel is left clean, and its cleanness is a measure of the completeness of the removal. Hence *clean* was naturally used with all verbs of taking, diving, or going away, of losing, and thence of finishing up, completing, or performing any action.

a. with verbs of removal, and the like. (The use of adverbs or prepositional phrases qualifying the verb introduces const. c.)

a 1000 *Cod. Dipl. I.* 311 ðæt min cynn clane [*MS.* clane] gewite. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 7 Þei chaced out þe Bretons so clene. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sqr's T.* 618 Al his loue is clene fro me ago. c 1450 *Chron. Vilad.* 800 His sy3t was clene ytake hym fro. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 11 Somtyme is the hearing lost clene. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1667) 146 When merry drinkers drinke of cleane. 1611 *BIBLE Josh.* iii. 17 Vntill all the people were passed cleane ouer Iordan. a 1666 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* 8 The heire is cleane discharged of the burthen. 1745 P. THOMAS *Yrnl. Anson's Voy.* 286 One of our great Shot . . . carried one of his Legs cleane off. 1853 *BRIMLEY Ess., My Novel* 273 The purpose of the book seems cleane gone out of the writer's mind. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 22, I believe he's gone cleane off his head.

b. with other verbs.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3537 Clene þanne þay turnde hure mod. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xl, And clenet his schild clene. 1547 *Homities, Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They shall cleane overgrow us. 1571 *HAMMER Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 121 Vanquished and cleane overthrowen. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* i. i. 50 All cleane dismayd to see so uncouth sight. c 1840 *CLOUGH*

*Early Poems* vii. 47 Food which . . . may be clean denied me 'en to-day. 1867 *Taolope Chron.* Barsel II. lxiv. 218 Perhaps you didn't know that he was clean ruined. 1882 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Spiro was clean bowled, leg stump by the Eton captain. 1888 *Longin. Mag.* XI. 455 Like a man who has been clean-bowled—first ball.

c. with prepositions and adverbs, as *against*, *without*, *beside*, *away*, *from*, *through*, *out*, *over*, etc. c 1500 *Hickscorner* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 182 Clean fro thy wealth she will thee lift. 1500-25 *Virgilus* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* 22 He take a ronne and lepte klene over. 1526 *Tindale Acts* xvi. 9 To do. . . thynges, clene agaynst the name of Iesus. 1566 *COOPER Austro. Priv. Masse* (1850) 71 In this ye speak clene beside the word of God. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. xiii. (1877) 1. 255 The new towne standeth cleane without the limits of the old. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* I. i. 134 Roving cleane through the bounds of Asia. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 201 Clean against the intent of the writers. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frul. Anson's Voy.* 282 Every Part of which was cut cleane through. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* vii. 140 note (Frank Vardon), A ball . . . went cleane through his shoulder-blade.

d. with such adjectives as *contrary*, *different*, *other*, *contradictory*, *impossible*, *wrong*, etc.

1538 *STARKEY England* i. 8 The wyth thyng to me semyth clene contrary. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin. . . An other thyng cleane different from the depense. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. i. (1877) 1. 35, I am cleane of another mind. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 430 The church of Rome, being cleane contradictory, doth marvellously err. a 1635 R. SIMES in *Spurgeon Tracts*, *Dav. Pa.* xxvii. 8 With God it is cleane otherwise. 1839 C. BRONTË *Lett.* in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* 131 Your proposal has almost driven me 'cleane daft'. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xlix. 299 She was going cleane wrong. 1883 *STALLYBRASS tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* III. Intro. 50 To make a real portrait of Deity is cleane impossible.

† 6. In this sense it was often strengthened by other words, as *all cleane*, *cleane and low*, *quite and cleane*. *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Pat hi alle clone simle belocen were. c 1205 *LAV.* 23777 He wæs at clane Of olifantes bane. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute . . . chased him out of Norweie quyte & clene. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14803 (Fairf.) Alle þis cuntree . . . rises wip him quite & clene. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 124 [He] saw the king destroy vp, cleyn and low his land. c 1440 *L'artenoque* 5484 Your old maneris be turned alle clene. 1589 *GOLDING De Moray* (1617) Pref. They break off quite and cleane. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Lau* (1636) 105 And thereof quit and cleane to ouste the feeoffee, donee, or lessee. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 640 Are ye quite and cleane gane wrong?

**Clean**, *adj.* and *adv.* in *comb.*

1. a. With pa. pples, as *clean-armed*, *-built*, *-made*, *-shaped*, *-shaved*, *-washed*, etc. b. parasyntetic derivatives, as *clean-complexioned*, *-conscient*, *-faced*, *-grained* (wood), *-legged*, etc. c. with present pple., as *clean-feeding*, *-going*, *-looking*, *-sailing*, *-sweeping*, etc.

1513 *MORE Rich.* III. Wks. 35/a He was . . . of bodye myghtie, stronge, and cleane made. 1568 *FULWEL Like Will to Like* in *Hazl. Doddsley* III. 320 A clean-legged gentleman. 1590 *DANIEL Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 43 My clean-arm'd Thoughts repell'd an unchast Lover. 1604 *Jas. I. Counterb.* (Arb.) 112 His delicate, wholesome, and cleane complexioned wife. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 44206 Clean-sailing Ships . . . were the first which came up with part of the Enemy's Squadron 1751 *SMOLLETT Pey. Pit.* (1779) I. xxvi. 236 Master of such a clean-going frigate. 1787 *BURNS Let. Nicol* 1 June, A clean-shankit . . . tight, weel-far'd winch. 1804 *BREWSTER Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 182 This clean looking pretty bird. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 97 Clean-grained deal, perfectly free from knots. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* vi. A tall, clean-built chap. 1846 *Commerc. Mag.* Oct. 136 The over-wrought . . . zeal of some 'clean-sweeping' apologist. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 634 The blanket . . . was clean-washed. 1876 *GROSART in H. More's Poems* Intro. 402 A whole-hearted, clean-conscient man. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* I, The . . . straight-limbed, clean-made figure of a man.

2. Special comb.: *clean-bred a.*, of pure stock, thoroughbred; *clean-cut*, cut with smoothness and evenness of surface; hence, sharply outlined or defined; *clean-fingered*, with clean or nimble fingers; honest, scrupulous, nice; *clean-handed*, having clean hands, free from wrong-doing; hence *clean-handedness*; *clean-limbed*, shapely of limb, well-proportioned, lithe; *clean-skins* (*Austral.*), unbranded cattle; *clean-timbered a.*, well-built, clean-limbed.

1882 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 22 July 451/3 A sleek-looking individual . . . by no means 'clean-bred to look at. 1843 *LEVER F. Hinton* vii. (1878) 45 The mouth whose 'clean-cut lip . . . betokened birth. 1876 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 23 Rocks . . . cut through so as to expose clean-cut surfaces. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 11/a Canon Wilberforce . . . the cleanest-cut and the bravest Englishman on the temperance platform. 1588 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Treat.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 139 Swa religious and 'cleane-fingerit that their wyl na thyng perwade thaim without testimony of Scripture. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 285 A worthy General of an Army . . . clean-fingered, without Bribery or corruption. 1768-74 *Lucker L. Nat.* I. 202 All the figures that any clean-fingered daniel can cut out of it. 1728 *GAY Begg. Op.* i. iii. A mighty 'clean-handed fellow. 1779 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1780) 811 The noble minister . . . was said to be clean-handed in the most eminent degree. 1887 *Athenum* 3 Dec. 744/3 Practical reform and real 'clean-handedness in politics. 1461-83 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 Any chylde . . . of clene byrthe, 'clene lymmed. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 Horses . . . very strong and clean limb'd. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6387/a A well set clean limb'd Man. 1881 *GRANT Bush Life* in

*Queensl.* I. xv. 209 All hands are anxious to try their luck with the 'clean-skins. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 642, I think Hector was not so 'cleane timber'd. His legge is too big for Hector.

**Clean** (klīn), *v.* [In 15th c. *clene*, *f.* the *adj.*: it takes the place to a certain extent of the earlier vb. *CLEANSE*, OE. *clensian*; and in current use to *clean* is more literal than to *cleanse*, having a more direct and obvious relation to the *adj.* Cf. *CLEANSE* 1.] To make clean.

1. *trans.* To free from dirt, filth, or impurity. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1666/2 The English Frigates are now so well fitted and Cleaned, that none of the Algerines they meet with, escape them. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 138 We scrub'd and clean'd our Men of War. 1714 *GAY Trivia* I. 24 Clean your shoes. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 395 A method of cleaning linen . . . stained by preparations of mercury. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. § 7. 259 The portrait . . . was given to a painter to be cleaned. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 656 A napkin . . . to clean the mirror.

b. Said, by servants or operatives employed in dirty or dusty work, of making themselves clean and tidy in the afternoon or evening.

1876 *Miss BRADDOCK F. Haggard's Dau* ix. That afternoon toilet which was known throughout Penmoyle as 'cleaning oneself'. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s.v. Come, Mary, get cleaned; its just tea-time. 1889 *Newsp.* She (the servant) had gone up stairs to clean herself.

c. Often in specific (contextual) senses: e.g. to clear arable land of weeds, esp. of the roots of creeping plants; to clear a ship's bottom of barnacles, shells, sea-weeds, and other accretions; to remove from fish, or the like, the parts unfit for food; also *refl.* of foul fish, to regain good condition after spawning.

c 1450 *Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 609 *Sarriv*, to clene, cutte, or wege. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 443 To hale our Ship ashore, to clean her bottom. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frul. Anson's Voy.* 49 This Day . . . we also clean'd our Ship's Bottom . . . in order for her better sailing. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 100 The Maid took the fish, and cleaned them. 1853 *SOYER Pantheor.* 187 Clean and salt a wild boar. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* i. (1880) 40 About June chub go upon the shallows to clean themselves. 1886 *Lau Times* 151/a Land ploughed and cleaned for sowing barley.

d. To clean the board (*collog.*): to clear off all that it contains, and leave it empty; to clear it.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/a When a man cleaned the board he had something to be proud of.

2. *absol.*, and *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4431/15 The same Day came in . . . Her Majesty's Ships . . . to clean. 1748 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* iii. (1757) 123 Our fleets may winter there, clean and repair. 1880 *MACCORMAC Antisept. Surg.* 113 The wound had in the first place to 'clean', and this cleaning was necessitated by the death of a superficial layer of tissue.

3. *trans.* To clean down: to clean from top to bottom, or by sweeping down. To clean up: to clean by taking up dirt or dust; to bring (a thing) up to a certain pitch or standard of cleanness: see also *CLEAN sb.*

1872 *MARK TWAIN Roughing it* xxxvi. (Hoppe), The machine was stopped, and we cleaned up. That is to say we . . . washed the mud patiently away till nothing was left but the long-accumulating mass of quick-silver. 1887 *BESANT Child. Glean* II. i. For thirty years . . . not even admitting a woman to clean up.

4. To clean out: to clean by emptying; hence *transf.* to empty, exhaust, leave bare. Also *fig.*

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* ix. The larder was utterly cleaned out. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* (1865) 53 (Hoppe) There is a great danger that a man's first life-story shall clean him out, so to speak, of his first thoughts. 1866 *CARLYLE Inaug. Addr.* 180 You will see how we may clean-out the foul things in that Chancery Court. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar. The obligation to clean out the canal.

b. *slang.* To deprive of cash, to 'rook'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Cleaned out, said of a gambler who has lost his last stake at play; also, of a fiat who has been strip'd of all his money. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxix, He has cleaned me out, but I can go and earn some more.

5. To clean away, off: to remove dirt, defilement, or the like.

a 1839 *PRADY Poems* (1864) II. 3 A thousand hands . . . Clean off each ancient stain or soil.

**Clean**, *sb.* [f. the stem of the vb.]

An act of cleaning: chiefly in *comb.*, as a *clean up*, *clean out*, etc. *spec.* (in *U. S. Mining*) *clean-up*: 'the operation of collecting all the valuable product of a given period or operation in a stamp mill, or in a hydraulic or placer mine' (Raymond).

1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 211 A week's clean-up was reported to be usually from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in bullion. 1872 *MARK TWAIN Roughing it* xliii. (Hoppe), Bullion returns, clean-ups at the quartz mills, and inquests. 18 . . . B. HARTS *Brown of Calaveras* (Hoppe), Can't you help me with a hundred till to-morrow's clean-up? *Mod. collog.* Give it a clean before returning it. Put the machine in order, and give it a little clean-up.

**Cleanable** (klī'nābl'), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleaned.

1882 *MORRIS Hopes & Fears for Art* iv. 160 A real hearth of cleanable brick or tile. 1883 *RUSKIN in Chr. World* 20 Nov. 285 Floor and walls of the cleanablest.

**Cleaned** (klī'nd), *pp.* *a.* [f. *CLEAN v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

Freed from dirt, cleansed. Also with *adv.*, as *cleaned-out*.

1794 *SOUTHEY Botany-Bay Ec.* ii. Over all . . . was hung, Well clean'd . . . my gun. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* (Hoppe), A scorn for cleaned gloves and minor economies. 1852 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 185 The new room in a cleaned-out state.

**Cleaner** (klī'nār), [f. *CLEAN v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which cleans; *spec.* one whose work is to clean some particular thing.

a 1792 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Yourn. Flanders* (R.), It has been in the hand of some picture cleaner. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* 383 A tribe of cleaners, keepers, and porters. 1884 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/a A cleaner . . . had been attending to a Lancashire engine at the cleaning sheds.

b. An instrument or machine for cleaning; as the two-handled knife employed by curriers, one of the rollers in a carding machine, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.* s.v. *Cleaner*, The worker . . . takes the fibre from the card-drum and delivers it to the cleaner, which returns it to the card-drum. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/3 Miners, coffee mills, and fork cleaners.

**Cleavage**, var. of *CLENGE v.*

**Cleaning** (klī'nīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CLEAN v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the vb. *CLEAN*; freeing from dirt or filth, purifying, cleansing.

1662 *GERBIER Princ. Intro.* 8 The Cleaning of the Streets. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 363 These Worms breed . . . in the Sea . . . which was the reason of our cleaning so often while we were there. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 195 This house gets no periodic cleanings like other people's. *Mod.* It was their Spring cleaning, that complete overhauling which every well-ordered house gets once a year.

b. with *adv.*, as *cleaning up*.

18 . . . J. LAWRENCE *Silverland* 176 (Hoppe) The cleaning up . . . consists in removing the pavement and blocks from the bed of the sluice, gathering the precious compost, and replacing or renewing the blocks or stones of the pavement. 1883 *STEVENS Silverado Sq.* (1886) 16 The pasture would bear a little further cleaning up.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Cf. *sweepings*.

1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* (1861) 354 Just keep in our wake, and we'll give you the cleanings for wages.

3. = *CLEANSING vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 37 The cleaning applied helps ulcers in the face. *Ibid.* 71 The cleaning is eaten by them presently after bringing forth. a 1722 in *LISLE Husb.* (E. D. S.), Cleaning, the placenta of a cow. 1876 in *Whitty Gloss.* 1879 in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cleaning-machine*, *-mill*, *-shed*, *-sieve*.

c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 808 *Hoc colatorium*, a cleyn-gesle. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.*, *Cleaning-machine*, a machine in which silk thread is . . . drawn through a brush in order to detach any particles of dust or dirt therefrom. 1884 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/a A serious accident . . . at the cleaning sheds on the Carr.

**Cleanish** (klī'nīsh), *a.* [f. *CLEAN a.* + -ISH.] Rather or pretty clean.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) VI. lxvi. 303 A bed . . . with coarse curtains . . . but a coverlid upon it with a cleanish look. 1859 W. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 159 Some tolerably smart and cleanish chintz.

† **Cleanlied**, *a. Obs.* *rare*. Made cleanly.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. c. 401 Attier . . . cleanlied all.

**Cleanlily** (klī'nīli), *adv.* [f. *CLEANLY a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a cleanly manner.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 5 [They] dress their Virtuels very neatly and cleanlily. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 524 All were cleanlily and decently dressed.

**Cleanliness** (klī'nīlīnēs), [f. *CLEANLY a.* + -NESS.] The quality, state, or condition of being cleanly. In the earliest quotes it is used, like the *adj.*, of moral purity.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. v. So is my meaning clean devoyde of syn Grounded and set upon al clynlesse. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iv. xvii. 280 White . . . signyfeth innocence and clynlesne. a 1586 *SIDNEY (J.)*, Having no adorning but cleanliness. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poies.* i. 223 The quickness of his hand or cleanliness of his touch [on the lute]. 1733 *SWIFT Modest Def. Lady's Dressing-room*, Cleanliness hath . . . been esteemed the chief corporal perfection in women. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 158 Much to Health will Cleanliness avail. a 1791 *WESLEY Sermon* lxxxviii. *On Dress* (1838) III 15 'Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness'. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. v. At Foot of Alps*, If . . . cleanliness is godliness, I fear A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner, Must be that Carmelite now passing near.

**Cleanly** (klī'nīli), *a.* Forms: 1 *clēnlīc*, 4 *clēnlīch*, *clānlī*, 5-7 *clēnlī*, -*lie*, 6 *clēne*, *clēanely*, (*clēndly*), 5- *clēanly*. [OE. *clēnlīc*, *f.* *clēne*, *CLEAN* + *lyc* body: *lit.* 'clean-bodied', having cleanness as a personal characteristic. See -LY<sup>1</sup>. It appears to have been first used of moral or spiritual purity, and thence extended to certain senses of *CLEAN*, but its main sense still refers to habit and tendency rather than to actual state: a *cleanly* person may be for the moment *dirty*, but will as soon as possible make himself *cleanly*.]

† 1. Morally or spiritually clean; pure; innocent. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *ELFRIC Boeth.* xvi, Sin his scipas gesamnap mid clēnlīcne lufe. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 183 Clēnlīcne lufe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26354 (Fairf.) Of shrift clānlī. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) vi. The honds of a cleanly Clerke. 1841 *MILTON Animado.* vi. Wks. (1847) 72/a Your priest . . . that thinks himself the purer, or the cleaner in his

office for his new-washed surplice. *a1680 GLANVILLE (J.)*, Human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and cleanly joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *1683 Penn. Archives I. 73* A man of so sober, so cleanly, and so approved a Behaviour.

†2. Clean: as clothes, or the like. (Possibly the sense may sometimes have been *clean-looking*.)

*1340 Aynb. 216* He zayp bet hi solle hadde clenliche clopinge. *c1460 Launfal 201* Me fawtede .. clenly brech and scherte. *1488 Will Sir E. Shea* (Somerset Ho.), A clenly dore of iron for to open and shette. *1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Man. Y 6* Although that this superfluyte be not clendly, yet, etc. *1590 SPENSER P. Q. i. iii. 40* By her cleanly garment catching hold.

3. Of persons (or beasts): Addicted to cleanliness, habitually clean; careful to avoid filth.

*c1500 Doctr. Gd. Servantes xviii.* In *Post. Practs* (1842) 5 Seruantes ought .. For to be clenly of their bodies. *c1700 DRYDEN (J.)*, Some plain but cleanly country maid. *a1719 ANDERSON (J.)* An ant is a very cleanly insect. *1748 ANSON Voy. ii. ii. 135* It was imagined, that by living apart, they would be much cleaner. *1885 C. MONKHOUSE in Mag. Art Sept. 471/1* [Dutch tiles] were found convenient by a proverbially cleanly people.

b. Also of personal belongings: Habitually kept clean.

*1653 WALTON Angler 47* An honest cleanly Alehouse that I know right well. *1861 49* A cleanly room, lavender in the windowes. *1961 Goldsm. Trav. 196* Displays her cleanly platter on the board.

4. Conducting to or promoting cleanliness.

*c1611 CHAPMAN Inad xxii. 135* In times of cleanly peace. *1621 BURTON Anat. Mel. i. i. i. 1* (1651) 3 A cleanly diet. *c1700 PRIOR Poems (J.)*, In our fantastick climes, the fair With cleanly powder dry their hair. *1794 SOUTHEY Retrospect*, The due observance of the cleanly law. *1823 LAMB Edin Ser. i. xix.* (1865) They eat .. with indifference, calmness, and cleanly circumstances.

†5. Of actions: Neatly executed, adroit, dexterous, clever, deft, artful; = CLEAN a. i. i. Obs.

*c1540 in Fisher's Wks. (E. E. T. S.) ii. Intro. 46* [The king] thought it a .. cleanly excuse to alledge the trouble of his conscience. *1565 GOLDING Ovid's Met. i. (1593)* 20 Hir husband by and by .. devised a clenlie lie. *1590 SPENSER M. Hubberd 857* Each practise ill of coosinage and cleanly knauerie. *1636 FULLER Holy War. i. xi. (1840)* 18 This cleanly .. conveyance to rid away those I hated. *1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull (1717)* 85 By a cleanly conveyance under the table to slip a short note in Lewis's hand.

†b. Deft in action, clever, smart. Obs.

*1866 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie i. viii. (Arb.) 32* For every hundredth verses (which a cleanly pen could speedily dispatch) he had a hundred anagrams.

†6. Of language, etc.: Neat, elegant; = CLEAN a. 7. Obs.

*1579 FULKE Heskins Parl. 79* He concludeth in fine Latine and cleanly termes. *1649 MILTON Eikon. vi. (1770)* 75 The words are good, the fiction smooth and cleanly.

7. Comb., as *cleanly-looking*.

*1857 LIVINGSTONE Trav. xii. 366* Houses with many cleanly-looking half-caste Portuguese.

**Cleanly** (klī'ni), *adv.* [OE. *clēnlic*: see -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a clean manner; in various senses of the adj.: without dirt or stain, purely, chastely, innocently, clearly, neatly, exactly, etc.

*c1200 Wintney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 107 Gyf þæt clenlice and mid ande don hi. *a1300 Cursor M. 2634* 3 Yit quat o man es clenli scriuen. *1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xvii. clxxvii.* (1495) 729 They clenlyth woundes and heelyth ful clenly. *1473 WARKW. Chron. xi. No 30* clenly kepte as schuld seme suche a Pince. *1509 BARCLAY Ship of Fools (1874)* II. 222 Them clenlyer to dyght. *1566 SHAKS. i Hen. IV. v. iv.* 169 He purge .. and live cleanly, as a Nobleman should do. *1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth ii. (1723)* 98 As the sacred Writer cleanly and modestly expresses it. *1883 PROCTOR in Knowledge 6 July 12/2* It [a telescope] comes sharply and cleanly into focus. *1886 Book-love Mar. 109* Twenty-seven folio volumes .. had been so cleanly drilled through by the larva of this beetle, that a string might be run through the hole.

†b. Completely, wholly, entirely, quite; = CLEAN *adv.* 5. Obs.

*c1500 Byrthfath's Handbooc in Anglia VIII.* 322 Gif þæt heon les manna þonne þæt lamb mæge fetan, þonne nyme he hys neahgebur þe him gehendost sy, þæt he mæge þæt lamb clenliche fetan. *c1275 LAY. 26148* þo was Arthur his ferde Clanliche igadered. *1297 R. GLOUC. (1724)* 434 Heo clānliche yt versok. *a1300 Cursor M. 15556* Al þe care yee nu sal haf, Clenli yee sal for-gett. *1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* I. 341 Al his ofspringe .. was clenliche destroyed. *c1400 Melayne 494* Alle that was than in that place They slewe clenly. *1560 ROLLAND Cr. Venus ii. 741* For ay mirth clenlie I quitclame. *1655 FULLER Ch. Hist. iii. vi. § 24* At this time Church-men cleanly carried the cognisance of such offences.

†c. Ably; cleverly, adroitly, artfully. Obs.

*1583 STUBBS Anat. Abus. ii. 77* They will read you their service faire and cleanly. *1591 SPENSER M. Hubberd 862* With which he thousands cleanly coosined. *1593 NASHIE Christie's T. (1613)* 186 Cleanly coined lies. *1642 ROGERS Naaman 328* They cleanly and slyly wende themselves out of the authority of God.

**Cleanness** (klī'nēs). Also 3-5 clannesse. [OE. *clēnnes*: see CLEAN and -NESS.] The quality or state of being clean.

1. *lit.* Freedom from dirt or filth, purity, clearness. † *Cleanness of teeth*: scarcity of food.

*1298 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xiii. xiv.* (1495) 447 It nedlyth clenness of water. *1480 CAXTON Descr. Brit. 47* The holmesnes & helthe of that londe & the clenness out of venemy [carentia veneni]. *1538 STARKEY England 177* Offycers to be appoyntyd to have regard of the bewty of the towne and cuntry, and of the clenness of the same,

*1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Amos iv. 6.* Therefore haue I giuen you clenness of teeth [so 1611; Wyclif, eggynge of teeth; COVERDALE, ydle teth] in all your cities. *1600 ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah 365* One year there hath bene hunger; the second there was a dearth, and a third .. there is great clenness of teeth. *1605 BACON Adv. Larn. ii. x. § 11* Cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves. *1642 ROGERS Naaman 37* Destroying our soules with clenness of teeth. *1835 URE Philos. Manuf. 475* Houses .. remarkable .. for their order and clenness.

b. Neatness; purity; elegance; used *spec.* of literary style.

*1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor. 29b*, Dalmada is inferiour to you in eloquence and clenness of stile. *a1586 SIDNEY (J.)*, He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff: but the fine clenness of bearing it was delightful. *1693 DRYDEN Juvenal (J.)*, He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the clenness of expression.

2. Moral or ceremonial purity; chastity; innocence; undefiled quality.

*c190 K. ALFRED Bada iv. ix.* (Bosw.), Heo on clennessse Gode þeowode. *c1175 Lamb. Hom. 105* Castitas þat is clenness on englisce. *c1230 Hall Met. xi* Meidenhad .. ouer alle þing luedo clennessse. *c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. i* Clennesse who-so kyndly cowpe comende. *c1386 CHAUCER C. T. Proh. 506* Wel oughte a prest ensample for to giue, By his clenness, how that his sheep schulde lyue. *c1400 Destr. Troy 13041* Ho keptit not hir clenness with a cloise hert. *c1430 Hymns Virg. (1867)* 108 In clenness and in cristes merk. *1509 FISHER Wks. (1876)* 181 Clennes of conscyence. *1611 TOURNEUR Ath. Trag. v. ii.* Taking a delight in the clenness of my conuersation. *1611 BIBLE Ps. xviii. 20* According to the clenness of my hands hath hee recompensed me. *1721 R. KEITH tr. T. & Kempis's Solit. Soul iii. 137* A Resting-place for thee .. who art the Lover of Cleanness, and the Inhabitant of a good Conscience.

**Cleansable** (klenzəb'l), *a.* [f. CLEANSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being cleansed.

*1483 Cath. Angl. 66* Clennesabbyle; *expiabylis*; *vnclenceabbyle*, *fnexpiabylis*. *1611 Cotgr.* *Nettoyable* .. cleansable, or cleansable.

**Cleanse** (klenz), *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. [f. next vb.] †1. A cleansing. Obs.

*1760 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 158/2* We make a thorough cleanse, and wash all the beams with warm vinegar.

2. *dial.* The afterbirth (cf. vb. 7).

*1881 MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* *Clause*, the after-birth of a cow. *1881 Leicester. Gloss. (E. D. S.)* *Clans*.

**Cleanse** (klenz), *v.* Forms: 1. *clēnsian*, *clēnsian*, (*geclēnsian*, *clēnsian*), 2-7 *clense* (n, 3) *clansi*, *klens*, *clennenn* (*Orm.*), 3-5, 9 *dial.* *clanse*, 4 *clens*, *clensi*, *clenze*, *clenese*, 5 *clansy*, 6- *clanse*. [OE. *clēnsian*, *clēnsian*: -WGer. type \**klainisn*, f. *klaini*, OE. *clāne*: cf. OE. *rician*, OHG. *richisn* to rule, *rinse*, ON. *hreinsa*. The frequent ME. and mod. dial. *clanse* may represent an OE. *clēnsian* (cf. *clāne* under CLEAN), or it might be from *clēnsian* with shortened *a*, as *clense* from *clēnsian*. The mod. spelling *clanse* seems to be artificial, assimilated to *clean*. This is the original vb., on the domain of which the recent *to clean* has intruded.

The type of verbs in -*iden*, -*iden*—OTeut. -*ishjan*, -*ishjan*, appears to have started from verbs in -*agan* formed on -*s* stems, as Goth. *hatisn*, OHG. *agisn*, *sigisn*. The OE. *geclēnsian*, *clēnsian* may be examples of metathesis; but the occurrence of a form *clēnsian*, whence they may be contracted, makes their history doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To make clean, purify, free from dirt or filth (Johnson says 'by washing or rubbing'). Formerly the ordinary word; but in mod. times *to clean* has largely taken its place in every-day use, and *clanse* remains a more elevated word, having less immediate association with dirt, and more available for *fig.* and *transf.* uses. In some dial. *clanse* is similarly distinguished from *clean*, and used esp. in senses 5-7.

*a1000 Laus Ethelred ix. § 40* Thorpe I. 348 Gif man eard wille clēnsian. *a1225 ASHP. R. 314* Þe poure widewe hwon heo wule clēnsen hire hus. *1413 LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxiv. (1485) 83 Bras draweth soone ruste yf it be not clēnsid. *1467 in Eng. Gilds (1870)* 372 That intralles of bestes and blode puts be clēnsed .. by night. *1536 in THYNNE Animado. Intro. 28* He .. shall scoure, clense, and substantially make cleane all & euery of the Synkes belonging vnto the kechyns. *1628 DIGBY Voy. Medit. (1868)* 13 Opportunitie to cleanse my shippes. *1738 BIRCH Milton in Wks. (1738)* I. 38 After the Sickness was over, and the City well cleansed .. Milton return'd to London. *1808 Met. Frid. XIX.* 227 A solution of borax was given to cool and cleanse his mouth. *1883 LLOYD Ebb & Flow II.* 179 A whole house placed in their hands, to be thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

*Fig.* *1850 MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865)* II. xiii. 77 It was not by merely removing the scum from the surface that the fountain of justice could be really cleansed.

*absol.* *1497 NORRON Ord. Ach. v.* in Ashm. (1652) 59 Water cleneth with ablation blive. *1611 B. JONSON Catiline ii. ii.* 59 This gray Powder [is] a good Dentifrice .. and clenases very well. *a1864 BUCKLE Civiliz. III.* v. 476 It was better to cleanse than to fast.

2. To make morally or spiritually clean; to purify or free from sin or guilt. Const. *of, from*.

*[825 Vesp. Ps. xviii.* 13 From degelissimus. *geclansia me dryhten.*] *c807 K. ALFRED Bada. lrv. 419* Hif selfe to clēnsianne mid þy woce. *c1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 87* þe children were clenst of sinnen. *c1340 Cursor M. 10840* (Fairf.), Goddis lambe þæt clense [*Trin.* *clensen*] sale þis .. weride fra sinful bale. *Ibid.* 26373 þen mai 3e best 3ou

clanse [*Cott.* *clenge*] of synne. *1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. iv.* 361 Ofoure sory synnes asoiled and clansed. *c1440 Gesta Rom. xxiii.* 81 (Harl. MS.), I shal go to a confessor, and clansy me. *1548 Prayer-bk. Commun.*, Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts. *1630 PRYNN Anti-Armil.* 158 Able to clense the Elect from all their sinnes. *1837 TALMONT Justin Martyr*, You cannot cleanse your heart with tears.

b. with the *sin* or *crime* as obj.: To purge, wash away, expiate.

*971 Blickl. Hom. 35* Þæt we .. ure synna clēnsian. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 2400* Syn þat es wele clenst here. *a1700 DRYDEN (J.)*, Not all her od'rous tears can cleanse her crime. *1883 GILMOUR Mongols xvii.* 205 Each prayer repeated has a certain value in cleansing away sin.

3. To make ceremonially or sanitarily clean: a. *ceremonially*, as in the Mosaic Law.

*[c1000 ELRIC Exod. xxix.* 36 Þu aclēnsast þ; weofod and gehalgast.] *c1000 Laws Edw. & Guthr.* in Thorpe I. 174 Clēnsie man þa heode. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3453 God dede moyses þis bodewod on Clense þis folc we ðis to daiges. *1324 Wyclif Acts x. 15* That thing that God hath clēnsid, thou schalt not seie vnclense. *1611 BIBLE 2nd.*, What God hath clēnsed, that call not thou common.

b. from leprosy or other disease. *arch.*

*c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. x. 8* Clēnsið hieofe. *1382 Wyclif Matt. x. 8* Ypreye 3ee dead men, clense 3e meselis. *1611 BIBLE Luke vii.* 22 The .. lepers are clenst.

†4. To acquit, clear, or exonerate (of a charge).

Obs. (In later times only *Sc.*; cf. CLENGE.)

*a1000 Laus Ethelred iii. § 7* in Thorpe I. 296 Gif hwa þeof clēnsian wyll. *a1300 Cursor M. 1477* þu sal be we of presun tan, And clēnsid be bifor iustice. *c1568 in II. Campbell Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots (1844)* App. 47 April 12. .. Bothwell we clēnsit weyray strangely, as the proces beilis. *1637-50 Row Hist. Kirk (1842)* 387 The votes being asked, seven did cleanse him absolutely.

5. To clear, to rid; properly *of, from*, († *with*) things that defile, but it has also been used of things that obstruct, cumber, or merely occupy; cf. to CLEAR.

*a1250 Owl & Night.* 610 Me is lof to Cristes huse, To clānsi hit with fule muse. *c1340 Cursor M. 475* (Fairf.), He .. clānsat þæt court of ham so clene. *1387 Trevisa Higden I.* 339 (Matz.), Seynt Patryk clēnsat þæt lond of wormis and opere venemous bestes. *1557 Order Hospitalls II* iiij b, [The Beadle] shall cleanse all the same Ward, from beggar. *1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia iii.* ix. Wks. (Arb.) 460 The house thus clēnsed [of Indians], the King .. excused this intrusion. *1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729)* 206 Cleanse Vines of exuberant Branches. *1669 WORLIDG. Syst. Agric. x. § 4* (1681) 220 Gold-Finches are very injurious to the Goosbury Buds .. cleansing a whole Garden of them immediately. *1860 TYNDALL Glac. i. § 17.* 119 The orb .. clēnsed the mountains from every trace of fog. *1879 MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* *Clanse*, to clear, to free from impurities or superfluous matter.

b. To clear of inequalities or unevennesses; to smooth, polish (wood or metal).

*1677 MOXON Mech. Exerc. (1703)* 205 Once wrought to the true size, you cannot afterwards take any more off to cleanse it.

(In this sense *clanse* is used by gunsmiths in the midland counties.)

c. To clear out (rubbish, etc.).

*1628 PRYNN Cons. Cousins 32* All Popish Reliques were not so fully clenst out, as afterwards they were.

6. To free from noxious humours; to purge. Also *absol.*

*c1000 Sax. Leech. II.* 240 Hat wæter .. þæt clēnsað þa wambe. — *Ibid.* 260 Sio wamb biþ to clēnsianne. *c1400 Blood-Letting in Rel. Ant. I.* 190 Domistica clēnseth ful welle The bladder within every dille. *1486 Bk. St. Albans Cj b.* It shall clense wele hir bowillis. *1600 SHAKS. A. 1. L. ii. vii.* 60, I will through and through Cleanse the foule bodie of th'infected world, If they will patiently receive my medicine. *1712 ARBUTHNOT Aliments (J.)*, This oil .. makes it saponaceous and cleansing, by which quality it often helps digestion. *1881 Shroph. Word-bk.* *Clanse*, a. *dosa o' camomine tay.* .. ood clanse the stomach.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass the afterbirth.

*1614 MARKHAM Cheap Fust. i. iii.* (1668) 35 If your Mare .. will not clense after she hath foaled, you shall take a pint of unning water, &c. *1884 Chester Gloss. (E. D. S.) s. v.* *Clanse*, A cow is said to clanse when she discharges the placenta after calving.

**Cleansed** (klenzd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Made clean, purified.

*c1400 Destr. Troy 4663* Calme was the course, clēnsit the aire. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 80 Clēnsyd as lycoure. *1535 FISHER Wks. (1876)* 381 The better clenst glasses. *1621 LADY M. WROTH Urania 454* I aske it with a repentant and clenst heart.

**Cleanser** (klenzə), [f. CLEANSE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] *gen.* One who or that which cleanses.

*a1000 [Somner has clēnsere].* *1570 Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 355 For clēnsing the howse .. xlijs. jd. whereof yd dresser and clēnsers had. *1579 J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule i.* xviii. 32 The nosethrills clēnsers of the braine. *1598-9 BODLEY in All Y. Round (1882)* July 519/a If the clēnser of the Library do his duty. *a1661 HOLYDAY Juvenal 58* In a bath .. two fellows desir'd to borrow his strigil or clēnser. *1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. Barthol. Anat. Intro.* The Kernels .. are vulgarly call'd Emunctories or Clēnsers. *1712 Spect. No. 548* ¶ Excellent clēnsers of the braine. *1716 Wadron Corr. (1823)* II. 147 If .. oaths be allowed to them for clēnsers, the Government .. will be much out in their politics. *1837 Act 57 Geo. III c. xxix.* § 59 Scavengers, rakers, or clēnsers of the streets.

b. *spec.* A purgative.

*1528 PAYNLE Salerne Regim. X* iij b, Hony .. is a clēnsr, *1550 DR. SOMMERSET in Coverdale Spir. Perle* (1588) Pref. A iv b, All medicines of the soule .. not having that clēnsr [faith in Christ] with them, be but overhealers. *1610 MARKHAM Masterp. i.* xciii. 184 Purgations which are the strongest



cleansers of the body. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Stinking breath*, Give Cleansers inwardly.

† **Clean-ship**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CLEAN a. + -SHIP.] Cleanliness, chastity.

c 1230 *Hali Meid*. 21 þat his mihte held ham i clean-shippe chaste.

**Cleansing** (klen-zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLEANSE v.]

1. The action of the vb. CLEANSE in its various senses; cleaning, purification, acquittal.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark i. 44 For ðinne clensunga [c 1160 *Hattun Gosp.* clensunge]. c 1200 *Wintency Rule St. Benet* (1888) 65 On satermes ðay clensunga do. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25889 þe fire o clensing. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clx. 14953 708 The clensing of heme or of flece. c 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 47 The counsaie haldin for the clensing of Bothwell. 1611 *Bible Mark i. 44*. 1673 *Temple Observ. United Prov.* iii. (R.). The opening and clensing of the old channel of the Rhine. 1842 J. H. Newman *Par. Sermon* VI. vi. 55 Almost all religions have their outward clensings. 1873 *Burton Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 28 A verdict of acquittal, a 'cleansing by assize' as it was termed.

2. *concr.* The dirt, dust, or refuse removed in cleaning anything.

1607 *Torsell Serpents* (1653) 689 Trochilli...are greedy of these Worms or clensings of the Crocodiles. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Curatiles de maison*, the dust, filth, sweepings or clensing, of houses. 1632 *Sherwood s.v. Bean*, The shailings, chaffe, or clensings of Beanes.

b. The lochia or discharges after childbirth; a rustic name for the afterbirth of cattle.

1655 L. Thurford *Perfect Horseman* 10 By no Means let the Mare eat her clensing. 1810 *Treat. Live Stock in N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. The after-birth; in the north it is termed the clensing. 1860 *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*, *Cleasings*, a popular term for the Lochia. 1884 *Chester Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cleasings* or *Cleasings*, the placenta or after-birth of an animal.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1335 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 194 clensingbecche. 142. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 109 Some of it ich had in the clensing weeke. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Cleasingsvat*, a vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded; the yeast running out of the bung-hole, and being kept full by supply from a store-vat.

**Cleansing** (klen-zing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That cleanses: see the vb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26201 Penance thol in clensing fire. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Centum capita, affodillus*, clensing gresse. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxvi. (1495) 902 Whey...is moost drienge and clensing. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 127 With...cleasings herbs wash off the clotied gore. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. B b, *Abstergentia*, clensing Medicines. 1858 *ADELAIDE PROCTOR Poems* (title), *Cleasings Fires*.

**Cleap** (e, var. of **CLEPE**.

**Clear** (kli-er), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 3-5 clær, (4 clier, clyre, clyer), 4-7 clere, 4-8 cleer, 5-7 cleere, (5 clure, 6 cleir, clær), 6-7 cleare, (8-9 dial. clair), 6- clear. [ME. *cler*, a. OF. *cler* (11-16th c.); 14th-*clair*], corresp. to Pr. *clar*, Sp. *claro*, It. *chiaro*;—*lil-clär-um* bright, clear, manifest, plain, brilliant, illustrious, famous, etc. Senses 1-13 were already present in French; the further developments of the sense are peculiar to English, and partly due to association with the native word **CLEAN**, the earlier domain of which has been largely occupied by *clear*, while in various uses the two are still synonymous. But the now predominant notion of 'unencumbered, free, rid' is a further development, not found in **CLEAN**.]

I. Of light, colour, things illuminated.

1. † *a.* *orig.* Expressing the vividness or intensity of light: Brightly shining, bright, brilliant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 426 Ther come...a lene swythe clær & bryght. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monks of God* 29 O blessed lady, the clear light of day. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 129 The firste stree Aldeboran, the clearest and the most of alle. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 210 The lyghte of the sonne is moche more clere than the lyghte of the morow tyde. 1611 *Bible Song Sol.* vi. 10 Faire as the moone, cleare as the sunne. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 840 And the clear Sun on his wide watrre Glass Gaz'd hot.

b. Now expressing the purity or uncloudedness of light; *clear fire*, a fire in full combustion without flame or smoke. Also used with adjs., as *clear white*, *brown*, etc.

1611 *Bible 2 Sam.* xxiii. 4 The tender grasse springing out of the earth by cleare shining after raine. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. i. 226 This infant Cloud...Darkning my cleare Sunne. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 24 Take care your fire is clear. 1814 *WORDSW. White Doe* vii. 96 A Doe most beautiful, clear-white. 1888 *CASSY'S Dict. Cookery* Introd. 17 If a cook...has a good clear fire. *Mod.* This oil burns with a clearer flame.

Fig. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* V. 364 The nature of an action of ejection...would appear in a clearer light.

2. *a.* Of the day, daylight, etc.: Fully light, bright; opposed to *dark* or *twilight*. *arch.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 755 A morwe, when hit was dai clær, Ariseþ knyt and squier. 1489 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 267/1 He endyeth the lettre by clere day. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xiv. 36 Spoylle them tyll hit be cleare mornynge, that we let none escape. — *Amos* viii. 9, I shall cause...the londe to be darcke in the cleare-day. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 100 It was done in the cleare day light. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost cleere dawne. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiv. 408 Bear not daylight clear upon immortality breathing.

† b. Of the weather: *orig.* Full of sunshine, bright, 'fine'; serene, 'fair'. *Obs.* (Cf. to *clear up*.)

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xvi. 2 3e seien, It shal be cleer, for the heuene is lijk to reed. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* iii. 17 And abouten at the cop of the hille [Athos] is the Eir so cleer that men may fynde no wynd there. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clere, as wedur ys bryghte, *clarus, serenus*. 1568 *CARTON Chron.* II. 210 The weather was fayre, cleere, and temperate. *Ibid.* II. 273 There fell a great raine...with a terrible thunder...Then anon the ayre began to waxe cleare, and the sonne to shine fayre and bright. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 78 It was pretty and cleere.

c. Now: Free from cloud, mists, and haze; a 'clear day', 'clear weather' is that in which the air is transparent so that distant objects are distinctly seen; a 'clear sky', a sky void of cloud.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 41 Pat heo mygte off y se, in clær weder, þere Est ward, as þe sonne a ros, a lond as yt were. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Now cloudy and now clere it is. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 276 If the day had bene clere, there had not escaped a man. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. iii. *Disc. on Winds*, etc. vii. 87 We commonly find it cloudy over the Land, Tho' 'tis clear everywhere beside. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 298 Their remains continue still visible at the bottom of the water in a clear day. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* i. ix. 141 A clear frosty evening.

d. *fig.* Serene, cheerful; of unclouded countenance or spirit. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. iv. 45 þou...shalt leden a cleer age. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 208/4 Paule...enduryng in agonye and alle wey apperid clere. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 61 You, the murderer, look as bright, as cleare, As yonder Venus. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 336 Sternly he pronounc'd The rigid interdiction...but soon his clear aspect Return'd. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round W.* (1757) 76 Enough to cast a damp upon the clearest spirits. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* iii. x, His brow grew as clear as the blue sky above him.

8. Allowing light to pass through, transparent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11705 A well vte-brast, wid strem suete, clere, and cald. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 2541 Clere (v. r. clær) pan cristall. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* A. A cleere looking glasse rendreth a lively and perfect representation. 1584 R. SCOT *Discon. Witcher.* xiii. xix. 258 Diverse kinds of glasses...the coloured and the cleare glasses. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 458 To look into the cleer Smooth Lake, that to me seemd another Skie. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vi. xvi. The harbour-bay was clear as glass.

b. Of coloured liquids, etc.; Translucent, pellucid, free from sediment, not turbid or opaque.

1583 *Cath.* Angl. 66 Clere as ale or wyne. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 3. 278 A Bottle of Beer...became more lively, better tasted and clearer than it was. 1745 *SWIFT Direct. Servants*, Butler, A dozen or two of good clear wine. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1766) Introd. 7 Good clear small beer. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 389 A tub ready at hand, with a clear lye. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxiii. Real, fresh, genuine port-wine...clear as a bell, and no sediment.

c. Bright or shining, as polished illuminated surfaces; lustrous. (Now expressing esp. purity and evenness of lustre.)

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 84 The mone...byleveth clær towards the sonne, thoðer del blac. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 Tuenti pounde of gold be 3ere, þre hundred of siluer clær. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Gold þe more hit is in eue: þe more hit is clene, and clyer, and trefable. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. A croune cunly...clure to behold. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* 30 His good swerd that was clere and trenchant. 1654 *NEEDHAM Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 192 The teeth...are as white and clear as Ivory. 1753 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 133/4 A dark-coloured coat with clear buttons. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 His eye is as clear as the heavens.

† b. *gen.* Bright, splendid, brilliant. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8917 (Trin.) Sende was þere an aungel clær And vp to heuen her soule bere. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. vi. 75 A Court Cleer as þe Sonne. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxvi. 12 The ful clere [præclarus] housis. — *Jam.* ii. 3 Clothid with ful clere [præclarus] clooth. c 1385 CHAUCER *G. W.* 1825 *Lucrece*, This lady...al discheue with hire herys cleere. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 365 Sir Cleges...schewed the kyng the cheryse clere.

Fig. 1382 *WYCLIF Wind.* vi. 13 Wisdam is clær [1611 glorious], and that neuere welewith. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 111 þe monkes...were of cleer religioun [splendida religiosus] in God.

† c. A common epithet of women: Beautiful, beauteous, fair. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 116 Both erlys and harnesse and ladies clær. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 56 Vp þei baren þat maiden cleere, a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1550 The bold bachylere Toke the damyselle clere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. iv. 94 Manthus the lady clær. 1578 *LYRE Doctens* vi. i. 656 The cleare and pleasant Venus.

d. Of the complexion, skin, etc.: Bright, fresh, and of pure colour; blooming; in modern use, esp. implying purity or transparency of the surface skin, and absence of freckles, discolouring spots, or 'muddiness' of complexion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7365 In visage es he bright and clere. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 47 The colour of my corse is full clere. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Ire.* vi. (1633) 17 Cleare men they are of Skinne and hue. 1592 *CONSTABLE Sonn.* iv. x. Maid of cleere mould. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* i. ii. Without vanity, I look'd extremely clear last night, when I went to the park. 1801 *Med. Jyrl.* V. 360 Persons of delicate fibres, of smooth, lax, and clear skin. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. iii. 174 Her complexion was clear, but quite olive.

† f. *fig.* Illustrious. [So L. *clarus*.] *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. ii. 36 With noble or clere honoure. 1382 *WYCLIF Judith* xvi. 16 A gret God thou art, and beforn alle clær in thi vertue. *Ibid.* 1 *Macc.* ii. 17 Thou art prince, and most cleer. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 89

He hade many clere victories. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 83/2 Judith returned...and was made more giete and cleer to alle men. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 73 Thinke that the cleerest Gods, who make them Honois Of mens Impossibilities, haue preserued thee.

II. Of vision, perception, discernment.

6. Of lines, marks, divisions: Clearly seen, distinct, well-marked, sharp.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 230 A prairie...extending in a clear blue line along the horizon. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* vi. xvi. 316 The leaves covered with notes and remarks, in a stiff clear hand. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 23 Separating a nation into two clear divisions. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 128 [Coins] with a low but sharp and clear impression. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 Traced out in clear outline.

7. Of words, statements, explanations, meaning: Easy to understand, fully intelligible, free from obscurity of sense, perspicuous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11612 (Cott.) Pan com þe propheti clær. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 26 Pat þus of clannesse vn-clozeþ a ful clær speche. 1533 *MORE Anst.* *Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1055/2 The clere fayth and sentence of al the holy doctors. 1615 *BEDWELL Moham. Impost.* iii. § 208 The words are cleare and plaine. 1688 *BUNYAN Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 17 The text is as clear as the sun; for it saith, 'Begin at Jerusalem'. 1751 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) I. v. 84 The Ten Commandments therefore are clear. 1828 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 615 How was it possible to draw up a statute in language clearer than the language of the statutes which required that the deed of Christ Church should be a Protestant? 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea xii § 540 Having...made clear the meaning of the question proposed. 1878 *HOPPS Princ. Relig.* xvii. 55 Man himself is the clearest revelation of his Maker.

b. Also transferred to the speaker or writer.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 165 p. 7 The English cannot be too clear in their Narrative of those Actions. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 If I have made myself clear, you will understand my original meaning.

8. Of a vision, conception, notion, view, memory, etc.: Distinct, unclouded, free from confusion.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ii. v. (1495) 92 Bryghte and clere knowynge of god. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, To haue the contemplançy & clere vision of that moost blessed face. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* iii. v. (1713) 346 Clear and satisfying notion of this separate state. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxix. (1695) 199 Our simple Ideas are clear, when they are as the Objects themselves, from whence they were taken, did, in a well-ordered Sensation or Perception, present them. 1826 *MACAULAY in Trevelyan Life & Lett.* i. iii. 144 His notions of law and government are extremely clear. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* i. vi. 97 A clear remembrance of Bill Foster's crimes.

9. Manifest to the mind or judgement, evident, plain.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 55 It is cleer þat prelatiþ þat prechen not þus þe gospel loun not crist. c 1450 *Voc. in Wr.* Wilcocker 58r *Euidens*, clær opyn. 1594 *HOOKER Ecol. Pol.* iii. § 1 (T.) Unto God...they are cleare and manifest. 1627 *MASSINGER Gt. Dh. Florence* iv. ii. 'Tis clear as air That your ambitious hopes...gave conuivance to it. 1794 *PALRY Evid.* i. ix. § 1 This...letter contains nearly 40 clear allusions to books of the New Testament. 1845 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 246 No man was invited to the Upper House whose right to sit there was not clear. 1846 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 339 In the midst of the unreality, it became clear that one man at least was serious.

b. Of a case at law: Of which the solution is evident.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 189 Quoth Hudibras, The case is clear. 1805 in *East Reports* V. 335 The Court...thought the case too clear for further argument. 1884 G. DENMAN in *Lawn Reports* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 473 This is not quite so clear a point as the other.

10. Of the eyes, and faculty of sight; Seeing distinctly, having keen perception.

1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 63 You, having so cleare and sharpe a sight. 1621-31 *LAUN Sev. Sermon* (1847) 4 The eye of the prophet was clear, and saw things farther off than the present. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 706 Your Eyes that seem so cleere, yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then Op'nd and cleerd. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 7 His sight was exquisitely keen and clear.

11. Of the faculty of discernment: That sees, discerns, or judges without confusion of ideas.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Clær wyt, wel uor to understonde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2372 Of witt clearest. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clere of wyt & vnderstondyn[ge], *perspicax*. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 48 Receive a cleere understanding. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 536 A good patriot, of a quick and clear spirit. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* iii. 732 The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. 1866 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 29 The faculty of reasoning correctly (or what is commonly called having a clear head). a 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 168 Clear thinkers always have a clear style.

12. Of persons: Having a vivid or distinct impression or opinion; subjectively free from doubt; certain, convinced, confident, positive, determined. Const. † *in* (an opinion, belief), † *of* (a fact), as to, on, about (a fact, course of action), for (a course of action); that. I am clear that = it is clear to me that. [So in 12th c. Fr.]

1604 *HIERON Wks.* (1624) I. 500, I am cleere in it, that many then in that darkness did...See day at a very little hole'. 1628 *SIR B. RUPERTUS in Fuller Epithemist. Parl.* (1654) 155, I am clear, without scruple, that what we have resolved is according to law. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1661) 208 He is so clear for the abolishing of the Jewes day, and the succeeding of the Lord's day. 1727 J. ASHILL *Melan.*

*Man* 27 His disciples were so clear in their belief of him. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 67 (Jan.). Dwell ye there? That of their dwelling ye're so very clear. 1769 Mrs. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malinesb.* (1870) I. 179. I am not clear as to the particulars. c 1776 A. MURPHY in G. Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 204 Of this I am clear, that, if it stood over to another year, etc. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* an. 1781 Mch. 30 We were, by a great majority, clear for the experiment. 1793 *Sutton Edystone L.* § 142 Being clear in the operation... I proceeded to the business without apprehension of difficulty. 1825 *Mad. D'Arbly Diary & Lett.* (1846) VII. 181 About the middle of July—but I am not clear of the date. 1833 H.T. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* ii. 25. I... am not clear on the point. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* 106 You may be clear... with whom it is fitting to hold communion. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XII. lxxxix. 78 Moreau... was clear for reverting to the Constitution of 1792. 1853-9 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1860) Intro. 20. I am not clear that the object is a good one. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* 1. App. 763. I am not quite clear about the date. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 As to the necessity of including Ireland in its scope he was clear.

## III. Of sound.

13. Of sounds, voice: Ringing, pure and well-defined, unmixed with dulling or interfering noises; distinctly audible.

c 1300 *Beket* 1007 In a visoun ther com a cler voiz. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 942 The voys is clere that sonnyth well and ryngyth without any holownesse. 1425 *Sgr. lous Degre* 61 Notes clere. c 1500 *Dunbar Gold. Targe* 129 And sang balletis with mychty noies clere. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 114 Cracke my cleere voyce with sobes. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. v. 20 Observe that in the Tuning of your Voyce you strive to have it clear. 1708 *Pops St. Cecilia's Day* 12 Hark! the numbers soft and clear, Gently steal upon the ear. 1836 *Dunbar Violin* iv. (1878) 270 His instruments give a round and clear tone from the first and second strings, but are dull on the third. 1833 *LYTTON My Novel* ix. ix. A clear, open, manly voice cried—

## IV. Of moral purity, innocence.

14. *fig.* from 3: Pure, guileless, unsophisticated. 1318 *Wyclif a Pet. iii.* 1 This secounde epistle, in which I stire youre cleer [i.e. cleane] soules in monestinge to gydere. 1636 H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 114 Nothing corrupts cleare wits more then desperate fortunes. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 70 Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 184 Men of clear honour. 1856 *TREVELYAN* in G. O. Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) II. xv. 479 A life, every action of which was clear and transparent.

15. Unspotted, unswayed; free from fault, offence, or guilt; innocent. Cf. *CLEAN* a.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5088 For foly Love to kepe hem clere. 1523 *Lb. BERNERS Provis.* I. cxlii. 200 A great company... who were also departed from the felde with clere handes. 1534 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N ii. Not a clere lout but a thefe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 18 Duncane... hath bin so cleare in his great Office. 1611 *BIBLE a Cor.* vi. 11 In all things yee have approued your selues to be cleare in this matter. 1659 *SIR H. VANE* in *Burton Diary* (1828) IV. 271 Were not divers of them hanged? Was not that an argument that the rest are cleare? 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 153 No: none are cleare, And none than we more guilty.

## b. Const. of, from.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, Vntyl suche tyme as the partie accused, shal trye himself clere of that crime. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. 1. 37 Cleare she dide from blemish criminall. 1611 *BIBLE Susannah* 46, I am clere [i.e. covered, clene] from the blood of this woman. 1885 — (Revised) Ps. xix. 13, I shall be clear from great transgression.

## V. Of free, unencumbered condition.

16. Of income, gain, etc.: Free from any encumbrance, liability, deduction, or abatement; unencumbered; net.

c 1500 *Debate Carph. Tools* in Halliwell *Nuga Poetica* 14. I shall him helpe within this yere To gette hym xxii merke clere. 1590 *SWINBURNE Treat.* Test. 184 My executiois, to whom I bequeath the rest of my cleare goodes. 1625 *BURGESS Pers. Fithes* x The Tenth part of all his cleare Gaiues. 1666 *SOUTHERNE Oronoko* i. 1. A clear estate, no charge upon it. 1714 *SWIFT Lett. Horace* Sat. ii. 6 I've often wish'd that I had clear For life, six hundred pounds a year. 1817 *COBBETT Wks.* XXXII. 20 It was a clear thousand a year for doing little or nothing. 1833 H.T. MARTINEAU *Berkely B.* i. iv. 80 It seems to be a clear loss to use them unproductively.

## † b. Sheer, mere, bare, unaided. Obs.

1614 *Br. Hall. Heaven upon Earth* 119 I have seene one man by the helpe of a little engine lift up that weight alone which fortie helping hands by their cleare strength might have endeavored in vain.

17. Free from all limitation, qualification, question, or shortcoming; absolute, complete; entire, pure, sheer. Cf. *CLEAN*.

1529 *MORE Comf. agst. Tyrb.* iii. Wks. 1212/1 Those Christen countreys... he... reckeneth for clere conquest, and vterly taketh for his owne. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 106 The cleare possession of all the realme of England to him and his heyres for ever. *Ibid.*, *Edw. IV* II. 665 To sayle vnto Englands, for the cleare finishing of the same [a matrimonial alliance]. 1635 *BROME Sparagus Gard.* ii. iii. I have four hundred pounds sir; and I brought it up to towne on purpose to make my selfe a cleare gentleman of it. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxx. Wks. 1872-3 II. 73 We are giuen to believe by those who retard the Act of Indemnity, that it shall passe cleare. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-me.* xi. § 20 (1689) 296 For his more cleare satisfaction. 1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus' Antig.* vii. vi. (1733) 221 You will find in all Respects the clear contrary.

18. Free from encumbering contact; disengaged, unentangled, out of reach, quite free; quit, rid.

1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 331. I am free and clear to debate. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Clear*, as a naval term... is expressed of cordage, cables, etc. when they are... disentangled so as to be ready for... service. It

is... opposed to *foul*. 1823 *SCORESBY N. Whale Fishery* 303 We slacked the ship astern until it [an iceberg] was quite clear ahead, and had placed itself across the bows.

## a. with from.

1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 125 That Trebianus may be clear clear from danger. 1593 *DYDEN General Ded.* (T.). He who is clear from any [faults] in his own writings. 1783 *BURKE Let. Ld. Thurlow, Corr.* (1844) III. 36 My motives are clear from private interest. 1815 *Scribblemania* 135 May I from shoals and from quicksands get clear!

## b. with of. Quit, rid, free.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 389 Fearing insurrection of the Commons, which were not all clere of their Melancholy. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iv. i. 4 Let me be cleere of thee. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 266 We were clear of the isles. 1732 *Forc. Ep. Bathurst* 279 Of debts and taxes, wife and children, clear. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 135 Stopping... to get his gray head clear of the low archway. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt* III. 101 As soon as the house was clear of the representatives of the law.

c. In such phrases as to get or keep (oneself) clear, to steer clear, go clear, stand clear, the adjective passes at length into an adverb.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 134 How to get cleere of all the debts I owe. 1602 — *Hann.* iv. vi. 19 On the instant they clear our Shippe. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Cut any thing to get cleare. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. *Disc. on Winds*, etc. i. 3 These constant Trade Winds usually blow... 30 or 40 Leagues off at Sea, clear from any Land. 1711 *STERLE Spect.* No. 38 p. 1 To get clear of such a light Fondness for Applause. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 p. 5 If I can keep clear of these two evils. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 248 We came clear of the suburbs. 1725 — *Voy. round IV.* (1840) 90 Twice she struck... but she did but touch, and went clear. 1731 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 25 The handsomest women... keep the clearest from these extravagancies. 1745 P. THOMAS *Fruit. Anson's Voy.* 284 The Prize... soon after fell foul with her Head on our Starboard Quarter... however, we bore her off as well as we could, and she soon fell clear of us. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. 25 We got clear of the islands before sunrise. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* vii. vii. He is safest from shoals who steers clearest of his... relations. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 180 They sit perfectly clear of each other. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xxvi. 430 Start clear on a new sort of life. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 366/2 The curtains... will hang clear of the doors.

## d. With sb. of action.

1704 *Genil. Instr.* 75 (D.) Among the Lacedemonians, a clear theft [i.e. in which the thief got clear off] pass'd for a virtue. 1858 *Trotter Dr. Thorne* (Hoppe) A few questions so as to make it all clear sailing between us.

19. Of measurement of space or time: combining the notions of senses 17, 18.

## a. Of distance. Cf. c. 5.

1849 *DICKENS Day. Copp.* iv. xiv. A brook seventeen feet clear from side to side. *Mod.* The opening must measure 3 feet clear.

## b. Clear side (of a ship): see quot.

1873 *Act 35 & 37 Vict.* c. 85 § 4 The term 'clear side' means the height from the water to the upper side of the plank of the deck.

c. Clear day or days: a day or days, with no part occupied or deducted.

1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* iii. vi. There must be a clear day... before he could receive the reply. 1885 *Law Times Reports* (N. S.) LIII. 386/2 He is bound upon principle to allow refreshers for every clear day after five hours' hearing. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 80 § 2 (b) Not less than six clear days notice of such meeting shall... [be] given.

20. Free from obstructions or obstacles; unoccupied by buildings, trees, furniture, etc.; open.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 375 When they perceived that all was cleere, they went forth. 1584 *GREENE Myrr. Modestie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 18 Seeing the coast cleere. 1594 *NARBOROUGH Act. Serv. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 67 There are several clear places in the Woods. 1707 *Curiosities Fish.* 256 It should be expos'd to the clear Air, in a place not shelter'd from the Wind. c 1720 *POPE Ess. Homer* (J.). A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence. 1765 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) M b. The sea-coast is called clear when the navigation is not interrupted, or rendered dangerous by rocks. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. ix. 181 The way was now clear to the Jordan. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Ch.* 217 The clear space west of the pews.

b. Free from roughnesses, protuberances, knots, branches; = *CLEAN* a. 12.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. ix. 300 God, when he means to shave clear, chooses a razor with a sharp edge. 1822 *COBBETT in Riv. Rides* (1886) i. 109, I saw several oaks... with a clear stem of more than forty feet.

c. Clear ship: a ship whose deck is cleared for action.

1745 P. THOMAS *Fruit. Anson's Voy.* 280 It was... surprising to see how soon every thing was clear for engaging. *Ibid.* 297 We made a clear Ship... and put ourselves in a Posture ready for fighting. 1748 *ANSON Voy.* ii. iv. 163 We had soon a clear ship, ready for an engagement.

21. Free or emptied of contents, load, or cargo; empty; esp. of a ship, when discharged.

1607 *TORSILL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 155 Never after the female is filled till she have been clear one whole year. 1805 *NELSON* 6 Apr. in *Nicolas Dict.* (1840) VI. 399 One of our Transports will be clear tonight.

22. Free from any encumbrance or trouble; out of debt; out of the hold of the law.

1535 *Musarum Delicia* (N.). Here the people farre and near Bring their diseases, and go clear. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 313, I was now a clear man. a 1732 *GAY* (J.). Five pounds, if rightly put, would set me clear. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 484 Thus the bankrupt becomes a clear man again.

23. Free from pecuniary complications.

1712 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & S.* xiii. 119 Things are not clear at home on his part—debts being contracted, just payment delayed. a 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 436 The Duke of Richmond's affairs, it was true, were not very clear. a 1843 *SOUTHWY Roprecht the Robber* iv. I would that all my flock, like thee, kept clear accounts with Heaven and me!

## † 24. slang. Very drunk. Obs.

1688 *SHADWELL Sgr. Alsatia* i. iv. Yes, really I was clear: for I do not remember what I did. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clear*, very Drunk. 1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* iv. iii. I suppose you are clear—you'd never play such a trick as this else. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

25. U. S. slang. Free from admixture, unadulterated, pure, 'real.' *Clear grit*: 'real stuff'; see quotes.

1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. iii. xxxii. (Hoppe) Champagne, if you get the clear grit, there is no mistake in it. *Ibid.* Ser. iii. xii. Is it [a piece of land] refuse or superfine, clear stuff or only merchantable? — *Sans Slick* in *Engl.* xxii. Solid silver, the clear thing, and no mistake. 1884 *Fortif. Rev.* May 592 There arose up [in Canada] a political party of a Radical persuasion, who were called Clear-Grits, and the Clear-Grits declared for the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves.

B. *adv.* [*Clear* is not originally an adverb, and its adverbial use arose partly out of the predicative use of the adjective, as in 'the sun shines clear'; partly out of the analogy of native English adverbs which by loss of final -e had become formally identical with their adjectives, esp. of *CLEAN* *adv.*, which it has largely supplanted.]

1. Brightly, with effulgence; with undimmed or unclouded lustre. [Cf. *bright* similarly used.]

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 291 Pe sune... schines clere. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2220 *Ariadne*, The stony of hire Corone shyne clere. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi Par. Act.* 206 The glory of thy ghospell maye the clearer shyne. 1576 *KINWILM. MS.* in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 293 King Phœbus shines so cleare. 1621 G. HAREWILL *A. Davids Vow* 188 Thereby... may... our vertues shine the clearer. a 1679 *ORRERY Mus-tapha* ii. That her Gratitude may clearer shine. 1888 T. WATTS in *Sharp's Sonn. of Cent.* 247 So calm they shone and clear.

† 2. In a clear or perspicuous manner; distinctly. Obs. (now *CLEARLY*.)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9754 He mai vnder-stand al cler pat par es in, etc. 1556 *LAUDER Præface* 357 Merke, heir, how I haue schawin how cleare the way. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 377 Now clear I understand. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Hist. Times* iii. 23 He saw things clearer and clearer. a 1704 *LOCKE* (J.) Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. 1768-74 *U. C. L. N. Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 179 So as clearer to discern and readier to execute new matters. a 1784 W. G. HAMILTON *Parl. Logic* (1808) 99 By method you understand a thing clearer.

† 3. Manifestly, evidently. Obs. (now *CLEARLY*.) 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 This wager I wyne cleere.

4. With clear voice; distinctly; *CLEARLY*.

c 1450 *Marlin* xvi. 261 Merlit... cried high and clear. 1681 *RYCAUT Critick* 116 No man spake clear, equal, or without artifice. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 204 While he spoke, a braying ass did sing both loud and clear.

† 5. Completely, quite, entirely, thoroughly; = *CLEAN* *adv* 5. Obs.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* x. xi. 55 All the victory... and chancis... May be reduct and alterat clear agane. 1523 *Lb. BERNERS Provis.* i. cxlvi. 204 Who soeuer toke any prisoner, he was clere his. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 3 Owners... haue ben clere without remedie. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 477 That all Civile discorde shoulde... be cleere forgotten. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 58 They cut not down clear at once but used an after session. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Hist. Times* iii. 40 He is Now got into Clear Another story. 1690 *LOCKE Govt. Wks.* 1727 II. i. ii. § 6. 204 The Day is clear got.

b. With *away, off, out, through, over*, and the like; esp. where there is some notion of getting clear of obstructions, or of escaping; = *CLEAN*.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* ix. xxii. 329 The Romanes went clear away with the better [hand] *diuine superat*. 1689 *SWIFT Ode Temple*, She soars clear out of sight. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) i. i. 27 A Tree to fell across the River... which we cut down, and it reach'd clear over. 1738 E. S. R. L'ESTRANGE *Æsop in Verse* 161 He bit it off clear. 1865 *CARLYLE Frank. Ch.* VI. xvi. xii. 282 Colli and he... were on the edge of being clear off. 1880 *McCARHY Own Times* IV. lii 109 Fancy franchises were swept clear away. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Sept. 5/6 The thieves got clear away. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 57. (1886) 33 It was clear in our teeth from the first.

6. See other quasi-adverbial uses in A. 18 c.

## C. sb.

1. Elliptical uses of the adjective.

† 1. A fair lady, a 'fair'. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Elizabeth hat clere. c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1489, I kende yow of kyssyng quod be clere benne. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 78 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* III. 4 Y have herde of a clere, Florens that ys feyre.

† 2. Brightness, clearness. Obs.

1589 *LODGE Delectable Dict. Satyre* 38 (N.) Thy cleere with cloudy darkes is scar'd. 1590 *GREENE Newer too late* (1600) 104 No cleere appeard vpon the azurd skie. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Hind* i. 458 Twilight hid the clear.

† 3. The clear part of a mirror. Obs.

1587 *GOLDING De Morray* xiv. 205 If the cleere of the Glasse had any peculiar shape of it owne, the Glasse could yeelde none of these shapes at all.

4. *Painting.* (pl.) Lights as opposed to shades. 1814 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 You will weaken both the clears and the obscures. [Cf. *CLEAR-OBSCURE*.]

5. Clear space, part of anything clear of the frame or setting; phr. *in the clear*, in interior measurement. See A. 19.

1715 DESAIGUIERS *Paves Inscr.* 124 Supposing... the Hole... to be 30 inches in the clear, that is, on the inside. 1823 SCORSEBY *N. Whale Fishery* Introd. 41 A church fifty feet long, and twenty broad, in the clear. 1847 F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Hebrew Mon.* 128 Seventy cubits in the clear.

II. Verbal sb. from CLEAR *v*.

6. A clearing of the atmosphere, sky, or weather. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 22 Between nine and ten a Clock there was a fine clear, by which I saw the Land very plainly. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 168 The wind shifted... accompanied with a clear.

D. Combinations.

1. With the adj.: chiefly parasynthetic; as *clear-aided* (having clear air), *clear-crested*, *fac'd*, *featured*, *hearted*, *limbed*, *mind'd*, *pointed*, *spirited*, *stemmed*, *throated*, *toned*, *voiced*, *walled*, *witted*, etc.

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 26 Clear-fac'd morning makes her bright vprize. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 129 (T.) The clear-voiced boys. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3015/4 Stolen or straid... a dark dapple hay Mare... clear Limb'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel*, Eyes... fed With the clear-pointed flame of chastity. — *Arab. Nts.* iii. Clear-stemm'd platans guard The outlet. 1859 — *Lancelot & Elaine* 1153 That clear-featured face Was lovely. 1870 BRYANT *Thad* 1. i. 14 The clear-toned Pylion orator.

2. With the adv., as *clear-dangling*, *-drawn*, *-fudging*, *-seeing*, *-shining*, *-smiling*, *-spoken*, *-standing*, *-swayed*, *-writ*, etc. (See also A. 1 b.).

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen.* VI. ii. 28 In a pale clear-shining sky. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. iii. (1851) 286 Clear-judging tact. 1868 L. D. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 195 That clear-drawn landscape. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 413 A law Clear-writ and proven as the law supreme.

3. Special comb.: † *clear-r-ake*, a kind of confection, partly transparent; *clear-cut a.*, sharply chiselled, sharply defined; *clear-light v.*, to illumine clearly; † *clear-matin*, some kind of bread; † *clear-walk* (see quot.); *clear-wing*, *attrib.*, popular name of the Hawk-moths with transparent wings (*Egeridae*); so *clear-winged*. Also CLEAR-EYED, CLEAR-HEADED, CLEAR-STARCH, etc.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1831) II. 153 (D.), I used to call him the 'clearcake'; fat, fair, sweet, and seen through in a moment. 1769 MRS. RAIFORD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 239 To make Currant Clear Cake. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* 1. ii. 3 A cold and \*clear-cut face. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 298 The clear-cut, emphatic chant which makes a truth doubly telling in Scotch utterance. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOR *Tamhauser* 69 \*Clearlighted all with noble thoughts, Her face glowed as an angel's. 1862 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 292 Ne no Beggere eten Bred pat Benes inne coome, Bote Coket and \*Cler Matin, an of cene whete [1393 C. ix. 328 clerematyn and Coket]. 1868 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/2 The \*Clear Walk is the place that the Fighting Cock is in, and none other. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 190 The various species... called \*Clear-winged Moths. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 95 A moth of the clear-winged division.

**Clear** (klīr), *v*. Forms: 4 *cler* (en, 4-6 *clere*, 4-7 *cleere*, (5 *cleryn*), 6-7 *cleer*, *cleare*, 6-*clear*, (Sc. 7 *clair*, 8-9 *clair*). [f. CLEAR *a.*]

To make clear; become clear; get clear of.

I. In reference to light, and related senses.

† 1. *trans.* To fill with light; to brighten, illumine. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Ex.* xix. 16 The morwetide was ful cleerid [1388 was cleer]. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 773 *Tyde*, Phebus gan to cleere Aurora with the streamys of hete. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4374 *Pe rede sonne*... Pat all be land with his leme lewis & cleres. 1400 *Desir.* *Troy* 7633 The sun in his sercle... All clerit the course, cressit the aire. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* 1. iv. (1614) 37/1 Phoebeus alwaies with his shine, Cleers half of thine [the moon's] aspect divine.

b. To render transparent or translucent; to remove matter which clouds or troubles (a medium), or dims the clearness of (a surface); to clarify (a liquid).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn fro drestys, desicco. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* 146 To cleare and clarifye the skyn. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1707 The poison'd fountain clears itself again. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 310 He sweeps the Skies, and clears the cloudy North. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 1106/2 These seeds are employed to clear muddy water.

c. To clear the air: orig. to free from clouds, mists, or obscuring elements; now, chiefly, to purify from the sultry conditions which precede a storm; also fig.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 437 *Penne wyndis* of treuhis shulden blowe away be heresyis, and cler be eyrs of hol chirche, pat is now ful trouble. 1398 TERVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 324 By sprengyng of his bemes the sonne cleneth and clerith the ayre. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/4 His explicit declaration in reply to Mr. Parnell's speech... has cleared the air.

2. *intr.* To become clear or bright. a. Of the day, sky, weather, etc.: *originally*, To become bright or full of light; to become 'fine', clear up; to become free of clouds, mist, or stormy elements.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 519 O morw, as day bigan to clere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 313 The sonne aryst, the weder cleareth. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 366 Pan gan it to calme and clere all aboute. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn, or wex

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clere or bryghte, as wedur, *sereno, clareo*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 133 As wether cleerth, or clowdth, so must men take. 1595 SHAKS. *Johniv.* ii. 108 So foule a skie, cleeres not without a storme. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 When it cleered; in sight of land. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* 1 § 27. 202 The air was clearing, and our hopes brightening.

b. To become free from anything that mars transparency, or purity of colour.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 71 So now the blood begins to clear again. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 1. i. (1651) 233 Many rivers... are muddy... but after they be settled two or three dayes defecate and clear. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty*, Her spots are gone, her visage clears. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 183 Allowing the liquid to clear in the vessel.

c. fig.

1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 179 The prospect clears, and Warton stands confess'd. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 133 For his care-clouded brow shall clear. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 148 Then for a time the prospect seemed to clear. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 14 Are our views of God and of Christ gradually enlarging and clearing.

3. *trans.* To make (the eyesight) clear. (Partly with the notion of giving clearness of vision, partly of cleansing the eyes from motes, films, etc.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 57 That will cleere your sight. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 161 The gall with honey cleareth the eyes. 1667 [see CLEAR *a.* 10]. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 91 Heaven had calmed and cleared those burning eyes.

4. To make (a person) clear as to a matter; to convince (*obs.*); to enlighten or inform (the mind or understanding): to clarify.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 11 31t clereh his clause no pinge my wittis. a 1631 DONNE *Ann. Hist. Septuagint* (1658) 189 For the Integrity of Moses... we are sufficiently cleared and satisfied by the Authority of the Holy Spirit of God. 1638 HAMILTON *Papers* (1880) 28 The desyre of some... to be cleared in some things. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. 336 With some prospect of finding... my puzzled brain cleared.

5. To make clear or plain to the mind; to free from obscurity or ambiguity; to explain, elucidate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleryn or make clere a thyng pat ys unknowe, clarifico, manifest. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* 1. xiii. 7a Porto expowne and cleere her wordis. 1569 BIBLE (Douay) *title-p.*, Tables; and other helps, for clearing Controversies in Religion. a 1665 BACON *Mas. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. 1 In cases wherein the law is cleared by authority. 1652 NEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 Objections... are cleared and answered. a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 101 To clear this point. 1766 GOLDSM. *Viz. W.* xxvi. I waited on her father in person, willing to clear the thing to his satisfaction. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* 1. 2 Till I have quite cleared my meaning about them. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 242 God is at no pains to clear, either the likelihood of His history, or the fulfillment of His prophecies. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xiii. (1878) 112 Their value and use is to clear and abbreviate discourse.

† 6. To make manifest, demonstrate, prove. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. ii. § 8 The evidence of time doth clear this assertion. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. viii. (1739) 50 Nor do any of the Precedents... clear, that the King... did grant. c 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Pref.* 89 Every one [of these Passages] are true, and may be perfectly clear'd. 1770 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 31 The title to the house in Berners-street cannot be cleared.

II. Of the voice or vocal organs.

7. To make the voice clear and distinct; to free the vocal organs of huskiness, phlegm, etc.

1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* ii. 74 And lets them all drink Wine to clear the Voice. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tucketoby* Introd. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 10 Having cleared her voice... she began the lecture. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* 1. v. (1883) 38 He cleared his throat, and was silent awhile.

III. To make pure, innocent.

8. *fig.* To make pure from stain, to wash away (a stain); to purify, clarify.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When the resone es cleryde fra all worldly and fleschely behaldynges... and es illumined with grace for to be-halde Godde and gastly thynges. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 354 The blackest sin is clear'd with absolution. *Ibid.* 1053 To clear this spot by death. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrieman* 24 A Rich man and a poore did both appeare Before a Judge, an iniurie to cleare. 1687 WAKE *Preparation for Death* (J.), Clear your soul from all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.

9. To make clear from the imputation of guilt, to free from accusation, charge, or blame; to prove innocent; to acquit. (Often, to clear oneself.)

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iii. (Arb.) 6 He hath ynowh to doo to clere hym self. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* Bij. When the person so charged doth purge and cleare himselfe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 246 And, as found, her to condemne or cleare. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 46 Knaive, acknowledge thine offence, Or I grow crabbed, and sa claire thee. 1659 CAPT. BAYNES in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442, I move to clear them, and make them innocent persons. 1773 ADDISON *Cato* iii. v. 58 How I would'st thou clear rebellion! 1802 MAR. EDGOWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 169 He must commit Mr. F. to gaol, unless he can clear himself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 469 A resolution clearing the Victualling Office was proposed by Montague.

b. Const. of, from. Cf. 11.

1483 *Vulgaris obs.* *Tarento* 7b, Late me clere my selfe of this fault. 1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* 1. Dij. Christes answers... cleares him of it. 1605 SHAKS. *Match.* ii. ii. 67 A little Water cleares vs of this deed. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lviii. 786 From Idolatry in the second acception they can never cleare themselves. 1693 LOCKE *Tolerance* iii. 1. Wks. 1727 II. 295, I shall endeavour to clear myself of that Imputation. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxi. 142 Why do not they immediately clear themselves from it? 1885 G. MONOD in

*Contemp. Rev.* July 144 M. Paulin Paris... clears them both from the reproach.

IV. To make clear from encumbrance or obstruction.

10. To free from obstructions, obstacles, impediments, things or persons that obstruct or cumber a space; to make open or void for passage or operations. To clear the coast, clear a way, clear the decks, are also used fig.

1530 PALSGR. 486/2 The kyngye intendeth to go to Calays, but we muste first clere the costes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 307 No sooner cleered was the Coast, but that the bidden Guest Steales to her Chamber doore. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in Churchill *Collect.* (1704) IV. 820 The Wind coming Easterly, carried all the Ice into the Sea, and cleared the Sound a great way. c 1647 *Knts. Isle Wight* in *Sc. Pasquill* (1668) 154 Have you cleared the way to Joppa? 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* lxxi, We sat down to dinner, and when we had finished, and the table had been cleared, we drew to the fire. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiii. 170 To clear them [the walls of the city] by showers of missiles. 1866 SALA *Barbary* 5 Police to clear the way. 1870 BRYANT *Thad* 1. ii. 42 They cleared the decks amid the clamorous cries of multitudes. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* 11. 20 For this great palace he cleared an area. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/5 The streets had to be cleared.

b. In various specific uses, as

(a.) To prepare (a ship) for action by removing everything that is in the way, from the decks, etc.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 16 We stoved most of our empty Casks, in order to clear our Ships as much as possible. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 277 He cleared ship and made ready for action. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 304/1 Clearing an English war-ship for action.

(b.) To free (land, etc.) from trees, underwood, etc., in preparation for cultivation. Also fig.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 188 The S. W. end of the Island hath never been cleared. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 9 There were 40 acres cleared at Pennsbury at thy going off. 1746-7 HERVY *Medit.* (1818) 145 Let holy discipline clear the soil. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 93 The Englishman clears half the quantity of land,—clears it very thoroughly. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iii. xiv, Seeing that he had so far cleared ground, the Parson went on to intimate, etc.

(c.) To free (a felled tree) from branches, to convert into clear timber.

1803 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xviii. 145 A fir-tree lying felled and cleared in the enclosure.

II. Hence, *gen.*, To free or rid (a place or thing of any things by which it is occupied, accompanied, or encumbered, so as to leave the former clear or void). Now a leading sense which tends to colour all the others.

1538 JOYNT *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 40 Let Tin[dale] clere himselfe of this enour. 1585 LLOYD *Yves. Health* Tj, A grene frogge... if y<sup>e</sup> patient be anyntid ther with yore his fit, it shal clere him of hys Agewe. 1701 *Genl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 1171 Having cleared the plain of its inhabitants, and the air of its winged people. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 216 The young cuckoo... sets about clearing the nest of the young sparrows. 1835 BONNYCASTLE *A Algebra* 83 Any equation may be cleared of fractions, by multiplying each of its terms successively by the denominators. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labourer* II. 350 (Hoppe) The straths and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and the whole country has been converted into an immense sheep walk. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 63 A wild desire to clear the house of these new-comers. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 40 The higher valley-levels, when cleared of wood, were devoted to purposes of agriculture. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xix. 153 The inside of the stockade had been cleared of timber.

† b. with *from*: to free from. *Obs.*

1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 80 [Oswiu] cleared the Country from his [Penda's] Cruelty. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii, They are... cleared from this apprehension [of death]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts III.* 871 By a machine generally called a Devil or Opener... the cotton is cleared from its heaviest dirt and opened.

12. To remove, so as to leave the place or way clear. Cf. CLEAR AWAY, OFF, OUT.

a 1672 WILKINS (J.), A man digging... did meet with a door, from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door. 1823 W. SCORSEBY *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 69 Having cleared the wreck, and close-reefed the topsails. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 183 A few events in the internal history of the Duchy may be usefully cleared out of the way. 1873 INISTRAM *Maab* v. 80 We toiled away with our men at clearing the great stones.

b. With mixture of sense 1 b, c (cf. 24, 25).

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins.* War III. 693 A gentle sea-breeze began to clear the mist, and the sun shone forth.

13. *intr.* To depart, so as to leave the place clear. (In quot. 1832 with mixture of sense 2. Cf. 24, 25.)

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins.* War III. 698 When the mist cleared, their whole force was seen. *Ibid.* 202 As soon as the fog cleared. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* (1848) I. 383 'Will you clear, gentlemen? Will you clear? Will you be so good as clear, gentlemen, and make a little room for more?' Regardless of the Captain's cries, they didn't clear at all, but stood there, bolt upright and staring.

V. To make clear of contents or burden.

14. To deprive of its contents, to leave empty, exhaust. To clear a dish, to dispose of its contents; to clear an examination paper (mod. colloq.), to 'dispose of' all the questions; to clear a ship, to discharge it of its cargo.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. *Disc. on Winds*, etc. vii. 86 And



having every Man his Callibash full . . . but I am confident not a Man among us all did clear his Dish. 1728 De For 10y. round World (1840) 343 They found that they had cleared the place, which was not of large extent. 1794 NELSON 3 July in Nicolas Disp. (1845) I. 422 To send me an exact Return of what Ships are cleared; and what the other Ships have still on board.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become empty.

1886 Daily News 20 Sept. 2/5 Supplies continue good, and the market clears with a steady demand.

c. To purge the bowels.

1719 D'UNFEE Pills V. 313. I clear the Lass with a Wain-scot Face.

d. To unburden or purge the conscience.

1883 S. R. GARDNER Hist. Eng. I. vi. 261 They all confessed to the priest . . . After they had thus cleared their consciences, they rode off to Stephen Littleton's house.

VI. To make or get clear from contact.

15. *trans.* To free from contact or entanglement; to free and separate; to get (a thing or oneself) clear of or from.

1599 HAKLUYT Voy. II. ii. 173 (R.) He was like to be encompassed by the squadrons, and with great difficulty cleared himself. 1622 Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram. i. xvi. 78 When two Cables that come through two several Hawes are twisted, the untwisting them is called *clearing the Hawse*. 1761 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 1531 Captain Potts . . . lately gallantly cleared himself from six French privateers. 1765 W. SCORESBY J. Voy. N. Whale Fishery 289 The hauling of this fish up by the lines, and the clearing it afterwards of a floe under which it was carried by the current. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xii. (1856) 93 It is often necessary to clear or straighten the hawser after its attachment.

† b. To get (any one) clear of a place. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. i. ii. 439. I will . . . by twos, and threes, at several Posterns, Clear them o' th' Citie. 1622-62 HEVLIN Cosmogr. iii. (1673) 57/2 Having cleared ourselves of so much of this Mountain, as lay before us on our way, we pass over to Palestine.

16. To pass (an obstruction, etc.) without entanglement or collision; to pass clear of; to get clear through or away from.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 33 Ere she could cleere the passage, Assaph Chaun met with Sultan Seriare. 1656 J. HAMMOND Leah & R. (1844) 11 Expect the Ship somewhat troubled and in a hurlyburly, until ye clear the lands end. 1745 P. THOMAS J. Voy. Anson's Voy. 316 Had the Wind continued . . . we should have found it difficult to have cleared that Coast. 1804 MONSON in J. Owen Wellesley's Disp. 528 We had just cleared the ravines when the enemy's cavalry made a desperate charge. 1853 KANE Grinnell Exp. xxii. (1856) 178 A moment after, the ice drove by, just clearing our stern.

17. To leap clear over; to pass over (a distance).

1797 'G. GAMBADO' Acad. Horsem. vi. (1809) 91 He clears every thing with his fore legs in a capital style. 1810 SCOTT Lady of L. i. ii. With one brave bound the corpse he cleared. 1824 - St. Roman's xii. With a swifter pace . . . Captain MacTurk cleared the ground betwixt the Spring and its gay vicinity. 1835 A. FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr. (1837) III. 247 The passage . . . in which difficulties are cleared as fences are cleared in hunting—by a flying leap.

b. Of guns, etc. To have free range over.

1691 T. HALE Acc. New Invent. 126 The Guns in the Fore-castle and steerage clear the Deck, as those of the Round-house do the Quarter deck.

VII. To free from pecuniary liabilities.

18. To settle or discharge a debt, bill, etc.

1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. ii. 11. 321 All debts are cleared between you and I, if I might see you at my death. 1613 ROWLANDS Paire Spy-Knaster Bijb. Next to my Taylor, and will him be heere About eluen, and his Bill Ile cleere. 1663 DRYDEN Rival Ladies ii. i. If that will clear my Debt, enjoy thy Wish. 1751 BERKELEY Let Wks. 1871 IV. 331, I send the above bill to clear what you have expended on my account. 1779 J. MOORE View Soc. Fr. (1789) I. i. 3 Money sufficient to clear all his debts.

† b. *intr.* To adjust accounts, claims, or differences with; to settle with. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL Civ. Wares viii. lxii. How He might clear with her, and stop report. 1615 SIR R. BOYLE Diary (1886) I. 65, I have cleared with my plasterers for freting my gallery. 1753 SHOLLETT Cl. Fathom (1784) 107/1 It was the custom . . . for the client to clear with his attorney before trial. 1796 STEDMAN Surinam (1819) II. xxi. 407 On the 18th the troops were finally cleared with, and paid their remaining arrears (cf. *clearings*).

19. *trans.* To set free from debt, or pecuniary embarrassment.

1704 W. PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem. IX. 343 To clear our encumbered estate. 1853 LYTTON My Novel viii. iv. I did not say that that sum would clear me. 1885 LAW Times LXXIX. 328/1 Moneys granted. for the purpose of clearing the great orator's estate, which was insolvent.

b. *absol.* (for *refl.*)

1612 BACON Ess. Expense (Arb.) 55 He that cleere at once will relapse. But hee that cleereth by degrees, induceth an habite of frugality, and gaineth aswell vpon his minde as vpon his estate.

20. To free (a ship or cargo) by satisfying the customs, harbour dues, etc.

1703 Lond. Gas. No. 3924/4 All her Cargo being unladen and cleared. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk. To clear goods, to pay the custom-house dues and duties.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* in same sense; hence, to leave a port under such conditions.

1807 SIR R. WILSON J. Voy. 15 July in Life (1862) II. viii. 349 The English ships are all clearing as fast as possible from Memel under an apprehension that Buonaparte may send an order to detain them. 1885 LAW Reports, Weekly Notes 146/1 The ship loaded the coals, and, having cleared at the custom-house, started on her voyage to Bombay.

1889 Daily News 13 Apr. 2/5 The steamer . . . cleared at Christiania, bound for New York.

21. *trans.* To gain or make in clear profit.

1719 ADDISON (J.). He clears but two hundred thousand a year. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 302 A Captain might thus clear several thousands of pounds by a short voyage.

22. To defray at once (all the charges of any business); to pass onefree through (toll-gates, etc.). 1829 SOUTHEY Pilgr. Compostella Introd., Tickets there were given, To clear all toll gates on the way.

23. To pass (a bill, cheque, through-ticket) through the Clearing-House.

1868 ROGERS Pol. Econ. xi. (1876) 148 Many millions in value of such bills [of exchange] are weekly cleared through the London bankers.

VIII. With adverbs:

24. *Clear away.*

a. *trans.* To remove, leave the place, so as to clear. *absol.* To remove the remains of a meal.

1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 112 7 Sunday clears away the Rust of the whole Week. 1837 MARRYAT Dog Fiend II. xiv. (L.). Smallbones, asked his master, as he cleared away, whether he should keep the red-herring for the next day. 1860 TYNDALE Glac. i. § 27, 211, I had a man to clear away the snow. 1873 MORLEY Rousseau I. 5 Clearing away the overgrowth of errors.

† b. To pay out (a line) free from entanglement.

1697 DAMPIER Voy. (1698) I. i. 17 One George Gwyn took the end of a Line, and made it fast about his Neck, and left the other end ashore, and one man stood by the Line, to clear it away to him.

c. *intr.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To pass away and leave clearness behind.

1805 A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron. III. 202 About five it cleared away, and we saw L'Hercule to leeward. 1823 W. SCORESBY N. Whale Fishery 159 We had a fog which never once cleared away for fifteen days. 1827 KEBLE Chr. Y. 21 Trin. i. The morning mist is cleared away, Yet still the face of heaven is gray.

25. *Clear off.*

a. *trans.* To remove (an encumbrance) so as to leave a thing clear; to get rid of (a debt or claim) by settling it.

1766 LEADBETTER Royal Gauger ii. iv. (ed. 6) 250 [The common Brewer, Inn-keeper, etc.] are obliged to pay and clear off the Duty within the Week or Month after such entries are made. 1824 MARY MILNER Life i. Milner xiii. 242 To 'clear off,' as he used to say, some of his unanswered letters. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. III. 215 A mortgage for a thousand pounds was cleared off by a bag of counters made out of old kettles. 1883 Manch. Exam. 12 Dec. 5/1 To clear off the stocks which depress the market.

b. *intr.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To go off so as to leave clearness. Of intruders (*collog.*): To be off and leave the place clear.

1840 R. DANA Ref. Mast xi. 25 On the sixth it cleared off, and the sun came out bright. 1854 H. ROGERS Ess. (1860) II. 7 The clouds . . . will clear off before the summit is reached. 1859 JERMON Britany vii. 92 The rain soon cleared off. 1888 J. KICKABY Moral Philos. 205 To warn the visitor to clear off.

26. *Clear out.*

a. *trans.* To take or throw out so as to leave the place clear.

1655 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 189 The gates . . . shalbe pulled up, taken away and cleared out. 1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Travels II. 82 Finally they were all cleared out as rubbish.

b. To empty and leave clear. *slang.* To rid of cash, to 'clear out'.

1850 THACKERAY Pendennis (Hoppe), The luck turned from that minute . . . Came away cleared out, leaving that infernal check behind me. 1869 PHILLIPS Vocab. iii. 49 A considerable ejection of ashes occurred, which cleared out the crater. 1884 Illust. Lond. News Christm. No. 6/2 He cleared you out that night, old man.

c. To pass through the process of clearing on leaving port. (With various constructions.)

1758 J. BLAKE Plan Mar. Syst. 57 When an outward-bound merchant ship is manned and cleared out. 1818 B. O'REILLY Greenland 152 The masters of whale ships are forbidden by a solemn oath . . . before clearing out the voyage, to seek nothing but blubber. 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV. 485 Every merchant ship that cleared out from the Thames or the Severn.

d. *intr. collog.* To depart out of a place, be off, take oneself off.

1825 J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan II. 151 Like many a hero before him, he 'cleared out'. 1861 THORAU Lett. (1865) 196 The doctor . . . tells me that I must 'clear out' to the West Indies or elsewhere. 1885 Truth 28 May 847, I would have the Canal under the control of an International Commission . . . and then I would clear out of the country.

27. *Clear up.*

a. *trans.* To make clear (what has become overcast); to brighten up.

1588 SHAKS. Tit. A. i. 1. 263 Cleere vp Faire Queene that cloudy countenance. 1671 MILTON P. R. iv. 437 The birds . . . 'Clear'd up' their choicest notes in bush and spray. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). A savoury dish, a homely treat, Where all is plain, where all is neat, Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great.

b. *intr.* To become clear; esp. of the weather after rain or storm.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ix. 41 It cleares vp, set your fore-sail. 1653 WALTON Angler 195 The weather clears up a little. 1727 SWIFT Culliver iii. iv. 203 His Excellency observed my countenance to clear up. 1843 THACKERAY Irish Sk. Bk. ix. (1879) 100 The day did not clear up sufficiently to allow me to make any long excursion.

c. *trans.* To put into order by clearing away obstructions, rubbish, etc.; to 'tidy up'.

1765 A. DICKSON Treat. Agric. 252 The plough . . . follows and cleas up the furrows. 1840 R. DANA Ref. Mast xxviii. 95 Not a letter was read until we had cleared up decks for the night. 1885 Manch. Exam. 15 June 5/5 To clear up the mess of difficulties.

d. *intr.* To come into order from confusion.

1749 FURLING Tom Jones vii. xiii. (1840) 98/1 The house began to clear up from the hurry which this accident had occasioned.

e. *trans.* To make clear and lucid (to the mind); to elucidate.

1691 BOYLE (J.). By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear up. 1734 BERKELEY Analyst § 21 In order therefore to clear up this point. 1832 H. MARTINEAU Life in Words iv. 54 You have cleared up the matter completely. 1860 W. COLLINS Wom. W. hite i. vi. 25 We must really clear up this mystery, in some way.

f. *intr.* To become perspicuous or lucid.

1875 E. WHITE Life in Christ (1878) Pref. 12 My early ideas have somewhat cleared up in certain directions in the course of subsequent reflection.

g. *trans.* To settle or adjust (debts, accounts).

1726 BERKELEY Lett. 20 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 120 It is an infinite shame that the debts are not cleared up and paid.

**Clearage** (klīr'edz). [*f.* CLEAR *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of clearing or making clear.

1818 in TODD. 1830 KNAPP J. Nat. Naturalist 197 The . . . clearance of rude and open places, and the drainage of marshy lands. 1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 5 The complete clearance of sewers.

† 2. = CLEARING 4. *Obs.*

1827 CARLYLE Germ. Rom. IV. 347 The owner will abandon his new-grubbed clearance.

3. *Comm.* = CLEARANCE 8.

1755 MAGENS Insurances I. 201 The . . . Sum laid out by the Captain . . . in order to be repaired, and get his Clearance.

**Clearance** (klīr'ans). [*f.* as *PIEC.* + -ANCE.]

1. The action of clearing, or making clear; a freeing from obscurity, obstruction, encumbrance.

1563 BALE Wks. (1849) 253 A prophecy is this, Apocalypse called . . . it is a full clearance to all the chronicles and most notable histories, etc. 1697 T. BLACKWILL Schenna Sacr. Pref. 9 A particular consideration and clearance of these doctrines. 1827 SOUTHEY Penins. War II. 695 The ship was sent to Gibraltar to . . . undergo a thorough clearance. 1847 Mrs. GORE Castles Air ii. (Stratm.), As some clearance to my density, I fell back upon the letter. 1884 Law Times Reports 15 Mar. 88/2 To effect the clearance of a large property from incumbrances. 1885 MARTINEAU Ethical Theory I. 193 It does not much matter whether the advantage of arithmetic and algebra is called a clearance or an extension of thought.

2. *spec.* The clearing (of land) by the removal of wood, old houses, inhabitants, etc.

1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour II. 350 (Hoppe) The 'clearances,' as they were called, which took place some few years back, in the Highlands of Scotland . . . The strathes and gleirs of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants. 1874 Sat. Rev. July 28 Cases in which the help of Parliament is asked to enforce clearances of land in large towns. 1883 Athenæum 3 Mar. 275 The story of the Highland clearances deserves to be told.

3. The removal of encumbrances, burdens, obstructions, etc.

1824 MISS MITFORD Village Ser. i. (1863) 22 A general clearance of pollards and brambles. 1831 Cat's Tail 23 You'd have sworn he considered her loss a good clearance. 1854-6 PATMORE Angel in H. i. i. ii. (1879) 27 This clearance light of all my care. 1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng. III. xiii. 177 A fine scene . . . as we sometimes witness with the sudden clearance of a storm.

4. The settlement of a debt, or claim; the passing of cheques, etc., through the Clearing House for their settlement.

1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng. IV. 163 To prevent disputes by a clearance of the score. 1868 ROGERS Pol. Econ. xi. (1876) 148 Many millions in value of such bills are weekly cleared through the London bankers, and these clearances represent a large . . . amount of these commercial instruments.

5. *Comm.* The clearing of a ship at the Custom House. Cf. CLEAR *v.* 20.

1731-6 BAILLY, Clearance (or Clearing) of a ship at the Custom house. 1774 Hull Dock Act 24 At the time of such ship's . . . clearance or discharge outwards. 1805 in East Reports V. 398 A certificate of clearance, with a manifest of her cargo annexed thereto. 1885 Act 48 & 49 Vic. c. 60 § 20 Ships . . . whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession.

6. A clear space. b. In the steam-engine: the distance between the cylinder-cover and the piston when at the end of its stroke.

1788 SMEATON Quadrant in Phil. Trans. LXXIX. 4 The clearance between the body of the globe and its surrounding horizon. 1825 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 433 It requires to be double the length of the cylinder, besides . . . the spaces . . . occupied by the necessary steps, framing, clearances, etc.

7. A piece of cleared ground, esp. in the back-woods; = CLEARING 4.

1839 GALT Demon Destiny, etc. (1840) 69 Flowers unfolding gay Adorn the clearance. 1878 Black Green Past. xi. 317 [This forest was] broken up by innumerable clearances. 1882 W. BOYD Note Backwoods. Canada, The young settler had made a clearance of perhaps two acres, on which, however, the stumps still stood.

8. A certificate that a ship has been cleared on leaving a port (see quot. 1875).

1727 Col. Rec. Penn. III. 283 Last from Dover, as by Clearance from the Officers of his Majesties Customs there. 1755 MAGENS Insurances I. 88 All such Clearances or

Registers from the Custom-houses, as are ordinarily given, are called for. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* § 6 (ed. 2) 226 The Clearance is the Certificate of the Custom-House authorities of the last port from which the vessel came, to show that the Custom duties have been paid. The Clearance specifies the cargo and its destination. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xx. 532 A few British ships took stamped clearances.

9. Clear or net profit. *rare*.

1864 Webster cites TROLLOPE.

**Clear-cole** (klī'ikou). Also *claire-cole*. [ad. F. *claire colle* clear glue or size.] A preparation of size mixed with whitening or white-lead used as a first coating in house-painting; a coating of size to promote the adherence of gold-leaf in gilding. Hence **Clear-cole v.**, to apply clear-cole to.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 417 Clearcole and Finish, which is the cheapest kind of painting. The whole is painted over with a preparation of whitening and size to form the ground. Over this a coat of oil-colour, prepared with lead, called the finish, is laid. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 563 In oil-gilding, a coat of clear-cole is laid on intermediate between the white stuff and the oil gold-size. 1844-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2273 There is a process used by painters termed clear-coleing, which is executed with white lead ground in water, and mixed with size.

**Cleared** (klī'ed), *pp. a.* [f. CLEAR v. + -ED.] Made clear.

1771 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 211 Our clear'd Heaven-erect'd Eyes. 1856 OLMDSTEN *Slave States* 17 Of the cleared land, not more than one quarter seems to have been lately in cultivation.

Hence **Clear-redness** *rare*—1, enlightenment.

1861 FULLER (W.). Imputed by his friends to the clearedness, by his foes to the seariness of his conscience.

**Clearer** (klī'er). [f. CLEAR v. + -ER.]

1. One who or that which clears (in various senses of the vb.).

1599 Broughton's *Let.* 46 Desire not to be a clearer of S. Peter rather than his hearer. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleanse Linnen* Ded., Cleanser, Clearer and Reformer of deformed and polluted Linnen. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 11 Gold is a wonderful Clearer of the Understanding; it dissipates every Doubt and Scruple in an Instant. 1769 Lloyd's *Evening Post* 27-30 Oct. 410/3 Milk of Roses... the most friendly Preserver and Clearer of the Skin. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* xiii, These Irish people would make good clearers of his land.

2. *Techn. a.* Salt-making. A tank or reservoir used in condensing salt from brine.

1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 51 The Brine is... conveyed into large Wooden Vessels, called Clearers. 1863 H. J. SLACK in *Intell. Observer* IV. 94 The visitors to Lymington... find it [the brine shrimp] abundantly in the tanks or reservoirs, called clearers.

b. *Spinning*. A revolving roller with wire brushes which strips cotton, wool, etc., off the carding cylinder.

1875 URD *Dict. Arts* III. 872 The mechanism within the clearer... by which the brushes are caused to travel is simple and solid. 1879 J. ROBERTSON *Cotton-Spin.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 To prevent them from being choked with cotton, each of them is brushed or cleared by smaller rollers, called clearers.

c. *Rope-making*.

1794 Riggings & Seamen's *Ship* 44 Clearer, a Tool similar to the hatchell, but with finer teeth, as the hemp is... finished on it for lines and twines, for sail-makers, etc.

**Clear-eye**.

1. See CLARY sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. 2. (See quot.)

1865 CORNH. *Mag.* July 33 No one, perhaps, has ever walked by the side of a river without being struck by those glassy spots, those 'clear-eyes' as sailors would call them, which every now and then appear, especially where the current runs deep.

**Clear-eyed, a.** Having clear eyes; clear of vision, physical or mental.

1530 TINDALE *Practica Prelates* Wks. II. 298 So clear-eyed that he can spy false miracles. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* vi. ccvii. O potent sympathy! which canst beguile An heart so pure and clear-eyed. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 176 The... firm and clear-eyed intelligence of Goethe.

**Cleargie, -gy(e, obs. ff. CLERGY.**

**Clear-headed.**

1. Having a clear head; clear of intellect.

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) II. 308 He was certainly a very clear-headed Man. 1818-60 WHATELY *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 145 A very clear-headed man must always perceive some of the truths which are generally overlooked. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* 15 One of the most clear-headed and hard-working men of his generation.

2. Characteristic of a clear head.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* v. i. (1861) 107 Plain clear-headed common sense. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 282 Clear-headed calculations.

Hence **Clear-head-ness**.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 18/2, I still survive to marvel at your clear-head-ness. 1884 F. P. COBBE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 796 A man of... almost abnormal clear-head-ness.

**Clearing** (klī'arīng), *vb. sb.* [f. CLEAR v.]

1. The action of the vb. CLEAR, in various senses: brightening; clarifying; elucidation; exculpation, etc.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 þe fourþe dower and þe laste is cleryng of mannis bodi when it shynþe bryht in hevene as þe sunne or oþer sterres. 1440 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vii. 316 For the more clearing that the ensampling... maketh no boond. 1599 BILSON *(title)*, The Effect of certain Sermons, touching the full Redemption of Mankind... with a clearing of certain objections maid against the said doctrine. 1604 DLE in *Hearne Collect.* 3 Nov. 1705 (Oxf.

Hist. Soc.) I. 64 Upon his said Justification, and Clearing. 1777 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s. v. *Clearing*, of Beer, the same as Fining. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 137 Not without a certain clearing of his countenance.

b. with adverbs.

1792 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 65 The clearing up of some of the most blind descriptions. 1837 BROWNING *Stratford* v. ii, The curious glosses, subtle notices, ingenious clearings-up. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Armand Carrel* (1859) I. 266 note, There sometimes comes one great clearing-off, one day of reckoning called a revolution.

2. The removal of encumbrances or obstructions; freeing from debt.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 203 The controversie they had with the nobility about clearing of debts. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 293 A clearing of star-material from certain regions. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 489 A little clearing of the sand here and there, led to further discoveries.

3. *Spec.* The clearing of land from trees or other obstructions to cultivation.

1860 ALL V. *Round* No. 75. 585 He plunged into the forest... took possession of the shanty, and began his clearing.

4. A piece of land cleared for cultivation, esp. in the primeval forest.

1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* i, There was what in the language of the country was called a clearing. 1853 MAS MOORE *(title)* Life in the Clearings Versus the Bush. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 49 The idea of a forest clearing is not necessary to the mark. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 243 A tiny clearing pared from the edge of the wood.

5. *Comm.* = CLEARANCE 5.

1683 PENN. *Archives* I. 77 An Account of John Hill of his Entries and Clearings. 1769 DE FOE's *Tour* Gt. Brit. I. 141 Here all outward-bound Ships must stop... and suffer what they call a second Clearing.

6. The passing of cheques or bills, etc., through a clearing-house.

1883 STUBBS *Mercantile Gas.* 8 Nov. 982 A proposal... for the more expeditious clearing of London cheques continues to excite public attention.

7. *Mil.* See quot. 1816.

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 497 They shall have subsistence money and clearings constantly paid as usual. 1701 *Ibid.* V. 11 The lord Ranelagh is paying a months clearings to the forces in England. 1781 REP. *Comm. Public Acc.* in *Grose Mil. Antiq.* (1812) II. 176 This unissued subsistence of the British forces... continues in his [the paymaster-general's] hands till the accounts of the several regiments are made up, when it falls into the clearings, and is issued to the agents. 1816 JAMES MIL. *Dict.* The balance of the pay of the officers, over and above their subsistence, after the warrant deductions are made, and the ispeited pay, if there is any, is charged to the Officer, is called Clearings; which are paid by the paymaster to the agent, who pays them to the officers.

8. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as clearing-beck, a BECK (sb.) or vat used in calico-printing; clearing-nut, a tree-fruit used by the Indians to clear muddy water for use; also the tree (*Strychnos potatorum*); clearing-pan = CLARIFIER 2; clearing-ring (Angling) a jointed ring which is slipped down the reel line to free it and the hook when entangled in an obstacle; clearing-screw, -stone, etc. Clearing-banker: see CLEARING-HOUSE b.

1824 PENNY CYC. XXIII. 152/2 *Strychnos potatorum*, \*Clearing-nut, has berries containing only one seed. 1866 TREAS. BOT. 1206/2 The seeds known in that country [India] as Clearing Nuts. 1877 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 15 A \*clearing ring, which is of use to disengage the hook when entangled. 1875 STONLICHEN *Brit. Sports* I. v. lii. 346 Recourse must be had to a long forked stick or the clearing-ring.

**Clearing, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING.] That clears or becomes clear.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 623 When the clearing North will puff the Clouds away. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 138 When by clearing brooks I've been.

**Clearing House, clearing-house** An institution in London established by the bankers for the adjustment of their mutual claims for cheques and bills, by exchanging them and settling the balances. Extended to imitations of this in other places, and to institutions of a similar nature, as the *Railway Clearing House*, an office in which the mutual claims of the different railways for through tickets and freights, etc. are settled.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 126 In London this is avoided, by making all checks paid in to bankers pass through what is technically called 'The Clearing House'. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. 48 The clearing house to which every City banker sends each afternoon all the cheques on other bankers which he has received during the day. 1848 60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Clearing House*, an establishment recently organized in the city of New York. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* xiv. (1851) 141 The London Clearing-House is enabled to trace the course of all waggon and passenger-carriages. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 37 Indirect and intermediate settlements, in which London appears as the clearing-house of the world. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 37 The Clearing-house... was established by the principal bankers in London in the year 1775. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Stand.* 39 France acting as a clearing-house between England and India.

b. *Attrib.* So also clearing-banker, a banker who has admission to the Clearing House.

1878 M. MARBLE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 Our bank-notes, checks, drafts, book-accounts, and clearing-house machinery. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 221 Every Bank in London and the Country is represented by Clearing Bankers, who, as agents, send through the Clearing House all drafts payable in the City and in the Country.

**Clearish** (klī'rif), *a.* Somewhat clear.

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 439 A clearish sky. 1879 J. W. SHERRER *Who is Mary?* 41, I have a clearish head, I think.

**Cleark, obs. f. CLERK.**

**Clearly** (klī'ri), *adv.* [f. CLEAR + -LY.] In a clear manner.

1. Brightly; luminously; transparently. *Obs.* (exc. as blended with 2).

1350 WILL. PALERNE 4422 Into a choys chaumber þe clerli was painted. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vi. 100 The moyn was schynand rycht clerly. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 381 They bee the brighter glasses and more clearly receyue this loue. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 17, I have discover'd so many fresh Graces in her, and those shine so clearly. 1656 BR. HALL *Invis. World* i. § 2 The spiritual agility and clearly-lightsome nature of that whereby they are enlived.

2. With optical distinctness; without obscurity; opposed to dimly.

1300 ST. BRANDAN 461 Hi seze in the see as clerliche as hi scholde alonde. 1340 AYENB. 38 Panne we him solle ysy face to face clyerliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 25 He is restorid so that he syz clerly alle thingis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/3 The more he wente... the more clerlyer he sawe. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* xlv, Clearly she saw. Pale limbs at bottom of a crystal well. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 11. 79 The top of the mountain rose clearly above us.

3. Of mental vision: With undimmed perception, with full and complete understanding; distinctly.

1400 BERYN 3867 They perseyvid clerlich in the plee thurth out hir frendis had the worse side. 1413 LYNG. *Pligr. Soule* iv. li. (1483) 59 That thou knowe clerly how that this drye tree was restablisshed. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 84 Not clearly discerning the almost obliterated constitution of your ancestors. 1854 EMERSON *Letts. & Soc. Atms* Wks. (Bohn) III. 153 There is no choice of words for him who clearly sees the truth. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. ii. xxxii. 390 He had begun to see clearly that he could not persuade her into assent. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5, I hope that will be clearly understood.

4. With clearness and distinctness of expression or exposition; plainly.

1300 CURYON *Mil.* 18851 Clerli spak he þat he wald. 1340 AYENB. 174 He seel zygge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* Prol., The sacramens of ther belecue to shewe ful clerly to the hethene. 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1522/1 For to declare the more clearelye, that the cause of his desyre, was, etc. 1611 BURL. *Job* xxxiii. 3 My lippes shall vtter knowledge clearly. 1647 COWLEY *Master, Her Unbelief* iii. (1669) 71 Nor does the Cause in thy Face clearer shine, Than the Effect appears in mine. 1884 TR. *Letts. & Metaph.* 356 To put the matter shortly and clearly.

5. Manifestly; evidently.

1568 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 287 But Britaine was clerly excepted. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 122 In this which he accounts so clearly wonne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxv. 218 There be many other places that clearly prove the same. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. xxi. ¶ 14 They, who have been so clearly detected in ignorance or imposture. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 20 A statement clearly implying that skins were taken as the representative of value.

b. Used parenthetically, = ... it is clear, ...; the truth or correctness of the assertion being the thing that is clear.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 744 This version is clearly wrong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 187 He was clearly not aware of the importance of the principle. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 67 The animal has clearly no power over them.

6. With distinctness of sound; audibly.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* ix. 19 Greet noyse is out sprongen... and it wexe litlemele, and clerliker it sownyde. 1450 MERLIN xiv. 207 That the sownde was herde in to the Citee clerly. 1721 LOND. *Gas.* No. 6002/3 Does not pronounce his Words clearly.

7. Honestly; straightforwardly, frankly. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 4 So þe þe wardeins move here accompt yeld clerlich. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) T vij b, I thanke the goddes immortal, that have suffred me to lyue so clerly. 1603 DRYTON *Odes* ii. 13 Thy ancient Vigils yeelye I have observed clearly. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com.* Law 28 If an heir... doe not deale clearly with the court when he is sued, that is, if he come not in immediately. 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), *Deal* clearly and impartially with yourselves.

8. Thoroughly; completely; unreservedly; entirely; = CLEAN. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xviii. 389 Thei shul be clensed clereliche & wasshen of synnis bodi in my prisson purgatorie. 1440 GEUERYDES 1063 The kyng hym gaue clerly an Erlý-lande. 1523 FITZHERB. *Serv.* 1 Lette a man make a castell towre or any maner of newe byuylidnges and fynyshe it clerly. 1568 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 685 Clerly to extinguishe the house of York. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 105 When the snow was cleerliest gone off the ground. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 24 The bones were not so clearly pickt, but some coals were found amongst them. 1816 PHILIP *Quaril* 67 They went clearly away.

9. Without deduction, net; = CLEAR 16. *Obs.*

1462 J. PASTON in *Letts.* 461 II. 114 Havyn a certeyn pension for her sustentacion payd clerly in money without any Charge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Serv.* 22 b, Landes to the value of xls. clerly above all charges. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 25 By which his Majesty should gaine ten hundred thousand pound clerly.

10. Without entanglement or embarrassment; = CLEAR 18. *Obs.*

1607-22 BACON *Ess. Despatch* (Arb.) 248 He that doth not devide, will never enter well into business; and he that devideth to much, will never come out of it clearly. 1663 CHARLTON *Chorea Gigant.* 12 Over which the other leaped clerly, without so much as ever touching it.

**Clearness** klīr'nis', *sb.* Also *cler*, *clere*, etc., -ness, -nes. [ME. *clernesse*, f. *cler* CLEAR + -ness, -NESS.] The quality of being clear; in various senses of the adj.

1. Brightness, luminousness; splendour, brilliancy; fairness, beauty; fineness of weather. *Obs.*  
 a 1300 *Cursus M.* 12573 Pe clernes self o godds light Schan on him. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B 1333 In pe clernes of his concubines & curious wedez. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clernesse of wedyr, seranitas. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Harl. MS.) Pere shynith the sonne in here clernesse. 1631 *Eng. Primer our Lady* 477 Send us from the heavenly coast Clernesse of Thy beames so bright.

2. Freedom from opacity, obscurity, or discolourment; distinctness or purity of light or colour; transparency, pellucidity.

1624 *DRYDEN St. Evermont's Ess.* 372 You see upon her face a lively Clearness, an air of Health. 1860 *GOSSE Romance Nat. Hist.* 91 The extreme clearness of the water permits the coral. . to be distinctly seen. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal. x.* The clearness of the Eastern atmosphere.

3. Distinctness of vision, sound, expression, comprehension, etc.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xv. 30 Like as y<sup>e</sup> clearnesse of y<sup>e</sup> eyes reioyseth y<sup>e</sup> herte. a 1600 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* vi. i. § 1 That clearness of well-advised judgment. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1675) 30 Does much improve one's voice, both as to strength and clearness. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. (1695) 324 That which is requisite to make our Knowledge certain, is the Clearness of our Ideas. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 11 They see with great clearness whatever is too remote to be discovered by the rest of Mankind. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) l. ii. 123 Touching the pith of a clearness with telling clearness. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc. v.* 149 The New Testament affirms with a clearness previously unknown the immortality of the soul. 1885 *Speculator* 24 July 5/1 His sufferings did not abate the clearness of his intellect.

4. Purity; innocence; openness. *Obs.*

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b. Some more, some lesse, as the clernes of their consciences requireth. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 157 Which [blame] being taken out of the way, all clearnesse should seeme to come agayne. 1625 *BACON Ess. Simulation & D. (Arb.)* 507 The former Opinion. of their good Faith, and Clearnesse of dealing. 1662 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 311 Termed Purevale . . because of the clearness of the corn growing therein. 1701 *WHITEHEAD Truth Prev.* To Rdr. 7 Knowing my own Innocency and Clearness . . from any Design of such Palliation.

5. Freedom from anything obstructive.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. i. 133. I require a clearnesse. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 171 The clearness of their Stems, without Knots. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar. This clearness of the road considerably facilitated their march.

**Clear-obscur.** [Translation of It. *chiarscuro* or F. *clair-obscur*; a good deal used towards the end of the 18th c., but not now the usual term.] = *CHIAROSCURO*. Also *fig.*

1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. Irel. 443 Drawing and the clear-obscur were cultivated. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 177 Neither does 'the clear-obscur' (which an ingenious writer has adopted) come fully to the desired point [understood by the Italian word *chiarscuro*, and the French *clair-obscur*]; for the word 'clear' is . . equivocal. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 333 The clear obscur of Rembrandt. 1816 *BYRON Parisina* i. In the heaven that clear obscur, So softly dark, and darkly pure, Which follows the decline of day. 1880 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/1 A doubtful light, a sort of clear-obscur . . thrown on the subject of dress.

**Clearsach:** see *CLAIRSACH*.

**Clear-sighted,** *a.* Having clear sight, especially mental; discerning.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 483 Such as had rather guide the blinde, than follow the wise and cleere-sighted. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1832) II. 540 Human reason was clear-sighted enough to perceive the salutary effects of this maxim. 1849 J. HARE *Pas. Ser.* II. 179 The veil which is still spread out before the clearest-sighted eyes. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 2 (1882) 164 A clear-sighted man of business.

Hence *Clear-sightedness*.

a 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 507 Endowed with a perfect clear sightedness, in order to view the Sun and the Stars. 1860 *AMP. THOMSON Laws Th. Pref.* 4 Reward the understanding with accessions of strength and clear-sightedness.

**Clear-starch,** *v.* To stiffen and dress linen with clear or colourless starch.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 8 If the said Servant can Clear-Starch, Lipp and Tread softly. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 A Taylor's Widow, who washes and can clear-starch his Bands.

Hence *Clear-starched ppl.* *a.* (often *fig.*); *Clear-starching ppl. sb.*; *Clear-starcher*, one who clear-starches, *esp.* as a vocation.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 8 Your Petitioner was bred a Clear-starcher and Sempstress. 1727 *FIELDING Love in Sev. Masq.* III. vii. We teach our daughters, that good old English art of clear-starching, instead of that heathenish gambol called dancing. 1774 *West. Mag.* II. 9 Their stiff, clear-starch'd virtue won't get a cull. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 213 A fine plain clear-starched caul. 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* ix. I am getting to be a famous clear-starcher. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 411 To find some one to teach clear-starching at your school.

**Clear-story,** variant of *CLERESTORY*.

**Cleat** (klīt), *sb.* Also 4 cleats, 5-6 clete, (5 clyte, cloyte), 7 cleit, 8-9 cleest; 7, 9 (*dial.*) clate. [This, although evidenced only from 14th c., clearly goes back to an OE. \**clēat* = WGer. \**klaut*, OSax.

type \**klāt*, MDu. *cloot*, Du. *kloot* ball, OHG *chloz*, MHG. *klōz* lump, clump, ball, pommel of sword, wedge, mod.G. *klozz* clot, clod, lump, dumping. (The Norse *klāt* pommel, is from LG. or Du.) The OTeut. *klauto*, was from the same root of which the weak grade *klut* has given CLUT. Outside Teutonic, Kluge compares Lith. *gludus* cohering, *glautsi* to join closely, press together. The primary meaning was evidently 'firm lump', whence the senses 'clump, ball' on the one hand, and 'wedged mass, wedge' on the other. MHG. still had both; in English the sense 'wedge' survives on the continent that of 'lump, ball'.]

1. A wedge. (Now applied esp. to the small wedges used in securing the movable parts of a scythe and a plough.)

1459 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 146 Et in j clete emp. de Will. Joy, ad. ex convectione. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyte, or clote, or vegge [v.r. clete or wegge], *cinens*. 1590 *Stanford Churchw. Act.* in *Antiquary* (1888) 211 For making iij yron cletes and nayles iij. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/2 The Syth Hoop, and Clat, are those that fasten the Sythe to the Swath. *Ibid.* III. 333/2 The Plow Clates, a kind of Wedge to raise the Beame higher or lower. 1799 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* *Cleat*, *Clut*, a small wedge. 'I mun get some cluts for 'em afore I can begin to mow'. 1884 R. HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Clate* or *Cleat*, the small iron wedges used in fastening the parts of a scythe together are called *cleats*.

2. *Naut.* Orig. a small wedge of wood bolted on its side to a spar, etc., that it may by the thickness of its head stop anything from slipping (*stop-cleat*), afford footing to one climbing (*step-cleat*), or serve as a point of attachment or resistance. *Solid cleats*: similar pieces left in shaping a plank.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 217 And to that schip ther longed a barge, Of al Fiancee 3af noust a cleete. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 An entring ladder or cleats. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Cleat*, a small Wedge of Wood fastened on the Yards, to keep any Ropes from slipping. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 164 *Stop-cleats* are nailed to yard-arms, to prevent the slipping of the rigging and the gammoning, and to stop collars on masts. 1849 *SIR G. HEAD Tour Rome* I. 47 A man who ascended by means of cleats nailed to the side for the purpose. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 171 Lofty spars to which the look-outs ascended by means of nailed cleats. 1878 *SPRY Cruise Challenger* x. (ed. 7) 179 Strengthened by timbers lashed with split rattan to solid cleats left for the purpose in each plank.

b. The name is extended to pieces of wood (or iron) of various shapes, bolted on to parts of the ship for securing the ends of ropes, etc.

*Belaying cleat*: a block of wood or metal with two horns round which a rope is belayed or twisted; if fastened in the deck for greater strength these are called *deck-cleat*. *Range cleat*: a belaying cleat used for tacks and bow-lines. *Arm cleat*: a belaying cleat with one horn or arm only. *Thumb-cleat*: a small arm cleat. *Comb-cleat*: a semicircular piece of wood bolted on by its diameter, having a hole to receive a grommet or cringle, or pass a rope end through.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cleats*, pieces of wood of different shapes, used . . to fasten ropes upon in a ship. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Comb Cleats* are straight on the inner edge, and round on the back, with a hollow cavity in the middle. *Ibid.*, *Sling Cleats* of lower yards, are made with one arm: Thumb-cleats are similar to sling-cleats, but smaller, to hang any thing thereon. *Ibid.* I. 164 *Arm or Sling-cleats*, have an arm at one end, which lies over the straps of the jerr blocks to prevent their being chaffed. *Ibid.*, *Range-cleats* are shaped like belaying-cleats, but are much larger, and are bolted through the middle. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nau. Faine* 72 The Jibs and Straysails smart they hoist-away And to their Cleats the Haulyards taught belay. 1831 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 347 A cot, or hammock, slung from cleats [i.e. Comb cleats] nailed to the beams above.

c. A block of wood bolted on to the side of a ship to catch the end of one of the shores by which the ship is supported in dry dock, or in the launching cradle (*launching cleat*).

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. 221. 402 The shores are made to take hold under heavy cleats spiked below the bulwarks. 1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* i. A By the giving way of the bolts of the launching cleat, she was let down till the bilge bore on the wharf. 1879 *WHITE Shipbuild in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 At the moment of launching, the fore-ends of the dog-shores are knocked down . . clear of the cleats, and the vessel is left free to move.

d. See *quot.* (App. = hanging knees)

c 1850 *Rudm. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Cleats*, pieces of wood, of various shapes, according to their uses, either to resist or support great weights, bolted under beams to support them where pillars are not used.

3. A wedge-shaped or other piece fastened on, or left projecting, for any purpose; e.g. as a handle; a trunnion-backet on a gun-carriage.

1621 *COTGR. Anche*, a round haspe of yron, or cleit of wood, wherin the barrrell of a windless turneth. 1833 *MARSHAL P. Simple* xv. Double breechings were rove on the guns . . and strong cleats nailed behind the trunnions. 1845 in *Archaeol.* XXXIX. 252 (D.) The four corners [of the coffin] were strengthened by iron handles or cleats. 1881 W. C. BORLASE *Ibid.* XLIX. 186 It [an urn] possessed two cleats or embryo handles. 1887 A. ATKINSON *Ibid.* L. 365 On the inside of the patch, three cleats or projections have been left, carved out of the solid wood.

4. A short piece of wood (or iron) nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery, in order to secure or strengthen it; also to give footing on a sloping gangway, etc.

1854 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 277/2 A cradle or wooden trough with 'cleats' or ribs fastened across the bottom. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man* (1862) 5 Breadth [of a box], 74 in. including the cleat. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 176 A hard wood board, split throughout its length, but held together by the cross cleats. 1881 *Mechanic* § 487 Screw a piece of wood, or cleat as it is technically termed, to this cross piece at F.

b. *dial.* in several applications (see *quots.*).

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. East Anglia*, *Cleat*, a thin metallic plate. Jockies and horse-dealers call the light shoe of a running-horse, a *cleat*. 1825 *BRITTON Wiltsh. Words* (E.D.S.), *Cleat*, a patch. 1847 78 *HALLIWELL*, *Cleat*, a piece of iron worn on shoes by country people. *Cleat-boards*, mud patterns . . to enable a person to walk on the mud without sinking into it. 1888 T. T. WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 128 This is a 'cleat' or wedged-up patch.

5. *Mining*: see *quots.* (Perh. a different word.)

1851 *Coal-trade Terms, Northumbria & Durh.* 95 *Cleat*, the vertical joints or facings in coal or stone. There are frequently two cleats in coal, at which, when distinct, the coal may be broken into rhomboidal fragments. 1878 A. GREEN *Coal* i. 17 One of the faces called the 'bord' or 'cleat' is very marked.

**Cleat** (klīt), *v.* [f. *CLEAVE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten to, or with, a cleat; to furnish with cleats.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 34 Cleating of yards. 1835 *SIR J. ROSS N.-W. Pass.* iii. 38 Having lashed and cleated the heel about ten feet below the lower rigging. 1847 *KEY Recov. Gorgon* 34 Chocks of timber firmly bolted and cleated to each bow. 1882 *Century Mag.* Oct. 827 Another wide door led, by a gently descending cleated platform, to the ground.

2. *dial.* (See *quots.* and cf. *CLEAVE sb.* b.)

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. East Anglia*, *Cleat*, to strengthen with thin plates of metal. Shoe-heels, are often cleated with iron; and kitchen utensils worn thin, with copper. 1825 *BRITTON Wiltsh. Words*, *Cleat*, to mend with a patch.

**Cleath**, *obs.* form of *CLEAD*, to clothe.

**Cleavable** (klīv'əb'l), *a.* [f. *CLEAVE v.* 1 + -ABLE.] That can be cloven, cleft, or split; admitting of cleavage.

1846 *WORCESTER Cites Penny Cycl.* 1856 *RUSKIN Mon. Fabul.* IV. v. xviii. § 3 In large rocks the cleavable or frangible nature was the thing that necessarily struck him most. 1881 *GENRIE Wyoming in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 234 Pink cleavable orthoclase felspar.

**Cleavage** (klīv'edj), [f. *CLEAVE v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of cleaving or splitting crystals and certain rocks along their lines of natural fissure; the state of being so cleft.

1816 *CLEVELAND Min.* 9 The primitive forms of crystals can be ascertained only by mechanical division. This process, sometimes called *cleavage* by lapidaries, consists in separating thin layers or slices from the sides, edges, or angles of a crystallized substance in a given direction. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xvii. § 90. 145 We may by a new cleavage replace the imperfect face by a better one.

b. *Min.* Arrangement in laminae which can be split asunder, and along the planes of which the substance naturally splits; fissile structure; the property of splitting along such planes.

1830 *SIR J. HENSCILL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 201 The texture or cleavage of a mineral. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 191 Crystalline bodies exhibit . . a peculiar power of splitting in certain directions more readily than in others, called *cleavage*.

c. *Geol.* *Slaty cleavage*: the fissile structure in certain rocks, especially in clay slate and similar argillaceous rocks, whereby these split into the thin laminae or 'slates' used in roofing, etc. This structure is quite distinct from, and in origin posterior to, the stratification and jointing, the cleavage-lines crossing these at any and every angle, while parallel to themselves over extensive tracts of country.

1839 *MURCHISON Silurian Syst.* 574 The observation of Professor Sedgwick on the slaty cleavage of mountains. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vi. 126 A formation of quartz which . . had neither cleavage nor stratification. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* 2, I learned that cleavage and stratification were . . totally distinct from each other. 1882 *GRIMM Text-bk. Geol.* 121 This superinduced fissility or 'cleavage' has resulted from an internal rearrangement of the particles in planes perpendicular to the direction in which the rocks have been compressed.

d. (with *pl.*) The direction or plane in which a crystal or rock may be split.

1817 B. JAMIESON *Char. Min.* 135 The cleavages are not parallel with any of the planes of the crystal. 1869 *TYNDALL Light* 73 By following these three cleavages, it is easy to obtain from the crystal diamond-shaped laminae of any required thinness.

2. *gen.* The action or faculty of cleaving or splitting asunder; the state of being cleft; division. *lit.* and *fig.*

1867 *FROUDE Short Stud. Erasim. & Luther* (ed. 2) 26 When differences of religious opinion arose, they split society to its foundation. The lines of cleavage penetrated everywhere. 1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* I. 60 We lament, in England, the cleavage between the classes. 1886 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxliii. *Introd.*, This psalm is divided by the Selah. We prefer to follow the natural cleavage, and therefore have made no other dissection of it.

3. *attrib.*, esp. in *cleavage-plane*.

1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxv. 214 Analcline has certainly no cleavage planes. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 55 A broad, even, lustrous cleavage-surface. 1875 *DAWSON Dawn of Life* v. 117 The loganite . . shows traces of cleavage-lines. 1878 *GURNEY Crystallog.* 8 Most crystals can be separated into



indefinitely thin slices, which are bounded by flat surfaces called cleavage-planes. 188a *Geol. Text-bk.* Geol. II. 11. § 6. 121 'Clay-slate' has generally been applied solely to argillaceous rocks possessing this cleavage-structure.

**Cleave**, *sb. Irish*. Also 6 cleefe. [ad. Ir. *clíabh* basket, cage, chest.] A basket. Hence **Cleaveful**. 1586 J. Hooker *Gn. ad. Ir.* in *Holmeshead* II. 97/2 [He] wrapt the young patient as tenderly as he could, and had him conveyed in a cleave with all speed to Ophale. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Castle Rackrent* (1886) 39 A couple of cleaveful of the sods of his farm 188a *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 The body... was placed in a cleave, or basket used for carrying turf. 1886 J. H. Tuke *Rept. Distrib. Seed Potato Fund*, Hugh C... has only two or three 'cleaves' of potatoes in the world.

**Cleave**, var. of **CLEVE**, cliff, steep declivity.

**Cleave** (klāv), *v.1* Pa. t. **cleove**, **cleave**, **cleaved**, **cleft**; Pa. pple. **cloven**, **clove**, **cleaved**, **cleft**. Forms: see below. [Common Teut.: OE. *clifan*, *clēfan*, pa. t. *claf*, pl. *clufon*, pa. pple. *clufen*, corresp. to OS. *clifan* (MDu. *clieven*, *clieven*, Du. *klieven*), OHG. *chlōban* (MHG., mod.G. *kleben*), ON. *kljīfa* (Sw. *kljīva*, Da. *kløve*), not recorded in Gothic:—OTeut. type \**kleub-*, *kleub-*—*klubum*, *klubano-*, corresp. to pre-Teutonic \**gleubh-*, in Gr. γλυφ- 'to cut with a knife, carve', and peih. L. *glīb-* 'to peel, flay'.

The early ME. inflexion was *cleoven* (clēven), *clēf* (pl. *clufen*), *clōven*. Assimilation to the pa. pple. soon changed the plural of the pa. t. to *cloven*, *cloue*, and by 14th c. *cloue* was extended to the singular, where *clēf*, *clēve*, became obs. about 1500, making the later inflexion *clōve*, *clōve*, *clōven*. The pa. pple. had also the shortened form *cloue*, which survives as a variant in poetry. A pa. t. *cloue* occurs in northern writers in 14th c., passed into general use, and was very common down to c. 1600; it survives as a Bible archaism. A weak inflexion *cleaved* came into use in 14th c.; and subsequently a form *cleft*; both are still used, *cleft* esp. in pa. pple., where it interchanges with *cloven*, with some differentiation in particular connexions, as 'cleft stick', 'cloven foot': see these words.

From the 14th c. the inflexional forms of this verb have tended to run together with those of **CLAVE** 'to stick'. Though the latter was originally *clive*, it had also the variants *cloue*, *clōve*, the latter of which at length prevailed; the two verbs having thus become identical in the present stem were naturally confused in their other inflexions. The (originally northern) pa. t. *cloue*, which appeared in both in 14th c., is not normal in either; it was apparently analogical, taken over from one of the other classes of strong vbs. having a in the past, as from *biēke*, *brake*, *broken*, *speke*, *spake*, *spoken*. (It would of course be possible to explain the pa. t. singular *cloue* in the same way.) The weak pa. t. and pa. pple. *cleaved* were probably mainly taken over from **CLAVE**, where they were original; but they might also arise independently in this verb. For the subsequent shortening of *cleaved* to *cleft*, there was the obvious precedent of *leave*, *left*, *berewe*, *berest*, etc.]

#### A. Forms.

1. **Present stem.** a. 1 *cleofan*, 2-4 *cleove-n*, 2-7 *cleve*, *cleue*, (4-5 *clefe*, *clewe*), 5-6 *cleue-n*. a 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* (Record) 150 (Bosw.) *Cleofan*, *schudere*. a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 He wile smite, mid egge and cleuen. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 7702 Many an hed wolde Y cleoue. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Consc.* 6736 Pair hertes sal nere clewe [v. r. clefe]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 To cleve, *schudere*. 1578 *LVT. Doddens* VI. lxxxii. 762 Which will soone rise, or cleue asunder. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hoof hurt*. The horn doth crack and cleve.

β. 6- *cleave*, (cleaue).

1530 *PALSO*. 486/2, I cleave a sonder. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alex's Secr.* 122 b, It cleaveth soonest by the fyre. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art Surv.* I. viii. 17 That Earth, that... doth clift and cleaue. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg., Pref. to Past*, The homely Employment of cleaving Blocks.

γ. 5 *clyu-yn*, 5-6 *cluye* (-ve), 6 *clytte*, 6-7 *oliue* (-ve).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyvyn or Parte a-sundyr a[s] men doone woode, *fido*. 1558 *PHAER Aeneid* v. (1573) Nijl, Along by heauen hys arrow dries, therwith the skies he cliues. 1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 117 To clyffe, *scindere*. 1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 135 Clyve the sides one from another. 1651 *Raleigh's Appar.* 90 To cliue and pierce the air. 1686 *WILDING in Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 264 For Wood & cliving it... 48. 104.

2. **Past tense.** a. *sing.* 1 *clēaf*, 2-3 *clēf*, 3 *clēf*, 4-5 *cleef*, *clefe*, 5 *cleve*; *rare plural* 4 *clēf*. c 1205 *LAV.* 21390 Enne enih atwa [he] clēaf. c 1300 *Full & Pass.* in *E. E. P.* 70 (1866) 14 Hē clēf is swet heit alwo. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 326 He walle porghout bei clēf. c 1400 *MAUNDSEV.* viii. 86 The Roche clef in two. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7318 He clefe hym to be coler. c 1440 *Generydes* 3035 He cleue a ij his hede.

β. *plur.* 1 *clufon*, 3 *clufen* (= -ven), 4 *clowen* (= -ven), 4- *cloue*, *cloue*; *sing.* 4-7 *cloue*, (4 *cloue*, 5 *cloue*, 6 *cloue*), 4- *cloue* (klāv).

937 *Balt. Brunanb.* in *O. E. Chron.*, Bordweal clufan afaran Eadweardes. c 1205 *LAV.* 1920 His ban to-clouen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7820 (Gott.) His herte in tua i wat i cloue [v. r. claf, cloue, clef]. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 2765 This Thebes segyhen heom heom clouen. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5169 Cloue the heid in two. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* II. 144 Eneas... cloue hym vnto the teeth. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lxxviii. 15 He cloue the hard rocks. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. iv. 175 When thou clouest thy Crowns i'th middle. 1702 *Rowe Tamark.* v. i. 2203, I clove the Villain down. 1883

*Longm. Mag.* July 286 Into... the crowd porters clove their way with shouts.

γ. 4-7 *cloue*, (4-6 *claif*, f, 5 *claf*, *clafe*, *claffe*, 6- *clawe* (klāv).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6262 (Cott.) It cloue [v. r. clef, cleef, cleue], and gaue ham redi gat. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* v. 633 He hede til the hainys claf [v. r. clafe]. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4752 He clafe his shelde in two. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* (1880) 169 Hyt claffe a marbl stone. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. l. (1889) 689 He claf his helme. c 1530 L.D. *BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 305 He cloue him to the shoulders. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 599 Right to the schulderis doun he claf his heid. 1563 *Honillies II. Death & Pass. Christ* II. (1859) 422 The stones cloue a sunder. 1611 *Bible Ps.* lxxviii. 15 He cleue the rocks in the wilderness. 1755 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 331 The earth also cloue asunder. 1885 *BIBLE (Rev.) Ps.* lxxviii. 13 He cloue the sea.

δ. 4-5 *cleued*(e), *cleaved*(e), (5 -wed, -vyd, *cleuft*), 8-9 *cleaved* (klāv).

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 2340 A fayr baroun, He cleved to the bieste adoun. *Ibid.* 3790 He clewyd his scheld. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4034 floyds... into caues... cleuft the erthe. a 1440 *Syr Eglam.* 746 He clewyd hym by the rugge-bone. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* I. (R.) She cleav'd the watry plain. 1853 *KANT Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 444 As they cleaved the misty atmosphere.

ε. 6- *cleft* (kleft).

a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 70 The roccke that never before clyfte Clave that men mighte knowe. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* I. ii. 19 It... cleft his head. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 438 As the Red Sea and Jordan once he cleft. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* I. i. I cleft you Alpine rocks. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 406 She cleft it with her lover's brand.

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 1-2 *clofen*, 2-7 *clouen*, 2- *cloven* (klōv-vn).

c 910 *Charter Eadweard in Cod. Dipl.* V. 179 Ofer ea on clofanan hinc. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 4420 Lite failed pat he ne had Clouen be hed. c 1420 *Libet Cocorum* (1862) 18 When pou hase... Clouyn hom. 1577 B. *GOODE Heresbach's Hist.* II. (1586) 55 The stalke being tenderly cloven. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 182 Having cloven his head with many blows. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 1. r Cloven into thin plates.

β. 4-5 *cloue*, *ycloue*, 8- *poet.* *cloue* (klōv).

1297 R. *GLOUC.* (1724) 49 To haue y cloue hym al pat hed. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 738 *Tisbe*, This wal... Was cloue a two. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1033 He armes... from hurr body y cloue so was. 1739 *YOUNG Revenge* v. ii, Till I had clove thy crest. c 1800 K. *WHITE Gondol.* lxiv, His head, half clove in two.

γ. 4-5 *cleued*, 7- *cleaved* (klāv). (Always used in *Min.* and *Geol.*)

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) When be whal was to-cleued. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 A rodde, cleuede in the hier parte of it. 1694 *NARBOROUGH Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 51 Cleaved in his Quarters. 1818 W. *PHILLIPS Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 16 The topaz can only be readily cleaved in one direction. 1830 A. *FONBLANQUE Eng. under Seven Administr.* (1837) II. 35 A force that would have cleaved an elephant in twain.

δ. 5- *cleft*.

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii. 51 Stoonys ben cleft [v. r. clouen, 1388 weren cloue]. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (1495) 176 The synewe whyche is slytte and clouen... for yf a veyne be slytte and clefte. 1530 *PALSO*. 486/2 As wodde is clefte. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 103 How oft hast thou with perury cleft the roote? 1755 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 331 One part of the solid stone is cleft from the rest. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) I. 352 His steel cap cleft in twain.

¶ *Cleaved*, *pa. t.* and *pple.*: ? error for *cleved*.

14... *Tyndale's Vis.* 1200 As he was clofy-d, styll he stod. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* II. 61 He cloued hym to the teeth.

#### B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To part or divide by a cutting blow; to hew asunder; to split. Properly used of parting wood, or the like, 'along the grain', i. e. between its parallel fibres; hence, of dividing anything in the direction of its length, height, or depth; also, of dividing slate or crystals along their cleavage planes, and other things at their joints.

a 1100 *Gerufa in Anglia* IX. 261 In miclum gefystum timber cleofan. c 1300 *Havelok* 917 Ful wel kan ich cleuen shides. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* vii. (Arb.) 14 A grete oke whiche he had begonne to cleue. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 261 She would haue made Hercules... haue cleft his club to make the fire. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxii. 3 Abraham... cloue the wood for the burnt offering. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 484 The Dog-star cleaves the thirsty Ground. 1705 *OTWAY Orphan* II. iii. 516, I... clove the Rebel to the Chime. 1722 *SWELL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 205 A butcher swore he would cleave her head. 1823 H. J. *BROOKE Introd. Crystallogr.* 44 If a cube of blende... be cleaved in directions parallel to its diagonal planes. 1872 E. *FRACOCK Mabel Heron* iv. 55 The sections into which our society is cleft.

b. Often with *asunder*, *in two*, etc. *To cleave down*: to cut down.

[See A. 2.] c 1300 K. *Alis.* 2237 A-two [he] cleued his scheld. c 1320 *Sir Benes* 4514 Man and hors he clenede doun. c 1490 *Adam Bel & Clym* C. 60r Clouedly... Cloue the wand in to. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* I. xi. 39 The knotty sting of his huge taile he quite in sunder cleft. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. i. 63 To cleaue a heart in twaine. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 670 The mountain being cloven asunder. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 361 He was cloven down while struggling in the press.

c. To pierce and penetrate (air, water, etc.). Also *to cleave one's way through*.

1558 and 1651 [see A. 1] 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 433 At their passing cleave the Assyrian flood. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 188 The fience

eagle cleaves the liquid sky. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* ix. 447 Cleaving with my prowls The waves of Hellespont. 1827 *CARLYLE Richter Misc.*, Whose wailings have cleft the general ear. 1852 *CONYBARE & H. St. Paul* (1862) I. ix. 263 The vessel... would soon cleave her way through the strait. 1877 L. *MORRIS Epic Hades* II. 175 No sunbeam cleaves the twilight.

d. To intersect, penetrate, or fissure, in position. 1808 J. *BARLOW Columb.* I. 247 Thine is the stream; it cleaves the well known coast. 1874 H. *REYNOLDS John Bapt.* iv. 232 Caverns which still cleave the limestone rocks.

e. Phrases. + *To cleave a hair*: cf. 'to split hairs'. + *To cleave the pin*: (in archery) to hit the pin in the centre of the white of the butts (see **PIN**); hence *fig.*

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iv, For kings are clouts that every man shoots at, Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & J. II.* II. iv. 75 The very pinne of his heart cleft with the blind Bowe-hoyes but-shaft. a 1626 *MIDDLETON No Wit like a Woman's* (N.), I'll cleave the black pin i' the midst of the white. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 31 To cleave an hair betwixt the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction. *Ibid.* ix. iii. § 14 Mr. Fox came not up in all particulars to cleave the pin of Conformity (as refusing to subscribe) yet, etc.

2. To separate or sever by dividing or splitting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27743 (Cott.) Man[s] aun wit it fra him cluisse. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 320 Fro he body his heued... did he cleue. 1420 [see A. 3 §]. 1575 [see A. 1 §]. 1755 [see A. 3 §]. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* ix. 74 To cleave away our effete coverings. 1873 *MRS. CHARLES in Sunday Mag.* June 625 The dreadful chasm cleaving us into separate existence was gone.

3. *intr.* for (*refl.*) To split or fall asunder.

a 1225 *Leg. Rith.* 2027 Hit bigon to claterin al & to cleouen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6251 Pou sal see it cleue in tua. *Ibid.* 24419 He stanes claf. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 61 He wal waggid and cle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyue, or ryue by the selfe, *rimo, riuco*. 1575 *TURBERV. Falcoarte* 302 The beake beginneth to ryue and cleve from his head. 1611 *BIBLE Numb.* xvi. 31 The ground cleave asunder. c 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* 222 The velle of the Temple shall cleave in twaine. 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* (J.), It cleaves with a glossy polite substance. 1841 *LANE Arab. Vts.* I. 99 He struck the earth with his feet, and it clove asunder, and swallowed him.

4. *intr.* To cleave one's way, penetrate, pass.

1655 *FRANCIS* x. 18 Cleaving through the Presse, he did approach unto him, etc. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* III. (1850) 68 Through the inferior throng I clove Of the plain Burghers 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxix, As our swift frigate cleaved through the water. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.*, Lament. 74, I have cleft through the sea-straits narrow.

**Cleave** (klāv), *v.2* Pa. t. **cleaved**, **cleave**;

Pa. pple. **cleaved**. Forms: see below. [OE. had two verbs; *clifan* str. (\**claf*, pl. *clifon*, *clifien*), and *clifian*, *clēofian* vtr. (*clēofde*, -*od*). (1) The former was a Com. Teut. strong vb., in OS. *bi-klifan* to adhere (MDu. *clifan* to cling, climb, Du. *beklijven* to adhere, stick), OHG. *chlōban* (MHG. rare, *klīban*) to adhere, stick, ON. *klīfa* to clamber, climb by clinging:—OTeut. \**klīb-an*, perhaps ultimately f. simpler root *klī-* to stick; cf. CLIMB, CLAY, CLAM. Of this str. vb. OE. shows only a few examples of the present, its place being generally taken by (2) the derivative *clifian*, corresp. to OS. *clifon* (MDu. *clōven*, Du. *kleven*), OHG. *chleiben* (MHG. and G. *kleben*):—OTeut. \**klībjan*, f. weak stem *klīb-* of the strong vb. This had in OE. the variants *clifian*, *clēofian* (with o or u fracture of i; cf. *clifan*, *clēofian*, to live, Sc. *leue*), whence in ME. *clive*, and *clēve*, *cleve*; the latter finally prevailed, and is now written *cleave*. Instead of the normal pa. t. and pple. *clived*, *clowed*, we find also from 14th c. *cloue*, occas. *clēf*, *clōf*, *cloue*, and in 17th c. *cleft*; in the pple. *cloue*, *cloue*, and *cleft*. At present *cleave*, *cleaved*, is the ordinary inflexion, but the influence of the Bible of 1611, in which *cleave* is frequent (beside, and in the same sense as, *cleaved*), has made that an admissible form: *cloue*, *cleft* are now left to **CLAVE** v.1.

The final predominance of *cleve* rather than *clive* as the ME. form made the present stem identical in form with that of **CLAVE** v.1 to split. Hence their inflexional forms were naturally also confused, and to some extent blended or used indiscriminately. The pa. t. *cloue* attached itself in the 14th c. to both; in this verb it corresponds to the original strong pa. t. \**claf*, but does not appear to be continuous with it; it was prob. a new form due to analogy: see note to **CLAVE** v.1. The occasional pa. t. *clef* belongs properly to **CLAVE** v.1; as perhaps also *clōf*, *cloue*. (The occas. pa. pples. *cloue*, *cloue*, are from the pa. t.) The weak inflexion *cleaved* is of course proper to this verb, and prob. was transferred hence to **CLAVE** v.1. The shortened *cleft* found in both, appears to be due to the analogy of *leave*, *left*, *berewe*, *berest*. To the same analogy is probably due the mod. spelling *cleave* in both verbs; this is not etymological for both words had close e in ME., and would properly now be *cleve* or *clieve*.]

#### A. Forms.

1. **Present stem.** a. 1 *clifan*, *clifian*, 3-6 *clive*(n), *cluye*(n), (4 *cluyv*), 6 *clive* (kliv).

a 1000 in *Thorpe Hom.* II. 530 (Bosw.) ðin tunge clifað to ðinum gomum. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 372 And erðe freten wile he mai liuen, And after [shall] on is tunge cliuen. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1901 Pat al by breyn scholde cluye al aboute ys fuste. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 30b, Festered or

clayed upon the belly. 1563 T. GALE *Autidot*. II. 8 They will. . . cleave to the hands.

β. 1 clico-, cleofian, 3 cleou-, 4 cleuien, 4-6 cleua-, n, 5 cleuy, clefe, cleue, cleve, 6 clevee. a 1000 *Wale* 73 (Gr.) 2a be him on cleofad. c 1205 LAY. 1560 be nome . . . a summe stede cleoued faste. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 56a *Adherer*, to cleuy to. 1583 *Calh. Angl.* 67 Cleve to, *herer*. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 36 (Cleave to him. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron. Edu.* IV. II. 699 To cleve to King Henry. a 1600 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 214 To them. . . Which cleave to me allwaie.

γ. 6- cleave (cleave). 1530 PALSGR. 486/2 Myshyrtte cleaveth to my backe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvins Inst.* III. 211 The water still cleaveth vpon them. 1581, 1635, etc. [see B. 2, 4]. 2. Past tense. a. 1 clif-, clif-, cleofede, 3-5 clivede, 3-6 cleavede, 6- cleaved.

c 1000 *Ag. Gasp.* Luke x. 11 2st dust bat of eowre ceastre on urum fotum clifede [1440 clyofede, 1560 clefede]. c 1300 *Howeloh* 130 Al that euer in Denmark liueden On mine armes faste clyueden. 1388 *Wyclif Luke* x. 11 The poudir that cleued [1382 clyued] to vs. 1480 [see B. 1]. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 533 He. . . cleued to the Freuche king. 1763 [see B. 4]. 1885 *TENNISON Maud* III. vi. iii. I cleaved to a cause that I felt to be pure and true.

β. 7 cleft. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 359 The foes cleft one to other. a 1626 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1641) The core of corruption that cleft to our nature and to us.

γ. 4 claf, (claf), 4-7 clauē, 7- clauē (klīv). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20745 His hend claf [Goth. claf, *Fairf.* cleued] to bat ber fast. *Ibid.* 20954 A gast. . . Pat in a maiden bodi clauē [Goth. claf, *Trin.* claf]. 1611 *Bible Ruth* i. 14 Ruth clauē vnto her. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm.* (1876) *Comp.* I. ii. 60 Many of the Danes. . . clauē to their ancient worship. 1887 *HALL Caine Son of Hagar* II. II. xiii. 43 His tongue clauē to his mouth.

δ. 4 claf; ε. 4 claf, 7-9 clove. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20745 (Goth.) His hend claf to be bere fast. c 1340 *Ibid.* 20954 (Trin.) Pat in a maydenes body claf. 1609 *WASHINGTON Tr.* *Milton's Def. Pop.* (1851) Pref. 10 You say, their tongues clove to the roof of their mouths. . . I wish they had clove there to this day. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Ser. Death* 10 Bethink How those of old, the saints, clove to their word.

β. Pa. pple. a. 1 clifod, cleofod, 3-6 cleued, 6 clyued, 6-9 cleaved.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Als hit cleued were. 1335 *COVERDALE Job* xxxi. 5 Yf I haue cleued vnto vanitie. 1837 J. J. BLUNT *Plain Serm.* Ser. III. (1861) 256 That the Formularies of the Church. . . should be cleaved unto.

β. 7 cleft. 1641 *BROME Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 411 Unless . . . you have at least cleft or slept together.

γ. 7 clauē, clove. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 16 Had they clauē to their duty. 1692 [see 2, 8, clove].

B. Signification. 1. To stick fast or adhere, as by a glutinous surface, to (+ *on, upon, in*). (The perfect tenses were formerly formed with *be*.)

c 809 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvii. 361 His flascos lima olifad ele on dūm. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Lev.* i. 8 Ealle þa þing þe to þære lifre clifad. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Cleued bi mi tunge to mine cheken gif ich forgete þe ierusalem. a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 229 Ren-forst. . . cleueh in hegges al aboute. c 1430 *Cookery Bk.* 21 3if it cleuey, let it boyle. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. ccl. 182 A drope of drye blode. . . cleued on his hond. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxix. 10 Their tongues cleued [1611 cleued] to the rofe of their mouths. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 30b A pece of papir, the bignes of a groate, fastened or clyued vpon the belly. 1592 *GREENE in Shaks. C. Praise* 5 Unto none of you. . . sought those burres to cleauē. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 293 Water in small quantitie cleaveth to any thing that is solid. 1867 *LADY HERRERT Cradle L.* vi. 155 Huge masses of masonry, which seem to cleave to the bare rock.

2. fig. (Formerly said of attributes or adjuncts). c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xvi. 3 Nu hi [wealth & power] willap clifian [v. r. clifian] on þam myrstan monum. c 1345 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1195 Bot a wolde man of happe more hente þen moysten by 1347 vpon hem clyuen. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 329 For kynde cleueh [v. r. clyueh] on hym euer to contrarie þe soule. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyd.* xxv. 73 The rote of his olde sinne cleueh alway vpon hym. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) L. liij. It is no righteousnes cleaving in vs but in Christ. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 2 The very opportunities which we ascribe to time cleave to the things themselves where-with time is joined. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 68 ¶ 2 The Pains and Anguish which naturally cleave to our Existence in this World. 1790 *PALSY Horat. Panl.* (1849) 396 A peculiar word or phrase cleaving as it were, to the memory. 1859 *TENNISON Lancelot & El.* 37 A horror lived about the tarn, and clauē like its own mists to all the mountain side.

3. In wider sense: To cling or hold fast to; to attach oneself (by grasping, etc.) to (+ *on, upon, in*). c 1300 [see A. 2a.]. 1382 *Wyclif Song of Sol.* viii. 5 What is she this. . . faste cleuende vpon [v. r. to] hir leef? [Vulg. *inimica super dilectum suum*.] 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. vi. 76 Yf the culeure clyue & be on tholyfaunt. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 The little Worme. . . cleaving to the Coame, as hee seemeth to be tied.

4. To adhere or cling to (a person, party, principle, practice, etc.); to remain attached, devoted, or faithful to. (= ADHERE v. 2, 3.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211. I trow on him gan cleue many riche present. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xl. 219. I conselle alle crystene cleue [v. r. clyue] nouzte per-on to sore. 1382 *Wyclif Epist.* v. 31 He schal clyue to his wyf. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. cccxvi. 233 In this tyme Englyshmen moche haunted and cleued to the wodenes and folye of the straungers. 1534 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 9 Cleave [other 16th c. vv. cleue] vnto that which is good. 1556

ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cix. 26 O helpe me Lorde. . . to thee alone I clive. 1635 *SWAN Spec. Al.* III. § 2. (1643) 48 To leave the literal sense. . . and to cleave unto Allegories. 1763 *WISLEY Wks.* (1872) III. 140 My natural will ever cleaved to evil. 1777 *BURKE Addr. King Wks.* 1842 II. 403 We exhort you. . . to cleave for ever to those principles. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 171 The mercenary soldiers. . . clauē to King Henry.

† 5. To remain steadfast, stand fast, abide, continue. *Obs.* c 1205 LAY. 9389 For nis nauēie nan oðer gomen þat cleoued alswa ueste. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2384 Al egipte in his wil cluēd. 1340 [see CLEAVING ppl. a.]. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. (1.) The apostles did conform the Christians. . . and made them cleave the better.

Cleave, obs. form of CLEF.

Cleaved (klīvd), ppl. a. Split, cloven; having cleavage. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* III. 44 The pressure to which the . . . cleaved rocks. . . have been subjected. 1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* IV. vi. 322 Fragments of cleaved rocks in an uncleaved conglomerate.

Cleavelandite (klī-vlāndait). *Min.* [Named in 1823 after Cleaveland the mineralogist: see -ITE.] A variety of albite from Chesterfield, Mass.

1823 *Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. V. 381, I have. . . preferred adopting the term *Cleavelandite* to denote the species. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* (1855) 221 Cleavelandite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (1880) 350.

† Cleaveless, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CLEAVE v. + -LESS.] That cannot be cleft; indivisible. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selo.* 14 Calling Gods everlastingness, a cleaveless or indivisible now.

Hence † Cleavelessness, indivisibility. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selo.* 31 When eternity is said to be an everlasting now, and immensity as an every where cleavelessness.

Cleaver<sup>1</sup> (klī-var). Also 5 clevere, 6 clyuer, 7 clever, cleever. [f. CLEAVE v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who cleaves or splits (wood, etc.). 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 Clevere, *fessor*. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* clxvi. 1026 Euen from the clyuer of thy wood, to the drawer of thy water. a 1617 *HUTCHIN Wks.* (1619-20) II. 476 Get away. . . if thou be a cleauer, to thy wedge and an axe. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2332/2 Cleavers and Carriers of Wood. 1879 *BUTCHER & LANG Odyss.* IV. 5 Achilles, cleaver of the ranks of men [Ἀχιλλεύς ῥήγνεν ἱπποδ.]

2. An instrument for cleaving; *spec.* a butcher's chopper for cutting up carcasses. [ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* refers to 'cleavers' under 1449, 1550, 1554, 1566; language of record not stated.] 1580 *HOLLYBUSH Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Comperet*, a butcher's knife, a cleaver. 1593 *MASSINGER New Way* v. i. Cook, if that I had my cleaver here, I would divide your knaves head. 1668 *STANLEY Westminster.* Abb. II. 99 The Royal Cook stood at the door of the Abbey with his cleaver.

b. Marrow-bones and cleavers: freq. referred to as instruments of 'rough music'. c 1772 *ARBUETHNOT (J.)*, With huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers cleavers. 1776-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* L. xxxvii. 145 As if a foreigner should take his ideas of English music from. . . the marrow-bones, and cleavers. 1765 B. THORNTON (*title*), Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the ancient British music; viz. the Salt-box, Jew's-Harp, the Marrow-bones and Cleavers, the Humstrum or Hurdy-gurdy, etc. 1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* IV. i. 260.

Cleaver<sup>2</sup>, *rare*. [f. CLEAVE v. 2 + -ER.] One who, or that which, cleaves or adheres; (in quot.) an adherent attribute.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selo.* 48 Body, and the cleavers to it, are further off from the God-like nature, than the soul is.

Cleaver, -ly, obs. forms of CLEVER, -LY.

Cleavers (klī-vaz), cleavers (klī-vaz). Forms: 5 clyure, clyure, 6-7 clyuer, cleuer (cleuer grasse), 7 cleauer, clauer, (? clives), 6-9 cliver; 6 cleuers, 6-7 clyuers, 6-9 clivers, 7-9 cleavers. [In OE. *clife* (= OHG. *chiba*, LG. *klive*, *klieve*, f. root of *clifian* to adhere, stick) was applied to the burdock, and *smale clife* to *Galium Aparine*. The ME. repr. of this would be *clive*. Instead of it, either by confusion with *cliver*, *clive* 'claw, talon', or as agent sb. from the verb *clive*, CLEAVE, we find from 15th c. *clive*, *cliver*, and at a later date, *cleavers*, as if 'things which cleave'.

(Upper Ger. has *kleber*, *klebere* (Grimm 1050), Ger. *kleber*, *kleut*, E. Fris. *klif*, in same sense. Cf. also Du. *klieve*, *klieve*, 'lappa', bur-dock, and 'klifiv', Kilian.]

The climbing plant *Galium Aparine* or Goose-grass, which adheres by its minute hooked bristles to hedges or shrubs, the clothes of passers-by, etc. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 22 Menge þær wið þa smalan clifan. a 1300 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 297 (*Nomina herbarum*), *Apasina*, clife. c 1450 *Alphita* (Auced. Oxon.) 157 *Rubea minor*. . . clyure [v. r. clyure] uel tongledede. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. D. iija, Gooshereth called also Cleyer because it cleueth vpon mennes clothes. 1555 *HULOET*, Cleyers or goslynghe wede, *ruba minor*. 1564 *BULLEYN Bk. Simplex* 50 (Brit. & Holl.) [It] will cleave to men or women's clothes, and therefore some do cal it clever grasse. 1576 *LYTTS Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 538 Cleyer or Goosgrasse. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Amor de hortelano*, cleuers, *Aparina*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Ribbe*, Cleauer, Clauer, Goose-share, Loue-man, Goose-grasse. 1677 *GARY Anat. Plants* IV. iv. iii. § 12 Goose-grass or Cliver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. 98/2 Goose-grass, or Cleavers, hath six rough hairy leaves. . . in wholles. 1779 *Mrs. DELANY Corr.* Ser. II. II. 424 The juice

of clivers or goose grass. 1880 *JEFFERIES Hodge & M. I.* 220 The dogs were all over cleavers sticking to their coats.

† Cleaveosome, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. CLEAVE v. 1 + -SOME.] Easy to cleave or split; fissile.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selo.* 20 An inward ever-beingness, that is neither cleaveosome, nor on and on. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 8 Of all hard Woods, Oak is the most Cleavesome, or splittish the most easily.

Hence † Cleavesomeness, aptness to be cleft, fissility, divisibility.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selo.* 78 Cleavesomeness we know is the great hanger on to body. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 1 Qualities of Timber. . . As Hardness, Softness. . . Cleavesomeness, Toughness.

Cleaving (klī-vin), vbl. sb. 1 [f. CLEAVE v. 1] 1. The action of the vb. CLEAVE; splitting.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 151 *Sectio*, clyofung. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 8a Clyuyngge or depariuyng [1499 clyuyngge], *scissura*. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie Ep.* 356 Let us take the axe. . . and settle ourselves to cleaving and iueing. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *State Quarries* 15 Cleaving is an art in which none can excel but those who practise it early.

b. *intr.* 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Seasoning of Timber*, Submerging it in Water, to prevent cleaving.

2. *concr.* A cleft, fissure; parting of the limbs (cf. CLEFT 2).

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* viii. 86 The Rocke cleef in two, and in that cleuyng was our Lord hidd. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* IV. (1682) 150 They bind a strong rope about his shoulders and cleavings. 1724 in *Ramsay Teat. Misc.* (1763) 322 Syne in the cleaving of a craig She found him drown'd in Yarrow.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.* 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 199 With the Cleaving-knife and the Mawl, split it into a square piece. 1823 *Macm. Mag.* III. 185/2 The cleaving property of the diamond.

Cleaving (klī-vin), vbl. sb. 2 [f. CLEAVE v. 2] The action of adhering or sticking to.

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 42 But wate of cleuyng to the panne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 8 Clyuyngge to, or fastenynge to a byngge [1499 clyuyngge], *adhesio*. 1655 *Ref. Commun.* Bees 60 To keep asunder the wax from cleaving.

b. *fig.* (see the verb). 1580 *HOLLYBUSH Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Entretenement*, an entertaining, a cleaving one to another. 1632 *GOUGH God's Arrows* I. § 54. 94 A precise cleaving. . . to Gods word. 1853 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. (1876) 215 The instinctive cleaving of every thing that lives to its own existence.

Cleaving (klī-vin), ppl. a. 1 [f. CLEAVE v. 1 + -ING 2.] That cleaves or splits.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 109 The cleaving rock, from whence a fountayn brake. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* v. 189 He cut the cleaving sky. 1829 *SHELLEY Let. Peacock* 25 Feb., Sky-cleaving mountains.

Cleaving, ppl. a. 2 [f. CLEAVE v. 2 + -ING 2.] 1. As *adj.* Adhesive; clinging; clammy. *Obs.* c 1350 *HAMPOLE in Archæol.* XIX. 322 His fete schul wexe colde, his womb cleuyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 The nature of a passyong of ire or fylthy pleasure of the body is so viscose & cleuyng. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 Fat and pitch being cleaving bodies.

2. That cleaves, adheres, or clings. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 55 A cleaving curse be his inheritance to all generations. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 164 So to. . . fasten myself upon him by the most Cleaving Love. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* x. (1862) 214 The cleaving taint which is theirs by birth.

† b. *fig.* Abiding, lasting, persistent. 1340 *Ayenb.* 54 fise sceles byeh 2uo cleuinde þet þe wyrcete and þe holystie man byeh oberhym becayt. *Ibid.* 107 þe memorie is 2uo cleuinde ine him.

Cleavingly, *adv.* In a cleaving manner. 1340 *Ayenb.* 103 þer ne is non. . . þet 2uo propliche, 2uo scortliche, 2uo cleuindelyche, 2uo scortliche þe names nemneþ. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxiv. For theenre thynkith it of non ethly thynge cleuynly.

1576 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I. 13 The fore part of this iawe is. . . tough, whereby the Muscles. . . might more cleuynly grow.

Cleaze, obs. pl. of CLEE, clauē, hoof.

† Cleche, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. [If not merely an error for *cloche* (see CLUTCH sb.), this may be a southern form corresponding to CLECK sb.: but see also CLEACH.] A clutch.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Leste he drawe ou utward. . . & . . woupen upon on his crokes [C. hise cleches, T. cleskes].

Cleche, obs. f. CLEACH v. and sb.

|| Cleché, -ée (kle'tʃi, || kle'ʃe), a. *Her. Obs.* Also cletchee, clechy. [f. f. L. type \**clavicatus*, according to Littré, in sense 'key-holed', f. *clavis* key.] Of an ordinary (according to most authors) Voided or pierced through with a figure of the same kind, so as to show the tincture of the field. (But see QUOTE.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* I. v. 42 A Cross Sable surmounted of another Argent Of Morgan I. 2. fo. 55 it is termed a Cross clechee. [It] differeth from the cross voided only in this that it hath ends, and the voided none. 1708-15 *KERSEY Cleche* (in *Heraldry*), when any Ordinary is pierced thro' with the same Figure. 1730-6 in *BAILEY (Folio)*. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Cleche*, or *Clechy*. . . But. . . some other writers, will have this piercing to be only a circumstance of the cross cleché, and call it by the name *voided*, voided. The thing that denominates it *cleché*, is its spreading from the centre towards the extremities, which are very wide, and end in an angle in the middle. 1848 *Gloss. Brit. Heraldry* s.v. The arms of Sir Thomas Banaster. . . were argent, a cross cleché, sable, though some say he bore a cross pointed.

Cleck (klek), v. Chiefly Sc. Also 5-6 elek. [a. ON. *klekja*, in Sw. *kläcka*, Da. *klække* to hatch. Cf. CLECK.]

1. *trans.* Of birds: To hatch. Also *absol.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Schir*, 3it *Remenbir* 24 Kynd natyve nest dois clek bot owlis. 1533 STEWART *Cron*. Scot. III. 388 Birds clek as the war wont till do. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr.* *Leslie's Hist* Scot. (1885) 40 To clek burdis of thir egis.

2. *transf.* Of human beings. (Contemptuously.) 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 95 3e ben clekidd out to pursue holi chirche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. vii. 9 The[e] clekkit that horrible mont, Caucasus hait. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. Since the day ye was clekkit.

3. *fig.* To hatch (devices, plots, etc.).

1598 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (1868) 92 The Amelekis, that lesingis weill can clek. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i. To clek, and spread the grossest lies aff-hand.

Cleck-goose, obs. form of CLACK-GOOSE.

Clecking, *vbil. sb.* Also *g* cleckin. [f. CLECK *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CLECK; hatching; (*transf.* in quot.).

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* i. 'Clecking time's aye canty time.'

2. A hatching, a brood (of chickens, etc.).

1877 BURNS *Selkirk to Creech* viii. Like some bewildered chicken Scard frae its minnie and the cleckin by hoodie-craw. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxvii. 283 The bairns of the last clecking are to be provided for by their mother's uncle.

Cled, cledde, obs. pa. t. and pple. of CLEAD *v.*; see also CLAD.

Cledge (kleɔz). [Of doubtful origin: probably connected with CLAG, as an unlaut derivative of same root.]

If *cledge* went back to OE., its form would be *clæg*:—original \**clægja*, or *clægjo*; cf. *edge*, *hedge*. The latter correspond to Ger. *ecke*, *hecke*, and it is possible that the analogue of *cledge* is *kleck*, *klecke* in sense 'heap of dirt, sticky mass': see *kleck* 2 a, in Grimm. Connection with CLAY, OE. *clæg*, is excluded by the fact that there the *g* represents not palatalized *g*, but original *g* (y), *klajjo*—

A local name for clay or clayey soil, in Kent, etc.; also technically applied to the upper of the two beds of Fuller's Earth, in Bedfordshire, and elsewhere in England.

1723 HOLLOWAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 419 The Fullers-Earth; the upper Layer of which, being about a Foot deep, they call the Cledge (in Bedfordshire). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Fuller's earth*. The upper stratum of this [at Wavedon, Beds.] is about a foot thick, and they call it *cledge*. 1768 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 108/1 Clay, or brick-earth, strong cledge, flint-gravel, etc. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cledge*, clay; stiff loam.

Cledgy (kleɔzi). a. [f. prec. + -y.] Of the nature of cledge; clayey; stiff, tenacious, sticky.

1577 HARRISON *England* i. xviii. (1881) II. 139 The sundrie kinds of mould, as the cledgie or clae. 1589 *Ibid.* II. vi. (1877) I. 120 Although the waters that run by chalks or cledgie soles be good. 1695 KENNETT *Per. Antiq.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Cledgy*, cledgy, stiff and dirty. *Kent.* 1768 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 110/1 The stiff cledgy land was but little better. 1876 *Surrey Province.* (E. D. S.), *Cledgy*, wet, sticky, of ground. Land is said 'to work so cledgy'. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cledgy*, stiff and sticky.

† Clee. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 clea, cleo, 3 cleu, 4 clea, 4-5 cle, 4-6 (9 dial.) clea, 4-7 (9 dial.) clea, 5-7 (9 dial.) clea, 7 cleve, clele, 8-9 dial. clay. Pl. 1 cleo, 4-5 cleon, cleen, cleos, 4- cleas, 4-5 clea, 4, 7 cleas, 6 cleyse, cleaze, cleaes, 6-7 clese, cleese, 6- cleyes, cleys. [Another form of the sb. CLAY, representing the original OE. form of the nominative, *clæa* (cléo); while *claw* represents the oblique cases (*clawe*, etc.), and the later nominative *clawu* reconstructed on these. See CLAW.]

*Clæa* occurs in *Vesp. Pr.*, and, with dat. pl. *clæam*, also in (9 WS.) *Alexander's Epistle to Aristotle* 375, 378; a dat. pl. *clām* in *Phantia* 277 may possibly be for *clāam*. *Clæa* represented prehist. *clau*, *claw*, or *clæu*, from original \**klawōn* or \**klawōn* (cf. *clæa*, *clæa*: Sievers *Ag. Gram.* § 112). Of *clæa* the history is not quite clear; it might be a northern form corresponding to *clæa* (from *claw*), as *clæa* did to *clæa* (see Sievers *loc. cit.*). It is the normal source of ME. *claw*, *clæ*; ME. *claw* may represent OE. *clæa*; the later spelling *clay*, *clay* is unexplained.]

1. = CLAW sb. 1.

c 1250 *Meid Margarete* xlii. Anoper deucl. .E. heuede eien on cleu. ant eken on is to. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. 1. 172 A cat. .wol. To hur cleas [v. r. cleas, cleon, clawes] clawen ows. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxxiii. (Arb.) 76 With her bylle and scharpe cleys. 1523 *Fitzwilliam Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 The cuttyng of the doggis cleyse. 1575 *Turberv. Falconrie* 349 Take the clea of a bittor. 1581 J. STURLEY *Seneca's Hercules* Cbt. 206 b. Cralling crab. .With crooking cleaze. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Eupheme* ix. Vulture dead and those relentless cleas. 1656 H. MORR *Antid.* Ath. II. xi. (1712) 74 Some single clea in their [birds'] foot. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The Common Fly. .four legs are cloven and arm'd with little clea's or talions. 1691 F. BROOKS in *Ray Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 8 In. [East Riding] for Stray they use Strea, and for Claws, Cleas. 1881 *N. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clea*, claw.

b. Occasionally put for, or including, the foot or limb so armed.

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 39 A cat wold ete fishes Without weting of his cleas. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ænon* cxx. 430 The Gryffon. .toke Huon in his cleas. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* ix. xix. (ed. 7) 471 The fore part of Scorpio, whose fore cleas do lie upon the two balances.

2. A hoof; one of the parts of a cloven foot; = CLAW sb. 2.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 32 [lxix. 32] Cælf niowe hornas forðledende and clea. c 1000 *Ag. Pr.* (Thorpe) *Ibid.*, Swyþor þonne æðele cealf, þeah þe him upp-aga horn on heafde,

oððe hearde cleo. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* *Ibid.*, Kalf. Forthledand hornes and kleas. 1382 *Wyclif* *Ibid.*, Hornes bringende forth, and cleas [1388 cleas]. — *Gen.* xlix. 17 The cleen of an hors. — *Judg.* v. 22 Cleas of hors. c 1420 *Liber Cocurum* (1862) 36 Tho cle of pygge. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 47 Take that shepe, and lode betwene his clese. 1572 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle*, *Oxen* (1627) 28 Melt that on the fore hoofe or clese. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 15 Pigs cleys. 1797 *Downing Disord. Horn. Cattle* 90 And the clays will stride out one from the other wider than usual. *Ibid.* 118 The cleas or horny part of the foot. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clawus*, *cleas*, *cleys*, the respective parts of a cloven-foot. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clay*, 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clay*, *clea*.

Clede, var. of CLEAD *v.*, to clothe.

Cleeft(e, obs. f. CLEVE, CLEAVE. pa. t. CLEAVE *v.* 1

Cleek (klek), sb. Chiefly Sc. Forms: 5-6 cleke, 5-7 cleik, 8- cleek. [Related to CLEEK *v.*; cf. southern ME. *cleche*. Cf. also CLICK.]

1. A large hook or crook for catching hold of and pulling something; or for hanging articles on, from a rafter, or the like. *Cleeks* are used by fishermen, and also in playing golf.

1426 *Acts Jas.* I (1597) § 7 Cleikes of irin, to draw downe Timber and Ruiffis that ar fired. 1541 *Sc. Ld. Treas. Acc.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 310 Nalis, [or] cleiks to hing be clathis. 1682 CLAUVERHOUSE in *Napier Mem.* (1859) I. 1. 137 The smith at Minnigaff, that made all the clikys. 17. *Ant. Poems* *Peasantry* (1846) 113 He has made a cleek but and a creel. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 200 B, is a hook, or the cleek, which joins the muzzle and swingle-tree. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvii. 'He hings his sword on the cleek'. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 172/1 Having lost a hand. .Ronald has had it replaced by an iron hook, which he calls a 'cleek'. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 He. .is ready with. .the cleek [at golf].

2. An act of cleeking, a clutch.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 263 May vs noȝt limp. .To couer be cas at a cleke courseris a thousand.

† 3. Name of some griping disease; Jamieson says 'cramp in the legs'. Obs.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Phlyting* 301 The cords and the coat-eull, the claisps and the cleiks.

4. Comb., as *cleek-staff*, *shank*, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Cleikstafte, *cambrica*.

Cleek (klek), v. north. dial. Forms: 5-6 cleke, 6- cleik, 7- cleek. Pa. t. 5- clautch, clautch; also Sc. cleikit. [A northern form corresp. to southern CLEACH, ME. *clechen*: cf. CLEEK sb.]

1. *trans.* To seize with the clutch or hand; to lay hold of, clutch, grasp, or seize, firmly, suddenly, or eagerly. Also to *cleek hold* (of).

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 240 An I cleke yowe, I schall felle yow. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 98 Be the coler clautch him withoutyn baid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xv. 89 Thai clautch and lappit in thar armys This Queene. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Paynyng* 1169 The gleid the pece clautch in his cluke. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 260 Cleake, *corripere*. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xl. xxxiv. Wks. II. 65 The proposall. .makes souls so affected cleek the faster hold. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 277 The carlin clautch her by the rump, And left poor Maggie scarce a stump. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii. 'Wanting to hiekt the cunzie (that is, to hook the siller)'. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. 'I made what haste I could to cleek the callant'.

2. To lay hold of and draw suddenly to oneself, as with a hook or crook; to snatch.

c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 300 þei shal cleke to feris alle þe goodis þat þei maȝeten. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1164 That thus clekys this corsant owte of thir heghes clyffez. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Paynyng* 1046 Cleikand to thame skarleto and Crammosie. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii. *To Adversary Lawyers* 2 Suppose 30 come to cleik away my King.

b. To snatch, pluck, or pull, out, up, off.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2123 He clekys owite Collbrande fulle clenlyche burneschte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2937 (Ashm.) With þat he clekis vp þe coupe [v. r. clyght vp a coupe]. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2478 His sholder als ofgan he kleke. 1574 *Lament.* *Lady Scott.* in *Scott. Poems* 16th C. II. 244 Power to cleik up the benefices. a 1745 *Jacobite Ballad*, 'Wee Wee German Lairdie', And up his beggar duds he cleeks. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lancash. Life* (1857) 30 Cleeked up like lumps o' gowd.

c. *fig.* To snatch up, raise suddenly.

a 1550 *Peddles to Play* vi. He cleekit up ane hie ruf sang.

3. To catch or lay hold of with a cleek.

1857 *Kingsley Two V. Ago* III. 45 'The chance o' cleiking a fish'.

Hence (and from sb.) Cleeked a., Cleek'ing ppl.

a.; Cleek'y Sc., a., addicted to cleeking, grasping, captious; sb. a cleeked stick, a crooked staff.

1566 DRAMT *Horace Sat.* vii. D viij b, I am molested very much with fowles and cleekynge thieves. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties* *Scott.* II. 369 Another walked behind the horses with a cleeked staff. 1820 CROMIE *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 165 (Jam.) Ken ye where cleekie Murray's game? 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201 (Jam.) Frae that day to this my guid aik cleekys has never been mair heard tell o'.

Cleen, obs. pl. of CLEW, claw, hoof.

Cleen, cleepe, cleer, cleer-ee, Cleet, obs.

ff. CLEAN, CLEPE, CLEAR, CLARY, CLEAT.

Clee(e)ft, var. of CLEFT, Obs.

Cleeve, another form of CLEVE, slope, etc.

Cleeve, cleevers, obs. ff. CLEAVE, CLEAVERS.

† Cleevy, a. Obs. or dial. [f. CLEVE sb. 1]

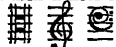
Abounding in 'cleves' or cliffs.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Frontisp. See Albion plas't In Power and plenty, on hir Cleeuy Thronc.

Clef<sup>1</sup> (klef). Forms: 6 cleife, 6-7 cliffe, 7 Sc. cleiffe, 7-8 cleave, 7-9 cliff, 8 cleff, 8- clef. [a. F. *clef*:—L. *clāvum* key. In spelling formerly confused with the various forms of CLIFF, CLEVE; cf. quots. 1658, 1674.]

Music. A character placed on a particular line of a stave, to indicate the name and pitch of the notes standing on that line, and hence of those on the other lines and spaces. Sometimes loosely = stave.

There are three clefs in use, the C, tenor, or alto clef, the G or treble clef, and the F or bass clef, which denote respectively the middle C on a piano, the G above, and the F below. They are written respectively as here shown.



1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many keyes, how many clifffes, how many modes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 77. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cleife is a character set on a rule at the beginning of a verse shewing the height and lownes of euery note standing on the same verse. *Ibid.* 104 Of how manie parts the Canon is, so manie Cleifes do they set at the beginning of the verse. 1658 COKAINE *Elegy Pilkington* 22 Poems (1660) 78 The Muses two-clifd Hill he did surpass Whose Musick had three Cleifs to do it grace. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 2 Called seven Cliffs or more properly Cleaves. a 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 477 The circle, with a note of interrogation, placed at the beginning of each line where the Clef should be, seems to ask the Singer in what Key or Clef he means to begin. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. 230 His ears were insensible to all sounds below F, marked by the base cliff. 1880 HULLAH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 370/2 When notes are written 'in the tenor clef' (more properly 'on the tenor stave').

† b. B clef: the name formerly given to the two characters now called flat (b) and natural (n), both of which originated from modifications of the letter b, used to denote B flat and B natural respectively. Cf. B II. 1.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The b clefe which is common to euery part, is made thus b or thus n the one signifying the halfe note and flat singing: the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. 1706 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, The fourth is nam'd the B-cliff, or B-fa-be-mi Clifff, and apply'd to all Parts indifferently; its Property being only to shew, when Notes are to be sung, or play'd Flat, and when Sharp.

fig. 1625 PEMBLE *Justification* 219 Needless speculations telling vs, that now the Apostle hath altered his cliffe. a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 140 They tempered their strings to such a cleiffe of ambition and superstitious foolry. 1868 WHITMAN *On Beach at Night Alone*, I think a thought of the clef of the universes.

† Clef<sup>2</sup>. Obs. rare. [app. Anglo-Fr. \**clef* ad. L. *clāvus* pin: cf. quots. (Grafton not knowing the word, tried to make sense with *cleff*.) Cf. CLAVE 2 3.] The pin or needle of a weighing-beam.

1494 FABIAN VII. 342 Was ordeynyd, y<sup>e</sup> the beame shulde stande vpryght, the cleffe thereof enclinyng to neyther partye, as it doth in weyinge of golde and syluer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. Hen. III.* II. 131 Ordeyned that the Beame shoulde stande vpryght in the cleff thereof enclinyng to neyther partye.

Cf. 1265 *Lit. de Autig. Leg.* (Camd.) 25, in fine 40 Hen. III. *De Correctione Statute Domini Regis*. Excepito auro et argento quod semper ponderatur per medium clauum, neque trahens ad pondam neque ad aurum sive ad argentum. 1269 *Ibid.* (52 Hen. III.) *De Statutis et Poid. Mercatorum ex. tra.* Ponderato per medium clauum [wisipr. clauum; but MS. has clauu] sicut aurum et argentum. 1283 *Act 27 Edw. III.* c. 10 (*Statute of the Staple*) Issint que la lange du balance soit owele, sauns encliner a l'une partie ou a lautre. FULTON *transl.* So that the tongue of the balance be euen without bowing to one side or to the other.

Clef, obs. pa. t. of CLEAVE.

Clefe, obs. f. CLIFF, CLEVE<sup>1</sup>; obs. pa. t. CLEAVE *v.* 1; obs. f. CLEAVE *v.* 2

Cleft, cleft, sb. Forms: 4-9 cleft, (5-7 cleft, 5 clyft(e, 6 clyft), 6- cleft. Also β 4-5 cleft, 4-6 clyft(e, 6-8 clyft(e. [Found in 13-14th c. in form *clyft*, *clyft*, app. going back to an unrecorded OE. \**clyft*:—O'Ent. *kluyft*-z, f. *kluyt*- weak grade of \**kleud*-, *cleof* to cleave. Cf. OHG. *kluyft* (MHG., mod. G., and Du. *kluyt*), ON. *kluyt*, Sw. *kluyt*, Da. *kluyt* hole, cave, den, *kluyt* cleft, chink, crevice. The subseq. change to *cleft* (which has never entirely displaced *clyft*) is through assimilation to *cleft*, recent pa. pple. of CLEAVE. In 16-18th c. this word appears to have been almost completely confounded with CLIFF, the two forms *cliff*, *cleft*, being used promiscuously for both words: see the quotations marked β, and see CLIFF, CLIFF.]

1. *gen.* A space made by cleaving, splitting, or separation of parts; a split, fissure, crack, crevice.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19824 He loket to þe lift, And sagh þar in a mikel clift. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 83 Se hem ryȝt as þouȝ it were þoruȝ a litel clyft. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyft, clyft, or ryfte, *clissura*, *rima*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 206/1 Clyft of a tree, *creux*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. viii. (Arb.) 173 The ryftes and clyftes. 1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 644 The Cleft or Fissure in the Larynx. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 47 There are narrow clifts in the monument. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement*. (1796) I. 220 Petal, bell-shaped. .Border with 6 clefts. 1796 MRS. GLASSCOCK *Cookery* II. 12 If. the clift in her lip spread much, she [a hare] is old. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xiv, Through the drifts the snowy clifts Did send a dismal sheen. 1847-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 730/1 This hollow [in a horse's foot] is termed the cleft of the frog. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168



The Red Sea and Valley of Jordan.. form a narrow cleft of great depth.

† b. A parting (of the hair). *Obs. rare.*  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1897 (Cott.) In heid he had a clift be-  
form. Als nazarens has pat par or born.

β. form *cliff*.  
c 1325 [see 2 a]. 1440 [see 1]. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vi.  
2 The children of Israel made them clyffes in y<sup>e</sup> moun-  
taynes, and caues and holdes. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.*  
(Arb.) 357 Searchyng the clyffes of theyr ryftes. 1575 TUR-  
BERV. *Venerie* 53 The little clyffes or streakes therein. 1609  
BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* xvi. 29 In thicke woodes, and  
cliffes of rockes. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Ess.* 63 The  
stony quarry, full of clefts. 1670 J. PETTUS *Fod. Regal.* iii.  
3 The cliffs or chyncks of Rocks. 1694 [see 2 c].

2. *spec. a.* The parting of the thighs, the 'cleaving-  
ing' or 'fork'. Now *dial.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblis.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 *La fur-*  
*chire*, the clif [*MS. Arund. & Camb. clift*]. c 1386 CHAUCER  
*Sompn.* T. 437 Down his hond he launche to the clifte.  
1664 COTTON *Scavron.* 60 From her Armpits or her Cliffe.  
1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 289 Legs and  
thees a' o' ae thickness frae cute to clift.

b. A split made by partially cleaving a tree or  
the like; *esp.* a slit or split to receive a graft.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxi. (1495) 622 The  
reid .. is somwhat clouen for to yeue ynke the better, and  
the ryght syde of the clyfte is somwhat longer than the  
lyfte syde. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard vii.* (Arb.) 15 Bruyn ..  
put his heed over his eeris in to the clyft of the tree. 1577  
B. GOODE *Herestach's Hush.* ii. (1586) 74 b, You must take  
heed .. that the clift be not to slacke nor to strait. 1609  
HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xiv. (R.), That the clift of the stocke  
gape not too much (as being over wide for the graffe). 1693  
EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* III. 110 You may make  
an end of stretching, or closing the Cleft .. when the Graft,  
or Graffs are plac'd as they should be. 1712-1851 [see 5].

c. A crack of the skin, a chap; a disease of the  
feet of horses.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 202 a, It helpeth all the  
clefts and chops happening on the handes and feete in the  
winter tyme. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellon's Bk. Physicke* 266 f  
For cleftes of the Lippes, Handes, Woemens Pappes, and  
Heeles. 1664 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3003/4 Lost. a brown bay  
Mare .. with a clift behind. 1777 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*  
*Clift's*, call'd otherwise Cracks in the Heels, a Disease inci-  
dent to Horses. a 1755 *Farrier's Dict.* (J.), *Clefts* appear  
on the bought of the pasterns.

d. *Surg.* The aperture in *Cleft palate* (see next).  
1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius's Surg.* I. 606 ff in very large cleft  
the closure be difficult. 1885 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3)  
II. 502 It will be frequently found that these partial clefts  
are very broad.

† 3. One of the pieces formed by cleaving; *esp.*  
split wood for fuel. *Obs. or dial.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 799 Pat all to-wrasted þai wod, &  
warpud in-sonder. All claters in clyftes, clene to þair fistez.  
1547 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Carriage of  
a lode of clyfts and pylis. 1562 *Ludlow Church. Acc.* (1869)  
110 A klyft to make steyes for the belle whelles. 1640  
*MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For helping to  
load the clefts to make pales and railles. 1669 WORLIDGE  
*Syst. Agric.* vi. § 10 (1682) 208 Good cleft for the fire. 1887  
*Scott. Leader* 21 Sept. 6 'Wheeling' a large stick known in  
Tipperary as a 'quarter clift'.

b. A strip of glass as cut by the glazier.  
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 384/2 The Glasiers Diamond  
.. by which he cuts his Glass .. into Lengths or Clifts, and  
from such long pieces or Clifts into shorter pieces as Squares  
or Quarries.

4. A division formed by cleaving: *spec. a.* one  
of the divisions of the foot in animals; b. one of  
the divisions of an orange or similar fruit (*dial.*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xix. (1495) 778 The  
camell is clouefdyft and hath felles in the clyftes, and those  
clyftes ben flesshy as the clifte of a beere fote. 1578 LYVE  
*Dodens* iii. xxxix. 371 With leaves cloven or cut into five,  
sixe, or seven cliftes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xiv. 6 Every beast  
that parteth the hoofe, and cleaueth the clift into two  
clawes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1706) 44 In a  
Greyhound, .. a round Foot, and good large Clifts. 1844  
PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 32 The hoof of the swine is also  
found divided into 5 clefts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cleft-hole*; *cleft-nursed*  
adj.; *cleft-graft v.* to graft in a cleft (see 2 b);  
so *cleft-grafted ppl. a.*; *cleft-grafting vbl. sb.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 25 Cutting off the head  
of the Stock, and smoothe it as in *Cleft-grafting*. 1712 MOR-  
TIMER *Hush.* (J.), Filberts may be *cleft-grafted* on the com-  
mon nut. 1731-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (R.), *Cleft-grafting*  
.. also called stock or slit-grafting, is proper for trees or  
stocks of a lesser size. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v.  
*Nager*, Their bigness is about an inch at least, for either  
Blast-holes, or Clift-holes. 1851 CLERNY *Handbk. Fl.*  
*Gard.* 228 They may be .. *cleft-grafted* like the rose. 1868  
BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1040 This mere chance-sown,  
*cleft-nursed* seed.

**Cleft** (kleft), *ppl. a.* [One of the forms of the  
pa. pple. of CLEAVE v.: cf. CLOVEN.] Split  
asunder; split into thin pieces.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 The lay there certain wode  
clift. c 1500 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 205, xii peyses of  
clyft wodd, 200. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 86/1 A Billet  
is a piece of Cleft Wood for to Burn. 1715-20 POPE *Ulad*  
ii. 508 From the cleft wood the crackling flames aspire.  
1821 JOANNA BAILLE *Met. Leg.*, *Calum* vi. 26 Cleft waves.

b. Split or divided to a certain depth; bifurcate.  
*Cleft palate*: a malformation of the palate, in which  
a longitudinal gap exists in the middle or on either  
side of the roof of the mouth. A *cleft stick*: a  
position in which advance and retreat are alike  
impossible, a dilemma, a fix. † *Cleft* (or *cloven*)

*beasts*: insects. Rarely in *cleft hoof*, *foot*, where  
*cloven* is the ordinary word.

1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* i, Plinie nameth Bees cleft beasts  
because of the division or parting between of the head and  
shoulders. [Ibid. vi. Of all cloven beasts the bees are prin-  
cipally to be cherished.] 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Not Fair*,  
So men .. Believe it fair .. Till the cleft foot discovers all.  
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 16 Not steepy Pindus .. Nor  
cleft Parnassus. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 355 You may  
.. stick your candle in a bottle .. or a cleft stick. 1782  
COWPER *Corr.* Wks. 1837 XV. 106 We are squeezed to  
death, between the two sides of that sort of alternative  
which is commonly called a cleft stick. 1784 REYNOLDS in  
Leslie & Taylor *Life* (1865) II. viii. 458, I put him in a cleft  
stick. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Coru Lawis in Exerc.* (1842)  
I. 95 The other side are in a cleft stick; they cannot go on  
long as they are, and they cannot stir into any new path  
without demolishing the Corn Laws. 1847 CARPENTER  
*Zool.* § 254 The surfaces .. are so flattened that the ap-  
pearance is that of a single cleft hoof. 1847 SOUTH tr.  
*Chelius's Surg.* I. 599 Cases of hare-lip and cleft-palate.  
1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 327 Having .. successfully  
treated a medical student for cleft palate. 1880 GRAY *Struct.*  
*Bot.* iii. § 4. 98 A leaf .. is said to be cleft, when the division  
is half way down or more, and the lobes or sinuses narrow  
or acute. 1885 ARNOLD's *Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 190 Cleft-  
palate knife .. cleft-palate chisel.

c. *fig.* Divided, twofold.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 293 O cleft effect! cold  
modesty, hot wrath.

† **Cleft**, *clift*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. the sb. or pa.  
pple.] *intr.* To divide, split, cleave.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* viii. 17 That Earth,  
that by moulding in the hand doth clift and cleave. 1657  
TOMLINSON *Renou's Dish.* 668 Almonds .. must be macerated  
long in warm water, that the cortex may cleft.

**Cleft**, pa. t. and pa. pple. of CLEAVE<sup>1</sup>; rarely  
of CLEAVE<sup>2</sup>.

**Clefted**, *clifted*, *ppl. a.* [f. CLEFT, CLEFT  
sb. + -ED; but *clefted* is sometimes app. an ex-  
tended form of the pa. pple *cleft*.] Having clefts,  
divisions, or fissures; cleft, split.

1554 HULOT, *Clefted* or cleued in two partes, *bifidus*.  
1565 GULDING *Ordn's Met.* vii. (1593) 139 Dipping in the  
pits of blood a sort of clefted brands. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f.*  
*Beasts* (1673) 440 To cover close with cloven or clefted  
cloaths or garments. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* i. iii.  
The swarming populace spread every wall .. through clefted  
stones, stretching and staring. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Ar-*  
*rangem.* (1796) II. 208 Flowers sitting, mostly 4-clefted.  
1861 L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 248 The whole clefted and pinnated  
circumference [of an ice-berg]. a 1876 AIRD *Bry a Broom* i,  
Among the clefted branches.

† **Clefture**. *Obs. rare.* [f. CLEFT + -URE.]  
State of being cleft; *concr.* a cleft, fissure.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Man.* iii. xii. 22 Off. clefture, chap-  
pyne or chynnyng of the mouthe. 1596 *Edw. III.* iii. i. 36  
The cranny'd cleftures of the through-shanks.

† **Clefty**, *a.* *Obs.* Having clefts.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 319, I ran-countred .. in a  
clefty Creek close by the Sea side, a Moorish Brigantine.

**Cleg** (kleg). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 clege,  
6 clegge, 7-9 clegg. [a. ON. *kleggt*, mod. Norw.  
*klegg*.] A gadfly, horse-fly, or breeze.

a 1449 W. BOWER in *Fordun's Scotichron.* (1750) II.  
376 The unlait woman .. punis as the cleg. 1483 *Cath.*  
*Angl.* 66 A Clege. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 53 A clegge, flece,  
*solitudo*. 1656 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) I. 308 Sir Chris-  
topher Pack did cleave like a clegg, and was very angry he  
could not be heard *ad infinitum*. 1658 ROWLAND *Mowbr's*  
*Theat.* Ires. 936 The English [call it] a Burrel-fly, Stowt,  
and Breeze: and also of sticking and clinging, Cleg and  
Clinger. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clegs*, the large  
grey flies which torment horses and cattle in summer. 'He  
sticks like a cleg.' 1872 *Daily News* 24 Aug., For animals  
of their size, 'clegs' are exceedingly light-footed.

b. *Comb.*, as *cleg-stung* adj.

1808 MAYNE *Seller Gun* in *Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 136  
Like cattle prodd with a prong, Or cleg-stung fillies.

**Clef**, *obs.* f. CLAY.

**Cleid**, *cleith*, *Sc.* var. of CLEAD v.

**Cleidomancy**, *clido-* (kloi-dōmānsi). [f.  
Gr. κλειδ-, κλειδ- key + μαντεία divination: see  
-MANTY.] Divination by means of a key.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 326 Clidomancy should be exer-  
cised when the sun or moon is in Virgo, the name should  
be written upon a key, the key should be tied to a Bible, etc.

**Cleido-mastoid** (kleido-māstōid), *a.* (sb.)  
*Anat.* [f. Gr. κλειδ-, κλειδ- key, clavicle + MASTOID.]  
Pertaining to the clavicle and mastoid process;  
applied to the posterior part of the sterno-cleido-  
mastoid muscle.

1847-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 725/1 That part .. becomes  
conjoined with the deltoid and with the cleido-mastoid.  
1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Clele**, var. of CLEB, hoof, claw.

**Cleiffe**, **Cleik**, *Sc.* ff. CLIF, CLEEK.

**Cleime**, **Cleine**, *obs.* ff. CLAIM, CLEAM.

**Cleinge**, **Cleir**, *obs.* ff. CLENGE, CLEAR.

**Cleistogamic** (kleistogā-mik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr.  
κλειστός closed (f. κλείειν to close) + γάμος mar-  
riage + -ic; cf. *phanerogamic*.] Applied to certain  
small inconspicuous permanently closed flowers,  
adapted for self-fertilization, occurring in various  
plants (e.g. *Oxalis Acetosella*, different species of  
*Viola*, etc.) on the same individuals as the normal  
larger brightly-coloured flowers, which in such  
cases are either cross-fertilized or barren. So

**Cleistogamically** *adv.*, **Cleistogamous** *a.*,  
**Cleistogamously** *adv.*; **Cleistogamy** (p'gāmī),  
the occurrence of cleistogamous flowers.

1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 3 They have been  
called by Dr. Kuhn (in 1867) cleistogamic. 1879 LUNNOK  
*Sci. Lect.* i. 26 Such 'cleistogamic' flowers .. are already  
known to exist in about fifty genera.

1874 LUNNOK *Wild Flowers* ii. 39 In the cleistogamous  
flowers of *Oxalis acetosella*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr.  
*Sachs' Bot.* iii. vi. 810 The cleistogamous self-fertilised  
flowers. 1881 MOORE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 84 Undoubted cases  
of cleistogamy. 1885 COURTS TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June  
395/3 The flowers .. were fertilised and fruited cleistogam-  
ically. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* ii. 85 Cleistogam-  
ously fertilised.

**Cleistogenous**, *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. κλειστός (see  
prec.) + L. -gen-ous born, bearing + -ous.] Bearing  
cleistogamous flowers; see prec. So also **Clei's-**  
**togene** *a.*

1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 3 Plants called cleistogene,  
which bear on the same stock two kinds of flowers.

**Cleith(e, cleithr)**: see CLEAD v.

**Cleithral** (klei-thrāl), *a.* *Greek Arch.* [f. Gr.  
κλειθρ-ov bar for closing, pl. lattice (f. κλεί-ειν to  
close) + -AL.] Of a temple: Having a roof,  
covered in: opposed to HYPÆTHRAL.

1850 in *WEALE Dict. Terms.* 1867 ASHPITLL *Archit.* 307  
A Greek Doric hexastyle, peripteral, and cleithral temple.

**Clek**, *obs.* f. CLECK v., to hatch.

**Cleke**, *obs.* f. CLEEK.

**Cleket** (t, -yt, *obs.* ff. CLICKET.

**Clem** (klem), **clām** (klām), *v.* *dial.* Forms:  
6- clem (clemmed), 7- clām. Mod. dial.:  
*Lancash.*, *Cheshire*, *Shropsh.*, *Huddersfield*,  
*Derbysh.*, *Leicestersh.*, clem, clām; *Whitby*,  
*Staffordsh.*, *S. Cheshire*, *Hereford*, *Flint*, clem;  
*Westmrid.*, *Mid Yorksh.*, *Holderness*, *Lincolnsh.*,  
*Northampton*, clām. [cogn. with MHG., modG.,  
MDu., Du. *klemmen* to pinch, cramp, compress,  
Da. *klemme*, Sw. *klamma* to press, squeeze, pinch.  
In the older stages evidenced only in composition:  
OE. *beclemman* to restrain, confine, shut in, OS.  
*biklemman* to pinch, OHG. *bichlemmen* to clutch,  
compress, squeeze (modG. and Du. *beklemmen* to  
pinch, distress); OS. also *antiklemman* to burst  
open. These indicate a Com. Teut. \**klammjan*, f.  
*klamm*, OE. *clamm*, *clamm* sb. 'fetter, cramp, con-  
striction, confinement'; see CLAM sb.<sup>1</sup> ME. has  
*forclammed* in E. E. Allit. Poems. The simple vb.  
hardly appears before 1600, but is widely spread  
in the forms *clem* and *clām* over the northern half  
of England from Westmorland to Leicester, and  
from Lincoln to Hereford. Its distribution makes  
it possible that it is here of Norse origin.]

1. *trans.* To pinch as hunger or fasting does; to  
waste with hunger, starve. (Also sometimes with  
reference to thirst.)

1c 1540 *Scott. Feilde* in *Percy Folio* (c 1550) I. 225 Their  
company was clemmed; and much cold did suffer; water  
was a worthy drinke: win it who might. 1601 B. JONSON  
*Poetaster* i. ii, I cannot eat stones and turfs .. What, will he  
clem me and my followers? Aske him an he will clem me.  
1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* ii. i. (Gifford), My entrails  
Were clemm'd (Nares has clamm'd) with keeping a per-  
petual fast. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* (E. D. S.), *Clem'd* or  
*clām'd*, starved, because, by famine, the guts and bowels  
are as it were clemmed or stuck together. Sometimes it  
signifies thirsty. c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Gloss.*,  
*Clemm'd*, famish'd, starv'd. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *West-*  
*mrid. Dial.* 13 He may lick the .. or clām the, nay sell the  
1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 211 Some burned, some drowned,  
some maimed, some clemmed themselves. 1857 SIR F.  
PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 473. 1867 HALL *Caine Son* of  
*Hagar* I. vii. 131 She was like to clem me.

2. *intr.* To suffer the pangs of hunger (or thirst);  
to pine with hunger, starve.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. vi. 64 Hard is  
the choise when the valiant must eate their armies, or clem.  
1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clām*, to  
pine to death for want of water. 1831 E. ELLIOTT *Corri L.*  
*Rhymes*, *Spr. Leech* ii, Will is clāmming—bread-tax thrives.  
1844 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Think of that first  
strike.. how we all had to clem.

Hence **Clemmed** *ppl. a.*, **Clemming** *vbl. sb.* and  
*ppl. a.*

1674 [see sense 1]. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* ii. 574 Like  
a Tygress couch'd .. to spring upon her prey .. to relieve  
her clāmning young. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. &*  
*Eng.* I. 438 Violet and snowdrop were nipped in their  
clemmed buds. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Too  
much dazed w<sup>th</sup> clemming to know when they're put upon.  
1868 B. BRIERLEY *Fritchingtons* iii. 35 in *Lanc. Gloss.*  
(E. D. S.) s.v., Theau fastened on me like a clemmed leech.

**Clem**, *v.* *2* *Sc.* [var. of CLEAM.] To stop a hole  
with clay, or any viscous substance. (Jamieson.)

**Clem**, **Clemat**, *obs.* ff. CLAIM, CLIMB, CLIMATE.

**Clematis** (kle-mātis). [a. L. *clematis*, a. Gr.  
κλήμαris some kind of climbing or trailing plant,  
prob. periwinkle, f. κλήμα vine-branch. (A fre-  
quent mispronunciation is *clemā-tis*.)]

1. A genus of twining shrubs (N. O. *Ranunculaceae*),  
having flowers with a showy calyx and no corolla, and  
seed-vessels adorned with long feathery appendages. The only British species is

*C. Vitalba*, common in hedgerows on the chalk, popularly called Virgin's Bower, Traveller's Joy, and Old Man's Beard. *C. Flammula*, with small white sweet-scented flowers, and various species with large showy blue, purple, or red flowers, are cultivated in gardens in Britain.

1578 LYTE *Dodoneus* III. xlviii. 385 Peregrine . . is named Clematis in Latine, and therefore men call this kind Clematis altera, there be founde two kindes, ouer and bysides that plant whiche is nowe called in Latine Vitalba. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cccxxvii. 889 The white Clematis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 191. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* Cal. (1803) 697/2 Clematis, virgin's bower. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvi. The Clematis, the favoured flower, Which boasts the name of virgin-bower. 1843 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 63 Like an oaken stock in winter woods, O'er-flourished with the hoary Clematis. 1890 — *Window* 23 Rose, rose, and Clematis, Trail and twine and clasp and kiss.

† 2. Formerly applied (as in classical Lat. and Gr.) to the Periwinkle (*Vinca*).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Kvj b. Clematis is named in englyshe perwincle. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 637 The Egyptian Clematis or Periwinkle drunk in Vinegar, is very good against the poyson of Asps.

Clematis, obs. pl. of CLIMATE.

† Clematite. Obs. Also in Lat. form olematitis. [a. F. *clématite*, ad. L. *clématitis*, a. Gr. κληματίτις, f. κλημα vine-twig.]

1. The Birthwort, *Aristolochia Clematitis*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Dvj b. The thyrd kynd of Aristolochia is called Clematis, because it hath long smal branches, like a vynde. 1721 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 45 The Clematis, or Saracen Birthwort. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, Clematite.

Clemb-en, obs. f. CLIMB.

Cleme, obs. f. CLAM; var. of CLEAM v., to smear.

† Clemence. Obs. [a. F. *clémence*, ad. L. *clémentia*; see next.] = next.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 22 Recomyndyng . . polidorus to the debonayr clemence and merciful iustyce of the goddis. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1590) D ij. To shewe thine enemy thy mercy and clemence. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. vii. 22 Clemence off . . Restraines those sterne behests.

Clemency (kle'mēnsi). [ad. L. *clémentia*, n. of state f. *clément-em* CLEMENT; see ENOY.]

1. Mildness or gentleness of temper; as shown in the exercise of authority or power; mercy, leniency.

1553 Q. Mary's Proclam. in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* III. App. v. 8 Her [the Queen's] great and aboundante clemencie.

1555 EDOEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. i. (Arb.) 141 To persuade hym of the clemencie of owre men. 1736 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvi. (1840) 27 A prince no less famous for his clemency than his conquests. 1726 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 37, I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 232 Clemency . . is the standing policy of constitutional governments, as severity is of despotism. 1869 LUCKER *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 199 Clemency is an act of judgment, but pity disturbs the judgment.

† b. as a title. Obs. rare.

a. 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* VIII. vii. § 4 May it please your clemencies to grant unto him the church of Tusculum.

2. Mildness of weather or climate; opposed to inclemency, severity.

1607 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iv. (1743) 31 By reason of the clemency of the climate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 5 p. 8 The clemency of the weather. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xv. (1876) 153 It rained still and blew; but with more clemency.

Clement (kle'mēnt), a. [ad. L. *clément-em* mild, placid, gentle. Mod.F. has also *clément* (in Colgr. 1611).]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Mild and humane in the exercise of power or authority; merciful, lenient, kindly, towards subjects or those in one's power.

1483 CATH. *Angl.* 66 Clement, *cléments*. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 451 Ane victour suld be Curtas and clement, but crudelitie. 1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 65 What more noble vertue can be in a Prince, than to be clement, ready to forgive, and slowe to punishe? 1611 SHAKS. *Cym.* v. iv. 78, I know you are more clement than wilde men, Who of their broken Debtors take a third. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 272 The sweet, the clement, Mediatorial Hour! 1866 FELTON *Ans. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. 283 A clement use of authority.

2. Of weather or climate: Mild, gentle; opposed to inclement. [So in Latin.] rare.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* I. (1682) 68 So clement and benign a soyl, that Roses grow there thrice a year. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, This clement weather.

Hence Clemently adv., mildly, mercifully.

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I. ix. (R.), O Mary Magdalen, hear our prayers . . and most clemently reconcile this company unto Christ.

Clementine (kle'mēntēn), a. and sb. [ad. L. *clémentin-us*, f. *Clémentis*, -entem, the adj. used as a personal name. In Fr. *clémentin*, -ine.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Clement: esp. applied a. to writings passing under the name of Clement of Rome; b. to the Constitutions of Pope Clement V; c. to the edition or text of the Vulgate revised by orders of Clement VIII.

1705 BR. BULL. *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* (T.), In the Clementine liturgy, the bread and wine . . are said to be antitypa . . of the precious body and blood of Christ. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (T.), Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the

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Clementine constitutions. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 465 Called the Clementine Vulgate, or more frequently by Roman Catholic writers, the corrected Bible of Sixtus V.

B. sb.

1. pl. a. The constitutions collected by Pope Clement V., forming the seventh book of the Decretals. b. Certain writings passing under the name of Clement of Rome, now acknowledged to be spurious.

c. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 Redynge . . of . . be cretals & be clementynes. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Old-castell in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 277 The lawes . . of our moost holy father the Pope, incorporated in his decrees, decretals, clementynes, codes. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii. The papal laws, decrees, decretals, clementines.

2. a. An adherent of the anti-pope 'Clement VII', the rival of Pope Urban VI. b. A follower of Clement of Alexandria.

1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Dec. The sects of the Ebionites, Clementines, and Gnostics illustrate . . this Judaizing tendency of the early Christian Church.

† Clemētious, a. Obs. [f. L. *clēmēti-a* + -ous; cf. *sententious*, etc.] Abounding in clemency; = CLEMENT. Hence Clemētiously adv.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* I. (1682) 24 The clementious Ille-ruling Lady of Trapynd in Sicilia. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. So clementiously a sentence.

1862 *Prayer*, I pray thee . . that thou wouldest clementiously accept of this Book. 1874 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 146 Hoping the Lord would clementiously direct him.

Clemme, obs. var. CLEAM v. to smear, etc.

Clench (klen), sb. See also CLINCH. [f. CLENCH v.]

I. That which clenches or is clenched.

1. That part of a nail or bolt which is turned back in clenching. Also CLINCH.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 101 The roofe of this hall is . . wrought of the like boorde, and nayled with rugh and clenche. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 62 Holding only by the weakest part of the naille, which is the very point of the clenche. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Retraits*, Knock gently on the top of the Clenches of the lame Foot. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* p. 572 Shoes are to be fastened, and projecting clenches reduced.

2. Naut. The CLINCH of a cable.

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. xxx The sheet-cable tore out with . . violence . . till the clenche brought up the ship.

II. The action of clenching.

3. In various senses of the vb.; e.g. a grasp, grip, clutch; tight closure of the teeth, fist, etc.; secure fastening of a nail, etc.; fig. conclusive confirmation of an argument, etc.

1779 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 103/2 The laths . . ought to be laid . . close to each other . . to allow of a proper clenche for the rough plaster. 1856 STANLEY *Sinat & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 465 [They] keep their hands fixed in it with a clenche never relaxed. 1864 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayvoriths* I. 220 He set [his teeth] tight . . He barely relaxed their clenche.

† 4. A play on words, pun, quibble. Obs. or arch. Also CLINCH.

1638 NABBS *Covenant Gard.* iv. iii, A country-fellow full of knavish clenches. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* 47 To begin, then, with Shakespeare . . He is many times flat, insipid; his comic wit degenerating into clenches, his serious swelling into bombast. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 61 One poor word a hundred clenches makes. 1824 D'ISRAËLI *Civ. Lit., Royal Promotions* (1850) II. 10 Henry VII made a viceroy of Ireland if not for the sake of, at least with, a clenche.

5. = CLINCH sb. 5.

1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & E.* xxviii. 395, I ain't goin' to be 'jammed in a clenche, like Jackson'.

6. Comb. In most cases the combinations are now written CLINCH, which see.

Clench (klen), v. 1 Forms: 3-5 clenche, (pa. z. and pp. 4. ciente, 4-6 cleynt), 7- clenche. See also CLINCH, CLINK v. 2 [ME. *clench-en* (also in York Myst. *clenyng*): -OE. *clenc(e)an*, in *bed-clyncan* = OHG. *chlankhan*, *chlentan*, *klentan*, MHG. *klenten*, to fasten closely together, tie, knot, entwine: -O. Teut. type \**hlankjan*, a causal deriv. of \**hlank*, *klank*, *klunk*, co-existing with *klung*, *klang*, *klung*: (see CLING), app. in the sense 'to cling, stick fast, adhere'; so that *hlankjan* was 'to make to stick firmly together, to rivet'. In the same sense Du., EFr., and LG. have *klinken*, Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, which are closely related (though not identical) formations. Northern Eng. and Sc. have also *clink* from 15th c.; and from the 16th c. onward, *clench* was frequently made into *clinch*. In current use *clench* and *clinch* are used indifferently in some senses, in some *clench* alone is used, and in others *clinch* is app. preferred: see CLINCH, and cf. the senses below.]

1. trans. To fix securely, make fast, as with nails, bolts, or the like; to secure (a nail or bolt) by beating back the point or end with a hammer after driving it through anything; to fasten (anything) by so clenching a nail or bolt; to rivet. Also absol. (In reference to a nail or the like, CLINCH is apparently more usual.)

a. 1250 Owl & Night. 1206 Ich wot 3ef smibes schal uvele clenche. c. 1305 Leg. *Rood* (1871) 138 Pe Cros. Whon crist for vs per-on was cleynt. c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 259

Your perle . . is in cofer, so comly ciente. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1133 Yolenched. c. 1440 York Myst. viii. 106 It sall be cleyngked euer-ilkka dele, With nayles þat are both noble and newe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyn, *retundo*, *repasido*. 1607 MARKHAM in Toppell *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 323 And is clenched as other nails be. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 48 The Rings that were clenched on the ends of her Bolts. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 557 Tough iron plates were clenched to make it strong. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xiii. 257 Their ends being turned back outside the plates and beaten down or clenched.

fig. 1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1632) 415 Clench't and riveted to their cures.

b. intr. (for refl.)

c. 1850 Rudim. *Navig.* (Weale) 107 The fastenings . . clenche or turn upon the timbers. 1882 *Mechanic* § 326 They will not clenche.

2. To set firmly together, close tightly (the fingers, fist, teeth). (Formerly also CLINCH.)

[1632 SHERWOOD, To clenche, *comme* to clinch. To clinch the fist, *errer le poing*.] 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 54 Clench the fist. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iv, I clenche my hand, and fancy still it grasps a sword. 1805 *Med. Jur.* XIV. 392 The lower jaw had become clenched, and the teeth . . strongly closed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. (1868) 36 Her eyebrows were knit and her lips clenched with everlasting care and pain. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 608 She . . clenched her fingers till they bit the palm.

b. fig. To brace up (one's nerves).

1824 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 75 Like those, who clenche their nerves to rush upon their dissolution. 1867 E. LUSCOMBE in Spurgeon *Trans. Dav.* Ps. cv. 19 The three youths . . had clenched their nerves for the climax of agony.

c. intr. for refl.

1843 E. JONES *Poems Sens. & Event* 151 Through Some dolphin's body nervously they [a shark's teeth] clenche.

3. trans. To grasp firmly, grip, clutch; to hold firmly in one's grasp.

a. 1300 K. Horn 1476 He sette him on þe benche His harpe for to clenche. 1607 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) II. 212 Heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet . . clenche the pointed spear. 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems Wks.* 1764 I. 290 Their tormented soul clenches their coin. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 387 Men who clenche with one hand what they have grasped with the other.

fig. 1844 DISRAËLI *Coningsby* VII. vii. (L.), His heart clenched the idea as a diver grasps a gem.

† 4. intr. To fasten on; to cling. Obs.

a. 1500 King & Barker 100 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 9 The barker cleynt on hem fast; He was sor asferde for to fall.

5. Naut. To make fast (the end of a rope) in a particular way. (Also CLINCH.)

1803 Phil. *Trans.* XCIII. 322 To clenche each of the ends round two of the ports, excepting one that was clenched round the main-mast. 1820 SCORSEBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 455 A new hawser . . was taken under the ship's bottom, the end clenched to the mainmast.

6. fig. To fix, confirm, drive home, settle conclusively (an argument, a bargain, etc.); usually with the notion of fastening securely by a finishing stroke (fig. from 1). Also CLINCH.

c. 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 9 bis, This Alliance . . fixed at first by the Publick Interest . . was by these Three Grants, as with three Golden Nails, sufficiently clenched and riveted. 1682 *State Govt. & Kingd.* in Somers *Tracts* I. 187 To clenche his Argument, produces this State of the Government and Kingdom. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce Wks.* 1775 I. 187 Matrimony clenches ruin beyond retrieval. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 190 It is . . the adaptation of the expression to the idea that clenches a writer's meaning. 1843 DICKENS *Mar. Chns.* I, This fact . . would have utterly settled and clenched the business. 1883 J. R. LUMBY in *Queen's Printer's Bible Aids* Gloss. s. v. *Earnest*, The primary meaning . . is part-payment, to clenche a bargain.

† b. intr. (or with obj. sentence): To affirm emphatically or conclusively; to insist. Obs. rare.

a. 1400 Cov. Myst. 385 (Mätz) There are other . . that clenche, And prechyn, he is levying that we slewe.

c. To fix, settle.

1881 ROSSSETTI *King's Trag.* xxxiv. Ballads & Sonnet. 110 That eve was clenched for a boding storm.

† Clench, v. 2 Obs. Also 4 clenke. [Exact etymol. doubtful: Stratmann connects it with the stem of CLINK v. 1: cf. MHG. *klennen*, to ring bells.] To chatter, talk against.

c. 1315 SHOREN. 113 He compasyth venjaunce To hym that a3en clenketh. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyn a-3en (in vrawe speche) or chauryrn [chatteryn] a-3en, for provide herte, *obgarrio*.

(To this vb. some refer *clench* in K. Horn (CLENCH v. 1) 3), with sense 'make to sound, twang'.)

Clenched (klen[t, poet. klenféd), ppl. a. [f. CLENCH v. 1 + -ED.] Firmly fastened, tightly closed.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80 Clenchyde [1499 clenched], *retensu*, *repasnu*. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Clenched*, fastened. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* IV. xiv, With his clenche'd fist. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Parv.* 10 The clenched union of a commonwealth of rights and possessions! 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Chapel*, With clenched and convulsive fingers.

Clencher (klen[er]), [f. CLENCH v. 1 + -ER.] He who or that which clenches; a statement, argument, etc., which clenches or settles the point (more commonly *clincher*); formerly also = CLINCHER I. *Clencher-built*: see CLINKER sb. 3 6.

1559 Bk. for Just. Peace 18 The wages of a maister shypwrighte . . an able clencher by the date. 1513 ob. c. 1850 Rudim. *Navig.* (Weale) 98 They . . are clencher-built. 1867 *Clencher-built* . . when the fastenings go through and clenche or turn upon the timbers. 1896 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 41 Dashing his nightcap passionately against the wall, by way of clencher to the argument.

**Clenching** (kle'nʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. **CLENCH** in various senses.

*c1440 Promp. Parv.* 80 **Clenchinge**, *retinacio, repancio*.  
1511 *Cotgr.*, *Ruement*, a rueting or clenching. 1712  
ORATOR HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶2 The Monopoly of Puns  
The late Invasion... by a little Pretender to Clenching in a  
neighbouring College. *c1850 Rudim. Navag.* (Weale) 107  
*Clenching* or *Clenching*, spreading the point of a bolt upon  
a ring in order to prevent its drawing. 1880 KINGLAKE  
*Crimea* VI. ix. 228 That simple clenching of victory... com-  
monly effected by a pursuit of the beaten troops.

**Clenching**, *vbl. a.* That clenches.  
1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 80 And opens his clenching  
hands. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh.* *Ed.* Poems 1850 I.  
142 The clenching tooth. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 21,  
The clenching palm of his left hand.

**Clench-poop**: see **CLINCH-POOP**.  
**Clene**, *clenely*, etc., obs. ff. **CLEAN**, **CLEANLY**.  
**Clenesse**, obs. form of **CLEANNESS**.  
† **Clenge**, *sb.* Obs. *rare*¹. [Cf. **CLANGE** and  
**CLANG**.] **Clang**, *clangor*.

1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 84 Glistering swords vnshethed  
for reuenge... The rumored noise and sound of armors clenge.  
**Clenge** (klendʒ), *v. 1* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also  
4 **klenge**, 6 **clange**, **olange**. [Northern var.  
of **clense**, **CLEANSE**; esp. *Sc.*, where **clange** is still  
often so pronounced.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse, make clean (*lit.* and *fig.*).  
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1987a Call nocht comun... Pat clenched  
his vr lauerd. *Ibid.* 20373 Pan mai yee best yow clenge o  
sin. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 182 He gat  
sindry craftismen to clenge the fowels. 1557 TURNER  
*Herbal* I. Prol. Aija, Clenge thy harte from all synne. 1582  
HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* II. xvi. 95 The Filles clenge the  
head. 1588 A. KING *ur. Camisus' Catech.* 20 Mercfullie  
claingit fra y<sup>r</sup> spott of sin. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.*  
Ded. A.J. Some clenched and dressed their armour.

† b. To correct. Obs.  
a 1583 Sir J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 38 The Clerk aucht  
.. all his rollis throw to reid and to clenge.  
2. To clear, empty, sweep clear of, rid of.  
1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xv. 508 The feld was clengt cleyn.  
1335 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 182 Thus of the Romanis  
neir clengt ar we. 1609 SKELTON *Reg. Maj.* Table 66 Be ane  
Assie the cuntry should be clenget thrie in the yeare of  
malefactoris.

3. *Sc. Law.* 'Legally to exculpate, to produce  
proof of innocence' (Jam.) ; to find not guilty.  
1513-75 *Diurna Occurr.* (1833) 128 Becaus he saw nocht  
his subscriptione... he wald nowther clenge nor fyle him.  
1592 *Acts Jns.* VI (1814) 531 (Jam.) Qubatsumeur persone  
clengt not of certane knowlege the personis accusit, he  
fyles thame.

Hence **Clenger**, one who or that which cleanses.  
1545 *Aberd. Registers* v. 19 (Jam.) He, his wif and their  
clenger, quhilk ar now inclost for this pest. 1606 in Cham-  
bers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* I. 395 Sending two professional  
clengers... that they might deal with an infection which had  
fallen forth.

† **Clenge**, *v. 2* Obs. [a weak vb., related to  
**CLING**.] *intr.* To cling, adhere, remain.  
c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1034 Clay pat clenges her-by.  
c 1340 *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 1694 He forst clenget. *Ibid.* 2078  
Jay clomben bi cliffes, per clenget he colde.

**Clenk**, obs. form of **CLINK** v. 2, **CLENCH** v. 2  
**Clenli**, *-liche*, *-nes*, obs. ff. **CLEANLY**, *-LINESS*.  
**Clen(e)**, *clensi*, etc., obs. ff. **CLEANSE**, etc.

† **Clenisieve**. Obs. [= *clean* or *cleansieve*.]  
In same sense E. Fris. has *klense*, with vb. *klensen*  
to sift, filter. A fine sieve or strainer.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 157 Let the pure hive-  
honey run thorow a clean Clensieve. *Ibid.* x. (1623) X.J.  
The Clensieve is vnto the Tap-waze for Methe, as the  
Strainer to the Ridder for Honie. (A correspondent, Mr.  
A. Wallis, remembers *clensieve* or *clensif*, applied a 1850  
to a strainer of fine muslin, used in straining port wine.)

[Cf. *c1460 Medulla in Promp. Parv.* 79 *Colom*... a clans-  
synge stile. *c1475 Pict. Vocob.* (W. Wulcker 808) among  
instruments of the Brewer, *Calatorium*, a clensyng sefe. 1879  
Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 82 *Clansyng-sieve*, a large  
sieve used in brewing to strain the hops from the wort.]

† **Clent**, *a.* Obs. *rare*. [Related to **CLINT** *sb.*  
crag, if not the same word used attrib.] ? Craggy.  
c 1400 *Dist. Troy* 1995 As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a  
clent hille.

**Clenzon**, obs. aphetic form of **DECLENSION**.  
c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 82 Clenzon or declension, *declinacio*.  
† **Cleo**, obs. form of *cleof*, *cleoue*, **CLEVE**, cliff,  
steep slope, hill-side, brae. (The modern form  
would be *clea*, as in the *Clee Hills* in Worcesters-  
hire, with *Clebury Mortimer*, the birthplace of  
Langland, on their slope.)

*Moral Ode* (Jesus MS. c1275) 343 Peos gob vnnepe  
ayeyn be cleo (other MSS. *cluel*), ayeyn be heye hulle.  
1920 *Lime Ron* 79 in O. Eng. *Misc.* (1872) 95 Heo beop  
iglyden vt of he reyne, so be schet is of he cleo.

† **Cleopatran**, *a.* Obs. Pertaining to or cha-  
racteristic of Cleopatra, a famous queen of Egypt.  
So **Cleopatrical** *a.*, profusely luxurious.

1634 LITTON *Trans.* I. 6 To beare Sarpedons Scepter;  
helps to sound Vn Cleopatran clamours. 1597 Br. HALL  
*Sat.* iii. (D.), Ob. Cleopatrical! what wasteth there For  
curious cost, and wondrous choice of cheere?

**Clep**, obs. form of **CLAP**, **CLIP**.

† **Clepe**, *v.* Obs. (or arch.) Forms: 1 *clipi-an*,  
*clio-pi-an*, *cleopi-an*, *olepi-an*, *olypi-an*, *clepi-an*,  
2 *cleopi-en*, *clypi-en*, (*olopi-en*), 2-3 *clepi-en*,  
3 *clepie*, *cleop-en*, *clup-e(n)*, 3-5 *clep-en*, 4

*clipie*, *clep-in*, *clep*, 4-7 *clepe*, (5 *clyppe*), 6  
*cleepe*, (*Spenser*, *ycleepe*, *Sc. clep*), 6-7 *cleape*,  
(*clip*), 9 arch. *cleape*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *clypod*,  
etc., 3-7 *cleped*, *-id*, *-yd*, *-ud*, etc., 5 *clepet*,  
-yt, *clept*, 6 *clipped*, *Sc. clep*, 6-7 *cleaped*.  
Also, with prefix: *pa. t.* 1 *clelipode*; *pa. pple.* 1  
*geclyped*, 2-5 *ioleped*, *-et*, *-id*, *-yd*, etc., 3-9  
*ycleped*, (3-5 *-id*, *-ud*, 5 *-yt*), 6 *yclipt*, (*yclipped*),  
7 *ycleap'd*, *yclep'd*, *ycliped*, *eclep't*, *icliped*,  
8 *yclyped*, 8-9 *yclept*. [OE. *clipian* corresponds  
to an OTeut. type \**klipjan*; a parallel formation  
to \**klipjan* which appears in CLIP v. 3, OFris.  
*klippa* to ring, E. Fris. *klippen* to clink, rap, LG.  
(Brem. Wbch., etc.) *klippen* to sound, resound,  
dial Ger. *klipfen* to yelp. The stem *klip-* was app.  
in ablaut-relation with *klap(p)*- (see CLAP v.) as  
the expression of a lighter or thinner sound. The  
OE. variants were due to fracture ('o-umlaut') of  
i; the form *cleopian* originated the ME. *clepe*.]

† 1. *intr.* To cry, call; to call on, appeal to  
(a person), for or after (a thing). Obs.  
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 4 *lc cleopiu* to him. *Ibid.* xviii. 6  
*lc cleapede forðon ðu geherdes me.* c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.*  
John I. 23 *lc am stein cleopende on woestenne.* a 1000 *P.*  
*Lamb.* xviii. 6 (Bosw.) *lc clepede forðande ðu gehyrdest*  
*me.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 *Clupe* we to loue ured.  
1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* ix, Wel longe we mowe clepe & crie.  
c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1345 *Pere* he kneles & callez, &  
clepes after help. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pers. T.* P. 215, I was at  
the dore of this herte, saith Jhesus, and cleped for to entre.  
1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv. xxv, The goddes all After  
whose helpe I clyppe and call. c 1450 *Mertin* i. 26 Tho  
wente they to the wyndowe and clepeden to the peple. c 1500  
*Laurel* 3094 On his v falowis clepit than sir kay. 1530  
*PAISGR.* 486/1, I clepe, I call. *Je huyseche.* This terme is  
farre northerne. 1563 *Myrr. Mag.*, *Buchan.* lxxd. 7 *Cleap-*  
yng for vengeance on this treacherye.

† b. (with obj. clause): To proclaim. Obs.  
c 1205 *LAY.* 159 He lette an heh climen & lude clepian  
bat, etc.

† 2. *trans.* To call (a person); to summon, bid  
come; to invite; to invoke, call to witness; =  
**CALL** v. 4, 5, 20 c. Obs.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 8 *Clypa* þa wyrhtan [c 1160  
*Hafton G.*, *Clepe* þa werhtan]. — *Ibid.* xx. 26 *Manega* synt  
geclippede. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 98 He cleopede me: ich mot  
gon. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xx. 8 *Clepe* the workmen, and  
geide to hem her hire. c 1458 *AGNES PASTON* in *Let.* 372  
I. 423 Ther knoweth no man how soon God woll clepe hym.  
1465 *CARFARIS Chron. Edw. III* (1858) 200 *Ther* cleped up  
the Kyng (from sleep). 1546 *TAVERNER Postils*, *Exhort.*  
*Commun.* Eng. clepeth us unto him. 1567 *TURBERV. Poems*  
in *Chalmers Eng. Poets* II. 613/1 *Untruste* Theseus eke  
let Ariadne clepe.

† b. To call upon or to, speak to, address. Obs.  
1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 4 A lovely ladi... clepte me feire,  
And seide, 'sone! slepest þou?' 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* viii. 4 *Er*  
the child kunne clepe his fader and his moder. c 1450 *Mertin*  
ii. 37 Then the kyng cleped Merlyn and seide. 1513  
*DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. vi. (v.) 57, 1. Rycht reuerently begouth  
to clepe this man.

† c. *Sc. Law.* **Clepe** and *call*: to summon, cite.  
1507 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Clepe*, In pleyis of wrang  
and vnlaw, in the quhilk clepe, and call, was vsed as ane  
certaine solemnite of wordes... as quhen the perswer did  
clep and call, the defender with wouth, wrang, and vnlaw.  
3. With complemental obj.: To call by the name  
of, call, name; = **CALL** v. 11. Obs. (exc. as in b),  
but occasionally used as a literary archaism.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiii. 13 *3e clypiad* me laeowe &  
drihten. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 3 *Hi*  
*leiden* zæilides o þe tunes... & clepeden it tensesie. a 1225  
*Ansr. R.* 132 *God cleopede* þe gode ancren briddes of heouene.  
c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2146 (Cott.) *Salem* þat now men clepes  
ierusalem. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pers. T.* P. 212 *Thou schalt*  
*clepe* his name Jhesus. c 1400 *MAUNDVIL* xxv. 258 *The*  
*Cytee of Alizandre*, that now is clept the 3yte of helle. c 1420  
*Chron. Vilod.* 34 A religious house þey clepte hit penne.  
1473 in *Nichols Churchw.* *Ed. Walderwich* (1797) 193  
*Payd*... for a booke, *Clepyd* a ppe. 1523 *Act* 14 § 15 *Hen.*  
*VIII.* c. 5 *Enacte*... that the sixe persons beforeseid... be  
called and cleped electes. 1591 *SPENSER Vis. World's*  
*Van.* v. I saw the fish (if fish I may it clepe). The huge  
*Leviathan*. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 19 (Globe ed.) Other  
nations... clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase Soil  
our addition. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maestie* 62 *Christ*  
doth often clepe the Church his Sister. a 1631 *DRAYTON*  
*Ballad Dowsabel*, A daughter cleped Dowsabel. [1656  
*BLOUNT Gl.*, *Cleped* (Sax.), called, named. 1858 *KINGSLEY*  
*Poems*, *Red King* 61 *Men clepen* that water Tyrryl's ford.]

b. In this sense, the pa. pple. *ycleped*, *yclept*  
(*iklept*), was retained in use (beside the ordinary  
*cleped*) down through the ME. period, was greatly  
affected in 16th c., and is still a frequent literary  
archaism. See also **YOLEPT**.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Heo weren iclipet synagoge al swa  
is nu iclepet al cristen folc. c 1205 *LAY.* 2666 Heo wes  
icleped Kaer Ebrauc. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 7 *Pat* oper  
wonder... That Stonhyngel ys clepud. 1509 *HAMES Past.*  
*Pleas.* iv. (1845) 20 The marshall yclepplid was dame Reason.  
1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v.* ii. 602 *Hol.* Iudas I am, ycliped  
Machabeus. *Dum.* Iudas Machabeus clipt, is plaine Iudas.  
1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* II. 607 The drefull beast, ycleped  
crocodile, 1687 *Mas. Benn Emp.* Moon I. iii. A winged  
horse, icliped Pegasus. 1790 W. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i.  
(1830) 7 *Hail*, *Araxominous* ycleped the Great! 1796  
*Campaigns* 1793-4 I. II. ii. 208 A sentinel mounted, yclep'd  
a vidette. 1823 *BYRON Juan* XII. lvi. Microcosm on stilts,  
Yclept the Great World.

† 4. *clipt*. To mention by name, speak of. Obs.

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 39 *Somme*... seyn þat yif men  
clepen þe latitude, thay mene the arch meridian... intercept  
by-twixe the cernyth and the equinoxial.

† **Clepe**, *sb.* Obs. Also *cleper*. [f. prec. vb.]

1. A call, cry, shout. *rare*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1118 (Trin.) *Caym*... wende to haue scaped  
wipal For any monnes clepe or cal [Cott., etc. *Pat* nan him  
cuth ne clepe ne cal]. c 1547 *SURVEY Aeneid* II. 1022 With  
clepes and cries to fill the streets.

2. *Sc. Law.* **Clep** and *call*: full legal citation.

c 1375 *Quoniam Attach.* xxxiv. Non sicut fit in alitis placitis  
de wrang et vnlaw in quibus fit clep et call. — *Bute MS.*  
fo. 141 (heading) in *Sc. Acts* I. 182 *pe* foume to mak clepe  
and cal apoun brekyng of proteccyon.

**Clepe**, obs. f. **CLIP** v. 1, 3 to embrace, to clink.

† **Cleper**. Obs. *rare*. [f. **CLEPE** v. + *-ER*.] One  
who calls; a caller.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xviii. 10 *Cleper* of deuels, ne en-  
chaunter. 1388 — *Judg.* xv. 19 *Ther* for the name of that  
place was clepid the Welle of the clepere of the cheke.

**Cleper**, obs. f. **CLAPPER**, **CLIPPER**.

† **Cleping**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. **CLEPE** v. + *-ING*¹.]

1. The action of the verb **CLEPE**; a call, cry.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 6 *Et* middere niht þa  
cleopung geworden was. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2737 *He*  
cam at the first cleping. 1567 *TURBERV. The Lower vnneth*  
(R.) *Hin* clepings and hir cries.

2. That which one is called; name, designation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24087 *Gold* o lue has his cleping.  
c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3168 *Men* called him Belvynes  
the stoute... *Nou* hath he chaunged that cleping.

3. Calling, vocation.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 1 *That* 3e walke worthily in the  
clepinge, in which 3e ben clepid.

**Clepe**, **Clepper**, obs. ff. **CLIP**, **CLAPPER**.

† **Clepsydra** (klepsidra). Pl. *-as*, and *-æ*.

[Lat., a Gr. κλεψύδρα, f. Gr. κλεψ- combining  
form from κλέπτειν to steal + ὕδωρ water. The  
name was applied to intermittent fountains or  
'ebbing wells'. Blount has the Fr. form *clepsydra*.]  
An instrument used by the ancients to measure  
time by the discharge of water; a water-clock.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* xviii. 259 They measured  
the hours not only by... water in glasses called Clepsydra,  
but also by sand in glasses called Clepsammia. 1656 *BLOUNT*  
*Glossogr.*, *Clepsydra* (*clepsydra*), a water-dial. 1747-70  
ELIZ. CARTER *Let.* (1808) 43 You are not one of those ora-  
tors whom I could wish confined to a Clepsydra. 1837  
WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 149 *Clepsydras*... were  
used by astronomers. 1878 *LOCKYER Star-gazing* 36.

**Cleptomania**, var. of **KLÉPTOMANIA**.

**Clerc**, **Cler**(e), etc., obs. ff. **CLERK**, **CLEAR**, etc.

**Clerematyn**: see **CLEAR** a. D. 3.

† **Clerestorial**, *a.* Obs. *rare*. [f. next + *-AL*.]

The formation suggests an Anglo-Latin *clerestor-*  
*ium*: but this is not in Du Cange.] Belonging  
to the clerestory.

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* 28, viij clerestorial win-  
dows set yn the myddes of the walle.

**Clerestory** (kle'stɔ:ri). Arch. Also *g* cler-  
story, *clarestory*, 6 *clarestorey*, (7 *clarester*),  
8 *cleer story*, 5-9 *cleer story*, 9 *clearstory*.  
[Commonly believed to be f. *clere*, **CLEAR** + **STORY**  
stage of a building, 'floor' of a house. (*Clere*  
must here have meant 'light, lighted', since the  
sense 'free, unobstructed' did not yet exist: see  
**CLEAR** a.)

This assumed derivation is strengthened by the parallel  
*blind-story* (see **BLIND** a. 16), although this may have been  
a later formation in imitation of *clere-story*. The great  
difficulty is the non-appearance of *story* in the sense required  
before c 1600, and the absence of all trace of it in any sense  
in 14th, 15th, and chief part of 16th c. At the same time  
there is a solitary instance of *story* in R. Glouc. (1724) 187,  
which may mean 'elevated structure' or 'fortified place'.  
The sb. *estorie* in OF. had no such sense, but the pa.  
pple. *estoré* meant 'built, constructed, founded, established',  
instituted, fortified, furnished, fitted out', whence a sb. with  
the sense 'erection, fortification' might perhaps arise.]

1. The upper part of the nave, choir, and tran-  
septs of a cathedral or other large church, lying  
above the triforium (or, if there is no triforium,  
immediately over the arches of the nave, etc.), and  
containing a series of windows, clear of the roofs  
of the aisles, admitting light to the central parts  
of the building.

1412 *Contract Catterick Ch.* 10 The pilers with the arches  
and the clerestory of the light of sax and twenty fote abouen  
eith. 1454 *Black-bk. Swaffham* in *Blomefield Norfolk* III.  
512 *Thomas Hyx*... did glasse a Window in the Clerestory.  
c 1460 *Henry VI's Will* in *Nichols Royal Wills* 303 *Cloister*  
... in height xx feet to the corbail table with clear stories  
and butteraces with finials. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874)  
I. i. 28 The upper part of the nave, now called the clere-  
story. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindsey* 95 The roof of the nave  
was removed... and a clerestory added. 1875 *Dict. Chr.*  
*Antiq.* 356 The clerestory was a common feature in the old  
civil basilica; it was probably soon adopted in buildings of  
the same type used for ecclesiastical purposes.

b. A similar feature in other buildings.

1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 179 Englasid glittering with  
many a clere story. c 1525 *Reparacions Tower Lond.* in  
*Ballie Hist. Tower App.* I. 20 Item made a new clerestory  
in the west ende of the greete chambre... the bredeth of the  
house, with a pent hous over the hed of it for the wether.  
*Ibid.* 21 A partition made in the forebreste of the same  
jaques with a clere story therein to give light. 1601  
*SHAKS. Twel. N.* IV. II. 41. Sayst thou that house is darke?



..Why it hath bay Windows transparent as baricades, and the cleere stores toward the South north, are as lustrous as Ebony. 1659 T. WILKINSON *Architectonice* 30 Clear story, Bay windows... and sundry other things in Architecture. 1889 G. RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 4) 245 The lighting being, as in the far smaller hall of Thothmes III, by means of a Clerestory.

#### 2. attrib.

a 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 41 A merueous howse was bylded at Gynes... so statly, and all with clere story lyghtys, lyk a lantorne. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 54 The want of light in the nave from the absence of clerestory windows.

b. esp. *Clerestory window*: see quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 109 1/2 Clear Story Window, are such Windows that have no transom or cross piece in the middle of them to break the same into two Lights. *Ibid.* 473 1/2 A Claester window hath no Cross bars in 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159. 1833 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221.

Hence *Clerestoried* ppl. and ppl. a.

1449 in Nichols *Churches*. Acc. St. George, Stamford (1797) 133 Y ordeyne and bequeethe that xi chapelles... within the seyd church... be closed wyth osterreich boarde and clere storied after such quantity as the closure of pleyn borde there now conteyneth. 1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Eccles.* 73 A... church, with clerestoried triforia to the chancel.

† **Clerete**. Obs. Forms: 4 cleerte, 4-5 clerte, clereite, cleereite. [ME. *clertē*, *cleritē*, variant of *clartē*, a. OF. *clartē*, earlier *clartē* (=Fr. *clartat*) :-L. *clāritāt-em* clearness, f. *clār-us* clear. The vowel-change was due to assimilation to the adj. *cler*, *cleer*, CLEAR, and may have begun in Anglo-Fr. In 16-17th c. Fr., *clarté* was similarly made *clartē*, after the adj. *clair*. Cf. CLARITY.]

Clearness, brightness, lustre; glory, renown.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlii[i]. 5 Pou makis myrk wip bi sarynes be clerte of my 10y. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte [1388 clereite] of God shal lighen it. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2052 Be son on pe heuen kest away his clerte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Add. MS.) There the sonne shyneth in his clerte. c 1500 *Wyse Chylde & Emp. Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 20 The emperour demaunded what god made fyrste. And the chylde answered hym lyght and clerte.

† **Clerewort**. Obs. rare. Possibly = OE. *clēferwyrht* Small Clover (= *Trifolium minus*). [c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Nim þa smalan clēferwyrht.] ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3241 The close... With clauer and clereworte cledde eueno ore.

**Clerge**: see CLERGY.

**Clergeal**, **clergealy**, var. of CLERGIAL, -LY.

**Clergeon**, -oun, var. of CLERGION, Obs.

† **Clergesse**. Obs. exc. Hist. [a. OF. *clergesse* 'femme lettrée', also 'religieuse' (Godef.): fem. of *clerc*: see -ESS, and note to CLERGY.]

1. A female scholar, a learned woman.

a 1225 *Aur.* R. 6 Sum is clergesse, & sum nis nout. c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 374 Morgne le fee, hir suster, that was so grette a clergesse.

2. A member of a female religious order.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 Though the clerke and the clergesse in latin tunge it rede and singe. 1888 J. GILLOW *Biblog.* Dict. Eng. Cath. III. 197 She received the first habit of clergesses on the feast of the Assumption.

**Clergible** (kl5'rdgi, 'bl'), a. Also **clergyable**: [f. CLERGY + -ABLE.] *Law*. Of an offence: Admitting benefit of clergy; in regard to which benefit of clergy may be pleaded.

1762 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. *Benefit of Clergy* (L.). Offences... which would be clergyable if committed by the land. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 300 If... his offence is clergyable, he shall have the benefit of his clergy. 1886 *Athenaeum* 27 Mar. 433 So long as murder was a clergyable felony.

† Used as = CLERGIAL, learned, scholarly.

1488 CAXTON *Spec. Vita Christi* II. 111, A longe processe and clergyable [so add. 1517, 1530; MS. 1420 clergyall].

† **Clergial**, a. Obs. Also -eal, -ialle, -yall(e). [f. *clergie*, CLERGY + -AL. It may have existed in OF.] Clerkly, scholarly, learned, subtle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yenn. Pro.* & T. 199 Oure termes been so clergial [v. r. clergeal] and so queynite. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1758 With cornettes and clariens, and clergialle notes. c 1420 LOVE *Bonauent. Mirr.* xxiii. 52 (Gibbs MS.) He maketh... a longe processe and clergiall [Sherard MS. clergial]. a 1420 OCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2150 The steppes clergialle Of these clerkes thre.

† **Clergially**, adv. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a clerkly manner, learnedly; skillfully, subtly.

1377 LANGE. P. P. B. Prol. 124 Kneling to be kyng 'clergeally' he seyde. 1393 - *ibid.* C. vii. 34 Ac ich can nout constrye 'ne clergialliche reden. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 200 Claret and Creette, clergially renne, With condethes fulle curious. c 1420 LOVE *Bonauent. Mirr.* xxxiv. 63 (Gibbs MS.) Be whiche Seynt Austyne clergially trefel.

† **Clergial**, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. CLERGY + -IO + -AL.] Pertaining to the clergy.

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 437 So concludeth this Clergiall corruption there. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 241 Those Clergiall faults which he could not conceale.

† **Clergify**, v. nonce-wid. [f. CLERGY + -FY.] *trans.* To make clerical; see quot.

1590 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 152, I faime My selfe a priest... And tould how fine and faire a life our Clergie-femes inioy. And how our leisure fitted Loue. And let it fit (quoth she) To such as lust for loue, Sir Clarke; you clergiefit not me.

† **Clergion**. Obs. Forms: 4 clergeon, -eoun, -ioun, (cleregoun), 5-6 clergion. [a. OF. *clerjon*, mod.F. *clergeon*, dim. of *clerc*: in OF.

also *clerson*, *clerchon*, = Pr. *clerson*, Sp. *clerison*, Romanic type *cler(c)ione*: see note to CLERGY.]

A young clerk or member of a clerical order; a chorister or choir-boy; also (as in Fr.) a term of depreciation = petty clerk.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 528 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 292 The thriddie [he sende] to poore cleregons. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 131 Pe kyng... said... if he had had men, as he wend, of renown, þei suld haf venged him of sulka cleregioun [Thos. à Becket]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Priores's T.* 51 A litel cleregon seuen yer of age. c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282 1/2 At masse serveth but a cleregon.

b. fig. Young songster (bird).

1540 SURREY *Descr. Restl. State* 22 Poems 72 The earth... sendeth forth... her cleregons... to mount and fly up to the air Where then they sing in order fair.

† **Clergise**. Obs. Also -yse. [a. OF. *clergise* clerkship, scholarship, f. stem of *clerc*: see note to CLERGY and -ISE.] Learning, scholarship.

a 1330 Syr Degarre 268 He hit wolde teche of clergise. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1882 Merlyn... made in Rome thourou clergise A piler that stode fol heyghe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clergyse, *clermonia*.

**Clergy** (kl5'rdgi). Forms: 3-6 clergye, 3-7 clergie, 4 clergi, cleargye, (clergie, -gye), 4-5 clerge, 4-7 clargy, -gie, (5 clergie), 6 clargye, 6-7 cleargie, -gy, 4- clergy. [a. OF. *clergie* (12th c. in Littré), *clergie*, fem., literally 'clerkship', sb. of state f. *clerc*:-*clericus* cleric, CLERK. For branch 1, the proper word was L. *clericat-us*, OF. *clergie*, F. *clergie*, masc.; but in OF. *clergie* was also used in same sense; and if any of the ME. forms represent *clergie*, they cannot be distinguished from those that represent *clergie*. The regular phonetic repr. of Romanic *clericat-us*, in OF. would have been, according to dialect, *clergie* (*clergie*, once in Godef.), *clergie*: cf. Pr. *clerc*, Sp. *clericia*. OF. *clergie* was an assimilation of this to *clergie*, a word of earlier formation in which *g* was regular (*clericat*, *clergie*, *clergie*, *clergie*). The influence of the latter similarly appears in *clergess*, *clergise*, *clergion*. The occasional ME. *clerge*, pl. *clergis* (sense 2. d) may possibly represent *clericus*: cf. Pr. *clerc*, *clerge*.]

1. The clerical estate or order = mod.F. *clergy*. †1. The estate or office of a cleric or clerk (in ecclesiastical orders); the clerical office. Obs. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 It behouip vs clerks to not mishevs þe sygnes of our clergye. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clergie or office of clerkes, *clericatus*. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* III. Wks. 226 1/2 As he that is in the clergie noughte, is farr the worse because he is therein, so he that therein is good, is for his clergy very farr the better. 1561 T. NORRON *Cabot's Inst.* IV. xiv. (1634) 726 The Popish rasure ministred unto Clerks at the first recit of their Clergie.

2. *concr.* The clerical order; the body of men set apart by ordination for religious service in the Christian church; opposed to *laity*.

Sometimes, in popular speech, used of the ordinary clergy as distinguished from bishops, etc., as in 'the bishop met the clergy of his diocese'. Originally a term of the Catholic church, but also commonly used in those Protestant churches which have an ordained ministry. (As with similar terms, its application is often made a matter of principle.)

a. construed as *collective plural*. c 1275 O. E. *Misc.* 89 Symonye, Pat muchel del haueþ amerd of þere clergie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 563 Of þe clergie at Londone. A conseil he made. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 Þe baronage & þe clergie were somond to Kyngeston. c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 97. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* I. Wks. 108 1/2 To put every man to silence that woulde... speake of the fautes of the clergie. 1604 JAS. I. *Compterbl.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 96 Our Clergie are become negligent. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. i. 14 The King of Spain... would be... compell'd by his Clergy... to make new Demands 1762 (*title*) Observations on the Present State of Widows and Orphans of the Protestant Clergy of all denominations in Great Britain and Ireland. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 376 The people... are divisible into two kinds; the clergy and laity: the clergy, comprehending all persons in holy orders, and in ecclesiastical offices. 1768-8 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xvii. (1844) II. 221 The defects and vices of the Lutheran clergy. 1838 GLADSTONE *State of Rel. Ch.* (1839) 259 The Presbyterian clergy of the Scotch church. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 303 With the higher clergy of Germany.

b. as *collective singular*. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 373 Þe clergie is ybonden by astate & office. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66 1/2 A clergie, *clerus*, *clerinonia*. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 They affected to be call'd a Clergy. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 480 An ambitious Clergy impoverishes it's People. a 1863 WHATELY in *Sat. Rev.* (1864) 9 July 58 The usefulness of a married clergy.

c. rarely, as *numeral plural* = clergymen.

1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diff. Angl.* 184 Some hundred Clergy.

† d. In the last sense, *clergies* was formerly used.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27244 In scrift... enentes clergis seculers. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 14 [lxviii. 23] *Si dormiat inter medios cleros*. if þe slepe amange þe myddis clergis. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 22 In this manere were the clergies first found. 1672 DODWELL in Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* 73 The united endeavours of above a Thousand Clergies.

e. Used of all members of religious orders.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 265, I found the clergy in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes.

† 3. *transf.* The priestly order in the Jewish and other non-Christian religions. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1509 Oure bishop [of Jerusalem]... iogis all þe iewis & generell callis... þan consals him þe clergie. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 273 Tlamancaque... one

of the principallest of the Divels Cleargie there. 1610 HOTLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 14 (D) The Druidæ (for so they call their diviners, wisemen, and estate of clergie). 1727 DE FOR SYST. *Magic* I. iii. (1840) 73 Upon this comes Janes and Jambres... it seems the king's Court was not then without a sufficient number of Clergy.

4. As a rendering of Gr. *κλήρος*, and of *κλήρων* in 1 *Pet.* v. 3; see quot.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Nether as hauynge lordshipe in the clergie [1382 *Rhem.*, neither as ouerruling the Clergie; TINDALE, CRANMER, the parishes; COVERDALE, the parishes; *Genev.*, 1611, God's heritage]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1811) 164 The title of Clergy S. Peter gave to all Gods people, till Pope Higinus and the succeeding Prelates took it from them. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 159 You shall find in Scripture the people are called Clergy in distinction from the Ministers, and never the Ministers... from the people. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persae*. 459 The words Clergy and Church are never once used in Scripture to denote the Bishops or other Officers, but the Christian people.

II. In sense of mod.F. *clergie*.

† 5. 'Clerkly skill'; learning, scholarship, science. Obs. exc. in proverb (quot. 1690-1822).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 538 I-cud of alle clergies. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 62, I sal teche him than Of clergie more than ani man. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 201 That clergie That clerkes kalles astronomi c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 54 Be clargy clere if we couthe knawe. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyf. Bryt.* (1814) 376 The grete and excellent clergie that is in you. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1857) 52 She chophol logyke, to put me to my clargy. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crow* s.v. *Clerkship*, An Ounce of Mother-Wit is worth a Pound of Clergy, or Book-learning. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 3/1 The old saying, that an ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergie.

6. Old Law. *Benefit of (his) clergy*, also simply (*his*) *clergy*: orig. the privilege of exemption from trial by a secular court, allowed to or claimed by clergymen arraigned for felony; in later times the privilege of exemption from the sentence, which, in the case of certain offences, might be pleaded on his first conviction by every one who could read. Abolished, after various earlier modifications, in 1827. Cf. *NBOOK-VERSE*.

The ability to read, being originally merely the test of the 'clergy', or clerical position, of the accused, came at length to be in itself the ground of the privilege, so that the phrase became = 'benefit of scholarship' (sense 5, instead of 1).

c 1300 *Becket* 371 A preost ther was... That of manslaht was bicliped. Me accused him faste of the dethe; ac he... huld him faste to holi churche... Iloked he was to purgi him thurf clergie if he myhte. 1511 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 That... he... so offending (not being within orders of holy church) enioie not the benefite of his clergie. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Huntingdon* I. iii. in Hazl. *Doddley VIII.* 244 Stand to your clergy, uncle; save your life. 1623 *Act 22 Jas. I.* c. 6 Pream., By the Laws of this Realm the Benefit of Clergy is not allowed to Women convicted of Felony. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 39 Praying his clergy, and thereupon reading as a clerke. 1631 BRATHWAT *Whitsties, Charac. Jaylor* 49 If any... be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a compassionate prompter, hacke out his necke-veare. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. By the Statute of 18 Eliz. cap. 7 Clerks are no more delivered to their Ordinaries to be purged, but now every Man, to whom this benefit is granted, though not in Orders, is put to read at the Bar, after he is found guilty, and convicted of such Felony, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the Ordinaries Commissioner or Deputy standing by do say—*Legit ut Clericus*. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* clxxii. Wks. 1872-3 II. 362 Such a clause... makes it felony, without clergy. 1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3304/3 Craving the Benefit of his Clergy... he was Burnt in the Hand. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1860) II. v. 1. 35 [The] members [of the universities], whether masters or students, had all of them what was then called the benefit of clergy, that is, they were exempted from the civil jurisdiction... and were amenable only to the ecclesiastical tribunals. 1864 KNIGHT *Fifty Years Wkg. Life* I. 204 Then [1818] the Crier of the Court called out to the Convict, 'kneel down and pray your Clergy'.

b. *Clergy of belly*: 'respite claimed by a pregnant woman' (Davies).

1678 BUTLER *Hum.* III. i. 884 Who therefore in a streight, may freely Demand the Clergy of her Belly.

III. 7. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging to the clergy, clerical.

a 1635 CORBETT *Iter Bor.* 8 A noble clergie host, Kitt Middleton. 1670 WALTON *Life Hooker* I. 40 She [Q. Elizabeth] eased herself, by laying the burden of all her clergie-cares upon his [Abp. Whitgift's] shoulders.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *clergy-like* *adj.*, -*mender*, -*priest*, -*profession*, -*relation*, -*right*, -*tailor*;

† *clergy-feme*, a clergyman's wife or woman; *clergy-house*, the residence of a clergyman; also, a house of residence for all the clergy having sole or subordinate charge of a living.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 152 How fine and faire a life our \*Clergie-femes inioy. 1865 G. E. STREET *Town Ch. in Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 125 The Church... would... be rendered... more striking by the group of subordinate buildings—\*clergy-house, house for the choir-boys and masters, etc. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Ch.* 25 When the clergy-house is close to the church. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 173 In as \*clergie-like and church-like manner as male be. 1670 RICHARDSON *Clergy To Rdr.* 3 An infinite number of church and \*clergy-menders. c 1589 *Theses Martiniane* title-p., With their whole band of \*clergie-priests. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. xvii. (D.), Nor suits it with my \*clergy-profession to proceed any further in this warlike description. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1811) 168 That Priestly unction and \*Clergy-right whereto Christ hath entitl'd him. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.*

St. v. xviii. (D.). Those \*clergy-sticklers. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 215 \*Clergy-Tailors, Wafer-makers. Hence + *clergy'd ppl.*, provided with clergy. 1696 *Growth Deism* 31 Christians embodied, organized, clergy'd and modelled into a National Church.

**Clergyman** (klɜːdʒimən). Before 18th c. usually as two words, or hyphenated.

1. A man of the clerical order; an ordained minister of the Christian church; one in holy orders. (In England, unless otherwise qualified, commonly meaning a minister of the Church of England.)

1577 HANMER *Am. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 94 Not after the manner of a clergyman, but of the lay people. 1577 VAUTHOUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 260 The Papists dreamed that this commandment belongeth onely to their Clergymen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* 11. vii. 95 Enter Richard aloft, betweene two Bishops. *Major.* See where his Grace stands, twene two Clergie men. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Char. I.* (1655) 218 The House of Commons [voted] that no Clergy man shall be in Commission of the Peace. 1706 HEARNE *Rem. & Collect.* (1885) I. 164 A Benefic'd Clergy Man in Surrey. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 72 p. 9 By a Clergyman, I mean one in holy Orders. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 269 A profound statesman, but a very indifferent Clergy-man. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 322 A well-known Presbyterian Clergyman, of Edinburgh. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* V. 190 A writer of great talent, Mr. Foster, the Baptist clergyman. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* i. iv. 65 Deep-rooted reverence for the clergyman of the Parish.

† *b. transf.* Applied to priests of non-Christian religions. (Cf. *CLERGY* i. b.) *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcel.* xxviii. vi. 346 Rusticanus a Prelat or Clergie man [*sacerdotalis*]. 1693 STAPHORST tr. *Rauwolf's Trav.* in Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 98 When their Clergymen [i. e. Drishives] did understand it, they became very angry with us.

† 2. *St. Nicholas' clergymen (clerks)*: a cant phrase for 'highwaymen' (see *CLERK* sb. 6 c.). *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 A quarrel, by the high way side, between a brace, of Saint Nicholas Clergie men.

3. *Clergyman's sore throat*: see quot.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clergyman's sore throat*, the name given to granular pharyngitis when occurring in clergymen, and others, who use the voice much. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 805.

Hence *Clergyman-nical a.* (*humorous*), *Clergymanly a.*, characteristic of a clergyman.

1864 G. DYER *Bella Donna* I. 196 One figure (arrayed in silken vestings and general clergymanical finery). 1865 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Chron. Carl.*, *Perpet. Curale* 3 Two fresh, new, active, clergymanly intellects.

**Clergyse**, var. of *CLERGISE*, *Obs.*, learning.

**Clergyship**. [*f. CLERGY + -SHIP*.] The position or office of a clergyman.

1816 N. BRENT tr. *Sarp's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 551 It could not be said, that either Clergiship, or the exemption thereof, were *de jure divina*.

**Clergywoman** (klɜːdʒiwumən). [*f. CLERGY + WOMAN*, after *clergyman*.]

† 1. A woman belonging to a religious order; a nun; a priestess; = *CLERGESS* 2. *Obs.*

1673 BAXTER *Let. in Answ. Dodwell* 87, I never took all the impotent persons, poor, and Widows in the Church, to be Clergy-men, and Clergy-women. 1777 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. i. (D.), I took her to be one of the clergymen that belong to the place. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tichletob's Lect.* i. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 12 The ancient Britons had not only priests, but priestesses—that is clergymen.

*b. humorously*. Cf. 'old woman'.

1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xxx. 160 Several fellows. lodged an appeal... against Dr. Drybones... complaining of several arbitrary... practices of that revered old clergy-woman.

2. A clergyman's wife or other female relative (especially when she manages the parish). (*Humorous or satirical*.)

1820 *Genil. Mag.* II. 150 He is a Clergyman more than a country Gentleman, and his flame a Clergywoman. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. 226 The harm which a clergywoman may do... is almost boundless. 1865 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Agnes* I. 10 From the clergy-women of Windholm down to the charwomen, the question was discussed. 1867 *Ch. Times* 6 July 236/4 The clergywoman nuisance and the domestic ideal.

**Cleric** (kle rik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. late L. cleric-us* clergyman, priest, prop. an adj. 'of or belonging to the *clerus*'; a. Gr. κληρικ-ός 'of or pertaining to an inheritance', in later (Christian) use 'of or belonging to the ecclesiastical or sacerdotal order', f. κληρος 'lot, allotment, piece of land, estate, heritage', used in 2nd c. as a name of the ministerial or sacerdotal order in the church, the clergy. The Greek words were adopted in Latin in this transferred sense only (*clerus* in Tertullian a 220, *clericus* in Jerome 4th c.), with which they passed into Romanic and English. Cf. *CLERK*.

On the history of the application of κληρος to the Christian ministry, see Ep. Lightfoot *Philippians* (1868) 245-6, where its probable origin is seen in the use of the word in Acts i. 17, τὸν κληρὸν τῆς διακονίας ταύτης 'the lot of this ministry'; cf. i. 25. In the time of Jerome, explanations were sought in the use of κληρος in Deut. xviii. 2, compared with ix. 29, and parallel passages; and i Peter v. 3 was interpreted in this sense. Jerome's explanation is thus repeated in the *Apology for the Lollards* (c. 1400) 43:

'The clerk... schuld interpret þe calling of his nam, and enforce to be þat he is seid; for a clerk in our speche is seid *sor*, and þer for are men seid *clerkis*, for þei are of þe Lordis sort, or for þe Lord is þer part; and for he is þe Lordis part, or hap þe Lord his part, he auþ[er] to haue him s[u]chlik þat he haue þe Lord, and be had of þe Lord.'

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the clergy, CLERICAL. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 13 As well Clericke as Layicke. 1645 MILTON *Eden*. ad fin. Above the genius of his cleric elocation. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 113 All of us, cleric and laic, seem to be agreed. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. i. 6 With a word he quickened the pace of his cleric steeds.

**B. sb.** A clerical man, a clergyman. Often used instead of the earlier *CLERK* (in sense 1), to avoid the ambiguity of that word.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 26, I haue now to deale with a Clericke. 1786 Bp. HORSELEY *Serm. Sons Clergy* (L.). The cleric who is... the most addicted to a life of study and devotion. 1837 R. CHALLONER *Catholic Chr. Instr. in Sac.* 7 In case of necessity... baptism may... be administered by any person whatsoever. In which case a cleric, though only in lesser orders, is to be admitted preferably to a layman. 1875 M. PATTON *Casabian* 417 The professors and governors are all clerics.

**Clerical** (klerikəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. L. cleric-āl-is*, f. *cleric-us* clergyman; see prec.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the clergy or a clergyman (*esp.* in their professional capacity).

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 17 Clericall tonsure or shaving. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. 1 (T). Meet for clerical and religious persons. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 5 The hard yoke of clerical usurpation. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* i. ii, His garb was as little clerical as possible. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. iv. 82 The ambition of the clerical order has always been attended by peculiarly repulsive features.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk or penman (see *CLERK* 5); of clerks; *esp.* in clerical error, an error made in writing anything out.

1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 82 The word was omitted through a clerical mistake in the person who drew the will. 1838 GURWOOD *Wellington Dist.* IV. 105 note, It is supposed that this is a clerical error. 1865 *New York World* 13 Oct. A clerical force is employed to keep the accounts and attend to the correspondence. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 The clerical service of the Customs.

**B. sb.** A cleric: one of a clerical party.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* xxviii. We except the clericals. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept. The German party was to make way for the Czechs and clericals. 1882-3 SCHARF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 31 The Sixth Council of Orleans deposed every clerical who had committed adultery.

*b. pl.* Clerical garments (*collog.*; cf. *academicals*, *canonicals*).

1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1983 802/3 Donning 'a suit of clericals'.

**Clericalism** (klerikəliz'm). [*f. prec. + -ISM*; cf. mod.F. *clericisme*.] Clerical principles; clerical rule or influence; clerical partisanship.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 470/2 A living protest against clericalism. 1874 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/7 The triumph of Republicanism in the Haute Saône, a stronghold of clericalism. 1883 *Portm. Rev.* Feb. 295 The chronic insurrection of the clergy, their hostility to republican institutions, their defiance of national supremacy is what is called in France clericalism.

**Clericalist** (klerikəlist). [*f. as prec. + -IST*.] A supporter of clericalism.

1881 *New York Herald* 17 Feb. 7/1 At Berlin... a clericalist has been elected Vice-President.

*attrib.* 1885 FREEMANTLE *Aford in Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 283/2 The clericalist movement of the years 1835-42.

**Clericality** (klerikəli'ti). [*f. as prec. + -ITY*.] 1. (*with pl.*) A clerical action or trait.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 53 In those their Carnal Clericalities.

2. Clerical quality or condition.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 450 The Church Congress! This is the very concentrated essence, the focus, of Clericality. 1884 G. P. HAWLEY *Wit, Wisd. & Philos. Richter* 54 Clericality does, at all times, stand in a very close relation to the feminine heart.

**Clericalize** (klerikəlaiz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.] *trans.* To make clerical.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 36 Feb. 5/5 Clericalise the Church from top to bottom, turn over all its patronage to the Bishops.

**Clerical**: see CLERICHOED.

**Clerically** (klerikəli), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.]

1. In a clerical manner, like a clergyman.

1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 117 Then the clerically-dressed gentleman took up his parable.

2. In relation to writing out or copying.

1886 *Law Rep.* 31 *Chr. Div.* 255 There will be no practical difficulty in making the resettlement clerically stand so as to effect the real intention of the parties.

**Clericalty** (klerikəlti). [*f. as prec. + -TY*, after *royalty*, etc.] Clerical order, clergy.

1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 105 The wrong... is participated by... the clericalty who consider the Church etc.

**Clericate** (kle'rikət). [*ad. L. clericātus*, f. *cleric-us*; see -ATE.] Clerical office or dignity.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xii. 252, I... alleged The power and privilege of the Clericate.

**Clericature** (klerikətiʃ). [*ad. mod. L. clericatura*, f. *clericare* to make a cleric.] Clerical action or function.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 176 The very same rank of Clericature, which they had in their Sect. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerd. Celib.* 83 The superior opportunities which clericature gave of improper intercourse with women.

**Clericism** (klerisiz'm). [*f. CLERIC + -ISM*.] Clerkhood as a principle and practice; a system founded upon clergymen.

1878 C. W. ELIOT in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 224 The English universities have suffered deeply from... clericism, cellabacy, and sinecurism.

**Clericity** (klɜːrɪsɪti). [*f. L. type \*clericitās*, f. *clericus*; see -ITY.] Clerical quality or status.

1866 M. & Q. Ser. III. VI. 470 A motion was speedily made for his election on the ground of his clericity (the word, I think, is Coleridge's, and a very good word it is).

**Clerico-** (kleriko-), combining form of *L. clericus* (see *CLERICO*), = clerically-, clerical and... as in *clerico-liberal*, *clerico-political*.

1825 *Syd. Smith Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 200, I am sick of these little clerico-political meetings. 1863 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 611 Such detestable societies as the Clerico-liberal Society.

**Clericorde**: see CLERICHOED.

**Clerify** (klerɪfɪ), *v. nonce-wd.* [*ad. med. L. clericificare*, f. late *L. cler-us*; see *CLERICO*, and -FY.] *trans.* To make clerical. So **Clerification**.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Mar. 243/2 Lord Palmerston's conversion... has (no doubt) sanctified him, but it has also clerified him—to coin a new word for what, happily... is a new fact. 1867 *Ibid.* 6 July 10/2 The process of clerification.

**Clerisy** (klerɪsi). [*app. formed after Ger. clerisiet*, in late *L. clericia*, Sp. *clerecla*, Pg. *cleresia* (see *CLERGY*). Introduced by Coleridge to express a notion no longer associated with *CLERGY*.]

Learned men as a body, scholars.

1828 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 238 After the Revolution... a learned body, or clerisy, as such, gradually disappeared. 1834—*Table-t.* (1836) 160 The clerisy of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, or philosophers, or scholars. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess. Manuers* (1858) II. 421 The artist, the scholar, and in general the clerisy.

† It has also been used for *clericism*, *clericity*.

1858 *Times* 28 Aug. 10/5 The restrictions of clerisy and celibacy. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 336 A layman, alike indifferent to clerisy and heresy.

**Clerk** (klɜːrk, klɜːk), *sb.* Forms: 1 *clereo*, (*cliroc*), 1-3 *clerio*, 1-7 *clero*, 3 *clero*, (*gen. pl.* 2-3 *clerkene*, 4 *clerken*), 3-7 *clerke*, 4 *klerk*, 5-6 *clerck*(e), 5-7 *clarke*, 5-8 *clark*, 6 *clarcke*, 6-7 *cleark*(e), 4- *clerk*. [*OE.* had *cleric*, *clerec*, *clerc*, immed. from Latin; the last of these forms coincided with *OF. clerc*:—Romanic type \**clerco*:—*L. cleric-us*, -um (cf. Fr. *clerc*, *clergue*, *clerge*, Sp. *clerigo*, It. *chierico*): see *CLERICO*. The original sense was 'man in a religious order, cleric, clergyman'. As the scholarship of the Middle Ages was practically limited to the clergy, and these performed all the writing, notarial, and secretarial work of the time, the name 'clerk' came to be equivalent to 'scholar', and specially applicable to a notary, secretary, recorder, accountant, or penman. The last has now come to be the ordinary sense, all the others being either archaic, historical, formal, or contextual.

The pronunciation klɜːrk is evidenced in the south of England from the 15th c.; cf. *bark*, *hark*, *dark*, etc., from earlier -*er*; also *serjeant*, *hearth*, *Cherwell*, *Hertford*, and the 15-17th c. *clargy*. The dialects, *esp.* the northern, have retained the *e*, as *Sc. clerk*, *klerk*. In U. S. the pronunciation is klɜːk, and of late this has become somewhat frequent in London and its neighbourhood.]

1. A man ordained to the ministry or service of the Christian Church; a churchman, clergyman, or ecclesiastic. (For greater distinction, *CLERICO* is now often substituted.)

*a.* Before the Reformation, and in R. C. Church, a member of any of the eight orders (though sometimes excluding the bishop). Hence, the distinction, *clerk in holy orders*, *clerk in minor orders*: see quot. 1844.

c. 1050 O. E. *Vocab.* in Wr. Wulcker 308 *Clericus*, preost oððe cleric. 1129 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.), Se oðer het Gregorius; he was clerc. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 472 That no bissop, ne clerc natheom, Ne solde withoute kinges leue out of this lond go. *Ibid.*, 496 Alle clerken leimen in prison the king broughte. c. 1324 SHOREHAM *Poems* 53 Clerke hys to segge, an Englysch, Eyr of Godes werke. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 119 Til clerken coueitse be to clothe þe pore and to fede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 39/2 He decreed that Clerkes sholde were no berdes nor longe heere. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 32 The Clarkes of the Church of Winchester did choose him for their Bishop. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 186 Services, Offices, and Orders ecclesiastical, the first of which three and in part the second may be executed by the laity, whereas none have or can have the third but the clergy. Catechists, Exorcists, Readers, Singers, and the rest of like sort... may in that respect seem clergymen, even as the Fathers for that cause term them usually Clerks. 1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 487 Tornilius is a regular Clerk of the congregation of St. Paul. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 61 Wilfride was an Arch-Bishop, not an inferior clerk. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 The clergy were divided into two classes, one of inferior clerks in minor orders, and employed as lectors, cantors, acolythists, exorcists, and doorkeepers, and the other of clerks in holy orders, deacons, and mass-thanes, whose office it was to minister at the altar and offer the sacrifice.

*b.* Since the Reformation, in England generally = 'clerk in holy orders', i. e. a deacon, priest, or bishop. Now chiefly a legal or formal designation.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) Pref., They zealously withstand the countenances of Patroness, in selecting their insufficient Clerks. 1597 *Hooker's Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 2 The placing of one clerk in two churches. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 305 The Bishop, or his Clerks. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 184 In the general Acceptation of the Word, all Persons were stiled Clerks, that served in the Church of Christ; whether they were Bishops, Priests, or Deacons. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 424 A living... became vacant. Hough and his ejected brethren assembled and presented a clerk. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Property Law* xxv. 187 No advowson can be recovered by any person after three clerks in succession have held the same adversely if the times... amount to 60 years.

2. Before the Reformation, sometimes applied esp. to members of the five 'minor orders' as distinct from the higher or 'holy orders'.

1575 *Lewis Edgar C.* 4 (Bosw.) We læraþ ðæt preosta æghwile to sinope hæbbe his cleric. 1590 *Cursor M.* 12897 (Gott.) Selcuth it was... þe clerk for to baptiz þe preist. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's D* iij a, A spare hawke, and he is an hawke for a prest... A Mufkyte, and he is for an holiwater clerke. 1537 *Will of H. Monmouth in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xc. 251 Item, I wyl have no mo Preestes and Clerks at my funeral more than do serve dayly in our parych church.

b. Hence, since the Reformation, applied to laymen who perform such of these offices as are retained in cathedrals, churches, or chapels. In the Prayer-book of 1549 the Clerks were the choir men; in later times, the Clerk, or Parish Clerk, is the lay officer of a parish church, who has charge of the church and precincts, and assists the clergyman in various parts of his duties, e.g. by leading the people in responses, assisting at baptisms, marriages, etc. In other senses, usually with some distinctive epithet, as *Bible Clerk*, a scholar who reads the Scripture lessons in some ancient college chapels; *Lay Clerk*, a singing man in some cathedrals and college chapels; *Singing Clerk*, etc.

1549 (March) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 122 b, The Cleaikes and people shall aunswere. *Ibid. Commun. Serv.* Where there be Clerks, they shall sing one or many of the sentences above written. 1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xii. 463 To every parish belongeth I. A parson, or vicar, or both, or a curate under him. II. A clerk, to read, write, sing, and say. 1596 *SHAKS. Taml. Shr.* iv. 94 To th' Church, take the Priest, Clarke, and some sufficient honest witnesses. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 111. 82 To go to the Clerk of Ferry-Hinksey for y<sup>e</sup> Parish Register. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 409 The true Original of those we now call Parish Clerks... at first intended as Clerks-Assistant to him that had the Cure. 1727 *SWIFT Country Post*, The deceased wife of the singing-clerk of this place. 1800 *COWPER Names of Little Note* 14 There goes the parson, oh! illustrious spark, And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk! 1850 *LYELL and Visitt. U. S.* II. 86 There was no clerk, the Bishop read the responses and gave out the psalms, seeming to us, at first to be performing the office of clerk. 1879 *MRS. OLIPHANT Within Precincts* xviii, He... had been a chorister and had progressed into a lay clerk. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 169 New College (Chapel): Organist, Schoolmaster, Lay-clerks, Choristers. — 1890 *Magdalen Coll.*: Organist, Clerks, Choristers. — 219 *Christ Ch.*: Organist, Singing men, Choristers. 1889 *Oxford Directory*, All Souls College... provision for a warden, fifty fellows, two chaplains, and four bible clerks.

† 3. *Clerk attainit, clerk convict*: see *quots. Obs.*

1622 *BACON Hen. VII Wks.* (Bohn) 354 The king began... to pare a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand. 1626 — *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 39 A man found guilty of felony... and praying his clergy, and thereupon reading as a clerk... is called a clerk convict. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 62 Clerk attainit is he, which prayeth his Clergie after judgement given upon him of the felonie, and hath his Clergie allowed. *Ibid.*, Clerke convict is hee, which prayeth his Clergie before judgement given upon him of the Felonie, and hath his Clergie to him granted.

4. A man (or woman) of book learning, one able to read and write; a scholar. (Now a *historical archaism*.)

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Also þe wise clerc seide on his boc. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvii. 11 All þe clerkis in erth may nocht ymagyn it. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 285 A Clerk thar was of Oxenford also That vn to logyk hadde longe ygo. 1460 *CAPRAVE Chron.* (1858) 132 In these dayes regned in Ingland Herry the First, which was named Herry Clerk. 1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* I. ii. (1889) 38 The thyrd syster Morgan le fey... lerned so moche that she was a grete Clerke of Nygromancye. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* I That noble poete and clerke verkyte. 1533 *WRIGHT-LBY Chron.* I. (1875) 22 A great cleaerke in the Greeke and Latten tonge. 1623 *LISLE Elfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 6 Joseph Scaliger, one of the greatest Clarkes of our age. 1702 *PORR Jan. & May* 109 As suble clerks by many schools are made. 1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 70 He was no great clerk, but he was perfectly well versed in the interests of Europe. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* I. xi, Her father was a clerk of fame. 1882 *FREEMAN Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 455 Henry the Clerk... must rank before all other kings as the refunder of the English nation.

† b. A pupil, scholar. *Obs.*

1340 *Cursor M.* 29407 (Cott. Galba) A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot nocht our sere. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 53 The said maister... meowed his clerks to desport betwix the cite in the feeldis. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. xii. 159 After cam Plato the sage... And his clerke named Aristotele.

† 5. In early times, when writing was not an ordinary accomplishment of the laity, the offices of writer, scribe, secretary, keeper of accounts, and the transaction of all business involving writing, were discharged by Clerks (in sense 1, identical with 4).

1085 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Hi wæron ealle þæs cynges cleaercas. 1300 *Beket* 2135 (1213) Edward Grim, that was his clerke... To helpe his lound, if he myhte, his arm pulte bifore. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl. A. Prolog.* 91, I sauh þer Bisschops Bolde... Bi-coome Clerkes of A-Counte, þe kyng for to seruen. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiii. 247 Hadde iche a clerke þat couthe write. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* xiv. 218 Under the Emperours table, sitten 4 Clerkes, that written alle, that the Emperour seythe. 1450 *Merlin* xxvi. (1877) 483 Than were ther chosen foure clerkes to write the a-ventures as thei fill. 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 38 But our spirituality, what do they?... some be clerks of the kitchen.

6. Hence, in current use: a. The officer who has charge of the records, correspondence, and accounts of any department, court, corporation, or society, and superintends the general conduct of its business; as *Clerk of the Kitchen*, *Clerk to the School-board*, *Town-clerk*, etc.

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xix. 35 When the tounne clarkc had ceased the people. 1536 in *Thynne's Animado.* Intro. 28 William Thynne, clerke comptroller of the kinges honorable household. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 753 The cleaerke general of the armie. 1631 *WEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 538 Clarke of the Spicery to King Henry the eight. 1667 *COWLEY Liberty Wks.* 1710 II. 680 His Clerk of the Kitchen, or his Cook. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1852) 211 Late clerk of the robes to King Chas. II. 1712 *Lond. Gas.* No. 50163 All the Horses... must be shewn... before the Clerk of the Race.

b. One employed in a subordinate position in a public or private office, shop, warehouse, etc., to make written entries, keep accounts, make fair copies of documents, do the mechanical work of correspondence and similar 'clerkly' work.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pream. The said Collectours and Controllours and their Clerks. 1565–78 *COOPER The-saur.*, *Scriptum iacere*, to be a secretarie or clerke. 1573–80 *BARET Avaricie*, A Clerke or secretarie alwayes attending, a scribe, *Amanuensis*. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. Ven.* v. i. 182 My Lord Bassanio gaue his Ring away Vnto the Judge... and then the Boy his Clerke... begg'd mine. 1674 *CLARENDRON Hist. Reb.* xi. (1843) 693/1 Harrison... had been bred up in the place of a Clerk, under a Lawyer. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3865/4 Writing a tolerable Clerk's-Hand. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 64 He proposed to take me over as his clerk. 1845 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 261/1 The telegraph clerk gradually acquires a proficiency. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 268 Some banks employ as many as six clerks. *Mod. The Warehousemen and Clerks' School*.

c. Specific applications and offices:—

*Clerk of Assize*: an officer who records judicial decisions given by judges on circuit. † *Clerk of the Chamber*: a private secretary. *Clerk of the Cheque* (see *CHECK* sb. 8): also, 'an officer in royal dockyards who goes on board to muster the ship's company, thereby to check false musters'. *Clinical Clerk*: see *CLINICAL*. † *Clerk of the Closet*: an ecclesiastical privately attending upon a monarch, a royal confessor. *Clerk of the Crown*: an officer of the Chancery department, who issues writs of summons to peers in the House of Lords, and writs of election for members of the House of Commons, etc.; also an official who frames and reads indictments against public offenders. *Clerk of the Exchequer*, *Exchequer*, *Greencloth*, *Handker* (see these words). *Clerk of the Market*: † a royal officer attending at fairs and markets, to keep the standard of weights and measures, and punish misdemeanours therein; also an officer appointed by city or town corporations, to collect market dues and inspect the market. † *Clerk of the Nihil*: (see *NILIT*). † *St. Nicholas clerk*: a highwayman, thief. *Clerk of the Peace*: an officer who prepares indictments and keeps a record of proceedings at sessions of the peace. † *Clerk of the Pells*, *Pipe*: (see these words). † *Clerk of the Petty Bag*: an officer in Chancery who had many minor duties, such as making out the patents of customers, gaugers, alaugers, issuing the *congé d'être* for bishops, issuing writs of summons to Parliament, etc., most of which have now passed to the Clerk of the Crown. *Clerk of Session*: a title given to the clerks of the Court of Session. *Clerk of the Signet*: formerly, a clerk in attendance on the royal secretary, in charge of the privy signet for sealing private letters; also used as synonymous with *Writer to the Signet*. *Clerk of Supply* (Scotland): Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply or county assessors. *Clerk of the Weather*: an imaginary functionary humorously supposed to control the state of the weather. *Clerk of the Works*: an officer who superintends the erection of buildings, etc., to secure the proper quality of materials and execution of the work.

1670 *COTTON Esternon* II. vii. 317 He there obtain'd the Office of \*Clerk of the Chamber. 1771 *GRAY Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 127 Philippa of Hainault appointed him clerk of her chamber. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), \**Clerk of the Check*... keeps a muster or register of all the men employed aboard his Majesty's ships and vessels, and also of the artificers and others in the service of the navy at the port where he is settled. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xlii, To request my commission to be forwarded to the clerk of the cheque at Plymouth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 206/1 \*Clerke of the closet, *clerc de chappelle*. 1716 *Br. KENNERT* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 423 IV. 298 His Majesty will be attended by three clergymen, Dr. Torriano as deputy clerk of the closet. 1681 *Trial S. Collidge* 2 \*Clerk of the Crown. Gaoler, have you your Prisoner. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 185 \*Clarke of the market for the time beyng, 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 114 God is the principall clerk of the market, all the weights of the bag are his work. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 272 The court of the clerk of the market is incident to every fair and market in the kingdom, to punish misdemeanours therein. 1887 *Oxford P. O. Directory* 175 *Clerks of the Market*, Rev. R. Faussett, M.A., and Rev. O. Ogle; Deputy Clerk, Mr. W. Sims. 1596 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* II. i. 68 If they meete not with \*S. Nicholas Clarke. 1611 *CORGER, Espieuv des chemins*, a purse-taker... one of S. Nicholas Clerkes. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 318 That Sheriffs and \*Clarke of y<sup>e</sup> peace impose not vpon y<sup>e</sup> people. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 269 To him [the lord lieutenant] the nomination of the clerk of the peace belongs. 1845 *POLSON in Encycl. Metaph.*

852/1 Advocates or principal \*clerks of session. 1546 *Supplic. Communs in Four Supplic.* (1871) 78 The \*clerke of his signet... v. used to carry his masters ryng in his mouth. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* (1839) I. 252 The old clerk of the signet was very joyous. 1889 *Glasgow Even. Citizen* 9 Sept. 1/7 Valuation Appeal Courts... By order, W. Alston Dykes. \*Clerk of Supply. 1883 *MISS BRADDON Gold Calif.* 52 It was usually a brilliant day. The \*clerk of the weather appeared favourably disposed. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* (1664) 18 A \*Clerk of the Works must be vers'd in the prizes of materials, and the rates of all things belonging to the building. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 17. 70 Clerk of Works in the Engineer Department.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, clerk-ale, an ale-drinking for the benefit of the parish clerk; also, the ale then provided; clerk-learning, book-learning, scholarship; † clerk-play, a dramatic representation of a religious subject by the clergy; clerk-register (*lord register*), a Scottish officer of state having custody of the archives; clerk-roll, clerk-sitter: see *quots.*

1627 in *Heylin Land* iv. (1671) 256 (D.) For suppressing all revels, Church-ales, \*Clerk-ales which had been used upon that day. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 248 Clerk Ales... were for the better maintenance of the Parish Clerk. 1791 J. LACKINGTON *Mem.* iii. (D.) Some frolicsome fellows being one Easter Sunday morning at the clerk's house... drinking (as it is called) clerk's-ale. 1866 *KINGSLEY Herrev.* I. i. 61 Thou... hast had \*clerk-learning in thy time. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 138 In these wold have been at ane vane \*Clerk play two or three thousand people. 1575 *Act Gen. Assembly Ch. Scotl.* (Jam.), The playing of Clerk-plays, comedies or tragedies upon the canonical parts of the Scripture, induceth and bringeth in with it a contempt and profanation of the same. 1588 *SIR R. MAITLAND Quenis Maryage* (Jam.), Everkil man yow prayis To maik bair-fyris, fairsels, and clerk-plays. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4139/1 A Commission to Sir James Murray to be \*Clerk-Register. 1726 *Ibid.* No. 5449/3 His Grace the Duke of Montrose, to be Lord Clerk-Register of North-Britain. 1618 *RALEIGH in Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 56 The Constable of England used to send a bill or \*clerk-roll unto the Marshal. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 47 Four \*clerk-sitters, who enter actions, take bills, receive verdicts after trials, etc.

*Clerk, v. colloq.* Also 8 *clark*. [f. *prec. sb.*] *intr.* To act as clerk. (Also to *clerk it.*) Hence *Clerking vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1551 *ENW. VI. Polit. Ess. in Lit. Rem.* (1857–8) II. 482 I mean not these ferming gentlemen, nor clarking knights. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 3 Why I should wave the Employment of Clerking to a Westminster Justice. 1834 *LAMB Let. Bernard Barton in Lett.* xii. 114, I am very tired of clerking it. 1871 *CARLYLE Let. in Standard*, Employments... for which women might be more or less fit — printing, tailoring, weaving, clerking, etc. 1885 *Med. Times* II. 449 A student... of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he clerked [acted as *Clinical Clerk*] under Peter Mere Latham.

*Clerkage* (klā'kēdʒ). [f. *CLERK sb.* + *-AGE*.]

1. Clerks collectively, a body of clerks, (*nonce-use*; cf. *peerage*, etc.)

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 397 The meit clerkage... hundreds, perhaps thousands of them.

2. Clerks' work.

1883 *Birmingham Whly. Post* 11 Aug. 4/5 Each company was put to the expense... of several thousand pounds in clerkage. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 4/1 The extras consisted of checking, clerkage, watching, and labelling.

*Clerkdom* (klā'kēdōm). [f. as *prec.* + *-DOM*.]

a. The status or function of a clerk. b. The body of clerks, the clerkly community.

1859 *SALA Tru. round Clerk* (1861) 87, I think if I were doomed to clerkdom, that I should run away and enlist. 1886 *RUSKIN Prater.* I. v. 165 During my father's clerkdom.

*Clerked*, obs. form of *CLERKHOOD*.

*Clerkery* (klā'kēri). [f. as *prec.* + *-ERY*.]

1. The occupation or profession of a clerk.

1883 *BESANT Gard. Fair* I. iii, In clerkery, as in the Church or the law, or any other calling, there are degrees, grades, depths, and heights. 1888 — *Eulogy R. Jeffries* 37 Had he been forced into clerkery or into trade.

2. A body or order of clerks.

1885 *Academy* 11 July 19/3 The worst of bureaucracies, a permanent clerkery.

*Clerkhood* (klā'kēhud). Also 5 *clerk(h)ed*, *clerkehode*. [f. as *prec.* + *-HOOD*.]

1. The status or position of a clergyman. *arch.*

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 Noiber in clerked of pore to be maid riche. 1440 *PECOCK Refr.* 380 Offis of Bischophode or lousier preesthode or lousier Clerkhode. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 185 The Tonsure, or mark of clerk-hood.

2. The status or position of an office clerk.

1873 *Argosy* XV. 308 He had plodded diligently through clerkhood to merchanthood.

*Clerkish* (klā'kēʃ). a. [f. as *prec.* + *-ISH*.]

Some what like a clerk, suggestive of a clerk. 1834 *LAMB Let. Bernard Barton in Lett.* xiv. 137, I am sadly given to blot... The only remedy is scratching out, which gives it a clerkish look.

*Clerkless* (klā'kēlēs). a. [f. as *prec.* + *-LESS*.]

1. Without a clerk.

1478–80 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's Hubbard in Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 38 Payde to Saundrer while we were Clerkles, to bere a torch with the Hosell, 1d.

† 2. Illiterate, void of clerkly skill. *Obs.*

1653 *WATERHOUSE Apol. Learn.* 40 (L.) Military janisaries and bashaws rule all in their clerkless and cruel way.

*Clerk-like*, a, and *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LIKE*.]

Like a 'clerk' or scholar; clerkly, scholarly.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 123 The Pulpit may flourish



with such Clerk-like collations. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* 4 So much clerk-like ignorance. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* 229 By clerklike cunning.

b. as *adv.* Like a 'clerk' in a clerkly way. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 923 (L.) Yet did every one of them... clerk-like dissemble their several imaginations. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. l. 392 Clerk-like expentend.

**Clerkiness** (klā'rkīnēs). [*f.* CLERKLY + -NESS.] Clerkly quality; scholarliness; learning. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk. Wks.* 1088/2 He would... shew his clerkynesse before unlearned men. 1646 *Records of Gr. Artes* 4, I may perceive your great clerkliness by the ordering of your Sciences.

**Clerking** (klā'rkīng). [*f.* CLERK + -ING, dim. suffix.] A young or petty clerk.

1863 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 91 (Bristol) had not... like Oxford, its large aggregation of clerkings. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls II. Clue* 142 'Now my clerkling' chuckled Cocky with a grin. 'repeat That expression'.

**Clerkly** (klā'rkīlī). *a.* For forms see CLERK *sb.* [*f.* CLERK + -LY.] (The *adv.* is in the Promp. Parv. and the *adj.* ought to occur as early.)

1. Pertaining to the clergy, clerical. 1565 B. BENTHAM in *Styrpe Ann. Ref. I.* xlv. 500 To behave themselves in their ministry, soberly and reverently, in all points of clerkly office. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. 17 Consecration of the Clerkly tonsure. 1848 J. C. HARE *Lett. Dean of Chichester* 2 [Not] at all becoming our clerkly character. 1861 A. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 173 The corporate office of the clerkly corporation.

2. Scholarly, book-learned. *arch.*

1528 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 724 Some other man That clerkly is, and can Well Scripture expounde. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 22 b. It is the clerkliest part of all... to frame an argument aptly. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 58 Thou art clerkly: thou art clerkly (Sir John). 1794 MATTHIAS *Phrs. Lth.* (1798) 133 I'll read the bill, In Haisell's clerkly tone... And Jekyll's comment too. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* iv. v. Thon, art book-learned... a clerkly soldier.

3. Of or pertaining to a fair writer; skilled in penmanship.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xv. When the king praised his clerkly skill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. l. 201 These words writ with clerkly skill. 1879 *Sunday School Chron.* 26 Dec. Perhaps the clerkly Matthew had made notes.

4. Of or belonging to an office clerk.

1845 HOOD *Litt. Remin.* 2, I sat upon a lofty stool... and with a clerkly pen began each morning. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth. Night-c.* 144 A poor clerkly drudge at desk All day. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* i. iv. 70 The certificate was in a round clerkly hand.

**Clerkly** (klā'rkīlī), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY.]

1. In a scholarly way, learnedly. *arch.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 81 Clerkly, clericaliter. 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 226 Cast in thy concien clerkly to knowe. 1493 *Festiall* (W. de W. 1515) 86 b. Preyngne clerkly that he [Christ] was both god and man. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 179 With ignominious words, though Clerkly coucht. 1641 SMECTYMNUS *Vind. Answ.* 3 c. 29 How is it Clerkly confuted? 1866 KINGSLY *Herew.* vi. 122 You speak so courtly and clerkly.

† b. Skillfully, cleverly, artfully. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. *Chon. Concluz.* 15 Not any one of them hath so clerkly wrought upon this simple as... to hide the taste. 1607 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 2 They... must provide, One, this great Engine, Clerkly that could guide.

2. In the manner of a fair writer or penman.

1865 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 70/5 These resolutions, very handsomely and clerkly endorsed upon fine paper.

**Clerkship** (klā'rkīp). [*f.* CLERK *sb.* + -SHIP.]

† 1. The clerical office, the clergy. *Obs. rare.*

1205 LAY. 10003 per outer archbishops pat clerkscepe to rihten.

2. The office or position of a clerk: *a. Eccl.*

1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 66 That my brother... might have... the clerkship, trustyng to God he should please the parishioners. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 90 To dispose of what Benefices, Clerkships, Chaplainships... fall within their several Churches. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergymen*, He sold the clerkship of his parish, when it became vacant.

b. (see CLERK 5, 6.)

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 The Clerkeshyp of the market. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* 1. 168 The Clerkship of the Assize in Norfolk. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* (R.), Which Thomas [Talbot] being promoted to the clerkship of the records in the Tower of London. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* i. 247 We got him... into some small clerkship. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/4 An account of French clerks, and how they are prepared for the career of clerkship.

3. Book-learning, scholarship. *arch.*

1648 GOODWIN in Jenkyn *Blind Gunda* Pref. A iiij, My defect... of Clerkship. 1674 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 5 The Laitie [need] no more Clerkship than to save them from Hanging. 1829 Q. *Rev.* XXXIX. 370 His clerkship... would hardly, in old times, have saved a felon from the gallows. 1842 D'ISRAELI *Anon. Lit.* (1867) 112 The more learned who displayed their clerkship by their Latinity.

4. The function of an office clerk; writing with good penmanship and orthography.

1550 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterbury*, Payd to Ryve for clarkis shyppe liij. 1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. l. 2 The Symbolographie or Clarke-ship, and penning of the Sarvey. 1720 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* (1727) 3 To know when rightly to use [small letters], and when [capitals], is the first step towards good Clerkship.

**Cleric** (klēr'ic), combining form of *L. clēricus*,

Gr. κληρικός, in its late sense 'clergy', as in

† **Clerical**, *a.*, composed of clergy and laity;

† **Cleromastic**, a scourger of the clergy.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 31 By the Presbyterie you meane their Clerical Consistorie. 1606 B. W. BARLOW

*Serm.* A 3 b, Any Clerical Consistorie. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 49 These Clero-mastics and Church-destroyers. **Cleromantia**. ? *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. cleromantia*, *f. Gr. κληρο- lot: see -MANTY. Cf. F. cleromancie* (in Rabelais).] Divination by lots.

1600 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 294 Divination... by lottes, Cleromancy. 1652 GAULLE *Magistr.* 165. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 334 Cleromancy was practised by throwing black and white beans, little bones or dice, and, perhaps, stones.

**Cleron**, *obs. var. CLARION.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. of Turkes* (1621) 1320 Which plaid upon Phifes, Clerons, and Trumpets.

**Cleronomy**. *rare*—*o.* [*ad. Gr. κληρονομία* inheritance, *f. κληρονόμος* inheritor, *f. κληρος* lot, portion + *-νομος*, *f. νέμειν* to dispense, share.] Inheritance, heritage.

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 34 That call inheritance by the Name of Kleronomia, which signifieth Distribution by Lot.] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cleronomy*, an heritage. 1775 in *ASH*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Clerote**, **Clerre** (*y*), *obs. ff. of CLARET, CLARY.*

**Clerschew**, **clersha**: see CLAIRESCHEW.

**Clerstory**, *obs. form of CLERESTORY.*

**Clerste**, *var. of CLERETE, Obs.*, clearness.

**Cleruch** (klēr'uk, -ūk). *Greek Antiq.* Also

**Kleruch**. [*ad. Gr. κληρουχός* allottee, *f. κληρος* lot + *εχειν* to have, hold.] At Athens, a citizen who received an allotment of land in a foreign country, but retained his rights as a citizen at home. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxi. (1849) IV. 229 These Attic Kleruchs (I can find no other name by which to speak of them) did not lose their birthright as Athenian citizens: they were not colonists in the Grecian sense. 1869 RAWLINSON *Ass. Hist.* 147 The cleruchs were merely citizens of their old state, to whom special duties had been assigned, and certain benefits granted.

Hence **Cleruchial** (klēr'ukīāl), **Cleruchic** [*Gr. κληρουχικός*] *adjs.*, of or pertaining to cleruchs.

**Cleruchy** (klēr'ukī) [*Gr. κληρουχία*], allotment of land among cleruchs; *collect.* a body of cleruchs.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 241 Cleruchial possessions. *Ibid.* V. xliii. 258 A body of cleruchial colonists was sent... there. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. l. (1862) IV. 365 The cleruchic allotment of the island. *Ibid.* ii. xxli. (1849) IV. 230 The numerous Kleruchies sent out by Athens. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curios Greece* II. iii. iii. 485 These Cleruchies excited the deepest feelings of hatred against Athens.

|| **Clerum**. *Obs.* [Short for *concio ad clerum*, discourse to the clergy.] A Latin sermon, preached on certain occasions at the English Universities.

1655 FULLER *Hist. of Camb. Univ.* vi. 5 (D) This I heard in a clerum from Dr. Collings. *Ibid.* vii. 17 On Saturday following, immediately after the clerum, he should go up into the pulpit of St. Mary's. 1802 *Camb. Univ. Cal.* 42 The Lady Margaret's Preachers are now required, by their office, to preach a Latin Sermon, or *Concio ad Clerum*, before the University the day preceding each Term.]

|| Also as *vib.* To address the clergy or scholars.

1619 JER DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 23 Our language is now grown so learned, that a man may Clerum in English.

**Clery** (*e*, var. of CLARY, *sb.*) *Obs.*

**Clerfy**, *obs. form of CLARIFY.*

**Clet**, **clett** (klet). *local.* [ON. *kleit-r* cliff, crag; *-klint-r*: see CLINT.] In Orkney, Shetland, and N.E. of Scoll.: 'A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore' (Jam.).

1701 J. BRAND *Orkney & Zetl.* 152 (Jam.). These Clets are almost covered with sea-fowls. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scoll.*, Par. *Dunnet* XI. 248 (Jam.). A large clett, or out-standing rock, which is about 100 yards from the shore. 1866 ENDONSTON *Gloss. Shell. & O.* (Philol. Soc.) *Clet*, a rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore.

**Cletch**, *sb. dial.* Also *clotch*. [*f.* CLEOK *v.* : cf. *bake*, *batch*, etc. Cf. CLUTCH *sb.* 2.] A brood, a hatching (of chickens); *contempt.* a family.

1691 RAY N. C. *Words, Cletch*, a Brood: as, a Cletch of Chickens. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* Wks. 1830 IV. 161 Ten, fifteen, or twenty young birds may be produced in one cletch or covey. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A cletch of chickens'. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 147 You and your tribe will form a numerous cletch Some day, I take it, about Colney Hatch. 1868 E. WAUGH *Snack-bait* i. 7 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, A clatch of ducks. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'He cums of a bad cletch'. 1880 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Cletch*, *clutch*.

**Cletch**, *v.* var. CLATCH or CLITCH, to clutch, or snatch.

1622 *Peaquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 30 So long the flye doth at the candle cletch, That in conclusion she her wings doth burne.

**Cletchée**: see CLECHÉ.

† **Clete**, **clett**. *Obs.* [From same root as

CLOTE, *q.v.*] = CLOTE, the burdock.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiii. (1495) 661 Clete is an herbe wyth brode leuys... and hath in the topp of the stalkes knottes wyth crokyd pryckes; that ofte cleve to mannys clothes. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 645 *Hec lappa*, clete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 671/2 Clett [*v. r.* clety].

**Clete**, *obs. form of CLAT sb.* and *CLAD v.*

**Cleth**, **clethe**, *obs. ff. of CLOTH, CLOTHE.*

† **Cletitis**, *pl. Obs.* [See CLAT *sb.* 2.]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Cletitis of gwete. [Cf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clets*, the bran of barley.]

**Cleu**, *obs. form of CLER, claw, hoof.*

**Cleuch**, **cleugh** (kliuχ, klāχ). *Sc.* Also 4, 6

clewhoh; 6 *pl.* clewhis. [Sc. form of CLOUGH *q.v.*: cf.

*beuch*, *enuech*, *teuch* = *bough*, *enough*, *tough*, etc.]

1. A gorge or ravine with precipitous and usually rocky sides, generally that of a stream or torrent. (Often entering into place-names, as *Buccleuch*, *Caldcleuch*, *Woffcleuch*, etc.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xlv. 386 In a cleuch on the ta hand All his archeris enbuschit he. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 539 A cleuch thar was, quharoff a strenth that maid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Bevis* i. iv. 18 Ane wode abufie... with his rank bewis... castis ane plesand schadowd ower the clewis. 1688 SCOTT of SATCHELS *Hist. Name Scot* (1776) 37 (Jam.), And for the Buck thou stoutly brought To us up that steep heugh Thy designation ever shall Be John Scot in Bucks cleugh. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scoll.* 13. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. The cleugh we were in was strait.

2. The precipitous side of a gorge; a steep and rugged descent.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* ii. (1822) 204 At thair bakkis wes ane strait montane or cleuch [i. 65 *ab tergo erant clivi*]. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.*, *Rupes*, *prærupta petra*, a craig or cleuch. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 82 Ane vnrewle... horse, carand ane man over ane cleuch, craig, or in water. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii. 'An ye fa' over the cleugh too'.

**Cleuck**, **cleuk**: see CLUKE, CLUTCH.

**Cleure**, **clevre**, *obs. forms of CLOVER.*

**Cleve**<sup>1</sup>, **cleeve** (kliv). *Now local.* Forms:

3 cleof, clef, cleoue, 3-7 cleue, 5 clefe, 6-7 clief, cleue, 4- cleve, 6- cleave (9 *improp.* cleave). [ME. *cleof*, *cleeve*, a variant of *clif*, CLIFF, founded on the OE. *pl.* forms *cleofa*, *cleofum* (co = u-ficature of *f*). (Sometimes erroneously spelt *cleave* and associated with *cleave* to split, with which it has no connexion.) In many local names, e.g. *Clevedon*, *Cleveland*, *Cleeve Hill*, *Old Cleeve*. Cf. CLEO, CLIFF.]

1. = CLIFF. *dial.*

[a 1000 *Riddles* iv. 28 Ofer claf cleofu] c 1275 LAY. 1915 Was þe cleue swiþe beh. *Ibid.* 1926 Pat clef [c 1205 clif] þare. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2396 A knyghte in theis klevys, enclesside with hilles. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Prol.* (1811) 5 The white Cleeveys and Rokkys at Douer. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 213 Called Albion... of the White Rockes and Cleeves, whiche appere vpon the sea coastes. 1555 *Fardle Facions* ii. ix. 203 Vpon the topp of a high cleue, hanging ouer the Sea. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 734/2 Fenced with high Rocks and Cleeves. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. (R.), Rob Dover's neighbouring cleaves of samprye. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Past.* i. iv. O ye sea-binding cleaves! [c 1630 Ridsd *Surv. Devon* 8 225 (1820) 240 They tumble ouer cliff (*rimus* with relief).]

† 2. The coast or shore of the sea. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1466 *Hipephile & Medea*, Roaming on the clyvys [v. r. cleuys, cleuiv] by the se, 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 37 (Matz.), Wighte... is in þe est side sex myle from þe soup of Bretayne cleef [a *meridiano Britannie littore*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xii. i. (Tollem. MS.), And draweþ þe pray. to þe cleue [*ad littus trahit*].

3. A steep sloping ground, the steep side of a hill; = *Sc. brae*. (The common sense in s. w. of England, and well known on Dartmoor.)

c 1275 LAY. 20861 þanne fleþ he [þe fox] to þan cleoue and his hol secheþ. *Ibid.* 20847 In þan wilde cleues. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 167 Two foote and half the field, and thre the cleues. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson), Clefe of an hyll, *declivium*. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 872 By grassy bank or cleve. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Auerley* i. vi. 64 Furry cleve for hare and partridge. 1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 265/3 Every one who has once seen Dartmoor knows exactly what is meant by a tor and a cleave. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cleave*, a steep field; any steep, sloping ground; the side of a hill.

† **Cleve**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [OE. *cleofa* (*clifa*, *cliofa*, *clyfa*), identical with ON. *klefi* (*klifi*) : — OE. *teut.* type \**klei-ðon*—] A room, chamber, sleeping-place, closet.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvii. 4 Unrehtwisnes smegeþ is in bedcleofan his [Vulg. *in cubili suo*]. c 890 K. ÆLFRED *Bada* iii. xxiii. On ðam clifum þe dracan onæddedon [Isa. xxxv. 7]. c 1000 *AS. Ps.* xxxvii. 4 On his clifofan. c 1000 *Ælric Collogy* in W. Wulcker 98 Hwa gefylþ cleafan his [cellaria sua] oþþe hedderna buton cæfæ minon? a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii. 4 (Matz.), Wickednes thoght he, night and dai, In his cleve þar he lai. *Ibid.* cxliii. 13 Cleaves of þa full er yhit [Vulg. *promptuarie*]. c 1300 *Havelok* 557 Some he caste him on his bac, Ant þar him hom to hise cleue.

**Cleave**, **clevion**, **clevy**, *obs. ff. CLEAVE v.*

**Cleveite** (klē'vōit). *Min.* [Named after Prof.

*Cleve*: see -ITE.] (See quot.)

1879 *Dana Man. Min.* 170 *Cleveite*, Hydrated oxide of uranium, iron, erbium, cerium, yttrium, in cubic forms from Norway.

**Clevel dial.** Also **clavel**. A grain of corn.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*, In grinding, they set their upper Mill-stone so high, that it breaks off only the Tops of the Clevel. 1736 Lewis *Isle Thanet Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clevel*, a grain of corn. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clevel*, a grain of corn free from the husk.

**Clevelandite**: see CLEAVEFLANDITE.

**Clever** (kle'vā), *a.* Also 3, (8-*dial.*) *cliver*, 7

cleever, 7-8 cleaver. [Early history obscure:

app. in local and colloquial use long before it became a general literary word. A single example of *cliver* is known in ME., but the word has not been found again till the 16th c., and it appears not to have been in general use till the close of the 17th, since Sir Thos. Browne specially mentions it as East Anglian, and Ray explains it among his dialect words. Outside Eng., Koolman gives Efris. *clifer* (from *clifer*), clever, skilful, alert, ready, nimble, and *klöver*, *klever* is used in same

sense at Ribe Stift in Jutland (Molbeck). The early example suggests relation to M.E. *clevers* 'claws, talons, clutches', in the sense 'nimble of claws, sharp to seize', and the 16-17th c. examples (also of *cleverly*) show it connected with the use of the hands, a notion which still remains in the general sense of *adroit*, *dexterous*, having 'the brain in the hand'. Cf. also *CLEVERUS*. *Clever* appears to have come into general use about the time that *deliver*, formerly used in the sense 'expert', became obsolete, but there is no trace of any influence of the one upon the other. The sense-development has analogies with that of *nimble*, *adroit*, *handy*, *handsome*, *nice*, *neat*, *clean*.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tract* viii. Wks. (1835) IV. 205 Words of no general reception in England, but of common use in Norfolk, or peculiar to the East Angles countries; as *beund*, *bumy*, *strafy*, *clever*, *matchy*.

### I. Nimble-handed, adroit, dexterous.

†1. (?) Expert or nimble with the claws or hands, expert to seize. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 221 in O. E. Misc. 7 On ðe cloðede ðe neddre is cof, and te deuel cliuer on sinnes; Ai ðe sinfule bisetten he wile. [i.e. The adder is quick (to dart) on the clothed, and the devil expert to lay hold on sins.]

2. Deft or nimble of hands, neat-handed, 'handy'; adroit, dexterous, or skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1580-95 *SOUTHWELL Let. in Post. Wks.* (1856) p. xlviii. Many are deep Lawyers, many very clever in feats of body. 1614 [see *CLEVERLY*]. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words (E. D. S.), *Clever*.. dextrous. 1677-1732 in COLES. 1682 D'UNFEE *Butler's Ghost* 16 In what a Posture he must stand To do it with a clever hand. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, nimble, agile, deft: an epithet more commonly applied to horses than men. 1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clever*, applied to a horse which is a good fencer, i.e. who does not stumble or hesitate in making leaps. 'The old mare is as clever as a cat'.

3. Of persons: Possessing skill or talent; able to use hand or brain readily and effectively; dexterous, skilful; adroit. (The current sense.)

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 32 The man has a clever pen it must be owned. a 1745 SWIRT *Clever Tom Clinch* (R.). As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bawling, Rode stately through Houlborn to die in his calling. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* v. Emma is spoiled by being the cleverest of her family. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1858) i. 190 *Clever* men are good, but they are not the best. a 1834 LAMB *Let. Southey in Life* xvii. 67, I find genius.. decline with me, but I get clever. 1858 KINGSLEY *Fairweather's Poems* (1878) 216 Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever.

b. Of things: Done or performed with adroitness, dexterity or skill, ingenious.

a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.). It was the cleverer mockery of the two. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Dec. Her drawings are reckoned extremely clever. I hate that word, but cannot think of another. 1874 B. HARTY *Idylls of Fort-hills, Wan Lee*. The victims of any clever deception. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* 30 Half a dozen clever sketches of views in India.

### II. Nimble, active, lithe, neat, handsome.

4. Nimble and light in movement; agile, active. *Still dial.*

1694 Sir W. HOPE *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 67 To wear plates of lead betwixt.. the soles of their ordinary walking shoes, that so they may feel themselves as it were lighter, and cleeverer [sic], when they put on their light dancing shoes. 1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 324/4. Giles Willis, a Gloucestershire Man.. clever in Bulk, who lately was a Drayman in this Town.

b. 'Active' as opposed to 'infirm'; having ordinary healthy activity; in health, well. *dial.*

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Cleour*, *clever*, lusty, skilful; also very well. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, in good health. 'How are you to-day?' 'Well, thankee, not very clever', i.e. not very active; not up to much exertion.

5. Lithe of limb, clean-limbed, well-made; lithe, handsome. Now *dial.*, also in *U. S.*

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words [see 6, and cf. 1840.] 1728 GAY *Begg.* Op. II. i. So clever a made Fellow he was. 1732 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 277 A clever-shaped young woman. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.). He called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight clever wench as any was. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.), *Clever*. I believe this word is peculiar to us in the sense of 'well-made', applied to personal form; a clever lad—a clever horse. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever*, handsome.

### †6. Neat. *Obs.*

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words (E. D. S.), *Clever*, neat, smooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous. 1677-1732 COLES, *Clever*, neat, smooth, dextrous. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collig.* 347 There is a clever [i.e. neat] church, but the Virgin does not dwell in it herself.

### III. Handy, convenient, agreeable, 'nice'.

†7. Handy, neat and convenient to use; not clumsy or unwieldy. *Obs.*

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 205 They might be made of Plate-Iron; but it would be difficult to make them so exact and clever.. such great Plates of Iron are not managed and work'd so easily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 125 They took in pieces all my clumsy unhandy things, and made them clever convenient tables, stools, bedsteads, etc. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Is.* xlii. 183 A very safe boat.. both buoyant and clever in a seaway.

8. With the mod. colloquial sense of 'nice', i.e. pleasing from convenience or agreeableness.

†a. Convenient, suitable, agreeable; 'nice'. *Obs.* 1757 GRAY *Corr.* to, Mason 88 If you could write directly,

it would be clever. 1769 MISS TALBOT *Let. Mrs. Carter* III. 191 We could not have been in so clever a place as this is, circumscribed as we are, this summer. a 1800 COWPER *Wks.* V. 290 These clever apartments. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* III. 51.

b. As a general epithet of satisfaction or liking (see quot. 1755). Cf. 'nice'. *dial.*

1738 SWIRT & POPE *Horace Sat.* II. vi. 11 All this is mine but till I die. I can't but think 'twould sound more clever, To me and to my heirs for ever. 1755 JOHNSON, *Clever*.. 4 This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning. 1767 H. KELLY, etc., *Babier* I. 261 Every dish which was added.. was looked upon as an addition to the merit of the entertainer; and he that was a clever fellow with a Turbot was still cleverer if he could furnish a John Dory. 1833 *Men & Manners in America* I. vii. 233, I heard of a gentleman having moved into a clever house, of another succeeding to a clever sum of money, of a third embarking in a clever ship and making a clever voyage with a clever cargo.

c. Of persons: Good-natured, well-disposed; amiable. *U. S. colloq.*; cf. English 'a nice man'.

1773 GOLDSM. *Storks to Cong.* 1. ii. Then come, put the jorum about. And let us be merry and clever. 1804 W. AUSTIN *Let. London* 68 note, *Clever* in New England means honest, conscientious. 1822 J. FLINT *Let. Amer.* 77 The landlord told me that.. Where a family seem to be poor and clever, he does not charge anything for their sleeping on the floor. (By clever, he meant honest, or of a good disposition.) 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 223 A clever person in America means an amiable good-tempered person. 1846 WORCESTER s.v., In the United States, the phrase 'clever man', or 'clever fellow', is employed to denote a person of good nature, good disposition or good intentions.

b. quasi-adv. †a. Neatly, skilfully (*obs.*). b. Completely, quite, clean (*dial.*; cf. *CLEVERLY* 5).

1664 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 29 And lifted them sheer off, as clever As he had had a Crow or Lever. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 286 The Secretary of State assured me, it had frozen clever over Potomack River. 1793 ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* II. 211 You manage devilish clever to keep them together. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clever through*, right through, straight through. Macaulay, *Antiq. of Claybrook* 1791, quotes, 'I shall go next ways clever through Ullsthorpe'.

*Clever*, var. of *CLAVIER* v.1, to clamber.

*Clever(e)*, obs. form of *CLAVIER*(s).

*Cleverality*. *Sc. and north. Eng.* [irreg. f. *CLEVER*, after *comicality*, etc.] *Cleverness*.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 610, I answered with almost as much cleverality as himself. 1832 C. BROKES in Mrs. Gaskell *Life of Johnson* had not a spark of cleverality in him. 1833 *Mansie Wauch* xi. (1849) 71 The honest man whose cleverality had diverted us.

*Cleverish* (kle'ver'ish), a. [f. *CLEVER* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat clever. Hence *Cleverishly*, adv.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ix. 49 A cleverish fellow. 1844 — *Comingby* I. ii. 11 A few cleverish speeches and a good many cleverish pamphlets. 1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) 242 They are the letters of a cleverish man. 1881 W. THOMSON *Bacon, not Shaks.* 2 Though evaders cleverishly conceal the fact.

*Cleverly* (kle'ver'ly), adv. [f. *CLEVER* + -LY.] In a clever manner.

1. With manual skill or dexterity, in a handy way; dexterously, adroitly.

1614 MERRITT *Chr. Assuring-ho.* 8 That surgen deserveth praise who lightly presseth the wound, and handeth it cleverly with the tips of his fingers. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. 1. 398 These would.. sometimes catch them with a snap. As cleverly as th' ablest trap. a 1716 SOUTH (J.). A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly, as the executioner. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* iv. He made them [traps] cleverly.. And.. I was pleased to see the boy so handy.

2. With skilful use of the intellect, skilfully, adroitly, dexterously, neatly. (The current use.)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. iii. 185 The Queen.. went very cleverly on with the rest of the story. 1657 Let. in Fuller *Worthies* (1811) II. 195 He made an excellent good Sermon, and went cleverly through, without the help of any notes. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 15 If I speak a word, he turns it off.. so cleverly, that I can't put in another word for my life. 1756 SMART *Horatian Canons of Friendship* (R.). Never was man so cleverly absurd. 1878 BROWNING *Poets-Craic* 82 The thing may be so cleverly declined!

†3. Nimble; lightly, mobile; agilely.

1699 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1886) 166 A Leaden-Coffin.. that swam so cleverly in 9 inches water, that one might thrust it to and fro with a common walking stick. 1844 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxviii. He desired the servant to fetch Mrs. S. cleverly, for that her Ladyship.. was in a fit.

†4. Handily, conveniently, commodiously; hence, agreeably, nicely. *Obs.* (cf. *CLEVER* 7-8.)

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 105 Cartesius made choice of Extension wittily, that he might thus more cleverly bring all Physics to Mathematics. a 1777 FOOTE, This letter comes quite cleverly. 1792 'G. GAMBRAD' *Acad. Horsem.* viii. (1809) 101, I could wish.. to give them an airing.. on a Sunday.. but this I cannot cleverly do on a single horse.

5. Fairly, fully, completely; quite, 'clean'. Now *dial.* and *U. S.* Cf. *CLEVER* B.

1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 170 But (alas!).. they do not go cleverly off from the above-said Damnable Errors. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 457 While our second revolution is just brought to a happy end with you, yours here is but cleverly under way. 1843-4 HALLIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.* viii. (Bartlett). The landlord comes to me, as soon as I was cleverly up this morning. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cleverly*, completely.

6. To win cleverly (Horse-racing): to win neatly after a close contest, with rather more advantage than seemed likely.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 June. The latter got the best of it, and won cleverly by a neck. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 85/1 Ml. Gerard's colt would have won cleverly if he had not been interfered with early in the race.

7. *U. S. dial.* Well (in health). Cf. *CLEVER* 4 b.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cleverly*.. much used in some parts of New England, instead of *well* or *very well*.. 'How do you do?' 'I am cleverly'.

*Cleverness* (kle'ven's). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being clever.

1755 JOHNSON, *Cleverness*, dexterity, skill, accomplishment. 1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1844) III. 69 By *Cleverness*.. I mean a comparative readiness in the invention and use of means, for the realizing of objects and ideas. *Cleverness* is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain in the hand. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. ix. 293 *Cleverness* is a certain knack or aptitude at doing certain things.

†*Cleversus*, a. *Obs.* rare. — [f. *CLEVER* I.] Apt or skilful to snatch or lay hold.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenett Frer* 21, The bissart, bissy but rebuik, Scho was so clevers of her civik, His bawis he micht not langer bruik, Scho held thame at ane hint.

*Clevicorde*, obs. form of *CLAVICORD*.

*Clevis* (kle'veis). So 6-; also 7 cleuisse, clevisse, clevies; clivies, 7-8 clives, 9 clivvis; 8 clevvv, 9 clevvy. [Of uncertain form and origin: in most of the quotations treated as a singular (with pl., in 9 *clevises*); but in some as plural, with *clevy*, *clevvy* as its sing. It might be an OE. \**clifas*:—*klubist* (like *ylfes* caves), f. weak stem of *klub*, *cluf* to *CLAVE*, the thing being perhaps orig. a cloven or forked piece. Cf. Ger. *klöbe*.]

A U-shaped piece of iron, with a pin or bolt passing through holes in the two ends, whereby it can be bolted on to the end of a beam or the like, so as to form a loop to which tackle may be attached. The simple shape is variously modified according to purpose, and in *Mining* it becomes a hook with a pin or bolt (cf. *clip-hook*: *CLIP* 1 3).

a. as a means of connecting a plough or cart with the gear of the draught animal.

1592 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 39 My best paire of clevis, my best plow. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. viii. (1635) 45 This Clevisse is a helpe for the evil making or going of a Plough. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Count. Farnie* 533 If it be Oxen, then there is but the plow clevis, the teames, the yokes, and beeles. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 213 Your chain that is put upon your plough cock c. clevises. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Mid. Counties* (E. D. S.), *Clevis*, a species of draft-iron of a plow. 1808 WEBSTER, *Clevis*, *Clevis*, an iron.. used on the end of a cart-neap to hold the chain of the forward horse or oxen; or a draft iron on a plow. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 227 There were a dozen links of the chain, and two huge clevises.

b. in *Mining*: see quot. 1653 MANLOWE *Lead Mines* 271 (E. D. S.), Corfe, Clivies, Deads, Meers, Groves. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* F, At the end of the Rope a Knot is made, and thereon the Clives rests. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh. Gloss.*, *Clevis*, an iron at the end of the engine rope, on which the bucket is hung. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. Derbysh. Min. T.* (E. D. S.), *Clives*, *clivies*, the iron hoop or swivel at the end of the rope in which the kibble or corfe is suspended. 1876 C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clivis*, a spring-hook.

¶ Cf. the following:

1888 *North. N. & Q.* June 29 Candleholders were originally made entirely of wood, the stalk having a cleft, called a 'clevie', at the top to hold the fir candle.

*Clevre*, obs. form of *CLOVER*.

*Clew* (klew), s.1 Forms: 1 cliwen, cliowen, cleowen, cleiwen, clywen, 3-7 clewe, 3-6 clowe, 4-5 clyw(e, 5- clew. See also *CLUE*: [OE. *cliwen*, *cleowen*, etc. (*clywe*, in Wt.-Wülcker 187/29, is an error for *clywen* of the MS.) = MLG. *kluwen*, Du. *kluwen* (all neuter), prob. dim. of the word in OHG. *klui*, *kluiw*, *kluiw*, MHG. *kluiwe*, neuter, in same sense. OHG. had also *chli(w)a* fem., and dim. *chliuuelin*; MHG. *kluiwel*, *kluiwelin*, also by dissimilation *knuiwel*, *knuielin*; mod.G. *knäuel* clew. The ME. *clywe*, *clewe*, were prob. due to loss of the OE. final -n, rather than equivalent to MHG. *kluiwe*; thence mod. *clew*. A variant spelling *clue* (cf. *blew*, *blue*, *glow*, *glue*, *rew*, *rue*, *trew*, *true*) appears in 15th c., but was not frequent till 17th; it has now become the prevailing form in the fig. sense 3, which, on account of the obsolescence of 2, is often not felt as fig.

The length of the vowel in OE. is doubtful; some have assumed *cliowen* as the typical form, but Sievers thinks that it was prob. *cliwen* = O Teut. \**kluiwino* dim. of \**kluiwa* (whence OHG. *klui*, *kluiw*): pre-Teut. type \**gluino*, f. root *glu-*, *glu-*, to gather into a mass, 'glomerare'; cf. L. *glu-ere*, *glu-ma*, Skr. *glānu* ball.]

†1. A globular body; a ball (formed by coiling together or conglomeration). *Obs.*

1607 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 241 Se il.. sona sua hiene mon gefehd, sua gewint he to anum clewene. 1612 Donne *Sat. ierle* 825 yesteman domes.. arafed 826 cliven 828 twyfealdan heortan. a 1600 *Phaenix* 226 (Gr.), Pa yalan onginnab luan togedere geclungne to cleowenne. c 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 524 Swilce fyren clywen. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wt.-W. 187 *Globus*, clywen. *Glomer*, *globellum*, *cleowen*. a 1250 Owl & Night. 578

*pu* . pinchest a lutei seti cleowe [v.r. clowe, clewe]. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 53 Thou shalt . . . set all wretched synners as a clew or a grete hepe of fyre. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. vii. 162 Both these creatures by forming themselves in a clew, have often more the appearance of excrescences in the bark than that of animals.

b. A round bunch or cluster of things.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countess Farnes* 324 If the whole troupe [of bees] be divided into manie clewes, or round bunches, you need not then doubt but that there are manie Kings. 1669 in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1018 Of a great clew of worms voided by crumed mercury taken inwardly.

2. *asp.* A ball formed by winding thread; a ball of thread or yarn. (The regular name in Scotland and north of England.)

956 in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 451 (Bosw.). An cliwen godes nett-garnes. c.1050 in *Wt. Wulker* 413 *Glosser*, cleowen. c.1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2140 *Ariadne*. His wepne, his clewe [v.r. clyw, clew, clywe]. . . Was by the gayler in the hous l-eyd. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clowchyn, or clowe [v.r. clewe], *glomus*, *globus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 60 To wynde clowys, *glomerare*. 1540 R. HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Woman* I. viii. (R.). What a fowle thing is it, to see a woman . . . for hir clewe or prayer booke, to turne the cards. 1580 BARET *Alw.* *Clew*, botome of thread. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 346½ The Weavers Trough is that in which he puts his Clews of Yarn. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 26 Clews and corks . . . to roll along the floor.

*fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 188 If it be so, you haue wound a goodly clewe. 1645 BR. HALL *Pence Maker* § 13 To wind up this clew of our discourse. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* xxiv. There is aye a wimple in a lawyer's clew. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 9 When he had wound up the clew of war.

b. The cocoon spun by a silkworm or the like. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 68 From out whose belly . . . Whole clews of silk scarce half concocted, spring. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countess Farnes* 489 They grow madde vntill they be packed vp in their little clewes and botomes. 1668 ROWLAND MOWLE's *Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded. She first disposeth it for the strengthening of her clew of yarn.

3. A ball of thread, which in various mythological or legendary narratives (esp. that of Theseus in the Cretan Labyrinth) is mentioned as the means of 'threading' a way through a labyrinth or maze; hence, in many more or less figurative applications: that which guides through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, intricate investigation, etc.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2016 *Ariadne*. By a clewe of twyn as he hath gon The same weye he may retorne a-non folwyng alwey the thred as he hath come. 1397 TRIVISA *Higden* II. xx. (Rolls) II. 285 Laborinthus. . . 3if eny man wente pider yn wip oute a clewe of prede, it were ful harde to finde a way out. 1494 FABIAN I. cccxxviii. But y<sup>e</sup> comon fame tellyth, y<sup>e</sup> lastly the queene wanne to her [Rosamound] by a clewe of threde, or sylke. 1588 GREENE *Metam.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 28 No courteous Ariadne to giue them a clew of threed to draw them out of their miseries. c.1600 FLITCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavelt* I. i. in Bullen *O. P.* (1883) II. 220 The labourinthes of pollicie I have trod To find the clew of safetie. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iii. Of him that has got Fair Rosamond's bower, With the clew in his power. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 140 With clews like these they tread the maze of state. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. vii. 226 A clew for conducting the student through more than one intricate negotiation.

b. With the literal sense obscured: An indication to follow, a slight direction, a 'key'. See *CLUE*, the prevalent spelling.

1724 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. § 7 For want of some clew [ed. 1813 *clue*], or connecting idea, to lay hold of. 1760 STERNES *Serm.* *Yorick* ix. (1773) 41 With this clew, let us endeavour to unravel this character of Herod as here given. 1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 36 This distinction gives us the clew to a good deal of Arnold's language. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 647 We may here have lighted on the clew to the great puzzle.

4. Used in reference to the thread of life, which the Fates are represented as spinning.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 198 Life. . . may be compared to a clew of yarne, such as the Poets signed the Destinies to spin. 1650 BR. HALL *Balm Gilead* 206 The old man knowes how little of his clew is left in the winding. c.1683 OLDHAM *On Recov.* Poet. Wks. (1686) 50 And for another Clew her Spindle fit. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 237 Our clew being well-nigh wound out, let's be cheerful.

5. A thread or cord (in a series).

a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). They see small clews draw vastest weights along, Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong.

6. The series of small cords by which a hammock is suspended at the two ends, called respectively the *head-clew* and *foot-clew*.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 14 A hammock thrown over his shoulders . . . the Clew hanging half way down his back. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* xxv. It was sitting on the head-cue of Smallbones's hammock.

7. *Naut.* A lower corner of a square sail, or the utmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail, to which are made fast the tacks and sheets by which it is extended and held to the lower yard. + *To spread a large (full, small) clew*; (of a square sail) to have the two lower corners of the sail wide (or otherwise) apart; hence, to spread large (or small) canvas. *From clew to earing*: *lit.* the diagonal of a square sail; *fig.* from bottom to top, 'from top to toe', completely.

1867 CARR. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 When the Sail is large and hath a good Clew, we say she spreads a large Clew, or spreads much Canvas. 1645 BR. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 6a Having that large clew which they spread, expos'd to all winde. 1698 CARR. LANGFORD in

*Phil. Trans.* XX. 412 The Clews of the Sails I spik'd all down to the Timbers. 1707 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Clew* of the Sail of a Ship is the lower Corner of it which reaches down to that Earing where the Tackles and Sheets are fastned. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If weights be fastened to the clews, the boat's drift will be much retarded.

b. *transf.* The expanse of the wings (of a bird). 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Job* (1621) 946 Is't by thy wisdom that the Hawk doth mew, And to the southward spreads her winged clew?

8. *Clew up*: an act of clewing up a sail; *fig.* a case of despair. (Adm. Smyth.)

9. *Comb.* *Clew-bottom*, a bottom or reel to wind a clew on; in quot. *fig.*

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. vii. II. 40 The clew-bottom of Theology.

*Clew*, dial. form of *CLOW*, sluice.

**Clew, clue** (klū), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To coil up into a ball.

c.1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 885 His blessed mayde clewthe up her legges herre to. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* xii. To lie . . . clew'd up like a hurchin. 1860 MAYNE REID *Quadrupeds* (1868) 165 The power of clewing themselves up à la hedgehog.

2. To point out as by a clew or clue.

c.1605 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Pleas'd* II. v. A woman might awake me, Direct, and clew me out the way to happiness.

3. To follow or track as by a clew or clue.

1663 *Flagellum*; or *Oliver Cromwell* (1679) 175 We have through these Labyrinths of his shifted Designs, now clued him to his lustful and adulterous Usurpation.

4. *Naut.* *To clew up*: to draw the lower ends or clews (of sails) up to the upper yard or the mast in preparation for furling or for making 'goose-wings'. *To clew down*: to let down (sails) by the clews in unfurling them. Also *absol.* a. 1745 P. THOMAS *Yrnl. Anson's Voy.* 346 We with all manner of Expedition clew'd up and furl'd her other Sails. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 161 We found it necessary to clew up every thing but the close reefed fore sail. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 9 We had hardly time to haul down and clew up before it was upon us. *ibid.* We clew'd down, and hauled out the reef-tackles again.

b. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 92 Clued-up each top-sail, and by braces squared. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 75 The sails were all clued up.

b. *fig.* Cf. 'wind up'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Intro. 5 An afflicting malady . . . which . . . closed his valuable life, and clued up our arrangements.

*Clew*, -e, obs. pa. t. of *CLAW* *v.*

*Clewe*, = *clue*, obs. form of *CLEAVE*, *CLEVE* 1.

**Clew-garnet, clue-**. *Naut.* [f. *CLUE* sb. + *GARNET*.] A tackle to 'clew up' the 'courses' or lower square-sails in furling; cf. *CLUE-LINE*.

a. 1606 CAPT. SMITH *Acid.*, *Yng. Seamen* 15 *Clew garnits*, tyes, martils. 1697 — *Seaman's Gram.* 22 The *Clew garnet* is a rope made fast to the clew of the saile, and from thence runnes in a blocke seased to the middle of the yard, which in furling doth hale vp the clew of the saile close to the middle of the yard. 1749 CHALMERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 366 We . . . had our Fore and Main *Clew-Garnets* manned to haul up our Courses. 1884 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/5 He went to his station on the clew-garnet.

b. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 165 Mann the *clue-garnetts*, let the main-sheet fly. 1825 H. GASCOIGNE *Nev. Fame* 49 The weighty Courses from their arms they cast, *Cluegarnets*, Buntlines, for the present fast.

*Clewis*, obs. pl. of *CLEUGH*.

**Clew-line, clue-line**. *Naut.* Also *7* *cluing*. [f. *CLUE* sb. + *LINE*.] A tackle connecting the clew of a sail to the upper yard or the mast, by which it is drawn up in furling; sometimes, but not generally, applied to the *clue-garnets*.

1657 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The clew line is the same to the top sails top gallant and spret sailes, as the *Clew garnet* is to the maine and foresailes. a. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 329/2 He hears the Seamen cry . . . haul home a Cluing. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 98 Endeavouring to hand the top-sails, the clew-lines and bunt-lines broke. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 196 Through rattling blocks the clew-lines swiftly run. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept. 2/2 You have overhauled your clew-lines, the yard has been hoisted over your head.

*Cley*(e), obs. form of *CLAY*, *CLEE*.

*Cleyff*, obs. f. *CLIFF*.

*Cley(m)*, *Cleymare*, obs. ff. *CLAIM*, *CLAIMER*.

*Cley(n)*(e), obs. form of *CLEAN*.

*Cleyngk*, obs. form of *CLINK*, *CLENCH* *v.*

*Cleynt*, obs. pa. pple. of *CLENOH* *v.*

+ *Cley-staff*, *cleyk-staff*. *Obs.* [possibly f. *clay*, *CLEE*; but more prob. f. *cleyk* = *CLEEK*.] A crook, a crozier.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80½ *Cleystaffe* (a MSS. & PYNSON, *Cleyke staffe*) *canibica*. [Medulla *Gram.* *Canibica*, a buschopps cross, or a croikid staff.]

**Cliack** (kli'āk). *Sc.* Also *clayack*. [Possibly a. Gaelic *cliathach* (kli'āx) battle, because of the contest or struggle to have the 'last cut'.]

The last armful of corn cut at harvest on any farm, the kinn-cut: called in the south of Scotland the 'maiden', and in Northumberland the 'kinn-baby': cf. *KERN* sb. 2. Hence *cliack-sheaf*, *cliack-night*. 1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 58 In getting 'Cliack' a scramble was made to get the last handful of corn to cut. 1884 W. CARRIE in *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. VII. 206 We spoke aboot the cliack nicht. 1889 *Glasgow Her.* 12 Aug. 9/1 The

*clayack* sheaf is . . . still occasionally to be seen hanging in farm kitchens above the fireplace, having a ribbon tied round it.

+ *Cliauntor*. *Obs. rare*—1. A client.

1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 400 [The attorneys'] conseilynge ther cliauntors to vse eny fals accyons.

+ *Clib*, *a. Obs.* [Derivation uncertain: some think it related to next word.] ? Eager, sharp, keen. c.1275 *Duty Christians* in *O. E. Misc.* (1879) 144 We schulde abute cristes lay beon yornfulle and clybbe. c.1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 307 He was noþing clib to heom for-to a-sailli heom with wouþ, Non more þane be port-hound þat neig men geth I-nouþ . . . A teie dogge is clib I-nouþ, wane man comen In is sigte . . . he is clibbest op-on heom þat arriet him with ston.

*Clibby*, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [The Cornwall Glossaries have *clib* to adhere; in Cornwall and Devonshire *clibby* is 'sticky, adhesive'; OE. had *clibber* 'adhesive, sticky', related to *clifian*, *CLEAVE* *v.* 2.] See *quots.*

1598 *Herring's Tayle* (Nares), Then clibbie ladder gainst his battered flank he rears. 1876 NARES, *Clibby*, is used in the dialect of Devon in the sense of adhesive. 1880 E. & W. *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Clibby*, adhesive, sticky.

|| **Cliché** (kli'she). [Fr., pa. pple. of *cliquer*, var. of *cliquer* to click, applied by die-sinkers to the striking of melted lead in order to obtain a proof or cast: see *Litttré*.]

1. The French name for a stereotype block; a cast or 'dab'; applied esp. to a metal stereotype of a wood-engraving used to print from.

Originally, a cast obtained by letting a matrix fall face downward upon a surface of molten metal on the point of cooling, called in English type-foundries 'dabbing'. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 95 A process for copying, called in France *cliché*. 1850 *Art. Jyrl.* 219 *Cliché* is also applied to the French stereotype casts from woodcuts. 1868 C. DARWIN in *Life* (1887) III. 87 Engelman has . . . offered me *clichés* of the woodcuts.

2. Extended to the negative in photography. (*Mod. Dicts.*)

**Cliechy-white**. A pure white-lead manufactured at Cliechy in France. *Ure Dict. Arts* (1875).

**Click** (klik), *sb.* 1. Also *7* *klick*. [Goes with *CLIOX* *v.* 1, q. v.; cf. also *Du.* and *Ger.* *klick*; OF. *clique* the 'tick' of a clock or watch.]

1. A slight, sharp, hard, non-ringing sound of concussion, thinner than a *clack*, such as is made by the dropping of a latch, the cocking of a gun, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Niquet*, a knick, klick, snap with the teeth or fingers. 1772-84 COOK *Pov.* (1790) I. 241 When they cocked their firelocks, he [exclaimed]. 'That all the locks made but one click'. 1788 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks. 1821 I. 531 Whose fob . . . Was quite a stranger to a Watch's click. a. 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpter* xiv. The click of the lifted latch. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mera* xiv. 115 The click of the stonechat perched on a boulder. 1889 FROUDE *Two Chiefs' Dunboy* xxvii. 414 A significant click caught the ear of both. Sylvester had cocked a pistol.

2. *Mech.* A piece of mechanism which makes this noise in acting; esp. a. the catch or detent which falls into the notches of a ratchet-wheel, and so prevents it from turning backwards; b. the catch for a lock or bolt, a latch (cf. *CLICKER*).

1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 728 The click fixed on the frame stops the larger rocket. 1859 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Lock* (L.). The third part of the lock is the tumbler, which is a catch or click holding the bolt from being withdrawn. 1822 IMSON *Sc. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 85 The click suffers the ratchet wheel to pass.

3. A defect in a horse's action, causing the toe of the hind hoof to strike the shoe of the fore foot. Also *fig.*

1886 *Fall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 4/1 When Ministers are riding the high horse of strict legality, such a discovery . . . is a serious click in their gallop.

4. *Zool.* A name for the beetles of the family *Elateridae*, from the clicking sound with which they spring upward when they have fallen on their backs. Also *click-beetle*.

1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 327 They often fall on their backs, from which position they escape by a mechanism . . . which . . . causes them to rise with a jerk, accompanied with a snapping noise, whence they have been named 'clicks', or 'spring-jacks'. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 48 The wireworm, the larva of an insect known familiarly as the click beetle.

5. A class of articulations occurring in certain languages of S. Africa, consisting of sharp non-vocal sounds formed by suction, with the sudden withdrawal of the tongue from the part of the mouth with which it is in contact. Also *CLUCK*.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 115 The Bamepela have adopted a click into their dialect. 1883 R. N. CUST *Mod. Lang. Africa* II. xii. 300 It is generally . . . supposed that the Clicks found in the Zulu Language have been adopted from their neighbours the Hottentots. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 786½ The Bushmen languages can show eight clicks, the Hottentots four, and the Zulu-Kaffir three.

6. A smart, sudden blow, rap, or jerk, such as causes or suggests the sound described in sense 1.

1847-8 HALLIWELL, *Click*, a blow. *East.* 1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Click*, a knock or blow. 1880 W. *Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s. v. 'I'll gi' 'ee a click under the ear.

7. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *click-beetle* (see 4); *click-iron*, the iron detent of a ratchet-wheel (see 2 a); *click-pulley*, a pulley with a click



(2 a) to prevent the sheave from running back; click-wheel, a ratchet-wheel.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Mamuf. Metals* I. 91 (Cabinet Cycl.) This chain... contains towards the lower end a click iron.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Click-hulley*, *Click-wheel*.

8. Hence, or from the verb-stem, various reduplicated expressions for recurring or successive sounds of the click type, *Click-click* sb. and v. (dial. *click-to-click*, *clickety-click*), also applied to chattering or prating. Also *Click-click*.

1782 MISS BURNEDY *Cecilia* (1783) I. iii. 41 The insignificant click-clack of modish conversation. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *Click-clack*, uninterrupted loquacity. 1836 *Household Words* XIII. 544 The click-clack of lesser engines pumping dry the numerous springs. 1869 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Fl.* xxxiii, Lady Lancaster click-clacking away at that eternal knitting. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xi. 175 At every stitch 'click-click' went the steel pins. 1875 MISS BRADTON *Strange World* III. i. 4 To hear the click, click, click of the needle. 1877 E. PRACOCK *N. IV. Linc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clickety-click*, the noise made by a person walking in pattens. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 149 The steady click-click of the loom.

**Click**, sb.<sup>2</sup> [partly a variant of CLEEK; partly the stem of CLICK v.<sup>2</sup> used as sb. and in comb.]

1. = CLEEK, hook. (2. See quot.)

1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Click*, a familiar term amongst miners for money earned or gained in addition to regular wages. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clicks*, the hooks used for moving packs of wool.

3. The act of clicking; a jerk with a cleek or hook. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/2 When a fish is seen the hooks are simply thrown beyond it, and a sharp 'click' usually sends them into the soft under parts of the fish.

4. A manoeuvre in wrestling, whereby the adversary's foot is sharply knocked off the ground.

[Cf. 1611 COTGR., *Clincquet*, as Clincquet; also, a certain trick in wrestling.] 1874 *Daily News* 21 May, Graham is said to be one of the best men in England for the click. Putting on the click, however, he brought Mein down. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 The young champion, administered the inside click.

5. Comb. click-hook, a large hook fixed in a pole or fastened to a rope, for catching or landing fish; a cleek.

1822 *Bewick Mem.* 36 What he could catch with his own click-hook in the river he deemed his own. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Eskimo Click-hook for taking fish. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/2 Poaching with click-hooks.

**Click** (klik), v.<sup>1</sup> [Found only since 16th c.: it agrees in form and sense with Du., L.G., dial. Ger. *klicken*; also partly in sense with OF. *cliquer* (Cotgr.). How far these are connected is uncertain: the word is of echoic origin, and may have arisen independently in different langs. In English and Teutonic generally, it appears to stand in ablaut relation to *clack*, as expressing a thinner and lighter sound; cf. *chip*, *chap*, *clip*, *clap*, *clink*, *clank*.]

1. *intr.* To make the thin, dry, hard sound described under CLICK sb.<sup>1</sup> 1.

1611 COTGR., *Cligner*, to clack, clap, clatter, clicke it. 1682 [see CLIPPING p. 1. a.] 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Fild. 101 The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died. 1816 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 302 It clicks as if it was walking in pattens. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 287 The ice sounded... like some one hammering a nail against the ship's side, clicking at regular intervals.

b. with object of result.

1819 CRABBE *P. of Hall's* Wks. 1834 VI. 236 Who would bear his chains And hear them clicking every wretched hour. 1832 — *Posth. T. Wks.* VIII. 17 The clock that both by night and day Click'd the short moments.

c. Of a horse: see CLICK sb.<sup>1</sup> 3.

1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5170/4 Sometimes clicks in his Pace.

2. *trans.* To strike with this noise; to cause (anything) to make such a noise.

1817 T. LOVELL *Dial. Dancin*, He trips her toe, and clicks her cheek, to show what he doth crave. 1805 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, Jove... at the stroke click'd all his marble thumbs. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* vii. 124 Humble your selves, and click your Chains to th' ground. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxiv, They... clicked their glasses together. 1830 TENNYSON *Owl*, Merry milkmaids click the latch.

3. *techn.* To rule with a machine pen, the wheel of which clicks.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 1861 This operation of clicking [i. e. ruling the pattern on paper] is the really curious part of the manufacture [of tartan woodwork.] *Ibid.* 1863 He 'clicks' his pen to the first white line... Over sheet after sheet he clicks away.

**Click** (klik), v.<sup>2</sup> Chiefly dial. [A variant of CLEEK with shortened vowel: cf. *sick* = ME. *sche*, *wick*, in Spenser *weeke*, etc. Phonetically, it might also be the northern form of CLITCH v. (rarely *intr.*) To clutch, snatch, seize, lay hold of; = CLEEK. Also with *up*.]

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Click up*, to catch up, *celeriter corripere*. 1691 *Ibid.*, *Click, arripere*. c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Click*, to snatch. I have Clicked the Nab from the Cull, I whipt the Hat from the Man's Head. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 353 The Vicar. Click up a Rail, that they had broke. *Ibid.* iv. 397 (D.) 'I take 'em to prevent abuses, Cants he, and then the Crucifix And Challice from the Altar clicks. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Click*, to snatch hastily or rudely. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 40/1, I click'd a fancy to you. 1863 *Mrs.*

Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.*, *Click* hold of him. 1877 E. PRACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Click*, to snatch... Mud is said to click up when it adheres in large flakes to the feet.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 283 To disarm my Antagonist of several Arguments that he clicks up.

**Click**, obs. form of CLIQUE.

**Clicker**<sup>1</sup> (kli'kar). [f. CLICK v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER.]

1. One who or that which clicks; a horse that clicks in trotting.

*Old Lincolns. Song*, 'Houden Fair' (N. & Q. Ser. VII. V. 345) Some for panting scarce could draw, And there were clickers too, I know.

2. *Techn.* One who rules with a machine-pen, the wheel of which clicks. Cf. CLICK v.<sup>1</sup> 3.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 5 Nov. 1861 The clickers are those who rule the tartan pattern on [tartan woodwork.]

3. Comb. clicker-hole, the valve-hole of bellows. 1823 J. BANCROFT *Dom. Amusem.* 69 The clicker-hole of the... pair of bellows.

**Clicker**<sup>2</sup>. [Sense 1 is app. the original, and has been variously referred to CLICK v.<sup>1</sup> and v.<sup>2</sup>]

1. *slang.* A shop-keeper's tout. (Originally a shoemaker's: cf. next sense.)

c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clicker*, the Shoe-maker's Journeyman or Servant, that cuts out all the work, and stands at or walks before the door, and saies 'What d' ye lack, sir? What d' ye buy, madam?' 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* V. 242 Let Clickers bark on the whole Day. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Clicker*, a Shoemaker or Salesman who at a Shop invites Customers. 1755-78 JOHNSON, *Clicker*, a low word for the servant of a salesman who stands at the door to invite customers. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Clicker*, a female touter at a bonnet shop.

2. A foreman shoemaker who cuts out the leather for boots and shoes, and gives it out to the workmen.

1690 [see sense 1.] 1808 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 122 A young man... who was what is termed a clicker, or foreman to a boot and shoemaker. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 403 One man... does nought but cut and give out work—he is the 'clicker'.

3. *Printing.* The foreman of a companionship of compositors who distributes the 'copy' among the others, and attends to the paging, placing of head-lines, and the like; he also keeps an account of what each sets up, and makes up the bill. (App. introduced between 1770 and 1808.)

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gramm.* 166 The clicker (the person so appointed) applies to the overseer for the copy. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 640 The MS... is then handed to a clicker or foreman of a companionship, or certain number of compositors. 1885 *Scottsman* 26 Aug. 3/6 Compositor—First-class clicker, smart at upmaking.

Hence **Clickership** (sense 3).

1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 8/4 Overseership or Clickership required by good practical Printer.

**Clicket** (kli'ket), sb. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 clicket(t), kleket, 4-5 clyket(t), 4-6 clekett, 5 cleykt, 6 clickette, clyket, (kliket, clyoked), 7 cliquet, 6-8 clicket. [a. OF. *cliquer*, which appears to have had most of the Eng. senses; cf. quot. 1300 in sense 1; also Du Cange '*cliquetus* pessulus versatilis, loquet alias cliquet'; Cotgr. *cliquer* 'the ring, knocker, or hammer of a dore, a Lazais clicket or clapper'; mod. Fr. *cliquer*.]

1. The latch of a gate or door. Still dial.

1300 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in Wright *Voc.* 170 Par clicket a cerure [gloss. lacche and hok] Ert la mesoun le plus sure.] c. 1325 E. E. *Alth. P.* B. 858 He went forthe at he wyket, and wait hit hym after, pat a clyket hit cleyt cles hym byhynde. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* viii. 252 To open and vndo pe hys tate... Hue hap a keye and a clyket. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 668 *Hec sericula*, clyket 1530 PAISON, 206: Clyket of a dore, *cliquette*. 1881 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clicket*, the fastening of a gate.

2. A latch-key. (In Maundeville it may mean a clapper: cf. 4.) Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 802 Januarie... Wol no wight suffer here the keye Saue he hym self for of the smale wyket He bar alwey of siluer a Clyket... With which whan pat hym lesthe he it vnslette. *Ibid.* 873 This freshe May... In warm wex hath emprented the clyket... And Danyan... The clyket counterfeted pryuely. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) 210 He amytethe on the Gardyn gate with a Clyket of Sylver, that he holdethe in his hond [mistransl. : the Fr. is 'sonne une clokette d'argent', the other Eng. transl. 'knyles a lytill bell of siluer pat he hase in his hand']. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82/1 Clykett, *clitorium, clavicula*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 66/1 A clekett, *clausis*. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 251 *Clinke*, a keyhole: Whose diminutue is clicket, used of Chaucer for a Key.

3. A catch, holdfast, trigger, bolt, that fastens anything by falling or springing into position. Obs. 1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* x. 401 Their ledderis... maid a clap, quhen the cleyket Wes festynyt fast in the kyrrnell. *Ibid.* xvii. 674 In hye he gert draw the cleyket [of a military engine] And smertly swappit out the stane.

4. A contrivance for making a clicking sound: a. A clapper or rattle carried by beggars in France, like the clasp-dish in England.

1611 COTGR., *Clquette* a clicket, or clapper; such as Lazars carrie about with them. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parv. Chirurg.* xxv. xviii (1678) 606 Clquettes. have two or three little pieces of boards so fastned together with leather, that they will make a great noise. *Ibid.*, Clquettes, where-with they will ever now and then make a great noise. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. xix, Such a Noise as the Lepers of Britanny use to do with their clapping Clickets.

b. Bones rattled as accompaniment to music.

1611 COTGR., *Clquettes*, clickets; or flat bones, where-

with a prittie rattling noise is made. Hence 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and 1692 COLLES.

c. *fig.* A chattering tongue. Cf. CLAPPER.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Bourse*, A tawling huswife, whose Clicket is euer wagging.

5. Applied to a valve or lid that shuts with a click, and various other articles; see QUOTS.

c. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 573 *Clitella*, a clicket, or a forssere. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Clicket*, a large wooden salt-box, with a sloping lid, on hinges, and made to hang against the wall. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clicket*, the valve of a pump.

6. In the following it is supposed by some to mean a she-fox: cf. CLICKET v.

c. 1500 *MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 120* (Halliwell) [A good horse is] Tayled as fox, Comly as a kynge, Nekkyd as a dukynge, Mouthyd as a klyket.

7. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as clicket-gate, a gate with a latch, a wicket; † clicket-key, a key for a † clicket-lock or latch-lock.

c. 1528 SKELTON *Bouge Courte* 371 Lytell pretty Cate, How ofte he knocked at her klycket gate. 1657 *REVERE* *God's Plea* 69 The Spirit entred by the eare. the clicket-gate of conversion. c. 1524 *Churchen. Acc. St. Mary Hall, London* (Nichols 1797) 128, 5 plate lockes with \*Cletkeyes. 1439 *Acc. All Souls Oxford* in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 552/1, 27 clicket lockes each with 3 keyes. 1507 *Lanc. Wills* I. 31 The cofir wt the cletket lock.

**Clicket** (kli'ket), v. For forms see sb. [f. CLICKET sb.: cf. F. *cliqueter* to make a clicking noise.] Hence *Clicketted* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1. *trans.* To latch or lock.

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 103 Pe dore I cletet I-keiget and I-klicketed [1377 clicketted] to [kepe] pe peroute.

2. *intr.* To chatter.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 169 With hir that will clicket make daunger to cope, least quickly hir wicket seeme easie to ope. 1611 COTGR., *Clquettement*, a clicketting, clattering, clapping, clacking; chattering. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clicket*, to chatter.

3. Of the fox: To be in heat, to copulate. Also *transf.* (Perhaps a distinct word.)

1575 TURBERY *Venerie* 189 When a bytche foxe goeth on clycqueting... she cryeth with a hollowe voyce like unto the howling of a madd dogge. *Ibid.* lxxv. 353 The Wolfe... goeth on clicketting in February. 1616 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, Must ye be clicketing? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. iv. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Comit. Com.* Man (1677) 101. 1870 *Ed. Words* May 312 A sudden bark... exactly like that of a clicketting fox. 1881 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* I. 3.

**Clicking** (kli'kin), vbl. sb. [f. CLICK v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING.]

The action of the vb. CLICK: a. *gen.*

1781 COWPER *Hope* 104 Conversation... Grows drowsy, as the clicking of a clock. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 138 A low note, like the clicking together of two small stones. 1858 LONGER *M. Standish* v. 3 Clanging and clicking of arms, and the order imperative, 'Forward!'

b. of a horse.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. (1847) 393 A singular species of over-reaching, termed Forging or Clicking.

**Clicking** (kli'kin), ppl. a. That clicks.

a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. (1686) 78 The little clicking sound of the Dead-Watch. 1868 WHITMAN *Sol. Poems* 151 Von Hottentot with clicking palat. 1870 MORRIS *Ea. Par.* iv. xix The clicking loom's sharp noise.

**Clicky** (kli'ki), a. [f. CLICK sb. + -Y.] Abounding in clicks (said of a language).

1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 195 All sorts of words in their strange clicky language.

**Cliders**, dial. var. of CLITHERS.

**Cliefe**, obs. form of CLEF.

**Clidency** (kloi'ensi), *ppre.* [ad. late L. *clientia* 'refugium, protectio' (Du Cange), f. *client-em*.] The state or condition of a client.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Kalanterie*, Clidency, or Friendship. 1864 in WEATHER.

**Client** (klier'ent). Forms: 4-7 clyent, 6 clicant, 6-7 clyant, 4- client. [ad. L. *cliens*, *client-em* (also in 16th c. Fr. *client*), earlier *cluens*, ppl. sb. from *cluere*, *cluere* to hear, listen, perh. in sense 'one who is at the call of' his patron.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A plebeian under the patronage of a patrician, in this relation called a patron (*patronus*), who was bound, in return for certain services, to protect his client's life and interests.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Fugurik* 28 Noble men... hauning mani clyentes and seruantes retaynyd with them. 1561 T. NORRON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 167 How should the patrone condempne his owne clyentes? 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 14 The client... was bound by law to contribute towards their patrons assessments, and the marriages of his daughters. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 123 Assassinated... by Pompey's clients. 1834 LYRTON *Pompeii* i. ii. 11.

2. *gen.* One who is under the protection or patronage of another, a dependant. Sometimes applied to one who pays constant court to an influential person as patron; a 'hanger-on'; also, to the vassals or retainers of the middle ages.

1303 GOWER *Conf.* I. 284 As he [love] is blinde him self, right so He maketh his client blinde also. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3195 First cald I 30w my clyentis bat now I call lordis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. John* II. 109 The King was miserably compelled kneeling on his knees to geve over both his croune and scepter to the Pope of Rome... and as his client, vassall, feodary, and tenant, to receyve it of him againe. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Vassal*, slaue, clyant. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P. 1 We are very Curious to observe the Behaviour of great Men and their Clients.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Positivity seem to follow his steps as a train of clients.

b. An adherent or follower of a master.  
1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 237 This Cardinal . . fled out of Rome with his clients. 1668 CULPEPPER *Barthol. Anat.* II. viii. 114 The Doctrin of Galen and his Clients.

c. *fig.*  
1608-17 Dr. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 60 These flowers [Tulips, etc.] are true clients of the sun . . in the morning, they welcome his rising . . and at noon are fully displayed, in a free acknowledgment of his bounty.

3. *spec.* One who employs the services of a legal adviser in matters of law; he whose cause an advocate pleads.

1413 LYDGE *Pilgr. Soule* iii. iv. (1483) 53 Ye wold putte your clients at the more cost in fyllyng of youre pourses.  
1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 27 Pletyng of a cause for his client.  
1592 GREENE *Art Compycatch.* 1 When the clients are come from Westminster hall. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 385 They call them to whom they be counsellors, their clients. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 109 Good Counsellors lacke no Clients. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 28. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 312 The poor thy clients and Heaven's smile thy fee. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 106 Our clients are three millions of Christian slaves. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewitness* I. 11 The lawyers have a saying that 'the man who pleads his own case has a fool for a client.'

b. One who has a spiritual advocate.  
1609 BURLER (Douay) *Pref.* They . . solicitous for us their dearest clients, incessantly intercede before Christ's Divine Majesty. 1857 P. SEGNER (title) *The Devout Client* of Mary instructed in the Motives and Means of Serving Her.

4. *gen.* A person who employs the services of a professional or business man in any branch of business, or for whom the latter acts in his professional capacity; a customer. (In earlier use *fig.* from 1 or 2; now *transf.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per. iv.* vi. 6 When she [Marina] should do for clients her fitment . . she has me her quirks, her reasons, her master reasons, etc. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadductus* 11. (ed. 2) 31 The Negotiation of Evil Spirits with their Clients. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 38 Clients . . of the money-borrowing order. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 28 Feb. 1863/3 Neither does the old-fashioned literature of mediæval voluminousness command many clients among popular . . readers. 1889 *Star* 2 Sept. 1/3 The owner of Oxye . . a turf telegraphist . . sent out this horse to all his clients.

**Clientage** (klei-entjéj). [*f. prec. + -AGE.*]

1. *collect.* A body of clients; following, clientele.  
1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. 4. 40 With them which were of the faction and clientage of Herod. 1873 FREEMAN *Compar. Politics* 267 The lowly clientage of the Roman Patrician. 1882 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* X.LV. 251 Jeffrey's more narrow-laced clientage of the blue-and-yellow.

2. The relation of a client to his patron.  
1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 20 Traces of the cognate institution of the Clan are seen in the Roman clientage. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 24 Protected in a sort of clientage by one of the princes of the blood.

**Cliental** (klei-entál). *rare.* [*f. as prec. + -AL.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a client or clients.  
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cliental*, of or belonging to a client. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 514 A dependent and cliental relation. 1861 DICKENS *Gz. Expect.* II. 5 I sat down in the cliental chair placed over against Mr. Jaggers's chair.

† B. *sb.* Following, clientele. *Obs.*  
1581 in Chambers *Down. Ann. Scot.* I. 143 He wha . . had maist gear, friendship, and cliental, had nane to speak a word for him that day.

† **Clientary**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. = *prec.*  
1622 C. DOWNING *State Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 99 The first that robbed the Clergie . . by giving Clientary tythes . . to his followers.

† **Cliented**, *pp. a.* Furnished with clients.  
1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 4 b, The worst conditioned, and least cliented Petioaguers. 1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 24 Drunkenness and wantonness, are better cliented vpon the Sabbath day then the Ministers of Gods word.

**Clientelage** (klei-entél-éj). [*f. CLIENTELE* or *L. clientela* + -AGE.] 1. = *CLIENTAGE* 2.  
1832 tr. *Sinonimi's Ital. Ref.* viii. 187 With the same enthusiasm and spirit of clientelage.

2. A body of retainers or followers.  
1879 TOURGESE *Fool's Err.* xxi. 124 Every family there has its clientelage. . . who rally to its lead as quickly . . as the old Scottish clansmen. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xiv. 155 [These] form his admiring clientelage.

† **Clientelary**, a. and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f. CLIENTELE* + -ARY. There is no *L. clientelarius*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a clientele.  
1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power Parl.* App. 167 So as the clientelary right be always retained.

B. *sb.* A member of a clientele; a client.  
1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 111 The Jesuites . . are the profest clientelaries and vassals of the Catholique King.

**Clientele** (klei-entél-éj). Also 8-9 -el, 9 -elle, and in Fr. form *clientèle*. [*ad. L. clientela* the relation of client, clientship, a body of clients, *f. client-em CLIENT.* This seems to have been taken immediately from Latin in the 16th c., to have become *obs.* in the 17th (it is noted as *Obs.* in Webster 1864), and to have been re-adopted from French in the middle of the 19th, in sense 3; hence it is often pronounced wholly or partly as Fr.]  
† 1. The relation, position, or status of a client; clientship. *Obs.*  
1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. viii. 123 Vargunteus . . under the pretext of clientele And visitation, with the morning

haile, Will be admitted. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 Redeemed from the Clientele and Vassallage of the Nobility. 1875 N. AMER. REV. CXX. 456 From the very exaggeration of the aristocratic regime . . there rose an institution, the clientel.

† b. Protection of clients, patronage. *Obs.*  
1611 CONYAT *Credulities*. It . . enjoyeth great peace vnder their sacred clientele and protection. a 1666 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* 96 Under the Clientele or Patronage of some iuster Governor. 1692 COLLES, *Clientele*.

2. A body of clients or dependants; all who are under the patronage and protection of any person; a body of professed adherents; a following.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1566) 246/1 So should be placed more of the popes clientele in the churches of France, than of the proper inhabitants of the land. 1649 HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. vi. (1654) 347 Those of the Roman Clientele are not more careful. 1850 MERVALL *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 7 The clientele of some patrician house.

b. with *pl.*  
1721-66 BAILEY, *Clients*, persons under Protection or Vassallage.

3. Now often applied (as in Fr.) to the whole professional connexion of a lawyer, physician, etc.; also a body of supporters, customers, or frequenters generally, as 'the clientele of a theatre', etc.  
1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 June. The enterprising commercial claves of the North . . have despatched . . merchandise to the South, and opened large credits for their former clientele there. 1880 *Atlantic Mag.* Sept. 306 The clientele of Snelling's bar-room. 1882 *Med. Temp.* *Yrnl.* I. 50 The . . high esteem in which he is held by his extensive clientele.

Hence † **Clienteled** a., having a clientele.  
1613 Acc. *Anglesen* (1860) 49 These that glory to see them selves well clienteled, and are the best Jury mungers.

**Clientess**, *rare.* [*see -ESS.*] A female client. (*Encycl. Dict.* cites MIDDLETON.)

**Clientless** (klei-entlēs), a. Without clients.  
1885 J. D. PHILBRICK *City School Syst.* U. S. 14 Patientless doctors and clientless lawyers. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Jan. 68/1 Clientless solicitors and briefless counsel.

**Clintury** (klei-entri). [*f. CLIENT + -RY.*] The relation of clients; a body of clients.

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 59 None cared for conetous clienturie. 1624 R. CORRINGHAM *tr. Hist. Iustine* 130 A sordid part . . of their own clintury. 1835 KNIGHTLY *Hist. Rome* an. 291 Many of their [patrician] houses seem to have died off; whose clintury mostly joined the plebs.

**Clientship** (klei-entjip). [*see -SHIP.*] State or relation of a client: the correlative of *patronage*.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 145 Their Nomenclators, their Pensionsations, Invitations, Clientships. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded., Patronage and Clientship always descended from the Fathers to the Sons. 1878 SHELLEY *Stein* I. 208 A number of middle States . . were attached to France in a condition of clientship.

**Cliff** (klif). Forms: 1-7 cliff, 3 clef, 4-5 clife, cliffe, 6 clif, 7 cliffe, 8 cliffe, 9 cliffe, 5 cliffe, 4-7 cliffe, 7- cliffe. β. 2-6 (properly dative) clive, pl. (1 cleofu, clifu), 2-6 clives, (cluyes), 3-4 cluien, cluyen. Also 5-9 CLIFF. [*OE. clif* neut., pl. *clifu*, orig. *cleofu* (with *u* fracture of *i*) = OS. *klīb* (MLG.), LG. *clif*, clief, MDu. *clif*, clief, pl. *clēve*, Du. *clēf*, OHG. *kleb*, ON. *klif* - OTeut. \**klī-ðo* - (m). The early ME. forms were sing. nom. *clif*, gen. *clives*, dat. *clive*, pl. *clives*; levelling gave also nom. sing. *clive* (see β below), and pl. *cliffes*, whence mod. *cliffs*. On the type of the original pl. *cleofu*, there arose also a sing. *cleof*, whence *clēf*, *clēf*, *clēf*, mod. *CLIVE*, *CLIEVE*, q. v. In 15th c., *cliff* was confused with *clif*, original form of *CLIFF*, and very commonly so spelt, esp. from the 16th c.; this is still dialectal and vulgar: see *CLIFF*.]

1. A perpendicular or steep face of rock of considerable height. Usually implying that the strata are broken and exposed in section; an escarpment.

854 *Charier Bihelwolf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 105 Of Wulfheres cumbe on Wulfheres clif. c 1205 LAY. 1296 Nu & æuer mare hæuð þat clif [1295 clēf] þare nome on ælche leode. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxlii(1). 8 Kliffes [L. *reipem*] in welles of wates to gane. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 74 Dubbed wern alle þo downez sydez With crystal klyffez. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17590 (Laud MS.) Hym to seche in cliffe & clow. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 203 He hade . . for-seit . . Bothe the clewez and the clifwez with clene mene of armez [ibid. 2019 clēfwez]. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvj/3 A mountayne of highnes maruelous With pendant clifves of stones harde as fient. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 424 There the Eagle and the Stork On Cliffs and Cedar tops their Eyries build. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 38 Goats . . clamber among the cliffs of Plinlimmon. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 12 Cheddar Cliffs are the sides of a chasm, extending across one of the highest ridges of the Mendip Hills.

b. *esp.* (in modern use) A perpendicular face of rock on the seashore, or (less usually) overhanging a lake or river.

a. a 1000 *Andreas* 310 (Gr.) Ofer cald cleofu ceoles neosan. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 559 I seþ by-þonde þat myrrmere A crystal cliffe ful leusaunt. 1387 TRIVISA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 4 When shipmen passen the next clyf of that londe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 101 As farre as I could ken thy chalky Clifves, When from thy Shore the Tempest beate vs backe. 1605 - *Learn* iv. i. 76. 1605 VERNETAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 99 The cut off or broken mountains on the sea sides, are more rightly and properly called clifs, then by the name of rocks or hills. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 117 r 6 Diverting our selves upon the Top of the Cliff with the Prospect of the Sea. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sh.* 204 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline. 1879 *Rounds*

*Casuar* xvi. 263 The white cliffs which could be seen from Calais. *Mod.* The Wyndcliff towers above the Wye.

B. sing. *clive* (properly dative), pl. *clives*. (The Elizabethan archaists made it *clives*.)

c 1205 LAY. 21807 þer heo leieien 3eond þa clives. *Ibid.* 32217 3eond cludes & 3eond cluienen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1856 (Gott.) Oft wend þai þar schip suld riue wind or wawe or dint or clive. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2278 Him to a castel þat han iditue, þat stant be þe se vpon a clive. a 1541 WYAT *The faithful lover* 610, etc., *Poet. Wks.* 57 To seek enewhere where man doth live The sea, the land, the rock, the clive. 1567 TURBERV. *Myrr. Fall Pride* (R.) Whome forsoth he by surge of seas into Chai ybdes clives [prime-rot. diuies] ? 1587 *Myrr. Mag.*, *Albanus* xliii. At length the shyning Albion clives did feede their gazing eyes.

† 2. (Extension of 1 b): Land adjacent to a sea or lake; shore, coast, strand. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* 3826 þæt hie Genta clifu ongan meafian. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1790 Hii come to the clive þar the wilde se was. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Roll) I. 45 From þe clive of ocean [litore ocean] in Ethioopia. *Ibid.* I. 65 (Matz.) In þe west clif [in occidentali litore] of liel Britayne. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxvi. (1495) 282 Serpentes . . whyche ben nyghe clifves and bankes of wate. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 3 White rockes aboute the clives of the sea. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Author to Bk., O were thy margents clifves of itching lust.

3. A steep slope, a declivity, a hill; = *CLIVE* 3. (In Lincolnshire, the sloping and cultivated escarpment of the oolite is called the Cliff.)

(In this sense mediæval etymologists naturally identified *clive* with *L. clivus*, with which it had no connexion.)

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 347 To-zeanes þe clive ægenn þe hege hulle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Hwile uppen clives and hwile in þe dales. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 549 The othere part away hy dryuen into dales and into cluyen. c 1420 *Pallm.* on *Hush.* xii. 278 Nor clives their humour to not exclue. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clyffe or an hylle [1499 clefe of an hyl], declivum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Cliffe, clivus. 1632 Le Grays *Vellies* 66 Running downe the cliffe of the Capitol. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raff Skirl.* II. 165 The base of the Cliff line of hills. 1870 DARTMOUTH *Annals* III. 205 We went straight up the clive—the slope that leads through the Propylæa.

4. The strata of rock lying above or between coal seams.

1676 BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 All the clifts in some Mines are made up of these Stone-plants. 1719 STRACHY *Strata Coal-It.* *ibid.* XXX. 968 The Cliff. . . is dark or blackish Rock, and always keeps its regular Course as the Coal does, lying obliquely over it. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 7 A dark or blackish Rock, which they call the Coal Clifts. The Clift over this Vein is variegated with Cockle Shells and Fern Branches.

5. *Comb.* as *cliff-dweller*, *face*, *side*, *swallow*; *cliff-chafed*, *girdled*, *like*, *marked*, *worn* adjs.; *cliff-pink*, the Cheddar Pink, *Dianthus cæsius*.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. 327 A \*cliff-chafed sea. 1884 *Chamb. Yrnl.* 19 Jan. 40/2 The houses of the \*cliff-dwellers. 1869 PHILLIPS *Venu.* viii. 203 \*Cliff-girdled lakes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 1st *Visit Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 6 Carlyle . . was tall and gaunt, with a \*cliff-like brow. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* \*Cliff-pink, or Cleve-pink, *Dianthus cæsius*. 1886 RUDYARD KIPPLING *Deparm. Ditties* (ed. 2) 62 The hawk nests on the \*cliffside. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 204 The rock-Tibbous still dwell in caves, like \*cliff-swallows. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. cviii. Before the entrance of a \*cliff-worn cave.

**Cliff**, -e, *obs.* form of *CLIFF* 1.

**Cliffed** (klif), *pp. a.* Having cliffs.  
1853 KANE *Criminel Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 The ice-plain . . jutting out in grapes from the cliffed shore.

**Cliffer**, *rare.* [*f. CLIFFING.*] A cliff-climber.  
1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 429 There are very few spots where even an accomplished climber could scale these heights.  
† **Cliffery**, a. *Obs.* [*app. f. clive*, *obs.* form of *CLAVE*; cf. *slippery*, and dial. *sleepy*.] ? Fissile.  
1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 145 Another mineral, that the miners call *blaes* . . a cliffery stratum of a blueish colour, that often lies both above and below the coal.

**Cliffing**, *vb. sb. rare.* [*f. assumed vb. to cliff* + -ING.] The climbing of cliffs (as a pursuit).  
1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* i. iv. (ed. 2) 64 The ordinary difficulties of cliffing. *Ibid.* 82 Not accustomed to cliffing.

**Cliffman**. [*f. cliff* + s, genitive of *CLIFF sb.* + MAN.] One skilled in cliff-climbing.  
1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 58 The rambling cliffman . . reaches at last a sudden re-entering angle in the cliff.

**Cliffy** (kli-fi), a. [*f. CLIFF + -Y.*] Having cliffs, precipitous, craggy.  
1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 49 The Shore is cliffy. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1748) 122 Calais. In kenning of the cliff Dover stands. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. (1646) 9 The Sea coasts being generally cliffie and inaccessible. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* l. 105 Ev'n on the cliffy height of Penmen-maur. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. § 9. 61 A mountain basin . . bounded all round by a grand and cliffy rim.

**Clift**, *sb.* 1 The earlier and more etymological form of the *sb.* now usually made *CLIFF*, q. v.

**Clift** (klift), *sb.* 2 [A by-form of *CLIFF*, due to confusion between that word and *clift*, *CLIEFT*, a fissure. Exceedingly common in 16-18th c., and used by some writers in the 19th c.] = *CLIFF* (in its various applications).  
c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1493 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, This lady rombith by the clift to playe. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* xiii. E ij, Through cliffs [*L. per clivos*] & fuddes. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. We will walk upon the lofty clifts. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. vi. 62 High white clay clifts. 1710 DE FOE *Cruise* I. iii. 52, I clamber'd up the Clifts of the Shore. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 507

The perpendicular side of Chalk Cliffs. *1822a* SHELLEY *Scenes fr. Faust* Wks. 704 How, cliff by cliff, rocks bend and lift their frowning foreheads as we go. *1832* MARRYAT *N. Forster* ii. A high land, which terminated in a precipitous cliff.

**Cliff, -ed, -ing**: see **CLEFT**.

**Clifty**, *a.* [f. **CLIFF** *sb.* + *y.*] = **CLIFFY**.  
*1589* FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* i. 5 From lofty brow Of steep and clifty passages [cleere] water [gliding] downe. *1632* LITTON *Trav.* vii. 332 In a clifty Creeke close by the sea side. *1798* PENNANT (L.). The rocks, their clifty sides are fringed with weed. *1887* Harper's *Mag.* Dec. 56 Rioting among the clifty heights.

† **Clifty**, *a.* *Obs.* Of uncertain origin and meaning: in quot. 1647, 1686, it might be from *clive*, *CLEAVE* *v.* = adherent, clinging; Jamieson says 'clever, fleet, (a horse) of light make and good action; (fuel) which is easily kindled and burns briskly'; Halliwell says 'lively, active'.  
[I.G. dialects have *cliftig*, *clüchtig*, nearly in sense of 'clever'.]

*1570* LEVINS *Manib.* iii Clifty, fertilis. *1649* Comynow *Ballads* (1841) 43 The prentices are gallant blades, and to the king are clifty; But the lord mair and aldermen are scarce so wise as thrifty. *1686* G. STUART *Joco-ser.* Disc. 70 A couple of knights. Clamb up the shrouds. And proved themselves two clifty men.

**Clight**, *obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of CLITON* *v.*  
† **Clighting**, *vb. sb. Obs.* [This, with *clighted* under *CLITON* *v.*, implies a *vb. clight*, formed on the *pa. pple. of CLITON*] = **CLITCHING**; bending.  
*1398* TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. liii.* (1495) 169 The legges ben coueryd . . wyth the fleshe. so that they . . greue not the thyss wyth their clightyng [Bodl. MS. cliting] and faldyng.

**Clík, Clíke**, *obs. f. CLICK, CLEEK*.  
**Clíket, Clím, obs. ff. CLICKET, CLIME**.

† **Climacter**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. *κλιμακτήρ* round of a ladder, definite or critical period of a man's life, f. *κλίμαξ* ladder + *-τηρ* suffix of agent and agency.] A CLIMACTERIC year or epoch.

*1609* C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 30 The sixty-third year of man's age . . called climacterical (because it ariseth of nine Septenaries, as so many Climacters or Ladder-rounds). *1643* SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* i. (1656) 28 In his yeares there is no Climacter, his duration is eternitie. *1656* BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Climacter*, the perillous time of mans life, at every seven or nine years end.

† **Climactered**, *pp. a. Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.*] Advanced in age to the 'grand climacteric'.  
*1627* DRAVTON *Agincourt*, etc. 200 Her end deferred, Vntill the time she had beene clima[ct]erid; When she would haue bin at threescore yeares and three, Such as our best at three and twenty be.

† **Climacterial**, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *climacteriel* (16th c.), f. *climacterie* (Cotgr.).] *A. adj.* = CLIMACTERIC; critical.

*1643* T. GOODWIN *Return of Prayers*, etc. 137 These [hours] are the most climacterial, and critical, and most dangerous.

*B. sb.* A climacteric year; = CLIMACTERIC; in quot. ? the 'grand climacteric' or 63rd year.

*1634* R. H. ARRAIGNON *Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 232 Who dyed . . ere ever they came to their Climacterial.

**Climacterian**. *nonce-wd.* [f. **CLIMACTERIC** + *-IAN*]; associated in sense with *climax*.] One who uses the rhetorical figure *climax*.

*a. 1734* NORTH *Exam.* i. i. § 18. (1740) 23 Observe the Author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many Occasions a great Climacterian.

**Climacteric** (*klīmāktērik*, *-ēktērik*), *a. and sb.* Forms: *a.* 7 *cliy*, *climacterike*, *-ique*, *-iak* (e), 7-9 *climacterick*, 7-10. *B.* 7 *clymaterick* (e), 8-9 *climaterick*, *-ic*. [ad. L. *climactericus*, a. Gr. *κλιμακτηρικὸς* climacteric, of the nature of a critical epoch, f. *κλίμακτηρ* CLIMACTERIC. The F. *climaterique* is the source of the *B* forms; also, prob. of the second pronunciation, the first being according to the general analogy of words in *-ic*.

The former accentuation is that of Johnson, Walker, Smart, and the English orthoepists generally; some modern dictionaries give both, and some prefer *climacteric*. In verse *climacteric* has been observed in Davenant, Drummond, Ken, Young, Byron, Barham, *-acteric* in Brathwaite 17th c., Trumbull 18th c.]

*A. adj.*  
1. Pertaining to or constituting a climacter or critical period in human life; as in *climacteric year* = *climacteric*, also = *grand climacteric*: see *B*.

*1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* vii. xlix. (R.). The rule of the dangerous gradual yeeres called climacterike. *1658* BRATHWAITE *Descr. Death*, Nor stands he much upon our dangerous yeare . . Oft . . When we are most secure, then hee's most neare, Where th' yeare climactericke is his jubile. *1656* DAVENANT *Witts* (1673) 223 Being near the danger of his Climacterick year. *1762* Young *Resignation* ii. (R.). Grand climacterick vanities The vainest will despise. *1883* Syd. Soc. *Lett.* s.v. These [epochs of life] were contemplated by the Greek physiologists as five, and termed climacterics or climacteric periods.

*b. transf.* Constituting an important epoch or crisis; critical; fatal.

*a. 1698* MARVELL *Poems*, *Horat. Ode*, And to all states not free Shall climacterick be. *1680* Life *Edu.* ii in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 50 He found the climacterick year of his reign, before he did expect it: and made that unhappy castle . . the witness of his cruel murder. *1822* Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 311 This age is as climacteric as that in

which he lived. *1874* FARRAR *Christ* 25 Seven great climacteric years or epochs.

2. *Phys. and Med.* Applied to that period of life (usually between the ages of 45 and 60) at which the vital forces begin to decline (in women coinciding with the period of 'change of life'); pertaining to this period. *Climacteric disease*: a disease of unknown cause which often occurs at an advanced stage of life, characterized by loss of flesh and strength, sleeplessness, etc.

*1813* SIR H. HALFORD in *Med. Trans.* IV. 316 (title) On the Climacteric Disease. *1844* Ann. Reg., Chron. 208 He was suffering from a general decay of strength—a sort of climacteric disease. *1876* BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 407 At the climacteric period in women. *1879* T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 246 The climacteric effacement of the breast.

3. = CLIMACTIC.  
*1792* E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 122 Interl., The power gradually to prepare the mind of his reader by previous climacteric circumstances. *1893* J. PARKER *Time* Ch. 238 It is the last link of a chain, it is the climacteric point.

*B. sb.*  
1. A critical stage in human life; a point at which the person was supposed to be specially liable to change in health or fortune. According to some, all the years denoted by multiples of 7 (7, 14, 21, etc.) were climacterics: others admitted only the odd multiples of 7 (7, 21, 35, etc.); some included also the multiples of 9. *Grand* († *great*) *climacteric* (sometimes simply the *climacteric*): the 63rd year of life (63 = 7 × 9), supposed to be specially critical. (According to some, the 81st year (81 = 9 × 9) was also a grand climacteric.) The phrase appears to have been taken immediately from Spanish.

*1634* SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 158 This false Prophet (sore against his will) died in his sixtie third yeare (his great Climactericke). *c. 1645* HOWELL *Lett.* i. iii. xi. It is a common . . custom amongst the Spaniard, when he hath pass'd his gran climacteric . . to make a voluntary resignation of offices. *1697* DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded., I began this Work in my great Climacterique. *1712* ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 1, I am turned of my great Climacteric. *1728* MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 293 He lived to see one of those critical and reputed dangerous Periods of Human Life, Called the Gran Climacterics, dying in his sixty third Year. *1742* FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* iv. vii. When they arrive at this period [15 yrs.], and have now passed their second climacteric. *1823* BYRON *Yuan x. xlvii*, Her climacteric teased her like her teens.

2. *transf.* A critical period, point, or epoch in any career or course.

*c. 1630* DRAUM of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 392 Our [Scotland's] lion's climacterick now is past, And crown'd with bays, he rampeth free at last. *1714* POPE *Lett. Arbuthnot* 10 Sept., At her advanced age every day is a climacteric. *1798* G. WAKEFIELD *Lett. Sir J. Scott* 7 That grand climacteric of information, when, etc. *1829* SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 18 It is your lot . . to live during one of the grand climacterics of the world.

**Climacterical** (*klīmāktērikāl*), *a. and sb.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 *cliy*, *cli*, *-all*, (7 *climacterical*), 7- *climactericall*. *B.* 6-7 *climatericall*, 7 *clymat*, *climaterical*. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.]

*A. adj.*  
1. = CLIMACTERIC A. 1; *esp.* applied to the 'grand climacteric' or 63rd year of life; see *prec.* B. 1.

*1590* L. LLOYD *Dial. Daies* Oct. 25 Georgius Castricius . . died upon this day in his climacterical year 63. *1602* W. VAUGHAN *Nat. Direct.* 47 These they name climacterical or stayre yeares, for then they saw great alterations. Now, a climacterical yeare is euey seauenth yeare. *1609* C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* ii. (1623) E ij, This Climacterical number of nine times seven. *1611* COTGR., *Lan climactère*, the climacterical yeare. *1693* W. FRERE *Syl. Ess.* iv. 23 Who but one that has more Fancy than Judgment would mind the Climacterical Years? *1839* DE QUINCY *Wordsworth* in *Tait's Mag.* 107 An elderly man, who confessed to having passed the grand climacterical year (9 multiplied into 7) of 63.

*b. Critical, dangerous*; = CLIMACTERIC A. 1 *b.*  
*1623* MABRE tr. *Alenani's Gusman d'Alf.* 126 They are commonly a kind of Climacterical and dangerous prattlers. *1642* FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xi. 95 The climacterical yeare of many churches . . may seem to happen in our dayes; so wold that their ruine is threatned if not speedily repaired. *1649* SELDEN *Laus Eng.* ii. i. (1739) 8 This was one of England's Climacterical Years, under a Disease so desperate, that no hope was left but by a desperate Cure. *1832* Edin. Rev. LV. 534 The latter half of the thirteenth century was one of the climacterical periods of the history of Rome.

† 2. Relating to climax; = CLIMACTIC. *Obs.*

*a. 1658* MERE *Wks.* v. 128 The Seventh is the Climacterical Seal, sounding the warlike alarm to the Empire's Ruine by Seven successive and languishing blows. *1653* A. WILSON *Yas. I.* 103 Like Climacterical Diseases, take rest, and after some intermission break out again.

*B. sb.* † 1. = CLIMACTERIC B. 1. *Obs.*  
*1611* COTGR., *Climacterie* de 63 ans, the Climacterical, or dangerous year of 63, at which age diuers worthe men haue died. *1697* HAKEWELL *Apol.* iii. ii. § 1 The common climacterical of all old men. *1690* FULLER *Pisgah* iii. vi. 333 Now past the fifth climacterical of his disease. *1702* C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. xv. (1852) 430 He was come to that which we call, 'the grand climacterical'.

† 2. *transf.* = CLIMACTERIC B. 2. *Obs.*  
*1639* FULLER *Holy War* iii. iv. (1840) 121 War in the Low Countries hath already outlived the grand climacterical of three score and ten years. *1655* — *Ch. Hist.* vi. vii, Many Mitred Abbeyes haue survived the dangerous Climacterical of the third Generation.

Hence **Climacterically** *adv.*

*1672* SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 28 (1882) 246 Climacterically old.

† **Climactery**. *Obs.* [a. F. *climacterie* (in Cotgr.), f. Gr. L. *climactēr* + *abstr. suffix -ia, -y.*]

1. = CLIMACTERIC B. 1.

*1658* USSHER *Ann.* vii. 802 Past the sixty third year, the common Climactery of all old men.

2. Progress by successive steps; a step of a climax.

*1654* L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 92 Could he have foreseen where all the climacterics and motions of his advance should have terminated. *a. 1734* NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 478 He is an Artist at Disposition and Climactery for the setting off his Positions. *Ibid.* 133, I . . come not to the Point, till his Climacterics of Approach are all considered.

**Climactic** (*klīmāktik*), *a. Rhet.* [f. **CLIMAX**, *app.* after *synax*, *synactic*, or influenced by *climacteric*, but not on Greek analogies.] Pertaining to, or forming, a climax or ascending series.

*1872* MINTO *Eng. Lit.* i. ii. 124 His balanced sentences . . and climactic arrangement. *1875* WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 212 Give the history of development a climactic form. *a. 1876* EADIE *Thessalonians* 44 The second *kal* is climactic.

**Climactical**, *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*] = *prec.* In quot. = 'of the nature of the ascent of a ladder' (*humorous nonce-use*).

*1860* CHAMBERS *Jrnl.* XIV. 44 [He] had mounted, by an arduous climactical process, into the topmost branches.

**Climactically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2. But the 17th c. instance appears to have been f. Gr. *κλίματ* - slope, climate, taken as = *κλίμαξ* ladder, climax.] By way of climax; in relation to climax.

*1622* T. STOUTON *Chr. Sacrif.* xvi. 221 He speaketh climactically, that is, riseth by degrees higher and higher; from a reed shaken with the wind, to a man clothed in soft raiment. *1880* M. EVANS tr. *Meyer's Ephes.* iii. 18 The οὐκονομία γὰρ οὐκ ἐπὶ ἀνθρώπων τῆς γνώσεως . . climactically parallel to the just expressed καταλαβέσθαι . . ὕψος.

**Climactichnite**. *Palaeont.* [f. Gr. *κλίμαξ* ladder + *χῆνος* footstep + *-ITE*.] (See quot. 1880.)

*1873* DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 45 Climactichnites. *1880* Libr. Univ. *Knowl.* VII. 772 In the sandstone beds . . are ladder-like impressions called climactichnites.

**Climatal** (*klīmātāl*), *a.* [f. **CLIMATE** or *L. climat*, Gr. *κλίματ* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to climate; climatic.

*1830-3* LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xxxvi. 306 Under new climatal and other conditions. *1859* DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 276 Migration due to climatal and other changes. *1880* A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 75 Climatal influences have a great effect on their delicate bodies.

† **Climatarchio**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. Gr. *κλιματάρχης* (in Byzantine Greek 'governor of a province', f. *κλίματ* - region, climate + *-αρχος* ruling).] Presiding over a 'climate' or region of the earth.

*1794* T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 280 Among the terrestrial [gods], some preside over climates, or are climatarchio.

**Climate** (*klīmēt*), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *climati*, *clymat*, [5 *pl. clēmatīs*], 6-7 *clymate*, 6- *climate*. [a. F. *climat* (*pl.* in 14th c. *climas*), ad. late L. *clima*, *climat* - climate, region, a. Gr. *κλίμα*, *κλίματ* - inclination or slope, f. *κλί-* root of *κλί-* *ew* to slope, lean, incline. The meaning passed in Greek through the senses of 'slope of ground, e.g. of a mountain range', the supposed 'slope or inclination of the earth and sky from the equator to the poles', 'the zone or region of the earth occupying a particular elevation on this slope, i.e. lying in the same parallel of latitude', 'a clime', in which sense it was adopted in late L.]

† 1. A belt of the earth's surface contained between two given parallels of latitude. *Obs.*

In early ages 7 climates were reckoned, supposed to be presided over by the 7 planets; of these, the central lines passed respectively through Merce 17°, Syene 24°, Alexandria 30°, Rhodes 36°, Rome 42°, Borysthènes 45°, and the Rhiphæan Mountains 48°. Later, the space between the equator and each of the polar circles was divided into 24 climates, each corresponding to an increase of half-an-hour in the length of the longest day. See Skeat, Note to Chaucer's *Astrolabe* ii. § 39.

*1375* BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 707 How that the disposicionne [of the hevyn] Suld upon thingis virk heir doune, On regions, or on climatis. *c. 1391* CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 39 pe latitude of a climat. *1393* GOWER *Conf.* III. 107 They [f. e. the stars] causen many a wonder To the climatis, that stond hem under. *c. 1400* MAUNDEV. xv. (1839) 162 They [of Ynde] ben in the firste Clymat, that is of Saturne . . Wee ben in the seventh Clymat, that is of the Mone. *1564* BULLIUV *Dial. agst. Feuer Pest.* (1888) 96 The Isles called Fortunato or Canaria, whose west partes be situated in the thirde Climate. *1643* SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* ii. § 1 (1656), I was borne in the eighth Climate. *1683* Brit. *Spec.* i. [Britain] is situated . . under the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Climates. *1706* MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 42 There are 24 climates between the equator and each of the polar circles. There are 30 climates between the equator and either pole. *1796* [see CLIMATURE].

† *b.* More vaguely: A region of the earth, a 'clime'. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

*1477* EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 5 b, [Hermes] established to the people of euery climate lawes couenable . . to their opinions. *1557* PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 17 A few other authors hold . . that vnder climate of that part which is called Europe, the third part named Affrike is comprehended. *1605* J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 31 When the Sunne is Eclipsed, all the earth is not darkened, but only one



Climat. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 377 Was the world, with all its climates, made in vain for thy... victim?

2. A region considered with reference to its atmospheric conditions, or to its weather.

[1798] TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xi. (1495) 492 Alania... is a full brode londe and is vnder a colde Climate. 1601 HOLLAND *Play* xviii. vi. If the country or climat be hot, an house must stand in to [i. e. face] the North. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 274 O flour, That never will in other Climate grow. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 209 In the temperate and habitable Climates. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* iv. 23 Climates unfavourable to British Constitution. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 238 The husbandry of Norway, and other northern climates. 1874 HENR. *Soc. Press.* iii. 55 We live in a very rainy and a very capricious climate.

3. Condition (of a region or country) in relation to prevailing atmospheric phenomena, as temperature dryness or humidity, wind, clearness or dullness of sky, etc., esp. as these affect human, animal, or vegetable life.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. i. 1 The Clymat's delicate, the Ayre most sweet. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 317 It was no wonder if England was generally thought secure, with the advantages of its own Climate. 1663 GERBERT *Princ.* 24 This Climat makes Marble it self to Moulder. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xv. 320 We had always the same climate in all the rooms. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 139 The wetness of land, arising from the climate or season. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land Wks.* (Bohn) II. 17 The climate is warmer by many degrees than it is entitled to by latitude. 1860 CORNH. *Mng.* II. 566 Climate is properly the long average of weather in a single place. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 74 'Climate' may be defined as the complex effect of external conditions of heat and moisture upon the life of plants and animals.

b. fig. (Cf. *atmosphere*.)

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 21 The general mental climate... has... ceased to be invigorating.

4. The period between two climacteric years; = CLIMACTER. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 166 That which the Physician doth call Terme in the sicke man, is called in the whole by the Philosopher Climate. 1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* (1880) 531 In the whole course of our life we live under one only climate, which is either from seven, or from nine yeeres, except in the yeere of 63, whereih two terminations or climates end.

5. Comb., as *climate-cure*; climate-beaten *a.*, battered by a tropical climate.

1797 BURNS *Border Tour Wks.* (Globe) 570 A good-hearted, climate-beaten, old veteran, in the medical line. 1878 TR. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 175 The chief value ascribed to the breathing of sea-air, to the climate cure.

† **Climate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To sojourn in a particular region or climate.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 170 The blessed Gods Purge all Infection from our Ayre, whilst you Doye Climate here.

**Climator**, *-ed.*: see CLIMATEUR, CLIMATED.

**Climatoric**, *a.* ETON. used for CLIMATIC. (Cf. the misuse of *F. climatérique*, censured by LITTRÉ.) 1849 SIDNEY in *Frul. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* x. ii. 393 Inappreciable differences in climatic condition.

**Climateric** (k-, -al) (i. obs. ff. CLIMATEURIC, -AL.

**Climate** (kleimæ'tik), *a.* [f. CLIMATE or Gr. κλίματ- (see CLIMATE) + -to: cf. *asthmatic*, *dognatic*, etc. No *F. climatique* in LITTRÉ.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to climate.

a 1848 WEBSTER cites S. S. SMITH. 1847 in CRAIG. 1847 LEITCH *Huller's Anc. Art* (1850) § 195 The external, climatic... tendencies... of this style of architecture. 1851 MAYNARD *Scap. Hist.* xix. No climatic action has sensibly changed the hues of the lava and scoriae. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 285 The difference of the climatic and other physical conditions between the original and new homes of the fish.

† Error for *climatorike*, CLIMATEURIC.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 166 The good Constable did then goe in the yeare Climatike.

**Climatical** (kleimæ'tikäl), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] *prec.*

1660 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 102 There is a climatical fitness, and in such a place some love to grow. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 76. 203 The climatical condition of Ireland.

**Climatically** (kleimæ'tikäl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In relation to climate.

1881 G. ALLEN *Vign. Nature* xxii. 224 Climatically speaking, our earth has seen its best days. 1883 A. H. HASSALL (*title*) San Remo Climatically and Medically Considered.

† See CLIMATOLOGICALLY.

**Climaticity**. [Cf. *domesticity*.] 'The property of climatizing'. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Climatico** (-rare), combining form of CLIMATIO, CLIMATOLOGICALLY.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* i. 22 b. Some think that Presbyterian or Independent Church-Government came... from Climate-Naturality, to the... Kirk of the Ancient Picts.

**Climation**, *rare*. 'The act of inuring to a climate' (Worcester); = ACCLIMATION.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Horticultural Reg.*

**Climateize** (kleimæ'taiz), *v. rare*. [f. CLIMATE + -ize; cf. *acclimate*.] = ACCLIMATE.

1846 WORCESTER cites F. MILLS, *Ec. Rev.* 1847 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* VIII. i. 26 Leaving it to climateize or adjust itself to the locality.

**Climatography**. [f. source of CLIMATE + -graphy writing, description.] The description of a climate or climates; the branch of physical geography which describes climate.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Climatographical** *a.*, etc.

**Climatology** (kleimätol'ogdzik), *a.* [f. CLIMATE + -logy + -ic.] Of climatology, as in 'climatologic science'. (Also loosely = CLIMATIC, as in next.)

1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Juven's Benguela to Yacca* II. vii. 146 The special character of climatologic zones.

**Climatological** (kleimätol'ogdzikäl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to climatology. (Also loosely used for *climatic*, *climatic*.)

1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 499 (L.) The common effects of common social or climatological condition. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1735 The climatological causes of rain. 1882 C. WRAGGE in *Ed. Words* May 343 Conducting on my own account a series of climatological investigations.

Hence **Climatologically** *adv.*, in relation to climatology or (loosely) to climate.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xxii. 464 Biological provinces the most distant and climatologically different.

**Climatologist**. [f. next + -IST.] One versed in climatology.

1886 *Spectator* 18 Dec. 1715 Sir James Fyrrer, the climatologist, pronounced the opinion that he might now safely return to the field.

**Climatology** (kleimätol'ogdzik). [f. Gr. κλίματ- stem of κλίμα (see CLIMATE, CLIME) + -λογία discourse; see -LOGY.] That branch of physical science which deals with climate, and investigates climatic conditions. (Sometimes used for the conditions themselves as a subject of observation.)

1843 *Year-bk. Facts* 247 On Botanical Climatology. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea ix. § 437 In the system of oceanic climatology, circulation, and stability. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 71 A new science, Medical Geography, has sprung from climatology.

**Climatorial**, *a. rare*. [A. F. *climatorial*, irreg. f. *climat* climate, by form-association with *equatorial*, *territorial*, etc.] = CLIMATIC, CLIMATIC.

1846 M'COLLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 99 A place... situated under unfavourable climatorial circumstances.

† **Climateure**, *Obs.* Also 7 climater. [app. (in Eng. or ? Fr.) f. L. *climat*-, F. *climat* CLIMATE + -ure, after *temperature*, etc., to express the operation or influence of 'climate' in its original sense of 'distance from the equator'.]

1. ? A region; = CLIMATE 1 b.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 126 (Qo. 2) Even the like precuse of feare [here] events... Haue heaven and earth together demonstrated Vnto our Climates and countymen.

2. Meteorological condition resulting from latitude (i. e. from *climate* in its earlier sense); = CLIMATE in the current sense 3.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 97 The sultry southwinds, and blacke climater. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 12 We may fairly place West Devonshire ten days or a fortnight behind the Midland District, which lies more than two degrees of latitude... farther North. A proof that climate and climature have not an immediate connection. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 333 The climature of Northumberland affects the fleece very considerably. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 251 Even in... the length of Loch Tay... the difference of climate, with respect to moistness, is very great.

**Climax** (kleimæ'ks), *sb.* Also 6-7 cly-. [A. L. *climax*, a. Gr. κλίμαξ ladder, (in Rhetoric) climax. The two uses 3 and 4 are due to popular ignorance and misuse of the learned word; they are not mentioned in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818.]

I. Properly.

1. *Rhet.* A figure in which a number of propositions or ideas are set forth so as to form a series in which each rises above the preceding in force or effectiveness of expression; gradation.

1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 217 A figure which... by his Greeke and Latine originals... may be called the marching figure... it may aswell be called the clyming figure, for Clymax is as much to say as a ladder. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 94. 1681 BURTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 10 This is the Clymax; if Belieues, then Christ's; if Christ's, then Abraham's Seed; if Abraham's Seed, then Heirs according to the Promise. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 29 In a Clymax, the Voice should always rise with it. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metaph.* 264/t The well-known Clymax of Cicero in the Oration against Verres. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 151 The whole passage as to the gifts of Agamemnon is in the nature of a climax.

† 2. *gen.* An ascending series or scale. *Obs.*

1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 63 Expressions for the whole Clymax of sensibility. 1793 BURKE *Lett. W. Windham* in *Corr.* (1844) IV. 135 The top of the climax of their wickedness.

II. Popularly.

3. The last or highest term of a rhetorical climax.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne Wks.* (Bohn) II. 65 When he adds epithets of praise, his climax is 'so English'. 1865 R. W. DALE *Frul. Temp.* xxiv. (1877) 275 This is the terrible close of the argument, the climax of the protracted appeal.

4. *gen.* The highest point of anything reached by gradual ascent; the culmination, height, acme, apex.

1789 TRIFLER 448 No. XXXV, In the accomplishment of this, they frequently reach the climax of absurdity. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1806) v. Concl., Considering them [stage-coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1856 STANLEY *Snail & Pal.* (1858) Introd. 26 Jerusalem is the climax of the long ascent. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 76 He was... at the very climax of his prosperity.

**Climax**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *properly*. a. *intr.* To ascend in a climax, rise by successive steps. b. *trans.* To arrange in a climax or ascending gradation.

a 1849 POE *Peter Snook Wks.* 1864 IV. 398 A masterly climaxing of points. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* II. 444 This end [of G. Eliot's 'Mill on the Floss'] is very fine. Towards it the tale has gradually climaxed.

2. *popularly*. a. *intr.* To come to a culmination, to culminate. b. *trans.* To bring to a culmination.

1835 MARRYAT *Pacha v. Guilt.* which he had climaxed by the denial of his Redeemer. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 111 The excitement... climaxed suddenly in her presence. 1886 TUPPER *My Life* 182 Thus losing the splendid scenery climaxed by the Devil's Bridge.

† **Climaxie**, *Obs. rare* <sup>1</sup>. = CLIMAX 2.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcv. (1612) 370 But Gold, I trow, would be a God it gathereth so of Stile: To be a Noble, Soueraigne, nor an Angel, worth the while. Like to which Climaxie of Coyne wealth eleuates the minde.

**Climb** (kleim), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. *climbed* (kleim'd); arch. *clomb* (klō'm).

[OE. *climb-an*, *clamb* (clēmb), *clumbon*, *clumben*, corresp. to OHG. *clāmban*, MHG. *klīmben*, *klīmben*, MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *ger. klīmben* = WGer. \**klīmban*. Believed to be a nasalized form of OTeut. \**klīban* (see CLAVE v. 2), the *n* being perh. originally a characteristic of the present stem, which has been extended to the other parts, and has carried the vb. from the ablaut series of *i*, *ai*, *i*, into that of *im*, *am*, *um*. Hence the sense-development 'cleave, adhere to, get up by clinging or adhering'; for which cf. OE. *clifan* to cleave, cling, MDu. *cliven* to cleave, stick, also to climb, ON. *klifa* and ME. *cliven* to climb. In all the modern langs. the *b* is lost in pronunciation, and in most in spelling also; but in Eng., although *climbe*, *clime*, formerly prevailed, the spelling now recognized is *climb*. In most of the dialects the *i* is short, *clim*; but the standard language, like east midland and eastern, has the *i* long (kleim), the vowel being lengthened before *mb*, app. as before *nd* in *bind*, *find*, etc. (But clear evidence of the long vowel has not been found before the 16th c.)

The original strong inflexions also remain dialectally (notably in Sc. *clim*, *clamb*, *clum*), but in the south, weak forms appeared already in 13th c., and prevail in 16th c. prose; no others occur in Shaks. or in the Bible of 1611. But the Elizabethan archaists affected a pa. t. and pp. *clome*, *cloame*, *clōmbe*, which they appear to have taken from Chaucer or Lydgate, and mistakenly pronounced with long *ō*. (In the ME. *clōmbe*, *o* was either short, as a variant of *clamb*, or more usually a graphic expedient for *u* before *m*; and in the dialects in which *clom* has come down the *o* is short.) From Spenser and his contemporaries, *clōmb* passed into later poetry, and occasionally appears in prose, especially in writers familiar with the strong *clamb*, *clom*, or *clum* in dialect use.]

A. Forms.

(From the ambiguity of the spelling it is often uncertain whether *climbe*, *clymb*, *climb*, *clyme*, in 15-16th c. meant (klīm) or (klēim), and whether *clōmb*, *e* in 16-17th c. meant (klōm) or (klōum).)

1. *Present stem*. a. 1 *climb-an*, 2-5 -en, 3-7 *climbe*, 4-6 *clymbe*; 3- *clim*, 5-6 *clym*, *clymme*, 6-7 *climbe*, mod. dial. *clim* (klīm).

a 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* (Gr.) 414 Leodht. clymnað on zcyendo. c 1205 LAY. 851 He lette an heh climben [c 1275 clemben]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 527 Clerkes him made clim. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 424 3one tre I will go too, and in it clyme [rime hym]. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 131 To Climme, *scandere*. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* (1631) 3 If we want ship, the waves to climbe. 1875 LAUC. *Gloss.* *Clīm*, pa. t. *clom*. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Clīm*. So 1876 *Mid. Yorkshire*, and *Whitby Gloss.*, and in all northern dialects. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* and *Berks. Gloss.*

β. 3-4 *clēmb-e* (n), 5 *clēm*, *clēmmē*.

c 1275 LAY. 851 He lette clemben an heh. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I.* ix. 25 To clemme vp wyth cordes. *Ibid.* ii. xxxv. 154 Cleminge up with ladders. c 1500 *Melusine* 25 Clemme you vpon som tree.

γ. 6 *clyme*, 6-7 *clime*, 6 *climbe*, 6- *climb* (kleim).

c 1500 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (1843) 12 Some one the shrowdes dyde clyme. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 2 Know that none cane clyme [rime deuine]. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* xiii. She to heauen may clyme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 195 The Nuptial time Approaches for the stately Steed to climb.

2. *Past tense*. a. 1-9 *clamb*, 3-6 *clām*, (5-6 *clamme*, 6 *clame*). *Plural*. 4-5 *clamben*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 333 Be kyng by an ladder to be ssyp clām. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6361 He clāmb mont synai. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Pansie* iii. 1061 And clāmben vp on other fast. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxii. (Arb.) 87 Tho clāmb he vpon an hye tree. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. li. 183 The men of armes... clāmb vp the dykes. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates Wks.* 1849 II. 256 Then the deacons... clāmb up thereunto. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Corbduc* i. i. (1847) 110 He clāmb, into the flamynge carte. 1790 BURNS

*John Anderson* ii. We clamb the hill thegither. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* i. 164 Ye.. never clamb a tree.

**B. plural.** 1 clumbon, 2-5 -en, 4-5 cloumbe(n), clombe(n), clombe(n). *Sing.* 4-5 clomb(e) (klum, klom).

**a. intr.** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Hi.. clumben upp to the halge rode. *c. 1205 LAY.* 9420 Over þene wall heo clumben. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 410 Myd laudren hit clommen [1448 MS. *Coll. Arms* With laddre vp the clombe]. *c. 1340 Cursor M.* 13459 (Trin.) Ihesus clomb [earlier MSS. clamb] vp into a hille. *c. 1384 CHAUCER* *H. Fame* iii. 28 Vp I clombe [v. r. clam, clame] with alle payne. *c. 1386 Miller's* T. 450 Vp the clomben [v. r. clumben, clumbe] alle thre. *c. 1420 Chron. Vilod.* 932 He clomb vp by a wall.

**γ. 6-9 clombe, 7 clome, 7- clomb (klōm).**  
1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. 47 She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the 1st. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follis's Anat.* (1842) 7 My lame-legd muse nere clome Pernassus. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 293 He clomb, with eager haste, th' Aerial height. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 We clomb a high pinnacle. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* i. 102 As when he clomb from Rydal-Mere. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. iv. Now clombe the rocks projecting high. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 84 Hither.. she clomb [v. r. clome].

**δ. 3-4 clomde; 4-6 clymed, 6 clymmed, clymbd, clymed, 6- clymbd (klēmd).**

*c. 1275 LAY.* 21439 3e clomde to hehje vppen bisse hulle. *c. 1300 Cursor M.* 6361 (Gött.) He clymed on mont synay. *c. 1305 St. Kenelm* 123 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 He clombe vpon his tre. 1480 [see B. 1]. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xii. [xi]. 6 Then Ioab.. clymmed vp first. 1539 CRANMER *Luke* xix. 4 He clymed [1611 clymed] vp into a wyld fygge tree to see him. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 167 He that neuer clymbd neuer fell. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xiv. 13 And Ionathan climed vp vpon his hands, and vpon his feet.

**θ. Pa. pples.** a. 1-5 clumben, 2-3 i-, 4 clumbyn, 4-5 cloumben, 5 clommbyn, 6 St. clummin.

*c. 1205 LAY.* 21432 þu were iclumben haje. *c. 1374 CHAUCER* *Boeth.* ii. vii. 57 Rome ne hadde nat zitte.. cloumben ouer þe mountaigne. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* x. 606 Half the craig that clumbyng had. *c. 1400 Desr.* *Troy* 13677 Wen a mon is.. Clommbyn all þe Clif. *c. 1430 Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* iv. lxxii. (1869) 205 An old oon þat was clumben.. vp on my bed. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 472 The Gaule that wes clummin to the hicht of the Capitoll.

**B. 4 clumbe, cloumbe, 4-5 clombe, clumb, 5-6 clom, (clome), 4-6, dial. -9 clum (klōm).**

*c. 1386 CHAUCER* *Mau of Law's* *Prolog.* 12 Phebus.. Degrees was fyve and forty clombe on hight [v. r. iclombe, clome]. 1554 TURNER in *Strype* *Ecc.* *Memo.* III. xviii. 149 One is now clom up so high.

**γ. 6-7 clo(a)me, 6- clombe, clomb (klōm).**

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 534 Looking downe whence lately I was cloume [v. r. roame]. 1619 DRYDEN *Odes* xiii. 27 Parnassus is not clome by every such Mome. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 727 To have Clombe up. 1802 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 189 'Twas Frederic, who behind my chair had clomb [v. r. clome]. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iv. (1850) 85 A dreary moor Was crossed, a bare ridge clomb. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 309 The sun has just climbed—I would write clombe an I dared.

**δ. (irreg.) 6 clymmen.**

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ix. 21 Deeth is clymmen up in at oure wyndowes.

**ε. 3 iclombd, 6 clymmed, 7 clymed, 6- clymbd.**

*c. 1275 LAY.* 21434 [þou] we were iclombd to heje. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* in *Four Supplic.* 35 Hath clymmed vp. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. 8 On a Bricke wall haue I clymb'd into this Garden. 1678 *Yng. Man's* *Call.* 274 Having clymed one step.. must presently clime another. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* *Prolog.* 111 He had clymb'd across the spikes.

**B. Significations.**

**1. intr.** To raise oneself by grasping or clinging, or by the aid of hands and feet; 'to mount by means of some hold or footing' (J.); to creep up; to ascend, come, or go up, a perpendicular or steep place. Often with *up*.

*a. 1123 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Clumben upp to þe steepl. *c. 1225 Ancr.* R. 162 Vs to uorbsen, þet we schullen.. clumben mid him on hullen. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. xxii. (1495) 781 The wyld geotes.. clymme vpon harde craggis. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvi. 49 Clymed vnto the mount. *c. 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Intro.* 20/2 To clyme vp in to the tree to gather frutes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. v. [iv]. Arg't., How the hors clame our the wallis of stone. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 38 He that neuer clymbe, neuer fell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 107 As a Thief.. In at the window climbs. 1718 M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 54 To climb to the top of it. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii. 'I'll climb up the cliff again.'

**b. To climb down:** to descend by the same means; also *fig.* (in recent *colloq.* usage) to retreat from a position taken up, abate one's claims, etc.

*a. 1300 Cursor M.* 2238 (Cott.) Frel [we] may climb [v. r. clime, clymbe] vp and dun. *c. 1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 973 That knave.. clam adoune fra bough to boghe. 1887 MONLEY in *Daily News* 7 July 5/8 The first words that were said to us when we got there were—'We hope you have not come to climb down'. Well, we had not come to climb down. 1889 *Daily News* Sept. 5 Mr. Burns expressed his belief that the dock directors were climbing down.

**2. trans.** To ascend (anything steep) by hands and feet, creep up; to get to the top or summit of; to mount, scale.

*c. 1205 LAY.* 20845 [The fox] wildscape climbið. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* x. 63 That stoutly clam the hill. 1562 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1532) 52 b. To clymme this brance. 1579 *Cynide & Vucy.* *Life* (1868) 40 It were great pittie to see a tall fellow to clyme a gibbet. 1611 BIBLE *Job* ii. 7 They shall clime the wall like men of warre. 1738 WESLEY *P.* cxlviii. Let the shrill Birds.. climb the Morning Sky. 1816 BYRON *Stage* *Cor.* *Prolog.* 6 We forded the river, and clomb the high hill. 1838 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 131 He who had

clomb heights so lofty. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 92 Its summit in the clouds, invisible, and not to be climbed.

**b. To reach or attain (a point) by this action.**

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 443 Imagine not, that shining like the sunne in earth ye shall climb the Sunne in heauen. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 181, I must climb her window. *Ibid.* iii. i. 115 Her chamber is aloft. And built so sheluing, that one cannot climb it. 1844 A. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 70 I've climbed the summit of some breezy hill.

**3. Said of the sun, moon, etc.:** To mount slowly upwards; to move towards the zenith. **a. intr.**

*c. 1340 Cursor M.* 12667 (Trin.) To clymbe about þe cloudes alle þe son shal haue myst. *c. 1391 CHAUCER* *Astrol.* ii. 12 As the sonne clymbeth uppere & uppere. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. xv. Till clomb above the eastern bar The horned Moon. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 55 The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xxi. The sun had climbed above our girdle of trees.

**b. trans.**

*a. 1300 Cursor M.* 12667 To clime þe cludes all þe sunn sal haf þe might. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas.* *Hops* i. 289 Oft when your moon has climb'd the midnight sky. 1870 BRYANT *Ulysses* i. vii. 232 The sun began to climb the heavens.

**4. Of plants:** To creep up by the aid of tendrils or by twining. **a. intr.** **b. trans.**

1796 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 231 The branches.. embrace all the surrounding trees, and climb to the height of more than sixteen feet. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 286 The blossoming pea.. climbs the rust-worn bars. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 870 The physiological function of tendrils is to take hold of supports.. in order to allow the slender-stemmed plant which is furnished with them to climb up. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 583 Species which do not climb.

**5. transf.** Of other things: To rise, ascend, force its way upward: either with gradual motion, like smoke, or as the effect of continuous growth. Implying a gradual and continued rising. **a. intr.**

*a. 1000 Sat. & Sat.* (Gr.) 414 Leolt.. clymmed on geycyndo. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 477 Let our crooked Smoakes climb to their Nostrils. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 472 The stream ungovernable.. Climbs, combs tempestuous. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotus-eaters* 18 Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the copse. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* x. (1878) 152 The colour floated abroad.. and clomb, and spread.

**b. trans.**

*c. 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B.* 405 For hit [þe fiod] clam vche a clyffe cubites fyftene. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke climb hills of Seas. 1821 SHILLER *Prom. Unb.* i. 110 The ocean's purple wave Climbing the land.

**6. transf.** To slope upward; to form, or be situated on, an ascent, so that the successive parts occupy successively higher points.

**a. intr.** **b. trans.**

*a. 1300 Cursor M.* 9948 A tron of iuor graid.. Climband vp wit seuen pass. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 It [Newendene] standeth in the valley, and yet clymeth the hill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 119 On the East side of the Garden place, Where entrance up from Eden eastiest climbs. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. v. The woods and vineyards.. then clomb half-way up the ascent.

**7. fig. a. intr.** To rise by continued effort in dignity, rank, or state; to ascend or aspire upward in the intellectual, moral, or social scale.

*a. 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Ich ham heie iclumben wið þis like bone. *a. 1340 HAMPOLE* *Passer* xxxvi. 21 þe heghere þat klymbe in honours and riches. *c. 1386 CHAUCER* *Monks' T.* 716 Syn in astaht thou clombe were so hie. *a. 1400-50 Alexander* 3353 To clym to kyngs astate. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. II. 256 When the bishops office began.. to be honourable, then the deacons.. clomb up thereunto. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 62 Penrelesse minds clyme soonest vnto Crowns. 1657-8 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) II. 405 The blessing.. which we ever climbed at, was mercy, truth, righteousness, and peace. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 89 At the same time Poland.. climbed to the highest pinnacle of power she ever possessed.

**b. Said of things personified or treated as actors.**

*c. 1400 Rom. Rose* 3911 Lecherie hath clombe so hie, That almost bled is myn yhe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 171 Whose courage was apt to clime over any danger. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 430 When ambition hath caught hold on pretended religion, how fast will it climb? 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxvi. (1865) 212 You could see the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his countenance, climbing up by little and little.

**c. trans.**

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 76 One man.. Bowing his head against the steepy Mount To clime his happiness.

**Climb** (klaim), *sb.* Forms: 6 *clime*, 7 *climbe*, 8- *climb*. [f. CLIMB *v.*] The act of climbing; a

place where one must climb; an ascent.

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* i. 38/2 On three sides thereof the clime is verie steep and headlong. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holmshed* III. 996/2 The places of the wall where the clime was most easie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. iii. 169 At the very clime of the Alps. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* i. 75 The clime (for it cannot be called a walk) would.. be too fatiguing.

**b. Comb. climb-down, a descent, fig.** a withdrawal from high ground taken up; † climb-fall *a.*, characterized by climbs and falls.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 83 Free of proud feares, braue beggry, smiling strife, Of clime-fall Court. 1887 *Globe* 10 Dec. 3/4 The important incident of the week.. is the climb-down of Mr. Chaplin.

**Climbable** (klaim'āb'l), *a.* [f. prec. *vb.* +

-ABLE.] Capable of being climbed.

1611 COTGR. *Montable*, mountable. climbable. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* *Klimmich*, climbable, easie to get up. 1854 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medicott* ii. iii (D.), I.. climbed everything climbable.

**Climber** (klai'mar). Forms: see the *vb.*

**1. gen.** He who or that which climbs.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis* *Cl.* clvi. The wyly fox.. The clymber gayte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xvi. (1889) 208, I am an ylle clymber and the tree is passyngge hygh. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 11 Great clymbers fall vnsoft. 1630 J. CLARKE *Parvologia* 23 Hastie climbers have sudden falls. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. § 3. 27 There are times when a climber has to make up his mind for very unpleasant possibilities.

*Ag.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 23 Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder, Whereto the Climber vpward turnes his Face. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 6 Outshine by those whom we considered as climbers upon our ruins.

**2. Bot.** A plant which climbs or creeps upwards by attaching itself to some support; also as the name of several climbing plants; as Great Wild Climber (*Clematis Vitalba* in Ray's *Catalogue* 1670), Sportsman's Climber (*Cissus venatorum*).

1640 in PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* applied to *Clematis Vitalba* and other species (Britt. & Holl.). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 86/1 Climbers are such Trees that cannot support themselves but have a Pole. 1777 G. FOSTER *Voy. round World* i. 175 The intricacy of briars and climbers. 1884 *Gardening Illust.* 8 Nov. 425/1 The common Hop is one of the best of garden climbers.

**3. Ornith.** in *pl.* An order of birds (*L. Scansores*), characterized by their climbing habits, and commonly having feet with two toes before and two behind.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* i. 172 Climbers are those [birds] the structure of whose feet is calculated for motion on an inclined or vertical surface. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 335 The climbers, such as Parrots, Toucans, Woodpeckers, &c. 1856 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* II. 138 The third division of the Insectores, or Perching Birds, are the Scansores, or climbers.. which most of them have their toes arranged in pairs, or two opposed to two.

**4. techn.** A spurred boot for climbing (see *quot.*); also in *Locomotive Engines*, a driving wheel specially fitted with cogs, pincers, or the like, for work on gradients.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Climber*, a boot provided with spurs, by which a person is enabled to climb telegraph-poles to make repairs or additions to the wires or insulators.

† **Climber**, *v. Obs.* [deriv. of CLIMB *v.*, or assimilation of CLIMBER thereto: see the latter.]

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Beware how ye climber, for breaking your neck. 1609 HOLLAND *Anni. Marcell.* xix. v. 128 Seventie Persians.. at midnight climbered one by one up to the third store or loft of the above said tower.

**Climbing** (klai'min), *vb. sb.* [f. CLIMB *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the *vb.* CLIMB.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* x. 595 The crag was hye. And the clymbyng rycht perellous. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Ascencyon or clymmyng in the tree of grace. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 100 [He] bought his climbing very deare. 1845 TENNYSON *Maud* i. i. xviii. Maud with her venturous climbings and tumbles.

**Climbing** (klai'min), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That climbs, in the senses of the *vb.*

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* ii. ii. Gredy luth doth raise the clymbyng minde. 1591 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 11 Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and Climbing Fire. 1624 J. EARON *Howey's* *Pract. Justif.* 62 This climbing and presuming spirit. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. vi. The dew had ceased to steam toward the climbing Sun. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 863 The interpretation of the phenomena of climbing plants.

**b. in many names of plants, as Climbing Buckwheat** (*Polygonum Convolvulus*), Climbing Fumitory (*Corydalis claviculata*), Climbing Palm (*Desmoncus macracanthos*), Climbing Sailor (*Linaria Cymbalaria*), etc.

1670 RAY *Catal. Pl.* Climbing Fumitory. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xi. (1864) 338 Jacitara, or the wood of the climbing palm tree.

**c. Special combs., as climbing-boy, a chimney-sweep's boy formerly employed to climb chimneys (now illegal); climbing-iron, an iron strapped to the boot to assist in climbing (see CLIMBER 4); climbing-perch, a fish (*Anabas scandens*), found chiefly in Indian waters, and believed to have the power of ascending trees: see ANABAS.**

1785 HANWAY (*title*) A Sentimental History of Chimney-Sweepers in London and Westminster, showing the necessity of putting them under regulations to prevent the grossest inhumanity to the 'Climbing Boys. 1803 NICHOLSON's *Jurid.* VI. 255 A machine for cleansing chimneys, without the aid of Climbing-boys. 1884 A. LANG in *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 805/2 A small 'climbing boy' being roasted to death up the chimney. 1887 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iii. (1872) 259 Fitting new straps on to his 'climbing-irons. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* vi. The *Anabas* or 'climbing-perch of Tranquebar which climbs bushes and trees in search of its prey.

**Clime** (klaim). Now chiefly *poet.* Also 6-7 *clyme*. [ad. *L. clima*, a Gr. κλίμα: see CLIMATE.]

† **1. = CLIMATE** *i. Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 42 A clyme is a porcion of the worlde betwene South and North, wherein is variation in length of the daye, the space of halfe an houre. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* ii. ii. xvi. (ed. 7) 406 Every Clime consisteth of two Parallels. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xiv. 225 Our temperate Clime here.. begins at the 40 and endeth at the 50 degree of latitude. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 321 Thro' twelve bright Signs Apollo guides The Year, and Earth in sev'ral Climes divides.

**2. More vaguely:** A tract or region of the earth;

now often considered in relation to its distinctive climate. (Now chiefly poet. or in elevated prose.)

1542 UDALL tr. *Brasm. Apophth.* 216 b. A clime is a region or cost of a countree. 1595 T. EDWARDS in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 18 Amidst the Center of this clime. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 36 Till both removed to a western clime. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* i. i. Embassadors from various climes arrive. 1764 FALCONER *Shipw.* iii. 185 Fam'd from clime to clime. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, Div. *Image* 13 Every man of every clime. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* i. 43 To attract the curious and enlightened of every clime.

b. fig. Region, realm.  
1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 708 To walk with God High in Salvation and the Climes of bliss. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 80 This inclement clime of human life.

3. = CLIMATE 3. Also fig. = Atmosphere, poet.  
1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep. v.* 33 This moist and foggie clime. 1737 THOMSON *Summer* 1445 Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. (1764) i. 23 Ill can I bear the various clime of love! 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* i. 83 Subject to a clime not dissimilar to the native country of those quadrupeds. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 263 Where a sweet clime was breathed from a land Of fragrance... and flowers. 1865 WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 The fiery clime breathed by that fierce quaternum.

Hence *Clime* a. *nonce-wd.*, allotted to a (particular) clime.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayer* 59 The climed hues of earth's zone-sever'd family.

Clime, climer, etc., obs. ff. CLIMB, etc.

|| **Clinamen** (kleinē'men). [L., f. *clinā-re* to incline, found in pa. ppl. *clinātus*: cf. DECLINE.] An inclination, bias.

1704 SWIFT T. *Tub* ix. 106 The round and the square would, by certain clinamina, unite. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Let. Young Man*, Wks. XIII. 85 An insensible clinamen (to borrow a Lucretian word) prepares the way for it. 1827 HARE *Gosses* (1830) 226 No old word, which, with a slight clinamen given to its meaning, will answer the purpose.

|| **Clinandrium**. Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κλινῶν* couch + *ἀνδρ-* male, taken for 'stamen'.] The cavity at the apex of the column or gynostemium in Orchids, in which the anther is embedded.

1864 READER 26 Mar. 398 The thin edges of the clinandrium do not border the anther-lid equally on every side.

|| **Clinanthium, clinanthus**. Bot. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κλινῶν* couch + *ἄνθος* flower.] The receptacle or torus of a Composite flower.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Clinatory**. Obs. [f. L. type \**clinātorium*, f. *clināus* inclined: see -ORY.] An instrument for ascertaining the position of a line or plane with reference to its azimuth and altitude; a declinator.

1605 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. (1686) 139 The Clinatory is made of a square board. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 436 A Circle divided into Degrees, put in a Square Box, after the ordinary manner of Clinatories. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 373 If your Plane either Recline or Indine, apply one of the sides of your Clinatory parallel to... the Plane.

**Clincant**, -ant, obs. ff. of CLINQUANT, CLINKER.

**Clinch** (klin'), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 5 clynche, 8 clintch, 7- clinch. [A variant of CLENCH sb.: cf. CLINCH v.1]

1. A fastening in which the end of a nail is turned over and driven back into the substance through which it has passed, or in which the end of a bolt is beaten down and flattened upon a metal ring or washer put round it for the purpose; the clinched point of a nail; a clinched nail or bolt. Sometimes CLENCH.

1669 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 25 Clinches may break, or the hooks, then are the shanks difficult to draw. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Shoeing of Horses*, Cut them off and clinch them, so as the clinches may be hidden in the Hoof. 1889 T. SCARVON in *Letter*, The ring on which the clinch is formed is called a 'burr' or 'rove' in boat-building.

2. Naut. 'A method of fastening large ropes by a half-hitch, with the end stopped back to its own part by seizings' (Adm. Smyth): that part of a rope which is clinched.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seavman's Gram.* v. 22 To saue the Clinch of the Cable from galling. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1836 Her cable parted at the clinch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. Clinch, 'The cable runs out to the clinch,' means, there is no more to veer.

3. A thing which clutches, grips or fixes fast.

1822 MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 77 Whale louse... head... with four horns, two of which... serve as clinches, to fix the animals to the subject which they attack... they have six other clinches behind, with which they rivet themselves so fast to the whale, that they cannot be disengaged, but by cutting out the part.

4. A clinching or riveting together; the clinching of an argument, opinion, etc. Also CLENCH.

1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xi. I believe in you, but that's not enough; Give my conviction a clinch! 1878 - *Poets Croisic* lxxi, Welded lines with clinch Of ending word and word.

5. U. S. A struggle or scuffle at close grips.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. iii. 64 No words, but... a clean, straight, hard hit... and the conflict terminated in one of those inglorious and inevitable Yankee clinches followed by a general melee. 1881 *Family Her.* 12 Mar. 304 A citizen who met with a mishap in a bar-room 'clinch.'

6. A sharp repartee that twists or turns about the meaning of a word; a word-play, a pun. Also CLENCH.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *John Garret's Ghost*, Ded.

Wks. ii. 176 Wit and mirth... made vp, and fashioned into Clinches, Bulls, Quirks, etc. [Taylor's specimen of a clinch (p. 194): 'A countryman being demanded how such a River was called, that ranne through their Country: hee answered that they neuer had need to call a River, for it alwayes came without calling'.] 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 p. 2 James the First... made very few bishops or privy-counsellors that had not some time or other signalled themselves by a clinch or a conundrum. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 49 Stunned with their puns and clinches. (Cf. CARRIWITCHET.)

7. (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict.*, To get the clinch: to be locked up in jail.

8. Comb. [In some cases this is the verb-stem.]

Clinch-bolt, a bolt that is clinched; clinch-built a. = CLINKER-built; † clinch-fast, a grasping fellow, a miser; clinch-hammer, a hammer used for clinching; clinch-joint, the kind of joint used in clinch-work; clinch-nail, a nail of a kind adapted for clinching; clinch-ring, 'a lap-ring or open ring, in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); clinch-work, = CLINKER-WORK.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 345/a Clinch-bolts are clinched with a Riveting Hammer. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Clinch-bolt. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Clinch-built, Clincher, or overlapping edges. c 1850 *Kudlin. Navig.* (Weale) 223 Clinch-hammers should be made of hard steel, with one flat end for clinching. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 3 Rouse and Clinch-nailes. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xx. 499 In the year 1291 we find clinch-nailes at Pevensey. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Clinch-nailes, are much used in boat-building, being such as can be driven without splitting the boards, and drawn without breaking. 1784 *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287 That no 'clinch-work vessel... should be built of a larger burthen than 60 tons. 1789 *Collect. Stat. Admir. Navy*, etc. Act 27 Geo. III. c. 32 All vessels... whose Bottoms are Clinch-Work. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 343 A new sort of Catamaran, built something like a Canoe, but clinch work.

**Clinch**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [f. CLINCH v.<sup>2</sup>] A limp, as by a man lame of one leg.

1790 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks.* 202 (Jam.) W' yowlin' clinch auf' Jennock ran.

**Clinch** (klin'), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 6 clynche, Sc. clynch, 7 clinsh. [A later variant of CLENCH v.<sup>1</sup>; perh. only phonetic, but more prob. by assimilation of *clench* to the northern form CLINC, found a century earlier. To a great extent it is a simple synonym of *clench*, but at present there is a tendency to differentiate them in use, *clench* being alone used in certain senses (e.g. of the fist, the teeth, etc.), while *clinch* is at least the more common in others; see below.]

1. trans. To fix (a nail or bolt) securely, esp. by bending and beating back or flattening the point or end which has passed through a plank or plate of any kind; to make fast by such means. Also absol. Sometimes CLENCH.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/33 To clinche, *clingere, stringere*, 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. xcvi. 384 Clinshed as other nailes be. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. i, Thou hast hit the nail on the head, and I will give thee six pots for't, though I ne'er clinch shoe again. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. ix.* x. 175 Knocking in the nail overnight, and clinching it the next morning. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 248 To clinch the Nails. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Clinch, is to batter or rivet a bolt's end upon a ring or piece of plate iron; or to turn back the point of a nail that it may hold fast. 1883 LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 8 *Appeal Cases* 453 The girder which was clinched into the plaintiff's party-wall.

† 2. To clasp, interlock, esp. to clasp (the hands) tightly together with the fingers interlocked. Obs.

1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enclavijar los dedos*, to clinch the hands with the fingers one between another. a 1703 SHELLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 32 Or dully hang, clinch'd in each others Feet [of bees].

† b. To close tightly (the hand or fist). Obs. Now always CLENCH.

1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. i. iii. (1651) 193 Like her... that supposed she could shake all the world with her finger, and was afraid to clinch her hand together. 1632 SHIRWOOD To clinch the fist, *serre le poing*. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vi. 66 With my fist clinched. 1802 *Med. Frmi.* VIII. 403 The patient... would... strike... her head and breast with her hands clinched.

† c. intr. (for *refl.*). Of the hands, etc. Obs.

1710 Dr. FOR CRUSOE i. xiii. 222 When I spoke the Words, my Hands would clinch together, and my Fingers press the Palms of my Hands.

d. intr. To close and struggle at close grips. (Now U. S. Cf. CLINCH sb.<sup>1</sup> 5.)

1652 GAULE *Magestom.* 186 Poes that clinch together. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 39 The rough-and-tumble fighters all clinch.

3. trans. Naut. To make fast the end of a rope in a particular way: see CLINCH sb.<sup>2</sup>

1765 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Etaliouer*, to clinch the cable to it's anchor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. intr. To fix oneself, fasten on.

1793 tr. *Beufort's Hist. Birds* vi. 165 (T.) The savages held out a stick on which the birds clinched.

5. trans. To make firm and sure (a matter, assertion, argument, bargain, etc.); to drive home; to make conclusive, confirm, establish. Also CLENCH. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. vii. (R.), The council of Trent... clincheth the business as effectually as possible. 1728

VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Huab.* iv. i, How stands your Affair with Miss? C. Bas. It drives like a Nail, we want nothing now but a Parson, to clinch it. 1786 Mrs. A. M. DENNETT *Juvenile Indisr.* i. 90 No man... knew better how to clinch a good bargain in his dealings. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. x. 198 He clinches this argument by drawing a terrible picture. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. xi. 366 They clinched, as it were, the whole matter.

† 6. trans. To secure, make fast. Obs. rare. (Cf. *naill*.)

1803 NELSON 18 Oct. in Nicolas *Disa.* (1845) V. 252 If he offers his services you may be sure I will then clinch him for Mrs. Nelson's brother.

† 7. intr. To make clinches or puns, to pun, quibble. Obs. (Cf. CLINCH sb.<sup>6</sup>.) Also CLENCH.

1648 *News fr. Pembroke* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 384 I have given you Dr. Wall's place, for the weakest goes to the wall; you must give me leave to clinch. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Adv. Painter*, Wks. 1705 II. 82 Let 'em all clinch round.

|| Combinations containing the vb.-stem, see at end of CLINCH sb.<sup>1</sup> 8.

**Clinch**, v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also clench. To limp, halt.

c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 34 Clinching hee came that hee might not beekend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* v. 65 The todir part, lamyt, clynchis. 1628 Z. BOYD *Serm.* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 32/a The creples... would clinch out upon their stilts. 1767 MERTON *Poems* 126 (Jam.) Brookie... Clinch'd out of doors.

† Clinch, v.<sup>3</sup> Obs. rare. By-form of CLINK v.<sup>1</sup>

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Cleppyn or clynchyn. (1499 PYN-SON, Cleppyn or clynchyn, *titinio*.)

**Clinched** (klin'it), ppl. a. [f. CLINCH v. + -ED.]

Firmly fastened as a nail or bolt; clincher-built.

Formerly in other senses of CLENCHED.

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* ii. 141 Of clinched ribbes of finee This hors was made. 1644 BULWER *Chirod.* 94 Give unto thy friend a clinched Hand.

**Clincher** (klin'jər). [f. CLINCH v. + -ER. Cf.

CLENOHER.] One who or that which clinches.

† 1. Formerly, A workman who clinched the bolts in ship-building. Obs.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 The wages of a Maister Shipwright by the day iijd. An able clincher by the day iijd. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 93 An able clincher [shil take] by the day 2d and without meat and drinke 4d. 1651 *Assessment in Rogers Agric. & Prices* VI. 695 [Master-shipwright, 4 under him; Hewers or common shipwrights; Able clincher; Able holder; Master calker; Calkers labouring by tide; Mean calker.] 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 15.

2. A nail, etc. used for clinching.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 318 With [wimbles] he pierc'd 'em, and with clinchers bound.

3. A tool for clinching nails.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 566.

4. A conclusive statement, argument, etc.; a

'finisher', 'settler'. *collog.*

1804 *Anecd. Bp. Watson*, *Lit. Oct.* (R.), If he is obliged to strike a last blow, it will be a clincher. 1806-7 J. BARRISFORD *Muertes Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Gosses* No. 34 In a conversational sparring-match... as you triumphantly prepare for a pinch of snuff, by way of clincher to a caustic hit.

† 5. A punster. Obs.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 340 A clincher *Homos festiosus, urbanus*. 1708-15 KIRSEY *Clincher*, a witty or ingenious Person, that makes smart Repartees. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† 6. A clincher-built vessel. Obs.

1678 PHILLIPS *Clincher*, a Bark, Boat, or small Ship, whose Planks are Larded over one another. (Hence in KERSEY and BAILEY.) 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Clinicar*, a sort of flat-bottomed clincher-built pram.

7. Comb. Clincher-built = CLINKER-BUILT; clincher-work, (a.) lap-jointed work, as in boats of a lighter construction, weather boarding, shingling;

(b.) a similar work in which iron plates are lapped and riveted. So *clincher-build*, -plating.

1769 *St. James's Chron.* 10-11 Aug. a/a Pleasure Yacht, \*clincher-built. 26 Tons. 1820 SCORSEBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 223 The principle has since been acted upon in clincher-built boats. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Clincher or Clincher Built, made of clincher-work, by the planks lapping one over the other. The contrary of carvel-work. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), \*Clincher-work. 1805 *Mariner's Dict.*, Carvel Work, in contradistinction to clincher work. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Clincher-work, the disposition of the planks in the side of any boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlaps that next below it. This is sometimes written as pronounced, *clinker-work*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Clincher-work*, Clincher-build, \*clincher-plating, clincher-work, and, erroneously, clinker-work.

**Clinching** (klin'ŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CLINCH v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CLINCH in various senses. Cf. CLENCHING.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimnies* Ep. Ded. 8 Clinchings likewise were held nimble flashes. a 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 22 Like the Clinching of a nail. 1871 FARRAR *Wim. Hist.* ii. 65 note, The... clinching of all controversy.

**Clinching**, ppl. a. That clinches.

1567 TURBERV. *Poems*, To his Love (R.), With clinching claws... and talents sharple set. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 180 A milkwhite fowl his clinching talons bore. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* x. i, Isabel meant it as a clinching bribe. Hence Clinching-iron = CLINCHER 3.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 567.

† **Clinchpoop, clenchoop**. Obs. [Perh. One who clinches or clenches the poops of vessels; = CLENCHER 1.] A term of contempt for one considered wanting in gentlemanly breeding.



1568 *Instit. Gentleman* C ij b. If a Gentleman haue in hym any humble behauiour then Roysters do cal suche one by the name of a Loue, a Clynchpoer, or one that knoweth no facions [also 1577 in *NORTHBRIDGE Agst. Dice play* 8]. 1584 *Three Ladies London* 1. in Hazl. *Doddley VI.* 256 What a clynchpoer dudge is this! 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 153 A Loue With neare a handsome rag.. like Clynchpoer looke & lim.

† **Cline**, *v. Obs.* Also *clayne*. [a. OF. *cline-r* to incline, perh. aphetic for *achiner* and *encliner*; cf. *ACOLINE*, *INCLINE*. The 16th c. writers may have had the Gr. *κλίνω* or L. *clināre* directly in view.] *intr.* To bow, incline.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 114 With alle mekenes I clyne to this acorde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1001 Ilka kyng sail clyne [w.r. incline] to my-selfe. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1128 Hyt to falsehed can clyne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clynyn or declynyn, *declino*. 1499 — (Pynson), Clynre or bowe downe. Hence *Clined* *ppl. a.*, *Clining* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 96 Shamefast and downe clynd eyes. 1598 *LELAND Itin.* 1. 105 Nottingham.. standth stately on a clynyng Hille. *Ibid.* II. 56 Bradeford stondth on the clynyng of a slaty Rokke. [Or, are these CLIVING?]

**Cling** (klin), *v. 1* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *clung* (klɒŋ). Forms: 1 *cling-an*, 2-5 *cling-e(n)*, 4-5 *clung-e(n)*, -yn), 4-6 *clunge*, 4 *clung*, 4-*clung*. *Pa. t.* 1-5 (and in *north. dial.* 1-9) *clang*, (4 *clange*); *pl.* 1 *clungon*, 2-5 -e(n); *sing.* and *pl.* 4-6 *clonge*, *clonge*, 6-*clung*. *Pa. pple.* 1-5 *clungen*, (1 3e-, 3-4 i-, 4-5 -yn, -un), 4-5 *clongen*, -yn, -un, 4-6 *clunge*, *clong*, 6 *cloung*, 4-*clung*. *Weak* *pa. t.* and *ppl.* 7-8, *dial.* 9 *clinged*, -'d. [OE. *clingan*, *clang*, *clungen*, str. vb., also in E. Fris. *klingen* and *klinken* (*klunk*, *klunken*), used precisely in our sense 2. (Doornkaat-Koolman II. 261). Cf. also *dial. Ger. sich klänken* to fasten oneself on, to cling to, Da. *klunge sig* to gather in clusters, crowd together; further MHG. *klängen* to climb, clamber (Grimm, s.v. *klimmen* 1168), and Sw. *klänge* to climb, *klänge* a tendril. These all point to a strong stem *klank-* varying with *kläng-*, the former giving the causal derivative *klankjan*, OE. *clenc(e)an*, *CLENOH*, and the latter appearing in OE. *cling-an*. The original sense was evidently 'to stick fast', whence our early senses 'stick together', 'shrink together', and the later 'stick or cleave to'. Cf. *CLENCH*, *CLINK* v.2

For the double stem-form *clink-*, *cling-*, cf. the same under the echoic *CLINK* v.1; also OE. *cringan*, *crinkan* to CRINGE, *scringan*, *scrinkan* to SHRINK.

(In sense 8 *cling* may be a variant of *CLINK* v.3 Cf. also *CLINGER* 2, *CLINGING* 2.)

† 1. *intr.* To adhere together in a stiff or firm mass: said of the freezing or congealing of liquids, the hardening of clay by drought, etc. *Obs.*

[a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1744 *Regenda*, *forclinguendū*.] a 1000 *Andreas* 1262 (Gr.) *Clang* waters brym ofr eastreamas, is brycgaðe blæce brimæde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4690 þe erth it clang, for drough and hete. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 912 Theo sunne ariseth.. Theo nescche clay hit makith clinge. *Ibid.* 2903 Murry hit is in sonne-rysing l. Weyes fairith, the clayes clyng. c 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8, I clyng as dothe a whetyn cake.

† b. Often in *pa. pple.* (cf. *sunk*, *fallen*, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Job* xxxviii. 38 Whanne was powder held in the erthe, and clottis wren clunge togidre? 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 Idried and iclunge by hete of the sonne. a 1400 *Leg. Road* (1871) 142 In cloddes of blod his her was clunge. 1400 in *Anglia X.* 372 The erthe þat is byfore clongen with þe colde froste of wynter. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 b. A hard knoppe of flesh being clong and rolled up in itselfe.

c. A relic of this survives in *cling together*, which however passes into later senses.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 b. His bodie is leane, and more clonged together then it was wont to be. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 276 Driving the Horse into a sweat.. whereby his lips are clung together. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 64 Like bunches of grapes, clung to each other. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 11. 84 When I endeavoured to squeeze it [snow].. it at first refused to cling together.

2. Applied to the drawing together or shrinking and shrivelling up of animal or vegetable tissues, when they lose their juices under the influence of heat, cold, hunger, thirst, disease, age; to become 'drawn', to shrink up, wither, decay. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. of the living human body.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxv. (Z.) 212 *Marceo*, ic clinge, *marcesco*. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 743 Nu þu miht ule sitte and clinge. c 1305 *Pilate* 222 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 Nou ic her clynges aweil. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 823 His fete waxes calde, his bely clynges. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 50 When þow clomest for colde or clyngest for drye. c 1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 2524 For betere is ous forto die amonges our fos in fite, þan her-inne clynges & drie & daye for hunger rite. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 54 (Matz.) My hert doth clynges and cleve as clay. 1424 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* lxxvii. (1842) 29 My bonys.. clynges, and waxe alle drye.

† b. said of the dead body. (A favourite alliteration with *clay* and *clod*). *Obs.*

c 1235 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 856 Oure corse in clottez clynges. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 85 In colde clay now schal y clinge. [See also c.]

† c. of plants. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8764 Þis tre bigan to cling.

d. of timber or wood-work. Still in *north. dial.*

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-master* 20 (Jam.) Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: These covers cling, as we say, with the summer's drought, then they drive the hoops strait, which makes them tight again. 1880 *Autrim & Down Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cling*, to shrink or contract, as wood in drying.

e. In all these uses the *pa. pple.* *clungen*, *clung*, was esp. frequent; it belonged orig. to the *intr.* sense, but it probably suggested the operation of an agent, and led the way to the later *trans.* construction (3). Cf. *CLUNG ppl. a.*

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 304 (Gr.) Beoð cealde geclungene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20747 His arms war al clungen dri. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* App. (1842) 52 That I be nougt in clottez clunge. c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 494 Methynkyth thou fadyste all away, As man that ys clongyn in clay.

3. *trans.* † a. (from 1) To press together, compress. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny I.* 87 The Ocean of one coast, the Iberian sea on the other, do cling and press the sides [of Spain] together.

b. To cause to adhere, attach, stick together. *Still dial.*

1627 B. HALL *Art Div. Medit.* vi. So are wee, when our thoughts are clinged together by the world. 1698 *TYSON in Phil. Trans.* XX. 125, I could observe them matted or cling'd together by a Yellowish Substance. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in Ast. xii.* His untrimm'd hair.. With cotton cords intwisted, clung with gum. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cling*, to stick together as with gum; to cause to adhere.

c. (from 2) To cause (the body, etc.) to shrink or draw together; to contract, shrivel, parch.

1540 *SURREY Poems, Ecclesiastes v.* (L.) Clings not his guts with nigghish fare, To keep his chest withall. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 40 If thou speak'st false, Vpon the next Tree shall thou hang alius Till Famine cling thee. 1816 *BYRON Darkness* 50 Kept.. famished men at bay Till hunger clung them.

4. *intr.* To adhere or stick to (some part, e.g. as skin or dried flesh to bone), as the result or accompaniment of shrivelling and contraction. (Also in *pa. pple.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4569 Þair hidd was clongun [Gott. clungen] to þe ban, Sua lene sagh I neuer nan. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 88 His skin was klungen to the bone, For fleische upon him was thar nane. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* i. lviij. 124 His belly will be clung vp to his backe, and his backe rising vp like a Camell. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 512 His Armes clung to his Ribs.. till down he fell A monstrous Serpent on his Belly prone.

5. *intr.* To adhere, stick fast, attach oneself firmly to, as by a glutinous surface, or by grasping with prehensile organs. (Now the leading sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5955 (Cott.) Hungre flees, sare bitand, þat biþ þai clang on man and best. *Ibid.* 24204 Care clinges in mi hert cald. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ.* 135/35 To cling, *clingere*. 1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Lyke dooves in tempest clinging fast closely together. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 350 Silent bats in dowsy clusters cling. 1789 *WORDSW. Evening Walk* 60 Inverted shrubs, and moss of gloomy green, Cling from the rocks. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 449 The broken ice clung to the rocks. 1871 *SMILES Boy's Voy. Round World* xiv. (1875) 141 The quicksilver clings to the gold and forms an amalgam with it.

b. said of human beings with their arms.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. ii. 8 As two spent Swimmers, that doe cling together, And choake their Art. 1613 *CHAPMAN Odys.* x. (R.) All knew me; cling'd about me. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxxvii. Wks. XI. 104 My maids clung round me and refused to be parted. 1877 *COTTERIDGE Three Graves* xlii. Dear Ellen did not weep at all, But closer did she cling. 1899 *THIRLWALL Greece VIII.* 87 He was despatched as he clung to an altar. 1842 *TENNYSON Dora* 162.

c. of a garment, esp. when wet.

a 1792 *Sir J. REYNOLDS Art Painting Note* 30 (R.) The disposing of the drapery, so as to appear to cling close round the limbs. 1814 *CARY Dante's Inf.* xxiii. 43 A single vest Clings round her limbs. 1883 *LYON Ebb & Flow* II. 256 His fisher's coat dripping wet and clinging to his form.

d. *transf.* To be or remain close to, as if attached.

1842 *BROWNING In Gondola* 4 The very night is clinging Closer to Venice' streets. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 18. 122 Some heavy clouds.. clung to the mountains. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. ii. The fog clings so. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 230 [Thus] did Fabius follow his foe from place to place, always clinging to the hills.

6. *fig.* To adhere or cleave to, in attachment, fellowship, sympathy, practice, or idea.

1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Hee leaues thee con-quoured, and clinged to the partye triumphant. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* III. § 6. 195 The more fiercely Christians are assaulted, the more closely they will cling together. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* II. ii. 28 Now your orphan hearts Will closer cling in your calamity. 1846 *McCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 537 The possession of land is in Ireland.. the sine qua non of existence. It is, therefore, clung to with desperate tenacity. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 108 They still.. clung to the doctrine of non-resistance

b. of things, habits, practices.

1680 *ROCHESTER Poems, Alexis & Strophon* (R.). As trees are by the bark embrac'd, Love to my soul doth cling. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. vii. (1865) 276 Old attachments cling to her in spite of experience. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skir.* III. 119 Their phrases.. clung to his memory.

7. *trans.* (*ellipt.*) To cling to, clasp, embrace.

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* I. iii. To slide from the mother.. and cling the daughter in law. 1658 *HEYWOOD Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 194 Temptations offered, I still scorn. Deny'd; I cling them still.

† 8. To cause to cling, make fast, fasten. *Obs.* (Perh. a by-form of *CLINGH* or *CLINK*.)

1583 *STANYHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 They clinge thee scalings too wals [herent parietibus scalæ]. 17.. *SWIFT Exam. Abuses in Dublin* (Seager), I clung my legs as close to his sides as I could. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. v. 153 Unmercifully clinging their Hands in a split Block. *Ibid.* 412 The People cling'd their Fingers, of both their Hands between one another, holding the two Thumbs.. close together. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Tr. Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) I. 225 This made Ragotin cling his legs still more close to the horse's sides.

9. Of doubtful meaning and position: ? To press, stick in; or possibly = *CLINK* v.1 7 b.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1865 Sir Clegis clynges in, and cleskes another.

† **Cling**, *v.2* *Obs. rare.* By-form of *CLINK* v.1

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 81 Clepyng or clyngynge of a bell.

1499 *H.*, Clinging tinfalacio.

**Cling** (klin), *sb.1* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of clinging; adherence, adhesion.

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Pref. Out of a more tenacious cling to worldly respects. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 166 The anchored cling to solid principles of duty and action.

† 2. A clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xlix. Bacchus unborn lay hidden in the cling Of big-swoll grapes. — *Poems* 254 (N.) Vast clasp'd by th' arched zodiack of her arms, Those closer clings of love.

3. Contraction of wood with drought.

1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 13 So there be no Clings in the Buldge.

4. A disease of cattle: a. A hidebound condition. b. A diarrhoea which makes sheep 'clung' or wasted.

c 1800 in A. Young *Am. Agric.* XXX. 297 The cling.. is supposed to be occasioned by an adhesion of the lights to the sides, and the cattle are frequently hidebound with it. 1802 *AGRIC. SURV. Peables* 401 (Jam.) Diarrhoea, or cling, or breakshaw. 1808 J. WALKER *Nat. Hist. & Rur. Econ.* 525 (Jam.) Ovis morbo, the cling dicto, corepta.. confestim extenuata, morte occumbit.

† **Cling**, *sb.2* *Obs. Sc.* [A word having the same relation to *clink*, as *clang* to *clank*.] Ringing.

1578 *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 189 Gif yee will give them caip and bell The cling thereof they will yow sell.

**Clinger** (klinjɔr), [f. CLING v. + -ER.]

1. One who clings; one who adheres to.

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 19 Age, the wither'd clinger, On us mutely gazes. 1877 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1429/2 Tenacious clingers to the shadow of the past.

† 2. = *CLINCHER*, *CLINKER*. *Obs.*

1514 *FITZGER. Just. Pens* (1538) 93 All clingers [take] 3d. with meat and drinke.

**Clinging** (klinjɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *CLING*.

1572 *BOSWELL Armorie* III. 3 b. The clinging of the sayd Lyon hys tayle between hys legges. 1678 *RYMDE Trag. Last Age* 43 These waylings, clingings, and beseechings. 1884 *FREEMAN in Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept., An Englishman's natural clingings to a long and unbroken political past.

† 2. = *CLINGING* (of nails). *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 323 Searching the hoof first with a hammer by knocking upon every clinging.

**Clinging**, *ppl. a.* That clings; cleaving.

a 1763 *SHENSTONE Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 106 The defenceless train Of clinging infants. 1810 *SOUTHEY Kehama* III. x. A clinging curse.

b. said of garments fitting close to the body.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 403/2 The garments of the women were the reverse of 'clinging'. 1884 E. P. ROX *Ibid.* June 97/1 Dressed in some light clinging fabric.

Hence *Clingingly* *adv.*; *Clingingness*.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 118 Val.. nestled clingingly by his side. 1869 *CONTINENT. Rev.* XII. 126 The domestic clinginess and tender dependency.

**Clingstone** (klinstəʊn), *a.* and *sb.* A variety of the peach in which the flesh of the ripe fruit clings to the stone.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 345/2 The firm-fleshed or clingstone peaches.. are preferred in America. *Ibid.* 347/2 Clingstones.. Melters. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 55/1 Three principal varieties of the Peach exist—clingstones, melters or free-stones, and nectarines. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 612 The division of peaches and nectarines into freestones and clingstones.

**Clingy** (klinji), *a.* [f. CLING v. + -Y 1.] Apt to cling; sticky, adhesive, tenacious.

1708-15 *KERSEY, Clingy*, apt to cling, sticky. 1796 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 419 It was too soft, and, as the artists terms it, clingy, to receive the impression. *Ibid.* 436 To render copper less clingy, or more brittle. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 32 The land.. of a very wet, cold and clingy nature.

**Clinic** (klinik), *sb.1* and *a.1* Also 7 -iok, 7 -ique. [ad. L. *clīnic-us*, a. Gr. *κλινικ-ός* of or pertaining to a bed, f. *κλίνω* a bed, f. *κλίνω* to cause to lean, slope, recline, etc.]

A. *sb.*

1. One who is confined to bed by sickness or infirmity; a bedridden person, an indoor hospital patient.

a 1626 *VAUGHAN Direct. for Health* (1639) 5 The childish doubts of cowardly Clinicks. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Clerus Dom.* 10 Confession of sins by the clinic or sick person.

a 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1712 II. 123 Clinicks from gracious God find sure Relief. 1887 E. BARNOD *St. Bernard's* 223 You are free to roam at large.. over the bodies of my clinics.

2. *Ch. Hist.* One who deferred baptism until the death-bed, in the belief that there could be no atonement for sins committed after that sacrament.

1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 41 We are all Clinicks in this point; would fain have a Baptism in Reserve, a wash for all our sins, when we cannot possibly commit any more. 1839 *Pentecost* III, Clinics... signified those who received baptism on their death-beds.

† 8. A clinical physician. *Obs.*

1757 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clinic*. Clinicus is also used for a physician—in regard, physicians are much conversant about the beds of the sick. Clinic is now seldom used but for a quack; or for an empirical nurse, who pretends to have learned the art of curing diseases by attending on the sick.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sick-bed; bed-ridden. *Clinic baptism*: private baptism administered on the couch to sick or dying persons. *Clinic convert*: one converted when sick or dying.

1626 DOWNE *Serm.* lxxviii. 802 Be thou therefore St. Cyprian's Peripatetic and not his Clinique-Christian, a walking and not a Bedrid Christian. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* i. x. (1673) 294 Clinic baptism accounted less perfect. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* ii. v. (1713) 236 The Clinick or Death-bed repentance. 1870 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl.* Ternus 164 Asperision was allowed of old in clinic baptism.

2. = CLINICAL I.

1757 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clinic*. Le Clerc observes, that Esculapius was the first who exercised the Clinic medicine. *Clinic*, sb.<sup>2</sup>, *clinique*. [= F. *clinique*, ad. Gr. *κλινική* the clinic art or method.] (See quot.)

1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* i. g. 1888 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* II. 273. 1869 tr. *Trousseau's Clin. Med.* II. 3 The clinic is the copstone of medical study. 1882a *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Clinic*, the teaching of medicine or surgery at the bedside of a sick person, or the class accompanying the teacher.

*Clinic* (klinik), a.<sup>2</sup> *Mén. rare*. [app. taken from the common stem of *monoclinic*, *triclinic*, f. Gr. *κλιν-ειν* to bend.] Oblique.

1899 LE CONTR *Elem. Geol.* 204 Syenite would differ from diorite in the form of the feldspar which in the former is orthic (orthoclase) and in the latter clinic (plagioclase).

*Clinical* (klinikāl), a. [f. as CLINIC + -AL.]

1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to the sick-bed, *spec.* to that of indoor hospital patients: used in connexion with the practical instruction given to medical students at the sick-beds in hospitals; e.g. *Clinical clerk*, one who accompanies a hospital-physician in the wards, and keeps records of the cases; *Clinical lecture*, a lecture at the bedside of the patient upon his case; *Clinical medicine*, *surgery*, medicine or surgery as learnt or taught at the bedside, 'usually applied to hospital practice in which the physician, in going round the wards, comments upon the cases under his care' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), hence *Clinical physician*, *surgeon*; *Clinical thermometer*, a thermometer for ascertaining the patient's temperature.

1780 *Ann. Reg.* 216 Dr. John Parsons was unanimously elected Clinical Professor to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 16r The cultivation of clinical medicine, or the actual superintendence of the treatment of diseases. 1835 *St. Thomas' Hospital Rep.* 83, I will give you the words of my clinical clerk. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 205 An exceedingly simple... form of microscope for the purposes of clinical instruction. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Froese* Sec ii. 26 A clinical thermometer was inserted into the mouth. 1889 *London Hosp. & Med. Coll. Prospectus* 16 Graduates... admitted to three months' Clinical Clerkship or Dressership.

2. *Eccl.* Administered on the sick-bed to one in danger of death.

1844 *Eng. Saints, St. German* ii. 17 After the Baptism he received on the bed of sickness, which the ancients called clinical baptism. 1846 C. MATTLAND *Church in Catacombs* 120 Unless in danger of death, when a clinical or death-bed reconciliation was permitted. 1865 Cdr. WISSEMAN *Papula* 375 Clinical baptism... was administered by pouring or sprinkling the water on the head. 1896 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 239 The baptism of Rome and England [is] stigmatized [by the Greek Church] as 'clinical' only.

*Clinically* (klinikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a clinical manner; by observations made at a patient's bedside; in clinical language or practice.

1864 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 467 It is not confirmed clinically. 1873-4 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 97 Four Clinical Professors... each Professor teaching clinically in separate wards. 1896 DUNN *Dis. Skin* 70 Clinically, new growths are either benign or malignant.

*Clinician* (klini-fān), *Med.* [ad. F. *clinicien*, f. L. *clanic-us*: cf. *physician*.] A clinical observer or investigator.

1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 526 The chief interest of the clinician in... murmur of ammonia centres in its effects when given continuously for some time. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 9 Oct. 690 1/2 A fact... unknown to clinicians.

*Clinicist*, *rare*, = prec.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

*Clinique*: see CLINIC sb.<sup>2</sup>

*Clink* (klink), sb.<sup>1</sup> [Goes with CLINK v.1 Cf. Du. *klink*.]

1. A sharp abrupt ringing sound, clearer and thinner than a *clank*, as of small metallic bodies or glasses struck together.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 853 The clynke & be clamour claterit in be aire. 1553 UDALL *Royale* D. iii. iii. (Arb.) 45 He will go darking to his grave, Neque lux, neque crux, neque mouners, neque clinke. 1562 PHAET *Aeneid* viii. (R.) Yngot gaddes with clashing clinke, In blustering forges blowne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 234, I heard the clinke, and fall of Swords. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 140 Duly at clink of bell to morning prayers. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxviii. 347 Each drop struck the surface with a metallic, musical clink. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. ii. iii. 203 The lower notes are mere hums, the upper notes mere clinks.

† b. To cry clink: to emit or produce a clink, to have a response. *Obs.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Busy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 10 No man riseth by his reall merit But when it cries Clincke in his Raisers spirit. 1637 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* (N.), And make our hard irons cry clink in the close.

2. Mere assonance of time; jingle.

a 1766 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 102 The senseless, insignificant clink and sound of a few, popular misapplied Words. 1785 BURNS *2nd Epist. Davie* v. Some idle plan O' rhymic clink. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gramm.* I. 472 Such a construction... produces a regularly returning clink in the period, which tires the ear. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 78 Some other poet's clink 'Thetis and Tethys'.

3. Used imitatively of the sharp note of certain birds: hence *Stone-clink*, provincial name for the Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*).

1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 57 Stonechat... Stone-clink. 1885 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6 1/2 The 'clink' of the stonechat.

b. *Sc. dial.* A tell-tale (Jamieson).

4. *dial.* A smart sharp blow. [So Du. *klink*.]

1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 35 (Jam.) The yeomen... lighted down; The first miss'd not a clink out o' er his crown. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv. We must take a clink as it passes, so it is not bestowed in downright ill-will. 1882 *Isle of W. Gloss.* *Clink*, a smart blow. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word.* *dk.* *Clink*, a smack or blow. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

5. *collog. Sc.* Money, coin, hard cash; = CHINK 4. 1720 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* 14 The World is tul'd by Asses, And the Wise are sway'd by Clink. 1789 BURNS *Let. J. Tennant*, May ye get... Monie a laugh, and monie a drink, An' aye enough o' needfu' clink. c 1837 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 203 Such young ladies as were particularly beautiful... and had the clink.

*Clink*, sb.<sup>2</sup> [The evidence appears to indicate that the name was proper to the Southwark 'Clink', and thence transferred elsewhere; but the converse may have been the fact. If the name was originally descriptive, various senses of *clink*, e.g. 'to fasten securely' (cf. 'to get the clink'), CLINK sb.<sup>3</sup> 7), might have given rise to it. Cf. also CLINK sb.<sup>4</sup>]

The name of a noted prison in Southwark; also used elsewhere (esp. in Devon and Cornwall) for a small and dismal prison or prison-cell, a lock-up.

1535 BACLEY *Epilogus* i. (1570) A. v. 1/4 Then art thou clapped in the Flete or Clinke. 1563-87 FOX *A. & M.* (1566) 1464/4 He was... had to the Clinke and after to the Counter in the Poultrie. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbe Wks.* (1587) 171 The rest was close in clinke. 1667 WOOD *Atk. Ozon.* I. 325 Our author... was committed first to the Gatehouse in Westminster, and afterwards to the Clink in Southwark. 1705 *London & Environs* II. 147 Clink prison in Clink Street, belongs to the liberty of the Bishop of Winchester, called the Clink liberty... It is a very dismal hole where debtors are sometimes confined. 1797 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 380 (*Phy. month Town Gaol*) Two rooms for Felons... One... the Clink, seventeen feet by eight, about five feet and a half high, with a wicket in the door seven inches by five to admit light and air. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* lviii, I was thrust into the clink, or lock-up house, as the magistrates would not meet that evening. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. iv. 112 A Clink, where wantons are sent to be whipped and beat hemp. 1880 W. CORNUM *Gloss.* *Clink*, a small room where vagabonds and drunkards are confined.

*Clink*, sb.<sup>3</sup> *collog.* A very small poor ale, brewed chiefly for the use of harvest labourers.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. k. 266 A miserable hovel of an inn... where they ate their rye-bread and drank their sour Clink.

† *Clink*, sb.<sup>4</sup> *Obs. rare*—1.

[Meaning and origin uncertain. The Glossary to first ed., professedly based on Spenser's authority, explains it as key-hole; for the word in such a sense no etymology is known, and the reference to *clicket* is quite erroneous. Some identify the word with Du. *klink*, Ger. and Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, (also Fr. *clincle*, *clenche*) 'latch of a door'. Cf. also 'clink', a small or fine crack. *Adv. Shef. field Gloss.* 1888.]

1759 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 251 Tho creeping close behind the Wickets clincke, Preuelie, he peeped out through a clinck. [E. K. *Gloss.* *Clincke*, a keyhole: Whose diminutive is clicket, *vsd. of Chaucer* for a key.]

† *Clink*, sb.<sup>5</sup> *Obs. rare*. By-form of CLINCH.

1634 LEICESTER in Earl Strafforde *Lett.* I. 224 To conclude with an Oxford Clink.

*Clink* (klink), v.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4 klynk(e, 4-6 clynk(e, 6-7 clinck(e, 6 clynke, 6-clink. [A weak vb. found, with the sb. of same form, only from 14th c. Du. has a strong vb. of identical form, *klinken* (MDu. *klincken* and *klingeren*) 'to sound, clink, ring, tinkle', for which H.G. has the str. *klingen*, OHG. *chlingan*, LG. *klingen*, EFr. *klengen* (*klung*, *klungen*) 'to ring, sound', and *klinken* (*klunk*, *klunken*) 'to clink glasses', WFr. *klincien*, *klincien*. Also Sw. *klunga* str. (OSw. also *klunga*, *klunka* weak), Da. *klunge* str. 'to sound, ring', *klunke* 'to clink glasses'. Thus there appears a double stem-form, *klung*-, *klunk*-, evidently (like the Lat. and Gr. words cited under CLANG) of echoic origin; one of these forms was prob. a later modification (? perhaps expressing a variety of sound); the evidence appears to favour the priority of *klung*-. No trace of either form has yet been found in OE. (where there is a strong vb. *clingan* in an entirely different sense: see CLING v.), and thus we cannot tell whether ME. *clinken* went back with the Du. to an OLG. *\*klinkean*, or was of later adoption or origination in England. Cf.

the still later CLANK, and its correspondence with Du. *klank*. The sense-development is greatly parallel to that of *clank*; the transition from sound to sudden action is a common one, esp. in Sc.; cf. *bang*, *boom*, *bum*, *chop*, *clank*, *clap*, *pop*, etc. (Rare by-forms are *clenk*, *clunch*, *cling*.)

1. *intr.* To make the sharp abrupt metallic sound described under CLINK sb.<sup>1</sup>

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 336 They herde a belle clynke Biform a cors was caried to his graue. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clynkyn, v. clyppyn [*K.* clynkyn, v. chymyn]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. xiii. 67 Hys bos helm rang and soundit, Clynkand about hys half heddis with dyn. 1563-87 FOX *A. & M.* (1584) III. 4 That metal clinketh well. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 325 That old Proverb, As the fool thinketh, so the bell clinketh. c 1720 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim.* to *Apollo* Poems (1754) 244 The sever'd bars Submissive clink against their brazen Portals. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxii, Thou hearst the village hammer clink. 1864 SEAR tr. *Upland's Poems* 360 Merily clink the beakers tall.

b. *intr.* To ring as a report. *Sc.*

1825-76 JAMIESON s. v., 'It gaed clinkin through the town.' 2. *trans.* To cause (anything) to sound in this way; to strike together (glasses or the like) so that they emit a sharp ringing sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prolog.* 24, I shal clynkyn (*v. r.* blenken, klynken) yow so mery a belle That I shal wakyn al this companye. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. lxxv. (R.), Some howle, some weepe, some clinke their iron chaines. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 71 And let me the Cannakin clinke, clinke. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶ 13 Anthea saw some sheep, and heard the wether clink his bell. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 9 Some wags... clinked their glasses and rapped their sticks.

3. *intr.* Of words, etc.: To jingle together, to rhyme.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song*, Yet I must expect the Rhine, Because it clinke to Caroline. 1789 BURNS *and Epist. Davie* iv, For me, I'm on Panassus brink Rivin' the words to gar them clink. a 1800 LLOYD *On Rhyme* (R.), How charmingly he makes them [couplets] clink.

b. *trans.* To make (words or verses) jingle.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Ye see I clink my verse wi' rhyme. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* x, They have done nothing but clink rhymes... for years together.

4. To clink it is said in Sc. of birds uttering their notes. (Cf. CLANK v. 2.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. Prolog. 236 The merl, the mavys, and the nyctingale, With mery notis myrthfully furth brest, Enforcing thame quha mycht do clynk it best.

5. *intr.* To move with a clinking sound, made either by the feet or by articles carried or worn.

1818 SCOTT *Leg. Monr.* iv, 'Here's the fourth man coming clinking in at the yett.' a 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, They clink over the asphalt... with lacquered boots.

6. *trans.* To beat smartly, to strike with smart blows' (Jamieson). Cf. CLINK sb.<sup>1</sup> 4, CLANK v. 7.

7. *Sc.* Expressing quick, sharp, abrupt actions (such as produce a clinking sound; cf. CLAP v. IV.); e.g. *Clink away*, to snatch away; *Clink down*, to clap down, put down sharply; *Clink on*, to clap on; *Clink up*, to seize up rapidly.

Some of these may be compared with the corresponding use of CLANK v. 6, *clink down* being a sharper and less noisy act than *clank down*; but in most there seems to be an instinctive association with CLICK, CLUTCH, to *clink away*, *clink up*, being to *click away* or *up*, with a sudden and deft action.

1728 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* iii. xii, A creel bout fou of muckle steins They clinked on his back. 1792 A. WILSON *Eppie & Deil* Poet. Wks. 85 Clotite, shapet like a burd, Flew down... And clinked Eppie's wheel awa'. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxviii, 'Ane o' the clerks... will clink down, in black and white, as muckle as wad hang a man'. — xl, 'When she has clinkit herself down that way... she winna speak a word.'

b. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xi, Happy is that man... Wha's ain dear lass... Comes clinkin down beside him! 1858 RAMSAY *Reviv.* Ser. i. (1860) 92 Before the sale cam on, in God's gude providence, she just clinkit aff. 1834 WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1863) I. 156 Ye'll just clink down beside me.

*Clink* (klink), v.<sup>2</sup> *north. Eng. and Sc.* Also 5 cleyngk, 6 clenk. [Northern form corresp. to CLINCH, CLENCH; identical in form and sense with Du., EFr., LGer. *klinken*, Da. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*. *Clink* is prob. simply a later phonetic form of *clenk* = *clench*: — OE. *clenche*(an), the change of -eng-, -enk, to -ing-, -ink, being usual in ME.; cf. *think* from OE. *bencan*, also *stink*, *stench*, *blink*, *blench*, *bink*, *bench*, earlier *benk*; also *English* = *Englisc*. But *clink* might be the Danish or LGer. word, and *clench* a result of its action upon *clench*.]

*trans.* To clench, rivet, fix or fasten with nails or rivets. Hence *Clinked ppl.* a.

1440 [see CLENCH v. 1] It shall be cleyngked. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Crucifixio* 219 For to clynk and for to dryfe Therto I am fulle piest. a 1568 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 230 A littill Flemingie berge Off clenket wark. 1583 SPANHURST *Poems* (Arb.) 138 An armour, With gould ritcheily shined, wherea seals be ful horribly clenked. c 1768 ROSS *Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* (Jam.), A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benev. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 Double plank, cross and cross, and clinked together. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Yonder gay Chief... will soon find on his shoulders with what sort of blows I clink my rivets!

*Clinkant*, *obs.* form of CLINQUANT.

*Clink-basalt* = CLINKSTONE.

1828 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 41 Basalt... with an irregularity, but sharpness of fracture, like that of the rock, clink basalt, on which stands the castle of Edinburgh.

**Clink-clank.** Also clink-to-clank. [See CLINK *sb.*, *v.* 1.] A succession or alternation of clinking sounds; *fig.* a senseless jingle of words.

*a 1790 Old Derbysh. Riddle.* Clink, clank, under't bank Ten agen four (A milkmaid milking). 1699 *PENN Adm. Prot.* 136 The Priesthood... by their usurp Commission of Apostleship, their pretended Succession, and their Clink Clank of extraordinary Ordination. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Comin clink-to-clank along the road.

**Clinker** (kling'kar), *sb.* Also *7* (in sense 1) clincard, -art, -ar. [17th c. ad. earlier Du. *klincardaerd* (Kilian), in mod. Du. and LG. *klinker*, f. *klinken* to sound, ring. The original suffix -ARD has been weakened to -er both in Du. and Eng.]

1. A very hard kind of brick of a pale colour, made in Holland, and used for paving.

1642  *Evelyn Diary* (1872) I. 26 That goodly aqueduct [at Amsterdam] so curiously wharfed with Klinkard brick [earlier *edd.* clincars (a kind of white sun-baked brick)], which likewise paves the streets. 1662 *GERBIER Princ.* 33 White or yellow (twice burnt) Flanders Bricks, in Dutch called Clinkart. 1663 — *Counsel* 58 Clinkarts are very fit for the Paving of Stables. 1756 *Mrs. CALDERWOOD Tril.* (1884) 63 This sort of bricks they call clinkers, and are as hard as any flint. 1826 J. SMITH *Pavementa Sc. & Art* I. 187 In Holland, the streets are everywhere paved with a hard kind of bricks, known under the name of clinkers. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* 526 Dutch clinkers and Flemish bricks very little in quality.

2. a. A brick whose surface has become vitrified by exposure to intense heat in the kiln or clamp. b. A mass of bricks fused by excessive heat, and adhering together.

1650 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 2 Those [bricks] next the fire are best burnt, and such as have naturally much Niter, or Salt-peter in them, with the violence of heat will run, as if glass'd over for perpetuity: these some call Clinkers. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brick*, The best and most lasting are those that lie next the Fire, have a Gloss upon them, and are call'd Clinkers. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* 526 Burns and clinkers are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in a clamp or kiln. 1881 *Mechanic* 526 Filled up with rough stones, brick bats, clinkers from the brick fields.

3. A hard mass formed by the fusion of the earthy impurities of coal, lime-stone, iron ore, or the like, in a furnace or forge; a mass of slag.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 70 A kind of Clinker, extracted from the ashes of sea coal. 1778 *Andig in Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The cinders or clinkers produced in a lime-kiln. 1817 *PETTINGREW Mem. Letterson* II. 265 Like the clinkers or slag, left in the distiller's and brewer's furnaces. 1854 *Chamb. Jyral.* I. 201 A kind of coal which does not produce clinkers—that is, large cinders. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, Clinkers, iron slag used for mending highways.

4. A mass of hardened volcanic lava.

1850 *DANA Geol.* iii. 162 Lava and scoria in immense masses, piled together in the utmost confusion. They are styled clinkers or clinker fields. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 694 The hardened crust breaks up like ice on a pond, but makes black and rough cakes and blocks 100 to 10,000 cubic feet in size, which lie piled together over acres or square miles. Such masses are called clinkers. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 The tents had been pitched among masses of clinkers.

5. A scale of oxide of iron formed in forging.

b. A red powder used to polish steel.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 220 The coarsest [red stuff] known as 'Clinker', is used for giving a surface to steel after it is tempered.

6. Comb., as *clinker-field*, *-hill*, etc.; *clinker-bar* (see quot.).

1850 *WHALE Techn. Dict.*, *Clinker-bar*, in steam-engines, the bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars. 1850 *DANA Geol.* iii. 163 *note*, The pahoehoe regions of Hawaii are often more extensive than the associated clinker-fields. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clinker-hills*, high heaps of iron dross cinders.

**Clinker**, *sb.* 2 [f. CLINK *v.* 1 + -ER.]

1. He who or that which clinkes.

2. *spec. a. pl.* Fetters (*slang*). b. A kind of West Indian cricket: see quot.

c 1690 B. E. *Dick. Cant. Crew*, *Clinkers*, the Irons Felons wear in Gaols. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 86 The Clinker, or Gully-Bell, is of the Cricket kind, and derives its name from the tinkling noise it makes at night.

3. Comb. *clinker-bell*, *dial*.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Clinker-bell*, an icicle. 1888 *PULMAN Rustic Sh.* in *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Jack Frost an' the clinker-bells all be a-past.

**Clinker**, *sb.* 3 [f. CLINK *v.* 2 + -ER.]

1. He who or that which clinkches; a clinchier.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 46 Whether Orlando Smith or Oswald, Clinchier.

2. *fig.* A clenching statement, etc.; a clencher.

1733 *SWIFT Life & Char. Dean S.-L.*, A protestant's a special clinker. It serves for Sceptic and freethinker. 1886 S. W. *Lincolnsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clinker*, a clinchier, or clencher. I gave him a clinker (i.e. a convincing argument).

3. A clinch-nail.

1881 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clinker*, a nail used by shoemakers for protecting the toes of heavy boots. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Clinker*, a strong nail for shoes.

¶ In the two following there is probably a mixture of associations with CLINKER 2, and perh. CLINKER 1.

4. A smart sharp blow. *dial.* and *collog.*

a 1863 *THACKERAY Mr. & Mrs. Berry* I, Berry, delivers a clinker on the gown-boy's jaw. 1879 in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1887 S. *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clinker*, a smart blow, generally on the head.

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5. *slang.* (see quot.) (?) *Obs.*

c 1690 B. E. *Dick. Cant. Crew*, *Clinker*, a crafty Fellow. 1725 so in *New Cant. Dict.* 1736 in *BAILEY* (folio).

6. Comb. *clinker-built* a.: applied to ships and boats, the external planks of which overlap each other below, and are fastened together with clinched copper nails: now practised only with small craft. Hence *clinker* is used in many combinations, sometimes becoming almost adjectival: cf. CLINOHER.

1769 [see CLINCHER 6] *Clinker-built*. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Jan. 2/3 A boat about fourteen feet long, and six feet wide, clinker built. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proefs Attrib.* God III. 282 The lines on a clinker built vessel... possess a grace or beauty to which no one is insensible. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Nov., These old Yorkshiremen are now nearly the only clinker-built vessels of any size left.

1892 *Wills & Liv. N. C.* (1835) 252 To my wife my clinkere lightner, with all her gear. 1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* 181 The clinker arrangement was prevalent... until it was superseded by the now almost universal mode of plating. 1887 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 2/5 The following fixtures were arranged... the University Clinker Fours.

† **Clinker**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [? freq. or dim. of CLING; cf. *hang, hanker*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel up.

1582 *BATMAN On Barthol.* xi. iii. 159 Hee [the Nth wind] maketh the bodies on earth rough, and clinkereth with his coldnesse and drynesse, and maketh snowes to be constrained. [But the word might be an error for CLINKERY.]

**Clinker** (kling'kar), *v.* 2 [f. CLINKER *sb.* 1.] To form a clinker in burning. Hence *Clinkered ppl. a.* 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 386. 1453/2 A piece of clinkered coke. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Coals are said to clinker when they cake firmly together in burning.

**Clinker**, *v.* 3 [f. CLINKER *sb.* 3] *trans.* To secure or strengthen with clinkers. *Clinkered ppl. a.*, (shoes) studded with nails, ironed.

1824 *HEBER Narrative* (1828) I. 169 A number of canoes... many of them... like those which I have lately seen, clinkered. 1848 E. WAUGH *Chitruip*, Young Chitruip donn'd his clinkered shoon. *Mod. Newspr.*, [Rustics] tramping with their clinkered boots over delicate marble slabs.

† **Clinkery**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Apparently f. CLINKER *v.* 1 + -Y. The actual history however is obscure, for our only example of the vb. is of much later date than the adj., and in fact occurs in *Batman's* alteration of *Trevisa's* 'makep clynkery'.] Contracted or shrivelled with heat or cold.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* ix. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Somer dryep mareis and mores and wastep moystre and makep hem rouze and harde and clynkery [so 1495; ed. 1582 *clinkerie*; Lat. *desiccat, et exasperat, et induraf*] and full of pittes and holes. *Ibid.* xi. iii. He [the North Wind] maketh bodies on erpe rouze and klynkery with his coldnesse and drynesse (*terra et corporum facit asperitates*).

[*Clinket*, a. An error in Phillips ed. 1696 (and some later dict.) for CLINK in Spenser. b. A misprint in Bailey (Halliwell, etc.) for CLINKER.

1666 *PHILLIPS, Clinket*, old word, a Key-hole; whose Diminutive is Clinket a Key; used by old Chaucer. 1722-*BAILEY, Clinket*, a crafty Fellow. 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*.]

**Clinking** (kling'kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLINK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CLINK; the making of a sharp metallic sound.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr. ProL* 28 Ffor sikerly nere clynkyng of youre belles That on youre bridel hange on euery syde... I sholde er this han fallen dou for sleepe. 1515 *BARCLAY Epilogues* ii. (1570) B iv/3 The wretched lazar with clinking of his bell. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 50 A long Lease for the clinking of Pewter. 1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Leabury* ii, The clinking of the cups and saucers.

**Clinking**, *ppl. a.* [f. CLINK *v.* 1 + -ING 2.]

1. That clinks or tinkles. (In quot. 1856 there may be a reference to CLINKER *sb.* 1.)

1714 *GAY Trivia Poems* 1745 I. 143 Safe thro' the wet on clinking pattens tread. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. World* lxxxv, Ye dear three clinking shillings in my pocket's bottom. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) II. xiii. 372 He stood upon the shoulder of a volcano, among the clinking scoriae. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 20 The clinking bell, Far off, yet nigh.

2. *slang.* Used intensively, as *adj.* or *adv.*, like *chopping*, *clipping*, *whacking*, *rattling*, etc.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 6 June, Vermont was a clinking good horse. 1876 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 6/4 There was a clinking finish for the Feather Plate. 1880 L. J. JENNINGS *Rambles among Hills* 95 The driver... declared that it [the bridge] was a 'clinkin' good one'.

**Clinkstone**, *Min.* [After Ger. *klingstein*: so called from its clinking like iron when struck.] A compact felspathic rock, generally of a greyish-blue colour, and distinguished from grey basalt by its lower specific gravity.

1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* I. 75 Clink-stone... has no sort of relation to the family of basalts. 1850 *DAUBREY Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 4) 418 Clinkstone... has been shown by Gmelin to be an intimate mixture of glassy felspar with a zeolite. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 134 The clinkstones or phonolites differ little from the basalts in composition. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 456 They [the stones] ring like clinkstone when struck.

**Clinkum-clankum**, also *clinkum-clank*, = CLINK-CLANK, or expressing a trochaic variety of the same sound.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 285 Tis the trick of most of these Sergeants, all clinkum clankum. 1709 in *Chambers Scot. Songs* (1829) 42 W' clinkum-clankum ower their crowns, The lads began to fa', then. 1846 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 175 This wonderfully poetic, clinkum clankum generation. 1856 *MASSON Ess.* *The Poetry*

444 The clinkum-clankum of a bell. 1887 *STEVENSON Underw.* ii. v. 89 The clinkum-clank o' Sabbath bells.

**Clino-** (klei'no). *Min.* Combining form of Gr. stem *κλιν-* in the sense of 'sloping, inclining' (cf. *κλιν-η* bed, *κλιν-ειν* to slope, slant, *ἀκλινής* unbent); used in connexion with the monoclinic system of crystals, characterized by one plane of symmetry.

1. In names of minerals, as *Clinoclase* [Gr. *χλωπ-ος* green], a mineral resembling *Chlorite*, but crystallizing on the monoclinic system; also a synonym for *Corundophilite*. *Clinoclase*, also *Clino-clasite* [*κλιδ-ος* fracture, f. *κλιδ-ειν* to break], a monoclinic subtranslucent arsenate of copper. *Clinocrocite* [*κρόκ-ος* saffron], a yellow sulphate of alumina of uncertain composition. *Clinocroite*, a synonym of *Tetraherite*. *Clinohumite* [see *HUMITE*], a monoclinic species of humite. *Clinophosphate* [Gr. *φαιός* dusky, dark], a hydrous sulphate of iron, potassium, and sodium, resulting from the decomposition of pyrites. (Dana.)

1851 *Amer. Jyral. Sc. Ser.* ii. XII. 341, I propose... the name clinoclase, in allusion to the great obliquity between the optic axes, and its green color. 1853-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Clinoclase*, The crystals of clinoclase are hemihedral, and have a micaceous structure. 1850 *DANA Min.* 700 Clinoclase. 1882 *Ibid.* App. iii. 28 Clinocrocite. 1879 — *Man. Min.* 28 Clinohumite is monoclinic. 1882 — *Min.* App. iii. 28 Clinophosphate.

2. In other words: as *Clinobasial a.* = *clinorhombic*. *Clinodihedral a.* *sb.* the inclined axis in the monoclinic system of crystals; b. *adj.* pertaining to, or in the line of, this axis. *Clinohedral a.*, 'applied to forms of crystals in which the co-ordinate planes are not perpendicular among themselves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Clinopinacoid* [Gr. *πίναξ*, *πίναξ-ος* a board], one of the three principal planes in the monoclinic system, running parallel to the vertical and inclined axes. *Clinorhombic a.*, *-rhomboïd*, crystallizing in an oblique rhombic form, monoclinic.

1888 F. H. HATCH *Glass. Ternus Rocks, Monoclinic*... Synonyms, Clinobasial, Clinorhombic. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* x. 92 Cleavage parallel to the base and clinodagonal. *Ibid.* 93 The sectional plane almost coincides with the clinopinacoid. 1858 *THURGOOD Ugin* 43 Chloride of Sodium crystallizes in clinorhombic prisms of great lustre.

3. Also prefixed to certain crystallographic forms when in the monoclinic system, as *clino-dome*, *-prism*, *-pyramid*.

**Clinograph** (klei'noŋraf). [f. CLINO- + -GRAPH.] 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 472/3 The ingenious clinograph of Mr. MacGeorge—an instrument for ascertaining the deflection of a bore-hole.

**Clinographic** (klei'noŋrafik), *a.* [f. CLINO- + Gr. *γραφικ-ος* of writing or drawing; see -IO.] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing, in which the rays are assumed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection. In mod. Dicts.

**Clinoid** (klei'noïd), *a.* *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *clinoides*, f. Gr. *κλιν-η* bed; see -OID; cf. F. *clinoides*.] Resembling a bed; applied to the four processes or apophyses of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead, or from enclosing a quadrilateral space. (Littre.)

*Clinoid plate*, the posterior boundary of the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone. *Clinoid ridge, wall*, one of the two transverse vertical walls of cartilage before and behind the pituitary body in the cranium of embryo fowls.

1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 116 On the internal Surface of this Bone three Apophyses... are commonly described... which are called Clinoid, from their Resemblance to the Supporters of a Bed. 1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sc.* (c 1853) II. 77/2 Well defined... by the posterior clinoid processes. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 67 The clinoid plate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Clinoid*, Clinoid walls... are situated in front of the anterior termination of the notochord.

b. *subst.* = Clinoid process.

1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sc.* II. 86/2 The sella turcica is deep, and well defined by both the anterior and posterior clinoids.

**Clinometer** (klei'no-mī-tēr). [f. CLINO- + μέτρον measure.] A measurer of slopes and elevations.

1. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata or for determining the slope of cuttings, embankments, etc.; also for taking altitudes.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 222 The compass for measuring the bearings of the strata, and the clinometer for estimating their dip. 1869 *PHILLIPS Penn.* viii. 240 By an observation with our clinometer the height seemed greater. 1879 *LE COMTE Elem. Geol.* 176 A clinometer... The most convenient form is a pocket compass containing a pendulum to indicate the angle of dip.

2. Applied to various other instruments for measuring (a.) the angle of elevation of a rifle; (b.) the roll of a ship at sea; also (c.) 'a carpenter's tool for levelling up sills and other horizontal framing-timbers' (*Knight Dict. Mech.*).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug., Competitors may use the clinometer to take the angle of elevation... The clinometer may also be used to re-adjust the angle of elevation during trial. 1885 *LADY BRASSY The Trades* 18 The clinometer... having registered a roll of 50° to port and 40° to starboard on the night of the storm, declined to register any more.

**Clinometric** (klei'no-mē-trik), *a.* = next.



**Clinometrical** (klsinome'trikäl), *a.* [f. CLINO-METER + -ICAL + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or determined by the clinometer.  
1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 370 The perpetual rolling and tossing of the vessel had warned us that... the maximum clinometrical angle of the swing-table would ere long be reached.

2. *Min.* Pertaining to the measurement of oblique crystalline forms.

**Clinometry** (klsinome'tri). [f. CLINO- + -metry measuring.] The measurement of the inclination of strata. In mod. Dicts.

**Clinguant** (klɪŋkənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also *7* clinkant, -quant, -okant, -oant. [a. F. *clinguant* clinking, tinkling, pr. pp. of obs. *cliquer*, a. Du. *clinken* to clink, ring. Found in 15th c. in or *clinguant* gold in thin plates, leaf-gold.]

*A. adj.* Glittering with gold or silver, and hence with metallic imitations of these; tinselled, 'dressed in spangles' (J.).

1591 SILVESTER *Battail of Iury* 184 Hee doth not nicely prink in clinkant Pomp. But arm'd in Steel. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 10 The French, All Clinguant all in Gold, like Heathen Gods Shone downe the English. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid Mill* v. ii. A clinkant petticoat of some rich stuff, To catch the eye. 1635 BROOME *Sparagus Garden* iii. v. Courtiers Clinguant, and no counterfeit stuffe upon 'hem. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 200 A gentle Garb and decent Habit: yet... not Clinkant or Rich, since Gold lace, Rings or Jewels, hath not seldom rendered Travellers the prey of Braves and Murderers. 1696 SHADWELL *Vir. tuous* iii. i. Fine sparks... very clinkant, slight, and bright... make a very pretty show at first; but the Tinsel-Gentlemen do so tarnish in the wearing. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* 115 In 'clinkant gold' the sovereign sun walks round.

*b. fig.*  
1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inus Crt.* plays 1873 III. 110 Inure thy soldiers to hardnes, tis honorable, though not clinkant. 1688 SHADWELL *Medal* Ep. Ab. He has an easiness in Rime, and a knack at Versifying, and can make a slight thing seem pretty and clinkant.

*B. sb.* [Fr. *clinguant* was short for or *clinguant*, and originally meant real gold in leaf or thin plates, used for decorative purposes. Thence it was extended to imitations.]

1. Imitation of gold leaf; tinsel; Dutch gold.  
1661 RAY *N. C. Wds.* *Clinguant*, brass thinly wrought out into leaves. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 65/2 s. v. *Alloy*, Clinkant, same as yellow copper, Dutch gold.

2. Literary or artistic 'tinsel', false glitter.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 p. 5 l. 1. agree with Monsieur Boileau, that one Verse in Virgil is worth all the Clinkant or Tinsel of Tasso [*le clinkant du Tasse*]. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Poet.* (1786) III. 27 Lely supplied the want of taste with clinkant. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIX. 65 The worst portion of the silly bits of clinkant strung together, and called gems of beauty.

**Clint** (klɪnt), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *clynt*, *clynite*. [a. Da. and Sw. *klint* :- OSw. *klinter*, Icel. *kleitr*, rock. Cf. *CLET*.]

1. A hard or flinty rock; a hard rock projecting on the side of a hill or river, or in the bed of a stream; a part of a crag standing out between crevices or fissures.

12300 CURSOR *M.* 17590 (Cott.) *Pix* caith Ius sent into clinties and into clous To seke iessu. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1830 31t fand he cloun purge be clynt twa crasid gatis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) Introd. 8 The passage and stremes... full of crag and clint. 1845 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* VI. 1. 95 Nibbling out... every clint... up to the very teeth of the hard and sturdy grey clints.

2. *Curling.* A rough, coarse stone, always first thrown off... as being most likely to keep its place on the ice' (Jam.).

1769 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 116 (Jam.) 'Gainst the herd [he] Dang frae his clint a flaw.

+ **Clint**, *clent*, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* By-form or deriv. form of CLINK, clinch, clench.

(Were it not for the mod. dial. use, we might suspect misprint of *cl* for *h* in the quotations.)

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 226 It shall not bee amysse, to clynite or nayle them faste together. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 28 The 'Statute of Premeunire'... clinted [ed. (1845) ii. 206, clunched] the nail which now was driven in. 1661 *J. Wright Gloss.* *Clentid*, clenchid; applied to horse-shoes.

**Clinting**, *vbl. sb. rare*-. App. altered from *clinking*, ? to express a modified sound.

c 1850 THACKERAY *Peg of Limavaddy*, Mountains stretch'd around, Gloomy was their tinting, And the horse's hoofs Made a dismal clinting.

**Clintonite** (klɪntənəɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1828, after De Witt Clinton: see -ITE.] A variety (or a synonym) of *SEYBERTITE*.

1821 *Amer. Fynl. Sc.* XIX. 159 Dr. Torrey presented bronzite (Clintonite) from Orange Co. 1843 L. C. BECK *Min. N. Y.* p. 362 The name clintonite was given it by the discoverers in honor of De Witt Clinton. 1868 in DANA *Min.*

**Clinty** (klɪnti), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. CLINT *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of or characterized by clints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL 40 Cauld clinty clewis. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt. Rieky & Sandy* xi The clinty craigs. 1857 A. JEFFREY *Roxburghshire* i. 270 The country round full of clinty knolls.

+ **Clio** (klɔi'v). [Gr. *Κλειώ* (f. *κλει-ειν* to celebrate), proper name of the Muse of epic poetry and history; also of a sea-nymph, sister of Beroe (whence the zoological sense).]

1. *Zool.* A genus of pteropods found in the Arctic and Antarctic seas: see *quot.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. ix. 268 The Boreal Clio... has a gelatinous body, is defended by no shell, and affords food to the whales, etc.

2. *Astron.* The 84th minor planet or asteroid.

1867 LARDNER & DUNKIN *Handbk. Astron.* xv. 230 Clio... was first observed on the 25th of August, 1865, shining as a star of the tenth magnitude.

**Clip** (klɪp), *v.* 1. Forms: 1 *clippan*, (*clioppen*, *cliopen*), 2 -en, 3-4 *cluppe(n)*, 4 *clep(pe)*, 4-6 *clype*, *clyp*, *clepe*, 4-7 *clipp(e)*, (5 *clype*, *clyppe*), 4- *clip*. [OE. *clippan* weak vb. :- OTeut. type \**kluppan*: cf. OFris. *kleppa* in same sense ('cleppa and kessa' Richtshofen); North Fris. *klebin* to kiss (Johansen); also ON. *klippa* to 'clip', pinch, and Ger. *kluppe* 'barnacles, corn-tongs', OHG. *chluppa* tongs, clamp, split stick to grasp or hold. Outside Teutonic, Hildebrand in Grimm, s. v. *klaffer*, compares Lith. *glōbti* to embrace, and OSlav. *glōbnjati*, *glōbti* to be seized.]

1. *trans.* To clasp with the arms, embrace, hug. *arch. and dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 36 Clippende [*Rushev.* *cliopende*] wesa. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xxix. 13 Ða aras he togeanes and clypte hine. a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 He openeþ swa be moder hire eames hire leoue child for to cluppen. c 1300 *Behet* 288 Hi custen hem faste and clupte. c 1340 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 150 Hys fete... he cleppeþ, and swelvy kysspe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1169 He kiseth hire and clippeth hire ful ofte. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 343 A wulf was founde clippende the hedde of seynte Edmund. 1460 *Lybeaus Dis.* 578 That on held... A mayde yclepte yn hys ayme. c 1500 *Blk. Mayd Emlyn* in *Poet. Tracts* (1842) 27 Bycause he coude clepe hei, She called hym a whypee. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 229 Venus yonne, whom she doth clip and kisse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. vi. 29 Let me clip ye In Armes as sound, as when I wood'd in heart. a 1700 *Sedley Poems* Wks. 1732 I. 19 He like the Bear of Love, her Body Clips. c 1840 HOOD *Balloads*, 'What can an old man do', Love will not clip him. 1877 N. V. LINCOLN *Gloss. s.v.*, 'I seed 'em clippin' an cuddlin' one another agean th' pin-fold.'

*b. fig.*  
c 809 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 298 Des worldgylp... be he clippað & lufað. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* 67 We... studiously... clippe and in maner kyssye it [sin]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. ii. The warmer sunne... With fire cems clippin the wanton ground. 1819 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Sc.*, *Julian the Apost.* ii. Shall the grave Clip us for ever in its chilling arms.

*c. transf.* Said of amplexical leaves.  
1597 GERRARD *Herbal* i. cv. § 3. 174 Large leaves... clip-ping or embracing the stalk round about.

*d. with advb. or prep. complement.*

c 1340 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 932 She clippeth hyt up on here brest. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. ix. (1495) 763 Serpentes wrappeth and clyppeth themself together. c 1530 *Spirit. Comus.* F vij. That fynally I maye clyppe the to me.

*e. absol. and intr.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 173 in E. E. P. (to be 1862) 161 þilk monk þat clepþ best... Of him is hope... to seone uadir abbot. 1393 LANGE *P. P.* c. xxi. 464 Cluppe we in couenant and ech of ous cusse oper. 1586 FERRIS *Blas Gentry* 63 That wifre... which clepeth with her adulterer. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* Sabrina xxi. 3. I fast mine armes about her clipt did make. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 645 A swarm of Bees... a Bay-tree did attain, Where leg in leg they cleaped fast [*pedibus per mutua nexis*].

2. *trans.* To surround closely, encircle, encompass, 'hug'. Also with *about*, *in*.

c 823 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvii. 12 Ymbsellað sion and clyppað hie. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth.* De P. R. ii. iv. (1495) 37 Anguels... ben 500 clippeth wyth the habyte of vertues. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 36 The dreadful sea which cleaps the same [the Earth] about. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 2 As Amphitrite clips this Iland Fortunate. 1783 COWPER *Exp. postulation* 551 Von fair sea, That clips thy shores. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 154 A snake her forehead clips. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin v. v. (D.)*, The Northmen... clipped us round at Stoke.

3. To grip tightly, clutch, hold in a tight grasp.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1560 (Gr.) Heafodswima heortan clyppte. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 147 The mekill barge had nocht thaim clyppyt fast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xlii. 169 The happy goishalk, we se... The sylly dow... he clyppis at the last. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 319 When grace was done, The Bolle in hande she clipt. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* i. 100 The standard-plates... clip... the transom. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moors.* i. 298 Some soft yellow stuff, that... clipped her tight (in the form of a jacket) round the waist.

*absol.* 1377 LANGE *P. P.* B. xvii. 188 Powere hem failleth To cluche or to claue, to clyppe or to holde. 1766 COLERIDGE *Destiny Nations*, The air clipp'd keen, the night was fang'd with frost.

**Clip** (klɪp), *v.* 2 [ME. *clippen*, at first northern, and prob. a. ON. *klippa* (Norw., Sw. *klippa*, Da. *klippe*) in this sense. In same sense also LG. has *klippen* (Schütze), Fris. (Wangeroo), *klip-pen*, N.Fris. *klappen*, *kleppen*. The ON. and LG. *klippa*, *klippen*, was prob. identical with LG. *klippen* to make a sharp sound, cited under *CLIP* *v.* 1, the application being transferred, as in *clack*, *click*, *clink*, *clink*, *clap*, from the sound to associated sharp actions; senses 6, 7, and *CLIP* *sb.* 2, show that the notion of cutting is not inseparable from the word. There may also have been onomatopoeic influence: in the utterance of *clip*, as of *snip*, there is a cut-short effect, which aptly suits the act.]

1. *trans.* To cut with scissors or shears, often with the notion of making trim and tidy. Also, *b.* To cut or snip (a part) away, off, out, from.  
c 1200 ORMIN 4206 To clippenn swa be canepes shapp. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 Out he clippeth... Her tunge with a paire of sheers. c 1532 DUNNIS in *Palgr.* (1854) 956 To clyppe heares, *konser*. c 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 37 All heades shall be shaven, and all beards clipped [1611 *clipt*] off. 1608 SHAKS. *Pier.* (Globe) v. iii. 74 This ornament... will I clip to form. 1628 BOLTON *Florio* ii. xv. 125 The matrons clip the haire of their heads to make coidge for engins. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 404 God, twice as it were... clip the treasures of the Temple with the cisers. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Dress up... your Strawberry Beds, clipping away all their Runners. 1709 STELLER *Tatler* No. 112 p. 2 [He] clipped the Wings... of his innocent Captives. 1830 [He] clipped the Wings... of his high-flying Arbitrary King. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* Ref. II. 339 If he could not succeed in clipping the wings of his restless neighbour. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 10 To clip the wings of our conceit.

2. *spec.* To cut the hair off; to poll.  
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 140 Wel koude he laten blood and clippe and shaue. c 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 95 3e schal not... clip be hed in to round. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvi. 5 No man shall clippe or shaue himself for them. 1686 J. ST. JAMES *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 39 They are brought to the Monastery, and then washed, clipped, and shaved. 1859 J. LEPSON *Brittany* viii. 131 Hair-merchants... travel through the country, clipping the heads of the peasant-girls.

3. *spec.* To shear (sheep); to cut off (their fleece or wool).

c 1200 ORMIN 1189 Þe shep onlof Meocliþ, þatt mann itt clippeth. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 19 Laban was gon to the sheep that shulden be clippid. 1485 *Act i. Rh.* III. c. 8 § 14 The same Wool... [shall] be as it is clipped. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 44 Yf your shepe be newe clypped. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug.* *Cities of God* 516 Like a lamb when it is clipped, he [i.e. Christ] was silent. 1842 BRICHOF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 128 The price is... expected to fall... as soon as the flocks are clipped.

*absol.* c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 1164 Toles forto gelde and clype and shere. 1641 *Best Farn.* Bks. (1861) 20 A faire day the day before he clippe, that the wool may bee dry. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 149 Women were sitting close under the wall, also clipping.

*b. to yield on being clipped.*  
1879 WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Tech.* *Ednc.* IV. 2381 There were... sheep in the pen that would clip as much or more wool.

4. *spec.* To mutilate (current coin) by fraudulently paving the edges.  
1494 FABYAN *vii.* 386 The Kynges coyne... was clypped and washed in suche wyse that it was thereby wonderfully mynyshed. 1568 GRAIOT *Chron.* II. 126 There should be no deceipt used by diminishing or clipping y<sup>e</sup> same. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2352/4 Such as clip and deface His Majesty's Coyne. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 620 To clip the coin was one of the... most profitable kinds of fraud.

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1508 BARCLAY *Skye of Polys* (1874) II. 222 In theyr wretched ryches to abounde, They clyp, they coyne. a 1734 *North Lanes* II. 241 A fellow was accused for clipping. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 623 The practice of clipping.

5. *fig.* To cut short, curtail, diminish.  
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 603 *Hol. Iudas*, I am, yclipped Machabeus. *Dim.* Iudas Machabeus clipt, is plaine Iudas. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cens.* 66 He pares, and clips the Scripture. 1858 CARLILE *Frede. Gt.* (1865) I. ii. iv. 66 Pfalz must be reinstated, though with territories much clipped.

*b. spec.* To cut (words) short; to omit by indistinct or hurried utterance syllables and parts of words; to pronounce imperfectly.  
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not clipping the syllables, not skippyng any words. 1642 J. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* ii. vii. 99 He [the Drunkard] shall lipse and clip his English. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 81 He was pretty far overcome by the Champagne, for he clipped the Queen's English. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* ii. xxvi. (1885) 291 Clipping her words in her vehemence.

*c. absol. and intr.*  
1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 76 Why pilfer you from my words? Why clip you? 1876 *Whistly Gloss.* s.v., The day begins to clip. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v. *Clip*, 'The days clip off sorely; we shall hear winter here afore we know where we are.

6. *intr.* To move the wings rapidly; to fly rapidly. Also to *clip it*. *arch.*  
1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. O yee blessed Muses!... Whose truest lovers never clip with age. 1655 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. xii. (1718) 173 If she springs away The wings of vengeance clip as fast as they. *Ibid.* v. xiii. (D.) How I would spring from earth, and clip away. 1666 DRAYTON *Ann. Mirab.* 86 Some falcon... flies at check and clips it down the wind. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 115 Wavy motion as, on wings unfurled, A seraph clips Empyrean.

7. *intr. (colloq.)* To move or run quickly. Cf. *cut*.

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7. *intr. (colloq.)* To move or run quickly. Cf. *cut*.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 281 He clipped into the water with the speed of light. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 46 He sees steam-bog a clipper in him like mad. 1843-4 — *Sam Slick in Eng.* viii. (Bartlett), I ran all the way, right down as hard as I could clip.

† **Clip**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* Also 5 *clyppen*, *cleppen*. [Cf. OFris. *klippa*, *kleppa* to ring (a bell), LG. *klippen* to sound, resound, Efris. *klippen* to clink, etc., Ger. dial. *klippen* to yelp:—orig. type *klip* (*p*), f. root *klip* (*p*), in ablaut relation to \**klap* (*p*): see CLAP and CLEAVE *v.*] To clink, to ring (a bell). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Cleppyn or clynchyn (PYNSON 1499, clippyn or clynchyn), *Tunio*. Clepyng (MS. 1490 clepyng or clynchyn of a bell).—Clynchyn *supra* in clippyn.

† **Clip**, *v.* 4 [Erroneously curtailed from CLIPS *v.*, the final *s* being taken as inflexional. So Efris. *klip*, *klips*.] = ECLIPSE.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 426 The clere Sune neuer clippit out of course yet, But whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. 1480 *Robt. Dyrall* (1798) 21 The cloudes had in clypped [in Hazl. *E. P. Poetry* I. 238 *v*-clypped] the sunne of grace. 1549 *Compt. South.* vi. 56 The sounne is maid obscure til vs quhen it clips.

**Clip** (klip), *sb.* 1. Forms: 5-6 *clipp(e)*, 6 *clyp*, 6-*clip*. [f. CLIP *v.* 1.]

† 1. An embrace. *Obs.*

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 180 Cards, dice, kiss, clip, and so forth. 1581 *SINCEY Astr. & Stella* (1622) 537 Not vnde to frozen clips. a 1683 *OLDHAM Poet. IVks.* (1686) 120 If her fond clip With loose embraces oft his Neck surround.

2. That which clips or clasps; an instrument or device which clasps or grips objects tightly and so holds them fast, c. g. A grappling-iron; an appliance for suspending a pot, that has no ball, by its ears or cleats; in *Fishing*, a gaff or cleck (*Sc.*); in *Carriages*, the embracing-strap which connects the spindles and axle; in *Parriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of the toe of a horse-shoe, which clasps the front of the hoof; a spring-holder for letters or papers, etc. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 855 Athir [ship] othir festynyt with clippys keyn. 1559 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1835) 183 In the kitchen... three yron crookes... three paire of yron clips. 1594 *Churchman. Acc. Shrewsbury Abbey* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Three clypes of iron for settyng to the newe pylpitt vid. 1737 in Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 52 (Jam.) May be your pot may need my clips. 1792-9 *Statist. Acc. Moray* VII. 557 (Jam.) Long iron hooks, here called clips, are used for catching the fish. 1801 W. FULTON *Carriages* 102 A clip... is placed over the axle-tree, and secures it in the bed to which it is bolted, and is also used for other purposes. 1831 *YOUATT Horse* xxi, Clips are... necessary on the shoes of all heavy horses. 1854 J. HOGG *Mitros.* i. ii. 36 A spring clip for holding the objects under examination. 1865 J. G. BERTMAN *Harvest Sea* v. (1873) 114 A landing-clip or gaff, such as is used in salmon-fishing, is useful. 1881 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Clip, a clamp of iron perforated at each end... applied as a bandage to a weak or fractured part of an implement. 1888 W. RYD *Records*, etc. 13 Clips like music-boxes with springs at the back... are better than a loose portfolio.

b. *Croquet*. A marker which may be clasped on a particular hoop to indicate it.

1872 R. PRIOR *Croquet* 49 Sets... without a cross-bar to the pegs to fix a clip upon. 1875 J. HEATH *Croquet Player* 23 The best clips... are made with a spring, so that the player has only to release his hold, and the clip, closing, fastens itself on the hoop.

c. *transf. and fig.* 1676 *GREW Anat. Plants* iv. i. 1. 83 Of every pair of Leaves, the half of one is reciprocally received between the two halves of another, and may therefore be called the cleep. 1877 G. SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 10 Feb. 113 The peculiar clip which keeps the characters of a novel together.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, with the sense 'that has, or acts as, a clip'; as in *clip-drum*, *-lense*, *-washer*; *clip-hook*, a hook closing with a clip or spring (cf. CLIPPER, CLEVIS *2b*); *clip-plate*, the axle-hand of a wheel.

1861 *Times* 11 July, A simple... eight-horse engine... stationed at one corner of a field, with a \*clip drum on a separate pair of carriage wheels placed beside. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 129 \*Clip hooks for the tack to hook to. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* vi. 45 This \*clip-lens is... better than a watch-maker's eye-glass. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 3 July, A 12-inch shell... struck the 15-inch portion of the target... damaging a \*clipwasher, and breaking a 21-inch bolt.

**Clip** (klip), *sb.* 2 [f. CLIP *v.* 2.]

1. *pl.* Shears (esp. for wool). 1681 *Inv. in Biggar & House of Fleming* (1866) 63 Ane pair of clips 20/. 1794 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1793) II. 181 A pair of clips, a graip, a flail. 1782 *BURNS Poor Maillie's Elegy* vi, A bonnier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips.

2. That which is clipped or cut: a clipping. 1863 *ATKINSON Provinc. Danby*, A short piece cut off; c. g. a pattern of cloth or calico.

b. *spec.* The whole quantity of wool shorn in any place, or in one season.

a 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'Farmer A. had but a very moderate clip this year.' 1845 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manusf.* II. 94 The clip of 1827 is large. 1867 *Times* 18 Nov. 7/4 Every prospect of an abundant clip.

3. An act of clipping or shearing. a 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clip*, the act of shearing. 1885 *Birmingham Daily Post* 5 Jan. 6/6 Higher prices must naturally be expected between the end and the next clip. *Mod. collig.* I've just been having a clip at the barber's.

4. A smart blow, stroke, or 'cut'. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xxvi, The master fires... and hits the cat a clip on the neck. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 89 He made a pull at the old fashioned sword... and drawin it out he made a clip at him. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*,

*Clip*, a blow or stroke. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Clip*, a blow or stroke with the hand; as 'He hit him a clip'.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *clip-mark* sb.; *clip-marked*, *-winged* adjs.; *clip-collector*, one who collects for customers newspaper cuttings upon any special subject; *clip-house*, a clipping-house (q.v.); *clip-shears* (*Sc. dial.*), an earwig.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1/1 Messrs. Curteis, the clip collectors. 1567 *Acts Yas. VI* (1814) 45 (Jam) That \*clip-houssis [ed. 1597, § 19 clipping-housses] be maid within evyry burcht quhair neid requitis. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 426/8 A \*clip Mark N. A. on each side her Rump. 1683 *Ibid.* No. 1859/8 A brown Gelding... \*Clip-marked with I. D. upon both his Buttocks. 1560 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 152 A \*clip-wing'd Griffin, and a moulten Raven.

† **Clip**, *a. Obs.* [Possibly related to CLIP *v.* 2 (Cf. *clean* and *clink* = 'completely', in *S. Chesh. Gloss.* 1887.)] In the phrase *clip and clean* = Efris. *klip un klär* (see Doornkaat-Koolman II. 267), with the somewhat vaguely defined sense of 'Trim, ship-shape, in proper order, ready'.

1710 W. MATHER *Fug. Man's Comp.* (1727) 75 Take the first, second, or third Quils in the Wing of a Goose or Raven (those that are round, clip and clean, are the best).

**Clip-a-clip, clip-clip.** Imitations of sounds of alternating rhythm.

1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* II. xviii. 169 Thy slippers make a clip-a-clip. 1884 *ANSTEX Giant's Robe* xxix, From the streets below came up the constant roll of wheels and clip-clop of hoofs from passing broughams.

**Clipper**, *occ. ME.* spelling of *slipper*, *slippery*.

**Clipped, clipt** (klipt), *ppl. a.* [f. CLIP *v.* 2 + -ED.] Cut as with shears or scissors, cut short, *spec.* having the hair or wool shorn, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clippyd, *Intonsus*. 1571 *GOLDING Cokem on Ps. vi.* 4 This clipped mare of speche. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1549/4 Stollen or strayed... a Black Mare... a clippedd mark on both Buttocks. 1729 W. WOOD *Surv.* Trade 346 If the Mint should Coin clip'd Money. 1788 *Ld. AUCTIONEER* (1862) II. 77 Straight alleys and clipped hedges. 1807 *CARREE Par. Reg.* III. 253 A clipt French puppy. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 133 Jeremy Taylor... compels his clipped fancy to the conventional discipline of prose.

**Clipper** (klipar), [f. CLIP *v.* 2 + -ER.]

1. One who clips; *spec.* a sheep-shearer. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa. liii.* 7 As a lomb before the clipperer itself he shal become dounb. 1567 *Act 1 Yas. VI* (1597) § 19 The clipper (of false money) to have a penny of ilk pound. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (1856) 21 An ordinary clipper will... clippe threescore, or threescore and tenne, sheeps in a day. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Conclous., Clippers of Regal Power, and shavers of the Laws. 1863 *P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 149 Platers, iveters, drillers, clippers.

† b. A hair-dresser or barber. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyppare, *tonsor*, *tonsatrix*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A Clipper, *tonsor*.

2. *spec.* One who clips coin; cf. CLIP *v.* 2. 4.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 238 Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 176 Fals money makers and clepars of money. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. i. 246 It is no English Treason to cut French Crownes, and to morrow the King himself will be a Clipper. 1601 *LOCKER Money Wks.* 1727 II. 93 Whilst clip'd Money passes, Clippers will certainly be at Work. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 404 Five persons... were carried... to York Castle, on suspicion of being clippers and coiners. 1884 A. GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newcastle* 105 Three other clippers... were found to be in possession of £400 in clippings.

b. *fig.* 1636 *ABR. WILLIAMS Holy Table* (1637) 90 Speak truth... and shame the Divell; for he is the old Clipper of speeches. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. i. Utters of forged tales, coiners of scandal; and clippers of reputation.

3. That which clips, applied to various clipping or cutting instruments, e. g. a reaping or pruning hook, and in *pl.* scissors, shears, etc. (see *quots.*).

1578 *LYTE Doleyns* in. lxxxiii. 436 A yellowe flower... in the middle whereof ye may see a thing like to a little clipper. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Clipper*, a machine for clipping hair... especially used for horses. 1876 *Whitely Glass*, *Clippers*, scissors. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 148 The women... clipped them [the sheep]... with huge scissors or clippers.

4. One who or that which clips, moves swiftly, or scuds along; (cf. CLIP *v.* 2. 7). a. A swift horse. (Sometimes more indefinitely, as in c.)

1840 *HOOD Kilmamegg* xcii, Away she gallops... faster than Turpin's ride to York, On Bess, that notable clipper. 1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate* Cov. iv, What a clipper that horse is! 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* v. 38 No one will ever know what a clipper she is till they see her over a steep-lechase course.

b. A fast-sailing vessel; one with sharp, forward-raking bows and masts raking aft: 'formerly chiefly applied to the sharp-built raking schooners of America, and latterly to Australian passenger-ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xiii, She must be a clipper as catches us! 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (L.), *Clipper*... a sharp-built vessel whereof the stem and stern-post, especially the former, have a great rake... This kind of bow is termed a *clipper* bow, and a vessel so built a *clipper*, or clipper-built vessel. 1862 *SMILES Engineers* viii. ix. II. 407 Aberdeen clippers became famous. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 223/3 The first clipper... was the *Rainbow*... built about the year 1843... for the China trade.

c. *slang.* Applied in praise to a person or thing excellent or first-rate of its kind. Cf. CLIPPING *ppl. a.* 2. b.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xvi. (1853) 125, I never saw your equal [Beck], and I've met with some clippers in my time. 1854 — *Newcomes* I. 124 Wasn't Reynolds a clipper! ... And wasn't Rubens a brick? 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Clipper*... applied... as a term of encomium to a handsome woman... Anything showy or first-rate. 1876 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Clipper*, a clever person. 'A clipper at talking'.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 4) *clipper-bow*, *-builder*, *-built*; also *clipper-ship* = CLIPPER 4 b; *clipper-sled*, a sledge built for rapid travelling.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 A small, 'clipper-built brig. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Clipper*, *Clipper-built*, Sharp and fast; low in the water; rakish. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 Superbly modelled craft, whose lines would have made the old Baltimore \*clipper-builders green with envy. 1853 *Ann. Reg.* 130 These fast vessels have received the name of \*clipper-ships'. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea xxx. § 817 It is these winds and waves which... have enabled the modern clipper-ship to attain a speed... at first... considered fabulous. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/2 A large... sled... twice as wide and twice as long as your \*clipper-sled.

**Clipper** (kli'par), [f. CLIP *v.* 1 + -ER.] He who or that which clips or clasps; in *pl.* = *clipp-hook*, in CLIP *sb.* 1. 3.

1851 *Coal-trade Ternus Northumb.* § D. 15 Clippers, the hook used, in sinking, to attach the rope to the corf, when... required to be sent to the surface, or down the pit.

**Clipper-clapper, a.** [f. CLIPPER + CLAPPER; the effect of reduplication becoming an accessory to the combined senses.] Of the nature of a clapper that goes quickly.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 38 Half a thousand little clipper-clapper tongues.

**Clipping** (kli'pin), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. CLIP *v.* 1 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Clapsing, embracing.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleschliche bohtes... egges be to brud-lac & to weres clippunge. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccl.* iii. 5 Time of clippung and time to ben maid afor fro clippungus. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 A ryng... with clippung of ij handes, siluir & gilt. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Embrassement, a colling, a clippung. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* (1721) III. 104 Kissing and clippung. 1862 *SIR H. TAYLOR St. Clement's Eve* v. ii, Is this a time for clippings and embracings?

**Clipping, vbl. sb. 2 [f. CLIP *v.* 2.] The action of cutting with (or as with) shears or scissors.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Clyppynge, *tonsura*. 1460 *CAR-GRACE Chron.* 104 The Jewis... were also accused of clipping of money. 1560 *1st Bk. Discl. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1836) 82 The clipping of their crownes. 1589 *L'appeu. Hatchel* B ii, Which made his eares quake for feare of clipping. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 160 The silver coin of this kingdom was miserably debased by clipping. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* viii. 160 Successive clippings away of the Supreme Authority. 1885 *SAUNDERS in Academy* 21 Nov. 337/4 Clipping [of horses]... was only introduced from the Continent about 1825.

2. The product of this action, a small piece clipped off, a cutting, paring, shaving; a shred of cloth, a portion pared from a coin, etc.

1461-83 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 71 His parte of the clippings and fees. 1579 G. HARVY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 61 The voutesynge me by the next carrier... the clippings of your thishonorable mustachyoes. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/4 Convicted of having Clippings and Clipping-Tools found in his House. 1866 *Reader* 27 July 684 His clippings from popular writers. 1884 [See CLIPPER<sup>1</sup> a.] 1885 *Mauch. Ex-ant.* 21 Oct. 5/6 The tin clippings are wastefully thrown into the river.

3. *Comb.* † clipping-house, (a) a barber's-shop; (b) a house in which false coin was destroyed by being clipped; clipping-shears (see *quot.*); clipping-time, (a) the time of sheep-shearing; (b) the nick of time. (*Sc.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 A \*Clippynge howse, *tonsorinm*. 1567 *Act 1 Yas. VI* (1597) § 19 Ordanes the Provost and Bailies... to make sufficient clipping houses. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1740 Laban ferde to nimen kep, In \*clipping time to hise sep. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (1856) 2 From lambinge time... till clipping time, which is aboute midsummer, they are called gimmer lambs. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxi, I wad liket weel, just to have come in at the clipping-time, and gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1800 *WONDSEW. Michael* 174 That large old oak... Chosen for the shearer's covert from the sun, Thence... call'd the \*Clipping Tree'. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \*Clipping-shears, shears for clipping horses, having a guard which gages the length of hair.

**Clipping** (kli'pin), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. CLIP *v.* 1 + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Clapsing, embracing.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 92 He... runnes, and takes her in his clipping arubes. 1590 *MANSTON Soc. Villanerie* 1. Proem. 171 Let others sing, of clipping loves.

**Clipping** (kli'pin), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. CLIP *v.* 2.] That clips, or cuts with shears; that flies or moves fast.

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. ii. (1718) 194 The pinions of a clipping dove. 1854 *DICKENS Bleak* Ho. ix, I only wish I had the command of a clipping privateer. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 151 With clipping tongue.

b. *slang.* Excellent, first-rate.

1861 *THACKERAY Philip* iv, What clipping girls there were in that barouche. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Clipping*, excellent, very good.

Hence *Clippingly* *adv.*, in a clipping manner. 1849 *LYTTON Arthur* vi. xxiii, It was sublime to see such polished sheers go clippingly. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quadrant* iii. 38 His cognomen... was Jack Ketch; a nickname he pronounced so clippingly that it sounded not unlike his real one.

† **Clips(e, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *clipes*, 4 *clips*, 4-6 *clips*, *clyps(e)*, 4-7 *clipses*, 5-6 *clyppe*, *-us*, *-es*, 5-6 *clippis*, *-ys*, 6 *clippis*. An apthetic form of *ECLIPSE sb.*, formerly common. [So Efris. *klips* and *klip sb.*]**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 (Cott.) Pe clips (Goth. *esclēpis*) in son & moine. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 135 Pls clips bat closteh now be sonne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2052 Pe son of heuen lost has e clarie & hys cleyys sufers. 1558 *Phaer Eneid* iii. GJ. Coribantes beat their brasse the moone from clips to cure. 1612 *Shelton Quir.* ii. iv. 1. 80 He wold tell us. the Clipse of the Sun and the Moon.

† **Clips(e, v. Obs.** Aphetic form of *ECLIPSE* v. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Pe mone lacke here ly3te and is clipsid [1495 clypsyd, 1535 clypsed]. 1581 T. Howell *Denises* (1879) 197 The sonne .. Whose clipped light, hath turnde our shyne to shade.

† **Clipsi, a. Obs. rare.** [f. *clips*, *ECLIPSE* + -Y.] Under eclipse, dark.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5352 Love .. Now is faire, and now obscure. Now bright, now clipsi of manere.

**Clipsome** (klipsəm), a. rare. [f. *CLIP* v. + -some.] Fit to be clasped or embraced.

1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* i. 20 A clipsome waist. 1822 *Blackiv. Mag.* XI. 722 It may be said of them, 'with their clipsome waists', that they belong to the Cockney school.

**Clipster, noun-vul.** A female clipper. 1878 *Elphinston tr. Martial* ii. xvii. 96 She does not clip, you say? What's braver, if not a clipster, she's a shaver.

**Clipst**: see *CLIPPED*, ppl. a.

† **Clipstic, Obs.** Aphetic form of *ECLIPSTIC*.

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. v. He meuth under the clyptik lyne. — *Bochas* ii. Prol. (1554) 402, Their fame is shrouded under y' clyptike lyne.

**Clique** (klīk). Also g. *ollique*, *click*. [Recent a. F. *clique*, not in Cotgr., but quoted by Littré as 15th c. in sense 'noise, clicking sound', f. *cliquer* to click, clack, clap. Littré says that in the modern sense it is originally the same as *claque* band of claqueurs. (This word has no derivative in French; in English it has originated many.)]

A small and exclusive party or set, a narrow coterie or circle: a term of reproach or contempt, applied generally to such as are considered to associate for unworthy or selfish ends, or to small and select bodies who arrogate supreme authority in matters of social status, literature, etc.

1711 *Puckle Club* (1837) 30 And from the black art of selling bear-skins arrived to be one of the Cliques. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 320 The little spirit of a click, or party. 1833 *Coleridge Lett.* 8 July, I don't call the London exclusive clique the best English society. 1833 *Lytton Eng. & English* ii. i. (1840) 253. 1835 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 225 Choose well your set; our feeble nature seeks the aid of Clubs, the countenance of Cliques. 1862 *Shirley Nugge Critica* 478 The sectarianism of a religious clique.

b. Comb., as *clique-securing*.

1857 *Toulm. Smith Parish* 137 The vicious and clique-securing device of one-third going out each year.

Hence **Cliquequod**, *cliquish* influence or power.

**Cliqueless** a., without or not belonging to a clique. **Cliquey**, the action or conduct of a clique. **Cliqueomania**, **Cliqueomaniac** (see quot.).

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 73/1 Cliquerie, in all its lurking places, was subsidized. a 1873 *Lytton Ken. Chillingly* viii. v. (Hoppe), Heaping additional scorn upon all who are cliqueless. 1879 *Baring-Gould Germany* II. 330 The small States are the haunts of egoism and cliqueism. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 171 This cliqueomania—this notion that a band of fiendish brethren were leagued against him. *Ibid.* 171/2 The cliqueomania will sometimes gravely inform his confidant of the exact names of the members of the clique.

**Clique, v. colloq.** [f. prec.] To combine in, or act as, a clique. Hence, **Cliquet** (klīkt), ppl. a., 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 5/4 He .. rose from the position of a mere woodcarving workman, and was not a little cliquet against by the regular students. 1885 *Gracerville* (Minnesota) *Transcript* 3 Jan. 6/5 Indian corn has been higher, under cliquet holding of light stocks.

**Cliquet**, obs. form of *CLICKET*.

**Cliquish** (klīkʃ), a. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Savouring of a clique or cliques.

1853 *Lytton Self-Improv.* Introd. 7 To be Denominational is, in my opinion, to be cliquish instead of brotherly.

188. *Countries of World* (Cassell) IV. 32 The .. English community hangs together after a cliquish fashion.

Hence, **Cliquishness**.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 730 With all the offensive cliquishness of Holland House. 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 779 Dissatisfied with .. the cliquishness of the ruling power, [they] have retired from the club.

**Cliquism** (klīkiz'm). Also *cliqueism*. [f. *CLIQUE* + -ISM.] The spirit, principles, and methods, of a clique; party exclusiveness, cliquishness.

1854 W. Wills *Hist. Parl. Cent.* 264 The corporations, in which the rancour of sectarian exclusiveness was added to the corruption of official cliquism. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 678 The smaller the cliques the more rigid the cliquism. 1884 A. Forbes *Chinese Gordon* v. 140 British India is a network of cliquism and favoritism.

**Cliquy, -ey** (klīki), a. [f. *CLIQUE* + -Y.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, cliques.

1876 *World* V. No. 110. 20 That Cowes is not what it used to be; that it is becoming so 'cliquy'. 1881 *Ethel Coxon Basil* P. I. 199 Artistic and literary society of the more 'cliquy' nature. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/4 Club committees, which are usually the cliquiest of cliques.

**Clisch-clash** (klī'klesh). [A reduplicate formation from *CLASH* v., capable of being used for various parts of speech.]

1. The reciprocal or alternate clash of weapons, hence to go *clisch-clash*.

1597 *Barton Miseria Mavillia* ii. The Spears flew in

pieces, then went the Swordes 'clish clash'. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 481 (R.) The drums went downe—dun downe, the fluits fit file, fit file. The weapons clish-clash.

2. *Sc.* Idle gossip, scandal. Also attrib. 1807-17 *Tannahill Poet.* 17hs. (1846) 68 Sic clish-clash cracks. 1808-79 in *JAMESON*.

**Clisch-ma-claver** (klīf'māklāv'vər), sb. *Sc.* [formed app. with allusion to *clish-clash* and *claver*, with echoic associations.] Gossip, foolish talk.

1728 *Ramsay Advice to Mr. — on Marriage*, This method's ever thought the braver Than either cuffs, or clish-ma-claver. 1794 *Burns Let. G. Thomson* 19 Oct., Don't .. have any clishmaclaver about it among our acquaintances. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 262 Her clishmaclavers about the Forty five.

Hence **Clisch-ma-claver** v., to gossip.

1821 *Galt Sir A. Wylie* i. 109 [Jam.] To keep me clish-ma-clavering when I should be taking my pick.

**Clister**, var. of *CLYSTER*.

**Clit** (klīt), a. [possibly orig. = *clit*, pa. ppl. of *CLITCH*, in senses 4-6.] Close.

† a. of the atmosphere. *Obs.*

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* ii. The dayes more daikishe are, More shorte, colde, moyste, and stormy cloudy clit.

b. *dial.* of unleavened or doughy bread, of soil that wants loosening.

1579 *Grose Prov. Gloss.* s.v., I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be clit. 1864 E. Capern *Devon Province*, *Clit*, close, heavy; applied to bread which has not heaved with the yeast. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clit*, applied to bread or pudding when it is doughy or heavy, also to soil when .. caked and adhesive through rain.

**Clit-bur**. [f. *CLITE* + *BUR*: cf. *CLOT-BUR*.]

1851-60 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, *Clit-Bur*, a common name for the *Arctium Lappa*. [Not in Britten & H.]

**Clitch** (klītʃ), v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *clyce(e)an*, 4-5 *clycchen*, 5 *clicoche(n)*, 6- *clitch*. Pa. f. (1 *clychte*), 4 *clichte*, 5 *clychte*, 6 *clitchead*. Pa. ppl. 1 *clycht*, 4 *clicht*, 5 *clycht*, 6 *clitchead*. (1 *clycht*, 5 *clicht*, 6 *clitchead*, (-ed), 6 *clight(e)*. [OE. *clyce(e)an* corresponds to an O.Tent. type \**klukjan*. For ulterior etymology, see *CLUTCH*.]

† 1. *trans.* To crook or bend; to incurve (the fingers), close (the hand), clench (the fist). *Obs.*

c 1005 *Liber Scintillarum* 99 Na sy astreht hand þin to niman, heo sy to syllene gecliht. c 1050 *Indicia Monast.* in *Techner's Zeitschr.* II. 128 Clyce pine fingras, swilce þu bleornn niman wille. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 The honde hyghte Palma when the fynghes ben streyghte out and fyste when they ben clyghte in [*Mod. MS. clight*]. *Ibid.* vi. lvi. 270 Ciragra .. in the hondes .. maketh theym drye and clyghted [*Mod. MS. clight*] and cloyd and vmyghty to be openyd. 1572 *Bosswell's Armorie* ii. 119 b, The fiste .. because the fingers be clyghte in. 1574 *Hellwies Gueuara's Fane. Ep.* (1584) 145 He .. clitche his fist, turned his head, gnashed w<sup>th</sup> his teeth.

† 2. *intr.* To crook, bend a joint, crouch. *Obs.*

a 1300 O. E. *Legends* (Horst) 1875 192 (Matz.) Upe here ton heo seten iclyht. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xx. 120 The fynghes þat freo beo to folden and to clychen.

† 3. *trans.* To seize and pull in as with a claw or crook, to *CLERK*. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Mary & Cross* 427 in *Leg. Road* 145 Mony folk into helle he clithe.

b. To take up (water, etc.) with a shallow vessel. Cf. *CLEACH*.

1632 *Holland Cyrrupedia* 4 He hath an earthen pot wherewith to clitch up water out of the .. river.

4. To hold tightly in a clutch or grasp.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1655 Pat watz clejt clos in his hert. † a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1843-7) 115 A yonge childe in her armes clyghte. *Ibid.* (1847) ii. 286 In covetousnes my harte was clyghte. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clitch*, to clutch, to grasp tightly.

5. To make fast, to fasten; in mod. dial. to stick (things) to or together.

a 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 858 A clyket hit [i. e. þe wyket] clejt clos hym byhynde. a 1400 *Mary & Cross* 420 in *Leg. Road* 145 Cros, when Crist on þe was clit. 1863 *From a correspondence*, Used in the Western Counties .. as 'clitch these papers', i. e. gum them together. A native of N. Devon 'has heard an old woman, admiring a lady's riding, say "There! her looks as if her was clitched to her saddle!"

6. *intr.* 'To stick, to adhere; to become glutinous or thick. *Devon*' (Halliwell).

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1692 Hit clygt togeder.

**Clitching**, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING.]

† 1. Crooking, bending (of a joint). *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* v. lviii. (1495) 172 In clytch-ynge and bendynge and stretchynge of members. *Ibid.* xviii. ix. 763 What fysshes do .. wyth drawynge and clytch-ynge [*MS. Bodl. clitchynge*] of fynnes; and foules and birdes with clytchynge and spredynge of wynges.

2. Making fast; sticking. *dial.*

**Clite** (klīt). [A parallel form to *CLITE*, *CLOTE*, Cf. also OE. *clite*, expl. by Cockayne *Leachdoms*, as 'colts-foot'.] † 1. The burdock. ? *Obs.*

1597 *GERARDE Herball, Supp. Table*, *Clite* is Lappa.

2. The Cleavers or Goose-grass.

1847-79 *HALLIWELL*, *Clite* (goosegrass), in use in Oxfordshire. 1899 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. County* 185 The clite grows with great rapidity, and climbs up into the hedge.

[[**Clitellum** (klīt'eləm). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. L. *clitell-*, a pack-saddle.] The raised band encircling the body of earth-worms towards the middle.

1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 126 f. s. v. *Lumbricus*, At the season of reproduction, the clitellum .. becomes .. a highly important agent. 1855 *OWEN Invertebr. An.* xii, Between the thirtieth

and fortieth segments .. is .. the clitellum. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. An.* v. 225 The eggs .. are laid in chitinous cocoons or cases .. probably secreted by the clitella.

**Clithe**. ? *Obs.* [OE. *clīpae* Epinal Gl. = *clifae* Erf., *clibe* Corpus 'lappa': cf. next, and *CLYDE*. Related forms are Ger. *klitte*, *klette*.]

1597 *GERARDE Herball, Supp. Table*, *Clithe* is the Burdock.

**Clithers**. Also 6 *clitheren*, 9 *dial.* *cllder*, -s (klāidəz). [App. f. an OE. vb. *clidan* (whence *at clidende* 'adhaerentem', in 9th c. Bede Glosses, Sweet O.E.T. 181) to stick. Cf. also OE. *clith-wyrt* 'glossed *Rubia minor*' (Cockayne, *Lechd.*)]

Another name of the plant *Clivers* or *Cleavers*.

1597 *GERARDE Herball, Supp. Table of Eng. Names* (gathered [partly] from the mouths of plaine and simple Countre people) *Clitheren* is Goosegrass or Clivers. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Clider*, goosegrass. Var. *dial.* 1853 *MISS YONGE Her Redd.* vii. (1874) 83 Disentangling some cliders from the silky curls of Bustle's car. 1887 — *Herb of the Field* 173 Cliders have a very minute white flower. 1880 E. & W. *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cliders* .. the rough bedstauw.

[[**Clitoris** (klīt'orīs). *Phys.* [a. Gr. κλειτορίς, peih. f. κλει-ειν to shut.] A homologue of the male penis, present, as a rudimentary organ, in the females of many of the higher vertebrata.

1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 226 These Ligaments .. do degenerate into a broad and sinewy slenderness .. vpon which the Clitoris cleaueth and is tyed. *Ibid.* 238. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 216 Cutting the Clitoris .. which is *revera* a little Yard. 1836 *Todd Cyc. Anat.* i. 482/2 The clitoris is found in all the Carnivora. 1872 *Huxley Anat. Vert. An.* 111 In some few mammals (e.g. the *Lemuridae*) the clitoris is traversed by a urethral canal.

**Clitter** (klīt'ər), sb. *dial.* [cf. next word, and *CLATTER* sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1884 *Illustr. Lond. News, Christm. No. 23/2* They might have taken shelter among a 'clitter' of rocks somewhere.

2. *dial.* A flutter.

1880 W. *Cornwall Gloss.*, I was all of a clitter.

**Clitter** (klīt'ər), v. [A parallel form to *CLATTER*, expressing a more attenuated action of the same kind; cf. *chitter*, *chatter*, *jibber*, *jabber*, etc. Cf. also Ger. *klittern*, and its relations to *klattern*.]

† 1. To chatter. *Obs.*

a 1528 *SKELTON Col. Cloute*, He prates and he patters He clytters and he clatters.

b. Said of a grasshopper or cicada: cf. *CHITTER*.

1844 *Ld. Houghton Mem. Many Scenes, To Eng. Lady* 177, I lay aloof, With the cicala faintly clittering near.

2. To make a thin vibratory rattle; to cause to vibrate and rattle lightly. *trans.* and *intr.*

1530 *PALSOR* 487/1, I clytter, I make noyse, as harness or peuter dysshes .. These peuter pottes clytter as moche as if they were of sylver. 1537 *Therages in Four O. Pl.* (1848) 82 Clyttering and clatteringe there youre pottes with ale.

3. *dial.* To flutter.

1880 W. *Cornwall Gloss.*, Clittering its wings.

**Clitter-clatter**, sb. [Reduplication of *CLATTER*.] Alternating repetition of clattering noise; garrulous talk, tittle-tattle.

1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 616 Was nevyr sene sic wind and rane Nor of Schipmen sic clitter clatter. 1578 *LUTTON All for Money* (1851) 163 You may see, sir, old women have much clitter clatter. 1697 W. *CLELAND Poems* 103 (Jam.) Shall all your while Be spent in idle clitter-clatter. 1722 *Ramsay Monk & Miller's Wife* 73. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 4/2 Touch a bag of bones and you are deafened by the clitter-clatter.

**Clive**, obs. form of *CLEAVERS*.

† **Clive, v. Obs.** Pa. ppl. *yclive(n)*. [Identical in form with OE. *clifan* str. v. to stick, cling, *CLEAVE*; and both in form and sense with the corresp. ON. *klifja* str. v. to climb: cf. also MDu. *cliven* to cling and to climb. For earlier instances in the sense 'cling', see *CLEAVE* v.<sup>2</sup>] To climb.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Ypocrites sotyls þet soillliche wylleþ heye clive .. hi byþ uol wexe and heye yclive in dyngnetes. *Ibid.* 127 Wyþ-oute þise uour uirtues non ne may clive in-to þe helle of perfection. Vor huo þet wyle 3uo heye clive him behouþ .. þet he habbe prudence. [So frequent in *Ayenb.*]

**Clive**: see *CLIFF* 1 β; and also *CLEAVE* v.<sup>1</sup> and 2.

† **Cliver, sb. Obs.** In 1 *clifer*, 3 *cliver*, -vres: see also *CLEAFRE*. [app. f. *clif*, *klid*, weak grade of *clifan*, *clifan*, to cleave, climb; cf. Grimm V. 1025.] A claw, talon.

a 1000 *Gloss. Prudent* (Reed.) 149 *Clifra unglarum*. *Ibid.* 150 *Clifras unglarum*. a 1250 *Out & Night*, 78 Thu starest so thu wille abiten Al that thu mist mid clive smiten. — *Ibid.* 84 Mid thine clivres woldest me meshe. — *Ibid.* 270 Gode clivers scharp and longe.

**Cliver**, obs. form of *CLEVER*, *CLEAVERS*.

**Clivers**, another form of *CLEAVERS*, the plant.

**Clives**, -ies, *clivvis*, vars. of *CLEVIS*.

† **Clivvity**, *Obs. rare* -o. [cf. the common element of *acclivity*, *declivity*: cf. L. *clivus* slope, hill.] An inclination; an ascent or descent.

1846 *WORCESTER* cites Tanner.

**Clivose**, a. [ad. L. *clivus* hilly, steep, f. L. *clivus* slope, hill.] Full of hills, hilly, steep.

1731 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **Clivy, a. Obs. rare.** [f. *clive*, obs. form of *CLIFF*.] By-form of *CLIFFY*.

1587 *M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 67 The balstone on the grey doth chase and beate from clivie rocks.



|| **Cloaca** (klo-ā-kā). *Pl.* -æ. [*L. cloāca*, *f. clu-āre* to purge (Lewis and Short).]

1. An underground conduit for drainage, a common sewer.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cloaca* (Lat.), the Channel or Sink of a Towne. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 598 The Thames, polluted with the filthy effluvia of the cloaca. 1832 GILL *Pompetana* II. xiii. 17 The gutter which communicates with the cloaca.

b. A privy or water-closet.

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xiv. To every house... a cloaca.

2. *Phys.* The common excrementory cavity at the end of the intestinal canal in birds, reptiles, most fishes, and the monotremate mammals.

1834 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 9 In birds the rectum at the termination of its canal forms an oval or elongated pouch... and then expands into a cavity, which has been named cloaca. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.*, *Serpents* 79 The intestinal tube... passes backwards... to terminate in the cloaca. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 161 A hind-gut is continued... to open into a cavity common to the openings of the excretory and sexual systems—the cloaca.

3. *Path.* A passage for morbid matter.

1846 tr. *Malpighi's Man. Surgery* 172 Across this shell [of bone] small holes are eaten, by which the matter escapes, and which are called cloacae (Weidmann). 1876 tr. *Vagner's Gen. Pathol.* 352 Canals leading from gangrenous cavities to the surface are called cloacae.

4. *fig.* A receptacle of moral filth; cf. *sink*.

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* IV. (1872) 139 That tremendous Cloaca of Pauperism. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 181 The Stock Exchange has been described... as the cloaca bearing with it all the refuse of mankind.

**Cloacal** (klo-ā-kāl), *a.* [*ad. L. cloacalis*, *f. cloacica*; see *prec.* and *-AL*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a cloaca or sewer.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cloacal*, pertaining to such filth. 1854 BADIHAM *Italian.* 91 The thousand cloacal pipes... continually pouring out the abominations of the city.

b. *Phys.*

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The intestine [of fishes]... proceeds... to terminate in a cloacal sac. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Zool. Man* II. xix. 146 The brain of the Cloacal Animals has remained at a much lower stage of development.

Also (chiefly nonce-wds.) **Cloacaline**, **Cloacean**, **Cloacinal**, **Cloacean adj.** = *prec.*

1814 *Reprint Harington's Metaph.* Title-p., The Metamorphosis of Ajax; a Cloacinean Satire. 1859 SALA *Tru. round Cloak* (1861) 379 Infected backyard and cloacean staircase. 1879 G. M. B. *With Egmont* II. ii. 28 We, sir, dedicate genius to the cloacine floods. 1887 J. M. Wilson *Ess. & Addr.* 61 This cloacinal region of morals.

**Cloak** (klō-uk), *sb.* Forms: 3-9 cloke, (5-6 clooke, 6 clooke, *Sc.* cloik, 6-7 clok, 7 cloack), 6-7 cloake, 6- cloak. [*a.* OF. *cloke* (13th c. in Littré), *cloque*, *clorhe*—*med. L. cloca*, *clocca*, cape worn by horsemen and travellers, the same word as *cloke*, *cloche*, bell, so called from its shape. *Cloak* is thus a doublet of *Cloak*.]

1. A loose outer garment worn by both sexes over their other clothes.

c. 1275 LAV. 1308 Vortiger... nam one cloke [c. 1205 cape] of his one cnihte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 204 Shal no seriant... were... no pelure in his cloke. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clooke, *armitansa*. 1462 *Mam.* & *Hausch. Exp.* (1841) 150 My lordys tynny cloke lynynd with velvet. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 395 [He] gart cloikis mak, and sindrie thairin cled. 1554-9 *Songes & Ball.* (1860) 12 Thy clooke ys clutte wilhe jaggis. 1612 SIR R. BOWLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 12 My Russett ryding clok. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 7 He grew peevish and silent, wrapped his cloke about him. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & *P.* III. 17 A stranger, who assumed... the cloak of a Cynic philosopher. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. 1, Subtle pindars, wrapt beneath the cloke. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* II. 127 The fairest cloak has its wrong side.

2. An academic or clerical gown; particularly the Geneva gown. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1641 *Curates Conf. in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) IV. 375, I bought one new cloke [=curate's gown] in six years. 1727 Dr. For *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 If the Devil should put on the gown and Cassock, or the black cloak, or the Coat and the Cord.

3. Hence contemptuously for: A Presbyterian or Independent minister; puritanism. *Obs.*

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 83 Where a dozen Schismatics and two or three cloaks represented a whole County. 1663 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 172 Which happen'd when Cloak was commander-in-chief.

4. *fig.* That which covers over and conceals; a pretext, pretence, outward show.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, Vnder the cloke of ypoecry. 1599 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 75, I have nights cloke to hide me from their eyes. 1611 BIBLE 1 Pet. ii. 16 Not vying your libertie for a cloake of maliciouse. 1722 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 6 Those Persons, who had made Religion a Cloke to so many Villanies. 1799 SOUTHEY *St. Guaberto* 14 Humility is made the cloak of pride. 1858 DORAN *Crit. Fools* 15 Under the cloak of folly, good service has been rendered.

b. A cloak-like covering.

1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Anns.* *Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 Tucking up... the ground under a cloak of snow.

4. The MANTLE or PALLIUM of molluscs.

1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 Tentacula arising between the cloak and veil.

5. Phrases. † *A Plymouth cloak*: a cudgel: see *PLYMOUTH*. † *The cloak sitteth fit*: = 'the cap fits'.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iii. Pref. xv, Which cloak sitteth no less fit on the back of their cause, than of the Ana-

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baptists. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 10, I would have some recall'd him, with a Plymouth cloake [*margu* Cudgell]. a 1668 DAVENANT *Wks.* 229 (N.) Whose cloake (at Plymouth spun) was crab-tree wood.

6. *Comb.*, as *cloak-carrier*, -*string*, -*twitcher*; *cloak-fashion*, -*wise* adv.; also † *cloak-bearer*, a portmanteau, CLOAK-BAG; † *cloak-father*, a pretended author whose name is put forth to conceal the real author; † *cloak-fish* (see *quot.*); † *cloak-man*, a Presbyterian (cf. 2 b); *cloak-pin*, a peg for hanging a cloak on; a large pin for fastening a cloak. See also CLOAK-BAG, -ROOM.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Porto-manteau*, a \*Cloake bearer, a leather fastened to the saddlebowe to beare the cloake. 1636 FRYNE *Unish.* *Tim.* (1661) 7 Timothy... Paul's. \*Cloack-carrier, and Book-bearer, was certainly no Bishop. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 283 Please to throw this mantle round Your neck, \*Cloack-fashion. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 11 A counterfeit, and a cloake-father for a plot of the popes begetting. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 24 The secular Priests say he was but the Cloak-father thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1771) 16 A great broad flat Fish like a Skate... called by the Seamen a String Ray... called by some \*Cloke Fishes. 1800 *Kosberg's Ball.* (1883) IV. 637 Though \*Cloak-men, that seem much precise, 'Gainst Wine exclaim, with turn'd-up eyes. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, Stag's antlers... served for what we vulgarly call \*cloak-pins. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, \*Cloak-Twitchers, villains who formerly, when Cloaks were much worn, us'd to lurk, in by and dark Places, to snatch them off the Wearer's Shoulders. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchyard* III. 211 His white surtout, \*cloakwise over his shoulders.

**Cloak** (klō-uk), *v.* Also 6-9 cloke. [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To cover with or wrap in a cloak.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Updondyshm.* (1847) p. 1xi, This lustie Codrus was cloked for the rayne. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* xi. vi, She cloked herself up as well as she could. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 209 A frowning berg, deeply cloaked with mist. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 Motions as of shadowy spirits cloaking themselves.

2. *fig.* † *a.* To cover, protect, shelter. *Obs.*

1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (1844) 42 His wyngs shall cloke thee from all fear. 1590 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi, Navarre, that cloaks them underneath his wings.

b. To cover over, conceal; to disguise, mask. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Introd. vi, The lyght of trouth I lacke cunningny to cloke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 21 To cloke her guile with sorrow. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 184 II. 263 Men cloak their extravagance to themselves under the notion of liberality. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 449 His refusal was cloked under a show of feudal loyalty. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 17 'Neath smiles her fear she cloak'd.

3. *a. trans.* To wear the semblance of, put on, assume. *b. intr.* To pretend, dissemble. *Obs.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 44 Yf he had had sicke a godly zele as he here cloketh. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 651 Christian folke, Of which none am I, how eaver I cloake.

**Cloakage** (klō-uk-ēdž), [*f. CLOAK sb. + -AGE*]

The act of covering with a cloak.

1846 Worcester cites MARTINEAU.

† **Cloakatively**, *adv.* nonce-wd. [*f. CLOAK + -ATIVE + -LY*]. Superficially.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 2 Medicines [which]... have radically, not cloakatively, cured the Sick.

† **Cloak-bag**. *Obs.* For forms see CLOAK sb.; also 6-8 *Sc.* clog-bag. A bag in which to carry a cloak or other clothes; a portmanteau, valise.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 454 Filit sindy dry ladden polkis full of small stanis, and band thame togidder, in maner of clogbaggis, to thair hors. 1552 HULBERT, Cloke bagge, *penultarium*. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 Pythagoras bequeathes them a Clookebagge. 1632 LITHTOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 201 Delivering me the keys of their three Clogbags before the Consul. [So always in this book.] 1658 OSBORN *Jas.* I (1673) 533 A Cloak-bag full of dried Sweet-meats and Confects. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 51 John Rattray was laid before my bed, with his head on a clog-bag. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* (Ridge) 13 He mounted his horse, and with only a cloak-bag behind him, etc.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *J. Hen.* IV. ii. iv. 497 That stuff Cloake-bagge of Guts. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. (A1b.) 55 You that are a plague stuffed Cloake-bagge of all iniquitie.

c. *attrib.*

1619 H. HURTON *Follies Anat.* 22 Rayling on cloake-bagge breeches. a 1641 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 61 His garters or his Cloak-bag strings. 1655 *Francion* 63 Long Cloak-bag-string dashes.

**Cloaked** (klō-uk-t), *pp. a.* [*f. CLOAK + -ED*]

Dressed or wrapt up in a cloak; *fig.* disguised, concealed, secret.

a 1500 [see CLOAKEDLY]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Fohys* (1570) 120 Youi coked errou. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Mark* xiv. 93 He folowed Jesus aloofe, and was now a cloked disciple. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 350 Here is a cloaked lending under the colour of buying. 1888 G. A. HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xxiv. 246 A cloaked stranger was shown into the room.

Hence † **Cloakedly** *adv.*, in outward show, apparently; disguisedly, in a secret or underhand way.

a 1500 *Songes & Carols* 15th c. (1847) 66 (Mätz.) Clokydly without they obey very mych. And inwardly the most mayster wer no brych. 1551 Edw. VI. *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1857-8) II. 340 Th' emperour... did clokely begine warre. 1565 CARD. ALLEN in *Fulke's Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 404 Yet they dare not but clokely reprehende them.

**Cloaker** (klō-uk-er), *rare.* [*f. CLOAK v. + -ER*]

One who cloaks or conceals.

1557 NORTH *Diall Princes* 148 b/1 For being clokers of vices. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 43 Cloakers of notour adulterie.

† **Cloak'et**. *Obs. rare* -1. In 8 cloket. [*f. cloke*, CLOAK + -ET.] A little cloak.

1716 Phil. *Trans.* XXIX. 504 This God... had... a 'Bardo-cuculus, or Cloket, to keep him from taking Cold.

**Cloak'ing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. CLOAK v. + -ING* 1.]

1. Wrapping in a cloak, concealment, disguise.

1513 DOUGLAS *Bruis* viii. ProL 20 May he cum to his cast be cloking. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 127 Put not these vices from you, by your impudent cloakings! 1824 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 226 The shawlings, the cloakings... the cautions against cold. 1888 *Academy* 28 July 54/2 That tears away all cloaking and disguise.

2. Material for making cloaks. Cf. *shirting*.

1840 *L'pool Jrnl.* 1 July 1/6 A variety of Frieres... Blue, Mixture, and other Beaver Cloakings.

**Cloak'ing**, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.] *fig.* Concealing, disguising.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Revers* xlviii, Clokyng flattery. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* xxxii, Without Reserve or Cloaking Art.

**Cloakless** (klō-uk-lēs), *a.* Without a cloak.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers Wks.* (1587) 25 When as I rode alone... Clokeless unclad. a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 46 Cloakless riot wanders free.

**Cloaklet** (klō-uk-lēt), *a.* A little cloak.

1865 MISS YONGE *Clover Woman* xiv. (1889) 176 Bright cashmere cloaklets, scarlet, white and blue.

**Cloak-room**. A room near the entrance of any place of assembly, in which cloaks, coats, hats, etc., may be left; also, in recent use, an office at railway-stations, etc., where luggage of any description is temporarily taken charge of.

a 1825 MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* ix. 34 The squires and their squires all... She in the cloak-room saw assembling. 1884 G. W. R. *Time-table* July 108 There are Cloak Rooms at all the Principal Stations.

**Cloam** (klō-um), *sb.* *Obs. exc. s. w. dial.* Forms: 1 clām, [5 clome, 7 cloame, in the verb], 8 cloume, 7-9 clome, 9 (clomb), cloam; see also CLOOM. [*OE. clām* mud, clay, corresp. to MDu. *clēm* clay, potter's clay; -WGER. \**klaim*, a derivative, with -m suffix, of *klī-* to daub, smear (root of CLAY); cf. ON. *kleima*, OHG. *chleimen*, MDu. *clēmen* to daub, besmear.] In O.E. Mud, clay. Hence, in mod. dial. use: Earthenware, clay.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 84 Wyr swa [the ingredients] to clame. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* I. 14 Mid heardum weotum clames and tigelan. 1650 CLOBERY *Div. Glimpes* 95 Season thy new-made clome with sidp liquor. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 52. a 1819 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Poems* Wks. 159 (D.) Now, zester Nan, by this yow zee... What's cheny thoft is clome. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Romances W. Eng.* Ser. I. 96 A set of cheene [china] and lots of beautiful clome. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christonell* iv, He spied... certain letters, invisible until the clom was wetted.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav. (Corruu.)* (1888) 135 Cloume ovens... are earthen ware of several sizes, like an oven, and being heated they stop 'em up and cover 'em over with embers to keep in the heat. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1652 Earthenware shops... are called... clome or clomen shops. in Devon. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* i. (D.), That should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or clomb.

† **Cloam**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5 clome, 7 cloame.

[*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To daub or plaster with clay.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 708 Wt Clay I clome yt vppe ryght fast. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 81 You must cloame the heads of the wounded branches.

**Cloame**, *obs. f. clomb*, pa. t. of CLIMB.

**Cloamen**, *a. dial.* [*f. CLOAM sb. + -EN* 4.] Made of earthenware; earthen.

1827 [see CLOAM sb. b.]. 1888 W. Somerset *Word-bk.*

† **Cloamer**. *Obs.* In 7 clomer. [*f. CLOAM + -ER*.] A maker of earthenware, a potter.

1659 CLOBERY *Div. Glimpes* 33 Clomers and Glass-men likewise reap fair gain When jugs and glasses are in battel slain.

**Cloate**, variant of CLOTE, *Obs.*, *bnr.*

**Cloath(e)**, etc., *obs. f. CLOTH, CLOTHE*, etc.

**Cloathy**, *obs. var. of CLOTTY*.

1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 318 Then sparingly he sups, instead of beer, The cloathy dregs of dying vinegar.

**Cloaue**, *obs. form of CLOVE sb.*

**Clob**, *local.* [Perh. related in origin to CLUB, CLUMP, q. v.] (See *quots.*)

1756 COLLET *Peat-pit in Phil. Trans.* L. 110 Under this lies what they [in Berkshire] call *clob*, being a peat-earth, compounded of clay, of a small quantity of earth, and some true peat. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 334 A species of earth compounded of clay, and termed 'clob', which, though burned for manure, lies above the true (Newbury) peat. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Clob*, a clod or lump of earth. Walls made of mail mixed with straw are called clob or cob walls.

Hence **Clobbered** *pp. a. dial.* 1880 JAGO in *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v. A choked pipe... would be said to be clobbered up. Dirty clothes or utensils are... clobbered with dirt.

**Clob**(be, etc.) see CLUB, etc.

**Clobber** (klō-bar), *sb.* [Etymology uncertain. In Lowland Sc. *clobber*, *clabber* is given as 'mud, clay, dirt', app. a. Gaelic *clabar* in the same sense; but this is hardly likely to be the word: cf. the vb.] A black paste used by cobblers to fill up and conceal cracks in the leather of boots and shoes.

18. *DICKENS Household Words* XIX. 41 (Hoppe) If there are crevices and breaks in an old pair of shoes... he inquires into them a dose of clobber, which seems to be a mixture of ground cinders and paste.

**Clobber** (klɒbər), *v.* [Of uncertain origin: app. connected with prec. sb. But it has the appearance of an onomatopoeic word of frequentative form: cf. *slobber, slubber*, also *clammer* to botch, tinker, or patch up.] *trans.* To patch up, cobble. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 369 The best black suits are to be 'clobbered' up.

Hence **Clobberer**, a patcher of clothes and shoes. 1864 *Times* 3 Nov. 6/6 The duty of the clobberer is to patch, to sew up, and to restore as far as possible the garments to their pristine appearance. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are various epithets for shoemakers... there are welters, repairers, clobberers, clobberers.

† **Clobberiousness**. *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. Irish *clabhar* mud, dirt, filth; *claberry, clobber*, muddy, in Lowland Sc. and dial. of Ulster.] The rabble, the 'unwashed'.

1577 *STANFURD Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* VI. 29 The lobbish and desperat clobberiousness, taking the matter in dudgeon... knockt their seneschall on the costard.

**Clochard**, variant of **CLOCHER** sb.<sup>1</sup>

|| **Cloche**. [Fr. *cloche* bell, bell-glass, etc.] A special kind of bell-glass used by gardeners for rearing young or delicate plants under.

1884 *The Garden* 27 May 371/3 We have some thousands of cuttings... coming on under cloches just now. 1889 *Corresp. at Kew* says—'Cloche is in common use in the market gardens about here for the glasses under which spring vegetables are raised.'

**Cloche**, *obs. form of CLOCH*.

**Clocher** (klɒʃər), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 4—clocher, 5 clochere, -erre, 6-8 clochier; b. 5 clocherre, 7 clockier, 9 clockyer; γ. 6 clochiarde, 7-9 clochard. [a. F. *clocher, clochier* (12th c. in Littré), in ONF. *clockier, cloquier*, corresp. to med.L. *clōc(c)ārium, f. clōc(c)a, cloque, cloche*, bell. Occas. having the suffix -er corrupted to -ARD.]

A bell-tower or campanile; a belfry.

[c. 1250 *Merton Coll. Rec.* 1760 Messuagium subitus clocherium de Basinggestok.]

a. 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 Emendantis diversos defectus in clocher. 1391 *Ibid.* III. 106 Carpentarii operantis infra clocher australe. c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (1840) 202 The greet clocher up for to bere. a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huan* xxiii. 68 On eury toure a clocher of fyne golde. 1547 in *Blomfield Hist. Norfolk* II. 15 For ryngyng the clocher bells. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 192 The Steeple or Clocher thereof. 1880 *J. L'ESTRANGE in Norfolk Antig.* Hist. II. 149 A detached bell-tower or Clocher.

b. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 8 Clocherre or belfray. a. 1641 *SPELMAN Hist. & Fate Sacril.* (mod. ed.) 259 A clochier or bell-house... with four very great bells in it. 1872 *ELLACOMB Bells Ch.* ix. 305 A separate campanile called the clockyer.

γ. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xxxv. (1603) 332 A great and high Clocher... In place of this Clochiarde of olde times. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 378 A strong Clochard... where there were three great Bells. 1869 *J. RAYEN Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1887) 25 The five bells which formerly inhabited the clochard of King's College.

† **Clocher**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [app. a var. of **CLOSER** l.]

An apartment, room.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5289 Ledis him forthire, In-to a clochere with a key. c. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1352 The cave & the clocher, here be kyng lay.

**Clock**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: (1) cluoge, 4-5 clok, clokke, clocke, 6 klokke, 6—clock. [OE. *clucge* (or *clucge*) is found only once, and has no historical connexion with the extant word which goes back app. only to the 13-14th c. ME. *clōche*, *clōcke*, was either a. MDu. *clōcke* (mod. Du. *klok* 'bell, clock'), or a. ONF. *clōke, cloque* = Central Fr. *cloche* 'bell'. The Du. is cognate with OFris. *klōka, klokke*, Efris. *klōkke, klok*, MLG. *klokke*, LG. *klōkke, klokke, klok*, OHG. *glocka, klocca, glogga*, MHG. *glocke, klokke, glogge*, Ger. *glocke* 'bell', ON. *klōka*, later *klukka* 'bell', Norw. *klōkka, klukka*, Sw. *klocka*, Da. *klokke* 'bell, clock'. The French *cloque, cloche*, with Pr. *clōca, clocha*, Piedm. *cioca*, descends directly from late L. *clōc(c)a* (8th c.). In all the prec., as in OE. *clucge*, the word is fem.; but in Celtic, OIr. *clōc* (genit. *clōic*—\**clōic*), Irish *clag*, Gael. *clag* (genit. and pl. *cluig*), Corn. *clōch*, Bret. *clōc'h*, 'bell', are masc.; only Welsh *clōch* is fem., and its pl. *clych* points perh. to an earlier masc. Known since about 8th c. in Merovingian L., in Celtic, and in Teutonic; early diffusion app. connected with that of Christianity in western and northern Europe; not found in the southern Romanic langs. where *campana* is the word for 'bell'. Locality of origin undetermined: some refer it, on historical considerations, to Celtic; some think it possibly connected with OHG. *clōcch*, *clōchch*, MHG. *clōcken* 'to strike, knock'; but the variant forms in OHG. point rather to its being foreign. Wherever it actually arose, it was prob. echoic, imitating the rattling made by the early handbells of sheet-iron and quadrilateral shape, rather than the ringing of the cast circular bell of later date. The relation of the rare OE. *clucge* to the other forms, which agree generally with the types *klōk, klokke*, is obscure.

For the original and general sense of this word in the other langs., English had the word **BELL** in regular use; it is probable, therefore, that *clock* was introduced either with striking clocks, or at least with bells on which the hours

were mechanically struck; it was prob. never prevalent in ME. in the mere sense 'bell'.

† 1. A bell (the sense of OE. *clucge*; in ME. prob. only as a retention of the Fr. use). *Later*, the gong of a striking watch. *Obs.*

[c. 890 K. ALFRED *Bada* v. xxiii., Hleofor heora clucgan (v. r. cluccan). 1483 *Caxton Gold. L.* 281/4 The clockes of Saynt Steuen... had a merueylous swetenes in theyr sowne. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 193 And perchance hears the Clock and Alarm strike in it [a Watch]. [c. 1725 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5307/3 A Gold striking Pendulum Clock Watch.]

2. An instrument for the measurement of time; properly, one in which the hours, and sometimes lesser divisions, are sounded by strokes of a hammer on a bell or similar resonant body; but many clocks now do not strike. The mechanism consists of a train of wheels set in motion by weights or a spring, actuating and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, and requiring to be periodically wound up; the passage of hours, minutes, etc., is indicated by 'hands' or pointers, on a 'face' or dial-plate.

(The precise meaning in the earliest quots. is not certain.) 1371 *Abbrev. Rotul. Origin.* II. 314 Pro quadam campana pro horis diel et noctis per ipsam perpetuo designanda, clock vulgariter nuncupata, in eadem turri ponenda et sustentanda. 1371 in *J. Britton Cathedrals*, York 80 Till itte be hegne none smytyn by be clocke. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 In expens. super le Clock, xxiiij petr. (plumb.) c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 34 Sikerer was his crouyng. Than is a clock, or an abbay orologe. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (1835) 20 Evne as the clock sevene had smet She entyrd. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xx. 118 Neure saue in late daies was eny clock telling the hours... bi peise and bi stroke. 1501 *SHAKS. i Hen. VI.* i. ii. 42 Their Armes are set, like Clockes, still to strike on. a. 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 286 When thou usest to stirre up Conscience every day, wind it up as a man does his Clock. 1712 *Young Nat. Th.* v. 629 Like damag'd clocks, whose hand and bell dissent. a. 1850 *Lond. Old Clock on Stairs* vii. And in the hush that followed the prayer, We heard the old clock on the stair, —For ever—never! Never—for ever!

3. (The hour of the day is expressed by a cardinal numeral, followed by a phrase which was originally a. of the clock, now only retained in formal phraseology; shortened subsequently to † b. of clock, † c. a clock (see *A prep.*), d. o'clock, the current modern form; rarer obs. variants were † e. at the clock, and clock simply.)

a. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's Prol.* 5 Ten of the klokke it was tho as I gesse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 17 At vij of y<sup>e</sup> clocke. 1523 *Ld. Berners Frois.* I. cxviii. 148 Bytwene noone and thre of the clocke. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. II.* (1843) 53/4 The House met allways at eight of the Clock. 1739 *CHAUCER Lett.* I. xxv. 92 In prose, you would say... it is twelve of the clock at noon. 1884 *GLADSTONE in Parl.* 26 Feb. 9/5 That the Speaker... be presented to-morrow at two of the clock in the House of Lords.

b. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 16 From iij of clocke in the mornyng. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* iii. 31 Eleven of clock at night.

c. 1480 *Plumpton Corr.* 40 Upon Monday by viij a clocke. 1584 *R. Scot Dnc. Wither.* xii. xvii. 23 So manie strokes as the holder thinketh it a clocke. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 185 Asking a boy what it was a clocke. 1747 *CHALKLEY Whs.* (1760) 190 About one or two a Clock.

d. c. 1750 *Prior Alma* iii. (R.), 'Tis the stomach's solid stroke, That tells this being, what's o'clock. 1829 *SOUTHEY Robrecht II.* From noon till ten o'clock. 1848 *THACKERAY Snobs* xlviii. Five o'clock-in-the-morning men. e. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* (1845) 75 Make you redy, At ix. at the clocke. 1634 *BREKTON Trav.* (1884) 1 We... took water about three clock in afternoon. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. H. S.) III. 381 This day at 2 Clock in the Afternoon.

f. Hence, the hour as struck by the clock. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. iv. 44 To weepe 'twixt clock and clock. 1768 *Bristol Jnl.* in *Harper's Mag.* July (1883) 321/1 About the time of the tolling the tenth clock.

g. Phrases. *Like a clock*: with steady regularity (cf. **CLOCKWORK**). *To lie at nine o'clock* (see quot.). *To tell the clock*: to count the hour, give or record the time. *To know (find) what o'clock it is*: to know (discover) the real state of things. *When one's clock strikes*: when one's hour comes. 1561 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 She... opened the locke, And lookt in the bag, What it was a clocke. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 597 Emperours... sate by the Bishops and held their peace, and told the clocke. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. 1. 289 They'll tell the clocketo any business that We say befits the houre. a. 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, I told the clocke, and watch'd the wasting light. 1797 *W. G. MATON Observ. W. Comites* II. 129 The veins... run in a direction pretty nearly from south-east to north-west, or, to use the terms of the miners themselves, lie at nine o'clock. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* 451 (Hoppe) Our governor's wide awake... He knows what's o'clock. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* i. 2 He... manages my whole farm like a clock. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Crisida* 94 You've learnt your lesson, found out what's o'clock. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* 10, I hope it won't be brought up against me when my clock strikes.

h. *transf. and fig.*; usually with qualifying addition or context.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* vii. 87 The same workmaister which hath set up the Clocke of y<sup>e</sup> hart. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. ii. 39 His honour, Clocke to itselfe, knew the true minute when Exception bid him speake. 1797 *COWPER Yardley Oak* 46 By thee I might correct, erroneous oft, The clock of history. 1836 *EMERSON Nature, Beauty Wks.* (Bohn) II. 146 The succession of native plants... makes the

silent clock by which time tells the summer hours. 1866 *B. TAYLOR Poems, Autumn. Vesp.* 351 The snug warm cricket lets his clock run down.

6. A watch. *Obs.* except in modern slang.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 110 If it agre with the some which your clock sheweth. 1670 *WALTON Life Donne* 63 That striking Clock which he had long worn in his pocket. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/1 The rich harvest of clocks and slangs (watches and chains)... gathered at South Kensington station.

† 7. Applied to a sun-dial. *Obs. rare.*

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., The lines by which it went downe into the clocke of Ahaz [cf. 2 *Kings* xx. 11, where Wyclif has 'orloge', COVERDALE 'dyall'].

8. A trivial name for the pappus of the dandelion or similar composite flower. [So called from the child's play of blowing away the feathered seeds to find 'what o'clock it is'.]

1847 *HALLIWELL, Clock*, the downy head of the dandelion in seed. 1884 *J. E. TAYLOR Sagac. & Morality Plants* 110 The pappus or 'clock' best known in the Dandelion.

† 9. The core of an apple. *Obs. rare.*

[cf. Du. *klokhuus*, E. Fris. *belhuske*, bell-house, belfry, also seed-vessel, core of apple, etc. partly from resemblance in form, but prob. more from the rattling of the loose seeds or pips (Frankel). The original of the quot. is 'Low Dutch'. But see also *CLOCK*.]

1599 *A. M. Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 116/1 Take a good apple... peelee him, and cut out the clockes therof.

10. Comb., chiefly attrib., as clock-alarm, -bell, -dial, -hand, -rate, -trade, -wheel.

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 161 Operanti ibidem super le Clockbell. 1848 *EDGEMORTH Mem.* I. 39 The engine for cutting teeth in clock-wheels. 1864 *A. M. KAY Hist. Kilmar-nock* (ed. 3) 284 Above the inscription are three clock-dials. 1871 *B. STEWART Heat* § 79 Regularity in their clock-rates.

11. Special comb.: clock-beam (*nonce-wd.*), a pendulum; clock-calm (*Naut.*), 'when not a breath of wind ruffles the water' (Adm. Smyth); clock-case, the framework enclosing a clock's works; clock-face, the dial-plate of a clock, *techn.* the time shown by it; clock-finger, the hand of a clock; clock-head, the upper part of a clock-case; clock-keeper, one who attends to and regulates a clock; clock-like a., like clock-work, regular, monotonous; clock-line, the cord suspending the weights in a clock; clock-maker, one who makes and repairs clocks; clock-master = clock-keeper; clock-pillar, one of the posts holding the plates of the clock-work in position; clock-quarters, the bells in a large clock on which the quarter-hours are struck or chimed; clock-setter = clock-keeper; clock-smith = clock-maker; clock-stars (see quot.); clock-story, the part of a clock-tower in which the clock is placed; clock-tower, one built for the display of a large clock; clock-watch (see quot.); clock-wise adv., in the way of a clock, in the direction in which its hands move. See also **CLOCK-HOUSE**, **WORK**.

1862 *THORNBURY Turner* II. 16 A sustained dull 'clock-beam cadence imitative of Pope. 1761 *MASKELYNE Clock in Phil. Trans.* LII. 437 The pendulum... was secured to the \*clock-case. 1899 *NEWCOMB & HOLDEN Astron.* 72 The time as shown by the clock (technically 'the \*clock-face'). 1881 *J. BELL Haddon's Ansu. Osor.* 447 Or that the course of y<sup>e</sup> Sonne should be apportioned after the will of John \*clockekeeper. 1742-70 *MISS TALBOT Lett. Miss Carter* (1808) 26 If you love that same sort of regular \*clock-like life. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 230 A \*Clock-line, having a counterpoise at the other end. 1723 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6188/8 John Chevins... Clock-line Weaver. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Joh. Ripley de Ebor. \*Clockmaker. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoir.* 11. 15/2 Queen Elizabeths Clock-maker bore a Sphere for his Crest. 1627 *HALBURTON (Sam Slick) title*, The Clockmaker. 1826 *MASINGBER Rom. Actor* v. ii. *Casar*. Is't past five? *Parthenius*. Past six, upon my knowledge; and in justice, Your \*clock-master should die. 1801 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Odes to Ins & Onis Wks.* 182 IV. 377 Thus four small \*Clock-quarters Instruct their mighty Master when to sound. 1595 *SHAKS. John III.* i. 324 Old Time the \*clocke setter, y<sup>e</sup> bald sexton Time. 1556 *Stanford Chancelr.* Acc. in *Antiquary* (1888) Mar. 120 To a \*klocke smythe for makyng & mendyng. 1870 *E. PRACOCK Ralf Shirl.* I. 137 Turning to the clocksmith, he inquired, etc. 1867-77 *G. CHAMBERS Astron.* 914 \*Clock-stars, certain stars usually employed for the regulation of clocks in an observatory, by reason of the fact that their positions have been very accurately determined. 1867 *A. BARRY Sir C. Barry* vii. 255 The whole \*clock-story was made to project beyond the body of the tower. 1880 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 25 June 7/2 Mr. Bradlaugh was removed under the care of Inspector Denning, to the rooms near the \*Clock Tower [i.e. that of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster, used as a place of confinement for offenders against the privileges of Parliament]. *Ibid.* If he is kept in the Clock Tower for any length of time. 1683 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1804/4 Lost on the fourth Instant a Gold \*Clock-Watch. 1884 *F. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 62 [A] Clock Watch... [is] a watch that strikes the hours in passing, as distinguished from a repeater which strikes the hours at any time on putting special mechanism in motion. 1888 *R. ABERCROMBY in Times* 11 Sept. 10/1 The general sense of the [wind's] rotation is counter-clockwise in the northern, \*clock-wise in the southern hemisphere.

**Clock** (klɒk), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 6-7 clocke, (7 cloake), 7—clock.

[One of the conjectures offered is that the pattern consisted of bell-shaped ornaments, but evidence is wanting.]

1. An ornamental pattern in silk thread worked on the side of a stocking.

(From CLOCKED, it appears that it was formerly worn on other garments.)

1530 PALSGR. 206/1. Clocke of a hose [no French given].  
1547 SALESBURY Welsh Dict., *Kwyrk-hasan*, a clocke.  
1583 STUBBINS *Anat. Abuses* (1879) 57. Nether-stocks, knit with open seam down the leg, with quirks and clocks about the ankles.  
1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. i. 46. Silke stockings, with blacke silke Glogran cloakes.  
1709 STRELL *Tattler* No. 3 p. 5. To knit all the Actions of the Pretender . . . in the Clock of a Stocking.  
1858 CARLYLE *French* Gt. (1865) II. v. vii. 123. Red silk stockings, with probably blue clocks to them.  
attrib. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. 1. Nothing but Toys and Trinkets, and Fans, and Clock-Stockings.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. not the same word.]  
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 15/4. Of a band [i.e. a collar] . . . the Clocks [are] the laying in of the cloth to make it round; the Plaities.

**Clock** (klɒk), sb. 3 [Origin unknown. In the dialects in which it is used, it is not now associated in any way with CLOCK sb. 1.] A name for any kind of beetle; esp. the Common Dor or Shadborne Beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*). Sometimes with defining words, as *Clock-bee* (Sc.), a flying beetle; *Clock-a-clay*, *Clock-laddy*, the lady-bird; BUZZARD-CLOCK, q.v.

Chiefly northern: found in the dialect glossaries as far south as Cheshire and Lincolnsh.; but not in those of Shropsh., Leicestersh., or East Anglia.

1550 CHRISTIE *Kirkc. Gr.* iv. Scho had gae chat him, Scho compt him not twa clockis.  
1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 158. A clocke, flece, *scarabaeus*.  
1584 T. HUDSON *Fudith* in Sylvestor *Du Bartas* (1621) 702. Dimd the Aye with . . . flies, grasshoppers, hornets, clegs and clocks.  
1620 MARKHAM *Parv.* *Itin.* II. xvii. (1668) 77. Dorees or great black Clocks are vehement destroyers of all kinds of Corn.  
1647 H. MORE *Song of Solom.* I. xli. The black-arm'd Clock, the Gnat, the butterfly.  
1693 RAY *N. C. Words* 14. *Clock*, a Beetle. This is a general word in this sense, all England over.  
1738 MEDICAL *Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 368. Great Swarms of Insects of the Clock-kind that come in Summer.  
1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 199. Lady-cow, Call'd, when I mix'd with children, 'clock-a-clay'.  
1823 GALT *Spacewis* II. 7 (Jam.). A clock-laddy in her scarlet cardinal.  
1868 WOOD *Homes without II.* viii. 155. The common Dor Beetle . . . sometimes called the Watchman or Clock.

**Clock**, sb. 4 [f. CLOCK v. 2] = CLUCK of a hen.  
1450 MS. Cott. Faust. B vi. f. 92 b (Halliiv.) Leef henne wen ho leith Looth wen ho klok seith.

**Clock** (klɒk), v. 1 [f. CLOCK sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To time by the clock.

1883 *Standard* 31 Mar. 3/5. He . . . was 'clocked' to do it in some of the shortest times.  
1888 *Athenaeum* 29 Sept. 412/3. That 'this race was run in 1 minute 4 seconds and a half' . . . In 'Baily's Racing Register' . . . nothing at all is said about this extraordinary 'clocking'.

2. *Bell-ringing*. To sound a bell by pulling the clapper with a rope; to CLAPPER.

1874 ELLACOMBE *Bells* Ch. i. 25. Bells are sometimes chimed by what is called 'clocking' or 'clappering' them.  
1874 J. T. FOWLER *Bells, Sacristy* II. 137. 'Clocking' ought to be put a stop to everywhere, and never allowed.

**Clock** (klɒk), v. 2 Now confined to Sc. and north. dial. Forms: 1. *cloccian*, 4-6 *clɒk* (k), 5 *clɒyke*, 6 Sc. *clɒik*, (8 *clɒeque*), 5- *clock*. [OE. *cloccian*, corresp. to MDu. *clocken*, Du. *clocken*, Sw. *klökka*, *klökka*. The other Teut. langs. have forms with *u*, like mod. Eng. *CLUCK*, though *o* forms are not uncommon dialectally: see *klocken* 2 in Grimm = *klucken*, *glucken*. Of echoic origin; as are also L. *gloc-ire* and Gr. *κλώειν* (fut. *κλώσει*, deriv. *κλώει-μός*).]

1. *intrans.* To make the peculiar noise of a brooding hen; to cluck.

1500 *Byrthoforth's IIandbooke* 76 in *Anglia* VIII. 309. Deah seo broðrige henn. . . sarlice clōccige heo tospræt hyre fyðera.  
1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.) [The canon] clōckkeþ as an hen, and clepþ chickens to gedn, clōckkyne with an hose voyse.  
1640 *Promp. Parv.* 83. Clōckyn as hennys, *crispia*.  
1709 *Stempill Ballades* 84. They say he can baith quhissill and clōik [*vine-wids*, mock, block].  
1783 STANYHURST *Encis To Rdr.* (Arb.) 14. Yt were lyke ynough that soom grammatical pullet . . . would stand clōcking agaynst mee, as though hee had found an horse nest.  
1831 R. H. ARRAIGNUM. *Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 150. The Cock . . . when he hath found a Barly Corn clock, and calls to it his Hennes.  
1902 C. MAHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. vii. (1852) 452. He bark'd like a dog, then he clōcqu'd like an hen.  
1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. To clock, or cluck, *glocio*.  
1808-79 JAMIESON, *Clock*, *Clōk*, to cluck, to call chickens together.

2. *trans.* To call (chickens) by this note.  
Obs.  
1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 660. Nowe she [the hen] goth before, And clōcketh hem.  
1548 UDALL, etc. *Brasn. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 109 b. The carefull hen, fearing her chickens, dothe clōcke them together.  
1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Rel.* ffiv b. So long doeth the great brood Hen clōcke her chickens.

3. *fig.*

1590 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/2. Like a louing hen, he clōcketh home vnto him, euen those chikins of hys.  
1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1806) 244. Edburge . . . clocked together a sort of simple women, which under her wing there tooke upon them the Popish veil of widowhood.  
1726 SOUTH *Serm.* IV. 54. Engaging men . . . to hold forth . . . wheresoever, and howsoever, they could clock the senseless and unthinking rabble about them.

3. *intr.* Applied to similar inarticulate sounds, made by the mouth, stomach, etc. [Cf. Ger. dial. *klocken* 2 in Grimm.]

1200 Sax. *Leech.* II. 220. Sona biþ seo wamb zehēfegod and clōcet swa swa hit on cyle sleazete.  
1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 309. Rvgitvs ventris be the latin woides. In Englyshe it is named croukyng or clockyng in ones bely.  
1553 BALE *Gardiner's Obed* E vj. To clocke or to saye naye, to those thinges þe have ben done.  
1871 WISK *New Forest* 186. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Clocking*, the sound made by falling, gurgling water.

4. *intr.* and *trans.* To sit on eggs; to incubate, hatch. (Now the common use in northern dial.)

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* (Jam.). Ye're sae keen of the clocking, you'll die in the nest.  
1808-79 JAMIESON, *Clock*, to hatch, to sit on eggs. This is the modern sense.  
1811 WILLAN *Gloss. W. Riding Yorksh.*, *Clock*, to hatch.

b. *fig.* To 'hatch'.

1836 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* III. 31. It was he that first clockit the project.

Hence **Clock**, *vb-stem* in *Comb.*, as † *clock-hen* [Du. *klockhen*, MHG. *kluckhenne*], *clocking hen*.

1583 GOLDING *Cabin* on *Dent*. clxxx. 1121. God . . . vpbraideth vs, yf he hath played yf clockhen towards vs, and wee could not abide it.  
1591 PERCIVAL *Sc. Dict.*, *Clucka gallina*, a clocke hen, *glocians gallinae*, vel *incubans*.

† **Clock**, v. 3 *Obs. rare*. Also 4-5 *clōcke*. [a. ONF. *clōcier* = F. *clōcier*, mod. F. *clōcher*, Picard *clōker* = Fr. *clōpchar*, according to Diez:—late L. \**clōppicare*, f. late L. *clōpp-us* lame.] *intr.* To limp, hobble.

1362 LANGL. P. *PLA.* III. 35. Per Cunnynghe Clerkes schul Couche [3 MSS. *clōck*] be-hynde.  
1377 *Ibid.* B. III. 34. Kunnyng clerkes schul clōcke [1393 *clōck*] bihynde.

**Clocke**, *obs. form* of **CLOCK**.

**Clocked** (klɒkt), a. [f. **CLOCK** sb. 2 + -ED 2.] Embroidered with clocks.

1712 BUNNELL *Spect.* No. 319 p. 12. [I] made a fair Push for the Silver-clocked Stocking.  
1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi. 122. A little ancle, a little clocked stocking, and a little black satin slipper.  
1860 JEAFFERSON *Bk. Doctors* II. 202. Clocked stockings . . . had on either side, extending from the heel upwards some six inches, flowers gracefully embroidered with a light yellow silk on the crimson ground.

† b. Used of similar embroidered patterns. *Obs.*

1548 in Cussans *Ch. Goods Herts.* (1873) 21. A cope of Blake velvet and Clōche of gold clocked.

**Clocker** (klɒkər), *north. dial.* [f. **CLOCK** v. 2 + -ER 1.] A clocking or sitting hen.

1804 TARRAS *Poems, My Auld Hat* (Jam.). Crib some clockers chuckle brood.  
1882 *Top Bits fr. Blinckomys* 140. Put Dan's eggs under one of Bell's 'clockers'.

**Clock-house**. [f. **CLOCK** sb. 1 + **HOUSE**.] A house built for, or having, a public clock; that part of a steeple, etc. in which a clock is set. See **JAOK of the Clockhouse**. *Obs.*

1622-3 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Intro. 42. To Gibson for a new Locke for the clockhouse dore.  
1563 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (1866) 114. For mending the chymes and the barrell and jake of the clockhouse.  
1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1772) 112 (Jod). The great bell in the clockhouse at the Pantheon.  
1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii. One of these turrets was square and occupied as a clock-house.

**Clockier**, *obs. form* of **CLOCKER**.

**Clocking** (klɒkɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. **CLOCK** v. 2]

1. The action of the vb. **CLOCK**; the noise made by a brooding hen; brooding, hatching (Sc.).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83. Clōckynge, of hennys, *crispatus*.  
1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/2. Those chikins of hys [God's] y<sup>e</sup> . . . wyl not come at his clōckynge.  
1616 SURPL. & MARKH. C. *Parne* 68. A young Henne which falleth to clōcking.  
1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 193. With their clōcking chimed in the distant bleating of the lambs.

2. *Conn'd*, clocking-time, Sc., hatching-time.

1784 BURNS *Ep. Rankine* x. As soon's the clocking-time is by, And the wee pouts begun to cry.

**Clocking** (klɒkɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as *pres.* + -ING 2.]

That clocks; in *Clocking hen*: a. a clucking hen; a hen sitting on eggs.

1552 HULOT, *Clockynge* henne, *ingultiens gallina*.  
1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 93. Let . . . The clucking hen make friendship with the kite.  
1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvi. Lord R., sitting . . . watching the tea-pot, like a clucking-hen.

b. A West Indian species of Rail: see **CLUCK-ING-HEN**.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. ii. 74. Clucking-Hens are much like the Crab-catchers. They keep . . . in swampy wet places.

**Clockless** (klɒkləs), a. Without a clock.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 88. O learned Arithmetician! Clock-lesse so just to measure Times partition.

**Clock-work** (klɒkwɜ:k), *works*

1. The mechanism or works of a clock.

1662 S. P. Acc. *Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 509. The Farmer . . . desir'd this Artificer to show him the Nature of Clock-work, and what was requisite to make up a perfect Clock.  
1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 374. *Clock-work*, originally imported those wheels, pinions, and other mechanism, which constituted the striking part, or what was formerly called the clock part of a movement for measuring time. But at present, the larger movements whether they strike or not, are called clocks.

b. *transf.* Mechanism similar to that of a clock, wheels set in motion by weights or springs.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 17. A puppet moved by clock-work.  
1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xiv. 49. A large cabinet full of curiosities of clockwork . . . one of which . . . was a craw-fish.  
1756-7 T. KEYSER *Trav.* III. 263. A silver triumphal car . . . which moves by clock-work about the room.  
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 572/2. *Clock-*

work has been applied to lamps . . . to light them at a specific prearranged time. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 215. To go off by clock-work.

c. with reference to the automatic and mechanical nature of the action, or its unvarying regularity; hence such phrases as *like clock-work*, *regular as clock-work*, etc.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 22. Their Religion was a kind of clock-work . . . moving in a certain order, but without life or sense.  
1789 H. WALPOLE *Requiesc.* vii. 29. The king's last years passed as regularly as clock-work.  
1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts, Dancing Bear*, He would have tortured my poor toes . . . and made them move like clock-work in musical obedience.  
1824 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 194. This jewel of a valet, this matchless piece of clock-work.  
1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 215. Acting together without any jarring, going as the phrase is by clock-work.  
1874 MARK TWAIN *Humor.* Abr. xii. 78. All is clock-work, all is order.

2. *fig.*

1628 PRESTON *Serm.* *Bef. His Majestie* (1630) 18. In this curious clocke-works of religion, every pin and wheele that is amisse distempers all.  
1657 T. JORDAN *Tricks of Youth* Prol., Lest I betray The Plot, and show the clockwork of the play.  
1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 60. The clockwork of nature . . . is so wonderfully fine and subtle.  
1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 84. The play of vegetative and vital clock-works.

3. a. *attrib.* or *adj.* (rarely as predicative adj.): Of or like clock-work; automatic, mechanically regular. b. *comb.*, as *clockwork-like* adj.

1764 LLOYD *To G. Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 i. 116. A kind of clock-work talking.  
1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 529. The clockwork, tinnitubulum of rhyme.  
1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lvii. A very . . . quiet, old-fashioned family, quite clock-work in our ways and hours.  
1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 71. Round the lake A little clock-work steamer paddling plied.  
1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 583. A pattern of clock-work punctuality and concentrated energies.

**Clod** (klɒd), sb. So 5-; also 5-7 *clodde*, 6 *clodd*. [Appears in 14th c. as a variant of **CLOT**; after which the two forms were long entirely synonymous, but they have subsequently been differentiated, the typical senses being now respectively as in a *clod of earth*, and a *clot of blood*.]

But OE. had already *clod-hamer* field-faxe, and *clod-haugra* pr. name; *clod* must be old in Teutonic: cf. Grimm, *kloder*, and *klot*, *klot*, cited under it. The vb. stem *ghe*, *gheu*, in Teut. *klū*, *klēn*, 'glomerare' (see **CLRW**), would give a sb. *glu-td*, whence OE. *glu-td*, OE. *clod*.]

† 1. A mass formed by the coagulation of any thing liquid, esp. blood. *Obs.* (now **CLOT**.)

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. vii. (1495) 87. Anone as the blood is out of the body anone it rennyth and comyth in to cloddes.  
1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Manikind* (1552) 44 b. Great lumps, kakes, or cloddes of blood, congeled together.  
1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vii. liv. His locks with clods of blood and dust bedight.  
1660 CAREW (J.), *Fishermen* . . . light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance.  
1758 J. S. LEE *Dr. Observ. Surg.* (1771) 62. We found several Clods of Blood.

2. A coherent mass or lump of any solid matter, e.g. a *clod of earth*, *loam*, etc. (Formerly, and dialectally still sometimes, **CLOT**. See also **CLOUD** 2.)

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 73. To preve it [the land] fette, a clodde avysly to husk . . . and loke if it be gleyvy.  
1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*. *Ooor*. 458 b. A clodde of earth which they doe asfirm, was under Christes fete when he raysed Lavarus.  
1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 65. A clod of waiward marle.  
1607 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 565. One . . . at the Forge . . . two massie clods of Iron and Brad melted.  
1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 154. To think . . . that a clod of earth in a sack may ever by eternal shing receive the fabrick of man's body.  
1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 261. Cresphontes . . . threw a clod of earth into the water.

3. *spec.* A lump of earth or clay adhering together. (Formerly **CLOT**.)

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83. Clodde, *gleba*.  
1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 155/25. A clodde, clod, *gleba*.  
1577 B. GOOD *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b. The Feelde is saide to be . . . broken up when it is first plowed lying in great Cloddes.  
1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 139. The Peasant . . . pounds with Rakes The cumbering Clods.  
1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 93. Clods and stones were thrown at him.  
1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* c. xxvi. 250. Those words fell on his heart like clods upon a coffin.

b. As a substance, without *pl.*: The soil or dust of the ground in its lumpy character. Often a depreciatory term for the earth in its unpleasant associations.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 100. Leave wheat little clod, for to couer the head.  
1608 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 77. If they [the covetous] were not altogether handied . . . they would not be so neerely knit to the clod and the penny as they are.  
1795 SOUTHEY *Vin. Maid Orleans* I. 127. The finely-flured flame . . . [shall] mingle soon With the cold clod.  
1845 HURST *Poems* 52. Long ere this, upon my breast The clod had lain.  
1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* iii. 57. Shallow sciences which trace man backward to the brute, and forward to the clod.

c. The ball of earth that adheres about the root of a tree or plant. (Formerly **CLOT**.)

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 9. Orange-Trees make no Clod, or Union, so as 'tis very difficult to . . . change them upon occasion.  
1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Garden* 157. Trees raised with their Clod of Earth about them.  
1712. Planting Trees in their Clod.  
1828 STEUART *Planter's* G. 39. With as much of the clod about the roots as possible.

d. A lump of turf with the adherent earth; a sod, a peat. *Obs. exc. dial.* Formerly also **CLOT**.

1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* 1. *Divers New Exper.* 12. Where fellwell is deere, they vse to make cloddes, or turfs of them.  
1609 MANCH. *Court Leet Records* (1885) II. 242. Cart loades



of greene clods out of the lords wasts. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clod*, a sod.

6. A bit of turf, spot of ground. *dial.* or *techn.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 251/2 The Clod is the green Sod on which .. Cocks .. fight, which is generally round that all may see. 1865 E. WAUGH *Boson Ben* v. 54 In *Lane. Gloss.* s.v., 'Th' dog would ha' toucht noan o' thee, iv thae'd bin upo' thi own clod.

4. *fig.* Applied depreciatively to the human body as being a mass of 'clay'; also to a human being as a 'child of clay', or as 'of the earth, earthy'.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 411 A thousand torches .. to us wretched earthly clods .. lend desired light. 1699 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 163 The Audacious Clod, Commanded Worship, to himself, as God. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* l. 15 The purer Spirit is united to this Clod. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 786. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay Wks.* 1812 IV. 405 Howl for ever for a breathless clod. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 26 Low-born clods Of brute earth.

5. *fig.* A blockhead, clodpate; a clodhopper.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gullf* j b, Turne vnder perpetuall slauery, as cloddes the country people. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. i. 9 Not bred 'mongst clods and clodpoles. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 362 Rather spend words with this fleamy clod of an Antagonist. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 211 Clap to the wheel your shoulder, Master Clod. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* l. xlii. 175 Jolter-headed clods. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iv. 22 The Doones were of very high birth, as all we clods of Exmoor knew. *attrib.* 1735 SAVAGE *Progr. Diuine* 85 When the clod justice some horse-laugh woud raise.

† 6. *Sc.* A small loaf of coarse unleavened bread. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* xi. (1789) 79 (Jam.) Our cottar childer .. Toil for pease-clods and gud lang kail. 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* 245 (Jam.) Clods and Souters brandy. 1832 R. D. C. BROWN *Linton Green* 8 (Jam.) Sutors-clods In Selkirk town were rife; O' flour baked, brown, and rough as sods.

7. *Fishing.* = BAB. (See *quots.*)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 92. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Nov. 673/4 Norfolk 'babbars' .. catch eels. The 'bab', or 'clod' .. is a number of lobworms threaded on pieces of wood, and .. tied up in a bunch not unlike a small mop.

8. The coarse part of the neck of an ox, nearest the shoulder.

1601 Q. ELIZ. *Househ. Bk.* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 288 He [the serjeant of the Larder] hath for his fee two cloddes, one little rumpe, chine of beefe, of every one that is sent in the Queene's house. 1842 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* III. 132 Her dinner, consisting of six ounces of boiled clod of beef. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 Every ox has two clods .. which do not sell for more than 4d. a pound.

† 9. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1678 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 2003 The outer parts, or Cuticle (or, as the Author calls them, Clods) of the Hair.

10. *Coal-mining.* (See *quots.*)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 25 Partings will occur, of clod or various earthy material. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clod*, shale found in the coal measures. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Clod*, soft shale or slate .. usually applied to a layer forming a bad roof.

11. A heavy solid blow. *dial.* Cf. *Clod v.* 5, 6. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4/5 The man .. lost his temper, and hit her a 'clod' in the head .. A clod is a heavy, lumping blow.

12. *Comb.*, as *clod-breaker*; *clod-brown*, -*longued* adjs.; *clod-crusher*, (*a.*) a machine for crushing the clods left by the plough; (*b.*) a person who walks heavily; also *clod-crushing*; *clod-fishing*, fishing for eels with a CLOD ?; † *clod-fist*, a heavy clumsy fist; *clod-head*, *clod skull*, a CLOD-PATE; *clod-mall*, -*mell*, a large wooden mallet or hammer for breaking clods (*arch.*); † *clod-salt*, the salt which adheres in clots to the bottom of the salt-pans.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix. The old miserly \*clod-breaker called me pettifogger. 1882 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 493 Calling her a .. clodbreaker's or hempspinner's daughter. 1822 CLARE *Folk. Minstr.* l. 124 The 'clod-brown' lark that hail'd the morn. 1842 H. STEPHENS *Sk. Farm.* (1851) II. 28 Crosskill's \*clod-crusher .. one of the most efficient implements of its class. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., One form of clod-crusher consists of a series of cast-metal rings .. placed loosely upon a round axle, and revolving the cone independently of each other. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iii. li. 76 Shee multiplied her \*clod-fists .. about the muzzard of him. 1644 COL. CHADWICK *Lett.* in *4th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* 275/6 Being \*clodheads merely sensible and sensuall. 1794 *Agric. Surv. Berwick* p. xxxii. (Jam.) To break the clods .. used formerly to be done .. by hand with \*clod-mells, o' wooden mallets. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Clod-mall*, a large wooden hammer employed for breaking clods. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Clod-maw*, 1674 RAY *Collect. Eng. Words*, *Salt-making Cheshire*, A cake which sticks to the bottom of the pan (which they call \*clod salt). 1679 *Pilot Staffordsh.* (1686) 95 Clod-salt .. is there [at Droyt-witch] the strongest salt of all. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) ix. ix. When \*Clod-skulls, at the worst o' th' hay, By brutal Rage shall make their Way. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 1/2 Unimpassioned and \*clod-tongued—stolid and stolid.

Hence *Clodward* *a.*, towards the clods, earthy. 1883 ARTHUR *Fernley Lett.* 71 The most clodward thinker that ever bent his looks down.

**Clod** (klɒd), *v.* [f. CLOD *sb.*: cf. the originally identical CLOT *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To free (land) from clods by harrowing, turning, or the like. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 28 Eke diligently clodde it [L. *occe*], pyke oute stones. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Clod-dyn or brekyn cloddes, *occe*, 186 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 533 To clod it [arable ground] with a roller

or board to couer it. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 323 (Jam.) The ground must be well harrowed, clodded, and cleaned from all obstructions.

† 2. To cover with clods. *Obs.*

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 8 Clodde hem [barley, beans, etc.] large, as wel that may be wrie.

† 3. To form or turn into clods; formerly also to run into clots, to CLOT (sense 3). *trans.* and *intr.*

1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I clodde, I go in to heapes or in to peces, as the yerthe dothe, *Je anoncelle*. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 207 Snowe clodded together. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Keep the Vdder that the milke doe not clod. 1655 SURFL. *Comm. Heb.* ix. 19. ii. 378 To keep the blood from clodding. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. vi. 278 As soon as you have well mixed it [malt] with the Liquor, and prevented it from clodding.

† 4. *trans.* To enclose in or as in clods. *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 36 That .. man, might spend .. Clodded in lumps of clay, his wearie life to end.

5. *trans.* To pelt with clods.

1755 in JOHNSON without quotation. 1888 *Sc. Leader* 28 Nov. 7 The crowd of boys .. kept stoning and clodding him for a considerable distance.

6. *intr.* To throw clods or stones.

1781 J. HUTTON *Town Caves, Clod*, to throw stones. 1867 E. WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* ii. in *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Clod*, There's a rook o' chaps bin cloddin' at it.

7. *gen.* To heave or throw heavily. *north. dial.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi, 'She grippit him, and clodded him like a stane from the sling over the craigs.' 1864 T. CLARK *Westworld. Dial.* in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., He cloddi doon his books an sed he cud meek nowt omma. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Sherl.* I. 187 He's .. clodded 'em into th' carriage.

7. *intr.* To fish for eels with a clod; to bob.

1888 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* 380, I have sniggled .. for eels. I have bobbed (or clodded) for them on a Dorsetshire river. Hence *Clodding vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1750 LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.* in *Halliw. Lit.* 16th & 17th C. (1851) 54 Clodding of the blade. 1552 HULOET, Cloddyng betyll or malle, *occe*, 1816 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farms* 541 Where the wooden rowler will not seue, there you shall take clodding-beetles, made of purpose broad and flat, and with them breake the clods. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 185 The cost of clodding and weeding.

**Clod**, *obs. f.* CLAD (see CLOTHE), CLOUD.

In the following, modern edd, read *clugged*; *clodded* or *clotted*, and *clloyd* are also suggested.

1621 FLETCHER *Island Princess* i. iii. (1st Fol. 99) Her spirit .. 'Tis a clear one, Clod with no dirty stuff. She is all pure honour.

**Clodded** (klɒdɪd), *phl. a.* [f. CLOD *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

Stuck together in clods or lumps. Formerly also = Clotted, coagulated.

1564 PHAER *Æneid* viii. Y iiiij b, Stormful clouds of clodded rayne. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* 1, Severd from the blind And clodded heape. 1594 T. B. La *Prinaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 354 Is .. like to blood newly pressed out and clodded. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 82 His Hair clodded and uncombed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mush*, Clodded Blood .. found under the Skin of the Animal when it is dead. 1822 *Exam.* 12 May 292/1 Paunched and clodded surface [of land] the consequence of drought. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 297 This dull and clodded earth.

b. Having a clod adhering.

1800 HURDIS *Fam. Village* 158 The ploughman's clodded heel.

† **Clodder**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [See next, and cf. *clotter*, *chudder*, *clutler*.] A clotted or curdled mass, a clot.

1400 *Mary & Cross* 326 In *Leg. Rood* 142 In cloddes of blod his her was clunge. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 24 Thou lookest like raw flesh, yea like a prodigious clodder. 1668 *Christ Exalted* 20 In his Agony, Sweating clodders of Blood.

† **Clodder**, *v.* *Obs.* [This and the *sb.* of same form were probably in their origin phonetic variants of CLOTTER, iterative derivative of CLOT *v.*, the phonetic series being *cloter*, *cloper*, *cloder*: cf. the first two *quots.* below, and the equivalence of CLOT, CLOT.] To run together in clots, to coagulate, become clotty or lumpy.

[1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 1887 The clothered blood (*v.r.* clotered, clotted, clodded).] 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 83 (Pynson) Clodern (*MS.* K. cloteyn, as blode, or other lyke), *coagulo*. 1530 PALSGR. 487/1, I clodder, lyke whaye or bloode when it is colde, *Je congele*. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 250 If Milk stay long in the Brests, the whey exaleth, and the rest clodders. 1720 ROBIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 Cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clodder*, to form ingredients into a mass with some soft material. *Clodder d.* aggregated.

Hence *Cloddered phl. a.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 219 Time .. hath purged quoy Our former cloddered spots. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 92 It made his blood startle out of his body in congealed cloddered heaps.

**Cloddiness** (klɒdɪnɪs), [f. CLODDY + -NESS.] Cloddy quality or condition.

1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 187 The compactness of the staple, or as manufacturers term it the 'cloddiness' of the wool.

**Cloddish** (klɒdɪʃ), *a.* [f. CLOD + -ISH.] Somewhat clod-like; savouring of boorish stolidity or awkwardness.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iii. v. 172 His boots .. seemed to him to have a cloddish air. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* viii. (1879) 80 Our thoughts .. were fast becoming cloddish. 1882 *Coruh. Mag.* 539 Lads, fresh from the heather, hang round the stone in cloddish embarrassment.

Hence *Cloddishness*.

**Cloddy** (klɒdɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Characterized by the presence of clots; clotted, coagulated, lumpy. *Obs.*

1547 RECORDER *Indic. Ur.* 69 b, A cloddy uryne is that which hath in it cloddes of blood. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Ivj b, It draweth out cloddy or clotted bloude. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* iii. iv. 228 If the matter be tuft .. and is cloddy, it is a sign that the body decayeth in strength.

2. Characterized by, or abounding in, clods.

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke Pref* (1548) 2 A Cloddy hard ground. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 80 Turning The meager cloddy eath to glittering gold. 1656 DUGARD *Gale Lat. Unl.* § 333 If it bee cloddy, hee levelleth it with rowlers turned over it. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 289 Light dry soils .. they should be cloddy, and these clods should not fall to pieces easily by the harrows.

3. Of the nature of a clod, clod-like; earthy (in a depreciative sense).

1612-15 Br. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* rv. xiii. (1853) 309 These very bodies that are now cloddy like the earth, shall once bee bright as the sun. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 2 Cloddy, canall, dead and sensual creatures.

4. Clod-like in shape, short and thick, lumpyish.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 342 A thick cloddy Fish, with a large Head. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cloddy*, thick, short, and full of flesh. Also unintellectual.

5. *sb.* = CLOD-HOPPER *i.* *dial.*

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxxiii. 290 Among the male, there were none .. but cloddies. 1877 B. PLACOCK *Gloss. N. W. Linsolnsh.*, *Cloddy*, an awkward ill-dressed man. 'What a cloddy it is!'

**Clode**, *obs. f.* CLOUD.

† **Clodge**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [? Modification of *clod*, after *clodge*.] ? To clog.

1598 Br. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 128 And clodge their slauish tenants with commaunds.

**Clod-hopper**, [f. CLOD *sb.* + HOP *v.*; *peih.* with humorous allusion to *grass-hopper*.]

1. One who walks over ploughed land; a ploughman or agricultural labourer; a country lout; hence, a clumsy awkward boor, a clown.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clod-hopper*, a Ploughman. 1721 Mrs. CENTINVI *Artifice* iii. i. Did you ever see a dog brought on a plate, clodhopper? Did you? 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 136 He turned his clowns into gentlemen, and their brother clod-hoppers, laughed at them, and they were ashamed.

2. *pl.* A ploughman's heavy shoes.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxii, Punter's shoes .. a hybrid breed, between a pair of cast-off slippers and the ploughman's clodhoppers.

3. A bird; the Wheat-ear. Cf. CLOTHIER.

1834 MURIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 267 The fallow-chat, wheat-ear, and clod-hopper are not inappropiate names.

1885 SWAINSON *Progn. n. Brit. Birds* 10 (E. D. S.).

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Clodhoppering**, **Clodhopperish**, **Clodhoppership**.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 1002 Our own dislike to their clodhopperships. 1880 Mrs. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* 37 The traditional clodhoppering which real New England farm-life has long been rising away from.

**Clod-hopping**, *a.* [f. as prec.] Following the plough; pertaining to, or of the nature of, clodhoppers; loutish, boorish.

1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chns.* vii. A common, paltry, low-minded, clodhopping, pipe-smoking ale-house. 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* i. (1869) 340 You little scamp of a clod-hopping ploughboy. 1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 12 Jan. 32 Shufflings of clodhopping boots.

So **Clodhopping sb.** Agricultural labour.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* vii. (1848) 87 Spenser delights to designate himself as 'Colin Clout', as though he were a patch in the heels of clodhopping.

**Clodly** (klɒdli), *adv.* [see -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a clod dish or clod-like manner; dully, heavily.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. 337 It is not, like those [pictures] we have been passing, cloddy painted.

**Clod-pate**, [f. CLOD + PATE head.]

1. A thickhead or blockhead.

1536 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 17 Whint Clod-pates, Thenot, are our British swaines! 1579 EARL OF ORKNEY *Attembra* ii, The sober Clod-pate States-man. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clodpate*, a heavy, dull Fellow.

2. A thick head. (Better two words.)

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* viii. (D.) There is more logic in that remark .. than I expected from your clod-pate.

**Clod-pated**, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Thick-headed, stupid, dense.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iii. i, You are dull clod-pated lumps of mire and garbush. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 10 John was not so clod-pated, but at last he took the hint. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxviii, A clod-pated old chandler.

**Clod-poll, clod-pole**, [f. CLOD + POLL head.] = CLOD-PATE.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 208 This Letter being so excellently ignorant .. he will finde it comes from a Clodde-pole. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 66 He thought the story .. too ridiculous for any clodpole to have contrived. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, A poor clodpole, like Tom there. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 83 Our Academic clodpodes must be dense.

† **Cloe**, *v.* *Obs. north. dial.* [a. ON. *klā* (Sw. *klā*, Da. *kløe*) str. vb., earlier form *klaga*, *klaha*, pa. t. *klō*, *klōgon*, pa. pple. *klaggenn*, to scratch, to claw an itching place; prob. connected with *klā* claw, the relation of which to the stem of CLAW *sb.* and *v.* is uncertain.] = CLAW *v.* 3.

? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* 186 With this crocket camrocke your backes I shall cloe.

Cloe-board, -hammer, obs. variants of *claw-board* (= CLAWBOARD), CLAW-HAMMER. [Perh. really for *clow-board*, -hammer; see CLOWE *ppl. a.*]

1666 *Land. Gas. No. 371*. Five sayl of the Hamborough Fleet... chiefly laden with Cloe-boards. 1623 R. WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 76 Mattocks and Cloe Hammers.

Cloes, obs. form of CLOTHES; see also CLOW.

**Clof, cloff.** *Sc. and north. dial.* In 6 *pl. cloffis*, 7 *pl. cloffes*, 8 *Sc. claff*. [Cf. ON. *klōf* the cleaving or fork of the legs; *klōf* a cleft or rift in a hill, corresp. to OLG. *klōbo*, OHG. *chlōbo* a cleft; f. weak grade of *kleub* to CLEAVE. The latter would more properly give *clōve*, the former *clōff*; the vowel of the dial. word is doubtful.]

A cleft, fissure, parting; + a. the 'fork' of the legs; = CLEAVING *vbl. sb.* 2, CLEFT 2 (*obs.*); b. the cleft of a tree, where the branches part; c. 'a cleft between adjacent hills' (Jam.); = CLOWE *sb.* 4. 1538 LYNDSEAY *Syde Tyllys* 80 Consider gine thae Cloffis be clene. 1565 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 60 Whether thou wilt... kisse all cloffes that stands beside. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 43 (Jam.) There, in the claff O' branchy oak... The ring-dove has her nest. 1808 JAMIESON, *Clof*, the cleft of a tree. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* 38 The North-countryman... talks of the *clough* (error for *clōff* or *clōf*) of the tree.

Clof, obs. form of *clow*, pa. t. of CLEAVE *v.* and of CLOWE *sb.* 1

**Cloff (klōf).** *Commerce.* Also *erron. clough*. [Origin obscure. Identity with CLOWE, the weight, has been suggested. Cf. also CLEF.] An allowance (now of 2 lbs. in 3 cwt., or 1½), given with certain commodities, in order that the weight may hold good when they are sold by retail.

According to Grafton, 1568, cloff was the grocer's name for the fixed allowance made to the buyer in lieu of the variable advantage which he formerly had through the inclination in his favour of the King's Beam, a practice abolished in 1269. (See also the *Ordinance of Staples*, 1353, c. 10.) But there is a long gap between 1269 and 1502, when our quotations begin. Fabyan, whom Grafton copies verbatim for his text, has no mention of *clōff*.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 128 Whereof... shulde be rebated for the tare of euery of the said xij. bales iij. ll. and for the cloff of euery of the said xij. bales ij. ll. and for the tret of y<sup>e</sup> same paper C. xxxvij. ll. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. (Hen. III)* II. 131 It was ordeyned that the Beame should stande vpright... endynyng to neyther partie, and the buyer to have of the seller allowed unto him for all thinges 'four pounde of the hundreth. 'Margin. This is that allowance y<sup>e</sup> Grocers call Cloffe. 1660 T. WILLFORD *Scales Commerce* 1. 24 Cloffe... is only an allowance for the refuse of the commodity, which hangs upon the chest or cask, for which is usually allowed but 3 or 4 pound in every parcel. 1828 HUTTON *Pract. Arithm.*, *Tare & Tret*, Cloff is an allowance of 2 lb. for every 3 cwt., and some say for every 100 lb. of tret-suttle, to make the weight hold good when sold by retail.

† **Cloffing.** *Obs.* [App. OE. *clufung* (fem.; ME. *cloufounk* and *cloufynge* are the same word. Bosw.-Toller explains from *clufu* clove, bulb + *ping* masc. monkhood or hellebore. Cf. CLOVE-TONGUE.] A plant: see QUOIS.

(Cockayne understood the OE. name to mean *Ranunculus sceleratus*; which is probable, since both *clufung* and *clufu* are glossed by *Batrachion*, an old name of *Ranunculus*. But the ME. name seems to mean a hellebore, as in Halliwell's modern entry.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 98 Deos wyrt be man sceleratam, and oðrum namne clufunge nennad... bið cenned on fubtum, and on waterwegum stowum. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 295/33 *Betractung*, clufung. 1450 *Aphika* (Anecd. Oxon.) 189 *Valatrum* [for *veratrum*] 'hellebore' Angl. clōfounk. 14... MS. version of *Maer in Promp. Parv.* s.v. *Gladiolus*, Do take... be iij part of be poude of eliebre, bat some men clepen cloufynge. 1847-98 HALLIWELL, *Clouffing*, the plant hellebore.

**Clog (klōg), sb.** Also 5-7 *clogge*, (5 *clog*), 7 *clogg*. [Known since 14th c.; derivation obscure. (Connection with CLAG 'to clot with any thing sticky' appears only in later transferred uses.)]

1. A thick piece of wood; a short piece of the trunk, or of a large root, of a tree; a block, clump. Still the ordinary sense in Scotland. *Yule clog*: a Christmas log for the fire.

c 1400 *Soudane Bab.* 209 With a Clog of an Oke he faught. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 *Clogge*, *truncus*. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 *Clogge*, *billot*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157 A clog, log, *truncus*. n. d. *Descr. Scotland* (Jam.). Great clogges of timber. 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xvi. (1884) 128 Well roasted by the 'yule clog' of a winter's fire. 1886 STEWART *Remin. Drumferlin* 61 The roots of large trees called 'clogs' were now brought.

2. A block or heavy piece of wood, or the like, attached to the leg or neck of a man or beast, to impede motion or prevent escape.

1450 *Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 232 Jac Napes wolde one the see a mayner to ben, With his cloghe and his cheyn. c 1450 *Be. Curleyne* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 302 þou at lyke an ape teyged with a clogge. 1461 *Past. Lett.* No. 114. II. 48, I am with the gayler, with a clogge upon myn hele. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157 A clogge at ye foote, *impedimentum*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 35, I am trusted with a mussell, and enfranchised with a clog. 1623 J. COLE *Of Death* 45 The body is but to the soule as a clogge tied to the legge. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 *Clogs*, pieces of Wood, or such like, fastned about the Neckes, or to the Legs of Beasts, that they run not away. 1830 LAMB in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 101, I never tied tin-kettle, clog, Or salt-box to the tail of dog, Without a pang.

b. A load to obstruct the motion of anything.

1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* I. (1682) 23 We perceived the Bladder to swell and concluded that it had lifted up its clog about an inch. *Ibid.* 112 The Clog, when all the Air was come in, was swiftly raised.

c. A block or lump tied to anything for use or ornament; e. g. to a key to prevent its being lost. c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 154 For the clogges that clevech by here chelle. c 1400 *Soudane Bab.* 1603 With the Keye clogge, bat she caught. 1562 J. HAYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 Euery key hath a clog.

8. fig. Anything that impedes action or progress; an impediment, encumbrance, hindrance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 As buthens or clogges retaryenge or lettynge them in theyr journey. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 227 A grievous clog to her husband. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* 615 That Kings were Useless, and a Clog to Trade. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii. 231 A perpetual clog to public business. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV. Like a spirit which hath shaken off The clog of dull mortality. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 1/7 Women and children are a clog upon rapid movements.

† 4. The 'cone' of the fir or pine tree. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 104 The Pine tree... the kernelles must be gathered in June, before the clogges do open. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 Coniferous Trees, are such that bear Cones or Clogs. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fire tree*, The Kernels and Nuts, which may be got out of their Cones and Clogs.

† 5. A tuber at the root of a plant. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxvi. § 1. 91 The roote consisteth of many knobs or tuberous clogs. 1657 W. COLLIS *Adam in Eden* 68 The roots (of opine) are divers thick, round, white, tuberous Clogs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Clogs, or knotty roots... hanging together by threads.

6. a. A wooden-soled overshoe or sandal worn (chiefly by women) in some localities, to protect the feet from wet and dirt. b. A shoe with a thick wooden sole protected by a rim of metal, worn in the north. [Probably the name belongs originally to the thick wooden sole alone: cf. CLOG *v.* 9.]

1416 *Act. & Hen. V.* c. 3 § 1 Qs les Patynmakers... ne facent ascuns patyns ne clogges del maerresme alle Aspe. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* xxxii. 82 Chopino's are high Clogs, which the Women use in Spain. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/1 Clogs are shoes with thick Wooden Soles. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxvii. 146, I remember at the playhouse, they used to call on Mrs. Oldfield's chair! Mrs. Barry's clogs! and Mrs. Bracegirdle's pattens! 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang.* Abb. ii. A fear on Mrs. Allen's part of having left her clogs at an inn. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* 312 (*Manchester Sessions*) They kicked me with their clogs. 1843 THACKERAY *Men's Wives* (1872) 478 He leaves his clogs in the passage... in the muddest weather he never has a speck on his foot. 1850 E. ELLIOT *More Verse & Pr.* I. 67 To clomp in my clogs there, I am not inclin'd. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, *Clog* (4) A wooden-soled overshoe worn by women. 1883 A. MONAGHAN & Huddersfield *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Clogs*, shoes with wooden soles... they are particularly useful in the factories where dyeing is going on.

† 7. A kind of calendar notched upon a square block of wood (or other material). *Obs.*

1679 *Pilot Staffordsh.* (1686) 428 An ancient sort of Almanacks they call Clogs, made upon square sticks, still in use here amongst the meaner sort of people. 1795 STRUKPEL *Itin.* VI. 131 St. Martin's day, in the Norway clogs, is marked with a goose. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xc. 202 In Peter Hopkins's time the clog was still found in farm houses.

8. Comb., as *clog-like* adj. and adv., -maker, -wearing *ppl. a.*; *clog-almanac*, = *Clog* 7; *clog-boot*, a wooden-soled boot; *clog-dance*, a dance performed in clogs or wooden-soled shoes; hence *clog-dancer*; † *clog-head*, † a blockhead; *clog-hornpipe* (cf. *clog-dance*); *clog-weed* (see *quot.*); *clog-wheat*, a bearded variety of wheat; also called, from the conical form of its spike, *cone-wheat*; † *clog-wheel*, a cart-wheel in one block (see *quot.*).

1681 *Land. Gas. No. 1592/4* A short pair of \*Clog-Boots. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec. 1881 grand international 'clog-dance. 1898 *Ramous Victoria's Hen.* P. x. 25 Come ye 'cloghead. 1865 MRS. NORTON *Lady La C.* iv. 107 The slandered... Who hears for evermore the self-same lie Clank \*clog-like at his heels. 1793 *Land. Gas. No. 6170/8* John Willson... \*Clog-maker. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 251 Purchased by the clog-makers and turners. 1840 E. ELLIOT *More Verse and Pr.* I. 67 \*Clog-wearing Madge. 1878-86 BARTON & H. *Eng. Plant.*, \*Clog-weed, (1) *Heracleum Sphondylium*, *Gloss.* (2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, *S. Bucks.* 1879 JERVIS *Wild Life in S. Co.* 165 A deep, broad ditch, overshadowed by tall hemlock and clogweed. 1762 BONES in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 320 \*Clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded wheat, (as it is variously called in this county [Suffolk]). 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.*, *Gloss.*, *Clog-wheat*, cone-wheat. 1875 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 254, 11 pairs \*clog wheels for oxen. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Clog wheels*, cart wheels of thick plank and without spokes. In common use in the 18th century.

**Clog (klōg), v.** [f. the sb. In some later senses there is perh. association with CLAG *v.*, although in dialects in which both words are used, e. g. in south of Scotland, they are kept quite distinct, *clog* always implying stickiness, and *clog* load. Senses 5-6 appear to run together with those of CLOY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten a clog or heavy block of wood to; to fetter or confine by this means.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv. (1495) 774 An' oxe herde fedeth... oxen; and byndeth their fete... and cloggheth them whyle they ben in pasture. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holiness* III. 392/4 His master... manie times caused

him to be chained, locked, and clogged, to staie his running awaie. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* v. 91 Being clogged with chaines of steel, he was carried away... to Babylon. 1822 SHREVELEY *Ess. & Lett.*, *Reviv. Lit.* (Camelot Ser.) 147 Superstition... has... clogged man to earth. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 514 Horses... clogged with a bar of wood.

2. *trans.* To load so as to entangle or impede the motion of; to encumber, hamper.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. 101 With their fingers clogged with rings. 1619 FORTUNBY *Atheism* II. xii. (1622) 338 Hence 'tis, the Delver bound and clogd in clowd buskin, sings. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 410 Clogg'd by the cumbrous vest Calypso gave. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* (1877) II. xv. 300 The whole flotilla would be clogged by the slowness of the sailing-vessels.

† b. To load. *Obs.*

Johnson says 'In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance.'

1591 RAY *Creation* II. (R.), Though the teeth of the wheels... be never so smooth... yet if they be not oyl'd will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight.

8. fig. To load, burden, encumber, hamper.

1564 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 300 In things that be indifferent, we must... clog no man's conscience. 1628 E. ELTON *Exp. Romans* vii. (1622) 115 Clogged with the yoke and burden of their sinnes. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, *Soul* (1669) 42 Clogging it [an Estate] with Legacies. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. iv. 23 The power of exchanging must have been much clogged. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. 228 To avoid... the combinations of consonants that clog our language. 1857 C. BROWNE *Professor* II. xliii. 175 Man is ever clogged with his mortality.

b. fig. To hinder, impede, obstruct (actions).

1715 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *Kings* xiii. 33. 128 The Devotion of Men is apt to be clogged by such Ceremonies. 1742 COL. RAY. *Penn.* IV. 542 Everything that tendered to Clog the Importation of them. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 55 A minority cannot make or carry on a war; but a minority... may clog a war. 1876 GREEN *Shorth. Hist.* viii. 7. 539 The old loyalty, too, clogged their enterprise.

4. To encumber or impede as clay or other sticky matter by adhesion. Cf. to CLAG.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 Clogged in the claye and slyme of vyce. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 66 If... you finde so much blood in his Luer, as will clog the foote of a flea. c 1630 RUSDON *Surre. Devon* 222 (1810) 232 Clavton... a place full of clay... inasmuch that a proverbial speech passeth thereon: 'The Devil was clogged in Clavmud'. 1886 G. ALLEN *Kaleid's Shrine* xiii. 144 Sinking in mud... It clogs you and hampers you on every side.

5. To fill up with anything that impedes or obstructs action or function, to encumber; *esp.* to choke up so as to hinder free passage, to obstruct. (In the first quot., prob. an error for *cloy*.)

1586 HATTON in Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 276 They had conspired to... clog all the great ordinance. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 141 A world of these statues... in every room in the house, which they clog rather than adorn. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* (1722) 19 Air... Clogg'd with gross Vapours. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan Arc* I. 454 Famine... Mark'd the gorged raven clog his beak with gore. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 646 Until it so clogs the type, that the work is... scarcely legible. 1844 DUTTON *Deafness* 77 When the Eustachian tube is clogged up with mucus. 1844 ISRAELI *Coming* 1. 46 The road... was clogged with carriages.

† 6. fig. To satiate, surfeit, cloy. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Mourne. Germ.* (1616) 65 Thus clogg'd with love, with passions and with griefe. 1610 HEALEY *Vices Comm.* St. Aug. *Citie of God* (1620) 551, I do but glance at this for fear of clogging my reader. 1794 T. BROWN *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 Clogg'd with incest and adultery To lusts more strange... they fly.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become encumbered or obstructed, to stick. *lit. and fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* iii. When thou dost on business blow, It hangs, it clogs. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Move it sometimes with a Broom or Whisk, that the seeds clog not together. 1735 SHARP *Surgery* (J.), The teeth of the saw will begin to clog.

8. *trans.* To put clogs on. [f. the sb., sense 6.] 1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 497 It is time for me to... clog and coat myself, and sally forth to face the storm.

9. To put wooden soles on (shoes, etc.).

1640 [see CLOGGING *vbl. sb.* 2]. Common in north of England and south of Scotland: e.g. 'Take the shoes to the clogger who will clog them for the winter.'

**Clog-bag**, obs. Sc. f. CLOAK-BAG.

**Clogdogdo**, *nonce-wd.* [? f. CLOG + DOG.]

1609 JONSON *Silent Woman* IV. i. [ii.] A wife is a scurvy Clogdogdo... a very foresaid Dear-whelp... *nula bestia*.

**Clogged** (klōgd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOG *v.* + ED 1.] Encumbered, obstructed, etc.; see the verb.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 325 A heavy clogged earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 345 The clogged wheels. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. Literature* I. (ed. 2) 14 They... flow but rarely over a clogged and stony channel.

**Clogger** (klōggr), [f. CLOG *sb.* + -ER.]

One who makes clogs, or wooden soles for shoes. (A distinct trade in the north.)

1745 *Manchester School Reg.* (1866) I. 26 John, son of John Wilson of Manchester, Clogger. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 314 The clogger is... still sometimes a separate trade from the shoemaker. 1883 *Standard* 5 Dec. 3/7 The accused was a clogger, and his apprentice.

**Clogginess** (klōgginēs), [f. CLOGGY + -NESS.] State or quality of being cloggy or clogged.

1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 57 This medicine... penetrates and opens the clogginess of the kidneys.

**Clogging** (klōggin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOG *v.*]

1. The action of the verb CLOG; encumbering, obstruction, etc.; also *concr.* that which clogs. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. xxv, Truth doth... pierce, open, and disgregate All asciticious cloggings. 1666 BUNYAN

*Grace Ab.* 164. 26 Such a Clogging and heat at my Stomach. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnersy* 257 The 'fouling and clogging' up of the barrel.

2. a. The soling with wooden soles; b. The putting on of clogs (*uonce-188*).

1640 *Wiltshire Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker E. *Cheshire* I. 110 Paid for the clogging of a pair of clogges for Manners Newton iijd. 1824 *MISS MITTORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 226 Oh, the shawlings, the cloakings, the cloggings!

**Clogging** (klɒɡɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clogs; encumbering, hampering, obstructing; see the verb.

1576 *FLEMING Paupole Ep.* 444 Richesse, free from clogging carefulness. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 200 The clogging burthen of a guilty soule. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 262 Moil'd in the clogging Clay. 1889 *Athenum* 17 Aug. 216/3 In spite of his clogging surroundings.

† **Cloggish**, *a. Obs.* [f. CLOG sb. + -ISH.] Of the nature of a clog or encumbrance. Hence † **Cloggishness**.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 147 The soul can .. take leave of the body for all its cloggishness.

**Cloggy** (klɒɡi), *a.* [f. CLOG sb. and v. + -Y.]

1. Characterized by or of the nature of clogs, blocks, or clumps; knotty, lumpy.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal cxxviii.* § 6. 590 The roote is great, thicke, and tuberous, consisting of many cloggie parcels. 1869 *Daily News* 7 Dec. The most vulgar and cloggy hind-quarters that the heart of breeder can conceive.

2. Apt to clog; sticky.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 827/2 In cloggie mires, and foule filthie waies. a 1691 *BOYLE IVks.* I. 416 (R.) Some groser and cloggy parts are retained. 1845 *Whitehall* xvi. 110 The ale is very good and cloggy.

3. Loaded with or full of clogging matter.

1658 *CORNAKE Trappolin Poems* (1669) 472 Hair .. Cloggy with sweat and blood. 1807-17 *TANNAHILL Coggie Poet.* Wks. (1846) 141 It gars the wheels of life run light Though er see doilt and cloggie.

**Cloghead, cloghead** (klɒɡhɛd). Corruption of Irish *clogach* (klɒɡaxt) belfry (f. *clog* bell), sometimes applied to the round towers of Ireland.

1845 *FOSBROOKE Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. 112 These singular monuments the Clogheads, which are ascribed to the ninth century. 1864 *WEBSTER, Cloghead*.

**Cloi-**, *obs.* spelling (chiefly Sc.) of *clō-*, as in *cloif, cloik, clois, cloish*: see *CLO-*.

**Cloin** (e, *obs.* f. *CLOWN, CLOYN v.*

† **Cloison** (kloi-z'n, klwaz'n). [Fr. = Pr. *clausio* —L. type \**clausiō-em*, n. of action f. *claus-us* shut: cf. *POISON* —*pōitiō-em*.] A partition, division.

1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 5 [The walls of the green house] may be built of Loame, tempered .. or with a double Cloison made of Boards well Rabitted. 1874 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 425 There is no 'cloison', and the incisors are of large size. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Antig.* Ser. u. IX. 250 Divided by thin bands of gold forming cloisons. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 3/1 Translucent enamels between the cloisons.

† **Cloisonné** (klwazone), *a. (sb.)*. [Fr. f. prec.] Divided into compartments: applied to enamels. Also short for *cloisonné enamel*, and *attrib.*

Cloisonné enamels are made by forming the outlines of figures with thin plates set on edge upon a foundation plaque. These form compartments in which the variously coloured enamels are put in the state of powder, and by which they are retained and prevented from running together when melted in the furnace. When the compartments are excavated in the substance of the foundation plaque itself the enamel is called *champlevé*, i.e. field-raised.

1863 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 671 Can remember the day when every cloisonné and champlevé enamel was clasped under the head of Byzantine. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 The chefs-d'œuvre of embroidery, lacquer, metal work, and cloisonné.

**Cloister** (kloi-stər), *sb.* Forms: 4 *cloystor*, *cloistre*, 4-5 *cloystre*, 4-8 *-ter*, 5 *-tere*, 5-6 *-ture*, 6-7 *cloisture*, 4- *cloister*. [M.E. *cloistre*, *a.* OF. *cloister*, earlier *cloistre* —L. *claustrum*, *clōstrum*, 'a bar, bolt, lock', later 'a shut up place, a cloister', f. *claud-*, *claus-* to shut + *-trum* instrumental suffix. Before the adoption of the French form, OE. had already *CLAUSTER* and *clīstor* from Latin, and ME. had also *CLOSTER*, and *clowster*.]

1. An enclosed place or space, enclosure; close; compass. Also *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.* (In later use app. taken as *fig.* from sense 2 or 3.)

c 1300 *Beket* 2089 Into the cloistre of Canterbury with grete noyse hi gonne weve. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 968 Vt-wyth to see pat clene cloystor, þou may, bot in-wyth not a fote. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlvii. 79 b/a He .. odefied a lityll cloystre of stones. 1600 *HOLLAND Lityl xxxvi.* ix. 924 One part .. was strongly fortified with a mure of less circuite and cloisture (*circulo*) than the other. 1646 *J. HALL Poems* i. 13 Within the Cloyste of a nut. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. i. § 39 'Tis now time for the Plume to rouze out of its Cloysters, and germinate. 1831 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 190 Immured .. in cloisters of the mind.

† b. Applied to the womb. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Second Nun's T.* 43 With-Inne the Cloistre blisful of thy sydis. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Our Ladye* 220 The cloyster of Mary beryth hym. 1539 *B. Ceremonies* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cix. 285 Christ .. came from the .. virginal cloister of his mother.

2. A place of religious seclusion; a monastery or nunnery; a convent.

1340 *Ayeneb.* 242 Lottes wyf betokneþ ham .. þet habbeþ hear body ine cloystre, an zetteþ hare herten ine þe wordle.

1481 *CANTON Reynard* xii. (A1b.) 28 A cloyster of bl[ack] Jack nonnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvini's Inst.* iv. v. (1634) 536 Let a Monke be content with his cloister. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. i. 71. 1597 *DANIEL Ciu. Warres* v. 50 Fitter for a Cloyster than a Crowne. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 122 The villanies of the Cloistres. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* i. iii. § 9 Those things which the Egyptian Priests had to that time kept secret in their Cloysters. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 98 There are several cloysters remaining in this city, which are now secularized.

b. *fig.*

1340 *Ayeneb.* 151 Þes yefþe [of wytte] is priour ine þe cloystre of þe zaulle. 1599 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* v. Nor in a secret cloyster doth he keep These virgin spirites. 1897 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Poets* ii. 78 To withdraw .. into the cloister of his ideal world. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 30 Freed .. from the cloister of pedantry.

c. *The cloister*: the seclusion of a cloister; monastic life.

1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 775 The austerity of the cloyster. 1842 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 91 In a manner which scents of the cloister. 1888 *BERNARD World to Cloister* ii. 14 Reflection and preparation before they enter the cloister.

3. A covered walk or arcade connected with a monastery, college, or large church, serving as a way of communication between different parts of the group of buildings, and sometimes as a place of exercise or study; often running round the open court of a quadrangle, with a plain wall on the one side, and a series of windows or an open colonnade on the other. (Often in *pl.*)

c 1400 *MAUNDEV. v.* (1839) 70 Under the cloystre of the church. 1579 *FULKE Confit. Sanders* 615 The cloyster or walking place of Alsoule Colledge in Oxenford. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 156 To walk the studious cloisters pale. a 1672 *WOOD Life* (1848) 8 New Coll. schools, situated between the west part of the chappell, and E. part of the cloyster. 1720 *STEELE Tatler* No. 167 ¶ To be interred .. in the Cloysters near Westminster Abbey. 1756-7 *tr. Keyster's Trav.* (1760) I. 292 The court-yard is surrounded with a cloister as it is in monasteries. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 261, I was loitering about the old gray cloisters of Westminster Abbey. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 299 Grants a quiet solitude, her cloisters and her halls.

b. A similar walk or arcade in connexion with other buildings.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 684 Till he come thurgh a cloystre to a clene halle. 1615 *CROOKS Body of Man* 15 The pillars and arched Cloysters of that princely palace. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* (1685) 197 One long Street, with narrow Porticoes, or Cloysters on both sides. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 127 (*Willon Hall*) A quadrangle cloister full of antique and modern statuary.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *cloister-bower*, † *brood*, † *chapel*, † *court*, † *creeper*, † *life*, † *man*, † *monk*, † *quadrangle*, † *room*; *cloister-garth*, the open court enclosed by a cloister; *cloister-wise* *adv.*

1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Commu.* (1857) 117 Friars and nunes .. the hypocrisie and uncleannesse of that 'cloyster-broode. 1798 *SOTHERBY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 56 To the 'cloister-court in crowds tumultuous came. 1763 *MAN Muscular Commonpl.* 41. a Monks, Friars, and other 'Cloyster-creeper. 1850 *PARKER Gloss. Archæol.* I. 135 The cloisters .. are arranged round three or four sides of a quadrangular area, termed the 'cloister garth. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 537-8 Many monks had be take out of 'cloister lyf to be bishopis. 1581 *MARBURCK Bk. of Notes* 1169 False prechers and 'Cloister men. c 1325 *Meth. Hom.* 30 An 'cloyster monk. a 1711 *KEN Hymnology* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 71 'Twas 'Cloister-wise contriv'd with Aches strong.

**Cloister** (kloi-stər), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. the sb., or a. F. *cloister* (16th c. in Littre).]

1. *trans.* To shut up, enclose, or place in a cloister or monastic house.

1591 *FLORIO and Pruitas* A iijj, This younger sister I thought to have cloystred vp in some solitarie. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. i. 23 High thee to France, And Cloyster thee in some Religious House. 1692 *SIR T. BLOUNT Ess.* 41 That little stock of learning .. was cloyster'd up in Monasteries and Abbeys. a 1714 *SHARP Serm.* I. iii. (R.) Those that cloyster up themselves in a monastery. 1751 *B. L. VINGTON Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 144 She .. no sooner was cloistered, but, etc.

2. To shut up in any seclusion or retirement.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xli. (1837) 238 Studentes cloystred them selues together. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Grece* iv. xlii. (1715) 310 When at Home they were cloyster'd up. a 1851 *D. MOIR Poems, Field Pinkie* ii. The blackbird, cloistered in the oak. 1854 *J. ANNOTT Napoleon* (1855) I. i. 34 [He] cloistered himself in his study.

† b. To shut up, enclose (things). *Obs. rare.*

1793 *J. MACKAY Journ. Scotl.* In the Library [of the College, Edinburgh] the books are cloistered with doors of wire. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 98.

3. *fig.* To confine, restrain within narrow limits.

1647 *F. E. Hist. Edm.* II (1680) 89 The Cage of his restraint was .. too weak to cloyster his Ambition. 1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 61 [The soul] .. ashamed to be cloistered in it [the body]. 1812 *D'ISRAELI Calam. Auth.* (L.) Antony had cloistered an athletic mind.

4. To furnish or surround (a place) with a cloister; to convert into a cloister or convent.

1625 *BACON Ess. Building* (Arb.) 532 Cloistered on all Sides, vpon Decent and Beautifull Arches. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* II. vii. Where, cloister'd round, the garden lay. 1863 *J. M. LUDLOW Sisterhoods in Gd. Words* 498 By Helvot's time several houses had become Cloistered.

Hence *Cloistering* *vbl. sb.*

1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng. v. xxy.* (R.) This cloistering and fat feeding of Religious is not old. 1706 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. vii. 423 The Cloistering of Nuns.

**Cloisteral**, var. of **CLOISTRAL**.

**Cloistered** (kloi-staid), *phl. a.* [f. **CLOISTER v.** and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Shut up or dwelling in a cloister; monastic.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 350 No Covent of Cloistered company or cowed crew. 1624 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* (1851) 296 Though I rate this cloister'd Lubber according to his deserts. 1741 *BLKELLY Lett.* 7 June Wks IV. 280 A modern cloystered friar! 1861 *PEARSON L. & Mit. Ages* 157 The gratitude of cloistered chroniclers.

b. *transf.* Of things, conditions, etc.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 141 He put off the habite of his cloistered profession. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* lviii. Cloistered Ease. 1855 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Lit.* xii. (1878) 408 The .. cloistered seclusion of a college.

2. *fig.* Confined as in a cloister, recluse.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. ii. 41 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1644 *MILTON Anop.* (Arb.) 45 A fugitive and cloister'd vertue. 1879 *E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia* 31 How shall this be, with his cloistered ways!

3. Furnished with a cloister: see **CLOISTER v.** 4.

**Cloisterer** (kloi-stair), *arch.* Founs: 4 *cloist-rere*, 4-6 *cloyst-rer*, -e, 4-7 *-terer*, 5 *cloist-rer*, 6 *-eer*, 6-9 *cloisterer*. [a. OF. *cloistrier* (mod. F. *cloistrier*) —late L. *claustrarius*, f. *claustrum*.]

One who dwells in a cloister; a monk or nun.

1340 *Ayeneb.* 67 Þe cloyst-rer, aye þe abbotte, and þe priours. c 1340 *Cmsor* II. 2772a (Fairf.) Weilds man, clerk or cloist-rer [Cott. cloisterer]. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 259.

1481 *CANTON Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10 He was a cloysterer or a cloyd recluse. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. Pref.* 3 Counter-faict cloist-rers of Antichristes owne geneiacion. 1627 *W. HALL No Peace with Rome* § 20. 680 Some superstitious, old wife, or some idle and silly cloysterer. 1818 *J. H. FRILIE Whistcraft's National Poem* iii. ix, A race of cloist-rers.

**Cloisterless**, *a.* Devoid of a cloister.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 179 (Hail. MS.) A monk, whan he is cloisterless .. This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloyster.

**Cloisterly** (kloi-staili), *a.* [f. **CLOISTER sb.** + -LY 1.] Proper to, or of the nature of, a cloister.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 244f Elizabeth .. entered the profession of cloisterly religion, and made herself a nun. 1588 *J. HARVEY Disc. Problem Propheis* 73 Good plaine rude cloisterly stuffe. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak* II. xxvii. By the cloisterly Temple, and by Whitefriars.

**Cloistral** (kloi-sträl), *a.* Also 7 *cloysteral* (l, *cloyst-rall*, 9 *cloistral*. [f. **CLOISTER** + -AL, after L. *clausträl-is* *claustral*.]

1. Pertaining to a cloister; monastic.

1605 *DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* (1717) 151 A Cloistral Excuse, Where Men shut out leti'd, and sequestred .. seem to sympathize With innocent and plain Simplicity. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton* (1699) 39 Making a holy retreat to a Cloystral life. 1868 *M. PATERSON Academ. Org.* 328 The pressure of practical life makes 'culture for culture's sake' sound like cloistral and pedantic talk.

2. Of persons: Dwelling in a cloister; belonging to a monastic order. Also *absol.*

1624 *DONNE Serm. Rev.* vii. 9 Salvation is a more extensive thing .. then sullen cloyst-rall, that have walled saluation in a monastery .. take it to be. a 1631 — *Poems* (1650) 189 So cloyst-rall men .. Have Vertue in Melancholy.

3. Of the type of a cloister.

1844 *I. WILLIAMS Baptistery* 249 Through cloistral glades. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 383a The house is rather cloistral.

† **Cloistress**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **CLOIST** (b) *REER*: see -ESS.] A female tenant of a cloister, a nun.

1601 *SHAKS. Twelf. N.* i. i. 28 Like a Cloystress she will vailed walke.

† **Cloistrose**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **CLOISTER**, on OF. type \**cloistros*, -ous, -eus, L. type \**claustrōsus*: see -OUS.] Pertaining to a cloister, monastic.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. vi. 517 Tied to close and cloistrose obscruances.

**Cloisture**, *Cloith*, *obs.* ff. **CLOISTER**, **CLOTH**.

**Cloit** (kloi), *v. Sc. intr.* 'To fall heavily' (Jam.).

c 1719 *HAMILTON Epist. Ramsay* ii. xvi. in *R's Poems*, Upon my bum I fairly cloit on the cold eard. 1827 *J. WILSON Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 298 He cloits down first on his hurdies, and then on his tae side.

Hence **Cloit sb.**, 'a hard or heavy fall' (Jam.).

1822 *GALT Provost* 203 (Jam.) Down she fell on her back .. with a great cloyt.

**Cloke**, *obs.* f. **CLOAK**, **CLOCK**.

† **Clokarde**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. *clak* clock, or its ONF. type + -ARD.] Some kind of obsolete musical instrument.

? c 1475 *Sgr. Iowe Degre* 1071 There was myrth and melody .. With rote, ribble and clokarde.

**Cloke**, *sb.*, *obs.* and *dial.* f. **CLUTCH**, *claw*.

**Cloke**, *v. dial.* Also *clawke*, *clowke*, *Sc. cluko*, *cleuk*, *cleukok*, *clouk*. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To claw, to scratch.

1825 *JAMIESON s.v. Clench*, The cat'll cleuk ye. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., The cat clocked me.

† 2. = **CLUTCH v.** 4, 5. *Sc.*

a 1785 *FORBES Dominie Depos'd* 37 (Jam.) The Carling's Maggy had so clenked. 1886 *S. W. LINCOLNSH. Gloss.*, *Cluuk*, to snatch, claw up, clutch. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Clouk*, to snatch.]

**Cloke**, var. of **CLOAK**. **Cloket**: see **CLOAKET**.

[*Cloile* (Jamieson, etc.), error for *cholle*, *JOWL*.]

**Clom**, *clomme*: see **CLUM**.

**Clomb**, *clome*, *clomme*: see **CLIMB v.**

† **Clome**, *v.* *Obs.* or ? *dial.* [possibly the same as **CLOAM v.**, in a different sense.]



1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. iv.* 106 Þow a candell clomyng in a corsed place. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clome*, to gutter, as a candle. *North.*

**Clome, Clomer**: see CLOAM, CLOAMER.

**Clomesyng, clomps, clomse**: see CLUMSE.

**Clomp, v.**, dial. f. CLAMP or CLUMP to walk as with clogs.

1850 E. ELLIOTT *More Verse & Pr. I.* 67 To clomp in my clogs there. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 28 Great big clomping boots.

**Clomperton, Clomst**: see CLUM-.

† **Clond.** *Obs. rare*—1. [= *cland*, app. a. ON. *klund*, calumny, molestation.] Trouble.

c 1205 LAY. 11704 He makede hisselven muchel clond [c 1275 moche] to don] ne isah he naveret aft his lond.

† **Clondre, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [onomatopœic.] *intr.* ? To make a rumbling noise, to drone.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant. I.* 292 Thu werktes al to wondre; Als an old cawdun bigynnest to clondre.

**Clone**, obs. f. CLEAN a.

**Clong, -ed, -en, etc.**, obs. ff. CLUNG, CLUNGED.

† **Clonge, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Batman's alteration of Trevisa's *clonge*, CLUNGO.] Sticky, adhesive.

1882 BATMAN *On Barthol.* 256 The kinde [of glew].. is so clongie.

**Clonic** (klɒnik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. κλονος violent confused motion, turmoil (esp. of battle) + -IO. Cf. F. *clonique*.] Applied to spasms in which violent muscular contractions and relaxations take place in rapid succession; opposed to *tonic*.

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 81 Clonic spasm, for instance, the contortions and convulsive struggles of epilepsy. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 39 Tonic spasm, followed by clonic convulsion. 1883 *Nature* 22 Mar. 486 The convulsions are not continuous, but are clonic.

**Clooch**, obs. f. CLUTCH.

**Cloof, clufe**, *north. dial.* [cf. ON. *klaufr* cloven hoof, Da. *kløw* claw, hoof; also CLOVE sb.<sup>1</sup> 3.]

1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 99 This Lady liftit up his [the lion's] cluvis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ii. 14 The bustius swyne That wyth thar clouis [ed. 1710 clufis] can the erd myte. 1851 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Cluives*, hoofs of horses or cows. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Contm. on Lex. xi.* 3 The hoof is severed into cloofs.

**Clook(e)**, obs. form of CLOAK, CLOKE, CLUTCH.

† **Cloom, sb.** *Obs.* [app. a dial. form of CLOAM sb.: cf. dial. *loom* for loam, and obs. *Room* for Rome.] Adhesive mud or clay.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 41 Keep the Hives always cloe. The best cloom, for that purpose, is made of neat, dung. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Letanies, Lord's Pr.* xix. Wks. (1641) 661 To breake and bruise them like a clod Of earth or cloome. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ix. § 3 (1681) 184 Wicker-Hives made with spleets of Wood, and daubed with Cow-cloome tempered for that purpose.

† **Cloom, v.** *Obs.* [f. CLOOM sb.: practically a († dial.) variant of CLOAM v.] *trans.* To daub or plaster with adhesive mud.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 41 *margin*, The Hives always cloe cloomed. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 Cloom up the skirts all but the door. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s. v. Bee*, The Way is to cloom the Hives very close.

**Cloop** (klɒp), *sb.* [imitative.] The sound made by drawing a cork from a bottle, or any similar sound. So **Cloop v. intr.**, to make this sound.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv. I heard a sort of cloop, by which well-known sound I was aware that somebody was opening a bottle of wine. 1854 — *Newcomes* I. 120 He can imitate any . . . cloop of a cork wrenched from a bottle and guggling of wine into the decanter. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* xxviii. 291 The clatter of her pattens, the cloop of her pails. *Ibid.* v. 39 A basket, from which there came . . . a cool clooping noise, suggestive of refreshing drinks.

**Cloor, sluice, etc.**: dial. form of CLOW.

**Cloos**, obs. f. CLOUSE.

**Cloot** (klɒt, Sc. klɪt). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *clute*. [Of obscure etymology, the early history being wanting: prob. a deriv. of ON. *klō*, or OTent. type \**klōw* (a) claw. (Cf. Du. *klauwtje* little claw.)]

1. One of the divisions of the hoof, in the ox, sheep, swine, etc.; also, loosely, the hoof as a whole. To take their cloots: (of cattle) 'to run off' (Jam.).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* i. i, Sax guid fat lambs I said them ilka clute. 1781 BURNS *Death Poem* 3 Upon her cloot she coost a hitch. 1788 PICKER *Poems* 65 (Jam.) Wha kens but what the bits o' brutes, . . . hae taen their clutes An' gane ilk livan an' a' packin'. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii. 'The thieves, the harrying thieves I not a cloot left of the hail hiltill!' 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scotl.* xvi. (1855) 149 Carcasses—skins and cloots included.

2. pl. **Cloots**: a name for the Devil. (Cf. CLOOTIE.) 1787 BURNS *Addr. Deil* xx. An' now, auld Cloots.

1858 M. PORTER *Souter Johnny* 28 A sight that gart Auld Cloots grow fain.

**Cloote**, obs. f. CLOTE.

**Clooth, cloop(e)**, obs. ff. CLOTH, CLOTHER v.

**Clootie** (klɒti, Sc. klɪti). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *Cloutie*, *Clutie*. [In sense 1 orig. adj. f. CLOOT + -ie; in sense 2 diminutive.]

1. A name for the Devil, as popularly represented with a cloven foot.

1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrl. Ball.* 23 Aunt Meable has lost her best sark, And Cloutie is bleam'd varra mickle. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. II.* 224 Run! run!—that's the 'muckle-horned Clootie' himself!

2. Diminutive of CLOOT, a hoof.

1822 *Blackw. Mag. XI.* 485 With his hinder clooties jerked up.

**Clop** (klɒp), *v. rare*—1. [cf. OF. *clōp*, mod. F. *ecloppé* lame, dial. *clōper* to hobble:—late L. *clōppus* lame, found in the Alemannic Laws and early glosses.] *intr.* To hobble.

1863 *Blackw. Mag. XCIII.* 227/2, I took my stick, and clopped away down to the White Hart.

† **Clope, sb.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. MDu. *clōp*, Du. *klōp* blow, stroke, f. *clōppen*, in Ger. *klōffen*, to strike, knock. From same root as CLAP.] A blow.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxix. (Arb.) 107 The foxe . . . gaf hym many a clope.

† **Clope, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. (?)

1624 HOWELL *For. Trav.* ix. (Arb.) 48 The Romanes, who had their Legions here so many hundred yeares together, did much mangle and clope with them [Britons].

**Clopien**, rare var. of CLEEF v. to call.

† **Clopping**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. (?)

1605 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* I. 320 The English were loaded with their own cloths, so that their slipping into bogs did make them, and the clopping of their breeches did keep them prisoners therein [ed. 1766, so also in edd. 1665, 1670.]

† **Clorded**, *pph. a.* *Obs. rare*—1.

(Used in passage cited to render L. *contractus*.)

c 1220 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 919 Clorded yf thaire [bees'] backes be.

**Clort**, var. of CLART dial.

**Close** (klɒz), *a. and adv.* Forms: 4-5 cloos, 4-6 clos, 5 cloce, (5-6 closse, 8 clos), 4- close. Also *north.* 5 cloyse, cloese, 5-6 clois(e). [a. F. *clous*—L. *clausum* closed, shut, pa. pp. of *claudere* to shut. The s has preserved its sound through being truly final, as in *base, ace, gross*, etc., the final e being only a graphic expedient to mark the long vowel, as was the Sc. *oy, ok*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of closed or shut up state or condition, and its results (as in the weather, 6), with the secondary associations of concealment, exclusiveness, narrowness, etc.

1. *gen.* Closed, shut; having no part left open. Often as extension of predicate, as in *to shut close*. (Cf. B 1.)

c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. *P. A.* 183 Wyth y3en open & mouth ful clos. [1331 *Littere Cantuar.* 24 Nov. (Rolls) I. 410 Vous mandons une lettre close et patente.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11154 Pe troyens . . . Pe toun satys Keppit full cloyse. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 46 The close carre. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* lxiv. 28 Under a voute . . . or any other close house. 1625 *Bacon Sylva* (1677) § 352 Stop the hole close. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* ii. 144/2 Zenobia . . . compared Logic to a close hand, and Oratory to the same hand opened. 1721 *New Help to Discourse* 135 A close mouth catcheth no flies. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 247 Including . . . the inflammable materials in close vessels. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* I. viii. 63 I've brought a close carriage for him. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches . . . usual in merchant vessels.

b. *Her. of wings.* Close crown: = F. *couronne* close: see CROWN.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ix. 135 Scho . . . woir about hir hals, Of gold also the clos or dowle crown. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xix. (1660) 213 In the Blazoning of Fowles . . . if their Wings be not displayed, they shall be said to be borne close. 1666-87 *Penny Heraldry* Gloss.

c. *transf.* of weather, season (see *quots.*).

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 421 Close weather; that is, when the snow lies so deep as to render it necessary to hand-feed their flocks of sheep. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* 266 When the ice . . . occurs so strong, as to prevent . . . the advance northward beyond the latitude of 75° or 76°, it is said to be a close season.

d. Of vowel-sounds: Pronounced with partial closing of the lips, or with contraction of the oral cavity. Opposed to *open*. (In F. *fermé*.)

1760 BARETTI *Dict. Eng. & Ital.* II. Intro. p. ii, E and O have in some Italian words, two distinct sounds each; one called . . . *aperto*, open; the other *chiuso*, close. 1876 F. DOUSE *Grinn's L.* App. 179 It raises a close sound in *alms*, and perhaps in *behalf*.

2. Enclosed or shut in, esp. with walls or barriers; shut up, confined, narrow. Const. *in, from*.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. xi. 258 Two champyons beyficht eche other within a close felde [vii. 245 has closed felde]. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1247/1 Saynt Brigittes order . . . & . . . al close religious houses. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 235 To close prison he commanded her. 1611 BIBLE *2 Sam.* xxii. 46 They shall be afraid out of their close places. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1682) A iv, In their own close ground. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* I. vii. 21 The streets are very close and . . . narrow. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 206 If kept close from the Air, it would preserve its virtue. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii, The space contained close alleys and open walks. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteby* xii. 101 The landscape was closer than Irish landscapes usually are.

b. *transf.* of a siege.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 227 Though it be otherwise in a close Siege. 1796 NELSON 3 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II, 201 A very close blockade of Leghorn.

3. Shut up in prison or the like, strictly confined; also applied to confinement of such a kind.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 323 Clos in a chambre by her self. 1568 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 223 Kept close in a Castell. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* iii. xx, That Richard should remain for evermore, close-prisoner. 1677 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 146 They were under soe close a restraint. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 707 Was kept up close in a house of Lunatics at Hogsden alias Hoxton. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 1 Close Confinement in the Bastille seven Years. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 3 They were made close prisoners. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VIII. 442 Captain — is in close arrest.

4. Shut up from observation; concealed, occult, hidden, secret; secluded.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Her close envie tho she spradde. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 26 There is no thinge so close, that shall not be opened. 1554 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxix. 83 My hid and close sins. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 208 When close plots faile, vse open violence. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1029 Hee could finde out their closest sinnes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiii. 421 The closest caverns of the grot she sought. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xix, To lead him in close secrecy.

b. Private, secluded, snug, arch, or Obs.

1571 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lix. 299 He was lodged in the closest chambre in the house. 1581 W. STARFORD *Exam. Conpl.* i. (1876) 14 We . . . had but skant sit downe in a close Parloure. 1628 *Britani's Ida* ii. in *Spenner's Wks.* (1862) 498/2 From a close bowe, this dainty musique flow'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 6 We congratulate each other . . . upon a close room, an easy chair.

c. In *To keep close, lie close*, etc. (Cf. B 1.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12846 Thus he keppt hym full cloise. 1468 W. WORCESTER in *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 314, I pray you kepe thys letter close to your sylf. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 125 a, Kepe close (quoth they) the thynges that ye haue sene. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Conpl. Philomene* (Arb.) 103 When Progne red the writ . . . She kept it close. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* 3 How shall they understand that which is kept close in an unknown tongue? 1779 DR. FOX *Crusoe* (1840) II. iii. 61 To persuade our people to lie close, and not be seen. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. x. 428 Lying close during the day.

† 5. Enclosed with clouds or darkness. *Obs.*

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 625 The Scottes . . . did come secret upon the close nyght. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irish* in *Holinshead* II. 167/2 A verie darke and close nyght.

6. Of the atmosphere or weather: Like that of a closed up room; confined, stifling, without free circulation; the opposite of fresh.

[1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Weather* (Percy Soc. 20) xvii, Wynde rayne nor froste nor sonshyne wold she haue But fayre close wether, her beauty to saue.] 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dick.*, *Bochoru*, a close hot weather. 1599 T. MOUTER *Silkwormes* 48 Keep them not in 1000s too hot and close. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. vii. 213 We had now for several days together close and sultry weather. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* i, The little cabin being so unpleasantly close. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. § 8 (1864) 170 The opposite of freshness is shown in the close or suffocating odours.

7. Practising secrecy; reserved, reticent, uncommunicative; not open.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1399 A clene man of counsell, with a close heart. 1568 GRATTON *Chron. Edu.* V. ii. 758 He was close and secret, and a depe dissimuler. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 72 That close aspect of his. 1596 — *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 113 For secrecy, No Lady closer. 1777 SWIFT *Imit. Horace*, They stand amaz'd, and think me grown The closest mortal ever known. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. xi, He was too close to name his circumstances to me.

8. Close-fisted, stingy, niggardly, penurious.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 496 He that is too close a holdfast of his own. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 339 How Close and Stingy do they grow as the World thrives upon them. 1721 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders*, He hath the reputation to be a close, griping fellow. 1831 LYTON *Godolph.* 25 They called him close, yet he was generous to others.

9. Not open to public access or competition; confined or restricted to a privileged few. *Close borough*: see BOROUGH 3 c.

1812 *Parl. Debate* 8 May in *Exam.* xi May 298/1 Mr. D. Giddy . . . maintained that close boroughs were absolutely necessary. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 595 Now Satan set up for a parliament-man . . . But the boroughs were close, and he could not get in. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 102 The possession . . . of close or nomination boroughs by the government, or by the peers. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 22 These . . . filled up the vacancies . . . from among themselves, like the members of a close college. 1879 FROUD *Cesar* viii. 79 The College of Priests had been . . . a close corporation, which filled up its own numbers.

10. Of a season; Closed for the purposes of sport; during which the killing of certain kinds of game or fish is illegal.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, Though close-time was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. 1869 *Daily News* 2 July, A 'close' period plainly ought to be observed for them. 1880 *Ibid.* 9 Dec, The . . . result of spearing salmon in close time.

† 11. Strict, rigorous, severe. *Obs.*

1664 *Paston Lett.* No. 496 II. 171 Your holy brytheryn that ben of that devout and clos conversation. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1710/1 Very virtuous was this Lady, and of a vert virtuous place a close religion. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) III. 389 She had close trials from her poor, apostate husband.

b. In close mourners, there was prob. originally a reference to the seclusion of the mourners; *close mourning* came at length to be = *deep mourning*.

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 606 That all . . . should, for the revolution of twelve Moons, wear close Mourning. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 132 They muffled up their

heads and faces as a token of great grief and sorrow, as close mourners do with us. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brus Rel.* (1857) VI. 368 On Sunday the court goes into close mourning. 1708 SWIFT *Baker's staff Deleted*. Two apartments hung in close mourning... and only a strip of bays round the other rooms. 12. Of a ram: see quot.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (1856) I. Close tuppies are such as have both the bones in the ridge of the back, and are therefore very difficult to geld. 1796 MARSHALL *E. l'orksh. Words* (E. D. S., B. 2a) *Close teap*, a male sheep, with both testicles within the barrel.

II. Of proximity in space, time, form, or state. The primary notion is that of having intervening space or spaces closed up, whereby the parts are in immediate contact with, or near to each other.

13. Having the atoms or component parts very near together: a. Of substances: Dense or compact in texture or consistency; 'without interstices or vacuities' (J.).

1700 *Oral. Sap.* in *Anglia X.* 371 Not a foule creature but he maker of all things, not a close filthe but he wisdom of god becomen man. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 212 If you speak on the further side of a Close Wall... you shall not be heard. 1672 WILKINS (J.), *Oil*... of so close and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 4 The water made itself way through the pores of that very close metal. 1803 J. MURKINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 76 The paper... should have a close, fine texture.

b. Of aggregates of things: Dense or compact in arrangement, e. g. of thickets, etc., close-planted; of writings, compressed, cramped.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia Avij.* That my writing had not been so close. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 373 In close Plantations. 1747 BERKELEY *Lett.* 10 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 313 A copy of the Will, written in a close hand. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii. Thou hast in these close pages (of a letter) the fruits of my tediousness. 1827 STEUART *Printer's G.* (1828) 347 In respect to Close-woods.

c. *fig.* Of literary style: Condensed, pithy (*obs.*). Of reasoning: Opposed to loose or discursive

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Dio.* Pref., I preach... in a larger and a closer manner on this subject. 1704 HEARN *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 129 Thucydides is always Close and Short. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 212 ¶ 3 The greatest Beauty of Speech to be close and intelligible. 1735 POPE *Doune's Sat.* IV. 72 'But, sir, of writers?'—'Swift, for closer style, But Hoadeley for a period of a mile'. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 58 *The Essay on Man* is as close a piece of argument... as perhaps can be found in verse. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 30 A close reasoner. 1825 HUNT *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1656 My endeavours... may occasion 'close' readers to object, that it was... discursive. 1824 H. ROGERS *Introduct. Burke's Wks.* 74 His powers of abstract reasoning or of close analysis.

14. Of two or more parts or things in local relation: 'Joined without any intervening distance or space' (J.); in immediate proximity, very near.

App. first used as complement of predicate, as in to *cling*, *keep*, *lie*, *sit*, *stand*, *stick*, etc.; hence passing into an adv.; see B. 1a. Occas. more adjectival, as in quot. 1840.

1489 [see B. 1a]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 209 When the parallels... are very close together.

b. Hence, as attribute of nouns of condition, e. g. *close order*, *close rank*, or of action, as *close fight*, *close combat*, with various elliptical extensions, as *close distance*, etc.

1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 18 The second Distance... is called Close, and is a foot and a half distance from man to man. 1640 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Yas. V. Wks.* 105 They dared both fight in close arms. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xix. 220 Close fighting with Sword and Target. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1819) 3 Close files is the distance... when each man's boot-top touches, but without pressing. *Ibid.* 107 The formation from close column into line. *Ibid.* Plate 1, A Regiment formed at Close Order. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. v. But in close fight a champion grim. 1824 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 474 Eminent for close-rank fighting. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 216 Close formation... in which the men stand in each rank as close together shoulder to shoulder as the free use of their weapons will allow.

15. Of proximity or approximation to, or contact with (anything): As near as possible, very near, immediate.

Orig. in predicate, and passing into the adv.; see B. 1b. b. Hence, with substantives of action or position.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 7 Such near and close Access to his most holy Majesty. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 200 With every claim of close affinity. 1872 MORLEY *Pollaire* (1886) 17 To come into the closest contact with the practical affairs of the world. 1886 F. H. H. GUILLEMAUD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 270 Batanta is in close proximity to Salwatti. 1888 ADM. COLOMS in *Times* 6 Jan. 183 Close shaving as the cause of collisions at sea. *Ibid.* There are no collisions where each ship has tried to give the other a 'close shave'.

c. Naut. *Close to* (also *by*, *on*, *upon*) a wind, and similar expressions: see quot. 1867. (In both *adj.* and *adv.* uses)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seannan's Gram.* ix. 39 You set your sails so sharp as you can to lie close by a wind. 1666 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 60/4 Keeping their wind close to make the Leewards. *Ibid.* 66/4 They... stood all off to Sea, close on a wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 212 One of our prizes was ordered to stand close in with it [the Island] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Close to the wind*, when her head is just so near the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them. 1871 N. P. WILKS in *Forster Life Dickens* (1872) I. v. 87 Collarless and buttoned up, the very personification, I thought, of 'a close sailer to the wind'.

d. *fig.* Pressing hardly. Cf. *hard*.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 222 Pray speak to your Lady: She is too close upon us.

16. Fitting tightly to the body, or head; close-fitting (clothes, cap, bonnet, etc.).

1488 *Nottingham Corporation Rec.* MS. 1373, 96 Unum par caligarium vocaturum close hosse ad valentiam ijs ijd. 1509 *Ibid.* MS. 1382, 114 Pro uno pari caligarium vocaturum close hose. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* IV. i. Fight with close breeches. 1671 CHARENTE *Lett. Customs* 41 A close Coat of Broad-cloth. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 84 He habits himself in a Close-Frock. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 129 The Roman cloaths were not made close, but large, and loose. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii. Her simple close cap. 1875 M. B. HUNT *Aunt Tabitha's Waifs* iii. 22 Aunt Tabitha's shawl and close bonnet.

17. Closely attached, intimate, confidential; said of persons and relations.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 87/2 Letters sent to him from some close friends. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 1 A close Intimacy between their Parents. 1815 *Scrubblemania* 197 The close alliance... between this country and the Peninsula. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 257 A close friendship had arisen between the girls. 1859 LENNIVSON *Gerraint & Enid* 22 Seeing them so tender and so close.

18. *fig.* Of approximation, resemblance, etc.

1778 *Freethinker* No. 101. 327, I shall endeavour at a close Translation of the Remainder. 1790 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* i. 1 Your translation... is very close to the sense of the original. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 160 In close conformity with the Scripture account. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Fam.* i. The resemblance is very close and very strange.

19. Of examination, attention, etc.: Directed strictly and closely to the subject of consideration; strict, minute, searching.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. ii. § 1 We now come to a closer, and more particular consideration of the Histories 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Rel.* (1782) I. 168 Well worth the closest attention. 1781 SIR J. RYNDOLDS *Journ. Flanders & Holl. (R.)*, Worth the closest attention of a painter. 1805 *Med. Trul.* XIV. 411 Confirmed by the closest investigation. 1857 E. A. BOND *Russia 16th c.* (Hakluyt) Introd. 64 Under a close cross-questioning.

20. Said of a contest of any kind in which the two sides are very nearly equal in numbers or strength.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 146 Vehement debates and close divisions. *Mod.* There was a very close contest for the prize.

B. *adv.* (No strict dividing line can be drawn between predicative uses of the adjective, and the adverbial use into which these gradually pass; but where the latter is fully developed, *closely* is now preferred in ordinary prose.)

1. In (or into) a position in which the intervening space is closed up, so that there is no interval; in immediate contact or proximity; as near as can be, very near. Esp. with *stand*, *sit*, *lie*, *stick*, *cling*, *keep*, *hold*, *press*, etc., or with vbs. of motion, as *come*, *bring*, etc.

a. Of the mutual proximity of two or more things. (Often with the addition of *together*.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 To kepe hem self close togidre. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 302 They rode... close together in good array. *Ibid.* II. 524 The Englishe men kept themselves so close, that their enemies could have no advantage of them. 1589 *Pajpe w. Hatchet* (1844) 17 All his workes bound close, as at least five sheetes in together. 1611 BIBLE *1 Mac.* xii. 50 They... went close together, prepared to fight. 1614 DR. HALL *Recollect. Tract.* 85a Let us pile up all close together. 1633 G. HENRIET *Temple, Providence* xxiv. Where all the guests sit close. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 147 The farms lie pretty close all the way.

b. Of the proximity of one thing to another. With *to*, *on*, *upon*, *about*, *beside*, *behind*, *below*, etc.

1400 *Morie Arth.* 1196 The clubbe... That in couerte the lunge helde close to hym seluene. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2250r Thurg the clatene and cloudes close to the heyn. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 263 One to go... close to the sea side. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 164 Now sit we close about this Taper heere. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xviii. 24 A friend that sticketh closer then a brother. — *Jer.* xlii. 16 The famine... shall follow close after you. 1656 COWLEY *Davidels* I. note 46 Naioth was a place in, or close by Rama. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Close to the Ground. 1772 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 3 Here I kept close to my guide. 1885 *Lanc. Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 379 The dam, which is close to the side of the load.

c. Naut. *Close to a wind*, etc.: see A. 15 c.

d. *fig.* Of other than the literal relation of space. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 409 To sit close at your looke. 1792 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 5 Be sure you stick close to my Words. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 1 He keeps close to the Characters he represents. 1732 BERKELLY *Alphab.* dial. 2 4 Wks. 1871 II. 30 Keep close to the point. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 120 Sticking close to my business. 1823 STUBBS *Mercantile Gaz.* 8 Nov. 98a/2 A falling-off in British imports of close upon 50 per cent. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 6 Though for close on two thousand years a landless people. 1888 MANVILLI *Fenn Off to Wilds* xx. 147 It was getting close upon noon.

† e. 'Full to the point; home' (J.). *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN (J.), I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach close on either side.

† 2. Secretly, covertly. *Obs.*

1387 TRIVISA *Eigen* (Rolls) I. 241 (Mätz.) Siluestris Merlyn... prophetic... Openliche, nouzt so close [apertius] As Merlyn Ambros. 1632 LITTONOW *Travi.* ix. (1682) 377

Peter of Arragon contrived his purpose so close. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. 176 He hid an hundred Prophets, so close, that neither foes nor friends knew thereof.

3. In strict confinement. Also † *Close up*.

1562 *Apol. Priv.* Mass. (1850) 20 Have all the Communicants in one place close up. 1616 SURREL & MARKH *Country Farme* 122 Shut up a dogge close in some place for three daies. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* I. r. (1678) The Bailey... was laid close up by order from the King.

4. Tightly, fast, so as to leave no interstices, outlets, or openings.

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 9 Close plastered with good lime and hair. 1684 R. WALTER *Nat. Asper.* 25 Then fasten, and close stop the two Canes together... with Cement. 1715 DESAGULLIERS *Fires Impr.* 130 It shut close. *Ibid.* 131 It will be close shut.

† 5. Completely, quite, clean. *Obs. Sc.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 When we should be close out of love and conceit of any masked and forced lower. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 251 To take close away (if possible) this diversity of judgment.

6. Constantly. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'Do you ay get a present when you gang to see your auntie?' 'Aye, close.' *Mod. Sc.* He is close there.

7. In various senses, in which CLOSELY is now the ordinary word.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. I. ix. 24 It is good to follow the light close. 1667 DRYDEN *Rss. Dram. Poetic* Wks. 1725 I. 20 Not like to each close on either side. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 195, I will explain myself as distinctly as I can, and as close as possible. 1703 MULLON *Mech. Exerc.* 199 Screw your Pike wider, or closer, according as the length of your Work requires. 1727 SWIV *Country Post*, A mouse that was close pursued. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 241 When we look closer. 1833 THURLWALL, in *Philol. Museum* II. 160 The closer they are examined, the more suspicious do they appear. *Ibid.* II. 559 They occur in Plato most frequently where he is imitating Socrates' closest.

8. Also commonly used in combination (more or less permanent) with pa. pples.; see C. 2.

C. *Combinations.*

1. Parasynthetic, as *close-curtained*, *close-eared*, *close-headed*, *close-hearted*, *close-jointed*, *close-mashed*, *close-minded*, *close-mouthed*, *close-tempered*, *close-tongued*, *close-visaged*, etc.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 427 That no manner of personne goo a mummyng with close visaged. 1593 SHAKS. *Lern.* 770 Whispering conspirator With close-tongued treason. 1599 MASSINGERS, etc. *Old Law* v. i. Justice. Should ever be close-eared, and open-mouthed. 1622 K. LONG tr. *Darclay's Argenis* v. iii. 327 Men could hardly be close-headed to such as they affected. 1624 MITTON *Comus* 554 The litter of close-curtained Sleep. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 223 The reputation of being... 'close-minded'. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pt.* VI. 32 Close-headed Alpine Sedge. 1875 J. BENNETT *Winter Modif.* I. v. 132 A very close-meshed bag net. 1881 *Philada. Press* 8 June 2 They set to work very close-mouthed.

2. The *adv.* with participles, as *close-banded*, *close-barred*, *close-buttoned*, *close-clad*, *close-clapped*, *close-clipt*, *close-cropped*, *close-cut*, *close-drawn*, *close-fitting*, *close-grated*, *close-hept*, *close-pent*, *close-shaven*, *close-shut*, *close-standing*, *close-woven*, etc.

1583 STANYLWIST *Abneis* II. (Arb.) 67, Close-clad with burnished armour. 1602 and Pt. *Retun fr. Paynass.* I. ii. What cares he for modest close coucht teimes. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* 62 Thy curtains are close-drawn. 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) III. 135 With his hypothesis, tack'd to him, and his opinions so close-sticking. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 481 Leaned and close-thinking men. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 777 Sad witnesses how close-potent man regrets The country. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* iv. 51 Close-clipt foliage green and tall. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xx. The close-pies'd leaves unopened for many an age. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 290 Close-cut grass. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxi. 306 Close-fitting poulch.

3. Special combs.: *close-bed*, a Box-BED; † *close-bow* *Sc.*, a closed bag or vessel; *close-butts* (*Ship-building*), see quot.; † *close-guard*, a guard in fence; hence *To lie at close-guard*;

*close-harbour*, a harbour enclosed by breakwaters or excavated in the shore; *close-play*, see quot.; *close-rolls*, the rolls in which close-writes, private indentures, and recognizances, are recorded; † *close-sciences*, provincial name for the single Dame's Violet (*Hesperis Matronalis*); † *close-shuts*, windows which close; *close-sight*, the BACKSIGHT of a gun or rifle; *close-string*, see quot.; *close-time*, see A. 10; † *close-wort*, the plant Hen-bane (*Hyoscyamus*); *close-writes*, grants given to private persons for particular purposes, under the great seal.

1815 PENNIFICK *Successor* 821 (Jam.) The 'close bed is... where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, end, and back of wooden deal. 1535 STILWART *Chron. Scot.* III. 396 The Scottis hirds. Of scrympt ledder mony 'close-bow maid, Round as ane ball, of mony baikit kin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* \**Close-butts*. 1874 KEMPT *Dict. Mech.* I. 573/2 *Close-butts*, a fayed or rabbeted joint where the parts are so closely fitted or driven as to dispense with calking. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. v. § 8 Desirous... to lie at a 'close-guard, and offer as little play as may be on either side. 1614 BR. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 886 'Close harbours of discontentment. 1706 SUTCLIFFES *Voy. round World* xi. (1757) 304 A good close harbour a little to the southward of us. 1523 W. DARLEY in Stainer and Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Thou shalt not neede but to remove those fingers which thou shalt be forced, which manner of handling we call 'close or covert' play. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 116 Found among the 'close rolls of the Tower of London. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* cxvi. § 2. 377 Dames

Violets is called. in English Damaske Violets. and \*close Sciences. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 628 In the West parts. double sciney, and the single close sciney, but Gerard saith close sciences. [1879 *Prion Plantin*], Sciney, no doubt, arisen from its specific name *Damasceana*, understood as Dame's Scena. 1674 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* (1683) 25 Queens Gilliflowers, or close-Sciences, as some call them. 1685 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. vii. (1668) 195 \*Close-shuts or draw-windows to keep out the Frosts and Storms. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* \*Close-sight. 1876 GUILF *Archit. Gloss.*, \*Close-string, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel. c 1450 *Poc.* in Wr. Wulcker 564/39 *Apolonaris*, \*closewort.

**Close** (klōs), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-6 clos, 4- close. Also 4-5 cloos, 5 cloyse, clooos, 5-7 closee, 9 dial. clos, pl. closen, *Sc.* 6 cloose, 6-7 clois(s), 8- closos. [a. F. *close* :- L. *clausum* closed place, enclosure. Pronunciation and spelling as in the adj.]

I. 1. *gen.* An enclosed place, an enclosure.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 7 Bapen per befele in be clos & in be stuet. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3098 Kyng Richard. walky abouten in the clos *(vine aros)*. c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 8: The hevynly kyng enteryd thy close virgynalle. c 1500 *Melusine* 267 He. camme to the barryers of the clos. 1647 *FRIGGAT Anglia Rediv.* ii. iv. (1854) 106 Moving up and down in the closes before the royal fort. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. iii. (1876) 82 The universe is a close or pound. 1842 TENNYSON *S. S. Stylites* 73, I lay Pent in a roofless close of ragged stones.

† b. In close: in a closed place; in confinement, closed up, shut up.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8770 (Trin.) De tre. bigon to drige And semed wyl bi bat puiptos Men shulde no more hit holde in clos. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 100 This knight on daies brode In close him held. 1540 *HYDRIC Tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) 111, She. kept hir displeasure in close. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 99 This Distillation in close. like the Wombs and Matrices of Living Creatures.

c. Law. *Breaking one's close* (law L. *clausum frangere*): see quot.

1465 *Year Bk.* 4 *Edw. IV.* 8.9 Quare vi et armis clausum fregit. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1216 The land of every owner or occupier is enclosed and set apart from that of his neighbour, either by a visible and tangible fence, or by an ideal invisible boundary. Hence every unwarrantable entry upon the land of another is termed a trespass by breaking his close. 1824 TENNYSON *Edw. Morris*. It seems I broke a close with force and arms.

2. In many senses more or less specific: as, An enclosed field. (Now chiefly local, in the English midlands.)

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 144. 386 (Add. MS.) Thou haste stolne hym (the horse), and putt hym in this close. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 52 A close called Scottes close, lying by the .. close of William Bygges called Blabettes. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xiii. 9 Sowethed not thou good seed in thy close? 1546 *Menn. Rypen* (Sutees) III. 21 One cloise ther in the tenuie of Edmonde Chambrie. 1564 *HAWARD Entropius* I. 9 Seized of a close or field. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 55 We measured the corn fields, close by close. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 Closes green and fallows brown. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Clos. 1882 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Close, pl. Closen.

3. An enclosure about or beside a building; a court, yard, quadrangle, etc. † a. *gen.* Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, or yeide, clausura. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. c. viii. 190 That bishop had in london a fayre toune in makynge in his close vpon the ruer of the thameye. 1641 *EVELYN Menn.* (1857) I. 39 In the court next it are kept diuers sorts of animals. In another division of the same close are labbits. 1646 Z. BOVO in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 The Second Entrie whereby we enter into the Second Cloiss [i. e. quadrangle].

b. A farm-yard. Now in Kent, Sussex, Scotl.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* 7. 540 Alle the hennes in the clos [i. e. close, close]. 1585 *JAMES I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 When it grew lait, she made them fle, but doubt, Or feare, euen in the close with her. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* No. 157 (1862) I. 361 The outer close of his house, his out-fields and multi-ground. 1795 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 369 The farm-yard in Kent, is called the Close. 1858 M. PORTER *Souther Johnny* 17 [Ballochneil old farm-house]. on the opposite side of the close's or courtyard of the steading. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, Close, a farm-yard.

c. The precinct of a cathedral. Hence sometimes = The cathedral clergy.

1371 in J. BRITTON *Cathedrals*, York 80 Inwith be close bysyde be forsayde Kyrc. c 1430 *Chew. Assigne* 272 Alle be bellys of be close rongen at ones. a 1587 *FOX A. & M.* (1596) 711 The Bishop and the close, were the more loth to burne him. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. ii. (1877) I. 50 He [bishop Langton] began their close, and bestowed much in building the same. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 107 (1870) 109 The church yard, called the Close, for that they are enclosed by certain gates. 1724 *De For. Menn. Cavalier* (1840) 198 The earl. set upon Lichfield. but could not take the close. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 339 Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons.

† d. The precinct of any sacred place; a cloister.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 550 It is allowable and profitable that Lordis & Ladies haue Mansiouns with inne the Cloicis Gatis & Monasteries of the begging religious. 1450 *Castle Howard MS. Life St. Culbert* 333 Pat he be geym men suppose In hordome here within be close. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 14. § 19 (8) Such like Chapel whereunto. a little House or Close doth belong. 1602 *HOLLAND Phry II.* 570 The chappels that are within the close or cloister belonging to the galleries of Octavia. 1668 *HOBBS Thucyd.* i. cxxxiv, [Pausanias] ran into the close of the temple of Pallas.

† e. See quot. Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, lybrary, archyuum.

4. An entry or passage. Now, in Scotland, esp. one leading from the street to dwelling houses, out-houses, or stables, at the back, or to a com-

mon stair communicating with the different floors or 'flats' of the building. Also variously extended to include the common stair, the open lane or alley, or the court, to which such an entry leads.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 302 A bre hedet hounde. was keper of the close of bat curset In. 12264 *Pai keypn* the cloyse of this clene burgh, With 3ep men at be yatys zarkit full pik. 12298 So keppit he the close of his clene Citē. 1525 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Cloiss. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Thei address thame to the myddest of the close. a 1583 *Sempill Ballades* 70 Tint be ane Trautour, steilling vp ane close. 1650 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 495 They resolved to preach in the Earle of Marshall's close or hall, according as the weather should rule. c 1730 *Burr Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 56 [In Inverness] a little court or turn-again alley, is a close. c 1737 in *Scott Hist. Midl.* vii. note, A blind alehouse in the Flesh-market close. 1764 *REID Lett. Wks.* I. 40/1 A long, dark. entry, which leads you into a clean little close. 1853 *READE Chr. Johnstone* 46 At the very entrance of Newhaven they ascended a filthy 'close' or alley. 1889 *Glasgow Whly. Mail* 17 Aug. 3/2 A close at 3 Salisbury Street, Glasgow.

b. Hence, close-head, -mouth. 1818 *Scott Hist. Midl.* v. 'That. . . shield there, without muckle greater parts, if the close-head speak tue, than myself. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 83 By strands and close-heads trader stand.

† 5. A mountain defile or pass. Obs.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1639 Here es be close of Clyme with clewes so hye. 1450 *Scottish fieldie* in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 225 He was killed in the close, ere he climbed the mountain.

† II. 6. An enclosing line, boundary, circuit, pale. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 160 Lymosoun, A cite large in clos. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloos, or boundys of a place, *crpinum, ambitus*. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 109 The close of thy orcharde wolde be set about with other highe trees. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 12 They are not within the close of her fold.

**Close** (klōz), *sb.* 2. Forms: 4 clos, 6 cloaso, 6-7 clooze, 6- close. [f. *CLOSE* v.]

1. The act of closing; conclusion, termination, end.

1399 *Rich. Redeles* iv. 67 Er they come to the clos, accombrid they were. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Rose* vi. All that worldings prize. bithen in the close *(vine rose)*. 1645 *BP. HALL Rem. Discontents* 64 When he shall come to his last close [death]. 1760 *BEATTIE Harriet*, At the close of the day, when the hamlet is still. 1839 *KIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 44 Toward the close of the year. 1856 *FAULDER Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 398 To bring the matter to a close once and for all. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. 137 The close of the struggle.

† b. The closing passage of a speech, argument, etc.

1579 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 67 Philantus. answered his forged flos. with this friendly close. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 395 To which may be added as a close, that, etc. a 1734 *NORTH Lines* I. 111 Divers members. made sharp closes to the prejudices of his name.

2. Music. The conclusion of a musical phrase, theme, or movement; a CADENCE.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 127 False closes. deuised to shun a final end. . be. either ascending or descending. 1649 *MILTON Nativity* 99 The air. . . phologes each heavenly close. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 163 The Voices alter from an Union, in Order to make two Closes. c 1860 *Goss Harmony* xiii. 42 A Cadence or Close, signifies the last two chords of any passage. 1880 *PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 375/1 Close. . serves to express the ending of a phrase, etc. . as a fact, and not as denoting the particular succession of chords which are recognised as forming a cadence.

b. fig. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. 11. 182 Gouernment. . doth keepe in one consent, Congreering in a full and natural close, Like Musick. 1658 *FLECKNOE Enigm. Charac.* (1665) i Like an air in musick, [it] is full of closes.

3. A closing or uniting together; union, junction.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. v.* iv. 117 A hand from either: Let me be blest to make this happy close. 1601 - *Twel. N. v.* i. 161 A Contract of eternal bond of loue. Attested by the holy close of lippes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 111 The close or oneness, therefore between ghost and body. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 73 [Thinking] on the blue horizon's line. . She'd find the close of earth and sky.

b. of the leaves of a door.

a 1634 *CHAPMAN (J.)*. The doors of plank were; their close exquisite Kept with a double key.

4. A closing in fight; a grapple, struggle, encounter.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 13 The intestine shocke, And furious close of ciuill Butchery. 1647-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xi. 15 Lest. they should get a wound in the close. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L. v.* xvi. Unwounded from the dreadful close, But breathless all, Fitz James arose. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Love cured by Kindness*, In eager close With Death.

† 5. A closing or shutting up, closure. Obs.

1711 *PERRY Dagenh. Breach* 74 Not to attempt the close of my Dam.

† 6. The closing in (of darkness or night). Obs.

a 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, In the close of night, Philomel begins her heavenly lay.

**Close** (klōz), *v.* Forms: a. 1 clysan, 3 clus-en; B. 3- close, (4 close, 5 cloose, 7 cloze, north. 5-6 cloyse, 6 clooise, clois(s)). [M.E. *close-n* (13th c.), a. OF. *close* stem (*close* pres. subj.) of *clorre* :- L. *claudere* to shut, close. OE. had already the vb. *clys-an*, f. *clys(e)*, a. late L. *clūsa* = *clausa* 'shut or enclosed place'. This came down to 13th c. in form *cluse-n* (i), and probably *close-n* was at first viewed simply as a frenchified pronunciation of this earlier word: cf. *clūsen*, BEOLSE.

In French *clorre* is of little importance, having been almost superseded by *fermer* :- L. *firmare*, to make firm or fast, to fasten. In English, on the other hand, *close* and its accompanying adj. and sbs. have become great and important words, developing whole groups of senses unknown to French.]

I. To stop an opening; to shut; to cover in. 1. *trans.* To stop up (an opening or channel) so that it ceases to be open or to allow of passage. Where the opening is provided with a gate, door, or lid, turning on hinges or sliding, to 'shut' this is to close the opening; hence 'close' and 'shut' become to a certain extent synonymous, as in 'shut' or 'close the door, the eyelid', etc.

*Close* is, however, a more general word, to *shut* being properly only a way of closing; hence the former is generally used when the notion is that of the resulting state, rather than the process.

c 1205 *LAV.* 9760 Wel heo cluden heore jeten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 566 Ho iates hu wiinne none clodi nolde. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxi. (1495) 239 A postume of the eere is heeld and cloyd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 83 Cloyen or schettyn. . *clauda*. 1526 *PLIGR. Perfe* (W. de W. 1531) 276 b. That no man sholde dyg any pyt. but he sholde couer it agayne and close it. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Hunn* xcv. 311 He. . that cloyth *(v. r. shuteh)* the stable dore when the house is stolen. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* i. iii. (Arb.) 77 Ristes eynd cloyed. a 1771 *GRAY Descent Odin* 57 Now my weary lips I close. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* iv. vii. I closed my lids and kept them close. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Reliq.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 99 A valve that can be closed at pleasure. 1856 *KANE Arab. Expl.* I. xiii. 282 A blank ice-cliff would be the way altogether. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. S. I.* i. iii. 137 [They] allowed the cities which they passed by to close their gates upon them.

b. To close is also applied to the place, chamber, vessel, etc., to which the opening leads, or the thing which the lid shuts up, as in 'to close (or shut) a box, the eyes, a book', 'to close a room'. In reference to places, *close* usually means that access to them is officially stopped for the time, as 'the Bodleian Library is closed for a week', 'the grounds are closed to the public'. (In this sense *shut up* is colloquially used.)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 65 In Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed bat no reyne ne rone. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* iv. 20 Whanne he hadde cloyd [Vulg. *clausisset*, Ags. *gefeald*] the book. 1475 *CAXTON Jason* 116 His herte was so closed. . . with anguiss. 1480 *Wardar. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 Blac papir and nailles for cloying and fastenyng of diuers cofyns. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 459 Sleep. . . cloy'd mine eyes. 1726 *BUTLER Seru.* x. 103 It is as easy to close the Eyes of the Mind, as those of the Body. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 368 An attempt had been made. . . to close the coffee houses. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Rail Skirl* III. 144 The lady had already closed her book. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. 199 The King's courts were closed, and all justice denied.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To shut itself, become shut. *Const.* to close *upon* or *over* (what has entered, rarely upon what is without).

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prolog. 62 (Cambr. MS. Gg. 4. 27. c 1440) Thanne cloyeth it [i. e. the flower] and draweth it to reste. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 266 She made his woundes close. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 193 Therby the mouth openith and cloyith. 1535 *COVERDALE Numb.* xvi. 33 The earth closed upon them, and so they perished. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 24 These eyes shall neuer close. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 68 My ravish'd eyes! how calmly would they close! 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus. Unb.* 1. 40 When the rocks split and close again behind. 1879 C. DICKENS *Life C. J. Mathews* II. 253 On June 24th the eyes of the brilliant comedian closed upon the world in which he had worked so hard. *Mod.* The grave had closed over all he loved.

3. *trans.* To ENCLOSE, confine, encompass, shut up, in, within. Obs. or arch.

c 1205 *LAV.* 30698 Heo cluseden þer wið innen alle heore win-tunnen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 28 He lette close fyur in metal. 1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Cons.* 287 *Pai* er cloyed with-in þe erthe alle. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 221 The company That in his wayn cloyit he had. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 835 *Pe chest*. . In þe whyche þis blessid virgyn leyth yclosed inne. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 19, I sende yow copies. . . closed with this bille. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 144 The which. . the king sent unto diuers prisoners, and some he closed within the Castell. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 761 Some purer chest, to close so pure a minde. 1626 *BACON Sylva* (1677) § 343 Fruit closed in Wax, keepeth fiesh. 1643 *FRYNE Sov. Power Parl.* App. 20 They. . . deposited. . . their King. . . and closed him in a Monastery. 1710 *HARNE Collect.* 23 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 399 Her bones were closed in Leather. 1859 *TENNYSON Merl. & Viv.* 207 The man so wrought on ever seem'd to lie Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower.

† b. To 'set' (a jewel). Obs.

[c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 2 Perle. . To clancly clos in golde so clere.] 1530 *PALSGR.* 487/a, I close a precyous stone. . in golde or sylver. If this antique were closed in golde it were a goodly thyng.

† c. To enclose with walls, etc.; to enclose as walls or boundaries do. Obs.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 79 S. Cuthbert's kirke [he] closed with a wall. c 1400 *MAUNDRELL* iii. (1839) 15 That Aim [of the See] cloyeth the two partes of the Cytee. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3919, I wole with siker walle Close bothe roser and roser. 1521 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin. Varieties of lines that close no figures. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 267 Parys. . was not as then walled nor closed.

d. fig. To include, contain within itself. arch.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 90 The bible, in which the lawe is closed. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 40 The Roumant of the Rose, In which alle the art of love I close. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 138 Al cloyd in thys straunge tong of



the old Romans. 1581 LAMBARDE *Illegit.* i. iii. (1602) 11 The Lord Chancellor, and everie Justice, have (closed in their offices) a credit for conservation of the peace. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 14, I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed.

4. To fill up (a gap or open place); to bound, shut in. (Often with the notion of filling up or completing.)

1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 120 The trusty Guards come up, and close the Side. 1734 tr. *Kolli's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. 119. 198 The right wing was closed by 4000 slingers. 1807 *Director* II. 335 A central door, contrived in the flat which closes the scene. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xii. 403 Lebanon closes the Land of Promise on the north.

5. To cover from a blow or an aim, or from sight. Naut. To shut out from view *with*, behind.

1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3941 [Generides] spored tho his stede, And toward him fast yede; Amalek closed him with his shelde. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 226 Closing Elizabeth Mansion behind Bradley's Head. *Ibid.* 227 After having once closed it with the South Head.

† 6. To keep close, keep out of sight or knowledge. Obs.

1430 *Freemasonry* 276 Hys mayster counsell he kepe and close. 1430 *Lyroc. Chron. Troy* i. v. They can it close and hyde.

7. *techn.* in various senses: e. g. To cover in, leave no openings in; to roof in a building.

1659 WILLFORD *Archit.* 24 The house being closed, boarding of the rooms is next. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 When these operations have been completed and the work 'closed', the riveting is commenced.

b. To arch in the top of a crown with crossing bands or 'diadems'. Cf. CLOSE a. 1 b.

1766 PORRY *Heraldry* (1787) 214 The Crowns of other Christian Kings are Circles of gold, closed by four, six, or eight Diadems. *Ibid.* 216 The coronet of the Prince of Wales was anciently a Circle of gold, but since the Restoration it has been closed with one Arch only.

II. To put an end to an open state of matters.

8. *trans.* To conclude, bring to a close or end; to finish, complete. To close one's days: to die. To close an account: see ACCOUNT sb. 2.

[Already in L., as in *claudere bellum, opus, cenam*, etc.] 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13664 After closure of our kynd closet his dayes. 1439 *Will of Cress Warw.*, *Prerog. Court-bk.*

Luffenham ff. 213 My last will by me examyned and closed. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 138 Our valuations were closed and sent to you in Marche last.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 144 That word which closed Thy sovran sentence. 1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 i. 27 Where toil in peaceful slumber closed the day.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) 233 Having closed his evidence. 1871 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 In favour of the power of closing debates. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 July 5/3 To close the subscription list.

b. To close a bargain. [Here bargain appears to have its earlier sense of negotiation, bargaining; but the phrase tends to be associated with those under 14, 14 c.]

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv. He closed the bargain directly it reached his ears. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xlix. He had closed the bargain.

c. *elipt.* = To close dealings with (obs.); to close a speech, remarks, or the like.

1644 ROGERS *Naamah* 533 His sonne Ahijah, who would not close with his Idols. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 June 5/3 Lord Derby closed with a reference to his own modest attempt at federation.

9. *intr.* To come to an end, terminate.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii. The summer evening was closed. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iii. 63 Life is boundless to him till it closes. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 14 Over the sweet summer closes, The reign of the roses is done.

III. To bring or come into close contact.

† 10. *trans.* To bring close together so as to leave no opening or breach between; to bring into close contact or union; to conjoin, unite, bind (books) together, etc. Obs. in general sense.

1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Cantorb.* One boke of Artekelles, one letelle boke of prayer. the ij bokes are closed together. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 533 Close your hands And your lippes too. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. viii. 388 Hypocrite consists of several pieces cunningly closed together. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 12 The Spirit closeth these two together, even the Gospel and our Reason.

b. To close ranks or files: to bring those composing them in close order so as to leave no gaps or slack parts. Also *absol.*

1640 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. lvi. (1730) 107 The Barons and Clergy suddenly close their files, and like a stone wall stood firm to each other. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 247 The officers... will each successively... close his rear rank. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 179 The Files are to be as well closed as may be consistent with marching perfectly at ease. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 9 Right Close—Quick March. 1873 *Brownings Rad. Coll. Night-c.* 248 They did not... close their sooty ranks, caw and confabulate for nothing.

c. *Shoemaking.* To join together the pieces which form the upper-leather of a shoe or boot.

1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* (1866) 40, I taught my wife to close the shoes which I made. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 470 Many women get a livelihood by closing the shoe. The shoe being cut out and closed, goes through sundry operations. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/a The small quarter and button piece are 'closed' on the large quarter.

† d. *Cap-making.* To make close (in texture).

1565 *Act & Edin. c. 11, § 4* The same Cap [shall] be first well scoured and closed upon the Bank,

e. *Electr.* To unite the parts of (a circuit) so as to make it complete. (See note to 11.)

1876 TARR *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* iv. 80 In this battery until the circuit is closed. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* iii. 1. 394 Closing a galvanic circuit.

II. *intr.* To come close together in contact or union; to join, unite, combine, coalesce, meet in a common centre.

(As said of lines in quot. 1551, there appears to be a reference to the formation of a 'closed figure', i.e. one having a continuous periphery.)

1551 RECORD *Pathway, Knowl.* 1. Defin., Lynes make diverse figures also, though properly they maie not be called figures, as I said before (vnles the lines do close). 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 29 They all close in the end, and sing with him the last verse. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 210 Many Lynes close in the Dials centre. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), The acid spirit... lets go the water, to close with the fixed body. 1766 PORRY *Heraldry* (1787) 213 From these rise four arched Diadems [of a crown], which close under a Mound, surmounted of a cross. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris*, She turn'd, we closed, we kiss'd, swore faith. 1851 — To QUEEN 27 A thousand claims to reverence closed in her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

12. *intr.* To draw near, approach close. Const.

† to, Naut. with. Also, usually with sense of hemming in, To close about, on, round, upon.

1543 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* l. cxxii. 146 He ordainyd... one to go on his right hande, cloyng to the see syde. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. lvi. (1730) 129 They closed about this spark. 1843 SCOTTS *N. Whale Fishery* 68 The ice immediately began to close about us. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xlv, We had closed with the brig. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 71 Vessels may close with the land until within soundings of 5 or 6 fathoms. *Mod.* The men closed round him.

b. *trans.*, chiefly Naut. To come close to or alongside of. To close the wind: to come near to the wind, to luff.

1673 PRINCE RUPERT in *Land. Gas.* No. 788/4 He sprung his luff, and closed his Wind as much as... he could. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xvi, We joined the fleet... closed the admiral's ship, and the captain went on board. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To close the wind, to haul to it. 1882 *Times* 27 Feb. We closed the island by 8 a.m.

13. *intr.* To come to close quarters or to grips; to engage in hand-to-hand fight, grapple with. Said of men, armies, ships.

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. i. 9 He fierce uprose... And snatching his bright sword began to close with her on foot. 1597 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 20 If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust. 1644 MILTON *Edm. Wks.* 1738 i. 139 To tug or grapple, and to close. 1718 POPE *Iliaid* xx. 511 Achilles closes with his hated foe. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxv, They close in clouds of smoke and dust with swordsway and with lance's thrust. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 477 The... winds prevented the squadrons from closing. 1865 DICKENS *Mit. Fr.* i. ii, The large man closed with him and proved too strong.

14. To come to terms or agreement (with a person).

1603 SHAKS. *Mess. for M. v.* i. 345 Harke how the villain would close now. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. i. 830 Close with him, give him Gold. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 90 They not closing with Christ, the Covenant not being after was made void. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ Without being able either to close with their Lovers, or to dismiss them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. (L.), In the hope that, by closing with them, he would lay the ground for a reconciliation.

b. To close with an offer, proposal, etc.: to accede to, give adhesion to, accept.

1645 PAGITT *Henriogr.* (1661) 255 When they can close with that which is called the chief Ordinance. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 77 To close with the kings desires. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xiv, I readily closed with the offer. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece VIII.* lxiv. 305 He immediately closed with the overtures of Philocles. 1859 TENNYSON *Gervant & Euid* 106/3 Desire to close with her lord's pleasure.

c. To agree upon a measure, etc.

1698 TEMPLE *Wks.* (J.), Would induce France and Holland to close upon some measures... to our disadvantage. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. ii. 179 They should have closed upon her caprice, and taken her when she was in the fancy.

IV. Combined with adverbs:

15. *Close about* [= OE. *beckysan*]. To close in on all sides, encompass.

1340 HAMFOLDE *Pr. Cons.* 1439 Pat er noght swa closed about Pat pat ne mught lightly com out. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 83 Cloynd aboutyn, vallo. 1535 STURWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 110 With his fais he was closet about. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* ii. 5 The depth closed mee round about.

16. *Close down.* To close by forcing or fastening down.

e. g. To close down the hatches of a ship in a storm.

17. *Close in.*

a. *trans.* To confine by closing the means of egress; to shut in, hem in, enclose.

1400 *Melayne* 129 The angele dange tham downn, That closede in that cite. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 261 The apostles... closed them in together. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 270 The French king... thought verily to have closed the king of England in between Avible and the river of Some. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* vii. 46 They came forth out of all the townes... and closed them in.

b. To shut with inward motion.

1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 260 He drewe in his head and closed in his Wyndow. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 9 The windows were closed in.

† c. *intr.* To come to terms or into agreement with. Obs.

1715 SOUTH *Serm.* John vii. 27 I. 244 He presently closes in, accepts, and complies with it. 1745 SWIFT (J.), To close in with the people. 1748 T. MORRICE in *Ortery State Lett.* I. 77 He... therefore charged his lordship to close in with the duke.

d. To draw near to, or to advance into contact with, to come to close quarters with. Also *fig.*

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, I do now gladly close in with my subject. 1795 NELSON 21 Mai. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 27 Which enabled the Agamemnon and Inconstant to close in with her.

e. Said of what surrounds: To draw in upon, or approach from all sides, so as to shut in; hence said of the approach of night or darkness.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 95 The capacious ice closed in upon us. 1850 JERISON *Brittany* ix. 139 Evening was closing in. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. § 27. 206 As the night drew on, the mountains seemed to close in upon us. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* vii. (1875) 77 Night was fast closing in.

18. *Close off.* To close and rule off (an account).

188. G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* v. 22 The moral account... was closed off, and the balance brought down.

† 19. *Close out.* To shut out, exclude. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Lament.* iii. 8 He closede out myn orison [1388 excludid my prier]. c 1490 *Prompt. Parv.* 83 (MS. K) Cloynd oute or schettyn owte, exclude.

20. *Close to. intr. Naut.* See 12 b.

1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xv, The ship had closed-to within a quarter of a mile of the beach.

21. *Close up.*

a. *trans.* To confine by building, blocking, or covering up; to confine out of sight or completely.

1530 PALSGR. 488/1, I close up in a wall or I close up by-twene wallles. *emumer.* An ancker... closed up in a wall. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 289 The rest were closed up in the same Towre in prison. 1686 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 317 There were taken Apples and... closed up in Wax.

b. To close by blocking or filling up; to close completely, stop by closing.

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 89 God closeth vp the eyes of the Kynge. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 281 To close up the passage by the sea. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 9. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 110 He... closeth up his stomack with a Bocklava [marg. a Tart].

c. To close by bringing separate parts together.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Prolog. 13 With buvic Hammet's closing Riuet's vp. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 21 He took one of his ribs, and closed vp the flesh in stead thereof. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), As soon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately closed up by mediation and good offices. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. § 27. 321 The walls of the crevasses are squeezed together, and the chasms closed up.

d. To end, complete; to sum up. Also *absol.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 81 Having spoken sufficiently of a matter, we close up the sentence with these words. a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Remedie agst. Sorrow & Fear* (R.), To register in the Booke of Life after what sort his servants have closed vp their dayes on earth. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37, I must now close up. 1793 ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV. 219 And now, my dear mother, I close up my correspondence from Grove-House.

e. *intr.* To close by the union or conlescence of separate parts; to come together so as to leave no intervals or gaps; esp. of ranks of soldiers.

1835 L. HUNT *Poems, Capt. Sward* ii. 49 Close up! close up! Death feeds thick. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts* i. 101 The wall closed up again. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Personal Mem.* I. xxii. 302 Giving the two flanking divisions an opportunity to close up and form a stronger line.

*Close*, obs. pl. CLOVE sb.<sup>2</sup>, and obs. f. CLOTHES, *Close-bodied*, a. Having a close body.

1. Applied to a coat, etc., the body part of which fits closely.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1221/4 A close-bodied Coat. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 540 Enwrap me in thy close-bodied leathern jacket. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 155, I had got two very good great-coats, but stood in need of a close-bodied one.

2. Of close grain or structure, close-grained.

1716 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 b, The most close-bodied Box, most excellent for Turning. *Ibid.* I. 29 b, The closer bodied it is.

*Closed* (klōuzd), ppl. a. [f. CLOSE v.] Made close, shut. Also with advs. as *closed in*, *closed out*, *closed syllable*, one ending in a consonant, as the first and third of *L. fes-ti-nat*.

c 1205 LAY. 1823 Heo weoren in castle offer y burhze iclosed paste. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 83 Cloynd yn, *inclusus*. *Ibid.*, Cloynd owte, *exclusus*, *seclusus*. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 20 A cloysterer or a cloynd recluse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, Closed and festred woundes. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* xi. § 232 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) When an electric current, after traversing a certain line... returns upon itself... it has been denominated a closed circuit. 1881 S. J. WHITTEE in *Trans. Victoria Instit.* 20 Many of the syllables are closed. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 140 The curve is closed, so that the extreme points A and B coincide. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 2/a In many cases a boy is sent for a closed (or partially closed) exhibition, who might get an open scholarship.

† *Close-fight.* Naut. Obs. See quot. 1627, and cf. CLOSE-QUARTERS. Also *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio & Melida* i. i. (N.), How her eyes dart wonder on my heart!... Stände firme on decke, when beantes close-fight's up. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 102 Had we beene able to have spared but a dozen men, doubtlesse we had done with her what we would; for shee had no close fights. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 A ships close fights, are smal legdes of wood laid cross one another like the grates of iron in a prisons

window, betwixt the maine mast, and the fore mast, and are called gatings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Close-quarters* or *Close-fights*.

**Close-fist** (klō's-fist). One characterized by keeping a close fist, a niggard.

1851 *Under the Spell* II. 85 I'll take odds, old 'closefist'. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 280 And at a close-fist would the people stare.

**Close-fisted, a.** That keeps the hand tightly shut; usually in the fig. sense of: Loath to give, stingy, niggardly, miserly, penurious. The opposite of *open-handed*.

1868 MACHIN *Dumb Kut.* v. i, in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 198 There is some too close-fisted hardness in your hearts. 1830 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vertue of a Tayle* Wks. II. 131/2 Close-fisted Niggardize. 1840 Br. HALL *Épisc.* I. 28 If any man will be so stiffe, and close-fisted, as to stick at any of them [Postulata], they shall be easily wrung out of his fingers by the force of Reason. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 22 A carking, griping, closefisted fellow. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 61 The close-fisted in no country must hope to receive much gratuitous Service.

b. quasi-adv. Grudgingly. 1875 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 72 All those... that give any thing, give it close fisted (as the saying is).

Hence **Close-fistedness**. 1831 *Celestina* II. 30 Close-fistedness... doth eclipse and darken, whereas... liberality doth gaine. a 1839 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 113 Nothing less besemeth a wealthy man then close-fistedness.

**Close-grained, a.** [see GRAIN.] Having the fibres, crystals, or other structural elements fine and closely arranged; of close texture.

1754 DODSLEY *Public Virtue, Agric.* II. 258 The close-grained box. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 80 Clean, close-grained Lime-stone. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frs.* I. 1, 9 Closer-grained and more woody trees. 1858 J. BROWN *Horn Subst.* (1863) 19 His firm and close-grained mind.

**Close-handed, a.**

1. = CLOSE-FISTED. *arch.* or *Obs.* 1858 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 58 A prince void of all corruption... free in bestowing, in taking close-handed. 1867 HIERON *Wks.* I. 82 The Lord was never sparing or close-handed towards His church. 1896 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 92 The road... of Boxley... used to smile and bow, or frown... as its worshippers were generous or close-handed.

2. Hand-to-hand. (*L. comminus*.) 1845 STODDARD in *Encycl. Metr.* (1847) I. 115/1 *Mélée* is the same as *melee*... signifying a hand-to-hand battle.

† **Close-handedness** = CLOSE-FISTEDNESS.

1846 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Cont.* III. 269 There is amongst us a... close-handedness towards the Lord. 1861 HOLMAY *Serm.* *Disloyalty* 28 (T.) By a close-handedness in an instant war, the inhabitants confounded their empire and themselves.

**Close-hauled, ppl. a. Naut.** [see HAUL.] With the sail-tacks hauled close, so as to be able to sail as near the wind as possible.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M ij, The ship is... close-hauled, because... her tacks, or lower corners of the principal sails, are drawn close down by her side to windward. 1806 MOORE *Steersman's Song* II. When by the wind close-hauled we go.

Fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV xviii. (1886) 145, I should say we were pretty close hauled.

**Closely** (klō'sli), adv. [f. CLOSE a. + -LY 2.] In a close manner; usually opposed to *openly*.

1. So as to leave no passage out or in; 'without inlet or outlet' (J.). Hence, in a place strictly shut up, in close confinement.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 38 This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Putting the mixture into a crucible closely luted. *Mod.* Henry was closely confined in the Tower. This room has been closely shut up.

2. *spec.* With closed lips, inarticulately.

1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 27 Bishops and Priests should celebrate... the Masse, not closely, but with utterance, and sound of voice, that they might be heard of the people. 1599 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 771 The wordes of consecration by no authoritie... ought to be pronounced closely.

† 3. Secretly, covertly, privately, privily. *Obs.*

1558 HULOET, Beare closely, privately, or secretly. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 81 It shall be done so closely, as no dogges shall barke at it. 1602 SHAKS. *Hamlet* III. i. 29 We have closely sent for Hamlet hither. 1643 FRYNNE *Spo. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 96 If the King did closely or apertly, study or goe about to breake or alter this agreement.

4. In close proximity:

a. Near to some person or thing specified or understood. Hence with *hold*, *keep*, etc., sometimes implying restraint (see *quots.* 1656, 1879): narrowly.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 189 This famous Isle... by which we closely travelled. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Remembrance* IV. 22 Hold thy Pindarique Pegasus closely in. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 455 The famish'd babe Clings closely to his dying mother's breast. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 68 Young men are often kept very closely by their fathers. 1883 FAYN *Talk of Town* I. 14 He wore... his own hair, but closely cut.

b. With the components near together, densely, compactly, with compression.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 426 The Englishe men shot so closely together. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb) 60 Doones in tempest clinging fast close to gether. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 191 A treaty... by which the Princes of the Empire bound themselves closely together. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 244 In both liquids and solids we have the molecules closely packed.

5. *fig.* Of association, resemblance, etc.: Nearly, intimately.

1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. 208 Closely connected with the Sanscrit. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 The episcopal polity was also closely associated in the public mind with all the evils. 1859 TENNYSON *Martin & Vivien* 444 My name, once mine, now thine, is closelier mine.

b. Of nearness to a pattern, model, standard, ideal course.

1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 70 When it does not closely adhere to its common Notices. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I hope I have translated closely enough. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 72 Hall keeps more closely to his subject. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 327 The analogy of common law is to be followed as closely as may be.

6. By bringing the eyes or mind into close proximity with an object or matter; with close attention or investigation.

1509 HAVES *Past. Plass.* xi. xxxi. (1845) 45 The poetes conclude full closely their fruitfull problems for reformation. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 506 (R.) Taurae... enquired at length closely, after silence made, where about he was. 1628 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydrat.* § 3 (1726) 26 Were the Happiness of the next World as closely apprehended as the Felicities of this. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 55 He very closely expostulated with them. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 29 With us to think closely is the least part of a learned man.

1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 133 Disputing the point of religion more closely. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 17 To investigate closely the history of prices. 1885 Sir N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 14 The case... is not really in point when we come to look at it closely.

7. When qualifying participles it is usually hyphenated, as *closely-drawn*, *-fitting*, *-packed*, *-woven*.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xviii. 42 The closely-latticed window. 1836 H. ROGERS *Y. Howe* II. (1863) 35 Closely-cropped hair. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 556 Belief in the ever closely-present omnipresence of God.

**Closen** (klō's'n), *v. rare*. [f. CLOSE a. + -EN 6, after *loosen*.] *trans.* To make close.

1860 A. WINDSOR *Ethica* v. 233 There was sufficient affinity to close the tie of brotherhood. *Ibid.* vii. 334.

**Closeness** (klō's-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Close quality or condition.

† 1. Closed or shut up condition, confinement.

1450-1530 Myrr. *our Ladye* 218 For closenes of her vrygynyte, bothe in hye conception and in hye byrthe. 1614 Br. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 918 Some... longed for the open aire after so long closenesse. 1644 - *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 131 This sealing argues a long reservation and closenesse.

b. *Her.* of the wings of birds.

1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* vi. xx. (1611) 156 In these... fowles, that are not much exercised in flight, you shall not need to speake of their closenesse.

c. 'Narrowness, straitness' (J.). Cf. CLOSE a. 2. † 2. Secrecy, concealment, reticence. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proov. & Epigr.* (1687) 210 Small diffrens betwene closenes and consailing. a 1623 PEMBLE *Justification by Faith* (1629) 34 Arminius... used much closenesse and cunning conveyance. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 16. 83 Any closeness a man uses in the acting of this sin. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 9 There is Darkness and Closeness in all their Behaviour. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind. Pref.* The secrecy and closeness of the Indians as to their own affairs.

3. Retirement, seclusion, solitude.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 90 All dedicated To closenes, and the bettering of my mind. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xi. (R.), The care and closeness, wherewithal her parents... have brought her up. 1824 R. MURIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 47 It is probable that they [quails] are more numerous... than appears to common observation. Their extreme closeness during the day appears to be the chief cause of this.

4. Want of free air or ventilation, as in a room that is shut up; a similar quality of the atmosphere in still sultry weather.

a 1598 TURBURY in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 387 (R.) Faces... browne, by reason of the stoue, and closeness of the aire. 1708 SWIRT *Death Partridge*, Almost stifed by the closeness of the room. 1780 SCHOTT in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 480 A tornado is preceded by a disagreeable closeness and weight in the air. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 7/3 The sudden closeness of the weather.

5. Nearness or proximity of component elements: compactness, density, solidity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 For the sake of its hardness or closeness. 1776 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. I. v. § 2 Closeness or Density of the Parenchyma. 1692 BENTLEY (J.), Many particles... combine into that closeness of texture. 1802 DIDIM *Introd. Classics Adv.* Smallness and closeness of the type.

6. Nearness to anything in space, time, amount, association, resemblance, etc.

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The actions... of wise men run in greater closeness and coherence with one another. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 69. 78 The poets shook off their constraint, and considered translation as no longer confined to servile closeness. 1851 W. GREY *Creed Christendom* 227 The closeness and depth of his communion with the Father. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.*, In proportion to the closeness of the imitation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/1 The present vote... shows by its closeness [159 against 155] the growth of Free-trade opinions.

7. Exactness, conciseness.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363. P. 12 The Story... is drawn together with much Closeness and Propriety of Expression. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Blackmore* Wks. III. 190 The art of uniting ornament with strength and ease with closeness. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* IV. (1860) 87 It is Pope's wit and closeness that are the difficult things.

8. Niggardiness, stinginess, parsimony.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 264. P. 2 Irus judg'd... that while he could keep his Poverty a Secret, he should not feel the Weight of it; he improved this Thought into an Affectation of Closeness and Covetousness.

**Close quarters, pl.** [CLOSE a. + QUARTERS.]

1. *Naut.* (See *quots.* = earlier CLOSE-FIGHTS.)

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlv. 210 We had provided close quarters and powder-chests; so that they could not have taken us without an encounter. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Close-quarters*, certain strong barriers of wood stretching across a merchant-ship in several places. They are used as a place of retreat when a ship is boarded by her adversary, and are... fitted with... loop holes, through which to fire. c 1850 *Rudam. Navig.* (Weale) 107.

2. *fig.* Immediate contact with the foe.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* Introd. 29 They [marines] are more frequently at close quarters with the enemy than the military are. 1855 PRISCOTT *Philip II.* I. viii. (1857) 237 The combatants were brought into close quarters. 1864 MACDOUGALL *Mod. Warfare* 241 (L.) This force... made no attempt to come to close quarters with their enemy. 1882 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 6/3 His cavalry are far too shy of coming to close quarters.

† **Closer**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also 5 closer, 6 closer, 6-7 closer. [a. Anglo-F. *closerie* = OF. *closerie* 'enclosed place' = late *L. clausaria* (see Du Cange), f. *claus-us* closed, shut.]

1. An enclosed space or place; a closet.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5250 Candace. changid hire wedis; And cam down of hire closerie. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), Joseph... made hem a closer and a crachche for here bestes. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Closer, *clo*

2. That which encloses, an enclosing wall or barrier; the cover of a book. [App. confused with CLOSURE, OF. *clousure* in this sense.]

c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 83 Closerie [Pynson, closure] of bokys, or oþer lyke, *clausura*, *cooperatorium*. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 123 The byll... is in the corner of this boke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. iv. 173 Hercules... Bet down the closerie. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* in *Pramp. Parv.* 80 with a... closer latis wyse, *clathro*. c 1543 W. CLEBE *M.S. Addit.* 460p. 409 With closer of brike toured aboute your garden. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 2 For want of partition, closerie, and such. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 192 The making of diuers closerie of glasses.

**Closer**<sup>2</sup> (klō's-zā). Also 8 closer. [f. CLOSE v. + -ER. Cf. OF. *closerie* (Godef.)] One who or that which closes (in various senses of the vb.).

1611 CORN. *Aftermisser*, a strengthener; compactor, closer. 1620 T. BACON *Life & Death* 63 Malaccusation is wrought by Consubstantialis, by Imprinters, and by Closers up. a 1821 KEATS *Misc. Poems* 277 Closener of lovely eyes to lovely dreams. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 Sunday closers [advocates of Sunday closing] will be surprised to learn... that on Sunday 'the inns are empty'.

2. *Boot-making*. The workman that 'closes' or joins together the uppers of boots or shoes.

1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6249 68 Elizabeth Pocock... Closer of Shoes. 1866 *Land. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 Clickers, blockies, runners, closers. 1889 D. F. SCHLOSS in *Charity Organist. Rev.* Jan. 7 note, Closers make the uppers of boots.

3. *Building*. A stone or brick of smaller size than the rest, used to close or end a wall, or course of brickwork. *King closer*, *Queen closer*: see *quots.* 1876. (Sometimes *closure*, formerly *clozier*.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 261 'Tis usual to lay a Clozier next the Header on both sides of the Wall, and... to make the Wall much stronger, lay a Closure on one side, and none on the other. 1734 BRIDLER *Dict. s.v. Brick*, *Alt.* an upright Quoin in a Brick and half Wall. It is usual to lay a Closure next the Header, on both Sides of the Walls. 1876 GUYOT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Clozier*, Closers in brickwork, are pieces of bricks (or bats) less or greater than half a brick, that are used to close in the end of a course of brickwork... a quarter brick (or bat)... interposed to preserve the continuity of the bond. is called a *queen-closer*, a three-quarter bat at the angle in the stretching-course... is called a *king-closer*.

**Close-reef** (klō's-rēf), *v.* [see REEF.] To reef closely, to take in all the reefs of (a sail or ship); *orig.* and *chiefly* in pa. pple. **Close-reefed**.

1758 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 447 The commanding ship... appeared to be close-reefed. 1775 DALRYMPLE *Voy.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 404 At noon, close reefed topsails. 1795 *Naval Chron.* 189 Under close-reeved topsails. 1858 in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 290 We were obliged to close reef.

**Close-stool** (klō's-stōl). A chamber utensil enclosed in a stool or box.

1410 *Wye Acc.* in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 546/2, a close stoles. 1558 *Lane. Walls* I. 179 On carven close stole i' viii. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 18. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 612 A commodious ajax or easie close-stoile. 1660 MILTON *Free Comm.* 428 Chamberlains, Ushers, Grooms, even of the Close-stool. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 449. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 620.

b. *attrib.* 1629 *Inu. Hatfield Priory* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* New Ser. III. II. 174, i old leather closestoole chaire. 1640 *Visits Recreations*, By His feather with his close-stool-hat did lye. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. (1700) 68 His high Helmet was a Close-stool pan.

**Closet** (klp-zet), *sb.* Also 4-7 closett, 5-6 -ette, 6 claus(g)et, 6-7 closett, 7 closett. [a. OF. *closet*, dim. of *clōs* = *L. clausum*: see CLOSE sb. 1 and -ET. In later Fr. applied exclusively to a small enclosure in the open air.]

1. A room for privacy or retirement; a private room; an inner chamber; formerly often = BOWER 2, a b; in later use always a small room: see 4.

1370 *Robt. Cygyl* 57 A slepe hym toke In hys closet. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1215 In a closet for to avyse her bettre. She went alone. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 80 In her closet she hideth herself sore sighing. 1530 PALSGR. 206/1 Closet for a lady to make her redy in, *chamberette*. 66-2

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 103 We doe call the most secret place in the house appropriate unto our owne private studies... a Closet. 1611 *Bible Joel* ii. 16 Let the bridegroome goe forth of his chamber, and the bride out of her closet. 1699-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (1851) 133 The Queen's garden closet at Windsor. 1773 *Swift Frenzy* 7. Denny, While I was in my closet pondering the case of one of my patients. 1750 *Johnson Rambler* No. 14 P. 3 A sudden intruder into the closet of an author.

b. *esp.* Such a room as the place of private devotion (with allusion to 1611 version of Matt. vi. 6). *arch.*

1611 *Bible Matt.* vi. 6 When thou prayest, enter into thy closet (Wyclif couch, 16th c. versions chamber, 1881 *Rev.* inner chamber). c. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) i. 535 Retire into your closet... and there look back upon your lives. 1888 *ABP. BENSON in Times* 15 Aug. 8/4 Many of our devout poor can find neither space nor quiet for... solitary closet prayer. For them the retirement of the spacious lonely church is the 'closet' of Christ.

d. As the place of private study or secluded speculation; *esp.* in reference to mere theories as opposed to practical measures.

a. 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vii. xiv. § 15 At home or abroad, at their tables or in their closets. 1745 *CHESTER Lett.* (1870) 26 The knowledge of the world is only to be acquired in the world, and only in the Closet. 1789 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1831) i. 31 In their closets they make men exactly suited to their systems; but... such men as exist nowhere else. 1880 W. A. WRIGHT *Shaks. Rich. III.* Pref. 60 Richard the Third, although not a play for the closet, has always been a favourite upon the stage. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Mar., The project... which... most attracts the philanthropists of the closet.

2. The private apartment of a monarch or potentate; the private council-chamber; a room in a palace used by the sovereign for private or household devotions. *Obs. exc. Hist.* † *Clerk of the Closet*: see *CLERK* 6 c. † b. A pew in the chapel of a castle occupied by the lord and his family, or in a Chapel Royal by the Royal family. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 934 Chaplaynes to be chapeles chosen be gate. Pe lord loutes herto, & be lady als, In-to a comly closet coyntly he entree. 1530 *Palsgr.* 206/1 Closet, chapel. 1549 *LATIMER Sermon* *Def. Edm.* vi. 1. (Arb.) 38 Shall any of his sworne chaplains? No. Thei bee of the clauset and kepe close such mattees. 1565 *Act 8 Elis. c. 4* § 8 Common Prayer in Churches, Chapels, Closets and Oratories. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 104 That S. Peter... sitteth with him [the Pope] in Consistory, or in Clauzet, discussing of Cases. 1645 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 215. III. 202 If the Queens Closet where they now say masse were not large enough, let them have it in the Great Chamber. 1769 *Furniss Lett.* xii. 52 You have now a strength sufficient to command the closet. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 547 James called into his closet, Arnold Van Citters... and Everard Van Dyckvelt. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 618 Dealings in the royal closet would be... likely to be known to a courtier and loyal chaplain.

3. a. A private repository of valuables or (*esp.* in later use) curiosities; a cabinet. *arch. or Obs.* In *china-closet* (q. v.) this passes into b.

[1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iv. 46 | 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 134 But here's a Parliament. I found it in his Closet, 'tis his Will. 1608 — *Learn* iii. 12, I have lock'd the Letter in my Closet. 1659 *ASHMOLE Diary* (1774) 326 Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me they had been long considering upon whom to bestow their closet of curiosities when they died. 1680 in *Somers Tracts* i. 116 The late House of Commons have... seized Closets and Writings without Information. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gk. Brit.* ii. i. 11. (1743) 291 Silver coins... still preserved in the closets of the curious. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 325 A closet full of pieces of rock crystal.

b. A small side-room or recess for storing utensils, provisions, etc.; a cupboard. (Not very distinct from 4.)

1616 *SURL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 384 The Confectionarie or closet of sweet meates. 1688 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* i. 198 The Storehouse, and the Closet of our dainties. 1799 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* (1884) i. 209 A closet full of shelves... it should therefore be called a cupboard rather than a closet.

c. *Skeleton in the closet* (or *cupboard*): a private or concealed trouble in one's house or circumstances, ever present, and ever liable to come into view: see *SKELETON*.

4. With special reference to size: Any small room: especially one belonging to or communicating with a larger. Common in north of Engl., Scotland, Ireland; *bed-closet*, a small bed-room.

1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, Case of Delicacy, The little room within was a damp cold closet. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 When the family is squeezed up in scanty closets for the sake of having a spacious hall. 1789 P. SMYTH *Tr. Aldrich's Arch.* (1818) 127 Closets are adapted to the larger apartments.

† 5. *fig.* The den or lair of a wild beast. *Obs.* 1596 A. FLEMING *Tr. Cains Dogs, The Tumbler*, This sort of dogs... doth suddenly gripe it [the beast] at the very... mouth of their receptacles or closets.

6. a. *transf.* That which affords retirement like a private chamber, or which encloses like a cabinet; a hidden or secret place, retreat, recess. † *Closet of the heart*: the pericardium; see also b. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1129 The knights in the closet [the Trojan horse] comyn out swithe. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 233 Went the sonne of god oute of the pruy closet of the maydens wombe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 221 This skinn... is also called the little closet of the heart. c. 1630 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Poems* Wks.

51 Him, whom... Mary's pure closet now doth bear. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 178 What Adam dreamt of when his Bride Came from her closet in his side. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 We see them [our souls] bound... to the narrow closet of a mans body.

b. *fig.* 1413 *LVDGATE Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 110 Within a lytel closet of his entendment. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 419 The grace of God resiant in the closet of his breste. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hth.* ii. (1821) 37 Enter... into the Closet of your Conscience. 1864 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* iv. (1873) 40 The Closet of the heart.

7. Short for † 'Closet of ease', 'water-closet' 1664 *GERBIR Princ.* 27 A Closet of ease. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 4 Some persons will use the closet twice daily. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 345/2 The stench from the overcrowding or from closets is almost unbearable. 8. *Her.* An ordinary resembling the BAR (sb. 1. 6), but of half its breadth.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* 12 b, A Closet is the halfe of the Barre, and tenne of them may be borne in one fiede. 1766-87 *FORNY Heraldry* iv. 74 The Bar has two Diminutives, the closet which contains half of the Bar, and the Barrulet, which is the half of the closet.

† 9. A sewer. *Jr. Obs.* [Translating L. cloaca: origin doubtful; there is nothing like it in French.]

1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* (1822) 70 (Jam.) He drew many closets, condittis, and sinkis fra the hight of the toun to the... low partis thairrof. 1535 *SHAWART Cron. Scot.* III. 499 Out-throw an closet quhair the filth did ryn Of all that place.

10. *attrib.*, as a. closet-candlestick, -door, etc.; *esp.* in reference to the closet as b. a place of private devotion, as closet-chapel, -devotion, -meditation, -prayer, -religion, -vow; or c. of private study and speculation, as closet-lucubration, -philosophy, -politician, -reasoner, -speculation, -student, -study, etc.; d. in sense 2, closet-chaplain, -work; e. in sense 3, closet-keeper, † closet-draught, -picture (= cabinet drawing or picture).

1685 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 2068/4 One \*Closet Candlestick, with Snuffers and Extinguisher. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worae T.* (1841) 30 What, several \*closet-chapels for of the same bed and board? 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxiv. 492 Reasons, why he should rather pray by the officiating mouth of a \*Closet-chaplain. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 120 The general defect of our common \*Closet-devotions. *Ibid.* 339 Those great Master-pieces of his Art, those \*Closet-Draughts of his beauty. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* i. 61 None of the Desk and \*Closet-helps for philological study. 1666 *PERYS Diary* (1879) III. 422 Tom Cheffins... the king's \*closet-keeper. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 206 The office of closet-keeper to the King. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 243 Sailing to the north pole has been long a very favourite subject for \*closet lucubration. 1825 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 101 The speculations of mere \*closet-philosophers. 1721 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 6003/3 Great choice of the finest \*Closet Pictures. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 247 \*Closet politicians merely, unpractised in the knowledge of men. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 226 They cast off... private Duties, as \*Closet-Prayer. 1711 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* (1737) III. 328 [Bp. J. Taylor's Treatises] are in use... as well for church-service as \*closet-preparation. 1782 *MISS BURNER Cecilia* i. ii. (1783) 21 The \*closet reasoner. 1803 *CHALMERS Let. in Life* (1851) i. 476 Nature takes her own way, unmindful of the \*closet speculations of theory. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* iii. xxiv. § 1. (1876) 394 Not \*closet students... but men of the world and of business. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 519 The \*closet-study which had analysed the experiences of the... world. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxiv. 489 They knew the King... to have sucked from them and their \*Closetwork all his impotent principles of Tyrannie and Superstition.

† 11. In reference to the closet as a place of privacy, the word was formerly almost adjectival = Private. *Obs.*

1612-5 Bp. HALL *Contempl. Biv.* (T.), There are stage-sins and there are closet-sins. 1659 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* ii. 159 The secret and closet good works of [God's] people. 1706 *DRAKE Pref. to Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester*, That these were not written for closet memoirs appears by the stile and manner of them.

**Closet** (klɒzət), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To shut up or detain in a 'closet' (see prec. 1, 2), as for private conference, or secret treaty. 1687 *TRAMALLIER in Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 266 They had closetted the Dr. for about an hour. 1760 *Consid. Raising Money* 1 Our Constitution was overthrown... by closetting and corrupting Members of Parliament. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* i. 390 She closeted her... and gave her to know that she had seen me. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 217 The king asserted that some of the Churchmen whom he had closetted had offered to make large concessions to the Catholics, on condition that the persecution of the Puritans might go on.

b. *esp.* in pass., to be closetted with or together. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* (1775) III. 162 The lawyer and bliff had been closetted so close lately. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* III. 40 Very like men indeed — And with that woman closetted for hours! 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxv. 304 Captain Aymer and Miss Amedroz were to be closetted together in the little back drawing-room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 1/2 The Austrian Minister was recently closetted with the German Chancellor.

† c. To discuss or arrange in the closet, to scheme in secret (to do something). *Obs.*

1624 W. YONGE *Diary* (Camden 1848) 78 He coming out of Spain, they having closetted to detain him.

2. *fig.* To shut up in any private repository. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus* (1878) 54 Oh why doth Neptune closet up my deere? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Decay* iv, The heat Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn Doth closet up it self.

**Closeted** (klɒzətəd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Shut up in, or as in, a closet; kept in a closet; secret, hidden; private, retired.

1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 536 The thoughts are the most closetted acts of man. 1763 *MRS. BROOKE Lady Y. Maudeville* (1782) I. 141 Closeted moralists, strangers to the human heart. 1883 E. F. Ror in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 51/1 A household that... possessed no closetted skeleton.

2. [f. CLOSET sb.] Furnished with closets. 1885 *Frml. Science* July 389 The Sewage of an unclosetted town... as that of a thoroughly closetted town.

**Closeting** (klɒzətɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CLOSET v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CLOSET; *spec.* a private conference (*esp.* between two persons).

1687 *Ellis Corr.* (1828) I. 291 Lord Woster's regiment is given to Lord Montgomery... the cashiered Lord cries aloud by closeting. 1762 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 264 [James II.] had employed... with the members of parliament many private conferences, which were then called closetings. 1880 *MRS. L. B. WALFORD Troublesome Daughters* II. xxi. 105 All the little kindnesses, the sisterly closetings... which had of late sprung up between them.

**Closetless**, a. rare. [f. CLOSET sb. + -LESS.] Without a closet.

1882 *New York Tribune* 12 July, In rooms that are closetless a corner can be spared.

† **Closh**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 5 cloishe, 5-6 closshe, cloysh(e, 6 clashe, classhe, claishe(e, claisse, clayshe, 6-7 closhe, 6- closh. [a. Flem. and Du. klos bowl (for playing). Killian has klos, globus, sphaera, klos-bane sphaeristerium, klos-beytel flagellum, vola, klos-poorte annulus sphaeristerii, klossen ludere sphaera, ludere globo per annulum; Plantin (1573) has klos une boule, klos-bane parc à bouler, klos-poorte une porte à bouler, anneau de fer à passer la boule, klossen bouler, jouer à la boule par travers un anneau de fer. These terms still occur in Du. Dictionaries, though the game appears to be obs. in Holland.]

An obsolete game with a ball or bowl, prohibited in many successive statutes in the 15-16th c. It was obsolete before the time of Cowell (1554-1611), who supposed it to be equivalent to ninepins or skittles. From the 16th c. Dutch lexicographers and Dutch descriptions, it appears that the bowl used in the game had to be driven by a spade- or chisel-shaped implement, the klos-beytel, through a hoop or ring, as in croquet.

1477 *Act 17 Edm. IV.* c. 3 Diverses novelles ymaginer Jeneuz appelez Cloishe Kayle half kewele Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. 1495 — 12 Hen. VII. c. 2 § 5 Noon apprentice... [shall] play... at the Tenys Closshe Disc Carde Bowles. 1514 *FITZHERB. Just. Peas* (1538) 80 b. Tenes, Clashe, Disce, Cardes, Bowles, or any other unlawful games. 1531 *Elvort Gov.* i. xxvii. In clashe is employed to lile strength; in boulyng often times to moche. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 8 Any common house, alleie or place of bowlinge, Coytinge, Cloyshes, Coyles, halfe bowle, Tennyss, Dyinge, Table, or Cardinge. 1548 Bp. HOOPER *to Commandm.* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 393 Here is forbidden also all games for money, as dice, cards, cloyshes, and other. 1582 *LAMBARDE Erren.* ii. vii. (1588) 203 Every Iustice of the Peace may... enter into any common house or place where any playing at the Bowles, Coites, Clossh, Cailles... or at any other game prohibited... schal be suspected to be used. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* Closshe is an unlawfull game forbidden by the statute which is casting of a bowle at nine pinnes of wood. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 62 But there [it] is no more properly cald Clash... it is now ordinarily call'd Kailes or Kailes. 1801 *STUART Sports & Past.* iii. vii. 239. 1862 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The younger amused themselves with claishe or kegelspiel.

Hence † **Closh-bane** [MDu. klos-bane, mod. Du. klos-baan bowling-green, f. baan way, road, alley, etc.], a green or ground for playing clossh.

1500 *Cartulary Hosp. St. Thomas, Southwark* (Stow MS. 640, Brit. Mus. II. 336b), A lease... of the tenement sometime called the swancon, after a tenysplay & cloishbane, with all maner edifices, gardeynes, & grounds.

**Closh**, sb. *2* Also clowse, clush. (See quot.) 1572 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 27 The Clowse is a kind of griefe which doth commonly happen on the necke of labouring cattle. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 92 Now for the Cloushe or Clowse, which causeth a beast to pill and loose the haire from his necke, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainie weather. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. Clush, Clush and swollen Neck, a Distemper in Cattle.

† The following seems to be an error: 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) Clush or Founder, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle. So 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. Clush. **Closier**, obs. form of CLOSER.

**Closing** (klɒzɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CLOSE v.]

1. The action of the vb. CLOSE, in various senses; shutting; enclosing; drawing together; ending, etc. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xvii. (1495) 122 Somme letters ben sowndy... by cloyng of hedges. 1530 *PALSGR.* 206/1 Cloyng of a ground with lyppe or pale, clature. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 133 The closing of some glorious day. 1625 *MARKHAM Souldiers Accid.* 16 The Opening and Closing either of Rankes or Fyles. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 295 The closing of the joints. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. 132 The closing of the continental ports against our manufactures.

b. Also with advbs. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Clature de hayes, a closing in with hedges. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 320, I must hasten to a closing up of this particular. 1819 *WORDSW. Waggoner* i. 266 At closing-in of day.



c. *spec.* A coming to terms, agreement, or union.  
 1614 Bp. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4. 111 Faire spoken at the first closing. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 57 Pride is so unsociable a Vice . . . that there is no closing with it. 1837 THACKERAY *Reveries* I, This sudden closing with him.

† 2. That which closes or makes fast, a fastening.  
 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 17 Prestes oft kepen the dores with closings [Vulg. *clausuris*] and lockis. 1500-25 *Vergil* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 34 Virgilius put a waye the closynge and reseyued the emperour into his castell.

† 3. An enclosed place, an enclosure. *Obs.*  
 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clii. (1495) 704 Wythin the closynge or the clausure of the temple. c1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 233 The foot should march a private way through the closings.  
 4. *attrib.*, as in *clousing-fat* (*vat*), -*step* (*Mil.*); closing-hammer, a hammer used for closing the seams of iron plates.

1154 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, 1 closing fat, 16/1. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 19 The side or closing step is performed from the halt in quick time.

**Closing**, *pph. a.* That closes, in various senses; shutting; drawing close together; enclosing, etc.  
 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 64 The still closing waters 1667 DRYDEN *Indian Emperor* II. ii, Closing Skies might still continue bright. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* VII. xii, The closing eye of the old warrior.

b. Concluding, ending.  
 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 114 My closing hour of life. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cv.* The closing cycle rich in good. 1879 Mc CARTHY *Owen Times* I. 412 The closing sentence of the speech.

Hence † **Closingly** *adv.*, in a closing manner, inclusively. *Obs.*

c1449 PECOKE *Repr.* I. xix. 111 He theyn . . . biddith including and closynge all it to be doon.

**Closser**, -*et*, *obs.* ff. CLOSURE, CLOSET.

† **Closter**. *Obs.* Also -*tre*, -*tyr* (e). [ad. L. *clōstrum*, var. of *claustrum*, whence OHG. *klobster*, Ger. *kloster*, MDu. *clooster*, Du. *klooster* in same sense.] A cloister, monastic cell, or monastery.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 A closter bei bigan. *Ibid.* 172 Better him wer. . . in closter haf led his life. c1425 *Voc. in Wr.* Wulker 670/6 *Hoc claustrum*, clostyre. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 98 The swerde was willed to be borne downe in the closter.

b. *Comb.*  
 1536-40 *Pilgr. Tale* 182 in *Thynne's Animadv.*, He loked not as he were closter-pent.

**Closter**, -*tre*, *obs.* ff. CLUSTER.

† **Closterer**. *Obs.* = CLOISTERER.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 27172 (Cott.) Werlds man, or clerik, or closterer.

† **Closetet**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *clausula*, in med. L. (also *clōsula*) little enclosure, closet, cell + -*et*.] A small closet or cell.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. xi, Deep in the earth she [the badger] frames her prettie cell, And into halls and closetets divides.

**Closure** (klōz'gūr). Also 5 *cllosser*, 6 *cllossure*. [a. OF. *clousure* that which encloses, a barrier:—L. *clausura*, f. stem *claus-* of *claudere* to shut, close: see -*ure*. Sense 3 arose, partly at least, by phonetic confusion with *CLOSSER sb.* 1, although it might have been developed independently: cf. *aperture*, *structure*, etc.]

† 1. That which encloses, shuts in, or confines; a fence, wall, barrier, case, cover, setting, etc. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCE *Perr. T.* p. 796 Beestes . . . that breketh the hegge or the closure [v. r. of the clousure, enclosure, clausure]. 1489 CAXTON *Regis of A.* xiii. 35 With dyches and palis and with clothures made of tymbre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 477 [They] opened the Barres and Closure. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 44 Scrowles. . . Wrapt in rich closures of fine burnisht gold. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Lycal. Ess.* 121 An avolation of spirituous parts through all vessels and closures. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 187 So as to form a closure about the case. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. (1875) I. 20 The spirit world no closures fasten.

† b. more generally: Bound, limit, circuit. *Obs.*  
 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. iii. 11 Within the guiltie Closure of thy Walls. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 236 [I will] catch them [birds] in the closure of this wire. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 54 That fatal Ark . . . whose closure held Those two-leaf'd Tables.

† 2. An entrenchment, fortress, fort. [So in late L.] *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 4890 Vp-on be cop of be cliffe a closure he fyndis, A palais. a1470 TIPTOT *Casuar* xii. (1530) 15 One fortresse or closure both for them and for his campe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 146/2 Alured . . . going toorth of his closure, repaired to the campe of the Danish king. 1594 GREENE, etc. *Looking Glass* (1861) 123 Hide me in closure

† 3. An enclosed place. *Obs.*  
 [Cf. 1386 in x.] 1468-7 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* c. 11 § 2 The said Manoirs with their Medowes, Pastures, Closures, Woodis. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 248 b, Any Coppies or Closures in the Purlicke, estraitening the Kings Deere from the Forest. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Esch.* xiii. 7 An utter closure according to the celles.

† 4. The act of enclosing, shutting up, or confining; enclosure; the fact or condition of being enclosed or shut up. *Obs.*

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 805 Now rayle hem, and of closure is noo doute. 1538 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, A lode of thornes for closure of the seid house. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* III. 154 My closure I with great impatience tooke. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea* agst. *Tithes* 35

In the children parts of Buckinghamshire and Harfordshire, where the Land lyes in closure. a1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II. 39 In sacred Convents every glad Re-cluse Thought it no Crime from Closure to break loose.

5. The act of closing or shutting.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby Transl.* Pref. a Before Augustus's second closure thereof [i. e. of the temple of Janus] 1676 TEMPLE *Let. Willianston Wks.* 1731 II. 385 Before the Closure of this Pacquet. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 103 The closure and the re-opening of the theatre. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. (1864) 64 The wire must be acted on at both ends, by the closure of the circuit. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. 29 The closure of the fingers in grasping.

b. Closure condition.  
 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 198 These straws . . . distend the book from its accustomed closure 1887 J. PAYN in *New York Independent* XXXIX. 1064 After fourteen months of closure.

† 6. An agreeing upon terms, a coming to an arrangement with; agreement, union, unity. Cf. *CLOSE v.* 14. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 148 In a pure spiritual closure, or unity of Spirit. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* lxi. 14 Mar. (Carlyle), So much do I desire a closure with you. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 73 The Catholick King . . . pretended so much zeal to a Closure with England. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 179 This . . . draws the . . . Soul into a closure and league with him.

† 7. The part or means by which anything is closed or fastened; a fastening, attachment. *Obs.*

1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 321 Claverius thinks that the knot or closure was adorned with some bright gemme. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 134 Lute the closures with potters earth. 1683 J. COOKE *Morruy of Chirurgery* (ed. 4) II. i. 166 After which, put a Closure [i. e. napkin or diaper] to the Woman. a1744 POPE *Let. Swift* (J.), Without a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever.

† b. Applied to the fontanel of the skull. *rare.*  
 1659 R. ANDROST *tr. Alexis* Secr. iv. 11. 41 Make a plaister, and put it vpon the closure of children. *Ibid.* iv. 11. 38 Lay it vpon the closure of the patients head.

† c. *Arch.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGER, *Lanterne* . . . also, the scutcheon or closure of a Tymber vault, where the ends of the branches thereof doe meet. 1770 LLOYD in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 253, I could find no closure of the dome.

† d. A composition for closing the openings of vessels, a luting. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 4 Take Loam and the white of an Egge, mix them into a Past. . . This . . . is a good closure.

e. *Building.* The arrangement of bricks or stones at the end or corner of a wall, etc.; also † = *CLOSSER* 3, q. v. for quot.

1881 *Mechanic* 546 The closure at the reveal should be a bond closure.

8. A bringing to a conclusion; end, close.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 134 Make a mutual closure of our house. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 220 The feast of Pentecost which was the end and closure of their harvest. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 511 The treaty would come to a peaceable closure against that time. 1870 E. H. PEMBER *Trag. Lesbos* vii. 110 The point that brings the closure of thine own Marks but the outset of my suffering.

9. *spec.* The closing of a debate in a legislative assembly by vote of the house or by other competent authority.

On the first introduction of rules, giving the House of Commons this power in 1822 the principle was often called the *closure*, the name applied to it in the French Assembly. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/2 What is the Closure? The right of the House of Commons to say that a debate shall close when discussion has been exhausted. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 May 1/1 To get through the seven lines took nearly twelve hours and three closures. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 724/1 On Monday night the Closure was applied four times.

**Closure**, *v.* [f. prec. sb., sense 9.] *trans.* To apply the closure to (a debate or speaker).

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 8 Going on protesting against this bill until we have been closed upon every stage. 1887 *Times* 30 May 9/1 Closed in the House of Commons. the voice of truth and justice ought to have rung out to-day. 1888 A. J. BALFOUR in *Times* 20 July 8/2 He never had any desire to closure this debate to-night.

**Clot** (klōt), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 *clot* (t), 4-7 *clotte*, (3 *clute*, 3-5 *clote*), 3- *clot*. [OE. *clott*, *clot*, corresp. to MHG. *klōs*, (*klōtzes*), mod. Ger. *klōts* lump, block (of wood), pointing to WGer. *klott*:-O'ut. \**klutto*-masc. or neuter. This word, of which few examples have come down to us from the earlier stages, is a weak-grade deriv. of the same root which has given Du. *klōs* block, log, and CLBAT, OHG. *klōs*, Ger. *klōs* lump, wedge, ball, etc.; the pre-Teut. forms being \**glud-no-*, *glud-to-*, and *glow-do-* respectively. See also CLOD.

The root \**glud*, *glend*, appears to have been a derivative form of *glu*, *glen*, 'glomerate': cf. CLOD, CLW.]

1. *gen.* A mass, lump, rounded mass: esp. one formed by cohesion or conglomeration.

a1000 *Gloss* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX. 488 *Massa*, of clyne vel clotum. c1305 *Judas Iscariot* 25 in E. E. P. (1862) 108 Be see him [Judas] hurlede vp and down as a liþer clot. 1387 TREVISIA *Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 6 There the fyre slaketh hit chaungeth in to stone clotles. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlvii. (Tollem. MS.), *Clot* [ed. 1495 *clote*] is ordeyned of gaderynge of powder in a clustre, for erpe bounde and clonge to gederes is a clot. a1400 *Pistel Susan* xii (Cott. MS.). The coulumbie, þe careway in clotlys þey cloue. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xliii. (1871) I. 352 The embers . . . congealed into clots of hard stone. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1754) I. i.

vi. 31/1 Clots of gold. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 120 Marle . . . fetcht out of the ground in clots or lumps. 1721 *r. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 180 Assa-Fetida is a gum in great yellow Clots. 1855 COL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* 275 Crumbled like a clot of dust in his hands. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxv. 161 A great clot of soil might give way above . . . him.

2. A semi-solid lump formed of coagulated or curdled liquid, or of melted material.

[1365 *Durh. Halnote Rolls* (Surtees) 39 Ardeban clotes olei unde malus odor exiet.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Whiche threwe . . . clottes of myre at hym. a1616 BACON (J.), The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poch. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 63 He expectorated an immense clot of mucus. 1853 *Sover Panphr.* 172 The clots which form . . . constitute the finest and most delicate butter.

b. *spec.* of blood.  
 1611 COTGER, *Grumman de sang*, a clot, or clutter of congealed blood. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), A clot of grumous blood. 1820 HOOD *Eng. Aram* xviii, For every clot a burning spot Was scorching in my brain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 701 They filled a bowl of wine and cast in a clot of blood for each of them.

c. Hence *The clot*: that part of blood which turns solid, and separates from the serum or permanently liquid part.

1802 A. DUNCAN *Annals Med.* I. Lustr. II. 113 When the blood . . . has given out all the serum . . . the coagulated mass which swims in the middle, is known by the name of the Clot. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 15 That this 'buffy coat' is due to the fact that the blood-corpuscles subside in the liquor sanguinis during coagulation, leaving the upper portion of the clot colourless. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 194 Sometimes the clot is of a lighter colour.

† 3. A hardened lump of earth. In this sense still dialectal; in the literary language CLOD has taken its place. *Obs.* a. with *clay*, *earth*, etc., expressed.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 24026 (Cott.) O clai þai kest at him þe clote [v. r. clot, clott, clotte]. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* I. iv. (1859) 5 A clote of black erthe. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxviii. 6 Where y<sup>e</sup> clottes of the earth are golde. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. iii. lxiv, He wox like earthly clot.

b. without qualification. = CLOD.

c1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 856 Al-þa3 oure courses in clottez clynge. 1c1475 *Hunt. Hare* 91 Then every man had a mall, Syche as thei butcler clotlys withall. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 15 This harrowe is good to breake the greatte clotles. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 176/23 A clot, *gleba*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 107 Clottes from the faugh field. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iv. § 5 (1682) 45 It must be finely harrowed, and all Clots, Stones, Turfs, etc. picked away. 1876-88 in *Glossaries of Cumberland, Yorksh. & N. W. Lanc.* *Leicestersh.*, *Berksh.*, *I. of Wight*. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'As cold as a clot'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clod of earth. ('clot of blood' not used).

c. as collective singular, or as name of the substance: Cloddy earth or clay.

c1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 320 þy corse in clot mot calder k[le]ne. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlvii. (1495) 568 Sapphire stones the place thereof and clott [gleba] thereof is gold. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitt* (1879) 60 Dead and cladde with clot of clay.

d. A clod with the grass on it; a sod.

1460 *Medulla Gram.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 83 *Gleba est durus cespis cum herba*, an harde clotte. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 68 A Clotte, *cespis*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clod, a sod.

4. *fig.* A dull fellow, a CLOD. Still dial.

1632 B. JONSON *Magni. Lady* i. 1, Feats of fine understanding To abuse clots and clowns with. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clot*, a clumsy fellow.

† 5. A hill, or mound. *Obs.* *rare.*

c1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 788 Þe hyl of Syon þat semly clot. † 6. ? The stump of a tree or plant. *Obs.* *rare.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 53 Some of the Leafe some of the Clot, some of the Head, some of both.

7. *Comb.* CLOT-BIRD, -PATE, -ROLL. Also clot-head (*dial.*) = CLOT-PATE; clot-clod adj.

1878 *Cambrid. Gloss.*, *Clot-head*, a stupid person 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* 45 A dead man is said to be clot-clod.

**Clot** (klōt), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *clott* (e), (6 *clutt*), 6- *clot*. [f. CLOT sb.]

1. *trans.* To free (lands) from clods; *absol.* to crush clods. Still dial. Cf. CLOD *v.*

a1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 83 *Oco, glebas frangere*, to clotte (*Prompt. Parv.* MS. K c1490 has *cloddyn*). 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 68 To Clotte, *occure*. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Plough* Wks. I. 57 The ploughman . . . tilleth his land . . . harroweth it, and clotteth it. 1620 MARKHAM *Farewe. Husb.* (1649) 35 Harrow it againe, clot it, smooth it. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* Intro 44 To 37 women, 2 daies a piece, clotting the meddowes on 18 06. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to break up the clods after harrowing, with a beetle or large mallet.

2. *intr.* To form (itself) into clots, lumps, or congealed masses. Cf. CLOD *v.* 3.

1530 *Palsgr.* 488/1 This yerthe clotteth so faste that it muste be broken. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-J. Beasts* (1673) 212 The snow doth weary her and clot upon her hinder feet. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Boiling hot liquor . . . will make the malt clot and cake together. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 80 The bed becomes uneasy by the feathers clotting together into hard knobs.

3. Of fluids, as blood, cream, gravy: To coagulate, curdle, run into clots.

1591 *PERRIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Engurmeccer*, to clot, to quare like cold blood. 1876 HALLEY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 242 That sort of ink I find . . . very apt to clot in the pen. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xvi, The blood not yet had clotted on his wound. 1886 *Mehalah* 328 Bid her come at once before the gravy clots.

4. *trans.* To cause to cohere in clots; to mat with sticky matter; to cover with clots of dirt, etc.

1697 *Cress D'Anno's Trav.* (1706) 35 His Hair was all clotted together. 1707 *Ess. in Ann. Reg.* 182½ Clotting his white hairs with dirt. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 77 The blood from his wounded ear... clotted the fingers of the robber. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xiv. A new blast storming at it, and clotting the wet hair.

5. *intr.* 'To become gross' (J.).

6. *dial.* (See quot.)

1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to throw clods, pelt with clods, etc. They clottit t' lasses wid apples.

7. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. *CLUT*.

[1847-78 *HALLIWELL Cow-clatting*, spreading manure on the fields.] 1881 *Leicesterh. Gloss.*, *Clot*, to scatter manure left by animals on grazing land. *Clotting-fork*, a fork for scattering manure left on grazing land.

*Clot*: see *CLOUT sb.* 8.

† *Clot-bird*. *Obs.* [f. *Clot*, clod + *BIRD*.] A species of bird frequenting fallow-land; the Wheat-eater (*Saxicola oenanthe*); called also Arling, Clod-hopper, and Fallow-smiter. (Erroneously applied by some to the Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*.)

1544 *TURNER Avium Hist.* 44 *Kwaris, Caruleo*, a clotbird, a smatch, an arlyng, a steincheke. 1580 *BARET Adv.* C 680 *Clotbird*, a bird that appeareth not in winter; a smatch; an arling, *caruleo*. 1618 *LATHAM and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 144 The Clot bird in the fallow fields... is a very fat and a dainty bird much like unto the Martine. 1655 *MOUET & BENN. Health's Impr.* (1746) 185 *Coccothraustes*. The Clot-bird, called sometimes a Smatch, or an Arling, is as big almost as a Thrush, feeding chiefly upon Cherries, and Cherry-kernels. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Clot-bird*, a name by which the common oenanthe is called in many parts of England.

*Clot-bur* (klɒtˌbʊr). Also *clote*, *clott*. [f. *CLOTE sb.* + *BUR*; the vowel shortened before two consonants, as in *bonfire*.] The Burdock or 'great clote', *Arcium Lappa*. † *Lesser Clot-bur* (*obs.*), the Bur-weed, *Xanthium Strumarium*.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 *Xanthium* is called in English Dichebur or Clotbur. 1578 *LYTE Dodonius* i. viii. 14 There be two sortes of Clotte Burres in this Countrey; the one is the great Burre, and the other y<sup>e</sup> lesser Burre. *Ibid.* i. viii. 15 The lesser Clotte Burre is called... in English Diche Burre and lowse Burre. *Ibid.* iii. x. 328 Great broad leaved... lyke to the leaves of Clot Burre. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 227 The great Clot-bur, called in Greek Arcion. 1655 *MOUET & BENNET Health's Impr.* (1746) 313 Bur-Roots (I mean of the Clot-bur)... eaten like a young green Artichoke with Pepper and Salt. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* ii. xvi. II. 124 Clotburs... which he cast upon the gowns and caps of honest people. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Pl.* (1796) II. 184 Burdock, Common Bur, Clott-bur, Hum-bur.

*Clote* (klɒt). Forms: 1 *clāte*, 3 *clote*, (4-5 *clote*), 7 *clote*, 7-9 *clots*, (*cluts*, *clowts*). [OE. *clutte*:—O.Tent. type \**klaithm*:- indicating a pre-Tent. root \**glaid*- (*glid*-, *glod*-), prob. related to the simpler *glei*- to stick (see *CLAY*).

Of other names for this and similar plants, *CLUTE* (? : *klaithm*) and *CLUTE* (? : *klaith* or *clut*) evidently belong to the same root; but *CLUTHE*, and its family (root \**glit*-) and Ger. *Klette* with its allies (root \**glit*-) are not connected, at least directly, though like *clute* and its cognates (root \**glit*-) all may be ultimately based on the simpler \**glai*-, *glu*-]

1. The Burdock (*Arcium Lappa*); also the prickly hails or burrs which it bears.

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 144 *Blitum clatae* [Erf. & *Corpus clate*; *Liden Gl.* 45 *Lappa clate*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 *Bisceop wirt*... & clatan, wyl on ealad. c 1065 *Vol. in Wr.* Wulcker 557 *Lappa, bardane*, clote. 1382 *Wyclif Hoca* x. 8 *Clote* and breere shal stye on the auters of hem. c 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Bardane*, clote, gretur. 1398 *TREVISIA Barthol.* De P. R. xvii. xciii. (Toltem. MS.), 'Lappa', 'be clote [1335 clote]... hap... knottes with crokid prickles pat ofte cleuep to mannis clothes. a 1450 *Aphthia* (Anecd. Oxon.) 20 *Clote*, cuius fructus uocatur, Burre. 1780 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 227 *Bardane*, the herb... Clotes that beareth the greene Burre. c 1850 *PURTEMAN in Nichols Progress* Q. Eds. III. 479 Clingings as fast as little Clotes Or burres upon younge children's cotes. 1811 *COTER s.v. Lappa*, the clote, or great Burre. 1891 *RAY C. Words*, *Cluts*, *clots*, *peta-sites*; rather burdock. 1708 *MORRIS Rabelais* iv. lii. (1737) 214 Lousebur, Clote. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Persolata*, a burdock, the herb clots, that beareth the greatest bur. 1800-25 *WILBRAHAM Gloss. Chesh.*, *Clots* or *clouts*, burrs or burdock.

2. Applied to other plants either from some resemblance to the preceding, or through some mistake: among these are *Chivers* (*Galium Aparine*), the Bur-weed (*Xanthium Strumarium*), the Colts-foot and Butter-bur (*Tussilago farfara* and *Petasites*); the Yellow Water Lily (*Nuphar lutea*), (Water Clote), the latter still in s.w. of England.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 *Gemim doccan oððe clatan þa þe swimman wolde*. *Ibid.* i. 306 *Pa man eac opum naman clate nemeð*... ys stið on leaon, & heo hafad greate stelan, & hwite blostman, & heo hafad heard sæd & sine-weald. c 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 43 *Ungula caballina* est duplex, videlicet terrestris... et aquatica cuius flos dicitur nenifar. *Ungula caballina campestris* i. clote. 1574 *MASCAL Govt. Cattle* 222 (Br. & Holl.) Water-clot... which hath a broad leaf on the water. c 1650 *FLETCHER Faithful Sheph.* II. 1, This is the Clote bearing a yellow flower. 1803 *BARNES Dorset Gram. & Gloss.* 48 *Clote*, the yellow water-lily.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *clote-leaf*, *-ridden*. See also *CLOT-BUR*, *CLOT-WOED*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Chan. Yem. Prolog.* & T. 24 A Clote leef he hadde vnder his hood for swoot, and for to kepe his heed from heete. 1864 *BARNES in Macr. Mag.* Oct. 478 On where the clote-ridden river do flow.

*Clote*, *obs.* form of *CLOT*, *CLOUT*.

*Clote* (? read *clote*), *obs.* form of *CLEAT sb.*

*Cloter*, *obs.* form of *CLOTTER*.

*Cloth* (klɒp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *clāth*, 1-4 *clap*, 3 *clōth*, 4 *clōp*, 4- *clōth*, (4 *clōpt*, 4-5 *clōpe*, *clōop*, *clōoth*, 5 *clōip*, 4-7 *clōthe*, 6-8 *clōath*). *North.* 3-5 *clath*, 4-5 *klath*, *clathe*; *Sc.* 5-6 *clayth*, -t, 5- *clayth*. Also 4 *clēth*. [OE. *clāp*, corresp. to OFr. *klāth*, *klād*, *klēth* (mod. Fris. Saterl. *klāth*, NFris. *klād*, WFr. *klād*, EFr. *klād*, WAngaroog. *klād*); MDu. *clēth*, pl. *clēde*, Du. and LG. *kleed* (*klēd*), MHG. *kleit* (*kleides*), Ger. *kleid*. Unknown in OS., OHG., and Gothic; its general diffusion through the German dialects appears to date about the middle of the 12th c. The ON. form *klēdi* (whence Norw. and Da. *klæde*, Sw. *klæde*) does not correspond in vowel or ending to the WGer. (which would require *klēid* in ON.); its history is obscure. Beside OE. *clāp*, which was the source alike of midl. and south. *cloth*, *clothes*, and north. *clath*, *clayth*, pl. *clathis*, *claise*, a form *clēp* is recorded once (see 1 below); if genuine (which is doubtful), this may be the source of the north. ME. *clēth*, *clēthis*, *clēse*, which have otherwise been referred to a Norse origin.

The original pl. *clāthas*, is directly represented by the existing *CLOTHES*, q. v.; this (*klōthas*) is now restricted to the sense 'garments'; for other senses, *cloths* has gradually come into use since c 1600, though the complete differentiation of *clothes* and *cloths* belongs to the 19th c., *clothes* being a pie-valent spelling of both in the 18th c. The pronunciation of *cloths* varies: northerners generally say *klōps*, or *klōps*; Londoners usually *klōps*, esp. in senses 1-8, though some reduce it to *-klōps* in combination, as in *table-cloths*, *neck-cloths*; many would say *klōps*, or *klōps*, meaning 'kinds of cloth' (see II).

The etymology and even the primary sense of O.Tent. \**klaip* are uncertain. The former is prob. to be sought in the Teut. vb. stem *klā*-, *klāt*-, to stick (CLAY, CLEAN, CLEAM), but whether the name was applied to cloth as a substance felted or made to stick together, or to a cloth as a thing to be attached or made to cling to the body, is doubtful. The earliest known uses of OE. *clāp* are not for the material (a sense hardly evidenced in OE.), but for 'a cloth' as a thing to wrap or wind about the body; from this primitive rudiment of attire, we pass naturally on the one hand to the more fully developed 'clothes' or garments, and on the other to the material of which all such articles are composed.]

I. With a in *sing.* Plural *cloths*, formerly *clothes*.

1. A piece of pliable woven or felted stuff, suitable for wrapping or winding round, spreading or folding over, drying, wiping, or other purpose; a swaddling or winding cloth, wrap, covering, veil, curtain, handkerchief, towel, etc. = L. *pannus*.

a 800 = see b.] c 890 K. *ÆLFRED Bada* iii. xi. (Bosw.), Heo þa moldan on clāde bewand (*indigatam pannu*). a 1000 *Christ* (Gr.) 725 He in binne was in cildes hīw clādum biwunden. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 274 A wring purh clāp. *Ibid.* II. 260 Do on clāp. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xix. 40 Hīz naman þæs hælendes lichaman and bewunden hine mid līnum clāde. c 1205 *LAY.* 17699 Ane cule of ane blake clāde. 1297 R. *GILOUC*. (1724) 7 Yt wolde a 1ere And bere vp grette clothes a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767 + 92 Pe clote þat in þe temple was, In midde it clef in two. c 1340 *Ibid.* 15299 (Trin.) Crist... wesshe alle her feet biðene And wip his clop aftirward wipud hem ful clene. 1398 *TREVISIA Barthol.* De P. R. xvi. 1. (1495) 552 On a whyte clothe. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 6204 A chariot full choise... couert with a cloth all of clene gold. 1520 R. *ELYOT* in T. *Elyot Gov.* (1883) App. I. 312 I will that John Mychell... have a gowne clothe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 206 f. This cloth to put on a herce, *foille*. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 157 This Cloth thou dīp'dst in blood of my sweet Boy. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheaf* 160. i. i. (1668) 5 Rub all his body and legs over with dy cloaths. 1674 *Compl. Gunner* i. ix. 12 Pour it [the Lixivium] into wooden Vessels that are broad and cover them over with cloaths. 1810 *SOUTHEY Kelt.* xv. 10 The cloth which girt his loins. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. 122 Having a cloth round the waist. 1887 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 5/3 To give a cloth as a present is a very common thing in India. *Mod.* Bring a cloth to wipe it up. Ricks protected by waterproof cloths.

b. With attribute expressing purpose: as *altar-barm*-, *board*-, *bolt*-, *bolting*-, *chrism*-, *loin*-, *neck*-, *table-cloth*, etc. See these words.

To this head belong the earliest recorded examples of the word, among which are OE. *cild-clād* child-cloth, swaddling cloth, *hyfclād* patch. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 401 *Commisura* (= patch) *hyfclād*. = 623 *Cuma*, *cildclādas*. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gl.* (Wr.-W. 124/30) *Cuma*, *cildclādas*. — 1271/2 *Mappula* *bearmclād*.

2. *spec.* = *TABLE-CLOTH*: a covering for a table, particularly that spread on it when it is 'laid' for a meal.

c 1300 *Behet* 691 Hi leide bord and spradde cloth. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 388 (Douglas) fond the met all reddy graith Vith burdis set and clathis laid. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 758 A clene klath, and brede tharone. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communications*, The Table hauyng at the Communion tyme a fayre white linnen clothe vpon it. 1650 R. *STAPLTON Strada's Low C. Warres* i. 6 When the Cloth was taken away after dinner. 1674 R. *WILD Declat. Lib. Consc.* 3 My Wife was laying the cloth. 1797 *Philip Quarill* (1816) 29

Laid the cloth. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 48a Supper was ready, and the cloth was spread. 1870 E. *PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* III. 161 Soon after the cloth was drawn.

3. A sail (*obs.*). b. The sails of a ship collectively; 'canvass'.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 105 Gederen to þe gyde ropes, þe grette clōp falles. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 9531 Fyve hundriðth... shippes [weie] Consumet full cleane, clothes & other. 1611 S. *SHEPPARD Epigr.* II. xix. 27 Make all the cloth you can, haste, haste away, The Pirate will o'take you if you stay. 1653 H. *COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* iv. 10 Our best advice was, to sail the rest of the night with as little cloth as might be. We clapt on all our cloth. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. When a ship has broad sails they say she spreads much cloth.

c. One of the several breadths of canvas of which a sail is composed.

1674 T. *MILLER Modelist* (1676) 4 You are to place your middle cloth first in a top-sail. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Kk b, The edges of the *cloths*, or pieces, of which a sail is composed, are generally sewed together with a double seam. 1822 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 10 A *cloth*, a whole strip of canvas; eighteen inches to two feet in breadth.

d. in combination applied to various pieces of canvas used on board a ship, as *MAST*-, *QUARTER*-, *WAIST-CLOTH*, etc.

e. To shake (have) a cloth in the wind: to get too near to the wind, so that the sails shiver; fig. to be ragged in clothing; to be slightly intoxicated (cf. 'to be three sheets in the wind'). *slang*.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxxix, I found all my family well and hearty; but they all shook a cloth in the wind with respect to toggerly. 1836 E. *HOWARD R. Keefer* xliii, As the seamen say, they all had got a cloth in the wind—the captain two or three.

4. *Cloth of estate*, *state*: a cloth spread over a throne or other seat of dignity; a canopy; a baldachin.

1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 484 Under a glorious cloth of astate. 1540 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 No person (except only the Kings children) shal at any time hereafter... presume, to sit or haue place at any side of the cloth of estate in the Parliament chamber. 1650 R. *STAPLTON Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 19 Whether the King would allow him place, as a Prince-Infanta, within the Cloth of State. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. xvi. 405 He dined both in the hall, and in his piivy chamber, under a cloth of estate.

† 5. *Painted cloth*: a hanging for a room painted or worked with figures, mottoes or texts; tapestry.

1524 *BOORDE Dytary* (1870) 298 The chamber... that the madde man is in, let there be no paynted clothes. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 28 Slaues as ragged as Lazarus in the painted Cloth. 1606 = Tr. & Cr. v. x. 47 Set this in your painted clothes. 1611 *COTER s.v. Tapis*, As deafe as an Image in a painted cloth. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 171 That Alexander was a Souilder, painted cloths will confesse, the painter daret not leave him out of the Nine Worthies.

† 6. THE CANVAS on which a picture is painted.

1695 *DRYDEN tr. Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the cloth, and becomes the original of these arts. 1762-71 H. *WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 252 A portrait-painter... his price was but five guineas for 2 cloth. 1825 *HONE Every-Day Bk.* I. 129 One of the front show-cloths [of a booth at a fair] represented one of the fights.

7. *Theat.* The CURTAIN which separates the auditorium from the stage.

1881 P. *FITZGERALD World Behind the Scenes* 34 Under the old system, where a simple 'cloth' quietly glided down, this impression was not left. 1887 *Pail Mall G.* 11 Jan. 2/2 We can take our 'cloths' right up, instead of having to roll them.

† 8. A definite quantity or length of woven fabric; a 'piece'. *Obs.*

1469 *Housh. Ord.* 105 For the Chamberlayne, hedde officers, knyghtes & ladyes... iii clothes; price the clothe viiij. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 § 4 Every holt wolen Cloth called brode Cloth... shall... holde and conteyn in leenght xxiiij yerdes... every half Cloth of the seid holt Cloth... holde and conteyne xij yerdis in leenght. 1538 in *Styrpe Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxix. 248, I was wont to sel for most part every yere iij or v hundred clothes to strangers... as yet... I have sold but xxij clothes. a 1618 *RALIGH Rem.* (1661) 192 There hath been... transported... about 50000 clothes, counting three Kersies to a cloth. 1641 W. *HAKWILL Libert. Subj.* 93 A sack of Wool did commonly make foure short clothes. 1660 T. *WILLFORD Scales Commerce* i. 1. 10 Admit 15 Clothes or Pieces were sold for 340l. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6004/3 Two Tentors... the one for two Cloths, and the other for one Cloth and one half.

II. As a material: Without a in *sing.* (except when meaning 'a kind of cloth', in which sense 'cloths' occurs in pl.).

Θ. A name given, in the most general sense, to every pliant fabric woven, felted, or otherwise formed, of any animal or vegetable (or even mineral) filament, as of wool, hair, silk, the fibres of hemp, flax, cotton, asbestos, spun glass, wire, etc. But when used without qualification or contextual specification, usually understood to mean a woollen fabric such as is used for wearing apparel. Here again, it is sometimes specifically applied to a plain-woven woollen fabric, as distinguished from a *twill*.

To this most specific sense belong the terms *BROAD-CLOTH* and *NARROW-CLOTH*, q.v., the ordinary *black-cloth* used for 'dress' clothes, clerical attire, etc., and the blue, scarlet, green, or other 'cloth', of uniforms and liveries.

[Early quot. doubtful: c 1000 is prob. sense 1; c 1175 may be sense 11.]

[c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt. ix. 16* Ne de witodlice nan man nives clades scyp on eald read. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 53* Monie of þas wimmen . . claped heom mid 3eoluwe clape þet is þes deofles helter. c 1325 *E. E. All. P. B. 1742* Frokkes of fyn cloþ. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. xv. 444* Cloth þat cometh þu þe weyung is nougt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled, etc. 1515 *Barclay Eglowes iv. (1570) C. iv. 3* Engelande hath cloth, Burdeus hath store of wine. 1554 *Abb. Hamilton Catech. 89 a*, Ane tailyour can nocht mak ane garment bot of clayth. 1568 *Graetun Chron. II. 692* He that could have it neyther of Golde nor of Silver, had it of silke or cloth. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V. ii. 48* Like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. 1635 *SANDERSON Serm. 446* Cloth and leather. 1663 *Preris Diary 22 Sept.* My present care is . . a new black cloth suit, and coate and cloake. 1705 *Land. Gaz. No. 4095/2* Coarse Yorkshire Cloth . . proper for Cloathing Soldiers, and the poorer sort of People. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Vanderput & S. ii. 35* There would always be blue cloth in the market. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability Wks. (Bohn) II. 44* A dye which is more lasting than the cloth. 1864 *Derby Mercury 7 Dec.* The outer shell of the coffin was of oak, covered with black cloth. *Mod. A* cloth coat and Tweed trousers.

b. with qualification, or contextual specification. 1280 *Caxton Chron. Eng. ccxv.* No clothe . . wrought out of England as clothe of gold, of sylk, velvet or damaske. 1288 *Middlesex County Rec. I. 130* A piece of linen cloth called 'a biggen'. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. 140* Paulus Venetus . . affirms that in some parts of Tartarie, there were Mines of Iron whose filaments were weaved into incombustible cloth. 1677 *YARRANTON Engl. Improv. 53* Three hundred weight of Flax . . will make four hundred Ells of Cloth. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull (1755) 32* A surtout of oiled cloth. 1727 *BRADLEY Ram. Dick. s. v.* These are Woollen, Linen, and other Cloths, which are made of Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Silk, Nettle, etc., there are likewise Cloths of Gold and Silver. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III (title)* Laws relating to the manufacture of woollen cloth in the county of York. 1798 *W. NICHOLSON Trul. Nat. Philos. II. 412 (title)* On the Art of covering Wire Cloth with a transparent Varnish, as a Substitute for Horn. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Vanderput & S. iv. 76* Sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths were disposed of. 1833 *Penny Cycl. I. Title-p.* Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence, bound in cloth. 1866 *Treas. Bot. 172* The natives . . manufacture from this bark an exceedingly tough cloth. 1875 *USE Dict. Art I. 255* A prize for the improvement of asbestos cloth. *Ibid. I. 421* The bookbinders cloth now so extensively used, is a cotton fabric. *Ibid. III. 120* The manufacture of cloth from flaxen material.

c. In various phrasal combinations: *Cloth of gold*, a tissue consisting of threads, wires or strips of gold, generally interwoven with silk or wool; also applied to gilded cloth; *Cloth of silver*, a cloth similarly woven with silver. *American cloth*, a flexible enamelled cloth resembling leather, used for covering chairs, etc.

Also *cloth of arras*, BAUDEKIN or *bodkin*, LAKE, PLEASANCE, RAYNES, TARS, etc.; and BROADCLOTH, CARECLOTH, CERELOTH, HAIRCLOTH, OILCLOTH, SACKCLOTH, etc., q.v. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T. 1710* The lyses . . Hanged with clooth of gold and nat with sarge. 1530 *PALSC. 206/2* Clothe of sylver, drap dargent. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron. II. 732* King Edward and four other were appeared in cloth of Golde. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Mac. v. 2* There were seene horsemen running in the aire, in cloth of golde. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr. 12* Costly cloth-of-gold webs were wrought. 1879 *JERTIERIES Wild Life in S. County 144* The cloth-of-gold thrown over it by the buttercups. 1881 *Trith 19 May 68/6* The train . . was covered with hand-wrought embroidery, the material being cloth of silver. *Mod. A* chairs covered with leather or American cloth.

10. Phrases. *To cut the coat according to the cloth*: to adapt oneself to circumstances, keep within the limits of one's means (see CUT). † *The cloth is all of another hue*: the case is totally different. † *To bring to cloth*: to accomplish, finish. And other proverbial expressions.

c 1430 *Hymnus Virg. (1867) 42* We ben bigild alle wiþ oure lyst. Þe cloþ is al of anothur hew. 1561 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 16* I shall cut my cote after my cloth. *Ibid. 76* It is a bad clothe that will take no colour. 1587 *TURBURY Trag. T. Arg. of 6th Hist. The King* . . Began to love, who for he was a King, By little sute this match to cloth did bring. 1639 *FULLER Hist. Holy Warre (1647) 171* This rent (not in the seam but whole cloth) betwixt these Churches was no mean hindrance to the Holy warre. 1883 *C. READN Many a Slip in Harper's Mag. Dec. 134/2* We can all cut our coat according to our cloth.

III. As wearing apparel. [OE. had plural *clāðas*: see CLOTHES.]

† 11. collect. Clothing, raiment, vesture, dress. (no plural.) *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom. 37* Gif he ne mei don elmesse of clāðe ne of mete. c 1200 *ORMIN 3208* Hiss clāð wass off ollenfastness ne har. c 1225 *Ancr. R. 102* Uo ge ne þenched nowiht of mete, ne of clōð. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 37* Siþ lȳf is more þan mete and manniss bodi more þan cloþ. c 1449 *Pocock Repr. iii. v. 303* Mete and drinke, hous and clothe. 1515 *Barclay Eglowes iv. (1570) C. vi. 1* Ask . . onely cloth and foode. 1533 *Gau Rycht Way (1887) 14* Meit and claitch and oder neidful thingis. 1563 *Homilies 11. Rogat. Week iii. (1859) 492* He [God] shall be bread and drink, cloth, physicians, comfort; he shall be all things to us. 1574 *Wills & Inv. N. C. (1835) 403* The said Mighall shall fynde my syster Elisabethete methe drynk and clothe. c 1600 *Convert Soule in Farr's S. P. Yas. I. (1848) 90* My food and cloth are most divine. 1826 *Scott Antiq. xi.* Gentle folks . . hae . . fire and fending, and meat and claitch.

† 12. A (single) garment, robe, coat (= Ger. *ein kleid*, Du. *een kleed*). *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M. 4217* Of him [Joseph] has beistes made þair prai; þis es his clath, þat es well sene. *Ibid. 16201* A

purprin clath [v. r. cloth] þai on him kest, And gain to þe late broght. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. 1328* Dido, A cloth he lafte . . When he from Dido stal. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. ci. 27* [cii. 26] Alle schulen wexe eelde as a clooth [1382a clothing, Vulg. vestimentum]. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. xi. 193* The catel þat crist hadde þre clothes hit were.

(Senses 13–15 are also closely related to sense 9.)

† 13. The distinctive clothing worn by the servants or retainers of a master, or by members of the same profession; livery, uniform. Also fig.

1598 *FLORIO Ep. Ded. 4* The retainers . . to weare your Honors cloth. 1608–11 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vows iii. § 21* Many weare Gods cloth, that know not their Master, that never did good chare in his service. 1617 *ASHTON Trul. (1848) 8* To weare his clothe and attend him . . at ye Kings coming. 1740 *Life Mrs. Davies in Defoe's Wks. (1840) 265* I told him the action . . made him unworthy of the king's cloth. 1833 *LAMB Elia Ser. i. xxii. (1865) 169*, I reverence . . these almost elyia imps [little sweeps] who sport their cloth without assumption.

14. Hence: One's profession (as marked by a professional garb); cf. COAT.

1634 *SANDERSON Serm. II. 289* Objecting to you [magistracy] your place, to us [ministry] our cloth: 'A man of his place, a man of his cloth, to do thus or thus!' As if any Christian man, of what place, or of what cloth soever, had the liberty to do otherwise than well. 1716 *ANDISON Drummer iii. vi. (Hoppe)*, Gentlemen of our cloth [members]. 1859 *PARRY Mem. Adm. Parry (1859) 67* (Hoppe) A man of our cloth [a naval officer].

b. esp. applied to the profession of a clergyman or minister of religion.

1634 [see prec.]. c 1685 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Conf. Wks. 1705 II. 57* Neither you, nor any of your Cloth will ever gain that point upon me. 1705 *HICKCRINGILL Priest-cr. ii. viii.* Bo my Affection to the Black-Cloths of mine own Cloth. 1774 *MACKENZIE Man World i. viii. (1823) 428* Annesly's cloth protected him from this last inconvenience. 1787 *G. GAMBADO Acad. Horsem. (1809) 12 note*, An honour to his cloth—is applied to many a drunken Parson; and I do not see why. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple i.* Like all orthodox divines, he was tenacious of the only sensual enjoyment permitted to his cloth. 1869 *PARKMAN Disc. Gl. West x. (1875) 128* Out of respect for his cloth.

15. The cloth (colloq.): the clerical profession; the clergy; the office of a clergyman.

1701 *SWIFT Mrs. Harris's Petition*, You know, I honour the cloth; I design to be a parson's wife. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W. xxxi.* What did I do but get . . a true priest and married them both as fast as the cloth could make them. 1848 *THACKERAY Bl. Snobs xxvii. (D.)*, I don't care to own that I have a respect for the cloth. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neigh. xiii. (1878) 272* That execrable word cloth—used for the office of a clergyman.

b. used of other professions.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones ix. vi. (D.)*, I did not mean to abuse the cloth [the military profession]. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw. xliii.* I maintain that that 'ere song's personal to the cloth. . . I demand the name of that coachman.

16. transf. Covering, skin, 'coating, coat'.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R. v. xlii. (1495) 259* The guttes ben clothed in twyne full subtyl clothes . . and that is nedfull for yf the one were greuyd the other lothe maye helpe. 1666 *Preris Diary 2 Nov.*, I also did buy some apples and pork; by the same token, the butcher commended it as the best in England for cloth and colour.

IV. Attrib. and Comb.

17. attrib. or as adj. Made of cloth, of or pertaining to cloth; connected with cloth and its manufacture. (Formerly often hyphenated.)

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier Wks. (Grosart) XI. 222* They were a plaine paire of Cloth-breeches. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon. 51* A cloth-cloake was lighter for summer. 1773 *Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 514* Serges, frizes, druggets, cloth-serges, shalloons, or any other drapery stuffs. 1831 *G. PORTER Silks Mannf. 224* The woven cloth . . wound on the cloth roll. 1843 *Penny Cycl. XXVII. 552/2* This . . process in the cloth manufacture. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour I. 369* The black suits . . are to be cut up and made into new cloth caps for young gentlemen. 1861 *H. SPENCER First Princ. ii. xiv. (1875) 318* The growth of the Yorkshire cloth-districts at the expense of those in the West of England. 1864 *Times 6 Nov.*, Black cloth clothes that are too far gone . . are always sent abroad to be cut up to make caps. 1882 *Beck Drapers Dict. s. v.*, This fair came to be a great cloth market, and the place in which it was held is still known as Cloth Fair. 1888 *A. J. BALFOUR in Times 2 Oct. 10/5* If you think that the cloth coat ought to be treated differently from the frieze coat.

18. General comb.: a. attributive (and obj. genit.), as *cloth-cutter*, *-factor*, *-mercer*, *-press*, *-presser*, *-stretcher*, *-teaseler*, *-web*, etc.; *cloth-cropping*, *-cutting*, *-drying*, *-folding*, *-smoothing*, etc.; b. instrumental, as *cloth-covered*, *-cut* adjs.

1773 *Gentl. Mag. XLIII. 399* The cloth-cut velvet. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res. (1858) 40* Shall we tremble before cloth-webs and cobwebs? 1839 . . *Charlton viii.* 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, cloth-cropping. 1851 *H. MELVILLE White viii. 42* The perpendicular parts of the side ladder . . were of cloth-covered ropes. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes i. 73* He was taken into the house of Hobson Brothers cloth-factors. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts I. 421* The cloth-cutter . . cuts up the corresponding numbers of covers of the dimensions proper for the book. 1875 *W. S. HAYWARD Love agst. World 9* Your worthy ancestor, the cloth-mercer of Cheapside.

19. Special comb.: *cloth-binding*, book-binding in cotton cloth, embossed silk, etc., as distinct from binding in leather; † *cloth-colour*; see QUOTS. (it has been conjectured to be drab or self-colour); † *cloth-drawer*, a workman who 'draws' or tatters the woollen cloth; *cloth-dresser*, a work-

man who dresses, i. e. teazels and shears woollen cloth; so *cloth-dressing*; † *cloth-driver*, ? one who combs or teazels cloth; *cloth-hall*, a hall, or exchange, where sellers and buyers of woollen cloths meet at stated times to transact business; *cloth-laying*, the laying of a cloth for dinner, etc.; † *cloth-man*, a maker or seller of woollen cloth; a clothier; *cloth-market*, (a.) a market for cloth; (b.) humorous for 'bed'; *cloth-measure*, the lineal measure used for cloth, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails (sixteenths); † *cloth-mulberry*, the Paper Mulberry *Broussonetia papyrifera*, of the bark of which the South Sea Islanders make clothing; *cloth-paper*, a coarse paper used to lay between the folds in pressing and finishing woollen cloths; *cloth-prover*, a magnifying-glass used to count the threads in a piece of cloth; † *cloth-rash*, a kind of RASH (q. v.) made of wool; *cloth-shearer*, a cloth-worker, who shears off the superfluous nap on woollen cloth after teasing; a machine for doing this; so *cloth-shearing*; † *cloth-stone*, asbestos; † *cloth-thicker*, name given to a fuller; † *cloth-tree* = *cloth-mulberry*; † *cloth-walk* v., to full cloth, cf. Germ. *walken*; † *cloth-wright*, ? = *cloth-wright*, *cloth-walker*. Also CLOTH-MAKER, -BAKER, -WORKER, -YARD.

1681 *Land. Gaz. No. 1668/4*, The one a middle six'd man . . in an old \*Cloth-colour riding Coat. 1683 *Ibid. No. 1866/8* A parcel of Silk, Dyed into Cloth-colours. 1704 *Ibid. No. 1059/4* Lost. . . A Bundle of Cloth-colours and black Sowing Silk. 1685 *Ibid. No. 2059/4*, Mr. Wall \*Cloth-Drawer in Creechchurch-Lane. 1700 *Ibid. No. 589/4*, William Graves, \*Cloth-Drawer. 1723 *Ibid. No. 622/2*, Paul Greenwood . . \*Clothdresser. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl. 172*, I have labored, saith Grodus . . for the preservation of \*Clothdressing in our Countrey. *Mod. News*, One wishful to know the state of trade with any cloth-dressing firm, asks how many 'gigs' they run. 1702 *Nottingham Corp. Archives No. 10, 6, ro. 1* James Gelderd, \*Cloth-dryer. 1826 *Encycl. Brit. s. v. Leeds*, The Leeds \*cloth-halls . . are two, one for the sale of coloured cloths, and one for white cloths only. 1843 *Penny Cycl. XXVII. 550/2* Blackwell Hall, a kind of Cloth Hall whence London dealers and merchants were supplied. 1596 *Br. Barlow 3 Serm. iii. 119* If thou wilt not bid them home (because \*cloth-laying is costly) yet send them some sustenance. 1598 *In Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App. lxxxix. 248* There is divers \*clothemen, the which I buy at their clothes that they make. 1731 *Land. Gaz. No. 6193/4* Powell Croft . . Cloth-man. 1738 *SWIFT Polit. Conversation i. (D.)*, Miss, your slave; I hope your early rising will do you no harm; I find you are but just come out of the \*Cloth-market. 1772–84 *Cook Voy. (1790) V. 1707* The \*cloth-mulberry was planted, in regular rows. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier Wks. (Grosart) XI. 239* A cloake of \*cloth rash. 1611 *Coram. Demi drag.* Cloth-rash. 1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rates 366* Cloth-Rash and Tamine common. 1c 1530 in Froude *Hist. Eng. II. 209* A poor man, and by occupation a \*cloth-shearer. 1740 *ZOLLMAN in Phil. Trans. XLII. 306* A Cloth-shearer in Holland. c 1500 *Cocks Lorrell's B. (1843) 8* \*Clothe theyckers, Called fullers. 1777 *G. FORSTER Voy. round World I. 352* Groves of coco, bread-fruit, apple, and \*cloth-trees. 1467 *Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds (1870) 383* To dye, carde, or spyne, weve, or \*cloth-walke. 1597 *1st Pt. Returne Parvass. ii. 1. 535* It was the same scippacke that when I knockt at the dore asked what \*clothwrit was there [Draper speaks].

*Cloth* (klōð), v. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. To make into cloth. *Obs.*

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II. i. 162* Spaine nowe aboundeth with Wools, and the same are Clothed. Turkie hath Wools . . and cloth is made . . in divers places. *Ibid. II. 164* It was the greatest madnesse . . to vent our wool not clothed. 1641 *W. HAKEWILL Libertie of Subject 93* Wool made into cloth . . Wool not clothed.

2. To cover or line with cloth.

1845 *STOCKQUILLER Handb. Brit. India (1854) 80* A Broadwood or Zelte, . . clamped and fastened and clothed, to suit the climate of the tropics.

3. See also CLOTHE.

*Clothe* (klōð), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. clothed (klōðd), clad (klæd). Forms: a. 1 clāðian, 2–4 clape-n, 3 cloðe-n, (clopi), 3–4 clope-n, 4 cloope, (clode), 5–8 cloth, (6 clote), 6–9 cloath, -e, 4–clotha. Also north. 3–5 clath(e), 6–9 Sc. clath, clath. Pa. t. and pple. 3– clothed, (north. clathed, etc.). β. (1 clāðan); Pa. t. 4–5 cladd(e), 3– clad; Pa. pple. 4– clad, 4–6 cladd-e, 5–6 clade, 6 yoladd, 6–9 yolad, (7 clod). Forms with e, see CLEAD. [There are two types of this verb, both rare in OE.; a. OE. *clāðian*, of which the pa. pple. *geclāðed* for *gecladd(e)*, -od occurs. Hence ME. *clāthe*, *clothe* (the former retained in north dial.), inflected *clathed*, *clathed*. β. OE. *clēðan*, with pa. t. *clēdde*, \**clædde*, whence ME. *cladde*, *clad*, and prob. the northern type *clēthe*, *clēde*, *clad* (formerly referred to Norse *kleða*): see CLEAD. The former belongs to a type \**klaipþan*-, the latter to \**klaipþan*, both f. \**klaipþan* (or ? *klaipþan*)- a CLOTH. Cf. MHG. and mod. G. *kleiden*, LG., Du. *kleden*, EFris. *kleden*. ON. had *kleða*, going with the ON. form of the sb. *kleði*. Both forms of the pa. t. and pple. have come



down to modern use. *Clod*, occas. found in 16-17th c. was either a late shortening of *cloth'd*, *cloth'd*, or a mixture of these with *clad*. The form *yclad*, very rare in M.E., was revived by the Elizabethan archaists, after whom it has become a 'Spenserian' form in later poets.]

1. *trans.* To cover with a garment or with clothing; to provide with clothing; to dress.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 15 Sittende gecleded & haless bohtes. *Ibid.* Matt. xxv. 36. Nacod and 31e clæðdon wæl wriçon meh. c 1300 *Ormin* 2710 To fedenn hemm & clæpenn. c 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 2120 Joseph was . . shawen, & clad, & to him brost. *Ibid.* 2630 And fedde it wel and cloðen dede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20322 Wel fed & cladd. *Ibid.* 20121 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) App. ii, Naked & hungry shee cloped & fedde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 774 Pæl claddde hom clenly. 1508 *Fisher Wks.* 250 Commanded also his seruantes to cloth hym newe. 1632 *Quarles Div. Fancies* iv. ciii. (1660) 173 Zelustus wears his cloths, as he were clod To frighten Crows, and not to serve his God. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 210 And thought not much to cloath his Enemies. 1777 *W. Dalrymple Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxvi. To cloathe all the troops. 1864 *Tennyson Aylmer's Field* 699 The hand that . . often toil'd to clothe your little ones.

b. *Constr. with, in.*  
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3675 (Trin.) She . . clad him wip þo cloþes mete. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 341 Thoo spake this lady clothed al grene. 1530 *Palsgr.* 488/1, I clothe me in sylke. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xxiii. 21 Drounesse shall cloath a man with ragges. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 216 He clad this nakedness with Skins of Beasts. 1852 *Miss Yonge Cameos* i. xii 356 His keepers clad him in mean . . garments.

c. *refl.*  
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Heo . . claped heom mid geolwe clape. c 1300 *Havelok* 1354 Sone it was day, sone he him cladde. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. ii. 7 Up he rose, and clad him hastily. a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* 14 To cloath themselves with the skins of Tigers, Bears. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nrs.* i. 111 He clad himself with the slave's clothes.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To clothe oneself or be clothed.

1393 *Gower Conf. I.* 14 The tresor . . wherof the pover shuld clothe And ete and drinke and house bothe. 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* iv. ii. 266 Care no more to cloath and eate. 1853 *Landon Works* i. 446 They lie among coral, and clothe in feathers, or are in buff. *Ibid.* ii. 142 He ordered men to take no thought of what they put on, and, indeed, not to clothe at all.

3. *trans.* To put on as clothing, to don. *Obs.*  
a 1300 *E. Psalter* cviii. 18 And malloç [cursing] he cled als wede. 1382 *Wyclif* *Ibid.* He claddde cursing as clothing. 1388 *Ibid.* He cloddde cursing as a cloth. c 1400 *J. Arderne in Rel. Ant.* i. 121 He did of al his knyghtly clothinges, and claddde mourning clothes.

4. By extension: To cover or fit out with armour, ornaments, or other things worn on the body.

1382 *Wyclif Ex.* xxxiii. 4 And noon was clothid with his ourmyng bi custom. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. ii. 11 In mighty armys he yclad anon, And silver shield. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xxxviii. 4 All thine armor, horses and horsemen, all of them clothed with all sorts of armour. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 88 Their naked armes are only clothed with Bracelets of silver and ivory.

5. To cover (anything) with a cloth or cloths.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Cant.* 885 Sone watz telded vp a tapit, on trestez ful fyre, Clad wyth a clene cloþe, þat cler quyt schewed. c 1350 *Chaucer Deth. Blanche* 252 A fether bed . . right wel cled in fyne blacke Sattyn doutremere. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redele* iii. 106 Þe marchall . . euell coude his Craft, whan he cloþed þe stede. 1614 *Markham Cheap Husb.* i. v. (1668) 39 To cloath a horse right. 1793 *Pope Thebais* 607 Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beads.

b. *Naut.* To rig (a ship, mast, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5235/4 British Sail Cloth . . the Royal Navy hath been wholly clothed with the same, for many Years. c 1860 *H. Stuart Seaman's Catalog.* 18 What is meant by clothing the yards? Fitting them with rigging at the yard arms, and slings, etc. 1882 *Nares Seamanship* (ed. 6) 46 How is a bowsprit clothed?

6. *transf.* To cover as with clothing, or as clothing does.

1382 *Wyclif Job* x. 21 With fel and flesh thou hast clad me. — *Isa.* l. 3, I shal clothin heueneis with dencresses. — *Matt.* vi. 30 For 3if God clothith thus the heye of the seed. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1639 Toures . . þat were of heght so hoge . . þat the clowdes hom cledde in vncleue ayre. 1647 *Cowley Mistress, Clad all in White* i. (1669) 13 Thou wilt seem much whiter so, Than Winter when 'tis clad with snow. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* 228 Cover them [the plants] with Glasses, having clothed them with sweet and dry Moss. 1718 *J. Chamberlayne Relig. Philos.* (1730) ii. xviii. § 37 Take a lighted Pipe of Tobacco . . clothing it with Paper if it be too hot. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* i. 7, That portion of the city which clothes the southern bank of the river.

b. Said of vegetation or the like as it covers and furnishes the face of the earth.

c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* Prolog. 129 Now hath that temple some . . clad yt new again. 1390 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. vii. xvi. (1495) 323 The sonne clotheth and renewith thowen parte of therth wyth herbes twygges and floures. 1611 *Bible Ps.* lxxv. 13 The pastures are clothed with flockes. 1793 *Rowe Fair Penit.* iii. i. Who clothes the senseless Earth, With Woods, with Fruits, with Flow'rs and verdant Grass. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* i. 156 The land . . is well clothed with timber. 1832 *H. Martineau Demerara* i. 2 Coffee plantations clothe the sides of the hills.

c. Leaves and blossoms are said to clothe trees and plants.

1697 *Drayden Virg. Past.* iii. 82 The Trees are cloth'd with Leaves. 1808 *Scott Marm.* i. Introd. 44 Will spring return . . And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray? 1847 *Tennyson Prince* iv. 89 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

7. *fig. a.* With immediate reference to the literal sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 802 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh ham self al bare, þat welth and blis had cleded ar [Gott. In welth and blis was clad are]. c 1340 *Hamole Prose Tr.* 15 A saule þat . . es cledde in vertus. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* lix. 17 He is clad with rihtwisnesse as with an habiroun. 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* cviii. (cix.) 18 He clothed him self with cursynge like as with a rayment. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* i. xi, Thus he [Man] is also said to be clothed with a Body.

b. To invest or endue with attributes, qualities, or a character.

1611 *Bible Job* xxxix. 19 Hast thou clothed his necke with thunder? 1611 *W. Sclater Tythes* (1623) 38 Cloathed with ceremoniousnesse by the High Priest of our Profession. 1682 *Bunyan Holy War* Pref. With such gravity cloth every page. 1844 *Ld. Brougham Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 20 So long as men are clothed with human infirmities. 1866 *Bryant Death Slavery* ii, A glory clothes the land from sea to sea. 1880 *T. Spalding Etw. Demonol.* 39 Spenser has clothed with horror this conception.

c. To endow with power, privilege, or liability; also in *Sc. Law*, with a husband.

1754 *Erskine Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 13 The judicial ratifications of women clothed with husbands. 1788 *T. Jefferson Writ.* (1859) ii. 493 The clauses . . clothing consuls with privileges of the law of nations. 1789 *Bentham P. Inc. Legist.* xiii. § 1 Cases in which the individual is clothed with great powers. 1827 *J. Powell Densses* (ed. 3) ii. 161 That another estate should be clothed with the same trusts. 1847 *R. Chambers Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (1858) 221 He was clothed wif a wife and a wean forbye.

8. *fig.* With reference to putting on or assuming a form or appearance: in early use sometimes 'to cloak' under or with an assumed form; in later to represent or embody in a particular form.

1393 *Gower Conf. I.* 62 He [an hypocrite] clotheð richesse as men saine vnder the simplest of pouerte. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* i. iii. 326 And thus I cloath my naked villanie With odde odd ends, stolne fothe of holy writ. 1604 — *Civ. iii.* iv. 120 So shall I cloath me in a foie'd content. 1646 *Saltmarsh Reasons for Vultis in Sons Drofts* 128 Though you have clothed your selfe in their Apologetical Narration, yet I must deale with you as your self. 1869 *Trollope He Knew* xlviii. (1878) 270 [He] struggled hard, but vainly, to clothe his face in a pleasant smile.

b. To put (thoughts or ideas) into words; to express in (or with).

1671 *Milton P. R.* ii. 65 Some trouble'd thoughts which she in sighs thus clad. 1672 *Ray Young. Low C.* Pref. Mr. Willughby's voyage which he himself would double have clothed with better language. 1741 *Watts Improv. Mind* (1801) 212 Clothe those ideas with words. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 316 Clothe it in what language you will. 1799 *81 Johnson L. P.* *Dyer* Wks. iv. 212 Clothing small images in great words. 1850 *H. Rogers Ess.* i. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra.

9. *Clothe upon or on.* In N. T. a literalism of translation: ? to put on over other clothes; but cf. *Ger. ankleiden* and late *L. superinducere* to put on. *arch.*

1611 *Bible 2 Cor.* v. 2 Desiring to be clothed vpon [ἐπεσθῆναι, *superinducere*]: *Wyclif* clothed above, *Rhem.* overlod, 16th c. vv. clothed] with our house, which is to be heauen. 1842 *Tennyson Godwin*, Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity.

**Clothed** (klōth'd), *pph.* a. [see **CLOTHES** v.] Covered with, or as with, clothes, clad. As *adj.* chiefly with *well*, *ill*, or the like.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 150 If he clobed man se. 1647 *Crashaw Poems* 118 A well-clothed soul. a 1720 *Danprie's Voy.* iii. 1, 297 And those Hills too, so cloth'd with tall Woods. 1748 *De Foë's Tour Gi. Brit.* ii. 245 (D.) A clothed Resurrection-piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill. 1839 *W. Chambers Tour Holland* 23/5 Avenues of richly clothed trees. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.* 193 A mast is said to be clothed when the sail is so long as to reach the deck-gratings.

**Clotheless** (klōth'less), *a.* Also 4-6 clothless, 6-8 cloath-. [f. **CLOTH** in its earlier sense of clothing, garment + **LESS**. Since that sense became obsolete, **CLOTHESLESS** is substituted by some.] Without clothes, destitute of clothing.

c 1386 *Chaucer Pers. T.* p. 269 In famyne, in thirst, in coold and clotheless [v. r. clothes] and ones stoned almost to the deeth. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces Fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 9 Clatheles or naked. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 287 Whanne I was clothes þe me cledde. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) 24/5 Ye sholde go sholess & clotheless. 1591 *R. Turnbull St. James* 121 Him that hath pure pennelless: bodie clotheless. 1797 *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 571 Wandering hordes, clotheless, roofless, and ferocious. 1847 *W. E. Forster in Reid Life* i. 193 Women and children almost clotheless.

**Clothingless**, *rare.* Clothing, raiment.

1869 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 243/2 An appropriate skeleton in associative clothing.

† **Clothen**, *a. Obs.* [f. **CLOTH** sb. + **-EN** 4] Of cloth; made of cloth.

1570 *Levinus Manip.* 62/41 Clothen, *pannes*. c 1570 *Thynne Pride & Loue* (1847) 15 This clothen breech.

**Clother**, *obs.* f. **CLOTHIER**; var. of **CLOTTIER**.

**Clothes** (klōth's), *sb. pl.* Forms: 1 *clāthas*, 2-3 *clapes*, 3-4 *cloþes*, 3- *clothes*, 6-8 *cloaths*, (north.) 3-6 *clathes*, -is. Also 5-6 (*dial.*) -9 *close*, (5 *cloysse*, 6 *cloose*, 7-8 *cloes*; 5 *north.* *clase*, *Sc.* 6 *clais*, 8 *clayis*, 8-9 *claise*, *CLASES*; also 4-5 *clathis*, *clase*. [The original plural of **CLOTH**:-OE. *clā-thas*, ME. *clō-thes*; the *ō* remain-

ing in the (originally) open syllable, and the *y* becoming *ē* between vowels, as in *clothe* vb., *clothing*, etc., and subsequently changing final *s* to *z*: cf. *truth*, *truths*, *staff*, *staves*, etc. As the singular *cloth* is not now used in the sense of 'a garment', and has received a new plural *cloths* for its extant sense, *clothes* remains a collective plural, without a singular; to express the latter, a phrase, such as 'article of clothing', or another word, such as 'garment', is used.

The distinction *cloths*, *clothes*, is chiefly of the 19th c. The ordinary 18th c. spelling was *cloaths* (pronounced with *ð*), as in *cloath*=*CLOTTIE* vb.

Almost immediately after the reduction of the M.E. dissyllabic form to one syllable, by change of -es to -s, the *ð* began to disappear in pronunciation in all the dialect types, as shown by the spellings *close*, *cloes*, etc. (from *clothes*), *clase*, *claise*, *clases*, etc. (from north. *clathes*), *clise* (from *clithes*). These forms are still dialectal, and *close* (klōz) is frequent as a vulgar or careless pronunciation of *clothes*. All these phenomena are paralleled in other Germanic dialects, e.g. MHG. *kleit*, pl. *kleider*, MDu. *clact*, pl. *clide*, EFr. *clide*, pl. *clier* (for *clider*), WFr. *clade*, pl. *clian*, NFr. *claid*, pl. *clie*, Saterland *klath*, pl. *klider*, Wangeroo *klit*, pl. *klider*.

Examples of the reduced plural:

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 774 Vpon cles. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* Jacob 46 Mete and foode And close to body. 1526 *Plumpton Corp. Intro.* 124 To beate the charge of his close. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods*, *Staff*, in *Ann. Dioc. Lich.* (1863) 16, *þ* alter close. 1563 *T. Gale Antidot.* ii. 26 Warne close. 1673 *Overseer's Acc.* in *Canterb. Press* 27 June 7/3 To Mr. find for cles for willan paker. 1729 *Swift Grand Question Debated* 138 Molly and I have trust in our nose To peep at the Captain in all his fine cles. a 1845 *Barham Ingol. Leg.*, *Sir Rupert v.* Cover'd ankles and toes, In other respects she was scanty of clothes.]

1. Covering for the person; wearing apparel; dress, raiment, vesture.

c 888 *K. Ælfred Boeth.* xvii. Wæpnu, and mete, and enlo, and clapas. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xlv. 10 [xiv. 8] Myrror, and gutta, and cassia dropið of binum clāsum [*Vesp. Ps.* hreglum]. c 1205 *Ray.* 2367 Muchel col, and clades mowe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of ower clothes [v. r. clades] & of wuche binges ase ðer abuten uallid. c 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 566 Cope & ober clothes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 15025 Sum þankest þair clothes doun. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xiii. 12 Freend, hou entridist thou hidir with bride clothis? 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour Fvj.* She . . arnyed her with clothes of gold and flourynge of ryche ermynes. 1513 *Morr. Rich. III.* (1647) 192 Cloathes of gold. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* i. 636 Thair lynning clathis. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* i. i. 229 Maister, ha's my fellow Tranio stolne you clothes? 1676 *C. HATTON in Hutton Corr.* (1878) 128 All y<sup>r</sup> Guards in new cloaths. 1736 *Fieldding Pasquin* ii. i. Provided I wear fine cloaths. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physic* (1765) Introd. 21 The fewer Cloaths any one uses, the harder he will be. 1808 *A. Parsons Trav.* iii. 51 Being Sunday, everybody had their holiday cloaths on. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* i. xi, The essence of all Science lies in the Philosophy of Clothes. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) ii. 68 A coarse logic rules throughout all English souls—if you have merit, can you not show it by your good clothes and coach and horses?

*fig.* 555 *Earl Orrery Parthen.* (1676) 8 But not to dress a true story in cloaths of a Romance.

b. Often in comb. with a substantive or adj. indicating purpose, etc., as *bed*, *body*, *church*, *swaddling-clothes*, etc. (See under these words.)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 623 *Cmias*, cild clāðas. 1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Washing the chunche clothes, *vd.*

c. *spec.* Applied to linen and other clothing which is periodically washed. (See also combinations.)

1308 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. x. x. (1495) 379 Ashes . . helpyth to washynge of clothes. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iii. v. 100 To carry mee in the name of foule Cloathes to Datchet-lane. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 68 When there is but little moisture in the air the clothes dry quickly. *Mod.* Sending the clothes to the wash. A laundress with a basket of clothes.

† d. *To be in any one's clothes*: to be in his place or position, to be he. (Cf. *in his coat*, *skin*, *shoes*.)

1649 *Bp. Hall Cons.* 20 How we would wish to be dealt with if we were in his clothes.

2. Short for SWADDLING-CLOTHES. (Cf. **CLOUTS**.)

c 1340 *Hamole Prose Tr.* 5 Laid in a crybe and lapped in clathis. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlappe him in clothis. 1541 *Coverdale Old Faith* Wks. 1844 i. x. 71 He [Christ] as a very man was wrapped in clothes, and laid in the crib. 1754-64 *Smellin Midwif.* iii. 453 The ignorant nurse had demanded a fire to warm the clothes or cloths.

3. Short for BED-CLOTHES.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8590 (Cott.) Pair clothes [Trin. bed-dynge] was sa gneude and fa. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 23 The clothes of myn that longe to y<sup>e</sup> bedde that she hath loyen in. 1563 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 167 Ye cloths of ye geste bede. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. F.* ii. iii. 24 So bad me lay more clothes on his feet. c 1790 *Four Poems* (J.), She turned each way her fighed head Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes.

† For *clothes*, *cloth(es)*=cloths, see **CLOTH**.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *clothes-broker*, *-chest*, *-monger*, *-spoiling*, *-swimming*, *-thatch*, etc.; *clothes-bag*, *-basket*, a receptacle for clothes, etc., esp. those for the wash; *clothes-dummy*, a lay figure used to exhibit clothing on; *clothes-line*, *-rope*, a cord or wire on which to hang out washed clothes to dry; *clothes-louse*, a species of louse which infests the clothes of the uncleanly, a body-louse; *clothes-maiden* (*dial.*) = *clothes-*

horse; clothes-man, a dealer in clothes, esp. cast-off or second-hand clothes; clothes-peg, -pin, a forked wooden peg used to fasten linen on a clothes-line; clothes-post, -prop, a post, or prop for a clothes-line; clothes-screen, a clothes-horse; clothes-stick, -tongs, a stick or tongs used by washerwomen for turning or lifting linen while boiling; clothes-wringer, a machine for wringing or straining the water out of washed clothes. Also CLOTHES-BRUSH, -HORSE, -MOTH, -PRESS.

1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 78 The discarded collar and cuffs yesterday were already in the 'clothes-bag'. 1826 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 Put into the dirty 'clothes basket'. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart.* Res. III. vi. That happy middle-state, which leaves to the 'clothes-broker no hope either of sale or of purchase'. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 283 A 'clothes-dummy at a tailor's door'. 1890 MARRAT *King's Own* xli. I see two poles for 'clothes-lines'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 5/4 To hang all the clothes, etc., on stands like large 'clothes-maidens to be aired and fumigated'. 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg., Merch. Ven. Moral*. When they deal with old 'clothesmen'. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. vii. A Jew clothesman going his rounds. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 548/1 Pretences invented by the art of the decorator and the 'clothesmonger for making fortunes out of the folly of women'. 1825 HUNT *Every-Day Bk.* I. 707 He turned a sunbeam into a 'clothes-peg'. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* II. 21 Short sticks about as large as 'clothes-pins'. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. Clothes have made Men of us; they are threatening to make 'Clothes-screens' of us. 1832 — *Remin.* I. 16 The mere clothes-screens of rank. 1844 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 159 The sopping, the drying, the 'clothes-spoiling, the cold-catching, and all the small evils of a summer shower'. 1881 *Daily News* 6 June 6/8 For those who would like to practise tumbling in the water and 'clothes swimming'. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. These considerations of our 'clothes-thatch'.

† **Clothesack.** *Obs.* Also -sackke, -sake. A bag for clothes; a portmanteau.

1393 *Chast. Rich. II.* in *Ducange* s.v. xvi sellas, x Clothes-sackkes, duo pain coltarum. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1842) 372 Paid for makenge of ij. keys for the tronke and the clothesake, viij. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 283 [Edward IV] entered into the Shippe without bagge or bagage, without Clothesacke or Male.

**Clothes-brush.** A stiff brush used for freeing clothes from dirt or dust.

1724 CROUCH *View Brit. Cust.* 124 (Chambers) We say a round, a flat, or a square brush, clothes-brush, head-brush, etc. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. (L.)*, It smooths a man's heart like a clothes-brush, wipes away the dust and dirt, and sets all the nap right.

**Clothes-horse.** An upright wooden frame standing upon legs, with horizontal bars on which clothes are hung out to dry or air.

1806-7 J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xix. xviii. 229 You look like a clothes-horse with a great-coat stretched out upon it, just ready for the rattle. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Hackney-coach Stands* (D.), We keep no horse but a clothes-horse. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 60 Wringing out a towel and spreading it out on the clothes-horse to dry.

**Clothesless** (klōw'lez'les), *a.* [An alteration of the earlier CLOTHLESS, after CLOTHES.] Without clothes; destitute of clothing.

1868 *Morning Star* 24 Feb. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moth* xviii. 360 We turned out to find Johnson lying clothesless and tentless. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 332 The whole clothesless population stood in front of the house.

Hence **Clotheslessness.** 1883 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5 In favour of the superior comfort of clotheslessness. 1887 H. KNOWLES *Sk. Life Japan* 16 'This clotheslessness... I cannot call it indecent in our sense of the term.'

**Clothes-moth.** A small moth, infesting houses, the larva of which is very destructive to woollen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., on which it feeds, and of which it forms its chrysalis case. The name comprises several species of *Tinea*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Tinea*. Making themselves cases of different materials in the manner of the *Tinea* or cloaths moth while in the worm state. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 867/1 Minute species, among which are the destructive clothes-moths. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 87 *Pellionella*, the only 'clothes-moth' known in the United States.

**Clothes-press.** [see PRESS sb.]

1. A receptacle for clothes; properly a shelved recess or movable chest or case in which clothes are kept folded; but also sometimes applied to a wardrobe in which they are hung up unfolded.

1713 MRS. CENTLIVE *Wonder* I. i. (Jod.), When she heard your voice, she ran into the clothespress. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 456 Furnished with clothes-presses, and mighty chests of drawers.

2. An apparatus for pressing various textile fabrics.

**Clothier** (klōw'zhēr). Forms: 4-6 clother, 5 clothyer, 6 -ear, -yar, 6- clothier. [Originally *clothyer*; the form in -ier being apparently assimilated to words in which this ending is etymological: see -IER.] One engaged in the cloth trade: *a.* A maker of woollen cloth; *b. esp.* One who performs the operations subsequent to the weaving (*arch.*); *c.* A fuller and dresser of cloth (*U. S.*); *d.* A seller of cloth and men's clothes.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 18 But hit beo (cardet) with Cone-tise as cloþers doþ heor wolle. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 18 As cloþeres

kemben here wolle. c. 1470 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 285 Yt ys necessary to every clothyer. c. 1535 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 9 Waxehaunders, clothers, and grocers. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 18 (*title*). Clothears, or makers of wollen clothes. 1538 STARKY *England* I. iii. 94 The Clotharys of England. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits Warre* lxiii. The clothier coyus by carding locks of wolle. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. vi.* (1843) 346/1 Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, three very populous, and rich Towns... depending wholly upon Clothiers. 1828 WESTER, *Clothier*, in English authors, a man who makes cloths. In this sense, I believe, it is not used in the United States; certainly not in New-England. In America, a man, whose occupation is to full and dress cloth. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 The master-clothier... employs in all the different processes through which the wool passes in the course of manufacture, distinct classes of persons, who sometimes work at their own houses, and sometimes in the factory of the master-clothier. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 50 A tailor and a clothier. 1885 C. MACKESON *British Alm. Comp.* 94 In some parts of the country identical titles are very differently applied. Among the double meanings... [are] Clothier for Cloth-maker or Clothes-dealer.

*Comb. Clothier-bee* = CARDER-BEE.

1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 34. 281 The solitary clothier-bee. **Clothify**, *v. rare.* *trans.* To clothe.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. viii. Bred up, and fed, and clothed.

**Clothing** (klōw'zhin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOTHE v.]

1. The action of covering or providing with clothes; dressing.

c. 1200 ORMIN 19064 Inn etinng and inn drinnking ec, I clapiþng and i trowþwe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 100 Suche thyngys as longed to her leuyng and clothyng. 1591 SHAKS. *i Hen. VI.* v. 1. 54 For cloathing me in these graue Ornaments. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 592/2 The 'clothing' of two postulants of the Order of Mercy.

*b. fig.* Investiture; endowment.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 129 The clothing the donee with the actual possession of the land.

2. *concr.* Clothes collectively; apparel, dress.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 3187 Ich be wole hire bi-wete, mid seouie hire cloþing [c. 1205 claden]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4655 (Cott.) And clathyng on him lette he fall. c. 1440 *Pol. Myst.* xciii. 97 His clothyng is white as snowe. a. 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vii. xx. § 3 Holiness and purity... do much more adorn a bishop than his peculiar form of clothing. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 38 Beware of the Scribes, which loue to goe in long clothing. 1862 *Ruskin Munera P.* (1880) 11 Articles of bodily luxury, including clothing.

† *b.* Bed-clothes. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Gott.) þair clothing [Trin. bed-dyng, Cott. clothes] was sua nede and fa. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 Their skin forms excellent clothing both for the bed and the body.

† *c.* An article of dress, a garment. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Math. ix.* 16 No man putteth a clout of bostous clothe into an olde clothing [1382 clothe].

† *d.* Livery, uniform; a Livery Company. *Obs.*

1428 in *Archives of Grocer's Company* I. 117 And all tho that theyn in the Clothinge schulle paye ij. vi. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 276 Every man in the clothinge of his crafte. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) *Ap.* xiv. 252 The Maysters... shall not... Admytt any person ynto the Clothinge or lyuerye of the same Mystere, withoute, etc. 1601 in *Rec. Borough Nottingham* (1889) IV. 256 Itt ys ordered that the Aldermen, the Councill, and the Clothinge shall wayte on Maister Major on Blake Monday yearlye to Saint Ane Well. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. i.* iii. This summer, He will be of the clothing of his companie.

† *e. transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Vat comes in clathyngs of mekes. 1590 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 157 They... with sheepes clothing doen hem disguise. 1710 SWIFT *Taile* No. 230 P. 9 Words are the Clothing of our Thoughts. 1830 LYTTON *Princ. Geol.* I. 99 The... clothing of the mammoth.

3. A covering or casing of cloth, or the like.

*b. Mech.* = CLEADING 2.

a. 1789 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ix. 150 Though the clothing of the jacks be in close contact with all the strings. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* ix. 110 Her boat... was drawn up under cover, and carefully protected by linen clothing.

*c. Naut.* Sails; 'the rigging of the bowsprit'.

1798 J. WOODBRIDGE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 80 All the timbers, and part of the clothing, all the rigging. 1882 NARIS *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 47 The clothing of bowsprits are now all fitted with either wire or chain stops.

† *d.* = Cloth-making. *Obs.*

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 7 Every Person exercising Merchandises, Bargaining and Selling, Clothing, Handicraft or other Art or Faculty. 1621 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 553 Several Towns there, where clothing was exercised. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 442 Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment.

5. *attrib.* *a.* Engaged in or concerned with the making and selling of cloth.

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, Essex (1840) 9 Ther are within this shire thes speciall clothing townes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. vi.* (1843) 401/1 The clothing parts of Somersetshire. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Prejudicial to the Clothing-Trade of the Kingdom in general. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 392 The English and Dutch clothing ships were come to that city [Smyrna]. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 129 Exported in the Fleece to the clothing parts of England. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551 The West Riding of Yorkshire, the most important clothing-district in England, exhibits an area of nearly 40 miles by 20 occupied by clothing towns and villages.

*b.* Of or for clothes.

c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 Marine clothing-room... to receive the clothing of the marines. 1853 STROUVER *Military Encycl.* 64/2 Colonels of regiments draw off-reckonings, or clothing allowance. *Mod.* They belong to a clothing-club.

**Clothing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clothes, investing, enveloping.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 67 Clethyng, vestiens, ammens. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. Intro. 127 The parts... are some of them external and cloathing, others internal and contained

**Clothless**, *a.*

† 1. Earlier form of CLOTHELESS, *q. v.*

2. Without a cloth (e.g. a tablecloth).

1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 267, I sat at the head of the mess-table made of cracker-boxes, and clothless.

**Clothlet** (klōp'let). [f. CLOTH + -LET.] A small piece of cloth; e.g. one used as the vehicle of a pigment or dye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 102 The pigments... were commonly preserved by steeping small pieces of linen cloth in the liquid dyes—hence called 'clothlet colours'.

**Cloth-maker.** A maker of woollen cloth.

1382 WYCLIF *i Sanct.* viii. 13 Oynement makers, and fier makers, and clothmakers [1388 bakeris; *Vulg.* panificas]. c. 1470 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 285 Merchandes and cloth-makers... The wyche makethye the porelylle to morne and wepe. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 146 If she haue no wolle of her owne, she maye take wolle to spyneye of cloth-makers. 1779 J. HAIGH (*title*), A hint to the Dyers and Cloth-Makers. 1885 [see CLOTHIER].

So **Cloth-making**, the making of cloth.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 447 A good wif was thei of biside Bathe... Of clooth making she hadde swich an haunt She passed hem of ypres and of Gaunt. 1509-10 *Act i Hen. VIII.* Preamb. To leve the occupacion of Clothmaking. 1599 HAKLUVT *Poy.* II. 162 All the deccits in Cloth-making.

**Clothred**, *obs.* and *dial.* f. CLOTTED *ppl. a.*

**Cloth-work.** Work done in cloth, or of the nature of cloth; bookbinders' work in cloth.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. i. iv. § 15 The close parts of the [bone] Lacc, which they call the Cloth-Work. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 306 Cloth work executed in the most artistic style.

**Cloth-worker.** A maker or manufacturer of woollen cloth.

*Cloth-workers' Company*, the twelfth of the great livery companies of the City of London.

1528 (Jan. 18) *Charter* to 'clothworkers' of City of London. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI.* c. 2 § 9 The Wardens of the Clothworkers, or two of them at the least. 1598 LYTT *Dedens* II. xxxv. 193 It... is known of the Clothworkers and Drapers. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Pastoral* Wks. III. 54/2 No Cloth no Clothier, no Clothier no Cloth-worker, Fuller, Tucker, Shearman, Draper. 1666 PERRY *Diary* 6 Sept. To see Clothworkers' Hall on fire these three days and nights. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 In the City of London there are 89 companies... the first twelve are called the Twelve Great Companies... 12, Cloth-workers.

So **Cloth-working**.

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 44 Let clothe-workinge be renewed. 1611 COTGR., *Draperie*, draperie; cloath-selling, cloth-working.

**Clothy** (klō'pī), *a.* [f. CLOTH + -Y 1.] Of the nature or consistence of cloth.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1795) IV. 307 Filens brown... soft and clothy. 1810 H. BUSH *Banquet* III. 474 On the stem below, The clothy button lifts its head of snow.

**Cloth-yard.** The yard by which cloth was measured: chiefly in *Cloth-yard shaft*, applied in ballads to an arrow of the long bow.

This is now the statute yard of 36 inches; according to Act 3 & 4 Edward VI c. 2 § 8 'cloth was to bee meten and measured by the yard, adding to every yard one inch of the rule'.

c. 1465 *Cherry Chase* 93 (MS. 16th c.) An arrow, that a cloth yarde was lang, to the harde stele halyde he. [1605 SHAKS. *Leary* IV. vi. 188 That fellow handles his bow like a Crow-keeper; draw mee a Clothiers yarde.] a. 1632 DRAVTON *Robin Hood*. They not an arrow drew but was a cloth-yard long. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xv. A cloth-yard shaft Whistled from startled Tintern's yew. 1857 HUGHES *Town Brown* I. (1871) 7 With the yew bow and cloth-yard shaft at Cressy and Agincourt.

**Clot-iron, -leather**: see CLOUT 8.

† **Clot-pate.** *Obs.* = CLOD-PATE.

1640 *Wizzard* (N.), Me... she cald clowne, clotpate, log-gerhead. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 245 Dunces, and clot-pates.

**Clot-poll, -pole.** [cf. CLODPOLE.]

† 1. (*Clot poll*, *clot.*) A thick or 'wooden' head. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 184, I have sent Clotens Clot-pole downe the streame... his Bodie's hostage For his returne.

2. (*clotpoll, -pole.*) A CLOD-POLE, blockhead, dolt. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 128, I will see you hang'd like Clotpoles. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. vi. As I bade you, Clotpoll? 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 24 Who shieldest the rogue and the clotpoll!

**Clotted** (klōp'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOT v. + -ED.]

1. Gathered into clots, clods, or lumps; coagulated, thickened.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 34 The clotted Mud. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. iii. Wash off The clotted blood. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xvi. Off he shook the clotted earth. 1870 BRYANT *Idiad* I. v. 174.

*b.* Clotted cream: = CLOUTED-CREAM, *q. v.*

1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 137 The Hebrews... made a kind of clotted cream by subjecting new milk to fermentation.

2. Stuck together in or with clots; covered with clots (of blood, etc.). 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 568 The clotted feathers. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 595 The clotted scourge hangs hardening in the shrouds. a. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 199 With a gash beneath his clotted hair.

† **Clo'tter**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CLOTTER *v.*: cf. the variants CLODDER, and CLUTTER.] Formation of clots, coagulation in a soft mass.

1658 A. Fox *Tr. Wines* 12. vi. 61 A Wound in a joynt cannot endure such great clotter as that which is in the flesh. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxviii. 68 This, or that determinate clotter of the Seed.

† **Clo'tter**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *cloter*, *clotther*. [Frequentative and diminutive from CLOT *v.*: cf. *batter*, *stutter*, etc. Cf. also CLODDER, CLUTTER, both app. in their origin variants of this.]

1. *intr.* To run together in clots, to coagulate. Also *trans.* To curdle or coagulate. (The two constructions meet in the pa. pple., which was originally intransitive.)

c1386 [see CLOTTED.] 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 100 Moche fylth clotter in gobettis. c1490 *Pronp.* Parv. 83 (MS. K) Cloteryn, as blode or other lyke [1499 Pynson, cloderyn], coagula, 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 119 The matter . . . meeting with wet vapours, clotteth together. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* ii. 577 The gore coagled was clotted in his hair.

2. *fig. and transf.* To huddle together or up. 1537 St. *Peters Hen.* viii. 11. 497 It were good to ex- amyn the causes of the dyspleasors . . . for yf it be clotted up in an hobyll shofter, ther endure amytie and conformitye, but as long as ye shalbe here. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xix. 1 The heavens . . . are not clotted together by chaunce.

Hence † **Clo'ttering** *vbl. sb.*

1611 CORG., *Concretion*, compaction . . . curding, clotter- ing, fastening together.

† **Clo'ttered** (*klp'tard*), *phi. a.* Coagulated in clots; covered with clots; = CLOTTED, *arch.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Can't.* T. 1887 The clothered [v.r. clote- red], cloured, clotred] blood . . . Corrupteth and is in his bouk yafit. 1557 NORTH *Diall Princes* 216 b1 That clot- tered claye. 1560 W. BALDWIN *Finn. Edw. VI.* Caves of snow and clotted yre. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* ii. i. Gv, Better speach the clotred clotte of duncerie brought to nowght. 1598 CHAPMAN *Ilud.* iv. 231 The clotter'd blood he sucks. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fast.* i. 17 The clottered ground was strewed with bones. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii. The wounds [shall] renew their clotter'd flood.

† **Clo'ttery**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CLOTTER *sb.* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Clotty, cloddy.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* i. xiv. Ev, The glebie fields, and clottrie glebe with maddock thou must tame.

**Clottiness** (*kl'tines*), *rare.* [f. CLOTTY + -NESS.] Clotty quality or condition.

1877 BLACKMORE *Eremita* III. liii. 218 Scum on the gravy, or clottiness.

**Clotting** (*klp'tin*), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CLOT, in various senses.

1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* xviii. xix. (R.), Land . . . needs the great harrowes and clotting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Clotting, a West country method of catching eels with worsted thread. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Ble* 90 The clotting of the blood in the vessels. 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Clotting, the sintering or semi-fusion of ores.

b. *Comb.*, as clotting-beetle, † clotting-mall (-maule, -mell), a clod-mall.

1483 *Cath. Engl.* 68 A Clotting malle, *ocatorium*. 1600 MARKHAM *Farewe.* Husb. ii. xv. (1668) 68 What clots you cannot break with your Harrows . . . you shall break with your clotting-beetle. 1641 BRIST *Farm. Bks.* (1856) 138 Two or three men with clotting mells to break them small. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 324 Any large lumps remaining . . . should be broken with mallets, or clotting-beetles.

**Clotting**, *phi. a.* [see -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That clots.

1784 E. JERNINGHAM *Alitia* in EVANS *O. Ball.* II. xliii. 255 To view the raven. Drink up the clotting blood.

**Clotty** (*klp'ti*), *a.* [f. CLOT *sb.* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Full of clots, inclined to clot; † formerly also = CLODDY.

1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 15 If the barleye ground . . . be clotty, it wolde be beaten with mallets. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* x. xviii. 28 Clottie & congeled blood. 1666 G. HARVEY *Mark. Angl.* (J.), The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick clotty, bluish streaks. 1677 EARL ORDRY *Art of War* 40 The upper part of the [Gun] Powder in the Cask weak and clotty. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 507 If the land be . . . clotty, it is . . . advantageous to pass a light roller over it.

|| **Cloture** (*klō'tūr*), [a. F. *cloture*:-OF. *cloture*:-L. *clausura*, a variant of *clausura*, influenced by *claustrum*, or by the more numerous words in -tura: see -URE.] The French word for the action of closing, applied (among other things) to the closing of a debate in the French Assembly by will of a majority. Thence sometimes applied to the CLOSURE in the British House of Commons at its first proposal, and (by opponents) after its intro- duction in 1882.

1871 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 74 Before the establishment of the cloture in the French Chamber. 1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 108 Might not an unscrupulous party chief . . . use the cloture to arrest necessary discussion. 1882 *Standard* 11 Nov. 5/1 The spirit which finds its expression in the Cloture is identical with that which animates the Caneus.

Hence **Cloture** *v. trans. and intr.* (*collog.*)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/1 To try his hand at cloturing upon the new Irish party. 1887 SHAW *Levevre in Ho. Comm.* (Daily News 10 Mar. 3/3) The shutting out of all subsequent amendments to the one clotured. 1887 COL. NOLAN *ibid.* (Pall Mall G. 24 May 11/1) You are cloturing us in order to make a Whitsun holiday.

**Clotweed**, *rare.* [f. CLOT *sb.* + WEED.] The Bur-weed, *Xanthium Strumarium*.

1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 231 *Xanthium*, Lesser burdock. Burdock clotweed.

**Clouch**, *obs.* form of CLUTCH *sb.* and *v.*

**Cloud** (*klaud*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *clūd*, 3 *clud*, *clod*, (3-4 *clode*, *clude*, *cloud*, *kloude*), 4-6 *clowd* (e, 4-7 *cloude*, 5-8 *clowd*, 3- *cloud*, (6-9 *clūd*). [In the sense 'rock, hill' OE. had *clūd* m., early ME. *clūd*, later *cloud*; and this also occurs in ME. in the sense 'clod' (which may actually be as old or older than 1). The current sense, 3, is found first in end of 13th c. and is app. the same word, applied to a 'cumulus' in the sky. OE. *clūd* was on OTeut. type \**klūdō* (pre-Teut. type \**ghlūtō*:-) f. same root as CLOD, the original sense being 'mass formed by ag- glomeration, cumulus'. In Sc. the vowel was shortened at an early date, giving *clud* (now *klūd*).]

I. Obsolete senses.

† 1. A mass of rock; a hill.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* vi. ii. Cludas feollon of muntum. c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. xxvii. (Z.) 53 *Rufes*, clud. — 1218 *Collis*, beorh oððe clud. c1200 ORMIN 2656 3ho . . . foran an Uppintill heghe cludess. c1205 LAY. 8695 Swiðe wes þe hul bi-clused mid cludes of stane. *Ibid.* 21939 Heo ut of cluden . . . comen [c1275 hii copen vt of cloude]. *Ibid.* 31880 þat folc . . . wuneden in þe cluden. c1250 Owl & Night. 1001 Cnarres and cludes. c1300-40 *Cursor M.* 22695 þe cludes [v. r. cloude, clodes] to þe se sal rin For to hid þam þai-in.

† 2. A consolidated mass of earth or clay, = CLOD, 2, 3, 3 b.

a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 44 Wormes woweth under cloude. c1460 *Cov. Myst.* 402 *Surgentes dicant*, Ha! a! a! cleve asunder 3e clowdys of clay.

II. Extant senses.

3. A visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the air at some considerable height above the general surface of the ground.

Clouds are commonly classified in four kinds, *cirrus*, *cumulus*, *stratus*, and *nimbus*; with intermediate kinds, as *cirrocumulus*, etc. See these words.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2580 (Cott.) A uoice þan thoru a clod [v. r. cloud, cloude] said. *Ibid.* 16267 For to clumbe þe cludes all þe sunn sal haf þe midht. c1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 207 Ther-as the blake clouden beoth, and other wederes beoth also. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 13 Clowdes of þe aieire. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12471 The cleie aieir ouercast with clowdys. c1440 *Pronp.* Parv. 84 Clowde of þe skye, *mubes, nubecula*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xiii. x. 13 (ed. 1710) Ane huge bleis of flambye brade doun fel furth of the cluddis. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 10 Emery Cloud engenders not a Storme. 1647 MORE *Song of Soul* i. App. xxi. Vapours . . . closely do conspire, Clumper d in balls of clouds. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) i. 505 Another arid exhibits the virgin Mary in the clouds. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1857) I. ii. iii. § 4 Clouds . . . are not so much local vapour, as vapour rendered locally visible by a fall of temperature.

b. As a substance (without *pl.*): Visible con- densed vapour floating higher in the air.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 5 Kloude as aske he strewis. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 89 Yonder bar of cloud that sleeps on the horizon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Vapour, previously unseen, makes its appearance as cloud, or mist, or fog.

c. Often rhetorically used in *pl.* (also formerly in *sing.*) for 'the sky, the heavens'.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 18402 Be-for þat wip'erwin sa prud We sal stei vp vte ower þe clode [v. r. clude, cloude, clowde]. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxv. 20 His preyer schal neize til to the clowdis. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3873 Was neuer kyng vnder cloude his knyghtes more louet. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jud.* iv. v. 74 She is aduan't Above the Clowdes, as high as Heauen it selfe. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Tracts*, Lit. Wks. II. 104 It treats the clouds as securely as the adamant.

† d. *Phrase.*

c1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* xii. 302 He cowde not holde hym selfe by the clowdes, syth that his horse had faylled hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670, I cannot holde by the Clowdes, for though my horse fayled me, surely I will not fayle my counterpanion.

e. As a type of the fleeting or unsubstantial.

1382 WYCLIF *Hosen* vi. 4 Your mercy as a morew cloude, and as dewe eryl passynge forth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 Saiyng . . . that all which he mistrusted should passe awaye lyke a clowde. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 880 The bright image of one face . . . Dispersed his resolution like a cloud. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 27 The science of Political Economy would remain . . . the weighing of clouds, and the portioning out of shadows.

4. *transf.* Applied to the two large nebulae (*Ma- gellanic Clouds*) near the south pole of the heavens; and to the 'coal-sack' (*Black Magellanic Cloud*) at the foot of the Southern Cross.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 279 We . . . sawe man- festly two clowdes of reasonable bygesse moyunge about the place of the pole continually. 1604 NARBOURGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1717) 48 The two Clouds are seen very plainly, and a small black Cloud, which the foot of the Cross is in, is always very visible when the Crosses are above the horizon. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 22. 2/1 What by Mariners are called Magellanic-Clouds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Coal-sack. An early name of some dark patches of sky in the Milky Way, nearly void of stars. The largest patch is near the Southern Cross, and called the Black Magellanic Cloud. 1872 [see CLOUDER.]

5. *transf.* A cloud-like mass of smoke or dust floating in the air.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 13 The swete smellynge spices putt vp on the fier, the clowde of hem and the breeth couer Goddis ansywyng place. 1611 BUNZ *Ezek.* viii. 11 A thicke cloud of incense went vp. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 173 Clouds of Sand arise. 1822 TENNYSON *Palace of Art*,

A statue . . . tossing up . . . A cloud of incense . . . From out a golden cup. *Mod.* Enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke.

b. To blow (raise obs.) a cloud: to smoke tobacco. (*collog.* or *slang*.)

c1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Will ye raise a Cloud, shall we Smoke a Pipe? 1825 in JAMIESON. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 39 He blew a cloud. 1855 [see Blow v. 9 b].

6. a. A local appearance of dimness or obscurity in an otherwise clear liquid or transparent body.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 88 b, Yf they appioche unto the highest region of the urnye, they be named cloude. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 477 For clouds and other pains in the Eye of a Sheep. 1676 *Land. Gas.* No. 1134/4 A bright bay Mare . . . she hath a dry cloud in the right eye, extending to a blindness. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. xlii. (1737) 179 Crystal . . . without Veins, Clouds, Flaws. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 257, o'oooo3 of the sulphate of soda, in the same quantity of water occasions a light cloud. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 14 Holding the long glass by the foot, not to take the cloud off.

b. A patch of indeterminate outline on a sur- face of another colour; *spec.* a dark spot on the face of a horse.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* iii. ii. 51 *Agr.* He ha's a cloud in's face. *Ene.* He were the worse for that were he a Horse. 1675 *Land. Gas.* No. 1039/4 A plain iron gray Nag, with a cloud in his face. 1766 *ibid.* No. 1120/4 A gray Mare . . . with a black cloud on one side of her face. 1702 PRITIVILR in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1566 A white Schallow with brown Chesnut Clouds.

7. An innumerable body of insects, birds, etc., flying together; hence *transf.* and *fig.* a multitude (of persons or things), a crowd; esp. in *cloud* of witnesses, tr. *νέφος μαρτύρων* in Ileb. xii. 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 1 So greet a cloud of witnessis.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 23 A cloud of cumbrous gnats, doe him molest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 340 A pitchy cloud Of Locusts. 1705 T. HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 112 A cloud of Informations was brought in by ye Attorney General. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. v. 171 The Spaniards . . . seeing nothing but a cloud of sail in pursuit of them. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & *F.* i. xxi. 602 A cloud of arrows was dis- charged among the people. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. iv. ix, With his head in a cloud of poisonous flies. c1822 ROS- SERTI *Ballads & Sonnets*, *Sunset Wings*, Clouds of starlings.

8. A light loose-knitted woollen scarf worn by ladies.

a1877 ANNIE THOMAS *Blotted out* i. 6 Some cousin who is in soie need of a sofa rug, or a counterpane, or a cloud.

9. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that obscures or conceals; 'any state of obscurity or darkness' (J.).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiii. v. The . . . arte of iethoyke . . . Under clowdes derke and termes eloquent. 1583 STURNESS *Ant. Abuses* (1879) i. 186 And yet . . . shall it be don inuisibly in a clowde. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Reliq. Prot.* iii. § 24. 138 The next Paragraph, if it be brought out of the clowds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 385 Begotten Son . . . In whose con- spicuous countenance, without cloud Made visible, th' Almighty Father shines. 1752 H. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 452/1 [He] went abroad under cloud of night. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, They break into our houses under cloud of night.

b. *In the clouds*: obscure, mystical; fanciful, unreal; above the range of ordinary understanding (generally combining the notions of obscurity and elevation). (Cf. *in the air*, *up in a balloon*.)

1649 SILDEN *Lawe Eng.* ii. xxviii. (1739) 134 The reversion is in the Clouds, but the right of Inheritance much more. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 F 11 They pry into the worlds of conjecture, and amuse themselves with phantoms in the clouds. 1832 T. ATTWOOD *Sp.* 7 May in *Life* (1885) xiii. 202 In the clouds were they [the House of Lords] cradled . . . in the clouds will they die.

10. *fig.* Anything that darkens or overshadows with gloom, trouble, affliction, suspicion; a state of gloom, etc.; also, a darkening of the countenance.

c1430 LYDE *Bochas* i. (1544) 14 b, A cloude of small tres- pace Made her lorde at her to disdain. c1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 3 The same cloud of ignorance, that long hath darkened many realms. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. i. 3 All the clouds that low'd vpon our house. 1601 YARING- TON *Two Lament.* *Tras.* iv. vi. in Bullen O. *PL* IV, These duskie clowdes of thy inuist dispaiure. c1674 CLARNDON *Hist. Rev.* xvi. (1843) 890/1 Wrapped up in that melancholic Cloud. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass.* i. 2 A cloud arose . . . upon the affairs of the colony. 1862 MERRIVALL *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 204 A cloud of suspicion hangs to this day over the head of the historian. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 131 A heavy cloud came upon the archdeacon's brow.

b. *Under a cloud*: in trouble or difficulties; out of favour; with a slur on one's character.

c1500 *Song Lady Bessey* (Percy Soc. No. 20), Then came he under a clowde That some tyme in England was full hee. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 453 He was under a cloud at court. c1674 CLARNDON *Hist. Rev.* xvi. (1843) 893/1 Mountague . . . had lain privately in his own house under a cloud and jealousy of being inclined too much to the king. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. iv, I have known him do great services to gentlemen under a cloud. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, Being under a cloud and having little differences with his relations.

11. General combinations: a. attributive (con- sisting of clouds, or of cloud), as *cloud-bank*, *blanket*, *cape*, *cliff*, *cloak*, *curtain*, *flake*, *flock*, *gate*, *island*, *mass*, *monster*, *stratum*, *cwall*; b. general attrib. and possessive (of or pertaining to a cloud or clouds), as *cloud-control*, *embrace*, *fitting* vbl. sb., *fold*, *form*, *gloom*, *glory*, *nymph*, *rift*, *serpent*, *shadow*, *tempest*; c. objective, as



cloud-cleaver, -disperser; -dispelling, -dividing, -piercing, -scaling, -surmounting, -touching ppl. adjs.; d. instrumental and locative, as cloud-barred, -born, -coiled, -compacted, -courtiered, -covered, -crannied, -crossed, -curtained, -drowned, -eclipsed, -enveloped, -flecked, -girt, -laden, -led, -rocked, -surrounded, -tapt, -woven, -wrapt, ppl. adjs.; e. also cloud-like, adj. and adv.

1830 J. Housdon in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 176 A "cloud-bank that seemed to rest on the sea. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Pass.* III. iv. 13 The 'cloud-barred east. 1803 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* 61 "Cloud-borne care, hence vanish for a time. 1824 CAMPBELL *Poems, Scene Bavaria* II. Cloud-born thunder. 1899 *Sullivan & Persida* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 296 My moist and "cloud-compacted brain. 1891 DRAYTON in *Fair S. P. Ellis* (1845) I. 135 This "cloud-coated hill. 1855 LONGER *Hawm.* i. 259 Ascending, through the opening of the "cloud-curtains. 1757 *Dyer Piece* I. (1761) 57 (Jod.) Slopes of "cloud-dividing hills. 1893 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1224 Why her two suns were "cloud-eclipsed so. 1800 S. NICHOLSON *Acadastus* (1806) 62 The cursed Fates have cloud-eclipsed my Sun. 1840 CLONCH *Dipsychia* I. II. 10 Masses blue, and white "cloud-folds. 1793 COWPER *Lines* II. 498 "Cloud-girt, who dwells in heaven thy throne sublime. c. 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 36 The feather'd sylfants, "cloud-like, by her fly. 1876 ROCK *Test. Fabr.* 52 Cloud-like transparent muslins. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. 1st Sund. aft. Trin.*, Haughty Jericho's "cloud-piercing wall. 1815 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sigaeus* *Jerus.*, A proud, "cloud-scaling tower. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 79 The "cloud-surmounting alps. 1821 SHILLIEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* II. 122 Like radiance from the "cloud-surrounded moon. 1732 POPE *Jess. Man* I. 100 Behind the "cloud-topt hill. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. III. Made huge Phinlimmon bow his cloud-topt head. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *House of Clouds* Wks. 1883 III. 69 "Cloud-walls of the morning's grey. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 43 The Barren "Cloud-wrapt Hill.

12. Special combinations: cloud-ascending *a.*, ascending to the clouds, as high as the clouds; cloud-assembler, he who collects the clouds (tr. Gr. *νεφέληγέτης*, epithet of Zeus in Homer); cloud-belt, a belt or zone of clouds; *spec.* = cloud-ring; cloud-berg, a large mass or 'mountain' of cloud (after *ice-berg*); cloud-built *a.*, built of clouds; also *fig.*, built in the clouds; cloud-burst [Ger. *Wolkenbruch*] (*U.S.*), a violent storm of rain, a 'waterspout'; cloud-castle, a 'castle in the air' (see CASTLE sb. 11); "cloud-checking *a.*, stopping the course of the clouds; cloud-compeller, he who collects (L. *compellere*) or drives the clouds, tr. *νεφέληγέτης* = cloud-assembler; also humorously, a smoker; so cloud-compelling *a.* (also in general sense, 'that collects clouds'); cloud-drift, a body of clouds drifting or floating through the air; cloud-field, an expanse of clouds; cloud-headed *a.*, having a 'cloudy' head or confused ideas, muddle-headed; cloud-kissing *a.*, so high as to touch the clouds; "cloud-light, clouded light, dim light (also *fig.*); "cloud-monger (see quot.); cloud-rack, a collection of broken clouds drifting across the sky; cloud-ring, *spec.* the cloudy zone of calms and variable winds at some distance on each side of the equator; cloudward, -wards *adv.*, towards the clouds; cloud-world, a region of fancy or mystical speculation (cf. CLOUD *v.* 6, CLOUDLAND).

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr.* Ps. xcii. (T.), On "Cloud-ascending Lebanon. 1797 COWPER *Lines* I. 636 To whom the "cloud-assembler spake. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xi. 19 Radiation from land and sea below the "cloud-belt is thus interrupted. 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 388 As the "cloudbergs eastward blow. 1765 GOLDSM. *Bss.* (L.), So vanished my "cloudbuilt palace. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 June, The village of Seven Star Springs, was nearly annihilated last night by a water-spout or a "cloud-burst. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 21 July, Twenty persons were killed by a terrible Cloud-burst in Virginia yesterday. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 95 Many... minds found his "cloud castles solid habitations. 1628 ROWLANDS *Sacred Memorie* 15 A most his "cloud-checking hill. 1715-20 POPE *Lines* xvi. 556 The "Cloud-compeller, overcome, Assents to fate. 1865 *Times* 23 Aug., What avails it... if everywhere... the cloud-compellers have you at their mercy? 1645 WALLER *Poet. Wks.* (J.), Bacchus the seed of "cloud-compelling Jove. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 799 Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes*, More like a "cloudfield, than a distant continent of firm land and facts. 1859 *Mirr. Mag.* 650 (T.), A steep "cloud-kissing rock. 1893 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1370 Threatening cloud-kissing Ilium with annoy. a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 12 (R.) That God would... deliever them from their shadows and "cloudelicht. 1830 SCOTT *Democr.* x. 401 A "cloud-monger, a diviner by looking up to the clouds. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monaduc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 432 From the fixed cone the "cloud-rack flowed like ample banner flung abroad. 1855 LONGER *Hawm.*, Sweeping westward... Like the cloud-rack of a tempest. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xi. 284 He has entered the doldrums, and is under the "cloud-ring. 1861 L.D. ASHURTON *Add. Geog. Soc.* (L.), Hurricanes... originate in or near those hot and densely clouded spaces, sometimes spoken of as the cloud-ring. 1827 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 373 Selfish schemes of climbing "cloudward. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 273 As the eagle soars cloudward. a 1859 DB QUINCY *Wks.* 1863 I. 284 This mutilation for ever prevented it from aspiring "cloudwards. 1884 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Mar. 504 The "cloud-world of the transcendental.

Cloud (klaud), *v.* Also 6 clowd. [f. prec. sb.]

I. *trans.* 1. To cover or darken with clouds; hence *fig.*, to overshadow, throw into the shade.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Night... With shadow clouding earth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1007 The moon being clouded presently is miss'd. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. A. th.* IV. 34 Light Vapours... cloud the smiling Skies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 20 Endless night... Clouds the dull air. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. 176 The ne'er unfelt sun (But rarely clouded). *fig.* 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 166 Now they cloud the most of their seniors. a 1714 BURNETT *Own Time* (1823) I. 288 He really clouded the King, and passed for the superior genius. 1805-36 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. iii. 172 The commander, whose merit... clouds every other.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render obscure; to dim, obscure, darken.

1533 MORE *Rich.* III. (1641) 244 Clouded and shadowed by blind and insatiable ambition. 1594 H. WILLOEBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 Cloud the sense from sharpe conceits. 1720 OZELL *Verlot's Rom.* Ref. I. IV. 108 Only to cloud the Truth of Things. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. I. 262 Our moral judgement may... be clouded. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* xviii. 212 The tears which clouded her eyes.

3. To hide, conceal, 'veil'. *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* III. i. The cause why you live thus clouded. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. vii. (1840) 189 Clouding himself in privateness. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 762, I was necessitated... to cloud my passion. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 292 Which he in fable clouded.

4. To overspread with gloom, cast a shadow over, deprive of brightness; to darken with trouble.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 74 Your dislikes... Dotth cloud my loves with danger, and with sorrow. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* II. 161 They cloud over the glory of God's grace. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 2 Why should thy face be clouded with anxiety? 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. viii. 168 Riot and outrage... clouded the hopes of all honest men. 1883 CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xiii. 233 Anything in the world to cloud his happiness.

5. To cast a slur upon, defame, asperse, sully.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 280 To heare My Soueraigne Mistresse clouded so. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Wars Spain* 279 Hee had clouded his reputation by not succoring Tordesillas. 1746 *Coll. Rec. Penn.* V. 51 Your Annals would not have been clouded by a black and most unnatural Rebellion.

6. To diversify with patches of colouring of undefined outline. (Cf. CLOUD sb. 6 b, CLOUDED 2.) 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ 9, I bid him produce his Cane in Court... and... finding it to be very curiously clouded, etc. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 72 To cloud the Indian calicoes with many colours. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 50 The backs are gilt or rather clouded with gold.

II. *intr.*

7. To become 'cloudy' or dim; to become overcast with clouds. *Const. over, up.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 133 As wether cleerh, or cloudth, so must men take. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 121 In half an hour it clouded up. 1886 H. B. WHITELY in *Antiquary* Feb. 601 Crystal clouded if evil was about to happen to the wearer. *Mod.* The day is clouding over.

8. *fig.* To become gloomy; to darken.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. II. 731 Worthies away, the Scene begins to cloud. 1648 *Petition East. Assoc.* 30 Calamities, that are now... clouding round about us. 1858 FROUDS *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 186 When hopes of peace with England had finally clouded.

Cloudage (klaudédz), *rare.* [see -AGE.]

1818 COLERIDGE *Rev.* (1836) I. 205 A blue islet of ether in a whole sky of blackest cloudage. a 1834 *Ibid.* IV. 432. a 1834 - *Biogr. Lit.* (1847) I. 321 The moon in the scud and cloudage of a breezy November night.

Cloudberry (klaud'beri). [app. f. CLOUD sb., sense 3 + BERRY.] The name appears not to be of popular origin; but exact information as to its first use is wanting. Some have conjectured that it is from *cloud* in the sense of 'rock, hill'; but app. without any evidence.]

a. The 'berry' or fruit of *Rubus Chamæmorus*. b. The plant, a small erect sub-shrub allied to the raspberry, growing on high mountains in Wales, the north of Britain, and the north of Europe, and bearing one large white terminal flower, and a large well-flavoured orange-coloured fruit.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. clvi. Of Cloud-berry. This plant growth naturally upon the tops of two high Mountaines, one in Yorkshire called Ingelborough, the other in Lancashire called Pendle... where the cloudes are lower than the tops of the same all winter long, whereupon the people of the countie have called them Cloud berries. 1833 T. JOHNSON *App. Gerarde's Herbal* 1630 This Knot, Knout or Cloudberry (for by all these names it is knowne to vs in the North). 1743-5 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1886) 46 Near Settle grows a sort of dwarf bramble, the berry of which they call cloud-berry, and the common people cnote-berry. 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (1864) III. 159 A sprig of the Cloud-berry is the badge of the Highland clan Mac Farlane.

*attrib.* 1856 SHARP in *Knight Sh. & his Friends* 181 Among a flock of cloudberry bushes on the hillside.

Cloud-capt, -capped (klaud'kept), *a.* Capped with clouds; having clouds about its summit.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 152 The Cloud-capt Towers, the gorgeous Pallaces, 1845 SOUTHERY *Paraguay* Proem., From many a rock and cloud-capt height. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xi. § 509 Islands only a few hundred feet high are generally cloud-capped in the trade-wind regions.

Clouded (klaud'éd), *ppl. a.* [f. CLOUD *v.* + -ED.]

1. Covered, surrounded, or obscured, by clouds; situated in the clouds.

1599 BR. HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 64 And vainly faint in hopeless following The clouded paths her native dross denies. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41 A

clouded setting. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 607 The Moon Rising in clouded Majesty. 1823 SCOTT *Rokby* v. xxvii, The clouded heaven lowered bloody red.

2. a. Having cloud-like markings. *Clouded Yellow Butterfly*: a butterfly of the genus *Colias*, esp. *C. Edusa*.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1685/4 A mix'd Stuff Suit, and clouded Stockings. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 124 The nice conduct of a clouded cane. 1795 - *Odyss.* v. 302 The handle... wrought of the clouded olive easy grain. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Mar. 2/2 A lot of Clouded Silks. 1807 *Chamberl. Far. Reg.* II. Wks. 1834 II. 189 And thus with clouded cane, a fop complete He stalked. 1847 *Butterfly Collectors' Guide* sec. 90-1 *Colias* *Helice*, White Clouded Yellow. *Colias* *Hyale*, Pale Clouded Yellow.

b. Of transparent bodies: Having patches of dimness or obscurity, dimmed (cf. sb. 6 a).

1693 REDDING in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 659/2, I have sent you... a few of the Pearls, though clouded and little worth. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 382 Stir it well... to prevent its being clouded. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ii. (1888) 374 Through clouded spectacles.

3. *fig.* Of the mind: Darkened or obscured (by ignorance, etc.). Of ideas or perception: Obscure, dim, indistinct; mystical.

a 1628 J. PARSONS *Serm. bef. his Maj.* (1630) 2 No ground in scripture for their clouded... opinions. 1793 MASON *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* lviii. (R.), No beauty beaming on his clouded mind. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 12 Benjamin, with clouded brains.

b. Involved in obscurity.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 29 There be... some places in those Books that remain clouded. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 92 This... hath opened to us an involved and clouded Subject.

4. *fig.* Darkened with any passion or trouble; gloomy.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* III. 176 Clouded courage once again shone clear. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xvi. 361 With clouded looks, a pale assembly sate. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lit. Faxes* 119 She sits with a clouded brow.

† Clouden, *a. Obs. rare.* [see -EN.] Of cloud.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6195 (Cott.) Wit cluden [v.r. clouden, clowdyn] pilei on dai light, Wit firen pilei on be night.

Cloudery, *nonce-ud.* [f. CLOUD sb. + -ERY.]

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Cf. VI. xvi. II. 149 Small head, and countenance losing itself in a cloud of head-dress.

Cloudful (klaud'fúl), *a. rare.* [f. CLOUD sb. + -FUL.] Full of clouds, cloudy, clouded.

(Quot. 1410 is very doubtful.)

[c. 1410] HOCCELYE *Moder of God* 109 (Phillips MS.) To washe away our cloudful offense [v.r. our cloud full of offence]. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xx. 243 The mind, when in a dark, hot, cloudful state.

Cloudily (klaud'ilí), *adv.* [f. CLOUDY + -LY 2.]

1. In a cloudy manner; dimly, obscurely; with darkened prospects.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 35 What... is this... that Mr. T. so cloudily talks off? 1656 COWLEY *Davidides* IV. xxii. note, When they [stones] looked dimly and cloudily. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 433 Things look cloudily for the aristocrates. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 248 This morning opened cloudily.

† 2. (?) In a crowd or swarm (cf. CLOUD sb. 7).

1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* xxv. 5 Crowds of busy Cyphers Who... Cloudily bustling, fill'd a Realm alone.

Cloudiness (klaud'inés), [f. CLOUDY + -NESS.]

State or quality of being cloudy, in various senses.

1. *lit.* and *transf.* (see CLOUDY 2, 3, 4).

1594 PLAT *Jevel Ho. 1. Divers New Exp.* 56 The steines, filth, and cloudiness that maketh them... so darksome. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xiv. 39 Cloudiness of the vrine. 1668 D. SMITH *Poy. Constantinople in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 7 The Rock of Lisbon... was scarce discernible by reason of the cloudiness of the Weather. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Mtn. Waters* 340 Prussiat of potash instantly produced a blue cloudiness. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 282 The day seemed changed to cloudiness and rain.

2. *fig.* (see CLOUDY 5, 6.)

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* (1617) 77 When they are able to appale with the cloudiness of their looke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 61/2 Cloudiness... and trouble in his countenance. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Wks.* 1816 X. 22 Scholastic cloudiness still hung about him. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. § 25, The cloudiness of his expression increases as we proceed.

Clouding (klaud'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOUD *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CLOUD.

1634 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 269 History... tainted with cloudings of Truth. 1683 COLVIE *Whegs Supplic.* (1751) 128 For all thy frownings and thy cloudings. 1707 HERRARD *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 20 More expedient for y<sup>e</sup> clouding than clearing of the Scriptures.

2. *concr.* a. A cloudy marking. b. A cloudy streak or part in a clear substance. (Mostly in *pl.*)

1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* IV. § 40. 131 Variable cloudings in the most vivid colour. 1870 - *Lect. Art* VI. 155 The cloudings of the tortoise-shell. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 719/1 Being a mountain streamlet, it bears along... rootlets, scales of mica, cloudings of earthy substance, etc.

Clouding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clouds; that is becoming clouded or dim.

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 352 The old strength of sight and of flight had passed from weary wing and clouding eye.

† Cloudiously, *adv. Obs. rare.* In a clouded or veiled manner; obscurely.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) Epit. 302 Not forgetting... to preferre, amongst his priuate Friends openly, and the Vulgars cloudiously, his Title to the Kingdoms.

**Cloudland** (klaud'lænd), *poet. and rhetor.*

1. The region of clouds; a 'landscape' of clouds. 1817 COLLINGRIDGE *Sibyl Leaves, Fancy in Nubibus*, Go From mount to mount through Cloudland. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, Prelude 12 Such cloudlands and sunrises as can be seen nowhere else. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 5/2 Break-neck adventures into 'Cloudland' [in balloons].

2. *fig.* A region of fancy, myth, or unreality.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1857) II. 535 A yawning gulf of Scepticism, or a baseless cloud-land of Idealism. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* I. (1875) 170 To leave this cloudland of tradition, and approach the confines of recorded history.

**Cloudless** (klaud'less), *a.* [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cloud, unclouded, clear.

1858 PERLE *David & Bathsheba* ad fin. The cloudless morning. 1865 SYLVESTER *De Baryas* II. III. III. (Grosart) I. 180 Rainless, their soil is wet, and cloud-less, fat. 1871 MILTON *Sansou* 1866 His cloudless thunder. 1791 COWPER *Odes* XIV. 350 A cloudless gale Propitious blowing. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 Dew is . . . most copious on a cloudless night. *fig.* 1867 MISS BRADDON *Rupert Godwin* I. i. 2 Whose life has been cloudless as one long summer's day.

Hence **Cloudlessly** *adv.*, **Cloudlessness**.

1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 157 His life . . . passes away cloudlessly. 1882 D. MOIR *Poems, May-day* IV. The same blue sky, Whose arching cloudlessness blest the eye. 1876 L. TOLLMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 352 Sometimes . . . the uniformity of cloudlessness became wearisome.

**Cloudlet** (klaud'let), *f.* CLOUD *sb.* + -LET, dim. suffix. A little cloud.

1788 COLERIDGE *First Advent of Love* a Eve's first star thro' fleecy cloudlet peeping. 1860 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*. XXIV. A shade falls on us like the dark From little cloudlets on the grass. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* II. 20 Multitudes of star-cloudlets scattered among the myriads of minute stars which produce the milky light of the Magellanic Clouds. 1884 *Times* 10 Apr. 5/5 The war cloudlet vanished as quickly as it had risen.

† **Cloudly**, *a.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* Cloud-like, of the nature of a cloud.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 178 The dayes are darke, the nights oppress With cloudly weeping for my paine.

**Cloudscape** (klaud'skep, -sk'ep), *rare*. [f. CLOUD *sb.*, after *landscape*.] A scene composed of clouds, whether actually or in a painting.

1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 In the various branches to which photography is now [applied], in portraiture, landscape, seascape, cloudscape. 1886 J. J. HISSEY *On Box Seat* 186 Affording the most glorious sea-scapes and cloud-scapes.

**Cloudship**: see *SHIP*.

**Cloudy** (klaudi), *a.* [f. CLOUD *sb.* + -Y; OE. had *clūdiz* from *clūd*=CLOUD I.]

† 1. Rocky; hilly. Obs.

1893 K. ALFRED *Oras* I. i. Northmannia land . . . is onsumum stovum swyde cludiz. c. 1300 *Orman* 2734. I cludiz landess munntess. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1863 cluz at was cloude, he clynterand torres, Rokkis & rogh stanes, rokakis vnfaire.

2. Of cloud; of the nature of cloud.

c. 1300 *St. Brendan* 495 Cloudi and berninge smoke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcix. 7 He spake unto them out of the cloudy piler. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Goss. Del.* II. III. 47 By reason of raine and cloudy vapours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 930 Thence. . . As in a cloudy Chair, ascending rides. 1746 COLLINS *Od. Fear* 38 Wrapp'd in thy cloudy veil. c. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *House of Clouds* Wks. 1883 III. 69, I would build a cloudy house For my thoughts to live in.

b. Of or pertaining to the clouds.

1666 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 663 The moisture of Snow is the finest moisture, for it is the Froth of the Cloudy Waters. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* IV. § 2 (1643) 56 The out-spread firmament either is ended in the cloudie region, or is further extended. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. i. A thousand years their cloudy wings expand. 1887 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xv. 202 That tradition which has come down . . . upon the cloudy wings of three thousand years.

3. Characterized by the presence of clouds; abounding in or full of clouds.

1587 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 467 When pe day is dym and cloudy. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 84 Cloudy, or fulle of cloudys, nubidun. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Pronp. & Epigr.* (1867) 82 Cloudy monynges turne to cleere after noones. 1667 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* III. 370 Like Boreas . . . when . . . He sweeps the Skies, and clears the cloudy north. 1849 LONGF. *Seaside, Twilight*, The twilight is sad and cloudy.

4. Not transparent or clear.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* XIV. 275 This Minde . . . one day shal see clearly and not by these dimme and cloudie spectacles. 1679 CONFERMENT, a Poem 18 Cloudy Ale goes round. c. 1601 BOYLE (J.). I saw a cloudy diamond. 1799 G. SMITH *Labur* I. 148 The paste would be cloudy and full of blisters. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 Pour a little vinegar into the cloudy liquid.

b. Having cloud-like markings, clouded.

1676 *Loud. Gas.* No. 1131/4 A large grizle gray Gelding . . . has a cloudy face. 1755-60 *Pope* *Lines* XIV. 767 An olive's cloudy grain the handle made.

† c. Dim, obscure, faint. Obs. *rare*.

1551 RECORDS *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 272 The first greatnes, the seconde . . . the syxte, vnder which are they that be called Cloudy starres. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. I. xxliii. (ed. 7) 348 Fourteen [stars] . . . whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight.

5. *fig.* Darkened or clouded by ignorance, etc.; (of ideas, perception, language) dim, obscure, indistinct; not clear.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 272/3 That I so unworthely clothed all together in the cloudie cloud of unconning. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Intro. v. With cloudy figures He [Lydgate] cloaked the truth of all his scriptures. 1581 SUMNER *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Historian . . . can, in the cloudy knowledge of mankind, hardly escape from many lyes. 1649 BOWEN *Publ. Obed.* (1650) 52 That Oath is

Cloudy . . . and so cannot be justly called its own interpreter. 1724 WATTS *Logic* II. III. § 3 Their thoughts . . . have something confused and cloudy in them. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 264 A cloudy writer.

6. *fig.* Darkened by misfortune, grief, anger, forebodings, etc.; full of gloom or trouble; gloomy, sullen, frowning.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 4, Fortune cloudy had changed his disceyuable chere to merward. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. Kiiiij, Cloudy and troublous heauinesse. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 64 The Scythians . . . have all cloudy foreheads. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* III. XII. 593 The Battel of Fontarbie . . . prov'd cloudy, and malevolent to the French Renown. 1726 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 331 The state of things with us is very cloudy. 1859 TENNYSON *Martin & Vivien* 154 Vivien . . . Would fain have wrought upon his cloudy mood.

† b. Of persons. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. *Lear*. 1084 Cloudie Locrine shames her selfe to see. 1605 - *Mach.* III. vi. 42 The cloudy Messenger turnes me his backe. 1706 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 132 Yet the Govr. went out very cloudy. 1711 SRAFTS. *Charac.* (1737) I. 29 The Jews were naturally a very cloudy People, and wou'd endure little Raillery in anything.

7. Under a cloud of disgrace or disrepute; 'shady.' *collog.*

1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* II. II. 87 A . . . lady of a dishevelled reputation, wife . . . of a cloudy count.

8. *Comb.*, as *cloudy-eyed*, *-headed*, *-topped*, *adjs.*

1593 FITZGERFAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 38 The Pyrenean cloudie-topped mountains. 1676 *Lond. Cas.* No. 1117/4 A bright dun Mare . . . cloudy headed. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4719/4 A middle sized thin and cloudy-eyed Woman

**Clough** (klɒf, klau), *Forms*: 1 \*clōf, 3-4 clōz, 4- clough, (5 clōgh, clow, 5-7 clowgh).

Pl. 1 \*clōzas, 4 clōzes, cloughes, clous, 5-6 clowes, cles. *Mod. dial.* cluff, clouf, clufe, clow, clou; also Sc. CLUGH *q. v.* [Represents an OE. \*clōh, *clōgh*, prob. = OHG. *klōh* (Sievers).

The Lancashire pronunciation *clouf* (cf. *enough*=*enough*) has given rise to an erroneous notion that this word is related to *toecl. klōf* or *Du. klōf* 'cleft, rift', with which it cannot possibly have connexion. The phonetic history and dialect forms clearly show that it is parallel to *ough*, *enough*, *plough*, *tough*, etc., from OE. *-sh*. That *clōh* existed in OE. is also shown by the numerous ancient proper names in *Clough*, *-clough*, *-clouch*. The parallel OHG. *klōh* in *Klōh-nelle* (Foerstemann II. 372) confirms the view of the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (*Academy*, 27 Aug. 7 & 21 Sept. 1889) that OE. \*clōh represented an OE. *klōh* from *Manx*, and thus stood in ablaut-relation to Ger. *klänge*, OHG. *chlinge*, a clough (pre-Teut. root \**glēnk*); cf. HANG.]

1. A ravine or valley with steep sides, usually forming the bed of a stream or torrent.

c. 1300 *Curior M.* 17590 (Cott.) Pir catif luus sent into clinties and into clous to seke ieu. c. 1330 *Sir Trist.* 1761 In to a grisly clough þai and þat maiden 3ode. c. 1420 *Antur of Arth.* xii. Of poundes, of ploes . . . of cliffes, of clous [other rimes *broes*, *groes*=brows, grows]. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 52 And kepis his catell in his clough. 1515 *Scot. Field* 592 in *Chetham Misc.* II. And Killed them like catiffes, in clowes all aboute. 1574 ROBINSON *Reward Wickedness*. In hill, dale, and clough . . . in smooth or in rough. 1505 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ix. 285 A clough or clowgh, is a kinde of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill, where commonly shraggas, and trees doe grow. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* to *Clough*, a Valley between two steep hills. 1823 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 228 The day-sky glimmered on the dew. . . And lurked in heath and broken clough [=clough]. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* (1864) 23 Like a will-o'-the-wisp, or a bogwart of the clough. 1885 WAUGH *Lang. Life* (1887) 19 Descending into some quiet little clough. 1890 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Book* (1890) II. 370 There is a deep clough or dell. 1896 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clough*, or *clufe*, a rocky glen. *Clufe-sled*, the slope or slide of the chasm.

† 2. Occasionally it seems to have been = 'cliff'.

c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 941 The kyng coveris þe cragge wyth cloughes fulle fyre. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4863 Hoge hillis þam beforem, Cloues at was cloude, he clynterand torres. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 540 He herd the dragon, ther he lay Vndyr-nethe a clow [rimes he drowe, swowe, i-nowe].

**Clough**, erroneous spelling of *CLOFF*, *CLOW*.

† **Clought**, *pa. pple.* Obs. [App. *pa. pple.* of *clouche*, *CLUTCH*, like *claght*, *clight*, *clight*, from *CLACH*, *CLITCH*.] Stuck, fastened, held fast.

c. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 100 Why were I not deade to daie Cloughte and clongen under claye.

**Clought** (e), obs. form of *CLOUT*.

**Clouing**=*clouing*: see *CLOW* v.

**Cloum**, *Cloun*: see *CLUM*, *CLUN*.

**Clour** (klɔr), *sb.* Sc. and north. *dial.* Also 8 clowr, 9 clour. [cf. ON. *klór* a scratch (deriv. of *kló* claw); in Shetland *clour* in same sense; but the meaning of the general northern word makes its identity with this doubtful.]

1. A swelling or bump (on the head) caused by a heavy blow which does not break the skin. 1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Kynd Kithok* 32 Sanct Petir hat hir with a club, quhill a gret clow [rime-*uud*, sour, pour] Rais in hir heid. 1715 PENNECUK *Poems, Truth's Trae*. 94 (Jam.) All his head was full of clows. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetland* (Philol. Soc.), *Clowr*, a scratch, as that made by a pin or by the claws of a cat. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clour*, or *Clowr*, a lump raised by a blow.

2. A heavy blow or knock such as would raise a bump (on the head).

1785 BURNS *Ep. W. Simpson* Postscr. vii. Frae less to mair it gaed to sticks; Frae words an' aiths to clours an' nicks. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxiii. My head can stand a gay clour.

b. *transf.* A dint or bash made in anything.

1808 JAMIESON, *Clour*, a dint caused by a blow. 1821

*Blackw. Mag.* X. 6 Her great adventure . . . but for her open-hearted innocence, would have left both clous and dunkies in her character. *Mod. Sc.* Your hat's got a clour.

**Clour** (klɔr), *v.* Sc. and north. *dial.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To raise a lump on (the head) with a heavy blow or knock, to knock on the head; to bash, dint (metal, etc.). Hence *Cloured ppl. a.*

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. ii. Blyth to win aff sae wi' hale banes Tho' mony had clow'd pows. 1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* 12 (Jam.) While mine [target] wi' many a thudd is clow'd. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. Twa or three chields wad needs fight . . . and they got their clouns weel cloured. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* 823 They . . . strike their heads against one of his eternal laws and get them well cloured. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Clour his crown', said of a good-humoured threat of a knock on the head.

**Clour, Cloury**, var. of *CLOWRE*, *CLAURIE* a.

**Clouse**, sluice, dam: see *CLOW*.

**Clouster**, obs. form of *CLUSTER*.

**Clout** (klaut), *sb.* *arch. and dial.* *Forms*: 1 clút, 3 clut(e, 4- clout. (Also 4 north. clotes, 4-7 clowt(e, cloute, 5-6 clought, ? clot(t in *comb.*, 6 clutte.) [OE. *clūt*; cf. 14th c. Icel. *klitr* 'a kerchief' (? not native), Sw. *klut*, Norw. and Dia. *klud* clout, rag, tatter, shred. Ir. *clud*, *cluid*, Gael. *clud*, Welsh *clut* are all from English (Rhys). The OE. points to an OTeut. \**klūtō*-, pre-Teut. type \**glūdō*-s from same root as *CLOT*, *CLEAT* (-\**glūdōm*, \**glau*-dom). The original sense would therefore be something like 'lump, piece of stuff'; from an early period the word has been applied especially to a patch or piece of cloth, and so to a cloth (CLOTH I-3) in a somewhat depreciatory sense. But sense 2 retains some of the original wider meaning, and relationship with *CLEAT*. It has been doubted whether sense 7 belongs to this word, though a parallel development of sense is found under *CLOW*.]

I. *gen.* Piece, patch, flat piece, shred.

1. A piece of cloth, leather, metal, etc., set on to mend anything; a patch. *arch. and dial.*

c. 1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 789 *Pittacium*, clut. c. 1780 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Agens Cristis sententia, þei sewen an old cloute in newe cloip. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 84 Clowte of clothe, *scrutium*. *Ibid.* Clowte of a schoo, *pictacium*. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xxxvii. Clouten an patches pieced one by one. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 228/3 The clout set on a garment or on a shoe, *cento*. 1719 D'AVENY *Pills* (1879) III. 249 'Leather Bottle' Out of the side you may cut a Clout, To mend your Shoe when worn out.

2. A plate of iron: *esp.* (in more recent use) one fixed on some part of a plough, on an axle-tree, or on a shoe, to prevent wear. [cf. *CLEAT* 4.]

*Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1700 *Homilies* (Thorpe) I. 424 (Bosw.) Isenan clutas hate glowende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Clowte of yrne, *crusta ferrea*; *ubi* plate. 1485 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts.* 373, ij wayneclothes & ij plogh clowtes. 1523 FITZGERALD *Inv.* § 5 An axiltre clout, with viii. waincloutes of yren. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 36 Two ploughs . . . with ground cloutes and side clouts for soile that so tares. 1594 R. C[ARW] *Godfrey of B.* (1887) 21 Who yron wot to plowes and clots t' apply. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 76 Nails, Cloutes, and other small Iron-Work, per 100 weight 00 12. c. 1825 FORBY, *Clout*, an iron plate on a shoe=Cleat. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 546 Clouts were thin and flat pieces of iron used to strengthen the box of the wheel.

† 3. A small piece or shred produced by tearing or rending; in later use chiefly a shred of cloth, a rag (as in 4). Obs.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 367 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in cloutwe, To-rent vch a rayn-ryfte. *Ibid.* B. 965 Clouen alle in lyttel cloutes be clyffez. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 4533 Al his hod [hel] to taar to cloute. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 709 Scher rent it al to cloutes. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* 65 Touch not a rag lest I and my brethren beat you to cloutes. c. 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* v. i. All his louts Beat (as the proverb seemly says) to clouts.

II. *spec.* Piece of cloth, a cloth.

4. A piece of cloth (*esp.* a small or worthless piece, a 'rag'); a cloth (*esp.* one put to mean uses, e.g. a dish-cloth). *arch. and dial.*

c. 1225 *Anec. R.* 212 Þe deoflen schulen pleien mid ham . . . & dusten ase enne pilche-clut. c. 1275 *Death* 68 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Me nimeþ be licome and preoneþ in a clut. c. 1400 MAUNDREY *xviii.* 196 Þei gon all naked sal a lityll clout þat þei coueren with . . . hire membres. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G. j. b. The clowte of the kechyn wherwith men wype dysshes and platers. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii. (1883) I. 247 The good husbunde . . . setteth up cloughtes . . . to feare away birdes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Pronp. & Epigr.* (1867) 79 Ye can geue me your blessing in a clout. 1590 GRENE *Never too late* (1600) 98 Marrie her (my Sonne) and thou shalt haue my benizon in a clowte. *Ibid.* 114 If you match with mee, old Calena my mother hath that in a clowte that will doo vs both good. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (1857) 177 They use to go naked, save a clout about their middle. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxviii. 12. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 356 Money is welcome though it be in a dirty clout. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* 150 Driven, like turkeys to market, with a stick and a red clout. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi. A pair of kid gloves that sat on his great hands like a clout on a pitch-fork.

b. Applied contemptuously to any article of clothing; in *pl.* clothes. (cf. *rag*.) Still *dial.* and in proverb.

*a 1300 Seven Sins* 49 in *E. P.* (1862) 20 If he haulp an old cloute he mai be swipe prute, whar mid i-helid he sal be. *c 1485 E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 56 He had not left an holle clout, Werthwith to hyde his body abowte. *1563 Homilies II. Excess of Apparel* (1859) 311 The poor labouring man . . . with a few beggarly clouts about him. *1568 GRAFTON Chron. II.* 458 The . . . Paysautes spoyled the dead Carcasses, leaving them neyther shyrt nor cloutwe. *Old Proverb*, Till May be out Ne'er cast a clout. *1877 Holder-ness Gloss.*, Female attire is denominated clouts occasionally, as, 'get thy clouts on'.

† *C. Babe of clouts*: a doll. Hence *fig. Man of clouts, king of clouts*, etc.: a mere 'doll' in the garb of a man, a king, etc.; a 'lay-figure'. *Obs.*

*1467 Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 172 3e sey I hame no better than a man of kloutewe. *1540 R. R. Wyndmire in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 323 We have a lvyng Christ, and not a Christ of cloutwe. *1594 LVLV Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, Silena, thou must . . . love him for thy husband. S. I had as lief have one of clouts. *1595 SHAKS. John* iii. iv. 58, I should forget my sonne, Or madly thinke a babe of clouts were he. *1639 FULLER Holy War* iv. xvii. (1840) 208 Babes of clouts are good enough to keep children from crying. *1655 GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* v. § 2. 447/2 The Idolater sweats before his God of clouts. *1660 BOND Scut. Reg.* 330 He is a Clout, no King, which cannot command. *1705 HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 35 Ye next King of Scotland is like to be King of Clouts. *1730 FIELDING Tom Thumb* i. iii, Indeed a pretty king of clouts To truckle to her will.

*d. Phrase. As pale or white as a clout.*  
*1557 Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 233 No life I fele in fote nor hand, As pale as any clout. *1578 BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 166 At this, Littlefaith lookt as white as a Clout. *1722 DE FOE Moll Flanders* (1840) 309, I turned as white as a clout. *1795 MACNEILL Will & Testament* i. 11k face as white 's a clout.

† *e. To wash one's face in an ale clout*: to get drunk. *Obs.*

*1564 Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22 As sober as she seemth, fewe daies come about But she will once wasshe hir face in an ale clout.

*5. spec. † a. pl. Swaddling clothes. Obs. or dial.*  
*c 1200 ORMIN* 337, Wypp clutess inn an cribbe. *Ibid.* 3320, i winnedclout. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5199 Bethleem where I was born And in clothes lapped and layd was In a cribbe. *1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The chyld wrapped in poure cloutwe lyeng. *1552 LATIMER Serm. Gospels* ii. 154 He had neither cradell nor cloutes. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 10 That we maye begin in a manner at the very swaddling cloutes of the Chirche. *c 1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 463 *Howell* soit qui mal y pense. . . being a metaphor taken from a child that hath bewrayed his clouts. *1677 GROW Anat. Plants* iv. iii. vii. § 8 Membranes, in which the Seeds . . . lie swaddled, as in so many fine Calico Clouts. *1826 SCOTT Woodst.* v, That band. . . looks like a baby's clout.

*b. A handkerchief. Now dial. and slang.*  
*c 1380 St. Ferrunb.* 2747 pe schrewes toke a clout . . . & bynded ys ezene bar-wip about. *c 1440 York Myst.* xxiv. 104 (*Soldier to Mary*) Go home, casbalde with bi cloutwe. *c 1690 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* Clout, a Handkerchief. *c 1745 SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 58 Sobbing with his clout in hand. *1806 C. K. SHARP Corr.* (1888) I. 264 The sedulous care with which his friends gave . . . clouts for his mouth and nose during his speech. *1873 Slang Dict.*, Clout, or rag, a cotton pocket-handkerchief.

† *c. A sail of a ship. Obs.*  
*1501 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* v. iv. (1641) 34/x As the Winde . . . Whirls with a whiff the sails of swelling clout. *1597 HARRINGTON Orl. Fur.* xxiii. x, He sayles apace, and claps on all his clouts. *1536 HEALEY Theophrast.*, Timidity 86 When the Pilot gives the ship but a little clout.

† *d. A piece of cloth containing a certain number of pins or needles. Obs. † e. A measure of silk. Obs. f. See quot. 1805. dial.*

*a 1528 SKELTON Elynor Runnyng* 564 A cloute of London pyennes. *1586 Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1860) 120, xx clouts of needles, at 1d. a cloute. *a 1600 Custom Duties* (Add. MS. 25097), Cullen silke, the cloute containing iijc. . . iijl. *1805 FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 280 Five . . . pocks are called a clout, and ten clout of nets are the quantity allowed to each fisherman who has only one share in the fishing.

† *g. Archery.* The mark shot at: see quot. 1868; also, *ellipt.*, a shot that hits the mark.

*1584 ELDERTON New Yorksh. Song.* Archers good to hit the cloute. *1586 MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. iv, For kings are clouts that every man shoots at. *1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 136. *1597 — a Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 51. *1625 B. JONSON Staple of N. Epil.*, Though the clout we do not all ways hit. *1678 Robin Hood* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 113 Robin Hood . . . shot . . . with such dexterity . . . that his arrow entered into the clout and almost touched the black. *1820 SCOTT Ivanhoe* xiii, 'A Hubert! a Hubert!' shouted the populace. . . 'In the clout!—in the clout!' *1868 FURNIVALL Forewords to Babees Book* ciii, Within 30 years they [Royal Archers, Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called 'the Clout'; and an arrow striking the target is still called 'a clout'.

III. 7. A heavy blow, *esp.* with the hand; a cuff. Cf. *CLOD sb.* 11. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

*a 1400 Isambard* 619 There was none . . . That he ne gafe hym swylyke a cloutwe, etc. *c 1485 Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 208 For if I be alone I may some gete a Clought. *1525 Tale of Basyn* 17 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 52 Lette go the basyn, or thu shalle have a cloutwe. *1774 RAMSAY Tea-L. Misc.* (1733) I. 22 Did Sandy hear ye, Ve wadna miss to get a Clout. *1825 in FORBY.* *1887 BICENT The World went v.* 42 The gunner . . . found time to fetch me a clout on the head.

IV. 8. *Comb.*, as *clout-iron*, iron for clouts (sense 2); *clout-leather*, leather for mending shoes. (Here *clot*, *clott*, also occur.) See also *CLOUT-NAIL*, -SHOE.

*1582 Interrogatories* in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. viii, Certain 'clott iron' . . . for maintenance of their plowes. *c 1450 Merlin* ii. 33 This cherl that hath bought hym so stronge shoone, and also 'cloutwe lether. *1515*

*Nottingham Corp. Archives* No. 1387 p. 5 [Action against a cobbler for 7s.] pro cloutweder. *c 1550 King & Barker* 67 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 7 Wolde he neuer bey of me clot lether to clout with his schoyn. *1600 Heywood 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* iii. l. Wks. 1874 I. 39 Some, that have ne'er a shoos, had rather go barefoot than buy clout-leather to mend the old.

*Clout*, *sb.* *Obs. or dial.* [ME. *cloute*, perh. — OE. *\*clutta* or *\*clutte*, corresp. to Du. *kluit* fem. clod, piece, MDu. *clutte*, MLG. and mod. LG. *klutte* m. f. — OTeut. *\*klutton-* or *\*klutun-*; same root as prec.]  
1. Clot of earth, clod.  
*a 1250 Owl & Night.* 1165 Mid stave, and stoone, and turf, and clute, Pat þu ne miht nohwar atrute. *1887 PARISH & SHAW Kentish Dial.*, Clout, a clod, or lump of earth, in a ploughed field.

† 2. *pl.* Clotted or clouted cream, cream curds.  
*c 1430 Cookery Bks.* (1888) 47 Put þer-to creme, (& 3if it be cloutys, draw it þorwe a strayneout). *a 1648 Dugw Clout Open.* (1677) 111 To take the Clouts the more conveniently. *Comb.* clout-crushed, crushed or pressed in the curd.  
*1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 41 Their lordly Parmesan (so named of the city of Parma, in Italy, where it is first clout-crushed and made).

*Clout* (klaut), *v.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 clutie, (4 clout, ? pa. pple. clutte), 5 clute, (clowht), 4-6 cloute, 4-7 clowt(e, (6 clought), 5-clout. [f. *CLOUT sb.* 1. The pa. pple. *geclutod* occurred in OE.; NFr. has *klutjan*, to patch.]  
1. *trans.* To mend with a clout or patch; to patch (with cloth, leather, metal, etc.).  
*c 1350 Willel. Paterna* 14 þe herd sat . . . Cloutand kyndely his schon. *c 1450 Merthin* ii. 33 A carl . . . hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to cloutwe hem with. *1499 Promp. Parv.* 84 (Pynson) Clout disshes, pottes, pannes, *crusca*. *1539 TAVERNER Erasim. Prov.* (1552) 33 Let the cobbler medle with cloutynge his neyghbours shoes. *c 1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1688) III. 405 The Cobbler will Clout it till Midnight . . . to give his Son Learning. *1724 RAMSAY Tea-L. Misc.* (1733) I. 104 I'm come to clout her caldron. *1840 CARLYLE Heroes* ii. (1858) 238 Visibly clouting his own cloak, cobbling his own shoes.

*b. fig.*  
*1413 LINDG. Pilgr. Soule* ii. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn holy Scripture by fals understynges . . . kowerynge . . . and cloutynge . . . the lawe of Cristes gospel. *1543 BALE Course at the Ronyshe Foze* 98 b (L.), He clouteth the old broken holes with patches of papistry. *1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. I.* iii. xvi. 240 Peace of Prag. . . Miserable Peace; bit of Chaos clouted up, and done over with Official varnish.  
† 2. To put *in*, *on*, or to by way of a patch; usually *fig. Obs.* Also *absol.* To add patches.  
*a 1225 ANCR. R.* 256 Pet heo ne . . . clutie nanmore perto. *c 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 404 Or ellis [mot we] uncraftily cloute to wordes of Crist. *1481 in Eng. Gilds* 320 A brasen krocce . . . a pache clouted in the brim w' laten. *1576 GASCOIGNE Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 119, I have clouted a new patch to an old sole. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 109 Unless some Phebus have clouted upon this Mydas head. . . the eares of some lollerend Asse.

3. To arm or protect with an iron plate or clout.  
*b. Also*, to protect the soles of shoes with broad-headed nails, to stud with clout-nails.  
*c 1394 P. Pl. Crede* 424 Wip his knopped schon clouted full pykke. *1450 Priory Pierce Exp. Elis.* York (1830) 61 Item for cloughting the same shoys iijd. *1573 TUSSEER Husb.* (1878) 36 Strong exeltrud cart, that is clouted and shod. *1636 HEALEY Theophrast. Rusticitie* 18 This fellow . . . cloutys his shoes with hob-nayles. *1649 BLITHE Eng. Improv. Instr.* (1652) 207 Either not clouting at all, or else uneven rough clouting and plating your ploughs. *1675 CORTON Post. Wks.* (1765) 233 [He] Bushes the Naves, clouts th' Axle-trees. *1688 R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 300/1 Sparrow Bails. . . Nails to Clout Shoes withal.

*fig. 1628 EARLE Microcosm.*, Pl. Country Fellow (Arb.) 50 Some thriffig Hobnaye Prouerbes to Clout his discourse.  
† 4. *fig.* 'To join awkwardly or coarsely together' (J.); to patch clumsily or botch up. *Obs.*  
*c 1380 WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 4 Anticristis lawe, cloutid of many is full of errors. *1563-87 FOXE A. & M.* (1684) I. 16/2 This argument . . . being clouted up in the third figure. *1602 WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlviii. (1612) 223 So, by what right or wrong so-eare, Spaine clouteth Crownes together.

5. To cover with a clout or cloth; also *transf.* to cover as with a cloth. *arch.*  
*1579* [see *CLOUTED ppl.* a. 1. 4]. *1641 BEST Farm. Bks.* (1856) 2 A custome with many sheep-men to cloutwe their shearings to hinder them from tuppinge. *1709 STEELE & SWIFT Tailor* No. 68 ¶ 4 He . . . showed a Leg clouted up. *1821 MAYNE Rein Scalp Hunt.* xxix, The white flakes had clouted his [the horse's] throat.

† 6. ? To wire with a cloth. *Obs.*  
*1553 BALE Gardner's Obed. G.* a 179a SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders*, etc. Wks. II. 383.

II. 7. To cuff heavily. Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*  
*c 1324 Guy Warw.* (A.) 3705 So he gan his godes to clout, Pat þe erpe dined about. *c 1410 Sir Cleges* 264, I schall the clought. *1521 BIBLE a Sam.* xxii. 39 (R.), I wasted them and so clouted them that they coude not aryse. *c 1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1653) ii. xlv, The late Queen of Spain took off one of her chapines, and clouted Olivarez about the noddle with it. *c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 273 Let us clout them out of the field. *1784 New Spectator* XX. 4/2 Quarrelling and offering to 'clout' any body that opposed their opinion. *1869 BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xi. (ed. 12) 61, I longed to clout his ears for him.

8. To reap in a particular way; = BAG *v.* 2  
*1886 Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXI, 574/2 A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for 'bagging' or 'clouting' . . . an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath.

*Cloutch*, *obs. form* of *CLUTCH*.

*Clouted* (klautéd), *ppl.* a. 1 Also 4 clutte. [f. *CLOUT v.* + -ED.]

1. Mended with a patch or patches, patched.  
*c 1000 Heptateuch* Josh. ix. 5 Geclútode bytta. *c 1325 E. E. Altit. P. B.* 40 With rent cokrez at þe kne & his clutte trasches. *1362 LANGE P. Pl.* A. vii. 55 He caste on his clothes I-clouted and I-hole. *1596 BELL Serm. Popery* iii. x. 476 Like unto a clouted beggars cloake. *1611 BIBLE Josh.* ix. 5 Old shoes and clouted vpon their feet. *1651 CLEVELAND Poems* 33 A league with mouldy bread, and clouted shoos. *1837 HOWITT Rur. Life* iii. ii. (1862) 210 Clouted shoes, threadbare and patched clothes.

2. Furnished or protected with an iron clout or clouts; studded with clout-nails. Cf. *CLOUT-SHOE*.  
*c 1394* [see *CLOUT v.* 3]. *1622 F. MARKHAM Bk. War* iii. iv. § 6 The axle trees . . . well clouted. [See examples under *CLOUT-SHOE*.]

3. *fig.* Put together clumsily, patched up, botched. Passing into an expression of depreciation.

*c 1380 WYCLIF Serm.* lxxxvii. in *Sel. Wks.* I. 302 So stondip þer cloutid reule, boþe in good and in yvel. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 485 b, Your illfavouredly patcht Reasons . . . and those your clouted conclusions. *1633 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* i. xviii, If fond Bavius vent his clouted song. *1642 SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* 142 A Pestilence to all government, a traitorous and a clouted Anarchy. *1665 J. SPENCER Prophecies* 14 When subtil men shall see us . . . give reverence to every vain person and clouted rhyme.

4. Covered with, or wrapped in, a clout or cloth.

*1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 50 Thilke same vnhappy Ewe, Whose clouted legges her hurt doth shewe. *1880 BLACKMORE M. Anierly* xi, Here he stopped short . . . and turned his clouted neck.

*Clouted* (klautéd), *ppl.* a. 2 Also 6-7 clowted, -yd, 7 clawted. [f. *CLOUT sb.* 2; or perh. f. a vb. *clout* = *clot*: cf. *CLOTTED*.] Said of the cream obtained by 'scalding' or heating milk, which makes it thick or clotted.

*1542 BORDE Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd crayne and rawe crayne put together. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 99 She would . . . giue hem Curds and clouted Creame. *1586 COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 179 Clouted Creame, which is made by setting the milke ouer an easie fire, untill it come to a thicke head. *1637 B. JONSON Sad Sheph.* i. vi, Fall to your cheese-cakes, curdes, and clawted Cream. *1784 TWAMLEY Dairying* 112 Butter that was made of heated, or clouted Cream. *1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 215.

*Clouter* (klautar), *Also* 5 cloutere, clutere, cloutwre, 5-8 clowter. [f. *CLOUT v.* + -ER.]

One who clouts, mends, or patches [lit. and *fig.*]; a cobbler, or patcher; a botcher.

*c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 84 Clouter, or coblere. *1565 JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 171 A Clouter of Skinner, or A Cobler. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 What will this clouter patch together out of this? *1625 CURTIS c. for Cox-c.* i. 11 He kissed like a clowter. *1708 MORTUEX Rabelais* (1737) v. 214 Clouters, and Botchers of old trumpery Stuff. Hence † *Clouter-like* a. = *CLOUTERLY*.

*a 1624 BR. M. SMITH Serm.* (1632) 145 The verses are but clouter-like, (vnworthy such an University as Padway).

† *Clouterly*, a. *Obs.* Also 7 clowterly. [f. *prec.* + -LY.] Like or characteristic of a botcher; clumsy, awkward; clownish.

*1675 E. PHILLIPS Theatr. Poet.* Pref. 14 Spencer, with all his Rustic, obsolete words, with all his rough-hewn clowterly Verses. *a 1707 BR. PATRICK Autobiog.* (1839) 194 The coffin . . . of elm, hooped with iron, very coarse and clouterly [i.e. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 32 The Designs . . . made Paiteeres look very heavy and clouterly. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* I. (1824) 112 Some clouterly plow-boy. *1826 SCOTT Woodst.* xx, Huge clouterly shoes.

† *Clouterly*, adv. [-LY 2.] *Obs.* Clumsily.  
*1593 Pass. Morrice* 82 They that trode right . . . were clouterly caulfed. *1696 Lond. Gas.* No. 3212/4 She seems to cut behind but don't, unless clouterly shod.

† *Cloutery*, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *CLOUTERY* + -Y.] Clouter's work; something clumsily patched up.

*1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 319 Craftely to cloake those clouteries.

*Clouting* (klautin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CLOUT v.*]

1. The action of mending, patching, etc.

*1382 WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 509 Cristis clene religion wipoute cloutynge of synfulle mennis erroures. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 84 Cloutynge of clothyss, *carturn*. *c 1490 Ibid.* (MS. K) Cloutynge of shone, *pictacio*. *1546 BALE Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 30 b, Here passe I ouer the cloutynge in their canonical hours. *1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 It is a bad sacke that will abide no cloutynge. *1843 CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 294 An Arab man in cloak of his own clouting. *attrib.* *1590 GREENE Never too late* (1600) 96 To furnish a Coblers shoppe with clouting leather.

2. Cuffing, striking with the hand.

3. = BAGGING *vbl. sb.* 2; see *CLOUT v.* 8.

*Clouting*, *ppl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That 'clouts' or patches; botching, bungling.

*1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 A wonderfull clownishe conclusion, meete for such a clouting botcher. *1603 H. CROSSE Verities Commun.* (1878) 82 To heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their logbickes.

*Clout-nail.* [f. *CLOUT sb.* 1, 2, v. 3 + *NAIL*.]  
1. A flat-headed nail for fastening a 'wain-clout' on an axle, etc.

*1463 in ROGERS Agric. & Prices* III. 453/2 Clout nail. *1581 Ibid.* 1611 COTGER, *Clout a nagle*, a cloutwe nayle. *1866 ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 546 By far the largest amount of information . . . on the various contributories to a cart is that given for cart clouts and clout-nails. *1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Clout-nail.



2. A nail with a large and flat head used to stud or clout a surface, e.g. the soles of heavy boots. 1874 KNOTT *Dict. Mech.* *Clout-nail*, used to stud timbers exposed to the action of marine borers; also in fastening leather to wood. A long blunt stub-nail for boot-soles. 1882 *Mechanic* § 393 128 The clout-nail . . . has a broad flat head and a round shank . . . terminating in a sharp point.

† **Clout-shoe.** *Obs.* Now (*arch.*) Clouted shoe. [*Clout*, also *clot*, may have been orig. p. pple. : see *CLOUT* v.]

1. A shoe having the sole protected with iron plates, or studded with large-headed nails. (It may also mean a patched shoe, and in some passages the actual sense cannot be determined.) 1463 *Pastou Lett.* No. 465 II. 125 That men . . . should make redy her bald batts and her clot shon.

1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 214. I thought he slept, and put my clouted Brogues from off my feete, whose rudenesse Answer'd my steps too lowd. 1624 MILTON *Comus* 635 The dull swain Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon. a 1635 CORNET *Poems* (1807) 128 And leav'st such prints on beauty, that dost come As clouted shoon do on a floore of lome. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlv. (1741) 247 Linsey-wolsey coats . . . clouted shoes, yarn stockings. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 82 The dirt adhesive loads his clouted shoes. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 342 Armed men, with a clouted shoe and a cart wheel for their standards.

† 2. One who wears clouted shoes; a clown, a boor. *Obs.* (Cf. Spenser's *Colin Clout*.)

1580 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* 271 Poore clout-shoes gate their clubs. 1673 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. ii. (1635) 4 The ordinarie Tillers of the earth, such as we call Husbandmen . . . and generally the Clout-shoe.

1563 *Aliv. Mag.* *Blacksmith* i. Where is more craft than in the clouted shoon? 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 98 The Man of Title, as well as the Clouted Shoe. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crav.* *Clouted-shoon*, a Country Clown. a 1704 T. BROWN *Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 So full of . . . knavery are clouted shoes.

† **Clouty, a.** *Obs.* In 5 clouty (a. [f. *CLOUT* sb. + y. 1.] Full of clots; clouted.

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (1888) 53 [Take] creme [if it be clouty, draw it forw a strynoure].

† **Clowate, a.** [*?* Error for *clavate*: the word seems not to be known to conchologists.]

Of a shell: 'Thicker towards the top and elongated towards the base' (Humble 1843).

1849 in CRAIG. 1864 WEBSTER cites GILBERT.

**Clove** (klāv), sb. 1. Forms: 1 \*clufu, pl. clufe, 4 cluf, 5 clowe, 4-7 cloue, 6- clowe. [*OE.* *clufu* f., corresp. to *MLG.*, *MDu.* *kloue*, *cloue*, *Du.* *klouf*, cleft: -*OTeut.* \**klubb*, \**klubb*; f. weak-grade stem of \**kleuf*, *CLEAVE*. Closely related to *OHG.* *chlōbo* masc., *MHG.* *chlōbe*, *ON.* *klōfi*, cleft, cloven thing. Cf. *OHG.* *chlōbolouh*, *chlōfolouh*, *MHG.* *klōbelouch*, *knobelouch*, mod. *G.* *knoblauch*, *MLG.* *klōfblē*, *MDu.* *clōfloc*, *Du.* *knōflook*, 'garlic', lit. 'clove-leek'.]

1. One of the small bulbs which make up the compound bulb of garlic, shallot, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Two clufe þære clufehtan wenwyrt. *Ibid.* II. 350 Garleces . . . clufe. c 1324 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no nougt þer-of No is nougt worp a lekes clouf. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. x. (Tollem. MS.). Of every clove of garlek set comep a plaunte. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 84 Clove of garlyke (1499 clove of garlyke or other lyke). 1530 PALSGR. 206 1/2 Clove of garlyke, *teste dail.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. B. iij b. When it [Wild Garlic] is ripe it hath seide in the tope euen lyke vnto the cloues whyche growe in the roote but they are lesse. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 79 Garlick is propagated by its Cloues (as well as by its Seed). 1879 ADDISON *Econ. Cookery* 17 A few cloves of garlic.

2. A natural division or segment of a fruit.

1534 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Jacke . . . within is soft and tender, full of golden coloured cloves including graines flat and globous. 1599 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. vii. 125 Within this shell the Fruit [Mangosteen] appears in 3 or 4 cloves, about the bigness of the top of a man's thumb. These will easily separate each from the other. 1707 FURNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The fruit . . . lies in Cloves almost like Garlick.

† 3. One of the divisions of a cloven hoof; cf. *CLOOF*. *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 95 The outward hoof in his fore-legs is longer and greater than the inward, and contrary in the hinder: and the inward clove thereof is longer and greater. *Ibid.* 467 A fat Sheep . . . whereof the inward hoofs or cloves of his fore-feet were grown to be as long as eight fingers are broad.

**Clove** (klāv), sb. 2. Forms: 4-6 clow(e), (5 clawe, ? clowe, cloufe, pl. clows), 5-7 cloue, (6 clouae, pl. clouae), 6- cloue. [*ME.* *clow'e*, a. F. *clou*, in full *clou de girofle*, 'gillof flower' (see *CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER*), *clou* being a popular addition to the original name *girofle*, from the resemblance of a single bud of the *girofle*, with its stalk, to a nail, *clou*, L. *clāvus*. In Sp. it is *clavo*, Pg. *cravo*. The phonetic history of the word in English contains points of difficulty. Originally *cloue*, *cloue* was, like the Fr., undoubtedly (klāv), which would in due course have become *clow*. It is surmised that in the 15-16th c. spelling *cloue*, u was taken to mean v, as in *mouse*, *lone*, etc. (cf. *APPROVE* v. 2); but it is not known how such a change in the spoken word occurred as to give the modern pronunciation, which is perh. already indicated by the 15th c. spelling *cloufe* (= *cloue*), is suggested by the pl. *cloue* in 1553; and is implied in the Shaks. quot. of 1588.]

1. The dried flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aroma-*

*ticus*, much used as a pungent aromatic spice. (Usually in pl.)

*Oil of cloves*, an essential oil obtained from the buds and flower-stalks of the clove-tree, and used in medicine.

1225-1400 [see *CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER* 1], 1308 TRIVISA *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. lxxxix. (Tollem. MS.). Clowes ben calde Gaiophylli, and ben perfite frute with sharpe sauoure. 1401 *Mem. Rijkon* (Surtees) II. 1. 208 Et in ij unc. clows empt. 12d. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Cast powder of peper and clawes [elsewhere clowes] per to. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 84 Clowe, spyce, *gariofolus*. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. x. 90 Other trees there growe . . . whiche bere clowes. a 1500 *Nominate* in Wr. Wulcker 714 f. *Hic gariofolus*, a clove. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* A. iij b. Gaiophyllon quod aliqui clauum uel clauos uocant . . . angl. uocant Clowes. 1555 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 226 For clove and mase. . . xiiij d. 1588 SHAKES. L. L. v. ii. 654 B. A Lemmon. L. Stucke with Clowes. D. No clouen. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, Size ii. What though some have a fraught Of cloves and nutmegs. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 108 A drop or two of Oil of Cloves.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 348 A Divine of note . . . stuck it heer and there with a clove of his own Calligraphy, to keep it from tainting.

† b. Transl. of Gr. *βύψ*, L. *ungula*. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlii. 15 (21). I haue made my dwellings to smell as it weie of rosyn, Galbanum, of Clowes [*βύψ*, *ungula*, 1611 *onix*] and Incense.

2. The tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, originally a native of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in various tropical countries. (More fully *clove-tree*.)

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 554 The Clove tree groweth in the Iles of Moluccas. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 54 The Clove-Tree groweth in Form much like to our Bay-Tree. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 318 The clove is a handsome tree. 1872 *Years Growth Comm.* 214 Ambonyna was fixed upon for the exclusive growth of the clove. 1876 HARLEY *Med. Med.* 611 The Clove is an elegant evergreen shub.

3. Wild clove (-tree): *Eugenia (Pimenta) acris*, of the West Indies. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 300.

4. *Cloves*. † a. ? = *clove bark* (see 6). *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 261 The Bark they call Cloves, us'd for dressing of Meat, and dying.

b. A cordial consisting of spirits strongly flavoured with the spice.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* xxxiii. The house has not done so much in the stomachic article of cloves . . . since the Inquest.

5. Short for *clove-pink*, or *clove-gillyflower*.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 Who teaches the clove to stay till hotter beams are prepared to infuse a spicy richness into her odours, and tincture her complexion with the deepest crimson? 1882 *Garden* 13 May 324/2 We begin to enjoy our Cloves and Carnations out-of-doors.

6. Comb. clove-bark, the bark of *Cinnamomum Cui-laruan*, which has a flavour of cloves; † clove-basil, an old name of *Ocimum basilicum*, so called from its smell (Gerarde 1597); † clove-carnation = *clove-pink*; clove-cassia, -cinnamon, the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*; clove-nutmeg, the fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*, a native of Madagascar; clove-pink, a clove-scented species of *Dianthus*: see *CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER*; clove-root, a name for Herb Bennet, *Gemm urbanum*; † clove-stuck a., stuck with cloves.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 316 They have plenty of \*clove bark, of which I saw a Ship-load. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4146/4 Clove Bark 4 Bales. 1758 SYLVESTER *Du. Bartas* i. vii. (1641) 601/2 Anon his nose is pleased with fragrant scents of . . . \*Clove-Carnation. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 229 The clove-pink is the origin of all the cultivated varieties of carnations, as picotees, bizarres, and flakes. *Ibid.* s.v. *Gemm*. The root of this plant [*G. urbanum*], called by the old herbalists \*Clove-root, has an aromatic clove-like odour. 1599 MARSTON *Soc. Villaniv* ii. vii. 206 That Westphalian gamon \*Clove-stuck face.

**Clove** (klāv), sb. 3. [Represents Anglo-Lat. *clāvus*, Anglo-Fr. *clou*, both very frequent in laws and ordinances of 13th-15th c. It is thus identical with L. *clāvus* 'nail', which was also used as a lineal measure (see *NAIL*); but how the measure and weight were related is not known. Nor does it appear how the Eng. form of the word came to be *clove*, although its phonetic history may have been parallel to that of *CLOVE* sb. 2

(There can hardly be any connexion with Ger. *klaben*, of flax and wool, Grimm 1216, 82-3.)

A weight formerly used for wool and cheese, equal to 7 or 8 lbs. avoirdupois.

a 1328 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) 63 Et la trone dount il peseront doit estre de xxii clous. *Ibid.* 107 Quæ quidem trona continet in se quatuor pias et quatuor clauos. 1348 *Let. Edw. III* in Rymer V. 327 (Du Cange) Quatuor clauos lane. a 1429 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 227 Mais sil [i.e. sak de leyne] conteigne plus qe xii clous. 1431 *Act 9 Hen. VI.* c. 8 Que le poys dune Waye [dune] fomme puisse tenir xxxij cloues, cettassavoir chacun clove vij li. par les ditroz poez cochantz. 1542 RECORD *Gr. Artes* (1575) 303 In Cheese . . . the verry weightes of it are Clowes and Weyes: so that a Clove shoulde contayne 7 pounce. 1588 *Will's & Mo. N.* C. (1860) II. 163, iij hanks and iij cloues of yarne 1/8d. 1659 DALTON *Compt. Just.* lxxv. (1630) 149 A weigh of cheese must contayne 32 cloues and every clove 8 l of auerdepoids weight. 1708 KRASSY, *Clove* is also a Term us'd in Weights: Thus 7 Pounds of Wool make a Clove, but in Essex 8 Pounds of Cheese and Butter go to the Clove. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* *Weights & Meas.* (E. D. S.), Clove of Cheese, 7 lbs., sometimes 8.

† **Clove**, sb. 4. *Obs.* [prob. a. *ON.* *klōfi* cleft, split, groove = *OHG.* *chlōbo*, *MHG.* *klōbe* : -*OTeut.* *klōbon* f. root of *CLEAVE* v. 1 Cf. *CLOF*.] A cleft or split.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 80 A paynted staffe, with a forke or clove on the upper end of the staffe, which clove was lyned with softe silke and softe downe.

**Clove**, sb. 5. U. S. [a. *Du.* *kloue*, also *klouf*, in *MDu.* *cloue*, *MLG.* *kloue* fem. split, cleft: see *CLOVE* sb. 1] A rocky cleft or fissure; a gap, ravine: used (chiefly in place-names); see quot. 1828.

(The word *klouf* referring to South Africa is the name.)

1779 A. ST. CLAIR in *Spaiks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 303 A clove which runs round that ridge on which the fort is situated. 1828 WEBSTER, *Clove*, a cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine. This word, though properly an appellative, is not often used as such in English; but it is appropriated to particular places . . . as, the Clove of Kaaterskill, in the state of New-York, and the Stony Clove. It is properly a Dutch word. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 530 f. The word clove . . . means only cleft, and these clefts occur frequently in the mountains.

**Clove** (klāv), v. trans. [f. *CLOVE* sb. 2]

a. To spice with cloves. b. To stick (a lemon, onion, etc.) with cloves (fig. in quot. 1863).

1863 READ *Hard Cash* I. 246 The ship was cloved with shot, and peppered with grape. 1883 *N. & Q.* 20 Feb. 106 1/2 New ale highly cloved, sweetened, and drunk hot.

**Clove**, pa. pple. Short form of *CLOVEN*, formerly frequent, still occas. in verse; rarely as adj.

c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 550 A clove chinne eke had she.

Also in certain Combs., as † clove-board (in 7 cloue-, cloven) = CLAPBOARD (cf. the form *claw-board*); clove-footed (see *CLOVEN-FOOTED*); † clove-hammer (in 7 cloue-), a hammer with the head cloven on one side into two claws for extracting nails (cf. the form *CLAW-HAMMER*); clove-hook, an iron clasp in two parts which move on the same pivot and overlap each other, used for bending chain-sheets to the clews of sails, etc.

Also *CLOVE-HITCH*.

1561 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 414 \*Clove-bound. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 The Cloveboard and Stuff whercof the said Vessels and the Hoops thereof should be made. 1666 [see *CLOVEBOARD*]. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 22 This Vigilant Queen, taking notice of the great decay of Timber occasioned by converting the same into cloven bound. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 523 There are at least twelve entries of clove, clap, or claw board, generally bought for the navy. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 139 \*Clovehamer, j. 1623 [see *CLOVE-HAMMER*]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* \*Clove-hook, = clasp-hook.

**Clove** (klāv), pa. t. of *CLEAVE* v.

† **Cloved**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. *CLOVE* sb. 1 + -ED 2.

In this sense *OE.* had *clufēht* adj.] Divided into cloves like garlic. In early use: Bulbous.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 128 Of þære clufihtan wenwyrt.] 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. viii. (1878) ii. 51 The root of the herbe [safron] . . . is round . . . & yet it is not cloved as the lillie, nor flaked as the scallion. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. viii. § 2. 11 The root is thicke, and cloved like iush onions or clues. *Ibid.* i. 151 The red Lillie of Constantinople hath a yellowe scaly or cloved roote.

**Clove-gillyflower** (klāv dʒiliflauer).

Forms: (3 clou de girofle), 4-5 clowe girofle, -gylofle, (clowes of gylofle, clawis of girofle), 5 glowgelofole, 6 glowgelofer, cloue gillofer, -gilloflower, 6-8 clove gillyflower, 7-8 clove-July-flower, 7- clove-gillyflower. [a. F. *clou de girofle* (*girofle*, *girofle*): see *CLOVE* 2. Fr. *girofle* (*girofle*, *girofle*), (in Fr. *girofle*, *gerofle*, Sp. *girofle*, -re, It. *garofano*, -felo, -felo), represents Romanic *garoflo*, *garofilo*, late L. type \**caryophylum*, a. Gr. *καρυόφυλλον* the clove, f. *κάρυον* nut + *φύλλον* leaf. In Eng. the Anglo-Fr. *girofle* has passed through *gillofer*, *gilloflower*, to *gillyflower*, which has even been further perverted to *July-flower*.

The simple *girofle*, *girofle* was the original name of the spice; but in OF. *clou de girofle* (= 'girofic nail', from the shape) came into popular use at an early date; thence the Eng. *cloue de girofle* or more commonly *clove-girofle*. This was commonly shortened at length to *clove*, *CLOVE*, for the spice; the full name adhering to a flower, the 'clove-pink', smelling like the spice. Finally with the corruption of *girofle*, to *gillyflower*, the latter name without *clove*, has passed on to various scented flowers, having no connexion either with the spice, or with the 'clove-pink'. See *GILLY-FLOWER*.]

† 1. The spice *CLOVE* sb. 2. 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 370 Ne makeden he neuer strenche of gingiere ne of gedewal, ne of clou de girofle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sire Thopas* 51 And many a clow girofle And notemuge to put in ale. c 1400 MAUNDREY v. (1839) 51 Some destyllen Clowes of Gylofle [ed. Roxb. 26 garioffes, *clous de girofle*]. *Ibid.* xxvi. 265 Many Trees, that beren Clowe Gyloffes and Notemuges. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 With cloves of gilefer hit broche pou shalle. 14. *Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 586 *Garioffia*, glowgelofole. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cijia, Clawis of gilefro and canell and gynger.

2. A clove-scented species of Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), the original of the carnation and other cultivated double forms.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* s.v. *Betonica*. Herba quam uenaculū lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowgelofer aut an Incanacyon. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 154 The Cloue gilliflow. The flowers grow . . out of long round smooth huskes and dented or toothed about like the spice called cloues. [they] do all smell almost like Cloues. 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* i. *Divers New Exper.* 36 It is generally thought that the clougilliflow gotte his firste sent from the cloue. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. civali. 472 *Caryophyllus* . . some whereof are called Carnations, others Cloue Gilloflowers. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. xv. 95 The Bees gather not of the . . Cloue-july-flower. 1755 MILLER (J.). The true cloue-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 207 Cloue-Pink, Carnation, or Cloue-Gillyflower.

**Clove-hitch.** *Naut.* [f. CLOVE *pa. pple.* + HITCH.] A 'hitch' or mode of simply fastening a rope round a spar, etc., formed by passing the rope twice round in such a way that both ends pass under the centre part of the loop in front; it thus appears united into one loop in front and 'cloven' into two parallel lines at the back.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Hh 3b. They are . . attached by a knot, called a *cloue-hitch*, to . . the shrouds. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 If . . the dislocation takes place at the shoulder joint, a clove hitch by towel should be applied above the elbow joint.

Fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xv. (1886) 123 'You're all in a clove hitch, ain't you?'

Hence *Clove-hitch* v.  
1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 304 While a towel is clove-hitched above the elbow joint. 1882 NARRES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 65 A pair of bellopes clove-hitched on the light round the mast-head.

**Cloven** (klōv'n), *pple.* a. [pa. *pple.* of CLEAVE v. : cf. CLEFT.] Divided lengthwise; split.

a. Split into (thin) pieces; cleft asunder.

1676 HOBBS *Ilud* I. 441 And burnt them on a fire of cloven wood. 1839 PRAD *Poems* (1864) I. 264, I look upon them as the soldier looks Upon his cloven shield. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hervey* xxi. 266 He was lying stark with a cloven skull. 1877 BRYANT *Odes* v. 76 The fragrant smoke Of cloven cedar, burning in the flame.

b. Split to a certain depth, so as to give a double extremity; bifurcate, bipartite, double. † *Cloven beards*; insects (see CLEFT *pple.* a. b).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* II. 3 Cloven tongues lyke as they had bene fyre. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii 277 She did confound thee . . Into a cloven Pyne, within which rift Imprison'd, thou dost painfully remaine. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 208 Styles yellow, cloven, blunt. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 298 The tongue is short, broad, and cloven. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* vi. Unless the cloven flame upon thy head should light.

c. esp. in *Cloven hoof* or *foot*, the divided hoof of ruminant quadrupeds, consisting of the third and fourth phalanges of the typical mammalian foot; ascribed in pagan mythology to the god Pan, and thence in Christian mythology to the Devil, and often used allusively as the indication of Satan, Satanic agency, or temptation.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1244 Oxe gnb o clofenn fot. 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 1957 Best wold cloven fote in to. 1578 A. PARKURST *Let.* in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 133 Mighty boastes like to Camels in greannesse, and their feete cloven. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 34 Fauns with cloven heel. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* I. i. 284 Whether the Serpent at the Fall Had cloven Feet, or none at all. 1682 *Add. Grand Jury Cornwall in Lond. Gaz.* No. 7711/4 It looks fair and plausible in the Front, but in the Conclusion, we discover the Cloven Foot of it. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 99 The fancies of men, that the Devil cannot appear without his cloven foot. 1836 GLEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1849) IV. 120 The cloven foot has again made its appearance in the Tithe Commutation bill. 1890 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 222 All animals which have cloven hoofs are ruminant.

2. *Comb.*, as *cloven-berry*, a W. Indian fruit, and its shrub (*Samyda serrulata*); *cloven-hoofed a.*  
1795 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 209 \*Cloven Berries. . . about the bigness of small sloes, cleaving into two for the most part, whence the name. 1796 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 277 The larger cloven-berry Bush. 1846 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* 175 The Swine . . being . . cloven-hoofed. 1877 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 188 Cloven-hoofed Beasts.

† **Cloveness.** *Obs.* [f. CLOVE *pa. pple.* + -NESS.] The quality of being cloven.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iv. (1495) 171 Fete of beesies ben . . armyd with clovenes . . holownes and sooles.

**Cloven-footed**, a. Also 4-5 clove-fote, 4-6 clove-foted, -footed, 6 cloven-foted. [f. *cloven foot*, CLOVEN c.] Having the foot divided into distinct toes; esp. having a divided hoof as ruminant quadrupeds; also applied to the devil, Satanic. Hence *Cloven-footedness*.

1415 E. E. WILLS 23 All clove-fote bestes that I haue. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.). The ostriche . . is cloffoted [1495 clove foted] as a foure foted beste. 1469 BURY WILLS (1850) 46 Hennyne and fowlys clovefoted. 1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56b, A wilde beaste, clovefoted.

1523 FITZGERARD *Husb* § 146 All hole-footed fowles . . and all clovenfooted fowles. 1611 BIBLE *Levit.* xi. 7 The swine, though he diuide the hoofe, and be cloven footed. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* II. iii. Wks. 1873 IV. 57 The Diuel; He's no such horrid creature, cloven footed. . . As these lying Christians make him. 1691 RAY *Creation*, Great variety of waterfowl, both whole and cloven footed. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1823) I. 57 The cloven-footed tyrant inveigles the unwary.

1865 J. SERJEANT tr. *White's Peripatet. Inst.* 216 Cloven-footedness includes pedality.

**Clove-pink**: see CLOVE sb.<sup>2</sup> 6.

**Clover** (klōv'ar). Forms: 1 *clafre*, *clafre*, *clafra*, 3 *clouere*, 5 *cleure*, 5-7 *claver*, 6-*clouer*. (Also 6 *Sc. clauir*, -yr, 8-9 *claver*.)

[The form *clouer* is very rare bef. 1600 (one example of *clouere* c. 1265), and did not prevail much bef. 1700; the usual ME. and 16th c. form was *claver*. The earliest OE. glossaries have *clafre*, *clafre*; late WSax. had *clafre* fem. Cf. MLG. *kløver*, *kløver* masc., LG. *klöwer*, *klöwer*, *klöber*, EFris. *kläfer*, *kläfer*, *kläfer*, NFr. *kläwer* m., Du. *klaver* f., Da. *kløver*, *kløver*, Norw. *kløver*, *kløver*, Sw. *klöver* masc. The vowel relations of some of these are not clear; but it appears certain that the earliest Eng. form was *clafre*, *clafre* wk. f.: -Oteut. type *klādrōn*, app. a compound having its first element identical with OHG. *chlō*, -wes (MHG. *chlō* -wes, modG. *klēe*) masc. 'clover', and its latter part a worn-down form of some unidentified word. The prevalent ME. *claver* app. represents a form *clafre* with shortened vowel (cf. *neuer* : -*neufre*), while the current *clouer* represents the OE. *clifre*, retained in some dialect, whence it at length spread out and became the standard form.]

1. The common name of the species of Trefoil (*Trifolium*, N.O. *Leguminosae*), esp. *T. repens* and *T. pratense*, both largely cultivated for fodder.

c. 1100 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 134/2 *Calia*, *nel trifillōn*, clafre. c. 1200 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 172 *Pyse wyrt* . . þe man criſe & oðrum naman clafre nemeð. c. 1300 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 323/29 *Uola*, clafre. *Ibid.* 408/36 *Fetta*, clafra. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3241 The cloſe. With clauer and clereworte clede eueue ower. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 286/2 *Trifolium* quando simpliciter ponitur, anglice dicitur clafre. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Erol. 116 The clauyrt, catcluke and the cammalynd. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II. 26 b. A clauer or threeleaved grass. 1636 C. SANDYS *Paraphr.* Pa. lxxv. (1648) 108 The Desert with sweet Claver fls. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv.* Impr. xvi. (1652) 178 There are so many sorts of Clavers, as would fill a volume, I shall only speak of the great Claver, or Trefoil we fetch from Flanders. 1672 GREW *Philos. Hist. Plants* § 11 All kinds of Trefoils, as Melilot, Fenugreek, and the common Clavers themselves. 1699 EVLINS *Actarius* 19 Clavers. are us'd in Lenten Fottages. 1794 BURNS *Country Lassie* I. While claver blooms white o'er the lea.

[*Claver* is the form in B. Googe, Lyte, Geardie, Cotgrave, Surfeit & Markham, Bacon, Coles, Parkinson, Salmon.]

β. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 49 The euen Meade, that eist brought sweetly forth The freckled Cowslip, Burnet, and greene Clouer. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xxv. 110 Like the penny-grass, or the pure clover. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 234 Where Nature shall provide Green Grass and fatning Clouer for their Fare. 1793 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 235 In russet robes of clover deep. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 31 The effect of coal ashes is most remarkable when applied to clovers growing on sands.

b. With qualifying words, indicating the different species: esp. *Red* or *Meadow Clover* (also *Broad Clover*, *CLOVER-GRASS*), *Trifolium pratense*, and *White* or *Dutch Clover*, *T. repens*. Also *Alsike C.*, *T. hybridum*; *Cow Clover*, *T. medium* and *T. pratense*; *Crimson* or *Carnation C.*, *T. incarnatum*; *Hare's-foot C.*, *Trifolium arvense*; *Hop C.*, *T. procumbens*; *Strawberry C.*, *T. fragiferum*; *Trefoil* or *Zig-Zag C.*, *T. medium*; *Yellow C.*, *T. procumbens* and *T. minus*.

a. 800 *Erfrut Gloss.* 250 *Calia*, rede clafre; 254 *Calista*, huiiti clafre. a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 375 *Calia*, rede clafre; 377 *Calista*, huiite clafre. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 312 read clafre. *Ibid.* 326 *Hwite clafra* nisan. c. 1265 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 556/33 *Trifolium*, trifoli, wite clouere. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 367 Purple Trefoil, Honeysuckle Trefoil, or Red Clover. *Ibid.* White Trefoil, commonly called Dutch Clover. 1884 E. P. ROSE in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 They began with red-top clover.

† c. humorously as a term of endearment. 1500-20 DUNBAR *In secret place* 29 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curldodie'.

2. Applied in different localities, with qualifying word prefixed, to many plants of the same order, or with similar characters; as *Bird's-foot C.*, *Cat's C.*, *Lotus corniculatus*; *Calvary Clover*, *Medicago Echinus*; *Heart C.*, *Spotted C.*, *Medicago maculata*; *Yellow C.*, *Medicago lupulina*; *Horned C.*, *Snail C.*, species of *Medicago*; *Bokhara C.*, *Melilotus vulgaris*; † *Garden C.*, *Melilotus carulea*; *Hart's C.*, *King's C.*, *Plaister C.*, *Melilotus officinalis*; *Marsh C.*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*; *Cuckoo's C.*, *Gowk's C.*, *Lady's C.*, *Sour C.*, *Oxalis acetosella*; *Thousand-leaved C.*, *Achillea Millefolium*; *Soola* or *Maltese C.*, *Hedysarum coronarium*. Also in U.S.: *Bush C.*, *Lespedeza*; *Prairie C.*, *Petalostemon*; *Sweet C.*, *Melilotus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Medica*. It hath leaues like a clauer and horned coes. . . Therefore it maye be called in englishe horned Clauer or snail Trifoly. *Ibid.* 49 *Lotus urbana*. it maye be named in englishe gardine Clauer or gardine Trifoly. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* IV. xxxvii. 496 Turner calleth *Lotus urbana* in English, Garden or Sallet Clauer: we may call it sweete Trefoil, or three leaved grasse. 1616 SURIN & MARKE *Country Rame* 556 The good husbandman must be careful to gather and reserve seed of this snail clauer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 493 They make it a piece of the wonder, that Garden Claver will hide the

Stalk, when the Sun sheweth bright. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 720 (Britten & H.) In some places they call it Hart's Claver, because if it grow where staggies and deere resort, they will greedily feede thereon. . . In English wee call it generally King's Claver as the chiefest of all other three-leaved grasses. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 368 We have one variety [of *Medicago*] very common wild, called Heart-Clouer from the form of the leaues, which are also generally spotted.

3. Phrase. *To live (or be) in clover*: 'to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle' (J.).

1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 105, 3/1, I liv'd in Clover. 1746 OGLE (J.). Well, Laureat, was the night in clover spent? 1839 PRAD *Poems* (1864) I. 136 You might have lived your day in clover. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. ix. 102 He has been sometimes in clover as a travelling tutor, sometimes he has slept and faded hard.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *clover-bloom*, -*blossom*, -*blow*, -*farm*, -*flower*, -*hay*, -*head*, -*hill*, -*leaf*, -*seed*; *clover-dodder*, *Cuscuta Trifolii*; *clover-hay* worm, the larva of a small moth, *Asopia costalis*, very destructive to clover-hay in North America; *clover-huller*, -*sheller*, -*thrasher*, machines for separating clover-seed from the hulls; *clover-ley*, -*lay* (see quot.); *clover-sick a.*, (of land) that has been too continuously kept under clover and that will no longer grow or support it; *clover-weevil*, a small weevil, *Apion agricans*, which feeds on the seeds of clover. Also *CLOVER-GRASS*.

1845 LONGF. *Glean Sunshine* vi, The \*clover-blossoms in the grass. 1867 EMERSON *May-day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 411 Columbine and \*clover-blow. 1847 — *Poems*, *Wood-notes* I. 422 It smells like a \*clover-farm. 1812 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xv. 241 The Crow-flower, and thereby the \*Clover-flower they stick. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Mourning Wks.* (Bohn) I. 435 With \*cloverheads the swamp adorn. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies*, Thick with white bells the \*clover-hill swells. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 16 July 1/4 The \*clover-ley wheats have . . the advantage of the fallowed. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 258 To plough down clover ley in a pretty rough state as a most advantageous preparation for wheat. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 144 Sown after potatoes and the clover-lays. 1888 ERWORTH *IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Clover-ley*, a field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop. 1856 FARMER'S *Mag.* Jan. 61 \*Clover-sheller, with attached dressing apparatus.

**Clover**, v. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To sow or lay down with clover. Hence *Clovering* *obl. sb.*

1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv.* Impr. (1652) 185 After the three or four first years of Clovering, it will so frame the earth, that it will be very fit to Corn again. *Marg.* Clover fits for corning, and corning for clovering.

**Clovered**, *pple.* a. [f. *prec. sb.* and vb. + -ED.] Sown with clover; covered with clover.

1797 THOMSON *Summer* 1215 Flocks, thick-nibbling through the clovered vale. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 43 The clover'd lawns And sunny mounts of beauteous Noimanton. 1856 A. C. COXE *Impressions Eng.* 171, I made my way through a clovered field.

† **Clover-grass.** *Obs.* A synonym of CLOVER I. 1387 SINON. *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Trifolium*, clavergrasse, habens maculas in foliis. 1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Diet.*, *Alfalfa*, three leaved grasse, clauer grasse, *Medica*. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 29 Clauer-gras, Trefoile, Melilot. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 If Milk be thy Design; with plenteous Hand Bring Clover-grass. 1795 BUNKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 The clover grass suffered in many places. 1822 SARTRE *Coliseum in Ess. & Lett.*, Tufts of dewy clover-grass.

**Clovery** (klōv'ari), a. *rare*. [f. CLOVER sb. + -y.] Of the nature of, or abounding in clover.

1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv.* Impr. xxi. (1652) 139 It will produce a gullant Clovery, and white Hunny-suckle Grass. 1852 D. MORR *Angler* v. Poet. Wks. II. 358 Up from its clovery lurking-place, the hare arose.

† **Clovetongue.** *Obs.* *Herb.* [*Cloftunge*, *clou-tong* occur as glossing *sclerata*, and thus as another form of *cluf-pung(e)*, cf. CLOFFING, whence app. altered by 'popular etymology'.] (See quot.)

c. 1325 *Gloss.* in MS. *Bodley* 30 *Sclerata*, gl. *clouftunge*. *Gl. Hart.* 3388 *Cicuta*, clouftunge. *Gl. Sloane* 405 *Sclerata herba vel apium risus*, anglice clouftong (quoted in Sax. *Leechb.* II. Gloss.). 1671 SKINNER (Britten & H.), *Clovetongue*. 1878 HALLIWELL, *Clovetongue*, black hellebore.

**Clovetwort.** [OE. *clufwyrt* f. *clufu*, CLOVE I, bulb + *wyrt* plant.] In sense 3 f. CLOVE sb.<sup>2</sup>

1. [OE.] A (?) bulbous) buttercup: see quot.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 100 *Deos wyrt* þe man batracra & oðrum naman clufwyrt nemeð. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n. App.*, *Clovetwort*. Mr. Friend tells us that *Ranunculus acris* is still so called at Brackley (Nhampt.).

† 2. The common Avena, *Genum urbanum* (Culpeper). (Britten and Holl.) *Obs.*

3. A book-name for the plants of the N.O. *Caryophyllaceae*.

**Clow** (klow), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 3 (*dative*) *cluse*, 5-6 *clowse*, *clowse*, *clouse*, *pl. clousis*, *clowsees*, 9 *dial. clouse*. b. *pl.* 5 *clowys*, 6- *clowes*, 9 *cloughs*; *sing.* 5 *clowe*, 7-9 *clow*, 8-9 *clough*; *dial. clow*, *clow*. [*Clow* is a false singular formed upon *clowes*, *clowis*, taken in 15-16th c. for a plural, but originally a singular, in ME. *clouse*, *clowse*, early ME. *cluse*, OE. *cluse*, a. late L. *clūsa*, var. of *clausa*, lit. a closed or shut

place or way. Du Cange has, among other senses, 'agger in quo concluduntur aquæ'. Hence, also, OHG. *chlusa*, MHG. *chluse*, *chlūs*, mod. Ger. *klaus*, in Bavaria and Tirol, a dam on a mountain stream for floating timber; *klaus*, in Rhineland, a mill-dam, also dial. a sluice. So MDu. *chluse*, Du. *klus*.

The OE. *chlūs*, *chlise*, is recorded in the senses 'enclosure', 'narrow pass', but not in that of 'dam', 'lock', or 'sluice', though 'dam' appears already in Ancræn Riwle in 13th c. In the 18th c. *clow* began to be erroneously spelt *clough*, by engineers, etc., either through erroneous identification with *clough* sb. 'ravine', or by association with *plow*, *plough*. In some of the dialect glossaries it is spelt *clow*, meaning *klus*. An unexplained *clowre*, *cloor*, is found in Catholicon Anglicum, and northern dialects.

A compound of L. *clūs* was *exclūs* (in Gregory of Tours; in med. L. *clūs*, *slūs*), giving OF. *excluse*, F. *cluse*. Hence Sc. Cluss, *clush*; OF. gave MDu. *thuyse*, Du. *sluys*, whence Eng. *sluice*, LG. *sluise*, Ger. *schleuse*. Thus *clous* and *sluice* are ultimately closely related.]

1. † a. A dam for water, a mill-dam. ? Obs. b. A sluice or floodgate: 'esp. (a) The outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river and provided with flood-gates'. (b) 'A shuttle in the gates or masonry of a lock, which is raised to admit or discharge water; a similar arrangement by which the admission of water to the wheels of water-mills is regulated'. Peacock Gloss. *Manley and Corringham* (N. W. Lincoln).

a. *cluse*, *clouse*, *clowre*.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 72 Anh moni punt hire worde uorte leten mo vt as me deð water et ter mulne cluse. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 84 Clowys, water schedyng [c 1490 MS. K. clowse, watyrkepyng; MS. H. clowze; 1499 *Pynson*, clowse, water shetlinge], *sinoglociorum*. 1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 324 (Jam.) Tuiching the watter passagis & clousis of thar millis. 1503 *Act. Yar. IV*, c. 72 (1507) 93 The slayers of Smoltes in milne-dames, clowises, and be nettes, thornes, and craves. 1595 DUNCAN *Append. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Emissarium*, a clowse. 1875 [See §] Clowse.

b. pl. *clowes*, *clows*, sing. *clowe*, *clow*.

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A clow of floodgate, *sinoglociorum*, *gurgustium*. 1847 *Act. 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 33 Diches and bankes, as of other clowes, slowes, getties, gutters, gootes, and other fortresses. 1815 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 103 Ric. Cuthbert presented for pulling-up the mill-clowes. 1662 DUGDALE *Embanking & Draining* (1772) 165 A new gate, or clow, be set in Waynflet haven. 1803 *Diary A. de la Pryme* (1869) 272 It runs into the sea, when the clow is opened. 1705 Sir W. CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 106 Thomas Haighton . . pulled down a stone or two of the clow, and one or two of the stones of the dam. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 435 Proper to have a flood-batch or clow. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 70 Vermuyden had erected a sluice, of the nature of a 'clow', being a strong gate suspended by hinges, which opened to admit the egress of the inland waters at low tide, and closed . . when the tide rose. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Clawu*, a floodgate in a watercourse. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Claw* (Ryld), *clawu* (S. & E. Lanc.), *clowse* (N. Lanc.), *clow* (E. & M. Lanc.), a floodgate in a watercourse. 1884 *HOLLAND Chester Gloss.*, *Clow*, a door or lid hung at the end of a drain or watercourse to prevent the influx of tidal water.

γ. 8-clough.

1774 *Bainton Inclos. Act* 12 Banks, cloughs, engines. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 377 Here also the Coule warping cloughs . . receive their waters from the Trent. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 6 Clough—pronounced with the same terminal sound as plough—is the local word for sluicagate. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 1/2 The Cloughs at Naburn Lock will be drawn at six o'clock in the morning.

δ. 5 clowre(?) , 9 dial. cloor.

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 68 A Clowre of floodgate [A Clowre or floodgate A.]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clowre*, a sluice. *Northumb.* 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Clowr-head*, a sluice at the head of a mill-dam.

2. A sluice or sliding door for other purposes.

1820 W. SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 399 A 'fenk-back' or depository for the refuse of the blubber . . sometimes provided with a clough on the side next the water, for 'starting' the fens into a barge or lighter placed below. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing, etc.* 84 By stirring up the wool in a tank . . the water being let off through a 'clow' or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.

3. *Floating Clow (clough)*: a name sometimes given to a contrivance for clearing away mud from channels communicating with tidal rivers (e.g. the Humber, where the local name is 'Devil'). It resembles a broad barge, with extensible wings which act as floodgates, and retain a head of water, by which it is forced down the channel, ploughing or scraping up the mud as it goes along.

1874 in KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*

† *Clow*, sb. 2. Obs. rare. [a. F. *clow*.] ? A nail.

1419 *Menn. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 144 In ij clowys et j sote emt. pro emendacione in diversis domibus.

*Clow*, sb. 3. local. [perh. a var. of CLAW.] An implement resembling a dung-fork with the prongs bent at right angles, used for dragging dung out of cow-stalls.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

Hence *Clow v.* 2, to drag or rake with a clow.

† *Clow*, v. 1. Obs. rare. [a. F. *clower* to nail.]

By-form of CLOY v. in various literal senses: 'To fasten with nails; to wound with a nail; to spike. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 30 Ane habirgeoun of burnist mailzeis brycht, Wyth gold ourgit clowit thrifald full tycht. 1598 Florio, *Inchodare*, to clow or prick a horse with a nail. . . to clow ordinance. *Inchodatura*, a pricking or clowing of a horse with a nail, called a clowing. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clow*, to nail with clouts. *West.*

*Clow*, obs. f. CLAW, CLEW.

*Clowch*, -e, obs. f. CLUTCH.

† *Clowchyn*, -un. Obs. = CLEW.

1590 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clowchyn*, or clowe [MS. H. clowchun, *Pynson* clowe], *glomus*, *globus*, *glomicillus*.

*Clowder*, obs. var. of CLUDDER, CLUTTER.

1801 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 19 A clowder of cats.

*Clowe*, obs. f. CLAW, CLEW, CLOUGH, CLOVE sb. 2. *Clow*.

† *Clowe*, Obs. Cant. (See quot.)

1590 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clowes*, *Rogues*.

*Clow(e)-gilofre*, etc.: see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

*Clowes*, sluice, etc.: see CLOW.

*Clowght*, obs. f. CLOUT.

*Clowmshed*: see under CLUMSED.

*Clown* (klaun), sb. Also 6 cloune, cloine, cloyne. [Appears in Eng. in second half of 16th c. as *cloune* or *cloine*, and *clowne*. The phonetic relation between these is difficult to understand; the former is esp. obscure: possibly a dialect form. By Dunbar, the word (if indeed the same) is written *cloun*; but it times with *tone*, *Joun*, meaning *tune*, *June*, both having in Sc. the sound *i* (or *ø*), which would imply (klus). Words identical or closely related appear in several of the cognate langs. and dialects: e.g. NFris. (Moringier dial.) *klonne* (or *klunne*) 'clumsy lout, lumpish fellow' (Bendsen);—OFris. type *\*klunda* wk. masc. Cf. NFris. insular dial. Amrum *klunij* (pl. *klunjar*) 'clod, clut, lump' = Sylt *klund* 'clog, wooden mall';—OFris. type *\*klund* str. masc. Also mod. Icel. *klunni*:—*\*klunji* 'clumsy boorish fellow' (Vigf.), 'en klods, ubhændig person' (Jonson), compared with Sw. dial. *klunn*, *kluns* (Rietz) 'clump, clog, log', and Da. dial. *klunds*=*klods* 'block, log, stump', also 'clown'. In Dutch also, Sewall (1766) has *kleun* fem. (marked as a 'low word') 'a hoidon or lusty bouncing girl', *kloen* n. with same sense; and he explains Eng. *clown* as 'een plompe boer, kinkel, kloen'. *Bilderlijk Verklarende Geslachtlijst* (1832) says that *kloen* applied to a man signifies *een lomper*, 'clown' in English, and so is it with *klont*, *kluit*, and *kluts* or *klots*, all meaning primarily 'clod, clut, lump'. So far as concerns the sense-development, then, it is clear that we have here a word meaning originally 'clod, clut, lump', which like these words themselves (see CLOD 5, CLOUT 4), has been applied in various langs. to a clumsy boor, a lout. Of an OE. type, corresp. to the Fris., or to the Du. words, we have no trace, no more than of the occurrence in Eng. of the primitive sense 'clod'; and it is probable that in Eng. the word is of later introduction from some Low German source.]

1. A countryman, rustic, or peasant. 1563 BALDWIN *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* xlv. The cloune contented can not be With any state. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems*, *Agst. Telus Heads, etc.* (R.). To brag upon his pipe the clowne began . . And then to blow the rustick did assay. 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 219/4 A clowne, rusticus. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Madan* ix. The clowne that drues the miken Cart. a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Sonn.* xxiv. (R.). [See fuller] kil'd the courteous clowne by whom she liu'd. 1662 *Fuller Worthies* II. 177 Clown from Colonus, one that plougheth the ground. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 623 The clown, the child of nature, without guile. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 610 The Somersetshire clowns, with their scythes . . faced the royal horse like old soldiers.

b. Implying ignorance, crassness, or rude manners: A mere rustic, a boor.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* (1593) To Rdr. 6 The wise, the fools: the countrie cloine: the learned and the lout. 1546 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* vii. § 16 (1663) 32 Put not thy meat in thy mouth, holding thy knife in thy hands, as do the Countrie Clowns. 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* II. Intro. (1734) 262 A clod-pated Clown. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 Language . . such as we should now expect to hear only from the most ignorant clowns.

2. *transf.* A man without refinement or culture; an ignorant, rude, uncouth, ill-bred man.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxvii. 598 Euen such as have bene counted the simplest Clownes. 1697 EVELYN *Nuttim.* viii. 288 Every rich Clown . . who was able to be at the Charges of a Stamp. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Can.* The churl in spirit . . By blood a king, at heart a clown. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chaplain Fleet* I. iii. How could a courtly gentleman . . have a son who was so great a clown in his manner and his talk.

3. A fool or jester, as a stage-character (? orig. representing a rustic buffoon, or (in Shakspeare) a retainer of a court or great house; b. in mod. use, one of the characters in a pantomime or harlequinade; also a similar character in a circus.

[1500-20 DUNBAR *Quhy will 36, merchantis* 31 Cuningar men man serve Sanct Cloun.] 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood Sat. iv. 63 What means Singer then? And Pope the Clowne, to speake so Boorish, when They counterfaite the Clownes vpon the Stage? *Ibid.* Epigr. xxx. (1874) 36 When Tarlton clown'd it in a pleasant vaine Vpon the Stage, his merry humors shop, Clownes knew the Clowne, by his great clownish shap. 1600 SHAKS. *A. F. L.* II. ii. 8 The roynish Clown, at whom so oft Your Grace was wont to laugh. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 336 The Clowne shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled a th' seie. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass. in Fairholt Costume* (1860) 217 Sometimes I have seen Tarlton play the clowne, and use no other breeches than such sloppes or slivings as now many gentlemen weare. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Comment.* *Verses Fletcher*, Old-fashion'd wit, which walk'd from town to town In trunk-hose, which our fathers call'd the clown. 1822 NARES *Gloss.* s.v., The fool was indeed the inmate of every opulent house, but the rural jester, or clown, seems to have been peculiar to the country families.

b. 1727 J. THURMOND *The Miser*, (Characters), Harlequin's servant, a clown. 1728 R. & J. WEAVER *Persius & Androm.*, Clown, the Squire's man. 1775 *London Mag.* Dec., He [Harlequin] . . converts part of the paling of an ale-house yard into a pillory, wherein having inclosed Pantaloon and the clown, etc. 1780 T. DAVIES *Life Garrick* I. 36 He was a most diverting clown in all the pantomimes of Mr. Rich. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, The clown who ventured on such familiarities with that military man in boots. 1855 *Times* 3 Apr., Never did Clown and Pantaloon belabour each other more heartily.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *clown part*, etc. The possessive *clown's* forms part of certain plant-names: *clown's* all-heal, a name given by Gerard to *Stachys palustris* (also, clown-heal, *clown's* wound-wort); *clown's* lungwort, (a) *Verbascum Thapsus*, (b) *Lathræa squamaria*; *clown's* mustard, *Iberis amara*; *clown's* spikenard, *Inula Corymbosa*; *clown's* treacle, *Allium sativum*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclxxiv. 851 Clownes Alheale, or the husbandman's Woundwort, hath long slender stalks. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, *Damon the Mower* 275 With shepherd's-purse and clowns-all-heal The blood I stanch and wound I seal. 1865 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. I. 95 *Iberis amara* . . sometimes called Clown's Mustard. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Bacchar*, a sweet herb, called by some our lady's gloves, by others, clown's spikenard. 1845 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 877 Clown's-woundwort, wake-robin, and . . other simples.

*Clown* (klaun), v. rare. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To perform as a (stage-)clown. To *clown it*: (a) to play the clown on the stage; (b) to affect the rustic (quot. 1599).

1599 JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, *Sav.* What, and shall we see him clown it? . . Beshrew me, he clowns it properly indeed. *Fast.* But does he not affect the clown most naturally, mistress? 1600 ROWLANDS [see CLOWN sb. 3]. 1707 E. WARD *Huallbras Rediv.* (1715) i. xvii, As Andrew clowns it to the Doctor. 1865 MAYHEW *London Labour* III. 90, I had to clown to the rope.

2. *trans.* ? To treat as a country clown, i. e. rudely or roughly. Obs.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxvi. 50 Without . . dandling or dulling, cockering or clowning.

† *Clownage*. Obs. [f. CLOWN sb. + -AGE 2.]

1. The action or behaviour of a clown or rustic.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tvb* I. iv, Ingratitude beyond the coarseness yet of any clownage, Shewn to a lady. a 1637 — *Underwoods* xxxii, Pride and stiff Clownage mixt.

2. The function of a clown or jester.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburi*, Prolog., Veins of hymning mother-wits, and such conceits as clownage keeps in pay.

*Clownery* (klauneri). Also 7 clownry. [f. as prec. + -ERY.]

1. The quality or behaviour of a country clown.

1589 NASHB in Greene *Memaphon* (Arb.) 13 Such carterlike varietie . . the extremities of clownerie. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 Let the curious tax his clownry with their skill. a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* (1673) 32 Their weak Compound Of clownry and rashness. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 145 The Fool's conceit here had both Clownry and ill nature in't.

b. (with pl.) A clownish act or usage.

1607 CHAPMAN *Brussy D'Ambois* I. Wks. 1873 II. 14 Not mix'd with clowneries us'd in common houses.

2. The performance of a comic clown.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 127 The clownery and pantaloonery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. 1865 *Reader* 24 June 712, I will go to see no tumbling, no clownery, no comic songs.

*Clownness*. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female clown or rustic.

1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. (1888) I. 103 The clowns with lank rat-tail hair, . . the clownesses with long stiff feathers stuck round their heads.

† *Clownical*, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. + -ICAL + -AL. Cf. *farical*.] Clown-like.

1614 J. COOKE *City Gallant* in Hazl. *Doddley* XI. 237 My behaviour! alas, alas! 'tis clownical.

† *Clownify*, v. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make clownish or dull-witted. Hence *Clownifying* *vbl. sb.*

1618 BRETON *Court & Country* 7 (D.), I wish you would not so clownify your wit as to bury your understanding all under a clod of earth. *Ibid.* 8 (D.), Is not the Clownifying of wit the Foolifying of understanding?

*Clowning* (klauninj), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLOWN v. + -ING 1.] Playing the clown.

1861 MAYHEW *London Labour* III. 121 My knowledge of penny-gaff clowning. 1878 H. IRVING *Stage* 27 At Sadler's Wells, where previously there had been nothing but clown-



ing and spectacle. *fig.* 1889 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 The blundering to which we owe his last bit of political clowning.

**Clownish** (klaun'ish), *a.* [*f.* CLOWN *sb.* + -ISH.] 1. Of, belonging to, or proper to a clown or peasant; rustic.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 145/11 Clownish, rusticus, agrestis. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* iii. lix. (1591) 150 Petilius Cerealis... in clownish apparel (*agrestis cultus*)... had escaped Vitellius' hands. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *a* *Conf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 16 Honest peasants, whose clownish dances are attended with extempore verses. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 300 He had the clownish advantage of bone and muscle. 2. Clown-like, rude, boorish; uncultivated, ignorant, stupid; awkward, clumsy; rough, coarse. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 415 A wonderful conclusion, mette for such a clownish botcher. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* 1. (1589) 172 No clownish or uncivil fashions are seen in him. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 180 His fears of being counted foolish, or childish, or clownish. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* viii. His demeanour was so blunt as sometimes might be termed clownish.

3. Of the nature of a stage clown or jester. (This sense is doubtful in all the quotations)

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood Epigr. xxx. 36 Clowns knew the Clowne, by his great clownish slop. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 132 To steal the clownish Foole out of your Fathers Court. 1700 PRIOR *Poems* (J.). The clownish mimic travesties the stage.

**Clownishly** (klaun'ishly), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In a clownish manner.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Rusticamente, rudely, clownishly. 1669 COKEINE *Choice Poems* 14 If in the Northern parts she hath been bred, Say she her life most clownishly hath led. 1821 SCOTT *Kentish* xxi. For ourselves, we will receive your courtesies this evening but clownishly, since it is not our purpose to change our riding attire.

**Clownishness** (klaun'ishness), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Clownish quality; rusticity, rudeness; want of politeness, culture, or refinement.

1576 FLEMING *Pamphile* Ep. 372 Ignorance... ingendredh in him rusticallite or clownishnesse. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* 67 That plainness of Nature, which the Alamoed people call Clownishness. 1824 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. i. 4 The English were degenerating into clownishness.

**Clownist**, *nounce-rod*. [*see* -IST.] An actor of a clown's parts.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quind.* v. i. (D.). We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, clownists, satirists.

**Clown-like**, *a.* and *adv.*

1636 MASSINGER *Basilius* Lover iii. i, I was fainting, A clownlike qualm seized on me.

**Clownship** (klaun'ship), [*see* -SHIP.] The condition or estate of a clown or clowns (in all senses); also as a mock title.

1606 R. PRICKEIT *Faith Without Practice* in *Farr's S. P. 7as.* I (1848) 101 A suttin sute. Beyond desert doth vildest clownship grace. 1635 BROMS *Sparagus* G. iv. v, Your Clownship must not Uncle me. 1680 *Nation's Interest in Dk. York* 11 To aspire from our present Glorious State of Kingship to a Free-state in Clownship. a 1845 HOOD *To Grinaldi* ii, Hast thou... all thy public Clownship cast. To play the private Pantaloon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 782 The courtier ties his hand on clownship here.

**Clowr**, var. of CLOWR. *Sc.*

† **Clowre**, *Obs.* Also 4 clowr, 5-6 clower. Surface of the ground, grassy ground, sward, turf. c 1250 *Medical MS.* in *Archaeol.* XXX. 387 Of alle erbs yf growy in clowr Most bitter I holde his sawour. c 1460 *Lydg.* *Order of Fools* 44 in *Q. Edw. Acad.* 81 A gosselyng that graseth on bareyne clowres [*prime-rod*, showrys]. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 294 Vndyr clower is now my fathyr's cure. 1565 GOLDING *Orid's Met.* iv. (1593) 88 The utmost borders from the brim invironed were with clowres [*vivo* *Cespitis circumtutur*]. *Ibid.* viii. 205 Yet would I make it yer I go To kisse the clowers with hir top.

**Clowse**, -2e, clowys: *see* CLOW, also CLOSH 2.

**Clowster**, *obs.* form of CLAUSTER, CLUSTER.

**Clowt(e)**, -ty, *obs.* form of CLOWT, CLOUTY.

**Clowtch**, *obs.* form of CLUTCH *sb.* 1

**Cloy** (kloi), *v.* 1 [Aphetic form of *acloy*, ACCLOY; but it is possible that sense 1 directly represents OF. *cloue-r*, mod. *clou-er* to nail. Senses 5-8 appear to run together with those of CLOW *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To nail, to fasten with a nail. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3464 Hym list to dryv in bet the nayll, til they wer fully Cloyd.

† 2. To prick (a horse) with a nail in shoeing; = ACCLOY 1. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I cloye a horse, I drive a nayle in to the quycke of his foote. *Genevieve*. A smyth hath cloyed my horse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 267 When a horse is shouldered... or his hoof cloyd with a nail. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* (R.). He would have made the worst farrier in the world; for he never shod horse but he cloyed him. 1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Cloyed* or *Acloyed*, us'd by Farriers, when a Horse is pricked with a Nail in Shoeing.

† 3. To pierce as with a nail, to gore. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 48 That foe... of his (a wild boar), Which with his cruell tuske him deadly cloyd.

† 4. To spike (a gun), i. e. to render it useless by driving a spike or plug into the touch-hole. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 192 [They] stopped and cloyed the touch holes of three peeces of the artillery. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 801 They should... cloy the great ordinance, that it might not afterwards stand the Turks in stead. 1677 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. ii. 165 Having brought with them... spykes, to cloy the Ordinance. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 19 Be sure that none of our Guns be cloy'd. 1711 *Military & Sea Dict.* s. v. *Nail*, To Nail

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Cannon, or, as some call it, To Cloy... but this is an antiquated Word. 1768 E. Buys *Dict. Terms of Art* s. v. *Cloyed*, a Piece of Ordnance is said to be cloyed, when any Thing is got into the Touch-hole.

† 5. To stop up, block, obstruct, choke up (a passage, channel, etc.); to crowd or fill up. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Expedition Scott.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 86 These keepers had rammed up their outer doory, cloyed and stopped up their stairs within, etc. 1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89 The fresh is not able to checke the salt water that cloyeth the channell. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1889) 165 Those professions and occupations, which be most cloyed vp with number. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 841 The Dukes purpose was to haue cloyed the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones, and such like choking materials. 1636 BOLTON *Florus* 204 The Alps themselves heapt high with winter snowes, and so the wayes cloyed up. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems*, *Lam.* ii. (1648) 5 Thy Anger cloyes the Grave.

† 6. *fig.* To clog, obstruct, or impede (movement, activity, etc.); to weigh down, encumber. *Obs.*

1564 BECON *Flower Gedyly Prayers* (1844) 18 That heavy bondage of the flesh, wherewith I am most grievously cloyed. 1567 TURBURY *Poems*, To Yng. Gentleman taking Wyfe (R.). A bearing wyfe with brats will cloy thee sore. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 137 Beyng cloyed and fastened to this state of bondage (as it were cloyed in claye). 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts.* Sci. i. 3 The soul being not cloy'd by an unactive mass, as now.

7. To overload with food, so as to cause loathing; to surfeit or satiate (with over-feeding, or with richness, sweetness, or sameness of food).

1530 PALSGR. 487/2, I cloye, I charge ones stomacke with to moche meate... You have cloyed hym so moche that he is sicke nowe. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cliii. (1636) 148 The fat of flesh alone without leane is unwholesome, and cloyeth the stomach. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 296 Who can... cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a Feast? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. (1651) 323 They being always accustomed to the same dishes... are therefore cloyed. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xii. 266 Though this was a food that we had now been so long... confined to... yet we were far from being cloyed with it. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. VI. 197 To be cloyed perpetually is a worse fate than sometimes to stand within the vestibule of starvation.

8. *fig.* To satiate, surfeit, gratify beyond desire; to disgust, weary (with excess of anything).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 92 Both satisfied with deepe delight, And cloyde with al content. 1588 J. UDALL *Diophtres* (Aib.) 17 Often preaching cloyeth the people. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 241. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 17 But not to cloy you with particulars... I refer you to the Authors owne writing. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* iv. ii, Amelia's superiority to her whole sex, who could not cloy a gay young fellow by many years possession. 1819 BYRON *Iran* i. i, After cloying the gazettes with cant.

*absol.* 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxvi. (1840) 288 These are enough to satisfy, more would cloy. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 227 The two frequent Recurrence of Concord's cloyes. 1829 H. NEELLS *Lit. Rem.* 32 His [Pope's] sweetness cloyes at last.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become satiated. *rare.*

1721 RAMSAY *Tartaria* 160 If Sol himself should shine thro' all the day, We cloy, and lose the pleasure of his ray.

† To starve. (Some error.)

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 214/12 To cloy, *fame consumere.*

† **Cloy**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* *rare* -1. Steevens conjectures

'To claw, to scratch with the claw'; Johnson:

'perhaps, to strike the beak together.'

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 138 His Royall Bird Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his Beake, As when his God is pleas'd.

**Cloy**, *v.* 3: *see* CLY.

† **Cloyance**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* CLOY *v.* 1 + -ANCE: cf. *annoyance*, etc.] Encumbrance.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 33 Such a cloyance and cumber unto me, that I must leave it.

**Cloy-board**, *obs.* (? erroneous) *f.* CLOVE-BOARD:

cf. CLOVE-BOARD.

1636 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a cloy bord spent about the pulpit *js. vjd.* For sawinge of the cloy board *iiijd.*

**Cloyd** (*Cursor* M. Cott. 2872), *obs.* *f.* CLOUD.

**Cloyed** (kloid), *ppl. a.* [*f.* CLOY *v.* 1 + -ED.]

Clogged, cumbered, burdened; sated, surfeited.

1599 DANIEL *Poet. Ess.* *Musophilus* Biiij. The fulness of a cloyd neglect. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 47 The cloyed will, That satiate yet unsatisfied desire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 80 Like a decayed beauty to a cloyed lover in quest of new game. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 2 The cloyed palate of the epicure.

**Cloyedness**, *rare.* Cloyed state or condition.

1612-3 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. iii. Those emulations which wait upon the cloyedness of an undivided conversation. 1828 PUSEY tr. *St. Augustine's Confess.* ii. iv. 9 Through a cloyedness of well doing.

**Cloyer** 1 (kloi-er). One who or that which cloys.

1844 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXVI. 184 Possession, that too frequent cloyer of wedded joys.

† **Cloyer** 2. *Obs.* *Thieves' Cant.* [*perh.* *f.* *cloy*

= CLY *v.*; or from CLOY *v.* 1: but neither appears

developed to yield the sense. Cf. also CLOYNER.]

1. 'A term in the slang of the thieves of old

time, for one who intruded on the profits of young

sharpers, by claiming a share' (Nares).

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catchers* 16 If the Cutpurse

denie snapples, his cloyer or follower forthwith boyles him,

that is, bewrayes him. *Ibid.* (1860) 22 These haue their

cloyers and followers, which are very troublesome to them.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D's Wks. 1873

III. 220 Then there's a cloyer, or snap, that dogges any new brother in that trade, and snappes, will haue halfe in any booty.

2. A thief, cutpurse, shoplifter. [*cf.* *cloy*, CLY.]

1629 *Caterpillars Anatomized*, Tiliars, or Cloyers, equivalent to shoplifters. 1688 R. HOLME *Armorium* ii. iii. § 63

Cloyers, Thieues, Purloyners. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*

*Craw, Cloyers*, Thieves, Robbers, Rogues. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Cloyfe**, *obs.* form of CLOVE *sb.* 2

**Cloying** (kloi'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CLOY *v.* 1 + -ING.]

The action of the verb CLOY, in its different senses.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. (R.). Lest... to muche

presence may be a cloying to them. 1572 MASCALL *Govt.*

*Cattle, Horses* (1627) 142 The cloying of a horse is an ill

hurt, which cometh by euill-shooting. 1625 MARKIAM

*Souldiers Acid.* 8 Vpon Cloying, how to vnbreetch them

[guns]. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 84. 3/4 When Enjoyment

comes to Cloying There's an end then of Enjoying.

**Cloying**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That

cloys; satiating; † clogging.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. ii. xxxi. Rend the thick

curtain of cold cloying night. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks.

1775 X. 239 With regard to love I declare I never found

anything cloying in it. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824)

381 It had a cloying sweetness that palled upon the taste.

1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets*, § 27 *noter*. The charge against

Pope of a monotonous and cloying versification is not new.

Hence **Cloyingness**.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 469/2 The honeyed cup, with all its

cloyingness.

**Cloyless**, *a.* That does not cloy or satiate.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. i. 25 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen

with cloyless sawce his Appetite. 1813 HOOG *Queen's Wake*

257 Cloyless song, the gift of heaven.

† **Cloyment**, *rare* -1. [*see* -MENT.] Satiety.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 102 That suffer surfeit, cloy-

ment, and reuolt.

**Cloyne**, *obs.* form of CLOWN.

† **Cloyne**, *cloine*, *v.* *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.

Phonetically, *cloyne* answers exactly to OF. *clugner*,

*clugner* var. of *clugner* 'to bring together the upper and

lower eyelids so as to leave a very small interval between

them,' often to 'wink', as the expression of secret under-

standing, cunning, or hypocrisy, as in 'cignement d'oeil,

oeil d'hypocrisie' (Farré, 16th c., in Littré). From this to

our sense 1 appears to be an easy transition. (Cf. the

history of *conspire*.)

1. *intr.* To act deceitfully or fraudulently, to

cheat, deceive. Hence **Cloying** *vbl. sb.*

1538 BALE *Three Laves* 440 With holye oyle and watter,

I can so cloyne and clatter. — *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 170 With

the cloyings of your conjurers, and the conveyances of

your Sorcerers. *Ibid.* 391 To have their faults opened, and

their cloying colours condemned. 1569 T. STOCKER *Diod.*

*Sic.* ii. xxii. 68/2 He... mistrusted his crafty cloying.

2. *intr.* ? To have a secret understanding, to

conspire.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* xciii. 266 They cloyne in one:

in companies, agaynst this just man's lyfe.

3. *trans.* To take cunningly, furtively, or fraudu-

lently; to grab.

1549 J. OLDE *Erasm. Par.* *Ephes.* Prol. civ. To instigate

men, in pretense of the gospell, to scrape and cloyne in to

their handes as muche possession as they can. 1555 *Fardle*

*Enions* i. v. 57 And not geue hym selfe to couetous cloy-

ing, and hoarding of treasure. 1558 PHAEB *Enid* vi. Rj.

My goodly spouse this while my wepons al [a]way she

cloude. From al my house, and from my head my trusty

sword purloind. 1566 STUDELEY *Seneca's Medea* A iij, To

cloyne away the forein golde with greedy snatching hand.

Hence **Cloyner**, a cheat, deceiver.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (1838) 69 Amonge craftye cloyners

there hath not bene a greiter. 1552 — *Apol.* 39 Thy croked

cloyner, cloughtheth me in a patche of the lattre parte.

**Cloys**, *obs.* *f.* *cloves*, CLOVE *sb.* 2

**Cloysome**, *a.* *rare.* [*f.* CLOY *v.* 1 + -SOME.]

Having a cloying quality, tending to satiate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlii. (1634) 143 The taste of

which [feasts, revels, etc.] becometh cloysome and un-

pleasant to those that daily see, and ordinarily haue them.

1886 HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 475 His current

paintings were cloysome in their richness.

c. 1205 LAY. 20068 Alle ba heerde-cnauen, mid clibben heo a-qualden. *Ibid.* 21501 Mid clubben [*c.* 1275 clubbes] swiðe grette. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 2511 His club was. A lite bodi of an ok. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1348 He cleches to a gret klubbe & knokkes hem to peces. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2018 Ane iryne clobbe takes he. 1490 *Caxton Eneydes* xlviii. 141 The geaunte hure a clubbe. 1552 *Huloet*, Clubbe of leade, *plumbata*. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* iv. i. 98 Troilous had his braines dash'd out with a Grecian club. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. xro The Giant mist but little of all-to-breaking Mr. Great-heart's Scull with his Club. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 345 Another exercise is whirling a heavy club round the head.

Fig. 1579 *Fulke Hesketh's Parl.* 89 Howe suddenly hath M. Heskens forgotten the strong clubbe of his Logike.

b. Used as the symbol of rude physical force: cf. d. and CLUB-LAW.

1606 *HIERON Wks.* I. 63 To resume their old argument 'from the clubs'. 1647 *Ballad, Penit. Traytor* xxvii. (*Tracts & Broadides*, King's Libr. Brit. Mus.), Thus Law and Equity, in awe were kept here, And Clubs were taught how to controule the Scepter.

† c. *Prentices and clubs*: the rallying cry of the London apprentices. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII.* 9 All the young men.. cryed prentises and clubbes. Then out at every doore came clubbes and weapons, and the aldermen fled. 1597 *SHAKS. i. Hen. VI.* i. iii. 84 He call for Clubs, if you will not away. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 64 Sfoot, clubs, clubbes, prentices, downe with em, Ah you rogues, strike a Citizen in's shop? 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* I.

† d. *Clubs are trump*: physical force is to rule the day or to decide the matter; a punning allusion to sense 8. Also *As sure as a club*.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iv. ix. 66 His prophesie fell out as sure as a club. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 27 Taking up a cudgel..sware solemnly that she would make clubs trump if hee brought any bastard brat within her doores. 1607 W. S. *Puritan in Malone Shaks. Supp.* II. 574 (N.) Ay, I knew, by their shuffling, clubs would be trumps. c. 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 55 He is his owne as sure as a clubbe.

† e. A heavy, clumsy fellow; a clown. *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 167 a. The fair flatte truthe that the vplandishe or homely and playn clubbes of the countree dooen vse. (1818 *Todd s. v. Club*, An old term for a booby. Grose under *Hertsfordshire clubs and clouted shoon*.)

2. A stick or bat used in various games of ball; esp. the stick with a crooked and thickened head, used in golf [= Du, *kolf* club, bat] and similar games; a hockey-stick.

c. 1450 *Noninade in Wr. Willeker* 728 (*Nonina Ludorini*) *Hec fila*, a balle; *Hoc pedum*, a clubbe [cf. 666 *Cambok*]. 1552 *HULOET*, Clubbe croked at the one end, *Pucius*, *Pucus*, *Vugustus*. a 1614 J. MELVILLE *Diary* 14 Taished to handle the bow for archerie, the club for golf. c. 1625 *MIS. Harl.* 639 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* ii. iii. 14 The prince [Henry] lifted up his golf-club to strike the ball. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autob.* 343 To bring golf clubs and balls. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. iii. 14 A club or bat. 1809 A. LANG in *Daily News* 30 Apr. 4/8 Golf clubs..are like crooked sticks, the ball being hit from the face of the crook.

† 3. A staff or baton used as an official and restrictive 'pass'. *Obs.*

1612 *BRANSLY Lud. Lil.* xxx. 300 The shrewdest boyes, who vse to waite for the club, and watch their times. a 1697 *AUREY in Thoms Anecd. & Traditions* (1839) 94 In my father's time they had a Clubbe (*justia*) at the schoole-doore; and when they desired leave *exundi foras* (two went together still) they carried the clubbe.

4. The butt-end of a gun.

1724 *Dr. For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 With the clubs of their muskets [they] made a..dreadful slaughter.

5. *transf.* Any club-shaped structure or organ; a knob; a bunch; a gradually thickened and rounded end.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Carr.* 286 Upon this Column is a little Club, called the Hammer of the Flower. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Big.* (1813) III. 122 The antennae are club-shaped; the club perfoliate. 1823 *MARRYAT P. Simple* 7, A nose which had a red club to it. 1879 F. CONDER *Tent Work* Pal. II. 54 Tall spires of asphodel and clubs of snapdragon.

6. A club-shaped knot or tail in which the hair was worn at the back; fashionable in the second half of the 18th c. Hence *club-pigtail*, *-wig*.

1725-26 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Loutin* ii. Wks. I. 240 Curl, club, and pig-tail, all sal go to pot. 1786 *MACKENZIE in Lounger* No. 89 r 8 Their commentaries on walking boots, riding slippers, clubs, buckles and buttons. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Pig-tails and 'knockers' superseded the ponderous 'clubs'. 1850 *JAMES Old Oak Chest* II. 103 What used formerly to be called a club, otherwise a very thick pigtail, hanging some four inches down his back. 1886 S. LONGFELLOW *Life Longf.* I. ii. 29 A..gentleman..wearing..the old-style dress..his hair tied behind in a club, with black ribbon.

7. *hort.* A disease in cabbages or turnips in which an excrescence forms at the base of the stem; club-root; cf. *CLUBBING* *vbl. sb.* 2.

1846 *BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 148 An insect which..insinuates itself into the roots of all the brassica tribe, and causes a disease, usually called the club.

II. In cards.

8. *pl.* The cards forming one of the four suits, distinguished by the conventional representation of a trefoil leaf in black; in *sing.* a club-card, a card of this suit.

[A translation of the Spanish name *basto*, or *It. bastone* (see *BASTO*, *BASTON*), the 'club' figured on Spanish cards. The current English figure is taken from the French, where the name is *trèfle*, trefoil.]

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 1298 The beste cote carde beside in the bunch, yea though it were the King of Clubbes. 1593 *MUNDAY Def. Contraries* 49 The inuenter of the Italian Cardes..put the Deniers or monyes, and the Bastons or clubs in combat together. 1600 *ROWLANDS Let. Humours* Blood Sat. iii. 58 The Knaue of Clubbes he any time can burne, And finde him in his boosome, for his turne. 1621 *COTGR., Treffle*, also, a Club at Cards. 1722-4 *POPE Rape Lock* iii. 79 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 228. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 285 Note, The suit of clubs upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoil, but positively clubs, or cudgels.

III. A combination, association.

[This group of senses is closely connected with the vb; but the evidence does not make certain what was the exact course of development. In particular, it does not appear whether a club in senses 13-15 was, in its origin, merely a knot or association of persons, or a 'clubbing' of the expenses of an entertainment, or of contributions towards it: see the verb senses 4-10, where the earliest example quoted (in 9) is connected with the joint defrayal of expenses. The order here followed is therefore merely provisional.]

† 9. Combination or union into one mass; aggregate, mass. *Obs.*

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* ii. 94 The difference of the Mercurial Cylinder may arise from the club and combination of all these causes joined together. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Publ. & Schol.* 139 This herd of restlessness is evenly dealt out amongst the sundry Clubs and Cantreds of bodies.

† 10. A combination of contributions to make up a total sum, e.g. to defray the expense of an entertainment. *Obs.*

1659-60 *PERVY Diary* 24 Feb. A very handsome supper at Mr. Hill's chambers, I suppose upon a club among them. 1658 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 596 Who's bound to vouch 'em for his own, Though got by Implicit Generation, And General Club of all the Nation. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 168 He offered to pay the Reckoning, which I would by no Means suffer; but all my Intreaties could not prevent his making it a Club, which I at last agreed to.

† b. The share of such joint expense contributed by, or due from an individual. *Obs.*

1660 *PERVY Diary* 1 July, Met with Purser Washington, with whom..I dined at the Bell Tavern in King Street, but the rogue had no more manners than to invite me, and to let me pay my club. 1665 *Ibid.* 30 Feb. We dined merry; but my club and the rest come to 7/6d., which was too much. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confed.* I. i, They say he pays his club with the best of 'em. 1707 *FARQUHAR Beaux Strat.* iv. ii, We must not pretend to our share of the discourse, because we can't pay our club o' th' reckoning. 1727 *SWIFT Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 609, I remember when it grieved your soul to see me pay a penny more than my club at an inn. 1792 *BURKE Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 299, I had..paid my club to the society which I was born in some way or other to serve.

† 11. A meeting or assembly at a tavern, etc., for social intercourse; a social meeting the expenses of which are jointly defrayed; later, a periodical social meeting of such an association as is described in 13 (to which the name club was soon transferred). *Obs.* (Johnson's explanation 'An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions', belongs here, unless 'assembly' was meant for 'association'.)

1648 *DAVENANT Long Vac. in Lond.*, Our mules are come: dissolve the club: The word, till term, is 'Rub! oh rub!' 1665 *PERVY Diary* 5 July, A house..where heretofore, in Cromwell's time, we young men used to keep our weekly clubs. 1675 R. L'ESTRANGE *Art Good Husb.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VIII. 63 A mechanic tradesman..in the evening, about six o'clock, he goes to his two penny club, and there stays for his two-pence till nine or ten..and usually, at parting, or breaking up of these clubs, they divide themselves according to their several inclinations..some go to a tavern, etc. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 9 p 1 Those little Nocturnal Assemblies, which are commonly known by the name of Clubs. 1722 *Dr. For. Plague* (1884 *Ridg.*) 92 This Tavern, where they held their Club. 1764 A. MURPHY *Apprentice, A Farce* 8 He went three times a week to a Spouting club. W.. What's a Spouting club? C. A meeting of Prentices and Clerks..intoxicated with Plays, and so they meet in Public-Houses to act Speeches. 1791 G. GAMBRADO *Acad. Horem.* ii. (1800) 72 Many bets are depending on it at our next Club. 1801 *MACMILLAN Poet. Wks.* (1844) 70 Jean, at first, took little heed o' Weekly clubs mang three or four.

† 12. A knot of men associated together; a set, a clique; early applied to a private association with a political object; a secret society. *Obs.*

1622 *DAVIDEN Medal Ded.*, What right has any man among you..to meet, as you daily do, in factious clubs, to vilify the government in your discourses? 1683 *EVELYN Diary* 28 June, They [the Rye House plotters] were discovered by the Lord Howard of Escrick and some false brethren of the club. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxviii. § 12 Nor is there one of ten thousand, who is stiff and insensible enough, to bear up under the constant Dislike, and Condemnation of his own Club. 1692 - *Edm.* § 94 p 4 The Dangers [should be] pointed out that attend him from the several Degrees, Tempers, Designs, and Clubs of Men. 1695 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 546 This day one Chapman of the Bridgefoot club was taken into custody for treasonable practices. *Ibid.* III. 550 One Chapman of the Southwark clubb-is-bailed on promise to discover the rest of the Jacobite clubb. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. iv. 205 A club of those projectors came to him with proposals. 1730 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) I. 3 He had been rallied the day before on being a member of the Holy Club.

13. An association or society of persons of like sympathies, of a common vocation, or otherwise mutually acceptable, meeting periodically (under certain regulations) at some house of entertainment, for social intercourse and cooperation.

As to 'clubs' in this sense, which were a great feature of English life in the 18th c., see the *Spectator* 1711 No. 9. Associations of this sort still exist under the name; but, speaking generally, the 17-18th c. 'club' has developed in two directions; that mainly connected with entertainment having become a permanent institution as described in sense 15, while the occasionally or periodically meeting club has usually primary objects apart from conviviality, as in 14. (The first quotation may belong to sense 12.)

1670 *COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) II. 526 Of two mathematical clubs here, one is a large one consisting of divers ingenious mechanics, gaugers, carpenters. c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru. Club*..a Society of Men agreeing to meet according to a Scheme of Ordeis under a slight Penalty to promote Trade and Friendship. 1711 *SWIFT Jernl. to Stella* 21 June, In my absence they had elected a Club and made me one..Our meetings are to be every Thursday: we are yet but twelve. 1714 *Journey thro' Eng.* (1722) I. 289 The Mug-House-Club in Long-Acie; where every Wednesday and Saturday, a mixture of Gentlemen, Lawyers, and Tradesmen, meet in a great Room..Here is nothing drank but Ale, and every Gentleman hath his separate Mug. 1797 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1764 Soon after..was founded that club which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of the Literary Club..They met at the Turk's Head, in Gerrard Street, Soho, one evening in every week, at seven. 1865 O. W. HOLMES in *Molloy's Lett.* II. 10 Oct., What a fine thing it would be to see you back at the Saturday Club again.

14. An association formed to combine the operations of persons interested in the promotion or prosecution of some object; the purpose is often indicated in the title, as *Alpine, Athletic, Chess, Cricket, Football, Literary, Natural History Field, Tennis, Yacht Club*, etc.; *Benefit, Clothing, Coal, Goose Club*, etc.

Many of these are solely devoted to the object for which they are organized; others combine therewith some of the convivial features of sense 13, or even the permanent organization of sense 15. Here belong the publishing clubs, as the Abbotsford, Bannatyne, Roxburgh, Spalding, etc., which differ from *societies* with similar objects chiefly in their limitation of membership to a fixed number.

1755 (*title*), The Game at Cricket, as settled by the Several Cricket Clubs. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 2 The solemn public seal of sanction they have received from two clubs of gentlemen in London, called the Constitutional Society, and the Revolution Society. 1822 *EXAM.* 11 May 207, The benefit club..forms something of a provision against adversity. 1859 [JOHN BALL] *Peaks, Passes & Gl.* 1st Ser. vii, Early in the year 1858, it was resolved to give scope for the extension of this mutual feeling amongst all who have explored high mountain regions, by the formation of the Alpine Club. 1887 *MISS BRADDON Like & Unlike* x, St. Austell had got the commoner into the Jockey Club. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Jan. 15/3 Her Majesty contributes £700 annually to the funds of the Royal Clothing Club at Windsor.

b. Short for *BENEFIT CLUB. colloq.* (Cf. *club-feast*, *-money* in 20.) To be on the Club: to receive relief from its funds.

15. An association of persons (admittance into which is usually guarded by ballot), formed mainly for social purposes, and having a building (or part of one) appropriated to the exclusive use of the members, and always open to them as a place of resort, or, in some cases, of temporary residence; the club may be political, literary, military, etc., according to the aims and occupations of its members, but its main feature is to provide a place of resort, social intercourse, and entertainment.

This is a natural development of the club of sense 13, which gradually grew till it monopolized the whole accommodation of the tavern or house at which it met, and the place became known as a 'club-house',—the club often bearing the name of the proprietor of the house. Later, in order to have the management of the house and their affairs in their own hands, some clubs started fully-equipped establishments of their own. The institution has developed into its most completely-organized form in London, where, especially in the vicinity of St. James's (colloquially called 'clubland'), are to be found the most perfect types of it.

1776 *WALPOLE Jernl. Reign Geo. III* (1850) II. 39 Being excluded from the fashionable club of young men at Almack's they formed a plan for a new club. They built a magnificent house in St. James's Street and furnished it gorgeously. 1823 *BYRON Let. Ld. Blessington* 5 Apr., In my time *Water's* was the Dandy Club. a 1827 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 275 The modern subscription houses which go by the name of clubs, such as the Athenaeum, the University, the Senior and Junior United Service,—are in no respect clubs, according to the ancient English understanding of the term except that every member must be balloted for, or admitted by the consent of the rest. 1862 *GROWER Reminisc.* 76 The Clubs of London in 1814—White's, Boodle's, Brooks', or Watters',—which with the Guards', Arthur's, and Graham's, were the only clubs at the West End. 1877 *TRAILLOR Prime Minister* ii, The club went on its way like other clubs, and men dined and smoked and played billiards and pretended to read.

b. The building or rooms occupied by such a society, a club-house.

a 1837 [see above], 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* i, Major Arthur Pendennis came over from his lodgings..to breakfast at a certain Club in Pall Mall. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 292 They sent for me at my club.

16. *transf.* The name of certain organizations on the continent, esp. those of a political character in France, which, at various times, took a prominent part in political affairs.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 217 When he [Henry VIII] resolved to rob the abbies, as the club of the Jacobins have robbed all the ecclesiasticks. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. v. (*Clubbism*). It... calls itself *Club*: calls itself in imitation... of those generous Price-Stanhope English, who sent over to congratulate, *French Revolution Club*... under the shorter popular title of *Jacobins' Club*, it shall become memorable to all times and lands. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1856) II. vii. 414 The first clubs which ever existed in Paris, were formed about 1782. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Nov., A club here... does not mean what it does in England; it is simply a debating society open to all the world, where the Frenchman can indulge his love of oratory and of wordy contest.

17. Applied to ancient associations.  
1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 36 These clubs were of long standing at Athens. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. of Rome* (1846) I. xvi. 334 The young patricians, organised in their clubs, supported each other in their outrages.

#### IV. attrib. and Comb.

18. attrib. Of or pertaining to a club or clubs.  
1837 T. GOODWIN *Aggravat. of Sin* (1643) 53 They would persuade them to it by a club argument, drawn from avoiding persecution. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assen.* Wks. 1842 VI. 51 The scheme of parochial and club governments takes up the state at the wrong end. 1859 SALA *Tu. round Clock* (1861) 226 He writes his letters on the club paper, pops them into club envelopes, seals them with the club seal, and despatches them... by the club messengers. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Ant. Royal* I. ii. 39 One of my club gossip.

19. General combs., as a. (in sense 1) *club-bearer*, *-fellow*, *-method*, *-stick*; *club-armed*, *-high*, *-like*, *-tailed* adjs.; *club-pigtail*, *-wig* (see 6); b. (in senses 13-17) *club-dinner*, *-hour*, *-monger*, *-night*, *-room*, *-time*, etc.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3/1 The *Club-Arm'd* Traveller. 1858 HULOT, *Clubbe* bearer, *clavator*. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes*, *Thesens* II. 206 Corynetes the club-bearer. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 114 note, A *club-dinner*, it appears, was an ordinary affair. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 649 The Palpicornes also possess antennae with a *club-like* termination. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* & Ferns 385 Swollen in a club-like manner. 1817 CORBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 72 Loyal *club-mongers* communicate their schemes to the government. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 129 The ventures of speculative *Club-mongers* are dying out. 1764 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* 19 It must be almost Nine. I'll away at once; this is *Club-night*. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. n. 814 No wine was to be drunk out of the *club-room*. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 47, I took up the *Morning Herald* from the club-table in the club-room of the county town of O—. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. v. The *Club-spirit* is universal. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 32 Rhetoric which sends mobs yelling to the tar-barrel or the *club-stick*. 1846 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors*, *Thurlow* V. clv. 489 When I myself first began the study of the law, the modern *club-system* was unknown. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* III. 286 Your *club-tailed* coach-horses. 1711 BUNCELL *Synch.* No. 77 ¶ A little before our *Club-time* last Night we were walking together.

20. Special combs. (in a few of which the vb. stem seems to be the source): *club* antenna, an antenna with a thickened or knobbed extremity; *club-drub* v., to beat; *club-ended* a., thickened or knobbed at the end; *club-farm*, a farm on co-operative principles; *club-feast*, (a) a feast at a club; (b) an annual gathering in connexion with a benefit-club; *club-grass*, (a) = *CLUB-RUSH*; (b) bookname for *Corynephorus*, a genus of rare grasses; *club-hand*, a rare deformity of the hand, similar in nature to club-foot (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *club-head*, a club-shaped or club-like head; so *club-headed* a., *club-headpiece*; *club-land*, see 15; *club-lome* (*loom*), a weapon or tool consisting of a club; *club-master*, *†* (a) one who uses physical force; (b) the manager of a club; *club-money*, (a) money contributed towards a 'club' (cf. 10); (b) subscription to a benefit club or provident society; *club-musket*, the use of a musket as a club; *club-root*, a disease of turnips, etc., anbury; *club-start*, *-tail*, dial. names of the stoat; *club-tie*, a tie that binds a club of hair (cf. 6); *club-tooth*, a tooth of a wheel which is thicker towards the outer end; *club-wood*, a name for Mufelon, or Knap-weed; *club-wheat*, a variety of wheat; *club-wood*, a name of CASUARINA. Also *CLUB-FIST*, *-FOOT*, *-HAUL*, *-MAN*, *-MOSS*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Club* antennæ... of butterfly. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 4/3 Brown creatures, each with six legs and a pair of club antennæ. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 183 In dealing with King Multitude, *Club-drub* the callous numsculls! 1885 DR. ARGYLE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 477 *Club-farms*, are as yet, purely experimental. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 73 *Club-rush*, *Aglet-headed* Rush, Common *Club-grass*. 1870 HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) III. 667 This explanation does not apply to the *Club-hands*. 1713 DENHAM *Phys. Theol.* vii. vi. (R.), the *Club-hands* state it hath quite a different body, with a *club-head*. *Ibid.* (J.), Small *club-headed* antennæ. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsch.* II. ii. Clap me at the head of the state, and Nymphs at the head of the army; he with his club-musket and I with my *club-headpiece*, we'd soon put an end to your business. 1885 *Whitaker's Almanack* 129 The rapid conversation now to be heard in *Club-land* generally. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 6/1 Clubland proper is still and remain pretty much what it was in the days of Major Pen-dennis. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 203 The gyant with his *clube* Wolde hafe strekyne Percevalle sone. 1661 GAUDEN to *K. Chas.* II. 4 The many and long tragedies suffered from

those *club masters* and *tub-ministers*. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 114 note, The person who managed the arrangements of the feast collected the *club-money*. 1888 19th *Cent. Mar.* 460 What about club money? I know you belong to a provident society. 1877 LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 30 To fall in at *Club Musket*. 1890 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 34/4 Our men pursued them so close, that they came to *Club-Musquet* with it. 1698 [see *Club-headpiece*]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 11 Unfounded popular prejudices about *club-root*, anbury, blight, honey-dew, etc. 1848 *Proc. Berru. Nat. Club* II. No. vi. 326 The disease called *fingers-and-toes*, anbury, or *club-root*. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Club-start*, a species of pole-cat. 1877 *N.-W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* *Club-lail*, a stoat. 1875 MCOSK *Scott. Philos.* vii. 62 Cocked hats perched on powdered hair or wig with dangling *clubtie* or pigtail. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 62 [The] *Club Tooth*... [is] the form of tooth mostly used for lever escape wheels of foreign watches. a 1500 *Gloss. in Archæol.* xxx. 405 *Clubbe-weed*, Matfelon. 1888 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc. Apr.* 57 The prices of No. 2 *Club* wheat at Calcutta. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 18 Their weapons were all made of the *club-wood*, or casuarina.

**Club** (klubb), v. [f. CLUB sb. (in branch 1). The order of the senses from 3 onward is not satisfactorily traced: after the formation of the sb. in branch III, the vb. and sb. appear to have reacted upon each other so as to produce a network of uses, the mutual relations of which cannot be shown in any lineal order.]

1. *trans.* To beat with a club or as with a club; to knock down or kill with a club.

1593 [see CLUBBING vbl. sb.]. 1641 BURROUGHS *Moses his Choice* 148 In the Original it is, I beate my body black and blew, I club it downe. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Sat. ix. 170 He'll... clubb my brains out. 1699 *Sir T. Morgan's Progr. France & Flanders* in *Somers Tracts* (1751) III. 158 The strongest Soldiers and Officers clubbing them down. 1724 *De For Mem Cavalier* (1840) 205 They fell to battering us with the stocks of their muskets, we despised this way of clubbing us. 1753 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* 280 People forceably turned them out of Possession of their Lands: this they call clubbing them out. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* (ed. 2) iv. 37 Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds and clubbed him to the earth. 1877 *Spectator* 4 June 160/1 The rioters clubbed the horses on the face.

2. To club a musket: to use the butt-end of it as a club. (Cf. *Club-musket* in CLUB sb. 20.)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 358 Re seize the musket bare, Club the broad breach, and headlong whirl to war. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. (1878) 36 Muskets were clubbed or bayonets fixed. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 440 The Royalist foot, after a single discharge, clubbed their muskets and fell on the centre under Fairfax.

3. To gather or form into a club-like mass; *spec.* to dress the hair into a club (cf. CLUB sb. 6).

1625 [see CLUBBED 4]. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1798 The females... tie a lock of it on the crown, while a few, after our custom, club it behind. 1779 FORSTER *Voy. N. Guinea* 20 They... wore their hair clubbed, atop, Chinese fashion. 1805 CARLYLE *Frædh.* Ct. X. xxi. iv. 28 He wears his hair *clubbed*, and dressed with a high toupee.

4. To collect, gather together, or combine into one mass or body, to mass.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Cont.* n. Inroad, Fain to club quotations with Men whose learning and belief lies in marginal stuffings. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 137 The unholy church, which clubbeth certain into a religious world, and treateth the rest as if they were under the sentence of excommunication. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 5/4 Clubbing together the contingents of these six counties. 1884 PAVN *Thicker than Water* xvi. 125 London which is equal to half a dozen great towns clubbed together.

5. *intr.* To form themselves into a club or mass.

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* *Rich. II.* xli. The high renowne Of City's valours Clubb'd into his Den. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Slew.* 87 Two such worlds must club together and become one. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 97 They could sensibly perceive them [i.e. the oblong particles] to gather together, and club to make greater bodies. 1862 *JOHNS Brit. Birds* 350 At this season the old Black Cocks club together.

b. Of shot fired from a gun: To keep together in a mass or cluster instead of scattering. (Said also of the gun.)

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 420 Clubbing or balling is supposed by many to occur only with cartridges... all guns are liable to club or cluster (which... is similar to firing several bullets or slugs).

6. *trans.* To conjoin, combine, or put together into a common stock, or to a common end.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 96 They saw the fish-finders corroborated in one lump, clubbing all their nets and strength to boot. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 1 Some of the most learned and experienced besiegers, meeting and clubbing their inventions together. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 87 How they should club their particular Informations into a common Idea, is inconceivable. 1700 W. KING *Transactor* 34 We club Notions, laying them out in a kind of Joint-Stock. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 292 They clubbed their small means together.

7. *intr.* To combine together (or with others) in joint action; to combine as partners or as members of a CLUB (sense 12).

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 60 Convinced of her impotency to club with him in the Act of procreation. 1652 BROMP *Joviall Crew* Ded., Fortune and Nature scarce ever club'd so well. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 1. 44 Those two that club'd with Mahomet in making the Alchoran. 1704 W. KING *Muldy of Mountain*, Oh I may thy codlins ever swim in Cream! Thy White-wine, Sugar, Milk, together club, To make that gentle viand Syllabub. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 (Subtle

Rebekkah) that club'd with her beloved Son Jacob, to Cheat... his own Father and Brother. 1767 FRANKLIN *Let.* (1833) 104 Perhaps as in some other cases, different causes may club in producing the effect. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 914 They were endeavouring, by clubbing and caballing, to make themselves perpetual petty despots.

8. To combine in making up a sum (as the cost or expense of an entertainment, etc.) by a number of individual contributions; to go shares in the cost of anything. *Const. with others, for an object.*

1655 R. YOUNG *Agst. Drunkards* 18 Who constantly clubs it, first for his mornings draught, secondly at Exchange time, thirdly at night when shops are shut in. 1662 *Pepys Diary* 24 Nov., How he did endeavour to find out a ninepence to club with for the coach. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 99 As I have club'd with you for Supper, so I pray let me club a little with you in Discourse. 1709 *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 3 We resolved to club for a Coach. a 1734 *North Lanes* II. 175 These Six-clerks clubbed and made a present to his lordship of £1000. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 20 Timorous cits on their pilgrimage Would 'club' for a 'Guard' to ride the stage.

b. To club together.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87 Several of us clubbed together and bought a large piece of twilled cotton. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* v. 75 Other cities... clubbed together to support a professor in common. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 714/1 We... clubbed together to purchase an American clock.

9. *trans.* To contribute (as one's share) towards a common stock. Also *absol.*

1632 SHERWOOD, To clubbe, mettre on despendre à l'egal d'un autre. 1650 LASSUS *Voy. Italy* I. Pref., Though young men be not able to... clubb wit equally with these men. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 341 Indeed every part of the Body seems to club and contribute to the seed. 1708 MONTPEUX *Kabatais* iv. xx. (1737) 87 Let every Man club his Penny towards it. 1743 BLAIR *Grave*, And yet ne'er younker on the green laughs louder, Or clubs a smuttier tale. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiii, This scheme towards the execution of which my companion clubbed her wardrobe. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 1 Admin.* (1837) II. 173 At the public-house he would club his mite with others for a tune.

10. To make up, put together (a sum) by joint contributions.

a 1764 LLOYD *Poems, Author's Apol.*, How Virgil, Horace, Ovid join, And club together half a line. 1847 L. HUNT *Man, Women, & B. I.* ix. 143 They... clubbed up a comfortable maintenance for the prebendary's widow. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 257 Twenty-eight of these weavers... agreed to club together a small sum in order to purchase some tea and sugar from the wholesale shop.

b. To defray by a proportional charge upon each individual liable; as 'to club the expense'.

11. *Mil. (trans.)* To throw (a body of soldiers) into a confused and disorganized mass. Also as a fig. expression to club the battalion: see *quots.*

1806 WINDHAM *Speeches* *Parl.* 3 Apr. (1812) II. 334 There is an expression known in the army, applicable to what happens sometimes under an unlucky field-officer, and is called 'clubbing the battalion'. *Ibid.* 335 The Honourable Gentlemen... have completely 'clubbed the battalion'. 1847 THACKERAY *Burlesques*, *Phil. Fogarty* II. In one instant thirty thousand men were in inextricable confusion. 'Clubbed, by Jabbers!' roared out Lanty Clancy. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 116 The force, though clubbed and broken into clusters of men.

12. *Naut.* To drift down a current with an anchor out.

1850 in *WEALE Duct. Terms.*; and *mod. Dicts.*

**Clubbable, clubable** (klubb'abl), a. [f. CLUB sb. + ABLE.] Having such qualities as fit a man to be a member of a club; sociable.

1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 4 Dec. note, Boswell (said he) is a very clubbable man. [Johnson is said to have used *clubbable* sometime earlier: cf. notes to *edd.* of Boswell an. 1764.] 1863 GALTON in *Kender* 26 Dec. 767 Two species of animals, do not consider one another companionable, or clubable, unless their behaviour and their persons are reciprocally agreeable. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 75 The public opinion of the University... had come to regard a college as a club, into which you should get only clubbable men.

Hence **Clubbability**, (*collog.*)

1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., At that stage of clubbability the Parisian has not... yet arrived. 1886 *World* 24 Feb. 13 The jollier view of clubbability, its rights and its privileges.

**Club-ball**. A term applied by Strutt and subsequent writers to games in which a ball is struck by a club or bat, esp. to the earlier types of these. (No such name appears in actual use.)

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. § 18 (*title*) Club-ball. *Ibid.* The following engravings represent two specimens of club-ball. 1850 'Bar' *Cricketer's Manual* 25 Club-ball was, doubtlessly, practised by the Saxons.

**Clubbatiér**, *nonce-wd.* [f. CLUB after *mus-keteer*, etc.] A man armed with a cudgel.

1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamblers* 32 He meets a company of clubbatiérs, who lay in ambush to wait his being on foot.

**Clubbed** (klubb'd), ppl. a. [f. CLUB + -ED.]

I. From the sb.

1. Shaped like a club, thickened at or toward the end, knobbed; clavate, claviform.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 10 She brynghet me forth the grete clobbed [i.e. clubbed, clobbed] staves. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Clubbyd staffe, Justis. 1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1512 Hercules... with his stubborne clubbyd mase. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 219 Their antennæ are clubbed. 1850 'Bar' *Cricketer's Manual* 24 Two sets of players are arranged with bent or clubbed sticks.



b. as a defect or distortion of the foot or fingers; also (*obs.*) of a person: Club-footed, etc.

*a 1599 in Gardner Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII.* A clubbed foot. *a 1595 MONTGOMERIE Misc. P. xiii.* 30 Love makes a coward kene; Love makes the clubbit clene. *1806-7 J. BERRISFORD MISERIES HUM. Life xvi.* (1826) 90 Your fingers so clubbed at the ends. *1881 Syd. Soc. Lex.* Clubbed fingers, a term applied to the thin fingers with thickened ends, which are often seen in phthisical persons.

2. Lumpy, massively built, thick-set.

*1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3143/4* Stolen . . one black clubbed Gelding. *1702 Ibid. No. 3850/4* Stolen or strayed . . a clubbed bob-tail'd black Mare . . a little low Back'd.

† 3. Clumsy, rude. Cf. CLUBBISH, *CLUBBISH*. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 84 Clubby, or boystows, rudis. *1548 FORREST Pleas. Poesy* 88 That wone clubbed Cobbe should not so encroche an hundred mennys luynges.

II. From the verb.

4. Formed into a club or knot; clenched.

*1625 PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. iii. § 6 The Pongoes . . so beate them with their clubbed fists. *1885 Leisure Hour* Jan. 34/1 The cultivation of 'clubbed pignals'.

5. Turned into or used as a club.

*1724 De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 179 Coming close up to the teeth of one another with the clubbed musket. *1888 HENRY CORNET of Horse* x. 102 Bayonets and clubbed muskets were the weapons on both sides.

6. Combined in a mass; thrown into a confused and disorganized mass, as a clubbed battalion.

*1823 LAM. Elia* i. ix. (1860) 70 The waves of the blown Baltic with their clubbed sounds. *1876 World* V. No. 105. 11 Does not marshal his incidents very adroitly, they assume sometimes something of a 'clubbed' formation.

**Clubber** (klwbər). [*CLUB* v. or *sb.* + *-ER*.]

1. One who clubs or combines for any object; one who belongs to a club; a member of a club.

*1633 MASSINGER New Way* i. i. Whores and canters, Clubbers by night. *a 1700 Sc. Poet.* (1858) 102 Rejoice old clubbers, Rosse and Skelmorlie, Dalrymple's faction now hath lost an eye. *1793 D'URVEY Pills* III. 304 The Punch Clubbers strait will be sitting. *1834 Genl. Mag. CIV.* i. 107 Indeed . . 'He was an excellent clubber'.

2. One who wields a club, a clubman.

*1887 Voice* (N. York) 18 Aug. [His] reputation as a clubber and as an efficient riot-queller is much more than local.

**Clubbery**, *nonce-wd.* [see *-ERY* and cf. *rookery*, etc.] Clubs and club affairs collectively.

*1835 New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 11 The following circumstance . . cannot be passed over in the history of clubbery.

**Clubbing** (klwbɪŋ), *vb.*, *sb.* [*CLUB* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *CLUB*.

1. Beating with clubs. Also *attrib.*

*1593 Tull-Truth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 30 Knauish lelosy should be requited with clubbing injury. *1753 [see CLUB v. 1].*

2. *Hor.* A disease in cabbages, etc.

*1836 Penny Cyc.* VI. 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease . . the bottom of the stem enlarges, and the plant becomes sickly. This disease is called clubbing. *1882 A. CAREY Princ. Agric.* xix. 105 Clubbing is . . caused by the larva of an insect.

3. Combining in clubs or parties; social or political association. Also *attrib.*

*c 1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 72 The Turk . . hath also a drink called Cauphe . . it may be called their clubbing drink between meals. *1668 USSHER Ann.* 279 He . . instituted certain set feasts and clubbings. *1660 Pepys Diary* 26 July. We went to Wood's at the Bell Mall, our old house for clubbing. *1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 382 All this civick swearing, clubbing, and feasting. *1880 Echo* 24 Dec. 1/6 Morning assemblies of the academical youth for drinking and clubbing have now become the fashion.

4. Of shot: The forming of clusters or balls: see *CLUB* v. 5 b.

5. The joining of two or more periodicals in one subscription; hence *clubbing list*, *price*. *U. S.*

*1880 Boston Trul. Cham., Clubbing List & Circular.* The clubbing price of any American or foreign periodical not on the list will be furnished on application.

**Clubbish** (klwbɪʃ), *a.* [*CLUB* *sb.* + *-ISH*.]

1. Resembling, or suggesting, a club; clumsy.

*1515 BARCLAY Eglogues* III. (1570) B v1/4 His clubbishe feete. *1565-84 COOPER Theatrus s. v. Cala.* A big clubbishe staffe. *1845-79 JAMISON, Clubbish*, clumsy, heavy.

2. Clownish, boorish, rough, rude. *Obs. exc. dial.*

*1530 PALSGR. 207/2* Clobbishe boystous onweldy, *lenrt.* *1563 B. GOODE Egloges* (Arb.) 69 Clubbush hands of crabbed Clowns. *1580 NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 143 A mean man, and of a clubbush nature. *1582 W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* Clubbush, incognis, rudis. *1880 W. CORNW. Gloss.* Clubbish, rough and brutal.

3. Disposed or addicted to clubs.

*1848 Tail's Mag.* XV. 328 They were quiet stay-at-home men . . none of them clubbish. *1868 MISS BRADDON Lady's Life* xxvi. 293 Wilnot—that young clubbish man.

Hence † **Clubbishly** *adv.*, rudely, clownishly.

*1548 HALL Chron.* (1809) 699 One Ihon Skudder answered hym clubbishly.

**Clubbism** (klwbɪzɪm). [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ISM*.]

The club system. (First used in reference to the political clubs of the French Revolution.)

*1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. iii. ii. To passionate Constitutionalism . . Clubbism will naturally grow to seem the root of all evil. Nevertheless Clubbism is not death, but rather new organisation and life out of death. *1859 SALA Two round Clock* (1861) 227 An incipient agitation for lady clubbism.

**Clubbist** (klwbɪst). [see *-IST*: cf. *Fr. clubiste*.]

1. A member or supporter of the political clubs of the French Revolution, or of their principles;

*transf.* to English politics as a term of abuse.

*1793 NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 321 Commander in Chief . . and Captain Pasquier, both men of sound principles. Officers and men Clubbists. *1795 BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 64 The difference between the Clubbists and the old adherents to the Monarchy of this Country is hardly worth a scuffle. *1828 Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 504 The factious journalists, abetted by Whig clubbists. *1870 Daily News* 7 Oct., The Debats of to-day thus protests against the clubbists.

2. A member of a club.

*1848 THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxxix. Among the youthful Clubbists is the Lady-killing Snob. *1884 Times* 16 Sept. 12/1 He invites all Alpine clubbists who pass that way.

**Clubbock**, *sc.* A sea-fish; the spotted Blenny.

*1792 Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 537 (Jam.) Spotted blenny, or clubbock, *Gadus Genuinus*. *1805 FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 To be found in the harbour, clubbocks or codlocks.

**Clu'bby**, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f.* *CLUB* *sb.* + *-Y* 1.] Per-  
vaded by the characteristics of the club.

*1859 SALA Two round Clock* 226 In the present generation, has been created a type peculiar thereto—the club-man. He is all of the club, clubby.

**Clubdom**, [see *-DOM*.] The domain or 'world' of (London) clubs; clubs collectively.

*1884 Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/3 The event is one of unusual interest, not only to . . the four thousand odd members, but to clubdom everywhere.

† **Club-fist**, *Obs.* A large clenched fist that can deal a heavy blow; hence, a rough, brutal fellow.

*1575 Mirr. Mag.* 1st Pt. *Sabrina*, The rascall rude, the roogeth the clubbist gript My little arme. *1582 R. HARVEY Pl. Pers.* (1590) A. ii. They have plaguy Clubbists, the one with his Counter-Cuffe, the other with his Country Cuffe, would quickly make a blew Martin.

So **Club-fisted** *a.*, having a club-fist or a club-hand; close-fisted.

*1626 Pasquil & Kath.* 1 199 Heeres master Mamon now. A Club-fisted Ysurer. *c 1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 219 As Logic is clubfisted and crabbed, so she is terrible at first sight. *1656 DUGARD Gate Lat. Unl.* § 292 Hee that is club-fisted hath his hand contracted.

**Club-foot**.

1. A deformed or distorted foot. A name for various distortions, generally congenital, which give the foot a more or less stunted, lumpy appearance.

*1538 LELAND Itin.* IV. 124 Hales with the clubbe Foot hath gotten an Interest in this Colledge. *1611 Cotter, Pied-bot*, a club-foot, or stub-foot. *1800 Mel. Trul.* IV. 493 Those distortions of the feet, which are commonly called Club-feet. *1839 Todd Cyc. Anat. s. v. Foot*, There are three principal forms of distortion to which the foot is congenitally subject: 1. When the foot is turned inwards, which has been termed *varus*. 2. When it is turned outwards, called *valgus*. 3. When the foot is permanently extended, and the patient can only put the toes to the ground, termed *pes equinus*. Almost all the varieties of club-foot may be referred to one of these species. *1883 JEFFERSON Real Ld. Byron* III. The lameness of such an ordinary club-foot as disfigured Sir Walter Scott.

2. A foot of a lumpy, club-like appearance.

*1683 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Also Stolen a brown Gelding, having one Club-Foot behind. *1712 W. ROGERS Voy.* 262 These Creatures [land turtles] have Club Feet as big as one's fist, shaped much like those of an Elephant. *1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 75 It is a club-foot, and looks too blunt for the limb.

3. *attrib.* = next.

*1583 T. WATSON Poems* (Arb.) 103 He gybes the Clubfoote Smith, Who threatens him. *a 1661 HOLYDAY Juvenal* Sat. x. 191 Nero did not take A noble club-foot-stripling. *1691 Wood Ath. Ox.* I. 139 Commonly called Club-foot Hales.

**Club-footed** (klwb'fʊtəd), *a.* Having a club-foot. Also *fig.* Hence **Clubfootedness**.

*1591 PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Patiturto* clubfooted, *Loripes*. *1809 W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1861) 218 Vulcan halted as a club-footed blacksmith. *1842 MIALI in Newcom.* II. 425 A hiring press . . dresses up with wit naked and club-footed sophisms.

† **Club-halfpenny**, *Obs. rare-1*. Known only in the following passage: perhaps a *fig.* use of the name of some game, or trial of strength or skill.

*c 1550 LATIMER To a certayne Gentleman in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1754 Perchance you will convent mee before some Judge, and call mee into some court. Deus bene vertat. Fiat iustitia in iudicio. And then and there, doe best have best, for club halfe penny.

[The only senses of *CLUB* *sb.* known to go back to 1550 are 1, 2, and 3, with all of which the notion of play is compatible. The senses of combination, association, contribution, etc. are all later, as is the verb itself, so that no notion of clubbing halfpennies appears tenable.]

**Club-haul** (klwb'hɔl), *v. Naut.* To tack a ship by letting the lee-anchor down as soon as the wind is out of the sails, by which her head is brought to wind; when she then pays off, the cable is cut, and the sails trimmed to the other tack: this is only resorted to in very perilous positions, when no other manœuvre is possible. Hence **Club-hauling** *vb.*, *sb.*

*1794 Rigging & Seamanship* II. 325 Clubhauling is practised when it is expected that a ship will refuse stays upon a lee shore. *1833 MARRIAT P. Simple* xv. I am going to club-haul the ship, for there is no room to wear. *1868 Daily Tel.* 17 Dec. 'Club-hauling' upon a lee-shore is as much a last resort in navigation, as the most desperate operation in surgery.

**Clubhood**, *nonce-wd.* [see *-HOOD*.] Condition of living at a club.

*1882 H. MERRIVALE Fancit of B. II.* i. vix. 41 To enable him to live . . the blameless life of self-sufficing clubhood.

**Club-house**. The house occupied by a club. *a 1845 Hoon Clubs* iii. On what they say, and what they do, They close the Club-House gates. *1880 BEACONSFIELD Endym.* i. A gentleman . . emerged from a club-house at the top of St. James' Street.

† **Clubhutchchen**, *Obs. rare-1*. [see *CLUB* *sb.*: the rest may be a proper name *Hutchchen*.] A peasant, a clown.

*1584 R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* xiv. viii. 370 Great men delight much in such plaine clubhutchchens.

**Clu'bical**, *a. nonce-wd.* Given to clubs.

*1800 G. CHALMERS Life Ramsay Wks.* (1877) I. Introd. 13 To court the society of clubs in a clubical period.

**Club-law**.

1. The use of the club to enforce obedience; physical force as contrasted with argument; law or rule of the physically stronger.

*[1597-8 in Macray Parnassus Pref. 6 He had already been satirized in Club-Law, a play acted at Clare Hall in 1597-8.]*

*1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 7 (1619) 146 The castle is not wonne by fists or club-law. *1675 J. SMITH Chr. Rellig. Appeal* ii. 15 The Herculean Argument of Club-Law [*It may because we can*]. *1741 WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 247 The first bringing in of Club-Law into Religion. *1829 C. WELCH West. Polity* 9 *Argumenta ad baculum*, vulgarly termed club-law. *1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 114 Club-law, he argued with the minister, may make hypocrites, it can never make converts.

2. The body of rules by which a club is regulated.

3. *Cards*. A rule sometimes adopted in the game of Loo: see *quod*.

*1863 G. F. PARDON Hoyle's Games Mod.* 157 Sometimes the rule of club-law is introduced [at three card loo], when all must play when a club happens to be turned up [for trumps]. *1875 CAVENTISH Round Games* 4.

**Club-lawyer**, one who applies physical force.

*a 1670 HACKETT Abh. Williams* ii. (1692) 191 These club-lawyers filled the whole land with blood and burning.

**Clubless**, *a.* [*-LESS*.] Without a club; having, or belonging to, no club.

*1872 M. COLLINS Two Plunges for Pearl* III. vi. 137 It is a clubless, paradeless . . city. *1878 Daily News* 11 Sept. 4/7 In 1850 the houseless and clubless person who wanted a dinner in London.

**Club-man** (klwb'mæn). [*f.* *CLUB* *sb.* + *MAN*.]

1. A man armed with a club, for fighting or enforcement of order.

*1597 Pilgr. Parnass.* 1. 138 One Carterus a lustie club-man . . that defended him. *1676 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1152/2 Stockholm Octob. 30. the King . . found it [his Army] to consist in 22000 Men, besides 8000 Boors or Club men. *1868 MILMAN St. Paul's* vii. 167 Two nobles were given by the Archdeacon of London to the club-men (city-police), to keep off the pressure of the mob. *1872 MATHER Travancore* 254 Six years ago I employed clubmen to guard my paddy.

2. *Eng. Hist.* Bodies of untrained and half-armed countrymen, with bludgeons, and the like, during the Civil War of the 17th c.

These appeared first in Yorkshire (*c 1642-3*) on the side of the Parliament: somewhat later (*c 1645*) in the south and west, ostensibly as neutrals, seeking only to protect their property from plunder. See *CLARENDON*, bk. 12.

*1643 Mercurius Aulicus* 4 Apr. He found they [Fairfax's troops, from Seacroft Moor 30th Mar.] were gone back with nine colours and two troopes of horse, besides their club-men (whereof we have such notable romances in the London newes-books). *1645 in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* i. 52 Two captains of the Club-men (as they were called) being a great number of the inhabitants of several parts of Wiltshire, and some counties adjacent, who gathered themselves together, alledging they did but stand on their own defence, to prevent Plundering; and that they would in that posture remain Neuters until the King and his Parliament should agree. *1645 PRINCE CHAS.* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1843) 557/1 Seasonably to discountenance, and punish those assemblies of club-men; which would otherwise, in time, prove as dangerous to him, as any other strength of the rebels. *1647 MAY Hist. Parl.* III. iv. 63, 1000 Musketeers, with 2000 Club-men, under the command of Sir William Fairfax [in 1643].

3. A member of a club.

*1825 THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* (1866) 105 Addison was one of the most resolute club-men of his day. *1859 LANG Wand. India* 22, I find a party of five at the hotel; all club men, and intimate friends of mine.

**Club-moss** (klwb'mɒs). [*A transl.* of 16th c. Lat. *Muscus clavatus*.]

A name properly applied to *Lycopodium clavatum* from the club-like shape of its upright fertile spikes of spore-cases; thence extended to the other species of the genus, and sometimes to all the *Lycopodiaceæ*, plants of creeping or erect habit intermediate in many respects between ferns and mosses.

*1597 GERARDE Herbal* 1374 *Muscus clavatus*, sive *Lycopodium*, Club Mosse, or Woolfe claw Mosse. in lowe Dutch *Wolfs clawen*, whereupon we first named it *Lycopodium* and *Pes Lupi*, in English Woolfes foote or Woolfes clawe, and likewise Club Mosse. *1636 T. JOHNSON Gerarde's Herbal* 1563 This [*L. alpinum*] is no other than a kinde of *Muscus clavatus* or Club-Mosse. but Bauhine . . nameth it *Muscus clavatus foliis Cypressi*, and Turner not vnfitly in English, Heath Cypresse. *1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* II. 136 All around, the lycopodium, or club-moss, is found in great plenty. *1855 KINGSLEY Glaucus* (1878) 15 The stag-horn clubmoss ceases to straggle across the turf, and the tufted alpine clubmoss takes its place. *1873 DAWSON Earth & Man* iv. 76 *Lycopods* or club-mosses.

**Clubocracy**, *nonce-wd.* [after *aristocracy*.]

The class who are members of clubs (sense 15).

*1882 Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/7 The clubocracy congregate around St. James's-Square.

† **Club-riser.** *Eng. Hist.* = CLUBMAN 2.  
1645 In Carlyle *Cromwell* Let. xxx. 4 Aug., Great danger from the Club-risers, who would not suffer either contribution or victuals to be carried to the Parliament's garrisons.

**Club-rush.** A general name for the plants of the genus *Scirpus* (N. O. *Cyperaceae*). b. Sometimes applied to the Reed-mace *Typha*.

1777 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 145 Bearing at the top a little club, as in the other club-rushes. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 77 Pointed or 3-square Club-rush. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 153 Club-rush or Bulrush. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* 218 There are the club or bullrushes.

**Club-shaped** (klv'bzpt), a. Having the shape of a club; thickening towards one extremity which is blunt and rounded; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* = CLAVATE.

1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 200 Stem light grey, reticulated, club-shaped. 1823 *Bingley Anim. Mag.* III. 122 The antennae are club-shaped. 1874 *Woon Nat. Hist.* 485 In the true Tortoises the feet are club-shaped. 1882 *Vines Sachs Bot.* 325 The club-shaped asci of Lichens.

**Clubster** (klv'bstz), [f. CLUB sb. + -ster; cf. *tapster*, etc.] 1. One who uses a club for striking. 1797 *Philip Quarll* 34 With their Clubsters in the Front. 2. A frequenter of clubs; = CLUBMAN 3.

1734 *North Lives I.* 155 He was no clubster, listed among good fellows. *Ibid. Exam.* (1740). 572 The House was double balconied in the Front . . . for the Clubsters to issue forth in fresco with hats and Perukes.

3. A local name of the stoat. Cf. *club-start*, -tail. 1788 *Marshall E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, Clubster, a stoat. 1876 *Robinson Whithy Gloss.*, Clubster, a weasel of the larger kind with a thicker head.

**Clucche, cluche**, obs. ff. of CLUTCH v.  
**Cluck** (klvk), sb. [Goes with CLUCK v., the imitative sound being used as both vb. and sb.]

1. *interj.* An imitation of the abrupt hollow guttural sound made by a hen desiring to sit, or calling her brood together, or of a similar sound. 1829 *Southey Pilgr. Compostella II.* Cluck! cluck! cried the Hen right merrily then. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 115 The clock . . . went cluck. 'There,' said his father, 'it gives the warning; it is on the stroke of two.'

2. As a name for this sound. 1793 *Dampier Voy. III.* ii. 75 They make a Noise or Cluck like our Brood-Hens when they have Chickens. 1863 *Johns Fenne Walks* 35 A Blackbird . . . uttered a few low clucks, and . . . flew off. 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* i. 3 The domestic fowl has . . . a cluck of maternal anticipation or care.

fig. 1817 *Coleridge Parl. Oscillators IV.* Now cluttering to the treasury cluck, like chicken.

3. Any similar sound; e. g. that made by a clock in 'warning'. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 54 [The clock] gives a cluck, as much as to say, 'There's music for you. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xvii. 209 The cluck of their oars was the only sound of any distinctness.

b. The click in South African languages. 4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1772 Mrs. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st L. Malmesbury I.* 256 A blind fiddler, who spoke in a thorough cluck voice.

**Cluck** (klvk), v. [A parallel form to CLOCK v.<sup>2</sup> which is found in OE. (*cloccian*), while *cluck* is of much later appearance, and has not all the senses. The *u* forms prevail in other Teutonic langs., MHG. *klucken*, *glucken*, Ger. *glucken*, Da. *klukke*, Sw. *klucka*, dial. *klucka*. Of imitative origin: see CLOCK v.<sup>2</sup>]

1. *intr.* Of fowls: To make the sound described under CLUCK sb.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Glosser*, to clucke, or clocke, as a Henne. 1687 [see CLUCKING]. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Poultry*, All Hens, after they have done laying, will cluck, and for some time keep to their Nests, which is a Sign they would sit. 1791 *Boswell Johnson an.* 1764 Making his tongue play backwards from the roof of his mouth, as if clucking like a hen. 1829 *Southey Pilgr. Compostella II.* The Hen she cluck'd in sympathy, And the Cock he crow'd aloud.

† 2. *trans.* To call (chickens) by this sound. Obs. 1848 *Caxton Reynard v. (Arb.)* 10, I [Chaunteclere] . . . wente to my chyldren and clucked hem to gydre. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Upon a Miser* 46 The Fowl whom he had cluck'd [1659 cluckt] under his wing.

† b. *fig.* To call as a hen does her chickens. 1613 *Nashe Christ's T.* 50 With sweet songs I have allur'd, cluckt [ed. 1593 cluckt], and wooed her to com. vnder my wings. 1658 *Manton Exp. Jude Wks.* 1871 V. 58 The turtle that chirpeth upon the church's hedges, that he may cluck sinners to himself. 1697 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answer Diss.* 47 'Tis the Main Drift of his Discourse, to Cluck the Dis-senters over to him, and Gather them under his Wing.

3. *intr.* To make a similar sound; to make the click or cluck of the Hottentots.

Hence **Cluck-** vb. stem in combination, as † *cluck-hen*, see quot. and cf. *clock-hen*.

1598 *FLORIO, Chiccia*, a clucking or sitting hen, a brood hen or a clucke hen.

**Clucking** (klv'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CLUCK v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CLUCK.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Glossement*, a clucking. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Berenger's Com. Hist.* 1. 39 The terrible clucking of the Toads. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict. s.v. Poultry*, You must reject all those Hens, notwithstanding their Clucking. 1865 *FARRAR Language* 44 The Fugians, whose language is an inarticulate clucking. 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* xii. 286 The Australians often evince astonishment by a clucking noise. 1882 *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 Grouse . . . will shortly begin pairing. We have heard the 'cluck-clucking' of the cocks already.

**Clucking** (klv'kin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That clucks; Clucking-hen, a. a hen that clucks, hence a brooding or sitting hen, a CLOOKEER.

1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 223 They are heard in croaking, clucking converse. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Wood-notes Wks.* (Bohn) I. 429 Clucking hens, and prating fowls. 1871 *CLAY in Mrs. C's Lett.* I. 122 A clucking hen . . . sitting safe in its hand-basket.

b. A West Indian Rail (*Aramus scolopaceus*). 1847 *Gosse Birds Jamaica* 355 The Clucking Hen derives its provincial name from its ordinary voice. 1860 — *Romance Nat. Hist.* 18 The harsh screams of the clucking-hen came up from a gloomy gorge.

**Clud, clude**, obs. or dial. ff. CLOUD.

**Cludder** (klv'dz), *sb. Obs. or dial.* Also 9 *dial.* cluther. [A variant of CLODDER: cf. the vb. See also CLUTTER sb.]

† 1. A clotted or jelly-like mass; = CLODDER. Obs. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Man.* Hh iij, It wyll be concreet & congeyled in a cludder lyke a lyuer.

2. A crowd, heap, cluster; = CLUTTER. *dial.* 1855 *Whithy Gloss. s.v.*, A rare cluther o' money. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, Cludder, Cluther, a cluster, close group: a large quantity, or mass of anything, gathered together. 1896 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss. s.v.*, There was a bonny cludder of folks.

**Cludder**, v. Also 9 *dial.* cluther. [A variant of CLODDER: cf. the sb. See also CLUTTER v.]

† 1. *intr.* To run into clots, coagulate. Clud-ded *ppl. a.*, coagulated, run together, lumpy. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Man.* Hh iij, It [blood] congeyleth and cludderith together. *Ibid.* 77 Welche before were constrict and cluddered together. 1574 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 152, Matter, cluddered, lompd, or bagged, in any . . . part.

2. *dial.* To crowd, heap, or cluster together. 1855 *Whithy Gloss. s.v.*, 'They were all cludder'd up.' 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, Cludder, to crowd. 1877 *Holder-ness Gloss.*, Cluther, to gather in a crowd.

**Clue** (kli, kli'), [A later spelling of CLEW, q.v. Used in all the surviving senses, but especially in the fig. In ME. -ew was the normal form even for words from French in -ue, -eu, as blew, imbew, crew, dew, sew, glew; when these were in later times altered to -ue, this spelling was extended to various native words (from OE. -iw, -eow, -eaw) as hue, spue, rue (v.), true, and clue.]

1. A ball of yarn or thread; = CLEW 2. 1393 *GOWER Conf. ed. Pauli*, II. 306 reads 'She did him have A clue of threde'; but his spelling is normalized. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Ploton*, a clue, or bottom of. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1702) 572 First roll up a great kind of Chaos, in manner of a . . . clue or bottom. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 122 A common hand will do two skains a day, three of which are a clue at nine-pence. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg. v.* (1857) 69 A small clue of yarn. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* II. (1868) 248, I will give you [Theseus] a clue of thread, and by that perhaps you may find your way out again.

† b. A bunch or agglomeration of things. Obs. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 132 As unto the things thrown out by the hand, there is given forth a clue of springs, starts, and bearings. 1704 *WORLDING Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Bream*, Red-worms, especially such as are to be found at the Root of a great Dock, and ly wrapt up in a round Clue. c 1790 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1798) 17 Their true substance, which consists of a very fine Clue of Vessels.

2. A ball of thread, employed to guide any one in 'threading' his way into or out of a labyrinth (see quot. 1393 in 1) or maze; hence, in many more or less figurative applications, a fact, circumstance, or principle which, being taken hold of and followed up, leads through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, intricate investigation, etc.

1596 *DRAYTON Leg. Gaveston* 153 Having lost the Clue which led us in, We wandered in the Labyrinth of Lust. 1699 *POMFRETT Poems, On a Marriage* 66 And treats the maze of life without a clue. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Econom. Reform Wks.* III. 287 The same clue of principle leads us through the labyrinth of the other departments. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 215 The nonjursors soon got hold of the clue, and followed it resolutely. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 68 The annalists . . . supply an imperfect clue to guide us through these obscurities.

b. With the literal sense obscured: That which points the way, indicates a solution, or puts one on the track of a discovery; a key. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) Pref. 18 Seeking in the movements of the heavenly bodies for a clue to the accidents of life. 1798 *FERRIER Illustr. Sterne*, q. 107, I expected to have found the clue to this romance. 1849 C. BRONTH *Shirley* viii. 99, I have got a clue to the identity of one.

c. A recognized point or landmark, or a series of such, enabling one to trace out one's way. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* I. ii, She had lost all clue to her way homeward. a 1845 *BARHAM Ingot. Leg.*, *Ghost* xxxvi, 'Twere vain to stay Here in the dark without a single clue.

3. Any figurative 'thread': a. the thread of a discourse, of thought, of history, tendency, etc. 1656 *SANDERSON Serm.* Pref. § 23 But how much farther it will reach, none can say; for no man yet ever saw the bottom of the clue. 1688 *NORRIS Misc.* (1690) 235, I am by the clue of Meditation furthered to conclude. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *Postillion*, I then tried to return [in thought] to the story of the poor German and his ass, but I had broke the clue. 1876 *BURCH Rede Lect. Egypt* 13 Research which has . . . joined the broken clue of history from contemporaneous monuments.

b. The thread of life which the Fates are fabled to spin and determine. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iv. 58 The Fates, when they this happy Web have spun, Shall bless the sacred Clue, and bid it smoothly run. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xx. 250 Stranger, may fate a milder aspect shew, And spin thy future with a whiter clue!

4. *Naut.* Of a sail: see CLEW 7. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 6 Spreading their drabled sailes in the full clue abroad a drying. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 We're all Macaronies from earring to clue. 1829 *Blackiv. Mag.* XXVI. 573 Let's over-haul Mr. Dibdin from clue to earring. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Clue, Clue-garnet, Clue-line, etc.

5. Of a hammock: see CLEW 6. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pick.* xcix, To trust yourself and your doxy to a clue and canvas.

6. *Comb.* See CLEW.

† In the following, an error for *elne* = ell in quot. 1569; (probably the same in quot. 1465).

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 528 II. 235 Send me hedir ij clue af worsted for doblets. 1569 *Stansford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 169 For viij clues of holland to make a surplesse xs. viiij.

**Clue** (kli'), Another spelling of CLEW v. **Clueless**, a. Without a clue, trackless. 1862 *LYTTON Str. Story* (1867) 18x Opening out, desert on desert, into clueless and measureless space! 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 555/2 Clueless wanderings in the labyrinth of scepticism.

**Clue-line**: see CLEW-LINE.

**Clufe**, variant of CLOOF, claw. **Clufe, cluff**: see CLOUGH, a ravine.

**Cluff**, sb. *north. dial.* [perh. from CLAW v., with echoic modification, representing the 'buffing' sound; but cf. L. *colaphus* in same sense.] A blow with the palm of the hand (esp. on the ear or cheek). Hence **Cluff v.**, to strike with the palm of the hand, to cuff.

1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ballads* 104 Rob Lowson . . . brong sniffring Gwordie a cluff. 1825-79 *JAMIESON s. v.*, *Roxb.*, 'I'll cluff your lugs'.

**Cluik, cluke**, obs. Sc. ff. CLUTCH sb.<sup>1</sup>, CLOKE v. † **Clum**, sb.<sup>1</sup> (*interj.*) Obs. Also 4 *clom*. [Of uncertain origin: sense 2 may be related to rare OE. *clumian* to mutter, murmur.]

1. Silence, quiet. 1340 *Aynb.* 266 Yef ye me wyllep y-hae: habbeþ amang you clom and reste.

2. In the following, some take it as 'a note of silence': cf. *mum!* Others suggest that it represents the muttering or murmuring of the Pater-noster.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 452 'Now, Pater noster, clum,' quod Nicholas, And 'clum,' quod Jon, and 'clum,' quod Alisoun. 1503 *HARNSNET Pop. Impost.* 34 All must be Mum: Clumquoth the Carpenter, Clumquoth the Carpenter's wife, and Clum quoth the Friar. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Clum*, a note of silence [so BAILEY 1721-1800].

† **Clum**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare. [App. a variant of CLAM sb.<sup>1</sup> 3: cf. CLUM v. 1.] *ppl.* Clutches, (= CLAMS). 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* III. B iv b, The Capitaine shoulde detain The Briseis from thy clummes. *Ibid.* xv. 89 Mightste thou at all from Paris clummes astart.

† **Clum, clumme**, a. 1. Obs. exc. *dial.* [cf. CLUM sb.<sup>1</sup>] a. Silent. b. Sullen, GRUM. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 522 Than farewele, consiens, he were clumme, I shuld haue all my wyl. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 38 He . . . lookes as red as a fox, clumme, and is more surly to be spoken with than enen he was before. [But some take this as = CLUM sb.<sup>1</sup> 2, as if *mum!*]

**Clum**, a. 2. *dial.* Variant of CLAM a. 1 1867 *Whithy Gloss.*, *Clum*, a clum heavy soil, hard to work upon. 1896 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Clum*, moist and adhesive, as old moss in a flower pot.

† **Clum**, v. Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 6 *clomme*. [cf. CLAM v. 3, CLUM sb.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To seize, clutch. 1594 *CAREW Trasso* (1881) 77 Let weapons some against their leader clomme. 1598 *Herring's Tayle* (N.) Some in their gripping tallants clum a ball of brass. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Clum*, to handle roughly or clumsily. 1886 *BARNES Dorset Dict.*, *Clum*, to clutch roughly or clumsily.

**Clum, clumben**, -yn, clummen, -in, obs. pa. pples. of CLIMB v.

**Clumber** (klv'mbz), [f. *Clumber* in Nottinghamshire, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle.] Name of a breed of spaniels.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 11 Sport . . . with a couple of stanch clumbers, on a fine sunny first of October. 1883 *MISS BRADDON Gold. Calif.* xxiii. 252 To Brian. Sir Reginald bequeathed only his favourite hunter, a leash of clumber spaniels, and fifty pounds for a memorial ring.

**Clumbsie**, obs. f. CLUMSY.

**Clump** (klvmp), sb. [Known since end of 16th c. Agrees in form and meaning with L.G. *klump*, MLG. *klumpe* (whence also mod.G. *klump* (n), Du. *klomp*, MDu. *clompe*, lump, mass. Cf. OE. *clympe*, CLUMPER. There is no evidence to show whether the English goes back with these to OLG, or WGer., or is of later adoption from L.G. The stem *klump-* appears in ON. with another grade of the labial as *klumb-*, whence *klumba*, *klubba*, CLUB.

In sense 4 it is immediately derived from MDu. and MLG. *clumpe*, *klumpe*, Du. *klomp* a wooden

shoe, i.e. a shoe entirely shaped out of a lump of wood (as worn by the North German peasantry); which is a special application of the Du. and LG. word as given above. Although, therefore, this use has not been developed in English from the radical sense, it may be treated as belonging to the same word, esp. as there is a general association of meaning: cf. also CLUMP v.

*Klump* was probably a nasalized form of \**klub*; comparing this with the stem *klub* of OHG. *choho*, OLG. *kolha* (MLG. and MDu. *colve*, Du. *kolf* 'club'), and ON. *kolfr* javelin, *kyfja*, *kyfja* 'knot, club', we are led to a pre-Teut. \**klbh*, whence app. L. *globus* rounded mass, ball.]

1. A compact mass or piece, a heap, a lump (often implying clumsiness of form).

c. 1600 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Clump*, a Heap or Lump. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 120 Frog Spawns... is brought forth in a clump. 1755 JOHNSON, *Clump*, a shapeless piece of wood or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 503 In this crystallisation the salt seemed to form in clumps. 1868 E. GARRETT *Occup. Retired Life* vii. (1869) 141 A baker gave me a clump o' bread. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 144 The bluff declivity with its clinging clumps.

2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs (J.); now also, a compact mass or patch of any growing plant, e.g. a clump of lily of the valley.

a. 1586 *Answe. Cartwright* 44 Are a clump of fruit trees called an orchard, yf they stand open in the field without a fence? 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. I. Hants* 117 Two large Clumps of Scots Fir Trees. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 344 It builds its nest... on some dry clump among the reeds. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess. Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 89 That clump of waving grass that divides the brook. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 3 A large clump of bananas. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 369 New clumps of young plants.

b. By extension. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) I. 121 The clump of village houses. *Mod. Crochet Directions*. Clump of four long stitches; clump of six long stitches.

3. *Clumps*: a parlour game of questions and answers, also called *clubs*.

Played by two sides; two members, one from each side, agree upon the name of something; each side then gathers in a close group or clump round the member of the other side, and tries to find out from him by questions, answered only by 'yes' or 'no', the thing thought of, the contest being to try which side shall first succeed in doing this. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calif.* xvii. 314 Charades, clumps, consequences, dumb crambo.

4. A thick extra sole on a shoe, either added outside the sole proper after the shoe is made, or inserted between the sole and bottom of the shoe in the process of making. [In this use the word has app. passed through the senses of wooden shoe, wooden sole or clog, to that of extra thick sole.] Hence *clump-boot*, -shoe, a heavy boot or shoe with a clump-sole, or thick double sole for rough wear; whence *clump-soled* adj.

1879 MISS BRADDON *Clow. Foot* xxiv. 266 Put on your waterproof and clump soles.

5. *Mining*. The compressed clay of coal strata; = CLUNCH. 1865 in BRANDE.

6. *Comb.*, as *clump-block*, *Naut.* (see quote); *clump-built* a., ? clumsily built; *clump-headed* a. (see quote); *clump-boot*, etc., see 4.

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*. 37 'Clump blocks used... for lower tacks and sheets, clews of topsails, etc.; or where a short and thick block will answer the purpose of the common ones. 1884 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 34 They are rove through iron-bound clump blocks. 1899 W. LIVING *Knickerbocker*, (1891) 208 Those 'clump-built' boats. 1897 STUART *Player's G.* (1898) 126 When the leading shoots of the stem begin to lose their preeminence, and gradually disappear among the other branches, the top of the Tree assumes a rounded form, and becomes what is called 'clump-headed'. ¶ Erroneously used for CLAMP.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 317 The frame carrying the dividing-point or tracer... may be there fastened by tightening two clumps. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*. 69 Supported by iron clumps called knees.

**Clump** (klŭmp), v. [Partly from CLUMP sb.; partly with onomatopoeic modifications: cf. CLAMP.]

1. *intr.* To walk or tread heavily and clumsily. [This has associations with CLUMP sb., or its Du. sources. People *clump* with *klumpen* or wooden shoes.]

1665 BUNYAN *Holy City* in *Brown Bunyan* viii. 178 It is not every clown with his clumping dirty shoes that is admitted. c. 1825 Mrs. CAMERON *Houston Tracts* II. No. 54. 5 If I was to clump about the house in those clodhopping shoes. 1853 'C. Bode' *Verdant Green* ix. Clumping with his lame leg up and down the pavement. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. ix. 214 He... clumped about in his sabots.

2. *trans.* To put together into a 'clump', heap, or mass; to plant in a clump.

1824 Mrs. MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 26 They are paid according to the quantity they plant: and some... used to be accused of clumping them—that is, of dropping more than one bean into a hole. 1826 *Ibid.* Ser. ii. 423 Two or three [words] were crammed into one lot, clumped, as the bean-setters say. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* v. (1875) 63 The women... wore their hair clumped in a mass behind each ear.

3. To put a clump on the sole of a shoe, to add an extra thick sole; to 'clog'.

*Mod.* To have the children's shoes clumped for the winter.

**Clumped** (klŭmpst), ppl. a. [f. CLUMP + -ED.]

1. Clubbed, as in *clumped foot*. *Obs.*

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* x. [Of Vulcan] one foot was clumped, which was the stronger, The other spiny, though much longer.

2. Formed into a clump; clump-shaped.

1887 STEVENSON *Misadventure*, *Nicholson* vi. The clumped holy.

3. Furnished with clumps of trees.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 524 The surrounding hills are clumped with forest trees. 1824 McCulloch *Scotland* I. 99 The belted and clumped park is but a flower-garden.

4. Furnished with clump-soles, as 'clumped boots'.

† **Clumper**, sb. *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. identical with OE. *clympre* 'lump, mass of metal': -type \**klumprion*-f. an adj. *klump-ro*-clumpish, deriv. of *klumpo*: see CLUMP sb. Later form assimilated to *clump*, but cf. CLUTCH: -OE. *clyccean*.]

A lump, mass; = CLUMP sb. 1.

a. 1000 *Riddles* xli. 75 Unlytel leades clympre. c. 1000 Sax. *Leach.* III. 134 Wyrc... greate clympan feowur c. 1000 O. E. *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 272/29 Metallum clympre. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5194 Froze into little irregular clumpers. 1731 BAILEY, *Clumper*, a clot or clod. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 'A clumper of gingerbread'.

† **Clumper**, v. *Obs.* [f. CLUMPER sb.]

1. *trans.* To form into lumps or masses; to clot, congeal. Hence *Clumpered* ppl. a.

1561 TURNER *Herbal* II. 58 b. A iuice whiche ye may fynde... clumpered or grown together. — *Baths* 7 a. Clumpered blood that is runne together. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xlii. Vapours... Clumper'd in balls of clouds.

2. To put together clumsily, to patch up; = CLAMPER v. 1

1856 FERNIE *Blas. Gentry, Gentl. Inner Temple*, If any... have Clumpered up with the help of some rude and gross Minerva any work.

**Clumper**, v. 2 [variant of CLAMPER v. 2 Frequentative of CLUMP v. 1.] To tread heavily and clumsily. Hence *Clumpering* ppl. a.; also

**Clumper** sb. 2, 'the sound of heavy tramping' (Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*).

† **Clumperton**. *Obs.* Also *clomperton*. [f. CLUMP or CLUMPER: cf. *simpleton*.] A clown, a clodhopper.

c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (1846) I. 285 Fallinge into... alteration with a stronge stubberne clomperton, he was shrowdly beaten of him. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, Een Kloten oft een Plompert, a Clowne or a Clumperton. 1721 BAILEY, *Clumperton*, a clown.

**Clumping**, vbl. sb. and ppl. a.: see CLUMP v.

**Clumpish** (klŭmpish), a. [f. CLUMP sb. + -ISH.]

Somewhat clumpy; heavy and clumsy; 'lumpish'.

1681 N. N. *Rome's Follies* 15 An old Clumpish, Feeble, Jealous coxcomb. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 12 With a clumpish kind of sound, Bang went their buttocks on the ground. 1883 A. WATSON in *Mag. Art* Oct. 491/2 An old clumpish coasting schooner.

**Clumps**, a game: see CLUMP 4.

**Clumps** (e): see CLUMSE.

**Clumpy** (klŭmpi), a. [f. CLUMP + -Y.]

1. Of the nature or form of a clump.

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary Invalid* 170 The orange-tree... its form is, too much—too round and regular—to be picturesque. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 641 Low clumpy hills and fuzzy gullies. 1878 J. W. ESWORTH in *Bagford Ballads* 1027 How angular her vestments, how clumpy her bandeaux.

2. Abounding in clumps (of trees).

1832 H. T. MARTINLAU *Each & All* iv. 46 The clumpy drives of a park.

3. Heavy and clumsy; lumpy.

1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychman* iv. 407 Nor clumpy, highland, greswome gauger. 1865 *Coruh. Mag.* XI. 355 Gray hose and clumpy boots.

b. See QUOTE.

1881 *J. Wight Gloss.*, *Clumpy*, sb., a dunce, a stupid fellow. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Clumpy*, a., stupid.

† **Clumse**, a. (sb.) *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 7

clums, clumps (e), 8 dial. clumps, 9 dial. clumps.

[Related to CLUMSE v., although the actual nature of the relation is not clear. Kindred words appear in mod. Scandinavian: cf. Icel. *klumsa*, *klumsi*, lock-jawed, speechless, Sw. dial. *klumsen* adj. benumbed with cold, clummed with hunger, dazed, *klumsi* (s), in S. Sweden, benumbed with cold, clumsy, *klumshand*, numbed in the hands; also *klums* sb., a numbskull.

The localization of the word in England agrees with a Norse origin.]

Benumbed with cold; hence, stupid, dull, stolid of mind; inept of hands, unhandy, unready, idle, lazy; in mod. dial., also, gruff, surly (cf. an 'awkward' customer).

1611 CORGER, *Entombi*, stonied, benumbed, clumpsie, asleepe. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lx. How clumsy and cold The vulgar wight would be to yield what's right.

1671 SKINNER, *Clumps*, ignavus, ineptus; vox agro Linc. usitatissima. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Clumps*, idle, lazy, unhandy, ineptus, a word of common use in Lincolnshire.

1870 E. PRACOCK *Raff Skw.* II. 86 He didn't tell me, and he's a clumps man, I should ha' been scared to ax him. 1886 S. W. LINCOLNSH. *Words, Clumps*, idle, lazy.

(as sb.) 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Clumps*, a numbskull, one void of common sense.

† **Clumse**, v. *Obs.* In 4 clumse, 5 clumse.

[ME. *clumsen* found in 13th c., perh. repre-

sents an OE. \**clumsian*, on the type of *rólsian* to be cheerful, *hlémsian* to make lean, etc. But it may be of Norse origin: cf. mod. Norw. *klumsa*, intensive of *kluma*, to make motionless, speechless, lame, etc. Simpler forms of the same root appear in E. Fris. *klomen* to be numb with cold, W. Fris. *klonjen*, LG. *klomen*, *klomen*, *klaomen*, Du. *kleumen*, Sw. *klomen*; also, in comp., MG. *verklumen*, MDu. *verkleumen*, *verkleumen*. The stem *klum-* is in ablaut relation to *klam-* in CLAM and CLEM, the radical notion being that of 'confinement, constraint, constriction', which, in this group, is esp. referred to the stiffening action of cold.]

1. *intr.* To be or become stiff or numb with cold.

c. 1360 *Song Mercy* 176 in E. E. F. (1862) 123 For Merlions feet ben colde Hit is heore kuynde... A quik hrid to haue and holde From foot to foot to flytte and folde To kepe hire from clomesing. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 50 When þow clomest for colde or clyngest for daze.

2. *trans.* To stupefy, amaze, daze (in mind).

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xliii. 201 Þat clowde cloumsed vs clene, þat come schynand so clere.

† **Clumsed**, **clumst**, ppl. a. *Obs. exc. dial.*

Forms: 4 clumsed, clumsd, clumsed, clumsd (e), klumst, clowmst, clomst, 4-5 clumsid, -yd, (7, 9 dial. clumpst). [f. CLUMSE v. + -ED.]

1. Benumbed with cold; numb, palsied, bereft of sensation and power of grasping.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa* xxxv. 3 Countfote 3e clumsid, ether comelid, hondis — *Zeph.* iii. 16 Sion, thin hondis be not clumsid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 Clumsy, enervatus, eunivus. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Clumps*, Clump't with cold, i.e. benumbed. 1873 *Suvaldale Gloss.*, *Clumpsed*.

2. *fig.* Dazed: a. Mentally benumbed or stunned, dumfounded. b. Of a faculty: Rendered powerless, stupefied.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12213 (Cott) Clumsd he was quen he can here. *Ibid.* 12227 (Fairf.) My hert i, clumsed for to here. a. 1400 *Gospel of Nichodemus* in *Heirig's Archiv* LIII. 418 Pe fendes... Said we er clumsed gret and smalle With yhone kaytyf so kene. c. 1440 *Hyeron. Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlv. The fende... as a clumsid caytyf bounden wyth the myghte of Jhesu.

3. *fig.* Hardened in sin, dead to moral influences.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 6 Men that er klumst in thaire synn. *Ibid.* cxviii. 70 Thaire hert is lopyrd, that i, clumsd, thogh pride and enuy. *Ibid.* cxix. 6 When i forbade thaim thaire illis, thai ware clumsd, and strafe agayns me. 1340 *Fr. Consc.* 1651 He es outh clumsd, or wode.

4. *dial.* (cf. CLUMSE a.)

1877 N. W. LINCOLNSH. *Gloss.*, *Clumpst*, stolid, surly, uncouth, ill-mannered, taciturn.

Hence † **Clumsthead**, † **Clumstness**, mental or moral stupefaction; moral deadness.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lvii. 4 Paire woednes is clowmsthead (MS. N. clumsede), þat wil not be turned. *Ibid.* xxx. 27 Connyng of ill & clomstnes in syn.

**Clumsily** (klŭmzili), adv. [f. CLUMSY + -LY.]

In a clumsy manner.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 133 He [the chameleon] walks very clumsily. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* IV. iii. vi. (R.), Canoes... composed of several pieces of wood clumsily sewed together with bandages. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 398 The Welsh were... able to overtake the clumsily mounted English. 1879 A. TAYLOR *Guenne* 55 The 'span-new and clumsily conceived nineteenth century miracle'.

**Clumsiness** (klŭmzines). Clumsy quality.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 203 The Turn wrest plough... surpasseth for weight and clumsiness. 1821 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life* I. ii. 57 All clumsiness in the sentences... I will do my best to amend. 1863 KINGSLAKE *Crimae* II. 257 From their clumsiness in manœuvring.

**Clumsome**, a. *dial.* [f. CLUMSE v.]

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clumsome* or *clussum*, clumsy-handed.

**Clumsy** (klŭmzi), a. Also 6 clumsie, 6-8 clumsie, 6-7 clomsey. [Appears in writers c. 1600;

not used by Shakespeare; not in Florio, Cotgrave, Bullokar, Cockeiam, Blount, Phillips (1690), nor in Cocker 1704. Marston's use of it (among other 'wild outlandish terms') was ridiculed by Ben Jonson in *Poetaster* v. i., where Crispinus (i. e. Marston) is made to speak of 'clumsie chilblain'd judgment'. App. f. CLUMSE v. + -Y: cf. *drowsy*, *bousy*; but it is to be noted that at Lund, in Sweden, *klumsi* (g) is used in the primary sense 'benumbed with cold', and also with the same signification as our 'clumsy'. Cf. *klumsen* under CLUMSE a.]

† 1. Benumbed or stiffened with cold. *Obs.*

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxi. lvi. 425 The Carthaginians... returned into the campe so clumsie and frozen [ita torpentes gub]. a. 1601 MARSTON *Paquill & Kath.* II. 136 Clumsie judgements, chilblain'd gottle wits. 1602 — *Autonoe's Rev. Prol.*, The rawish danke of clumsie winter ramps the fluent summers raine.

2. Acting or moving as if benumbed: heavy and awkward in motion or action; ungainly, unhandy; wanting in dexterity or grace.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. iii. 42 When each base clowne his clumsie fist doth bruise. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 375 Apt to be moulded... even by clumsie fingers. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 189 In the common actions and behaviour of life, I have not seen a more clumsy, awkward, and unhandy people. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 18 Invention... Dull in design, and clumsy to perform. 1875 JOWETT *Plato*



(ed. 2) IV. 63, I am very clumsy at these processes of division and enumeration.

3. *fig.* Applied to actions and products of clumsy hands: ill-contrived, awkward.

1687 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* II. In clumsy verse, unlick'd, unpointed. 1720 SWIFT *Yrnl. to Stella* 9 Sept. The great men making me their clumsy apologies, etc. 1838 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. ii. 11 A clumsy forgery. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 229 By such a clumsy expedient.

4. Rudely constructed; of awkward, ungainly or ungraceful shape; inelegant, unwieldy.

1763 SHENSTONE *Poems* Wks. 1764 I. 229 The clumsy shape, the frightful mien. Of that grim brute yelp'd a bear. 1788 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 515 A fine young woman altogether; rather a little clumsy, but fine complexion, teeth, and nails. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kil-drostan* 88 Your wet ropes And clumsy oars... give blisters first and then a horny hand. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374½ The boots... are a trifle clumsy.

5. *Comb.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 288 Our clumsy-fisted imagination.

† **Clunch**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [*Clunch* adj. and sb. are immediately connected: earlier quotations have actually been found for the sb., but its various senses appear to arise more naturally from that of the adj. The LG. *klunt*, Du. *klont* 'lump, clod, heavy and awkward mass, clown', etc., which is explained etymologically as a nasalized derivative of the root which gave *cleat*, *clot*, *clout* (OTout. \**klunt-*, from *klut-*), must app. have formerly been used in the same sense in Eng. (where it still lingers dialectally in restricted use: see below), as is evidenced by numerous derivatives, CLUNTER, etc. An adj. \**cluntisc*, *cluntish* 'of the nature of a lump, lumpy, lumpish, loutish' (cf. *Cheshire Gloss.* 1866, *cluntish* rough-spoken, uncivil), may possibly have been contracted to *clunch* (cf. *Francis, French, Scottish, Scotch*). The close phonetic relation of *clunch* and *clumse*, together with overlapping of meanings seems to have resulted in the frequent treatment of the two as synonymous.]

1. Lumpy, lumpish; heavy and stiff, or close, as clay or pudding; thickset, 'chunky', in figure.

1776 ANSTEV *Election Ball* (1808) 210 In pudding there's something so clumsy and clunch. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July, I found him [Dr. Beattie] pleasant... with a round thick clunch figure, that promises nothing either of his works or his discourse. 1788 *Ibid.* 20 Oct., She is fat, and clunch, and heavy, and ugly.

2. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. CLUMSE, CLUMSED 4. 1877 N. W. LINCOLNSH. *Gloss.* *Clunch*: 1. Close, hot, cloudy (of the weather); 2. sullen, morose. 1889 *Nottingham dial.*, *Clunch*, morose, sulky.

**Clunch** (klɒŋ), *sb.* Also 7 clunche, clounch. [Probably sb. use of the prec.; in several senses it corresponds to LG. *klunt*, and possibly to a lost Eng. sb. of that form. But the analogy of *bump*, *bunch*, *hump*, *hunch*, suggests a similar relation of *clump*, *clunch*.]

1. A lump, a heavy and unshapely mass. (Known only in mod. dialect, but prob. of considerable age.) [So EFris. *klunt*.]

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Clunch*, a lump. 'He's got a clunch of snow on his boot.'

2. A lumpish fellow, a clown, boor, lout. Cf. CLOD, CLOT. *Obs. exc. dial.* [So EFris. *klunt*.]

1602 CLAPHAM *Serm. St. Peter's in Manningham Diary* (1868) 116 Howe like a clowne, a clunche, an asse, he answers. 1653 UNQUART *Rabelais* I. xv. A very clunch, and bacon-slicer of Brene. 1658 *Clunch and Rustic Raw-pant* Wks. (1687) 414 These rascals, scorned and slighted by every tatter'd Clunch. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Clunch*, a clod-hopper or boor. 1878 *Cumbria Gloss.*, *Clunch*, a heavy stupid person or animal.

† 3. A (clumsy) hand, 'fist'. *Obs.* [Influenced by CLUTOR, or by CLENOH (see CLUNOH v.); but cf. EFris. *klunt* a clumsy, clodhopping foot.]

1709 N. KING *Art of Love* v. Others try her greasy Clunches With stoning Currants in whole Bunches.

4. A name given locally to various stiff clays; esp. an indurated clay of the coal-measures.

1679 FLOR *Staffordsh.* (1686) 131 Upon the surface they meet first with earth and stone, 2. blew clunch. 1712 F. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 541 A Blewish hard Clay, the Miners call it Clunch. This is one of the certain Signs of Coal. 1826 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 21 Hard clay rising in lumps, called Clunch.

5. A soft white limestone forming the lower and harder beds of the chalk, occasionally used for building purposes, esp. internal carved work.

1823 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Elis.* III. 76 note, Carved in clunch or soft stone. 1844 ANSTED *Geology* II. 455 (L.) Like other kinds of clunch (as the lower chalk is sometimes called), this bed forms an easily cut and a very useful material for certain kinds of internal decorative work. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 188 The western portal... owing to the friable clunch of which it is constructed, has lost the greater part of its decorations.

6. *Comb.*, as clunch-clay, = 4; also the Oxford Clay; clunch-lime = 5.

1825 W. SMITH *Mem. to Map Strata Eng. & Wales* 19 In the vale of Blackmore... the 'clunch clay', from the base of the Chalk hills to the edge of the Cornbrash Limestone. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 79 A bed of

clay, called clunch clay and Oxford clay, separates the lower oolites from the middle oolites. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 210 What is called near Lewis in Sussex, the 'Clunch Lime', a species of chalk.

† **Clunch**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. By-form of CLENOH (or mixture of *clench* and *clunch*).

1658 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 41 His fist cluncht with the habite of disputing.

† **Clunchfist**. *Obs.* [f. CLUNCH v. + FIST.]

1. A clenched fist (also *fig.* a 'knock-down' argument).

1789 R. HARVEY *PL. Perc.* 20 They haue... made their conclusions end with a Clunchfist, right like the old description of Logique. 1664 FULLER *Worthies* I. 189 The Clunchfist of Logick (good to knock a man down at a blow).

2. A 'close-fisted' or niggardly person, a miser. (Also attrib.)

1666 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 68 What will this Clunchfist leane upon his graue? 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. liv, Gold graspsers, coin gripeis... ye clunchfist dastards.

So † **Clunch-fisted** *a.*, 'close-fisted', niggardly.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* Elijb. He was an Abraham clunchfisted. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* I. iii, They are... so Clunchfisted... 'tis death to 'um to pluck 'um [their hands] out of their pockets.

**Clunchion**. *Obs. exc. dial.* (See quot.)

1646 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xxvii. (1659) 171, I have some [moles] taken in that manner with ordinary Clunchions. 1888 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Clunchion*, a cudgel.

† **Cluner**. *Obs. rare.* A Cluniac monk.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (1847) 32 A gentell Cluner two ches hadde of me.

**Clung** (klɒŋ), *ppl. a. arch. and dial.* Also 4-5 clong(e), 6 cloung(e). [f. CLING v.]

1. Congealed, congested, stiffened: see CLING v. 1

2. Drawn together, shrunk, or shrivelled, by the action of heat, cold, hunger, thirst, disease, etc.

1300 *Cursor M.* 4581 [ai] [ears of grain] war so clungun, dri, and tame. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1385 Off tymber grete schydys clong. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 88 Pal and clungen was his chek. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 319 When thaire huske is drie and clonge. 1691 RAY. N. C. *Words, Clung*, closed up, or stopped, spoken of Hens when they lay not; it is usually said of any thing that is shrivelled or shrunk up. 1824 *Month. Mag.* XXXVIII. 437 The features, tho' clung, were of exquisite touch.

b. Hide-bound.

1559 COOPER *Theatrum, Coriogo*, the sicknesse of cattall when they are clounged, that their skynnes dooe cleve fast to their bodies, hyde bounde. 1780 BARET *Adv.* 432 Hide-bound, or a sicknesse of cattell being called clung.

3. Pinched with hunger, starving; CLEMED.

1807 TANNABILL *Kebleston Wedding Poet.* Wks. (1846) 138 The de'il fill his kyte wha gies clung frae the meeting.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii. (1859) 95 Clung and famished the poor brute could no longer exist.

4. Clinging, stiff, tenacious; esp. of soil; of the nature of heavy clay.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xix. (1495) 559 Holdith so faste and so is clonge. 1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* I. i. 46 When their black earth works very clung and heavy, they seldom fail of having great crops. 1877 N. W. LINCOLNSH. *Gloss.*, *Clung*, stiff, tenacious, sticky. 1886 S. W. LINCOLNSH. *Wds.* s. v. There's ten acres on it is clung; it can't be clunger.

5. Improperly tough, whether through drought, or through damp.

1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 208 The chaff of the chesses is clung, and wants to be mellowed in order to make it thresh the better. 1803 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Clung*, hard, as wool when it has become dry and tough.

b. Damp and tough.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* s. v. The mown grass is spoken of as very clung after having been exposed to wet chilly weather, so that it has not hayed satisfactorily. 1876 *Surrey Provinc.*, *Clung*, cold, damp; but expressed perhaps by clammy.

6. Out of temper, sullen.

1877 N. W. LINCOLNSH. *Gloss.*, *Clung*... sullen, morose.

1887 *Kentish Dial.*, *Clung*, withered, dull; out of temper.

**Clung**, *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of CLING v.

† **Clung**, *v. Obs.* By-form of CLING v.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 586 The hard yon... is willing to be drawne by the load stone. it claspeth and clungeth to it. 1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass.* 123 If it... be suffied to accure & clung together. 1647 H. MORE *Song-Soul* II. App. xcii, Heavy clunging mists. *Ibid.* III. iii, xliii, These near will to her clung. 1708-15 KLEVER, *To clung*, to dry as Wood does, when laid up after it is cut.

† **Clunged**, *clung'd*, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4-6 clonged. Extended by-form of CLUNG *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xvi. (1495) 568 Erthe bounde and clongyd [Halmigh. MS. clonged] togidres is a clotte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. N. T.* 120 b, She was in her body so shrouken and clonged together, that, etc. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 b, The Earth made clunged with the cold of winter. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 216 They do to open their guts, which otherwise were clunged and grown together. *Ibid.* I. 573 By the Northern winds... clunged and congealed withall. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Peam*, He is clungd, or hidebound. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. (1632) 442 My hungerclung'd Belly. 1658 FRANK *North. Memoirs* (1694) 177 A sort of feathers, that's clung'd and twisted.

**Cluniac** (klɪˈniːək), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *Cluniacus*, f. *Cluny*.]

**A.** *adj.* Belonging to the monastery of Cluny or Clugny, near Mâcon in France. **B.** *sb.* A monk of Cluny, or of the order which subsequently

developed from it, and separated in the 11th c. from the Benedictines. So **Cluniacensian**, **Clunist**.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Frim. Mon.* 281 Monks Cluniacks. 1884 19th Cent. Jan. 109 The Cluniacs, who were the reformed Benedictines. 1882-3 SCHART *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2290 The Cluniacensians [built] a monastery [on Mt. Tabor]. 1888 SIR G. DUCKETT *Archives of Cluny* I. 79 The Clunists and their formidable rivals, the Cistercians.

**Clunk**, *sb. Sc.* [Echoic: cf. Norw. and Sw. *klunk* gulp, *klunka* to gulp, to guggle.] A sound such as is made by a cork drawn forcibly from a bottle, by liquid poured out of a narrow-necked vessel, or shaken in a vessel partially empty, etc.

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xiii. 125 The corks playing clunk in the kitchen frae morning to night. a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise of Betsy* (1851) 224 There was the usual mixture of guggle, clunk, and splash, which forms... the voyager's concert.

**Clunk**, *v. dial.* [See prec. (Sense 2 corresponds to Sw. *klunka*).]

1. *intr.* To make the sound described under CLUNK *sb.* (Sc.) In JAM.; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To swallow with an effort, to gulp down, bolt. (s. v. *dial.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Clunk*, To swallow. *Devon.* 1853 N. & Q. Ser. I. VIII. 65. 1880 W. CORNWALL (& E. CORNW.) *Gloss.*, *Clunk*, to swallow with an effort; to bolt.

**Clunt**, *sb. dial.* [See CLUNCH, and cf. Du. *klont*, EFris. *klont* clod, lump, heavy clumsy loud-stamping foot.] A heavy noisy tread, a clump.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

**Clunt**, *v. dial.* [cf. prec. and the frequentative CLUNTER 3.] To walk in a heavy noisy manner.

Hence **Clunter** *sb.*, 'an unnimble stumbler' (Thoresby *Lett. to Ray* 1703).

† **Clunter**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [In form a frequentative of *clunt*: see CLUNCH. It is thus to a certain extent a synonym of CLUTTER and its variants; but it has also strong associations of use with CLUMPER, q. v. With the various senses cf. Du. *klonteren* to clod, coagulate, *klontermelk*, Ger. dial. *kluntermilch*, curds; EFris. *kluntern* to go clumsily and noisily.]

† 1. *intr.* To run together in clots or lumps, to clutter, clatter, or clodder. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

1807 HARRISON *Eng.* II. vi. (1877) 1. 158 She... mixeth them with the malt... otherwise these later would clunter, fall into lumps, and thereby become vnprofitable. 1847 HALLIWELL *Clunter*, to turn lumpy, as... in boiling. *Yorksh.*

2. *trans.* To put together clumsily, to clumper up.

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. 'It was clunter'd up onny hoo', clapped together, as we say of slop furniture.

3. *intr.* (See quot.)

1788 MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.*, *Clunter*, to make a rude noise with the feet in walking. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Clunter*, to stamp with the feet. *Cluntering*, walking clownishly. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Clunter*, v. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Clunter*. 1889 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Clunter*, to make a clatter, especially in walking with heavy boots or clogs.

**Clunter**, *sb. dial.* [Corresponds to MDu. *klonter*, EFris. *klunter* = *klunt* lump; cf. also CLUMPER sb. 1.] 'A big lump' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886).

**Clupe**, *obs. form* of CLYPE v., to call.

**Clupean**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *clupea*-a (see next) + -AN.] Pertaining to herrings.

1854 BADHAM *Hallent.* 317 Men who tar their fingers in the clupean sea-vice.

**Clupeoid** (klɪˈpiːɔɪd). *Zool.* [f. L. *clupea*-a a kind of small river-fish, taken as the name of the genus which includes the herring, pilchard, sprat, etc. + -OID.] A fish belonging to the herring family (*Clupeidae*).

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 117 The condition is... more complicated in many Clupeoids. 1887 *Athenaeum* 9 July 58/3 Mr. A. Smith-Woodward... considered it [the genus *Rhacolepis*] an elopine clupeoid.

**Cluppen**, -ede, *clupte*, *obs. ff.* of CLIP v. 1

† **Cluse**. *Obs. rare.* [immed. ad. MFlem. *cluse* in same sense: -WGer. *klüsa*, a. late L. *clüsa* = *clausa* a shut up place, whence (among other senses) a monastic cell. For other developments of L. *clüsa*, *clausa*, cf. OE. *clis(e)* inclosure, narrow passage, close, bond, prison; also CLOSE sb. 1, CLOW sb. 1.] A (monastic) cell.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Aib.) 9 He... hath bylded a cluse, theryn dwellete he.

**Cluse**: see CLOW sb. 1 dam, sluice; also CLOSE v.

**Clush**, *obs. form* of CLOSH 2.

**Clush-clash**. [Reduplicated phr. from CLASH: cf. *clish-clash*.] Clashing.

1823 STANVHURST *Ensis* II. (Arb.) 45 Thee vaults hauf shullie rebounded With clush clush buzing, with droomming clattered humming.

† **Clusive**, *a. Obs.* -° [f. L. *clūs*- ppl. stem of *claudere* to shut + -IVE.] 'Shut up, compassed' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Cluss**, *clush*. *Sc.* [ad. F. *cluse* CLUTOR, q. v.; cf. CLOW sb. 1.] A sluice.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 176 The sluice of a mill, in the Low-lands of Scotland, is called the cluss. This is evidently taken from the French *echuse*. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Cluse*: *Clush*, a sluice,

**Cluster** (klŭ'star), *sb.* Forms: 1 *clyster*, 4-7 *clustre*, 5 *clustery*, (clowster), *closter*, *clostre*, (6) *Spenser* *clustre*, 8 *clusture*, 4- *clustre*. [OE. *clyster*, rarely *clustre* = North Ger. *kluster*. *Cluster* app. = OTeut. \**klāstro*, from same root as *clot*, *cloud*, *cleat*: see *CLOT*.]

1. A collection of things of the same kind, as fruits or flowers, growing closely together; a bunch. a. Originally of grapes (in which sense *bunch* is now the usual term).

a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 318 (O. E. T. 45) *Botrum*, *clystri*. c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 1397 *Basido*, *botrus*, *clyster*. c. 1000 *Ælfric Dent.* xxxii. 32 *Det biteroste clyster*. 1378 *Wyclif Song Solomon* vii. 8 *Thi tetes shul ben as the clustis of a vyne*. c. 1450 *Mirour Salomon* 2454 *Two exploratours*... b. brought the grape clustre. 1595 *Spenser Col. Clout* 600 *The clustres of ripe grapes*. 1611 *Bible Mich.* vii. 1 *There is no cluster to eat*. 1773 *Young Last Day* 1. 216 *Spread all thy purple clusters*, tempting vine. 1830 *M. Donovan Dom. Econ.* i. 273 *The stem which holds the cluster is half cut through*.

Fig. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* i. 146 *A cluster of the ciuill or common law* is better, in their seeming, than a whole vintage of divinity.

b. Of other fruits, or of flowers; also of other natural growths, as the eggs of reptiles, the air-cells of the lungs, etc.

1384 *Wyclif Song Solomon* i. 13 *The clustre of cipe tree my lemman to be*. c. 1400 *Maunder* xxvi. (1839) 265 *Apples*. Mo than an *100* in a cluster. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 *A cluster of nuttis, conphustrum*. 1555 *Eden Decades* 17. *Ind. iii.* c. (Arb.) 179 *Their eggs are engendered in clusters*. 1668 *Culpeper & Coz Barthol. Anat.* 349 *Five Vertebrae*, in a cluster like a round ball. 1851 *Carpenter Man. Phys.* 400 *Each of the ultimate ramifications of the bronchial tubes communicates with a cluster of these air-cells*. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* No. 400 *A Thyrsus is a compact panicle*... such as the clusters of flowers of the lilac and horse-chestnut, a bunch of grapes, etc.

† 2. A rounded mass or conglomeration; a clot, a 'clutter'. *Obs.*

1307 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 151 *Under þe arisyng of þe sonne was i-seie a dredful cluster of fuyre*. 1548 *Hall Chron. Hen. VIII* an. 6 (1550) Lj. *Within the flappe of the lyft syde of his jacket, we fynde a great cluster of bloude*.

3. A number of persons, animals, or things gathered or situated close together; an assemblage, group, swarm, crowd.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1438 (Ashm.) *On ilka staffe of a staire stike wald a cluster* [*Dubl. clustre*]. 1576 *Fleming Panoplie Ep.* 275 *The citizens, who gathered together in a cluster at the gates*. 1626 *Purchas Pilgrims* ii. 1045 *As bees doe in the sunne, all in a cluster*. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* (R.) *The cluster of islands, lying south of the Andaman Islands*. 1835 *Sir J. Ross N. W. Pass.* x. 148 *Some clusters of islets*. 1864 *Tomlinson Arago's Astron.* 47 *Objects, which had been called nebulae, are evidently nothing but clusters of stars*.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 448 *Sensitive and reflective ideas... will run together in clusters*. 1855 *H. Spencer Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. 175 *The component feelings can unite into coherent... clusters*.

4. *Comb.* a. In names of certain plants having clustered fruit, as *cluster-cherry*, *grape*, *nectarine*, *pine*, *potato*, etc.; b. *cluster-candlestick*, a branched candlestick; *cluster-candelabrum*; *cluster-cherry*, the bird-cherry or hag-berry (*Prunus Padus*); *cluster-cup*, a kind of fungus or morbid growth on the leaves of plants; *cluster-spring*, a spiral carriage-spring, composed of several separate springs; † *cluster-sugar*, moist or raw sugar; † *cluster-tene*, the stalk of a bunch of grapes. See also *CLUSTER-FIST*.

1859 *Mrs. Gaskell Round Sofa* 7 *A great "cluster-candlestick" bearing seven or eight wax-lights*. 1823 *Wordsw. Scenery Lakes* iii. 77 *The wild "cluster-cherry" (here called heck-berry)*. 1883 *Gd. Words* 733 *Growing on the under sides of leaves may be found many beautiful little objects known as "cluster-cups"*. These cluster-cups are probably... conditions of rusts and mildews and brands. 1864 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 *Vines... Morillon, Chassela, "Cluster Grape"*. 1707-12 *J. Mortimer Husbandry* (J.), *The small black grape is by some called the currant, or cluster-grape*. c. 1865 *Lethbray in Circ. Sc.* i. 106/1 *The "cluster pine of Bordeaux" (*Pinus pinaster*)*. 1791 *Bentham Wks.* (1838-43) X. 257 *A good English acre should produce at least 480 bushels of the "cluster potato"*. 1694 *Westmacott Script. Herb.* 35 *Boiled and evaporated to the consistence of Honey, which when cold, is granulated to our "Clyster or Kitchen Sugar"*. c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 194 *The "cluster tenes in hoote picke be brent"*.

**Cluster** (klŭ'star), *v.* Also 5 *clustir*, 6 *clouster*, *clouster*; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 *clustret*, -*id.*, -*it*, 5-7 *clustred*; *pr. pple.* 7-8 *clustring*. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.*

1. To gather or group in a cluster. (Usually in *pa. pple.*)

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 159 *The gittes ben clustred and bound togider*. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3668 *Grapis of gracious stanes*. *Sum were of cristall cleit clustrid to gedrie*. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 294 *¶ All the Jewels that... can be clustered in her Bosom*. 1832 *Hr. Martineau Elys. of Gar.* i. 1 *The islands which are clustered around the Western shore of Argyleshire*. 1842 *Templeton Two Voices* xxiv. *Not less... would... The fox-glove cluster dappled bells*.

2. To furnish or cover with clusters. (In *pa. pple.*) a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 978 *A clene croune on his hede clustird with gemmes*. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1634 *Vilon was...*

clustird with towres. 1797 *Southery Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 158 *Mountains clustered with the fruitful pines*. 1830 — *Yng. Dragon* iv. *The walls and towers are cluster'd And every hill and height... is throng'd*. 1856 *Masson Ess. Prose* § V. 462 *When the stem of the original poetic thought... is clustered over with rich parasitic fancies*.

II. *intr.*

3. To congregate in a cluster or group; to assemble, collect closely.

1541 *Paynel Catiline* xiv. 18 b. *Cloustrynge together in companies by nyght, they prepared weapons*. 1576 *Fleming Panoplie Ep.* 276 *The rest clustering about mee*. 1618 *Bolton Florus* ii. vi. 96 *Swarms of bees which clustered upon the Roman ensignes*. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iii. 63 *Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes*. 1837 *Disraeli Venetia* i. x. *They were glad to cluster round the large fire*. 1884 *W. C. Smith Kildrostan* 58 *All their happiest memories cluster round Those of your name*.

4. To grow or be situated in a cluster or in clusters, to form a cluster.

1590-1634 [see *CLUSTERING* *pp. a.*] 1798 *Wordsw. We are Seven* i. *Many a curl... clustered round her head*. 1827 *Keble Chr. Y.*, *Thursday bef. Easter*, *That grapes of gall Should cluster round thine healthiest shoot*. 1860 *Mauvay Phys. Geog. Sea & L.* § 304 *The antarctic icebergs which cluster off the Falkland Islands*.

b. Of shot fired from a gun: see *CLUB* *v.* 5 b.

c. *intr.* sense corresponding to 2. (Cf. to *swarm* *with*.)

1842 *S. Lover Handy Andy* iii. *Stupendous crags, clustering with all variety of verdure*.

† 5. To form into clots, to clot or stick together.

*Obs. rare.* Cf. *CLUTTER*.

1561 *Hollinush Hom. Apoll.* x7 a. *Put in eche of the bagges an vnce of cumin, and mixt the same bagges crowswey that the cumin do not cluster*.

**Clustered** (klŭ'stard), *pp. a.* Also 6 (in sense 4) *claustrered*. [*f. CLUSTER* + *ED.*]

1. Growing or placed in a cluster, forming a cluster; grouped, closely collected.

c. 1325 *E. E. Aith.* P. B. 367 *Many clustered clowde clef alle in clowtze*. 1627 *Drayton Agincourt* ccviii. *Ere they through the cluster'd crouds could get*. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Ecl.* iv. 34 *Cluster'd Grapes shall blush on every Thorn*. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 204 *Heads ½ in. long, sessile, clustered*. 1884 *Bower & Scott De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 122 *Clustered crystals, or klinorhombic solitary crystals*.

b. Arch. *Clustered pillar* (*column, pier*): 'several slender pillars or shafts attached to each other so as to form one' (*Gwilt Encycl. Archit.*).

1874 *Parker Illust. Gothic Archit.* i. iii. 98 *The pillars are clustered, and clustered vaulting-shafts are introduced*. 1879 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit.* II. 78 *The great feature of Gothic architecture, the clustered pier*.

2. Furnished or covered with clusters.

1645 *Quarles Sol. Recant.* xi. 5 *Now maist thou sit beneath thy clustered Vine*. 1804 *J. Graham Sabbath* 438 *The cluster'd vine there hardly tempts The traveller's hand*. 1855 *M. Arnold Poems, Gipsy Child* 6 *The swinging waters and the cluster'd pier*.

3. In the names of various species of plants that produce their flowers or fruit in clusters.

1861 *Miss Pratt Flower. Pl.* III. 342 *Campamula glomerata*, *Clustered Bell-flower*. *Ibid.* V. 296 *Fucus*, *Clustered Alpine Rush*.

† 4. Coagulated, clotted. *Obs.*

a. 1547 *Surrey Æneid* ii. 352 *His crisped lockes all clustered with his blood*. 1551 *Turner Herald* i. Diii b. *Persely helpeth the hardenes of the pappes that cometh of claustrered* [1578 *Lytt. Doctores* 606 *clustered*] mylke.

† **Clusterfist**. *Obs.* [*f. CLUSTER* in sense of lump, clumsy mass + *FIST*; cf. *CLUNCH-FIST*.]

a. A clumsy-fisted fellow; a clown, boor, lout.

b. A 'close-fisted' or grasping fellow; a niggard.

1611 *Cotter, Homme de pors & de boeys*, *A grosse, base, rude, vnciuile, or vmanerly churle, a clunch, a clusterfist*. 1652 *Urquhart Yvetot Wks.* (1834) 213 *Cluster-fists and rapacious varieties*. 1655 *Tr. Francion* i. iii. 74 *My owne cakes... of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a cluster-fist was he*. 1658 *Cleveland Rustic Ramant* Wks. (1687) 470 *The Charter, which was no where extant but in the Noddles of these Cluster-fists*. 1675 *Cotton Poet. Wks.* (1765) 276 *A whole hundred Cluster-fists*.

So † **Cluster-fisted**, *a.*

1611 *Cotter Crutites* 44 *I noted many of them to be very cluster-fisted lubbers*.

**Clustering** (klŭ'starig), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb *CLUSTER*.

1576 *Fleming Panoplie Ep.* 61 *The clustering together of calamities*. 1858 *De Quincey Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. v. 232 *A thin diffusion of humble dwellings—here a scattering, and there a clustering*.

**Clustering**, *pp. a.* That clusters; see verb. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* ii. ix. 16 *In the syre their clustering armie flies*. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* iv. i. 112 *Vines, with clustering bunches growing*. 1634 *Milton Com.* 54 *His clustering locks With ivy berries wreathed*. 1833 *Byron Corsair* iii. ii. *Spell-bound within the clustering Cyclopes*!

Hence **Clusteringly** *adv.*

† **Clusterous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. CLUSTER* *sb.* + *-OUS*.] In a cluster, thronging.

1583 *Stanyhurst Æneis* i. (Arb.) 23 *These clusterous heerd-flock*.

**Clusterways**, *-wise*, *adv.* [*f. CLUSTER* *sb.* + *-WAYS*, *-WISE*.] In the manner of a cluster.

1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Palma Christi*, *The seed grows cluster wise*. *Ibid.* s. v. *Pepper*, *The Pepper-Corns stick to one another Clusterways*.

**Clustery** (klŭ'steri), *a.* [*f. CLUSTER* *sb.* + *-Y*.] Abounding in clusters.

1611 *Florio, Graspoldus*, *clustery*, full of clusters. 1611 *Cotter, Grumelenz*, *clottie*, *cluttering*, *clusterie*. 1721—in *Bailey, Johnson*, etc.

**Clutch** (klŭtʃ), *sb.* 1 Forms: a. 3-6 *cluke*, *b.* *Sc.* 4-*cluke*, (5 *clucke*), 5-*cluk*, 7-8 *clouck*, 8-*clouk*. 7. 3-6 *clouche*, 6-7 *clouoch*. 8. 5-6 *clowch* (e), 6-7 *clouche*, *eloutch*, 7 *clowtch*. e. 7- *clutch*. [A word, or train of words, of difficult history. The earliest form exemplified is *ME. clōke*, *Sc. clūke*, of which the normal modern form would be *clouk*. Of this, *ME. clōche*, 17th c. *clouch* (rime *brooch*), appears to be a palatalized southern form; but the conditions of the origin of this and *cloutch*, *clouch* (rime *pouch*), are obscure. *Clutch*, which since the 17th c. has superseded the other forms (exc. dial. *cluke*, *clouk*, *clūke*), came in apparently from the verb *CLUTCH*, *q.v.* It is to be noticed that with the obsolescence of the earlier forms, the original literal sense of 'claw' also disappeared, and the senses now in use are mainly those of a noun of action from the verb.

For *ME. clōke*, normally we should expect an OE. \**clūc*, *clūce*. But, as under *Brook* *v.* we see a *ME. broke* (beside *brōuk*), from OE. *brīcan*, so here, *ME. clōke* (?beside \**clūke*) may represent an OE. \**clūc* or *clūce*. This would represent an OTeut. \**klūk* or *klūkōn*, a deriv. of the vb. root \**klūk*, *klēnk*, whence came \**klūkjan*, OE. *cluccjan*, *CLITCH*, *CLUTCH*. Thus *clōke* would be ultimately related to these verbs. As we cannot on any phonetic principles explain the palatalized forms *clōche*, *clouch*, *clutch*, it seems probable that these were produced by the influence of the vb. *clucke*, *clutch*, upon the *sb. clōke*, \**clūke*, and that the *sb.* was thus brought gradually in form and sense into direct identification with the verb, as we see, under the verb, that the latter has also been brought in sense into closer association with the *sb.*]

1. The claw of a beast or bird of prey, or of a fiend: mostly in *pl.* claws, talons, paws. Also contemptuously of a human hand: cf. *paw*.

a. *cluke*. now *dial.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 *Uorte hunden hire from his kene clukes*. *Ibid.* 102, 174. 1340 *Hamfoll Pr. Cons.* 693 *Vermyn*... In þam fest pair clukes full depe. 1410 *Morte Arth.* 792 *Syche buffete he [the bear] hym rechez with his brode klouke*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 324 (Mätz.) *Fro dede you kleke in klouke*. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Cluke*, the nail or claw of a cat.

b. *cluke*, *cluck*, *clenk* (klūk, klōk). Chiefly *Sc.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1414 *With þi clukis*. c. 1450 *Henryson Mor. Fables* 14 *Syne by the clucke there craftlie [the mouse] can hing*. 1500-20 *Dunbar Fenzil Freir* 118 *Had he reueld bene to the rwikis, Thay had him reuin all with thair clukis*. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* ix. ix. 82 *The egill*... Within his bowand klukis had þv clawcht A yong signet. 1530 *Lyndesay Test. Papyngan* 1160 *The gled the pece claucht in his cluke*. 1641 *Witts Recreations, Epit. M. Mar. Prel.* (1654) (N.) *The devil has him fanged in his kraked klukes [rime bukes]*. 1777 *Poems Buchan Dialect* (1785) 12 (Jam.) *Can well agree wi' his cair cluck*. 1868 *G. MacDonald R. Falconer* i. 101, *I never had sic a combination... atween my clukes afore*.

† c. *clouches*, *clouches*. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Body & Soul* 365 *Maif's Poems* (Wright) 338 *Thei haddin on hym leyed here scharpe clouches alle tho*. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 154 *He [cat] wil...Crache vs, or cloue vs, and in his clouches holde*. 1413 *Lydg. Prigr. Sewle* i. xxii. (1839) 28 *Fro the clouches... of Sathanas*. 1589 *Fleming Virgil's Georg.* i. 2 *Now scorching Scorpions draweth in his armes (or crooked clouches)*.

† d. *clowch*, *clouch*, *clowtch*. *Obs.*

c. 1460 *J. Russell Bk. Nurture* 503 (in *Babes Bh.*) *Cast it not in youre clowche [rime-ud. sowche]*. 1604 *T. Wright Pass.* v. § 4. 277 *Who shall keepe lands or livings under the Clouches of such ravenous Kytes and devouring Cormorants?* 1607 *Topsell Serpents* (1653) 196 *Ox-flies and Brim-ees... whatsoever they lay their clowches on, that they hold fast*.

e. *clutch* (*rare*).

1655 *R. Fanshawe Camoens Lusid* iii. 6 *That Zone where Cancer bends his clutch*.

2. The hand, or more commonly in *pl.* 'hands' in a sense of rapacity and cruelty' (J.). In the expressions *in, into, out of his clutches*, the sense has since the 17th c. gradually passed from 'claws, grasping hands', to 'grips, grasp, tight-hold' as in 3. The singular, 'in his clutch', has even more completely passed from 'claw' to 'grasp'.

a. 1526 *Skelton Magnyf.* 1900 *Who is yonder, that grymly lokys? Fanny. Adewe, for I wyl not come in his clouks*. b. a. 1693 *Sc. Presb. Elog.* (1738) 114 *At last I got you out of his clouks*.

γ. 1586 *J. Hooker Giralde. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 142/1 *The earle hauing the gouernour... within his clouches*. 1600 *W. Watson Quodlibets Relig. & State* (1602) 32 *If euer they let me within their clouches*.

δ. [c. 1430 *Hermes Brd* xlviii. in Ashm. (1652) 233 *In Chores clowchys com y never more*.] a. 1535 *Morre Wks.* ii. (R.) *I haue thee in my clouch [rime pouche]*. 1563-83 *Foxe A. & M.* 1705 *Good Samuell... mekely yielded himselfe into their clouches*. 1587 *Lett.* 28 Aug. in *Harl. MS.* 296. 46 *If the flete of the Peril... fall in Drackes clouches*. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* ii. x. 20 *Too wise... to come into his clouch again*. 1624 *J. Taylor God's Judgem.* i. ii. i. 153 *A cruell and ougly shaped diuell, striving... to get into his clouches a yong man*.

ε. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* v. i. 80 *But Age... hath caught me in his clutch*. 1641 *Milton Ch. Discip.* ii. (1851) 67 *From the greasie clutch of ignorance and high feeding*. 1650 — *Lett. State* (1851) 264 *To get her again into his Clutches*. 1656 *Morre Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1712) 23 *Gigantick Spirits... who... might take the Planets up in their prodigious Clutches*. 1678 *Butler Hud.* iii. ii. 1202 *Before 't was in your*

clutches power. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), If I ever more come near the clutches of such a giant. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), It was the fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat. 1709 STEELE *Tailor* No. 25 P. 4 [He] escapes the Clutches of the Hangman. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxi. 50, I had got out of his clutches. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* III. 223 It was left to the clutches of the law. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 143 Wulf fell into William's clutches.

*b. dial.* (see quot.)

1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, *Clutch*, a handful: 'a clutch of bread is all I want.'

3. Tight grip or grasp; the act of clutching. See *in his clutch*, from 16th c., in 2. Quot. 1601 may mean 'hand'.

[c 1665] CHARACTERS (T.), For fear his dirty clutch should grace it. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 317 And force the beggarly last doir... from the clutch of Poverty. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithful*, xvii, I can't hold on ten seconds more... my clutch is going now. 1865 CARLYLE *French*, Gt. V. xix. v. 509 Boscawen got clutch of the Toulon fleet. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Critic* 13 If any loosed her clutch.

4. An act of grasping at, a sudden and violent attempt to seize.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iii, It was all an expiring clutch at popularity. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 35 After one violent clutch at his beard. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 133 To make a clutch at the military force in Scotland.

*b. Within clutch*: = within reach of one's grasp. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. vii, When the golden fruit seemed within clutch.

† 5. A clutch-fist, a miser. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* Wks. ii. 54/1 A hard-hearted miserable Clutch.

6. *a. Mech.* A coupling for throwing the working parts into or out of action at will.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 413 Couplings which have no coupling boxes are denominated clutches or glands. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 360/1 Clutches are arranged to throw the working parts into and out of gear as required. 1882 *Mechan. World* 4 Mar. 136/1 The circumstances under which clutches are employed are very various.

*b. A mechanical contrivance with two hooked arms for clipping or clutching the bodies to be lifted by a crane, etc.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 579/1 A gripper... in the foundry-crane, whose clutches take hold of two gudgeons in the centers of the ends of the flask.

*c. Naut.* = CRUTCH.

c 1850 RUDIN *Navig.* (Weale) 173 Crutches or clutches, the crooked timbers fayed and bolted upon the foot-waling abaft, for the security of the heels of the half-timbers.

7. *Comb.* clutch-fist, a miser; also *a.*, misely; clutch-fisted *a.*; clutch-box (from sense 6), a box-shaped clutch in which one cylindrical piece of metal interlocks with a counterpart.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1176 Thrown in and out of gear by a 'clutch-box and lever.' 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 397/1 (Cotton-Spinning) When the carriage has reached the extremity of the stretch, it comes in contact with a projection... which... disengages the clutch-boxes. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. i, An old rich 'clutch-fist knight. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 289 Though we are borne 'clutch-fisted, When we die We spread our Palmes, and let the World slip by. *c* 1690 *Dict. Cent. Crew*, *Clutchfisted*, the same as Clutch-fisted.

**Clutch**, *sb.* 2 [A variant of CLETOCH in same sense; app. in its origin a southern dialect form, being found in the Glossaries of Kent, Sussex, Hants, etc.] A CLETOCH; a brood of chickens, a 'laying' or 'sitting' of eggs.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 85 They can renew and make good their lost Clutch of Eggs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. ii. (1776) V. 57 These birds... lay generally from forty to fifty eggs at one clutch. 1825 WATERTON *IVand. S. Amer.* II. i. 154 It must have been hatched in Æolus's cave, amongst a clutch of squalls and tempests. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.*, 302 The eggs... range from three to six in a clutch. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Clutch*, a brood of chickens: a covey of partridges. 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 1/1 In Ireland almost every peasant rears a clutch of geese.

**Clutch** (klʊtʃ), *v.* 1 Forms: 4 cluchche, 4-5 cluchche, cluche, 6-clutch. Also 4-5 clouche, 7 clouche. *Pa. pple.* 4-5 clouchte, 6-7 clouht, 7 clouth't, -ed. [The ME. *chuche* (n) was app. a phonetic variant of *cluche*, CLUTOCH: cf. *much*, *crutch*, *suck*, *rush*, *shut*, all with *u* from original *i* or *y*. The earlier senses of *clutch* and *clutch* were identical, but in their development they diverged. An association arose between *clutch* and ME. *sb. cloke*, whereby *cloke* was gradually assimilated in form to *clutch*, while both verb and substantive approached each other in sense: to *clutch* is now mainly 'to grasp with *clokes* or claws', a *clutch* is now mainly 'a grasp or grip with claws'. The rare forms of the vb., *clouche*, *clouche*, were prob. from the *sb.* Cf. CLOUGHT.]

1. *Obs.*

† 1. *intr.* To bend or crook as a joint; = CLUTOCH 2. *Obs.*  
1c 1325 *Old Age in Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I clyng, I cluche, I croke, I couwe. *c* 1325 E. Z. *Allit. P.* B. 1341 His cnes cachchez to close & cluchez his hommes. 1377 LAWOR, *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 188 The fyngres... powere hem failleth to cluche [v. r. cluche, clouche, cluche, clyche] or to clawe, to clyppe or to holde.

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2. *trans.* To incur the fingers, close or clench the hand; = CLUTOCH 1. ? *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *Yoko* II. i. 89 Not that I have the power to clutch my hand, When his faire Angels would salute my palm. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 24 Their hands clatcht. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* ccxxvii, With their clutch Gauntlets cuffing one another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 76 The Blade is clasped... by the clutched inside of the middle and third Fingers. *Ibid.* 121 In their clutched left Hand.

† *b.* To interlock the fingers. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxix. ii. 360 Fingers clutched crosse one within another [*complicitatis articulis*]. 1644 BULWER *Chirul.* 29 With Hand in Hand and Fingers clutched one within another.

6. *Obs.*

c 1425 *M.S. Laud* 656. f. 1 (Halli.) So a canker unclene hit cloched togedres.

II. Current senses, connected with CLUTOCH *sb.*

4. *trans.* To seize with claws or clutches; to seize convulsively or eagerly. Also with *away*, *off*, *up*: to snatch with clutches.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. i. 172 A cat... he wol... To his clees clawen [v. r. clochen] ows. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, With all the fingers spread out as if to clutch it. 1834 L. HUNT *Poems* 166 Then issues forth the bee to clutch the thyme. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, Clutched off to a great blank barren Union House. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 198 The prince who so vigorously clutched the straw at the moment of his birth. 1875 HELPS *Annu. & Mast.* v. 133, I clutched up the cat.

*b. absol.*

1866 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* 156 Though he, scraped, and clutched, and lived miserably. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Wks.* Sc. xiii. 327 Very young children... distinctly clutch with the toes.

5. To hold tightly in the bent or closed hand; to hold with a tight or determined grasp.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Revenge* Prol., The earth is cloutch in the dull leaden hand of snoring sleepe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 34 Is this a Dagger, which I see before me? Come, let me clutch thee. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* xviii, Wks. (1847) 319/1 The Sword he resolves to clutch as fast, as if God with his own hand had put it into his. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 216 Clutching the Shank of the Blade... in the right hand. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii, 213 Clutched in such a paralyzing grip.

*b. fig.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* II. iii, The sea... When with her hollow murmur she invites me And clutches in her storms. *a* 1726 COLLIER *On Thought* (J.), A man may... clutch the whole globe in one intellectual grasp. 1836 EMERSON *Nature*, *Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 147 The beauty that shimmers in the yellow afternoons of October, who ever could clutch it?

6. *intr.* To make a clutch at, to make an eager effort to seize.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii, How we clutch at shadows. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxx. 32 He [Sussex] clutched at the canopy under which she was sitting, and tore it down. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 639 As a drowning man clutches at the floating straws.

**Clutch**, *v.* 2 [cf. CLUTOCH *sb.* 2] *trans.* To hatch (chickens).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. ii, Schemes... imagined to clutch all the eggs of a hen, and thus turn her produce to the greatest advantage. *Ibid.* III. iv, The Hen seldom clutches a brood of Chickens above once a season.

*Clute*, *obs.* f. CLOUT; var. of CLOOT, *Sc.*, hoof.

**Cluthalite** (klʊˈtʃaɪt). *Min.* [f. L. *Clutha* the river Clyde in Scotland + -LITE.] A flesh-red variety of ANALCITE.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 329. 1868 DANA *Min.* 433 The Cluthalite of Thomson occurs in flesh-red vitreous crystals in amygdaloid at the Kilpatrick Hills.

**Cluther**, *dial.* f. CLUTTER.

**Cluts**, the burdock; see CLOTE.

**Clutt(e)**, *obs.* form of CLOUT *sb.* 1 and CLOT *v.*

**Clutter** (klʊˈtər), *sb.* [This and the vb. of same form appear to have arisen late in the 16th c. and to have become suddenly very common, after which they went to a great extent out of literary use, though retained in some senses dialectally, and in U. S.]

In sense *x* the word was evidently a phonetic variant of CLOTTER, from CLOT (which had occas. the form *chut*). Afterwards, influenced perh. by association with *cluster*, it was taken to mean 'an assemblage, crowd, medley'; and still later, perh. by association with *clutter*, the notion of noise entered in, so as to give the sense of mingled and confused noise (cf. *EFris. klöter* a rattle, *klötern* to rattle.)

† 1. A clotted mass; coagulation; = CLOTTED, CLODDER, CLUDDER. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Grimmeux*, full of clots or clutters. 1611 COTGR., *Thrombes de sang*, clots or clutters of congealed blood.

2. A collected mass, a collection; a crowded and confused assemblage.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Letter of Thanks* 125 You huddle together a clutter of Citations. 1670 COTTON *Egerton* III. xii. 618 Impossible to have found so little a thing, in so great a clutter of thick, and deep Grass. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 The world or whole clutter of bodies. 1797 COWPER *Comm.* *Milton* Wks. 1837 XV. 304 A clutter of consonants with only a single vowel to assist their utterance. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 133 All is a clutter of narrow, crooked, dark, and dirty lanes.

3. Crowded confusion; 'litter'. Now *dial.* and U. S.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXX. (1714) 137 He saw what

a Clutter there was with huge, over-grown Pots. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Clutter*, confusion, disorder. In our use of the word, there is no idea of 'noise, clamour or bustle'... 'The room is in a clutter', if the tables and chairs stand in disorder. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* 292 The musty and dusty clutter and litter of things gone by. 1884 BOSTON (Mass.), *Frul.* 31 Dec. 1/2 To-day all the clutter of the aisles was removed and the fair presented... a more regular and orderly arrangement of exhibits.

3. The crowded confusion of movement and business; turmoil, bustle, stir. *arch.* or *dial.*

1649 AMBROSE *Media* v. (1652) 104 What a clutter of businesses crossing one the other. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. (1709) 73 In the midst of all this clutter and revolution in comes Peter. 1723 DR. FORB. *Col. Jack* (1840) 192 By the hurry and clutter they were in to get all ready for a fight. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. P. 135 (1740) 105 What Clutter there was in Town about getting off. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art.*, *A Clutter*, a Bustle or Stir.

4. Noisy turmoil or disturbance, hubbub. (Cf. CLATTER.) *arch.* or *dial.*

1666 W. COLES *Art of Stimping* 8 What those things were which... Leah and Rachel kept such a clutter about. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrob. Chym.* 348 All the clutter will be hush'd. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, Those ladies, who are apt to make the greatest clutter on such occasions. 1778 CAMP *Guide* 14 That for mere religion, there should be such a clutter. 1823 SCOTT *Peeveril* xxv, The dwarf... making a most important clutter as he extinguished their fire.

5. A noise consisting of the disorderly mixture of many rapid and more or less simultaneous sounds; mingled rattle. (Cf. CLATTER.) *arch.* or *dial.*

1655 T. BAYLY *Bp. Fisher* xiv. 102 A Cannon bullet... made such a horrible noise and clutter, as it went thorough. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1738 II. 16 The clutter of their Horse, and of their Wheels. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, I heard such a clutter of small shot—'Murder! murder! murder! rape! fire!' *a* 1748 WATTS *Disc. Educ.* ii, Let [children] be instructed not to speak in a swift hurry, with a rumble of syllables and clutter upon their lips. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 41 Now and then comes a clutter of drops against the glass, made by a gust of wind.

6. *Comb.* clutter-clutter, continuous or repeated noise or clutter; clutterdeponch, an obsolete dance; clutter-fisted *a.*, clumsy-handed: cf. CLUSTER-FISTED.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 27 Clutter fisted, long of arme, Bodied straight and slender. 1641 BROME *Yonall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 371 Daunce Clutterdeponch; and Hannykin booby. 1691 *Hist. Relat. Gen. Assembly* *Edin.* 49 A Clutter Clutter of words and canting phrases which cannot be understood.

**Clutter**, *v.* [Goes with the *sb.*, q.v.]

† 1. *intr.* To run together in clots; to clot, coagulate. Also *trans.* = CLOTTED *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xii. xvii, It battereth and cluttereth into knots and balls. *Ibid.* xxv. xiii. (R.), It killth them... by congealing and cluttering their blood. 1623 ROBERTS *Treat Sacram.* II. 129 Their sinne... lies cluttered in their soules. 1766 *True Gentlewoman's Delight* (N.), To make cream clutter.

2. To run together or collect in knots or heaps; to crowd together. (Quot. 1598 connects with 3.)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. li.* 6 The spiders, together clustering and cluttering. 1598 GREENWY *Tactius* *Ann.* xi. x. (1622) 132 All the rest came cluttering about [circumstrepunt] him, crying that he should haste away to the Campe. 1610 ROWLANDS *Mart. Mark-all* 45 To whom... masterlesse men after they heard of his fame, came cluttering on heapes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. vii. P. 88 Villainy... clutters together in Heaps, and where you find one, all the rest are not far.

3. To run in crowded and bustling disorder.

1602 *Hist. Eng. in Harl. Misc.* (Mab.) II. 455 The middle of the field was filled with chariots, and horsemen, cluttering and running round about. 1724 DE FOX *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 195 The coaches, horsemen and crowd, cluttered away, to be out of harm's way. 1759 STERN *Tr. Shandy* I. 2 Away they go cluttering like hey-go mad. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 236 They clutter and run and rise and escape from him.

4. To run or move with noise of bustle and confusion; to make a confused noise or clutter.

1693 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* 349 To clutter or clutter. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art.*, *To Clutter*, to make a noise or hurly burly. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun*, The coffee-cups began to clutter. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vii, It clutter'd here, it chuckled there.

† 5. *trans.* To heap or crowd together in a disorderly way. *Obs.* or *dial.*

*a* 1631 DONNE *Leth.* (1652) 32 Which clutters not Praynes together. 1665 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 190 We cannot make ourselves sure of the Supreme Cause, and therefore clutter a great many together, to see if it may not accidentally be among them. *a* 1786 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 46 All the teawn were clutter abeawt us.

6. To crowd (a place or space) with a disorderly assemblage of things. Now chiefly *dial.* and U. S.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 127 [Lest] any stragling bodies clutter up its rooms and stifle it. 1685 *Visit. Arch-deaconry Ely in Camb. Antiq. Communic.* III. 346 The Chancel see cluttered up w<sup>th</sup> a great Monum<sup>t</sup> that it leaves noe Room for y<sup>e</sup> Communion Table. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* II. (1886) 90 An unwieldy and overgrown establishment, cluttered with furniture. 1874 *Sussex Gloss.*, *To clutter up*, to throw into confusion: to crowd. 1885 BOSTON (Mass.), *Frul.* 8 Jan. 1/6 At present the sides of the highways... are cluttered with these pipes.

7. To throw into mental confusion and disorder. Now *dial.* and U. S.

1685 *Trial Lady A. Lisle in State Trials* XI. 297 Witness. My lord, I am so baulked I do not know what I say myself—Tell me what you would have me to say, for I am cluttered



out of my senses. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* I've seed strange things in my time, but this clutters me!

8. To utter words confusedly and hurriedly: often, as a habitual defect of utterance; cf. CLUTTERED.

1654 TRAPP *Comm.* 70b. i. 19 This messenger cluttreth out all at once. 1656 LOVELOCK *Lucretia* (1659) 73 (T.) All that they bluster'd and clutter'd wisely for, you play. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonymus* (1856) 254 Spoken with syllabic distinctness... articulated, and not cluttered. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 A young preacher who cluttered very badly.

**Cluttered**, *phl. a.* [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -ED.]  
+ 1. Run together in clots, clotted, coagulated; = CLOTTERED. *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED England v. xv. i. 94/2* With the red mantle of their cluttered blood. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xviii. Cluttered gore. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 151 It... provoketh urine, dissolveth cluttered gravel.

2. Crowded so as to cause confusion. (*U. S.*)  
1865 *Commonwealth* (Boston) 11 Mar., A little dingy room, cluttered with pots, kettles, tables and chairs. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 964/2 Without being cluttered, it gives a sense of the fullness of the English word.

**Clutterer**, *f. CLUTTER v. + -ER.* One who clutters (see esp. sense 8 of *vb.*).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 A certain operator cut the tongue of a clutterer, whom he erroneously thought to be a stutterer.

**Cluttering** (*klŭ'ter-ing*), *vb. sb.* The action of the *vb.* CLUTTER, in various senses.

1577 *DEE Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 6 Thumping, shuffling, and cluttering. 1606 *WARNER Ath. Eng.* xiv. xci. (1612) 369 The noisette of Cooches scath'd me so, as from their drifts and cluttering I knew not where to go. 1660 H. MORR *Myt. Gadl.* v. x. 160 The cluttering of Trees together to keep the Sun off from him. 1843 *DICKENS Mart. Chm.* xxxvi. Noisy with the... cluttering of fowls in coops. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 817 The defect of speech called by the English Cluttering.

**Cluttering**, *phl. a.* That clutters; speaking with hurried and confused utterance. Hence **Clutteringly**, *adv.*

1624 Br. *MOUNTAGU Gagg* 48 Masters... that goe workmanlike, and not like you, clutteringly to worke. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 17 To cure a thick confused cluttering Voice. a 1791 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XIII. 519 Speaking in a thick, cluttering manner.

+ **Clutterment**, *Obs. or dial.* [f. CLUTTER *v.* + -MENT.] Crowding, confused and noisy bustle; also *concr.* that which crowds and confuses a place.

1611 *COTGR.* *Tourbe*, prease, crowd, thrust, throng, clutterment. 1630 *HOLYDAY Technogamia* C iv b, Here a chaire, there a tub... here a wheele, there a reele; and an hundred such clutterments. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xii. A solitary Privacy far from the rustling clutterments of the tumultuous and confused World.

+ **Clutterry**, *Obs. rare.* Disorder and dirt.  
1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes iv. i. 172 Their Churnes and Presses neat, there was no cluttery In Pantry, Milk-house, dairy, nor in Buttry.

[Cluttish, prob. error for SLUTTISH.]  
1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 70 And thou my cluttish landresse Cynthia, Nere thinkes on Furors linen, Furors shirt.

**Cluve**, var. of **CLOOF**, hoof, claw.

**Cly**, *sb.* *Thieves' cant.* [cf. *CLY v.*] (See quot.)  
c 1600 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cly, Money.* Let's strike his Cly, let's get his Money from him; also a Pocket. *Filed a Cly, Pick a Pocket.* 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v. (1878) 200 No knucker so deftly could fake a cly. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* II. i. 69 'They're just made for hooking a fogle out of a clye.'

Hence **Cly-faker**, pickpocket; **Cly-faking**, *vb. sb.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Cly-faker*, a pick-pocket. 1847 *LITTON Pelham* lxxxi. They were gentlemen sharpers, and not vulgar crackmen and clyfakers. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxv. 'But what is cly-faking?' said CHARLES. 'Why a priggish of wipes and sneeze-boxes, and ridiculous, and such.'

**Cly**, *v.* *Thieves' cant.* Also 7-8 cloy, 7 clay. [Possibly in origin identical with *CLYE v.* below (L.G. *kleien, klaien*), with a modified sense 'seize, grip, or pull with the claws, clutch', = *CLAW v.* 2. Cf. the range of meaning of the latter verb; in Lower Rhenish dial., *klauen, klauen, klauen*, is used in the sense 'steal'; and *becklauen* in MHG. is said of the devil, just like 'the Ruffian (devil) cly thee!' (See Grimm, *Klauen* 2.)]

1. *trans.* To seize; to take; to get.  
1807 *HARMAN Caveat* 86 So may we cly the Iarke... The Ruffian clye thee! 1809 *DRYCKER Lanthorn & Candle-lit.* Cij b, The Ruffian clye the ghost of the Harman beck! 1621 B. JOHNSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here, safe in our Skipper, let's cly off our Peck. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Cly the Jerk*, to be whipped. 1827 *LITTON Pelham* lxxxi. You deserve to cly the jerk for your patter. *Ibid.* The ruffian clye thee, Guinea Pig, for stashing the lush.

2. *asp.* To steal.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (1874) 8 They are sure to be Clyd in the night, by the Angler, or hooker, or such like pilferers. 1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 48 *Cloy*, to steal. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Claying the Bung*, Cutting the Purse, or Picking the Pocket. *Ibid.* *Cloy*, to steal. *Cloy the Clout*, to steal the Hankerchief. 1730 *Poor Robin* (N.), Money is now a hard commodity to get, inasmuch that some will venture their necks for it, by padding, cloying, milling, filching, nabbing, etc., all which in plain English is only stealing.

**Cly-**: see also **CLY-**.

**Clyack**, var. of **CLIAOK**, kirm-cut.

+ **Clyde**, *Obs.* [app. -OE. *clīða* plaster, poultice, f. *clīð-an* to stick: cf. **CLITHER**.] A plaster.  
[c 1000 in *Thorpe Hom.* I. 476 Se witega Isaias worhte ðam cnyngne Ezechie clīðan to his dolge. — *Sax. Leechd.* I. 154 Swylce ðar clyde togedel wæie.] c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1692 þer myne clyuy as clyde hit clyst togeder.

+ **Clye**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Corresponds to **WFRIS.** (and **Du.**) *kleien* (Kilian 1598), **EFris.** *kleien, klaien*, **MLG.** and **L.G.** *kleien, kleien* (see Grimm), 'to scratch with the nails, to claw (the head, etc.)'. Also in same sense, **OSw.** *kleya*, **Norw.** *kleia*: cf. **ON.** *klēja* to itch, to scratch. From same root as **CLAW**.] *trans.* To scratch.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 116 Her head was grown so hye About my pale, that able she was it with nayles to clye.

**Clyer**, var. of **CLYRE**; obs. form of **CLEAR**.

**Clyet**, ? obs. form of **CLERAT** (cf. sense 1, 1440).

1466 *Mamm. & Housh. Exp.* (1847) 346 Item, paid for an clyet for the corse bonett, iij*d.*

**Clyght**, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of **CLITON**.

+ **Clyk**, *v.* ? a by-form of **CLICK**.

14... GOWER *MS. Cantab.* FF. i. 6, f. 2 (Halliwell) Then... sche... bygynnyth to chyde, And clykyth [ed. *Pauli* chitereth] forth in hure langage, Wat falschode ys in marriage.

**Clymacht**, perversion of **CLIMACTERIC**.

1719 *D'ARFAY Pills* (1872) VI. 243 That, I wuss, Kills many a Puss, Before her Clymacht year.

+ **Clyme**, *clayme*, *Cant. Obs.* (See quot.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 Her Comroge lies begging in the fields with Clymes or artificial Sores. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Clymes*, Sores without Pain raised on Beggars Bodies, by their own Artifice. [Also 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*]

**Cly-more**, obs. form of **CLAYMORE**.

**Clynch**, **Clyng**, **Clynk**, obs. ff. **CLINCH**, **CLING**, **CLINK**.

+ **Clynterand**, *Obs. rare*—? *pres. pple.* of **CLUNTER**; but very possibly a misreading of *clintes* and: see **CLINT sb.**

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4863 He clynterand torres.

+ **Clype**, *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and sense doubtful.] Jamieson has 'An ugly, ill-shaped fellow'.

a 1500 *Colkheke Saw* I. 285 (Jam.), Clarus, the long clype Playit on a bag pype. 1500-20 *DUNBAR In secret place* 36 Quod scho, My Clype, my vnspaynit gyane With moderns mull yit in your mychane. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'Ne're an ill-far'd clype.' *Meems, Aberd.*

**Clypeal** (*klī'pī-āl*), *a.* [f. *L. clype-us* (see below) + -AL.] *Entom.* Of, or pertaining to the clypeus of an insect; as the *clypeal region*.

**Clypeaster**, *Zool.* [f. *L. clype-us* (= *clipeus*) round shield + *Gr. ὄστρεον* star.] A genus of echinoid Echinoderms, allied to the common sea-urchin, but having mouth and vent both below.

Hence **Clypeastroid**, *a.* and *sb.*

1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 33/2 In Clypeaster the shell is divided interiorly by vertical calcareous partitions. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 574 The flattened Clypeastroid, *Scutella*.

**Clypeate** (*klī'pī-ēt*), *a.* *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -ATE; cf. *L. clypeatus* armed with a shield.] Shaped like a buckler or round shield. So also

+ **Clypeated**.

1711 *PETERIN in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 388 Clipped Candy Clover. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 *Clypeate*, resembling a round buckler. In *Treas. Bot.* (1866).

**Clypeiform** (*klī'pī-fōrm*), *a.* [f. as prec. + (-)FORM.] Having the form of a round shield.

1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 302 Scolitarii... body subovoid or cylindrical; linear or clypeiform. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 159 The carapace is clypeiform.

+ **Clypeiformous**, *a.* *Obs.* = prec.

1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Disp.* 241 Some [cucumbers] broad and round; others clypeiformous.

**Clypeo-**, combining form of **CLYPEUS**, as in **clypeo-frontal** (*Entom.*), common to the clypeus and front.

**Clypeole** (*klī'pī-ōl*), [ad. *L. clypeolum*, dim. of *clypeum*, *clypeus*, round shield.] A little shield; 'term applied to the lamina or receptacle on the inner surface of which the sporangia are attached in Equisetum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Hence **Clypeolar**, *a.*, 'formed like a little shield' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Clypeolate**, *a.*, furnished with clypeoles.

|| **Clypeus** (*klī'pī-ŭs*), *Entom.* [a. *L. clypeus*, properly *clipeus* round shield.] The broad shield-shaped part of the head of some insects which bears the labrum or upper lip.

1834 *McMURRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 440 The Zygonia are not found in the western continent... their inferior palpi extend beyond the clypeus, and are pointed at the extremity. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. x. 370 A most remarkable distinction between the sexes of many beetles is presented by the great horns which rise from the head, thorax, or clypeus of the males.

**Clype**, var. of **CLEPE v.**, to call.

**Clyre**, **clyer**, **clier**, *Sc.* [*Clier* corresponds to **MDu.** *cliere*, **Du.** *klier* gland, glandular swell-

ing, scrofula, = **EFris.** *klire*, *kltr*: ulterior history obscure.] A glandular swelling; usually in *pl.* as name of a disease of cattle: see *quots.*

1794 *Agric. Surv. Dumfriess* 357 (Jam.) A putrid distemper in the throat... called the Clyers... It seems to be the same with what in other places is called the murrain or gargle. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. He has nas clyres in his heart, he is an honest upright man. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* vii. an. 1793 A cow... which the court... had pronounced to have what is called the *cliers*, a disease analogous to glanders in a horse.

Hence **Clyred** *phl. a.*, 'having tumours in the flesh' (Jam.).

1697 *CLELAND Poems* 66 (Jam.) And did not cease to cave and paut, While clyred back was prickit and gald.

**Clyse**, *local.* [app. f. *F. écluse*: it may possibly go back to an apthetic **ME.** *cluse* with *i*: cf. **CLOW**, **CLUSS**.] = **CLOW sb.**

1882 *Spectator* 6 May 595 In the Reports of the Somerset Drainage Commissioners, the sluices and locks under their jurisdiction are called 'Clyses'.

+ **Clysmatic**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *Gr. κλύσμα*, *κλυσματ-* 'clyster, drench' + -IC.] A method of injection or infusion; transfusion.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xix. 714 An Operation of Infusion, or a new Clysmatick, or sort of Clysteing, when through an opened Vein, by putting a small Pipe into the Orifice, there is injected... some liquor, etc.

**Clysmian** (*klī'zmi-ān*), *a.* *rare.* [f. as next + -IAN. Cf. *F. clysmien*, perhaps the immediate source.] (See quot.)

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clysmian*, applied to a class of soils of transport and alluvium, or of inundation and attrition, because evidently the product of transport and mechanical deposit, of which water has been the agent.

**Clysmic** (*klī'zmi-k*), *a.* [f. *Gr. κλυσμο-ός*, *sb. f.* *κλύειν* to wash over, drench + -IC.] (See *quots.*)

1847 *CRAIG, Clysmic*, washing, cleansing. 1860 *MAYNE Exprs. Lex.*, *Clysmic*, washing off; carrying away by the rushing of waters.

|| **Clyssus**, **clissus**, *Obs.* [In med. or mod. *L.*: no Lat. or *Gr.* derivation is known.] A term of Paracelsian Chemistry, used in various senses: e.g. 'the quintessence of a thing; the reunion of different principles, as oil, salt, and spirit, by long digestion; the product of the detonation of nitre with another substance' (Mayne *Expr. Lex.*). According to Rolfenkius, meaning 'compound mineral spirits'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1650 *FRENCH New Light Alchymie* Gloss., *Clissus* is the occult virtue of things returning from whence they came, as the virtue of an hearb into the root in Autumne. 1682 *Bruno Castelli Lex. renovatum*, s.v. 1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Clyssus*, among some Chymists, is a long Digestion and Union of Oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) together, in order to make a Composition or accurate Mixture of them... Sometimes for a Medicine made of the most active and enervetical Parts of any Ingredients. 1741 *CHAMBERLAIN Cycl.*, *Clyssus*, in Chymistry... consisting of the most efficacious Principles of any Body, extracted, purified, and then re-mixed. 1767 *WOLFE Distil. in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 534 The vapours which arise in the deflagration of nitre, with charcoal, antimony, etc., commonly called *Clyssus*, are very hard to condense. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 540 Nitrate of potassa is rapidly decomposed by charcoal at a high temperature... The products of this combustion... are carbonic acid and nitrogen gases. Part of the carbonic acid also remains attached to the residuary alkali, and may be obtained from it on adding a stronger acid. This residue was termed, by the old chemists, *clyssus* of nitre.

**Clyster** (*klī'st-er*), *sb.* Forms: 5-8 *clister*, 6-7 *clystere*, 5 *clystere*, 6-8 *glystere*, 6-9 *glyster*. [a. *F. clystère* (13th c. in *Littre*), or *L. clyster*, -*ēris*, *Gr. κλύσθηρ* a clyster-pipe, syringe, clyster, f. *κλύειν* to wash or rinse out, drench.]

1. A medicine injected into the rectum, to empty or cleanse the bowels, to afford nutrition, etc.; an injection, enema; sometimes, a suppository.

*a. clyster, clister.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. vii. (1495) 228 In Litargy ouer all thynge the pacyent shall haue a clister. 1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* viii. xviii. 216 A Clyster is a noble remedye to dryue out superfluites of the guttes. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 44 Nourishing Clisters do not ascend vnto the stomacke. 1671 *BOYLE Usefulness Nat. Philos.* II. v. xiv, Clysters of the smoke of tobacco. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 330 A poyson'd Clister [was] given to him, under pretence of curing him. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 479 For the last ten days of his life, he was supported by broth clysters.

*b. glyster, glister.*

c 1440 *Glysters* [see **CLYSTERY**]. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xvii. 32 a, The Ibis... taught Physicians to minister Glysters. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. xi. (Arb.) 20 With a suppositor or a glyster. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* iv. 69 The injection of an anodine, or mitigating glyster. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 39 Given... as a glyster.

*b. fig.*

1590 *GREENE Mourn. Garm.* (1610) 59 My purse began with so many purging glysters to waxe not only laxative, but quite emptye. 1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes Law Nations* 81 To purge their blacke iaudise with a glyster of inke. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in Cage* I. i, He's a slight physician cannot give a golden glyster at a dead lift.

2. The pipe or syringe used in injection; a clyster-pipe. *Obs. rare.*

1527 *ANDREW Brunswyke's Distyl.* *Waters* Dij, The same... with a spout or clystere spouted in the fondament.

+ *b. transf.* A pipe, tube. *Obs.*

1578 *LYTE Dodons* II. xliii. 202 This kind of Lillie beareth

at the toppe of the stalke and also amongst his leaves as it were certayne pypes or clysters. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 126 Finches are taught to Cherpp w<sup>th</sup> the Quill Mouth Clyster, and their Notes their Panches fill.

† 3. A contemptuous name for a medical practitioner (cf. CLYSTER-PIPE). *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Thierry* i. sc. 1 [addressing a physician] What's that to you, or any, Ye dross, you powder'd pigs-bones, rubabe glisters?

4. *Comb.*, as *clyster-syringe*; *clysterwise* adv.  
1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. ii. 39 A little Paracelsian Apothecary, Clyster-high. 1705 T. GREENHILL *Art Em-balsming* 273 This Balsamic Liquor thus Clysterwise im-mitted into the Intestins. 1720 W. GISSON *Farriers Dispens.* x. (1734) 246 Administer it Clysterwise blood warm.

**Clyster** (klī'stā), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To treat with clysters. Hence *Clystering vbl. sb.*

1488 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 34 This lettynge blode or clystryng, is to avoide pestylence. 1684 [see CLYSMATIC]. 1733 FIELDING *Quixote* in *Eng.* ii. xiv. I shall order him bleeding, glistering, vomiting, and cupping. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 152 Patent Veterinary Syringe for relieving hoven cattle, and clystering them.

† **Clysterize**, *v. obs.* [ad. F. *clystériser* (16th c. in Littré) or late L. *clystērīzāre*: see -IZE.] *trans.* a. To treat with a clyster; b. To inject (a medicine) as a clyster; c. ? (in gen. sense of Gr. κλύειν) To wash over, syringe (quot. 1543).

1543 TRAHERON *Vid's Chirurg.* iv. 154 To take the same decoction, and to clysterize the sore place therewith. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 41 Stampe it and pour it down their throats, or els clysterize them with it. *Ibid.* II. 413 If it [sea-water] be clysterized hot, it alleaith the wrings and grindings of the belly. 1601 R. DOLMAN tr. *Pr. Acad.* (1618) iii. lxxx. 819 The decoction thereof clysterized, serueth greatly for dysenterias. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Clyster-pipe.** A tube or pipe for administering clysters.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 178 Yet againe, your fingers to your lippes? Would they were Clyster-pipes for your sake. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voyage* i. i. Come Surgeon, out with your glister-pipe And strike a galliard. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 120, I know not what to send, except some clyster-pipes, which are very curiously turned and mounted in this island. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Clyster-pipe*, the anal tube of an enema apparatus. Also, the primitive apparatus itself; a bladder to which a pipe or tube was attached.

† b. A contemptuous name for a medical man.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* iv. i. Thou stinking clyster-pipe, where's the god of rest, Thy pills and base apothecary drugs Threaten'd to bring unto me? a 1672 Wood *Life* 3 May an. 1661, John Haselwood, a proud starch'd, formal and scyphanthizing Clysterpipe, who was the Apothecary to Clayton when he practiced Physick.

† **Clystery.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *clystērī-um*, a. Gr. κλυστήριον, dim. of κλύσθρ.] A clyster.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 Also he usede ofte clystories and spyunge. 1398 — *Barth.* *De P. R.* vii. lxvii. (1495) 285 By spewenge other byneth wyth a Clysterye. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glystery, or glystere, *glisterium*, *glistera*. 1590 A. M. tr. *Gabelkoner's Bh. Physicke* 36/1 Loosen his body with Clysterye, or with Suppositories.

**Clyte, Clyve**, obs. ff. CLEAVE, CLIVE, CLEAVE *v.*

**Clyver(s, clyvre**, obs. ff. CLEAVER, CLEAVERS. **Clyw(e)**, obs. f. CLEW, and pa. t. of CLAW *v.*

**Cn-** was used in OE., and often in early ME., where *kn-* is now used; as in *cnap*, *cnihht*, *cnok*, *cnot*, *cnow*, etc. See KN-.

**Cnemial** (knēmīāl), *a.* [f. Gr. κνήμη-η tibia + -(T)AL.] Relating to the tibia.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* vi. 295 The tibia [of birds] is a highly characteristic bone. Its proximal end is expanded and produced anteriorly into a great cnemial process. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cnemial crest*, a bony prominence of the upper end of the tibia in many birds.

**Cnicin** (knōisīn). [f. L. *cnīc-us* (see below) + -IN.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of *Cnicus benedictus*, and other Composite plants.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1029 Cnicin forms white transparent silky needles, having a pure bitter taste.

|| **Cnida** (knōidā). *Zool.* Pl. cnīdas. [mod. L., a. Gr. κνίδη nettle.] The nettle cell (urticating, or thread cell) of the *Calenterata* (jelly-fish, hydra, etc.), in which their power of stinging resides: usually called *nematocyst*. Hence [combining form *cnido-*], **Cnidoblast** [Gr. βλαστός germ], the cell in which a nematocyst is developed.

**Cnidocell** = cnida. **Cnidocil** [L. *ciliūm*, cf. CIL.] the external irritable ciliary process of a cnidoblast.

**Cnidophore** [Gr. φάρος bearing], a process bearing a 'battery' of cnidoblasts.

1876 MACALISTER *Anim. Morphol.* 80 In the protoplasmic ectoderm exist scattered or clustered nettle-cells (cnīdæ or trichocysts) which are minute oval capsules filled with fluid. . . lined by a delicate membrane which at the apex is involutioned into an axial tube, ending in a long coiled barbed thread. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus's Elem. Zool.* I. 223 Each *Cnidoblast* . . . possesses a fine superficial plasmatic process (*Cnidocil*), which is probably very sensitive to mechanical stimuli and occasions the bursting of the capsule. 1887 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forams Anim.* Life 337 The nematocysts are removed from the cells or cnidoblasts in which they were developed, and where they usually remain until discharged. *Ibid.* The discharge of the thread is therefore brought about through . . . direct mechanical or chemical irritation of the cnidocil. *Ibid.* 757 Some of the hydranths are furnished with a single basal, horn-like process—the cnidophore—armed terminally with a battery of cnidoblasts.

**Cnute-berry**, var. of KNOT-, KNOUT-BERRY, cloudberry.

† **Co<sup>1</sup>**, *coe.* *Obs.* Also *ko*, *koo*, *keo*, *coo*. [ME. midland form, answering to northern *kā*, *kæ* = Da. *kāa*, ON. *\*kād*, *\*kē*, from *\*kādha*: cf. CHOUGH.] Jackdaw. Cf. CADDOW<sup>1</sup>.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblest.* 145 La chouwe, a co-brid [Camb. MS. the col. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Coo byrde, or schowhe, *Monedula*. *Ibid.* 280 Koo bryd, or schowghe. 14.. *Voc. Harl. MS.* 1587 *Ibid.* 84 *Monedula*, *coo*. a 1528 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 466 We may not well forgo The countryng of the coe. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Koo, a byrde.

† **Co<sup>2</sup>**, *Obs. Cant.* (See quotes.)

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vocab.* 5 A Kitchin Co is called an ydle runagate Boy. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 76 A Kynchen Co is a young boye . . . that when he groweth vnto yeres, he is better to hang then to drawe forth. 1834 AINSWORTH *Roadwood* iii. v. (1878) 183 Doxies. . . and their coes.

**Co<sup>3</sup>**. 1. (*kō*). An abbreviation of COMPANY; esp. in the sense: The partners or members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title.

1759 *Compl. Letter-Writer* (ed. 6). London: Printed for Stanley Crowder, and Co. 1778 *Whitehead's Newcastle Directory* 49 Sugar-houses: Atkinson and Co., Quay-side. Foister and Co., Close. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* v. 98 He swore he'd give John Co. the slip. 1823 MOORE *Fables* v. 61 This most ill-matched unholy Co. From whence the ills we witness flow. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, Don't have my name in it. I must be Co., I must.

2. A written abbreviation of *company*.

1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 109 Recorded from Clifden, co. Galway.

**Co**, dial. form of COME *v.*

**Co-**, prefix of Latin origin. In Latin the preposition *com-* (which as a separate word was written in classical L. *cum*) was shortened to *co-* before vowels and *h*, also before *gn-*, e.g. *coalescere*, *coercere*, *coortus*, *coherere*, *cognatus*. Partly from the greater syllabic distinctness of this form of the prefix, arising out of the natural break between it and the following vowel, whereby also, on the break-down of the older quantitative system, the *o* became a long vowel, partly from the readiness with which some compounds of this type, as *co-aquālis*, *co-adjutor*, *co-episcopus*, *co-hæres*, *co-opérator*, *co-opérare*, were analysed into their elements, *co-* has come in English to be a living formative, the use of which is no longer restricted to words beginning with a vowel, but extended to all words of analogous kinds, including native English or other words, as well as those from Latin. The general sense is 'together', 'in company', 'in common', 'joint', 'ly', 'equal', 'ly', 'reciprocally', 'mutually'. It combines (like L. *com-*, *con-*, *co-*) with verbs, adjs., adverbs, and sbs. It is sometimes prefixed to words of L. origin which are already compounded with *com-* (*con-*), as *co-con-nexion*, *co-conspirator*, *co-constituent*.

It occurs also as a variant form of words of L. origin or type, where the regular form is *com-*, *con-*, *cor-*: e.g. *co-centric*, *co-natural*, *co-numerary*, *co-partiment*, *co-relation*, *co-rival*, *co-temporary*, *co-terminous*, and other occasional instances: cf. also *co-citizen*, *co-join*, *co-mingle*, with *con-citizen*, *con-join*, *con-mingle*, etc.

All the more important of these compounds appear in their alphabetical order as Main words: there follow here examples of compounds of rare occurrence and obvious meaning, or in which the combination is but for the nonce. It is notable how many of these are solely due to Bishop Ken.

1. Verbs.

Of a joint subject: as, *co-engage* to engage along with others, *co-sustain* to sustain jointly. Of a joint object: as, *co-admit* to admit (two or more things) equally, *co-annex* to annex (things) along with others. So

*Co-abound*, *co-absorb*, *co-admire*, *co-admit*, *co-agonise*, *co-animate*, *co-annex*, *co-annihilate*, *co-apprehend*, *co-ascend*, *co-attend*, *co-assign*, *co-bewail*, *co-bless*, *co-breathe*, *co-crucify*, *co-decree*, *co-delight*, *co-derive*, *co-die*, *co-elevate*, *co-embody*, *co-employ*, *co-enact*, *co-endear*, *co-enflame*, *co-engage*, *co-enjoy*, *co-exert*, *co-expire*, *co-glorify*, *co-harmonize*, *co-hymn*, *co-implore*, *co-include*, *co-infer*, *co-inspire*, *co-inter*, *co-inthrone*, *co-love*, *co-oblige*, *co-produce*, *co-quicken*, *co-raise*, *co-rebel*, *co-rejoice*, *co-resign*, *co-resort*, *co-seat*, *co-spire*, *co-suffer*, *co-sustain*, *co-torment*, *co-torture*, *co-transfuse*, *co-transpire*, *co-transubstantiate*, *co-twist*, *co-vibrate*, *co-worship*.

a 1711 KEN *Christoph.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 519 While Hymn and Love here *co-abound*. 1642 F. WINTU *Repl. Fisher* 424 The words . . . are not. Is consumed by the substance, but, Is *co-absorbed* with the substance. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 370 The Blessed Co-everlasting Three, By Lovers co-ador'd, and *co-admir'd*. — *Hymnarium* II. 31 God in himself has taught in Holy Writ Pre-science and Liberty to *co-admit*. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 139 That I . . . May with thy Agony *co-agonize*. 1660 HENCH-

MAN *Peace-offering* 4 *\*Coanimated* into one inward Love in Christ. a 1660 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* vii. II. 474 Unless such difficulties therefore annexed unto that estate be tempered by *\*co-annexing* thereunto things esteemed of in this world. 1775 *\*Co-annihilate*: see *Co-infer*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 263 Able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *\*co-apprehended* the Syntax of their natures. 1603 SIR C. HUYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 170 Her place considered with latitude is truly understood in the rule, and the degree *\*co-ascending* therewith. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 376 Passions on my Will to *\*co-attend*. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. (R.), Virtue *\*coaugmented* thrives, in men of little minde. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 131 The Mourners wont his soul to *\*co-bewail*. — *Preparatives* IV. 127 Flesh which with Soul to be *\*co-bless'd* in Hope shall rest. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 135 When Godhead Pontal and Deriv'd, *\*co-breath*. — *Christoph.* I. 437, I, while thou suffer'st, shall abide *\*co-crucify'd*. — *Sion* IV. 320 The glorious thrice, Acceptance gracious *\*co-decree*. *Ibid.* IV. 350 Each . . . In heav'nly Love will *\*co-delight*. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 268 Love, Joy, and Praise, All *\*co-deriv'd* from God the source. 1865 PUSEY *Even.* i. 154 She. . . was willing to *\*co-die* with her Son. 1619 R. JONES *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 489 The Body and the Soul. . . each *\*co-elevating* other to make up the Resurrection. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 252 (D.), Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *\*coembodied* in this Divine body. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 255 With them they would in Song be *\*co-employ'd*. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Govt.* 8 A denial of acting, enacting, or *\*coenacting* with the Parliament. a 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 275 To God and to each other *\*co-endear'd*. — *Hymnotheo* III. 172 Angels with Love each other *\*co-enflame*. 1650 *St. Trials*, *Colonel Andrevue* (R.), I was promised by Benson, that if Sir John Gell, and their pretended friends of the country, did *\*co-engage*, I should be disengaged. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 262, I wish my soul no other felicity. . . than to ascend to his, and *\*co-enjoy* the same bliss. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* (1721) I. 268 In saints they *\*co-exert* their Might. — *Hymnotheo* III. 166 They . . . at the Point of Death shall *\*co-expire*. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 137 In them with These I am *\*co-glorify'd*. *Ibid.* I. 41 Thy attributes are all *\*co-harmoniz'd*. *Ibid.* I. 179 *\*Co-hymn'd* by the Celestial Host. — *Christoph.* I. 483 Thy Loves, Great Trine, I co-adore, And co-adoring, *\*co-implore*. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 40 In this Cartilaginous Pericardium . . . is likewise the Auricle *\*co-included*. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* (1841) 356 The latter logicians are accustomed to call this mode of priority, that which is *\*co-inferred*, but does not *\*co-infer*; that which co-annihilates, but is not co-annihilated. a 1711 KEN *Edmund* (1721) II. 259 Both at one Breath by God seem'd *\*co-inspired*. 1874 PUSEY *Leut. Serm.* 312 Their old man had been crucified with Christ. . . with Him they had been *\*co-interred*, with him coraised. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill to Formality* 73 Can Christ and Belial be *\*co-inthroned*? a 1711 KEN *Christoph.* (1721) I. 484 *\*Co-loving* These . . . Great Trine. — *Edmund* II. 278 Interest, Honour, Nature, and Heaven's Will, All *\*co-oblige* you to revenge the Ill. — *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 370 The great Traqueous System [to] *\*co-produce*. a 1677 BARROW *Creed* Wks. 1859 VII. 296 He *\*co-quickened*, *\*co-raised*, and co-seated us (if I may so speak) with him in heavenly places. 1874 PUSEY *Leut. Serm.* 312 He . . . co-quickened us in Christ. 1677-1874 *\*Co-raise*: see *co-inter*, *co-quicken*. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* (1721) IV. 75 All . . . which fell, Will strive to make you *\*co-rebell*. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 400 Their Brethren *\*co-rejoice*. — *Sion* IV. 379 They to his conduct Psyche *\*co-resign*. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 209 Where zealots and Whigs *\*co-resort*. 1677 *\*Co-seat*: see *co-quicken*. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 355 Father and Son. The gracious Co-eternal Dove *\*co-spir'd*. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. i. (1639) 2 They. . . would have us aid the afflicted, but not to faint, and *\*co-suffer* with them. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* (1721) III. 385 Their Chief and they the Burthen *\*co-sustain'd*. *Ibid.* III. 89 Damn'd Souls and Devils. . . each other *\*co-torment*. — *Psyche* IV. 239 Tortur'd themselves, and yet *\*co-torturing* me. *Hymnotheo* III. 235 Saints sweetly here discourse, and heav'nly News into each other only *\*co-transfuse*. — *Psyche* IV. 257 They kiss'd and in protracted kiss repos'd; Love *\*co-transpiring*. — *Sion* IV. 345 How we. . . by nuptial Tie are one How we *\*co-transubstantiated* are grown. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 360 Linked to her connatural tie, *\*co-twisting* with its limbs her own. 1881 LE CONTE *Light* 58 They *\*co-vibrate* with the undulations of the ether. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 3 Yea in a Cross *\*co-worshiped* with him in the verie same worship.

2. Adjs. (often participial), and advbs.

Thus *co-embedded* embedded together, *co-harmonious* unitedly harmonious, *co-intersecting* intersecting mutually; thence adverbs, as *co-harmoniously*:

*Co-ambulant*, *co-anizable*, *co-apostate*, *co-ardent*, *co-boundless*, *co-divine*, *co-effluent*, *co-effluential*, *co-elongated*, *co-embedded*, *co-endearing*, *co-enflaming*, *co-featured*, *co-foreknown*, *co-glorious*, *co-gracious*, *co-harmonious* (and -ly), *co-hellish*, *co-immense*, *co-incorporate*, *co-intersecting*, *co-like*, *co-lovely*, *co-mournful*, *co-neighbouring*, *co-onniscient*, *co-penetrating*, *co-pleased*, *co-reflexed*, *co-sounding*, *co-transfocate*, *co-universal*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 300/1 Two Doves *\*Coambulant*. . . are a loving pair walking together. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 349 That *\*Co-amiable* Trine. — *Hymnotheo* III. 123 Pride . . . First down from Bliss Apostate Angels threw, First *\*co-apostate* Man from God withdrew. *Ibid.* III. 358 To the Co-un, Co-amiable, Three, *\*Co-ardent* Love, Co-equal Praises be. — *Christoph.* I. 458 Lord, out of thy *\*co-boundless* store, I love-supplies implore. — *Hymns Evang.* I. 136 He'll speak from Both with Mission *\*Co-divine*. *Ibid.* I. 94 God *\*co-effluent* fill'd his human Mind. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 267 Thou Trine *\*Co-effluential* Love. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 58/1 The iliac bones and sides of the sacrum become *\*co-elongated*. 1851-9 DARWIN in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 278 The age of such a formation would have to be judged of by

the \*co-embedded shells. *a 1711 Ken Christophil (1712) I.* 133 The Spirit on the sacred Head Wings radiant, \*co-  
endearing spread. — *Psyche IV.* 165 With a \*co-enflaming  
Ardour vie. *1849 Recreations II.* 85 I can see no year  
\*co-featured or conformable therewith. *a 1711 Ken Hymnar.*  
II. 31 Things certain, or contingent. \*co-forked. —  
*Preparatives IV.* 57 Within the Gracious shine Of the \*co-  
glorious Trine. — *Christophil I.* 485 The Love Which in  
the Three Co-gracious reigns. — *Hymnotheo III.* 247  
In \*co-harmonious Numbers, Measures, Weights. — *Chrys-  
tophil I.* 447 He taught how sweet Humility and Height  
In souls would \*co-harmoniously unite. — *Hymns Evang.*  
I. 149 Jesus, worried by the Pagan crew, Storm'd by  
Hell Powers, and the \*co-hellish Jew. — *Hymns Festiv.*  
I. 228 Thou Godhead's \*Co-immense First-born. *1650*  
*ELDERFIELD Tythes* 89 The diffused and \*coincorporate  
Law. *1881 Athenaeum* 21 May 692/4 Mr. S. Roberts's  
Theorem of Four \*Co-intersecting Spheres. *1678 R. [Jus-  
sels] tr. Geber IV.* 11. 242 With the Union of all \*Co-like  
Parts. *a 1711 Ken Edmund (1712) II.* 340 Philothea...  
Clarissa... Devota... a \*co-lovely Trine. — *Hymnotheo III.*  
339 The Doves... Notes \*co-mournful mutually rehearse.  
*1664 Power Exp. Philos.* II. 108 Both being fluid, dissipable,  
\*co-enamoured Elements. *a 1711 Ken Pre-  
paratives (1712) IV.* 114 The Bless'd \*co-omniscient Three.  
— *Hymns Festiv.* I. 268 Great God thus unity displays, In  
sweet \*co-penetrating Rays. — *Hymnotheo III.* 338  
Pleas'd with Eve's stroking it, it meekly bay'd, And she  
\*co-pleased, the Lamb her fondling made. *Ibid.* III. 166  
Dear Lovers there in \*co-reflex'd delight. *1852 SEIDEL*  
*Organ* 130 Sometimes this \*co-sounding tone is not quite  
clear or distinct. *1875 MYERS Poems* 76 \*Co-transfocate  
with Christ. *a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo (1712) III.* 42 Death  
keeps with Sin \*co-universal sway.

### 8. Substantives. a. Of action, state, etc.

*Co-abode, co-administration, co-administration, co-  
advice, co-aid, co-audience joint-hearing, \*co-be-  
nignity, co-connexion mutual connexion, \*co-de-  
light, co-denization, co-domestication, co-eman-  
ation, \*co-enamoured, co-exertion, co-explosion,  
\*co-heartfulness communion or unity of hearts,  
co-indwelling, co-infingement, co-interest, co-life, co-  
perception, co-principate, \*co-respect, co-splendour,  
co-tenure, co-understanding, co-use.*

*a 1711 Ken Sion Poet. Wks.* 1712 IV. 301 Such love the  
Saint to Paula shew'd in their bless'd \*Co-abode. *1688 Lond.*  
*Gaz.* No. 2389/3 Deputed to this \*Co-administration during  
the Pleasure of his Holiness and the Apostolic See. *1628*  
*Hume Jovius Deliv.* i. 2. r. Their \*co-administration. 2. Their  
congratulation. *1651 Howell Venice* 10 Without the \*co-  
advice of some. *1651 Br. WEBB Quilts.* (1657) 109  
The cooperation of the hands. the \*co-audience of the ears.  
*a 1711 Ken Hymns Festiv.* (1712) I. 268 \*Co-benignities  
Divine Gush out on us from Godhead Trine. *1823 J. BADCOCK*  
*Dom. Annusim.* 127 The intimate \*co-connection that  
exists between galvanic electricity and magnetism. *a 1711*  
*Ken Hymnarium (1712) II.* 9 Reflecting still thy God-  
head bright, and in co-splendour \*co-delight. *1840 Tail's*  
*Mag.* VII. 71 The mission of the apostles was not an epi-  
scopizing of geographical dioceses. but a \*co-denization of  
human hearts. *1819 COLARIDGE Rem.* (1836) II. 193 \*Co-  
domestication with Edgar and their common father. *a 1711*  
*Ken Hymns Evang.* (1712) I. 82 The blessed Three. Joyful  
Man with \*co-emanations to refine. — *Hymns Festiv.* I. 291  
She melting, while he sweetly shind'd, To \*co-enamoured  
inclind. *1809-10 COLARIDGE Friend* (1865) 34 Works which  
cannot act at all except as far as they call the reasoning  
faculties into full \*co-exertion with them. *1823 J. BADCOCK*  
*Dom. Annusim.* 66 \*Co-explosion of Fulminating Silver.  
If small parcels of this preparation be laid about upon the  
table... and one parcel be touched with sulphuric acid, the  
whole detonates spontaneously. *1619 R. JONES Recant. Serm.*  
in *Phenix* (1708) II. 406 The unanimity and accord of the  
Disciples. signifies a \*co-heartfulness, and unanimity or con-  
curring in affection. *1840 GLADSTONE Ch. Princ.* 398 That  
\*co-indwelling of good and evil which passes our under-  
standing. *1858 CARLYLE Fred. Gr.* (1865) I. III. vi. 181 The  
electoral branch managed to get *unbelehnung* (\*co-infert-  
ment), that is to say, Eventual Succession. *1648 Milton*  
*Observ. Art. Peace* (1897) 581 The appearance of a \*co-  
interest, and partaking with the Irish Rebels. *1841-2*  
*ETTERSON Ess.* Ser. II. II. (1876) 67 The soul is not twin-  
born, but the only begotten... admitting no \*co-life. *Ibid.*  
Ser. I. vii. 179 The order of the world and the distribution  
of affairs and times being studied with the \*co-perception of their  
subordinate place. *1874 H. RYLANDS John Bapt.*  
App. 531 There was a genuine \*Co-principate of Tiberius  
and Augustus before the middle of 705 A.V.C. *a 1711*  
*Ken Hymnotheo (1712) III.* 355 Love co-immense flows  
from their \*co-respects. — *Hymnarium II.* 9 Reflecting  
still thy God-head bright, And in \*Co-splendour, Co-delight.  
*1860 SALA Lady Chester.* v. 79 Queen Adelaide's \*co-tenure  
of the sceptre was of brief duration. *c 1845 HOWELL Lett.*  
(1650) II. 110 Provided there be reciprocal knowledge, and  
\*co-understanding of the at 'twixt the parties. *1886 Anti-  
quary XIV.* 94 By their \*co-use to designate the same in-  
dividual.

### b. Agent-nouns (and derivatives of function, adjectives used substantively), etc.

*Co-actor, co-agriculturist, co-aid, co-ambassador, co-  
apostate, co-appraiser, co-asserter, co-believer, co-  
burgess, co-burgher (-ship), co-churchwarden, co-con-  
spirator, co-descendant, co-despairer, co-discoverer, co-  
editor (-ship), co-elder (-ship), co-emperor, co-enactor, co-engager, co-faster, co-father (-ship), \*co-  
ferre, co-fisher, co-herald, co-husband, co-inmate, co-inventor, co-islander, co-judge, co-justiciar, co-king, co-legislator, co-magistracy, co-mourner, co-murmurer, co-nominee, co-non-intelligent, co-parallel, co-parent, co-patentee, co-presbyter, co-rebel, co-rival, co-saviour, co-settler, co-species, co-sufferer, co-traitor, co-translator, co-tripper, co-tutor, co-twin, co-villager, co-votary.*

*1658 Brome Antipodes II.* II. You are To speake to your  
\*co-actors in the Scene. *1880 Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 415  
The American farmer has his grievance as well as his \*co-  
agriculturist in Britain. *1715-20 Pope Iiad* xiii. 619 Paris,  
Deiphobus, Agenor join; \*Co-aid and captains of the Trojan  
line. *1799 Fenton Guicciard.* i. (1618) 5 Centill Bishop  
of Arete, the other \*co-ambassador for Florence. *a 1711*  
*Ken Edmund (1712) II.* 9 \*Co-apostates damn'd as well  
as we. *1884 H. MOSE Answer* 29 \*Co-appraisers of the  
sentence. *1854 GATKIN Anthom.* 15 The Actor and  
other his \*co-asserters of free grace. *1885 March. Exam.*  
6 July 5/1 In concert with his \*co-believers. *1828 Goryu*  
*Greece II.* lxvi. X. 71 Knit together. by the \*co-burgesship  
1555 in Picton *L'port Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 35 His brethren  
and commonality of \*co-burgesses. *1823 Cromwell & Mar-  
son Rep.* Cases Cited. *Exchequer* 316 head-note, A church-  
warden has no authority to pledge the credit of his \*co-  
churchwardens for repairs to the church. *1868 Daily News*  
21 July. Mr. Hubbard had been consulted by his co-church-  
warden. *1863 Bright Sp. America* 30 June. He has sought  
to become... in the palace of the French emperor a \*co-  
conspirator with him. *1866 Church & St. Rev.* 7 Dec. 177.  
Mr. Bright and his co-conspirators. *1884 Popular Sci. Monthly*  
XXIV. 787 Man is the \*co-descendant with other mammals  
of a common progenitor. *a 1711 Ken Edmund (1712) II.*  
10 Ye \*Co-despairers in these woes. *1871 Proctor Light*  
*Sc.* 56 Professor Adams... co-discoverer with Le Verrier  
of the distant Neptune. *1863 N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 231 Brought  
out under the \*co-editorship of Dr. Geo. Hikes and Dr.  
F. Lee. *1726 Trav. Pophery* 1. § 5. 98 In the original it is  
*συμπεριβύτης*, \*Co-elder. *1876 HUMPHREYS Colu. Coll.*  
*Man.* xxiv. 353 These two persons were elected \*co-  
emperors by the senate. *1649 W. BALL Power of Kings* 5  
They... are called to Act, or to be \*Co-enactors. *1650*  
*St. Trials, Colonel Andreue* (R.). The \*co-engagers in  
that resolution. *1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III.  
1787 By means of a sufficient number of \*co-fasters, a fast  
of seven years may be accomplished in six days. *1839 G.*  
*DARLEY in Beaum. & Pl.'s Wks.* Intro. 29 The tragedies,  
especially those of Beaumont's \*co-fathership. *1430 L'vdc.*  
*Chron. Troy* i. vi. Jason is come with many a manly man,  
Of his \*co-fifers. *1854 BADHAM Heliad.* 5 Venus and Cupid  
were as great \*co-fishers from the same boat as Cleopatra  
and Antony. *18... COLERIDGE Channoli* iv. Thyself  
Earth's rosy star, and of the dawn \*Co-herald. *1647 R.*  
*STAPLTON Fervent* Sat. x. 190 Him whom Caesar's wife  
will chuse \*Co-husband. *1882 J. HAWTHORNE Fort. Fool*  
I. xxxi. As \*Co-inmates of one dwelling. *1887 F. D. CLARK*  
in *Proc. Amer. Instr. Deaf* 306 One of the \*co-inventors of  
the audiometer. *1644 HOWELL Engl. Taures* in *Harl.*  
*Misc.* (Malh.) V. 448 Against my \*co-islander the Scot.  
*1630 R. GENTILIUS Servitii's Angli.* (1676) 841 If these Lords  
will be Coadjutors, may they be blessed, but if they will be  
\*Co-judges, we cannot endure it. *1875 STUBBS Const.*  
*Hist.* I. xlii. 590 Thomas the Chancellor, and the earl of  
Leicester the \*co-justiciar. *1884 TENNYSON Becket* II. ii.  
105 \*Co-ings who were made and made the laws together. *1855*  
*MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 61 In proportion as the  
ecclesiastics became \*co-legislators, heresies became civil  
crimes. *1830 GALT Laurie T.* III. xlii. (1849) 128 During  
our \*co-magistracy. *a 1711 Ken Hymnotheo (1712) III.*  
131 \*Co-mourners all, With supplemental Tears lament  
my Fall. *Ibid.* III. 203 Some... vent To their \*co-murmurers  
their Discontent. *1825 KIRBY Bridgewater Treat.* (1852)  
I. 53 Though mostly derived from the same source as that  
of my learned \*co-nominee. *1866 Dr. MORGAN in Ath-*  
*enaeum* 2 Sept. 312/3, I am not ashamed, having the British  
Association as a \*co-non-intelligent, to say I do not under-  
stand this. *1639 G. DANIEL Eccius.* xlix. 10 David and  
Ezechias we may bring, \*Co-paraels in Glorie with this  
King. *1882 A. MACARLANE Consanguine.* 4 The expression  
consort may be taken, in the simple sense of \*co-parent of  
a child. *1608 WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xiv. (1612) 216 These  
twayne and those three Furies thus, \*Copatentees, leave  
Hel. *1653 Apol. Clergy Scot.* 60 Then his \*Co-presbyters  
... handled him to purpose. *a 1711 Ken Edmund (1712) II.*  
99 Lucifer. And all his chief \*Co-Rebels. *1878 TENNYSON*  
*Q. Mary* III. i. Did not his last breath Clear Courtenay and  
the Princess from the charge Of being his co-rebels? *1823*  
*LAMB Ess. Elia, Refl. in Pillory* Honour without \*co-rival.  
*1656 TRAPP Comm. Acts* iv. 12 We have no \*co-saviour. *1878*  
*J. BULLER New Zealand* i. A boat... manned by Governor  
Glass, and a crew of his \*co-settlers. *1847-9 TODD Cycl.*  
*Anat.* IV. 1361/2 Encephaloid stands apart from its \*co-  
species. *1872 WYCHERLEY Love in Wood Prol.* Those...  
Should as \*co-sufferers commiserate. *a 1711 Ken Edmund*  
*(1712) II.* 298 Him Hinguar strait for his \*Co-traitor sent.  
*1858-9 Chambers Cycl. Eng. Lit.* s. v. Pope. Deducting  
the sums paid to his \*co-translators, Pope realised by the  
\*Odyssey' upwards of £3500. *1887 N. RYE Norfolk*  
*Broads* 22 Our \*co-trippers... wanted to break off pieces of  
the walls to take back to America. *1854 Sir W. HAMILTON*  
*Discuss.* 348 A special tutor or \*co-tutor is assigned to  
watch over the education of the children. *1836-9 TODD*  
*Cycl. Anat.* II. 735/2 When a female is born a \*co-twin  
with a male, this female is sterile. *1885 Antiquary Mar.*  
98/2 A meeting of the whole body of \*co-villagers. *a 1711*  
*Ken Hymns Evang.* (1712) I. 80 Good Basebas... As his  
\*Co-vor'dy ended, thus went on.

c. Esp. common in the phraseology of Law,  
with the sense of 'joint' or 'fellow-', as CO-HEIR,  
CO-EXECUTOR, CO-DEFENDANT, etc.; also co-ac-  
ceptor, co-assignee, co-auditor, co-contractor, co-  
covenantor, co-creditor, co-debtor, co-delinquent  
(-ency), co-guarantor, co-infingement, co-legatee, co-  
lessee, co-lessor, co-mortgagee, co-petitioner, co-  
plaintiff, co-projector, co-promisor, co-promoter, co-  
purchaser, co-sharer, co-surety, co-trustee.  
*1883 L. WATSON in Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 450/2  
A had signed as a \*co-acceptor. *1884 Sir R. BAGGALLAY*  
in *Law Rep.* 24 Q. Bench Div. 179 One of two assignees  
was removed for misconduct on the application of his co-  
assignee. *1884 Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 68 head-note.  
An auditor... is entitled to appoint an accountant... without  
the consent of his \*co-auditor. *1856 Act 29 & 30 Vict.* c. 7  
§ 5 No co-surety \*co-contractor, or co-debtor shall be en-  
titled to recover from any other co-surety, co-contractor, or  
co-debtor... more than the just proportion. *1856 Dr. GEX*

*MACNAGHTEN & GORDON Reports VIII.* 100 *marg. note.* An  
intended co-surety who was purposed to be made a \*co-  
covenantor. *1875 Poste Gains* III. comm. (ed. 2) 396 The  
obligation by which the \*co-creditors are entitled or the co-  
debtors are bound. *1885 Law Times* 6 June 98/2 He  
entailed £18,000 lvs on his co-creditors. *1875 Poste Gains*  
III. comm. (ed. 2) 399 Where... the Solidarity is the effect of  
\*co-delinquency, the delinquent who pays has no regressus.  
*Ibid.* 398 In Solidarity the guarantor who pays the whole  
has regressus against his \*co-guarantors. *Ibid.* II. § 199  
A lapsed portion accrues to the \*co-legatees. *1885 Sir R.*  
*BAGGALLAY in Law Times Rep.* LI. 897/2 The registrar  
thought it right to have the \*co-lessee as well as the land-  
lord before him. *1884 Weekly Notes* 2 Aug. 180/2 The  
transfer of another mortgage to himself and another pro-  
fessional person as \*co-mortgagees. *1884 Law Times* 10  
May 24/2 Liberty. to amend the petition by joining him as  
a \*co-petitioner with B. *1882 Justices* in *Times* 12  
Apr. 4/3 He should add the trustee as \*co-plaintiff and  
give him the conduct of the action. *1847 C. G. ANDERSON*  
*Contracts* II. vi. (1883) 826 He could not maintain an action  
against his \*co-projectors for... money paid in furtherance  
of the joint undertaking. *Ibid.* II. iv. 663 The equity arises  
from the relation of the co-obligors, or \*co-promisors *inter se*.  
*1884 March. Exam.* 6 Oct. 7/3 If the Corporation... sub-  
scribe to the funds of the ship canal movement they must  
become \*co-promoters under the Borough Fund. Act. *1885*  
*G. DENMAN in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 470/2 The defendant  
knew that the title of the \*co-purchaser was fictitious. *1881*  
*Times* 4 Aug. 3/4 The right of obtaining possession of a  
piece of land—that is, the pre-emption thereof... against  
one's \*co-sharer whose possession is recent. *1847 Addison*  
*Contracts* II. iv. 659 A party has consented to be \*co-surety  
with another. *1818 Cruise Digest* I. 539 His \*co-trustees  
having refused to join with him in the execution of the trust.

4. *Math.* (short for complement). Used in the  
sense '... of the complement', or 'complement  
of...': see COSINE, COTANGENT, COSECANT,  
CO-ALTITUDE, CO-DILINATION, CO-LATITUDE.

*1807 HUTTON Course Math.* II. 2 The Cosine, Cotangent,  
and Cosecant, of an arc, are the sine, tangent, and secant of  
the complement of that arc, the Co being only a contraction  
of the word complement.

*Co-abode, co-acceptor: see Co.*

**Coacervate** (as next, or *kō'asē'vāt*), *a. Obs.*  
[ad. L. *coacervātus*, pa. pp. of *coacervāre*; see  
next.] Heaped together; gathered into one place.  
*1666 Bacon Sylva* § 846 Whether the Spirits be Coacer-  
vate, or Diffused. *1877 Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5  
Empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed.

**Coacervate** (*kō'asē'vāt*), *v.* Now rare or  
*Obs.* [f. L. *coacervāt* ppl. stem of *coacervāre*  
to heap together (f. *co-* together + *acervāre* to heap).]  
*trans.* To heap together, gather into a heap, ac-  
cumulate; also *fig.* Hence *Coacervated* *ppl. a.*  
*1623 COCKERAM, Coacervate*, to heape up together. *1631*  
*R. H. Arraignin. Whole Creature* xvii. 303 Many moe  
examples... which... Historians... have Coacervated and  
gathered as in a Bundle. *1794 SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. vii.  
48 These shells, so co-acervated, or dispersed.

*1841 Blackw. Mag.* I. 152 Coacervated facts.  
**Coacervation** (*kō'asē'vā'fan*). Now rare or  
*Obs.* [ad. L. *coacervātiō-em*, n. of action, f.  
*coacervāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of heaping together, or fact of  
being heaped together; accumulation.  
*1798 Trevina Berth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933  
Chotus is a measure of xxx modius and hath that name of  
coacervation, hepes. *1666 Bacon Sylva* § 799 The Equall  
Spreading of the Tangible Parts, and the Close Coacervation  
of them. *1827 Coleridge Biog. Lit.* II. 14 Like damp  
fog, they heat and inflame by co-acervation.  
*fig.* *1601 Br. BARLOW Defence* 207 It being... not the  
coacervation of places, but the true alledging, which sup-  
ports the truth. *1647 Smeatunus' Annu.* § 6 (1653) 29  
To what purpose is that coacervation of Texts? *1854 Sir*  
*W. HAMILTON Discuss.* 292 The coacervation of proofs.

### 2. *concr.* A mass heaped together.

*1650 ELDERFIELD Tythes* 89 To... dispel that coacervation  
of tough humours about the throat. *1823 Dr. QUINCY*  
*Wks.* (1862) XIV. vii. 181 To unshell... this existing Rome  
from its present crowded and towering coacervations.

**Coacerve**, *v. Obs.* — = COACERVATE.  
*1655-60 STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. i. 66 Coacerved, but  
not co-mixt.

**Coach** (*kō'ch*), *sb.* Forms: 6 coochee, (cooch,  
cooyche, coosche), 6-7 cooche, coatch(e, 6-coach.  
[In 16th c. *coche*, a. F. *coche* (masc., in 16th c.  
occas. fem.). Found since 16th c. in nearly all  
European langs.: cf. Sp. and Pg. *coche*, It. *cocchio*,  
Wallachian *cocie*; Ger. *kutsche* (in 16th c. also  
*kotsche*), Du. *kots*; Boh. *koč*, Pol. *koc*, etc. All  
originally from Magyar *kocsi*, formerly also  
written *kotsi*, (pronounced kotsfi), 'ungaricum  
currum [quem] kotczi vulgo vocant' (anno 1560),  
used in Hungary from the reign of King Matthias  
Corvinus, 1458-90. *Kocsi* is in form an adjective,  
meaning app. 'of Kocs (kots)' a place south of  
Komorn, between Raab and Buda; the full  
original name (still used in 18th century) being  
*kocsi szekér* i. e. 'Kocs cart' (car, wagon), ren-  
dered in Lat. in 1499 *cocius currus*, in 1526  
*currus kocsi*. Hence, also, the early equivalents  
in other langs.: Boh. *kočl vřs* (Kotsh car), short-  
ened to *kočl*, *koč*; Ger. 16th c. *cotschie* or *cotschy*  
*wagen*, *cotsie wagen*, *gotschiwagen*, *gutschwägen*,  
shortened to *gotschi*, *gutschi*, *gutsche*, *kutsche*,  
*kutsche*; earlier Du. *kotsie*, *kotsie*, *koets*-*waghen*,



shortened to *kotsie* (Kilian), *koetsie*, *koets*. Cf. also 16th c. Eng. *cochee*. The Sp., Pg. and F. *coche*, were app. immediately from 16th c. Ger. *kotsche*. See full historical details collected by Hildebrand in Grimm, s.v. *Kutsche*.]

1. A large kind of carriage: in 16th and 17th centuries, usually a state carriage of royalty or people of quality (still occasionally used, as e.g. the Lord Mayor's coach); now, usually, a large close carriage with four wheels, with seats inside, and several outside, used for public conveyance of passengers (see STAGE-COACH). Hence to *take a coach* (obs.).

It does not appear certain what was the precise new feature that distinguished the Hungarian *koetsi*, and led to its adoption throughout Europe. A German picture of 'ein ungerische gutsche', after 1550, shows it still without covering, and not suspended on springs. (Hildebrand in Grimm.)

1556 Sir P. Hoby *Let. fr. Bisham, Berks.* in Burdon *Life Gresham* (1830) I. 483 Peradventure my Lady, cannot ride. Thereto will I provide this remedy, — to sende her my coche. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 251 They have their horselitters, Coches, and charettes right notable. 1562 *Diurnal of Occurr.* 4 May, My Lord Aranne was conveyit in the quenis graces coche. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic Conclut.* (Arb.) 313 Anicris, . . . a very active . . . man in driving of a Princes Chariot or Coche. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1850) 57 Her coche was burn'd, that day she married was. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I. iv.* 16 The roiall Dame . . . for her coche doth call. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sinus* iv. (Arb.) 31 In every street, carts and Coches make such a thundring. 1615 Srow *Eng. Chron.* Jas. I. an. 1605 867/2 In the yeere 1564 Guyllyam Boonen, a dutchman, became the Queene's Coachmanne, and was the first that brought the use of Coches into England. . . . Lastly, even at this time, 1605, began the ordinary use of Caroches. 1621 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 20, I . . . took back the bay gelding . . . for my coche. 1674 C. Cotton *Fair One of Tunis* 167 My Aunt . . . I found ready to take coach. 1676 DUFFEY *Mad. Fiddle* II. i, I'll go hire a Coach, and into the Country immediately. 1689 Mrs. BERN *Unf. Happy Lady* Wks. 1718 II. 355 Sir William took coach with his Sister. 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4672/1 The Procession was closed by the Car's Coach of State. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 11 Every coach that rattled through the street. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 297 The Edwardses were people of fortune . . . and kept their coach. 1847-48 EMERSON *Ess. Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 36 The civilized man has built a coach, but has lost the use of his feet.

b. With qualifications, as CURTAIN, GLASS, HACKNEY, MAIL, MOURNING, STAGE-COACH: see these; also SLOW-COACH, *fig.* By-coach, a supplementary or extra coach, besides the usual service (cf. Ger. *Beiwagen*); long coach, a coach running long stages: cf. *short-stage*.

1732 in Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* III. 408 The Stage Coach continues to go from the Cannongate for London . . . and if any gentleman wants a by-coach, they may call at Alexander Forsyth's. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VII. 361 Many went away in the long coaches.

c. Sometimes used for the passengers by a coach. c. 1840 'Will gentlemen please to alight? The coach dines here.'

d. Applied by railway employes to a railway carriage: in U. S. *esp.* a sleeping-car.

1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junction* (Hopple). We [railway officials] don't call them carriages, we call them 'coaches'. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Coach*, a railway car; applied in the U. S. especially to a sleeping-car.

2. *Naut.* An apartment near the stern of a man of war, usually occupied by the captain.

1660 PEVYS *Diary* 3 May, The Commanders all came on board, and the council sat in the coach. *Ibid.* (1828) I. 94 The King supped alone in the coach. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 Cuddie, Fore-castle, Coaches. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* III. 304 Swab the Coach fore and aft. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coach*, or *Conch*, a sort of . . . apartment in a large ship of war near the stern. The floor of it is formed by the utmost part of the quarter-deck, and the roof of it by the poop. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* 107 *Coach* or *couch*. An apartment before the captain's cabin.

3. *University colloq.* A private tutor who prepares a candidate for an examination.

1848 CLOUGH *Bohlie of T.* Poems (1863) 113 Kitcat, a Trinity coach, has a party at Drumadrochet. 1850 F. SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* xxix. 251 Besides the regular college tutor, I secured the assistance of what, in the slang of the day, we irreverently termed 'a coach'. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dau. Der.* vi. (D.). Warham was studying for India with a Wancester coach. 1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 267/2 There are two orders of private tutors — 'pass coaches' and 'honour coaches'.

b. *transf.* One who trains others for an athletic contest, *esp.* a boat-race.

1885 *Manch. Guardian* 28 Mar. 6/5 A thoroughly clever coach was able to advise them from first to last. Under his careful tuition the crew have improved steadily. 1888 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 643 To call in professional 'coaches' to teach the defence of the wicket.

4. Phrases. *Coach and four*, and *six*: a coach drawn by four or six horses. Hence *To drive a coach and six* (or *four*) *through* (an act of Parliament, etc.).

[1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 25 All their coaches furnished with six horses, which comes altogether now in fashion.] 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v. i. 1s there not a hole in my belly, that you may turn a coach-and-six in? 1700 WELWOOD *Memo.* (ed. 3) 230 This man [Rice] was often heard to say, before he came to be a judge, That he would drive a Coach and Six horses through the Act of Settlement. 1726 GAY in

*Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 61 Mr. Pope . . . coming . . . from Lord Bolingbroke's in his coach and six. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, *Coach and six*. If a person wishes to describe any small thing as very large it is common to say that it is big enough to turn a coach-and-six in. 1888 F. POLLOCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 364 The art of driving a coach and four through an Act of Parliament was then practised with far more boldness than is possible now.

5. *Comb.*, a. attributive, as *coach-body*, *boot* (see *Boot* sb. 3 4), *door*, *harness*, *hide*, *hire*, *jade*, *mare*, *passenger*, *screw*, *steed*, *stop*, *top*; b. objective and obj. genit., as *coach-builder*, *building*, *drawer*, *driver*, *maker*, *making*, *painter*, *riding* sb. and adj.; c. instrumental, as *coach-crowded* adj.

1861 MAYHEW *London Labour* III. 184 He is a 'coach-body' maker by business. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introduct. 18 The present master \*Coach-builders. *Ibid.* 20 The different branches appertaining to \*Coach-building. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S. II.* The Germans were . . . very respectable coach-builders. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 745 Some \*coach-crowded door. 1796-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 412 Received at his \*coach door by four gentlemen, two pages, and a harbinge. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 639 Stags as \*Coach-drawers. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref.* Compounded or double words I have seldom noted . . . Of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introduct. 18 \*Coach-harness makers. 1794 *Hull Advert.* 20 Sept. 1/1 Leather, per pound, Fine \*Coach Hides 13d. 1663 PEVYS *Diary* 14 June, 15s. is to go for the \*coach-hire for her. 1771 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 247 Three shillings coach-hire to-day. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* vii. I had no money for coach-hire. 1616 PASQUILL & KATH. III. 167 \*Coach-Jades, and Dogs, are coupled still together. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 69 The Joyner Squirrel or old Grub . . . the Faries \*Coach-makers. 1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 230, I was at half-a-dozen coachmakers' yards. 1615 Srow *Eng. Chron.* Jas. I. an. 1605 867/2 They [coaches] grew usual among the nobility . . . and within twenty years became a great trade of \*coach-making. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* I. Introduct. 17 The art of Coach-making. 1698 BROME *Antipodes* III. ii. Item, an Elegy for Mistress Alderwoman Upon the death of one of her \*Coach-mares. 1693 *London Gaz.* No. 2845/4 \*Coach-Painter in Ordinary to H.M. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 144 ¶ 5 All the Coach-Makers and Coach-Painters in Town. 1721 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 41 A common \*coach-passenger room. 1830 GEN. P. THOMAS *Exerc.* (1842) I. 105 The shillings of which it is proposed to rob the \*coach-riding public . . . the public may be robbed of a shilling in their coach-riding. 1644 HEYWOOD *Gynaik.* I. 30 These are said to be her \*coach-steps. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xli. He hurried . . . up the \*coach-steps, and into the coach. 1840 — *Old C. Shop* xlviii. How are you Christopher? croaked the dwarf from the \*coach-top.

6. Special combinations. *Coach-book*, the book in which passengers or parcels conveyed by a stage-coach are officially entered or 'booked'; † *coach-carriage*, a coach: cf. *coach-wagon*; † *coach-carver*, one who does the carved work on a coach; † *coach-clerk*, a clerk at a coach-office; † *coach-cloak*, a travelling cloak; † *coach-coffer* = *COACH-BOX*; † *coach-companion* = *coach-fellow*; † *coach-courier*, one who supplies the leather fittings for a coach; † *coach-dinner*, a dinner provided for travellers by stage-coach at appropriate stopping-places; † *coach-dog*, a dog of Dalmatian breed, usually white spotted with black, kept to run in attendance on a carriage; † *coach-fellow*, a horse yoked in the same carriage with another; † *humorously* of persons, a companion, mate; † *coach-founder*, one who makes the iron-work of a coach; † *coach-glass*, glass used for the windows of carriages; † *coach-house*, a building or out-house for a coach or carriage; † *coach-joiner*, one who does the joiner-work of a carriage; † *coach-leaves*, folding blinds of a coach-window; † *coach-master*, one who lets coaches or carriages for hire; † *coach-match*, a chariot-race; † *coach-nave*, the nave of a coach-wheel; † *coach-office*, an office where passengers and parcels are booked for a stage-coach; † *coach-parcel*, a parcel conveyed by coach; † *coach-pole*, the pole of a carriage; † *coach-road*, a road on which coaches run, especially one regularly traversed by mail-coaches; † *coach-roof*, the top of a coach, or of the 'coach' in sense 2; † *coach-smithing*, smith's work in connexion with a coach; † *coach-table* (*Naut.*), the table of the 'coach' (sense 2); † *coach-trease*, see *quot*; † *coach-trimmer*, one who prepares the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriages; † *coach-wagon*, transl. Ger. *Kutschwagen*, coach; see the Etymology above; † *coach-way* = *coach-road*; also the part of a street or bridge on which vehicles run; † *coach-wise adv.*, in the manner of a coach; † *coach-woman*, a woman driving a coach; † *coach-wright*, a coach-builder. See also *COACH-BOX*, *HORSE*, *HOUSE*, *MAN*, etc.

1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 23, I went the fourth of September, as the \*Coach Book will make it appear. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/1 A \*Coach Carriage . . . ought to have but one Pole. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6190/10 Thomas Nichols . . . \*Coach-Carver. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 516 The most sensible remark . . . was by a witness, a \*coach-clerk. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4177/4 A Cinnamon colour'd \*Coach Cloak lined with blue. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 57

He shall also have euer in his \*Coach-coffer, Hammer, Pinsers, Wimple, Chessell, and Nayles. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* (1844) 18 A notable 'coach companion for Martin, to draw Diuinitie from the Colledge. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* I. 231 This, unlike the furtive \*coach-dinners in England, had time to be eaten. 1840 MARRVAT *Olla Podr.* x. The phaeton was followed by a . . . 'coach-dog. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* II. ii. 7 You, and your \*Coach-fellow Nim. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 49 Holding heads together as if they were coach-fellows. 1807 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 228 A . . . plate of \*coach glass 17 inches long, and about 9 broad. Its thickness . . . 31 two-hundredths of an inch. 1679 PRANCE *Narr. Pop. Plot* 14 A long Entry leading into the upper Court by the \*Coach-Houses. 1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* 8 A cottage with a double coach-house, A cottage of gentility. 1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 11 Baker, Robert, \*Coach-joiner and Trunk-maker. 1690 B. JOHNSON *New Inn* II. i, You must . . . Drive in again, with the \*coach-leaves put down, At the back gate. 1721 *London Gaz.* No. 5923/4 William Ellis . . . \*Coach-master. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keffer* xviii. The glass coach drove up the inn-yard of some large coachmaster. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 12 The Flaminian way. A high-way from Rome, where they used to ride their \*coach-matches. 1609 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucresse* Wks. 1874 V. 174 To wash my \*Coach-naves in my fathers blood. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* III. Two large blue posts at the door next the \*coach-office. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xix. I also went to the coach-office and took my place. 1821 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) I. 423 A constant and animated correspondence of \*coach-parcels. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii. Such a thing . . . as an old \*coach-pole, or a spare bed-post. 1715 *London Gaz.* No. 5331/3 Near the Post and \*Coach Road. 1807 SOUTHEY *Epyllion's Lett.* (1814) III. 350 We took our seats on the \*coach roof at five in the morning. 1823 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/2 A shallow boat with raised coach roof. 1883 *Athenaeum* 21 July 823/5 . . . chapter, of practical value, on \*coach-smithing. 1660 PEVYS *Diary* (1828) I. 99, I dined commander at the \*Coach table to-day. 1671 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 54 The draught-breadth or \*Coach treatise, which extend from the breast of the Horse to the bridge-tree of the Coach, must be of exceeding strong double leather. 1722 *Street Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 254 These were carried in a \*coach-wagon to the water side. 1651 Rich *Honest. Age* (1844) 49 Some [women] will care little for going to Heaven, because there is no good \*Coachway. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thunes* 4 A Street or Coach-way of 20 Feet broad. The Foot-way to be raised one Foot higher than the Coach-way. 1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* I. 4 Borne \*coachwise along the spacious . . . avenues. 1865 G. F. BERKELEY *Life & Recollect.* II. 120 A Coachman or \*coachwoman of any sort. 1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & S.* I. 98 There have been coachwomen who could drive four-in-hand. 1897 J. HARMAR tr. *Bea's Serm.* 364 (T.) Built this coach by his trusty and faithful \*coach-wrights and carpenters.

**Coach**, v. [f. sb.: cf. Ger. *kutschen* 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To convey in, seat in, provide with, a coach. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good, etc.* Wks. 1873 III. 270 Bring 'em all in coach'd, the gates are wide enough. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* III. 1066 She must be coach'd, forsooth, and bravely ride. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxvi. 9 Christ was by a cloud coach'd up to heaven. *Ibid.* 2 *Thess.* I. 3 Adversity hath whipt many a soul to heaven . . . which otherwise prosperity had coach'd to hell. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* III. 291 The needy poet sticks to all he meets; Coach'd, carted, trod upon, now loose, now fast. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 508 The ladies being safely coach'd under the escort of the lawyer. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 230 [He] goes coach'd to Satan's ball.

2. *intr.* To ride or drive in a coach. (Also to *coach* it.) *collog.*

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 392 This day you coach to the Exchange. c. 1632 FULLER in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 222 All the Gentry coach it up to the City. 1797 *Month. Mag.* IV. 134 To coach it thro' the town. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*

† b. *trans.* To traverse in a coach. *Obs.*

1693 R. GOULD *Corruption of Times* 11 When he does Coach the Streets. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 299 Splendour coaches the streets.

3. *University colloq.*, etc. [see *COACH* sb. 3.] a. *trans.* To prepare (a candidate) for an examination; to instruct in special subjects; to tutor; also, to train for an athletic contest, as a boat-race.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* III. He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. 1867 *Evening Standard* 14 Feb. The crew being coached by Mr. F. Willan and Mr. G. Morrison, from the former gentleman's steamboat. 1881 *Athenaeum* No. 2806 Advt. Students coached in Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Physics. 1887 Sir R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* viii. 128 These young ladies, although ably coached by their mother, had failed, etc.

b. *intr.* To 'read' or study with a 'coach'.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* III. Are you stopping at Baymouth? I'm coaching there. 1890 *Oxford Tutor to Undergrad.* 'Would you like to coach this term, Mr. M.?'

**Coach-box**. [f. *COACH* sb. + *BOX* sb. 2 6.]

From the earlier quots. it would seem that *box* was here originally used in the sense 'seated compartment', rather than applied to the receptacle under the driver's feet, as stated in the quot. from Chambers 1753 under *Box*.

The seat occupied by the driver of a coach.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 28 Resign thy Coach-box Twisse. 1690 COTTON *Exposition* III. xi. 560 They first pull'd him [the coachman] out of his Coach-box. 1728 VANSE & CIB. *Prov. Hush.* I. i. Doll puked a little with riding backward, so they hoisted her into the Coach-Box — And then her Stomach was easy. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* I. 125 A handsome Coach-box is a great ornament to a Carriage. 1841 MARRVAT *Poacher* xv. The guns were unstrapped from the back of the coach-box.

*attrib.* 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4177/4 A blue Furbelow Coach-Box Cloth.

**Coachee<sup>1</sup>, coachy.** [f. COACH sb. In 2 and 3 with a quasi-dimin. suffix.]

†1. *Cochee*. An early non-naturalized form of COACH q. v. *Obs.*

2. *Coachee* (kōw'tjē). Some kind of carriage. ? *Obs.*

1801 C. B. BROWN in W. Dunlap *Mem.* 167 To hire a coachee to take us to Middletown. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xii. 134 Two coaches, two phaetons, ten coachees, and three other four-wheeled carriages.

3. *Coachee, coachy* (kōw'tji). A coachman. *collog.* [cf. *cabby, barge*; but also *Magyar kocsi*, Boh. *kocil*, dial. Ger. *kutsche*, in this sense.]

1790 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 1 The name of Tom Lamb made the coachee my friend. c 1837 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* III. 296 Laughed at poor coachy's predicament. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 34 Coachy having lighted his large German pipe. 1873 T. COOPER *Paradise Mariters* (1877) 473 The dash down hill and up, of the mail... to coachee's chirrup.

**Coachee<sup>2</sup>** (kōw'tji). *nonce-vul.* [f. COACH v. + -EE<sup>1</sup>.] One who is 'coached' (see COACH v. 3).

1866 *Land. Rev.* 18 Aug. 1861 The coach and the coachee can... soothe their consciences by the reflection.

**Coach** (kōw'tjā). Also 6 *cocher* (e). [In sense 1, a. F. *cocher* coachman (cf. also Ger. *Kutscher*, 16th c.); in 2, f. COACH sb. or v. + -ER.]

†1. The driver of a coach; a coachman, charioteer. *Obs.*

1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beza's Sermon*. 375 (T.) His coche was pluckt in pieces by evil cochers. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 90 The Hungarian horse... are defective for service, other then for traivelle; to which the... Almain Cochers [ed. 1630 Coach-men] find them excellent. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Kings xxii. 34 He said to his cochiere: Turne thy hand.

2. A coach-horse.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 3/3 A Bay Horse... fit for a Coach. 1869 *Daily News* 7 Aug. A mare... out of a carrier's cart mare by a coach.

3. One who coaches (sense 3).

**Coachful** (kōw'tjful). [f. COACH sb. + -FUL.] As many as will fill a coach.

1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* iv. xv. 251 Matho, who was himself a Coach-full. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* 1 Apr. A coachful of attending damsels. c 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* ii. Each day pour'd in new coach-fuls of new cits.

**Coachfulness**, *nonce-vul.* State of being full of coaches. 1860 [see COACHLESS].

**Coach-horse.**

1. A horse used for drawing a coach.

1603 *Narrative King's Entertainment* (T.) They drew together like coach-horses. 1756-7 tr. *Kessler's Trav.* (1760) I. 3 Switzerland that furnishes Lombardy with the best part of its coach-horses.

fg. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iii. To restrain These coltish coach-horse tongues from blasphemy. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. 1. 'Tis the swaggering coach-horse Anades, that draws with him.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Coach-horses*, the crew of the state barge; usually fifteen selected men.

**Coach-horser**, *nonce-vul.* One who 'horses', or provides horses for, stage-coaches.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*. xliii. The embarrassed coach-horser was ordered to be discharged forthwith.

**Coaching** (kōw'tjiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COACH v. + -ING.] The action of the verb COACH.

1. Travelling by coach; the running or driving of coaches. Chiefly *attrib.*

1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 172 Several coaching companies were... got up by innkeepers at Dailington. 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 346/2 The... inn of the old coaching days. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 Coaching now thrives... on some favourite routes in and out of London.

2. *University collog.*, etc. Special tuition for an examination, or training for an athletic contest (see COACH sb. 3, v. 3); special instruction.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1872) 29 Such a flat as not to know what coaching meant. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvi. The very man to give Colthurst all the facts he wanted coaching in. 1889 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 3/6 (*Boat Race*) The President superintended the coaching from horseback.

3. *Commercial slang.* (See quot.)

1866 *Travellers' Circular* 10 Feb. 107/2 Coaching... is the mischievous system of putting up to pretended auction goods for which the owner hopes to realize fancy prices by the employment of fictitious bidders.

**Coachless**, *a. rare.* Without coaches. Hence **Coachlessness**.

1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/2 Favourite routes which are at present coachless. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii. (D.) The Dolphin's Head which everywhere expressed past coachfulness and present coachlessness.

**Coachlet**, *nonce-vul.* [f. COACH sb. + -LET, dim. suffix.] A small coach.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. viii. 53 In my light little coachlet.

**Coachman** (kōw'tjmān). [f. COACH sb. + MAN.]

1. The man who drives a coach.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Caligula... loured Prasinus the Coachman. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 266 Comming to salute the Queene... he said to her Coachman, stay thy cart good fellow, stay thy cart, that I may speake to the Queene. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Shiamachia* Wks. 197 A coach-man of a lord of parliament. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 167 The dean... sent me his chariot, which has cost me two shillings to the coachman.

1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. Allan Cunningham*. With coachmen's quarrels, and with footmen's shouts. 1878 STEELLY *Stem* III. 498 Calling him 'a good horse, but a bad coachman'.

† b. *poet.* A charioteer. *Obs.*

1583 STANTHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Coachmen of old of Achilles. c 1511 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xiii. 866 His coachman led them to his lord.

c. *techn.* The driver of a fire-engine.

1883 *Pail Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/2 In securing a quick start a great responsibility rests upon the 'coachman'.

2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly.

1839 in HORTLAND *Angler's Manual*. 1852 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 116a A mothlike artificial representation known in [Herefordshire] as Harding's or the coachman's from a stage coach driver of that name who was an excellent fly fisher. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 243 The Coachman... is one of the best evening and night flies.

Hence **Coachmanlike** *a.*, **Coachmanhood**.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 320 A most magnificent coachmanlike wig. 1859 SALA *Tu. round Clock* (1861) 206 The mighty plush galligaskins of coachmanhood.

**Coachmanship** (kōw'tjmānʃip). [f. COACHMAN + -SHIP.] The performance of a coachman; skill in driving a coach.

1778 G. COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 224 Their... skill in Coachmanship to show. 1785 COWPLER *Tiro.* 326 His skill in coachmanship or driving chaise. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro & G.* I. 245 To think it incumbent upon him to display his best coachmanship.

**Coach-wheel.** 1. The wheel of a coach.

1647 R. STAPFYLTON *Jrurnal* 65 Prometheus... stealing fire from the suns coach-wheels. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 61 The former revolves on its axle, in the usual manner of a coach-wheel.

2. *slang.* A large coin, as a crown, half-crown, or dollar; = **CART-WHEEL** 2.

1900 B. E. DICK. *Can. Crew, Coach-wheel, Forr.* Half a Crown; *Hind.* A Crown. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Coach-wheel*, a dollar, or crown-piece. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii. One quid, two coach-wheels, half a bull.

3. To turn coach-wheels; see **CART-WHEEL** 3.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. 33 He could... turn coach-wheels on his hands and feet ten times following.

**Coach-wheeler.** [f. prec. + -ER.] A maker of coach-wheels.

1866 *Land. Gaz.* 2152/4 Robert Cooper... Coach-wheeler.

**Coach-whip.**

1. A whip used in driving a coach.

1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 65 The best lines... run taper like the lash of a coach-whip.

2. *fig.* A long thin strip; pl. shreds, tatters.

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Sails began to fly... into coach whips.

3. *Naut.* 'The pendant' (Adm. Smyth).

4. *attrib.*, as *coach-whip bird*, *snake* (see quot.). 1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 The Coach-whip Snake; so called from its being very long and slender like a Coach-whip. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 The Coach-whip snake... is 6 or 7 feet long, and very slender and active. 1884 CASSELL'S *Fam. Mag.* Apr. 271/2 The 'coach-whip' bird... has a loud, full note, ending sharply like the crack of a whip.

**Coachy** (kōw'tji), *a. collog.* [f. COACH sb. + -Y.]

1. Of a horse: Resembling a coach-horse.

1870 *Daily News* 19 July 6 Colonel Wilson... with his coachy Fenian, an indifferent mover and too lumpy to please. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 634 He [a horse] looks just a trifle 'coachy' about the shoulders.

2. Having to do with a coach, coach-driving. 1882 JESSOP *Arcaady* (1887) 73 A coachy Sisypheus, condemned to everlasting alternations of being dropped and picked up again by an infernal chariot.

**Coachy**, *sb.*: see COACHER 1.

† **Coact**, *pple. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coact-us*, pa. pple. of *coagere*, *cogere*; see next.]

Compelled, constrained, forced. *a.* of persons. c 1430 LYNG. *Bochas* III. vii. (1554) 79 a. They were coacted after peace to seke. 1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (Suttees) 263 Not coact nor constrained.

b. of things: Done under compulsion, forced. 1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 119 The society ought not to be coact but voluntarie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianagr.* i. ii. (1636) 85 For the conversion of these... seemeth to be coact.

Hence † **Coactly** *adv.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 166 b, Mans will... worketh voluntarie, not coactly.

**Coact** (kōw'kti), *v.* [f. L. *coact-* pple. stem of *coagere*, *cogere* to drive together, collect, contract, compel; or, in pa. pple., f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. *trans.* To compel, constrain, force, coerce. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

Orig. used only in pa. pple. = **Coact** pple. *a.* 1. c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 251/1 Neyther is coacted ne constrained. 1464 FABYAN v. cxi. 124 They lost the field, and were coacted to flee. 1570 *Duryn. Occur.* (1833) 189 Vincompellit or coactit be ony manner of persone. 1651 RALEIGH'S *Ghost* 242 Vertue coacted and forced, is not vertue.

b. To exercise control upon. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 95 As this supensible world is the background and subslans of the phenomenal world, whose laws... it coacts.

†2. To restrain, confine. *Obs. rare.* c 1520 *State Lett.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 90 Not limited and coacted within any such bounds. 1520 LYNDL. *Say Compl. Lyndesay* 163 3e sall to no man be coactit.

†3. To draw together, contract; to collect, concentrate. *Obs. rare.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Mau* iv. 54 [The muscles] coact, and make strait the breast strongest. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 44 The virtue of the earth coacted into one plant.

II. [f. Co- + ACT v.]

†4. To enact together with others. *Obs. rare.* 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 4 She enforced vniust lawes, partly made by her supposed father... and partly coacted by herself and her complices.

5. *intr.* To act together. *rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 118 If I tell how these two did coact.

† **Coacted**, *pple. a. Obs.* [f. COACT v. + -ED.] Compelled, enforced, compulsory.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 26/1 Both men and women they keep thorough coacted vowes from marrying. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 27 Be [= by] coactit consent of the captive Queene. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* v. 72 He professed his obedience, and that not... a coacted one. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. (1656) 242 Thinking herself free from that uncomely kind of coacted marriage.

**Coacting**, [see the vb.] † *a.* Compelling, constraining, etc. (*obs.*). *b.* Co-operating.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 411 Fatal coacting Necessity swayeth all. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Caar* III. 53 The co-acting patience and address of man and beast.

**Coaction** (kōw'kʃən). Also 4-6 *coaction*. [a. F. *coaction* (14th c.) in same sense, ad. L. *coactionem* n. of action, f. *coagere*, *cogere*; see COACT.]

I. 1. Compulsion, constraint, coercion. (Very frequent in 16-17th c.; now *rare*.)

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Coaction, that is to sayne, constraining. 1528 LINDALL *Parable wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 55 Of his own nature, without coaction or compulsion of the law. 1677 HALK *Prim. Orig. Mau.* iv. viii. 367 The liberty of the will, whereby it hath power to determine it self, and is free from all force and coaction. a 1711 KEN *Sin Post.* Wks. 1721 IV. 366 To sin and err were I not free, All Duty would Co-action be. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. § 5 Constraint... otherwise called Force, Compulsion and Coaction; which is a Person's being necessitated to do a thing contrary to his Will. 1852 BR. FORBES *Nicene Creed* 51 The power of choice and... absence of any extrinsic or intrinsic necessity or coaction.

b. Control in the way of constraining. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 95 The Strength of the true self is acquired solely by its resistance and co-action of the gravitation of the lower nature.

† c. Application of physical force. *Obs. rare.* 1634 BRADTON *Trav.* (1844) 15 Gives motion into this wheel without any great strain or coaction.

†2. Contraction, condensation. *Obs. rare.* 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. ii. 21 The thickening... of any body is made by addition and coaction of more parts into the same space.

†3. [tr. L. *coactio*.] Some disease of animals. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Dismissers Horses* 69 Coaction (or Constraint) is the Name of a Passion in Animals from which divers kinds of Sicknesses arise.

II. [f. Co- + ACTION] (with hyphen).

4. Action in concert, acting together.

1625 SIR J. STRADLING *Div. Poems* 57 When Beares and Woolves... Assault your fouldes, By their vniust coaction. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* III. The Co-action of Soul and Body. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 209 Which inflames his Spirits beyond a regular Coaction with his natural Understanding. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anusum.* 33 The simultaneous co-action of different bodies of soldiery.

**Coactive** (kōw'ktiv), *a.* [f. L. type \**coactiv-us*, f. *coact-* + -IVE. F. has *coactif*, -ive, in 14th c.]

1. Of the nature of force or compulsion; coercive, compulsory. (Qualifying power or the like; never persons. Frequent in 17th c.; now *rare*.)

1605 T. BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 2 The Pope hath no power coactive over any King. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 9 A coactive, or coercive jurisdiction. 1790 JOHNSON *Kambler* No. 57 p. 7, I do not see any coactive necessity that many should be without the conveniences of life. 1865 PUSBY *Eiren.* 78 The coactive and usurped power of the Pope.

† b. In passive sense: Of an enforced kind, compulsory. *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* i. xvi. 64 Coactive fasting is... by reason of famine, etc. 1636 FRYNE *Unibsh. Tim.* (1661) 35 His residence there was... at his own pleasure, not coactive. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 68 They are free from all coactive obedience to them.

2. [f. Co- + ACTIVE.] Acting in concert; acting or taking place together. *rare.*

1621 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* i. ii. 141 With what's vniust thou coactive art, and follow'st nothing. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1878) 62 The evolution was not from one central point, but coactive from three or more points.

Hence **Coactively** *adv.*, by way of compulsion.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 410 Inforcing coactively, impelling violently all men. 1658 BRAMHALL *Schismus Garded* 177 (L.) All legislative, judiciary, and dispensative power, coactively, in the exterior court of the church, over English subjects.

† **Coactivity**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Co- + ACTIVITY.]

1. Action or activity in concert. 1650 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 203 This Sympathy and Coactivity. 1662-Philos. *Writings* (1712) Pref. Gen. 14 Matter is... destitute of vital Sympathy and Coactivity.

2. Coactive quality; compulsory character. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 243 The coactivity of Civil Laws and Religion.

**Co-actor**: see Co-

**Coad**, *obs. f. CoD sb.<sup>1</sup>*; pa. pple. of **CoE**.

**Co-adamite**, *a.* [see Co- 2.] Contemporary with or besides Adam.

1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 68 A theory of co-adamite races. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. K.* II. 1394 Some holding to a co-Adamite theory... and others to the pre-Adamite.

**Co-adaptation** (kəˈædæptəˈʃən). [f. Co- + ADAPTATION.] Adaptation of two or more things to each other, mutual adaptation.

1803 *Month. Mag.* XVI. 12 We readily perceive their admirable co-adaptation. 1898 *Darwin Orig. Spec.*, Hist. 56. Intro. 17 Numerous and beautiful co-adaptations which we see throughout nature.

**Co-adapted** (kəˈædæptəd), *pa. pple.* and *pple. a.* Adapted to each other, mutually adapted.

1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 556/1 Their cephalic arms being so co-adapted as to adhere by the mutual apposition of the suckers. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 106 Each massive wall, each bonded stone, each co-adapted part.

**Co-adjacence, -ency** (kəˈædʒəns, -si). [f. Co- + ADJACENCE, -CY.] The quality or state of being coadjacent, contiguity; *spec.* in *Philos.* a term for one of the Aristotelian laws of the association of ideas, in which the principle of relation is that of contiguity.

1842 *Sir W. Hamilton in Reid's Wks.* 900/1 The laws of Similarity and Contrast and the law of Coadjacency. 1850 *Pop. Encycl.* (O.). There are four modes of association, namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by coadjacency in space; or three, if proximity in time and coadjacency in space be taken under one head.

**Coadjacent** (kəˈædʒənsnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + ADJACENT.] Adjacent to each other mutually, contiguous; *spec.* in *Philos.*, contiguous in thought; see *prec.* Also *sb.*, Any object or idea so related to another.

1842 *Sir W. Hamilton in Reid's Wks.* 899/1 Such parts may be either coadjacent in space or coadjacent (coexistent or immediately consecutive) in time. *Ibid.* 897/1 These three laws . . . are the law of Similarity, the law of Contraries, and the law of Co-adjacencies. *Ibid.* 899/1 Dog may suggest Wolf as its coadjacent.

**Co-adjoint, Obs.** [f. Co- + ADJOINT.] One conjoined with others in any business; a colleague.

1889 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 137 The faults of the principal Tutor who manages the Affairs are justly imputed to the Co-adjoints in the Tutorship.

**Co-adjument, Obs.** [f. Co- + ADJUMENT; on type of L. *\*coadjumentum*: see note to COADJUTOR.] Mutual assistance.

1730 in *BAILEY (Joh.)*; whence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts. **Co-adjut** (kəˈædʒʊt), *v.* [f. Co- + ADJUST.] *trans.* To adjust mutually, fit to each other.

1864 *WEBSTER* cites OWEN. 1876 *MIVART Lessons Nat.* 31 If our thoughts and feelings can be so coadjuted as to result in order and harmony.

Hence **Coadjusted** *pple. a.*, **Coadjustment.**

1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* III. 125 The lines of fracture which remain between the coadjuted pieces of the skull. 1876 *MIVART Lessons Nat.* 31 Every attempt at such coadjustment.

**Coadjutant** (kəˈædʒʊtənt, kəˈædʒʊtənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Co- + ADJUTANT, on the type of an assumed L. *\*coadjutānt-em*, pr. *pple.* of *\*coadjutāre*: see note to COADJUTOR.]

*A. adj.* Helping another or others, co-operating. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cerealia* (R.), Tost By Thracius coadjutant, and the roar Of loud Eurocydon's tumultuous gusts. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* III. 491 A thousand hands were coadjutant.

*B. sb.* One who helps another, one of several mutual helpers.

1728 *POPE Lett. in Swift's Wks.* (1761) VIII. 260 The Dean tells me he is a coadjutant of that fool Smedley. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 198 Oates or some of his coadjutants.

**Coadjutator, rare.** [cf. ADJUTATOR.] = COADJUTOR.

1762 *SMOLLETT L. Greaves* II. (D.), I do purpose . . . to act as a coadjutor to the law. 1881 *Chr. World* 446a, A staff of unpaid co-adjutors.

**Coadjute** (kəˈædʒʊt), *v. Obs.* [f. Co- + ADJUTE *v.*; on the type of an assumed L. *\*coadjutāre*: see note to COADJUTOR.] To help in concert, co-operate helpfully, *trans.* and *intr.* Hence **Coadjuting** *pple. a.*

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* III. 48 Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tene that stand, Her coadjuting springs much more content behold. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Perkin Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 74 For . . . not coadjuting your king in his petty revenges upon France. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gynaik.* I. 46 Coadjuting with the Seminare and vitall powers of the sunne.

So **Coadjutement**, **Coadjutive a.** 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Perkin Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 58 By the . . . coadjutement of this duchess of Burgundy. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxvi. 201 A coadjutive cause. 1660 *Chas. II's Escape in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 383 Where human coadjutement . . . hath been instrumental.

**Coadjutor** (kəˈædʒʊtər). Also 5 coadjutours, 6-7 coadjutour, -or, coadjutour, 7 coadjutor, coadjutor. [a. OF. *coadjuteur* (in Anglo-Fr. -our), ad. L. *coadjutor*, -ōrem, f. Co- + *adjutor* helper, agent-sb. f. *adjuvare* to help. The French derivation gave the accentuation *coadjutor*, which is used by Coleridge; but the poets generally, since 1600, appear to have *coadjutor*, after Latin.

No L. *\*coadjutōre*, or *\*coadjutāre* is recorded, but in the mod. langs. words have been formed on these types, suggested by *coadjutor*.]

1. One who works with and helps another; a helper, assistant, fellow-helper.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxi. (1869) 15 Ministres and serveres to him. and coadjutours. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 19 The coadjutours and helpers of god. a 1619 *FORRESTER Aithom.* (1622) Pref. 5 Every one a coadjutor to the worke of all the other. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.*, *Hieroglyph* iv. (1718) 329 Nature knows her own perfection . . . And she scorns a co-adjutor. 1741 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 33 His Coadjutors, Counsellors and Instructors. 1856 *PROUDL. Hist. Eng.* I. 299 In this undertaking she was speedily provided with an efficient coadjutor.

2. *spec. Eccl.* One appointed to assist a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

A *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and successor to an old and infirm bishop; and is thus distinct from a *suffragan*, who has charge of a definite portion of a large diocese.

1549 *LATIMER Sermon. bef. Edu.* VI. v. (Arb.) 135 Samuel . . . sette hys two sonnes in office wyth hym, as hys suffraganes, and as hys Coadjutours. Here I myght take occasion to treatte what olde and impotent Bishoppes should do. a 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1699) 161 For a Bishop to have a Co-adjutor, or (as the Statute calls him) a Suffragan to assist him. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 1099 The Archbishop of Salzburg is dead, who is succeeded by Count Harrach, formerly Bishop of Vienna, and for these last Three Yeas Coadjutor to the said Archbishop. 1746 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 161 If a Minister . . . becomes Dumb or Blind after Induction the Bishop . . . shall allow him a Co-adjutor. 1845 *STEPHEN Lewis Eng.* II. 669. 1863 *KIRK Chas. Bold* (1868) III. iv. x. 264 Coadjutor of the diocese of Grenoble.

**Coadjutorship.** [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The office of a coadjutor; helping co-operation.

1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 243/2 The Coadjutorship of Munster . . . confirmed to Monseigneur Furstemberg, Prince and Bishop of Paterburne; who is likewise to succeed in the Bishoprick of Munster. 1864 L. N. COMYN *Athelstone Priory* I. 10 His Coadjutorship was sought for and given, on all sorts of occasions. 1878 *STEELE Stetn* II. 369 When Dalberg was as yet only a candidate for the Co-adjutorship.

**Coadjutory, rare.** [ad. med.L. *coadjutoria* (Du Cange), f. *coadjutor*: see -Y. Cf. F. *coadjutor*, -erie in same sense.] *Eccl.* The office of a coadjutor; coadjutorship.

1616 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Council Trent* (1676) 21 Regresses, Accesses, and Coadjutories, and other devices used in the collation of Benefices. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. v. 112 Of Cessions, Translations, and Coadjutories of Bishopsricks.

**Coadjutress** (kəˈædʒʊtrɪs). [f. COADJUTOR + -RESS; cf. next.] = COADJUTRIX.

1603 *HOLLAND Philarch's Mor.* 1307 The furies . . . that are the ministrasses and coadjutresses of justice. 1646 *EARL MONMOUTH tr. Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI.-ix. 97 Her counsellour, and coadjutresse in that wickednesse. 1860 *FREIER Hist. Hen.* IV. I. i. ii. 79 The young abbess elect, or coadjutress, of this convent.

**Coadjutrice, Obs.** [a. F. *coadjutrice* coadjutrix (of a convent): ad. (med.) L. *coadjutric-em*: see next.] = next.

1548 *UNALL, etc. Erasim. Par.* Pref. 15 b. A feithfull and continuall coadjutrice. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xix. 34 note, The Church who is Christus spouse and coadjutrice. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 471 Her eldest daughter is coadjutrice at Remiremont.

**Coadjutrix** (kəˈædʒʊtrɪks). [Latin fem. of *coadjutor*, used in med. or mod.L.: see -TRIX.] A female coadjutor or helper.

1646 *EARL MONMOUTH tr. Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* VI.-ix. 115 Elizabeth the chiefe agent, and her mother. . . her co-adjutrix. 1670 *COTTON Esperon* II. vi. 260 Her, who . . . had with the late King been a Coadjutrix in raising it [the kingdom] to that degree of height and reputation. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) I. xi. 335 The coadjutrix soon replaced her instructress. 1853 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* 115 The novels of Swift's coadjutrix, Mrs. Manley.

*b. Eccl.* A woman appointed as assistant and successor to an abbess.

1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* I. III. x. 153 [The Abbess's] Resignation was not received but her Sister was made Co-adjutrix to her. 1813 *MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNINCK tr. Lancelot's Tour Alet* 195 This lady took her as coadjutrix in the direction of the monastery of Port Royal.

Hence **Coadjutrixship.** 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 103 Aurora of Königsmaik failed of the coadjutrixship and consequent succession.

**Coadjutvancy** (kəˈædʒʊvənsi). *rare.* [f. as next.: see -ANCY.] Coadjutvant quality or action; co-operating assistance.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Some concurrence or coadjutvancy. 1879 *LINGHAM Science Taste* Concl. 250 The efficaciousness of State coadjutvancy.

**Coadjutvant** (kəˈædʒʊvənt), *a.* and *sb.* [After F. *coadjutant* (and prob. med.L. *coadjutant-em*), f. assumed L. *\*coadjutvare*: see COADJUTOR.]

*A. adj.* Assisting, helpful. *Obs.*

a 1625 *Boys Wks.* (1629) 223 Coadjutvant one to another.

*B. sb. Med.* An ingredient that assists the operation of the main medicinal agent.

1864 in *WEBSTER*.

So **Coadjutvate v.** = COADJUTE; **Coadjutvation.**

1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Defence* 217 That flouth onely justifieth, no workes coadjutvating. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Coadjutvate*, to help or assist together. 1875 H. J. COLLIER *Preaching of Beattitudes* 254 These fruits he [Sir Bernardine] calls . . . 'coadjutvation' or active assistance.

**Co-administer, co-admit:** see Co-.

**Coadnate** (kəˈædnəti), *a. Bot.* [f. Co- + ADNATE.] = CONNATE.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coadnate*, the same as Connate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coadnate*, the same as Adnate. *Coadnate Leaves*, leaves consisting of leaflets united at the base.

**Coadore** (kəˈædɔːr), *v.* [ad. late L. *coadōrāre*, f. *co* + *adōrāre* to adore.] To adore conjointly (with).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 48 The more vncapable a thing is of worship in it selfe . . . the more fit to be coadored with Christ. 1630 *PYNNOC Lame Gaius* 3a Those . . . which did coadore the humanity of our Saviour with his Deity. a 1711 *KEN Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 483 Thy Loves, Great Trine, I co-adore.

Hence **Coadoration.**

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 56 Kneeling in the act of receiving the Sacrament . . . wanteth nothing to make up Idolatrous coadoration or relative worship.

**Coads, int. Obs.** Also codes. [app. an altered or 'minced' adjutation: cf. *coad! gads! ods!* etc.] An obsolete ejaculation of surprise. Also **Coads-nigs.**

1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* in *Haal. Dodsley* VI. 399 Coads, gaffer! were you not a mealman once? 1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to Catch* II. i. Coads-nigs; I was never so disgraced since the hour my mother whipt me. a 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag.* I. ii. Hark, haik! there, there! so, so! Codes, codes!

**Coadunate** (kəˈædnəti), *a. Phys. and Bot.* [ad. L. *coadunāt-us* pa. *pple.* of *coadunāre*: see next.] Joined together; congenitally united.

1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 329/2 The . . . coadunate condition of the second and third digits. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coadunate*, the same as Connate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coadunate*, clustered; joined together.

**Coadunate** (kəˈædnəti), *v.* [f. L. *coadunāt-*, *pple.* stem of *coadunāre*, f. *co* + *adunāre*: see Co- and ADUNATE.] *trans.* To join together into one, to unite, combine. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 81 Wheein were admirably coadunated the nine Heliconian Ladies. 1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Disp.* 604 Lithargie . . . thus coadunated is more Desiccative. 1845 *DE QUINCEY Temperance Movem.* Wks. XII. 168 The two states are coadunated.

**Coadunation** (kəˈædnətiʃən). [ad. L. *coadunation-em*, f. *coadunāre*: see *prec.*] The action of joining or state of being joined together into one.

1558 *FORRESTER Gryllide* Sec. (1875) 100 Oure heavylyne coadunation. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Coadunation (sometimes termed by the name of a more excellent species, Coagulation) is a perfect and skilful working, whereby disagreeing things are united. 1624 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 126 Those relations of mutual dependence which Christ hath made for the coadunation [some ed. coadunition] of all the parts of it. 1842 *CBL. Manning Unity of Ch.* 306 An incorporation and co-adunation of body, soul, and spirit, which transcends the sense and understanding.

**Coadunative, a.** [f. L. *coadunāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Having the attribute of combining in one. Hence **Coadunatively adv.**, by way of coadunation.

1811 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* IV. 197 Interpenetratively, as two globules of quicksilver, and co-adunatively.

**Coadunite, v. Obs. rare-1.** [cf. ADUNITE.] *trans.* To unite together; = COADUNATE.

So **Coadunition.**

1642 [see COADUNATION]. 1649 *BULWER Pathology* II. ii. 105 Contracted and coadunited. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 84 The coadunition of several parties ended with contrary . . . qualities.

**Co-adventure, v.** [Co- + I.] To venture together (with); to share in a venture. So **Co-adventure sb.**, a joint adventure; **Co-adventurer.**

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* VII. (Arb.) 40 To co-adventure and put in his Stake with the Marchant. c 1645 - *Lett.* (1650) I. 395 A worthy Captain . . . who was a co-adventurer in that expedition. 1847 C. G. ANDERSON *Contracts* I. i. (1883) 103 Shareholders in mining companies carried on at the cost-book principle are co-adventurers together. *Ibid.* II. vi. (1883) 830 The number of subscribers, or co-adjutors, or co-adventurers in the project. 1864 *WEBSTER, Coadventure*, an adventure in which two or more are sharers.

**Co-advise:** see Co- + 3 a.

**Co-:** see Co-.

**Coaffer, obs. form of COFFER.**

**Co-affirmation.** [Co- + 3 a.] Conjoint affirmation of two or more.

1865 *GROTE Plato* I. i. 32 The coincidence or co-affirmation of contraries.

**Co-afforest, v. Obs.** [Co- + I.] *trans.*

To afforest as an addition to an existing forest. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 Henry [the Second] did co-afforest much Land.

**Coaffoy:** see COFFOY.

**Co-aged, a. Obs. rare.** [f. Co- + AGED.] Of the same age, coeval.

1577 *HAMMER Auc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 234 Together with his co-aged companions.

**Co-agency** (kəˈædʒənsi). [Co- + 3 a.] Joint or combined agency.

1611 *W. SCLATER Key* (1669) 335 My coagency and assent. 1710 *W. HUME Sacred Succession* 251 In which coagencies . . . if any one of the ordaining bishops act with competent authority, the ordination is good. 1803 *FUSSELL Lect. on Art* III. (1848) 409 An effect derived from a cause . . . whose union or co-agency imply in themselves no absurdity. 1828 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 21 Solitude . . . acting as a co-agency with unresisted grief.

**Co-agent** (kəˈædʒənt), *sb.* and *a.* [Co- + 3 b.] *sb.* Joint agent.

a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 God the giver of grace . . . which he alone worketh, without either instrument



or co-agent. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wms* v. xxxi. The crew of ribalds. With their coagents. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 193 In the character of a co-agent or partner. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Christianity* 152 [Jesus]... the spontaneous co-agent of a Divine intent.

*adj.* Acting together *vill.*

c 1850 DE QUINCY, Coagent with. (F. Hall.)  
**Coagitate**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *coagitat*, ppl. stem of *coagitare* to shake together.] To shake or mix together. Hence † **Coagitation**. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 20 By dayly & longe coagitation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coagitate*, to move or stir together. Hence in BAILEY, etc. 1741 T. FRANKLIN *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 173 The Air... drawn into the Lungs, receives Heat... by the Coagitation of the Lungs.

**Co-agitator**, [*Co*-3 b.] Fellow-agitator; † fellow-agent (see AGITATOR 1).

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Portage's Mystic Div.* 63 To mingle with them and become their Coagulators and Coagulators.

**Coagment** (*ko:agment*), *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagment-are* to stick together, cement, connect, f. *coagment-um* a joining, f. *co-agere*, *cogere*: see -MENT. 'Only the participle found in use' (J.).] *trans.* To cement or join together, to stick together.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1359 The same seemeth to be composed and coagmented... of five other worlds. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 593 Cathartical Powders... are usually coagmented into... Electuaries. 1665 GLANVIL *Sceps.* xi. 128 Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous jumble. 1798 EARRERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 193 Articulately jointed, and coagmented together. 1862 WISEMAN in *Sat. Rev.* 275 The Church... coagmented and cemented by the precious Blood.

† **Coagmentate**, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* = COAGMENT. (Found only in *pa. ppl.* Coagmentated.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 This frame thus coagmentated and distinguished for the service of the soule. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 458 Coagmentated sand. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 193 The cement consisting of Lime, sand and pebbles, so coagmentated, that, etc. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 218.

2. *intr.* To stick together like cemented parts.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 The same Sutura Sagittalis, where they mutually coagmentate.

† **Coagmentation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagmentation-em*, f. *coagmentare*: see COAGMENT.]

1. The action of cementing or joining together, or state of being cemented or joined together; junction, concretion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 The bayne is more safe, by the inseparable coagmentation of the Bones. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 121 The well-joining, cementing and coagmentation of words. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 319 Nor are we made one Individual with Christ, nor conjoined by any Physical co-agmentation. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 236 Their Coagmentation, joynting or compacting into Order.

2. *concr.* A mass formed by this action.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 75 All Concretions and Coagulations of Matter. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* III. 56 Gravely coagmentations and not flinty.

† **Coagmentative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *coagmentat-* (see above) + -IVE.] That has the property of coagmenting.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 411 Coagual with God... as a part coagmentative of the whole entire Universe.

**Co-agonize**, **co-agriculturist**, etc.: see CO-.

**Coagulability** (*ko:agjilabi-liti*). [f. next: see -ITY.] Quality of being coagulable; capacity of coagulating.

1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus*, § 218 The coagulability of fluids. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 132 When turpentine is given in toxic doses to rabbits it increases the coagulability of the blood.

**Coagulable** (*ko:agjilab'l*), *a.* [f. on L. type \**coagulabilis*, f. *coagulare*: see -BLE.] That can be coagulated; capable of coagulation. *Coagulable lymph*: the fibrin of the blood (Mayne).

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 59 It contains a saline acid spirit, which is the only thing coagulable in it. 1699 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 151 A limpid thick Serum, as whites of Eggs... coagulable into the like Substance by heat. 1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 22 The blood... had the coagulable lymph separated, forming what is called a buffy surface. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 304 Albumen... diluted with a large quantity of water... ceases to be coagulable.

**Coagulant** (*ko:agjilant*). [ad. L. *coagulant-em*, pr. pple. of *coagulare* to COAGULATE; (or a. F. *coagulant*) see -ANT 1.] A coagulating agent, as rennet.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 379 The air is a strong coagulant of the blood. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 100 Attempts to supersede the animal coagulant by using vegetable and mineral acids, alum, etc., have failed.

**Coagulate** (*ko:agjilāt*), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *coagulat-us*, pa. pple. of *coagulare*: see next.]

1. as *adj.* Coagulated, clotting; congealed.

c 1236 CHAUCER *Chan. Yenn. Pro.* & T. 258 Combust matters, and Coagulat. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIV. i. 294. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 484 O're-sized with coagulate gore. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 372 Coagulate and clammy juices. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Miracles* 191 Blood, which had become coagulate.

† 2. as *ppl. a.* a. Concreted, 'compact'; b. Joined together in a mass. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 322 [Spirits] coagulate of the most subtle parts of ayre. *Ibid.* 417 The body consists of parts... combined and coagulate in one.

**Coagulate** (*ko:agjilāt*), *v.* [f. prec. ppl. a. or its Latin source: see -ATE 3 5. Fr. had *coaguler* in 14th c. (Littre), whence earlier Eng. COAGULATE.]

1. *trans.* To convert (certain fluids, as blood, milk, albumen, etc.) into a soft solid mass, as by chemical action, heat, exposure to air, etc.; to curdle, clot, congeal.

1611 COTGR., *Coagulate*, to coagulate; curd, or congeal into a curd. 1616 in BULLOKAR. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 80 [Bedstraw] used in some places to coagulate Milk. 1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 17 Attempts to coagulate the cells of the vitreous humour. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 Albumen... is coagulated by heat, alcohol and the stronger acids. 1877 M. POSTER *Text-Bk. Phys.* I. i. 18 Serum deprived of its fibrinoplastin, and hydrocele fluid deprived of its fibrinogen, have lost all power of coagulating each other.

† b. To deposit in a solid form from solution; to crystallize. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 The nitelus [salt]... which is there coagulated or congealed.

2. a. To form (anything plastic) into a solidified cake or mass; to form as a mass. *lit.* & *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 4 This monster is not coagulated all at once. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. (1851) 42 A mere ague-cake coagulated of a certain Fever they have. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 40 Venus... was got and coagulated of that foam. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 360 There are who say that... Frogs that appear... after a shower are... coagulated of a certain kind of Dust commixt... with Rain-water.

b. To cause to stick together into a mass.

1610 DOWNE *Pseudo-martyr* 373 Repentance, and Remission of sinnes... are that Doctrine which coagulates and gathers the Church into a body, and makes it Catholique. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 By compounding and coagulating several Salts together. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* III. 46 Coagulating (or as Avicenna learnedly speaketh) conglutinating the small sandy particles together. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 193 Coagulated into a mere hoof.

3. *intr.* Of albuminous fluids: To become converted into a soft solid mass; to curdle, clot, congeal, 'set'.

1606 SURLET *Country Farme* 91 Such milke... shall be put in vessels for to coagulate and turne to curds. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 450 The blood... began to coagulate in the Vein. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 88½ White of egg, when heated to about 150° coagulates. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 26 Albumen may also be made to coagulate... by the action of acids.

† b. To condense as vapour. *Obs. rare.*

1549 COMPT. *Scot.* vi. (1872) 58 Ane exalatione of humid vapours... ascendis in the sycond regione of the ayr, quhar that it coagulates in a ne thik clud. 1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 132 If they... are coagulated into bigger parts, they become Water.

† c. To solidify by evaporation; to crystallize. (Said of liquid containing solid matter in solution, or of the solid matter deposited.) *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. 93 Salt Water mixt with fresh will more easily coagulate and congeale into salt. 1686 tr. *Lenery's Ceylon*. I. xvi. (ed. 3) 364 If there should be too much [water] the salt would be weakened... and not able to coagulate. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 *foot-note*, The Water falling from the upper Parts of the Cave... the Drops coagulating presently into Stones.

4. To stick or run together into lumps.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 315 If Ashes coagulate or grow in lumps.

Hence Coagulating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 781 The Mulberry-leaf... hath coagulating virtue, which inspissateh the Dew. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 332 Caustic, astringent and coagulating Particles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* III. 68 If blood-plasma be prevented from coagulating by cold.

**Coagulated** (*ko:agjilātēd*), *ppl. a.* Curdled, congealed, clotting, etc. (See the verb.)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 13 It was strange that the whole flesh should be one coagulated ulcer. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* XII. (1662) 125 That the Bodies of Devils, being nothing but coagulated Aire, should be cold, as well as coagulated Water, which is Snow or Ice. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 64 It dissolveth coagulated blood in the lungs. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* x. iv. 155 Baskets of coagulated milk... such sort of cheese is used in the East at this time. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 26 No trace of organization can be detected in coagulated albumen.

**Coagulation** (*ko:agjilāt-jən*). [a. F. *coagulation* (15th c. in Littre) or its source L. *coagulation-em* (Pliny), f. *coagulare* to COAGULATE.]

1. The action or process of coagulating (as it takes place in albumen, blood, milk, etc.); clotting, curdling, 'setting'.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alech.* in Ashm. v. (1652) 63 Coagulation is noe forme substantiall, But onlie passion of things materiall. 1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 There will ensue a coagulation, like that of whites of eggs. 1804 ARBUTHNOT *Surg. Obs.* 122 The closure of the artery above by the coagulation of blood. 1882 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Coagulation*, term applied to that setting, solidification, or conversion into a tremulous jelly-like substance, which occurs in various animal and vegetable fluids shortly after being shed, and exposed to ordinary temperature.

b. *concr.* A coagulated mass.

1683 ROBINSON in *Roy's Corr.* (1848) 138 Volatile alkalies... free the blood from coagulations. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Acid*, If the Acid is weak, the Coagulation will only acquire a soft Consistence, as it happens in Milk curdled with the Rennet.

2. More generally. † a. Solidification by evapo-

ration; deposition of solid matter from solution, as in crystallization. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 102 Admirable things... are to be discerned... in the preparation [of salt]... so great variety of colours, or the coagulations when the spirit returneth into the body. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Coagulation*, is the reducing of any liquid thing to a thicker substance by evaporating the humidity. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 29 Dissolutions and Coagulations of several Crystallizing Salts. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xiii. § 11 A Precipitation or Coagulation.

† b. Condensation (of vapour, etc.). *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* XIV. § 1 (1681) 292 The same density or coagulation of the Air represents the Matutine or Vespertine Sun or Moon larger unto our sight than at other times. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. III. 452 So extraordinary a coagulation and congelation in the watery clouds.

† c. Coagulated or solidified state. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 298 The Water... mingled it self... with the superficies of the Terrestrial sediment... so far as it could pierce, until it were excluded by the denser coagulation of the Earth.

3. The act or process of forming or uniting into a mass; concretion, cohesion.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* XI. v. (1620) 391 Hee [Epicurus] makes all his worlds of the casual coagulation of atoms. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 23 Inducing the form of the stone by the help of terrestrial coagulation.

b. *fig.*

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 28 Not that hereby I intend to disparage the Nobilitie... but rather to preserve it intie from mixture and coagulation. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. IV. ii. 250 Everywhere but in France the process of coagulation was... locally confined.

c. *concr.* A mass formed by concretion.

1664 EVELYN *Diary* (1857) I. 402 It looked like a fungus... yet was a concretion, or coagulation, of some other matter. *fig.* 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* (1877) 218 A... coagulation of phenomena which may be called feelings.

**Coagulative** (*ko:agjilativ*), *a.* [f. L. *coagulat-* ppl. stem of *coagulare* (see prec.) + -IVE.]

1. Having the property of producing coagulation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 152 These doe anail... to extinguish flauens... by their coagulative vertue. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 423 (R.) A salt... which seemed to have in it a coagulative power, in reference to common water.

2. Having the property of coagulating (*intr.*); inclined to coagulate or 'set'.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The fire... from Cold and Coagulation, changes it into Caustic and Resolutive. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* XVI. 547 The Glandulous humour... falls into a coagulative disposition with the Serum.

**Coagulator** (*ko:agjilētar*). [Agent-sb. in Latin form, f. *coagulare*: see -OR.] That which coagulates.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 157 Sal-armoniac [is] a coagulator and a dissoluer. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 265 Coagulators of the Humours. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* III. 69 Globulin, added... to serous effusion, is a coagulator of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.

**Coagulatory**, *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = COAGULATIVE 1.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* V. 87 (R.) A specific medicine may... destroy their coagulatory or other effects.

† **Coagule**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *coagule-r*, ad. L. *coagula-re*.] An earlier equivalent of COAGULATE, *intr.* and *trans.*

c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) XVII. 76 Pe dew of heuen... fallen on be herbes, and here it coagules and waxes white. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 83 To sette to gyder and to coagule alle natures for generacyon. 1549 COMPT. *Scot.* VI. 67 Hemp, that coagulis the flux of the sparme.

**Coaguline** (*ko:agjulin*). Trade name of a kind of cement.

1868 *Morning Star* 6 Mar., Coaguline, the new transparent cement.

*fig.* 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 640 The unity of the Liberal party had a little more coaguline applied to its rather numerous doubtful points.

|| **Coagulum** (*ko:agjilūm*). Pl. coagula. [L. *coagulum* means of coagulation, rennet, a sb. of dim. form; from *co-agere* to cause to run together, f. *Co*- + *agere* to impel.]

† 1. A substance that coagulates a liquid (*esp.* milk); rennet. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus Wks.* II. 533 The fourth [stomach] the seat of the Coagulum or Rennet. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 4068 Niter is... the natural coagulum of water. 1713 *Land. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 282 They introduce a Lentor or Coagulum into the Blood, and impede... its due Circulation.

2. A mass of coagulated matter, a clot of blood.

1658 R. FRANCES *North. Mem.* (1821) 214 The formation of frost or any such like coagulum. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. VII. § 16 Filled with a most transparent liquor... I have observed it to turn, upon boiling, into a tender white Coagulum. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 177 Coagula of blood, formed several inches up the arteries. 1772 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 214 Saturated solutions of salts... forming thick coagulums upon the least motion. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 16 One very important end which the fibrine serves is the formation of coagula at the orifice of wounded vessels.

b. That part of the blood which coagulates; the clot.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 369 If the coagulum of blood be brought into contact with oxygen, the latter is absorbed. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 216 Is the coagulum ever absorbed while the serum remains unabsorbed? 1885 LANDOU & STIRLING *Text-Bk. Physiol.* I. 40.

c. *fig.* An agglutination.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 260 Such a Coagulum of Jargon.

Co-aid: see Co-3 a, b.

|| **Coaita** (kō'aitā). Also *quata*. [Tupi *coaitā*, *cuatā*, *coaitā* = Red-faced Spider-monkey. The erroneous spelling *coaita* has led to confusion with the *coaiti*, a very different animal.]

The Red-faced Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*) found in the woods of tropical South America, about 18 inches long, covered with long coarse hair of a glossy black. Also applied to other species of *Ateles*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 370 The coaiti [ed. 1862 *coaiti*] may be distinguished by having no thumb. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 10 A large company of quatas. one of the most remarkable species of monkeys in the world. 1834 *Penny Cyc.* II. 547/1 The Quata or as the French write it, coaita. 1832 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 271 The coaita. 1864 BATES *Nat. Amasins* ix. 266, I had not before met with the White-whiskered Coaita, or Spider-monkey.

**Coaiti**, erroneous form of COAITI, and COAITA.

**Coajutor, coajutor**, obs. ff. COADJUTOR.

**Coak** (kō'ak), *sb.* [Possibly represents ONF. \**coque* = Fr. *coche*, It. *cocca* notch: cf. COCK v., also CAUKING, all referring to the fitting of a projection into a notch, indentation, or hollow.]

1. A tabular projection left on the face of a scarfed timber, to fit into a recess in the face of another which is to be joined to it, so as to prevent slipping and make a stronger joint; especially used in the making of masts of several pieces. By the Thames shipbuilders called 'table', the operation being 'tabling'. ? *Obs.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 Coaks are oblong ridges left on the surface of different pieces of made-masts by cutting away the wood round them; the intermediate part is called the plain. ... Coak and plain is when a coak is formed, and a plain surface follows between that and the next. Running coaks are coaks continued the whole length along the middle. Chain coaks are formed one at the end of the other on the opposite sides of the middle-line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Coaking*. Coaks, or dovells, are fitted into the beams and knees of vessels, to prevent their slipping.

† 2. A turned piece of hard wood received into both timbers for the same purpose as in 1; a dowel. *Obs.*

c. 1858 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* C. 107 Coak, a term applied to a wood pin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mechanics*.

3. A small triangular or square piece of brass inserted into the wooden sheave of a block, to afford a stronger socket for the pin. Sometimes more loosely applied to the circular 'bush' used with a metal sheave. Also called *cock*: see COCK *sb.* 17. 1862 TOTTEN cited by WEBSTER (1864). 1889 F. SCRUTTON (*in letter*), 'Coak' as the bush of the sheave of a block, is still a living word on the Thames; it is however old-fashioned, and is being superseded by 'bush'.

**Coak** (kō'ak), *v.* [cf. prec., and COCK v.]

1. *trans.* To join by the aid of coaks.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 Coaking is uniting two or more pieces together, in the middle, by small tabular pieces, formed from the solid of one piece and sunk exactly the same in the other. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xiv. 259 To make it [flower mast] up of several pieces which are Coaked and bolted to each other, and bound together by numerous iron hoops.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1794 *Rigging*, etc. I. 5 The pieces coak or table together.

**Coak**, obs. form of COKE.

**Coakel**, variant of COOKLE a stove.

**Coaks**, var. of COKEs, *Obs.*, a simpleton.

**Coal** (kō'al), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 col, 2-8 cole, 4 kole, 4-6 coole, (5-6 *Sc.* coyil(e), coil(l), colle), 6-7 coale, 6- coal. [OE. *col* neut. corresp. to OHG. *chal* n., *cholo* m. (MHG. *kol* m., n., *kole* m. sometimes fem., mod. Ger. *kohle* fem.), MDu. *cole*, (Du. *kool*) f., MLG. *kole*, *kale* f., (LG. *kale*), OFris. *kole*, *coele*, (WFr. *koal*, Satl. *kōle*, Wang. *kulle*, EFr. *kole*, *kōl(e)*, *kāl(e)*); ON. *kol* neut., (Norw. Sw. *kol*, Dan. *kul*).

Fick compares Skt. *juar*, *juat*, to glow, *juar* glow, cor- resp. to Aryan root \**gwer*-(*gl*), *gwer*-(*gl*), whence *guro*, *gulo*, would be represented by OTeut. \**kola*.)

1. A piece of carbon glowing without flame. (Now arch. or blending with 4, 5.)

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxix. 4 Strelas mæhtge scearpe mid colom tolesendes. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* vii. 49 Durr ða colu ðæs alteres. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6762 Þair hertes sal bryn with-in als a cole. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 A maner of tree. . . þat, if a man bryne it and couer þe coles heroff with ashes, þai wil hold in quik a twelfmonth [cf. CHAUCER *Parson's T.* p. 477]. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 23 Loue is better þan þe cole. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 78 They retche not who[re] hows brenneth, so that they may warme them by the coles. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ij. The coles can not be in the embres without sparkes. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 58 The coals of Juniper raked up will keep a glowing fire for the space of a year. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 4 A Piece of Flesh broiled on the Coals. 1842 TAYNSON *St. Simon Stylites* 166 On the coals I lay, A vessel full of sin; all hell beneath Made me boil over. a. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Mother Rigby's Pipe* i. A coal for my pipe!

b. In this sense often defined by some addition,

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coals of fire, burning, hot, live, quick coal(s). Hence in later times liable to be understood in senses 4, 5.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cccxix. 11 Fallað ofer hie colu fyres. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Wip deawwyne, stæppe on hat col, cele mid wætre. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 14 Haghil & coles of fire. 1340 *Ayenh.* 205 A quic col beminde ope ane hyspe of dyade coles. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cole of fyre, brynnynge, *prima*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 Compelled to walke vpon y<sup>e</sup> hote coles. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vi. 110 It is like a cole of fire, sometimes plew, and sometimes red. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 6 One of the Seraphims. . . hauing a live-cole [1382a WYCLIF a cole; COVERD. hote cole] in his hand. 1719 DR. FORCROUSSE (1840) I. ix 146 The fire-wood was burnt. into embers, or live coals. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hervey*. xviii. 229 One man can put the live coal in a right place.

† c. The glowing portion of a match. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 If the touch powder bee not drie it taketh no fire, how good soever the cole of the match be. *Ibid.* 21 b. If the same matches. . . have received outwardly anie wet or moisture, then the coals doo burne inward, leaving a beard outward.

† 2. A piece of burnt wood, etc., that still retains sufficient carbon to be capable of further combustion without flame; a charred remnant; a cinder.

Sometimes defined as *dead, cold, black, quenched coal*. Cf. *black as a coal* in 10.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 9 Colu onelde sind from h[il]m. c. 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* II. 496 (Bosw.) Ða twegen drymen wurdon awende to cola gelincysum. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles pat ware down-falland Kindled ere of him glouand. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 11862 (Trin.) Heroude. . . he slep his leches deed as cole. 1473 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* II. 1711. (1859) 56 Thenne woldest thou nought haue despyed me as ashes, but parenture called me blacke forbiert coles. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Cole quenchyd, *carbo*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/28 A cole cold, *carbo*. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. 1. 63 Stares, Stares, And all eyes else, dead coales.

† b. This passed into the sense of 'cinder, ashes', as the result or residue of combustion. Cf. CINDER.

c. 1275 *Lauf. Hom.* 27 Ane berninde glede þet hine al forbernad þurht to cole. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4367 To cold coles sche schal be brent. c. 1403 MAUNDEV. ix. (1839) 102 He schall fynde with in hem [apples of Sodom] coles and cyndres [Roxb. text xii. 51 ashes and poudre and coles; Fr. *centres*]. c. 1420 *Palad.* on *Hush.* 1. 342 Sex fyngre thicke a floore therof thou pave With lyme and ashes mixt with cole and sandes. 1530 *PALSCR.* 208/2 Coles suche as be gyuen in tenebre wuke, *affendous*. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 377 If he could burne vs into all one cole, We haue deseru'd it. 1665 G. HARRIS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 342 They set her on fire to make her a Coal, rather than we should make her a Prize.

3. *fig.* from 1 and 2.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) 1. 206 They onelie kinde coales of contention. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 387 Affection is a cole that must be cold. 1595 — *John* v. ii. 83 Your breath first kindled the dead cole of warres. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Employment* II. Man is no starre, but a quick coal of mortal fire. 1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 26 So do the Sons of the Coal, the superconformists more fiercely revile me.

† 4. Fuel prepared from wood by a process of smothered combustion or 'drydistillation', whereby the volatile constituents are driven off, and the substance reduced to more or less pure carbon; CHARCOAL. Used in *pl.*, or as a *collective sing.* *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 3566 Makian an eorð-hus And dude þer-inne myche col & clæves inowe. c. 1300 *Scyn Julian* 162 in *Juliana*, He let make of wode and col a strong fur and good. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2520 Choliars þat cayreden col come here bi-side. a. 1400 *Isambard* 427 Appones a horse that coles broghte. 1563 T. GALE *Wks. Chirurgery*. (1586) 66 The vsual gun powder. made of Sulphure, Saltpetre and Coale. 1584 R. SCOT *Discou. Witcher.* xiv. i. 295 Fiers. . . of cole, composed speciallie of beech. 1628 COLE *On Litt.* 53 b. Turning of trees to coles for fuel, when there is sufficient dead wood, is waste. 1663 WALTON *Angler* II. 58 Let him [a Chub] then be boiled gently over a Chaffing-dish with wood coles. 1719 DR. FORCROUSSE (1840) I. xii. 209. I contrived to burn some wood. . . till it became chark, or dry coal. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 8 That the coals be of lime tree. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Coal*, the English generally use the plural coals; and we as generally use the singular collectively. Coals with us may mean charcoal, in England, never.

† b. *sing.* A piece of charcoal. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yenn. Prolog.* & T. 607 This false charoun. Out of his bosom took a bechen cole.

† c. Charcoal used for writing or drawing; hence a charcoal pencil. Also *attrib.*

c. 1440 *Pecock Repr.* II. v. 166 Write sum. . . carect with cole or chalk in the life. 1550 DAVIDSON *Reply Bancroft* in *Watr. Soc. Misc.* 508 It hath pleased his Majestie. . . to note it with a coal. in the margin of Bancroft's book. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. vii. 83 It maketh an excellent Coal for Painters scribes. 1837 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* 217 Delineated on the wall. in coal outline. 1835 CARLYLE *Let. in Life in London* I. 40 All these coal-marks of yours shall be duly considered.

5. A mineral, solid, hard, opaque, black, or blackish, found in seams or strata in the earth, and largely used as fuel; it consists of carbonized vegetable matter deposited in former epochs of the world's history.

According to the degree of carbonization, coal is divided into three principal kinds, *anthracite* or *glance coal*, *black* or *bituminous coal*, and *brown coal* or *lignite*, in each of which again various qualities are distinguished.

b. with qualification (to distinguish it from prec. sense): as *digged, earth, pit, sea, stone coal*, etc.

1235 *Newminster Charnel.* (Surtees) 55 Et ad carbonem maris capiendum, etc. 1253 *Charter Hen. III.* in *Archaeol. Eliana* (1880) VIII. 172 note, *Secole* lan' extra Neugat' in

suburbio London. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxvi. 139, 52 chaldernes de see colys. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 102 Though betwixt Cawoode and Rotheram be good Plenti of Wood, yet the People burne much Yerth Cole. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 (*Digged Cole*) They digge out of the mountaynes a certayne kinde of blacke stone whiche burne in the fyre like coles. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 64 Such coales as are digged out of the ground are condemned because of their foule smell. 1578 *Petition Brewers Co. to Q. Elis.* in *Nature* XXVI. 569 Herselefe greailey greved and anoyed with the taste and smoke of the sea cooles. 1616 in *Entick London* II. 47 Coals, called stone-coals, pit-coals, earth-coals. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* x. (1669) 71 Many have propounded the melting of it [iron] with stone-coal, but perhaps they have failed in their projects. c. 1682 in *Nature* XXVI. 620 A new way of making pitch and tarre out of pit coale. 1720 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 3856/3 Smelting down Lead with Pit-Coal and Sea-Coal. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esopriella's Lett.* I. 12 They burn earth-coal everywhere.

b. without qualification. (This is now the ordinary sense.) Used as *collective sing.*, and in *pl.*; the latter now less usual, and said only of coal in pieces for burning.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 (Mätz.) Col groweb vnder lond. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (1495) 376 Cole is fyre in earthly substance and trowbly and boytous matere. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 b. Mines of metal, coale, or the like. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 122 It imports Newcastle coal. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 341 The liquor produced by the distillation of coal. 1862 RUSKIN *Minera P.* (1880) 34 The question of equivalence. . . how much coal in return for so much iron. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 250 Valuable beds of coal.

1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 311 A Myne of Colles. 1563 *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1597) c. 84. That na coales be had furth of the Realme. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* i. Rich in minnerall of coles, tinne, lead. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 26 There doth yet remain great quantities of Coles in the Earth. a. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 99 Coals. . . were heretofore seldom used in Chambers, as now they are. 1785 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) VI. 595 The inhabitants of London have had no general pestilential disorder since the general use of coals. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 79 The increased revenue from the transport of coals is very remarkable. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shirk.* III. 95 When about half the heap of coals had been removed. [In *dist.* use, in the sing. a coal = 'a piece of coal', 'he threw a large coal at him'.]

c. with defining attribute indicating the quality, place whence obtained, or any other characteristic. See in their alphabetical places BROWN COAL, CANNEL C., CHERRY C., PARROT C., etc.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 156 Take three parts of the best New-castle coals. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 25 A rude Pencil would have painted it with stagnant colours, or a Scotch coal. 1777 SHERIDAN *Tryd Scarb.* III. iii. Get a Scotch coal fire in the parlour. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotch.* II. 468 The fire or seeing coal (so called from the light it gives). 1853 ANDERSON in *Pharmac.* *Frul.* XII. 122 Bituminous coal is divided into cherry coals, splint coals, caking coals, and gas coal or cannel. 1888 J. FRETWICH *Geol.* II. 93 Bituminous or Caking Coal.

† 6. The charred residue left in a retort after distillation. *Obs.*

1801 *Med. Frul.* V. 468. 1801 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 363 When tannin is distilled. . . there comes over also some empyreumatic oil, and a voluminous coal remains behind. 1828 WEBSTER, In the language of chemists, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.

† 7. a. [after L. *carbo*, *carbunculus*, Fr. *charbon*.]

A carbuncle. b. A black crust or core in a boil. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 4 Boyle or inflammations about the groin. . . which if they break, contain a black crust or coal within them. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxvii. 675 Carbunculus, a burning Coal. Anoint the top of it with Butter of Antimony.

II. In phrases, etc.

8. **Black coal, Black-coal**, occurs in various senses: † a. Charcoal, as opposed to *white-coal* (= wood). † b. Charcoal as a means of making a black mark; hence, a mark of censure. c. One of the three main kinds of pit-coal; see 5. d. (*Sc.*), a fine sort of cannel coal or jet used by carpenters and masons to mark on wood and stone.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 54 Then must he with the blacke Coole of his censure condemne those men. 1589 PASQUILL's *Ret.* B. iij. He gives the Englishe a dash over the face with a blacke coale, and saith: *Tristite Angloi.* 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 70 But for this, Friar Pedro has mark'd them with the black coal of parcel Heresie. 1674 RAY *Smelting Silver* 113 The Ore is melted with black and white Coal: i. e. With Charcoal and wood slit into small pieces. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 319 Black coal is the substance which is commonly applied to the purposes of fuel. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* I. 355 Black coal, slate coal, cannel coal, and foliated coal, were so called by Jameson and other mineralogists of his day.

† 9. *Precious coals!* an obsolete exclamation.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When Roysters ruffe not about their rule, Nor colour crafte, by swearing precious coles. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrrh* Plays 1873 l. 77 Gods precious coles tis he! 1606 HEYWOOD *and Pt. If You Know not me*, etc. Wks. 1874 I. 281 Precious cole, here's a knave round with me.

10. Phrase as *black as a coal*, with its variants, goes back to OE. times, and appears to have originally belonged to 2; but it is now usually associated with 5.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 339 Wyl eft op þæt hit sie swa þice swa molcen and swa sweart swa col. c. 1235 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 456 He watz colwed as þe cole, corbyl al vntre. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 22489 (Edinb.) þe sternes. . . sal haf tint þair

light, and worde al blak sum an col. c 1460 *Towneley Myst. Creatio* (1836) 4. Now ar we waxen blak as any coille. c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 60 The kyng. . . loked grymly and fyersly in his vysage for grete wrath, and becam blacke as a cole. a 1533 *LD BERNERS Hume* xlv. 147 As blacke as a cole. 1611 *BIBLE Lament.* iv. 8 Their visage is blacker than a cole.

11. *To heap (cast, gather) coals of fire on the head* (see Rom. xii. 20): to produce remorse by requiting evil with good. *To blow the coals:* to fan the flames of passion, etc.: cf. *BLOW* v. 17 b. *To blow hot coals:* to rage fiercely. *To stir coals:* to excite strife or ill-feeling. *A cold coal to blow at:* a hopeless task to perform.

1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 144 To lounye . . . pine enemye in al wyse euene forth with bi-selue, Cast coles on his hed. 1526-34 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 20 In so doyng that shalt heape coles of fyre on his heed. 1542 *UDALL Erasme. Anaph.* 344 b. After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnadvised styering of coles, and arisynges to warre. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perr.* 7 Doe good against euill: and heape hoat burning coles vpon his head. 1616 *SURFEL & MARKH. Country Farm* 324 Notwithstanding that they (the (Bee) kings) moue no warre, nor stirre vp anie coles amongst the young swarmed brood. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* i. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* ii. 13 Spaines anger neuer blew hott coles indeed Till in Queene Elizabeths Raigne. 1638 *SANDERSON Sermon.* II. 109 Blow the coal of contention to make it blaze afresh. 1708 *M. BRUCE Lect.* 33 (Jam.) If I had no more to look to but your reports, I would have a cold coal to blow at. 1732 *BERKELEY Alcibiades* ii. 23 Blowing the Coals between political Divines. 1753 *SMOLLETT Cf. Fathom* (1784) 129 f. By these means he blew the coals of her jealousy. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vii. 'Awel,' said Cuddie, 'I see but as gate for 't, and that's a cauld coal to blow at, mither'.

12. *To carry or bear coals:* to do dirty or degrading work, to submit to humiliation or insult. *To haul, call* (†*fetch*, †*bring*) *over the coals:* to call to account and convict, to reprimand, call to task; originally in reference to the treatment of heretics.

1522 *SKELTON IVes.* (ed. Dyce) II. 34 Wyll ye here no coles? 1586 *J. HOOKER Giralde. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 105 f. This gentleman was . . . one that in an upright quarell would beare no coles. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 1 A my word wee'l not carry coles. 1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Commw.* (1878) 15 For now if one . . . will carrie coles, and meekly suffer rebuke, he is noted of cowardize. 1638 *H. SHIRLEY Mart. Soldier* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* i. 192, I can carry anything but Blowes, Coles, my Drinke, and . . . the tongue of a Scould. a 1683 *B. WHITCHOTE Sermon.* Those who are sensible that they carry coals, and are full of ill will.

1505 *C.D.L. ALLEN in Fulke Confut.* (1577) 372 S. Augustine, that knewe best how to fetche an heretike ouer the coles. 1580 *G. GILPIN (title).* The Bee hieue of the Romische Church. . . Wherein, both the Catholic Religion is substantially confirmed, and the Heretikes finely fetcht ouer the coles. 1589 *Marpres. Epit.* Cijj b. Let vs here how you fetch your brethren ouer the coles with your next reason. 1777 *R. FORBES Poems Buchan Dial.* (1785) 35 (Jam.) But time that tries such proticks past, Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast. 1832 *MARVAT N. Forster* xiii. Lest he should be 'hauled ouer the coals' by the Admiralty. 1884 *H. D. TRAILL New Lucian* 213 Your magistrates . . . vastly needed a call ouer the coals.

13. *To carry coals to Newcastle:* to take a thing to where it is naturally plentiful; to do what is absurdly superfluous.

1606 *HAYWOOD and St. If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 259 As common as coales from Newcastle. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northumbria.* 302 To carry Coals to Newcastle, that is to do what was done before; or to busy one's self in a needless employment. 1661 *GRAUNT Bills Mortality* Ded. Ld. Truro, I should (according to our English Proverb) . . . but carry Coals to Newcastle. c 1690 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Coals to Newcastle,* when the Drawer carries away any Wine in the Pot or Bottle. 1822 *SCOTT Let. Joanna Bailie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, It would be sending coals to Newcastle with a vengeance, not to mention salt to Dysart. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jynl.* 24 Dec. 73 It would be like exporting coals to Newcastle.

III. *Attrib. and Comb.* (almost exclusively in the current sense 5).

14. *Attrib. or adj.* Of or pertaining to coal.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Coal.* The coal countries. 1792 *J. ANDERSON (title).* Observations on the Effects of Coal Duty upon the remote and thinly peopled coasts of Britain. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 6 f. The coal lands owned by the company. 1884 *Ibid.* 8 Jan. 9 f. Works for the compressing of coal briquettes. *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 1 f. At the present day speed, armament, and coal capacity are everything. 1888 *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 12 f. The coal famine with which London was threatened when we last wrote on the coal crisis.

15. General combinations: a. attributive, as *coal-agent, -ashes, -coke, -district, -heap, -merchant, -monger, -salesman, -trade, coal-laden adj.*; (employed in the working, carriage, storing, etc. of coal), as *coal-ax, -barge, -bunk, -carriage, -cart, -cellar, -chute, -creel (Sc.), -delf, -depoh, -fleet, -hammer, -hold, -place, -shed, -ship, -shovel, -sieve, -smack, -tongs, -trough, -wagon, -wharf*; etc.; (of coal in its geological character), as *coal-basin, -deposit, -flora, -formation, -rock, -strata, -vein*; b. objective (and obj. genit.), as *coal-bearer, -boring, -cutter (machine), -cutting, -getter, -getting, -heuer, -measurer, -producing*, etc.; c. similitive, as *coal-blue, -dark* adjs.; d. parasynthetic, as *coal-eyed, -faced* adjs.

1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 71 Put in sand or \*cole ashes or any stuffe that is barren. 1833 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic*

x. 254 Having rubbed his fingers with coal-ashes to keep them from slipping. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* iii. The maid servant . . . struck her mistress to death with a \*coal-axe. 1857 in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* II. 1040 The \*coal-barge on the opposite shore. 1854 *F. BAKWELL Geol.* 367 The occurrence of this arrangement of strata has caused the term \*coal basin to be applied to a confined district of coal. 1661 in *Beveridge Hist. Culross Town Records*, Margaret Wilson \*coal-bearer. 1799 *Act 39 Geo. III.* c. 56 Preamble, Many Colliers, Coalbearers and Salters were bound for life to, and transferable with, the Collieries and Salt works. 1861 *DASENT Burnt Njal* I. 87 In rushed the \*coal-blue sea. 1887 *MORRIS Odys.* iii. 200 The wind and the water bore their coal-blue brows. 1867 *Morning Star* 22 Nov. She stayed at St. Thomas, resolving rather to delay a day or so than come away with her \*coal-bunks half filled. 1772 *Ann. Reg.*, Mr. Moore's new-invented \*coal-carriage, the wheels of which are 15 feet high. 1839 *Boston Herald* 17 Dec. 1 f. His horse shied at a \*coal-cart. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* ii. He was keeping it [his birthday] in the \*coal-cellar. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* 101 The adoption of \*coal-coke was a matter of necessity. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 51 A payr of \*Coil Cellis. 1871-3 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 23 (Article) The Monitor \*Coal-cutter. 1866 *JEVONS Coal Question* 60 The new \*coal-cutting machines. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 145 Through the \*coal-dark underground. 1733 *Derby Mercury* II. 1733 To be lett, a very good \*coal-delph. 1883 *Science* I. 114 The small areal surface occupied by the \*coal-deposits of France. 1861 *TYLOR Anahuac* iv. 87 In \*coal- and iron-districts in England. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betraying Christ* 25 Wrap me from eies \*cole-fac'd eternal night. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4790 a Our \*Coal Fleet waits only a fair Wind to set sail. 1873 *GEIKIE G. Ice Age* App. 479 In the swamps within, the \*coal-flora flourished. 1850 *LYVLL and Visit U. S.* II. 299 Composed of strata of the \*coal formation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 12 f. Many non-producers who share in the rise in wages besides the \*coal-getter. 1883-4 *Trans. N. Engl. Inst. Mining Engineers* XXXIII. 37 (Article) The Harwell Mechanical coal-getter. 1860-70 *Ibid.* XIX. 239 Jones' \*coal getting machine. 1875 *PICKESS ALICE Man.* (1884) 340 The town grows so, and is all rail-road and \*coal-heaps. 1887 *Monthly Chron.* (Newc.) I. 111 (Article) Notable \*Coal-bewers. 1839 *Parl. Report Steam Vessel Acad.* 74 Neither the bunkers nor the \*coal-hold were cleared out so often as they should be. 1898 *F. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw.* 603 \*Coal-laden trucks block up the siding. Coal-laden trains are groaning and grunting hither and thither. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3880 f. John Hall, \*Coal-mensurer. 1677 *Patent 29 Chas. II.* in *Brand Newcastle* (1789) II. 668 the society of \*coal-merchants trading to Newcastle. *Med. Newspaper.* \*Coal-merchants find great difficulty in executing their orders. 1657 *Vieu Penal Lamos* 49 (*Heading of ch.*) \*Coal-mongers and Colliers. 1742 *J. YARROW Love at First Sight* 46 Lock him up in the \*Coal-Place 'till he is sober. 1860 *E. HULL Coal-fields Gt. Brit.* 2 Fast approaching extinction as a \*coal-producing district. 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal and coal-mining* 95 The extent of the \*coal-roads. 1639 *R. JUNIUS Sime Signatus* § 101. 389 The Pirat never spends his shott upon \*cole-ships. 1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The masters of coal-ships. . . they call collier-masters. 1688 *R. HOLME Aymon* iii. 337 f. The \*Coale or Lyme Sive hath wide square holes. 1883 *Black Shandon Bells* xxvii. He pointed out where the \*coal-smack had come to grief. 1830 *HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* 45 Separated from the \*coal-strata by a series of interposed beds. 1655 *R. GARDINER (title).* England's Grievance discovered in relation to the \*Coal Trade. 1822 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* 298 The total number of persons directly engaged in the coal trade may be set down at from 290,000 to 220,000. 1594 *Merry Knack to Know a Knave* in *Hazl. Dodslay* VI. 567 My bellows, my \*coal-trough, and my water. 1665 *D. DUPLIX Metallum Martis* (1854) 39 The manner of the \*cole-veins or measures in these parts. 1827 *HONE Every Day Bk.* II. 858 Every description of vehicle, from a \*coal-wagon to a wheel-barrow. 1665 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3059/4 A convenient . . . Wharf . . . hath been employed as a \*Coal-Wharf. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 342 f. There are several coal-wharfs on its line.

16. Special comb.: *coal-backer*, a man who carries coal on his back between the boat and the wharf or wagon; so *coal-backing*; † *coal-ball*, a ball made of coal-dust for use as fuel; *coal-bearing a. (Geol.)*, containing coal, carboniferous; *coal-bed (Geol.)*, a stratum of coal; *coal-blackening*, a blackening made from ground coal, used by ironfounders; † *coal-blende*, iron pyrites of the coal-measures; † *coal-blower*, a term of contempt for an alchemist, a quack (cf. Ger. *kohlen-bläser*); also = *BLOW-COAL* (cf. *BLOW-3*); *coal-brand*, smut or brand in corn; *coal-brass*, a name of the iron pyrites found in some coal-measures (cf. *BRASS* 1 e.); *coal-breaker*, one who breaks coal; also *techn.*, see quot.; so *coal-breaking*; † *coal-burner*, a charcoal-burner; *coal-bushel*, a bushel measure used for coal (see quot.); † *coal-olive* (see *CLIFF* 4); † *coal-crimp*, a coal-facior; *coal-drift*, a channel or gallery in a coal-mine; *coal-drop*, a chute for coal, a place where coal is 'shot'; also, an apparatus used for dropping a coal wagon from a staith to the level of a ship's hatchway; † *coal-engine*, a colliery engine; *Coal-Exchange*, an Exchange devoted to the coal trade; *coal-fitter*, a colliery agent who conducts the sale of coal to shippers; *coal-flap*, a flap (on the pavement) covering the entrance to a coal-cellar; † *coal-fold*, an enclosure for storing coal; *coal-gabbard (Sc.)*, a lighter for carrying coal; † *coal-garth*, a coal-yard; *coal-goose*, a local name of the cormorant; *coal-handler (U. S.)*, a man employed in loading or unloading coal; *coal-hod*,

a coal-box (*U. S. and dial.*); *coal-horse*, a heavy horse for drawing coal-wagons; *coal-hulk*, a hulk used for supplying steamers with coal; † *coal-kiln*, a place where charcoal is made; † *coal-kindler (fig.)*, one who enflames or stirs up strife; † *coal-light*, a 'light' or beacon kept up with coal; *coal-master*, the proprietor or lessee of a colliery; a coal-owner; *coal naphtha*, naphtha obtained by the distillation of coal-tar; *coal-note*, a kind of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London; *coal-oil*, an early name of petroleum; *coal-pan*, † (a.) a brazier; (b.) a coal-scuttle; *coal-passer*, one who passes coal on to the furnace of a steam-boiler; *coal-pen*, an enclosure for the storage of coal; † *coal-perch*, a fish resembling the perch; *coal-plant*, a plant of the coal-measures; *coal-plate*, an iron plate on a pavement covering the opening to a coal-cellar; *coal-putter*, the putter in a coal-pit who removes the coal after it is hewed; *coal-scoop*, (a.) a coal-shovel, (b.) a coal-box; *coal-screen*, a frame or screen for separating small or dust coal from larger coal; *coal-seam*, a stratum or bed of coal; *coal-shaft*, the shaft of a coal-mine; *coal-shed*, a shed for storing coal, or for the sale of coal in small quantities; *coal-shoot (dial.)*, -skip, a coal-scuttle; *coal-slack, -slake, -sleek*, dust or grime of coal; *coal-smut*, small powdery coal mixed with earthy matter; also see quot. 1790; *coal-spout*, a chute at a coal-staith down which coals are poured from the wagon to the ship; *coal-staith*, an elevated wharf with a chute or drop for shipping coal; † *coal-stalk = coal-plant*; † *coal-stealer (Sc.)*, see quot.; *coal-trimmer*, one who stows away coal in a vessel as cargo, or in the bunkers of a steam-ship as fuel; † *coal-turned a.*, turned into charcoal; *coal-vase*, a 'fancy' coal-box; *coal-vend*, (a.) the general sale of coals, (b.) the limited quantity of coal to which each colliery was restricted by a former combination of coal owners on the Tyne and Wear; *coal-water*, water from a coal-mine; † *coal-wood*, wood for turning into charcoal; *coal-yard*, a yard in which coal is stored or sold.

1861 *MAYNEW Lond. Labour* II. 156 On questioning one, he said his father was a \*coal-baker. *Ibid.* III. 252 \*Coal-baking is as heavy a class of labour as any performed. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* (Abridg.) VIII. 483 (*title*), Account of \*Coal Balls made at Liege, from the dust of Pit Coals. 1770-4 *A. HUNTER Geogr. Ess.* (1803) III. 149 About Bristol. . . they make coal-balls of their culm. 1833 *LYVLL Princ. Geol.* III. 327 The \*coal-bearing strata are characterized by several hundred species of plants. 1863 *A. RAMSAY Phys. Geog.* 40 There are in Edinburghshire over 300 feet of coal-bearing strata. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Antiqu. Th.* 159 What occupied the place of the \*coal-bed before? 1861 *H. MACMILLAN Footnotes Page Nat.* 5 A coal-bed is, in fact, a hortus-siccus of extinct cryptogamic vegetation. 1866 *DAVY in Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 15 Where pyritous strata and strata of \*coal-blende occur. 1721 *N. HODGOS Acc. Plague* 151 So our modern \*coal blowers have . . . cried up their pernicious secrets and wickedly imposed them upon the credulous Populace. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, \*Coal-breaker, a building containing the machinery for breaking coal with toothed rolls, sizing it with sieves, and cleaning it for market. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6282/11 Thomas Cundy . . . \*Coal-Burner. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 28 The dimensions of the Winchester bushel . . . were 8 inches deep, and 28 1/2 inches wide or in diameter. But the \*Coal bushel was to be 10 1/2 inches in diameter. 1719 *STRACHY in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 A Dark or Blackish Rock, which they call the \*Coal Clives. 1698 *CAY ibid.* XX. 368 A Current of Water that runs through a \*Coal-Drift. 1898 *F. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw.* 247 If some 34 acres of land were arched over for \*coal drops, at least 250,000 tons of coal could be disposed of. 1866 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 Upon this water [the Orr] there are six corn-mills, two fulling mills . . . and one \*coal-engine. 1809 *TOMLINS Law Dict. s.v. Coals*, Stat. 28 Geo. 3 c. 53 was past . . . for the purpose of putting an end to the Society at the \*Coal-Exchange formed to regulate (i. e. to monopolize) the trade. 1860 *SMILES Self-Help* vi. 157 Lord Eldon was the son of a Newcastle \*coal-fitter. 1881 *C. DICKENS Dict. Lond.*, \*Coal-flaps and gratings of all kinds should be distrusted. 1704 *Minutes Torryburn Sess. in Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 137 The west end of the \*Coalfold. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 51 The \*Coal-gabards were stopped for the first time, and missed three Tides. 1593 *Rites Durham* (1840) 83 A little stone house, joyning of the \*Cole garth. 1802 *G. MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.*, \*Coal-goose. 1862 *JOHNS Brit. Birds Index*, Cole or Coal Goose, the Cormorant. 1897 *Evening Standard* 27 Jan. 2 f. The strike of the \*coal handlers (New York). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 7 f. The New Jersey coal-handlers. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglin*, \*Coal-hod, to hold the coals. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, \*Coal-hod, a kettle for carrying coals to the fire. More frequently called, as in England, a coal-scuttle. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* Coal-hod, a wooden coal-scuttle. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* I. 8 May, Waggon, and \*Coal-horses. 1533 *tr. Erasme on Com. Crede* 69 b, Nestorius whiles he dothe dylygently eschewe this lyme kylie, he felle into the \*colekyne. a 1670 *HACKER Abb. Williams* II. 204 (D.) It may be a \*coal-kindler would think such counsel as this not worth the hearing. 1798 in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 87 There has long been a \*coal-light on the Isles. 1898 *F. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw.* 8 The resolution at which the \*coal-masters had arrived. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 720 The analogy between \*coal naphtha and the petroleum of Boussingault. 1875 *T. HILL True Order Studies* 93 The nature of the various coals, and \*coal



oils. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 326/1 The 'coal oil' as it [petroleum] was then called. 1895 COVERDALE *Jer.* lii. 19 The basens, \*colepanes, sprinklers, pottes, candlesticks. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Reminisc. Towns, etc.* i. 377 Children at once pronounced me a north-country-man when I called the coal-scuttle a 'coal-pan'. 1884 in *Century Mag.* Jan. 364/2 In that blanching pit nine \*coal-passers and twelve stokers were speeding their lives. 1887 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 189 A \*coal pen which was on the opposite side of the road near the house. 1872 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4090 A small fish, much esteemed here, and not much unlike a Pearch: only not so partly coloured. . . called the \*Cole-pearch. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 36 Another sort of Labourers which are called Barrow-Men, or \*Coal-putters, these Persons take the hewed Coals from the Hewers. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 681 note, Coal-putters. . . who fill the corves. . . with the coals wrought by the hewer, and then draw them. . . to the pit-shaft. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Coal-scoops*, a shovel for taking coals from a scuttle to throw on a fire. 1883 *Civil Service Price-list*, Coal scoops, the 'Haymarket'. The newest and best of the high class brass scoops, 'Albert' coal-scoop, with Hand-scoop. 1850 LYELL and VISIT U. S. II. 81 The beds of black shale covering each \*coal-seam. 1863 A. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 136 Were it not for our coal-seams, the agency of steam would be almost wholly denied to us. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 Many times we are forced. . . to have a Water-Course or Drift from the intended \*Coal-Shaft to this other Shaft. 1799 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 143 Embraces in \*Coal-sheds. 1816 *Genil. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 229 In a coal-shed attached to a Grocer's shop. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Syn.* (1856) 45 Set down the \*coal-shoot. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 202 Removing the dust and coals from the hearthstone to the \*coal-pit. 1812 DRASTON *Pol. ob.* iii. 45 Froome for her disgrace Since scarcely ever was it \*Colesked from her face. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Count.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), \*Coal-smut, a fossil, or an efflorescence, found on the surface, over seams of coal. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 199 In most coal fields there are thin strata of coal-smut or carbonaceous and other particles intermixt. 1816 J. RENNIE in Mackenzie *Newcastle* (1827) II. 742 To altering coal-staiths and other landing or shipping places. . . £25,000. 1883 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Sea Queen* I. xiv. 249 She was alongside a coal-staith. 1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherford* 302 (Jam.) Those impressions abound in coal countries; and are, in many places, not improperly known by the name of \*Coal-stalk. 1822 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1688/4 This story had its rise from some rascally Boys (whom we call here [Edinburgh] \*Coal stealers). 1825-79 JAMIESON *Coalstealer* *Rake*, a thief, a vagabond, or one who hakes during night for the purpose of depredation. 1856 L. HERBERT *Engineers and Mach. Encl.* II. 746 On the arrival of every vessel, a gang of \*Coal trimmers enter her and sweep down every atom of coal into the bunkers. 1815 CHATMAN *Odys.* III. (R.), Then Nestor broil'd them on the \*coal-tum'd wood. 1868 CAY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 368 It's no great Wonder if such a Water should yield Vitriol, as many of our \*Coal-waters do. 1865 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 49 This water [the Ork]. . . in its course being mixed with coal-water, has never been used for the purpose of bleaching. 1891 *Overseers' Acc. Wakes Colne, Essex* (MS.) 20 Paid for a load of wood and a stack of \*colewood.

Coal, *sb.* slang. Money: see COLLE.

Coal (kō'ul), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To convert into charcoal; to char.

1802 CAREW *Cornwall* (J.), Buying the wood. . . fetching the same, when it is coaled. 1866 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 775 Char-coal of Roots, being coaled into great pieces, last longer than ordinary Char-coal. 1746 G. ADAMS *Altera-graph.* xliii. (1747) 229 The Body to be charred or coaled may be put into a Crucible. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 759 The earliest plan of coaling wood.

† 2. To write or delineate with charcoal. *Obs.*

1805 CAMDEN *Rev.* 17 A suter. . . did at length frame this distiche, and coled it on a wall. *Ibid.* (1637) 337 Whereat mervailing, he coled out these rymes upon the wall.

† 3. To bore or sink down to a (coal-seam). *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 Having happily Coaled this Noble Main-Coal—my business as a Sinker is at an end.

4. To supply (a steam-ship, engine, fire, etc.) with coal for fuel.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct., Captain Wood asked. . . permission to coal his vessel. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 146 Facilities for coaling a steamer.

5. *intr.* To take in a supply of coal.

1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 274 There being. . . no harbour. . . where such a vessel can coal. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/7 The movement resembled that at Port Said when a mail steamer is coaling.

**Coal-black, a.** As black as coal; dead black.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 75 Pin(e) esen beop colblack and brode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* T. 1284 A Beres skyn colblak [v. r. coleblak] for old. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 20 Cole blacke steedes. 1592 SHAKES. *Ven. & Ad.* 533 Coal-black clouds, that shadow heaven's light. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. iii. 48 The Land of Blackmoors where the people are all coleblack. 1709 *Let.* in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 305 His Coalblack hair was turned milk white of a night for y<sup>e</sup> greatness of his troubles. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. iv. Her black eye that mocks her coal-black veil.

**Coal-box.** A box for holding coal to replenish a fire; a coal-scuttle.

1720 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Housemaid*, Leave a pail of dirty water, a coal-box. . . and such other unsightly things. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 19. 97 Cast Iron Coal Boxes have been approved by the Board in lieu of Wood.

**Coal-carrier.**

1. One who carries coal; a coal-porter.

1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 36 For licensing a sufficient number of. . . coal-carriers, coal-carts.

† 2. A low dependent; one who does the 'dirty work' in any affair. Cf. *to carry coals. Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Epistle (1593) 2 Clawbacks and colecarriers ecke, ought wiselie to beware of whome, too

whome, and what they speake. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 70 Her maide Fynea, who earst had bene colecarryor in amarus affairs.

Hence Coal-carrier *a. nonce-wit.*, servile, low.

1666 Wily *Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 232 That pucker, that smudge-snout, that coal-carrierly clown.

**Coal-dust.** Dust of coal; the finer particles that are separated by screening.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxv. (1617) 350 It were but to draw men out of Lime into Cole-dust. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor.* I. 21 Filled with a composition of coarse coal-dust.

1862 ANSTED *Hungary & Trans.* 194 (L.) It has been attempted. . . to make the coal-dust into bricks.

**Coaled** (kō'uld), *pp. a.* [f. COAL *v.* + -ED.]

1. Turned into charcoal; charred.

1598 STOW *Surre.* (1754) I. i. 1. 2/1 Fires. . . of spray or brush wood, or wood coaled.

† 2. Continued down to the coal; said of a pit.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 14 It is a very good caution, even in a Coaled Pit, to put a Bore-Rod about a Fathom.

3. Furnished with coal, containing coal.

1729 STUKELY *Itin. Cur.* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 680 note, Coaled strata, stone and other materials, jumbled together.

**Coaler** (kō'ul-er), [f. COAL *v.* + -ER.]

1. One employed in coaling steam-vessels.

1879 BODDAM-WHEATHAM *Roraima* 31 They are coalers returning from their hard day's labour in the harbour.

2. A tender to a steam-ship.

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct., A turret-ship which should find itself cut off from its coaler, and compelled to give battle.

**Coalery** (kō'ul-er), Also 7 coalery, 8-9 coalry.

[f. COAL *sb.* + -ERY, -RY.] 'A place where coals are dug' (J.); now regularly COLLIERY.

1698 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 320 The Colerye of Renton.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *News* fr. *Newcastle* 36 The Sun's Heaven's Colery, and Coals our Sun. 1895 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/4 A General meeting of all the proprietors of the Blyth Colery. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 49 Masters, not only of Northumberland, and the bishopric of Durham but of the coaleries. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* i. (1851) 30 There arose out of the shafts of our coaleries. . . Old George Stephenson.

**Coalesce** (kō'ul-ēs), *v.* Also 6 coalesse.

[ad. L. *coalescere* to grow together, f. *co-* = *com-* + *alescere* to grow up.]

† 1. *trans.* To cause to grow together, to unite, combine. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeutike* 2 Hiv, To do all y<sup>e</sup> is conuenable to coalesce and close an vicere together. 1790 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 141/2 This coalesced the apparent bulk of the nation. . . in one common interest.

2. *intr.* To grow together or into one body.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coalesce*, to grow together. 1733 CHREYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 10 To preserve the Sides of the Capillary Vessels from coalescing and growing together. 1882 VINES *Sacks* *Bot.* 566 The number of the carpels which have coalesced to form the ovary.

† b. To grow together into lumps, to cake. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Dinhamel's Husb.* i. viii. (ed. 2) 22 For earth, alone, we find, is liable to coalesce. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 211 When stiff land is not hoed, it will soon coalesce.

3. To unite or come together, so as to form one.

a. of things material.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 371 When two Vowels are put together by way of Diphthong, so as to coalesce in one Syllable. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 346 If the water surrounding one particle of air comes in contact with the water surrounding another, they coalesce, and form a drop, and we have rain. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxv. 363 From Blois on one side, and Orleans on the other, there coalesced no less than five thousand cavalry. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 320 The granules coalesce into larger masses. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 621 The barrier reefs coalesce with the fringing reefs.

b. of things immaterial; or of non-material union.

a 1679 GOODWIN *Wks.* III. iii. 345 (R.) It was requisite that both of them should coalesce into one person, but without confounding them together. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 190 Many ages ago, the Conquerors and Conquered coalesced into one and the same People. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 5 (1763) 92 The Characters of Legislator and Bard did often and naturally coalesce. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. § 6 (1875) 23 To find the truth in which Religion and Science coalesce.

4. Of persons or parties: To unite into one body or association.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 102 A disposition among his friends to coalesce. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 49 Nor do I much despair of finding many judges (of riding I mean) coalesce in sentiment with me. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.* Pitt (1854) I. 306 Who had bound himself, by a solemn promise, never to coalesce with Pitt. 1849 C. BRONTË *Skipsey* xxiv. 345 She and her nurse coalesced in wondrous union. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* i. 1. 19 Only a portion of their tribes coalesced to repel his invasion.

Hence Coalescing *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1783 DR. LEROX *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 85 A want of union among the coalescing parties. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 152 Silenced by a coalescing of the party at a gate. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 246 The direction in which the apposition on the coalescing bundle takes place.

**Coalesced** (kō'ul-ēst), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

Grown together; allied, entered into coalition.

1786-98 H. TOOKES *Purley* 658 A common termination (f. e. a coalesced word). 1793 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 274 The veterans of the coalesced powers. . . were not yet altogether exhausted. 1839-57 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. 147 On the part of . . . the coalesced princes.

**Coalescence** (kō'ul-ēs-sēns), [f. L. *coalescere*: see -ENCE; found also in F. in 16th c.] The process or action of the vb. COALESCE.

1. *Biol.* The growing together of separate parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeutike* 2 Cij, To do away that whiche letteth the colition and coalescence. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 224 There immediately follows a Coalescence of all the Vessels. 1872 MIVART *Blom. Anat.* 23 The coalescence of distinct bones. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coalescence of cells*, the formation of tubes, or . . . spaces, by the absorption of the partition walls of adjoining cells.

2. Union into one mass or body.

1566 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 418 Either there would be no coalescence at all of bodies, or they would all be gathered together into the same place. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 283 The Water of the Cloud, as fast as it is produced by this coalescence and Condensation. . . must descend in Drops of Rain. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. viii. 228 Patras was formed by a coalescence of seven villages.

3. *fig.* (of things immaterial): Union, combination, fusion.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 616 Were they three independent principles, there could not be any coalescence of them into one. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvii. 1. 614 The same coalescence of the religious with the patriotic feeling and faith.

4. The combination or uniting (of persons or parties) into a single body.

1681 *Conformist's Plea for Nonconf.* 52, I am troubled, that there are any such to be found. . . in this Church that oppose or hinder a Coalescence. 1873 *True Reformer* III. 99 Not a coalition in any sense. . . rather a Constitutional Coalescence. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 235 That thorough coalescence between two individuals which was only possible anciently when they belonged to the same family.

b. = COALITION 1. 4.

1788 SIR W. YOUNG *Let.* in Dk. Buckhm. *Court & Cabinets Geo.* III (1853) II. 17 It is thought that Fox's party . . . will propose a coalescence of some sort.

5. A coalesced condition or group.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 287 The Tendencies. . . to convert accidental. . . Associations into permanent Coalescences.

† **Coalescency.** *Obs.* [see -ENCY.] = prec.

In modern use it would properly mean 'the quality or fact of being coalescent'.

1566 J. OWEN *Wks.* (1851) VIII. 422 They come to a coalescency in love and truth. a 1683 — *Expos. Hebreus* (1790) IV. 369 From their coalescency into one sacred society. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 9 The coalescency of these Two Nations into one Kingdom or Empire.

**Coalescent** (kō'ul-ēs-sēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *coalescent-em*, pr. pp. of *coalescere*: see above.]

*A. adj.* That coalesces; coalescing; growing together, combining.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* II. 168 For coalescent by that band We are His body grown. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Grammar* 161 The characteristic is denoted by the coalescent participle. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 276 Branches divaricate, often coalescent. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 160 The abdominal segments are coalescent.

*B. sb.* One who or that which coalesces.

In modern Dicts.

**Coal-factor.** An intermediate agent between coal-owners and customers; in London formerly an officially recognized agent between the coal-owner or shipper and the coal-seller.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/1 John Carrier of London, Coal-factor. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 298/1 Regulations. . . made in June, 1834, at a meeting of the coal-factors in London.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 245 (Hoppe) Owing to the combination of the coal-factors, no more coals can come into the market than are sufficient to meet the demand without lowering the price.

**Coal-field.** A series of strata containing coal occupying a particular area; the tract of country occupied by these strata.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 177 The series of strata existing in one situation is denominated a coal field. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 599 The coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland are adequate to furnish the present annual supply for more than 1340 years.

**Coal-fire.** 1. A fire made of coal.

1566 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 41 Though strong with stubborn wire, I melt in thy coal-fire. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 5 Or o'er coal-fires inclines the head. 1816 J. SMITH *Pauvrauna Sci. & Art* II. 330 Common oyster shells to be calcined in a good coal-fire.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 323 A Coal-fire, is a parcel of Fire-wood set up for sale or use, containing when it is burnt a Load of Coals.

**Coal-fish.** A fish (*Merlangus* or *Pollachius carbonarius*, or *Gadus virens*), allied to the Cod, so called from the dusky pigment which tinges its skin, and soils the fingers like moist coal. Found in the Northern Seas, and caught for food. (It has many local names; in U.S. called *pollack*.)

1603 BRETTON *Packet Lett.* Wks. (1879) 24 (D.) Cole-fish and poore-John I have no need off. 1744 FRESTON *Zetland in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 In the Sea they catch Cod. . . Cole-fish, Flukes, Trouts, etc. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xli. 547 Consisting chiefly of small cod and coalfish. 1887 *West Shore* 431 The black cod, formerly called 'coal-fish'.

**Coal-fitter:** see COAL 16.

**Coal-gas.** The mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal, consisting mainly of carburetted hydrogen; purified of some

of its ingredients, it is the common gas used for lighting and heating purposes.

1809 B. COOKS in *Nicholson's Nat. Phil.* XXII. 145 (title) On the advantages of Coal Gas Lights. 1833 N. ANNOTT *Physics* II. 147 Oil gas, which contains about twice as much carbon as the coal gas, gives also about twice as much light.

**Coal-heaver.** †a. A labourer who unloaded coals from ships by heaving them from one stage to another. (obs.) b. A labourer employed in the moving or carrying of coal.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 555 A horrid murder... committed on a poor old coal-heaver. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* x. 109 Coal-heavers... exercise a trade which in hardship... almost equals that of colliers. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* ix. (1870) 93 Burly coalheavers. 1861 MAYHEW *Labour* III. 268 (Hoppe) The coalheavers, properly so called, are now no longer known in the trade... Formerly the coals were delivered from the holds of the ships by the labourers shovelling them on to a series of stages, raised one above the other till they ultimately reached the deck. 1884 *Times* 4 Feb. 7/4 His cousins... were coal-heavers in Paris.

So **Coal-heaving** *vbl. sb.*  
1704 *Land. Gas.* No. 4019/4 A tall raw-bon'd Man... often Employed a Coal-heaving in the River. 1884 *Times* 4 Feb. 7/4 The Auvergnats... hold a sort of monopoly of coal-heaving... in Paris.

**Coal-hough, -hew.** *Sc.* Also 6-7 -heuch(e), 8 -hugh. [f. COAL + HEUGH.] A coal-pit: perh. originally one open to the surface or excavated in the side of a slope or bank.

1592 *Sc. Acts*, 12 Jan. VI (1597) § 146 The wicked crime of setting of fire in Coal-heuchies. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dis-suasive Vind.* (1655) 21 This, to me, was but to move from one error to another, from the lime-pit to the coal-heugh. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* II. iii. v. (1743) 412 Firing Colehughs. 1725 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 307 They land it (as at many Coalheaws in the Country) on Girls Backs. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. Wherefore should not a coal-heugh be found out in Zetland as well as in Fife? 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pon.* ix. iv. (1881) 422 Had Dr. Adam Smith been born in the coal-heaws.

**Coal-hole.**

1. A small store-place for coals; a coal-cellar; also, the store-place for fuel in a ship.

1661-2 *Perry's Diary* 8 Feb. All the day with the colliers removing the coles out of the old cole hole into the new one. 1797 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 1 She whipp'd two female 'prentices to death, And hid them in the coal hole. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 657 The types were flung into the coalhole. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 13 He would give him his passage if he would trim the coals in the coal-hole of the steamer.

2. The place in a furnace for the admission of coal.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* iii. (1651) 83 It must be four [spans] high; one for the Ash-hole, another above the grate to the middle Coal-hole.

3. Sometimes loosely used for the flap-covered hole in a pavement opening into a coal-cellar.

**Coal-hood, -hoodie.** Also 7 cole-hooding, 9 cole-hood, -head, coaly-hood. [f. COAL + HOOD, in reference to its black head.] A local name of the Blackcap and Coal-tit; sometimes applied also to other birds: see *quots.*

1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* 22 (Jam.) Juncos, avis capite nigro, cole-hooding dicta. 1818 HOGG *Brownie o' Bodsbeck* I. 208 (Jam.) Wae's me... that ever I suld see the colehood take the laverock's place. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Coal-hoodie*, the black-headed Bunting, *Mearns*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Coal-hood*, a bullfinch. *Vest.* 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 24 Coal hoodie (North Riding), the Blackcap. *Ibid.* 33 Coal or Coaly hood (Scotland), the Cole Titmouse.

**Coal-house.** A building or covered-in place for storage of coal.

Bishop Bonner used the one belonging to his palace as a place of confinement during the Marian persecution (1553-58): whence many contemporary and historical allusions.

1555 PHILIPOT in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlix. 199 Synce I came to the bishops coalhouse, I have been six tymes in examination. 1663-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1875/1 Then was she caried into the Colehouse, and searched for Bookes. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. 300* iii. 18 Martyrs, kept fast shut up in Lollards Tower, in the Bishop of Londons cole-house. 1732-8 NEAT *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 93 Bonner... ordered him first into the stocks in his coal-house and from thence to Smithfield. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. The company is constructing a depot building, coal houses, and tanks at Leaf River.

**Coalier**, obs. f. COLLIER.

**Coalified**, *ppl. a. noun-vbl.* Turned into coal. 1818 *Ann. Reg.* 1817 *Chron.* 511 In one place is seen a coalified tree, if I may use the word.

**Coaling** (kō'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. COAL v. + -ING.] 1. Conversion into charcoal. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 212, Copwoodes... employed to coaling for blowing of Tynne. 1725 *Bride's Wkly.* (Exeter) *Fm.* 25 Sept. A large Coppice, fit for Coaling or Faggot Wood. 1770 PRIESTLEY *Charcoal* in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 212.

2. Taking in of coal (by a steam-ship, etc.).

1887 *Athenaeum* 14 May 633/3 The necessity for frequent coaling.

3. Supplying with coal.

1888 *Newspaper Dec.* The coal-porters will strike and stop the coaling of the gas stations. The coaling of London.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *coaling base*, *place*, *station*, a port specially fitted out and used for supplying steam-ships with coal; also †*coaling-money* (see *quot.*).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 A Piece or Guinea, to Drink the good Success of the Colliery... is called their

Coaling-Money. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov. The use of the roadstead as a coaling station is not very conspicuous. 1880 C. M. MASON *Forty Shires* to Stockton... is a ship-building and coaling place. 1884 *Ann. Reg.* 261 The coaling stations on the road to Australia.

**Coalise, -ize** (kō'äliz), *v.* [a. F. *coaliser*, f. *coalition*, after analogy of some words in -iser.] To enter into, or form, a coalition. Hence **Co'alised** *ppl. a.* [= F. *coalisé*], **Co'aliser**. (Chiefly in reference to the coalition of European Powers against the first French Republic.)

1794 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 224, I called on all my old friends, the new coalisers, but did not see one of them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. ii, Europe seems coalising itself again. *Ibid.* III. ii. viii, The coalised Kings threaten us; we hurl at their feet, as gale of battle, the Head of a King. 1837 THACKERAY *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.*, Coalized Kings made war upon France. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 118/1 The coalized monarchs.

**Coalish** (kō'älif), *a.* [f. COAL sb. + -ISH.] Somewhat like coal; †like a glowing coal, fiery.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K viij, Their visage... y blackte with colishe smeare. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 351 The Smaller Meteors looked red and coalish.

**Coalite** (kō'älait), *a.* [ad. L. *coalit-us*, *ppl.* of *coalescere*.] Grown together: said of parts which are normally distinct.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 397 Head and Trunk coalite. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 299 External to the maxillae, and probably coalite with them, [are] two delicate organs.

†**Co'alite**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *coalit-* *ppl.* stem of *coalescere*.] *intr.* and *trans.* To form into a coalition; to combine, unite. Hence **Co'alited** *ppl. a.* 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xix. (R.), Let the friends of liberty... continue to coalite. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 325 Time has, by degrees, blended and coalited the conquered with the conquerors.

**Coalition** <sup>1</sup> (kō'älif'jōn), [ad. L. *coalition-em*, sb. of action f. *coalescere* to COALESCE. (In mod. Fr.: not in Cotgr. 1611.)] Originally = *coalescence*; but now commonly distinguished and used as in 4-]

†1. The growing together of parts, *coalescence*.

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 223 The Deity and Humanity, by coalition becoming one nature in Christ. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The Coalition of several Corpuses into one visible Body. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 104 The urine, running out of the wound when it happens to penetrate the pelvis of the kidney, may prove an obstacle to its coalition.

2. Union into one mass or body; combination.

1620 BR. J. KING *Serm.* 17 Sion and Jerusalem... by an easie coalition in Scripture... may stand for one. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. i Cor. vi.* 15 Water and oil violently shaken together may seem to mingle, but... there is no coalition. 1834 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. W's. Writings* (1876) II. 182, I am puzzled to combine these... without so much coalition of vowels as will startle your readers. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 7 They come within each other's sphere of attraction, and, with instantaneous coalition, form a new product.

3. Union, combination, fusion (of parties, principles, interests, etc.).

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 10 A scorned, squandered people all the earth over, being ever since incapable of any coalition or redreemtion into one body politic. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1859) IV. 473 The old East India company have agreed this day to a resolution for a coalition with the new company. 1799-82 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 73 That coalition of interests which makes the happiness of a country.

4. *esp. in politics.* An alliance for combined action of distinct parties, persons, or states, without permanent incorporation into one body.

1715 H. CASTLETON (title), An Essay towards a Coalition of Parties in Great Britain. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 250 A great advance towards this union was the coalition of parties. 1749 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 220, I am sick of coalitions, royal, military or ministerial. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 104 Leading Patriots... sensible of the necessity of effecting a coalition by mutual sacrifices. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 473 The impossibility of a genuine coalition between Charles and Francis. 1866 LD. DERBY in *Morning Star* 10 July, A Government by coalition implies on the part of those who conduct it a greater or less degree of sacrifice of individual principles and opinions for the purpose of obtaining extended political strength, and there is always something repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen in any sacrifice of principle for the sake of political power.

b. *attrib.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 422 That Coalition system in Christianity, for the expression of which theologians have invented or appropriated the term Syncretism. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1857) III. iv. xii. 28 The King's desire was for a coalition ministry.

Hence **Coalition-al**, of or pertaining to a coalition. **Coalition-er**, one who forms or belongs to a coalition. **Coalition-ing**, the forming of a coalition. **Coalitionist**, an adherent or supporter of a coalition.

1785 (title), Coalitional Rencontre Anticipated, a Poetical Dialogue. 1818 BYRON *Lett.* in *Moore's Life* (1866) 380 But compare him with the coalitioner Fox and the pensioner Burke. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Panph.* i. 11 All fighting and campaigning and coalitioning... is hopeless and superfluous. 1784 (title), The Coalitionist. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* II. 197 The county sends two coalitionists. 1864 *Reuben* 30 Mar. 4 Never had a band of Ministers a greater chance of conciliating a lasting popularity than the Coalitionists of 1859.

†**Coalition** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [f. L. \**coalit-* *ppl.* stem of *coalire* to sustain or nourish together; but in quot. 1655 possibly referring to L. *coalitus* communion, fellowship, f. *coalescere*: see *prec.*] (See *quots.*) a. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 213 The Lord's Table [is] for further coalition and growth. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coalition*, a nourishing or increasing together.

**Coalless** (kō'äl'less), *a.* [f. COAL sb. + -LESS.] Without coal; destitute of coal.

1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 207 Wood for fuel, so indispensable in a coalless country. 1882 *Standard* 25 Jan. 5/3 Strata... older than the carboniferous, and coalless. **Coalier**, obs. form of COLLIER.

**Co-ally**. [f. CO + ALLY sb.] (See *quot.*)

1828 WEBSTER, *Co-ally*, a joint ally; as, the subject of a co-ally. *Kent.*

So **Co-ally'd** *ppl. a.*

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Ded. to Jews, Such Civil society can never... honourably act with a total disregard to that co-allyed Religion, which they profess to believe.

**Coally**, dial. f. COLLIER, sheep-dog.

**Coal-man.**

1. A man who has to do with coal: †a. coal-miner; b. coal-seller; c. coal-porter or heaver.

1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1860) 91 Having consideration, as well upon poore husbandmen... as upon colemen, and other poore of the parishes. 1707 *Reflex.* upon *Ridicule* 266 The Mercer and the Coal-Man. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Of rent-day charges and of coalman's bills. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, He carried on the business of... small-coalman.

2. A coal-ship or collier. *noun-use.*

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The immortal Captain Cook had served his time aboard a coalman.

**Coal-measure.**

1. A measure for measuring coal.

2. †a. A thickness, bed, or stratum of coal (*obs.*). b. *pl. (Geol.)* The whole of the series of rocks formed by the seams of coal and the intervening strata of clay, sandstone, etc., in a coal-field, constituting the upper division of the carboniferous formation. Also *attrib.* [Referring evidently to the long-established practice of naming the different seams of a coal-field by their measure or thickness: cf. *quot.* 1665.]

[1665 D. DUDLEY *Metalum Martis* (1854) 28 The names, and partly the nature of every measure, or parting of each cole... the three uppermost measures are called the white measures... the next measure, is the shoulder-cole, the toe-cole, the foot-cole, the yard-cole.] *Ibid.* 39 The manner of the cole-veins or measures in these parts. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 321 The vegetables... discovered in the coal measures. 1853 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 39 Beds of coal are numerous (whence the name Coal-measures, originally derived from the miners). 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 35 The whole of the coal-measure ferns are extinct.

**Coal-meter.** One who measures or weighs coal; formerly an official of the corporation of London appointed to superintend the measuring of the coal brought into the London market.

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* 1. 170 A Cole-meter's place worth 200*l.* per annum. 1724 *London.* *Gas.* No. 6274/6 They intend to Lett by Lease the Place of one of the 15 Sea-Coal-Meeters of this City. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 328 These 15 coal-meters have each four deputies or under coal-meters. 1861 MAYHEW *Labour* III. 260 The coalmeters weigh the coals on board ship. They are employed by a committee of coalfactors and coalmerchants. The committee is elected by the trade.

**Coalmie**: see COLMIY, a fish.

**Coal-mine.** A mine in which coal is worked or dug, a coal-pit or colliery.

1613 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1884) 159 The yssues... of one Cole myne. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 156 The frightful accidents... so common in coal-mines.

So **Coal-miner, Coal-mining.**

1639 R. JUNIUS *Sime Stigmatizad* 295 Like... Coleminers... when the candles burning blew, tells the dampe commeth. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 123/2 The uninitiated in coal mining. 1880 *All Y. Round* No. 55, 102 Coal-miners are under inspection. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 17/4 The extent of the coal-mining industry in Great Britain.

**Coalmouse, colemouse** (kō'äl'mūs). *Forms:*

1 colmase, 5-6 colmose, 6 cold-, 7 col-, 7-  
colemouse. [ME. *colmouse*:-OE. *colmūse* (corr. to MDu. *koolmēse*, Du. *koolmees*, MHG. *kolemeise*, G. *kohlmeise*), f. *col* COAL (in reference to its dark colour) + *mūse* (OHG. *meisa*:-WGer. *maisa*), a name including several species of little birds, chiefly of the genus *Parus*: see MOSE. After the latter became obs. as a separate word, it was corrupted to *mouse*; cf. *TIT-MOUSE*. Still very commonly spelt *colemouse*.] A bird, *Parus ater*; also called *Coal* (or *Cole*) *Titmouse*.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in W. Wülker 133 *Bardiorolus*, colmase. a. 1050 *Voc.* *ibid.* 260 *Parula*, colmase. c. 1532 DRYDEN *Introduct. Pr.* in *Palsgr.* 912 The colmouse, la mesange. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 Tytmoses, colmases and wrens. 1609 C. BUTLER *Pem. Mon.* vii. (1623) Qj, The great Titmouse (which is his colly head and breast some call a Colemouse) is a very harmful Bird. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. 106 The blue titmouse, or nun, the cole-mouse, the great black-headed titmouse, the marsh titmouse. 1829 J. L. KNAFF *Fm. Nat.* 108 That little dark species the 'coal', or 'colemouse'. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Cole Tit or Cole Mouse. 1874 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) I. 489 Coal Titmouse or Coal-Mouse.

¶ In earlier times the same name was sometimes used to translate *L. alcedo*, from error as to the latter. (Cf. HALGON, MEW.)

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Colmose, byrde, *alcedo*. c1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 562 *Alcedo*, a colmose [a wodewale]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 a collemase, *alcedo*.

**Coal-owner.** The owner of a colliery.

1766 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 The waters that.. cost our Coal-owners so much to be quit of them. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 506 The coal owners at Newcastle. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. 314 In the north of England a powerful combination has long existed among the coal-owners.

**Coal-perch:** see COAL 16.

**Coal-pipe.** (Locally used in the following senses.) 1. A very thin seam or 'scare' of coal.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumbd. & Durh.* 15. 1885 *Borings & Sinkings* (North. Eng. Instit. Min. Eng.) 308 Blue seamy parting, with some scares of coal or coal pipes. 2. See quotes. (Not used in Newcastle district.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 30 Sigillaria stems, based close upon the seam of coal.. are apt to drop out without warning, in a mass weighing from a few cwts. to a ton. They are thus commonly known as bell-moulds, coal-pipes, or cauldron-bottoms. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 147 They usually consist of an outer cylinder of coal representing the outer bark, while the space within, once occupied by the inner bark and wood is filled with sandstone.. These fossil stumps are not uncommon in the roofs of the coal-seams. In some places they are known to the miners as 'coal-pipes', and are dreaded by them in consequence of the accidents which occur from their suddenly falling.

**Coal-pit** (kōw'ipit).

1. A place where charcoal is made. Still in U. S.

1023 *Charter Cnut in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 27 Forð bæ hæsel-holtes on colpytt: of colpyttas on swealewan hlypan. c1275 *Death 242 in O. E. Misc.* 183 His eye-puttes, as a colput deep ant gret. c1450 *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker *Voc.* 718 *Fax*, a bronde; *ticio*, a colpytte; *fala*, a fagot. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 691 Nestorius willing to auoide a colepit, fell into a lime kill.. wherby is ment, that in auoyding a lesse error, he fell into a greater. 1828 WEBSTER, *Coalpit*.. in America, a place where charcoal is made.

2. A pit or mine where coal is dug.

[Cf. 1241 *Newminster Chantrel.* (Surtees) 202 Sicut fos-satum descendit in Colepeterburn.]

1447 *Indenture in Script. tres Dunelm.* (Surtees) App. 313 The colepit in Trillested, and also the colepit in Spennymore. 1595 *Lanc. Wills* II. 112 Whereas I have a lease.. of too cole pittes. c1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 17 An old Coal-pit which had taken fire. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 1. i. Such as worke day and night in Cole-pits. 1773 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 218 The shaft of a coal-pit, which.. had been sunk to the depth of sixty yards.

attrib. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 302 On coalpit banks near Stourbridge. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 303 The dismal chapter of coal-pit life.

Hence † **Coal-pitter**, a pitman.

1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3818/4 John Proud, of Sunderland.. Coal-Pitter.

**Coal-porter.** A man who carries coal from a vessel to a wharf, unloads a coal-truck at a railway station, or, generally, carries coal from the place of unloading to customers.

1834 *Poor Law Commis. 1st Rep.* (1885) 199 The Coal-porters earn a great deal. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/2 The whole of the coal porters employed in the gas works are also sending in their notices. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 672 If the gas-workers' and the coal-porters' union have their way.

† **Coal-pot.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 colpot, -pat. [f. *colle* COAL + *POT*, round deep hole or excavation, as in *peat-pot*, etc.] = Coal-pit.

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 1809 In the Colpots of Tranent. 1574 *Diurn. Occurr.* 262 The regentis horsmen.. brak all colpat wyndaris.. sua that the said burgh should not be servit in elding.

**Coal-sack.** 1. A sack to carry coal in.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iii. A coal-sack for a winding-sheet. 1638 *Ford Fancies* I. ii. Let me be buried in a coal sack. 1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 52 Penalty for using undersized coal-sacks.

2. A name given to patches in the Milky Way distinguished by extraordinary blackness, owing to the absence of even dim stars; esp. to one near the Southern Cross, formerly called also the *Black Magellanic Cloud*.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* xi. 264 In the southern Coal-sack there are minute telescopic stars. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 415 Vacant spaces in it [Milky Way] which the navigators call coal-sacks.

**Coal-scuttle.**

1. A receptacle for holding a supply of coal for a fire; a coal-box, coal-scoop.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. East Ang.* I. 72 Coal-hod.. otherwise called the coal-scuttle. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 11 Carts loaded with old tin kettles and worn-out coal-scuttles. c1845 LYVTON *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1883) I. 128 No companion visited me, save the servant with my meals or the coal-scuttle.

2. *Coal-scuttle bonnet:* a woman's bonnet resembling an inverted coal-box of the scoop type, usually projecting much beyond the face.

1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii, Miss Snellicci.. glanced from the depths of her coal-scuttle straw bonnet at Nicholas. 1867 Miss BRADDON *Rise to Earth* III. xi. 220 A pretty face never looked prettier than when dimly seen in the shadowy depths of a coal-scuttle bonnet.

**Coal-sey.** A name given in some localities to the Coal-fish, in others to its fry. [*Sey* or *sy* is given by Jamieson as = coal-fish; cf. SEATH.]

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 At Newcastle the fry are called Coalsey; and, when 12 inches long, Poodlers. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. vi. 173 Coal-fish.. When young it is called with us the *Podlie*.. when full grown the *Coal-sey*, or *Black Coal-sey*.

**Coal-staff,** obs. variant of *cole-*, COWL-STAFF.

† **Coal-stone.** *Obs.* a. Stone associated with coal. b. 'A sort of canal-coal' (J.).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 An Outburst or appearance of such Stone (as we call Coal-stone), a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), Coalstone flames easily and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.

**Coal-tar.** A thick black viscid liquid, which is one of the products of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is a compound of many different substances, chiefly hydrocarbons; and out of its constituents are obtained paraffin, naphtha, benzene, cresote, the aniline or coal-tar colours, etc. 1785 A. COCHRANE (*title*), Account of the qualities and uses of Coal Tar, and Coal Varnish. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dome. Amusem.* 77 Coal-tar Gas.. is the common gas, so much in use in all towns of any consequence in this empire. 1840 R. DANA *Brit. Mast* xxxv. 134 Ringbolts.. were blackened with coal-tar. 1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 670 The more volatile portion of coal-tar, called *light-oil* or *coal-naphtha*, consists mainly of benzene and its homologues.. Coal-tar has also acquired great value as the source of aniline-colours, and of phenol, picric acid, etc.

**Coal-tit, coal titmouse.** [see COAL-MOUSE, TIT. After the corruption of *col(e)mose* to *colemouse*, the latter was often, for perspicuity's sake, expanded to *coal-titmouse*, which again has been recently shortened to *coal-tit*.] A bird, the same as COAL-MOUSE.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 125, I mean the great Titmouse called a Colmouse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 243/1 The Bird Cole-Mouse.. we in our Country call Tittimus or Mop. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 535 The head of the cole titmouse is black. 1795 *Catal. Zool. Museum Oxford* 52. 16 Cole Titmouse. 1826 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (ed. 6) I. 278 Coal Titmouse. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 3/2 The Great Tit.. the Coal Tit.. and the Bearded Tit are British. *Ibid.* The Coal-Titmouse.. and the Marsh Titmouse all resort at times to buildings. 1845 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 2) I. 369 Cole-Tit.

**Co-altitude.** *Astron.* [f. *Co-* + ALTITUDE.]

The complement of the altitude.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 62 The co-altitude of the pole. 1867-77 J. C. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vi. 699 The coaltitude is the mean of their N. P. D.'s [North Polar Distances].

**Coal-viewer.** A mining engineer who makes coal-mines his special study.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 31 Your Viewer.. who is to take charge of a regular working of the colliery. 1797 CURR (*title*), The Practical Coal Viewer and Engine Builder's Companion. 1840-56 S. C. BRESSE *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 109 Coal, or colliery viewers. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv.

**Coal-whipper.** One who raises coal out of a ship's hold by means of a pulley; see quot. 1880.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Steam Excursion* (D.), At the appearance of the coal-whippers and ballast-heavers. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 39 The lodgings here are occupied by dredgers, ballast-heavers, coal-whippers. 1880 F. GOSMAN *Past Events* (Newc.-on-Tyne 1881) 129 An apparatus for rapidly discharging vessels laden with coal. This coal-whipper is intended to be fixed on the deck of the vessel.

So **Coal-whipping** *vbl. sb.*

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 95 He had met with an accident.. which prevented him from following coal-whipping any longer. 1887 R. NEWMAN in *Charity Organisation Rev.* July 275 Coal-whipping.. has now all but ceased.

**Coal-work.**

† 1. Drawing in carbon or crayon. *Obs.*

1651 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* Let, You may judge Draughts sometimes in Cole-Works, to hit the Naturalitie of Lines Studied by finer Pencils.

2. A place where coal is worked or mined; a colliery. Usually *pl.* (Cf. *iron-works*.)

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metalum Martis* (1854) 8 Often fals the cole-works on Fire.. flaming out of the Pits. 1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4705/1 Owners of the Coal-Works. 1853 D. LAMDALE in *Pharmac. Jruil.* XIII. 127 Manager of a coal-work.

So **Coal'-worker**, a coal-miner. **Coal'-working**, a place where coal is worked, a colliery.

1766 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6438/2 William Clarke.. a Coalworker. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 149/2 In the practical department of coal-working, geology can as yet render little aid. 1862 ANSTED *Hungary & Transylv.* 124 (L.) At last we reached the coal-workings, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.

**Coaly** (kōw'li), *a.* [f. COAL *sb.* + *-y*. Cf. COLLY.]

1. Abounding in coal; covered or charged with coal or coal-dust.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 104 Black colie smith. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 98 Of utmost Tweed.. Or coaly Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. 187 The coaly.. little steamboat. 1888 *Young Mistle* II. vi. 82 Around each pit was grouped its little coaly village.

2. Of the nature of coal; carbonaceous.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho. Divers New Exper.* 33 A blacke and hard colie crust upon it. 1611 COTGR., *Charbonnesque*, coalie, of coales. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 186 A mere coaly film. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 74 Coaly shale, containing coaly impressions or impregnations.

3. Of the colour of coal; coal-black.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 44 A colie colour. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 440 Vpon thy face let coaly

Rauens swarme. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 217 The moveless coaly eye.

**Coaly, -ey** (kōw'li), *sb. colloq.* [combines *sb.* use of prec. with dim. forms in *-y*; cf. *bricky*, *chummy*.] A coal-heaver.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 55. 119 The coalies.. touch their sou'westers to him as he glides about. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 5/4 The strike.. has now extended to all the river-side employes, including 'coalies', 'lumpers', stevedores.

**Co-ambassador, co-amiable, etc.:** see Co-

† **Coame, v. Obs.** [app. related to CHAUM in same sense; phonetic history obscure; see also COANE.] *intr.* To split into fissures, gape open.

1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 105 b, The squared, and the rounde.. timber, doth coame and gape, specially the round, because it is fuller of pithe, and therefore retenth and coameth in every place. *Ibid.* 108 b, The Cedar, the Eben, and the Olive tree, doe never chinke nor coame.

**Coame, obs. f. COOM soot.**

**Coaming** (kōw'mij). *Naut.* Also 7 *comming*, 7-8 *coming*, 8 *coming*, 9 *coming*. [Origin uncertain; some identify it with *combing*, a spelling occasionally found in modern use, but not supported by early evidence.]

In *pl.*: The raised borders about the edge of the hatches and scuttles of a ship, which prevent water on deck from running below.

1611 COTGR., *Aileurs*, two beames that runne along the hatches of a shippe, and with the Trauersins make a long square hole, wherat the ship-boat is let downe into the hold; our ship-wrights name them, *Comings*, or *Carlings*. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 11 The hatches, the hatches way, the holes in the comings. 1762 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 629 Lightning, which.. made several holes between the comings of the hatches and the deck. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Sitting down on the comings of the hatchway. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. With comings and finishings of hard pine. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxv. (1884) 188 Flying along with the wind abeam, and the water up to the comings of the well.

b. *Coaming-carlings:* 'those timbers that inclose the mortar-beds of bomb-vessels, and which are called carlings, because they are shifted occasionally. Short beams where a hatchway is cut' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

† **Coane.** *Obs. rare.* [app. related to CHAWN; history obscure: the form agrees with OE. *cān*, pa. t. of *cīnan*, CHINE.] A gap, cleft, chink.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. v. 404 Witches can.. come in at a little coane, or a hole in a glasse windowe.

**Co-angelical, a. rare.** [f. med.L. *co-angelicus* + *-AL*; see Co-.] Associated with the angels.

1551 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 163 The Roman Church saluted Adrian with the title 'Coangelical Lord Pope'.

† **Co-angustation.** *Obs.* [sb. of action f.

*L. coangustā-re* to bring into narrow compass.]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Coangustation*, a making one thing strait with another, a making narrow. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Co-animate, co-apostate, etc.:** see Co-

**Coape, obs. f. COPE.**

**Co-appear, v. rare.** [Co- + *app.*] *intr.* To appear together or in conjunction. So **Co-appearance**, † **Co-appearance**.

1635 QUARLES *Enubl.* II. i. (1718) 65 Heaven's scornful flames and thine can never co-appear. 1855-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 64/1 The Co-appearance of wandering Stars. *Ibid.* 46/2 The Co-appearance of Planets. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 228 The Co-appearance, Co-existence, and.. the Competition of the Contrary Motives.

**Co-apprehend v.:** see Co-

**Coapt** (kōæpt), *v.* [ad. late L. *coapt-are* to fit together: see Co- and APT *v.*] To fit together, adapt to each other.

1. *trans.* To fit or join together.

1653-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 572/2 The Atoms concur, cohere, and are co-apted, not by any design, but as Chance led them. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 37 Accurately coapting the edges of the wound.

† b. *spec. in Geom.* *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 41 The right and absolute way.. of Coaptyng and ioyning Lines and angles. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. def. vii. 111 b, A right lyne is sayd to be coapted or applied in a circle, when the extremes or endes therof, fall vpon the circumference of the circle.

† 2. To make apt or fitting. *Obs.*

1586 FERNI *Blas. Gentrie* 56 A necessary beginning to coapt a man to the excellency of eloquence.

**Coaptate, v. rare.** [f. *L. coaptat-* ppl. stem of *coaptare* (see prec.): see Co- and APTATE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To fit together, coapt. *Obs.*

1649 Br. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 44 Carpenters.. coaptate and fit the parts of their work unto one another.

2. *intr.* Hence **Coapting** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-use*.)

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 409 Similar coapting fragments [of ice] are seen in every direction.

**Coaptation** (kōw'æptē'fan). [ad. *L. coaptationem* fitting together (in Augustine), n. of action f. *coaptare* (see above): so in mod.F. in sense c.] Adaptation or adjustment of things, parts, etc., to each other; fitting together.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. Cij, The frame and coaptation of the bodye of man. 1885 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 370 The.. Co-aptation of the Spring, Wheels, Balance, and other Parts. a 1745 BROOME (J.), The.. judicious coaptation and ranging of the words. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 85 The coaptation and union of the elements,



† b. as a condition. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 231 Cohabitation of place seeks or makes coaptation of manners. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. ii. 20 A certain connaturality or coaptation of the soul to good.

c. *spec.* in *Surg.* The fitting together or adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone, setting; the replacement of a dislocated bone.

1783 P. PORT *Chirurg.* Wks. I. 377 The general doctrine relative to fractures. Coaptation or setting. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 279 The ends of the bone may be put into a state of coaptation with the greatest ease. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 448/1 Fractures. submitted to the maintenance of exact coaptation for months.

Coapta-tor. *Surg.* An apparatus used for coaptation of a fractured bone. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

Co-aration (kō'arē'jən). [Co- 3 a.] Co-operative ploughing or tillage, as practised by ancient village communities.

1883 SEEBORN *Eng. Vill. Commun.* iv. iii. 117 (*title*) The open field system of co-aration described in the ancient Laws of Wales. *Ibid.* 121 Team of eight oxen in the co-aration.

Coarb (kō'arb). *Celtic Church.* [a. Irish *comharba*.] Successor in an ecclesiastical office, abbot, vicar; an order of old Irish monks (O'Reilly).

1636 J. CHALONER in D. King *Vale Royal* iv. 21 All such goods also, as by the Law should have fallen to the next Heir, as Coarbes, the Coroner is to have them [on death of a Felon]. 1865 McLAUCHLAN *Early Sc. Church* xii. 324 The coarb or successor of Columba was usually an ecclesiastic of the Irish church. 1878 MACKINTOSH *Civilis. Scotl.* I. Intro. 126 In the early Irish church some of the Coarbs were women. 1882-3 A. F. MITCHELL in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1234 The mother-house of Iona and its presbyter abbot, the coarb of Columba.

Hence Coarb-ship.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 205 The Coarb-ship descended to their children.

Co-arbiter. [Co- 3 b.] Arbitrator along with another or others. Hence Co-arbitress, a female co-arbiter. Also Co-arbitration.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 153 The friendly composition made by the hono. personages with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part. 1879 J. TONHUNTER *Alektis* 122 Persephone, August co-arbitress of Hades' realm.

† Coarct, v. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 coarct(e), 5-7 coarct(e), 6-9 coarct. [ad. L. *coarctāre* (properly *ariāre*) to press together, contract, confine, also to compel, constrain, f. Co- + *ariāre* to press close, contract, f. *artus* confined. See ART v. 1, and cf. F. *coarctier* (in *Palsgr.* and *Coigr.*)]

1. *trans.* To press or draw together; to compress, constrict, contract, tighten.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1131 With paper best and leest are thai coarcted. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. ii. 52 Alone... or any such thinges which do coarct and constrain. *Ibid.* The passage... [is] coarcted and made narrower then [it] wolde otherwise be. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. vi. 24 In all Passions the heart is dilated or coarcted.

2. To confine or restrict the action of (a person); to constrain, coerce. [So in (legal) Latin = *co-gere*.]

c. 1400 *Tut. Love* I. 1560 277 b/2 Thilke persons... not coarcted by painning dures openly knowledged. c. 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70 b. Sith no lawe thye person may coarct. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 28 § 5 Persons of full age... not unlawfully coarcted. 1610 DORNE *Pseudo-martyr* 301 He is so farr from coarcting the Popes power, that, etc. 1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 733 Any such Art whereby himself might be coarcted or constrained. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriall* III. 537 Coarcted by your manipulating spell.

b. Const. *to or inf.* 1420 (see below). 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 Saul said I am coarcted thereto. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 65 The said Countesse compelled and cohorted them to enseale certayne Indentures. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 178 If a man coarcts himself to the Extremity of an Act.

3. To confine within narrow limits; f. *to restrict*. 1521 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 438 That the kynges minde By hym is subverted And so streightly coarcted In credensynge his tales. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vii. 52 Coarcted within the very narrow limites of Jewry. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 22 a. Of all the estates thail most coarcted or restrained that I finde in our bookes.

4. To control, restrain, repress.

1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Yngurth* 47 b. He used merelouse good manner in coarctynge the same faultes.

b. *To coarct of:* to restrain from.

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* III. xxv. For she will not be guided by no reyne To be coarcted of her dewe righte.

Hence Coarcted, Coarct, (-art), *ppl.* a., Coarcting *vbl. sb.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 174 That so thai be coart to swynne in sape, Euclede hem. 14... tr. T. a Kempis *Consol.* III. vi. Loue wried is not wery, and loue arted is not coarcted. 1494 FAYAN VII. 567 That no lord... shuld... lay for his excuse any constrainy or coarctynge of his prynces. 1530 PALSGR. 206/5 Coarctynge, enforcement. 1631 QUARLES *Dio. Poems, Samson* (1717) 273 Their haste could give no vent To their coarcted thoughts.

Coarctate (kō'arctāt), a. In 5 coarctate. [ad. L. *coarctāt-us* (coarct-), pa. *ppl.* of *coarctāre* to COARCT.] Pressed close together, compressed, contracted, confined. In *Bot.* applied to a compact or dense panicle.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 The patente magnitude felthe by more efficacie the strenghte of be moone then a see coarctate. 1847 CRAIG, *Coarctate*, in Botany, pressed together. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Coarctate, contracted, drawn close together. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. The retina is said

to be coarctate when, owing to the accumulation of fluid between it and the choroid, it assumes the form of a funnel, extending from the entrance of the optic nerve to the margin, or to the remains of the lens.

b. *Entom.* Applied to a pupa enclosed in a smooth horny case, which gives no indication of the limbs or form of the insect; the transformation is called *coarctate metamorphosis*.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 53 Pupae which are not excluded from the skin of the larva, but remain concealed under it, and were hence called by Linné coarctate pupae. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxvi. 512 Said to undergo a 'coarctate' metamorphosis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 76 The 'coarctate' pupa of many Diptera.

† Coarctate, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *coarctāt*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To press close together, compress, contract, confine closely; = COARCT.

Hence Coarctated *ppl.* a. = COARCTATE a.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 They coarctate the breast. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. (1845) III. 490 Though coarctated, having the side aisles excluded, it is one of the best private Chappels in England. 1669 BOYLE *Contm. New Exp.* II. (1682) 22 Air is contained in Bread, but it is so closely coarctated therein, that no easie operation can give it a discharge.

b. *fig.* To confine, restrict, limit.

1624 ABP. ABBOT *Visib. True Ch.* 96 It is not to be taken, that wee coarctate the Church within those Provinces onely. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x. 205 An empty title... coarctated and bounded with limits and conditions.

Coarctation (kō'arctāt'jən). [ad. L. *coarctā-tiō-nem* 'drawing or pressing together', n. of action f. *coarctāre* to COARCT. Cf. mod. F. *coarctation*.]

1. The action of compressing tightly or narrowly; compression, constriction, restraint; the fact of being so compressed.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 54 The which thinges may cause such straytnes and coarctation that, etc. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 227 Coarctation of the Veins, whereby the reflux Blood is hindered. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 94 The force it employs to gain its liberty being always proportionable to its coarctation or density. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 87 Many other changes... such are the total separation of Asia from America, the coarctation of the Baltic.

b. now chiefly in *Phys.* or *Pathol.*

1545 (see 1). 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 Affected with coarctation of the breast, or striction of the belly. 1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Comptil.* ix. 343 A coarctation and straitness of the Urinary Duct. 1805 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 8 The gradual coarctation of the cellular canals.

c. *concr.*

1629 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 284 If you straiten the Artery... the vessel will notwithstanding continue still to beat below or beyond the coarctation.

2. Confinement or restriction as to limits; limitation; restriction of action, choice, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The true bounds and limitations, whereby humane knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or coarctation, but that, etc. a. 1663 BRAMHALL (J.) Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to coarctation, or determination to one. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 80 Al mater... brings with it limits and coarctation.

† Coarction. *Obs. rare.* [f. COARCT v., after action, etc.: see -ION.] Coarction, constriction.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 7 Nor is there any coarction forming the *antrum villitum* as in the stomach of man. — 18 These coarctions give way in the time of birth.

† Coarcture. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] State of compression or contraction; *concr.* a name given by Grew to the neck or collum of plants.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iii. § 1 The Coarcture: I cannot say of the Root, nor of the Trunk; but... standing between them, and so being common to them both. *Ibid.* I. iii. § 21 The Sap... in the Root... passing through the intermediate Coarcture... is entertained at last into the Trunk.

Coard, o. obs. f. CORD sb. 1

Co-ardent: see Co- 2.

† Coarguate, v. *Obs.* [improperly f. L. *coargu-ere* to refute, convict + -ATE.]

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. *Reprehend*, redarguate, coarguate.

Co-arrange, v. *rare.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To arrange together or in conjunction (*with*). Hence Co-arrangement.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 325 The Jupiter who is co-arranged with Neptune and Pluto. 1859 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) I. xvi. 303 A previously decreed coarrangement of the supreme Being.

Coarse (kō's), a. Forms: 5 coars, coarse, 6 coours, cowrse, (cowarce), 6-8 course, 7 coorse, 7- coarse. [First found early in 15th c. No corresp. adj. in Teutonic, Romanic, or Celtic. The general spelling down to the 18th c. was identical with that of the sb. COURSE; with that word it is still identical in pronunciation, both in standard English and in the dialects (e.g. Scotch *kurs*); the spelling *coarse* appears to have come in about the time when the pronunciation of *course* changed from *u*, *u*, to *o*, *o*. Hence the suggestion of Wedgwood that *coarse* is really an adj. use of *course*, with the sense 'ordinary', as in the expression of *course*, 'of the usual order'. It appears to have been used first in reference to cloth, to distinguish that made or worn in ordinary course from fine cloth or clothes for special occasions or special

persons; 'course cloth' would thus be 'cloth of (ordinary) course'. Cf. the history of *mean*, and such expressions as 'a very ordinary-looking woman', 'a plain person'.

Our first contemporary example of the spelling *coarse* is in Walton 1653 (where *course* however also occurs); it became frequent after 1700; *course* occurs occasionally down to 1800.]

† 1. Ordinary, common, mean (in the depreciatory sense of these epithets); base; of inferior quality or value; of little account. (Cf. also COARSELY.)

1424 E. E. Wills 56 Too [two] coars bordelopes, and too peire coars sanapes. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 Another for the working days, how coorse so ever it be it makyth no matyr. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 *Course* towe, *tanure*. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 5, 1J cowarce coopes of redde & yellowe silke. 1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in Dodsley (1825) I. 200. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 239 Now I feele Of what coorse Mettle ye are molded. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* IV. i. (1647), I shall be most happie To be emplo'd... Even in the coarsest Office. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 199 The worst or coarcest of fresh water fish. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 284 Amongst these coarser Metals are Copper... and Iron.

† b. To make coarse account of: to make small account of, treat slightly. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 54 Such fine dames as... make such coarse account of their passionate louers. *Ibid.* 124 It is a coorse which we ought to make a coorse account off.

2. Wanting in fineness, smoothness, or delicacy of texture, granulation, or structure; consisting of comparatively large parts or particles; or of such as are too large for beauty. Opposed to *fine*.

(Cf. the early examples referring to cloth in sense 1; it is impossible to say when the notion ceased to be that of ordinary or common quality, and began to be that of the texture which gave this quality.)

1582 J. LVLV in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 39 White meale, where others thought to show coars branne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 293 The coorse leann Gravel, on the Mountain sides. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 326 A thick parish gown and a coorse shirt. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 605 note, Coarse black canvas. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 289 The same coorse garment served them for summer and winter. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 187 The ashes are sometimes spread in drills... if the finest portions are sifted from the coarser, etc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 14. 95 Coarse shingle and debris.

b. in a wider sense: said of the physical quality of men and beasts, herbs, land, etc.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 433 We may soon wander and stray [on the moor] and so make longer stay in this coorse place. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 Gardiners that provide cabbage-seed... upon their coorse ground. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xiii. 349 Coarse Mothers may have comely Children. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 7 A form... so coarse as to raise disgust. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 308 They seem to prefer the coarsest weeds. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* VI. 244 Their jaws grow large and their lips grow coorse. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 38 Two frightfully dressed women with coarse complexions. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 A rather coarse horse, with great bone and power.

3. Rough, harsh, or rude, to the taste, perception, or æsthetic sense. (In early use coming near to 1.) a. of material things; esp. of diet or 'fare'.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 He liked better of our good fare in such coorse cabins. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 375 The Lord's supper, as some coorse, homely, sluttish fare, is... refused with scorn. 1631 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 16 Diogenes... used... tyranny over Himself; of a coorse Diet. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxxi, Coarser provisions [were] distributed... among the populace. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1057 Thou, My lord, eat also, tho' the fare is coorse.

b. of immaterial things.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 476 That, which I have framed, is but a homely and coorse discourse. *Ibid.* I. 487 The meanest profession, the coarsest trade. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 206 It was but very coorse travelling. 1765 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character Wks.* (Bohn) II. 58 They are full of coorse strength, rude exercise... and sound sleep. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, Carlyle 188 [Fatalism] in its coarsest and most childish kind.

c. Of the weather: Rough, stormy, foul. Now chiefly *dial.*

1774 *Gentl. Mag.* 243, July 4, Bright morning, coorse mid-day, wet evening. July 5, a cloudy coorse day. a. 1825 FORBY s.v. It is a coorse morning. 1854 BADHAM *Hallent.* 44 When the weather is too coorse for fishing. 1864 MISS MULLOCK in *Gd. Words* 428 In the Highlands just before 'coarse' weather sets in. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* v. 25 We shall have a coorse night of it, I doubt. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, Coarse, rough, snowy, windy weather. *fig.* 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxiv. It will be a coorse time for Chanter.

d. Of sound: Rough and harsh; *spec.* in *Pathol.* of certain sounds heard on auscultation in diseased conditions of the chest.

1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 89 The quality of tone produced by the reed-pipes was... very coarse and shrill. 1883 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 1118 If the larger tube be affected, and the narrowing not great, the coarser sound is produced.

4. Of persons: Wanting in delicacy of perception, apprehension, action; hence of observations, phenomena, etc.: Not refined or delicate, rough.

1680 H. MORSE *Apoc. Apoc.* 308 Exceeding stupid and slow-witted, or of a coorse perverse Spirit. a. 1685 ORWAY *Windsor Castle* (R.), We had appetites too coorse to taste. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 96 As nearly... as their coorse observations would enable them to determinate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 1. 226 The coarser phenomena, which come under the cognizance of the senses. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* III. 33 The coarser monitors pleasure and pain.

5. Of personal behaviour, manners, language, etc.: Unrefined; rough, rude, uncivil, vulgar.

[c 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1520) A.J. In barbarike language and wordes coarse and vile. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 87 As another said to a rude fellow, you are too coarse to keepe course in our companie.] 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 74 That Language is too coarse to be given by Me. 1764 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 153 Their coarse Manners melted gradually into false Politeness. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. v. 160 A coarse age, with that deadness to delicacy which belongs to monastic life. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* II. 52 That style of coarse personal satire of which Swift was a master.

b. The sense 'gross, indelicate' passes into that of 'indecent, obscene'. (Chiefly of language.)

1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 The most coarse uncivilized Words. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* liv. 281 Any coarse expressions... are unfit... to make use of. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 332 Coarse jokes, acceptable to coarse people in coarse times. 1880 VERNON LEE *Stud. Italy* III. i. 86 Comic operas were most often coarse and even gross.

6. Used *advb.* = COARSELY.

1680 ORWAY *Orphan* I. iv. 345 No hungry Churl feeds courser at a Feast.

7. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as *coarse-featured*, *-haired*, *-handed*, *-hipped*, *-minded*, *-tongued*, *adjs.*; b. adverbial, as *coarse-spun* *adj.* (also as *sb.* = coarse-spun stuff), *coarse-wrought* *adj.*

1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 113 A 'coarse-featured red-haired squat woman. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 48 The 'coarse-lipped Austrian tyrant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 171 The rancorous and 'coarseminded Countess. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the 'coarse-piped chambermaid. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cxcvii. Forraging Bees... not reeking 'coarse-spun Thistles. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 15 The Rough or 'Coarse-tooth'd File. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 373 His 'coarse-wrought texture.

c. Special comb., as *coarse-fibred*, *coarse-grained* a., having coarse fibres, 'grain' or texture; also *fig.* having a coarse nature, wanting in refinement; hence *coarse-grainedness*; *coarse-stuff*: see STUFF.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Post Breakf.-h.* x. (1885) 251 'Coarse-fibred and fine-fibred people. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 79 The 'coarse-grained heron. 1818 SVD. SMITH *Let.* cxcv. Rather a coarse-grained fellow. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. xiii. 375 The 'coarse-grainedness of what appears... even to our most powerful microscopes, to be absolutely uniform matter. 1881 *Mechanic* 629 The plaster used by plasterers is generally classified as 'coarse-stuff', 'fine stuff', and 'gauged stuff'.

Coarse, obs. f. CORSE, corpse, COURSE.

Coarsely (kō'slī), *adv.* [f. COARSE + -LY 2.] In a coarse manner, in the various senses of the *adj.* In 16th c. 'meanly, slightly, as of little account'.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvii. 105 Men impute me to be very base, and exteme me very coarse. 1565 JEWELL *Rep. Harding* (1611) 338, I marvel it is so coarsely answered. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 60 There is a Gentleman... Reports but coarsely of her. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. 86 468/1 He was coarsely used... by a company of rude Mechanicks. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 32 Take notice how Coarsely not to say Ridiculously, the Stoicks Philosophize. 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 3 When a Gentleman speaks Coarsely, he has dressed himself Clean to no purpose. 1814 D'ISRAËL *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 428 Dryden was very coarsely satirised. 1886 W. C. MAGER in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 23 That hell which the coarsely materialistic religion of his day pictured.

Coarsen (kō'sn), *v.* [f. as prec. + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make coarse; see the *adj.*

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem.* II. 8: Coarsening her attachment. 1812 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 329 Low cunning, habitual cupidity... coarsens the human face. 1870 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Est.*, *Equality* 70 The ideal of well-being is not to be... lowered and coarsened.

2. *intr.* To become coarse.

1880 M. CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* III. xii. 197 The clay case coarsens and becomes the most apparent part of us. Hence Coarsened *ppl. a.*, Coarsening *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) II. 331 The coarsening and hardening of mind. 1854 *Chamb. Jrm.* I. 65 Hardening, coarsening toil. 1861 *Q. Rev.* No. 220, 541 He [A. de Tocqueville] compared the original of our institutions with their magnified and coarsened copy across the Atlantic.

Coarseness (kō'snēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being coarse; roughness, rudeness, want of fineness or refinement, etc.: see the *adj.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 18 The courses of the will. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 The courses of our speeche. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 281 Writing truly and orderly, only guilty of coarseness of style. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 178 There appears... a coarseness and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1850) 206 Her voice had lately acquired a coarseness. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 143 The coarseness or fineness of the canvass. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 A Rome which had lost its simplicity and retained its coarseness.

Coarsish (kō'sīsh), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat coarse.

1750 R. PULTOCK *Life P. Wilkins* (1883) li. 155/2 A great supply of coarsish linen. c 1817 Hoag *Tales & Sk.* VI. 347 A neat coarsish-made girl. 1859 WOOD *Com. Obj.* *Seashore* 43 Thick tufts of a coarsish horse-hair-like plant.

Coarsye, var. of CORSE a. Obs.

Coart, coartate, var. of COART, COARTATE.

Coarticulate, *v. Anat.* [f. CO- + ARTICULATE *v.*, or f. L. *co-articulāre* + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To unite to form a joint, articulate together.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 Processes... by touching within the cavities of other bones adjacent... may the better Coarticulate and loyne together. *Ibid.* 26 Where they coarticulate, and knit with Scapula.

Coarticulation, ? Obs. *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *coarticulatio*, transl. Gr. συνάρθρωσις, f. co- together + *articulatio* jointing; see prec.] Jointing together of two bones; sometimes specifically used of a stiff jointing, or of one that admits of less motion than *abarticulation*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 993 These bones of the After-wrest... are ioyned to the wrest by Coarticulation; or rather by doubtfull articulation as they are ioyned to the bones of the Fingers by dearticulation. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 Co-articulation hath a motion of the bones, yet not so manifest [as Diarthrosis], but more obscure. 1651 R. WITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. 395 The bones of the forehead of the head are thinner, and their juncture and coarticulation more loose than the rest.

Co-ascend, Co-asserter: see Co-.

Coase, var. COSE *v. Obs.* to barter.

+ Coassation, Obs. -o [ad. L. *coassation-em*, f. *coassare* (*coaxare*) to join planks together, f. *axis* plank, board.] 'A planking with boards, a boarding or joyning a floor' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

Co-assessor, [Co- 3 b.] A joint assessor. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 38 What is the Presbytery but a sacred Assembly, the Counsellours and Co-assessors of the Bishop? 1649 SELDEN *Lenus Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 Co-assessors with the Bishop and Sheriff. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 Out of the Co-assessors in these county and hundred courts, were the twelve jurors chosen. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 42 The Apostolic Cohort, as royal Co-assessors are nearest to My Throne.

So Co-assession.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 346 The co-assession of a Lay-presbytery.

Co-assigne, see Co- 3 c.

Co-assist, *v.* [Co- 1.] To assist conjointly.

Hence Co-assistance, Co-assistant.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 451 That the appearance of the person may coassist with the appearance of the structure. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Alchem.* (1622) Pref. 5 [They] neede the coassistance of those that are the meanest. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 47 The Co-assistance of God the Father, with all Natural Agents. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (1857) App. 308 This prince... was contented he shold be used for a tyme coassystante with another.

Co-assume, *v.* [Co- 1.] *trans.* To assume conjointly or together (*with*).

1615 WALSHALL *Life & Death Christ* B vj b (T.), Was it not enough to assume our nature... but thou must coassume the weakness of nature? 1660 DONNE *Serm.* cxcv. V. 434 You are already coassumed with Christ Jesus into Glory. 1839 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 436 The essential properties of a circle are coassumed in the first assumption of a circle.

Coast (kō'st), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 coast(e), 4-6 coast(e), (4) kost(e), coast', 6 coaste, 6- coast; 3c. 6-8 coist. [ME. *coste*, a. OF. *coste* (in mod. F. *côte*) = Fr., It. *costa* side, border, coast; -L. *costa* rib, flank or side (of certain things). Some of the senses are expressed in mod. F. by *côte*, OF. *costet* :-L. *costitum* lit. the ribbed (part). The spelling *coast* is rare bef. 1600, and not found at all in some obs. senses. As the development of the senses had taken place already in French, these do not appear in any linear order in English; thus 9 is not merely related to 8, but also closely to 1, as in *side*.]

1. The side of any body.

+ 1. The side of the body (of men or animals); the part fortified by the ribs. + *By my coste*: by my side (quot 1591). Obs.

(In late usage perh. referred immediately to L. *costa*.)

c 1420 *Antiers of Arth.* xlvii. All the cost of the knyghte he keruyis doune clene. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xii. Syr Beaumayns smote hym thoru the cost of the body. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 7 In each syde or cost of the belly. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 204 This curdog by my coste... will serve my sheepe to gather. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. II. 13 Into the lungs, veines, and costs.

b. esp. in *Sc.*, where sometimes = 'trunk, girth'.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 64 The grounden suer throuch out his cost it schar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. [v.] 18 Greikis, hid the hors cost within. *Ibid.* c. iv. 129 In mannys form fra his cost to his crown. 1570 SIR W. SINCLAIR in *Chambers Dom. Ann.* Scot. I. 65 It was mair nor twa ell of length, as great as the cost of ane man. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE 'O pleasant plant' 13 Then quench this fyre, quillik runneth ay the poste. Out throu my cost. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads & Songs* I. 346 And round and round about Dushit him cost and bak.

c. The side of an animal, for cooking.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 48 Half ane cost, to the sercheouris of thevis... two ribbis of the cost to the medcinar. 1676 TRUE *Gentlewoman's Delight* (N.), To fry a cost of lamb. Take a cost of lamb, and parboil, take out all the bones. 1818 TODD s. v. We still use the expression of a cost of mutton.

+ 2. *transf.* The side (of anything). Obs.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1522 Euen as þe esyngeis 3ede ouire be þe costes. 1413 LVPG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 107 In a round spere... there is neither cost nor corner begynnynge ne ende. a 1470 TIPPOT *Casur v.* (1530) 7 They ryde by every coste of the battell castynge darts. 1578 LVTE *Doddens* v. xxviii. 586 The costes or sides [of the cucumber] be long, and greene at the beginning, & afterward

yellow. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that coast rather than any other coast.

+ 3. A rib of a ship. (F. *côte de navire*.) Obs. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii. (1631) 40 It is an Automa... and has a nimble taile Made like an auger, with which taile she wrigles Betwixt the coasts of a Ship, and sinks it streight.

II. The side of the land, sea-side, country-side.

4. The edge or margin of the land next the sea, the sea-shore. a. In the full phrase, *coast of the sea*, SEA-COAST = sea-side. Formerly sometimes *land's coast*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 41 Do mak þre hundredth schippes opun þe sees koste. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 296 The ship upon the waves drofte Till that they se the londes coste. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. XIII. xxii. (1495) 455 Grete costes of the see ben callyd Sinus. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Sum ober hauens þat er on þa costes of þe see. a 1400 OCTOBIAN 1247 Now folwen we to the wateres cost. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 10 b/2 Fast beside a cost of the see. 1552 LYNDSEY *Menarche* IV. 5477 Apone the costis of the see. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* IV. 13 Capernaum, which is vpon the Sea coast. See further s. v. SEA-COAST.

b. By ellipsis *coast*. (The ordinary use.)

c 1325 E. E. ALTH. P. B. 1033 Hit [the Dead Sea] is corsed of kynde & hit coostez als. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 553 [They] Saw till thar cost schippes approachand. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim. Mon. vi.* (1885) 123 Owre fishers and the dwellers vpon owre costes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prolog. 38 By... vncouth coists, and mony wilaum strandis Now gois our barge. 1617 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 25 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Gog. Del.* I. iii. 66 On the coasts of Norway. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 486 The Poppy... I have seen growing in gardens near the coast. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* III. 46 The abrupt rocky coast which forms the sea-board.

c. The coast is familiarly applied in different regions to specific littoral districts, in India esp. to the Coromandel coast, and thence (in last century) to the Madras Presidency (Yule). Also *attrib.*

1793 H. BOYD *Wks.* 78 (Y.) The belles of the Coast. 1800 WELLINGTON I. 227 (Y.), I have only 1892 Coast and 1200 Bombay sepoys. 1879 POLLOCK *Sport in Br. Burma* I. 26 (Y.) Is it any wonder, then, that the Coast Army has lost its ancient renown?

+ d. Rarely, the bank of a river or pond. Obs. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 517 We must keep them [swine] all together by water sides... and if the costs be so dry... then must they have water set in troughes.

e. To clear the coast, The coast is clear: s. e. of enemies who would dispute an attempt to land or embark; hence 'the danger is over, the enemies have marched off' (J.); also, the way is open for an operation, event, etc. See CLEAR *v.* 10, *adj.* 20.

1530-84 [see CLEAR, as above]. 1667 HARMAN *Caveant* 30 Where these rufflars might well beholde the coaste about them cleare. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. iii. 89 See the Coast cleard, and then we will depart. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 288 When he is sure the coast is clear, and no body near to enter the lists with him. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty*, etc. (1841) 57 With these distinctions, he says, he clears the coast, whereas in truth he darkeneth his meaning. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 44 By the end of November the coast was pritty clear of them. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 122 Having learned to know when the coast is clear, we may sally out boldly to forage for new discoveries. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 326 The coast was now clear for Godwine's return.

+ 5. The border, bound, or limit, of a country; territory on or near a boundary or frontier, borderland. (Chiefly *pl.*) Obs.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. II. 85 þe counte of coueitis and alle þe costes [v. r. coastes] aboute. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* xx. 16 In the cytee of Cades, that is in thin uttermost coostis. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 94 Coste of a cuntre, *confinitum*, *ora*. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* II. 16 In Bethelem & in all the coastes thereof. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass.* I. iii. 13 Heere we may beginne, to discover the coasts of Selfe-love. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* I. 18 Also Judah tooke Gaza with the coast therof. a 1618 RALPH *Maxims* St. (1651) 19 Leaving none to defend their coast, though being beset with many Enemies.

+ 6. A tract or region of the earth; a district, place, clime, country, 'part of the world'. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24885 (Cott.) All þa þat in þat ferr cost fard. c 1315 SHOREHAM 20 This bethe the wordes of crist-ninge Bi thysse Englyssche costes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hist.* I. 295 Thy landes is thus to chese in costes colde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 A Coste; *vbi.* a kyndome; *clima* *nel climata*. 1574 tr. *Marlowat's Apocalips* 114 He alludeth to the South countries, where the heate of the sunne doth wonderfully anoy suche as dwel in those coasts. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 464 While I abroad Through all the coasts of dark destruction seek Deliverance for us all.

+ 7. A region (of the air or of the heavens). Obs. c 1350 *Cursor M.* 17916 (Arundel), I... herde a voys from heuen coost. c 1391 CHAUCEUR *Atrol.* I. § 19 Thise Azimutz seruen to knowe the costes of the firmament. 1549 J. OLDE *Erasm. Pnr. Ephes.* II. Intro. 14 The coastes of the ayre. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc. vi.* (ed. 7) 614 The coast or part of heauen, wherein the Sunne or Starre is at that instant. 1631 *Primer our Lady* 477 Send us, from the heavenly coast, Cleerenes of Thy beames so bright.

+ 8. A point of the compass; quarter, direction. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. XVIII. 113 Out of þe west coste a wenche... Cam walkynge in þe wey. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlii. 36 Y shal brynge in vp on Elam fowr wyndes fro the foure coostes of heuene. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Bush.* IV. (1586) 162 b, Let the front of your Henne house stande alwaies towards the East, and to that coast let the doore open. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* II. (1623) E ii], Haung...

the four Coasts, E. S. W. and N., noted in the out-sides. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 184 Let the wind turn to another Coast. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Course*, That Point of the Compass, or Coast of the Horizon.

†b. *spec.* in the transplanting of trees: see quot. 1669, and cf. COAST v. 11. Obs.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1691) 20. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 107 In the removal of such Trees that have arrived to any considerable bigness, it is very expedient to observe the coast and side of the stock, which way it stood before its removal; and . . . place the same sides to the Coast they tended to before. 1876 — *Cyder* (1691) 63.

†θ. With the extended sense of SIDE = space lying in any direction from a person or body, quarter; = L. *pars*, and often capable of being rendered 'part'; in such phrases as *by one* (or *another*) *coast*; *in, from, every* (or *any*) *coast*. Obs.

c. 1320 *Str. Beues* 1023 Ase he com ride be a cost, Twei knijtes a fond of Beues ost. c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 5632 Now sewyd Richard with hys hook, And cloyd him in, by another coast. 14. . . *Purific. Marie in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 127 God chose thi wombe for his tabernacle And halowed hyt so clene yn euery cost. c. 1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 309 in E. E. P. (1862) 146 And now . . . in euery cost I haue schewed the nunnes gouernance. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 2032 Euery good dede done in any cost It cometh allonly of the holy gost.

†10. Cf. COAST v. 10, 2 d. Obs.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 1 The wayes and coasts of birds, and fowls of the aire, are altogether uncerteine.

III. repr. F. *côte* hill-side, slope, declivity.

11. (U. S. and Canada.) A (snow- or ice-covered) slope down which one slides on a sled; the act of so sliding down. (Originally local.)

1775 *Let. in Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* July (1865) 398 Some of our School lads . . . improved the coast from Sherburn's Hill down to School Street . . . Their fathers before 'em had improved it as a coast from time immemorial. 1872 L. M. ALCOCK *Old-fash. Girl* 36 'Let's run,' said Polly, as they came into the path after the last coast. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston* (Mass.) 29 The boys of Boston are as fond as the boys of the Revolutionary days of the coast on the Common. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Frnl.* 3 Feb. 73 During a racing contest at a coast in Albany . . . a loaded bob-sled came in contact with some ice hummocks, breaking the steering apparatus.

12. Hence, (through COAST v.) A run down-hill on a bicycle or tricycle, with the feet off the pedals. See COAST v. 13.

1886 *Cyclist's T. C. Gaz.* IV. 137 Mr. Pennell, in the January Gazette, spoke of magnificent 'coasts' miles in length. 1887 *Athenaeum* 22 Jan. 123/3 Their [tricycle] brake snaps at the top of a steep hill, thus frustrating the anticipated delight of a seven miles 'coast' (why have we not got this convenient term?) 1888 G. B. THAYER *Bicycle Tour* (New York *World*). The only pleasant anticipation I had in the 3 hours' climb was the coast that was sure to come.

IV. 13. *attrib. and Comb.*: in sense 'of, pertaining to, or at the sea-coast', as *coast-belt*, *-fishing*, *-fringe*, *-land*, *-light*, *-line*, *-ridge*, *-road*, *-service*, *-side* (cf. *country-side*), *-town*, *-trade*.

1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1413 The long 'coast-belt' imperfectly settled. 1774 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* (1775) 80/2 To spare the 'coast-fishing' craft. 1852 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Andromeda* 197 The downs of the 'coastland'. 1848 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christianity* 149 A port of traffic, with 'coast-lights' instead of stars. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Pac. Tour* 38 The road at first follows the 'coast-line'. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* vi. 55 The coast line of Pontus extended from Sinope to Trebizond. 1874 SCOTT *Wav.* xlv. One of the low 'coast-roads' to Edinburgh passed through this plain. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 30 If on shore, or in 'coast-service'. 1716 *Wadron Cor.* (1843) II. 121 In all this parish, and all the 'coast-side', they lived upon free quarters. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 We shall hear of nothing but star-board and lar-board, etc. . . Such a sermon may possibly do some good in a 'coast-town'.

14. Special combs., as *coast-blockade* (see quot.); *coast-cocket*, a certificate for the carriage of goods by water along the coast; *coast-fine* (see quot. 1865); *coast-ice*, the belt of ice formed along a coast in high latitudes, and breaking off in summer; *coast-man*, one who dwells on the coast; *coast-rat*, a name for the Sand-mole of S. Africa, a species of *Bathyergus*; *coast-waiter*, a custom-house officer who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise; *coast-warning*, 'synonymous with storm-signal' (Adm. Smyth).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Coast-blockade*, a body of men formerly under the jurisdiction of the Customs, termed Preventive Service . . . now become the Coast-guard. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. A. v. ii.* (1869) II. 499 Goods carried coastwise . . . require certificates or 'coast-cockets'. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. 80 'Coastfinds' are discoveries of rude flint implements, which are found lying in large numbers on certain spots along the old line of coast. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 158 Greenstone . . . frozen into the 'coast-ice' of the belt. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 363 In the year 1850, much larger blocks had been removed by coast-ice. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 86 To 'coast' man ride, Lent stuffe to provide. 1504 PLAT *Diverse New Sorts of Soyle* 59 The Coast-men . . . doo also bestow that which remaineth of the pilchards upon their leane and hungry grounds. 1849 SK. *Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 98 The 'coast-rat', or sand-mole of the downs, is a native of Southern Africa, frequenting sandy tracts along the coast. 1774 HULL *Dock Act* 45 In the presence of a tide surveyor or 'coast-waiter'.

**Coast** (kōst), v. Forms: 4-5 *coastay*, *coastey*, *coastie*, *coostie*, 4-6 *coast(e)*, 5-6 *coost*, 6- *coast*. [ME. had *costry-en*, *-ay-en*, rarely *costry-en*, a. OF. *costry-en*, *raier costry-en* (mod. F. *côtyer*) :-Romanic

type *cost-ic-äre*, f. *costa* rib, side, coast; cf. It. *costeggiare*. The final *-ay*, *-ey*, *-z*, was reduced medially to *e*, and at length elided, being no doubt influenced by the sb. *coaste*, *coost(e)*, COAST, to which the vb. was then assimilated in form.]

†1. *trans.* To keep by the side of (a person moving on); *esp.* to march on the flank of. Obs.

1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* i. 1. (1859) 2 A fayr Yonglyng of ful houghe beaute me alwey costeyed. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. v. 73 De scottis made gret trauale T'll costay hame on ilka syde, As throw be Land þai saw þaim ryd. 1485 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxi. And euer this lady and parte of her wymmen costed the hynde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xl. 55 So they rode costyng the hoost. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 32 But costayed one another eu'ry where In friendly sort. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 322 (R.), I. . . sayled . . . followed by the Indians, which costayed me along the riuier. 1663 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid Mill* i. 1, Who are these that coast us? You told me the walk was private. 1690 COTTON *Espernon* i. ii. 63 Having continually costayed them, and attended their motion with eight hundred light Horse.

b. *intr.*

1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* ii. xlv. (1859) 52 So all he wente, keepyng and costeyng after. 1548 HALL *Chron. Rich.* III. an. 3 (R.) Then he folowed with his footemen, the wynges of horsmen costayng and rangyng on euery syde.

†2. *trans.* To go or move by the side or border of (a place, etc.); to skirt. Obs.

c. 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1696 In rede rudede vpon rak rises þe sunne, & ful clere costez þe cloudes of þe welkyn. 1569 STOCKER *Diodorus Sic.* iii. xviii. 135 Antigone . . . pursued them . . . amongst the playne, costyng dayly the mountayn. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. (1682) 333 Thence ascendyng the Rhyne and coastyng Heideleberg. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 7 Satan . . . Coasting the wall of Heav'n on this side Night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 710 The Comet . . . takes his ample Round Thro' Depths of Ether; coasts unnumber'd Worlds.

†b. *intr.* To go or pass by, along, round, etc. 1553 BRENDEN *Curtius* Dd3, [Hel]gotte into the towne, and coastyng along the walles came into the place where the kynges was. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farm* 695 When the dogs course the female [fox], she doth nothing but coast round her seat & cuntry. 1837 W. IVING *Capt. Bonnerville* II. 114 To coast round their southern points would be a wide circuit.

†c. Of a road: To lie or lead alongside. Obs. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lix. 98 That oon of the weyes costed on the lift half, and that oother on the riht half.

†d. *fig.* To move in a roundabout course, proceed circuitously. Obs.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 38 The King in this perceives him, how he coasts And hedges his owne way.

8. To proceed or travel by the coast of (sea, lake, river). a. *trans.* arch.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 134 Tho gan I walke thorough the mede . . . The ryver syde costeyng. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 He schall ga by þe playnes of Romany costaynd [Cotton text 127 costyng, Fr. *costant*] þe Romany See. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iii. 31 And while they coast the silent lake Their inspiration I partake.

b. *intr.* (Also to coast it.) arch.

1430 *Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt.* vi. And by a ryver forth I gan costey. 1602 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 214 Tamerlane . . . coasting along the sea shore, passed the time in hunting. 1697 *Citez d'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 276 Coasting along the little river of Guadara. 1732 *Historia Litt.* III. 20 The Moslems came to the Lake of Tiberias, and coasted round it in Battle-array. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1690 It was agreed to coast it along the lake.

4. *esp.* To sail by the sea-coast, skirting the shore; to sail in sight of land. a. *trans.*

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huan* cxxx. 478 When they were passed the ryver they costyde the desertis of abylyante. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 357, xxvi. Shippes . . . coastyng the Frontiers of Englande. 1681 TATE *Ab. & Achi.* ii. 1020 Our laws, that did a boundless ocean seem, Were coasted all and fathom'd all by him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ¶ 5 They had now coasted the headland. 1836 W. IVING *Astoria* I. 64 Coasting the lower lakes with their frail barks.

b. *intr.* To sail by or along the coast; to sail from port to port of the same country (cf. *coasting-trade*).

†c. So to coast it. Obs.

1555 EDEN *Decades* IV. Ind. ii. 1. (Arb.) 108 He coasted euer alonge by the shore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 64 Coast along the Shore in sight of Land. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Cobus* (J.), The antients coasted only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. 1780 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ii. 37 Our first design was only to coast it round the island. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 127 In coasting northerly [Frobisher] discovered the straits which bear his name. 1836 MARRIAT *M. Easy* xiii. The Spaniards coasting down shore had purchased . . . provisions as they required them.

†5. a. *trans.* To make the round of, traverse all parts of, explore, scour. Obs.

c. 1440 *Generydes* 5923 Costyng the contre many dyuers way. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 661 Every Capitain toke his owne ship and coasted the seas euer lokyng for the Duke of Albany. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 148 The Erie . . . coasted the countries in gathering of the people as he went. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* iv. ii. Let's take fresh ones [horses], And coast the country: ten to one we find them.

†b. *intr.* with *about*, *through*, *over*, etc. Obs.

c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 95 (MS. K.) Costyn ouyr þe cuntrye [Pynson coostyn on the cuntrye], *transpatria*. 1494 FABYAN vi. 303 He . . . honyd there a season, and coostyd hyther and thither. 1515 *Scot. Field* 326 in *Chetham Misc.* II. Thus they costen throw the cuntrye to the new castell. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 12 Who did nothing but coast up and downe the cuntrye. 1643 (Hille), A Direction for the English Traveller. to Coast about all England & Wales.

†6. To lie along the border or coast of; to border upon, adjoin, bound. a. *trans.* Obs.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 152 Oþer iles costaynd þe land of Prestre John [autres iles costaynt a la terre]. 1594 CARRW *Tasso* (1881) 66 Three sides are coasted with a combrous let. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tarlin's Descr. Germany* v. (1622) 268 The Chauceans . . . coast all those nations. 1611 SPEDD *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 83/1 The East [of Durham] is altogether coasted by the German-seas. c. 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 46 (1810) 53 Otterton coasteth the cliffs.

†b. Said of the ribs (see COAST sb. 1). Obs.

1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 93 Ribs coast the heart, and guard it round about.

†c. *intr.* with *on*, *upon*, etc. Obs.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. (heading), Othere that dwellen in the yles costyng to [Cott. fro] Prestre Johnes lond. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 188 Britanny . . . coasteth by East vpon Germany. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 121 [The Caspian Sea] takes diuers names of the inhabitants coastyng vpon it. 1654 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Benitooglio's Hist. Relat.* 57 The rest [of the Archduke's Provinces] . . . particularly those which coast upon France.

†7. *fig.* To border upon, come or lie near (in time, character, etc.) to; to approach, approximate. *intr.* and *trans.* Obs.

1382 WYCLIF 1 Sam. Prol. Two and twenti lettris, the whiche of a greet parti niȝ coosteth to Ebrew. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 555 A kinde of Libertinisme coastyng neerer vpon prophannesse. 1646 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 102 More neerly coastyng vpon the time of Christ's second coming. 1687 W. WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 57 In English Wiat both of them [Dante and Petrarch] doth coast. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* ii. 57 The . . . soul . . . coasted on her final state.

†8. *intr.* To approach, make one's way to or towards (a place or person); = ACCOST v. 5. Obs.

1490 FABYAN vii. 420 Wherof herynge, Robert le Bruze, with the powar of Scotlande, coostyd towarde the Englysshemen. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 39, I did espie Where towards me a sory wight did cost. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1636) 36 Gelanorus coasteth the readiest way to Timoclea's house. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. xx. Home let us coast. a. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 9 They . . . coasted over to us in the dark, and laying hold on the Horses Bridles, stop't them.

†9. *trans.* To approach, *esp.* with hostility, to attack, assail; = ACCOST v. 6. Obs.

1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 332 If my lord will needs coast and invade my inward man, will I, nill I, and break violently into my heart. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (1847) 461 The Duke of Mercurye coasted them, and . . . killed many of them. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. i. 268 Whose haughtie spirit, winged with desire, Will cost me my Crowne.

10. *Hawking and Hunting.* Not to fly or run straight at; to keep at a distance; *esp.* to fly or run from the straight course so as to cut off the chased animal when it doubles. (Cf. 2 d.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 452 Durst not once touche his battayles, but ever kept the passages, and coasted aloofe lyke a Hawke that lykethe not her praye. 1575 TUBERV. *Venerie*, A Cote is when a Greyhound goeth endwayes by his fellow, and giveth the Hare a turn . . . but if he coast and so come by his fellow, that is no Cote. 1666 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 330 Like a Greyhound, which having once coasted, will never after run fair, but grow slothful. 1677 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* ii. 73 That you may let your Hawk fly coasting at the advantage when the Game springeth.

†11. *trans.* To place with reference to the points of the compass: see COAST sb. 8 b (*esp.* used in reference to transplanting trees). Obs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 471 In all Trees, when they be removed care ought to be taken, that the sides of the Trees be coasted (North and South, etc.) as they stood before. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* ii. 20 Coasting of trees (that is setting the same side to the South when transplanted as was before). 1708-15 KARSEV s. v. *Coast*.

†12. *trans.* To mark with the 'coasts' or points of the compass; to quarter. Obs.

1617 tr. A. de Dominis *On Rom. xlii.* 12. 32 A Shipmans Card, or Sea-mappe iustly quartered, and coasted.

13. in U.S. To slide down a snow- or ice-covered slope in a sled: see COAST sb. 11. b. Hence, to run down hill on a bicycle or tricycle without pedalling, to 'shoot' a hill.

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1880 *Wisconsin Rep.* 254 For injuries suffered . . . by collision with persons 'bobbing' or 'coasting' on such street, the city is not liable. 1886 in *Cyclist's T. C. Gaz.* IV. 137 To welcome 'coast' as an addition to our stock of descriptive words. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avenues* 187 Upon the hilly streets in town, boys and girls were . . . running down hill in sleighs, 'coasting' as they call it, with swift velocity.

**Coast**, var. of COST (herb).

† **Coastage**. Obs. rare. [f. COAST sb. + -AGE.] Direction according to the points of the compass.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. ii. 51 For Coastage as East, South-east, South, etc. it is inseparably incident to all Boundage.

**Coastal** (kōst'āl), a. [f. COAST sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the coast.

1883 *Daily News* 19 July 5/8 The coastal steam traffic is in the hands of a monopoly. 1888 *Macm. Mag.* June 104 An effective line of coastal defence.

**Coasted**, ppl. a. [f. COAST + -ED.]

†1. Situated beside, or on the coast of; bordering, adjacent. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 7 Sodom, and Gomor, and nyȝ coostid citees. 1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xiv. 80 Those parts of Britaine, which lay coasted against Ireland.



† 2. ? Ribbed, ? sided. *Obs.*

1635-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 183a Entering the Church they go straight to this Idoll. rub their heads on his hard costed belly.

**Coaster** (kō'stār). Also 7 cooster. [*f.* COAST *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who sails along the coast; the master or pilot of a coasting-vessel.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 7 b. It behoveth him too be a good coaster. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 341/1. I give the Name both of Pilot and Coaster to one Man. A bare Pilot serves only for the Port he is hired for. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 12 Long it was ere the trembling coasters were certain whether Britain was an island or a continent.

fig. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* IV. i. In our small Skiff we must not launch too far; We here but Coasters, nor Discoverers, are. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 189 Some are but Coasters in this great Sea (the World).

2. A vessel employed in sailing along the coast, or in trading from port to port of the same country. (The usual modern sense.)

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2266/2 The small Coasters having Orders not to stir out, till the way be cleared for them. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4371/a Her Majesty's Ship the Pool, having under her Convoys several Coasters. 1801 (11 Aug.) NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 453 Every Fishing Smack and Coaster gives one Man. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 His father was a skipper of a small coaster, from Bristol.

3. One who dwells by the sea coast.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.). You never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other coaster, or river man, or lander, use more malicious inventions. 1615 *Trade's Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 Coasters, that give away our coin to the stranger for our own fish. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/3 The cocconut and the cabbage palm grow wild, though the pampered Gold Coasters despise them.

† 4. One who visits or lands on a coast. *Obs.*

1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 17 Inquillini, or Intruders, are no other than Coasters or Adventurers, that are sent forth into a Nation to sack and spoil.

fig. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 349 Old Coasters, Love boasters, who set up for Truth.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 312/a A Coaster [*sic*] a Keeper of a Decoy, or place to catch wild Powl.

6. A low round tray or stand for a decanter (usually of silver).

So called from 'coasting' or making the circuit of the table after dinner.

c1887 *Catal. Mallett & Son* (Bath) 13 Two choicely pierced coasters. 1888 M. DELAND *John Ward* (ed. 2) 113 The decanters in the queer old coasters.

7. U. S. a. One engaged in the sport of 'coasting'.

b. A sledge or toboggan for 'coasting'. 1881 *Our Little Ones* 72 To-morrow the hills All over the town Will be lively with coasters That race up and down. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 The Roller Coaster at the Crystal Palace has had a bad accident. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Sept. 340/1 Roller coasters, switchback railways, toboggan slides, are all prodigiously popular.

† **Coasterly**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* COAST *sb.*, app. after *easterly, westerly*.] Situated on or near the sea-coast, littoral.

1678 SIR J. SPELMAN *Alfred Gt.* (1709) 42 The Champion and Coasterly parts of the kingdom (where they landed).

**Coast-guard** (kō'st gārd). A force employed to guard the coast. Also *attrib.*

In Great Britain the Coast Guard was originally employed under the Customs department to prevent smuggling (hence called the *Preventive Service*); the force was in 1856 transferred to the Admiralty, to be used as a general police force for the coast, available also as a defensive force.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luger* I. i. 7 So Nicholas is to be one of the Coast Guard. 1863 H. Cox *Instut.* III. viii. 72 The forces employed in the coast-guard and revenue cruisers. 1879 G. FENNEL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 186/a There ought to be a constant inspection. entrusted to the coast-guard service, which we believe has but little of its old original work of looking after smugglers. *Mod.* The white-washed coast-guard station on the cliff.

Hence **Coast-guard-man** (also *coastguardsman*), a member of the coast-guard.

1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 197 A coastguard-man who had been a smuggler. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 291 He looked like a coastguardsman.

**Coasting** (kō'stjng), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* COAST *v.* & *sb.*]

1. Sailing along the coast, or trading between the ports of a country. (See also 5.)

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* t. ii. (1713) 17 They are forced to sail by coasting, as they call it. 1720 Dr Foe *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 207 He was . . . for coasting up the West side of America. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 570 The most delightful voyages those which are a coasting along the land.

2. The configuration of the coast; delineation of a coast-line.

1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 95 The coasting of the whole world represented in a little map. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 554 4 These, therefore, he could only mark down, like imperfect Coastings in Maps, or supposed Points of Land, to be further discovered.

† 3. In the following mod. edd. read *accosting*; but *coasting* may be used in that sense: cf. COAST *v.* 8, 9.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 59 Oh these encounters so glib of tongue, That give a coasting welcome ere it comes.

4. U. S. The winter sport of sliding on a sled down hill. Hence b. The action of shooting down hill on a bicycle or tricycle. Also *attrib.*

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c1855 'FANNY FERN' (Bartl.), I guess aunt Libby never broke one of the runners of her sled some Saturday afternoon, when it was prime coasting. 1859 W. BOYD *Swartzen* (1865) 4 Aboriginal toboggan, Excellent for coasting-party. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 234 In Canada the people have almost given up the ordinary style of coasting, for a variation of the sport known as tobogganning. 1887 *Wheeling* 6 July 208/t As a 'coasting' saddle it is unexcelled.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *coasting-duty*, *-pilot*, *-trade*, *-vessel*; † *coasting iron*, ? the iron in the sides of a ship.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xxxii, The Adamant, weh drew The Coasting Iron from the late proud Keeles. 1693 CAPT. COLLINS (*title*), Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3826/3 With 4 or 5 Coasting-Vessels, under their Convoys. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 259 Our coasting trade is exceeding great. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 Our sheet-anchor being obviously much too heavy for a coasting anchor. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 27 Such ships or vessels as shall pass coastwise, and be called coasting vessels. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* IV. 63 The master of one of the canoes offered to remain on board as coasting pilot.

**Coasting**, *vbl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.]

† 1. Bordering, adjacent. *Obs.*

c1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 186 Ne Scotland ne Norwaye ne the other Yles costynge to hem.

† 2. Traversing, moving about. *Obs.*

1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 6 True Investigations of heats and colds, and of the breadths and bounds of coasting Rains and Winds.

3. Sailing along the coast.

a 1843 *SOUTHEY Inscriptions* xx, A name. Known only to the coasting mariner.

**Coastward**, *adv.* and *a.* [*see* -WARD.] Toward, or in the direction of, the coast.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 460 As we looked coastward. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. i. 8 As you advanced into the wood from coastward, elders were succeeded by other hardy shrubs. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 218 The coast of Greece and the coastward islands.

**Coastwards**, *adv.* [*see* -WARDS.] = *prec.*

1844 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 24 A heavy ground-swell came rolling in coastwards from the east.

**Coastways**, *adv.* [*see* -WAYS.] = *next.*

1702 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 309 Ships . . . coming coastways. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 498 Junks. . . and other small ships, that trade coast-ways. 1832 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* III. 30 The supplies which they received coastways.

**Coastwise** (kō'st, wōiz), *adv.* & *a.* [*see* -WISE.]

**A. adv.** By way of the coast, along the coast.

1601 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2653/8 Ships Trading Coastwise. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 499 Goods carried coastwise. 1817-8 CORBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 1 That part of the United States, which, coastwise, extends from Boston to the Bay of Chesapeake. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. 521 He would then sail, still coastwise, to Syracuse or to Cumæ.

**B. adj.** Following the coast; carried on along the coast; as 'a coastwise trade'.

1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. iv. 42 During our coastwise drift. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 42 A number of small steamers make coastwise excursions.

**Coat** (kōt), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 cote, (4 coote, 4-6 coot(e, kote, 6 cot, coot(e, cootte, Sc. cot), 6-7 coate, 7- coat. [*ME.* *cote*, *a.* OF. *cote* (mod. F. *cotte* petticoat), corresp. to Pr. Sp., Pg. *cota*, It. *cotta*, med.L. *cotta*, in text of 9th c. Beside this OF., Pr., Cat. had *cot masc.*, med.L. *cotius*. The origin of the Romanic words is doubtful. OHG. had *chozza*, *choz masc.*, *chozza fem.*, MHG. *kotze m.*, Ger. *kotze fem.*, a coarse shaggy woollen stuff, and a garment made of it, and OS. *col(t)*, 'woollen cloak or coat', which, though not found in the other Teut. langs., are on other grounds supposed to be native words, and the sources of the Romanic words; but the converse seems not impossible.]

**I. A garment.**

1. An outer garment worn by men; usually of cloth, with sleeves.

In olden times the name was sometimes given to a tunic or close-fitting garment coming no lower than the waist (cf. *waistcoat*); and it was especially applied to the close-fitting tunic which when armed constituted the *coat of mail* (sense 5), as in quotes. c1300, c1475. In modern use, *coat* means a garment for the body with loose skirts descending below the waist.

c1300 *K. Allis.* 2413 Ther was . . . mony bore thorough the scheld. Ther was kut mony a kote. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 152 A strait cote full strete. . . A mere mantle abof. c1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 328 He rode but homely in a medlee cote. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5471 Sum of selis of be see sendis to him cotes. c1475 *Partenay* 4218 Such a stroke hym dallt ther yppon his cote ne had the hauberkc smal may be . . . ile hym had come. 1530 *Palsen.* Cote for a ladde, *jacquette*. 1532-3 *Act 23* *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Dub. leites and sleutelesse cotes. a1578 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lowlie colt and sark. 1737 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) I. 52 He was as black as your coat with the blows which they had given him. 1853 MAURICE *Theat. Ess.* v. 96 They may put on coats without collars and become stiff Anglicans. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. II. 98 They never saw a poor man in a ragged coat inside a church.

b. With special qualifications in special senses, as *black coat*, *dress coat*, *frock coat*, *great coat*, *red coat*, etc.; see BLACK, DRESS, etc.

2. A garment worn suspended from the waist by women or young children; a petticoat, a skirt.

Usually in pl. = *petticoats*; also, the skirts of a dress. *Obs.* in literary lang., but widely used in dialects.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 Her cote was somdel to-tore. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 A cote and a smocke that ye gave to too pore women [*F. une cotte et une chemise*]. *Ibid.* 65 This woman had tenne diverse gownes and 25 mani cotes. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 19, I have shapen a cote to the quene of heuen. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 43 Not refusing russet coats. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 16. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 54 Donna Rodriguez tuck'd up her Coats. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 341 For the Languages, or Philosophy, that Ingenious Gentlewoman at Utrecht, may in her long Coates put some black coates to the Blush. 16.. LOCKE (J.), A friend's younger son, a child in coats. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xx. 32, I had a pretty good camblet quilted coat. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 104 A.. gown, or body, with ample coats to it. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xv. (1873) 316, I have seen the women of Auchmuttie 'kilt their coats' and rush into the water in order to aid in shoving off the boats. 1883 H. WATTESSON *Oddities Southern Life* 478 My wife . . . hoisted her coats and waded through. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Coats, petticoats.

b. Sometimes used for a woman's outer garment; esp. in mod. use, a stout buttoned overcoat.

1690 MRS. E. in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) IV. 20 Fitting my little niece with a mantle coat, bodice coat, petticoat narrow shoes and stockings. 1770-90 DOROTHY KILNER *Jemima Placid in Storehouse of Stories* (1890) 236 All the rest of the ladies will wear either gauze frocks or silk coats full trimmed. 1889 *Draper's Sale Catalogue*, Ladies' Long Cloth Coats, tight-fitting, tailor-made. Girls' Cloth Jackets, Coats, Ulsters, etc. 1890 MRS. OLIPHANT *Janet I.* ii, Her own hat put on and her coat buttoned to the throat.

3. Used to translate ancient words, *L. tunica*, Gr. χιτών (CHITON), Heb. כִּתְּוֹן *k'ithoneth*, *kut'toneth*. (The first two are now usually rendered TUNIC, or left untranslated.)

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 43 Crist bad men sille þer cootis and bie hem swerdis. 1382 - *Gen.* iii. 21 The Lord God forsothe made to Adam and his wif lether cootes. - *Song Sol.* v. 3, I [the Bride] spoiled me of my coote. c1400 MAUNDEV. ii. (1839) 9 The Cotes of our Lord . . . and his Cote withouten Semes. c1425 *Voc. in Wx.* Wiltcher 654/31 *Hec tunica*, cote. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 40 And yf eny man will . . . take away thy coote, let hym have thy cloocke also. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 3 He made him a coat of many colours. 1844 *Newspapers*, John Ronge, and the 'Holy Coat' of Treves.

4. *Her.* = COAT OF ARMS.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 637 Pe pen-tangel nwe He ber in schelde & cote. 1284 CAXTON *Chivalry* 58 A Cote is gyuen to a knyght in sygnefaunce of the grete traunyles that a knyght must suffre for to honour chivalrye. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. 1. 17 They may giue the dozen white Luces in their Coate. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel Fja.*, Whose Coat was three Toades, Sable field Or. 1672 SHADWELL *Humorists* III. Wks. 1720 I. 172 The Coat of our Family, which is an Ass rampant. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 477 He sued for the privilege of his heraldic coat.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. *Lower's Compl.* 236 She was sought by spirits of richest cote.

5. *Coat of mail*: a piece of defensive armour covering the upper part of the body, composed of a linen or leatheren jacket, quilted with interlaced rings or overlapping plates of steel. (See MAIL.) So † *Coat of fence* (*obs.*).

[*See* c1300, c1475 in sense 1.]

c1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Armes* iv. 117 They wered alwayes theyr cote of mayle all rousty vpon theyr doubletees. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 859 b. A dronken Flemminge . . . put on a coate of fence. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. II. iv. (1622) 37 The Germans had neither coat of fence nor helmet. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xvii. 5 He was armed with a coate of male. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corr. Phil.* II. ix. 211 Dominic . . . had next to his skin an iron coat of mail. 1813 SCOTT *Tierru.* II. xxiv. Gay shields were cleft. . . And steel coats riven.

† 6. Garb as indicating profession (*e.g.* clerical); hence, profession, class, order, sort, party; chiefly in such phrases as *a man of his coat*, *one of their own coat*, etc. Very common in 17th c. (Cf. CLOTH I 4, 15.) *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 162 This [MOSES] had a brother, the first of all his cote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xxx. 238 The Tribunes Militarie . . . were so . . . revered among those of their owne coat and faction [*inter suos*]. 1647 MAY *Hist. Part.* I. iii. 28 The Archbishop of Canterbury . . . a man . . . of a disposition too fierce and cruel for his Coat. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 102 A doctor of Physic being returned one of the burgeses, Which was not ordinary in any of his coat. 1686 *Catholic Representative* II. 60 Reports . . . carried about . . . by Men of all Coats. a1712 KEN *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 19. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 483, I know no man of his coat who would fall in so well with you.

II. A covering compared to a garment.

7. *transf.* A natural covering or integument.

a. An animal's covering of hair, fur, wool, feathers, etc.; rarely the skin or hide.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 When he [Nebuchadnezzar] beheld his cote of heres. c1449 PECKOC *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 Accordre to gidere. . . as doggis doon. . . whanne ech of hem terith othiser cote. 1573 TISSER *Hush.* (1878) 118 Reward not thy sheepe (when ye take off his cote) with twitches and patches. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his [a stag's] leatheren coat Almost to bursting. a1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (N.), His life is like a hawkes, the best part mew'd; and if he live till three coates is a master. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 406 Fish. . . sporting with quick glance Show to the Sun their wav'd coats dropt with Gold. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A Hawk of the first coat, *accipiter bimus*; of the second coat, *trimus*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 44 The mules . . . have their coats closely shorn.

b. *Phys.* A membrane or other structure investing or lining an organ of an animal body (as the arachnoid coat of the brain, the choroid coat of the eye), or forming one of the layers of which the walls of a hollow organ or vessel consist (as the coats of the stomach, of the arteries).

c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurgie* 26 *pe tober arterie* . . . hap two cootis, bi cause bat oon myst not agestonde be strenke of be spiritis. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 The coats of the stomach. 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 84 The three coats of an artery are wounded. 1831 *Brewster Optics* xxxv. 286 The eyeball . . . consists of four coats or membranes.

c. A structure forming the integument of some part of a plant, or anything similar; as the skin, rind, husk, etc., of a fruit or seed; + the rind of cheese (*obs.*); the layers of a bulb, as an onion; the similar layers of a precious stone, as an agate; the annual layers of wood in exogenous trees, etc.

1667 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 44 *Eche coat* of his . . . set in the Gardaine or otherwhere will soone come vp. 1797 *THYNNE in Animadv.* (1865) *Introd.* 100 The sweet chestnut is covered with a . . . rooffie coote. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* I. i. 8 The Coats of the Bean being stripp'd off, the proper seed shews it self. 1740 *CHEYNE Regimen* 195 The concave Surfaces that make a Globe (as the Coats of an Onion). 1796 *Mrs. G. 1855 Cookery* II. 15 Cheese is to be chosen by its moist and smooth coat. 1845 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 570 On that side the annual coats of wood are thinner. 1875 *Dawson Dawn of Life* v. 95 Bands of differently coloured materials deposited in succession, like the coats of an onyx agate.

8. *Naut.* A piece of tarred canvas or tarpaulin nailed round the mast, bowsprit, or pumps, where they enter the deck, or round the hole in which the rudder traverses, to keep the water out.

1666 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 12 Coates. . . for all masts and yards. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 4 The helm coat was washed away. 1799 *CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyle'* 22 Sept. Took in new Coats for the Helm and Pumps. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 299 He found . . . the main-mast's coat . . . in flames.

9. A layer of any substance, such as paint, tar, plaster, etc., covering a surface; *spec.* so much as is laid on at one time; a coating.

1665 *GERBIER Counsel* 80 With Coate of Lime and haire. . . and a Coate of fine playster. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iii. 193 Over all is a coat of rich mould. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Mib, Give her a good coat of tar. 1799 *Med. Frit. I.* 477 The tongue is usually dry; a coat or covering forms upon it. 1871 *TYNDALL Prægn. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. iii. 92 The coat of varnish which surrounded every particle. *Mod.* All external woodwork to receive three coats of paint.

10. *fig.* Anything that covers, invests, or conceals. c1611 *CHARPAIN Iliad* III. 60 Cowardice . . . for which thou wilt deserv't A coat of tombstone [*i. e.* a stoning]. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 Heaven's Star-embroidered Coat. 1771 *JOHNSON Falkland's Isl. Wks. X.* 67 He walks . . . in a coat of darkness. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. § 20. 138 The mountain . . . with its crest of crag and coat of snows.

III. Elliptical uses, phrases, etc.

+11. Short for COAT-CARD. *Obs.* 1859 *NASHE Martinus Months Minde* To Rdr., Euerie coate and sute are sorted in their degree. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* III. i. Here's a trick of discarded cards of us! We were ranked with coats as long as old master lived. 1630 *B. Jonson New Inn* I. i. When she is pleas'd to trick or trompt mankind, Some may be coats, as in the cards; but, then, Some must be knaves.

+12. Short for COAT-MONEY. *Obs.* 1571 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 327 He shall also Receyve for the Coote of every Capitaine and Souldier foure Shillings. 1666 *LD. CONWAY Fint. Dh. Buchh.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 232 Warrants . . . for the levying of Men, and for Coats and Conduct-Money. 1630 *Scotch Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 245 (Jam.) Subsidies, fyntenes, tents, coats, taxatiouns or tallages. 1644 *MURTON Artop.* (Arb.) 73 He who takes up armes for coate and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. 1721 *STRVE Eccl. Mem.* II. 1. xxi. 178 For coat and conduct, 646. 12. 2.

13. Proverbs and Phrases. + *To baste* (*pay*, etc.) *his coat*: to beat him. + *To be in any one's coat*: to be in his place, 'stand in his shoes'. + *To cut the coat according to the cloth*: see *CLOTH sb.*, *Cut v.* + *To turn one's coat*: to change or abandon one's principles, desert one's party, apostatize (cf. *TURNCOAT*). + *To wear the king's coat*: to serve as a soldier. And others: see *quots.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 498/2, I coyle ones kote, I beate hym. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasim. Proo.* 15 The Englyshe prouerbe saythe thus: nere is my cote, but nerer is my shyrt. 1549 in *P. F. TYTLER Eng. under Eduw. VI.* (1899) I. 171, I would not be in some of their coats for five marks. 1569 *KINGSMYLL Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 31 It is but vaine to sale this, If I had been in Adam's coate. 1576 *TOMSON Cabin's Serrn. Tim.* 107/a We shall see these backsliders, which knowe the Gospell, reuolt & turne their cotes. 1601 *SHAKES. Twel. N.* IV. i. 33, I would not be in some of your coats for two pence. 1636 *HENSHAW Horæ Sub.* 72 His charity begins at home, and there it ends; nere is his coat, but nerer is his skin. 1665 *PERVS Diary* 10 Apr. He desired me that I would baste his coate. 1667 *Ibid.* 22 July, I wish he had paid this fellow's coat well. 1883 *STREVENSON Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi. (1886) 166, I thought you had worn the king's coat!

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *coat-cuff*, *coat-flap*, *coat-pocket*, *coat-skirt*, *sleeve*; b. objective, as *coat-seller*, *turning* (see 13). c. Special combinations: *coat-arms sb.* *pl.* = COAT-ARMOUR, ARMS (see *ARM sb.* 14); + *coat-deblazoning ppl. a.*,

+ *blazoning arms*; + *coat-feathers*, 'the small or body feathers' (*Nares*); *coat-link*, a pair of buttons joined by a short link, or a button with a loop, for holding together the lappets of a coat; + *coat-plight*, a 'plight' or fold of a coat; *coat-tack* (*Naut.*), a tack or nail for fastening the coats (see 8). See also COAT-ARMOUR, etc.

1611 *SPED Hist. Gl. Brit.* VII. v. (1632) 212 The \*coat-arms of the parties empaied. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 248 The proper cognizances and coatarmes of the Tribes. 1829 *K. DIGBY Broadst. Hon.* I. 89 Supposing that tournaments . . . and coat-arms, and aristocratic institutions are essential to chivalry. 1640 *Orke's Union Hon. Commend. Verses*, Those \*Coat-deblaz'ning Windows. 1585 *J. HIGGINS tr. Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Pennæ vestitricæ* . . . *kauptripes*. The lesser feathers which covered the birds: their \*cote fethers. 1833 *HR. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* II. 31 A torn \*coat-flap. 1665 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 107 Persey so waredly did it shun, As that it in his \*cote-plights hung. 1722 *DE FOR Col. Jack* (1840) 47 [He] slipt it into his \*coat-pocket. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 384 What's that in your \*coat-pouch? 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4094/4 Hugh Gronouse and John James, of London, \*Coatsellers. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvii. 174 He felt something pulling at his \*coat-skirt. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxxvii, Mr. Codlin rubbed the bridge of his nose with his \*coat-sleeve. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Coat-tacks, the peculiar nails with which the coats are fastened. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Nov. 529/a Anything in the way of recantation, \*coat-turning, word-eating.

**Coat** (*kōt*), *v.* [*f.* COAT *sb.* q. v. for forms.] 1. *trans.* To provide with a coat; to clothe in a coat; to dress, clothe.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* III. 138 Heo Copeþ be Comissarie and Coteþ be Clerkes. 1587 *GOLDING De Morney* xxiii. (1617) 377 That their Images should be well painted, and well torn. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. iii. (1612) 238 Scarce will their Studies stipend them, their wives, and Children cote. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 192 Nurses . . . ere while they too soon Coat feeble Infants. 1792 *SOUTHEY Lyric P.*, *Compl. Poem.* We were wrapt and coated well.

1799 *H. HOLLAND Wks. R. Greenham* Ep. Ded., One of which [books] coated and attired (in the best manner that I can) . . . here I doe . . . humbly present. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. ii. (1865) 15, I longed to new coat him in rusia.

2. To cover with a surface layer or coating (or with successive layers) of any substance, as paint, tar, tinfoil, etc.; also predicated of the substance covering the surface.

1753 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 299 Leaf tin . . . is best to coat them [electrical jars] with. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 83 The Dutch preserve their . . . sluices, etc. by coating them over with a mixture of Pitch and Tar. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. 124 The granite was now coated with lichens. 1860 *TENNENT Story Guns* (1864) 227 The idea of coating ships with armour. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 65 Layers of ice . . . coating a white snowy central mass.

+3. To place in one's coat of arms; to assume as a heraldic bearing. *Obs.*

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* E viij b, Constantine the great did Coat a double-headed-Aigle.

**Coat**, *obs. form* of COTE, QUOTE.

**Coat-armour** (*kōt, ā'mōr*). *Her.* For forms see COAT and ARMOUR.

+1. A vest of rich material embroidered with heraldic devices, worn as a distinction by knights over their armour, by heralds, etc.; = COAT OF ARMS I. (See ARMOUR IO.) *Obs.*

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 286 He . . . Askez erly hys armez, & alle were pay broyt. . . Wyth ryche cote armure. c1384 *CHAUCEUR P. Fame* III. 236 Pursuivantes and heraudes . . . Hit weren alle; and every Man of hem . . . Had on him throwen a vesture Which that men clepe a cote-armure, Embrowded wonderliche riche. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lxxxviii. (lxxxiv. 1260 The heraulte . . . with his cote armure on his backe, with the armes of the duke of Lancastre. 1530 *PALSGR.* 209/1 Cote armure, cote d'armes. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 The soldiers also bearing the badge of the cross on their coat-armour.

+2. The distinctive heraldic insignia borne by a gentleman (*armiger*); a shield, escutcheon; = COAT OF ARMS 2. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xix. 188 What is hus conysaunce, quap ich, in hus cote-armure? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. A.* 1, Here in thys booke folowynz is determynd the lynage of cote armuris. 1545 *ASCHAM Topogr.* (Arb.) 71 To have . . . their cote Armours to be set above theyr tombes. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* I. II. (1612) 7 The blazoning of the Coate-armours of gentlemen. 1625 *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 48 To raze and deface the Epitaphs and Coat-armours of most noble Families.

+3. *transf.* One who bears coat-armour. *Obs.* 1425 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 126 Two thousand cot-armers . . . After her sorow thedred they sought. 1550 *J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 194 Viscountes, barons, knyghtes, esquiars, and cote armours. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 63 b.

4. (without *pl.*) Blazonry, 'arms'. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. A.* 1 b, Cote armure was made and figurid at the sege of troye. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 Under an Emblematical intention, we accept it in coat armour. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 104 In matters of coat-armour, precedence, and other distinctions of families. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xv. 188 The custom of bearing coat-armour as a sign of original or achieved gentility.

+5. = ARMOUR (senses 1, 2), coat of mail. *rare.* 1603 *Ceremonies at Coron. Jas. I.* (1685) 6 Be thou unto him a Coat-Armour against his Enemies.

Hence + **Coat-armoured a.**, furnished with coat-armour.

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 68 What's he coat-armoured?

+ **Coat-card.** *Obs.* A playing card bearing a 'coated' or habited figure (king, queen, or knave). In regular use down to c 1688; afterwards corrupted into COURT-CARD.

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 1298 The beste cote carde beside in the bunche, yea thoughte it were the Kyng of Clubbes. 1597 *FLORIO and Prutius* 69, I have none but coate cardes. 1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 247 The value of your coat-card trumps. 1690 *W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 83 The dealer shall have the turn-up Card if it be an ace or a coat card. 1867 *MAX MÜLLER Chips* III. 302 Coat cards—the king, and queen, and knave in their gorgeous gowns—were exalted into court cards. 1878 *H. H. GIBBS Ombre* 11 The Ace being inferior in the Red suits to the Coat (or Court) cards.

**Coate**, *obs. form* of COTE, QUOTE.

**Coated** (*kōtēd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* COAT *sb.* and *v.*]

1. Clad in a coat; furnished with or having a coat or coats. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *long-coated*, *thick-coated*. + **Coated card**: = COAT-CARD (applied by FOXE to the priests).

1563-67 *FOXE A. & M.* 919 (R.) Nowe cometh in Sir Thomas More trumping in our weie, with his painted card. Thus these coated-cards, though they could not by plain Scriptures convince him being alive, yet now after his death by false plaie they will make him theires whether he will or no. 1570 *LEVINUS Maniþ.* 51 Coted. *Imitatus.* 1580 *BLUNDEVIL Diet. Horses* (1600) 12 b, Some horses are thicker coted than others. 1737 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Corona Imperialis*, It hath a coated Root. 1861 *W. F. COLLIER Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants.

b. Formed into a coat, constituting a coat. *rare.* 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xii, The coated scales of steel Which o'er the tunic to his knees depend.

+2. Furnished with armorial bearings. *Obs.*

1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2576/4, 3 Casters, 6 Spoons, 2 Forks . . . all Coated, with a Bend betwixt 2 Swans.

3. Covered with a coat or coating of some substance, as paint, tinfoil, etc.

1766 *LANE in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 455 The quantity of electric fluid . . . will be proportionate to the quantity of coated glass. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 326 *Myosurus* . . . seeds numerous, coated, pendent. 1863 *WYNTER Subtle Brains & Lissom Fingers* 341, A Leyden jar or coated pane.

**Coatee** (*kōtē*), [*f.* COAT *sb.* + *-EE* 2.] A close-fitting coat with short tails, chiefly military.

1775 in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Sept. 546/1 A blue cloth Coatie. 1830 *CAMPBELL Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 s.v. *Clothing*, A suit . . . consisting of a Red Coatee, a pair of . . . Trousers, and one pair of Boots, is annually supplied to every Soldier in the Infantry. 1837 *J. LANG New S. Wales* II. 125 The members had each to appear at all meetings of the Hunt in a green coatee with silver buttons. 1881 *B. RAMSAY Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xii. 4, I was still wearing the old coatee with epaulets.

**Coater**, *obs. sc. form* of COTTER.

**Coath**, *var. f.* COTHR to swoon.

+ **Coat-hardy.** *Obs.* Also 5 cote-. [*a.* OF. *cote-hardie*.] A close-fitting garment with sleeves, formerly worn by both sexes.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 159 There come in a yonge squier . . . and he was clothed in a cote hardy upon the guyse of Almayne. *Ibid.* 165 She clothed her in a cote hardy unfurred, the which sette right streite upon her. *Ibid.* 167 Forto make her gentille, and smalle, and faire bodied, she clothed her in a symple cote hardye, not doubled. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 128 A close-fitting body garment, called a *cote-hardie*, buttoned all the way down the front and reaching to the middle of the thigh. 1860 *FAIRHOLT Costume* 96 The gentleman [temp. Edw. III.] wears a close-fitting tunic, called a *cote-hardie*, with tight sleeves.

**Coati** (*kō, ā'ti*). [*a.* Tupi (lang. of Brazil) *coati*, *coatin*, *cuati*(m), *f. cua* cincture + *tim* nose: cf. the zool. name *Nasua*.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Nasua* (family *Ursidae*), somewhat resembling the Civet and the Raccoon, with a remarkably elongated flexible snout. There are two species or sub-species; the Brazilian coati, *Nasua nasua*, to which the name originally belongs, and the Mexican or brown coati *N. narica*.

1576 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 596 This Coati of our Authors. 1790 *BEWICK Hist. Quadrupeds* 235 The Coati or Brazilian Weasel. 1840 *R. DANA Bef. Mast* xv. 39 The coati . . . set up their sharp, quick bark. 1866 *OWEN Anat. Vertebrates* II. 501 In the Coati, the olfactory chamber . . . extends above the whole rhinencephalic fossa.

b. Also called **Coati-mondi**. [*Said to be from mondi* in a Brazilian lang. 'solitary'.]

1576 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 596 The Coati Mondí, a Brazilian Animal. 1793 *MACKENZIE Coati Mondí*, *ibid.* XXXII. 317 The Coati Mondí of Brazil is seldom or never brought alive into Europe. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1866) I. vii. xiii. 555 The Coati-mondi is very subject to eat its own tail . . . this strange habit is not peculiar to the coati. a 1845 *HOOD Open Question* iv, Was strict Sir Andrew, in his sabbath coat, Struck all a heap to see a Coati Mundi?

**Coating** (*kō, ā'tin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* COAT *v.* (and *sb.*)]

1. A layer of any substance spread over or covering a surface; = COAT *sb.* 9.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 194 The discharge from the inside coating. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 69 The pinnace [had been] painted with white lead and oil, which last coating we think to be the most eligible. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* I. 16 A thin . . . coating of vegetation.

2. Clothing of the nature of a coat.

1798 *Month. Mag.* VI. 197 My blithe sister shall . . . dress thee in coatings of gold. 1813 *Examiner* 5 Apr. 209/1 Enveloped in capes and coatings. 1834 *CAMPBELL Life Mrs. Siddons* II. viii. 200 The babes, in their . . . long coating.

3. [f. the sb.] *techn.* Material for coats. (Cf. *trousering, shirting*, etc.)

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 417 A large trunk, containing cloth, coating, stockings. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 151 Kendal, celebrated for the manufacture of a peculiar description of coarse woollen goods called cottons, probably a corruption of coatings. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 7/2 Makers of worsted coatings are very busy.

**Coatless** (kō'tlēs), *a.* [f. COAT sb. + -LESS.]

1. Without a coat of arms.

1886 *Ferne Blaz. Gentrie, Lacie's Nobilitie* 112, I place him in this place coatlesse although I iudge he was a gentleman. 1833 *Lamb Elia, Blakesmoor in H.*, The coatless antiquary in his unembellished cell.

2. Without a coat (garment).

1850 *Kingsley Alh. Locke* xxi. (D.), Seven or eight sallow starved beings, coatless, shoeless, and ragged.

**Coatlet**, *nonce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -LET, dim. suffix.] A small coat.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Mar. 2/3 Spencers. These fashionable coatlets.

**Coat-money**. *Hist.* Money to provide a coat for each man furnished for military service; esp. that exacted as a tax by Charles I. when governing without a Parliament. Usually in the phrase *Coat and Conduct Money*. Cf. COAT sb. 12. See FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 225; BRUCE *Verney Papers* (Camd. Soc. 1853) 127, 289-295.

1599 *Act 4 & 5 Philip & Mary c. 3* § 4. If any Captain . . shall not pay unto his Soldiers . . their full and whole Wages, Conduct and Coat Money. 1840 *Schedule Grievances* in Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 225 The new tax of Coat and Conduct Money, with undue means used to enforce the payment of it. 1840 *Pym Sp. Grievances* in Forster *Life* (1837) 109 The seventh great civil grievance hath been, the military charges laid upon the several counties of the kingdom . . It began first to be practised as a loan for supply of coat and conduct money. 1847 *Clarendon Hist. Reb. I.* v. 427 The continued Oppressions by Ship-money, Coat and Conduct-money. a 1662 *Hevlin Laud* iv. (1668) 382 To raise and maintain an Army with no charge to the Common Subject; but only a little Coat and Conduct money at their first setting out. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng. III.* liii. 148. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1836) II. viii. 92.

**Coat of arms**. *Her.* [tr. F. *cotte d'armes*.]

1. *Hist.* A coat or vest embroidered with heraldic arms; a tabard. (See ARMOUR 10, COAT-ARMOUR 1.) c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* xxvi. 555 He knewe hym well, for he bare his owne cote of armes. 1601 *Holland Phry I.* 497 The priest . . cutteth it [miseltoe] off, and they beneath receive it in a white soldiers cassoock or coat of armes. 1654 *L'Estrange Chas. I* (1655) 103 The Council . . caused the Herald in his coat of Armes to wind his Horn thrice.

2. The distinctive heraldic bearings of a gentleman (*armiger*) originally borne on a 'coat of arms' (sense 1); a shield, escutcheon. (See ARM sb. 2 14, ARMOUR 10.)

1562 *Leigh Armory* 27 If he come into the combat campe with his sayde wyfes cote of armes. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* (1839) 81 Scutcheons, and coats of arms hereditary. 1833 *Tennyson Lady Clara Vere de V.* ii. A simple maiden in her flower Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.

Fig. 1718 *Fraethinker No.* 28. 24 The Second Letter . . was sealed with a Thimble, the Coat of Arms of a Housewife. 1851 *Mayne Reid Scap. Hunt.* xxvi. These are their [Indians'] 'coats' of arms, symbolical of the 'medicine' of the wearer.

† 3. = Coat of mail (COAT sb. 5). *Obs. rare.* [So F. *cotte d'armes* = *cotte de maille*.]

1673 *Hrvvood Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 131 Thus the Nemean terror naked lies, Despoil'd of his inuincible Coat of Armes. 1844 *Costello Tour Barn & Pyraunes* II. 56 An old gallery, filled with rusty coats of arms.

**Coat-tail**. The tail of a coat. *To sit, etc., on one's own coat-tail*: 'to live, or to do any thing, at one's personal expense' (Jam.). *Sc.* *To drag his coat-tails, so that some one may tread on them* (attributed to Irishmen at Donnybrook Fair): to put himself purposely in a position in which some one may intentionally or unintentionally afford a pretext for a quarrel; to provoke attack so as to get up a row.

a 1600 *Poems 16th. Cent., Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 329 (Jam.) Still on his owne cott tail he satt. 1679 *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 248 From his coat-tail you'll claime, boys, Lippies of grace. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xiv. 'To gang there on ane's ain coat-tail, is a waste o' precious time and hard-won siller.' 1837 *Dickens Pickwick* i. The eloquent Pickwick, with one hand gracefully concealed behind his coat tails.

**Co-atte-st**, *v.* [Co- i.] *trans.* To attest together or in conjunction (*with*). So *Co-attestation*, *Co-attesta-tor*.

1650 *Ellderfield Tythes* 297 He must know this, and will I believe give it in co-attestation. 1708 *Misc. Curiosa* II. 7 The same Relation is Coattested by Nine other several Successions . . if we suppose a Coattestation of Nineteen, the Credibility of it will be, as above Two Millions to One. a 1711 *Ken Hymns Festiu.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 264 That heavenly Paraclete . . With Conscience co-attests our Zeal. 1810 *Bentham Packing* (1822) 232 Established by an affidavit, with or without co-attesters.

**Co-attend**, *-auditor*, *-augment*: see Co-.

**Co-author**. [Co- 3 b.] Joint author. Hence **Co-authorship**. Also **Co-authority**, joint or concurrent authority.

1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1511 The First Folio . . is the only authority for half the plays and a co-author for the other half. 1886 R. Boyle in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 379 Claiming Massinger as co-author in *The Two Noble Kinsmen*.

1888 T. N. BRUSHFIELD in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XX. 409 To corroborate his statement of the co-authorship of B. Bowring.

**Coava**, *-e*: see COFFEE.

**Coax** (kō'ks), *v.* Forms: 6-8 cokes, 7-8 coaks, (6 coaxe, 7 cookes), 8- coax. [f. COKE sb. According to Johnson 1755-73, 'a low word', and probably in vulgar use long before it became usual in literature, which may account for want of literary evidence for the early history of the senses. The original meaning seems to have been 'make a cokes of': cf. *to fool, to pet, to gull*; and the transition from 'make a fool of' to 'make a pet of', is paralleled by the passage of *fond* from 'befooled' to its present sense.]

† 1. *trans.* To make a 'cokes' of, befool, impose upon, 'take in'. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil is an Ass* II. i. (Speech 68), Why, we will make a Cokes of these Wise Master. We will, my mistress, an absolute fine Cokes!] c 1679 *Rest. Bal-lads* VII. 9 We tell them 'tis not a penny we can take: We plead poverty before we have need. And thus we do cokes them most bravely indeed. 1806 *Mad. & Ph. Trul.* (1807) 132 That practitioners would pay a little more attention to those authors who are out of fashion and laid upon the shelf, and not suffer themselves to be coaxed by an old practice in a modern garb.

† 2. To make a pet of; to pet, fondle, caress; to treat endearingly or with blandishment. *Obs.*

1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* i. viii. (Arb.) 36 Princes may give a good Poet such convenient countenance and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor cokes them. 1611 *Cotgr. s.v. Dadoe*, *Souffrir à un enfant toutes ses daddes*, to coker or cokes it; to make a fiddle or wanton of it. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Viz. Quev.* iv. (1708) 98 Some I saw Caressing and Coking their Husbands, in the very moment they design'd to betray them. 1678 *Mrs. Behn Sir P. Fauncy* III. ii. For my sake, dear, pardon him this one time [coking him]. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxix. (1714) 238 The Nurse . . had chang'd her Note; for she was then Muzzling and Coking of it. 1794 *Southey Botany-Bay Eclog.* ii. They kiss'd me, coax'd me, robb'd me, and betray'd me. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 25 Those tender attentions, that coaxing and coddling.

† b. *To coax up*: to coker up, coddle up. *Obs.* 1866 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 48 They soothe up your passions, and cokes up your humors. 1883 [see COAXING vbl. sb.].

3. To influence or persuade by caresses, flattery, or blandishment. Johnson says 'To wheedle, to flatter, to humour: a low word'; cf. quot. 1663.

1663 *Flagellum*; or O. Cronwell (1672) 159 And sometimes to cokes the neighbouring Rusticks, give them a Buck he had hunted. 1835 W. Irving *Four Primitives* 248 'He try to coax me,' said Beattie, 'but I say no—we must part.' 1875 *McLaren Sermon* Ser. II. vii. 122 A wholesome obstinacy in the right that will neither be bribed nor coaxed nor bullied.

b. *Const. to do a thing; into an action, etc.*

1867 J. B. Bradsford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xlvii, Dragging the table . . over an uneven floor, in hopes of coaxing it to stand on more than two legs. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Mauch. Strike* x. xii She coaxed her father into giving them a ball. 1862 *Merivale Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 270 It was Seneca's principle . . to coax, rather than drive, his pupil into virtue. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. 230, I succeeded in coaxing Papa . . to allow me to teach in the school.

c. With various other extensions, as *to coax away, down, forth, up*: to persuade or entice to go or come away, etc.; *to coax (a thing) out of (a person)*: to get it out of him by coaxing.

1700 *Astry R. Saavudra-Faxardo* II. 107 Women . . cokes them out of their Husbands, and so tell 'em again to others; as it was in that secret which Maximus told his wife. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) I. 329 They coaxed away the beladame's wrath. 1859 *Gen. P. Thompson And. Al.* II. lxxvii. 56 Are these men to be coaxed down by ginger-bread? 1889 *Amell Rivers Quick or Dead?* (Rtldg.) 20 An old spinet . . from which Miss Fridiswig used to coax forth ghastly jinkings . . on Sunday afternoons.

† 4. To persuade to believe (*to be, etc.*); to flatter or wheedle into the belief. *Obs.*

1676 *Marvell Mr. Sniwke* Wks. 1875 IV. 69 So the Exposer would now cokes the lay multitude, whom before he call'd 'the hundred thousands', and for their simplicity 'excusable from subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles', to be grown on the sudden so very wise men, that, etc.

5. *intr.* To employ coaxing.

1706 *Farquhar Recruiting Off.* i. i. I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. 1784 *New Spectator* XII. 1/2 What with palming one fellow, kissing another, and coaxing with thousands, [she] has driven me almost horn-mad. 1878 *Masque Poets* 52 The gentlest . . plead and coax For the sad strange story of Jasper Oakes.

**Coax** (kō'ks), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: see also COKEs.]

1. *collog.* One who coaxes.

1863 *Ouida Held in Bondage* (1870) 6 He was gentle enough to a COAX.

2. A coaxing speech or appeal. *nonce-use.*

1839 *Maryat F. Midway* i. (D.), He held out by turns coaxes and threats.

**Coaxal** (kō'æksāl), *a.* *Math.* = COAXIAL.

1879 *Thomson & Tait Nat. Phil.* I. 1. 165 Coaxal circular cylinders. 1881 *Maxwell Electr. & Magn.* II. 285 Two circular and coaxal solenoids.

Hence **Coaxality**.

1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 207 The locus circle will pass evidently through all the phases of coaxality.

† **Coaxation** (kō'æksē'jən). *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *coaxā-re* to croak (f. Gr. *koāē*, used by

Aristophanes to express the croaking of frogs) + -ATION. (Cf. F. *coasser* (16th c. *coaxer*) and *coassement*.) The croaking of frogs.

1642 *Featly Dippers Dift* 227 (T.), I hope we shall see no more of their frog-galliards, nor hear of their harsh croaking and coaxation either in the pulpit or the press. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 239 The . . harsh and disharmonious coaxations of frogs. 1696 J. Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* I. 189 The coaxation of frogs.

**Coaxed** (kō'kst), *ppl. a.* [f. COAX v. + -ED.] Petted, caressed, wheedled.

1829 *Scott in Croker Papers* (1884) II. xiv. 32 Whenever he was the coaxed man of the company.

**Coaxer** (kō'ksər), *One who coaxes.*

1706 *Mrs. Centlivre Basset Table* (L.), Coaxing will do it if the right coaxer can be found. 1755 *Johnson, Coaxer*, a wheedler, a flatterer. 1839 *Richardson, Coaxer*, though common in familiar speech, applied e.g. to children—is not so in writing.

**Coaxial** (kō'æksāl), *a.* *Math.* [f. Co- + AXIS + -AL; cf. AXAL.] Having a common axis.

Hence **Coaxially** *adv.*

1881 O. Reynolds in *Nature* XXIII. 477 Two eddies should face, and so exactly as to be coaxial. 1884 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* 198 Let a coil be introduced . . let a second coil . . be laid coaxially with it.

**Coaxing** (kō'ksɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COAX.

1672 *Marvell Reh. Transp.* i. 278 This is a pretty way of coking indeed. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriae Enc.* 70 Self-love is nothing but the coquing up of ourselves. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 138 Ready to accommodate herself, after a little coaxing, to the sacrifice.

**Coaxing**, *ppl. a.* That coaxes; caressing, wheedling.

1704 *Cibber Careless Husband* i. (L.), But it must be done in a coaxing manner. 1811 L. Hawkins *Cress & Gertr.* II. 370 'Well, be it as you like, you coaxing hussey.'

Hence **Coaxingly** *adv.*

1713 *Mrs. Centlivre The Wonder* III. i. (Jod.), Prithee, my dear, moderate the passion (coaxingly). 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* I. 486 Calling the dogs coaxingly by name.

**Cob** (kɒb), *sb.* Also 5-6 cobble. [Used in a number of senses having but little apparent connexion with each other, and possibly of diverse origin. The notions may be roughly distinguished of 'something big or stout', 'something rounded or forming a roundish lump', 'a head or top'; but these are intricately interwoven in individual senses. Thus *cob* = 'cob-nut', can hardly be separated from the notion of 'stout or big nut' on the one hand, or from that of 'fruit stone' on the other. So sense 1 appears sometimes to mean 'man at the top'.]

It has been suggested that 'rounded head' is the radical notion, and that *cob* is a variant of *Cor*; but the history of the latter does not favour this. In some of the senses under II, *cobbie*, *cobyll*, was an earlier equivalent, but these senses are closely connected with others which have no equivalents in *cobbie*.]

I. Containing the notion 'big' or 'stout'.

1. A great man, big man, leading man; in mod. dial. expressing pre-eminence, as 'chief', 'leader', rather than state. (In the later use, the notion of 'head', 'top', may have entered in.)

a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 101 Mayntenance . . Sustenede is not by persones lowe; But cobbes grete this ryot sustene. 1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 228 Ther must be some of the gret cobbes served likewise, and the King to have ther landes. 1560 *Daus tr. Steidan's Comm.* 119 b, Al the sorte of them occupie waxe, the poorer sorte, as I have now tolde you, but the greater cobbes, in sealyng their letters. 1563 *By Foxe A. & M.* (1684) II. 28/2 The greatest Cobs were yet behind. 1827 in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* II. 769 For fishing and shuting he was the cob of all this country! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, leader or fighter, the bully or best fighter in a parish or school. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob* is also a leader: 'This boy will be always cob'—what is called at school 'cock of the school'. Sometimes pronounced *cop*.

† b. A wealthy man; a miser. *Obs.*

1548 *Forrest Pleas. Poetrie* 88 That wone clubbed Cobbe should not so encroche an hundred mennys luynges. 1548 *Udall, etc. Eras. Par. Luke* v. 68 b, The rich cobs of this worlde. 1583 *Stubbes Annot. Anus.* ii. 27, I would not have a few rich cobs to get into their clowches almost whole countries. 1682 *W. Robertson Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A rich Cob or miser, *homo locuples & avarus*.

† c. A huge, lumpy person. *Obs.*

1583 *Stanyhurst Jneis* III. (Arb.) 90 When the cob had mauged the gobets foule garbaged haule quick.

2. A male swan; also *cob-swain*.

1570 *Order for Swans* in *Hone Every-Day Bk.* II. 962 Till due prooffe be had . . whose was the Swan, that is away; Be it Cobbe or Pen. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* II. i, I'm not taken With a cob-swain, or a high-mountain bull, As foolish Leda and Europa were. 1641 *Best Farn. Bks.* (1856) 122 The hee swanne is called the cobbe, and the she-swanne the penne. 1840 *Browning Sordello* II. 320 Out-soar them, cobswan of the silver flock! Sing well!

† 3. The name of a fish: see quot. *Obs.*

The sense 'young herring' given in mod. Dicts. is perh. a misinterpretation of sense 2.

1611 *Florio, Bozolo* . . a fish called a millers thomb or a cob. 1654 *Moufret & Benn. Health's Impr.* (1746) 275 Kobs or Sea-Gudgeons. [Cf. 1787 *Grose Provenc. Gloss.*, *Cobbo*, a small fish called a miller's-thumb. a 1804 J. Boucher *MS. Dict.*, a small fish (the Miller's Thumb) is in Kent called *Cobbo*.]



4. A short-legged, stout variety of horse, usually ridden by heavy persons. [Said by some to be short for *cob-horse*: see first quote.]

1818 Todd, *Cob*, a horse not castrated. In our northern dialect, *cob* is a testicle. — *Suppl.* It is used also generally for a strong pony. 1818-36 RICHARDSON, *Cob*, anything round, a round stone. A *cob*, a horse who has his cobs. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 201 If he comes to you riding a *cob*. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* x. He was well-mounted upon a sturdy chesnut *cob*. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges Sp. Tour* xiv. 72 'That's not a bad-like old *cob* of yours.' 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, a compact punchy horse.

II. Containing the notion 'rounded', 'roundish mass' or 'lump'.

5. Applied to various rounded solid bodies. In some of these *cobyl*, *cobble* occurs in earlier use.

a. = COB-NUT (in 15th c. *cobyl-nut*). 1589 GREENE *Poems* (1861) 291 Sit down, Carmela; here are Cobs for Kings, Sloes black as jet. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 792 *Corylus* . . . *grandis*, *Cob*. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4 What better place than here to sit and eat our filberts and cobs?

b. The stone of a fruit (in 15th c. *cobyl-stone*). 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cob*, the stony kernel of fruit. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, *Cob*, the stone of fruit. 1885 S. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, *Cob*, the stone of any fruit: 'Don't swallow the cobs'.

c. A testicle. *dial.* 1818-36 [see 4]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Cobs*, testiculi. *North.*

d. 'Cobs are also round Balls, or Pellets with which Fowls are usually crammed' (Kersey 1708).

6. Applied to various rounded heaps.

a. A small stack of hay or corn. *dial.* 1816 SURREY & MARKS *Country Farm* 645 To have every winter in your Warren a little *cob* or stacks of hay. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cob*, a small hay-stack. *Oxon.* 1886 S. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, *Cob*, a small stack or heap of corn: 'They've no-but two wheat stacks and a little *cob*'.

b. A bunch or knot of hair; a chignon. 1864 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 102 A gentleman parading Rotten-row with a lady's hair 'cob', which he had picked up and stuck at the end of his stick. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Cob*, a bunch of hair on the forehead; often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane.

c. A small heap or lump of (anything). *dial.* 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. xvii. 278 Stealing half the meat and all the little cobs of jelly. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Folk-sp.*, *Cob*, a small heap or lump: 'a cob o' dirt'.

7. Applied to various roundish or lumpy pieces: 'something round, as a *cob* of coal, a *cob* of bread' (*Lanc. Gloss.*). *dial.*

a. A small loaf of roundish form, a cob-loaf. b. See also quotes. 1877, 1888.

1866-79 *Cob-loaf* [see IV]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *cob*, a small round loaf, a lump or piece. 1877 *Archaeol.* XLV. 180 The *cob* was a cracknel made of fine flour. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Folk-sp.*, *Cob*, a small loaf: 'Bring me a *cob* o' bread'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cob*, a cake of bread.

c. A lump or large piece of coal (cf. COBBLE). 1884 *Cob-coal* [see IV]. 1865 S. BAMFORD *Wild Rider* in *Harland Lanc. Lyrics* 15 A broody hen crow'd from her perch on a *cob*. 1865 E. WAUGH in *Harland Ballads Lanc.* (1875) 372 Aw've just mended 't' fire wi' a *cob*. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob* or *cobble*, a lump of coal.

III. With the notion 'head', 'top'.

† 8. The head of a (red) herring. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unf. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 14 Lord high regent of rashes of the coles and red herring cobs. 1599 — *Leten Striffe* 59 Not a scrap . . . but the cobs of the two herrings the fisherman had eaten (reag'd) of him. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iv. *Cob* (log.) The first Red Herring that was broild in Adam and Eves Kitchin do I fetch my Pedigree from . . . His *Cob* was my great-great-mighty-great-grandfather. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* x. 405 He will not admit a stone to shine. And why not as well as a peice of rotten wood, or a hearings cobbe in the darke? 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 147 He can come bragging hither with four white Herrings (at 's' taile) . . . but I may starve ere he giue me so much as a *cob*. 1634 SHERWOOD s.v. *Cob*, A herring *cob*, *la teste d'un harang sor*.

9. See quot. *dial.* (perh. a local form of *cop*). 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cob*, the top, e.g. 'the *cob* of the hill'.

10. The seeding head of wheat, clover, etc. *dial.* 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cob-poke*, a bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, the seed head of clover.

11. The cylindrical shoot or rachis on which the grains of maize grow.

1702 C. MATHER *Blagn.* Chr. vi. vii. 69 In the year 1683 the House of Nicholas Desborough . . . was very strangely molested by Stones, by pieces of Barth, by Cobs of Indian Corn. 1827-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 7 The grains . . . are placed all round the stalk, which goes up the middle, and this little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. 1850 LVELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 72 Mills in which the grain, cob, and husk were all ground up together for the cattle and hogs. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. iii. 81 One *cob* had 1600 seeds.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *cob-like*, *-mounted* adjs. (from 4), *cob-pipe* (fr. 11); *cob-coal* (see 7 c); *cob-fly*, name of a kind of angling fly (see quot.); *cob-handle*, a round wooden handle for tools; *cob-house*, a house built by children out of corn-cobs, hence applied *fig.* to any insecure or unsubstantial scheme, etc.; † *cob-knight* (see quot.);

*cob-loaf* (see quot. 1617); *cob-worm* (*Sc.*), the larva of the cockchafer.

1804 J. BOUCHER *MS. Dict.*, In the North large coals are generally called 'Cob-coals'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob-coals*, large pit-coals. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 1205 The March-brown of Mr. Hofland, better known here [in Wales] as the 'cob-fly'. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 113 To go into a wood-shop and find a job bench containing three or four files with the tips broken off, a 'cob handle' to be used between them . . . at once indicates the character of the establishment. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824 George builds a 'cob-house'. 1882 BROOME *Damoiselle* i. 1, *All.* How came he by his Knighthood? Cost it nothing? *Ver.* No: He was one oth 'Cobbe-Knights in the throng, When they were duded in Clusters. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/1 Short 'cob-like coolies, dressed only in shirt and drawers of blue cotton. 1866 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 41 *Ther.* Thou should'st strike him. *Aia.* 'Coblofe. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor Ling.*, *Cobloafe* or *bunne* . . . is a little loafe made with a round head. 1647 *New Quaeres to Praelates* 15 Limping and dancing . . . like Mummings about a cobloafe. 1678 AUBREY *Wiltshire* in Brand (1853) I. 466. 1877 *Archaeol.* XLV. 180, 120 cob loaves, each of 12 oz. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 41 Riding by the side of a larger 'cob-mounted shadow. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 281/1 Mrs. Jackson . . . sat smoking her 'corn-cob pipe. 1889 *Ibid.*, Dec. 119/2 With a cob pipe between his toothless gums. 1799-9 *Statist. Acc. File* XIII. 29 (Jam.) Upon opening up their stomachs, he found them quite full of 'cobworms.

**Cob** (*kpb*), *sb.* 2 [Examples known since 1600. The explanation 'lump of clay' given by Cope, *Hampsh. Gloss.*, would tend to identify this with COB *sb.* 1 sense 6 c; but this is otherwise improbable.] A composition of clay (marl, or chalk), gravel, and straw, used, esp. in the south-west of England, for building walls, etc.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 53 a, The poor Cottager contenteth himself with Cob for his Walls, and Thatch for his covering. *Ibid.* (1811) 249 The flood-gate will hold water best, if his sides be walled up with cob. 1797 POLWHELL *Fish. Devon* I. 302 The inferior houses in Devon and Cornwall were built with mud, which was called cob. 1881 T. MOZLEY *Reminisc.* *Oriel College* I. ix. 72 Finding chalk cob the common material of the country. 1889 T. N. BRUSHFIELD in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* XXI. 323 The walls are of cob. . . and rest on a stone foundation.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cob cottage*, *house*, *wall* (sometimes unnecessarily hyphenated); *cob-walled* adj.; *cob-parer*, a tool used in building cob walls. 1790 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 406 Make a fortune by a history of cobwalls, old chamber-pots, and rusty nails. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 235. 1820 C. S. GILBERT *Antiq. Cornwall* 936 The houses in general, are cobwalled buildings. 1839 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 839 The cob-parer is made of iron. 1859 H. KINGSLAY *G. Hamlyn* vi. (D.) The main village . . . consisted of a narrow street of cob-houses white-washed and thatched. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. vii. 137 Homely cob walls stand over the pastures. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's* *Dau.* v. 64 Hymns which compared the cob-walled barn to the gorgeous temple in the sacred city. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 577 A red cob cottage.

**Cobbe**, *sb.* (*kpb*), *sb.* 3 [Identical with EFRIS. *kobbe*, *sk-kobbe*, Heligoland *kobb*, New Fris. *kub*, *Du. kobbe*, *kob*, with same meaning. Etymology, and possible connexion with *cob* in other senses, unknown.] A name given to species of Gull, esp. the Greater Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), and Common Gull (*L. canus*); also called *Cob-cob*. 1580 BARET *Alv. C.* 711 A sea Cobbe, *Gavia alba*. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 206, I have seen vpon these grounds, store of Pewets, Ollues, and Cobbes breed. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Fowling may be for the Sheldrake, Cob, Ollue, Puffin. 1655 MOURVET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 195 Sea-Mews and Sea-Cobs feed upon Garbage and Fish. 1733 BAILEY *Collog. Erasmi*. (1877) 214 Wherever I find an hungry sea-bird I throw him out a bait. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 208 *L. marinus* . . . also called Cobbe (Essex, Kent, N. Devon, Wales, Galway). *L. canus*, *Cobb* or *Sea Cobb* (Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk).

† **Cob**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [Very rare as a separate word, and, in this form, probably taken from COBBWE, ME. *coppe-web*: cf. COB *sb.* 3 But cf. mod. Flem. *cobbe*, *coppe*, Westphalian *cobbe*, spider.] A spider. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 470 They [ants] hunt not after smaller animals, like Cobs, but degust them when dead.

**Cob** (*kpb*), *sb.* 5 [perh. identical with COB *sb.* 1 sense 1, as the biggest silver coin.] A name given in the 17th and 18th centuries in Ireland, and subsequently in some British colonies and possessions, to the Spanish dollar or 'piece of eight'.

1674 PLETY *Pol. Anat.* 350 Spanish pieces of eight, called cobs in Ireland. 1681 DINGLEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkeny Archaeol. Soc.* Ser. II. 11. 55 The most usual money . . . is Spanish Coyne knowne here by the name of a *cob*, an half *cob* and a quarter *cob*. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl.* 99 A considerable Quantity of Cob Dollars and wrought Plate. 1784 T. SHERIDAN *Life Swift* § 1 (T.) He . . . poured out the contents, which were silver cobs, upon the table. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, 'And so you came for your share of the cobs?' 1835 KELLY *Cambist* 164 The Spanish dollar circulating at Gibraltar is commonly called a 'cob'.

**Comb.** *cob-money* (U.S.): see QUOTE. 1805 THOREAU *Cape Cod* viii. 148 Pieces of silver called cob-money. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 80 The old silver coins occasionally found at Fort Edward are called 'cob-money' by the people.

**Cob**, *cobb* (*kpb*), *sb.* 6 *dial.* (See QUOTE.) 1591 RAY S. & E. *Country Wds.* 93 *Cob*, a Wicker-basket

to carry upon the Arm. So a Seed-cob or Seed-lib, is such a Basket for Sowing. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 180 A brown loaf and a cob of herrings. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Cob*, a basket used for carrying chaff, and for broad-casting wheat.

**Cob**, *cobb* (*kpb*), *sb.* 7 *local.* (See QUOTE.) [The mole or pier of Lyme Regis was originally constructed of cobble-stones heaped together; thence perhaps *cob=cobble* in sense 1.]

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 116 A forced harborow for ships, as the Cob, of Linne in Dorsetshire. 1688 *Addr. fr. Lyme Regis* in *Lond. Gas.* No. 2345/1 Your Majesties Princely Bounty towards the Maintenance of our Peer or Cob. 1743-5 R. POCKOCK *Trav.* (Camden) 97 The famous cob or mole is a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the town [Lyme Regis]. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 283 The Cobb or harbour at Lyme Regis was . . . successfully put together.

**Cob**, *cobb* (*kpb*), *sb.* 8 [f. COB *v.* 1 3.] A blow. 1828 *Cherokee Phoenix* 10 Apr. (Bartlett), Such negro so offending shall receive fifteen cobs or paddles for every such offence. 1848-50 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cobb*, a blow on the buttock. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a blow or knock: 'a cob o' the year'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cob*, a blow, generally on the head.

**Cob** (*kpb*), *v.* 1 Also 4-7 *kob*, 9 *cobb*. [Etymology doubtful; perh. onomatopoeic.]

† 1. *intr.* To fight, give blows. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8285 Thre thousand full þro þrang into battell . . . And cobbet full kantily. *Ibid.* 11025 And ho keppt hym full kantily, kobbitt with hym rose.

2. *trans.* To crush or bruise (ore).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornubiensis* 318 *Cob*, to break or bruise. . . *Cobbed ore* is the spalled which is broke out of the solid large stones with sledges. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Cobbing* in mining is breaking copper ore into small pieces.

3. To strike. a. *esp. Naut.* To strike on the buttocks with a flat instrument. See COBBING.

1769 [see COBBING]. 1802 J. ANFREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 76 They were going to cobb a man. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 556 With a pair of pea-squeezers in his hand to cob him with. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* ii, I was sentenced to be cobb'd with a worsted stocking filled with wet sand.

b. *dial.*

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cob*, to beat in a particular mode practised among shepherds. *Roxb.* 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cob*, to strike posteriorly with the knee. 1881 *Leicestersh. Word-bk.*, *Cob*, to strike: generally, to strike on the head.

4. To thresh or beat out (seed). Also *intr.* said of the seed. Cf. COB *sb.* 1 10.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 1/4 Clover-seed is likely to be scarce. it cobs ill, and rises to little more on the average than one bushel per acre. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 155 He has applied it [threshing-machine] to cobbing white clover with great success.

5. To throw.

1867 *Kentish Dialect*, *Cob*, to throw gently. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob*, to throw: 'cob it away, it's good t' nowt'; 'The land has cobb'd up a deal of grass'.

**Cob**, *v.* 2 *dial.* Also *cop*. [f. COB *sb.* 1] *trans.* To top, excel, beat.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cob*, to outdo or excel. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cob*, to beat or surpass, also to pull the hair. To *cob* over a person is to crow over him. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cob*, to surpass, exceed. 'Well, that cobs Dolly, an' Dolly cobb'd the devil.' 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cob*, sometimes pronounced *cop*. 'I copped him' = I beat him, or got ahead of him.

**Cob**, *v.* 3, var. of COB *v.* slang.

**Cobalt** (*kɔw'bɔlt*). Also 7 *cobolt*, 8 *kobold*. [a. Ger. *kobalt*, formerly also *kobald*, *-olt*, *-old*, *-elt*, *-el*, app. the same word as *kobold*, etc., goblin or demon of the mines; the ore of cobalt having been so called by the miners on account of the trouble which it gave them, not only from its worthlessness (as then supposed), but from its mischievous effects upon their own health and upon silver ores in which it occurred, effects due mainly to the arsenic and sulphur with which it was combined. From the miners of the Harz or Erzgebirge the name became common German, and thence passed into all the European langs., F. *cobalt*, It. *Sp.*, Pg. *cobalto*, Du., Da., Russ., Pol., Boh., etc., *kobalt*, Sw. *kobolt*. See HILDEBRAND in Grimm s.v., who shows also that the metal was known to Paracelsus (Wks. 1589 VIII. 350), though its discovery is usually credited to Brandt in 1733.]

1. One of the chemical elements, a metal of a greyish colour inclining to red, brittle, slightly magnetic; in many respects closely resembling nickel; not found native, but extracted from various ores. Symbol Co.

b. The name was originally given to the ores of this metal, and is still applied, with or without defining words, to various native compounds, as *Tin-white cobalt* = SMALTINE, COASs; *Grey c.*, *Silver-white c.* = cobalt-glance; *Red c.* = cobalt-bloom, *vitrinol* (see 3); *Earthy c.* = ARSOLITE.

1683 PETTUS *Fleita Min.* I. (1686) 34 Concerning the Cobolt ores, there are many sorts of them.] 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 43 Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the fiores are of a blue colour: these, German mineralists call zaffir. 1738 G. SMITH *Cur. Relations* II. 440 Zink, Kobold, Slead, and other Productions of the Mines. 1748 SIR J. HALL *Fossils* (J.), From cobalt are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as

also zaffre and smalt. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 397 A kind of cobalt, or arsenic mixed with copper. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1039 The use of cobalt for imparting a blue colour to glass, appears to have been known to the Greeks and Romans. Cobalt is not a very abundant metal. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 874 Smalt is a kind of glass coloured by oxide of cobalt.

2. The blue pigment, also called cobalt-blue, prepared from this mineral, largely used in staining glass. Also the deep blue colour of this.

1835 G. FIELD *Chromatogr.* 110 Cobalt blue is the name now appropriated to the improved blue prepared with metallic cobalt. 1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 Cobalt-blue, is a compound of protoxide of cobalt and alumina, and is used both as oil and water colour. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 503 The mitre-shaped casque being of a vivid cobalt-blue. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiii. 262 As if some one...dashed in a stroke of brilliant cobalt.

b. In this sense used attrib. or as adj. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xix. 181 A dark blue cobalt glass. 1853 KANE *Grinnell E.A.* xxviii. (1856) 237 From a cobalt sky, the moon 'shineth down alone'.

3. attrib. and Comb., as cobalt-mine, ore; in chemical compounds, as cobalt chloride, fluoride, etc.; in names of colours or pigments prepared from salts of cobalt, as cobalt-blue (see 2), green, ultramarine, yellow; also cobalt-bloom [Ger. *kobalt-blüthe*], a native hydrated arsenate of cobalt, also called ERYTHRITE, occurring in two forms, crystalline and earthy; cobalt-bronze (see quot. 1875); +cobalt-crust, an obs. name for the earthy variety of cobalt-bloom; cobalt-glanee [Ger. *kobalt-glanz*], a native sulpharsenide of cobalt, silver-white, with metallic lustre, also called COBALITE or COBALTINE; +cobalt-mica = cobalt-bloom; +cobalt-ochre, an obs. name for ASSOLITE and ERYTHRITE; cobalt-pyrites, a name for LINNITE, a native sulphide of cobalt; cobalt-speiss (see quot. 1875); cobalt-vitriol, a native sulphate of cobalt, also called *Bieberite*.

1776 G. EDWARDS *Fossilol.* 100 Cobalt earth...of a red colour...named 'cobalt bloom'. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 Earthy cobalt-bloom, of peach-blossom colour, is arsenate of cobalt with free arsenic acid. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 875 \*Cobalt bronze, a violet-coloured substance, with strong metallic lustre. It consists of phosphate of protoxide of cobalt, and phosphate of ammonia. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 433/1 Cobalt bronze...is a whiter but slightly more expensive metal than silveroid. 1806 R. JAMISON *Min.* II. 444 This species contains two subspecies: 1. \*Cobalt Crust. 2. Cobalt Bloom. *Ibid.* II. 436 \*Cobalt Glance. 1873 WATTS *Fossils Chem.* 466 It may be prepared directly from cobalt-glance, the native arsenide. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 875 \*Cobalt green...is a compound of oxide of cobalt and oxide of zinc. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.*, \*Cobalt mica. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 539 The celebrated 'cobalt-mine'...in the valley of Gistán in Aragon. 1816 R. JAMISON *Chem. Min.* (1817) 257 Black and brown \*cobalt-ochres. 1844 DANA *Min.*, \*Cobalt pyrites. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 875 \*Cobalt speiss...consisting chiefly of arsenide of nickel, derived from nickel associated with the cobalt ore. 1809 ALLEN *Min. Nomen.*, \*Cobalt vitriol. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1058 Cobalt-vitriol...is translucent, with flesh-red or rose-red colour and vitreous lustre. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 875 \*Cobalt-yellow, an orange-yellow pigment precipitated from an acidified solution of nitrate of protoxide of cobalt by means of nitrate of potash.

+Cobaltate. Obs. A (presumed) cobaltic salt. 1824 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 450 A double salt...which L. Gmelin...believes to consist of nitrate and cobaltate of ammonia.

**Cobalti-**. Chem. Combining form of COBALT used in the names of tri-compounds, as in *cobalticyanide* of copper, of potassium, etc.

**Cobaltic** (kôb'ltik), a. [f. COBALT + -IC.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, cobalt. 1782 KIRWAN *Min. Acids in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 82 Bismuth...does not affect the true cobaltic part. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. 85 With golden purple, and cobaltic blues. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 454 By roasting the cobaltic product.

2. Chem. Applied to the tri-compounds of the metal, as *Cobaltic oxide* Co<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1049 Sesquioxide of cobalt, cobaltic oxide. *Ibid.* 1044 Tri-salts of cobalt, or cobaltic salts. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* 191 Cobaltic oxide is a black powder.

**Cobaltiferous** (kôb'lti-fērōs), a. [f. COBALT + -IFEROUS.] Containing or yielding cobalt.

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1042 When cobalt is fused with silver, two layers are formed, the lower consisting of cobaltiferous silver, the upper of argentiferous cobalt. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 175 The cobaltiferous ore.

**Cobaltine** (kôb'ltin), Min. [f. COBALT + -INE.] An earlier name of COBALTITE.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 136. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1057 Cobaltine, Cobalt-glance, Glance-cobalt.

**Cobaltite** (kôb'ltit), Min. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Native sulpharsenide of cobalt, of silver-white colour and brilliant metallic lustre, also called *cobalt-glance*: one of the important ores of cobalt, found in Sweden, Rhenish Prussia, etc. 1868 DANA *Min.* 71 Cobaltite...and smaltite afford the greater part of the smalt of commerce.

**Cobalto-**. Chem. Combining form of COBALT used in the names of di-compounds, as in *cobaltocyanide* of potassium, etc.

1824 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 741 The cobaltocyanide of lead...Cobalto-cyanide of Potassium.

**Cobaltous** (kôb'ltas), a. Chem. Of the nature of cobalt; applied to the di-compounds of the metal, as *Cobaltous oxide* CoO.

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1048 Protoxide of cobalt or cobaltous oxide...is a light greenish-grey or olive-green powder. *Ibid.* 1049 Hydrated cobaltous oxide, or Cobaltous hydrate...is produced when a cobaltous salt is decomposed by potash out of contact of air.

Cobb, cobbie: see COB.

+Cobhard. Also 5 cobarde, coberte, 6 coberde, 8-9 dial. cobbitt. Obs. or dial. See quot. 1879, and cf. COB-IRON.

1145 *Voc. in Wr.-Wulcker* 663/28 *Nomina pertinentia ad pistrinum: Hac vertebra*, cobarde. 1481 *Will of Laugwith* (Somerset Ho.), Rakkes otherwise called cobertes. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger...shall bring...Andryons, Cobhards, Tongs, Fireforks, Gredryons. 1539 *Inv. Dale Priory, Derby in Archæol.* XLIII. 222 A payr of coberds. 1758 in *Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk.*, 1 Pair of Cobbits. 1879 *Ibid.* Cobbits, two iron bars having knobs at the upper end to rest upon the andirons; meeting at the opposite extremity on the centre of the hearth, they form a kind of cradle for the firewood. The term still (1873) lingers amongst the old people, though the things which it expresses are rarely to be seen.

**Cobbing** (kô'bin), vbl. sb. [f. COB v. or sb.]

1. Naut. A way of punishing sailors: see quot.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Cobbing...is performed by striking the offender a certain number of times on the breech with a flat piece of wood called the cobbing-board. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, Cobbing...consists in bastonading the offender on the posterior with a cobbing stick, or pipe staff. 1844 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* V. 291 Jack was accordingly ordered to have a 'cobbing'.

2. Mining, etc. (See quotes.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 518/1 Crushing machinery...to crush the old bricks as 'cobbing'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 348/1 Cobbing...broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, Cobbing-hammer, a miner's tool. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Cobbing (Cornw.), breaking ore to sort out its better portions.

3. ? = Topping, polling: see quot. dial.

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), Cobbing (Essex), cutting the tops of pollards.

+Cobbing, a. Obs. [f. COB sb.<sup>1</sup>.] Playing the 'cob'.

1599 NASHE *Leuten-Stuffe* 59 Of them all cobbing country chuffes which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods are called riche cobbies. 1608 WITTHALS *Dict.* 391 Amongst those notable, famous, notorious, cobbing foolies.

Cobbitt, variant of COBBARD.

**Cobble** (kôb'l), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 6 cobbel, 6-7 cobble. [Of obscure etymology: app. related to COB sb.<sup>1</sup> in some of its senses. The earliest connexion in which it appears is *cobbled-stone* (if this is not an error): see COBBLED.]

1. A water-worn rounded stone, esp. of the size suitable for paving. In earlier times often identified in use with pebble.

1475, 1530 [see COBBLE-STONE]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xxix. Their slings held cobles round. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 16 A Cobble, a Pebble. 1797 *Beverly Beek Act* 2 Cobbles or pebbles for paving. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 62 The road is...difficult on account of the cobbles left loose and dry by the washing of the rains.

attrib. 1839 *Lecture Hour* 360 The narrow cobble footways. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 364 Thick stone or cobble walling.

b. transit. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xx. 173 A cobble of blue-stone for washing. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Cobble (Penn.), an imperfectly puddled ball which goes to pieces in the squeezer.

2. pl. Coal of the size of small cobble stones.

1815 J. FAREY *View Derbyshire* I. 187 Cobbles...are what we in London should call good round coals, being the larger lumps picked out of what they call the sleek or waste small coals. 1883 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 7/5 Advt., Kitchen Cobbles, 18s.

attrib. 1869 OUIDA *Puck* iii. (1877) 26 The ruddy light of the cobble fire.

+3. (See quot.: perh. not the same word.) Obs. 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A Cobbel, dullard, habes, bardus.

4. Comb., as cobble-hedge, a fence of boulders. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. v. 110 To see over the stone cobble-hedge into the field.

**Cobble**, sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. COBBLE v.<sup>1</sup>.] A clumsy mending. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Claverhouse* I. i. 43 note, This is not a very successful or ingenious cobble.

**Cobble**, sb.<sup>3</sup> A local name of the Great Northern Diver, and Red-throated Diver, sea-fowl.

1802 in G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 1862 in *JOHNS Brit. Birds*. 1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds*.

**Cobble**, sb.<sup>4</sup> var. of COBBLE<sup>1</sup>.

**Cobble** (kôb'l), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 6-8 cobble. [This and the sb. *cobbler* evidently go together etymologically; but the latter, though in its form a deriv. of the vb., has as yet been found much earlier. Of the derivation nothing certain is known: the suggestion that the source is an OF. \*coubler var. of coupler to couple, join together, is not tenable.]

1. trans. To mend or repair roughly or clumsily; to patch up.

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* I. 274 To the man that coblit the led in Drummynne ijr. c 1545 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 222 Ye cobble & ye cloute Holy Scripture so aboute.

1664 PETTY *Taxes* 27 Men...cobble up old houses. 1725 tr. *Pancirollus Rerum Mem.* I. ii. xx. 118 Some Tinker cobbling a piece of Brass. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 10 To pawn her china, and to cobble up her family garments.

b. spec. To mend (shoes), esp. roughly or clumsily; to patch. Also absol.

1558 HULOET *Cobble shoes, calceamenta resarvare.* 1598 *Famous Vict. Hen. V.* x. 12 Oh sir, I have a great many shoes at home to Cobble. 1608 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. i. 22. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. ii. 432 A man that serv'd them in a double Capacity, to Teach and Cobble. 1789 MRS. PROZET *Journ. France* 11. 74 They do condescend to cobble thy shoes, and confine thyself to the vocation for which a man's shoe. 1860 SMILDS *Self-Help* x. 263 Drew studied...philosophy in the intervals of cobbling shoes.

2. To put together or join roughly or clumsily.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. ix. (Arb.) 169 To express that which the Greeks could do by cobling many words together. 1764 LLOYD *Cobler Tessington*, My predecessors often use To cobble verse as well as shoes. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 A pasteboard Tree, cobbled together out of size and waste-paper and water-colours. 1855 A. MANNING *Chelsea Bun-house* xviii. 299 To cobble an additional breadth of dimity to the curtain.

b. intr. or absol.

1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards* 769 St. Crispin quits, and cobbles forth the muse. 1818 — *Juan* Ded. xiv, Cobbling at manacles for all mankind.

3. Comb., as cobble-text (nonce-wd.), a preacher who deals clumsily and unskillfully with a text.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. xiv. (1849) 132 Strolling Methodists, and those sort of cobble-texts.

**Cobble**, v.<sup>2</sup> [f. COBBLE sb.<sup>1</sup>.] trans. a. To pave with cobbles. b. dial. To pelt with stones.

1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 16 To cobble with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, Cobble, to stone, to pelt with dirt. 'A good cobbling', a severe pelting. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Eng. Seigneur* 14 A court-yard cobbled in antique fashion.

**Cobble**, obs. f. GOBBLE v.

**Cobbled** (kôb'ld), ppl. a.<sup>1</sup> [f. COBBLE v.<sup>1</sup> + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Mended or put together clumsily (esp. of shoes); patched, botched; see the vb.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 301 Learn to clout thine old cast cobled shoes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 28. 1622 MALYNS *Anc. Law-Merch.* 229 Old shoes, but not cobled. 1798 W. HUTTON *Antiquar.* 19 As I could not afford to pay for binding, I fastened them together in the most cobbled style. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 120 With patched breeches and cobbled boots.

**Cobbled** (kôb'ld), ppl. a.<sup>2</sup> Also 5 cobled. [f. COBBLE sb.<sup>1</sup> or v.<sup>2</sup> + -ED.]

+1. Cobbled stone = COBBLE-STONE. Obs.

c 1435 *Torr. P.* 1298 Sir Torrent gaderic cobled stonys.

2. Paved with cobbles.

1853 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (1860) 88 The omnibuses rumble Along their cobbled way.

**Cobbler** (kôb'lar), Forms: 4-6 cobeler(e, 5 cobbeler, (cobbular, cobbler), 6 cobbalar, 5-9 cobler, 7- cobbler. [See COBBLE v.<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One whose business it is to mend shoes.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 170 Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke. c 1450 *Voc. in Wr.-Wulcker* 602 *Pictariarius*, a Cobular, or a Clouter. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj. a. A Drunkship of Coblers. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (1843) 1 A coryar And a cobeler, his brother. 1530 PALSOR. 206/2 Cobblar, sautier. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 274 It is never well, when the cobler looketh above the ankle. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 59 Such a Cobler, as will not exchange either his blood or his pride, with any Shoo-maker or Tanner in your Realme. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 111. 3/2 The Richer the Cobler, The blacker his Thumb. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Cobblers who mended shoes, never made them. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 496 The cobbler's memory cannot be so defective. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 If the village cobbler made 'unhonest' shoes.

2. One who mends clumsily, a clumsy workman, a mere botcher.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* To Rdr., They would rather be Tailors to make, than botchers or cobblers to amend or to marre. 1608 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. i. 11 Truly Sir, in respect of a fine Workman, I am but as you would say, a Cobler. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 342 A cobbler or botcher. 1791 BURNS *Wks.* (Globe) 495 Thou cobbler, botching the flimsy socks of bombast oratory. 1822 BYRON *Let. Dallas* 21 Aug., He was beyond all the Bloom-fields and Blacketts, and their collateral cobblers.

3. colloq. 'A drink made of wine, sugar, lemon, and pounded ice, and imbibed through a straw or other tube' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

[The origin of this appears to be lost; various conjectures are current, e.g. that it is short for *cobbler's punch* (sense 6), and that it 'pitches up' the drinkers.]

1809 W. IRVING *Kaiberb.* (1861) 241 The first inventors of those recondite beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xvii, This wonderful invention, Sir...is called a cobbler. Sherry cobbler, when you name it long; cobbler when you name it short.

4. 'A sort' of pie, baked in a pot lined with dough of great thickness, upon which the fruit is placed; according to the fruit, it is an apple or a peach cobbler' *U.S. 'Western'*. (Bartlett.)

+5.

1385 *Nottingh. Corporat. Archives* No. 1286 'Cobblers' included in 'vesella arborum'.

6. Comb. a. attrib., as *cobbler-poet*; cobbler-fish, a West Indian fish, *Blepharis crinitus*, having long rays likened to a cobbler's strings. b. possessive comb., as *cobbler's awl*, the bent awl used

by a shoemaker or cobbler; a bird, the AVOCET, so called from the form of its beak; cobbler's end, a waxed end (see END *s.v.* 6 c); cobbler's punch, a warm drink of beer or ale with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice; cobbler's wax, a resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Nat. in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 170 The 'cobblers awl' goes every autumn into Italy. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds Index*, *Cobbler's awl*, the Avocet. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuem.* 75 A waxed thread (or 'cobbler's end') is to be passed tightly round it. 1845 LONGE *Nuremberg*, Hans Sachs, the 'cobbler-poet, laureate of the gentle craft'. 1805 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, I mostly use it in 'cobbler's punch'. 1840 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.*, I shall stick to them like 'cobblers' wax.

Hence **Cobblerism**, **Cobblerishness**, the state or position of a cobbler. **Cobblerless** *a. nonce-wd.*, without a cobbler. **Cobbler-like** *a. and adv.*, like a cobbler or botcher. **Cobblerly**, the occupation of a cobbler, cobbling.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 431 A cobbler . . in virtue of his cobblerism is actually much more than a king. 1885 Mrs. INNES in *Athenaeum* 12 Dec. 764 Circumstances soon required a return to 'our butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, cobblerless . . comfortless jungle'. 1876 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* Postscript. (Arb.) 119 Se how cobblerlike I have clouted a new patch to an old sole. 1820 W. TROCK: tr. *Lucian* I. 77 *Note*, Lucian here purposely makes Micyllus joke a little cobbler-like. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better to have taken to . . tailors' or cobbler's. 1886 LUNBROCK in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 467, I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of cobblerly.

**Cobble-stone**. Also 5 cobbyl(1), 6 cobbyl-, 6-7 cobbler-. A water-worn rounded stone, such as is used for paving; = COBBLE *s.v.* 1. Cf. also COBBLED *pp.* *a.* 2

1475 *Voc.* in W.-Wulker 768 *Hic rudus*, a cobblystone. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cobblystone, *caillou*. 1610 HOLLAND *Canaden's Brit.* 1, 712 They . . brought such a deal of cobblestones for ballasts to their ships. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act.* 34 Paving or cobble stones. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 208 Rude houses, constructed of large cobble stones.

*attrib.* 1879 C. E. PRATT *Amer. Bicyclist*, A . . very stony way is difficult; so is a cobblestone pavement.

† *b.* See quot. *Obs.* (Cf. CHERRY-STONE 1.)

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cobblystone, or cherystone, *pe-trilla*.

Hence **Cobble-stoned** *pp.* *a.*, paved with cobbles. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Manina* iv. 13 Bumping the lumbering vehicle along the cobble-stoned street.

**Cobbling** (*kə'blɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* COBBLE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COBBLE, *q.v.*

1834 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 44 Their old former occupation of husbandry, cobbling, cookery. 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler Tassington* (R.), Cobbling extends a thousand ways, Some cobble shoes, some cobble plays. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 306 A trumpety question of social cobbling.

**Cobbling**, *pp.* *a.* [*f.* COBBLE *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That cobbles (see the *vb.*); bungling, clumsy.

1757 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1777) 250 The cobbling counterfeiter of those epistles. 1877 HARRISON *Eng.* II. 1. (1877) 1. 34 When such cobbles & cobbling shifters shall be removed. 1847 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 32 My Cobbling hand.

**Cobbling-stone**, see COBBLING-STONE.

**Cobbob**, var. of CABOB.

1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* (1738) 24 This is called Cobbob.

**Cobborne**, obs. var. of COB-IRON.

**Cobby** (*kə'bi*), *a.* [*f.* COB *s.v.* 1 + -Y.]

1. (See quot.) *dial.*

1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, Cobby, stout, hearty, brisk. [Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc.] 1703 THORNTON *Let.* Ray, Cobby, sawcy. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S.) 4 Cobby, in good spirits. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.*, Cobby, merry, cheerful. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), Cobby, brisk, lively, in high spirits. 1873 *Suvaldale Gloss.*, Cobby, pert, lively, cheerful, hilarious. Cobby as a lop.

2. Headstrong, arrogant. *dial.*

1785 W. HURTON *Brav New Wark Epil.*, We were a happy people indeed till lately, till grown cobby; our family fell to wrangling. 1825 in BROCKERT, 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), Cobby, tyrannical, set up, proud. 1877 in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 5/4 'George' . . is as cobby as sud be.

3. Of the nature of, or like a cob (horse).

1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., The paragon of cobby screws. 1881 *Standard* 12 May 3/1 A good proportion of the mounts being a little 'cobby'.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* [*f.* COB *s.v.* 1 10.]

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), Cobby (*Zinc.*), applied to wheat, means short and full.

**Cob-castle**. 'A satirical name for any building which overtops those around it, more usually applied to a prison' (Halliwell 1847-78).

1687 COTTON *Voy. Ir.* III. Poems (1689) 197 A Castle there stood . . Upon such a steep Rock . . 'tis prettiest Cob-castle e'er I beheld.

[Cf. *Cob-hall* in the following: 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Cob-Hall*, a small house standing in . . the Market-place at Kirton-in-Lindsey. There is some reason for believing it to stand on the site of the prison of the Lord of the Manor.]

**Co-belliever**, -benignity, -bewail: see Co-.

**Co-belligerent**, *a. and sb.* [*f.* Co- 2, 3.]

1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 195 We have co-belligerents at least, if not allies. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cobelligerent*, *a.*, carrying on war in conjunction with another power.

**Cober(e, coberte)**; see COBBARD, CUPBOARD.

**Cob-house**: see COB *s.v.* 1 and 2.

**Cobill, cobill-nut**: see COBLE 1, COB-NUT.

**Cob-iron**. Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 cobiren, 6 cobern, cobborne, cobyron, cobb iron, 7 cobiron, 7-9 cob-iron. See also COBBARD. [app. *f.* COB *s.v.* 1 6 + IRON, referring to knobs at the ends.]

*pl.* 'One of the irons on which a spit turns' (Phillips); 'the irons hung on the bars of the kitchen-range to support the spit' (Forby). Also explained, since Ray, as = ANDIRON; but cob-irons and andirons are distinct in early inventories.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 370, 3 cobiren. 1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 100 Spytts, racks, cobernys, aundernyns, treutetts, tongs. 1552 *Ibid.* 140, I geue vnto my hostyes Cheston my cobbernes. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Rotissoir*, a Cobiron, or little Racke. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 69 The clean keeping and scouring of the spits and cob-irons. 1626 *Bacon Phys. Rem.* (J.), The implements of the kitchen, as spits, ranges, cobirons, and pots. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 62 Cob-iron, an Andiron. 1825 in FORBY. 1871 *Archaeol.* XLIII. 222 The irons which supported the spit are still called cob-irons in Lincolnshire.

**Co-bishop**, rare. [= late *L.* *co-episcopus*, Gr. *συνεπίσκοπος*.] An associate or coadjutor bishop.

1765 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 122 Valerius being advanced in years, assum'd and made use of Austin as a Co-Bishop.

† **Cobkey, Coby**. Obs. [*f.* COB *v.* 1 3: one of the forms must app. be erroneous.] = COBBING, a punishment used on shipboard.

1822 B. M. MS. *Addit.* 5008 ff. 22 a, l. 3 They gaue hym a cobkey upon the cap of the mayn-mast. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is . . to see Justice executed . . as ducking at yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele . . setting in the bilbowes, and to pay the Coby or the Morryuone.

† **Cobulative**, *a. Obs. humorous*. Of a cobbled-up sort. (A play on *copulative*.)

1606 *Choice, Chance & C.* (1881) 24 Oh cursed pelf, that makes such a Cobulative Coniunction.

**Coble** (*kə'bl*). Forms: 1 cuopl, 5 kobil, cobyll, 5-6 cobill, 7-9 cobbler, 4- cobbler. [ONorthumbrian *cuopl* appears to have no Teut. cognates; cf. Welsh *ceubal*, *ceubol* ferry-boat, skiff, lighter (prob. = O Welsh *\*caupol*), Biet. *caubal*, which Silvan Evans identifies with Lat. *caupulus*, -ilus, described by Isidore (*Orig.* XIX. i. 25) as 'lembus, navicula brevis, quæ alia appellatione dicitur et cymba et caupolus (v. r. caupilus, -ulus)'. The word may be native in Celtic, and may contain the root *cew*, *cau*, hollow. The ONorth. form, if correct, is not the direct parent of the present.]

1. Sc. A short flat-bottomed rowing-boat used in salmon-fishing and for crossing rivers or lakes.

[In south Scotl. often pronounced *cobble* (*kə'bl*).]

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 23 He astag in lythum scipe vel in cuople. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Ninian* 504 Ane olde coble bare he fand, Pat mony hoilis in it had. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxviii. 115 A lytil kobill thare that mete And had thame ower, but langere lete. 1536 BELLE-DLN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) II. 146 Dongallus . . come to the watter of Spey, and gat aine cobbill to pas ouir the samin.

1670 SPALDING *Troth. Chas.* I (1829) 23 The salmon fishers rowed cobbles with nets to catch it. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 246, I went out in Mr. Miller's Salmon Coble. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 41 We took a short row on it (the lake) in a 'coble' rowed by the head keeper.

2. A sea fishing-boat with a flat bottom, square stern, and rudder extending 4 or 5 feet below the bottom, rowed with three pairs of oars, and furnished with a lug-sail; used chiefly on the N.E. coast of England.

1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 195 A cobbill wh ij oyes. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 237 To the said Edmunde a coble called the Margarette. 1565 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1835) 246, I will that my wyffe shall haue the best sea coble in hir custodye. 1667 *Lond. Gas.* No. 194/4 This morning a Coble, laden with Herings, was unfortunately cast away. 1797-9 *Statist. Acc.*, *Haddingt.* VII. 407 (Jam.) The fishers on this coast use two kinds of boats, the largest, called cobbles, are different from the fishing-boats generally used, being remarkably flat in the bottom, and of a great length, measuring about 30 feet in keel. 1845 *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* II. 122 Embarking in a small coble, [they] were soon wafted across the tideway.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coble-boat*, -man, -race.

1490 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 133 To the cobill man of Cambuskynnell quhen the King past owre—*vs.* 1614 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 242 The fishermen, mackarel-catchers, nor the Cobblemen of the north-country. 1665 *Lond. (Oxford) Gas.* No. 18/4 (Newcastle) Three Coble-boats fishing. 1863 *Ridley's Local Song-bk.* 3 He rowed a coble race . . doon at Blyth.

1866 HON. MRS. NORTON in *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 183/2 Gliding over its silver surface in the coble-boat fishing for trout and waking the echoes as they rowed home.

**Coble**, 2 Variant of CABLE: *kobel* is given as a common pronunciation of *kabel* in Flemish.

(See *Ligart Dict. of Walloon* (Mons) s. v. *combiau*.)

1400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Flichek one be forestayne, fakene beire cobeles In floyenes, and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes.

**Coble, cobler**, etc., obs. ff. COBBLE, COBBLER.

**Cob-less**, -boundless: see Co-.

† **Cobling-stone**. Obs. ? = COBBLE-STONE.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 56 As here thro' cobling Stones, we stumbling wade.

**Cob-nut** (*kə'bnʌt*). In 5 cobbil, -ylle. [In earliest use *cobill nut*: cf. COBBLE *s.v.* 1, COB *s.v.* 1.]

1. A large nut of stout short ovate shape, borne by a cultivated variety of the hazel; also the tree. Also *attrib.*, as in *cob-nut bush*.

[c. 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 112 Two cobill notis vppon a bande, Loo' l'itil babe, what I haue broght. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 69 A Cobyllenutt, *moracia*. a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Moracia*, hard nuts long kepte. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 714 A Cobnutte, or wanutte, *Caria basiliaca*, *Vne noix grande*. 1617 MINSHU *Duct. Ling.*, Cobnut, Belg. *kob-not*, *nut capitatus*, a great nut, such as boyes play at Cobnut withall. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 159 The filberts and cob-nuts of our gardens are supposed to be merely varieties originating in the common Hazel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 337 Short roundish nuts with a strong thick shell are called Cob nuts. 1889 BOULGER *Uses of Plants* 58 The Hazel-nut . . Its varieties, the Filberts . . and the Cob-nuts (vars. *grandis*, *glomerata*, *crispata*) are largely grown in Mid Kent.

*b.* Applied to foreign nuts; esp. *Jamaica Cob-nut*, the seed of *Omphalea diandra*; also the tree.

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* II. ii, I sweat like a pamp'd jade of Asia, and drop like a cobnut of Africa. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 812 *O. diandra* is cultivated in St. Domingo and Jamaica, under the name of Noissetier or Cobnut, from the resemblance of the flavour of the seeds to that of the European nut.

2. A game played by children with nuts.

c. 1440 [cf. x]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Some suche prey playes . . as cheristone, mary bone, bokle pit, spurne poynte, cobbe nutte, or quaying. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 186 Augustus so farre abased the imperiall grauity, as to play with little children at cobnut. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 92 To play at cob-nut, or whip a top. 1733 BAILEY *Colloq. Erasmi* (1877) 56 They that are fit to play at cob-nut are fit to ride upon a hobby-horse. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cob-nut*, a game which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, three at the bottom and one at the top of each heap. All the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching is called the *cob*. It is sometimes played on the top of a hat with two nuts, when one tries to break the nut of the other with his own, or with two rows of hazel nuts strung on strings through holes bored in the middle. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. I. 402, I must not forget the 'cob-nuts' or 'hob-nuts'. The boys perforated hazel-nuts, ran strings through them, and then battered them against one another, continually renewing the combat with the survivors.

**Cobolt**, obs. form of COBALT.

**Cobra** (*kə'brə*, *kə'brā*). Short for COBRA DE CAPELLO; also applied with distinctive additions to other Indian vipers. Also *attrib.*, as in *cobra poison*.

1817 *Asiatick Jnrl.* (1818) VI. 227 The Cobra Manilla is known on the Malabar coast as the bangle snake. 1836 T. CANTOR in *Asiat. Res.* XIX. 92 Besides Cobras, there are other hooded serpents in this country. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 265 The sudden death of Curling, one of the keepers of the Zoological gardens, from the bite of a cobra. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 547 A weak solution of potash . . destroys the physiological activity of cobra poison.

|| **Cobra de capello** (*kə'brə* dī *kāpe'lo*).

[Pg.; = 'snake with hood, hood-snake'. Pg. *cobra* = *L. colubra* snake; *capello* hood, F. *chapeau*. Various inaccurate representations of the Pg., as *cobra capello*, *capella*, dī *capello*, occur.]

The Hooded or Spectacle Snake (*Naja tripudians*), a very venomous serpent found in India and adjacent countries, remarkable for its power of dilating the neck and sides of the head when irritated, so as to produce the resemblance of a hood.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 863 Serpents . . which have an Head on each end of their Body, called *Cobra Capella*. 1671 *Ibid.* VI. 3093 Another sort, called Cobres Capellos, the most venomous of all. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 765 That Indian Serpent, call'd by the Portugueses Cobra Capello, whose flat Head is mark'd with the Figure of a pair of Spectacles.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The cobra di capello or hooded serpent. 1860 H. GOSSE 2 *Yrs. Impr.* *Burmah* xxiii. 264 It was a large cobra capello. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. 1. 259 The spectacled serpent properly so called, or the Cobra de Capello.

**Co-breathe**, etc.: see Co-.

**Co'bric**, *a. Chem.* [*f.* COBRA.] In *Cobric acid*, the name given by Blyth to a very poisonous substance obtained from cobra poison.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 547.

† **Co-bridge-head**. *Naut. Obs.* Understood to have been bulk-heads across the fore and after parts of the vessel.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206, I hold nothing [*i.e.* no artillery] more convenient in ships of warre, then fowlers and great bases in the cage workes, and murderers in the cobridge heads. 1825 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol.* xx. (D.), A shelter, which was further increased by strong bulk-heads ('cobridge-heads') across the main-deck below.

**Co-brother**. Brother in the same craft or occupation; = Fr. *compère*.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 16 A Minister that hath anything a fat benefice . . will haue his Co-brother to assist him. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xi. 306 My co-brother of the quill.

**Cob's-body**, corruption of *God's body*, as an oath or asseveration. Cf. COCK *s.v.* 8

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 By Cob's-Body I'll gratify your Ruffianships as you deserve.

**Cob-swan**: see COB *s.v.* 1 2.

**Cobty** (Capt. Smith): see COBBEY.

**Cobulare**, obs. f. COBBLER.

**Coburg** (*kə'burg*). A thin fabric of worsted and cotton or worsted and silk, twilled on one side; an imitation of merino, for ladies' dresses.



1882 *Beck Draper's Dict.*, *Coburg*, introduced shortly after her Majesty's marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg; most probably aiming at popularity through that event. It was merely a modification of what had previously been known as *Paramatta cloth*.

**Co-burgess, -burgher**: see **Co-**.

**Cobweb** (kɒˈbweb). Forms: 4-6 *coppweb*, (-bes), 4-7 *copweb*, 5-6 *coppwebbe*, (also 4 *copweb*), 6 *cobbwebbe*, 6-7 *cobwebbe*, 6- *cobweb*. [*ME. coppweb*, *f. coppe* spider (see *Cor*) + *WEB*. Cf. *Westphal. cobbenwebbe* (Woeste 137 b), and *COB sh.4*]

1. The web or fine network spun by a spider for the capture of its prey; also, the substance.

1323 *Mumin. Gild. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 415 Fila de coppewebbes. 1379 *Trevisa. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 343 Lanfranc destroyed be castes of he myght men who destroyed copweb for. aftercop webbes, copweb, aftercop nestes. 1398 *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xi. (1495) 767 Coppe webbe that is white and clete staunchyth blood. 1524 *Barclay Cyt. & Uplondyslm.* (1847) 13 With cobwebbes and dust. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 50 Spiders make their owne cobwebs without any other helpe. 1570 *Levins Mant.* 47/3 A copwebbe, tela, aranea. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 48 Is... the house trim'd, rushes strew'd, cobwebs swept? 1747 *Wesley Princ. Physic* (1762) 30 Make six middling Pills of Cobwebs. a 1845 *Hood Turtles* vi. A cellar damp, With venerable cobwebs fringed around. 1860 *Emerson Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 316 A limp band softer than silk or cobweb.

b. A single thread spun by a spider. (Used in optical instruments.)

1827 *Goring & Pritchard Microgr.* 50 There usually is in cobweb micrometers... a set of teeth... the said teeth commencing from the immovable cobweb, or zero of the scale. 1879 *Kutley Study Rocks* vii. 53 The cobweb is aligned on one of the faces of the crystal.

2. Threads similar to the spider's, produced by other insects, etc. (cf. *L. aranea* and *araneum*.)

1392 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxvii. (1495) 719 There is a nother euyl that kepers of ymnes calle Araneum, for of euyl blastes of wynde and corrupte reyne cometh and bredyth as it were copwebbes. 1577 B. Gooch *Heresbach's Hush.* ii. (1586) 104 b, Though Homer call the Willows a fruitlesse tree because his fruite turneth into cobwebs before they be ripe. 1666 *Bacon Sylva* & 728 Caterpillars have Copwebs about them which is a Signe of a Slimy Drinnes.

3. *fig. a.* Anything of flimsy, frail, or unsubstantial texture; *esp.* fanciful fine-spun reasoning.

1579 *Fulke Confut. Sanders* 637 That you may see what soundnesse there is in his doctrine, thus he weaueh his copwebbe. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 5 Copwebbes of learning, admirable for the finesse of thread and worke, but of no substance or profite. 1656 *Cowley Pind. Odes, Life & Fame* i. In all the Cobwebs of the Schoolemens trade We no such nice Distinction wove see, As 'tis To be, or Not to Be. 1768 *Beattie Minstr.* i. lvi. The sophist's rope of cobweb he shall twine. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* cxvii. The questions men may try, The petty cobwebs we have spun.

b. Many musty accumulation, accretion, or obstruction, which ought to be swept away, like dusty cobwebs in a room. *To have a cobweb in the throat*: to feel thirsty, or have a desire to drink.

1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Being so euill appalled in the dust and cobwebbes of that vnciuill age. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* 28 To sweep away these cobwebs of superstition. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 171 As if... he could not take religion without taking, too, all the cobwebs and trumpery that have clung about it in some dirty corner of the nursery. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ii. (1855) 37 He felt a cobweb in his throat. 1850 *Carlyle Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 102 Let us brush the cobwebs from our eyes. 1862 *Athenaeum* 27 Sept. 397 An unflinching specific for clearing away cobwebs from the brain.

c. A subtly woven snare, entangling mesh.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* xvii. 'Tis All a thin Cob web of Policye, whose full extent Only the brooding Spider knowes. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 9 No snare more dangerous... than the cobwebs of petty inquisitiveness. 1860 *Kingsley Misc.* I. 75 Break through the law-cobwebs.

d. *Cobweb law*: see *quot.* 1547.

[1547-64 *Baldwin Mor. Philos.* iii. v. Lawes of men may be likened to cobwebs, which doe tye or hold the little flies fast, but the great flies breake forth and escape.] 1649 *Milton Eikon.* xviii. (1851) 470 Our Laws els were but cobweb Laws. 1762 *Churchill Ghost* II. (R.), This same decency... like the cobweb laws, is still Broke through by great ones when they will.

4. Short for *Cobweb bird*, a local name of the Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).

From its use of spiders' webs in the construction of its nest' (Swainson).

1712 J. Morton *Northampton* 126 This... is here well-known, and vulgarly called the Copweb. 1802 *Joans Brit. Birds Index*, *Cobweb*, the Spotted Fly-catcher. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 380 The site of the present nest and one of its constituents gives two provincial names to the flycatcher—beam-bird and cobweb-bird.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

5. *attrib. or quasi-adj.* (chiefly *fig.*: see 3).

1607 S. Collins *Serm.* (1608) 55 Their cobweb-obiections. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* iv. v. When I trust to your cobweb bosoms any other [treason]... Let me there die a fly, and feast you, spiders. 1648 *Howell Lett.* (N.), Divinity... in comparison wherof all other knowledge is but cobweb learning. 1756-7 *tr. Keysler's Trav.* (1760) i. 335 Thomas Aquinas's cobweb subtleties. 1799 *College* 7 Consign the pile sublime To cobweb-honours and the dust of time. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 146 The cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets. 1855 *Mortley*

*Dutch Rep.* iii. ii. (1866) 368 These were but cobweb impediments which, indeed, had long been brushed away.

6. Applied adjectivally to a light, finely-woven or gauze-like material. See also **COBWEB LAWN**.

1631 *Celestina* i. 7 What idle gyddy-headed braines are under those large and fine cob-web-veiles. c 1755 *Mrs. Delany in Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 260/1 She had a cobweb laced handkerchief. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 80 Making sad inroads into ladies' cobweb muslins. 1867 *Ouida C. Castlemaine* (1879) 22 The cobweb handkerchief lies before me.

7. *Comb.*, as *cobweb-hanging*, *-pill*, *-weaving*; *cobweb-headed*, *-like* *ads.*; *cobweb micrometer*, a micrometer with cobweb-threads instead of wires; *cobweb morning* (*dial.*), a misty morning; so *cobweb weather*; (*cobweb bird*: see 4).

c 1646 *Roxb. Ballads* VI. 323 We see White-Hall with 'cobweb-hangings on the wall. 1806 *Fessenden Democr.* I. 45 Encyclopedists... Stealy nerv'd and 'cobweb-headed. 1863 *Gerrish Counsel* 93 Paper-like walls. \*Cobweb-like windowes. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 701 With a cobweb-like wool interwoven. 1837 *Goring & Pritchard Microgr.* 50, I now have recourse again to the 'cobweb micrometer and a deep object-glass. 1674 *Ray S. & E. C. Words* 61 \*Cobweb-morning, a misty morning. *Norfolk.* 1809 *Med. Frut.* XXXI. 355, I immediately gave him a 'cobweb pill, for... cobweb pills were among the hospital formulae. a 1825 *Forby Voc. East Anglia*, \*Cobweb-weather, misty weather. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 223 Mustapha... had as clear a head for 'cobweb-weaving as ever dignified the shoulders of a projector.

**Cobweb** (kɒˈbweb), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cover or hang with cobwebs. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

**Cobwebbed**, *pple. a.* [*f. COBWEB sb. or v.*]

1. Covered or hung with cobwebs.

1649 *Lowell Poems* (1864) 219 A cobwebb'd cot. a 1844 *Hood Turtles* vi. That cobwebb'd cellar, damp and dim. 1870 *Echo* 15 Dec. The doors of that hot little theatre... are closed and cobwebbed. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. iii. 333 Cobwebbed o'er amid the dust it lay.

2. *Bot.* Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence; arachnoid.

1828 *Webster cites Martyn.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cobwebbed*, covered with loose, white, entangled, thin hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

**Cobwebbery** (kɒˈbwebəri), [*f. COBWEB sb. + -ERY*]. The spinning of cobwebs; a texture of cobwebs. *fig.*

1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii, Logical cobwebbery shrinks itself together. 1866 — *Remin.* (1881) i. 287 Metaphysical controversies and cobwebberies. 1879 C. G. Kerr *Christ* xxxviii. 444 Their cobwebbery of endless sophistries and verbal trifling.

**Cobwebby** (kɒˈbwebi), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -Y*]

1. Full of, or covered with, cobwebs.

1859 *Times* 3 Dec. 6/4 Sounder views... than have yet been able to penetrate the cobwebby purlieus of the Admiralty. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* II. 267 It was one of those dewy cobwebby mornings which September brings.

b. *Bot.* Cf. **COBWEBBED** 2.

1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 194 Leaves... white or cobwebby beneath.

2. Of the nature of cobwebs; resembling cobwebs.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* iii. (ed. 2) 168 Sometimes... it will appear like Cobwebs, every time it is cut... This cobwebby, rosy condition of the Bread. 1881 *Mrs. Riddell Palace Gardens* xxvii. 265 A pretty delicate cobwebby piece of lace. 1884 F. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 172 A cobwebby film collects on the bright steel work.

† **Cobweb lawn**. *Obs.* [see **COBWEB sb.** 6.] A very fine transparent lawn.

1603 H. Crosse *Virtues Commun.* (1878) 64 To cover his fine daughter Sib, with Copweb-lawne to catch butterflies. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 174 Cobweblawns, each 15 yards. c 1648 *Howell Lett.* (1650) I. 4 Mis. Turner, the first inventress of yellow starch, was executed in a cobweb lawn ruff of that colour, at Tyburn. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 21 With Compliments as thin as Cob-web Lawn.

*fig.* 1616 *Beaum. & Fl. Scornful Lady* iv. i. Such a proud piece of cobweb lawn.

**Cobwebless**, *a. rare.* Free from cobwebs.

a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* ii. 235 Westminster Hall... built with cobwebless beams, conceived of Irish-wood.

**Cobylle nut**: see **COB-NUT**.

**Cobyron**: see **COB-IRON**.

**Coca** (kōˈkə), [*a. Sp. coca*, a. Peruvian *coca*. G. de la Vega (transl. by Ricaut) says 'The Indians call [it] *coca*, and the Spaniards *coca*' (*Comment. of Peru* viii. xv.).] The name in Bolivia of *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub six or eight feet high; hence, applied to its dried leaves, which have been employed from time immemorial, with powdered lime, as a masticatory, appeaser of hunger, and stimulant of the nervous system.

1616 *Bullockar, Coca*, an hearbe of India, the leaves whereof being bruised and mixt with the powder of Cockles or Oysters in their shells burnt the Indians use in little balles to carry in their mouthes to persuerue them from famine and great dryth. 1625 *Purchas Pilgrims* ii. 1694 An herb... Coca which they carrie continually in their mouthes. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 205 The Coca, or Coca is a small Shrub, much about the Bigness of the Vine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 469 The use of Coca in Peru... is said to have originated with the Incas.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *coca-chewer*, *coca plant*, *wine*, etc.

1855 J. F. Johnston *Chem. Com. Life* II. 158 The coca leaf resembles that of hemp in the narcotic-quality of dilating the pupil. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Jan. 7/3 The coca

plant... Coca wine and various other preparations of coca leaves are now also largely in use.

**Cocadrylle**, *obs.* form of **CROCODILE**.

**Cocaigne**: see **COCKAIGNE**.

**Cocaine** (kōˈkeɪn), [*f. COCA + -INE*. (Vulgarly called *kōkēˈn*.)] An important alkaloid obtained from the leaves and young twigs of the coca plant, valuable as a local anæsthesiant.

1874 *Schorlemmer Manual Carbon Comp.* 483 Cocaine (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>) is the active principle of the coca-leaves. 1886 *Brit. & Col. Druggist* 31 July, The valuable alkaloid cocaine, whose properties as a local anæsthetic have created almost a revolution in ophthalmic and other branches of surgery. *attrib.* 1887 *Braithwaite Retrospect. of Med.* XCV. 11 Cocaine Cotton for toothache. *Ibid.* XCIX. 371 Cocaine anæsthesia.

Hence, **Cocainize** *v.* to treat or affect with cocaine, to render insensible by means of cocaine; **Cocainization**, treatment with cocaine; **Cocainism**, the chronic condition produced by excessive use of cocaine as a stimulant (cf. *alcoholism*).

1887 *Lauder Brunton Pharmacol. Therap.* (ed. 3) 226 Stimulation of [the nerve] produces contraction in the cocainised pupil.

**Cocao**, *obs.* form of **CACAO**.

† **Cocard**. *Obs.* Also **cockard**. [*a. F. coquard*, -art old cock, fool, *f. cog* cock: see **-ARD**. *Cotgr.* has 'cockard', a nice don't, quaint goose, fond, or saucie cokes'.] An old fool, simpleton.

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 221 Where was it euer er this befall, That any cockard in this wise Betoke his wife for covetise? a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4472 Jus 3e comende baim on knees as cocards suld. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xxiii. (1869) 84 If j leyde it doun a gret foole j were, and a gret cockard [covarde].

Hence † **Cocardy** [*Fr. coquardie* (in Godefroy)], folly.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lxiv. (1869) 100, I see in thee bot folye and cockardy [*insurardy*].

**Cocarde**: see **COCKADE**.

† **Cocasse**. *Obs.* Used by Bale for a female cook (as if *cookeess*); but cf. *F. cocasse* dial. 'femme ou fille ridicule, femme ou fille ivrogne', and see **Littre**.

1546 *Bale Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 77 Their processe was all agaynst the cocasses or she cookes of y<sup>e</sup> curates.

**Cocatoo**, -tore, *obs.* *f.* **COOKATOO**.

**Cocatrice**, -tryse, *obs.* *f.* **COOKATRICE**.

[*Cocatrye*, in one of the early edd. of *Brinklow's Complaint*, where the others read *Cockatrice*, q. v.]

**Co-cause**. [*f. Co- + CAUSE*.] = **CONCAUSE**.

1812 S. T. Coleridge in *Southey Omniana* I. 240 Atheism... may have been a co-cause of the French revolution. a 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 13 That... was at least a co-cause.

**Cocatrice**, *obs.* form of **COOKATRICE**.

**Cockagee** (kɒˈkæɡi), Also 'cock a gee, cock-agee, cocko-gee, cockygee. [*ad.* modern Irish *cac a' gheidh* goose dung, from its greenish-yellow ('goose turd') colour.] A cider apple formerly in high repute; also, the cider made from it.

In *A Treatise on Cyder-making* 1753 p. 23 it is said 'This fruit is of Irish extraction, the name signifying in that language *Goose-turd*'. Counsellor Pyne, who resided near Exeter, and who had care of Sir William Courtenay's estates in Ireland, is said to have brought it into England.' 1727 H. Stafford *Cyder-Fruits Devonsh.* in *Langley Pomona* (1729) 149, I must... mention to you another sort [of cider] which hath not been heard of among us more than six or seven years: The name of it is Cockagee, or Cackagee (for the word, as far as I can learn, is Irish)... The fruit is originally from Ireland, and the cyder much valued in that country. 1834-47 *Southey Docteur Interch.* xvi. (D.), What in his parlance used to be called stingo or... stire, cockagee or foxwhelp, a beverage as much better than champagne as it is honest, wholesomer and cheaper. 1842 *Horticult. Soc. Fruits to Cockagee*. 1862 *Amsted Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 The cockagee carries off the palm for cider. 1889 *Duffield Recoll. Trav. Abroad* 66 It was not a Ribston pippin, a Foxwhelp, or... much less the delicious Cockagee, or any other respectable Christian apple of my believing childish days.

**Coccal**, *obs.* form of **COCKAL**, knuckle-bone.

**Cocce** (in Wyclif): see **COCKE**, scarlet.

**Cocceian** (kɒksɪˈæn), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. proper name Cocceus*.] Of or pertaining to the opinion of, or a follower of, John Cocceus, professor of divinity at Leyden (where he died 1669); he held that the whole Old Testament history was a foreshadowing of the history of Christ and his church. Hence **Cocceianism**.

1685 R. Hamilton *Lett. in Faithful Contendings* (1781) 204 Mr. Brackel was an opposer of the Cocceians. 1818 *Scott Herl. Midl.* xii. What think ye o'... Woodsetter? He's, I doubt, a Cocceian. 1860 *Trench Synon. N. T.* Ser. i. (ed. 3) 137 Those who at that time opposed the Cocceian scheme. 1866 *Farrar Hist. Interpr.* vii. 386 Cocceianism became proverbial for artificiality.

**Coccol**, *obs.* form of **COCKLE**.

|| **Coccidium** (kɒksɪˈdɪəm). *Bot.* [*mod.L.* on type of a Gr. \**κοκκίδιον*, dim. of *κοκκός*, -id-, dim. of *κοκκος* grain, berry.] A spherical or hemispherical conceptacle found in the rhizospermous algae.

1869 J. Hogg *Microsc.* ii. i. 274 Coccidium either occurs on lateral branches or is sessile on the face of the frond.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 361 Fructification in hemispherical sessile coccidia, containing oblong spores on a central axis.

† **Cocciferous**, *a.* [f. *L. coccum* berry + *fer-* bearing + *-OUS*.] Berry-bearing.  
1757-58 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1755 in JOHNSON (quoting QUINCY).

† **Cocci'gerous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. coccum* berry + *ger* bearing + *-OUS*.] Berry-bearing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Reven's Disp.* 283 Some grow into tall trees, others coccigerous which are lower.

**Coccin** (*kô'ksin*). *Chem.* [f. mod. *L. coccus* Coccus + *-IN*.] A peculiar nitrogenous principle obtained from the cochineal and other insects.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 881/2 Analogous to the peculiar animal matter of cochineal, coccine. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1060 Coccin .. resembles gelatin in some of its characters, albumin and fibrin in others. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Coccin .. in combination with chitin and an oil .. forms the integument of insects.

† **Cocci'natad**, *pl. a.* *Obs.* -o 'Clad in scarlet' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Cocci'nean**, *a.* *Obs.* -o 'Died into scarlet' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Cocci'neous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. coccineus* scarlet + *-OUS*.] Scarlet.

1754 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Istine* 291 Two young men .. remarkable .. by their .. coccineous paludaments. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 687 Flower and Seed of a coccineous Colour.

**Coccinin**. *Chem.* [f. *L. coccin-us* scarlet + *-IN*.] A substance,  $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$ , obtained from carmine-red. 1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Supp.

**Coccinite**, *Min.* [f. as prec. + *-ITE*; named 1845.] A mineral found in particles of a reddish brown colour, and of adamantine lustre, on selenide of mercury. 1850 in DANA.

|| **Cocco**. Also 9 *coccoa*, *coco*, *pl.* *cocoos*. The tuber of an Araceous plant *Colocasia esculenta* or taro-plant, cultivated in the West Indies as an article of food. Also called *coco*, *cocoa-root*.

1756 P. BRAWNE *Jamaica* 332 The purple cocco, and Tannier. The roots supply the poorer sort of people with what they call Bread-kind. 1866 *Trans.* Bot. 305 Cocco-root or Cocco. 1887 D. MORRIS *Linn. Soc. Trans.* Bot. XXIV. What are known as Coccos .. form an important element in the food of West-Indian negroes. 1887 G. MASSEE *ibid.*, Report on the disease of 'Coccos' in Jamaica.

Cocco (in Wyclif) : see COCKE, scarlet.

**Cocconidic**, **cocconic**. *Chem.* [f. *L. coccum* berry + trivial name of *Daphne Gnidium*, a species of Mezereon, named from Gnidus or Cnidus, an ancient town of Caria.] In *C. acid*, an acid, crystallizing in quadrangular colourless prisms, obtained from the seeds of *Daphne Gnidium*. 1863-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1060.

**Cocconin** (*kô'kôgnin*). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *-IN*.] A crystallizable substance,  $C_{20}H_{22}O_3$ , yielded by the seeds of the Mezereon.

**Coccolite** (*kô'kôlit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *kôkkos* grain, etc. + *-LITE*.] A granular variety of pyroxene of green or greenish colour.

1801 W. NICHOLSON *Fossil. Ser.* I. v. 195 As to colour, coccolite is mountain, grass, and olive-green. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 292 The sporadic crystals which occur in altered limestones are varieties of pyroxene, usually coccolite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 215 White coccolite is a granular variety. The original coccolite was green.

**Coccolith** (*kô'kôlith*). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *kôkkos* grain + *lithos* stone.] The name given (by Prof. Huxley) to minute round or oval disk-like organic bodies found in deep-sea dredging, and also fossilized in chalk. Now generally believed to be of algal nature.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Ser.* (1870) 206 The chalk, like the soundings, contains these mysterious coccoliths and coccospheres. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* iv. 69 The Coccoliths appear to be grains of calcareous matter formed in minute plants adapted to a deep-sea habitat. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer-shaped disks, termed coccoliths, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the coccospheres of Wallich.

**Cocco-plum** : see COCO-PLUM.

**Coccosphere** (*kô'kôsfēr*). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *kôkkos* grain, etc. + *sphaîra* globe.] A spherical mass of associated coccoliths found in deep-sea dredging or floating at the surface of the ocean.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Ser.* (1870) 205 Bodies similar to these 'coccoliths' were aggregated together into spheroids which he [Dr. Wallich] termed 'coccospheres'. 1869 G. C. WALLICH in *Sci. Opus.* 10 Feb. 273/1.

**Coccosteid**, *Palæont.* A member of the family *Coccosteidae* of ganoid fishes, which includes the fossil genus *Coccosteus* [f. Gr. *kôkkos* grain, berry + *ostreon* bone], so called from the berry-like tubercles with which the plates were covered.

1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 293 The Coccosteids have a fish-like tail, and swim by means of it.

**Coccul** (*kô'kul*). *Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. cocculum* : dim. of *coccum* berry.] A small berry or coccus : see QUOT.

1825 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii, A pericarp of dry elastic pieces or cocculs.

**Cocculiferous**, *a.* *Bot.* [f. prec. + *-FEROUS*.] Bearing cocculs. 1847 in CRAIG.

|| **Cocculus indicus**. Also 6-8 *coculus* India. [mod. *L. cocculus* little berry, *indicus* Indian.] The commercial name of the dried berries of *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermium*) *Cocculus*, a climbing plant found in Malabar and Ceylon; the berry is a violent poison, and has been used to stupefy fish, and in England to increase the intoxicating power of beer and porter.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Torvisco, a kind of shrub whereon Cocculus India groweth. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The *Natsjatan* or *Battavalli*, which is the *Cocculus indicus* of our Shops. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Witness what I am afraid is too true, that some have made Use of the *Cocculus India* Berry for making Drink heady .. but .. this is a violent Poison. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 59 *Cocculus indicus* .. is used for adulterating porter, though .. a heavy penalty is inflicted upon brewers detected in so doing, and upon druggists who supply brewers.

Hence a *nonce-vb*.

1844 J. F. HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows v. Wiring*, groping, and cocculus-inducing trout.

|| **Coccus** (*kô'kôs*). [mod. *L.*, a. Gr. *kôkkos* grain, seed, berry, kermes-grain : see ALKERMES. In sense 2, earlier botanists used *L. coccum*.]

1. The genus of Homopterous insects which includes the Cochineal (*C. cacti*), the Kermes or Scarlet Grain (*C. ilicis*), the Lac insect (*C. Lacra*), and numerous species hurtful to many plants. Applied in Pharmacy to the dried female of the cochineal insect.

1763 WOLFE *Cochineal* in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 95 The insects creep out of their coccesses from the beginning of June till the middle of August. 1823 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 197 The coccus or cochineal of the peach tree. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 299 The die of the purple is mentioned in scripture as well as that of the coccus. 1874 LUSBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 26 The male Coccus is a minute, active insect, with 4 large wings.

2. *Bot.* One of the carpels of a dry fruit, which burst with elasticity from the common axis.

1800 J. HULL *Bot.* I. 114 A coccus can be easily distinguished by that mark. 1827 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Plants* 199 Coccus. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 Flora separating into distinct cocci. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Florae* 75 *Geraniæ* .. capsule beaked, of several 1-seeded awned cocci.

**Coccy-** (*kô'ksai*). Short for *coccygo-*, combining form of *Coccyx*; as in *coccy-pubic*, *-pubic*; *Coccy-algia*, *Coccyodynia* = *Coccygodynia*.

1821 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 119 The antero-posterior, or coccy-pubic [diameter] .. is measured from the summit of the coccyx to the symphysis of the pubes. 1857 BULLOCK *Cavaux's Midwif.* 32 *Coccy-pubic* line. 1874 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 121 *Coccygodynia* consists in a peculiar condition of the coccyx.

**Coccygeal** (*kô'ksidzîal*), *a.* [f. mod. *L. coccygeus* of the coccyx + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the coccyx.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 951/2 The coccygeal vertebrae. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 30 A thread-like structure runs down the axis of the sacral part of the spinal canal, and even along the back of the coccygeal bones.

**Coccygean**, *a.* = prec.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 834/1 The coccygean branch. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 452 In all living birds the tail-feathers are .. attached to a coccygean bone.

**Coccygeus**, combining form of *L. coccygeus* (see COCCYGEAL). Hence *Coccygeo-anal* (muscle), *-mesenteric* (vein), etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 176 *Coccygeo-anal* .. muscle.

**Coccygo-** [Gr. *kôkkôyo-*], def. a vowel *coccyg-*, combining form of *Coccyx*. *Coccygectomy*, *Coccygotomy*, surgical excision of the coccyx. *Coccygodynia*, pain in the coccyx as a chronic disease.

† **Coccy'n**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. coccinnum* scarlet, *coccina* scarlet garments, from *coccinus* = *coccineus* scarlet, f. *coccum* scarlet, Gr. *kôkkos* the kermes or scarlet grain insect : cf. COCOUS. (Also, in Wyclif, corruptly *cocin*, *-yn*, *-um*.)] Scarlet, scarlet raiment.

1384 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvii. 4 The woman was enuyround with purpur, and coccy'n. c 1450 *Mémoire Salvacion* 4621 In coccy'n cledde thay the.

**Coccyx** (*kô'ksiks*). *Anat.* [*L. coccyx*, a. Gr. *kôkkûs*, -ûy- cuckoo, also in Galen the *os coccygis*, or cuckoo bone, so called because in man it was supposed to resemble the bill of the cuckoo.] The small triangular bone appended to the point of the sacrum and forming the termination of the spinal column in man, formed by the coalescence of four rudimentary coccygeal vertebrae; also, an analogous part in birds or other animals.

1613 CROOK *Body of Man* 493 In Dogs and Apes there are three coniugations proceeding out of the Coccyx or rump-bone. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 75 The *Coccyx* is moveable at its connection with the *Sacrum* as are also the four bones that compose it. 1879 *tr. De Quatrefages Human Species* 52 In the sheep of central Asia the tail disappears and is reduced to a simple coccyx.

*Cocce*, variant of *COSE* *v.* *Obs.* to barter.

**Co-centric**, variant of CONCENTRIC.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 283 Displayed in three co-centric semicircles.

**Coch**, **coche**, *obs.* forms of COACH, COUGH.

|| **Coches**. *Obs.* [in *pylles* of *cochee*, ad. *F. pilules cochées*, 'a certaine composition of Pills, which purge the head very strongly' (Cotgr.).]

1547 BOORDE *Brew. Health* xi. 10 b, Ones or twyse a weke take of the pylles of Cochee.

**Cochen**, *obs.* form of CUSHION.

**Cochenill**. Also cocheneilin. [f. *cochenille*, COCHINEAL + *-IN*.] The colouring matter of cochineal, carmine.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 309 Cochenelin is the name given by Dr. John to the red colouring matter of the cochineal insect. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cochenilline*, a synonym of Carmine.

**Cocher** (e : see COACHER.

**Cochering** : see COSHERING.

**Cochin-china** (*kô'tjin tshî'nâ*). Name of a country in the Eastern Peninsula; hence, short for *Cochin-China fowl*, a breed of poultry from Cochin-China.

1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 356/2 The Cochin-China or Shanghai is the largest breed we have. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 125 Patriarchally employed in watering his flowers, feeding his cochin-chinas, or inspecting his pigs.

**Cochineal** (*kô'tjinîl*). Forms: 6-8 *cochenille*, *cochinele*, 7-8 *cochineel*, *-inele*, *-eneale*, *-enile*, 7-*cochineal*; also 7 *cochenel*(le), *-anele*, *-oneel*, *cochinella*, *cochonillio*; 6 *cuchinilla*, 7 *cuchineel*, *-inile*, *-eneale*, *-anel*, *coucheneele*, *-enille*; 6-7 *cutchenele*, 7 *cutcheneale*, *-ineale*, *-yneale*, *-aneale*, *-anel(e)*, *-oneal(e)*; (7 *quitohineel*, *chocchineel*, *scutcheneel*, etc.). [a. *F. cochenille*, ad. Sp. *cochinilla* or It. *cocciniglia*. The latter is evidently a deriv. of It. *coccino*, *L. coccinum* scarlet robe or vesture, It. *coccineo*, *L. coccineus* scarlet-coloured, f. *coccum* scarlet, 'grain', orig. 'berry', in It. *cocco* 'graine to dye scarlet with' (Florio). Sp. has also *cochinilla* 'wood-louse', dim. of *cochina* 'sow', and it has been said that *cochinilla* 'cochineal' is the same word, from the resemblance of the dried cochineal insects to wood-lice in the same state; but this is app. a secondary association arising out of the fortuitous identity of the words.]

1. A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the insect *Coccus cacti*, which is found on several species of cactus in Mexico and elsewhere. It is used for making carmine, and as a brilliant scarlet dye; also in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc.

It was at first commonly supposed to be the berry or grain of a plant : see COCOUS, ALKERMES.

1866 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I have laden for your account .. five Rovos of Cochinelle, very excellent good, and of fine colour. 1598 FLORIO, *Cociniglia*, a kinde of rich file or graine coming out of India to dye scarlet with, called Cutchenele. 1758 SYLVESTER *Dy. Bartas* II. i. (1641) 86/1 There grows untill'd the ruddy Cochenel. 1600 HAKLUTY *Voy.* (1870) III. 77 The berrie of Cochenel, or any other berrie, fruit .. or earthe, fitte for dying. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *D'Acaosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxiii. 275 Small wormes breede in the leaves of this tree .. this is that Indian Cochenille, so famous, and wherewith they die in graine. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 225 Wec .. tooke her with .. fiftie Chests of Cutchanele, a 1683 OLDHAM *Post. Wks.* (1686) 27 And truckt for Indigo, and Cutchanele. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3863/3 The Dixwell Ketch .. richly laden with Cochenille, Cocco, Logwood, etc. 1822 IMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 186 Wool is died Scarlet .. by Cochineal. 1862 TYLOR *Anaënas* ix. 227 Vanilla and cochineal were first found in Mexico.

2. The colour of cochineal-dye, scarlet.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* v. i, And I .. Will have my points of cochineal and yellow.

3. The insect (*Coccus cacti*) which produces this dye; more fully *cochineal-insect*.

1694 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. xi. (ed. 7) 555 The chiefe Merchandizes that come from Mexicana into Europe are .. Cochenilles to dy with, etc. 1603 BRETON *Post with Packet*, I have sent you likewise a Tunne of Cochinniles.] 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 228 The Cochineel is an Insect, bred in a sort of Fruit much like the Prickle-Pear. 1730 RUTTY *Cochineal* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 268 The Curious may be now assured of a Thing which has been very uncertain for so many Years, that the Cochineals were really little Animals. 1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* II. 171 Thus cochinnile Feeds on the Indian fig. 1861 HULME *tr. Moqum-Tandon* II. iii. 1. 71 The principal care which is required in rearing the Cochineals. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 344 The cochineal insect is small, rugose, and of a deep mulberry colour.

4. *Cochineal Fig*: the cactus-plant, *Opuntia* (*Nopalea*) *cochinillifera*, on which the cochineal-insect feeds. Also *cochineal-tree*.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 224 The Fryars get plentiful Incomes .. in other places where they plant Cochineal-Trees. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 289 The Cochineal Fig on which the insect of that name feeds.

† **Cochle**. *Obs.* rare. [app. direct ad. *L. cochlea* shell : but cf. COCKLE.] A shell-fish, a mollusc.

1620 *tr. Camden's Brit.* Eccc v, There be cochles also in exceeding great abundance, wherewith they die a Scarlet colour. [Here some late edd. misprint 'cockles'.]

|| **Cochlea** (*kô'kliâ*). [a. *L. cochlea*, *cochlea* snail, snail-shell, screw, water-screw, ad. Gr. *κοχλίας* of same meanings.]

† 1. a. A spiral staircase [so Gr. *κοχλίας*]. b. A screw. c. The water-screw of Archimedes.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 107 There is also a Cochlea with a Turret over it, where the Keepers of the Castelle say Edward the Thirds Band came up thorough the Rok. 1642 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 32 Inventions for draining off the waters . . by buckets, mills, cochleas, pumps, and the like. 1642 WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. xv. (1648) 275 Their invention of Archimedes . . which is usually called Cochlea, or the water-screw. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 370 One must needs ascend in a single revolution of the Cochlea or spiral . . twice the height of a man.

2. Phys. The spiral cavity of the internal ear. 1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 993 They have no Cochlea, but instead thereof there's a small Coeleous or twisting Passage. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 74 The cochlea is, in shape, very like a common snail-shell. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 212 The cochlea . . it is supposed, enables the mind to discriminate the quality rather than the quantity or intensity of sound.

3. Conch. A spiral univalve shell; a snail-shell. 1846 WORCESTER cites CRABE.

**Cochlean** (kō'kli-ān), a. Bot. [f. prec. + -AN.] = COCHLEAR 2.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science.* *Cochlean*, a term used in describing the aestivation of a flower, etc.

**Cochlear** (kō'kli-ār), a. [ad. L. type \**cochleār-* pertaining to a cochlea, actually occurring only as the neuter noun *coch(h)leār* or *coch(h)leāre* a spoon, whence sense 2. Cf. F. *cochleaire*.]

1. Phys. Pertaining to the cochlea. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 575 The cochlear branch of the acoustic nerve. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 126 The cochlear canal starts at the outer and lower corner of the vestibule.

2. Bot. In *cochlear aestivation*, a form of imbricated aestivation, in which one petal being larger than the others, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covers all the others. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 376. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 212 A form of aestivation, to which the name cochlear has been given.

|| **Cochleare** (kō'kli-ār), Med. [L. : see prec.] A spoon or spoonful (in prescriptions). 1708 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Cochlearifoliate**, a. Bot. [f. as next + FOLIATE.] Having spoon-shaped leaves. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cochleariform** (kō'kli-ār'ifōrm), a. [f. L. *coch(h)leār*-spoon + -FORM. Cf. F. *cochleairforme*.] Spoon-shaped.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 544/1 This tubular projection . . is what has been called the *cochleariform process*. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 432. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Palps dilated at apex, cochleariform.

**Cochlearin** (kō'kli-ār'in), Chem. [f. *Cochlearia* (officinalis) scurvy-grass + -IN.] A crystalline substance obtained from Scurvy-grass.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1062 Scurvy-grass camphor or Cochlearin.

† **Cochleary**, a. Obs. [f. L. *coch(h)lea* (see above) + -ARY; cf. COCHLEAR.] Resembling a snail-shell, spiral, winding.

1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiii. 167 That famous [horn] . . hath anfractuosity, and cochleary turnings about it. 1866 FULLER *Worthies* II. 124 Cochleary turnings. 1864 POWER *Ep. Philol.* i. 3 Nature hath fitted it [Butterfly's tongue] with that spiral or cochleary contrivance.

**Cochleate** (kō'kli-ēt), a. [ad. L. *coch(h)leāt-us* screw-formed, spiral, f. *coch(h)lea*.] Formed like a spiral shell; twisted, spiral. (Chiefly Bot.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 348 Cochleate, twisted in a short spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail shell. 1859 C. DRESSER *Androm. Bot.* 382 Cochleate legume . . when the legume is twisted. Ex. Lucerne.

**Cochleated**, a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Two pieces of stone . . of a cochleated figure. 1874 DUNSTON *Sch. Dict. Med.* 231/2 Cochleated, Winding like the spiral shell of the snail. Having the shape of the cochlea.

**Cochleiform** (kō'kli-ār'ifōrm), a. [f. L. *coch(h)lea* (see above) + -IFORM. Cf. F. *cochleiforme*.] Formed like a snail-shell.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cochleous**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Spiral, screw-like.

1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 993 A small Coeleous or twisting Passage. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* vii. ii. 382 In the Goose . . there being Cochleous Canals.

**Cochlidiospermate** (kō'kli-dio-spō-mēt), a. Bot. [f. Gr. *κοχλιδιο-ν*, dim. of *κοχλίας* snail + *σπέρμα* seed + -ATE.] (See quot.)

1866 TREAS. Bot., *Cochlidiospermate*, seeds which are convex on one side and concave on the other, owing to unequal growth, or anomalous structure, as in Veronica.

**Cochlicarpous** (kō'kli-kā'pūs), a. Bot. [f. Gr. *κοχλίας* snail, spiral (see COCHLEA) + *καρπός* fruit + -OUS.] 'A term applied to fruits that are spirally twisted' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Cochlite**, *Paleont.* [f. mod. L. *cochlitēs*, f. Gr. *κόχλος* spiral sea-shell + -ITE.] A fossil spiral shell. [1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 203 The Bodies which are call'd, by Naturalists . . Cochlite.] 1698 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 219 Without any Mixture of Cochlite, Belemnite . . or such like extraneous Matter. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif.* II. 584 A cochlite, or sea-snail, found in a vein of gold in Transylvania.

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† **Cochour(e)**. [Obs. f. COUCHER.] A kind of dog which couches or lies low.

14. *Seven Deadly Sins* 76 in *Pol. RA. & L. Poems* 217 He . . kept him low lyke a cochour. 1601 F. TATE *Household Ord. Edm.* II § 59 (1876) 45 A partridge who shall have in his custody two doges cochours . . I fauours for partridges.

Co-churchwarden: see CO.

**Coc'cin, coc'cinin** (Watts). Chem. [f. COCO + -IN.] A fat (glyceride of coccinic acid) existing in coco-nut oil. **Coc'cinat**, a salt of Coc'cinic acid, a fatty acid obtained from coco-nut oil.

c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 The oleine amounts to about 71 per cent., and the . . cocine or coccinine, to 29. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1063 Coccin, coccinate of glyceryl, the . . neutral fat corresponding to coccinic acid.

**Co-citizen**. [CO-3: cf. CONCITIZEN.] Fellow-citizen.

1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 57 Variance . . betwix my cocitizens. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. 1. 297 The dearest of our cocitizens. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 477 The lord mayor and thirteen 'co-citizens' . . chose two citizens.

**Cock** (kōk), sb. 1. Forms: 1-3 COO, 1 kok, COOO, 4-6 COO, COO, 4-5 COOKE, 5 COOK, COOKE, 5-7 COOKE, 4- COCK. [OE. *cocc*, *coc*, *kok*; cf. ON. *kokkr* (rare, according to Vigfusson only once in Edda), and F. *cog* (13th c. in Littré).]

Though at home in English and French, not the general name either in Teutonic or Romanic; the latter has derivatives of L. *gallus*, the former of OT. *\*kanon* : Goth. *hana*, OS. and OHG. *hano*, MDu. *hane*, Du. *haan*, MHG. *han*, Ger. *hahn*, ON. *hann*, Sw. *Da. hane*, OE. *hana* which scarcely survived into ME. Phonetically, it is possible that *coc* is: OT. *\*kukko*, from same root as CHICKEN (*\*kukino*) viz. *\*kuk*, *kuk*. But its frequent early spelling in OE. with *h* (*hok*, *kokke*, etc., 4 times out of 5 in *Gregory's Past*) looks rather as if it were considered foreign; for *h* is rare, except in foreign words. Also its use in one (later mixed) text of the *Salic Law*, vii. 6 (MSS. of 9th c.), 'si quis coccum aut gallinam furaverit' where other MSS. have *gallum*, and the Malberg glosses have *annas*, *cannas* for *channas*=original Teut. *han*, rather favours its being Romanic. In any case, this shows *coccus* in the Latin of Northern Gaul, a century before the earliest known English instances. (Kilian 1577 has in Du. 'kocke vetus = haen', but the status of this is uncertain.) Wherever the name arose, it was prob. echoic: cf. sense 4.)

I. The domestic fowl. 1. The male of the common domestic fowl, *Gallus domesticus*, the female being the HEN. (Often called in U.S., as in Kent, *rooster*.)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxiii. 459 Donne græt se lareow swa swa kok on niht . . Dæs cocces, ðeaw is ðæt he micle hludor singð on uhtan. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 34 ðær þam þe cocc [Lindisf. & Rushu. hona] crawe þriwa. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* Nomina Avium (Zup.) 307 *Gallus*, coc. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 6 Þonne coccas crawan. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1699 þe seolve coc þat wel can fihite. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15371 (Cott.) Ar þe cock [v. r. kok, koc, coke] him crau to-night. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xix. 410 þat accounted conscience At a cokkes fether or an hennes! 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. cvii. (1495) 425 Yt the cocke se a goshawke, anone he cryeth to the hennes and fleeth away. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 28r Kok, bryd, gallus. 1577 E. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 157b, Amongst all other household Poultry, the cheefe place is due to the Cocke and the Henne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morn. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 49 While the cock . . to the stack, or the barn-door, Stoutly struts his dames before. 1667 - P. L. vii. 443 The crested Cock whose clarion sounds The silent hours. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 308 The vases for shewing the sitting of the wind represent stags instead of cocks. 1802 *Strutt Sports & Past.* iii. vii. 249 Sent his man to the pit in Shoe-Lane, with an hundred pounds and a dunghill cock. 1814 *Wordsw. Excursion* v. 807 Roused by the crowing cock at dawn of day.

b. in various proverbial expressions. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase me seið, þet coc is kene on his owne mixene. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 215 An old proverb groundid on sapience, Alle goo we stille, the cock hath lowe schoon. 1509 *Barclay Ship of Fools* (1570) 91 The yonge Cocke learneth to crowe hye of the olde. 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poesie* iii. xviii. (Arb.) 199 As the olde cocke crows so doeth the chick. 1839 *Hallam Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 6a Having purposely sacrificed this cock to Æsculapius.

2. There are many references to the formerly prevalent amusement of cock-fighting; also to that of cock-throwing, esp. at Shrovetide. *Whipping or thrashing the cock*, a sport practised at wakes and fairs in the Midlands, in which carters, armed with their whips, were blindfolded, and set round a cock, to whip at random; see Brand *Pop. Antig.* (Shrove-tide).

1409 [see cock-throwing in 23]. c 1430 *How Good Wiif* 81 in *Booke Bk.* 40 Go not to be wastelinge, ne to schotyng at cok [v. r. þe cock]. 1516 *R. House.* Ac. Mar. 2 in Brand s. v. *Cock-throwing*. Item to Master Bray for rewards to them that brought Cockes at Shrovetide at Westm. xxs. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 250 There is apointed a great number of gentlemen to mette at coxys at Sheffield. a 1625 *Fletcher Hum. Lieutenant* i. i. Ye shall have game enough, I warrant ye: Every man's cock shall fight. a 1640 J. SWYNN *Lives Berkeleys* II. 459 (Brand) Hee also would to the thrashing of the cock, pukke with Hens blindfolde and the like. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 The sending in Cocks to fight at Newmarket. 1783 *Poor Robin* (N.) [Shrove-tide]. There shall store of cocks, By cock-brain'd youths, then suffer knock. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 448 To find himself set up like a cock on Shrove Tuesday, for Mr. Landor to shy at. 1836 *Emerson Eng. Traits*,

*Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 A gentleman [said] 'Lord Clarendon has pluck like a cock, and will fight till he dies'.

b. Hence *Cock of the game* (now GAME-COCK, q. v.), fighting cock: a cock bred and trained for cock-fighting. (Also fig. of persons: cf. 7.) To live like fighting cocks: to have a profusion of the best food, to be supplied with the best.

1575 *Fulke Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 127 No maruel but you must crowe like a cocke of the game. 1579 *Lvly Euphuies* (Arb.) 106. 1580 *NORTH Philarch* (1676) 44 Promising to give him such hardy Cockes of the game. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 279 Not only these cockes of game, but the very common sort of the dunghill. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 504 Take the stones of a fighting cock. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1684) 161 [He] was a Cock of the Game, being the only Man of Note . . who lost his Life to save his Queen and Country. 1792 II. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. 173 My adversaries, on all sides, are such cockes of the game. 1813 *WELLINGTON* in *Gurw. Disp.* X. 569 The Portuguese are now the fighting cockes of the army. 1826 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 107 [They] live like fighting-cocks upon the labour of the rest of the community. 1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Andri Alt.* III. cliv. 154 It is maintained in opposition, that they lived like fighting-cocks.

c. fig. *That cock won't fight* (vulgar): that will not do, not 'go down'.

1850 *THACKRAY Pseudonim* lxvii. 'Tell that to the marines, Major', replied the valet, 'that cock won't fight with me'. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alb. Locke* xxiv. (1874) 179, I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so that cock wouldn't fight.

3. The crowing of the cock in the early morning has led to the use of the expressions *first, second, third cock*, etc., to express points of time.

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 50r When that the firste cok hath crowe. - *Reeve's T.* 313 Til that the thridde cok bigan to syngre.] c 1440 *Ipsondon* 783 At the thridde cok roose hea. 1525 *Foster Wymond Edith* in Brand s. v. *Cock-crow*, I shall not lye, till after the first cock. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 166 [see the whole section]. 1603 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. iv. 121 This is the foule Filbertigibbet; hee begins at Curfew, and wakes at firste Cock. - *Macb.* ii. iii. 27 We were carousing till the second Cock. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* vii. 237 They sup'd, and were iouiall, and at the first Cock went forth to the woode. 1824 *LONGF. Sp. Stud.* i. iv. Here we are, half-way to Alcalá, between cocks and midnight.

4. As an imitation of the cluck of the bird. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nuns's Pr.* T. 457 Nothing ne list him thanne for to crow, But cried anon cok, cok, and up he sterte.

5. A figure of the bird mounted on a spindle, as a vane to turn with the wind; a weather-cock. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. ii. 3 You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout, Till you have drench'd our Steeples, drown the Cockes. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Model New Rel.* a What News at Babel now? how stands the Cock?

† b. A toy of the shape of a cock or fowl. ? Obs. 1626 *BACON Sylva* (1651) § 172 Children have also little Things they call Cockes, which have Water in them; And when they blow, or whistle in them, they yeeld a Trembling Noise. *Ibid.* (1677) § 176 Boiling in a full Vessel giveth a bubbling sound, drawing somewhat near to the Cocks used by Children.

II. Figuratively applied to men.

6. One who arouses slumberers, a watchman of the night; applied to ministers of religion.

[1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 823 Amorwe when þat day gan for to sprynge Vp roos oure hoost and was oure aller cok.] 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 120 No noyse to waken the Sybarites, unless the Cockes, the Ministers . . Few will beleuee Christs Cocke, though hee crows to them that the day is broken. 1871 J. LARWOOD *Bk. Clerical Anecd.* 162 In the ages of ignorance the clergy frequently called themselves the Cocks of the Almighty.

7. Leader, head, chief man, ruling spirit; formerly, also, victor; said also of things. *Cock of the school*: the leader in games, fighting, and the like. *Cock of the walk*: the chief person of a circle, coterie, etc. See WALK.

1522 N. UNALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 164 The contrarie [side to dice] to this . . was called venus, or Coss, and y<sup>e</sup> was cocke, the beste that might be cast. 1581 *SINNEY Apol. Postrie* (Arb.) 43 Alexander and Darius, when they strave who should be Cocke of thys worlds dung-hill. 1624 *SHIRLEY Brothers* (N.). She may be cock o' twenty, nay, for aught I know, she is immortal. 1690 *Moral State Eng.* 118 To be the Cock of all them with whom he converses. 1671 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* i. 218 'Tis Sir Salomon's Sword, Cock of as many men as it hath been drawn against. 1695 *COTTON Edig. of Martial* 113 Hermes, Master of Fence, and Fenceer too, The Cock and Terror of the Sword-men's Crew. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 9 Sir Andrew is grown the Cock of the Club since he left us. 1729 *SWIFT Grand Question*, At cuffs I was always the cock of the school. a 1734 *NORTH Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 68 (D.). The post, as they call it, of cock of the circuit. 1840 *THACKRAY Catherine* viii. He was the cock of the school out of doors, and the very last boy in. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 253 In the states assembly they were then the cocks of the walk. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. vi. 70 He bruised his way to the perilous glory of being cock of the school.

† b. Hence, perhaps, the phrase *To cry cock*: ? to acknowledge (someone) as victor. Obs.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. Prolog. 120 Becum thou cowart, craudoun recryand, And by consent cry cok, thi deid is dycht.

8. *collog.* One who fights with pluck and spirit. Hence a familiar term of appreciation among the vulgar.



1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* II. i. He has drawn blood of him yet. Well done, old cock! 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* II. 112 *Hon.* I would a fought as long as Breath had been in me. *Greatheart.* Well said, Father Honest . . . thou art a Cock of the right kind. 1720 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 37. 3/2 The Young Cock cry'd I will Not meddle nor make. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1877) 378 (D.). I am going to an old club of merry folks [et iustissimum *Galorum contubernium*] to endeavour to patch up what I have lost. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 6 May, let. ii. The doctor being a shy cock. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv. 'Do you always smoke arter you goes to bed, old cock?' 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* III. 'That's right, my cock,' said he to Murtough.

### III. Of other birds, etc.

9. The male of various other birds. See also attrib. uses in 21, COCK-BIRD, COCK-SPARROW, etc. 1635 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 *Fesant* henne ant *fesant* cocke. 1793 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xv. 172 And when he pocok caukede per-of ich cocke kepe, How vn-corteisliche he cok hus kynde forth strende. 1720 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 The fesant kok, but not the henne. 1745 *Voc.* in *W.-W.* Wücker 762/26 *Hic flicus*, a telle cock. *Hic flicca*, a telle hen. 1750 PALMER. 206/2 Cocke, a he byrde. 1756 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 354 Pigeons bring forth two eggs, the first a cocke, the second a henne. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 862 Avoid killing a hen pheasant, except on . . . the increase of the hen birds to such a degree as to out-number the cocks.

b. In names of birds, as BLACK-COCK, GOR-COCK, HEATH-COCK, MOOR-COCK, PEACOCK, WOODCOCK, etc., q. v.

c. Short for WOODCOCK. Often attrib. 1530-1691 [implied in COCKSHOOT]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 323 Seeking for Cocks or Snipes about Plashes. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 2658 It is distressing . . . to witness the shifts that both cocks and snipes are put to. *Ibid.* The sportsman must not expect great success in cock shooting in a very severe frost.

10. † Cock of Ind (*F. cog d'Inde*): a Turkey-cock. Cock of the mountain or wood: the Capercailie. Cock of the North: the BRAMBLING.

1562 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 25 His drunken red snout, I would have made as oft change from hew to hew, As dooth the cocks of Inde. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 29 A bird peculiar to Ireland, called the Cock of the Wood, remarkable for the fine flesh and follie thereof. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 172 Capercailie, *Tetrao urogallus*, The cock of the mountain or wood. 1772 FORSTER *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 395 The great cock of the wood is as big as a turkey. 1809 SIR W. BOWLES in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) II. 34 To shoot any Cocks of the wood . . . of which we hear such famous accounts here. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 504 The Brambling, or Cock of the North, was rather a rare winter visitor.

11. Blue, harvest, salmon cock: local names of a salmon in one of its stages.

1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 A salmon cock, which some call a half-fish, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches, and a whole fish, above that length. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vic.* c. 109 § 4 Whether known by the names . . . salmon, grise, botcher, blue cock, blue pole. *Ibid.* Pugg-peal, harvestcock, sea trout, . . . or by any other local name.

IV. Technical applications. [The connexion of some of these with this word is doubtful.]

12. A spout or short pipe serving as a channel for passing liquids through, and having an appliance for regulating or stopping the flow; a tap.

The origin of the name in this sense is not very clear: the resemblance of some stop-cocks to a cock's head with its comb, readily suggests itself; but some of the earlier quotations seem to imply that the power of closing the 'cock' was no essential feature, i. e. that a cock was not necessarily a stop-cock, but that the word simply meant a short spout for the emission of fluid; in others it appears to be = nozzle or mouthpiece. But in German, *hahn* has been used in the same sense for an equally long period, and an example of 1503 in Grimm has 'wenn es (ein kind) einen hân ufgewint, so louft der wein aller aus' (if the child turns a cock, all the wine runs out), clearly referring to a stop-cock.

1482-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 353 Item, to a foulder for menyding of the kok vijl. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C. 718 A cock in a conduit to let out water, *capilla*; *vn petit bout persé, qu'on met au bout de truaix des fontaines par les quels l'eau sort.* 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (1842) 70 The Laver of marble, having many litle cundits or spouts of Brasse, with xxiij cockes of Brasse round about yt. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 7 Towhich pipe you must have a cock or washer to yield water with some pretty strength. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 171, I have retr'y'd me to a wastefull cocke, And set mine eyes at flow. 1611 CORVAT *Cruddites* 29 Artificiall rocks most curiously contrived by the very quantessence of art with fine water spouting out of the cocks. 1611 CORVAT, *Marmouset*, the cocke of a cesterne, or fontaine, made like a womans dug; any Anticke Image from whose teats water trilleth. *Canelle* . . . the cocke, or spout of a conduit. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 Beneath, a rocky Cistern did retain the water, sliding through the cocks of Cane. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 28 Unless faith be the conduit-pipe, and cock to convey this water. 1655 *Mq. WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* § 68 To turn two Cocks, that one Vessel of water being consumed, another begins to . . . re-fill. 1679 *Pict. Staffordsh.* (1686) 337 The water being let through a Cock of above an inch bore into a little wheel of wood, made with Ladies to receive it. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see COCK-A-HOO, Etymol.] 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Distilling*, The Vessel has a Channel, through which the Water incontinently runs by loosening the Cock. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Trans. Agric. Soc.* 344 (Jam.) Let go that water by means of a spigget or fossot, or cock and pail, as we call it in Scotland. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 97 The said commissioners may provide one or more fire engines and fire cocks or plugs.

b. To turn the cock: to open it. Full cock: with the cock full open.

1622 T. STOUTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 97 Whereby we turne the cocke of this conduit, and so draw the water of life. 1728 *Poet. Dunc.* II. 270 Thus the small jett which hasty hands unlock Spirits in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 12/1 To turn on all the taps full cock.

c. with defining attributes prefixed, as ball-, feed-, four-way-, gage-, oil-, stop-, turn-, water-cock, etc.: see these words.

13. In fire-arms, a part of the mechanism for discharging the piece, consisting of a lever capable of being raised and then brought down by the trigger; varying in shape and use with the successive changes in the construction of firearms:

a. in a matchlock, a lever for holding the match and bringing it down on the powder in the touch-pan; b. in a flintlock, a spring-lever for holding the flint and striking it down upon the steel; c. in a percussion-lock, a spring hammer which strikes the cap on the nipple, or, in centre-firing guns, causes the needle to explode the cartridge.

So called from its original shape (Hildebrand); similarly *hahn* in German, *hahn* in Du. from end of 16th c. (Connexion with *it. cocca* notch (of an arrow) appears to be unproved).

1566 EARL BEDFORD *Murd. Rissio* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. clxxxvi. II. 213 One Patrickke Balentine . . . offered a dagge (pistol) agaynste her bellye with the cocke downe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 And if their peeces be Petronelles, wher if their stones should happen to breake, or not to stand right in their cockes, whereby they should faile to strike just . . . or being of match, if their matches be not good and stiffe, and well set in their serpentines or cockes, they also shall faile in their discharging. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. i. 55 Pistols cocke is vp, and flashing fire will follow. 1613 *Voy. Ghana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 186 Had their match in cock ready to discharge. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 89 The Cock falling with its wonted violence upon the Steel, struck out of it . . . many . . . parts of Fire. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2045/4 Left in an Hackney Coach on Tuesday 23d Instant, a pair of Pistols with each two Cocks and one Barril. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) The Cock half bent; Is the usual standing of it, when neither cock'd nor quite down. 1809 WELINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* IV. 447 With his firelock nearly at the position of the charge with his thumb upon the cock. 1875 *STONEHENGE* *Brit. Sports* I. i. xi. 55 Never put the caps on before loading; the cock may slip, even with the best lock.

b. At cock, at (on) full cock: with the cock drawn full back, or in the position in which pulling the trigger will cause it to act. At (on) half-cock: with the cock lifted off the nipple (or off the steel in flintlocks) to the first catch, but not drawn up so that the trigger can act (cf. quot. 1711 in prec.). Also fig. [Here really a verbal sb., from the verb.]

1745 DESAULIERS *Nat. Philos.* I. 108 The gun being at Half-Cock, the Spring acts upon the Tumbler with more Advantage. 1837 *DISRAELI Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov. (1886) 75 H. Liddell, flushed with his Durham triumph, had been at half-cock all day. 1845 HOOD *Ghost* xv. Off he went, Like fowling-piece at cock! 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 29 July, In one stack I saw muskets on full cock, on half-cock, and with hammers on the nipple. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* vi. 159 A rifle at full cock, with a delicate hair-trigger, is a very good instance.

† 14. Part of a plough as formerly made. *Obr.* 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 3 The partes of the plowe . . . the ploughe-fote, the ploughe-eare or coke, the share, the culture, and ploughe-mal. *Ibid.* § 4 And some men haue in stede of the plough-fote, a piece of yron set vpryghte in the farther ende of the ploughe-beame, and they calle it a coke, made with .ii. or thre nyckes, and that serueth for depenes. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Mild. Comit. Gloss.* (Ed. D. S.) *Cock*, a species of drag-iron of a plow. See *Clevvy*. 1839 *REES Cycl.* s. v. *Plough*, There is also a cock or a sort of crank, fixed by a screw and nut, so as to keep the share in its proper situation when the plough is drawn backwards.

15. The pointer, needle, or tongue of a balance.

1611 COTGER, *Brayette* . . . the tryall, tongue, or cocke, of a Balance. 1708-15 KERSEY *Cock*, the Needle of a Balance. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannuf. Metals* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 295 The cock, or pointer, which makes a right angle with the beam, will stand upright when the weighing is accurate.

b. The style or gnomon of a sundial.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Gnomon*, the stile, or cock of a diall. 1656 BURGARD *Gale Lat. Unl.* § 463. 133 Sundials, when the shadow of the Cock by passing over the lines of the hours . . . show the stay of the time sliding by. 1708 J. SMITH *Horol. Disquis.* 30 A large Dial made with a double Cock, that is with two Cocks of the same size fixed together. 1823 G. CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Compass*, By turning the dial about, the cock or style stands directly over the needle.

16. Clock-making. An overhanging bracket attached to the plate of a watch or clock to support the outer end of the pivot of a wheel or pendulum; as the balance-cock of a watch. So *F. cog*, Ger. *hahn*.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1286/4 A round small Silver Watch . . . with a steel Chain . . . a brass Cock, an endless Screw. 1695 *DERHAM Artif. Clockm.* 4 The wrought piece which covers the Balance, and in which the upper Pevet of the Balance plays, is the Cock. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 307 The cock screwed to the potance plate. 1884 F. RITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 20 In the centre of cock jewel. *Ibid.* 116 The top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried on a cock.

17. The bush of a block or sheave, in which the pin revolves. Also COAK.

1627 CHAT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Shiuers . . . is a little Wheel fixed in the midst with a Cocke or Pin. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cocks* (in Navigation), little square Rings of Brass with a hole in them put into the middle of some of the

greatest wooden Shears [*mispr. for* Sheaves] to keep them from splitting by the pin of the block whereon they turn. 1768 E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art s. v. Cocks*, (on Ship-board).

18. The mark at which curlers aim.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* iv. When to the locks the curlers flock . . . Wha will they station at the cock? Tam Samson's dead! 1835 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii. 'About the folk that was playing at the curling, and about auld Jack Stevenson that was at the cock.'

19. *slang*. Short for cock-and-bull story: A fictitious narrative, a canard.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 214 Getting rid of what are technically termed 'cocks'; which, in polite language, means accounts of fabulous duels, etc. 1866 SALA *Boddington Peevage* (Hopple), News of the apocryphal nature known as 'cocks'.

20. = Penis: Ger. *hahn*, *hähnchen*.

1730-36 in BAILEY (*Folio*). 1737 tr. *Rabelais* I. 185 note. [So in ed. 1807 (Longmans, etc.) I. 169, and ed. 1849 (Bohn) I. 135.] (The current name among the people, but, *pudoris causa*, not admissible in polite speech or literature; in scientific language the Latin is used. In origin perhaps intimately connected with sense 12.)

V. *Attrib. and Comb.*

21. *attrib.* In sense of 'male': a. of birds.

1555 EDWIN *Decades W. Ind.* I. 1. (Arb.) 67 Cocke chikyns. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 159 b, If you would have all Cocke Chickens, you must choose such Eggs as be longest and sharpest. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 239 Cock-birds, among Singing-birds, are ever the better singers. 1760 EDWARDS *Acc. Bird* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 836 Produced from a turkey-hen and a cock-pheasant. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 144/1 Each cock-bird [ostrich] will have its fair share of incubation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 4/2 A sympathetic 'cock fowl' singing as best he can.

b. more generally.

1622 BROWNE *Northern Lass* I. v. Are you the Cock-bawd to the Hen was here? 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. i. To see a cock-lobster dissected. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Com. Crew*, *Cock-lobster*, the Male. *Ibid.*, *Cock-fish*, a supposed Husband to a Bawd. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xiii. (1873) 266 While there are the cock and hen lobster, I never saw any difference in the sex of the shrimps.

22. *attrib.* Chief, leading; 'crack': often with the notion of swaggering, assuming the highest place.

1628 FORD *Lover's Melanch.* v. i. Oh, thou cock-vermin of iniquity! 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 64 The Cock-Divine and the Cock-Wit of the Family. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* Ded. Aij b, I will not say as a Cock Translator does of Lucretius. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* I. i. 4 The cock-drinker, cock-fighter, and cock-wench of Christendom. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 28 A Cock-Zealot of this preaching crew. 1826 COBBETT *Riv. Rides* (1825) II. 260 A big white house, occupied by one Goodlad, who was a cock justice of the peace. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 3/2 The cock attorney of the place.

b. Highest in position, most prominent, chief.

1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 15 Huddled up together in a rick with one cock-sheave above the rest. See COCK-FEATHER, and COCK-MATE.

23. *Comb.* as cock-bag, -feeder, -feeding, -house, -main, -pen, -shears, -walk; cock-rumped, -trodden, ppl. adjs.; cock-and-hen-paddle (see COCK-PADDLE); cock-brass = COCK-METAL; cock-bread, specially prepared food for fighting-cocks; † cock's-egg (see QUOTE), and cf. COOK-ATRIUM; † cock-glade = COCK-SHOOT; † cock-head (see quot. and COOK'S-HEAD); cock-mass, mass at cock-crowing; cock-money = COCK-PENNY; cock-pace, a strutting step like that of a cock; cock-pecked a. (said of a wife, after hen-pecked); cock-setter, one who sets the cocks in a cock-fight; † cock-steale, a stick to throw at a cock at Shrovetide (see COCK-THROWING); † cock-thrashing (cf. sense 2); cock-watch (see quot. and 16).

1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 87 Stow your Cock in a \*Cock-bag. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxiv. (D.), You feed us with \*cock-bread and arm us with steel spurs. 1626 RALEIGH's *Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 531 Every minute he produced new and unnatural \*Cocks-eggs . . . hatched them from the devilishness of his policy, and brought forth serpents to poison all Europe. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Cock's-egg, an abortive egg, without a yolk. 1883 MISS BURNES *Shropsh. Folklore* 229 The small yolkless eggs which hens sometimes lay are called [in Shropshire] cock's eggs. . . They are very unlucky, and must never be brought into a house. 1834 *Sport. Mag.* Nov., The most celebrated \*cock-feeder England ever produced. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 4007 \*Cock feeding and training are words of synonymous import. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.*, \*Cockhead, the top part of the spindle which carries the upper mill-stone in a flour-mill. 1616 SURF., & MARKHAM *Country Farm* 670 The \*cocke-house where hee shall keepe his fighting cockes and hennes. 1677 W. HUNBARD *Narrative* II. 71 While himself searching about farther found three Guns hid in a Cox-house. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 79 At midnight they all went to \*Cock-mass. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scoll.* II. xiv. 478 Eastern's E'en when the Master received from the boys a small contribution under the name of \*Cock-Money. 1669 J. SAMFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 72 b, For who is it that hee seeeth a man go with a \*cocke pase. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 96 Male usurpation, or being \*cock-pecked, depends for the most part on the want of good nature, and a little submission in the female. 1875 *New Quarterly Mag.* July 507 The refuge of cockpecked woman. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 86 Of the \*Cock-Pen. This pen should be made of very close boards. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5037/15 Lost . . . a Bay brown Gelding . . . a little \*Cock-rumpt. 1828 MRS. BRAY *Protestant* viii. (1884) 75 Not a bear-ward, nor a \*cock-setter, nor a sticker of bills . . . but will give thee a character. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xix. (1668) 90

With a pair of fine \*cock shears you shall cut all his main off. *c. 1535 More in Roper Life* (ed. Singer) 187, I am called childhood: in play is all my mynde, To cast a coyte, a \*cockstele, and a ball. *1553 - Answer to Poisoned Bk. Wks. 1126/7* Whansoeuer hys new sling and hys new stone . . . come ones into my handes, I shall turne his synge into a cockstele (?stele), and hys stone into a fether. *1409 Proclan. in H. T. Riley Lond. Mem. (1868) 571* The games called 'fote-balle' and '\*cockthesshyng'. *1589 Fleming Virg. Georg. III. 46 note*, Hens prouue with eg sometimes, though they be not \*cocktrodden. *c. 1450 Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant. I. 305* Take a \*cocke tordie soden in vinegre. *1879 I. HERRMANN Horology in Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 364/2* In the three quarter plate or \*cock watches (that is a watch . . . having a separate cock for each wheel).

**Cock** (kpk), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 5 cock, 5-6 cockes. [First known in 15th c. Agrees in form and sense with dial. Ger. *koche* masc. heap of hay, also of dung; Norw. *kok m.* heap in general, esp. of dung, but also still more generally 'lump': cf. ON. *kökkr* lump (*snö-kökkr* snow-ball), Sw. *koka* fem. clod, clot. It is uncertain whether the narrower or the wider sense is the primitive: see Grimm s. v. (Connexion with the stem of Ger. *kug-el*, Du. *kog-el* 'ball', has been suggested.)

In the *Dictionnaire du Patois Normand, département de l'Eure* (1899) it is said, haycocks are generally called *vil-lottes*; but about Berville (a little south of Rouen) a *villette* of the smallest size, in which the hay is put up the first day, is called *une coque*, from its resemblance to the rounded shape of an egg-shell (*coque*). This may be the same word: the derivation offered is, of course, questionable.]

A conical heap of produce or material.

a. of hay (rarely corn) in the field. Cf. HAY-COCK. *1398 TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. xvii. lxxii. (1495) 646* Heye is . . . gadered and made of hepes in to cockes. *1470 HARDING Chron. clxxiii. ii. 6* [He] laye there with great power . . . among the hay cockes bushed. *1483 Cath. Angl. 71* A Cock of hay or of corne. *1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb. I. (1586) 45 b.* When it [grass] is dried, we lay it in wind rowes and then make it up in Cockes, and after that in Moowes. *1679 BLOUNT Auc. Tenures 131* To find one Man to make Cockes or Ricks of Hay. *1718 GAY in Pope's Lett. 9 Aug.* A cock of barley in our next field has been consumed to ashes. *c. 1750 W. ELLIS in Old C. & Farm. Wds. (E. D. S.) s. v. Hay-making.* The same day . . . it may be . . . put into grass-cocks. The second day we . . . put it into bastard-cocks, that are as big again as grass-cocks. The third day . . . we cock it up into heaps. *1824 W. IRVING T. Trav. I. 220* Lying on the cocks of new-mown hay. *1884 F. P. VERNEY in Contemp. Rev. XLII. 665* The corn was put up temporarily in little round cocks of about fifty sheaves.

b. of dung, wood, turf, etc.

*1570 LEVINS Maniþ. 158/10* A cocke of dung, *collis.* *1693 EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard. II. 167* Stacks or large Cockes of the mouldiest dung, to raise Mushrooms on. *1743 Loud. & Country Brew. III. (ed. 2) 175* Oak. . . they lay up in great Piles or Cockes to dry. *1881 Times 14 Jan. 6/6* The burning of what was called in Ireland 'a cock of turf'.

† **Cock**, sb.<sup>3</sup> Obs. Also 5 cock, 6 cockke, 6-8 cocke. [The compound *cockbote* varied in 15th c. with *cogbote*; and *cockke*, *cocke* itself agreed with one sense of COG; it is thus probable that the Eng. *cogge*, *cocke*, represented the Fr. variants *cogue*, *cogue*: see COG sb.<sup>1</sup> There was, however, more differentiation of the two forms in English than in French, for we have no trace of *cock* applied to the large vessels, COG sense 1; rather has *cock* always corresponded in sense to the Fr. diminutive *coquet*.

The *Vocab. della Crusca* has *It. cocca* 'a kind of ship, no longer in use, which had the prow and the poop much raised, with a single mast, and a square sail'; dim. *cocchetta*. Of the similar Celtic words, Thurneysen says Ir. & Gaelic *coca* boat is the Romanic word; Welsh *cuch* is manifestly an old borrowed word; Cornish *coc*, pl. *cucu*, 'boat' is the Rom.-Eng. *cock*, and Breton *koket*, *koked* is the OFr. dim. *coquet*.]

A small ship's boat. Now always COCK-BOAT.

*1430-63* (in comb. in COCKBOAT, COCKSWAIN). *1509 Will of Burgeys* (Somerset Ho.), To Cristofer . . . a cocke to rowe yn. *1558 W. TOURSON in Hakluyt (1589) 123* I tooke our cocke and the Tygers skiffe, and went to the Island. *1569 STOCKER Diadoron Sic. III. xi. 122* Then the Tounsmen fraughte their cockes with drie wood and such like stuffe, and . . . cast fire into the shippes. *1605 SHAKS. Lear IV. vi. 19* Yond tall Anchoring Barke, Diminish'd to her Cocke: her Cocke, a Buoy. *1631 CHETTER Hoffman (N.)*, I caused my lord to leap into the cock. *1774 E. JACOB Faversham* 80 No tenant shall have above one Cocke to dredge and use in the river.]

† **Cock**, sb.<sup>4</sup> Obs. rare. [In OE. *sæ coccas* 'sea-cocks' (cf. F. *coque marine*), *cocc*, perh. ad. L. \**cocca* by-form of *concha*; in ME. a. F. *coque* shell, of same origin: cf. COCKLE sb.<sup>2</sup>] Cockle, shell-fish. *c. 1000 ÆLFRIC Collog. in W. Wulker 94* Muscula, musian, *torricul*, pinewinlan, *Neptigall* sæccas, *plastesia*, fage. *1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. x. 95* [A] ferthyng-worth of muscles . . . oþer so fele Cockes [so 3 MSS.; v. r. cockys, cockles]. *1601 R. LOVELL Hist. Animals 189* Cockes, and Cockles . . . being of so hot a nature that they fly above the water like an arrow, in the summer nights.

† **Cock**, sb.<sup>5</sup> Obs. rare-1. [f. COCK v.<sup>1</sup> 1: perh. at cocke is the northern infinitive, but cf. the Latin.] War, strife.

*c. 1300 E. E. Psalter cxliii. 1* Blessid Laverd mi God, þat leres right Mi hende at cockes [L. *ad prælum*], mi fingers at fight.

**Cock** (kpk), sb.<sup>6</sup> [f. COCK v.<sup>1</sup> 3-5.]

1. A pronounced upward turn; an upward bend (of the nose, etc.); a significant turn (of the eye).

*1824 SCOTT St. Roman's III.* They were collected 'viis et modis' said the Man of Law . . . with a knowing cock of his eye to his next neighbour. *1843 Fraser's Mag. XXVIII. 694* My nose had lost its pretty cock, and had grown elegantly hooked.

2. A way of cocking a hat on the head.

*1717 BULLOCK Wom. a Riddle II. 21*, I have an inimitable cock with my hat that adds a vivacity to my looks. *1840 THACKERAY Catherine IX.* A fierce cock to his hat, and a shabby genteel air.

3. An upward turn given to the brim of a hat; a mode of so turning it up; *concr.* the turned-up part of the brim.

*1711 STEELE Spect. No. 104 ¶ 2* He . . . wore in a smart Cock, a little Beaver hat edged with Silver. *1712 BUDGELL ibid. No. 319 ¶ 5* The Variety of Cocks into which he moulded his Hat. *1796 CAVALIER Mem. I. 80* Putting . . . a Tuft of white Ribands in the Cocks of their Hats. *1798 BOSWELL Tour Hebrides 9 Oct. 1773* The wind being high, he let down the cocks of his hat. *1822 BEWICK Mem. 44* He had . . . the cocks of his hat shot through and through.

† 4. 'A kind of cap, or head-dress' (Jamieson); cf. COCK-UP. *Sc. Obs.*

*1768 ROSS Poems 137* (Jam.) And we maun hae pearlines, and mabbies, and cocks.

**Cock**, sb.<sup>7</sup> [f. COCK v.<sup>2</sup>] A cocked position of the hammer of a pistol or gun: see COCK sb.<sup>1</sup> 13. † **Cock**, sb.<sup>8</sup> Obs. or arch. Perversion of the word GOD (an intermediate form being *gock*), used in oaths and forcible exclamations, as *by cock*, COCK AND PIE; but generally in the possessive, as *cock's body*, *bones*, *heart*, *nouns*, *pain*, *passion*, *soul*, etc.

*c. 1386 CHAUCER Manciple's Prolog. 9* See how for Cockes bones [v. r. kokes bones, goddes bones] As he wol falle fro his hors arnes. *c. 1460 Tounesley Myst. 150* By Cokes dere bonyis I mak you go wyghtly. *c. 1465 E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 44* By cokkus soule, There is an haare in my hays. *1530 PALSGR. 739/1* Stryke for cockes body. *c. 1530 Hickscorner in Hazl. Dodsley I. 188* Cock's death, whom have we here? *c. 1535 LYNDSEY Satyre 284* War I ane King, sir, be cokks passion! I sould gar make ane proclamation. *c. 1553 UDALL Royster D. I. ii. (Arb.)* 18 By cocke, thou sayest truthe. *1567 Trial Treas. in Hazl. Dodsley III. 207* Ah! Cock's precious sides, what fortune is this! *1613-6 W. BROWNE Brit. Past. I. iv.* Then swore by Cocke and other dung-hill oaths. *1633 B. JONSON Tale Two in II.* Cock's bodkins! we must not lose John Clay. *1676 D'URFAY Mins. Fiddle 1. i. (1677) 3* What Mr. Harry! By Coxbodkins I did not know you. *1719 - Pills III. 14* By Cock, quoth he, Say you so. *1828 SCOTT P. M. Perth viii.* Cocksboddy, make that manifest to me. *1851 LONGF. Gold. Leg. III. Nativ. viii.* Come, Aleph, Beth; dost thou forget? Cock's soul! thou'dst rather play!

[**Cock**, sb.<sup>9</sup> Johnson (copied in later Dicts.) has the sense 'The notch of an arrow', which he probably found in Ainsworth's *The-saurus* (1746-) 'The cock of an arrow, *Sagittæ crena*'. No evidence has been found for such a sense: it appears to be an etymological figment founded on Skinner's conjecture that 'cock of a gun' (COCK sb.<sup>1</sup> 13) was a term originally proper to Archery, and identical with *It. cocca* 'the notch of an arrow' (Florio).]

**Cock** (kpk), v.<sup>1</sup> Formerly also cockke. [Here are included a number of separate uses, which appear all to be derived, in one way or another, from the name of the fowl. Even this derivation, however, is somewhat doubtful for the earliest sense, which has been conjecturally compared with Irish *cog-aim* 'I war, I make war', stem in OIr. *coc-*.]

I. † 1. *intr.* To contend, fight, wrangle, quarrel. Also in 16th c. to cock it. *Obs.*

*c. 1230* [see COCKING vbl. sb.]. *c. 1275 Prov. Alfred 668* in O. E. Misc. 138 *Þe luttel mon . . . wole grennen, cocken, and chiden.* *c. 1300 Pol. Songs (1839) 133* To cocke with knyf nast thou none nede. *c. 1400-50 Alexander 2042* Fra morne to be mirke nout maynly ba cocken. *c. 1577 Sir T. SMITH Orat. iii. App. to Life (L.)* And if they be both disposed to cock it thoroughly, yet when they both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace. *1600 ABB. ABBOT Exp. Jonah 672* He who should have been mild to men, is now cocking with God.

II. † 2. To play the 'cock', behave boastfully or defiantly; to swagger, strut; to brag, crow over.

*1575 ABB. PARKER Corr. 246* Our circumstances so variable. . . maketh cowards thus to cock over us. *1586 J. HEYWOOD Spider & P. xliii. 17* The spider and fly, that erst there bragde and cockt. *1650 ARNWAY Alarum (1661) 161* (L.) Belshazzar was found. . . cocking up against God. *1682 SOUTHERNE Loyal Brother v. i.* I'll strut, and cock, and talk as big, as wind and froth can make me. *1712 STEELE Spect. No. 422 ¶ 2* A young Officer, who gave Symptoms of cocking upon the Company. *1713 Guardian (1756) II. No. 108. 103* Every one cocks and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us.

III. To stick or turn up.

3. *trans.* To set up assertively or obtrusively; to turn up in an assertive, pretentious, jaunty, saucy, or defiant way; to stick stiffly up or out. [app. with reference to the posture of a cock's neck in crowing, or that of his crest or his tail.]

To cock the ears: to prick up the ears in attention, interest, etc., said of horses, dogs, and humorously of persons. To cock the nose: to turn it up in contempt or indifference. To cock the eye: to turn the eye with a knowing look; to give a wink.

*c. 1600 Dan Begg. Beduall Gr. II. ii.* In Bullen O. Pl. (1887) 39 Your bought Gentility that sits on these Like Peacock's feathers cock't upon a Raven. *1672 MARVELL Rel. Transp. i. 161* [She] spreads and cocks her tail. *1712 ADDISON*

*Spect. No. 275 ¶ 8* The Latin Poets, when they talk of a Man's cocking his Nose, or playing the Rhinoceros. *1720 GAY Pastoral (J.)*, Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears. *1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic. (1779) I. ii. 15* To use the vulgar phrase, he cocked his eye at him. *1785 GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Cock your eye*, shut one eye. *1790 BURNS Elegy Henderson III.* Ye hills. . . 'That proudly cock your cresting cairns! *1804 VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ep. Ld. Mayor Wks. 1812 V. 204* He cocks his nose upon disgrace. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth xxvii.* The wisest Captain that ever cocked the sweet gale (bog-myrtle) in his bonnet. *1836 MARRIAT Japhet iv.* Timothy put on his hat, cocked his eye at me, and left us alone. *1863 KINGSLEY Water-bab. iii.* He cocked up his head, and he cocked up his wings, and he cocked up his tail. *1879 Punch 10 May 213* Cocked my laughing eye, and shot a glance at her out of it.

b. *intr.* To stand, or stick conspicuously up.

*1629 GAULIE Holy Madnesse 91* His Beuer cocks. *1650 R. STAPFYLTON Strada's Low C. Warres vii. 79* The Spanish Souldiers . . . would . . . put their Helms upon faggot-sticks, so as they might be seen but to cock above the Workes. *1697 Lond. Gas. No. 3319/4* She carries her Tail cocking. *1787 Best Angling (ed. 2)* 168 Floats . . . must be so poised . . . as to make them cock, that is, stand perpendicular in the water. *1857 LIVINGSTONE Trav. xxviii.* 569 The little saucy-looking heads cocking up between the old one's ears.

4. To cock the hat: 'to set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness' (J.); 'a common mode of vulgar salutation' (Halliwell). Now, to stick the hat jauntily on one side of the head.

*1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 148* He went up and down London Streets with his Hat cockt, his teeth gnashing, his eyes fixed. *1691 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) II. 204* Behaving themselves indecently as her majestic past by, looking her in the face and cocking their hats. *1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 403 ¶ 5*, I saw an alerte young fellow that cocked his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *1729 SWIFT Grand Question debated 105* The Captain, to show he is proud of the favour, Looks up to your window, and cocks up his beaver; [His beaver is cock'd; pray, Madam, mark that, For a captain of horse never takes off his hat.] *1840 DICKENS Barn. Rudge lix.* Said Dennis, cocking his hat for the convenience of scratching his head. *1842 S. LOVER Handy Andy xxi.* The mother thought Murphy would be a good speculation for the daughter to cock her cap at. *1852 R. S. SUTKES Spange's Sp. Tour v. 19* A fancy forage cap, cocked jauntily over a profusion of well-waxed curls.

5. To turn up the brim of (a hat), esp. as a fashion of wearing it; cf. COCKED HAT.

*1663 PERRY'S Diary 13 July*, Mrs. Stewart in this dresse, with her hat cocked and a red plume. *1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl. iv. xix. (1675) 279* He took up with his Hat, which by Cocking the Brims he turn'd into a kind of Cup, such a proportion of Water that he quench'd his Thirst with it. *1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. xii.* Cocking his hat with pins. *1824 D'ISRAELI Cur. Lit., Lit. Fashions.* The same caprice that cuts our coats and cocks our hats. *1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frills I. 81* Walsey's hat . . . apparently was never cocked, as the fashion now is.

b. *intr.* and *absol.*

*1672 WYCHERLEY Love in Wood II. iv.* Say your hat did not cock handsomely. *1699 GARTH Dispens. I. (1730) 147* So spruce he moves, so gracefully he cocks; The hollow'd Rose declares him Orthodox.

IV. 6. *intr.* 'To train or use fighting cocks' (J.). *1546-1886* [see COCKING vbl. sb. 2].

7. To shoot wood-cocks.

*1596-1870* [see COCKING vbl. sb. 3].

**Cock**, v.<sup>2</sup> [f. COCK sb.<sup>1</sup> 13.]

† 1. To place (a match) in the cock of an old matchlock gun. Also fig. *Obs.*

*1598 BARRET Theor. Warres II. l. 17* To cocke his burning match. *Ibid. III. l. 41* Haung . . . made themselves ready, and cocked their matches. *1645 Roxb. Ballads VI. 282* Cock your match, prim[e] your pan, let piercing bullets fly! *1648 Petition Eastern Assoc. 21* Hot disputes already lighted, and cock'd between the two Kingdoms.

2. To put (a loaded fire-arm) in readiness for firing by raising the cock or hammer; to draw (the cock) back. To full cock, half cock: cf. COCK sb.<sup>1</sup> 13 b. Also *absol.*

*1649 MILTON Eikon. 23* Pistols cockt and menac'd in the hands of about 300 Ruffians. *1660 BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. xiv. 88* We took a Pistol. . . and . . . prim'd it with . . . Gunpowder. . . then cocking it, etc. *1719 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) I. xvi. 280* He sees me cock and present. *1822 BYRON Walsley II.* A modern hero . . . Cock'd—fired—and miss'd his man. *1847 Infantry Man. (1854) 111* Cock the rifle. *1875 'STONE- HENGE' Brit. Sports I. xi. 44* A gun . . . which opens and full-cocks with a most convenient lever under the trigger-guard.

**Cock**, v.<sup>3</sup> *Carp.* [A technical word of most uncertain form, occurring also as *cauk*, *caulk*, *calk*, and recently *cog*, and prob. the same as COAK. If the historical form is (as in quot. 1663) *cock*, \**coke*, it may represent a North Fr. \**coke-er*, \**cogu-er* = F. *cocher* to notch, fit with a notch or notches, f. *coche*, Fr. *coca*, *It. cocca* notch, 'a dent cut in any thing'. Of this, *coak*, *cauk* might be phonetic variants, spelt *caulk*, *calk*, by association with better known words. See also COG sb.<sup>3</sup>]

1. *trans.* To let the end of (a beam) into a wall-plate, or other supporting timber, by cutting the bearing end into steppings or a dove-tail, to fit into corresponding notches cut in the plate or supporting timber. Hence COCKING vbl. sb.

*1663 GERBIER Counsel 43* To see the Carpenters cock the main Beams into the Lentals, to hold the wall the better. *1703 T. N. City & C. Purch. 30* The Beam is caulked down

[which is the same as Dove-tailing a Cross]. 1819 NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* 1. 262 *Cocking*... securing beams to wall-plates by notching each beam, on the under edge, and cutting reverse notches out of the top of the wall-plate. 1833 — *Pract. Builder* 129, *Cocking* or *Cogging*. 1876 GUILT *Enyclop. Archit.* Gloss., *Caulking* or *Cocking*, the mode of fixing the tie-beams of a roof or the binding joists of a floor down to the wall-plates.

2. To secure a piece of timber having a projecting tenon across another having a corresponding notch or mortice; to secure crossing beams by any device of the nature or effect of mortice and tenon.

1854 in *Arch. Soc. Dict.*, *Caulking*, *Calking*, *Cocking*, *Cogging*, or *Corking*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cocking*.. *Mortising*.

3. See COAK v.

**Cock**, *v.* Also *4* *coke*. [*f.* COCK *sb.* 2] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To put up (hay, etc.) in cocks.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 13 Canstow... *coke* [*v.* *r.* *coken*] for my cokers [*v.* *r.* *cokares*, *cokerus*] oþer to be cart picche? *Ibid.* xxii. 238 And somme he taubte to tulye, to theche and to coke. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 118 Take heed to the weather, the wind and the skie, If danger approacheth, then 'Cocke apoke' crye. 1644 *Althorpe MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* Intro. 57 To Gardner (and 10 others) 4 daies mowing and one daie cocking brakes. 1679 *Pict. Staffordsh.* (1686) 353 They bind and cock it [barley] as they doe Wheat and Rye. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 214. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* *Vol.* 1. 495 It does not rake the grass into rows, nor cock it.

b. *dial.* cf. COCKER *sb.* 3

1882 *Lancashire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Quock*, *Quoke*, to go a-shearing or harvesting from home.

Hence **Cocked** *ppl. a.*, **Cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 12 Or summer shade under the cocked haye. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Wks. 168. IV. 120 The toyle of the harvest, in reaping, binding, cocking. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 455 Grass should... be protected against rain and dew by cocking. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. 582 1/2 A cocking-machine gathers hay from the swath or windrow and puts it in cock.

† **Cock**, *v.* 8 *Obs.* [Evidently related in derivation to the synonymous COCKER *v.* 1, and COCKLE *v.* 3 So far as the form goes, it might be the primitive of which these are diminutive and iterative derivatives; but being known in only one writer, it may be shortened from *cocker*.] *trans.* To cocker, pampers, indulge. Hence **Cocking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 183 Some cockneies with cocking are made verie fooles, fit neither for pretence, for plough, nor for schooles. *Ibid.* 186 Yet cocking Mams, and shifting Dads from schooles, Make pregnant wits to proove vnl-learned fooles. *Ibid.* 212 Where cocking Dads make sawsie lads, In youth so rage, to beg in age.

**Cock**, *v.* 5 Erroneous or *dial.* form of CALK *v.* 2 (in *Cumbrl.* *dial.* *coke*, *coak*) = to rough-shoe.

1860 TROLOPE *Franklin P.* (1862) 100 Cautious men... had their horses' shoes cocked.

**Cock-a-bondy**. [Corruption of Welsh *coch a bon ddu* (*kox a bon ddu*) lit. 'red with black trunk or stem (*bon*)'; various corruptions of the Welsh spelling are found in Angling books.] Name of an artificial fly used by anglers.

1854 *Manderings of Mem.* 1. 65 Who can trim a cock-a-bondy, turn a rod with him? 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* in *Pref. Mem.* *Alf. Locke* (1881) 54 A couple of dozen of good flies, viz. cock a bondhues, etc. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vi. Throwing some cock-a-bondies across the table. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 3/1, I put on a fly which... does not exist—to wit, a fair-sized cock-y-bondhu.

**Cockade** (*kɔkə'd*). Also 8 *cockard*. [A corruption of *cochard*, a. F. *cocarde*, in 16th c. *coquarde*, deriv. of *cog* *cock*; according to Littré, so called from the cock's comb. But the first appearance of the word is in Rabelais, in the phrase *bonnet à la coquarde*, explained by Cotgrave (1611) as 'a Spanish cap, or fashion of bonnet used by the most substantiall men of yore... also, any bonnet, or cap, worne proudly, or peartly on th' one side'. Here *coquarde* appears to be the fem. of *coquard* adj. 'foolishly proud, saucy, malapert', as sb. 'a malapert coxcomb' (Cotgr.).]

A ribbon, knot of ribbons, rosette, or the like, worn in the hat as a badge of office or party, or as part of a livery dress.

The cockade worn in the hat by coachmen and livery servants of persons serving under the Crown, is a rosette of black leather, originally the distinctive badge of the House of Hanover, as the *White Cockade* was of the House of Stuart and its adherents.

1660 *Act Tonnage & Poundage* 12 *Chas. II.*, Capravens, Cockaded Caps, China Pease. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 *P.* 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade. 1717 *POPE* 3 *Hours after Marr. Epil.*, To the lac'd hat and cockard of the pit, 1748 *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 405 The Crew... with Cockades of Blue and Red Ribbons in their Hats. 1750-75 *Jacobite Song* (in Herd) *The White Cockade*, He's ta'en the field w' his white cockade. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 145, I was questioned for not having a cockade of the *tiers état*. 1818 *Parl. Deb.* 644 Mr. Lockhart... had known 30,000 cockades given away at an election, and this signal of party was thus made an engine of bribery. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 3d Lt. Dragons* 39 The Hats were bound with lace, and ornamented with a yellow loop, and a black Cockade.

Hence **Cocka'deless** *a.*, without a cockade; **Cocka'dewise** *adv.*, in the manner of a cockade.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 97 In baby-clothes and cock-a-deless cap. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Story Merry* xi. 125 Turbans, one end of the cloth stuck up cockade-wise.

**Cockaded** (*kɔkə'd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *prec.* + -ED 2.] Adorned with a cockade; wearing a cockade.

1733 SWIFT *Apol.*, The first fire cockaded centry. 1745 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 855 A pamp'd Spendthrift; whose... Well-fashion'd Figure, and cockaded Bow, etc. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 66 The cockaded coachman.

**Cockader**, *rare*. One who wears a cockade.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 122 A young Cockader, about town. 1870 *Life Mother Mary*, *Mary Hallahan* (ed. 3) 230 Escorted... by the two blue cockaders.

**Cock-a-doodle-doo**, *sb.* A conventional representation of the crow of the cock; a name for this, and hence, a nursery or humorous name for the cock (also *cock-a-doodle*).

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 31 The yung cockerels... followid after with a cockadoodletoo as wel as ther strength wuld suffer them. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* 1. ii. 386. 1674 FLATMAN *Belly God* 24 In the long Egg lyes Cock-a-doodle-doo. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* 1. 308 My dear Cock-a-doodle, My Jewel, my Joy. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballads*, *Surgeon's Warning*, The Cock he crew cock-a-doodle-do, Past five! the watchman said. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *Lxxxix*. 404 A loud cock-a-doo-doo-doo that some bold chanticler set up at the moment. 1852 READE *Pag Woff*, 25 It seemed not unlike a small cock-a-doodle-doo of general defiance.

*attrib.* 1846 READE *Never too Late* *Lxxxv*. (D.), Living almost entirely upon cock-a-doodle broth.

Hence **Cock-a-doodle**, *v.*, to crow.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 77 The cockadoodling cock.

† **Cockagrice**, *Obs.* [*f.* COCK + GRICE *pig*.]

In early cookery, a dish consisting of an old cock and a pig boiled and roasted together. Also called *cockentrice*, *cokeyntrice*, *-tryche*, *app.* perversions of the word.

a 1400 *Forme of Cury* No. 175 *Cockagrice*. Take an hole rowsted cock, etc. 14... *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 250 Cockagrice, and flaumpoynts, and daryoles, and peres in syrip. *Ibid.* 443 Cockagrys. Take an olde cock and pull him... and also take a pygge, and fee hym... and sowe hym faste togedur, and sethe hom... and do hom on a spette. c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 40 *Cokyntryce*.—Take a Capoun, & skald hym, & draw hem clene... take a Pigge, & skald hym, & draw hym in be same maner... sewe be fore part of the Capoun to be After part of be Pygge... putte hem on a spete, & Roste hym. *Ibid.* 62 *Cokyntryche*; 115 *Cokentrice*.

**Cock-a-hoop**. Also 6-7 *cock on (the) hoopo*, (*hoop*, *houpo*), 7 *cock in hoopo*, 9 *cock-a-whoop*. [A phrase of doubtful origin, the history of which has been further obscured by subsequent attempts, explicit or implicit to analyse it.

Blount, *Glossographia* (1670), says 'Cock-on-hoop'; our Ancestors call'd that the Cock which we call a Spigget; or perhaps they used such Cocks in their vessels, as are still retained in water-pipes; the Cock being taken out, and laid on the hoop of the vessel, they used to drink up the ale as it ran out without intermission (in Staffordshire, now call'd Strunning a barrel of Ale) and then they were *Cock-on-Hoop*, i. e. at the height of mirth and jollity; a saying still retained'. This account fits the use of the phrase in the 16th c.; but it has more the appearance of an inference from the phrase itself, than of an independent statement of historical facts. For we have no clear evidence that 'cock' ever meant a spigot, and even if it did, the use of the 'hoop' of the cask as a place on which to lay it, seems to require further elucidation. The matter is perplexed by the occurrence of a 'hoop' and of figures 'on the Hoop' in tavern-signs from a much earlier date. Thus the 'George on the Hoop' is said by Hotten and Larwood *Hist. Signboards* (ed. 5) 503, to be mentioned in Clause-Roll 43 Edw. III., and later are found the 'Hart', 'Swan', 'Eagle', 'Falcon', 'Cock', 'Hen', 'on the Hoop', also the 'Crown', 'Bunch of Grapes', 'Mitre', 'Angel', 'Bell', each 'on the Hoop'. Some of these signs still exist; but it is difficult to see what bearing they have on the phrase as originally used, or how the 'Cock on the Hoop' as a sign should have given rise to a phrase, more than any of the other devices similarly found 'on the Hoop'; still more it is difficult to imagine how this cock could be set on or taken off the 'Hoop' in connexion with a drinking bout. Equal difficulty attends various other suggested explanations of 'hoop', none of which affords the slightest clue to the 16th c. use.

Since the 17th c. 'cock' has been generally identified with the live fowl, which has led to changes both in the grammatical construction and use of the phrase; in accordance with this also, 'hoop' has been vaguely referred to F. *huppe* tufted crest, (a guess of Phillips), and identified with 'whoop', as in *war-whoop*; these are merely popular etymologies, but they have affected the use of *cock-a-hoop* by persons who believed in them. The following passages illustrate these remarks.

1403 *Add. Charter* 5313 Br. Mus., A messuage called 'the belle on the hoop'. 1631 *Deed* (in J. Coleman's *Book Catalogue* 1889) relating to 'two Inns in Shoreditch, one called the Cock and Hoop, and the other the Holy Lambe'. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* 11. vii. *From*, of [= off], *in*, *by*, have the force of the ablative: as... Take the cock of [f] the hoop. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cock-a-hoop* (Fr. *coc-a-huppe*), a Cock with a Crest, or from the Staffordshire custom of laying the Cock or Spigot upon the Barrel, for the company to drink without intermission. All upon the Spur, high in mirth, or standing upon high terms. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 73 No. 39 The Cock on the Hoop may be seen also in Holborn, printed on a board.]

† 1. Phrase. To set (the) cock on (the) hoop, *cock a hoop*: *app.* to turn on the tap and let the liquor flow; hence, to drink without stint; to drink and make good cheer with reckless prodigality. *Obs.*

1549 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* n. Wks. 1177/a They... set them downe and dryncke well for our sautors sake, sette cocke a hoopo, and fyll in all the cuppes at ones, and then

lette Chrystes passion paye for all the scotte. 1538 BALE *Three Leaves* 1806 Cheare now maye I make & set cocke on the houpe. Fyill in all the pottes, and byd me welcome hostesse. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* (Wedgwood), Let us sette the cocke on the hoopo and make good cheere within doores. 1562 J. HIRWOOD *Proo. & Epigr.* (1867) 54 He maketh hauok, and setteth cocke on the hoopo. He is so laueis, the stocke begetteth to droope. 1606 HIRWOOD *and Pl.* *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 1. 257 These knaues Sit cocke-a-hope, but Hobson pays for all. 1611 Cotgr., *Se goguer*, to... make good cheere, set cocke-a-hoopo, throw the house out at windowes. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. i. 147 Resolved... to set cock in hoopo, and in guzzling and good cheere spent all that was left. 1658 BRATHWART *Hon. Ghost* 26 (N.) The cock on hoop is set, Hoping to drink their lordships out of debt.

† b. By extension: (a) To abandon oneself to reckless enjoyment. (b) To cast off all restraint, become reckless. (c) To give a loose to all disorder, to set all by the ears. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Intro. Knowl.* 117 Now I am a frysker, all men doth on me looke; What should I do, but set cocke on the hoopo? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 441 b. There be found diuies... which setting cocke on hoopo, beleue nothinge at all, neither regard they what, reason, what, honesty, or what thing conscience doth prescribe. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnius's Complex.* (1633) 221 Lighting in the company of amorous and beautifull Damosels, they set cocke on hoopo, and... become as merry as the merriest. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* 1. v. 83 Youle make a Mutinie among the Guests: You will set cock a hoopo, yotile be the man. [Some would connect this rather with 2 or 3.]

† c. As an exclamation of reckless joy or elation. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 246 Then, faith, cock-on-hoop, all is ours! I thou, who but he?

† 2. as *adv.* in phrase To set (oneself or something) cock-a-hoop; i. e. in a position or state of unrestrained elation or exultation. [Quot. 1689 prob. influenced by Cock sb.<sup>2</sup> the fowl.] *Obs.*

1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. (1684) 31 He sets himself Cock-a-hoop, as if there were no one that took care of the City besides himself. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 123 Your eyes, lips, breasts are so provoking—They set my heart more cock-a-hoop Than could whole sens of cray-fish soups.

3. as *pred. adj.* (in to be, make cock-a-hoop): In a state of elation; crowing with exultation. [Here association with the fowl becomes evident.]

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* 1. iii. 14 Hudibras... having routed the whole Troop, With Victory was Cock-a-hoop. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 264 You were exceedingly straitened in time; and then a little after were all Cock-a-Hoop. 1677 COLES, To be cock-a-hoop, *anfullari, insolenscere, cristas erigere*. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cock-a-hoop*, upon the high Ropes, Rampant, Transported. 1719 *Cordial Low Spirits* 162 The church was very cock-a-hoop, and held up its head and crowd. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & L.* II. 1. To make Catty cockahoop, I told her that, etc. 1834 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) III. xxiii. 104 The Tories have been mighty cock-a-hoop. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* x. 86 They are all as cock-a-hoop about her chance as ever I saw folks in my life.

4. as *attrib. adj.* Elated, exultant, boastfully and loudly triumphant.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 201 The cock-a-hoop hilarity of the Tories. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 102 We never lose the cock-a-whoop vein in Bottom's character.

5. *adv.* Elatedly, triumphantly.

1809 W. IRVING *Krickerb.* III. vi. That ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which ride, cock-a-hoop on the tongue. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 20 M. Paul... began unwisely to crow cock-a-whoop before the time.

Hence **Cock-a-hooping** *vbl. sb.*; **Cock-a-hoopish**; **Cock-a-hoopness**. (*nonce-words*.)

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 776/a These groans and these cock-a-whoopings at the sale of the Cornhill. 1885 *Globe* 9 May 3/1 The younger sister—for France considers her as such—is getting too 'cock-a-hoopish'. 1889 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 574/4 The boisterous cock-a-hoopness of some of his present associates.

**Cockaigne**, **Cockayne** (*kɔkə'ne*). Forms:

4 *cockaygn* (e, 7 *cooquany*, 9 *coockaigne*, -ayne. [ME. *cockayne*, a. OF. *coquaigne*, *coquaigne*, mod. F. *cocagne*, appearing in Sp. as *cucagna*, It. *cuccagna*, in Florio *cocagna*, *cucagna*, 'lubberland'.]

The Romanic word must have originated in some fabulous geographical notion. Its derivation has been much discussed, but remains obscure: see Diez and Littré. Grimm suggested connexion with Ger. *kuchen* cake, 'because the houses there were covered with cakes'; cf. quot. 1305. Diez would connect it with Romanic words meaning 'cake', or with some derivative of L. *coquere* to cook, in which Littré and Scheler agree. OF. *trouver cocaigne* is 'to find the country where good things drop of themselves into the mouth', to meet with good fortune.]

1. Name of an imaginary country, the abode of luxury and idleness.

c 1305 *Land Cockayne* 2 (Philol. Soc. 1862) Fur in see bi west sprayngne Is a lond thote cockayne... 1303 paradis bi miri and bryt Cockaygn is of fairir sijt. *Ibid.* 54 All of pasteis bep be wallis, Of fleis, of fisse, and ruh met, be likfullist þat man mai et; Fluren cakes bep be singles alle, Of cherche, cloister, boure, and halle; þe pinnes bep fat podinges. 1677 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Law* 24 All the Contentments and ease which some pleasant Men have Related of the Land of Coquany. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 137 Infinite railroads and crystal palaces, peace and plenty, cockaigne and dilettantism. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 15 Mar. 6/1 Many things... could have been mended if it had been in that land of Cockaigne where everything is allowed to be done twice over.

2. Humorously applied to London, as the country of Cockneys; Cockneydom.



1824 *Hist. Gaming* 18 At the high-flying Hells, in the Western parts of Cockaigne. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 244/2 We are bound... to do justice to the Laureate of Cockaigne. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 July 1851/2 The writer is evidently a Cockney, accustomed to the ways and feeling of Cockaigne. Hence **Cockaigner** = Cockney. (*rare*).

1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 239 That unfortunate cockaigner Johnny Keats.

**Cockal** (kōkāl, kōkāl). ? *Obs.* Forms: 6 cock all, 6-8 cock-all, 7 cockeall, coccal, cockle, 7-8 cockall, 7-9 cockal. [app. it was orig. two words *cock all*; but no evidence as to the derivation appears to have come down.]

1. The 'knuckle-bone' or astragalus; *esp.* that of a sheep, etc., used for playing with (see 2).

1561 *TURNER Herbal* II. 161 b. The bone, called in Greke astragalos, and in English Cock all. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper. The Temple*. A little transverse bone; which boyes and bruckell'd children call (Playing for points and pins) cockall. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* (1807) I. 216 The tables and cards, with a deal of cock-alls, mumblety-pegs, and wheels of fortune. 1690 *W. WALKER Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 396 See where the cockals (dice) are (*vide sub talis*).

2. A game played with 'knuckle-bones'; 'dibs'. Also, a game played by the ancients with these bones marked like dice (but on four sides only); *Lat. ludus talaris*.

1866 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1839) 392 Lysander [said] that children must be deceived with the play of cock-all, and men with othes. 1611 *COTGR., Tales*, Dice; also, the game termed Cockall. 1613 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antig.* (1658) 113 An huckle-bone, such wherewith children play cockall. 1696 *KENNETT Rom. Antig.* (1713) 249 The Greeks and Romans had two sorts of games at dice, the ludus talorum, or play at cockall, and the ludus tessararum, or what we call dice. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. The game at cock all, *Ludus talaris*. *Ibid.* v. *Astragalus*, the huckle-bone. *Meton*, the play at cockal, dice, or tables. 1820 *W. TOOKER tr. Lucian* I. 540 note. Some games that were in use at Athens, as dice, cockal, odd and even.

3. *Comb. cockal-bone* = COCKAL I.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 36 To cast the Dice or cockall bones. 1613 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antig.* (1658) 115 When all four cock-all-bones appeared... with different faces. 1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 721 f. The bones of the tarsus in the horse are, 1st, the astragalus, or 'cockal-bone,' as it is vulgarly named.

† **Cockalane**. *Sc. Obs.* Also -an, -and. [a. *F. cog-d-l'âne* 'a libell, pasquin, satire' (Cotgr.), 'an incoherent story, passing from one subject to another': see *Littre*, and cf. *COCK-AND-BULL*.]

1. 'A comic or ludicrous representation' (Jam.); a satire, lampoon.

1605 *Ayr Session Rec.* 25 Feb. Any ryme or cockalane. 1609 *Act Jns. VI.* c. 9 By their pasquills, lybels, rymes, cockallans, comedies... they slander, maligne and revile the people, estate, and country of England. 1610 *J. MELVILL Diary* 178 Spreideris of cockallans sould be banischit.

2. A disconnected story, discourse, etc.

c. 1650 *SIR J. WISHART Let. in Spottiswoode's Mem.* (1811) 50 (Jam.) Excuse the rather cockalland then letter from him who carethe not howe disformall his penn's expression be. 1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* (Jam.) What a *Coc à l'Asne* is this? I talk of women, and thou answerest Tennis.

† **Cock-ale**. *Obs.* Ale mixed with the jelly or minced meat of a boiled cock, besides other ingredients.

c. 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1669) 174 To make Cock-Ale. Take eight Gallons of Ale; take a Cock and boil him well. 1673 *Woman turn'd Bully* (N.) Did you ever taste our cock-ale? 1710 *T. FULLER Phorne. Extemp.* 15 Pectoral Ale... may be made Cock-Ale, by adding a cock parboild, bruis'd and cut into pieces. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 294 Cock-Ale [full directions].

**Cock-a-leekie**, var. of COCKY-LEEKY.

**Cock-a-loft**, a. *collog.* [Formed by vague association with *Cock v.l.*, and such compounds as *cockalorum*, *cock-a-hoop*, *cock-horse*, *cock-loft*.] Affectedly lofty, stuck up.

1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* II. xii. (1862) 212 Some rubbishing cock-loft notion of 'doing right'!

† **Cockail**. *Obs.* [cf. *COCK sb.* 1.7.] One that beats all, the 'perfection'.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* III. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 112 The fourth, most sweete, deare, prettie, all in all: he was the very cockeall of a husband.

**Cock-all**: see COCKAL.

**Cockalorum**. *collog.* [A derivative of *COCK*, app. playful and arbitrary. Cf., however, *Du. cockeloeren* to crow (Hexham).]

1. Applied to a person: = Little or young cock, bantam; self-important little man.

c. 1715 *Jacobite Minstrelsy* (1829) 47 Hey for Sandy Don! Hey for Cockalorum! Hey for Bobbing John, And his Highland quorum! [Cockalorum means the Marquis of Huntly, whose father, the Duke of Gordon, was called 'Cock of the North'. 1815-20 in *Daily News* 6 Dec. 1889 In my school days, from 1815 to 1820, we often heard in the playground: 'Now little cockalorum, out o' that'. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* III. 5 He... Cried 'God bless us! a wordy cockalorum!' 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 437 Lord James Butler as high cockalorum of the Protestants.

2. Self-important narration; 'crowing'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 4/2 Slovenliness with an unpleasant infusion of what has been known in his profession ever since the Franco-German war days as 'cockalorum'.

3. Hey (hay, high) *cockalorum*: an ejaculation or exclamation; also a boy's game in which one

set of players jump astride the others (who present a chain of 'backs'), calling out *Hey cockalorum, jig, jig, jig!* (*Hey cockalorum jig!* is given as refrain of a popular song c. 1800). *High cockalorum jig*: name of a game of cards.

1823 *GALT Entail* II. 260 (Jam.) I'll let no grass grow beneath my feet, till I have gien your father notice of this loup-the-window and hey cockalorum-like love. 1840 *BARNHAM Ingal. Leg., Witchet Frolic*, Now away! and away! without delay, Hey Cockalorum! my Broomstick gay! 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. iii. Prisoner's-base, rounders, high-cock-a-lorum, cricket, foot-ball, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all.

**Cock-and-bull**. [In its origin app. referring to some story or fable. The early use of the phrase is parallel to that of the French *cog-d-l'âne*; cf. *COCKALANE* 2.]

1. *lit.*

1660 *S. FISHER Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 499 What a strange Story is here! as if a man should tell a Tale of two things, a Cock and a Bull, metamorphosed into one, whereof the one having been as confidently as untruly avowed to be assuredly known to be the other, viz. the Cock to be a Bull, is (being denied) as ridiculously as reasonlessly profer'd to be proved in this illegal and illogical way of Argumentation, etc. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 66 That cocks and bulls might discourse, and hinds and panthers hold conferences about religion.

2. To talk of, a story of, a cock and a bull: (to tell) a long rambling, idle story; tedious, disconnected, or misleading talk. Cf. *F. cog-d-l'âne*.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 274 Some mens whole delight is... to talk of a Cock and Bull over a pot. 1667 *SIR R. MORAY in Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. 83, I would not begin to talk of any matters & hee did not, so wee talkt about an hour of a cock and a bull. 1681 *TRIAL S. Colledge* 36 We call you to that particular of the papers, and you run out in a story of a Cock and a Bull, and I know not what. 1714 *tr. T. & Kemps Chr. Exerc.* IV. xlix. 273 There being neither beginning nor end, but they skip from a Cock to a Bull. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 430 To set their hearers agape with an idle story of a cock and a bull. 1800 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* I. 73, I have a letter from Stevenson who has... got accounts that Scindiah had joined the Kolapoor man... etc. etc., all about a cock and a bull. 1829 *SOUTHEY Pilgr. Compost. Prel.*, Come! out with a murder... a Goblin... a Ghost, Or a tale of a Cock and a Bull!

3. A cock and (a) bull story (tale, yarn): an idle, concocted, incredible story; a canard.

1796 *BURNEY Mem. Metastasio* II. 77 Not to tire you with the repetition of all the cock and bull stories which I have formerly told you, etc. 1853 *KINGSLEY Water-bab.* VI. 243 They invented a cock-and-bull story, which I am sure I never told them. 1876 *F. E. TROLOPE Charming Fellow* I. xvi. 230 He told me a cock-and-a-bull story about his father's devotion to science.

† **Cock-and-pie**. *Obs.* [Supposed to be orig. *COCK sb.* and *PIE*, the ordinal of the Roman Catholic Church.] Used in an asseveration.

1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 469 By cocke and by pye. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 251 What though a varietis tale you tell: By cocke and pye you do it well. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W. in L.* 316 By cocke and pie, you shall not choose, Sir: come, come. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 142, I know a man that will neuer sweare but by Cocke or Pie, or Mouse-foot. I hope you will not say they be oathes. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xix, 'Is he?' replied the host; 'ay, by cock and pie is he'. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xl, 'By Cock and pye it is not worthy a bender'.

**Cockandy**. A name of the Puffin in Scotland.

1802 in *MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 96. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 220 Cockandy (*Puff.*).

**Cockapert**, a. and sb. *Obs. exc. dial.* [This may represent an obs. *F. cog apert* 'pert cock'; but it may also be an Eng. formation from the same elements; see *APERT* 4, and cf. *malapert*; in the former case the subst., in the latter the adj. use would be the original.] *adj.* Impudent, saucy (*obs.*). *sb.* A saucy fellow (*dial.*).

1556 *J. HAYWOOD Spider & F.* xlv. 93 Your cockapert pride: and your couetous harts. 1708 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Cock-a-pert*, a saucy fellow.

**Cockard**, obs. f. COCKADE.

† **Cockarouse** (kōkārūs). *Obs.* A title of honour among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence among the colonists there.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* II. 38 They haue... but few occasions to vse any officers more then one commander, which commonly they call *Iverouance* or *Caucorouse*, which is Capitaine. [The words 'or Caucorouse' are not in *Map of Virginia* (1612) 36, the original of the passage.] 1705 *BEVERLEY Virginia* III. (Bartlett), A cockarouse is one that has the honor to be of the king or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of government. 1708 *Sat-Wed Factor; or, Along up to Maryland* (Bartlett), In an ancient cedar house, Dwelt my new friend, a cockerouse. 1727-31 in *BAILEY, Cockarouse* among the Virginian Indians.

**Cockatiel**, -eel (kōkātīl). [ad. *Du. kakatielje*, to this bird by Dutch sailors in the East.

Mr. Jamrach informs us that he called them *cockatiels*, from the name *kakatieljes*, applied by Dutch sailors to the first specimens brought to him (c. 1830). Dr. J. W. Muller of Leiden says *kakatielje* is no regularly formed *Du. dim.* of *kakete*, but looks like an adaptation of a *Pg. dim.* (*cacatillo*, *cacatello*) of *cacati*, cockatoo. Portuguese is largely used by Dutch sailors as a kind of *lingua franca* in the Eastern Archipelago.]

A bird-fancier's name for the Cockatoo Parrakeet, or Crested Grass Parrakeet of South Australia

(*Calopsitta* or *Nymphicus Novæ-Hollandiæ*), common as a cage-bird in England.

1880 *P. W. SCLATER Guide Zool. Gardens* 5. 1884 *GEDNEY Far. Cage Birds*, Cockatiel or Parrakeet Cockatoo. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1248/3 Pair of cockatiels with three nestlings.

**Cockatoo** (kōkātū). Forms: 7 cacato, cockatoo, crocodile, 8 ookato, oocatore, cocatoo, 8- cockatoo. [ad. Malay *kakati*, app. immed. through *Du. kakete*; app. influenced in form by *cock*. Several authorities say the name represents the call of the bird: but see also quot. 1850.]

1. The name of numerous beautiful birds of the parrot kind, *esp.* the genus *Cacatua*, inhabiting Australia and the East Indian Islands, distinguished by a crest or tuft of feathers on the head, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure.

[1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Little Fr. Lawyer* II. iii, My name is Cock-a-two, use me respectively, I will be cock-o-three else.] 1624 *SIR T. HEBBERT Trav.* 212 Cacatoes, birds like Parrats, fierce and indomitable. 1688 *R. HOLME Armory* II. 281/2 Cockatoons... have generally long Tails. 1797 *FUNNELL Voy.* ix. 265 The Crocodile is a Bird of various sizes... When they fly wild up and down the Woods, they will call crocodile, crocodile; for which reason they go by that name. a 1732 *GAY Ep. Pullney*, They're crown'd with feathers like the cockatoo. 1799 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 295 At Soooloo, there are no Lorries; but the Cocatoes have yellow tufts. 1850 *Jrnl. Indian Archipelago* IV. 183 Cockatoo, Malay *Kakati*—a vice, a gripe, and also the name of the bird, no doubt referring to its powerful bill. 1854 *BUSHMAN in Circ. Sci.* (1855) I. 294 f. The cockatoo shrieks its own name.

2. *Australia. (collog.)* A small farmer. Also cockatoo farmer.

1864 *H. KINGSLEY Hillyars & B. in Macm. Mag.* Dec. 148 The small farmers, contemptuously called 'cockatoos'. 1874 *LADY BAKER N. Zealand* xv. 110 The small farmers are called Cockatoos in Australia by the squatters... who... say that, like a cockatoo, the small freeholder alights on good ground, extracts all he can from it, and then flies away. 1881 *Chequered Career* 341 Most of the cockatoo farmers in South Australia are Germans.

**Cockatrice** (kōkātīrais, -tris). Forms: 4-7 coc-, cock-, 5- cockatrice; also 4-5 koo-, koka-, 5- cocatryse, coc-, cock-, cockatrice, 5-6 cockatryce, 6 cockatrice, cockatrice, -trise, cockatryce, -trise, 7 cockatrice. [ME. *cocatrice*, -ice, a. OF. *cocatrix* (also *coc-, coqu-, kok-, cauc-, chocatrix*, -atris, -atris, *caucati*, *cocatrix*, *qualquatrix*) masc., corresp. to Pr. *calcatris*, It. *calcatrice* (1266) fem., repr. L. \**calcatris*, *calcatricem* (cf. *caucatrices*, in *Du Cange*), app. a medieval rendering of Gr. *ἰχθυόεν* *ichneumon*. This last (= *ἰχθυός*) meant literally 'tracker, tracer out, hunter out', f. *ἰχθυέ-ειν* to track, trace out, hunt out, f. *ἰχθυος* track, footstep. L. *calcatris* is fem. agent-sb. of *calcare*, orig. 'to tread', in med.L. 'to tread on the heels of, track, trace out' (f. *calx*, *calcem* heel). Thus *calcatris* came to render *ichneumon*. (Prof. Thor Sundby, *Brunetto Latino's Levnet og Skrifter*, Kjöbenhavn, 1869, p. 142-4.) In OF. the word was partially popularized, as seen by the phonetic change of the original *calc-* through *caulc-* to *cauc-*, *coc-*, and *choc-*. (In Sp. it occurs only as adopted from Fr., viz. *cocatrix* (Nebrija 1512), *cocadris* (Minshew), *cocatrix* later dict.)

The sense-history of this word is exceedingly curious. The *Ichneumon*, an Egyptian quadruped, said to devour reptiles and crocodiles' eggs (which it searches for in the sand), is called by Pliny VII. 24 (35) § 88 sq., the mortal enemy of the asp and the crocodile. As to the latter, he tells that when the crocodile is asleep or dozing with its jaws open, the *ichneumon* darts down its throat, and destroys it by gnawing through its belly; a tale originating, partly at least, in the habits of the bird *trochilus*, as mentioned by Herodotus and subsequent Greek writers, and repeated in many forms by later compilers. From an early period, Western writers entertained the notion that this *ichneumon* was amphibious or aquatic; the immediate followers of Pliny appear to have identified it with the Otter (in Gr. *ἐνυδρίς*). Pliny's tale is repeated by Solinus (flor. c. 260) *Collectanea* xxxii. 25 (ed. Mommsen 160), and Isidore (a 640) *Orig.* XII. ii. 36: in the text of Solinus known to Ammianus Marcellinus (c. 400), the animal is called 'enhydros, the second kind of the ichneumons (enhydros alterum ichneumonum genus)'; while Isidore appears to make two distinct animals, the *Ichneumon* which 'serpentes insequitur... adversus aspem pugnat', and the *Enhydros* 'a little beast so called because it lives in the water, and mostly in the Nile (Enydros bestiola, ex eo vocata, quod in aquis versetur, et maxime in Nilo)'. But the Gr. *ἐνυδρίς* was not only the otter, but also a water-snake = *hydrus*; and the latter was the only sense in which *enhydros* had been used by Pliny. Later compilers took this to be the sense of *enhydros*, -os, in Solinus and Isidore, and the crocodile's enemy was now described as a 'water-snake' or 'fish'. Thus it appears in Albertus Magnus (1193-1280) *De Animalibus* xxv. (VII. 666) as 'hidra vel hydrys serpens omnium serpentum pulcherrimus'. Apparet autem in Nilo fumine, et quum crocodilus dormit, etc., as in Pliny. Meanwhile also the latinized name *calcatris* comes into view. It is found, along with the transformed description, in the version of the story given (c. 1269) by Brunetto Latino in *Li Livre dou Tresor* 185 (ed. Chabaille), where it is said 'then comes another fish, which is named *hydrus*, that is *cocatrix*, and enters within his body (lors vient un

autres poissons, qui a nom ydre, ce est cocatris [v.r. qual. quetiv] et li entre dedans le cors; further 'and you must know that cockatris, albeit he is born in the water, and within the Nile, he is not at all a fish, but is a water-serpent (Et sachiez que cockatris ja soit ce qu'il naist en l'aigue, et dedans le Nile, il n'est mie peisson, ainz est serpens d'aigue). It has been suggested that, in this, the ichneumon was confounded with another reputed enemy of the crocodile, the *varanus*, or Monitor of the Nile, which is really a reptile. The *cocatris*=*ichneumon*=*enhydris*=*hydrus*, having thus been transformed into an aquatic reptile, living in the Nile, other writers proceeded to identify it with the crocodile itself. The *Bestiaire divin* of Guillaume le Normand (c.1210) makes *cocatris* the crocodile, and *ydrus* his enemy; and in the *Bestiaire* of Richard de Fournival (c.1250) we have 'Vous m'avez fait mention en votre requeste d'un chocatris, qui est apelez par son droit nom cocodrilles'—'you have mentioned a *cocatris*, but he is called by his right name *crocodile*'. And in later French, as well as in other Romanic langs., 'crocodile' became, at least, one of the recognized meanings of *cocatris*. This confusion may have been helped in some instances by the fact that *cocodrille*, one of the commonest of the early forms of *crocodile* (see that word), had an initial similarity to *cocatris*, and may have been taken by the ignorant as only another form of the name.

In English the confusion with *crocodile* hardly appears, except once or twice as a literalism of translation. Here, *cocatris* appears from the first as the equivalent of *L. basiliscus*, or *regulus*=*basilisk*. It was thus used by Trevisa in his translation of Bartholomaeus Anglicus *De Proprietatibus Rerum* to render *basiliscus*, and what was more important, by Wyclif and his followers to translate *regulus* (Isa. xi. 8, xiv. 29, lix. 5), and *basiliscus* (Ps. xc[i]. 13) of the Vulgate. In the former of these (also in Jer. viii. 17) it was retained in the 16-17th c. versions; but in the revised text of 1885, has been changed to *basilisk*. The history of this further transition of sense is still obscure; but it is to be noticed that *cocatris* translates *F. basiliscus*, and that *coc* is app. a connecting link. But some traditional notions of the ichneumon as the enemy of the *aspis* (which appeared later in the well-known statement that the only animal which could kill the basilisk was the *mustela* or weasel) were probably contributory, as well as the mediaeval confusion, under the name *regulus*, of the basilisk (*vex serpentinus*) with the trochilus (*vex avium*, OF. *roytelet*, in mod. F. *roitelet* 'wren'): cf. Aldrovandi *Opera* (Bologna) X. 367.

Further etymological speculation, in France or England, working upon the syllable *coc*, *coq*, in *basiliscus*, *cocatris*, probably also associating the crested basilisk with the crested bird, and mingling with it vague notions of the crocodile's eggs, buried in the sand, and producing a tiny reptile, originated the well-known notion of 'a serpent hatched by a venomous reptile from a cock's (i.e. *basiliscus* or *cocatris*) egg', embodied in the heraldic monster, half cock, half serpent. As told of the basilisk, this appears already in Albertus Magnus (who however disbelieves it), in Bartholomaeus Anglicus, etc. (See Thor Sundby, above cited; also Solinus, with Commentary, ed. Salmassius 1689, Cahier & Martin *Mélanges d'Archéologie* II. 213.)

1. A serpent, identified with the *BASILISK*, fabulously said to kill by its mere glance, and to be hatched from a cock's egg.

Used in Bible versions to translate *L. basiliscus*, *regulus*, where the LXX have βασιλiscos, δαίς. 1388 Wyclif Ps. xc. 13 Vp on the eddere and the kokatrice [3388 *cocatris*, Vulg. *regulus basiliscus*] thou shalt go. 1398 Trevisa *Burth. De P. R.* xii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.) A fornyed cock leyf eggs in his laste elde. and yf any venomous womne sitteþ on brood þerupon in þe penicular dayes, þerof is gendrid . . . a *cocatris*. 1404 *Id.* xviii. xvi. (1495) 176 The *cocatris* is halfe a fote longe and hath whyte speckes. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 240 (Harl. MS.) There is a *cocatris* withe in the walle; and as ofte tyme as she hath enye syght of youre men, þei bethe dede. 1535 COVERDALE Isa. xi. 8 He shal put his hande in to the Cockatrice denne. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 109 Like a Cockatrice or Basilcock, which slay or kill men with the poison of their sighte. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lix. Kill with looks as Cockatrices doo. 1611 BIBLE Isa. lix. 5 They hatch cockatrice egges. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 41 Pale envy, with the cockatrice's eye, Which seeing kills, but seen doth forthwith die. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. vii. 118. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mém.* (1699) 193 The fruit of our hopes. prove as cockatrice egges from whence so mischievous a brood should spring. 1829 SOUTHEY *Yng. Dragon* i. Till this draconine cockatrice should break its way to light.

† b. Rarely identified or confounded with the *CROCODILE*. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3895 Hardere þan ony comon cogillstane or cocatryse scales [Lat. *dorsæ duriore cocodrillus*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84 Cocatryse, *basiliscus*, *cocodrillus*. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 6 The Cocatrice neuer meaneth so much cruelte, as when he fawneþ vpon thee and weepeth.

c. In *Hec.* figured as a hybrid monster with head, wings, and feet of a cock, terminating in a serpent with a barbed tail. In quot. 1563 allusive. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. 1093 Why then doth this glorious cockatrice crowe so much against Barnes? 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 677 The Cockatrice being half a foot in length, the hinder part like a Snake, the former part like a Cock, because of a treble combe on his fore-head. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* iii. xxvi. (1660) 260. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 67 The head of a Cockatrice is borne as a Crest.

2. *fig.* applied to persons.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Flying* 521 Conspirator, cursit cockatrice . . . traitour, tyran intemperat. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 634 This canard worme and pestiferous cockatrice. 1594 URENE *Solimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 290 So *Solimus* hath prou'd a Cockatrice, And cleane consumed all the familie Of noble Ottoman. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 194 This was the end of this little Cockatrice of a King that was able to

destroy those that did not espie him first. 1794 COLERIDGE *Robespierre* II. The crowned cockatrice whose foul venom Infects all Europe.

*attrib.* 1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 What a cockatrice syght was it to see such an abhominable sort of pompous bishops in lordly parliament robes. † 3. A name of reproach for a woman: prostitute, whore. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. And withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many cockatrices and things. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* iii. iv. I'll shew him, and his cockatrice together And you shall hear 'em talk. 1687 SEDLEY *Belamira* iv. i. Prithie let me see thy punk, thy cockatrice, thy harlot. 1747 GARRICK *Miss in Teens* II. Wks. 1798 I. 86 Where's your Aunt, you young Cockatrice? . . . She's a base Woman, and you are —.

Cockayne: see COCKAYNE.

**Cock-head-plane.** *Joinery.* 'A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber' (Jam.).

(Hence some mod. Dicts. have *cock-head* as the name of such a moulding.)

† **Cock-bell.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 cock-, 5-6 cock-, (5 cockbell). [perh. f. F. *coque* shell + *BELL*. Cf. *COCK* sb. 4, and the nursery combination of 'cockle-shells and silver bells'. Sense 3 is perhaps a distinct word.]

† 1. A small bell. *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 219 Eueriche of þilke ymages bare. . . a cockebelle [1485 Caxton, cockbell] of siluer [Higden *nolan argenteum*] i-honged aboute his nekke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cock belle, *nola, campanella, bulla*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366½ Take them then as yonger brethren litte habes vntaughte, and geue them . . . rattiles and cockbells and gay golden shone.

† 2. A spring wild-flower, frequented by bees.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* vi. (1623) Olij, In Taurus, Slow-tree, Plum-tree, Goosebery . . . Cherry, Pear, Cock bell, which is a Wood-flower.

3. An icicle. Usually in *pl.* (Also *cog-bell*, *cockabell*, *cocklebell*, *cockabell*.)

1645 BARGRAVE *MS. Diary in Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), My breath turned into many cock-bells as I walked. 1735 PEGGE *Kentishness, Cock-bells*, icicles. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Thanet Gloss.*, *Cog-bells*, icicles, ice-candles. 1746 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 406 *Cockabell*, an icicle, in the Som. dialect *clinkabell*. 1880 E. CORNUM *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cockabell*, *cocklebell*, icicle. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.* There are some large cog-bells hanging from the thatch.

**Cock-bill, sb. Naut.** Also 7-8 -bell.

In the phrase *a-cock-bill* [f. A-COCK *adv.* phrase + *BILL*]: having the bills or tapering ends cocked or turned upwards. Said of the anchor when it hangs from the cathead ready for dropping; also of the yards of a vessel, when they are placed at an angle with the deck—the symbol of mourning' (Symth).

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 164 The Others all a Cock-bell set, One after other down are let Into the Sea. 1662 in *Smith's Seaman's Grammar*. i. xvi. 74 The Anchor is a Cock-bell, that is, hangs up and down by the Ships side. 1769 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 113½ The collier was going down full sail, on the flood tide, and anchor a cock bill. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 48 On Good Friday she had all her yards a-cock-bill, which is customary among Catholic vessels.

b. Shortened to *cock-bill*.

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 164 The anchor is cockbill.

**Cock-bill, v.** [f. prec.] To place a-cock-bill.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 173 The pilot gave orders to cock-bill the anchor. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 163 Cockbill the anchor.

**Cock-bird.** [COCK sb. 1]

1. A male bird: see COCK sb. 1 21.

2. *Sc.* A cock chicken. Hence *cock-bird-height*, the tallness or stature of a cock chicken.

1825-79 in JAMIESON. *Mod.* 'They begin to take their own way, before they are cock-bird-height'.

**Cock-boat** (kpkbōt). Also 5 cock-, cog-, 6-7 cooke-. [f. COCK sb. 3 + *BOAT*; in 15th c. occas. *cogboote*, according to the earlier association of *cog* and *cock*: see these words.]

A small ship's-boat, esp. the small boat which is often towed behind a coasting vessel or ship going up or down river. Often used typically as the smallest or lightest of floating craft.

c 1430 LYDG. *Mus. Poems* (1840) 152 A ship with a large seyl, And a cockboot that goth in Tempse lowe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86½ *Cogboote* [1499 PYNSON *cock bote*], *scapra*. 1530 PALSGR. 206½ *Cockboote* to rowe with, *coguel*. 1580 LYLIE *Englyshes* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 218 The little Cock boat is safe, when it is hoisted into a tall ship. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 16 We could scarce get the cock-boate. 1666 *London Gaz.* No. 56½ The Master and Company put to Land in their Cock-boate for assistance. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. 103 We take from Men-of-war and Domingos-Men, down to colliers and cock-boats. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Watchman* 7 There's water to float a little cock-boat. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 23 Sept. The finest . . . was but a cockboat compared with the Warrior.

*fig.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. (1873) 23 Never caring . . . what becomes of the ship of estates, so they may save themselves in the cockboat of their own fortune. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 190 Neere drowned the cocke boate of his private fortune.

† **Cock-brain.** *Obs.* One to whom is ascribed the brain of a cock; a light-headed, rash, and foolish person. Cf. *bird-witted*.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep. de Arte P.* A liij, A freshe hote younker cocke braine, wyld. 1577 HAMMER *Ans. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 33 A very presumptuous and heady Cock-braine. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xxxvi. Wks. XI. 117 Haughty cock-brains, or furious hotspurs. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 220 A light-head or cock-brain.

**Cock-brained, a.** [f. prec. + -ED.] Having little judgement, foolish and light-headed, silly.

1530 PALSGR. 308½ *Cockbraynde*, lyght, fole hardye, *saffre*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 44 b. The light and cockbraynde facion of the multitude. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. II. 38½ These pockfoyst cockbraynd cox-combs, shallow pated. 1777 *Poor Robin* (N.). Now cock-braynd youths will throw at cocks. 1856 F. E. PAGER *Outlet of Owlsh.* 158 My youth may make me crude and cock-brained.

**Cock-brass, -bread:** see COCK sb. 23.

**Cock-broth.** Also in *Sc.* -broo, -bræ. [see BROTH, BROO, BREE.] The broth of a boiled cock.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 384 If the body be bound or costive, a Cocke-broth causeth it to be soluble. a 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* i. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 16 Ile . . . restore thee gain with Cawdels and Cock-broths. 1715 VANBRUGH *Country-house* II. i. My mother desires that we may have some cock-broth to drink two or three times a day between meals, for my sister and I are sick folks. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 105, I took him into the pantry And gave him some good cock-broo. 1844 SCOTT *St. Romain's* iii. Some judgment in cock-bree or in scate-umples.

**Cockchafer** (kp'k[tʃɪːfɔː]). Also -chaffer. [A compound of CHAFER or chaffer, beetle, app. of rustic origin; not in the dictionaries till quite recently. (Not in Craig 1847.) Cock is probably prefixed to express size or valour, or in reference to the practice of making these insects fight. Another form is *Jeffrey* (=chaffer) *Cock*.]

A coleopterous insect or beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*), well known in England and over Europe: it is a stout broad insect of comparatively large size and greyish chestnut colour; it comes forth from the chrysalis towards the end of May (hence called Maybug), and flies with a loud whirring sound. Both the perfect insect and the larva are very destructive to vegetation.

[1691 RAY *N. C. Words, A Clock*, a Beetle or Dor, a Hotchafer.] 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 140 May-Bugs . . . are by some called Chafers, or Cock-Chafers. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 99 There are few insects more prejudicial to the farmer than . . . the Cock-Chaffer. 1787 T. BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 52 The line . . . baited with a cock shaver or grasshopper. 1859 W. S. COLMAN *Woodlands* 14 The common Cockchafer. . . is often a terrible enemy to this tree [the Oak].

**Cock-crow.** = COCK-CROWING.

c 1300 *Becket* 1000 A lute before the Cocks crowe. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 145 This same nyht atte first kok crowe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 ½ Cock crowe, *gallicantus*. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* (MS. K.) 86 Cockcrow, tyme, *gallicantum*. 1595 BARNFIELD *Ode* (Arb.) 64 She . . . each morning (by Cocks crew) Showers downe her siluer dew. 1602 WASHINGTON tr. *Millon's Defe. Pop.* v. (1852) 133 You disturb all people with your shitten Cock-crow; that's the only property in which you resemble a true Cock. 1798 SOUTHEY *Walt St. Keyne*. From cock-crow he had been travelling. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 208 The character would vanish like a ghost at cock-crow.

† **Cock-crown, a.** *Obs. or dial.* [f. COCK + *crown*, obs. pa. pple. of *Crow* v.] That the cock has crowned on, that is no longer fresh; stale.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* (1586) 2 Gifts and rewardes retayne the Cockcrowne Courtier, yea such as have one of their fete already in the grave. 1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* 21 Nov. 86 He takes a speciall grace to use an old wome sentence, as though ante would like to be seived with cockcrowne pottage. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 780 Then was there brought some Cock-crown keal. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cock-crown keal*, broth heated a second time; . . . such as the cock has crow'd o'ver, being a day old, *Roxb.*

**Cock-crower.** *rare.* One who crows like a cock (e.g. to disturb an orator, actor, etc.).

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 450½ That the groaners and cock-crowers . . . adopted the only means of putting down interminable talkers.

**Cock-crowing.** a. The crowing of a cock.

b. The time when cocks crow, early dawn.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiii. 35 Whanne the lord of the hous cometh, in the euentide, or in the mydnyzt, or kockis crowynge, or morwynge. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cockcrowynge tyme, *gallicantum*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 130 b. In Winter you must feede them at the first Cockcrowing and againe when the daye begins to breake. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. xiii. 40 An age which we may call the first cock-crowing after the midnight of Ignorance and Superstition. 1844 EMERSON *Vng. American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 All this drudgery from cockcrowing to starlight. 1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 59 Like the cock-crowing that sounded in the ears of Peter.

† **Cocke.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 cock, cocco, and (after L.) coccoo, corruptly coccio: cf. also COCCYN, COOTIN. [ad. L. *coccum*, and its abl. case *cocco*, scarlet: see COCCYN, COCCUS.] Scarlet.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvii. 16 Purpur, and coccio twies died [1388 of red selk]. — x *Kings Prol.* 4 Other men bise, and purpur, and cocko [v.r. cocce, cock, cocc] offren, and iacynt. — *Rev.* xviii. 16 Clothid with biçe, and purpur, and cocke [v.r. coccyn, or read, coccyn, red scarlet.] 1388 — *Ex.* xxviii. 5 Read selk twies died [v.r. cocco] and bijs.

Cokeall: see COCKAL, COCKALL.

**Cocked** (kpkt), *pp.* a. 1 [f. COOK v. 1 + -ED. 1.] Set erect; having a pronounced upward turn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xxxviii. A Yongster gent With hever cock 't, and arm set on one side. 1691 *The Weasils* ii. 7 His Wife too, in her Cock'd Comode well diest. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 A brown bay Gelding .. has .. a large broom Tail cock'd, Trois all. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 282 A wide mouth and a cocked-up nose.

**Cocked hat.** 1. A hat with the brim permanently turned up, esp. the three-cornered hat of this shape worn at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century; also various styles of hat formerly worn in the army and navy. Now, applied to the triangular hat (without cocks), pointed before and behind and rising to a point at the crown, worn as part of the full-dress uniform of staff-officers, surgeons, and others, and of some official court-dresses, etc.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Genl. Dancing M.* Epil., Periwigs and broad cock'd hats. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 75 73 Knowledge is a greater ornament to the head, than a bag or a smart cocked hat. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 379 Among the heavy dragoons cocked hats are abolished, among the light they are just coming into vogue. 1850 JEFFERSON *Brittany* ii. 11 Policemen with cocked hats like those of staff-officers. 1865 *Etimologia* vi. 99 The masters at Eton, up to a comparatively recent date, wore cocked hats. 1887 T. TROLOPE *What I Remember* i. xvi. 335 The emperor .. violently tossed his cocked hat into the corner of the room. 1890 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 24 Jan. 13/1 The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, and bearing the cocked-hat, and sword of the deceased [Lord Napier of Magdala].

2. *Anat.*

1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* V. 187/2 The form of pelvis resulting from this bend has received more particularly the name of the *cocked hat*.

3. A game similar to nine-pins, in which only three pins are set up, in triangular position. *U. S.*

4. *Phr.* To knock into a cocked hat.

1873 *Slang Dict.* 122 Anything which has been altered beyond recognition, or any man who has been put completely *hors de combat*, is said to have been knocked into a cocked-hat. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 9/1 A frigate of the modern type would knock a fort armed with obsolete guns into a cocked hat.

5. *Comb.*, as *Cocked-hat-wise* adv., after the manner of a cocked hat.

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 48. 514 A table napkin folded cocked-hat-wise.

Hence **Cocked-hatted** a., wearing a cocked hat. 1835 BUCKFORD *Recoll.* 148 A most imposing cocked-hatted personage. 1864 T. TROLOPE *Marietta* II. iv. 71 Cocked-hatted officials.

**Cocked** (kpkkt), *phl.* a. 2 [f. COOK v. 2 + -ED 1].

1. *fr. a.* Of a match: Placed in the cock. *b.* Of a fire-arm: With the cock drawn back, ready for firing when the trigger is pulled.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* i. 27 Furnished Swords, cock'd Musquets. 1678 tr. *Gay's Art War* II. 46 Presenting the .. Musket with a cock'd Match. 1733 *Derby Mercury* II. No. 27 Getting through a Hedge with his Piece cock'd. 1807-8 *Syn. Smith's Phymology's Lett.* Wks. 1850 II. 168/1 To sleep every night with cocked pistols under their pillows. 1839 BYRON *Yuan* i. cl. With sword drawn and cock'd trigger.

2. *Full-cocked, half-cocked*: at full or half cock (see COCK sb. 1 13 b). In *slang* (Australian) use, *half-cocked* = partially intoxicated.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1849) 206 The burghers gazed .. as a wary housewife does at a gun, fearful it may go off half-cocked. 1888 F. HUMPHREY *Midas* i. vii. 54 This last drink reduced Mr. Villiers to that mixed state which is known in colonial phrase as half-cocked.

**Cocked**, *phl.* a. 3 Put up in cocks, as hay: see under COCK v. 3

**Cocked**, var. of COCKET a. *Obs.*

**Cockee**. *Sc.* [Jamieson suggests *cock eye*: cf. *bull's eye*.] A name for the 'tee' in curling.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 162 (Jam.) Glenbuck upo' the cockee stood His merry men drew near. 1824 MACTAGART *Sc. Gallivod. Encycl.*, *Cockee*, the circles which surround the 'tee', or mark played at in curling.

**Cockentrice**: see COCKATRICE.

† **Cocker**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *cocker*, 2 *coour*, 3 *koker*, 4 *cooke*, 4-6 *cooker*, 5 *coour*, 6 *cooky*, 6 *cokar*, (8-9 *dial.* *cogger*), 6- *cocker*. [A common WGer. sb.: with OE. *cocer* m. quiver, cf. OFris. *koker*, OS. *cocere* m. (MDu. *cöker*, MLG., Du. *köker*, LG. *köker*, *küker*, *kaker*), OHG. *chohhar*, *chohhäri* (MHG. *kocher*, *kochere*, Ger. *köcher*) all meaning 'quiver, case'. The ulterior derivation is obscure: med.L. *cucurum*, and med.Gr. *κοκουρον*, are, according to Diez, from German. See also QUIVER.]

1. A case for arrows; a quiver.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 2 Gearwund strelas heara in cocere. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxvii. 3 Nim þin gescot þinne cocur and þinne bogan and gang ut. c 1205 *LAV.* 6470 Ene koker fulne flau.

2. A casing for the leg; applied, at various times, to a kind of legging, a high laced boot, or a combination of boot and legging, worn by husbandmen, hunters, fishers, etc., to protect the legs. The word is still used in the north for gaiters or leggings, and even for coarse stockings without feet used as gaiters (called in Scotland *loags*).

c 1225 *E. B. Allit.* P. B. 40 With rent cokrez at þe kne & his clutte trasches. 1365 *Langol. P. Pl.* A. vii. 56 [Piers

going out to sow] caste on his clothes I-clouted and I-hole, His Cokers and his Coffus. c 1220 *Pallad. on Husband.* i. 1177 Bootes, cocurs, myttens. For husbondes & hunters. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 84 Cocur, boote, ocrea, coturnus. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Civr Thy hose and cokers be broken at the knee. 1593 DRAYTON *Eglogues* iv. 177 His Cokers were of Cordiwin. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1893/4 A pretty big chubbed Man .. a pair of Leather Cokers. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antigloss.* s.v. *Cock-boots*, Fishermen's great boots, with which they wade into the sea, are called cokers. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coggers*, half-boots made of stiff-leather, strong cloth, or even of worsted, buttoned at the side, and strapped under the shoe. 1873 HARLAND *Suwaedale Gloss.*, *Coggers*, a pair of old stocking-legs worn over the shoes to keep out the snow.

**Cocker** (kp'kai), *sb.* 2 [f. COOK v. 1 + -ER.]

† 1. A fighter, prizefighter; a contentious, quarrelsome man; a wrangler. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 704 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 He is cocker, þef, & horeling. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 A newe batayle of foure and seventy comoun fyghters and cokers [gladiators]. c 1260 *Towneley Myst.* 242 These cokers and these bollars, And alle purs cuttars.

2. A supporter or patron of cock-fighting, a cock-fighter; one who breeds or trains game-cocks.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury P.* i. Wks. 1720 IV. 130, I .. out-vapour'd all the Jockeys, and cockers. 1723 STRELL *Conse. Lovers* iv. ii, He was the greatest cocker in England. He said Duke John won him many battles, but never lost him one. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. Wks. 1834 II. 151 Here his poor bird th' inhuman Cocker brings, Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings. 1814 W. SKETCHLEY (title), The Cocker, containing information to the Breeders and Amateurs of the Game-cock. 1829 A. W. FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) i. 321 While Duchesses and Ladies hawk, we cannot expend all indignation on the cockers and bull-baiters.

3. A breed of spaniels trained to start wood-cocks, snipes, and similar game; a cocking dog.

1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* v. v. (1824) 321 Frederick Chisney retired, attended by a couple of small sleek cockers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. H.* (1861) 81 His cockers coiled themselves up close to the warm peat-ashes.

**Cocker**, *sb.* 3, *cocker*. [app. f. COOK v. 3 + -ER.]

Originally, one who puts hay in cocks, a hay-worker; also, later, a harvest-labourer. (The spelling *cocker* has given rise to the unhistorical conjecture, that the original meaning was 'a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest-time'.)

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. VI. 13 Canstow .. coke for my cokers [i.e. cokers, cokers] oper to be cart picche, Mowe oper mowen oper make bond to sheues? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 Coker, *autumnarius*. 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 11 Bee yt also provided, That this Acte nor any thing therein conteyned do in any wyse extend to any cokers or Harvest Folkes. [So orig. act. in Parl. Office; the Inrolment in Chancery has *Cokers*.] 1834 Hr. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 25 He called to Briggs, one of the cokers. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Coker*, a reaper, *Warw.* 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Quocker*, one who goes harvesting to a distance. 1888 S. O. ANDY *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Cocker*, the man who cocks or coils up hay in a field.

† **Cocker**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare.* A curl or ringlet. Cf. COCKLE *sb.* 4.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 89 That .. She curious curles the cokers of her head.

**Cocker** (kp'kai), *v.* 1 Also 5-6 *cocker*, 6 *koker*, *cocker*. [Found only since 15th c.; origin obscure. Cf. however the 16th c. equivalent COCKLE v. 3, which is identical in form and sense with a 16th c. Du. *kokelen*, *keukelen* 'nutrire sive fovere culina' (Kilian), i.e. to nourish or foster in the kitchen; but it is doubtful whether the Du. word was connected with *kokene* 'kitchen' etc. by 'popular etymology'. Cf. also obs. F. *coqueliner* (*un enfant*) to dandle, *cocker*, pampers, a child (Cotgr.). The Eng. *cocker* and *cocker* have the form of iterative diminutives of COOK v. 3, and the whole were prob. derivatives of COOK sb. 1, with the notion 'to make a nestle-cock, chick (L. *pullus*), or 'darling' of'. Cf. etymological note to COCKNEY.]

Some have thought this word identical with the next (which has also a variant *cocker*); but nothing has been found to support this suggestion. (Welsh *cocr*, and *cocreth* given in Llywyd 215 a, are from Eng.)

*trans.* To indulge or pamper (a child, favourite, etc.); to treat with excessive tenderness or care.

1499 PYNSSON *Prompt. Parv.*, *Cokeryn*, *carifoveo*. 1530 PALSGR. 488/3, I *cocker*, or *cheryshe* to moche. *Yemignotte*. This boye canne never thrive, he is cocked so moche. I *cocker*, I bring up with dainty meates. *Saffranade*. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 65 (R.) Taking it for shame so much to cocker themself. 1600 Heywood *and Pt. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 i. 151 Kist and cocked by a King. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxx. 9 Cocker thy childe, and hee shall make thee afraid. 1611 J. HULL *St. Peter's Proph.* 363 No creatures more cocker thy young than the Asse and the Ape. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* i. (1720) III. 230 Because thy foolish mother has cocked thee with morning caudles. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 116 Some old valetudinarian .. continually cockering himself, and suffering.

*b.* With *up*, meaning (*a.*) To bring up indulgently and luxuriously; (*b.*) to coddle up (an invalid) so as to restore him to strength; (*c.*) to encourage or hearten by kindness or coaxing.

1550 PALSGR. 488/3 Coker hym up thus in his youthe, and you shall have a fayre caulfe of hym shortly. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. i. But cocker vp my genius, and luee free To all delights. 1761 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 293 Being

cockered and spirited up by some friends I got my name suggested to Lord But. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* viii. (1879) 98 If she was a lady she'd be cockered up with all sorts of soups and jellies. 1850 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 229 You have cockered me up to that extent, that I now feel, etc.

*c.* To indulge or humour in (a practice, etc.).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* i. i How carelessly they cocker themselves in their sins. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 119 By mild reprooves they rather cocker and beare them in their sinnes, then correct them. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 299 Cherishes and cockers them in so gentle an Errour. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiii, I have not been cockered in wantonness or indulgence.

*d. fig.* To foster, indulge (an appetite, idea, hope, evil, etc.). Also with *up*.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175, I .. cannot flatter folly .. or cocker Ignorance. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 98 Too foolishly I cocker my own hopes. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 321 [He] cockers up that dangerous Propensity, which he ought .. to subdue. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Ali.* III. clxxx. 208 If they cocker up the evil by refusing to apply the high-handed remedy.

Hence **Cocked** *phl.* a., **Cockering** *vbl.* *sb.* and *phl.* a.; **Cockeringly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 85 Cokerynge, or grete cherschyngne, *focio*, *nutricio*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 728 A father to much cockering, *pater unius indulgens*. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. 225 These coklings coked we bewaile too late, When that we see our offspring gaily bent. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* i. 70. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman Hater* i. iii, Our young wanton cocker'd heirs. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 73 Their [Bees'] young ones be not very nice or tender, nor cockeringly brought up. a 1666 C. HOOLE *School-Collog.* (1688) 293 You are content to enjoy your mothers cockering. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 4 Most children's constitutions are .. harm'd, by cockering and tenderness. a 1703 BURKITT *On M. P.* i. Peter iv. 17 God .. is no cockering Father to indulge his children to their ruin. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. xcxi. 124 A cockered favorite. 1857 T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* vii. (ed. 4) xii Fearing to render them effeminate by over-care and cockering.

**Cocker**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [Equivalent in meaning to COCKLE v. 2, both being in form iterative and diminutive, as if from a stem \**cock-* in sense 'shake'; probably onomatopoeic.]

*intr.* To totter or oscillate from instability: said of a thing having a high centre of gravity, when it rocks so as to be in danger of falling.

Hence **Cockering** *phl.* a.; also **Coockery**, -*ie* a., **Coockersome** a.; **Coockerness** *sb.* (all *Sc.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 Some .. stirring their feet as though they stode in a cockeryng bote. 1825-79 JAMISON, *Cockering*, tottering, threatening to tumble, especially in consequence of being placed too high.

**Cockrel** (kp'kérél). Forms: 5 *cocker*, 6 *koker*, 6 *cockerel*, 6 *cockerella*, 6-7 *cooke*, 6 *cockerell*, 6-8 *cockrel*, 7-8 *cockeril* (1, 6- *cockerel*). [app. a dim. of COOK sb. 1, perh. of Anglo-Fr. origin. No such word is found in the OF. dictionaries, though Littré and Godefroy have *coquereau*, -*elle*, -*et*, -*elle*, diminutives of similar type from *coque* shell, and *coque* vessel, also *cocherel*, *cockerel* cock-seller, poultry-dealer. But the formation may have been English; the termination seems to be the same as in *hoggerel*, *mongrel*, *pickerel* (small pike).]

1. A young cock. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 86 Cokerelle, *gallus* [C. *gallinellus*]. 1465 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* (1841) 296 Item, she paid for yonge kokerelles to make of capons, i.e. 4. 1533 ELTON *Cast. Helthe* (1542) 20 a, Chickens .. specially they be cockrelles. 1622 WITHER *Vanity of Youth* (1633) 756 Hear how each Cockrell gives warning of day. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collig.* 41 If you can't crow like an old cock, crow like a cockeril. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Autumn* 343 Many a clamorous Hen and cockrel gay. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 1204 Both eyes shut, like the cockerel that would crow.

2. *fig.* Applied to a young man.

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 68 Alas, pretty cockerel, you are too weak. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 31. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. i, Page. Let me fight for my mistress! *Servant*. 'Tis in vain, Little cockerel of the kind. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. i. 7 Thou'rt no such cockerel thyself, for thou was born i' the tail end of old Harry the Seventh.

3. A species of fish.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabalais* iv. lx. (1737) 246 Cockrells .. Thornbacks. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 347 Basket for fishing ox-eyed cockerel, Valencia.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 168 Their intercourse .. of glances that beat twixt this cockrell-drone and her. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xv. (1860) 354 He .. ranted, like a true cockerel orator. 1856 OLIVER *Slave States* 520 The ridiculous cockerel-like manner in which they swell, strut, bluster, and bully.

**Cockerer**. A wanton. HALLIWELL cites Cotgr.

**Cockering**: see COCKER v. 1 and 2.

† **Cockering**, *vbl.* *sb.* *Obs.* In 3 cockering, chokering.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 504 Ne mihtu leng a word icwepe, Ac pipest al so doþ a mose Mid cokeringe [v. r. chokeringe] mid stefne hose.

† **Cockernony**. *Sc.* *Obs.* Also -*nonny*, -*nonie*. [Derivation obscure: Jamieson conjectured connexion with COCKER sb. 1.]

The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapped up in a band or fillet, commonly



called a *smood* (Jam.). App. used at random in the last two quots.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. vii. She.. tumbling wi' him on the grass Dang a' her cockernony A-jeet that day.  
1818 SCOTT *Fr. Midl.* xxv. 'Ye silly twapie.. what gar'd ye buse up your cockernony that gate?' 1830 GALT *Leisure T.* vii. iii. (1849) 323 Forays, moss troopers, and other cockernony minstrelsy. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 233 Taking a shot at the old woman's cockernony itself.

**Cocket** (k'két), sb. 1. Forms: 5-6 cockkett, 5-9 cooquet, 6 cocket, cokquet, 7 coquett, 8 cockkett, 9 coquet, 6- cocket. [In Anglo-Fr. *cockkette*, Anglo-Lat. *coketa*, -um: origin obscure.

A recent suggestion is that the name originated in the words *quo quiescit* est, 'by which he is quit', with which the Customer's receipt concluded. (S. Dowell *Hist. Taxation in Eng.* (1878) I. 171.) It is by no means clear whether the name originally belonged to the document, or to the seal which gave it validity.]

1. *Hist.* A seal belonging to the King's Custom House. Also applied to other seals used to seal permits.

1293 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 138b, Omnes homines venientes cum lanis.. sine signo quod vocatur Cocket. 1298 *Memo-randa Excheq.* 26 Edw. I. in Madox *Hist. Excheq.* I. 782 Quod illam partem sigilli Regis quod vocatur Cocket, et quod Rex ad dictam custumam deputari fecit in portu predicto [viz. Novum Castrum super Tynam]. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Record ed.) xvi. 45 Et adonges le Maire delivera le Cocket a celuy Viscount qil avera memes choses, et les recordes a Chambirleyn [transl.]. And then the Mayor shall deliver the Cocket to such Sheriff as he himself shall have chosen, and the records to the Chamberlain for safe custody. 1607 *Cowel Interpr.*, Cocket is a seale appertaining to the king's custome house. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1859) 48 An ancient custumhouse seal or cocket.

b. Hence † *Clerk of the Cocket*, in Scotland.  
c 1350 *Act David II of Scotl.* c. 39 (Du Cange) Et sit ibi Clericus ad ironam, qui.. potest concuenerit esse Clericus Cokete Regis. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.*, *Act David II*, 44 The clerk of the coquet, sall controll beath the custumars, and the Tronariss.

2. A document sealed by the officers of the custum-house, and delivered to merchants as a certificate that their merchandise has been duly entered and has paid duty. (Now disused.)

1393 *Acts of Scotl.* I. 581a, Quod habeant duo folia cokete ad custumandum lanas suas. 1434 *Act 13 Hen. VI.* c. 16 Les customers dez ditz portes deins le Roialme ensealnt blankes escrowes en parchemin appelez blankes Cokkettez [transl. ed. 1587 blankes scrowes in parchment called blank cokets]. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 3 That the saids strangers.. there pay their dewties and customes and take their coquet as effeirs. 1512 *Instruct. Admirall* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 331 Examyn their Mynnments, Indentures, Wrytings and Cokkettes. 1580 *HOLLVAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn Bulletin*, pour estre franc du port, a bill, a cocket. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 110 All and quhatsumever shippis of Scotland that were not fortified be the Queene of Scotland's coquet. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 194 Commodities brought in, which have payed Custome.. may be shipped out againe by Cocket, without paying any more Custome. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. (1743) 69 Officers of the Port of London. Register of the Certificate Cokets. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 426 Mr. Whitmore produced the cokets from the cocket office. 1842 Sir J. A. PARK *Law Marine Insur.* (ed. 8) II. xviii. 693 That a ship is not ready for sea, till she has got her custumhouse cocket on board. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4 Notice by Ld. Mayor. Compulsory metage dues on grain, including cocket dues.. cease from and after the 31st of October, 1872.

fig. a 1640 JACKSON *Cread* xi. xxi. Wks. X. 406 All as many as have their fruit unto holiness in this life have the pledge, the earnest, or the cocket of the next.

3. ? A custom-house or customs office.  
1711 MADOX *Hist. Excheq.* xviii. 537 That all merchants.. who designed to export Wools.. might safely carry them to the several Ports where the King had a Cocket, paying the old Duties only. [Cf. 1730 BAILEY, *Cockettum*, *cocketum*, the Office at the Custom-house where the Goods to be exported are to be enter'd.]

4. The customs duty.  
1482 in Rymer XII. 1821 De custumis et coquetis nostris. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1878) 31 The greatest profit did arise by the coquet of hides. 1621 *BOLTON Stat. Ire.* 44 (12 Edw. IV) Not paying the custome of the king.. called the Cocket. *Ibid.* 69 To the intent that the king.. shall not be deceived of his Custome, Cocket, Tonnage and poundage. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance* I. 273 Charges. Custom, Town Dues and Cocket £47 18 12.

5. Comb., as cocket-writer.

1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1911 One of the cocket-writers in the long room at the custom-house. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Momey Man* I. iv. 117 She is going to marry young Ned Simmons, the Cocket-writer, in the Custom House.

† **Cocket**, sb. 2. Obs. Also 4-7 cocket. [Origin unknown: the conjecture has been offered that this bread was so called because stamped with a seal (see COCKET sb. 1); but evidence is wanting.]

Name of a sort of leavened bread, and of a loaf, slightly inferior in quality to the wastell or finest bread.

The name appears in the *Statute of Bread and Ale*, and was apparently quite obsolete before 1500, later references to it being only historical, and conjectural. *Cocket-bread*, *Bread-cocket*, are modern renderings of *panis de coket*.

1566 *Stat. Bread & Ale* (51 Hen. VII), Quando quarterium frumenti venditur pro xiiid., tunc panis quadrantis de Wastello ponderabit sex libras et sexdecim solidos; Panis de Coket de eodem blado, & de eodem butello, ponderabit plusquam Wastellum de duobus solidis; De blado minoris precii ponderabit plusquam Wastellum de quinque.. Panis

integer de quadrante de frumento ponderabit Coket & dimidium.. Et panis de omni blado ponderabit duos Coketos. [16th c. *transl.* When a quarter of Wheat is sold for xiiid. then wastell bread of a farthing shall weigh viii. & xviii. But Bread Cocket of a farthing of the same Corne and butell, shall weigh more than wastell by iiii. and Cocket bread made of Corne of lower price, shall weigh more than wastell by vs.. Bread (of a farthing) made of the whole wheat shall weigh a cocket and an halfe, that is to say, the Cocket, that shall weigh more than a wastell by v.s.. And bread of common Corne shall weigh two [great] cokets.] 1272-1307 *Munim. Gildhalla Lond.* (Rolls) III. 411 Nota, quod panis coket, i. e. panis levatus.. ponderabit plus quam wastellus per ij solidos. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 292 And þo nolde.. no Beggere eten Bred þat Benes Inne coome, Bote Cocket and Cler Matin an of clene whete. 1377 *Ibid.* B. vi. 306 But of coket or clere-matyn or elles of clene whete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 70 Cokett, effungia, est guidam panis.

*Historical.* 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 49 The price of a quarter whet iij.s. The ferthing synnell poise v. vuncis and dim. q't. The ferthing whit loaf coket poise xvij. vuncis dim. and ob'. 1638 *PENKETHMAN Artach.* Cij b. The Farthing White loafe of fine Cocket. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Cocket-bread*, the finest sort of Wheat bread, next to that called Wastell, which is the whitest. 1860 *Mun. Gildhalla Lond.* (Rolls) II. 793 *Cokettus*, panis, a loaf of cocket-bread.

[*Cocket*, sb. is given by Todd (1818) in the sense of *Fr. coquet* cock-boat, but app. by some error; Sherwood is named as authority; but ed. 1632 has only 'cocke-boat'.]

† **Cocket**, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also cookit, cocked. [perh. orig. a. *Fr. coquet*, *coquette* coquettish, gallant, agreeable (f. *cog*: see COQUETTE), with the sense modified to express the strutting or defiant manner of the cock, as in the modern *cocky*. (Possibly also associated with *cocked*, *Sc. cookit* 'turned up', 'stuck up'; but this would not explain the original form in -et.)]

Proud, 'stuck up'; pert, saucy; brisk; in *mod. dial.* merry.

1537 *LATIMER Let. Cromwell* in *Rem.* (1845) 380 As for my lord of Hayles, I fear he will be too cocket now with his great authority and promotion. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* III. lxx. 133 They beleved verily that their youth were too cocked and lustie [i. i. mischievous]. 1609-38 *HEYWOOD Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 201 Her tongue not too loud nor cocket. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Accrestor*, to wax cockit, grow proud.. to strut it, or stand upon high terms. *Ibid.*, *Coquart*, vndercreeple peart, cocket, iolite, cheerfull. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 11 *Cocket*, brisk, malapert. 1883-88 *Lludders & Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cocket*, merry.

b. The following may be the same word; but cf. *COOK* v. 1 4, *COOKED* ppl. a. 1 (both of later date). c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Judithum* 311 Gay gere and wifes, his hode set on koket, As provide as pennies, his slefe has no poket.

**Cocket**, v. 1 [f. *COCKET* sb. 1] *trans.* To furnish with a cocket or custom-house certificate.

1343 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 138b, Leynes nient cokettes ou nient custumees. 1344 *Act 18 Edu. III.*, 1 Ceux qui mesnent les legnes par dela sanz estre cokettez ou sanz paier Custume. [transl. Those that transport Wool being not cocketed or without Custome.] 1669 *View Penal Laws* 257 Neither shall any cause Wools to be cocketted but in the owner's name.

**Cocket**, v. 2 *Arch.* Also 6 cocket. [cf. *It. cochetta* dim. of *cocca* notch. Cf. also *COOK* v. 3 and *COAK*.] *trans.* To join in building by means of projection and notch, to mortise, joint.

1583 *STANVHURST Poenis* (Arb.) 138 In brest of the God-esse, Gorgon was coketed hardlye, With nodill vnyoncted, by death, light vital amouing. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Enclavé*, inlocked, cocketed, mortaised, closed. 1644 T. THOMAS *Dict.* (Halliiv.), As one joyst or stone is cocketted within another.

**Cocket** (k'két), v. 3 [Imitative.] (See quot.) 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 263 The males [pheasants].. make a noise that in the country is called cocketting.

**Cocket**, obs. f. COQUETTE.

**Cocket-centre**, *Arch.* A centre or centering used in building an arch, when head-room is required above the springing line, to allow passage through during the time of building.

1841 *BRESS Gloss. of Civ. Eng.* 52 Where head-room is left above the springing of the arches, such centres are termed cocket-centres. c 1858 *A. P. S. Dict. of Archit.* II. C. 58 Where a level tie-beam is omitted.. such a centre is called a cocket-centre.

**Cockewolde**, obs. f. CUCKOLD.

**Cock-eye**, *collog.* [app. f. *COCK* v. 1

Ir. and Gaelic *caog* 'wink', and esp. *caogshail* 'squint eye', *caogshilleach* 'squint-eyed', have been compared; but no historical connexion is known, and the pronunciation of *caog* differs considerably from that of *cock*.]

a 1285 *FORAY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cock-eye*, a squinting eye; which must be set or cocked, like the lock of a gun, before aim can be taken at an object. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Cock-eye*, one who squints. She's a real cock-eye.

**Cock-eyed**, a. *collog.* [see prec.] Squint-eyed. 1821 *BYRON Vis. Judgem.* lxxi. A merry, cock-eyed, curious looking sprite. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 19 Cock-eyed Tom that sells the pies.

**Cock-feather**, *Archery.* [f. *COCK* sb. 1] attrib. = 'top, sticking up', as in *cock-sheaf*, etc.] The upper one of the three feathers on an arrow, generally of a different colour from the other two, so as to indicate at sight how to place the arrow on the string.

1345 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 132 It standeth with good

reason to haue the cocke fether black or greye, as it were to gyue a man warning to nocke ryght. 1860 H. D. *Archer's Guide* 34 That feather which is placed upon the horn is the cock feather, and generally of a different colour: the other two feathers are placed at an equal distance from it. Place the arrow on the string with the cock feather uppermost.

**Cock-fight** (k'p'k'fai),

1. A fight between cocks; *spec.* a match in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs, are set to fight each other in a place called a 'cock-pit'.

1565-6 *Stat. Harlebury, Worc.* in N. Carlisle *Endowed Gram. Sch.* II. 759 The said Schoolmaster shall.. have use and take the profits of all such cock-fights and potations as are commonly used in Schools. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xviii. (1887) 78 In cockfights and quallefights. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 346 The bayting of the Beare, and Cock-fights are no meete recreations. 1748 *WISLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 92 There was to begin in an hour's time a famous cockfight. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 49 The school, like almost all the other grammar-schools of the period [1815] in Scotland, had its yearly cock-fight.

2. *transf.* A fighting match.

1494 *FABIAN VII.* ccxviii. 256 Shortly after skyrmysshes & cocke fyghtes began atwene y' sayd ii. prynces. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. xv. 96 After that sinful chivalry cockfight of theirs!

**Cockfighter**. One who promotes the sport of cock-fighting; = *COCKER* sb. 2.

1722 *BAILEY S. v. Clear Walk*, With Cock-fighters. 1769 *COWPER (title)*, The Cock-fighter's Garland. 1884 T. HOLMIS GORE in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 28½ The licensing justices.. refused to renew a licence to a cockfighter.

¶ *Cock fighter* = chief or champion fighter: see *COCK* sb. 1 22.

**Cock-fighting**.

The fighting of cocks; the sport of making cocks fight each other; formerly much practised, but made illegal by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92.

c 1450 *How Goode Wyse* (Ashm. MS.) 74 Ne go þou not to no wrastlyng, Ne 3it to no coke fyghtyng [Lamb. MS. schotyng at cok]. 1518 *Stat. St. Paul's School* in Knight *Life Colet* 362 (Brand), I will they use no Cock-fighting nor riding about of Victorie. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Albus* (1879) 180 note (title), Cockfighting in Ailgna. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19304 At the Royal Cock-Pit at Windsor the 27th Instant begins a great Match of Cock-fighting between two Persons of Quality, which will continue the whole week. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. 88 Cock-Fighting with us is declining every day. 1801 *STURTT Sports & Past.* iii. vii. (1876) 276 In the reign of Edward III, cock-fighting became a fashionable amusement. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 255 His personal tastes were low and frivolous.. the time.. was spent in racing, cardplaying, and cockfighting. attrib. 1797-9 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 64 In 1783, there were many public Cock-fighting Matches, or Mains.

b. To beat cock-fighting: a vulgar colloquialism (and as such used in fiction) for 'to surpass everything else' (as this sport in the opinion of its votaries surpassed every other).

1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* 228 Ministers scufflings and contests with one another, is beyond any Cock-fighting or Bear-baiting. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 133 Always excepting Mrs. McWhirter, for she beats cock-fighting. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* vii. (D.), 1853 *LITTON My Novel* III. xi. (D.), The Squire faltered out, 'Well, this beats cock-fighting! the man's as mad as a March hare.'

**Cockhood** (k'p'k'hud), *humorous*. [see HOOD.] The condition or quality of a cock.

1829 *SOUTHEY Pilgr. Compostella* iv. From, which two milk-white chickens To Cock and Henhood grew. 1856 *Cham. Jynl.* V. 133 Cock-hood is the last resource of hens.

**Cock-horse** (k'p'k'h'rs), sb. and adv. [It is not clear whether 'cock-horse' was originally the name of a plaything, as it appears to have been by 1577, or whether the phrase 'on (a-)cock-horse' merely meant in a position (as e.g. on the knee) which was likened to that of being on horse-back. The transferred sense evidently referred to the elation of a child in such a position.]

A. sb. 1. *orig.* Apparently a nursery term, applied to anything a child rides astride upon, as a stick with a horse's head, a hobby-horse, any one's leg or knee. Hence *ride on* a (or a-) cockhorse.

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 96 The dotyng pleasure to see my littell soonne ride on a cokhorse. 1577 *HARRISON Eng-land* III. ix. (1878) II. 64 We oft exchange our finest cloth, come, tin, and woollies, for halfe penie cockhorses for children. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* II. ii. vi. i. vi. i. Sometimes he would ride a cockhorse with his children.. though Alcibiades scoffed at him for it. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-t.* (Arb.) 96 When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a Cock-horse. 1675 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 218, I, astride a Cock-horse. 1861 *SALA Dutch Dict.* ix. 135 That large man.. whose knees comprise such an inexhaustible supply of cock-horses. 1863 *LD. LYTTON Ring Anais* I. i. II. i. 83 When I was only able.. equitate in armature longa.. to ride a cockhorse on a stick. *Nursery Rhyme*, 'Ride a cock-horse To Banbury Cross.'

2. *transf.* A cock-horse, on (a) cock-horse; mounted (as on a horse); astride.

1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 66 The Drake with all the water foules did stoupe lowe and receiue their carriage, and when they were all a cockehorse together they wente into the water. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xvi. 51 They.. passe so farre in so little a space on cock-horse [on broomsticks]. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 76 The whale.. swimmeth presently ashore, and the Indian a cock-horse upon him. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 7 His Petrified Sanctity riding a Cock-horse on mens shoulders. 1664

BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 41 And Ralph got a cock-horse too Upon his Beast with much ado. 1801 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Wife* III. (Chandos) 329 Riding a cock-horse on a star.

† b. Mounted aloft, perched up.

1704 *Gentleman Instr.* (1732) 167 (D.) The ladies sit on cock-horse upon scaffolds in open view.

† 3. *fig.* An exalted position, a place of triumph or ascendancy. Usually with *on, a, Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He that beareth a tankard by meanness of degree, and was borne for a cock-horse by sharpness of witte. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* I. Sat. iii. 185 Hath got the fame of some gelt Vicary, And now on cock-horse gallops lollily. 1611 COTGR., *Il est à cheval*, hee is set on cock-horse; hee is all a height, hee now begins to flaunt it. 1658 I. WALL *God's Rev. Enemies Ch.* 41 There is no tyrannike like to that of a slave, whom vilany hath set a cock-horse. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Porridge's Myst. Div.* 22 Welch that rideth up a Cock-hors (pass by the term) well Worth holdeth but the stirrup. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 20 The outbreak of an oppressed party, and setting it a cock-horse on the oppressing one.

4. *fig.* A high horse; a proud, high-spirited horse; a stallion.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* I. Sat. iii. 185 Cock-horse, fat-pauncht Milo. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxviii. 160 He now goes drooping and slouching away, very unlike the cock-horse he came out.

† 5. To play at cock-horse: see quot. *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660), *Paericken op spelen*, to Play at Cock-horse, or leape over one or others backs.

B. *adv.* In same sense as the phrases *on a cock-horse, a cock-horse*, in A. I. 2.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. G. v. To playe at even and odde, to ryde cock-horse in chylidyshe guyse. c. 1720 PRIOR *Alma* I. 30 Alma, they strenuously maintain, Sits cock-horse on her throne, the brain. a. 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 60 As boys ride cock-horse on a broom. 1878 GEN. R. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 259 A huge fellow . . . was riding 'cock-horse' on a gun.

Cockhys. Sense uncertain: ? Some kind of arrow: cf. COCK-FEATHER.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde begger* Wks. 1873 I. 36, I saw Cupid shooting a cockhye into your face, and gazing after his arrow it fell into mine eye.

Cookie, variant of COOKY.

Cookie-leekie: see COCKY-LEEKY.

Cockily (kɔ'kili), *adv.* *collog.* [f. COOKY a. + -LY 2.] In a cocky manner.

1861 MACC. *Mag.* July, Those who go about so cockily with the placard 'Science of History' stuck in their hats. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 150 Sitting lightly and cockily on the water.

Cockiness. *collog.* [f. COOKY a. + -NESS.] Cocky quality; self-assertiveness, conceit.

1864 J. D. CAMPBELL in *Glasgow Citizen* 29 Nov., *Cockiness* is older than this century, in which it has been developed to so alarming an extent. 1883 *St. James's Gas.* 1 May 3 The inconsiderate insolences and cockinesses of some of their friends.

Cocking, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. COOK v. 1 + -ING 1.]

† 1. Fighting, strife, contention. *Obs.*

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Ne bed nan icrunet bute hwase treowliche iþlake feht fite, and wið strong cockunge ouercome hire flesch. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 259 Pey 3af hem al to drunkenesse, kokkyng, strif, and envie. 1541 UDALL *Brassm. Apoph.* 41 b, Betwene Aristippus and Diogenes the Cynike there was moche good cocking and striving whether of them should win the spurs.

2. = COCK-FIGHTING.

1546 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 251 Ye shall se . . . all our good coxs fight, if it please you, & se the manner of our cocking. 1625 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* (1635) 41 There is no pleasure more noble . . . then this pleasure of Cocking is. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1282/4 Notice . . . there will be two great Matches of Cocking fought in His Majesties Cock-Pit at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 506 Idle and expensive diversions, such as cocking, horse-racing. 1886 W. DAY *Remin.* 234 He was very fond of cocking.

b. A cock-fight.

1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gmll.* (1641) 115 In these tolerable recreations of Horse-races, Cockings, Bowlings, etc. 1699 SIR W. CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 79, I went to Leeds, to the Cockings. 1821 J. MOORS in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 551/2 He had been at a cocking.

3. The shooting of wood-cocks.

1596 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 62 To diuertise himself with cocking in his father's park. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xi. (D.), There ought to be noble cocking in these woods. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 2 2660 We have already noticed Wales . . . as affording good cocking.

4. A turning or causing to project upward.

1678 SHADWELL *Timon* I. Wks. 1720 II. 305 Pomp, and show, and holding up their heads And cocking of their noses. 1773 *Guardian* No. 91 He strives as much as possible to get above his size, by stretching, cocking, or the like. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapli. Fleet* I. x, As for the fashions . . . one year it is the cocking of a hat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *cocking-match*; (sense 3) *cocking-cloth* (see quot.); *cocking-dog*, *-spaniel*, a spaniel of a breed used in hunting wood-cocks, etc., a cocker; *cocking-road* (see COOK-ROAD).

1796 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cocking-cloth*, a Device to catch Pheasants with. 1731-6 BAILEY, *Cocking Cloth* (with Fowlers), a Frame made of coarse canvas, about an ell square, tanned, with two sticks set across to keep it out, having a hole to look out at, and to put the nose of a short gun through, for the shooting of Pheasants, etc. 1813 *Trevelyan's Exeter Flying-Post* 18 Nov. 1 A gentleman is in immediate want of . . . Cocking Dogs, such as have been regularly hunted for Woodcock only. 1830 MISS MITTROP *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 310 He is . . . famous for his breed of

cocking spaniels. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. viii, Come along, and let's go see the Cocking-Match.

Cocking, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. COCK v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of drawing back the cock of a fire-arm.

1816 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 15 Oct., Making mistakes in the way of cocking and priming. 1881 GREENER *Gm* 202 The cocking is effected by the turning up of the finger-piece for loading.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cocking-lever*, *-lock*; *cocking-pistol*, revolver, one in which the cock is raised independently of the trigger.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 Possessing every requisite for a double-action cocking revolver. *Ibid.* 426 The cocking pistol would be too slow . . . The almost general adoption, in the present day, of the cocking-lock. 1881 — *Gm* 335 The barrels upon being closed depress the cocking-lever.

Cocking, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Carp.*: see COCK v. 3

Cocking, *vbl. sb.* 4 and *phl. a.* Putting (hay, etc.) into cocks: see COCK v. 4

† Cocking, *vbl. sb.* 5 and *phl. a.* *Obs.* Cocker-ing: see COCK v. 5

† Cocking, *phl. a.* *Obs.* [f. COCK v. 1 + -ING 2.]

1. Fighting, wrangling, contentious.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliii, so In cockyng currish countenance. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br. v.* ii, How can wee choose but get cocking children, when father and mother too are both of the game.

2. Strutting, swaggering, insolent; cocky.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, How many pert Cocking Cowards (hast thou call'd) stout? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 P. 1 The Cocking young Fellow who treads upon the toes of his Elders. 1712 — *Ibid.* No. 350 P. 2 This is visible in all the cocking Youths you see about this Town.

Hence † Cockingly *adv.*, in a cocking manner.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Prouerbia-mente*, cockyngly or villainously.

Cockirnoise: see COCKIR.

Cockish (kɔ'kiʃ), a. [f. COCK sb. 1 + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cock (*obs.*); now only *humorous*, cocklike.

1577 B. GOODE *Herbert's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 Such [Hens] as after the Cockish manner either crowe or treade. *Ibid.* IV. 158 [Hens] free from spurs: for such as weare those Cockish weapons, are not good for broode.

2. Like a cock in disposition; strutting, self-assertive, assuming, cocky.

1546 BAILE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b, Bryngyng with hym the metropolycall mantell of Anselme, to augment his cockishysh autorite. 1580 NASHES *Pasquil & Marforius* 15 In his Proem to his cockish conclusions. c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cockish*, wanton, uppish, forward.

† 3. Lecherous, wanton. *Obs.* or *dialect.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145 Cockish, *salas*. 1598 FLORIO, *Gallus*, a cockish wanton. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cockish*, wanton. *North.*

Hence Cockishly *adv.*; Cockishness.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1560) 532/3 You . . . which take upon you so cockishly (rather than wisely) to be a controller and maister moderator of other mens matters. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 26 Whi [they] upon a meere cockishness . . . in m. absens flatly denid me. 1598 FLORIO, *Galloria*, cockishness, lollity, mirth. 1727-31 BAILEY, *Cockishness*, uppishness.

Cock-laird. *Sc. humorous.* A small proprietor who cultivates his own land; a yeoman.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Proverbs* 362 (Jam.) You breed of water kail and cocklairs, you need mickle service. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Concl., Niel Blane . . . died worth as much money as married Jenny to a cock laird. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xxvii, The property had been in the hands of various small holders (Scottic, cock-lairds).

Cockle (kɔ'kəl), *sb.* 1 Forms: (1) *coocul*, 1-2 *coocel*, 3-7 *coocel*, 4- *coocle*. (Also 4 *cookul*, *coocil*, -el, *cokel*, 4-5 *cokil*, 4-7 *coole*, 5 *kokkel*, *cookkul*, *coockille*, 5-6 *cookyll* (e), 6 *coocle*, *cookyll*, *coocole*, *cockkell*, 6-7 *coockell* (e). [OE. *coocul*, *coocel* masc.; in no other Teutonic lang. (It looks like a L. *coaculus*, dim. of *coccus*.)

Cotgr. has *F. coquiol* 'a degenerate Barlie, or weed commonly growing among Barlie, and called haver-grasse', which M. Joret identifies with *coquille*, 'Festuca ovina'. The Ir. and Gaelic *coquel*, used in the versions of Matt. xiii. for 'cockle tares', is merely the English word borrowed (prob. in the older form \**cocul*, though it is not known in O. or M. Irish.)

1. The name of a plant: now, and prob. from OE. times, applied to *Lycnis* (or *Agrostemma*) *Githago*, a caryophyllaceous plant, with handsome reddish-purple flowers succeeded by capsules of numerous black seeds, which grows in cornfields, especially among wheat. Also called *Corn Cockle*.

Known to early herbalists as *Nigella* or *Nigellastrum*, *F. nilla*. *Nigella* (dim. of *L. nigra* black, referring to the black seeds) was app. originally applied to a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella arvensis* (or one of its congeners), a field-weed of southern regions; but in northern France and Britain, where this plant was unknown, the name was transferred to *Githago*, the black-seeded corn-weed of these regions.

c. 1200 — [see 2, the early quotations doubtless meaning this plant]. c. 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wilcker 554/10 *Zizania*, neele, *cockel*. a. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 31 *Nigella*, i. *zizania*, *coole*. c. 1440 *Pronp. Pasv.* 86 *Cockyle*, weede, *nigella*, *lollium*, *zizania* [Pynson *gitt*]. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.), *Lollium*, *zizania*, *nigella* idem. gall. nele, 31 *kokkel*, nascitur intra triticum. 1523 FRTZHEB. *Herb.* 30 *co Cockle* hath . . . floures of purple colour, as brode as a grote, and the seede is rounde and blacke. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Githago* siue *Nigellastrum*. . . vulgus appellat Cockle aut pople. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xi. 160 Cockle or fiede Nigelweede. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cockle*,

a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella. 1721-42 BAILEY, *Cockle*, a Weed, otherwise called Corn-rose [1753-90 otherwise called Corn-Campion]. 1794 MARTYN *Rous-seau's Bot.* xix. 275. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 31 The weed Corn Cockle, with large, entire, purple petals.

b. The seed of this plant.

1713 E. TENISON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 92 A Wire Sieve (such as is used to separate Cockle from Corn). 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. 1ed. 21 288 A little black Seed, that contains a very white Flour, which we call Cockle.

2. Applied from OE. times to render or represent the *sicania* of the Vulgate in Matt. xiii, or the *lollium* with which Latin writers identified this.

Recent investigation has apparently settled that the *ζιζάνιον*, pl. -ia, of the N.T., *sicania* and *lollium* of Latin writers, was the grass *Lolium temulentum* or Darnel, a prevalent weed in Mediterranean and Levantine regions (cf. Stanley *Shut & Palestine* 426, Tristram *Nat. Hist. Bible* 487), which is very prone to be affected with *Ergot*, and in the ergotized condition is deleterious. The translation of these words by *coocel*, *coockle*, in English was (like the later erroneous rendering *tares*) due in the first instance to ignorance as to the plant meant by *sicania* or *lollium*; but it led to the further error of some scientific writers who, knowing *lollium* to be darnel, still called it 'cockle'.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 Pa com his feonda sum & ofer-seow hit mid cooccele. c. 1050 *Byrthferth's Handboke* in *Anglia* VIII. 300 Þe ægðer sawð gelomlice ge lasor ge coocul on manna æceron. c. 1240 *Cursor* II. 1138 (Trin.) For þi muchel felonyes þis whete shal wexe cookul [C. *zizanny*, F. *darnel*] hwe. 1324 *Wyclif* *Mat.* xiii. 25 His enmye came, and sew aboute dernel, or cokil [1388 *taris*] in the midill of whete. a. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 44 *Zizania*, *lollium* idem, *coek*. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xvii. lxx. (Tollem. MS.), Amonge þe beste whete sumtyme growep euel weedes, and venimousus, as coole and ray [ut *lollium*, *lappatum*]. *Ibid.* xvii. ccxiv. (1495) 731 Poetes calle the herbe ray: Infelix lollium, vngaricus Cockyll. 1555 in Bonner *Homilies* 30 Of such earth as can bryng furth but weedes, nettels, brambles, bryers, coole and darnell. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 124 Which . . . Cockel for corne, and chaffe for barley bare. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matth.* xiii. 25 Vhen men wvere a sleepe, his enemye came and ouersowd cockle among the vvhete [all other 16th c. & later vv. have *tares*]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 383. 1611 *Bible* Job xxxi. 40 Let thistles grow in stead of wheat, and cockle [marg. noysome weedes; Vulg. spina, LXX. βάρος, Wyclif a thorne, COVERD. thornes] in stead of barley. 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hand Wds., *Lollium*, is that weed which we call Cockel, and groweth amongst the corn in every field. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* xii, And Cockle at the best, amidst the Corn it bore.

b. *fig.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 143 Thy fader . . . Voided all cokil farre out of Syon. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 174 To sove the cockell of heresy and erroneous opinions. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iii.* i. 70 The Cockle of Rebellion, Insolence, Sedition. 1730 YOUNG *Epiq. Pope* I, Weed the cockle from the generous corn!

3. Sometimes applied to other corn-weeds. a. The corn poppy. b. The bur-dock.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 433 Wilde cockle that groweth in corne . . . may be pressed forth as opium. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cockle*, or *Cuckle*, the burr of the burdock (*arctium*). [Cf. 1398 in 2.]

4. *Comb.* Cockle-bur = CLOTE-BUR: in U. S., *Xanthium Strumarium*; also = AGRIMONY; cockle-machine, -separator, a machine for separating the seeds of cockle from wheat (U.S.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 305. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 133 Daturas . . . cockle-burs, Spanish needles. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Cockle-bur, or Clot-bur, *Agrimonia Eupatoriæ* and the genus *Xanthium*. 1887 *American Miller* XV. 217 (Adv.) Kurth's Cockle separator. *Ibid.* 301 Two double-cylinder cockle-machines, French system.

Cockle (kɔ'kəl), *sb.* 2 Forms: 5 *cockille*, *cookyll* (e), *coackelle*, 5-6 *coockill* (e), *Sc. cockil*, -yl, -ilse, 5-7 *coole*, 6 *cookil* (l), *cockell*, (6-7) *coocle*, 7 *cooke*, *coockel*, *coockle*, 6- *coockle*. [ME. *cockille*, a. F. *coquille* (OF. also *coquille*) shell, = It. *cochiglia* cockle-shell:—L. type \**cochilia*, \**coquilia*, by-form of *conchyliā*, pl. of *conchylium* (*conchyl-ium* in a Gloss.), a. Gr. κογχύλιον small kind of mussel or cockle, dim. of κογχύλη = κόγχη (whence L. *concha* and by-form \**cocca*) mussel or (perhaps) cockle. With the English shifting of the stress, *cockille* has become *cockle*, like *gentille*, *gentle*, etc.]

1. The English name of bivalve molluscs of the genus *Cardium*, esp. *C. edule*, common on sandy coasts, and much used for food. (Formerly applied more vaguely, including other bivalves.)

[1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 95 A ferthyng-worth of muscles . . . ober so fele Cockes (1511 c. MS. *cockes*). c. 1420 (see COCKLE-SHELL 1). c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wilcker 642/3 *Hec conca*, *cochille*. c. 1430 LYDG. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134. 3 (Halliwell) As the cockille with hevenly dew so clone Of kynde engendred white perlis rounde. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 86 *Cockle*, fysche [1499 *cookyll*], *coocle*. 1482-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 21 Item, *coackelles*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 206/2 *Cockle* fysshe, *coquille*. 1577-87 *HOLMES* *Chron.* III. 1192/2 Frenchmen came fourth of Leith to gather cockles on the sands. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* iv. 79 Cockles are not so noysome as Muskies. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 209 He found some cockles so large, that one of them was more than sufficient for two men. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 156 At one place is an extensive bed of the finest cockles. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 64 The huge mahogany cockles as big as a child's two fists. 1867 LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 29 In the Hebrides . . . is a *Mya*, there called the cockle.

2. The shell of this mollusc; often, a single valve of the shell; = COCKLE-SHELL. Formerly applied (like *F. coquille*) to any bivalve shell, esp. that of the scallop.

† *Order of the cockle* (*F. ordre de la coquille*): the order of St. Michael instituted by Louis XI of France, so called from the gold scallop-shells with which the collar of the order was ornamented.

c 1507 *Justes of May & June* in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 124 A cognysaunce... of a wite cockle. 1517 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 265 To warne the Lordis to be in Edinr. at the Coler of Cocklythe taking. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. (1872) 148 The kyng of France makkis the ordour of the cockill. 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 217 Huntley, Ergyle, and Anguss, was lykewise maid knyghtis of the Cockill. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 66 Why tis a cockle or a walnut-shell. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 318 Cockles blanch'd and pebbles neatly spread, Form'd shining borders for the larkspurs' bed. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *St. Gengulphus* vi, Cockle on hat, and staff in hand.

3. † a. A small shallow vessel resembling a cockle-shell; a saucer or the like. *Obs.*

1648 HEMHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Een water-stande*, a wodden Platter or Cockle for Milke to stand in.

b. A small shallow boat; cf. COCKLE-SHELL 3. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 308 Two or three duck-hunters, in their little cockles.

4. A small shell-like confection of sugar and flour, having a printed motto or couplet rolled up inside. (*U. S. local*) ? *Obs.*

1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* I. viii. 149 And those little cockles, or whatever they are called, much prized by children for their sweetness, and more for their mottoes. 1890 *Correspond.* fr. *Salem, Mass.*, 'Little cockles' were in white, pink, and buff. We always had them at our children's parties and had great fun in reading the mottoes aloud.

5. *Cockles of the heart*: used in connexion with to rejoice, delight, etc.; also (in modern use) to warm the cockles of one's heart.

For derivation cf. quot. 1669. Others have sought its origin in *L. cornutum* dim. of *cor* heart. (Latham conjectured 'the most probable explanation lies (t) in the likeness of a heart to a cockleshell; the base of the former being compared to the hinge of the latter; (2) in the zoological name for the cockle being *Cardium*, from the Greek *καρδια*=heart'.)

1669 R. LOWER *Tract. de Cordis* 25 Fibræ quidem... spirali suo ambitu helicem sive cochleam sat apte referunt. 1671 EICHARD *Observ. Ansu. Enquiry*, This contrivance of his did inwardly rejoice the cockles of his heart. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grotianum* 110 O! how you'd please the Cockles of my Heart. 1792 SCOTT *Let. 30 Sept.* in *Lockhart*, An expedition... which would have delighted the very cockles of your heart. 1821 — *Kentish*, xix, What I shall we not... warm the cockles of our ancient kindness. 1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 99 My cockles are comforted whenever I enter the door. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I have just had the innermost cockles of my heart rejoiced by a letter from Lyell.

6. Cf. HOT COCKLES.

1844 tr. *Eugene Sue's Myst. Paris* III. vii, When he placed his hands on a table, he seemed... to play a game of cockles.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cockle family*, *kind*, *tribe*; *cockle-boat*, a small boat (cf. 3 b, and COCK-BOAT); *cockle-garden*, an enclosed part of the coast, where cockles are bred for economic purposes; *cockle-gatherer*, one who gathers cockles for food, etc.; *cockle-hat*, a hat with a 'cockle' or scallop-shell stuck in it, worn by pilgrims, as a sign of their having been at the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain; † *cockle-pan* (cf. 3), † a shallow pan used on the kitchen fire; *cockle-pond*, a shallow pond in which cockles are bred; *cockle-rake* (see quot.); *cockle-sauce* (cf. *oyster-sauce*); † *cockle-strewer*, the person who strewed a pall-mall ground with powdered cockle-shells (cf. Pepys, 15 May 1663); *cockle-wife*, a woman who gathers cockles for sale. See also COCKLE-SHELL.

1622 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, This pink, this painted foist, this 'cockle-boat, To hang her fights out, and defy me, friends, A well-known man of war? 1841-71 T. K. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 544 The 'Cockle-family' (*Cardiacea*). 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 Cockles are cultivated at Starcross, where there are 'cockle gardens'. 1867 LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 28 How quickly an expert 'cockle-gatherer will fill his basket. 1200 *Friar of Orders Gray* in *Percy Reliq.* I. II. xviii, O by his 'cockle-hat, and staff, And by his sandal shoon. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles Brunnen* 308 The aged man... took the cockle-hat, and seized... the light long pilgrim's staff. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 209 A cressett, a 'cockell pann, a latten ladle. 1569 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 219, 15 roasting ireons, a kockle pane, a pair tonngs. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 To pass the mangrove-swamps or 'cockle-ponds. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 'Cockle Rake used... in gathering Cockles, Clams, etc. 1769 MRS. RAFTALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 35 Serve them [haddock] up... with plain melted butter, or 'cockle-sauce. 18... *London, its Celebrated Char.* I. 138 (Lovel) 5 The person who had the care of grounds was called the 'King's 'Cockle Strewer'. 1884 LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 43 'Cockle-wives scraping for cockles, the scraper being made from an old reaping-hook.

† See also COCKLE.

**Cockle**, sb.<sup>3</sup> [Goes with COCKLE v.<sup>1</sup> (which has not yet been found as early).] An uneven place, pucker, or bulge on what ought to be a flat surface, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of glass, etc.

1522 [see COCKLY<sup>1</sup>]. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cokell of the clothe, *neu de drag.* a 1853 LINDLEY in *Gardener's Chron.*, What the manufacturers call 'cockles', producing that uneven puckering appearance which is the peculiar characteristic of sheet glass. Of these cockles some are circular. 1885 *Yorkshire Newscr.* (Local terms of woollen manuf.), *Cockles*, imperfections in cloth.

† **Cockle**, sb.<sup>4</sup> *Obs.* [app. f. Fr. *coquille* shell, or *L. coela* snail, spiral, winding stair.]

1. A curl, ringlet.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. (1641) 228/1 Instantly she sped To curl the Cockles of her new-bought head.

2. Cockle-stairs, winding stairs. [Cf. Ital. *scala a chincioia*.]

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1673) 37 There are likewise Spiral, or Cockle Stairs, either Circular, or Oval. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 35 Winding Stairs, which are also call'd Cockle-Stairs.

**Cockle**, sb.<sup>5</sup> Also *coakle*, *coakle*. [Derivation uncertain: possibly ad. 16th c. Du. *kakel*, *kaeckel*, *kachel*: cf. *kaeckel-oven* 'fornax figulina', *kaeckel-stove* 'hypocaustum figulinum, tepidarium lateritium' (Kilian); *kakel*, *kachelen*, 'les tuiles d'un poale', *kakelstoue*, *kachelouen* 'poale ou estuves fait de tuille' (Plantin); the Du. word is ad. Ger. *kachel*, earthen vessel, stove-tile, etc.]

1. The fire-chamber or furnace of a hop or malt kiln. Also called *coakle oast*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armonny* III. 105/1 A Cockle... the place where the Fire is made to dry the Malt. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 257 The finest Way of drying Malts... is to do it in a Cockle-Oast-Kiln. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 243 Where... a cockle oast is made use of, sea coal is mostly employed.

2. A kind of stove for heating apartments, also called *coakle-stove*. The name is at present given to a large stove furnished with projections or 'gills' to give increased radiating power, and generally placed in a specially constructed air-vault in the basement.

1774 BLADGEN *Heated Room* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 116 An oblong-square room... heated by a round stove, or cockle, of cast iron, with a tube for the smoke. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* (Cabinet Cycl.) II. 178 Churches... and other large buildings are now commonly heated by means of a cockle. 1836 S. LAING *Resid. Norway* 313 The most expensive article in every room is the stove or kakle-oven, which although only of cast iron, and very rudely formed, costs about 50 dollars. 1842-76 GWILT *Arch.* 3093 The high temperature stoves, such as the cockles... consist of large metal plates or surfaces of brick or stone. 1845 W. BERNAN *Warming & Ventil.* II. 207 The next step was to place the cockle, or kakle, as Mr. Laing writes it, in a separate chamber.

b. Sometimes applied to 'the body or fireplace of an air stove', and to 'the hemispherical dome on the crown of a heating furnace'.

1810 R. BUCHANAN *Econ. Fuel* 242 All kinds of stoves are more or less dangerous, and... particularly so, when the cockle or pan cracks or is burnt out. The cockles, in many situations, soon fall in some part. 1844 C. HOOD *Warning Buildings* 220 This case or cockle is enclosed in another case of brick or stone placed so as to allow a space of three or four inches or more between them. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 224 Another form of the cockle-stove... consists of a cast iron cockle, on the outer side of which are a great number of projecting plates.

† **Cockle**, sb.<sup>6</sup> *Obs.* A miner's name for the mineral Black Tourmaline.

1761 DA COSTA *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 446 The miners of Germany vulgarly call them Schil, and sometimes our English miners name them Cockle and Call. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* I. 148 A deep green cockle-spar. *Ibid.* I. 202 Schüris or cockles.

**Cockle**, sb.<sup>7</sup> [perh. transferred from COCKLE sb.<sup>1</sup> the grains being compared to the black seeds.] A disease of wheat produced by a nematoid worm (*Tylenchus tritici*), whereby the grains become black and deformed like pepper-corns.

1864 CHAMBERS *Encycl.*, Ear-cockles. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 572 In the ears of wheat affected with the blight termed the cockle.

[**Cockle**, explained as 'a little or young cock (obs.)': an error in Johnson founded on a misprint of *cockle*; corrected by Todd, but nevertheless repeated by later compilers.]

† **Cockle**, a. *Obs.* [perh. attrib. use of COCKLE sb.<sup>2</sup>] Whimsical. Hence *Cockle-brained*, *headed*.

1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 272 May a million of... Devils anatomize thy Cockle brain. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi, He's crack-brained and cockle-headed.

**Cockle** (kp'k'l), v.<sup>1</sup> [cf. Fr. *coquiller* to form *coquilles* i. e. inflated elevations or blisters on the crust of bread. Cotgrave (1611) has *coquiller*... to fashion anything like a shell; also *recoquiller* to wriggle, writhe, turn into itself... like a gold or silver thread where it is broken; *recoquiller un livre*, to rumple or turn up the leaves of (a book). But if this is the source, the word must have subsequently taken up other associations in English.] In senses 1 and 2, now chiefly *techn.* or *dial.*

1. *intr.* Of cloth, paper, or the like: To bulge out in parts so as to present an uneven, wrinkled, or creased surface; to go into rucks, to pucker.

1552-1691 [see COCKLING vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup>] 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.*

II. i. 162 The sorting together of Wools of severall natures, some of nature to shrink, some to hold out, which causeth cloth to cockle and lie vneuen. 1711 SWIFT *Fart. to Stella* 23 Oct., They said that English silk would cockle. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 270 This wrought-iron plate is not quite flat: it sticks up a little here towards the left—'cockles' as we say. 1877 IV. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.*, *Cockle-up*, to blister, expand irregularly, curl up as paper does when wetted. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cockle*, to wrinkle. Said of woollen goods when they have been rained upon.

2. *trans.* To cause to pucker, to wrinkle, crease. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 94 It... helps to crack and cockle the thinner parts. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806. 442 Which book is bent and cockled up, evidently appearing to have been soaked through by the wet.

3. *intr.* To rise into short tumbling waves: see COCKLING ppl. a. 2. [This sense is of doubtful origin: it approaches also the next word.]

**Cockle**, v.<sup>2</sup> *dial.* [Related to COGGLE v. and to COCKER v.<sup>2</sup>; probably onomatopoeic and immediately associated with *coggle*, *joggle*. But in its use, there is also sometimes association with the unsteady equilibrium of a cockle-shell or of a cockle-shell boat on the water. Cf. COCKLY<sup>2</sup>, and Sc. *cockle-cootit*, having loose ankle-joints.]

To oscillate unsteadily, as a round stone when stepped on, or a boat when people stand up in it.

1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves* (E. D. S. 1873), *Cockle*, to be unsteady and easily shaken down. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1876 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cockle*, to shake through standing insecurely. 'It'll cockle over.' (Also in South of Scot.)

† **Cockle**, v.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [Has the form and sense of a diminutive or iterative of COCK v.<sup>5</sup>, or of COCK sb.<sup>1</sup>: cf. *fonale*, etc., and see COCKER v.<sup>1</sup> But cf. 16th c. Du. *kokelen*, *kenkelen* 'to nourish or cherish in the kitchen' (Kilian).] = COCKER v.<sup>1</sup>

1570 LEVINS *Manuf.* 159/20 To cockle, cherish, *indulgere*. 1579 TWYNE *Physic agst. Fortune* II. xliii. 28 b, The hardness of a father is many times profitable for the sonne: cockling is always to be condemned. See also COTCHELL.

**Cocklebone**, obs. f. COCKAL-BONE.

**Cockle-bread**. Also in *mod. dial.* *cockledy*, *cocklety*. [Origin uncertain: cf. COCKLE v.<sup>2</sup>, and its derivative *cockly*, *cocklety* moving unsteadily to and fro.] In *Moulding of cockle (cocklety) bread*: see quot. from Aubrey below.

1595 FEELE *Old Wives' Tale* Wks. (Rtdg.) 454/1 Stroke me smooth, and comb my head And thou shalt have some cockle-bread. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 371 That were wont to see my Ghosts... mould Cockle bread; daunce clutterdepouch, and Hannykin booby; binde barrels; or do any thing before him, and he would laugh at us. a 1652 — *Covenant Garden* IV. i. Wks. II. 69 A great Separatist, that is now writing a book against playing at Barlbreek, moulding of Cocklebread, and such like prophane exercises. 1682 tr. *Selden's Eng. Janus* Author's Pref., Snotty-nosed Fellows and Clowns, that feed upon cockle bread. a 1697 AUBREY in *Thoms Anecd. & Tradit.* 94 Young wenches have a wanton sport which they call moulding of cockle-bread, viz. they get upon a table-board, and then gather up their knees and their coats with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro, as if they were kneading of dough, and say these words, viz. My dame is sick and gone to bed, And I'll go mould my Cockle-bread. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Variant forms of the sport and of the time are given in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1888 (from Hunter) and in *Whitby Gloss.* 1876. (Bread so kneaded seems to have been actually used as a love-charm. See *Thoms Anecd. & Tradit.* 94-6.)

**Cockled** (kp'k'ld), a. [f. COCKLE sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. Furnished with a shell.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 338 More soft and sensible, Then are the tender horns of Cockled Snayles.

2. Made ill by eating cockles. *collog.*

**Cockled** (kp'k'ld), ppl. a. [f. COCKLE v.<sup>1</sup> + -ED.] Bulged or puckerd into 'cockles'.

1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 46 And show's soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 608 The smooth crisp curves... become cockled, flattened, and destroyed. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Cockled*, said of worsted cloth which has gone into lumps.

**Cockle-demois**, sb. pl. *Obs.*

(It has been suggested that the meaning is shells of some kind representing money.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inn of Cort.* 2 A Cockle-Maske of Baboons, attir'd like fantastical Travailleurs... casting Cockle-demois about, in courtesie by way of lardges.

**Cockleloft**: see COCK-LOFT.

**Cockle-oast**: see COCKLE sb.<sup>5</sup> 1.

**Cockler** (kp'k'lar). [f. COCKLE sb.<sup>2</sup> + -ER.] One who collects cockles (the shell-fish).

1769 GRAY *Wks.* (1827) 304 A brother of the trade, a cockler, as he styled him. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 418 He sees the 'cocklers' busy among the briny pools. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/2 Cocklers go out bare-legged.

**Cockle-shell** (kp'k'l'fel). See COCKLE sb.<sup>2</sup>

1. The shell of the cockle; usually, a single valve of the shell. Formerly applied much more generally, including e.g. the scallop-shell worn by pilgrims to St. James of Compostella.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 904 With cockle shelles brente. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Cokell shell, *coquille*. a 1621 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), The ark... doth so excell That ship, as that ship doth a cockle-shell. 1711 KEN *Hymnar*. Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 71 They might more easily contain in Cockle-shell the whole Atlantick Main. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 104 A pound of fresh calcined Cockle Shells. 1758 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 8 Let the



patient.. drink .. Oister or Cockle-shell Lime-Water. 1877  
BLADES *Prof. to Casson's Dict. ix*, Wearers of the Cockle-  
shell, the emblems of a pilgrimage to Compostella. 1884  
LOVELL *Edible Brit. Mollusca* 44 Cockle-shells are used as  
culch for the oyster spat to adhere to. The great advantage  
of cockle-shells culch is, etc.

† b. A spiral gastropod shell. [F. *coquille*.]  
1838 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 Written about with Degrees like  
Turnings of Cockleshells, to cum to the Top.

2. An imitation of a cockle or scallop-shell, e. g.  
in the collar of the order of St. Michael.

1888 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A collar of cock-  
leshells contained xxxiii schellis of gold.

3. A small frail boat or vessel. Also attrib.

[Cf. 1831 in r.] 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. In a bit  
cockle-shell o' an open boat. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I.  
290 Floating for thousands of miles in a cockle shell, down  
a turbulent stream. 1876 Miss BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's*  
*Dan.* I. 15 None but a madman would sail in yon cockle-  
shell with a gale coming

† 4. *nonce-wd.* Shallowness, unsteadiness. *Obs.*  
1771 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) III. 160 We shall find the  
ridicule rising full as strongly against the professors of the  
higher as the lower kind. Cockleshell abounds with each.  
Hence **Cockle-shelled** a., adorned with a cockle-  
shell; having a cockle-shell as a badge.

1835 R. N. CAMDEN's *Hist. Etic.* I. 66 The Ensignes of the  
Cockle-shelled Order of Saint Michael.

**Cockless**, a. Without a cock or cocks.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* 279 A couple of cockless hens.

**Cockle-stairs**: see **COCKLE** sb. 4. 2.

† **Cockle-stone**. *Obs.* App. = **COGGLE-STONE**.

1589 GREENE *Arcadia* (1616) 38 Walking to the shore...  
to gather Cockle and pebble stones, as children are wont.  
1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 130, I have myself observed some  
Cockle-stones to have seemingly different impressions or  
striæ upon the same superficies.

**Cockle-stove**: see **COCKLE** sb. 5. 2.

**Cocklet** <sup>1</sup> (kɒk'lɛt). [f. **COCK** sb. 2 + **-LET**.] A  
small cock (of hay, etc.).

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 490 The grass... should then be gathered  
.. with forks, into small 'cocklets' or 'foot-cocks'. 1876  
ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Cocklets*, small haycocks.

**Cocklet**, <sup>2</sup> *nonce-wd.* [f. **COCK** sb. 1 + **-LET**.] A  
little cock, a cock chick.

1845 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* I. 137 Make the world my  
cockpit, wherein main after main of cocklets, the 'shell'  
alas! 'scarce off their heads', come forth to slay and be slain  
mutually.

† **Cocklicrane**. *Obs.* Urquhart's rendering of  
F. *coqigrue* (grue = crane), a fictitious animal.

1853 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xlix. His kingdom should  
be restored to him at the coming of the Cocklicranes, which  
she called *Coqigrues*. *Ibid.* ii. xi. When they did eat  
without disdaining the cocklicranes.

**Cock-light**. *dial.* [f. **COCK** sb. 1 + **LIGHT**.] a.  
Morning dawn, cock-crowing. b. Evening twi-  
light, the time when cocks go to roost.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* cv. i. I must lose my maiden-  
head by cock-light. 1746 *Essex's Scolding* i. (E. D. S.) 36  
He'll meet th' in the Vuzzy-park Conander by Cockleert, or  
avore. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* *Cocklight*, the dawn of day,  
cock-crowing. 'We are out o' bed by cock leet, and work  
till sundown.' 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*  
*Cock-light*, evening twilight.

**Cockling**, sb. [f. **COCK** sb. 1 + **-LING**.] A young  
cock; a cockerel. Also *fig.*

1850 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 225 These cocklings cocked  
we bewail too late. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 11 The  
young cocklings immaturity and prematurely imitating the  
crow of their seniors.

**Cockling** (kɒk'lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 *dial.* [f. **COCKLE**  
v. 1 + **-ING**.] The action of becoming, or con-  
dition of being, puckered or wrinkled.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Cockling, bandoning,  
and divers other Great and notable Faults. 1691 T. H[ALL]  
*Acc. New Invent.* 111 Occasioned by cockling and rising of  
the Lead into a ridge. 1803 *Month. Misc.* XV. 8 He men-  
tions the word *recoquillement*.. the old word *cockling* or  
*cockling up*.. is an exact translation. 1853 LINDLEY in  
*Gardener's Chron.*, Its [glass's] thickness is so variable  
from the effects of cockling.

† **Cockling**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* Cockerling, pamper-  
ing: see **COCKLE** v. 3

**Cockling**, *vbl. sb.* 3 [f. **COCKLE** sb. 2 + **-ING**.] *Obs.*  
Gathering cockles.

1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westw. Dial.* (1821) 12, I doant  
like cocklin. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/2 When I came  
to the cockling-place. 1870 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 8 A business largely  
followed on the coast of Lancashire, called 'cockling'.

**Cockling**, *phl. a.* [f. **COCKLE** v. 1, 2 + **-ING**.] 2.

1. That cockles or puckers.

1601 *Act 43 Elis.* c. 10 The same Clothes.. are found to  
shrink, rewey, pursey, squally, cockling.

2. Of the sea: Breaking into short irregular  
waves, tumbling, 'chopping'.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 75 Verie foute weather,  
variable winds, and a growne cockling sea, the waves  
meeting from all sides. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. v. (R.), In  
this passage between the said islands we find strange ripling  
and cockling seas, ready to leap on the ship's deck. 1773  
HAWKSWORTH *Voy.* III. 650 There run a short cockling sea  
which must very soon have bulged the ship if she had  
struck. 1793 SIMEON *Edystone L.* § 288 There was such  
a cockling sea. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 63  
For acres together they present the phenomenon of a cock-  
ling sea of gardens—a rural Bay of Biscay agitated by  
a ground swell.

† 3. Uneven, rising and falling; or, perhaps, un-  
steady, coggly, cockly. *Obs.*

1771 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 105 And on the Cockling dirty  
Stones Drop'd down upon his Marrow-Bones.

† **Cockloche**. *Obs.* *slang.* Also *coccoloch*,  
*coccoloch*, *-loch*. [The F. *coqueluche* 'hood',  
'person who is all the vogue', corresponds in  
form, but app. was never used with the sense of  
the Eng. word. Nares thought it probably the  
same as *cockroach*; but of this there is no evidence.]  
A term of reproach or contempt: A mean fellow;  
'a silly coxcomb'.

c. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. 4 *Plays, Triumph Hon.* i. I will  
rather.. draw my sword of fate on a peasant, a besogno, a  
coccoloch. 1628 SHIRLEY *Wit Fair One* II. ii. A couple of  
cockloches! 1641 Baythol. *Faire* 4 Hocus Pocus.. shewing  
his art of Legerdemaine, to the admiration and aston-  
ishment of a company of cockloches. 1863 SALA *Capt.*  
*Dang.* I. i. 8 Were I a cockloche, I might grudge that  
snipping off, of a fortnight from an Old Man's life.

**Cock-loft**. [Origin doubtful: a corresponding  
Scotch name *hen-loft* for a loft over a barn, etc.,  
into which fowls ascend by a 'hen-ladder', sug-  
gests that the derivation is from the fowl. But it is  
not impossible that *cock* has some fig., or transferred  
sense. Antony & Wood wrote it *cockle-loft*.]

A small upper loft; a small apartment under the  
very ridge of the roof to which the access is usually  
by a ladder; 'the room over the garret' (J.).

1589 in *Wadley Bristol Wills* (1886) 259 A spruce chest  
w<sup>th</sup> ys in the Cocklofte. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desvau*  
*de casa*, a garret or cockloft, *solarium*. 1640-4 OWEN  
O'CONNALLY *Irish Conspir.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1602)  
I. 400 In the end, the Sheriffs of the City.. found him hid-  
den in a Cock-loft, in an obscure House. 1661 HOLYDAY  
*Yvonne* 56 The cock-lofts of mean mens houses, to which  
they usually ascended by a ladder. 1672 WOOD *Life*  
(1848) 33 His Chamber, which was a cockloft over the  
common gate of that college. 1673—in *Prof. Ath. Oxon.*  
(1873) p. lxviii, I was so great a lover of antiquities that I  
loved to live in an old cockloft rather than in a spacious  
chamber. 1751 JOHNSON *Rassol.* No. 117 ¶ 13 You some-  
times quit the garret, and ascend into the cock-loft. 1865  
*Sat. Rev.* 8 July 481 The notion of a prince having to  
climb into a cockloft approaches the tragic.

*fig.* 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. § 29 Cuphophan has  
been so mewed up in his Philosophical and Metaphysical  
Cock-loft. 1708 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 32 Un-  
neste the Angels from their Cockloft. 1859 GEN. P.  
THOMPSON *Anti Alt.* II. lxxxii. 42 The right.. of every  
man to view the past from his own cock-loft.

**Cock Lorel**, *cock(e) lorel*: see **LOREL**.

**Cockly** (kɒk'li), a. 1. Now *dial.* [f. **COCKLE** v. 1  
(or sb. 3) + **-Y**.] Full of cockles, rucks, or wrinkles,  
puckered.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 285 Nat worth a cockly  
foss. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 40 Clothes.. cockly,  
pursey, bandy, squally or rowy, or evil burled. 1750  
Miss TALBOT in *Lett. Miss Carter, etc.* (1809) I. 216 Do not  
make it rowy, or cockly. 1885 *Yorksh. Newspaper*, A  
'cockly' place is either because of another quality of weft  
being inadvertently put in, or it is owing to the warp not  
being properly arranged on the 'beam'.

**Cockly**, a. 2 *dial.* Also *cocklety*. [f. **COCKLE**  
v. 2; cf. the nearly synonymous *cockery*, and *coggly*.]  
Unsteady on its base, moving from side to side like  
an unsteady stone or boat.

1863 ATKINSON *Provinc. Danby*. 1866 *Lonsdale Gloss.*  
*Cocklety* and *Cockley*, unsteady; also in Glossaries of *Cum-*  
*berland, Whitby, Holderness, and (cocklety) Huddersfield*,  
*Sheffield*. Also in South of Scotl.

**Cock-master**. One who rears game-cocks.

1610 *Housh. Opd.* 334 The names of the Prince's Highnes  
servants, etc. John Beast, cockmaster. 1700 J. BROMS  
*Yvonne* II. (1707) 97 The Inhabitants are.. great Cock Mas-  
ters.. for which little fierce Creatures they make frequent  
Matches. 1794 L'ESTRANGE (J.), A Cockmaster bought a  
partridge and turned it among the fighting cocks.

† **Cock-match**. *Obs.* A cock-fighting match.

1680 *Land. Gas.* No. 1484/4 The Masters of His Majesties  
Cockpit.. intending to begin the Cock-Match on the 15th  
of March. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 385 Cock-  
matches are the frequent Diversion. 1824 SCOTT *Wav.*  
xviii. Who had spent his heirship and moveables like a  
gentleman, at cock-matches, bull-baitings, horse-races.

† **Cock-mate**. *Obs.* [f. **COCK** 1 + 2 + **MATE**.] A  
'chief friend', familiar, intimate.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 60 Euphues was.. suspecting  
that which in deede was true, that Philautus was corruiual  
with him, and cocke-mate with Lucilla. *Ibid.* 145 Children  
.. must be courteous in their behaviour, lowly in their  
speech, not disdayning their cockmates or refraining their  
company. *Ibid.* 146 Whether that those are to be ad-  
mitted as cockmates with children whiche loue them en-  
tirely, or whether they be to be banished from them.

**Cock-metal**. [f. **COCK** sb. 1.] A soft alloy con-  
sisting of two parts of copper and one of lead, used  
esp. for cocks or taps, whence the name.

1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* II. 228 Cock metal is made with  
copper alloyed with zinc and lead. 1864 *Athenian No.*  
1937, 7881/5 Casts in cock-metal.

† **Cocknel**, *-ell*. *Obs.* [app. ad. med.L. *coco-*  
*nellus*, given in *Pronp. Parv.* as = *cockney*; see note  
to the latter word.]

1. = **COCKNEY** 2, 4.

1570 LEVINS *Adverb.* 55/37 Cocknel, *acersa*, *delicatus*.  
[Cf. HULOT, *Cockney*, *acersa*.. *molliculus*.. *delicatus*.]  
1605 *Land. Prodigal* 15 (Halliwell, s. v. *Cockney*), [Country  
fellow says] A and well sed cocknell, and boe-bell too.

2. = **COCKEREL** (perh. a misprint for it.)

1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict. Fr. & Eng.*, *Vu cochet*, a cocknell.

**Cock-nest**. A nest built by a male-bird, as  
by species of wren, and not used for incubation.  
1859-78 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. 234 The male wrens  
(*Troglodytes*) of North America build cock-nests to roost in,  
like the males of our kitt-y-wren. 1860 *All Y. Round No.*  
63, 295.

**Cockney** (kɒk'ni), sb. (a). Forms: 4-5 *cockenay*,  
*cockeney*, (also *kok-*), 5-6 *coknay* (e), 6 *cockney*,  
*cocknaye*, *-naye*, 6-7 *cockeney*, *cockny* (e), *-nye*,  
7 *cockney*, 6- *cockney*. [ME. *cockeney*, *-ay*, app.  
= *cocken* of cocks + *ey*, *ay* (OE. *æg*) egg; lit. 'cocks'  
egg': see note after 7.]

† 1. An egg: the egg of the common fowl, hen's  
egg; or perh. one of the small or misshapen eggs  
occasionally laid by fowls, still popularly called in  
some parts 'cocks' eggs', in Ger. *hahneneier*. *Obs.*

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. vii. 272 And I sigge, bi my soule,  
I haue no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneyes, bi Crist, Colopus  
to maken [1377 B. vi. 287 *cockeney*, 1393 C. ix. 309 *Nouht*  
a *cockeney*]. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36  
Men say He that comth euery daie, shall haue a cocknaye.  
He that comth now and then, shall haue a fatte hen. But  
I gat not so muche in comynge seeld when, as a good hens  
fether or a poore egg-shel. 1600 *Tourn. Tottenham* 227  
At that fest were thei seruyd in a rich aray, Euery fyve and  
fyve had a cockney. [1598-1611 *Florio, Cacherelli*, cack-  
lings of hens; also eggs (1611 eggs), as we say cockanegs.  
Cf. *Cock's egg*, *Cock* 1. 23. In Surrey the saying goes, 'When  
the cock lays eggs, then the hen lays rashers of bacon'.]

† 2. 'A child that sucketh long'; 'a nestle-cock',  
'a mother's darling'; a cockered child, pet, minion;  
'a child tenderly brought up'; hence, a squeamish  
or effeminate fellow, 'a milksop'. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reveres* 7. 288 When this jape is told  
another day, I sal be hald a daf, a cockney [v. r. *cockeney*].  
c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 86 *Coknay* [v. r. *cockeney*]. *Ibid.* 281  
*Cokeney*, *corinthus*, *coxonellus*, *vel cucunellus* (et hoc duo  
*nomina sunt jacta, et dertoris dicta*); *delicatus*. 1483  
*Cath. Angl.* 71 A *cockney*, *ambro*, *mammothropus*. 1531  
ELYOT *Gov.* i. xviii, I speake nat this in dispraise of the  
faukens, but of them whiche kepeth them like cockneys.  
1552 *Moxe Confut. Tudor* Wks. 549/2 As would make vs  
wene that some wer goddes wanton cokneis.. that what-  
soener thei doe nothing could displese him. 1540 HYNDEN  
tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cc viij, A common  
Proverbe to cal the whores cockneys, that be ill brought  
up children. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 183 Some cockneys  
with cocking are made verie foolis, fit neither for prentise,  
for plough, nor for schooles. 1580 BARET *Adv.* C 729 A  
cockney, a childe tenderly brought up, a deariung. A cock-  
ney, after Saint Augustin, a childe that sucketh long. 1592  
NASH *P. Penitence* (1842) 18 A young heyre, or cockney,  
that is his mothers darling, if hee haue playde the waste-  
good at the Innes of the Court, or about London. 1598  
MERES *Wit's Treasury* 59b, So many brought up with  
great cockering, as Cockneys bee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.*  
iv. i. 15. 1607 DEKKER *Kits. Confur.* E (Croft), Our cock-  
ering mothers, who for their labour make us to be called  
cockneys. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. 77/2. c. 1661 FULLER  
*Worthies, London* II. 196, I meet with a double sense of this  
word Cockney, some taking it for, i. One coaks'd or cock-  
ered, made a wanton or Nestle-cock of, delicately bred and  
brought up, so that when grown Men or Women, they can  
endure no hardship, nor comport with pains taking. 1670  
HACKET *Life Abp. Williams* i. 90 He was counted but a  
Cockney that stood in awe of his rulers. 1783 AINSWORTH  
*Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Mammothreptus*.. a child sucking  
long, or a child wantonly brought up.. a cockney.

† b. Hence (apparently), *King of Cockneys*: a  
kind of Master of the Revels chosen by the students  
at Lincoln's Inn on Childermas Day (28 Dec.). *Obs.*

1528 in *MS. Black Bk. of Lincoln's Inn* III. 87a (9 Feb.  
10 Hen. VIII), Item that the kyng of cockneys should  
childermas day sytt and haue due service.. and that he and  
his marshall butler and constable marshall have their  
lawfull and honeste commandement.. and that the said  
kyng of cockneys be none of his officers medlyl nyether in  
the buttry nor in the stuard of crstmas is office. (See  
Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* 264 'Grand Christmasses at Innes of  
Court'.)

† c. The name of this mock king is perhaps  
referred to in the saw recorded by Harrison as  
popularly current in the 16th c., and reputed to be  
applied contemptuously to Henry III.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiv. (1787) 1. 266 As for those  
tales that go of.. the brag of.. [Hugh Bigot] that said in  
contempt of king Henrie the third.. 'If I were in my  
castell of Bungeie, Vpon the water of Waueneye, I wold  
not set a button by the kyng of Cockneie', I repute them  
but as toles. [Hence taken, more or less correctly, by  
Camden (*Britannia* ed. 2, not in 3), Fuller, Ray, etc.  
Fuller uncritically took the words as contemporary with  
Hugh Bigot, whom he further placed in the reign of  
Henry II. Later writers have, with as little ground, as-  
sumed *Cockneie* here to mean London, or the land of Cock-  
aigne.]

† d. Sometimes applied to a squeamish, over-  
nice, wanton, or affected woman. *Obs.* (Cf. 1598  
*attrib.* in 5.)

1605 SHAKS. *Leare* II. iv. 123 Cry to it Nunckle, as the  
Cockney did to the Beles, when she put 'em fith' Paste  
aline, she knapt 'em o' th' coxcombs with a stick, and cryed  
downe wantons, downe. 1611 CORAN, *Cognate*, a begger  
woman; also a cockney, simperedcock, nice thing.

† 3. A derisive appellation for a townsman, as  
the type of effeminacy, in contrast to the hardier  
inhabitants of the country. *Obs.*

1521 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* 39 This cockneys and tytyl-  
lynges.. [delicatus *puer*] may abide no sorrow when they  
come to age.. In this great cytees as London, York,  
Perusy and such.. the children be so nyce and wan-

tonly brought up . that comonly they can litle good.] 1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* iii. *Chem. Conclis.* 11 The Country people will go neare to rob all Cockneys of their breakfasts. c. 1600 DAV *Begg. Bednell Gr.* v. (1881) 108, I think you be sib to one of the London Cockneys that ask't whether Hay-cocks were better meat broyl'd or roasted. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pass. Pref.* Sundry of our rural gentlemen are as well acquainted with the civil dealing, conversing, and practise of cities, as many Cockneys with the manuring of lands, and affayres of the country. c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Cockney, also one ignorant in Country Matters. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Delekindus Grobianus* 238 A Cockney once did for a Clown provide. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii. Where cockneys or bumpkins are concerned.

4. *spec.* One born in the city of London: strictly, (according to Minshew) 'one born within the sound of Bow Bells'. Always more or less contemptuous or bantering, and particularly used to connote the characteristics in which the born Londoner is supposed to be inferior to other Englishmen.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Hum. Blood* iv. 65, I scorn.. To let a Bow-bell Cockney putt me downe. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* ii. 11, As Frenchmen loue to behold, Flemings to be drunke .. and Irishmen to be Costermongers, so, Cockneys (especially Shee-Cockneys) loue not Aqua-vite when 'tis good for them. 1611 COTGR. *Guesphine*, a waspish dame; (as our Cockney of London) a nickname for a woman of Orleans. 1617 MINSHAW *Ductor s.v.*, A Cockney or Cockny, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-bell, that is, within the City of London, which tearme came first out of this tale: That a Citizens sonne riding with his father.. into the Country.. asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did his father answered, the horse doth neigh; riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said doth the cocke neigh too? and therefore Cockney or Cocknie, by inuersion thus: *incock, q. incoctus* i. raw or vnripe in Country-mens affaires. 1617 MORSYON *Itin.* iii. 53 Londoners, and all within the sound of Bow-bell, are in reproch called Cocknies, and eaters of buttered tostes. 1644 DAN O'NEILL *Lett. Mrq. Ormond* in *Carte Orig.* Lett. i. 52 Obligated to quit Oxford at the approach of Essex and Waller with their prodigious number of cocknies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 That Synods Geography was as ridiculous as a Cockneys (to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford; and Christendome endeth at Greenwich). 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 2 Not being myself a Cockney. 1836 MARRATT *Midd. Easy* xii, He was a cockney by birth, for he had been left at the workhouse of St. Mary Axe. 1848 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* 16 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1898) i. 224 *The Times* and the Government and all cockneys were so much alarmed. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* i, I am a cockney among cockneys.

b. One of the 'Cockney school': see 6 b.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. Pref. 16 The nickname [Cockney] we gave them, has become a regularly established word in our literature. Lord Byron.. called them by no other title than the Cockneys. 1831 SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 273 Whigs, Cockneys, Revolutionists, he furiously attack would.

B. as *adj.* (orig. *attrib.* use of the *sb.*).

5. Cockered, petted; effeminate; squeamish.

1573 TWYNE *Eneid* xii. l. 11, That same Cockie Phrygian knight. 1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* i. (Arb.) 39 Thus spake she to cocknye Cupido. *Ibid.* iv. 106 Yf a cockney dandiprat hophumb Prittye lad Aeneas in my court wanted. 1598 MERES *Wit's Treasury* 276 b, Many Cockney and wanton women are often sicke. 1606 R. CLAYTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) i. 102 Yf he ceased not his Cockney carriage.

6. Pertaining to or characteristic of the London Cockney.

1623 BROME *Northern Lasse* Dram. Personæ, Master Widgine, a Cockney-Gentleman. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puer* 60 To boast yourself of Cockney, you think good; Lest soon should say, you were of British Blood. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) i. 399 It is an idiom of the Cockney language. 1850 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 13 Men in ecstasies of terror, alternating with cockney conceit. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 121/2 The Westminster Review.. describes the easy writing and comic language poured forth by popular writers on great subjects, as 'cockney chatter'. 1896 F. DOUGER *Grimm's L.* § 54. 227 The Cockney dialect and the polite English dialect are (or were) spoken by different, but overlapping strata.

b. Cockney school: a nickname for a set of 19th cent. writers belonging to London, of whom Leigh Hunt was taken as the representative.

1817 LOCKHART in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 38 (On the Cockney School of Poetry) If I may be permitted to have the honour of christening it, it may henceforth be referred to by the designation of The Cockney School. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* II. 225 At a later period Hazlitt joined this literary circle, then Leigh Hunt; and it began to be assailed as the 'Cockney School'.

7. Comb., as *cockney-bred*, -like *adj.*, -land.

1623 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. 11, ii. 11, Overprecise, cockney-like, and curious in their observation of meats. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 221 The only religious meeting I ever saw in cockneyland which had not plenty of scoffers. 1884 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xvi. 127 Who know their own metropolis as well as though they had been cockney-bred.

[The derivation suggested above satisfies the form: *ey, ay* (*ad.*) are regular M.E. forms of *egg*, riming with the same words (*day*, etc.), as *cockney* itself; *cohen* genitive pl. is as in *clerken* *conitise*, *P. Pl.* B. iv. 119, and in many similar instances; the use of the gen. plural is as in Ger. *kühnerei*, fowls' egg, *kühnerei* cocks' egg. The stress on *ay* retained in verse to 16th c., and supported by Minshew's *cock neigh*, also accords with this composition of the word.

Of sense 1, the meaning appears to be established by the first quot.; the constituents of a COLLOE (q.v.) were precisely bacon and an egg. This meaning also completely explains the quot. from Heywood; that from the *Tournament* is perhaps (as already suggested by Wright) satirical or jocular. The matter appears to be clinched by the quot. from Florio for *cockau-egg*. To account for the appellation, we might suppose *cohen-ay* to be originally a child's name

for an egg (cf. what is said of *coco* below); but as *cocks' eggs* and the equivalent Ger. *kühnerei* are at the present day applied in popular or dialect speech to small or malformed eggs (formerly imagined to be laid by the cock), it is not improbable that this was originally the specific sense of *cohenay*. The old notion that such eggs produced a serpent (see COCKATRICE) is well known; but no trace of this appears in the popular use of *cohenay*.

The application of either a child's word for an egg, or of the name of a small or mis-shapen egg, as a humorous or derisive appellation for 'a child sucking long', a 'nestle-cock', a 'milk sop', obviously explains itself; and the sense-development from 2 onward is clear and certain. A valuable contribution to the history of these senses is made by H. H. S. Croft, in the Glossary to his ed. (1883) of Elyot's *Gouernour*.

An apparent parallel is the French word *coco* 'a child's name for an egg', also a term of endearment applied to children, and of derision applied to men: *mon petit coco*, *quel grand coco!* *Coco*, considered by Littré a deriv. of *cog*, was app. the source of *coconellus* (dim. of *coco*, *cochenet*) given in the *Promp. Parv.*, with *cucumellus*, as med. L. translations of *cohenay*, and stated to be 'ficta et derisorie dicta', 'derisorie ficta et inventa'. And *coconellus*, in turn, appears to be the origin of the 16th c. Eng. COCKNEY, given above, as an exact equivalent of *cohenay*, senses 2, 4. On F. *coco* was formed the verb *coquelineur* 'to dandle, cocker, fiddle, pamper, make a [cockney or] wanton of (a child)', just as *dodo* a word like Eng. 'by-by' or 'ba-ba', sung to lull a child to sleep, gave *doddlener* to perform this action. It is to be noted also that, from the earliest times, *cohenay* was constantly associated with the vb. *cocker* COCKER, both in use (see quots. in 2), and in L. and Fr. explanations e. g. 'cockeryn, carifveo; cockenay, carifveto', *Promp. Parv.*, 'I coker je nigotte; I bring up like a cockenay je nigotte' Palgr. If *cocker* was, as it appears to be, a derivative of *cock*, this association was natural and obvious.]

Hence various nonce-wds., as *Co'ckneian a.*, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a cockney.

*Cockney-ity*, cockney quality. *Cockneyca'ity*, anything characteristic of cockneys, a cockneyism.

*Cockneye'se*, the speech or 'dialect' of cockneys.

*Co'ckneyess*, a female cockney. *Co'ckneyship*, the condition of a cockney (*humorously* as a title).

*Co'ckniac a.*, pertaining to cockneys, cockney.

1824 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 619 Peculiarities, cockneian and congenito-theatrical. 1882 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* XLIV. 28 Mixed iusticity or cockneity. 1834-5 MRS. CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Ritchie) 263 Fragments of Haddington, of Comely Bank, of Craigenputtock interwaved with cockney-calities into a very habitable whole. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 92 Stupid French books translated.. into stupid Cockneyeze. 1828 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. (1853) 41 Country dances, formed by bouncing cockneys and cockneyesses. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 958 To disenchant his cockneyship out of that audacious dream. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 465 'The 'ouse', as Mrs. Crump would say.. in her simple Cockniac dialect.

† *Cockney, v. Obs.* [f. COCKNEY *sb.* (sense 2).] *trans.* To make a 'cockney' or petted child of; to cocker, pamper, pet.

1583 STANYHURST *Eneis* i. (Arb.) 40 But Venus.. Too woods Italian the child nice cockneyed heaving In seat of her bosom. 1625 Bp. HALL *Serm.* xxix. (R.), The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to cockney us up with meere dainties with a loose indulgence.

*Cockneydom*, [f. COCKNEY *sb.* + *-DOM*.]

1. The domain of cockneys (or of the 'cockney school' of literature); cockneys collectively.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 300 The divine right of King of Cockneydom. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 324 Young Cockneydom was a different thing, however, from old Cockneydom. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 88 Cockneydom unchained.

2. Cockney influence or characteristics.

1862 MRS. SPEER *Last Years Ind.* 113 In these days of all prevailing cockneydom.

*Cockneyfy* (kɒkˈniːfɪ), *v.* Also cocknify. [f. as prec. + *-FY*.] *trans.* To imbue with cockney qualities, to render 'cockney'; *intr.* to become 'cockney'. Hence *Co'ckneyfied ppl. a.*, *Co'ckneyfying ppl. a.* and *vb. sb.*, *Cockneyfication*.

1821 BYRON *Lett.* 26 Apr., I think he [Keats].. was spoilt by Cockneyfying.. and versifying Tooke's Pantheon and Lempriere's Dictionary. 1820 MARY HOWITT *Lett.* in *Mem. Alaric Watts* (1884) II. 5 Of Keats' other writings I know nothing. I fancy them too fantastical, too cockneyfied, pardon the ugly word. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 200 In the disastrous, dust-covered, cockneyfying parts. 1875 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. v. 176 The grand old wood was rather cockneyfied.. haunted by ponies, donkeys, and canaille.

*Cockneyish* (kɒkˈniːʃ), *a.* [f. COCKNEY *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Savouring of the cockney.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 74/5 A balloon.. but there is something Cockneyish even in that object. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bk.* (1879) II. 302 My new acquaintance, who was very cockneyish.

Hence *Co'ckneyishly adv.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 286 To hear [to speak cockneyishly] some God-bless-my-soul-good-sort-of-body say, etc.

*Cockneyism* (kɒkˈniːzəm), [f. as prec. + *-ISM*.]

1. Quality characteristic of a cockney; cockney manners, speech, etc.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 373 His [Leigh Hunt's] account of the meeting is a precious piece of cockneyism. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* III. xxiii. 187 The charge of Cockneyism frightened the booksellers. 1864 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 102 Men.. had so steeped their brains in London literature as to mistake Cockneyism for European culture.

2. A cockney characteristic (e. g. in idiom or pronunciation).

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 254 [He] had not caught up many cockneyisms instead. 1867 *Ch. & State Rev.* 12 Jan. 31 Exaggerated cockneyisms.

*Cockneyize* (kɒkˈniːz), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To make 'cockney'; give a cockney character to.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 221 He allows Hazlitt.. to Cockneyize the title of Gifford's poem into the 'Barviad'.

2. *intr.* To play or act the cockney; to use cockneyisms.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 264 The rest of the translation, and how he cockneyized at the expense of Homer. 1839 MACINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 653 The sparks and wits.. either Cockneyised in London, or confined themselves to the universities.

*Cockodril(e)*, obs. form of CROCODILE.

*Cock-old*, ? humorous perversion of CUCKOLD.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 677 Then should no oldde Cocks, nor no cocke-olds crow.

*Cockoloach*, var. of COCKLOCHE.

*Cockow*, obs. f. CUCKOO.

*Cock-paddle*. Also *-paidle*, *-peddle*. *Sc.* [see quot. 1859; by some, *cock* appears to be taken in sense of 'male'.] A name of the Common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

a. 1672 WILUGHBY *De Hist. Pisc.* iv. (1686) 208 The Lump or Sea-Owl, *Scotis* Cock-Paddle. 1684 SINBALD *Scotia* 24 (Jam.) *Lumpus Anguiformis, nostratibus* Cock-Paddle. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi. How much for the bannock-fluke and cock-paddle! a. 1855 G. JOHNSTON *Fishes of Berwicksh.* (in Yarell), The Cock and Hen Paidle spawn toward the end of March and in April. At that season the Hen.. deposits her spawn among the rocks and sea-weed. 1859 RICHARDSON in Yarell *Brit. Fishes* II. 344. The epithet of Cock-paidle seems to have originated in the appearance of the elevated dorsal ridge, which is enveloped, like the rest of the fish, in a thick, tuberculated skin, with some resemblance to the comb of a domestic cock.

† *Cock-penny*. *Obs.* A customary payment in certain schools in the north of England.

Originally applied to defray the expense of cock-fighting or cock-throwing. See N. CARLISLE, *Endowed Gram. Schools* (1818); also N. & Q. Feb. 1890.

1524 (Apr. 1) *Indenture* in N. Carlisle *Endowed Gram. Schools* I. 677 (Manchester Gram. Sch.) Item that every Schoolmaster.. shall teach freely.. without any money or other rewards taken therefore, as Cock-penny, Victor-penny, Potation-penny, or any other whatsoever it be. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 594 A companie of iagged vicars and forlorne schoolemaisters.. looking for cockpence in the bottome of a pue. 1621 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 562. 1791 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 74. All gratuities.. such as entrance money, cockpenny, fire money, and quarteridge. 1756 BOUCHER in *Lett. Radcliffe & James* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) Pref. 7 My salary [at St. Bee's School].. was £10 a year; and entrances and cock-pennies amounted to as much more. 1818 N. CARLISLE *Gram. Schools* I. 647 (at *Carlisle, Lanc.*) It is customary for persons of property, who have children at the School, to make a compliment to the Master at Shrovetide of a sum, called 'Cock pence'. This cannot be demanded of right. *Ibid.* I. 662 (at *Ilwacsh.*) 1870 HAZLITT in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 42 The scholars of Clitheroe Free Grammar-School have to pay at Shrovetide what is called a cock-penny.. supposed to be a substitute for bringing the animal itself to school, which formerly was very common.

*Cockpit* (kɒkˈpɪt).

1. A pit or enclosed area in which game-cocks are set to fight for sport; a place constructed for cock-fighting.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 106 The Mountaynes stand.. In roundesse such as it a Cock pit were. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 27 At a cockpit [to] leave our doubtful fortunes to the mercy of unmerciful contention. 1729 DE FOE *Cruise* i. 125 A Circle dug in the Earth, like a Cockpit. 1824 W. SKETCHLEY (title), The Cocker, containing.. a variety of other useful information for the instruction of those who are attendants at the Cock Pit. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 30 The animal ferocity of the quays and cockpits.

*attrib.* 1647 G. HUGHES *Serm. St. Margaret's, Westminster*, 26 May, Impious, childish, cockpit counsellors. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The cock-pit animus, apt to spring up between equal bodies in different camps.

† b. Applied to a theatre; and to the PIT of a theatre. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. Prol. 21 Can this Cock-Pit hold The vastie fields of France? Or may we cramme Within this Woodden O, the very Caskes That did affright the Ayre at Agincourt? a. 1635 L. DIGGES in *Shaks. Suppl.* I. 71 (N.) Let but Beatrice And Benedict be seen; Jo! in a trice, The cockpit, galleries, boxes, all are full.

† c. *spec.* The Cockpit: (a) name of a theatre in London, in 17th c., on the site of a cock-pit. *Obs.* a. 1635 L. DIGGES in *Shaks. Suppl.* I. 71 (N.) On Gods name, may the Bull, or Cockpit have Your lame blank verse to keep you from the grave. 1660 *Perrys Diary* 11 Oct., Mr. Salisbury.. took Mr. Creed and me to the Cockpit to see 'The Moore of Venice', which was well done. 1662-3 *Ibid.* 5 Jan., To the Cockpit, where we saw 'Claracilla', a poor play, done by the King's house.

† (b) The name of the block of buildings on or near the site of the Cockpit erected by Henry VIII opposite Whitehall, London, used from the seventeenth century as government offices; hence put familiarly for 'the Treasury', and 'the Privy Council chambers'. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 374 (in J. Marshall *Ann. Tennis* 65) The saide White hall. On the right hand bee diuers fayre Tennis courtes, bowling Allies, and a Cockpit, all

built by King Henry the eight.] 1649-50 *Commons' Jnrl.* 25 Feb. in Carlyle *Cronwell* II. 124 Resolved that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland have the use of the Lodgings called the Cockpit. 1659-60 *Purvs Diary* 20 Feb., My Lord of Dorset and another Lord, talking of getting another place at the Cockpit. 1698 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* IV. 329 The council chamber, treasury, and duke Shrewsbury's offices, are to be at the Cockpit, till Whitehall be rebuilt. 1711 *R. ORLEBAR Let. in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 276 a, Mar. 8. Just now I am told of an odd passage happened in Council at the cockpitt to-night. 1773 *BURKE Let. Sir C. Bingham Wks.* IX. 140 For the sake of gratifying the schemes of a transitory Administration of the Cockpit or the Castle. 1830 *GREVILLE Mem.* 22 Nov. (1874) II. xii. 70 He [Brougham] threatened to sit often at the Cockpit, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own Court, was good for nothing in a Court of Appeal. 1843 *KNIGHT London V.* 291 But to return to the Cock-pit. This is the part of the Treasury buildings which fronts Whitehall.

2. *fig.* A place where a contest is fought out. 1612 *T. ADAMS Serm., Gallants Burden* (1610) 19 Behold France made a Cocke-pitte for Massacres by the vnciuill ciuill Waies herof. 1676 *MARVELL Gen. Conuicts Wks.* 1875 IV. 117 It seemed like an ecclesiastical cock-pit, and a man might have laid wagers either way. 1858 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germany* 158/1 The part of Belgium through which our route lies, has been called the 'Cock-pit' of Europe.

3. *Naut.* The after part of the orlop deck of a man-of-war; forming ordinarily the quarters for the junior officers, and in action devoted to the reception and care of the wounded.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Cockpit*, in a man of war, is a Place on the lower Floor, or Deck. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cock-pit of a ship of war*, the apartments of the surgeon and his mates, being the place where the wounded men are dressed. 1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* II. 258 The cockpit was crowded with wounded and dying men; over whose bodies he was with some difficulty conveyed. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple x.* Send him down to the surgeon in the cock-pit.

b. *transf.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 375/1 Sitting in the cockpit of my canoe.

4. In the West Indies: see quot. 1803.

1803 *DALLAS Hist. Maroons* I. ii. 39 The grand object of a Maroon chief in war was to take a station in some glen, or, as it is called in the West Indies, Cockpit, enclosed by rocks and mountains nearly perpendicular, and to which the only practicable entrance is by a very narrow defile. *Ibid.* I. vi. 198 The practicability of advancing upon an enemy in these cockpits is not to be judged of by other feats of war.

*Cockquean*, var. of *CUCKQUEAN*, *Obs.*

**Cockroach** (*kɒkˈrɒʃ*). Forms: 7 *cacarootech*, 7-8 *cockroche*, 8 *cock-roach*, 7- *cockroach*. [app. ad. Sp. *cucaracha* (in Percival 1599) through *cacarootech*, Capt. John Smith's representation of the Spanish (perhaps representing an older Sp. *cacarucha*; cf. Pg. *caroucha*); with assimilation, by popular etymology, to *cock* and app. to *roach*. The Du. *kakerlak* is prob. also a popular perversion of the Sp.: cf. Creole Fr. *coquerache*.]

The name of othopterous insects of the genus *Blatta*, esp. *B. orientalis*, a well-known large dark-brown beetle-like insect, commonly called *black-beetle*, nocturnal in habits, and very voracious, infesting kitchens, etc., in large numbers. Also the American species, *B. occidentalis*, larger and lighter brown, found in bakehouses.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia v.* 171 A certaine India Bug, called by the Spaniards a Cacarootech, the which creeping into Chests they eat and defile with their ill-sented dung. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 62 Next to these are Cock-roches, a creature of the bigness and shape of a Beetle. 1740 *BAKER Beetle in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 443 A Friend had sent me Three or Four Cock-Roches, or as Meian calls them, Kalkerlache, brought alive from the West-Indies. 1800 *Genl. Mag.* Oct. 93/a The true brown cockroach of the West-Indies. 1813 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 154 The Kalkerlach or American Cock-Roach, is very common in that country. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 59 In Russia the small Asiatic Cock-roach has everywhere driven before it its great congener.

Hence *Cock-roach Apple*.

1756 *P. BROWN Jamaica* 174 Love Apple and Cockroach Apple. The smell of the apples is said to kill cockroaches.

† **Cock-road, rood.** *Obs.* = *COCK-SHOOT*.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper., Country Life*, Thou hast thy cockrood, and thy glade To take the precious pheasant made. 1648 *C. WALKER Hist. Independ.* I. 149 The net caught many a wood-cock, untill the said Aldermen and Sir John Maynard broke through it, and spoiled the cock-road. 1747-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Cock-road*, a contrivance for the taking of woodcocks. They cut roads through woods, thickets, groves, etc. These roads they usually make thirty-five, or forty feet broad, perfectly strait, and clear; and to two opposite trees they tie the net.

¶ Erroneously explained:

1708-15 *KIRSEY, Cock-roads*, a Net contriv'd chiefly for the taking of Wood-cocks. So 1821 *BAILEY. 1726 Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Cocking-roads*, a sort of a net, contriv'd chiefly for the taking of woodcocks.

**Cock-robin.** a. The male Robin; usually as a familiar or pet name. b. *slang.* See quot. c. 1699 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Cock-robin*, a soft, easy fellow [1785 so in *GROSS Dict. Vulgar Tongue*]. a. 1800 *Nursery Chap-book*, Who killed Cock-Robin? 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1865) 334 Little turfy hillocks, which I used to call Cock-Robins' graves. 1860 *G. H. K. Vacat. Tour* 166 A starving cock-robin. 1873 *Slang Dict.*,

*Cock-robin shop*, a small printing-office, where cheap and nasty work is done and low wages are paid.

**Cock-rose.** *Obs. exc. Sc. or north. dial.* 'Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth-headed poppy' (Jamieson).

1621 *R. H. Arraignment Whole Creature* xv. § 4. 269 It proves further after all...but a Cock-rose, or Canker Rose.

**Cockrowen:** see *COCKCROWEN*.

**Cocks.** Also *Fighting cocks*. A dial. name for the Ribwort Plantain (cf. *COCK'S-HEAD*), from a children's game in which the tough stems with their flower-heads are struck against each other.

1847-78 in *HALLIWELL. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK Lonsdale Gloss.* To fight cocks...with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain.

**Cock's-comb, cockscomb** (*kɒkskɒm*). Also 5 *cock come*, -*camba*, -*came*, 6 *cockcome*. A later spelling, chiefly in fig. senses is *COXCOMB*, q.v.

1. The comb or crest of a cock.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. aix.* (1839) 207 White gees...thei han a gret crest as a cockes comb vpon hire hedes [Fr. *une grosse bœce sur la teste*]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cockys combe, *cirrus*. c. 1450 *Nominale in Wt.* Wulcker 703/25 *Hec crista, cockcome*. 1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xxi. 185 A cap of sylke, the which stondeth vp lyke a cockcome, or a cockes come. 1570 *LEVINS Manuip.* 161/30 A cockcome, *crista*.

2. A cap worn by a professional fool, like a cock's-comb in shape and colour. See also *COXCOMB*.

1562 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 55 Except ye bring him to weare a cockes comb at ende. 1590 *WEBER Trac.* (Arb.) 31 With a fooles coate on my lacke, halfe blew, half yellowe, and a cockescomb with three bels on my head. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. i. Wks. 1866 I. 116 (*Enter Antonio in a fool's habit*)...This cockescomb is a crowne which I affect. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxvi. Let my cockescomb hang in the hall at Rotherwood, in memory that I flung away my life for my master, like a faithful-fool.

† 3. A ludicrous term for the head; also *COXCOMB. Obs.*

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. i. 91, I will knog your Vrinall about your knaues Cogs-combe. 1650 *B. Discollium*, 45 She hath a shrewd Cocks-combe in such businesses. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes II. vi. 61 To shave his beard or powder his Cockscombe.

† 4. A conceited fool; a fop. Now *COXCOMB*.

1567 *DRANT Horace Ep.* xvii. Fij, Well giue him cloth, and let the foole goe like a Cockscombe still. 1756 *T. NEWTON tr. Lemnius's Comple.* (1633) 162 Dolts and Cockscombes. 1766 *Dr. Fox Jure Div.* iv. 69 The Light that Error cozen, Cock's-combs by.

5. A name given to various plants. a. The Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista galli*), a common weed in meadows.

1578 *LYTE Dodons* iv. lvi. 576 Yellow Rattel...is called...in base Almaine...of some Hanekammekens, that is to say, Hennes Commes, or Coxcombes. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. ccccxxvi. 1071. 1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 275 Cocks-comb, hath leaves for all the world resembling the crest or comb of a cock. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower.* Pl. IV. 209 Yellow Rattle...The crested bracts procured for it the botanic and common appellation of Cock's-comb.

b. The florist's name for *Celosia cristata*, an amaranthad; grown as an ornamental plant.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 366 You may now transplant some of your...double-striped Balsamines and Cocks-combs. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 212 The Crested Amaranth...is commonly called Cock's comb, from the form in which the head of flowers grows. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 262/1 Balsams...and the old-fashioned Cockscomb.

c. Locally, in Great Britain, Sainfoin. d. Wild Poppy. e. Lousewort. f. Adder's-tongue; etc. (Britten and Holl.) g. In the West-Indies, *Erythrina Crista-galli*, a handsome papilionaceous shrub.

1713 *I. PETERER Rare Plants in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 212 Oriental Cocks-Comb, *Onobrychis Trans. cristata*.

6. A kind of oyster having both valves plaited. More fully *Cockscomb oyster*.

1776 *DA COSTA Elem. Conchol.* 250 The species of this family [oysters] are very numerous; some are curious...as the Cockscombs, etc. 1856 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 254 In the 'cock's-comb' oysters both valves are plaited.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cockscomb granulation*, etc.; *cockscomb ash*, a variety of the ash with fasciated shoots; *cockscomb grass*, *Cynosurus echinatus* (Miller); *cockscomb morion*, a variety of the morion or open helmet of the 16th c.; *cockscomb oyster*: see 6; *cockscomb pyrites*, a variety of Marcasite.

1859 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* V. 695/a Hypertrophies of the crested folds of that membrane, which when everted, enlarged, and inflamed, constitute the condition termed 'cockscomb granulation'. 1868 *DAMA Min.* 75 *Cockscomb Pyrites*, aggregations of flattened crystals into crest-like forms. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 279/3 The Cockscomb Ash...has...a large proportion of the shoots curiously fasciated.

**Cock's-foot, cocksfoot.**

1. (More fully *Cocksfoot grass*): A well-known strong-growing pasture grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; so named from the appearance of its large distantly three-branched panicle.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 307 These are six Hairy spiked Cocks-foot-Grasses. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 357 The seed of cock's-foot is light, and the culms are comparatively succulent at this period of growth. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Knowledge* 8 June 337/1 A waving head of cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*), which consists of numberless one-sided spikelets, clustered together.

† 2. A name also applied to Columbine, and Greater Celandine. *Obs.*

1597 *GERARDE Herbal, Suppl. Eng. Names*, Cockes foote is Columbine. Cockes foote is Chelidonia maior.

b. Applied by Gerarde to *Digitalis sanguinalis*, also called *Cock's-foot Finger Grass*.

1861 *MISS PRATT Flower.* Pl. VI. 135 Hairy Finger-grass, or Cock's-foot Finger-grass.

**Cock's-head, cockshead.**

1. Applied to some kinds of Trefoil and allied plants, including: a. A species of Sainfoin, *Onobrychis Caput-galli*; applied by Gerarde to the common species *O. sativa*. b. Common Red Clover. c. According to Cockayne, probably Melilot.

14... *Harl. MS.* 3388 (in Cockayne *Leechb.*) Cocks hedys. 1597 *GERARDE (Br. & Holl.)* 1623 *MARKHAM Eng. Hush.* II. II. vii. (1635) 84 When...the Cock-heads looke upright...then is your Meddow not ready to cut. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 97/2 Cocks head is a small Cod, with Vitch like leaves. 1756 *WATSON Leicestersh. Plants in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 843 Medick Vetchling or Cocks-head.

2. In the West Indies, *Desmodium tortuosum*, a papilionaceous plant, with much-twisted jointed pods. (Miller *NAMES of Plants*.)

3. Applied locally to various plants, as Common Ribgrass (*Plantago lanceolata*), Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and in Scotland to species of Wild Poppy. (Britten and Holl.)

1787 *W. MARSHALL E. Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cocks-heads*, *Plantago lanceolata*, plantain, rib-wort, rib-grass. 1790... *Midl. Counties Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cockheads*, *Centaurea nigra*, common knobweed.

† **Cockshoot.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 -*shote*, -*shott*, -*shoote*. [*f. COCK sb.1* 9 c + *SHOOT*.] A broad way or glade in a wood, through which woodcocks, etc. might dart or 'shoot', so as to be caught by nets stretched across the opening.

The statements that the net itself was the *cockshoot*, and that the proper spelling is *cock-shut*, appear to be dictionary blunders, founded on a misunderstanding of the word as something to 'shut' in or enclose the birds.

1530 *PALSGR.* 206/3 Cockeshote to take woodcockes with, *volce*. 1601 *N. Whipping nor Tripping*, etc., A silly honest creature may do well To watch a cocke-shoote, or a lined bush. 1652 *Ogilby Asop* 6 When loud winds make cock-shoots thro' the wood, Bending down mighty oaks, I firm have stood. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 180 They are taken by nets, in Cock shoots. 1691 *BLOUNT Law Dict., Gallivatium*, a Cockshoot or Cockglade.

b. Very common in topographical names in England as in Cockshot Wood, Farm, Close, etc.; retained even in cleared land where cockshoot woods have formerly been.

c. *transf.*

1587 *HARRISON England* I. xviii. (1881) III. 133 They hang vp stones which naturallie haue holes in them...such a stone were an apt cockshot for the duell to run through.

d. *Comb.*, as *cockshoot-cord*, -*net*.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing H.*, Take thenne and frette hym faste wyth a cockeshotcorde and bynde him to a fourme. 1566 *Walls & Jew. N. C.* (1835) 166 One cockeshott net.

**Cock-shot.** *collog.* [*cf. COCK-SHY*.] Anything stuck up as a convenient mark for missiles; a shot at such a mark.

1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xv. 140 'Oh! 'twos such a nice cock-shot, 'twos impossible not to have a shy at it.' 1884 *C. POWER in Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 207 Take cock-shots with a boot-jack at hawthorn-pattern vases.

**Cock-shut** (*kɒkʃʊt*). *Obs.* or *dial.* Also -*shoot* (e, -*shot*). [*f. COCK sb.1* + *SHUT*; perh. the time when poultry go to rest and are shut up; though some think it is = *COCKSHOOT*, and refers to the time when wood-cocks 'shoot' or fly.]

1. *attrib.* in *cock-shut light*, *time*, etc.: twilight.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. iii. 70 Thomas the Earle of Surrey, and himselfe, Much about Cockshut time...Went through the Army, chearing vp the Soldiours. 1603 *B. JONSON Satyre*, For you would not yesternight Kiss him in the cock-shut light. c. 1620 *MIDDLETON*, etc. *Widow* III. i. Come, come away, then; a fine cock-shoot evening. 1611 *COTGRA. Brune*, the evening twilight, or edge of the evening; cockshut time. 1868 *H. KINGSLEY Mad. Mathilde* III. 79 It was getting dusk, cockshot time as they would have said at Sheepshen.

2. *sb.* Twilight.

1598 *FLORIO, Cane e lupio*, Cock-shut, or twilight, as when a man cannot discern a dog from a Wolfe. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cockshut*, the close of day.

**Cock-shy** (*kɒkʃaɪ*). *collog.* [*f. COCK sb.1* + *SHY v.* or *sb.*]

1. Applied to cock-throwing and similar games with cocks.

[1794 *BRAND Pop. Antiq.* I. (1813) s.v. *Shrove-tide*, The person who throws...has three shys, or throws, for two pence, and wins the Cock if he can knock him down and run up and catch him before the bird recovers his legs...Broomsticks are generally used to shy with.] 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 55 (Hoppe) The shrove-tide cockshy, or the duck-hunt. 1883 *Globe* 22 Mar. 2/1 The populace took 'cockshies' at it...he who broke the vessel and liberated the bird being rewarded with it.

2. A free throw or 'shy' at an object set up for the purpose, as a form of amusement. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1836 *MARRVAT Yaphet* lxvii, They proposed a cockshy, as they called it; that is, I was to place my articles on the top of a post, and they were to throw stones at them.



*a* 1869 L.D. STRANGFORD *Lett. & Papers* 215 (D.). This was as if the great geologists... had invited two rival theorists to settle the question... by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a cockshy. 1883 J. GREENWOOD *Odd People in Odd Places* i. 6 One of the latter [*i.e.* donkey carts] being laden with cockshy sticks and cocoa-nuts.

3. The missile thrown. *rare*—1.  
1837-40 HALIBURTON *Cockem*. (1862) 189 The boy... threw his cock-shy at him with unerring aim, and killed him.

4. The object at which the 'shy' is made. Hence *transf.* A thing to throw at; an object of attack.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reeper* xxvi, What a fine cock-shy he would make! 1888 *Times* 1 Oct. 4/1 It is never agreeable to either an individual or a body of troops to be made a sort of cockshy for an enemy.

5. The establishment of a strolling proprietor, where sticks may be thrown at coco-nuts or the like, for payment.

1899 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The tow-path is lined with people many deep, where the proprietors of 'cockshies',... and rifle galleries are driving a lucrative trade.

Hence *Cock-shying*, cock-throwing, playing at cockshy.

1870 Sir G. W. DASENT *Annals of an Eventful Life* I. 194 Flogging in the army, and bull-baiting, and cock-shying.

**Cock-sparrow.** The male of the sparrow; also applied denominatively to men who show what are thought to be sparrow-like characteristics.

1898 E. GILPIN *Shialethia* (1878) 30 When his Cock-sparrow thoughts to itch begin. 1655 MOUTER & BENN. *Health's Impr.* (1746) 205 Avicen as much esteemeth Cock-sparrows Stones. 1659 *England's Conf.* 10 They... sent for the two chaste Cock Sparrows, the Lord Munson, and Mr. Henry Martin. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* iv. 1, What, sirrah! would you debase my maid, you little cock-sparrow? 1820 SCOTT *Abbey* iv. If this cock-sparrow is to crow over us as he seems to do.

Hence *Cock-sparrowish* *a.*

1882 Miss BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* III. 66 Little Monty, who had all that cock-sparrowish pluck which small men are wont to possess.

**Cockspur.** Also *cock's-spur*.

1. The spur of a cock.  
1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict. Espolm*, a cocks spur. 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng.* 275 Some [stones] we discovered... which resemble Cock-spurs.

2. *Angling.* A kind of Caddis-worm.  
1653 WALTON *Angler* 231 There is also a lesser Caddis-worm, called a Cock-spur, being in fashion like the spur of a Cock, sharp at one end. 1677 FLOT *Oxfordsh.* 183 Other water Flies there are that come of such worms, called Cock-spurs, Rough-coats, Pipers. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 20 A small fragment of red worm, or as it is called on the Trent, the cock-spur.

3. A shrub with reclining thorny branches, *Pisonia aculeata*, found in the West Indies.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 358 The Cock's-spur or Fingrigo is frequent in all the sugar islands.

4. (See quot.)  
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cockspurs*, small clay wedges used in the potteries to separate articles of pottery ware, after the process of glazing, and to prevent them adhering.

5. A kind of casement latch hung by a pin.  
1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 200 Smiths in London ask'd me 6d. per Pound for Casements... if they made them with Turn-bouts (or Turn-buckles) or Cock-spurs, and Pull-backs at the Hind-side to pull them to with.

6. See quot. = *Fr. ergot*.  
1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 136 The Cock spur, or dry dead parts of Branches that remain where a Branch was shorten'd above the next Eye or Shoot. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 131 The dead wood, called cock-spur, is to be cut clean off in the following year in March.

7. ERGOT of rye. Also *atrid*.  
1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 541 Rainy and moist seasons in which the rye contained a large proportion of the cockspur. *Ibid.* 545 To collect a sufficient quantity of the cockspur rye.

8. Short for *cockspur burner*, *thorn*.  
1808 *Catal. Plants Bot. Garden Liverpool* 21 *Crus Galli*, Cockspur.

9. *Comb.* cockspur-burner, a gas-burner with three holes; cockspur-grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*, an annual grass occasional in Britain; cockspur hawthorn, *a.* thorn, *Crataegus Crus-galli*, a native of North America, cultivated as an ornamental shrub in Europe.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* n. iii. 367 There are likewise many Trees and Shrubs now in Bloom, as the... Cockspur Hawthorn. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* 1808, *Charact.*, etc. 133 The shape and general appearance of this tube, has procured it among the workmen, the name of the cockspur burner. *Ibid.*, The number of burners... amounts to 271 Argands, and 633 cockspurs. 1829 *Accum Coal Gas* 255 A swing bracket, furnished with a cockspur burner. The burner consists of a hollow flattened globe, pierced laterally with three or more holes. 1825 P. W. WATSON *Dendrol. Brit.* 56 *Mes-pilus Crus Galli*, W. Cockspur Thorn. 1846 G. B. EMERSON *Trees & Shrubs* 433 Cockspur Thorn... a singularly neat shrub, often forming a beautiful, round-headed, small tree.

**Cock-stone.** [*cf.* ALBERTOLAN.]

1. A stone fabled to be found in a cock's gizzard.  
1786 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 257 The Alectorian or Cockes stone... wherewith (as it is reported) the famous Milo Crotonien always stooode invincible. 1621 CORN., *Alectorie*, the cock stone; a Christall coloured stone (as big as a bean) found in the gyzerne, or may of some Cockes.

2. A name of the Kidney-bean. *Obs.*  
1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 491 The Kidney-Bean or Cock-stone. This plant is cultivated in most parts of the world.

## Cock-stride.

1. The length of the step of a cock, as the measure of a very short distance or space.

1626 BRETON *Fantastiches* Feb. (D.). It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a cocke-stride of his climbing. 1678 RAY *Eng. Proverbs* (1678) 52 At twelf-day the days are lengthened a Cock-stride. 1822 HOAG *Perils of Man* II. 236 (Jam.) Afore you sun were two cockstrides down the west.

2. *advb. phrase.* *A-cock-stride*: a-cock-horse, astide. (*nonce-use*.)

1840-5 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg., Moustre Balloon*, A cock-stride the Tuilleries pantiles. *Ibid.*, Truants, As they merrily ride All a cockstride Of that comet's tail.

**Cockstule**, var. *CUOK-STOOL*, *Obs.*, cucking-stool.

**Cock-sure** (*kpk* [ju:1], *a.* (*adv.*)) [According to the regular force of similar formations, *c.g.* *stone-deaf*, *clay-cold*, *dog-sick*, *dirt-cheap*, *coal-black*, etc., the sense ought to be 'as sure as a cock'. The conjecture that there is some allusion to *cockish*, *cocky*, with reference to 'pert self-confidence', being founded upon the latest sense, which is only a modern development, is not historically tenable. The word was originally perfectly dignified, and habitually used in the most solemn connexions. And, in early use, the sureness in question was *objective*, *i.e.* 'as secure, safe, certain, trustworthy, reliable, etc., as can be': this makes it possible that the original reference may have been to the security or certainty of the action of a cock or tap in preventing the escape of liquor, or perhaps of a cock with a removable turning-key (if these go far enough back) in leaving the contents of a tun secure from interference.

The notion 'as sure as a cock is to crow in the morning', has also been suggested. It might suit sense 2, but not sense 1.]

I. Of objective sureness, security, or certainty.

1. Absolutely secure, or safe, from danger or interference. *a.* of persons or things. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 279 Why the red hat doth endure He maketh himself cock sure. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 660/2 Queene Margaret her then cocksure, when duke Humfrey was made away. *Ibid.* (1684) III. 273 Whoso dwelleth under that secret thing, and help of the Lord, shall be cock-sure for evermore. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 23/2 The princes court would not have been kept there, vlesse the place had bene taken to be cocksure. 1583 STANLEY *Unius* i. (Arb.) 36 Thou seest all cocksure, thy fleets, thy companies salued. 1662 H. FOULIS *Hist. Wicked Plots* (1694) 100 All such persons as shall be nominated... shall be cock-sure in their Authority.

2. *b.* of measures, plans, arrangements. *Obs.*  
1538 LATIMER *Lett. Cromwell in Rem.* (1845) 398 We... as good simple souls, made all cocksure. 1549 — *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 When he [the Deuyll] had once broughte Christe to the crosse, he thought all cocke sure. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1174 The Canonist conceiving that all was Cock-sure, hastied to execute his Commission. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 134 When they think that they have made all cock-sure, then ruin and desolation lies at their door.

3. Absolutely certain or to be depended on: *a.* as true, trustworthy, reliable.

1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 169 When he cometh to the matter, he maketh it so cocksure that he esteemeth there be few articles of our faith which be approved by more authorities. 1591 HARRINGTON *Or. Per.* XLIII. xxxi. (R.) Not that my deare wife I ought misdeem'd, For her of all the rest I thought cocksure. 1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* 49 An admirable new way to make the Devil true and Cock-sure of his word. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 15 And as I am true Cocke, so will I... be cocke sure in any employment whatsoever.

4. *b.* as of certain issue, sure to be gained or obtained, sure to be ours though not yet possessed.

1548 DALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 17 a. The same was a cocke-sure waie. 1580 NORTH *Flutarch* (1676) 441 Triarius... made haste to win the victory, as if it had been cock-sure before Lucullus came. 1668 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. 1. Nothing vexes me, but that I had made my game cock-sure, and then to be back-gammoned. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. iv. § 17 (1740) 241 To make the Event cock sure. 1742 JARVIS *Quint.* i. iv. xxxv. (1885) 204 My earldom is cock-sure!

5. *c.* Of persons, etc.: Absolutely certain to (do something) or of (a possession yet in prospect):

After *think*, etc., this naturally introduces the subjective uses in 4: one who thinks himself (objectively) cocksure of a coming advantage, feels or, in modern use, is (subjectively) cocksure of it.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1525) 17, I have known a man or nowe that thought him selfe cocke sure of his intent. 1687 T. K. *Veritas Evang.* 89 They esteem themselves to be the Elect of God; and to be Cock-sure of Salvation. 1714-21 PORE *Lett. Earl Burlington* (1737) 19, I thought myself cocksure of his horse which he readily promised me. 1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* 131 Confound it, no, not Hewson, Ain't he cocksure to bring in his eternal political humbug?

II. Of subjective sureness.

1. Feeling perfectly secure, or out of danger (*cf.* 1). *Obs.*

1667 WITHER *Presumption*, Through the great blessing of these quiet years, We are so fearless, careless and secure in this our happy peace, and so cock-sure.

2. Feeling perfectly certain, absolutely certain in

one's own mind of or about anything. (Without any implication of over-sureness or presumption.)

(Quot. 1603 is doubtful; it may belong to 2 *c.*)

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* 131 Therefore you may be Cock-sure to find him there. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* ii. 1, You are so positively cock-sure of your wit, you would refer to a mere stranger your plea to the Day-tie. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* xiii, 'I do believe that—I'm drunk.' 'And I'm cock sure of it,' cried Tom. 1842 S. LEVER *Handy Andy* vi, 'Are you sure?' said his mother. 'Cock sure!' said Andy. 1870-9 in *Gloss. Berkshire, Cheshire, Holderness*, etc., *Cock-sure*, perfectly certain, positive.

3. Feeling or expressing oneself sure to a degree that savours of presumption or dogmatism; dogmatically self-confident; 'cocky' in one's confidence.

1755 [Johnson's] only meaning is 'Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.' Although none of his quotations bear out this character, it is evident that the modern sense must have been coming in then. 1845 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, Don't be too secure! Let seeming success never make you 'Cock-sure'! 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 224, That I have written in a conceited and cocksure style. 1882 *Times* 23 Aug., Mr. Buckle... has fallen head over heels into the most abominable pitfall ever invented by a philosopher for the discomfiture of a cocksure historian. 1889 *Spectator* Nov. 30, It was Lord Melbourne... who said, 'I wish I was as cock-sure of anything as Tom Macaulay is cock-sure of everything'.

4. *B.* as *adv.* With perfect security or certainty.

1579 FULKE *Heekins' Parl.* 385 Ilee is cocke sure of M. Heekins side. 1596 SHAKS. *i Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 94 We steale as in a Castle, cocksure. 1622 SANDERSON *Serm. Rom.* iii. 8 Wks. 1854 II. 47 Let them believe, it is no matter how they live, heaven is their own cock-sure. 1672 WILLIAMS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 44 Phoo, Pox! then you have it cock sure.

Hence *transf.* **Cock-sure** *v.*, to make cock-sure of. **Cock-suredom**, the state or habit of arrogant confidence in one's opinion. **Cocksureism** = **COCKSURENESS**. **Cock-surely** *adv.*, in a cock-sure manner. **Cock-surety** = **COCKSURENESS**.

1685 F. SPENCER *House of Medici* 263 They cock-sured him of a cap at the first promotion. 1883 *Spectator* 5 May 581 This critical cocksuredom would seem to be greatly on the increase. 1889 PARNELL *Sp. Liverpool* 19 Oct., That magnificent cocksureism which Englishmen always exhibit when they are dealing with questions of which they have absolutely no knowledge whatever. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 17 Aug. 4 The bulk of the London press has been cock-surely wrong. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 49 Snug severity, self-sufficiency, cock-surety.

**Cocksureness.** [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] Confident certainty; generally with the implication of being over-sure.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 510 The fluency and the 'cock-sure-ness' which are rarely found in perfection in any one but an Irish Protestant. 1882 H. QUINLAN in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 279 The cocksureness of Macaulay. 1889 *Spectator* 386/2 A little cocksureness is infinitely refreshing.

**Cockswain**, the earlier and etymological spelling of the word now commonly spelt **COXSWAIN**.

**Cocksy**, **coxy** (*k'ksi*), *a.* [app. *f.* *Cock sb.*: *cf. tricky* and *cocky*.] Self-important, saucy, impudent, 'bumptious', cocky. (Mostly a school-boy's word.) Hence **Coxyness**.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Cocksie*, affecting airs of importance (*Lanark.*); synonym with *Cocky*. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* II. 229 More blustering and cocksy. 1857 S. (JAMIESON) *Quedah* xxiv. 345 A stiff and cocksy-looking handkerchief fluttered around his... erect hair. 1857 HENRISS *Tom Brown* i. viii, He's the coziest young blackguard in the house. 1883 F. ANSTEE *Vice Versa* iv. 71.

1859 PAIN *Foster Brothers* viii. 129 'Cheek' and 'coxy-ness'. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 11/2 White planters grumble... about his [the negro's] laziness, his thieving propensities, and his illimitable coxy-ness.

**Cocktail** (*k'ktail*). Also *cock-tail*. [*lit.* 'a tail like that of a cock', or 'a tail that cocks up'; the latter is the prevailing notion.]

1. *a.* A cocktailed horse (*cf.* **COCK-TAILED** 1). The fact that hunters and stage-coach horses, the tails of which were generally shortened in this way, were not as a rule thorough-breeds seems to have been the origin of the modern turf application. *b.* 'Any horse of racing stamp and qualities, but decidedly not thorough-bred, from a known strain in his parentage' (*Dict. Rural Sports* 1870, § 926).

1808 ELLIS *Lett.* 23 Sept. in Lockhart *Scott* xvii, It is certainly painful to see a race horse in a hackney chair, but... the wretched cock tail on whom the same task is usually imposed must, etc. 1824 THACKERAY *Fitz-Roadle Pap.* Pref., I can't afford a thorough-bred, and hate a cocktail. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cra* M. 221 'She's a well-bred one, that's clear.' 'Nearly full-bred; the least bit of cocktail in the world.' 1895 *Catal. Sale Sir G. Cholmondeley's Stud* (Tattersall) x The half-bred Cock is well enough bred to win Hunters' races and Steeplechases... being of the best Cocktail strains.

2. *b. transf.* A person assuming the position of a gentleman, but deficient in thorough gentlemanly breeding.

1824 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 294 Such a selfish, insolent cockcomb as that, such a cocktail. 1887 *Academy* 11 June 409/2 His cocktail who blunder into liaisons with harlots.

3. (More fully *Cocktail Beetle*): A brachelytrous beetle which 'cocks up' the posterior part of the body when irritated; the Devil's Coach-horse.

1880 *Antic & Down Gloss.*, *Coffin-cutter*, *Cypus olens*, the cock-tail, an insect larger than an earwig, of a black

colour. Called also the Devil's Coachman. 1883 Wood in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762a The Rove, or Cocktail Beetles found it out nearly as soon.

3. A drink, consisting of spirit mixed with a small quantity of bitters, some sugar, etc. Chiefly U. S. [A slang name, of which the real origin appears to be lost.]

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker*. (1861) 241 They lay claim to be the first inventors of those reconcile beverages, cock-tail, stone-fence, and sherry-cobbler. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. III. 288 He frequents the bar, calls for gin cocktails, chews tobacco, and talks politics. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* i. xxvii, I would make no more of burglariously entering your premises... than I would of swallowing a whiskey cocktail.

b. Cf. B. 4.  
1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi. (1878) 121 'Bill... the half-hour hasn't struck. Here, Bill, drink some cocktail.'

B. attrib. and adj.

1. That cocks the tail. *Cocktail Beetle*: see 2.  
1600 ROWLANDS *Lt. Humours Blood* Epigr. xxxii. 38 How cock-tail proude he doth his head advance How rare his spurs do ring the moris-dance. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2025. 272/3 Vestiges of cocktail fucoids, coralloids.

2. Of or pertaining to the drink cocktail.  
1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 Advertisements of quack medicines, patent skirts, cock-tail powders, plantation bitters.

3. Of horses: Not thorough-bred: see A. i; fig. not in good form, low-bred.

1859 R. B. WARBURTON *Hum. Songs* (1883) xl. 113 A hundred good horses, both cocktail and blood. 1875 [see A. i].  
1888 LANU-FOX in *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 97 To breed tame fowls and then blow them away from the end of their guns is snobbish and cocktail.

4. Fresh and foaming; said of beer.  
1888 *Admiral Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cock-tail*, fresh and foaming. Only applied to beer.

Cock-tailed, a.

1. Of horses: Having the tail docked, so that the short stump left sticks up like a cock's tail.

Common in the case of hunters, stago-coach horses, etc., during the latter part of the 18th c. and first part of the 19th.  
1769 *Dublin Mercury* 28-31 Oct. 1/3 A pair of beautiful black cock-tailed Geldings. 1789 *Mss. Ptozzi Journ.* France I. 290 They got an English cock-tailed nag, and set him to the business. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VIII. 379 A cock-tailed horse is a good mark for a dragoon if you can get a side view of him.

2. Having the tail (or hinder part) cocked up.  
1798 *FRYER & CANNING Loves of Triangles* 33 in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 23 (1852) 120 Six cock-tailed nines transport her to the ball, And liveried lizards wait upon her call. 1840 *BAHAM Jugg. Leg.*, *Mr. Peters's Story*, He was such a dear little cock-tailed pup. 1860 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* iv. (1871) 25 Like a 'devil's coach-horse'. Note. The cock-tailed beetle has earned this name.

Cock-throppled. Also -thrappled. [*lit.* 'having the THROPPLE like that of a cock'.] Of a horse: Having the wind-pipe, when he bridle, curved like a bow.

1637 *MARKHAM Canez* iii. 15 The throppell... should when the horse reyneth be straight and even, not bending like a bowe which is called cock-throppled, and is the greatest signe of an ill winde. 1720 W. GINSON *Diet Horses* i. (ed. 3) 13 All such Horses are said to be cock-throppled. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cxliii. (D.) He was not... neck-reversed, or cock-throppled, ewe-necked or deer-necked.

Cock-throwing, *vbl. sb.* The sport of throwing sticks at a cock tied to a post, to try who should succeed in knocking it down or killing it: formerly an ordinary Shrove-tide pastime.

1640 *Wile's Recreations* (N.), Cock-throwing. Cock-a-doodle do, 'tis the bravest game. 1817 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 342 Cockthrowing at Shrovetide, *Galliditium*. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 103a (title) Against cock-throwing. 1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* ii. 17 Or throw at any cock or fowl in the manner called cock-throwing. 1860 *Lucky Europ.* Mor. II. iv. 174 note, Cock-throwing—the favourite English game of throwing a stick... at cocks.

Cock-tread. [*cf.* Ger. *Nahmen-tritt*.] The opaque speck or germinal vesicle on the surface of the yolk in an impregnated egg. Also, in earlier use, *Cook-treading*.

1573 *Art of Limning* 3 Take the whites of egges not breaking them in any wise, but take out the cocktreading. 1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* n. ii, Cock tread. 1655 *Queen's Closet Opened* 47 (D.) Take the cock-treading of twelve eggs and the white of one egge. 1682 G. HARTMAN *Preserver & Restorer of Health* 86 Take the Cock-tread, and put it into the shell again. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. Cock's-tread.

Cock-up, cockup, *sb.* and *a.* [*cf.* *cock up* verbal combination: see *COCK v.1*]

A. *sb.* 1. A distinct turn up at the end or tip.  
1826 *Miss MIRROR Village Ser.* n. (1863) 429 The cock-up of the nose, which seems... to be snuffing up intelligence.

2. A hat or cap cocked or turned up in front.  
1693 in *So. Prashyt. Eloquence* (1738) 129, I have been this Year of God preaching against the Vanity of Women, yet I see my own Daughter in the Kirk Even now have as high a Cockup as any of you all. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, Your cockups and your fallal duds—see what they a' come to.  
3. A fresh-water and estuarine fish of India (*Lates calcarifer*). [Origin of name uncertain: see *Yule*.]

1845 *SROCQUER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 283 Cockup, crabs, lobsters, shrimps. 1854 *BADHAM Hallent.* 114 The *Lates Nobilis* of the erudite, somewhat freely rendered 'cock-up-fish' by the Bengalese.

B. *adj.*

1. Cocked up, turned up at the tip.  
1832 L. HUNT *Poems, To J. H. i.* With cock-up nose so lightsome.

2. *Printing*. Having the top much above the top line of the other letters: applied to a large type used for an initial of a book or part.

1838 *TIMPERLEY Printer's Manual* 58 The first word... is generally put in small capitals, either after a capital of its own body, or one of a larger size, called a cock-up letter.

Cockward, Cockwold, *erron. ff.* CUCKOLD.

† Cockwater, *Obs.*

1. An obsolete medical preparation: see *quot.*  
1611 *MARKHAM Country Content.* i. xix. (1668) 88 There be some others that... will also in the Cockwater steep slices of Licorns. 1655 *Queen's Closet Opened* 14 (D.) Take a running cock, pull him alive, then kill him, cut him abroad by the back... then quarter him and break his bones, then put him into a rose-water still with a pottle of sack. 1690 in *Hardwick Trad. Lanc.* (1872) 136 Cockwater for a consumption and cough of the lungs.

2. 'A stream of water brought in a trough, through a long pole, in order to wash out the sand of the tin-ore into the launder, while it is bruising in the coffer of a stamping mill' (*Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* 1753).

Cock-web, *dial. form of* COBWEB.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (1856) 106 Cocke-webe-lawne, or tiffen, is the sheirest and cheapest lawne of all. 1869-88 in *Gloss. Lonsdale, Cheshire, Sheffield, Cuckwob*, a cobweb.

Cockweed (*k'kwid*). *Obs. or dial.*

† 1. ? Some species of *Lepidium*.  
1825 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius's Nomenclator* 113/1 *Herbe du coq.* Pepperwort: cockweede: spanish pepper: dittander. 1763 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) n. *Piperitis*. 'An herb called Calicut pepper, pepperwort, dittander or cockweed.'

2. = CORN COCKLE, *Lychnis Githago*. (*Halliwell*.)

Cocky, *sb.* Also cockie. [*cf.* *COCK sb.* 1 + *y.*]

Diminutive of *COCK sb.* 1 (Formerly a term of endearment: cf. *F. coco*, *app. for cocot dim. of coq.*)

1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* iv. iv, Nay, look you now, if she does not weep; 'tis the fondest fool! Nay, cocky, cocky; nay dear cocky, don't cry, I was but in jest. 1789 *BURNS Ep. Dr. Blacklock*, Gratefully my guid auld cockie, I'm yours for ay.

Cocky (*k'ki*), *sb.* 2 [abbreviation of COCKATOO.]

1. Pet name for a cockatoo.

1809 *Boys' Own Paper* 1 Dec. 158/1 Cocky allowed every member of the family to scratch his dusty poll. *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 163/3 The cockatoo... saying... 'Give poor old cockie a bit of bread!'

2. Applied to a 'Cockatoo farmer' in Australia.  
1887 *SALA Illust. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 382/2.

Cocky (*k'ki*), *a.* [*cf.* *COCK sb.* 1 + *y.*]

† 1. Lecherous. *Obs.*

1549 *THOMAS Hist. Italie* 127 b, He was not cockie enough to satisfy his appetite.

2. 'Vain, affecting airs of importance' (*Jam.*); conceited; arrogantly pert. *collog.* (*cf.* *COCKSY*.)

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 150 (*Jam.*) And now I think I may be cocky, Since fortune has smurled on me. 1846 J. B. MORRIS *Let. in M. Pattison Memoirs* 222 People say that converts are 'cocky'. 1858 R. S. SURTESS *Ask Mamma* xxv. 95 This might have been all very well... if the cocky Major had had plenty of money. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-bab* iii, He looked the cockiest little man of all little men.

Cocky-leeky (*k'ki'lēki*). *Sc.* Also cockie, cock-a-leekie. 'Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks' (*Jam.*).

1771 *FOOTE Maid of B. m. i.*, *Lady Cath.*... The bride's... dinner, shall be furnished by me. *Sir Chr. Cock-a-leeky* soup. *Lady Cath.* Sheep head's singed, and baggies in plenty. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* lvi, Cocky-leeky and Scotch collage soon reared in the Bailie's little parlour. 1822—*Nigel* xxxvii, Let us all to our dinner, for the cock-a-leekie's cooling. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec. 7/2 The savoury haggis and the unassuming cock-a-leekie.

Cockyll, *obs. f.* COCKLE.

Cockyolly (*k'ki'pli*). In *cockyolly bird*, a nursery or pet expression for 'dear little bird': cf. *Dicky-bird*.

1837 *Correspondent says*, 'Cockyolly bird was familiar to me as a schoolboy in 1837'. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xv. So Major Campbell prepares the charming little cockyolly birds. 1863—*Water-bab* viii. 320 All the butterflies and cockyolly birds would fly past me. 1877 *BESANT & RICE Son of Vulp.* i. xi. 118 The little cockyolly bird is taken in the net.

Coclea, cocleous: see COCHLEA, etc.

† Co-climatory, *a. Obs.* [*Co-* 2.] Of the same 'climate' or region.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 181 Much eclipsed by their climatory wasps of a Presbyterian crue.

Coco, cocoa (*kō'ko*). Forms: α. 6 coccus, 6-7 coccos; β. 6-7 coquo, (6 caco, coeco), 6-cccc; γ. 7 coquer, coocar, cocker, 7-8 coakar, 7- coaker; δ. 8-9 coccoa. [*a. Pg.* and *Sp.* *coco*; in 16th c. L. *cocus*. The early writers, from Cosmas 545 to the 15th c., knew it only as the *Indian nut* or 'nut of India'; *coquos* (plural) is quoted first from the *Roteiro de Vasco da Gama* (Portuguese, 1498-9); Barbosa 1516 has (*Pg.*) *quoquos*; Pigafetta 1519 has (*It.*) *coche pl. of coca*; Oviedo 1526, Barros 1553, Garcia 1563, and Acosta 1578 have *coco*; Correa 1561 *coquo*. The Portuguese and Spanish authors of the 16th c.

agree in identifying the word with *Pg.* and *Sp.* *coco* 'grinning face, grin, grimace', also 'bugbear, scare-crow', cognate with *cocar* 'to grin, make a grimace'; the name being said to refer to the face-like appearance of the base of the shell, with its three holes. Historical evidence favours the European origin of the name, for there is nothing similar in any of the languages of India, where the Portuguese first found the fruit; and indeed Barbosa, Barros, and Garcia, in mentioning the Malayalam name *tenga*, and Canarese *narle*, expressly say 'we call these fruits *quoquos*', 'our people have given it the name of *coco*', 'that which we call *coco*, and the Malabars *tenga*'.

In Eng. the latinized form *coccus*, afterwards (as in *Bot. Latin*) *cocos*, was at first used, both for *sing.* and *plural*. Towards the close of the 16th c. *coquo*, *coco*, as 'the Portingalls call this fruit' (*Linschoten*), began to be used, with *pl. cocos, cocoes*. *Coco* remained the established spelling in the 18th c., till the publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, in which the article *Coco* was (app. by some accident, for Johnson in his own writings used *coco*, *pl. cocoes*) run together with the article *Cocoa* (= *Cacao*); this gave currency to a confusion between the two words which still prevails, although careful writers have never ceased to use the correct form *coco*.

Another spelling, *coker*, has been used, with various modifications since about 1620 (*Purchas* has *cokers*, *Burton coquer-nuts*); it appears to be from 17th c. Dutch *koker-noot*, and has long been in commercial use at the port of London to avoid the ambiguity of *cocoa*.

The Greek words *κόκκι* and *κόκη* applied by Theophrastus, and, after him, by Pliny (*cōci*, *cōkē*), to certain palmaceous trees, have both been suggested as sources of the name, but without any ground, except their distant resemblance to *coco*. Connexion with *Sp.* *coca*, *F.* *coche*, and the family of *L. cancha* shell is also philologically untenable.]

† 1. = COCO-NUT below. *Obs.*

α. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Indies* 194 (tr. Oviedo) This frute was cauled Cocus [the Italian version, Venice 1534, here translated, has *coco*] for this cause, that, when it is taken from the place where it cleaveth... there are seen two holes, and about them two other naturall holes, which altogether, doe represent the gesture and figure of the cattes cauled *Mammone*, that is monkeys, when they crye: which crye the Indians caule *coca*. 1599 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 162 Wine of the Palme tree or of a fruite called Cocos. 1598 tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 200/1 The Indian nuts called Cocus. *Ibid.* 201/1 These Cocus being yet in their husks may be carried over the whole world. α. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 749 We found also a tree which beareth the fruite Cocos, which is bigger than a man's head, having within the utter coat, which is about 3 inches thicke, a certaine nut as bigge as two fists. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iii. (1641) 28/2 Th' Ile of Zebut's admirable Tree Beareth a fruite call'd Cocos commonly.

β. 1582 *LICHTFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 146 Cayro is the caske or rind of a nut they have in the India called Caco. 1598 tr. *Pigafetta's Congo in Harl. Coll.* II. 553 The Indian nuts called *cocos*, because they have within them a certain shell that is like an ape. 1598 tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 200/1 Under the leaves, close to the tree, grow the Coquos together. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 251 Cayro which is threede made of the huske of Coccoes. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 12 Thousand Cocos with Balzome. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 191 They eat Caco's very freely. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* 60 Tho' the Indians know no other Bread but of Coccoe. 1740 *JOHNSON Life Drake in Genl. Mag.* X. 520 The Vallies extremely fruitful, and abounding with ripe Figs, Coccoes, and Plantains.

2. The tropical palm-tree *Cocos nucifera*, which produces the coco-nut. More fully called *coco-palm*, *coco-tree*, and now more often *coco(a)-nut tree*. Its native region is app. the tropical shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; nowhere indigenous in the Atlantic basin. 'It seems certain that it was introduced by the Portuguese into Western Africa and the Cape Verde islands, and that it did not exist in the West Indies, Guiana or Brazil at the time of the discovery of America.' Brande, *Forest Flora of N.W. and Central India*, 557.

α. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* 194 A certeyne tree cauled Cocus beinge a kynd of date trees.

β. 1744 J. HARRIS *Collect. Voy.* I. 56 Trees, which they guessed to be Cocos, and Palmitos. 1864 *TENNISON En. Arch.* 575 The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes.

γ. 1621-30 [see *Coco-nut* 4]. 1828 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 15 These Leaves all grow on the top of the Tree after the manner of a Coker. 1712 tr. *Foulet's Hist. Drugs* I. 137 The Coker furnishes the Work-Men with considerable Business.

δ. 1744 *THOMSON Seasons, Summer* 667 O let me drain the Coccoa's milky Bowl. 1755 *JOHNSON, Coccoa*, 1820 *SOUTHEY Kuluana* iv. i, Reclined beneath a Coccoa's feathery shade.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *Coco-palm*, *coco-tree* = sense 2; so *coco-garden*; *coco-fibre*, the fibre of the coco-nut husk; so † *coco-cup* = coco-nut cup, *coco-cordage*, -milk, etc.

1598 tr. *Linschoten* lvi. 201/1 They put some of theer Cocus milk into it. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* v. xii, The Coquo-tree being the most profitable tree in the world. 1615 Sir T. ROE *Jrnl.*, Junks... built, calkd & rigged all out of the coco tree. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xix. 37 [Elephants] will shake a great Cocar tree for the nuts. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 719/2 Some Portugueses being got into a Cocco-garden. 1710 *STEELE Tattler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Two Coco Cups. 1822 *SOUTHEY Osmiana* I. 121 (heading),

Cocoa Cordage. 1855 J. F. JOHNSON *Chem. Com. Life* 1. 325 The cocoa palm... produces the palm wine, known in India... by the name of toddy. 1881 *Athenaeum* 24 Sept. 405/3 *Cocoa-palm* is the only correct way of spelling the name. 1883 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/7 A building used as cocoa-fibre manufactory.

#### 4. Cocco-nut, cocoa-nut, coquer-nut.

a. The nut or seed of the coco-palm; = COCO 1. (Formerly *cocoa-nut* meant the *cocoa-bean*: see COCOA 4.)

β. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. xiii. 437 Her chamber for the Palme, or Coquo-Nuts. 1662 *Perrys Diary* 16 July, I seeming to like a ring made of a coco-nut with a stone done in it. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 255 A sort of Chesnuts, Coco-Nuts, Dates, etc. 1748 *Ausons Voy.* II. v. 177 Her loading consisted of timber, coco, coco-nuts. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 121 Coco-nuts, per 100, 3d. 1852 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 263 In the Coco-nut, in place of fleshy cells, woody fibrous ones are produced.

γ. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 11. 1651 77 One tree yields them Coquer-nuts. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xix. 38 Coker nuts and berries. 1635 HEYWOOD *Philosoth.* 45 Cups made of... Coker-nuts. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 14 Here are also... Coker-nuts; Plantains also and Bananas. 1712 tr. *Poivre's Hist. Drugs* 1. 137 The Coker-Nut... grows... in the Spanish West-Indies. 1851 MAYNARD *Land. Labour* I. 89 Coker-nuts—as they are now generally called, and indeed 'entered' as such at the Custom house, and so written by Mr. McCulloch, to distinguish them from cocoa.

δ. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* Aug. Wks. (1876) 79 We felt ourselves... obliged to you for the cocoa-nuts. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 190 The cocoa-nut forms a considerable article of export from many of our colonies.

#### b. Used for coco-nut palm.

1852 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 993 Certain palms are associated in large groups, as the Coco-nut. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 109 At the head of these palms is the Coco-nut.

c. In pugilistic slang, and humorously: The human head. (Cf. *nut*.)

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Coco-nut*, the head. A pugilistic term. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *C. Kirkland* I. x. 269 You need not bother that silly coco-nut of yours.

d. attrib. or Comb., as *coco-nut cup*, *fibre*, *man*, *palm*, *shell*, *tree*; *coco-nut butter* (see quot. 1890); *coco-nut matting*, matting made of the fibre of the outer husk of the coco-nut; *coco-nut oil*, a whitish oil or fat obtained from the coco-nut.

1664 ESCALIER in Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (1852) III. 519 Cords made of coconut rinde. 1882 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1721/1 His Excellency Presented her Highness... with 6 Silver Filigreen Stands, made in the Indies, with Coco-nut Cups set in Filigreen. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 240 The Coco or Coker-nut Tree. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3806/8 Two large Coco Nut Cups footed and tipped with Silver. 1707 FURNELL *Voy.* iii. 60 The Coco-nut Trees are from 50 to 60, 70, 80, and 100 Foot in height. 1768 ROSE in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 445 Their chief instrument being a large cocoa nut-shell, strung with guts. 1898 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 442 Cocoa-nut oil... is obtained by expression from the kernel of the cocoa-nut. 1852 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot.* 936 The coco-nut palm. 1861 CLEGGHORN in *Edin. New Philos. Jnl.* xiv. On the Coco-nut tree and its uses. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Cocoa-nut oil*... is imported in large quantities into Europe for the manufacture of soap. 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 5/5 On Epsom Downs... a gipsy, a cocoa-nut man, and some book-makers. 1890 *The Grocer* Feb. 8 In Amsterdam a factory is being started for the purpose of extracting from cocoa-nuts a substance styled cocoa-nut butter.

5. Double Coco-nut, in Fr. *coco-de-mer*, *coco-des-Maldives*, the immense woody nut of a gigantic palm *Lodoicea sechellarum*, found native only on the small islands, Praslin and Curieuse, of the Seychelles group. The fruit weighs 40 or 50 pounds, is covered with a thick fibrous husk, and contains from one to three stones, or 'nuts', about 28 inches long, covered with excessively hard and thick black shells, each divided half-way down into two lobes, whence the name.

Before the discovery of these islands in 1743, the source of these nuts, which were often found floating on the Indian Ocean, or thrown up on the shores of the Maldiv Islands, was enveloped in mystery and fable.

1857 HOOKER in *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LIV. 2734 Of all the palms perhaps that which for a long time has been the least perfectly known, and yet the most extensively celebrated, is... the Double Cocoa-nut. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 393 Large hollow double or triple nuts, of the same character as the Cocoa-nut... the 'Double Cocoa-nuts' of the Seychelle Islands.

6. Sea Coco-nut of Jamaica: the fruit of *Manicaria Phukenetii* a palm of Trinidad and the adjacent mainland, often washed ashore at Jamaica. Called also *Sea Apple*, Fr. *petit coco de mer*.

COCO<sup>2</sup>: see COCO.

COCOA (kō'ko). [A corruption of CACAO, in 16-18th c. also written caoa, and sometimes in 18th c. cooa. Cacao was the Spanish adaptation of *cacaunil* (or rather of its combining form *cacauna*), the Mexican name of the cacao-seed.

The word was orig. of 3 syllables, *ca-ca-o*, *co-co-a*, but the error of spelling *coco* as *cocoa* has led to the further corruption of pronouncing *cocoa* as *coco*.]

† 1. The seed of *Theobroma Cacao*, a tropical American tree; more correctly called CACAO. Obs. Formerly commonly called *cocoa-nut*, and now often *cocoa-bean*.

1707 FURNELL *Voy.* v. 89 The Nut or Kernel... ripens in a great Husk, wherein are sometimes 30, nay 40 cocoas. These Cocoas are made use of to make Chocolate. 1790 BRATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* I. 115 A French Ship from the Havannah, with sugar, cochineal, and cocoa.

#### 2. The Cacao-tree. (rare and improper.)

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 708 Cocoa, this small tree furnishes a product which is extremely useful both as food and medicine. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 187 Cocoa... A tree twenty feet in height.

3. The powder produced by crushing and grinding the seeds, often with other substances added; also, a common beverage made from this powder, or from the prepared seeds. (The ordinary sense.)

1768 BURNS *Lit. Wks.* 35, I executed your commission in Glasgow, and I hope the cocoa came safe. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger Abb.* (1833) II. x. 168 The General, between his cocoa and his newspaper, had no leisure for noticing her. 1855 J. F. JOHNSON *Chem. Com. Life* 1. 219 The cocoa of Trinidad is the variety chiefly consumed in this country. *Mod.* Many now drink cocoa in preference to coffee.

4. attrib. and Comb. Cocoa bean, a recent name of the cacao seed; cocoa-butter, cocoa-fat = CACAO-BUTTER; cocoa-nib, the cotyledon of the cacao seed, being one of the states in which it is sold; † cocoa-nut, the name formerly given to the cacao seed; now disused, to avoid confusion with the current *cocoa-nut* = COCO-NUT; cocoa-paste, the pasty mass formed by grinding the seed, in which state it was formerly imported; cocoa powder, a light brown sort of gunpowder; cocoa-room, -barn, places for the sale of the beverage; cocoa-tea (see quot.); cocoa-tree, the cacao tree. Also *cocoa-essence*, *extract*, etc., *cocoa-coloured* adj.

1855 J. F. JOHNSON *Chem. Com. Life* 1. 223 The 'cocoa-bean of commerce is brittle. 1871 MATTHEW *Travancore* 96 The breadfruit, cocoa bean, etc., deserve more extended cultivation. 1887 N. F. ANSTREY in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 257/2 The 'cocoa-coloured Row, and the flash of distant carriage-wheels in the sun-light. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1143 'The cotyledons, commonly called 'cocoa-nibs', [are] crushed and ground between heated rollers. 1672 W. HUGHES (title), *The American Physician*... with Discourse on the 'Coco-nut-tree and making of Chocolate. 1724 *Abstr. Act* 20 *Geo. I.* in *Land. Gaz.* No. 6270/6 Every... Seller of... Coffee, Tea, or Cocoa-Nuts. 1751 Sir J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.), Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the cocoa nuts, usually about thirty in number. 1776 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5476/3 'Coco-Paste, Chocolate. 1750 BRAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1732) 55 'Cocoa-nuts, Chocolate and Cocoa-paste. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 3/2 At present we are buying 'cocoa powder from Germany. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 2/3 The War Department has adopted the new brown gunpowder, known as the 'cocoa' powder... manufactured at... Waltham Abbey. It creates a very thin smoke, and does not obscure the targets. 1877 A. BALFOUR in *Life* xiii. (1880) 283 Successful meetings of... Temperance Society, of 'Cocoa-nuts opening, etc. 1836 DUNBAR *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 47 Sophy is only ill from using 'cocoa sweetmeat! 1855 J. F. JOHNSON *Chem. Com. Life* 1. 225 Another variety of the cocoa beverages, which may be called 'cocoa-tea, is prepared by boiling the husks of the bean in water. 1707 FURNELL *Voy.* (1729) 59 The 'Cocoa-tree is small, and the nut or kernel bigger than an almond.

Cocoa<sup>2</sup>, another form of COCO.

Cocoa-bay. [prob. f. COCOA<sup>2</sup>, from the resemblance of the swollen limbs to the fleshy underground shoots of the *Colocasia*.] A disease like elephantiasis prevalent in the West Indies.

1828 M. G. LEWIS *Jnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 144 Afflicted with the cocoa-bay, one of the most horrible of negro diseases.

Cocoa-nut: see under COCO, and COCOA<sup>1</sup> 4.

Cocoa-plum: see COCO-PLUM.

Cocodril, obs. form of COCODRILE.

† Cocolas panter. Obs.—1. See quot.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 Called... in English, a heare Bremble, or heath Bramble, a Cocolas panter, and of some a bryer. The fruits is called a Dewberie, or blackberie.

Cocoloch, var. of COCKLOOHE.

Co-connexion, -conspirator, -contractor: see Co-

Co-constituent. [see Co-] adj. Jointly constituent. sb. A joint constituent.

1846 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 897 The whole of which [the parts] were co-constituent. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 375 The many other sensations of which the tree is the virtual co-constituent.

Coco-nut: see under COCO.

Cocoon (kō'kūn), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 7-8 cocon, 9 cocoon. [a. F. *cocon*, in 16th c. *coucon*, app. derivative of *coque* shell (of mollusc, egg, nut, etc.).]

1. The envelope or case of silky threads, spun by the larvae of many insects as a covering to enclose them in the chrysalis state; originally that of the silkworm; extended by Kirby and Spence to the analogous structures formed by any insects, as also to the silken case spun by spiders for the reception of their eggs.

1699 W. AGLONBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. iv. 183 About Midsummer... they begin [in Piedmont] to draw the Silk from its Cocoon. 1759 *Ibid.* LI. 55, I boiled a part of the cocoon in water. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* The cocoon or pod of silk, about the size of a pigeon's egg. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. To the artificial coverings... whether of silk, wood, or earth, etc., which have been called by different writers pods, cods, husks, and beans, I shall continue the more definite French term cocoon, Anglicized into cocon. 1842 TENNISON *Two Voices* 141, For every worm beneath the moon... Spins, toiling out his own cocoon. 1874 LUNBOCK *Orig. & Met.* Ins. i. 12 The oval bodies which are so numerous in ants' nests... are really not eggs but cocoons.

b. Transferred to similar structures made by other animals, as the cells of the mud-fish.

1883 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 675 The cells [of the Mudfish] are technically called cocoons. *Ibid.* 676/1 The mud of which the cocoon is made is the same as that which the Israelites... were forced to make into bricks.

c. fig.

1865 MASSON *Rac. Brit. Philos.* II. 83 That power of thinking which has involved itself in such a vast cocoon of wonders. 1870 LOWELL *Study Writ.* 56 The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts.

2. attrib.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 94 The cocoon-silk threads are twin tubes laid parallel. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (1878) 67 In the caterpillar and cocoon stages. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 45 On the hook... a cocoon thread is hung.

Cocoon, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. form of CACUON, q.v. Also in *Cocoon* or *Cacoon Antidote*, see QUOTS.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 363 The Cocoon... climbs with great ease to the top of the tallest trees. *Ibid.* 374 Antidote Cocoon... frequently taken to clear the tube, when there is any suspicion of poison. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 491 *Perilla cordifolia* is the Sequa or Cocoon Antidote of Jamaica, where it is a common plant in shady woods, climbing to a great height up the trunks of trees.

Cocoon, sb.<sup>3</sup>, var. of KOKUON, an African antelope.

Cocoon<sup>n</sup>, v. [f. COCOON sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. intr. To form a cocoon.

1884 M. COOK in *Science* III. 685 The whole operation of the lycooid when cocooning. *Ibid.* 686 The cocooning habits of *Lycosa*.

2. trans. To swathe as in a cocoon.

1881 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* xxviii. 264 We... cocooned ourselves in the proper lid blankets.

Cocoonery (kō'kūn-ri). U.S. [f. COCOON sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ERY.] A building or room for rearing silk-worms and obtaining cocoons.

1868 *Daily News* 3 Aug. In Nevada... a cocoonery 50 feet square and 18 feet high. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Tril.* 7 Sept. 2/4 A cocoonery that will protect a million worms.

Coco-plum. Also cocco-, cocoon-. The fruit of a West Indian tree *Chrysobalanus Icaco*; also the tree itself.

1676-99 DANHER *Voy.* II. II. 107 There are also some Coco-plums and Grapes, but not many. 1699 J. DICKINSON *Tril. of Trav.* 32 Indian Women, laden with... Sea-side Coco-plumbs, and Sea-side Grapes. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 250 The Coco Plum Tree... grows generally to the height of seven or eight feet, and bears a fruit not unlike our European plum. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 107 Cocoa-Plum, an edible fruit... yellow, purple, or black.

COCOS: see COCU 1.

Cocostearic, a. Chem. [f. COCO + STEARIC.]

In *Cocostearic acid*, a synonym of COCINIC acid.

Hence Cocostearyl, the hypothetical radical of this acid, *Cocyl*.

Cocous, Cocow, obs. f. COCUS, CUCKOO.

Co-covenantor: see CO-

Coquany, obs. f. COCKAUNE.

Cocquer, obs. f. COCKER.

Cocquet, obs. f. COCKET, COQUETTE.

Co-creare, v. [CO- + cf. CONCREATE.] To create in conjunction. Hence Co-creator, Co-creatorship.

1697 G. KEITH and Narr. *Proc. Turner's Hall* 27 Co-existent and Coefficient, which is as much as Co-creans, i.e. Co-creating. *Ibid.* Being Co-creator with the Father. 1884 CHRYNE *Ira* I. 248 The Iranian (myth) of a Co-creatorship of Ormuzd and the Amshaspands.

Co-creditor, co-credify: see Co-

† Coct, a. Obs. [ad. L. *coct-us* pa. pple. of *coquere* to cook, ripen, digest, etc.]

1. Boiled. 2. Ripened.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 678 With barley coct and culde. 1497 Br. ALCOX *Mons Perfect.* A i j b, They bey more cocte & noursyfed by y<sup>e</sup> soane.

† Coct, v. Obs. [f. L. *coct-* ppl. stem of *coquere* to cook, etc.: see p. 11c.] Hence Cocted ppl. a.

1. trans. To boil.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii. When his physicians prescribe him (on paine of death), to drinke nothing but water, cocted with anise-seeds. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii. With... flour and cocted wine.

2. To digest.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 A more strong stomach doth easily coct even the harder meat.

3. To bake (earthenware).

1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 27. 22 It did receive time and strength in cocting. 1678 R. [CASSILL] tr. *Ulrich* II. 1. 4. x. 106 A most solid and well cocted Earthen Vessel.

† Coctible, a. Obs.—o [f. L. type \**coctibilis* that may be cooked, f. *coquere* to cook: see -BLE.] 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. s.v. *Sod*, *Easily Sod*, *Coctible*. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, and later *Dicts.*

Coctile, kō'kūl, -tail. a. [ad. L. *coctilis* baked, burnt (as bricks), f. *coquere*: see -ILE.] 'Made by baking, as a brick' (J.); formed of baked bricks. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Coctile*, capable of being boiled. 1736 BAILEY *fol.*, *Coctile*, sodden or baked. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 682 From the tiles and skylights of a coctile edifice.

Coctin, -yn, -un, corrupt forms in Wyclif MSS. of COCTYN, scarlet.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 36 Purpur, and coctun twies died. 1388 — *Rev.* xviii. 12 The marchaudies of gold... and of purpur, and of silk, and coctyn [v.r. coctin].



**Coction** (kɒkʃən). Now rare. [ad. L. *coctio*-em cooking, n. of action, f. *coquere* to COOK: so F. *coction* (16th c. in Litré).]

1. Boiling; cooking in general.

1605 TIMME *Quersit*. ii. vi. 130 The true correctors of all remedies are purifying and coctions only. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plantis* (1682) 273 Either by Coction or long Infusion. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* i. 131 The venom lies chiefly in volatile parts going away by coction. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sci.* 218 In the sixth boiler the syrup receives its full coction.

†2. The action of heat in preparing any substance; e.g. the baking of earthenware, etc. *Obs.*

1684 BOYLE *Parvus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iv. 91 Those earthen Bottles... by reason of the solidity they acquire by the vehement coction of the Fire. 1766 T. AMORY *Life of Bunce* (1823) III. 220 Procure to the imperfect metals the much desired coction.

†3. Ripening. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 90 The Pear... may receive thereby an extraordinary coction.

†4. Old Med. The 'ripening' of morbid matter, which fits it for elimination from the living body.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 18a, Coction must be looked first; especially in grosse, tough, and slimy humours. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 229 When they say that a Portion of Peccant Matter is brought to Coction, they mean, that it has acquired such a Disposition, as makes it more fit, than before, to be separated. 1738 MED. ESS. IV. 364. 1825 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* 247 Under the terms crudity, coction and evacuation, were designated the three principal periods of diseases, as dependent on an alteration of the morbid matter.

5. Phys. Digestion of food. ? *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 514 The conveying of the Yolk into the guts, for a second coction. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *in Barthol. Anat.* i. ix. 22 The Action of the stomach is Coction which is termed Chylification. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* v. v. Indigestion. 1881 *Tronseau & Pidoux' Therapeutics*. The system is powerless to perform any coction.

†6. Preparation by a natural process which gradually brings to perfection. *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* i. 332 The first Celestial dew... by a perpetual 'Coction'. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Milk. The Milk which is too young, should be rejected, because it has not acquired all the Degrees of Coction it should have. 1729 SHIRLOCK *Artillery* II. 85 The Fossil is more gross than the Sea Salt, as well on account of its Coction or Preparation, as of its Substance.

†Coctive, a. *Obs.*—[ad. L. *coctivus* suitable for cooking; see COCT and -IVE.] 'Sodden, easily boiled' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1660).

Cocto, erroneous form in Wyclif MSS. of *cocco*: see COCK, scariet.

†Cocture. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *coctura* a cooking; see -URE.] The action or process of cooking; a product of cooking.

1662 J. CHANDLER *in Van Helmont's Oriat.* 199 Trans-changed, and far separated from boiling and other coctures. *Cooudy*: see CROUDY.

Coculus: see COCCULUS.

|| **Cocum** (kɒkʊm). Also kokum. [? Malay.] An East Indian tree *Garcinia purpurea* related to the Mangosteen. *Cocum butter* or oil: a greenish-yellow solid oil obtained from the seeds of this tree. c. 1865 LICHNER *in Circ. Sci.* I. 95/1 *Cocum oil*, or *Kokum butter*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cocum butter*, *Cocum oil*. The concrete oil of the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*.

Cocur, var. of COCKER sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.*

**Cocus** (kɒkʊs). Also 8 coccus. The wood of *Brya Ebenus*, a small West Indian tree, also called Jamaica Ebony, used by turners. Also *coccus-wood*.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 149 Pins of Blocks are made of lignum-vitæ, or coccus. 1888 SIR C. WARREN *in Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 10/1 The pattern of trunchion has been revised, and it is now made of coccus wood.

**Cod** (kɒd), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1-6 codd, 4-7 codde, (6 codd), 4- codd. [OE. *cod*: d. -Otent. type \**kuddō*-: cf. early mod. Du. *kodde*, 'colens, testiculus' (Kilian), Otent. type \**kuddōn*-, the source of the closely related *Cod sb.* 2.]

†1. A bag, scrip. *Obs.* (In 18th c. in slang use: a purse; see *quot.*)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 10 Ne codd on weze. a. 1154 O. B. *Chron.* an. 1131 In his mycelle codde. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 149a Coddys of sendall. 1576 *Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts* 378 A codd. i. j. lether codde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 553 There is a Cod, or Bag, that groweth commonly in the fields... full of light dust upon the breaking. c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gold-Finch*, he that has... a Purse or Cod of Gold in his Fob. *Ibid.*, *Cod*, a good sum of Money. *A run cod*, a good round sum of Money. 1785 in *Groser Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

†b. A civet bag, or musk-bag. (Perhaps belonging to 4 b.) *Obs.*

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* iii. in. in Bullen O. P. L. III. 128, I will crown thee with a cod of Muske. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xix, 'On Sir Cod the performed'. That Cod can get no widow. c. 1626 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. ii, Selling of counterfeit cods, or musty English cocons, Switches, or stonks for th' tooth-ach. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 300 Musk Cods tooth-ach. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Cod*. In Elizabeth's time the little bag or purse used for perfumes was so called.]

2. †a. The husk or outer covering of any fruit or seed. b. The pod, husk or seed-vessel of a plant; esp. of peas, beans, and their congeners: cf. PRASOON. Now dial.

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c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 122 Nim þanne winberian coddas [MSS. coddas]. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xv. 16 Of þam bean coddum þe þa swyn æton. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Not worþe a cod. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 16 Of the coddis whiche the hoggis eten. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 85 Codde of frute or pesecodde, *siliqua*. 1523 FRIZIERN *Hush.* § 20 Kedlokes... hath small coddas, and groweth lyke mustard seed. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's siliqua*. 1586) 24 The other that beareth coddas as all kinde of pulse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxxv. § 3. 48 The seedes are contained in square cods. 1622 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* ii. 13 He put two cods of Chile called long red Pepper. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 145 Peas, or Pease... All the world knows they grow in Cods. 1727 SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* v. xlii. 221 In the... colour of their haulm, cods, etc. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., *A pea cod*, pea shell.

†3. = Belly, stomach. Cf. BAG 13. *Obs.*

a. 1250 *Out & Night*. 1124 Þu mid þine fule codge, And mid þine ateliche swere, Bi-werest maune corn vrom deote. c. 1286 CHAUCEUR *Par.* I. 206 O wombe, o bely, o stynkyng is thil cod.

†b. ? = Larynx. *Obs.*

c. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülfker 635/30 *Nomina membrorum hominis*. *Hoc frumen*, code.

4. The integument enveloping the testicles, the scrotum; improperly in pl. testicles. (Not in polite use.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. vii. lv.* (1405) 269 The codde of the genetours. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 85 Codde of mannys pryuyte. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll Waters* L vi, Good for a mannes yarde or coddas. 1625 CROCKE *Body of Man* 250 The cod is a rugous and thin skin. 1632 SHERWOOD, The cod or codd of a man or beast, *coitulum, testicula*. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Obs.* *Surg.* (1771) *Dict. Pneumatocoele*. Rupture in the scrotum, or Cod. 1783 P. FORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 14 [Ruptures] are called inguinal, scrotal, femoral... as they happen to make their appearance in the groin, cod, thigh.

†b. Applied to the inguinal sacs (formerly supposed to be the scrotum) of the beaver. (Cf. CASTOR 1.)

1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parry's Wks.* 1029 The cods of the Castor or Beaver... termed *Castoreum*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. lv. 113 *Of the Beaver*, These cods or follicles, are found in both sexes, though somewhat more protuberant in the male.

5. The narrow closed part or bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net.

1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Codde of a nette, *le col dune rets*. 1592 LVLV *Midas* iv. ii. 47. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 256 The Fisherman standing... with the Cod of the Net between his Legs. 1750 R. PULSTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 92/2 Though my net was very long, yet for want of a bag or cod to inclose the fish, many... would swim to the extremes, and so get out. 1884 *Brit. Alm. & Comp. Comp.* 30 The lower part [of the net] terminates in what is called the 'cod', or 'cod-end'.

†b. *transf.* The centre of a spider's net or web.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 126 Spiders... lye in ambush in the cod or center of them out of sight.

†c. *Naut.* The inmost recess of a bay or inland sea. *Obs.*

1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 106 Having... compassed the cod, or farthermost end of it (the Mediterranean). 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 117 They steered away into the Cod of a deep Bay. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 211, I found this plant near the cod of the bay.

†7. A cocoon. *Obs.* (Closely akin to 2.)

1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 129 (*Silk-worms*) The choice of their huskes, or cods. 1622 BONDUR *Making Silk* 24 The Silk balls, bottomes, or cods. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 205 Shut up like a silk-worm in her cod. 1802 W. FOSYTH *Print Trees* xxvii. (1824) 395 All of them, after casting their slough several times, spin their cod.

8. *Comb.* Cod-end = sense 5; cod-net, a net with a 'cod'; †cod-pepper, capsicum; †cod-tree, the CAROB tree; †cod-weed, *Centaurea nigra*, or knap-weed. See also COD-BAIT, -PIBON, -WARE, -WORM.

1871 *Echo* 15 Dec. The sprats are driven by the current in countless thousands into the 'cod' end of the net. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Roller Ground-ropes and Cod-ends. 1899 *Liber Custumarius* (Rolls) 116 II y a un autre manere de reye, qe lem apele 'codnet'. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxvii. 43 His Sauce is some Shrimps dried and powder'd, and some Salt and 'Cod-pepper'. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 471 The Algarrobo's or \*Cod Tree.

**Cod** (kɒd) sb.<sup>2</sup> *Northern.* Forms: 4-6 codde, 4-7 codd, 5- codd, (5-6 kod(e), 6-7 codd, 7- codd, mod. Sc. *dial.* code (kɒd) [a. ODA, *kodde*, ON. *koddi*, pillow (Sw. *kudde* cushion): cf. Du. *kodde* :-Otent. type \**kuddōn*-, from same root as *Cod* 1, and closely related in sense, a pillow being a bag or covering stuffed with some soft substance.]

1. A pillow; a cushion. *Sc. and north. dial.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4916 With cutyns all of clem sylke & coddis of þe same. 1402 *York Wills* I. 288 Summo altari j. cervical, anglice a kode. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 84 When I nap on my cod. 1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 38 Two pillow coddies with the valandes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. (1876) 68, I maid ane cod of ane gray stane. 1578 *Richmond Wills* 277 iiii. pin cods and ij. nedle casis. 1808 A. KING *tr. Cavinus' Catech.* 138 Wae be vnto theme quha sewis soft cods to putt vnder euerie Elbok. 1622 *Inv.* in McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnoch* (1864) 308 Auchteine codis, partille filled with downis and part with felderis. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Cod*, a Pillow; *Pin-cod*, a Pincushion. 1682 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 206 For making a cod to the litany deske. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Proverbs* (1776) 74 (Jam.) Twa heads may lie upon ae cod. 1823 *GALT Entail* I. vii. 47 Gae to thy bed and bring a cod for Mr. Walkinshaw.

2. *Mech.* One of the bearings of an axle; esp. (in early use) the 'bolsters' or brasses on which a church-bell swings.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 In xliij lb. de messyng pro ij coddas ad dictam campanam. 1425 *Ibid.* III. 150 Pro uno codd de ære, as. ad. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 40 A small piece of cast-iron, flat on one side and half-round on the other, called a cod, is introduced, with its back bearing against the spring. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cod* (*Netw.*), the bearing of an axle.

3. *Comb.* Cod-pillow = 1; cod-slip, a pillow-case; also COD-WARE, q.v.

1569 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1835) 302, ij<sup>o</sup> towells, v fyne cod-pillers v.

**Cod** (kɒd), sb.<sup>3</sup> Also 5 kod, 6 codde, 7 codd, 7-8 codd. [Origin uncertain: the name is known only as English. No notion of connexion with Gr. γάδος (mod. zoological L. *gadus*) is tenable.]

One suggestion is that this is the same word as *Cod sb.* 1, as if 'bag-fish', from its appearance. Wedgwood suggests identity with obs. Flem. *kodde*=*kudde* club, cndel (Kilian), comparing the analogy of It. *masso* beetle, club, mace, also a cod-fish (Florio). But the Flemings are not known to have ever called the fish *kodde*.]

1. A well-known sea fish, *Gadus morrhua*, which inhabits the North Atlantic and its connected seas; attaining to a length of 3 feet or more, and to a weight of 20, or in exceptional cases even 50 pounds. Sometimes extended (with qualifications) to other members of the *Gadidae* or Cod-tribe. (Pl. now rare: the collective sing. *cod* being used instead.)

Varieties named from their habitats or stations are *deep-water*, *rock*, *shore*, *bank* (i.e. Newfoundland Bank), *George's* (George's Bank, Newf.), *native* cod; from colour, food, etc., *brown*, *clam* (i.e. clam-feeding), *herring*, *worm* cod.

1359 *Act* 31 *Edu.* III. Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sorts de lob, luyng & cod. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 845 in *Babes Bk.* 174 Hake, stokkysh, haddock, cod, & whytynge. 1463 *Manum & Housh. Exp.* (1841) 221, flor ij. honderyd salt kodyns. 1530 PALSGR. 206/2 Codde a fysshe, *cablous*. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 16 We tooke more Cod then we knew what to doe with. 1682 *Colv. Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 132 Or like to salmon, or to codds, Or turks, when they took in the Rhodes. 1700 J. LAW *Conn. Trade* (1751) 110 That... they could hedge in the herring, code and other sorts of fish. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 150 The plenty of cod... is inconceivable. 1888 BROWN *Goode Amer. Fishes* 339 Fish which live near the shore... are called 'shoal-water Cod', 'shore Cod', 'Inshore Cod', 'Warm-Cod', 'Clam-Cod', 'Brown Cod'.

b. More fully cod-fish.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Caput*, *Capito*... a codde-fish. 1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* 93, I have other Cod-fish in water, that must not be forgotten. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 137 The great rendezvous of the cod fish is on the Banks of Newfoundland. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 27 Dried codfish have acted as currency in N. Newfoundland. attrib. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Dec. 5/6 A few of the cod-fish, shoddy, and petroleum aristocracy.

c. *Red cod.*

1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 'Red Cod', a fungoid condition sometimes met with in the preserved fish.

2. Applied to other fishes which take the economic place of the preceding in other regions: a. On the Pacific coast of North America, various fishes belonging to the family *Chiridae*, also distinguished as *Bastard*, *Blue*, *Buffalo*, *Cultus*, *Green* cod. b. In New Zealand, a serranoid fish *Polyprion prognaethus*, called by the Maories *hapuku*. c. In Australia, a serranoid fish of the Murray River and its tributaries, *Oligorhynchus macquariensis*, usually called *Murray cod*.

1880 GUNTHER *Introd. Study of Fishes* 392 Called by the colonists 'Murray-Cod', being plentiful in the Murray River and other rivers of South Australia. 1888 BROWN *Goode Amer. Fishes* 270 The *Cultus* Cod, *Ophiodon elongatus*, is universally called 'Cod-fish' where the true cod is unknown.

3. See also ROOK COD, a name applied to several distinct fishes, not related to the true Cod. One of these is also called in New Zealand *Blue cod*.

4. *Comb.* cod-banger, a vessel used in the cod-fishery; cod-bank, a submarine bank (BANK 1) frequented by cod, or on which cod are caught; cod-chest, a chest in which cod are kept alive; cod-chowder (see CHOWDER); cod-flasher, one who fishes for cod, also a vessel used in the cod-fishery; cod-fishery, fishing for cod, esp. as a branch of industry locally organized; cod-fishing *vbl. sb.*, fishing for cod; cod-man, a vessel used in the cod-fishery; †cod-mop, some kind of fish; cod-oil = COD-LIVER OIL; cod-pitchings, the lowest quality of cod-liver oil when obtained (as formerly) by allowing the livers to decompose; cod-sound, the 'sound' or air-bladder of the cod; cod-smack, a vessel engaged in cod-fishing. See also 1 b.

1864 J. G. BERTRAM *Notes of Trav.* 51 The picturesque appearance of the \*Cod bangers. 1865 — *Harvest of Sea* x. (1873) 218 The fishermen of deck-welled cod-bangers use both hand-lines and long-lines. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vii. 265 Eighty miles of \*codbank. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* i. (1875) 170 All frequented... the cod-banks of Newfoundland. 1884 F. DAY *Commercial Sea Fishes* 126 A plan is adopted for keeping cod alive by transferring them to \*cod-chests, which are kept floating in docks. 1858 H. MERVILLE *Whale* xv. 73 A fine \*cod-chowder was placed before

us. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). \*Cod-fisher. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 65/1 The Danes are setting up a \*cod-fishery on the coast of Iceland. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman-ship* I. 63 \*Cod-lines of 18 threads are used on the banks of Newfoundland. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 10/2 The long-missing Grimsby fishing vessels. six trawlers and one \*cod-man, and their crews. 1866 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 337 My master paid for xxix. codmoppes, x.d. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 69. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 745 The livers of some other fishes nearly related to the Cod. are supposed to yield a small part of the \*Cod oil of commerce. 1858 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVI. 494 Turbid, and extremely offensive to the smell, and is known under the name of \*cod-pitchings. 1796 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1886) II. 147 Building one \*cod smack. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 12 Before... the French revolution, a London fishing-vessel or cod-smack was never seen in the Pentland Frith. c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \*Cod-sounds, the Pith or Marrow in the Cod's Back, esteem'd as choice Peck. 1836 MAHONY *Reliques Father Prout, Watergr. Carousal*, A keg of cod-sounds.

+ **Cod**, *sb.* *Obs.* Mud (containing shells) from the bottom of rivers. (See *quots.*)

1666 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 129 The mudd so taken out of the Rivers, called small Cod was so exceeding rich. 1666 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* v. 3 (1681) 68 Of Snayl-cod, or Snag-greer. It lieth frequently in deep Rivers, it is from a Mud or Sludge, it is very soft, full of Eyes and wrinkles, and little shells, is very rich.

**Cod**, *sb.* *slang.* [In later times, app. used as an abbreviation of CODGER; but it is very doubtful if this is the origin, since it appears much earlier than *codger*.] A slang appellation applied to persons, with various forces: see the quotations.

c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cod*, also a Fool. *An honest Cod*, a trusty Friend. 1708 MOUTREUX *Rabelais* v. 1 (1737) 18 O what an honest Cod was this same Reditius. 1851 C. D. BEVAN *Let. in Beddoes' Poems & Lett.* (Intro.) 130 [At the Charterhouse]... In those days the pensioners (or as we called them 'Cods') were not remarkable... for cleanliness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* II. 333 The old reverend black-gowns... the Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen Cods—I know not wherefore. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cod*, to hoax, to take a 'rise' out of one. Used as a noun, a fool. 1878 MACLEOD *Hist. Dumfries* II. 46 Ye vile drunken cod.

**Cod**, *sb.* *dial.* [perh. f. *COD v.3*] (See *quot.*) 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Folk-sp.*, *Cod*, a humbug, imposition.. 'That hoss-duty was a regular cod of a thing.'

+ **Cod** (*kpd*), *v.1 Obs.* [f. *COD sb.1*]

1. *intr.* To produce 'cods' or pods.

1534 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 22 That they should be the better codde, and the sooner be ripe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 All kinds of Pulse doe cod at sundrie times. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 101 Their Dates... begin to cod about the beginning of February. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 199 Before it [pease] begins to codd. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 233.

2. *trans.* To gather the pods of (peas).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 155/37 To codde peason, *siliques legere*. 1690-1730 [f. *CODDER*].

3. *intr.* with out (said of over-ripe pulse or grain, the pods or ears of which drop the seed or grain when handled, or shaken by the wind). To shake out.

**Cod**, *v.2* [f. *COD sb.3*] *intr.* To fish for cod.

1861 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 213 (Hoppe) Then we went codding off the coast of Holland, for cod and haddock.

**Cod**, *v.3 slang or dial.* [perh. f. *COD sb.5* in sense 'fool'.] *trans.* 'To hoax, to take a "rise" out of' (*Slang Dict.* 1873); to humbug, impose upon. 1884 CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Coddin*, humbugging. 'Tha'st only coddin me as tha allus does; tha'l none tay me to see th' fair.' 1887 in S. CHESHIRE *Folk-sp.* 1889 in Scotland.

|| **Coda** (*kō'da*, *kō'wā*). *Mus.* [Ital. = *L. cauda* tail.] A passage of more or less independent character introduced after the completion of the essential parts of a movement, so as to form a more definite and satisfactory conclusion.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1815 *Europ. Mag.* LXVIII. 154 The coda concludes the piece with spirit and energy. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 51/3 In the opening allegro we have... careful elaboration, and a highly effective coda.

The sense 'tail of a note' is only Italian.

**Cod-bait**.

1. = *CAD-BAIT* (see *CAD* 4); generally identified with the *CADDIS-WORM*, though sometimes said to be distinct. [It is possible that this belongs etymologically to *COD sb.1*, the larva being in a case.]

1666 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* (1640) 286 Codbates and Strawbates which lye under water (convert) into Mayflies. 1657-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 32 The Cod bait (as we call it) but named here a cadice. 1706 R. H. ANGLER'S *Surre Guide* 30 Cod-Bait are much larger than Cadice, and of a more yellowish colour. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. iii. 14 The Cod-Bait, Cadis-worm, and Straw-worm are only different Names for the same Bait. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs, which are known by the name of cadice-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait, and ruff-coats.

2. *Sc.* A large sea-worm, dug from wet sands; also called *lug*. [? Bait for *COD sb.3*.]

+ **Codber(e)**. *Obs.* [f. *COD sb.2* + *ber(e)*, *BEAR sb.4*] A pillow-case.

1474 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 21, vj sine of smale brade clath for coweringis of the Kingis codberis. 1516 *Inventories* (1815) 24 (Jam.) Item, iijj codbers.

+ **Codd(e)**. *Obs.* [app. f. *L. codex*, the word translated in I.]

1. The stock or stem of a plant.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 148 Verely from the codde

[codex] away let take the planttes. *Ibid.* v. 119 In Wynter to his codde [codex] an heep of stonys Is goodde.

2. *Arch.* See *quots.*

1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* Aa, Caulis, the coddes out of which the Helices grow in the Corinthian head. 1664 EVELYN *Tr. Praert's Archit.* 128 The Canles, and Codds breaking from the Helices.

+ **Coddled** (*kpd'd*), *pp. a. Obs.* [f. *COD sb.1* and *v. + ED*.]

1. Bearing pods. (Sometimes entering into the trivial names of plants.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxiv. (1633) 446 Coddled arsmart called noli me tangere. 1611 COTGR., *Poyvre Ethiopie*, the husked, or coddled Pepper. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 233 Large-coddled Pease. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Exoticks*, Beans, Pease, and coddled Fruits. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 245 Coddled Corn Violet. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 358 *Arabis Thaliana*, Thale's Cress or Coddled Mouse-ear.

2. *Coddled corn*: Pulse; peas and beans.

c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 85 Coddly come, *lugumen*.

2. 'In the pod', 'in the ear'.

1581 *Act 23 Elis.* c. 10 § 4 Any eared or coddled Corn. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xxv. (1630) 66 Hunting with Spaniels in eared or coddled corn. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bl. War* III. v. 98 Pulse that is sprung vp although it be not coddled.

**Codder** 1 (*kpdər*). Now *dial.* Also 6 -ar. [f. *COD sb.2*] A worker in leather; a saddler.

1597 Louth (Lincolnsh) *Churchw. Acc.* (MS.), I'm paid codder making bell colars xd. 1575 BANISTER *Chirurg.* II. (1585) 361 Either with a common stitch, or else such one as coddars, or pelmongers use to make. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bl. War* III. iv. 96 Men of these trades as Codders, or Knackers, Cartwrights, Smiths and the like. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Codder*, a saddler.

**Codder** 2. *dial.* [cf. *COD sb.1* and *v.1*] One who gathers peascods.

c. 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Codders*, gatherers of Peascods. c. 1730 BURT *Let. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 48 Codders, and other women employed in the fields and gardens about London. 1847-98 HALLIWELL, *Codder*, a pea-gatherer. *Midx.*

**Codder** 3 (*kpdər*). [f. *COD sb.3* + *-ER*.] A person, or ship, engaged in the cod-fishery. (U.S.)

+ **Codding**, *a. Obs.* [perh. f. *COD sb.1* 4.] ? Lecherous, lustful.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 99 That Codding spirit had they from their Mother.

**Codde** (*kpd'1*), *v.1* Also 7 *coddel*, *quodde*. *Pa. pp. 7* quodded, 7-8 *codded*. [Found first in end of 16th c.; origin uncertain.]

The form and sense would be satisfied by a NFr. \**candeler* = Fr. *chandeler*, f. *candele*, *chandelle*, late *L. candellum* (see *CAUDLE*), in sense of 'to warm, heat gently'; but nothing is known of such forms, though a sb. *candelle* is used in Normandy. As to possible connexion with *COULING sb.2*, see that word.]

1. *trans.* To boil gently, parboil, stew (*esp.* fruit: in *quot.* 1611, it is, of course, suggested by 'Pippin').

1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. Taking in all the yong wenches that passe by... and coddling every kernell of fruit for them. a. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv. Dear Prince Pippin, Down with your noble blood: or as I live I'll have you coddled. a. 1655 T. MAYERNE *Receipts in Cookery* No. 150. 101 Take your Pippins green, and quodde them in faire water. 1705 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VII. xxvii. 8 We'll go... say my father, whilst dinner is coddling. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Oct., Sir, you are not to imagine the water is to be very hot. I would not coddle the child. 1808 MRS. RUNDLELL *Cookery* (1838) 149 Codde six pippins in vine leaves covered with water. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xiii. (1886) 237. I collected a small store of wild apples for coddling. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Codde*, to parboil. Apples so cooked are called codded-apples.

Fig. a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 162 Hee is tane from Grammar-schools halfe codde. a. 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems*, *Pedlar* (1652) 37 If your coxcombes [= heads] you would Quodde, Here buy Braines to fill your noddle. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 80 Green wits not yet halfe codded as it were.

2. In some mod. dialects: To roast (apples, peas, etc.) in the oven: see *quots.*

1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Codde*, to roast fruit, etc., as apples, and shelled beans. When the latter crack, they are codded. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Codde*, to cook certain kinds of food in the oven in place of boiling. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v. *Codde*, When apples are roasted in the oven they are said to be codded.

Hence **Coddled** (+*codded*, *quodded*) *pp. a.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 Dapple your speeches, with new quodded words. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 11 Ajax with his anger quodd'd brain. a. 1668 DAVERNANT *Distresses Wks.* (1673) 41 Soft All over, as a quodded Apple. 1688 C. TRENCHARD *Cap of Gray Hairs* xxvi. 169 The mischief o't too is to see The Codded Fool take upon him in that tune. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. 1. 160/2 Place the flowers in scalding water... then cut off the coddled end of the stems. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Coddled peas*, are peas cooked like chestnuts. They are put into a tin and stewed in a hot oven.

**Coddle** (*kpd'1*), *v.2* [In no Dictionary before Todd 1818. It has been variously conjectured to be the same word as *CODDLE v.1*, *CODDLE v.3* (= *cuddle*), or to be a variant of *CADDLE v.*, or of *CAUDLE v.*, with the meaning extended to all the treatment of which *caudling* is a characteristic part. Of these the last would best suit the sense, while the interchange of *au* and short *o* is common dialectally.]

(Cotgr. has an obs. F. *cadeler* 'to cocker, pamper, fettle, cherish, make much of'; but this is unknown elsewhere.)] *trans.* To treat as an invalid in need of nourishing food and nursing; to nurse overmuch, cocker. Often with *up*; cf. *nurse up*, *cocker up*. (It differs from *pamper*, in that it is those who are supposed to be weakly that are coddled.)

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 88 Be satisfied with doctoring and coddling yourself. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* ix. Let womankind alone for coddling each other. 1860 EMERSON *Cand. Life* iv. (1861) 91 People... who live to dine, who send for the doctor, who coddle themselves. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. 219 [He] never had a desire but he coddled and pampered it. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 500 Regret that the State ever undertook to coddle the church. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/1, I don't want to be coddled up and made a fool of.

Hence **Coddled** *pp. a.*, **Coddling** *vbl. sb.*

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 13 Nothing worse for children than coddling. 1884 CASSELL'S *Fam. Mag.* Mar. 219/2 A deal of difference betwixt ordinary care of health and coddling. 1886 *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 823/2 A spoilt and coddled little lad.

**Coddle**, *v.3*, *dial.* form of *CUDGLE*, to fondle, caress, coax.

**Coddle** (*kpd'1*), *sb. colloq.* [f. *CODDLE v.2*]

One who coddles himself or is coddled. (Hence *mollycoddle*.)

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 181 His grandmother herself could not be a greater coddle in her own venerable person. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Artist's*, (*Claris* III. iii. The town Will pronounce you a mammy-sick coddle. 1870 DASENT *Annals of Life* I. 131 Aunt Mandeville was no coddle.

**Coddler** (*kpd'lar*). *rare.* = *CODDLE sb.*

1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* vi. (1874) 53 Neither a coddler nor a hypochondriac.

+ **Coddy** (*kpd'i*), *a. Obs.* [f. *COD sb.1* + *-Y*.] Characterized by having cods or pods.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 390 A kind of coddy shrub... the fruit thereof... is contained within a cod. 1611 COTGR., *Goniss*, coddie, hullie, huskie, swaddie.

**Coddy-moddy**, *dial.* A local name of the Black-headed Gull, particularly in the Eastern Counties.

1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol.* 266 *Larus fuscus* sive *Hybernus*, in agro Cantabrigiensis *Coddy-moddy* [RAY *transl.* (1678) 350 The Winter-Mew, called in Cambridge-shire the *Coddy-moddy*]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, *Coddy-moddy*, vide *Gull*, *Winter*. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 314 *Coddy-moddy*. A gull in its first year's plumage.

**Code** (*kō'd*), *sb.1* Also 5 *code*. [n. F. *code*, f. *L. codex*, *codicem*; see *COLEX*.]

1. *a. Rom. Law.* One of the various systematic collections of statutes made by later emperors, as the *code of Theodosius*, of *Justinian*; *spec.* the latter.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2183 Pat mayst þou fynde al and sum in code 'de raptu virginum'. 1387 *Traxia Illigen* (Rolls) III. 255 Theodosius his code. 1777 *Tr. Philinger's Decades* (1592) 427 The laws and constitutions... founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Code*, a Volume containing divers books; more particularly a Volume of the Civil Law so called, which was reduced into one Code, or Codice, by Justinian. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 355 The manuscript of the Theodosian code. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 170 It is said in Justinian's Code.

b. A systematic collection or digest of the laws of a country, or of those relating to a particular subject.

(In modern use, chiefly since the promulgation of the French *Code Civile* or *Code Napoleon*, in 1804.)

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 96 Larger far Than civil codes with all their glosses are. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* xlv. 237 There is no code in which we can study the law of parliament. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 2 The different German tribes were first governed by codes of laws formed by their respective chiefs. 1858 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 33 Their penal code was formed in no sanguinary spirit. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1 (1863) 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code.

2. *transf.* A system or collection of rules or regulations on any subject.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 158 In the legislative as in the religious code. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xxiv. 298 Christianity can never be reduced to a mere code of Ethics. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission Fl.* Ghost xiii. 352 The Sermon on the Mount contains the whole code of perfection.

b. 'A collection of receipts or prescriptions represented by the Pharmacopœia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

3. *a.* A system of military or naval signals.

b. *Telegr.* A system of words arbitrarily used for other words or for phrases, to secure brevity and secrecy; also *attrib.*, as in *code telegram*, *word*. 1808 WELLINGTON in GURW. *Diap.* IV. 21 A long letter respecting... a code of signals for the army. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 Maritime codes of signals. 1880 *Brit. Postal Guide* 241 Code telegrams are those composed of words the context of which has no intelligible meaning. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 5/1 Telegraph companies had to face... the extension of the use of code words.

+ 4. A collection of writings forming a book, such as the Old or the New Testament. Also, a recognized division of such forming a volume. *Obs.* 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* iv. 1, Then having learned the Hebrew tongue and procured A copy of the Hebrew code. 1736 BAILEY (folio) *Code*, a Volume or Book. 1794 PALLEY *Evid.* I. 1. ix. § 3 The Christian Scriptures were divided into two codes or volumes. *Ibid.*, Intending by the one a code

or collection of Christian sacred writings, as the other expressed the code or collection of Jewish sacred writings.

### 5. Comb.

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 390 The humane code-softener. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 241 Code-makers and Utilitarians.

† **Code**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *coode*. Pitch, cobbler's wax.

1358 *Ord.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 303 Code, rosin, or other manner of refuse (*litour*). c 1440 WYCLIF *Ex.* ii. 3 (MS. Bodl. 277) Sche took a segge leep, and clemede it with coode (138a glewishe cley, 1388 tar). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Code, sowters wax (*H. P. coode*). c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1822) II. 103 Be-paynted with sowters coode.

† **Code**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *cod*, *CUDE*. [The ME. *δ* with corresp. Sc. *u* points to an OE. \**cod*, which is however unknown.] A chrisom-cloth. (Very common in Sc. in 16th c.; see *CODE*.)

c 1420 *Antiqu. of Arth.* xviii. Cristum and crisumte, with condul and with code. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 *Cud*, *crismale*.

**Code** (*kōd*), *v.* *rare*. [*f. CODE sb.*] *trans.* To enter in a code.

1825 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 85 Robbery. Is sternly coded as a deadly crime. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 44½ The clerk was engaged... in forwarding these messages, all of which he coded as having been sent out at 2.25.

**Code**, *obs.* form of *CUD*.

† **Codebec**, *Obs.* = CAUDEBECK.

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr., To furnish you with a Vigone, Codebec, or Cantor. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2399/4 An Oval Leather Hat-case with a new Codebec edged Hat.

**Co-debtor**, -decease: see *Co*.

**Co-declination**, *Astron.* [*Co* 4.] Complement of the declination.

1822 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 8 Its co-declination, or, which is now the more usual term, its North polar distance.

**Co-defendant**, [*Co* 3 c.] Joint defendant, defendant in conjunction (*with*).

1640-4 *Prynne's Petition* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 74 Denying him Access to his Council, and Conference with his Co-defendants. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xi. (Jod.). Any landlord may, by leave of the court, be made a co-defendant to the action. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LII. 642 Two persons who were made co-defendants.

**Codeia** (*kōdī-ā*). *Chem.* [*f. Gr. κώδεια*: see *CODINE*, and cf. *morphia*, *morphine*, etc.] = *CODINE*.

1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 312 Codeia... was discovered by Robiquet in 1832. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 231 Poisoning... by codeia. 1883-4 *Med. Annual* 18½ Opium and its alkaloid codeia.

**Co-deify**, *v.* [*see Co* 1.] *trans.* To deify together, to make participator of the divine nature.

1645 PAGITT *Heresinger* (ed. 4) 93 He is godded with God, and codified with him. 1683 PORRAGE *Myst. Div.* 58 Co-deified and consubstantiated with the Father.

**Codeine** (*kōdī-ēn*). *Chem.* Also *codeina*. [*f. Gr. κώδεια* head, poppy-head + *-INE*.] A white crystalline alkaloid (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>) contained in opium, and used as a hypnotic; discovered and named in 1832 by Robiquet of Paris.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 250 Of Codeina. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 203 M. Grimaux has succeeded in producing codeine, identical in properties with the naturally occurring alkaloid.

**Codeless** (*kōd-lēs*), *a.* [*f. CODE sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Without a code.

1864 H. JONES *Holiday Pap.* 384 The codeless law of love.

**Co-delight**, -delinquent, -denization, -descendant, -despairer, etc.: see *Co*.

**Code-lynge**, *obs.* form of *CODLING*.

**Code-naire**, variant of *CODINIAC*.

**Codes**, *int.*: see *COADS*.

|| **Codetta** (*kōdē-tā*). *Mus.* [*Ital.*, dim. of *CODA*.] A short coda; see also *quot*. 1869.

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xx. 104 Sometimes a few notes are subjoined to the subject, though they do not really form an essential part of it, in order to lead melodiously into the countersubject. Such an interposed passage is called a 'codetta' or 'conduct'. 1879 Grove *Dict. Music* I. 377½ Codetta is the diminutive of *Coda*, from which it offers no material differences except in dimensions.

**Codex** (*kōd-eks*). *Pl.* *codices* (*kōd-is*). [*a. L. cōdex*, later spelling of *caudex* trunk of a tree, wooden tablet, book, code of laws.]

† 1. = *CODE sb.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* xl. (1887) 228 In the fourth book of Iustinian's new Codex, the thirteenth title. 1622 FLETCHER *Sa. Christs* iv. vii. The codexes of th' law. 1659 *Genl. Cail.* iv. § 24. 408 The whole codex of Christian precepts. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 460½ A new codex, or body of the laws.

2. A manuscript volume: *e. g.* one of the ancient manuscripts of the Scriptures (as the *Codex Sinaiticus*, *Alexandrinus*, *Vaticanus*, etc.), or of the ancient classics.

1845 M. STUART *O. T. Canon* viii. (1849) 185 Account for the speedy loss or destruction of most codices once in circulation. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 26 Tischendorf's great discovery, the *Codex Sinaiticus*. *Ibid.* 59 The characters in *Codex B* are somewhat less in size than those of *Codex A*.

3. In medicine, a collection of receipts for the preparation of drugs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *spec.* the French Pharmacopœia.

**Cod-fish**: see *CON sb.* 1 b.

**Codger** (*kōd-gar*). *dial.* and *collog.* [*perh. a dial. var. of CADGER*: the two words are now used quite differently in the colloquial language of London and the towns generally; but in some dialects they are identical, while in others *codger* had formerly a contemptuous sense which might easily arise out of *cadger*.]

1. *dial.* A mean, stingy, or miserly (old) fellow; sometimes, like *cadger*, a pedlar, tramp, or beggar. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* iv. (D.), He... said... nothing should induce him ever to help me again. What a mere codger that lad has turned out. 1818 TODD, *Codger*, contemptuously used for a miser, one who rakes together all he can. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, *Codger*, a miser; a stingy old fellow. 1876 *South Warwicksh. Gloss.*, *Codger*, a miser. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lanc. Gloss.*, *Codger*, a dirty, mean old man. 1880 MISS COURTNEY *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Codger*, *cadger*, a tramp; a mean pedlar; a team of contempt.

b. *dial.* A testy or crusty (old) man. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss.*, *Codger*, a crusty old fellow. 1888 LOWSELY *Berksh. Wds.*, *Codger*, a testy old man; an old man having queer habits.

2. *low collog.* A familiar or jocosely irreverent term applied a. originally to an elderly man, usually with a grotesque or whimsical implication.

1796 MURPHY *Apprentice* i. (1764) 16 Old Cojer must not smoke that I have any concern. 1795 GARRICK *Ban. Ton* 32 My Lord's servants call you an old out-of-fashion'd Codger. *Ibid.* 33 That for you, old Codger (snaps his fingers). 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 182 II. We want no proofs, old Codger, but your face. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Cauter's T.* II. 267 The queer codger fancies them his new relations. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 89 A gouty old codger of an alderman. 1821 SHELLEY *Lit. Misc.* S. Aug. (Camelot ed.) 355, I... sign the agreement for the old codger's house. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 2 The old gentleman was rather a quiet-going codger. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Codger*, a stout, comfortable looking old man.

b. In more general application: Fellow, chap. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* bk. 'I haven't been drinking your health, my codger', replied Mr. Squeers. 1851 DOUGLAS FERROLD *St. Giles's* 23 (Hoppe) And that's what they'll do with you, my little codger. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Codger*, a name given when familiarly addressing an acquaintance.

**Codical** (*kōdī-kāl*), *a.* [*f. L. cōdic- stem of CODICEX* + *-AL*.] L. had *caudicilis* in lit. sense 'pertaining to tree-trunks'. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a codex or code.

1864 in WESTER.

† **Codice**, *Obs.* *rare*. [*ad. L. cōdice-m*, or a sing. of *cōdice-s*: see *CODICEX*.] = *CODE*.

1656 [*see CODE sb.* 1].

**Codicil** (*kōdī-sil*). Also 5 (*cōdicille*), 6-7 *codicill*, 7 *codicell*, 8 *codicel*. [*ad. L. cōdicill-us* (chiefly in pl.), dim. of *cōdex* *CODICEX*.]

1. *Law*. A supplement to a will, added by the testator for the purpose of explanation, alteration, or revocation of the original contents.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 100 This is my testament and my last will, my codicille and my wyllynge irrevocable and permanent. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto on Dent*, xcii. 1195 Hee meant not to deface the remembrance of the things which he had written afore... in the testament or last Will of Jacob: but to make as it were a Codicill vnto it. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 161 He bequeathed to [them]... one hundred pounds a piece by his Will, and as much by a Codicil annexed therunto. c 1720 PRATOR *Alma* II. 80 To appoint her, by Codicil, a larger jointure. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* i. He had, in a fit of very natural exasperation, revoked the bequest in a codicil.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Supplement, appendix.

1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Dr. Snyres* 27 Mar. in *Acad.* 25 Feb. 1882. We have at present so bitter a codicil to a most severe Winter, that Berkeley Square was as much covered with Snow this morning as it was two months ago. 1789 — *Remin.* ix. 67, I have done with royal personages. Shall I add a codicil on some remarkable characters that I remember? 1825 LYVTON *Riensi* ix. vi. 398 Our compact is sealed; one word by way of codicil.

† 2. Occas. in other senses of *L. codicilli*: A writing-tablet, a letter or note written thereon; an account-book (*L. codex*); a diploma or letters patent. *Obs.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. Bacon's *Adv. Learn.* 56 A pair of Tables, or Codicills, wherein to register the wise... sayings of others. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xx. 539 The Codicills were returned with an Answer upon the same Wax where the former Letter was written. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 His codicills or paper of accounts. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. 25 The codicils or patents of their office were curiously emblazoned.

**Codicillary** (*kōdī-sil-ārī*), *a.* [*ad. L. cōdicill-ārīus*, *-ārī*: see *-ARY* 1 and 2.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a codicil.

1796 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 529 When any one makes a Testament, wherein he adds a Codicillary Clause. 1818-27 PHILLIMORE *Reports* II. 30 (L.) An unfinished paper not established as codicillary. 1875 POSTE *Gains* II. comm. (ed. 2) 245 To pay all codicillary legacies and trusts.

**Codicillular**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [*f. L. type \*cōdicillulus* (dim. of *cōdicillus*) + *-AB.*] Of the nature of a little codicil or supplement.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1821) I. 190 The little codicillular appendage of the Edinburgh Reviewers.

† **Codie**, *Obs.* *rare* = 1. = *CODE sb.* 1

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 41 Of ciuill Law volumes full many they reuolue, The Codies and Digests.

**Co-dis**: see *Co*.

**Codification** (*kōdī-fī-kā-shən*, *kōd-*). [*sb.* of action from *CODIFY*: prob. from mod.F.]

1. Reduction (*of laws*) to a code.

1817 BENTHAM (*title*), Papers relative to Codification & Public Instruction. c 1820 — *Justice & Codification Petit.* Wks. V. 639½ No otherwise than by codification can the reform here prayed for... be carried into effect. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, Bentham (1859) I. 373 He [Bentham] demonstrated the necessity and practicability of codification, or the conversion of all law into a written and systematically arranged code. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 570 Bills were laid before the House for the codification of the law.

2. *gen.* Systematization.

1874 LEWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 695 (*Lagrange & Hegel*). At the best it is but a Method of codification, and its merits must be estimated by its success in codifying the results reached by Science. 1878 FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 37 Science is but the codification of experience.

**Codifier** (*kōdī-fī-ār*). [*f. CODIFY* + *-ER*.] One who codifies.

1830 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 56 Buonaparte and his draughtsmen, his codifiers, etc. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 398 William... as the codifier of the laws of Eadward.

**Codify** (*kōdī-fī*, *kōd-*), *v.* [*modern f. CODE* + *-FY*, like *classify*, etc., prob. after *F. codifier*.]

1. To reduce (laws) to a code; to digest.

c 1800 BENTHAM *Gen. View of Compl. Code of Laws* (L.), I propose to codify this. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* to Dec., The laws had been codified and simplified. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* II. 35 Modern theorists have codified the laws of counterpoint.

*absol.* 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) I. 42 Bentham... offered... to codify for several of the United States, and also for Russia.

2. *gen.* To reduce to a general system; to systematize.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 193 He proceeds on the principle of codifying the actual practice [of orthography]. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 205 The grumbles, the complaints and so forth, had never been codified.

Hence *Codified ppl. a.*, *Co-difying vbl. sb.*

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. xxxiii. 570 The feeling of the times was against the codifying of customs. 1876 J. PARKER *Parad.* I. v. 56 There are codified lives that can move only as the book permits.

**Codignac**, -digny, *var. ff. CODINIAC*.

**Codilla** (*kōdī-lā*). [*app. dim. of It. coda*: = *L. cauda* tail; but the history of the term is obscure.]

The coarse tow of flax or hemp.

1785 *Act* 25 *Geo. III.* c. 56 § 2 Short chucking... codilla. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 59 Codilla is a short hemp taken from the root-end of Petersburg. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/8 Flax, tow, and codilla on the spot were quiet.

**Codille** (*kōdī-l*). Also 8 *codill*. [*f. codille m.*, *ad. Sp. codillo* knee of a quadruped, angle, etc., dim. of *codo* elbow.] A term used at ombre when the game is lost by the person who challenges to win it.

1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 92 She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill, Just in the jaws of ruin, and Codille. 1720 SWIFT *Fad. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 199 Well, if I ever touch a card! Four mattedoes, and lose codill. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 26 If either of the adversaries win the game, he is said to give codillo to the ombre. *Note*. The sense... may be that one has driven the ombre into a corner, or else that he has a blow from his adversary's arm.

† **Codiniac**, *Obs.* Also 6 *codignac*, -dinac, 7 -denac, -din(n)ack, codigny. [*a. F. codignac*, -at (Cotgr.), mod. *cogniac*, It. *cognata* (Florio), quince marmalade, *f. cod-*, *cotogno*: = *L. cōtinous*, var. of *cōtinous* QUINCE. See also *COTINIATE*.] Quince-marmalade, quiddany.

1539 ANNE BASSET in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. Hist. Ladies* II. 149 The King... commandeth me to write unto you for more of the codiniac. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) i. 148 Conserues, suckets, codinacs, marmalats. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* vi. xxxix. 708 The Codignac or Marmelade made with honie... is very good and profitable for the stomacks. 1611 COTGR., *Codignac*, Codiniack, or marmalade of Quinces. *Ibid.*, *Cotignac*, Codiniack. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xii. § 4. 296 Several confectiōns, as Marmalade, Codigny, etc.

**Co-directional**, *a. Math.* [*Co* 2.] Having the same direction.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 157 The several bases are parallel, equal, and co-directional with the several sides.

**Co-discoverer**, -divine: see *Co*.

**Codist** (*kōd-ist*). *rare*. [*f. CODE* + *-IST*, *app. after jurist*.] One learned in the Code or Civil Law, or in the legal codes of different nations.

1853 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVII. 361 No man supposes him to be a great jurist—a great comparative codist—a philosophical legislator.

**Codle**, *obs.* form of *CODDLE*.

**Codling** (*kōd-līng*). Also 4-5 *codlyng*(e), 5 *codelyng*, 6 *codlyng*, 7 *codlin*. [*f. COD sb.* 3 + *-LING*, dim. suffix.]

1. A young or small cod. (In early cookery often treated as a distinct fish; and prob. the name included allied species of smaller size.)

1314 in *Wardr. Acc.* 8 *Edu.* II. 21/12, 1 codling 12d. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take turbot, haddock, and gode codlyng. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Willeker 642/16 *Hic nullius*, codlyng. c 1475 *Ibid.*, 763 *Hic erocodatus*, a codlyng. 1513 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Kervynge* B iv, Makrell & whytynge, haddocke and codlyng. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Temple 61 Whose linnen-drapery is a thin, subtle, and ductile codlin's skin. 1655 MOUTER & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746)



245 Called. Codling, because it is no longer than a Cod, and yet hath the taste of Ling. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 324 How several sorts of Fish are named, according to their Age or Growth. . . A Codd, first a Whiting, then a Codling, then a Codd. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* ii. xxx. 138 The Cod . . . those that are small are called Codlings. 1865 J. G. BERTHAM *Harvest of Sea* i. (1873) 206 Smoked codlings are extensively sold for Finnan haddocks. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 71 A single cod contains Some hundred myriad codlings in its roe.

b. attrib. 1496 Bk. St. Albans, *Fishing* 34 To take hym [pyke] . . . Take a codlyng hoke.

2. In America applied to fishes of the genus *Physcis*, allied to the cod.

**Codling** <sup>2</sup> (kɒdˈlɪŋ), **codlin** (kɒdˈlɪn). Forms: 5 querdlyng, qwerdelyng, 6 codlyng, 6-7 quodding(e), quaddling, 7- coding, codlin. [The later forms *quodding*, *codling*, are perh. corruptions of the earlier *querdling*. The latter is explained in the Promptorium as *duracenum*, app. L. *duracinus*, -um 'hard-berried, hard', orig. said of the grape, hence of other fruits, as peaches, cherries, etc. Assuming that *querdling* had a meaning corresponding to this, it has been suggested that it might be a derivative of ME. *quert* 'sound'; though this is not very satisfactory either in form or in sense.

Palgrave's explanation *pomme crute*, and Skinner's *pomum cotile*, together with the very frequent references in the 17th c. to the codding of apples or pippins (see CODDLE v.), and the frequent spelling of the latter with *qu-*, seem to show that the two words were thought to be connected. But the form *querdling*, the late appearance of the verb *coddle*, and want of early examples of a descriptive phrase 'codding apple', all tend to indicate that this association was non-original and incidental.]

1. A variety of apple, in shape elongated and rather tapering towards the eye, having several modern sub-varieties, as Kentish Codling, Keswick Codling, etc.

From the beginning the name seems to have been applied to a hard kind of apple, not suitable to be eaten raw; hence to any immature or half-grown apple. In the beginning of the 17th c. it was applied to a variety suitable to be cooked while still unripe; but the peculiar codling shape appears to have determined the modern application.

c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 472 Blomes of querdelynges, of other gode frute. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 Querdlynges, appulle, Duracenum. 1530 *Palsgr.* 206/2 Codlyng, frute, pomme cotile. 1586 *COGAN HAVIN Health* cil. (1636) 100 Raw apples and Quodlings are by this rule rejected. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. v. 167 As a squash is before tis a pescod, or a Codling when tis almost an Apple. 1625 *BACON Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In July . . . Early Peares, and Plummes in Fruit; Ginnlings; Quaddlins. 1676 *WORLDWIDE CYDER* (1692) 206 The Codling, so called from the use it is put unto, is a very necessary apple in the Kitchen. 1712 *SWIFT Midas*, A codling e'er it went his lip in, Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. 1715 *KESSEY, Codlin*, a kind of Apple that is proper to be coddled or stewed. [So BAILEY 1721-1800.] 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* iii. (1749) 158 Green Codlings float in dulcet Creams. 1755 *JOHNSON, Codling*, an apple, generally coddled, to be mixed with milk ('and, it may be added, an apple not quite ripe'), Todd. 1802 *W. FORSYTH Fruit-trees* 59 The Codlin is generally the first apple that is brought to market 1879 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Codlin*, originally *codding*, from *coddle*, to stew or boil lightly, a boiling apple, an apple for codding or boiling, a term used in Shakespeare of an immature apple, such as would require cooking to be eaten, but now applied to a particular variety.

b. The tree which bears codlings.

1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 66 It is the custom to make . . . hedges of Quodlings, Plums and vines. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1682) 129 The Kentish Codling is very easily propagated by Slips or Suckers. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 176 They [goldfinches] build in the same trees—bushy-headed codlings.

c. *Hot codlings*: roasted apples (formerly commonly sold hot in the London streets).

c. 1624 *FORD*, etc. *Sun's Darling* iii. iii. If I be not deceived, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot codlings. a. 1825 *Popular Song*, A little old woman, her living she got, By selling hot codlings, hot, hot, hot. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb., Hot codlings may now be sought for in vain.

(Gifford explained quot. 1624 as 'green pease' (cf. CODLING v.); but his grounds for this appear insufficient. Cf. however CODDLE v. 2, as used of peas; whence, it has been suggested, 'roasted peas' may have been called *cod-dings*.)

† 2. *fig.* Applied to a raw youth. Obs.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. *Sub.* Who is it Dol? Dol. A fine young quodding. *Fac.* O, my lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night. c. 1640 *SHIRLEY Capt. Underwit* iv. ii. in *Bullen O. Pk.* (1883) II. 379 Take a very fine young Codling heire and pound him as small as you can . . . then you must cozen him. 1663 *Flagellum*; or *O. Cromwell*, All the Codlings and embryos of Triplex.

3. *transf.* 'Codlins. Limestones partially burnt. North' (Halliwell).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *codling-apple*, -*hedge*, -*tart*, -*tree*; *codling-moth*, a species of moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), the larva of which feeds on the apple; *codlings-and-cream*, a popular name of the Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), from the smell of its flowers, or of its leaves when bruised; *codling-shaped a.*, of the elongated and tapered shape of a codling.

1767 *MONRO in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 489 Two dozen of

\*codling apples. c. 1705 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 300 A \*Codding hedge secured a walke of orange and Lemmon trees in perfection. 1885 H. C. M. COOK *Tenants Old Farm* 92 The caterpillar of the 'codding-moth. 1670 *RAY Catal. Plant. Angl.* (Britten & H.), Called. \*Codlings and Cream, from the smell of the leaves a little bruised. 1663 *PERVY Diary* 27 July, We liked very well their \*Codlin tarts. 1629 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canturb.*, When the \*quodding tree was sold. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 267 The Branch of a Willow, Codding-Tree or Vine will take root being set in the ground. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/2 Most of the \*Codlin tribe. . . keep equally free from canker or mildew.

† **Codling** <sup>3</sup>. Obs. rare-1. [f. COD sb.1 + -LING, dim. suffix.] Scrotum; applied erroneously to the inguinal sacs of the beaver: see COD sb.1 4 b.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. (1641) 50/2 The wise Beaver, who, pursued by foes, Tears-off his codlings, and among them throws.

**Codling** <sup>4</sup>. (See quot.)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Codling*, a balk sawed into lengths for staves. It is cleft or rived into staves by means of a frow and mallet.

**Codling** <sup>5</sup>.

(The alleged sense 'green peas' in Halliwell appears to be founded solely upon a conjecture of Gifford's on the following passage, and that in *Sun's Darling* (CODLING<sup>2</sup> i c) for 'hot coddings', which he also took for 'peas'. If 'coddled' or roasted peas (CODDLE v. 1 a) were ever called *coddings*, this may be the sense here; but evidence is wanting. In any case there appears to be a coarse allusion to COD<sup>1</sup> 4, CODLING<sup>2</sup>.)

c. 1623 *FORD*, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* ii. i, In the penance-field? has she a mind to codlings already?

† **Coddinged**, *phl. a.* [f. CODLING<sup>2</sup> + -ED.] Made into, or treated as a codling.

1661 *K. W. Conf. Charac.*, *Pragm. Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 A half stewed codding'd philosopher.

**Cod-liver oil**. Oil expressed from the liver of the cod-fish, much used in medicine.

Recommended in 1783 by Dr. T. Percival as a cure for chronic rheumatism, but app. not taken up. Introduced into medical practice on the continent in 1825, and into English practice in 1846-7, as a remedy for consumption.

1675 *L. S. Britain's Buss* (in Arb. *Garner* III. 646) *Cod-fishing*. Of the livers of those thirty-five Last of fish, may well be made five Tun of train oil worth at least £12 a tun. 1793 *T. PERCIVAL in Lond. Med. Frul.* III. 392 It will be doing some service to the healing art to communicate to the public a brief account of the oleum jecoris Aselli or cod liver oil; the salutary properties of which I believe have been little experienced beyond the vicinity of Manchester. 1846 *W. H. RANKING Retrosph. Addr.* (19 Aug.) in *Trans. Prov. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* (1847) III. 182 The only observation worthy of notice, in reference to the treatment of phthisis is also made by Dr. Thompson . . . that he has derived more benefit from cod-liver oil than from any other medicine. 1870 *tr. Niemeyer's Putm. Consump.* (New Syd. Soc.) 63 As if cod-liver oil could take the place of fresh air.

**Codlock**. A sea-fish, the Spotted Blenny. 1805 [see CLUBNOCK]. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish. . . found in the harbour, clublocks or codlocks.

**Codonostoma**. *Biol.* Offener in Lat. form

odonostoma. [f. Gr. *odon* bell + *stoma* mouth.] 'The bell-shaped aperture of the disc of a medusa . . . or the mouth of a medusiform gonophore' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1870 *NICHOLSON Zool.* 85 The term 'odonostoma' has been proposed to designate the open mouth of the bell.

† **Cod-piece**. Obs. Also *codpis*, -*piess*. [f. COD sb.1 4 + PIECE.] 1. A bagged appendage to the front of the close-fitting hose or breeches worn by men from the 15th to the 17th c.: often conspicuous and ornamented. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 313 A kodpiece like a pokett. 1530 *PALSGR.*, *Codpese, brialette*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* i. viii. 38 The men . . . inclose their priue members in a gourdette called after the fashion of a cod-piece. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 28 The arrows . . . light either upon their breasts, bellies, cod peeces, thighes, knees, or legges. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. II.* vii. 53. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* Sat. II. 145 Nay then I'le neuer raine at those That weare a codpis, thereby to discloze What sexe they are. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, Upon *Shark*, If the servants search, they may descry In his wide codpeece, dinner being done, Two napkins cramm'd up, and a silver spoone. 1652 *ASHTON Theat. Chem. Prol.* 23 Uncouth Words . . . as a . . . Cod-piece. 1761 *STERNER Tr. Shandy, Slavkenb. Tale*, He put his breeches with his fringed cod-piece on.

b. *transf.* A similar appendage to female attire, worn on the breast.

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. vii. (1877) i. 170 [The women's] doublets with pendant codpees on the breast.

c. *fig.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 122 For the rebellion of a cod-piece, to take away the life of a man? 1682 *N. O. Boyleau's Lutrin* ii. 15 Could not Faith once plighted. . . Cool thy hot Cod-piece, but thou must be Gadding?

2. *attrib.*, as *cod-piece button*; *cod-piece point*, the lace with which the cod-piece was fastened.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* iv. iv. 61 He . . . made the young man untrusse his codpeece point. 1599 *NASHES Leuten Stoffe* (1871) 39 Whereof the foremost codpiece point is the crane's proverb in painted clothes, 'Fear God, and obey the King'. 1658 *tr. Bergerand's Satyr. Char.* i. 2 Winter hath dyed earths Codpieces point. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 56 It is us'd for Tobacco-boxes, Cod-piece-buttons, etc.

Hence † **Cod-pieced a.**

1575 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (1884) 98 Larg bellid kod-peasid dubletts. 1655 *tr. Francon* i-iii. 12 Any cold cod-pieced fellow.

† **Cods, cod's**. Obs. A perversion of *God's*, in oaths and exclamations; cf. AINS, ODS, EODNS. 1569 *T. PRESTON Canibies* in *Hazl. Dods.* IV. 221 By Cod's nails I vow, Upon thy pate my staff I will lay. 1668 *SHADWELL Sullen Lovers* iv. Wks. 1720 I. 72 Cod's my life-kins! Stanford, I am heartily sorry. 1668 *VANBRUGH Asop* iv. ii. 'Cods-fish!' quoth he, 'twas well you spoke!'

**Cod's-head**.

1. *lit.* The head of a cod-fish. *attrib.*, as *cod's-head soup*.

† b. *fig.* 'Stupid head.' Obs.

1607 *DREWILL Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 56 Lloyd [threatning he] woulde try acquaintance with the others cods-heads.

2. A stupid fellow, a blockhead. (Sometimes amplified as 'a cod's head and shoulders'.)

1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat. iii.* Bivb. This coddes heades. . . This asse, doth wante his comon sense. 1594 *CARLEW Huarie's Exam.* i. (1596) 2 His [Cicero's] sonne . . . proued but a Cods-head. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 2/2 That Jobbernote Which Men call a Cods-head. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 If he had not been what is called in familiar parlance a cod's-head-and-shoulders himself.

Hence † **Cod's-headed a.**, stupid.

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xlix. (1737) 135 The silly Cod's-headed Brothers of the Noose.

**Codship**. [see -SHIP.] A humorous title for a cod. 1865 *J. G. BERTHAM Harvest of Sea* i. (1873) 14 The curiosities found in the intestinal regions of his codship.

**Codulle, codel, codelyng**, obs. fl. COTTLE.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 82 Codulle, fysche, sepha. c. 1450 *Loc.* in *W. Willeker* 593/26 *Loligo*, a codelyng. *Ibid.* 611/39 *Sicca*, quidam piscis est, a codel.

† **Codware** <sup>1</sup>. Obs. [f. COD sb.1 + WARE sb.] 1. Poddled vegetables, pulse.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De Pl.* R. xvii. xcv. (1495) 662 *Legumina*: codware that seruyth to potage. *Ibid.*, Amonge codware Lupines and beens byn grettest. 1669 *WORTLEIGH Syst. Agric.* (1682) 161 Of all the sorts of Codware, there is none so fruitful. . . as . . . the French or Kidney-bean.

2. = COD sb.1 4.

c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL in Babees Bk.* 135 Put not youre handes in youre hosen youre codware for to clawe.

**Codware** <sup>2</sup>. Sc. [f. COD sb.2 + WARE sb.] A pillow-case. (Sc. and north. dial.)

† 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 152 'Thre elne and a half of smal braide clayth to be cod wayris to the King. 1530 *Inv.* in *Anglo-Norwich* (1880) x. 9 Item vj coddis w' iijj codwaris. 1562 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (1835) 216 iijj coddwayres & four towells. 1676 *GALTON Kirk Seal. Rec.* in *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 139 Two napkins and linen to be a codware to keep them in.

† **Cod-worm**. Obs. [f. COD sb.1 + WORM.] A caddis-worm; = COB-BAIT.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 25 Take the grete reddle worme and the codworme togyder. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 91 The May fle, which is bred of the Cod-worm or Caddis.

**Coe**, sb.1 *local Mining*. Also *Sc. oow*. [The Sc. form is more etymological, corresp. to Du. *kouw*, MDu. and MLG. *couw*, *cöje*, Ger. *kau*, MllG. *kouwe*, *köwe*, in same sense, also 'cage': = WGer. type *karija*, a. L. *cavea* hollow, stall, cage, coop, etc., f. *cavus* hollow. App. introduced from Low German as a mining term.

The same L. original gave CAVE, and (through Romanic) CAGE; also the last syllable of DUTCH, Du. *kooi*, cage.]

A little hut built over a mine-shaft, as a protection to the shaft, or as a repository for ore, tools, etc. Hence *coe-shaft*, *coe-stead* († *stid*).

1653 *MANLOVE Lead Mines* 117 Such as be cavers, or do rob men's coes. *Ibid.* 259 Water-holes, Wind-holes, Veyns, Coe-shafts and Woughs. *Ibid.* 273 Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, Trunks and Sparks of oar. 1747 *HUTTON Miner's Dict.* I j b, Fleaks [are] those very useful things that the miner uses to make for Shelter when he has as yet no Coe to hold off the Wind and Rain from his Shaft. 1815 *FARLEY Agric. & Min. Derbyshire* I. 360 *Coes*, or small buildings . . . for stowing the ore, tools, etc. 1825 *79 JAMIESON, Cow*, a rude shed erected over the mouth of a coal-pit. *Dumfri.* 1890 *A Correspondent says*: 'The word is still in use among Derbyshire lead-miners'.

† The following absurd 'explanation' of Phillips has been uncritically repeated in the Dictionaries.

1678 *PHILLIPS (App.)*, *Coe*, a word used among Miners, and signifying the little recess which they make for themselves under ground still as they work lower and lower. 1708-15 *KILSEY*. So BAILEY, ASH, and recent compilers.

**Coe**, sb.2 *local*. Also *caw*. [A worn-down form of COTHE, *coath*, ME. *cothe*, OE. *coth*, *code* disease, sickness (of cattle, etc.).] A disease in sheep, the rot. Also in *Comb.*, as *coe-grass* (see quot. 1881). 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 1218 To communicate the caw or rot in sheep. 1879 *CHARD & HUNTER News* 25 Jan., There were two kinds of coe; one described as fluke coe or liver rot: the other as wet coe, or dropy. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Coe-grass*, said to be the cause of the coe in sheep and cattle—*Jum us bufonius*.

**Coe**, v. *local*. Also *caw*. [f. prec. sb.: see COTHE v.] *trans.* To give (sheep) the coe or rot.

Hence *Coad* (*coad*, *caud*, *caved*, *apl. a.*, diseased). 1746 *EXMOOR Scolding* (E. D. S.) 40, A wud ha' had a cead, riggeling, parbeaking, piping Body in tha! *Gloss.*, *Coad*, or *Caud*, unhealthy, consumptive, or cored like a rotten sheep. 1879 *CHARD & HUNTER News* 25 Jan., How long will it take to coe a sheep? . . . one night. 1884 *BLACKW. Mag.* Nov. 636/2 Cawed mutton. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Wet pastures are said to coe the sheep.

**Coe**, variant of **Co**, *Obs.* jackdaw.

† **Coeate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [irreg. f. *L. coo*, to go together, copulate + *-ATE*.] To copulate.

1556 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 64 At the fourth day... to coate worketh a marueylous matter in Conception.

**Cœcal**, **cœciform**, **cœcum**: see **CÆCAL**, etc.

† **Cœ-dify**, *v.* *Obs.* [see **Co** 1.] *trans.* To build together. (Cf. *Ephes. ii. 22*.)

1579 J. KNEWSTUB *Confutation* 70a, Ministers of the holie word, which... coedified with God.

**Co-editor**, *-ship*: see **Co** 2 b.

**Co-education**. [**Co** 3 a: of U. S. origin.] Education of the two sexes together in school or college.

1874 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 123 In these pages, co-education of the sexes is used in its common acceptation of identical co-education. 1874 S. W. HIGGINSON *ibid.* 37 Any physiologist opposed to co-education.

Hence **Co-educational** *a.*

1881 *Williamsport (Pa.) Sun & Banner* VIII. No. 3. 1 It is a co-educational school.

**Co-effect**. [**Co** 3 a.] A joint or concomitant effect.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 34 Discernment is not the cause but concomitant of action, or co-effect of the same cause. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 490 We shall be embarrassed by the degrees of these co-effects.

**Coeffeffe**, **coeffeffe**, *obs.* ff. **Co-FEFFEFFE**.

† **Co-efficacy**, *rare*—1. [**Co** 3 a.] Joint efficacy.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 228 The efficacy of these Stars, or coefficacye particlar in medications

† **Co-efficiency**, *rare*—1. [**Co** 3 a; cf. next.] Joint efficiency, cooperation; 'the state of acting together to some single end' (J.).

1665 *GLANVILLE Seeps. Sci.* xiv. 81 The managing... of this work by the Spirits co-efficiency requires that they be kept together without distraction or dissipation.

**Coefficient** (kō'fīshēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [**Co** 2 + **EFFICIENT**. Cf. *F. coefficient* *sb.* In senses **A** and **B** 1 often written with hyphen.]

**A. adj.** Cooperating to produce a result.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 32 Without other Coefficient cause. **B. sb.** 1. A coefficient cause; a joint agent or factor in producing an effect or result.

1708-15 in *KERSLEY*. 1721 *BAILEY Coefficient*, that which causes, makes or brings to pass together with another. 1755 *JOHNSON, Coefficient*, That which unites its action with the action of another. 1838 *DE QUINCEY C. Lamb Wks.* IX. 121 Some marked originality of character in the writer becomes a co-efficient with what he says to a common result. 1865 *GROUPE Plato* II. xlii. 176 Socrates will not allow such agencies to be called Causes: he says that they are only co-efficients.

2. *Math. a. Algebra.* A number or quantity placed (usually) before and multiplying another quantity known or unknown.

[According to Hutton, Vieta, who died in 1603, and wrote in Latin, introduced coefficients in this sense.]

This in 4<sup>th</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> + 1 is the coefficient of  $x^2$ , 2 of  $ax$ , and  $ac$  of  $x$ . Coefficients are sometimes distinguished as *numerical* (i. e. represented by arithmetical figures) and *literal* (i. e. represented by algebraical letters).

1708-15 in *KERSLEY*. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1734 *BERKELEY Analyst* § 9 Rules for obtaining the fluxions of all other products and powers; be the coefficients or the indexes what they will. 1775 *DE LOHME Eng. Const.* Introd. The mathematician... begins by freeing his equation from co-efficients. 1875 *TODD Hunter Algebra* i. 4. 1879 S. HIGGLEY in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 292/2, I have detected an error in one of the numerical coefficients of the formula.

**b. Physics.** A multiplier that measures some property of a particular substance, for which it is constant, while differing for different substances.

*e. g.* Coefficient of friction, expansion, torsion, etc. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* ii. 4 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The number 1/336 which regulates the refraction of water, is called its index, or exponent, or co-efficient of refraction. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 33 The co-efficient of expansion of a substance is the expansion for one degree of temperature of that quantity of the substance whose length or volume was unity at a certain standard temperature. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 123 Magnetization... produces a diminution in the coefficient of elasticity in iron wire. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 300 The relative velocity of separation after the impact... to which we give the name Coefficient of Restitution... In most modern treatises this is called a 'coefficient of elasticity', which is clearly a mistake.

*c. Differential coefficient*: the quantity which measures the rate of change of a function of any variable with respect to that variable.

1708-15 *KERSLEY, Coefficient of any generating Term* (in *Geometrical Fluxions*) is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity. 1855 *WALLACE in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 688/2 The expression  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is called the first differential co-efficient of the function  $y$ , or the differential co-efficient of the first order. 1875 *TODD Hunter Diff. Calc.* xxvii. 392.

**Coefficiently**, *adv.* [**Co** 3 a + *-LY*.] In a coefficient manner; by cooperation.

1828 in *TODD*; 1828 in *WEBSTER*; and in subseq. Dicts.

**Co-effluent**, etc.: see **Co**.

**Cœhorn**, **cœhorn** (kō'hōrn), *Mil.* [**f.** the name of Coehorn (kū'horn, i. e. cow-horn), the Dutch military engineer.] A small mortar for

throwing grenades, introduced by Baron Coehorn. In full, *cœhorn mortar*.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4104/2 The 30 Coehorn Mortars... did much damage. 1712 E. COOKE *Poy. S. Sea* 144 Hurt with one of our Grenado-Shells, which broke in the Bark, when fired out of the Coehorne. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxvii. The battery... strengthened by two mortars and twenty-four coehorns. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 48 The Mahonesa, of 34 guns, besides coehorns and swivels. 1853 *Stocquerel Mil. Encycl.* s. v., Four inches two-fifths is the calibre of the British coehorn.

*b. attrib.*

1746 in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 5 He... threw some coehorn shells. 1765 R. JONES *Fireworks* iv. 107 For a coehorn balloon, let the diameter of the fuze hole be seven-eighths of an inch. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 383 The ship had been three times set on fire by the coehorn shells.

**Cœlacanth** (sī'lākənþ), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [**ad.** mod. *L. Cœlacanthus*, name of the typical genus, f. *Gr. kōil-* hollow + *ἀκανθ* a spine.]

**A. adj.** Having a hollow spine; said of an extinct family of fishes. **B. sb.** A fish of the genus *Cœlacanthus* or the family *Cœlacanthidae*.

Hence **Cœlacanthid**, a member of the above family. **Cœlacanthine** *a.* [cf. *Cœlacanthini*, Huxley's name for the family], pertaining to the Cœlacanthus. **Cœlacanthoid**, **Cœlacanthous** *a.*, like, or of the nature of, the Cœlacanthus.

1864 in *WEBSTER, Cœlacanth* (*adj.*).

**Cœlar** (sī'lār), *a. rare.* (Properly *cœlar*.) [**f.** *L. cœlum*, formerly spelt *cælum*, sky + *-AR*: cf. *solar*.] Belonging to the sky.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 23 The fused orb... rolls As theretofore upon its cœlar path.

**Co-elder**, **-elevate**, **-elongated**, etc.: see **Co**.

**Cœlebaey**, *erron.* form of **CELIBACY**.

**Co-election**. [**Co** 3. Cf. late *L. coelectus* 'elected together' (1 Pet. v. 13).] Joint election.

1611 *SPEED King John* ix. viii. § 32 (R.) The bishops sent... their procurators also, to lead their right of coelection. So **Co-elect** *a.*, jointly elected. **Co-elect**, *or*, joint or fellow-elect.

1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* App. 206 We appeared at the place and time prescribed, together with our Coelectors sufficiently summoned. 1836 G. S. FABER *Election* (1842) 315 The co-elect Church which is in Babylon saluteth you.

**Cœleminth** (sī'leminþ), *Zool.* [**f.** mod. *L. Cœlemintha*, f. *Gr. kōil-* hollow + *ἐλμινθ*, *ἐλμινθ*-intestinal worm.] One of the *Cœleminthia*, the name given by Owen to a division of the Entozoa having a distinct alimentary canal suspended in a body-cavity; a caviary.

Hence **Cœleminthic** (sī'leminþik), *a.*, belonging to the *Cœleminthia*.

1836-9 *OWEN in Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 134/2 The essential character of the cœleminthic structure. 1843 — *Invertebr. An.* v. The Cœleminthic class of Entozoa.

|| **Cœlenterata** (sī'lentē'ratā), *sb. pl. Zool.* Also *cœlentera*. [**mod. L.**, f. *Gr. kōil-* hollow + *ἐντέρον* intestine + *-ATA*, pl. neut. of *-ατος*, *-ATE*.]

1. One of the primary groups into which Leuckart, followed by others, divided the Animal Kingdom. As constituted by him, the group contains animals possessing a digestive cavity with which a peripherical system of canals frequently communicates, with prehensile organs disposed in a circle round the mouth, and all, or nearly all, provided with thread-cells or nematocysts: divided into *Ctenophora*, *Actinozoa* (corals, sea-anemones) and *Hydrozoa*.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. i. ii. 6 Where there is extremely little power of generating motion, as among... the inferior Cœlenterata, there is nervous system. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 79 They call to mind the stinging cells of the Cœlenterata.

2. In later classifications the lower of the two subdivisions of the Metazoa, distinguished from the **Cœlomata** by having an intestinal canal but no body-cavity or cœlome. In addition to the preceding, the *Porifera* or Sponges are placed in it. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Animal Life* 712.

**Cœlenterate** (sī'lentē'ret), *a.* and *sb.* [**f.** as prec.] **A. adj.** Belonging to the *Cœlenterata*. **B. sb.** A member of the *Cœlenterata*.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. iii. 522 Among the higher cœlenterate creatures. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 713 A development never attained in any Cœlenterate.

**Cœlenteric** (sī'lentē'rik), *a.* [**f.** as prec. + *-IO*.] Belonging to the digestive cavity and system of the *Cœlenterata*.

1875 *tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 31 The so-called Cœlenteric apparatus.

**Cœlest**, **cœlestial**, **cœlestine**, etc.: see **CEL**.

**Cœliac** (sī'liæk), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7-8 *-aok*, *cœl-*. [**ad. L. cœliac-us**, a *Gr. kōiliakos* belonging to the belly; also, suffering in the bowels, f. *κοιλία* belly, bowels (f. *κοίλος* hollow). Cf. *F. cœliaque* (in *Cotgr. celiac, celiague*).]

**A. adj.** Of or belonging to the belly, or cavity of the abdomen.

*Cœliac artery* or *axis*, a thick short branch issuing from the aorta just below the diaphragm, and giving off the coronary, hepatic, and splenic arteries. † *Cœliac passion* or *flux* a kind of chronic flux of the intestines. *Cœliac plexus*, that process of the solar plexus which surrounds the cœliac axis. *Cœliac canal*, in crinoids, a canal which runs into the arms from the cœloma or body-cavity.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Var. Helmont's Oriat.* 222 In the Cœliac or belly passion, the Pylorus is never shut. 1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Cœliac vessels*, Vessels belonging to the belly. 1713 *CHESELDEN Anat.* (1726) 104 Immediately below the diaphragm arises the cœliac artery from the aorta. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 194/2 The cœliac artery, called, also, cœliac axis, is one of the largest and shortest of the vessels given off by the abdominal aorta. 1836 *MAGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xv. 197 It attacks... the cœliac plexus of the abdominal nerves. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. An.* ix. 586 The subcutaneous and cœliac canals communicate with channels in the perivisceral tissue.

† **B. sb.** = *Cœliac passion*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* § *Mit.* 76 The spleen [of a hog] rosted helpeth the cœliac.

† **Cœliacal**, *a. Obs.* [**f.** as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec. 1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 99 The branches of the Gate Vein and the Cœliacal Arterie. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parey's Wks.* 125 Other branches of the cœliacal arteries. 1727 *BRADLEY Flann. Diet.* s. v. *Flux*, The Cœliacal is a Flux of the Belly, wherein the Substances are evacuated when but half digested.

**Cœlivate**: see **CELIBATE**.

**Cœli-colist**, *Ch. Hist.* [**f.** *L. cœlicola* heaven-worshipper (f. *cælum* (formerly written *cælum*) sky, heaven + *colere* to worship, etc.) + *-IST*.] One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries who were reputed to worship the heavens.

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 170 A Magian never can become a Greek, or a Greek a Cœlicolist.

† **Cœli-genous**, *a. Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [**f.** *L. cœligen-us*, formerly spelt *cœligen-us* (f. *cælum* sky, heaven + *-genus* -born) + *-ous*.] Heaven-born.

1730-6 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Cœlio-** (sī'lio), before a vowel cœli-, combining form of *Gr. kōilia* belly.

1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1107/2 The nucleated bands of the sympathetic, containing one or two cœlio-spinal tubules.

**Cœlio-** (sī'lo), before a vowel cœl-, combining form of *Gr. kōilos* hollow, in various scientific terms, as **Cœliodont**, *a.* [**Gr.** *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth], hollow-toothed (epithet of certain lizard-like reptiles as distinguished from the *pleodont* or solid-toothed). **Cœlorrhizous**, *a.* [**Gr.** *ρίζα* root], having hollow roots. **Cœlorrhynous**, *a.* [**Gr.** *ρύγχος* beak], hollow-beaked (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Cœlostomy** [**ad. Gr.** *κοιλοστομία*, f. *στόμα* mouth], hollowness of voice (cf. **CÆLOSTOMY**). Also **Cœlacanth**, **Cœloperm**, etc.

1678 *PHILLIPS (App.) Cœlostomie*, a speaking with a hollow voice. 1727 *Art. of speaking in Publick* 64 (Jod.) There is another vice of speaking... which the Græcians have called cœlostomy; it consists in mumbling, when a man does not open his mouth wide enough for his words.

**Cœlo-** 2, properly **cœlo-**, combining form of *L. cælum*, long spelt *cælum* sky, heavens, as in **Cœlo-meter** [see **-METER**], see quot. **Cœlo-navigation**, a term proposed for navigation by observation of the heavens (opp. to *geo-navigation*).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 30 Cœlo-meter for illustrating nautical Astronomy.

**Cœloma**: see **CŒLOME**.

|| **Cœlomata** (sī'lō'mātā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [**mod. L.**, pl. neut. of *\*cœlōmatus*, f. *Gr. kōilōmar-* hollow, cavity: see **CŒLOME**. (For formation, cf. *Gr. δώμαρος*, etc.)] The name given by Ray Lankester to the higher of his two subdivisions of Enterozoa (= *Metazoa*), including all of these that have a cœlome or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric or intestinal cavity (the other subdivision being that of the **Cœlenterata**). It comprises all the more highly developed animals, including *Vermes*. 1877 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Sci. Micros. Sc.* XVII. 441. 1883 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 633/2 The Cœlomata, one of the two great grades... into which the higher animals, or Enterozoa as distinguished from the Protozoa, are divided. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 333 The Cœlomata include the phyla *Chordata*, *Mollusca*, *Arthropoda*, *Echinodermata*, together with *Vermes*.

**Cœlomate** (sī'lō'met), *a.* & *sb.* [**f.** prec. + *-ATE*.]

**A. adj.** Having a cœlome or body-cavity distinct from the intestinal cavity; belonging to the *Cœlomata*. **B. sb.** A cœlomate animal.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 633/2 The Mollusca agree in being Cœlomate with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelminia, etc. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 713 It is not likely that Cœlomate forms are derived from Cœlenterate.

**Cœlomatic** (sī'lō'met'ik), *a.* [**f.** *Gr. kōilōmat-* stem of *κοίλωμα* (see **CŒLOME**) + *-IO*.] Pertaining to a cœlome; = **CŒLOMIC**.

1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Anat.* 216 The two cœlomatic tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.

**Cœlomatous** (sī'lō'mā'təs), *a.* [**f.** as prec. + *-OUS*.] = **CŒLOMATE** *a.*

**Cœlome, cœlom** (sī'ldum, -əm). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form *cœloma*. [ad. Gr. *κοίλωμα* a hollow, cavity, f. *κοίλος* hollow.] The body-cavity of a celomate animal.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Anat.* 135 The cirri... enclose a continuation of the celom, so that the perienteric fluid can enter into them. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 250 We will in future call this cavity the celoma. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 333 A cavity or a system of cavities or channels, known as the celome.

**Cœlomic** (sī'lpmik), *a.* [f. *Cœlome* + -ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a celome.

1881 A. M. MARSHALL in *Yrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 73 The separation of the layers of the mesoblast so as to give rise to a celomic cavity. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The shell glands of the phylloporids... have no celomic openings.

**Cœlosperm** (sī'loisperm). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κοίλος* hollow + *σπέρμα* seed.]

1. The seed of some umbelliferous plants, which is curved longitudinally so as to be concave on the inner surface.

2. An umbelliferous plant having such a seed.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLAW.

**Cœlospermous** (sī'loisperməs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *Cœlosperm* + -ous.] Hollow-seeded; having the seed, or seed-like fruit, hemispherical, and excavated on the flat side, as in coriander. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. 146 The seeds being in some cases cœlospermous in the central flowers.

**Co-emanation, -embod, -embod:** see *Co-*.

**Cœment, cœmentary, obs. ff. CÆ-**

**†Cœminency.** *Obs.* [see *Co-* 3 a.] Equal eminence.

1861 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 39 The glory of Christ is illustrious... in his eminency of Heaven, in his preeminency of Angels, in coeminency with his Father.

**Co-emperor, -emroy:** see *Co-*.

**Cœmption** (kœ'mptjən). [ad. L. *cœmptiō* -ent the action of purchasing together, buying up.]

1. The buying up of the whole supply of any commodity in the market.

The first quotation appears to show that Chaucer understood Boethius's *cœmptiō* as meaning 'joint purchase'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 15 Cœmptioun pat is to seyn comune achat or bying to-gidere pat were established upon people by swiche a manere impositioun as who so bougte a bussell corn he moste yette be kyng þe fiftte part. *Tactus.* When it was in þe soure hungry tyme þere was established or cried greuous and inplitable cœmptioun pat... schilde... endamagen al þe prouince of compaigne. 1865 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Cœmption of Wares for Resale, where they are not restrained, are great Meanes to enrich. 1865 Ld. PRESTON *Boeth.* i. 18 The whole Province of Campania had like to have been ruin'd by an Imposition upon the People, which pass'd under the Name of a Cœmption.

2. *Roman Law.* A form of civil marriage consisting in a mutual fictitious sale of the two parties. The same form of fictitious sale was also employed by women in certain 'fiduciary' transactions.

1877 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 551 Cœmption, the man asking the woman if she would be willing to be the mother of the Family, and she answering she is willing; and the Woman asking the Man... and he answering he is willing. 1698 R. HOLME *Antiquary* iii. 226/2. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. (1876) 154 The higher form of civil marriage, which was called Cœmption. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* i. § 115 a. Fiduciary cœmption was also had recourse to of old to enable a woman to make a will.

Hence **Cœmptional, a.** [L. *cœmptiōnāl-is*], relating to cœmption. **Cœmptionator** [L.], one who enters into a cœmption. **Cœmptive, a.**, of the nature of cœmption.

1865 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cœmptional*, which is often in buying, or a buying together. 1875 POSTER *Gaius* i. comm. (ed. 2) 107 Bondage was the result of mancipation by a parent or cœmptionator. *Ibid.* i. § 123 If it is asked in what respect cœmptive conveyance differs from mancipation, the answer is this, that cœmption does not reduce to a servile condition. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Instit. Gaius* i. § 118 She... stands to her cœmptionator in the position of a daughter who is married to him.

**Co-enact, -enactor:** see *Co-*.

**Cœnæculous, a.** [f. L. *cœnæculum* (erroneously spelt *cæn-*) dining- or supping-room + -ous.] That eats suppers; supper-loving.

1825 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tuscany* 479 People grossly cœnæculous.

**†Cœnanthium** (sīnæ'nthim). *Bot. Obs.* [mod. L. (proposed by Nees von Esenbeck), f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *άνθος* flower.] A name applied to a dilated floral axis destitute of calycine integuments, bearing flowers on its upper surface, as in *Dorstenia* and *Ficus*.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 136 Cœnanthium of the Fig; the flowers inside the excavated fleshy receptacle.

**†Cœnæsthesia.** = next. [cf. *ANÆSTHESIA*.]

1865 F. W. MYERS in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 240 His cœnæsthesia or the sum of the obscure sensations of his whole physical structure.

**†Cœnæsthesis** (sīnæ'spī'sis). *Psychol.* Also *cœnæsthesia, cæn-*. [f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *αἴσθησις* sensation, perception. Cf. *F. cœnæsthesie*.] The general sense or feeling of existence arising from the sum of bodily impressions, as distinct

from the definite sensations of the special senses; the vital sense.

1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxvii. 157 The Vital sense receiving from various authors various synonyms, as cœnæsthesis, common feeling, vital feeling, etc. 1881 J. SULLIVAN *Illusions* 197 That mass of organic feelings which constitutes what is known as cœnæsthesis, or vital sense. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Memory* ii. 208 The undefined consciousness, the product of all the vital processes, constituting bodily perception... which is expressed in one word—the cœnæsthesis.

**Co-enamour, -endear:** see *Co-*.

**Cœnation, var. of CENATION, Obs.**

**Co-endure, v.** [Co- i.] *intr.* To endure together or along with. Hence **Co-enduring** *phl. a.*, lasting together with, of equal duration.

1801 *Month. Mag.* XII. 576 To religion and to learning a service has been rendered co-enduring with their influence. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 480 His empire is to be co-extensive with the world, coenduring with time.

**Cœnœchym** (sīnæ'pchim). *Zool.* Also -yme, and in L. form *cœnœchyma*. [f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *ἐχχυμα* infusion.] *a.* The calcareous frame-work by which a number of corallites are united into one corallum. *b.* The common or soft flesh (cœnosarc) of a compound Anthozoan.

1875 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* (1877) 155 (*Corallina*). A substance formed by the calcification of the cœnosarc which is termed cœnœchyma. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Clans' Elem. Text-Bo.* *Zool.* 227 As a rule the individuals are imbedded in a common body mass the cœnœchym, and their gastric cavities communicate more or less directly, so that the juices acquired... penetrate into the collected stock.

**Co-enfiame, -engage, -enjoy:** see *Co-*.

**Cœno-** (sī'no), before a vowel cœn-, combining form of Gr. *κοινός* common, as in **Cœno-gamy** [Gr. -γάμος, γάμος marriage], community of husbands or wives. **Cœno-podus, a.** [Gr. ποδ-, foot], equal-footed or -limbed (*Syl. Soc. Lex.*). **Cœno-type, a.** common type (of an organism); cf. *archetype*; thence **Cœnotypic, a.** Also the following.

**Cœno'biarch.** [ad. late Gr. *κοινοβιάρχης*, f. *κοινός* -ον CœNOBIUM + -αρχης ruler.] The head of a cœnobiom or convent.

1721 in BAILEY: 1775 in ASH.

**Cœnobite, cœnobite** (sī'nobait, sē'nobait). [ad. late L. *cœnobita*, f. *cœnobiūm*; see below. Cf. *F. cœnobite*. (In this word, and its cognates, English usage prefers *cœ-* to *cē-*.)] A member of a religious order living in a community; opposed to an *anchorite*, who lives in solitude.

a 1638 MLDRE *Wks.* iii. 688 Cœnobites which live in society. 1776-88 GRIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii. (R.) The monks were divided into two classes: the cœnobites... and the anchorites. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* i. 109 The progress from single monks to cœnobites. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 150 The anchorites and cœnobites were drawn by the sight of these wild mountains.

*attrib.* 1819 *Q. Rev.* XXII. 63 The cœnobite, it was argued, was preferable to the solitary life. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 156 The cœnobite brethren.

**Cœnobitic, cœn-** (sī'nobit'ik, sēn-), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ic; cf. *F. cœnobitique*.] Pertaining to a cœnobite; relating to, or of the nature of, a monastic community.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Pref. ¶ 35 In the Cœnobitic life of the first Christians... they had all things in common. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* 31 May, The old cœnobitic establishments of England. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. viii. 231 Churches which had lost much of the cœnobitic character.

**Cœnobitical, cœn-, a.** [f. as *prec.* + -al.] Of a cœnobitic character.

1836 JAMES in *Iter Lanc.* (1845) Introd. 61 After they became cœnobitical. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* v. On Tuesday... I hold a cœnobitical symposium at Monkhamns. 1868 M. PARTISON *Academ. Org.* § 5. 154 The founder had before him the cœnobitical establishments of the West.

Hence **Cœnobitically adv.**

1853 TURNER *Don. Archit.* III. vi. 194 The inhabitants did not live cœnobitically.

**Cœnobitism, cœn-** (sī'nobaiti'z'm, sēn-) [f. *Cœnobite* + -ism.] The practice or system of cœnobites.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* I. 221/2 In the form of cœnobitism it was entirely unknown. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., The essence of the rule is a solitary life, broken only on great occasions by a concession to cœnobitism.

**†Cœnobiom, cœn-** (sīnō'biom). *Pl.* *cœnobia*. [late L. *cœnobiūm*, a. Gr. *κοινόβιον* life in community, (in eccl. writers) convent, neut. of *κοινός* living in community, f. *κοινός* common + *βίος* life, way of living.]

1. = *CœNOBIY*.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvi. 23 The regiment leaves its quarters, or... monks their Cœnobiom. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 360/2 Mr. Price, who has quitted the cœnobiom.

2. *Bot. a.* The multilocular fruit of *Labiata* and *Boraginaceæ*. *b.* A structure formed by the union of a number of cells, constituting a stage in the life-history of certain Algae.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cœnobiom*, such fruits as those of labiates, borageworts, etc., which consist of several distinct lobes, not terminated by a style or stigma. 1882 VINES

*Sachs's Bot.* 252 A number of cells unite to form the so-called Cœnobiom.

3. *Zool.* A cluster of many unicellular animals, i. e. of 'colonial' Protozoa in which the individuals remain in organic connexion.

1888 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 886/2 It was shown that its zoospores may sometimes escape as cœnobias, like a degenerate Volvocinean which has exchanged the motile for the fixed condition.

**Cœnoblast** (sī'noblast). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *βλαστός* germ, after Gr. *cœnobioblastem*, Marshall.] The name given by W. Marshall of Leipzig, to the embryonic tissue, supposed by him to give origin eventually to the endoderm and mesoderm in the Sponges.

1883 *Zool. Rec.* for 1882, 8 (*Abstr. Marshall's paper*) The contents (called 'cœnoblast') of the segmentation-cavity.

Hence **Cœnobiastic, a.**

1885 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 85 Filled up solidly by a 'cœnobiastic' membrane.

**Cœnoby, cenoby** (sī'nobi, sēn-). [ad. late L. *cœnobiūm*; see above.] A conventual establishment.

a 1475 tr. *T. à Kempis's Imit.* i. iii. Here wolde not be... so much dissolution in cenobies and monasteries. 1610 HOWLAND *Canden's Brit.* i. 603 Great Cenobies were built for them, so called of their communion of life. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* 68 (R.) Stones, brought from that demolished cenoby. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Relig. Encycl.* *Knob.* I. 241 The... established twelve such cenobies in the neighbourhood.

**†Cœnocœcium** (sīnō'siūm). *Zool.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *οἶκος* house.] The common dermal system of a colony of Polyzoa; a poly-pary.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 192 The only element of the Polyzoa with which the palæontologist is concerned is the external investment of the colony—the 'cœnocœcium' or 'polyzoarium'. 1881 VINT in *Nature* No. 620. 463 Cœnocœcium... Applicable alike to the 'Fronal', or 'Polyzoary', of *Fenestella*, *Polypora*, *Phyllopora*, or *Synocladia*; or to the associated *Zonaria* and their connecting 'interstitial tubuli' of *Ceripora*, *Hyphasmopora*, and *Archæopora*.

Hence **Cœnocœcial, a.**, **Cœnocœcic, a.**, of or pertaining to a cœnocœcium.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 95 The close similarity of the Silurian with the later forms, in the habit of cœnocœc growth.

**Cœnosarc** (sī'nosārk). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *σάρξ*, σαρξ flesh.] The common living basis or 'flesh' by which the several individuals forming a compound zoophyte, or polyzoidom, are united together.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. 539 Chitinous investment, surrounding the cœnosarc and polype. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydrosome consists of a number of hydranths or nutritive zooids collectively forming the trophosome, and connected to one another by a branching cœnosarc.

**Cœnosarcæal, a.** *Zool.* [f. *prec.* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the cœnosarc, as in *cœnosarcæal canal, tube*, etc.

1879-88 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 246 The products of digestion... are conveyed along the cœnosarcæal tube, through branches, stems and roots, in brief, through the whole hydrophyton.

**Cœnosarcous, a.** *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + -ous.] Characterized by having a cœnosarc; of the nature of a cœnosarc.

† **Cœno'se, a.** *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *cœnūs-us* (erroneously *cæn-*) filthy, f. *cœnūm* mud, filth.] 'Filthy, muddy' (Bailey 1731 Vol. II). So † **Cœno'sity**, [L. *cœnūsitas*], 'filthiness' (Bailey 1721).

**Cœno'steal, a.** [f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to a cœnosteum.

**†Cœnosteum** (sīnō'stiūm). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *στέον* bone.] The common calcareous skeleton of the Hydrocorallina, a division of the Hydrozoa, as of millepore coral.

1880 MOSLEY *Zool. Challenger Exped.* vii. 12 The hard tissue is here termed *cœnosteum* to distinguish it from the Anthozoan corallum. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 776 Stylasteridae: Cœno-steum arborecent.

**Cœnure, sī'niur.** *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *cœnūrus* (more common than the Eng. form), f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *οὐρά* tail, so called from the single body with many heads.] The 'many-headed bladder-worm'; the hydatid which produces the disease called staggers in sheep; it is the cystic stage or larva of *Tœnia cœnurus*, one of the tapeworms of the dog.

1847 CRAIG, *Cœnure*. Hydatides which infest the brain of sheep. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 91 The Cœnurus of the sheep causes giddiness, and becomes fatal to the animal which harbours it. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 326 There are 300 to 400 heads in Cœnurus.

**Cœpe, obs. form of CœPE.**

**Co-episcopacy, rare.** [after L. *co-episcopātus*, f. *co-episcopus* co-bishop.] The position of co-bishop, joint bishophood.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 44 Austin... yielded to undertake... the burthen of Coepiscopacie with Valerius.

**Coequal** (kœ'kwōl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Co-* 2 and 3 b + *EQUAL*. Cf. L. *cœqualis* of equal age, companion in age, and *F. cœgal*.]



## A. adj.

1. Equal *with* (+to, unto) one another or others; of the same rank, power, importance, value, etc. (Usually of persons or their attributes.)

12460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 102 in *Babes Bk.* 186 Bishoppes Marques & erle coequalle. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The whole three Persons be co-eternal together and co-equal. 1557 North *tr. Guevara's Diall* 180 a/a We are not coequal vnto them in vertue. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 33 If once he come to be a Cardinall, Hee'll make his cap coequal with the Crowne. 1699 Pomeroy *Poems, On the General Conflagration* (R.), Ineffable, coequal three. 1875 Lowell *Poet. IVks.* (1879) 458 Here were men (co-equal with their fate) Who did great things. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 380 The co-eternal and co-equal Son.

† 2. Of the same age, coeval. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 111 The highest mention of it is Vincentius Tiberianus, co-equal with Cyprian.

3. Of equivalent extent, coextensive *with*.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Ind.* I. 2 The district is almost coequal with the ancient bishopric of Lindisfarne. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. 544 These elements are not coequal with the original substance of the nation.

## B. sb.

1. One who is the equal of another.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 680 God calleth the shephard that is smitten, his fellow or coequal. 1657 W. S. Schism *Disputat.* 162 A denial of Appeals to Co-equals in Authority. 1864 LONDON *Wks.* (1868) II. 56/2 Conquerors of Time, heirs and coequals of Eternity.

† 2. One of the same age, coeval. *Obs.*

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 17. 429 Those warlike sports... were practiced by Cyrus when he was a youth, and by his coequals and play-fellows.

† Coequal, v. *Obs.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To be or become coequal with (another). 1599 NASH *Leuten. Strife* (1871) 56 They cannot march cheek by jowl with her, or coequal her. 1604-14 S. GRAHAM *in Farr. S. P. Jns.* I (1848) 26 That ill Coequal still The greatest ill in hell.

2. To make equal with (another).

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 1. 8 Rabbi Elias... lately coequalled in a manner with the very prophet Elias himself. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. iii. (1624) 235 Gods Cou'nant with the Patriarchs and extending to their Seede, Vs Gentiles to coequal, is a Primate of our Crede.

**Coequality** (kō'kwō'li). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The state or condition of being coequal.

1583 STRUENUS *Anat. Abis.* II. 102 Familiaritie, or coequality doth euer bring contempt. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. (1617) 266 The coequality and coeternitie of the Sonne with the Father was denied. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 17 His coequality, coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father. 1865 *Times* 6 Sept. 8 He cannot be admitted to any coequality, social or political.

**Coequalize**, v. *rare.* [f. COEQUAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make coequal.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 [The Hindoo widow] is forced to be partaker in her Husbands destinie, till Atropos with a dull Knife coequalizes her warm composure with her mates infecting carcase.

**Coequality** (kō'kwō'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a coequal manner or degree.

1643 *Case of Affairs* 2 Parties, Orders, or States, coequality authorised in the power of acting with the Head. 1850 LYNN *Theo. Trinal* viii. 142 Truth and love are coequality influential.

**Coequalityness**, *rare* = COEQUALITY.

1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASI.

† **Co-equate**, **Co-equated**, *phl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coequalis*, pa. pple. of *coequare* to make equal with another.] Made equal with something else. In *coequate* or *coequated anomaly*, the true or equated anomaly of a planet; see ANOMALY.

1592 R. D. *Hyperot.* 50 The coequated and smooth plaine. 1644 USSHER *Serm.* 50 God is made the coequate object of the whole body of Divinitie. 1676 HALLER in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 230 If the angle of coequate anomaly be acute. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 381 A 3 L the Coequate Anomaly. *Ibid.* I. 390 The coequated Anomaly. 1769 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 549/2 s. v. *Astronomy*, The planet's distance from it [the aphelion]... is called its true or coequated anomaly.

† **Coequation**, *Obs. rare.* [sb. of action f. L. *coequare* to make equal with one another: cf. Co-3 and EQUATION.] The action of making coequal or of equalizing together.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Or of Princypyls a coequacyon as other tells. 1616 ROYLE *IVks.* III. 302 (R.) If all the extant parts of a [physical] superficies be so depressed to a level with the rest, that there is a coequation, if I may so speak, made of all the superficial parts of a body.

† **Co-equipage**, *Obs. rare* = CO-EQUIPAGE.

† **Co-equitate**, v. *Obs.* = CO-EQUITATE.

† **Co-equitate**, v. *Obs.* = CO-EQUITATE.

**Coerce** (kō'sis), v. In 5? *coherere*, [ad. L. *coherere* to shut in, restrain, confine, f. *co-* together + *arcere* to shut up, restrain, keep off, prevent. F. had *cohercier*, *cohercer* in 14-16th c., whence

the example of *coherce* in 1475 (if this is not a misprint for *coheret*, the ordinary word at that time).]

1. *trans.* To constrain or restrain (a voluntary or moral agent) by the application of superior force, or by authority resting on force; to constrain to compliance or obedience by forcible means; 'to keep in order by force' (J.). Also *absol.*

1659 [see COERCING]. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 78 When an old Proverb, or an End of Verse Could more, than all our Penal Laws, coerce. 1726 AVLIFE *Parerg.* 290 The Punishments... sufficient to coerce this profligate sort of Men. 1734 North *Lives* III. 125 To coerce the crowds and keep order. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 374 When they were able, coercing the voters with a high hand. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimen* (1877) I. vii. 103 He was charged to coerce, and not to persuade. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 401 States of discord, in which... the subjects always obey against their will, and have to be coerced.

b. (with the action of the agent as object).

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 259 Having the advantage of numbers, they coerced the entire proceedings. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 669 Tenants... able to offer a very vigorous and sustained resistance to any attempts made to coerce their labour.

c. *absol.* To use coercive measures in government.

cf. COERCION 2.

1833 PALMERSTON *Sy. Irish Coercion* 21 Mar., There is the difference between us and Metternich or the Pope; we coerce as they do, but then we redress grievances as they do not. 1885 *Academy* 14 Nov. 319/2 'Coerce, coerce', was dinned into Thomas Drummond's ears by coercion-reared officials.

2. **Costr.** a. To compel or force to do anything. (The first quot. may be a misprint for *coherere*, use elsewhere as on p. 38.)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 The duc... wyth hys felyshyppe were coerced to take the Bastyle for her defence. 1848 LYTON *Harold* v. 254 To have coerced those warriors to march.

b. To force into (an action or state).

1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iii. (1872) 41 Coerce the particulars of faith into exact coincidence with a formal creed. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 206 The Scotch barons... were coerced into submission.

† 3. To subject to restraint in the matter of. *rare.* 1780 BURKE *Sy. Bristol* *priv.* to *Election Wks.* III. 377 Therefore the debtor is ordered... to be coerced his liberty until he makes payment.

4. To enforce or effect by compulsion. (U.S.)

1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 27 The arm of despotism... could not have coerced its execution more effectually. 1864 WEBSTER. To coerce obedience, to coerce compliance with the conditions of a contract. 1877 [see COERCED].

† 5. To enforce (anything) on any one. *rare.*

1790 CATIN. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 317 Represented as divine truths, and coerced on the human mind under the pains and penalties of death in this world, and damnation in the next.

† **Coerceate**, v. *Obs. rare* = COERCE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 646 Use purges to co-erecte the... humours.

**Coerced** (kō'sis), *phl. a.* [f. COERCE v. + -ED.] Constrained, compelled by force; enforced (U.S.).

1836 J. T. LEADER *Sy. Llo. Comm.* 23 June, The landlord is followed to the poll by his tenants—a submissive train of coerced electors. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 18 Equally entitled to the aid of coerced loans.

† **Coercement**, *Obs. rare* = COERCION.

1836 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 120 Unto men that are of meane spirit, to such as be naturally touched with any bad or vile coercion.

† **Coercent**, a. *Obs. rare* = COERCENT.

1660 T. WILLIS *Scalae Commerce* A iv b, To attract exiled men (as brothers) either with a coercent or an obligent Fraternity.

**Coercer** (kō'sis), *phl. a.* [f. COERCE v. + -ER.] One who coerces.

1811 *Monthly Rev.* LXVI. 467 The two conquerors of Italy, and coercers of the Popes. 1845 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 166 The coarse vigour and teeming animal life of heresy never made the coercer shrink or flag.

**Coercible** (kō'sis), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.]

1. That can be coerced.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coercible*, which may be bridled or restrained. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1833 *Praser's Mag.* VIII. 171 The tradesman... is a coercible member of the community.

2. Of gases. Compressible; sometimes, in recent use, condensable.

1777 DE MAGELLAN *Glass Appar. Min. Waters* 46 The other elastic but likewise coercible fluid which we call dephlogisticated air [nitrogen].

**Coercibleness**, *Coercible quality.*

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Coercing** (kō'sis), *phl. sb.* [f. COERCE v. + -ING.] Constraining, forcing.

1659 Sir H. VANE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 329 It is a coercing the conscience.

**Coercion** (kō'sis), *phl. a.* Forms: 5-6 *cohercion*, -yon, 6 *cohercion*, 6-7 *coertion*, 6- *coercion*. [a. OF. *cohercion*, *cohercionem* (mod.F. *coercion*), ad. L. *coerctionem*, *coertionem*, in mediaeval spelling *coerctionem*, a by-form (on the analogy of the simple *arcere*, *arctum*, *arctionem*) of *coerctionem*, f. *coerct-* ppl. stem of *coerere* to restrain, coerce. The current spelling is deceptive, suggesting formation from *coerce* + -ion. This no doubt led to the retention of

the c when all other words with the mediaeval spelling -cion, were altered to the Latin type in -tion. The pronunciation also is the same as that of words in -tion, -sion.]

I. The action of coercing.

1. Constraint, restraint, compulsion; the application of force to control the action of a voluntary agent.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Pream., Such... releases... were made by compulsion, coercion and imprisonment. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. i.* viii, That a noble childe, by his owne natural disposition, and nat by coetion, may be induced to receive perfect instruction in these sciences. 1537 *Iust. Chr. Man* L v b, Noo man may kyll, or use such bodily coercion, but onely princis. 1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* viii. iii. § 4, To fly to the civil magistrate for coercion of those that will not otherwise be reformed. 1651 HOUSSER *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 270 Winning men to obedience, not by Coercion, and Punishing; but by Perswasion. 1791 COWPER *Lines* xx. 185 By strong coercion of our arms subdued. 1859 MILL *Liberty* I. 22 The moral coercion of public opinion. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 283 Justice is degraded by... the coercion of juries. 1879 WINTERS-MELVILLE *Rising Recoll.* ii. (ed. 7) 17 Judicious coercion, so employed that the brute obeys the man without knowing why.

b. Forcible restraint of (action).

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 388 A more uniform administration of justice in ordinary cases, a stricter coercion of outrage.

† c. The enforcement or execution of an ecclesiastical sentence. *Obs.*

1546 *Act 37 Henry VIII.* c. 17 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 23 May lawfully execute and exercise all manner of jurisdiction commonly called ecclesiastical jurisdiction and all censures and coersions apperteyning... unto the same. 1676 HALE *Common Law* (J.), The coercion or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious.

2. Government by force, as opposed to that which rests upon the will of the community governed; the employment of force to suppress political disaffection and the disorder to which it gives rise. In modern English politics, chiefly applied to the suspension of ordinary constitutional liberties, and other exceptional legislation, from time to time applied to Ireland. *Coercion Act, Coercion Bill*: popular name for the Act of Parliament of 1833 and various subsequent ones.

As the word has had, in later times, a bad flavour, suggesting the application of force as a remedy, or its employment against the general sense of a community, it is now usually applied to those who approve of the action in question.

1798 A. O'CONNOR in *Madden United Irishmen* Ser. II. (1843) II. xiv. 322 The recall of Lord Fitzwilliam... the renewal of the reign of terror and coercion. 1832 Sir C. NAPIER *Life* (Pall Mall G. (1887) 19 Oct. 9/1) Coercion, damnable coercion! What has been the ruin of Ireland but this accursed coercion. 1833 PALMERSTON in *Bulwer Life* (1870) II. x. 148 Few absolute Governments could by their own authority establish such a system of coercion as that which the freely chosen representatives of the people are placing at the command of the Government of this country. 1880 W. E. FORSTER *Lett. Gladstone* 23 Nov. in *Life* II. vi. 272 Like myself... driven with the utmost reluctance to take the side of coercion. 1888 Dr. ARGVLL *Lett. in Times* 9 Nov. 9/6 The cant which brands as 'coercion' that which is the duty of every Government.

attrib. 1834 PALMERSTON in *Bulwer Life* (1870) II. 205 The Coercion Bill will pass without much difficulty. 1848 O'NEILL *Daunt Recoll.* O'Connell II. App. 306 The Coercion Act of 1833 was passed by an English Parliament in defiance of a majority of Irish members. 1875 M. F. CUSACK *Sy. Liberator* I. Introd. 9 One of his most powerful speeches was on the subject of Coercion Laws for Ireland. 1880 W. E. FORSTER *Lett. Gladstone* 26 Dec., My draft Coercion, or, as it may be called... Protection Bill. 1881 *Ibid.* 20 Nov., My replacement by some one not tarred by the coercion brush.

3. Physical pressure; compression.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 233 Hay... reduced to such a state of coercion as to be easily packed on board transports. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xl. (1856) 370 We have passed, by the inevitable coercion of ice from the highest regions of Arctic exploration... to the lowest. 1863 Fr. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 38 This violent coercion and tight bandaging.

II. † 4. The faculty or power of coercing or punishing; 'coercitive power' or 'jurisdiction'.

(So L. *coercitio*.) *Obs.*

[c. 1189] HERBERT DE BOSEHAM *Vita S. Thomae* III. xxiv. in *Materials Becket* (Rolls) III. 268 Sacrosancta ecclesia... duos habet reges... duas jurisdictiones et duas coerciones. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxlii. 259 [They are] to be at the jurisdiction and cohercyon of the Church of Rome. 1649 Bp. HALL *Casus Conc.* vi. 275 In vaine is that power which is not inabled with coercion. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 907 They submitted themselves to the jurisdiction and Coercion of the Archbishop.

b. *fig.* Conviction, power to compel assent.

1768 STERNE *Serm.* iv. 67 The single hint of the Camel and what a very narrow passage he has to go, has more coercion in it, than all the saws of philosophy.

**Coercionary** (kō'sis-jōnāri), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of, or of the nature of, coercion.

1884 W. TESS in *Chr. Comm.* 24 Jan. 355/2 Mr. Spencer has pointed out... the complete failure of the coercionary enactments in preventing small-pox epidemics.

**Coercionist** (kō'sis-jōnist), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or supports government by coercion; esp. in modern English politics, one who supports such government in Ireland.

1841 MIALl in *Noncon.* I. 3 We suspect this is written by a coercionist to catch very flat dissenters. 1885 *Daily News*

16 July 4/7 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will become coercionist again.

**Coercitive** (kōi'sitiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [as *ifad.* L. *\*coercitīvus*, *f. coercit-* ppl. stem of *coercere* to COERCE. Cf. F. *coercitif*.]

1. = COERCIVE 1. ? Obs.

1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* (1634) 41 That jurisdiction whereby hee doth exercise . . . his coercitive, coercitive, coactive power. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Eph.* (1647) 39 If he had not had coercitive jurisdiction to have punish't his delinquency. 1650 — *Dict. Dubit.* iii. ii. § 2 Without a coercitive power there can be no government.

2. **Coercitive force**: see COERCIVE 4.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 R. FERGUSON *Electr.* 7 Steel . . . has a force which, in the first instance, resists the assumption of magnetism; and, when assumed, resists its withdrawal. This is called the coercitive force. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 122 The transmission of the discontinuous current produces sound. in different degrees for each, depending on the coercitive force that opposes the phenomenon.

† **B. quasi-sb.** = COERCIVE B. Obs. rare.

1621 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* i. (1850) 7 Of these as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no coercitive.

**Coercive** (kōi'siv), *a.* Also 7 *coersive*. [irreg. F. COERCE + -IVE, by association with words in -IVE formed on ppl. stems in *s*, as *asperstive*, *aversive*, *conversive*; Littré cites a F. *coercif* of 16th c., but *coercitif* is the recognized form in F.]

1. Of the nature of coercion; having the attribute of coercing.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* vii. iii. § 1 Power . . . coercive over other ministers. 1649 MAY *Hist. Parl.* iii. i. 5 The King . . . had taken a more harsh and coercive way. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 360 Twelve moons the foe the captive youth detains In painful dungeons, and coercive chains. 1836 D. W. HARVEY in HANSARD *Parl. Deb.* Ser. iii. XXXII. 22 If . . . it was necessary to resort to coercive legislation, in order to make men religious? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 92 *a* coercive police . . . who would have held down the people while they learnt their lesson by starvation. 1880 W. E. FORSTER *Let. Gladstone* 25 Oct., Should we accompany our coercive measure by any counter-bill? 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* ii. 49 [A rider] adopting coercive measures for his own safety.

2. Compelling assent or belief, convincing.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 369, I see no coercive argument, to enforce his belief to the contrary, can be taken out of Scripture. 1728 POPE's *Dunci.* i. 104 *note*, His reasons for this Fury . . . are so strong and so coercive. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 27 The next Phenomenon . . . is equally coercive, if Men would reflect or attend to it at all.

3. Having the power of physical pressure or compression. Cf. COERCION 3.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 21 Free from the coercive power of head-bands and other artificial violence. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) Gen. Advt. 94 It may seem incredible, that so thin a skin should be more coercive to a mutinous Liquor, than a Barrel. a 1729 BLACKMORE (J.), All things on the surface spread, are bound by their coercive vigour to the ground.

4. **Coercive force**: the hypothetical force in a magnetic substance which resists the separation of the two magnetic 'fluids', and which resists their reunion when they have been separated.

1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 2881: A nonconducting energy, called the *coercive power*, exists in magnetic substances, by which the loss of magnetism when developed is prevented . . . This is not the case with soft iron, which has not the coercive force. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. xv. 407 Philosophers have been obliged to infer the existence of a special force . . . They call it coercive force.

**B. quasi-sb.** A coercive means or measure.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1678) 22 His tribunal takes cognizance of all causes, and hath a coercive for all. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 31 They . . . would push upon Coercives . . . and make equal Restraints upon their Fellow Christians. 1822 P. BEAUCHAMP (G. Grote) *Anal. Influence Nat. Relig.* (1875) 23 No known apprehension will act as a sufficient coercive upon his mind.

**Coercively** (kōi'sivivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

In a coercive manner, by way of coercion.

1661 *Discip. & Cerem. Ch. Eng.* ii. 16 The exercise of civil Government, coercively by Mulcts, or corporal Penalties. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 58 The national churches, that have coercively pressed conformity to their respective creeds. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 166 This is . . . the one essential claim which must be indisputably and coercively made good.

**Coerciveness** (kōi'sivnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Coercive quality.

1727-31 BAILEY vol. II. *Coerciveness*, compulsiveness. 1775 in ASH. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethic.* vii. 126 The element of coerciveness . . . originates from experience of those several forms of restraints. 1889 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 594 Consistence with its authoritativeness and coerciveness.

**Co-erectant, -erected, a.** Her. [f. Co- 2.] Of bearings: Set up or erected side by side.

In mod. Dicts.

**Coerulein**, etc.: see CER.

† **Co-essence**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. Co- 1.] *trans.* To make of one essence or nature.

1594 NASH *Terrors of Night* E liij b. Our slurring thoughts when wee are drowned in deadly sleepe take hold and coessence themselves with anie ouerboylng humour which sourseth hiest in our stomackes.

**Coessential** (kōi'sēn'shāl), *a.* [f. Co- 2 + ESSENTIAL.]

1. United or inseparable in essence or being.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in ASHM. (1652) 112 All the

parts . . . be Coessential and concrete. 1618-29 in RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 335 There are other Laws that be coessential and collateral with Government. 1675 *Art. Constitut.* Pref. 175 The desire of happiness is so coessential with our nature.

2. One in essence, having the same essence; esp. in *Theol.* of the Persons of the Trinity.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 51 Coeternal, Coequal, and Coessential, that is to say . . . of one selfsame substance or being. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. (1617) 290 Wee beseech and magnifie that Coessential Spirit eternally proceeding from both. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 30 As they are from Eternity three perfectly distinct Persons, so they are but one Co-essential God. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 233 The latter hold them [substance and quality] to differ in their very essence; while the former consider them to be coessential.

3. Jointly essential or necessary. *nonce-use.*

1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 158 Both were coessential factors in the last supper, the latter completing the former.

**Coessentiality** (kōi'sēn'shāliti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Coessential quality or nature. (*Theol.*)

1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 410 As for terms of Trinity, Co-essentiality, Tripersonality, and the like, they reject them as Scholastic Notions. 1790 BURGESS *Divinity of Christ* 41 (1.) The appellation of the Son of God . . . implies coessentiality with God. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Relig. Encycl.* II. 992a The co-essentiality of the Son.

**Coessentially** (kōi'sēn'shāliti), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a coessential manner.

1818 in TOWN; and in subsequent Dicts.

**Coessentialness**, *rare*-0. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = COESSENTIALITY.

1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Coessentialate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. Co- 2 + ESSENTIATE *v.*] To form of the same essence.

Hence, **Coessentialated**, *ppl. a.*

1642 *Answ. to Observ. agst. King* 11 Courts of Justice and Parliaments are not coessentialated, two natures inseparable, two simples incorporate.

**Coest**, obs. form of COAST *sb.*

**Co-establishment**, [see Co- 3 a.] Joint or concurrent establishment.

1721 B. WATSON *Charge Clergy* 11 (T.) A coestablishment of the teachers of different sects of Christians. 1803 — *Let. in Anecd. of Life* (1818) II. 27 A kind of co-establishment of the Catholic clergy should be admitted. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 248 The coestablishment of all sects is an easy process.

**Co-estate**, [see Co- 3 b. Cf. F. *co-est.*] An estate or state possessing co-ordinate authority or rank with another.

1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 540 To sacrifice his person and dominions, rather than suffer the liberties and prerogatives of his dear co-estates to be destroyed. 1798 WELLINGTON in OWEN *Disp.* 37 The several co-estates were then so equally balanced. 1816 G. S. FAIRB *Orig. Pagan Idol.* 3. 671 The petty kings revolt from Chedorlaomer and his co-estates.

**Co-estid**, see COE.

† **Coetan** (e. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *coetaneus*: see COETANEAN.] = COETANEAN *sb.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., Sedulius . . . the coetan of Bernard. 1623 COCKINAM, *Coetanes*, of one time and age.

† **Coetanial**, *a.* Obs. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Illo.* i. 1. 7 How then could Nimrod and Abraham be coetanial? *Ibid.* 15 Talus is made coetanial with Rhadamantus.

† **Coetanian**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. Also 7 *coetan-*nean, *coetanian*. [f. as COETANEAN + -AN.]

*A. adj.* = COETANEAN.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* i. xii. 69 Jehu (with whom Jonadab was coetanian). 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Blond's Civil Wars Eng.* iv-v. 209 Coetanian with the Planets.

*B. sb.* A contemporary, a coeval.

1636 PLYNNE *Unish. Tim.* 105 John Wickliffe, and his Coetanian Richard Fitzralph. 1664 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 52 They who . . . were either before Moses or his Coetanians.

† **Coetanity**, *v.* Also 7 *coetanity*. [f. *i.* *coetaneus* (see next) + -ITY.] The quality of being coetanious; contemporaneousness.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* (1674) Intro. 172 Borrowing . . . from Chronologies consent of time and co-eternity of Princes. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 366 The hypothesis of the coetanity of the marine and vitriolic acids.

**Coetanous** (kōi'tēn'ūs), *a.* Also *coet-*.

[f. late L. *coetaneus* one of the same age (f. *co-* together + *etāt-* age + *āne-us* adj. suffix) + -OUS.]

= COEVAL in all senses. Const. *with*, *† to*, *unto*.

1. Coming into existence or arising at the same time; of contemporary or simultaneous origin and antiquity.

1608 BR. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 38 A parallele to this, coetanous . . . in time. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* i. (1682) 200 Corivals with the Jesuites . . . and almost coetanous in point of time, are the Oratorians. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 134 The sick man reviving by degrees Feels coetanous Pleasure, Cure, and ease. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 345 The Pyrenees and other coetanous chains, such as the northern Apennines. 1853 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 48 The gradual, not coetanous, development of the kinds of words or parts of speech.

2. Of the same age, equal in age.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* iii. i. 216 We being but of yesterday, they coetanous with the world and time itself. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 86 Anticipate the virtues of age . . . So mayest thou be coetanous unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 459 Then he would sit Beneath the coetanous oak.

3. Existing or living at the same time; contemporary.

1649 ROBERTS *Chavis Bibl.* 332 That land seems not to have received its name of Uz coetanous to Abraham. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 72 Some of his coetanous Medicks. 1791 COWEN *Illud.* i. 315 Two generations past of mortals born In Pylus, coetanous with himself. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Experience* (1885) II. 361 Bear . . . with this coetanous growth of the parts.

4. Of equal duration, coextensive in duration.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxxiii. 226 To ascribe a coetanous being of the world with God, is to make it God. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 342 Our troubles and our lives are coetanous, live and die together. 1836 LANPOT *Peric. & Asp. Wks.* 1846 II. 435 Little of life is remaining, but my happiness will be coetanous with it.

Hence **Coetanously** *adv.*, **Coetanousness**.

1818 DWIGHT *Theol.* (1830) I. xiv. 240 Whatever exists in the divine Mind exists co-etaneously and co-eternally with all other things which exist in it. 1727-31 BAILEY vol. II. *Coetanousness*, the being of the same age with. 1848 K. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* i. 15 It derives all its authority of proof out of its coetanousness.

**Coetanian**, var. of COETANEAN.

**Coetanity**, obs. var. of COETANENITY.

† **Coetany**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. = COETANEAN.

1649 W. GREY *Serm. Newcastle* (1818) 25 An ancient stone house . . . at least coetany with the Castle.

**Coete**, obs. form of COAT.

† **Coetern** (e, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *co-eternus*.] = next.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 172 *Pei wenen* . . . but his world he ben made coetene with his makere. 1557 *Primer*, At the iii persons be coetene and equal.

**Coeternal** (kōi'tēn'āl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. *i.* *co-eternus*, or *a.* F. *coeternel*; partly f. *co-* 2 + ETERNAL.] *A. adj.* Equally eternal; existing with another eternally.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth.* In P. R. i. (1495) 7 The same . . . is without beginning: coeternal to his fader, and to the holy ghost. 1549 (Mar.) *Rk. Com. Prayer* 6 The glorie equal, the maiestie coeternal. 1667 MILTON *P.* i. iii. 2 Mail holy light, of-spring of Heav'n first-born, Of th' Eternal Coeternal beam. 1773 BRIDGES *Nylas & Phil.* iii. Philosophers have thought Matter co-eternal with the Deity. 1818 G. S. FAIRB *Orig. Pagan Idols* II. 423 The co-eternal, co-equal Word of God.

*B. sb.* One equally eternal with another.

1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Citty of God* 425 The Angels are placed in the high heavens, not as coeternals with God.

**Coeternally** (kōi'tēn'āliti), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coeternal manner, with equal eternity.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. (1617) 291 His coeternally begotten Sonne. 1741 tr. *D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* xxxviii. 294 If Matter did not exist coeternally with God. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 188 They allege, that illusion has existed from beyond all duration of time, and that, co-eternally with it, the soul has been enthralled.

**Coeternalness**, *rare*-0. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Coeternal state or quality. 1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Coeternity** (kōi'tēn'āliti), [f. *Co-* 3 a + ETERNITY.] Coeternal existence or quality; eternal existence with another; equal eternity.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 59 Neither is the Sonne afore his beames, nor the Sonne or beames afore the light, otherwise than . . . that the beames are begotten and the light is proceeding, which is an apparant image of the Coeternitie. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 76 This coeternity of matter opposeth God's independency. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lviii. 262 The ancient Persians held a coeternity of these two principles. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 125 Aristotle's tenet of the co-eternity of matter.

† **Coeternize**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. *Co-* 1 + ETERNIZE.] *trans.* To make or call coeternal.

1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Citty of God* xi. iv. (1620) 389 The soule, which if they do coeternize with God, etc.

|| **Cœur** (kōr). [Fr.; = 'heart'.]

† 1. (Also *cœur-cherry*.) The heart cherry. Obs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1651) § 509 The Cœur-Cherry which inclineth more to White, is sweeter than the Red. 1655 MOUTET & BENN. *Health's Improm.* (1746) 294 The Cœurs or French Cherries are most cordial.

2. *Her.* The centre or fesse-point of the escutcheon.

**Coeval** (kōi'vāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 *coeval* 1, 7 *coevall*. [f. *i.* *co-evus* (see COEVE) + -AL.]

*A. adj.* Const. *with*, *† to*.

1. Of equal antiquity, of contemporaneous origin, going back to the same date.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* (1682) Pref., Epi-copacy was coeval with the Church it self. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Unt.* ii. i. (1695) 49, I conceive that Ideas in the Understanding, are coeval with Sensation. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 Coeval to mankind itself, and born with it. 1877 J. I. CHAMBERS *Dir. Worship* 153 This custom of so stimulating is coeval with Christianity in England.

2. Of the same age, equally old, having existed or lived the same number of years.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Metage*, Those Trees . . . Coeval with the World, a venerable Sight. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* iii. i. Mrs. Towhouse is coeval with our lawyer. 1811 L. HAWKINS *Cleas & Gertr.* 62 There was, in a rising generation, something . . . which she had not perceived in that co-eval with herself.

3. Living or existing at the same time or in the same age of the world; contemporary.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 403 They all flourish'd between the Fortieth and Fiftieth Olympiads, and must have been Co-eval. 1823 *Month. Mag.* LV. 516 The cap-

tivity of Zedekiah, which was coeval with the death of Hophra. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 583 An ancient tribe which was coeval with some of the extinct Mammals.

4. Of coincident duration, lasting to the same age or time.

1742 *YOUNG Nl. Th.* vii. 86 Were men to live coeval with the sun, The patriarch-pupil would be learning still. 1807 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* ii. xiv. The Boy, coeval with whose life Yon magic Fire must burn. 1886 *FRONDE Oceana* ii. 24 Ovid . . . claims at the close of his 'Metamorphoses' to have built a monument which will be coeval with mankind.

B. sb.

1. One who is of the same age or standing in point of time with another or others.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Coevals*, that are of the same age. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 51 With my coevals as well as with the millions since born. 1823 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 84 He is forlorn among his coevals; his juniors cannot be his friends.

2. A person (or thing) belonging to the same period or age of the world; a contemporary.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. 14 It may seeme they [sciences] are ordained by God to be Coevalls, that is, to meete in one age. 1644 *BULWER Chiron* 6 Hortensius, a long time Prince of Orators, afterwards Coevall and Competitor with Cicero. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 142 The man, of whom His own coevals took but little note. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 347 Neither his precepts nor his practice influenced any one of his greater coevals.

3. One who lives to the same point of time with another.

1898 *B. WHITE Life in Christ* i. i. 5 The relation of man to the Deity as his destined coeval.

**Coevality** (kō'vāl'itē), *s.* [f. COEVAL + -ITY.] The quality of being coeval; equality of age.

1644 *BULWER Chiron* 143 In coessentiality with the body, coequality. 1805 *MONTH. MAG.* XIX. 327 This coequality is confirmed. 1861 *Med. Times* 20 Apr. 420/2 The coequality of the fossils with the mineral strata in which they are found.

**Coevally** (kō'vāl'i), *adv.* [f. COEVAL + -LY.] In a way that is coeval; at the same age or period of time; contemporaneously; simultaneously.

1711 *KEN Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 111 From Sin their hell, both Hell and Death Co-early drew breath. 1845 *J. H. NEWMAN Developt.* Chr. Doctr. 444 She was predestinated in the Eternal Mind coevally with the Incarnation of her Divine Son.

† **Coeval**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *coevalis* of the same age, f. *co-* (see *Co-*) + *evalis* = COEVAL.]

1659 *Br. WALTON Consid. Considered* 265 This argument . . . might prove . . . the points coeval with the languages. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. ii. 64 Light, though coeval with the Sun, yet proceeded from the Sun, and depends upon it.

† **Coeverlasting**, *a. Obs.* = CO-ETERNAL. 1765 *JRWEL Repl. Harding* (1611) 290 Coeverlasting and consubstantial with the Father. 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 179 Love which with God's will concentrick sits, With God co-everlasting perseveres.

† **Coevity**, *Obs.* [f. L. type *coevitas*, f. *coevus*: see -ITY.] Equality of age; = CO-EVALITY.

1641 *HEVLIN Help to Hist.* (1671) 379 It hath co-evity with that of Paris. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. i. 39 They who conceived the World to have had a temporary Beginning or Creation, held the Coevity of all souls with it.

† **Coevous**, *a. Obs.* Also *coevous*. [f. L. *coevus* = COEVAL + -OUS.] = COEVAL.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. i. 60 Coevous society. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. ii. 9 Can we then think Noah ignorant of the ancient tradition of the world when his Father was so long coevous with Adam. 1697 in *Somers Tracts* I. 65 This Great Council bears a Date, coevous perhaps with the Originals of our Government.

Hence † **Coevousness**, equality of age, coequality. 1660 *S. FISHER Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 303 Their Coevousness with the immediate Manuscripts.

**Co-executor** (kō'ekse'kī'tōr, -ōr), [a. med. L. *coexecutor*: see *Co-* 3 c and *EXECUTOR*.] A joint executor.

(1787) *L. & F. Wills* (1882) 2 Bartholomeo Neue, coexecutor interius in eodem testamento nominato. 1433 *Ibid.* 95 Thomas Harney and Robert Andrew coexecutors. 1504 *Bury Wills* (1850) 104 My brother, w<sup>th</sup> my said wyff co-executor. 1590 *SWINBURNE Treat. Test.* 182 Perhaps the coexecutor is dead. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* x. 105 The gentleman who was called upon to act as co-executor with Captain Aylmer.

**Co-executrix** (kō'ekse'kī'trīks), [f. *Co-* 3 c + *EXECUTRIX* after *prec.*] A joint executrix.

1847 in *CRAIG*. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 4/7 One of the co-executrices of the Dowager Lady Lytton.

**Co-exert**, *-expire*: see *Co-* 1.

**Coexist** (kō'egzist), *v.* [f. *Co-* + *EXIST*; cf. *F. coexister*.] *intr.* To exist together or in conjunction; to exist at the same time, in the same place, etc., with (rarely *† to*, *† into*) another.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 109 The three Stars that coexist in Heavenly Constellations are a multitude of stars. *Ibid.* 107 They [Generations of Mankind] never co-exist, but are successive. 1690 *LOCKE (J.)*, Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas coexisting together. 1809-10 *CORRANCE Friend* (1865) 22 No real greatness can coexist with deceit.

**Coexistence** (kō'egzistēns), [f. *Co-* + *EXISTENCE*; cf. *F. coexistence*.] Existence together or in conjunction.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. iv. 345 A coexistence with that which is internally presented unto the understanding. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* ii. § 7. 68 Choice may be immediately after a State of Indifference, but has no Coexistence with it. 1822 *Dr. QUINCY Confess.* (1862)

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165 In the relation to each other . . . of succession and not of coexistence. 1846 *MILL Logic* (ed. 4) iii. v. § 8 The co-existence of phenomena can in no case be universal, unless the coexistences of the primeval causes . . . can be reduced to an universal law.

† **Coexistence**, *Obs.* = *prec.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 42 Thus he [the devil] endeavours to propagate the belief of witches, whose concession infers his coexistence. 1656 *TRAPP Comm. John* i. x His co-eternity and co-existence with the Father. 1684 *H. MORE Answer, etc.* 405 The coexistence of the things they represent.

**Coexistent** (kō'egzistēnt), *a. and sb.* [f. *Co-* + *EXISTENT*; cf. *F. coexistent*.]

*A. adj.* Existing together or in conjunction; coexisting; contemporaneous.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. ii. § 2 He makes Semiramis coexistent with the Siege of Troy. 1865 *E. NEALE Anal. Th. & Nat.* 39 Relations between combinations thought of as coexistent or as successive. 1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 30 Every group of such coexistent faces is called a crystallographic form.

*B. sb.* That which coexists with something else; a concomitant.

1846 *MILL Logic* iii. xxii. § 4 Every property of an object has an invariable coexistent which he called its Form. 1856 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VI. 34 Gorgeous envelopments . . . were almost necessarily the coexistents of elaborate writing.

**Coexisting**, *phl. a.* Existing together.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 110 Whether of successive or of coexisting Individuals. 1879 *C. GRINKIE Life of Christ* lvi. 678 The political and religious spheres, were declared not opposite, but co-existing.

**Coexpand**, *v.* [f. *Co-* + *EXPAND*.] *intr.* and *trans.* To expand together or along with.

1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 370 The various Orbs celestial co-expand, Adorn'd with Stars by thy Almighty Hand. 1798 *MONTH. MAG.* VI. 550 The dwelling place of the Hebrews could not coexpand with their numbers.

**Coextend**, *v.* [f. *Co-* + *EXTEND*.]

*1. trans.* To extend equally or coincidently with; to make coextensive.

1656 [see *COEXTENDED*]. 1667 *H. MORE Div. Dial.* iv. § 26 (1713) 360 The Papal Authority was easily coextended with the Conquests of Charlemaigne. 1784 *J. BARRY Lect. Art* i. (1848) 57 The growth and progress of them are co-extended with the general improvement of the human faculties.

*2. intr.* To be coextensive.

1677 [see below]. 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 94 Whose Realm with this vast Globe should co-extend.

Hence **Coextended**, **Coextending**, *phl. a.*

1677 *COLLINS Def. Ep. Ely* i. ii. 119 The Church and the Pope are coextending. 1656 *JEANES Fuhn. Christ* 137 The manhood is not coextended with the Godhead. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. v. 112 No such collateral or coextended extrinsic measure. 1779-81 *JOHNSON Life of Butler* Wks. II. 180 Such manners . . . are coextended with the race of man.

**Coextension** (kō'ekstēnjən), [f. *Co-* + *EXTENSION*.] Coincidence in extension.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 23 Some analogy, at least of co-extension, with my Body. 1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. v. 37 Coextension . . . or to speak . . . more comprehensibly—sameness in the quantity of space occupied.

**Coextensive** (kō'ekstēnsiv), *a.* [f. *Co-* + *EXTENSIVE*.] Extending over the same space or time; of equal extension; coinciding in limits.

1771 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 305 My public conduct, co-extensive with my largest relation, must be my glory or my shame. 1866-9 *BENTHAM Wks.* II. 540 Coextensive to dominion is jurisdiction. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 55 The fluctuations in long bills . . . are co-extensive with the fluctuations in the value of money.

*b. Logic.* Having the same logical extension.

1870 *BOWEN Logic* iv. 93 Reciprocating, Convertible or Coextensive Concepts are those which have precisely the same Extension.

*c. as sb.* That which is coextensive.

1858 *Ld. R. CECIL in Oxford Ess.* 62 Assuming that representation and taxation ought to be co-extensives.

So **Coextensively**, *adv.*; **Coextensiveness**.

1882-3 *SCHIAFF Encecl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 580 That the Spirit of God operates as co-extensively as Christ has made the atonement. 1879 *OTTER Sermon, St. Michaels* 24 The coextensiveness of the grace of God in his Son Jesus. c. 1830 *BENTHAM Justice & Codific. Petit.* Wks. V. 639/2 A remedy so approaching to co-extensiveness with the disorder.

† **Coextent**, *a. and sb.* [f. *Co-* + *EXTENT*.]

*A. adj.* Coextended. *B. sb.* Coextension.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. ii. xxii. But if the soul be justly coextent with this straight body. 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 287 His Love . . . to all Needs has boundless co-extents.

† **Cof**, *a. Obs.* 1-2 *cāf*, *kaf*, 4 *kof*. [OE. *cdf* = *OTent* type \**kaifo*; f. root \**kif*, *kaf*, whence ON. *kifa*, Ger. *käfen*, Du. *kijven*, to strive keenly. The meaning of OE. *cdf* was largely that of L. *acer*, *alacer*.] Quick, nimble, prompt; eager, keen, bold; fierce, pugnacious.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC On N. Test.* 16/39 (Gr.) Swiðe glæd on mode and on anginne cāf. c. 1200 *Thorpe's Hom.* II. 44 (Bosw.) ðæt hi sceolden beon cāf to Godes willan. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 19962 Goddess dom. . . to kipeñn for Biðorenn kafe & kene. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 151 If he [the peddler] clobed man se, cof he waxeð. *Ibid.* 220 On ðe clobede ðe neddre is cof. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe ludere cof deouel. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 624 He hyzed to Saré Comanded hir to be cof & quyk. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chroun.* (1810) 66 þat herd Harald, fulle kene he was & kof [rime drof].

**Co-factor**, *Algebra*. One of the several factors of a product; a coefficient.

**Cofar**, *obs.* form of *COFFER*.

**Co-faster**, *-father*: see *Co-*.

† **Cofe**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *coif*, *coff(e)*. [Related to *COFF v.* to buy; but the mode of formation is uncertain, as is also the relation of senses 1 and 2; they may be distinct derivatives. Cf. Du. *koop*, MHG. *kouf* 'dealing, bargain, trade'; also OHG. *choyfo* 'dealer, merchant'.]

1. A bargain.

1471 *Act. Audit.* 12 (Jam.) The cofe made betuix her & vmquhile Johnne of Brakenrig. 1480 *Act. Doni. Com.* 70 (Jam.) Be resone of cofe & change made betuix the said Margret and Marioun her dochtir.

2. A hawk or pedlar.

c. 1555 *LYNDESAY Peder Coffis* 10 Ane scroppit cofe . . . to by hennis reid-wod he rynnys. *Ibid.* 17 Ane swyngeor cofe amangis the wyvis. *Ibid.* 33 Knaifatic cof misknawis him sell Quhen he gettis in a furrit gown. 15. . . *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.) Mispersoning the merchandis in calling of thaim coffeis.

3. = *COVE*, q. v.

† **Cofe, cove, cof**, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *cāfe*, f. *cāf* adj.: see *COF*.] Quickly, sharply, eagerly, promptly; soon.

c. 1000 *CYNEWULF Elene* (Gr.) 56 Mægen samnode cāfe to cease. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 I come sum cofe sum later. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 379 He hupp and start swibe cove, And secheþ papes to þe grove. c. 1320 *Sir Benes* 1825 Now ich wolde þene hit kof for a schiuer of a lof! *Ibid.* 1961 To be patriark a wente cof, & al his lif he him schrof. 1340-70 *Alex. & Divd.* 42 Al so cof as þe king kende þe sawe.

**Co-feoffee** (kō'fēfē), *Law*. Forms: see *FEOFFER*. [see *Co-* 3 c.] One who is enfeoffed with another or others; a joint feoffee.

1458 in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322 The forsaid Sir John, his cofeoffee. 1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 94 All my cofeoffees. 1875 *Strubbs Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 128 The duchy of Lancaster . . . was still in the hands of the cardinal and his co-feoffees.

† **Co-feoffer**, *Obs.* [see *FEOFFER*.] = *prec.*

1542 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 32 Y<sup>t</sup> Edwarde Dockerey, William Dodyng, and other theyr cofeoffers . . . be full seafide in fe simple off and in all suche lands, etc.

**Cofar** (e, *obs.* form of *COFFER*).

**Co-fere**: see *Co-* 3 b.

**Coff**, *obs.* form of *COFF*, basket.

**Coff** (kpf), *v. Sc. arch.* Pa. t. and pple. *coft*; also 9 *cāft*. [orig. found only in pa. pple. and pa. t. *coft*, prob. a. MDu. *coft*, *cofte* (still dial. beside later *kocht*), pa. pple. of *cōfen* to buy and sell, deal, trade (according to the general Teutonic phonetic law which excluded *pf*, *kt*, cf. OE. *sōhte* for \**sōfte*.) Hence, at a later date, was formed a present *coft*: the original present was *COPE*, q. v.] *trans.* To buy, purchase.

c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. x. 54 He þat all Man-kynd cof fra craie. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 583 To thame that banquet had bene our deir cof. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1886) 63 A hundir egs . . . war cofte for a frenche sous. 1774 *C. KEITH Farmer's Ha'* xxviii. A the lasses loup. 'Cause lads for them cof broach see bright. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 176 That sark she coft for her wee Nannie. 1807 *TANNAHILL Poems* 124 His master caft him frae some fallows. 1868 *G. MACDONALD R. Falconer* I. 280, 'I cam to cof twine for the dragon'.

† *b.* To acquire, get (otherwise than by buying).

*Obs.* 'Used improperly' (Jam.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag. Dh. Clarence* xlix. Richard should beside the crowne have cof. c. 1586 *SIR R. MAITLAND in Edin. Mag. & Rev.* (1810) Sept. 327 (Jam.) Mr. David Seton . . . marieit all his eldest brother dochters upon landit men . . . and cof ladies of heretage to his brother sones.

**Coffa, coffe**, *obs.* ff. *COFFEE*.

**Coffa, coffaw**, *obs.* forms of *CAFFA* (sense 2).

1701 *Act 12 & 13 Will. III.* c. 11 *Coffees* . . . and all other thin Calicoes, commonly called muslins.

**Coffae**, *-aw*, var. of *COFFOY*, *Obs.*

**Coffe**, var. of *COFE sb.* *Obs.*; *obs.* f. *CUFF*.

**Coffee** (kpf), *s.* Forms: a. (6 *caoua*, *ohauoa*, 7 *cāhve*, *coava*, *coave*, *cāhu*, *cōho*, *kāuhi*, *kāhue*, *cāuwa*); β. 7 *coffa*, *caffa*, *capha*; γ. 7 *cāphe*, *cāuphe*, *cōphie*, *coffi(e)*, *coffey*, *coffea*, *coffy*, 7-8 *coffe*, *cōphie*, *caufee*, 7- *coffee*. [ad. Arab. 1345 *qahwah*, in Turkish pronounced *kāveh*, the name of the infusion or beverage; said by Arab lexicographers to have originally meant 'wine' or some kind of wine, and to be a derivative of a vb. root *qahiya* 'to have no appetite.' Some have conjectured that it is a foreign, perh. African, word disguised, and have thought it connected with the name of *Kaffa* in the south Abyssinian highlands, where the plant appears to be native. But of this there is no evidence, and the name *qahwah* is not given to the berry or plant, which is called *بن* *bunn*, the native name in Shoa being *būn*.

The European langs. generally appear to have got the name from Turkish *kāveh*, about 1600, perh. through It. *caffè*; cf. F., Sp., Pg. *café*, Ger. *kaffee*, Da., Sw. *kaffe*. The Eng. *coffe*, Du. *koffie*, earlier Ger. *coffe*, *coffee*, Russ. *kōphe*, *kōphet*, have *o*, app. representing earlier *au* from *ahw* or *ahw*.]



1. A drink made by infusion or decoction from the seeds of a shrub (see 3), roasted and ground or (in the East) pounded; extensively used as a beverage, and acting as a moderate stimulant.

*Black coffee*: strong coffee served without milk or cream (F. *café noir*).

#### a. Early foreign forms:

1598 *Linschoten's Trav.* 46 (Note of Paludanus) The Turkes holde almost the same manner of drinking of their Chaous, which they make of a certain fruit .. by the Egyptians called Bon or Ban 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 190 Some Calve house. [note, where they drink Calve]. 1659 (title), The Nature of the drink Kahui, or Coffee, and the Berry of which it is made, Described by an Arabian Physician, Oxford. 1665 HAYES *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* (Socotoru Isl.) For drink water and cahu, black liquor, drank as hot as could be endured. 1702 W. J. BRUNN *Voy. Levant* xxi. 94 The most usual Liquor .. Kahue, which we call Coffee.

#### β. *caffa, caffè, capha*.

1603-30 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Act.* 25 Their [Turkes] best drinke is Coffa of a graine they call Coava. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGUN *Whole Creature* ix. 68 Let them have Chyan from Greece, Caffa from Turkey. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Balthes* xvi. (1669) 151 In the East-Indies and in Turkey .. they have a drink called Capha, sold ordinarily in Taverns, and drunk hot. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 151 A Cup of Coffa.

#### γ. *cauphe, caphie, cooffee, coffe, coffee*, etc.

1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* 10 A certain Liquor which they call Coffe .. which will soon intoxicate the brain. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 42 One brought a Porcelain dish of Cauphe. 1636 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 11 There came in my time [i.e. 1636] to the College, one Nathaniel Conopios, out of Greece .. He was the first I ever saw drink coffee; which custom came not into England till thirty years after. 1664 — *Sylva* 34 Which might yet be drank daily as our Coffee is. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* xii. 12 Coffee is recommended against the Contagion. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 658 He made the drink for his own use called Coffe .. being the first .. that was ever drank in Oxon. 1724-4 *POPE Rape Lock* iii. 117 Coffee (which makes the politician wise, And see through all things with his half-shut eyes). 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 329 Black coffee, as it is called, or coffee without milk, is the general drink. 1824 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. c1. The evening also waned — and coffee came. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 220, I .. sat down .. to good curdy and rice, and a cup of black coffee.

b. A light repast at which coffee is taken (cf. *tea*); or a final course at dinner consisting of coffee.

2. The seeds or 'berries' (collectively), either raw or roasted; or the powder made by grinding the roasted seeds, from which the drink is made.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 This berry Coffa .. of which the Turks are great takers. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea, & Choc.* 11 Coffee is a Berry which only grows in the desert of Arabia. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19, 1/2 Turkey Coffee at 6s. 4d. per pound. 1870 *Years Nat. Hist. Comm.* 167 Roasting coffee improves its flavour.

3. The tree or shrub from which coffee is obtained; a species of *Coffea*, chiefly *C. arabica*, a native of Abyssinia and Arabia, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics. It bears fragrant white flowers like those of jessamine, succeeded by red fleshy berries resembling small cherries, each containing two seeds (*coffee-beans*).

1623 BACON *Hist. Vita & Moris* Wks. II. 163 Turcae habent etiam in us herbae genus quoniam vocant *Coffea* [?]. (1657) 29 The Turkes use a kind of Herb, which they call Caphel. 1757 DYER *Fleece* 1. 244 Causée wild or thea, Nutmeg or cinnamon. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xx. 399 The clayey soil formed by the disintegration of the mica schist and trap is the favourite soil for the coffee. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. 17, 251 A plantation of coffee is at every season an object of beauty and interest.

4. The name has been commercially applied to various substances or preparations used as imitations of coffee, or substitutes for it, as *Dandelion coffee*.

b. *Swedish coffee*: the seeds of *Astragalus baticus*. *Wild Coffee*: a West Indian name of *Faramea odoratissima* (Miller *Plant Names*).

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. General combinations, as *coffee-bush*, *-crop*, *-drink*, *-farthing*, *-husbandry*, *-imbibing*, *-lees*, *-pewmy*, *-plant*, *-plantation*, *-planting*, *-shop*, *-shrub*, *-tree*, *-urn*; *coffee-brown*, *-coloured*, *-faced* adjs.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* vii. vi. (L.), The belief that a \*coffee-bush .. would continue .. to bear crops without manure. 1695 MORTREUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 152 He was muffled up to the eyes in a \*Coffee-coloured Handkerchief. 1761 PUTTENY *in Phil. Trans.* LII. 346 A thin coffee-coloured liquor. 1883 A. DONSON *Old World Idylls*, *Dead Let.* i. vii. Coffee-coloured laces. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* vii. vi. (L.), The entire \*coffee crop of Ceylon. 1659 HOWELL *in N. & Q. Ser.* i. (1850) I. 315/3 This \*Coffee-drink hath caused a great sobriety among all nations. a 1845 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *House-Warming*, The flame-colour'd Belle, and her \*coffee-faced Beau! 1676 MARVEL *W. Smirke* 4 They had set up this Cock, and would have been content .. to have ventur'd their \*Coffee-Farthings, yea their Easter-Pence by advance, to have a fling at him. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, ii. The operation of shaving, dressing and \*coffee-imbibing. a 1845 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Lay St. Culbert*, Dashed in his face a whole cup of hot \*coffee-lees. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 97 He did .. exercise his hand with the Dice, either for naughty halpence, or \*Coffee-pence. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. a) II. 226 The \*coffee plant .. which is a native of Africa, was known at Yemen at an early period. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 311 A Javanese \*Coffee-plantation. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* vii. vi. (L.), The healthy

condition in which \*coffee-planting appears at the present day in Ceylon. 1884 C. DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 84/1 Some few \*coffee public-houses .. were opened. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 310 The \*Coffee shrub is cultivated throughout the tropics. 1741 *Coughl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 385 The Berries of the \*Coffee Tree. 1851 MAYNE *Raid Rifle Rangers* i. The breeze .. carries on its wings the aroma of the coffee-tree. 1855 J. F. JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* I. 203 The Coffee-tree .. attains a height in some countries not exceeding 8 or 10, but in others averaging from 15 to 20 feet. 1833 BRETHERTON *Nat. Magic* xiii. 328 The inhabitants boil the water in their \*coffee-urns.

b. Special combinations: *coffee-bean*, the seed of the coffee-plant; *coffee-berry*, the fruit of the coffee-plant also, loosely, the seed; *coffee-bigin* (see *BIGIN* 2); *coffee-bird*, a kind of bullfinch (*Pyrrhula violacea*) found in Jamaica, which builds its nest in coffee-trees; *coffee-blight*, a microscopic fungus destructive to coffee-plantations; *coffee-borer*, a name given to species of boring-beetles which infest the coffee-plant; *coffee-bug*, an insect (*Lecania coffea*) of the family *Coccidae*, very destructive to coffee-plants; *coffee-cup*, a cup from which coffee is drunk, usually larger than a tea-cup; † *coffee-dish*, a cup or other vessel for coffee; *coffee-grounds* *sb. pl.*, the granular sediment remaining in coffee after infusion; *coffee-huller*, 'a machine to remove the husk which covers the coffee-grains' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *coffee-mill*, a small hand-mill for grinding roasted coffee-beans; *coffee-mib*, a coffee-bean; *coffee-nut*, the fruit of *Gymnocladus canadensis*, the Kentucky Coffee-tree, used by early settlers as a substitute for coffee; *coffee-palace*, a large and sumptuous coffee-tavern; † *coffee-powder*, ground coffee; *coffee-rat* (see *quot.*); *coffee-roaster*, (a) one whose business is to roast coffee-beans; (b) an apparatus for roasting coffee; † *coffee-sage* = *coffee-wit*; *coffee-shop*, (a) a shop where coffee is sold; (b) in India, a place at which the residents of a station (esp. in Upper India) meet for talk over a light breakfast of coffee, toast, etc., at an earlier hour than the regular breakfast of the day; the name is also applied to the gathering, and so to the halt of a regiment for refreshment on an early march, etc.; *coffee-stand*, (a) a support for a coffee-pot; (b) a stall for the sale of coffee; *coffee-tavern*, a tavern or public house where coffee and other non-intoxicating drinks and refreshments are sold; *coffee-ten*, an infusion of the leaves of the coffee-plant; *coffee-walk*, the space between the rows of trees in a coffee-plantation; † *coffee-wit*, a wit who frequents coffee-houses (see *quot.*). See also *COFFEE-HOUSE*, *-MAN*, *-POT*, *-ROOM*, *-WOMAN*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armony* II. 81/1 The \*Coffee Bean, or Berry .. grow two in a thin furrowed husk. 1855 J. W. CROKER *in Croker Pap.* (1884) III. xxix. 327 Is it possible that raw coffee-beans were issued to the troops in the camp? 1662 PERRY *Taxes* 46 The importation of forty thousand pounds worth of \*coffee-beans. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 310 When ripe, the coffee berries are gathered, and the soft outer pulp removed. 1803 [see *BIGIN* 2] \*Coffee biggin. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. The powdered coffee is sometimes put into a linen bag or strainer suspended at the mouth of a coffee can, or as it is called in the North of England, a coffee biggin. 1839-60 *URS Dict. Arts* (L.), The coffee-bigin with the perforated tin strainer. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 261 The \*coffee-bug .. for some years past has devastated some of the plantations in Ceylon. 1762-71 H. WALLROTH *Vernes Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 95, I have a \*coffee-cup of his ware. 1855 RUSSELL *Crimean War* vi. (L.), Begemmed coffee-cups were handed about. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1090/4 Two \*Coffee Dishes Plated with Silver. 1764 *Law Life* 89 Young women .. resolving lawful Questions by \*Coffee-Groups. 1691 NORTH *in Autobiog.* (1837) 225, I desire .. you will get me a very good \*coffee mill. 1780 KIPPIS *in Biog. Brit.* II. 315 His father .. was a coffee-mill-maker. 1886 *Fall Mail* G. 22 May 2/1, I supp. Dr. Barnard planned the New Edinburgh Castle as the first \*coffee palace in the United Kingdom. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1750/4 Fine \*Coffee-Powder, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per Pound, or the Parched Berries at the same rate. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 149 The \*coffee-rat is an insular variety of the *Mus hirsutus* of W. Elliott, found in Southern India. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 279, I was bred to the Trade of a \*Coffee-Roaster. 1855 BROWNING *How it strikes* 25 The coffee-roaster's brazier. 1858 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, Field-lane .. has its barber, its \*coffee-shop. 1880 J. W. SHERER *Confessor's Diary*, 202 After his return to India .. one day when he was at \*coffee-shop in the morning, etc. 1890 BRANDRETH *in Letter*, The coffee-shop is essentially a social gathering. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 311 A patent .. for the introduction of \*Coffee-ten. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 They were marched off to their labour in the \*coffee-walks. 1867 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* Epil., As for the \*Coffee-wits he says not much, their proper Business is to Damn the Dutch. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, Lydia, What is the coffee-wit? *Dup.* He is a .. gossiping, quibbling wretch, and sets people together by the ears over that sober drink, coffee.

#### Coffee-house.

1. A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied. (Much frequented in 17th and 18th c. for the purpose of political and literary conversation, circulation of news, etc.)

The places now so called have lost this character, and are simply refreshment-houses.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1. 66 Coffa-houses [in Constantinople]. There sit they chatting most of the day, and sippe of a drinke called Coffa. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coffa-house*, a Tavern or Inn where they sell Cauphe. 1664 PERRY *Diary* 24 Nov., To a coffee-house, to drink jocolatte. a 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 48 This year [1650] Jacob a Jew opened a coffee house at the Angel in the parish of St. Peter in the east, Oxon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ a At Lloyd's Coffee-house where the Auctions are usually kept. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 198 The leaders of the legislative clubs and coffee-houses. 1817 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 354 Anecdotes of court excesses .. in daily circulation through the coffee-houses. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Every coffee-house had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration.

#### 2. *attrib. and Comb.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A Coffee-house-man at the corner house in Brook-street. 1704 SWIFT *Ball. Bks.* (1750) 19 Coffeehouse-wits. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5900/4 Mary Hassard .. Coffee-House-Holder. 1757 J. BROWN *Shaf. sh. Charac.* 137 Our modish coffee-house philosophers. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 2 What we can learn from every coffee-house conversation. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 150 His lordship was apt to be too civil .. To-day he was quite the coffee-house waiter. He praised everything. 1876 — *Syl.*, Mere coffee-house babble.

† *Coffee-man*. *Obs.* A man keeping a coffee-house.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 48 The coffee-men I hear will bid fair for your stationers. 1692 LUTTRELL *Priv. Rel.* (1857) II. 429 The lord mayor has declared no coffee men in London shall receive guests on Sunday. 1764 *Low Life* 89 Vintners, Coffee-men, Publicans.

*Coffee-pot*. A covered pot with a spout, in which coffee is made or brought on the table.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4112/4 Stolen .. A Coffee-Pot and a Salver. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Poet.* (ed. 4) I. iv. 241 It is, doubtless, as hard to make a coffee-pot shine in poetry as a plough. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 163 The absence of loaf or coffee-pot would have been less sensibly felt.

*Coffee-room*. A public room where coffee and similar refreshments are served; now, generally, the name of the public dining-room in a hotel.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ¶ 10 The first Object I met in the Coffee-Room. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 386 In private house, bookseller's shop, or Coffee-room. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 179 He sat down in the coffee room of the hotel.

† *Coffee-woman*. *Obs.* A woman keeping a coffee-house.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4661/4 Elizabeth Dye, late of the City of Oxford, Widow and Coffee-woman. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6104/10 Dorothy O'Flynn. Coffee-Woman.

*Coffea, coffeine*, etc. *Chem.*: see *CAFFEIN*, etc. *Coffin*, *obs.* form of *COFFIN*.

*Coffer* (*kɒfər*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *coffere*, *coofer*, 4-5 *cofre*, *cofur*, 4-6 *coffre*, 4-7 *cofer*, 5 *cofir*, *cofyre*, *e*, (*coowffer*, *couffre*, *cophor*), 6 *coaser*, (*cofar*, *coffar*, *coffur*), 4- *coffer*. [*ML. coffre*, *coffre*, etc., a. *OF. coffre*, *coffre*:—*L. cophin-um*, nom. *cophinus*, a. *Gr. κόφινος* basket; cf. *COFFIN*. The phonetic development (through *\*cofno*) is the same as in *L. ordin-em*, *F. ordre*, *L. \*Londinus*, *F. Londres*. For the extension of sense, cf. (in *Du Cange*) *Capit. de Villis*, cap. 62: 'de cophinis id est scriniis'.]

1. A box, chest: esp. a strong box in which money or valuables are kept.

c 1300 *Rekel* 1925 Ich have a lute cofre .. Ther beoth 3ut inne atte leste eiste hondred pound. c 1325 *Coeur de L.* 1239 They brake coffers and took trevours. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 843 He gooth vn to his cofre And broughte gold. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 The said William to have .. al my .. cofferys, and tubles, wld alle othe omentylms. *Ibid.* 31 A lityl grene cofre for kerchys. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* & *Dict.* (1567), *Cassa*, a cheste or cofur. 1598 BARRET *Theor. W. Armes* v. iii. 134 The cofe shot and bullet must be carried in coffers. 1607 SHAKES. *Timon* I. ii. 199 He commands vs to provide, and give great gifts, and all out of an empty Coffer. 1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. vii. 28 Several coffers and cabinets .. were fill'd with stuffs of gold. c 1800 K. WHITE *Poet. Wks.* (1837) 80 My breast's my coffer, and my God's my hope. 1802 W. IRVING *Bracelet*, *Hall* iii. 25 A large iron-bound coffer. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiv, He owns not a slave nor any coffer.

b. In the plural often equivalent to 'treasury', and hence 'funds, pecuniary resources'.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* xi. 192 For alle are we cryste creatures and of his coffers riche. 1413 LYNG. *Pilgr. Soule* III. iv. (1483) 52 Al went .. in your own Coffre. 1579 LUTY *Enphras* (Arb.) 112 Whereby thou mayest .. enrich thy cofers. 1652 DEVLIN *St. Eremund's Ass.* 198 As long as we have Money in our Coffers. 1721 SWIFT *South Sea*, A million in his coffers. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 The coffers of the government had long been empty. 1867 SMITH *Huguenots Eng.* I. (1880) 2 Efforts .. to fill the coffers of Rome by the sale of indulgences.

† 2. An ark. Applied to Noah's ark, the 'ark' of bulrushes in which Moses was laid, and the 'ark of God'. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 310 Make to be .. A cofer closed of tres. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5614 (Trin.) A cofur of jerdes dud she [Moses' mother] be wrouzt. 1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xvi. 20 Ioyne 3e togidere an arke [M.S. c 1420 arke othe cofere]. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 21 They put it in a litle cofer, and layde it oute vpon a ryuers banke. 1711 SHAFES. *Charac.* (1737) III. 117 [David's] Dance .. in the Procession of the Sacred Coffer.

† 3. A coffin. *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 177 The piler elm, the cofre unto careyne. c 1430 LVDG. *Bochas* i. iv. (1554) 6 b, Whan y<sup>e</sup> death nayled them in their coffers. 1488 *Will of Battie* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be buried in a cofre of tree. 1550 NICOLIS *Thucyd.* 54 (R.) A great cofre of cypres. Into whiche they did putt the boanes of them, that were dead of that trybe. 1555 [see COFFER v. 1].

† 4. *Coffer of the heart*: the pericardium. *Obs.*

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxvii. (1495) 149 Abowte the herte is a maner clothyng that hyghte the shyne and the cofre of the hert. *Ibid.* 150 The herte.. greuyd by some postume that infecteth the cofre therof.

5. *Arch.* a. A sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit, of ornamental character, usually decorated in the centre with a flower or the like.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* 138 Those [are call'd] Coffers wherein are cut the Roses.. which adorn the spaces 'twixt the heads of the Modillions and Mutules. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 506 The coffers of the soffit of the cornice are square. 1845 *Athenaeum* 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the lacunaria of the ceilings.

b. A space within a wall, pier, etc., filled up with concrete, rubble, or loose material. ? *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* 14 The ancient walls of Naples.. are made of two rows of free stones.. bound together with other crossing rows, so that the space or Coffers .. were filled up with stones or earth.

† 6. *Fortification.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Coffer*, in fortification, denotes a hollow lodgment, athwart a dry moat, from six to seven feet deep, and from sixteen to eighteen feet broad; the upper part made of pieces of timber raised two feet above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering; and serves as a parapet, with embrasures. The coffer is nearly the same with the caponiere. The besieged generally make use of coffers to repulse the besiegers, when they endeavour to pass the ditch. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

7. *Mining.* a. A trough in which tin-ore is broken to pieces. ? *Obs.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Which with the Ores falls down into the Coffer (i. e. a long square box of the firmest timber, 3 foot long and 1½ foot over).

b. 'A rectangular plank frame, used in timbering levels' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

8. *Ordnance Survey.* Applied to wooden troughs used to support the chain in measuring a base-line of an Ordnance Survey.

1785 ROY *Surveying in Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 452 Each coffer consisted of three boards about half an inch thick. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 557 The apparatus for the measurement, consisting of .. pickets, iron heads, and a new set of coffers. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 217½ In the actual measurement the measuring chain was not supported on coffers, or stretched by a constant weight.

9. *Hydraulics.* a. A caisson or water-tight box: cf. COFFER-DAM i. b. A kind of caisson or floating dock. c. 'The lock for a barge' (Simmonds).

1822 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XL. 125 c c the coffer slung by the ropes d d (a watertight box used in repairing a ship's side, below the water line; elsewhere called a caisson).

## 10. in FINE-COFFER, q. v.

11. *Comb.*, as † *coffer-key*, -*lid* (also *fig.*), -*like* adj.; † *coffer-fish*, a trunk-fish, a species of *Ostracion*; † *coffer-slide valve*, a box slide-valve of a steam-engine. See also COFFER-DAM, -WORK.

1884 J. COLBOURNE *Hicks Pasha* 14 The extraordinary 'coffer-fish'.. preserved and sold at Suez to homeward-bound Anglo-Indians. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 532 Thyrift hath lost her 'coffer kaye. 1483 *Coth. Angl.* 70 A 'Cofryrd [i. e. Coffer leyd], *arculus*. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1127 She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes. 1850 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 338 The huge Cofre de Perote, which borrows its name.. from the 'coffer-like rock on its summit. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 135 A 'coffer-slide valve, which requires no packing to make it steam-tight, as there is always a vacuum under it.

**Coffer** (kɒfər), v. 1 [f. the sb.: cf. F. *coffrer*.]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a coffer; to lay up securely; to hoard, to treasure up. *Obs.* or *arch.* c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 68 He will keepen it hym-self & cofren it faste. 1555 *Paralle Pacions* i. iv. 43 Diuers of them throwe their dead into Riuers, other cofren them vp in earthen cofres. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 855 The aged man that coffers vp his gold. 1676 Br. Grove *Vind. Conseru.* *Clergy* (1680) 23 He.. coffers it up amongst his other choice Expressions. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Aut.* xix, They gathered up The ashes of the dead, and coffer'd them Apart. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* i. iii. 45 This family document.. is perhaps still coffered among the antiquities of our antiquaries' collections.

2. *Arch.* To adorn with coffers (see COFFER sb. 5 a). See COFFERED.

3. *Mining.* (See quot., and cf. COFFER-DAM.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coffer* or *Cofre* (Derb.), to secure a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay behind the masonry or timbering. 1881 *Nature* XXVI. 569 The process of coffering out or damming back water in shafts.. by means of a water-tight lining now called tubbing.

† **Coffer**, v. 2 *Obs.* [? cf. GOFFER.] To curl up, twist, warp. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1715 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Melon*, The Sun will soon draw the Heat of so fresh a Bed to that Degree, that .. the two first Leaves.. of the Plant will twist or coffer. 1764 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 53 By the same cause that a board is made round or coffered up, by the heat of the Sun.

**Coffer-dam.** [f. COFFER + DAM.]

1. *Hydraulic Engineering.* A water-tight en-

closure used for obtaining a dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc.; usually constructed of two rows of piles with clay packed between them, extending above high-water mark; the water being pumped out so as to leave the enclosure dry. b. Also a water-tight structure fixed to a ship's side, for making repairs below the water-line.

1736 HAWKSMOOR *Acc. Lond. Bridge* 26 The way he proposes to lay the foundation is with Coffer-dams. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 49 Why could not the Foundations of the Piers have been laid by the help of Coffer-dams? 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 30 They have.. of late translated the Word *Batterdeaux*, and rendered it *Coffer-dam*, which I presume, is a Word or technical Term not used, nor even so much as known in the English Tongue before the Year 1734. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 412 The piles had been driven, and the coffer-dams formed and puddled. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6½ It was necessary to construct a coffer dam inside the ship, and after the external patching to fill this dam with cement.

Fig. 1876 E. JENKINS *Queen's Head* 10 No.. substituting of modern iron bedsteads for the ancient and capacious coffer-dams wherein their ancestors used to bury themselves at night.

## 2. (See quot.)

1881 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Apr. 271 A new absorbent.. from the cocoanut fibre.. called cofferdam, and will hold.. from 12 to 14 times its own weight of water. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 27 May. It has been discovered.. that a composition obtained from pulverised cocoanut cellulose has the.. property, when penetrated by shot.. of closing up instantaneously, so as to prevent the influx of water into a ship's hold. The name of 'cofferdam' has been given to this preparation.

3. *attrib.*, as *coffer-dam work*, work performed in, or by means of, a coffer-dam.

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 93 This is coffer-dam work.

Hence **Coffer-dam** v. *trans.*, to provide with a coffer-dam.

1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5½ Unless the pier is immediately coffer-dammed and the masonry repaired.

**Coffer'd** (kɒfəd), ppl. a. [f. COFFER sb. and v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Enclosed in, or as in, a coffer; resting on coffers. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 97 To unfolde Her coferd ware. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 326 A 100 feet coffer'd steel chain.

2. *Arch.* Furnished or adorned with coffers. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct. The coffer'd ceilings.. have the gloss of the coffers rich crimson. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Leck. Archit.* II. 138 Coffer'd panels which had originated in a horizontal ceiling.

**Cofferer** (kɒfərə), n. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *coffrier*, f. *coffre* COFFER: see -ER.]

1. A treasurer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Sir Rauf be Cofferers pat lyme was Tresorer. *Ibid.* 320 Pe Cofrere [orig. *Fr. le Cofferer*]. 1580 NORTH *Pittarch* 755 (R.) He commanded .. his cofferer that kept his money, to give a friend of his five and twenty myrrades. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xvi. 23 Erastus the cofferer of the cite saluteth you. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 344 In that account made by H. Leicester, Cofferer to Thomas Earle of Lancaster vnder Edward the second. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 550 Ye fortune's cofferers! Ye pow'rs of wealth! 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* III. iii. 114 The Bank of Amsterdam, then the most famous Corporation of Cofferers.. in Europe.

b. An officer of the royal household of England, next under the controller; he had the oversight of the other officers. *Hist.*

1538 LELAND *Hin.* IV. 60 One notable Tombe.. wherein William Cofer, Cofferer to K. H. 7. is buried. 1570 *Act* 13 *Ellis* c. 4 § 1 Any.. Cofferer of the Household to the Queen's Majesty. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* i. ii. xii. (1743) 101 The cofferer.. is to pay the wages of the king's servants above and below stairs. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 326 The king's household.. has.. three treasurers;—the treasurer of the chamber, the treasurer of the household, and .. the cofferer of the household. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 18 Sir Edmund Peckham, Cofferer of the household, was found to have gone off with the treasure.

† 2. One who makes coffers. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Girdelers, cofferers, ne covversers, ne no manere of artificers. c 1545 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (1843) 10 Cofferers, carde makers, and caruers.

**Cofferet**: see COFFRET.

**Coffering** (kɒfərɪŋ), sb. [f. COFFER sb. + -ING.]

1. An arrangement or structure of coffers. In quot. referring to the 'coffers' or troughs used to support the chain in measuring the Ordnance Survey base-line on Hounslow Heath.

1785 ROY *Surveying in Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 451 Stands .. that supported the ninety-eight feet of coffering. 1790 *Ibid.* LXXX. Plate 1, Plan of the Coffering for each Chain.

2. *Arch.* Cf. COFFER sb. 5; COFFERED 2.

1845 *Athenaeum* 4 Jan. 18 Its coffering, and also the panelled soffits of the architraves. 1884 H. STANNUS *Donee St. Paul's* (Times 20 Nov. 4½), Coffering.. was intended by Wren, as shown by his drawings.

3. *Mining.* See COFFER v. 1 3.

† **Coffer-ship**. *Obs.* rare-1. [Ought to be *cofferership*.] The office of COFFERER (sense 2).

a 1618 RALPH *Prerog. Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) IV. 338 Ingram, and his fellows, are odious men, and therefore his Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the coffer-ship. [See also add. 1628, 1640.]

† **Coffer-work**. *Obs.* [f. COFFER sb. 5 b + WORK sb.] Work done with or in coffers; in *Arch.* masonry having 'coffers' filled with rubble, etc. Formerly also, building in concrete.

1708 G. RICHARDS 1st *Bk. Palladio's Archit.* 15 The manner Riempiuta or filled walls, which is also called Coffer-work which the Ancients did use; taking planks and placing them edgewise, allowing so much space as they would have the thickness of the wall, filling it with Mortar, and Stones of all Sorts. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 9 [as in prec. quot.; also] Coffer-work.. made of two rows of free Stones.. bound together with other crossing-rows, so the Space or Coffers.. between the crossing-rows and the out-rows of Stones.. were fill'd up with Stones and Earth.

**Coffery**, *obs.* form of CAFFRE.

**Coffin** (kɒfɪn), sb. Forms: 4 *cofine*, *coffynne*, (*Sc.* *cowyne*), 4-5 *cofyen* (e), 5 *coffynne*, *cophinne*, (*cooufin*), 5-6 *coffyn*, *cophyn* (e), 5-7 *cophin* (e), 6 *coffine*, *Sc.* *coffynge*, 6-7 *coffen*, 5-*coffin*. [ME. *cofin*, *coffyn*, etc., a. OF. *cofin*, *coffyn*, little basket, case, etc., ad. L. *cophin-us* (later *cofin-us*), a. Gr. *kóphinos* basket.]

† 1. A basket; transl. L. *cophinus*, Gr. *kóphinos*.

[So in OF. and many mod. F. dialects.]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 þei gedriden and filden twelve coffynes of relif of fyve barly loves. 1382-2 *Kings x. 7* Thei.. slewed the seventy men, and putten the hevedis of hem in coffynes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Gedreng. the fragmentes of the cophynnes emanent. 1542 *Elvot Dict.*, *Tibin*, a baskette or coffyn made of wyckers or bull rushes, or barke of a tree: such oone was Moyses put in to. 1554 in HULOT.

† 2. A chest, case, casket, box. *Obs.*

[So in F. dial. of Picardy and Lorraine.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 Of þat þat was in cofre, & in his coffines, He mad his testament. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 679 In chistes smale or coffyns hem doo. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. viii. 19 A Cophyn of Eyvore. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 Divers coffyns of fyrr where in the Kinges booke were conveyed. 1552 *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 48, 113 torches with ij long coffins for them. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* Make a hollow Cube, or Cubik coffen, of Copper, Silver, Tynne, or Wood. 1677 *Holvoet Dict.*, A coffin for a book, *Loculamentum*.

3. *spec.* The box or chest in which a corpse is enclosed for burial. (The ordinary current sense.)

[In Fr. *coffin=cercueil* occurs in DEQUILLEVILLE c 1330.]

1525 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 25 For mendyng of the cofyn that lyeth on the here iij. ob. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He.. caused him to be layde in a Coffin of Cypress. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cophin*, basket, or chest for a dead body to be put in. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 260 Coffins of Stone and Marble. 1720 SWIFT *Death of Demar.* His coffers from the coffin could not save. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* iii, No useless coffin enclosed his breast, Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* i. 2 the tears.. which fall upon a coffin beside an open grave.

† b. Loosely used for: A bier. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 14 He went and touched the coffyn [Wyclif here, 1611 here]. 1554 in Overall *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's Cornhill* (1869) 122 For mendyng of the coffin that carrys the corsses to church. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 531 The coffin going with a dead corps to a funeral fire, is richly painted.

c. (= *coffin-spark*.) An oblong piece of live coal starting out of the fire with a report: regarded as a prognostic of death.

1797 G. COLMAN *Br. Grims. Maid of Moor* xxiv, To the fire she drew.. When, lo! a coffin out there flew, And in her apron burnt a hole. 1812 COMBE *Dr. Syntax. Picturesque* x. (Chandos) 37 From the fire a coffin flew.

d. *phr.* To drive (or put) a nail into any one's coffin: to do a thing that tends to shorten his life.

1836 A. FENELANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 321 A dram which.. drives nails into the victim's coffin', according to the expressive vulgar saying. 1874 Mc CARTHY *Linsley Rockford*, Every dinner eaten under such conditions is a nail driven into one's coffin.

e. *Naut.* Applied to an old, ill-found, unseaworthy vessel, as likely to prove the burying-place of those on board. (*colloq.*)

1823 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 32½ Did not you say when asked if you would go to sea with her, 'No, for she will prove a coffin for somebody'? 1844 P. PARLEY's *Annual* V. 275 An English gun-brig, commonly called a coffin. 1881 LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. 27 Floating coffins have often been used in arctic voyages. [1884 *Chr. World* 7 Feb. 89¼ The coffin-ship must no longer be allowed to sail under British colours.]

† 4. *Cookery.* a. A mould of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Make a cofyne as to smalle pte. c 1420 *Cookery Bk.* 45 Make fayre past of flowre & water, Sugre, & Saffroun, & Salt; & þan make fayre round cofyns þer-of. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 189 Of the paste a coffin I will reare. c 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 33 The Coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 157 Season your lamb with pepper, salt.. So put it into your coffin.

† b. A pie-dish or mould. *Obs.*

1580 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 225 Twelve voyders; a Custerd coffyn. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 84. 1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies*, Coffins of white plate. c 1662 HEVLYN *Land* ii. 302 Which Notes.. he kept in the Coffin of a Pye, which had been sent him by his Mother.

5. A paper case; *spec.* a receptacle made by twisting paper into a conical form or 'cornet', to contain groceries, etc., or for use as a filter; still applied by printers to small paper bags of this shape to hold spare type, superfluous sorts, etc.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 42 The smoke of this Hearbe, which they reccaue at the mouth through certaine coffins, suche as the Grocers do vse to put in their Spices. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. *Chem. Conclius*. 55 Coffyns of

paper, such as the Confit-makers vse. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 70 To make the coffins [for fireworks], you must take paper, parchment, or strong canvasse, [and] rowle it hard upon a rowler. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 50, I took five coffins of filtrating paper. 1772 MONRO *Min. Waters in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 23, I. examined the coffin through which the salts . . . had passed. 1847 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 173 These conical papers are called coffins. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23.

6. *Farriery*. The whole of a horse's hoof below the coronet, forming a horny body enclosing a hollow space.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 320 From the pastern down to the coffin of the hoof. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Hoof-Lossing*, a Dissolution or dividing of the Horn or Coffin of a Horse's Hoof from the Flesh, at the Setting on of the Coronet. 1785 *Sportsman's Dict. in N. IV. Livc. Gloss.*, Coffin [the hoof of a horse, that is], all the horn that appears when he has his foot set on the ground.

7. *Printing*. a. The wooden frame enclosing the stone or bed of the old wooden hand-printing press. b. That part of a printing machine on which the forme of type is laid; the carriage of a printing machine.

*Coffin-block*, an angular wooden block with brass rules attached to it, which rules are raised above the block so that a stereotype or electrotype plate may be placed inside the hollow frame thus formed.

1659 HOOKE *Commentus Vis. World* (1777) 118 Which being put under the spindle, on the coffin, and pressed down with a bar, he maketh to take impression. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 52 The Planck of the Carriage is an Elm-Planck . . . upon this Planck at its fore-end is firmly nailed down a square frame . . . called the Coffin, and in it the stone is bedded. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 326 At the hinder end of the frame of the coffin, two iron joints are fastened. 1847 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 173 Coffin, that part of a wooden press in which the stone is bedded. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 23 Coffin, the carriage or bed of a cylindrical machine or platen press.

8. A case in which articles are baked or fired in a furnace; = *F. cassette*.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 372 A Coffin made of Clay, fitted to the Iron intended to be hardened. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Porcelain*, Each piece of Porcelain . . . is disposed in the furnace, in its separate case, or coffin. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 200 Take some potter's clay, to make a coffin round your plant.

9. The case of a chrysalis. *Obs.*

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 246 A very strange hairy [Caterpillar] with Pea-like Coffin. *Ibid.*, Fig. 11, 12 and 13. are the Moth, Caterpillar, and Coffin.

10. The calyx of a flower. *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Adjusting*, Florists . . . say, I will adjust a Pink; and to do this . . . each of [the petals] shall be so dispos'd, that the Pink becomes larger thereby, because the Extremities of their Coffins have been a little curv'd.

11. *Mining*. a. 'An old open working (*Cornwall*). b. The mode of open working by casting up ore and waste from one platform to another, and so to the surface' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 141 This fosse they call a coffin, which they laid open several fathoms in length.

12. *Milling*. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Coffin . . . one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the ends of the driver. The term is applied to other depressions, especially to such as are hollowed or chipped out.

13. *Comb*, as *coffin-lid*, -*maker*, -*measurement*, -*nail*, -*tap*, -*worm*; *coffin-fashioned*, -*shaped*, etc., adjs.; *coffin-bone*, a small spongy bone in a horse's hoof, being the last phalangeal bone of the foot; + *coffin-cloth*, a cloth to cover a coffin, a pall; + *coffin-cutter*, a coffin-maker; + *coffin-dam* = *COFFER-DAM*; + *coffin-house*, a mortuary; a house where the 'parish coffin' was kept; *coffin-joint*, the joint at the top of a horse's hoof; *coffin-plate*, a metal plate set in a coffin-lid, bearing the name of the deceased person, usually with dates of birth and death; *coffin-ship* (see sense 3 e); *coffin-spark* (see 3 c); *coffin-stone*, a stone shaped like a coffin-lid; *coffin-stool*, a stand or support for a coffin; + *coffin-tomb*, a stone coffin, sarcophagus.

c 1720 GISSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 94 The Coffin-bone . . . is so called from its hollowness. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 522/2 A semicircular disc, resembling that of the coffin-bone of the horse. 1625 PAR. *Reg. St. Margarets*, *Durham*, Mrs. Elsebeth Hall . . . dyd give, for the use of the poor . . . a \*cofin clothe. 1603 DEKKER *Wond. Yeaere Wks.* (Grosart) I. 120 One of the new-found trade of Coffin-cutters. 1757 FLEMING *Contn. Holished III.* 1539 An other would have made a \*coffin dam, whereof the cost would have been infinite. 1868 Ld. Houghton *Select. Fr. Wks.* 185 The \*coffin-fashioned tomb. 1611 Churchw. *Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 30 Work done about the two north gates in the church-yard and about the \*coffin-house being uncovered with the great wind. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horseiv.* xix. (1686) 181 The \*Coffin-joint on which the Hoof grows. 1847 YOUTT *Horsev.* vii. 257 A strangely formidable disease . . . called 'coffin-joint lameness'. 1826 BYRON *Parvina* xix, Hid Like dust beneath the \*coffin lid. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 16 Stones like coffin lids in shape and detail. 1849 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 147 Run-away slaves, hangmen, and \*coffin-makers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iv, He was to go . . . as general house-lad to a coffin-maker's. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 223/2 Buckles, \*coffin-nails, hooks-and-eyes. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v, \*Coffin-plates, elm-chips, bright-headed nails. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 The \*coffin-spark burning my holiday gown. 1845

*Ecclesiologist* IV. 17 Many \*coffin-stones may be seen in the pavement where no coffin would be found . . . underneath. 1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* ii, A little round table, curiously formed of an old \*coffin-stool, with a deal top nailed on. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* li. 259 Every stroke of his dead limb sounded like a \*coffin-tap. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 121 In the middle . . . stood a \*Coffin-tomb, about three Foot high, and seven Foot long. 1820 KEATS *Ess. St. Agnes* xlii, Witch, and demon, and large \*coffin-worm.

**Coffin** (kɒˈfɪn), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place or enclose in a coffin.

1564 *Vestry Minutes St. Helen's Bishopsgate* 5 Mar., None shall be bury'd within the church, unless the dead corpse be coffined in wood. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 193. 1654 GAYTON *Pleasant Notes* III. v. 97 Men whom he . . . had coffin'd up. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxv. 304 He assisted . . . in the ceremonial of the coffining. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 253/2 Sometimes they coffined their dead in boats or in the trunks of trees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose as in a coffin; to close up inaccessibly.

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hush*, II. (1586) 90 b, [Quinces] are best kept coffined betwixt two hollowe Tiles, well closed on every side with claie. 1606 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, Coffin them alive in some kind claspings prison. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* Dict., To Coffin themselves, is said of Flowers that shrivel up and dry away in their Beds without flowing or spreading. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) I. 9 The tomb of books, when the possessor will not communicate them, and coffins them up in the cases of his library. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* v, The cards are coffin'd in their boxes.

3. To enclose in a 'coffin' of paste. *Obs.*

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1692) 623/1 A Reverend painted Lady was . . . coffin'd in Crust till now she was hoary. 1884 *Leisure* II. June 374/2 Game was often coffin'd, so was fish.

Hence *Coffined ppl.* a.

1598 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. i. 263 (R.) They keep the dead in the house . . . coffin'd. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Departed soules That lodge in coffin'd trunks. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 615 On meal-ark lid he rests his coffin'd ware. 1854 STANLEY *Hist. Mon. Canterb.* III. (1857) 134 The coffin'd body lay in state at Westminster.

+ **Coffing**, *vbl. sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. *COFF* v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

Exchange, barter.

1502 in *Peteikin Rental of Orkney* (1820) 7 (Jam.) The half of the malt cast was given quyt by vmquihle Erie William in coffing for landis he gat therfor in Greinwall.

**Coffiness** (kɒˈfɪnəs), a. [f. *COFFIN* sb. + -LESS.]

Without a coffin, uncoffined.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 295 Shroudless, coffinless they lie. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 196 The coffinless skeleton of a man.

**Coffle** (kɒˈfl), Also *kaffle*. [ad. Arab. قافلة *qāfilah* caravan, travelling company; see *CAPILA*.] A train of men or beasts fastened together; *spec.* a gang of slaves chained and driven along together.

1799 MUNGO PARK *Trav. Africa* 190 A coffle of fourteen asses loaded with salt. *Ibid.* 192, I was met by a coffle of slaves about seventy in number. 1849 WHITTIER *Poems*, *Chr. Slave* xiv, The black slave-ship's foul and loathsome hell, And coffle's weary chain. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 60 André came leading along the coffle of horses. 1880 *Life Livingstone* (L. M. S.) vi. 59 One who drove his coffle of slaves from the interior to the Portuguese settlements. + **Coffoy**, *Obs.* Also *cofoay*, *coffaw*, *coffae*, *coffo*. Some kind of fabric much used in the 18th c.; the same as *CAPFOY*.

1703 *London. Gns.* No. 3945/4 A Leather Body-Coach . . . with a Cofoay Lining. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4067/8 A red Coffoy Side-saddle. 1753 *Dial. Swift & Prior* 33 The Manufacture . . . of our Coffoy; Buffs, Lutherines and Fustians.

**Coffre**, *cofir*, obs. ff. *COFFER*.

**Coffre**, *coffree*, -*rie*, obs. ff. *CAFFRE*.

**Coffret** (kɒˈfrɛt), **cofferet** (kɒˈfɛrɛt). [a. F. *coffret*, dim. of *coffre*.] A small coffer.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 181 Floripes remysed the relikes in the coffret. 1863 *Cent. Mag.* I. 97 Mr. H. E. Smith's leaden coffret. 1884 A. WATTS *Life Alaric Watts* I. 299 Painting fans, tea-chests, coffrets and cigar-cases.

**Coffine**, obs. form of *COFFIN*.

**Co-fisher**, -*foreknown*: see *Co*.

+ **Co-fly**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 *caffice*, 3 *coffiche*, 4 *coffich*, *coffy*, *cofi*. [OE. *caffice*, f. *caf*, *COF* + -*lice*: see -LY<sup>1</sup>.]

Quickly, keenly, boldly, fiercely.

c 1000 *Ælfric Lives of Saints*, *St. George* 51 And com to ðam casere and hine caffice befran. c 1205 LAY. 1705 Heo . . . coffliche vt wenden. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 207 Þe Kyng with his keene ost cofflich fighes. *Ibid.* 662 Hee kneele, cofflich adoune. *Ibid.* 748 Þis mensskfull Queene . . . hym praies, þat he coffly com.

**Co-founder**. [Co- 3 b.] One who unites in founding; a joint founder.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Epitaphs* 52 Doctor Caius, a learned physician of Cambridge, and a Co-founder of Gunwell and Caius College. 1679 BR. OF HEREFORD *College Jesuits at Come* 4 Xaverius was the Co-founder with Ignatius of the Jesuits Order. 1881 J. M. ANDERSON in *Cath. Presbyt.* 21 Professors, co-founders, and provincial directors.

So **Co-foundress**; **Co-found v.**

1621 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 429 Shee is set downe to be co-foundresse with him. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *London* (1871) II. 58 (D.) [The Steeple of St. Paul's] was originally co-founded by King Ethelbert with the Body of the Church. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 59 Queen Elizabeth . . . is annually commemorated as a co-foundress of the college.

**Cofre**, *cofur*, *cofyrt* (e, obs. ff. *COFFER*.

+ **Co-freer**. *Obs.* [f. *Co-* 3 + *freer*, *FRIAR*; but cf. *F. confrère* in wider sense.] = *FELLOW-FRIAR*. a 1628 DODDERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 129 The Prior and his Co-freers.

**Cof**, *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of *COFF* v. *Sc.* to buy.

+ **Co-fused**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* [Co- 2.] Fused together; confused.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Let. to Friend Wks.* (1686) 126 Cofused awhile the mixed Ideas's lie.

**Cofyn** (e, obs. form of *COFFIN*.

+ **Cog**, *sb.* *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) Forms: 4 *coge*, *kogge*, 4-6 *cogges*, 4- *cog*. [ME. *cogge*, *kogge* (14th c.), corresponds in form and meaning alike to OF. *cogue*, (*coge*, *koge*, *coghe*, *gogue*), also *cogue*, a kind of ship, *esp.* 'ship of war' (Godefroy), and to MLG. *kogge* m. f., MDu. *coghe* (Du. *cogge*, *cog f.*), MHG. *kocke*, 15th c. G. *kock* (OIG. *coccho* m.). With the latter cf. OSW. *kogger* m., Da. *kogge*, *kog* small vessel without a keel, Sw. dial. *kåg*, *kåk* small single-masted sail-boat (Rietz), ONorw. *kugger* m. larger merchant-ship, *esp.* of the Hanse, Icel. *kuggi* small vessel.

Teutonic etymologists consider these words to be native, going back to OTeut. types \**kuggon-*, \**kukkon-*. The OF. forms on the other hand are usually taken as cognate with Pr. *coca*, *cogna*, Sp. *coca*, obs. It. *coca*, 'a kind of ship no longer in use, which had the prow and the poop much raised, with a single mast, and a square sail' (Della Crusca, derived by Diez and others from a L. type \**cocche*, by-form of *coucha* lit. 'shell', also, in late or med. L., a species of boat or ship. The relations between the Teutonic and the Romance, and *esp.* the OF., words are uncertain. The probability is that the MLG. word was from French rather than LG.: like the Fr. it interchanged at an early date with *cocke*, *Cock*, which afterwards was differentiated, and used only in sense of the Fr. dim. *coquet* cock-boat.]

1. A kind of ship of earlier times; broadly built, with roundish prow and stern. Supposed to have been primarily a ship of burden or transport, but also used as a ship of war. (App. not used after 15th c.: later mention only historical.)

c 1325 *Coeur de L.* 4784 Agnyenes hem cumen her naveyes, Cogges & dromoundes, many galey. c 1325 *E. R. Allit. P.* C. 152 [Of the ship of Tarshish containing Jonah] þe sayl swayed on þe see, þenne suppe bihoued þe cogges of þe colde water. 1354 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 72 The cogges of England was brought out of bandes. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iii, A greet multitude of shyppes, galeyys, cogges, and dromoundes, sayllinge on the see. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxvi. 231 In the haven of slayns many shippes and cogges were taken. [1700 TURNER *Hist. Eng.* II. 795 FOURMOUR *Cogs*, a sort of small Transport-Vessels. 1851 TURNER *Donm. Archit.* II. iii. 115 Their cogs and barques lying at the wharves of Thames Street.]

+ b. A kind of craft formerly used on the Humber and Ouse between Hull and York. *Obs.* 1531-2 *Stat. 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Many shyppes, keyle, cogges, and botes . . . haue heretofore had theyr franke p<sup>er</sup>missi<sup>on</sup> . . . vpon the saide riuer. 1536 in F. Drake *Jour.* 21, That several persons inhabiting on the Banks of the Riuer had placed Fishgarths, etc. in the same to the hindrance of the free passage of Ships, keyles, cogges, and boats. 1708-25 KENSLEY *Cogs*, a kind of Boats us'd on the Rivers Ouse and Humber.

2. Also app. in the sense of *Cock sb.* 3, *Cock-BOAT*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1477 *Hipsiphile & Medea*, Jason & Eracles also That in a cog [i.e. cogge] to londe were I-go Hem to refreche. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cclvii. iii, [H.C.] . . . brought his fiere brennyng vpon the sea In botes and cogges [i.e. cockes]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* x. vi, 7 And sum with ails into cogges small flyt to land. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiv. lviii, And for the cogge was narrow, small and strait, Alone he row'd.

3. *Comb.* cog-boat = *COCK-BOAT*.

c 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 86 Cogboats [Pynson cokbote], *scafa*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 206 No man who built ship or cog boat durst drive into it above three nailes. *Ibid.* 210 Olave fled in a little Cog-boat unto his father-in-law. 1890 *A correspondent says*: 'Cog-boat is a term well known on the Humber as applied to a small boat belonging to a sailing vessel of any sort.'

**Cog** (kɒg), *sb.* 2 [ME. *cogge*, found from 13th c.: the Sw. *kugge*, Norw. *kug*, pl. *kugger*, in same sense, are evidently cognate; but the relations between them are not determined.

The Celtic words, Ir., Gael. *cog*, Welsh *cocas*, uncritically cited as the prob. source, are (as usual in such cases) from English. Derivation from the Romance family of *F. coque*, ONF. \**cogue*, Pr. *coca*, It. *cocca* 'notch', of which the sense has been considered allied, is phonetically untenable.]

1. One of a series of teeth or similar projections on the circumference of a wheel, or the side of a bar, etc., which, by engaging with corresponding projections on another wheel, etc., transmit or receive motion.

Cogs are either separate wooden pieces attached by mortices and the like, or are cut out of the substance of the wheel, or cast in one with it. The name was probably first given to the wooden pins inserted sideways into the rim of a wheel, which caught the rungs or trundles of a lantern-wheel; hence *cog and round*, a mechanical arrangement of this type. *Hunting cog*: in cogged wheels which have a certain proportion to each other, an extra cog given to the larger, by which there is secured



a continuous change of cogs engaging with each other and consequently equal wear.

**a** 1250 *Owl & Night*. 86 I-cundure to one frogge, Pat sit at mune under cogge. [The precise sense here is doubtful.] 1381 *Durham Halm. Rolls* I. 170 Prad. Will. inveniet velas, cogges [of a wind-mill]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cogge of a mylle, *scario-ballum*. 1509 *Hawes Fast. Pleas.* xxvi. xii. (1845) 117 A great whele made by craftly Geometry, Wyth many cogges. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 134 To sell... the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxviii. 104 Thou canst not sit upon so high a Cog, but maist with turning prove the lowest in the wheel. 1660 W. D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 13 Great wooden wheels with cogges in them working trundles with round staves in them. 1721 *BURTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A Cog-Wheel of 51 Coggs, into which the Trundle V. of six Rounds, works. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 314 In large works, where the wheels are of wood, and the teeth are separate pieces morticed into the rim, they are called coggs. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* (Webster) I. 78 A skilful mill-wright will always give the wheel what he calls a hunting cog. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* 193 The principle of both clocks and watches is that a number of wheels, locked together by coggs, are set in round. **fig.** c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underw.* II. iii. in *Bullen O. P.* II. 372 How will his tongue run when his Coggs are oild.

**b**. A float-board. Perhaps only a mistake. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig. Gloss.* s.v. *Cock-boat*, The cogges or coggs of a mill-wheel are those slogs or broad pieces of board, that... are drove along by the stream, and so turn round the wheel.

**2**. Short for: **a**. The series of coggs round a wheel (*obs.*); **b**. a cog-wheel.

1712 tr. *Pommet's Hist. Drugs* I. 54 The great Roller in the middle is surrounded with a Cog. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 A stubby black boiler... makes steam, turning four small wheels by means of a cog underneath.

**3**. One of the short handles of the pole of a scythe. *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 322 The koggs are the handles on the sythe. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Words.* s.v. *Clent*, 'The coggs o' this sned binna-d-as tight as they oughten to be.'

**4**. (See quot.) *dial.* 1880 *Autrini & Down Gloss.* *Cog*, a wedge or support fixed under anything to steady it.

**5**. *Mining*. A block used in building up a support for the roof of a mine; = *CHOCK* *sh. l.* 4. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Cogs* are not squared, but simply notched where they cross each other.

**6**. *Comb.* cog-hole, a place for keeping spare coggs; cog-rail, a toothed rail used in railways with very steep gradients. Also *COG-WHEEL*.

1733 *Derby Mercury* I. No. 52 The boy... hid himself in the Coghole of the Mill.

**Cog**, *sh. l.* *Carpentry*. [See *Cog v. 2*; the form of the word is app. due to association with the 'cogs' of a wheel, viewed as teeth or projections fitting into counter-depressions.] A projection or tenon on the end of a beam, which is received into a corresponding notch or mortice on the surface of another beam or support; used in tailing joists to wall-plates, making a scarf-joint, etc. *Cog-hold*: a fastening or connexion by means of a cog.

1865-8 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Coghold*, The bearing timbers ought to be placed upon pieces of stone as templates built into the walls, and be made to take a coghold of the templates so as to enable them to tie and stay the walls, by means of the coggs.

**+ Cog**, *sh. l.* *Obs.* [f. *Cog v. 3*]

**1**. The act of cogging at dice; a particular method or way of doing this.

[In quot. 1598, taken by some to mean 'false dice for cogging'; but it is coupled with 'devices' and 'shifts'.]

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 There be divers kinds of cogging, but of all other the Spanish cogge bears the bell, and seldom raiseth any smoke. 1598 *GREENE Fes. IV.* II. i. Sold a dozen of devices, a case of coggs, and a suit of shifts. 1617 *Machiavelli's Dogge Sign*, B. Let's go to dice awhile... But subtil mates will simple mindes... blinde... with... cogges and stoppis, and such like devilish tricks. c 1658 *CLEVELAND Publ. Faith* 7 What way? Doublets? or Knap? The Cog? low Dice? or high?

**b**. An act of cogging or cheating. *nonce-use*. 1855 *BROWNING Holy-Cross Day*, See to our converts—yon doomed black dozen—No stealing away—nor cog nor cozen!

**2**. A deception, trick, fraud, imposture.

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibet Relig. & State* 7 False suggestions, shamelesse coggs, and impious forgeries. 1618 *Barnesvelt's Apol.* G. iij. b. Tis a meere cogge, that the King of France offered by his Embassadors the reliefe of an hundred thousand crownes monthly. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kickey Winey* Wks. II. 37/2 These men can... shake me kindly by the fist, And put me off with dilatory cogges.

**3**. *Cant.* 'The money or whatever the sweetners drop to draw in the bubbles' (*Dict. Cant. Crew*, c 1690); hence app. applied to coin or pieces of money generally.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 27 To know... what money he hath in his purse, and whether it be in great coggs or small, that is, gold or silver. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 He... drops down a Cog in the street. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Drop a cog, to let fall (with design to draw in and cheat) a Piece of Gold; also the piece itself. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1729 *GAY Polly* III. Wks. (1772) 198 Furies! A manifest cog! I won't be bubbled.

**4**. *Comb.* + cog-foist, a cheat; + cog-shoulder, [? formed on the vb.-stem], a kind of arrest.

1604 *MIDDLETON Black Bk. Wks.* V. 540 The villainous nature of that arrest which I may fity term by the name of cog shoulder. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 230 A sack to have put this law-cracking cogfoist in.

**Cog**, *sh. l.* A wooden vessel: see *COGUE*.

**Cog** (*kpg*), *v. l.* [f. *Cog sh. l.*]

**1**. *trans.* To furnish (a wheel, etc.) with coggs.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) 85 Coggin a mylle, *scario-ballo*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* xl. But the cogge whele is a great helper if it be well pycked, well cogged and well ronged.

**2**. To stop (a wheel, etc.) by putting a stone, block of wood, etc., in front; to 'scotch' a cart-wheel on an incline to prevent the cart going back; to steady anything with a wedge. *north. dial.* 1635 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* II. (1852) I. 146 The Lord shall cog the rumbling wheels, or turn them. 1825-79 *JAMIESON, Cog*, to place a stone, or a piece of wood, so as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving. 1880 *Autrini & Down Gloss.*, *Cog*, to steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to place a wedge under a cart-wheel to prevent the cart going down hill.

**3**. *refl.* To move (oneself along) by the aid of successive notches made to give footing.

1856 *KANE Archt. Expl.* I. xxvii. 360 To make for the island by cogging himself forward with his jack-knife.

**4**. 'To roll or bloom (ingots)' (*Raymond Mining Gloss.*).

**Cog**, *v. l.* *Carpentry*. [cf. *Cook v. 3* which appears to be the original form of this word, the present form being app. due to association with the coggs of a wheel, and with *Cog v. l.* to which this has a superficial appearance of relationship of sense.] To connect timbers by means of a 'cog'; cf. *Cook v. 3* Hence *Cogging* *vbl. sh.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 *Cocking*, or *cogging*, is the form of the joints, which the tie-beams and wall-plates make with each other. 1854 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Caulking*, Caulking, Calking, or *Cocking*, *Cogging*, or *Corking*. The act of securing a piece of timber across another, the lower having a projecting tenon, with a corresponding notch or mortice in the timber. *Ibid.* s.v. *Coghold*, A cog-hold is best obtained through the agency of a chair of cast iron, which should be itself cogged or jogged to a stone template laid in the wall under it.

**Cog** (*kpg*), *v. 3* Also 6-7 *coggs* (*e*). [This vb. and the corresponding *Cog sh. l.* appear together in 1532, as 'Ruffians' terms' of dice-play; whence they passed into general use in various transferred senses. As in other cant terms, the origin has not been preserved; but the persistent notion is that of dishonest or fraudulent play, cheating.]

**1**. *intr.* (*Dicing*). To practise certain tricks in throwing dice.

From contextual evidence it would seem that 'cogging' generally designated some sleight of hand, made use of to control the falling of a die; occasionally it may mean the substitution of a false die for the true one. The notion that it meant 'to load the dice' appears to be a mistake of modern dictionaries, which has, however, strongly influenced the use of the word by modern novelists, etc.; cf. esp. *Cogged ppl. a*. The following quotations show the change of explanation in the Dicts.: c 1600 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cog*, to cheat at Dice; *Cog a Die*, to conceal or secure a Die. 1730-6 *BAILEY, Cog*, to conceal a Die, or by Art to make it come up what Number one will have. 1755 *JOHNSON, To cog a die*, to secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify. So 1847 in *CRAIG*. 1847-78 *HALLIW.* *Cog*, to load a die: so some later Dicts.

1532 *Dice Play* (1850) 28 When fine squarers only be stirring, there rests a great help in cogging; that is when the undermost die standeth dead by the weighty fall of his fellow; so that if vi be my chance and x yours, grant that upon the die I cogge and keep away an ace deuce or tray, I may perhaps soon cast vi, but never x. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxophil.* (Arb.) 54 What false dice vse they? as dice stopped with quicksilver and heares. And if they be true dice, what shyfte will they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cogging, with foysting, with coynting as they call it. 1586 *NEWTON tr. Danus's Diceplay* vi. Any cogging panion, or shifting mate, that... goeth about to... strike the dyce. 1594 *LIVLY Math. Bomk.* I. iii. My hands shake so, that wert thou in place where, I would teach thee to cog. 1604 W. TERLLO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 139 Now cogge and foist that list. 1648 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, *Botten*, to Strike a die, or to Cogge.

**b**. *transf.* To cheat at cards. 1592 *GREENE Groatu. Wit*, He knew the caste to cogge at cardes.

**2**. *trans.* To cog a die or the dice: fraudulently to control or direct their fall.

1565 *HARDING in Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 Through Foisting and Cogging their Die, and other false play. 1565 *JEWEL Ibid.* (Reply to prec.), Touching Cogging and Foisting, I marvell M. Harding, being so graue a man, would borrow Ruffians termes to scoffe with all. 1567 *TURBERV. To his Friend P., Of Courtting* (R.), To shake the bones and cog the craftie dice. 1604 W. TERLLO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 212 No cutting of a Card, Nor cogging of a Dye. 1656 *HOBBS Liberty, Necess., & C.* (1841) 420 A man may deliberate whether he will cast the die or not; but it were folly to deliberate whether he will cast ambs-ace or not, because it is not in his power, unless he be a cheater that can cog the dice, or the dice be false dice. 1755 *Freethinker's Catech.* 16 To use my Hands to palm an Ace or cog a Die. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 34 He would cog the dice to a man's face, and if detected with his finger in the box, would give the lie and show fight instantly. 1825 *LYTTON Str. Story* II. 318 Man cogs the dice for himself ere he rattles the box for his dupes.

**b**. With extension: To cog forth, to cog in (a die). 1603 *HARSHNET Pop. Impost.* 104 Why might not they to

keepe the stage full, cog in a Devil when they listed, at Gamesters cog in a Die? 1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 311 That my fellow might not put false play Upon me, neatly cogging forth a die Out of the small-neck'd casting box. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Postser., At that primero of piety the Pope and Cardinals are the better gamesters, and will cogge a Die into heav'n before you.

**+ 3**. *intr.* To employ fraud or deceit, to cheat.

1542 [see *Cogging vbl. sh. l. attrib.*], 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 143 Now stealeth he, now will he craue, and now will he coosen and cog. 1589 *Hay any Work* 30 Did not I say truly of thee, y<sup>t</sup> thou canst cog, face and lye, as fast as a dog can trot. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 95 Out-facing, fashion-mongring boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 14 To... be proud with the Spaniard, cogge with a Jew, insult with a Turke, tell lyes with the Devil—for a wager. c 1683 *OLDHAM Wks.* (1686) 60 Cog, sham, out-face, deny, equivocate, Into a thousand shapies your selves translate. 1873 *Slings Dict.*, *Cog*, Also, to crib from another's book, as schoolboys often do. This is called 'cogging over'. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cogging*, cheating or deceiving.

**b**. *trans.* To cheat, deceive.

1629 J. MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 110 Hee had cogged and cheated the soldiers, and was not able to keepe up his Credit with them.

**+ 4**. To use feigned language in sport; to jest, quibble. *Obs.* (or *arch.*).

1588 *FRAUNCE Lawiers Log.* II. xvii. 114 Socrates in this sort cogged with the olde Graecian Sophisters, making them say and unsay. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxix. xiii. 1030 Thou thinkest belike that thou art jesting and cogging [*scavil-lari*] with thy lover Ebutius. 1636 *HEVWOOD Love's Mist.* IV. i. Wks. (1874) V. 139 Oh but see Where hee stands cogging with him. 1850 *JAMES Old Oak Chest* III. 33 Thinking that he and Master William had quarrelled, when he has been cogging with him all the time.

**+ 5**. To employ feigned flattery; to fawn, wheedle.

1523 *BABINGTON Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1637) 92 To lie, to flatter, to fawne, to halt, to cogge, to glose, whatsoever may be profitable to us. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* III. iii. 76 Come, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that. c 1662 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 206 He would almost endure anything, cogging with the rich and childless in hope of an estate. c 1677 *BARROW Sermon* (1686) III. viii. 89 They are best qualified to thrive in it [the world], who can finely cog and glose. 1728 *Songs Costume* (1849) 213 He flatter'd and cog'd, to be thought on the king's side.

**+ b**. *trans.* To wheedle (a person) out of or into a thing, or (a thing) from a person. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* III. ii. 133 Ile Mountebanke their Lounes, Cogge their Hearts from them. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 Jestng and frisking, to cog a laughter from us. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 11 If some fortune cogge them into Love. — *Hova* *Vas.* 44 Vice many times Cog'd virtue out of the Chariot, and rode in her stead in Triumph. 1763 *WANSWORTH tr. Sandoval's Civil Wars Spain* 168 Rhetorical expressions, to cog the people into a Consent. c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cog a Dinner*, to wheedle a Spark out of a Dinner. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Cog a Clout*, or *Cog a Sneezer*, beg an Handkerchief, or Snuff-box.

**+ 6**. *gen.* To produce or put forth cunningly and fraudulently. *Obs.*

1588 *FRAUNCE Lawiers Log.* Ded., Every Cobler can cogge a Syllogisme. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierced's Super.* 213 He will cogge anything to serve his turne. 1592 in *GREENE's Dram.* Wks. (1831) I. Intro. 51 What counterfeiting and cogging of prodigious and fabulous monsters. 1651 W. AMES *Saints Security* (1652) 25 That dice-play of men, when some cunning Antagonist shall cogge an argument which may seem to import a fairer probability.

**+ b**. To foist in, into; to palm off fraudulently on, upon; to put out or utter falsely. *Obs.*

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* III. 393 Their forged canons, their foisting and cogging in ancient councils and decrees. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 45 You falsly cogge in, that... it is consecrated to be offered. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 286 The iniurer in a trice may cogge out a world of lyes. 1640 *SIR E. DERING Prop. Sacr.* (1644) 83 You cogge in the word *proper*. c 1694 *TILLOTSON Wks.* Pref. (1), The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by cogging in the word. c 1734 *DENNIS* (J.), Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been cogged upon the town for masterpieces.

**Cogbell**, var. of *COCKBELL*, *dial.*, icicle.

**+ Coged**, *ppl. a*. *Obs.* [cf. *COAK sh. l.* 3, *COCK sh. l.* 17.] Fitted with a cock or coak.

1775 *FALCK Day's Diving Vess.* 55 Eight loft-tackles, coged, strap and reeved in the best manner. Six pair of ten-shivered purchasing blocks, coged, strap, and furnished with falls of four-strand 24 in. white line.

**Cogel**, *obs.* form of *CUDDLE*.

**Cogence** (*kōw'dzēns*). *rare*. [f. *COGENT*: see *-ENCE*.] = *next*.

1781 *COWPER Conversation* 293 An argument of cogence, we may say. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* I. v. 69 Find something of more athletic cogence.

**Cogency** (*kōw'dzēns*). [f. *COGENT*: see *-ENCY*.]

**+ 1**. Compulsion; application of force. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magin. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 532 Some of our churches used, it may be, a little too much of cogency towards the brethren.

**2**. The quality of being cogent; power of impelling or constraining; force (moral or logical).

1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 70 r 5 The power of desire, the cogency of distress. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 514 Another motive of still more cogency on my mind. 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. i. (1872) 10 The motive... would appear to many far-fetched and of small cogency.

**b**. *esp.* Power of compelling conviction or assent, convincing quality, forcibleness, logical or persuasive force.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vii. § 1 Maxims and Axioms. . because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate, although nobody . . ever went about to shew the Reason. . of their clearness or cogency. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii. Feeling the cogency of his own arguments. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 366 He argued much, and truly not without cogency upon the subject. 1863 G. E. NEALE *Anat. Th. & Nat.* 203 To escape from the cogency of our own logic.

c. *cour.* (with *pl.*) A convincing argument, a forcible expression. *rare.*

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 44 Rustical cogencies of *oo* and *ou*, the intelligible jargon of the Corydon or Thyrsis of Chalk-Ditch. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 194 Maxims admitted as self-evident truths, undiscussed cogencies.

**Cogener**, variant of CONGENER.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 161 The flounder and its cogeners.

**Cogener-ric**, variant of CONGENERICO.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 52 The different degree of civilization of those two cogener-ric tribes.

**Cogential**, variant of CONGENIAL.

1774 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. I. 17 Fictionsevidently cogential with those which characterise, etc. *Ibid.* II. 357 (R.) Coccaie is often cited by Rabelais, a writer of a cogential cast. 1782 RITSON *Observ. Warion* (R.), 'Cogential,' Let me recommend cogential to your next edition.

**Cogentite**, variant of CONGENITE.

1656 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. II. v. (1712) 54 Those cogentite Ideas her own Nature is furnished with. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Wks. 1838 II. 247 An incorporeal substance, having a cognate or cogentite body.

**Cogent** (kō'gdnt), a. [a. F. *cogent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cogent-em*, pr. pple. of *cogere* to drive together, compel, constrain, f. *co-* together + *agere* to drive.]

1. Constraining, impelling; powerful, forcible. 1728 HICKES *Y. Kettlewell* I. § 17. 41 He was wont to do it with an Obligant (and yet cogent) Way as. . to give no Offence. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 161 To these views of interest were added the motives, no less cogent, of passion and resentment. 1863 KINGLAKE *Cyrenaica* (1877) II. I. 7 The French Emperor . . determined to insist in cogent terms. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. ix. 199 Society's commands must be obeyed only in the second instance, because society is less real, less cogent than Nature.

b. *esp.* Having power to compel assent or belief; argumentatively forcible, convincing.

1659 FRANKSON *Creed* (1839) 135 Though the witness of John were thus cogent, yet the testimony of miracles was far more irrefragable. 1669 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To imply such Arguments as I thought the clearest, and cogentest. 1690 LOCKE *Human Und.* i. 9, Undeniable cogent demonstrations. 1703 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1781 (1847) 690/1 Sir, I have two very cogent reasons for not printing any list of subscribers. 1896 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* iv. II. 382 The testimony of a number is more cogent than the testimony of two or three.

c. *with dependent phrase.* 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. II. 15 Conjectures, such as seem cogent to persuade us. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 3) I. 374 Not so cogent of conviction as a positive argument would be.

2. Of persons: Employing force or compulsion, peremptory. *Obs. rare.*

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 89 All men are prone to be cogent and supercilious when they are in office.

**Cogently** (kō'gdntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a cogent manner; forcibly, convincingly.

1646 J. WHITTAKER *Ussiah* 4 Not cogently conclusive. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) I. iv. 53 His thanks to the House . . were cogently, expressed. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 126/2 note, That the notion of space is a necessary condition of thought . . has been cogently demonstrated by Kant.

b. Rarely said of force applied to matter.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* II. 34 Had not the rocks . . been cogently affected.

**Cog-foist**, **Cog-ful**: see *Cog sh.* 4, *COGUE*.

**Cogged** (kōgd), *pp.* a. [f. *Cog sh.* 2 or v. 1.] Furnished with cogs; having cog-wheels.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 654 A toothed rack . . into which a toothed or cogged wheel . . plays. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 97 Cogwheels which acted on the cogged rail. 1879 *Cath. & Crawford* *Tail* 561 There we changed into the cogged cars, and went sheer up the face of the mountain.

b. *Med.* *Cogged-wheel breathing*, *rhythm*: a term for a jerky respiratory sound in chest-affections, somewhat resembling the sound of a cogged wheel in motion.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* I. 963, I have repeatedly noticed that the separate sounds which make up cogged-wheel breathing are synchronous with many cardiac pulsations. *Ibid.*, In all probability the 'cogged-wheel rhythm' was due to the action upon the healthy lung of an irritable heart.

**Cogged** (kōgd), *pp.* a. [f. *Cog v.* 3 + -EN.]

1. Corruptly influenced, as the throw of dice is by cogging.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 604 A game more desperate, call'd 'Election', When each grave Senator the sport promotes, And throws the main with—cogged and loaded votes.

2. Fraudulently palmed off; feigned in order to cheat; pretended. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Anat. Absurdities* 6 Minerals, stones, and herbes, should not haue such cogged natures and names ascribed to them without cause. 1656 BR. HALL *Serm. John* vii. 24 (R.) There is much cozenage of the poore people by cogged miracles.

3. Of dice: Loaded. (A misuse, owing to misapprehension of what 'cogging a die' meant.)

1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxxi. When all is done, your dice might as well be cogged. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. iii. Clodius reddened with anger on being presented to a set of cogged dice. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 169 On the ground that France and Austria were both playing with cogged dice.

**Coggel**, obs. form of CUGGEL.

**Cogger** (kōggar), [f. *Cog sh.* 2 and v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who puts cogs in a wheel.

1775 in *Ash*.

2. *Mining*. One who builds up supports with cogs or chocks.

In mod. Dicts.

**Cogger** (kōggar), [f. *Cog v.* 3 + -ER.] One who cogs at dice.

b. A sharper, cheat, deceiver, beguiler.

c. A false flatterer, fawner.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (1851) 105 Stealers, cut-purses, cogs, dicers. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. fr. Tong.* *Piper*, a deceiver, a beguiler, a cogger. 1583 STANLEY *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Sinon a caitiue by fortune. . . A lyer hym neuer may she make, nor cogger vnonest. 1611 COLE, *Adulter*, a flatterer, cogger, smoother. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Cannib. Admir. Events* 147 As for Coggers and Cheaters [at dice]. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Palpatior*, a flatterer, cogger, cajoler, sycophant, glazer. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 263 O sir, do not let him turn the tables against me, who am only a simple stripling, and he an old cogger.

3. **Cogger**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ERY.] The practice of cogging; deception, trickery; also, *cour.* a trick, deception.

1602 W. WATSON *Quadrilobes Relig. & State* 195 (T.) This is a second false surmise or coggerie of the Jesuits. 1603 HANSMET *Pop. Impost.* 163 The children of lyes, coggeries, and Impostures. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Douw.* 13 To get money, with all manner of falsehood and coggerie.

**Cogging** (kōggin), *vb.* *sh.* 1 [f. *Cog v.* 3 + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb *Cog* 3. a. Cheating at dice. b. Underhand dealing, deceit. c. Deceitful flattery; fawning.

1532 [see *Cog v.* 1]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1143/2 The unonest dealing and false cogging of these men. 1599 JAMES I. *Basil.* *Δωρον* 125 As to dyeing . . only ruled by hazarde, and subject to knavish cogging. 1654 URQUHART *Fewel* Wks. (1834) 276 A gnatnick sycophantizing, or parasitical cogging. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 176 b. By the slight (κρυβία the cogging of the die) of men. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Assentatio*, flatterring, cogging, and soothing, adulation. 1862 SALA *Seven Sins* III. xii. 277 There had come an end to the lying, and cogging, and fawning, and deceiving.

b. *attrib.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 118 If you did understande . . of their false dice, cogging termes, and orders, it will make you abhorre, detest, and desise all dice-playing. 1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 226 It is his Cogging-box, to stricke what Casts of the Dice he lists to call for.

**Cogging**, *vb.* *sh.* 2: see *Cog v.* 3

**Cogging**, *pp.* a. 1 [f. *Cog v.* 3 + -ING 2.] That cogs at dice; cheating; wheedling.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 137 The world thinketh him to be a good, devout man, that goeth up and down with a cogging pair of beads in his hands. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 258 b. This Parasitical Gallant . . with hys cogging companion Sariga. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (1841) 16 As many rich cogging merchants now-a-days do. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 132. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 24 A cogging knave and fawning Parrast. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* *Job* xlii. 9 God is not mocked, deluded . . as patients are by their cogging quack-salvers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv. Some trick of those cogging priests and nuns. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 322 The cogging dicers of Whitefriars.

**Cogging-brick**. [from likeness of the work to the cogs of a wheel or ratchet.] See *quot.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 39 *Cogging-bricks*, a kind of Bricks . . in use in some parts of Sussex to make their Toothing, or Indented Work under the Copeing of Walls.

**Coggle** (kōggl), *sh.* 1. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 coggil, coggyl, coggul, 7 cogle, 7- coggile. [known only from 14th c.; possibly from a root \*kug- with the sense 'rounded lump', cf. Ger. *kugel*, Du. *kogel*; but this is doubtful. The parallelism in form and sense to COBBLE suggests onomatopoeic formation: cf. the dial. *knobbly* and *knoggy* 'having rounded protuberances'; perh. there is also relation to *cockle* in sense 'unsteady from having a rounded base'; cf. *coggly*, -dy = *cockly*, -ly.]

A rounded water-worn stone, *esp.* of the size suitable for paving; a cobble. More fully *coggle-stone*.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3805 A company of Crabbe-fische . . With backis . . bigger & hardere Pan any comon cogill-stane or cocatryse scales. 1644 *Rec. Nottingham* II. 373 Item paid for xliiii lode of cogyls stones. 1783 *Ibid.* II. 392 Item paid for cogguls and to a pauar xijd. 1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. ix. 20 Coggles, Flint, Pibbles, Shingles and other stones. 1650 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cv. 388 Any bruise either vpon cogile stone, flint, or such like. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 112 A Flint . . stricken with all the Might against a hard Coggle. 1769 L. EDWARD in *Hist. Linc.* (1834) I. 20 Blue clay, full of large coggles or stones. 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* *Coggles*, large gravel stones used for paving. 1886 S. W. *Linc. Gloss.* *Coggle*, a small round stone, pebble, cobble.

3. **Coggle**, *sh.* 2. *Obs.* [app. an error, or imaginary form invented as an etymological link.]

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* Gloss. s.v. *Cockboat*, Which word [cog] . . is still preserved upon the sea coasts in Yorkshire, where they call a small fisher-boat a coggle; and in some places, by corruption, a cobble. (Hence 1775 ASH, *Coggle*, a kind of boat, a cock-boat. 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*; and in mod. Dicts.)

**Coggle**, a. = COGGLY. Cf. COCKLE a.

1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Coggle*, easily moved, unstable.

4. **Coggle**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [app. a frequentative or diminutive of *Cog v.* in sense 5 or 6.] ? To foist in, esp. in a wheedling way; to interpolate in a glozing manner.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* iii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodslay* II. 215 Ragan. And would he never have done Jacob? *Mido*. No, but still coggl'd in, like Jackdaw that cries ka kob!

**Coggle** (kōggl), *v.* 2. *Sc.* and *dial.* [see *COGGLE sh.* 1, and *COCKLE v.* 2.] *intr.* and *trans.* To shake from side to side; to be unsteady; to wobble. Hence *Coggling* *pp.* a. = COGGLY.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* v. (1884) 135 She cogled terribly, and I thought every minute she would fall. 1808 JAMIESON, *Coggle*, to cause any thing to move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overet. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Coggle*, to be shaky, as of a rickety piece of furniture. 'This table coggles.' 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 160 Tempted . . to pass the deep stream on cogging stones. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coggle*, to be unsteady.

**Coggledy**, -ty, a. *dial.* [f. *COGGLE v.*; cf. *cocklely*, -ly.] Shaky, unstable, rickety.

1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helon* xiv. (D.), Take care of that step-ladder though; it is coggledy. 1880 *Autrim & Down Gloss.*, *Coggledy*, coggly, shaky, unsteady.

**Coggly** (kōggl), a. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. *COGGLE v.* + -Y 1. Cf. *cockly*, *joggly*.] Shaky, unsteady, like anything resting on a rounded base, e.g. a small boat, or a 'coggle-stone' when stepped on.

1808 JAMIESON, *Coggly*, moving from side to side, unsteady as to position, apt to be overet. 1827 GALT *Annals Dalmailing* 193 (Jan.), I thought . . that the sure and steadfast earth itself was grown coggly beneath my feet, as I mounted the pulpit. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 846 'The ships at Anchor in the roads are a' rather coggly.' 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coggly*, easily moved, shaky.

**Cogh** (e), obs. form of COUGH.

**Coght**, obs. var. of CAUGHT.

**Cogitability**, *humorous* = COGITABUNDITY.

1734 H. CAREY *Poems, Chronothol.*, His cogitative faculties immersed in cogitability of cogitation. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Log.*, *Spectre of Tappington*.

**Cogie**, **coggie** (kōgi), *Sc.* [f. *COGUE* + -Y 4.] A small cogue; a small wooden bowl; the contents of such a vessel.

a. 1750 in *Herd Scott. Songs* (1776) II. Could kail in Aberdeen, And castocks in Strabogie; But yet I fear, they'll cook o'er soon, And never warm the cogie. 1786 THURN *A Dream*, An I have seen their coggie sou that yet hae tarrow't at it. 1807 TANNIAILL *Poems* (1846) 105 Coggie, thou heals me, coggie, thou heals me.

**Cogil**, obs. form of CUGEL.

**Cogitability**, *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being thought or conceived.

a. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* iv. i. (1731) 135 By framing . . Conceptions, within it self of whatsoever hath any Entity or Cogitability.

**Cogitable** (kōgdzītāb'l), a. (and *sh.*) [ad. L. *cogitabilis* is thinkable, f. *cogitare* 'see below'.]

A. *adj.* That can be thought or conceived; thinkable, conceivable.

a. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* iv. iv. (R.), A time when there was no intelligible nature of a triangle, nor any such thing cogitable at all. 1824 COLLINGS *Anti-Reth.* (1848) I. 142 Convincing the mind that a doctrine is cogitable, that the soul can present the idea to itself. 1850 GORDON *Great* II. lxvii. (1869) VIII. 143 Something not perceivable by sense, but only cogitable or conceivable by reason.

B. *sh.* Anything thinkable or conceivable.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 857 Yet are not these sensibiles . . the only things and cogitables. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 79 Cogitables, or Things, that have being only in the Faculties that apprehend them.

**Cogitabund** (kōgdzītābūnd), a. [ad. L. *cogitabundus* thinking, f. *cogitare* to think.] Musing, meditating, thoughtful, deep in thought.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyl.* II. v. 170 Such are of a . . Cogitabund aspect. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* i. ii. 5 If he be thoughtful or cogitabund. 1662 SOUTHERN *Wives Exuse* III. i. Thou art cogitabund; thy head is running upon thy poetry. 1821 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 68 (1822) II. 123 'I not the humour of them elaborate, cogitabund, fanciful?'

Hence *Cogitabundation*, *Cogitabundity*, deep meditation, thoughtfulness; *Cogitabundly* *adv.* meditatively; *Cogitabundous* a. = COGITABUND. 1627 SIR S. D'EYES *Jrnl. Parl.* (1783) 61 My daillie . . greife for the miseries of true religion in Germanie . . made my soul soe sodd and cogitabundous. 1659 H. MORE *Immut. Soul* (1662) 54 Let them (the stars) seem to wink and twinkle as cogitabundly as they will. 1729 *Prue's Weekly* (Exeter) *Jrnl.* 7 Feb. 4 The Result of which mighty Cogitabundation may hereafter furnish out Matter enough. 1744 MISS CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 53 With the addition of much cogitabundity over the riddles in the Ladies' Almanack.

3. **Cogitancy**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ANCY.] Cogitant or thinking quality.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 104 Let us reflect what kind of Cogitancy we must imply.

**Cogitant**, a. *rare.* [ad. L. *cogitans* -em, pr. pple. of *cogitare* to think.] Thinking, that thinks.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1761) 61 And also perceives himself to be some particular cogitant Being.

Hence *Cogitantly adv.*, in a thinking manner.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 397 Shall we think, because J. O. so thinks, and very cogitantly (but little cogently to us) conjectures, that, etc.

**Cogitate** (kɒˈdʒɪteɪt), *v.* [f. L. *cogitāt-* ppl. stem of *cogitare* to think. The latter is app. contr. for *co-agitare*, f. *co-* together + *agitare*, one of the senses of which is 'to turn over in the mind, revolve, weigh, consider'; see *AGITATE v.* 6.]

1. *intr.* To think, reflect, ponder, meditate; to exercise the thinking faculties.

1632 DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 101 (T.) As the life of the body is entertained in still cogitating. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* ii. xiii. (R.) For he that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recordation, cogitatheth and considereth; and he that employeth the faculty of his phansie also cogitatheth, and he that reasoneth, doth in like manner cogitate or devise. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* 59 Still cogitating and looking for an explanation in the fire. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* ii. (1875) 19 That lady . . . lay cogitating over the past evening.

2. *trans.* with object or object-clause. Hence passing into: To devise, plan.

1563-74 FOXE *A. & M.* 780 (R.) We both day and night reuoluing in our minds did cogitate nothing more, than how to satisfie the partes of a good pastour. 1652 C. STARVILTON *Herodian* 62 By this his Dreame he Cogitates alone, He was Divinely called to the Throne. *Mod.* The man is cogitating mischief against us.

b. *Philos.* To think (an object), to form a conception of.

1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* 50 The idea of a science of pure understanding and rational cognition by means of which we may cogitate objects entirely a priori. 1857 T. E. WERN *Intellectualism of Locke* ix. 174 Admitting that we are necessitated to 'cogitate' the great Ontologic Realities, the German Philosopher [Kant] denied that we are able to 'cognize' them.

**Cogitation** (kɒˈdʒɪtəʃən). Forms: 3 cogitation, 5-6 cogi-, cogytacōn, -yon, 6 -tyon, 6-cogitation. [a. OF. *cogitaciōn*, -*aciōn*, ad. L. *cogitātiōn-em*, n. of action, f. *cogitare* to think.]

1. The action of thinking or reflecting; attentive consideration, reflection, meditation.

1525 *Auer. R.* 288 Preo degrez beoð berinne [in lust] . . . þe worme is leostig . . . Cogitaciōn, þet beoð sleoðe þouhtes þet ne leostig neol. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. (1548) 12 Suspend both his cogitation and his penne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 70, b. More is gathered by cogitation than if the thyng had been spoken in plaine woordes. 1651 HONNES *Leviath.* i. iv. 13 What by cogitation, wee find to be the cause of any thing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 629 Fixt in cogitation deep. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. 184 He is always so wrapped up in cogitation. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxvii. 229 The mind of its own power alone could by sufficient cogitation discover, etc.

b. The faculty of thinking or thought.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Ephes.* iv. 18 Having their cogitation darkened. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 427 The sight is in the eyes . . . understanding and cogitation in the braine. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 271. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 368 The Mechanical Philosophers, that deny Cogitation, and even Sense properly so call'd, to Beasts. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlviii. It was never supposed that cogitation is inherent in matter. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxi. (1866) II. 141 Speech and cogitation are thus the relative conditions of each other's activity.

2. An act of thinking or consideration, a thought or reflection. (with *plural*.)

1525 [see 1]. 1577 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 b. That your fasting may come of pure hert without any euill cogitaciōns. c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 259 Such as have filthy corrupt cogitations in their hearts. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* i. cxxxiij. Being terrified with the cogitation, that not any of those which had been formerly sent had ever returned. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. & La Mode* iii. i. Prythee, leave me to my own cogitations. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* xlix. II. 56, i. spent several hours here in . . . agreeable cogitations. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 474 Our cogitations this way have been drawn, These are the points . . . on which Our inquest turns.

b. 'Reflection previous to action' (J.); a purpose or design.

1538 STARKY *England* i. ii. 66 Hyt [the common weal] schold be the end of al theyr cogytacyōns, conseyls, and carys. 1576 FLEMING *Pemphile* Ep. 4 The cogitations and purposes of your adversaries shall quite be dissolved. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.). The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his cogitations vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 642 The wicked cogitations, and designs of the adversaries.

3. With *of*: +a. Thinking of or about, consideration of (anything). *Obs.* b. A thought, conception, or idea of an object.

1544 BRINKLOW *Compl.* i. (1874) 7 Whereby mennys hartes be raysshed . . . from the cogytacyon of all such thyngs as theyr ought to pray for. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 545 If the Spirite entrench into a cogitation of it owne death. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 717 This knitting of the Brows will follow upon earnest Studying, or Cogitation of anything. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 39 Idolatrous cogitations of God. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Rth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 77 If we reflect on our own Cogitations of these things.

**Cogitationism**, -ist (kɒˈdʒɪtəʃənɪz'm, -ist). [f. prec. + -ISM, -IST.] See quot.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 345 If I were allowed to invent a term, I should say that Mr. Mill, cosmologically, is now a Cogitationist. The ultimate fact of the phenomenal world, as recognized by him, is neither Matter nor

Mind in any present sense of these terms, but a cogitation or cogulation of phenomena which may be called feelings. . . If we persevere in the analysis, we end in Cogitationism.

**Cogitative** (kɒˈdʒɪteɪv), *a.* [a. F. *cogitativ*, -ive (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *cogitativus*: see *COGITATE* and -IVE.]

1. Having the power or faculty of thought; thinking (as a permanent attribute).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 104 The swete balle of the eye whiche is . . . jage of the colours by reflection objectyf, whiche she bryngeth vnto the Impression cogytue of the ententement. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurgery*. In the myddle ventrycle is put the cogitayle and racyonall [vetus]. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 135 The cogitative or knowing soule. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. x. § 9 Sensible, thinking, perceiving Beings . . . which . . . we will hereafter call cogitative . . . Beings. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 309 Belief is more properly an act of the sensitive than of the cogitative part of our natures.

2. Given to cogitation; thoughtful, meditative.

1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 16 The Earl had the closer and more reserved Countenance; being by nature somewhat more cogitative. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. n. 151 He is said to be very thoughtful and cogitative. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt. VI.* xx. iii. 68 That Column has stood cogitative. 1884 *Gd. Words* May 324/2 After a cogitative pause.

Hence *Cogitatively adv.*, *Cogitatively*.

1731 BAILLY *Cogitatively*, thoughtfully, considerably. 1888 M. CONNOR *Husband & Wife* i. x. 130 'What an admirable room for a study!' pursued M. Flamant cogitatively. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 158 The bumps of cogitativens and inquisitiveness.

**Cogitativity** (kɒˈdʒɪtɪvɪti), *rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Capacity or power of thinking.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 191 To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into cogitativity.

**Cogitator** (kɒˈdʒɪtəɪtə), [f. *COGITATE* + -OR.] One who cogitates, a thinker.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 31 *Cogito, ergo sum*. Alas, poor Cogitator, this takes us but a little way.

**Co-glorify**, -glorious: see *Co-*.

+ **Cogmen**. *Obs. rare*. Men to whom the cloth called *cog ware* was sold.

(Some have conjectured that they were the crew of cogs, or traders who sailed in cogs.)

1589 *Act 13 Rich. II.* c. 10 § 1 Certaines draps . . . appellez Cogware & Kendale cloth sont venduz a Cogmen.

**Cognac** (kɒˈnɪæk). Forms: 6 oonniacke, 7 conyack, cognack, 8-9 coniac, 9 cogniac, 8-cognac. [F. *Cognac*, name of a town in the department of Charente in France.]

1. *Cognac wine*: wine produced at Cognac.

1594 PLAT *Jewel Ho.* ii. 15 Take small Rochell, or Conniacke wine. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* i. 464 The distillation of the Cognac wine.

2. A French brandy of superior quality distilled from Cognac wine. The name is sometimes extended (for trade purposes) to any French brandy.

+ a. Formerly *Cognac brandy*.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2223/4, 76 Pieces of Conyack Brandy, in 32 Lotts. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 136 The Cogniac brandies . . . contain vegetable prussic Acid.

b. Now simply *Cognac*.

1755 *Genil. Mag.* XXV. 60 A glass of right Coniac, or spirits of wine, or humming Madeira. 1821 BYRON *Frank.* iv. liii. Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac! 1858 DICKENS *Let.* 20 Feb. His handwriting shakes more and more. I think he mixes a great deal of cognac with his ink. 1884 *Fall Mail* G. 21 June 2/1 Cognac in large quantities now enters England which comes out of potatoes, and not out of grapes. Pure cognac can now be secured . . . only through English holders of old stocks.

*attrib.* 1875 ZIEMSEN *Cycl. Med.* II. 399 A very good preparation is the Stokes' Cognac Mixture.

+ **Cogname**. *Obs.* [adaptation of L. *cognōmen*.] Surname; = *COGNOMEN*.

1685 CROWNE *Str. Courtly Nice* iii. 30 I'll tell you both his name, and cognome. His name is Andrew, his cognome Farewel.

**Cognate** (kɒˈɡneɪt), *a.* and *sb.* Also (in sense B 1) *cognat*. [ad. L. *cognātus*, f. *co-* together + *gnātus* born, f. root *gn-*, *gen-*, *gon-* to produce. In Eng. the transferred sense appeared earliest.]

*A. adj.*

1. Descended from a common ancestor; of the same stock or family.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 78 Some of their cognate tribes. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. ii. 251 The barriers between cognate states. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gains* i. § 156 Agnates are . . . persons who are of kin through males, -cognate, as it were, through the father.

2. Of languages: Descended from the same original language; of the same linguistic family.

Of words: Coming naturally from the same root, or representing the same original word, with differences due to subsequent separate phonetic development; thus, Eng. *fine*, L. *quingue*, Gr. *πέντε*, are cognate words, representing a primitive \**pénke*. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 61 A cognate language. 1837 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Menkind* (ed. 3) II. 19 A cognate dialect of the Berber speech. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Minut* ii. (1870) 58 The cognate word *agrios* appears to have gone through the same process as *agrestis* and *argetos*.

b. *Grammar*. *Cognate object* or *accusative*: An object of kindred sense or derivation; *spec.* that which may adverbially follow an intransitive verb, as in 'to die the death'.

1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* iv. viii. II. 40 The extent of action of the verb may be expressed by a substantive of the same meaning as the verb (Cognate accusative). 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 372 What is often termed the cognate accusative (or objective) (as in 'to run a race') should more properly be classed among the adverbial adjuncts.

3. *gen.* Akin in origin; allied in nature, and hence, akin in quality; kindred, related, connected, having affinity. (Const. *with*, rarely *to*.)

c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* iv. 1, Which atomes . . . never rest till they meet with some pores proportionable and cognate unto their figures. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 455 Comets and Fiery Meteors are cognate. 1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Poems* (T.), Imbrute, I believe, is a word of Milton's coinage. So was the cognate compound 'imparadised' supposed to be. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* vi, Honouring each in the other Kindred courage and virtue, and cognate knowledge and freedom. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 399 Geometry and the cognate sciences.

*B. sb.*

1. *Roman Law*. One related by blood to another; a kinsman; *pl.* those descended from the same ancestor, whether through males or females. Thus distinguished from *agnate*, which was limited to legal relationship through the father only, though including relationship by adoption. Hence *b. Sc. Law*. A relative on the mother's side as opposed to an *Agnate*.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 85 The custody of the pupil's person . . . is . . . committed to the mother while a widow, until the pupil be seven years old; and, in default of the mother, to the next cognate. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* i. vii. § 3 We understand by agnates all those who are related by the father . . . and by cognates those who are related by the mother. 1832 AUSTIN *Furrisfr.* (1879) II. xxxvi. 631 [The mother] could not succeed to . . . [the son] as an agnat though she could succeed to him as his cognat. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gains* i. § 156 Those who are of kin through females are not agnates, but merely by natural law cognates.

2. A cognate word, term, or thing.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 181 Reckoning the words which we have put in italics as Latin derivatives, merely because they happen to have Latin cognates!

**Cognateness** (kɒˈɡneɪtnəs). [f. *COGNATE* + -NESS.] Cognate quality or condition.

1866 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 319 The cognateness of ideas and principles to man as man. 1847 HARE *Vict. Faith* 5 A resemblance . . . betokening a certain cognateness.

**Cognatic** (kɒˈɡneɪtɪk), *a.* [a. F. *cognatique*: see *COGNATE*, and -IO. Cf. *agnatic*.] Pertaining to or reckoned through cognates; see *COGNATE* B. 1.

1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 122 A lineal cognatic succession. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 146 Cognatic relationship is simply the conception of kinship familiar to modern ideas. 1878 ZIEMSEN *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 19 The cognatic, or maternal influence.

+ **Cognatical**, *a. Obs.* = *prec.*

1660 R. CORR *Power & Subj.* 99 There are but two waies by which hereditary or successive monarchies do descend; . . . the one is lineal descent; the other lineal, agnatical, cognatical, or collateral; or as we say, the one descends to the heire general, the other to the heire male.

**Cognition** (kɒˈɡnɪʃən). [ad. L. *cognitiōn-em* kindred by birth, f. *cognātus* cognate.]

1. The relation between persons descended from a common ancestor; kinship, relationship, consanguinity. (Common in 17th c.; now *rare*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* x. 31 The sones of Sem, after cognaciōns [Vulg. *secundum cognationes*] and tungs and regions. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* viii. 21 *marry note*, Our spiritual kindred is to be preferred before carnal cognition. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 365 Termes of Cognition and consanguinity. 1660 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* i. i. iii. 18 Of the original of the Phenicians; their cognition with the Jews. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 69 A great danger exists in claiming cognition between two distant peoples from the coincidence of a few words in both languages.

b. *spec.* in *Roman Law*: Natural relationship by descent from a common ancestor, whether through males or females; as distinguished from *agnation*, which was a civil relationship through males only. In *Sc. law*, Relationship through females only.

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In France, for the succession to the crown they follow agnation; in England, Spain, etc. cognition. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sci.* i. 382 *Cognition*, women coming to the succession according to the degree of proximity, in default of males, or their descendants. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gains* i. § 156 There is no agnation between a mother's brother and her son, -only cognition.

+ c. Used of 'spiritual' relationship, as that between sponsors, etc.; = *AFFINITY* 1 b. *Obs.*

c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 266 Knit to us neither by consanguinity nor affinity, but by spiritual cognition. a. 1626 W. SCLATER *Romans* iv. (1650) 140 By spiritual cognition, wherein faith combines us. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* iv. v. 444 The impediment of spiritual cognition, is stretched so far . . . as that (what by Baptisme, what by Confirmation) twenty several persons are excluded from the capacity of inter-marriage.

+ 2. *collect.* Kindred, kinsfolk, relations. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 3 Go out of this land, and of this cognaciōn [Vulg. *de cognatione tua*], or kynrede. 1843 CAXTON *Leg. 80/2* Alle hys cognacion . . . abode in good lyf and in holy conuersacion. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* i. 233.

3. *Philol.* The relation between languages naturally descended from a common source, or words from a common root.



[1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 5 It cometh from and hath a near cognition with a word that signifies to build. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xx. Wks. (1813) 163 What certain sense they could put on either of these 4 words by their mere cognition with each other.] 1862 *Guardian* 27 Apr. 401/3 The great difficulty in all of these of Comparative Philology is to make people understand the difference between cognition and derivation. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 180/2 Sir William Jones recognises the fact that the relation among all of them is cognition and not derivation.

4. The relation between things derived from the same source or having the same origin, or between those having a like nature or quality (= AFFINITY 5); more loosely, that between things connected with, or naturally adapted to, each other (cf. AFFINITY 8); affinity, connexion, relation, likeness. (Very frequent in 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1555 BARNFORD *Wks.* 354 The society, cognition, and consent, which all and every creature hath with man. 1640 *Br. Reynolds Passions* xxvii. 46 The Eye is fitted to discern light by the innate property of light and Cognition which it hath thereunto. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 223 [They] had a very great cognition with the Galli, not only in language, but in holy Rites and Customs. 1790 *Paley Horw. Paul.* vi. (1809) 187 This circumstance of identity or cognition in their original. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 396 How close the cognition of the creature and the critical faculty.

† **Cognisable**, *a.* (cf. *cognoscible*, *cognizable*.) 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 54 Not legally cognisable.

**Cognise**, etc.: see COGNIZE.

**Cognition** (kɒɡniʃən). In 5-6 -iɔ(u)n, -yɔ(u)n. [ad. L. *cognitiō-em* a getting to know, acquaintance, notion, knowledge, etc., sb. of action f. L. *cognit-*, ppl. stem of *cognoscere*: see COGNOSCE.]

† 1. The action or faculty of knowing; knowledge, consciousness; acquaintance with a subject. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (1835) 154 Illumynyd she is wyth clere cognycoun In hyr soule. 1528 *LYNDESAV Dyan* 577 Filicitee hadd Inuabyll, And of his Godhed clere cognitoun. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* 237 With conscience and perfert cognition of innocence. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 63, I will not be my selfe, nor haue cognition Of what I feele. 1682 *Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor.* (1756) 106 A retrograde cognition of times past. 1796 *BURNEY Mem. Metastasio* II. 389 Tasting the first alimets of scientific cognition.

2. Apprehension, perception. (*nonce-use*.)

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. iii. (1865) 34 In thy cognition of some poignant jest.

2. **Philos.** The action or faculty of knowing taken in its widest sense, including sensation, perception, conception, etc., as distinguished from feeling and volition; also, more specifically, the action of cognizing an object in perception proper.

1651 *STANLEY Poems* 231 This Divines call intellectual intuitive cognition. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 6 Finding not Cognition within the natural Powers of Matter. 1847 *LEWIS Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. Intro. 113 A faculty of cognition a priori. 1879 *ADAMSON Philos. Kant* 45 The several elements which, according to Kant, make up the organic unity of Perception or real Cognition.

b. A product of such an action: a sensation, perception, notion, or higher intuition.

1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* III, 473 note, Peter's progenitor seems to have possessed a 'pure anticipated cognition' of the nature and modesty of this ornament of his posterity. 1856 *MILKELJOHN tr. Kant's Crit. P. R.* 79 The fact that we do possess scientific a priori cognitions, namely, those of pure mathematics and general physics. 1873 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. iii. viii. 365 With purely intellectual cognitions... also with... moral cognitions. 1882 J. H. STURGEON *Text-bk. Kant* 468 Let a cognition be *intellectually* what it may, it is no cognition proper, it is not properly knowledge, unless and until it have an actual perceptive application.

3. **Law.** = COGNIZANCE 3. (Chiefly Sc.)

1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxf.* 35 Ye... Chauncellor... shall have... full cognition of all... causes. 1582 *SAVILLE Agric.* (1622) 203 To the rest belonged cognition of criminal causes. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 12 Incontinent cognition or tryal shall be taken by the assise. 1689 *tr. Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 32 Obnoxious to the cognition of Judges. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 198 The Council appoint a Committee to take cognition of the matter.

b. **Sc. Law.** † A process in the Court of Session for the determination of cases concerning disputed marches. *Cognition and sale*: a process for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of a pupil's estate. *Cognition and sasine*: a form of entering an heir in burghage tenure.

1809 *Scotch Dict.* in *Tomlins Law Dict.*, *Cognition*, is the process whereby molestation is determined. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vic.* c. 101 § 46 An instrument of cognition and sasine in regard to such lands and in favour of such heir.

† 4. Recognition; gratitude. *Obs. rare.*

1655 *EVELYN Let. in Mem.* (1807) IV. 7, I must justify... with infinite cognition, the benefit I have received.

**Cognitional** (kɒɡniʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to cognition.

1827 *BENTHAM Wks.* X. 560 Elements of intellectual aptitude: 1. Cognitional knowledge. 2. Judicial judgment.

**Cognitive** (kɒɡnitiv), *a.* [ad. L. type *cognitivus*, f. *cognit-*, see above, -IVE.] Of or pertaining to cognition, or to the action or process of knowing; having the attribute of cognizing.

1586 T. B. LA PRINCE *Acad. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 22 Plato saith, that there are three virtues in the soule belonging to knowledge and understanding... called cognitive or knowing virtues: namely, reason, understanding, and phantasie. 1692 *SOUTH Sermon.* (1697) I. 260 Unless the Understanding employ and exercise its cognitive, or Apprehensive Power. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 A minute analysis of the cognitive powers of man. 1836-7 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1865) I. 227 The two acts, severally cognitive of mind and matter. 1850 *McCOSH Div. Govt.* (1852) 258 The simple cognitive faculties, which give us the knowledge of really existing individual objects; as Perception... Self-consciousness.

|| **Cognitor**. *Rom. Law.* [L. agent-sb. from *cognoscere*: see COGNITION.] An attorney or procurator.

1880 *MURHEAD tr. Instit. Gains* IV. § 82 We may sue either in our own name or through an agent, such as a cognitor, procurator, tutor, or curator... A cognitor is made out substitute in a cause by certain formal words spoken in presence of the adversary.

**Cognizability**, *rare*. [f. next.] The quality of being cognizable.

1852 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Lect. Nydya Philos.* 50. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 40 Cognizability. By this name we may denote the capability of a substance for being easily recognized and distinguished from all other substances.

**Cognizable**, -isable (kɒɡnɪzəbəl, kɒni-), *a.* [f. COGNIZE (or rather originally from stem of COGNIZ-ANOE) + -ABLE. Since *cognize* has become a familiar word, there is a tendency in sense 1 to pronounce (kɒɡnɪzəbəl); cf. *recognize*, *recognizable*.]

1. Capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended by the senses or intellect; perceptible.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 95 Their Injuries may be cognizable, but not their Benefits. 1777 *COCKIN Hist. in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 160 note, The vapours are said to be of a tenuity cognizable by the sight. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 187 That... is not cognizable by our senses. 1836-7 *Sir W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 392 Admitting that causation were cognizable, and that perception and self-consciousness were competent to its apprehension. 1851 D. WILSON *Princ. Anth.* (1863) I. v. 141 A period dimly cognizable in the remotest past.

b. Capable of being recognized, cognizable.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. c. 302 His features were scarce cognizable. 1797 *HOLCROFT Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. li. 242 Aesop... is cognizable, by his deformity. 1829 *MARRIAT P. Midway* vi. We exchanged clothes, in such a manner as to render us no longer cognizable. 1854 J. KENNEDY *Smallow B.* (1860) 18 Without one cognizable face before me.

2. Capable of being, or liable to be, judicially examined or tried; within the jurisdiction of a court of law or the like.

1681 *HICKERINGILL Wind. Naked Truth* II. 18 All matters cognizable in Spiritual Courts. 1690 *Penn. Archives* I. 170 We... find the major part of the writing not cognizable by us, or within our province. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 25 These courts can hold no plea of matters cognizable by the common law. 1875 *STRUBS Const. Hist.* I. xii. 484 Every sort of plea that was cognizable under royal writ. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* III. xi. 444 Making all offences against it cognizable in the courts of admiralty.

b. *spec.* in Anglo-Indian law: see *quots.*

1882 *Code Crim. Procedure* § 4 'Cognizable offence' means any offence for, and 'cognizable case' means a case in, which a police-officer... may... arrest without warrant. 1883 J. F. STEPHEN *Hist. Crim. Law* III. 331 The offences [in the Indian Code of Crim. Proc.] called by the somewhat ill-chosen name of cognizable offences.

Hence **Cognizableness**.

1871 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 68 The intuitive cognizableness of such a proposition. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 528 He who denies the cognizableness of necessary truth.

**Cognizably** (kɒɡnɪzəbəl, kɒni-, kɒɡnɪzəbəl), *adv.* [f. COGNIZABLE + -LY.] In a cognizable manner; recognizably; perceptibly.

1817 *WORDSWORTH Poems, Pass of Kirkstoun*, Nor hint of man; if stone or rock seem not his handy-work to mock By some thing cognizably shaped. 1854 *FARRER Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 257 The spiritual life is a cognizably different thing from the worldly life.

**Cognizance**, -sance (kɒɡnɪzəns, kɒni-). **Forms:** a. 4-5 *connaissance*, *conysaunce*, 4-7 (*legal*) *conissance*, -ans, (4) *conichans*, 5 *conyschance*, *conoisance*, 6 (*legal*) *conissaunce*. b. (*legal*) 6-8 *con(n)usaunce*, 7 *conusans*. γ. 5-6 *coognisaunce*, (*coognoysaunce*, -ance), 6 *coognys*, -iz-, *yaunce*, -isens, -issence, 6- *coognisance*, *coognisance*. [M.E., a. OF. *connoissance*, *conus(s)ance*, var. of *connois(s)ance*, f. *connoistre* ant. pr. pple. of *connoistre* to know + -ANCE, answering to a L. type *cognoscencia* (of common Romanic standing: cf. It. *conoscenza*, Pr. *conoissemza*, Cat. *conexensa*, OSp. *conocencia*). From the 13th c., and esp. after the Renaissance, the spelling was in Fr. often partially latinized as *cognoissance*, but the *g* was never pronounced (Palsgrave, 1530) and was entirely dropped after 1600. In Eng. the *g* appeared in 15th c., and has here gradually affected the pronunciation, though, in legal use, the older *k* or *n* is still usual. (The spelling with *s* is etymological, but that with *z*, which accords with the pronunciation, has long prevailed.)

Lat. *cognoscere* gave regularly (through *cognoscere*, *co(g)nois(re)*, OF. *connoistre*, also written *connoistre*. In the pr.

pple. *connois(s)ant*, *connois(s)ant* (-cognoscent-ens), and in analogous forms, pre-tonic *o* was liable to be weakened to *e*, and *i*, giving *cones(s)ant*, *conis(s)ant*, and *ni* to *n* giving *conissant*, whence the Anglo Fr. and M.E. forms so spelt. In mod. F. *connoissant* has long been pronounced *connes-sant*, and is now written *connoissant*. The pa. pple *connois-sant*, OF. *conneit*, represents a L. type *cognovitum* f. *cognovi*.]

1. Knowledge, etc.

† 1. Knowledge, understanding; acquaintance.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 5562 For the toon yeveth conysaunce And the tother ignorance. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 347/3 Yf it suffise to Jhesu cryst that thou knowe hym... and yf his cognoysaunce suffiseyth not to the. 1545 *KAYNOLD Byrth Manhynde* B 4 Except ye fyrst haue true & iust cognoysaunce in the fyrst booke. 1638 *HEWYND W'ise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 313 You should be one, though not of my cognoysance, yet of my condition. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxv. 216 The tree of cognoysance of Good and Evil.

† 2. Recognition. *Obs. rare.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. i. 31 Who, some as on that knight his eye did glaunce, Eftsoones of him had perfect cognoysance.

2. Knowledge as attained by observation or information; state of being aware of anything; perception, notice, observation. Esp. in plur. to have *cognizance of*, to be aware of, know by observation or information; to come (fall, be, lie) *under-within, beyond, out of the cognizance*, i.e. range of observation or perception, ken of (often with some admixture of the notion of 'province', 'jurisdiction', 'right of dealing with'; as in 3); to take *cognizance of*, to take notice of, notice, observe, become aware of; to take note of, include within the range of observation, embrace within its scope.

1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* I. 3 If the wife grant a rent without the knowledge of the husband this grant is void, so it is, notwithstanding that the husband had cognizance of it. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 71 [He] exposed them in the great market-place, to see if any would take cognizance of them. 1656 *SANDERSON Sermon.* (1689) 308 Wherever we disguise and conceal from the conscience of others. 1722 *STERLE Spect.* No. 288 ¶ I Should any of their... Faults come under their Cognizance. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 162 ¶ 4 The business from which we withdraw our cognizance is... below our notice. 1794 *PALEY Reid.* II. ix. (1817) 253 Any part of Christ's history... which was public, and within the cognizance of his followers. 1829 *SOUTHWELL All for Love* ix. That act being publicly performed With thy full cognizance. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quendish* vii. 81 Islands, rivers, and creeks... of which charts and surveyors had no cognizance. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 40 Of this... the utilitarian theory takes no cognizance.

b. Often with admixture of sense 3: Official knowledge, authoritative notice.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pickle* xxi. [The proctor] took cognizance of their names, and dismissed the rioters. 1846 *PERRYOTT Ferd. & Isab.* I. xi. 447 The queen... took this department under her special cognizance.

II. Legal senses.

3. **Law.** a. The action of taking judicial or authoritative notice; the hearing and trying of a cause. b. The right of hearing and trying a cause, or of dealing with any matter judicially; jurisdiction. Chiefly in plur. to have *cognizance of*; to take *cognizance of*; under, within, etc., the *cognizance of*. *Cognizance of pleas*: see *quots.* 1670, 1767.

1522 *BRITTON* 28 Car nous voluns qe Sainte Eglise... eyt conisaunce a jurer de pure espiritualite. 1589 *Act* 13 *Rich. II.* st. c. 2 Al constable appartient d'avoir conisaunce des contractz touchant faitz d'armes & de guerre hors du roialme. 1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 28 The Chancellor... shall have conisaunce of pleas. 1602 *FULBECKE and Pt. Parall.* 4 When the right of tithes is in question... the church holdeth conisaunce. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 96 b. The consens of that cause belongeth to the king's (temporal) courts only. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Cognizance of Plea*, is an ability to call a Cause or Plea out of another Court. 1692 *LOCKE Toleration* III. c. Magistrates, whose duty it is to punish Faults under their Cognizance. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 37 The cognizance of pleas... is an exclusive right, so that no other court shall try causes arising within that jurisdiction. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 177 To introduce courts of justice for the cognizance of crimes. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 40 When the admiralty declined cognizance of the case. 1856 *FOURIE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 428 In all causes of which the spiritual courts had cognizance.

Fig. 1642 in *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* I. iii. 8 Causes that are properly of feminine cognizance he suffers her to decide. 1768-74 *TUCKER Light of Nat.* (1852) II. 374, I would have every man judge for himself, but not pass his judgment until after full cognizance of the cause.

4. Recognition or acknowledgement; admission of a fact alleged; esp. acknowledgement of a FINE. b. A plea in replevin that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff. Cf. *AVOWRY*.

1522 *BRITTON* 62 Qe le Coroner... voit a eus de enquere et de oyer lour conisaunce. *transl.* That the coroner... go to them to inquire... and hear their confessions. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 To hold Plea in action real, and personal; to take Conusance by Fine. 1602 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 49 Where the husband is seized of a Seigniorie in the right of his wife, a man may not make conusans as bailly to the husband, but as bailly to them both. 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1130 Where in replevin... the defendant made cognizance for rent in arrear. 1876 *DICKE Real Prop.* vii. 316 note, When a person whose goods have been distrained seeks to replevy them, and the defendant justifies this taking of the goods,

he is said to make avowry if he justifies in his own right . . to make cognizance if he justifies in the right of another.

III. 5. A device or mark by which a person, company, etc., is known or distinguished, as a crest, heraldic bearing, coat of arms, etc.; a badge; *spec.* in *Her.* a device or emblem borne for distinction by all the retainers of a noble house, whether they bore 'arms' or not; see quot. 1766. (The chief sense in ME., and still frequent.)

c 1350 *Will. Paternus* 3569 3if i encountre with his knyt . . how schal i him knowe what konichans here he here? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xix. 188 What is hus consynsaunce, quath ich, in hus cote-armure? 1494 *FABIAN* iii. liv. 35 Aruigras hastily causyd hym to be Armed with the cognisaunce of the kynge. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 650 He gave the Sunne in his full brightnesse for his Cognisaunce or Badge. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1622) 128 Lewis . . tooke upon him the crosse, the cognisaunce of the sacred warre. 1766-87 *PORNY Heraldry Gloss.* s. v., Cognisances were badges which subordinate officers, and even soldiers did bare on their Shields, for distinction sake, being not entitled to a Crest. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. ii. In the chief three mullets stood, The cognizaunce of Douglas Blood. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry* xix. 303 The motive that induced Geoffrey of Anjou to assume as his cognizaunce the Sprig of Broom.

b. *fig.* Badge, emblem, mark, token.  
c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 276 b/2 Meekenes in countenance, with a manly heart . . is the cognisaunce of my livery. 1584 G. WHETSTONES in *Mirr. Mag.* 13 b, Receyve of us the possession thereof, as a cognisaunce of our love. 1633-Br. *HALL Hard Texts* 454, I did give them my Salaths, as a special cognizaunce of my people. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 45 If generous honesty, valour, and plain dealing, be the cognisaunce of thy family.

**Cognizance, -sance, v. rare.** [f. prec.] To have cognizance of.

1624 *HEVLIN Hist. Episcopie* (1657) l. 417 Why the Emperour made choysse . . of the Westerne . . Bishops to cognisans the cause.

**Cognizanced, ppl. a. rare.** [f. COGNIZANCE sb. + -ED.] Having a cognizance; characterized.  
1836 *CDL. WISEMAN Sci. & Relig.* I. iii. 12r The above-mentioned class and another, somewhat more elegantly cognizanced, namely, the *gens togata*, or cloaked family.

† **Cognizant, -isant, sb. Obs.** Also 4 *conisante*, 6 *conysante*, *conoisant*. [app. sb. use of OF. *conoisant*, *conis(s)ant* pr. ppl. of *conoisire* to know, recognize (see above); but the pl. may have originated in a perversion of *cognizance*: cf. *accidentis, accidencie*.] = COGNIZANCE 5.

c 1394 *P. Pl. C.* 185 Knyghtes in her conisantes clad for be nones. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Freres* (1852) 36 With their conysantes poyntyd and gylte. 1590 *LEVINS Manif.* 25/26 A cognizant, *insigne, signum*.

† Here = COGNIZANT 2.

1634 *Raynolds's Byrth Mankynde* Prol. 3 Except yee first haue true and iust cognisat in the first Booke.

**Cognizant, -isant (kpgnizant, kpn-), a.** Also *conusant*. [app. of modern introduction: not in Dictionaries of 18th c.; not in Todd's Johnson 1818, nor in Webster 1828; in Craig 1847. Thus, prob. formed anew, directly from COGNIZANCE, COGNIZE; but it corresponds in form to OF. *conisat, conisat* pr. ppl. Cf. COGNOSCENT.]

1. Having cognizance or knowledge (see COGNIZANCE 2); aware (of).

1820 *SOUTHEY Ode on Portrait of Bp. Heber*, If the Saints in bliss Be cognizant of aught that passeth here. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) l. xxv. 499 The party shall be presumed cognizant of the law . . his ignorance shall not exempt him. 1879 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* l. ii. § 82 The following circumstance, of which the writer is personally cognizant.

b. *Philos.* That knows or cognizes.  
1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* iii. iii. § 27 Gassendi . . gives as the best, a definition of truth little differing from Herbert's, the agreement of the cognizant intellect with the thing known. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 54 If this cognition were that which apprehends objects, the soul would be cognizant.

2. *Law.* Having cognizance or jurisdiction (see COGNIZANCE 3); competent to deal judicially with a cause, crime, etc. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Cognize, -ise (kpgnə'z, v.** [A comparatively modern word, formed with reference to *cognizance, cognisor*, and the kindred words, and the earlier *recognize*. It thus corresponds analogically, but not phonetically, to L. *cognoscere*, OF. *conoisire*, F. *connaître*: cf. COGNOSCE. The prevalence of the ending -ise over -ize is app. due to the influence of the large class of verbs having etymological -ize.]

† 1. *Law.* (*intr.* or *absol.*) To take cognizance. 1658-9 *CHALONER in Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 129 The Judges . . sit at Westminster, and they cognize.

2. *trans.* To take cognizance of, take note of, notice, observe.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 107 [He] was cogniz'd by every eye. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 72 Moved to incipient hysteria where anon I should simply cognize pathos.

3. *Philos.* To know, perceive, become conscious of; to make (anything) an object of cognition.

1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1877) II. 19 It would also be convenient . . for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognize* in connection with its noun cognition. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (1870) II. 329 They first know, —they first cognize, the things and persons presented to

them. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iv. (1875) 80 It is a material object, and it is cognized by being recognized as such. 1876 *MIVART Lessons fr. Nat.* vii. 196 We cognize an object . . by one act; we cognize that cognition by a very different act.

Hence *Cogniz'ing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* xix The soul's cognizing consists in this, that itself . . apprehends an object through the eye and the other media enumerated. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 37 Take away the cognizing mind, and the color, form, position, [etc.] of the table . . at once disappear.

**Cognizee, -isee (kpgniz, kpn-). Old Law.** Forms: 6-7 *conisee*, 6- *cognisee*, 8- *cognizee*. [formed as correlative to COGNIZOR, on the model of words in -EE etymologically correlative to words in -OR. But the formation is not etymological.]

The party in whose favour a fine of land was levied; he to whom cognizance was made.

1312-1 Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The same reconisance dyd not in any wise touch or concerne . . the cognisor ne the cognisee. 1594 *Westr. Synbol.* ii. § 52 The Cognisor is he that knowledgeth the fine, the Cognisee is he to whom it is knowledgeth. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1656) 473 Of these lands so delivred, the conisee being ousted, shall haue an assise or redress. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 347 In which case the king, etc., is called the cognizee, *is ent. cognoscitur*; as he that enters into the reconisance, *is ent. cognositor*, *is qui cognoscit*. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 120 Whenever the cognizee appears in court and admits satisfaction, the reconisance is discharged.

**Cognizens, obs. form of COGNIZANCE.**

**Cognizer, -iser (kpgnə'zə).** [f. COGNIZE v. + -ER. Cf. COGNIZOR, and CONNOISSEUR, for other types.] One who or that which cognizes.

1836 *BLACKW. Mag.* XL. 255 Intellect is the cognizer of all forms. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* Introd. 12 An inherent *logos*, without which neither a cognisor nor a cognised . . is possible.

**Cognisor, -isor (kpgnizə, kpn-). Old Law.** Forms: 6-7 *conisor*, 7- *our*, -*zor*, 6- *cognisor*, 8- -*zor*. [in 16th c. *conisor*, in form Anglo-French = continental F., *conois(s)eur*, agent-sb. f. *conois(s)* - stem of *conoisire* to know: see CONNOISSEUR.] The party who levies a fine of land.

1312-1504 [see COGNIZEE]. 1598 *KITCHIN Courts Let* (1675) 232 The Conisee shall have a *scire facias* against the Heir of the Conisor. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1656) 279 That which he hath of the gift of the Conisor. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* *Conisor*, alias *Cognisor* is used in the passing of Fines for him that acknowledges the Fine. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 84 If after the concord is acknowledged in Court, one of the cognizors dies, still the cognizee may proceed with this fine, against the surviving cognisor.

**Cognisat; see COGNIZANT.**

|| **Cognomen (kpgnə'men).** [L. *cognōmen*, f. co- together + (g)nōmen name; cf. co-gnō-scere to learn, know.]

1. In Latin use: (a) The third name, family name, or surname of a Roman citizen, as Marcus Tullius Cicero, Caius Julius Caesar; (b) an additional name or epithet bestowed on individuals, as *Africanus, Cunctator* (in later Latin called *agnomen*).

1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes upon Coins* 10 Saseria was the cognomen of a noble family which deduced its descent from King Tullus Hostilius.

Hence, in English use:

2. A distinguishing name or epithet given to a person or assumed by himself; a nickname.

1811 L. HAWKINS *C'est & Getr.* l. 96 Though called by whatever epithets or cognomens imply old age. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 101 Her father, Jack Bint . . was commonly known by the cognomen of London Jack. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* l. ii. vi. 213 The cognomen by which Philip is recognized is 'the Prudent'.

3. An (English) surname.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 137 The name of Alexander . . coupled with the gentle cognomen of Partridge. 1867 Miss BRADDON R. *Goldwin* II. iii. 39 The Queen of Beauty was distinguished by the very commonplace cognomen of Watson.

4. *loosely.* Name, appellation. [So, in Latin, very commonly used by Vergil and other poets, for a name given to a country, river, etc.]

1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* iv. I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times . . this quaint and prim cognomen . . amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl. 1857 *WOOD Com. Objects Sea Shore* 4 The Common Shag, a bird of a monosyllabic English cognomen. 1872 *Jenkinson's Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 A lane, bearing the euphonious cognomen of Spooney Green.

**Cognomen, v. rare.** [f. the sb.] *trans.* To give a cognomen to, to nickname.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 729 A crazy coxcomb, who . . has been cognomen d. the Glasgow Gander. 1841 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXIII. 78 Churchill, cognomened the 'clerical bruiser', was a disgrace to the church.

**Cognominal (kpgnə'minəl), a. and sb.** [in sense 1, f. L. *cognōminis* having the same name; in 2, f. *cognōmin-*, stem of COGNOMEN: see -AL.]

A. *adj.*  
1. Having the same name or cognomen, likened.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Cognominal*, that hath one and the same name or sir-name. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 128 Distinguished from other cognominal dedications, by the name of *St. James's chapel . . on the wall*. 1837 *PEACOCK Crochet Castle* ix. The immortal nose . . which is still resplendent over the portals of its cognominal college [Brasenose].

2. Of or pertaining to a cognomen or surname.

1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1741) 194 The second [name] Pilatus as a cognominal addition distinguishing him from the rest . . descending from the same family. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1867) 172 A cognominal epithet . . of the elder son. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* i. 647 No Roman house had grade cognominal Above the Fabii; titled above all As 'Maxima'.

† B. *sb.* One who or that which has the same name as another; a namesake. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiv. 170 The Dog [and] his cognominal or name-sake in the heavens.

**Cognominally, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY.] By way of cognomen, in regard to the cognomen.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 291 Cognominally I am impoverished, degraded . . Were it a fair name, I could submit; but this [Higginbotham] is a nickname, a byword, a reproach.

† **Cognominate, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *cognōminātus*, pa. pple. of *cognōmināre* to surname.] Formed as, or of the nature of, a cognomen or descriptive appellation.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. i. 65 Vocall Propriety denotes the Properties of particulars by due Appellation, which is either Nominative or Cognominate . . The Second deduces derivation from Forme, Site, Climate, Season, Person . . as Harpe-Close, Mountacute . . Bel-Acre. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 68 It was anciently cognominate Agalia from Agalius the first King.

**Cognominate (kpgnə'minət), v.** [f. L. *cognōminātus* - (see prec.) + -ATE.] *trans.* a. To give a cognomen or surname to; to nickname. b. *loosely.* To name, style, call.

1609 *Man in Moone* (1849) 7 He cognominated him Opinion. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 384 It is now called Sicilia . . By Diodorus Siculus, it was cognominated the Paragon of Isles. 1849 *DE QUINCEY Wks.* IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diapherates.

**Cognomination (kpgnə'minən), n.** [ad. L. *cognōminātiō-em*, n. of action (cited only in sense 2) f. *cognōmināre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of cognominating or naming.

1623 *COCKERAM, Cognomination*, a naming. 1640 *BULWER Pathology* Pref. 3 A general Survey and Cognomination of the Muscles of the Body.

2. *concr.* = COGNOMEN. [so L.]

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 246 Pompey had deserved the name of Great; Alexander of the same cognomination was Generalissimo of Greece. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Sp.* xiv. (1872) 86 It is one of the private cognominations of 'The Smiths'.

† 3. Affinity of terms applied. *Obs. rare* -1.

a 1679 *HOBBS Relat.* ii. xxiv. (1840) 478 Another place may be from cognomination, or affinity of words.

**Cognominity (kpgnə'minɪti), rare.** [f. L. *cognōmin-* (see next) + -ITY.] 'The circumstance of having the same name.'

1846 *WORCESTER cites Gentl. Mag.*

**Cognominize, v. rare.** [f. L. *cognōmin-*, stem of COGNOMEN + -IZE.] = COGNOMINATE.

1849 Miss MULOCK *Ogilvie* xxvii. (1875) 204 Mr. P. had an amusing system of cognominizing those about him by some ingenious transposition of their various patronymics.

**Cognominous (kpgnə'minəs), a.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the same name; = COGNOMINAL 1.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 329/x To the west, again, of this peninsula [Michigan] is its cognominous lake.

**Cognosce (kpgnə's), v.** Chiefly *Sc. Law*. [ad. L. *cognōscere* to become thoroughly acquainted with, investigate, get to know, f. co- together, altogether + (g)nōscere inchoative of obsolete \*gñō- (whence (g)nō-vi, (g)nōt-um), corresp. to Gr. γνῶ-vai to know. See NOTION, GNOTIC, KNOW.]

1. *intr.* To make inquiry or investigation, esp. in order to a legal decision; to take cognizance of a cause, an offence, etc. ? *Obs.*

a 1583 Sir J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 28 The Schiref is na juge competent to cognosce or decyde upon the non-entres or ward of landis. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 39 It pertains not to my court, to cognosce vpon bastardrie. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* Pref., So many of our neighbour nations, as have beene desirous to cognosce of our affaires. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 27 From all further . . judging or cognoscing therein.

2. *trans.* To take judicial cognizance of (a matter); to investigate, examine, try.

1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1621) 206 *note*, A matter and cause spiritual, and always cognosced and judged by the church . . say certain Scottish ministers. a 1670 *SPALDING Hist. Troubles Scotl.* (1792) I. 256 (Jam.) The general resolved in person to cognosce the entry into Newcastle. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 34 The Judge . . shall . . proceed to cognosce, hear, and determine any such appeal. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 263 Error cognosced and determined by the judicatories of the Church.

† 3. To adjudicate, decide authoritatively upon; to assign judicially. *Obs.*

1634 in *Forbes of Callendar* 2 (Jam.) To cognos and designe be deusion to ilk persone their part off the fornamit outfeild arable land . . The saids lands being cognosit, meathit, mairehit, and acceptit be the said nobill Lord.

4. Judicially to examine and pronounce (a person) to be of a certain status; esp. (*ellipt.*) to pronounce to be an idiot or lunatic.

a 1670 *SPALDING Hist. Troubles Scotl.* (1792) II. 91 (Jam.) To meet, sit, and cognosce Mr. Andrew Logie . . for unsound doctrine. 1773 *ERSKINE Justit.* 140 (Jam.) The son ought to be declared or cognosced an idiot by the sentence of a

judge. a 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 534 He had been cognoscent at Edinburgh, and deprived of the management of his estate. 1818 G. CHALMERS *Life Mary Q. Scots* I. 278 (Jam.) George Douglas's elder brother was cognoscent nearest agnate. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. 'If he gangs daft, we'll hae him cognoscent.' 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 100 § 101 To inquire whether the person sought to be cognoscent is insane.

5. = COGNIZE.

1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* II. xi. § 382 Before the Intelligence is sufficiently developed to cognosce the idea which mentally represents it.

**Cognoscentia** (kɒɡnɒˈsɛns). Now rare. Also 6 (Sc.) cognoscentia, 7 -oscentia. [f. L. type \**cognoscentia*, f. *cognoscere* to know (see -ENCE); perh., in Sc., originally, ad. F. *cognoscentia*.]

† 1. Blazonry; heraldic cognizance.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* xxxiii. Quhilk [bearing] cassyn be cognoscentia quarterly was. a 1649 DRUMMOND *Hist. Jas. V.* 350 (Jam.) This coffin was adorned with the arms of the kingdom, cognoscentia and a crown.

2. Knowledge; = COGNIZANCE 1, 2.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scoll.* (1821) I. 73 Thou may have cognoscentia. that this opinioun is vane. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Ded. 4 Nor... esteem me the lesse dutyfull, that without your cognoscentia I become thus thankfull. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 74 The Inclinations follow the cognoscentia of the Soul. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 246, 1 Facts within our cognoscentia.

† 3. Law. = COGNIZANCE 3. Obs. rare.

1611 SPED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 57/1 This court had cognoscentia of causes ecclesiastical.

**Cognoscent** (kɒɡnɒˈsɛnt), a. rare. [ad. L. *cognoscent-em*, pr. pp. of *cognoscere* to know.]

1. Knowing; cognitive.

1649 BULWER *Pathway* 1. § 6. 28 The Muscles... are not ended with any Cognoscent powers. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 142 A cognoscent air of legal gravity.

2. Cognizant; acquainted.

1830 FRASER *Mag.* I. 687 If I were not before cognoscent of its existence. 1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 574 The subject is not one with which we are personally cognoscent.

|| **Cognoscente** (kɒɡnɒˈsɛntə). Pl. -ti (-tē). [Ital. *cognoscente*, Latinized form of *cognoscente* knowing man, connoisseur:—L. *cognoscent-em*, pr. pp. of *cognoscere* to know, etc.: see COGNOSCE.] One who knows a subject thoroughly; a connoisseur: chiefly in reference to the fine arts.

1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. 1rel. 450 The cognoscenti... allow that Ireland is a school of music. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 77 (L.) A person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute cognoscente. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 395 [Turner] neglected by the rich cognoscent of the day.

**Cognoscibility** (kɒɡnɒˈsɪbɪlɪtɪ). [f. next + -ITY.] Cognoscible quality; knowableness.

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. T. White's *Peripatet. Inst.* 277 They have no entity nor cognoscibility. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 294 God, as he is of infinite Essence, so also of infinite Cognoscibility and Truth. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* 24 Our author's doctrine of the direct cognoscibility of the Primary Qualities.

**Cognoscible** (kɒɡnɒˈsɪbəl), a. [f. L. type \**cognoscibilis* knowable, f. *cognoscere*: see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being known; knowable, ascertainable; recognizable.

1648 H. G. tr. *Balaad's Prince* 176 There remains nothing... cognoscible in Germany, but the Sea and the Mountaines. a 1691 T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 546 God is naturally cognoscible. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 388 Definite, cognoscible circumstances. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 220 A determinate system of cognoscible laws.

b. as sb. That which can be known.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 117 The Cognoscible, and the knowledge thereof. 1845 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 5 Spiritual cognoscibles, or the immaterial realities capable of being known.

† 2. Law. = COGNIZABLE 2. Obs.

a 1644 LAUD *Diary*, etc. I. 333 (T.) In the high-commission we medled with no cause not cognoscible there. 1706 *Act* 6 Anne c. 11 Art. xix. No causes in Scotland (shall) be cognoscible by the courts... in Westminster Hall. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 220 Rules of plantation being only cognoscible at the Council-board.

**Cognoscitive** (kɒɡnɒˈsɪtɪv), a. A non-etymological formation for COGNITIVE; used sometimes, more especially, with an inchoative sense: apprehensive.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxiii. 404 All bodily cognoscitive faculties. a 1688 CUDWORTH *Inmut. Mor.* (1737) 134 The Soul having an Innate Cognoscitive Power. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 880 A wise man, cognoscitive and sensitive of the blessings of this life. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 28 It would be 'contrary to all analogy' if man's cognoscitive faculties did not... receive... 'development and education'.

Hence **Cognoscitively** adv.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 162/2 We must not seek after that absolute or first good cognoscitively or imperfectly.

† **Cognotize**, v. Obs. rare—1. [A non-etymological formation f. L. *cognoscere*, *cognit-um*.] To denote by a cognizance

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 241 By that name some Houses are cognotized, and known by such Signs in the City of London.

|| **Cognovit** (kɒɡnəˈvɪt). Law. [in full, *cognovit actionem* (Lat.) 'he has acknowledged the action'.] An acknowledgement by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause is just; in which case the

defendant, to save expense, suffers judgement to be entered against him without trial.

1762 JACOB *Law Dict.* s. v. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 443/2 The poor tailor... has lost his time, his cognovit, and his character. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv. You gave them a cognovit for the amount of your costs after the trial. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 Vict. c. 62 § 26 Where in an action a warrant of attorney to confess judgment or a cognovit actionem is given.

**Co-governor**. [see Co-3 b.] A joint governor. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 The inferior and minor gods... are called... the co-governors and co-reigners with the Supreme God.

So **Co-government**.

1834 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 384 Reducing them from that independent and distinct existence, as co-governments... to mere subordinate and dependent bodies.

**Co-gracious, -guarantor**: see Co-.

**Cogredient** (kɒɡrɪˈdɪənt), a. Math. [f. Co- + *gredienti*, as in L. *con-gredientem*, f. *gradī* to step.] *iii*. Proceeding step by step with each other, keeping step together; said of two or more sets of variables which undergo identical or parallel linear transformations.

1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equations* (1886) 357 When  $x, y$  and  $z$  are transformed similarly, as in the present Proposition, they are said to be cogredient variables.

**Co-guardian**. [Co-3 c.] Joint guardian, guardian in conjunction with. Hence **Co-guardianship**.

1643 PLYNNE *So. Power Parl. App.* 193 As the fact... is imputed to the Co-guardians. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. comm. (ed. 2) 397, Co-guardianship, when one of the co-guardians has injured the ward from negligence.

**Cogue, cog** (kɒɡ, Sc. kɒɡ, kɒɡ). Chiefly Sc. Forms: 6 Sc. coig, 7- cogue, 8- cog. 'Kelly writes *cog*: this, or *cogue*, most nearly approaches to the sound' (Jamieson). [Origin uncertain: see various conjectures in Jamieson.]

1. (Sc.) A wooden vessel made with staves and hoops, used in milking cows or ewes, and for other purposes.

The *cogue* or *cogie* now or recently used in the south of Scotland is 12 inches deep, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom, narrowing to 15 at the top, with three polished iron hoops, and one of the staves continued as an upright handle.

a 1568 BANASTYNE *Poems* 156 (Jam.) Ane coig, ane caird wantand ane nail. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Elym.* (E. D. S.) *Mulctra*, a milk-cog. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 136 (Jam.) Gin ye, fan the cow flings, the cog cast awa'. 17... Sc. Song, *Could Kail in Aberdeen* Chorus. I wadna gie my three-gird cog For a' the queans in Bogia. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Bickers, bowls, spoons, cogues and trenchers, formed of wood. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 318 And kilted maiden came her cog to fill. 1824 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 A cog of milk occupied a small shelf.

2. A small drinking-vessel or cup, of wood; also a cognoful, a 'drum'.

1690 MRS. BEHN *Widow Ranter* I. i, Come, Jack, I'll give thee a cogue of brandy for old acquaintance. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills VI.* 351 To relish a Cogue of good Ale. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Come fill us a cogue of swats. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii. Hooped cogues or cups, out of which the guests quaffed their liquor, as also the broth or juice of the meat. 1827 KENT *Gloss.*, *Cogue*, a dram of brandy.

3. (Sc.) A dry measure.

1762 BP. FORBES *Grnd.* (1886) 205 Carrying a Stocking full of Buckies and a wooden Dish or Cog as a measure. 1814 *Proof of Mill of Invernessy* 1 (Jam.) A cog of sheeling is one fourth of a peck.

Hence **Cogue, cog v.**, trans. to put into a cogue; † *intr.* to drink drams; **Coguful, cogful**, as much as a cogue will hold.

1730-6 BAILEY *Cogue*, to drink Brandy. 1775 ASH *Cogue*, to drink Brandy, to drink drams. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 87 (Jam.) Ye wadna watna whie's lade may cogue your kail. 181933 in *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1710) 135 Give him a Cogful of Brose to his belly. 1814 *Proof of Mill of Invernessy* 2 (Jam.) A cogful of meal. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. A cogful of warm parritch.

† **Cogware**. Obs. A coarse kind of cloth, apparently resembling frieze, made of the most inferior wool.

1389 *Act* 13 Rich. II. c. 20 § 2 Certaines draps en diverses Countees Dengleterre apellez Cogware & Kendale cloth... des queux draps grant partie est fait de la plus pire leyn de tout le roialme. 1483 *Act* 1 Rich. III. c. 8 § 18 Cloths called Vesses, Cogware, or Worsteds.

**Cog-wheel**. [see Cog sb. 2] A wheel with cogs, used to transmit motion; more generally, a toothed wheel which engages with another similar wheel, or with a toothed bar or rack; a gear-wheel.

1416-39 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 547; *ibid.* 551. 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 610/2 *Scorialium*, a cogwheel. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xl. The cogge whele in a corne mylne is a great helper. 1660 W. D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 38 Moved with cog wheels and trundles. 1846 JOVCE *Sci. Dial.* n. 197 These racks are moved up and down by means of a little cog-wheel. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 202/2 A cog-wheel, a name generally understood to mean a wheel in which the teeth are made of wood and mortised separately into an iron rim.

*fig.* 1837 MARYAT *Dog-fiend* ix. The cog-wheels of life have need of much oiling.

Hence **Cog-wheelery**, cog-wheel gearing.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Years Police Judge* xxiii. 202 Society runs itself without the machinery and cog-wheelery of codes and constables.

**Cog-wood**. [f. Cog sb. 2] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, *Laurus* (or *Ceanothus*) *Chloroxylon*.

1725 SLOANE *Voy. Jamaica* II. 85. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 187 The Green-heart or Cogwood tree... The wood is very tough and hard, and observed to answer better than any other sort for the cogs used in the rolls of a sugar mill. 1814 LUMAN *Hort. Jamaica* I. 228.

**Cohabit** (kəhəˈbɪt), v. [a. F. *cohabiter*, ad. late L. *cohabitare* to dwell together, f. *co-* together + *habitare* to dwell; see HABIT.]

1. *intr.* To dwell or live together (*with*). *arch.*

1602 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 201 A certain number of schollers to cohabit with the Cannons. 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* Ps. lxxxvii. 2 They were not able to cohabit with that Holy Thing [the Ark]. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 174 The wise and righteous generation that we cohabit with and among. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 63 All that... do cohabit within this jurisdiction.

b. *fig.* of things.

1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 33, I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did cohabit in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 40 In Water the contrary Qualities of Gravity and Levity cohabit together. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 214 As if rural Sweetness, and external Elegance and Neatness cohabited there.

2. To live together as husband and wife: often said distinctively of persons not legally married.

c 1530 MORE in *Fisher's Wks.* II. 51 He should... make it a matter of great conscience to cohabit with her, being not his lawful wife. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 The Church... may compel the husband to allow his wife alimony, if without sufficient cause he shall refuse to cohabit with her. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 149 ¶ 4 Ordinary Marriages, or rather Bargains to cohabit. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* II. 345 In case he should have any child or children by M. A. S. (a woman with whom he cohabited).

† 3. *trans.* To inhabit together. *Obs.*

1722 *Journey through Eng.* I. 123 It is plain we are not quite in Heaven here... a Place cohabited by Innocence and Guilt, by Folly and Fraud from the Beginning.

**Cohabitancy** (kəhəˈbɪtənsi). rare. [f. next: see -ANCY.] The state or fact of being a cohabitant.

1863 THORAU *Excursions, On Walking* 209, I become again aware of their cohabitancy. If it were not for such families as this, I think I should move out of Concord.

**Cohabitant** (kəhəˈbɪtənt). [a. OF. *cohabitant*, ad. L. *cohabitānt-em*, pr. pp. of *cohabitare* to COHABIT. Cf. HABITANT.] One who dwells together with another or others.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* I. vjb (T.), Covetousness transferreth her poison into cohabitants. 1614 RALPHIT *Hist. World* II. 546 No small number of the Danes became peaceable cohabitants with the Saxons in England. 1666 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 177 My old friend and fellow-traveller (cohabitant and contemporary at Rome). 1821 HOWITT *Seasons* 38 Swallows, Martins and Swifts... become cohabitants of our houses.

† **Coha'itate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. late L. *cohabitāt*-pp. stem of *cohabitare*.] = COHABIT 1.

a 1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) II. 306 (D.) Shall the graces of God cohabit with the vices of Satan?

**Cohabitation** (kəhəˈbɪtəʃən). [a. F. *cohabitation*, ad. late L. *cohabitātū-em* a dwelling together, f. *cohabitare* to COHABIT.]

1. Dwelling or living together; community of life. *arch.* (or distinguished from 2 by use of hyphen and secondary stress on *co*).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 944 The woman Sunamyte dredde the cohabitacione of Elye. 1555 COVERDALE (*title*), Treatise of the cohabitation of the Faithful with the Unfaithful. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1821) 163 He is not bid to leave the dear cohabitation of his father, mother, brothers and sisters. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* II. 210 Oannes taught the Chaldeans... Cohabitation in cities. 1856 OLMPSTEN *Slave States* 17, I am struck with the close co-habitation and association of black and white.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* 353 (T.) Nestorius graunted two natures in Christ, yet... by cohabitation or inhabitation, so that he made but one Christ. 1656 JEANES *Fuhn. Christ* 164 The cohabitation of the Godhead with the manhood, in the person of Christ. 1822 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 329 The Alga which is the host of the Fungus become[s] modified in consequence of the cohabitation.

† c. Clustering as a community. *Obs.*

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 28 While ever there are people in England, the greatest cohabitation of them will be about the place which is now London.

2. Living together as husband and wife (often with the implication of not being married: see COHABIT v. 2).

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 Edu. VI. c. 23 § 2 Sentence for Matrimony, commanding Solemnization, Cohabitation, Consummation, and Tractation. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 54 After this was the cohabitation continued and the children borne as before mentioned. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 54 For... holding correspondence and cohabitation with one not his wife. 1755 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Co-habitation*, implies a concubinage, or a copulation, or carnal knowledge, between two persons. 1751 JORTIN *Ecl. Hist.* (1845) I. xxxi. 422 The cohabitation of slaves was not called by the name of marriage. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 28 A large number of legal cohabitations have little claim to the name of Christian marriages.

† b. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 38 The death of Galea happened by immoderate cohabitation.

**Coha'biter**, rare. = COHABITANT.

1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* IV. 64 Neighbours and cohabiters of the same region.



**Cohere, Cohæretor, Cohæssion**, obs. ff. **COHERERE, COHERITOR, COHESION.**

**Co-harmonious** (ly, -harmonize, -heartedness: see Co-).

**Cohart** (e, obs. form of **COART**).

**Coheir** (koi'ēr). [f. Co- 3 c + **HEIR**; cf. L. *coherēs*, OF. *cohoir* (Godefroy).] One who participates in an inheritance; a joint heir.

1532 [see c.] 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 203/1 A coheyr, *coheyrer*. 1566 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 127 Tiberius... had adjoyned coheire unto him another of his Nephews under age. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 509 Coheir in part of his Uncle's estate. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 214 The petitioner was one of the coheirs of John Lord Botetourt. 1861 MAINE *Ann. Law* vi. 181 A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as co-heirs to the inheritance.

b. said of a woman: a **COHEIRESS**.

1566 FERNIE *Lacies Nobilitate* 63 His wife—being the consen and one of the coheyrres to William Romary. 1611 SHAKS. *Vint. T.* II. i. 128, I have three daughters... they are coheyrres. c. 1710 Celia FERNIES *Diary* (1888) 57 A Coe heir. 1866 SIR B. BURKE *Dormant & Ext. Peerages* 293/1 Alice, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Hugh de Bolebec.

c. *fig.* (Frequently as a translation of *συγκληρονομίαι* in *Romans* viii. 17.)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 Heires of god, coheires of Christ. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), All coheirs in the inheritance of Jesus.

Hence **Coheirship**.

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 3 The Princely and glorious coheirship purchased for them by Christ. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 210 It falls into abeyance... during the continuance of the coheirship. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 9/2 The abeyance of an ancient barony was terminated in favour of a gentleman in whom 'one-fourth of a third of the coheirship' of vested.

**Coheirress** (koi'ēr'ss). [see prec. and **HEIRESS**.] A woman who shares an inheritance with others; a joint-heiress.

c. 1630 RUSDON *Surv. Devon* § 23 (1810) 32 Nicholas... left the daughter of John his co-heiress. 1772 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. II.* 17 One of the co-heiresses of the Crown. 1875 STUNDS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 The husband of the eldest co-heiress of Gloucester.

**Co-helper**. [Co- 3 b.] Joint helper, coadjutor.

1540 LATIMER *5th Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 Two coadjutors, two cohelpers. 1580 NORTH *Plutarck* (1676) 837 Dion... had no co-helper. as Brutus had of Cassius. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Religio Med.* 85 To man is accredited a co-helper with Christ.

**Co-herald**: see Co- 3 b.

**Coherece, -cion**, etc., obs. ff. **COERCE, COERCION.** **Cohere** (koi'ēr), v. Also 7-8 **cohare**. [ad. L. *coherere* to cleave together, f. *co-* together + *herere* to stick, cleave.]

1. *intr.* To cleave or stick together; *esp.* said of the constituent parts of a material substance.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cohere*, to cleave, stick or hang together. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scaph. Sci.* vii. 35 Particles of matter, which by reason of their figures, will not cohere or lye together, but in such an order. 1724 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. vii. 206 When the Globules of the Blood cohere in Masses too large. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 14 Two freshly-cut surfaces of caoutchouc will, on being pressed together, cohere so tightly that it is scarcely possible to separate them. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* II. x The grains simply cohere without any perceptible cement.

b. Said of the substance, mass, or body whose parts so stick together.

1725 BRADLEY *Hum. Dict.* s.v. *Sickness*, When the Cloud... Coheres in a body without parting. 1864 KINGLAKE *Crimes* II. 418 The hard mass became fluid. It still cohered.

c. *spec. in Bot.*: see **COHESION** and **COHERING**.

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501 In this case, gems never cohere, the abortive one falls.

2. *transf.* of non-material things, societies, etc. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 1340 That natures permanent and divine, should cohere unto themselves inseparably. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ¶ 5 There are others [natures] which immediately cohere whenever they come into the reach of mutual attraction. 1855 II. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 180 Feelings of different orders cohere with one another less strongly than do feelings of the same order. 1865 LUCKY *Ration.* II. iv. 71 A complete dissolution of the moral principles by which society coheres.

3. Of persons: To stick together; to unite or remain united in action.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 316 No one man so much as cohering to another. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. vii. 308 By cohering with other persons of condition. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. v. 162 Selfish and contentious people will not cohere.

4. To be congruous in substance, tenor, or general effect; to be consistent.

1598 YONG *Diana* 248 That one [assertion] cohereth but ill with the other. a. 1619 FORTHEBY *Atheism*, I. xlii. (1622) 137 They deny him to have any knowledge in him, whom yet they acknowledge to be the most High. Things, that cannot cohere. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. Wks. 1790 III. 149 That trimming... does not cohere with your complexion at all. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 229 To draw my uses to cohere with needs. 1862 TRENCH *Mitrac.* xxxii. 448 Nothing... cohered more intimately with the purpose of his Gospel.

† b. To combine congruously, agree. *Obs.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 259 Till each circumstance, Of place, time, fortune, do co-her and iump. That I am Viola.

1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 11 Had time coheard with Place, or place with wishing. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Though this Nation disagree in sundry fantasies, yet cohere they in this one.

c. 'To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse' (J.).

1795 BURKE *Thoughts on Scarcity* Pref. (T.), They have been inserted, where they best seemed to Cohere.

d. To be coherent, to 'hang together' as a composition. ? *Obs.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 214 The piece does not properly cohere.

† 5. To be associated, to remain with. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 23 The Ile was then governed by a Queene, but the rule coheres at other times with Kings.

† 6. *passive*. To be united. *Obs. rare.*

1666 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 29 In a perfect lover... all these three are judicially cohered.

**Coherence** (koi'ērēns). Also 6-7 **coherence**. [a. F. *coherence* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *coherēntia*, n. of state f. *coherēnt-em* **COHERENT**.]

1. *lit.* The action or fact of cleaving or sticking together; cohesion.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cohærence*, ioyning, and uniting together. 1678 HOBBS *Nat. Philos.* ix. 208 For then not only the points of Contact will be many (which make the coherence stronger). 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 501 The coherence of two living embryos... may form monsters. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 6 In order to obtain for the two parts of their weapons a solid coherence.

b. *concr.* Anything that coheres; a cohering object; an adjunct.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. ii. 132 [He] accounts them to be Coherences of the Duplicated Brain. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* of association other than material.

c. 1580 *Trag. Rich.* II, III. (1870) 49 Woodstock. But this most fashionable chayne that li[n]ckes as it were the tooe and knee together? *Courtier*. In a most kynd coherence. 1598 FLORIO *Colleganza, Collegamento*, affinity, alliance, coherence. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 398 The coherence of the body and the soule to the making of a full man. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Ewremont's Ess.* 226 By a secret relation, and I know not what coherence which still remains between their souls and others. 1795 BURKE *Let. W. Elliot* Wks. 182 II. 245 They have not enough of coherence among themselves, nor of estimation with the publick. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 28 There is something truly noble in the coherence of society upon principles of fidelity.

3. Logical connexion or relation; congruity, consistency.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lauiters Log.* I. ii. 4 b. Where there is a greater coherence and affinity between the argument and the thing argued. a. 1600 HOOKER (J.), Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that coherence, which causes have with their usual effects? 1636 HEALEY *Epistolis Man.* 53 To be now a Philosopher, now a Publican... here is no coherence in these things. 1778 DR. LOWRY *Isaiah* Notes 189 The destruction of Ephraim has no coherence with the grandeur of Syria.

† b. Agreement. *Obs.*

1597 T. J. *Servus Paulus* Crosse 3 Wee may perceive a sweet coherence between the one and the other. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. i. 73 It is a wonderful thing to see the semblable coherence of his mens spirits, and his. 1680 MORRIS *Geog. Rect.* (1688) 425 I have two Lunar observations and the coherance of the Sea chart with them to strengthen my assertion.

4. 'Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest' (J.); harmonious connexion of the several parts, so that the whole 'hangs together'.

a. 1623 W. PEMBLE *Exp. Zachary* (1629) 160 The division of the Chapters here make the coherence somewhat difficult. 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 184 If there be any Coherence left in your Scull, you cannot but perceive, etc. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 24 He... says everywhere great and noble Things... with infinite Wit; but with little or no Coherence. 1850 R. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 178 This want of coherence and completeness in his system has opened a door to Socinianism. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 2 There is sometimes so much coherence in them [dreams], that they are very like realities.

† 5. *concr.* Context; the immediately connected parts of a discourse. *Obs.*

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y ij, When the coherence of the place yeeldeth it, then we say it must signifie the substance. 1650 FULLER *App. Inf. Inuoc.* (1840) 291 A naked sentence... disarmed of the assistance of the coherence before and after it. 1727 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* I. xviii. § x note, The coherence requires that we read Esau.

**Coherency** (koi'ērēnsi). [ad. L. *coherēntia*; see prec. and **ENCY**.] The quality of being coherent or of hanging together in any respect.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 70 Whatsoever had no coherence with it [Aristotle's doctrine], was but fond Chimeras. 1611 COTTON, *Entretenelement*, a coherence, or hanging of things together; an vninterrupted continuation of matters. 1624 BENTLEY (J.), Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion. 1837 WHIEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 24 The activity and the coherency of thought displayed by the Greek mind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 The Protestants were thus isolated... with nothing to give them coherency as a party. 1883 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 414/1 The indissoluble coherency of the American Union.

**Coherent** (koi'ērēnt), a. (and sb.). Also 8 **coherēnt**. [a. F. *coherent*, ad. L. *coherēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *coherere* to **COHERE**.]

1. That sticks or clings firmly together; *esp.* united by the force of cohesion. *Const. to, with.* Said of a substance, material, or mass, as well as of separate parts, atoms, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 29 The thyrd [bone of the wrist], is with the second coherent. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 298 Most Powders grow more close and coherent by mixture of Water, than by mixture of Oyl. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 85 The *Fasciculi* were more strictly coherent to one another. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 221 The metal barium has not yet been obtained in the coherent state. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 These rocks are sufficiently coherent to form durable building stones.

b. *spec. in Bot.*: United by **COHESION**, q. v.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Seed without its proper integument, its testa being coherent with the utricle. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 37 Primrose: the sepals coherent.

† c. *Coherent small-pox* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1722 JURIN *Small Pox* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 151 Small Pox, of that sort which is call'd the coherent, or the middle between the distinct and the confluent kind.

2. *transf.* of non-material cohesion.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 184/2 If there are intelligibles, and those neither sensibles, nor coherent with sensibles. 1660 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* 104 Controversies... about Prædestination, and the coherent doctrines. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 225 Coherent with this is a Third property of love. a. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 594 Most times Points are to be prov'd by comparing and weighing Places coherent. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 178 Among the successive auditory feelings there are definite and coherent combinations of groups. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. lii. 149 An empire, more stable, more coherent than any Turkish rule before it.

† 3. Accordant or related logically or in sense; congruent; harmoniously accordant. *Obs.*

c. 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 39 These places are nothing coherent to the state of our present question. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 100 As most coherent with the Text. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vii. 39 That time and place with this decite so lawful May prove coherent.

4. Of thought, speech, reasoning, etc.: Of which all the parts are consistent, and hang well together.

1580 NORTH *Plutarck* (1676) 901 A Speech not coherent and hanging well together. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 879 Good Coherent Sense. a. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 438 The story is so coherent. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 230 The Norman accounts are anything but satisfactory or coherent.

b. said of persons.

1724 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. § 1 A coherent thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 51 Be plain and coherent, if you please.

† b. sb. a. One who coheres or combines with others. b. That which coheres or is connected. (In quot. 1657, 'context' = **COHERENCE** 5.) *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Complice*, a partaker, a complice, a confederate, a coherent. 1611 MARKHAM *Caval.* VIII. 17 A world of such deceits, which doe depend and are coherent to his former mischiefs. 1657 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) II. 306 [He] moved, that the coherents might be read, to explain it.

**Coherentific**, a. *rare* -1. [f. prec. + (-i)FIC.] Making coherent, causing cohesion.

a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 410 The north or negative pole being the cohesive or coherentific force.

**Coherently** (koi'ērēntli), adv. [f. **COHERENT** + -LY 2.] In a coherent manner; connectedly; consistently.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvii. 142 The Warre lasted... not continually, or coherently, but as causes were ministered. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bl.* Wks. 1871 IV. 432 Mathematicians seem not to speak clearly and coherently of equality. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* VIII. (1873) 68 Having reflected a few minutes in order to arrange coherently what I had to say. 1885 T. RALEIGH in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 155 Coherently speaking lunatics.

**Cohering** (koi'ēr-in), ppl. a. [f. **COHERE** v. + -ING 2.] That coheres or cleaves together.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law* C. *Warres* 107 To break asunder these rash and ill cohering People. 1695 LN. *Preston Boeth.* v. 216 This long Train of cohering Causes. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Depos.* (ed. 5) 223 The oxalate will be deposited around it, although scarcely in cohering masses.

b. *Bot.* United externally to each other: of organs of the same kind, as of two or more anthers. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 322 Styles... bluish, slightly cohering. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* IV. (1858) 38 Anthers... either separate or cohering. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 90 The... cohering sides of adjacent carpels.

**Coheritor**. [Co- 3 b. Cf. F. *coheritier*.] A joint inheritor; = **CO-HEIR**.

c. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 233 The Father, which hath by his Worde begotten hym many brothers and coheritors in his kyngdom. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 40 The Gentiles should not with the Jewes be made co-heritors. of the Promise. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Ast.* VIII. In Heaven, Co-heritors with us of endless joy. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 218 Coheritors of the soil with civilized man.

So **Coheritage**, joint heritage.

1822 F. W. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 65 The undispersed co-heritage of joy!

**Cohersion**, obs. form of **COERCION**.

† **Coher't**, v. *Obs.* [In form, app. a deriv. of L. *coert-*, a form of the ppl. stem of *coerere* to **COHERE**. But its history is not clear; and it may be a variant of *cohart*, early form of **COART**. Change of *ar* to *er* was, however, contrary to usual tendencies.] = **COERCE**.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 38 Coherted and be force ayenst theire hertis wille and entent. 1509 *Hawes Conv. Swearers* 25 For to take vengeance ye do me coher. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 A direct statute and lawe to coherte offenders. 1543 *Grafton Contin. Harding* 529 Whom he had therunto enforced and coherted.

**Cohesible**, *a. rare*—*o*. [f. *L. cohes-* ppl. stem of *coherere* to *COHERE* + *-IBLE*, in the active sense.] Capable of cohesion (Webster 1828). Hence **Cohesibility**.

1846 *Good Bk. Nat.* (1834) l. 73 They are all branches of the common property of cohesibility.

**Cohesion** (*kohi'zən*). Also 7-8 **cohesion**. [a. *F. cohésion*, ad. *L. \*cohæsiō-em*, n. of action f. *cohas-* ppl. stem of *coherere* to *COHERE*.]

1. The action or condition of cohering; cleaving or sticking together; *spec.* the force with which the molecules of a body or substance cleave together: cf. **Attraction of Cohesion**.

1678 *Hobbes Nat. Philos.* viii. Wks. 1845 VII. 139 The parts thereof may be contiguous, without any other cohesion but touch. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* ii. v. (1695) 54 The Extension of Body, being nothing but the Cohesion or continuity of solid separable, moveable Parts. 1705 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iv. (ed. 2) 468 Where the cohesion is weakest, it opens in rents. 1865 *Gerike Stren. & Geol. Scott.* li. 35 Water. loosens the cohesion of a steep bank. 1870 *Tyndall Heat* i. 20 He wishes to tear the wood asunder, to overcome its mechanical cohesion by the teeth of his saw.

2. *Bot.* The superficial union of like organs. (Distinguished from **ADHESION**.)

1835 *Henslow Bot.* (Lardner's Cabinet Cycl.) 93 In proportion as this cohesion extends from the base towards the apices of the sepals. 1848 *Lindley Intrud. Bot.* II. 62 A cohesion of the cotyledons takes place. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 246 note. It has come to be the usage in English works on descriptive botany to apply the term 'cohesion' to the apparent union of organs of the same kind, 'adhesion' to the apparent union of organs of a different kind.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Of non-material union.

c 1690 *Locke* (J.). In their tender years, ideas that have no natural cohesion, come to be united in their heads. 1796 *Burke Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1808 VIII. 161 It long held together with a degree of cohesion, firmness, and fidelity not known before or since in any political combination of that extent. 1835 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. 180 There is considerable cohesion between the visual sensations produced by an orange and the taste or smell of the orange. 1875 *Struass Const. Hist.* I. ii. 28 The tie of nationality [was] a sufficient bond of cohesion.

4. *attrib.*, as in **Cohesion figures**: the forms assumed by a drop of any liquid when placed on a solid or another liquid.

**Cohesive** (*kohi'siv*), *a.* [f. *L. cohes-* (see **COHESIBLE**) + *-IVE*.] Having the property of cohering; characterized by cohesion.

1727-31 [see **COHESIVENESS**]. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 205 Tracts of the finest cohesive soil. 1813 *Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 6 Dung which has fermented so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref.* III. 489 To show how little cohesive force the league possessed. 1850 *Daubeny Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 314 By cohesive attraction, we mean that force which binds together the particles of a body.

Hence **Cohesively adv.**, **Cohesiveness**.

1838 *Todd, Cohesively*, in a connected or dependent manner. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1727-31 *Bailey* vol. II. *Cohesiveness*, cohesive quality. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1765 *Goldsch. Ess.* (L.). The style loses its cohesiveness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 210/1 A felted web, to which cohesiveness is given by compressing.

**Cohesive**, obs. form of **COHERE**.

† **Cohibency**. *Obs.*—*o*. [f. *L. type \*cohibentia*, f. *cohibere* to restrain: see *-ENCY*.] 'A keeping under, or restraining' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Cohibit** (*kohi'bit*), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 **cohybite**, 6-8 **cohibite**. [f. *L. cohibiti*- ppl. stem of *cohibere* to restrain, f. *co(m)-* together + *hibere* to hold: cf. *adhibet*, *exhibet*, etc.] *trans.* To restrain, check; to restrict.

1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII.* in *Four Supplic.* 25 Although synne may be for a tyme cohybited and restrayned. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 506 A Lambs runnet, powdered into water, doth speedily cohibet the bleeding of the nose. 1649  *Evelyn Liberty & Serv.* ii. Misc. (1805) 12 Cohibiting themselves within those bounds which God hath prescribed. a 1734 *North Lives* I. 317 It was scarce possible to cohibet people's talk. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cohibiting medium*, a substance which prevents the passage of electricity from one body to another.

**Cohibition** (*kohi'biʃən*). Now *rare*. [ad. *L. cohibitiō-em*, n. of action f. *cohibere*: see *prec.*] Restraint, restriction; check, stoppage.

1856 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 117 These kinds of troubles... are cohibitions of all such earthly delight. 1650 *Butcher Anthropol.* 220 This phantastical cohibition against the freedom of Nature. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 150 A sudden cohibition of... their Hemorrhoids. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & Th. mod. Physics* 117 The cohibition of the bulk of a gas being due solely to pressure.

So † **Cohibitive a.**, restraining, restrictive; † **Cohibitor**, one who restrains.

1548 *Hall Chron.* (1809) 497 Cohibitors and refrainers of the Kynges willful skope and unbribeled libertie. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 27 Cohibitive,—restrain, check, curb, withhold.

† **Cohob**. *Obs. Med.* Also **cohoph**. [Origin uncertain: it may be the root of next word, or merely a contraction of **cohabitation**.

An Arabic derivation is suspected. There is a Semitic root *ḥḥ* *ḥḥab*, which has in Ethiopic the sense 'second', with a deriv. vb. 'to double, repeat'; this may have occurred in a vulgar Arabic dialect. The suggestion in Littré, of Arabic *ḥḥ* *ḥḥbat* 'dust colour mixed with black' does not explain the sense.]

'A Paracelsian term, intended to mean repetition; thus medicines given according to Cohob, signified that they were administered with unchanging perseverance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1850-60).

**Cohobate** (*koh'ohəit*), *v.* *Old Chem.* [In mod. *L. cohobare*, *F. cohober*: see *prec.*]

*trans.* To subject to repeated distillation, by pouring a liquid back again and again upon the matter from which it has been distilled (or other matter of the same kind).

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Cohobate this water three times. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 248 That salt being cohobated sometimes with Paracelsus his sal circulatum. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.). The juices of an animal body are as it were cohobated, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. 1767 *Woulfe Distill. in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 53 The spirit of wine, charged with the acid vapours, must be distilled and cohobated. 1879 A. SWANWICK *Tr. Goethe's Faust* ii. 11. 288 The human system duly we compose, And then in a retort enclose, And cohobate.

Hence **Co-hobating vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**; **Co-hobator**, an apparatus or agent that effects cohobation.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. vii. 110 An eye for an Alchemist, a sublimating... and Cohobating eye. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 339 By a repeated Cohobating or injection of its own extracted liquor in distillation.

† **Cohobation**. *Old Chem.* Also 8 **cohobation**. [n. of action f. **COHOBATE**.] The operation of cohobating (see *prec.*); redistillation.

1605 *Timme Quersit.* i. xiii. 57 If... the oyley liquor of his proper sulphur... be drawn forth with sundry cohobations and extillations. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. 1657 G. STARKCY *Helmont's Vind.* 241 The sweet oyl of mercury... by cohobation with the fire of Hell (that is, the Alcahest) becomes volatile. 1754 *Lewis Platina in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 621 The cohobation was repeated four times, the distill'd liquor proving paler and paler every time. 1783 *Ibid.* LXXIII. 28 In all these cases... more of the metal will be taken up by distillation and cohobation.

† **Cohonestation**. *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. co-honestare* to honour in common or abundantly: see *Co-*.] Honouring with one's company.

1689 *Shadwell Bury F.* i. Wks. 1720 IV. 124 The great honour done to us, and the cohonestation of us, by your arrival.

**Cohoobie**: see **COW-HUBBY**, *Sc. Obs.*

**Cohorn**: see **COEHORN**.

**Cohort** (*koh'hort*), *sb.* [a. *F. cohorte*, ad. *L. cohort-em* (*cohors*) court, enclosure, company of soldiers, tenth part of a legion; f. *co-* together + *hort-*, found also in *hort-us*, cogn. with *Gr. ὄρος*, *Eng. garth, gard-en*, from a root meaning 'to enclose': see *GARDEN*. The living descendant of the *L.* word in *F.* is *court*, *Eng. COURT*.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, of which there were ten in a legion, each consisting of from 300 to 600 men; also applied to auxiliary troops of the same strength, and (later) to bodies of cavalry.

1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* ii. v. 99 A cohorte of Macedonians. 1509 T. STROCKER *Diodorus Sic.* ii. x. 58 Four hundred horse, devided into three cohorts or troupes. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* III. 41 Marcellinus... advanced... with the select cohorts, which were considered as the hope and strength of the army. 1879 *Frone Caesar* xvii. 274 Sabinus... had... a few cohorts lately raised in Italy.

2. *transf.* a. A similar division of other armies. b. A band of warriors in general.

c 1500 *Melusine* 97 The kinge made to be take alle them of hys cohorte or company. 1667 *Milton P. L.* xi. 127 The Cohort bright Of watchfull Cherubim. 1815 *Byron Hebr. Melodies, Sennacherib*. The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold, And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold. 1827 *Scott Napoleon* xxvi. The legion of honour was to consist of... fifteen cohorts. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *Jehu Baph.* iii. § 1. 134 Jehoiaha gained his victory over Athaliah with a cohort of priests.

3. *fig.* A company, band; *esp.* of persons united in defence of a common cause.

1779 *Bolingbroke in Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 543 My friends and my acquaintance... I had a numerous cohort of the latter. 1868 *NEALE Bernard de M.* 33 The cohort of the Fathers Who kept the Faith below. 1871 *Tyndall Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) li. xvi. 454 A small cohort of social regenerators.

4. *Zool. and Bot.* In some classifications, a large group superior to a natural order, but of no fixed grade; in *Bot.* usually = **ALLIANCE** 6.

1845 *Lindley Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 24 No idea of the nature or limits of these cohorts can be formed from a consideration of the Flora of Europe alone. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2. 326 Cohort... is becoming established for a grade next above that of order.

† **Cohort** (*koh'hort*), *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. cohort-ari*, f. *co-* (com-) + *hortari*.] *trans.* To exhorte.

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* i. v. 28 Thus wil the deuil cohorte [or?] coherte them. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I.

453 The Lord of Tullybarne and uther Noble men, who cohorted thame to queyteness.

† **Cohortation** (*koh'hortā'shən*). *Obs. or arch.* [ad. *L. cohortātiō-em*, n. of action f. *cohortari*: see *prec.*] Exhortation.

1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* x Saith he, in his cohortation. 1651 *Howell Venice* 207 A Cohortation... address'd to all Christian Princes. 1838 H. J. ROSE in *Burgon* 12 *Good Men* (1880) I. 249, I made a solemn cohortation to all the students. 1870 *Seely in Macm. Mag.* Sept. 352/2 Like general orders in a camp, or the military cohortations of a Roman emperor.

† **Cohortative** (*koh'hortatīv*), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *L. cohortat-*, ppl. stem of *cohortari* + *-IVE*.] Pertaining to cohortation: in *Heb. Grammar*, applied to a lengthened form of the future (imperfect or present) tense; used almost entirely in the first person, where its force can generally be given by 'let me', 'let us'; the future paragogic.

1852 *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* (Eng. transl.) 81 The characteristic of the Cohortative is a long *a*. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Intrud. Heb. Gram.* (1888) 59 note. Both the Jussive and Cohortative are comprehended by Ewald under the name Voluntative.

**Cohosh** (*koh'osh*). Also 8 **cohush**. [See *quot.* 1866.] The name of several North American plants which have been used medicinally. **Black c.**, *Cimicifuga racemosa*. **Blue c.**, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. **Red c.**, *Actaea spicata*, var. *rubra*. **White c.**, *Actaea alba*.

1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 189 Cohush (*Actaea Spicata*). 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* i. xvi. (1871) 123 She gathered the red cohosh... and other flowers. 1867 *Tras. Bot.* 241 *Caulophyllum*... The flowers... are succeeded by deep-blue globose berries... These berries are called by the Indians Cohosh, and the plant is esteemed medicinal. 1880 *Liber Univ. Knowl.* IV. 119 *Cohosh*, the Indian name of black snake-root.

† **Co-hospital**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [cf. late *L. co-hospital-em* fellow guest, and **HOSPITAL**.]

1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* v. vii. (1614) 482 A Hawke had been admitted thither for the cure of his lame legge... he inhospitably slew many of these co-hospital weaker Fowles.

**Cohow**, **cahow**, **cohow** (*koh'oh*) *Orniith.* In 7 pl. **cahouse**. [From its cry.] A bird of the Bermudas, a species of Shearwater (generally understood to be *Puffinus obscurus*) formerly found in immense numbers, but now nearly exterminated.

1615 *Let. of L. Hughes* in *Lefroy Mem. Bermudas* (1877) II. 578 About the middle of October, Birds which we call Cahouse and Pimlicoos came in... When the Cahouse time is out... noddies and sandie birds come in. 1623 *Capt. Smith Hist. Bermudas in Virginia* 180 Coupers Ile, where were [anno 1614] such infinite numbers of the Birds called Cahowes. *Ibid.* 171 The Cahow is a Bird of the night, for all the day she lies hid in holes in the Rocks.

1625 *Purchas Pilgrimage* IV. 1740 They call it, of the cry which it maketh, Cohow. 1670 S. CLARKE *Four Eng. Plantations* 22. 1859 J. M. JONES *Nat. in Bermuda* 93-6 Mr. Hardie learned in June 1847 'that the Cahow was still known by its old name'.

**Cohubie**: see **COW-HUBBY**, *Sc. Obs.*

† **Cohune** (*koh'ūn*). Also 8 **cohune**, 9 **cahoun**. A species of palm (*Attalea Cohune*) found in Honduras. Hence **cohune-palm**, *tree, oil*.

1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 300 We cut down branches of the cohune trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 110 *Attalea Cohune*, a native of Honduras, produces nuts called Cahoun nuts, which yield a valuable oil. *Ibid.* 312 *Cohune oil*. 1882 J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 127 *Cohune Palm*.

**Co-husband**, *hymn*: see **Co-**.

**Coich-grass**, *obs.* form of **COUCH-GRASS**.

† **Coidjoch**. *Sc. Obs.* [cf. Gaelic *cailhteach* (pron. kait[ə]x) wasting, *cailhte*, spent, worn out, lean, lank.] 'A puny wight' (Jam.).

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 573 Then the cummers that see ken came all with a clak, To conure that coidjoch, with clewes in their creeles.

**Coif** (*koif*), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **coyfe**, 4-5 **cooyfe**, **coyf**, 6 **coiffe**, 6-7 **coife**, **quoife**, 7-9 **quoif**, 5-**coif**; (also 4 **koife**, **coyif**, **coyphe**, 5 **koyf**, 7 **koyfe**, 8 **quoiff**; 6 *Sc.* **kuafe**, **quaf**, **quayf**, 7 **quafie**, **quafie**). [ME. *coyfe*, a. OF. *coiffe*, *caiffe* (= Prov. *cofa*, Sp. *cofia*, Pg. *coifa*, It. *cuffia*):—late *L. \*cuffia* (*cofea*) in Venant. Fortunatus, *cuphia* in Alcuin), supposed by Diez and others to represent an OHG. *\*kuppja*, deriv. of OHG. *chuppha*, MHG. *kupfe* cap.]

1. A close-fitting cap covering the top, back, and sides of the head.

† a. In early use a cap of this kind, tied like a night-cap under the chin, worn out of doors by both sexes. † b. In later use, worn by men only as a night-cap, skull-cap, under-cap. *Obs.*

1792 *BRITTON* i. vi. § 2 Et cum acuns felouns vendront en jugement a respondre de lour felonie, volom nous qe il veignent dechaucet et deceyntz sauntz coyfe, et a teste des-couverte, en pure lour cote. c 1345 *Poem temp. Edu. II.* (Percy) xvi. A coyf to bind with his locks. a 1350 *Evil Times Edu. II.* 127 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Somme

[wantonne prestes] . . ben ashamed of the werke the bishop hem bitok. At even he set upon a koife, and kembeth the croket. 1490 Caxton *Enchiridion* xvi. 62 He maketh his longe heres to be bounden in a coiffe round about his hed. 1533 Elvort *Cast. Helthe* iv. (R.). I dyd throwe away my quylted cappe, and my other close bonnettes, and onely dyd lye in a thynne coiffe. 1591 Florio *and Pruttes* 131 To thee, all cats are graie in the domo, and euerie quiffe will serue a nights. 1603 *Ceremonies at Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 8 A shallow Quoil is put on the Kings head. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Verse* T. (1842) 81 A grant of liberty from Queen Mary to Henry Ratcliffe earl of Sussex, giving him leave to wear a night-cap or coif in her majesty's presence. a 1662 Heylin *Land Intrad.* 17 No man shall cover his head in the church or chapel in time of Divine Service, except he have some Infirmitie, in which case let him wear a night-cap or coif. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* v. v. In a quiff like a man-midwife. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 96 A white coif tied under the chin is [temp. Hen. III] frequently seen upon the heads of persons hunting or on horseback.

c. A cap of the night-cap form worn by women in-doors or under a bonnet. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also, d. applied to head-coverings worn by women in foreign countries.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 507 She wolde make a coyf for hir suster. 1513 Douglas *Ennis* iv. iv. 19 Hir brycht tressis envelopit war and wound Inthill a kuisse [ed. 1710 quiff] of fyne gold wyryn threid. 1603 Philotus xxii. Than may ye haue baith Quaffis and Kellis, Hich Candie Ruffes and Barlet Bellis. 1611 J. Reynolds *God's Rev. agst. Murder* i. iii. 93 Shee is enforced, yea, faine to sell away her quaves, her bands, and her upper coat. 1688 R. Holmes *Armoury* ii. 465/2 A gathered, or drawing Quiffe, runneth upon strings which may be made wider or closer. 1707 E. Ward *Ind. Rediv.* II. v. 16 Old Bawds . . . Cloking their Coives with modest Dress, And outward Signs of Holiness. 1797 Swift *Bancks & Phil.* Instead of home-spun coifs, were seen Good pinners edged w' colberteen. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxix. The coif—the apron—the blue checked gown, were all those of old Alice. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* Coif, a cap, an old-fashioned lace head-dress for females.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 497 (R.) Ouer that her cappe (made after the coiffe fashion of cloth of gold) called Shapka [Tampka.] 1617 Morvyn *Itin.* iii. iv. 1. 173 The married women [of Italy] wear their heads bare, or covered with a fine linnen coiffe. 1790 Morris *Amer. Geog.* II. 478 They [Circassian women] wear a black coif on their heads. 1813 S. Rogers *Jacques* 90 Sabot and coif, and colletterie. 1882 *Day of Rest* 211 *Britannia*, The women wear the white coif of stiffly starched muslin.

e. *transf.* 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 101 See, my lord the kynge, thus gathe he his redecoyf. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 283 A calf with two heads, with a kind of coif growing over one of them.

† 2. An ecclesiastical head-dress. (Applied by Wyclif to that of the Jewish priests.) *Obs.* 1388 Wyclif *E.x.* xxviii. 37 It shall be vpon the coyf [1388 mytre, Vulg. *tiaram*] standing ouer to the forehead of the bishop. *Ibid.* 39 The coif of blys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coife v. cappe, tene. . . Cappe, or hure, for clerks, tene. 1574 J. Studley tr. *Bald's Pageant Popes*, To Rd., How can that foundation stand which is made of . . . tippets, coifs, chrims.

3. A white cap formerly worn by lawyers as a distinctive mark of their profession; esp. that worn by a serjeant-at-law as part of his official dress; afterwards represented by the white border or a small patch of black silk on the top of the wig.

Fairholt says that 'In the rolls of the wardrobe of King Richard II (1391) is an entry for twenty-one linen coifs for counterfeiting men of the law, in the King's Play at Christmas'.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 320 Pey cared for no coiffes that men of court vsyn. 1597 Hooker *Ecc. Pol.* v. § 66 (1617) 356 A linnen Coiffe. . . an ornament which onely Serjeants at Law doe weare. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1512/3 The late Elected and Sworn Serjeants at Law did this day perform the Ceremony of walking in their Coifs to Westminster, from Grays-Inn. c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 261 [The Serjeant] has a Coiffe put on his head, which is a black satten cap with a white Lace or Edge round ye bottom. 1708 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. xiii. (1743) 110 A Serjeant at Law. . . is obliged to wear a lawn coif under his cap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 4/2 Mr. Serjeant Pulling . . . shows that . . . the white border is the real representation by survival of the coif, the black patch representing the cornered cap which was worn above it. The coif was originally a kind of white hood, made apparently of lawn, which completely covered the head in the same way that a barrister's wig does now.

b. The position or order of serjeant-at-law. 1558 Skelton *Why nat to Court* 313 He countys them foles and daves, Sergeyantes of the coiffe eke. 1514 Selden *Titles Hon.* 358 The Judges and Barons of the degree of the coiffe. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 330 These Brothers of the Coiffe. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 No less a man than a Brother of the Coif. 1790 *Four Laine Lover* iii. 55 O! Fye! I have a proper respect for the coif. 1884 Serjt. Pulling (*Hill*). The Order of the Coif. 1889 Serjt. Robinson *Bench & Bar* 237 Serjeant Murphy died before I took the coif.

† 4. A close-fitting skull-cap of iron or steel, or later, of leather, worn under the helmet; the skull-cap of a helmet. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 898 Ys helm, ys cophye, ys habryoun alle pay hadde to-rente. c 1450 *Merlin* x. 164 The kynge ban hym yaf so grette a stroke though the helme that he slyt the sercle and the koyf of iren to the head. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 44 The coiffe of stele that made his stroke to syde. 1505 Ln. *Berners Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 475 The thirde course they vnhelmed eche other, so that bothe sate bareheaded in their coiffes. c 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 271 He strake Arthur on the helme; so that it entred till it came to the coiffe of stele, and then the stroke dydde glente downe towarde the lyft

syde, and strake awaye as muche of the hawberk as it touched. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 147 Hence thou sickly Quiffe, Thou art a guard too wanton for the head. 1766 Barrington *Observ. Statutes* 202 note. The coif was originally an iron plate or scull-cap, worn by Knights under their Helmet. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 74 The cowl of mail being drawn over a steel cap called a coif-de-fer. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109 This hauberk. . . had a hood or coif; and over this hood, as a second defence for the head, the close-fitting iron helm was worn.

† 5. A surgical cap for the head or other part. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke* 2/1 Mixe them very well the onewh the other, and then ether of a kercher or of Taffataye make a Quiffe, and insperge therein this poulder. Thou shalt wear this Quiffe three or four times in a weeke, both night and day. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 372 A bandage with six tails, or a kind of coif with lappets affixed to it, may be found very applicable in some cases.

† 6. The amnion enveloping the foetus. *Obs.* 1545 Raynold *Byrth Markynde* 38 The nydwifes communely call it the coiffe or byggyn of the chyldre. 1611 Cotter. *Agnelieri*, Th' inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a wombe-lodged infant; called by some Midwives, the Coiffe, or Beggyn of the child.

7. 'Applied to the calyptra of mosses.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

8. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 497 (R.) Her cap made after the coiffe fashion. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* iii. xx. In rude, but glad procession, came Bonnetted sire and coif-clad dame.

**Coif** (koif), v. Pa. t. and ppl. coified. [*orig.* app. ad. OF. *coiffer*, *coiffer*, f. *coiffe*, *coiffe*, a COIF; but in later usage treated as a native formation from *coif* as an Eng. word; cf. to *cap*, *bonnet*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a coif; to invest with the serjeant's coif; to cover as with a coif.

1530 PALSCR. 488/2, I coiffe, I put a coiffe upon ones heed. 1611 Cotter. *Coiffer*, to coiffe, weare a coiffe, put on a coiffe. 1658 J. Harrington *Preserv. Pop. Govt.* ii. iii. (1700) 345 'There be in these times that are coif'd with such Opinions, that to shew Scripture to be Reason, is to make it lose weight with them. 1714 ARBUTHNOT etc. *Marthin Scribl.* (T.) You, eloquent oyster-merchants of Billingsgate (just ready to be called to the bar, and coiled like your sister-serjeants). 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) i. 259 He would not suffer himself to be coiled [i. e. with a woman's coif], but covered his head with a quilted linen night-cap. 1758 J. G. Cooper *Call Arctippus* iv. (R.), Whilst wanton boys . . . coiffe me, where I'm bald, with flowrs. 1870 Morris *Barthly Par.* II. iii. 466 What fair cloth may coif my head.

2. To dress, arrange, or make up (the hair). Cf. *coiffure*, and paragraph below.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 95 The hair was to be sedulously coified.

Hence **Coiffing** ppl. a.

1867 JEAN INGELWORTH *Story Doom* v. 231 Like the travelling sun, setting, all clad in coiffing clouds of gold.

† To express the ordinary sense of mod. F. *coiffer* to dress or arrange the hair or head, various modifications of that word are in use with coiffeurs and their clients, as to *coiffe*, to *coiff*. So *coiffed* is sometimes used to reproduce F. *coiffé*, in reference to the *coiffe* of French countrywomen, etc.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. lxii. 174 The soubrette who sells you a cigar is coiffed as for a ball. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. 19 Mandsome women . . . coiffed to perfection. 1884 E. JENKINS *Week of Passion* I. viii. 241 Her abundant dark hair was coiffed with a glittering spray of diamonds. 1888 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* viii. 34 Washing, cleaning, coiffing these aristocrats. 1889 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 300 Sometimes 'the hair' was coiffed in rolls.

**Coif**, obs. Sc. form of COVE a hollow.

**Coif**, erroneous form of QUACH, cup.

**Coified** (koif't), ppl. a. [f. COIF sb. and v. + -ED.] Wearing or provided with a coif; having a covering resembling a coif.

1500 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 59 The Kynge, beyng coiffyd and in his nyghte gowne. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 115 She [Africa] is always quiff'd with the head of an Elephant. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 24 When a man is as grave as a coiffed head. 1845 Ln. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxv. 126 The coiffed sages of the law who frequented Durham House. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 120 The coiffed hauberk . . . was made on the model of . . . the ordinary French habit of that period.

† **Coiffe**tte. [F. dim. of *coiffe*.] A skull-cap of iron worn by soldiers in the fourteenth century. Really only the OFr. word, used as a technical term by some antiquaries; never in living use in English.

† **Coiffeur** (kwaför). [F., agent-sb. f. *coiffer* to dress the hair.] The French word for hair-dresser; affected by fashionable or artistic hair-dressers, and their patrons.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 98/1 *Coiffure*, a head-dress, coiffeur being a hair-dresser. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 27 Oct. 5/3 Looking at the effects the coiffeur is able to produce . . . his power must be acknowledged.

† **Coiffure** (kwaför, rarely koi'fūr). Also 8 quoffure, coiffeure. [F., sb. of action f. *coiffer* to COIF, dress the head and hair.] A style or fashion of attiring the head and dressing the hair; head-dress, usually of women.

a 1631 DONNE *Hist. Septuagint* (1633) 68 (T.) Drawing up the coiffure to a highness royal. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 87 Methinks she is very particular in her Quoffure. 1711 — *Specif.* No. 98 ¶ 1, I am highly pleased

with the Coiffure now in Fashion. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 17 An old greasy night-cap, his morning coiffure. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxv. (1874) 319 It's not once in six months that Madame Bareet's coiffure is amiss.

**Coiffless**, a. Without a coif.

1611 Cotgr., *Triste comme un bonnet de nuict sans coiffe*, As melancholicke as a coiffelesse nightcap. 1830 A. CUNNINGHAM in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 406 An old and coiffless carline cried.

**Coign** (koin), sb. Also coigne. [an archaic spelling of COIN, QUOIN, q. v., retained chiefly in connexion with the phrase in r.]

1. In the Shaksperian phrase *Coign of vantage*: a position (properly a projecting corner) affording facility for observation or action. (The currency of the phrase is app. due to Sir Walter Scott.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vi. 7 No luttie frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vi. As if the traders had occupied with nests . . . every buttress and coign of vantage, as the martlett did in Macbeth's Castle. 1823 — *Orestes* D. xx. From some such turret or balcony-window, or similar 'coign of vantage'. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* iii. xxxiii. A . . . swarming of the people at every coign of vantage. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1699 Terror on her vantage-coigne, Couchant supreme among the powers of air, Watches.

2. Occasionally used in the following senses, where QUOIN is the ordinary modern spelling:

a. A corner-stone; a projecting corner or angle of a building. (Cf. also COIN 2.)

1843 R. HORNE *Orion*, Great figures started from the roof And lofty coignes.

b. A wedge (in *Printing* or *Gunnery*).

1755 JOHNSON, *Coigne* . . . 2. A wooden wedge used by printers. [BAILEY had *coin*, *quine*, *quoin*.] 1862 PALMERSTON *Sp.* in *Times* 7 Mar. When the gun is elevated by coignes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Coign*. See QUOIN.

† 3. A frequent early spelling of COIN 4-7 (rarely of COIN 1).

**Coign**, v. Variant of COIN v. 2, QUOIN.

Hence **Coigned** pa. ppl., furnished with coigns or corner-stones, QUOINED. **Coigning**, furnishing with coigns; coigns collectively; QUOINING.

1801 COXE *Tour Monmouth* I. 49 Built of rubble, but coigned with hewn stones. 1889 *Athenaeum* 3 Aug. 169/3 The Saxon coigning of 'long and short work', the towered arch with plain chamfered abaci.

**Coigne**, **coigny** (*Irish Hist.*): see COYNIE.

† **Coil**, v. 1 *Obs.* Also coyle. [First in 16th c.: origin unknown; connexion with F. *cui* is perhaps possible: cf. COIL v. 5.] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Coiled** ppl. a.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 200 Coile out þe Knyghtys þat knowe well himself. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xiii. Chesen out and coyle the chefe jewels. 1530 PALSCR. 498/2 Coyle out the dandyprates and Yrisshepence, estlies les dandyprates et les deniers d'irlande hors de la veste. 1552 HULOET s. v., Coyle or chose out of many, seligo. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. 87 The Colt . . . which is to be coyled and cast away. *Ibid.* In this coyling of Studs there is great arte and ludgement to be used. 1655 L. THETFORD *Perf. Horseman* 15 By no means . . . make too early coiling. 1708-15 KERSEY, Coiling of the Stud, is the first making choice of a Colt, or young Horse, for any service. 1722-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Coil**, v. 2 *Obs.* Also coyle. [First in 16th c.: origin unknown; connexion with F. *cui* is perhaps possible: cf. COIL v. 5.] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Coiled** ppl. a.

1530 PALSCR. 498/2, I coyle ones kote, I beate hym, *je bastonne*. 1544 UPALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 7 b. Of a certaine man, somewhat sharply beateyng a bonde seruant . . . Socrates asked . . . whether of bothe hath more neede of coiling, ye, or your seruant. 1548 — *Erasm. Per. Luke* xx. 159 a. When they had sore coyled him, and had reviled him. 1599 T. PRESTON *Cambridge Stage Direct.*, Here draw and fight. Here she must lay on and coyle them both. *Ibid.* Knave, slave and villain! I cold cote now and than. c 1590 *Wife Lapped in Morelles Skin* 770 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 211, I shall her coyle both backe and bone.

**Coil** (koi), v. 3 Also 7-8 coile, coyl(e), quiole. [Goes with COIL sb. 3, neither being as yet traced beyond 1611, though, as nautical words, they were no doubt in spoken use much earlier. The vb. is generally supposed to be identical with F. *cueillir* to gather, collect, cull, which Littre has as a 'terme de marine', 'plier une manœuvre en rond ou en ellipse'. Cf. the Pg. *colher um cabo* 'to coil a cable' (Vieyra).]

1. *trans.* To lay up (a cable, rope, etc.) in concentric rings; the rings may be disposed above each other, or one ring within another, or over cleats, etc., as is done with small lines, to prevent entanglement. Const. with *up*.

1611 Cotgr., *Villainum una cable*, to coil a cable, to wind or lay it vp round, or in a ring. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* vii. 30 Quiole a Cable, is to lay it up in a round Ring, or fike, one above another. 1708 MORTIMER *Rabelais* iv. xliii. (1717) 97 I'll coyle this Rope. 1719 Glossary. *Angl. Nov.* At sea, a rope or cable laid up round, one Fake or turn over another. is said to be quioled up. a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* xix. (R.), Our conductor gathered as he stept, A clue, which carefully in his hand he coild. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xv. When his blow was spent, Swiftly the dextrous spearman coild the string, And sped again the artificer of death. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish. Easy* xiv, Directed the two men forward to coil a hawser upon the foregrating.



*absol.* 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Tell Mr. Simpkins to coil away upon the jetty.  
1789 DINDIN *Song, Poor Jack* ii, And, my timbers! what lingo he'd coil and belay.

2. a. To enwrap within coils.

126 BEAUM. & FL. *Kut. of Malta* ii, Coil'd up in a cable, like salt eels, or buried low i' th' ballast. 1681 CROWE *Hen. VI.* iv, 46 Well coyld round With proofs, that will resist small shot at least.

b. To enfold in a coil, ensnare. *rare.*

1748 T. EDWARDS *Canons of Criticism* Sonn. xxxiv. (1765) 340 Shun follies haunts, and vicious company, Least.. Pleasure coil thee in her dangerous snare.

3. To twist in or into a circular, spiral, or winding shape; to twist or wind round (something).

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Until the pressure of the air, that at first coiled them, be readmitted to do the same thing again. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 155 Quoil'd in Dust like Snake or Adder. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 310 Each strand of wire.. was coiled several times backward and forward over itself. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 An Armstrong gun is made of wrought-iron bars coiled into hoops. 1866 *Late Brit. Mollusks* iv, 270 The shells of.. *Planorbis* are flat and coiled nearly in the same plane. 1870 T. DE W. TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept Up* 270 Crimped, or coiled, or bunched, or flumixed their hair.

b. *reft.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 You shall see it to wind and coil itself up like a Spring. 1817 McLEOD *Voy. Alceste* 305 The snake.. now coiled himself up again. 1828 BROWDER in *Zool. Zool.* II, The serpent.. coiled himself round the rabbit, and appeared to draw out the dead body through his folds.

c. To coil up: to twist into a fixed or constrained position.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 309 Little hoops coil'd up in a spring. 1785 REID *Idea Powers* ii. ix, 276 They make a continued chain of ideas coiled up in the brain. 1835 KINGSLEY *Hyperia* xix, 218 She sat, coiled up like a snake, on a divan.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw oneself into a spiral or winding form, to twist oneself round.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iv, xiii, They coil'd and swam. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 25/1 The snake.. seized the keeper by the left thumb, and coiled round his arm and neck in a moment. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 577 The long convolutions That coil'd around the stately stems.

5. *intr.* To move in a spiral or winding course.

1816 W. TAYLOR *Month. Mag.* XLI. 320 Like doves.. Coiling in swirly rings with cooings bland. 1866 MORLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. i, 772 He could coil unperceived through unsuspected paths.

**Coil**, *v.* 4 *Naut.* [ad. F. *culer* said of ship or wind 'aller en arrière', f. *cul* hinder part. Cf. *recoil* = *reculer*.] To turn; q. *weather-coil*, *-coiling*.

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* I. 228 On the 29th, in a severe squall, with a cross-quarter sea, the ship coiling to windward, with her upper deck parts in the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Weather-coiling*, a ship resuming her course after being taken aback; rounding off by a stern-board, and coming up to it again.

**Coil** (coil), *v.* 5 [f. COIL *sb.* 5] To put (hay) into cocks, to cock.

1825-30 JAMIESON, *Kyle*, *Kyle hay*, to put it into cocks. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Calendar* I. 256 To coil a part of her father's hay. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Coil* or *Quoil*, to make into large heaps. To coil hay is to throw a number of haycocks together.

† **Coil**, *v.* 6 *Obs. rare.* [app. f. COIL *sb.* 2; but it might possibly be a sense of COIL *v.* 2: cf. BEAT *v.* 23.] To stir (liquids or the like).

1677 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* ii, 82 Pour therein [a pot] your Oyl with a quantity of Water, and coil these together with a Spoon till the Water grow darkish.

† **Coil**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* In 6 coyl. [perh. a vbl. sb. from COIL *v.* 1 to select.] A selection, a choice.

1754 B. GOOGE *Lett. to Burghley* 15 May, in *N. & Q.* 7 Mar. 1869. 1837/2 We have here a coil of proper men.. whose souldiours.. would doo a man goode to behold their servysse.

**Coil** (coil), *sb.* 2 *arch. and dial.* Also 6-7 coyle, quoile, 6-8 coile, 7 coyl, quoyile, 7-8 quoil. [First in 16th c.: of unknown origin. Prob. a word of colloquial or even slang character, which rose into literary use; many terms of similar meaning have had such an origin; cf. *potter*, *row*, *rumpus*, *dirdrum*, *shindy*, *hubbub*, *hurly-burly*, etc. The conjectures that *coil* may be 'related' to Gael. *coileid* (ko'letsh) stir, movement, noise, or to goilim (gol'im) I boil, goileadh, 'boiling', or to goill (gol) 'shield, war, fight', are mere random 'shots', without any justification, phonetic or historical. *Coil* is unknown in Scotland, and no evidence connects it with Ireland. Gaelic or Irish words do not enter English through the air, with phonetic change on the way.]

1. Noisy disturbance, 'row'; 'tumult, turmoil, bustle, stir, hurry, confusion' (J.).

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* ii. li. H. iij, Againe, thinckes thou that I at Rome my yeares can indyte Mongst so much toyle, and such a coyle, suche soking carke, and spye. 1589 R. HARVEY *PL. Perc.* (1860) 30 Such a quoyle, with *pro* and *con* such vrging of Ergoes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i, 48 What a coile is there Dromio? who are those at the gate? 1608 L. MACHIN *Drum Kut.* i. i, If my husband should rise from his study, and misse me, we should have such a coile! 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* iv, Did you not here the coyle About the dore? 1676 E. BURY *Medit.* 375 Many great men which.. make a great coil, and keep a great stir and bustle in the world. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & T.*, But tell me, Tim, upon the spot, By all this coil what hast thou got? 1860 T. MARTIN *Tr. Horace* 208 What means this? And wherefore be These cruel looks all bent on me? 1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Coil*, row.

2. Confused noise of inanimate things; clutter, rattle, confused din.

1584 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 201 There was such a coyle among the old iron, such rattling and throwing downe the boordes.. that I laye almost feared out of my wits. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. & Peter* iii. 3 (1865) 617 But put water to fire, and then you have a thundering coil. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i, 11 You may hear a coil Of bubbling springs about the grassier soil.

3. Fuss, ado; a 'business'.

1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 262 You Will, and Will not, what a coyle is here? 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* ii. i, 165, I am not worth this coyle that's made for me. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript & Whipt* ii. i, *Vanity*, They might foyle The party faulty e'en with half that quoyle. 1640 GENT *Knave in Cr.* i. i, I was extream drunke, aske my man Fub else, he'll tell you what a coyle he had with me. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 255 Physicians make more a quoyle than needs behalt about Electuaries. 1652 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. 45 What a coil hath been made to set up consisteries of ministers and ruling elders! 1861 READE *Cloister & H. L.* 303 Who makes the coil about nothing now? 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Coil*, fuss, bustle.

4. a. To keep a coil: to keep up a disturbance; make a fuss, bustle, much ado.

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 147 Dyd flee from freedom to the court, Where Venus only keeps the coyle. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 143 They kept such a coile against the abbat and monks, to have certayne ancient charters delivered them. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* ix, (1617) 140 Proclus and Simplicius keepe a great coyle in maintenance of the eternitie of the world. 1611 COTGER., *Grabanger*, to keepe a foule coyle, to make a great stirre, or monstrous hurlyburly. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Sheph.* v. Wks. 1720 I. 205 They all keep such a coyle, when they come to die. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i, 35 Still a coil the grasshopper did keep. 1877 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii, 904 And such sad coil with words of vengeance kept, That our best sleepers started as they slept.

b. *Mortal coil*: the bustle or turmoil of this mortal life. A Shaksperian expression which has become a current phrase.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i, 67 What dreames may come, When we haue shuffled off this mortal coil, Must glue vs paws. a 1764 CHURCHILL *Poems, Journey* II. 8 When the Night Suspends this mortal coil. 1824 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles*, i. Introduct., Where rest from mortal coil the mighty of the Isles. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 108 The Christian.. has waited in the coil of mortality only for the moment when he should inspire the ether of the upper world.

**Coil** (coil), *sb.* 3 Also 7-8 coile, coyle, quoyile, quoile. [Goes with COIL *v.* 3, from which it is proper, directly formed, like a *roll*, *twist*, *tie*, *fold*.]

1. *orig.* A length of cable, rope, etc., when 'coiled' or gathered up into a number of concentric rings, either *fake* over *fake*, or in a flat disk with the *fakes* within each other, the latter being termed a *Flemish coil*; hence, the quantity of cable, etc., usually wound up. *Orig.* a nautical term.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* 30 A Bight is to hold by any part of a coil, that is the vpmost fake. 1662 PERRY *Diary* 22 Aug., One from a trap-door above let fall un-awares a coyle of cable. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1174/1 Remaining in the Consuls hands 18 Quoyles of Cordage and a Hauser. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.*, A Quoyle is a rope laid up round, one Fake over another. Sometimes it is taken for a whole Rope quoyld; so that if half the Rope be cut away, they say, there is but half a Quoyle of that Rope. 1751 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* s. v. *Quoil*, The middle of such a ring or quoyle, is a good place to lay shot in. 1794 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) I. 432, I have to request from the Victory two coils of four-inch or four-and-a-half rope. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 17 Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 589 When laid up in a flat helix, without riders, beginning in the middle, and 'with the sun' it is said to be a *Flemish coil*.

2. A series of concentric circles or rings in which a pliant body has been disposed; hence, such a disposition or form in a body which is rigid.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 92 These small coyled particles of the air.. when the pressure is taken away, flie abroad into a Coyle or Zone ten times as big in Diameter as before. 1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 204 A Snake, lying round in a Coil. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xx, 202 Around him, as a focus, was a coil of men, women, and children. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii, 111 There was a staircase like a coil of lace. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XL. 136/2 Round which [eggs] the reptile had coiled its length, the head surmounting the coil. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii, 11 Black coils of barren lava.

b. As a disposition of women's hair.

1888 *Galignani's Messenger* 5 Feb. x To replace the high-looped coils on the top of the head by braids falling on the neck. *Ibid.* 2 Brushed up locks and twisted coils.

3. A single complete turn or circumvolution of any coiled body; e. g. such as is formed by a serpent or the tendril of a plant.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* vii, On came the mighty snake.. What then was human strength, if once involved Within those dreadful coils? 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 58 The Coils of intestine. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 863 The youngest coils of a twining stem are not usually in contact with its support.

4. An arrangement of a wire, piping, sheet metal, etc., in a series of concentric or symmetrical curves or windings.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 169 Zinc and copper sheets formed into coils. 1830 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 222 A copper and zinc plate, each fifty feet long and two wide, rolled into a coil. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 483/1 A compound spring, having a cylinder of vulcanized rubber, with an in-

terior coil to keep it from binding against the spindle, and an exterior spiral coil to keep it from spreading too far.

b. *Electr.* A wire wound spirally and serving for the passage of a current of electricity in various kinds of electrical apparatus, as in *induction coil*, *resistance coil*, etc.

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxxiv, 375 In obtaining a brilliant spark with the aid of an electro-dynamic coil. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xvi, 435 The strengthened magnet instantly reacts upon the coil which feeds it. 1883 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623, 547 The induction-coil.. consists mainly of two parts, viz. a primary coil of thick wire and few convolutions.

c. A spiral arrangement of pipes used in a heating apparatus, condenser, etc., for the sake of increased heating or cooling surface. Also *attrib.*

1852 BRANDE *Lect. on Arts* 213 Heating a fluid by means of a steam-warmed jacket or coil. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 135 Boxes containing coils of hot-water pipes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 702 Patent Hydro-Pneumatic Coil for heating and ventilating purposes.

5. In gun-making: A bar of wrought iron coiled and welded into a cylindrical tube, out of a series of which certain kinds of guns are built up.

1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 190 The Coils.. are shrunk on the barrel. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 The length of the bars required for the different coils vary from 12 to 200 ft., and we saw an immense coil for hooping the exterior of a muzzle-loading gun which was made from a bar of the extraordinary length of 120 ft. *Ibid.* 224/2 The coiling-machine can turn out more than twenty coils per day equal to about three to four guns.

6. *Comb.* Coil-drag (see *quot.*); coil-end, -plate, a plate for supporting a coil of pipes.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coil-drag*, a tool to pick up pebbles, bits of iron, etc., from the bottom of a drill-hole. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii, 5 One Coil end for Stack of 2-in. pipes.

† **Coil**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [ad. F. *cul* breech, with the frequent interchange of *oi* and *Fr. u*. Cf. COIL *v.* 4] 1. The breech of a gun.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Coil*.. also the breach of a great Gun. 1762 *Compl. Gunner* i. iv, 5 All the metal behind the touch-hole (is called) the Breech or Coyl.

2. In the combination LEVEL-COIL (F. *lever-le-cul*), 'hitch-buttock'.

**Coil** (coil), *sb.* 5 *north. and midl.* Also quoil, quille, kyle. [Of uncertain derivation: perh. to be referred, like COIL *sb.* 1, to OF. *coillir* to gather. It is not easy to connect it phonetically with COIL, *cole* in same sense.] A cock of hay.

1a 1800 *Clark Saunders* vii, in *Child Ballads* (1885) III. 233/2 O, bonny, bonny sang the bird, Sat on the coil o' hay. 1828 HOGG in *Blackie Mag.* XXXIII. 218 A dozen coils of hay. 1825-30 JAMIESON, *Kyle of Hay*, a hay-cock, the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground. *South of Sc.* 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quille, quail*, a heap of hay from which the cart is loaded. 1883 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addenda, *Quoil* or *Coil*, a number of haycocks thrown together.

† **Coil**, *sb.* 6 *Obs.* [Possibly some error. Iiall-well has *Caul* a coop, Kent.] See *quot.* 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Coil*, a hen-cock, a hen-pen.

**Coil**, *coil*, *obs.* Sc. forms of COAL.

**Coiled** (koild), *ppl.* a. 1 [f. COIL *sb.* 3 and *v.* 3 + -ED.] Disposed in a COIL.

1628 DIGBY *Poy. Medit.* (1868) 82 Coyled hawsers, a bight of a cable. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 92 These small coyled particles of the air. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 456 Leaves egg-shaped, slightly woolly, coiled. 1805 WORDSW. *Précis* xiv, (1861) 286 A hedgehog.. His coiled-up prey. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 114/1 The cyst.. contains a minute coiled worm.

**Coiled**, *ppl.* a. 2 See COIL *v.* 2

**Coiler** (koil'er), [f. COIL *v.* 3 + -ER.] He who coils, or that which coils.

1884 CHEYNE *Isa.* I. 159 The two leviathans or 'coilers'. † **Coiler** 2. *Obs.* [? f. COIL *sb.* 4] In *Coiler rope*: a rope attached to the breech of a gun. *Obs.*

1600 T. SMITH *Art of Gunner* 83 To know how much one coiler rope, for the draught of any pece of Ordnance is bigger than another. 1660 T. WILLSFORD *Scales of Commerce* ii. iii, 195 A Coiler Rope.. that is 6 inches in circumference.

**Coiling** (koil'in), *vbl.* sb. 1 [f. COIL *v.* 3 + -ING 1.] Winding in a coil or coils.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Coiling*, implies a sort of serpentine winding of a cable or other rope, that it may occupy a small space in the ship. 1822 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 867 The coiling of tendrils, attached to supports.

b. The winding of a bar into a coil for a gun; cf. COIL *sb.* 3 5. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XL. 224/1 The Armstrong gun, by the coiling process, is rendered as strong as it is possible for wrought iron to make it. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3 The company.. witnessed the coiling of a tube for a 9-pounder gun.

**Coiling**, *vbl.* sb. 2 See COIL *v.* 1

**Coiling**, *ppl.* a. [f. COIL *v.* 3] That coils. 1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 131 Drawing out a Scorpion from the coiling Knot. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clx, The coiling strain And gripe, and deepening of the dragon's grasp.

† **Coillard**, *Obs.* In 5 coyr-. [a. OF. *coillard* in same sense, a special application of *coillard*, -art ram.] A warlike engine used to throw stones. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xx, 134 Item four Coillardes.. hauning eche of them two cables and three synglys. **Coillen**, -on, *obs.* ff. CULLION.

† **Coillor.** Obs. [a. OF. *coilleor*, now *cueilleur*, f. OF. *coillir*: see COIL v.1.] A collector.

1480 E. E. Wills (1882) 52 My goodz that is in the Coillors or in be fermors handes of my rent.

Coily, obs. form of COVLY adv.

Co-immense, -implore: see CO.

**Coin** (koin), sb. Forms: 4-7 coyne, 4-8 coyn, (5) cune, 6-7 coine, 6- coin. β. 4-6 coygne, 5-6 coigne; see also COIGN. γ. 6 quoyne, qwyne, qwoyne, 7 quoin; see also QUOIN. δ. For the Sc. forms, see CUNY. [a. F. *coin* wedge, corner; also die for stamping money or medals; 'also, a coyne, or stamp, vpon a piece' (Cotgr.). (So called, because the die had the form or action of a wedge.) F. *coin* 'wedge', in OF. also *coing*, *cuinge* = Pr. *cunh*, *conh*, Sp. *cunho*, Pg. *cunho*, It. *conio*:-L. *cuneum* (nom. -us) wedge. Godefroy has also Anglo-Fr. *coigne* fem., the 'coin' with which money is struck, and coined money.

Formerly spelt indifferently *coin*, *coign*, *quoin* (with many variations); but the spelling *coin*, though still occasional in all senses, is now appropriated to the sense 'money'; in the senses 'wedge', 'corner-stone', etc., the spelling is generally, though not always, QUOIN; COIGN is retained in the Shaksperian phrase 'coign of vantage', and is occasional in that of 'wedge']

I. Wedge, corner, angle.

1. A corner-stone of a wall or building; also, one of the wedge-shaped stones of an arch. Now usually QUOIN; cf. COIGN 2. Hence † **Coin-stone.** 1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, 600 de coynston. 1428 in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 6 Ashler, coyne, skew, ragge. 1556 in Worth *Tavistock Par. Acc.* (1887) 24 To heue to Coynes in the Style. 1581 BELL *Hadson's Ansv.* Osor. 489 This lye beyng as it were the coyne of the whole building. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v. iv. 1* See you yond Coin a th' Capitol, yond corner stone? 1751 LABELY *Westm. Br.* 77 The Coins or Voussoirs or Arch-Stones. 1767 W. L. LEWIS tr. *Statius' Thebaid* x. (R.), Hurling down 'The coins and beams compacted. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 671 Basalts.. relieved by limestone or freestone coins.

† 2. *gen.* A corner, angle. Obs.

1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Maninde* Hhh 4 The ryghte coygne or angle of the wombe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 110 Acanthium, built by the Rhodians, in another coine or canton of that coast. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 240 The coins or corners of their..different Colours doe all meet in the Center of the Shield. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* x. 502 'The Lyon, red, and rag'd, two times diuided From coyne to coyne, as Heraclids haue decayed. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 14 Be careful not to plant any trees in the coines or angles of your walls.

† 3. A wedge; *spec. a.* one placed between casks on board ship (see CANTIO a.); *b.* in *Gunnery*, one used for raising and lowering pieces of ordnance; *c.* in *Printing*, one for locking up type in a forme. Now usually written QUOIN, less commonly COIGN; see these.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xxxi. 963 Resembling the forme of a wedge or coin. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iii. ii. 86 Coins with which to raise up the breech of the peece. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Coin*, also pieces of wood that Printers make use of to fasten the Letters into the Frames. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxii. 135 Stop the Motion of the Piece with a Coyne. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Cantique Coins*, which are short, and having three Edges, they are used in a Ship to put between Cask and Cask to keep them from rowling one against another in the Hold. 1779 FORRESTER *Voy. N. Guinea* 169 Like what seamen call a gunner's coin or wedge.

d. *Comb.* † **Coin-formed**, wedge-shaped. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xl. xi. 1083 The Celtiberians..cast their companies into a pointed and coin-formed battailon [*cuneus*].

II. A die, stamp, piece of money.

† 4. A die for stamping money; a mint. *b.* The device stamped upon money; stamp, impress. Obs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* a. iv. 112 Bere no seluer ouer see þat bereþ signe of þe kyng [*v. r.* þat coyn of kyng schewith], Noubre Grotes ne gold I-graue with the kynges Coroune [*v. r.* wip kynges coyn]. 1393 *Ibid.* c. ii. 46 God askede of hem whas was þe coygne. 1524 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 14 Silver and havyng the prente of the Coigne of this realme. 1550 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 394 The Lords of Scotland..removed to Lithgow, where they..will set up a coin, saying, they shall coyne a good part of their plate. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1576) 60 Why doe Kynges..stricke these mettalles..with a Coyne? 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 144 The Stamp and Coyn of their adopted Lord.

5. A piece of metal (gold, silver, copper, etc.) of definite weight and value, usually a circular disc, made into money by being stamped with an officially authorized device; a piece of money.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1112 Though the coyn be fair at eye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Cune of y<sup>e</sup> money, *nummulus*. 1579 FULKE *Conful. Sanders* 652 The Image of Cæsar on his coyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* vii. 55 A coyne that beares the figure of an Angell. 1661 T. MUN *Eng. Treasure* (1664) 77 More Bullion and foreign Coines. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 161 Agreed..that such and such forms of civility, like some adulterate Quoins, shall pass current for so much. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 351 A series of Japanese coins and medals. 1882a RUSKIN *Minerva P.* (1880) 62 These exchanges..might have been all effected with a single coin.

6. (without *pl.*) Coined money, *esp.* that in circulation or current; specie, money.

In slang use this has passed into 'Cash, money generally', as in 'I haven't the coin to do it'.

1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 138 To-for the time t<sup>r</sup> gold was smite in coigne. 1406 HOCLEVE *Miscule* 133 Lak of coyn departith compaignie. 1530 PALSGR. 487 He hath clypped the kynges coyne. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Fr.* (1852) 5 A proclamation for the new wyne that no man should speak ill of it. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvi. Coine is the sineus of warre. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 475 Wealth is really power, and coin a ticket conveying power. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 695 The manufacturers generally contrived..to pay their workmen in coin.

7. *fig.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Conf.* *Satan* (1578) 4 A faire tongue with a foule heart is false quoyne. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 189, I learn..How counterfeit a coin they are who 'friends' Bear in their superscription. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. i. (1866) 7 Words are..the coins of intellectual exchange. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *A Litany* 66 Not with fine gold..But with coin of sighs.

b. *Phr.* To pay any one in his own coin: to treat him as he has treated others; to give him lit for tat.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 70 For us to defend our selves and pay them with their owne Coyne. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 321/2 The Besieged..repay them from the Walls in the same coyn. 1713 *Guardian* No. 72 If they pay the slanderer in his own coin. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 200 He was but paying off Hugh and William in their own coin.

8. *Comb.*, as *coin-fancier*, -*spinning*, -*stamp*, -*tester*, -*type*; *coin-assorter*, a device for assorting coins according to size or weight; *coin-balance*, a delicate and accurate balance for weighing gold coins; † *coin-cormorant*, one greedy for money, an avaricious person; *coin-counter*, a device to facilitate the counting of coins; † *coin-courser*, a money-changer; † *coinye-house* (*cunye*), *Sc.* a mint; *coin-made a.*, made of or by means of coin; in quot. 'mercenary, or simoniacal' (Davies); † *coin-smiter*, a COINER q.v.

1594 J. DICKINSON *Arishas* (1878) 55 These 'Coyne-cormorants, these Money-mongers. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 212 A knot of Scottish bankers, collibists, or 'coine-courser. 1886 O. W. HOLMES *Mortal Antip.* Intro. d. A 'coin-fancier would say..just enough of antiquity to spot them with rust. 1550-66 *Hist. Estate Scott.* in *Misc. Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 63 The Lords of the Congregation had taken the printing goods of the 'coinye-house. 1613 DAVIES *Mus's Teares* 13 (D.) 'Coyne-made Pastors let the flock decay. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 6/2 At 'coyn-spinning the game generally played is 'odd man wins'. 1850 LETICIA MILLER's *Art.* § 97. 65 The arts of engraving precious stones and 'coyn-stamps. *Ibid.* § 406. 546 The inventors of Roman 'coyn-types. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 367 A company..inspected by an official, the 'coyn-tester.

**Coin**, a mod. Dict. spelling of ME. COYN, quince.

**Coin** (koin), v.1 Forms: 4-7 coyne, 6-7 coine, 7 coyn, 7- coin. Also 4-6 coygne, coigne, 6 *Sc.* coigne; 6 qwyne, 6-7 quoyne, 7 quine. See also the *Sc.* form CUNY. [a. OF. *coignier*, *cunigner* to 'strike' or stamp money, to mint, to coin (still in Cotgr.), f. *coin* stamp, die, COIN. In English, with the changed sense of the sb., the notion, when analysed, became 'to make coin, make into coin'.]

1. *trans.* To make (money) by stamping metal.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Þe kynges side salle be þe hede & his name writen; þe croyce side what cite it was in coyned & smyten. 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 83 To coigne the money Of sondry metal. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 198 Nobles coigned of recorde. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* an. 1280 (R.) The kynges caused, in siluer, the halfpenny to be coyned..farthings of syluer were also coyned. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) i. 364 King Edward the first did first coine the penie and smallest peeces of siluer roundwise, which before were square. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 434 All the Cantons of Switzerland coyn money except Appenzel, etc. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 364 The right of coining money was never allowed in England, even to the greatest nobles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 DRAVTON *Ecloques* iv. 88 This framed the Mint, that coyn'd my miserie. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Can we be sure that this medal was really coined by an artificer.

c. *fig.* To coin money (mod. colloq.): to gain or 'make' money rapidly and with ease.

1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 105 For the last four years..I literally coined money.

2. To make (metal) into money by stamping pieces of definite weight and value with authorized marks or characters; to convert into coin.

c 1400 [see COINED]. a 1483 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 286 That alle the sylver..Thether schold be brogthe and yconyd there. 1590 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) 45 Esterlinges, whiche refyned and coyned the siluer. 1683 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 84 He rec'd any Silver of Charles Pickering to Quine for him. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 226 Tin was coined by Charles II, in 1684; gun metal and pewter by his successor, James.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To undergo coinage.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Epick Poetry*, Metal..so soft that it will not coin without alloy to harden it.

c. *fig.* To turn into money, make money out of or by means of.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 90 Poore? Lookke vpon his Face: What call you Rich? Let them coyne his Nose, let them coyne his Cheekes. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of the*

*Caar* I. 180 The man who is not free is coined; he is equivalent..to ten roubles a year to his proprietor. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxi. 229 He coined the brains of his authors in the times of their exigency.

3. *transf.* To stamp officially (tin blocks of standard weight).

[1577 (see COINAGE 4.)] 1875 *Urr Dict. Arts* III. 1007 The law requires them [tin-blocks] to be stamped or coined by public officers, before being exposed for sale.

† 4. To stamp, to figure in or on a coin. Obs. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 45 [They] that do coyne heauens Image in stamps that are forbid. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* Job xvi. 17-19 (1640) 130 That Emperour [Constantine]..was coyned Praying.

5. *fig.* (from 1.) To make, devise, produce.

1580 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 356 This Letter beeing coyned, hee studied how hee myght coine it. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 78 So shall my Lungs Coine words till their decay. a 1660 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 86 And how good Verse is coind, dost understand. c 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 203, I myself have, however, coined time.

b. *esp.* in a bad or depreciatory sense: To fabricate, invent, make up (something specious, pretentious, or counterfeit).

1561 T. NORTON *Caluin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 705 These fellows unseasonably coyne a mystery. 1579 TOMSON *Caluin's Serm.* *Tin.* 311/2 Giue them selues leaue, to quoyne newe articles of faith. 1589-97 GREENE *Ciceronis Amor Poems* (1861) 312 With that she coind'd a smile. 1605 tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chyrurg.* *Put out p. vi.* Whatever excuse he is able to coyn. 1782 [SIR H. CROFT] *Abbey of Kilhampton* (1786) 83 Slander often coins the lie. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xii. He would coine a smile for the instant. 1862a RUSKIN *Minerva P.* (1880) 85 To coin idle imaginations of the mysteries of eternity.

c. *spec.* To frame or invent (a new word or phrase); usually implying deliberate purpose; and occasionally used depreciatively, as if the process were analogous to that of the counterfeit.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 259 Young schollers not halfe well studied..when they come to their friends..will seeme to coigne fine wordes out of the Latin. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 Taking liberty to coin and frame new terms of art..to avoid circuit of speech. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* (Globe) 41 If a Roman poet might have liberty to coin a word. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 195 There is..no method to express new ideas, but either this of metaphor, or that of coining new words. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Watts*, He is particularly unhappy in coining names expressive of characters. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 22 The name of father was coined at that early period. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 555 No new words are coined in French from a Teutonic model.

6. *fig.* (from 2.) To form, fashion, or convert into (as metal is made into coin).

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* i. xxxvii. Shall these mortals..Coyne into thousand arts their fruitfull braine. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. viii. I have coined my whole soul into one master passion. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 74 The air was coined into song.

b. with notion of fashioning into something valuable, or specious.

a 1790 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Duckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 16 Mere common counters of the sense..A lover's fancy coins into a treasure. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cxiii. I have not..coind my cheek to smiles.

† 7. *absol.* To feign, dissemble. Obs. *rare.*

1607 TOURNOUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. *Vind.* Here comes our Mother. *Hip.* And sister. *Vind.* We must quoyne.

**Coin** (koin), v.2 [a. F. *coignier* (3 sing. *coigne*) 'to put in a corner' (Godef.), 'to wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to drive hard or knock fast in, as with a wedge' (Cotgr.). Etymologically, the same word as *prec.* (the primary sense of both being 'to wedge, to strike'); but not consciously connected with it in Eng. Now usually written QUOIN.]

† 1. *trans.* a. To furnish with 'coins' or quoins, *i. e.* wedges. b. To drive in as a wedge. c. To raise or lower with a quoin. Obs.

c 1488 *Liber Niger Edw. IV in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 All other crafte for the rackinge, coynynge, rebating, and other salvation of wyne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Coigner*, to coyne in, to drive in. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 137 Coyne for the breech of euery peece, to coyne it vp or downe.

2. To provide with quoins or corner-stones.

1700-10 CELIA FERNES *Diary* (1888) 67 Adorned with brick pillars Coyn'd with stone and stone heads. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 254 The original building was of brick, coyned with great ashlar stones.

**Coin**, *coine* (*Irish Hist.*) see COYNIE.

**Coinable** (koinābl), a. [f. COIN v. + -ABLE.] That may be coined (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1839 N. P. WILLIS in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 538 The prettiest phrase coinable by an oriental. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 123 Tin is not a coinable metal.

**Coinage** (koinēdʒ). Forms: see COIN (also 5 *cunage*, 6 *kownnage*). [a. OF. *coignage*, f. *coignier* to COIN: see -AGE.]

1. The action or process of coining money. b. The right of coining money.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 548 Four floryns of gold of god coynage. 1494 FABIAN VII. 401 Dampned certayne coynes..and caused them to be broughte vnto newe coynage. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 611 Fals forgers of money for kownnage [ed. 1568 coinage] atteintid. 1594 PLAT *Yeuell. Ho.* III. *Chem. Concluz.* 86 Ending in cosenage, quoinage, or Capistro. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* The Table, The power of coynage in the King. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 41 If this coinage had been in Ireland,

and granted to persons of this kingdom. 1869 J. G. HUBBARD in *Gold Coinage Controversy* 31 If the mintage be sensibly increased beyond the cost of coinage, you provoke private coinage.

2. *concr.* Coins collectively, coin; a system of coins in use or in currency; the currency. *Decimal coinage*: a system of coins, each denomination or named value of which is ten times that of the next smaller: see *DECIMAL*.

1467 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 573 II. 305 Daube nor I may no mor with owt coynage. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) 1. 366 Chaires of silver... redie... to be melted into coynage. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 9 He answers the Coynage. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1692) 69 Men make Vessels of coyned Silver, if they can gain by the Workmanship enough to defray the Destruction of the Coynage. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 471 They are often square, a shape of which there is no example in any other Grecian coinage. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 359 The Mint is not permitted to issue more than a certain amount of silver coinage. *Mod.* The bronze coinage was issued in 1860.

b. Any currency or medium of exchange. Also *fig.* a 1839 PRABO *Poems* (1864) I. 24 In the coinage of your golden smiles. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 305 The N. American Indians used to make coinage (*tuampum*) of the sea-worm fragments of *Venus mercenaria*.

† 3. *ellipt.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 166 A law... called the coinage. This was a certain tax laid to pay for coining money.

4. The official stamping of blocks of tin (see *COIN* v. 3); the right of doing this, formerly a privilege of certain towns in Cornwall and Devon. Also *attrib.* as in *coinage house, town*.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 4 § 12 Weightis apperteynyng... to the Cunage of Tynne within the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 22 (Hailstoun). 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) 1. 365 There is also coinage of tin holden yearelie at... Midsummer and Michaelmas in the west countie; which... I supposed to have bene of monie of the said metall... Howbeit... I find it to be nothing so, but an office onlie erected for the prince... and such blocks of tin as have payed the hands of his officers, are marked with an especial stampe. 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4458/1 At the Coynage now held at Truroe. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 507 The driver of a plough... laden with tin, for Penzance Coinage. 1810 in *Ridout's Surv. Devon* 405 The Stannators... were elected by the Mayors... of certain Towns... called Coinage Towns.

5. *fig.* The (deliberate) formation of a new word, etc.; the fabrication of something specious.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (J.). Unnecessary coinage as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation. 1727 SWIFT *Art of Polit. Lying*. Whether the right of coinage of Political Lyes be wholly in the government. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1081/2 Milton... has enriched our language with some epithets... of his own coinage. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Method in Enceyl. Metr.* (1849) 15 The Ancients, as well as the Moderns, had their machinery for the extemporaneous coinage of intellect. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 580 Words of modern coinage.

6. *concr.* That which is made, devised, or invented, an invention; e.g. a coined word. (Often used disparagingly, in implied contrast with 'current word'; cf. *COIN* v. 5.)

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 137 This is the very coynage of your Braine. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Proper Sacrific.* (1644) 67 Your last words... are... the coynage of your own brain. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 59 Why might not Spenser try his hand at coining a word? Lander himself has ventured new coinages, enough. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 462 note. *Edelphoroketa*, a happy coinage of St. Paul's.

† *Coincidate*, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. *coincider* (see next) + *-ATE*.] = *COINCIDE*.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 153 The beginning of one degree coincides with the end of another. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* I. § 15. 14 As unlikely as it is... that your inventions should coincide with theirs.

*Coincide* (*kōi'insēd*), v. [a. *F. coïncider* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. med.L. *coïncidēre*, f. *co-* together + *incidēre* to fall upon or into, to occur, happen. The med.L. occurs in Astrological use. (In the 17th c. the L. form was used unchanged.)

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 134 The principal parts thereof must *coïncider* and accord. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. § 36 Making three members... *coïncider*, to interfere, yea run all into one. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 126 For where the first does hap to be, The last does *coïncider*].

1. *intr.* To fall together and agree in position; to occupy the same area or portion of space (as e.g. the superposed triangles in Euclid I. 8); to be identical in area and position. Said of points, lines, or any geometrical magnitudes.

1723 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.). If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. 1776 SIMSON *Euclid*. *Axiom* 8 Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 266 A plane... such as coincides with the curved surface of the earth. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 68 (ed. Webster) The centre of motion should coincide with the centre of gravity of the wheel. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 275 The southern boundary coincides with the watershed of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra.

2. To occur or happen at the same time; to occupy the same space of time.

1809 KNOX & JERR *Corr.* I. 474 Abruptness of sentiment may very well coincide with length of line. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 323 The chief feast of the year... coincided with the Festival of the vintage.

3. To be identical in substance, nature, or character; to agree exactly, to be in precise harmony or accord with.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii (R.). If... this obedience or practice of reason coincides with the observation of truth. 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* xii. 253 Thus Morality and Religion, Virtue and Piety, will at last necessarily co-incide, run up into one and the same point. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. v. 104 The true interest of an absolute monarch generally coincides with that of his people. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 440 The description coincides with the authentic letters of the visitors. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 169 His interest happily coincided with his duty.

4. Of persons: To accord or concur (in opinion, sentiment, etc.).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 322 The Achæans would not coincide with him in opinion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 268 The great majority... too apprehensive of the consequences of prohibition, to co-incide in the recommendation. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. i. v. 89 Whether we coincide or not in this doctrine.

5. To fall in together; to collapse. *Obs.*

1673 GREW *Anat. Roats* v. § 8 Yet it (the pith) is not to be dried, after cutting; Because its several parts, will there-upon coincide and become deformed.

*Coincidence* (*kōi'insidēns*), [a. *F. coïncidence*, L. type *\*coïncidentia*: see *COINCIDENT* and *-ENCE*.]

1. The fact or condition of being coincident; the occupation of the same place or part of space.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 224 There can be no Coincidence in the eye, or Visual Point. 1725 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.). The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick. 1831 Brewster *Newton* I. x. 222 The singleness of the picture arises from the coincidence of the two pictures. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 33 This want of coincidence of the points of vertical dip and of maximum intensity.

*fig. or transf.* 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. ii. § 5 By a casual coincidence some straggling words of the Athenians may meet in the mouths of the veriest Barbarians. 1849 EMERSON *Repr. Men. Plato* Wks. I. 304 The rare coincidence, in one ugly body, of the doll and the martyr.

b. (with *pl.*) A case of coincidence.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induc. Sci.* (1857) I. 153 The method of making visual coincidences. 1880 ADAMS in *Times* 28 Dec. 19/2 The new line-spectra, the real basic lines of those substances which show coincidences.

2. Occurrence or existence at the same time; simultaneous occurrence or existence.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. § 8 There might be a casual coincidence of this feast and his presence at Jerusalem. 1682 MORE *Expos. Daniel* 257 There is a Coincidence, at least of time. 1722 SUSANNA WESLEY in Eliza Clarke *Life* (1886) 130 There hardly ever was a greater coincidence of prosperous events in one family. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 297 A happy coincidence of outward plenty with liberal institutions. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 342 The coincidence of twelve by the clock with noon by the sun-dial... is exact only four times in the year.

3. Exact agreement or correspondence in substance, nature, character, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Is there not a true coincidence between commutative and distributive justice, and arithmetical and geometrical proportion? a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. v. (R.). Those who discourse metaphysically of the nature of truth... affirm a perfect coincidence between truth and goodness. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 352 The coincidence of the religious views of Sir Isaac Newton with those of John Locke. 1876 GROVE *Eth. Fragm.* III. 58 These two ends of action are sometimes found in conflict, but more frequently in coincidence.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of such agreement or correspondence.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 201 A local coincidence, which... cannot be paralleled. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 356 Evidence arising from various coincidences. 1790 PALLEY *Horn Paul. Rom.* II. 13 Such coincidences may fairly be stated as undesigned. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 724 A remarkable series of undesigned coincidences in favour of the belief.

4. A notable concurrence of events or circumstances having no apparent causal connexion.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. to Friend* (Camelot ed.) 185 That he should also take King Francis prisoner upon that day [of his nativity], was an unexpected coincidence. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1863 I. 96, I felt it at the time... as a singular coincidence, that twice, etc. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. lxxviii. A 'strange coincidence,' to use a phrase by which such things are settled now-a-days. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd. The fact, if truly reported, is one of those singular coincidences which occasionally appear. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 378 It might be only a coincidence.

5. Of persons: Agreement or concurrence (in opinion or sentiment).

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 3/1 Mr. Sturt... expressed his coincidence with the sentiments of [the Petition]. 1800 WELLINGTON in Owen *Disp.* 647 You are already apprized of my entire coincidence in your opinion. 1800 SYN. SMITH *Six Serm.* 60 A modest coincidence with received opinions above our faculties.

† 6. Falling together, conjunction, blending. *Obs.* a 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 88 The Latine tongue, with the coincidence of the Gothic language and other northern people.

† *Coincidence*, *Obs.* [see *prec.* and *-ENCY*.] Coincident quality or state; exact agreement or correspondence.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. II. x. § 3 (1622) 303 Wherein I will not censure, either any impropriety, or any coincidence. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 62 Which two have no coincidence, or suitability. 1762 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814)

IV. 118 Yet passion and real misfortune, joined to the coincidence of place, could suggest it to Marius. 1794 G. WAKEFIELD *Exam. Paine's Age of Reason* I. 32 Such a variety of corroborating coincidences.

*Coincident* (*kōi'insidēt*), a. (and *sb.*) [a. *F. coïncident*, ad. med.L. *\*coïncident-em*, pres. pple. of *coïncidēre* to *COINCIDE*.]

1. Occupying the same place or portion of space.

1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 102 Coincident and coextended with it. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. viii. So the sides of the angles A and D are coincident. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.). These circles... as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* (ed. Webster) I. 269 If the object be in the centre of the mirror's concavity, the image and object will be coincident, and equal in bulk. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xix. 164 Having its plane of polarisation coincident with or parallel to the plane of reflexion.

2. Occurring at the same time and occupying the same space of time; exactly contemporaneous.

1598 FLORIO, *Coïncidente*, coincident, incident with or vnto. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 In truth they were so co-incidental, as the loyal hearted English could not distinguish between the Spanish match and Charles his ruine. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 355 The 13th year of his Reign was coincident in winter with the 20th of the Peloponnesian war. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 78 The most terrible distress, always coincident with dear food in our manufacturing districts. 1875 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* I. i. iii. 139 The resistance to the Pope's authority... is pretty nearly coincident with the rise of the Ottomans.

3. Having the same nature, character, or value; in exact agreement, wholly consonant with.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 14/1 So the name of bishop is coincident with the office of apostle. a 1638 MORE *17th*. iv. lxxxvii. 872 These [principles], though they be sometimes coincident, are not the same. 1663 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* Introd. 8 Our ends are so far from being repugnant that they are coincident. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 37 Duty and interest are perfectly coincident. 1798 T. TWINING *Repr. & Studies* (1822) 228 The most congenial, the most coincident friend I have. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 194 Standard coins, whose nominal value is coincident with their metallic value.

† 4. Incident or concomitant to. *Obs.*

1557 N. SANDER *Roche of Church* 216 An other thing coincident to some degree of men. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Empires*, Empires of Kings are now, and ever were, As Sallust saith, co-incidental to feare.

† 5. *sb.* A thing which coincides with something else, a concomitant. *Obs.*

1626 WALTON in *Relig. Wotton*. (1672) 322 Coincidents are not always Causes. 1658 EVLYNS *Mem.* (1857) III. 106 When virtue and blood are coincidents. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1842) 176 All motion and rest imply time and place, as a kind of necessary coincidents.

*Coincidental* (*kōi'insidēntāl*), a. [f. *prec.* + *-AL*, after *incidental*.]

1. Characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence; loosely = *COINCIDENT*.

a 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 384 Arguing upon probabilities, with some slight coincidental corroborations. 1845 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 July 59 This coincidental misfortune. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXXIV. 147 We have complementary rather than coincidental tastes.

2. Of the nature of a coincidence (sense 4).

1884 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. X. 358, I have myself... noted a considerable number of very striking coincidental dreams. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 4/1 Supposing the apparition itself to have been but a coincidental effect of the other brother's imagination.

*Coincidentally* (*kōi'insidēntālī*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] = *COINCIDENTLY*.

1837 J. C. SYMONS *Ch.-rate Bill* *Vind.* 7 Coincidentally with a position which manifestly left no alternative to the Government, etc. 1876 C. P. SMITH in G. Chambers *Astron.* 27 Nearly coincidentally with the beginning of the increase of each Sun-spot cycle.

*Coincidentally* (*kōi'insidēntālī*), *adv.* [f. *COINCIDENT* + *-LY*.] In a coincident manner; concurrently, at the same time.

1620 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 112 Falling in coincidentally with M. Cholmleyes Arguments. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 88 Coincidentally with the king's departure, bishop Beaufort resigned the great seal. 1884 J. PAVN *Some Lit. Recoll.* 220 The serial works of our popular writers appear coincidentally not only in America, but in many of our colonies.

*Coincider*, *rare.* [f. *COINCIDE* + *-ER*.] One who or that which coincides. (Harris used it as = one who goes in company.)

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* I. ix. Wks. (1841) 169 note, From its [the verb's] readiness *συμβαίνειν*, to coincide with its noun in completing the sentence, they called it *συμβαίνα*, a co-incider. *Ibid.* Something less than a coincider, or less than a predicable.

*Coinciding*, *A. vbl. sb.* The action of the verb *COINCIDE*. *B. ppl. a.* That coincides.

1786 Mrs. A. M. BENNET *Jur. Indiscretions* III. 45 This... invitation was rendered the more acceptable by the coinciding look and the eloquent smile. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 420 The coinciding traditions both of the Jews and of the Gentiles.

† *Co-incline*, v. *Obs.* [see *Co-* I.] To incline together. (*trans. & intr.*)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 The humydyte radycalle and other complexions in proporcyon couenable coenclined togyder. a 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 344 To Lotie hymns our hearts to co-incline. *Ibid.* IV. 409 They... to outlove each other co-inclin'd.

So † *Co-inclination*, concurrent inclination.



a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 258 Co-inclinations, regular and chaste, Were with con-natural Fruition grac'd.

**Co-include, -incorporate**: see Co-.

**Coindicant**, *a. and sb.* [ad. medical L. *coindicant-em* pres. pple. f. *co-* together + *indicant-em* indicating. Cf. F. *coindicant*.]

**A. adj.** Indicating conjointly (with other signs); *spec. in Med.* of symptoms 'which concur in suggesting the employment of a particular remedy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. vii. 98 Who without any other coindicant signs, do by the vines only glue out sentence. a 1626 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 208 The philosopher saith, signs are either indicant or coindicant.

**B. sb.** A coindicant sign or symptom.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Coindicants*, divers indications or signes . . . pointing to one and the same remedy for the cure.

† **Coindicate**, *v. Obs.* [f. CO- + INDICATE; cf. prec. and F. *coindiquer*.] To indicate conjointly, to furnish coindicant symptoms.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 103 The age, the sexe, the custome do coindicate the same, because they declare in what state the strength of the body standeth.

**Coindication**. [f. CO- + INDICATION; cf. prec. and F. *coindication*.] Conjoint or concurrent indication; a concurrent sign or symptom.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* III. iv. 102 Coindication is that which sheweth us the same that the indication, but not primarily of it self, but by accident, and as it were in another place. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 276 We may still take Coindications from the Part affected. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 163 No co-indication of circumstances.

**Coindom** (Aundley): see KINGDOM.

**Co-indwelling**: see Co-.

**Coine**, *obs. f. COIN, COYNIE, QUOIN.*

**Coined** (koind), *ppl. a.* [f. COIN *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Minted, made into coin; in the form of coin. c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 298 b/2 The value of the least coigned plate. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, *India* I. ii. 18 If you carry coind gold, the best pieces are Jacobus's, Rose-nobles, Albertus's. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Travelsman* xiv. (1841) II. 165 Copper, in coined plates. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) I. xx. 493 Coined money is unknown to the Homeric age.

2. *fig.* Fabricated, deliberately invented, made up; see the verb.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 His syb . . . with long coynd forgery feeding. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1073, I will not . . . fold my fault in cleanly coind excuses. a 1647 SIR R. FILMER *Patricarcha* i. § 2 The new coind distinction of subjects into royalists and patriots. 1881 SKRAT *Etymol. Dict.*, *Oxygen* . . . is a coined word.

**Coiner** (koine). Also 5 coynowre, quynner, 6 coynar, 6-8 -er, 7 quoyner. [f. COIN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who coins money; a minter.

c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 90 Coynowre or coynessmytare, *munimularius*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxii. 58/1 Some ben moyours or moneye quynners. 1590 GREENE *Momr. Garm.* (1616) Pref. 4 Diogenes of a coynor of money became a Corrector of manners. 1708 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. 29 Designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the Coiner. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xxxii, A Coiner, a very good workman.

*fig.* 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x. The . . . longest-headed, queerest-tempered old coiner of gold and silver ever was.

2. *esp.* A maker of counterfeit coin.

1599 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 121 You ought . . . no more to bee agreed with that which I have saide, then the Mint Maister . . . to see the coynor hanged. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 5 Some Coynor with his Tooles Made me a counterfeit. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 9 He found the tools of a coiner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 657 With precautions resembling those employed by coiners and forgers.

3. *fig.* An inventor; a deliberate or artful fabricator. Cf. COIN *v.* 5.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausw.* Osor. 480 b, As though he and the few others were the first devisors and coynors of this Gospel. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 A Greeke coynor of Etymologies. 1718 F. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 21 Coiners of Fables. 1824 D'ISRAELI *Civ. Lit.* (1858) III. 44 Swift . . . was a ready coiner of such rhyming and ludicrous proverbs.

† b. ? A dissembler, false pretender. *Obs. rare.* 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* IV. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 307 Thinke you me a quoyner? No, no, thou art thy selfe still, Noble Baltazar.

**Co-infestment, -infer**: see Co-.

**Co-infinite, a.** [see Co- 2.] Equally infinite with another or others; conjointly infinite.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 4 Two co-infinite and co-eternal ones, God and the Abyss. a 1711 KEN *Hymn* *theos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 362 The infinite could nothing greater give, Than his Co-infinite, that Man might live. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 191 Three co-eternal, co-equal, co-infinite Hypostases. 1835 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.*, *Oxford* Wks. 1889 II. 66 The immeasurable . . . arena upon which Shakespeare careers—co-infinite with life itself.

**So Co-infinity.**

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 269 Triunal Co-infinity.

† **Co-inhab'it**, *v. Obs.* [see Co- 1.] *intr.* To dwell together.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 140 Whom he found . . . contented his people should coinhabit amongst them.

**So Co-inhabiting ppl. a.; Co-inhabitant;**

† **Co-inhabitor.**

c 1734 tr. *Pol. Verg.* II. 35 To deal against his co-inhabitantes. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1851) Pref. 15 A familiar

and co-inhabiting mischief. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xvii. (1662) 136 Our being Co-inhabitants of the same element, the Earth. a 1711 KEN *Hymn* *theos* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 99 Co-inhabitants of Heav'n. 1850 SIDNEY *Arctidia* (1622) 475 All mankind being as it were co-inhabitants or world-citizens together.

**Co-inhere** (kō-inhē-ā), *v.* [f. CO- 1.] *intr.* To inhere together.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1870) 138 The seeming incompatibility of the two series of phenomena to co-inhere in one.

**So Co-inherence; Co-inherent a.**

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 66 Both are *ab initio* identical and co-inherent. 1824 — *Aids Refl. App.*, Wks. 1858 I. 395 Their interpenetration and co-inherence. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 6 The co-inherence of two attributes is but the co-existence of the two states of consciousness implied in their meaning.

**Co-inheritor**. Also 6 coen-. [see Co- 3 c.]

A joint inheritor or heir. Cf. COHEIR, COHERITOR.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 169 b, Coiherytourt with hym to the kyngdom of heuen. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 81 As brethren, and fellows, and co-inheritors of the same salutation. 1636 BRATHWAITE *Lives Rom. Emperors* 280 Hee remained coinheritor with his brother Carolus of the Crowne of France. 1828 KEATS *Endym.* III. 940 Brother of Jove, and co-inheritor Of elements.

**So Co-inheritance.**

1598 FLORIO, *Coheredita*, a coinheritance. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* § 18 (R.) The Spirit of God . . . adopts us . . . and gives us a title to a coinheritance with him [Christ].

**Coine**, *var. of COYNIE and CUNYE.*

**Coining** (koining), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. COIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COIN.

1. *lit.* The making of coin; minting.

1548 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (1877) II. 7 A French man being prisoner . . . for quoyning of testones. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* IV. vi. 83 They cannot touch me for coining [cf. crying]. I am the King himselfe. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 68 The Coining of Silver, or making Money of it, is the ascertaining of its Quantity by a publick Mark, the better to fit it for Commerce. 1876 MATTHEWS *Coinage* I. 7 The hammer and die continued to be the only instruments used in coining until the middle of the 16th century.

2. *fig.* Deliberate invention, fabrication.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 123 He was . . . forced to fall to coining, and was Several Months before he could light on one [Name] that pleased him. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 There are in Milton several Words of his own Coining. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 96 The coining of bitter jests.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *coining-house, -irons, -press, -stamps.*

1529 W. FRANKLEYN in *Fiddes Wolsey* (1726) II. 168 We must have many moeycoyning yrons. 1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2359/4 One Valentine Cogswell had set up a Coining-Press. *Ibid.* No. 2366/4 Three pair of Coyning Stamps. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 187 Constructing coining apparatus for the Peruvian mint. 1880 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civiliz. Scotl.* II. xix. 337 They came to the Coining-house and gave security.

† **Coining**, *vbl. sb.* 2. *Arch.* In 5 coyning. Another form of QUOINING, corner-work.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, The ryche coyning, the lusty tablements.

**Coining**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That coins (*lit.* and *fig.*; see the verb).

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, Some . . . whose coining heads Are the mints of all new fashions. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 383 The coining cities have struck medals.

**Coinless** (koinless), *a.* [f. COIN *sbl.* + -LESS.]

Without coin, moneyless, penniless.

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rubbe & Gt. Cast* Ch. I, I know some sillee lads, coinless euer. 1800 COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Consol.* vii, Homage you deem'd due From coinless hands to men like you. 1887 *Birmingham Inst. Mag.* 7 Sept., The coinless curiosity of the street arab.

**Co-inmate**: see Co-.

**Coionomic** (koinonmīk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κοινός* common + *νομικός* pertaining to management: cf. *economic*.] Of combined management or enterprise.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 224 The eighteenth century having been an age of individualism, the nineteenth . . . became an age of associative or coionomic development.

**Coinoun**, *var. CONJOUN Obs.*, coward, caitiff.

† **Co'inquinare**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *co'inquinā* ppl. stem of *co'inquināre* to defile all over, f. *co-* together (with intensive force) + *inquināre* to defile. Cf. F. *co'inquinier* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* To soil all over, pollute, defile. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1526 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 705 Suche maner of sysmatykes And halfe heretykes . . . That wolde co'inquinare, That wolde contaminate . . . The Church's hygh estates. 1604 PARSONS 3 *Conversion* II. xviii. 403 That the reader's mynd must remayne here poisoned, and co'inquinat with these dregs sett before him. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 179 Their very speculations are expressly co'inquinat with much in all these.

† **Co'inquination**, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *co'inquinā* ppl. stem of *co'inquināre* to defile all over, f. *co-* together (with intensive force) + *inquināre* to defile. Cf. F. *co'inquination* (in Cotgr.).] Complete pollution, defilement.

1552 BALE *Apol.* 128 He calleth marryage . . . a co'inquination, a defeccon from Christ. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Peter* II. 13 Co'inquinations and spotted . . . in their feastings rioting with you. 1611 J. DAVIS *Panegy. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Untill I make a second Inundation To wash thy purest fumes Co'inquination. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xxi. 93 Bread of co'inquination offered vpon the Altar.

**Co-inspire**: see Co-.

† **Coinstantaneon**, *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

1625 URQUHART *2nd* Wks. (1834) 248 With the coinstantaneon swiftness of hand and foot gave him *de pie ferme* a terrible slap on the breast.

**Coinstantaneous** (kōinstantē-nēos), *a.* [see Co- 2.] Occurring, taking place, or existing at the same instant; exactly simultaneous.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 503 His acting and His complete knowledge of the manner most expedient to be followed in acting are co-instantaneous. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 188 Which of these is first we cannot say, for they seem co-instantaneous. 1823 LAMB *Elis. Ser.* I. xxi. (1860) 166 A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. 1860 PATMORE *Angel in Il. III. Faithful for Ever* 228 A blinding flash, And close, co-instantaneous crash.

Hence **Coinstantaneity**, **Coinstantaneously** *adv.*, **Coinstantaneousness**.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espeyella's Lett.* (1814) III. 127 Coinstantaneously. 1809-20 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 252 They started up . . . like men out of an ambush . . . so co-instantaneously did they all obey the summons. 1828 — *Lit. Rem.* (1847) I. 222 The co-instantaneity of the plan and the execution. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 202 Sometimes all moved together coinstantaneously. 1848 HAMDEN *Bampf. Lect.* (ed. 3) 124 Notions of . . . priority and posteriority, co-instantaneousness, consecutiveness.

**Coine** (s, *obs. form of* QUAINTE).

**Coaintense** (kōaintens), *a.* [see Co- 2.] Conjoined or equal in intensity. Hence **Coaintension**, **Coaintensity** (see quotes.).

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* 117 note, Intension being synonymous with Intensity, coaintension will be synonymous with cointensity. 1872 *Ibid.* II. vi. xx. 266 If their intensities are equal, they must be called coaintense. *Ibid.* II. 263 The relations of Coaintension and Non-Coaintension.

**Co-inter, -interest, -intersecting, -in-throne**: see Co-.

† **Coaintise**, *arch.* [a ME. (= the OF.) form of QUAINTESE, 'quaint device, ingenious ornament', appropriated to a special sense by modern writers on ancient costume, historical novelists, etc. (Some Dicts. have an erroneous form *coaintoise*.)]

An elegant or fanciful dress, symbolical or ornamental apparel; *esp.* the pendant scarf worn on ladies' head-dresses, and also affixed to the jousting-helmets of knights, as a 'favour'. See QUAINTESE.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 93 This latter is called a quintis or coaintise, a name given to a peculiarly fashioned gown or tunic of that day. *Ibid.* 94 The scarf afterwards worn round the crest of the helmet was called a coaintise. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 18 The beautiful scarf, called coaintises, then lately introduced.

**Cointree**, *obs. form of* COVENTRY.

a 1621 DRAVON *Ballad of Dousabel*, His breech of Cointree blue.

**Co-inventor, -islander**: see Co-.

**Coiney, -zie**, *var. of* CUNYE *Sc.*, coin.

**Coir** (kōir). Forms: 6 *cayro*, 7 *cairo*, *cair*, 8 *cayr*, *cayar*; 7-9 *coire*, 8 *coyr* (e, g *koir*, *coier*, 8- *coir*. [ad. Malayālam *kāyar* cord, f. *kāyaru* to be twisted (Yule).] In earlier forms, a. Pg. *cairo* (in Correa 1510), *cayro* (Barbosa 1516).]

The prepared fibre of the husk of the coco-nut, used for making ropes, cordage, matting, etc. Originally, the thread or cordage made of this fibre.

1581 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 14 b, The Moores which trade to Sofala in great ships, that have no decks nor nailes, but are sowed with Cayro. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 251 A certaine shippe made of boordes, and sowed together with cayro, which is threede made of the huske of Cocoes. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1778 *side-note*, The uttermost is hairie, and of it they make Cayre which is all their Cables and Ropes. 1697 [see b] *Coira*. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 573/2 *Cayr* of which they make Cables and Ropes. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 296 Of the Rind of the Nut they make Cayar, which are the Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut spun fit to make Cordage and Cables for Shipping. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 67 The coco nut tree produces coir. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 121 Coir, rough, press packed, per ton, 6d. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ii. 127 The best coir is made from the unripe nuts.

*b. attrib.*, as *coir-cable, -fibre, -rope, -yarn*.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 430 Here you will find the Arack Drink, the Coire Cabels, the Bread Fruit. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 295 These are called Coire Cables; they will last very well. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 (Yule) They (the Surat people) have . . . Cair-yarn made of the Cocoe for cordage. 1759 *Locod. Mag.* XXVIII. 604 Their coyr-rope made of the fibres of cocoa nut husks. 1826 *Quiz Grand Master* VII. 190 Gouloub, sans ceremony, sat Upon a piece of koir mat. 1875 BERNARD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Coir rope is equal in strength to hempen rope of the same size, and is but two-thirds the weight.

**Cois**, *Sc. f. COSH v. Obs.*, to barter.

† **Coise**, ? *sb. Obs.* [Etymology and meaning uncertain.]

(Mätzner explains 'ugly woman, monster', comparing *coisy*; Halliwell says: 'body'; Pauli: 'mistress'.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 And privily withoute noise He bringeth this foule great coise To his castell in suche a wise That no man might her shape avise.

**Coist**, *obs. f. QUEEST*, wood-pigeon; *Sc. f. of* COAST, COST.

† **Coistered**, *ppl. a. Obs.*

Nares suggests 'colled up into a small compass'; Halliwell, 'inconvenienced'.

1604 MARSTON, etc. *Malcontent* v. i. Wks. (1856), I could have carried a lady up and down at arms length, on a platter; and I can tell you there were those at that time who, to try the strength of a mans backe and his arme, would be coistrel.

**Coistrel**, *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 coystrel, 1, coisterel, 6-7 coystrel, 1, 8 coistrel. [A variant of CUSTREL q. v. (An interchange of *u* and *oi* in words from Fr. is frequent.)]

1. A groom, or servant in charge of the horses of a knight.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 429 A knight with his esquire, and coistrell with his two horses. — *Hist. Scotl.* (1586) II. 89 Such coistrelers and other as remained with the Scottish cariage, seeing the discomfiture of their adversaries, ran forth and pursued them into those marishes. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xviii, Nor can you fly from your standard without such infamy as even coistrels or grooms are unwilling to incur. b. = Lad. (Cf. GROOM.)

1688 MIDGE *Fr. Dict.*, *Coistrel*, a young Lad, *un jeune Garçon*.

2. Used as a term of reproach or contempt: Knave, base fellow, low varlet.

1581 B. RICHE *Farewell* D. ij, Her Chastite assailed by such a simple coistrell. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Shamst thou not coystrell, loathsome dunghill swad, To grace thy carkass with an ornament. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii, You whorsen, bragging Coystrell! 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* i. iii. 43 He's a Coward and a Coystrell that will not drinke to my Neece. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell), *A coistrel* . . . *Mem. homo timidus*.

*attrib.*, 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* Ded., The swarming rable of our coystrell curates.

**Coistrell**, *Obs.* form of KESTREL.

**Coisy**, ? *Obs.* form of QUEASY.

15. in Hartshorne *Metr.* T. (1829) 118 (Mätz.) In steide off sturgeon and lamporns, He draweth up . . . Codlyng, cungr, and such coisy (Hazz. E. P. P. I. 3 queyse) fische.

† **Coit**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *coit-us* going together, coition, f. *co-ire* to go together. Cf. F. *coit* (16th c. in Litttré).] = COITION 2.

1671 Phil. *Trans.* VI. 2255 If from the coit of these Animals . . . Animals should be born. 1745 J. PARSONS *Lect. Misc.* Motion iii. 78 From the Coit that produced the Recundation. 1766 AMORY *Brucel* (1776) III. 62.

**Coit**, *coite*, *Obs.* f. QUOT; Sc. f. COAT, QUOT.

**Coital** (kō'itāl). [f. COIT-US + -AL.] Relating to coitus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Coite**, *v. Obs.* rare. [f. L. *coit-*, ppl. stem of *coire* (see above).] To come together, unite.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 32 The which, after, . . . do coite and ioyne together in one, the greatest of all the Nerues in the body. *Ibid.* v. 76.

**Coition** (kō'it-jən). [ad. L. *coition-em* going or coming together, n. of action, f. *coit-*, ppl. stem of *co-ire* to go together.]

† 1. Going or coming together; meeting; uniting.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapentyke* 2 Cij, That which letteth the coition and coalescence. 1635 CROOKE *Body of Man* 695 Coition I meane or conjunction of the ayre. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coition*, an assembly, confederacy or communion. 1691 SIR P. KING *Worship Prim.* Ch. ii. (1712) 12 The tongue . . . sounds or speaks through the knocking or coition of the Lips.

† b. 'A mutual tendency of bodies toward one another, as of the iron and loadstone' (Bailey).

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 79 Where the coition . . . is most strong. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 118 Gravity. 'This such a . . . mutual desire of union, whereby condensed Bodies . . . do naturally apply themselves one to another by attraction or coition. 1662 in *Phenix* II. 514 The Antients knew no more of the Loadstone than its Coition, which they improperly call'd Attraction.

† c. 'Conjunction' of the planets. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, Coition of the Moon is when the Moon is in the same sign and degree with the Sun. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy*, *Slawkenbergius Tale*, Five planets were in coition all at once with Scorpio.

2. Sexual conjunction, copulation. [so late L. *coitio*, class. L. *coitus*.]

1635 CROOKE *Body of Man* 51. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. (1656) 89, I could be content . . . that there were any way to perpetuate the world without this trivial and vulgar way of coition. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 376. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* (1.), He is not made productive of his kind, but by coition with a female. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlii. 253 Coition and impregnation were not simultaneous. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 115.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 MILTON *Eden*, xi. (1852) 427 To affirme . . . that the Parliament, which is his Mother, can neither conceive or bring forth any authoritative Act without his Masculine coition. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 9. 1674 PERRY *Dnpl. Proportion* 131, I might suppose that Atoms are also Male and Female . . . and that the above-named Byasses are the Points of Coition.

† **Coiture**, *Obs.* [f. L. type \**coitura*, f. *coit-*; see COITION, and -URE.]

1. A coming or meeting together, conjunction.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 83 This elegant coiture of the branches is made like half a circle. 1601 R. DOLMAN tr. *La Primaud. Pr. Acad.* iii. (1618) 849 The greene Emeraud . . . sometimes happeneth to breake euen in the act of coiture.

2. COITION 2.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 72 Daungers which much coiture and carnalitie bringeth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 102 This [date] tree . . . doth not fructife, but by coiture. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* 1878 I. 89 To see that pure

flame fall, a prostitute; And Coiture of Ruffians, cause her ffruit.

|| **Coitus** (kō'itus). [L.; see COIT.] = COITION 2 (in scientific writers, who also use the L. phrase *in coitu* = in coition).

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* vii. iv. 402 The Female in *Coitu*. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 6x On the 7th day from coitus.

**Coiziar**, var. COZIER *Obs.*, cobbler, patcher.

† **Cojoin**, *Obs.* variant of CONJOIN v.

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue on Walsingham Poems* (Arb.) 173 Yet all in one coioind doe all excell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 143 Then 'tis very credent; Thou may'st co-joyne with something.

Co-judge, -justiciar: see Co- 3 b.

**Cojuror**. [see Co- 3 c.] One who takes an oath along with, or in confirmation of, another.

1735 M. SHELTON tr. *Watson's Short View* *Hickes Thes.* 50 (1.) The solemn form of oaths: of a compurgator, or cojuror. The form of this oath is this: 'I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true'. 1863 NICHOLS *Briton* II. 336 It has been tried in full county by the oath of the tenant with two cojurors.

**Cok-**, for words formerly so spelt, see COO-

**Cokar**, *cokar-nut*: see COCO.

**Coke** (kō'k), *sb.* Also 7-9 *coak*, 8 *coake*, *coowke*. [Known only from the 17th c., when classed by Ray as a North-country word. Possibly the same as the northern COLK *sb.* (also spelt *coke*) a core, *coke* being viewed as the hard core of the coal left after other parts have been consumed. The early use of the word as an individual name with pl. *coaks*, *cokes*, would agree with this. (Thence also mod. F. *coke* pl. *cokes*.) Cf. for both sense and form, the following, which appears to combine the senses of *core* and *cinder*.

1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cowk*, the core. 'It's badly burnt lime, it's nought but cowks.'

1. The solid substance left after mineral coal has been deprived by dry distillation of its volatile constituents, being a form of carbon of more compact texture, but with more impurities, than the charcoal obtained by a similar process from wood.

† a. with a and plural. *Obs.*

1679 *Pilot Staffordsh.* (1686) 128 The coal thus prepared [by charring] they call coaks. 1785 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1788) I. 241 That species of coal . . . burns like coaks, without flame or smok. 1795 J. ARKIN *Burnhamstead* 314 Beds of coaks or cinders have been discovered.

b. as a substance; no plural.

1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1688) 323 *Coke* is Pit-coal or Sea-coal burned or converted into the nature of Charcoal. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Coke*, Pit-coal or Sea-coal charred: It is now become a word of general use. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 32 Some Cowke (or Cinders of Pit-coal). 1782 *Specif. H. H. Conway's Patent* No. 1320 Coal . . . not wasted or consumed, but turned into a useful cinder generally called *coke*. 1787 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 312 *Coak*, or pit-coal charred, that is, burnt till no smok arises. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 104 Coals may be subdivided with reference to the production of coke into, the coking and non-coking.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coke-like* adj.; *coke-crusher*, *furnace*, *-miner*, *-oven*; *coke-tower*, a high tower filled with coke, used as a condenser, in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 505 Prepared with coke-fuel. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. ii. 48 The images of the two coke points. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 3/2 The coke-miners at Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

**Coke** (kō'k), *v.* [f. COKE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 304 The heat . . . appears to have . . . coaked beds of coal. a 1845 *Hoop Ode* to R. Wilson. Poor Nature . . . is stoked, coked, smoked, and almost choked. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 203/2 Two days are sufficient to 'coke' the coal.

b. Erroneously said of wood.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xviii, The furnace in which the wood was deposited in order to its being coked or charred.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of coal: To turn into coke.

1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 876/2 It will not coke.

**Coke**, *Obs.* form of COOK, COLK, COOK.

**Coke**, *Colker*, dial. f. CALK, CALKER.

**Cokedrill** (1, -odrill), *Obs.* f. CROCODILE.

† **Coker**, *Obs.* slang. = CAULKER 4.

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Coker*, a Lye. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Coker**, *Obs.* form of COCKER, COCO.

† **Cokes**, *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *cokes*, *coaks*, *coxe*, 7 *cox*, *coax*. [Origin obscure: possibly related to *cockerney*, *COCKNEY*, and its cognates.] A silly fellow, fool, ninny; a simpleton, one easily 'taken in'.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xvii. Fij, Aristippus . . . the sharpe Diogenes deryded in his kinde Thou art (qd. he) a common cokes. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 131 He is a cokes, and worthy strokes, whose wife the Breches beare. 1575 J. STILL *Gannu. Gurton* v. ij, He showeth himselfe heretic, so very a coxe The cat was not so madly alured by the foxe. 1611 COTTER, *Guliburn*, a noddie, ninnie, coxe, ideot. 1616 BRAUM & FL. *Wit at Sea* *Weapons* iii. i, Go, you're a brainless cox (v. r. coax), a toy, a Pop. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iv. ii, A kind of Cokes, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, a puppy, etc. 1636 LVLV *Enphues*

E vj, I brought thee vp like a Cokes [ed. 1581 has cockney], and thou hast handled me like a Cockscombe. c 1600 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cokes*, the Fool in the Play, or Bartholomew-Fair.

**Cokes**, *Obs.* form of COAX.

**Coke-stole**, var. of CUCK-STOOL *Obs.*

**Coket**, *Obs.* f. COCKET.

† **Coke-upon-Littleton**, *Obs.* [From the celebrated legal text-book, the commentary upon Littleton by Sir Edward Coke.] Cant name of a mixed drink.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* iv. (ed. 2) 289 Call it Old-boy Stout, or Nog, and when mixed Coke upon Littleton. 1743 in *Etoniana* iv. 70 Warming a little negus or sipping 'Coke upon Littleton', i. e. tent and brandy.

**Cokewold**, *Cokil* (le, *Obs.* ff. CUCKOLD, COCKLE.

† **Cokin**, *Obs.* [a. F. *coquin*.] Rogue, rascal. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 638x Quath Arthour, thou hethen Cokin, Wendre to the deuel Apolin!

**Coking** (kō'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. COKE v. + -ING 1.] The converting of coal into coke. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coking coal*, *oven*, *process*, *coking-kiln*.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. iii. 177 Pitcoal is reduced to . . . charcoal, by an operation called coking. 1806 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 344 The strata of coal . . . are of a coking quality. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 50 The quality is also inferior for . . . coking. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 885 First-rate coking coals can be procured only from certain districts.

**Co-king**: see Co-.

† **Co-kir-nose**, *Obs.* rare. [? f. COCKER v.]

Meaning doubtful: in quot. applied to hermits.

1460 *Test. W. Thorpe*, These cokir noses are suffered to live in pride and hypocrysy, and to defoul themselves both bodily and ghostly.

**Cokk-**, older spelling of COCK- q. v.

**Cokkowe**, *cokow*, *Obs.* ff. CUCKOO.

**Cokold** (e, *cokwalde*, *Obs.* ff. CUCKOLD.

† **Cokyr-mete**, *Obs.* In the *Promp. Parv.* ex plained as 'mud, mire, filth'.

But cf. the annexed quot. for *cokerynge mete*, *cokkyrs*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 *Cokymete*, *cenium*, *lutum*. *Ibid.* 86 *Cokerynge mete*, *carificio* [read *foio*]. a 1483 *Liber Niger Edm. IV in Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 76 He ought, by the statutes, to have noe fee . . . but droppings and spyllynge; but the cokkyrs and the lees.

† **Cokysse**, *Obs.* = *Cookess*, female cook.

14. *MS. Laud* 416 f. 74 (Halliiv.) Hyt is now hard to deserue and know A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentywoman, yf they stond arow.

|| **Col** (kol). [Fr., Pr. and Gallo-Roman *col* = L. *collum* neck, used of Parnassus by Statius, = *jugum*; so, *Obs.* It. *collo* 'altura, goglio' (Della Crusca).

Cf. the corresp. north. Eng. *HALSE*, *hause* lit. 'neck', and Ger. *joch* yoke, *jugum*. From an early date the local *col* has been rendered in med. Lat. charters, etc., by *collis* 'hill', as well as by *collum*; and in the Italianizing of Piedmontese names, *colle* is now substituted, as in *Colle di Tenda* for the local *Col de Tenda*, Pr. *lou cou de Tenda*.]

A marked depression in the summit-line of a mountain chain, generally affording a pass from one slope to the other. A word belonging to the Romanic dialects of the Alps, which Alpine climbers and geologists have used of other regions.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 292 note, The *Col* or passes indicate the minimum of the height to which the ridge of the mountains lowers in a particular country. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* viii. 90 It is five hours walk to the col. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xlii. 174 The denudation, or wearing away, of the col between two valleys. Hence *Col v. noun-verb*. (see quot.)

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 311 Mountains . . . have been 'colled' (a term of art; the verb signifying to go up one side and down another). 1890 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 'To do the Steinmannspitz . . . or col the dear old Darnenadel.'

**Col**, *Obs.* f. COAL, COLE, COOT; also, an apothecary's abbreviation for COLIANDER.

**Col-**, assimilated form of the prefix COM-, CON-, before *l*; not used in the earliest L., which had *con-*, but afterwards regular, and so in modern Romanic and Eng., as L. *colloquium*, *colloquium*, *COLLOQUY*. For the general signification, see COM-.

As in the case of the parallel forms *com-* and *con-*, Latin words in *coll-* were in Pr., Sp., OFr., and early ME., reduced to *col-*, as in L. *collecta*, OF. *coleite*, ME. *colet*; so *colacion*, *colege*. With the revival of learning this was altered back to *coll-*; but only one *l* is sounded, and the unaccented syllable is apt to remain (ko-) or (kō-); as, however, there is usually an effort to show the effect of the *l* upon the vowel, when rhetorical or distinctive stress is put on the first syllable, we here use the symbolization kpl-, implying that the full kpl- may be developed under stress.

|| **Cola** (kō-lā). Also *kola*. [*Kola*, *Kolla*, *Goora*, in Negro langs. of W. Africa.] A genus of trees, N. O. *Sterculiaceae*, natives of western tropical Africa; esp. *C. acuminata*, which has been introduced into the West Indies and Brazil; its seed called *cola-nut* or *cola-seed*, about the size of a chestnut, brownish, and bitter, is largely used for chewing as a condiment and digestive.

1795 *Acc. Sierra Leone* 240 Cola is a famous fruit, highly

esteemed by the natives, to which they attribute the same virtues as to Peruvian bark. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 30 The Kola spoken of by African travellers, which, when chewed or sucked, renders the flavour of water, even if half putrid, agreeable. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. The practice of eating Kola extending as far as Fezzan and Tripoli. 1882 J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 127 The fruit is a follicle containing several nut-like seeds, which are called Cola or Goora Nuts. 1883-4 *Medical Ann.* 16/1 Cola nuts... are a perfect antidote to alcohol.

Cola, pl. of COLON.

Cola-: see also COLLA.

Co-la-bourer. [Co-3 b.] Fellow-labourer.

1839 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 536/2 The movement... which was headed by Wilberforce and his co-labourers. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* ix. 126 Prof. Adams was anticipated... by Leverrier, his co-labourer of old.

Colady, coleda, corrupt form of CORRODY.

Colage, obs. f. COLLEGE.

Colambor, var. of CALAMBOUR, aloes-wood.

1867 SEDLEY *Bellamira* i. Wks. 1722 II. 97 Her Petticoat of the new rich Indian stuff, her Fan Colambor.

† Colament. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. \**colāmentum*, f. *colāre* to strain, filter (see COLATE).] Product of straining or filtration.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 54 Chrystall... is a mineral body... made of a lenuous colament of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid Juice thereof.

Colander, cullender (kō'lēnder). Forms: 5 colour, colyndore, 6 colendore, collander, 6-7 colender, 7 collander, colinder, 7-8 -endar, 6-ander. Also 6 cullyander, -inder, 6-8 -ander, 7-ender. [Akin to the equivalent med.L. *colātorium*, f. *colāre*, *colāre* to strain (see -ORIUM). Cf. It. *colatojo* (= *colatorio*), F. *couloir*, *couloire*; also Sp. *colador* (—L. *colātor-em*). The form of the Eng. word appears to be due to some perversion; but its exact history is obscure.]

1. A vessel, usually of metal, closely perforated at the bottom with small holes, and used as a sieve or strainer in cookery.

a. c. 1450 *Cookery Bks.* 173 Bray hit... drawe it thorw a colour. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wulker 574 *Colorium*, a Colyndore. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Colendore to strayne with, *couleresse*. 1626 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* xii. 248 Like curds through wicker squeaze; or iuces crust Through draining colanders. 1673 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) II. 81 In the late war, his own ship was pierced like a colander. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 328 First an Osier Colander pervade Of Twigs thick wrought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 369 They carry water to a vessel which is full of holes in a similarly holey colander.

β. 1559 *Wills & Tw. N. C.* (1835) 181 One cullyandre 15. 1839 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* ii. 26 The cullenders or strainers of the presses (Georg. ii. 242 *cola pistorum*). 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. House-w.* (1660) 80 Put them [oysters] into a Cullander, and let all the moisture run from them. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. House-w.* (1778) 11 Strain it through a cullender. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 93 Take some crumbs of bread rubbed through a fine cullender. 1853 SOVER *Pantraph.* 261 Gridirons, cullenders, dripping-pans.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 223 (R.) Many men do let their fortunes run (as it were) through a colander or strainer, wherein the worst stick and remain in the way behind, whilst the better do passe and run out. 1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. 202 After it hath been strained through those curious Colanders, the Lactae Veins. 1839 T. HOOK *Gurney Married* 193 Do you suppose such a story could be shaken in a family colander without running through?

3. A similar vessel used in the casting of shot. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 79 The cullenders are hollow hemispheres of sheet-iron, about 20 inches in diameter, perforated with holes, which should be perfectly round and free from burrs. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 50/1 The perforated frames, or cullenders, through which the molten metal has to pass.

4. *Comb.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Colander-shovel*, one of wire open-work, for shovelling salt crystals out of the evaporating-pan.

Colander, ou'llender, v. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To pass through a colander, to strain. Also *fig.*

1867 FLOR. CADDY *Thro' Fields w. Linnaeus* I. 128 Why was there no Boswell at his elbow to colander his best for us?

2. To perforate with a number of holes, to riddle. 1775 tr. *Pantrous Rerum Mem.* i. iv. ii. 128 They wore Linen Stockings, cullender'd, as it were, with Holes at bottom. 1868 *Life Sir R. Wilson* i. ii. 77 Three dropped quite colandered with balls.

Colander, var. of COLLANDER *Obs.*, coriander.

Colaphio (kōlā'fik), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κόλαφ-ος* (see next) + -IO.] Of or pertaining to a blow or buffet.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 234 To administer some slight colaphic castigations to the ear of the culprit.

† Colaphize, v. *Obs.* In 6 corrupted to colaphag, colfeke. [a. OF. *colaphise-r*, -iser, ad. late L. *colaphizare*, ad. Gr. *κόλαφιζω* to buffet, cuff, f. *κόλαφος* a blow, buffet.] To buffet or cuff.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 118 How Christis visage hidde was, scorned & colaphizid. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* i. v. Saynte Powle... was colaphysed and bete by the aungelle Sathanas. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Dodsley* (1780) I. 209 Away, Jacknapes, els I wyl colpheg you by and by [Hawthorne's ed. has colphise]. 1777 T. RICHARDS *Misogonus* iii. i. He colfeke him my selfe forte, come onte what will. 1696 BLOWNT *Glossogr.*, *Colaphize*, to buffet or beat with the fist.

Colarin (kō'lārin). *Arch.* [F.] = COLLARINO.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Colarin* in architecture, the little frieze of the capital of the Doric column; placed between the astragal, and the annulets. Colarin is also used for the orlo, or ring, a-top of the shaft of the column, next the capital; called also the cincture. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. † Colate, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *colāt-us* ppl. of *colāre* to strain, filter.] Strained, clarified.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 348 Syrup of dried roses and colate honey.

† Colate, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *colāt*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] To strain, pass through a strainer.

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* iii. (1669) 21 Fresh Springs colated from the Sea, through banks of sand.

Colateral, obs. form of COLLATERAL.

Colation. [sb. of action, f. L. *colāre* to strain: see COLATE and -ATION.] The action of straining or passing through a strainer.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Colation is the transmission of that which is humid throw a strainer, that the liquor may be had separated from the dryer substance. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 50 Modes of preparation... as emolliation, colation. 1678 in PHILLIPS; also in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts., but app. *Obs.*

Colatitude. *Astron.* [see Co-4.] The complement of the latitude, i. e. the difference between it and 90 degrees.

1790 ROY *Trigon. Operation in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 208 Its latitude will be 51° 6' 53" 8; and hence PR the colatitude will be 38° 53' 7". 2. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 329 The altitude of the star in this case is its declination plus the colatitude of the place.

† Colatory. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *colātōri-um*, see COLANDER. The Latin word has also been used in English, and Copland used the form *collatores* pl.] Anything which strains; a strainer.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyruig.* The holes of the eyes and the collatores of the nosethyrlles. 1543 TRAHERNER *Vigo's Chirurg.* i. iii. 4 Two holes, whyche ar called Colatories or Strainers of the nastroles. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Colatorie*, a streiner. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 469 Colatorium is a Strainer. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. *Quarterly* No. 1. 6/1 The Liver... is a Colatory of the Blood.

Colature. v. *Obs.* [a. F. *colature* or ad. late L. *colātūra*, f. *colāre* to strain.]

1. The process of straining; colation.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 57 May be separated from them by colature. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 426 Colature through a handkercher. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 100 By colature through strainers of linen.

2. The product of straining; 'strainings'.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxi. II. 126 The bare colature of the decoction in water... purgeth most extremely. 1602 II. 123 The broth or colature of them [Lupines] being, etc. 1611 COTGR., *Colature*, a colature; the thing strained.

3. A strainer, colatory.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 44 The superfluities of the brayne that commeth from the colatures of the Nose. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 15 So as the virtue thereof may be derived to it through a Colature of natural Earth.

Colback = CALPACK [the mod. Fr. form].

1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 248 We saw nothing but cuirasses, colbacks, sabres.

† Colbertine. *Obs.* Also colbert, colverteen. 'A kind of open lace with a square ground, worn in 17th and 18th centuries.'

'A lace resembling network, of the fabrick of Monsieur Colbert, Superintendent of the French King's Manufactures' (*Fop's Dict.* 1690).

1685 *Faction's Citizen* (Fairholt I. 323) A narrow diminutive colverteen pinner that makes them look so saint-like. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Twice twelve-day smocks of Holland fine, With cambric sleeves, rich point to joyn, (For she despises colbertine). 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i. A yard of yellow Colberteen. 1773 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 477 [She] Scarce knows what difference is between Rich Flanders lace and Colberteen. 1773 *Guardian* No. 151 A plain muslin lace and ruffles, with colbertine lace. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems, To a Teapot*, Through veiling folds of point or colberteen.

Colcannon (kōl'kænən). Also cale-, cole-.

[f. COLE cabbage; the rest is of uncertain meaning. (But it is said that vegetables such as spinach were formerly pounded with a cannon-ball.)]

'Potatoes and cabbage pounded together in a mortar and then stewed with butter. An Irish dish' (Grose 1785).

1774 [see in 1872]. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 77 Forester... dined like a philosopher upon colcannon. 1874 *Athenaeum* 20 Jan. 75/1 About 1774 Isaac Sparks, the Irish comedian, founded in Long Acre a 'Colcannon Club'... Colcannon, that Irish dish which, properly cooked, is a delicious mixture of cabbage and potatoes. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

† Colcase, obs. f. COLOCASIA.

c. 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 173 Savery, colcase, and cresses.

† Colch. *Obs. rare*. [cf. Sp. *colcha* coverlet, counterpane.]

1512 *Will of W. Willis* (Somerset Ho.), ij colchis of silk.

Colchester (kō'w-lifstər). A town of England, in Essex, famous for its oysters, called shortly Colchesters or Colchester natives.

c. 1645 M.S. *Bodl.* 30 fol. 12 a. They [oysters] past for good plump colchesters. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* xv. Like Colchester native, born To its vinegar, only, and pepper.

Colchic (kō'l'kik), a. [ad. L. *Colchicus*.] Of Colchis: in several trivial names of plants.

1828 *Garden* 7 Jan. 3/2 The Colchic Laurel is the hardiest. 1848 Feb. 110/2 This new Colchic Bladder Nut.

Colchicia (kōl'kijia). [cf. *morphia*, *morphine*.] = next.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Colchicia*, name given by Geiger and Hasse, to an alkaloid, discovered by them in Colchicum. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 420 Colchicia is eighty to one hundred times stronger than the fresh corn.

Colchicine (kōl'kisin). [f. COLOCHIC-UM + -INE.] An organic alkaloid C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>6</sub>, found in all parts of the *Colchicum autumnale*.

1853 *Pharmac. Grn.* XIII. 1234 Codeine... veratrine, emetine, colchicine. 1885 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/7 The charge... of having poisoned his wife with colchicine.

† Colchicum (kōl'kikūm, vulgarly kōl'tsikūm).

[L.; a. Gr. *κόλχικόν* meadow-saffron, neuter of *κόλχικος* Colchian, of Colchis, ancient name of a region east of the Black Sea. The name had reference to the poisonous arts of the legendary Medea of Colchis, in reference to whom 'venena Colchica' was a common phrase of the Roman writers.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants, the best known species of which *C. autumnale*, the Meadow-saffron, is found wild in some parts of England.

It blooms in autumn with a light purplish mottled flower superficially resembling the crocus. The corms, seeds and flowers contain an acid, stimulating, deleterious principle, on account of which they are used in medicine.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 130 Meadow Saffron or Colchicum, groweth... in the Ile Colchis, whereof it tooke his name. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 You may stay till August or September e'er you take up, and replant Colchicums. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 31 Exterminate the bulbs of the colchica. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 386 Colchicum resembles a crocus in appearance, but is known by its 6 stamens.

attrib. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 676 Colchicum Root is used fresh and dry. 1867 *Tincture* of Colchicum seed.

2. A medicine containing the active principle of this plant, used especially in gout and rheumatic affections.

1791 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v. The medicinal virtues of colchicum. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 304 It is possible that the Colchicum may act by a specific power, etc. 1845 *Syn. Smith Mod. Changes* Wks. 1859 II. 332/1 If I had the gout, there was no colchicum.

Colchyte, cholchyte (kōl'kīt). [Also in mod.F., ad. Gr. *χολχυτης* (of Egyptian deriv.) found in papyrus (see Dindorf in Steph. Thesaurus, s.v.).] In Egyptian Antiquities, one whose business it was to provide the liturgical services, libations, and prayers for the deceased. (Littré.)

1878 WILKINSON *Mann. Anc. Egypt* (ed. Birch) III. 449 Colchyte or Ritual Reader. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. iii. 302 A colchyte presumed one day to speak to him.

Colcothar (kōl'kōthar). Also 7-chothar, cotar, -kethor. [So in F., Pg. and med.L. (also *calcatar*), Sp. *colcotar*, ad. Arab. *qālāṭ qolqār* (Pedro de Alcala, 1505), thought by Dozy to be a corruption of Gr. *χάλακθος* or *χαλακθός* CHALACANTH.]

The brownish red peroxide of iron which remains in the retort after the distillation of sulphuric acid from iron sulphate.

It is used in medicine, in the mechanical arts, and in a finely powdered form by jewellers under the name of *rouge*; also called *Crocus Martis*.

1605 TIMME *Quercit.* i. xlii. 53 The colcothar, or red feces which remaineth in the bottome. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt, though unto a redness containing the fixed salt, will make good Inke. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 52 The precipitates of gold, and the colcothar of other red preparations of iron, are called tender colours. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 95 Take red calcined vitriol, or colcothar of vitriol. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 209 The previously polished side is provided with a coating of red colcothar.

b. Formerly applied to analogous compounds of other metals.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 216 This Colkethor is of two... kinds, the one is from the feces of Aqua fortis, and the other from coppers. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 62 The Colcothar... yields upon a refiners tast most pure Copper like to very gold. 1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colcothar*, dross of metals.

† Colcotharine, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -INE.] Of or pertaining to colcothar.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 43 The Colcotarine parts. 1670 *Hydrol. Ess.* 35 A colcotarine body.

Cold (kōld), a. Forms: 1-3 cald, 3- cold, (5 cōold, 6 kold, gold, 6 cōold, cōld, 4-7 colde, 6-7 cōuld). Northern 3- cald, (3-5 kald, 4 cōald, 4-5 calde, 5 calide), 7- cōuld, (9 cōuld, cōald). Also 1 *Saxon* cōald, 2-4 *Southern* cōeald, 4 cheld, chald. [OE. *Anglian cāld* (WSax. *cēald*), corresp. to OFris. and OSax. *kald* (MLG. *kold*, MD. *cōld*, *cōuld*), LG. *kold*, *kōld*, *kool*, *Du. koud*, Wfris. *kōld*, Nfris. *kūld*, *kōuld*, *Satl. kōld*, Wang. *kōl*, Helig. *kāl*, EFris. *kold*), OHG. *chalt*, *kalt* (MHG. *mod. G. kalt*), ON. *kald-r*, (Norw. *kald*, Sw. *kall*, Da. *køld*), Goth. *kald-s*:-OTeut. \**kaldō-s*, originally a ppl. formation (corresponding to Gr. words in -*ōs*, L. -*us*) from OTeut. verb-stem *kāl*- to be cold, *frīgere*, cogn. with L. *gel-* in *gelu*, *gelidus*, OSlav. *golati* ice. ME. and mod. cold is



in origin a midland form, from Anglian *cald*, later *cāld*, whence also, with a retained, Sc. *cauld*, north Eng. *cauld*, *caud*; the Sax. and Kentish *cald* survived in the south to the 14th c. as CHEALD, *cheld*, *chald*.

(The affinities of the various words belonging to this root are here exhibited for reference from their respective places.)

I. from stem *kal-*: 1. simply: 1. vb. intr. *kal-an*, *kāl*, *kalens*; cf. ON. *kala*, OE. *calan*, whence ACALÉ? 2. sb. *kal-s*, OE. *cgle*, *cigle*, *chill*; thence CHILL *a*, CHILL *v*, CHILLED, CHILLING, CHILLY, CHILLINESS.

II. with suffix *-d*: 3. adj. *kal-d-as*, OE. *cald*, *ceald*, *COLD*, *CAULD*, *CHALD*. Thence 4. sb. *COLD*, 5. sb. *kald-in*, OHG. *chaltin*, Ger. *kälte*, OE. *cieldu*, ME. *CHILDE*. 6. vb. intr. *kald-hjan*, OS. *caldan*, OHG. *chaltan*, OE. *caldian*, *cealdian*, to *COLD*; thence vb. *ACOLD*.

III. from ablaut stem *kōl-*: 7. adj. *kōl-us*, OE. *cōl* *COOL*, *COOLNESS*; and with transition to *fo-* inflexion, OHG. *chōlti*, Ger. *kühle*. Thence 8. sb. *COOL*, 9. vb. intr. *kōldjan*, OS. *cōlon*, OE. *cōlian* to *COOL*; thence vb. *ACOO*, adj. *ACOLD*, 10. vb. trans. *kōldjan*, OE. *cōlan*, *cōlan*, to *KELE*; thence vb. *AKELE*.

Several other formations occur in the other langs. ON. and LG. have also a weak-grade stem *kuld* (:-*gilo*), whence ON. sb. *kuldi*, LG. *kullen* (sib *verkillen*) from *kuldjan*; of this no derivatives occur in Eng.)

I. *literally*. 1. The proper adjective expressing a well-known quality of the air or of other substances exciting one of the primary physical sensations, due to the abstraction of heat from the surface of the body: of a temperature sensibly lower than that of the living human body. Admitting degrees of intensity (*colder*, *coldest*).

a. of the atmosphere, and meteoric conditions.

c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. John xviii. 18 Stodon . . set gloedum forðon cald was and wearmdon hia. c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. ibid. And wýrmdon hie, for þam hit was ceald. c. 1160 *Hariton* G. ibid. And wermðan hie, for þan hit was cheald. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15920 (Cott.) Þe night it was ful cauld. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Whether þe weder sall be calde or hate. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Cooles [1490 colde], *frigidus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 A Calde plase, *frigidum*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 In the colde wynter and foule wether. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie* Ep. 352 Without hoare frokes, without snowe, and such like colde meteors. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 115 When Vertues steely bones Lookes bleake i'th cold wind. 1709 ADDISON *Tritler* No. 24 7 A cold Morning. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 161 In the cold regions of the north. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 59 If the winters and springs be dry, they are mostly cold. 1880 GRUBER *Phys. Geog.* v. xxxi. 349 Round the poles . . the climates are coldest.

b. of material substances which in their natural state communicate this sensation by contact. Often as a descriptive epithet of iron or steel, as the material of a weapon. Hence, such combinations as *ice-cold*, *key-cold*, *stone-cold*. See these words.

c. 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 183 So cold as a stone. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1744) x Welles swete and colde. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie* Ep. 231 Blows hot and colde breath out of one mouth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 851 Outstretcht he lay, on the cold ground. 1771 SMOLLETT *Hamph. Cl.* (1796) II. 36 To hazard a thrust of cold iron with his antagonist. 1795 MCNICOLL *Will & Jean* ii. x. W! the cauld ground for his bed. 1786 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi. Thy him with the cold steel. 1833 MARYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii. Others dated cold shot at us.

c. said of the human body when deprived of its animal heat; esp. of a dead body, of death, the grave (mingling with b); hence sometimes = Cold in death, dead.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7061 (Trin.) Þere mony modir son was colde. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Kut's T.* 1920 Nowe in his colde graue. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7303 Kild all to kold dethe. 14. . . *Yndale's Vis.* 106 He lay cold dedde as any stan. c. 1450 *Guy R.* (C.) 1149 When he sawe þe bodies colde Of þe knyghtys. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70, I would Thy young were colde. 1608 MARSTON *Auton's Rev.* ii. iv. Knowing my fathers in him scarce colde. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 99 Solacing her self with her Gallant, before her Husband was thorough cold in the Mouth. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* v. 2027 The separated Heart of a Cold Animal. 1732 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶ 6 The cold hand of the angel of death. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* ii. xxi. Then Deloraine, in terror, took From the cold hand the Mighty Book.

d. said of light not accompanied by heat.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b. As the lyght of y<sup>e</sup> nyght, a colde and a bareyn lyght. 1859 JERSON *Brit-tany* ix. 139 Almost dazzled by the moon's cold rays.

2. Relatively without heat, of a low temperature; not heated. Hence applied to metals and the like as worked in their natural state instead of when heated. The comparative *colder* often means simply 'less warm, of a lower temperature than some other'; so the superlative *coldest*. *Cold air*: the air outside, as opposed to the hot air of a room. *Cold bath, bathing*: a bath in cold or unheated water.

1745 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 322 Having Recourse to the Cold Bath . . This Action of Cold Bathing. 1800 *Tr. Lagnage's Chem.* II. 11 Nitric acid dissolves copper well, even cold. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 46 In a clear night the objects on the surface of the earth radiate heat . . they consequently soon become colder. 1853 C. McINTOSH *Bk. Garden* 473 Cold pits for preserving vegetables, during winter. *Mod.* The sun is supposed to be growing colder through loss of its heat.

b. esp. Used of things that have been prepared with heat, and afterwards allowed to cool.

*Cold collation*, a collation or lunch consisting entirely of

such viands; *cold meat*, *cold roast*, roast meat, kept till cold; *cold treat*, a table of cold viands, also fig. and depreciatively; so *cold kale*, *cold porridge*, and the like.

c. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 251 Pat fur ham for-bearneð al to colen calde. c. 1240 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 When hit is colde, leche hit with knyves . . messe hit forthe on schyves. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 59 Of a dish—az a cold pigeon or so. 1598 *Servintman's Comfort* H. The remayne of these cold boyled meates . . which may well be called colde Commons. 1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 227 It was succeeded . . by a prodigious cold collation. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix, 'You mustn't handle your piece in that ere way . . I'm damned if you won't make cold meat of some on us.' 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Personal Wks.* (Bohn) II. 132 The story of Walter Scott's . . slipping out every day . . to the Swan Inn, for a cold cut and porter. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 149 Picked away daintily at his cold chicken.

3. Of a person: Having the sensation of cold, feeling cold. (Usually in predicate.)

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 228 Could to be, *frigesce*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 33 When I am cold, he heats me with beating. 1870 Mrs. PHILIPS *Hedged In* xviii. 273, 'I grew cold to my shoes.' 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 21 One moment you are in danger of being too cold.

b. Of the chilly or shivering stage in ague.

1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim.* Chem. II. 256 Intermittent fever . . towards the end of the cold stage.

4. Of soil: Slow to absorb heat, from its imperious quality nature and retentiveness of moisture.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xx. 496 In Asturia in Spain is scarce of wyne, of whete, and of oyle: for the londe is colde. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 1050 The colde or weittische lande most sowen be. 1666 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 665 It sheweth the Earth to be very cold. 1649 BLYTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 96 Sad and moyst strong Clay and Cold. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 92 Cold weeping Ground. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 514 The worst soil is a cold heavy clay. 1823 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 178. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 209 On such a cold and lean soil the emotions of domesticity wither. 1877 PENDLETON *Sci. Agric.* 102 Clay soils are cold.

5. Caused or characterized by cold. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 454 Muche vexed with colde diseases.

II. fig.

6. In the physiology of the Middle Ages, and down to 17th c. *cold* and *hot* were (in association with *dry* or *moist*) applied to the 'complexion' of things, including the elements, humours, seasons, planets, properties of herbs and drugs. *Obs.*

Thus, earth was dry and cold, water moist and cold, air moist and hot, fire dry and hot. So melancholy or choleric adust, Autumn, Saturn, were dry and cold; phlegm, Winter, Venus, and the Moon, were moist and cold. In some of these the application is obvious, in others it savours of mysticism.

c. 1090 *Byrthfertil's Handboe in Anglia* VIII. 299 Eorðe ys ceald & drigge. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 (Cott.) Queen þat ys blicums ald His blode þan wearus dri and cald. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 767 Þan waxes his kynde wayke and calde. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* I. iii. 12 Oon of þe men is of an hoot complexion & a moist, þat oper of a cold complexion & a drie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. p. v. b. The vertues of Chokewede . . Galene writeth that it is colde and drye in the fyrste degree. 1577 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 805 His 100t, is cold and dry. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 701 Bole-Arminick is the most cold of them, and . . Terra Lemnia is the most hot. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 391 The Meat produces cold spirits. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 They are fitter for old People and cold Constitutions than the young and sanguine.

7. Opposed to 'hot' as applied to taste or to effect on the bodily system: The opposite of pungent, acid, or stimulating. *Obs.*

1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* V. iii. Of these . . cold sedes, Lettise, Purslayne, white poppye and sanders. 1674 W. B. *Philosoph's Banquet* (ed. 2) 72 Bitter grapes are colde and stringent.

7. Void of ardour, warmth, or intensity of feeling; lacking enthusiasm, heartiness, or zeal; indifferent, apathetic. Of persons, their affections, and actions. *Cold as charity*: see CHARITY.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Heortan, þet calde weren þurh ileaste. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Ich wolde . . þet tu were, i mine lue, oter allunge cold, oter hot mid alle. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 15, I wolde thou were cold or hoot. c. 1450 tr. T. *to Kempis' Imit.* i. xxi. For þese god not to be herte . . þerfore we remayne colde & slowe. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccviii. 248 He was nat colde to sette forward, þat incontinent went to the lorde of Roy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 264 b. Vnkynde synner, whiche renderest agayne so drye & colde thankes to thy lorde therefore. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxxix, Their cold affection to God-ward. 1640-1 *Kirkcudr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 129 The Committie foirsaid. declares are cold covenantor to be suche ane persone quha does not his dewtie in everie thing committed to his charge, thankfullie and willingly. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 ¶ 10 Whether a Man is to be cold to what his Friends think of him. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 167 Their Incomes are very small, as Charity and Piety are very cold among their Flock. 1770 JORTIN *Sermon*. (1771) VI. vii. 137 A cold request is entitled to a cold answer. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. 245 And the cold charities of man to man. 1824 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 19 He was even slandered in Ireland as a cold friend to his country.

8. Free from excitement; unimpassioned; not flurried or hasty; deliberate, *COOL*. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 23 Be cold of spech, & make no styfle. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* 269 His delynge in tyme of peryles, and daungers was colde and sobre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xi. vii. 104 A man nocht inde-

gest, bot wys and cald. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 2 Your Lordship is . . the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 88 The production of artifice, or of a cold forgery.

9. Void of sensual passion or heat. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 375 He preached pure maid and praised cold chastity. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 172. 1610 — *Temp.* iv. i. 66 To make cold Nymphes chaste crowne. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. (1612) 323 And Nature, as in Mules, in all Diversities is cold. 1722 POPE *Chorus Youths & Virgins* 23 Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light.

d. Feelingless, cold-blooded; void of emotion.

1849 RUSKIN *See. Lamps* 2 That sometimes the too cold calculation of our powers should reconcile us too easily to our shortcomings. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Aut. All.* II. App. 66 The cold, habitual, constitutional belief, that every man who is stronger has a right to take from every man who is weaker.

8. Showing no warm or friendly feeling; the reverse of cordial, affectionate or friendly.

1557 *Tottel's Miscell.* (Arb.) 246 The complaint of a hot woer, delayed with doubtful cold answers. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. vi. 121, I spoke with hir but once, And found her wondrous cold. 1673 WOOD *Life* (1848) 184 Dined at my brother Kits, cold meat, cold entertainment, cold reception, cold clownish woman. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerus.* (1732) 9 Having reason to expect but a cold welcome. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 142 The husband becoming cold and averse to her. 1760 *Voy. W. O. G.* *Vaughan* vii. 158, I have, once more, made my Addresses to Isabella . . but she's as cold as a Cucumber. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* i. iii. 38 Meet cold looks at every turn. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 P. Div. 91 She was excessively cold to her.

9. fig. Said of things which chill, or depress the vital emotions, and of the feeling thus produced; gloomy, dispiriting, deadening.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22024 (Cott.) Care clinges in mi hert cald. c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 807 He toke on hymself oure carez colde. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 1982 With ful colde sykyngre. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10385 Nener kepis þu þi corse out of cold angur. 14. . . *Sir Beus* 3561 (MS. M) When he awakid, his hert was colde. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 151 Cast in carys colde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 32 In very sincerity of fear and cold heart, will he to the King, and lay open all our proceedings. 1623 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* ii. ix. 138 Timonides was stricke cold at heart. 1691 FLAVEL *Sea Deliverances* (1754) 170 Which gave a colder damp of sorrow to our hearts. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 770 She feels . . A cold misgiving and a killing dread.

10. Felt as cold by the receiver, chilling, dampening, the reverse of encouraging; as in *cold comfort*, *cold counsel*, *cold news*, *† cold rede*.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 264 Lorde! colde watz his comfort. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14295 (Trin.) My proper lare þi frend is deed, And þat is to me a colde reed. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nut's Priest's T.* 436 Wymmenes counselleis þu full ofte colde; Wommannes counsell brought us first to woo. 1571 GOLDING *Catrin on Ps.* x. 14 We receive but cold comfort of whatsoever the Scripture speaketh. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 86 Cold Newses, Lord Somerset: but Gods will be done. 1594 — *Rich.* III. iv. iv. 536 Colde Newses, but yet they must be told. 1615 A. NICHOLES *Marriage & Wiving* vii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 153 A cold Comfort to go to hot Hell for Company. 1652 HOWELL *Masaniello* II. 245 There came cold news from the country. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (ed. 2) III. ix. 128 It all falls as cold comfort upon them. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. Preston brought cold news from Cumberland and Westmoreland. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxi. 356 The messenger sent to Capua came back with cold comfort.

11. Without power to move or influence; having lost the power of exciting the emotions; stale.

(In the first quot. the sense is doubtful: cf. the same phrase in *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 186.)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vii. 73 Fare you well, your suite is cold. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Venice Wks.* 1721 II. 37 The jest grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 171 The coldest word was once a glowing new metaphor.

12. *Hunting*. Said of scent in opposition to 'hot' or 'warm': Not strong, faint; weak.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 694 The hot scent-snuffing hounds are driven to doubt, till they have singled V with much ado the cold fault cleanly out. 1602 — *Twel. M.* ii. v. 134 He is now at a cold sent. 1611 — *Wint. T.* ii. i. 151 You smell this business with a sence as cold As is a dead-mans nose.

13. *Sport*. Unwounded.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. x. § 1 An unwounded deer is called a cold hart.

14. fig. Neglected, unattended to. *Obs.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Pref., The Papers, after they had lain cold a good while by him.

15. *Painting*. Applied to tints or colouring which suggest a cold sunless day, or the colder effect of evening; esp. to blue and grey, and tints akin to these. Opposed to 'warm' colours, into which red and yellow enter.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 400 He is for the most part very cold in his colouring. 1795 GOWER *Painting in Oil Colours* 132 His middle tint, which was made only of black and white, was so very cold, that no other colour but blue would make a colder tint. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 172 Colours . . are divided by the painter into warm and cold. 1879 ROOP *Chromatics* xvii. 296 Green is not a colour suggestive of light or warmth, but is what artists call cold.

III. *Combinations*.

16. *Cold* occurs prefixed to another adj. to indicate the combination of the two qualities. (But Shakspeare's *cold-pale* perhaps meant *pale with cold* (sb.); later examples may be imitations.)

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 892 With cold-pale weakness

numbs each feeling part. 1866 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 20 With his cold-kind embrace. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 12 The cold-white sky.

17. adverbial and parasynthetic, as *cold-pated*, *scented*, *skinned*, *spirited*, *tempered*; **COLD-BLOODED**; *cold-muttonish*, etc.

1798 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 167 Those cold-spirited peers. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul To Rdr.* 61/2 Some cold-pated Gentlemen. 1718 CIBBER *Non-furor* II. 94 Stupid, cold-scented Treason. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 447 Some such cold-tempered . . . antiquary. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 250 Cold-bottomed land scattered in patches on the slopes. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 62 There was such a cold-muttonish expression in his round unmeaning face. 1861 GEN. F. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 21 Sept. 6/2 Some cold-skinned lizard.

18. with *pa. pples.*, expressing the state in which a process is performed: as *cold-drawn* (drawn cold, extracted or expressed without the aid of heat); *cold-served*, *cold-swaged*, **COLD-HAMMERED**.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5468/4 Fine Beech Oil cold drawn. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 319 On cold-serv'd repetitions he subsists. 1844 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 47 Iron, which after having been cold-swaged became crystalline. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 207 When oils are expressed without heat, or, as it is termed, 'cold-drawn.'

19. Special combinations: cold abscess [F. *abscess froid*], an abscess formed without the first three of the Celsius symptoms of inflammation (pain, redness, heat and swelling); cold Adam (see ADAM 2); cold-bathing, bathing in cold water, taking a cold bath; cold bed, (a) in *Gardening*, as opposed to hot-bed: see BBD 8 (so *cold frame*); (b) *Metalurgy* (see *quot.*); cold charge (*Farriery*), see CHARGE sb. 7; cold chisel (see CHISEL 1 c); cold coil, an India-rubber pipe wound round an inflamed limb, and giving passage to a stream of cold water; cold gout, sciatica; cold-livered a., passionless; cold-pausing a., pausing for cool consideration; cold pie, cold pig (*collog.*), the application of cold water to wake a person; hence cold-pig v., to treat in this way; cold punch (see PUNCH); cold roast (*fig.*), something of little account (see ROAST sb.); cold shivers (see SHIVER sb.); cold-suttee (see SUTTEE); cold sweat (see SWEAT); cold treat (cf. sense 2 b); cold fig., that of which the interest is stale; cold ulcer, an ulcer forming spontaneously on the cold extremities of persons of feeble circulation; cold wall *Phys. Geog.* (see *quot.*); cold well (see *quot.*); cold without (*collog.*), brandy or spirits in cold water without sugar.

1828 BOYER & CRAIGIE *Gen. & Pathol. Anat.* 43 The \*cold abscess of the Surgeons of the Saracen School. 1847 SOUTH *tr. Chelius's Surgery* I. 45 The commencement of cold abscess usually sets in, without any sensibly perceptible local appearance. 1888 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 291 Sir John Floyer of \*cold-bathing notoriety. 1864 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 African Marigolds . . . will come in the \*Cold-bed without Art. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cold-bed*, a platform in a rolling-mill on which cold bars are stored. *Ibid.* \*Cold blast, air forced into a furnace without being previously heated. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 2/3 Best Staffordshire hot-blast pigs are 90s. and cold-blast 120s. to 125s. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, \*Cold-Charges, outward Applications to distemper'd Horses. 1888 *tr. Eschschke's Surgeon's Hand-bk.* 44 A very great reduction in temperature . . . can be obtained by the \*cold coil. 1886 COGAN *Haven Health* (1836) 249 A very good ointment, for the Sciatica or \*cold gout. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, \*Cold-livered and mean-spirited. 1785 BURNS *To Yas. Smith* xv, \*Cold-pausing Caution's lesson scorning. 1811 COYNE, *Porter une chemise blanche* 4, to give a morning's camisado, or a \*cold pie for a breakfast, vnto. 1834 HOOD *Tynney Hall* (1840) 257 I've often \*cold-pigged her of a morning. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. v. 117 You deserve 'cold pig' for your laziness. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 1 [These] are thread-bear Subjects, and \*cold Treats. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxvi. (1885) 151 All having been cold-treat with him for many days past. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) I. 18 \*Cold ulcers should be distinguished, because of the peculiarity of constitution on which they depend. 1828 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 168 The most remarkable peculiarity of the Gulf Stream is what has been . . . termed the \*cold wall, a mass of cold water lying between the warm water and the shore. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 103 The fall of temperature is so sudden that the line of separation has received the distinctive name of the 'cold wall'; at the surface a difference of 30° has been observed within a cable's length. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* § 337 In land engines the injection water [for the condenser] comes from a tank called the \*cold well, surrounding the condenser. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. 1. II. 82/2 A glass of \*cold without . . . understood to mean brandy and cold water without sugar. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vi. xx. (D.), Fame, sir! not worth a glass of cold without.

**Cold** (kôld), sb. Forms: see prec. [OE. *cald*, *cald*, neut. sb. use of the adjective. Cf. Gothic *kald*, Ger. *kalt*, similarly derived. But the cognate langs. generally have in this sense a derivative sb. on OTeut. type \**kaldin*, OHG. *chalt*, Ger. *kälte*, OFris. *kelde*, Du. *koude*; cf. OE. *caldus*, *cieldu*, ME. *cheldu*, now obs.]

1. The opposite or the absence of heat; coldness. a. *esp.* said of the state of the atmosphere or physical environment, and usually spoken of as a positive agent, perceptible by the sensation which it produces, and by its effects on living things.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8620 (Cott.) Caald [Gôtt. cold] has slan it, i mistru. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 183 Heeres . . . to kepe and saue the brayne fro colde. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xiv. 65 At þe north syde of þe wold, where comunly es mare intense calde. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 86 Cold, substancye, frigus. 1570 LEVINS *Matth.* 218/35 Ye could, frigus. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 3 The kene colde blowes through my beaten hide. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 22 Seed-time and haruest, and cold, and heat, and Summer, and Winter, and day and night, shall not cease. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 68 Heat and Cold are Natures two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 250 English wheat . . . will by no means thrive for want of moisture and cold. 1794 *Ritson's Scot. Songs* I. 157 (Jam.) 'Tis not sic cauld that makes me cry. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 14 The inferior degrees of heat are denoted by the term 'cold'. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrast.* etc. 308 The greatest natural cold of which any record has been kept, was that observed by Professor Hansteen between Krasnojarsk and Nishne-Udmiks in 55° N. lat., which he states amounted to -55° (Réaumur) = -91.75 F.

b. said of other objects: Coldness. c 1286 CHAUCER *Kut's T.* 1942 The colde of depe þat had him overcome. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 33 The bright chains Eat with their burning cold into my bones.

c. In *Physics*, commonly applied to a temperature below the freezing-point of water (32° Fahr. or zero of Centigrade and Réaumur), as 15 degrees of cold (or of frost).

d. (with a and plural): A cold state of the weather, a low temperature, a frost.

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 744 We see that in great Colds, one can scarce draw his Breath. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 97 One hundred winters or colds. 1895 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* IV. xvii. 62 The colds and storms of January did not hinder him from sending messengers.

e. To be left out in the cold: to be left out of doors without shelter; fig. to be intentionally neglected, to be left to shift for oneself.

1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 451 The unfortunate traveller who . . . comes by a slow train, often finds himself left out in the cold [at a railway refreshment room]. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Person Sing.* xx. 153 A distant relative. . . and he left her out in the cold.

2. The sensation produced by loss of heat from the body, or by exposure to a temperature sensibly lower than that of the body. Hence † To have cold: to be cold, to feel or suffer cold.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28904 (Cott. Galba MS.) When þou sesse any haue hunger or calde. c 1300 *Malvelok* 416 He gretten ofte sore, Bop for hunger and for cold. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xi. 276 Neither kirtel ne cote beigh þey for colde shulde deye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xix, Lete vs kepe oure stronge walled Townes vntyl they haue hongre & cold and blowe on their nayles. 1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Chyveryng as one dothe for colde, frilleux. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Polixander* II. 346 The most violent cold of an Age puts not a man into such an estate as he was, by the excess of his passion. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 82 They maun starve o' cauld and hunger. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. xxxviii, The mother and infant . . . perishing with cold.

3. fig. A state of feeling comparable to the physical sensation of cold; lack of zeal, enthusiasm, or heartiness; dispiritedness, depression.

1616 S. WARD *Coale jr. Altar* (1627) 52 Such as forsake the best fellowship, and waxe strange to holy assemblies. . . how can they but take cold? 1648 B. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 159 Ah, my Lord God, what heats and colds do I feel in my soul! 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 143 It is because we suffer our hearts to take cold again. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 22 The cold of human desertion.

4. An indisposition of the body caused by exposure to cold. a. *gen.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 He . . . died þer for colde in Lumbardie o chance. c 1450 *Poem in Rel. Ant.* I. 196 3yff thou hawe colde in thi hede. 1494 FABYAN *vi. ccxii.* 227 Swanus . . . went to Jerusalem . . . and dyed by the waye of colde that he had taken of goyng barefoote. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 49 If he . . . haue taken colde in his arme. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Maundyde* 113 By dysease in the brestes, or by takyng of colde in the same. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 166, I fear My wound hath taken cold, and I shall die.

b. *esp.* An inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, accompanied by catarrh, hoarseness, and cough. Hence, to catch, get or take (a) cold, have a cold, etc.

When mainly confined to the nose and pharynx, it is a 'cold in the head'; when accompanied with running at the eyes, a 'crying cold'.

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII.* iv. (1836) 91 If I take any cold, incontinent the lax commythe agayne. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 193. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* III. i, One that has catched a cold, sir, and can scarce be heard six inches off. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 His Majesty, who has been indisposed for some days by a Cold he took. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) Introd. 22 Obstructed Perspiration (vulgarly called catching Cold) is one great source of Diseases. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 19 All whom I entreat to sing are troubled with colds. 1751 ELIZA HEWWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 287 Lady Lovett, having got a cold, had complained of some little disorder. 1792 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 55 Suffering under what is popularly called 'a crying cold'. 1872 W. ATKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 725 The symptoms of 'a common cold'. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* III. 27 The people of . . . St. Kilda believed that the arrival of a ship in the harbour inflicted on the islanders epidemic colds in the head. (See also CATCH v. 42, etc.)

5. Comb. a. objective, as *cold-braving*, *-catching*, *-producing*, *-taking*; b. instrumental, as *cold-crumpled*, *-drenched*, *-engendered*, *-founded*, *-nipt*, *-slain*, etc.; c. cold-proof, proof against cold.

1826 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* II. 412 That . . . 'cold-braving, shade-seeking plant. 1824 *Ibid.* Ser. I. (1863) 159 The clothes-spoiling, the \*cold-catching. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cdxxx, The \*cold-drench't Soyle Verdant with Glorie. 1626 T. H(AWKINS) *Causin's Holy Cryt.* 23 If a little Planet happen to be eclipsed, who can tell the newes thereof, but some \*Coldfounded Mathematician . . . in the shady obscurities of the night. 1826 H. H. WILSON *tr. Vikrama & Urvashi* 93 Her soft cheek was paler than the leaf \*Cold-nipped and shrivelled. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 2/3 The aggregate daily \*cold-producing effect. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 354 A nearly \*cold-proof covering. 1596 R. L(INCHE) *Diella* (1877) 78 That long hath knockt \*cold-starken at thy dore. 1622 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 181 That \*cold-taking [is] but the occasion of the ague.

† **Cold**, v. Obs. Also a cold. [OE. \**caldian*, *cealdian*, to become cold, f. *cald*, *ceald*, *cold* a. Cf. deriv. *cealdian*, *ACOLD*. See also KELD v.]

1. *intr.* To become cold. (Also fig.)

a 1000 *Riming Poem* 69 (Gr.) Eorpmæger caldab, ellen cealdab [MS. colab]. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4003 Er her body be-gan to colde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1571 Ful nodeynli his herte gan to colde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 438 Charite of many coldith. c 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 220 Whanne þe fete foldeth. c 1450 LONBLICH *Grail* xiii. 828 Sone his herte be-gan to colde.

2. *trans.* To make cold; to chill.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 240 His lokyng dooth myn herte colde. ¶ a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3519 Thowse coldis myne herte! 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazod's Artes* v. 193 The selfe same power of washing, cooling, heating, and burning.

**Cold blast**. [see BLAST sb. 4 b.] A blast of cold air forced into a furnace. Also attrib., and short for *cold-blast furnace, process*, etc.

1835 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXIII. 341 (heading) Coal employed in the crude state in the Welsh Iron Works. Cold Blast. 1837 *Ibid.* 316 The holders of metal manufactured by the cold-blast now regularly demand 20/- per ton extra for it. 1873 *Univ. Dict. Arts* II. 956 The superior power of a hot over a cold blast in fusing refractory lumps of cast iron was accidentally observed by Mr. J. B. Neilson . . . about the year 1827. *Ibid.* 963 The density of cold-blast iron is less than that of hot.

**Cold blood**. [see COLD a. 7 b.] A phrase of the older physiology: from the sensations felt in the face and head when the circulation is quickened by exertion or excitement, the blood itself was supposed to grow hot or to 'boil', at other times to be 'cold' or not sensibly hot. See BLOOD g. Hence phrase in *cold blood*: a. Coolly, without excitement, not in a passion; with *sang froid*; b. Now chiefly in reference to doing with cool deliberation things which look like the cruel deeds of passion.

a. a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 95 A resolution framed in cold blood. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 330/2 Punishment is fittest to be executed in cold blood, the next day. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 ¶ 1 We can talk of Life and Death in cold blood. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* II. (ed. 7) 21 To ride him over a fence or two away from other horses in cold blood. 1881 MRS. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. iii. 42 A horse . . . greatly dislikes being brought to his fences in cold blood.

b. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 5 It . . . looks like killing in cold blood. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. xv, We Englishmen never cut throats in cold blood. 1879 FROUDE *César* VIII. 73 A few thousand prisoners were taken, but they were murdered afterwards in cold blood.

**Cold-blooded**, a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having the blood (physically) cold, or of a temperature not higher than the external air or water: said *esp.* of fishes and reptiles as distinguished from the other vertebrata.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 Of round fish, Brit. Sprat, Barne . . . Whirlpole and Porpoise. The general way of killing these (that is the Fishermen's bloudie terme for this cold-blooded creature) is by Weares, etc. 1803 *Med. Jur.* IX. 235 Experiments on Galvanic Contractions excited upon warm and principally upon cold blooded Animals. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 145 The length of time during which the ciliary movement continues after the general death of the body, is much less in the warm-blooded than in the cold-blooded animals.

b. *collog.* Of a person whose circulation is slow.

c. with mixture of sense 2.

1865 THOLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xx. 242 But then Aylmer was a cold-blooded man, — more like a fish than a man.

2. Without emotion or excitement, unimpassioned, cool; without sensibility, unfeeling, callous; deliberately cruel: a. of persons.

1595 SHAKS. *John III.* i. 123 Thou cold blooded slauie, Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii, I am no cold-blooded philosopher. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 7 As king we find him [Henry IV] suspicious, cold-blooded, and politic. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* II. (ed. 7) 14 It is the cold-blooded and sagacious wrestler who takes the prize.

b. of actions, conduct, etc.

1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 31 The coldblooded philosophy of Lycurgus. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 105 The instruments of his cold-blooded malice. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Experiences* xvi. 156 This case was peculiarly one of cold-blooded crime.

Hence **Cold-bloodedly** *adv.*, in a cold-blooded manner; **Cold-bloodedness**.

1838 T. C. GRATTAN in *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 52 Gamblers... playing... cold-bloodedly, without a frown on the forehead, and with a smile on the lips. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 130 Toward no crime have men shown themselves so cold-bloodedly cruel as in punishing difference of belief. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapman's Cases* II. iii. 44 Can we accuse him of cold-bloodedness and calculation, in acting thus? 1884 *March. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 Another proof of the cold-bloodedness of the Government.

**Cold-clear**, *v.* [cf. CLEAR-COOL, of which this may be a corruption.] *trans.* To cover with size. 1703 *Arts Improv.* 1. 65 Cold-clear it, i.e. size it over.

**Cold cream**. A cooling unguent for the skin, of a creamy appearance, made of spermaceti, white wax, and otto of roses or other perfume.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 29. 3/2 Washes, Cold-Creams, and such like Graces. 1810 RUSSELL *To a Lady in Poet. Reg.* 139 A pot of cold cream to Eliza you send... Who'er with this cream shall her countenance smear, All redness and roughness will strait disappear. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Maior* III. xx. 173 A present of cold cream and violet soap.

**Cold**, *obs. pa. pple.* of COLL *v.* 2

**Colded**, *pple. a.* [f. COLD *v.* + -ED.] † *a.* Grown cold. *b.* Made cold. *c.* Seized with a cold (*dial.*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vja. It is aglutide and colded. a 1500 *Orol. Sep.* in *Anglia* X. 355 Deucyone is slaked, charite is coldid. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Anabr. Wks.* 1855 I. 137 Are na ye... sair cauldit the night, for ye're hoarse and husky. 1881 *Princeton Rev.* May 371 The colded affection of the body. *Ibid.* 372 If it be said that the cold air was the cause of the man being colded.

**Golden** (kō'ld'n), *v. rare.* [f. COLD *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make cold.

1860 J. EPPS *Dom. Homoeop.* (1863) 129 A cold bath, coldened by ice. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 87 To colden his 'first love'.

2. *intr.* To become cold.

1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 80 When the child of God suffers his thoughts to wander, his affections to colden.

† **Colder**, *yr.* *sb.* 1 *Obs. rare.* Also coolder. [Of uncertain derivation, as is the adduced synonym *schuldere*. Way compares next word.] ? Clippings of stone.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cooler, schuldere [v. r. coldyr], petrosa, petro. [Cf. *Catholican* 'Petrones sunt particule que absconduntur de petris' (Way).]

**Colder** (kō'ldar), *sb.* 2 *Agric. local.* [Etymology unknown: see prec.] Ears of which the corn does not separate from the chaff by ordinary threshing. (Cullum 1784.)

1784 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* 219 Chaff, colder, and stover. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Colder*, Light ears and chaff left in the Caving-sieve, after dressing corn. It is also called *Caving* or the *Cavings* and *Cosh*. a 1825 FORNY *Voc. E. Anglin*, *Colder*, broken ears of corn mixed with short fragments of straw, beaten off by the flail. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 118 Hay or straw, with a few turnip tops and barley 'colder', all cut into fine chaff.

**Cold-finch**. *Ornith.* A book-name of the Pied Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla*.

A term which originated in some error. Expressly given by Willughby and Ray as the *German* name of a bird, of which a specimen was sent to the former, and described by him. There is no such name in German; and Willughby's description corresponds to no known bird. Its application to the Pied Fly-catcher appears to begin in 1741-3 with Edwards, who remarks, however, that Willughby's description did not agree. From him it has been handed down in books as an *English* name, and in some localities it is said to be now popularly known.

1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* 170 Cold-finch, *Germanis*. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 236 A Bird called Coldfinch by the Germans. This Bird was shot by Mr. Jessop in the Mountains of the Peak in Derbyshire, and sent us by him. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Uncom. Birds* I. 30 The Cock Cold Finch... The Hen Cold Finch. This last Bird is described in Willughby, p. 236, by the Name of *Cold Finch*. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 273 Pied Fly-catcher [Synonyms]... Cold finch *Will. Edw.* Cold-finch *Br. Zool.* 1794 BOLTON *Harmonia Ruralis* I. 40 The Coldfinch is a very scarce bird... They sometimes visit us in the West Riding of Yorkshire. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 48 Pied Fly-catcher, Cold or Cole finch (Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland).

*b.* Otherwise explained.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 94 Coldfinch, the Yellow Ammer.—*Whitchurch*.

**Cold-hammer** (kō'ld'hæməɪ), *v. Metallurgy.* *trans.* To hammer (iron, etc.) when cold.

Hence Cold-hammering *vb.* *sb.*

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 206 Beating them when hot improves them much, provided they be not heated again; but if they have been cold hammered, the injury is full 30 per cent.

**Cold-hearted**, *a.* [f. cold heart + -ED 2.] Wanting in sensibility, cordiality, or natural affection; unfeeling; unkind.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 158 Cold-hearted toward me? 1744 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* IV. 638 O ye cold-hearted, frozen Formalists! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 151 The cold-hearted and scoffing Grammont. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 188 The mechanical, prosaic, utilitarian, cold-hearted character of Wilhelm Meister.

Hence Cold-heartedly *adv.*; Cold-heartredness.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* IV. (1862) 37 Indignation at your cold-heartedness.

† **Coldhed**. *Obs.* [f. COLD *a.* + -HEAD: cf. MHG. and mod. Ger. *kalthet*.] Coldness.

14. *Med. MS.* in *Archaeol.* XXX. 355 Coldhed xal y<sup>o</sup> hete bete.

† **Colding**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* Growing cold.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 457 Colding fro charite.

**Coldish** (kō'ldɪʃ), *a.* [f. COLD *a.* + -ISH.] Rather cold; somewhat cold.

1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* II. 34 Causes, lively... lakes and coldish Tempe shades. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 282 It being pretty coldish Weather. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 226 A dark misty Night, and coldish. 1796 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 377 Going into a coldish bath. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. xi. 175 Coldish tones bordering on yellow.

Hence Coldishly *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Froidelattent*, chilly, coldishly. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. Coldishly, *Tepidd*.

**Coldly** (kō'ldli), *adv.* [f. COLD *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. *lit.* In a cold manner or state.

a 1240 *Wolunge in Cort. Hom.* 277 Caldeliche dennet in a beasit cribbe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 181 The Funeral Bait-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. a 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs*, No matter how coldly The rough river ran.

2. *fig.* *a.* Without heat or impatience; calmly, coolly, dispassionately.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 Be glad that we have suffered them patiently and coldly. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 132 Beare it coldly but till night, and let the issue shew it selfe. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* I. 32 By proofes he coldly shewed... that no other Religion was brought into England. 1757 W. STUKELY *Medallist Hist. Carausius* 21 The business of an historian is barely and coldly to relate plain matter of fact. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* I. 23 Sparta proceeds slowly, coldly, cautiously.

*b.* Without ardour, enthusiasm, or cordiality; without friendly welcome; in a way that chills.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 51 (R.) He hadde bene neglygent in causyng the confederates to assemble, and... he had coldly encouraged the armye. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iii. 13 The French fight coldly, and retyre themselves. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. Her suitor came coldly on. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fant.* II. 133 Emma bowed very coldly, disliking her situation. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* III. So coldly sweet, so deadly fair. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 40, I fear they fell somewhat coldly on the mother's ear.

† **Coldment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. COLD *v.* + -MENT.]

An action or operation of cold.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 306 It doth... cense the breast of all coldmentes or flegme.

**Coldness** (kō'ldnəs), [f. COLD *a.* + -NESS.]

1. *lit.* The condition of being cold, cold quality.

1391 CHAUCER *Astral.* I. § 21 31fa planetes be colde, thanne amenethis his coldnesse, by-cause of the hote signe. c 1400 *Beryn* 2730 Coldnes of a stoon. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. 1. (Arb.) 65 Neyther the coldnesse of wynter is sharpe vnto them. 1602 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 51 Redness, and coldness, and the like, are only ideas and vital passions in us that see and feel. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 247 The comparative coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

*b.* In old Physiology: see COLD *a.* 6.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495) 76 Two of thyse qualytees ben callyd active, able to werke, hote and coldnesse; that other two, drye and wetenes, ben callid passive, able to suffre. 1528 PAYNEL *Salern's Regim.* Fiiij b. Suche wyse... amende the coldnesse of complexion. a 1668 DENHAM (J.), While dryness moisture, coldness heat resists.

2. *fig.* Want of warmth of feeling or cordiality; indifference, apathy.

1557 *Totlet's Misc.* (Arb.) 247 So hath your coldnesse caused me To burne in my desire. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 8 Coldness in affection and... backwardness in duties of service. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 393 Dull not Deuce, by coldnesse, and delay. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxi. 100, I cannot bear to be accused of coldness by one whom I shall love all my life. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 47 Continue in private prayer, in spite of all coldness. 1880 McARTHY *Own Time* III. xxx. 7 The proposal was received with coldness.

† 3. Coolness, deliberateness. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. 84 He might make the constancye and coldnes of the strange woman more marvelous.

4. Of colouring; cf. COLD *a.* 15.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 225 Blue alone possesses entirely the quality technically called coldness in painting: yellows and reds partaking more or less of the opposite quality of warmth.

**Cold-prophet**: see COLE-PROPHET.

**Coldrife**, -ness, forms of CAULDRIFE, -NESS.

1718 WADDEW *Corr.* (1843) II. 401 We found them coldrife, and we were so likewise, and nothing is done or to be done among us. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.* s. v. *Coldrife*, 'Some people's naturally coldrife.'

† **Coldrycke**, *a. Obs. rare.* [A deriv. of COLD, perh. of Low Ger. derivation: cf. LG. *blindrük*, *doofrik*, *dulrik*, etc. in Ten Kate 1723. *Caldrekyn* in the *Catholican* Angl. appears to be closely connected.] Full of cold.

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51 Caldrekyn, *frigorosus*.] 1552 HULOT, Coldrycke, or full of cold, *algeus*.

**Cold-short**, *a.* Forms: 7 *colsar*, *col*, *cole-shire*, *-shore*, *coldshare*, *-shore*, 7-8 *-shire*, (8 *coal short*, 9 *cold-shear*), 8- *cold-short*. [This, and the parallel RED-SHORT (also, in later use, *hot-short*), point by their early forms to adoption c 1600 from Scandinavian, and prob. from Swedish, metallurgical terminology. Cf. Sw. *kallskör*, Norw., Da. *koldskjör* (with the parallel Sw. *rödskör*, Norw., Da. *rödskjör*, 'red-short'); the second element is *skör*, *skjör*, 'brittle, friable', pronounced

för; thence the Eng. *-sar*, *-share*, *-shore*, *-shear*, *-shire*, afterwards altered to *-short*, which has also the sense 'brittle, friable', in dial. and later general use, esp. in reference to pastry, as in *short-bread*. Cf. HOT-SHORT, RED-SHORT.]

Said of iron: Brittle in its cold state.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 574 In another [place] the metall is brittle and short [margin] Which our smiths call Colsar yron. 1637 VERNATT & WHITMORE *Specif. of Patent* No. 113 Good and merchantable tough iron and colshire iron [elsewhere colshire, bis]. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metalium Martis* (1854) 31 Nay, the Ploughman often breaks his Share point off if it be made of coldshare iron. 1674 I. STURDIE *Iron Ore* i. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 Some makes Coldshire-Iron, that is, such as is brittle when it is cold; another sort makes Redshire. 1681 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* II. 155 The Colshire-Iron which is made in Staffordshire. 1730 *Beware of Bubbles* 2 Mr. Wood in his paper says there are four sorts of Iron viz. Redshort, Coldshort, Best-tough, and Ordinary tough. 1773 JESSON & WRIGHT *Specif. of Patent* No. 1054. 2 When the metal appears to be red short or coal short. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 316 The iron is mostly of the coldshire kind. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 342 The presence of phosphoric acid has been shown to be the occasion of the variety of iron, named cold short; which is brittle when cold, but not when ignited. 1864 PERCY *Iron & Steel* 64 Phosphorus even in small quantity has a decided effect upon... iron at ordinary temperatures, rendering it cold-short, i.e. brittle while cold.

*fig.* 1834 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 166 His feelings have been hammered, till they are cold-short.

Hence Cold-shortness.

1887 J. A. PHILLIPS *Metalurgy* 323 The characteristic of Cleveland iron is cold-shortness.

**Cold shoulder**. Used *fig.*, chiefly in the phrase to *show the cold shoulder*, explained in the Glossary to the *Antiquary* as 'To appear cold and reserved'; now also *To give the cold shoulder*: to display intentional and marked coldness, or studied indifference.

(A 'cold shoulder of mutton' as a dish has suggested many puns and allusive uses.)

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxviii. 'The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just showing o' the cauld shouter.' 1824 — *St. Ronan's xxx.* 'I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally.' 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvi. He gives me the cold shoulder on this very matter. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel.* I. (Shel) got to dislike me at last and to show me the cold shoulder. 1864 *Reader* 612 The cold shoulder given from the Admiralty. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Feb. 1371 The cold shoulder is not a palatable dish.

**Cold-shoulder**, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To treat (a person) with deliberate and marked coldness or contemptuous neglect.

a 1845 HOOD *Drop of Gin* iii. (Thuy) snub, neglect, cold-shoulder, and cut the ragged pauper, misfortune's butt. 1871 *Pall Mall* G. 6 Mar. 11 Men of good name belonging to good clubs who find themselves cold-shouldered there.

2. To treat (a subject) with coldness and contempt, to slight.

1872 *Daily News* 18 Mar. The War-office authorities are assiduously 'cold shouldering' the Easter Monday Review. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 14 Jan. 7 They need have no fear that the question would be coldshouldered.

**Cold water**. [see COLD *a.* 2.] Water at its natural temperature, which is always many degrees below that of the human body, as opposed to *warm* or *hot water*. Often referred to as the simplest and most typical beverage; also as used for washing or bathing, or in hydropathy.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Cælc wætres caldes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Anne drinc cældes wæteres. c 1150 *Hatton Gosp.* *ibid.*, Anne drinc cældes wæteres. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 152 Penne suppe bihoued þe coge of þe colde water, & þenne þe cry rysses. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxv. 25 As cold waters to a thirsty soule: so is good news from a farre country. 1798 DUNCAN *Annals Med.* III. 21 Dr. Currie encouraged him to drink largely of cold water and lemonade. 1800 *Med. Journ.* IV. 397 Historical Sketch of the Use of the Affusion of Cold Water. 1843 ANDY *Water Cure* 106 How the sudden application of cold water acts on the body. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 31 The extremes of poverty and ascetic penance, it would seem, never reach cold water in England.

† *b.* Formerly, the water of baptism; the font. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 309 Kyng Clodoneus was his godfader and took hym of þe cold water [de fonte suscepit]. *Ibid.* VI. 451 Edmond feng Anal of þe colde water.

*c.* To throw cold water on (alluding to the shock thus given to the naked body): to heap discouragement on, disparage, 'damp'.

1808 *Trial Gen. Whitelocke* (ed. Motley) II. 442 He had stated that I was throwing cold water on everything he did. 1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leisure Hour* 862 Who threw cold water on the idea.

*d. attrib.*, as in *cold water physician*; esp. with reference to hydropathy, as *cold water cure*, *treatment*, etc.; or (sportively) to the Total Abstinence movement, as *cold water army*, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 243 [Asclepiades] brought vp first the allowing of cold water... to sick persons; and took pleasure to be called the Cold-water Physician. 1807 *Med. Journ.* XVII. 323 The cold-water treatment has in our hands been very successful. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 173 The cold-water cure has been much and advantageously employed in diseases of the cord.

Hence Cold-waterish *a.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 152 That somewhat cold-waterish region.



**Cole** (kōl), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Now rare except in *comb.* Forms: (1) cāwel, cāwl, cāul, cōāl, 4 col, 5-cole, (5) coole, coule, koule, chool, cowle, coyle, coylle, cool(e); also 3-4 cal, 3-9 cale, 6-kail, 8- KALE, q. v. [The ME. *col*, *cole*, and the northern equivalent *cal*, *kal* (now KALE, *kail*), point back either to an OE. *cāl*, contr. from *cāwel*, *cāwl*, or to the ON. *kāl*: ad. L. *caul-is* stem, stalk, cabbage (see CAUL), whence It. *cavolo*, Fr. *coul*, Sp. *col*, OF. *chol*, F. *chou*. In the other Teutonic langs. ON. *kāl* (Sw. *kål*, Da. *kaal*), also OHG. *chāl* (from *\*chaul*), MHG. *kāl*, mod. G. *kohl*, beside which appear OHG. *chōlo* m., *chōla* f., MHG. *kōle*, MDu. *cōle* f., Du. *kool* f., all introduced with the plant from Latin-speaking countries at an early date. So also in the Celtic langs., Ir. and Gael. *cāl*, Welsh *cawl*, Corn. *caul*, Manx *kail*, Breton *kaol*. The frequent ME. CAUL was perh. taken afresh from L. *caulis*.]

1. A general name for various species of *Brassica*; now esp. Rape (*B. Napus*); also applied to Sea-Kale (*Crambe maritima*).

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 80 Nim... bone bradan cawel nio-  
pawerdne. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12526 (Trin.) Whil þei were  
þat col gederonde. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii.  
cxiv. (1495) 677 Some coole is Somer coole and some is  
Wynter cole. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 Take cole  
and strype hom thorowgh the honde. c 1450 *Cookery Bks.*  
69 Take Colys, and strype hem faire fro the stalkes. 1483  
Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 114/1 Hys garden where he had sette  
coles and wortes. 1491 = *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i.  
vii. 11 b/2. A lityll drie brede & wortes of choole. 1551  
Turner *Herbal* i. G ij a. Cole taken after meat, dryeth  
away the euel... y<sup>t</sup> cummeth of surfettyng. 1597 *GERARDE*  
*Herbal* ii. xlii. 377 Rape Cole hath one single long root.  
1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* 15 The... Sprouts... of the Cole are  
very delicate. 1749 B. Wilkes *Eng. Butterf.* 51 The  
Brassica sylvestris, or Wild Cole. 1813 A. Young *Agric.*  
*Essay* i. 209 Three or four small fields of cole.

† **b. Cabbage-cole**: a kind of *Brassica* forming a 'cabbage' or head, as the common cabbage.

1600 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 135 Coleworts or Cole are much used to be eaten, especially the Cabbage-Cole.

† 2. Pottage; = KALE or *kail*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* *Macclacia Abel* 8 Mymaster supps no coyle bot cold. *Ibid.*, *Proc. Noe* 30 A menesse of wedows coylle. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words, Cole or Keal*, Potage.

3. *Comb.*, as † *cole-plant*; *cole-garth*, a cabbage-garden; *cole-rape*, a name given in some Dictionaries to the Turnip, *Brassica Rapa*; † *cole-stook*, a cabbage-stalk; † *cole-worm*, a caterpillar that feeds on the cabbage; in Sc. *kale-worm*. See also COLESEED, COLEWORT.

1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VIII.* xviii. xiv. 66 The Village... a jumble of cottages and \*colegarths. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. vii. 273. I haue porettes and percyll and moni \*Col-plontes. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 51 *Magutus*, a \*col stook. *Ibid.*, *Ernica*, a \*coolwyrn or a carlok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51/4 *Cale worme, erwic.*

† **Cole**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 4 coille, 6 coill. [A word of unknown etymology, and even of uncertain existence, inferred from the following examples (some of which might possibly be explained otherwise), and from COLE-PROPHET.]

1. ? A conjuring trick; jugglery.

c 1307 in *Pol. Songs* (1839) 157 3et ther sitteth somenours syxte oter sevene... For everuch a parosse heo polketh in pyne. Ant clastreth with heore cole. 1399 *LANGL Rich. Redetes* iv. 24 [They] fleynd sum folle, that flailid hem neuer And cast it be colis with her conceill at euene. To have preyre parlement for profit of hem-self. 1564 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* i. x. (1867) 20 Coll vnder canstyk, she can playe on bothe handis. Dissimulation well she vnderstandis. 1564 *Becon Display. Pop. Mass Wks.* (1844) 260 Therefore can ye not playe cole under candlestick cleanly, nor whip master Wynchard above the board.

2. A deceiver, cheat, sharper (at dice). (Cf. *quots.* s.v. COLL *sb.* 3, appar. in sense of 'dupe', but referring to gaming.)

1534 *Dice-Play* (1850) 25 To teach the young cock to crowe, all after the cheators kind, the old cole instructeth the young in the terms of his art. *Ibid.* 29 This new nurtured novice... is become so good a scholar, that he... hath been snapper with the old cole at 2 or 3 deep strokes.

3. So perh. in *Cole tregelour* (= juggler who used mechanical devices, conjurer), where however *Cole* may be a proper name.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 187 There saugh I Colle tregetour. Pleye an uncouth thyng to telle: I saugh him carien a wind-melle vnder a walshe-note shale.

**Cole** (kōl), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> *Cant.* Also 9 coal. [Generally thought to be an old slang use of *cole* = COAL.]

Money. To post the cole: to pay down the money. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 13 Cole, Money of any sort. 1676 *Warning for Housekeepers*. 6 We bite the Culley of his Cole. c 1684 *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 19 My pocket with Cole to encrease. 1771 = *Batchelor* (1773) II. 24 Cole is a cant word among my news-boys and other black-guards, for cash, pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings. His uncle cannot slack his jokes, But always pays the Cole. 1781 *BURGONNE Lord of Manor* iii. (D.), Come, my soul, Post the cole; I must beg or borrow. 1832 *Hoop in Athenium* 444 It would not suit me to write... even if they offered... to post the cole. 1870 *Punch* i. 61/2 The Royal Academy still owes a heavy debt to landscape-painting, but we are glad it has 'posted the coal' in payment of a first instalment.

† **Cole**, *sb.*<sup>4</sup> *Obs. rare*—1. [Various conjectured to be F. *col* neck, and ON. *kollr* head, top.] c 1300 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 49 Our Kynge was grete above his cole A brode hat on his crowne.

† **Cole**, *v.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [Etymol. uncertain: it has been conjectured to be identical with the next vb.; also, to be a by-form of KILL, in southern ME. *cillen*; but there are difficulties.] a. To cut off (e.g. the head). b. To 'cut off', kill, slay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2754 (Cott.) Pi rightwisnes may not thole For þe wike þat þou þe dught cole. *Ibid.* 3135 He wald leuer his child cole (v. r. spille) þan of his lauer wrath to thole. *Ibid.* 11862 Ne mai na lueand man it (þe stinck) thole. And þar-wit he dos his leche cole. *Ibid.* 13175 A sargant sent he to Iaiole And iohan hefd comanded to cole.

**Cole**, *v.*<sup>2</sup> *Sc.* [Etymol. uncertain: Jamieson unites it with *coll*, *cov* to poll, top; but that is on phonetic grounds unsatisfactory; *cole* is (kwel), but *coll* is (kon) in south of Scotl.] To cut away obliquely; to hollow out.

a 1800 *Nithsdale Song* (Jam.) High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon. *Mod. Sc.* You must cole it out more under the arms.

**Cole**, *v.*<sup>3</sup>, *obs.* form of CULL *v.*

**Cole**, *obs.* f. COAL, COOL, COLE; see COLL *sb.* 3 *Collect*, etc.: see COLL.

**Coleotomy**. *Surg.* [f. Gr. κολων COLON + ἐκτομή cutting out: cf. *anatomy*.] 'Excision of part of the colon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Colee**. *Obs.* Also 4 cole. [ME., a. OF. *colee* blow, stroke, prop. blow on the neck, in It. *collata*, f. L. *coll-um* neck.] A blow, stroke; esp. the stroke with the flat of a sword given in dubbing a knight; = ACCOLADE.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 623 Clyffurd and wauss [= Vaux] maid a melle Quhar cliffurd raucht him a cole. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxx. (1869) 293 A knyght oweth wel to suffre colee or he entre in to stour. c 1450 *Mirour Sabuacion* 4127 Crist toke the ordre of knyght with the colee certayne.

**Coleer**, *obs.* form of COLLAR.

**Cole-fish**: see COAL-FISH.

1577 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 422, lx<sup>en</sup> coopell of cole fysshe *sur*.

**Cole-flory**, -flower, *obs.* ff. CAULIFLOWER.

**Colege**, *obs.* form of COLLEAGUE, COLLEGE.

**Cole-goose**: see COAL-GOOSE, cormorant.

**Cole-head**, -hoding, -hood: see COAL-HOOD.

**Coleire**, *obs.* f. CALOYER (Lithgow 1632).

**Colemanite** (kōl'mānait). *Min.* [Named 1884 after W. T. Coleman.] A mineral found in California, akin to Pricelite: see *quot.*

1884 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. iii. XXVII. 493 Colemanite is a hydrous borate of calcium.

**Colemie**: see COLMEY, a fish.

**Colemouse**, var. of COALMOUSE, a bird.

**Colen** (earth, etc.): see COLOGNE.

**Colendar**, -er, -re, *obs.* ff. COLANDER.

**Coleophyll**, -phyl (kōl'ēfēl). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *coleophyllum*, f. Gr. κολέος sheath + φύλλον leaf.] (See *quot.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coleophyll*, or *Coleoptile*, the first leaf which follows the cotyledon in endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves.

Hence *Coleophyllous* a., having a coleophyll.

**Coleopter** (kōl'ēptēr). [See next, and cf. F. *coleoptère* coleopterous insect.] A member of the Coleoptera: see next.

1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1863) I. 340 Flies and coleopters buzzed through the open windows, and flopped among the glasses. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* I. 367 A large coleopter... described as belonging to the genus *Lamia*.

|| **Coleoptera** (kōl'ēptērā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* Rarely in sing. coleopterion; see also prec. [mod. L. (neut. pl.), a. Gr. κολέοπτερος sheath-winged (f. κολέος sheath + πτερόν wing), used by Aristotle to describe insects of the beetle kind.] A large and important order of insects, distinguished by having the anterior pair of wings converted into elytra or hard sheaths which cover the other pair when not in use; the Beetles. (See *BEETLE sb.* 1.)

1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc. I.* 659 Coleoptera... an order of insects... known in English by the general name of beetles. 1873 *GEIKIE Gt. Ice Age* xxvii. 375 Some of the coleoptera described would seem to be now extinct. 1875 *HOUGHTON Sh. Brit. Insects* 755 The Strepsipteron has certain characters in common with a coleopterion.

b. Formerly applied to the elytra of beetles.

(Spelt *coleoptera* in Kirby and Spence.) 1866 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 333 *Explanat. Terms*, *Coleoptera*, the two elytra spoken of together. *Ibid.* xlviii. IV. 439 The older naturalists... would call it 'the coccinella with red coleoptera, having seven black dots'.

**Coleopteral**, a. *rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the Coleoptera.

1887 *Athenaeum* 26 March 439 Animated by true coleopteral ardour.

**Coleopteran**, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] A member of the Coleoptera. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

**Coleopterist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A naturalist who studies the Coleoptera.

1852 (in oral use). 1865 *DOUGLAS & SCOTT Brit. Hemiptera* 6 The instruments of capture used by the Coleopterist.

**Coleopteroid**, a. [f. as prec. + -OID.] Like or akin to the Coleoptera.

1889 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* (ed. 3) I. 595 The elytra of Coleopteroid insects have also been... discovered in the Carboniferous rocks of Silesia.

**Coleopterion**, singular of COLEOPTERA, q. v.

**Coleopterous** (kōl'ēptērōs), a. [f. Gr. κολέοπτερος + -OUS: see COLEOPTERA.] Belonging to the Coleoptera or Beetles; having elytra.

1791 *Trans. Linnæan Soc.* I. 87, I discovered several small coleopterous insects in its crevices. 1804 *CARLISLE in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 25 Coleopterous insects become torpid at 34°. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man.* I. x. 381 The stridulating organs in the different coleopterous families.

**Coleoptile** (kōl'ēptil). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. κολέος sheath + πτερόν feather. So in Fr.] = COLEOPHYLL, q. v.

**Coleoptra**: see COLEOPTERA.

|| **Coleorhiza** (kōl'ēorizā). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κολέος sheath + ῥίζα root.] The sheath enveloping the radicle or rudimentary root in the embryo of grasses and other phanerogams; the root-sheath. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* ii. 26 The radicle is completely enclosed by... a peculiar sheath... named the Coleorhiza. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 638 In Ranunculus Ficaria, a tuberos lateral root is produced below the primary axis of the embryo, sheathed by a coleorhiza.

**Coleoverthwart**: see COLL-.

**Cole-perch** = *coal-perch*: see COAL 16.

**Cole-pixie**: see COLE-FIXIE.

† **Cole-prophet**. *Obs.* Also col-, coll- (written both conjointly and separately); also later cold(e) prophet. [Apparently f. COL *sb.* 2, a conjuring trick, or deceiver, cheat. The later *cold prophet* is evidently a perversion by 'popular etymology'; it shows that the sense of *cole* was forgotten by 1579; also that the word had in 16th c. a long *o*, and was not ME. *cole* = *cool*.]

One who pretends, by magic or occult means, to predict the future, tell fortunes, etc.; a wizard, sorcerer, diviner, necromancer, fortune-teller.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 707/1 [No] nede to send ani such coll prophetes as these heretikes are, to teache his church the faith. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Owen Glendowr* xxxi, I found I was the hartles hare And not the beast Colprophete did declare. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 17 Ye plaie coleprophet who takith in hande, To knowe his answers before he do his errande. 1574 *Life 10th Abp. Canterb.* Pref. C vij b, Conjuring witches and coleprophets, seduced by the lying spryite as was Merline. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 78 You may Gentleman accompt me for a colde Prophet, thus hastily to deuine of your disposition. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* ix. iii. 137 To plaie the cold prophet, as to recount it good or bad lucke, when salt or wine falleth on the table. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Answ. Darel* 40 Some supernatural Coleprophet. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* 1014 (N.) As hee was most vainely persuaded by the cold prophets, to whom he gave no small credit. 1624 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. 533 He foretold the death of this cold Prophet.

**Coler**, *obs.* f. CHOLER, COLLAR, -IER, COLOUR.

**Colera**, *obs.* f. CHOLERA (in sense *choler*).

**Colerage**: see CULERAGE.

**Colerath**: see CULREATH.

**Cole-rake**, *colrake*. Also 5 oolerake, colrak(e); also *sb.* 6-coulrake, 8-cowl-rake, cou-rake. [perh. orig. f. *col*, *cole*, COAL (in its sense of *cinder*) + RAKE. But there is difficulty phonetically with the forms *col-*, *cowl-rake* and mod. dial. *coul-rake*, unless these have been assimilated to the dial. vb. COUL, to rake towards one.]

1. An instrument used for raking the cinders or ashes out of an oven or furnace.

a. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 88 Coule rake (v. r. colrake), *restet. linn. batillum*. c 1450 *Voc.* in W. r. Wilcker 63 *Stalernum*, a colrake. c 1495 *Pict. Voc.* *ibid.* 809 *Hoc jocabulum*, a colrake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Colrake, *trullis*. 1598 *ELYOT Bibliotheca, Rutabulum*, a coule rake to make cleane an oven. 1577 *STANHYURST Descr. Ircl.* in *Holinshead* VI. 27 The colrake sweeping of a puffoafe baker. 1580 *HOLLIBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Rouable*, or *Rabile*, a cole rake.

β. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 349 In the kitching One Rakingroke, one Iron por, one pele, one iro' coulerake ijs. viijd. 1853 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coulrake*, the iron rake for the ashes at kitchen firesides. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Coulrake*, variously pronounced cou'rake, colerake, and co'rake. Used chiefly for drawing coals upon the fire.

2. A similar instrument for other purposes.

1575 *TURBURY Venerie* 194 The instruments to digge withal... spades, howes or mattocks and pickaxes a colerake and a payre of clamps. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79, I put some to make Col-rakes [to] rake a hole in the sands to let downe our Rudder. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Col-rake*, a shovel used to stir lead ore when it is being washed.

3. (In *β* forms) A mud-scraper, a muck-rake.

1768 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coulrake*, a mud scraper. 1811 *WILLIAM West-riding Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Coul'rb.*, to put together dung, mud, dirt, etc. *Coul-rake*, the instrument by which this is performed.

**Colere**, *obs.* form of CHOLER, COLLAR.

**Coleron**, *obs.* pl. of CULVER.

**Colery**, *obs.* f. COALERY; var. of COLLYRIE.

**Coleseed** (kōw-lsūd). [*f.* COLE sb.<sup>1</sup> + SEED; *cf.* MLG. *kōlsāt* (c1300), Du. *koolsaad*, Ger. *kohlsaad*, Da. *kaalsād*, Sw. *kålsat*; and see COLZA.]

†1. The seed of the cabbage or its varieties. c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 72 Nim. cawel sæd & cýlleden-dram.

2. The seed of *Brassica campestris* or *Napus*, var. *oleifera*, the source of 'rape' or 'sweet' oil; also the plant, cultivated for its seed.

[In this sense ad. Du. or LG. c1600. It had long been cultivated in the Netherlands and North Germany; Gerard (1597) had 'heard it reported, that it [*Napus gentile*] is at this day sowne in England for the same purpose.']

1590 Evelyn *Memo.* (1857) II. 53 A rich harvest of hemp and cole-seed. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Marie*, Coleseed, Hop-Clover, or any other Sort of Grass Seeds, grow very well on marl'd Ground. 1787 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 708 Its seeds [*Brassica Napus*] which are called Cole seed, afford a large quantity of expressed oil, called Rape oil. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 187 The ground is prepared for rape or cole-seed, in the same manner as for a crop of turnips. 1861 Miss Platt *Flower. Pl.* I. 144 *Brassica Napus* (Rape or Cole-seed). Plant biennial.

**Cole-slaw** (kōw-lsūd). U.S. Also -slaugh, cold slaw. [*a.* Du. *koolslā*, reduced form of *kool-salade*, *f.* *kool* cabbage + *salade*, pronounced *salā's lā*.] Sliced cabbage dressed with salt, pepper, vinegar, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked.

1862 tr. *Hugo's Misérables* III. 499 To leave my whole plateful without touching it! My coleslaw which was so good. 1886 Mrs. Rorer *Philad. Cook Bk.* 242 Cold Slaw, a quart of cut cabbage, etc. . . Serve when very cold.

**Coleless**, obs. form of CULLIS, broth.

**Cole-lessee**, co-lessor: see Co-3 a.

**Cole-staff**, var. of COWL-STAFF.

**Colesule** (kōw-lsūd). Bot. [*ad. mod. L. colesula*, irreg. dim. of Gr. *κολεός* sheath.] The name given by Necker to the small membranous sheath enclosing the spore-sac of liverworts; the perianthium.

1882 B. Carrington in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 728 On section of the colesule a number of minute . . bodies are found.

†**Colet**. Obs. Also 5-ette, -yte, -ytte, collect, 6 collect. [Shortened form of ACOLYTE, *q.v.* It is not clear whether the loss of the *a* was due to aphesis, or to mistaking it for the indefinite article: *cf. a natomia.*] = ACOLYTE.

138a Wyclif 2 *Thess. Prol.*, by Titicus, a dekene, and Honesym, a colyt [1388 Onesimus, the acolyte, *a* 1400-50 Alexander 1549 Clerkes & coletes at to be kirke longen. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 38/a Fyist benet, than colet, subdecon, deacon, and than prest. 1500 *Ortus Voc.*, *Acolitus*, *serviens in missa habens ordinem*, a collect. 1530 *Palsgr.* 207/1 Colet, the seconde order, *acolyte*. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) II. 168/1 The lowest vesture, which they had onely in taking Benet and Colet. 1760-5 Burn *Eccl. Law* (1785) I. 2 Acolytus, *ἀκολούθος*, in our old English called a colet.

**Colet**, -ette, obs. *ff.* COLLECT, COLLET.

**Cole-tit**, a common variant of COAL-TIT.

**Colature**, var. of COLATURE, Obs.

|| **Coleus** (kōw-lsūd). Bot. [*mod. L.*, *f.* Gr. *κολεός* sheath, so called from the union of the filaments.] A genus of Labiate plants, allied to the Mints; some species, natives of Malaysia and Polynesia, are distinguished by their brilliant foliage, and are well-known ornaments of greenhouses, and of gardens in the summer months.

1866 *Trens. Bot.*, *Coleus*: annual herbs. . . rarely shrubs.] 1888 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 427 Branches of coleus, crotons, and other beautiful foliage plants. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* June 766 Crotons and coleus.

†**Coleweigh**, sb. Obs. *rare* -1. [*f.* *cole*, COAL + WEIGH.] A lever.

1600 Holland *Livy* xviii. xviii. 649 They began . . to heave and to weigh it [the Port-cullis] from the ground with leavers and cole-weighs [*vectibus*].

Hence †**Coleweigh** *v.*, to raise with a lever.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 238 So coleweigh up your pole.

**Colewort** (kōw-lwōt). arch. Also 4-5 cool-, 6-7 col-. [*f.* COLE sb.<sup>1</sup> + WORT plant.]

1. Originally, a general name for any plant of the cabbage kind, genus *Brassica* (of which the varieties were formerly less distinct than now).

c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 100 Growynge of cool-worts and oþer wedis. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxv. 143 a/1 Wyth the leues of the coole wortes that men cast out of my kechin. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. vi. 551 There be divers sortes of Coleworts, not muche lyke one another. 1591 Spenser *Musigrattos* 199 Fat Coleworts, and comforting Perseline. 1666 Bacon *Sylva* § 518 We see that Water-mint turneth into field-mint and the Colewort into Rape by neglect. 1668 *Perrys Diary* 10 Mar. A poor Lenten dinner of coleworts and bacon. 1830 Scott *Demioval* vii. 216 Their food was . . broth made of coleworts and bacon. 1859 Kennison *Gleanings* 32 As the gardener's hand Picks from the colewort a green caterpillar.

b. *Cabbage-colewort*: a colewort that hearts or forms a cabbage.

1666 Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* 165 Cabbage-colewort, which are called white or apple Coleworts.

2. In later times, applied especially to those varieties that do not heart, *e.g.* kale or greens, or to cabbage-plants before they heart.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 209 Of Coleworts, Cabbage and Colly-flowers. Coleworts are the best of the three. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 281 Cabbages and coleworts are of this class. 183a *Veg. Subst.* Food 259 There the cabbage and . . colewort are in equal favour. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 56 Coleworts (or cabbage-plants half-grown, before they have formed their hearts).

b. *Sea Colewort*: *Sea-kale*, *Crambe maritima*.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Sea Colewort*, a Plant that differs from other Coles. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 324 Sea-Colewort has a globose silique.

3. Applied to the edible terminal bud of a palm-tree; = CABBAGE 3.

1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 92 The colewort which is inclosed in the leaves that grow on the top of this tree is very good to eat.

†4. In the proverbial phr. *coleworts twice sodden*, applied to a statement, argument, etc. that has been presented before; 'stale news'. Obs.

c1568 Fulke *Answer. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 84 These coleworts have bene sodden twice or thrise already. 1580 *Lvly Englynes* (Arb.) 391 Which I must omitte, least I set before you Coleworts twice sodden. 1610 Br. Hall *Apol. agst. Brownists* 98 You want variety, when you send in these twice-sodde Coleworts. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron*. 136 It being better sometimes to use a licentious and unwarrantable motion, then always to obtrude the same Coleworts. [So *mod. dial.* 'I don't boil my cabbages twice'. *Cf.* also *Sc.* 'cauld kale het again'.]

5. *attrib.*, as *cole-wort worm*.

1552 Hulot s.v. *Canker worme*, Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 265 Cabbage-worm . . colewort-worm, or grub.

†**Co'ley**, *v.* Obs. Also *colly*, *colly*. [*n.* OF. *colei-er*, *colioier*, *collier* to turn the neck, *f.* *col*, *cou* neck (Rom. type *collicare*): *cf.* *manier* to handle.] *intr.* To turn the neck, turn the head from side to side: said of birds.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxiv. (1869) 206 While the bid goth colynges [*colliant*], hider and thider turnyng the necke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b. Yowre hawke colyeth and not bekyth. 1678 Phillips, *Collieth*, a term in Faulconry. 1715 in Kersey s.v. *Colly*. Hence in Bailey.

**Co'ley**, obs. form of COLLIE.

**Coley-florey**, obs. form of CAULIFLOWER.

**Coleys**(e), obs. form of CULLIS, broth.

**Colfeke**, corrupt form of COLAPHIZE *v.* to cuff.

**Colfin**, var. form of CALFIN.

†**Co'fox**, **co'lefox**. Obs. [*f.* *col*, COAL + FOX = *coal-fox*, as in *col-bit*, etc. So Ger. *kohlfuchs*, *kohlenfuchs* (Grimm), Du. *koolvos* (Kilian). Still a surname and pronounced (kōw-lōks).]

The BRANT-FOX, a variety of the fox, distinguished by a greater admixture of black in its fur.

c1380 Chaucer *Nun's Pr.* T. 395 A Colfox fil of sly Inquitee. [So a MSS; *Harl.* has *cole-fox*, others *col*, *kolle*, *kolle fox*. *Cf. ibid.* 84 And tipped was his tayle and both his eris With black vnylk the remenant of his heris.]

**Colhoppe**, obs. form of COLLOP.

†**Coliander**. Obs. Forms: 1 *cellendre*, 4-5 *colliandre*, 5 *colyandre*, 6 *aundir*, *colander*, *-onder*, 6-7 *colliander*. [*In OE.*, *cellendre*: \**koljandri*, *ad. pop. L. colliandrum* = *L. coriandrum* CORIANDER: *cf.* OHG. *chullantar*, *chullintar*: \**kuljander*. In ME., *colliandre*, *a.* OF. *colliandre*, repr. same *L. form.*] = CORIANDER, *q.v.*

c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 218 Genim þas wyrt þe man coli-andrum & oþrum naman þam gelice cellendre nemneð. 138a Wyclif *Ex.* xvi. 31 As the seed of colliandre. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Coriandrum agreste*. gall. et angl. colliandre. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, *Coriandrum*. appellat angl. Coryander ad Colander. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* xxvi. (1636) 46 Coriander commonly called Coliander. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* III. xxvii. (1668) 90 The cure of worms in sheep. . . take the leaves of Coliander. Abbreviated to *col* by apothecaries, etc. 1813 in A. Young *Agric. Essex* II. 57 The coriander or *col*, as some call it.

b. Applied to the Maiden-hair Fern (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*); in full, *colliander maidens-hair*. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 9 s.v. *Adiantum*, *Adiantum*. may be named in englishe Venus heir or Colonder maidens heir [1551 - *Herbal* I. B. iij a, *Adiantum* hath . . leues lyke corianders greater leues]. 1561 Holbyush *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, Mayden heyre called also Coliander.

c. *Coliander-seed* (also *fig. in slang*: see *quot.*). c1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Coliander-seed*, Money. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Coliar**, obs. form of COLLIER.

|| **Colibri** (kōw-lībrī). [*a.* Sp. and F. *colibri*, according to statements in Littré orig. the Carib name.] A kind of humming-bird.

[1773 Kersey, *Colibus*, the Humming-bird, which is no bigger than a large fly; yet makes a Noise like a Whirlwind. Hence in Bailey.] 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 333 As to Birds . . the most famous is the Colibri or Humming-bird. 1822 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XVI. 382 M. de la Condamine never saw Colibris more numerous than in the gardens of Quito. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 347 Buzz of colibri. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* lxxvii. (1878) 279 'Look, Frank, that's a colibri; you've heard of colibris!' Frank looked at the living gem which hung, loud humming, over some fantastic bloom.

**Colic** (kōw-līk), sb. and *a.* Forms: *a.* 5-6 *colike*, *colyke*, 6 *collyke*, *collio*, 6-7 *colliok*(e), *colicke*, *colique*, 6-8 *collick*, (7 *collect*), 8-*colic*. *B. (erron.)* 7 *chollick*(e), *cholicke*, 7-9 *cholick*,

8-9 *cholic*. [*a.* F. *colique*, *ad. L. colic-us*, *a.* Gr. *κολικ-ός* of or pertaining to the *κόλον* (or *κόλον*), lower part of the intestinal canal. (The correct spelling was with *o*, but app. all the MSS. have *u*.) Although orig. an adj., the term appears to be first found in modern langs. as a sb. repr. med. L. *colica* (*passio*) 'colic passion'.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1499) 258 The syknes that hyght Collica passio comyth of grete straightnesse of that gutte that highte Colon.]

*A. sb.*

1. A name given to severe paroxysmal griping pains in the belly, due to various affections of the bowels or other parts; also to the affections of which such pains are the characteristic symptom.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 87 Colyke, sekenes, *collica passio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 Colike, *colica passio*. c1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1825) 8 The coughs and the colyke. 1528 Pav. nrl. *Salerno's Regim.* Cij b. The colike . . ingendredh in a gutte named colon. 1621 Corvart *Cruelities* 405 The tertian and quartan ague, the itch, the colyke. 1774 J. Purcell *Cholick Index*, How to distinguish any of these Cholicks from the Nephretick Cholick. 1740 R. Dundas in *Athenaeum* 24 Sept. 1887 The whey . . gives me pretty smart colicks. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 537 The term colic, in its etymology, relates to the colon, but it is often applied to paroxysmal, spasmodic pain in other parts. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 4 That curse of his trade, the painter's colic, a form of lead poisoning due to the poisonous materials with which common paints are compounded.

2. *Comb.* *colio-root*, a name given to three North American medicinal plants, *Aletris farinosa*, *Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa*; *colio-water*, some remedy for colic.

1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* (1886) 23 The composition and virtues of her favourite colic-water. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 35 *Aletris farinosa*, called Colic root and Star grass. . . It is one of the most intense bitters known.

*B. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the colon, as in *Colic arteries*, †*Colic gut* = COLON.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 99 A part of the collick gut. c1646 J. Gregory *Learned Tracts* 103 An Ulcer of the Entrails. . . especially of the Cholick Gut. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 196/1 The colic arteries . . form arches.

2. Affecting the colon; of, or of the nature of, colic; in *colic passion* = COLIO A. 1, *colic pains*, etc. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 225 Scintille goutes, collicke passions. a1619 Fortinbray *Atheum* I. xv. § 2 (1622) 156 His intestines . . grievously tormented him with colique passions. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 484 Intestin Stone and Ulcer, Colic pangs. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwif.* I. 149 The air . . expands and stretches the colon, producing severe cholic pains. 1824 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 186 Stricture of the intestines . . gives rise to colic pains.

†**Colic**, *v.* [*f.* COLIO sb.: *cf.* to *physic.*] *trans.* To affect with colic. Hence *Collicked*, *Collicking ppl. adjs.*

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* III. iii. (1734) 292 To take off the . . Collicking Quality of Honey. 1740 - *Regimen* 110 Having the bowels inflated, collicked or griped.

**Colical** (kōw-līkāl), *a.* ? Obs. Also (erron.) *cholical*. [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic.

1657 Tomlinson *Renoi's Disp.* 123 Colicall dolours. 1682 tr. *Willis Med. Wks.* II. xxvii. 170 The Colical grip doth belong to the infoldings of the Abdomen. 1721 Gay in G. Colman's *Postil. Lett.* (1820) 8 The Cholical humour in my stomach. 1765 Huxham *Sea Water in Phil. Trans.* LV. 8, I have known it bring on colical pains.

2. Subject to colic.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 425 This chollickal kinde of life. 1673 Sir T. Browne *Leit. Friend* IV. (1882) 129 Cholical persons will find little comfort in Austria.

**Colice**, obs. form of CULLIS.

**Colicky** (kōw-līkī), *a.* Also (erron.) *cholicky*. [*f.* COLIO + *-Y*; for the spelling with *ck* see C.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, colic.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 15 The scorbutic, colicky, hypochondriac, and other ill Effects. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 256 A colicky disorder, to which she is too subject. 1796 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 147 A touch of his old cholicky gout. 1875 H. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 43 Colicky pains.

2. Producing or tending to produce colic.

1824 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 356 The cholicky vegetables. 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* 12 Drinking absinthe and colicky vermouth.

**Colie**, *colier*, obs. *ff.* COALY, COLLIER.

**Coliefloree**, early form of CAULIFLOWER.

**Coliegueship**, obs. form of COLLEAGUESHIP.

**Colier**, obs. var. of CALOYER (Lithgow 1632).

**Colies** (kōw-līz), sb. pl. *Ornith.* A sing. *colie*, *coly*, is rarely, if ever, used. [*f.* *mod. L.* generic name *colius*, *ad. Gr. κόλις* a kind of woodpecker mentioned by Aristotle.] A book-name for the *Colidae*, a family of African birds, known at the Cape of Good Hope as *mouse-birds*.

1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 391 *Colidae* or *Colies* . . African birds, which dwell in bushes and thickets, living in flocks, and feeding on fruits and buds.

**Coliform** (kōw-līfōrm), *a.* [*f.* L. type \**coliform-is*, *f.* *col-ium* strainer; see *-FORM*.] 'Resembling a strainer or sieve, cribiform'; applied to the ethmoid bone' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851-60). **Coliganes**, var. of COLLIGANCE, Obs.

**Co-limitaneous**, *a.* [after *L. collimitaneus*, *f. COL + limit-em.*] Having the same limits.

1875 MERVILLE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 669 These again are nearly co-limitaneous with the walls now existing.

**Colin** (*kə'lin*). [Given by Hernandez as the ancient Mexican name of the genus *Ortyx* and its congeners. But the actual Mexican word was *colin* or *solin*; Molina, *Vocab. Mexicano y Castellano* (Mexico, 1571) has 'Colin, codorniz'. Colin was thus app. an erroneous form, due to omission of the cedilla in printing. From the work of Hernandez (a 1628) it passed into those of Nieremberg (1635), Willughby (1676), Ray (1678), Buffon, etc. It has no connexion with the Fr. *Colin* a popular name of a sea-gull (Belon, *Hist. Nat. Oyseaux*, 1555, with which it has by some been confused.) The American quail or partridge; also called *bobwhite*; in pl. the various species of the sub-family *Ontophorinae* or *Ortyginae*, to which this belongs.

[Cf. a 1628 HERNANDEZ *Nova plantarum, animalium, Mexicanorum historia* (Rome 1631) 16, 22, 42. 1635 J. BUSINIUS *Nidri microgus Hist. Nat.* (Antwerp) 214, 232. 1678 RAY tr. *Willughby's Ornithol.* 387, 393. A certain brown bird of the Lake of Mexico is called *Acotin*, because it is of the bigness of a Quail. Those of New Spain call Quails *Colin*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *Colin*, the name of an American bird, called by most authors a quail, but supposed by Nieremberg to be rather a species of partridge. 1812 SMITH tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XII. 439 Colins are very common in New Spain. 1881 *Standard* a Mar. 5 It [the Act] includes the Colin, and omits the quail.

**Colinder**, *obs.* form of COLANDER.

**Colinderies**, *sb. pl.* [*f. Colonies + India*, with ending as in *Fisheries*, the name of a previous Exhibition. 'Colind' was the registered telegraphic address; whence, *Colindia*, *Colindies*, *Colindian*, also proposed names. See *Daily Telegraph* 8 May 1886.] A half-jocular name for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886.

1886 *Ch. Times* 7 May 347/2 As it is chiefly concerned with the Colonies and India, it has been proposed to call it the 'Colinderies'. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 384 The educationally useful exhibits of the late 'Colinderies'.

**Coling**, variant of COLLING.

**Coliphonie**, *obs.* form of COLOPHONY.

**Colirie**, variant of COLLYRIE.

**Coliseum**, *var.* of COLOSSEUM, after med.I.

**Colish**, *obs.* form of COLAZIE.

**Colissions**, ? corrupt *f. COGNITANCE*, sense 5.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Exper.* i. xiii. 50 As being God's creatures and bearing his colissions.

**Colit**, *var.* of COLLET, *Obs.*, acolyte.

|| **Colitis** (*kə'lītis*). *Med.* [mod.I., *f. COL-ON + -itis*.] Inflammation of the colon.

1860 in MAYNE *Rapport. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 430 Inflammation of the colon (colitis) and rectum (proctitis) furnishes the anatomical characters of dysentery.

|| **Coliver**, *obs.* var. CALIVER: see also CULVER.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Seamen* 32 Musquet shot, Coliver shot, quartered shot. 1627 — *Seamen's Gram.* xiv. 69 For . . Colivers, Crabbits, Carbins, there belongs to them Handliers, bullet Bags, Wormes.

|| **Colke**, *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-5 colke, 5 coke, 6 couk, 9 dial. coak, coke, cowk. [app. a northern Eng. word; of uncertain origin. In form it agrees with OFris. *kolk* hole, hollow, eye-hole, Wfris. *kolcke*, Nfris. *kolck*, EFris. *kolk* hole or deep place in the ground filled with water, MLG. and LG. *kolk*, *kulk*, MDu. *kolch*, Du. *kolk* hole, abyss, whirlpool, gulf; but the connexion of sense is by no means established.]

a. The core of an apple or similar fruit. b. The core of a horn, heart of wood, or the like.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6445 Alle erthe . . may likend be Til a rounde appel . . pat even in myddes has a colke, And swa it may be tilde an egge yholke. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 281 An appyle . . fulle roten inwardly At the colke within.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 71 A colke, *erula*, (*interior pars pomei*).

c 1488 *Anc. Cookery in Household.* Ord. (1790) 452 Take . . gode appuls, and pyke oute the cokes of hom. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 217/45 Y<sup>e</sup> Couk of an apple, *cor.* 1781 HUTTON *Tour to the Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Coak*, the heart or pith of wood, horns, etc. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Coke*, (1) the core of an apple. (2) The interior or core-part of a horn, the pith of wood, etc. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Colkr*, the core of an apple, etc.

**Colk**, *Also kolk*. [Identical with EFris. *kolk*, which however is the Black Diver.] A local name for the Eider-duck.

c 1549 D. MONRO *West. Isles* (MS., p. 47 ed. 1774) In yis Ile [Switzerland] yair hantis ane fowl callit ye Colk, little les nor ane goose, quha cummis in vair to ye land to lay his eggis, and to cleck his birdis. 1886 HOLMES *Chron.* (1807) I. 73 The Colke foule, which is little lesse than a goose. 1703 MARTIN *West. Isles* (1716) 25. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties* Scott. V. 243 In the islands there is. a migratory bird, called by Martin colk, by others eider duck.

b. See quot. (Perhaps an error.)

1833 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Colk*, a name for the King Eider. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names* Birds.

**Colke** (*Cath. Angl.*): see COLL v.2

**Colkethor**, *obs.* form of COLCOTHR.

|| **Colkin**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [*cf. Da. kulka* to gulp, Odu. *kolcken* to swallow or to gulp in, Ger. *kolken* to swallow or suck in as a whirlpool.] ?To gasp.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5323 Qui colkins þou, ser conquirour, & crabbis so þi saule?

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|| **Colknyfe**, *Obs.* [perh. *f. COLLE sb.1 + KNIFE*.]

A long or large knife; perhaps the same as the Scotch *kail-gully* 'a large knife, used for cutting and shearing down colewoits' (Jamieson).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Prima Pastorum* 85 Bosters and bragers God kepe us fro, That with thare long daggers dos mekyllie wo, From alle bylle hagers with colknyfes that go.

|| **Coll**, *sb.1 Obs.* [*f. COLL v.1*] An embrace round the neck.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* 71 A kisse, a coll, a sip of blood.

|| **Coll**, *sb.2 Obs.* ? A bundle.

1512 *Will. of W. Willis* (Somerset Ho.), ix Collis of Gynger . . x Collis of Clowys. c 1524 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Mary Hill Lond. (Nichols 1797) 126 Two lode of fawle wode in bellets, in colls.

**Coll**, *sb.3* ? var. of CULL, fool, dupe, simpleton.

1657 T. JORDAN *Walls Isling.* ii. xii. We are no colls you, you must not flim us. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* (1816) 334 These rooks . . discover some inexperienced young gentleman . . unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised; these they call lambs or colls.

|| **Coll**, *sb.4 Obs.* Oxford slang. College ale.

1526 AMBLIST *Terra Fil.* xxiii. 173 Men, who . . make them their evening entertainment over a tankard of coll, and a pipe of tobacco. *Ibid.* xxiv. 181 The fellows valued themselves for having the best single and double coll in the university.

**Coll, cole**, *sb.5 Sc.* [Thought by some identical with Icel. *collr* top, summit, crown, round head. Its relation to COLL *sb.5*, used in same sense, is uncertain.] A cock of hay.

1768 ROSS *Helensburgh* 53 (Jam.) Aneth a coll of hay. 1823 *Calcutt. Merc.* 6 Sept. (Jam.) Hay . . is selling from the cole at the rate of from 6d. to 7d. per stone.

|| **Coll**, *v.1 Obs.* Also 4-5 koll, 4-7 colle; see also CULL. [Either aphectic form of *acole*, ACCOLE, or a *F. cole-r = accoler* to put the arms round the neck, deriv. of *F. col* = *L. collum* neck.]

1. *trans.* To throw one's arms round the neck of; to embrace, hug. Often *absol.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 932 She kolled hyt, she clypped hyt up on here breast. c 1320 *Sir Bevis* 425 Whi colles þow aboute þe wive þat ic þe dame? 1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xxiii. 4 And so Esau ran agens his brothir, and collide [1388 clepide] hym. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Agmon* iv. 122 To colle and kyss theym. 1504 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii. Her silver arms will coll me round about. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iv. (1652) 483 Full liberty to sing, dance, kiss, coll. 1708 MONTAUX *Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 85 They cold and clapt us about the Neck.

1757 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 6 In hart and worke they coll and kisse him.

2. *transf.* To clasp, hug.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 97 The mast of the shippe, which [he] embraced & colled sore fast wyth bothe his armes. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxvii. 215 They are maruelous strong in their pawes, wherwith they coll in a Manne or Dogge, in suche sorte, that many tymes they kill and smother them. 1606 R. TURNBULL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 5 As the ivy colleth and claspeth the oak . . so the usurer colleth . . and claspeth in arms the borrower.

|| Confused in Dicts. with COLLE v.1, q.v.

**Coll**, *v.2 Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 6 coul, and see Cow. [Of doubtful etymology: perhaps related to Icel. *collr* head, poll, shaven crown, *kolla* a beast without horns, a pollard or polled cow, etc. In Icel. *kolla* has only the sense 'to hit on the head', but Norw. *kylla* has the sense 'to poll, prune, cut'.] *trans.* To poll, cut off the hair of, shear, clip, cut close. Ascham uses *coul* for 'to pare or cut down the feather of an arrow'.

Hence Colled *pp. a.*; Colling *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 To Colle [*printed* colke], *tondere*.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xv. 2 All their heades were colled, and all their beardes shaven. 1545 ASCHAM *Toph.* ii. (Arb.) 128 In couling or sheryng [the feather of an arrow], whether high or low. *Ibid.* 131 You maye knowe it afore it be pared . . and agayne when it is colde. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 20 Then you shall take a paire of sharpe colling sheares and colle the inside of his eares, as close to the skynne as may bee. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *To coll the hair*, to poll it. *To coll the candle*, to snuff the candle. 1877 LYTTEL *Londm.* i. ii. 20 To write the last term in a colled or syncopeated form.

**Coll**, *var.* of COLLE *sb.2*

[Coll, a frequent misreading in reprints, glossaries, and dictionaries for TOLL.]

**Coll(e**, *var.* of COWL, *Obs.*, tub, barrel

**Colla**, *pl.* of COLLUM.

|| **Collabefaction**. *Obs.* = *o* [*f. L. collabefacere* to cause to collapse.] 'A destroying, wasting, or decaying' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Collaborate** (*kə'ləbə'ret*), *v.* [*f. mod.F. collaborer*, or its original, *L. collaborā-re* (*f. col-* together + *laborā-re* to work, LABOUR): see -ATE.]

*intr.* To work in conjunction with another or others, to co-operate; *esp.* in a literary or artistic production, or the like.

1871 J. H. APLETON *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 25 The collaborators of the *Review Critique*, especially those who collaborated for the *Academy*. 1882 V. LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 850 Composers who collaborated with Metastasio in the opera of the eighteenth century.

Hence Collaborating *pp. a.*, etc.

1872 G. ELLIOT *Middlemarch* i. 269 The ingenious work of the collaborating authors.

|| **Collaborateur** (*kə'ləbərətör*). [*Fr.*; on *L.*

type *collaborator* (quoted by Du Cange in med.L.), *f. collaborā-re*: see prec.] = COLLABORATOR.

1802 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) I. v. 107 A body of poor students called collaborators . . who assist the more wealthy but less advanced. 1888 FARR *Autobiog.* III. xiv. 253 An accomplished author, friend and collaborator of Dickens.

**Collaboration** (*kə'ləbərət'jən*). [*n.* of action, *f. L. collaborā-re* to COLLABORATE: prob. immediately from French.] United labour, co-operation; *esp.* in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

1860 C. READE *Eighth Commandm.* 374 It is plain that collaboration was not less . . than it now is in France. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct. 522/1 Improvised by that fertile writer in collaboration with M.M. Aisne Houssaye and Vatteuil.

**Collaborator** (*kə'ləbərət'ər*). [*agent-sb.*, in *L.* form, *f. collaborā-re* to COLLABORATE: prob. after *F. collaborateur*.] One who works in conjunction with another or others; *esp.* in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 395 He was a collaborator of Mirabeau's. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* x. § 4. 370 [Shakspeare] was probably engaged as a collaborator with unknown poets in the preparation of new plays.

|| **Collachrymate**, *a. Obs.* *rare* = 1. [*ad. L. collacrimāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *collacrimā-re*: see next.] Mingled with tears, accompanied with weeping.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 53 Our Saviours collachrymate Oration.

|| **Collachrymate**, *v. Obs.* *rare*. [*f. L. collacrimāt- ppl. stem* of *collacrimā-re*, *f. col-* together + *lacrimā-re* to shed tears, weep, *f. lacrima* (in med. spelling *lachryma*) tear: see -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To weep together with, or in sympathy with; to commiserate.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13 b. A Tormentor would collachrymate my case. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT.

2. To exude in the form of tears.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 342 One whereof is collachrymated out of black Camelsaid Thistle.

|| **Collachrymation**, *Obs.* *rare*. [*n.* of action, *f. as prec.*: see -ATION.] Weeping together.

1623 COCKERAM, *Collachrymation*, a weeping with. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xlviii. The Collachrymation of the Romans and their confederates at the Decease of Germanicus Drusus.

**Collation**, *obs.* form of COLLATION.

**Collack**, *obs.* form of COLLOCK.

|| **Collactaneous**, *a. Obs.* = 0 [*f. L. collactā-ne-us* (*f. col-* together + *lact-* milk) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collactaneous*, that is nursed with the same milk. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Collactaneus*, nursed together, sucking at the same time.

**Collage**, *obs.* form of COLLEGE.

**Collagen** (*kə'lādʒən*). *Biol.* [*ad. F. collagène*, *f. Gr. κόλλα glue + -gène* = -GEN (taken in sense 'producing').] (The etymological form would be *collagen*: cf. Gr. κολλοπώλης glue-dealer, etc.)

That constituent of connective tissue which yields gelatin on boiling.

c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 360/2 The tissue yielding gelatine of bones, or 'collagen'.

**Collagenic**, *a.* = next.

**Collagenous** (*kə'lædʒənəs*). [*f. COLLAGEN + -OUS*.] Of the nature of, or containing collagen.

1859 HUXLEY in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 504/1 The extreme transparency of the collagenous substance. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. § 4. 238 The collagenous tissues are dissolved.

**Collandar**, *-er*, *obs.* *ff.* COLANDER.

**Collap**, *obs.* *f.* COLLOR.

**Collapsible**: see COLLAPSIBLE.

**Collapse** (*kə'læps*), *sb.* [*ad. medical L. col-lāpsus* (Littre), *sb.* of state *f. collābi* to fall together: see next.]

1. The action of collapsing, or of falling or suddenly shrinking together, breaking down, giving way, etc., through external pressure or loss of rigidity or support: originally a term of physiology and medicine.

1833 A. T. CHRISTIE *Epid. Cholera* 39 The blood being withdrawn occasions a collapse or contraction of all the soft parts. 1840 R. LISTON *Surgery* 507 Collapse of the lung and inflammation. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *Dr. Barry's Phant.* 4 *Perns* 542 The disappearance of the contents and collapse of the walls.

2. *Med.* a. The more or less sudden loss of vital properties and consequent prostration of an organ through exhaustion of nervous and muscular power. b. The similar failure of the action of the whole system under exhaustion or disease; general prostration of the vital powers; *spec.* as a stage in Asiatic cholera.

1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 294 The frequent repetition of their contractions necessarily brings about a collapse. 1859 LANG *Hand. India* 121 The body was on the very verge of collapse. 1866 FARRIS *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 292 Symptoms . . followed . . by the development of a very remarkable condition known as 'Cholera Collapse'. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 649 Collapse from any cause is largely dependent upon, or, more correctly speaking, largely is, vaso-motor palsy.

c. A break-down of mental energy; a sudden loss of courage, spirits, etc.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Mag.* XI. 503 The shrinking of humility, the recoil of fear, or the collapse of disgrace.

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1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 197 He sank upon the ground in a collapse of misery.

3. Failure, 'break-down' (of an institution, enterprise, established condition of things).

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 8 A general collapse of the trade of the whole country. 1880 M. CARTHY *Omn Times* IV. liii. 140 Filled with shame at the collapse of the enterprise.

**Collapse** (kə'læps), *v.* [f. L. *collāps*-pp. stem of *collābi* to fall together, f. *col*- together + *lābi*, *lāps*- to fall. The ppl. adj. *collapsed* is found earlier than other parts, having been app. introduced first, to represent L. *collāpsus*, and having consequently suggested the verb. Miège 1688, and Bailey 1721-66 have *collapsed*, but not *collapse*. Johnson has only our first quot.]

1. *intr.* To fall together, as the sides of a hollow body, or the body itself, by external pressure or withdrawal of the contents, as when an inflated bladder is pierced; to fall into a confused mass or into a flattened form by loss of rigidity or support; to break down, give way, fall in, cave in; to shrink suddenly into a smaller volume, contract.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 276 The sides of the Canals collapse. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 21 The air collapses the moment after the electric matter has passed. 1833 J. KENNIE *Alph. Angling* 25 Mr. John Hunter... describes the ear of fishes... in some species crusted over with a thin plate of bone, so as not to allow it to collapse. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 360 The air suddenly collapsed to a fraction of its original dimensions. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 8/2 The extensive warehouse... collapsed... and fell outwards with a terrific crash into the street.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To break down, come to nothing, fail; to lose force suddenly.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxii. The deaden'd roar Echoed beneath, collapsing as it sunk Within a dark abyss. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 The influence of Abbott collapsed in a great degree. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 531/2 The present agitation would collapse like a pricked bladder.

b. To break down in regard to vital energy, from exhaustion or disease.

1870 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 20 My horse was in imminent peril of collapsing altogether.

c. Suddenly to lose courage, spirit, etc.; to subside, 'cave in'. (*collog.*)

1855 DICKENS *Mart. Fr.* III. xv. The impressive little soul collapsed again.

**Collapsed** (kə'læps), *pp. a.* [f. L. *collāpsus*-us pa. pp. + -ED: see *prec.*]

1. Fallen together, as the sides of any cavity, through external pressure, or loss of rigidity or support; see *COLLAPSE* *v.* 1.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vi. 104 Good for... a liuer collapsed by cold. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 36 The collapsed lungs of the foetus. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* vii. 25 As sails, full spread... Drop suddenly collapsed, if the mast split. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 571 The adipose vesicles are empty and collapsed.

2. *fig.* Ruined, broken down, fallen into decay.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 588 (R.) To reerect againe The ruins of his crowne's collapsed state. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 11 Matters of Government in those parts being since collapsed. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. Collapsed or decay'd, *ruind.* As a collapsed Estate, *un Bien ruind.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 4/2 Collapsed schemes of improvement.

3. Fallen away from a religious or spiritual position, 'lapsed'; used in 17th c. of 'perverts' to the Church of Rome, and also in the theological sense of 'fallen'. *Obs.*

1609 SIR E. HOVE *Lat. Theoph. Higgins* Ded. To all Romish collapsed Ladies of Great Brittain. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* III. iv. 1. i. (1667) 395/1 What else do our Papists?... Whom do they begin with but collapsed Ladies? 1666 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 25. a 1640 JACKSON *Cread* xi. xviii. Wks. X. 357 The nature or disposition of collapsed angels. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 81 The depravedness and corruption of man in his collapsed state.

4. Completely prostrated in the vital powers or functions (cf. *COLLAPSE* *v.* 2).

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 330 To make the collapsed paralytic start up and run. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. X. xxi. v. 77 Collapsed by debaucheries into stupor of insanity. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 292 The patient actually dies collapsed before there has been any evacuation.

b. Completely broken down in mental energy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Collapsed*, slid, fallen down, discouraged. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 291, I was... the most collapsed of men, and had no sunshine in my life.

**Collapsible** (kə'læpsəbəl), *a.* Also -able. [f. L. *collāpsus* or *COLLAPSE* *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of collapsing; made to collapse or fold together.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 488 The collapsible metal tube for holding colours... now in general use among artists. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 271 Increased accommodation could be provided if collapsible boats were supplied to the expedition. 1883 G. DAVIES *Norfolk Brevets* xxi. (1884) 198 The canvas skin of the little 'Berthon' collapsible boat.

**Collapsing** (kə'læpsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb *COLLAPSE*.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 25 The... cause of the collapsing of the sensitive plant. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. ix. 315 The collapsing into rest of a superhuman being after vigorous exertion.

**Collapsing** (kə'læpsɪŋ), *pp. a.* That collapses; made so as to collapse, collapsible.

1884 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 A collapsing boat of canvas.

† **Collapsion** (kə'læpsɪən), *Obs.* [ad. L. *collāpsio*-em, sb. of action f. *collābi*.] The action of collapsing (*lit.* or *fig.*); a collapsed condition.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 3 A general collapsio into those softening of vices. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 112 After the removal of your finger, and collapsio of the Mercury. 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 195 By the collapsio of the lungs. 1823 J. BAPCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 77 At each filling of the bladder, it should be wetted and brought into entire collapsio.

† **Collaqueate**, *Obs.* -o [f. med.L. *collaqueare*, f. *col*- together + *laqueare* to entangle.] 'To entangle together' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Collar** (kə'lɑː), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *coler*, 5-7 *coller*, 5-6 *colar*, 5- *collar*; also 4-5 *colere*, 5 *coler*, *collere*, (*colyer*), 6 *collare*, (*choller*), 7 *choler*, *collor*, (*collor*, *colour*). [ME. *coler*, a. AF. *coler* = OF. *colier* (later *collier*) = Pr. *colar*, Sp. *collar*, It. *collare*:—L. *collāre*, f. *coll-*um neck: see -AR 1 2. By successive approximations to the Latin, *coler* has become *collar*.]

1. Something worn about the neck.

1. The part of a garment which encircles the neck, or forms the upper border near the neck; the neckband of a coat, cloak, dress, shirt, etc., either standing up round the neck, or folded over upon the garment; also a separate article of attire worn round the neck; now particularly applied to the band (often separate) of linen, muslin, lace, etc., which, in various shapes, is worn as an ornament or finish to the upper part of the ordinary dress of men and women.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28016 (Cott.) Bilets for-broiden and colers wide. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxx. 18 As with a collar (Vulg. *capitis*) of a kote thei girten me. c 1386 CHAUCER *Millier's T.* 79 A brooch sche baar vp on hir loue coler, a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Seruyng women of lowe astate... thei furre her colers, that hangin doune into the middil of the backe. 1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 86 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 338 Thy shyrtle coler fast to thy necke kny. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Hearts*, Let us have standing collars in the fashion; All are become a stiff-necked generation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 10 Two Thirds of the greatest Beauties about Town will have Cambrick Collars on their Necks. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. iv. 30 He would perhaps be dragged by the collar through the public streets. 1881 LD. DUNNIVEN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 691 The gentility of most men is contained in their shirt collars... Remove it, supply its place with a ragged woollen muffler or kerchief of ancient date, and the effect is marvellous and sad. If you want to destroy an aristocracy, cut off their collars, not their heads.

† 2. A piece of armour protecting the neck; the neck-piece of a hauberk or similar piece of armour.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Anne stroc he 3ef hym... þoru haubert and ys coler. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7318 He clefe hym to þe coler, & the kyng deghtit. c 1450 *Mertin* x. 158 Lucas... smote hym with all his myght thourgh the coler of his haubrek. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 44 A fayre Corset, with all the peeces appartaining to the same, that is the curats, y<sup>e</sup> collers, the poldrens with the Vambraces. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, etc.

† 3. An ornamental band or chain worn round the neck for ornament, or as a badge of office or livery; also, a necklace. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1569 A coler of cler golde clos vmbe his prote. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of leuery, *torques*. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & P.* 29 Thenne they took the colyer and the whyte baner of Yvenne. 1525 HULOT Collar or bee whyche gentiwomen do vse to weare about their neckes, *monile*. Collar or chayne of golde or syluer, *torques*. 1611 BIBLE *Judge* viii. 26. 1642 *Let. fr. Amsterd.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 745, I cannot learn... of the sale of any Jewels, save diuers Collars of Pearl.

b. *spec.* The ornamental chain which forms part of the insignia of orders of knighthood.

1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A collar of cockleschellis contenaend xxiii schellis of gold. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 22 Hen. VII. (R.). The kyng... sent... to the Duke Urbyne, the whole habite and collar of the noble ordre of the garter. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 121 A collar of the garter of thirtie ounces of gold Troie weight. 1614 SUDRON *Titles Hon.* 362 The Collar of the Order being of pure gold, made of Garters and knots, and enameld with Roses white and red, weying about xxx. ounces Troy weight. 1647 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 6 He wore a great chaine like the Collar of some Order. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 4/2 The Duke received the Collar of the Holy Ghost. 1727-28 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Collar*, *Knights of the Collar*, a military order in the republic of Venice; called also the order of St. Mark, or the medal... the knights bear no particular habit, only the collar, or chain. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 24/1 The collar [of the Order of the Bath] to be of gold... composed of nine imperial crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks issuing from a sceptre... linked together by seventeen gold knots... and having the badge of the order pendant from it.

c. *Collar of S.S., S's, or Esses*: an ornamental chain consisting of a series of S's either joined together side by side or fastened in a row upon a band or ribbon; originally worn as a badge by the adherents of the House of Lancaster.

This still forms part of the official dress of various officers; the name is erroneously applied by Blount and others to the collar of the Order of the Garter.

1407 *Issue Roll of Excheq.* in Cussans *Heraldry* 256 Paid 3 November for a collar of gold worked with the Motto *Sovereigns* and the letter S. 1519 *King's Bk. of Payments* Aug. *ibid.*, To Sir Richard Wingfield for a Collar of Esses.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13 That no manne, onelesse he be a knight... weare any coler of golde named a coler of S. 1598 SPEIGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* B. iij. [Gower] lyeth buried... with his image lying ouer him... a collar of esses gold about his necke... being the ornament of a knight. c 1630 RISSON *Serv. Devon* § 230 (2810) 246 About their neck a silver collar of S's. 1682 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Collardyns*, On those days the King and the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of SS. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 60r The collar of esses [of the Lord Mayor] and sword... pass through many hands in... the use of them. 1719 D'URFREV *Pills* I. 198 I'll ruffe no Collars of Esses. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* xviii. 253 The King-of-Arms, and Heralds; the Lord Mayor of London; the two Chief-Justices; the Chief-Baron; the Sergeants-at-Arms, and certain other officers of the Royal Household, still wear a Collar of S.S. as a mark of their official dignity.

*fig.* 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. Or to a mead a wanton river dresses, With richest collers of her turning esses.

4. A band put round the neck of a dog or other animal, as a means of control or identification, or for ornament; also *transf.*

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 169 To bugge a belle of brasse or of brigte syluer, And kniten on a colere for owre comune profit, And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of howndys, *millus*. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 812 *Hic millus*, a grehownd colere. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fobys* (1874) II. 34 He that wyll labour a beast to hunt or chace... His lynces, colers, and lesshes he must dres. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 5 Mamm-monetes are lesse than an Ape... his neck almost so big as his body, for which cause they are tied by the hips, that they slip not collar. 1786 BURNS *True Dogs* 13 Iiis locked, letter'd, brow brass collar Shew'd him the gentleman and scholar. 1870 BLAINE *Enceyl. Rur. Sports* § 1948 Collars and slips are also parts of the greyhound's dress and appendages... The collars to which they are attached are now of leather, as metal collars stained the neck.

5. A band of iron or other metal fixed round the neck of prisoners, worn as a badge of servitude, etc.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 305 There was made... a strong cheyne and a coler of yren for hym. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 369 And wyth all he gaff hym [Mawgis] a grete coler of yron aboute his necke wherof the kynge kepte the key hymselfe. c 1530 *Hickworne* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 157 Among the thickest of yeomen of the collar. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/4 A Black Boy... run away the 8th Instant... having a Collar about his Neck with this Inscription, The Lady Bromfield's Black in Lincolns-Inn-Fields. 1721 STAFFE *Eccle. Mem.* II. ii. xxii. 428 He was tied with a collar of iron about his neck, fastened to a chain, and that chain fastened to a post. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii. A smith and a file... to do away the collar from the neck of a freeman. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 125, I wear an undress'd goatskin on my back; A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

6. A leather-covered roll made to fit over the lower part of the neck of a horse or other draught animal, forming that part of the harness through which the power of drawing is directly exerted; with qualification, as *breast collar*, the term is extended to parts of the harness serving the same purpose, but not fitted round the neck.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Coller of horsys, *ephippium*. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 123 For vj drawing collers, 1532 FITZHERB. *Insb.* § 5 Both his hombers or collers, holmes whyted, tresses, swyngletrees, and togwith, 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 62. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 The Collar... made of Canvas and Leather stufed with straw or wooll. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 169 The absurdity prevails of using breast-collars to heavy four-wheeled carriages, and the neck-collar to light two-wheeled carriages. 1855 F. E. SNEYLEY *H. Convertible* iv. 19 The mare... took well to collar at starting, and kept it up steadily. 1868 DICKENS *Dr. Marigold* 138 (Hoppe) The high road ascends... till it comes in sight of Cumner. Every step against the collar, yet so gradual is the ascent that, etc. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 15/3 A tedious and stiff pull against the collar.

† 7. A shoulder-belt fitted with little loops, in which cartridges were suspended; a *HANDLOZEN* in the earlier sense. *Obs.*

1672 CHAS. II. *Warrant* 2 Apr. One matchlocke musquet, with a collar of bandolier. 1677 LD. ORBURY *Art of War* 31 If one Bandolier take Fire, all the rest do in that Collar.

8. *fig.* (from 4-6.) Also phrases: † *To slip (the) collar*: to escape from restraint; to draw back from a task or undertaking; also † *to shrink collar*. *Out of (or in) collar*: out of (or in) work or regular employment. *Against the collar*: entailing continuous exertion or hard strain, as when a horse presses against the collar in pulling a heavy load or in going up a hill (cf. sense 6); cf. *COLLAR-WORK*.

1470 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 461. II. 339, I shall do as well as I may for fawt of monye tyll I speck with yow. I have many collars on, as I shall tell yow when I come. 1571 GOLDING *Cathin on Ps.* lxxvi. 3 The harde and stiff-necked (whiche wolde fayne slip their neckes out of his coler). 1580 NORTH *Phitarch* (1676) 707 He began a little to rowze himself, and to lift up his head: but he shrunk collar again soon after, because the Athenians would not rise. 1591 SPENSER *J. Hubberd* 269 The Ape... would have slipt the collar handsomely. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. (1839) 540 Silly slip off the collar of their civil subjection. c 1677 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 34 When we were engaged in the War, the Dutch would likely slip Collar, leave us in the War. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 114 It obliged sovereigns to submit to the soft collar of social esteem. 1855 A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 208 Your gentler Birth and Bringing-up... makes the Collar so hard to wear. 1868 *All Y. Round* 13 Sept. 12 Lor bless you, I've known a leading man, out of collar, say 'sir' to Joey.

b. In the following some commentators take it as 'the hangman's halter', comparing *a Hen. IV.* v. 2: but?

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 6 While you live, draw your necke out o'th Collar.

† 9. The collar-bone. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Pe heroun is slayn, as have I sene. . . penne under þo wynges þo skyn þou cralle, Pyt in þo bylle at coler þou schalle.

11. Transferred and technical senses.

10. An encompassing and restraining band or strap.

1507 LOUTIN (Lincolnsh.) *Churches. Acc.* (MS.). Paid Coder making bell collars x*d.* 1565 *Stow Mem.* in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden) 125 Anno 1563, y<sup>e</sup> xxx of July . . . was one whipt on a scaffold . . . his necke, his hands, and fetti made faste to a stake a bove y<sup>e</sup> sayd skafold with kollars of iron. 1593 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Item given for a bell collar . . . x*d.* 1864 *Bouvier's Heraldry* xxii. 469 When there are two shields accolée, a Collar may encircle them both. 1870 *Rolliston Anim. Life* Intro. 106 The nerve-system consists of supra-oesophageal and of ventrally-placed ganglia, connected with each other so as to form a collar round the oesophagus.

11. *Mech.* A ring, circle, flange, or perforated disk, surrounding a rod, shaft, pipe, etc., for restraining lateral motion; forming a steam- or water-tight joint, and the like; a short piece of pipe serving as a connexion between two pipes, etc.

(With numerous special applications in different trades and different departments of mechanism.)

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 50 The motion of the Collar about the Main-spindle allows it; but were the . . . Collar fixt, it could not move at all. 1715 *DISAGUILERS in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 441, I fix'd each End of it into a triangular Collar of Tin. 1794 [see *collar-bolt* in 21]. 1849 *WEALE Dict. Terms.* Collar, a plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through. 1859 *RANKINE Steam Eng.* § 125 The friction between a plunger and its collar. 1881 *Mechanic* 518 Sometimes the drain pipes are laid with collars . . . that is, short pieces of piping sufficiently large to receive the ends of two pipes, thus keeping them firmly in their place. 1884 *F. BARTON Watch & Clockm.* 187 A collar with a hole in the middle, of a size to slip freely over the steel rod.

b. *Turning.* 'A ring inserted in the puppet for holding the end of the mandril next the chuck' (*Weale Dict. Terms*).

1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 199 Hollow Maundrels are also used in Collars that open not with a Joynt. 1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metals* II. 103 An iron mandrel, the ends of which run in collars or journeys.

c. *Coining.* A metal ring which encloses the blank or planchet, and serves to prevent it from spreading when stamped, as well as to impress the milling (or, if required, a legend) on its edge.

1826 [implied in verb]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253½ The letters were impressed upon the edge by including the blanks in a collar which contained the legend . . . The metal, thus placed, being struck with the die, expanded under it, and received the form of whatever was engraved on the inside of the collar. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* III. 349 s.v. *Mint*. The blow, which is estimated at 40 tons, forces the metal into every engraved part of the collar and dies. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The Greek moneyers did not understand the principle of the collar, by which an accurate circle is obtained in modern times.

12. *Naut.* a. 'A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or dead-eye seized in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part.' b. 'An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay to go over the mast-head.' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*)

c. (See quot. 1753).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Eng. Seamen* 14 The tackles, the main stay, the collars, the main shrouds and chaines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 The maine Masts stay is made fast by a Lannier to a Collar, which is a great Rope that comes about the head and Bouspret, the other end to the head of the maine Mast. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 332 The Marquis . . . broke the Collar of the Fore-stay. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. There is also a collar, or garland, about the main mast head, which is a rope wound about there, to save the shrouds from galling. 1835 *Sir J. ROSS N. W. Pass.* ix. 126 A collar and bits for a new bowsprit. 1878 W. C. RUSSELL *Wreck Grosvenor* xvii. The collar of the mainstay.

13. Of a plough (see quot.).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* Collar of the plough, a term used by our farmers to express a ring of iron, which is fixed to the middle of the beam, and serves to receive the ends of two chains, the lower one called the tow chain, and the upper one called the bridle chain. These chains, by means of this collar, and their other insertions, serve to join the head and the tail of the plough together.

14. *Mining.* The timbering round a shaft's mouth. 1849 *WEALE Dict. Terms.* Collar of a shaft, the timber and boarding used to secure the uppermost part of a shaft in loose rubble from falling in. 1880 *W. Cornu. Gloss.* Collar, boards near the surface for securing the shaft of a mine.

15. *Arch.* a. = COLLARINO.

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Cincture*. That at bottom is peculiarly called apophyse; as if the pillar took its flight hence: and that at top, collarin, or collar. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* Collar, or *Collarino*, is another name for the astragal of a column.

b. Short for COLLAR-BEAM.

1896 *8 Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* I. 123 Collar, or Collar-Beam, called 'choler' by early English writers on architecture. In old roofs the collar is frequently framed into the rafters. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxii. 240 The dusky, filmed, chestnut roof, braced and tied in by huge

collars, curves, and diagonals. 1876 *GWILT Archit.* § 2052 When the latter was the case, a second collar was generally introduced above the first.

16. *Angling.* An arrangement by which several artificial flies are attached to one line in fly-fishing. 1861 *HUGHES Ten Brown at Oxf.* xxvi. He dropped his collar of flies lightly on the water, each cast covering another five feet of the dimpling surface. *Ibid.* He went off . . . with two yards of my collar and a couple of first-rate flies.

17. *Zool.* A band of a distinct colour or texture round the neck of an animal.

1664 *PEPPYS Diary* 25 Apr. A bird . . . black the greatest part, with the finest collar of white about the neck. 1797 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 82 A variety of the Daw . . . having a white collar round its neck. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 173 The most distinguishing mark of the species [the Collared AI] is a large black collar which completely surrounds the neck.

b. In Insects: The pro-thorax which bears the first pair of legs; sometimes limited to the posterior part of this when it forms a ring-like anterior border to the meso-thorax, as in *Hymenoptera*.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xvii. (1828) IV. 387 The existence of the collar in the Trichoptera. 1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 157 The prothorax is ring-like and is hence often termed 'collar'.

c. In Molluscs: A thickened muscular and glandular border of the mantle.

1847 in *CRAIG. 1870 ROLLISTON Anim. Life* 52 (Edible Snail) In the completion of the act of forcing the animal's body out of the shell, the 'collar' takes a share.

d. A rim surrounding the flagellum or cilium of the cell in various lower animal forms.

1888 *ROLLISTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 52 The ampullæ [of a sponge] are lined by cylindrical granular endoderm cells—about sixty to each ampulla—with a basal nucleus, single cilium surrounded by a hyaline protoplasmic collar. *Ibid.* 847 Choanoflagellata. [are] distinguished by . . . the possession of a single fine flagellum, implanted . . . within an area surrounded by a clear funnel-shaped collar of protoplasm.

18. *Bot.* a. 'The ring upon the stipe of an agaric.' b. 'The point of junction between the radicle and the plumule' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v. Column*. The point of departure of the ascending and descending axes, that is to say, of the root and stem, which is often called the collar. 1881 *Gardener's Chron.* XVI. 721 They appear to attack the collar of the plant, and at this position get inside.

19. *Cookery.* † a. The neck-piece (of brawn). *Obs.* b. A piece of meat (*esp.* brawn), a fish, etc., tied up in a roll or coil.

1610 B. JONSON *Arch.* iv. i. What do you say to a collar of brawn, cut down beneath the souce? 1657 *MINSHU Ductor Collar*, or necke of brawne, because it is only the necke of a Boare. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 215 He intends to send you a whole brawn in collars. 1681 *CHETIAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. (1688) 266 You may serve it [eel] either in collars or in round slices. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xviii. 290 Lay . . . salt over the salmon; so roll it up into a collar, and bind it with broad tape. 1814 *BYRON Lett. to Moore* 9 Apr. A collar of brawn which I swallowed for supper.

† c. A roll or bundle. *Obs.*

1712 in *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 49 A very long Root, like a small Cord, which is brought from New Spain in Collars, or long Bundles.

20. *Wrestling.* A manœuvre in which the opponent is tackled by the neck; cf. *COLLAR* v. 3.

1581 J. BRILL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 410 As though a man might not as easily overthrow this challenger with his owne collars here. c 1600 *NORDEN Syc. Brit. Cornu.* (1728) 29 The first [wrestling] is acted in two sortes, by Holdster (as they call it) and by the Collar. 1873 *Slang Dict.* Collar and elbow, a term for a peculiar style of wrestling—the Cornwall and Devon style.

21. *Comb.* collar-awl, a form of awl used in sewing horses' collars, etc.; † collar-band, a band serving as a collar (cf. *BAND* sb.<sup>2</sup> 4); collar-bird, a species of Bower-bird; collar-block, a block on which a horse collar is shaped; collar-bolt, a bolt with a collar or ring; collar-brace (see quot.); collar-cell, a cell with a collar (cf. 17 d); collar-check (see quot.); collar-dresser, one who starches and irons collars; collar-gall, a wound produced (on a horse) by the rubbing of the collar; so collar-galled ppl. adj.; collar-harness, harness with a neck-collar, as distinct from that with a breast-collar; collar-launder, a receptacle fixed, like a collar, on the top of the delivery pipe of a pump, to receive the water before its discharge into the conduit; see *LAUNDER*; collar-like a., resembling a collar, ring-like; † collar-link, a part of the plough belonging to the collar (cf. 13); collar-nail, a nail with a projecting collar, used in blind-soling shoes; collar-plate (see quot.); † collar-pleat, a pleat or fold produced by the collar; collar-proud a. (*dial.*), restive when in harness, said of a horse; † collar-shirt (see quot.); † collar-spot, a mark made by a collar; collar-tool, a blacksmith's tool for making collars on rods, bolts, etc.; collar-worn a., hurt or strained by the collar (as a horse).

1684 *Satyr agst. Commun.* 1 Here Men with swinging Trowsers awe, And divine \*collar-bands give law. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* (1727) 17 Of the Ruff and Collar-band. 18. *DICKENS Househ. Words* (Hoppe), His neat

collar-band turned over evenly all round the cravat. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 104 \*Collar-bolt, a bolt with a shoulder or collar in the middle and double-screwed ends, which serves to fix one thing upon another, that either may be separately taken away without displacing the other. *Ibid.* I. 106 A double and single \*collar-brace ring. *Ibid.* I. 211 Collar braces, are those that go round the perch or crane. . . to check the motion [of the body of a carriage] sideways. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* \*Collar-check, a rough cross-barred woollen material for saddlery purposes, made either broad or narrow. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 7/6 The child, the step-daughter of a \*collar-dresser. 1888 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2381/4 An Iron grey Gelding. . . 3 or 4 \*Collar-Galls on his Shoulder. 1884 *Ibid.* No. 1958/4 Her off Shoulder Coller gald. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xx. (1870) 471 Are we to suppose that each island is surrounded by a \*collar-like submarine ledge of rock? 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plough*, Particular parts of a plough . . . the Collar Links, the plough pillow. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 594 \*Collar-plate, an auxiliary puppet, or midway rest in a lathe for turning long pieces. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4085/4 A Black Horse, with . . . white Hairs on the \*Collar-pleat. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, \*Collar-proud, restive. 1823 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 40 The \*collar-rein or chain is unfurnished. c 1600 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Nunius, a Sham, or \*Collar-Shirt, to hide the t'other when Dirty. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4040/4 A bright bay Nag . . . with . . . some sign of \*Collar spots upon his Shoulders. 1882 *Br. or CARLISLE in Macm.* XLV. 464 Horses . . . suffering from a 'collarworn shoulder'.

*Collar* (kp'lār), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put a collar on; to fetter or fasten with a collar; to surround as with a collar.

1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For . . . new collaring the ministers surplices. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 440 The said bull is then . . . collared and roapt, and so brought to the Bull-ring in the high-street. 1806 *J. GRAHAM Birds Scott.* 21 Trees New planted . . . each to a post fast-collared, culpit like. 1847-74 *HALLIWELL, To collar the mag.*, to throw the coat with such precision as to surround the plug. 1865 [see *COLLARING* vbi. sb.]

b. *Coining.* To stamp a coin in a collar.

1826 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* (1830) 148 From want of what is called collaring.

2. To put the collar on (a horse), *esp.* for the first time; hence *fig.* to break in to work. *dial.*

1692 [see *COLLARING*]. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. ii. 48, I collar [my own children] (as the country term is) as early as possible; that is, I bring them up to work as soon as they are able to do anything, and continue so doing, the better to fit the back to the burthen. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, Collar, to harness, or put the collar on, a colt for the first time. Used also for bringing up a child to work early.

3. *Wrestling.* (*intr.*) To lay hold on the opponent's collar or neck. Also *fig.*

a 1555 *RIDLEY Wks.* (1843) 146 Ye know the deepness of Satan, being an old soldier, and you have collared with him ere now. c 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 395 The wrestlers, which contended to strike those with whom they were collared. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* Supp. 6 He grew so familiar with Oliver, as he would not stick by way of Argument to collar with him. 1708-15 *KERSLEY, Collar* (in *Wrestling*) is to fix, or hold on the Adversary's Collar.

4. *trans.* To seize or take hold of (a person) by the collar; more loosely, To capture. In *Football*: To stop an opponent who is running with the ball.

1613 *Day Festivals* (1615) 126 Collaring others by the Necke with a Quinsie. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 84, If you advised him not to collar any man but one who knows what he means. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 122 His Lordship collared the footman who threw it. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xviii. He was collared by two French soldiers, and dragged back into the battery.

5. *slang.* To lay hold of, take or get possession of, appropriate, master.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Considered.* Collar the Cole, lay hold on the money. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xv. Another gentleman comes and collars that glass of punch. 1859 *All F. Round* No. 22. 206 We were 'well in' . . . of the collaring the bowling. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6/4 The uncontested seats which were 'collared' last time by Liberal Unionists.

6. *Cookery.* 'To roll up (a piece of meat, a fish, etc.) and bind it hard and close with a string' (J.); b. to cut up and press into a roll (see *COLLARED* 4).

c 1670 *M.S. Cookery Bk.* To Coller Pigs. 1741 *Compt. Fam.*—Piece i. ii. 149 To collar a Breast of Veal. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFAEL Eng. Househ.* (1778) 43 To collar Mackerel. *Ibid.* 303 To collar Beef.

*Collar*, obs. f. *CHOLER*, dial. f. *COLLOW*.

[*Collarage*. A traditional entry in Dictionaries, founded on obs. *F. collarage*; see quot.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Droit de Collarage*, Collarage, a fee due for the collars worn by the horses, or men, which draw wine vp and downe. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Collarage*, a pecuniary mulct in France, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing-horses, or men. 1708-15 *KERSLEY, Collarage*, a Fine or Tax imposed for Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horses. 1730-6 in *BAILEY*; hence in mod. Dicts., some of which wrongly add 'formerly levied in England'.]

*Co-l-lar-beam*.

1. *Arch.* A horizontal beam connecting a pair of rafters, which prevents them from spreading or 'sagging' (bending in); it is attached about the middle of the rafters, which distinguishes it from a tie-beam.

1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 12 Principall sparres or rafters . . . are made according to the true pitch of the building intended; about the middle (in common structures) each of them hath a collar-beam. 1663 *GERBER Construes* 73 The Coller beams eight and three inches. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 86 Choller-beams. 1837 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* I. 29 A collar-beam is . . . usually employed where there are no king-posts.

2. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1759 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). *Clef de beaupré*... the collar-beam, which is raised a little above the second deck, to fortify the bowsprit. c 1830 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 The Collar-Beam is the beam upon which the stanchions of the beam-head bulk-head stand.

**Collar-bone.** Each of the two bones that extend from the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming part of the pectoral arch; the clavicle.

15. *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 169 Hely fell... And brake his necke and collar bone. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 265 The patell or choler bones. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 3 None should be admitted into this green conversation-piece, except he had broke his collar-bone thrice. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I. 199 All the quadrupeds that have collar-bones, use their fore-limbs in some measure as we use our hands. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. viii. (1862) V. 177. I broke my collar-bone... by a fall from a young horse.

**Collard** (kə'lārd). *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 8 collart. [Phonetic corruption of *col'ort*, *colewort*.] A variety of cabbage which does not heart; = *COLSWORT* 2.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 91 (1774) III. 148 Fed for cheapness with nothing but collart-leaves and chopt straw. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 71 The turnips being sold off in autumn and replaced by collards. 1845 in HALLIWELL ('*East*'). 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 46 In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than collards or greens. 1890 'Well known in Essex,' *Corresp.*; cf. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Collats*, small spring cabbage. 1888 *Berksh. Words, Collets*, young cabbages.]

**Collar-day.** A day on which Knights wear the collar of their Order, when taking part in any court ceremony.

1637 GARRARD in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) II. 85 Two Pillories were erected, and there the Sentence of Star-Chamber against Burton, Bastwick, and Prynne was executed. Bastwick told the People, the Lords had Collar-days at Court, but this was his Collar-day, rejoicing much in it. 1662 *Pervs Diary* 29 Sept., It being Collar-day, we had no time to talk with him about any business. 1663-3 *Ibid.* 2 Feb., It being a collar-day, it being Candlemas-day. 1707 *Miscell. State Gt. Brit.* I. 400 The Queen has also Collar-Days, (that is, Days when she wears the Collar of the Garter). 1764 *Low Life* 56 This being Whitsunday and consequently Collar Day at Court. 1818 *Moore's Fudge Pam.* in *Paris* vi. 73 Like Knights, too, we've our collar days.

**Collared** (kə'lārd), *ppl.* a. [f. *COLLAR* *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Wearing a collar (round the neck). c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1294 White Alauantz... with mosel faste ybounde, Colored [so 3 MSS.; v. r. coleres] of gold with tourettes fyled rounde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Colleryde, *terguatus*. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xx. 7 The baser Whelps... Perversely drew their collar'd Necks awry. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 277 The collar'd knights. 1862 R. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 367 Playing with a frisky red-collar'd kitten.

b. in *Her.* So *Collared-chained*. 1681 T. JORDAN *Long. Joy* in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 542 Three Greyhounds Currant, Arm'd and Collard, Gules. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 189 An unicorn's head... collared gules. 1882 CUSANS *Heraldry* vi. 90 *Collared*, having a collar about the neck. When an Ape is thus described, the collar is affixed around its loins.

2. Furnished or fitted with a collar. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 101 As the Jews coats were collared above; so they were skirted and fringed below. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* T.ij.b. They are mostly Colored at both Ends, and are a good way to support a Shaft. 1843 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 495 He wore a blue coat... cuffed and collared with... velvet. 1887 *Gaverocks* xii. Is Mr. Penhalligan to go limp-collared?

3. *Zool.* Having a marking round the neck. 1812 SMELLIE *tr. Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XV. 124 Where the Collared Black Flycatcher is found. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 61 Collared Lemur... a ruff of red hair. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 The collared turtle-dove, an Indian species, was found at Jericho in mid-winter.

b. Said of cells, etc.; cf. *COLLAR* *sb.* 17 d. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life Index*, Collared cells [of sponges]. *Ibid.* 790 The epithelia are unilaminar, the endoderm cells typically collared and flagellate.

4. *Cookery.* Rolled up and tied with a string, as a piece of meat from which the bones have been removed, a fish, brawn, etc.

1681 CHERHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. (1689) 266 If you'll have the collar'd eel to keep a month. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Autobio. & Corr.* (1861) II. 332 Second course: Partridge, Sweetbreads, Collared pig, Creamed apple tart. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 47 This turban for my head is collar'd brawn. 1805 FOSYTH *Beauties Scoll.* III. 491 *Collared eels*, eels cured and rolled up into a shape resembling a collar. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii. A collared eel, which would have provoked the appetite of an anchorite.

b. *Collared pork, pig's face, head*, etc.: the meat of the head and other parts of a pig, ox, etc., boiled, cut into small pieces and pressed into the shape of a roll, often with the skin laid round.

1861 MRS. BRETON *Househ. Management* 393 Collared pig's face (a breakfast or luncheon dish). 1873 E. SMITH *Food's* 81 Collared pork is made from the gelatinous parts of the pig, as the ears, feet, and face.

**Collarette**, -et (kə'lāret'). Also 7 colleret, 9-ette. [ad. F. *collerette*, dim. of *collier* *COLLAR*. The Fr. form is frequent in Millinery.] A small collar; a woman's collar of linen, lace, fur, etc.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris*, Two night-rails, and a scarf beset With a great lace, a colleret. 1869 MRS. PALMER *Lace* iv. 61 Of this Lombardy thread were the magnifi-

cent collerettes. 1882 E. J. WORSOIR *Sissie* xxxiii, Her mother gave her a very pretty little collarette.

b. The circle of tentacles of the sea-anemone. 1869 H. M. HART *tr. Moquin-Tandon's World of Sea* 125 The anemone has spread his painted collarette.

**Collaring** (kə'lārɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.

1. The action of the *vb.* *COLLAR* in various senses; also *attrib.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2803/4 Some white in his Mane near the collaring Place. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 293 Observations on Potting and Collaring. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, I was quite bewildered with the shouting and swearing, pushing and scuffling, collaring and fighting. 1865 *Cornsh. Mag.* Feb. 177 Her... new wrist-banding and collaring, and darning, and clearstarching.

2. *Mining.* See *quots.*, and cf. *COLLAR* *sb.* 14.

1851 *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durham* 15 *Collaring*, a framing composed usually of pieces of cross timber, placed under the pump joints in a shaft, for the purpose of steadying and supporting the set.

|| **Collarino** (kə'lārɪno). *Arch.* Also *colarino*. [It. (kollārɪno) dim. of *collare* *COLLAR*; also called *collarin*, *collar* (15 a).]

1. The cincture, fillet, or listel, terminating the apophyge at the extremities of the shaft of a column.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii/2 *Collarino*... the same as Astragal... the bottom King, with its Fillets in the foot of a capital. 1842-76 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Collar* or *Collarino*, a ring or cincture; it is another name for the astragal of a column.

2. The cylindrical part of the capital in the Tuscan, the Roman Doric, and the Ionic of the Erechtheum.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 14 The Collarino, or the Neck of the Column. *Ibid.* I. 15 Collarino, or Hypotrachium, or Frize of the Capital. 1842-76 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Collar*, or *Collarino*... is sometimes called the neck, gorgein, or hypotrachium. 1846 PARKER *Concise Gloss. Archit.* (1857) 71 *Collarino*, the cylindrical part of the column between the annulets and under the ovolo and the astragal.

**Collarless** (kə'lārɪləs), a. [f. *COLLAR* + -LESS.] Without a collar. a. Of a garment.

1611 COTGER, *Dolymann*, a Turkish gowne, long coate, or vpper garment; collarlesse. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 244 His blue, collarless, basket-buttoned coat. 1862 THORNURRY *Turner* I. 64 The boy with the flowing locks and collarless coat of puce or brown.

b. Not wearing a collar; destitute of a collar.

1850 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 296 A striped necktie... twisted like a rope round his collarless neck. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 100/2 The case of the collarless dog.

**Collar-maker.** One who makes collars, esp. for horses and other draught animals.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 229 To Lely, a collar-maker, for xiiij. dayes makeinge colers, and mendynge of horse herneys. 1580 NORTH *Phararch* (1676) 138 Cord-makers, Saddle-makers, Collar-makers. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 104 My neighbor Thong, the Collar-maker. 1885 C. MACKENZIE *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 94 Double meanings... [e.g.] Collar Maker for a Seamstress or Harness Maker.

**Collar-work.**

1. *lit.* Work in which a horse has to strain hard against the collar, as in drawing a heavy load or going up hill.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phacton* xxii. 307 Giving a long spell of collar-work, for xiiij. dayes makeinge colers, and mendynge of horse herneys. 1887 T. TROLLOPE *What I Remember* II. viii. 132 There were still fourteen miles, nearly all collar-work, between that [Lucca] and the baths.

2. *fig.* Severe and close work.

1871 *Daily News* 25 Jan., Breaking down in harness, under the severe collarwork of these democratic days. 1875 C. L. KENNEY *Mem. M. W. Balf.* 98 When the day's allowance of stiff 'collar work' was accomplished.

**Collat**, obs. form of *COLLET*.

**Collatable** (kə'lātəb'l), a. [f. *COLLATE* *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be collated.

a 1834 COLERIDGE is cited by WORCESTER (1846). 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj. in -able* 46.

**Collate** (kə'lāt), *v.* [f. *L. collāt-* *ppl.* stem of *collere* to CONFER. Cf. *OF. collater*, in sense of collating documents (14th c. in Godefroy).]

I. To put or bring together, compare.

† 1. *trans.* To contribute; to bring together. *Obs.* 1678 Bp. NICHOLSON *Expos. Catech.* 25 Every particular Apostle did cast in and collate his Article to make up this Sum [the Apostles' Creed].

b. *Roman Law.* (see *COLLATION* I b.)

1880 MURHEAD *tr. Rules Ulpian* xxviii. § 4 *Bonorum possessio* is granted... to emancipated children, if they are prepared to give security to their brothers... that they will collate (i.e. bring into division) the estate belonging to them at their father's death.

2. To bring together for comparison; to compare carefully and exactly, in order to ascertain points of agreement and difference.

1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Judicature* (Arb.) 454 To recapitulate, select, and collate the material points of that which hath bene said. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The evidence of which two places collated, none... can resist. 1690 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. 27 Computing or collating years and Chronologies. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 381 He has visited all Europe... not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts: but... to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 43 Collating one language with another. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii. 506 The events of history were collated with the maxims of science. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemini's Heavens* 194 Mr. Herschel... has recently collated the observations undertaken to determine the heights of meteors.

3. *esp.* To compare critically (a copy of a text)

with other copies or with the original, in order to correct and amend it.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 60 The learned Professor... when he collated the Gr. printed Text with the Lambeth MS. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil. Pref.* 6 Mr. Bennet desired me to lend him the Manuscript Phalaris to be collated. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292, I collated such copies as I could procure. 1868 FURNIVALL *Temp. Pref. Canterb.* T. (Chaucer Soc.) 2, I went... specially to collate part of the Harleian MS. 7334 with Mr. Thomas Wright's print of it. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 13 To collate the whole mass, that is to compare their mutual variations with some common standard.

b. To compare a copy of a legal document with the original, and duly verify its correctness.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 72 We will that the same credit shall be given to Copies duly collated... as to the present Original. 1797-21 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Collation*, A collated act is equivalent to an original; provided all the parties concerned were present at the collation.

4. *Printing and Bookbinding.* To examine the sheets of a printed book by the signatures, so as to ascertain that they are perfect and in correct order.

1790 *Concise Hist. Printing* 491 The Collating of books is... First to examine whether the whole number of sheets that belong to a Book are gathered in the Book... To do this the Collater provides himself with a bodkin... and pricks up the corner of the first sheet A... till he has collated the whole impression, etc. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Grammar* 411 Having collated a gathering, he lays it on his left. 1888 BLADES *Carton* 131 To enable the binder to collate the sheets of each section correctly, it was the custom... to place distinguishing marks on the first page of each sheet. 1885 C. G. WARFORD *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 229/2 For collating, the book is held in the right hand, at the right top corner.

II. To confer, bestow, appoint.

† 5. To confer or bestow *on, upon* (a person); to give or grant *to*. *Obs.* exc. as in next.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. (1591) 172 That the Empire... by him was collated upon Vespasian. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. cxi, He must collate The same on others. 1642 *Arsenal. Printed Bk.* 27 The good old wayes of bestowing offices and collating honours. 1797 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 96 The Goodness they are possess'd of is collated by God to them.

6. *Eccles.* † a. To confer (a benefice) *on* (a person).

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 65 The said Bishoprick was justly collated and given to Nicolas Ridley, D.D. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 17 Many Italians... had the fattest livings in England by the Pope collated upon them. 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws* 146 The Right of the King, and other Patrons to collate Bishopricks and other Benefices within the Realm of England.

b. To appoint or institute (a cleric) *to* a benefice.

Now said of an ordinary who institutes to a living in his own gift or patronage, or which has lapsed to him by neglect or disablement of the patron.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. iv. 239 The King... collated to those Sees, Dr. Prideaux... Dr. Winnif. 1703 SIR E. NORTHY in W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 128 If the Parishioners do not present a minister to the Govt within 6 months after any Church shall become void, the Govt as ordinary shall and may collate a Clerk to such Church by lapse. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 602 When any Person is presented or collated to any Benefice. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Willif* viii. 272 He refuses to collate the Pope's nephew... to a Canony... of Lincoln.

c. *absol.* (without direct object): To appoint to a benefice; to have such appointment in one's gift.

1606 Act 3 *James* c. v. § 18 Every... Popish Recusant convict... shall... be utterly disabled to... collate or nominate to any Free-schools, Hospital, or Donative whatsoever. 1697 *Cless D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 60 She is Superior of seventeen Convents; Collates to several Benefices. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. i. (1743) 123 If the Bishop does not collate in half a year more, it [the Living] lapses to the Archbishop. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Intro. 37 The sovereign held the right... of collating to benefices.

**Collated** (kə'lātəd), *ppl.* a. [f. *prec.* + -ED.]

a. Compared. b. Conferred, bestowed.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 44 All opinions, yea errors, known, read, and collated, are of main service... toward the speedy attainment of what is truest. 1647 H. MORR *Song of Soul* II. App. xxiii. That the dull Planets, with collated light By neighbour suns might chere be in dampish night. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. Not a collated or legal right. c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 257 Three terms or collated notions.

**Collatee** (kə'lātɪ), [f. as *prec.* + -EE.] One who is collated to a benefice.

1703 SIR E. NORTHY in W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 128 His collatee shall hold the Church for his life.

**Collater**: see *COLLATER*.

† **Collaterage**. *Surveying. Obs.* [f. *late* *L. collaterāre* to have on both sides: see -AGE.] A species of 'boundage'; a bordering between plots lying side by side.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Simple Boundage is Confrontance and Collaterage... Collaterage Actue, as siding, furrowing, balking, dyling [dylking], haying, hedging, or shawing.

**Collateral** (kə'lātərəl), a. and sb. Also 4 collaterale, 5 -alle, 6-7 -alle, 6-7 -all, collaterall. [ad. med. *L. collateralis*, f. *L. col-* together with + *later-* stem of *latus* side: cf. *lateral*, and *F. collatéral*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Situated or placed side by side (with one another); running side by side, parallel.

In *Geometry* and *Crystallogr.* applied to two faces having a common edge.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 238 Collateral is sayde of one that is nye a nother by the tone syde of hym. 1527 R.



THORNE in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 253 Betwixt two Collateral lines. 1598 LYVE *Dodonæus* i. xxvii. 40 Parted into many collateral or side branches. 1607 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 99 In his bright radiance and collateral light, Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Collateral*, on the other side, over against, as two lines drawn equally distant one from another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 86 From his radiant seat he rose Of high collateral glorie. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 10 (1681) 108 Leave some Collateral shoots to attract the Sap. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 85 We neither see more visible points, nor are the collateral points more distinct. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 114 The Rocky mountains . . occur singly or in groups, and occasionally in collateral ridges.

b. Const. to.

1833 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIV. 181 We approached London by rural lanes . . collateral to the main roads.

† c. = Lateral, side. Obs.

1649 BULWER *Pathology* n. i. 50 Collateral Nods, such as we see when the parties to whom we make the signe are on one side of us. 1798 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 195 From this canal a collateral cut to Naas is completed.

d. Phys. *Collateral arteries*: 'a term applied to branches of arteries which follow more or less the course of the parent vessel'. *Collateral circulation*: 'circulation carried on through lateral or secondary channels after stoppage or obstruction in the main vessels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). So *collateral fluxion, hyperæmia*, etc.

a 1788 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* III. 377 Collateral branches of sufficient size to carry on the circulation. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 228 The adequateness of the collateral arteries for the supply of the limb. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 691 The Dorsal Artery of the Thumb . . terminates by anastomosing with its external collateral artery. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* i. 26 The 'collateral circulation' . . set up when a main artery is tied.

e. Rot. Side by side. *Collateral bundle*: a fibro-vascular bundle in which the wood- and bast-elements (*xylem* and *phloem*) are placed side by side. 1857 LUNNEY *Elem. Course Bot.* 80 Sometimes the multiplication [of organs] is collateral, a pair of stamens, for example, standing in place of one. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 206 Euphorbiaceæ . . Ovary 1-2, collateral. 1878 MACGILL *Bot. II.* (1883) 45 Many monocotyledons and dicotyledons have collateral bundles.

† f. *Collateral winds*: those blowing from points of the compass intermediate to the cardinal points. So *collateral points, quarters*. Obs.

1398 TURPIN *Barth. De P. R.* xi. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Wyndes hel twelue i. foure perof ben clepid cardinales, chief wyndes, and viii. collateralis, side wyndes. 1549 COMPT. *Sent.* vi. (1872) 61 There is iiii. callit vyndis, cardinal, and the tothir iiii. ar callit vyndis collateral. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 104 Not only from the West, and other principal, but from the collateral Regions of the Heaven also. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Collateral winds*, are those blowing from collateral points.

2. fig. Accompanying, attendant, concomitant. 1377 LANGEI. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 297 A collateral conforte crysles owne jille. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. xii. (1554) 183 b, Who that did unright By oppression or by collateral wrong. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 189 That cannot be discerned by sight, but by a collateral prooffe, the measuring of them. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 299 Not as a Learner, but as a collateral Teacher. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* iii. 52 We mistake, as is usual, a collateral effect for a cause. 1870 ECHO 12 Nov., Anyone who studies these reports in the light of collateral knowledge of prisons.

† b. Ranking side by side with, co-ordinate. Obs. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 238 The father and the holy goste were with our lorde . . and therefore they are called hys collateral fellows. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* II. Wks. 1738 I. 23 The King . . shall rid his Kingdom of a strong sequester'd and collateral Power. 1650 BACON, *conc. Verr.* Power 5 A King, an House of Peers, and an House of Commons sitting in a collateral, or coordinate rank. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xvi. 24 That [Peter] might not be made collateral, a very copesmate, to Christ himself.

c. Parallel in time, order, tenor, or development; corresponding.

1653 MILTON *Unweildings* (1659) 33 Neither doth the collateral place . . make other use of this story. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiquit.* iii. 202 The two collateral Empires of the Babylonians and Medes. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.*, When the radical idea branches out into Parallel ramifications, how can a Consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 475, I should therefore from the collateral histories imagine, etc. 1816 J. SMITH *L'Anormia Sc. & Art* I. 602 The lower part of a rainbow appears broader than the upper part . . the breadth of the moon and of the rainbow in this case are doubtless collateral phenomena.

3. Lying aside from the main subject, line of action, issue, purpose, etc.; side; subordinate, indirect. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* i. 262 For to tellen forth in especial . . And leyn on other thynges collateral. 1588 FRANCE *Laniers Log.* II. iii. 89 b, Little grand mootemen, who . . for every collateral trible run over all the 633 titles of Brookes abridgement. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 206 If by direct or by Collateral hand They finde vs touch'd. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. A collateral things, not being the principal Subject of the Discourse. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 7 Though there are no direct, yet there are various collateral objections made. 1868 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 347 One of the collateral causes of the Norman Conquest.

b. Const. to.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 549 In pursuing of actions collateral to the History. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 206 This . . being but collateral to my work of Examining the Preface. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 148 For any thing which in the late discussion has appeared, the war is entirely collateral to the state of Jacobinism.

4. Descended from the same stock, but in a different line; pertaining to those so descended. Opposed to *lineal*.

*Collateral ancestor*: a brother or sister of a parent, grandparent, or other lineal ancestor.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 56 He . . That . . cummy was of the neist male, And in branch collateral. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. Prol. 14 Qwhen he succession lynealle Endit, he collateralie Ressawit . . he Crowne. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. i. (1638) 154 A warranty of an ancestor collateral to the disseisee. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 39 King Edward dying Childlesse . . left the Land at a Losse for an Heir in a direct Line, & opened a Door to the Ambition of Collateral Pretenders. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 87 The heirs of a man's body, by which only his lineal descendants were admitted, in exclusion of collateral heirs. a 1847 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tappington*, The property passed . . to a collateral branch of the family.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1589 NASHE *Martin's Mouthe Minde* 13 Another rabble, of the same house and familie, in the collateral line of leudnes. 1866 FELTON *Acc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iii. 32 Languages . . allied by collateral affinities.

5. *Law*. In various technical phrases:

*Collateral assurance*, assurance made over and above the principal deed; *collateral security*, any property or right of action, given as additional to the obligation of a contract or the like; *so collateral bond, surety; collateral fact*, a fact not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action; *collateral issue*, where a criminal convict pleads any matter allowed by law, in bar of execution, as pregnancy, pardon, diversity of person, etc., whereon collateral issue is taken, and tried by a jury *instanter* (Wharton); *collateral warranty*: see *quot.*

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 21 Any collateral writing or surte made for such pension. 1552 HULOWT, *Collateral bonde, satisfactio*. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Contracts and Assurances, collateral or other. 1574 tr. *Litellon's Tenures* 132 a, Called collateral warrantie. In so much that hee y<sup>e</sup> made the warrantie is collateral to the title of the tenements. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., To be subject to the feeding of the Kings Deere, is collateral to the soyle within the Forest. 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 Collateral Covenantes bondes and assurances so to be made. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 206 As incorporate hereditaments are in their nature collateral to, and issue out of, lands and houses, their owner hath no property . . or demesne, in the thing itself, but hath only something derived out of it. *Ibid.* II. 307 Collateral warranty . . a younger brother released to his father's disseisor, with warranty, this was collateral to the elder brother. 1777 SHIRKIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. ii. With a few pair of point rifles, as a collateral security. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 84 The foreign inspectorate . . on which England and France had insisted as a collateral security.

B. sb.

† 1. A person associated with another in some office or function; a colleague, an assessor. Obs.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 104 Collateralis to him was the bishopps of Dunkeld and Dunblane, with their rockattis and huidis. a 1639 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 197 The Prince was received by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, whose Collaterals were the Bishops of Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Ross. 1726 AVULFEE *Pargerg.* 140 Canons are Collaterals unto Bishops, as Cardinals are to the Popes.

† 2. An equal in rank; a rival. Obs.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. x. (1632) 249 The fifteenth king . . besides hys other collateralis that by intrusion put on the Crowne. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Sermon* Wks. (1851) 391 Your conceited Sanctuary . . degrades God to a Cherub, and raises your King to be his collateral in place.

† 3. A contemporary. Obs. rare.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxvi. § 6 (R.) Most of the kings have their beginnings placed in some other year of their collateral than the Scriptures have determined.

4. An accompanying circumstance. rare.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 36, I hope these are Collaterals of no danger. 1819 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 228 What can we say of time and space, but that they are the synonyms or collateralis of existence.

5. A collateral kinsman.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 699 All collateralis, viz. Uncles, Aunts, Brothers and Sisters. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vii. 281 Collateralis of mature age or distinguished merit were often preferred to those . . nearer the throne in direct descent. 1811 MORRITT *Let.* 28 Dec. in Lockhart *Scott*, A greedy collateral who inherited the estate.

b. A collateral line of descent. rare.

1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* i. § 15 (1704) 28 All the Sons of Shem and Japhet, and their Descendants in the Collaterals, were to be prefer'd before him [Ham].

6. Anything given as collateral security.

1887 *Fall River Advance* 23 Apr. 1/2 Russia wants to borrow 100,000,000 roubles. Let the Czar send along his collateralis.

*Collateralism*. A collateral practice.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 488 The picking of pockets, with its collateralisms of highway robbery . . and swindling.

*Collateral-ity*. rare. [f. prec.: see -ALITY.]

Collateral quality or position.

1611 COTGR., *Collateralit*, collateralitie, or collateralnesse. 1656 DUGARD *Gale Lat.* Unl. 26 By reason of the continual collateralitie of the Sun.

*Collaterally* (kŏl-ā-tēr-āl-ly), adv. [f. COLLA-TERAL + -LY 2.] In a collateral manner or position.

1. Side by side; by the side; at or toward the side, sideways.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 That londe hatho on the southe-este to hit Spayne by the salience of three dayes from hit as collaterally. 1555 BORN *Decades W. Ind.* III. viii. (Arb.) 177 It hath collaterally on the left hande the mountaynes of Daiguani. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* i. vii. (1648) 51 When they [puddles] are placed collaterally. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 8 The Sap . . issues . . in a direct

Line from the Root into the Plume: but collaterally, into the Lobes also. 1789 G. KEATE *Acc. Pelau Isl.* 109 Covered with bamboos laid and fastened down collaterally. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. 119 To give the names of the most common . . objects in the Hungarian and Spanish Gitano, collaterally with their equivalents in the Moorish Arabic.

2. fig. Aside from the main course, subject, purpose, etc.; by the way, secondarily, indirectly.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. i. 1 The latter serueth directly for my purpose . . the former . . tendeth thereto but collaterally. 1682 DRYDEN *Pref. Relig. Latini* (Globe) 187, I have . . created to myself two sorts of enemies; the Papists . . more directly . . and the Fanatics more collaterally. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. ii. 27 To redress a public wrong which chances to be collaterally hurtful to his own State. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxxvi. 182 Collaterally sustained by three other propositions.

3. In a manner attendant or parallel; co-ordinately, side by side (*with*).

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vi. 237 The general influence of the design extended collaterally to all Branches of Trade. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 33 We find, collaterally with the evidence of care for our enjoyment, another series of providential arrangements tending . . to the encouragement of virtue.

4. By way of collateral relationship.

1602 *Return fr. Parmass.* IV. i. (Arb.) 51 The lands do collaterally descend. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Rules of Ufian* v. § 6 Formerly marriage could not be contracted between persons related collaterally as far as the fourth degree.

*Collateralness*. rare—o. Collateral quality.

1611 COTGR. [see COLLABORALITY.]

† *Collaterate*, v. Obs.—o [f. L. *collater-are* to have on each side.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collaterate*, to joyn side by side.

*Collating* (kŏl-ā-tīng), vbl. sb. [f. COLLABE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COLLABE.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 175 Bishops had a power of imposing hands, for collating of Orders. 1746 W. MUR- NOUTH *Pliny* v. viii. (R.), The collating of the several historians will be of great labour. 1879 *Bookbds.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 401/2 Arranging and Collating.

*Collation* (kŏl-ā-ti-ŏn), sb. Also 2-3 collatium, 4 colasioun, 4-5 col(1)acioun, collacion, -yon, 5 colacion, 5-7 -tion, 6 collasion, -yon. [a. OF. *collation*, -cion action of conferring, etc., ad. L. *collātiō-em*, n. of action f. *collā-* ppl. stem of *collere* to bring together: see *CONFERE*, and -ATION. This word has had many developments of meaning in med. Latin, French, and English; with us, it appears first as an ecclesiastical term, in sense 6.

(In mod. F. *collation* is used in senses 3, 4; 8, 9; 10, 11. According to Littré in senses 8, 9, it is pronounced with one l only, whereas in the other senses both f's are heard; consequently he treats *collation* the repeat as a distinct word (so far as modern use is concerned) from the other senses.) In English, 8 and 9 are closely articulated to other senses.)

1. Bringing together, comparison.

† 1. A bringing together or collection, esp. of money; a contribution. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xv. 26 To make sum collacioun [Vulg. *collationem*], or gedryng of moneye. 1565 COOPER *Treasour.* *Synonym.* a shottor, a collation. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xx26 The collation and gathering of a small donative. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1716 c. I. v. 67 They publish'd also in Sermons the Collations, that is, the Alms which they commonly collected every Sunday for the Poor.

b. *Roman* and *Scotch Law*. The throwing together of the possessions of several persons, in order to an equal division of the whole stock; hotch-pot; L. *collatio bonorum*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Collation* 5 In *Scots law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred. 1886 J. MUIRHEAD *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 714 The application of the principle of collation to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their share.

c. *Collation of seals* (see *quot.*).

1708-15 KERSEY *Collation of Seals* (in ancient Deeds), when one Seal was set on the Back of another, upon the same Ribbon, or Label. So 1711 in BAILLY. 1848 in WHARTON.

2. The action of bringing together and comparing; comparison.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Ellys he mot shewe þat he colasioun of proposiciouns nis nat spedful to a necessarie conclusioun. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 43 An angel . . vnderstandyth and knowyth sodayny without collation of one thyng to a nother. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 98 That the truth may appeare, by collation of the divers reports. 1646 T. PHILIPOT *Poems* 43 A Collation between Death and Sleep. 1669 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* i. xi. 65 The Hebrew and Egyptian Language had some things common; from the collation whereof, some light may arise. 1790 PALEY *Hora Paul.* II. § x A close and attentive collation of the three writings. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 278 This . . necessarily supposes a comparison, a collation, between existence and non-existence. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 430.

3. esp. Textual comparison of different copies of a document; critical comparison of manuscripts or editions with a view to ascertain the correct text, or the perfect condition of a particular copy.

1534 W. THYNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., The contrarieties and alterations founde by collation of the one [edition] with the other. 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 52 The originals . . were duly conferred and compared

.. with sundry other letters .. in collation whereof no difference was found. 1777 *ATTERBURY Let. to Pope 8 Nov.*, I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. 1768 *JOHNSON Pref. to Shaks. Wks. IX.* 292 By collation of copies, or sagacity of conjecture. 1868 *FURNIVALL Temp. Pref. Canterb. T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 5, The MS. was old and good enough to deserve collation for the next edition of Chaucer.

b. The recorded result of such comparison; a set of corrections or various readings obtained by comparing different copies.

1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Pref. Wks. 1836 I.* 2 The collation, it seems, was sent defective to Oxon. 1758 *JORTIN Erasmi. I.* 302 Erasmus desires Aldrige to get him a Collation of Seneca.. from a Manuscript of King's College. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Græc. Test.* 54 Bentley's collation [of Codex A] .. is yet in manuscript at Trinity College, Cambridge.

c. *Law.* (See quot.)

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Collation*, in common law, is the comparison, or presentation of a copy to its original, to see whether or no it be conformable; or the report or act of the officer who made the comparison. A collated act is equivalent to an original; provided all the parties concerned were present at the collation.

4. *Printing and Bookbinding.* a. The action of collating the sheets or quires of a book or MS.

b. A description of a book or manuscript by its signatures or the number of its quires, and a statement of the sheets or leaves in each quire; also, a list of the various contents of a book and of the pages or parts of pages occupied by them.

1834 *LOWNDIS Bibliogr. Manual Pref.* He gives neither the collation nor prices of books. 1882 *BLADES Caxton* 131 In Caxton's books the collation of the sheets preceded the folding. *Ibid.* 133 These indications .. enable us to decide, even where printed signatures are wanting, the true collation of a book. *Ibid.* 173 The Game and Play of the Chess moralised. . Collation.—Eight 4<sup>th</sup> and one 5<sup>th</sup> = 74 leaves.

II. Conference, discourse, refection, light repast.

†5. A personal conferring together; consultation, conference, *esp.* of a private or informal sort.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Macc. xii.* 43 Collacoun [Vulg. collatione], or speking to gidre. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 269 Yit wol I. . That in my chambure, I and thou and sche Have a collacoun. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. v G v j b, They ought not there to argue and dispute one agaynst another; but they ought to make good and symple colacion to geder. 1538 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 77 Quhen they wald mak collation, With any justie companyoun. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. 11. § 90 Baronius and Binius will in no case allow this for a council, only they call it a collation. 1666 *EVELYN Mem.* (1837) III. 176 Collation with our officers.

†6. A discourse, sermon, or homily; a treatise, exposition. *Obs.*

1427 *J. FORESTER* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) IX. 434 Cardinal Comeracence .. had purposit .. to have y manad the ferste Collation to for the Kyng. 1494 *FABIAN* vii. 306 He made vnto them colacions or exortacions, & toke for his antechym, *Haurietis aquas*. 1525 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss. II.* ci. [xcvii.] 295 The archebyschoppe of Canterbury sang the masse; and after masse y<sup>e</sup> bisshoppe made a collacyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 43 We shal fyrrt declare by ordre tre thynges, and so procede in this poore collacyon or treatyse. 1555 *Parallel Factions* ii. xii. 273 The collacion .. made in the pulpite on Sondales and haly daies. 1631 *WILKINSON Anc. Fun. Mon.* 65 If any Priest came .. into the village, the inhabitants thereof would gather about him, and desire to haue some good lesson or collation made vnto them. 1665 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 201 Bilney .. for the present gave them a Collation.

6. The title of the celebrated work of John Cassian, A. D. 410-420 *Collationes Patrum in Scetica Eremita Commorantium*, i. e. Conferences of (and with) the Egyptian Hermits.

c 540 *Regula S. Benedicti* lxiii. Nec non et Collationes Patrum et Instituta et Vita eorum, sed et Regula sancti patris nostri Basilii.] c 1200 *Winetney Rule St. Benet* *ibid.*, Oððe þa collatiuns, þæt Iohannes Cassianus awrat, & þære haligære manna lif þe on Uitas Patrum is jeredd, & þe regol ures haligæs fader Basilii. 1340 *Aycib.* 155 Ase zayþ þe boc of collations of holy uaderes. 1460-70 *B. Quintessence* 18 As it is preued in vitas patrum, þat is to seye, in luyes & colaciouns of fadris. c 1500 *Orol. Sap. in Anglia X.* 357 þe boke of lyfe of fadres & her collacyons. 1532 *MORI Confut. Tindale* Wks. 516/2 Cassianus in the .xii. collacion the .xii. chapter. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* xvii. (T.), No book was more read in the following ages than Cassian's Collations. 1885 *Catholic Dict. s. v. Fast* 341 St. Benedict .. requires his religious to assemble after supper and before compline and listen to 'collations'—i. e. conferences (of Cassian), the lives of the fathers or other edifying books.

†b. In OE., *Collationes*, as above, was rendered *purhtogenes raca*, þa *purhtogenessa*, also simply *race*, *recednesse*, c 1200 *þa raca*, i. e. relations, narratives, discourses, and in ME. *collation* had the sense : Relation, account. *Obs.*

c 540 *Regula S. Benedicti* lxiii. Mox ut surrexerint a cena, sedant omnes in unum, et legat unus collationes, vel vitas patrum, aut certe aliquid quod edificet audientes .. Accedant ad lectionem Collationum. c 1200 *O. E. Rule St. Benet* (Schier) lxiii. Ræde him mon þa raca oððe lif þære heah-fædera. *Ibid.* (Logemann) And ræde an purhtogenes race oððe on ealdfædera lifa .. Hi gan to rædende race oððe recednesse. c 1200 *Winetney Rule St. Benet*, *ibid.*, And ræde an þa raca oððe lif þære heahfædera.] c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxxii. (1869) 153 It is wel .. myn entencioun þat þou make me þer of collacioun.

7. The reading from the *Collations* or lives of the Fathers, which St. Benedict (*Regula* lxiii, see 6 b.) instituted in his monasteries before compline' (*Dict. Chr. Antig.*).

Whether the name actually originated in the *Collationes*

*Patrum* read on these occasions does not appear certain. Already in Isidore, a 640, the name is simply *collatio* (*Regula S. Isidori* c. viii, 'ad audiendum in Collatione Patrum .. ad collectam convenient. Sedentes autem omnes in Collatione tacebunt nisi, etc. Du Cange). By Smaragdus, a 850, and Honorius of Autun (c 1200), the *collatio* is explained as being itself a conference of the monks upon the passage read, 'alitis conferentibus interrogationes, conferunt alii congruas responsiones'. (See Du Cange.)

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 121 After þe ny3t collacioun sche wook anon to þe day. *Ibid.* VII. 373 He wolde be at þe colacioun of monkes, and made þe general confessioun wip opere. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 165 Before Complyn ye haue a collacion, where ys redde some spyrytuall matter of gostly edyfycacion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* vi. (Arb.) 26 The mene while .. hit range to the collacyon and the bretheren .. went thense. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 65 Redynge in y<sup>r</sup> refectory, or in the chaptry hous at collacyon. 1536 *R. BEERLEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Monckes drynk an bowll after collacyon tell ten or xii. of the clock.

8. Extended to the light repast or refection taken by the members of a monastery at close of day, after the reading or conference mentioned in 7. (Many quotations combine senses 7 and 8.) Hence, in modern R. C. usage, A light repast made in lieu of supper on fasting days.

c 1305 *Land Colayne* 145 [The monks] Wendith meklich hom to drinke And geth to har collacione. 1582 *MUNDAY Eng. Rom. Life in Harl. Misc.* II. 179 The time of studye expired, the bell calleth them from theyr chambers, downe into the Refectoryum: Where euery one taketh a glasse of wine, and a quarter of a manchet, and so he maketh his collacione. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. v. 84 This is that which is call'd Collation .. after the Conference they took Water or Wine, and a mouthfull of Bread to support their Necessities. 1797 *Mrs. RACINE Italian* xi, 'The lady-abbess, gave a collation to the padre abbate and such of the priests as had assisted at Vesper-service. 1885 *Catholic Dict. s. v. Fast* 342 The quantity permissible at collation has been gradually enlarged. St. Charles .. only allows a glass of wine with an ounce and a half of bread to be taken as a collation on the evening of fasting days.

9. Hence, in *gen.* use, A light meal or repast: one consisting of light viands or delicacies (e.g. fruit, sweets, and wine), or that has needed little preparation (often 'a cold collation'). 'A repast; a treat less than a feast' (J.).

Originally applied to a repast between ordinary meals, and still retaining much of that character.

1525 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 272 Than wyne and spyces were brought in, and so made collacyon. 1533 *UDALL Flowers* 75 (R.) Such bankettes are called collacions, a collatiun, *tu*, that is of laiyng together euery one his porcion. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Collation*, . also, a collation, rere-supper, or repast after supper. 1630 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* 183 Very few which (besides their ordinary of dinner and supper) doe not *Gouster*, as they call it, and make collations, three or four times the day. 1664 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 4 Come to the Hope about one and there .. had a collation of anchovies, gammon, etc. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. vii. 536 A collation of wine and sweetmeats was prepared. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 111 Supping in different lodges on cold collations. 1775 *JOHNSON Western Isl.*, *Buller of Buchanan*, Ladies come hither sometimes in the summer with collations [i. e. to picnic]. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE 7. Inglesant* II. 205 A plentiful and delicate collation was spread .. with abundance of fruit and wine.

*Fig.* 1654 *A. ROSS Hist. World Pref.* 13 Here they may have a short Collation after a long Fast. c 1661 *FULLER Worthies* iii. 96 May he be pleased to behold this my brief Description of Surrey, as a Running Collation to stay his Stomack, no set meal to satisfy his hunger. 1791 *D'ISRAELI Curr. Lit.*, *Let. Journ.*, The public .. now murmured at the want of that salt and acidity by which they had relished the fugitive collation.

III. Conferring, preferment to office, etc.

†10. Conferring or bestowal (*esp.* of a dignity, prize, benefit, honorary degree). *Obs.* exc. as in 11.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* ii. (3599) 90 Honoring in him by the collation of that dignity, the vertue he shewed in the battell. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 47 In the collation of holy Orders. 1647 *LULLY Chr. Astrolog.* xxxvii. 217 Mutual reception or translation, or collation of light and nature betwixt them. 1660 *BOND Sent. Reg.* 88 The donation or collation of the power is from the Community. c 1677 *BARKOW Seru.* I. vii. 95 In the collation, 'tis not in the gold or the silver .. in which the benefit consists, but the will and benevolent intention of him who bestows them. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1704) 436 Neither are we to give Thanks alone for the first Collation of these Benefits. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 128/1 The collation of the prize has been deferred. 1775 *JOHNSON Western Isl.* Wks. X. 332 The indiscriminate collation of degrees has justly taken away that respect which they originally claimed.

11. *Eccles.* a. The bestowal of a benefice or other preferment upon a clergyman. b. (more usually) The appointment of a clergyman to a benefice; now, *techn.* Institution by the ordinary to a living which is in his own gift.

c 1280 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 305 It hath fallen ofte tymes .. þat two men haue grace at oo tymes of oo collacioun. 1421 *HEN. V* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. 30 L. 77 Hit is wel our entent whanne any sucche benefice voydeþ of ourc wyfte yat ye make collacion to him yfof. 1611 *SPENCER Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 88 They had enacted against all Collations of Bishopricks and dignities by the Pope. 1625 *BACON Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 307 Where the Churchmen come in, and are elected, not by the Collation of the King, or particular Patrons, but by the People. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 64 Collation is properly the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, that hath it in his owne gift or patronage. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 391 When the ordinary is also the patron, and confers the living, the presentation and institution are one and the same act, and are called a collation to

a benefice. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* i. i. 22 The earliest record of an actual collation by the chancellor of a master to a grammar school.

c. Right of institution.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58 That .. the priour of the Monastierie of Bury .. should haue the gyfte and collacion of the same. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 6 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 18 Any Personnage, Vicarage, Chaurtrie or any other promocion spirituall .. being .. of the collacion or patronage of the said Colledge. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just Vind.* iv. 79 And the Statute of provisors .. the King and his heirs shall haue and enjoy for the time the collations to the Arch-bishopricks and other dignities elective. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. ii. iii. 46 Pope Clement IV rescind'd to himself the Collation of all the vacant Benefices.

†d. ? A certificate of recommendation to a benefice. *Obs.* [F. *la provision du collateur*.]

1646 *DR. MAXWELL Burd. Isaac.* in *Phoenix* (1708) II. 293 Before their Right could be completed or perfected, they were to return to the King from the Superintendent a Collation or Certificate, That he was of that Ability to do good Service to the King and Church.

† *Collation*, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *collationner* and med. L. *collationāre* in the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To make a collation of; to compare (different copies, etc.); to COLLABATE.

1568 *DR. NORFOLK 7<sup>th</sup> ed.* in *H. Campbell Lovelett. Mary Q. Scots App.* 37 The said Erie of Murray .. did thereupon deliver the copies, being collated. 1767 *W. ROW Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 358 They supplicate for a double of their petition; which being refused, they collated their memories and wrote down their petition. 1693 *BURNET Let. in Brit. Mag.* XXXV. 376 As for the dates .. I might haue writ them wrong, or collated them too negligently. 1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* i. 346 If those .. were by proper hands collection'd, collation'd, and edition'd.

b. *Printing and Bookbinding.* = COLLABATE v. 4.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s. v. To collation a Book; that is, to look diligently by the letters or figures at the bottom of every page, to see that nothing be wanting or defective. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* II. 350 Before he folds the Books he will Collation them.

2. *intr.* To partake of a collation; to lunch.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Collationner*, also, to collation it, or make a rere-supper. 1668 *EVILYN Mem.* (1857) I. 345 I went to see a coach-race in Hyde-Park, and collated in Spring Garden. 1742 *JARVIS Quix.* (1842) II. 246 They .. all three .. collationed and supped at one and the same time.

b. *trans.* To entertain with a collation.

1662 *EVILYN Mem.* (1857) I. 389 They were likewise collationed with us, and were very merry. 1684 *DUNNILL 1st Ph. Beaufort's Progr.* Wales 66 If his grace was collationed according to his quality.

† *Collationer*, *Obs.* [f. prec. verb + -ER.]

1. One who makes a collation of a book, etc.; a collator.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* II. 350 To do this the Collationer provides himself with a Bodkin.

2. One who partakes of a collation.

1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1842) III. 99 We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room .. all strictly facing the royal collationers.

*Collationing*, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of COLLATION *vb.* in various senses.

1652 *EVELYN State of France Misc. Writ.* (1805) 50 The peril of disbauched and frequent collationings. 1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* i. 290 Nothing but a strict collationing of them can assure us. 1716 *Ibid.* ii. 333 As may be evidenc'd by the Collationing of the Registry.

*Collatiitious* (kpl'it'i:as), a. [f. L. *collatiivus*, -iti-us raised by contribution (*collatio* + -itius).]

†1. Characterized or distinguished by collation; done by way of general contribution. *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Collatiitious*, done by conference or contribution of many. c 1670 *HACKETT Alb. Williams* (1693) i. 46 Raised up by other men's collatiitious Liberty.

2. *Collatiitious organs, viscera*: applied to the stomach and bowels, as the general receptacles of the different kinds of aliment' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

1834 *J. M. GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 9 Collatiitious organs of digestion. *Ibid.* I. 314 Diseases affecting the collatiitious viscera.

*Collative* (kpl'it'iv), a. (and sb.) [ad. L. *collativus* brought together, collected, joint, f. *collat-* (see COLLABATE). Cf. F. *collatif*.]

†1. Of the nature of, or formed by, joint contribution: cf. *collective*. *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Collative*, conferred together, made large, mutual. 1823 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXX. 500 The Romans had public funeral, for their ministerial, and collative funerals for their opposition, chieftains.

2. That has the quality or power of conferring. *Const. of.*

1644 *BR. MAXWELL Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 92 Collative of positive acts and effects. c 1677 *BARKOW Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 66 These words do not seem inivative or collative of Power. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. iv. 914 Investitive facts he divides into collative and inoperative. 1875 *FOSTER Galus* i. Introd. 3 Title .. is any fact Collative or Privative of a Right.

†3. Of a conferred or bestowed kind. *Obs.*

1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ety* ii. x. 417 The elements by prayer acquire a degree of sanctification (I mean relative and collative, not essential sanctification).

4. *Ecl.* Where the ordinary (being himself the patron) collates.

1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. iii. i. 79 Collative Benefices. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 22 An advowson collative is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

† **B. sb.** A joint contribution. [*L. collatīvum.*] 1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Collative*, a Sacrifice made of many mens offerings together, a benevolence of the people to the King.

**Collator** (kɒləˈtɔːr). Also 5-7 -our, 7-8 -er. [*a. L. collator* contributor, etc., agent-sb. f. *collāt-* (see *COLLATE*). Cf. *F. collateur*.]

† 1. One who collects, a collector. *Obs. rare.* 1430 *Lyng. Chron. Troy* v. xxxiv, And in all haste through-out all the towne The collators gathered vp the golde.

2. One who collates copies of a text or document. 1601 *Br. Barlow Defence* by Any collatur, indifferent, and learned in the Originals, comparing ours with theirs, etc. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 9 An Editor, or Collator of a manuscript. 1768 *Johnson Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 202 The collator's province is safe and easy, the conjecturer's perilous and difficult. 1875 *Scriveners Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Few employments... task the eyesight and skill of a collator so much as this.

3. One who collates the sheets or contents of a book, for binding, or for bibliographical purposes. 1770 *Concise Hist. Printing* 490 The collator provides himself with a bodkin... and pricks up the corner of the first sheet A. 1879 *DELAMOTTE Bookbinding in Cassell Techn. Educ.* IV. 40½ Maps, diagrams, and illustrations, have to be added afterwards, and this is done by the Collator.

† 4. ? One who takes part in a conference or discussion; a disputant. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *St. Augustine Ep.* 147 Collatorem enim et disputatorem... se esse cupiebat.]

1628 *J. Doughty Ch. Schismes* 25 The Collator... begins fairly and as a moderate pelagian, but, ere three pages are past... becomes flat Atheist. 1666 *SPURSTOWE Spir. Chym.* (1668) 124 It is not devotion, saith Prosper, rightly against his Collator, to acknowledge almost all from God.

5. One who confers or bestows. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xv. 189 Like well plac'd benefits, they redound to the Collator's honour. 1854 *W. WATERWORTH Orig. Anglicanism* 330 The collators of the instrument of grace.

6. *Ecl.* One who collates to a benefice. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 4 As Patrons, Prelates, being the collators and institutors to benefices. 1699 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* an. 1516 (R.) Only one benefice might be reserved from a collator of ten. 1828 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 215 The pope might prevent the ordinary collator upon a vacancy. 1882-3 *SCHAFER Encycl.* III. 2108 All prelates, patrons, and ordinary collators of benefices.

**Collatress** (kɒləˈtrɛs). *rare.* [f. after prec. : see -*RESS*.] 'A female who collates' (Worcester).

**Collature**, improper f. *COLATURE*.

† **Collaud** (kɒləʊd), *v. Obs.* Also 6 colaude, 6-7 collaude. [ad. *L. collaudā-re* to praise altogether, extol highly, f. *col-* intensive, altogether + *laudare* to praise.] 1. To praise highly, extol. 1512 *Helyer* in *Thomas Prose Rom.* III. 91 To collaude in magnificence the said noble adventure. 1552 *R. JOHNSON Nine Worthies* E liij, They beganne to collaude the endevours of one another's actions. 1609 *BIBER (Douay) Rectus* II. 15, I wil praise thy name continually, and wil collaude it in confession. 1670 *Conclusion vultreum Clement VIII* was elected Pope 17 All the rest... did... collaud him for so brave an action.

2. To praise along with others.

1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Collaud*, to praise with others.

**Collaudation** (kɒləʊˈdeɪʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. *L. collaudātiō-em*, f. *collaudāre* : see prec.]

1. Warm praise, high commendation. 1623 *COCKERAM II. Praise*... Enchomion, Collaudation. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lxxv. 320 The Rhetorical Collaudations, with the Honourable Epithets given to their persons. 1823 *Syn. SMITH in Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. No. 332, I could not help writing a letter of congratulation and collaudation to Morier, the author. 1874 *Br. C. WORDSWORTH Perversions to Rome* 15 Phaisaic condemnation of others and... self-complacent collaudations of ourselves.

2. ? A praising along with others.

1677 *Gent. Venice* 113 The Collaudation and Confirmation of the People was nothing but an outward approbation.

**Collayne**, *obs.* f. *COLOGNE*.

**Collid**, *obs.* f. *COLD*.

† **Colle**, *Obs.* [app. a var. of *COWL*, *cowle*, *coule* : though the phonology is difficult.] A cask, wine-vessel, tub.

c 1475 *Phil. Vocab.* in *Wr.-Wülker*... 808 'to *Ilec cūpa*, a colle; *hec uba*, idem est.

**Colle**, *obs.* f. *COAL*; var. of *COLE sb.* 2 *Obs.*, trick. † **Colleagen**, *collegen*, *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a mixture of *colleague* and *colligian*.] = *COLLEAGUE*.

1599 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Forinne* II. xiii. 187a, The presence and hast which his Collegene made to depart, woulde not permit hym to make farther delay. *Ibid.* II. lxxi. 248 a, The insolence of thy colleagen. *Ibid.* There is happened vnto me a foolyshe and stubberne colleagen.

**Colleague** (kɒlˈiːg), *sb.* Forms : (6) college, *Sc. collig*, *collige*, 7 college, 7-9 colleague, 8 colleague, 6- colleague. [*a. F. collègue*, ad. *L. collēga*, one chosen along with another, a partner in office, etc. : f. *col-* together + *legere* to choose, etc. In 17th c. still commonly accented on the second syllable. Not etymologically related to next word.]

1. One who is associated with another (or others) in office, or special employment; strictly, said of those who stand in the same relationship to their electors, or to the office which they jointly discharge. (Not applied to partners in trade or manufacture.)

[1524 *R. PACE* [at Lucca] in *Strype Eccl. Mem. I. App.* xi. 22 His collega Trenouls had not according to promise written to hym syns his departur.] a 1533 *FIRTH Wks.* 61 (R.) They would geue no more place... then S. Paule gaue to Peter hys colleague. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 293 Sanct Augustyne, wit his Collegue Melletus. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 531 His Collegue and fellow-Consul Catulus. 1658 *BRAMHALL Consecr. Bps.* vi. 137 Being demanded... how Parker and his Collegues were consecrated Bishops. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 166 Marius, though of mean birth, was yet a nobleman's college. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & P. I.* 389 He had associated three colleagues in the exercise of the supreme power. 1851 *GLADSTONE Glean.* IV. 4 The treaty... upon... which, as a Collegue of your Lordship, I had the honour to be employed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 254 The intolerable rage of their stoned horses towards their colleagues and guides. 1622 *J. HALL Height of Elog.* Introd. 25 Another vertue colleague to this is Amplification. 1667 *MURTON P. L. x.* 59 Mercie colleague with Justice. 1822 *PROCTER (B. Cornwall) Ynau* i, This night Shall be my colleague in a desperate act.

† 2. One of two or more leagued together; a confederate, an ally. *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. next.]

1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 278 The Collegues against Aldobrandino.

**Colleague** (kɒlˈiːg), *v.* Also 6 collige; *pa. pple.* 6 *Sc. colligitt*, 7 col-leagued, collaged. [ad. *OF. colliguer*, *colliguer*, to join in alliance, unite, ad. *L. colligare* to bind together: spelt in *F.* in conformity with *léguier*, in Eng. with *LEAGUE*. (Not related etymologically to *Colleague sb.*)]

† 1. *trans.* To join in alliance, to ally, unite, associate. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) *Obs.*

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 219 These howses they usallie call Collegues, because they are they Collied in felawship and ministerie. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 347 With sic ane prince... To be colligit baith into ane band. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. ii. 27. 1611 *SPURSTOWE Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 551 The Earle of Flanders (now col-leagued with King John). 1749 *G. WEST tr. Pindar* xth Nemean Ode (R.), Pisander... colleague in high command With great Orestes.

† b. *refl.* = 2. *Obs.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 78 These birds of a feather, that had so colleague themselves together, to destroy them. a 1619 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 The Brittaines... colleague themselves against the Romanes. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* 180 Lewis... colleague himself with divers other Princes.

2. *intr.* (from *refl.*) To enter into a league or alliance; to unite; to cooperate for a common end; also in a bad sense, to conspire, cabal.

c 1565 *LINDSEAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1708) 12 If he would fully leave the chancellor... and colleague with the earl of Douglas. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 23 Vse and custome... do... incorporate and colleague with vs. 1652 *HOWELL Masaniello* II. 32 Colleagueing with that people. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* I. II. xi. 164 King Johann... colleagueing diligently with the hostile Pope.

Hence *Colleague pbl. a.*, *Colleagueing vbl. sb.* 1605 *ANON. to Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* Ep. Ded. 5 Your college Princes, the King of Spain, and Arch-duke. 1796 *Mod. Cultivator's Trav.* 176 My colleague ministers. 1817 *G. CHALMERS Churchyard's Chips* Pref. 24 Church-yard, seeing some colleagueing among the papists, wrote to Cecil.

† **Colleagueuer**. \**Obs. rare*—1. One who colleagues, or is in league (with), a confederate. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. viii. § 42 (1740) 615 He... condemns the... Loyal Citizens for Collegues with the Court to usurp arbitrarily the Rights of the City.

**Collegueship** (kɒlˈiːɡʃɪp). [f. *COLLEAGUE sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The position or relation of a colleague; companionship in office, etc.

a 1621 *DONNE Ess. Divinity* (1651) 90 God... hath not assumed Nature into a Collegueship with himself. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 232 A Collegueship in the same family, or in the same journey. 1793 *J. SAVAGE Lett. Antients* cxlii. 377, I perform'd all the Offices that were due to our Collegueship. 1845 *PONBLANQUE in Life & Labours* (1874) 428 A sweeter correspondence than that of collegueship. 1899 *L.D. ROSEBURY in Daily News* 2 Oct. 6 In our short collegueship together—if I may so coin a word.

**Colleck** (e) : see *COLLOCK*.

**Collect** (kɒlˈekt), *sb.* Forms : 3-6 collecte, 4-6 colect, 5- colect. Also (in sense 3) 5 colette, colet, 5-6 colect(e), 6 colette, colet. [In sense 3, a. *F. collecte* (= *Pr. collecta*, *Sp. colecta*, *It. colletta*), ad. *L. collecta sb.*, a gathering together, (1) in Classical Lat. a collection of money or taxes, (2) in late *L.* (Jerome) an assembly or meeting, (3) in med. *L.* in the liturgical sense (which was the first in English) : f. *collectus* *pa. pple.* of *colligere* to gather together, *COLLECT*. (The formation is parallel to that of Romanic sbs. in -*ata*, -*ada*, -*le*.) In *OF.* it had the semi-popular form *colette* (later *colotte*) whence *ME. colette*, as well as the learned *collete*, adapted from the *L. collecta*, familiar in ecclesiastical use. Senses 1 and 2 were prob. directly from Latin, but they were merely extensions of the earlier use of *collecta* as representing *L. collecta* in sense 3. Sense 4 is a later adaptation of the Latin.]

† 1. The action of collecting; a collection (of money). *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF x Cor.* xvi. x Of the collectis, or gaderingis of

moneye [*Vulg.* de collectis], that ben maad. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 88 So dide Poul and other disciples, and lyvede of colectis made generali bi churchis. 1430 *LYNG. Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv, That the collecte made be anone. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 46 We have thought good for building and upholding of the places, a generall collect be made.

b. Rendering of med. *L. collecta* in sense of 'fee collected or jointly contributed'.

1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1853) 407 The regents were entitled to exact from their auditors a certain regulated fee (*pastus, collecta*)... Salaries were sometimes given to certain Graduates, on consideration of their delivery of ordinary lectures without collect.

† 2. A meeting, assembly; esp. for worship. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Neh.* viii. 18 Thei maden solemnpnete seuene dages, and in the eyghte a colect [*Vulg.* collectam], after the custum. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. v. 99 He remarks that the word *collect* signifies commonly the Assembly of the Faithful. 1728 *H. HERBERT tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 528 He asked him if he had assisted at the Collect, i.e. the assembly.

3. *Liturgical.* A name given to 'a comparatively short prayer, more or less condensed in form, and aiming at a single point, or at two points closely connected with each other', one or more of which, according to the occasion and season, have been used in the public worship of the Western Church from an early date. Applied particularly to the prayer, which varies with the day, week, or octave, said before the Epistle in the Mass or Eucharistic service, and in the Anglican service also in Morning and Evening Prayer, called for distinction the *Collect of the day*.

As to the origin and history of the term, we are indebted mainly to the Rev. F. E. Warren, M.A., for the following notes : the Gregorian Sacramentary (ed. Muratori, 22, 28, 116) has in one place *oratio ad collectam*, and twice simply *collecta* (to which also the first is shortened in later copies), as the title of a prayer said at one of the appointed stations where the people collected in order to proceed together to the church where mass was said. Here the meaning was 'a prayer for (or at) the collection or gathering'. But of even earlier date is the use, in the Gallican liturgies, of *collectio*, passing later into *collecta*, as a title of prayers, especially those of the mass, in which the sense was evidently the collecting or summing up in a prayer of the thought sketched out in the *Regatio* or  *bidding*, or suggested by the *capitula* for the day. It was from this source that the term, as a more or less general equivalent for *oratio*, passed into the mediæval French and English missals and breviaries (see *Paris Brav.* 1836, *Rubrica Generales* xii; *Rituaire Dunelmensis* (Surtees Soc.) *passim*; *Sarum Breviary* (ed. 1882), Index, *Sarum Missal* (Burntisli. 1862) 3; *Hereford Missal* p. xxxv; *York Missal* (Surtees) I. 169, etc.), and thence, again, into the Book of Common Prayer, where it is the title of such prayers as were taken directly from the Breviary or other Service-books of the Sarum use, and of new compositions of the same type. Neither *collecta* nor *collectio* occurs as a title, or in a rubric, in the Roman Missal or Breviary, or in any authorized Roman Service-books; but the term is popularly applied, at least in France and England, to 'the prayer in the Mass, after the Gloria and before the Epistle' (see *Catholic Dict.* s.v.; also Liturg.).

It does not appear that there was any original connexion between the Roman and Gallican uses of *collecta* here mentioned; but from an early period etymologizing writers tried to connect them, so as to derive the collect from both at once : see the *Micrologus* (c 1100) iii, of Gallican authorship, Joh. Bekethus *Divin. Offic. Explicatio* (a 1200) xxxvii, Durandus *Rationale Div. Off.* (a 1300) IV. xv. § 13; see also *Dict. of Christian Antiq.* s. v., and Canon Bright 'On the Collects' in the *Prayer-Book Commentary* (S. P. C. K.).

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 20 To be collecte of euerich tide, and to be Letanie. 1241 *St. Gregory's Trental* 200 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 91 *Pe preste moute say in his masse... he colette bat fyrst y of tolde.* 1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123, xij mark for to syng for me with a special Colett. 1526 *Prig. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b, Whan he sayth the Colletes. a 1530 *Mysr. our Ladye* 134 Yt is also called a Collecte that is as moche to saye a gatherynge together, for before thys prayer ye... gather you in onhed to pray in the person of holy church. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer. Order read. Scrip. tures*, The Collect, Epistle, and Gospell, appoynted for the Sundae. 1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Collect*, more particularly, it is the Priests prayer in the Mass, so called because it collects and gathers together the supplications of the multitude, speaking them all with one voice; and because it is a collection and sum of the Epistle and Gospel for the day. 1672 *COMBER Comp. Temple* I. § 20 (R.), I may add... my own conjecture, that these prayers have been named collect from their being used so near the time of making the collection before the Holy Communion. 1710 *C. WHEATLEY Illustr. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1794) 145 The second Collect, for Peace... word for word, translated out of the Sacramentary of St. Gregory. 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aug. Loyle* I. 392, I learnt the collects and the catechism. 187 *BAUGHT in Prayer-bk. Comm.* 85 Some prayers which are essentially Collects, such as 'O God, whose nature...' are not so named in the rubrics.

† 4. *concr.* That which is collected; a collection, gathering. *Obs.*

1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* i. § 2. (1727) 15 That Collect of Tuscan Hieroglyphicks. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Græ.* (1693) 343 Collects or gatherings out of others works, *collecta*. 1847 *MEDWIN Life Shelley* I. 14 The Saturday's meal, a sort of pie, a collect from the plates during the week.

**Collect** (kɒlˈekt), *pple. a.* [ad. *L. collect-us* *pa. pple.* of *colligere* to gather together.] = *COLLECTED* as *pa. pple.* (*obs.*) or *adj.* (*arch.*)

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 111 There is noo welle... where waters be collecte. *Ibid.* I. 345 A language collects of alle langages. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* II. II. III. ix. 241 The Collect



Number of all the other intermediate Anarchies. **1682** *Wheeler Journ. Greece* III. 227 This upon more collect thoughts I do not believe. **1830** W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 94 Unshaken he alone, And self-collect.

#### †b. Collect years.

\*Collected years. When a table contains quantities denoting the amount of a planet's motion during round periods of years, such as 20, 40, or 60 years; such a change is entered under the heading *Anni Collecti*. (Skeat in Chaucer *Astralcabe* (1879) Gloss.)

**12386** CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 547 Hise tables tolletanes. . . ffyl wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought neither his collect ne his expans yearis. **1430** LYDGE *Chron. Troy* I. In tables correct. . . The yeris collecte and expance also.

**Collect** (kŏl'ekt), v. [Partly a. OF. *collecte-r* (of date 1371 in sense 'to collect taxes'; so med.L. *collectāre*, Sp. *colectar*), f. *collecte* sb., L. *collecta*, *COLLECTOR* sb. But it is probable that the introduction of the verb as Eng. was partly due to the earlier use of *collect* pa. pple. as a direct adaptation of L. *collectus*, pa. pple. of *colligere* to gather together (f. *col-* + *ligere* to gather); and it is certain that the use of the word rests upon its being viewed as the formal Eng. representative of L. *colligere*, as in the numerous verbs formed on the Latin ppl. stems: cf. *attract*, *correct*, *protect*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To gather together into one place or group; to gather, get together.

**1573** FOXE *Life Tindale* (R.). To collect and set forth his whole works together. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. i. 304 Collect them all together At my Tent. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 312 If the sermons. . . were collected together, and published. **1798** FERRIAR *Hist. Sterne* III. 58 He collects. . . the opinions of a multitude of writers. **1871** RUSKIN *Minerva* P. (1880) Pref. 7, I was collecting materials for my work on Venetian architecture. **1879** LUSBOCK *Sc. Lect.* III. 71 Our English ants do not collect provision for the winter. **1886** P. O. *Guide* 108 Letters posted in the Pillar Boxes on Sundays are collected. . . in time for the general Day Mail.

b. To gather (contributions of money, or money due, as taxes, etc.) from a number of people. Also *absol.* to gather money for a charitable purpose or the like, to make a (pecuniary) collection.

**1643** J. WHITE *1st Cent. Priests* 40 While the Church, Wardens are collecting the monies. **1687** PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 90 In Collecting of Customs. **1766** C. LEAD-BETTER *Royal Gauger* (ed. 6) 457 There shall be raised, levied and collected, the sum of 4s. for every Hogshead of Cyder or Perry. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 323 Exhibiting samples, procuring orders, and collecting debts for some. . . house in the city. **1864** SALA in *Daily Tel.* 12 Aug. In this country [U. S. A.], to dun a debtor for a bill is called 'collecting an account'. **1875** Q. *Printers' Bible Aids* 175 Paul bids the Corinthians collect for the saints at Jerusalem.

c. *esp.* To gather or make a collection (of scientific specimens, rare books, curiosities, etc.); hence loosely or humorously with a single thing as object. Also *absol.*

**1749** B. WILKES *Eng. Butterflies* G. You may collect great variety of Caterpillars. **1811** DIDDM *Bibliomania* 542 To collect all the Editions of a work which have been published. **1838** PARKER *Expl. Tour beyond Rocky Mts.* (1846) 181 Mr. Townsend. . . in addition to collecting birds. . . had collected rare specimens of reptiles. **1863** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 308 The giant pulled out a bottle and a cork. . . to collect him with. **1888** BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* I. 3, I have gone on 'collecting' by sheer force of habit.

d. *Watch-making.* To fit together the parts of (a watch) into their proper places.

**1825** *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/4 Collecting the watch—that is, putting the wheels, etc., into their places.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To gather together, assemble, accumulate.

**1794** HULL *Adv.* 2 Aug. 3/4 The people of the town collecting, the artillery are said to have fired, and dispersed them. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 The militia collected from all quarters. **1851** J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 (18) collects at the bottom of the furnace. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 576 A force was collecting at Bridport. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 165 A house in which five or six and twenty people had collected for safety.

3. *trans.* To regain or reassert control over, recall to order (one's faculties, thoughts, etc.); to summon up, gather and bring into action (courage, etc.). To collect oneself: to recover oneself from surprise or a disconcerted or distracted state; to gather together one's scattered thoughts, feelings, or energies; to compose oneself.

**1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1836 I. 28 What meannes these scattered looks? why tremble you? . . . Collect your spirits, Madam. **1611** SHAKS. *Wind. T.* III. iii. 38 Affrighted much, I did in time collect my selfe. **1667** MITTON *P. L.* IV. 86 Satan. . . Collecting all his might dilated stood. **1761** A. HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlviii. 728 Raleigh, finding his fate inevitable, collected all his courage. **1793** W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 413 As it is my custom to be lazing in collecting my self, before I can deliver my thoughts with ease. **1866** PUSEY *Mt. Proph.* 455 We use 'collect one's self', for bringing one's self, all one's thoughts, together, and so, having full possession of one's self. **1864** D. G. MITCHELL *Sc. Stories* 232 The Count. . . collected his thoughts.

#### †b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs. rare.*

**1631** SHIRLEY *Traitor* III. iii. Collect, I fear you are not well. **1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. iv. At length collecting, Teinab turn'd her eyes To heaven.

†c. To recall to remembrance, recollect. *rare.* **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Doe but collect, sir, where I met you first.

4. *Horsemanship.* To bring (a horse) into such a position that he has complete command of his powers, and is completely in hand; as opposed to letting him sprawl or spread himself out.

**1833** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 57 When a horse defends himself against being collected by leaning on the hand. **1859** *Art of Taming Horses* VIII. 127 By a judicious use of the curb rein, you collect a tired horse. . . You draw his hind-legs under him, throw him upon his haunches, and render him less liable to fall even on his weary or weak fore-legs. **1887** *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 19 Nov. 263/1 He. . . never made it without getting his horse well balanced and collected.

#### b. *refl.*

**1859** *Art of Taming Horses* VIII. 127 A horse should never be turned without being made to collect himself. **1879** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* v. 77 For a bank he is pretty sure to collect himself without troubling his rider.

5. To form a conclusion, draw an inference; to conclude, deduce, infer. Now *rare*, the current word being *gather*. a. with *obj. phrase, subord. clause, or inf.*

**1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 622 Hereof also M. Marrow collecteth, that. . . only eight of them shall receive the wages. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vi. 1. 277 Clemens Alexandrinus collecteth the time from Adam unto the death of Commodus to be 5858 years. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv.* Ep. Rdr. A. i. j. a, That so the other. . . may collect where and how to amend anything that is amisse. **1655** — *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 26 Meursius collecteth him a French-man. **1661** — *Worthies* (1840) I. 240, I collect him to have died about the year 1635. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 524 By all best conjectures, I collect Thou art to be my fatal enemy. **1752** J. GILL *Trinity* VII. 141 That he. . . was the Son of God, may very well be collected from these words. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 445 What the Judges collected to be the intention of the testator. **1856** WHEWELL in *Todhunter Act. Whewell's Writings* II. 408, I collect that you are returned, from your communication to the Athenæum.

b. with *simple obj.* Chiefly of logical inference. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* III. i. 35 The reuerent care I beare vnto my Lord, Made me collect these dangers in the Duke. **1656** R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 559 The Jews collected Christ's love to Lazarus by his tears. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* Intro. Wks. 1874 I. 9 Many of the laws of Nature. . . may be collected from experiments. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 242 The first inference we collect from this subject.

†c. *intr.* To sum up, infer. *Obs. rare.* **1594** CAREW *Tr. Huaris's Exan.* Wits 29 Galen prooves. . . that, etc. . . thereon he collects, saying, etc.

Collect, obs. form of COLLECT.

**Collectable** (kŏl'ektəb'l), a. Also -ible. [f. COLLECTOR v. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be collected.

**1660** Eng. *Monarchy the Present State* 6 Many other particulars, collectable out of. . . Magna charta. **1662** PITTIV *Taxes* 45 Collectible by a very few hands. **1803** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 243, I am weaving into it all the collectable circumstances of the time and manners of the people. **1888** P. FITZGERALD in *Genl. Mag.* Apr. Old play bills, like everything that is 'collectable'. . . have now become objects of value and desire to the amateur. **1888** BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* I. I. xxiii. 333 A penalty collectible on summary conviction.

†2. That may be inferred, deducible. *Obs.*

**1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. i. 51 The difference of their concretion is. . . collectible from their dissolution. **1658** — *Hydriot.* A Collectible from Scripture-Expression.

|| **Collectanea** (kŏl'ektə'nā), sb. pl. [Lat., neuter pl. of *collectaneus* adj. (see next), as in the *Dicta collectanea* of Caesar, and as sb. in the *Collectanea* or collected works of Solinus.] Passages, remarks, etc., collected from various sources; (as *collect. sing.*) a collection of passages, a miscellany. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 373, I shall now present my readers with some Collectanea. **1809** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 162 So that this collectanea may be formed into a bibliographical and critical account. **1877** tr. *Lessing's Fables*, The laborious German compiles the collectanea which the witty Frenchman uses.

**Collectaneus**, a. *rare*—o. [f. L. *collectāneus* gathered together, collected + -ous.] Of the nature of a gathering or collection.

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Collectaneus*, gathered or mingled with many things, that gathers or noteth out of divers works. [So in KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.]

|| **Collectaneum**. [med.L.] = COLLECTORIUM. **1853** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 18 The collectaneum or book of the collects.

|| **Collectarium** (kŏl'ektə'rīŭm). [med.L. f. *collecta* a COLLECT (sense 3); see -ARIUM.] A book containing the collects used in the liturgy.

**1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 329 A very ancient collectarium, containing the capitula, or short extracts from Scripture, and the several collects which were used in the daily service through the course of the year. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 439.

**Collected** (kŏl'ektəd), ppl. a. [f. COLLECT v.]

1. *lit.* Gathered together, assembled, accumulated. **1670** MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. (1851) 6 Æneas a Trojan Prince. . . with his Son Ascanius, and a collected number that escap'd. **1735** BERKELEY *Quarist* § 193 The collected wisdom of ages. **1878** MORLEY *Diderot* I. 203 More than four of the. . . volumes of his collected works.

†b. Gathered by way of inference; inferred.

**1697** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvii. 29 'Tis easier to bear collected unkindness, than that which we meet in affronts.

2. *fig.* Having one's thoughts, feelings, or mental faculties at command or in order; composed, self-possessed. The opposite of *distracted*.

**1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 13 Be collected, No more amaze-ment. **1704** SWIFT *Ball. Bks.* (1711) 239 Like an Orator collected in himself, and just prepar'd to burst out. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 29 The most collected spectator. **1885** SIR J. HANNEN in *Lanc. Rep.* to P. Div. 90 A calm and collected and rational mind.

3. Having the physical faculties under control.

**1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 363 When he stands collected in his Might, He roars, and promises a more successful Fight. **1879** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* v. (ed. 7) 85 That well-broken hunter. . . landing in the same collected form. *Ibid.* v. 89, I could not have believed it possible to make a horse go so fast in so collected a form.

**Collectedly** (kŏl'ektədli), adv. [see -LY 2.]

1. *lit.* In a collected form or state; collectively. **1687** H. MORE (R.). The whole evolution of times and ages. . . is collectedly and presentifically represented to God at once. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 102 Sending me what you think I shall like to see, out of those papers you chuse not to show me collectedly. **1830** BLACKB. *Mag.* XXVII. 465 With all good will to our brethren of the Roman Catholic profession, as individuals, we must look with a wary eye upon them collectively.

2. *fig.* In a composed or self-possessed manner. Also said of the action of a horse.

**1801** SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. iv. His lip quiver'd. . . Howbeit, collectedly. He answer'd, 'God is good! His will be done!' **1853** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 222 She. . . spoke quite collectedly. **1879** WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* II. (ed. 7) 23 The feat ought then to be accomplished calmly and collectedly at a trot.

**Collectedness** (kŏl'ektəd'nēs). [See -NESS.]

1. *lit.* State of being gathered together; compactness. *rare.*

**1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. xvii. With the soul is of such subtlety, And close collectedness, indispersion. **1873** EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 252 The muscular collectedness of such a sentence as *Beati mundo corde*.

2. *fig.* State of having the faculties under control and in order; composure, self-possession, calmness.

**1789** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 580 The coolness and collectedness of some of their leaders. **1865** M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* III. 93 Devout collectedness of soul. **1871** HOLLIN: LEE *Miss Harrington* I. vii. 97 How little leisure there is for collectedness and thought.

**Collecting** (kŏl'ektɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. COLLECT v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb COLLECT v. Sometimes *concr.* in pl., the results or proceeds of the action: cf. *gatherings, gleanings*.

**1706** HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 201 Mr. Jodsworth. . . spent his whole Life time in Collecting. **1881** *Nature* 293 Baskets. . . to carry their collectings home.

*attrib.* **1865** KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* VIII. (1886) 343 Pockets full of collecting boxes, bottles, etc.

**Collecting**, ppl. a. That collects.

**1812** *Examiner* 23 Nov. 751/4 His Collecting Clerk had embezzled 181. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 8/2 The proposal is to lay a collecting sewer along the river bank.

**Collection** (kŏl'ektʃən). Also 4 -ectioun, 6 -ectioun, -ecoyon, 7 collection. [a. OF. *collection* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *collectionem* -em gathering together or up, n. of action f. *colligere* to COLLECT.]

1. The action of collecting or gathering together; e.g. in Post Office use, the gathering of letters from receiving-houses, and pillar-boxes, into the Chief Office for dispatch or delivery.

**1387** TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 345 *pe feste. . . of be collection, of be gaderynge of be bones.* **1586** TIVNNE in *Holiness* III. 1499/1 Thus hauing set end to the discourse of the archbishops of Canturburie. . . order leadeth vs to a collection of the lord Cobhams. **1644** LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 171 It is *unum aggregatum*, one by collection and conjunction of many. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The collection or compiling them into this one Book. **1854** MOSELEY *Astron.* LXV. (ed. 4) 214 A telescope. . . of enormous power in the collection of light. **1887** P. O. *Notice* (Oxford), New Collections and Deliveries in the City.

2. *spec.* The action of collecting money for a religious or charitable purpose, or to defray expenses, esp. at a religious service or public meeting; also *concr.* the money so collected. † *In collection:* in receipt of parish relief (*obs.*); so † to *take collection*.

**1535** COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 9 That they shulde bringe in to the Lorde the collection which Moses. . . appointed. **1583** STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 92 The deacons (whose office was to make collections for the poor). **1666** EVELYN *Diary* 10 Oct., After which was a collection for the distress'd looters in the late fire. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 42 It will be as much to his reward in the next world. . . to have saved one that takes collection, as him that is able to relieve half a town. **1702** Gainsborough *Parish Reg.* 21 Jan., Buried—Elizabeth dks widow, in collection. **1740** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 260, I made a collection in our congregation for the relief of the poor. **1874** W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 325 The Rubric of 1549. . . and that of 1552. . . both imply that. . . the collection was for the use of the poor only.

b. The gathering in of money due, as taxes or private debts.

**1699** PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 161 Augustus wil'd the Publicans to stay, From grudg'd Collections, on the Saturday. **1742** N. JAMES *Poems* 123 Where nine-pence a day Does the drudg'ry repay And one half must be spent in collection. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 603 The old precedents. . . did not authorize its collection in inland places.

3. *concr.* A number of objects collected or gathered together, viewed as a whole; a group of things collected and arranged:

a. in a general sense; e. g. of extracts, historical or literary materials.

1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* x To gader eld exposiciones upon Scripture into o collection. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 1. Def. 3. a Number is nothing els but a collection of vnities. 1586 TIVYNE *Ibid.* II. 454/7. I will here set downe a collection of all the archbishops of that see. 1646 Suchling's *Fragmenta Aurea* (title-p.). A Collection of all his incomparable Pieces. 1678 EVELYN *Memo.* (1837) II. 132 His lady's papers, most of which consisted of Prayers, Meditations . . . and Collections on several religious subjects. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. To make such Collections out of 'em [the Classics] as I might afterwards have Occasion for. 1769-72 *Juvenis Lett.* Ded. 5 A collection of letters. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 3 Aristotle made a collection of proverbs. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 94 A collection of bits of string. 1878 J. E. B. MAYOR *Comm. on Juvenal* II. Pref. 9. I have on all the satires collections on the same scale as the fullest here printed.

fig. a 1722 Prior *Henry & Emma* 643 No perjured knight desires to quit thy arms, Fairest collection of thy sex's charms.

b. of scientific specimens, objects of interest, works of art, etc.

1652 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 32 He had a very curious collection of scarabees. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I had not leisure . . . to view your rare collection of plants. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. Vast Collections of all Kinds of Antiquities. 1722 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 260, I must own that I have seen much finer Collections abroad than this here. 1870 MACNUSSEN *Lilja* Intro. 24 The Banksian collection of Icelandic MSS. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 3 Why . . . should not a portion of the Castellani collection pass six months of the year in Birmingham? *Mod.* A large collection of postage stamps.

c. A quantity of anything, as water, which has collected into one mass; an accumulation.

1607 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* vii. 29 There were here and there, other Collections of Water. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 The same collection of floating vapours. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xiv. 258 The Israelites [thought] . . . that the rain came from a Collection of waters above the firmament.

† 4. A summing up, an abstract, summary. *Obs.* 1799 FULKE *Haskins' Parl.* 35 As by a brief collection of the whole Chapter . . . shall appear. 1621 ELSING *Debate* Ho. Lords (Camden Soc.) 24 Mr. Attorney reads the collection of the examination. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behaviour* (1663) 24 To make a little Epilogue, and brief collection of what thou deliverest. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 167 This is a brief Collection, and indeed the whole Sum of Turning.

† 5. The action of inferring or deducing; an inference, deduction, conclusion. *Obs.* [*L. collectio.*] 1529 MORR *Heretics* 1. Wks. 155/1 by a collection & discourse of reason. 1607 TOWSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 From hence Hierom Cardan would make this collection, that of every corrupted living Creature another doth proceed. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 Wrong collections have been hitherto made out of those words by modern Divines. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 538 One was the Object of Sense, the Other . . . the Collection of Reason.

6. The action of collecting or bringing under control (one's thoughts, etc.); the action of collecting oneself, or state of being collected; composure. (See COLLECT v. 3, COLLECTED 2.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Most severe In fashion and collection of himself. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 14 Without any change of posture, or collection of countenance. 1862 TRENCH *Mitrae* xv. 260 In danger of losing the true collection and rest of the spirit. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 127 Without habitual collection and re-collection of our own selves from time to time.

7. A district under the jurisdiction of a collector of customs, taxes, etc.; a collectorate.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 483 In the administration of the collections of Benares. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 Vict. c. 24 § 95 The collector of the collection in which the rectifier's premises are situate.

8. *pl.* An examination at the end of each term in the colleges of the University of Oxford; thence adopted at Durham, and elsewhere.

1799 C. K. SHARPE in *Corr.* (1888) I. 89 We are all in a sad fuss here [Oxford] about Collections, which come on next week. 1807 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lett.* in Veitch *Life*, I have been so busy with collections, which are public examinations at the end of each term on all the books we have read during the continuance of the term. 1881 *Durham Univ. Yrnl.* 4 July 117 The schools are impending—Collections hover near. 1886 LYVE *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 218 The examinations called 'collections', which are nowadays held in the colleges of Oxford at the end of each academical term, are said to derive their name from the 'collecta', or ingathering of fees, which was anciently made at the corresponding times.

† As a rendering of *L. collecta* (cf. COLLECT *sb.* 2). 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xvi. 8 In the seventh day, because it is the collection [1611 a solemn assembly] of our Lord thy God.

† Collection, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [cf. *F. collectionner* to make a collection, to collect specimens.] *trans.* To collect, make into a collection.

1775 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 1. 346 If . . . such Tryals, were by proper hands collection'd, collection'd, and edition'd.

Collectionize, *v.* *nonce-wd. trans.* To form into or arrange in a collection.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 27 You shall find all the 'sommities' of the press neatly collectionised, in the show-room portfolio.

Collectitious (kplekti'jəs), *a.* *rare—o.* [f. *L. collectici-us*, f. *collect-us*: see COLLECT *ppl. a.*] Of a collected or gathered sort.

VOL. II.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collectitions*, gathered of all or many sorts. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Collective (kplektiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. *F. collectif*, -ive, or *L. collectiv-us*, f. *collect-us*: see COLLECT *ppl. a.* and -IVE.] *A. adj.*

1. Formed by collection of individual persons or things; constituting a collection; gathered into one; taken as a whole; aggregate, collected. (Opposed to *individual*, and to *distributive*: so also in sense 2.)

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. iv. § 7 In a collective body that hath not derived . . . the principality of power into some one or few. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. (1722) V. 135 No Multitude of Men in the World, collective or representative. 1781 TUCKER *Cui Bono?* iv. Wks. III. 97 Mankind, taken in their aggregate or collective Capacity. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 37 A collective edition of his works. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 150 The collective revenues of all these chantries.

b. *Bot.* Applied to a fruit formed by the aggregation of several flowers, as the mulberry and pine-apple. (Opposed to *simple*.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 291 Multiple or Collective fruits, formed by the union or compact aggregation of the pistils of several flowers. 1883 WORSELEY-BENSON in *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 460 Fruits may be 'Simple', i. e. the produce of one flower, or 'Collective', the produce of many flowers.

2. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, a number of individuals taken or acting together; common.

1650 *Exerc. conc. Vserpud Powers* 3 Their consent . . . may be collective, or representative. 1658 BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 213 The collective judgement of the world. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 222 The prelates . . . have no personal but two collective votes. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Where a collective and combined effect is to be produced. 1843 CARLYLE *Pa. & Pr.* (1858) 94 We have already a Collective Wisdom. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. vi. 324 Our share and place in the collective life of humanity.

b. *Collective note*: in diplomacy, an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 358 The Conference of the four Powers represented at Vienna had just agreed to the terms of a collective Note.

3. a. *Collective noun*: a substantive which (in the singular) denotes a collection or number of individuals.

1520 WHITTING *Vulg.* (1527) 6 The nominatyve case of the nowne collective. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 55. 286 The enemies subdued are comprised under this collective word Amalek. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 3 A collective name cannot be predicated of each separately, but only of all taken together. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 17 Library is the collective name for many books put together.

b. *So collective idea*, etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiv. The great collective idea of all bodies whatsoever, signified by the name *world*. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 2 When many ideas of the same kind are joined together, and united in one name, or under one view, it is called a collective idea, so an army, or a parliament, is a collection of men. A compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea things of the same kind. 1727 R. GREENE *Princ. Philos.* 669 Collective Ideas of Substances, as a Troop, Army. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* i. 11 A Concept is a collective representation of a whole class of things.

† c. *Arith.* Of a numeral: Formed of a collection of units; = CARDINAL a. 3. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 109 This or that number, whether Collective, as three, six, nine; or Ordinal, as the second, third, or fourth.

† 4. That deduces or infers; inferential. *Obs. rare.* Cf. COLLECT v. 5.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 164 This they affirm only from collective reason. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 21 Controllable . . . by critical and collective reason.

† b. *Grammar.* Expressing an inference. (Cf. B. 2.) *Obs.*

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 188 The positives above mentioned are either causal . . . or collective, such as *therefore*, *wherefore*, *then*, etc.

† 5. Having the attribute of collecting; adapted to collect. *Obs. rare.*

[1725 KERSEY, *Collective*, apt to gather, comprehensive.] 1744 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* iv. 407 A central point, collective of his sons.

B. *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1. *Grammar.* A collective noun: see A. 3. a. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 224 Wee shall also put a manifest violence . . . upon a knowne word . . . in binding a Collective to a singular person. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 280.

† 2. *Grammar.* A particle introducing an inferential clause. (Cf. A. 4. b.) *Obs. rare.*

1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 188 Collectives subjoin effects to causes.

3. a. A collective body or whole. † b. A collection of extracts, precepts, etc., compiled and arranged (*obs.*). c. *collog.* Short for *collective wisdom*, a phrase applied to Parliament.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 2 A Jewell (sometimes taken for a single precious stone) is properly a collective of many. 1830 CORBETT *Rur. Riders* (1883) II. 337 Congratulate . . . your brethren of the Collective . . . on the happy effects of their measures. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 438 Life is here the sum or collective of all moral and spiritual acts. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 95 Wisdom enough . . . to make an adequate Collective. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 128 If there exists a multitude, a collective of men.

Collectively (kplektivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a collective manner or capacity; in a body, in the aggregate, as a whole.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. (T.). Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively . . . yet distributively all great actual offences . . . may . . . be avoided. 1649 SELDEN *Laus Eng.* i. xvii. (1733) 34 Their power . . . was exercised either collectively, or apart and severally. 1775 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 11 The Holy Scriptures, collectively, have been often bound in all those little forms. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122 The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them.

b. *Gram.* In a collective sense; as a collective noun.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 228 Then must the name be collectively, and communicatively taken. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 254 The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually, or collectively.

Collectiveness, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Collective quality or condition.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 322 The collectiveness and unitiveness of which types. 1849 A. B. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* i. (1879) 13 Every step . . . is forgotten in the collectiveness of retrospection.

Collectivism (kplektivizm), [f. as *prec.* + -ISM: cf. *F. collectivisme*.]

1. The socialistic theory of the collective ownership or control of all the means of production, and especially of the land, by the whole community or State, i. e. the people collectively, for the benefit of the people as a whole.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 587 By Collectivism is meant that everything is to be done and managed by a society. Railways, mines, forests, and even the soil, are to be worked by associations. 1887 T. KIRKUP *Socialism in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 206/2 The essence of the theory consists in this—associated production with a collective capital with the view to an equitable distribution. In the words of Schäffle, 'the Alpha and Omega of socialism is the transformation of private competing capitals into a united collective capital'. *Ibid.* 207/2 Collectivism is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained. 1889 *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Jan. 29/2 The treatment of the social question on the principle of collectivism, as opposed to that of individuality.

2. (See *quot.*)

1884 *West Chester* (Pa.) *Local News* XII. No. 53. x A new word, 'collectivism', has become current among British medical men. It is used to express all that is embodied in the phrase 'collective investigation of disease'.

Collectivist (kplektivist), [f. as *prec.* + -IST: cf. *F. collectiviste*.]

1. One who adheres to the theory of collectivism.

1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 3/2 The Revolutionary Collectivists have just met with a misadventure. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/2 The logical communists, or collectivists as they are called, bitterly complain of nationalization of the land as a device of the bourgeois to save the nationalization of capital.

2. *attrib. or adj.*

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 459 Communists of the 'Collectivist' type. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 1/2 Collectivist principles and methods.

Collectivity (kplektiviti), [f. *L. collectiv-us* COLLECTIVE + -ITY: cf. *nativity*, and see -ITY.]

1. Collective state or quality; collectiveness.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 160 *Māyā*, illusion, *avidyā*, nescience, and *ajūna*, ignorance,—when these two denote collectivity,—are synonyms. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 179 Every unsocial act or sentiment tends to overthrow that collectivity of effort to which we owe all.

b. *concr.* The whole taken collectively; the aggregate, sum, mass.

1882 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXI. 436 The collectivity of living existence becomes a self-improving machine.

2. Collective ownership, collectivism in practice.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 573, I vote for the collectivity of the soil . . . and of all the social wealth.

3. The collective body of people forming a community or state.

1881 *Standard* 21 Mar., The State is the real collectivity—the State is everybody, it is the country. 1884 RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 140 An omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the collectivity, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything.

Collector (kplektər), *Forms*: 4 collector, 5 -our, 5-7 collectour, 7 *Sc.* -ore, 6- -or. [ME. a. AF. *col(lect)our* = *F. collecteur*, ad. late or med. *L. collector*, -ōrem, agent-*sb.* f. *colligere*, *collect-um* to COLLECT. (In classical *L. collector* was used only in the sense 'fellow-reader'.)]

1. One who collects or gathers together; *spec.* one who gathers separate literary compositions, etc., into one book, a compiler (now *rare* or *obs.*), one who collects scientific specimens, works of art, curiosities, etc.

1528 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref., To plaie the part of a faithful collector by following my copies trulie. a 1699 J. ALTING in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxix. 52 Added by the Collector of the Psalms as a concluding doxology. 1759 HURD *Chivalry & Rom.* iv. (R.), Thanks to the curiosity of certain painful collectors, this knowledge may be obtained at a cheaper rate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 32 Every collector of butterflies can shew undescribed species. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 46 Erasmus

is usually considered as the first modern collector [of porcelains]. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxx. 408 The specimens [of walrus] in the museums of collectors.

b. An official who collects the tickets at a railway station.

1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 10/2 She saw the excursion [train] drawn up to let the collectors take the tickets.

c. Of things: An apparatus, vessel, etc., used for collecting something (variously applied in *techn. use*); in *Electr.* and *Bot.* (see *quots.*)

1819 *Pantologia*, Collector, in electricity, is a small appendage to the prime conductor of the electrical machine, and generally consisting of pointed wires. Its office is to receive the electricity from the excited electric. 1844 *FARADAY Res. Electr.* I. § 86 Conductors or electric collectors of copper and lead were constructed so as to come in contact with the edge of the copper disc. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. ix. 62 This mighty tub is the collector of one of the tributaries of the Mer de Glace. 1866 *Years. Bot.*, Collectors, the hairs found on the style of such plants as the Campanula, and which collect or brush out the pollen from the anthers. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 94 Models of Collectors... used in oyster culture. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* 48 (Armstrong's Hydro-Electric Machine) The collector consisted of a row of spikes placed in the path of the steam jets.

2. One who collects money; an officer employed to collect or receive money due, as taxes, customs, etc. Also in U.S. an official Receiver.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Trail*, Wyclif 124 Take we heed... to bishops, to collectors, to suffragans. c 1450 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 424 Which messe peny & fething shal be resceyved be the collector for the 3ere chosen. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 § 1 The said orderours and assessours... shall name Collectours for the levye of the same aide and subsidie. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 437 The word passeth like a collector from one member to another, to gather tribute for God. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Mac.* i. 29 The king sent his chiefe collector of tribute. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2428/4 Captain Robert Bathurst, Collector, and John Gilloway, Supervisor, of Excise. 1794 *Swift Drapier's Lett. Wks.* 1755 V. ii. 26 The collectors of the king's customs. 1794 *Southery Wat Tyler* i. That... the foul Collector Durt with lewd hand seize on my darling child. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 26 § 11 It shall not be lawful for any assessor... to be... a collector of poor rates.

b. A parish officer to collect alms for the poor. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* D vij b, The Collectours of the parishes. 1564 in *Stypte Ann. Ref.* I. xli. 463 To every parish belongeth... two collectors, to gather for the poor. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 128/1 The poorest neglecter (O I pardon cause) Collector I should say, may play the knave. 1764 *Burn Poor Laws* 114 In aid of the churchwardens, collectors for the poor were next appointed. 1857 *Toulm. Smith Parish* 178 Few Parish Officers are of older date than Collectors.

c. An officer in some parts of England employed to make the returns of births, marriages, and burials. ? *Obs.*

1704 *Stockwith Parish Acc.*, For a warrant for new collectors for births, weddings, burials and window money.

3. In India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, whose special duty is the collection of revenue, but who also (except in Bengal) holds certain magisterial powers. (Yule.)

1772 *Reg. of 14th May* (Y.), The Supervisors should now be designated Collectors. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* XI. 484 Warren Hastings... strongly objected to the appointment of any European collectors. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 520 The Collector was instructed to hear and decide disputes relating to the rents and possession of land, which had previously been cognizable by the civil judge alone. 1846 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* iv. (Y.), Such a magnificent personage as the Collector of Bogleywallah.

4. Formerly in the University of Oxford, one of two bachelors of arts annually chosen by the proctors to perform certain academic functions: see *quot.* 1726. *Obs.*

1655 *Wood Life* (1848) 61 He... appointed A. W. collector in Austria. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 9 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 305 When Bach. of Arts he was Collector. 1796 *AMHERST Terre Fil.* xlii. 23 The collectors (who are two in number) are chosen out of the determining bachelors by the two proctors, each proctor choosing one; and their business is to divide the determiners into certain classes, and to appoint to every one what school he shall dispute in. *Ibid.* 233 The collectors therefore, having it in their power to dispose of all the schools and days in what manner they please, are very considerable persons, and great application is made to them for gracious days and good schools.

**Collectorate** (kōl'ktōrēt'). *Anglo-Indian*. [f. prec. + -ATE<sup>1</sup>.] The district under the jurisdiction of a collector (see *COLLECTOR* 3).

1825 M. WILLIAMS (*title*), Memoir on the Zilla of Baroche, being the Result of a Revenue Survey of that Collectorate. 1842 W. T. HUMPHREY *Let. Presbyters Madras* 8 The Tanjore collectorate... is... famous for its magnificent pagodas. 1845 *STOCKWELL Hquidib. Brit. India* (1854) 122 For revenue purposes, the territory is divided into twenty-one divisions or collectorates.

*attrib.* 1886 H. A. D. PHILLIPS *Our Admin. in India* (title), The revenue and collectorate administration.

b. The residence or place of business of a collector; the staff of officials under a collector.

1859 *LANG Wand. India* 326 Others lodged him to their courts and collectorates. 1880 *Corr. Chgo Convention* 2 The withdrawal of the *hi-hin* collectorate from the port Settlements... Complaining of the action of these very collectorates.

**Collectorship**. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a collector.

1553 *Act 7 Edu. VI.* c. 4 § 2 Their said Office of Collector-

ship of the said Tenth. 1679 *Wood Life* (1848) 213 This Lent the collectors ceased from entertaining the bachelors... so that now they got by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about roof, besides their gains. 1701 *Ans. to Patrick Hurly's Vind.* 10 He was recommended to the Collectorship of the County of Clare. 1857 *Toulm. Smith Parish* 180 The Poor Law Board... attempted... to take the collectorship out of the hands of those whom the collection alone concerned. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 232 The Collectorship at Whitehaven was... offered to Wordsworth. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/3 The contest for a rate collectorship at Ashton.

2. In India; = **COLLECTORATE**.

1789 *COLEBROOKE in Life* (1873) 35 Some of the districts of this collectorship. 1793 *SIR W. JONES in Asiat. Res.* (1799) IV. 9 In one collectorship... there have lately been found... a million and three hundred thousand native inhabitants. 1800 *WELLINGTON in Owen Disp.* 656 In regulating any of the collectorships in Bengal.

3. The practice of a professed collector of curiosities, etc.

1870 *Athenianum* 15 Oct. 498 The growing spirit of collectorship in the United States. 1883 *DOWDEN in Academy* 24 Nov. 349/1 Contributions of real importance to the study of Goethe have been made by the spirit of collectorship aided by scientific criticism.

**Collector**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. **COLLECTOR** + -Y; perh. representing OF. *collectorie* 'fonction de collecteur' (Godefroy). Cf. *rectory, directory*, etc.] The office of collector, collectorship; also, sometimes, the profits or proceeds of such an office, 'money collected' (Jamieson).

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1874) 149 (Jam.) Renoikis... all the saids gifts, feis, and dispositionis out of his said propertie, casualtie, thridis of benefices, and collectorie in pensionn, etc. 1595 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 413 Rents and Dues pertaining to the Officers of Controllery and Collectory. c 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 537 The clerk of the collectorie. c 1657 *SIR J. BALFOUR Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 221 For heiring the Lord Chanciers comptes of his collectorie of the taxationes.

**Collectress** (kōl'ektres). *rare*. [f. **COLLECTOR** + -ESS; cf. *actress*, etc.] A female collector.

1825 *HONE Every-Day Bk.* I. 54 What one puts into the uppermost bowl... collectress slips into the bowl beneath it. 1834 *BECKFORD Italy* I. 43 That great collectress of relics, the holy Empress Helena.

**Colleen** (kōl'ēn, kōl'ān). *Anglo-Irish*. [Ir. *caillín* girl, dim. of *caille* country-woman: cf. *squieren, bucheen*. (*Caillín bān*, anglicized *colleen bawn* = white or fair girl.)] A girl.

1828 G. GRIFFIN *Collegians* xxiii, My appellation is the Colleen rue. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits & Stories, Shane Fad's Wedding*, Your young colleen bawn, that'll be your wife before the sun sets. 1837 S. LOVER *Rory O'More* xlv, Stay here, my poor colleen. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fern*, 400 Cheered on by their colleens, the Irish boys of Staleybridge damaged the houses.

**Collegatary** (kōl'egātārī). [ad. L. *collegatarius*, i. col- together + *légatarius* LEGATARY.] A joint legatary, a co-legatary.

1590 *SWINBURNE Treat. Test.* 140 b, The legatary must enter bonde to him that is substituted vnto him, if there be no substitute, then to the collegatary. *Ibid.* 253 Of collegataries dissenting amongst themselves what means is to be used. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., If the thing be bequeathed *in solido*, the portion of a deceased collegatary accrues to the rest. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Collegate**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [? ad. It. *collegato* confederate, colleague.] ? A confederate, ally.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. v. 105 The High Treasurer... doth receive the money which the Collegates do contribute. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vi. 283 The Collegates or assistants in the warres.

**Collegate**, *v. Obs.* -o [f. L. *collegāt* ppl. stem of *\*collegāre* (f. col- together + *légāre* to send as ambassador, depute): see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To send together on an embassy.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Collegate*, to send together.

**Collegation**. *Obs. rare*. [? ad. It. *collegazione* combination, league (Florio), ad. L. *collegatō-em* COLLEGATION: cf. OF. *collegation* as var. of *colligation* (1407 in Godef.)] An alliance, confederation.

c 1700 *RYCAUT Contin. Knolles Hist. Turks* 1478 (L.) The Count of Mansfelt and Duke of Weymar were expected with their troups to joyne with him; this colligation appeared terrible, and to threaten Vienna itself.

**College** (kōl'ēdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4 col(l)egie, (*pl.* -ies, -ijs), 4-5 college, college, 4-6 college, 5-6 college, 6-8 college, 7 college, 4- college. [a. OF. *colle* (= Pr. *colle*, Sp. *colegio*, It. *collegio*), ad. L. *collegium* collegueship, partnership, hence a body of colleagues, a fraternity, f. *collega* COLLEAGUE. (Cf. *convivium, judicium*.) The early by-form *collegie*, -y, appears to have been formed directly from the L.: cf. similar forms of *privilege, sacrilege*.]

1. An organized society of persons performing certain common functions and possessing special rights and privileges; a body of colleagues, a guild, fellowship, association: a. religious.

*Apostolic college*, *college of the Apostles*: the body of Christ's Apostles (or their historic descendants). *Sacred college*, *college of cardinals*: the 70 cardinals of the Roman Church, who constitute the Pope's council, and elect to the papacy from their own number.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 366 Criste and his college [i.e. the Apostles]. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xii. 55 As in-till oys be Pape had ay Wyth be college throw be towne To gang in til processyowne. 1460 *CARFARAVE Chron.* 297 Ther were the Cardinales of both collegis, both of Gregori and Benedict. 1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perfect.* Aij b, Cryst Jhesu... called his apostles unto hym and made them his bretheren of his College. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 64, I would the College of the Cardinals Would chuse him Pope, and carry him to Rome. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 All such cities had their ecclesiastical colleges consisting of Deacons and of Presbyters. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 126 Christ did it, in the Mission first of his Twelve, and after of his Seventy, both of which sacred Colleges he sent forth by two, and two. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Esay* viii. 17 Where it may seem that there was a College of Levites, and Iddo was their President. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 He was adopted into the college of augurs. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 12 The affair was to be determined by the college of Priests. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 103 The prince of the apostolic college.

b. secular.

*Electoral college*: a body of electors to a particular office; *spec.* the princes who elected the Emperor of Germany. *Heralds' College* or *College of Arms*: the corporation of Heralds, which records proved pedigrees and grants armorial bearings. Similar chartered bodies in England are the *College of Physicians*, *College of Surgeons*, *College of Preceptors*, etc.

1541 *Elvort Image Gen.* (1549) 141 They all did arise and gaue thanks unto him, for bringyng into that college [the senate] suche a man. 1588 *THYNE Let. Lit. Burghley in Animadu.* Introd. 91 All the whoole college of hereaunders. 1590 *SWINBURNE Treat. Test.* 202 By an vnlawfull College... I meane all companies, societies, fraternities, and other assemblies whatsoever, not confirmed nor allowed for a lawfull corporation by auctoritie of the prince. 1640 *BROME Antipodes Epil.*, Your approbation may more raise the man, Then all the College of physicians can. 1673 *TEMPLE United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 34 The seven Sovereign Provinces... who choose their respective Deputies, and send them to the Hague, for the composing of three several Colleges, call'd the States-General, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Accounts. c 1675 *BOYLE Wks.* VI. 107 (R. s. v. *Elect*) The electoral college hath written to the king of Sweden, promising not to proceed to the imperial election. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4833/2 Two of the College of One hundred and forty are appointed daily to each Gate of the City. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 48 They would soon erect themselves into an electoral college. 1850 *MERVILLE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 180 He also effected the restoration of the colleges or guilds of trades. 1875 *STRONG Const. Hist.* II. xv. 165 The Germanic diet comprised three Colleges, the electors, the princes, and the cities.

c. *College of Justice*: in Scotland, the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.

1537 *Sc. Acts Jas. V.* (1597) § 36 To institute ane... College of cunning and wise men, baith of Spirituall and Temporall Estate, for doing and administration of justice in al civil actions. 1540 *Ibid.* § 93 The institution of the saide College of justice. 1570-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 183 This year the college court of justice called the sessions was instituted in Edinburgh by the king. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii, The College of Justice, a great forensic society composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors, was the stronghold of Toryism.

2. *loosely*. Company, collective body, assemblage. (Often with allusion to specific senses.)

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb.) 60 That thou hast vouche sauf to nombre me amongst the college of thy hand-maydens. 1459 *MS. Land 416 fol.* 95 (Halliwell) Vnto the grete college of the fyndis blake. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1500) i. liii. 28 All the holy college of paradise. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. iv. 101 A College of wit-crackers cannot flout mee out of my humour. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* iii. ii. (1676) 378/2 They have whole Colleges of Courtzans in their Towns and Cities. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1702) 86/4 That City... was daily made a sad College of Executioners. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Flower & Leaf* 218 They rode in proud array, Thick as the college of the bees in May. 1756 *AMORY Buncks* (1770) II. 156, I could perceive a college of bees.

b. Sometimes representing *Ger. collegium*, Du. *collegie*, in the general sense of 'meeting of companions, reunion, club' (*rauch-, sauf-, tabaks-collegium*), or as applied to the meetings of the religious sect called *Collegiants*.

c 1703 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 25 In some forrain Universities, the Professors (beside their publick lectures) do privately, in their lodgings, instruct some Colleges (as they call them) or select clubs or companies. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Collegians*, A religious sect... so called because of their colleges, or meetings. 1764 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* (1844) II. 280/2 These men acquired the name of Collegians, from this particular circumstance, that they called their religious assemblies Colleges. 1858 *CARLYLE Fred. Gt.* v. vii, Friedrich Wilhelm has not the least shadow of a Constitutional Parliament... but he had his *Tabaks-Collegium*, Tobacco-College, Smoking Congress. 1872 *DASENT Three to One* I. 200 In the smoking-room... the tobacco college had finished its sittings.

3. A community or corporation of clergy living together on a foundation for religious service, etc. Now chiefly *Hist.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 303 Religious and grete colleges and cathedral chirchis maken many false eieris. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 93 Afterward he gedere pere monkes, whiche drew corrupcioun, as it is wont to be done in grete college. 1426a *J. PASTON in Lett.* No. 462 II. 113 That a college of vij. monks shuld be stabilished, founded, and indewed withinne a place... edited at Caster. 1494 *FABYAN* vii. 526 All the collegys and men of religion,



as well nunnys as other. 1513 *Moss Rich. III* (1641) 224 He began to found a College of a hundred priests. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. x. 510 In a college, the minister comes first; the clergy exist only for its sake. 1878 *Clergy List, Cathedral Establishments*, London, note. The corporation of the College of Minor Canons consisted in its origin of a body of 12, but... the number will be ultimately reduced to 6. 161d. *Hereford*, College of Vicars Choral. 1880 *Times* 8 June 1/2 About the same time that this church was built, a college, consisting of a master or custos and 12 chaplains, was founded.

4. A society of scholars incorporated within, or in connexion with, a University, or otherwise formed for purposes of study or instruction:

a. esp. An independent self-governing corporation or society (usually founded for the maintenance of poor students) in a University, as the College of the Sorbonne in the ancient University of Paris, and the ancient colleges of Oxford and Cambridge.  
b. A foundation of the same kind, outside a University. (Often combining, in its original character, the functions of a local charity for the aged and of eleemosynary education for the young.)

Such a college normally consists of a *master* (rector, provost, warden, etc.) *fellowes* and *scholars*. It now usually admits students not on the foundation who pay to enjoy the advantages of common life and supervision with the scholars of the foundation, during their university or school course.

In the English Universities, the name *college* was app. not originally given to the foundations of the Earliest Period (e.g. *Merton, Balliol*), but was introduced with the new foundations of the Second Period (typified by New College, Oxf.), which were really colleges of clergy, in sense 3, but with special aims in connexion with study. With the introduction of these 'colleges' into the university system, the name spread from them to the older non-clerical foundations, and was taken in turn by those of the Third Period, the colleges of the Renaissance.

Of the foundations under b, some (as those of Winchester and Eton) were originally associated with colleges in a university, others (as Gresham College, London, Dulwich College) had no such relations. When the education of the young was the object in view, such colleges have, in England, usually developed into great public schools.

[1379 *Patent Roll Rich. II*, i. 32 (New Coll. Oxon.) Custos et scholars collegii, domus, sive aule predicti. 1380 *Rich. II. (Licence in Mortmain)* Oct. 5, Custos et scholars Domus Scholarium de Merton. . . Collegium Domus predictae.]

1400 *Stat. New Coll.* (Pref.) Duo perpetua collegia: unum collegium perpetuum pauperum et indigentium scholarium clericorum, in studio Universitatis Oxoniæ. . . *Saint Mary College of Winchester in Oxenford* vulgariter nuncupatum. c.1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. vii. 57 In be Unversyte Of Oxenfurde scho gert be A college foundyt. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. 8*, c. xlii. (*Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 11) In the College of our Ladye in Eton besydes Wyndesore or Saynt Marie College of Wynchestre besides Wynchestre. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 9 Ani college in y<sup>e</sup> town wuld have bene glad of me. 1598 *F. MURKS in Shaks. C. Praise* 23 *Samuell Page* . . . fellowe of Corpus Christi College in Oxford. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 79 The act. . . to enable the provost and fellows of Chelsea College to dig a trench out of the river Lea. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Rep.* (1704) III. x. 56 They placed. . . the most notorious factious Presbyterians, in the Government of the several Colleges or Halls. 1678 *WALTON Life Sanderson* 3 He was chosen Sub Rector of the College. 1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Provost of Eaton College. 1775 *JOHNSON West Isl.*, *St. Andrews*. The university, within a few years, consisted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard being lately dissolved. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 699 In colleges and halls, in ancient days. . . There dwelt a sage called Discipline. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 347 The members of Dulwich College [founded 1619] are a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, twelve scholars, six assistants and thirty out-members. 1868 *M. PATRISON Academ. Org.* 46 The university of the chancellor, masters, and scholars, is one corporation, and each of the colleges distinct and independent societies, with their separate codes of laws. *Ibid.* 122 In the first period—thirteenth century—the college. . . is not an educational, but an eleemosynary, institute. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Hist. Univ. Camb.* I. Intro. 14 A college, in its primitive form, is a foundation erected and endowed by private munificence, solely for the lodging and maintenance of deserving students, whose lack of means rendered them unable to pursue the University course without some extraneous assistance.

c. From the fact that in some Universities only a single college was founded or survived, in which case the university and college became co-extensive, the name has come, as in Scotland and the United States, to be interchangeable with 'university'; 'a college with university functions'.

In U. S. 'college' has been the general term, and is still usually applied to a small university (or degree-giving educational institution) having a single curriculum of study, the name 'university' being given chiefly to a few of the larger institutions, which in their organization, and division into various faculties, more resemble the universities of Europe.

1459 *Charter in Munim. Univ. Glasguensis* (Maitl. Club) I. 11 Oretis. . . pro animabus Domini de Hamillton fundatoris huius Collegij. 1563 *Charter Univ. Glasgou in Munim.* I. 67 Forsamekille as within the cite of Glasgou ane College and Unversitie was devisit to be hade quhairin the youthe might be brocht vp in letres and knowlege. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat* 50 [A Scotsman says] a Country-Man with the College of Oxford on his side. 1733 *Deed of Conveyance in Fraser Life Berkeley* vi. 193 note, The Corporation or incorporate Society of Yale College in New Haven in the Province of Connecticut. *Ibid.* 195 note, At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College at Cambridge. 1775 *JOHNSON West Isl.*, *Aberdeen*, In each of

these towns [Old and New Aberdeen] there is a college, or in stricter language, an university; for. . . the colleges hold their sessions and confer degrees separately. 1818 *SCOTT Hrv. Midl.* viii. note, The students at the Edinburgh College were violent anti-catholics. 1823 [see COLLEGIANER]. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 23 s.v. *Aberdeen*, Marischal College. . . this University is not entitled to a copy of every work published for sale, like King's College, which is, indeed, regarded as a depository for both these Universities. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVI. 22 s.v. *University*, United States of North America. . . the colleges or universities contain in general only a faculty of arts. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 271 Though Yale has always been called a college, it is a complete university, according to the American acceptance of the term. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 36 The Principal is the resident Head of the College. 1882 *GRANT Univ. Edin.* I. 70 If, as at Glasgow, there was only one College, then a College with University functions constituted the University.

d. From the relation in which the colleges in a. stand to a university, as places of residence and study recognized by it, the name has been officially extended to 'Any institution for higher education affiliated to a university': such are the various colleges affiliated to the University of London, or to Victoria University, the Queen's University in Ireland, etc.

1838 *Charter Univ. Lond.*, Such certificates as aforesaid may be presented from our College called University College, or from our College called King's College. . . or from, etc. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 25 On Nov. 28, 1836, this institution after an existence of eleven years under the name of 'the University of London' had received a royal charter of incorporation as a college, with the title of 'University College, London'. 1881 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar (Article)*, Of affiliated Colleges. 1886 *Whitaker's Alm.* 210 *Victoria Univ.*, Colleges of the University, Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Liverpool.

e. By another extension, the name is given to institutions unconnected with a university, for instruction of a more advanced or professional kind than that given at school, such as the theological colleges of religious organizations, colleges for women, training colleges for teachers, military and naval colleges, colleges of agriculture, music, etc.

For these, *Academy* was the general name down to the 19th c. The *Royal Naval Academy* at Portsmouth was reconstituted as the *Royal Naval College* in 1806; and in 1805 was founded the *East India College, Hertis*, to prepare for the service of the East India Company.

1651 *S. HARTLIB (title)*, Essay on the Advancement of Husbandry and Learning, or Propositions for the erecting of a College of Husbandry. 1806 *King's Regul. & Admiralty Instr.*, Having gone through the established education at the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth. — *Order in Council* Feb. 1, A new and enlarged Establishment, adequate to the present increased Naval Force. . . to be established in the Dockyard of Portsmouth, under the name of the Royal Naval College of Portsmouth. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 221 There is a University at Dublin, a Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. 1845 *Charter of R. Agric. College, Cirencester*, To found a College, in which College, the Science of Agriculture. . . and the practical application thereof. . . are to be taught. 1873 *Admiralty Circular*, No. 8. C. The School of Naval Architecture at South Kensington will be absorbed in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. 1889 *DALE in Mansfield Coll.*, its Origin 1 The founding of a College for the education of men for the Congregational ministry.

f. Also (after the great schools which were founded as colleges (see b.), and partly perhaps after mod. French use) given to some large public schools or institutions for secondary education; and sometimes assumed even by private schools, as a more pretentious name.

(In France a *college* is a school for secondary education controlled and sustained by the municipality, distinguished from a *lycée* which is supported and directed by the state: see *Littér.*)

1841 *Minute-bk. of Cheltenham College* July 27 That the denomination of this School shall henceforth be 'The Cheltenham Proprietary College'. 1844 *Ibid.* Mar. 12 That for the future this Institution be denominated the Cheltenham College. 1845 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 75, I was at school—a college in the South. 1845 *Charter Marlborough Coll.*, The said Institution had hitherto been. . . carried on under the entire management. . . of a Council. . . but that such Council were of opinion that it would be more for the benefit of the undertaking that the School should be for the future carried on as a College. 1871 *FRASER Life Berkeley* 12 The modern School or College of Kilkenny.

5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such society or institution; *spec. a.* in a university; b. the residence of a body of clergy or the like; hence, in some cases, retained as a name for a cathedral close.

[1379 see 4 a.] c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 69 Ther was a gret college, Men clepe it the Soler-halle of Cantebrigg. 14. . . *Tindale's Vis.* 2219 He mad colagys and chyrchys mony. 1448 in *Lyte Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 37 The quere of Wynchestre College at Oxenford. 1509 *FISHER Fm. Serm.* Cless Richmond Wks. 308 She that byrled this college roiall to the honour of the name of crist Ihesu. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 580 Lorde Richarde Beauchampe. . . with solempne ceremonies was buryed in his College of Warwike. 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 42 (1820) 45 John Grandison. . . erected there a quarter college. . . and placed therein secular priests. 1766-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 402 The front of this college is very grand. 1824 *Hist. & Descr. View Durham* 33 A spacious oblong square, called the College, in which are the Deanery and prebendal houses. 1846 *G. ORMSBY St. Durham* 130 A passage. . . leads from the Cloister to the College, or Cathedral close.

1888 *JESSOFF Visit Norwich* p. viii, The parsonages were converted into colleges, in which the parish priests lived in common under statutes.

c. *transf.*

1601 *HOLLAND Piny I.* 358 Where afterwards was made the College or place of publick exercise. 1601 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 294 That swimming College, and free Hospital. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxiv. 22 She dwelt in Jerusalem in the college. 1656 *COWLEY Davidels* I. (1684) 17 Midst a large Wood that joynts fair Ramahs Town. . . A College stands, where. . . Prophets Sons with diligence meet.

6. A course of lectures at a foreign or (+) a Scottish university; a 'school' or distinct course of study leading to a degree, in some American universities. (Cf. Ger. *ein Collegium hören* 'to attend a course of lectures'.)

1700 *GREGORY in Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 He undertakes to teach. . . mathematics (by way of colleges or courses). . . The courses or colleges that he thinks of most use, are these. 1741 *SCOTS Mag.* Aug. 372 (Programme of MacLaurin), He gives every year three different Colleges and sometimes a fourth. . . He begins the third College with perspective. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* III. 98, I hope your colleges with Marcel go on prosperously. 1755 *JOHNSON s.v.*, 4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

7. A charitable foundation of the collegiate type; a hospital, asylum, or almshouse, founded to provide residence and maintenance for poor or decayed persons elected members thereof. (Retained in the title of various institutions of this kind, as Morden College, Blackheath, an asylum for decayed merchants.)

1694 *Will of Sir J. Morden*, I will and order there be placed in the College now finished by me, etc. 1720 *STRYPE Ston's Survey*, Sir John Morden. . . took pattern by the College at Bromley. . . founded by John Warren, Bishop of Rochester from 1637 to 1666, for Ministers' poor Widows. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Colleges for disabled soldiers, seamen, etc. See *Hospitals*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Hospital*, Royal Hospital for disabled soldiers, commonly called Chelsea College. (Before 1873 Greenwich Hospital had from time immemorial been locally spoken of as the College.)

8. *slang.* A prison. (*fig.* from 7.)

c. 1690 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, College*, Newgate. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* vii, This is the college in Queer Street. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* xxxi, That execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea College.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4), as *college-building*, *cap*, *chapel*, *council*, *course*, *don*, *friend*, *governor*, *gown*, *kitchen*, *lecture*, *lecturer*, *mate*, *office*, *porter*, *roll*, *rule*, *servant*, *soph*, *+state*, *statute*, *tutor*, etc.; *college bred* adj., *-like* adj. and adv., *-wise* adv.

1844 *EMERSON New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 Had quite forgotten who of their gownsmen was 'college-bred, and who was not. 1799 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclog.* vii, This comes of your great schools And 'college-breeding. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 76 A Course of Lectures within the 'College buildings. 1722 *BERKELEY Pass. Obs.* Wks. III. 205, I made three Discourses. . . in the 'College-chapel. 1894 *TENNISON To F. D. Maurice* 7 Should eighty-thousand 'college-councils Thunder 'Anathema', friend, at you. 1847 — *Princ.* Concl. 49 'Look there, a garden I said my 'college friend. 1621 *SANDERSON Serm.* I. 222 If benefited-men and 'colleged-governours were clench'd and riveted to their cures. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* iii, 49 Right underneath, the 'College kitchens made A humming sound. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priest* (1675) 77 [We] lived there [in prison], 'College-like, without any want. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* iv. (Arb.) 27 For private Gentlemen and Cadets, there be divers Academies in Paris, College-like. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 175 We are 'college-mates, Sworn brothers. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xi. (1741) 211 Not content with overgrown fellowships for life, and 'college-offices. 1749 *JOHNSON Vanity Hum. Wishes* 133 When first the 'college-rolls receive his name. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 339 He [Laud] will have his 'College-rolls obeyed by his Collegians. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xiii. (1741) 66 Why may they not, at the same time, be 'college-servants, and college-governors? 1728 *Pope Dunci.* ii. 379 Three 'College Sophs, and three pet Templars came. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 160 I'll give Living and lands to strength thy 'college-state. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* iii. (1741) 12 His private 'college-statutes. 1790 *Loiterer* No. 58 Scarce any office demands so many different requisites as that of a 'College Tutor. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 338 He is like a College-Tutor, whose whole world is forms, College-rules. 1868 *M. PATRISON Academ. Org.* 126 Here and there 'college-walls may shelter an occasional student. 1651 *GATAKER in Fuller Abel Rediv.* 463 An Hospital builded 'College-wise at Croyden.

b. *Special combs.*: *college-church*, (a) a collegiate church; (b) a church connected with a college; *+college-detriments* (see *DETRIMENT*); *college-lease*, a lease granted by a college; *college-living*, a benefice in the gift of a college; *college-man*, a member or inmate of a college; one who has been educated at a college; *+college-pot*, ? some kind of tankard or drinking vessel; *college-pudding*, a kind of small plum-pudding served whole to each person; *college widow*, U. S. *collog.* (see *quot.*); *College Youths*, the name of a society of change-ringers (see *quot.*).

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburga* I. 232 Kynges Ethelred. . . Edfyfed a 'college-chyrche notable and famous in the subbarbes of Chester. 1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 289 Y<sup>e</sup> college chyrche of Ripon. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* 24 There were also collegiate schools founded in connection with. . . college churches. 1890-1 *Free Ch. Scotl. Coll. Cal.* 66 [Glasgow] College Church. The site. . . was pur-

chased and granted to the Congregation... on the condition that fifty sittings therein should be reserved for the use of the Students. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of 'college-detriment'. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. II. xiv. 203* A 'College-lease is accounted... the worst kind of freehold. 1705 *Lond. Gas. No. 4162/4* A... Dwelling-House... in Cambridge... being a College-Lease, is now to be lett. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil. xl. (1741)* 212 When a 'college-living falls, the person chosen to succeed... is allow'd a year of grace. 1611 *FLORIO, Collegiate*... also a 'College man. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist. x. i. (1845)* V. 287 Dr. Reynolds, you are a better college-man than a statesman. 1816 *J. GILCHRIST Philos. Etym.* 189 As to what college men call learning. 1825 *KNAPP & BALDWIN, Neugate Cal. III. 383/1* A poor college-man at Greenwich. 1646 *Will of Estcourt* (Somerset Ho.), 'College pots. 1689 *Lond. Gas. No. 2510/4* Stolen out of a House in Charles-street... Three Silver College-Pots, of different sizes. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. (Miguel & Mother)*. The members... are condemned to eat... what they call the 'New-college pudding. 1838 *Family Handbk.* 250 College pudding. 1880 *BESANT & RICE Seamy Side* xx. To consider the question of college-pudding or cheese. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 298 That class of young ladies known among the students as 'college widows', and commonly supposed to have the acquaintance of several generations of collegians. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus. I. 377* 'College Youths, Ancient Society of. This is the chief of the change-ringing societies of England. It... derives its name from the fact that the students at the college founded by the renowned Sir Richard Whittington... having six bells in their college chapel, used to amuse themselves by ringing them; being joined by various gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the society was definitely started under the name 'College Youths'... on Nov. 3, 1637.

**College** (kɒlɪdʒ), *v. nonce-vul.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To send to college; to educate at college.

1819 *A. BALFOUR Campbell I. 27* (Jam.). Now, say that the laddie's collected, and leccenced to preach, what's he to do till he get a kirk? 1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trin. xi. 211* How he was born, cradled, schooled... collected, and the like.

Hence **Colleging** *vbl. sb.*

1848 *LOWELL Indian Summer Reverie* xxxviii, I am glad That here what colleging was mine I had.

**College**, *obs. form of COLLEAGUE.*

**Collegianer**, *-enar*, *var. of COLLEGIANER.*

**Colleged** (kɒlɪdʒd), *a.* [f. **COLLEGE** sb. + -ED.]

†1. = **COLLEGIATE** I. *Obs. rare.*

1425 *WYNTOUN Cron. vii. x. 477* He wes... entryd in Dwnfermyne, In þat collegy kyrk he lvis.

2. Having a college or colleges.

1850 *FRASER'S Mag. XLI. 617* There is a wide difference between these great seats of learning and their one-colleged sister in Dublin.

**Collegensse**: see **COLLEAGEN.**

**Colleger** (kɒlɪdʒə), [f. **COLLEGE** sb. + -ER.] A member or inmate of a college.

†a. A member of the same college, a fellow-collegian, collegean. *Obs.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Seldane's Comm. 460* a. If they do against those lawes... than their Collegers should remove them.

b. *spec.* One of the seventy boys on the foundation of Eton College.

1678 in *Etoniana* 216, 5th Form, *Collegers*. 1740 *H. WALPOLE Corr.* (1820) I. 57 Our Cicero, who has less classic knowledge and more superstition than a collegier. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* i. xi. The Captain of the Oppidians and the senior Collegier next to the Captain of the school, figure... in fancy costume. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 7/2 The Collegiers had a little the advantage in the first part of the game.

c. An inmate of a 'college' (sense 7) or charitable foundation, a pensioner.

1886 *BESANT Childr. Gileon in Longm. Mag. VII. 346* She was... no more than sixty or so, which is young for a collegier at Lily's.

**Collegial** (kɒlɪdʒiəl), *a.* [a. F. *collegial*, or ad. L. *collegiālis*, f. *collegium* **COLLEGE**.]

1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college. † *Collegial church*: = college church.

1530 *PALSGR. 207/1* Collegial church, *esp. in collegialle*. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 15* Cathedral and collegial churches. 1641 *HEYLIN Help to Hist. (1671)* 241 The Castle and the Collegial Church being both in rubbish. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 68 There are sometimes two or three together of principal dignity in some Collegial Churches.

2. Of or belonging to a college (sense 4).

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xvi. (1632) 81 These collegial Latinizers. 1605 *Aureo. to Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 46 Observing the collegial rules and constitutions. 1794 *G. WAKFIELD Spirit of Chr. II* The Master and fellows... of collegial societies. 1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1853) 404 The usurpation of its [the University's] functions and privileges by the collegial bodies. 1880 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 2/8 The collegial triennial prize was awarded.

3. Of or belonging to a 'collegium' or college (sense 1), or to a body of persons associated as collegians in the performance of any function.

*Collegial system* (of church government in Germany): see **COLLEGIATISM.**

1619 *BALCANQUHAL Let. 9 Mar. fr. Dordrecht* in *Hales Gold. Rem.* (1673) 121 One of the Scribes... was beginning to read our College his judgement, but Dr. Davenant... thought... that the Collegial suffrages should not be read thus privately. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. IV. 65* At Diets of the Empire... collegial meetings or others. 1816 *F. H. NAYLOR Hist. Germ. II. xvi. 33* The inconvenience of consulting his colleagues... the tardiness incidental to collegial deliberations. 1878 *SSELEY Stein II. 515* The clumsy collegial method must be excluded, and the bureaucratic method adopted. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. III. 1821* He [Paff] defended the collegial system against the reigning territorialism.

**Collegialism** (kɒlɪdʒiəlɪz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM.] A name of German origin (= *collegialismus*, *collegial system*) for the theory of ecclesiastical polity which maintains that the (or a) visible church is a purely voluntary association (*collegium*) formed by contract, in which the supreme authority rests with the whole body of the members; and that the civil magistrate has no other relations to the church than those which he has to any other voluntary association within his territories.

Opposed to *episcopatism* which places the supreme authority in a clerical order, and *territorialism* which ascribes it to the civil power, making the regulation of the church in any country entirely a function of the state. (Formulated under the name by Pfaff in 1742.)

1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl. I. 512* Collegialism, or Collegial system, a technical term denoting a peculiar conception of the relation between Church and State.

**Collegiality** (kɒlɪdʒiəlɪti), [ad. F. *collegialité*, f. *collegial*: see -ITY.] Collegueship; the relation between collegues.

1887 *Pall Mall G. 9 Mar. 4/2* The editors of the leading Belgian Liberal journals, in a spirit of 'collegiality', ask for the... co-operation of their readers in a jubilee of an unusual character. *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 1/1 Requesting... him out of collegiality, to present two numbers to the museum.

**Collegially** (kɒlɪdʒiəlɪ), *adv.* [f. **COLLEGIALLY** + -LY.] In a collegial manner or capacity.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Fab. Cerem. III. viii. 192* Which power of Jurisdiction... remaineth... both in the Bishop, and in the Presbytery, in him personally, in it collegially. 1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 120 Having long collegially dispensed a muddy scantling of metaphysics.

**Collegian** (kɒlɪdʒiən), *sb. and a.* [f. L. *collegi-um* **COLLEGE** + -AN. *Form. immed. ad. med. L. collegiānus*; cf. *oppidanus*. Cf. F. *collegien*.]

A. *sb.* 1. A member or inmate of a college; one who is receiving, or has received, a college education, a student; also *spec.* one who is on the 'foundation' of a college, a 'collegier'.

1462 *J. PASTON in Paston Lett. No. 461 II. 114* A college of vij. monkes or prestes having a certeyn pension... without any charge... to be bore by the seyd collegians. 1583 *T. STODGER Civ. Warres Loue C. II. 44* a. All sworn-men, Brotherhoods, and Collegians likewise. 1607 *WALINGTON Opt. Glass iv. (1664)* 55 Bacchus is a wise Collegian, who admits merriment. 1730 *SWIFT Betty the Grizette*, Picking wit among collegians. In the play-house upper regions. 1771 *Junius Lett. liv. 282*, I will not descend to answer the little sneering sophistries of a collegian. 1875 *MERVILLE Gen. Hist. Rome* lvi. (1877) 527 The discussions of the learned collegians at the Museum.

b. One who is on the side of a college; a college partizan.

1697 *BLAIR in W. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I. 19* All the Governors friends employ their utmost interest to keep out any one that is a friend to the College... 'if you choose such a one' say they 'he is a Collegian and we shall have a tax for the College'.

2. *slang.* An inmate of a prison. Cf. **COLLEGE** 8.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw. xlv.* They've been most infernally blown up by the collegians [in the Fleet]. 1855 - *Dorrit* vi. (D.), Letters... enclosing half-a-crown... for the Father of the Marshalsea, 'with the compliments of a collegian taking leave'.

3. One of a sect founded in Holland in 1619.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Collegians*, *Collegiani*, a religious sect formed among the Arminians and Anabaptists in Holland; so called, because of their colleges, or meetings. 1818 [see **COLLEGIATE**].

B. *adj.* = **COLLEGIALLY**.

1660 *S. FISHER Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 73 To crawl and creep about a while in some Collegian Cells. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 105 Some of the collegian prisoners... have women and little children with them.

**Collegianer** (kɒlɪdʒiənə), *Obs. exc. Sc. Forms:* 6 collegiener, -gyner, collygenier, colleginar, colligienier, 6-7 collegiener, -ioner, 7 collegienar, 7, 9 colligienier, 9 collegeanier, collegianer. [app. f. F. *collegien* + -ER: cf. *mariner*, *scrivener*, *parishioner*.] A member of a college; a collegian; a collegeue.

1546 *BALT Eng. Volaries* III. (R.), No archdeacon, priest, deacon, subdeacon, colligienier, nor canon. 1553 - *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) I. 351, I shoke the dust of my feet against those wicked colligyniers and prestes. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 275/1 The patriarch and his collegiener. 1881 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 161 The consideration... hath carryed me from colleges, though not from collegiener. 1826 *LANE Spqr's T. VII. 90* Love, meekie truthties, sterner Iustices colligienier. 1870 in *Spalding Town. Chas. I* (1829) 76 Thus the town being nightly watched, there came down the street certain of their own collegiener. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl. viii.* 'When I was rabled by the collegiener.' 1823 *LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* xiv. 93 'Ay, ay, 'tis Oxford College, ye're for, is it? are ye no rather auld for beginnig to be a collegiener?' 1868 *G. MACDONALD R. Falconer* i. 273 'He's been here a' day, readin' like a colligienier'.

**Collegiant** (kɒlɪdʒiənt), = **COLLEGIATE** 3.

1764 *A. MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1841) II. 279-80 Collegians. 1818 *TODD, Collegian* 2. One of a religious sect... called *collegians*, collegians, and collegians, on account of their colleges or weekly meetings.

**Collegiate** (kɒlɪdʒiət), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *collegiāt-us* member of a college or corporation, also in med. L. (as adj.) of or pertaining to a college, f. *collegium* **COLLEGE**.] A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college.

*Collegiate church*: see 4.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xl. (1887) 222 Publick places be either elementary, grammaticall, or collegiate. 1594 *HOOKEER Eccl. Pol. Pref. (J.)* The state of collegiate societies, whereon the two universities consist. 1629 *WARSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* 23 Any wandering from their Collegiate society into the world. 1868 *M. PARTISON Academ. Org.* 126 This was... the design of collegiate foundations in their origin.

2. Of or belonging to a college.

1564 *Brief Exam. \*\*\*b.* Collegiate Munkes had their habite. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 8 There is no education collegiate, which is free. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. III. Wks.* (1847) 503/1 To seize into their hands... collegiate masterships in the university. 1671 *MAYNWARING Anc. & Mod. Physic* 28 Doctor Herrett, a Collegiate Physician of London. 1724 *Dr For Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 2 A collegiate life did not suit me. 1832-48 *H. COLERIDGE North. Worthies* (1852) I. 6 Marvell, to whose ardent... mind neither college discipline nor collegiate opinions were likely to be agreeable. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* ix. The kindling of to-day's [fire] under the collegiate boiler. 1889 *LYTE Hist. Eton Coll.* 23 The Collegiate Church of Eton.

3. Constituted as a body of collegues; corporate; of or belonging to collegues, combined.

1625 *BACON Ess. Custom & Educ.* (Aib.) 373 But... the Force of Custome Copulate, and Conioyned, and Collegiate, is far Greater. 1665 *Phil. Trans. I. 103* To sollicite in all parts mutuall Ayds and Collegiate endeavours. 1875 *MAIRNE Hist. Inst. XII. 349* This single person or group... this individual or this collegiate Sovereign (to employ Austin's phrase).

4. *Collegiate church*: (a) a church which is endowed for a body corporate or chapter, but has no bishop's see; (b) in Scotland, a church served by two or more joint incumbents or pastors; so *collegiate charge*; (c) in U. S. 'a church which is united with others under the joint pastorate of several ministers' (Webster).

1514 *FITZGER. Inst. Pas.* (1538) 121 b, Wardens of cathedral and collegiate Churches. 1540 *Mem. Rijn.* (Surtees) III. 290 The collegiat church of Sanct Petri and Wilfrid of Rypen. 1612 *SPENCER Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxv. 328 Buried in the Collegiat Church of Winburn in Dorset-shire. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* XI. (1843) 698/2 King Harry the Seventh's chapel in the collegiate church of Westminster. 1681 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Collegiate Church is that which consists of a Dean and Secular Canons. 1726 *AVLIVIA Purety.* 167 Collegiate churches were such... wherein a number of Presbyteries were settled and lived together in one Corporation. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Silh. Scotl.* I. 24 There were thirty-three collegiate churches in Scotland.

5. *Collegiate school*: a school of a high grade, or of high pretensions.

B. *sb.* †1. = **COLLEGIATE** A. 1. *Obs.*

1609 *B. JOHNSON Sil. Wom.* I. i. A new foundation... of ladies, that call themselves the Collegiates. 1883 *R. NIKEDON in Wood's Life* (1848) 253 A very hard case for vs poore mortalls who know nothing, because wee haue not bin collegiates in Oxon. 1766 *AMORY Anecd.* (1770) IV. 216, I became a Doctor, as well as if I had been a regular collegiate. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng. Intro.* 20 Communicating my distress to some of my fellow collegiates.

†2. *transf. and slang.* An inmate of an asylum, prison, or the like. Cf. **COLLEGIATE** 2. *Obs.*

1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 29 Meeting with one of my fellow Collegiats [i.e. thieves]. 1690 *B. E. Dict. Cant.* *Crew.* Collegiats, those Prisoners, and Shop-keepers. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 127 ¶ 3 If we consult the Collegiats of Moorfields, we shall find most of them are beholden to their Pride for their Introduction into that magnificent Palace. 1734 *NORTH Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 123 (D.) In the goal... he busied himself with the cases of his fellow-collegiates.

†3. A fellow-collegian; a colleague. *Obs.*

1613 *M. RIMLEY Magn. Bodies* Fuller, a Doctor Gilbert, our friend and Collegiat. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* III. 125 He [Thomas Drax] translated all the Works of Master Perkins (his Countryman and Collegiat) into Latine. 1666 *C. LESLIE Snake in Grass* (1697) 333, I was one day making a visit to him, with the rest of his Collegiates.

**Collegiate** (kɒlɪdʒiət), *v.* [f. prec.: see -ATE.] *trans.* To make collegiate; to constitute as a college or collegiate church. Hence *Collegiated ppl. a.*, *Collegiating vbl. sb.*

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 5 The Parochie Church, of a fair Building and Collegiatid. 1782 *PENNANT Journ.* III. 12 minor canons... these were formerly collegiate, and had their hall and houses. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 790 The Presbytery... insist on uncollegiating the five double charges, within the city proper, for the purpose of providing ministers for five new churches. 1848 *WARE Manch. Parish Ch. Pref.* 8 Such are the simple circumstances connected with the collegiating of the parish church of Manchester.

**Collegiately** (kɒlɪdʒiətli), *adv.* [f. **COLLEGIATE** a. + -LY.] In a collegiate manner or capacity.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 30 The secular Electors neuer giuing their consent thereunto: Neyther was the resolution of the same taken Collegiately. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* IV. (1852) Intro. 9 None of them do live collegiately, but board... at private houses. 1842 *G. S. FABER Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 75 The Tracts for the Times have been published collegiately or corporately.

**Collegiation** (kɒlɪdʒiə'tʃən), *rare.* [n. of action, f. **COLLEGIATE** v.] The making collegiate.

1887 *SAINTSBURY Manchester* 26 The material structure of the church appears not to be older than the date of its collegiation.

**Collegie**, **Colleginar**, *-iner*, *-ioner*, *obs. ff. COLLEGE, COLLEGIANER.*

**Collegeue**, *obs. form of COLLEAGUE.*

**Collenase**: see COAL-MOUSE.

**Collenchyma** (kplēŋkimā). *Bot.* [*f. Gr.* κόλλα glue + ἔγχυμα, ἔγχυματ- infusion.]

+1. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1835 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 356 Link supposes the cellular substance in which pollen is generated to be semiorganic and calls it collenchyma. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Collenchyma*, usually absorbed, but remaining and assuming a definite form in some plants, as in orchids.

2. Tissue consisting of cells with walls greatly thickened at the angles, found just beneath the epidermis in the leaf-stalks and young stems of many Dicotyledons.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 514 Collenchyma... has acquired a cartilaginous or horny texture by its cells becoming greatly thickened by secondary layers of a substance softening or swelling up in water. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. 83 The collenchyma originates from the fundamental tissue, and... not from the epidermis.

**Collenchymatous** (kplēŋkimātes), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -ous.] *Bot.* Belonging to or of the nature of collenchyma, or of collenchyma.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 187 The characteristic iodine reaction of collenchymatous walls. *Ibid.* 417 Collenchymatous masses.

**Collenchyme**. *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. collenchyma*: see above.] A term proposed by Sollas for a tissue of the mesoderm in sponges. (See next.)

**Collencyte**. *Zool.* [*f. Gr.* κόλλα glue, ἐν in, κύτος hollow, receptacle.] Sollas's proposed term for the corpuscles of connective tissue found embedded in the collenchyme in the mesoderm of sponges. Hence *Collencytal*, *a.*

1887 W. J. SOLLAS *Sponges in Eucycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 The mesoderm... in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear colourless gelatinous matrix in which irregularly branching stellate cells or connective tissue corpuscles are embedded; these may be termed *collencytes* and the tissue *collenchyme*.

**Collen earth**, etc.: see COLOGNE.

+ **Collep**, -*op.* *Obs. Sc. rare*—1. [*cf. COLLOCK* a pail, of which this may be a corruption.]

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance of 7 Deadly Synnis* 95 Him fol-fowit many fowil drunkart, With can and collep [*v. r.* collop] cop and quart.

**Collep**, var. COLLOP.

**Collepixie**, *obs.* form of COLT-PIXIE.

**Collar**, *obs.* *f. COLLAR*, CHOLER.

**Collerauch**, -*rayth*, -*reth*: see CULBREATH.

**Collerette**: see COLLALETTE.

**Collerie**, *obs.* form of CHOLERIC.

**Collerie**, -*y*, var. of COLLYRIE, *Obs.*, eye-salve.

**Collery** (kpl'eri). *Anglo-Ind.* [*ad. Tamil kallar* thieves.] The name of a non-Aryan race inhabiting part of India east of Madura; hence, *Collery-horn* (corrupted into *cholera-horn*), a long brass horn of hideous sound, often used at native funerals; *Collery-stick*, a throwing stick or boomerang used by the Colleries (Yule).

1763 ORME *Hist. Mil. Trans.* I. 208 (Y.) The Polygar Tondiman... likewise sent 3000 Colleries; these are a people who... inhabit the woods between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin; their name in their own language signifies Thieves. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 143, 1520 Colleries (irregular troops of the Southern Polygars). 1830 J. WELSH *Mil. Remin.* I. 130 (Y.) It was he also who first taught me to throw the spear, and hurl the Collery-stick. 1879 *Madras Mail* 7 Oct. (Y.) To have the Amildar's Cholera-horn men out at that hour to sound the reveillé.

**Collery**, *obs.* form of COALERY, COLLIERY.

**Collet** (kpl'ēt), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 *collet*(t), *collat*(t), -*ett*. [*a. F. collet*, dim. of *col* neck—*L. collum*. In sense 4 prob. directly *ad. It. colletto*.]

+1. The neckband of a garment; a collar or band worn round the neck; a necklet. *Obs.*

1561 in Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 148 (Jam.) Item, a neck of aurange hew guharin is bands of clath of gold twa finger braid. 1578 *Inv.* in *Nuga Dereticta* (1880) xii. 4 Twa collattis sewit of holene clayt, ane w<sup>t</sup> blak silk. 1584 HUDSON *Judith in Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1600) 723 And through her collet she shewd her snowie breast. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 745, I understand... all the Jewels are brought here again to be pawned, and amongst them the great Collet of Rubies fetch'd from Hamb.

2. An encompassing band or ring; in various technical uses, as, a ring, collar, or flange on a rod or spindle, a circular metal lining to a hole, a circular ferrule or socket, etc. *cf. COLLAR* II. Also *attrib.*

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Curr.* II. 305 A Staffe to a Crosse of silver withe twoo knoppes gille and a loose Collet. 1670 *Will of E. Lynde* (Somerset Ho.), Silver collet can. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. arm. late Voy.* (1711) II. 161 The Wooden Stick is fastened within the Iron Collet or Funnel of the Harpoon, with Packthread wound all about the Iron. 1696 DERHAM *Artificial Clocks* 3 The Collet, or piece of brass soldered on the Arbor, or Spindle, on which the Wheel is rivetted. 1797 *Eucycl. Brit.* II. 585/2 On this pin are two moveable collers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 344/2 Its inmost coil running through and bent round into the hole of a collet or small collar placed over the staff. 1879 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List* July 1882 497/2 For ventilation, the base to be perforated with four holes, and a gilt collet inserted in the crown of the helmet. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 22 The spring should start away from the collet hole with an easy curve.

3. *Jewelry*. The circle or flange in a ring in which the stone is set; also the setting for a precious stone in a piece of jewelry.

1528 *MS. List of Jewelry* (P.R.O.). A pawnee with ij hanging perles with a collet, that a balasse stood in. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Annulus, Pala annuli*, the brode place where the stone is set: the collet. 1603 HOLLAND *Philosophi's Mor.* 934 Others write, that he carried a strong poison within the collet of his signet. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 426 The imperial crown of Scotland... is adorned with 22 large precious stones, viz. topazes, amethysts, garnets, etc. in collers of gold of various forms. 1784 WESLEY *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 25 It is set in the forefront of the vitreous humour, like a diamond in its collet. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 230 He chanced to turn the collet of the ring towards the inner side of his hand.

b. *fig.*

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 21 When his worne selfe... Had dropt out of the Collet into th' Graue. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper. Pref.*, That these rare Gems, as they are but loosely set in the Mind... so for a time they fall out of their Collers. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* II. (R.), Surely a diamond of so much lustre [Stella] might have been... fixed within the collet of matrimony.

+ 4. *Glass-blowing*. The neck or portion of glass left on the end of the blowing-iron after the removal of the finished article. *Obs.* Hence *COLLET* *q.v.*

1662 MERRIET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 277 Necks of the Glass, are also call'd Collets. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Collet*, in the glass trade, that part of a glass vessel, which in the making, sticks to the hollow iron by which the metal is first taken out of the melting pot. This is broken off before the vessel is fashioned, and is never seen in the least mark, when finished... These they throw together, and afterwards grind them down, and put into the green glass metal, for the purer green glass. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 He delivers it to the master workman to break off the collet, which is a little piece that sticks to the iron. 1847 in CRAIG; and in *mod. Dicts.*

|| 5. *Gunnery*. (See *quot.*)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Collet*, French for that part of a cannon which is between the astragal and the muzzle. In *mod. Eng. Dicts.*

6. *Bot.* The point where the stem and the root of a plant are united; the collar.

1847 in CRAIG; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Collet** (kpl'ēt), *sb.* 2 [An earlier form of *CULET* *q.v.*, the Fr. equivalent being *culasse*, deriv. of *cul* bottom; app. confounded with *COLLET* *sb.* 1 sense 3.] The horizontal base of a diamond when cut as a brilliant; also called *CULET*.

1675 *London Gaz.* 1050/4 Lost... a short hart Diamond, weighing about 18 Grains... Rights and the Collet [*printed collet*] polished, the Stone being about half made. 1761 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 444 At the table surface, and at the collet, or opposite surface. 1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 214 The under surface is also cut in facets and terminates nearly in a point called the collet or culet.

**Collet** (kpl'ēt), *v.* [*f. COLLET* *sb.* 1]

1. To set in a collet. Hence *Colletting* *vbl. sb.*

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 160 And in his foyle so louely set, Faire colleted in Gold. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 *Colletting*—Little fangs or lips are left in the metal, and the gem being inserted between them, they are bent over so as to enfold it.

2. To provide with a collet or collar.

1884 F. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 158 That the main spring may not be injuriously contracted the part of the barrel arbor to which it is attached is enlarged or colleted.

**Collet**, var. of *COLETT* *Obs.*, acolyte; *obs. f. COLLECT* *sb.*; *dial.* corruption of COLLARD.

|| **Colleter** (kpl'ēt). *Bot.* [*a. Gr.* \*κολλητήρ one who glues, *f. κολλάν* to glue: see *COLLETERIUM*.] One of the glandular hairs found on many leaf-buds, etc., which secrete the blastocolla or bud-glue.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. ii. 115 The parts of the bud are coated by a gummy substance... which he [Hans-stein] calls Blastocolla, while the glandular hairs which produce them he terms Colleters. *Ibid.* The secretion of the colletters is a watery mucilage in Polygonum.

**Colleterial** (kpl'ēt-riāl), *a. Zool.* [*f. next* + -AL.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a colleterium. *Colleterial gland*: = *COLLETERIUM*.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* *Introd.* 111 Colleterial glands which secrete a glutinous material for fixing the ova to various external objects. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. An.* vi. 270 A colleterial gland.

|| **Colleterium** (kpl'ēt-riūm). *Zool.* [*mod. L.*, as *f. a. Gr.* \*κολλητήριον: see *COLLETER*.] A glandular organ in certain insects, secreting a glutinous substance for cementing the ova together.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Colletic** (kpl'ēt-ik), *a. and sb. ? Obs.* [*ad. late L. collicis-us* or its original Gr. κολλητικός agglutinant, *f. κολλάν* to glue.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of joining as with glue; agglutinant. B. *sb.* An agglutinant.

1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chym. Disp.* 39 *Colletica* are such as Glue. 1715 KERSEY, *Colletica*, Medicines that are of a gluing, or closing Faculty. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Colletica*, Among colletics are ranked litharge, aloes, myrrh, etc. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Collette**, *obs.* form of *COLLET*, *COLLEOT* *sb.*

+ **Colley**. *Obs.* [*cf. COLLEE*.] See *quot.*

1624 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* II. i. 36 A brace of threshers... falling out about the overlarge scope of the Colley or Harvest-bottle.

**Colley**: see *COLLIE*, dog, and *COLLY*, soot, etc.

**Colleyne**, *obs.* form of COLOGNE.

+ **Coll-hardy**, *a. Obs. rare*. [Perhaps *f. COLL* *sb.* 3 though the *dupe* or *simpleton* is not exactly the type of the 'hardy' fool.] Foolhardy, foolishly rash.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anst. Ossor.* 20 b. Away with this arrogance: it be no more so hardy [Lat. *ferociam committine*], and write hereafter more advisedly.

|| **Collibert**. *Obs.* 7-8 *coll.* [*f. Collibert*, *ad. L. collibert-us* fellow-freedman, *f. col-*, *con-* together + *libertus* freedman. Concerning the mediaeval *colliberti*, see article in Du Cange.]

1. In France under the Feudal system: A kind of tenant freed from strict serfdom, but bound to certain duties or services. In the Custom of Anjou, they had become simply serfs. (Never used in England.)

[1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Colliberti*, are Tenants in Free Socage, *Doomsday-Book*, or such as being Villains were manumitted.] 1708-15 KERSEY, *Colliberts* or *Colliberts*, a middle sort of Tenants, between Servile and Free: In the Civil Law, they who were made free together, at the same time. 1721 in BAILEY. 1864 *N. & Q.* V. 384 (transl. from Fr.) *Colliberts* were, therefore, bound by serfdom.

2. 'Miserable inhabitants of Annis and Poitou' (Littre) named after the mediæval colliberts.

**Collibist**, var. of *COLLYBIST* *Obs.*

+ **Collibration**. *Obs.* [*n. of action*, *f. L. collibrāt-*, ppl. stem of *collibrāre*, *f. col-* together + *librāre* to weigh.] Weighing together; comparison. 1656 DUGARD *Gale Lat. Unl.* § 537. 161 What... do Philosophers number, measure, weigh? All things; yet have they most solemn denumerations, dimensions, collibrations.

+ **Colliby**. *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. collibium*, prob. *f. L. collybius* exchange of coins, *agio*, *a. Gr.* κόλλυ-βος small coin, rate of exchange, *agio*; also a small round cake: *cf. COLLYBIST*. Du Cange derives it from *L. collibere* to please, be agreeable, and it is possible that a notion of connexion with this helped in establishing the med. L. sense of 'little present'.] A small present.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 1770 Smaile giftes named collibies wald vnto thaym drawe.

**Collic**, -*lick*(e), *obs.* forms of *COLIC*.

+ **Collicular**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. colliculus* little hill (dim. of *collis* hill) + -AR<sup>1</sup>.] Of the nature of a little hill.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1061 Our Country is generally a low ground... yet 'tis very full of Collicular Eminencies.

**Colliculate** (kpl'ik-i-lāt), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] *Zool.* Having little eminences.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 333 Coralla transversely or reticulately colliculate.

**Collide** (kpl'aid), *v.* [*ad. L. collidere* to strike or clash together, *f. col-* together + *laedere* to injure, damage.]

1. *trans.* To bring into collision or violent contact, strike or dash together. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. i. vi. The outward [ayre] being stroke or collided by a solide body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 52 The inflammable effluencies discharged from the bodies collided. 1755 JOHNSON, *Collide*, *v. a.*, to strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together. 1871 M. COLLINS *Inv. of Str. Meetings* 18, I whom dreams encumber, By the keen clash of gross events collided.

2. *intr.* To come into collision, come forcibly into contact, strike or dash together.

(When first used of railway trains or ships in collision, c 1860-70, it was much objected to as an Americanism.)

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 14 The flints... thus toss'd in air, collide. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Newton's Health's Improv.* 9 The blood collides against the Sides of the Aorta. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 22 Tumble and rage along, ye rotten wails and wrecks; clash and collide. 1866 TYNDALL in *For. Rev.* III. 135 The attraction urges them [atoms]. They collide, they recoil. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/8 Charles, brigantine, in entering the harbour... collided with Sparkling Foam, barquentine.

3. *fig.* To come into collision or be in conflict; to clash, conflict.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 326 How often would he not collide against the Bishop of Soissons? 1875 POSTER *Gains* 1. Comm. (ed. 9) 152 Overturning the ordinary course of law where it collided with equity. 1880 G. DUFF in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 667 Our interests would be about as likely to collide as those of a shark and a tiger.

b. To come together (without conflict). *rare*.

1877 H. A. PAGES *De Quincy* II. xix. 191 In great crises their interests collide and harmonise to augment the stability of institutions.

Hence *Colli'ded ppl. a.*, *Colli'ding vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 345 By the collision of flint and steel... particles detached from the colliding bodies. 1865 LECY *Ration.* II. vi. 386 To restrain the action of colliding passions. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 The head-gear of the colliding vessel... became entangled.

**Collidine** (kpl'idain). *Chem.* [*f. κόλλα glue* + *idos* form + -INE.] See *quots.*

1825 C. G. WILLIAMS in *Chem. Gaz.* 308 Collidine is one of the bases discovered by Dr. Anderson in Dippel's oil, and found a few weeks subsequently by me in shale naphtha. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 108 *Collidine* C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N, an alkaloid found among the products of the dry distillation of animal substances and of coal. Collidine is a colourless, oily liquid, having a strongly aromatic, not unpleasant odour.



1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Dec. 6/5 Tobacco smoke . . contains a second toxic principle called collidine.

**Collie, Colly** (kɒlɪ), *sb.* Also 8 *colly*, 8-9 *colley*, (9 *coolly*, *cooley*, *cooly*). [Origin uncertain: it has been conjectured to be the same word as *coolly* 'the colour being originally black'; cf. *COLLY a.* Chaucer has *Colle* as proper name of a dog, of which *collie* might possibly be dimin.]

1. A Scotch shepherd's dog; a breed of sheep-dogs remarkable for sagacity.

[c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 563 Ran Colle our dogge, and Talbot, and Gerlond.] a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 691 (Jam.) The Bishop was nicknamed Collie, because he was so impudent and shameless, that when the Lords of the Session and Advocates went to dinner, he was not ashamed to follow them into their houses, unasked, and sat down at their table. 1741 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy*, A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent, Or hounded colly o'er the mossy bent. 1787 GROSS *Prov. Gl.*, *Colley*, a cur dog. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 93 The tither was a ploughman's collie, His breast was white, his touzie back weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black; His gawkie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung ower his hurdies wi' a swirl. 1806 *Edin. Even. Courant* 20 Jan. (Jam.), A black and white rough colley, or shepherd's dog. 1874 Sir G. W. DASENT *Three to One* II. 216 An affectionate collie dog.

b. *fig.* 'One who follows another constantly or implicitly' (Jam.); cf. to *dog*, and *Sc. follow-dog*.

2. *attrib.* esp. in *collie-dog*.

c. 1774 C. KERR *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Poems* Sc. (1862) 30 The colly dog lies i' the nook. 1807 BRITICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (ed. 5) 329 The Cur Dog is a trusty and useful servant to the farmer and grazier. In the North of England, this and the foregoing [The Shepherd's Dog] are called Colly Dogs. 1818 SCOTT *Hr. Mel.* xliii, Turning sinners as a colly dog turns sheep. 1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* Oct. 398 His dog Totchy, an animal of the colly breed. 1884 *Fork Herald* 23 Aug. 4/2 A Black and Tan Collie Puppy. 1881 G. E. K. *Vac. Tour* 139 All books are full of the marvels of colly-dogism.

**Collied** (kɒlɪd), *pp. a. arch. and dial.* [f. *COLLY v.* or *sb.* + *-ED*.] Rendered 'colly'; begrimed; blackened; darkened, murky.

[c. 1320 See *collade*, s. v. *COLLOW v.*]

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. i.* 1. 145 Briefe as the lightning in the collied night. 1634 T. CARWE *Col. Brit. Wks.* (1824) 199 [Venus] stroking with her ivory hand his [Vulcan's] collied cheeks. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* i. 1, That youthful Virgin . . with . . a shining face, and colly'd eyebrows. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* (1715) II. vii, With brimless cap and colly'd face. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 120. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 128 A collied cloud.

**Collier** (kɒlɪər), *Forms:* 4 *kolier*, *oholier*, 5 *colysere*, *colser* (e), *coliare*, *coler*, 5-6 *colyer*, *colier*, (collyear), 6 *colyar*, *coliar*, 6-7 *colliar*, *collyer*, (8 *coalier*), 6- *collier*. [M.E. *colier*, *colyer*, etc., f. *col*, *COAL*, app. after words from Fr. in -IER, q.v. The Sc. *collyear*, and other M.E. spellings, imply that the *o* was then long; *collier* with short *o*, appears to be later: cf. *COLLY a.* and *v.*]

1. One whose occupation or trade is to procure or supply coal (formerly charcoal); one engaged in the coal trade.

† 1. A maker of wood charcoal (who also was often the bringer of it to market). *Obs.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 250 Choliars pat cayreden col come bere bi side. *Ibid.* 2523 þe kolieres bi komed to karpe kenely i fere. c. 1440 *Prout. Parv.* 87 Colyer [v.r. colysere, coler], *carbonarius*. c. 1475 *Reuf Collyear* 322 Then the Collyear . . Went to the Charcoill in hy, To mak his Chauf-ray reddey. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (1844) 328 Item to the colyer for makynge of coleyes i.j. 1550 CROWLEY *Epygr.* 493 When none but pore Colyars dyd wyth coles mell. 1573 *Art of Limning* 7 Take Hartes horne, and burne it to cole on a Coliar harth. 1608 T. BALL in *Lis-more Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 130 To be at bristow with a refiner and a hammer man and 8 or 10 colliers.

† 2. One who carries coal (orig. charcoal, later also pit-coal) for sale. *Obs.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 All maner of colyers that bryngeth coleyes to towne. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 86 And where as the colyers be founde false that they may be punessed and theyr sackes bent. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When colliers put no dust into their sackes. 1661-2 *Perivs Diary* 8 Feb., All the day with the collier removing the coles out of the old cole hole into the new one. 1719 D'URSEY *Pills* IV. 298 A Collier with his Cart, that Coals was used to carry.

† b. A coal-dealer or owner. *Obs.*

1645 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 235, I knew a Nobleman . . A Great Timber Man, A Great Colliar, A Great Corner-Master, A Great Lead-Man.

† 3. Often used with allusion to the dirtiness of the trade in coal, or the evil repute of the collier for cheating: cf. Greene's *Coosnage of Colliers* (1591). *Obs.*

c. 1525 *Coke Lovell's B.* (1843) 21 Smoggy colyers, and stynkyng gonge fermers. 1554 BAILE *Apoll.* 93 (R.) As the sayinge is, lyke wyl to lyke, as the deuyly fyndeth out the colyer. 1603 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 390 What man, tis not for grauity to play at cherrie-pit with sathan. Hang him foul Colliar. 1622 GATAKER *Sp. Watch* 67 (T.) A man shall hardly come with fair apparell amongst colliers, but he shall carry some of their soil away from them. 1663 BURNES *Hud.* I. II. 350 He could transform himself in Colour As like the Devil as a Collier. 1735 in Fuller's *Gnomol.* (Hud. *Eng. Prov.* 1869) Like a collier's sack, bad without, but worse within.

4. One who works in a coal-mine; a coal-miner.

1594 *Newcastle Munic. Acc.* (1849) 33 Paid for letting fourthe colliers at Pilgrim streete gate . . earlie in the morning to worke, at per peca each co. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1654) 8 Colliers have gotten coles again in those same Pits. 1741-3 WESLEY *Yrsl.* (1749) 95, I went to Southbiddick, a village of colliers, seven miles south-east of Newcastle. 1799 *Scott. Descr.* 198 Villages . . inhabited by . . coalliers and lime-burners. 1846 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) 188: II. 37 They are . . not good in jewelry or mosaics, but the best iron-masters, colliers, wool-combers, and tanners, in Europe. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 147 A collier earns more wages than a carpenter.

II. *transf.*

5. A ship engaged in the carriage of coal. *Earlier collier-ship.* Also *attrib.*

1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* (1889) 21 With all the Colliers or New-Castell ships in the fleet. 1665 *Perivs Diary* 3 Jan., The Dutch have taken some of our colliers to the North. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 237 The ship was no other than a light collier. 1849-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xii. (1857) 202 The coal which loads a single large collier would, when it existed as wood, have built many large colliers.

b. One of the crew of such a vessel.

1747 SWIFT *Petition of Colliers, etc.*, So considerable a branch of the coasting trade, as that of the colliers. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxv, I'm an old collier.

6. The swift (*Cypselus apus*). *dial.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Collier*, hirundo apus, the black swallow, or swift. 1855 in *Whitby Gloss.*

7. A species of Aphid; also *collier-aphis*, *fly*.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. l. 75 It's called the collier-fly, because it turns black. 1784 YOUNG *Ann. Agr.* II. 52 *Collier*, an insect, 'the black dolphin'.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *collier-brig*, *-ship*;

*collier-built* adj.; *collier-man*, *-master*, the captain of a coal-ship; *collier's faith* [mod. Lat. *fides carbonarii*, Ger. *köhlerglaube*], uninquiring or unreasoning assent to the prevalent religious tenets; *blind faith*; *collier's lung*, *phthisis*, a fibroid phthisis common with coal-workers, characterized by the deposit of carbon in a finely granular condition in the tissue of the lungs; *collier-woman*, a woman that works in a coal-mine.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* v. 211 The butties that knock about the poor \*collier-boys. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. i, Fog creeping into the cabozes of 'collier-brigs. 1878 TRELAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 198 She was a \*collier-built tub of 120 tons. 1881 HANMER *Tenants Bannier* Kij b, Not hanging with the \*colliers faith on the sleeveless, coat of the Romish Church. [1603 CUTHBERT *Eng. Mour. Garment* D iij b, Onely of the faith that the Colliar pofest, which was euer one with the most. See the story 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. vi. 1680 *Obscrv.* 'Curse Ye Merow' 6 [He] proceeds to talk of Faith . . but possibly 'tis the Colliers Faith he means all this while. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The \*collierman's chart is the coast. 1722 De For *Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The masters of coal-ships, who they call \*collier-masters. 1871 Sir T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 251 [The disease] has been sometimes called *spurious melanosis* sometimes \**Collier's Phthisis*. 1621 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 292 To each Newcastle-ship or \*Colliarship serving in his Highness his affairs, etc. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* II, Blear-eyed Moll The \*collier woman.

**Colliery** (kɒlɪəri). Also 7 *colliery*, *colyery*, 8 *colliery*, *coalliery*. [f. *COLLIER* + *-Y*: see -ERY; cf. also the form *COALERY*.]

1. A place where coal is worked; a coal-mine.

1635 BACHTON *Trav.* (Chetnam Soc.) 85 Besides great collieries employed for the use and supply of the commons and poor of the town. 1648 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1219 An extraordinary Storm . . which . . hath drowned Two of the best collieries upon Sunderland River. 1796 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 The water that runs from the adjacent Collieries is vitriolous. 1798 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 10 Your ground borders on other Collieries, which are working Collieries. 1799 *Scott. Descr.* 202 Its collieries, its traffic, its various manufactures. 1874 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 172 It was not . . until 1298 that the first collieries were established on the high grounds in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

† 2. The working of a coal-mine. *Obs.*

1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 10 To explain the whole art of Colliery. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 9 The colliery here is brought to . . perfection.

† 3. The coal trade. *Obs.*

1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* To Rdr. 2 Of our inferior Commerce, what have we but the Colliery, and Fishing of New-found land.

† 4. The ships employed in the coal trade; also, one such vessel. *Obs.*

1722 De For *Plague* (1884) 280 Among the Colliery, that is to say, among the Ships. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duelliist* II. (R.) The master, or by courtesy The captain of a colliery.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1708-25 KERSEY *Colliery*, a Store-house of Coals. 1721-200 in BAILEY.

6. *attrib.*, as *colliery Act*, *club*, *district*, *explosion*, *inspector*, *manager*, *owner*, *trade*, *yard*; *colliery viewer* = *COAL-VIEWER*.

1786 *Act* 26 Geo. III. c. 41 Any such . . may . . sail in the Colliery Trade. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* i. (1851) 30 Joseph Locke, a colliery-viewer . . had served his apprenticeship below ground. 1852 J. GLENN *Power of Water* (Weale) 219 By profession a 'colliery viewer'. 1863 *Trans. Assoc. Coal Miners* to They had colliery clubs established in their district. The Educational Clause of the Colliery Act operated favourably. 1866 W. BEAUM *Wks.* (1883) 254 Who has recently resided in a colliery-district.

**Collieshangie** (kɒlɪʃæŋi). *Sc.* Also *collieshangie*, *collishangie*, *colly-shangie*, *-gy*. [Con- nexion with Gael. *callaidh* 'wringling, outcry', has been suggested; also, that the first part is *COLLIE* sheep-dog, and that the original sense was either a noisy quarrel of dogs, or the racket made by a dog when a 'shangie' or encumbrance is tied to his tail; but historical evidence is wanting.] Noisy quarrel, 'row', uproar; confused fight.

a 1745 MESTON *Poems* (1767) 115 (Jam.) Machane and Donald did quarrel, And in a collieshangie landed. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 85 (Jam.) The collyshangie raise to sick a height. 1790 BURNS 'Kind Sir, I've read, etc.' (Globe) 110 How the collieshangie works Between the Russians and the Turks. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 93 (Jam.) Collishangs 'tween man and wife Happen whyles for want o' siller. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, A hard-headed loon, that was ay bringing himself and other folk into collie-shangies. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 139 Sharp going with us and having occasional 'collie-shangies' with collies when we came near cottages.

**Colli-ferous**, *a.* [f. *L. collum* neck + *-FEROUS*.]

'Possessed of, or bearing a neck' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Colliflor**, *-flower*, *obs.* ff. CAULIFLOWER.

**Colliform**, *a.* [f. *L. collum* neck + *-FORM*.]

Neck-shaped; in *Entomol.* having the form of a collar: see *COLLAR* 17 b.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Collig**, *obs.* Sc. f. COLLEAGUE.

† **Colligance**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *colligance* (14th c. in Littré), f. *L. type* \**colligantia*, f. *colligare* to bind together.] Attachment together, connexion.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gryndm's Quest. Chirurg.*, It hath colligance with the face and the necke. 1548 77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 55 By them [nerves and veins] they [the pappe] have Colligance with the hart, the lyuer. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soanes & Chir.* 34 l, The fellowship and colligance, whiche thei have with gentie sinewes. 1708 MOITOUX *Rabelais* (1737) IV. Prole. p. lxxviii, I often make blunders in the Symbolization and Colligance of those two Words.

† **Colligate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. colligatus* pa. pple. of *colligare*: see next and -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Bound together, fastened, attached (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1472 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 145 In which the partys be left which left so colligate; And so promotyd unto most perfyt temperance. 1528 FOXE in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 80 By stedfast . . amitie colligate unto the same. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 19 The first and second Vertebre . . are most especially Colligate, and bound to the Head.

**Colligate** (kɒlɪgeɪt), *v.* [f. *L. colligāt*, ppl. stem of *colligare* to bind together (f. *col*, *com-* together + *ligare* to bind): see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.]

† 1. *trans.* To bind or fasten together, connect.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manlyng* 6 Conbyndyng, colligatyng, or knyttyng together the musckles. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. With such Ligamentes those bones and ioyntes are clothed, and colligated. 1773 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 126/1 The pieces . . are colligated in rows, by running packthread through the peg-holes.

2. *fig.* To bind together in a common interest or function (*obs.*), or in a class or order; to unite.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 96 If they . . have neede of colligating themselves, with your Maicte. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. v. 273 The Productions would be ever irregular . . and never colligated or contained in any certain species. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 265 The power that colligates all the other faculties in terms of order and responsible action. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 104 The explanation . . colligates it with a familiar set of phenomena.

3. *Inductive Logic.* To connect together (isolated facts) by a general notion or hypothesis.

1856 MILL *Logic* III. ii. § 4 The phenomena which we are attempting to colligate. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxxii. (1880) 286 Whenever we thus join together previously disconnected facts, by a suitable general notion or hypothesis, we are said to colligate them.

**Colligation** (kɒlɪgəɪʃən). [a. obs. F. *colligation*, ad. *L. colligatiō-em*, n. of action, f. *colligare* to COLLIGATE.]

† 1. Material binding together, connexion. *Obs.*

1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 365 Of the ponderosyte and colligacyon from the one membre unto the other. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gryndm's Quest. Chirurg.*, The nature of every membre, their settyngne and colligation that they haue in all the body. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 Occasioned by the colligation of vessels.

2. *fig.* Conjunction, alliance, union.

1651 WOTTON in *Reliq. W.* (1672) 143 The more blessed Colligation of the Kingdomes, then that of the Roses. 1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 95 The admirable Union or Colligation of the Soul of the Mesias with the eternal Logos. 1861 F. HALL in *Yrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 320 All grammar is set at defiance, in this line, in the colligation of the names of places.

b. *concr.* A bond of union. *rare.*

1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 116 Himself their colligation Binds two peoples into one.

3. *Inductive Logic.* The binding together or connexion of a number of isolated facts by a suitable general conception or hypothesis. *concr.* A group (of facts) as colligated.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 64 The Colligation of Facts. *Ibid.* II. v. 212 The conceptions of our own minds, and the Colligation of observed facts by the aid of such Conceptions. 1846 MORRELL *Hist. Mod. Phil.* II. 293 Empirical facts must be gained by observation, by diligent

colligation, and by the testimony of others. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 118 The colligation of social phenomena.

**Collige**, obs. Sc. f. *COLLEAGUE* sb.: see also vb. [Colligence, erroneous form of COLLEGANCE.]

1611 COTGR., *Colligence*, as *Colligence*; or, a gathering, or bringing together. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Colligence*, a knitting, gathering, or bringing together. Cotgr. 1676 PHILLIPS (*App.*), *Colligence*, a tying together.

**Colligener**, *-iner*, *-ioner*, *-yner*, obs. ff. COLLEGIANER.

**Colligible** (kɒlɪdʒɪbəl), *a.* ? Obs. [f. L. type \**colligibilis*, f. *colligere* to COLLECT: see -BLE.] That may be collected.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 100 So much of the fashionableness of their cloaths as is colligible from Scripture. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 153 His colligible revenues.

† **Colligionist**, ? = COLLEGIANER.

1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 147/14 A colligionist, *colligionista*. **Collimancy**, *nonce-rod*. [f. L. *coll-um* neck + Gr. *μαρτυρεῖν* divination.]

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. IVhs.* (1709) 374 There are Lines in the Neck, the Forehead . . . and therefore . . . as there is Chiromancy, there ought to be Frontimancy, Collimancy, etc.

**Collimate** (kɒlɪmət), *v.* [f. 'collimāre', an erroneous reading, found in some edd. of Cicero, of L. *collimāre*, f. *col-*, *com-* together + *linea* line, *lineare* to bring into a straight line. *Collimāre* long passed as a genuine word, and was adopted by some astronomers who wrote in Latin (e.g. Kepler *Ad Vitellionem Paralipomena*, Frankfurt 1604, p. 211; Littre) and thence passed into the mod. langs. The proper word would be *collineate*.]

† *l.* (See *quots.*) Obs.

1623 COCKIRAM, *Collimate*, to level or winke with one eye. 1646 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Collimate*, to wink with one eye, to level or aim at a mark. 1711 BAILEY, *Collimate*, to level at, or aim at a Mark [1731-90 or hit the Mark].

2. *trans. a.* To place or adjust (a telescope) so that the line of sight is in the required position; to place (two telescopes, lenses, etc.) so that their optical axes are in the same line. *b.* To make parallel, as a lens, the rays of light passing through it. Hence *Collimating ppl. a.*

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 349 s.v. *Collimator*, The cross wires in the supplementary or collimating telescope. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 244 An instrument with the cross wires perfectly adjusted is said to be correctly collimated. 1878 — *Stargazing* 394 The little object-glass, or collimating lens, as it is called.

**Collimation** (kɒlɪməˈʃən), [n. of action f. prec. = erroneous 16th c. L. *collimatio*, f. *collimatio*.] The proper word would be *collineation*.]

The adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope, etc. *Line of collimation*: the line of sight or optical axis. *Error of collimation*: the amount by which the line of sight deviates from its position of accurate adjustment.

1686 PHIL. *Trans.* XVI. 215 Making the Line of Sight, or Collimation parallel to the sides of the Ruler. 1783 *Ibid.* LXXXIII. 99 The magnifying power of the telescope may be varied without affecting the line of collimation. 1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH *Ibid.* LXXXIII. 106 Take the error of the collimation of the telescope in right ascension, by a star in the equator. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 328 The optic axis of the telescope, or line of collimation.

*b.* Used for error of collimation.

1863 CORNH. *Mag.* VII. 383 Corrections are applied for collimation; that is, for the centre wire or spider's web not being exactly in the diameter of the telescope.

*c. attrib.*

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 332 The collimation axis of the telescope. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 272 The wires must be shifted by means of the collimation screws.

**Collimator** (kɒlɪməˈtɔː), [n. of agent, in L. form, f. *COLLIMATE* v.]

1. A small fixed telescope with cross-wires at its focus, used for adjusting the line of collimation of an astronomical or other instrument.

1845 KATER in *Phil. Trans.* 147 Description of a floating Collimator. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 12 Two fixed collimators, watched by levels . . . enable the observer to determine the position . . . of the horizontal line. 1885 C. S. MURRAY *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 120 A collimator . . . is a telescope furnished with a micrometer at its focus. 1890 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 494/2 Col. Davidson devised [c. 1855] a collimator for night firing with artillery at a siege.

2. The tube with a slit and lens (or the lens itself) used in the spectroscope to collect the light and throw it upon the prism in parallel rays.

1845 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36, 38 One-half the slit of the collimator. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373 The spectroscope . . . consists of three parts, the collimator, the prism or grating and the telescope . . . The most important adjustment in the spectroscope is that of the collimator.

*Comb.* 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 93 The . . . ray of light entering the first prism from the slit and collimator-tube. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 374 The angle subtended by the collimator lens at the slit.

† **Collime**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. 'collimāre': see *COLLIMATE*.] *intr.* To aim: see *COLLINE*.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 170 The primary end of our life, unto what all our actions ought to collime, as arrows to their scope.

† **Collimollie**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. Nares suggests 'A jocular corruption of the word *melancholy*'.

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* 117 The Devil was a little Collimollie and would not come off.

**Collin** (kɒlɪn), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + -IN.] A term applied to absolutely pure gelatine.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Collinate** (kɒlɪˈneɪt), *Chem.* [f. *COLLIN*-IO + -ATE 4.] A salt of collinic acid.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1083 A solution of collinate of ammonium.

† **Colline**, *sb.* Obs. Also 7 collin. [a. F. *colline* hill, ad. L. *collina* (sc. *terra*) hilly land, f. *coll-is* hill.] A small hill.

c. 1630 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. 35 And every hill and collin crowns with palms. 1641 EVELYN *Memo.* (1819) I. 291 A nobly wellwall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine collines and ponds. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 727 A Rill of about an Ell broad between Two Collines.

† **Colline** (kɒlɪˈneɪn), *v.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *colline-āre* to direct in a straight line, to aim, f. *col-* together + *linea* line, *lineāre* to bring into straight line: see -ATE.] *trans.* To aim, to direct.

1674 Z. CAWDREY *Catholicism* Pref. 1 My endeavours in this discourse are . . . collined at the stopping the growth of rigid Separation.

† **Collineant**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *collineant-em* pr. pple. of *collineāre*: see prec.] Aiming straight, well-directed; to the point.

1638 BAKER tr. *Bakac's Lett.* (1654) II. 97 This accurate, and Collineant judgement.

**Collinear** (kɒlɪˈniːə), *a.* *Geom.* [f. *COL-* together + *LINEAR*, f. L. *linea* line.] Lying in the same straight line.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 168 A system of points ranged along a line is termed a collinear system. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 214 Two points, A', B', which are collinear with C.

† *b.* Lying in the same plane. Obs.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 62, Superficies are said to be . . . Collinear, when a continued strait line will touch them equally every where. *Ibid.* III. 72, Some are collinear with the Visual Rays.

**Collinearity** (kɒlɪˈniːəˌrɪti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being collinear.

*Line of collinearity* (of a triangle): the pedal line with respect to a point in the circumference of the circumscribed circle.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 176 Criteria of collinearity and concurrence of the several points and lines. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 36 The line of collinearity of the feet of the perpendiculars from P on the sides of the triangle.

**Collinearly** (kɒlɪˈniːəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a collinear way; in the same line.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 179 In every triangle inscribed in a circle the three tangents at the vertices intersect collinearly with the opposite sides.

**Collin earth**, etc.: see *COLOGNE*.

**Collineate** (kɒlɪˈneɪt), *v.* [f. L. *collineāt-* ppl. stem of *collineāre*: see *COLLINE* v.]

† *l. intr.* To meet together or converge, as lines, towards a point; also *fig.* Obs.

a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. 272 This is certain, this all St. Paul places Collineate to. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 66 The very centre where all their lines do collineate.

† 2. 'To level at or hit the mark' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Obs. So in BAILEY 1721-90.

3. = *COLLIMATE* 2 (being the etymological form).

In modern Dicts.

**Collineation** (kɒlɪˈniːəˌʃən), [n. of action, f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. The action of aiming or directing anything in a straight line toward an object.

1734 in JOHNSON. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 13 The prudent excel in collineation, the rash tend to hyperbole.

2. = *COLLIMATION* (being the etymological form).

In modern Dicts.

† **Colliness**, *Obs.* [f. *COLLY* a. + -NESS.] 'A being blacked or dawbed with coals, soot, etc.' (Bailey 1730-6. Hence in ASH, etc.)

† **Colling**, *vbl. sb.* 1 Obs. [f. *COLL* v. 1 + -ING 1.] Embracing, hugging.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 18 Vse we collyngis that ben coueited [1382 the coueited clippings]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 94 Kisses caught by stealth; Sweet colings. 1631 *Celestina* xix. 188 Their tongues ake not with talking, nor their arms with colling. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* i. ii. You keep such a billing and colling here.

† **Colling**, *vbl. sb.* 2 Obs. [f. *COLL* v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of polling, or clipping off.

1619 A. SIMSON *Serm.* in *Select Biogr.* (1845) I. 120 The Colling of the excrements of the Candle.

† **Colling**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. *COLL* v. 1.] That embraces round the neck. Hence † **Collingly** *adv.*

1596 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xxix. (Arb.) 94 And hoong about his necke And collingly him kist.

**Collingual** (kɒlɪŋˈɡwəl), *a.* rare. [f. *COL-* together + *LINGUAL*, f. L. *lingua* tongue.] Agreeing together in language.

1847 CRAIG, *Collingual*, having, or pertaining to, the same language. 1884 HIGGINS in *Pein. Sch. Jnrl.* XXXII. 207 Become with us collingual and congenial.

**Collinic** (kɒlɪˈnɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *COLLIN* + -IC.] *Collinic acid*, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, an acid of the Aromatic

series, found among the products of the oxidation of the aluminoid substances and of gelatin.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1083 Collinic acid has a sour, pungent taste; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in ether.

**Collion**, **Collip**, obs. ff. *CULLION*, *COLLOP*.

† **Colliquable**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *colliquāre* (see *COLLIQUATE*) + -BLE: cf. L. *liquābilis*.] Capable of being liquefied or dissolved.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Augt.* (1672) 93 Which tender consistence renders it the more colliquable and consumptive. 1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* iv. § 2 The Main Body [of the seed] . . . easily colliquable into a kind of Milk or Chyle.

† **Colliquament**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *colliquā-re* (see *COLLIQUATE*) + -MENT: cf. L. *liquāmentum*.]

a. 'The substance to which anything is reduced by being melted' (J.); something melted, or of a more or less liquid consistence. b. 'A term used by Harvey for the earliest embryo, from its want of consistence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 'An extremely transparent fluid observable in an egg after two or three days' incubation, which contains the rudiments of the chicken' (Crabb *Technol. Dict.*).

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. Schol. (1712) 160 That part of the Egg, which they call the Eye, and the white colliquament out of which the young one is formed. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renot's Disp.* 202 A Sinapism is seldom . . . adhibited . . . neither by way of tassel nor colliquament. 1731-90 BAILEY, *Colliquament*, that which is melted. 1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Colliquant**, *a.* Obs. -o [ad. med. or mod. L. *colliquant-em*, pr. pple. of *colliquare*: see next. Bailey quotes as a medical term *colliquans febris* a melting or dissolving fever.] *Colliquative*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Colliquant*, consuming, wasting. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Colliquare**, *v.* Obs. [f. *colliquāt-* ppl. stem of med. or early mod. L. *colliquare*, f. *col-* together + *liquare* to make liquid, melt: see -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To melt or fuse together. Also *fig.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1153 Who being severed apart in body, conjoin and colliquare, as it were perforce, their souls together. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 150 When Ashes and Sand are Colligated into Glass.

2. To make liquid; to reduce to the consistence of a liquid; to melt down.

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* 1. 42 Colliquating moderate quantities of it [Salt-petre].

3. *spec.* in *Old Phys.* a. To reduce (the solids of the body) to a liquid consistence; to cause to waste away (cf. *COLLIQUATION* 3 b).

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Augt.* (1672) 49 The humours and Fat of the Kidneys are apt to be colligated through a great heat from within. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compil.* iv. 124 In poison . . . there is a heating, colliquating, and putrefactive quality.

b. To reduce (humours) to a thinner consistence.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 725 Unless . . . the Humours [are] colligated, or the Fever inclining to Malignancy. 1733 STUART *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 21 These Volatile Salts . . . break down and colligate the Blood.

4. *intr.* To become liquid, melt.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Ice . . . will colligate in water.

† **Colliquation** (kɒlɪkwəˈʃən), *Obs.* [a. F. *colliquation* (Paré): cf. prec. and -ATION. L. had *liquation-em*.]

1. The action or process of melting together.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Colliquation, or Colliquefaction, is the conjunction of many fusils or liquables to make one compound by eliquation on the fire. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 54 When Sand and Ashes are well melted together . . . there is generated by the colliquation that sort of Concretion we call Glasse. 1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc., *Colliquation*, a melting together.

2. The action or process of making or of becoming liquid; reduction to (or towards) the consistence of a liquid; the state of being so reduced; melting, fusion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 4 Fire is the cause of colliquation but respectue to waxe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 That which is coagulated by a fiery siccidity, will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity.

*fig.* a. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cxviii. V. 90 This . . . colliquation of the inward bowels of his soul. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* iv. 393 The colliquation of soft joys.

3. *spec.* in *Old Phys.* and *Path.*

a. 'The melting down or solution of solid parts, as in an abscess; the excessive fluidification of the humours of the body, esp. the blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* v. 82 These Rheums have been increased by a colliquation of the humours. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* i. 6 The tainted parts, as in Bodies ulcerated . . . bringing the rest to a general Colliquation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 50 The Colliquation and Subtraction of the Humours.

b. The wasting away of the solid parts of the body; consumption.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxiii. II. 134 For colliquations and such as are . . . far gone in a consumption. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 82 The colligation or wasting of the kidneys. 1651 BACON *New Disp.* 85 The colligation of our bodies, and stealing away our strength. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 157 For . . . great colligation . . . these waters are not found beneficial.

**coll.** *concr.* A product of liquefaction or solution. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 278 Much lesse is it a Colliquation. For a Colliquation is a thing beside Nature.

**Colliquative** (kəlikwativ), *a. Med.* [a. F. *colliquatif*, -ive (Paré), f. L. *colliquat-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Having the power or effect of liquefying or dissolving. Applied to profuse discharges which cause the body to waste away, or to diseases characterized by such discharges; as *colliquative diarrhoea, sweat, fever*. (Cf. **COLLIQUATION** 3 b.)

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1679) 6 A burning colliquative Fever. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* iv. 124 A colliquative, sharp and hot Flux. 1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 528 The colliquative sweats attending hectic fevers. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 220 [The patient] appears to melt away under the influence of the purging, which is therefore said to be colliquative.

† **Colliquefaction**. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *colliquefactus* (found in pa. pples. *colliquefactus*), f. *col-* together + *liquefactus* to make liquid, melt.] Melting together.

1624 [see **COLLIQUATION** 3]. a 1626 BACON *Phys. & Med. Rem.* (J.), Incorporation of metals by simple colliquefaction.

**Colliquecence**. *rare.* [f. L. *colliqueſc-ere* to become fluid, dissolve, liquefy + -ENCE.] Tendency or readiness to become fluid.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Whs.* 862 The softness and colliquecence of the olfactory nerves.

**Colliquintida**, -quinto: see **COLOQUINTIDA**.

† **Colliquitation**. *Obs. rare*—1. Erroneous form of **COLLIQUATION** (3 b.).

a 1684 N. HONGES *Acc. Plague Lond.* (1722) A continuance of sweat brings on a dangerous colliquitation.

† **Colliquying**, *vbl. sb.* = **COLLIQUATION**.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Treraptyche* 2 F ij b. The fleshe that hath ben contused... cometh to suppuration, in colliquying and melting.

**Collire**, var. of **COLLYRE**, *Obs.*, collirium.

**Colliridian**, collirie, -irium: see **COLLYR-**.

**Colliset**: see **COLOSSE**.

**Collision** (kəliʒən). Also 6 colyson. [ad. L. *collisio*-em, n. of action f. *collis-* ppl. stem of *collidēre* to dash together, f. *col-* together + *lidēre* to hurt by striking: see **COLLIDERE**. Cf. F. *collision*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of colliding or forcibly striking or dashing together; violent encounter of a moving body with another; in recent use esp. of railway trains or ships.

1432-30 tr. *Higden (Rolls)* I. 315 For the collision of waters meteage there. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 300 By the collision of stones fire is beaten out. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 31 The collision of the waters against the lips of the orifice. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1904 These people produce fire both by collision and attrition; the first by striking two stones against each other. 1855 *Atch. Mag.* XXXIII. 32 Collision of carriages on the Dublin and Kingstown railway. 1848 ARNOLD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. iii. 11. 698 When the collision is entirely owing to the master and crew of the insured ship.

2. a. The coming together of sounds with harsh effect.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 246 We may generally observe in the Northern Languages, a rough collision of consonants and aspirations. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 8 He... does not often offend by collision of consonants. a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 303 The crowd of monosyllables, the collision of harsh consonants. 1868 W. H. THOMPSON *Plato's Phaedrus* p. ix. He quotes instances of this collision [of vowels] from Demosthenes. 1876 JENS *Attic Orators* II. 67.

b. The coming together of two vowels with elision of one of them; synalepha; see *quots.* *Obs.*

1554 HULBERT, *Colyson*, abnecation, contraction, or demption of a vowel as this, thaire, for the ayre, thadaich, for the aduce. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collision* of a Vowel, is the contracting two Vowels into one. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, A Collision of a vowel, synalepha, symphonesis.

3. *fig.* Encounter of opposed ideas, interests, etc.; clashing, hostile encounter.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. Gen. 25 There is not the slightest collision or clashing in this hypothesis... with the ordinary... sense of the Scripture. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. (R.). The collision of contrary false principles. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 423 The moderate independent party had avoided all collision, not only with Rome, but even with Callicrates. 1848 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 498 In collision with a law which his conscience forbids him to obey. 1872 YATES *Growth. Comm.* 211. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. (1885) 193 Science and Religion come into apparent collision on the question of the freedom of the will.

b. *fig.* Coming into contact (with no notion of violent opposition or hostility); action of mind upon mind, or the like. *Now rare or Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myt. Intig.*, *Apol.* Pref., Out of which friendly Collision... gaining greater Light to some considerable Truths. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccxiii. 320 Your constant collision with good company will... smooth and polish you. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 11 By the fortuitous collision of happy incidents. 1846 PARSCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. Introd. 53 In this wide and various collision their moral powers were quickened by constant activity.

4. *attrib.*, as *collision bulkhead, mat* (Naut.): see *quots.*, and **BULKHEAD** 1.

1879 W. H. WHITE *Ship-Build.*, in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 78½ Known as a 'collision' bulkhead, because it provides against injury to the bow in case of collision. 1882

NAPES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 27 *Collision mats*... are large mats... from 8 to 15 feet square... for covering a hole in the ship's side, in case of a collision. 1887 *Daily News* 23 July 5/6 A collision mat has since been battered over the breach.

**Collisive** (kəlaisiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *collis-* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Pertaining or tending to collision.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 318 No conflict, no collisive [printed collusive] force Break their thin texture, and disturb their course.

† **Collistrigiated**, *ppl. a. Obs.*— [f. med. L. *collistrigium*, -stridium pillory, f. *collum* neck + *strig-* root of *string-ere* to bind or draw tight.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collistrigiated*... pertaining to, or that hath stood in a Pillory. 1721-30 BAILLY, *Collistrigiated*, Pillory'd.

† **Colliter**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *COLLET* + -ER.] = **ACOLYTE**, **COLLET**.

1665 *Arrangement of Popery* 45 The Cardinals, Deacons, Sub-deacons and Colliters.

† **Collitigant**, *sb. (a.) Obs. rare.* [f. *COL-* + *LITIGANT*; (prob. in med. L.)]

a. *sb.* A person at law with another. b. *adj.* (See *quot.* 1656.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 He that strikis his collitigant in judgement, sall time his action. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collitigant*... wrangling or going to law together.

**Collocal** (kəlkə'kal), *a. rare.* [f. *COL-* + *LOCAL*. Cf. following words.] Of, belonging to, or occupying, the same place with another.

1823 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonymus* (1856) 64 As it is esteemed a perfection in English writing to construct an antithesis with words of a collocal origin, it is become usual to oppose *dale to hill*, which is also a word of Saxon descent. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 170 When an affection of the internal organ and the object of that affection become collocal, the Brahma of the affection and that of the object coalesce into one.

† **Collocate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *collocat-us*, pa. pple. of *collocare* to set in a place, f. *col-* (con-) together + *locare* to place, f. *locus* place.] Set, placed, stationed; *fig.* laid out, spent (*quot.* 1529).

1529 in Burnet *Records* II. No. 28 (R.) Ye shall haue cause to think your travels, pains and studies herein in the best wise collocate and employed. 1591 *Primer Sermon*, *Pruders* Ev b. Next to the blessed trinitie in place thou art now collocate. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 910 Of that Creature you must take the Parts wherein that Virtue chiefly is Collocate.

**Collocate** (kəlkə'ket), *v.* [f. L. *collocat-* ppl. stem of *collocare*: see prec. Cf. F. *colloquer*.]

a. *trans.* To place side by side, or in some relation to each other; to arrange. b. To set in a place or position.

1523 MORE *Rich.* III (1641) 406 To marshall and collocate in order his battalies. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 22 This bone beyng in the midst of the body collocated, and most excellently settled. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gaballhoner's Bk. Physike* 145/2 Collocate the Patient on a closestool. 1649 *Litt. v Chr. Astral.* 814 Generally we expect good from those houses where the Fortunes are radically collocated. 1846 G. S. FABER *Tractat. Secession* 8 Original Sin (somewhat oddly collocated in the list). 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 52 The older rocks are abruptly collocated.

Hence **Co'located** *ppl. a.*, **Co'locating** *vbl. sb.* 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 235 The two collocated systems. 1852 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 177 The analogy or group of collocated events.

**Collocation** (kəlkə'ʃən). [ad. L. *collocat-iō*-em, n. of action f. *collocare* (see prec.). Cf. F. *collocation*.]

1. The action of setting in a place or position, esp. of placing together with, or side by side with, something else; disposition or arrangement with, or in relation to, others; the state of being so placed. Frequently applied to the arrangement of words in a sentence, of sounds, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 5 In... Anatomie... they enquire of the Parts, and their Substances, Figures, and coverings. 1646 J. GARNORY *Notes & Obs.* 93 (T.) Whosoever... shall set his bed north and south, shall beget male children. Therefore the Jews hold this right of collocation to this day. 1684 BOYLE *Parvus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* i. 1 The collocation of the Intervals and Pores. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. Wks. (1821) 107 The accusative... in modern languages... being subsequent to its verb, in the collocation of the words. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 5 The difference of harmony arising from the collocation of vowels and consonants. 1823 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* X. 87 The formation and collocation of magazines in the country in general. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 630 All languages use greater freedom of collocation in poetry than in prose. 1881 J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* 13 This collocation of various metals, or inlaying them by way of ornament.

b. *quasi-concr.*

1527-77 BELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxix. 327 The dead collocations of some insensate Treasure. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. v. 215 Just as palpable as those of a material collocation. 1834-47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* vi. (1862) 18 His rattling rhymes and quaint collocations.

† 2. Giving in marriage; = **L. collocatio**. *rare.* 1854 R. CROFTON *Tr. Hist. Testina* 143 If the father had not prevented his Son-in-law by the collocation of his daughter to him.

**Collocational** (kəlkə'ʃənəl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to collocation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 567 In the col-

locational stage of syntax, the chief means resorted to for this end was repetition.

**Collocative** (kəlkə'tiv), *a.* [f. **COLLOCATE** v. + -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of, or relating to, collocation. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 240 Collocative arrangement. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 562 The Gothic faculty of collocative structure.

2. Having the attribute of properly disposing. 1875 POSTER *Crains* 1. (ed. 2) 3 A Title is a fact Collocative of Rights and Obligations. *note.* The term Collocative has been substituted for Bentham's term Dispositive.

**Collocatory**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = prec. 1. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xii. 536 With this modular progress there is certainly a collocatory progress.

† **Collocavit**. *Obs. rare*—1. The perfect of L. *collocare*, used grotesquely for some kitchen utensil. (Cf. next.)

a 1553 UDALL *Reyster* D. iv. vii. (Arb.) 73 *Reyster*: I lacke yet an hedpiece. *M. Mery.* The kitchen collocavit, the best henne, to grece, Runne, set it Dobinet, and come at once withall. I warrant it saue your head from any stroke.

**Collock**. *Now dial.* Forms: 5 collock, 5-6 colock, 6 collock, -eek(e, 6-9 collock; also 4 golock. [In form app. a dim. in -ock: the primitive appears to have been COLLE cask, tub.] A tub, or similar vessel; now, *dial.* a large pail.

1310 *Sat. People Kidare* xviii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hoksters... with candles and golokes and pe pottes blak. 1437 *Test. Ebor.* (1855) II. 61 Unam peciam coopertam, vocatam le collock. c 1495 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 771/30 *Ille canterius*, a colock. 1507 *Will of Pynfote* (Somerset Ho.), A litel colok maser. 1554 *Lanc. Wills* I. 123 In the bruhouse... one essiou and a collock. 1573 *Ibid.* III. 60 Three collockes or pales. 1583 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 129 A kneadinge tube, iii. collocks... a fleshe collocke. 1590 *Inv. S. Borwick*, *Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), One lytle collocke with salve in it. 1534-5 *Mary Spencer's Test.* in Bruce *Calendar St. Papers*, She used to tumble or trundle the collock, or peal, down the hill. 1636 *Parliament Papers* (Chatham Soc.) 15, 1 Water Collocke. 1695 KINNIET *Par. Antiq. Gloss.*, s. v. *Colmers*, A great piggion, or pail, with a wide neck, is called a collock in the North. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Collock*, a large pail.

† **Collocupicate**, *v. Obs.*— [cf. L. *collocuplātare* to enrich greatly.] 'To enrich' (Cockeram).

**Collocation** (kəlkə'ʃən). *rare.* [a. F. *collocation* or ad. L. *collocat-iō*-em, n. of action f. *colloqui* to talk together.] Talking together, conversation, colloquy.

1460 CANTWARY *Chron.* 128 In every collocation of the kyng and the duk. 1603 DEKKER *Crisis* (Shaks. Soc.) 129 My collocation tendeth to Sir Owen's dignity. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later *Dicts.*

**Collocutor** (kəlkə'kʊtər), *kəlkə'kʊtər*. [a. late L. *collocutor*, agent-n. f. *colloqui* (see prec.).] One who talks with another or others; one who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.

1616 BACON *Tr. Sarp's Conne.* *Trent* (1676) 90 The different opinions of the Collocutors. 1668-70 M. CASANOVON *Credulity & Incred.* 148 (T.) Licentiate, one of the collocutors in that dialogue. 187-59 HALL *Guesses* (ed. 5) 444 He [Cicero] had nothing of the dialectic spirit. His collocutors do not wrestle with one another. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Kingfish* 190 *note*, My collocutor very positively queried its ever having got into print.

**Collocutory** (kəlkə'kʊtər), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of the nature of dialogue.

1797 *Anti-Yacobin* No. 2 (1821) 10 We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Arabian or Collocutory kind.

**Colloidio-** (kəlkə'diə), combining form of **COLLOIDION**, as in *colloidio-chloride*, etc. **Colloidio-**type, a photograph obtained by the colloidion process; also, the process itself.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 264 After coating the plate with colloidio-iodide. c 1865 J. WYLLIE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 159/2 The colloidio-albumen process. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 578/3 The colloidio-chloride process of Mr. Simpson.

**Colloidion** (kəlkə'diən). Also **colloidium**. [mod. f. Gr. *κolla* glue-like (f. *κόλλα* glue); in the L. form *colloidiūm* 'a term of Paracelsus for some gluey substance' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*)]

A solution of gun-cotton in ether, forming a colourless gummy liquid, which dries rapidly in the air, owing to evaporation of the ether; used in photography for covering plates with a thin film, and in surgery for coating wounds, burns, etc.

1851 F. S. ARCHER in *Chemist* 257, I find from numerous trials, that Colloidion... is admirably adapted for photographic purposes as a substitute for paper. 1859 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VII. 15 Photographs of the moon... taken... on colloidion. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 An artificial covering of the flexible colloidion is occasionally of use.

b. *attrib.*, as *colloidion process* (in photography), *colloidion balloon*.

1859 REEVE *Britannia* 6 The wet colloidion process. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1084 Colloidion balloons may be made much lighter than those of gold-beater's skin, so that much smaller ones will rise in the air when filled with detonating gas. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 11 The smaller... end of the tube is closed by means of a colloidion membrane.

**Collo'dioned**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = **COLLODIONIZED** (see next).

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Mar. 661/1 The marks... appear... on the collo'dioned plate.



**Collodionize** (kə'lōdɪənaɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] To treat or coat with collodion. Hence **Collodionized** *pp. a.*, **Collodionizing** *vbl. sb.* 1839 *All Y. Round* No. 30. 79 Our trustiest friends... stare us in the face from collodionised surfaces. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 164 Ordinary collodionised plates.

**Collofonia**: see COLOPHONY.

**Collogen**: see COLLAGEN.

**Collogue** (kə'lōg), *v.* Also 7 colloague, collogue. [Of obscure origin; generally supposed to have arisen somehow out of *F. collogue* conference, communication, consultation (see *Colloque*); but sense 5, which most literally answers to this, appears to be modern. Sense 4 was perh. influenced by *colleague* vb.]

†1. *intr.* To speak fair, employ feigned flattery or blandishment; to glaze; to deal flatteringly or deceitfully with any one, in order to cajole him or curry favour with him. *Obs.*

1602 ?BEAUMONT *Salmasius & Herm.* Cij. To him she went, and so collogues that night with the best straines of pleasures sweet delight. 1611 CORN., *Trainer sa parole*.. to .. glaze, flatter, fawne on, collogue with. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. 8 Illiterate scriblers, that .. write .. as parasites to flatter and collogue with some great man. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* ix. xii. 486 Thou colloguest and flatterest with thy lips. 1719 D'URFV *Pills* (1872) V. 267 Rogues to fawn, collogue, and glaze.

†b. *refl.* To bring or get (oneself) by flattery.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. 221/1 Flattery, thereby to have collog'd themselves into further favour.

†2. *intr.* To feign agreement or belief; to give a feigned assent. *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* v. ii. Why, look ye, we must collogue sometimes, forswear sometimes. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downfall*. 17 By reason of their sly dissembling, equivocation .. and doubling, they can collogue with anie course. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xii. (1845) 435 He [James I.] never durst from that time doe otherwise then equivoque or collogue with the Pope and his adherents.

†3. *trans.* To prevail upon or influence by blandishment, to coax. *Obs.*

1696 POL. *Ballads* (1860) I. 193 When to give money he can't collogue 'em, He doth with scorn prorogue, prorogue 'em. a 1700 in Mackay *Songs Lond.* *Prentice* 91 Cunning rookes, How rarely you collogue him! 1708 KEASEY, *Collogue*, to decoy with fair words, to flatter or sooth up. 1721 BAILEY, *Collogue*, to flatter, coax, or sooth up. 1755 JOHNSON, *Collogue*, to wheedle, to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word. [His only sense.]

4. *intr.* To have a private understanding with; to intrigue, collude, conspire. Now *dial.* (app. so, even in Johnson's time, as he does not recognize it).

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Warres Eng.* vi. ix. 173 To bring this to effect, it was necessary for him to collogue with England. 1663 *Flagellum* (1692) 7 They never ceased plotting and conspiring, now colloguing with this party, then with that. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1772) 172 They collogued together, and work'd their Ends. 1746 D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* ix. (ed. 3) 73 By colloguing with certain great bodies of men in order to defraud. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 138 And how long have you been so thick with Dunsey that you must collogue with him to embezzle my money? 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words.* *Collogue*, to unite and plot together to the disadvantage of others. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Collogue*, to league together for mischief; confederate; plot; to be on intimate terms with.

5. To confer privately and confidentially; to confabulate. *collog.* or *humorous.*

1811 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart Life* ix. We shall meet and collogue upon it. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxv. Mary, where are you? always colloguing with Jane. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* v. They wagged their old heads sadly when they collogued in clubs.

**Collogue**, *sb.* *Sc. and dial.* [see prec.] 'A conversation in whispers or in secret; a private interview, a conference, confederacy' (Jamieson *Suppl.* 1887).

**Colloguer**. [f. COLLOGUE *v.* + -ER.] One who collogues; a glazer, flatterer, intriguer.

1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimsies*, *Kepler* 52 A frequent third day at a taking new play, will make this collector a colloguer. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, *Colloguer*, *adulator*.

**Colloguing** (kə'lōgɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb COLLOGUE.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 109, I had bin so coudens by his colloguing. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 8 Superstition is fitly called a colloguing with God. 1718 MONTPEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 27 He that inveigled me from my House and Home with his Colloguing. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1294. 199 There had already been secret colloguings with the chief Nonconformist leaders about the Burials Bill.

**Colloguing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That collogues; flattering, fawning, intriguing.

1600 *Sweetnam Arraigned* (1880) 36 They are, cozening, colloguing, vngratefull, deceitfull. 1627 BR. HALL *Best Bargaine* 519 For the breath of a colloguing impostor. 1685 F. SPENCER *House of Medici* 329 When they persevere in their colloguing importunities. 1708 MONTPEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. xi. 43 Any spokesman so sweet-mouth'd, whose fine colloguing Tongue could save 'em.

Hence **Colloguingly** *adv.*

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* iv. (1688) 434 Others who colloguingly gave their Voices for the Spaniard. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 141 The other writ colloguingly, taking all advantage to advance his Interest in Court.

**Colloid** (kə'lɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. κολλο- comb. form of κόλλα glue + -ειδης -form: see -OID.]

VOL. II.

**A. adj.** Of the nature or appearance of glue.

1. *Path.* **Colloid substance, tissue, matter, corpuscles, spheres**: a homogeneous or slightly granular gelatinous substance into which the cells are changed in certain forms of degeneration of tissue (*colloid degeneration, metamorphosis*). **Colloid cancer**: a form of cancer in which colloid degeneration takes place.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IX. 118/2 A form most distinct in .. colloid cancer and fibrous tumours. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 576 A section of the tumour exhibited the simplest colloid structure. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 329 Colloid metamorphosis consists in the transformation of tissues into a completely homogeneous, colorless or faint yellow, dull, translucent, sometimes fluid or soft, glue-like .. substance.

2. *Chem.* Applied by Graham, 1861, to describe a peculiar state of aggregation in which substances exist; opposed to *crystalloid*. Substances in the colloid state are characterized by little or no tendency to diffuse through animal membranes or vegetable parchment, do not readily crystallize, are inert in their chemical relations, but are highly changeable. So called because gelatin may be taken as the type of the class.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 184 note. Certain liquid colloid substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water. Such is gelatine itself. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. (1875) § 201 Matter has two solid states, distinguished as crystalloid and colloid; of which the first is due to union of the individual atoms or molecules, and the second to the union of groups of such individual atoms or molecules. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc. I.* iii. 120 Solutions of .. crystalloids pass freely through colloid substances, such as parchment .. and membrane, into water, though they have no pores.

3. *Min.* One of the forms in which minerals occur: see *quat.*

1899 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 152 This condition as intermediate between the crystallised and the colloid forms of silica. 1885 GEIKIE *Geol.* II. ii. 62 Minerals .. occur in four conditions, according to the circumstances under which they have been produced .. 1. Crystalline. 2. Vitreous. 3. Colloid, as a jelly-like though stony substance, deposited from aqueous solution. The most abundant mineral in nature which takes the colloid form is silica. 4. Amorphous.

**B. sb.**

1. *Path.* The colourless or yellowish transparent jelly-like substance formed in colloid degeneration; also a similar substance found normally in the thyroid gland.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1116/2 But no example of colloid in it [thyroid gland] has yet been detected. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 126 Colloid is related to the albuminates, and resembles mucin.

2. *Chem.* (mostly *pl.*) A colloid body or substance, as distinct from a crystalloid: see **A.** 2.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 [see COLLOIDAL 1]. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc. I.* iii. 120 Substances such as salts, sugars, etc., are much more diffusible than colloids or amorphous sticky bodies, such as gum, caramel, jellies. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* i. 5 It is known .. that certain typical colloids may, under some conditions, be converted into crystalloids.

**Colloidal** (kə'lɔɪdɪl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid; in the condition constituting a colloid.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 It is proposed to designate substances of this class as *colloids*, and to speak of their peculiar form of aggregation as the *colloidal condition of matter*. *Ibid.* 184 The colloidal is, in fact, a dynamical state of matter: the crystalloidal being the statical condition. 1876 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Ed. Words* 788 The muscle-forming food, called sometimes .. because it assumes in the organism the colloidal or jelly-like state, colloidal food.

2. *Min.* = COLLOID *a.* 3.

1864 H. SPENCER *Biol. I.* 16 The mineral forms of silicic acid .. are often found to have passed .. from the vitreous or colloidal into the crystalline condition. 1885 GEIKIE *Geol.* II. ii. 62 Chalcedony, doubtless originally colloidal silica. Hence **Colloidal-ity**, the colloidal state.

1861 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) 221 Whether the basis of colloidal-ity may not really be this composite character of the molecule.

**Colloim-, collon-**: see **COLOM-, COLON-**.

**Collon**, *obs. f. COLUMN*.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* vi. lxxi, The collons diamonds as may be guest.

**Collonado**: see **COLONNADO**.

**Collop**¹ (kə'lɒp). Forms: 4-5 collope, colhoppe, 4-6 colloppe, colloppe, (5 collope, coltype), 5-6 colop, 6 coloup, coloup, 6-7 collap, cololopp, 7 collope, 5-collop. [Derivation obscure. Ihre has *Sw. kollops* 'edulii genus, confectum ex carnis fragmentis, tudine lignea probe contusis et maceratis'; mod. *Sw. kallops* slices of beef stewed; Grimm has *Ger. kolps* a dish made of beaten (*geklopftem*) meat, a steak. These seem to be the same word, but the latter is commonly associated with *Ger. klopfen* to beat.

Connexion with the *Romanic colpo*, OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, is not very likely phonetically. Minshew's notion, that the first part is *col*, suits the early sense, and L. *carbuncula*.]

†1. An egg fried on bacon; fried ham and eggs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 272, I have no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneyes, bi Crist Colopus to maken [v. r. colopis, -es, coloppis; B. vi. 287 coloppes; C. ix. 309 coloppes]. 1393

*Ibid.* C. xvi. 67 And ete meny sondry metes .. bacon and colhoppes [v. r. coloppes, coloppus, colopis; B. xiii. 63 egges yfryed with grece]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 207/1 Colloppe, meate, *auf au land*.

b. Afterwards called **Collops** and **eggs**, 'collop' being applied to the slice of bacon by itself.

1542 BOORNE *Dietary* xvi. (1870) 273 Bacon is good for carters and plowmen .. but and yf they have the stone .. coloppes and egges is as holsume for them, as a talowe candell is good for a horse mouth. 1586 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxlii. (1636) 174 Collops and egges .. is an usuall dish toward shrovetide. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 102 He cut thee out in collops and egges, in steakes, in sliste beefe, and frye the with the fyre. 1621 CORN., *Des ays & la riblette*, egges and collops; or an Omelet or Pancake of egges and slices of bacon mingled, and fried together. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 475 Collops and eggs, for dinner. 1877 N. W. LING. *Gloss.*, *Collops* and *eggs*, fried bacon and eggs.

c. **Collop Monday**, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which fried bacon and eggs still form the appropriate dish in many places.

1769 Dr. Fox *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 300 The Monday preceding Fastens Even .. called everywhere in the North Collop Monday, from an immemorial Custom there of dining that Day on Eggs and Collops. 1805 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl'd. Bail.*, *Sally Gray*, note, The first Monday before Lent is, called Collop Monday; and the first Tuesday, Pancake Tuesday. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Collop Monday*, egg and bacon feast day, the day before Shrove Tuesday.

†d. See *quat.* *Obs.*

1590 LEVINS *Manup.* 149/35 A collop, *cremum* [*Cremum*, what remains dry in the pan after frying anything, rendering of suet or the like (Du Cange)].

2. A slice of meat fried (*frita*) or broiled (*carbuncula*); a slice for frying or broiling. Still *dial.* c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 88 Colloppe, *fritatura*, in *frigo*, *assa*, *carbunculum*, *carbuncula*. 1468 *Medulla Franc.* in *Cath. Angl.* 72 *Fritax*, a collop, or a piece of flesh. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 24 Soom doe slise owt collops on spits yeeet quirely trembling. 1621 CORN., *Griblette*, Collops. 1660 BLOWNT *Baschet* 35 His Majesty cut some of it [mutton] into Collops .. called for Frying-pan and butter, and fry'd the collops himself. 1859 E. WAUGH *Laus. Songs*, 'Come Whosem' [*Lanc. Gloss.*] There's some nice bacon collops o'th hob, An' a quart o' ale-posset t' th' oon.

b. Without any reference to the mode of cooking: A slice of meat.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 19/1 If a man, saie they, had eaten a collop of Adam's leg, he had eaten flesh. 1641 *Depos. R. Maxwell* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 419 At the Siege of Augher, they would not kill any English Beast and then eat it, but they cut Collops out of them being alive. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 32 Collops of live-horses hips. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 115 Cut your Horse in six Collops. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1840) I. 62 Slices of this kind of meat [salted, dried, or hung] are to this day termed collops in the North, whereas they are called steaks when cut off from fresh or unsalted flesh. 1845 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1885 XXIII. 78, I have often .. cut off great collops of the smoking beves. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll cut you into collops', a threat of chastisement to children. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Collop*, a rather thick slice of meat. [So in most northern *dial.* glossaries.]

Fig. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Replay and Pt. Age of Reason* 33 Interlarded with nauseous collops of self-applause.

c. *locally.* Meat cut into small pieces. *Scotch collops*: 'a savoury dish made of slic'd veal, bacon, forc'd meat and several other ingredients' (Bailey 1730-6); now, a steak with onions. *Minced collops* (Sc.): minced meat, mince.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 164 So that the collops be so short that they scarce hang together. *Ibid.* (1660) 199 My Lord of Bristol's Scotch Collops are thus made. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 73 To warm up Scotch Collops. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* iv. 60 A fried steak .. collops with onion sauce. 1863 *Times* 6 Apr. The beefsteaks minced and stewed become 'hot collops'.

†3. *transf.* A piece of flesh. *Obs.*

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 23 It is a deere colup That is cut out of th'owne flesh. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xcvi. IV. 255 That a Martyr .. shd. send me. A Collop of his flesh wrapped up in a half-sheet of Paper. 1666 *Third Advice to Painter* 21 When the rude Bullet a large collop tore Out of that Buttock, never turned before.

b. Used of offspring.

c 1515 *Coke's Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Tyburne coloppes, and penny pryckers. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Gody Lou* (Shaks. Soc. 1876) 186 In their children do the Parents lue (in a manner) after their death. For they dye not all together that leaue collops of their owne flesh alie behind them. 1572 CAMPTON *Hist. Irek.* II. x. 134 Were they never so deare collops of your owne flesh and blood. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 137 To say this Boy were like me .. Most dear'st, my Collop.

4. A thick fold of flesh on the body as evidence of a well-fed condition. Now *Sc. and dial.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Job xv. 27 He hath covered his face with his fatnes, and hath collops in his flanke [1611 collops of fat on his flanks]. 1601 DENT *Pathol. Heaven* 172. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 515 The collop next to the neck [of a swine] ought to be broad and stiffe, a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 166 Fat folk (whose collops stick to their sides) are generally lazy, whilst lean people are of more activity. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 We'll warrant they'll pull down your Collop. 1730-6 BAILEY s. v., He has lost a Collop, he is fallen away, he is grown lean.

5. *fig.* A slice; a piece cut off, a cantle.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 116 To make them restore back such a collop out of their gain. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Cony-catcher* 9 These Batfowlers or Conicatchers hauing lost a collop of their liuing. 1654 GATAKER *Dial. Apol.* 28 Had I been greedie of anie such fat collops, out of the Bishops or Deans Lands. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 212 The collops cut out of my own and my son's and daughter's concerns.

b. Piece of business, piece of luck. *dial.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Collop*, a portion. 'It will be a costly collop to them', an expensive undertaking. 1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s. v. Here's a collop! Maister Edward's pull'd water-tub tap out, an 'Monday's wesh-day.

† 6. A clot of mucus from the nose or throat.

1859 *Nashe Pasquil & Marf.* 20 One cause of Martinisme, is a collop that dript out of Mydas nose, a desire of Gold. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Glagou*, a dot, a collop of flegme spit out.

7. *Comb. collop-cake dial.* (see quot.); *collop-Monday* (see i. c.).

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Collop-keaks*, cakes made of two layers of paste, with bacon or ham between.

|| **Collop**, *Anglo-Irish*. Also 7 colp, 9 colliop. = Irish *colpa*, 'A full-grown beast of the horse or cow kind. Six sheep are also called a *colpa*, as their grass is estimated as the same as that of a full-grown cow or horse' (O'Donovan *Suppl. to O'Reilly*). Hence, as a standard of agricultural value, a cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equivalent to an Irish acre.

1672 *Sir W. Petty Pol. Anat. Irel.* (1691) 107 As to their Plough-lands, Colps, etc., they are all at this day become unequal. 1835 *T. BIRMINGHAM Soc. State Gt. Brit. & Irel.* 140 Formerly, in Ireland, the grazing-land was regulated by so many head of cattle to each portion, called collops. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Collop*, a term for four or five sheep. 1880 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 54 Whichever grass grows there will a Kerry calf or 'collop' be found. 1882 *Correspondent*. The number of animals which an Irish acre of pasture can support is called a 'sum' or 'collop'.

**Colloped** (kə'ləpt), *pph. a.* [f. *COLLOP* + -ED.] Having collops or thick folds of fat or flesh.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 597 A paunched and colloped overseer of souls. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 10, 11 (Cattle Show) Monstrosities of protuberant flesh and colloped folds of fat.

**Colloquacious**, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *L. colloqui*, after *loquacious*.] Given to colloquy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 643 A numerous society of colloquacious philosophers knocking their heads together.

**Colloque**, *sb. Obs.* (exc. as Fr.). Also 5 colloke. [a. *F. colloque* ad. *L. colloquium* speaking together, conference.]

† 1. A place for conversation (in a monastery).

1622 *Monks of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 Brought of his bretheren into the colloke the which ys a place where they may speke to geder.

† 2. A colloquy, conference. *Obs.*

1658 *Osborn Yea. I* (1673) 503 The Puritans . . . mediate another Colloque before the King. 1677 *GALLIE Crv. Gentiles* III. 75 Amongst these Jewish Fables they asserted a Colloque of the Law with God before the Creation of the world. 1612, iv. 433 Justin Martyr, in the beginning of his Colloque with Tryphon.

|| 3. = COLLOQUY 3.

1846 *J. S. BURN For. Prot. Refugees* 52 They were united again to the old congregation by the interference of the Colloque in 1654. 1852 *S. R. MAITLAND Eight Ess.* 192 Approved in the Colloque, or in the Provincial Synod. 1885 *R. HARRISON in Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 114 The discipline of Calvin being observed under the direction of a consistory—a colloque and a synod.

† **Colloque**, *v. 1 Obs.* [a. *F. colloque-r.*] *trans.* = COLLOQUATE.

1490 *CAXTON Enegyds* xx. (E. E. T. S.) 72 [I] have kept hym and well entreated and lyghtly and gretly colloqued aboute the moast grete of my lande.

**Colloque** (kə'ləkwɪ), *v. 2* [app. f. *L. colloqui* to speak with, converse; cf. *mod. F. colloquer* to converse, and *Colloque sb.* (Sometimes an error for COLLOQUE.)] *intr.* To hold colloquy.

[1648 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, *Vleuenen*, to Flatter, to Sooth, to Colloque.] 1850 *KINGSLEY Ali. Locke* vi. Colloquing in Pagan picture galleries with shovel-hatted Philistines. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 31 Twenty yards away she was colloquing with a lady this time.

**Colloquial** (kə'ləkwɪəl), *a.* [f. *L. colloqui-um* COLLOQUY + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to colloquy; conversational. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 2 The colloquial wit has always his own radiance reflected on himself. 1839 *Dr QUINCY Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 232 His colloquial judgments upon doubtful actions of his neighbours. 1877 *R. ELLIS Catullus* x. 6 We fell on endless themes colloquial.

2. *spec.* Of words, phrases, etc.: Belonging to common speech; characteristic of or proper to ordinary conversation, as distinguished from formal or elevated language. (The usual sense.)

1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 11 To refine our language to grammatical purity, and to clear it from colloquial barbarisms. 1877 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 218 To use a colloquial phrase, such sentiments . . . do one's heart good. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. 418 The abandonment of poetic diction for the colloquial language of real life.

**Colloquialism** (kə'ləkwɪəlɪzəm), [see -ISM.]

1. Colloquial quality or style, *esp.* of language. 1818 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 237 Their language is . . . an actual transcript of the colloquialism of the day. 1846 *Poe M. E. Hermit*, Wks. 1864 II. 127 [The] colloquialism without vulgarity, of its expression. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 343 Style . . . sometimes condescending to the humblest colloquialism.

2. A form of speech or phrase proper to, or characteristic of, ordinary conversation; a colloquial expression.

1810 *Let. in Polwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 635 The frequent mixture in some translations of mere colloquialisms,

1825 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xxx. 298 The slang and colloquialisms with which we garnish, our conversation. 1881 *ROUTLEDGE Science* xiii. 325 The electric shock became, in fact . . . to use a colloquialism, all the rage.

**Colloquialist** (kə'ləkwɪəlɪst), [see -IST.]

1. One who excels in conversation; a (good) talker.

1824 *DREDDIN Libr. Comp.* 609 As a colloquialist, Johnson has scarcely a rival. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 205 That their interviews were employed in the prosy manner suggested by the lovely colloquialist.

2. One who uses colloquialisms.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 553 All this, as the colloquialists say, is very well for a joke.

**Colloquiality** (kə'ləkwɪəlɪti), [f. *COLLOQUIAL* + -ITY.] Colloquial quality or style; *concr.* a colloquial expression.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 21 We must take care that we are not led . . . into mean colloquialities. 1876 *MAYER Mrs. Browning's Lett. R. H. Horne* I. 6 Letters of this kind are the perfection of refined colloquiality.

**Colloquialize**, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make colloquial.

1846 *WORCESTER* cites *Chr. Observer*.

**Colloquially** (kə'ləkwɪəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a colloquial manner; in the language of ordinary conversation.

1792 *DOSWELL Johnson* 26 Oct. an. 1769, I found fault with Foote for indulging his talent of ridicule at the expense of his visitors, which I colloquially termed making fools of his company. 1845 *STODART in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 103/1 In this sense the French colloquially use *aux trousses*. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 339 Europeans who colloquially say the needle points to the north.

b. In the tone of ordinary conversation (*rare*).

1874 *F. G. LEE Mamule Clericorum* 113 Whilst the Psalms are not less said in monotone, but colloquially.

**Colloquialness**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Colloquial quality.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 33 Struck with the colloquialness of his diction.

**Colloquintida**: see COLOQUINTIDA.

**Colloquist** (kə'ləkwɪst), [f. *L. colloqui-um* COLLOQUY + -IST.] One who takes part in a conversation; an interlocutor.

1792 *FLOYD in Southey Life Bell* (1844) I. 441 Your colloquist has a right to be heard sometimes. 1874 *T. HARNY Madding Crowd* III. He . . . turned back to meet his colloquist's eyes. 1881 *MAISON De Quincy* 76 [He] had been made to figure as a colloquist in Wilson's 'Noctes'.

|| **Colloquium** (kə'ləkwɪjəm), [*L. colloquium* conversation: see COLLOQUY.]

† 1. A conversation, dialogue, colloquy. *Obs.* 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) II. Index, Canticle of Canticles is a sacred Colloquium. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* xix. 275 Their first books, *Cordarius*, and other like Colloquiums. 1705 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Coll. Mass.* v. 468 They seldom used any short colloquiums, but each spoke . . . at large.

2. *Law.* (See quot.)

1584 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 322 Doubtful words . . . which are here applied to the king by innuendo's, when there is no colloquium laid, or speech of the king before. 1797-1809 *TOLMUS Law Dict.*, *Colloquium*, a colloquendo. A talking together, or affirming of a thing, laid in declarations for words in actions of slander, etc.

3. A meeting or assembly for discussion; a conference, council. (Not in ordinary Eng. use.)

1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 42 The general council, called the Colloquium or Parliament since the Norman Conquest.

**Colloquize** (kə'ləkwɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. *colloquize*.] *intr.* To engage in colloquy.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 541 Surveying the horrors of Tartarus, and colloquizing concerning them. 1832 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 279 *You and I* could colloquize to great advantage. 1848 *C. BROWN F. Lyre* xxii. No need for me to colloquize further.

**Colloquy** (kə'ləkwɪ), *sb.* [ad. *L. colloqui-um* speaking together, conversation, conference, f. *collo-* together + *-loqui* speaking, f. *loqui* to speak.]

1. A talking together; a conversation, dialogue. Also, a written dialogue, as *Erasmus's Colloquies*.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xlii. (1887) 238 All conferences, all both private and public colloquies. 1660 *BLOME Fanat. Hist.* II. 16 Frantick men that boasted of visions, and colloquies with God. 1755 *JORTIN Erasmus* I. 296 The Colloquies of Erasmus . . . well deserve to be read. 1829 *SOUTHEY (title)*, Sir Thomas More: or Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society. 1850 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 222 The colloquy between Tom and Eva was interrupted by a hasty call from Miss Ophelia. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christian* I. 268 Our host in the course of our colloquy, said, etc.

b. (without *pl.*) Converse, dialogue.

1817 *BYRON Manfred* III. i. Shunning. All further colloquy. a 1839 *FRABED Poems* (1864) II. 36 When they chance to make in colloquy some small mistake. 1850 *GROTE Greece* II. lxx. VI. 267 To invite the natives to amicable colloquy.

† 2. A meeting for conference.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 263/2 Cluniace, where was . . . appointed a secret meeting or colloquie between the Pope and Lewis the French King. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just Vind.* II. 22 Debated between the Catholic Bishops, and the schismatical Donatists at the Colloquie of Carthage. 1679 *Trial of White & Other Jesuits* 12 They adjourned into several Clubs or Colloquies, or what you please to call them.

3. *Ecc.* In the Reformed Geneva or Presbyterian Churches, a church court composed of the pastors and representative elders of the churches of a district, with judicial and legislative functions over these churches; = CLASSIS, PRESBYTERY.

a 1672 *P. NVE Oath Suprem.* (1683) 54 There are Synods, Consistories, Colloquies, and other Ecclesiastical Courts. 1692 *J. QUICK Synodion* xxviii. In every Province the Churches shall be divided according to their numbers and convenience of neighbour places into Colloquies or Classes. 1846 *J. S. BURN For. Prot. Refugees* 45 Charges against the moral character of this minister . . . were entertained by the colloquy, which pronounced sentence in 1647. 1862 *LATHAM in Ansted Channel Isl.* III. xv. (ed. 2) 367 The Curate of St. John's parish died, and the colloquy appointed to the vacant benefice. 1889 *A. H. DRYSDALE Hist. P. resbyt. Eng.* I. 173 The Church Courts were the 'Consistory' and the 'Colloquy' or Presbytery meeting quarterly, and the Synod every two years in Jersey and Guernsey alternately. The Colloquies and Consistories were, as at Geneva, strict courts of morals, fitted in to the general civil jurisdiction.

Hence **Colloquy**, *v. intr.*, to hold colloquy.

1868 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 142 They colloquied at much length.

**Collor**, *obs.* form of CHOLER, COLOUR.

**Collossy**, *ly-form* of COLOSSUM, *q.v.*

**Collotype** (kə'lətɪp), [f. *Gr. κόλλα* glue + -TYPE.] A thin plate or sheet of gelatine, the sensitized surface of which has been etched by the action of the actinic rays, so that it can be printed from; also the print or impression, and the process. Hence *collotype plate, process, printing*, etc.

1883 *HARDWICK'S Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 362 In Collotype printing the sensitized gelatine is so changed by the action of light that it takes the printer's ink exactly in proportion to the actinic impression made. 1884 *Athenaeum* 16 Feb. 220/1 Photo-Mechanical Printing Processes, dealing with the preparation of intaglio plates and collotypes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 3/2 Its handsome appearance, its 'collotype' illustrations. 1887 *H. T. WOOD Illustr. Books* 60 Collotype lends itself admirably to the reproduction of artistic objects in low relief, such as coins, medals, etc. 1812 *Ibid.* 58 At first it was usual to print collotypes on a paper with an enamelled surface. 1812 *Ibid.* 59 Good collotypes show great delicacy.

Hence **Collotypic**, *a.*

1887 *H. T. WOOD Illustr. Books* 59 Collotypic prints may be obtained in more than a single colour. 1812 *Ibid.* 53 A collotypic plate.

† **Colloverthwart**, *sb. or a. Obs.* Also *colle-* [f. *COLL* sb. + *OVERERTHWART* *a. perverse*; cf. *col-hardy*.] ? Foolishly perverse; a perverse fool.

1581 *J. BRILL Naddon's Answ.* (1597) 101 b, And shall we heare with this colloverthwarte (colous like a vice in a play, with a new founde chaungelyng, to make mynigle mangle with the sacred worde of the Lord? 1812 *Ibid.* 190 b, Therefore this cavilling colloverthwart creepeth yet forward.

**Collow** (kə'ləw, -d), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 collowe(n), 5-6 collowe, (9 *dial. collag*). [Late *ME. collowen* perh. 1.—*OE. \*colgian*, f. *collig* conly, f. *col* GOAL (cf. *huligan*, *ME. halwen* to HALLOW, f. *hiltig*, holy): see also *COLLY* *v.* and *a.* With *mod. dial.* *collar*, cf. *foller* = follow.] *trans.* To make black or dirty with coal-dust or soot; to blacken, smut, begrime. Hence *Colloved* (*ME. kollod*) *pph. a.*, *Colloving* *vbl. sb.*

c 1310 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1088 His kollode spoute. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 88 Colowyd [*synon* collowe], *carbónatus*. 1812 *Ibid.* Colowyng [*cf.* colowyng], *carbónatus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 489/1 Colowte thy face, *charbonne fon visage*. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. (1641) 156/1 Now wear'd, and collow'd . . . Cover'd with ashes. 1611 *CURGER, Poister*, to collow, smut, smeere, bleach, begrime with the blacke side, or soot of a skellet, etc. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Collar*, to sully with soot or coal-dust. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Collow*, to blacken with soot. People black themselves with coal, but collow themselves with soot. 1884 *CHESH. Gloss.*, *Collow*, or *Colly*, to blacken. 1888 *SHEFFIELD Gloss.*, *Collored*, smeared with black dirt, soot.

**Collow** (kə'ləw, -d), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *dial. collar*. [f. *prec. vb.*: cf. *COLLY* *sb.*]

1. Soot; smut; grime of coal; coal-dust. Cf. *COLLY* *sb.*

1675 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 194 All his Collow and his Soot, His Dirt, and Sweat, and Stink to boot. 1812 *Ibid.* 228 This foul Thief, all smutch with Collow. 1728 *WOODWARD Fossils* (J.), Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood. 1774 *FLANNAN's Tour Scotl.* (1790) II. 49 Collow signifying the dirt of coal. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Collow*, soot, which is commonly seen on a firegrate, pots, or kettles. 1887 *S. CHESH. Gloss.*, *Collow*, soot. Yur fecce is all o'er collow.

2. (See quots.)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Collar*, smut in wheat. Kent. 1887 *Kent. Dial.*, *Collar*, smut in wheat.

3. *Collar-coal*: see *COLLY* *sb.* 1; *collar-hays* = 2. a 1800 *A. YOUNG Ann. Agric.* XVI. 311 Collar lugs, or smut [in Kent].

**Collpixie**: see *COLT-PIXIE*.

**Coll-prophet**, var. of *COLE-PROPHET*, *Obs.*

**Collstaff**, var. of *COWL-STAFF*.

† **Collucient**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. collucēnt-em*, *pr. pp.* of *collucēre*, f. *col-* + *lucēre* to shine.] Alight or ablaze together.

1650 *tr. Cassin's Ang. Peace* 4 The flames of collucient cities. 1725 *J. RIVINGTON's New of Death* Mem. (1735) 27 The vehement contrition and collision of collucient salts.

**Collucianist** (kə'lū-shānist), [ad. late *L. collucianista*, f. *col-* together with + *Lūciān-us* *pr. name*.] A name given to certain Arians or Semi-arians, after Lucian of Antioch (martyred A.D. 312).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Collucianism*. 1855 *J. H. NEWMAN Arians 4th Cent.* 7.

**Collucion** (*e*, *obs.* form of *COLLUSION*).

† **Colluctance**. *Obs. rare*. [see -ANCE.] = next. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlv. Wks. IV. 374 Our eager appetites... bring the soul by this colluctance into a kind of waking dream.

† **Colluctancy**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *colluctari*: see next and -ANCY.] Colluctation.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 6 The spirits... after a Colluctancy with the grosser Particles.

**Colluctation** (kɒlʌkˈteɪʃən). *arch.* [a. OF. *colluctation*, -tion, ad. L. *colluctationem*, n. of action f. *colluctari* to contend together, f. *col-* together + *luctari* to wrestle, strive.] A wrestling or struggling together; strife, conflict, opposition.

1611 R. BOLTON *State of True Happiness* (1632) 115 Struggling and colluctation with his own corruptions. a 1632 DONNE *Serm.* i. 6 Colluctations between the flesh and the Spirit. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 85 Any colluctation with contrary principles. 18. LAMB *Charact. Dram. Writers*, Marlowe 527 Faustus's last scene... is indeed an agony and a fearful colluctation.

b. *transf.* in *Physics*, of particles in motion.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* (1732) 259 The Colluctation of Parts after the manner of Fermentation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. (1723) 261 Hot Springs, do not owe their Heat to any Colluctation or Effervescence of the Minerals in them. 1784 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 A vibratory colluctation takes place.

**Collude** (kɒlɪd). *v.* [ad. L. *colludere* to play with, act collusively, f. *col-* + *ludere* to play.]

1. *intr.* To act in secret concert with, chiefly in order to trick or baffle some third person or party; to play into one another's hands; to conspire, plot, connive; to play false; to act in play merely. 1525 ABERD. *Reg. V.* 15 (Jam.) Bot quhar he hes colludit with vdeais. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* II ij b, He attained the most part therof by... craft, and specially by colluding with great kynges. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 770 There is no doubt to be made, but that Epicurus Coluded in all this; himself not Believing a jot of it, nor any such Gods at all. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 36 (1740) 529 The French sought to weaken the King by colluding with his factious Enemies. 1820 ANN. *Reg. Chron.* 352 Bribe... offered them to collude in the evasion. 1884 SIR C. E. POLLOCK in *Law Rep. Q. B. Div. XII.* 172 The defendant... did not collude with the plaintiffs.

† 2. *trans.* To stir up or bring about by collusion. *Obs.*

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II.* II. 68 This war had been colluded and abetted. 1834 FRASER'S *Mag.* IX. 76 To collude and actuate a large portion of the moral and physical materials of the nation to mischief.

† 3. To clude, evade by trickery. *Obs.* 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgment* i. xi. xxi. 249 Compacting shall not infringe or collude the sacred Law. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 122 Any loose sense [of oaths], that the taker by any evasion may collude the design of the law. Hence Colluding *vbli. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1611 CORER, *Colludant*, colluding, dealing by couvin. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Appello Cas.* 3 Time-serving colluding with the state. 1681 H. MORRIS in *Glenwill's Sack.* i. Posier. (1726) 24 Some colluding Knave submerged by the Witch.

**Colluder**. One who colludes.

1645 MILTON *Petrarch.* (1852) 242 Colluders your selves, as violent to this law of God... as the Pharisees. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Adaptation* (1647) 14 A colluder with both sides only for his own interests.

† **Collugency**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *collugere* to mourn together (f. *lūgere* to mourn, lament) + -ENCY.] Mourning together, mutual sorrow.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xlviii. 389 This ruthless and deplorable Collugency.

**Colluin**, var. of COLVIN *Sc.*, boat.

**Collup**, obs. form of COLLOP.

**Collurium**, obs. form of COLLYRIUM.

**Collusion** (kɒlɪʒən). *Forms:* 4 collusione, 5-6 col(1)usyone, -owne, -ion, 6 col(1)ucion, -sion, 6- collusion. [a. F. *collusion*, ad. L. *collusionem* a playing together, or into each other's hands, n. of action f. *colludere* (see COLLUDE). The lit. meaning 'a playing together' (in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656) is not instanced in Lat. or Eng.]

1. *gen.* Secret agreement or understanding for purposes of trickery or fraud; underhand scheming or working with another; deceit, fraud, trickery.

c 1397 CHAUCER *Leek Stedf.* 11 Yf he can by some collusione [v. r. -usyon(e)] Do his neyghbour wronge. 1494 FABIAN *vi.* 523 Without collusion or fraude. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 624 Let us now leave the cloked collusion, that remained in France, and returne to the open dissimulation, which now appered in England. 1630 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xv. (1840) 204 But for the collusion the false Templars and Hospitaliers with the infidels. 1702 W. J. T. BRUCE'S *Poy. Levant* xli. 165 Two persons... who have... given us a Relation each of them apart, too much different from one another to suspect them of any Collusion. 1846 PARSCOTT *Ford.* f. 18. i. vii. 328 A cross examination, which can best expose error or wilful collusion in the evidence.

b. *concr.* with *phl.*

1599 LULY *Enghetes* (Arb.) 116 Wee are blinded with the collusions of women. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* i. 83 The subtil Cheats and Collusions of Impositors. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* iv. A plain collusion! a device Between the girl and youth!

2. *spec.* in *Law*. See quotes. 1641 and 1809.

1599 BRITTON v. x. § 24 A coo purra li estre respondou par replicacioun, qe coo fut par fraude et collusion. *Marg. note.* Judgment by collusion. 1599-10 Act i Hen. VIII. c. 20 § 1 Suerities therof founden withoute fraude or collusion. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 Collusion is where an Action is

brought against another by his own agreement, if the Plaintiff recover, then such recovery is called by Collusion. 1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.*, *Collusion* is a deceitful agreement or contract between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, to some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right... It is a thing the law abhors. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 75 The petitioner must... deny collusion.

† 3. A trick, or ambiguity, in words or reasoning. 1587 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 235 The collusion, and fallax of thys reason, is in the insufficient nombring of partes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 86 *Prosonaria* a pleasant kind of collusion in words... by changing... or adding a letter or syllable. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 519 The resurrection of the body... neither the Greek nor Latin ever delivered this Article in those terms, but in these, the resurrection of the flesh; because there may be ambiguity in the one... but there can be no collusion in the other.

† **Collusioner**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb. + -ER.] One who practises collusion.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 71 The first false messengers. The second liars... The fit collusioners, etc.

**Collusive** (kɒlɪsɪv), *a.* [f. L. *collusivus*, pa. pple. of *colludere* to COLLUDE + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion; fraudulently concerted or devised.

1678 MARVELL *Def. J. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 225 Thin sophistry and collusive ambiguity. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) VI. 244 To prevent a collusive trade with Portugal. 1749 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 657 Count William... made a collusive treaty with the enemy. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 144 He... would not have lent himself to any collusive trickery.

2. Of persons: Given to collusion.

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 177 (T.) The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be collusive.

**Collusively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a collusive manner; by fraudulent agreement, deceptively.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 49 Both must act collusively, like two knavish Lawyers for a mutual Benefit. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (R.). The land might have been aliened collusively without the consent of the superior. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 85 There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was acting collusively.

† **Collusory**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *collusorius* (in adv. *collusorie*) of or pertaining to a *collisor*: cf. Fr. *collusoire*, and see -ORY.] Collusive.

1706 tr. Dupin's *Ecol. Hist.* 16th c. II. v. 77 Suits which are Sincere, and not Collusory. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 209 If it be through Design, or a collusory Understanding with any of the Proprietors.

Hence † **Collusorily** *adv.* = COLLUSIVELY.

1645 in Somers *Tracts* I. 37 An extra judicial opinion collusorily given.

† **Collustration**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. type \**collustrationem*, n. of action f. *collustrare* to brighten, f. *col-* + *lustrare* to purify, make bright.] lit. A shining together, conjoint illumination.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1169 A certaine collustration, and mutual conjunction of lights, as torches which being set a burning together, do augment the light.

b. *fig.* Collateral illustration.

1864 LEWES *Aristotle* 20 When a writer's composition is good there is less need of illustration or (to use a favourite word with the Florentine Platonists) *collustration*.

† **Collution**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *collutionem*, n. of action f. *collutere* to rinse, f. *lutere* to wash.]

1. A wash or rinse for the mouth; a lotion.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 440 To make a collution to wash the teeth withall. a 1657 LOVEADY *Let.* (1663) 206, I have taken a Vomit, a Purge, a Collution, a Dentifrice, etc. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Conspit.* xviii. 65 Hippocrates... injected it [vinegar] into the Womb in Collutions.

2. ? = COLLUVIES I. In *Phys. Dict.* 1657 (appended to Tomlinson), explained as 'filth, impurity'.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* v. vii. 161\* To roborate the mouth and deterge its collutions.

† **Collutulate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *collutulare* to defile (Plantus) + -ATE.] To defile

1623 in COCKERAM.

**Colluvial**, *a.* *rare*. [f. COLLUVIES + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a colluvies; sink-like.

1822 ABT. MACRE *Charge* 33 The colluvial nature of the Metropolis, which naturally collects adventurers of all professions.

|| **Colluviarium**. [alleged L. f. *colluvies*, -um; but now considered to be an erroneous reading in Vitruvius.] 'A channel or opening in an aqueduct for clearing away filth' (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1849).

b. *fig.* [Cooper, *Thesaur.* has 'Colluviarium', a sink or gutter.]

1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 68 Instead of the Parliament being that colluviarium of corruption, etc.

|| **Colluvies** (kɒlɪvɪz), [L. *colluvies* (also *colluvio*, -um) lit. 'offscourings, washings, swillings', f. *collutere* to wash thoroughly, rinse.]

1. Chiefly *Med.* A collection or gathering of filth or foul matter; *spec.* foul discharge from an ulcer.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 73 The aforesaid Colluvies of the remaining humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 297 They... stuff up the Lungs with a greater Colluvies of Recrements. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 2. Conflux (of waters, etc.).

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 305 He pretends that all Rivers proceed from a Colluvies or Rendevous of Rain-waters. 1819 REES *Cycl.* *Colluvies*, a term which... writers on the

universal deluge have applied to the fluid mass into which... the strata of the antediluvian earth were dissolved.

3. *fig.* Medley, rabble, hotchpotch. (So in L.) 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 11 A colluvies of Heresies. 1671 S. CLARKE *Mirr. Saints & Sinners* (ed. 4) I. 45 A colluvies of most filthy lecherous people. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 460 Hannibal... having a mixt colluvies of all nations under him. 1730 POPE *Let. to Gay* 11 Sept. From the midst of the Colluvies and sink of human greatness at W—r.

**Colly** (kɒli), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [prob. f. COLLY *a.*, or a dial. form of COLLOV *sb.*, assimilated to the adj.]

1. Soot; smut.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Colly*, the Black that sticks on the outside of a Pot, or Kettle. *Colly*, to dawb with Colly, to smut. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* Gloss., *Colly*, the soot from a kettle. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss.*, *Colly*, smuts.

2. The Blackbird. *dial.* [In this sense prob. the adj. used subst.: cf. the Sc. name 'the Blackie'.] c 1805 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 314 (Somerset *Colly*, a blackbird. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Colly*, the blackbird. *Ibid.*, *Water-colly*, the water ouzel.

3. *Comb.*, as *colly-brand*, -*coal*, -*stick* (see quotes). a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Colly-coal*, black smut from the chimney or bars. We distinctly pronounce it thus. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl.*, *Colly-coal*, this spelling is nearer to the pronunciation than *collar*, in Forby. 1880 W. CORNUM *Gloss.*, *Colly-brands*, summer lightning. 1880 E. CORNUM *Gloss.*, *Collybrand*, smut in corn. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Colly-stick*, a stick used for lighting a pipe, etc., one end being thrust into the fire.

**Colly**, *sb.* *dim.*, related to ON. *holla* cow (properly without horns), a hind, a girl; see COLL *v.* (See quot.)

1719 D'URFVY *Pills V.* 11 Sawney shall ne'er be my Colly, my Cow. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Colly*, a term of endearment for a cow.

**Colly**, var. of COLLIE, sheep-dog.

† **Colly**, *a.* *Obs. or dial.* [The same word as 16th c. *colie* COALY; the vowel here remaining short, as in the original quantity of OE. *col*, \**colig*, and in the verb *collow*, *colly*; while in the form *coaly* it is assimilated to COAL, of which the *o* was lengthened by position in ME.] Dirtied with coal-dust or soot; grimy; coal-black.

[1565-1594 *Colie*: see COALY.]

1609 C. BUTLER *Rem. Mon.* (1634) 122 The great Titmouse (which, of his colly head and beaist, some call a Colemouse). 1619 H. HUTTON *Fallies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 49 Vulcan... Lympling into the trough, to scour his face And colly fists, 1793 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 4) s. v. Colly Sheep, such sheep as have black faces and legs. 1804 DUNCUMS *Heresfordsh. Gloss.*, *Colly*, black; from coal. 1880 MRS. H. WOOD *Johnny Ludlow Ser.* II. (1889) 290 The girl, who seemed to be cleaning up... for her face and arms were all 'colly'.

**Colly** (kɒli), *v.* *arch. and dial.* [App. a parallel form to COLLOV *v.*, going back with it to an OE. \**coligan*, whence ME. *colwen*, and \**coljen*, \**colien*, the latter becoming at length *colly*. Cf. *bellows*, *belly*.] *trans.* To blacken with coal-dust or soot; to begrime.

1590 [see COLLIED]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v. Nor thou hast not collied thy Face enough, stinkard. a 1655 VINCE *Lord's Snpp.* (1677) 345 A child that will colly himself with the cole that's black and dead. 1792 COWPER *Odys.* xviii. 34 An old hag Collied with chimney-smutch. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xiv. 'Not... to let him stay' i' the coal-hole more nor a minute; but it was enough to colly him all over'. 1870 *Lettice Lisle* 304 'What for are ye collying o' me?' says the pot in the kettle. 1879 in *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1882 W. WORCESTERSH. *Gloss.*, *Colly*, to blacken.

b. *fig.* To blacken in character; to darken. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 206 Passion having my best judgement collied [Og. cold] Assaies to leade the way. 1615 CURRY-C. *for Cox-c.* i. 67 That King, whom Iabal collyeth with his sinister and causeless doubts.

|| ? To make black with blows; or perhaps a distinct word, variant of COLL *v.* 2 To beat, thrash.

1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* II. xl. (1632) 172 Collied on the backe with scoffes and reproches.

† **Colly**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *coley*, *coly*. [a. OF. *colier*, *colioier*, *collier* to turn the neck, f. *col*, *cou* neck: cf. *manier* to handle.] *intr.* To move or turn the neck; to turn the head from side to side: said of birds.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marthode* II. lxxxiv. (1869) 106 While the brid goth coleyinge [collant], hider and thider turnynge the nekke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A v j b, Yowre hawke colyeth and not bechtyh. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Collieth*. 1715 in KERSEY *s.v.* *Colly*. Hence in BAILEY. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, She collieth [of a hawk], *annuit*.

**Colly**, *v.* 3 By-form of COLL *v.* to hug.

[Perhaps only the s.w. infinitive = *collen*; but cf. CULLY.] a 1600 *Robin Consc.* 218 in Hazl. *E. P. III.* 241 To colly and kis, my pleavre it is, for all yovr new learning.

† **Collybist**. *Obs.* Also *colli-*. [ad. L. *collybista*, ad. Gr. *κολυμβιστής* money-changer, f. *κόλυμβος* small coin, change: see -IST. Cf. COLLYBY.] A money-changer, money-dealer, usurer; miser.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) p. xxxi. be whiche may wel be clepid collybiste. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1746 Ffor thai ware fals vsuriers and collybistes of the pharises. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 107 Unless some base hedge-creeping Collybist Scatters his refuse scraps on whom he list. 1615 — *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xxv. Beams of indignation in the faces of these guilty Collybists



† **Colly-clogger.** *Obs.* [? = COLLY grimy + CLOGGER one that clogs or cumbers; perhaps it ought to be read as two words *colly clogger*.]

1537 T. WYLLIE to Cromwell in Froude's *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 240, note. The priests... have disdained me ever since I made a play against the Pope's councillors, Error Colly clogger of conscience, and Incrudulity.

**Collyer, collygate, etc.**: see COLLI.

**Collyflower, obs. f. CAULIFLOWER.**

† **Collyre.** *Obs. rare.* Also *collire*. [a. F. *collyre*, OF. *colliure* (12th c.), ad. L. *collyrium*, -*irium*.] = COLLYRIUM 1.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 59 b. Good to bee put in Collyres for sore eyes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxix. 270 Collyres, and medicines prepared to quicken the sight. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Collyr, Collyry*.

**Collyria, pl. of COLLYRIUM.**

† **Collyrial, a. Obs. rare-1.** [f. L. *collyri-um* + -AL.] Of the nature of a collyrium.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 217 Two [drams] of hares dung confectioned with collyrial water.

**Collyridian** (kəlīrīdī-ān), *sb. and a.* [ad. med. L. *collyridian-us*, f. *collyrida* = *collyris* = Gr. *κολλῦρις*, -*ida* (Vulgate and LXX) cake, dim. of *κολλῦρα* roll of coarse bread.]

**A. sb.** A member of a sect of heretics in the 4th and 5th c. who worshipped the Virgin Mary, to whom their women are said to have offered cakes as 'Queen of Heaven' (cf. Jer. vii. 18).

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Martini* (1846) 377 A sect of heretics called Collyridians, which did offer to the Virgin Mary. 1607 POOLE *Dial. Prot. & Papist* (1735) 146 The Fathers charged the Collyridians with Idolatry, for worshipping of the Virgin Mary. 1880 LITTLEALL *Plain Reas.* xiv. 69. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1423.

**B. adj.** Of or pertaining to this sect.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 105 Collyridian Heretics, who had begun to worship the dead in the person of the Virgin Mary. 1833 — *Recapit. Apostasy* 15 The idolatrously blasphemous Collyridian Heresy.

† **Collyrie.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *colirie*, 4-7 *collerie*, -*ye*, ? 5 *colorye*, 6-7 *collyrie*, *collirie*, 7 *colery*, *collyry*, *collyry*. [ad. L. *collyri-um*, OF. *colire*, Pr. *colliri*, Sp. *colirio*: see below. The Anglo-Fr. was possibly *colli-rie*, *colle-rie*, like *glorie*, etc.]

1. = COLLYRIUM 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev. lti.* 18 Anyoute thin þen with colirie [v. v. coluryo, 1388 a colierie]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxx. 636 Pepper is good to be mingled with eye medicines or Collyries. 1633 R. H. ARRAIGNON *Whole Creature* II. 15 The Collyrie and Eye-salve of his Spirit. 1643 J. STIER *tr. Fabricius' Exst. Chirurg.* xiii. 52 Drop into the eyes this following Colery. 1684 tr. *Bone's Mer. Compt.* I. 7 We laid on a Collyry to dry up the weeping moisture.

2. = COLLYRIUM 2.

1616 SURPL. & MARKS *Country Farn* 137 To put within the sheath... a Collyrie of Honey boyled with Salt.

**Collyrite** (kəlīrītē). *Mm.* [mod. f. Gr. *κολλῦριον* eye-salve, also 'Samian earth', a kind of fine clay: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, 'a clay-like mineral, white, with a glimmering lustre, greasy feel, and adhering to the tongue' (Dana).

1865 EMMONS *Min.* 214 Collyrite or Kollyrite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 420 Collyrite... At Hove, near Brighton, England, in fissures in the upper chalk.

† **Collyrium** (kəlīrī-um). Also 5 *colerium*, 5-7 *collirium*, 7 *collurium*. *Pl.* *collyria* (kəlīrī-ā); also 7-8 *collyriums*. [L. *collyrium* (in med. L. *collyrium*), a. Gr. *κολλῦριον* poultice, eye-salve, dim. of *κολλῦρα* roll of coarse bread.]

1. A topical remedy for disorders of the eyes; an eye-salve or eye-wash.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 Colerium is a pryncypall medecyne for the eye. *Ibid.* xvi. lxxviii. 575 Coliria ben onyementes that helpe the eye. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 67 a. The medicines of the eyes called collyria. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 215 Collyriums or lotions for the infirmities of the eyes. 1757 BROOKS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 82 Caustics behind the ears, and vitriolic collyriums, cured her. 1854 BADHAM *Halant.* 66 Tragacanth salt was used... as collyrium for the eyes of horses.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 258 Take Christ's Collyrium and Eye-salve to anoint your eyes. 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1841) 171 Poverty may prove a good collyrium, or eye-salve... to make a true discovery of those things we knew not before. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Wks. (Hohn) I. 284 Great men are thus a collyrium to clear our eyes from egotism. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxiv. 377 His tomes... were collyrium to the spirit's eyes.

2. A solid medicine made up in a cylindrical form to be introduced into any of the openings of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Renatus Distemp. Horses* 164 You shall put into it a Collyrium or Dossil made of Honey and meal of bitter Vetches. 1874 tr. *Van Buren's Dis. Genit. Org.* 87 Astringent collyria are useless.

3. *loosely.* Any application for the eyes, as the *kol'z* used by eastern women: cf. ALCOHOL.

1804 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles*, I will but touch your temples, The corners of your eyes, and tint the tip... of your nose, with this collyrium. 1883 Mrs. ARMSTRONG in *Portm.* Rev. x Sept. 344 Egyptian beauties... heightening their charms with collyrium.

**Collyre** (e, obs. f. CULLIS.

† **Colman's bird.** *Obs.* Also *St. Colman's bird*. The Teal Duck.

1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 Seynt Colman his briddes... beech i-cleped cecelles and cometh homeliche to manis honde [ed. 1587 xxxv. 36 Colmans bydes].

**Colmar** (kəlmā). [Name of a town in Alsace.]

1. A variety of pear.

1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352.

2. [perhaps of different origin.] A kind of fan, fashionable in Queen Anne's time.

1787 POPE, &c. *Art Shaking* 94 The bride... with an air divine her Colmar ply'd. 1799 *Art of Politicks* 10 Toupet, and Tompion... Colmar Hereafter will be called by some plain man A Wig, a Watch... a Fan.

**Colmase, obs. f. COALMOUSE.**

† **Colmenier.** *Obs.* [As the name appears also to have the variant *col-ne-near* 'entice me near', Dr. Prior has suggested that *colmenier* stands for *cull-ne-near*; cf. *Cull me to you* as a name of the Heart's-ease (Gerard 703 and 855).] Old name of the Sweet William or a variety of it.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 135 Sweete William or Colmenier... is also somewhat like to the cloaue Gillofers. *Ibid.* II. vii. 157 There is a kind of this herbe [sweete Williams] which is common in the country gardens, and they call it Colmeniers. *Ibid.* II. viii. 157 (*Ploure Constantinople*) Many [flowers] clustering together after the manner of Colmeniers, or sweete Williams.

**Colmey** (kəlmī). *north. dial.* Also *colmie*, *colmie*, *colmy*, and in various dial. forms: see quot. *Colmou* (quot. 1654) is prob. due to confusion with *colmause*. [Perh. the same word as *colmie*, *colmy*, CULMY 'sooty, grimy'; but the early variants are difficult to explain.] The COAL-FISH.

1654 BLADU *Atlas, Scotin, Orcaum Descr.* 138 Piscium variorum, præcipue silurorum minimorum majorem et maximorum (vulgo Sellaks, Kuythes, Colmoues) captura felix. 1808 JAMISON, *Colmie, Colmie*, the Coal-fish. [1887 *Suppl.* gives also *Colmoth*, *colmoth*, *colmoth*, *colmy*, *colmy*, and of the young fish *colmaut*, *colmaut*.] 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

**Colmie, -my, obs. forms of CULMY a. sooty.**

**Colmose, -mouise, obs. ff. COALMOUSE.**

† **Colmow.** *Obs.* A kind of sea-gull.

1747 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 761 *Hec alcedo*, a colmow. [Perh. an error for *colmow*, or repr. an OE. *\*colmow* for *\*colmow*, as a comp. of *colm*, 'alcedo vel alcion', 'larus', a sea-mew or gull. It may mean *col* or *black-gull*; but cf. CALMEWE, prob. the same word, and the forms given in note to COALMOUSE.]

† **Colne.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *cauma* in Du Cange as var. of *calma*, *cauma* thatched hut, shed covered with reeds or straw.] (See quot.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Scirphea*, a dung pot or colne made with roddes or rushes. 1552 HULOET, *Colne* or francke for fowles, *Vivarium*. Colne made of roddes or wyckers, *Scirphea*. [cf. *ibid.* *Francke*, *cowle*, or place wherein any thing is fedde to be fatte.]

† **Colobe**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *colob-ium*.] = COLOBIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Colobe*, a Coat with half sleeves, coming but to the knees, used by the Ancient, and changed afterwards into the *Dalmatica*.

**Colobin** (kəlobīn). *Zool.* [a. F. *colobin* f. mod. L. generic name *Colob-us* (rarely adapted as *colobe*), ad. Gr. *κολοβός* docked, curtailed.] A monkey of the African genus *Colobus*, distinguished by the absence or rudimentary development of the thumb. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 59 The black Colobin... Ursine Colobin. White-thighed Colobin.

† **Colobium** (kəlobī-um). [late L., a. Gr. *κολοβιον*, f. *κολοβ-ος* curtailed.] A half-sleeved or sleeveless tunic or robe, such as was worn by the clergy of the early church, by the monks, and by kings at the ceremony of coronation. In later Eccles. use replaced by the DALMATICA.

1603 *Ceremonies at Coronat.* 1as. I (1685) 8 Then the Colobium or Dalmatica is put on him. 1661 *Acc. Earl Sandwich* in Mrs. Palliser *Lace* xxv. (1869) 290 The Colobium Sindonis of fine lawn laced with fine Flanders lace. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 50 The dalmatic... took the place of the primitive colobium. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 422.

† **Coloboma** (kəlobōmā). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *κολοβωμα* the part removed in mutilation, f. *κολοβ-ος* curtailed.] A malformation or mutilation of an organ; *spec.* a defect in the iris of the eye, due to imperfect closure of the choroidal fissure.

1843 tr. *J. Muller's Elem. Phys.* II. 163 The Coloboma seems to arise from the imperfect development of the iris in the situation of the fissure of the choroid. 1875 H. WALLON *Dis. Eye* 724 Coloboma is the rarest of congenital malformations. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 178 The portions of these membranes occupying the pupil and the coloboma.

† **Colocasia** (kəlokā-siā). *Bot.* [L. *colocasia*, a. Gr. *κολοκασία* prop. the rhizome or 'root' of the Egyptian water-lily (*Nelumbium speciosum*), whence extended to the whole plant.]

A genus of plants of the Arum family, natives of the East Indies, and largely cultivated in warm climates for the sake of their leaves and tuberous root-stocks, used as articles of food.

1829 LEE tr. *Ibn Batuta's Trav.* 170 We next came to Dackannan... In this are found... the cocconut and colocasia.

† **Colocolo, -la** (kəlokə-lā, -lā). Native name for the wild cat of South America (*Felis colocolo*). 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 141 *Colocolo*, a large cat, native to the north part of South America.

**Colocynth** (kəlōsīn). Also 6 *colocinthis*, 7 *colocynthis*. [ad. L. *colocynthis* (formerly also in Eng. use, with pl. -ides, and variant -ida), a. Gr. *κολοκύνθης* (Dioscorides). In med. L. the Gr. *κν* was commonly represented by *qui*, hence the forms COLOQUINT, -IDA, q. v.]

The Bitter-apple (*Citrullus Colocynthis*), a widely-cultivated plant of the Gourd family, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and contains a light spongy and extremely bitter pulp, furnishing the well-known purgative drug. Also the fruit of this plant, and the drug prepared from it.

a. in Latin forms.

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Exposit.* 49 Ily a little meale, the bitterness of colocynth was cured in the potage pot. 1609 BRULÉ (Douay) 2 *Kings* iv. 39 He found as it were a wilde vine, and gathered of it the colocynthis of the field [Vulg. *colocynthidas agris*]. 1676 Gm.w. *Anat. Plantis* 240 The great Cathartic power of Colocynth. 1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Voc. *Colocynthida*, or *colocynthida*, a bitter purging gourd or apple.

β. *colocynth*.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Suppl. Course Sermon* (1678) 93 Abuse your flocks, and feed them with Colocynth and Hemlock. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Colocynthida*, Troches made of colocynth are called troches of albandal. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 466 Colocynth is rarely, if ever, used alone, but is given in combination... with milder purgatives, to increase their activity. 1878 *Oxf. Bible Helps* 215 The colocynth... grows wild in profusion about Gilgal. It is supposed also to be the vine of Sodom.

b. *attrib.*, as *colocynth-pill*, -*phth*, -*pulp*, etc.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 704 Compound Colocynth Pills. Take. colocynth pulp, four parts.

Hence **Colocynthine**, a resin-like substance formed on boiling colocynth with sulphuric acid. **Colocynthite** = COLOCYNTHIN. **Colocynthitin** (see quot.).

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Colocynthin*. Colocynthin boiled with acids is resolved, according to Walz, into sugar... and colocynthine. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colocynthin*. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 709 Colocynthite is contained in the fruit of the cucurbit colocythine. 1863 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Colocynthin*, (When the alcoholic extract of bitter apple... is treated with water, colocynthin remains undissolved... It is soluble in ether.)

**Colocynthin** (kəlōsīn). *Chem.* [see -IN.]

The bitter principle of colocynth, resembling a semi-transparent resin, and readily soluble in alcohol.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 193. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 333 It contains the bitterness of the colocynth, and appears... to be a particular principle, for which he proposes the name of colocynthine. 1876 BLACKHOLM *Mat. Med.* (1879) 481 Colocynthine is a very powerful cathartic.

**Co-logarithm.** *Math.* [CO-4.] (See quot.)

1881 WILKINSON *Algebra* xix. 266 The remainder obtained by subtracting the logarithm of a number from 10 is called the cologarithm of the number, or arithmetical complement of the logarithm of the number.

**Cologne** (kəlōn). Also 4-*coloyne*, 4-6 *colayn*, (5 *collongne*), 5-6 *coloyne*, 6 *colleyne*, 8-*ayne*, 6-7 *collen*, *cullin*, -*en*, 7-8 *colen*, *collin*, 8 *cologn*, (9 *oolougne*). [In F. *Cologne*, Ger. *Köln*, MG. *Cölen*, Du. *Keulen* = L. *Colonia Agrippina*, the ancient Roman name.] Name of a German city on the Rhine, famous in the Middle Ages on account of the shrine of the Wise Men of the East, commonly called the Three Kings of Cologne: used *attrib.* to designate things obtained from the city or district, *esp.* in early names of weapons, as *Cologne brand*, *sword*; also *thread*, etc.

c 1320 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 191 Into Coloyne. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (E. E. T. S.) 2 A free holy and worshipfull kyngis of Coleyn. 1436 *Libel* in Wright *Pol. Songs* II. 171 Coloyne threde, fustiane, and canvaue. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 10 8 Calle sylk or Coleyn silk thrown or wrought. 1548 *Lat. Chron.* (1809) 555 Long spere called Colleyne Clowyttes. c 1550 *Urbem* 200 in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ballads* vi. (1889) 298/1 They wrapprid together Wyth swordes of fyne colloyne. c 1559 *Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 265 Of divers sort, French wine, Cullen wine, Crabashir wine. a 1650 *Arth. & King of Cornwall* 167 in Furniv. *Perey Folio* I. 68 Collen brand I have in my hand, and a Millaine knife fast by me knee. 1673 *Rav Journ.* Low C. 73 The three kings of Collen. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. vii, Dickon wore a Cologne blade.

b. **Cologne earth**, *umber, brown*, a brown pigment obtained or prepared from lignite, originally from a bed near Cologne; **Cologne yellow**, a pigment consisting of a mixture of chromate and sulphate of lead with sulphate of lime.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 53 Terra lemnia, or Cullins earth. *Ibid.* 55 Colens-earth. *Ibid.* 57 Terra-Colen is easie to work. 1703 *Art's Improv.* 1. 39 Grind Collins-Earth very fine. 1809 SOWERBY *Elucidation of Colours* 40 Terra Sienna, umber and Coulogues earth are cheaper. 1835 G. FIELD *Chronatogr.* 160 Cologn-Earth, incorrectly called Cullen's earth. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 88 Real Vandyke Brown... allied to which are Cologne and Casel Earth.

c. **Cologne water** = EAU DE COLOGNE, a perfumed spirit, manufactured at Cologne since 1709; in U. S. often called simply *Cologne*.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser. II. iv.* 120 Steeped in Cologne-water, and perfumed. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurstou* I. 265 Teacups, bowls, and even a cologne bottle. 1875 HOWELLS *Foreign Conch.* ix. 150 She brought her water and cologne.

Cologue, obs. f. COLLOGUE.

Coloiero, obs. f. CALOYER.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Coloieros, a sort of Grecian Monks.

Colok, obs. f. COLLOCK.

**Cololite** (kɒlɪˈlaɪt). *Geol.* [f. Gr. κολον COLON + λίθος a stone: see -LITE.] An intestine-like mass or impression found in the oolitic rocks of Solenhofen, and regarded as worm-casts, or as the petrified intestines of fishes with their contents.

1837 W. BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 200 To these remarkable fossils he [Agassiz] has given the name of cololites. 1844 G. A. MANTILL *Medals of Creation* II. 657. 1860 OWEN *Palaeont.* 39 The Cololites of the lithographic limestone are most probably the castings of worms.

Colomb, colompne, obs. ff. COLUMN.

† **Colombe**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *colombe* (10th c. in Littré):—L. *columb-a*.] A dove.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 4272 A colombe or douwe .. which openlye was seen fleyng within the chirche.

Colombier, colombine, etc.: see COLUM-.

Colombo, obs. f. CALUMBA, a drug.

1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 295 The infus. gentian comp. was ordered in lieu of the colombo.

**Colometry** (kɒləˈmɛtri). [ad. Gr. *καλομετρία* measurement of verses, f. *κάλον* COLON + *-μετρία* measurement.] In *Gr. Prosody*, the measurement of verses by cola; hence in *Palaeogr.* the division of MS. texts by cola, or corresponding lengths.

1883-3 J. R. HARRIS in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2246 To form a colometry similar to stichometry. [Cf. COLON.]

**Colon** (kəˈlɒn). [a. L. *colon*, a. Gr. κολον food, meat, the colon. The form κάλον found in MSS. is metrically incorrect (e.g. Aristoph. *Eq.* 455) and arose from confusion with κάλον a limb or member (Lidd. and Sc.). Cf. *F. colon*.]

1. *Anat.* The greater portion of the large intestine, extending from the caecum to the rectum. It ascends by the right kidney (*right lumbar* or *ascending colon*), passes below the liver to the spleen (*transverse colon*), and descends to the left kidney (*left lumbar* or *descending colon*), whence it extends (as the sigmoid flexure, or left iliac colon) to the commencement of the rectum. † Formerly, popularly, the belly or guts; *To feed or satisfy colon*: to appease hunger.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The thyide grette gutte highte Colon .. is joynted fast to the nether openyng of all the body. 1541 K. COPLAND *Guy-don's Quest. Chirurgery*, 'The fyrte hyght Esac, the seconde Colon. 1622 MALLINGER & DRICKER *Virgin Martyr* III. iii. Mine eyes .. curse my feet for not ambling up and down to feed Colon. 1631 HUNTER *Maid of the West* II. iv. Wks. 1874 II. 393 What trick have you to satisfy Colon? 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 8 Our Champions .. Colon ciampi'd with an accusom'd vacuity. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2097 One Colon or Colick gut. 1800 tr. *Lagarange's Chem. I.* 306 A calculus, weighing several ounces, found in the colon of a horse. 1842 B. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 516. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 150.

b. *Entom.* The second (usually wider) portion of the intestine of an insect.

1836-9 G. NEWPORT in *Todd Encycl. Anat.* II. 971 s.v. *Intest.* It [the stomach] then is continued backwards as a long ilium and terminates in a muscular banded colon without a distinct rectum. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 409. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON 139.

**Colon** (kəˈlɒn). [a. L. *colon*, a. Gr. κολον limb, member or clause of sentence, portion of strophe.]

1. In *Gr. Rhetoric* and *Prosody*, a member or section of a sentence or rhythmical period; hence in *Palaeography*, a clause or group of clauses written as a line, or taken as a standard of measure in ancient MSS. or texts. *plur.* cola.

1589 [see 2]. 1882 W. BLADES *Caxton* 126 The Greek grammarians .. called a complete sentence a period, a limb was a colon, and a clause a comma. 1883 J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* IV. 151 From Suidas we find that when the στίχος forms a complete clause it is known as a colon. *Ibid.* 152 The methods employed in breaking up the text of Demosthenes into cola and periods. *Ibid.* Colon-writing is sometimes accompanied by colometry.

*fig.* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems, Against Sleep* 19 Sleep! the Days Colon, many Hours of Bliss Lost in a wide Parenthesis.

2. A punctuation-mark consisting of two dots placed one above the other [ : ] usually indicating a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that marked by the semicolon, but less than that marked by the period. *plur.* colons.

Its best defined use is to separate clauses which are grammatically independent and discontinuous, but between which there is an apposition or similar relation of sense. Thus it may introduce an antithetic statement, an illustration, extract, etc. But 'its use is not very exactly fixed; it was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period' (J.). It is also employed to divide prose into metrical periods for chanting.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 88 The ancient reformers of language, invented, three manner of pauses. The second they called colon, not a peece but as it

were a member for his larger length, because it occupied twice as much time as the comma. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Colon*, A marke of a sentence not fully ended which is made with two prickes. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 60 This plainly is not perfect sense .. unless you take away the Colon. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 A Comma Stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi Colon two; a Colon three: and a Period four. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Others say, a colon is to be used when the sense is perfect, but the sentence not concluded. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 403 The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon. 1882 W. BLADES *Caxton* 125 [Caxton] employed three points, the comma, the colon, and the period or full point.

**Colon** 3. *rare.* Also 7 colons. [a. F. *colon* :—L. *colōn-us*, f. *colere* to till.] A husbandman.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* Gg 5 a, His father was a Colon or tenant to the famous Senat Aelhus. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 22/2 To see .. a counly Colon toill and moill. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 737 To aid the colon's as the carrier's toill, To dive the coultter and to fat the soil.

† **Colon** 4. *Obs.* [ad. F. *colonne*: cf. COLLON, COLONNE] = COLUMN (of mercury).

1765 SPRY *Barometer in Phil. Trans.* LV. 84 The small bowl at the top .. renders it far less liable to break by the mercury's ascent, the bowl giving it an immediate expanse from the colon.

**Colonate** (kəˈləneɪt). [ad. late L. *colōnāt-us* the condition of a rustic, f. *colonus*; cf. F. *colonat*.] In the later *Rom. Empire*, the condition of a peasant or serf who could not be bought or sold, but who was inseparably bound to the soil.

**Colonder**: see COLLANDEE.

**Colonel** (kəˈmɛl), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 coronelle, coronnel, 6-7 coronel(l), 7-all, coronnell; β. 6-7 colonnell, 6-8 collonell, (7 colonel), 7-8 collonel, 6-colonel. [In 16th c. *coronel*, a. F. *coronnel* (also *coronel*, *couronnel*, and later *colonnel*), ad. It. *colonnello*, *colonello* chief commander of a regiment, f. *colonna* COLUMN: cf. *colonnello*, *colonnella* 'a little column or pillar' in Florio; also la *compagnia colonnello*, Fr. la *compagnie colonelle*, or simply la *colonelle*, the first company of a regiment of infantry. 'The colonel was so called, because leading the little column or company at the head of the regiment' (Skeat). The early Fr. *coronel* (whence also Sp. *coronel*) was due to the dissimilation of *l-l*, common in Romanic, though popular etymology associated it with *corona*, *couronne* crown. It is still dialectal (see Littré), but was supplanted in literary use, late in 16th c., by the more etymological *colonnel*; and under this influence and that of translations of Italian military treatises *colonel* also appeared in Eng. c.1580. The two forms were used indifferently by Barret, Holland, Decker, and others; *coronel* was the prevailing form till 1630, but disappeared in writing c.1650. Of 89 quots. examined before this date, 56 have *coronel*, 33 *colonel*, thus distributed: up to 1590 *coronel* 21, *colonel* 1; 1591-1630 *cor-* 31, *col-* 22; 1631-50 *cor-* 4, *col-* 10; 1651- *cor-* 0. In 17th c. *colonel* was trisyllabic, and was often accented (in verse) on the last syllable. But by 1669 it began to be reduced in pronunciation to two syllables, *col'nel* (according to Jones *Pract. Phonography*, 1701, kəˈnɛl), as recorded by Dr. Johnson 1755-73, and repeated without remark by Todd 1818; in Farquhar's *Sir Harry Wildair* (1701) it appears familiarly abbreviated to *coll*. But app. the earlier *coronel* had never died out of popular use; Dr. A. J. Ellis *Eng. Pronunc.* 1074/2 cites Dyche 1710 for (kəˈnɛl), Buchanan 1766 for (kəˈmɛl), Sheridan 1780 for (kəˈmɛl) the pronunciation now established, though apparently not yet universal in 1816. Cf. the following examples:

1548 T. FISHER in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. iv.* III. 296 Certain of the worthiest Almaynes at the desire of their coronell .. iented the same. 1582 T. STROCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 82 b, 16 ensignes of Almaynes, whose Colonel was the Count of Guerstein. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 250 *Colonell* or *Coronell*, a French word, is the commander of a regiment of certaine companies of soldiars, called with the Spaniards *Maestre del Campo*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 111 The Colonels, Captains, and other martial men. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II. ii, Prithee Coronell, How do thy companies fill now? 1632 CRAFTMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* I. Enter the Coronell. 1647 R. STANFORD *Jennell* 283 The great court favorite, Paris, sells The man's place and colonel's. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 549 Till Uz and Jathan their stout Colonels [ed. 1710 col'nels] fell. 1658 *New Disc. Old Intrigue* xv. 4 For equal Falshood, equal Fate befell, This dub'd a Knight, and that a Colonell. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. 1. 4 Ay, the Coll. has made his Fortune with a witness. *Ibid.* II. ii. 15 I'm a pretty Gentleman. Coll., where's your wife? 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Many a shaft, Pointed at col'nels, lords, and beaux. 1726 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) 116 Both the English and Scotch, but particularly the latter, pronounce the word *Colonel*, and so do the Irish. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 177 If a tyrannic low-bred Colonel Would be a martinet infernal. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 14 Our cawnel.]

1. The superior officer of a regiment, whether of infantry or cavalry. He ranks above the *Lieutenant Colonel*, on whom, in the British army (except in the Artillery and Engineers), the command of the regiment generally devolves, and below the general officer, who is attached to no one regiment. The title is often honorary, and conferred upon distinguished officers or princes of royal blood.

1548-83 [see above]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 116 In the time of .. Henrie the eight. those were intituled *Colonels*, or as some will, *Coronels*, which the Spaniards do call *Maestros de Campo*. 1608 CAPT. SMITH (title), A true relation of such occurrences .. as hath hapned in Virginia .. written by Captain Smith, Coronell of the said Colony. 1622 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* III. i, Desert may make a seijant to a colonel. 1745 *Observ. cont. Navy* 44 Colonels of Regiments of Foot had an annual Income never less than twelve hundred Pounds. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Disp.* XII. 46 The regiment to be commanded by a Colonel and each of the Battalions by a Lieutenant Colonel or Major. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 77 Colonel Smith applied for a reinforcement. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. 1: 5 Sir Piers .. had been appointed .. full colonel of the old regiment.

b. Used to render various ancient military titles, as *χαλάρχος*, *tribunus*, *magister equitum*, etc.

1555 *Ferdie Facinus* II. x. 211 The grande Coronelle that had charge over ten thousand. 1598 GREENWYCH *Tactus* *Ann.* I. x. (1622) 19 C. Cetrionius, Colonell of the first legion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xviii. 151 The Coronell of the Cavalierie [*magister equitum*], with his coynets of horse. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 126 Next day he sent for the Coronels and Captaines of the Armie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xxiv. 22 When I have spoke with Colonel Lysias of the Tumulus, I will judge the cause.

2. *Angling*. A kind of artificial salmon-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 348 There are two uniforms which the Colonel rejoices in.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, as *colonel-commandant*: † *colonel-ensign*, the colours of a colonel or his regiment, also the bearer of these colours; *colonel-general*, an officer placed at the head of all the troops of one army.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 235 A gentleman which bare the said monsieur de la Chapelle's colonell ensigne. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 228 Lieutenant, Ensigns, Colonel-Ensigns [1887 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1993/2 Piero Suzzo, coronelle of three ensignes of Italians]. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 6 Sir Thomas Baskerville, our 'coronell-general' was of their counsaile. 1628 R. MARKHAM (title), Description of. Sir John Burgh, Colonell General of his Majesties Armie. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3700/3 Colonel-General of the Swiss. 1827 SOUTHBY *Hist. Pennins. War* II. 204 The colonel-commandant of the French. 1884 BUSCHI in *Hayter's Mag* May 855/2 He .. made colonel-general, with the rank of field-marshal.

**Colonel**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make a colonel of, style 'Colonel'; *intr.* to play the colonel (see COLONELLING).

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 8x The Wittenesses .. were All-to-be Colonell'd, Doctor'd, Captain'd, and Squir'd, for the Credit of the Story.

**Colonelcy** (kəˈnɛlsi). [f. COLONEL, after *lieutenancy*, etc.: see -OY.] The post, rank, or commission of colonel.

1797 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. 1864 LOWELL *Forside Trav.* 68 He .. might not accept a colonelcy of filibusters. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 689 The colonelcy of the Royal Life Guards.

**Colonelling**, *vbl. sb.* [from assumed vb. to COLONEL: see -ING 1.] A Hudibrastic expression for: Acting or playing the colonel; in later times, sometimes taken humorously as 'trying to raise a regiment, beating about for soldiers'.

In *Hudibras*, probably traceable to that early stage of the Civil War when it was carried on with little general plan, and the doings of Colonel This and Colonel That (notably Colonel Cromwell) were conspicuous,—being independent manifestations of warlike energy, not parts of a strategic whole. (Edith Thompson.)

1663 BUTLER *Hum.* I. i. 14 Then did Sir Knight abandon dwelling, And out he rode a Colonelling. 1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* I. i, I robb'd my keeper .. and under thy discretion, came a Colonelling after him here into France. 1745 SWIFT *Songs & Ball.* (1807) 106 No subject fit to try your wit When you went colonelling. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 72 A man is not to go out 'colonelling' .. in search of remote wrongs and dubious grievances. 1853 STROCKEY *Mil. Encycl.* Colonelling, beating about for soldiers. A familiar phrase. 1859 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout* 480 A truce to war! a long release From 'colonelling'! 1882 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 89.

**Colonelship** (kəˈnɛlʃɪp). *arch.* For forms see COLONEL. [f. COLONEL + -SHIP.] = COLONELCY.

Also, the personality of a colonel: cf. *lordship*.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 151 The rest of the ensigne bearers under his colonelship. 1598 FLORIO, *Colonnello*, a coronell-ship, the office of a coronell. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, Spite of his lordship, and his colonelship. 1629 SHERIDAN *Wash* 23 The Coronelship .. is given unto Count Maurits. 1745 SWIFT (J.), Colonelship was coming fast upon him. 1862 CARLYLE *Fraser* *GA.* ix. 11, For all his gravity and Colonelship, it would appear the old spirit of frolic has not quitted him.

† **Colonier**. *Obs.* [f. F. *colon* or L. *colōn-us* + -ER.] = COLONIST.

1600 HOLLAND tr. *Livy* III. iv. 90 That multitude .. withdrew from the Romanes the allegiance of the Coloners and

inhabitants there. 1610 — *Camden's Brit. I.* 138 Part of it . . . they made over to coloners and new inhabitants.

† **Coloness**. [Either short for *colonelless*, or an error for it. Cf. *F. colonelle* female colonel or colonel's wife.] A female colonel.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 194/3 The Wife of Colonel Motta . . . commanded as a Coloness amongst the Women.

**Colonette**, obs. f. **COLONETTE**.

**Colonial** (kplōniāl), *a.* (sb.) [f. *L. cōlonia* COLONY + *-AL*; so in mod. Fr.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of, belonging to, or relating to a colony, or (*spec.*) the British colonies; in American history, of or belonging to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States, or to the time while they were still colonies.

[1755-73 not in JOHNSON.] 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. LX. 92 In all our Colonial Councils. 1846 *M'Culloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 73 Coffee, indigo, spices, and other foreign and colonial articles. 1858 *Longf. Phantom Ship* i. In Mather's Magnalia Christi Of the old colonial time. 1875 *Jevons Money* (1878) 121 In foreign and colonial mints. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiii. 308 The colonial was a form of provincial government which prevailed in the Augustan age. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 In defiance of the expressed wishes of the Colonial Office.

2. *Biol.* Forming a colony (see COLONY 8). 1885 H. N. MOSELEY in *Times* 16 Jan. 5/5 Colonial animals were animals consisting in an aggregation of individuals of the same species. Another term often used . . . was . . . compound animals. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 725 The colonial Anthozoa.

**B. sb.**

1. An inhabitant of a colony; = COLONIST 1 b. 1865 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 433 The colonials are as sensitive to home criticisms as the Yankees. 1885 *Froude Oceania* xviii. The rising generation of colonials.

2. Often used ellipt., e.g. for *colonial bishop, colonial product*, etc., the sb. being supplied by the context. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/6 Best skins . . . sell readily, while the finer colonials have receded slightly.

**Colonialism** (kplōniālizm), [f. prec. + *-ISM*.]

1. The practice or manner of things colonial. 1864 *ELIZ. MURRAY E. Norman* I. 48. I daresay she will be a nice motherly person, and untainted by colonialism. 1883 *American VI.* 46 The narrow trammels of colonialism.

2. A practice or idiom peculiar to or characteristic of a colony. (Cf. *provincialism*.)

1887 *Mrs. D. DALY Digging & Squatting* 239 To use a colonialism, 'the place was going ahead'.

3. The colonial system or principle. 1886 *DICEY Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* (ed. 2) 273 English Colonialism works well enough. 1889 *Standard* 20 May 3/1 There are three competing influences at work in South Africa. Colonialism, Republicanism, and Imperialism.

**Colonialist**, *rare* <sup>-1</sup>. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] An adherent of a colonial system.

1873 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 34/8 Not continuing to conduct themselves like submissive colonialists.

**Colonialize** (kplōniālize), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. COLONIAL + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make colonial.

1864 *ELIZ. MURRAY E. Norman* I. 190 If you remain here, in a few years you will be colonialized.

**Colonially** (kplōniālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a colonial manner; in relation to the colonies.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 599 Mr. Hood . . . looks . . . rather colonially at certain subjects. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 647 The quantity of yarn . . . exported colonially.

**Colonialness**, *rare* <sup>-1</sup>. Colonial quality. 1886 *Lond. Q. Rev.* Oct. 189 The dreariness of Manitoba or the unpleasant colonialness of Australia.

**Coloniar** (kplōniārik), *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. cōloni-a* colony + *-AR* = Gr. *-αρχος*; cf. *patriarch*.] A ruler or founder of a colony.

1808 J. BARLOW *Colomb.* iv. 517 That great coloniar [Raleigh] must yield the palm.

**Coloniate**, *sb.* *Roman Hist.* [f. *L. cōlonia* + *-ATE*; cf. *senate*.] The body constituting a Roman colony. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1866 J. B. ROSS *Virgil* i. We find . . . the new coloniate exclaiming—'out Old Colonist!' *Ibid.*, The Praetorian system, in which the coloniate system merged.

† **Colonical**, *a. Obs. rare* <sup>-1</sup>. [f. *L. cōlonic-us* pertaining to husbandmen (f. *cōlon-us* COLONY) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to husbandmen or tillage. a 1641 *SPELMAN Fowls & Tenures* xxv. (R.). Colonial services were those done by the Ceoris and Socmen (that is husbandmen) to their lords.

**Colonist** (kplōnist), [f. COLONIZE; see *-IST*.] 1. a. One who colonizes or settles in a new country; one who takes part in founding a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition. b. An inhabitant of a colony.

1701 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 68 If good colonists were brought into them. 1774 *BURKE Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1852 III. 179 When . . . you revived the scheme of taxation, and thereby filled the minds of the colonists with new jealousy. 1816 *SOUTHEY Poet's Pilgr.* iv. 41 To convey The adventurous colonist beyond the seas. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 243 The Roman military colonists remained Roman alike on the Rhine and on the Euphrates. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 490 Among the English colonists of North America.

2. *transf.* An animal or plant which has quite established itself in a place where it is not indigenous.

1878 *HOOKE Stud. Flora* Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Ibid.* xlii. 213 *Chrysanthemum segetum*, cultivated fields; a colonist. *Watson*.

**Colonitis** (kplōnī'tis), *Med.* [Unetymologically f. COLON + *-ITIS*; the proper etymological form is COLITIS.] Inflammation of the colon.

1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 240 Dr. Ballinghall has distinguished it by the name of Colonitis. 1846 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 391 In gastritis, colonitis.

**Colonizable** (kplōnīzəb'l), *a.* [f. COLONIZE + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being colonized.

1864 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 203 By the occupation of . . . colonizable territory. 1883 G. ALLEN *Calvin Clout's Garden* xxvii. 211 To every part of the colonizable world.

**Colonization** (kplōnīzə'shən), [f. COLONIZE + *-ATION*.] The action of colonizing or fact of being colonized; establishment of a colony or colonies.

1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont. Wks.* 1852 III. 113 Our growth by colonization, and by conquest. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. xxii. (ed. 2) III. 465 The stream of Grecian colonisation to the westward . . . begins from the 12th Olympiad. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 59 Colonization is in some ways easier when the colony is drawn from one country.

**b. with of.**

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. vii. 3 *init.* The discovery and colonisation of America. 1861 *GOLDW. SMITH Irish Hist.* 99 James carried on the colonization of Ireland. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Camp.* (1876) I. iv. 191 Some real Danish colonization of the peninsula.

**c. attrib.** Colonization scheme; see next.

1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 111 The chief officers of the Colonisation Society. *Ibid.*, The Colonisation scheme . . . and the abolition scheme.

**Colonizationist**, [f. prec. + *-IST*.] An adherent or advocate of colonization; *spec.* in *U. S. Hist.* An advocate of the colonization of Africa by emancipated slaves and free negroes from America, as a solution of the slavery question there.

1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 132 He is a colonisationist, and desires that the general government should purchase the slaves . . . and ship them off to Africa. 1850 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 133 The doctor . . . was a staunch colonizationist. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 525.

**Colonize** (kplōnīz), *v.* Also *-ISE*. [f. stem of *L. cōlon-us*, *cōlon-ia* and Eng. COLONY + *-IZE*; cf. mod. F. *coloniser*.]

1. *trans.* To settle (a country) with colonists; to plant or establish a colony in.

1622 *BACON Advot. Holy War* (J.). The farther occupation and colonizing of those countries. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* III. ix. They that would thus colonize the stars with inhabitants. 1780 *COKE Russ. Disc.* 4 The Southern district was conquered and colonized. 1868 *GLADSTONE Fuv. Mundi* II. (1870) 49 The descendant of Kadmos, who had colonized Thebes from Phoenicia. *ibid.* 1807 *SOUTHEY Esop's Fables* I. Lett. (1814) I. 352 It is a part of the English system to colonize with criminals. 1868 J. E. T. ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 259 Though the government does not colonise, it watches over emigration.

2. To establish in a colony.

1816 *SHELLEY Lett. to Peacock* 28 July, These [seeds] I mean to colonize in my garden. 1840 L. BLANCHARD in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 411 The thousands of intrahall and helpless residents colonized north of Hyde-park.

3. *intr.* To form or establish a colony or settlement; to settle. Also *transf.* of animals and plants; cf. COLONIST 2.

1817 *BYRON in Moore Life* 353, I write . . . from the banks of the Brenta . . . where I have colonised for six months to come. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLI. 416 To colonize in Africa . . . was the first wish of his heart. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Is.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 206 The former bird has tried two or three times to colonize.

Hence **Colonized** *ppl. a.*, **Colonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622 [see 1]. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 431 Our colonized plantations there. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 169 The colonizing of the Indies, and the wars of Flanders, have much drained this country of people. 1805 *SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev.* III. 70 An adventurous and colonizing people. 1859 *DE QUINCEY Ceylon Wks.* XII. 3 This colonising genius of the British people. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxiii. 479 The aggressive and colonizing power of the Scandinavian flora.

**Colonizer** (kplōnīzə), One who colonizes. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 149 Certain other warlike colonizers. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xxx. 92 The oldest colonizers of the Delaware were Swedes. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxiii. 472 Alpine plants possess two advantages as colonizers.

**Colonnade** (kplōnād), Also 8 *collonade*, 8-9 *colonn-*. [a. *F. colonnade*, f. *colonne* column, *app.* after *It. colonnato*, f. *colonna* column, *pillar*; see *-ADE*.]

1. *Arch.* A series of columns placed at regular intervals, and supporting an entablature.

1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* II. 68 The vast palaces . . . joined together by a magnificent colonnade. 1725 *Pope Ode* v. 111 Beneath the pompous colonnade. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 485 Porticos and colonnades surrounding squares and markets. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Travels, Stonehenge Wks.* (Bohn) II. 123 Stonehenge is a circular colonnade with a diameter of a hundred feet.

2. *transf.* A similar row of trees or other objects. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 252 Not distant far, a length of Colonnade . . . These chestnuts rang'd in corresponding lines. 1790 — *Poplar Field* 2. 1796 *SIR J. BANKS in Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 172 Ranges of natural pillars . . . standing in natural colonnades. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 59 The Elm is peculiarly fitted for 'the length of colonnade' which our forefathers loved to make.

**Colonnaded** (kplōnād'd), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 2.] Furnished with or having a colonnade.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 59 The beautifully colonnaded mint. 1831 CAPT. TRELLAWNEY *Adv. Pioneer Son* II. 127 The house . . . was colonnaded. 1855 *TENNISON Daisy* xiv. Sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

**Colonna'do**, obs. var. of COLONNADE; see *-ADO*. 1725 W. HALFFENNY *Sound Building* 55 Colonnadous . . . inserted only to shew the Use of Raking-Arches.

† **Colonne**, *Obs.* [F.; cf. COLON.] — **COLUMN**. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art War* II. 107 Colonne or Pillar is the File of an Army when it marches.

**Colonnnette** (kplōnēt), [a. *F. colonnette*, dim. of *colonne* COLUMN.]

1. *Arch.* A small column.

1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 255 The delicate colonnettes which decorate the mullions of windows. 1885 *Athenaeum* 6 June 737/3 Colonnnettes of ruddy porphyry.

2. *Anat.* A slender column of bone, etc. 1872 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 183 This network consists of colonnettes of greater or lesser size.

**Colonur**, obs. f. COLONUR.

**Colony** (kplōni), *sb.* Also 6-7 *colonio*, 7 *collony*. [M.E. *coloniē*, ad. (partly through OF. *colonia*) *L. cōlonia*, f. *cōlon-us* tiller, farmer, cultivator, planter, settler in a new country.

*L. cōlonia* had thus the senses of 'farm', 'landed estate', 'settlement', and was esp. the proper term for a public settlement of Roman citizens in a hostile or newly conquered country, where they, retaining their Roman citizenship, received lands, and acted as a garrison, being mostly formed of veteran soldiers who had served their time; hence it was applied to the place so occupied, or to towns which were raised to the same rank and privileges. Among the nine Roman colonies in Britain, were London, Bath, Chester, Lincoln. The Roman writers further used their word *cōlonia* to translate Gr. *ἀποικία* a settlement of *ἀποικιστής*, lit. 'people from home', i.e. a body of emigrants who settled abroad as an independent self-governed polis or state, unconnected with the *μετροπολίς* or mother city save by religious ties. But in later Greek it was app. felt that the *ἀποικία* was not properly equivalent to the Roman *cōlonia*, which was therefore untransliterated as *εὐνοία* (*Acts* xvi. 12). It was esp. in reference to the Roman *cōlonia* that the word made its first appearance in the mod. langs., as in 14th c. French in *Bercheur* (see *Littér.*). In Eng., Wyclif used it in *Acts* xvi. 12, but this was app. a mere literalism, and was not continued in the 16th c. version. Its modern application to the planting of settlements, after Roman or Greek precedents, in newly discovered lands, was made, in the 16th c., by Latin and Italian writers, whose works were rendered into English by Richard Eden.]

**I. After Roman use.**

† 1. A farm, estate in the country; a rural settlement. *Obs.*

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 12 The rural people abandoning their colonies fled for rescue into the cities. 1613 *Illywood Brazen Age* II. ii. The Colonies into the Cities flye, And till immur'd, they thinke themselves not safe. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Colonic*. Also a Grange or Farm, where husbandry is kept.

2. Applied to a Roman *cōlonia*.

1382 *Wyclif Acts* xvi. 12 To Philippi, that is the first part of Macedonia, the cities *colonye* [Vulg. *colonia*; Gr. *κοινία*; TINDALE, CRANMER, a free city; *Grecus* whose inhabitants came from Rome to dwell there; *Rheims* a *colonia*; 1621 a *Colonic*. *Rheims*, 1583, explains *cōlonia* is such a cite where the most inhabitants are strangers, sent thither from the great cities and states, namely from the Romans. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* 147 (R.) When they had registered and placed the coloners, they remained still themselves in the same colony. 1616 *BULLOCK*, Among the Romans, the place to which they were sent was called by the name of *Colonic*. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xvii. 21 Bestowed on the rising city the title of Colony, the first and most favoured daughter of ancient Rome.

3. Applied to a Greek *ἀποικία*.

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 562 He drave out the barbarous People, and made a Colony of it, of sundry Nations. 1611 *BIBLE Wks.* xii. 7 That the land . . . might receive a worthy colony (*ἀποικία* COVERD, be a dwelling) of Gods children. 1798 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* I. 126 The Greeks began . . . to send Colonies into Sicily. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 387 From the Greek colonies in Europe, Africa, and Asia. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. xxii. (ed. 2) III. 474 The earliest Grecian colony in Italy or Sicily, of which we know the precise date, is placed about 735 B.C. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. IV. 39 There was the mother-city [of the colony Kyrene], herself a colony from Lacedaemon.

**II. In modern application.**

4. A settlement in a new country; a body of people who settle in a new locality, forming a community subject to or connected with their parent state; the community so formed, consisting of the original settlers and their descendants and successors, as long as the connexion with the parent state is kept up.

1548-9 *Compl. Scot.* x. (1872) 82 To prove that Scotland was ane colony of England when it was first inhabited. 1555 *EDEN Decades* II. 1. 561f. Latin of Peter Martyr 1516, Vpon the banks, they [Pizarro, etc.] intended to plante their newe colony or habitacion. *Ibid.* 232 (fr. Italian) Which thynge they [Christian Princes] might easily lrynge to passe by assignynge colonies to inhabite dyvers places of that hemispheric, in lyke maner as dyd the Romanes in provinces newly subdued. 1673 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. 612 O name Colon . . . which to the world end hath conducted Colonies. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 113 Colonies sent from England, to plant Virginia, etc. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 73 The colonies . . . complain, that they are taxed in a Parliament in which they are not represented. 1883 *SHELLEY Expans. Eng.* 38 By a



colony we understand a community which is not merely derivative, but which remains politically connected in a relation of dependence with the parent community.

b. The territory peopled by such a community. (In early use not clearly distinguished.)

1612 DAVIES *Ithy Ireland*, etc. (1787) 37 Neither did he extend the jurisdiction, further than the English colonies, wherein it was used. before. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii. They have lived long in the English colony. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 ¶ 3 A ship stored for a voyage to the colonies. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 2/3 Since our last telegram heavy rains have been general in the colonies.

5. *transf.* A number of people of a particular nationality residing in a foreign city or country (especially in one quarter or district); a body of people of the same occupation settled among others, or inhabiting a particular locality. b. The district or quarter inhabited by such a body of people.

1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 3 To furnish us every Year with a Colony of Musicians. 1737 SWIFT *Badges to Beggars*, Colonies of beggars. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 265 A colony of monks. 1885 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/6 The freehold 'colonies' [in the Potteries]. show no mean taste in architecture and decoration. *Mod.* A well-known member of the English colony at Moscow.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, etc.

1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 17 The Earth whereof all things are but a colony. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 28 Calls out the venturous Colony to swarm. 1723 WARDER *True Amasus* 105 To keep Bees in Boxes or Colonies. 1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 6 The other species are as fond of forming colonies as we are. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I. Colonies of sparrows chirped. in the eaves.

7. *Geol.* Applied by Barrande to a group of fossil forms appearing exceptionally in a formation other than that of which they are characteristic.

1859-78 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 291 The so-called 'colonies' of M. Barrande, which include for a period in the midst of an older formation and then allow the pre-existing fauna to reappear. 1885 GRUBE *Text. Bk. Geol.* v. § 6. 618.

8. *Biol.* An aggregate of individual animals or plants, forming a physiologically connected structure, as in the case of the compound ascidians, coral-polyps, etc.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 192 The external investment of the colony—the 'cucumacium' or 'polyzoarium'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 323 A Tapeworm is not a colony composed of an asexual head and sexual proglottides or segments. *Ibid.* 725 [In the colonial Anthozoa] The zooids... then usually form a massive colony in which the individuals are united by a plentiful common basis or comosarc.

9. *attrib.* = COLONIAL.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* II. iv. vii. 177 The colony trade has been continually increasing. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. II. 320 In the management of the colony politics.

Colony, *v. rare*. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To colonize.

COLIVRE cites FANSHAW.

Coloph-, -ppe, obs. ff. COLLOP.

Coloph-, Colophon-, abbreviations of COLOPHONY, used as stems for names of related chemical substances, as Colophene, (C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>19</sub>) an oily colourless liquid obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid. Colophylene, Deville's name for the hydrocarbon obtained by treating hydrochlorate of colophene with baryta. Colophenoic acid (see *quot.*). Colophonate, a salt of a colophononic acid. Colophononic acids, the resinous acids present in colophony. Colophonin (see *quot.*). Colophonone, an oil produced by the dry distillation of colophony.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1086 Colophene is an aromatic oil... exhibiting by reflected light a dark indigo-blue iridescence. *Ibid.* 1087 Colophonic acid, the constituent of colophony which is least soluble in alcohol. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 526 Rose. analyzed the colophonates of silver and lead. *Ibid.* A brown resin, possessing more powerful acid characters, to which Unverdorben has given the name of colophononic acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1087 Colophononic acids... pinic, pimaric, sylvic, and colophonic. 1879 *Ibid.* 1st Suppl. 482 When old essence of resin... is washed with water and the wash-water is evaporated colophonin hydrate... is obtained. 1863-72 *Ibid.* I. 1087 Colophonone... is colourless, mobile, highly refractive.

Colophane (kə'lɒfən). *Chem.* Also -phan. [a. F. *colophane*, incorrect form of earlier *colophone* (16th c. in *Paré*).] = COLOPHONY.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 526 The uncrystallizable resin of colophon, called silvian acid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1086 [Inaccurately limited to one variety.]

Colophany, erroneous form of COLOPHONY.

1839 in *USE Dict. Arts* s.v. [in later edd. *colophony*].

Colophon (kə'lɒfən). [a. late L. *colophon*, a. (r. *κολοφών* summit, 'finishing touch').]

†1. 'Finishing stroke', 'crowning touch'. *Obs.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. n. i. (1652) 693 His Colophon is how to resist and repress Atheism. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 420 He [God] comes to the Creation of man, and makes him the Colophon, or conclusion of all things else.

2. *spec.* The inscription or device, sometimes pictorial or emblematic, formerly placed at the end of a book or manuscript, and containing the title, the scribe's or printer's name, date and place of printing, etc. Hence, *from title-page to colophon*.

In early times the colophon gave the information now given on the title-page.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 140 The name and date of illuminator, in the following Colophon, written in

letters of gold. 1824 *Ibid.* (1840) I. 137 note, The volume has this colophon. 'Here endeth the lyfe of the moost ferefullest and unmercifulllest and myschevous Robert the devill which was after wards called the servant of our Lorde Jhesu Cryste. Emprinted in Fleetestrete in [at] the sygne of the sonne by Wynkyn de Worde.' 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* i. The volume was uninjured and entire from title-page to colophon. 18... DE MORGAN *Difficulty of Descr. Bks.* (L.). When the colophon, or final description, fell into disuse... since the titlepage had become the principal direct means of identifying the book. 1884 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 May 519/2 A literary vampire—who collects nothing but title-pages and colophons.

Hence Colophonize *v.*, to provide with a colophon or tail-piece.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Prim.* v. (1844) 286 The corrected slips of said speech, duly colophonized, 'The honourable Member sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers'.

Colophone, var. of COLOPHONY.

Colophonian (kə'lɒfən-i-ən), a. [f. L. *Colophonius*, f. proper name *Colophon* (see COLOPHONY) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Colophon; *spec.* in *Colophonian gum, resin* = colophony.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Two spoonfuls of Colophonian resin.

[Colophonian, a. 2; see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Colophonite (kə'lɒfən-aɪt). [f. COLOPHON + -ITE, from its resembling colophony.] A brown or reddish variety of garnet, with resinous lustre.

1808 ALLAN *Names of Min.* 21 Colophonite, *Karsen*, a species of garnet. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 34 Colophonite and Melanite are... chiefly distinguished by their colour and different degrees of transparency.

Colophony (kə'lɒfə-ni, kə'lɒfə-ni). Forms: 5 colli-, colophonie, 7-phony. [ad. L. *colophonia* (Pliny) for *Colophonia resina* resin of Colophon (a town of Lydia): in Fr. *colophonie*, II. and Sp. *colofonia*, 16th c. F. *colophone*, -phane. (Some of these occur in Eng. use; also an erroneous L. *colophonium*.)] The dark or amber-coloured resin obtained by distilling turpentine with water. Formerly also called Greek pitch (*Pix græca*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxvii. (1495) 651 Powder of Colophonite that hyghte Bittis in grewe. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Some with Brenning, as Colophonie. 1885 LLOYD *Trans. Health M.* Mixt... with pitch called Colofonia. 1604 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 67 In the Shops, Colophony is the Resine of the Firr-Tree boiled. 1770 *New Dispens.* 420/1 A blackish resin called colophony. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 194 Colophony or Dry Resin... is the resinous part of the turpentine remaining in the still after the extraction of the essential oil by distillation. 1888 *Sale & Exchange* 13 Sept. 5/1 One pound of colophony (bought of any chemist).

Coloque: see COLLOQUE *v.* to collocare.

† Coloquint. *Obs. rare*. Forms: 5 coloquint, 7 -quint. [a. F. *coloquinte* repr. a med. L. *\*coloquintida* = *colocynthis*.] COLOCYNTH.

c. 1420 *Ballad. on Husb.* 1. 913 Cocomber wilde and coloquint doo bress: The juce will sle the myse. 1632 SHERWOOD, Colocynth or colocintida, *colocynthis*.

Coloquintid. Anglicized form of next.

1735 ARABUTNOT *Rules of Diet* 248 The Pulp of the Fruit grows bitter, and has the effect of Colocynthids.

Coloquintida (kə'lɒkwɪntɪdə). Also 6-8 collo-, 6 colly-, 7 colliquinida. [a. med. L. (also Sp., Pg., It.) *coloquintida*, f. *\*coloquintid*, *colocynthis*, stem of *colocynthis*. The *qu-* was to preserve the *k* sound of Gr. *κολοκύνθιδ-*.] The COLOCYNTH.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xl. (1495) 666 Coloquintida is a manere herbe that is moist bitter... and is lyke to the comyn Gourd and hath rounde fruyte. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. N ij b. The inner part of the fruyte of colocintida hath the nature to purge... made in pills with honied water. 1604 SHAKS. *Ohel.* I. iii. 355 The Food... as bitter as Coloquintida. 1606 *Day* *Life of Gals* I. iv. (1881) 24 Looke a scance like a Fothercaries flye pounnding Colloquintida. 1626 CHAPMAN *Bartrachom.* 4. I eat no pot-herb... nor colocynthids. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 158 She [Madame Guyon]... put colocintida in her food.

b. *fig.* referring to its bitterness. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 2 The least dram of this Colocintida [fear of death] will marre the relish of all his sweetes. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* I. 136 The Ordinance... was passed in the House of Commons with this Colocintida in it. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 2 (1740) 648 A Bundle of Wormwood and Colocintida gathered out of cancered Libels. 1829 BLACKIE *Mag.* XXVI. 442 A dose of wordy Colocintida.

Coloquinto, -quinty, variants of COLOCYNTH. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 597 Colloquinto Seeds. 1714 *Pr. Bk. of Rates* 91 Colocynthy per 100 weight 40 s.

Color-, -ed-, -ing, etc.: see COLOUR, etc.

Color, Colora, obs. ff. CHOLER, CHOLERA.

Colorado (kə'lɒrə-də). Name of one of the States of the American Union, named after the great river [Sp. *Rio Colorado* 'coloured river'] which rises therein. Hence, Colorado beetle, a small American beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*, Family *Chrysomelidae*), of a yellow colour, marked on the back with ten longitudinal black stripes, first observed (c. 1824) near the Upper Missouri. Its larva, the *potato-bug*, is exceedingly destructive to the potato.

1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 68 § 1 The Privy Council may make such orders as they think expedient to prevent the

introduction into Great Britain of the *Doryphora Decemlineata* or Colorado Beetle. 1877 *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Aug., This order may be cited as the Colorado Beetle Order, 1877.

Coloradoite (kə'lɒrə-dɔɪt). *Min.* [Named 1876 from Colorado, where found: see -ITE.] A native telluride of mercury, of a greyish colour and metallic lustre.

1876 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XVI. 288 A new mineral... named... Coloradoite.

Colorant (kə'lɒr-ənt, kə'lɒr-ənt). *rare*. [a. F. *colorant*, pr. pple. of *colorer*, ad. L. *colorāre* to colour: see -ANT<sup>1</sup>.] A colouring matter, pigment. 1884 COCHIN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 207 This wonderful colorant [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents... upon aniline.

† Colorate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colorāt-us*, pple. of *colorāre* to colour: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Coloured. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 801 Corporeal, figurate and colorate. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 289 Had the Tunicles and Humors of the Eye... been colorate.

Hence † Colorately *adv.* Sc., in a coloured or disguised way, under false colours.

1828-8 *Hist. James VI* (1806) 49 Some were direct to Queen Marie colorately, as though they had been his friends.

† Colorate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *colorāt-* ppl. stem of *colorāre* to colour.] *trans.* To colour.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 37/a When the water is therof colorated. 1706 FRAZER *Disc. Sec. Sight* in *Ess. Witcher.* (1820) 180 Angels may condense the air, figurate and colorate the same.

Coloration, colouration (kə'lɒr-ə-tʃən, kə'lɒr-ə-). [a. F. *coloration* (16th c.), ad. L. *\*colorātiō-em*, n. of action f. *colorāre* to colour: see -ATION.]

1. *gen.* The action or mode of colouring; coloured state or condition, colouring; *spec.* the particular combination or arrangement of colours in animals or plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 (*heading*) Experiment solitary touching the Coloration of black and tawny Moors. *Ibid.* (1651) § 506 Amongst Cusivities, I shall place Colouration, though it be somewhat better: For Beauty in Flowers is their Preheminence. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 150 The different colorations, of some of these flowers. 1837 WILWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) II. 213 The coloration of the image produced. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* I. iv. 64 Said to differ... in their note... as well as in coloration.

2. Colouring in architecture or decoration.

1861 A. B. HORN *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vii. 250 'This movement for "polychromatic architecture", or for "constructive coloration"'. 1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 400 Every trace of 'coloration' has disappeared; although this must have been lavishly employed.

b. Colouring as characteristic of a painter or painting.

1879 *Athenianum* 5 Apr. 445/3. 1882 *Times* 10 Aug. 2/4 The dignity of the forms and the depth of the coloration. 1887 *Athenianum* 31 Dec. 900/a The wealthy coloration and tonality of Walker.

3. (See *quots.*)

1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Coloration is, whereby the perfect colour of gold, silver, Philosophers head, etc. obscured by any sulphurous vapour, is renovated and illustrated by maceration, frequent ablation, in sharp liquor, etc. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Coloration*, in Pharmacy, the changes of colour which bodies undergo, by the various operations either of nature or art, as by calcinations, coctions, etc. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Coloration*, the brightening of gold or silver.

Colorature (kə'lɒr-ə-tʃər, kə'lɒr-ə-tʃər). *Music.* [ad. Ger. *coloratur*, or It. *coloratura* -a:—late L. *colorātūra* (Du Cange), f. *colorāre* to colour.] (See *quot.*)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.*, *Coloratura*, in the Italian music, is used to denote all sorts of variations, trills, diminutions, etc. that can render a song agreeable. 1828-64 WEBSTER, *Coloratura*. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.*, *Coloratur*, vocal music coloured, that is, ornamented by runs and rapid passages or divisions, where each syllable of the words has two or more notes to it. It is what the old school called 'figurate'—figured.

Colorhythmic (kə'lɒr-ɪ-thmɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *κόλος* docked, truncated + *ῥυθμός* RHYTHM, measure.] Characterized by an incomplete or truncated rhythm. So Colorhythmic *a.*

1774 W. MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 182 This syllable... may... be called colorhythmicus, and the measure from it, the colorhythmic measure or colorhythmic tetrameter. *Ibid.* Any of our verses without hyperthymical syllables except the colorhythmic.

Colorific (kə'lɒr-ɪ-fɪk, kə'lɒr-ɪ-fɪk), *a.* [ad. F. *colorifique* (cf. It. *colorifico*)—L. type *\*colorific-us* colour-making: see -FIC.] Producing colour or colours. *Colorific acids*: a name given by Thomson (1807) to certain acids which precipitate metallic solutions in highly-coloured powders.

1676 NEWTON in *Rignat Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 392 The whiteness of that light... being the result of the mixture of these unequal colorific motions. 1704 — *Opticks* I. n. § 11. 166 The colorific Qualities of the Rays. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 293 Colorific earths, or those which strongly stain the fingers. 1800 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 273 The refrangibility of colorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of colourific light. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 326 Under the name of colorific acids I include three substances... prussic and gallic acids... sulphureted hydrogen. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 112 Lichens which are richest in colorific principles.

b. *more loosely*. Of or pertaining to colour.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 224. 77 This month [May] .. decks the gardens with all the mixtures of colorific radiance. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Herw.* 223 The observed colorific changes of separate systems. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/4 Pleasure in the colorific radiance of costume.

c. fig. of literary style: Surcharged with colour, 'flowery'.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 505 The colorific pencil of Gayrasco Figueroa. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 700 His odoriferous, colorific, and daisy-enamoured style.

**Colorimeter** (kplō-, kplōrīmītar). [f. L. *color-em* colour + -METER, Gr. μέτρον measure: cf. F. *colorimètre*.] An instrument for measuring intensity of colour.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Colorimeter*, an instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint. 1883 *Sideral Messenger* II. 194 Observations made .. with the Zollner photometer and colorimeter.

Hence **Colorimetric**, -metrical *a.*, of or pertaining to a colorimeter, or to **Colorimetry**, the measurement of the intensity of colour.

1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Nov. 706/1 Spectroscopic and colorimetric observations of fixed stars and planets. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 46 Colorimetric methods are not sensitive enough.

**Colorin** (kplō-, kplōrin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] (See quot. 1863.)

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XLI. 167 The Colorine of commerce is the residue from the distillation of the alcoholic liquid obtained in the treatment of the *charbon sulphurique* with spirits of wine. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Colorin*, a colouring matter obtained by Robiquet and Colin from madder, since shown to be impure alizarin. 1870 J. W. SLATER *Manual of Colours* 50 Colorin.

**Colorization, colorization** (kplōrīzāshn). [*rare*.] [f. COLORIZE + -ATION.] Coloration.

1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Colorisation*, Coloration. 1763 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 669 *Colorization*, in pharmacy, a term sometimes used for the changes of colour which bodies undergo. 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1928. 467/2 The principle of colorization. 1866 *Intell. Observer*, No. 52. 313 The colorization of natural objects.

**Colorize, colourize** (kplōrīz), *v. rare*. [f. L. *color* or Eng. COLOUR + -IZE.] *trans.* To colour. Hence **Colorizing** *abl. sb.* & *phl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Muffola*, a kinde of colour that Goldsmiths vse to colourise metals. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sci.* I. 140/1 Light .. has a colourising .. effect.

**Colorology** (kplōrōlōjī, kplō-). [f. L. (or Eng.) *color* colour + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] The scientific study or treatment of colour. Hence **Colorological, Colorologist**.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 192 If it be urged that Colorology is easier. *Ibid.* vi. 190 Two conflicting systems .. entomological and .. colorological. *Ibid.* vi. 191 The colorologists argue that it is not necessary to trouble your head .. with considerations of what is on the water.

**Colorphobia** (kplōrīfōbīā). *U. S.* [f. COLOR + Gr. φόβος horror: see -PHOBIA.] Aversion to persons of colour, i.e. the 'coloured' or negro race. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 48 The Mayor and Aldermen .. have been such slaves of colorphobia, that they did not choose to execute this law. 1886 *Boston (Mass.) J'nrl.* 23 Oct. 6/6 Colorphobia in Chicago.

**Colorye**, var. of COLLYRIE, *Obs.*

**Coloryk**, obs. form of CHOLERIC.

**Colosh**, erroneous form of GOLOSH.

**Colosse, -osse** (kplōs). *arch.* Also 6-7 collosse. [a. F. *colosse* = L. *colossus*.] The form *coloss* may have been a direct adaptation of the L. In 17th c. much more frequent than COLLOSSUS.]

1. = COLLOSSUS I.

1561 HOVY tr. *Castiglioni's Courtier* (1577) S iv a, The Colosses that were made in Rome. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxvii, So stood at Rhodes the Coloss of the Sonne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 82 Where .. Nabuchadnezzar erected his golden Colosse. 1598 TURCHIN *Whitehall in Fl.* vii. 20 You'd think him a Colosse of Brass. 1751 W. HALESPENNY *Designs Chinese Bridges* i. 6 A Coloss fixed to the kerb of the Roof. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 13 His legs so widely he did toss, As vessels sail'd beneath Coloss.

2. In various transferred senses.

1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villante* 166 Shall this .. Colosse peruse, And blast with stinking breath my budding Muse? 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 11 It is not then any great person or huge Colosse, that can triumph ouer a good cause. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 84 The whole Structure and Machin of this great Coloss [Common-wealth] must needs fall a-pieces. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iv. (1750) 187 A vast Piece of Plate, .. or some Coloss of a Candlestick.

**Colossal** (kplōsāl), *a.* [f. COLLOSSUS + -AL: cf. mod.F. *colossal*.] Added to Johnson by Todd in 1818, as a word 'of recent date': its earlier synonyms were *colossian*, *colossian*, *colossic*. Like a colossus, of vast size, gigantic, huge: a. of a statue or human figure.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 76 Figures .. bigger than the Life, called Colossal. 1775 MASON in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 165 His greater, his colossal friend Dr. Johnson. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 16 On the summit of the pillar .. stood the colossal statue of Apollo. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 253 Colossal crumbling idols. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* ii. 414 Her head that would have appeared colossal but for its symmetry.

fig. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. 1, A man who stood colossal amidst the iron images of the Age. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* viii, Let his great example stand Colossal, seen of every land. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 29 In competition with the colossal figure of Achilles.

b. of anything vast or gigantic in its scope, sphere, extent, or amount.

1823 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 316 Their fortune, formerly colossal. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 240 Dr. Johnson's colossal work, the .. Dictionary. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 58 Thebes was a colossal capital. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 88 This eruption was the most colossal one ever recorded in Hawaii.

**Colossal-ity**, *rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Colossal quality or nature.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 425 Klopstock .. builds no hall of fireworks, nor dwindles the inherent colossality of his devils. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXI. 4 The colossality of the cathedral.

**Colossalize**, *v. trans.* To render colossal.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 453 The exaggerations of mysticism sometimes caricature what they strive to colossalize. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 221 Owing his fame to his effigy colossalized through the lens of John Wilson.

**Colossally** (kplōsālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a colossal manner, on a colossal scale, hugely.

1844 CHORLEY *Music & Mann.* III. 227 After that colossally grand part-singing. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* i. viii. 229 Such a colossally clumsy style.

**Colosse**, var. of COLLOSS.

**Colossean** (kplōsēān), *a. arch.* [f. L. *colossē-us* (cf. Gr. κολοσσαῖος) pertaining to a colossus + -AN.] Of the nature of a colossus, colossal.

16.. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 62 A Colossean figure of brass, with the wolf over Romulus and Remus. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 34 Statues .. of Colossean greatness. 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* x. (R.). The Colossean image of their god. 1831 CART. TRELAUNEY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 151 These English ships of Colossean size. 1850 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* iv. 62 A Colossean image of gold.

† **Colossee, colisee**. *Obs.* By-form of COLOSSSEUM: cf. F. *colisée*, It. *coliseo*.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Princes* 250 b/2 The height of the high Capitoll enuironned with the Colisiet [? -ee or -eo]. 1575 J. TURLER *Traveiler* 16 Bathes, Galleries, Colosseis, Churches.

|| **Colosseum, coliseum** (kplōsē-vm, kplī-). [a. L. *colossium*, med.L. *colissum* (*colysium*); cf. It. *coliseo*, F. *colisée*], originally neuter of adj. *colossēus* gigantic, colossal, f. COLLOSSUS, q.v.]

1. The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Coliseum*, a Name peculiar to a famous Amphitheatre, built by the Emperor Vespasian. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Colosseum*. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxv, While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall fall; When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the World (transl. of 'Bede Vaticanum'), *Quandiu stabit Colysens, stabit et Roma; quando cadet Colysens, cadet et Roma; quando cadet Roma, cadet et mundus*. 1870 *Ch. Rev.* 21 May 225/3 The pilgrimage made by an immense concourse of people to the Colosseum.

† 2. = F. *colisée*, sometimes applied to other ancient Roman amphitheatres. *Obs.*

1789 Mrs. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 122 An old Roman coliseum .. repaired well.

3. Frequently given as a name to theatres or other large places of amusement or resort.

† **Colossian**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *colossus* + -IAN: cf. *Colossian* = of Colossæ.] = COLLOSSAL.

1625 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* i. ii, Wherefore has nature given me .. these colossian supporters? 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* vi. 447 A Colossian Statue of White Marble. 1794 MARY GODWIN *Hist. & Mor. View* 7 The spirit of inquiry, which, with colossian strides, seems to be hastening the overthrow of oppressive tyranny.

† **Colossic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *colossic-us*, a. Gr. κολοσσικός, f. κολοσσός: see -IC.] = COLLOSSAL.

1607 CHAPMAN *Busby D'Ambois* Wks. 1873 II. 6 Those colossick statues. 1633 FORD *Broken Hart* iv. i, Your Colossic greatness. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 753 The three great Colossick works of Myron.

**Colossie**: see COLLOSSUS.

† **Colosso**, *Obs.* [a. It. *colosso*.] = next.

1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* iii, Admire their statues, their Colosses great. 1615-22 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.), The temple of Diboltes with the huge colosso or bras imadg (or rather idoll) in it. 1622 PRICHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 20 Statues or huge Colossos full of Lead.

**Colossus** (kplōsūs). Also 5 colossus, (6 collossy, colossie). Plural i (*obs. -ies*), -uses. [a. L. *colossus*, a. Gr. κολοσσός (-οττός) gigantic statue, orig. applied by Herodotus to those of Egypt, but most celebrated in connexion with that at Rhodes. Besides this Latin form, the It. *colosso*, and F. *colosse* (partly adapted as COLLOSS) were also formerly naturalized, the last being the prevalent form in the 17th c. A form *collossy* (*colossie*) also occurs (see quot. 1577), app. due to some confusion with *colossium*: cf. COLLOSSIE.]

1. A statue or image of the human form of very large dimensions; the most famous in antiquity being the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the world, reputed to have stood astride the entrance to the Rhodian harbour (whence the ref. in Shaks.), and stated by Pliny to have been seventy cubits high.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. xv. cxxxix. (1495) 537 In this cite of Rodus was a colossus of bras seventy cubites hye, and in this same ylc .. were an hundred lesse Colossus. 1555

EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 49 Horrible great Images cauled Colossi. 1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* i. iv. 4 b/2 The ymage .. appeared rather an huge collossy [ad. 1587 colossie] then the true representation of the carcasse of a man. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 136 He doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus. 1631 DEKKER *Match us to London* Wks. 1873 IV. 202 On Kings shoulders stand The heads of the Colossie of the Goddess (Aboue the reach of traitors). 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 39 There were above 88 Colossus's in Rome of Marble and Metal. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 208 The colossus of Rhodes was overthrowen by an earthquake. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* x. 282 The syenite Colossus of the Ramesseum .. was the largest detached statue in the world.

fig. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathien's Unhappy Prosper*. 212 To behold these great Colossuses overthrowen in an instant. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 Richter has been called an intellectual Colossus. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. v. 76 Laud stood the colossus of his own cast.

2. *transf.* and fig. Anything vast or gigantic, or which overawes by its greatness.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 166 A huge colossus .. of an inferior kind of porphyry. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Lezzer*. (1842) I. 431 The Colossus of the North [Russia] put its legions in movement. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Afr.* I. v. 250 Intellect and knowledge were the weapons with which the blind colossus [Roman Catholicism] was to be attacked.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *colossus-bully*, -head, etc.; also *colossus-wise* *adv.*, like the Rhodian Colossus, astride.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 9 Margarelon Hath Doreus prisoner, And stands Colossus-wise waving his beame. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* v. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 250 The mightiest kings on Earth .. Carry Colossi heads. 1795 T. TURNOR *Case of Bankers & Creditors* 42 All these grand and Colossus objections. 1705 ELSTON in T. HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 107 Grac't on it's Top with a Colossus Head. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 2 The Colossus-bully of literature [Dr. Johnson].

**Colostration** (kplōstrīshn). *Med.* [a. F. *colostracion*, ad. L. *colostrātion-em*, n. of action f. \**colostrare* (only instanced in pa. pple. *colostrātus*), f. *colostrum*.] An indisposition of new-born children attributed to the effects of the colostrum.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 18 It breedeth in their mouths the Colostracion or Beestings. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colostracion*, the disturbing effects of colostrum on new-born children. Also, the sudden cessation of the secretion of the first milk and evil effects thence resulting.

|| **Colostrum** (kplōstrīm). *Med.* Also 6-7 -a. [L. *colostrum* (also *colostra* fem. sing., and neuter pl.)] The first milk secreted by a mammal after parturition; the 'beestings' or 'green milk'.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hunt*. II. (1866) 130 b, You must be sure to milke out the first milke called Colostra .. for this, except some quantity be drawn out, doth hurt the Lambe. 1598 FLORIO, *Colostrum*, the first milke that cometh in the teates after a birth in woman or beast. 1839 TOWN *Cycl. Anal.* III. 350/4 Colostrum .. differs somewhat from ordinary milk. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. v. (1879) 398 The colostrum, or secretion of the mammary gland at the beginning of lactation.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *colostrum-corpuscule*, -globule, etc.

1874 A. FLINT *Phys. Man* III. 104 A moderate quantity of colostrum, containing .. milk-globules and a number of colostrum-corpuscules. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Colostrum corpuscules*, are leucocytes or small masses of protoplasm, which appear to be the secreting cells of the gland.

Hence **Colostric** *a.* [cf. F. *colostrique*], of or pertaining to the colostrum. **Colostrous** *a.*, having colostrum, full of colostrum.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Colostrous Fluid* .. popularly termed green milk. *Ibid.*, *Colostrous*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Colotomy** (kplōtōmī). *Surg.* [f. Gr. κόλον COLON + -τομία cutting.] The operation of opening the colon, usually to form an artificial anus.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 314 A case of colotomy performed in the left loin. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 617 We perform colotomy on a patient with cancerous stricture of the intestine or other mechanical obstruction. 1882 *Field Naturalist* 39 The colon of a sheep in which colotomy had been performed by a kea.

Hence **Colotomize** *v.*, to treat by colotomy.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 636 In one of the patients colotomized for vesico-intestinal fistula.

**Colour, color** (kplōlā), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 colour, 4 colure, coulur, 4-7 coloure, 3- colour, 5- color. Also 4-7 collor, 5-6 colowr (e, 6 cooler, -ore, coulour (e, coullour, -or, eullor, -our, 6-7 coulour, -er, collour, culler. [Early ME. *colur*, later *colour*, *color*, a. OF. *color*, *cultur*, *color*, later *colour*, *coulour* (retained in Afr.), *coulour* (= Pr., Sp. *color*, It. *colore*) = L. *colōr-em*. Latin long *ō* passed in OF. into a very close sound intermediate between *ō* and *u*, both of which letters, and subsequently the digraph *ou*, were used to express it; in an accented syllable the sound at length changed to *ō* written *eu*, whence mod.F. *coulour*. The OE. word was *hlw*, HUE. *Colour*, corresponding to the late Afr., has been the normal spelling in Eng. from 14th c.; but *color* has been used occasionally, chiefly under L. influence, from 15th c., and is now the prevalent spelling in U.S.]

I. As a property or quality.

1. The quality or attribute in virtue of which objects present different appearances to the eye,

when considered with regard only to the kind of light reflected from their surfaces.

The particular colour of a body depends upon the molecular constitution of its surface, as determining the character and number of the light-vibrations which it reflects. Subjectively, colour may be viewed as the particular sensation produced by the stimulation of the optic nerve by particular light-vibrations. This sensation can also be induced by other means, such as pressure of the eye-ball, or an electric current. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. xix. viii. (1495) 869 Colour accordeth to lyghte as the daughter to the mother. c 1532 Dewes Introit. iv. in Palsgr. 920 Colour is lyght incorporate in a body vnyble pure & clene. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. ii. 71 This part of light that is vpon thicke bodies, is called colour. 1764 RUTH Inquiry vi. v. 179 Philosophers affirm that colour is not in bodies but in the mind; and the vulgar affirm that colour is not in the mind, but is a quality of bodies. 1856 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. III. iv. xiv. § 42 Colour is the most sacred element of all visible things. 1869 TYNDALL Notes on Light 40 Colour is due to the extinction of certain constituents of the white light within the body, the remaining constituents which return to the eye imparting to the body its colour. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 174 Would you say that whiteness is colour or a colour?

2. A particular hue or tint, being one of the constituents into which white or 'colourless' light can be decomposed, the series of which constitutes the spectrum; also any mixture of these. In speaking of the colours of objects, black and white, in which the rays of light are respectively wholly absorbed and wholly reflected, are included.

Often used spec. of a hue or tint distinct from the prevailing tone, which may be black, white, or some positive colour. Thus in Bot. it is specifically used of any hue save green, 'white being regarded as a colour, and green not' (Treat. Bot. 1866).

Accidental colours, Complementary c.: see these words. Colour of brightness: a yellowish colour resulting from increased illumination.

Constants of colour: numbers for the comparative measurement of the purity, brightness and hue of colours. Ecclesiastical or Liturgical colours: the colours used in church-decoration or in ecclesiastical vestments.

Fundamental, Primary, or Simple colours: formerly, the seven colours of the spectrum, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet; now, the three colours red, green, and violet (or, with painters, red, yellow, and blue), out of different combinations of which all the others are produced.

Secondary colours: colours resulting from the mixture of two primary colours.

c 1290 Lives Saints (1887) 216 And axede him of 3 wuch colour he heuene op-right bore. c 1300 Cursor M. 9913 (Coll.) Thre colouris o sun-dri heu (Goth. colouris, Fair-colours). 1483 Cath. Angl. 86 A Colour, color. Of diuerser color, discolor. 1552-3 Inv. Ch. Gods Staffordsh. in Ann. Litchfield IV. 60 One cope of dyvers colouris of sylke. 1577 B. Gooch Heresbach's Insh. iv. (1586) 167 Hee changeeth... like the Chameleon, to al colouris of the Rainebow. 1599 TYNNE Animade. (1875) 48 Darkyshe Coolour. 1605 CAMDEN Rem. 6 Depainted... in the alehouse colouris. 1650 T. B. Worcester's Apoph. 80 Various both in shape and colouris. 1671 NEWTON in Phil. Trans. VI. 3081 Colouris are... Original and connate properties, which in diuers Rays are diuers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) I. 512 The seven primitive colours. Ibid. II. 64 Two extreme colours, white and black. 1863 E. ATKINSON tr. Gouss's Physics § 555 From a mixture of red, green, and violet all possible colours may be constructed, and hence these three spectral colours are called the fundamental colours. 1884 Graphic 8 Nov. 490/2 Grapes beginning to turn colour.

b. Heraldic tincture.

c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat 420 Off metallis and colouris in tennful atyr. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. A. 3, It is shewyd by the forayd colouris wch ben Worthy and wch ben Royall. 1659 Vulgar Errors Censured v. § 20. 96 Colour upon Colour is ill Heraldry. 1766 87 PERRY Heraldry 19 The Colours generally made use of in Heraldry are nine. 1882 CUSANS Hand-bk. Heraldry 50 The tinctures employed in Heraldry are of three kinds: Metals, Colours, and Furs.

c. spec. The hue of the darker (as distinguished from the 'white') varieties of mankind; often in phrasc, A person (man, etc.) of colour: in America, esp. a person of negro blood.

[c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 De folk þat wones in þat cuntree er called Numidianes... þai er blakk of colour.] 1796 B. EDWARDS St. Domingo i. (1801) 25 Three great classes: 1st pure whites, and people of colour... 3rd negroes and mulattoes. The class which... is called people of colour originates from an intermixture of the whites and the blacks. 1798 FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne ii. 43 Discussion of the causes of colour in negroes. 1803 Naval Chron. IX. 111 The Bermudian pilots are men of colour. 1883 STEVENSON Treasure Isl. ii. vii. (1886) 57 She is a woman of colour. 1890 Pall Mall G. 20 Jan. 2/1 Loudly did he bewail the difficulty of making 'the colour' stick to work.

d. fig., esp. in phrases, in which the literal sense is always present to the mind, as To cast or put false, lively, etc., colours upon; to paint in bright, dark, etc., colours; to see (a thing) in its true colours, etc.: cf. the senses under II.

1531 ELVOT Gov. i. xv. He wyl... sette a false colour of lernyng on prope wittes, whiche wyl be wasshed away with an shoure of raine. 1596 FLEMING Panoplie Ep. 377 To paint out that puissant Prince, in such lively colours as hee deserveth. 1699 BENTLEY Phal. 540 He puts a false colour upon one part of his Argument. 1711 Vend. Sacheverell 21 Charg'd with casting very odious and black Colours upon the Dissenters. 1737 WHISTON Josephus' Antig. xvi. vii. § 1 Desirous to put handsome colours on the death of Mariamne. 1797 GODWIN Enquirer i. ii. 8 Exhibit things in their true colours. 1849 Grote Greece ii. xlviii. Vol. II.

(1862) IV. 275 The bright colours and tone of cheerful confidence, which pervade the discourse.

3. Of the face or skin: a. gen. Complexion, hue. To change colour, (+ colours): (a) to turn pale; (b) rarely, to turn red, to blush.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 24 In þe World hire pere nas, So wyl, ne of such colour. c 1300 K. Alis. 7315 Colour him chaungith sumdel for diede. 14400 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) 91 Yf shee be freshe of collar. c 1440 York Myst. xxx. 41 The colour of my corse is full clere. c 1450 Le Mortie Arth. 2816 The blode alle coueryd hys colour. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. ccccl. 795 The duke a lytell chaunged colour. 1599 GREENE George a Greene Wks. (1861) 255 Hys colour looketh discontent. 1634 BRERETON Yvow. (Chetham Soc.) 5 So apprehensive of the danger, that he changed colours.

b. spec. The ruddy hue of the cheeks, freshness of hue, as in To lose, regain, etc., colour. Said also of the 'red face' produced by blushing.

c 1300 K. Horn 16 He was whit so þe fur, Rose red was his colour. c 1350 Will. Palerne 881 He cast al his colour and bi-com pale. 1483 CAXTON Cato F. iii. They... lessen theyr colour and becomen some olde. 1595 SHAKS. John iv. ii. 76 The colour of the king doth come, and go betwene his purpose and his conscience. 1697 VANBRUGH Relapse iii. iii. I need not ask you how you do, you have got so good a colour. 1708 Lond. Gaz. No. 4427/16 A little pock-fretten, sometimes a colour in his face. 1848 TENNYSON Gard. Dav. 192 A word could bring the colour to my cheek. 1856 DICKENS Rogue's Life v. I saw her colour beginning to come back—the old bright glow returning to the dusky cheeks.

4. spec. in Art. The general effect produced by all the colours of a picture; colouring. Dead colour: the first laying-in of a painting.

1661 PERRY Diary 13 Dec. There she sat the first time to be drawn... The dead colour of my wife is good above what I expected. 1784 J. BARRY Lect. Art vi. (1848) 224 A slight general dead colour of the whole. 1812 Examiner 25 May 328/a His chiaro-scuro and colour are... spread with so much amenity, that... harmony is the result. 1846 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. I. ii. 1. vii. § 21 A noble or brilliant work of colour. 1851—Stones Ven. I. App. xvii. 320 No colour is so noble as the colour of a good painting.

fig. 1732 POPE Ess. Man ii. 112 Lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life. 1878 MORLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 189 To take all breadth, and colour... out of our judgments of men.

b. The representation of colour by contrasts of light and dark in an engraving or monochrome.

1784 J. BARRY Lect. Art vi. (1848) 219 What is called the colour of a print... The phrase is improper and inaccurate... What those meant who first adopted the phrase is the chiaro-scuro, or light and dark, in contradistinction to mere light and shade. 1869 Daily News 22 Dec. By his manner of etching he [Cruikshank] is able to produce the most admirable effects of what engravers call 'colour'.

5. Phrenol. Short for 'Faculty or organ of colour'.

1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 116/1 (List of phrenological organs) Colour, Locality, Calculation, Order. 1890 MARY O. STANTON Syst. Physiol. I. 420 Color is a primitive faculty.

II. As a thing material.

6. (in pl.) A coloured device, badge, or dress, serving to distinguish or identify an individual or the members of a party. In early use applied to the cognizance or insignia of a knight; now commonly of the coloured symbols of colleges, clubs, jockeys, etc., and of the rosettes and ribbons worn as party-badges. Sometimes less concretely, as in 'the Liberal colours here are blue and buff'.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 5462 All hor colouris to ken were of clene yelow. c 1420 Authors of Arth. xxx. The knyght in his colouris was armit ful clene. 1589 Pasquil's Ret. D. ij. b. Advance my colouris on the top of the steeple. 1781 Gibson Decl. & F. III. 215 Agitated with hope and fear, for the success of the colours which they espoused. 1828 SCOTT P. M. Perth xxxi. The servants... wore the colours of the Prince's household. 1852 THACKERAY Esmond i. xii. (1876) 111 When heads of families fall out... their dependants wear the one or the other party's colour. 1873 Slung Dick, Colour, a handkerchief worn by each of the supporters of a professional athlete on the day of a match. Mod. Election Notice. Canvassers are requested to wear their colours.

fig. 1685 BAXTER Paraph. N. T. Mat. iii. x3-4 note, Christ as the General, will wear the same Colours with his Soldiers. 1885 Law Times LXXIX. 339/2 The majority of his employes are of an opposite colour to himself.

b. In phrases, as To come out in one's true colours, to show one's colours, etc. To this sense prob. belong the earlier examples of To fight, etc., under false colours, which at a later date became associated with the next sense.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 11496 He set hom a cas, What fortune might falle vnder fals colour. c 1688 BUNYAN Jerusalem Sinner Saved (1886) 81 Feign not... but go in thy colours to Jesus Christ. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Chap. lxxv. 294 [He] who didn't venture... to come out in true colours. 1884 GLADSTONE in Standard 29 Feb. 2/1 Opponents who may find some difficulty in showing their colours.

7. (gen. in pl.) A flag, ensign, or standard of a regiment or a ship. In quot. 1667, 1719 a colours occurs: mod. military use has a colour.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons 2 b. Their Ensignes they will not call by that name, but by the name of Colours. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. ii. 11. 173 Sound Trumpets, let our bloody Colours waue. 1598 BARRETT Theor. Warres ii. i. 20 We English-men do call them [ensigns] of late Colours, by reason of the variety of colours they be made of. 1636 CARR. SMITH Accid. Eng. Seamen 17 A suit of sayles..

pendants and colours. 1667 EARL ORRERY State Lett. (1743) II. 163 It is a grief to me... that a viscount should, only to live, carry a colours. 1695 Lond. Gaz. No. 3042/2 To go out with Colours Flying and Drums Beating. 1719 ADDISON (J.). An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours. 1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5839/1 She went a cruising under Spanish Colours. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp. I. 31 In less than 10 minutes... the British colours were planted on the summit of the breach. 1802 HOME Hist. Reb. Scot. iii. The standard... was about twice the size of an ordinary pair of colours. 1830 CAMPBELL Dict. Mil. Sc. 39 Colours... are the two silken flags carried by the Senior Ensigns in each Regiment of Infantry. The first, called the King's Colour... the Second, or Regimental Colour, 1832 SOUTHBY Hist. Penins. War III. 738 Downie, seizing a colour, and waving it. 1836 MARRVAT Midsh. Easy xxx. The stranger had hoisted the English colours.

fig. 1598 SHAKS. Merry W. iii. iv. 85, I must advance the colours of my love. 1624 BENTLEY Boyle Lect. ix. 307 They fight under Jewish colours.

b. Hence applied to the regiment. Now obs. except as retained in the expressions To join the colours, desert one's colours, etc., referred to prec.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons 2/6 Colours... is by them so fondlie & ignorantly given, as if they... should (instead of Ensignes) be asked how manie Colours of footmen there were in the Armie. 1633 STAFFORD Pac. Hib. (1821) 197 Or else to repayre to his Colours. Ibid. 327 The Enemy... marched with hue and twentie Colours towards the Towne. 1646 VICARS God's Ark in Carlyle Cromwell (1871) I. 155 Being 74 Colours of horses, and 21 colours of Dragoons, in all 95 colours. 1722 DE FOE Col. Jack (1840) 126, I... was run from my colours. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I. 297 A soldier... deserting his colours.

c. An ensign's commission, ensigncy: generally a pair of colours. arch.

1722 DE FOE Col. Jack (1840) 113, 100l. being sufficient to buy colours in any new regiment. 1747 GARRICK Miss in her Teens i. Purchas'd me a pair of colours at my own request. 1856 J. W. COLE Brit. Gen. Penins. War I. i. 7 An ensigncy, or, as it is figuratively called, a pair of colours, in the 1st. 1871 HOLME Lieut. Miss Barrington I. vi. 84 Wait till this little Jack of yours gets a pair of colours.

d. In various phrases, originally literal, as To fear no colours, to fear no foe, hence gen. to have no fear; To come off with flying colours; To stick to one's colours; To nail one's colours to the mast; To hang out false colours, etc.

1596 NASHIE Suffron Walden E. v. b. I perceive thou fearest no colours. 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. i. v. 10, I can tell thee where y<sup>e</sup> saying was borne, of I feare no colours... In the wars. 1682 N. O. Bailean's Lutrin ii. 175 Come, fear no Colours! The end the Act will hallow! 1692 LOCKE Toleration iii. viii. It may... bring a Man off with flying Colours. 1711 STURLE Spect. No. 52 F 3 Our Female Candidate... will no longer hang out false Colours. 1844 SIR R. PERL in Croker Papers (1884) III. xxiii. 15, I never heard him [Ashburton] make a speech in the course of which he did not nail, unroll, unroll, and unroll again his colours. 1885 Pall Mall G. 5 Nov. 7/1 The obstinacy with which Prince Alexander is sticking to his colours. 1888 Ibid. 10 Nov. 11/1 He hastened... to nail his colours to the compromise of 1870.

8. A colouring matter, pigment, paint (see quot. 1859). With many defining words (which see), as adjective, body-, broken-, fresco-, ground-, moist-, oil-, spirit-, substantive-, water-colour, etc. 1580 LILLY Epithemes (Arb.) 445 They increase their fauours with faire water, you maintain your with painters colours. 1646 BACON Sylva (1771) § 298 Painters colours ground, and Ashes, do better incorporate with Oyl. 1660 T. WILLSFORD States Commerce ii. iv. 26 Common colours, as red Oaker, Umber, red and white Lead, etc. 1721 Lond. Gaz. No. 5962/3 Mr. Le Blon gives Notice, That... Pictures... Printed in Colours, after his new Invention, under His Majesty's Letters Patents... are... to be sold. 1784 J. BARRY Lect. Art vi. (1848) 217 Compound, half, or broken colour which soften and still their difference. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS Paint. 23 'Colours' are generally understood to mean the pigments applied to the picture.

9. pl. Coloured dresses or dress-materials.

1726-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett. I. x. 35 The... maids of honour... she suffers to go in colours.

10. Mining. (See quot.)

1859 CORNWALLIS New World I. 118 Carts... going to the creek to have the colour—that is to say, the gold washed out. 1876 J. WEISS Wit. Hum. & Shaks. ii. 39 Miners in the West use the word 'color' for the finest gold in the ground. 1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss. Color. A particle of metallic gold... Prospectors say, e.g., 'The dirt gave me so many colours to the panful'.

b. Cf. the following colloquial use (sense 2).

1728 GORDON in Cordial Low Spirits 33, I have never seen the colour of Mr. Baskett's money. 1854 DICKENS Bleak Ho. II. 25 (Hoppe) He had never yet seen the colour of his money.

III. Figurative senses.

11. Outward appearance, show, aspect, semblance of (something): generally (as in 12), that which serves to conceal or cloak the truth, or to give a show of justice to what is in itself unjustifiable. Often in Colour of Law, Colour of Reason.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 313 To hymne hem her erytage... myd wuch treson, bote he adde som colour of ryght. c 1325 Poem temp. Edw. II (Camden Soc.) 28 Al his contrefaithure is colour of synne. 1530 Proper Dialogue (1863) 28 This hath no colour of almesse. 1597 BACON (title) A Table of Colours, or appearances of good and evil. 1644 MASTON Arg. conc. Militia 22 To defend them, without any colour of Law or Justice. 1754 SHERRLOCK Disc. (1799) I. x. 296 With what Colours of Reason can the pretended Miracles be brought into this Question? 1863 H. COX Inst. i. ix. 218 The general heads of breaches of privilege... are these three; 1st Evasion, 2nd Force, 3rd Colour of Law.



b. A fiction, an allegory.  
 1299 HAWES *Past. Plans*, ix. 1. They believe in no manner of way that under a colour a truth may arise.

12. A show of reason; a specious or plausible reason or ground; fair pretence, pretext, cloak.

1299 *Archives Grocer's Comp.* ii. 190. No man sells no ware upon no Sunday nor upon none holy daye... by no manner of colour but may be devysed. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 244. You carry your pack but for a colour, to shadow your other villanies. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* iv. iii. 8. What has Aecius done, to be destroy'd? At least, I would have a colour. You have more... he is a traitor. 1765 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 64. No man should have even a colour to assert that I received a compensation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 166. An enterprise... which... afforded a colour for detaining the troops.

† b. Sometimes the meaning became simply 'allegable ground or reason', excuse. *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 432. 3if a prest myzte be two men... it were to hym a colour to take ful hire of two men. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 107. Having no colour of grutchyng. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* (1573) 50. In these two things may you catche most colour to compare the wealthy man's merite with the merite of tribulation. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Kn. Malta* i. 1. 28. Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name... She might with colour disallow my suit. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 208. For which he has as little Colour, as the Samaritans themselves.

c. esp. in *Latv.* An apparent or *prima facie* right, as in *Colour of title*. Sometimes in a bad sense, as in *Colour of office*: see quot. 1641. Also *spec.*, in *Pleading*, 'a probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the case from the jury to the judges, by making the point to be decided appear to be one of law and not of fact': see quots. 1607 and 1824.

[1366 *Year-Bo.* 40 *Edu.* III (1679) 23 *Kirton*. Le plee n'est pas aucun maner de barre, car il n'ad conus en nous aucun maner de colour.] 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. liv. (1638) 163. The plaintife claiming by a colour of a deed of feoffment. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 175. Robert de Bruce... although he had some colour of title, yet he descended of the second daughter... and so his clayme tooke no place. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 86a. He hathe colour of enter as heyre to his father. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 74. I could never find what Color or Pretense of title this [man] had. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1637). *Colour*, significeth in the common law a probable plea but in truth false, and hath this end to draw the trial of the cause from the jury to the judges. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65. *Colour of Office*... signifies an act evil done by the countenance of an Office... whereas the office is but a vaile to the falsehood. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 337. The two questions before rehearsed of colours in Assise. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 309. An appearance or colour of title, had indeed in point of law, but of which the jury are not competent judges. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Pleading* (1843) 233. The meaning of the rule that pleadings in confession and avoidance should give colour, is that they should confess the matter adversely alleged, to such an extent at least as to admit some apparent right in the opposite party which requires to be encountered and avoided by the allegation of new matter. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 483. Possession coupled with... good faith and colour of title... would have certain legal effects.

d. *Phrases.* Under colour of: under pretext or pretence of, under the mask or alleged authority of. † Also with *by, in, upon, with colour*. Without colour: without dissembling or disguise.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Præter* clix. a Swikil tunge [lingua dolosa]... bat vndire colour of good counsaile bryngis til syn. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1889) II. 16. Antichrist... by colour of holines... deceiving Christs church. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 384. I. 4. Brydres that wold a robbed a ship undyr color of my Lord of Warwyck. 1494 FAYAN *Wks.* 473. Without fraude, colour, or disceyte. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlv. 63. He sent vnto them a prelate vnder the colour of the pope. *Ibid.* I. cccxix. 712. The king... may... assemble great puyssaunce... in the colour of this treatie. 1553 Q. MARY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. 1. 3. By colour of the authority of the same King. a. 1556 CHAMBER *Wks.* I. 21. Answer me directly without colour, whether it be so or not. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Hist. E. Ind.* 865. The Moores contrarie to his commandement had bought spices vnder a colour. 1590 MARLOWE *Edu.* II. i. 14. *Wks.* (Riddg.) 191/2. Then may we with some colour rise in arms. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 3. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 30. a. 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 126 I. 27. It is the worst oppression that is done by Colour of justice. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 10. There have been received, under the colour of religion, a world of fables. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 208. A present... given under colour of enabling him to appear more respectably.

e. To give colour: to give a specious appearance or verisimilitude; to afford ground or pretext; † to take colour with: to side ostensibly with (cf. the verb, sense 6).

1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 454. St. Paul... gives you no colour for making void the law. 1776 P. SCHUYLER in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 249. Your Excellency's instructions to him gave... not the least colour for it. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* i. 2. In order to give colour and probability to the fraud. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 171. The slightest hint that seems to give a colour to... hope. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. 110. The Emperor... was forced to take colour with the church against the reformers.

13. *pl.* Rhetorical modes or figures; ornaments of style or diction, embellishments. (Cf. Scaliger *Poet. lib.* III. c. xxx.) Now only as *fig.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 31. It muste ben a Rethor excellent, That coude his colours longing for that art, If he

shuld hire descriere ony part. — *Frauhl. Prol.* 51. I lerned neuere Rethorik... Colours ne knowe I none. c. 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 256. Coloursis and figuris of spechis. c. 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame Sans Mercy* 844 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 80. Ful destitute of eloquence, of metre, and of colours. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 77. A Scheme... for the excellency thereof is called the ornament, light and colours of Rhetorical speech. 1779 JOHNSON L. P., *Milton* (1816) 137. The colours of the diction seem not sufficiently discriminated. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life & Lett. Macaulay* I. i. 16. Novelists who have more colours in their vocabulary than Turner had on his palette.

† 14. In 16-17th c. Sc. writers: Rhythm, metre.

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 354. Sum tyme the colour will caus a litle addition. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 740. Haland verse quhair colour dois nait hald. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 57. First, ze sall keep iust colours. 1619 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv.* B. *Jonson Wks.* 224. He... said, that verses stood by sense, without either colours or accent.

15. *Mus.* 'Clang-tint' (see CLANG *sb.* 3), timbre. Also, more generally, variety of expression in a musical composition (cf. next).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166. To admit great absurdities in his musick, altering both time, tune, colour, ayre and what sooner else. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* v. 179. Almost every instrument has its peculiar colour of sound. 1876 BERNSTEIN's *Five Senses* 247. Still they give to the fundamental tone a peculiar character: its quality or colour. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 14 Oct. 3. He has a keen sense of orchestral effect, a capital eye for colour. 1890 *Glasgow Her.* 19 May 9/4. New theories as to the causes of the varieties of tone colour or 'timbre' of different musical instruments.

16. (an extension of sense 11). General 'complexion' or tone; character, kind.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 107. You haue lost much good sport. Sport: of what colour? *Ibid.* III. ii. 435. Boyes and women are for the most part, cattle of this colour. 1605 — *Leare* II. ii. 145. This is a Fellow of the selfe same colour [cf. nature]. Our Sister speaks of. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 337. The Reason he gives... is much of colour with that of our Adversaries. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) II. xviii. 26 [The books] formed a strong contrast with the colour of his mind. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii. Pendennis... took his colour very readily from his neighbour. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 15. This first triumph of the Tories gave as it were its colour to the entire Session.

b. The shade of meaning associated with words. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 13 App. (Carlyle). Nor can it be urged that my words have the least colour that way. 1822 PRATER (B. Cornwall) *Poems, Love curbed by Kindness*. Words of an opposite colour. 1826 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) II. 119/2. Conversations... to which he could have given another colour and complexion.

IV. *Attrib. and Comb.*

17. General: as colour-brilliance, -chart, -chord, -contrast, -diagram, -equation, -facility, -melody, -music, -note, -perception, -stimulus, -suite, -tone, -vision, -word, etc.; colour-fading adj. Also (see 2 c) colour-dominance, -dread; (in sense 8) colour-bag, -case, -lake, -maker, -making, -manufactory, -mill, -seller; colour-washed adj.; (in sense 7) colour-bearer, -chest, -service, etc.

1841-2 EMERSON *Ess. Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 152. They... console themselves with 'colour-bags and blocks of marble. 1864 W. M. ROSSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 74. The multiplicity and colour-brilliance of the Scene. 1866 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 182. Hold that 'colour-case for me. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Colour-chests, chests appropriated to the reception of flags for making signals. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 10 May 6/4. A warm green, which, with the red gold of her hair, makes up a 'colour-chord as simple as it is effective. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Profrondity* 103. Advocacy of 'colour-dominance. *Ibid.* 109. To re-infuse the ancient 'colour-dread into minds which had formerly been forced to entertain it. 1879 ROON *Chromatics* xvii. 298. A delicate 'colour-emphasis is by no means easy of attainment. 1600 Dr. Doolittle i. i. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 103. Women with their 'colour-fading cheekes. 1889 tr. *Benedict's Coal-Tar Colours* 26. Generally known as a 'colour-lake and not as a colouring matter proper. 1554 HULSTON *Dict.* s.v. 'Colour-maker, colorificus. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. 370. The arts of 'colour-making and dyeing. 1796 *Hunt Advertiser* 12 Mar. 2/4. Buildings now used as a 'Colour Manufactory... Also the 'Colour Mill and Utensils. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 316. The poetry of colour which leads the artist... to seize on 'colour-melodies as they occur in nature. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* I. 2. The growth of a distinctive 'colour-perception. 1708 *Leid. Gas.* No. 4486/4. Francis Moore... 'Colour-seller. 1884 Sir F. S. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1063. The period of 'colour-service was raised to seven years for soldiers at home. 1864 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 15 (What every one who has pressed his fingers upon his eyes must know) that sensations of colour may be excited... independently of any 'colour-stimulus. 1877 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 83. A 'Colour-Suite of Minerals, made under the eye of Werner. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* vii. 60. The small number of the 'colour-tones compared with the large number of musical tones is very striking. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Colour-vision, the recognition of colour by the eye. 1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/8. Apartments... 'colour-washed in several shades of pale grey and chocolate.

18. Special combs.: Colour-guard, in a U. S. infantry regiment, a guard for the colours consisting of eight corporals and the colour-bearer; colour-hearing (see quot.); colour-line, (a) on seals or engravings, fine parallel lines indicating colour or tincture. (b) esp. in U. S., the line of demarcation between the coloured and the white race; colour-party, the party consisting of two

junior officers assisted by four sergeants, who carry the colours of a regiment; colour-piece, a piece of bric-a-brac, or the like, introduced into a room, etc., for the sake of its colouring; colour-printing, printing in different colours, chromatic printing: hence colour-print, -printer; colour-sense, the sense of colour, the power of discriminating colours; colour-striker, a practical colour-maker; a maker of chemical colours (cf. STRIKE); colour-top, a top of which the upper surface is painted with the colours of the spectrum, or some of them, in order to show the effects of their combination during its rapid revolution. See also COLOUR-BLIND, -BOX, -DE-ROY, -DOCTOR, -MAN, -SERGEANT.

1823 CRAEB *Technol. Dict.*, 'Color-guard. 1882 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/6. 'Colour-hearing... a phenomenon of which some few people are conscious... viz. an appearance of certain colours accompanying the perception of notes or noises. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 491. We shall soon cease to hear of a 'color-line. 1864 *Catal. Intern. Exhib.* IV. 15/a. Lithographic 'oil-colour-print. *Ibid.* Establishment for 'oil-colour-printing. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/a. Colour-printing has now been brought to great perfection. 1879 G. ALLEN (*title*), The 'Colour-Sense. 1880 *Geiger's Developm. Hum. Race* 49. The history of colour-sense is of paramount importance to the total development of sensation. 1856 MAXWELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, *Trans. of Sections* 53. 'Colour-top. 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 242/2. The mixture of colours apart from the mixture of pigments... is best illustrated by the use of the well-known colour-top.

† Colour, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* = CULLY.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 24. And all my wealth they took by stealth, Thus was a poor Colour trick'd.

Colour, color (kɔˈləɪ), v. Forms: see the sb. [ME. *coloure(n)*, etc. a. OF. *couloure-r*, *colore-r* := L. *colorāre*, f. *color* COLOUR.]

1. *trans.* To give colour to; to imbue, charge, or mark with colour or hue; to paint, stain, dye. Const. also with *over*.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 456. Perauen... watz colored as þe cole. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 443. As the fresh redde rose newe Ayene the somer sonne coloured ys. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3052. Corvyn by crafte, coloured with honde. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47. Color hit with saffroune. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 254. The coastes... I have coloured with yellow. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* (1664) G iii, The Painters are to colour over their windows thereof. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 13. A skin Not coloured like his own. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 1. 92. Coloured all by his own hand.

b. *absol.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 163. Such things as colour blew. 1661 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xciv. Sometimes the powders colour more and sometimes less.

c. *fig.*

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 104. The use... of ancients... doth colour and beautifie the manners of young men. 1888 ALMA TADEMA in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 3/1. As the sun colours flowers, so art colours life.

† 2. To embellish, set off in rhetorical colours.

c. 1300 K. *Alit* 220r. This battail destured is, In the French... Therefore Y haue, hit to colour, Borrowed of the Latyn autour.

3. To represent in fair colours (what is of the opposite character); to give a specious aspect to; to gloss, cloak, disguise, excuse; to render specious or plausible. Const. *out, over*.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIX. 455. Eche man sotileth a sleight synneforto hyde, And coloureth it for a kunnyng and a clene luyunge. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7852. Pal colourne him coyntly with a cause feill. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 29. Whych thyng, though it be colouryd per *Jus Regale*, yet it is Tyrannye. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 99 b. They shall colour out their wickednesse with pretense of godlynesse. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 36. They coloured theyr cursed filthye vncleanessee with the name of Nicolas the Deacon. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Iustine* G g 4b. The which Salomina [a harlot] he colourd vnder marriage. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) I. v. 367. Howsoever this may colour, it cannot justify Cato's conduct. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lix. 206. Armed bands who had coloured their brigandage under the name of patriotism.

b. To exhibit in a false light; to put an unfair or untrue construction upon; to misrepresent.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 239. They spoken pleins after the lawe But he the wordes of his sawe Coloureth in an other wey. 1529 MORE *Herestes* iv. Wks. 267/2. This is your very doctrine, how so euer ye colour it. a. 1592 GREENE & LONGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (1861) 121. It was your device that, to colour the statute. 1786 J. JAY in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1835) IV. 135. The facts are inaccurately stated, and improperly colored. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 112. The evidence has been suppressed and coloured.

† 4. To lend one's name to; represent or deal with as one's own. To colour strangers' goods: to enter a foreign merchant's goods at the custom-house under a freeman's name, for the purpose of evading additional duties. *Obs.*

a. 1502 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 88. The Cowpers of this cite haue vsed and dayly vse to colour strangers goods. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 114. If a Factor or Merchant, doe colour the goods of Merchant Strangers in paying but English Customes... he runneth into a *Purgatorie*. 1625 BACON *Ess. Unury* (Arb.) 546. Then they will be hardly able to Colour other Mens Monyes in the Country. a. 1655 Br. G. GOODMAN *Crt. Gas.* I. L. 351. Their [ambassadors'] servants did colour and transport other mens goods. 1726 in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v.

5. To imbue with its own tone or character.

[1580 *Lxix Enghues* (Arb.) 340. Wher cunning must worke,

the whole body must be coloured.] 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* viii. iii. Those emotions... coloured his whole soul. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. vii. 320 His predominating good sense colours the whole. 1882 SENJR. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xii. 123 In all these cases it is the motive that colours the act.

† 6. *intr.* To colour with: to harmonize with. 1865 FLETCHER *Rollo* iv. i. Your counsels colour not with reason of state. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 32 Nor doth the Act of the Army... colour, or shadow (in the least) with the act of the King.

7. To take on colour, to change colour, to become coloured; *spec.* said of grapes or other fruit, in acquiring the colour of ripeness.

1667 H. STURGE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 The Sea coloureth from green to darkish, and so to blue. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 389/1 A marvel to me that... Grapes colour so well as they do. *Ibid.*, A prime necessity as regards colouring grapes. *Mod.* This meerschaum won't colour.

8. *spec.* To turn red in the face, to blush. Also *Colour up*.

1791-1800 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, To colour, to blush. A low word, only used in conversation. 1789 *Mirror* 80 The poor woman coloured. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Gd. Fr. Governor* (1832) 182, I used to colour every minute, as Miss Matilda does. 1836 MARRAT *Yaphet* xxiv. Her ladyship coloured up with rage. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xii. 162 He colored as if he had been detected in a crime.

b. *trans.* *notice-use*. 1884 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv. [She] only coloured a reply. [Cf. to smile, nod, blush & reply.]

**Colourability, color-** (*kɔːləˈrəbəlɪti*). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being colourable; the possession of colouring qualities.

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Cal-Print*. 375 The colourability of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.

**Colourable, colorable** (*kɔːləˈrəbəl*), *a.* Forms see COLOUR *sb.* [a. OF. *colorabilis* corresp. to L. type *\*colorabilis*, f. *colorare* to COLOUR: see -ABLE. For the force of the suffix, cf. *agreeable*, *comfortable*, *favourable*, etc.]

† 1. Possessed of or abounding in colour. *Obs.* 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 79 The colourable spots are wrought in fashion of a fishers net. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* 49 A fortnights time shall make it [the moon] as good, as colourable, and as round again, as any Cheese.

† 2. *Arch.* Ornamental. Cf. COLOUR *sb.* 13. 1505-73 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Gracilitas, Exigere gracilitatem stylo*. Quint. To write a low style without colourable amplifications.

2. *fig.* Having an appearance of truth or right; specious, plausible, fair-seeming.

1382 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 58 Thou3 this replicacion seme colourable, it hath no good ground. c. 1449 PISCOP *Repr.* v. 2. 536 Ech colourable argument. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.* 44. (Camden) 28 For at his colourable pretens to the contrary. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 b. Seduced by glavering conceit of colourable error. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 509 By faire and colourable treaties.

b. Capable of being presented as true or right; having at least a *prima facie* aspect of justice or validity.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 396 One sentence... cannot not be found, to make those their Pardons Justifiable or colourable. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1860) 455 They did also vex men with informations of intrusion, upon scarce colourable titles. 1642 MILTON *Animado*. (1851) 242 Conversant in no Divinity, but that which is colourable to uphold Bishopricks. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* 243 Arguments, to which he could give no colourable answer. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 248 If the mother was never married to the father, such bastard could have no colourable title at all. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 385 The enclosed paper, No. 9, is the only colorable evidence of this. 1830 DR QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. (1863) vi. 72 Colourable account of complaint. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. 302 No even colourable escape from this criticism seems possible.

c. Covert, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, collusive, done for appearance's sake.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dehe K. James* (1818) 7 He fonde colourable wails to serve his intent. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* iv. iii. 235 Shall hurt hym undre colourable deceptye. 1521 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 Preamble. To be removed... by colorable and untrew suggestions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 452, I will use no colourable or covert words. 1593 NASH *Christ's T. 4*, They tooke him for a counterfeit or colourable practiser. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ.* *Oxford, Case Univ.* 49 The said University... have fraudulently... granted colourable privileges to divers members of the city. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 381 The conveyance was colorable and collusive. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. ix. 31 On pretences entirely colourable and false. 1886 *Times* 24 Feb. 4/1 A case of bribery by colourable employment.

d. Of ships' papers, etc.: Drawn up in a deceptive or designedly ambiguous form.

1750 BEAWE *Les Mercat.* (1753) 93 [The captain] must not carry... fictitious and colourable Ship Papers. 1755 MAGNUS *Insurance* I. 488 Every Ship must be provided with complete and genuine Papers... if the Papers be false or colourable... the Law of Nations allows, etc.

† **Colourableness, color-**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Colourable state or quality; speciousness, plausibility, false pretence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 3 The faythfull prayse God sincerely and without colourableness. 1622 ROGERS *Naaman* 534 None of them could (notwithstanding the colourableness thereof) prevail. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 23 Activeness without Vnity is but to rise up and fall, a colourableness for treachery and murder.

**Colourably, colorably** (*kɔːləˈrəbəlɪ*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a colourable manner.

1. With a fair appearance, speciously, plausibly. a. 1400 *Serm. agst. Miracle Plays in Rel. Aut.* II. 55 Adding many lesynges thereto so colourably that the puple 3ife as myche credense to hem as to the twrthe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mat.* xxii. 105 Colourably with fayre speaking should entise him. a. 1669 COWLEY *Ess. Solitude*, If it were as truly as it is colourably and wittily said. a. 1718 PRNN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 697 It might have reflected more colourably a kind of neglect upon them.

2. Under a feigned or counterfeit appearance; feignedly; in appearance but not in reality.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 They occupie here... not only for themselves but also colourably for other straungers. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 50 b. Colourably or dyssemblingly reconciled. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 Fayningly, and counterfeytly or colorably. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ii. 29 The jewels were sent, colourably... to Germany. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 436 He... colourably withdrew from the partnership.

3. With a show of reason or legality; with a *prima facie* ground or pretext; on the face of it.

1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 463 To the end he might colourably depose him. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 There is no other place that can so much as colourably be drawn to countenance [it]. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 198 [It] could not be even colourably disposed of at the pretended will of the said nabob. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308 No one could doubt that the issue was at least colourably different.

**Colour-blind, a.** Unable to see certain colours; unable to discriminate between individual colours, or shades of colour.

(The strict meaning ought to be 'blind to colour' as a whole; but as this rarely exists (except in the case of the totally blind), the term is applied with much laxity to any constitutional inability to discriminate between colours, the common type being inability to distinguish the red and the green rays of the spectrum from each other.)

1854 MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 948 It seems probable that yellow glasses will prove of use to colour-blind persons. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. § 8 Such colour-blind persons... are unable to distinguish between the leaves of the cherry-tree and its fruit. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsias* 39 Here's my neighbour colour-blind, Eyes like mine to all appearance.

b. *fig.* Taking no note of differences in racial colour, in sex, etc.

1865 *Commonwealth* (Boston, U.S.) 18 Feb., A government color-blind; no distinction of race in the camp or the senate. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4/1 The National Association of Journalists... agreed that their body should be colour-blind as to sex. 1890 *Ibid.* 15 May 3/1 Neither in the Dutch republics nor in the English colonies is the law absolutely colour-blind as between Black and White.

**Colour-blindness.** The condition of being colour-blind; a visual defect, consisting in inability (greater or less) to discriminate between different colours, or shades of colour.

This optical defect was first described by Dalton in 1794 (*Memo. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manchester* V. 28), and was for a considerable time known scientifically as *Daltonism*. The accuracy of the words *colour-blind* and *colour-blindness* has often been impugned; in scientific use *achromatopsia* occurs; J. Dixon *Diseases of the Eye* (1859) 279 suggested the term *acritochromacy* (ἀκριτοχρωματία), with its adjective *acritochromatic*.

1854 MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 946 Colour-blindness has been detected much oftener in males than in females. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. 3 (1864) 236 Colour-blindness has been known to exist with reference to green, but as yet, not to violet. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) II. ii. 491 The most common form of colour-blindness is that of persons unable to distinguish green and red from each other.

b. *fig.* 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 4/2 The Liberal Papers, instead of imitating the political colour-blindness of the Unionists... frankly admit that black is black.

**Colour-box.**

1. A box of colours, a portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, etc., a paint-box.

*Mod.* The Society of Arts' shilling colour-box. 2. *Calico printing.* The box which supplies colour to the printing rollers.

1868-75 *UNE Dict. Aris* I. 604 Sometimes for the highest rollers, and especially in machines of more than four colours, the cumbersome colour box is dispensed with, and a doctor inserted in a curved frame is applied to the roller instead. *Ibid.* I. 607 The machine printer... attends to supplying the colour boxes with colour.

3. An instrument devised by Clerk Maxwell for compounding the colours of the spectrum in any required proportion.

1870 C. MAXWELL *Lett.* 6 July in *Life* (1882) 346, I made a great colour box in 1862, and worked it in London in 1862. 1882 *Ibid.* 475 His colour-box demands a special notice.

† **Colour-de-roy.** *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *couleur de roy* 'king's colour'.] See quot. 1611.

1530 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sc.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 298\* xliii. elmes of colourdery to be pame coitis. 1543 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 18 (Jam.) Ane gown of colour-de-roy. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. His nose is just colour de roy. 1621 CORON, *Couleur de Roy*, was in old time Purple; but now is the bright Tawnee, which we also tearme, Colour de Roy.

**Colour-doctor** (*Calico-printing*): see DOCTOR.

**Colour(e, obs. form of CHOLER.**

**Coloured, colored** (*kɔːləd*), *pp. a.* [f. COLOUR *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Having a colour or colours; 'diversified with variety of hues' (J.).

Strictly, exclusive of black and white; also, exclusive of

what is the normal or prevailing hue; thus in *Bot.* the coloured parts of plants are those which are other than green. Often with the name of a particular colour prefixed, as in *blue-coloured*, etc. *Coloured vision*: see VISION.

c. 1325 [see COLOUR *v.* 1]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3757 Crispe herit was the kyng, colourset as gold. 1523 FITZHERS *Husb.* § 68 A coloured horse that hath moch white on hym. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. xix. 258 The coloured and the cleare glasses. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xvii. 3 A scarlet coloured beast. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. 313 A gentleman... chancing to come in a colour'd suit. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 168 *Coloratum*, coloured, expresses any colour in a leaf besides green. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 362 A large coloured map on excessively thick paper. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 150 A coloured flannel shirt. *Mod.* White or coloured shirts.

† b. *fig.* in *Musie.* Figure: see quot. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microlog.* 78 The Counter-point is two-fold, Simple and Coloured. The Coloured Counter-point is the constitution of a Song of diuers parts by diuers figures, and differing Concordances.

c. *fig.* of literary style, etc.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 381 The most... vividly coloured picture of the English Court. 1873 MORLEY *Romans* II. 28 That fresh, full, highly-coloured style.

2. Of the complexion; *esp.* with defining words, as *fresh-coloured*, *ill-coloured*, *well-coloured*, etc.

c. 1400 MAUNDE (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Ryt faire folk and wele coloured. c. 1540 BOONDE *The boke for to Lerne Dja*, It doth... make a man lcke euylly coloured. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 12 They [Students] are most part lean, dry, ill-coloured. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 45 The child has appeared fresh coloured and easy.

b. *spec.* Having a skin other than 'white'; *esp.* wholly or partly of the negro or 'coloured' race.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxv. (1614) 49/1 Their... coloured countenances, and curled hair. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. iii. iii. 121 The... Negro women, or the coloured women as they are called here. 1823 MARRAT *N. Forster* xxi. 'Au cachot' I cried all the coloured girls. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 182 Among the coloured circles of New Orleans. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnrl.* xxxi. 5 Frederic Douglass, the celebrated coloured orator.

c. Of or belonging to the negro race.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 14 Our own coloured melodies. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 387 If state governments are opposed to coloured suffrage.

† 3. Made to look well; a. Fair-seeming, specious, plausible.

a. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 79 No coloured excuse. 1576 FLEMING *Paenophile* Ep. 193 He spared no coloured pretence to allure the vulgar sort.

b. Glossed over, so as to appear right or good. 1555 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 378 The kings coloured and too shamefully suffered adultery. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Thess.* ii. 5 Nether dyd we any thing in coloured countenances.

c. Feigned, pretended, simulated.

1543 GRAFTON *Contin. Harding* 449 A false fained and coloured frende. 1574 tr. *Marlowe's Agonists* 21 Contenting himself with coloured holiness. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 To allow such manner of forraine and coloured talke to make the iudges affected. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1660) 117 A Hypocrites coloured zeal.

**Colourer, colorer** (*kɔːləˈrɪ*). [f. COLOUR *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which colours; one who paints in colours, or colours maps, prints, etc.

1622 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* in *Collier Bibl. Catal.* II. 106 Tobacco... now made... the drunken colourer of Drabby salacy. 1686 AGLONBY *Painting Illust.* II. 84 He understood little of Composition... but was an admirable Colourer. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Jan. 1/1 Wholesale and retail Paper Hanging Manufacturers, and licenced Colourers. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar., W. S. Print-Colourer in General. Maps and other subjects, Coloured in the Best Style.

† 2. A dissembler; a perverter of words, etc.

1682 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. 39 Colourers, changers Perversers of the Face of things.

**Colourful, colorful** (*kɔːləˈfʊl*), *a. rare.* [see -FUL.] Full of colour.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 179 Down the straight, colourful streets one looks.

**Colouring, coloring** (*kɔːləˈrɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. COLOUR *v.* + -ING.] 1. The action of the vb. COLOUR in various senses. a. *lit.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxiv. (1495) 561 In peyntynge and colourynge of wallies. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1842) 429 With good drawing, but with bad and defective colouring. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* III. 183 The colouring of a head in a process of water colours.

b. *techn.* The production of a fine polish on a silver surface; done, in silver manufacture, by rubbing with rouge: see also quot. 1875.

1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 126 It is usual to dissolve the copper from the surface of the blank pieces of metal, so as to produce a film of pure white silver upon the surface. This operation called colouring, gives a fine bright appearance to the [base silver] coins when new.

c. *fig.* The giving of a fair or specious appearance, especially, to what is bad.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 88 Let them leave their colourynge and cal them by their Christian name Brybes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. (1880) 57 Fraude and craftie colourynge. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1665) 262 Equivocation is a cunning colouring of a lye. 1798 J. HUCKES *Poems* 12 Truth... With specious colourings mask'd unholiest views. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 141 To give the better colouring to their undertaking.

2. The effect of the application of colour, the way or style in which anything is coloured; also *concr.* a coloured work, a painting.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 61 To give the Flowers that lively and beautiful Colouring, which is... their chief Merit. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 546/2 A coach of state be-daubed with gilt and colourings. 1806 *Worsw. Ode Intim.* 198 The Clouds... Do take a sober colouring from an eye That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* 1. 3 The existence of bright colouring in the world at large.

b. in *Painting*.  
1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 5 Colouring...comprehends two things, the local colour, and the clero obscuro. 1862 *Thornbury Turner* 1. 339 The old Téméraire is the most glorious consummation of colouring ever painted by English fingers. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/1 The colouring of this picture is most objectionable.

c. *fig.* in *Musée*.  
1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Mar. 437/1 A certain want of variety in the colouring of his music.

d. Of rhetorical picturesqueness.  
1762 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* (1763) 190 The...highest Colourings of his [Virgil's] Pencil are prostituted to the Vanity of the ruling Tyrant. 1799 *Walpoleiana* iii. (1810) 4 From the elegance of its language, and the warm colouring of the descriptions. 1825 *Macaulay Milton*, Ess. (1885) 12/1 The art of poetic colouring.

e. Pervading character, tone, or aspect.  
1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 330 The offences differ in colouring and in degree. 1834 J. H. Newman *Par. Sermon* (1837) 1. xxiv. 362 It takes a general colouring from Christianity. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) 1. iii. 121 They give a different colouring to the transaction.

3. Colouring matter or substance.  
c 1460 *Russell Bk. Nurture* 123 in *Babes Bk.*, Turnsole bet is good colouryng. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 153/1 Liquid Butter Colouring. Liquid Annatto Cheese Colouring.

**Colouring, coloring** (kò'lorìng), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That colours: in senses of the verb.  
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 The action of heat or fire, & colouring bodies objected. 1791 D'Israeli *Civ. Lit.* (1866) 33/2 Conceptions...agreeably set off by a warm and colouring diction. 1801 *Med. Frul.* V. 199 Very little impregnated with colouring particles.

b. *Colouring matter*. [It is doubtful whether colouring is here originally the *ppl. a.* or the *vbl. sb.* used attributively.] Any substance colouring a natural body, or employed in the arts to colour objects.

\*By chemists, however, the term is only applied to organic bodies, and not to mineral substances. Colouring matter may be defined to be substances produced in animal or vegetable organisms, or easily formed there by processes occurring in nature, and which are themselves coloured, or give coloured compounds with bases, or with animal or vegetable fibre (See *Dick. Arts*).

1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 69 A saline...water, will...produce material changes on the colouring matter. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 146 The colouring matters of flowers. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxvi. 220 The colouring matter of the amethyst. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies*, Contents 11 Of Blue colouring matters: Indigo, Litmus or turnsole, Blue flowers.

† **Colourish, a. or sb. Obs.** (See quot.)  
1598 Florio, *Muffola*, a kind of colour that goldsmiths call colourish [1611 that Goldsmiths use to colourize metals].

† **Colourish, v. Obs. rare-1.** [perh. after It. *coloriscere* (Florio 1611) = L. *colorare*, *colorare* to colour, paint: cf. early OF. *colorir*, *colorissant* = *colorer*: see COLOUR v. and -ISE. Cf. also *burnish*.] To colour up, brighten up with colour. Hence Colourishing *vbl. sb.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. A iija, New impressions [were] but the colourishing of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.

**Colourist, colorist** (kò'lorìst), [f. COLOUR sb. + -IST: perh. a. OF. *coloriste* in same sense.] A painter skilful in colouring; an adept in the art of colouring; a master of colour.

1686 *Academy Painting Illust.* iii. 124 Excellent Designers, Admirable Colourists. 1695 *Dryden Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* N. 200 (R.) Titian...and the rest of the good colourists. 1846 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 1. vii. § 17 Gainsborough...The greatest colourist since Rubens, and the last, I think, of legitimate colourists. 1860 *Ibid.* V. ix. 323 note, There have been only seven supreme colourists among the true painters.

attrib. 1859 *Gullick & Times Paint.* 220 The English school...is essentially a colourist school.

b. *fig.* Also said of descriptive writers.  
1755-82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* II. 34 Spenser...was as warm a colourist. 1861 *Craig Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 442 Sackville...is almost as great an inventor as he is a colourist.

**Colouristic, coloristic** (kò'lorìstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a colourist or to artistic colouring.

1883 Sir F. Leighton *Presid. Address R. Acad.*, Grave doubts, in regard to the coloristic aptitudes of the people [Egyptians]. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 210 Its coloristic charm may tempt him to be content with mere decorative effectiveness instead of true pictorial beauty.

**Colourless, colorless** (kò'lorìless), *a.* [f. COLOUR sb. + -LESS.]

1. *gen.* Without colour.  
[c 1380: see b.] 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 314 Little Bodies, which...are Diaphanous and Colourless. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 122 note, Thames water at Richmond is always, in dry weather, perfectly colourless and pellucid. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 77 You obtain a colourless and transparent gaseous body.

b. *spec.* of the complexion: Without any tinge of red; pallid, blanched.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1164 Pan was Olyner al colourless for he blod pat he had schad. 1842 *Tennyson Morle D'Arthur* 213 His face was white And colourless. 1856 *Lever Martins of Cro' M.* 315 The cheeks colourless.

c. Without bright or conspicuous colour; dull.  
1795 *Southey Joan of Arc* ix. 293 Dark on the upland bank The hedge-row trees distinct and colourless Rose on the grey horizon. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* 1. iv. 32 A shadowy colourless landscape.

2. *fig.* Without distinctive character, vividness, or picturesqueness.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 8 June 585 Particular instances are...substituted for general and colourless terms. 1873 *Max Müller Sc. Relig.* 155 An ancient colourless and unpoetical religion. 1875 H. Kingsley *No. Seventeen* 289 She was a trifle colourless, perhaps, but...always resolute enough.

b. Without any leaning or bias favourable or unfavourable; neutral.

1868 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 102 The tale is told in a perfectly colourless way. 1880 *Bright Eng. Hist.* 1394 The king...fixed upon...a colourless man, as best fitted to carry on the system. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133/2 The words were colorless in themselves.

Hence **Colourlessly, adv.** in a colourless manner, without brightness or distinctive character.

1883 *Standard* 28 Mar. 3/4 [He] sang well, though rather colourlessly.

**Colourlessness, color-**, [f. prec. + -NESS.] Colourless quality or state.

1884-5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 94 Salts that resemble it in transparency, colourlessness, and figure. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 551 We are too fond of paleness, colourlessness, in our interiors. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 438 The accessory circumstances...are all presented with photographic clearness, colourlessness, and boldness of relief.

† **Colourlike, a. Obs.** [see -LIKE.] Characterized by colour, well-coloured.

c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 894 The farrest foule of the firth...So clene and so colourlyke [Bannat. MS. colourlike] That no bird was him lyke.

† **Colourly, adv. Obs. rare-1.** [f. COLOUR + -LY.] Colourably.

1552 *Bale Apol.* 117 (R.) *Mentiri spiritui sancto* To deceive God by a falsehede, colourly and slyely to dyssemble.

**Colour-man.**

1. One who deals in colours, a colour-seller.

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvii, A Colour-man in the Strand. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 233 Justice Quarrell, an oil and colour-man in Whitechapel. 1856 *Dickens Rogue's Life* ii, I gave my orders to the colourman and settled...with...the artist that day.

b. A COLOURER.

1882 *Athenaeum* 8 July 51/2 A Map of the Mediterranean...mainly remarkable for the fact that the colour man has quite forgotten the alteration of the northern frontiers of Greece.

c. *Camp colour-man*: see CAMP sb.<sup>2</sup> VII. b.

1859 F. Griffiths *Artill. Man.* (1862) 34 A camp colour-man per company.

**Colour-serjeant, -sergeant.** An army serjeant whose special duty it is to attend the regimental colours in the field.

The rank was created by George the Fourth, when prince regent, as a recognition of the conduct of non-commissioned officers in the Peninsular war.

1813 *General Order* July 27, From the 25 June 1813 one Serjeant of the establishment in each Company of every Regiment of Infantry shall be designated 'Colour Serjeant'...The duty of attending the Colours in the field shall at all times be performed by the Colour Serjeant. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 266 Four or six serjeants are charged with the important duty of guarding the colours of the regiment: they constantly attend the officers who carry them, and are called colour-serjeants.

**Coloury, colory** (kò'lorì), *a.* [f. COLOUR, + -Y.]

1. *colloq.* Characterized by or abounding in colour.

1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xxviii. (D.), Roundly charging you with being...too flowery and coloury. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, Coloury, roan or spotted. Said of cows that are not self-coloured. In auctioneers' posters one frequently sees a stock of cows described as 'good, coloury cows'.

2. *Commercial.* Having a colour characteristic of good quality. Applied to hops; also to a particular class of coffee beans of a bright bluish tint.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/8 Coffee...Good middling to fine middling colory, 8s. to 9s. 1883 *Standard* 18 May 6/5 [Coffee] Grayish, at 6s. 6d., to 6s. 5d.; coloury, at 7s. 1887 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/5 (Hops) The demand for useful coloury samples of the new English growth. 1890 *A Coffee-broker writes*: An inferior Coffee would very rarely be 'coloury', but even a good Coffee need not necessarily be so. The Coffee most usually described as 'coloury' is that from Guatemala. But Java Coffee, of equal value, is usually a light yellow and very rarely described as 'coloury'.

**Colp, sb. dial.** [= OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, It. *colpo* blow.]

1692 *COLES, Colp*, a blow, also a bit of anything. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Colp*, a blow.

† **Colp, v. Obs.** [? Echoic nonce-word.]

1889 *Fleming Virg. Georg.* 1. 16 Colping rauens restless birds vintimely tokens gave.

**Colp, Irish**: see COLLOP 2.

**Colpack, var. of CALPAQ, COLBAOK.**

1877 *Waxall Hugo's Miser.* II. ix, Flaming colpacks.

**Colpencyma** (kòlpen'kimä), *Bot.* [f. Gr. κόλπος bosom, fold of a garment + ἐγχυμα infusion; cf. *parenchyma*, etc.] Tissue composed of sinuous or wavy cells.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Colpencyma*, sinuous cellular tissue.

**Colpeurynter** (kòlpiuri'ntä), *Med.* [f. Gr. κόλπος bosom, womb + ἐμπυρτήρ, agent-n. f. ἐμπύρην to widen, dilate.] An instrument for dilating the vagina. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Colphog, colphize**, var. COLAPHIZE v., to cuff.

**Colpice, colpas**, *dial.* [Etymol. uncertain. (Blount (or his editor) conjectured its identity with med.L. *colpicium*, COPPICUS.) Cf. COLWEIGH.]

1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* s.v. *Colpicium*, I suppose by *Colpicus* is meant Samplers or young Poles, which being cut down make Leavers or Lifters, in Warwickshire called *Colpices* to this day. [App. now obs. in Warwickshire.] 1730-36 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Colpas*, a prop or under-set to a lever.

|| **Colpindach**, *Obs. Sc. Law*. [App. related to Ir. and Gael. *colpa* full-grown cow, *colpach*, *colpach* heifer: ? a corruption of the last.] A heifer.

1492 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 265 (Jam.) XL oxen, xx ky, a bull, auctene cowpendochis. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Signif.*, Colpindach, an young beast or kow, of the age of an or two yeares, quihik is now called an Cowdach or Quoyach. 1609 *Reg. Mty.* 2 They ordered to the Crowners, for their fe...ane colpindach (ane quayach, or ane young kow) or thrette pennies. 1822 P. CHALMERS *Duchling* 120 If the appellant in ordinary crimes was worsted his pledges paid the King nine cows and a colpindach.

**Colpitis** (kòlpoi'tis), *Med.* [f. Gr. κόλπος bosom, womb + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the vagina.

1876 *W. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592.

**Colpocole** (kòl'posil'), *Med.* [f. as prec. + κήλη tumour.] A tumour or hernia in the vagina.

1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

**Colpon**, var. of CULPON, *Obs.*, cut, piece.

|| **Colportage** (kòlporta'z, kòl'pòrtädz), [Fr., f. *colporter* to hawk, carry for sale: see -AGE.] The work of a colporteur; *spec.* the distribution of religious books and tracts by colporteurs.

1846 *Worcester* cites *BATRD*. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 38 A man...whose business it was to manage the 'colportage'.

|| **Colporteur** (kòlportör, kòl'pòrtä), [F. agent-n. f. *colporter*, app. f. *col* neck + *porter* to carry: see Littre.] A hawk of books, newspapers, etc.

*esp.* (in English use) one employed by a society to travel about and sell or distribute Bibles and religious writings.

1796 *Burney Metastasio* III. 393 An itinerant German Colporteur, or book pedlar. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 64 The hawkers of fly-sheets...like the colporteurs of Paris. 1846 *Worcester*, *Colporteur*, a hawk; a pedlar; a pedler of books. 1862 *Brit. Workman* 1 June, The Colporteurs of the Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland. 1865 *Parkman Fr. & Eng. in N. Amer.* (1880) 17 Intrepid Colporteurs bore the Bible to city, hamlet and castle.

**Col-prophet**: see COLE-PROPHET.

**Colrach, Colrake**: see CULREATH, COLERAKE.

**Colre, -rye, -rik**, *obs. f.* CHOLER, CHOLERIC.

**Colsa**, *obs. form* of COLZA.

**Colsar**, *obs. form* of COLD-SHORT.

**Colsh** (kòl'), *v. dial.* Also *colch*. = COLT v. 6. 1737 *Ment. W. Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.) III. 33 The ground colshing up, as the plowmen term it. 18... *Northamptonsh. Dial.*, I stood on the bank of the brook...when the bank colshed in and I fell into the water.

So **Colsh sb.**

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Colsh*, concussion. North. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Colch*, a loud and startling noise; also a smart blow. *Colcher*, a heavy fall, 'He came a regular colcher'.

**Colsie**, *obs. variant* of COSY.

**Colstaff**, variant of COWL-STAFF.

**Colt** (kòlt), *sb.* Also 3-6 colts, 5 coltt, kowlt, 6-7 coult, 7 coalt, 9 dial. cowt, out. [OE. *colt*, applied to the young ass and young camel (see quot. c 1000); of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. *dial.* *kult* pig, hardy boy, also Sw. *kull*, Du. *kuld*, brood, family, Sw. *kultur*, *kulting*, Da. *koltring* big lad; no related words appear in Icelandic.]

1. The young of the horse, or of animals of the horse kind. In Scripture applied also to the young of the camel.

The sense 'young ass' is still perh. only dialectal. While the young of the horse is now with the dam it is usually called a *foal*; afterwards the young horse is a *colt* to the age of 4, or in the case of a thoroughbred, 5 years, while the young mare is a *filly*. On Dartmoor the name is used to include ponies or moorland horses generally.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxii. 15 Þriug gefola ofend myrena mid heora coltum...and xx ass myrena mid heora tyn coltum. c 1290 *Lives Saints* Land MS. (1887) 42a Wilde coltes and strongue. 1308 *Travis Barith. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 80a Whyhe he is a colte he maye touche his heed with his hynder fote. 1481 *CANTON Reynard* xxvii. (Arb.) 62 There sawe we goo a rede mare, And she had a black colte or a foal of iij monethis olde. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxxii. 15 Thirtie milch camels with their colts...twenty shee asses, and ten foales. — *John* xii. 15 Behold, thy King cometh, sitting on an asses colt. 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon* 366 Like an vnruily colt that will our hedge and ditch. 1730 *BAILEY* (folio) *Colt*, a young Horse, Mare or Ass. 1846 J. BAXTER *Littr. Pract. Agric.* I. 425 At two years old, the colt, if for harness, may be put to plough or harrow. 1887 W. F. COLLIER *Penruile Rights on Dartmoor* 6 (in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* XIX.) A messenger is sent very early in the morning...to the moorman of a quarter, ordering him to drive his quarter, say for ponies, or colts, as they are called in drift language.

*fig.* 1590 *MARLOWE and Pl. Tamburl.* iv. iii, Nay, we



will break the hedges of their mouths, And pull their kicking colts out of their pastures.

2. *fig.* (mostly *humorous* or *slang*.) Applied to persons having the characteristics of a colt: a. A young or inexperienced person, a 'green hand'; *spec. in Cricket* (see quot. 1873); in *dial.* an awkward young person who needs to be broken in; b. A lively or spirited person; † c. A lascivious fellow, a wanton.

1225 *Juliana* 54. Euer beo acurset colt of swuch cunde. 1586 *Cogan Haven Health* (1612) 247 The surest remedy that can be devised for Cupids colts. 1592 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse Wks.* (1862) 119 Come on, in faith, my colts. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. i. ii. 44.* That's a colt indeede, for he doth nothing but talke of his horse. 1665 *J. Webb Stone-Hang* (1725) 56 Every Colt in Masonry assigns the Weight of a Stone by Measure. 1690 *B. L. Dick. Cant. Crew, Colt*... also a Lad newly bound Prentice. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 209 She was a wild, untamed colt. 1847 *TENNISON Princess v. 445* She's yet a colt—Take, break her. 1858 *R. WAUGH Chirrup*, Young Chirrup wur a mettled cowl. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Colt*, a person who sits as juryman for the first time. *Ibid.*, *Colt*, a professional cricketer during his first season.

d. *transf.* Coltish nature (cf. *BEAST I c.*). 1707 *C. THIRKELD Stirpes Fibern.* B v, [A birch rod] to drive the Colt out of the man.

† 3. A cunning fellow, a cheat. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *COLT v. 2.*)

1624 *SANDERSON Serm. I.* 109 An old trick, by which C. Verres, like a cunning colt, often help him at a pinch. 1690 *B. L. Dick. Cant. Crew, Colt*, an Inn-keeper that lends a Horse to a Highway-man.

4. *Legal slang.* The barrister that attended on a serjeant-at-law at his induction.

1765 *F. WYNN Obs.* *Degree Serj. at Law* 102 Then Mr. Bailey, his colt, delivered his rings to the Lord Chancellor. 1843 *Sir F. POLLOCK Remembr.* (1887) I. 212 In April I accompanied the newly made Chief Baron as his Colt. 1889 *SRRJ. ROBINSON Beach & Bar*, The colt... walks in [home] behind his principal, and it is said that the term 'colt' is merely a parody on that Latin word.

5. a. *Naut.* A piece of rope used as an instrument of chastisement. b. *slang.* A piece of rope with something heavy fastened to the end, used as a weapon.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) *Bouts de corde*, a cat of nine tails, colt or rope's end for punishment. 1830 *MARRIAT King's Own* viii. He always carried in his pocket a colt (i. e. a foot and a half of rope, knotted at one end, and whipped at the other) for the benefit of the youngsters. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Colt*, a murderous weapon, formed by slinging a small shot to the end of a rather stiff piece of rope. 1878 *YATES Wrecked in Port* xxx. 34 A calin-boy, about to receive the punishment of the 'colt' from the mate.

6. A third swarm of bees in the season.

1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 182 (Britten) The swarm is the first and greatest number, the cat is the next, the colt the next, and the spew the least of all.

† 7. The plant *Lepidium latifolium*, otherwise called Dittany. *Obs.*

1585 *LLOYD Trans. Health* Gij, Colt or detin plasterid vpon the goute, and disese called sciatica, healtly the same.

8. *Colt's tooth.* a. *lit.* One of the first set of teeth of a horse (or ass).

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 435 If they [Asses] do not breed... before the casting of their Colts-teeth, they remain sterile... all their life. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 754 Horses have, at three years old... the Colts-tooth. 1689 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2421/4 A brown bay Gelding... with Colts Teeth in his Head.

b. *fig.* Youthful tastes or desires; inclination to wantonness: in certain phrases.

1736 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 602 But yit I had alway a coltis tothe. — *Reus Prol.* 34 And 3it hane I alwei a coltes tothe. 1788 *GREENE Perimides Wks.* (ed. Grosart) VII. 9. Hee hath beene a wng, but nowe age hath plucked out all his Coltes teeth. 1812 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 48 Well said Lord Sands, Your Colts tooth is not cast yet? 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 125 ¶ About Sixty, which generally produces a kind of lazier Spring in Amorous Constitutions, my Aunt Margery had again a Colt's-Tooth in her Head. 1800 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ld. Auckland's Triumph* Wks. 1812 IV. 317 His Majesty... Had a Colt's tooth and loved another Dame. 1847 *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. 8x They not shedding their colts teeth yet.

9. *Comb.*, as † *colt-bridle*, *colt-like* adj.; *colt-drift*, the drift of 'colts' or ponies on Dartmoor (see *DRIFT*); † *colt-herb*, † *colt's-hoof* = *COLTS-FOOT*. See also *COLT-SEED*, *COLTS-FOOT*, *COLT'S TAIL*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Colte brydylle, *lupatium*. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Chamaeleon*, the herbe called colts hooffe... with a broad leafe like a poplar. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (Britten & H.), *Colt-herb*. 1842 *TENNISON St. Sineon Stylites* 174 With colt-like whinny and with hogghish whine. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 322 Some... remnants of authority still left... of the old Forest laws, amongst which is the colt-drift, the ponies being locally called colts.

**Colt** (kōlt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To frisk or run wild as a colt (usually implying wantonness). *Obs. rare.*

1596 *SPENSER State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 611/2 Shooke of theyr bridles, and began to colt anew, more licentious than before. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A colting Hobby-horse [said of a woman].

† 2. *trans.* To befool, cheat, 'take in'. *Obs.*

1580 *NORTH Philarch* (1676) 728 There was Cicero finely colted, as old as he was, by a young man. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 397 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Little Fr. Lawyer* ii. i. Am I thus colted? 1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subj.* iii. i. What, are we bob'd thus still, colted and carted?

† 3. (See quot.)

1612 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. iv. 133 She hath bin colted by him. † 4. Of bees: To throw off a 'colt' or third swarm. *Obs.*

1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandman* III. ii. 115.

5. *trans.* To beat with a 'colt' (see *COLT sb.* 5).

1732 *Derby Mercury* I. No. 21 A parcel of Nailers... seizing upon a poor young Fellow colted him up to Kilmaham. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xii. He colted me for half an hour.

6. *intr.* To fall or 'cave' in, as a bank of earth; to collapse, give way. *dial.* (Cf. *COLSH, v.*)

[There is perhaps some association between *COLVE* and *colt* thus used.]

1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 133 If the coal be full of rifts, it is so much the more apt to colt in upon the Workmen. *Ibid.* 306 [The earth]... suddenly coped or colted down upon him. 1884 *R. LAWSON Upton-on-Severn Wds., Colt*, to fall in, as the side of a grave or pit.

† **Coltage.** *Obs.* [f. *COLT sb.* + *-AGE*; ? with suggestion of *AGE sb.*: cf. *dotage*.] = *COLTHOOD*.

1720 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Guide* i. viii. (1738) 36 More incident to young Horses... and to some more than others even in their Coltage.

**Colteity.** *nonce-wd.* [f. *COLT*; cf. *corporeity*, etc.] Quality of being a colt.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 190 A colt may grow to be a horse, and afterwards made a gelding; but colteity, horsecity, and geldingcity, must always continue themselves, in whatever beast inexisting.

**Colter,** variant of *COULTER*.

**Colt-evil.** ? *Obs.* A swelling in the sheath of the penis and adjacent parts, incident to horses. Also *transf.* priapism.

1460 *Play Sacram.* 615 The Coltugl [Cuyll] & y<sup>o</sup> brostyn men he wyll undertak. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 101 Coltes euyll is an yll disease, and cometh of ranknes of nature and bloudd. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1608) 66a Being frolike above measure [he] supposed it to be the operation of his medicine that caused this colt-evil. 1741 *Cough Fam.-Piece* iii. 460 For the Colt Evil, take the Powder of Anniseeds, and the Leaves of Betony. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Colt evil*, a disease incident both to horses and geldings.

**Colthood** (kōl'thud), [f. *COLT* + *-HOOD*.] The state of being a colt; the colt stage of life.

1865 *Mrs. WHITNEY Gaywarthys* I. 126 Old Flighty, named in colthood, but long outgrown, her title. 1887 *T. HARDY Woodlanders* I. i. 5 Leg-joints, shoulders, and hoofs were distorted by harness and drudgery from colthood.

† **Coltie,** a. *Obs.* (See quot.) Hence *Coltiness*.

1683 *J. BOBART in Phil. Trans.* XII. No. 165. 771 It may be doubted too, whether some of these trees thus liable to the fury of the Frost have not been Coltie? 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Coltie*, among the timber merchants, a word used to express a tree which has a defect in some one of its annual circles, which renders it unfit for many of the uses it might have been otherwise fit for. *This coltiness* might be the occasion of the mischief.

**Colting** (kōl'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. *COLT v.* 5 + *-ING*.] A beating with a 'colt' or knotted rope.

1833 *MARRIAT P. Single* xii. The constant thrashings and coltings I received. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xii. Give him a good colting.

**Coltish** (kōl'tif), a. [f. *COLT sb.* + *-ISH*.]

1. Of pertaining to, or resembling a colt or colts.

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 9b. In horses... such as been coltish or full of courage, etc. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* iii. i. 95 Whether [the horses in this country] are not coltish, given much to kicking or no. 1620 *Hic Mulier* (title), A Medicine to cure the Coltish Disease of the Staggers. 1833 *Sir C. BELL Hand* 305 The coltish wildness of expression. 1886 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* 67 Although as strong as a horse, he looked... only leggy, coltish.

2. *transf.* a. Wild, frisky, untrained. † b. Lustful, salacious, wanton. *Obs.*

1736 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 603 He was all coltisch, full of rage. 1740 *PERCIVAL M.S. Chaucer Wife's T.* 602, I had alway a Coltish tooth. 1577 *B. GOSSE Henshall's Husb.* iii. (1586) 126 Our Asses are of themselves desirous enough of the Mares... for it is a wonderfull coltische beast. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* xxi. But if he tame such coltish yeeres. 1625 *SHIRLEY Love Tricks* iii. v. A parson's wife that was coltish once. 1782 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 360 Man's coltish disposition asks the thong. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cxi. The churl in spirit... Will let his coltish nature break At seasons thro' the gilded pale.

Hence *Coltishly adv.*, *Coltishness*.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 74 Discipline... is as it were a bridle, wherewith they may be holden backe... which coltishly resist against Christ. 1587 *T. HUGHES Misfort. of Arth.* ii. iv. Cho., Yet Pegasus... coltishly doth kick the cloudes in sky. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* iii. The Coltishness of Mutinye.

**Colt-pixie.** Also 6 colle-, coll-, 8-9 -pixy-, -piskie. [See *PIXIE*; the first element has been supposed to be the same as in *COLLE-PROPERT*; but the antiquity of the popular notion that it is *colt* appears to be supported by Drayton *Nymphidia*:

'This Puck is but a dreaming dolt, Still walking like a ragged colt, Of purpose to deceive us.'

A mischievous sprite or fairy, formerly believed in, in the south and south-west of England.

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 111 b. I shall be ready at thine elbow to plaie the parts of Hobgoblin or Collepixie. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Anns. Ovar.* 239 b. Ye cannot choose but bewitch also, what colpixie [quite malevolent] had so bewitched hym. 1789 *GOSSE Progr. Gloss.* *Colt-pixy*, a spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs and misleads horses into bogs, etc. Hamp. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL Colt-pixy*, a fairy. *West.* The fossil *echini* are called col-

pixies' heads. To beat down apples is to *collepixy* in Dorset. 1870 *Letitia Lisle* 125 'Thou'st as ragged as a colt pixie, I declare, child'. The pixies... were in the habit of luring men into bogs in the form of a ragged colt, and then vanishing.

**Coltsfoot** (kōl'tsūt). Also 6 coltefote, 7 coltfoote. [Named from the shape of the leaves.

(The alleged reference to the colt of Matt. xxi. 7, etc. appears to be a modern conceit.)]

1. The common name of *Tussilago Farfara* (N.O. *Compositae*), a common weed in waste or clayey ground, with large spreading cordate leaves downy beneath, and yellow flowers appearing in early spring before the leaves.

1552 *HULOET Coltefote herb.* *Bachion Farfara, Tussilago.* 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 38 Coltes foote of some is called Bethicon. 1578 *LYTH Dodons* i. xii. 20 Called... Pole foote, Horse house, Coltes foote, and Bull foote. 1624 *ATHORP B.S.* in *Simpkinson Washington* p. 1v. Gathering broome buds and coltfoote. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 560 The Vapor of Colts-foot hath a sanative vertue towards the Lungs. 1866 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 14 The plant, which... grows first on earth that has been moved, is the coltsfoot.

b. The leaves used for smoking as a cure for asthma, etc. c. An infusion of the leaves.

1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* iii. i. Our moderne Kick Which has been mightily in use of late Since our young men drank Coltsfoot. 1720 *STEELE Tatler* 266 ¶ 3 Upon the Table lay a Pipe filled with Bettony and Colts-Foot.

2. Applied to other plants allied to the preceding, e.g. *Fragrant*, *Sweet C.*, *Nardosmia* (*Petasites*) *fragrans* and *palmata*; or resembling it in leaf, etc., e.g. in North America, *Asarum canadense*; in W. Indies, *Piper pelatum* (*Pothomorphe*); *Spotted* *Coltsfoot*, *Farfugium grande*; † *Water C.*, the yellow water-lily (*Nuphar*).

14... *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Cockayne Sax. Leechb.* III. 319 *Pees pully aquaticus*, i. e. water colts foot, it is [lyke] to water lyly & hit hap a 30low flour. 1861 *DELANER Fl. Gard.* 80 *Coltsfoot* (sweet-scented). Its flowers, with a powerful heliotrope odour, appear in winter, before the leaves.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 510 Sprigs slipped from the stocke, linc and doe full well; but... they ought to be pulled away with a colts foot of their owne, so as they take a quicke parcell also of their mothers bodie with them, in manner of a fringe or border hanging thereto.

4. *Comb.* coltsfoot candy, -rock, candy or rock made with the leaves of the coltsfoot, used as a remedy for coughs and colds; so coltsfoot stick.

1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 78 A street-vendor of cough-drops, horehound candy, coltsfoot-sticks.

**Colt-staff,** *obs.* variant of *COWL-STAFF*.

**Colt's tail.**

1. A kind of small cloud with a ragged edge, portending rain. (Cf. *mare's tail*.)

1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 522 On the 10th, I saw Colts-tails, as the Sailors call them... Marks of rain. 1880 *JEFFERIES Gt. Estate* 155 The colt's-tail is a cloud with a bushy appearance like a ragged fringe, and portends rain.

2. A name for the Canadian Flea-bane, *Erigeron canadensis*. (Miller *Plant-names*.)

|| **Coluber** (kōl'ubər), *Zool.* [*L. coluber* snake.] A genus of harmless snakes, typical of, and formerly coextensive with, the family *Colubridæ*; exemplified in Britain by the common Ringed Snake. (The name was formerly not limited to harmless snakes.)

1763 *W. OWEN Dict. Sc. & Arts* I. 674 There are several very beautiful species of coluber without particular names. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 70, I have... received two colubers from Java; and... two from Martinico; all four venomous. 1826 *DENHAM & CLARKE Trav. N. Africa* i. 50 We also killed this day an enormous snake, a species of coluber. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 507 The Harmless Snakes are divided into two families,—the Colubridæ, or Colubers,—and the Boidæ, or Boids.

† **Colubre.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? ad. *L. colubra*, fem. of *coluber* (Pr. *colobra*, F. *couleuvre*) snake.] A snake, adder.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 397 Na serpent has a hed sa fel, Sa venamuse na sa cruel As be hed of be colubre is.

**Colubriad** (kōl'ubriād), [f. *L. colubr* (2)-snake (see prec.) + *-AD* I c.] The epic of a snake.

1782 *COWPER (title)*, The Colubriad.

**Colubrid**, -ide (kōl'ubrid), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. colubrid*-e.]

A. adj. Belonging to the *Colubridæ*, a snake family comprising the majority of the non-venomous snakes. B. sb. A member of that family.

1887 *GÜNTHER in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 192/2 The group of true Colubridæ, *Colubrina*, are land snakes... The group of Bush Colubridæ, *Dryadina*.

† **Colubri-ferous**, a. *Obs.*—0 [f. *L. colubrifer* (f. *colubr* (2)-snake + *-fer* bearing) + *-OUS*.] 'That bears or brings forth snakes' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

**Colubri-form** (kōl'ubri-fōrm), a. [f. *L. colubr* (2)-snake + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a coluber; applied to certain venomous snakes, such as the *Elapidae* and *Hydrophidae* (sea snakes).

1847-9 *TOWN Cycl. Anat.* IV. 291/2 The colubri-form poisonous serpents... have comparatively short venom fangs. 1870 *tr. Figueri. Rept. & Birds* 46 The Colubri-form family.

**Colubrine** (kōl'ubrain), a. and sb.<sup>1</sup> [ad. *L. colubrinus* like a snake, cunning, f. *colubr* (2)-snake. Cf. *F. colubrin*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a snake or serpent; snake-like.

1828 SKELETON *Image* 1800. Wks. II. 290 His county palatine Have costume colubrine With code viperine, And sectes serpentine. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Colubrine*, of or belonging to a Serpent; also wily, crafty. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 708/1 The colubrine impossibility of springing off the ground at me.

2. Zool. Of the nature of the Coluber or snake: applied to serpents, sometimes distinguished as *true colubrine* and *venomous colubrine* snakes.

1844-58 GÜNTHER (title), Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes, Lizards, etc., in the British Museum. 1860 DALLAS *Nat. Hist. Animal Kingd.* 38a The fangs of the Colubrine Snakes... are always immovably fixed in the mouth. 1871 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 239 The Colubrine Snakes... differ in several important particulars from the Viperina. 1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 293 Venomous Colubrine snakes.

B. sb. 1. A colubrine snake. [So F. *colubrin*.]

† 2. *Min.* A talcose mineral. Obs.

1771 HILL *Fossils* 28 Talc, Genus vi. Colubrine. Composed of small, flat, thick, even and close-connected flakes. *Ibid.* 30 All the Colubines cut easily, but will take no polish.

† *Colubrine*, sb. 2. Obs. rare. — 1 [ad. med.L. (also It.) *colubrina*, deriv. of *colubra* snake: see CULVERIN.] A culverin.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 208 Culverines or colubines.

**Colubroid** (kɒlʊbrɔɪd), a. Akin to the genus Coluber; colubiform.

Colucion, obs. form of COLLUSION.

Colum, columb, obs. ff. COLUMB.

Columba: see CALUMBA.

**Columbaceous** (kɒlʊmbɪʃəs), a. [f. L. *columba* dove + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a dove or a pigeon; pertaining to the sub-order Columbacei.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 930 Such as have shorter and lesser bills, as the Gallinaceous and Columbaceous kinds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* II. 263 In the Miocene period occur the remains of Gallinaceous and Columbaceous birds.

† **Columbairre**, Obs. [a. F.] = COLUMBARY.

c. 1240 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 534 And in a toure... a columbairre... Lete sette, as doves may therto repaire.

**Columbarian** (kɒlʊmbɪəriən), rare. [f. L. *columbarius* pertaining to doves, sb. a dove-keeper + -AN.] A dove-keeper, pigeon-fancier.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* (1808) I. 232 Akin to the florists are the Columbarians or pigeon-fanciers.

† **Columbarium** (kɒlʊmbɪəriəm), Pl. -ia. [L. (neut. of *columbarius*: see prec. and -ARIUM), pigeon-house, also urn-sepulchre, mortise, etc.]

1. A pigeon-house, dove-cote; a pigeon-hole.

1881 J. GRANT *Cammeronian* I. II. 22 The dove-cot... was built in the form of an enormous beehive... full of columbaria for the pigeons.

2. *Rom. Antig.* A subterranean sepulchre, having in its walls niches or holes for cinerary urns; also one of these niches or recesses.

1846 C. MATTIAND *Ch. in Catacombs* 39 The niches for these, disposed round the walls and central supports, give the whole chamber the appearance of a dove-cote, whence its name of *columbarium*. 1850 LD. BROUGHTON *Italy* I. 326 Some less illustrious ashes have been preserved... in the columbaria of the two families. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. xxiv. 233. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 416 Some of the sepulchral chambers... contain as many as ten niches, or columbaria, hewn out of the solid limestone.

3. A hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam.

1864 in WEBSTER: and in later Dicts.

**Columbary** (kɒlʊmbəri), [ad. L. *columbarium*: see prec. and -ARY 1. Cf. *columbairre*.]

A pigeon-house or dove-cote.

1549 BR. HOOPER *Declar.* 20 *Commandm.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 390 Such as hath... columbaries, where as doves assemble and haunt, and... feed of the poor's corn. 1648 STK T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 120 The earth of Columbaries or Dovehouses, so much known in the artifice of Salt-peter. 1849 LEON. *Katzenbach* xv, Thinking of the carrier pigeons of Bagdad and the Columbaries of Egypt.

**Columbate** (kɒlʊmbet), sb. Chem. [f. COLUMB-IUM + -ATE 1.] A salt of columbic acid.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 431 It is found in the ore of columbium or columbate of iron.

† **Columbate**, v. Obs. — 0 [f. L. *columbat* ppl. stem of *columbari* to bill like doves.] 'To bill or kisse like a Dove' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Columbe**, Obs. rare. [a. OF. *columbe*, *colombe*, L. *columba*.]

1. A dove; a vessel, etc. in the form of a dove.

1488 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1875) 5 (Jam.) Item, an uche of gold... & thre bedis of gold, a columbe of golde.

2. attrib. Dove-coloured.

1561 in T. Thomson *Inventories* 159 (Jam.) Ane rest of columbe taffeteis continen nyne ellis.

† **Columbered**, ppl. a. Obs. Derivation and meaning uncertain: appar. like *fox*, a cant term for 'drunk'.

1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 335 They will bib hard; they will be fine sunburnt, Sufficient fox'd or columber'd, now and then.

**Columbiad** (kɒlʊmbiəd), [f. mod.L. *Columbia* (see next) + -AD.]

1. An epic of America. [Madame du Boccage (1710-1802) wrote an epic in French with the title *La Colombiade*.]

1798 J. L. MOORE (title), *The Columbiad*; an Epic Poem, on the Discovery of America and the West Indies by Columbus. 1808 J. BARLOW (title), *The Columbiad*; an Epic Poem in 12 books.

2. A kind of heavy cast-iron cannon or howitzer formerly used in the U. S. army.

1801 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May. The columbiad guns with which this battery is equipped... The columbiad is a kind of Dahlgren—that is, a piece of ordnance very thick in the breech, and lightened off gradually from the trunnions to the muzzle. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IV. 161 The howitzer shell-guns were remodeled in 1844, when the larger gun was first named columbiad.

**Columbian** (kɒlʊmbiən), a. [f. mod.L. *Columbia*, poetical name for America (f. Columbus its discoverer) + -AN.] Of or belonging to America or (esp.) the United States. *Columbian Printing Press*, an iron press for letterpress work.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, Clymer of Philadelphia... came to England in 1817, and introduced the Columbian press. The head is a powerful lever, acted on by other levers to which the bar is attached.

**Columbic** (kɒlʊmbɪk), a. 1. Chem. [f. COLUMBIUM + -IC.] Of or pertaining to columbium. *Columbic acid*: the same as *niobic acid*, q.v.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 251 Nitric acid precipitated the columbic acid. 1882 *Avery Elem. Chem.* 227 Columbic acid has the composition, HClO<sub>4</sub>.

**Columbic**, a. 2, var. of *columbic*: see CALUMBA.

**Columbier** (kɒlʊmbiər), Also *colombier*.

[a. F. *columbier* dove-cote, used in same sense.] A size of paper measuring about 34½ inches by 24, the size being varied slightly by different makers.

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 497 [Fine papers]... atlas, 34 by 24; columbia, 34½ by 23½; double elephant, 26½ by 40.

**Columbiferous** (kɒlʊmbɪfərəs), a. [f. COLUMBIUM + -FEROUS.] Yielding or containing columbium.

1828 WEBSTER cites PHILLIPS.

**Columbin** (kɒlʊmbɪn), Elect. [A transferred use of F. *columbin* 'baïsin dans lequel se met la composition de la fritte du faïencier' (Littré).]

An insulating material used for connecting the sockets of the electric (Jablochhoff) candle.

(Formerly made of pieces of baked kaolin; now of a mixture of calcium and barium sulphates.)

1882 DREDGE *Electr. Illum.* I. 576 The utility of the insulator lies in a sensible reduction in the amount of power absorbed. The 'columbin' gives a definite increase of light for a given power.

**Columbin** (e, var. of *columbin*: see CALUMBA.

1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 1221 Columbine. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 57 Columbin, a bitter neutral principle crystallizing in rhomboid prisms or needles.

**Columbine** (kɒlʊmbɪn), a. and sb. 1. [ME.,

a. F. *columbin*, ad. L. *columbinus* pertaining to a dove or pigeon, dove-coloured, f. *columba* dove.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a dove or pigeon.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Columbine*. Dove-like, pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon. 1773 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* (1781) Pref. 15 The Columbine race make a most artless nest; a few sticks laid across suffice. 1835 SELBY in *Penny Cycl.* VII. 367/1 The deviation from the proper Columbine form.

2. *transf.* Dove-like; resembling the dove as a type of innocence or gentleness. (Freq. with ref. to Matt. x. 16.) ? Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T.* 897 The turtle voys is herd, my dowse sweete... Com forth now with thye eyen columbyn.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 8 Vj mydyens... Most columbyn of chere and of lokyng. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wksch.* II. 8 b. To fense our selves agaynst the wylly and crafty foxes with columbyne prudence. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) II. 151 Whether with this serpentine prudence hee had columbine simplicity. 1651 LENNARD tr. *Charon's Wids.* II. x. Columbine innocency and simplicity.

3. Of the colour of a pigeon's neck, dove-coloured. ? Obs.

c. 1240 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 379 Stone thibutyne or floody columbyne or spongy rede [cf. Isidore Orig. XIX. x. § 3 Lapidis... Tiburtinus, columbinus, fuvialis, spongia, rubrus].

1598 FLORIO, *Columbina*, dove colour: columbine colour.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 506 The Columbine marle, the Gauls call in their language... Pelias (Dove or Pigeon marle). 1635 [J. BATE] *Bh. Extravagants* 204 Lake and azure make a violet or columbine colour. 1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Columbine-colour*, or dove-colour, among painters, denotes a kind of violet. 1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 81 Columbine or pigeon-neck tarnish.

B. quasi-sb. 4. Short for *columbine colour*.

1606 PRACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 95 Violets, Columbines and the like. 1763 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 671 From the same mixture of blue, crimson, and red, are formed the columbine, or dove-colour.

† 5. For *columbine vine* (*witis columbina* in Pliny).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 410 Of all vines, the Columbines yield most gleaming.

† 6. A dove-like person. Obs. (pronunc. *columbine*.)

1647 J. HALL *Poems* 72 This innocent Columbine, he, That was the mark of rage before, O cannot now admired be, But still admired, still needs more.

† 7. Some kind of bird.

1698 FRAYER *E. Ind. & Persia* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 342 He describes a sort of Bird call'd a Columbine, making a Noise like a Bittern.

**Columbine** (kɒlʊmbɪn), sb. 2. Forms: 4-6 columbyn(e, 5 columbyne, ? colybyn, 6-7 colom-, collumbine, -byne, cullom-, cullam-, cullumbine, -byne, 7 colombeine, 4- columbine.

[a. F. *columbine*, in med.L. *columbina* (? sc. *herba*) = dove's plant: see prec.]

1. The English name for plants of the genus *Aquilegia*, esp. the long-cultivated *A. vulgaris*, or common columbine, the inverted flower of which has some resemblance to five pigeons clustered together.

(The horned nectaries suggested to an earlier age allusions to cuckoldry: cf. quots. 1602-5.)

c. 1230 in Wright *Lyric P. v.* (Percy Soc.) 26 The prime-rolle he passeth, the parvenke of pris, Coynte ase columbine, such hire cunde ys. a. 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 111 Columbyne and Charuwe. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42.

1494 FABIAN VII. 587 The seconde course Gely coloured with columbyne floures. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Columbyne floure, *cocquelourde*. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 136 Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 180 There's fennell for you, and Columbyne: ther's Rew for you, and here's some for me. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools*, What's that? a columbine? No: that thankless flower grows not in my garden. 1856 BRYANT *To Fringed Gentian* II, Columbine, in purple dressed, Nod o'er the ground-bird's hidden nest. a. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Last Tower* xxiv. The large-leaved columbine.

† 2. A name for *Verbena officinalis*. Obs.

[c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 170 Berbera... ys culfron swiðe hircwð, þanan by eac sum þeodscipe columbinam hateð.] c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 142. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 581 Veruain is called... of some Pigeons grasse, or Columbine, because Pigeons are delighted to be amongst it.

† 3. *Feathered Columbine*: 'a frequent book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden plant, which Parkinson calls *Tufted Columbine*' (Britten and Holland). Obs.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* 274 *Thalictrum Hispanicum album*, White Spanish tufted Columbine. *Thalictrum Montanum purpureum*, Purple tufted Columbine.

† 4. An ornament in the form of the flower. Obs.

1436 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 106 A stonyng cuppe gilt, shapp of a columbyn. 1459 *Iwa. Sir f. Pastolf* in *Paston Lett.* I. 473 Item, j. gobelet, gilt, with j. columbyne in the bottom. 1491 *Will of Bufford* (Somerset Ho.), A columbyne of silver. 1554 *Bury Wills* (1850) 145 Oon flat silver pece w<sup>t</sup> a columbyne in the bottome.

5. attrib. and comb.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* II. 4 Columbine leaved Pyony. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 83 A Teaspoonful of Columbine seeds.

**Columbine** (kɒlʊmbɪn), sb. 3. In 8 columbine. [a. F. *Columbine* or It. *Columbina*, fem. proper name, f. *columbino* dove-like.] A character in Italian Comedy, the mistress of Harlequin, transferred to our Pantomime or Harlequinade.

1727 'D'UNFAY' *Eng. Stage Italianised* (Pantomime) Dram. Personae, *Columbine*, a coquet, in love with every body. 1744 FIELDING *Tumble-Down Dick* (Pantomime), Harlequin re-enters, considering how to regain Columbine. 1749 CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 130 An agreeable Actress when the part suited her voice, a tolerable dancer and a pleasing Columbine. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* (1855) 74 O could I as Harlequin frisk, And thou be my Columbine fair. 1862 *All Y. Round* 13 Sept. 12 Joey and I both fell in love with the columbine. She was a pretty girl and clever, and as good as she was both.

**Columbite** (kɒlʊmbɪt), sb. 1. [f. COLUMBIUM + -ITE.] The native ore of columbium, a black colubate of iron and manganese; niobite.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 583 As it does not contain the metal in a metallic state I have... denominated it Columbite. 1809 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 247 In appearance the columbite is so like tantalite, that it is extremely difficult to discern a difference. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 474.

**Columbium** (kɒlʊmbiəm), Chem. [f. *Columbia* poet. name for America + -IUM. So named in 1801 by Hatchett, who discovered it in a specimen of the ore (columbite) brought from Massachusetts.]

A metallic element, occurring in columbite and other minerals. Symbol Cb. Now called *niobium*.

1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 65 A Metal hitherto unknown... Having consulted with several of the... chemists of this country, I have been induced to give it the name of Columbum. 1862 DANA *Min. Geol.* 139 There are a number of rare ores of... columbium among the Swedish azotic rocks. 1863-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 49 This metal... ought perhaps, in justice to its discoverer, to retain the name *columbium* which he gave to it; but as the re-discovery of the metal is certainly due to Rose, chemists are, for the most part, agreed to designate it by the name which he assigned to it, namely *niobium*.

**Columbo**, var. of CALUMBA.

1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commum.* II. 330 The powder of colombo root. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 114 Not inferior to gentian and columbo.

† **Columby**, columbe. Obs. = COLUMBINE sb. 3

1513 DOUGLAS *Euris* XII. Prol. 118 Flour dammes, and columby blank and blew [ed. 1710 columbe blak and blew].

**Columel**, obs. form of COLUMB.

**Columel** (kɒlʊmɛl), rare. [ad. L. *columella* (see next). Cf. F. *columelle* ('mot didactique' Littré).]

1. A small column or pillar. Also attrib.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 279 A Majestic Western Front of Columel work. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 255 No man can... enter his hall or portico, and see the countenances of his ancestors from their marble columels, without a... sense of obligation.

† 2. A column of writing or printing. Obs.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xv. 64 We have, in a distinct columel, assigned the places of their habitation.

† 3. *Anat.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* II. iii. 217 The great columell or flat bone of the hippes or huckell.

†4. *Bot.* = COLUMELLA 3 a. *Obs.*

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN.

|| **Columella** (kplume'lā). [*L.* = 'small column', dim. of *columna* column. Cf. prec.]

1. *Anat. a.* An old name for the uvula. b. The modiolus or axis of the cochlea of the ear (*columella cochleae*): cf. 2. c. Sometimes applied to other structures of analogous form.

1853 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H. 113, The lytle flap which covereth the wyndpipe called Uvula, some call it Columella. 1869 MOVLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xx. 75 Sometimes by cold men have... their Columella relaxed.

2. *Conch.* The axis of a spiral shell.

1755 *Genit. Mag.* XXV. 31 Columella, the interior axis of the shell from top to bottom, round which the spirals are twisted. 1842 *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* II. x. 32 The shell... perfectly diaphanous, exhibiting the axis or columella very clearly. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 100.

3. *Bot. a.* 'The long axis round which the parts of a (dehiscent) fruit are united: in reality, the ripened growing point' (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 *Lee Botany* VI. (1776) 14 (Jod.) The substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, columella. 1837 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* (ed. 6) 397 The fruit [of Umbellifers] is a bipartite schizocarp... two halves separating from the columella.

b. The firm centre or axis of the spore-case of an urn-moss. c. A slender axis over which the spore-cases of such ferns as *Trichomanes* are arranged. (*Treas. Bot.*)

1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangement Brit. Plants* I. 222 Columella, Columella, Sporogonium. A thread-like pillar in the centre of the urn to which the seeds are attached. 1857 HENFRY *Bot.* 319 A striking peculiarity of the capsule of the Mosses is the existence of this columella, or stalk-like process running up the centre of the cavity of the sporangium. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 354 The long sporogonium has a longitudinal dehiscence and no columella.

4. *Zool. a.* A part of the pterygoid bone in the skull of lizards (*columella cranii*). b. A delicate bone in the middle ear of birds, reptiles, and amphibians (*columella auris*). Cf. 1 b. c. The central axis or pillar of the visceral chamber of many corals.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 529 The cells have no distinct columella. 1874 MIVART *Elen. Anat.* 111 In Lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, called the columella, may ascend and join the parietal. 1874 DANA *Corals* i. 44 The bottom of the calicle... in the corallum is sometimes made simply by the meeting of the radiating septa; occasionally... with the addition of a point or columella at the centre.

**Columellar** (kplume'lār), *a.* [*ad. L. columellaris* = pillar-shaped, *f. columella* little pillar: see prec. and -AR<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *F. columellare*.] Of or belonging to a columella (q.v.). **Columellar lip**: the inner lip of a spiral shell.

1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 100 The aperture [of a shell] is... of two lips; the columellar or inner lip and the outer lip opposite to its edge. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 165 Dr. Pfeiffer terms those teeth 'parietal' which are situated on the body-whirl, those on the outer lip 'palatal', and on the inner lip 'columellar'. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 48 The shell has been detached from the body to which it adhered mainly by means of the columellar muscles.

**Columellate** (kplume'lāt), *a.* [*f. COLUMELLA* + -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *F. columellāt*.] Possessing a columella. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Columelliform** (kplume'lifōrm), *a.* [*f. L. columella* + -FORM.] Shaped like a columella or little pillar.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 206/2 A moderately long and slender columelliform shaft. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 57 The columelliform stapes passes through a notch instead of a foramen to attain the tympanic membrane.

**Columination**: see COLUMINATION.

† **Columinity**. *Obs.* -o [*f. L. columis*, a doubtful word = *incolumis* safe, sound.]

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Columinity* (*columinitas*), safety, soundness, health.

**Column** (kplōm), *sb.* Forms: 5 *colompne*, 6 *colompne*, *columnne*, 6-8 *colonne*, (6 *colonne*), 7 *colomb*, -umb, (*oullumne*), 7-8 *column*, 5-7 *umne*, 7- *column*. [*orig. a. OF. colompne, colonne* = *L. columna* (*columpna*), to which the current Eng. spelling is assimilated. Mod. *F. colonne* is assimilated to *l't. colonna*: cf. COLONNE. *L. columna* was a collateral form of *columna*, *culmen* elevated object, pillar, column, *f. root cel-* (*-cellere*), whence *celsum* high, lofty.]

1. *Arch.* A cylindrical or slightly tapering body of considerably greater length than diameter, erected vertically as a support for some part of a building; *spec.* in the classic orders, a round pillar with base, shaft, and capital supporting the entablature; in Gothic and Norman architecture applied to the pillar or pier supporting the arch. Sometimes standing alone as a monument: *e. g.* Trajan's Column at Rome, Nelson's Column in London, the Column of the Place Vendôme, Paris.

1842 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 In thysse grete colompnes or pylers... were grauen the vii scyences. 1853 SHUTE *Archit.* B. 14, Wel practised in their measures of... their Columns. 1852 R. D. *Hesperotomachia* 40 b, In euery corner stode a Chorinthian Columnne. 1866 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 35 They

erected in the Forum a solide Columnne [*margin. note* or Pillar] almost 20. foote high, of Numidian Marble. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq. Wotton* (1651) 225 Pillars, which we may likewise call Columnnes (for the word among Artificers is almost naturalised). 1664 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 4 The Orders of Columns. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 351 The Column erected in Memory of the Dreadfull Fire of London. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 339 Where London's Column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. 1823 SCOTT *Trium.* III. xxi, Where the shatter'd columns lie, Showing Carthage once had been. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 148 In no feature is the difference between Classic and Gothic architecture so strongly marked as in the column.

b. A natural columnar formation, esp. of igneous rock.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 1. 5 Two groups of prismatic basaltine columns. 1871 LYELL *Student's Geol.* (1885) 470 The columns [of basalt] are sometimes straight, at others curiously curved and twisted. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (1885) 493 In the more perfectly columnar basalts, the columns are sometimes articulated.

c. *fig.* Support or prop. (cf. *pillar*.)

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. II. vii. § 5 (1622) 273 Monarchies which were the highest Columns of Maieitie vpon the Earth. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 963 Now from my fond embrace, by tempests torn, Our other column of the state is born. 1864 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 25. 548 He did not require a religion to be the column of society.

d. Anything of columnar shape or appearance.

1673 GREW *Anat. Rostris* III. § 29. 68 In others, they [vessels] stand not so much in Pricks, as Portions or Columns, as in Cumfry. *Ibid.* 69 Sometimes Columns and Chords are compounded, as in Burnet. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 74 Who, moving, cast the coverlet aside, And bared the knotted column of his throat.

2. *a. Calico-printing.* A hollow copper cylinder used for fixing the colours of printed fabrics by means of steam. b. *Distilling.* A vessel containing a vertical series of chambers, used in continuous distillation.

1875 *USE Dict. Arts* I. 652 s.v. *Calico-printing*, The lower end of the column terminates in a pipe, mounted with a stopcock for regulating the admission of steam. The pieces [of calico] are lapped round this column, but not in immediate contact with it. *Ibid.* II. 55 s.v. *Distillation*, The vapours from B rise through the distillatory column C, and D the rectificatory column.

3. *transf.* An upright mass of water, air, mercury, etc., resembling a column in shape; a narrow mass rising high in the air, as a column of smoke.

1671 MILTON *Sansone* 27 As in a fiery column charioting His godlike presence. c 1700 BENTLEY (J.) The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere. 1725 DESACULTERS *Fires Impr.* 50 There are... two Columns in the Chimney, one of rising Smoke, and the other of descending Air. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 255 The waters... Not to the skies in useless columns tost. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 183 Production of musical sounds by the vibrations of a column of air in a pipe. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 90 The downward pressure of the column of mercury in the tube.

4. One of the narrow divisions of a sheet of paper, page of a book, etc., formed by vertical lines or separating spaces; used for denominations of figures (as in money accounts), lists of names in a schedule, etc., or for the sake of convenience in arranging the printed matter on a wide page; also, a narrow block of letterpress so arranged, or a series of letters or figures arranged vertically. In *pl.* said *esp.* of the vertical divisions in a newspaper or journal, as receptacles for the news, etc., which 'fill the columns' of these publications.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Columnne of a lefe (*Pynson* of a book), *columnna*. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* I. ii. (ed. 7) 6, I adde the 21 to the columnne of pounds. 1599 THYNNES *Animadv.* (1875) 6 His editione... beinge fyrst printed but in one colunne in a page. 1622 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 229 A little paper-booke, made for the purpose, with sundry columnnes in each page. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 88 Look in the second Table, and in the Columnne of 3 pound. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 74 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 204. He... is resolved to print... in columns. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 186, I wrote down a great number of words in columns. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 370 The volume is printed in black-letter, in double columns. 1824 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 64 § 26 The respective columns... mentioned in the fourth column of the said schedule. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* II. iv. 83 'C. S. was earnestly entreated to return to his wife', in the second column of the Times. 1882 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Theory Equat.* xi. (1886) 232 Any series [of constituents] such as  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  arranged vertically, form a column [of the determinant]. *Mod.* Our columns are always open to correspondence on this subject. Foolscap paper ruled with money columns.

† 5. A vertical line or square bracket in printing. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. § 3 These words... make a distinct quotation, and ought by the printer to have been divided by a column. 1658 *Collection of Offices* C, Omitting so much of either as is included in the columnes. † 6. One of the lights in a mullioned window. a 1607 AUBREY *MS. Life R. Kettel* in H. G. Woods *Religio Loc* (1888) 12 The windows of the Chapel... were good Gothic painting, in every column a figure.

7. *Bot.* The upright cylindrical structure formed by the coalescence of the filaments, as in the mallow, or by the union of the stamens with the style, as in orchids.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iii. § 15 The Attire... not consisting of several little Thecae, upon so many Pedicels, as is described; but is all one entire Part, like a thick Columna in the midst of the Flower. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 460 The style of the Orchideae has been called a column.

1830 LINDLEY *Outline Princ. Bot.* 59. 1874 OLIVER *Elen. Bot.* II. 264 The adherent anther, together with the rostellum and stigma, constitute the column of the Orchis flower.

b. = COLUMELLA 3 a.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 824 A capsule cut open horizontally to shew... the column in the center, to which the partitions are connected. 1800 HULL *Elen. Bot.* I. 73 Column. A centre body extending from the bottom of the case to the top of the lid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 234 Seeds 1-2 in each cell, attached to the central column.

8. *Anat. and Phys.* A name given to various parts of the body (usually translating *L. columna*); *e. g.* 'fleshy columns of the heart' (*columnae carnae*), 'column of the nose' (*columna nasi*, the anterior part of the septum); *esp. spinal* or *vertebral column*, the spine.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 750 Before the vertebral column. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (1879) 261 Along the spinal column... the spinal nerves give off branches.

9. *Zool. a.* The body or stem of a sea-anemone. b. The jointed peduncle of a stalked crinoid.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 239 (Sea anemone). At the limbus the base passes into the wall or column, which is naturally more or less straight.

10. *Mil.* A formation of troops narrow laterally and deep from front to rear; the usual order in marching.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 69, I would march my Army in two or three several Bodies divers wayes, which the French call Columns, but we, and I think more properly, Lines. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., To march in a Column, is to march a great depth, or in a long File, instead of making a large Front. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 40 In the close column the companies of a Battalion are formed in rear of each other at a distance of Two paces. *Ibid.*, The Open Column occupies the same extent of ground as when in Line, minus the front of the leading division. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He [Marlborough] formed in a conspicuous position, a heavy column of attack, opposite the French left.

11. *Naut.* A body or division of ships.

1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) VII. 166 note, Fleet formed in order of sailing in two columns, the van led by the Victory Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* I. (ed. 2) 21 A Column means any number of ships in a distinct group, whether in line ahead, abreast, or otherwise. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 123 Columns of Division or Sub-division... denote that the ships composing a fleet are formed in divisions or sub-divisions.

12. *Comb.*, as *column-encircled*, -like, -scattering adjs., *column-wise* adv.; *column-lathe*, a lathe fixed on a vertical extensible post, used by dentists and watchmakers *column-rule* (*Printing*), a thin piece of brass ('rule') used to separate columns of type (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* vi, Yon holly-hock... lifting, column-like, a stem bright with its roseate blossoms. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. iv, The column-scattering bayonet. 1822 BENTHAM *IVks.* X. 535 English and Greek shall be printed column-wise. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xii. 90 The whole area of the column-encircled front.

**Column** (kplōm), *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. the sb.*]

*intr.* To form or move in column.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* viii. 93 When one by one, Pride, love, and jealousy, and fifty more Great feelings column up to force a heart, And all are beaten back.

|| **Columna** (kōlōmnā), *Anat. and Phys.* Pl. -ae. [*L.*] A column or pillar; a name given to many parts of the body: see COLUMEN 8.

1758 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 159 Their [the Ventricles] most considerable eminences are thick fleshy productions called *columnae*. 1822 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 445 The septum between the openings of the nostrils is called the columna. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 16 The fixing of the columna having been accomplished, the edges of the lip must be neatly brought together.

b. Formerly also = COLUMN 7 q. v.

**Columnal** (kōlōmnāl), *a.* [*f. COLUMEN* + -AL.] = COLUMNAR.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Curr.* (1769) 59 Most curious columnal combination. 1777 HAMILTON *Volcanos in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 4 Lavas that have taken the columnal form. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. xi, Crag overhanging, nor columnar rock Cast its dark outline there.

**Columnar** (kōlōmnār), *a.* [*ad. late L. columnār-is, f. columna* COLUMEN: see -AR. Cf. *F. columnaire*.]

1. Of the nature or form of a column (or columns), resembling a column, column-like.

1728 (see c). 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1772, 162 The rocks dip almost perpendicularly, and form long columnar stacks. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two ranges of arches, resting seemingly on tall columnar piers. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 165 Here the palm upreared its white columnar trunk.

b. *fig.*

1822 DE QUINCEY *Cavaliers* Wks. 1862 IX. 21 A perfect model of Roman grandeur, massy, columnar, imperturbable. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 In the shallow company... here is the columnar Bernard.

c. Said of rocks (such as basalt) and crystals which have a column-like structure; prismatic.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 435 The beryl which is a... crystal of the columnar form. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* II. 24 Fingal's Cave... and that of Staffa... hollowed out of columnar basalt.

d. *Biol.* Said of tissue in which the cells are columnar, prismatic or cylindrical.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 3 The epithelium... being of the columnar variety, and clothed with cilia.



1855 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 4. Columnar cellular tissue, divided into Cylindrenchyma, cylindrical cells, and Prismenchyma, prismatic cells. 188x MIVART *Cat* 26 The component cells of the epithelium may be elongated at right angles to the basement membrane, thus forming what is called columnar epithelium.

e. Written or printed in columns (see COLUMN 4) or in vertical lines.

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 138 Written in the manner called *Kionedon*, or columnar. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. IV. T. I.* 307 The columnar tables of attestation. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are you to read Backwards* 50 An illustration of the Mongolian columnar style of printing.

f. *Math.*

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil. I.* 1. 165 Again, let the co-ordinates be of the kind which has been called 'columnar'; that is to say, distance from an axis, angle from a plane of reference through this axis to a plane through the axis and the specified point, and distance from a plane of reference perpendicular to the axis.

2. Characterized by, or raised on, columns. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 43 The columnar architecture of mythic Greece. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 305 There is such a thing as a columnar viaduct as well as a solid embankment.

**Columnarian**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *columnari-us* pertaining to a column + *-AN.*] = *prec.*

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

**Columnarious**, *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS.*] 'Having many pillars' (Bailey 1730-6).

**Columnarish**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COLUMNAR + *-ISH.*] 'Somewhat resembling a column. (*A bad word*)' Webster 1828.

1788 *Family of Plants* II. 454 (Webster).

**Columnarity** (*kplūmne'riti*). *rare.* -o [f. COLUMNAR + *-ITY.*] Columnar quality or state.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Columnary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *columnarius* pertaining to a column, occurring only as sb., e.g. *columnarium* a pillar-tax (see quot. 1656 below). In F. *columnaire*.] = COLUMNAR.

1834 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiii. 258 Diverse kinds of glasses, as the columnarie, the pyramidate or piked, the turbinal. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Columnary Tributa* (*columnarium*), a tribute that was exacted for every Pillar that held up the house. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 537 Handsome columnary tower. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. 106 That Columnary Monument [Trajan's].

**Columnated** (*kplūmnet'ed*, *kplūmnet'ed*), *phl. a.* [f. L. *columnat-us* supported upon columns + *-ED.*] Furnished with columns, supported upon columns.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 25x Columnated-window-stairs... were set upon Columns, that the light which they receiv'd from above might distribute it self to all parts alike. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Columnation** (*kplūmne'fən*). [ad. L. *columnatio-em* 'a supporting upon pillars', n. of action f. *columna* COLUMN.] The etymologically correct form of COLUMNATION, q. v.

1655 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 37 Scamozzi was the first that commoded Columnations with Pedestals.

**Columned** (*kplūmd*), *phl. a.* [f. COLUMN *sb.*] 1. Furnished with columns, supported upon columns; pillared. (Chiefly poet.)

1702 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 132 The column'd pile ascends. 1819 SHELLEY *Ros. & Helen* 107 A spring, O'er which the columned wood did frame A roofless temple. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 276 Thro' column'd porch and chambers sumptuous hieing.

2. Fashioned into or like a column, columnar. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1898) 15 On the smooth gray base of yon columned stone. 1888 *Athenian* 12 May 597/1 A... candlestick containing one of these columned candles.

3. Divided into, printed or written in, columns. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* Lady G. B. xlix. 15 Column'd scrolls of ancient date. 1865 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 76 A large double-columned book of nearly five hundred pages.

**Columniated**, *phl. a.* [See next.] = COLUMNATED.

1755 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Stairs*. Columniated winding Stairs. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 377/1 The... columniated wings in front of St. Peter's. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 6r The canopy... is raised on columniated and cusped arches.

**Columniation**. [An etymologically incorrect form (see COLUMNATION), modelled app. on *inter-columniation*, f. L. *intercolumnium*. (*Columniation* in quot. 1592 was perh. an intentional form, from L. *columna* = *columna*.)]

*Arch.* 'The employment of columns in a design' (Gwill).

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 b. What order of columniation, and what space betwixt. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Preart's Archit.* xxviii. 68 That manner of Columniation which the Greeks have termed Pycnostolos. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 610/1 The architecture of fenestration and the architecture of columniation are irreconcilable.

b. Division (of a page) into columns. *nonce-use.* 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. 1. (1865) 3 Their sums in triple columniations.

**Columniferous** (*kplūmni'fēres*), *a.* [f. L. *columnifer* column-bearing + *-OUS.*] Bearing a column or columns. In *Bot.* cf. COLUMN 7.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Columniferous*, bearing or supporting pillars. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 330 From the circumstance of the receptacle standing up in the middle of the flower, like a column, these have also the name of columniferous plants.

**Columniform** (*kplūmni'fām*), *a.* [f. L. *columna* + *-FORM.*] Column-shaped.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 412 A circular columniform altar blazing with fire. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 507 Tubercles echinate, prominent, columniform. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 56 The columniform bladder.

**Colup**, obs. f. COLLOP.

**Colur**, obs. f. COLOUR.

† **Colur(e)**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *colurt*. A word of vengery, of uncertain sense.

(Connection with COLLAR has been conjectured.) c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvii. The king counte of vengery, Colurt him [the bore] fulle kyndely. The hed of that hardy He sette on a stake. *Ibid.* xxxi. The bore bruttunt thay fande. Was colurt of the kingus hande [MS. funde, hunde, rime londe].

**Colure** (*kplū'us*, *kplū'ius*), *sb. Astron.* Also 7 *colour*. [ad. L. *colūr-us*, Gr. *kóloupos* dock-tailed, truncated (f. *kól-as* docked, curtailed + *oúpá* tail), as sb. pl. (at) *kóloupoi* (sc. *γρῆμαί*) the colures, so called, according to Proclus, because their lower part is permanently cut off from view (i.e. in Greece, or elsewhere away from the equator). So F. *colura*. Both pronunciations are found in verse.]

Each of two great circles which intersect each other at right angles at the poles, and divide the equinoctial and the ecliptic into four equal parts. One passes through the equinoctial points, the other through the solstitial points, of the ecliptic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. vii. (Tollem. MS.). And coluri bep seyde as it were *colliatari*, and haueþ þat name of þe tayle of a wilde oxe, þat areþ þe tayle and makeþ an imparite cercle: and colurus is seyde as it were unparite cercle. 1549 *Coupl. Scot.* vi. (1872) 50 Ther is tua vithir circis in the spere callit colures. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 33 Named Colures in greek, that is trunked circles, bycause some partes of them come not into our sight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 66 From Pole to Pole, traversing each Colure. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 96 Two Colures through the Poles do run, Quarrting the Circle of the Sun. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 83 Eudoxus drew the Colure of the Solstices through the middle of the Great Bear. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iv. 22 Her daily tour, Around the ecliptic and across colure. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 113 This plane will intersect... the heavens in a circle called the solstitial colure.

**Colurt**, obs. pa. pple. of COLLAR, COLOUR; see also COLUR(e).

**Colusion**, *-yon*, obs. ff. COLLUSION.

|| **Colutea** (*kplū'ti'ā*). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. *κολούτεια* (also *κολοιτρία*), name of a pod-bearing tree in Theophrastus.] A genus of shrubs with papilionaceous flowers and bladder-like pods, hence called Bladder-senna; a yellow-flowered species (*C. arborescens*) is grown in England.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 Least patient of cold, *Colutea Odorata*. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 86 The Bastard Senna is the Colutea, or Wild Senna. 1736-7 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog.* & *Corr.* (1861) I. 586 [She] dies with impatience for the colutea-seed you promised her. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* English Names. 1. Colutea.

**Colver(e)**, *-yr*, *-erin*, obs. ff. CULVER, -INE.

† **Colvin**. *Obs. Sc.* Also *collvin*, *colvene*.

Some kind of ship or boat.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 347 With carvall, colluin, and with craik full large. *Ibid.* II. 60r Ane greit navin... Of craik and colluin, of many bark and barge.

† **Colward**, *a. Obs.* [app. a perverted form of CULVERT, in OF. *culvert*, *colvert*, etc.] Villainous, nefarious, perfidious, infamous.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. R.* 38 For couetyse, & colwarde & croked dedez. c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 339 The porter is colward [Cannib. MS. culuert] & feloun.

† **Colwer**. *Obs. rare* -1. [? = *coluwer* a. OF. *coluwerre*, f. *coluwerre* snake.] ? A snake, adder.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3794 For angwischis o bestis as colwers & for coltris & crabbid snakis.

**Colwort**, obs. f. COLEWORT; **Colwyd**, *-ynge*, see COLLOW; **Coly**, see COLIES, COLLIE; **Colyandre**, *-aundir*, COLLANDER; **Colyar**, *-yer*, *-jer*, *-yere*, COLLIER; **Colyer**, *COLLAR*; **Colyflory**, *-flower*, CAULIFLOWER; **Colyndore**, COLLANDER; **Colyon**, CULLION; **Colype**, COLLOP; **Colys**, *colysashe*, CULLIS broth; **Colysion**, COLLISION; **Colyte**, COLET (ACOLYTE); **Colyver**, CULVER.

**Colza** (*kpl'zā*). Also *colsa*. [a. Walloon and Fr. *colsa*, earlier *colsat*, a. L. Ger. *kōlsāt*, Du. *koolsaad* COLE-SEED.] The French name of COLE-SEED. *Colza-oil*: the oil expressed from the seeds, much used for burning in lamps.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 The seed of a Kind of wild Colly-flower, which they call in Flanders Colza. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XII. 463 Colza oil... is extracted from the grain of the Brassica arvensis. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown Eyes* ix. 97 Bees in Drenthe... taken to travel in carts during the summer season by all the flowering colza fields. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* iv. The light of a large swinging colza lamp.

**Com**, prefix of Lat. origin. The archaic form of the preposition which in classical L. was as a separate word written *cum*; *com-* being retained in combination before the labials *b*, *p*, *m*, and before a few words beginning with vowels, as in *comes*,

*comit-*; the *m* was assimilated before *r* as *corruptus*, in later times also before *l* as *collectus*; dropped before vowels generally, *h* and *gn-*, as *coalescere*, *coercere*, *cohabitare*, *cognatus*; originally, also before *n*, as *cōnātus*, *cōnūtere*, but in later MSS. and texts assimilated, as *conātus*, *conūtere*; before all other consonants *com-* was changed to *con-*, q.v. But in some English derivatives, *com-* has taken the place of L. *con-* before *f*, as in *comfort*. The sense is 'together, together with, in combination or union', also 'altogether, completely', and hence *intensive*. It occurs in combinations actually formed in Latin, their derivatives, and analogical extensions. The prefix has become a living English element in the form *Co-*, q.v.

In Provençal, Spanish, and Old French, *com-* before *m*, was regularly reduced to *co-*, e.g. *commandement*, *co-mence*, *co-mum*, and in this form these words were originally adopted in English (cf. *Col-*, *Con-*). But with the revival of Latin learning, the *m* was again doubled in spelling in French and thence in English; this scarcely, if at all, affects the pronunciation in an unaccented syllable, except that, when the word is uttered syllabically, or a factitious stress is for the nonce put on the first syllable, this is treated as *kpm*, or *kp-*, and not as *kōu*; it is here therefore symbolized by *kō*, though in ordinary utterance this is not distinguishable from *ko-*, or *kō-*, e.g. *kōmī't* or *kōmī't*.

Before *b*, *p*, OF. had normally *cum-*, as in *cumbatre*, *cumpagnie*; although this was afterwards altered back to the Latin type *com-*, the original pronunciation remained in English, where its phonetic descendant still survives in *comfort*, *company*, *compass*, etc. But the influence of the spelling in modern times has been constantly to extend the use of (*kpm-*) in all such words; (*kōm'bāt*) is even now dying out before (*kōm'bāt*).

**Coma** (*kō'mā*). [a. Gr. *κῶμα* (*κωματ*) deep sleep, lethargy: cf. *κοιμά-ειν* to put to sleep.]

*Pathol.* 'A state of unnatural, heavy, deep and prolonged sleep, with complete unconsciousness and slow, stertorous, often irregular, breathing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), due to pressure on the brain, to the effect of certain poisons, or other causes, and frequently ending in death; stupor, lethargy.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 200 Sneezing... is... of good signality in Lethargies, Apoplexies, Catalepsies, and Coma's. 1782 HEBERDEN *Comm.* vii. When the scarlet fever proves fatal, a coma will sometimes show itself. 1811 HOOPER *Physic* *Vade M.* § 914 It is often important to distinguish the coma of drunkenness from that of apoplexy. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk.* Med. I. 13 Death beginning at the brain is said to be by coma.

b. *Coma vigil*: Applied in earlier medical treatises to a condition anterior to fevers: see quot. 1708-1834; but by Sir W. Jenner to a lethargic condition in which a typhus fever patient lies with wide open eyes, totally unconscious, but muttering in delirium.

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Coma Vigil*, waking Drowsiness, is a Disease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but scarce can sleep, being affected with a great Drowsiness. 1748 HARTLEY *Observer*. *Man* i. l. 55. 1758 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* II. 123 A Coma Vigil... they have a strong inclination to sleep, and yet either don't sleep at all, or if they do, awake immediately with little Relief, but have no delirium... Generally a Fore-runner of a Phrenzy in acute Fevers. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 446 1871 Sir T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 869. 1886 FAGE *Princ. Med.* I. 145 In a peculiar state to which Jenner has appropriated the term *Coma vigil*.

c. *fig.* 1876 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall Budget* (1887) 14 Apr. 6/2 Honour, duty, compassion, and I must add shame, are sentiments never in a state of coma.

**Coma** (*kō'mā*). Pl. *comæ* (-mī). [a. L. *coma*, a. Gr. *κῶμα* hair of the head, also applied to foliage, etc., and to the tail of a comet.]

1. *Bot.* a. A tuft of silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as those of *Epilobium*. b. A tuft of bracts occurring beyond the inflorescence, as in the pine-apple; 'the crown of sterile flowers on the top of some forms of inflorescence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). c. The arrangement of the leafy branches forming the 'head' of a tree.

1669 ROWLAND tr. *Schroder's Chymical Dispens.* 2 Coma, in plants, signifies the tops. 1770 C. MILNE *Bot. Dict.* s.v. *Bractea*, Large bractee, which, from their resemblance to a bush of hair, are denominated coma. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 *Cyrtandraceæ*... Seeds... naked, or with a coma. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 102 The head of a tree is called a coma. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 172 The silky coma surrounding the top of the seeds of the Willow-herb.

2. *Astron.* The nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet, and forming the outer portion of the 'head'.

1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 307 The nucleus could not be distinguished from the coma. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* iii. v. 365 The tail is a continuation of the coma.

*fig.* 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 309 It is not everywhere possible for the most ingenious critic to distinguish... the nucleus from the coma.

3. The blurred appearance surrounding an object seen under a microscope when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 64 If the greater expansion or coma be when the object is without the focus.

† **Comade**, *Obs.* Also *comad*, *commade*, ? *comand*. (Meaning uncertain.)

c 1430 *Cookery Bks.* 48 Take Gyngere, canelle, & melle wyl bi commade per-with. *Ibid.* 56 Dry pin cofyn, & caste pin comade per-on. *Ibid.* Pan take hardid cofyns, & pore pin comad per-on. 14... Noble *Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 26 And when the pot boillthe put the comad to the brothe.

**Comal** (kō'māl), *a.* [f. COMA + -AL.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a COMA (*sb.*).

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Comal*, in Botany, applied to the uppermost and largest leaves of a stem of Bryum.

**Comament**, *obs.* reduced form of COMMANDMENT, with stress on the first syllable.

**Command**(e), *obs.* f. COMMAND, COMMEND: see also COMADE, *Obs.*

**Comarb**, bad form of COARB after Ir. *comharbā*.

† **Comarch** (kō'mark). *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. L. *comarchus*, *a.* Gr. *κόμαρχος* 'head man of a village', f. *κόμη* village + -*αρχος* ruling.]

1623 BINGHAM *Λεγεώνα* 71 The Comarch, or chiefs Ruler of the Village. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Comarch*, an Earl, a Governor of a Town or City.

**Co-mart**. In the following passage, the Folios have 'con'nant', a quarto of 1670 'compact', the Globe ed. 'covenant': the real word intended remains unsettled.

1605 (Q<sup>u</sup>) SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 93 [also in Q<sup>u</sup> 1607] Which had returne To the inheritance of Fortinbras, Had he bin vanquisher; as by the same comart, And carriage of the article desseigne, His fell to Hamlet.

**Co-martyr**, **commartyr**. [a. L. *commartyr* fellow-martyr (see COM-); afterwards treated as a native compound.] A fellow-martyr.

c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Diocese Hen. VIII* (1878) 36 The said Sir Thomas Moore's colleague and commartyr the blessed Bishop of Rochester. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) i. 318 Some... who are my co-martyrs.

So **Co-martyred** *pa. pple.*, martyred together. a 1721 KERN *Hymsus Pictus*. Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 370 He, with James co-martyr'd, lost his Head.

|| **Comarum** (kō'mārum). *Bot.* [Bot. L., *a.* Gr. *κόμαρος*, -*ov*, some plant.] A Linnæan genus of *Rosaceæ*, including the Purple Marsh Cinquefoil.

1778 G. WHITE *Nat. Hist.* 3 July (ed. Wood 1853) 265 Purple Comarum or Marsh Cinquefoil in the bogs of Bin's pond. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 308 The marshy comarum, a perennial which grows in peaty or boggy places.

**Comatable**: see COME-AT-ABLE.

**Co-mate** (kō'mātē; the stress fluctuates). [f. Co- 3 b + MATE.] Companion, fellow, mate.

1576 FLEMING *Pamphile Ep.* 320 We will thrust him out... y<sup>e</sup> he may Seeke him comates of mischief with whom to be conversant. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. i. x My Co-mates, and brothers in exile. 1777 ELIZ. RYMS *Poems* 25 Fell Remorse... Urg'd by her co-mate, wild Despair. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt II.* 122 Perfect unanimity... between myself and my comate. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* ii. ii. 105 Co-mates we were and had our sports together.

† **Comate**, *a.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. L. *comātus* having long hair, f. *coma* (see COMA<sup>2</sup>).] Furnished with hair, hairy; in quot. used of a comet.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiv. xlv. How comate, crinite, caudate starrs are fram'd.

**Comato-crapulose**, *a.* *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κόματος* combining form of *κόμη* (see COMA<sup>1</sup>) + L. *CRAPULA* + -*OSE*.] In a state of drowsiness and head-ache consequent on intoxication.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v. Headache, eh? Slightly comato-crapulose?

**Comatose** (kō'mātō's), *a.* [f. Gr. *κόμη*, *κόματος* - (see COMA<sup>1</sup>) + -*OSE*.]

1. Affected with coma; in a state of coma.

1755 *Gent. Mag.* XXV. 586 One who by eating mushrooms to excess was rendered so comatose that he could not feel the actual cautery... applied to his head. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i. 28 His excellency... had taken nothing for the fever but a little camphor, and... became comatose.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of coma.

1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 352 Syncope... and comatose affections. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xv. From delirium he was relapsing into a comatose state.

3. *transf.* Drowsy, lethargic.

1828 Scott *Diary* 24 May in Lockhart *Life*, I met my old friend Lord Stowell, looking very frail and even comatose. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 447 Wailing, stupid, comatose creatures.

Hence **Comato-sely** *adv.*, in a comatose manner; **Comato-seness**, **Comato-sity**, comatose condition.

1805 *Miniature No.* 36 A learned disquisition on comatosity. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of C.* 149 Some have pursued the same train of thought quietly, and comatosely.

† **Comatous** (kō'mātō's), *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -*OUS*.] = COMATOSE.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 135 Apoplexies, Lethargies, Pal-sies, and all Comatous diseases. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 117 The patient was manifestly comatous. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 374 In a palsy, and comatous disorders.

|| **Comatula** (komæ'tiulā). *Zool.* Pl. *comatulae* (-lā). [L. fem. of *comātulus*, dim. of *comātus* VOL. II.

(see COMATE.) A genus of free-swimming Crinoid Echinoderms, of a radiate shape with (usually) ten cirriform arms; the feather-star.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 228 Comatula has neither stem nor root. 1878 BELL *Geological Soc. Comp. Anat.* 204 In the young stages of the Comatulæ, a simple knob-like piece unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

**Comatulid** (komæ'tiulid). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Comatulidæ*, the family containing the COMATULA.] Any crinoid of the same family as Comatula.

1884 *Athenæum* 10 May 602/2 Sketches of living Ceylonese comatulids.

**Comatund**(e), *obs.* f. COMMAND.

**Comaynes**, -aynz, *obs.* ff. COMMONS.

**Comazant**, var. of COMPOSANT.

**Comb** (kō'm), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *camb*, *comb*, 3-7 *combe*, 4-5 *coomb*, *komb*(e), 5-7 *come*, 6 *coame*, *comme*, 6-7 (in comp.) *com*, 4- *comb*.

Also *β.* (*north.* and chiefly *Sc.*) 3 *camb*, 4 *cayme*, 4-5 *cambe*, 4-6 *kambe*, 5-9 *came*, 6 *keme*, 6-9 *kame*, 9 *kembe*, *kaim*. [A common Teut. sb.:

O.E. *cnib*, *camb* = OS. *camb*, (MDu. *cam(m)*, Du. *kam*), OHG. *chamb*, (MHG. *kam(m)*), *kamp* (b), Ger. *kamm*, ON. *kamb* (Sw., Da. *kam*):—O.Eut.

\**kambo-s*, pre-Tentonic form \**gombho-s*: cf. Gr. *γόμφος* 'pin', perh. orig. 'tooth', Skr. *gambha-s* tooth, OSlav. *zabiti* (= *gambho-*) tooth.]

1. A strip of wood, bone, horn, metal, etc., with indentations forming a series of teeth, or with teeth inserted, along one or both edges; used for disentangling, cleaning, and arranging the hair, and for like purposes; also, in ornamental forms, worn by women to keep the hair in place. c 700 *Æthelwold Gloss.* 825 *Pecten*, *camb*. c 1330 *Floric & Bl.* (1857) 552 The thriddle [maiden] scholde bringe *comb* and mirror To seruen him with gret honour. c 1384 CHAUCEER *H. Name* i. 136 Her *combe* to kembe her hed. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden Soc.) 15 My tablees of ivory with the *combe* and a peyre spectaclys. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 94 Bedys, *combs*, *gyrdylls* and *knifys*. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. ii. Rule 5 Q. 4 Clemens Alexandrinus is as severe against old men that with black lead *combes* put a lie upon their heads. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 173 § 8 Her mistress had turned her out at night for breaking six teeth in a tortoise-shell *comb*. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxx, Marshall having fixed the last pearl-comb in her mistress's beautiful hair. 1824 D. WILSON *Presb. Ann.* (1863) i. ii. vi. 441 Found... a rude *fibula*, and a *comb* of bronze.

β. c 1200 OMNIN 6340 Withtutenn *cnif* & *shape*, & *camb*. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 335 Craftely with a *cambe* cho *kembede* myne heuede. 1561 HOLYVUSSE *Hon. Apoth.* 2 Aynote therewith a *kambe* and *kembe* thy head. 1579 in T. THOMSON *Invent.* (1815) 282 (Jm.) Ane *kais* of *kamys* of grene voluot. a 1800 LAIRD *of Logie* viii. (in Scott *Border Minstr.*) She has stown the king's redding *kaim*. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 i. 185 Growin *lasses* sittin... wi' *cames* sae trig in their golden hair. 1855 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Kream* or *Kaim*, a *comb*.

*fig.* 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phædon* iv. 45 Faint streaks of sunshine descend like a shimmering comb upon the gloomy landscape. 1875 — *Three Feathers* xv. A break appeared in the clouds, and a vast comb of gold shot shining down. b. An instrument for currying horses, consisting of a series of such strips of metal, with short teeth, placed parallel in a frame. Usually *horse comb*, *CURRY-COMB*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 88 Combe of curraynge, or horse *comb*, *strigilla*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W.* Ind. iii. vii. (Arb.) 169 Almohaza, that is a horse *combe*. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Arth. Man.* (1862) 221 Curry-comb and brush, mane-comb.

c. *humorously*. † *Alman comb*: see quot. *Crab-tree comb*: a cudgel (as applied to the head).

*Obs.* (Cf. COMB v. 3.)

1593 BACCHUS *Bonitie in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 269 Which haue had their heads smoothed well with a crabtree *combe*. 1653 URQUHART *Rab.* i. xxi, He combed his head with an *Alman comb*, which is the four fingers and thumb.

2. *transf.* Applied, chiefly in technical use, to various things resembling a comb in function, structure, or appearance.

(a) An instrument with two or three rows of iron teeth of different lengths, used in dressing wool for separating and arranging the fibres; a card; a similar instrument used in dressing flax. Also a toothed instrument in a carding-machine for drawing the fleece or cotton off the cards; a comb. Also a name sometimes given to the reed used in weaving.

(b) A toothed instrument used to puncture. *Obs.*

(c) A steel tool with projecting teeth, used for cutting the thread of a screw on work in the lathe.

(d) A toothed instrument used by house-painters in graining; also a tool with wire teeth used in making marbled papers.

(e) 'The notched scale of a wire-micrometer' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

(f) 'The window stool of a casement. *Gloss.*' (Grose *Prov. Gloss.* 1877).

(g) *Electr.* A comb-like row of brass points connected with the prime conductor of an electrical machine for collecting the electricity from the plate.

c 1200 *Libers Saints* (Laud MS. 1887) 99 Also man draweth with combs wolles, hire tetes heo to-drowe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii. (Tollem. MS.) Yf be rynde of he stocke is smote with yren combes [*ferris ungulis*], pan droppe oute perof noble opobalsum. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 Some use... to carde of the knoppes [of flax] with an iron *comb*. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 787 Without all Weavers combs. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten-t. Misc.* (1733) i. 37 Lassie, lend me your brow hemp heckle, And I'll lend you my tripling kame. 1757 DYER

*Fleece* iii. (R.). Behold the fleece beneath the spiky comb Drop its long locks, or from the mingling card, Spread in soft flakes. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bb. Trades* (1842) 483 (*Wool combs*) He then proceeds to place the wool on one of his combs, the steel brooches of which are triple, and are constantly heated in a charcoal pot. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Comb*, used in *combing* long-stapled wool for worsted goods. The combs are used in pairs. Short-stapled wool is *carded*. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* ii. iii. 697 Giving the painted work a coat in oil of a brownish tone... this is then scratched over by combs of bone, with blunt points. 1871 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (1879) VI. 551 This force, acting successively upon each portion of the rotating plate as it passes between the paper and the points of the collecting comb, will... cause positive electricity to escape from the plate into the points... In consequence of this action, the comb of the second conductor... becomes positively electrified.

3. Applied to natural formations resembling a comb, e.g. a comb-like set of points in a tooth; the comb-like nail or claw of the middle toe of certain birds, as the goatsucker and heron, etc.

1873-8 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 275 In notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the Flying Lemur... a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the comb.

*spec.* † a. The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers; the metacarpus. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 138 *Pecten*, the *combe*... is composyd of four bones.

b. *Zool. (pl.)* The pair of abdominal appendages in Scorpions; analogous structures in other lower animals.

1834 M-MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 257 A branchial comb, composed of numerous loose and tabular-like lamellæ. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. v. ii. 270 Beneath the body [in Scorpions], are two peculiar appendages called the 'combs'. These organs consist of a stem, and a series of teeth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 751 'Tactile combs' situated in pairs at the bases of the tentacles [in certain Hydrozoa].

c. Sometimes used as an equivalent of *pecten*, in the sense of the *marsupium* or *processus falcatiformis*, a pigmented vascular process which projects into the jelly-like vitreous humour in the eyes of Birds, many Reptiles, and Fishes.

d. *Min.* A comb-like structure found in mineral veins which are made up of plates or layers parallel to their walls: see quot.

1862 DANA *Min. Geol.* (ed. 3) 114 A comb is one of the layers in a banded vein—so called especially when its surface is more or less set with crystals. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Comb*, The place, in a fissure which has been filled by successive depositions of mineral on the walls, where the two sets of layers thus deposited approach most nearly or meet, closing the fissure and exhibiting either a drusy central cavity, or an interlocking of crystals. 1885 GRIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 585 [see COMB].

4. *esp.* The red fleshy crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic fowl, attaining special development in the male bird; so called from its indented or serrated form. (Cf. COCK'S-COMB.)

a 1000 *Voc.* in W. WILCKER 125/34 *Cristas*, i. *comas*, *combas* on fugele. c 1386 CHAUCEER *Nun's Pr.* T. 39 His *combe* was redder þan þe fyne coral. c 1430 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 17 Your becke, your breast, your Kekil and your Came. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 157 b, Let... your Henne be of a good colour... with a straight ryddle and dubble *combe*. *Ibid.* v. 161 b, If they be right Capons, their *Combes* becometh pale. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* 50 The Heads of some sorts of Birds are Adorned with Tufts and Combs. a 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1857) i. 68 The *kaim* of chanticler. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 117 A large tuft of feathers on the head is generally accompanied by a diminished comb.

b. The similar fleshy outgrowth round or (generally) over each eye in some gallinaceous birds.

c. *transf.* A crest like that of a cock (attributed to some serpents).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 143 Pare or also nedderes with *cambez* on haire heeds, as it ware a cokk. 1507 TOPSELL *Fow-f. Beasts* (1673) 358 The mane of the Lion, and the comb of the male Serpent. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Introd., Amongst serpents... some have combs.

d. Applied to a crest or ridge of hair.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, His beard—of a bright red colour... that comb of hair had been a subject of some wonder to me. 1884 A. GREGORY in *Fortin. Rev.* Mar. 379 The Shillooks... arrange the hair in a comb or crest, high upon the head.

5. From sense 4 come the phrases: † To set up one's comb: to be proud or vainglorious, to hold one's head high. To cut (rarely to cast down) the comb of; to lower the pride of, take the conceit out of, tame, 'take down', abash, humiliate.

a 1536 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* vi. x If it moue thee to set vp thycombe, when thou geuest thy brother a farthing or an halfpenny. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) Pref., After that repentance hath cast downe our combe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. i. Hen. IV. fol. 12 My combe was clerely cut. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 58 The one cuts the combe of Episcopall Dominion. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ii, All the Counts in Cumberland shall not cut my comb. 1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) L. 352/3 His reckoning it a proud thing to cut the comb of an American at all hazards.

6. Applied to various things resembling a cock's comb in position or appearance (= crest):

a. The crest of a helmet; the upright blade which sometimes took its place on the morion.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in W. WILCKER 143/27 *Crista*, *helmes* *camb*. c 1050 *Voc.* *Ibid.* 373/3 *Crista*, *cambite*, *camb* on

hætte øde on helme. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 30 The serrated outline occasionally forming the comb or crest of these Phrygian-looking head-pieces. 1895 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* p. xxxii. Tilting bourguinot... the comb twisted. [1884 *Chess. Gloss.*, *Comb.*. The raised part of a 'helmet' hat, such as are worn by the police; also *Crest*.]

b. The projection on the top of the cock of a gun-lock. Also, the upper corner of the stock of a gun, against which the cheek is placed in firing.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Comb.*... that projecting piece on the top of the cock of a gun-lock, which affords the thumb a convenient hold for drawing it back. 1881 GREENER *Gm* 433 Measure the distance from A to heel, and from B to comb.

c. The crest or ridge of a bank of earth, a rising ground, etc.; the ridge between cart-ruts, etc.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 254 If ðat folc hem wulde deren, ðe dikes com hem sulde weren. 1808 JAMIESON, *Kaim, kame*. This term in Ayr. is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's comb. 1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* I. 163 He has levelled the ruts and combs of ten miles in one day. 1838 W. HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Combs*, the high ridges in ill kept roads between the ruts and the horse path. *Norw. Suff.* 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. We breasted our nags to the rise, and were coming to the comb of it. 1876 — *Cripps* v. The ruts of the lane grew more distinct as their combs of frozen mud attracted and held the driving whiteness. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Comb*, an upturned ridge left in ploughing.

d. A long and narrow hill or ridge, having steep sides. *Scotl.* and *North of Eng.*, usually in form *kame*, *kaim*; frequent in proper names.

1808 JAMIESON, *Kaim, kame*, a low ridge. *Lanarksh.* 1862 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IV. 341 To examine the remarkable ridges of sand and gravel, called 'Kaims', at Bedshiel, at Oxenden, and in the Dune woods. These Kaims consist of elongated ridges of drift... with steep sides, and attaining sometimes a height of 50 or 60 feet.

e. The crest or ridge of a roof. *dia.* 1870 MARK TWAIN *Invoc. Abr.* xviii. From the eaves to the comb of the roof. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Comb*... The ridge of a roof. (Very common.)

f. The crest of a wave. (Cf. COMB v. 5.)

1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neura* II. xi. The darkling waters shook with a brisker frolic of dancing frothy combs.

7. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 Vnder the midst of it [the beakhead] is the Combe, which is a little peece of wood with two holes in it to bring the fore tacks aboard. 1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v.*, *Comb*... is a small piece of timber set under the lower part of the Beak-head near the middle. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Comb*.

8. The flat cake or plate consisting of a double series of hexagonal cells of wax made by bees; a honeycomb.

[This use seems to be confined to English. It does not appear to originate in any likeness of a single plate or cake with its cells to a comb for the hair, but either in the fact that the arrangement of the whole of the plates hanging parallel to each other from the roof of the hive suggests a comb with its teeth, or because each plate or 'comb' forms a ridge, and the whole a series of parallel ridges, like roofs of houses or ridges of hills rising beyond each other.]

1300 *Cursor M.* 12888. *Resurrection* 456 (Cott.) Pai broyt som of a rosted fische, a honny comb also-soo. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov. xvi.* 24 Wordis wel set togidre is a comb of honny. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 122 Take a hyue, and splente it within with thre or foure splentes, that the bees maye knytte theyr combs therto. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 79 'Tis seldom, when the Bee doth leaue her Combe In the dead Carrion. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 93 True Nectar... was wont to be made about Olympus... of Wine, Bees-combs, and sweet flowers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 74 Every comb, newly made, is white; but it becomes yellow as it grows old. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. I put the comb back into the hive.

β. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 11 Swetter... Over honi and the kame. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xi. 368 Ane vax-cayme that beis mais. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vii. 27 In camys incluse the hwny clenn. 1788 PICKERS *Poems* 126 (Jam.) A skepp... Weel crammd'... Wi' cames. 1823-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. ii. 43 Your tongue was like a honny kaim.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comb-bearer*, *-box*, *-teeth* (pl.), *-tray*, *-like*, *-shaped*, *-wrought* adjs.; *comb-broach*, 'one of the teeth of a wool-comb' (Simmonds 1858); *comb-card*, a carding comb for wool; *comb-case*, a case to keep a comb in; in quot. a 1678 applied to a hive containing only empty combs; *comb-chaffer*, a lamellicorn beetle (see *quot.*); *comb-cleat* (see *CLEAT* s. 2 b; cf. sense 7); *comb-cutter*, a comb-maker; † *comb-feat* *nonce-wd.* [tr. *F. tour de peigne*], 'a dressing or thrashing' (Davies); cf. COMB v. 3; *comb-footed a.*, having feet furnished with structures resembling combs; *comb-frame*, a frame placed in a hive to be filled with honeycomb; *comb-honey*, honey in the comb, or with portions of the comb remaining in it; *comb-pecked a.*, pecked on the comb; *comb-post*, a post to which one of the combs is attached in wool-combing; *comb-pot*, a small stove in which the wool-combs are heated; *comb-saw*, a saw for cutting the teeth of combs; *comb-wise adv.*, in manner of a comb.

1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 14 The little jelly-like creatures called 'comb-bearers' or Ctenophores. 1677 *Land. Gas.* No. 1190/4 A 'Combbox, two Powder Boxes, and four other Boxes. 1722 Dr Fox *Col. Jack* (1840) 349 It was... in a comb-box. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 144 To clean and straighten the fibres of the wool, and to prepare it for

the next machine, the 'comb-card. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 50 By the 'combe-case of Diana (sware Dametas) this woman is made. 1663 GERBIER *Commet* 11 A Barbers Comcase. a 1678 MARVELL *Loyal Scot.* The hive a comcase, evry bee a drone. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 A pale green shining drone, or 'Comb-chaffer, from its Horns when expanded resembling a Comb. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Comb-cutter's saw... is usually a double saw, in which two blades are affixed to one stock, one projecting beyond the other, and the less salient acting as a spacer to start the next kerf. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi. (1694) II. 38, I must... handsomely give thee the 'Combfeat [*un tour de peigne*]. With this he took him by the Throat. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 74 Your 'comb-footed bird. 1625 H. CROOKS *Body of Man* 89 The 'Comb-like sutures of the Skull. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 120 The antennae of the Stag Beetles have a clavate extremity, divided into short, comb-like leaves. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 247 The gills form comb-like fringes. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii. An old 'comb-pecked rascal, that was beaten out a' the cock pit... to come crowing among us! 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Wool*, The operative... had a 'comb-post... and a 'comb-pot. 1782 A. M. BAILEY *Mech. Machines* I. 112 This improvement of the Comb-pot will be the means of preserving the health... of many thousand wool-combers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. iv. I. 385 They [leaves] grow... one close unto another in manner of 'comb-teeth. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II. *Valis pectinatus*, the row of the comb teeth. 1759 WHITFIELD in *Phil. Trans.* LL. 283 My daughter, with her 'comb-tray under her arm.

**Comb** (kŕim), s. 2, var. of COOMB 1, a measure.

**Comb** (kŕim), s. 3, var. of COOMB 2, valley.

**Comb**, obs. form of COOM, small coal.

**Comb** (kŕim), v. 1 Also 4-5 kome, kombe, 6-7 combe. β. *North.* 6- kame, 6 kaym, 8-kaim. [f. COMB s. 1; it has taken the place of the earlier unlauted verb KEMB—OE. *cembian*, the p. pple. of which survives as *kempt*.]

1. *trans.* To draw a comb through the hair for the purpose of cleaning, disentangling, or arranging; to dress with a comb; to curry a horse.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (1495) 193 The moder washhit and kometh the chyldren. 14100 *Morie Arth.* 1003 The berdez of burlyche kynges, Crisid and kombide. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* B. iij. b. To combe the heed is very holosome. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 15 Combe downe his haire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 To make their Hair black, by combing it with a Leadon Comb. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 p. 10 He... blustered when his wig was not combed with exactness. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* II. With a comb of pearl I would comb my hair. 1855 KINGSLAY *Heroes* II. v. They... combed out their golden hair. *absol.* 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xii. The Gentlemen stay but to comb, Madam.

β. 1542 BORDE *Dietary* viii. (1870) 248 Kayme your heade oft. 1598 D. FERGUSSON *Sc. Proverbs*, Kame sindle, kame sair. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. He kaims his hair... and gaes right snug. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix. As crasse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her.

† b. *inverted construction* (the comb as obj.). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 652 A comb being made of the left horn of a Ram, and combed upon the head.

c. *To comb the cat*: see *quots.*

1816 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Cat*, *To Comb the Cat*, a term used among sailors and soldiers, signifying to arrange the different cords of a cat o' nine tails... by untangling them, and drawing the whole through the fingers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Comb* the cat, the boat-swain, or other operator, running his fingers through the cat-o'-nine-tails, to separate them.

2. *a.* To dress (wool, flax, etc.) with a comb, so as to separate the fibres, bring them into parallel order, and separate the shorter from the longer.

157 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 The bundels [of flax]... are... combed and hacked upon an iron comb. 1715 Dr Fox *Pam. Instruct.* II. I. (1841) I. 169 They don't... comb wool in the Monasteries. 1825 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 The tow or short fibrous matter combed off from the flaxen locks. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems, Staff & Scrip* vi. Her women... In silence combed the fleece.

b. *House-painting.* To grain with a comb.

1876 GWILT *Archit.* II. iii. 697 Graining (or combing, as it is termed, in some late specifications).

3. *humorously.* To beat, thrash, give a 'dressing' to; e.g. in phr. *To comb a person's head with a three-legged stool*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 64 Her care should be, To combe your noddle with a three-legg'd stoole. 1600 Dr. *Dodypoll* v. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 159 The Marchant I perceive hath trimde you, Doctor, And comb'd you smoothlie. 1679 *Hist. Setzer* 2 He would have... combed his head with a Bunch of Keys. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* IV. xvi. (D.). Till I find you a wife who will comb your head for you.

4. *transf.* To scrape or rake with an action like that of a comb. *To comb off*, to remove by such an action (cf. BRUSH v. 2 5); also *fig.*

1644 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* 177 Strings [of a lute]. Which he combs equally. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* III. 20 He... will... be combed off by the elm-boughs, and left sprawling in the ditch. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. There would be plenty of voters to be combed off by a Radical who offered himself with good pretensions. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* (1889) 16 From this [fiddle] did Paganini comb the fierce Electric sparks. 1877 *Scribu. Mag.* XV. 231/2 The oysterman begins to 'comb' the beds... by means of coarse-meshed dredges.

5. *intr.* Of a wave: 'To roll over, as the top of a wave; or to break with a white foam' (Webster, 1828). (App. of U. S. origin.)

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 412 The stream ungovertable foams with ire. Climbs, combs tempestuous. 1862 THOMAS *Turner* I. 366 Waves spitting round piles or combing

upon the shore. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweet.* II. vi. 321 The waves combed over the vessel in green seas.

† **Comb**, v. 2 *Obs.*: see COMBING ppl. a. 2

† **Combacy**. *Obs.* rare—1. [irreg. f. COMBAT, after *piracy*, etc.: see -CY.] *Comb*at.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxii. (1622) 106 And did conclude by Combacy to winne or loose the Game.

† **Comb**ar<sup>on</sup>. *Hist.* [Fr., f. COM- + BARON.]

A fellow-baron (of the Cinque Ports): an Anglo-French word retained in translation.

1331 (13 Sept.) *Littera Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. No. 381 Qe montre vous est pleintivement par voz pieres et combarons de Heth [1887] J. B. SHEPPARD *transl.*, That it has been shown to you in way of complaint by your fellows and combarons of Hythel. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 210/2 A Lord Warden who is equal to... sending jurors and combarons home... profoundly satisfied with their own importance.

**Combat** (kŕmbæt, kŕmbæt), s. Also 6 cōombat, 6-8 combate, 7 cumbat. [a. F. *combat*, f. *combattre* to combat. In early use *combate* was frequent; cf. *debate*.]

1. An encounter or fight between two armed persons (parties, animals, etc.), a duel; *spec.* as in *trial by combat*, a duel allowed by law for the formal decision of a cause or dispute; = BATTLE 2. (Briton (1929) has *combattire*, but instead of *combat*, *bataille* appears: cf. BATTLE 2.)

1567 TURBERY *Lower to Cupid Poems* 48 Then the fiercest fight of all and combat did arise. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 346 A bataille or Combate done and holden in the Kings Palayce at Westminster, betweene one called Garcon Appellant, and Sir John Ansley Knight Defendaunt. 1612 II. 396 The Duke of Norfolk affirmed constantly hys tale to be true, and refused not the Combate. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. iv. 43 His cause in combat the next day to try. 1627 MINSIEU *Ductor Ling.*, *Combat* in our Common Law is taken for a formal trial of a doubtful cause or quarrell by the sword or bastons, of two champions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 766 Where Champions bold... Defid the best of Panim chivalry To mortal combat. 1827 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. xvii. (1842) 57/1 That the difference should be decided by a combat of thirty men of the Clan Chattan, against the same number of the Clan Kay. 1828 — *P. M. Perth* xxi. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* vi. 294 Orlando... challenged him to mortal combat.

b. Hence, *single combat*.

1622 CAPT. SMITH *New Eng. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) 263 It was also my chance in single combat to take the King of Paspahegh prisoner. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 460 *margin*, A single Combat between a Spanish Earl and a Scottish Traveller. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 p. 8 These brave Men had distinguished themselves in the Battle and in single Combat. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 255 Hyllus... proposed to decide the quarrel by single combat.

2. *gen.* A fight between opposing forces; struggle, contest; usually on a smaller scale than a *battle*. (Used both with and without a and pl.)

[Hart's ed. (1616) of *Barbour's Bruce* II. 438 has Giff thail will chace Quyt thaim combat sum dele we sall [*M.S. reading* (Skeat) Quyt thaim torn but sum-dele we sall.]

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 In valiant combat theee Troians sturdy resisted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 61 The Maister resolved to make combat below... to saue vs from small shot. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 193 Eight hundred Mahometans, men of combat. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 363 Alexander had appeared to him, armed for combat. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 In a succession of combats the advantage was on the side of the confederates.

3. *fig.* A conflict; struggle, strife; controversy.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 18 They haue not... battel and combat Against the cogitations that inwardly spring. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. v. ii. 79 The Noble Combat, that 'twixt Joy and Sorrow was fought in Paulina. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* I. § 5. 9 The combate of wits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 33 Is courage only a combat against fear and pain?

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *combat-field*.

1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 222 Upon the glorious combat-field.

**Combat** (kŕmbæt, kŕmbæt), v. Also 6 cōombatt, 6-8 -bate. [ad. F. *combattre*, in OF. *combatt-re* (3rd sing. *combatt*, *combat*), a Com. Romanic vb., in Pr. *combattre*, Sp. *combatir*, It. *combattere* —late L. \**combattuere* = \**combatuere* f. *com-* + *batuere*, with + *batuere*, *batuere* to fight. Cf. ABATE, DEBATE; the different accentuation of *combat* is perh. due to association with the sb.]

1. *intr.* To fight or do battle (orig. esp. in single combat). Const. *with*, *against*.

1543 GRAFTON *Harding's Chron.* Ded. xv. That I, a poore earle... Maye combattre with hym, beyng a kyng. 1564 A. JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 347 Haucoir-Hamshie combatting with the sayd giant, did binde... him in chaines. 1586 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 712, I will not combat in my shirt. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. v. 2 With that Pagan proud he combat will that day. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 185 Your men combated... against the first of ours. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 113 So habituated to fighting, that he went on combatting after he was dead. 1867 CONINGTON *Æneid* XI. 837 Or would men combat hand to hand.

b. *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 32 His face still combating with teares and smiles. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* 190 When equal Orators do combat with contrary opinions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 [Virtue] may combat with greater advantage hereafter. 1850 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii. Death seemed combating with life.

2. *trans.* To fight with, engage, oppose in battle.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 8 He shall ere night be met and combated. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. x. 47 That Alexander Iden... Took odds to combate a poore famisht



man. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calpurne's Cassandra* i. 44 He hath no more Antagonists to combat. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 119 Under the necessity of turning out to combat their spoilers.

b. fig. (Now the most frequent use.) 1637 *Lisander & Cal.* ii. 28 Callista. . being no lesse combated with the obligation which shee had unto Lisanders love. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 864 Only my love of thee held long debate, And combated in silence all these reasons With hard contest. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 13 To follow nature cannot be to combat truth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 73 You think you are combating prejudice, but you are at war with nature. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 107 He combated the idea.

Hence *Combated* ppl. a.; *Combating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1594 1st Pt. *Contention* vii. 26 The combating Betweene the Armourer and his man. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 280 With whom Christ had no small combating long before. 1805 M. ARNOLD *Poems* II. 193 Not human combatings with death. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 18 Methods for the combating of disease.

**Combatable** (kəm- , kəm'bātəb'l), a. rare. [f. COMBAT v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *combattable*, OF. *combatable*, 13th c. in Littré.] Capable of being combated or opposed.

1824 DINDIN *Libr. Comp.* 522 Crabbed as may be the composition and combatable the opinions.

**Combatant** (kəm- , kəm'bātənt), a. and sb. Also 5 combataunt, 6 cambatand, 7 cumbatant, 6- combattant (now only in *Her.*). [a. OF. *combattant* (mod.F. *combatt-*), pr. ppl. of *combattre* to COMBAT, already in 12th c. used as sb.]

A. adj. Fighting, contending in fight, ready to fight. In *Mil.* usage, *Combatant officer*: an officer who takes part in active fighting, as distinguished from the non-combatant officers of the medical or the commissariat staff.

1623 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iv. Their valours are not yet so combatant, Or truly antagonistic, as to fight. 1791 PAINÉ *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 114 The separate head-quarters of two combatant armies. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 7 301 The Senior Combatant Officer must preside.

b. *Her.* Rampant with the fore-paws raised as if in fight; generally said of two lions, etc. rampant and facing each other (*affronté*). (Frequently spelt as mod.F. *combattant*.)

c. 1500 *Sc. Poem Her.* 134 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* (1869) 98 First, a lionne [stantant]; on-which, lyone rampant. . And the xv combatant [ed. note combataunt]. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* ii. 48 Two Apes Circepetikes combataunte. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Eng.* 73 His Arms were Two Lions Combataunt. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Winchelsea* 39 [A seal] bearing the impression of a lion combatant or rampant. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 58 Two Lions Combataunt are now borne by the Viscount Lorton.

B. sb. One who combats, a fighter, warrior; in early use, esp. one who fought in single combat.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. 1. 3 Chaton the vailant combatant or fyghtar. 1551 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 95 Sound Trumpets, Alarm to the Combataunts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 729 So frownd the mighty Combataunts. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772. 123 In the duel. each combatant fell. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. 1. 9 The combatants in the great eighty years war.

b. in *Her.* 'A figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard' (Bailey, Folio, 1736).

c. fig. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 106 This text tells you you have another kinde of combatant. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 162 Much learned dust Involves the combatants; each claiming Truth. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope v.* 134 Amongst the most effective combatants against dullness.

d. attrib. (blending with the adj.) 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 2/ The combatant operations of the Royal navy. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/4 Those who hold combatant rank.

**Combater** (kəm- , kəm'bātə), a. rare. Also combatter. [f. COMBAT v. + -ER. OF. had *combattère*, in regimen *combatoeur*.] One who combats, a combatant.

1598 FLORIO, *Combattitore*, a fighter, a combater. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 14 (R.) Combaters or fighters for victory. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maestie* 115 We would bee conquerours, that never were combaters. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 239 The hired combater is but one reduced to a sad and brutal necessity to get his living.

**Combative** (kəm- , kəm'bätiv), a. [f. COMBAT v. + -IVE.] Disposed or given to combat, fond of fighting, pugnacious.

a. 1824 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* (L.). His fine combative manner. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) v. i. 113 The combative impulses. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 304 Ridley, combative to the last, wished to reply.

**Combatively**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a combative manner, pugnaciously.

1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 327 Rivals would jostle each other. . and talk combatively on the staircase.

**Combateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Combative quality, readiness or propensity to fight, pugnacity. (Introduced as a Phenological term.)

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* 303 Gall at first named this organ that of courage. . afterwards . . the organ of quarrelsomeness. . I. . call it the organ of the propensity to fight, or of combateness. 1828 G. COMAR *Const. Man* ii. § 4 Combateness draws the sword and repels the attack. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* i. 13 The author. . erred evidently through hastiness, and persisted in error through combateness.

† **Combatize**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [see -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in combat.

c. 1600 *Timon* iii. iii. (1824) 50 Tell Callimele I'll combatize with her: I'll fight, by Ioue.

† **Combattencie**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. type \**combattentia*: see COMBAT v.] The form according to later analogies would be *combatauncy*. Combatant state, hostility.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxii. (1612) 106 Or if Combattencie not please, the land is rich and large And they Copertiners may live, and us of death discharge.

† **Combattery**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *combaterie*, f. *combattère*: see COMBATER and -ERY.] The action of a combatant, combat, fighting.

1524 R. PACE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. xi. 21 In the which combatterie were taken two nobles of France.

**Comb-brush**. 1. 'A brush to clean combs.'

1611 COTGR., *Nettissoir*, a comb brush. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2252/8 A large Comb-Brush wrought, with a Silver handle. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 98 With a comb-brush, take up some of that powder.

† 2. A lady's maid, or under lady's maid; a waiting-maid. *Obs.*

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* iii. ii, Tawdry, you are not so alluring as you think you are:—Comb-brush, nor I so much in love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived. . in the capacity of a Comb-brush: she was a very sensible girl.

† **Comb-brusher**. *Obs.* = prec., sense 2.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* i. v, The Lady's maid. . this delicate mincing comb-brusher.

† **Comb-cap**. *Obs.* A kind of helmet. See COMBED, quot. 1825.

† **Comb-cut**, v. *Obs.* [see COMB sb. 1. 5.] *trans.* To cut the comb of, 'take down'.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 185 Can the thunder tongue-tye, or the lightning smoother. . or supererogation combe-cutt itself?

**Combe**, var. of COOMB 2; obs. f. COOMB 1.

**Combed** (kōmd), ppl. a. [f. COMB sb. 1 and v. 1.] 1. Having a comb.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 213 Comely combed crowsing cock. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum.* 310 A cock, gallantly crested or combed. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* xviii. (1843) 900 The combed head-piece was a morion with a high ridge on its top; the *Combe-caps* had a ridge hanging over them from the front to the rear, seemingly the same. 1858 LONGER *M. Standish* iii. 141 Had for his crest a cock argent Combed and wattled gules.

2. Dressed, etc., with a comb.

1839 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* 840 The Devonshire thatching. . is done with combed wheat straw. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 104 His combed-out hair. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Isa.* xix. 9 They that work in combed flax.

**Comber** (kōmber), [f. COMB v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who or that which combs; *spec.* one whose business it is to comb wool.

1646-82 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvi. (1686) 138 Combers of wooll. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xvii. (1841) II. 189 The combers are a particular set of people, and the combing a trade by itself. 1790 WOLCOTT *Revol. for Oliver* Wks. II. 179 What had Achilles been without his Homer? A taylor, woollen-drafter, or a comber!

2. A machine for combing the fibres of cotton or wool, intended for the production of very fine yarns; a toothed instrument in a carding machine for drawing the cotton off the cards, a comb; hence *comber-setter*, a tool for setting (or a man who sets) the teeth of this instrument; also *comber-board*, a perforated board through which the harness threads pass in Jacquard weaving, in order to prevent their becoming entangled.

1831 PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 254 A board in front of and somewhat lower than the breast roll of the loom—called a comber-board. 1887 *Bolton Evening News* 1 July 3/6 Wanted, a good Comber Setter. . at the Edgworth Spinning Co.

3. A 'combing' wave, a long curling wave, a breaker: see COMB v. 1 §, and cf. *beach-comber*.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 21 The heavy swell of the Pacific was, breaking in loud and high 'combers' upon the beach. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 26 They curled over and broke like combers on the reef. 1887 J. M. OXLEY in *Scribn. Mag.* I. 603/2 Upon the back of a huge comber she is carried far up the beach.

4. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Comber*, a ledge around the well or passenger portion of a sail-boat, to keep back spray and waves which 'comb' over the deck.

**Comber** 2 (kōmber). The name of two fishes found off the English coast: a. *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the sea-perch family; also called *gaper*.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 210 The comber is a small scaly fish. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* i. 195 The Comber usually keeps in rocky ground at a small distance from land.

b. Short for *Comber Wrasse* (*Labrus maculatus* var. *comber*, L. *comber* of Ray), a variety of Wrasse found on the Cornish coast.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 342 Comber Wrasse. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* i. 489 Pennant says he received his fish from Cornwall, and supposed it to be the Comber of Mr. Jago. 1868 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 32 The Comber Wrasse is described as known to the fishermen of Mount's Bay.

**Comber**, -ous, obs. ff. CUMBER, CUMBOUS.

**Combinaible** (kōmbəināb'l), a. [f. COMBINE v. + -ABLE: cf. F. *combineable*.] Capable of combining, or of being combined.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxxxii. Pleasures are very combinaible both with business and study. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 446 The argillaceous earths, being combinable with all acids. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 38 The nasals are more freely combinaible.

Hence **Combinaibleness**, combinable state or quality. In mod. Dicts.

**Combinaient** (kōmbinənt), [ad. late L. *combinaient-em*, pr. ppl. of *combinaire* to COMBINE.]

† 1. One who combines, a confederate. *Obs.*

1628 A. LEIGHTON *Appeal to Parl.* in Chandler *Hist. Persec.* (1736) 369 The said Doctor and his Combinaients caused the said Censure to be executed.

2. *Math.* (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jnl.* VIII. 257 What I term a combinaient. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 161 An invariant of a system of quantities of the same degree is called a combinaient if it is unaltered (except by a constant multiplier) not only when the variables are linearly transformed, but also when for any of the quantities is substituted a linear function of the quantities.

Hence **Combinaientive**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a combinaient.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jnl.* VIII. 257 Any combinaientive concomitant will be a function of the full determinants of the matrix formed by the coefficients of the given system of forms and of the variables. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 161 There may be in like manner combinaientive covariants, which are equally covariants when for any of the quantities is substituted a linear function of them.

**Combinate** (kōmbinət), a. ? *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *combināt-us*, pa. ppl. of *combināre*: see -ATE 2.] Combined.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 44 Apparell and Pride are so combine together, and incorporate the one in the other. 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) II. 110 A work. . wrought. . in all its details, by combine minds.

b. In the following passage, generally taken as 'Betrotthed, promised, settled by contract' (J.). 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 231 There she lost a noble and renowned brother. . with him. . her marriage dowry; with both, her combynate-husband, this well-seeming Angelo.

† **Combinate** (kōmbinət), v. *Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *combināt-* ppl. stem of *combināre*: see COMBINE and -ATE 3.] To combine. Hence **Combinated** ppl. a., **Combinaienting** vbl. sb.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 1 How they [the Bones] are constricted, and combined. . the good Physition. . ought not to be ignorant. 1757 *Herald* No. 9 (1758) I. 146 Thirdly. . whether so combined an affront has been offered from a contempt of the nation, or of the man?

**Combination** (kōmbinətʃən), Also 5 combinacion. [a. OF. *combination* (14th c. in Littré, mod.F. *combinaison*), ad. late L. *combinātiō-em* a joining two by two, f. *combināre* to COMBINE.]

1. *gen.* The action of combining or joining two or more separate things into a whole.

1653 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Combination*, a ioyning, or coupling together. 1663 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. (R.). These two fair isles. . Are oft made one by love's firm combination. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Wks. 1837 I. 57 Words in great variety result from the different combinations and conjunctions of a few letters. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* iv, Atoms. . From which by various combination springs This unconfin'd diversity of things. 1847 E. GUEST in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* III. 27 Every combination in language is an act of the will and reason.

2. Combined state or condition of two or more things; condition of union, conjunction.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 5 Neither ought it to seem less reasonable, that. . a combination be admitted in this case, as well as division in the former. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *S. Ambrose* i. 121 Conjugal combination. 1716 SOUTH (J.). Ingratitude. . is always in combination with pride and hardness of heart. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 5 The same images in the same combination. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 482 Digitalis. . is best given in combination. 1878 JYONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 40 When several men work at the same capstan, the combination is simple.

3. *concr.* Such a condition embodied in a group or set of things combined into a whole.

c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1053 The body. . is but a conglutination and combination of the four elements. 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* xxx. 94 Such assemblies. . are for the most part. . a combination of the Popish and prophane. 1779 JOHNSON L. P. *Cowley* Wks. II. 25 They. . produced combinations of confused magnificence. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 142 Blue, red, yellow, and their combinations. 1853 SOVER *Pantograph*. 136 The cooks. . could form unheard-of combinations with the succulent pieces.

† b. An ecclesiastical plurality. *Obs.*

1618 HALES in *Gold. Rem., Lett. fr. Dort* 4 The impediments were. combinations, that is, double benefices, when men having two cures could not sufficiently attend both.

4. The banding together or union of persons for the prosecution of a common object: formerly used almost always in a bad sense = conspiracy, self-interested or illegal confederacy; hence (later), the term applied to the unions (formerly illegal) of employers or workmen to further their interests, affect the rate of wages, etc.

1593 ABB. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* i. 1. 7 By reason of their said combination and secretnesse vsed, many things lie hidde from those in authority. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 146 [They] by a general combination in one day plotted to subvert the whole Colony. 1667 PERRYS *Diary* (1877) v. 80 Some few. . that do keep out of all plots and combinations. 1712 W. ROGERS *Poy.* 235, I us'd what

Arguments I could offer, shew'd them the Danger and Folly of Combinations. 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV. N. I. n. v.* 371 Either by combination or by any other sort of violence. 1795 J. B. BIRD (*title*), The Laws respecting Masters and Servants . . . comprising . . . the law respecting combinations amongst workmen. 1824 *Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 95* Workmen . . . who shall enter into any Combination to obtain an Advance . . . shall not therefore be subject or liable to any Indictment or Prosecution . . . under the Common or the Statute law. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, 'Entered into a combination!' 'Yes, Mr. Grey! a conspiracy.' 1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl. I.* 398/2 Till then (1824) any combination of any two or more masters, or of any two or more workmen, to lower or raise wages, or to increase or diminish the number of hours of work, or quantity of work, to be done, was punishable at common law as a misdemeanour; and there were also thirty-five statutes in existence . . . prohibiting combinations of workmen against masters. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 17 A combination of three or four of the leading nobles was sufficient . . . to effect a revolution.

**b. concr.** An association or society thus formed. 1591 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 25 The second company of this combination. 1597 BACON *Ess. Hon. & Reput.* (Arb.) 68 As . . . hee doe content euerie faction or combination of people. 1725 DE FOE *Poy. round World* (1840) 46 To form other societies or combinations. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 79 Pardon is commonly granted to any one of a combination who gives evidence against the rest. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 51 Some combinations have framed rules to prevent men from having above a certain number of apprentices.

**† c. Agreement, treaty, alliance, compact.** *Obs.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v.* i. 392 A solemn Combination shall be made Of our deere soules. 1613 — *Henry VIII.* r. i. 169 This cunning Cardinal The Articles o' th' Combination drew As himselfe pleas'd.

**5. Math.** **† d.** = ALLIGATION 2. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDS *Gr. Artes* (1593) 426 More varieties in combination may followe anone.

**b. pl.** The different collections which can be made of any number of given individuals, when they are taken in groups of a definite number, but without regard to the order of arrangement. Thus *ab* and *ba* are the same combination, though different permutations.

1673 J. WALLIS (*title*), Treatise of Algebra . . . of the Cono-queous, Angular Sections, Angles of Contact, Combinations, Alternations, etc. 1764 REID *Inquiry* III. Wks. I. 116/2 They who are acquainted with the theory of combinations. 1828 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 35 If I ask how many combinations of 21 can be taken out of 25, I do in effect ask how many combinations of 4 may be taken. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 417 The laws of the permutation and combination of numbers.

**6. Chem.** Chemical union, in which substances combine to form new compounds; *concr.* the product or compound resulting from such a union.

1766 T. AMORY *F. Bunche* (1825) III. 224 The gold and the reguline part of antimony being heaviest, the combination of them sinks to the bottom. 1800 TR. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 379 The substance formed by the combination of tungsten with oxygen. 1868 W. CORRIE *tr. Naguet's Chem.* 3 In compounds which result from combination, the proportion is definite and constant. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 The red powder is a combination of this oxygen with mercury.

**7. Connexion of ideas in the mind.**

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. 1. 6 This strong combination of ideas, not allied by nature, the mind makes in itself either voluntarily or by chance. *Ibid.* (J.). They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger combination than what their own nature and correspondence give them. 1727 R. GREENE *Princ. Philos.* 662 Particular Combinations of Simple Ideas. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii. note, Whist . . . a game . . . which requires . . . memory, judgment, and combination. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 185 Quickness and power of combination.

**8. Short for COMBINATION-ROOM.**

1749 in Chr. Wordsworth *Soc. Life Univ.* 18th C. (1874) 161 A fire to be made in the Combination at noon, to continue till two o'clock in the afternoon.

**9. = COMBINATION-GARMENT.**

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2/2 These two combinations and a well-made dress . . . form the most healthy and comfortable dress for women. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/6 Ladies' natural wool combinations.

**10. attrib. and Comb.**, as combination garment, a close-fitting under-garment worn mostly by women and children, consisting of combined chemise or undershirt and drawers; combination laws, laws directed against combinations or associations of workmen or masters, repealed in 1824; combination-paper (*Comb. Univ.*), see quot.; combination-pedal, in *Organs*, a pedal which acts upon a number of stops at once; also one which, instead of operating upon the draw-stops, acts upon the wind-supply (*Grove Dict. Mus.* 1880); combination-union, a union formed by the combination of several trades-unions. Also in various mechanical tools or contrivances which combine several functions, as combination-attachment, -fuse, -lock, -plane, etc.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 40/1 Flannel \*Combination Garment for a child. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2/2 The combination garment is made in soft merino, suitable for wearing next to the skin . . . It closely follows the shape of the body that it clothes, and is to the petticoat what a glove with fingers is to a baby's mitten. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \*Combination-fuse, a fuse combining the principles of time and percussion. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 25 Imprisonment . . . under the old \*combination laws. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 398/2 Combination Laws, the laws

known by this name were repealed in 1824. The act passed in 1824 (5 Geo. IV. c. 95) repealed all the statute and common law against combinations of masters and of workmen. 1874 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Soc. Life Univ.* 18th C. 162 'Combination-room,' is said by a good authority to be derived . . . from their sterner use for business: inasmuch as there were drawn up the 'first \*combination paper,' a list of the Preachers of the Sunday morning University sermons, a certain number of which were appointed—by each college in turn—according to the *Prior Combination*: and of the Preachers on Saints' days and Sunday afternoons . . . the *Posterior Combination*. 1890 *Railway Herald* 31 May 11 The majority would be in favour of \*combination-unions.

**Combinational** (kəm'bīnəl; -jənəl), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Of or pertaining to combination.

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Combinational Churches*, are the Independent Churches, by some so styled.

**b. Mus.** in *Combinational tone*, a note produced by the combined sounding of two other notes, a resultant tone.

1879 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 727 No minor chord can be obtained perfectly free from such false combinational tones. 1881 BROADBUSH *Mus. Acoustics* 312 Combinational tones are of two kinds . . . differential tones . . . summational tones.

**Combination-room** (also **-chamber**). The name given in the university of Cambridge (England) to the college parlour where the fellows meet after dinner, elsewhere called COMMON-ROOM.

1650-51 *Accts. Trin. Coll. Camb.* (Willis & Clark III. 380), A Table for the Fellows Combination Chamber. 1675 *ibid.* 380 Of St. Catharine's Hall, The Combination Room. 1685-86 *Hist. Queen's Coll. Camb.* II. 49 (*ibid.*) Wainscoting and adorning the Combination Room. 1693 *Building Accts. Clare Hall* (*ibid.*), The Combination dining room. 1715 *PRIDEAUX Reform. Two Univ. in Life* (1748) 202 That, where there are common-fire-rooms, or combination-rooms, in any College or Hall, they be all shut up at ten at night. 1719 J. COVEL Master of Christ's Coll. (Willis & Clark III. 380), The common Combination Room. 1830 BR. MONK *Life Bentley* viii. 172 'The Combination room, where the society are in the habit of meeting after dinner. 1889 *Commemorative Feast, Trin. Coll. Camb.* 9 Dec., At the conclusion of dinner Tea and Coffee will be served in the Large Combination Room.

**Combinative** (kəm'bīnətīv), *a.* [*f. combināt- ppl. stem of L. combināre to combine + -IV-.*]

1. Having the faculty of combination, combining.

1855 BAGSHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 11 A mind . . . combinative or inventive enough to provide remedies. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 6 The combinative powers of his own imagination.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of combination; cumulative.

1867 CLARK RUSSELL in *Broadway Mag.* Dec. 286 Those combinative excellences which constitute not the smallest charm of 'Kavanagh'.

**Combinator** (kəm'bīnətɔr), *rare.* [*n. of action in L. form, f. combināre to combine + -OR.*] = COMBINER.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1157 The Combinators [were] many that stood for Reformation. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 320 To hire patriots to slate recusant combinator at three shillings a-week.

**Combinatorial** (kəm'bīnətɔr-iəl), *a. Math.* [*f. as next + -AL.*] Of relating to (mathematical) combinations; esp. in *Combinatorial analysis*.

1818 P. NICHOLSON (*title*), Essays on the Combinatorial Analysis. 1844 DE MORGAN *Diff. Calculus* 337 The combinatorial analysis is analysis by means of combinations.

**Combinatory** (kəm'bīnətɔr-i), *a.* [*ad. L. type \*combinātōri-us, f. combinātor: see above and -ORY.*] Of or pertaining to a combinator or combination; combinative.

1647 *Maid's Petition* 4 Not by way of combinatory siding but down-right honestly intending the increase of the City force. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 His Combinatory Art . . . shows how often and how many ways they may be combined together. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Combinatory music*, that part of music which reaches the manner of combining sounds variously. 1834 WHIRWELL in *Todhunter Acc. W.'s Writ.* (1876) II. 186 Combinatory modes of conception.

**† Combine**, *v. Obs.* [*A form arising from confusion of combine and bind.*] *trans.* and *intr.* = COMBINE, bind together.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 Steadfast to steadfast will it selfe combinde. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. 270, I dyd combynd Clennes my daughter with vertue precyous. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Conbyndyng, colligatting or knyttyn together the muskles. A 1600 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 177 The kinge of Swethia and the kinge of Denmarcke, all combyndinge. 1605 TIMME *Quersih.* III. 244 Sulphur . . . is . . . most apt to combynde the other two, to effect a good . . . mixture.

**Combine** (kəm'bīn), *v.* Forms: 5-6 combyne(n, 6- combyne. [*a. f. combinere to join two by two, yoke together, f. com- + binē two together; perh. the Eng. was formed directly from the Latin.*]

1. *trans.* To couple or join two or more things together; **† a.** material things in material union.

c 1450 *Pronp. Parv.* 88 Combynyn, or copulyn. *combyno, combylo.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Caballero's Bk. Fysicke* 308/2 A Synne cut a sundar, and howe the Chirurgione shoulde combyne agayne the same. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Combine*, to couple or joyn together.

**b.** persons or material things in non-material or ideal union: To join in action, condition, or feeling; to conjoin, band together, associate, ally. 1503 MORE *Rufol Lamentation* (R.), The faithful loue,

that dyd vs both combyne. 1593 ASP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* III. xvi. 131 They haue combined themselves together into a strange brotherhood. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 388 God, the best maker of all Marriages, Combine your hearts in one, your Realmes in one. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* *Christ despised no man*, Combining man to himself by the fresh cement of his precious blood. 1749 R. HURD *Comm.* *Horace Ars P.* Note (R.), The art of combining woods, lakes, and rocks, into . . . agreeable pictures. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 329 A sense of common danger might . . . combine them in operations of defence. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxii. 282 The youths and maidens combined themselves with the gentler animals into groups.

**c.** things immaterial; esp. in *to combine efforts, forces, etc.*

1529 MORE *Heresies* I. Wks. 112/1 Which two pointes, himselfe had combynded and knitte together. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1115 Ordain we then two sorrows to combine, And in one point the extremes of grief to join. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. 20 Every one's true interest is combined with his duty. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 151 It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labour. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. S.* III. v. iii. 451 Known for combining sacred and classical studies in his monastery.

**† d.** *To combine a league.* *Obs.*

1564 PHAER *Æneid* IX. (R.), Old duke Cedecus . . . did combyne . . . friendly league with Remulus of Tyburn coast.

2. To cause to unite or coalesce into one body or substance; *esp. in Chem.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 5 To combine oil with sulphur. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 117 It generally exists combined . . . with some other liquid.

3. To unite (distinct qualities); to possess or exhibit in union.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 49 Combining French clearness with old English depth. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 244 A position which . . . combined . . . strength, beauty, and fertility. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 18 Some substance which will . . . combine the characters requisite for all the different functions of Money.

4. *intr.* To come together into one body, coalesce; *spec. in Chem.* to enter into chemical union, unite by chemical affinity with. Cf. COMBINATION 6.

1772 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV, The scattering bodies never would combine, Nor to compose a world by concourse join. 1766 T. AMORY *F. Bunche* (1825) III. 223 The mercury revived, and the acid combined with it. 1800 TR. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 139 The oxide of manganese . . . combines with the oxygen. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 444 Silver combines with chlorine when . . . heated in contact with the gas.

*fig.* 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 291 Their wisdom, if we may so use the word, combines crudely with any form of superstition or fanaticism.

5. To unite together for a common purpose, to co-operate for some end; to confederate, form a union, *spec.* for some economic, social, or political purpose; to form a combination.

1529 HEN. VIII. in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* Collect. p. xxxiv, A great part of the youth . . . with contentious factions and manner, daily combining together. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. v. i.* 29 Combine together 'gainst the Enemy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 241 All . . . combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 18 Though the powers of darkness . . . combine against them. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discourt.*, When bad men combine, good men must associate. 1883 *Lanc. Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 568 The parties combined to negotiate a loan contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act. 1890 *Railway Herald* 31 May 11/2 The Tradesmen, Miners and Dockers have sufficient strength . . . should they combine respectively.

**b. fig.** of things.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 103 Their pride and their prejudices combined against him. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii, The forms of piety and war, In strange but fitting union must combine. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 369 The times . . . and his early circumstances, combined to develop this pattern demerit.

¶ 6. In the following, perh. = To bind: cf. COMBIND. But other conjectures are current.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 149 For my poore selfe, I am combined by a Sacred Vow, And shall be absent. [*Cf. A. Y. L. v. iv. 156, and COMBATE a. b.*]

**Combine** (kəm'bīn), *sb.* [*f. prec. vb.*] A combination, conspiracy, plot. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1670 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* Author to Wk., A great Monarch hath those dire Combines, Hatcht in the Heart.

**b. U. S. colloq.** A combination of persons in furtherance of their own interests, commercial or political; a private combination for fraudulent ends.

1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trul.*, 16 of the members . . . have formed what the New York Aldermen would call a 'combine', and demand \$10,000 apiece before they will vote. 1888 *Evening Post* (N. York) 6 Mar. 4 An anti-Platt combine composed of seven senators. 1888 A. ROBERTS *U. S. Consular Rep.* Sept. 401 The market being controlled by the coal combine.

**Combined** (kəm'bīnd), *ppl. a.* [*f. COMBINE v. + -ED.*] Coupled, united, conjoined in action or substance; allied, confederated.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 Thy knotty and combined locks. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 122 The Christen Princes . . . with their combined forces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 329 Let us not then suspect our happy State . . . As not secure to single or combin'd. 1790 BEARSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 187 Expecting the Combined fleet would bear down upon him. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. 417 A dinner and supper combined.

**b.** Performed by agents acting in combination.

1834 GURWOOD *Wellington's Disp.* I. 12 Combined field movements. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 117 One vigorous or combined struggle for emancipation. 1873 MAX

MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 349 The combined work of those who came before him.

c. Resulting from, or produced by, combination. *Combined body* (Chem.): one formed by the chemical combination of simple substances.

c141. *Epiph. in Trinitatis Vis.* 117 And oo word combined of these twayn. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 A buzzer or market, which though divided shewes a combined beauty in her separation. a1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 81 Where a collective and combined effect is to be produced. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 167 A combined view of different states. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The same logic which has created the 'combined lecturer' would create the 'combined head', and, in the university, the 'combined professor'.

**Combinedly** (kəmbəɪnəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a combined manner, in combination.

a1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 Joyntly and combinedly. a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1886 II. 30 The flesh, the world, the Devil, all combinedly are so many fierce adversaries. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 305 Brigades .. being independent in their movements, might combinedly attack or support.

**Combinedness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Combined condition.

1854 J. R. BALLANTYNE *Saukhya Aphorisms* (1885) 160 Combinedness is the state of the soft and the hard.

† **Combinationement**. *Obs. or arch.* [f. COMBINE v. + -MENT.] = COMBINATION.

1606 WARNER *Abb. Eng.* xvi. cl. (1612) 399 Combinationement thus of Nature and of Vertue is admire. a1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 2 Having no firme combinations to chayne them together in their publique dangers. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 282 The Scriptural record of Baptism and the combination of preaching therewith.

b. A combination, association, union.

1658 in Dalzell *Hist. Edin. Univ.* (1862) 181 Nor will I ever involve myself in .. any kind of factious and disorderly combinations. 1674 [Z. CRAWFORD] *Catholicism* 10 This coalition and combination, founded on the truly Catholic Principles of the Church of England.

**Combiner** (kəmbəɪnər), [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which combines.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 144 The whayne of the blood is as a chariot or mediator, and combiner of the other two beginnings together. 1654 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* II. 186 (L.) This so excellent combiner of all virtues, humility.

b. *spec.* A member of a combination; a confederate, associate, leaguer, conspirator. (Chiefly pl.)

1658 *Hamilton Papers* (1880) 6, I have now hard thes Combiners, ar resolved to, etc. 1772 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 309 The aforesaid Combiners, who have put the Care of the said Ship under an uncapable Command. 1845 Lp. COCKBURN *Memo.* 330 The combiners .. trusted that the bar of Scotland would always supply any force that the defence of political prisoners .. might require.

**Combining** (kəmbəɪnɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. COMB v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb COMB.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1577) 139 To haue their haire fall without combing. 1606 SURR. *Country Farm* 51 Of spinning and combing of wool. 1854 E. WILSON *Healthy Skin* xvii. By plenty of combing and brushing.

2. *concr.* (usually pl.) The produce of combing; hairs combed off; the artificial borders, etc. for which these are saved.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 44 The baldnesse, thinnesse, and .. deformity of their haire, is usually supplied by borders and combings. *Ibid.* 59 She laid out the combings or cuttings of her own or others more youthful haire. 1727 SWIFF *Gulliver* II. vi. 145, I desired the queen's woman to save for me the combings of her majesty's haire. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Patience*, Compelled at last, in life's uncertain gloamings, To wreath her wrinkled brow with well saved 'combings'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *combining* (i.e. wool-combing) *trade*; † *combining-cloth*, -kerchief, a cloth placed over the shoulders while the hair is combed; *combining-machine*, a machine for combing wool; *combining-wool*, long wool adapted for combing and spinning into worsted.

1578 in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 231 (Jam.) Huidis, quaffis .. naipkynis, camyng clathis. *Ibid.* 235 (Jam.) And camyng curche of the same. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 41 Some of the townsmen who saw him putting on that combining-cloth .. thinking it had been a priest putting on the amice. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4585/4 Places .. where the Combining Trade is followed. 1757 DYER *Fleecce* II. Arg't., The wool of our island peculiarly excellent is the combining wool. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 5/2 The better grades of combining merino. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 243/2 'Combining' wool is longer, finer, and more silky than 'clothing'.

**Combining** (kəmbəɪnɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That combs; *esp.* of a wave: Forming a crest, breaking into foam (see COMB v.1 5).

1857 S. OSBORNE *Quedah* xviii. 246 The spirit of the old pirate is still observed in stormy nights .. to row his tiny skiff through the combining waves. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Combining sea*, a rolling and crested wave.

† **Combining**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* In form a pr. pple. of a vb. *comb*, of uncertain meaning and history. Perhaps related to Pr. *comb*, Sp. *combo* curved, *combar* to curve (see LITTRE s.v. *Combe*); with sense: Curving, incurved, bending in.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 62 To graff frute that shal haue no core. Take a graff and bowe it in both endes combyng, and kyt bothe endes graff wyse and so fasten them in the stoke. 1594 HVL *Planting* II. 75.

**Combining**, var. of COMING.

**Combining** (kəmbəɪnɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. COMBINE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. COMBINE; rarely *concr.* Combination.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 425, I will propound an other example .. of more varietie in the Alligations or combinations. 1598 FLORIO, *Combinations*, a combining or joyning together. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 264 Being inflate with the combining of two such mighty kingdoms.

b. *attrib.* in *combining proportions, equivalents*, etc. (Chem.), the proportions, etc. in which elements or radicals combine with each other.

1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* II. (ed. 4) 95 Each elementary substance has its own combining proportions with other elements.

**Combining** (kəmbəɪnɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That combine; uniting, co-operating; entering into chemical combination.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 443 Following the number of combining atoms. 1885 *Athenaeum* 25 Apr. 531/3 In view of these combining causes.

† **Comble**, *sb. Her. Obs.* [a. F. *comble* in same sense: -L. *cumululus* heap, pile, heap above the full measure, crown.] The diminutive of the chief of the escutcheon, occupying one fourth of its depth towards its lower portion; the fillet.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 99 Sir Wylliam Douglas .. bare azure, a comble syluer, three starres goulles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 254. 1722 NISSET *Heraldry* I. 72 The chief can only be parted per fess, where three parts are above and one below—and this is called a Combel or Fillet—viz. the diminutive of a chief.

† **Comble**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *comble* -r: -L. *cumululāre* to overload, f. *cumululus* heap, piled up mass.] *trans.* To load, overload.

1672 ST. MICHEL *Let. 14 Aug.* in *Pepys's Corr.*, You dayly and howery soe comble me with, not only expressions, but alsoe deeds, of your worthyness and goodness.

**Comble**, var. of CUMBLE *sb.* and *v.*

**Combless** (kəmbəɪnəs), *a.* [f. COMB sb.1 + -LESS.] Without a comb (in various senses; see the sb.). Hence *Comblelessness*.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 227 A comblesse Cocke. 1883 *Chambr. Jem.* 122 With a smooth and almost combless crest. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Tr.* I. i. vi. 81 Absolute brushlessness, comblelessness.

**Comblly**, var. of COMELY *adv. Obs.*

**Comblly**, *obs. f. CUMBLY*, Indian blanket.

**Combmaker** (kəmbəɪnəɪkər), *One* whose business is to make combs; a comb-cutter.

c1450 *Nominale* in Wr. Wulcker 686/31 *Hic pectinariis*, a Comemaker. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Combe maker, *pectinifer*. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. iv. 30 He was a Combmaker by Profession. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 366 Any combmaker will furnish you forth as good as new.

† **Combourgeoisie**, *-y. Obs.* [a. Fr. *combourgeoisie*, f. *combourgeois* COMBURGESS.] A league or alliance of mutual citizenship between independent cities; *comburghership*: used particularly of Switzerland.

1602 FULBECKE *Poedacts* 55 So the Athenians did make free of their cite .. all the Rhodians: which the Rhodians requited with like curtesie, which was nothing else but a combourgeoisie, such as Bodinus reporteth to haue been made betwixt them of Valoys, and certaine towneships of the Heluetians. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/3 Our strict Alliances and Combourgeoisie with that Principality. *Ibid.* No. 4353/2 Contained in the Treaty of Combourgeoisie between Berne and Neuchâtel.

**Combox**, *obs. f. comb-box*; see COMB sb.1

**Combrance**, *-anse*, var. of CUMBRANCE.

**Combre**, *obs. form of CUMBER*; in the following the meaning is obscure.

1571-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 1 No maner person .. [shall] winde .. within any fleesse .. tailles, deceptefull lockes, cotte, calles, combre, lambes wolle, or any other thinge.

**Combrataceous** (kəmbɪrətəʊs), *a. Bot.* [f. bot.L. *Combrataceae*, f. generic name *Combrētum* (applied by Pliny to some plant, prob. a kind of rush) + *ous*.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Combrataceae*, of which the typical genus *Combrētum* consists of trailing or climbing tropical shrubs, some remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

1864 BATES *Nat. Amazon* vi. 140, I see now and then a gorgeous crimson blossom on long spikes .. I suppose it to belong to a climber of the Combrataceous order.

**Combrous**, *obs. f. CUMBRIOUS*.

† **Combur**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *comburir* (also in Pr.), ad. L. *combūr-ire* to burn up, consume.

The inflexion of *combūr-ire* is precisely like that of *vivere* to burn, with its compounds *combūr-ire*, *adūr-ire*, *extūr-ire*, etc., and it takes the place of a \**com-ūr-ire*; but the difficulty of accounting for *comb-* as a variety of the prefix has suggested a parallel radical \**bitūr-ire*, whence prob. *burnum*.]

1. *trans.* To burn up, consume by fire.

1570 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 92 Thay Bouchers thy Father did combure. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 970 Thy furious flaming fyre, Quhilk does thy ballfull briest combur. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicke* 9/2 Combure the same to ashes. *Ibid.* 25/1 Take .. Castoreum, of the weight of the combured swallowes. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Combure*, burne, or consume with fire.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1590 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicke* 52/1 Let it combure, till of it selfe it extinguish.

**Comburance** (kəmbūrəns), *rare.* [f. L. *combūr-ire* to burn up + -ANCE.] Comburent quality or action; see next.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Wks. 1858 I. App. 395 The powers of .. comburance and combustibility.

**Comburent**, *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *combūr-ent-um*, pr. pple. of *combūr-ire* to consume: cf. F. *comburant*, *principe comburant*, as applied by Lavoisier.] Burning (*obs.*): causing combustion: applied by Lavoisier, and others after him, to that element, esp. oxygen, which, in chemical combination, was supposed to cause the combustion of another body; hence the classification of *comburents* and *combustibles*. See COMBUSTION 2.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicke* 50/1 Incendie them at a burninge and comburent candle. 1845 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 289. 1890 tr. Jules Verne's *Barbican* & Co. xi. Formed by combination .. of the principal comburents and combustibles.

**Comburgess** (kəmbɜːdʒəs), *Hist.* [f. COM- + BURGESS, after med.L. *comburgensis*, or F. *combourgeois* (16th c. in Littre).]

1. A fellow-burgess, fellow-citizen or freeman of a borough.

1527 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 17 The complaint made .. by the Maior and yo<sup>r</sup> comburgesses of yo<sup>r</sup> towne of Oxford. 1565 in Picton *L-pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 37 Comburgesses and Commonalty. 1577-87 HOLMES *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 446 Such magistrats .. as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge themselves of such offices. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. (Chalmers' Air)* 148 All and sundrie zour comburgesses [Lat. *omnes comburgenses vestros*], dwelling within zour burgh. 1825 STRUANS *Cont. Hist.* III. xx. 424 The members were generally 'co-citizens' or 'comburgesses'.

† 2. In certain English boroughs (before the Municipal Reform Act 1835), used as the title of municipal magistrats, chosen by and from among their fellow-burgesses, and associated with the alderman.

In some cases, as at Stamford, the Alderman and his Comburgesses received by later charter the style of Mayor and Alderman.

1646 R. BUTCHER *Stanford* iv. Edward the 4th .. by his charter directed to George Chapman the first incorporate alderman, and others both of the upper and lower Bench, then called the Comburgesses and Capitall-Burgesses. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3757/3 The Association of the Alderman, Burgesses in Parliament, Comburgesses, Gentlemen, Free-Burgesses and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Grant-ham. 1825 *Rep. Commis. Munic. Corp.* App. iii. 1673 *Pontefract*, King Richard 3, by a charter .. ordains that the Mayor and burgesses .. yearly may amongst the same burgesses in the Moot Hall, choose out of themselves 13 Comburgesses, one of which burgesses is to be chosen for the Mayor for one whole year. *Ibid.* App. iv. 2247 *Grantham*, The Comburgesses are elected for life by the Alderman's Court from the second twelve, who alone are eligible.

† **Comburgher** (-bɜːrɜːr), *Obs.* Also -burger. [f. COM- + BURGER.]

1. A fellow-burgher; a freeman of a city or state between which and other cities or states mutual citizenship is established: cf. COMBOURGEOISY.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 158 If Iaffa Marchants, now Comburgers seeme With Portingalls and Portingalls with them.

2. = COMBURGESS 2 (an error for it).

1883 *Add. fr. Grantham in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/3 The Alderman, Recorder, Comburgers.

† **Comburghership**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The status of comburghers; mutual citizenship.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. i. 41 By all respects of our com-Burgership .. I do aduise you. a1714 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1707 (R.) The canton of Bernes .. declared, they were in a comburghership with them; and upon that, they sent a body of 3000 men to defend them. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/2 Contrary to the Treaties of Alliance and Comburghership they have with this Canton.

**Comburment**, var. of CUMBERMENT.

† **Combury**, *v. Obs. rare.* To bury together. 1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 25 Some American Kings, whose custome is to comburie their concubines in tombe with themselves.

**Combust** (kəmbʊst), *a.* [a. OF. *combust* (14th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *combūst-us*, pa. pple. of *combūr-ire*: see COMBURER.]

† L. Burnt; *spec.* acted on by fire, calcined. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yem. Prolog.* & T. 238 Combust matris and coagulat. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Of a Combust terestricte. 1565 BULLYNN *Bk. Simples* 80 b, The skinnies of them combust or burnt. 1698 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* I. iii. 6 Cast it combust into hot Water.

† b. *Adust.* *Combust cholera*: 'cholera adust'.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xii. 67 Two kinds of melancholy, the one sequestered from all admixtion .. the other .. a combust black cholera.

c. as *sb.* That which is burnt.

1824 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 411 The combustive, the combustible, and the combust.

2. *Astrol.* Of the planets: Burnt up (as it were) by the sun in or near conjunction; (seemingly) extinguished by the sun's light.

'A planet is combust when within 8° 30' of the body of the sun: its influence is then said to be burnt up, or destroyed.' c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 668 If I had, O Venus .. Aspectes brade of Mars, or of Saturne, Or thou combuste. c1392 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent .. is fortunat .. when .. hat he be nat retrograd ne combust. 1585 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 95 If in the Nativity of the Husband Venus be combust, the wife shall die before the husband. 1644 MURTON *Aroch.* (Arb.) 67 Who can discern those planets that are of Combust .. until the opposite motion of their orbs bring them .. where they may be seen evnyng or morning. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. 22, Many a planetary sign, Combust, and retrograde, and trine,



b. *Combust way*: 'the space in the second half of Libra, and through the whole Sign of Scorpio' (Bailey).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. ii. From the combust way she [Dyane] had her so sped, She had no let that was to be dredde. 1666 PHILLIPS *s.v.* *Combustion, Combustion*, by reason of several violent or malignant fixed Stars in the second half of Libra and through the whole Sign of Scorpio.

**Combust** (kɒmbʊst), *v.* [f. prec., or its Latin source. First and chiefly used in pa. pple. *combusted*. Pa. t. in Sc. also *combust*.] *trans.* To burn up, consume with fire; to calcine. (Now only jocular or affected.)

1283 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 438/2 Fyre descendyd fro heuen upon them and [they] were all combusted and brente. — *G. de la Tour* xxxix. Div. Ne fyre myght haue combusted or brente her. a 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 224 Putt therto lytherge... and redde corall combusted. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 522 Scho... combust thame in the fyre. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiii. 'You don't suppose that I would go spontaneously combusting any person?' 1882 SUTTON in *Society* 7 Oct. 16 1/2 Wilt thou cook up or combust or incinerate The earth with thy igneous tail?

† b. *fig.* To consume or waste as fire does. *Obs.* 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* vi. viii. 145 Such as had combusted his State. *Time's Storehouse* 251 (L.) All Germany was combusted with great troubles.

**Combustibility** (kɒmbʊstɪbɪlɪti). [f. COMBUSTIBLE + -ITY; cf. Fr. *combustibilité*.] Combustible quality.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Whyte Sulfur wythowte combustibyllite. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 411 Actual combustibility or visibillity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 417 Vegetables are... indebted to the light for their colours... taste, combustibility. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* iv. 11 An easy method of exhibiting its (the diamond's) combustibility. 1834 J. M. GOON *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 634 General combustibility of the body.

**Combustible** (kɒmbʊstɪbəl), *a.* and *s.* [a. Fr. *combustible*, f. late L. *combustibilis*, f. *combust-*, ppl. stem of *combūrere*; see COMBURE.] *A. adj.* 1. Capable of being burnt or consumed by fire, fit for burning, burnable.

1529 MORE *Herseyes* iv. Wks. 264/1 The fire can... burne al combustible things that it may towch. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* 1. § 19. 26 Multitudes of faggots, or other combustible fuel. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 2 Sept., Everything, after so long a drought, proving combustible. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 345 Stubble, and such like combustible matter. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 255 Orgonez... set fire to the combustible roof of the building.

2. *fig.* Easily kindled to violence or passion; excitable; inflammable.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 17/1 This distemper was so universal, the least spark still meeting with combustible matter enough to make a flame. 1698 W. CHILCOR *Evil Thoughts* iv. (1852) 37 The mind of man is combustible; the thoughts of his heart are mere tinder to the sparks of a lewd fancy. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lix. 416 The commons, aware of what combustible materials the army was composed. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits* iv. Amer. xlii. (1875) 153 It was to the combustible hearts of female recluses that the torch was most busily applied.

† 3. Burning, fiery. *Obs.* 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 392 This last and least fire [of Etna], runne downe in a combustible flood.

B. *s.* A combustible substance or matter. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 344 IV. 113 Eight or nine barrels of combustibles. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. vi. 198 Pitch, tar, and other combustibles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 All our ordinary combustibles—such as coal, wood, oil, etc.

b. *fig.* 1813 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* II. 475 Metternich works up the combustibles in Switzerland for a spring explosion.

**Combustibleness** (kɒmbʊstɪblɪnəs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = COMBUSTIBILITY.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 50r Whose combustibleness would declare the subject to be earthly or terrestrial. 1791 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 69 The combustibleness of steel.

† **Combustibly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a combustible manner.

1885 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 101 To use combustibly... half an ounce of the flower of Cassia.

**Combustion** (kɒmbʊstɪən, -tʃən). Also 6 -yon. [a. OF. *combustion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *combustion-em*, n. of action f. *combūrere*; see COMBURE.]

1. The action or process of burning; consumption or destruction by fire. (Not common in ordinary unscientific language.)

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* vii. vii. § 2 The combustion of his sanctuary... flaming before their eyes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xix. 17 They shall take of the ashes of combustion and of sinne. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. xxiv. The combustion of the Library of Alexandria. 1824 SYD. SMITH *America* Wks. 1867 II. 44 The faggots which each is preparing for the combustion of the other. 1867 *Chr. Remembrancer* LII. 245 The combustion of incense.

† b. A conflagration, fire. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 Cailline... that sought to bring it [Rome] to a combustion, or Nero... that did indeed set it on fire. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 47 Subject it [Constantinople] hath bin to sundry horrible combustions. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* iv. 1. In combustions... To save their precious goods from raging fire.

† c. *spec.* The burning of a corpse, cremation. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 202 Nor more mourn at his

burn'd bones, Than did the great prince to his friend at his combustions. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 1. Solemn Combustion of Menecius and Archemorus.

d. *Spontaneous combustion*: the burning of a substance (or mass) from heat generated within itself; see SPONTANEOUS.

e. *C. of money*: 'the old way of trying mix'd and base Money by melting it down' (Kersey).

1695 W. LOWNDEN *Ess. Amendm. Silv. Coutuage* 5 A constitution was made, called the Trial by combustion. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* I. s.v. *Combustio pecuniae*. In the time of King Henry II a constitution was made, called the trial by combustion; the practice of which differed little or nothing from the present method of assaying silver.

2. The ordinary term in scientific use.

As all ordinary combustion consists in the energetic combination of a body with oxygen, with evolution of heat and light, this was alone contemplated in earlier definitions of the term; but since it has been known that similar phenomena attend the combination of other elements, e.g. that of hydrogen and metals with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, combustion has been defined more generally as 'The development of light and heat accompanying chemical combination'.

Formerly, oxygen was regarded as essentially the supporter of combustion, the bodies which burned in it being called *combustibles*. Afterwards the former term was extended to all substances capable of forming vapours in which others can burn, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, sulphur; but since the same substance may sometimes act in both capacities, and since the vapours in question are actually consumed in the process, as truly as the so-called 'combustible', the distinction has gradually become obsolete. (Watts, etc.) Cf. COMBURENT.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Of such Combustion greates hardnes shall be. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Male* Wks. (1653) 269 Combustion is ignition, converting bodies by burning them into Calx. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* I. 177 It has long been ascertained, that combustion will not take place unless it be nourished by air. 1811 HOOKER *Med. Dict.* 220/2 s.v. The supporters of combustion known at present are... six. Oxygen gas, Air, Gaseous acid of nitrogen, Nitrous gas, Nitric acid, Oxigenated muriatic acid. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 76 Combustion being in fact chemical union attended with heat and light. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 47 Combustion, or the combination of a combustible with oxygen. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 106 Being neither combustible like the one, nor a supporter of combustion like the other.

b. In the sense of 'combination of a body with oxygen', the word has been applied to processes of oxidation unaccompanied by evolution of light, and not popularly considered as 'burning', such as take place in the tissues of organisms (*Internal combustion*), in decomposing organic matter, etc.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 561 Every combination of an acid with other substances, is a process of combustion, which cannot take place without the combination of the oxygen with the combustible element. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 A kind of slow combustion goes on in the body. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 722 The decomposition of the non-nitrogenous reserve material and its combustion into carbon dioxide and water. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Internal combustion*, those processes of oxidation... which effect the maintenance of the animal heat.

c. An operation consisting in the complete burning of a substance in a combustion-tube: used in quantitative analysis.

1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 227 When the temperature required for a combustion is very high, the tube should be protected. 1885 SIR R. CHRISTISON in *Life* I. 273, I had successfully finished my first combustion.

† 3. *Path.* a. A burn; b. inflammation. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guyden's Formul.* Tjib, Vaguentum... mercuriolum to consolidate and drye the combustions and woundes of synewes. 1599 A.M. t. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 322 Take Lintseed... and applye it on the combustion. Some doe onely annoynte the burne with Lintseed oyle. 1612 334/1 Heerewith annoynte the combustion both eveninge, and morninge. 1612 335/1 This draweth out the heate and combustion, and then it cureth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. iv. iii. 13, Cauteries or searings with hot yrons, combustions, boarings. 1656 RIDGELEY *Pract. Physick* 68 Combustion of the joynts, will admit of no sharp remedies.

† 4. *Astrol.* Obscuration of a planet or star by proximity to the sun. *Obs.* See COMBUST a. 2.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 196 The darkenyng or hidynge of the starre... within 15 degrees of the Sonne... is called of many men Combustion. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 44. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvi. 165 Her Disposition was in his Delitment, and entring Combustion. 1743 E. STOKES *Math. Dict.* s.v. A Planet... not above eight Degrees and Thirty Minutes distant from the Sun... is said then to be Combust, or in Combustion. 1721-27 in BAILEY.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

a. with explicit reference to sense 1.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. i. (1840) 115 By their pious tears to quench the combustions in the empire. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 87 This poured oil on the fire... and put all in combustion. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vi. 265 Where there were disappointed leaders ripe for revolt... it was not difficult to kindle combustion. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. i. In spiritual invisible combustion [mounts up] one authority after another.

b. Violent excitement or commotion, disorder, confusion, tumult, hubbub. (Exceedingly common in 17th and 18th c.)

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 45 Seeking to set al in combustion

with schisme. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 63 Prophecying... Of dyre Combustion, and confus'd Events. 1640-4. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 477 The House required the five Members to depart... to the end to avoid Combustion in the House. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 225 Armie against Armie numberless to raise Dreadfull combustion warring. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 204 A new discovery... served to throw every thing into still greater shame and combustion. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi. The inn-yard was in a sort of combustion. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. v. 246 He again prepared to throw his country into combustion.

c. (with a and pl.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1599) 942 Fearing a greater combustion, they came to composition. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (1851) 334 The beginning of these Combustions [civil wars]. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 273, I heard a combustion among the women-servants. 1815 BYRON in Moore *Life* 382 Whitbread wants us to assess the pit another sixpence... which will end in an O.P. combustion.

6. *Comb.* Combustion-tube, a tube of hard glass in which a substance may be reduced by combustion.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 227 Combustion-tubes... the best are made of the hard Bohemian glass. 1877 FOWNES *Chem.* II. 10 The mode of heating the combustion tube with red hot charcoal is the original process.

† **Combustious, a. Obs. [f. COMBUSTION: see -OUS.]**

1. In combustion, burning.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Honour of O'Toole Wks.* (1630) II. 17/2 The burning mouth of the combustious cannon. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 386 Combustious Etna. 1829 W. IRVING *Comp. Granada* lxxxii. (1850) 434 All kinds of combustious explosions.

2. Combustible.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1162 As drie combustious matter is to fire.

3. Raging, tumultuous, turbulent, stormy.

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iv. xiv. § 6 Mutual combustious [so edd. 1597, 1632; ed. 1622 reads combustions] bloud-sheds and wastes. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 105 Chinnies tops orethrawn In... this fierce combustious weather. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* II. 77 Dangerous and combustious seas. 1648 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramph.* Wks. (1687) 395 Upon the Confusion of the combustious Flaming in such Variety of Places.

**Combustive** (kɒmbʊstɪv), *a.* [f. L. *combust-* (see above) + -IVE.]

† 1. *Med.* Pertaining to a 'combustion' or burn.

1599 A. M. t. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 332 To make an excellent combustive oymnt. Take Lintseed oyle and oaten meale.

† 2. Having the quality of causing combustion.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 20 Their beams and influences begin to grow malign, fiery and combustive. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 146 The light of the Sun is combustive or burning up. 1824 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 411 Salt, sulphur, and mercury are equivalent to the combustive, the combustible, and the combust.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by combustion.

1848 GREENER *Gimmery* 45 Gases, at the instant of their combustive formation. 1880 MRS. C. READE *Brown Hand & White* III. i. 24 A crackling noise... suggestive of combustive lucifers.

† **Combustuous, a. Obs. [see -TIOUS.] = COMBUSTIOUS.**

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxii. (1632) 1120 The King but a child, the Nobles at variances, and the combustuous Commons obedient to Neither. *Time's Storehouse* 922 (L.) That matters should be thus combustuous in the Indies.

† **Combusture**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *combustura* a burning, f. *combust-* ppl. stem of *combūrere*, to COMBURE.] Combustion, burning.

1609 BP. BARLOW *Assu. Nameless Catholic* 11 If the Parliament House had burned the Jesuites... would... have sung to their instruments the Destruction of Troy in that combusture of the Senate.

**Combwise** (kɒmˈwaɪz), *adv.* [f. COMB *s.* 1 + -WISE.] After the manner of a comb; in pectinated fashion.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 87 b, The leues of the piche tre ar diuied Combwise. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* 59 The Brain-pan... is as it were sowed together of many bones comb-wise. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 Passing his spread fingers comb-wise through his hair.

**Comby** (kɒmˈbi), *a.* [f. COMB *s.* 1 + -Y.] Having combs or a comb-like structure; full of interstices like a honey-comb; favose.

1772 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 107/2 We have only two kinds of ashes... solid, or hard, and comby, or light ashes. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 585 Banded, comby [structure of mineral veins], in parallel (and sometimes exactly duplicated) layers or combs.

Com-case, *obs. f. comb-case*: see COMB *s.* 1, 9.

**Come** (kʊm), *v.* Pa. t. came (kɛm); pa. pple.

come (kʊm). Forms: see below. [A common

Teut. str. vb.: OE. *cuman*, pa. t. *cūm*, *cōm*, pl.

*cwōmon*, *cōmon*, pa. pple. *cumen*, *cymen* = OFris.

*kuman* (*koman*), *kom*, *kōmon*, *kimen*, OS. *cuman*,

*quām*, *quāmun*, *cuman* (MDu. *cumen*, *quām*, *quā-*

*men* (Flem. also *cam*, *camen*), *comen*; Du. *komen*,

*kwaam*, *kwamen*, *gekomen*; OHG. *queman*, *coman*,

(*chomen*), and *cuman*, pa. t. *quām*, *chām*, *chom*, pl.

*quāmun*, *chāmun*, pa. pple. *quoman*, *koman*, *cho-*

*men*, *kumen* (MHG. *komen*, pa. t. *quām*, *kām*, *kom*,

pl. *quāmen*, *kāmen*, *kōmen*, pple. *komen*; mod.G.

*kommen*, pa. t. *kam*, *kamen*, pple. *gekommen*);

ON. *koma*, pa. t. *kvaam*, *kom*, pl. *kvōmon*, *kōmon*,

ppl. *komenn* (Sw. *komma*, *kom*, *kommo*, *kommen*, Da. *komme*, *kom*, *kommet*); Goth. *qiman*, pa. t. *qam*, pl. *qemum*, ppl. *qumans*; all:—O.Teut. \**kwemian* and *kumian*, *kwam*, *kwemum*, *kumano*:—Aryan \**gʷem-*, *gʷm-*, cf. Skr. and Zend. *gum*, Gr. *βαίω* (:—\**gʷumjo-*), L. *venio* (:—\**gʷemjo-*), etc.

The present tense had two stem-forms in Teutonic, viz. *kwem-* and *kum-*, repr. pre-Teutonic *gʷem-*, *gʷm-*, respectively; the latter being commonly considered an 'aorist-present'. Of these, Gothic shows only the former; OHG. shows both; OE. only the *kum-* stem. The OE. *cum-* has remained to the present day, being regularly represented by the current *kəm* (in north. Eng. *kum*); the spelling *cum* was also frequent to 17th c., but the ME. scribal usage of writing *o* for *u* before *n*, *n*, *n* (v), introduced in 13th c. the spelling *come*, which finally prevailed: cf. *some*, *son*, *tongue*, *love*, etc. This use of *o* in ME. alike for the *u* of the present and pa. ppl., and the *o* of the past, was a defect of the writing which needs to be kept in mind.

The pa. t. had in WGer. the typical forms *kwam*, *kwamun*; in OE., as in the parallel vb. *niman* to take, the long vowel of the plural was taken into the sing., giving *cūm*, *cūmon*, later *cūm*, *cūmon*, which in southern Eng. lived on through the ME. period as *cūm* (*com*, *come*), *cūmen* (*cōme*, *coome*, *coome*). But just as, in late WS., *nōm*, *nōmon*, became *nam*, *nāmon*, so in late Northumbrian *cūm*, *cūmon* appear to have become *cām*, *cāmen*, which are found in the earliest specimens of northern ME. These forms were used by Wyclif, and soon afterwards drove out *com*, *come*, which hardly appear after 1500 in the literary language, though still widely prevalent in midland and southern dialects. In northern dialect, the pronunciation is still (*kām*), but in standard Eng. it has duly passed into (*kəm*); cf. *Cambridge*.

The pa. ppl. *cumen* was used by some down to the 17th c., when it was still written *comen*, *com'n*. As usual, however, the final *n* began to be lost in the 13th c. (esp. in the form with prefix *y-*, *ycumen*, *ycome*), whereby this part was at length levelled with the infinitive as *come*. Notwithstanding a strong tendency in 16–17th c. to conform it to the weak conjugation as *comed* (a form which has established itself dialectally, e.g. in south of Scotland), the clift form *com* (*kəm*) remains that of standard English.

In OE., umlaut forms of the present stem occurred in the normal 2 and 3 sing. *cymes* (f), *cymed*, *cymþ*, which survived in early ME. *kimest*, *kimeþ*; also in the pres. conj. *cyme*, and in the pa. ppl. *cymen* (:—\**kumino-*); in ONorthumbrian, umlaut forms were more or less frequent all through the present stem, but these do not appear in ME. (See Sievers in *Paul u. Braune's Beitr.* VIII. 81.)

The perfect tenses were originally formed with the auxiliary *be*, which is still retained to express the resulting state; in the expression of action *have* has gradually displaced *be*: see B. v. 14 b.]

#### A. Forms.

1. *Present stem*: a. *Infinitive*. 1 *cuman*, 2–4 *cumen*, 3–5 *cume*, 4–6 *cūm*; 3–4 *comen*, 3– *come*. (Also 3–4 *kumen*, *komen*, 4 *commen*, 4–6 *comme*, 4–7 *com*, 5 *comyn*, -in, *cumne*, *cumyn*, 6 *cumme*, *coome*.)

a. 1000 *Beowulf* 494 *Cuman* ongunnan. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 *Pet* he acule *cumen*. c. 1200 *Wintere, Rule St. Benet* (1888) 80 *Cumende*. .toforan þam abbode. c. 1205 *LAY.* 1256 *Pa* þingen þa weren to *kumen*. a. 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* in *E. B. P.* (1862) 10 *Pat* he sold *come*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24893 (Cott.) *Quen* þou *cums* [v. r. c. 1340 *comes*, *comis*]. c. 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 37 *þif* þu *cum* til a *trend*. *Ibid.* 92 *Wan* þu *cumyst* in to be *lond*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1081 *l. Cum*, or *come* [K. *cymyn*, H. *cymne*] *Vento*. c. 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 247 *Fro* heuene to *comyn*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eja, *Where* that ye *cum*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Moubray's Banishm.* xxii, *To* Englande not to *coome*. 1588 *Allen Admon.* (1842) 36 *Now* did he threaten to *cum*. 1657 *J. Smith Myst. Rhet.* 79 *Cicero* coming to *Appius*. 1808 *Scott Marm.* v. xlii, *O* *come* ye in peace here, or *come* ye in war?

b. *Pres. Ind. 2nd & 3rd sing.* 1 *cym(e)st*, *cymþ*, *cymmeþ*, 1–3 *cumeþ*, 2–3 *kimest*, *kimeþ*; 3– *comest*, *cometh*, *comes*.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* c[il], a *Donne* þu *cymes* to me. *Ibid.* xxxvi, 13 *Cymeþ* *deaf* his. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 *Penne* *kimeþ* þe *deofel*. a. 1225 *Juliana* 63 *Kimest* king o *domesde*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 87 *þe* ilke *vrydum* *com* of *grace*. c. 1350 *Will. Palerim* 320 *Whanne* þou *comest* to *kourt*. c. 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11330 *A* man þat *comyth* onys *theryne*.

2. *Pa. t.* a. 1 *cōwm*, *cōwm*, 1 *cōm*, 2–6 *cōm*, 4–5 *coom*, *coome*, *coome*. Pl. 1 *cōwmōn*, *cōwmōn*, *cōmon*, 2–5 *cōmen*, 4–6 *come*, (4 *com*, *coom*, 5 *comyn*, -un, *cun*; mod. dial. *coome*, *coome*). c. 855 *O. E. Chron.* *Introd.* *Hie* up *cūmon*. *Ibid.* an. 855 *Æfter* þam to his leode *cūm*. .and ymb il gear þes he in *Francum* *com* he *gēfor*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 *He* *com* among us. *Ibid.* 9 *Heo* *comen*. to þan *sinagoge*. c. 1250

*Gen. & Ex.* 1279 *His* sunes *comen* him to *sen*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 *Resurrection* 163 (Cott.) *He* *com* not in company. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 8958 (Trin.) *She* *com* in at þulke gate. *Ibid.* 10127 (Fairf.) *How* *prophecies* *comyn* [v. r. *com*, *coom*, *cam*] to *end*. c. 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* 111. 458 *He* *com* not to *seche* his owne *glorie*. 14100 *Arthur* 512 *þis* *lond* þat *he* *com* *fram*. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1004 *þai*. *Comyn* *eyn* to the *kyng*. *Ibid.* 1021 *To* these *kynges* *he* *come*. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 119 *Till* þai *come* at þe *emperour*. c. 1420 *Avow.* *Arth.* xxxi. *Thay*. *Comun* to the *kinge*. 1523 *Sir W. Bulmer* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. l. 328 *He* *com* to me when the water was *hyg*. 1854 *W. Gaskell Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 24 (*Lanc. Gloss.*), *A* *Lancashire* man does not say he 'came', but he 'coome'. 1888 *IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Come* pa. t.: *come* is unknown.

B. 3–6 north. *cam*, (*kam*), 5– *came*. Also 4 *kem*. Pl. 3–5 north. *camen*, (*kamen*), 4– *came*, (*north. cam*).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 416 *þan* *caim* [= *Cain*] of *Eue* *cam*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 677 (Gött.) *þe* *bestis* *cam* him all aboute. *Ibid.* 12615 (Gött.) *Scho* *came* [v. r. *com*, *coom*] into a *skole* *gand*. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* (1885) 2571 *Whan* *he* to *londe* *kem*. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 158 *þe* *messen* *kamen* to be *kyng* *ysak*. 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* (Halliwell) 57 *To* *Rome* *came* the *angelles* *soone*. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* ix. 28 *Whanne* *he* *cam* in to the *hous*, the *bynde* *men* *camen* to *hym*. 1516 in *E. Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1792) l. 12 *The* *Queene* of *Scotts* *cam* to *Enfyld*. 1521 *Fisher Wks.* 334 *Saynt* *paule*, *whiche* *cam* *after* *her*. 1532 *Bp. Longland* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. 97 l. 252 *It* *came* in to my *house*. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nts.* l. 114 *Thou* *camest* in two *days* and a *half*.

γ. *occas. cum* (?), *cumen*.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1065 *To* *Lothes* *hus* *he* *cumen*.

δ. *dial.* 8–9 *comed*, *coom'd*.

1800–44 *Pecce Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 188 *Com'd* in the *London* *dialect* is used both for the *preterit* *came* and for our false *participle* *come*. 1864 *Tennyson North. Farmer* (Old Style) v. An' I *hallus* *coom'd* to's *choorch* *afor* *moy* *Sally* *wur* *dead*. 1879 *Miss Jackson Shropshire Word-bk.* p. iii, *Pres. come*; *Preter. come*, *comed*; *Pa. ppl. comen*.

3. *Pa. ppl.* a. 1–4 *cumen*, 2–3 *icumen*, *ikumen*, 4 *cumyn*, -in; 3–5 *i-comen*, 3–7, 9 *dial. comen*. Also 4 *y-comen*, *comin*, -inne, *commun*, -ummen, -in, -un, 4–5 *commen*, *comun*, 4–6 *comyn*, *commyn*, 5 *cumne*, 6 *cummen*, 6–7 *com'n*, 7 *comne*.

c. 898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 *Was* *Haesten* þa þær *cumen*. 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 *En* *mang* þis *was* his *nefe* *cumen* to *Engle-land*. a. 1240 *Ureism* 112 in *Cott. Hom.* 107 *Ich* *am* to be *ikumen*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7991 (Cott.) *Comen* *i* am. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 22303 (Edin.) *Cominne* *i* am. 1596 *Woolton Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 4 *Which* *thing* *shall* *have* *comen* to *pass*. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 12 *Hence* *it* *hath* *comen*, that in *arts* *Mechanical*, the *first* *deviser* *coms* *shortest*. 1633 *T. James Voy.* 106 *We* . . . were *now* *comen* into such a *tumbling* *sea*. 1687 *P. Henry Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 355 *Many* *who* *are* *com'n* *lately* *out* of *Ireland*. 1879 [see 28 above].

β. 4–5 *cūm*, *icūme*, 5 *ycūme*, *cūm*, 4– *coome*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10575 (Gött.) *Quen* *anna* *was* *cūm*. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1235 *To* the *kyng* the *thought* *com* *was*. c. 1450 *Merlin* x. 149 *Is* *our* *soocur* *than* *i-come*? 1712 *Steele Spect.* 196, *I* *am* *just* *come* *from* *Tunbridge*. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* liv. *The* *Hour's* *come* *and* *the* *Man*.

γ. 6 *cūmd*, -de, -ed, -it, -yt, *cūmmed*, *commed*, -yd, 6–7 *cūmd'd*, 6–8, 9 *dial. comed*, *coom'd*.

c. 1255 in *Lingard Hist. Eng.* VI. 342 *Dr.* *London* is *soddenly* *commyd* *unto* me. a. 1372 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 377 *His* *iniquitie* *was* *cūmed* to *full* *rypenes*. 1614 *T. White Martynsd. St. George* Bivb, *Com'd* to the *Temple*, *Georg*. . . *Surveys* the *Idols*. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. lvi, *Wee*. . . *Are* *com'd*. 1652 J. WETHERALL *Disson.* *Optin.* *False* *Brethren* 60, *I* *might* *have* *com'd*. 1705 S. WHATELY in *W. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.*, *What* *need* *they* *have* *com'd* *over* *night* *then*? 1848 [see 43 d].

#### B. Signification.

*gen.* An elementary intransitive verb of motion, expressing movement towards or so as to reach the speaker, or the person spoken to, or towards a point where the speaker in thought or imagination places himself, or (when he is not himself in question) towards the person who forms the subject of his narrative. It is thus often used in opposition to *go*, although the latter does not primarily involve direction, and is often used without reference thereto. *Come* is also used merely of the accomplishment of the movement, involved in *reaching* or *becoming present* at any place or point; and sometimes the entrance upon motion, involved in *issuing* from a source, is alone, or at least chiefly, thought of (cf. 11).

It is rarely *quasi-transitive* by ellipsis: see VI. I. Of motion in space.

#### \*of actual motion.

1. In its most literal sense it expresses the hitherward motion of a voluntary agent.

a. To move towards, approach. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxvii[1] 6 *Gongende* *eodon* and *weopun* *sendende* *sed* *hefar*, *cumende* *soðlice* *cūmd* in *wynsum* *beorende* *reopan* *heara*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3992 *O* *folk* *tua* *flokcs* *cums* *wit* me. *Ibid.* 4176 *þan* *sagh* *þai* *cumand* *be* *stret* *Marchands*. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum*. 1637 *þey*. *hiderward* *bub* *now* *comyng*. c. 1420 *Avow.* *Arth.* xvi, *He* *mette* *the* *bore* *comande*. c. 1480 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* viii. 195 *Here* *comyn* *our* *emnyes*. 1590 *Spenser R. O.* i. ix. 25 *Loe!* *he* *come*, *he* *comes* *fast* *after* *mee*. 1596 *Shaks. Tem. Shr.* iii. ii. 38 *Bap.* *Is* *he* *come*? . . . *Bion*. *He* *is* *comming*. *Bap.* *When* *will* *he* *be* *heere*? 1784 *Cowper Tash* iv. 5 *O'er* *yonder* *bridge*. *He* *comes*, *the*

herald of a noisy world, *With* *spattered* *boots*. 1859 *Tennyson Geraint & Enid* 975 *Yonder* *comes* *a* *knight*.

b. *esp.* To reach by moving towards; hence, often merely, To arrive, present oneself.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke x. 35 *þonne* *i* *cume* *i* *hit* *forþylde* *þe*. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5050 (Gött.) *Ruben* . . . *had* *mekil* *ioy* *quen* *þai* *war* *comin*. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 242 *And* *with* *that* *word*, *Tiburge*, *his* *brother* *come*. c. 1450 *Merlin* i. 7 *She* *sente* *after* *this* *woman*, *and* *she* *com*. 1528 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. xxiv. 64, *He* *was* *very* *sory*, *that* *he* *could* *not* *cumme* *soner*. . . *and* *now* *cummen* *he* *wold* *not* *faile* *to* *do* *the* *best* *he* *could*. 1631 *MILTON Epit. Mch'ness Winchester* 19 *He* *at* *their* *invoking* *came*. 1782 *Cowper Y. Gilpin* 167 *Say* *why* *bareheaded* *you* *are* *come*, *Or* *why* *you* *come* *at* *all*? 1854 *Tennyson To Maurice*, *Come*, *when* *no* *graver* *cares* *employ*, *Godfather*, *come* *and* *see* *your* *boy*.

2. Also said of the hitherward motion of involuntary agents:

a. of things having (apparently) a motion of their own, as water, wind, etc. *Naut.* said spec. of the direction or nature of the wind.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1042 (Gött.) *þat* *might* *neuer* *flood* *cum* *þar* *ney*. 1398 *TREVISA Barlh. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 133 *The* *humours* *comm* *from* *the* *head* *to* *the* *pyppes* *of* *the* *throate*. c. 1430 *Cookery Bks.* (E. E. T. S.) 17 *Boyle* *it*, *an* *when* *yt* *komyth* *on* *hy*, *a-lye* *it* *with* *wyne*. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* 34 *Quhen* *the* *rane* *cummis*. 1633 *T. James Voy.* 23 *The* *winde* *came* *Easterly*: *so* *that* *we* *could* *not* *budge*. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 108 *This* *river* . . . *comes* *from* *Tartaria*, *out* *of* *a* *lake*, *called* *Fanistor*. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 *The* *Wind* *is* *fair*. . . *he* *comes* *well*, *as* *if* *he* *would* *stand*. 1700 *Dz. Fox Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 256 *The* . . . *arrows* *came* *thick* *among* *them*. c. 1790 *J. WILCOCK Voy.* ii. 54 *On* *the* *twenty-ninth*, *the* *wind* *coming* *favourable* *we* *put* *to* *sea*. 1870 *Tennyson Window*, *Sun* *comes*, *moon* *comes*, *Time* *slips* *away*.

b. of things which are brought, or of persons brought without their own will. In many phrases, e.g. *To come to bear*: to be (or suffer itself to be) brought to bear: see *BEAR* v. 40, 32, *BRING* 8 f.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18479 (Trin.) *A* *cloþinge* *is* *comen* *vs* *vp*. on. 1469 in *Arncliffe Chron.* (1811) 117 *To* *alle* *trewe* *cristen* *peppl* *to* *whom* *this* *present* *wyrtyn* *shalbe* *come*. 1574 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 353 *Sr* *Francis* *Knowles* *letter* *came* *as* *it* *were* *to* *bayle* *me*. 1611 *Biale Judg.* xiii. 5 *No* *razor* *shall* *come* *on* *his* *head*. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 17 Aug., *The* *play* *is* *the* *most* *ridiculous* *that* *sure* *ever* *came* *upon* *stage*. 1790 *Dr. For. Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 *Her* *main* *topmast* *was* *come* *by* *the* *board*. 1728 *R. MORRIS Ess. Anc. Archit.* 6 *Architecture* *came* *to* *Rome* . . . *about* *461* *Years* *before* *Marcellus*. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jrnl.* *Anson's Voy.* 282 *Every* *one* *firing* *as* *fast* *as* *his* *Gun* *would* *come* *to* *beat*. a. 1786 *Cowper Yearly Distress* 37 *The* *dinner* *comes*, *and* *down* *they* *sit*. 1805 *A. DUNCAN Mariner's Chron.* III. 209 *All* *her* *masts* *came* *immediately* *by* *the* *board*. 1855 *A. MANNING Old Chelsea Bun-house* viii. 125 *The* *Letter* *was* *not* *long* *a* *coming*.

c. To move or be brought to a particular position; to fall or land on a part of the body, etc.

1804 *G. ROSE Diaries* (1860) II. 193 *The* *horse*, *on* *cantering* *down* *a* . . . *hill*, *came* *on* *his* *head*. 1843 *DICKENS Chr. Carol* ii, *He* *appeared* *to* *wink* *with* *his* *legs*, *and* *came* *upon* *his* *feet* *again* *without* *a* *stagger*. 1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 9 Nov. 175/2 *She* *came* *to* *an* *abrupt* *halt*.

#### 3. Constructions.

a. With prepositions. The preposition naturally following *come*

*purpose*, with *to* (formerly sometimes preceded by *for*, as still in vulgar use).

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 190 (Götl.) Mari . . Com to wasse vr lauerdes fete. *1485 Caxton Paris & V.* 17 Were comen for to see the feste. *1568 Grafton Chron.* II. 89 They came to take him. *1607 WASHINGTON Opt. Glass* I. (1664) 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicacies. *1726 Swift Gulliver* (1869) 183/1 Those who came to visit me. *1843 Dickens Chr. Carol* I, When will you come to see me? *1859 TENNYSON Guinevere* 529, I did not come to curse thee, Guinevere.

c. Purpose or business is also expressed by the *vbl. sh.* with a (= on).

*x6. . Evelyn Mem.* (1857) III. 147 He suspected I came a birding. *1846 TENNYSON Dora* 140, I never came a-begging for myself.

d. The purposed sequel or consequence of coming is joined by *and*.

*c 1000 Ags. Gosp.* John I. 39 He cwæp to him cunad & gesceop. *1382 Wyclif Luke* xx. 16 He schal come, and lese these tileries. *a 1498 Warkw. Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 5 Every manne was suffred to come and speke with the hym. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* lxxviii. 9 All nacions . . shall come and worshipping before the o. Lorde. *1660 Trial Regic.* 196 Several persons came and offered themselves. *1704 Pope Summer* 63 Come, lovely nymph, and bless the silent hours. *1812 H. & J. Smith Ref. Addr., Macbeth Travestie* iii, Diddle diddle, Good Duncan, pray come and be killed. *1854 [see i b]. Mod.* Come and see us in our new home. He came and bought one.

† e. Formerly the *infin.* was used without *and*.

*c 1430 Lydg. Boecius* iv. ix. (1554) 107 b, He must come flatter. *1485 Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 618, I be-seche yow . . thus daye to com dyne at my hows. *1539 CRANMER Matt.* xxviii. 6 Come se [TINDALE come and se] the place where the Lord was layed. *1542 UDALL Erasmus. Apephth.* 299 b, As many as wer in the citee betweene sixteen and sixtie should . . come follow hym. *1598 SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 80 Quicke, quicke, wee! come dresse you straight. *1604 . . Oth.* iii. iv. 50, I haue sent to bid Cassio come speake with you. *1649 W. BROWNE tr. Polixander* II. 55 Spaniards, which seem'd to haue come offer themselves to your sword.

f. An action accompanying the hitherward motion (and often constituting the principal notion) was originally expressed by a following infinitive; but now by a following participle in *-ing*.

*Beowulf* 240 (Gr.) 30. . be þus brontne ceofol lagu-stræte ledan cwomon. *a 1000 Crist 902* (Gr.) Sunnan leoma cymþ scynan. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 87 A vuhel com flon from houene. *c 1205 Lay. 2552* Per comen seilten . . scipes. *c 1290 Saints' Lives* (Lond. MS. 1887) St. Cuthbert 5 Pare cam gon a luyte child. *c 1380 Sir Feruun* 1554 As þese frensche men come ryde on message fro Charloun. *Ibid.* 2333 Wil þat cam renne sere Bryllant.

*c 1450 Guy Warw.* (C.) 605 There come prykynge dewke Raynere. *1485 Caxton Chas. Gr.* 163 He sawe rycharde come rydynge vpon an hors. *1543 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 The Scottes came fleyng ouer the dales. *1678 BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 44 There came two Men running against him amain. *1726 Swift Gulliver* (1869) 205/1 The nag came galloping towards me. *1832 TENNYSON Lady of Shalott* II. iii, The knights come riding two and two. *1843 Dickens Chr. Carol* I, The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 24 You come asking in what wisdom . . differs from the other sciences.

g. There may be an adverbial accusative of the way pursued or the distance traversed. *Come your way*: see WAY.

*1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L.* I. ii. 221 Come your waies. *1773 Goldsm. Storks to Cong.* I. ii, We were told it was but forty miles . . and we haue come above threescore. *Ibid.*, The road you came. *Ibid.* 1, They are coming this way. *1887 STEVENSON Underwood* I. xi. 23 We haue come the primrose way. *Mod.* We haue come many miles by train.

4. a. Instead of the place of destination, the *purpose* or *function* may be introduced by *to*.

*1440 J. SHIRLEY Deike K. James* 19 His seruantes . . should . . haf cumme to his socoure. *1568 Grafton Chron.* II. 474 If he woulde personally come to a communication. *1596 SPENSER F. Q.* iv. xii. 4 He might not . . with th' eternal Gods to banquet come. *1596 SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 223 A Daniel come to judgement. *1748 SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxii, Coming to the relief of a damsel in distress. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 94 The promised deliverer of their race, would come to the rescue.

b. Conversely, the name of a place (with *to*, *into*) may include, or simply stand for, what is done there; as in *to come to the BAR, into COURT, into MARKET, to the HAMMER*, etc. (See these.)

*1781 Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 109/1 The matter came into the court of King's Bench. *1825 New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 19 When I came to the bar a man's success depended upon his exertions. *1883 BLACK Polande* II. ix. 170 Monaglen is about to enter the market. *1887 Mrs. Riddell Ann's Course* II. ii. 39 Amos won't let the matter come into court if he can help it.

c. *To come into the world*: to be born.

*[1382 Wyclif John* I. 9 It was verri list which listneth ech man cymge into this world. . . xviii. 37 To this thing I am born, and to this I cam in to the world, that I bere witnessing to treute.] *c 1510 W. DE WORDE Gestia Rom.* A vii, Euery man cometh poore and naked in to this worlde from his moders bely. *1849 Dickens Dav. Copp.* I, He died . . six months before I came into the world.

\*\* of attributed motion.

5. Of things: To extend, reach, or project with an extremity, from one point to or towards another. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 24, From þe brayn comen .vii. peire cordes . . alle þe cordis þat comen of þe brayn. *15. . Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 151 A coten . . cymge to the helys. *1547 BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* 172 The cyte is well walled, and there cometh to it an arme of the See.

*x611 CONYAT Crudities* 294 Yron beames that came athwart or acrossed from one side to the other. *1675 in Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 286 The . . new building to come noe further in the street than the old. . . Channell doth extend. *1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 174 Wooden Screws entered into wooden Nuts . . and coming through against the Rest. *Mod.* Does the railway come near the town?

b. *To come to an end*: to end, terminate, be concluded. *To come to a point*: to terminate in a point, etc.

*1398 TREVISIA Barth. de P. R. v. ii.* (Tollem. MS.), Þe heed is sumdel cymynge narrow, and hyge. *1694 NARBOROUGH Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 31 Their hind part tapers till it comes to a point. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* I. viii. 58 The fissure at length came to an end.

6. Things are said to come (to a person), *come in sight, into view*, etc., to which, or in sight of which, he comes as he advances.

*1825 New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 373 Bethlehem soon came in view. *1842 Tail's Mag.* IX. 43/1 The house-keeper's and servants' rooms came next. *1850 Ibid.* XVII. 28/1 Pianoso now came in sight. *1879 WHYTE MELVILLE Riding Recoll.* xi. (ed. 7) 201 Jump off . . to walk up and down the hills with him as they come. *1889 G. G. A. MURRAY Gobi or Shamo* xxi. 357 The sparse fields of stubble come quite as a relief to the eye.

b. By extensions of this, things are said to come in one's way, within one's reach, under one's notice, within the scope of a measure, and the like; also to come in a particular position or order with relation to contiguous things, to inclusion in a classification, etc., as to come on such a page of a book, before or after other things, under a heading, etc. See esp. *come under*, 46.

*1687 BURNET Contin. Ref. Varillas* 68 There is but one Doctor, unless Fisher comes into the Account. *1818 COURT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 680 Instances that have come within my own knowledge. *1823 New Monthly Mag.* IX. 423/2 Such books as came within his reach. *1874 STRUEN Const. Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 53 Beneath these comes the free class of labourers. *1876 F. G. FLEAY Shaks. Manual* I. ix. 86 It does not come within the scope of this book. *1877 Scribn. Mag.* XV. 199/1 This did not come into the category. *1885 Sir R. BAGGALLAY in Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 875 This case did not come within the terms of [the] Order.

7. The motion of a limb, weapon, or tool is often spoken of as that of the person who comes with it (i. e. brings it) to such a position; cf. *come down with*, *come out with*.

*1660 DAMIER Voy.* II. i. viii. 155 We set our Sails again . . and ordered the man at Helm not to come to the southward of the E. S. E. *1787 Advice to Officers Brit. Army* (ed. 9) 128 The same effect may be produced by coming from the shoulder to the order at two motions. *1883 Army Corps Orders in Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 The whole of the Infantry . . will come to the 'shoulder' by battalions on entering the saluting base.

II. Where the notion of movement in space passes into or is sunk in other notions.

\* *To come (to a person, etc.)*.

8. said of things which one receives, or becomes possessed of: = To fall to one.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 18409 Hu come þe sa grathli gode? *c 1382 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 502 Þo moeste heresye þat God suffred cum to his Chirche. *1545 ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 31 The profite that may come thereby to many other. *1582 HESTER Secr. Phioran.* I. vi. 7 Bothe [Measles and Small Pox] come with an accident of a Fever. *a 1593 H. SMITH Serm.* (1637) 612 Riches come, and yet the man is not pleased. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 269 Tell me . . whether it [virtue] comes to man by nature.

b. esp. of possessions that one gets in due course, as by inheritance or other legal process.

*a 1400 Cat's Morals* 37 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, þat comis þe heritage. *1542 JAMES V.* in *Scott Tales Grandfather Ser.* I. xxviii, It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass. *1674 tr. Machiavel's Florentine Hist.* I. 35 Till such time as the Papacy came to Alexander the Third. *1687 BURNET Contin. Ref. Varillas* 106 The Succession came to the Dutchess of Suffolk's Daughters. *1766 Hist. Goody Two-Shoes* I. (1887) 5 Until the Estate by Marriage and by Death came into the Hands of Sir Timothy. *1887 BARING-GOULD Gaverocks* I. xviii. 257 Stanbury . . belongs to us. It came through my mother.

9. of events, casualties, kinds of fortune, etc. = To happen or occur to, befall.

*Beowulf* 23 (Gr.) Þonne wið cume leode gelæstene. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þet al þas wrake is iumen ouer alle þeode. *c 1300 Becket* 1088 For him was to comeinge sorwe ynouȝ. *1406 E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Yef ought came to Thomas Roos. *c 1450 Guy Warw.* (C.) 4944 And euyll chawncce came to vs ryght. *1611 Bible Eccl.* ix. 2 All things come alike to all. — *Mark* ix. 21. *1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 182 No more harme cometh to either. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 329 What's come to mine, that he writes not to my last? *1833 New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 334 Ill come . . to the false tongue of the deceiver. *1856 J. H. NEWMAN Callista* 86, I don't know what has come to the gate since I was here. *1888 McCARNEY & Mrs. C. PRAED Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 44 Whatever comes to me, you are safe enough.

10. of sensuous or mental impressions.

a. of sights, sounds, and other sensuous impressions,

*a 1340 Cursor M.* 10514 (Cott.) Þi gernynge god and þi praier Er cumin vn-to godds ere. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 11 There came a vision to her in a night. *1483 Caxton G. de la Tour* A vi b, A voyes cam sayeng . . make clene this plater. *1562 TURNER Herbal* II. 141 b, Other kindes . . of the gardin smilax then haue cummed to my syght. *1832 TENNYSON Mariana* in S. viii, There came a sound as of the sea. *1849 Tail's Mag.* XVI. 171/1 A knock came to his door.

*1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432 The same dream came to me sometimes in one form, and sometimes in another.

b. of thoughts, notions, and the like. *To come into one's head*: to occur to one. Also to come to one's knowledge.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 6602 (Cott.) Ne neuer come it yow in thought. *Ibid.* 28332 Quen idel thoght me come and vain. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxiv. 135 It come to my mynde. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 72 To Come to mynde, *occurrere*. *1680 BUNYAN Mr. Badman* (1772) 182 The book that he had written came into his mind. *1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3, I wish it may never come into your Head to imitate those . . Creatures. *1726 Swift Gulliver* (1869) 216/1 It never came once into my thoughts. *1850 Tail's Mag.* XVII. 684/1 A pretty incident . . came to his knowledge. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 257 The truth must often come to a man through others. *1889 Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 259 It came into my head to jump aloft.

\*\* *To come from a source*, etc.

11. a. as anything from a source: To flow, emanate, be derived from, of.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 308 Þe halli gost comms of hem tua. *c 1340 Ibid.* 9579 (Fairf.) To hym that be falsched comyþ fro Ayen to hym let yt go. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. A.) Surgerie . . cometh, of siros . . an hand, & gyros . . þat is worching in englisch. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* lxi[i]. 1 Of him cometh my helpe. *1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 78 Accommodated, it comes of Accommodo: very good. *1601 Phrase.* 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 413 This wine cometh of the grape about the towne Forum Appii. *1791 'G. GAMBADO' Ann. Horsem.* (1809) Pref. 53 Any thing more that comes from the pen of Geoffrey Gambado. *1826 Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 101/2 The present motion . . came from a gentleman of that country. *1879 M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng.* xv. 142 Words which come originally from the Latin.

b. as progeny, offspring, descendants from a parent or ancestor: To descend. Const. of *from*.

*c 1250 Hymn Virg. in Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Pu ert icumen of heze kunne. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 2566 Þe sede þat coms o þe. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 Þe folk of Tartre come of þe kynredde of Cham. *1475 Caxton Jason* 77 If of Appollo and of mena cam a sone that shoulde succede to the royaume. *1570-6 LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 Mankinde that came of the loines of Sem, Cham, and Inpheth. *1640 G. HERBERT Jacula Prudentum*, He that comes of a hen must scrape. *1712 STEELE Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 2 Any young gentleman, who is come of honest parents. *1849 C. BRONTE Shirley* I, Come of gentelkin. *1878 Scribn. Mag.* XV. 583/1, I came from a race of fishers.

c. as an effect from its cause. Also of (*by*).

*a 1225 Ancoren Riule* 296 Þet muchel kuneð of lutel. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 27682 (Cott. Galba MS.) Of enuy cummes oft grete groching. *c 1386 CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 107 Certes this dreame . . Cometh of the grete superfluities Of youre rede colera parde. *1485 Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 8 The Money coming of or by the said Sale. *1568 TURNER Herball* III. 3 Rotten agues, of which the jaundes is commed. *1580 Lvlv Enghelms* (Arb.) 445 Their beautie cometh by nature, yours by art. *1611 Bible Transl.* Pref. 1 b, He had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. *1663 BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 78 Sure some Mischief will come of it. *1833 New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 350 Education comes of more things than books. *1836 A. FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 286 This comes of having the son of a cotton-spinner for a chief. *1884 W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death come anguish and remorse. *Mod.* No good could come of it.

\*\*\* *To come into (in) a condition or relation*.

12. To enter or be brought into collision, contact, possession, use, fashion, action, play, force, prominence, opposition, contrast, comparison, etc. (the phrases being sometimes literal, sometimes entirely fig.). See these words.

*1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis* VI. xiv. 63 O my childring cum nocht in vse to hant Sic fremmyt battellis. *1568 WILKINS Real Char.* iv. iv. 434 It may come into comparison with any of the Languages now known. *1825 New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 55 A gay and piquant style . . came into fashion. *1850 Tail's Mag.* XVII. 438/2 That such a law should haue come into existence. *Ibid.* 492/1 Scott and Chalmers do not appear to haue come into contact. *Ibid.* 544/2 The carlines will come into play. *1865 W. A. WRIGHT in Smith's Dict. Bible* (1875) 611/2 The division . . into chapters came into use at a later time. *Ibid.* 614/2 The . . Polyglott . . came into circulation. *1878 Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 480/1 The . . property . . came into the possession of Mr. Bryant. *1885 Law Rep. Wkly. Notes* 146/1 She . . came into collision with a steamer.

b. To come into blossom, ear, flower, etc.: cf. 23. *1841 Journ. Roy. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 141 Both crops came into ear at the same time.

\*\*\*\* *Absolute uses, with notions of coming into existence, growth, change of state*.

13. To come into existence, make its appearance; to come above ground or out of the germ, as a plant; to appear on the surface of the body, as hair, a rash, pimple, etc.

*c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 (MS. B) Off Aposteme þat comyþ on þe sydes. *Mod.* He sowed turnips, but none of them came.

14. Of grain in *Malting*: To germinate, put forth the radicle. [Here there is some connexion with COME sb. 2, and Ger. *keimen*: perh. a distinct verb *cōme* has fallen together with this.]

*1c 1400 Chalmersian Agr. xxvi. Sc. Stat.* I. 693 Item þat þai lat jt akyspire . . qubare it aw bot to chip and cum at þe tane end. *1483 [see COMING vbl. sb. 2].* *1577 HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 156 To shoote at the root end, which malsters call Comming. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this manner, theise saie it is come. *1584 T. HUDSON Fudith* (1611) 13 [Jam.] Of turning come . . least it do sproute or feede, Or come againe. *1616 SUFFL. & MARKH. Country*



*Farm* 105 Raw Malt when it is almost ready to go to the kiln, and as the Husbandman saith, is only well come. 1669 *Worcester Synt. Agric.* (1681) 54. Let Pease be taken and steeped in as much Water as will cover them, till they swell and Come, and be so ordered as Barley is for Maulting. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Malt*. To make the Harley Come even in the Couch.

15. *Butter* is said to *come*, when it forms in the churn; so *cheese-curd*, *jellies*, etc., when they form. 1577 B. Gough *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 147. About a two or three hours after you have put in your Rennet, the Milke commeth to a Curd. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7. 1. 7. Not to churn the sincere milk thereof till butter come, nor to wring the nose of it till bloud come. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xxii. 354. Put in two spoonfuls of rennet, and when it is come, break it a little. 1858 Mrs. Stowe *Minister's Woe* i. 2. She can always step over to distressed Mrs. Smith, whose jelly won't come. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2. On churning days the butter refused to come. 1884 *HOLLAND Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., The curd is said to come when it coagulates; and butter is said to come when it separates from the milk in churning.

† 16. Of persons: To yield, be favourably moved. (Cf. *come about*, *come round*, *come to*, and *COMING* pph. a. 2.) *Obs.*

1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* ii. 125. Oh, to him, to him wench: he will relent, Hee's coming: I perceive't. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. iii. *Corv.* [aside]. In the point of honour, The cases are all one, of wife and daughter. *Mos.* [aside]. I hear him coming.

### III. Of arrival in order, time, or course of events.

\* *Of reaching a point or stage of proceedings.*  
(Said of a voluntary agent.)

17. To arrive at or reach in the course of orderly treatment. *Const.* to, at, or *infin.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 157 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224. Ich wulle nu cumen eft to be dome ich ewor of sade. 1544 LATIMER *IVks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 438. Begin at his birth, and go forth until ye come at his burial. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Onor.* 258. I come now to y<sup>e</sup> pynche of my true defence. 1609 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 3. In this Treatise we will come to the Sea-Compass. 1687 BURNET *Contn. Refl.* *Varillas* 121. Our Author is always unhappy, when he comes to particulars. 1724 Dr. For Col. *Jach* (1840) 253. When I come to consider that part more narrowly. 1781 *Ann. Reg.* *Acc. of Bks.* 200/2. We now come to the reign of Queen Mary. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* i. iv. 68. Until we come to ages in which we have clearer data. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 23 Feb. 2/7. I now come to the third of these great problems.

18. To advance, proceed, or attain to, as an end or natural result. *Occas.* with *indirect pass.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 205. I hope to come to thaboue of myn enterpryse. 1545 ASCHAM *Tecoph.* i. (Arb.) 97. They knewe not whyche way to houle to comma to shootynge. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond.* 32. They are come to this unanimous Resolution. 1725 Dr. For Carleton (1809) 3. To avoid coming to a battle for the present. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xli. They soon came to a right understanding. 1807 SCOTT *Tales from Father Ser.* i. viii. These two haughty barons came to high and abusive words. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 556. To fear that the two parties would come to blows. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 678. A compromise was come to.

\* \* \* *Of the arrival of time.*

19. Of time or portions of time: To be present, to arrive in due course.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 45. A bet come domes-dei. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12830 (Trin.) He knew be tyme come pat he wolde haue baptisme none. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Pet. v.* x. That glorie, that is to be schedid in tyme to comynge. c 1400 *Stac. Rome* 750 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 140. When the soneday is I come. 1480 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 69 (Jam.) The lordis assignis to Patric Ramsay Monunday that next cumynge. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 218. When hed tyme came, the king went to his bed. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxiii. The morning being com'n (and glad he was that it was com'n). 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 85. When two Sundayes came together. 1756 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) xix. 1. When the day came for my departure, I took leave of my master. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 390. The time must come, and will come quickly.

\* \* \* *Of the arrival in time, or in the course of events, of things or involuntary agents.*

20. Of an event: To come about, happen, turn out; esp. quasi-*impers.* with subject clause; = next. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12131. Til it com on a fest day, pat king herod did for to call pe barnage. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* i. 4. When it came vpon a daye that Elcana offered. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 186. How cometh this that there are so many Newe Testamentes abroad? 1603 PHILIPS *xciv.* All things ar cumde for the best. 1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* iii. 1. 275. How com't that you have holpe To make this rescue? 1837 CARLYLE *Diann. Neckline* iv. And then the exasperating Why? The How came it?

21. To come to pass: to happen, take place in the course of events, come about, occur, be fulfilled.

1481 CAROT *Reynard* (Arb.) 108. The wulf. i. threw the foxe al plat under hym, which cam hym evyl to passe. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 6. All these things must come to passe, but the ende is not yet. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* (1859) 202. You may see that cummen to pass which Bishop Serenus feared. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* ii. vi. § 13. Therefore the event may not come to pass, and yet the Prophet be a true Prophet. 1718 HICKES *J. Kettellwell* i. v. 20. Which accordingly came to pass. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 335. The change which has come to pass in the cities.

b. quasi-*impers.* with subject clause. *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. x. It came to passe. that he stoode by the lake of Genezareth. 1535 COVERDALE *Titus* i. 7. So shal it come to passe, that the face of the Lorde shal not be turned awaye from the. 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxix. § 3. How it cometh to pass that one day doth excel another. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128. To By this means it comes to

pass, that the Girls look upon their Father as a Clown. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 155/2. To know. how it come to pass that people were so violently bent upon getting into this assembly.

22. Of things which arrive or take place in time. Here belong such phrases as, *His turn came*, *it came his turn*, or *to his turn* to do something; see *TURN*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59. *Adveniat regnum tuum*, Cume þi riche we seggeð hit. 1388 WYCLIF *Coloss.* ii. 17. Schadewe of thingis to comynge. 1516 *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 62. When the Lord my Fathers Audit comes. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556. For March, There come Violets. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 144. One Judge passeth, another cometh. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 475. For the longer the Eruption is a coming and the smaller when it comes the Disease is less dangerous. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 116/1. After the dinner came the reception. *Ibid.* 176/1. It came to Janet's turn.

23. To be brought in the course of events; to grow, arrive at, attain to (a specified state or stage). Sometimes *impers.* 'it comes to'. Hence many idiomatic phrases; e.g. *To come to*, *in*, *on* *PLACE*: to take place. See *Come to*, 45.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5070 (Göt.). I tald a drem pat comen es nou a gode. c 1320 *Seyn Sagis* (W.) 1195. Is hit comen therto, We scholde be departed so. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4427. Iyll hyt came to darke nyght. Euyth they followed me ryght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531). Vnto the tyme they come to the yeres of discrecyon. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 94. Quhen it is cum to the giving of the sentence. 1611 BIBLE 96b xiv. 21. His sonnes come to honour. 1687 BURNET *Contn. Refl.* *Varillas* 143. She bore him several children, but one Daughter only came to Age. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 254. He comes to his full Growth in a Year. 1793 B. EDWARDS *Col. W. Ind.* (1794) II. iv. 22. The trees that come soonest to perfection. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 165. Is it come to this? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231. If any of his deeds come to light. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* i. 508. He becomes . . . cautious when it comes to meteors and comets. 1889 *Cornih. Mag.* Dec. 568. Why should Dick have come to harm?

D. with dat. *infin.* *To come to do*, *be*, etc.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* viii. 327. He came to understand that. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sign. \*\*. The same Saxons . . . themselves came after to be conquered by the Danes. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel* no. Bethel 86. How comes then M. Chomeley to be thus egregiously deceived? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Voy.* xxv. § 3. When any exhalation comes to dissolve in the air. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 265. But how came the Sun to be Luminous? 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 245/1. She . . . liked [him] more and more as she came to know him. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 76. Pream. The River Thames . . . has come to be largely used as a place of public recreation and resort. 1889 K. S. MACQUOID *R. Perron* i. 54. How came you to be up so early?

24. With complement (pa. pple., adj., or † sb.).

a. To become, get to be (in some condition).

Often expressing passage from one condition into another, as in 'to come untied'.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11615 (Fairf.) Pen come þe propheci alle clere þat spokin was of þat childre dere. a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* Wks. (1801) 127. Tell me how this man came dead. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* iv. vii. 126. How Coppinger and Arthington came acquainted with Hackett. 1597 SHAKES. *a Hen. IV.* i. iii. 57. So came I a Widow. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 132. How came it clouen? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 563. Say, How cam'st thou speakable of mute. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* CI. II. 238. She had had the good fortune to come acquainted with a pious Christian. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii. The brown-paper parcel had 'come untied'. 1889 A. LANG *Pr. Prigito* xvii. 136. Lo and behold! each knight came alive, with his horse. 1889 Mrs. RIDDLE *Pleas Sunshine* i. iv. 71. All would come right between her and her old friends.

b. To prove in the issue, event, or experience; to turn out to be.

1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. 5. When that 'sign' comes true. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XVI. 476/2. It will come very cheap to you. 1889 Mrs. H. L. CAMERON *Lost Wife* i. 9. Poverty comes hard upon the old. 1889 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* III. iv. 62. It may come easier afterwards. 1889 Mrs. M. CAIRD *Wing of Aerial* III. xxxviii. 194. In point of fact, my dear . . . you come rather expensive.

c. For individual idioms, e.g. *to come true*, *to come natural*, etc.; see *TRUE*, etc.

IV. To become, belong.

† 25. To become, be becoming or appropriate (to), belong or pertain to, befit. (L. *convenire*.) *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 420. 'Ne wep noȝt' he sede . . . vor yt ne comp noȝt to be [v. r. Hit by cometh nat the]. a 1400 *Life Cuthbert* (MS. Trin. Coll. Oxf. 57). No suche idell games it ne cometh [1290 *Laud MS.* bi-cometh] the to worche. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 627. It come noȝt a kyng son . . . to sytt Doune in margin & molle emange othre schrewis. *Ibid.* 3974. It comes to na kyng . . . To latt his pepill þus pas & perisch in ydill. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 218. Hit shuld come you by cause, as of kynd childer, To be sory for my sake. a 1520 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* Wks. II. 129. It cumys the better for to dryue A dong cart or a tumrelle. *Ibid.* 101. Yt commyth the wele me to remorde. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 128. That which comes to the institute I handle was thus enacted.

V. Come and go.

26. Come is often used in association with *go*, to contrast or include the two motions or results.

a. To come to a place and depart again, whether for once, or with repetition; to pass to and fro.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 31. There weren manye that camen, and wenten agen [1611. There were many coming and going]. 1434 JAS. I *Lett. in Harding's Chron.* (1812) p. vii. Lettres of . . . sauf condute saulely to come and go to our presence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 128. It was agreed that . . . the Citizens of London should come and go toll free. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* ii. 11. 130. Hee may come and goe be-

tweene you both. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. vi. § 29. What solemn Festivals people may come and goe of. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* xx. She comes and goes at her will.

b. To be first present and then absent; to approach and recede; to appear and disappear alternately; also of time, to arrive and pass.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1851 (Fairf.) Til vij skores dayes ware comme and gan. c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 1631. vj dayes be comyn and goon. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xxiv. (Arb.) 62. For worldly goods they come and go, as things not long proprietary to any body. 1595 SHAKES. *John* iv. ii. 76. The colour of the King doth come, and goe Betweene his purpose and his conscience. a 1600 'Hempe' *prophecy* in *Whole Prophecies Scotl.* (1615). When Hempe is come and also gone, Scotland and England shall be all one. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon-calf* Wks. 1753 II. 492. After many years were com'n and gone. 1719 Dr. For *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 121. His colour came and went. 1833 TENNYSON *Patriana* iii. My swift blood that went and came. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 299/1. Night's shadows come and go.

c. *fig.* To exercise liberty of action.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 99. There being thus, in titles . . . considerable room to come and go upon.

d. In various proverbs and phrases.

15. . . *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell. *Nuga* P. 13. That lightly cum shall lightly go. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 13. The old Proverb, *Male paria, male dilabuntur*. Badly come, badly go. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 192. 'Lightly come, lightly go,' is his maxim. 1856 B. BRIDLEY *Ivendale* I. 25. A jolly, come-day, go-day fellow. . . he never saved a farthing in his life. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*. Come day, Gan day, God send Sunday, the saying . . . of indolent workers, who care not how the days come and go, provided they have little to do.

VI. Quasi-*trans.* uses. [The object is usually an adverbial accusative.]

27. *To come it* (slang): to 'come out with it', in various senses: see *quots.*

c 1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. *Has he come it?* has he lent it you? 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Come it*, to divulge a secret. . . they say of a thief who has turned evidence against his accomplices, that he is coming all he knows, or that he comes it as strong as a horse. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. Also, in pugilistic phraseology, to come it means to show fear; and in this respect, as well as in that of giving information, the expression 'come it' is best known to the lower and most dangerous classes.

28. To act, to practise, to perform one's part; as in *To come it strong*, etc. *slang* and *collog.*

1812 [see prec.]. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 546. Can't you come it melancholy? 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 86. Or in a stanhope come it strong. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xliii. I can come it pretty well—nobody better, perhaps, in my own line. 1854 Dr. QUINCEY *Casistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 250. But it was coming it too strong to allow no tobacco. 1888 McARTHUR & Mrs. PHAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 48. That is coming it a little too strong.

b. To play or practise (a dodge or trick), esp. over any one; to 'come over' him (see 43 f) with that dodge. *slang* and *collog.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. To come Yorkshire over any one, to cheat him. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 253. Barnes is trying to come the religious dodge. 1865 J. HURTON *Bitter-Sweets* xxi. Don't come that dodge over me. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v. Don't come tricks here.

c. To play, act the part of. *Const.* over a person, i. e. at his expense, or so as to get the better of him. *So to come it with any one.* *slang* or *collog.*

[In French they say at Tennis 'laissez-moi venir ce coup-là', let me come that stroke, i. e. play it; so at cards 'laissez-moi venir cette main', let me come that hand.]

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii. That man, sir, has comic powers that would do honour to Drury Lane Theatre. . . Hear him come the four cats in the wheelbarrow. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 173. Suspecting that he was. . . coming the deep file' over him. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 691/1. If you try to come the bully over me. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii. He intends to come the Mirabeau—fancies his mantle has fallen on him. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* vii. Your sister comes the Mogul over us, now and again. 1890 PHILIPS & WILLS *Sybil Ross's Marriage* xviii. 126. It's no use a-trying to come it with me.

29. To attain to, reach, achieve. *dial.* and *collog.* 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v. 'I can't quite come that' (=that is beyond me). 1888 in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *To come a cropper*, *a colcher* (*collog.*): see *CROPPER*, *COLSH*.

30. *To come or be coming six*, etc.: to be in one's sixth year of age. Said esp. of horses, or the like, for which *rising* is now the usual phrase.

1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1008/4. Brownish bay Gelding about 14 hands high, coming seven years old. 1682 *Ibid.* No. 1766/4. She is in Fole, and cometh six. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 58. A young Fellow as I am, just coming four and twenty. 1858-65 CARLYLE *Predt. Gt.* I. vi. iii. 161. Wilhelm, now a slim maiden coming nineteen. *Ibid.* III. ix. vii. 130. Princess Elizabeth . . . age eighteen coming.

31. *To come any one thanks*: to tender thanks. (Here *come* may be a perversion of *CON.*) Now *dial.*

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. xv. 563. And thei wolen not come her thankis. 1885 *Handergheld Gloss.* s. v. *Cum thank*, 'I cum ye no thank', I acknowledge no thanks to you. [So elsewhere in mod. dialects.]

VII. Special uses of certain parts of the verb.

32. *To come*, the dative infinitive [OE. *to cumenne*], is used (like *F. à venir*):

a. *predicatively*, after vb. to be. [This construction does not differ from that found with other verbs, as in 'he is to go', 'we are to speak', etc.]

c 1000 *Age. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 3. Bart bu þe to cumenne eart? c 1205 *LAV.* 16037. Of þire mucle kare þa þe is to cumene

[c. 1275 bat he is comene]. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 8 That hath a biheest of lif that now is, and that is to come [1388 and to comynge]. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. 1678 BUNYAN (*title*), The Pilgrim's Progress from this world to that which is to come. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 566 He sees what is, and was, and is to come. 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4637/4 'Tis Leasehold, and twenty two years to come. 1889 PHILLIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 61 All their troubles were to come.

b. *attributively* (after sb.) = That is to come, coming, future.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 7 Who shewide to you for to flee fro wrath to cumme [v. r. comynge]; 1388 that is to come. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 In his tyme, and in tyme to come. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Shadowes of thynges to come. 1526 TINDALE *Hebr.* vi. 5 The power of the world to come [WYCLIF, the world to comynge]. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xiii. 14 When thy sonne asketh thee in time to come. 1763 CRABBE *Village* II. 194 Oh! make the Age to come thy better care. 1827 *POLLOCK Course* T. v. Unwelcome earnest of the woe to come. 1874 MRS. HOLLINGS *First Impress.* II. 15 Bright dreams of happiness yet to come.

c. *absol.* The future. [In Shaks. not clearly sb.]

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 108 Past, and to Come, seemes best; things Present, worst. 1623 LUSLE *Afric on O.* & N. T. Ded., How of all things the Summe Shewes joy in thee, for present and to come. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas*, The present, and the past, and the to-come. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* v. 43 It is fear which beds the far to-come with fire. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 39 Scorning the Past and damning the To come.

d. *To coming*, in late ME., was app. a confusion of *commence*, *commen*, with the vbl. sb. *coming*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* vi. 19 A good foundement into tyme to comynge. c. 1400 *Beryn* 347 This myte bat is to comynge. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 81 And so it is bat is to comynge bit. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 239/1 The first fruyte of the to comynge harvest. 1490 = *Enyados* (B. E. T. S.) 4 My tocomynge naturell and souerayn Lord.

33. *Come*, the imperative, (beside its ordinary use as an invitation to approach or join the speaker) is used as an invitation or encouragement to action, usually along with or on the side of the speaker.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xx. 14 Her ys se yfweard.. cumaþ uþon hine ofleasn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2030 (Cott.) Cum, broiþer, here and se. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 7 This is the eier; come þe, se we him. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 44 Com kyrs us bothe. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 7 Come let vs kyll hym. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 114 Come go, I will fall prostrate at his feet. 1516 *Paucil & Kath.* v. 69 Come, Brabant, giue me my Cloke. 1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Come my hearts, haue up your Anchor that we may haue a good Prize. Come, Who say Amen. 1803 SCOTT 'Bonnie Dundee', Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can, Come saddle my horses and call out my men.

b. As a call or appeal to a person to bethink himself, implying impatience, remonstrance, or, more usually, mild protest or deprecation on the speaker's part. Often emphasized by repetition, or by the addition of such words as *now*, *then*, *but*.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 823 Come þou art mys-bileynd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 68 Come Dromio, come these iests are out of season. 1603 = *Meas. for M.* II. i. 119 Come: you are a tedious foole. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1708 Come, come, no time for lamentation now. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 41 Come, come, act like a man. 1722 De For Col. *Jack* (1840) 160 Come, come, colonel, says he, don't flatter me. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 422 Oh! oh! come now, softly. It is not fair. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi. Come, come, Sikes.. we must haue civil words. 1887 CURTIS *Tracked* II. xxv. 273 'Oh, come, now.. that's rather strong, you know.'

34. *Come*, the present conj., is used in such phrases as 'come what may, or will' [cf. F. *viensse que vienne*, It. *venga che venga*, Ger. *es komme was da will!*], 'come weal, come woe'. Also in 'come what might, or would', where the sense is past.

1583 STURGES *Anat. Abs.* n. 77 They will to all kinde of wanton pastimes.. with come that you will. [a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 328 Say what you can, let what will come on it.] 1790 BURNS *My Nanie* viii. Come weel, come woe, I care na by. 1843 BROWNING *Blot in 'Sc.* I. iii. IV. 21 Come what come will, You haue been happy. 1881 SAINTSURY *Dryden* 187 Follow out that scheme, come wind, come weather. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. v. 100 Come weal, come woe, I shall not trouble you.

35. *Come*, the present conj., is used with a future date following as subject, as in Fr. *dix-huit ans vienne la Saint-Martin*, — *viennent les Pâques*, 'eighteen years old come Martinmas, — come Easter'; i. e. let Easter come, when Easter shall come, *arch.* and *dial.*

a. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 29 Twenty yere come Estren. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 17 Come Lammas Eve at night shall she be fourteen. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog.* vii. Come Candelmas, and I haue been thy servant For five-and-forty yeres. 1839 LONGER *Hyperion* II. (1882) 16 It all happened.. four yeres ago, come Christmas. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 21 For twenty yeres come Michaelmas. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. vii. 135 You'll grant me a seven yeres' lease come next May twelvemonth.

b. Also with an interval of time (week, month, year, etc.) following and qualifying a date, as in 'Thursday come fortnight', where the literary language now has 'Thursday fortnight', but the full phrase is retained dialectally.

1477 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 39 He schale Haue.. xv. li. at Esteren next, and x li. at Esteren come twelmonth. 1478 in *Acta Dom. Concilii* 20 (Jam.) On Monunday come aucht

dnis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 The thirde Million, to be payde.. at Mighelmas come a yere after the agreement. 1621 RUTHERFORD *Let.* No. 18 (1862) I. 76 Our Communion is on Sabbath come eight days. 1640 *Ho. Com. Order* in Rushw. III. (1692) I. 141 Ordered, That the business.. be put off till Thursday come fortnight. 1692 *Ord. City Lond.* 19 June in *Edict Lond.* (1766) IV. 231 On Thursday next come seven-night. 1744 BERKLEY *Let.* 8 Dec., Wks. 1871 IV. 110 Provided you bring my affair.. to a complete issue before Christmas day come twelmonth. *Mod. collog.* The lease will expire at Midsummer come a year. *Mod. Sc.* We expect him on Monday come eight days.

36. *Coming*, pres. pple., used of age: see 30.

b. A response by a servant or any one who is called: = 'I am coming', 'directly'!

[a. 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 573 Clarice.. hap icluped blanchefleur.. Quap blanchefleur 'Ihc am cominge', Ac heo hit sede al slepinge.] 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i. Commend me to a boy and a bell; Coming, coming, sir! Much noise, no attendance, and a dirty room. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 9 Coming, Coming, Sir, (said he) with the Air of a Drawer. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. ii. I think I hear somebody call. Coming, coming!

VIII. With prepositions (and prepositional phrases), in specialized senses.

(For ordinary prepositional constructions see 3.)

37. *Come across* — a. To cross the path of; to meet, meet with; to fall in with by chance.

1810 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. 20 Saw great sign of elk, but had not the good fortune to come across any of them. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 256/1 The recollection.. came across my mind. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* 85, I came across a very curious book.

38. *Come at* — (= L. *accidere*). + a. To approach; to come to, come so as to be present at. *Obs.*

1000-1537 [see Ar. 12a]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, Many ladies and damoyells were come at the wedding of a maide. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. viii. (1636) 151 Oleodemus.. would not come at the Court. 1688-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 42, I will never come at that Committee again. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* Hist. IV. viii. 3 This country is then so sadly burnt up that nobody cares to come at it.

+ b. To come into bodily contact or sexual connexion with. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xix. 15 Be ready agaynst the thirde daye, and no man come at his wife. — *Ezek.* xlv. 25 They shal come at no deed persone, to defyle them selues. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 156 b, After the Catte hath kined, she cometh no more at the Bucke. a. 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 433 Both [men and women] may well heare the reader.. but not come at each other.

c. To get at, reach (with implied effort), get hold of, obtain. (With *indirect passive*.)

1340 [see Ar. 12c]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 695/a We can neuer come at it withoute the helpe of God. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. 8 ¶ (1681) 128 If they [mice] can come at them, you will haue but few left. 1746 LUCAS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 464 They are cheap, easily come at, and prepared by one's self. 1781 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 179/1 The defendant, being.. abroad, could not be come at. 1832 BLACKW. *Mag.* Jan. 133/1 Lord Brougham's opinion of democracy is hard to come at. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* III. 64 How to come at the path.

d. To dart at, make for, attack.

1651-7 T. BARKER *Angling* (1820) 20 The Salmon will come at a Gudgeon. 1889 A. LANG PR. *Prigio* ix. 65 He rose on a pair of flaming wings, and came right at the prince.

39. *Come by* — See BY prep. 15.

+ a. To happen to, befall (a person). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 717 Bycause they rode forthe lykefoles, so it came by them.

b. To come near, or within reach of, to get at; hence, to get hold of, become possessed of, obtain, receive. Originally implying effort, but in later use often said of getting things by chance or involuntarily, to meet with. (With *indirect passive*.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 206 Alle bat he mot com bie he robbed. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1688 Migt we by coyntre com bi two skynnes of the breme beres. c. 1430 *Syr Genar.* (Roxb.) 891 The ring.. I may not come therbi. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 16 We.. had moche worke to come by a bote. 1831 ELYOT *Gov. i. x.* Greke.. is hardest to come by. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 218 It could not be perceived howe he [Edw. II] came by his death. 1603 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 131 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Leathargie? 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Seuers* (1647) 96 That the party so distrained hath a direct remedy to come by his losses. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedeindus Grobianus* 146 The hindmost man comes euer by the worst. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. The rogues haue fallen out, and honest men may come by their own. 1883 BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* II. v. 130 This gold is honestly come by.

*Come from* — see 11.

40. *Come into* — a. See 12.

+ b. To accede to, agree to; to fall in with (a proposal); to yield to. *Obs.*

1722 De For *Plague* (1754) 27 The poor People came into it so eagerly. 1725 = *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 The rest, who had all opposed me before, came cheerfully into my proposal. 1739 GRAY in *Gosse Life* (1882) 30 The women did not come into it. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* III. 213 But be sure to lose this whole day, by coming into no proposal for pleasure. 1828 SIR W. SCOTT *Tales of a Grandfather* Ser. I. xxiii. (1841) 78/1 That he ought not to.. come into the King's will.

c. To come into possession of.

[1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 23 On his coming into the possession of an estate.] 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 68, I came into a property of one hundred thousand pounds. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 381 A bald little tinker who

has just.. come into a fortune. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. iii. 51 Now 'he had come into his own'.

d. To enter upon (office or power).

1820 *Examiner* No. 677. 83/2 The year in which the Coalition came into power. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 745/1 The Whigs came into office.

41. *Come of* — a. See 11. b. = *Become of*.

1590 MARLOWE *Tamburl.* II. iii. What thinks't thou, man, shall come of our attempts? 1849 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* (1856) 320 What has come of Major Dobbin?

42. *Come on* — = *Come upon*, 48.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 6 The imminent danger that was cummand on the realm of France. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 295 Then the kinges bataille came on the Englishe men. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. in Poessie* (Arb.) 23 As the Pilgrim.. Cumd on the parting of two wayes at night. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii. A right to come on any of the endorsers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxviii. The popular expression of 'coming on the parish'. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 478/1 The change had come on them like a shot. 1864 TRINNYSON *E. Arden* 149 Moving homeward [Enoch] came on Annie.

b. *Obs.* and *dial.* for *come of*.

a. 1677 [see 34]. 1687 BURNET *Cont. Refl. Varillas* 27, I saw what would come on it, if he would not be at that charge.

43. *Come over* — a. See 3.

+ b. To exceed, surpass. *Obs.*

1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 816. III. 225 That comth over the reseytys in my expences I haue borowd. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 7 M. Will you then write me a Sonnet in praise of my beauty? B. In so high a stile Margaret, that no man living shall come over it.

c. To come as an overshadowing or overmastering influence; to take possession of (figuratively). (Connected with the next by the phrase 'a change has come over him'.) *Come over with* (Shaks.): cf. 7.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 267 How he comes o're vs with our wilder dayes. 1604 = *Ohw.* IV. i. 20 It comes o're my memorie. As doth the Rauen o're the infectious house: Boading to all. 1714 *Grul. W. Edmondson* Pref. 5 A general Apostacy came over Professed Christians. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley III. Certain misgivings came over me. 1888 M'CARTHY & MRS. C. PRARD *Ladies' Gallery* II. xi. 180 Sometimes.. it comes over me that this is all a piece of acting. 1889 *Chamb. Grul.* a Nov. 699/1 That.. look once more come over his face.

d. To overtake, befall, happen to.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* i. 'I'm sotry for the girl, for bad's come over her.' *Ibid.* vi. 'There's a change comed over him.. is there not?' 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 734 [This] showed the change that had come over him. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. vii. 96 What had come over Bob?

+ e. To overcome, dominate over. *Obs.*

1668 *Peris Diary* 20 Jan., Against the French power coming over them or us.

f. To get the better of by craft, impose upon. *collog.* or *slang.* (With *indirect pass.*) Cf. 28 b.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* IV. Old Jasper Yellowhead had been come over by a certain noble Scottish Earl. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx. Not feeling quite certain.. whether he might not be 'coming over her' with these compliments. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* VII. 90 To cross that lady's assumed intention of 'coming over her'.

g. To get over. *dial.*

1888 MRS. JOCKLYN *£100,000 versus Ghosts* II. iv. 68 It all seems so sudden like, Miss Kate, I can't come over that.

44. *Come round* — a. To get round, get the better of by craft, circumvent. *collog.*

1830 tr. *Aristoph.* 247 How he comes round you with his sophistry! *Mod.* 'You can't come round me in that way.'

45. *Come to* —

a. See 3, and other senses *passim*.

+ b. To get at, attain, get possession of. *Obs.*

c. 1314 *Gny Warw.* (A.) 308 Y loue ping y no may com to. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18409 (Trin.) How com þou to þat gode. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 124 To come to theyr luyyng. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 99 It is requisite you prove, either that you had them by chance.. or otherwise, that by some gift you came to them.

c. To succeed in due course to. (Cf. 8 b, 40 c.)

1580 LYLE *Enphases* (Arb.) 452 This clemencie did hir maiestie.. shew at hir comming to the crowne. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v. To use his fortune With reverence when he comes to it. 1674 tr. *Machiavel's Florentine Hist.* I. 34 Urban the Second was now come to the Papacy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 3, I came to my Estate in my Twenty second Year. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Cong.* 1, What a pity the 'squire is not come to his own. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 When he came to the crown.

d. To amount to (a stated sum or number).

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 63 It wole come to sixti þousand mark þat he robbig þe kingis lige men. c. 1400 BLAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 104 Pe somme.. commez to fyue hundredth thousand florenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 The dayes of the pilgrimage of my lyfe.. come not to y<sup>e</sup> dayes of my forefathers. 1714 De For *Men. Cavalier* (1840) 72 Let us put it all together, and see what it will come to. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 671/1 The proceeds of the sale came to over 5000l.

e. To amount to in price, to cost.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 84 In Barbary sir, it cannot come to so much. 1672 PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52 The Gallon of Milk comes but to a Farthing. *Mod.* This pair will come to about a guinea.

f. *fig.* To 'amount to', be equivalent to, mean.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Montrial*, It comes to the same thing, said I. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 327 You don't eat any thing. What, is your leg so bad as that comes to? 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. 12 It comes nearly to the same thing in the end. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 178 The first [dispute] really came to the question whether the bishops.. were subjects of the king or of the Pope. 1888 M'CARTHY & MRS. C. PRARD

*Ladies' Gallery* II. iv. 49. I am not exactly such a pig as that comes to.

g. To issue or result in, to turn in the end to; in such phrases as *to come to much*, *to little*, *to nought*, *when all comes to all*, *if the worst come to the worst*, etc.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 233 This voyage... came to nothing. 1611 *Bible Hag.* i. 9 Ye looked for much, and, lo, it came to little. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 1. 14 Nor was it his fault that it came to nothing. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* vii. (1720) 123 Not one Grain of that I sowed this time came to anything. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1847) 172 His falling in love with Julia had come to nothing. 1888 *F. WARDEN Witch of Hills* II. xvi. 60 If the worst comes to the worst.

h. *Come to oneself* (one's senses): (a) To recover consciousness; to become conscious again after sleep, a swoon, etc.

1340 *Ayenh.* 128 Ac panne he help y-slepe and comþ to him-zelue. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 122 She felle down in a swoone... And when she was come gen to herself. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 491 She fell down amazed: and being come to hir selfe againe, said unto them, etc. 1637 *BLUNT Voy. Levant* 16 The hurt person coming to his senses, cleared me, telling how it came and by whom. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 285 When she was come to herself enough to talk again. 1890 *S. R. GARDNER in Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXII. 319½ At the news of the execution of Charles I. he [Montrose] fainted, and when he came to himself, etc.

(b) To come to one's right mind, recover from excitement, passion, or self-abandonment.

1256 *TINDALE Luke* xv. 17 Then he came to him selfe and sayde, etc. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 527 Zaccheus... being come unto himself, as soon as Christ was come into his house. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. ii. But at last, having vented the first torrent of passion, he came a little to himself. 1883 *BLACK Iolaude* III. vii. 129 The people... may come to their senses.

46. *Come under* — a. See 6 b.

b. To rank, fall, or be classed under (a general title, etc.), to be included under.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* iii. iv. § 10 So both Greece and Italy come under the name of the Isles of the Gentiles. 1816 *BYRON in Moore Life* 303 Anything of mine coming under the description of his request. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 567 It might come under the head of useful knowledge.

c. To be brought under the operation of, to be subjected to.

1724 *W. EDMUNDSON Journal* 7 All my parts came under this Exercise. 1887 *The Lady* 30 Jan. 38½ The owners perhaps came under the guillotine. 1889 *Law Rep., Appeal Cases* XIV. 533 They had each come under liability to pay the balance due. 1890 *Frul. Education* i. Jan. 27½ Those pupils who... had come under his personal influence.

47. *Come unto* — a. See 3.

† b. = *Come to*, 45 d. *Obs.*

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 308 Three Millions of Scutes of Gold... the which do come unto sterling money, fyve hundred thousand pound. 1660 *T. WILKESON Scales Commerce* i. iii. 108 How much comes xod. a day unto by the year?

48. *Come upon* — a. See 3. The special senses are generally derived from the notion of something descending, alighting, or swooping down, with force or weight, upon one; cf. *come down upon*, 56 g.

b. To attack, esp. suddenly or by surprise.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 509 [Thai] Cum sa hardly Apon all the gret cheuelry of Yrland. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 89 To resyste our Ennemyes, when they list to come upon us. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxxiv. 25 And came vpon the cite boldly, and slew all the males. 1780 *COXE Russian Discov.* 121 Katcham... came with such rapidity upon the Russians as to preclude the use of their arms. 1816 *BYRON in Moore Life* 325 They come upon you in bodies of thirty... at a time. 1847 *SCOTT Tales Grandf.* Ser. i. viii. To come upon him suddenly and by night.

c. Said of a divine visitation, retribution, curse, blessing, honour, calamity, etc.

1382 *WYCLIF Dent.* xxviii. 2 And there shulen come vpon thee alle thes blissynge. *Ibid.* 15 And... shulen come vpon thee alle thes malysouns. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lxxviii. 37 The heuy wrath of God came vpon them, slewe y<sup>e</sup> welthiest of them. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxix. 13 The blessing of him that was ready to perish, came vpon me. 1714 *Frul. W. Edmundson* Pref. 29 Calamity that was coming upon this Nation. 1832 *TENNYSON Lady Shalott* III. v. 'The curse is come upon me', cried The Lady of Shalott.

d. Said of overmastering influences, physical or mental.

1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* liv. 6 [iv. 5] Drede and trembling camen vp on me. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xiv. 14 The feare of the Lord came vpon them. 1714 *W. EDMUNDSON Frul.* 25 About this time it came weightily upon me to leave Shop-keeping. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 402½ A temporary madness seems to have come upon the people. 1886 *M'CARTHY & PRÆD Right Horrible* III. xxviii. 39 It came upon her now that something subler... lay at the root.

e. To make an authoritative demand or claim upon (a party liable).

1605 *B. JONSON Volpone* v. iv. I'll come upon him For that, hereafter. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* iv. ii. Sir Giles Will come upon you for security for his thousand pounds. 1701 *W. WATSON Hist. Rome* 466 Turinus then came upon him for the Money. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* lxxviii. In the damage done to the Maypole, he could 'come upon the county'. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 725½ They might come upon me afterward, and make me pay up.

f. To become legally chargeable on (any charity); to become a burden on.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 278 He had saved money, and could not come upon the parish. 1850 *Tait's*

*Mag.* XVII. 336½ So Betty came upon the parish with all her children.

g. To meet with or fall in with a person or place as it were by chance.

1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* 1. You are to go sideways till you come upon Crack-skull Common. 1820 *EXAMINER* No. 677. 41½ She came upon us by surprise. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 154½ The travellers soon came upon a village. 1865 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 256, I came upon Geraldine in Cheyne Row.

*Come within* — see 6, and WITHIN.

IX. With adverbs: forming the equivalents of compound verbs in other languages: e.g. *come again*, *L. reuenire*, *F. reuenir*, *Ger. wiederkommen*. *Come* is used with adverbs generally, esp. adverbs implying motion toward, as *hither*, *together*; only those in which the sense is more or less specialized are here dealt with.

49. *Come about*.

a. To arrive in the course of revolution; to revolve, 'come round'.

1530 *PALSER.* 489½, I was borne this day twenty yeres, as the yeres come aboute. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1811) 187 Each entertaining such foreign acquaintance, as will not fail, when their like turn cometh about, to requite him with the like kindness. 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 189 If the Diameter of the Rowler be smaller, the work comes so much swifter about. 1826 [see c]. 1889 *Mrs. RIDDELL Pcess Sunshine* I. vi. 96 That movable feast... came about in due season.

† b. *Naut.* Of the wind: To turn, esp. into a more favourable quarter; to veer round. *Obs.*

1556 *W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 99 This after noone the winde came about. 1694 *NARBOROUGH Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* i. 176 From the 10th... to this day Noon, the Wind at North-north-west... At Noon... the Wind came about at South. 1798 *London Gaz.* No. 4464½ The Wind coming about... to the S.W. the Fleet was oblig'd to alter its Course.

c. To come round to a person's side or opinion; to turn into a more satisfactory mood, or state; = *Come round* c, d. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* xv. i, The Lady Haughty looks well to-day, for all my dispraise of her. I think I shall come about to thee again. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* i. ii. If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd come about. 1826 *COBBETT Rev. Rides* (1885) II. 282 Some people... consoled themselves by saying things would come about again... They deceived themselves, things did not come about; the seasons came about, it was true; but something must be done to bring things about.

d. To come in the course of events; to come to pass, happen, turn out; to come to be as it is.

1315 *SHOREHAM* 104 For feawe of ham comne the skele Hou senned aboute cometh. 1430 *Syr Genes.* (Roxb.) 877½ He meruelled hou it cam aboute. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 391 And let me speake... How these things came about. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 90 How comes it about that the Operations of Sense, and Reason vary so much? 1883 *BUCHANAN Love me for Ever* iv. i. 220 What strange changes had come about in a year!

† e. To fulfil itself; to turn out true. *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 45 To see now how a Jest shall come about.

50. *Come abroad*.

To come forth from house or seclusion; to come out; to appear before the public, become publicly known, be published. *Arch.*

1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. ii. (Arb.) 42 If he come abroad he shall cough me a mome. 1565-78 *COOPER Theatrum, Aders as Uteris*, to live unknown in continual study, and never to com a broad. 1576 *FLEMING Panoplie* Ep. 204 Stay their edition, and let them not come abroad. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* viii. 17 For there is not any thing hid, that shall not be known, and come abroad. 1677 *HALE Prin. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 3 Some Writings of mine have without my privy come abroad in Print. 1735 *FORE Profr. Sat.* 257 Did some more sober critic come abroad. 1823 *J. BADDOCK Don. Anussem.* 17 The acid... usually comes abroad at five times the strength of vinegar.

51. *Come again*. (See simple senses and AGAIN, esp. A. i. b.)

a. To come a second time, return.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* 37 Go home, son, com sone agane. 1555 *LATIMER Whs.* (Parker Soc.) II. 422 But now, dearly beloved, to come again, be not ashamed of the Gospel of God. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. 22 As she recovered, and made a little way, she would come again to the Wind, till another Sea struck her off again. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. vii. Monks might deem their time was come again. 1823 — *Juan* viii. xxxv. But Johnson was a clever fellow, who knew when and how 'to cut and come again'.

† b. To return to a normal condition; to recover from a swoon, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* xv. 19 When he dranke, his sprete came agayne, and he was refreshed. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* v. 14 His fleshe came agayne. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 (Jam.) My dochter was lang awa [in a swoon], but when she cam again, she tauld us, etc.

c. To appear after death. *dial.* (Cf. *F. reuenir*.)

1884 *HOLLAND Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I remember a gentleman, who was drowned whilst skating, was popularly believed to 'come again'. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* *Come again*, to return after death. (Also in other dialect Glossaries.)

52. *Come along*.

To move onward (toward or with the speaker): often used as an exhortation.

1694 *NARBOROUGH Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 26, I kept a Light out all night, that the Pink might see if she came along. 1791 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* ii. i, Hang your

family dinners! come along with me. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 373 Come then, my Friend! my Genius! come along. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. 'Come along, then', said he of the green coat. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xxxvii, I murmur'd, as I came along, Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd.

53. *Come away*.

a. To come on one's way: see AWAY i.

b. To come from the place: see AWAY 2.

918 [see AWAY 2]. 1830 *TENNYSON Oriana*, How could I rise and come away, Oriana? 1864 — *North. Farmer* v, I thowt a said what a owt to 'a said an' I coom'd awaay.

c. To detach itself, separate: see AWAY 3.

*Mod.* On grasping it, the handle came away in his hand. A part of the bone must come away first.

† d. To get on or along with; cf. AWAY 16.

1605 *CAMPDEN Rem.* (1637) 39 There are... many of the French [words] which the Italians can hardly come away withall.

e. To spring out of the ground; to grow apace.

1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* vi. § 5 (1681) 98 For the first half dozen years they make no considerable advance, but afterwards they come away miraculously. 1765 *EARL HADDINGTON Forest-traes* 12 This... to be done with all the young plants till they come away so heartily, that, etc. [Now chiefly *dial.*]

f. To come forth, issue, turn out.

1823 *J. BADDOCK Don. Anussem.* 139 No two makings coming away alike, but depending entirely upon accident.

54. *Come back*. (See BACK adv. 5-7.)

a. To return (hither), in space, or time; to return to a condition, to the memory, come to mind.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 8 Nurse come backe againe. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 665½ He rallied, and gradually came back to consciousness. 1883 *BLACK Yolande* II. xi. 198 Whatever happens, he cannot come back on you and say you had deceived him. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 9 The very names are coming back to him.

b. *Sporting slang*. To fall back, lose ground.

1885 *Times* 4 June 10½ Half way down the hill Royal Hampton began to come back to his horses. 1890 *Field* 29 Mar. 462½ Wade succeeded in maintaining a lead... but from the seventh mile he began to 'come back' to his men.

55. *Come by*.

a. To come near, usually in passing; to pass.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 140, I did heare the galloping of Horse. Who was't came by? 1799 *STEELE Tatler* No. 109 ½ There was a great Funeral coming by. 1822 *TENNYSON Walking to Mail, Yalm.* And when does this come by? *James*. The mail? At one o'clock.

b. To come aside. *dial.*

56. *Come down*.

a. To descend (hither), to come to what is, or is spoken of as, a lower place: see DOWN adv.

1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Const.* 5147 When Criste es common down to deme. 1535 *COVERDALE Rev.* xii. 12 The deuill is come downe vnto you. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 70 At length cometh downe from the Pope two Legates. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* i. ii, The gentleman that's coming down to court my sister. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 256½ The Chancellor of the Exchequer comes down to the House of Commons. 1885 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Chm. Kirkland* II. vi. 187 The rain came down like a white sheet.

b. To reach or extend in a downward direction.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. i. 353 Their women... whose vpper gownes come no further downe than their middle thighes. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 21 The latest accounts of the patient come down to the fifteenth day after the operation. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 12½ The... forest... comes down to the water's edge.

c. To descend by birth (*obs.*) or tradition; to survive from an earlier time to the present.

1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3156 (Ashm. MS.) pat pai ware comen down of kynys. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 101 ½ 7 Nothing of this Nature is come down to us. 1863 *H. Cox Justit.* iii. i. 599 To come down to later times. 1879 *M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXXV. 352 The tales had come down from the old heathen times.

d. To fall, drop. (Chiefly in sporting phrase.)

1787 *G. GAMBADO Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 25 The best bit of flesh that ever was crossed will certainly come down one day or another. 1803 *Phy Nic* No. 3 (1806) I. 102 Dr. F... lost his equilibrium, and came down on the ice. 1888 *J. PAVN Myst. Mirbridge* xix, He spurred the animal to leap the horse-trough... and it came down with him. 1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 363½ The giraffe he fired at came down.

e. To descend in rank or condition; to be humbled, abased, or degraded.

1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* xlviii. 18 Cum down fro glorie, sit in thirst, thou dwelling of the doctre of Dibon. 1535 *COVERDALE Dent.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe alove. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 633½ Some folks who are so high will have to come down a peg. 1889 *Mrs. RIDDELL Pcess Sunshine* I. i. 8 They had come down in the world.

f. To become reduced in size or amount; to be lowered.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 71 Resolved, That the Popish Commanders and Popish Officers shall be continued in pay till the Money come down, and no longer. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 315 Its lustre diminished... till it came down to a star of about the third magnitude. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Hill & Valley* iii. 39 When prices fall and wages must come down. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 719½ The rent must come down.

g. *Come down upon* — to descend with

authority, severity, hostility, or suddenness upon; to make an attack by surprise upon; to make a demand or call which is felt to press on or upon one.

1611 *BIBLE Ps.* vii. 16 His violent dealing shall come downe vpon his owne pate. 1861 *Du CHAILLU Explor. Equat. Africa* iv. 33 The treacherous enemy comes down upon a sleeping village. 1888 *R. A. KING Leal Lass* I. vi. 117 It's too bad to come down always on you, only because you're such a good fellow.



h. *Come down (with)* : to bring or put down; *esp.* to lay down money; to make a disbursement; also to *come down with the needful, dust, pelf, etc. colloq.* (cf. 7.)

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iii. v. What pension does your lady propose? . . . she must come down pretty deep now, she's superannuated. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 248 I'll make them come down, and handsomely too, or they shall repent it. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 38r The popular phrase of coming down 'the dust'. 1877 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 288/2 But even rich fathers aren't willing Always to come down with the pelf.

57. *Come forth.* (not colloquial.)

a. To advance out of a place of retirement, come out; often as an encouraging or challenging call. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14349 'Lazar', wit þis, 'cum forth' he badd. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 As spouse cumand forth of his chawmbire. 1335 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 15 Rebecca the daughter of Bethuel . . . came forth. 1784 COWPER *Poet.* 325 lf. . . Your son come forth the prodigy of skill; The pedagogue . . . Claims more than half the praise. — *Task* II. 445 Forth comes the pocket mirror. — First we stroke An eyebrow, next compose a straggling lock. 1808 MRS. HEMANS *Voice of Spring* 21 Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come! 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* iv. Come forth. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 286 He came forth from his quiet retreat.

†b. To come into existence, be born. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 3 In this manner they come forth and were borne horrible giants in albyon.

†c. To become published; to come out. *Obs.* 1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* To Rdrs., Poems (Arb.) 44 The last Terme . . . there came forth a little toy of mine, intituled, *The Affectionate Shepherd.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 26 When comes your Booke forth. 1830 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 491/2 'Childe Harold' came forth during the same year.

58. *Come forward.*

a. To approach, come from the background to the front. b. To present oneself before the public, a tribunal, or the like in any capacity. c. To make advances. *lit. and fig.*

1330 *Palsgr.* 490/1 Come forward, a Goddes name, whye dragge you so ever behynde. 1709 *Steele's Tailor* No. 45 P. 1 I heard the same Voice say, but in a gentle Tone, Come forward. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 165 The Plague was come forward in the West and North Parts of the Town. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 276/1 Buyers are not induced to come forward. 1850 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 285 The armourer . . . Came forward with the helmet yet in hand. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 167 Her cousin . . . came forward as a candidate. *Mod. (humorous)* They are very backward in coming forward.

59. *Come in.* (See *In adv.* in its various senses.)

a. To enter hither; *esp.* into a house, room, or enclosure; to enter the field or arena.

1300 *Cursor M.* 8939 Soe cum in at þat ilk yatte. 1382a *Wyclif's Kings* vi. 6 And scith, Cum in, wiþ of Jeroboam. 1400 MAUNDREY. viii. (1839) 84 Whan we comen in wee diden of our Schoon. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 181 He is the general challenger, I come but in as others do, to try with him the strength of my youth. 1601 — *Puck* N. i. lii. 4 By my troth sir Toby, you must come in earlier a nights. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ii. § 3 The simple ideas thus united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by different senses. 1728 W. SMITH *Univ. Coll.* 277 That he be . . . twice or thrice knocked to come in. 1865 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate* Cor. (1882) 61/2 A sleepy 'Come in' was the reply to my summons. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May (Cricket), Mr. C. T. Studd . . . came in third wicket down.

b. To enter as invaders, settlers, occupants, etc.

1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 12 And þe Denmarkes come þo first ynn. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 136 And tels how first his famous ancestor Did come in long since with the Conquerour. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 174 Traces of aborigines, before the basalt-building inhabitants came in.

†c. (in *Script.*) To come in unto: to have carnal intercourse with. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xix. 31 Not a man more vpon earth that can come in vnto us. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxxviii. 16.

d. To move or advance inwards; to arrive here at its destination; to enter the port, goal, etc.

1626 BACON (J.), Our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i. Here's another of our vessels come in. 1709 *Steele's Tailor* No. 129 P. 1 There came in this Morning a Mail from Holland. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 256 The tide, as going out, or coming in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 385 The mails went out and came in only on the alternate days. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farello* II. xix. 256 The 'dark' horse . . . came in fourth.

†e. *Fencing.* To make a pass or home-thrust, to get within the opponent's guard. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 241 These nine . . . Began to giue me ground; but I followed me close, came in foot and hand. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 302 Hee would about, and about, and come you in, and come you in. 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* v. ii. Oh, bravely thrust! Take heed he come not in, sir. To him again; you giue him too much respite.

†f. To submit, yield, give in one's adhesion.

1520 HEN. VIII *Lett. in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 57 O'Neil, and the other Irish captains [have] come in, and . . . recognised us as their sovereign lord. 1560 in E. Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 332 My Lord of Norfolk was ready to com in. 1596 *Sevens State Ircl.* Wks. (Globe) 628/1 Touching the arche-rebell himselfe . . . if he . . . should offer to come in and submitt himselfe to her Majestie. 1687 BURNET *Cont. Refl. Varillas* 124 Seeing the Queen's Forces encrease, and that none came in to him. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. xxv. Glencoe had not come in within the term prescribed.

g. To be successful in a candidature; to be elected; to come into power.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 118 He came in Rector. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 124/1 Mr. March Phillips . . . came in for Leicestershire in 1818, on the Whig interest. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 15 A character for public speaking, which . . . must inevitably lead . . . whenever the Whigs should come in, to a seat in the British Senate. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 17 May 586/1 Mr. Gladstone says that the statement that he came in on alloments in 1886 . . . is untrue.

h. Of things: To be brought or given in.

1607 *Char. Edward in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 195 Ani land sy owt of den biscopriche gedon, ich wille dat hit come in ongean. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. i. 15 At Easter, eggs came in by the hundred. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 35/1 Subscriptions will continue to come in.

i. To come into hand as revenue or receipts.

(*Cf. INCOME.*) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 2 Sweet hearts we shall be rich ere we depart, if fairings come thus plentifully in. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 55 We may boldly spend, vpon the hope Of what is to come in. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 202 He was profuse in hospitality. . . To maintain all this, he had plenty coming in. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 347 Coming in as the incomes of literary men do.

j. Natural productions (e.g. vegetables, oysters), etc., are said to *come in*, when they begin to be in season, and come into hand for use; so to *come in usefully, opportunely*, and the like. In the current phrases, to *come in handy, come in useful*, etc., there is a blending of this notion with others, 'to come in opportunely and prove useful'.

1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiii. 330 The snow and the storms came in so well to help the Welsh. 1884 H. COXWELL *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 536 The system of balloon signalling . . . would have come in opportunely. 1888 MCCARTHY *Ladies Gallery* II. v. 69 The knowledge came in handy now. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* I. xii. 207 They have come in most useful. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 157/2 Even cats . . . come in useful.

k. To enter into a narrative, account, or list; to intervene in the course of anything; to take its place, *esp.* with reference to the place or manner. *Cf. sense* 6 b.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 365 Gra. If whil't I liue she will be onely mine. *True.* That only came well in. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 77 Widow? A pox of that: how came that Widow in? Widow Dido! 1820 *Examiner* No. 648. 587/1 But justice comes in here, as it comes in at every corner of this rotten question. 1886 *Lady Branksome* II. xxix. 158 Where does the joke come in?

l. To come into use, vogue, or fashion.

1320 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 117 þei han greþe lordschips amorteised to hem . . . þis amortiseinge cometh in bi ypocricise of prelyng be moup. 1622 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 24 For thence came in private Dominion or Possession. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* (J.), Then came rich cloaths and graceful action. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 172 After the Revolution, Jacobite plots came in. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 320/2 Now that . . . croquet has come in.

m. Of a time or season: To enter or begin.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 25 Vntyll the fulnes of the gentylis be come in. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 52 Now comes in the sweete of the night. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 275 The settled season began to come in. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 133/1 The year comes in royally.

†n. To come in with: to overtake; to meet; to fall in with. *Obs.*

1557 R. WOODMAN in FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1801/4 Ere euer I could arise and get away, he was come in with me. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 191 In this pickle . . . I came in with him.

o. To come in for: to be included among those who receive a share of anything; to receive incidentally.

1665 BR. PATRICK *Pilgrim* xxi. 218 We come in for a share of all their gettings. 1697 COLLIER *A Thought* Ess. (1702) II. 84 If Thinking is essential to Matter, Stocks and Stones will come in for their share of Privilege. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Bystanders whom His Majesty recognised often came in for a courteous word. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. ix. 298 She came in for her share of a fine property.

p. To come in upon, on: to enter one's mind as a powerful impression, to be borne in upon.

1886 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Hon'ble* II. xxiii. 180 It came more and more in upon her that she had known from the very first. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 186 Has it never come in upon your mind what you are doing?

60. *Come near.* To approach in place, order, qualities, etc.: see NEAR. So *come nigh*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 12123 (Cott.) Ne mans wijt þar mai cum nere. 1652 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* III. ii. § 3 To which those expressions of Plato in his *Timaeus* come very near. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1869) 190/1 The horse started a little when he came near. 1875 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 24/2 We came very near having a smash-up. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* xi. 298 The Indian . . . came near to pay the penalty of his life.

61. *Come off.*

†a. Formerly in imperative as a call of encouragement to action: come! come along! come on! *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 304 Yis quod this Somonour . . . Com of and lat me ryden hastily. Yif me xii. pens. 1473 LYDG. *Pigr. Sowle* iv. xx. (1483) 66 Come of, come of, and slee me here as bylue. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. iv. Come of theene, sayd they alle, and do hit [open a door]. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* B. vii. Why tarye ye thus longe, come of. 1526 KEYLTON *Magnyf.* 103 Come of, therefore, let se; Shall I begynne or ye. 1530 *Palsgr.* 418 Come

of, my scolars. I shall shewe you many thinges, or fa, mes scolars. 1557 *Sarum Primer, Complin* E. ii. Come of therefore our patronesse, Cast upon us those pitiful eyes of thyne.

b. To come away from a place in which one has been, e.g. a ship, a coast, etc.

1480 *Siege of Rouen in Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden 1877) 41 But massyngers thedyr he sende, Bade them to come of and make an end. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii. 154 The next day Capt. Minchin came off. 1743 J. BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 108 Made a Signal for the Boats to come off. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1 We came off from Burghleia yesterday afternoon, crossing Lord Carnarvon's park.

†c. To desist, cease from. *Obs.*

1711 H. FALTON *Classicks* (J.), To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would cede the point by one instance more. 1712 BURNET *Own Time* II. 31 To forgive every one that should come off from his opposition.

†d. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction (J.). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 227 The Figure of a Bell partaketh of the Pyramis, but yet coming off, and dilating more suddenly.

e. To become detached; to detach oneself.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 486 Eve handled it, and no doubt the apple came off in her fingers. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii. Mr. Weller . . . attacked the Reverend Mr. Stiggins with manual dexterity. 'Come off!' said Sam. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 26/1 The tail . . . came off in his hand. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 13 Mar. 302 The wheel of the car came off in the middle of the road.

f. To leave the field of combat; to retire or extricate oneself from any engagement; usually with reference to the manner, as to *come off with flying colours, second best, badly, safely, victoriously, a loser*, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. i. 128 But my cheefe care Is to come fairly off from the great debts. 1607 — *Cor.* I. vi. 1 We are come off, Like Romans, neither foolish in our stands, Nor Cowardly in retyre. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 26 His few well led men came ever off with victory. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 68 Some Pilgrims in some things come off losers. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* ix. Blessing ourselves that we had come off so well. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. III. xxiii. He had come off victorious . . . in every action in which he had been engaged. 1883 A. DONSON *Fiddling* 70 In this controversy . . . Clibber did not come off worst.

†g. To get off, escape. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 647, I . . . Entered the very lime-twigs of his spells, And yet came off. 1669 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 She had a dangerous Fever, with a Diarrhea, but came off. 1716 SOUTH (J.), If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can come off, he is then clear and innocent.

†h. To acquit oneself well, etc. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polixander* I. 14 Cunning but capricious Artisans, which come off in nothing so well as in making Monsters.

†i. Of things: To come to an issue or result; to turn out. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 116 Sit. I thanke you (gentle Seruant) 'tis very Clerkly-done. *Val.* Now trust me (Madam) it came hardly off. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 29 *Pain.* 'Tis a good Peece. *Poe.* So 'tis, these comes off well, and excellent. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anusum.* 171 This imitation . . . which comes off nearest to the mineral is as follows.

j. Of a thing on hand: To come to the issue; to take place, be carried out.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 368 The event has not come off right. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 142 A race to come off on the sands. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 285 First dinner (called luncheon), which comes off at two o'clock.

†k. To pay, disburse: cf. *come down, come out*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iii. 13 They shall haue my horses, but I'll make them pay. . . they must come off. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 539 Neither would Proteogenes part with any of his pictures vnto them, vlesse they would come off roundly and rise to a better price than before time. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits in Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 512 We'll make her costive Belandship Come off. 1639 MAS-SINGER *Umat. Combat* iv. ii. Will you come off, sir?

l. *Sporting euphem.* To fall off. *Cf. 2 c.*

1881 MRS. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* I. i. 7, I confess I don't like to see a girl come off.

62. *Come on.*

a. To advance hitherward: often implying hostile intent.

1400 *Soudene Bab.* 2873 Than wole I, þat ye come on In haste to that same place. 1430 LYDG. *Smyth & Name* in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 209 The smyth. Called on hys dame Jone, And bad her com on fast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlviii. 14 The destruction off Moab cometh on a pace. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 400 The swift celeritie of his death, Which I did thinke, with slower foot came on. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (J.), The great ordinance once discharged, the armies came fast on. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 Their troops . . . came on again to the charge with such fury, that, etc. 1889 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/7 He will come on to Zanzibar on Thursday.

b. To advance in growth or development; to progress, thrive, grow, get on, improve.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* II. i. States come on With slow advice, quicke execution. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (J.), It should seem by the experiments, both of the salt and of the roses, that they will grow far faster on in water than in earth. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-nonger* 38 Like a young Set-ting-dog . . . there's hopes of him, he's coming on. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 182 He seemed to come on but slowly while the shocks were slight. 1853 C. McINTOSH *Bk. Garden* 473 Crops of cauliflower, etc., that may be coming on too fast. 1890 *Field* 15 Feb. 232/3 No. 7 [earman] has hardly come on as fast as expected. *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 355/1 He [a dog] has come on tremendously in head.

c. To come so as to prevail disagreeably; to supervene: said of night, winter, bad weather, fits or states of illness.

c 1400 *Soudane Bab*. 892 The nyghte come on ful sone. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 83 The nyghte came on. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (J.). Until winter were come on. 1694 *NARBOROUGH Voy. S. & N.* 11. 1711 126 Night coming on, we here pitched our tent. 1712 W. ROGERS *Poy.* 4 It came on to blow. 1830 'JUAN DE VEGA' *Frul. Tour* xx. (1847) 138 It came on to rain. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. We encountered another south-easter. It came on in the night. 1879 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* 1. ii. 75 Whenever the paroxysm came on. 1886 *Mc CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED Right Handed* i. vi. 99 The night had come on wet.

d. To come upon the board for discussion or settlement; to come in course to be dealt with.

1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* 11. ii. 96 Before the Lords at twelve my Cause comes on. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 64 The question of the St. Domingo deputation came on. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 132 The next day comes on Sir John Key's motion. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 349/2 The Bill had come on for second reading.

e. To come upon the stage or scene of action.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 225 Then came on a small man. 1888 *Mc CARTHY & PRAED Ladies' Gallery* III. viii. 168 Ransom began to grow impatient, and to wonder if Berenice was never to come on. 1890 *Field* 10 May 62/2 A Mr. Woods came on to bowl.

f. Come on! the imperative is used as a call to urge some one to advance towards or to accompany (the speaker), or to proceed with anything; esp. used as a challenge or call of defiance.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1860 Gye beganne on hym to crye Harrowde, come on smertlye. 1503 *HAWES Exampl. Virt.* iii. 29 Come on fayre youth and go with me. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* 11. ii. 1 Come-on, come-on, come-on: giue mee your Hand, Sir; giue mee your Hand, Sir. 1603 — *Mens. for M.* 11. i. 144 Now Sir, come on: What was done to Elbowes wife, once more? 1738 *Pope Epist. Sat.* 11. 14 Come on then, Satire! Spread thy broad wing, and soue on all the kind. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. 'Come on,' said the cab-driver, sparring away like clock-work. 'Come on—all four on you.' 1888 E. GOSSK *Railg.* ix. 201 Stuck down as he was shouting 'Come on, my men!'

### 63. Come out.

a. *lit.* i. e. out of a place, a house, etc., into the open; to emerge, issue forth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 43 Du latraz cymm ut. c 1175 *Launb. Hom.* 63 And fureð in to helle. . . ut ne cumeð he nefre ma. c 1380 *Sir Iherunib.* 2643 Freinschemen. . . bat bub now comen out of þe tour. 1535 *COVERDALE Numb.* xx. 11 And Moses . . smote y<sup>e</sup> rocke. . . Then came y<sup>e</sup> water out abundantly. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xv. 28 Therefore came his father out. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 137 Go in there a slave, and come out a gentleman. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch. Bk.*, *Christmas Eve* (Rtldg.) 86/2 The squire came out to receive us.

b. *esp.* 'out into the field' *z. e.* to fight.

[c 1498 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 14 Kyng Edward sent a messyngere to them, that yf that wilde come oute, that he wulde feight with them.] 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* ix. 29 And he said to Abimelech, Increase thine armie and come out. 1805 *BLACKWOOD in Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 130 note. At this moment the Enemy are coming out. 1829 *SCOTT Tales Grandf. Ser.* 11. lxxiv. Their simple and ignorant followers, who came out [in 1745] in ignorance of the laws of the civilized part of the nation.

c. with the notion of leaving one's employment; as to come out on strike.

1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 20 May 4/7 Seventeen . . came out on strike yesterday morning. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec. 5/5 He had the promises of 300 to come out 'in sympathy' when the time came for quitting work.

d. With complement: To emerge (in a specified manner) from a contest, competition, examination.

1848-60 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. S. V.*, 'How did you come out?' means, how did you fare in your undertaking? 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xxiv. 186 He will come out a double-first. 1887 *MRS. C. PRAED Policy & P.* i. xiii. 289, I have set my heart on coming out winner. 1889 *STEVENS Master of B.* iv. 128 He had been put to his defence, he had come lamely out.

e. To appear, as the sun, moon, or stars; to emerge from behind the clouds, etc.

1823 *TENNYSON May Queen* 11. iv. I wish the snow would melt and the sun come out on high. 1883 *MRS. C. PRAED Moloch* i. 1. vii. 132 The stars came out in the blue overhead. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 308 The moon will come out when the wind goes.

f. To protrude, project, extend. (See 5.)

1694 *NARBOROUGH Voy. S. & N.* 11. 128 Between the Scales on both sides the Knobs come out commonly three or four together. 1725 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 23 The other [end] at top. . . coming out into the Room.

† g. To come to an end, expire, 'run out'. *Obs.* 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 241 b. The trowes cometh oute at October nexte.

h. To come into public view or notice, as from concealment; to become public; to be played, as a card.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Leste hit uttere cume þat hie tweeken witen. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xix. 156 þus cam it out þat cryst ouer-cam, rekeured and lyued; For þat women witeþ may nouȝt wel be conselle! c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Els on the shalle I be wrokyn or thid ded com Alle outt. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* v. 1, All will come out. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 193/2 The proceedings of the committee must all come out in the end. 1796 *NELSON* 20 Nov., in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) 304 We have all of us some [damages] when the truth comes out. 1886 *MRS. C. PRAED Miss Jacobsen's Chance* i. iv. 68 All this came out incidentally. 1889 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist w. Perception* 35 Two rounds of diamonds come out.

i. To appear or be found as the result of investigation or computation, or as the solution of a problem.

c 1699 *STILLINGFL.* (J.). It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. 1705 *AR-BUTHNOT Table Coins, Weights, & M.* (J.). The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, comes out sixty-two grains and four sevenths. 1781 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 162/2 It should come out, that the vice admiral's complaints were founded. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 21 If tan Long. come out negative, the longitude is greater than a semicircle. 1883 *BLACK Yolande* i. xviii. 355, I think it will come out all right. 1890 *Bedford Directory* 1 The death rate came out at a little under 13/28.

j. To come into visible development, display itself; as leaves, flowers, eruptive diseases, etc. As said of a photographic effect, there is often a mixture of senses i. and k.

1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 242 His heade, when it cometh first out, hath a russet pyll vpon it. 1724 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6306/2 The Small Pox came out very violently on the Queen. 1836 *DICKENS Jk. Bos* 6 Some strange eruption that had come out in the night. 1890 *Graphic* 10 May 539/3 The lilacs are coming out. *Mod.* The leaves are just coming out. We took photographs, but the details have not come out very well.

k. To become evident; to show itself prominently.

1820 *Examiner* No. 614. 43/2 They come out upon the eye with a satisfying power. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 177/2 The evil came out in a very marked way after 1843. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. Z. Revision* iii. 50 Here comes out one of the most characteristic blemishes of the Authorised Version. 1890 *New Rev.* Apr. 250 The same arrogance came out, sometimes with startling distinctness.

l. To be offered to the public; to issue from the press, be published. *Cf.* come out with, 65.

1573 *BARET Ab. To Rdr.*, Sir Thomas Eliots Librarie, which was come out a little before. 1602 *Return fr. Paruass.* i. ii. (Arb.) 9 What new paper hobby horses. . . are come out in your late May morrice daunce. 1770 *STEELE Tatler* No. 232 p. 2 All the Writings and Pamphlets which have come out since the Trial. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1831) i. 186 A few numbers of the Rambler had come out. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 380 The London Gazette came out only on Mondays and Thursdays. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 199/2 The new Russian loan. . . came out this week.

m. To show oneself publicly (in some character or fashion); to declare oneself (in some way) to make a public declaration of opinion.

1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* No. 167 (1866) i. 390 Eyes to discern the devil now coming out in his whiteness. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxvii. When he began to come out in this way. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 584/2, I have hoards of gold laid by. . . and could come out as a Crossus when I chose. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 425/2 Why you come out so strong in favour of one cause? 1876 *STEVENS Early Plantag.* iv. 65 Now he [Becket] comes out as a candidate for martyrdom.

n. To make a debut on the stage or in some kindred professional character.

1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 414/2 When she came out in Mandane. . . she came upon us by surprise. 1831 F. A. KEMBLE *Lett. in Rec. of Grilch.* II. viii. 229, I am to come out in Bianca, in Milman's 'Fazio'. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 177 She studies. . . as if she were coming out next year in a learned profession. 1888 *Mc CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED Ladies' Gallery* III. i. 23 A young girl. . . who was coming out at a *matinée*.

o. To make a formal entry into 'society' on reaching womanhood (a recognized indication of this in English society being presentation at court). 1782 *MISS BURNKY Cecilia* vi. ii. (D.), She has seen nothing at all of the world, for she has never been presented yet, so she is not come out, you know; but she's to come out next year. 1806-9 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) xv. xv. A practical hint afforded by the daughter, as she is 'coming out' that it is time for Mamma to think of going in. 1850 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxii. 224 These jewels I'm going to give you when you come out. I wore them to my first ball.

p. To make public profession of religion. *U. S. dial.*

1860 *Widow Bedott Papers* 108 (Bartlett), Them special efforts is great things—ever since I come out, I've felt like a new critter.

### 64. Come out of.

a. *lit.* To issue or emerge from; to be brought or exported from (a place).

c 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Ter com ut of asie toward antioche. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23204 (Trin.) He þat doukeþ ones þer doun Comeþ neuer out of þat prisoun. c 1498 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 2 Thei came oute of the castelle. 1553 in *Camden Misc.* (1853) II. *Request* to And corn, which cometh so plentiously oute of Pollande. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* v. 2 When hee was come out of the ship. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 142 p. 4, I am just come out of the Country. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. xii, O, young Lochinvar is come out of the west.

b. To emerge from (a state or condition); to escape or extricate oneself from, get out of.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 56 in *O. B. Misc.*, Hu he [the eagle] cumeð ut of elde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 41 To withdraw vs, ws defendand, Till we cum owf that our daunger. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxi, 3ette God may sende of his sele, That I may. . . cum owte of this wo. 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* vii. 14 These are they which came out of great tribulation. 1677 *HORNECK Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 103 When men. . . come out of their apprenticeship. 1770 *STEELE Tatler* No. 212 p. 7 He is just come out of the Small-Pox. 1749 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 184/2 They. . . came out of all the confiscations consequent on rebellion, better than they entered them. 1890 A. C. DOYLE *Capt. Polstar*, etc. 234 He came out of his reverie with a start.

c. To issue or proceed from (a source, cause, antecedent, etc.).

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 13 A speech. . . liker to have comen out of the mouth of Aristotle, or Democritus. 1792 in *Ann. Reg.* 1266, *Hist. & Biog.* 162/2 Something will come out of all this. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) i. 288 Out of Plato come all things that are still written and debated among men of thought. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 78/2 Can good come out of such bloody scenes? 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 117 It. . . comes out of the economy with which the work is managed.

d. To extend or lead out of (a place); to project or grow out of. (*Cf.* 5.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 26 Þe toþer arterie þat cometh out of þe lift-side of þe herte. 1612 *BURL. Hist.* iii. 4 He had hornes coming out of his hand. 1663 *GEN. RICKER Counsel* 72 The Staires coming out of the Lodgings into Saint James Parke.

65. Come out with (cf. 7, and 63 m.). To bring out; to publish, utter, give vent to.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Be it hole worde or biokyn, com out with som. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Pasquil is coming out with the lies of the Saints. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 10 If he come out with a saying, it is to amuse the attention of his Rivals. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vi, Mr. Winkle came out with jokes which are very well known in town.

### 66. Come over.

a. *lit.* To come, passing over a river, sea, mountain, or simply, intervening space; to cross.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. vi. 30 She dares not come over to thee. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xvi. 9 There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and helpe vs. 1760 *Poy. W. G. Vaughan* II. 4 The same captain I came over with to Calais. 1827 *SCOTT Tales Grandf. Ser.* i. iv, The Percies are descended from a great Norman baron, who came over with William. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 343 A bookseller named Michael Johnson. . . came over from Lichfield.

† b. To come upon one, alight, descend. *Obs.* 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxvi. 2 So curs in veyn spoken in to sum man shal comen ouer.

c. To pass over during distillation.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 50 Distill them. . . and there will come over a water of no small vertue. 1793 T. BERDOES *Calculus*, etc. 239 If the heat applied be too great, carbonic acid air will come over instead of oxygene air.

d. To change sides, passing to that with which the speaker identifies himself.

1576 *FLEMING Panopthe Ep.* 119 Yet notwithstanding, temne of the best and chiefest of his horsemen, came over unto mee. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 127/2 Clander came over to them. 1689 *BURNET Contin. Refl. Varillas* 141 Many of the Earl of Pembroke's men came over to him. 1774 *GOLDSMITH Hist. Greece* I. 182 This made the rest. . . come over to Demosthenes's opinion. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* vii. 1, The Prince has come over. . . he is going to live at Court.

† e. To prevail, use persuasion successfully. *Obs.* *Cf.* come over one, 43 f.

1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 156 Have you thus come over with me, Pamela?

f. In *colloq.* phrase, To come over faint, sick, ill, and the like: to have a feeling of faintness, etc., come over one.

### 67. Come round.

a. To come by a circuitous route; to come in the course of a circuit, or in taking a walk round; to come in an incidental or informal way.

1826 *CORBETT Rev. Rides* (1885) II. 49 My sons came round, in the chaise, by Andover and Weyhill. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxvii, Every time he [the lamplighter] comes round. 1888 F. WARREN *Witch of the Hills* II. xxii. 176 She said she might come round this evening.

b. To come with the revolution of time or events.

c 1625 *FLETCHER Bloody Bro.* v. ii, Farewell, my sorrows, and my tears take truce, My wishes are come round. 1824 *TENNYSON Lady Clare* v, 'O God be thank'd!' said Alice the nurse, 'That all comes round so just and fair.' 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* 572/2 A new order of things had come round. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. xiv. 248 The festivals come round and the people assemble.

c. To veer round, as the wind, to make a more favourable quarter; to turn favourably in opinion.

1818 *TODD, To come round*, to change; as, the wind came round. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 363, I begin. . . to come round to my uncle's opinion. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xx, I had confident expectations that things would come round.

d. To return to a normal state or to a better mood after a fit of ill temper; to recover from a swoon, illness, etc.

1841 *LD. MOUNT-TEMPLE in Life Shaftesbury* x. (1887) 209 It's better to give them time to come round. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xvi, She came round so far as to be helped down stairs. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xv. 169 She. . . allowed him to go on with his grumbling. He would come round by degrees.

### 68. Come to.

a. Analytical form of OE. *tō-cuman* to arrive, come, to be present; *L. advenire*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 10 Come to þin rice [*Lindisf.* to-cymed ric ðin]. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvi. 60 Whenne many fals witnessis hadden cummen to.

b. *Naut.* To come to a standstill, rest, or fixed position; also, to come 'close to the wind'.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* iii. (1757) 99 In the night he had forgot he had a graplin in the boat to come to with. 1769 *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1789) *Ravvnde*, the movement of coming-to, after having fallen off, when a ship is lying-by, or trying. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 225 They resolved, being near shoal water, to come-to, and rest themselves for the night. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv, The gale having gone over, we came-to.

c. To come round to reconciliation, accord, or a pleasant mood. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1707 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris' Petition*. What if after all my chaplain won't come to? 1705 LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 8 For a long time behaved oddly, but he has come to again. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. viii. I thought Sophia was a just coming to. 1890 (Still common) dialectally.

d. To recover (from a swoon, etc.); to revive, come round.

1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 275 (Jam.) Thoch I be not in perfyte halthe, yet I find myself in very gude in the coming to. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xlix. Isabel was the first to come to. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iv. He had just been all but choked, and had that moment come to. 1879 BROWNING *Poan Ivanov*. 55 Chafe away, keep chafing, for she means: She's coming to!

69. Come up.

a. *lit.* To come from a lower to a higher position, or to a place viewed as higher, or as a centre, e.g. the capital, or a university.

888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 13 He cymþ eastan up. 1516 in E. LODGE *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1792) i. 15 If I shulder come up to London the next term. 1796 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1861) 60/2 They came up to town. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii. I thought you would not choose Sir Peter to come up without announcing him. 1844 DICKENS in *Story of his Life* 156, I am here—just come up from underground. *Mod.* He is coming up to Balliol College next term.

b. To come close forward (10).

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 70 Pe lewede Men... comen vp knelynge. 1386 CHAUCE *Pard.* T. 582 Com vp ye wyues, offeth of your wolle. 1666 TEMPLE *Lett.* I. 55 When he came up, tho' with much Civility. 1688 MITCHELL *Fr. Dict.*. To come up, accoster, aborder. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 7 The Gentleman were talking of came up to us. 1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 34 Wm. Moore going by saw me standing and coming up to me said, etc. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm*. xiv. 100 As he spoke he came up to her and took her hand. 1886 M'CARTHY & PRAED *Right Honourable* II. xv. 47 One comes up smiling and ready for the next round.

c. Of persons following: To come right forward from the rear; esp. to come up with, to come so as to be abreast of, to overtake; to reach. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 35 Just as Christian came up with the Cross. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 34 Though we followed... a good way, yet did not come up with him. 1714 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* 67 When we came up with the Land of Ireland the wind turn'd North East. 1781 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist. Europe* 55/2 Tarleton came up with his enemy at eight in the morning. *Ibid.* 59/2 The rear of the column being come up. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 243 MacCarthy soon came up to support Hamilton. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 12 Soon they came up with a poor Irishwoman. d. To spring up out of the ground, as a plant.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 2 He cometh vp and falleth away like a floure. 1545 ASCHAM *Texoph.* i. (Arb.) 28 The come cometh thine up. 1860 GAO. ELIOT *Mill on the F.* i. v. The same flowers come up again every spring. 1884 Mrs. EWING *Mary's Meadow* xi. (1886) 66 The time-honoured prescription, 'Plant a primrose upside down, and it will come up a polyanthus'.

e. To take rise, originate, come into use, become the fashion.

1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* (Rolls) 246 Thus michie is ynou3.. forto knowe how ydolatrie came up. 1540 LATIMER's *Serm.* ii. To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Belyke they [terms] wer not used and comen up in his time. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 10 Well, I say, it was neuer merrie world in England, since Gentlemen came up. 1704 SWIFT *T. Two Wks.* (1869) 62/2 Before they were a month in town, great shoulder-knots came up. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* i. ix. 162 This gentleman, who died not long after policemen came up.

f. To rise in rank or position. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 425, I am come up, as a man is that from povertie is come to rychesse... He his mervailously come up within a yere or two. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* xxi. 4 When Ioram came up over his fathers kyngdome. 1561 HOBT *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Y vj b, No[t] to seeke to come vp by any noughty or subtil practise.

g. To present itself as the subject of attention; to arise, to turn up; to rise in the mind.

1844 PRASER's *Mag.* XXX. 102/2 Now and then a name would come up in the conversation which I remembered. 1886 Mrs. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobson's Chance* II. x. 138 Chestpoote's talk... would keep coming up in her mind and disturbing all her efforts. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 582/2 That [question] has not come up, and is not likely to come up for many years.

h. To rise in amount or value; to amount to; to rise to the level or height of; to attain to some standard or requirement, to equal.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 193 He Whose ignorant credulitie, will not Come vp to th' truth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), All these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. 1708 SWIFT *Sacrament. Test.* We of Ireland are not yet come up to other folks refinements. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 8 These Writers... not being able to come up to the beautiful Simplicity of the old Greeks and Romans. 1750 [R. PULTRICK] *Life P. Wilkins* xx. (1883) 60/2 No tailor can come up to it. 1820 *Examiner* No. 622. 173/3 His vocal pieces do not come up to Mozart's. 1889 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Lauding a Prize* III. vi. 118 The results did not quite come up to his anticipations.

i. *Naut.* To come to a direction; to come as near to the wind as a ship will bear.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 10 The winde... came vp at South. 1649 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sea. Late Voy.* (1711) 169 At 11 in the Forenoon the Wind came up at SSE, and foggy. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 17 The greatest Part of the Night she came up no nearer than S. by W. and S. S. W. At Four in the Morning she came up with her Head West. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xv. She has come up again. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. A close-hauled ship comes up (to her course) as the wind changes in her favour.

j. *Naut. trans.* To slacken (a rope, cable, etc.).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Capstain*. Come up Capstain, that is, slack the Cable which you heave by. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 114/2 To 'come up' a rope or tackle, is to slack it off. c 1850 *Rudins. Nautic.* (Weale) 107 To come up, to cast loose the forelocks or lashings of a sett, in order to take in closer to the plank.

k. In the imperative, a call to a horse. *dial.*

1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Come-up, said to horses to urge them on. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, Come up, an expression used to an animal when it is required to move. 1888 *Under-Currents* I. i. 3 He... implores them [horses] to 'come up' or 'go on', as occasion demands.

l. *Marry come up!* see MARRY.

Phrase-key. (The prepositional constructions in VIII, and adverbial combinations in IX, are not included.) Come! *imper.* 33; come *pres. conj.* 34; come Easter, etc. 35; come eight days, etc. 35 b; coming! 36; coming six, etc. 30; (time) to come, 32; to coming, 32 B; come (as butter or cheese), 15; come a-begging, etc. 3; come and — 3 d; c and go, 26; c a cropper, 29 b; c cheap, 24 b; c; c down in the world, 56 e; c down upon, 56 g; c down with, 56 h; c easy, 24 b; c; c from, 11; c in for, 59 o; c in place, 23; c in sight or view, 6; c in useful, etc. 59 j; c in one's way, 6 b; c in with, 59 n; c into action, contact, etc. 12; c into bloom, ear, flower, etc. 12 b; c into court, market, 4 b; c into one's head, mind, 10 b; c into view, 6; c into the world, 4 c; c it, 27, 28; c natural, 24 c; c on! 62 f; c out with, 65; c thanks, 31; c to all, 45 g; c to be or to do, 3 b, 23 b; c to bear, 2 b; c to an end, 5 b; c to a halt, 2 c; c to a point, 5 b; c to one's knowledge, 10 b; c to little, much, nothing, 45 g; c to oneself, one's senses, 45 h; c to one's turn, 22; c to pass, 21; c to place, 23; c to the bar, the hammer, 4 b; c to the rescue, 4 a; c to the worst, 45 g; c true, 24 c; c under notice, etc. 6 b; c upon the parish, 48 f; c one's ways, 3 g; c within (one's) reach, within the scope of, 6 b.

For other phrases, as *come AMISS*, *HOME*, *SHORT*, *SPEED*, of *AGE*, to *ANCHOR*, to *BLOWS*, to *CLOSE QUARTERS*, to *GRIEF*, to *HAND*, to *HEEL*, to *LIFE*, to *LIGHT*, to *NATURE*, to the *FRONT*, to the *POINT*, to *TERMS*, to *TIME*, to an *UNDERSTANDING*, up to the *MARK*, to the *SCRATCH*, *come you SEVEN*, etc., see under these words.

Come (*kōm*), *sb.* Forms: 1 cyme, cime, 3 kime, keome, kume, cume, 4 cum, cumme, coome, coomme, 4-5 come, com. [OE. *cyme*: — OTeut. type \**kunm*-s, vbl. abstr. f. *kuman* to come: cf. *ryme* course, *byge* bend, etc. Of this the mod. repr. would have been *kim*; but in early ME. the sb. was assimilated to the vb.]

† 1. Approach, arrival, coming. *Obs.*

888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Morgensteorra bodap þære sunnan cyme. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 3 Hwylc tacun þines cymes. c 1205 LAV. 3562 Pe king wes gled for his kime [1275 come]. *Ibid.* 18141 Of þine kume [1275 keome] nis na wene. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 26 Of his cume careles. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 5319 Of his com þe king was fain. *Ibid.* 17920 (Gött.) Bodword of his cum to bring. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 375 The cause of his come. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 246 Thair cruell com maid cowardis to quail. [Still in comp.: *income*, *outcome*, *downcome*, etc.]

2. Come and go: passage to and fro.

1843 BROWNING *Blot in Sc.* ii. The noiseless come-and-go. 1867 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 108 There was a constant come and go of attributes.

attrib. 1889 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 377 The come-and-go people who hire the country houses their owners are compelled to let.

3. Sc. 'Growth, the country of vegetation; as *There's a come in the ground*, there is a considerable degree of vegetation' (Jamieson).

Come (*kōm*, *kūm*), *sb.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 5 *pl.* comys, 7 coom, 9 coomb, comb. [Known only from 15th c., but app. cognate with mod.G. *kein* in same sense, and thus repr. an OE. \**cinm* — OTeut. type \**kaimo* — in ablaut relation to \**kēmo*, \**kēmon* — whence OHG. *chēm*, *chīmo*. It has app. been sometimes confused with prec.; cf. COME v. in sense 14.]

The radicle of barley or other grain which in malting is allowed to develop to a certain point, and is then dried up by the process of roasting, and afterwards separated from the malt. In earlier quots. the acrospire was perhaps included.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 89 Comys of malte [1499 commys], *philat.* 1015 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 171 You shall rub it [the Malt] exceeding well between your hands, to get the Come or sprouting clean away. *Ibid.*, The falling off of the come or sprout when it is thoroughly dried. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. 3 In Corn [the Radicle] is that Part, which Malsters, upon its shooting forth, call the Come. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. Come, small strings of malt. 1874 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 279 The sprouted radicle (called combs or chives) are broken off and separated. 1888 IV. *Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Combings*. In the process of malting each corn of barley grows a very distinct root—called combings or combs.

† Come, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [a. OF. *come*, ad. L. *cōma* hair of the head, foliage or top of a tree, etc.] The 'head' of any plant: cf. COMA 2 i c.

1578 LYTE *Dodoes* II. lix. 225 Y<sup>s</sup> floures grow in a spiky bushe or tuffet... like to Cuckow Orchis, sauing they lacke suche a come or coppe.

Come (*kōm*), *pa. ppl.* of COME v., used adjectively in comb., as *new come*, *come out*, *come down*. 1562 JEWELL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* v. i. A new comen up matter. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 15 Being but of the newest come-ouer antiquity. 1623 LISLE *Ab'ric on O. & N. T.* Pref. A new come doctrine. 1623 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 295 III. 160 The new come-home guests. 1865 Mrs. GASKELL in *Coriuh. Mag.* Mar. 324 If I were a come-out

young lady. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 4/2, I have talked with a good many of these come-down ones.

Come, *obs.* form of COMB, COOM, COOMB 1.

† Come-again, *sb. Obs.* [f. vbl. phr. to come again: see COME v. 51.] A direction to come again; a deferring of attention. (Cf. Prov. iii. 28.) 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.*, *Cavilling* 5 Those which desire hastily to speak with him, he giveth them a Come-again.

Come-at-able (*kōm,ætəb'l*), *a. colloq.* Also comeatable, come-atable. [f. the phrase *come at* (see COME v. 38) + -ABLE.] That may be come at or reached; accessible, attainable, obtainable.

1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckhins' Wks.* (1705) II. 118 The Poultie was not so comeatable as their Neighbour's desir'd. 1696 TRYON *Misc. Prof.* i Remedies... cheap and easily come-at-able. 1721 CIBBER *Lady's Last Stake* i, Pleasures which were a little more comeatable. 1769 LLOYD's *Evening Post* 11-13 Sept. 25/2 Butchers meat was scarcely comeatable. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 43 The come-at-able facts of Captain Smith's case. 1835 H. D. INCHUR *Chamel Ist.* 245 Any of those come-at-able documents. 1839 Ld. MEADOWBANK in *Swinton Rep. Trial IV. Humphreys* 318 The Scotch estates were easily come-at-able.

Hence Come-at-ability, Come-at-ableness.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1760) II. vii. 53 The... com-at-ability, and convenience of all the parts. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Her inferiority in the numbers, and still more in the 'come-at-ableness' of her forces.

Come-back, *sb. dial.* The Guinea-fowl.

1825 HOME *Every-day Bk.* I. 536 The pintados called come-backs squall. 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Come-back*, a name given to the guinea fowl, from its common cry, which sounds like the words 'Come back'. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*

Come-by-chance, *colloq.* A person or thing that comes by chance; an illegitimate child.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 35 He put me out to nurse... since I was a come-by-chance. 1786 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xix. 273 Could it be that she already loved this come-by-chance. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.* 153 *Come-by-chance*, a bastard. A stray pigeon who has taken up his abode with your flock is a come-by-chance. Any article found and appropriated is so called.

Comed, *obs.* & *dial.* pa. ppl. of COME v.

Said of barley: see COME v. 14, sb.<sup>2</sup>

Co-meddle, var. COMMEDDLE v. to mix together.

Comedian (*kōmī'diān*). [ad. F. *comédien*, f. L. type \**cōmediān-us*, f. *cōmēdia*, a. Gr. *κωμῳδία* COMEDY.]

1. One who plays in comedies, a comic actor. Sometimes 'a player in general, a stage-player' (J.). 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 194 Are you a Comedian? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 652 A stage for plaiers and comedians. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* i. iv. (1715) 19 Hearing the insipid jests of a Comedian. 1716 LAMB *M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* xviii. The king's company of French comedians play here every night. 1842 J. P. COLLIER in *Armin Nest Nnm.* Introduct., Richard Tarlton... was most famous as, what we now call, a low comedian.

b. *fig.* One who acts a feigned part in real life. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complais.* i. 6 These men, says he, are professed Comedians, do you laugh, they strive who should laugh loudest; If they observe that you have any disposition to weep, they dissolve into a torrent of Tears. *Ibid.* vi. 57 They will scarce ever give ear to him after, regarding him only as a Comedian, who says what he thinks not.

2. A writer of comedies, a comic poet.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 The signifying badge given them [characters] by the Comedian. 1622 PEACIAM *Compl. Gent.* x. Scalliger willett us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. 1697 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 128 He was in his younger days a noted Poet and Comedian. 1845 MAURICE *Com. Philol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 589/2 The comedian... did nevertheless... take such liberties with the gods of his country, etc.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl. IV.* A comedian tongue is the only persuasive ornament to win a Lady. 1634 LITGOW *Trav.* III. (1682) 108 Sweet Comedian scenes of love Upon a golden Stage. 1663 PERVS *Diary* x July, His Lordship had made a long and a comedian-like speech. 1756 TOLDEWY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 141 The comedian-like psalm-singer.

† Comediant, *Obs.* Also -ent. [ad. It. *comediante*, ppl. sb. from *comediare* 'to play Comedies' (Florio), f. *comedia* COMEDY.] = COMEDIAN.

1568 NORTH *tr. Guenard's Diall of Princes* i. xlv. 79 b, jugglers, comediantes, and minstrels. 1598 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* Wks. 504 The signifying badge given them by the Comediant [ad. 1595 comedian]. 1671 H. STURGE *Reply* 19 The Comedians had not patience to read it.

† Come-diate, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cōmēdia* + -ATE, after It. *comediare* 'to play Comedies' (Florio).] *trans.* To act as in a comedy; to 'play'.

1624 DARCI *Birth of Heresies* xvii. 71 When the Masse Priest bath plaid the part of the hang'd theefe... hee afterwards comediantes the Centurion.

Comedic (*kōmī'dik*), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *cōmēdic-us*, a. Gr. *κωμῳδικός* pertaining to comedy.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, comedy; comic. 18.. *Q. Rev.* (Ogilvie), Our best comedic dramas.

† Come-dical, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of comedy.

1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* II. iii. 61 Their comedical dancing masses, skipping and hopping about the altar like apes.

|| Comédienne (*kōmēdi'en*). [Fr., fem. of *comédien* COMEDIAN.] A comedy actress. (In common theatrical use.)



**Comedietta** (kōm'di,etā). [a. It. *comedieta* 'a pretty short comedy' (Florio), dim. of *comedia*.] A species of drama of a slighter character than comedy; a short or slight comedy.

1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 423/1 [At Covent Garden] Marie, a Tale of the Pont Neuf (a 'comedieta', vide bills) was brought to light. 1865 *Reader* 8 Apr. 408 A comedieta is a newly-coined term for a new species of drama. A name was required for that dwarf species of comedy that is not so broad as farce, nor so light as vaudeville, nor so tragic as melodrama. It ought, being a species, to be complete in itself, and not merely two or three scenes belonging to a larger comedy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 An unpublished comedieta 'First come, first served'.

† **Comediographer**. *Obs. rare*. [f. Gr. κωμδιογράφος comic writer (f. κωμδία comedy + -γράφος writing) + -ER.] A writer of comedies.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 174 Much like unto him, whom the Comediographer marketh for a fool.

**Comedist** (kōm'dist). *rare*. [f. COMEDY + -IST.] A writer of comedies.

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 305 Lessing, the fabulist and comedist. 1870 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 897 [He] has placed himself in the first rank of English comedists.

**Comeditte**, bad form of **COMMODITY**.

|| **Comedo** (kōm'dō). Also, after Fr., comedon; pl. -ōnes, -os, -ons. [L. *comedo*, -ōnem glutin, f. *comedere* to eat up, devour; a name formerly given to worms which devour the body.]

'A small worm-like yellowish black-tipped pasty mass which can in some persons be made, by pressure, to exude from hair follicles. They are found on the cheeks, forehead, and nose.' Also, the skin disorder in which these are found.

1866 *Tr. Hebri's Dis. Skin* (New Syd. Soc.) I. 123. 1874 *Ruddock Text-bk. Homoeop. Med.* 608 This collection when squeezed out of the skin, is emitted in a cylindrical form, having the appearance of a small grub or maggot (*comedones*), hence it is sometimes called 'maggot-pimple' or 'whell'. 1876 *DuRoi's Dis. Skin* 116 Comedo is a disorder of the sebaceous glands. They are spoken of in the plural as comedones or comedos. 1877 *T. Fox Atlas Skin Dis.* 98 But Acne Simplex is nothing more nor less than inflamed comedo. 1885 *Dis. Skin & Blood* 9 The exposed ends become black from dust and smoke. and the whole is called a 'black-head' or comedone.

**Come-down**, sb. [f. vbl. phrase *come down*: see COME v. 56.]

1. A descent, a downfall; a notable reverse.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. This was a great come-down, from the highest seat in the synagogue to a seat in the gallery. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 293/a The Ott affair is a pitiful come-down.

† 2. *Casile (of) come-down*. [Here the sb. and pple. interchange; the latter may be the original.] *fig.* An edifice that has come to ruin; an unsubstantial structure easily overthrown. *Obs.*

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 1902/x Her high buildings of such ioyes and felicitie, came all to a Castle Comedowne. 1585 H. D. *Godlie Treatise Faith & Wks.* 87 Sufficient to haue ouerthrowne your whole castle of comedowne of iustifying by the works of the law and grace. a 1635 *Sixties Comm.* a Cor. i. 12 (1862) 251 Many mistake, and build castles in the air, come-downs as we say. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* 431 The reasonable Reader may read afore-hand what a Come-down Castle the rest of thy Babylonish Building is like to be. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glasvill's Lux* O. 223 The fairest and firmest structures of Philosophical Theorems, will become a Castle of Come-down, and fall quite to the ground.

**Comedy** <sup>1</sup> (kōm'di). Forms: 4 comedye, 4-6 commedy, 6-7 com(m)odie, -y(e), 7 comedye, -ie, 5-7 comédie, 5d. comedye. [a. F. *comédie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *comœdia*, a. Gr. κωμδία, n. of practice f. κωμδός comedian; a compound, either of κωμός revel, merry-making, or of its probable source, κώμη village + δούδης singer, minstrel, f. δειδ-ειν to sing (cf. ODW). The κωμδός was thus originally either the 'bard of the revels' or the 'village-bard': see Liddell and Scott.]

1. A stage-play of a light and amusing character, with a happy conclusion to its plot. Such are the comedies of the ancient Greek and Latin writers, and of the modern stage. But in the Middle Ages the term was applied to other than dramatic compositions, the 'happy ending' being the essential part of the notion. In the English use of the term the following stages may be distinguished:

† a. Its mediæval use for a narrative poem with an agreeable ending. [Probably taken from Italian; cf. the *Divine Comedy*, the great tripartite poem of Dante, called by its author *La Commedia*, because 'in the conclusion, it is prosperous, pleasant, and desirable', and in its style 'lax and unpretending', being 'written in the vulgar tongue, in which women and children speak'.]

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1800 Go, little booke, go, my little tragedie, Ther God my maker, yet er that I dye, So sende me myght to maken som comedye! c 1430 *Lyng. Bochas* Prolog. v. i. My maister Chaucer with fresh comedies .. that whilom made ful piteous tragedies. 1430 — *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. A comedy hath in his gynnynge, A pryne face a manner complaynyng, And afterwarde endeth in gladnesse. 1774 WARRON *Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. vi. 17 The

nature and subject of Dante's comedy, as it is styled, is well known. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton*, The *Divine Comedy* is a personal narrative. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. v. 30 This difference .. between the *Divine Comedy* and the *Paradise Lost*.

† b. Applied to mystery-plays or interludes with a prosperous ending.

1530 PALSER 207/x *Comedy* of a christmas playe, *commedia*. 1538 BALE (title), A breffe Comedy or enterlude concerninge the temptacyon of our lord and sauer Jesus Christ by Sathan in the desert. 1568 (title), A newe mery and wittie Comedie or Enterlude .. treating vpon the Historie of Iacob and Esau. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 462 Heere was a consent, Knowing aforehand of our merriment, To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Comedie*, a play, or interlude the beginning of which is ever full of troubles and the end joyfull.

c. Applied to the ancient comedies, as they became known after the Renaissance.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xlii. Therence and other that were writers of comedies. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 64 Whytes a commedye of Plautus is playinge. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Andria*, the first Comedie of Terence in English. 1651 T. RANDOLPH, A pleasant Comedie entituled Hey for Honesty .. translated out of Aristophanes his *Plutus*. 1839 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* III. xviii. 81 A direct address to them [the spectators] became a prominent and almost an essential member of every comedy.

d. The modern use, arising out of b and c.

'Roister Doister' is regarded as the transition-play from the Mysteries and Enterludes of the Middle Ages to the Comedies of Modern Times' (Arber *R. D.* Introd. 6). 'Ralph Roister Doister' is the first regular comedy in our language' (Hazlitt *O. E. P.* III. 54).

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D. Prol.* 22 Our Comedie or Enterlude which we intende to play is named Royster Doyster in deede. 1623 (title), Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, & Tragedies. 1634 BROME (title), The Northern Lasse a Comedie. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref. The play .. was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. 1821 BYRON *Frank* ii. ix. All comedies are ended by a marriage. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. They looked like a couple dropped out of a romantic comedy.

2. That branch of the drama which adopts a humorous or familiar style, and depicts laughable characters and incidents. (Sometimes *personified*).

*Old, Middle, and New Comedy*: the three stages of Attic comedy; the first two were largely farcical or burlesque in character, and indulged freely in political and social caricature; the last corresponded to modern high comedy.

1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 Pere [in Sicily] was commedy a song of gestes firste i founde. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 The Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* i. xiv. (Arb.) 47 This bitter poem called the old Comedy, being disused and taken away, the new Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol. Persons, such as comedy would choose, When she would shew an image of the times, And sport with human follies, not with crimes. 1704 ADDISON *Italy, Venice*, Their Poets have no notion of genteel Comedy. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct. Comedy .. exhibits the character of a species, as that of a miser gathered from many misers; farce, .. exhibits individuals. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* (Morley's Univ. Libr.) 169 Beaumont and Fletcher when writing in combination .. had a freedom and breadth of manner which excels the comedy of Shakespeare.

† 3. A humorous or burlesque composition. *Obs.* 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 718 Homer in his Comedy of the fight between Frogs and Mice.

4. *fig.* (of action or incidents in real life.)

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 202, Then hath the Comedy all hir partes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 886. 1592 G. HARVEY *Forre Lett.* 9 They .. can relate strange and almost incredible comedies of his monstrous disposition. 1709 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 19 Aug. Here is a glorious standing comedy of Fools. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 258 Those who look with cynical eye upon .. the great human comedy. 1875 HAMERTON *Intel. Life* iii. ix. 119 A perfect comedy of misunderstandings.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comedy-player*, -*writer*.

1552 HULBERT, *Comedye parte, actus*. Comedye player, actor *vel trix*. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* ix. 116 Sophocles, Aeschylus, and the very Comedie writers speake after the same manner. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* i. iv. Don't strain after jests, or attempt to perform The Comedy-clown. 1888 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/3 Made .. to yield a handsome profit as a comedy house.

† **Comedy**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: Du Cange has '*comedia*, frommigerie, Gloss. Lat. Gall. 1352; an idem qu. *Companagium* vel *Fromentaria*'. Connexion with L. *comedere* to consume has been suggested; but cf. COMADEB.]

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. 150 Comedies, Cawdles cast in Cawdrons, pannes, or pottes.

**Comedytee**, bad form of **COMMODITY**.

**Comet**, obs. Sc. form of **COMET**.

† **Comel**, **cumel**. *Obs. rare*. Found only in Layamon, in the dat. plural, on (*inna*, *of*) *comelan*, *comelen*, *comela*, -le, *cumelan*, = In (from) tents or (?) temporary coverts.

The later text actually substitutes in one place 'in teldes' = in tents; in Wace the word was generally *buschement*. c 1205 *LAY.* 662a Per he hundede on comelan [c 1275 was an homing] w3 his hind-iferen, i þon wude of Kalatere. *Ibid.* 11008 *Pat* Coel þe king seoc lai on comlen [c 1275 in comelan]. *Ibid.* 12072 *Pat* heo comen bihalues þer Baldulf lai on comele [c 1275 in teldes]. *Ibid.* 20905 Childric com of comela to Arðure þan kinge. *Ibid.* 30400 Per þe king Cadwadian wunode on cumelan [c 1275 comelan].

[Doubtfully conjectured to be identical with OE. *cumbol* = OS. *cumbal*, OHG. *chumbal*, ON. *kumal*, a word orig. meaning 'signum', sign, token, mark for recognition, but in OE. esp. = military sign, ensign, banner. In composition,

the notion was transferred to 'war' and its circumstances, as in *cumbol-haza*, 'war hedge'; phalanx, *cumbol-hete* warlike hate, *cumbol-wiga* warrior; so that on *cumelan* in Layamon, might possibly have come to be 'in warlike array, in the ranks of war, in camp, in tents'. But the form of the word suggests that the ON. rather than the OE. was the immediate source of *comel*, *comel*, and a chief sense in ON. was 'monument, memorial, cairn, or how', whence 'cairn' simply, and in mod. Icel. 'a low hay-rick'; and it has been thought possible that a sense 'temporary shelter', or even 'tent' might arise in this way.]

**Comeli**, -liche, -lie, obs. ff. **COMELY**.

**Comelid**: see **CUMBLID**, *Obs.*, benumbed.

† **Comelihead**. *Obs.* In 4 comlyhede, -heed.

[f. **COMELY** a. + -hede, -HEAD.] = **COMELINESS**.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 274, I sigh yet never creature Of comlyhede and of feture. Be liche her in comparison. *Ibid.* II. 354 Of comlyhede and of beaute.

**Comelily** (kōm'li), adv. ? *Obs.* [f. **COMELY** a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a comely manner; prettily, decently, becomingly, suitably.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 974 He kysses hir comlyly. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 847 (Fairfax MS.), I sawgh hyr daunce so comely. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. 66 That al thinges be done comely and according to order. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 164 They [the muscles] become shorter and narrower than that a man can be comelily wrapped up in them.

**Comeliness** (kōm'linēs). [f. **COMELY** a. + -NESS.] The quality of being comely.

1. Pleasing appearance; gracefulness or beauty of form; handsomeness. (In mod. use generally denoting a homelier style of beauty: cf. **COMELY** a.)

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 827 So had she Surmountede hem al of beaute Of maner and of comelynesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 56 Bodies of natural bewtie & comelynesse. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 4 Hee hath no forme nor comelynesse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. ii. 7 She was always thought comely, and comeliness .. having not so much to lose as beauty had, would hold, when that would evaporate. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 353 Moral beauty .. is as superior to superficial comeliness as mind is to matter. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* & *Is.* I. iii. 180 Distinguished by the comeliness of his person.

2. Suitableness, becomingness, seemliness, decency, propriety.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iii. 184 Ffor curtesie, ffor comlynesse, ne for his kynde herte. c 1440 *Proust. Parv.* 89 Comlynes or seemlynesse, decencia. 1561 DRAKE tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 308 Agaynst the comlynes of sincere religion. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 181 How many Things are there, which a Man cannot, with any Face or Comeliness, say or doe Himselfe? 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 225 What is fasting? An abstinence for a time from all the commodities and pleasures of this life, so far as comeliness and necessity will suffer. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. iv. (1849) 164 To conduct themselves with incredible sobriety and comeliness.

**Comeling** (kōm'lin). *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 cume-, kume-, kymeling, komelyng, (? keme-ling, -lyng), komlyng, 4-5 cumling, -lyng, 4 cumbling, cumlyne, 4-5 comlyng(e, -ling, (commelýng, -ling), comelyng(e, 4- comeling. [OE. \**cumeling*, f. *cuman* to COME + -LING; cf. OHG. *chomeling*, mod.G. *kömmeling*, in *an-, empor-, nachkömmeling*, etc.])

One who has come to a place, as distinguished from its permanent residents; an immigrant, new-comer, stranger, sojourner; also (*obs.*) a novice.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 834 Ne3 ic burse hadde isa leueredng, Sum was king, and sum comeling. 1274 *Rotuli Hundred.* (1818) II. 118 a, Capit et retinet averia de astraura [= *astray*] quae dicunt wayf vel cumeling. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 25 Pou hast now forsake My dogter .. & to a keme-ling take. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1285, I am a comelyng towards þe, And pilgrym, als alle my faders was. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 645 He was bot a cumlyne. 1384 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 19 Now þe ben not herborid men and geatis (or comelings) bot þe ben citeyenes. 1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Pe language of Normande is comlyng(e) of anoper lond. c 1440 *Proust. Parv.* 89 Comelyng(e), new cum man or woman. 1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* in *Holinshead* iv. 6 These new comelings began to molest the homelings. 1885 *Sourthey Lett.* (1886) II. 401-2 To hear .. that the new comeling had proved to be of the more worthy gender. 1862 MARSH *Orig. & Hist. Eng. Lang.* 139 A settled animosity between the home-born and the comeling.

*attrib.* 1384 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xix. 10 In the comeling wonyng of hem [1388 dwelling among Egipcians]. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) i. 189 The comeling Saxons.

b. (See quot.) *dial.*

1808 JAMIESON, *Cumlin*, any animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord.

Hence † **Comelingness**, state of a sojourner.

1384 WYCLIF *Ench.* xx. 98, I shal lede out hem fro the loond of her cumlyngnes [1388 dwelling].

**Comelokur**, obs. compar. of **COMELY**.

**Comely** (kōm'li), a. Forms: 1 cymlio, 3 cume-lich, 4 comialhe, -lych, com-, kom-, cumli, 4-6 cumly, 4-7 comly, 5 comeliohe, coum-, commyly, 6 cum-, cumelio, com-, comeli, 6-7 comelio, 4- comely. Compar. 4 comelokur, 5 comlyar, 6- comelier. *Superl.* 4 comelokest, 5-7 comliest, 7- comeliest. [OE. *cymlic*, f. *cyme* exquisite, fine: -WGer. *kāmi* + -lic: see -*LIKE*, -*LY*<sup>1</sup>. OE. *cyme*, *cymlic*, appear to have the sense 'beautifully constructed', 'fine', 'handsome'; but the cognate OHG. adv. *chimo*, mod.G. *kaum*, means 'with trouble or difficulty, hardly', Fr. *à*

*peine*, the MHG. adj. *kalm*, *kalm* = frail, weak, and the deriv. OHG. *chunig* = weak, delicate, sickly; cf. the ME. *Klme* weak, silly, and AKIMED. These various developments of use appear to indicate for WGer. *kalm* - a general sense of 'delicate', as applied to workmanship or to constitution; perh. going back to the notion of 'elaborate, made with trouble or difficulty'. (See however Kluge in Paul u. Braune's *Beitr.* XI. 557.) In English, nearly the whole range of meaning during the historical period is covered by the modern colloquial use of 'nice' i.e. pleasant to the sight ('nice-looking'), pleasant to have to do with, pleasing to the moral sense, or æsthetic faculty, to the sensations or perceptions generally. The sense-development is also largely parallel to that of the same word. The original long vowel of *cymlic* (see Sievers, *Beitr.* X. 497) was subsequently shortened by position, and *cymlic* was thus brought into association with the *cym*-forms of *cuman* to COME, so as to be made at length *cumli*, *comly*; along with this went a gradual modification of the sense, introducing the notion of 'becoming'. It is noticeable, however, that MHG. had *komlich*, *komenlich*, and early mod.Du. *komlich*, *komenlich* (Kilian), as actual derivatives of *komen*: cf. also L. *conveniens*, OF. *avenant*.]

1. Fair, pretty, beautiful, 'nice'. a. Of things. (orig. Delicately fashioned.) Hence, in later times affected by b. and sense 3, so as to express decent, sober, or quiet beauty, as in quots. 1535, 1632. *arch*.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxxi. 3 Hierusalem, geara þu wære swa swa cymlic ceaster getimbrod. c 1385 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 546 In his comlych courte þat kyng is of bysne. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* i. 174 In comliche clothinge as his statt axith. 1335 *COVERDALE* i. Tim. ii. 9 That they araye them selues in comly apparell. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 364 Banners, Penons, Standards of silke, so sumptuous and comely that it was a marvel to beholde. 1630 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commonw.* 133 Broader streets, comelier monuments, and handsomer buildings. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 125 Civil-suited Morn. Not tricket and frount. But Chercheff in a comly Cloud. 1870 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bk.* II. 199 Surrounded by ancient and comely habitations.

b. Of persons: Fair, pretty, 'nice-looking', -pleasing; in modern use implying a lower or homelier style of personal beauty, which pleases but does not excite admiration.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 53 He þe comlokest kyng þat þe court halde. c 1450 *Castle Howard Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 533 He was so comely and so fayre. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 67 No comlyar creatur of goddes creacyon. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* 10 He was a Comely Man, and had a Majestick Mien. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON Kettlewell* i. § 9. 30 He was a Youth of a very comely Form. 1718 *GAY Let.* 9 Aug. Sarah Drew might be rather called comely than beautiful. 1888 *MARSHALL Tour Holl. & Germ.* iv. The women comely, but not often handsome.

† c. Applied in courtesy to those of noble station; and hence to God and Christ. (Cf. *Fair sir.*) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2396 (G8tt.) Þe car all of þat cumli king [Christ]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 354 3a, quod he, comly qwen. *Ibid.* 470 Nay, quod þe comly kyng. c 1400 *Pwaine & Gau.* 2874 Cumly Crist, that heried hell. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Processus Noy* 21 Comly kyng of mankyng.

† 2. Pleasing, agreeable, 'nice', to the senses or feelings generally. *Obs.* or *arch*.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6055 Two quenes of Amazoyne, With twenty thousand. Faire maydenes. That were wyght in bataille, And comly in bed. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 444 Cloth þat cometh fro þe weuyng is nouȝt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abs.* ii. 51 Their haire would . . . ouergrowe their faces, rather like monsters, than comly sober christians. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. v. 56 The King was the comeliest, proper, civill Salvage we incountred. 1672 *MILTON Samson* 1268. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sp.* (1886) 45 They said many kind and comely things about the people.

3. Pleasing or agreeable to the moral sense, to notions of propriety, or æsthetic taste; becoming, decent, proper, seemly, decorous. *arch.* or *Obs.*

[c 1230 *Halil Meid.* 25 Ba of god & of uel, of cumelich & of uncumelich.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 88 Comely, or seemly in syghte, decens. 1561 *BP. PARKHURST Instructions*, A comelie and honest pulpet to be set in a comeli place of the Church. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 6a Robert Bishop of Hertford offered himself to beare his crosse, rather than he should so do, for that was not comely. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 9 For the comelier and better exercise of our religion. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxiii. 1 Prayse is comely for the vpright. 1614 *BP. HALL Contempl.* O. T. vii. v. How justly doe wee take care of the comely burials of our friends. 1646 *F. HAWKINS Youth's Behaviour* vii. 31 It is not comely to sup ones breath at Table, it ought to be eaten with a spoon. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon.* Wks. 1716 I. 298 Nothing is more comely and agreeable to humane nature than peaceable living. 1745 *Pope Odys.* III. 499 Marching home In comely order.

† b. Befitting the purpose, appropriate, proper. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 1 A fine lancet is most comely, and much fitter than a larger incision knife.

† 4. *absol.* or as *sb.* Fair one. (Cf. *BRIGHT B.* 2., *CLEAR C.* 1., *FAIR*, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 873 Kurteyslyche kneling þat komli he grett. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 552 Jason . . þat comly [Medea] can clip in his close armes.

5. *Comb.* as 'comely-looking a', having comely looks; *comely-looking* adj., † *comely-wise* adv. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 108/a Comly, or cumlywyse. *Decenter.* 1664 *PEVYS Diary* 21 Jan. A comely-looking man he was. 1841 *BORROW Zuluati* I. x. § 1. 167 One [woman] was more comely looking than the other.

† *Comely*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *cymlic*, 3 *cumeliche*, 4 *comeliche*, *comliche*, *cumli*, *commli*, 4-5 *comly*, 5 *cumly*, 6 *cumlie*, *come-lie*, (*comby*), 6-8 *comely*. [OE. *cymlice* adv. f. *cymlic* adj.: see -LY 2. Phonetic and sense history, as in the adj.] Handsomely, nicely, suitably; in a seemly or becoming manner.

a 1000 *Benouif* 75 Ne hyrde ic cymlicor ceol zegyrwan. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Pet ha cumeliche faren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15209 Quen þis hus was commli dight. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 2220 A cite nobul Enclosed comeliche aboute wip fyn castelwerk. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1707 Tho sye they . . Men of armes faste ride, On coursers comly dight. c 1520 *BARCLAY Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) A iij, Grautitue Which to both our states more comely may agree. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 65 Comely distant sits he by her side. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. (1651) 237 Decently and comely attired. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon.* 1. Ep. Ded. He speaks comely.

† *Comely*, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. COMELY a.] *trans.* To make comely; to grace, adorn.

1593 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 289 One diligent seruiture, skillfull to waight, more comelieth thy table than other some eight, That stand for to listen, or gazing about.

*Comelyd*, -nesse: see CUMBLIED, *Obs.*, be-numbed.

*Comen*, early form of COMMON a. and v.

*Comen*, early form of COME *inf.* and *pa. pple.*

† *Comenable*, a. *Obs.* Also 4 *comunabile*, -bil. (Cf. COMUNABLY.) Corrupt form of CONVEN-ABLE, COVENABLE, due, convenient, suitable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10122 (Cott.) Par þe castel standes stable And cherite esmeche [w. r. couenabul]. c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 Weche . . sholde, to þe comenabele somaunse of þe forseide meyre, come. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 378 (Add. MSS.) A Comenabele tyme is not yete comyn.

† *Comenaunt*, *Obs.* Also 4 *comenount*, 5 *comnand*, 5-6 *comnand*, 6 *comnand*. Corrupt form of COVENANT *sb.* and *v.*

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* vi. 18, I shal sett my couenaunt [Lamb. MS. c 1400 comenount] of pees with thee. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 36 þt alle þese comenauntz a-forsaid schulde ben holden ferme and stable. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 804, I schall make myn comnandt so. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 He yode . . and made comenaunt with a surgen to hele two broken legges. 1556 *J. HEEWOOD Spider & P.* ixii. 8 As I haue kept comnand at the full, So craue I of you, to kepe cummant with me.

*Comenaute*, *obs.* f. COMMONALTY; *Comence*, *Comend(e)*, *obs.* ff. COMMENCE, COMMEND; *Comend*, *obs.* *pa. pple.* of COMMON v.; *Comener*, *obs.* f. COMMENER.

*Comenic* (*komenik*), a. *Chem.* [Factitiously formed by transposing the syllables of *maconic*.] In *Comenic Acid*, a dibasic acid, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, crystallizing in light yellow prisms: a product of the decomposition of meconic acid, hence called *para*- and *meta*-meconic acid.

1873 *FOUNES Chem.* 739. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 766.

*Comenlich*, *obs.* form of COMMONLY.

*Comens*, *Coment*, etc., *obs.* ff. COMMENCE, etc.

*Comente*, -tie, -ty, *obs.* ff. COMMONTY.

*Come-off*, *sb.* [f. vbl. phr. to come off: see COME v. 61.]

1. A coming off the field of action; a finish-up, a conclusion; an issue.

1624 *SHIRLEY Opportunity* 1. ii. This was Indifferently well carried I I was jealous of a more lame come-off. 1690 *NORRIS Beatusness* (1694) I. 235 The Hopes of a safe come off at last. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* II. 12 In order to a Politic come-off, he brought the matter to the Council-Table.

2. A conclusion of an argument, discourse, etc.

1641 *MILTON Animado.* II. Wks. (1847) 60/a A quick come-off. 1661 *R. L'ESTRANGE Relaps d' Apostate*, For a Come-off; All things must be done with singleness of heart.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* 644 It would make one Grin to observe the Author's Come-off from this and the rest of the Charters in this Time.

3. The coming off or performance of anything planned.

1857 *CASTELLO Millionaire Mincing L.* 60 (Hoppe) That don't look like a come-off.

4. A 'getting off' a duty, etc.; an evasion, excuse for non-performance.

1849 *C. S. BIRD Mariolatry* 46 They pray to them as a come-off. 1858 *Hogg Life Shelley* II. 543 It was a come off, but it would not do. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) III. 47 To give money to a sufferer is only a come-off.

† *Comeole*, *obs.* by-form of CAMEO.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 41/f The Comeole is a kind of Onyx stone of a black colour.

*Come-outer*, *sb.* U. S. [irreg. f. verbal phrase come out (see COME v. 63) + -ER.] One who 'comes out' or separates himself on principle from an established society or organization; originally applied to certain religious dissenters; a radical reformer in religious matters.

1855 *HALBURTON Human Nature* (Bartlett), I am a Christian man of the sect called come-outers, and have had experience. 1860 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* 275 Independent thinkers, who pride themselves on their hostility to venerable shams, and their disregard of hoary conventionalities. I mean the comeouters. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 386 Radical reformers, 'comeouters', revolutionists.

*Come-o'-will*. *Sc.* Also come-of-will. Any person (or thing) that comes of his own accord, or without being invited; a plant that springs up spontaneously; a bastard child. (Jam.)

1815 *SCOTT Guy R. iii.* 'Little curdie Godfrey—that's the eldest, the come o' will, as I may say'. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 (Jam.) 'The rest are upstarts and come-o'-wills'. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* II. vii. ix. A tame raven come-of-will.

*Comer* (*kəmər*). [f. COME v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who comes; a visitor, an 'arrival'.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 206 Freres with fair speeches fetten him pennies; For knowynge of Comers kepten [w. r. copeden] him as a Frere. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Ma þan xxxm of folke, withouten comers and gangers. 1526-34 *TINDALE Mark* vi. 31 There were many comers and goers. 1590 *SPENSER P.* Q. i. viii. 3 Whose gates he found fast shutt, ne living light to . . . answer comers call. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. i. 21. 1659 *LEAK Waterwks.* 34 For the facility of comers between the two Towns. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 11 To leave his house to a casual comer. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* ix. 201 So Clara prepared for the arrival, and greeted the comer.

† b. with adverbs, about, again, by, in, out, etc. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 41 For knithes of Cuntre and Comers aboute. 1388 *WYCLIF Esch.* xxxv. 7 V shal take awei fro it a goere and a comere agen. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 68 þe disciplis lowse þe comar out. 1596 *GASCORNE Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 65 And shewe their scarres to every commer by. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 216 Comers in, and goers out of one countrey into another. 1800 *BENTHAM Wks.* X. 356 Comers-in by birth; comers-in by migration.

c. often qualified by a word prefixed, as *first*, *next* *comer*, *CHANCE*, *NEW-COMER*, *INCOMER*.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. XIX. 140 Buryden his body & beden þat men sholde Keopen it fro nigt-comers. 1526 *TINDALE Gal.* II. 4 Be cause of incomers. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, *Matt.* iv. 33 Farre cummers, out of other strange countreyes. 1649 *BP. HALL Cases Consc.* i. ix. 8a Offering themselves to the next comer. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 183 Treat their new comers with breach of faith. 1811 *COLERIDGE in Southey's Life of Bell* (1844) II. 645 Disagreeable even to foot-comers, and far more so to carriages. 1824 *TENNISON Will Waterproof* i. But let it not be such as that You set before chance-comers.

d. *All comers*: everybody or anybody that comes or chooses to come.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 380 The king . . who all that tyme kept open household for all honest comers. 1614 *BP. HALL Contempl.* O. T. vi. iv. To stand alone, and challenge all comers. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 118 The Temple of Honour stands open to all Comers. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 31 To make his rooms pleasant to all comers. 1867 *MORLEY Burke* (1888) 28 Where Johnson did conversational battle with all comers.

† 2. A grower or springer up: said (with qualification) of a plant. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 594 These latter sort [of plants] are all swift and hasty comers.

*Comer(e)*, *obs.* f. CUMBER, CUMMER.

*Comerade*, *obs.* f. COMRADE.

*Comerawnee*, *obs.* f. CUMBRANCE.

† *Comered*. *Perh.* f. CUMMER, F. *commère* 'fellow godmother' + -RED, as in *kinred*, *kindred*. (It is too early for *comrade*.)

c 1488 *Plumpton Corr.* 63 [An abbot writes to the father of his god-child] You, with my lades, your mother and your wife, my comered . . [Signed] Your poore gossip and true lover, etc.

† *Co-me-rit*, *v.* *Obs.* -1. [f. Co- 1 + MERIT v.] To merit conjointly.

1658 *BP. REYNOLDS Lord's Supp.* xii. 602 Without any assisting or comering cause.

*Come-rogue*: see COMROGUE.

*Comerous*, *obs.* f. CUMBOUS.

|| *Comes*. A Latin word [plur. *comit-es*, from *com*-together + *i-re*, *i-um*, to go] meaning 'companion, comrade', which became in late L. a designation for an attendant of the prince, and for the occupant of a state office (as the *Comes Littoris Saxonici* in Britain), and in the Middle Ages, a title of rank = OE. *eorl*, surviving in F. *comte*, Eng. *COUNT*. The Latin word is occasionally employed (pronounced *kōm'z*) in certain technical uses, as

a. *Eccl. Antiq.* A book containing the epistles and gospels read at mass, esp. the Roman missal lectionary attributed to St. Jerome.

b. *Mus.* The repetition of the 'dux' or subject of a fugue in another part, usually at the interval of a fifth above or a fourth below.

c. *Anat.* A companion artery, vein, nerve, etc.

d. *Astron.* A small companion star in any duplex, triplex, or other 'system'.

1683 *CAVE Ecclesiastick Introd.* 56 Have the Comitative Honour, or the same Place and Dignity which the *Comites* who had well discharg'd their trust had conferr'd upon them. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 2/a s.v. *Fugue*, When the subject . . or *dux* . . is comprised between the tonic and the dominant, the answer (or *comes*) must be given in the notes contained between the dominant and the octave. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 The *Comes*, or book of

Gospels and Epistles for all the Sundays and festivals in the year. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 263 That the sheriff was originally the deputy of the comes or earl. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* 914 The smaller of two stars forming a 'Double Star' is often called the comes of the principal star. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 7 Their arterial comes with the subclavian arteries. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Dux* (leader), an early term for the first subject in a fugue—that which leads; the answer being the comes or companion.

† **Comessation.** *Obs.* Also 4 **comessacioun**, 5 **comessacoun**, 6 **comessacyon**, 6-7 **comessation**. [a. OF. *comessacion* (13th c.), ad. L. *comessatiō-em*, a Bacchanalian revel and procession, a carouse, f. *cōmessārī*, better *cōmissārī*, held to be ad. Gr. *κωμάειν* to hold a revel, f. *kōmos* revel. In L. the word was early associated with *comedere* (*comēsum*, -*essum*) to eat up, and hence it was often coupled with *ebrietas*, drunkenness.]

1. Feasting, banqueting, 'riotous eating' (Blount). c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 224 Sich ofte etingis of men ben clepid comessaciouns. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* xxvi. 93 Kalendis of Janiuer, in wilk sum seyingis, & comessaciouns, & zefitis, are 3euyyn. 1544 *Suppl. Hen. VIII* in *Poet. Suppl.* 53 What comessacyon, dronkenes, etc. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* v. 22 Fornication .i. enuies, murders, ebrietates, comessations [Wyclif, unmeasurable etyngis; TINDALE, gluttony; 1611 revellings]. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* 103 In all his day-riots or nights comessations. 2. Eating together.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 24 Ther could be no true friendship without comessation of a bushell of salt. 1686 tr. *Banhou's St. Ignatius* II. 117 The Agapes, or Comessations of the Primitive Christians.

**Comestible** (*kpmestīb'l*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **comestable**, **comestible**. [a. F. *comestible* or ad. late L. *comestibilis*, f. *comest-* var. of *comē-* ppl. stem of *comedere* to eat up, devour, f. *com-* altogether + *edere* to eat. The adj. appears to have become obs. in Eng. before 1688; but it has been reintroduced, in sb. use, from French in 19th c.]

† **a.** *adj.* Fit to eat, edible, eatable. *Obs.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 39/4 All the metes of therthe that ben comestible. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 6 Any other fowle or their eggis, not comestible. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marck.* xxxi. ix. 414 All things comestible were spent. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 314 Take a Comestible thing, as Flesh of Fowles, Benests, Fishes, etc.

**b.** *sb.* Anything to eat, an article of food; *pl.* eatables. (Usually somewhat humorous or affected.) 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* xx. He resolved upon having a strong reinforcement of comestibles. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi. Other not despicable comestibles. 1865 MISS BRADTON *Sir Jasper* III. i. 5 Packing the comestibles.

† **Comestione.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *comestione-em* eating, devouring, f. *comedere*: see prec.] Eating; also *fig.*, the devouring action of fire.

a 1630 JER. DYKE *Sol. Serm.* (1640) 263 There must be a manucation, a comestion of the Word. a 1645 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 701 Neither was this eating . . a seeming only to take bread, and fish, and honye, but it was a true comestion. 1650 BUTLER *Anthropomet.* xli. 182 The mouth whose office was comestion or assumption of solid aliment. 1654 ASHMOLE *Chem. Coll.* 107 Let it be delivered to insatiable Comestion, that being by degrees . . burnt into Ashes, etc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Comestion (*comestio*), an eating or devouring.

**Comet** (*kpmēt*). *Forms:* 3-7 **comete**, 6 **comette**, *Sc.* **comeit**, 7 **comett**, **commet**, **commeat**, 5- **comet**. [In late OE. *cometa*, a. L. *comēta* (also *comētēs*), a. Gr. *κομήτης* wearing long hair, (*δορῆς*) *κομήτης* long-haired star, comet; f. *κομάειν* to wear the hair long, f. *κόμη* the hair of the head, transf. the tail of a comet. Thence, early ME. *comete*, probably afterwards reinforced by F. *comète*, ad. L. *comēta*.]

1. A celestial body moving about the sun in a greatly elongated elliptical, or a parabolic orbit, and consisting (when near the sun) of a bright star-like nucleus surrounded with a misty light, and having a train of light or 'tail', sometimes of enormous length, and usually directed away from the sun.

A comet remains visible from the earth only for a short time, i.e. while it is in a part of its orbit near the sun. They have in all ages been superstitiously regarded as heralds of strange or disastrous events.

1134 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066 Some men cwedon þat hit cometa se steorra wear, þone sume men hatað þone fæxædon steorran. c 1205 LAV. 17871 Ða iehlæn heo feorre ænne selcude sterre. . . Of him comen leomen i gastlicostscinen. Fe steorra is thate a latin comete. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 548 A sterre with a launce, þat comete iccludis is. c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 89 Comet sterre or blasynge sterre, cometa. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. (1872) 58 Ane sterre . . callit ane comett; quhen it is sene, ther occursis haistly effir it sum grit myscheif. c 1502 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* i. 1 A Comets Importing change of Times and States, Brandish your crystall Tresses in the Skie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 42/2 A Comett is the Embassador of some extraordinary matter. 1727 THOMSON *To Mem. Sir J. Newton* 77 He, first of Men, with awful Wing pursu'd The Comet thro' the long Elliptic Curve. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 706 Hast thou ne'er seen the comet's flaming flight? 1868 LOCKYER tr. *Guillemain's Heavens* 265 It is now proved that most of the observed comets, if not all, form part of the solar system.

**β.** The Latin form was frequent in ME.; also *stella cometa*, varied with *stella comata* (see COMATE).

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1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. VIII. xx. (1495) 331 Cometa is a sterre byclypped with brennyngne gleyemes. 1460 CAR-GRAYE *Chron.* 225 A sterre thei clepe comata, directing his bemes rite onto Frauns. 1494 FABYAN VII. cxxxvii. 256 The sterre called stella cometa, or y<sup>e</sup> blasynge sterre.

**b.** *fig.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xx. (1599) 942 He seemed to bring certain predictions and comets of his death. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* i. 62 [The Good Magistrate] . . the refuge of innocencie, the Comet of the guiltie. 1816 BYRON *Churchill's Grave*, I stood beside the grave of him who blared The comet of a season. 1878 SLEEVEY *Stein* I. 332 The lurid comet of Napoleon's fortune seemed likely to become a fixed star in the heavens.

† **2.** An old game at cards. *Obs.*

1889 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i. Conversation . . mixed now and then with ombre, trump, comet, or Incertain. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. iii. You have won above £600 of her at Comet. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 28 Aug. The evenings . . Lady Mary, Miss Leneve and I play at Comet. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1922, 269/2 The Comet-game, otherwise called Manille.

**3.** Used as Eng. for *Cometes*, name of a genus of Humming-birds with long tails.

1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 249 The Sappho Comet, or the Bar-tailed Humming Bird . . is a native of Bolivia. 1866 ARCVLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 245 Two species of the Comets in which two different kinds of luminous reds or crimson are nearly all that serve to distinguish the Species.

**4.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *comet-capturing*, -*stream* *adjs.*; *comet-finder*, *comet-seeker*, a telescope of comparatively low power and having a large field, used in searching for comets; *comet-tail*, the tail of, or a tail like that of, a comet; *comet-wine*, wine made in a comet-year, popularly reputed to have superior flavour; *comet-wise* *adv.*, in the manner of a comet; *comet-year*, a year in which a notable comet has appeared.

1887 PROCTOR *Other Suns than Ours* 121 The \*comet-capturing ways of the giant planets. 1693 DAVDEN *Yvonne's Sat.* x. (1697) 271 Her \*comet-eyes she darts on ev'ry grace. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vii. I have some \*Comet hock. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 53. 246 The telescope A, a \*comet-seeker of 4 inches aperture and 30 inches focus. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 701 The comet-seeker is merely a cheap equatorial provided with an inferior object-glass and coarsely-divided circles. 1886 PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* May 690 Regions of \*comet-stream space. a 1769 FALCONER *Descr. Ninety-Gun Ship* (R.), Its huge mast . . From which a bloody pendant stretch'd afar Its \*comet-tail, denouncing ample war. 1860 *All Y. Round* No. 54. 87 Acquainted with 'Twenty port, and \*comet vintages. 1829-48 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. 207 A sword of fire curved \*comet-wise. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. v. 159 Château Lafitte, of the \*comet year.

**Cometarium** (*kpmētōrīſm*). [mod. L., f. *comēta* + -*arium*: after *planetarium*.] A mechanical contrivance (invented by Desaguliers) for illustrating motion in an eccentric orbit.

1756 J. FERGUSON *Astron.* § 405. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* Def. 914.

**Cometary** (*kpmētārī*), *a.* [f. COMET or L. *comēta* + -*ary*, after *planetary*, in late L. *planētārius*. Cf. F. *cométaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a comet or comets. 1652 GAUL'S *Magastrom.* 79 The prodigious aspects in the heavens (planetary, as well as cometary). 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iv. 400 Revolutions either in a planetary or a cometary Orbit. 1787 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 379 note. A similar instrument to be made for cometary . . observations. 1853 HERRSCHER *Pop. Lect.* Sc. iii. § 42. (1873) 126 Few persons at all acquainted with cometary history.

2. Of the nature of a comet; comet-like. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 53 Their [coaches'] periods of revolution were so cometary and uncertain. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* III. 85 Cometary or star-like meteors. 1873 E. DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* July 176 This cometary apparition . . where lies its nucleus? and is its orbit ascertainable? What is Victor Hugo?

**Comether** (*kpmēthar*). *dial.* or *collog.* [A dial. pronunciation of *come hither*, used as a coaxing invitation to cows, horses, etc.] In to put one's (the) comether on: to exercise persuasion or coaxing on, to persuade over, coax, wheedle; to get under one's influence.

1838 LOVER *Handy Andy* II. 22 He . . looks pistols at any one that attempts putting his comether on the widow. 1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* July 205/4 We must buy him, or put the comether on him. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Comether*, come hither. To put the 'comether' on a person is to restrain him. 1890 *An Irishman* (from corresp.), 'Sure, he could put his comether on any woman!'

**Cometic** (*kpmētīk*), *a.* [f. Gr. *κομήτης*, L. *comēta* comet + -*ic*, after *planētīc*, L. *planētīcus*, Gr. *πλανητικός*.] Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of or resembling a comet.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 807 An Inclination of the Cometic Disk to the Sun. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 187 The whole Cometic System. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 429 The greater eccentricity of the cometic orbits. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 391 The cometic nucleus.

**b.** *fig.* Having some noted attribute of comets: blazing; portentous; erratic.

1661 R. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Meere Polititian* (1860) 27 Devising plots against comets, have been his coadjutors to this cometicque serenity. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. v. 126 His comings and goings were . . always cometic.

**Cometical**, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -*AL*.] = prec. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 The discus of the Cometic Body. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. ii. 107 A fresh intermixture

of like cometical Particles. *fig.* 1856 *Tail's Mag.* XXIII. 701 No cometical eccentricities.

**Cometographer**. [mod. f. Gr. type \**κομητογράφος*, f. *κομήτης* comet + -*γραφος* writing, writer + -*ER*: cf. F. *cométographe*, and see -*GRAPHER*.] One who describes comets.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 262 Rothenbach, a Great Cometographer, quoted by Hevelius. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* IV. vii. 381 Some modern cometographers.

**Cometography**. [mod. f. as prec. + -*GRAPHY*. Cf. mod. L. *cometographia*, F. *cométographie*.] Description of comets; that part of astronomy which treats of comets.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 Hevelius, in his Prodomus (by him so called because it is as a Harbinger to his Cometography). 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 439. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914.

**Cometoid** (*kpmētoid*). [f. COMET + -*OID*.]

† **a.** A name proposed for the asteroids (quot. 1805). *Obs.* **b.** A name proposed by Prof. Kirkwood of Indiana for luminous meteors.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 535 Would not the term cometoids correspond best with the phenomena? 1871 KIRKWOOD in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 1. 49 The motions of some luminous meteors (or cometoids, as perhaps they might be called).

**Cometology**. [f. Gr. type \**κομητολογία*, f. *κομήτης* (see above) + -*λογία*: see -*LOGY*.] The branch of astronomic science which deals with comets. In mod. Dicts.

**Come-to-pass**, *sb.* *rare.* Occurrence, event, fulfilment.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. iv. 33 A very sudden come-to-pass.

**Comewne**, *obs.* f. COMMUNE *v.*

**Comfect**, *obs.* f. CONFECT.

**Comferd**, *obs.* pa. t. of COMFORT *v.*

**Comferie**, -*ry*, *obs.* ff. CONFREY.

**Comfit** (*kpmfīt*), *sb.* *Forms:* 5 **comfeit**, -*fyt*, -*fet*, 5-6 -*fte*, 5-8 -*fit*, 6 -*fitte*, **comfet**(te), -*fyte*, -*fytt*, 6-7 -*ftit*(e), -*fte*, 6-8 **cumfit**, 7 -*ftit*, **comfeet**, 6- **comfīt**. [ME. *confyte*, a. OF. *confit*, *confite*:-L. *confectum*, *confecta*, sb. uses of *confectus*, -*a*, -*um*, pa. pplic. of *conficere* to prepare, make ready (f. *com-* together + *facere* to make), whence F. *confire* to preserve, pickle, etc. (Cf. CONFECT.) The change of *com-* to *com-*, before *f*, is English.]

1. A sweetmeat made of some fruit, root, etc., preserved with sugar; now usually a small round or oval mass of sugar enclosing a caraway seed, almond, etc.; a sugar-plum.

1334-5 BURSAR'S *Acc.* (Arlington College Rec. MS.), Gingebr' confit dim. lib. viid. c 1450 *Voc.* in *W. Walker* 574/36 *Confectio*, confyt. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. Gvj, They that make confections and confites and medecynes. 1547 BOONER *Introd. Knowl.* 161 They will eate magots as fast as we will eate comfits. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xxvi. (1612) 43 Coriander cumfits. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 22 Let it . . haile kissing Comfits. 1604 WESTMACOTT *Script. Hebr.* 5 Conditd Almonds, vulgarly called Almond Comfits. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. Wine is drunk, comfits are eaten, and the gift is forgotten when the flavour is past away. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges's Sp. Tour* LVII. 324 [He] distributed . . comfits to the rest of the juvenile party.

† **b.** Hence, *In confit*. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take red anys in comfyte. *Ibid.* 34 Brawn in comfyte. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 714 In *Babes Bk.* 166 With caraway in confite.

† **c.** *pl.* Liquid or syrupy 'preserves'; jelly. *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Do not take the Pan off the Fire, till such time as you judge the Fruit [Pears] done enough. then take the Pan off the Fire, and put your Comfits into some Earthen Vessel. *Ibid.* s.v. *Syrup*, They do not make liquid Comfits of Violets.

2. *Comb.*, as *comfit-cake*, -*maker*.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-h.* III. 55 Such as the Confit-makers vse to put their confites in. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* III. i. 253. 1600 *Lett.* in *Harington Nugæ Ant.* 122 To eat two morrels of rich comfit cake. 1631 DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 137 A Confitmaker with rotten teeth.

† **Comfit**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *con-*. [orig. perh. a. OF. *confiter*, f. *confit*; afterwards referred directly to COMFIT *sb.*] *trans.*

† **1.** To prepare, make into a 'preparation'. *Obs.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/4 Take thysse thynges & confytes them with the Juse of porret.

2. To preserve, to pickle; *esp.* (in later use) to preserve with sugar, make into a comfit.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N ij b, His herte confyted in spyces I had made temperour and his wyf to ete hit. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* IV. LVIII. 520 The Apothecaries . . do use to preserve and comfit the roote of Eryngium. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 174 The Comfit-maker or Apothecarie that comfites them [Walnuts or Figs]. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, The Muse*, The Fruit . . Thou comfist in Sweets to make it last. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Purplaine*, If you would comfit your Purplaine . . powder them well with Salt and Cloves. fill the Pot with good Vinegar. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tansy*, The Root being comfited with some Honey. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 36 Apples comfited whole or in halves.

¶ Humorously for *comfirt*; in second quot. with pun, implying 'to help (oneself) to comfits'.

1598 MERES *Pall. Tamia*, Comfit thyself, sweet Tom, with Cicero's glorious return to Rome. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* I. v. Wks. 1874 II. 325, I will make bold to march in towards your banquet, and there comfit my self, and cast all carawayes downe my throat.



Hence Comfited *ppl. a.*, Comfiting *vbl. sb.*  
 1380 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, Confection on confiture, a confection, or confection. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 117/2 Take confited mettes, cut them smalle, and confunde them to papper. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Appetite*, Comfited Mulberries or Almonds.  
**Comfiture** (kɔm'fɪtʃər). ? Obs. Also con-. [a. F. *confiture*, ad. L. *confectura* preparation (f. *conficere*) after F. *confit*: see COMFIT *sb.* and cf. CONFECTURE.]

†1. A preparation of drugs. *Obs.*  
 c1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 534 Ther is no creature That eten or dronken hath of this confiture [w. r. confecture].. That he ne shal his life anon forlete.

2. A preparation of preserved fruit or the like; 'preserve', confection. *arch. or Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 64 b. Al these confitures may dure many years. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xiv. 336 A confiture made of the sayde roote [Elecampene]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 777 There be some Houses, wherein Confitures and Pies, will gather Mould more than in others. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Cholick*, Give them Rhubarb in Powder, put into an Egg, or some Confiture. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 526 The sugar of your confitures is too chalky for our discriminating tooth.

†3. The preserving (of fruit, etc.). *Obs. rare.*  
 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 The Raisins called *passa*.. of their patience to indure their dying and confiture.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*  
 a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 31 A Confiture-House; where we make all Sweet-Meats, Drie and Moist. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 Sweet-making making.

**Comfort** (kɔm'fɜrt), *v.* Forms: 3 conforti, 3-4 conforti, 3-5 confortis, 4 cunfort(e), cunford, cunfortie, -tye, cunfort(e)n, cunfort(e), 4-5 cunfort(e), cunfort(e), cunford(e), 4-6 cunfort(e), cunfort(e), confort, 5 cunford, 4-cunfort. (*Pa. t.* comforted: in 4-5 comfort, 4-forth, cunfort, confort, 5 cunford, cunfurther; *pa. t.* and *ppl.* 5 cunford.) [a. OF *cun-*, *con-* (=Fr., Sp., It. *confortar*) = L. *confortare* to strengthen, f. *con-* intensive + *fortis* strong. (Used by Macer, 'confortat stomachum'; frequent in Itala and Vulgate; for form, cf. *aggravare*.) The phonetic change of *con-* to *com-* is English.]

†1. *trans.* To strengthen (morally or spiritually); to encourage, hearten, inspirit, incite. *Obs.*  
 c1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 80 He [St. Matthew] prechede .. And confortede þat clene maide .. Eneure þis guode man hire bi-soupte þat heo clene lijf ladde. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2929 þe king aurely is felawes confortede to fyte. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1557 (Cott.) Petre, confort þe þin quen i am led to þu fra. *Ibid.* 2329 (Cott.) Constantine, luo ven. Til heuenward, and cunfort þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Lucas* i. 80 The child weked, and was cunfortid in spirit. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv. Thy kest of her cowpullus .. Cunfordun þou kenett. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. ii. 7 Let your hande now therefore be comforted, and be ye stronge. 1674 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* i. (1706) 18 The Call, a Lesson blowed on the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

†b. In a bad sense: To encourage in, or to, that which is evil. *Obs.* (Cf. next sense.)

1352 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 121 From care to confortis the false. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 38 Not to cunfortis hem in here synne. 1521-32 J. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* iii. 95 I. 248 Comforting erroneous persons in ther opynions. 1730 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. viii. It shuld confort a man to lye vyciously.

†2. To lend support or countenance to; to support, assist, aid; to abet, countenance, 'back up'. Formerly common in legal use.

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* v. 178 Feill siss confort scho the kyng Bath with siluer and vith met. 1428 CAXTON *Myr.* i. v. 26 For to amasse and gadre alway money wherin the deuyll conforteth hem. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 As touchyng the death of the aforesaid Becket, to the which he sware that he was neither ayding nor confortyng. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 2 Abbettors in murders are those that command, procure, counsel, or comfort others to murder. 1726 AV-LIFFE *Parerg.* 8 Guilty of comforting and assisting the Rebels.

†3. To strengthen (physically), support; to make fast, secure. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 7 He cunfortide hym with nailes that it shulde not be moued. — *Ps.* cxlvii. 13 He cunfortide the lockis of thi 3atis. 1523-5 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 629 The other two were as wynges, to comfort the bataylles, if nece requyred. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. To the King § 3 Water doth scatter itself, except it be collected into some receptacle where it may by union comfort and sustain itself.

†b. *fig.* To confirm, corroborate. *Obs. rare.*  
 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* i. xii. The evidence, doth not a little comforte and confirme the same [laws]. 1503 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 302 Every one .. patcheth up and comforteth this received belief.

†4. To strengthen (the bodily faculties, organs, etc.); to invigorate, refresh. *Obs.*

Some of the later quotes, lead on to sense 8.  
 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 696 Anoun cunfortede was Troyle so weyle þat hys syknes he forgate. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 19 Whanne he hadde takun mete he was comfortid. 14.. *Med. MS.* in *Archaeol.* XXX. 364 Jows of betonye .. Counfortyþe yu heruyge. 1450-70 *Bk. Quintessence* ii. iv. 16 To comforte þe joyntis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Geuydon's Formul.* yj. The water of M. Peter of spayne, that conforteth and clereþ the syght. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxvii. 40 It comforteth the memory very much. 1637 BLUNT *Foy. Levant* 105 [Coffee] comforteth the braine. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 402 Goosbery bush—the

ripe berries .. comfort the stomach. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6349/2 A Clyster to comfort the Bowels.

†5. To minister delight or pleasure to; to gladden, cheer, please, entertain. Also *fig. Obs.*  
 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4760 Anoper poynt cunfortep me þat God þag sent vnto a tre so moche ioye to here wyþe eere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 104 Ich am a mynstral .. alle peuple to comfoite. c1440 *Gomerides* 76 Yow to counfort is holy myn entente. This howse is all atte your comaundement. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxviii. 409 Reu of the wal is .. found .. upon all olde wales that are moyst, and not comforted or lightened with the shining of the sonne. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul.* C. ii. l. 284. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. Notes 129 Britanie was comforted with wholsome beames of religious light.

†6. To minister relief to; to relieve, assist (in sickness, affliction, etc.). *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 He shal comyn and vesyten hym [in prison], and comforyn hym in his powere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 97 Almes .. to comforth such cotyers and crokede men and bynde. 1529 *Frith Antithesis* § 17 Christ came to seeke the poore & comfort them. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. iii. 46 In comforyng your Euilles. 1798 WORDSW. *Idiot Boy* lv. She quite forgot to send the Doctor To comfort poor old Susan Gale.

7. To soothe in grief or trouble; to relieve of mental distress; to console, solace. (The ordinary current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 4204 Bedwer bigan to conforti þe wommen .. & biþet hire bote of hire wo. c1350 *Wyll. Palmer* 1512 Schie hire fader comfort fast as schi miht. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 95 Hire frendes which þat knewe hire heuy þouht Comforten hire. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8713, I drede me that she wil dey the soner, but she cunforted be Of thes thinghes. 1522 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. v. 230 Thou hast comforted me maru'ous much. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 38 To comfort the afflicted state of Christians. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. xiii. I thought it would have comforted your la'ship. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxviii. That look of misery would have been a pang to him, and he would have sunk by her side to comfort her. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarstan* 54 It might comfort him to know our bliss.

†b. with *up*. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *cheer up*.)  
 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 289 Had not Cali Bassa by his grave advice comforted up his dying spirits.

c. *refl.*  
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22246 (Cott.) Nu comforth þe .. And werp awai þi wepe. c1440 *Ipomydon* 513 Thus she comforyde hyr amonge, And efte she felle in mornyng stronge. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* 13 Mar. (and year), She comforted herself, that Sir Charles would be able to soften their resentments. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 309 They comforted themselves with the hope that, etc.

d. The passive is often used in sense 'to accept comfort', 'to take comfort'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 1 Beth cunfortid, see my puple. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxi. 15 Rahel weeping for her children, refused to be comforted. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on the F.* vii. iv. Maggie dear, be comforted—don't grieve.

†e. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take comfort. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. COMFORT *sb.* 9.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vi. 5 Liue a little, comfort a little, cheere thy selfe a little.

8. *trans.* To bring into a comfortable state (of body and feelings), allay physical discomfort, make comfortable.

(App. only of modern use: the earlier quotes. merely lead towards it. Cf. also 1671, 1725, in 4.)

(a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 944 Caughte of þe colde wynde to comforthe hym saluene. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 41 In-treat the North To make his bleake wynde kisse my parched lips. And comfote me with cold. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 6 Things which serve .. to sustain and comfort the body. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xv. Refreshed by the coffee and comforted by the warmth of the stove. *Mad. Adv.* A grateful and comforting beverage.

**Comfort** (kɔm'fɜrt), *sb.* Forms: 3 cun-, kun-, forþ, 3-4 cunfort, 3-6 confort(e), 4 cunfort(e), -ford, confort, -forþ, -forte, cunfort, cunfortid, 4-5 cunford(e), 4-6 cunfort(e), cunfort(e), cunfort(e), -forte, 5 cunford(e), confort, -foorte, 5-6 comford(e), 6 -furth, cunfort, 4-cunfort. [a. OF *cunfort*, *confort* (11th c. in Littre) = It. and Osq. *conforto*, a sb. app. of Romanic age, from stem of *confort-are*, OF. *confort-er* to COMFORT. It took the place of OE. *frofor*, with which it is used indifferently in enumerating the nine *urowren* or 'comforts' against temptations, in *Ancren Riwle* p. 226 seq.]

†1. Strengthening; encouragement, incitement; aid, succour, support, countenance. *Upon comfort of*: on the strength of. *Obs.* except in archaic legal use (in phr. *aid and comfort*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 14 Of fleschliche vundunges .. & kunfort aynes ham. [1352 *Act* 25 *Edw. III.* Stat. v. c. 2 Si home .. soit aberdant as enemy nostre dit Seigneur le Roi .. donant a eux aid on confort.] c1400 *Apel. Loll.* 37 þei þat consentun wylþ þe doars .. of defendun, or þeven conseil or confort. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 275 If .. they make open gadering in comfort of Richard, sumtyme Kyng, thei to be punished as traitours. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de Wy. 1515) 153 b. He came in company of recheles people, & by comfote of them he lefte his taste and dyde etc. 1528 GARDNER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 62 Upon comfurther of such words as his Ho. had spoken unto us. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* The comfort that the rebels should receive vnderhand from the Earle of Kildare. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 82 If a man be adherent to the king's enemies .. giving to them aid and comfort.

†b. *concr.* One who or that which strengthens or supports; a support, a source of strength. *Obs.*  
 1455 *Paston Lett.* 239 I. 329 We .. prey to The to be cure confort and Defender. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Illush.* ii. (1586) 50 b. You must have a little walled hedge, to teach the springs .. to climb by, which will be a jolly stay and a comfort to them.

†2. Physical refreshment or sustenance; refreshing or invigorating influence. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 4.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 253 On a walnut .. is a bitter barke, And after þat bitter barke .. Is a kinnelle of confort kynd to restore. 1543 BECON *Inuocet. Swearing* Wks. (1564) 212 b. They would tast .. not so much as a poore alebery for the comfort of their hart. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, For rain, That we may receive the fruites of the yearth to our comfote. 1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* iii. iv. Clouds .. rais'd by the Comfort of The Sunne to water dry and barren grounds.

*concr.* 1631 MARKHAM *W'eald of Kent* ii. i. (1668) 2 Holpen by some manner of comfort, as dung, marl, fresh earth .. or such other refreshings.

†3. Pleasure, enjoyment, delight, gladness. *Obs.*

c1290 *Uali Meid.* 27 Hare confort & hare delit hwerin is hit al? c1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 773 Conforte ne myrthe is non To ride by þe wey dombe as stone. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 8 Sum .. has comforth to carpe. Of curtailsey of knyghthode, of craftis of armys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 380 When these Justes had continued .. xxliij. dayes, to the great ioye and comfote of the young lustie Bachelers.

†4. Relief or aid in want, pain, sickness, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 6.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platier* cxlvi. 3 His byndyngis is þe sacramentis in þe whilke we haue comforth til we perflyte to þe hale. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6508 Lete here hem [beggars] to the spital anon, But, for me, comfote gete they noon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 132 Many came vnto the Citie, and nere thereabout for comfote of victuall. 1590 *Ane Tragedie* in *Sc. Poems* 16th c. II. 234 To gif the wedow and fatherles comfote. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Despair*, No comfote to my wounded sight, In the Suns busie and impertinent Light.

5. Relief or support in mental distress or affliction; consolation, solace, soothing. (In later use sometimes expressing little more than the production of mental satisfaction and restfulness.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 No gostlich cunfort ne mei hire gleden. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 98 Eury comfote possible .. They dond to hure .. to make hure late her heuy-nesse. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 13 (Harl. MS.) Make me solas and comfote, and chere me. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolg.* x. 73 None else there is gives comfote to my grieffe. 1605 SHAKS. *Leary* iv. i. 17 Thy comforts can do me no good at all. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. x The great comfort that I haue had of thee. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. xii. I wish I had any comfote to send you. 1754 — *Aurelia* iii. iv. Others applying for comfote to strong liquors. 1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 448 There is a comfote in the strength of love. c1800 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 2 Thus .. I became confident .. amongst rocks and sands, which has .. since been of the greatest comfote to me. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xli. Such comfote as the Church can give to the remorseful sinner.

b. *subjectively.* The feeling of consolation or mental relief; the state of being consoled.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2508 Comfote of gud hope may he fele, þat here lyves wete, to fare wele. c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 99 My purpos is i-failed, Now is my cunfort a-cast! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. iii. 165 How well my comfote is resui'd by this. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxxviii. She had .. a sense of solemn comfote.

c. *trans.* A person or thing that affords consolation; a source or means of comfote.

c1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 15 Benigne comfote of us wreches all. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Lett. II.* 187 He hath ben a grette comfote to me. 1605 T. PLAYFERR 9 *Serv.* (1612) 188 A treasure of comforts gathered out of the olde and new Testament. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* iv. 11 My fellow workers .. which haue been a comfote vnto me. 1847 H. F. LYTE *Hymn* 'Abide with me' i. When other helpers fail and comforts flee. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* v. Growing up to be a help and comfote to my father.

d. In weaker sense: A cause or matter of satisfaction or relief; a comforting fact or reflection. Chiefly *collog.* in the phrases 'it is a comfote to do', 'it is some comfote that', etc.

1553 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 160 It was a great comfote to him to perceyve in the Kings young years such a consideration of the public weal. 1641 L.D. STRAF-FORD *Sp. on Scaffold* in *Hist. Eng.* (1702) II. 225 It is a great comfote to me that his Majesty believes I do not deserve so heavy a punishment. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii. One comfote is, they will be all known. 1825 SCOTT *Frail.* 18 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Nobody .. can lose a penny by me—that is one comfote. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooling* o' xxvii. It is a comfote to be able to speak to you.

6. A state of physical and material well-being, with freedom from pain and trouble, and satisfaction of bodily needs; the condition of being comfortable (see COMFORTABLE 10).

1824 WORDSW. *Excursion* i. Their days were spent in peace and comfote. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. P.* 1, *Morning* xv. Let present Rapture, Comfote, Ease, As Heaven shall bid them, come and go. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. I. 75 All industrious men could maintain themselves in comfort and prosperity. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 2 At the cost of common health and comfote.

b. *objectively.* The conditions which produce or promote such a state; the quality of being comfortable (see COMFORTABLE 7).

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 384 William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfote of the great hostleries. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* v. Reared in the comfote and elegance of a successful artist's household.

7. *concr.* A thing that produces or ministers to enjoyment and content. (Usually *pl.*; distinguished from *necessaries* on the one hand, and from *luxuries* on the other.) *Creature comforts*: material comforts such as food. So *home comforts*.

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 58 The Scripture useth diminishing terms when it speaks of creature-comforts. 1688 MIEGE *Pr. Dict.* s.v., The Comforts of this Life. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. 8 Oct., Very moderate in his estimate of the necessities, and even of the comforts of life. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 11 Before they quit the comforts of a warm home 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 300 A modern Englishman... finds in his shooting box all the comforts and luxuries of his club. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. x. 66 Steeped in the creature comforts of our hotel. 1873 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Voicing o' t' xxi*, Another... dainty apartment, supplied with every comfort.

8. A wadded and quilted counterpane; = COMFORTER 6 b. (*U. S.*)

1863 *Life in South II.* 263 The quilted coverlets called 'comforts',—a wadded counterpane, in fact.

†9. *Comfort* is used by Shaks. interjectionally; = Take comfort, cheer up. (Cf. COMFORT *v.* 7 c.) Also *What comfort?* = What cheer?

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 72 What comfort man? How ist with aged Gaunt? *Ibid.* iii. ii. 75 Comfort my Liege, why looks your Grace so pale? 1611—*Wint. T.* iv. iv. 848 Comfort, good comfort: we must to the King.

10. Phrases. To be of (good) comfort: to be of good cheer; to keep up one's heart or courage (*arch.*). To take († have) comfort: to accept consolation, be comforted. † To put in comfort: to encourage, cheer up, console. Cold comfort: see COLD *a.* 10.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7818 (Cott.) Was he neuer o wers comfort. c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 2601 Sche saide Alas I..N'el ich..comfort(!) take neuer mo. c 1325 *Coeur de L.* 5596 To hys men hys armes he badde, And sayde..Look ye ben off comfort good! 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reddes* Prol. 3 To kepe him in confort in crist and nougt ellis. c 1440 *Generydes* 38 Whanne he was sadde, to putte hym in comfort. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann.* (1570) Dv, Take confort, be of stoute courage. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* (1864) 198 Putting her in comfort, and encouraging her to follow her husband. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 119 Haue comfort Ladie. 1601—*Twel. N.* iii. iv. 372 You stand amax'd, But be of comfort. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. ii. 16 We..bid them be of good comfort and stay till the River did fall. 1874 Geo. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiv, Take comfort: perhaps James will forgive me.

11. *Comb.*, as *comfort-killing*,—*seeking* adjs.

1593 SHAKS. *Luc.* 764 O comfort-killing Night, image of hell! 1865 T. F. KNOX tr. *Life II. Susa* 10 To mortify his comfort-seeking body. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Portm. Rev.* Feb. 238 Our comfortable and comfort-seeking age.

**Comfortable** (kɔm'fɔrtəbəl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-6 con-. [a. Anglo-Fr. *confortable*, *f.* *conforter* to COMFORT, on L. type *\*confortabilis*; for the active force of the suffix, see -BLE, last paragraph. (Mod. F. *confortable* is from Eng.)]

*A. adj.* I. With active sense.

†1. Strengthening or supporting (morally or spiritually); encouraging, inspiring, reassuring, cheering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 721 His wordis been so comfortabill. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2651 Seing al the gret surpris Of his cummyng.. Togidder al his company he drew, And comfortable wordis to them schew. 1547-8 *Order of Communion* 4 The mooste comfortable Sacrament of the body and blood of Christe. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holiness* II. 1998/1 The valiant prowess of the English soldiers, encouraging with the comfortable presence of sir William Cobham. 1641 HINDS *J. Bryen* xxxii. 100 With great and comfortable successe. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., The comfortable expectation of Immortality. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1750) I. 2, I have such comfortable numbers on my side. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 497 Your last letter was not comfortable. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 207 He spake and cheer'd his Table Round With large divine and comfortable words.

†2. Helpful, serviceable, advantageous. *Obs.*

1575-6 THYNNE in *Animado*. Introd. 54 The comfortable ayde of the golden sheife. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 344 Their..caneos which had been so comfortable to them.

†3. Strengthening or refreshing to the bodily faculties or organs; sustaining. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 338 (Camb. MS.) It most be wyne comfortable pat shold be yewe to the syke. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 40 [Nutmegs] are..comfortable for the stomache. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* i. i. (1668) 7 After you have let him blood..give him a comfortable drench. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 Cured by this comfortable cordial. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 264 Vapor baths..to the comfortable relief of many diseases. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, The comfortable creature, which the carnal denominate brandy. [*Facitiosus archaism.*]

†4. Pleasing or grateful to the senses. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 697 Many..flouris..That lusty been, and comfortabill for mannys sight! 1576 FLEMING *Panoplia* Ep. 340 The sweet and comfortable sounde of musicall instrumentes. 1699 *Vulgar Errors Censured* i. § 4. 9 The comfortable blush of the approaching Morn. 1713 DERRIAM *Phys. Theol.* ii. iii. 45 The comfortable Changes of Day and Night.

†5. Affording mental or spiritual delight or enjoyment; pleasant, enjoyable. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* i. 2 Desederabil is ethi name, Iufabyll and comfortabyll. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) Aij/3 Mery talking is greatly comfortable. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* liii. 6 [I will] prayse thy name o Lorde, because it is so comfortable. 1632 LITACOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 379 My

Singular good friend..whose presence to me..was exceeding Comfortable. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man ii. iii. 320 The Love of God, and the constant comfortable Sense of his Presence.

†6. Satisfactory; also *colloq.* 'tolerable', 'fair', 'pretty good'. *Obs.*

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 9. 109 To enable their pastors to give a comfortable account of their souls. 1720 *Dorby Post-Man* i. No. 10. 4 A large, massy Caudle Cup, a comfortable piece of Plate. 1758 VANBR. & CH. *Prov. Inst.* ii. i, Sir F. The Boy has strong Head! M. Yes, truly, his Skull seems to be of a comfortable Thickness.

7. Affording or conveying consolation; comforting, consolatory: of persons (*obs.*) or things (*arch.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 281 Contricioun is confortable pinge..and a solace to be soule. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvi, Hym..That was to her..So kynde founde and so comfortable. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Tyb.* ii. Wks. 1200/a Let him be pitteous & comfortable, to those that are in distresse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. ii. 76 For heavens sake speake comfortable words. 1601—*All's Well* i. i. 86 Be comfortable to my mother..and make much of her. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* i. 507 A despairing Soule will set Gods comfortabill Words to a sad Tune. 1754 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 77 If you still want comfort, Mrs. —..may, if she will, be very comfortable. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 389 It is a comfortable circumstance. 1869 GOULBURN *Chr. Holiness* vii. 57 That most comfortable truth the Paternity of God.

7. Affording or fitted to give tranquil enjoyment and content; attended with or ministering to comfort (see COMFORT *sb.* 6). This and 10 are the ordinary current uses; and this tends to be commonly treated as a transferred or extended use of 10, a 'comfortable house' being thus viewed as a house in which one is comfortable; this is still more manifest in 'comfortable circumstances'. Cf. 10 b.

1769 GRAY *Jrnl.* *Tour* 9 Oct. in *Mason Life*, Kendal—The buildings (a few comfortable houses excepted) are mean. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Old & New Schm.*, My companion..left me in the comfortable possession of my ignorance. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i. i, Hitherto Gyl had kept his comfortable bed. 1878 JEVONS *Princ. Pol. Econ.* 26 If we wish to have comfortable clothes and houses. *Mod.* The family was left in comfortable circumstances.

*b. absol. quasi-sb.*

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 59 (1794) II. 384, I have seriously projected a treatise on the comfortable. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 319 In the buildings..a happy union of the comfortable and the graceful.

II. With passive or neuter sense.

†8. *passively.* Capable of being comforted, consolable. *Obs. rare*—1.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref., Sorow..not so much for our owne affliction, for that is comfortable, but for you.

†9. In a state of consolation; 'of good comfort', cheerful, cheery. *Obs.*

a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 393 Paul saith, 'God comforteth us, that we may be able to comfort others..shewing that we cannot comfort others unless we be comfortable ourselves. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vi. 20 For my sake be comfortable. 1607—*Timon* iii. iv. 71 His comfortable temper has forsooke him. 1755 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 365, I despair of writing a comfortable letter while I stay at the Bath.

10. In a state of tranquil enjoyment and content; free from pain and trouble; at ease. (Usually, but not always, in reference to physical conditions or circumstances.)

1770 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 1 July, Mrs. White..has given me a good fire and some excellent coffee and bread and butter, and I am as comfortable as possible. 1811 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1866) 9 Do but consider..how excessively comfortable your mother-in-law and her daughter may live. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 27 Apr. in *Lockhart*, Let it freeze without, we are comfortable within. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 271 [The Church] relies..on the dislike felt by the comfortable classes towards the trouble of thought and the disturbance of feeling. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xli, Here is your poor mother..you could afford something handsome now to make her comfortable. *Mod.* I am not [or I do not feel] quite comfortable about the matter.

*b. Expressing or characterized by comfort; easy and tranquil; undisturbed; also colloq. of persons, suggestive of complacency, placidly self-satisfied.*

1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 48 There's Bacchus: he's a good, comfortable god, though a sly, treacherous fellow. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xli, 'Why argue?' returned Mr. Inspector in a comfortable sort of remonstrance. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* v, 'Go to bed soon', said Celia, in a comfortable way, without any touch of pathos. 1878 R. H. HURTON *Scott* i. 5 A motherly comfortable woman.

11. *Comb.*, as *comfortable-looking* adj.

1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtonshire* 48 Comfortable-looking two-storey houses.

*B. sb.*

†1. That which gives comfort; *pl.* comforts (see COMFORT *sb.* 5 c, 7). *Obs.*

1690 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 Whatsoever the Christian finds in Himself..for the Habituals of Grace..and..for the Comfortables of Grace. 1675 BACON'S *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 327 The returning prodigal hath garments, and ornaments, and necessities, and comfortables.

2. *a.* A worsted covering for the wrist. *b.* A long woollen scarf worn round the neck in cold weather; = COMFORTER 6. *c.* (*U. S.*) A quilted bed-covering; a down quilt; = COMFORT *sb.* 8.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Arct. Exp.* iii. 42 A blue jacket and trousers, a flannel shirt, a comfortable. 1839 LADY LYTON

*Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. i. 11 Their faces half hid in green worsted comfortables. 1844 MAR. EDGECWORTH *Frank, a Sequel* (1854) II. 9 Knitting, a pair of scarlet worsted cuffs or bracelets, by some called wristlets, by others comfortables. 1864 WEBSTER, *Comfortable*, *a.*..stuffed or quilted coverlet for a bed; a comforter; a comfort. (*U. S.*) 1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 155 Ruth brought some pillows and comfortables..made up a couch..on the box-sofa.

**Comfortableness** (kɔm'fɔrtəbəl'nəs), [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being comfortable (in various senses; see the adj.).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 Wee know a playing wit can prayse..the comfortableness of being in debt. 1699 J. GOODMAN *Peuit. Pard.* iii. vi. (1713) 370 The comfortableness of his Gospel. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 105 The comfortableness of their subsistence. 1826 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 109 Which conduce most immediately to the comfortableness of our feelings.

**Comfortably** (kɔm'fɔrtəbəl'i), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY.] In a comfortable manner.

†1. So as to convey strength or support; encouragingly, reassuringly. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *cciv*, Edmond..sped him towards that parte of the felde, and behaued hym so comfortably amonges his men, that by his knyghtly courage, etc. 1678 RUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 222 *marg.*, Angels help us not comfortably through death.

†2. Delightfully, pleasantly (to the senses). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xiv. (1495) 320 Amonge all sterres Venus shynyth moost comfortably [*gaudentius*].

†3. With mental or spiritual enjoyment or content; pleasantly, happily. *Obs.*

1563 *Honillies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 502 To live peaceably and comfortably in wedlock. 1654 BP. HALL *Invis. World* ii. § 6 Charity, whereby she [the soul] is feelingly and comfortably possessed of Him [God]. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 492 It is..necessary..to our dying comfortably.

†4. In a 'comforting way'; comfortably, consolingly, cheerfully. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, I have cause to weep too, But when I visit, I come comfortably. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 2 Speake ye comfortably to Jerusalem. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 300 That he would look comfortably upon them. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 52 They will not speak comfortably to their brethren, but will relieve them in their distress.

5. In a way attended with comfort; in a state of comfort; with comfort (see COMFORT *sb.* 6).

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* i. x. (1860) 45 They live more comfortably and at less charges. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 12 Enough of them as..might comfortably supply them for seven years. c 1850 *Arab. Bks.* (1812) 200 The miller..was very comfortably off. 1861 HUGHES *Ten Boven at Oxf.* i. (1880) 8 The chapel..just holds us all comfortably. 1884 Miss BRADDON *Ishmael* xix, Decently fed, comfortably clad.

*b.* In a way expressing comfort or complacency; with placid self-satisfaction. (Cf. COMFORTABLE *b.*)

1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiv, 'That is nice', said Celia, comfortably.

† **Comfortation**. *Obs.* Also con-. [a. OF. *confortacion*, ad. late L. *confortation-em*, n. of action *f.* *confortare* to COMFORT; see -ATION.]

1. Comforting; comfort, delight.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) i. 114 To alle these creatures confortacion. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 214/3 To confortacion of the Spyrite. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 338, I haue confortat ywys to my confortacion.

2. Strengthening (of bodily organs or faculties).

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 33 For the confortacion of the hert. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 962 For Corroboration and Confortation take such Bodies as are of Astringent Quality.

3. Supporting or countenancing.

1552 in *Styrie Ecl. Mem.* II. n. xxx. 505 Confederacies, conspiracies..abettings, procuracions, confortacions.

† **Comfortative**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also con-. [*ME. confortatif*, *a.* *f.* *confortatif*, -ive;—L. type *\*confortativ-us*; see COMFORT *v.* and -ATIVE.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality of comforting.

1. Strengthening, reviving (medicine, food, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xli. (1495) 627 Saffron is confortatif. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 338 (Add. MS.) It must be wyne confortatif [*v. r.* comfortable] that shuld be yeven to the sike. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xviii. Fv, For life and limes confortityue. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 149 It is of a notable abstensive, consolidative and confortative [1650 confortative] faculty. 1683 SALMON *Dorou Med.* i. 299 Incarnative, Comfortative, Regenerative.

2. Cheering; cheerful. *rare*—1.

1777 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 213 De loue bat lith in his herte maketh hym lygte of speche, And is companable and confortatif, as cryst bit hymselfe, *Nolite fieri sicut ypochte, tristies*, etc.

*B. sb.* A strengthening or reviving medicine, a cordial. Also *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 247 Aynest herte quakyng men shall yeue confortatyues. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* ii. ix. 28 Borage..is a confortatiue to the harte. 1684 tr. *Bonaf's Merc. Compit.* xix. 695 Confortatives alone without stimulaters..have not had the desired effect. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* ii. iv. vi. (D.) The two hundred crowns in gold..as a cordial and comfortative I carry next my heart.

**Comforter** (kɔm'fɔrtə). Forms: 4 con-, cum-, coum-, confortour(e), 5 confourtour, (comforthther), 5-6 conforture, 6- comfortor. [a. Anglo-Fr. *confortour*;—OF. *conforteur* (in nom. *confortiere*)—L. type *\*confortiōtor-em*, agent-sb. *f.* *confortare*; see COMFORT *v.* and -ER.]

## 1. One who or that which comforts or consoles.

1328 WYCLIF Job xvi. 2 Alle see ben heuye comfortours. c. 1440 Gesta Rom. 119 (Add. MS.) The blessed Virgin marie, that is comforture of alle desolate. 1576 FLEMING *Paraphrase Ep.* 66 Most unmeet to minister consolation. for . . . that I mee selfe stodee in neede of a comforter. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 135 It [sleep] sildome visits sorrow, when it doth, it is a Comforter. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. ii. The doctor is the best of comforters. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 509 The comforter of the afflicted. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxxix. She would be to him at once wife and child, plaything and comforter. b. *Theol.* A title of the Holy Spirit.

[=OF. *conforter*, -*tear*, transl. L. *consolator*, a common rendering since 7th c. of Gr. *παράκλητος* (John xiv. 16, etc.), properly = *advocatus* 'advocate, intercessor', as commonly taken in the early Latin Church. In the Vulgate, Jerome retained the Gr. untranslated as *paracletus*; see PARACLETE. Isidore, a 640, says (*Orig.* vii. iii. 10) 'Spiritus sanctus, quod dicitur paracletus, a consolatione dicitur. Consolator enim tristibus mittitur. Alii paracletum dicunt Latine oratorem vel advocatum interpretari.' The *Fr. Gloss. de Donai* (14th c.) ed. Escallier, has 'Paracletus, confortes'.]

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 190 pe holygoost, confortoure of creatures. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xiv. 16, I schal preie the fadir, and he schal syue to 3ou another confortour. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 299 Holy goste conforture of fatherless and motherless. 1607 MILTON P. L. xii. 486 Hee to his own a Comforter will send. 1724 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ The whole God-head . . . under the Three-fold Distinction of a Creator, a Redeemer, and a Comforter! 1807 KEBLE *Chr. V.* Good Friday II. 6 Where. The very Comforter in light and love descends. c. 1875 MONSELL *Hymn* 'When I had wandered', My Father, Saviour, Comforter.

c. *Job's comforter*: a proverbial phrase for one who intends or professes to comfort, but does the opposite (see *Job* xvi. 2).

[1680 HICKERINGILL *Memoirs* 29 Those Preachers are like *Job's Comforters*.] 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* II. iv. 88 She was a veritable *Job's comforter*. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 905/2 Such *Job's comforters* as these.

†2. A small kind of spaniel. *Obs.* 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) I. 387 The spaniel gentle, or comforter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/1 The Spaniel Gentle, or the Comforter, is a little pretty kind of Spaniel, of the least sort, such as Gentle-Women carry in their bosoms. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1824) 364 The comforter. is generally kept by the ladies as an attendant of the toilette or the drawing-room.

†3. One who aids, countenances, or abets. (Chiefly a legal term.) *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Comforter, *confortator*. 1495 *Act II Henry VII.* c. 64 Presam., Helpers, socourers and comforters. 1570 *Act II Eliz.* c. 2 § 4 All and every Aiders, Comforters, or Maintainers of the said Offenders.

†4. An invigorating agent; a cordial. *Obs.* 1563 HYLLE *Art Garden* (1593) 45 The same comforter, which they name the three Sanders, prepared of the Apothecaries.

5. A thing that produces physical comfort. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 242 A trusty plaid; an old and valued travelling companion and comforter. 1844 KINGLAKE *Editha* xii. The tchibouy—great comforter of those that are hungry and way-worn.

6. A long woollen scarf worn round the throat as a protection from cold.

1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* xii. A green and white net comforter. 1858 R. S. SURTICE *Ask Mamma* iii. 8 Divesting himself of a great coarse blue and white worsted comforter. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* II. 114 Knitting comforters for her cousins.

b. A quilted coverlet; = *COMFORT sb.* 8, COMFORTABLE B. 2 c. (U.S.)

1864 WEBSTER *Comforter*. 4. A wadded quilt; a comfort. (U.S.) 1878 MRS. STOWE *Paganini* P. I. 5 With a neat comforter of quilted cotton.

Hence *Comfortered ppl. a.*, wearing a comforter (sense 6).

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. v. 1 A few ulstered, comfortered men. waiting for the night mail.

**Comfortful** (kɒmfə'tʃʊl), *a. rare.* Full of comfort; the reverse of *comfortless*.

1554 HULST *Comfortful*, or full of comforte, *consolabundus*. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 128 As a teacher and a master help-full, comfort-full. 1874 RUSKIN *Fora Clavi.* xlv. 194 I have, seen engraved over your family vaults. . . those comfortful words.

**Comforting** (kɒmfə'tɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [see -ING 1.] The action of the verb *COMFORT*, in various senses: Consolation; †strengthening; †encouragement, etc. c. 1320 *Seneca Sag.* (W.) 2596 Tak the to som comforting. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii. 19 Thi comfortingis gladden my soule. 1598 *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 133 Send us support and comforting Agains our fais. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 3 Knowledge. . . would soone perishe. if it were not preserved in Bookes. . . and Schooles, for the receipt & comforting of the same. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 169 To supply the Presence and Comfortings of a dear Mother. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 126 With soothing kisses and comfortings.

**Comforting, ppl. a.** [see -ING 2.] That comforts, in various senses of the verb: Consoling, consolatory; †strengthening, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* I. 13 Good words, comfortinge. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 1. 4 To repayre our Nature With comfortinge repose. 1758 R. BROOKES *Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 164 Comforting Eye-waters. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxvi. That comforting explanation. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sum-beam* xv. The comforting light of a large wood fire.

Hence *Comfortingly adv.* 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XL. 518 The soul whose faith . . . comfortingly teaches her, etc. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 12 'Bless your heart', says the Brat, comfortingly, 'he will never find out that we are there'.

†**Comfortive**, *a. and sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 con- [irreg. f. *COMFORT v.* + -IVE; *comfort*-being treated as the L. ppl. stem, as in *abort-ive*, *assert-ive*.] = *COMFORTATIVE*.

**A. adj.** 1377-1400 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 213 Companable and confortatyf (MS. C. confortif). 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 63 Lete wysedome than be to the[e] comfortyfe. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 385 Cordial and comfortive remedies. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 100.

**B. sb.** 1584 *Leycesters Consonance* (1641) 34, I muse why hee chose rather to make her away by open violence then by some Italian comfortive. 1588 GREENE *Alcida Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 94 Precious comfortives to incourage her champion. 1593 — *Mamilla* II. Wks. II. 237 Not a comfortive to lengthen her life, but a corsive to shorten her dayes.

†**Comfortize**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [see -IZE.] *trans.* To comfort. Hence *Comfortizing ppl. a.* 1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* viii. No grove, whose comfortizing hew, etc.

**Comfortless** (kɒmfə'tlɪs), *a.* [f. *COMFORT sb.* + -LESS.] Without comfort.

†1. Without relief, aid, or resource; unrelieved, helpless, desolate. *Obs.* (exc. as occas. implied in sense 3 or 4.)

1 a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 27, I will not leave you comfortles [John xiv. 18; so in Coverdale 1535, Bps. Bible 1569, and 1611]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 207 All the Barons of Fraunce had forsaken her. . . and so she was left all comfortlesse. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') Ps. xii. 5 For the comfortlesse troubles sake of the needy. 1630 BURY WILLS (1850) 172 All my household fiedd from me and left me. . . comfortlesse. 1725 PONS *Odey.* xv. 380 Sole, and all comfortlesse, he wastes away.

†2. Without courage or strength, spiritless. *Obs.* 1375 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 pe kyng erie was al comfortlesse, and nyh dede for fere. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 442 Comfortles the deth I drede.

3. Destitute or devoid of mental comfort, consolation, or solace; of persons (now rare), unconsoled, inconsolable; of actions, states, etc., attended with no comfort.

c. 1600 Sir R. Ros *Dante Sans Mercy* 461 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 67 To comforte hem that lyve al comfortlesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 1. 80 Melancholly, Kinsman to grim and comfortlesse despair. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 760 Thou stoodst. . . comfortlesse, as when a Father mourns His children. 1794 WORDSW. *Grail & Sarrau* iii. Perplexed and comfortless he gazed around. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 240 We had, indeed, a gloomy and comfortless parting. 1898 SEALEY *Stein* II. 394 My account of this comfortless time.

†b. *actively.* Giving no comfort. *Obs. rare.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 251 That kisse is comfortlesse, As frozen water to a starved snake. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. (1684) 468 Hunger, Vermine, and Tortures, being my Comfortless Companions.

4. Devoid of physical comfort; dreary, cheerless. (The most usual current sense.)

1596 FLEMING *Paraphrase Ep.* 297 Inhabitable woodes and comfortlesse caves. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. A deplorable and comfortlesse Winter. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Chute* 14 May. The country is cold and comfortless. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 672 Cold and comfortless habitations.

**Comfortlessly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a comfortless manner; without comfort.

1549 J. OLDE *Erasm.* Par. 1 *Tim.* 14 To susteyne those women that are comfortlessly left destitute. c. 1825 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Sec. Bra.* II. i. My body and my mind are ill agreed And comfortlessly strange. 1852 W. COLLINS *Basil* I. xii. 92 The meal was hurried over comfortlessly and silently.

**Comfortlessness**. Comfortless quality. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 10/2 The formal comfortlessness of a palace.

†**Comfortment**. *Obs. rare-1*. [f. *COMFORT v.* + -MENT; perh. after the corresponding F. *confortement*, med.L. *confortamentum*.] Comforting; entertainment. (Cf. *COMFORT v.* 5.)

1556 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) I. 186 For the gentle comfortment and entertainment of the said ambassador, his traine and companie.

**Comfortress** (kɒmfə'trɪs). Now rare. Also 5 confortouresse. [a. OF. *conforteresse*, fem. of *confortière*: see -RESS.] A female comforter.

c. 1430 *Pligr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxlii. (1869) 73 Ladi, quod i, ther of shule ye be leche and confortouresse. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 69 b/2 Our lady, Tre-sore of grace, confortresse of desolate. 1586 T. B. LA PRINCE *Pr. Acad.* I. (1594) 453 To give him [Adam] a wife, for a faithful companion, a comfortresse of his life. 1605 B. JOHNSON *Volpone* II. vii. 80 To be your comfortresse, and to preserve you. 1766 FORDYCE *Serim. Yng. Wom.* Ded. 1 The Comfortress of Affliction! 1868 R. A. COFFIN tr. *Ligouri's Glories of Mary* 81 O comfortress of the afflicted.

**Comfrey** (kɒmfri, kɒm-). Forms: 3 cum-frie, 5 confrie, -fyrie, -ye, cownfory, -phory, 5-6 comfory, -ie, 6 camforye, comferie, cumphorie, 6-8 comfery, 7 camfery, comfrie, cumfry, -frye, 6-comfery, -fry. [a. OF. *confrie*, *confire*, *confiere*, in med.L. *confuria*; of obscure etymology.

The L. names of the plant were *consolida* and *conserua*; in med. L. also *confirma*, *conserua*; all referring to its healing virtues ('quia habet vim consolidandi'). The F. and Eng. word has been variously viewed as a corruption of *confirma*, or of *conserua*, more prob. the latter. An OF. synonym, or name of a species, *consire*, *conciere*, *conclerge*, was prob. similarly related to *conserua*. Cf. *CONSOUD*.]

1. The English name of *Symphylum officinale* (N.O. *Boraginaceae*), a tall plant, common on margins of streams and ditches, with rough leaves, and drooping clusters of yellowish-white or reddish-purple bell-shaped flowers; formerly esteemed as a vulnerary. b. Also applied to other species, as *Tuberous Comfrey*, *S. tuberosum*, a similar but smaller plant, with tuberous root; *Prickly Comfrey*, *S. aspernum*, a native of the Caucasus, cultivated for its handsome blue flowers, and also as a forage-plant. c. *Wild Comfrey* (of N. America), *Cynoglossum virginicum* (Miller *Plant.-n.*).

[c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 162 Deos wyrt þe man confirman & oðrum naman gallic nemed. *Ibid.* I. 376 Ad fluxum sanguinis.—Accipe de confirma, hoc est consolida.]

c. 1265 *Plant. Voc.* in W. Wulker 555 *Confuria*, cum-frie, gallic. c. 1440 *Pronch. Part.* 97 Cowmfoiy, herbe, *consolida major*, et minor dicitur daysey. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 9 Anagallicum . . . Gall. (et angl.) confrie uel corn-vilie [v. r. anglie counsille]. c. 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 574/40 *Confuria*, anglie confyrye, confyrie. 1530 PALSGR. 202/2 Camforye herbe, la grande consolide. 1567 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 53 The water of the greater Comferie diuncke, helpeth such as are bursten, and that haue broken the bone of the legge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ciii. 145 The rootes of Comfery . . . healeth all inward woundes, and burstings. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxiii. 396 Comfery. . . it is a Wound-herb. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 10/1 Cultivating prickly comfrey, found to be a most profitable crop, well suited for fodder. 1888 *Daily News* 21 June 2/1 The comfries are opening by the margin of the stream.

†2. Applied to other plants, chiefly as a rendering of L. *Consolida* or *Symphylum*: *Middle C.*, the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; *Saracen's C.*, the Broad-leaved Groundsel, *Senecio saracenicus*; *Spotted C.*, *Wild C.*, the Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (see also 1 c.). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 Of some it is called in Latine *Symphylum Sylvestre*, whiche may be Englished wilde Comfery. . . we call it in English Saye of Jerusalem, & Cowslip of Jerusalem. *Ibid.* I. xc. 133 It is called *Consolida media*: in English Middell Consoude, or Middle Comfery, and Bugle. *Ibid.* I. xcix. 141 This herbe is now called in Latine. . . *Consolida Sarraacena*. . . in English Sarraacine Consoude or Sarraacine Comfery. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 72/2 The spotted Comfery is the Cowslip of Jerusalem.

3. *attrib.* 1572 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 79 Giue him to drinke of Cumphorie hearbe stamped with milke or ale, for that will helpe to knit the bones. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 661 It is called. . . in English Comfery, Comfery Consoude, of some Knit backe. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 128 Boil Comfery Roots to a thick Mucilage.

**Comfurth**, *obs. form* of *COMFORT*.

[**Comgage**, *comhabitant*, errors for *coin-*, *coengage*, *coinhabitant*.]

**Comic** (kɒm'ik), *a. and sb.* Also 4 comices, 6 comick(e), 6-7 comi(e)'que, 6-8 comick. [ad. L. *cōmic-us*, a. Gr. *κωμικ-ός* of or pertaining to comedy (= *κωμῳδικός*), as *sb.* comic poet or actor, prob. f. *κῶμος* merry-making, revel: see *COMEDY*. Cf. F. *comique* (adj. and sb.).]

**A. adj.** 1. Of, proper, or belonging to comedy, in the dramatic sense, as distinguished from tragedy.

*Comic poet*, a writer of comedies. *Comic opera*, an opera whose subject is of the nature of a comedy, and in which a large part of the dialogue is spoken; but now often applied to a more burlesque set to music. The sense in quot. 1387 is obscure.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321 Boethius. . . made fifty songes endited comice [*cautus comicos edidit*] bat is as it were schort vers. 1596 N. R. *Commend. Verses in Gascoigne's Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 46 For comickie verse still Plautus peerelesse was. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Besides those Poets Comick there were other who served also the stage. . . called Poets Tragical. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 72 Who kennes the lawes of euery comick stage. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* Pref., No two species of writing can differ more widely than the comic and the burlesque. 1746 COLLINS *Odes, Manners* 55 The comick sock that binds thy feet. 1762 STERNE *Lett. to Garrick* 19 Mar. The whole city of Paris is bewitch'd with the comic opera. 1841 MACAULAY *Comic Dramatists*, The Puritan had affected formality; the comic poet laughed at decorum. 1878 J. HULLAH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 380 Comic opera is the opera of comedy, not 'comic' in the vulgar English sense.

2. Aiming at a humorous or ridiculous effect: applied to literary compositions, songs, journals, etc., which have it as their express aim to excite mirth; burlesque, funny.

A modern downward extension of the notion, to which the first quot. is only transitional.

1711 SHAPTES. *Charac.* (1737) III. 253 Cervantes. . . that comick author. 1839 *Little*, Comic Latin Grammar. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xi. Little Swills, the Comic Vocalist. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 6 The bookstall where the comic papers were. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ismael* xiv. A sentimental duet about the stars and the sea was followed by a comic duet about a matrimonial quarrel.

3. Said of actions, incidents, etc. = *COMICAL* 4.

a. Calculated to excite mirth; intentionally funny. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* 6 Apr. an. 1775, Moody interjected, in an Irish tone, and with a comic look, 'Ah! poor George the Second'. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 7 Will was. . . full of cheerfulness and fun during his wife's visits to the hospital, indulging only in comic murmurs.



b. Unintentionally provocative of mirth; laughable, ludicrous.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 2 Among the principal of comical calamities, may be reckoned the pain which an author feels at the onset of a furious critic. 1833 Sir F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* iii. His attempt in such deep affliction to be musical is comic in the extreme. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Concl.* 67 Revolts, republics, revolutions, . . . Too comic for the solemn things they are, Too solemn for the comic, touches in them. 1873 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Wooling o' v*, finding something irresistibly comic in the widow's woes.

B. sb.

†1. a. A comic writer; = COMEDIAN 2. Obs. 1581 LAMBARDE *Errou.* ii. vii. (1588) 257 *Ira fugias, ne prater casam*, as the Comique sayd. 1658 W. BURTON *11th Anton.* 50 Of this Menander the Comick in these two Senaries. 1738 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1812) i. 151, I would say, with the old comic, *Uttam*, etc.

†b. A comic actor; = COMEDIAN 1. Obs. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 9 Acting a comicks part upon the stage. 1709 STABLE *Tailor* No. 22 ¶ 5 Cave Underhill, who has been a Comick for Three Generations. 2. *colloq.* Short for comic paper. Cf. *daily*.

1889 *Catholic Household* June 1/3 The joke from one of the comics, to which you object, was quite harmless.

3. quasi-sb. The comic; that which is comic; the comic side of the drama, of life, etc.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* i. ii. Others insist upon it that her forte is the comic. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag. Wks.* (1862) IX. 54 The ultimate resource, the well-head of the comic, must for ever be sought in one and the same field.

C. *Comb.*, as †comic-serious, -trigical (= comico-serious, -trigical).

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 108 This Comique Tragical Doctrin of Purgatory. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842-6) V. 266 His comic-serious face and manner.

Comical (kəm'ikəl), a. Also 5 comicalle, 6-7 all, 6 commical, -yeal. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = COMIO 1. Obs.

[1432-50 tr. *Higden* V. 321 (cf. *Comic* x quot. 1387) Noble songes comicalle.] 1557 GRIMALD *Muses in Totlet's Misc.* (Arb.) 100 Deliteful talke lous Comicall Thaley. 1577 NORTHEROKE *Dicing* (1843) 84 One Plautus, a comical poet. 1664 DUCIESS or NEWCASTLE *Soc. Lett.* clxii. The third was our countryman Shakespear, for his comical and tragical humour. 1725 GAY *What d'ye call it* (ed. 4) Pref., As to the plot, they deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.

†2. Of style, subject, etc.: Befitting comedy; trivial, mean, low; the opposite of *trigical*, *elevated* or *dignified*. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *King. Secretarie* i. (1625) 10 Stile of Epistles . . . Humile, the lowest, comical, and most simple of all others, the matter whereof is the meanest subject of any argument that may be. . . and is fittest appropriate to our familiar letters. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. i. 1. (1676) 255/1 That it is too light for a Divine, too Comical a subject to speak of Love-Symptoms. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surre. Levialth.* (1676) 18 This Comical mention of the power and goodness of God. . . in a place so improper and unnatural for those reflexions. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 29 Surely the Laureat . . . has the best and most Comical Notions of Kings that e're I met with.

†b. Of persons: ? Low, mean, base, ignoble; or ? clownish. Obs.

1670 PENN *Lib. Conscience* Pref., When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and comical multitude, they . . . regretted their hasty murder.

†3. Like the conclusion of a comedy; happy or fortunate. (Opposed to *trigical*). Obs.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* iii. x. 44 A comical catastrophe. 1588 GREENE *Pericles* 25 Fortune after so sharpe a Catastrophe, to induce a comical conclusion, tempered her storme with this pleasant calme. a 1627 HAYWARD (J.), That all might appear to be knit up in a comical conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. ii. 36 But Comical was the end of Job, and all things restored double to him. 1677 HALK *Princ. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 361 The Comical part of the Lives of Men are too full of Sin and Vanity, and the Trigical part thereof too full of Sin and Misery.

4. Resembling comedy, mirth-provoking; humorous, jocular, funny; ludicrous, laughable. (Of persons and things.) The ordinary sense.

1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. 135 A man . . . may break jests upon pain, and entertain his company with comical Representations of the Groans and Agonies of dying. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. i. 73 The oddest and most comical scene is still behind. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 May, But the dog (S. Foote) was so very comical, that I was obliged to throw myself back upon my chair and fairly laugh it out. 1887 A. RILEY *Athos* xiii. There was something extremely comical in the sight of the archbishop lying flat on his back.

5. Queer, strange, odd. *colloq.*

1793 L.D. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* ii. 495 Opposition . . . seems suspended in a comical state. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi. I think it likely he may grant thy request, though, by my honour, it is a comical one! 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* ii. And now it was all clear how he should have come from unknown parts, and be so 'comical-looking'. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Comical*, (1) odd in appearance.

b. = 'Queer' in the sense of 'peculiar or disagreeable in temper or nature, difficult to deal with, awkward, troublesome, dangerous'. *dialect.*

a 1864 R. B. PRACOCK *Lensdale Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.) *Comical*, ill-tempered. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Scroph. Word-bk.*, *Comical*, (1) disagreeable, queer in temper. (2) bad, dangerous: said of roads. 1889 S. CHEST. *Gloss.*, *Comical*, capitious, hard to please. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Comical*, difficult, perplexing, 'Wa, this is a comical job, coever'.

c. = 'Queer' in the sense of 'strangely out of sorts, unwell, ill'. *dialect.*

1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Comical*, unwell, 'E seemed that comical as 'e couldn't eat no fiddle'. 1889 *Dorset dial.* (fr. Corresp.), I be in a plain way: I do feel so comical in myself. 1889 *Oxfordshire dial.* (fr. Corresp.), I felt so comical, I thought I was going to die.

B. sb. A comical person. *rare* -1. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* i. 253 All the comicals of Oxford brought together.

Comicalish (kəm'ikəlɪʃ), a. *rare*. [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat comical.

1813 Mrs. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* i. 81 He had a comicalish sort of a cast in his eyes.

Comicality (kəm'ikəl-iti), f. as prec. + -ITY.] Comical or comical quality; fact of being comical.

1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 Jan., Stories, that for humour and comicality I think unequalled. 1824 *Hist. Gambling* ii. 35 Another trick of his Grace. is worthy of record for its comicality. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept., Much better than any amount. of mere comicality.

b. An instance of the comical; a comical thing. c 1774 GARRICK in *Coburn's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 301 If you intend to stand by ye London Journal, I will prepare some comicality for it. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* III. 100 His wife resigns herself with comical composure to all his comicalities. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xvi., 'Don't you think me a queer little comicality?' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxi. 300 Wearing such comicalities of jacks.

Comically (kəm'ikəl-i), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a comical or comical manner.

1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. v. The Ladies have laugh'd at thee most comically, since thou went'st, Dauphine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. i. 1. (1676) 258/8, I am resolved . . . to Act several pieces, some Satyrically, some Comically. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xxiv. 16 Jan., How my adventures will conclude, I leave entirely to Providence; if comically, you shall hear of them. 1844 KINGLAKE *Bothen* ii. A strug. so comically pompous. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xii, 'I'm not invited,' she moaned comically.

Comicalness (kəm'ikəl-nəs), f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comical quality.

1604 ECHARD *Plantus* 69, I do not see how the comicalness of this passage can be preserv'd in our tongue. 1727-31 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†Comicar. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. COMIO + -AR 3.]

A writer of comedies.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 353 Maister Terence, the famous comicar.

Comices, sb. pl. Obs. *rare*. [Fr. *comices*, ad. L. *comitia* (cf. *notice*, etc.): the form *comites* is probably a scribal error or misprint; in Blount it stands in the alphabetic place of *Comices*.] = COMITIA 1.

1523 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 57 Quhen this regent had maid his comites, the pepill cheist Ancus Marcius to be king. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. lix. 124 The chiefe priest immediately held the Comices. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Comites* (*Comitia*) solemn Assemblies of the people at Rome.

†Comicly, adv. Obs. *rare*. [f. COMIO + -LY 2.] = COMICALLY.

1595 A. MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc. 1852) 8 Deceive, bestowe, breed pleasure, discontent, yet comicly conclude, like John a Kent.

Comico- (kəm'iko-), combining form of L. *comicus*, Gr. *κωμικός*, as in *comico-cynical*, -*didactic*, -*prosaic*, -*tragedy*, -*tragic*, -*trigical* (cf. *tragic-comedy*, *tragi-comic*). Also in humorous nonce- wds., as *comico-critic* (after *aristocratic*); *comicocepy* (after *orthoepey*), comic speaking; *comico-graphy* (see -GRAPHY), comic writing.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 8 A some princes in other countries haue made their lues Comico-trigical. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 290 In what he calls a comico-prosaic style. 1837 *Crayons fr. the Commons* 83 Till all his comicocepy's expended. 1837 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 427 The idiosyncratic, democratic, cosmocratic, comico-critic Jeremy that he [Bentham] is. 1833 - *Lett.* (1856) IV. 336 The first scene was the most tragi-comic or comico-tragic that it was ever my fortune to be engaged in. 1835 - in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life & Carr.* VI. 270 Cryptography, or what might more properly be called in Dovean language, comico-graphy. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) VII. 52 Wieland had a touch of the comico-cynical in his nature. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* iii. iv. 204 In the mock-heroic or comico-didactic vein. 1880 *Corrib. Mag.* XLII. 650 A comico-tragedy was enacted at Mrs. Ellis's concerning this very plate.

Comicry (kəm'ik-ri), *rare*. [f. COMIO + -RY: cf. *mimicry*.] Comic action or practice.

c 1850 H. GILES (Webster), Cheerful comicry, which . . . must have the loud and open laugh.

Comiferous (kəm'i-fərəs), a. [f. L. *coma* hair + -FEROUS. Cf. F. *comifère*.] 'Bearing a tuft, as if of hair' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Comilitant, var. of COMMITTANT.

Comin, Cominalte(e), -ti(e), -ty(e), Cominer, obs. ff. COMMON, COMMONALTY, COMMONER.

Coming (kəm'ing), vbl. sb. 1. [f. COME v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. COME in various senses: drawing near, approaching; arrival, advent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3057 Quen [Esau] of his coming herd. c 1300 K. ALB. 5541 Of his coming by weren blithe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 448, I knowe . . . the cause of youre coming. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12933 At his coming to kacche hym olyue. 1535 COVERDALE *Mat.* iii. [iv.] 5 Before the coming offe the daye of the great and fearful Lorde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 140 Pease, which have their price very much increased by the early coming. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.*

(Arb.) 67 Her Masters second coming. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 269 The coming of death.

†2. Derivation, descent; origin; lineage. Obs. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 718 Presume not to hye . . . For thyne hye blod, ny thy comynge.

3. The coming time, the future. *rare*. 1830-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. 364 It may be in the coming . . . We may be worth forgiving.

†4. Access; means of access; approach. Obs. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. liv. (1495) 487 To suche a place is no comynge that is soo strengthyd. 1450 in *Three 15th C. Chron.* (Camden 1880) 95 That any man myght have his comynge to hym. 1667 PAPVS *Diary* 6 Jan., An extraordinary good house, and a fine coming to it. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iii. 214 This City hath one of the pleasantest Comings to it imaginable. 1725 LEONIT *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 29 Doors [so] placed, that there may be a free coming to them from all parts of the House.

5. With the prepositional constructions of the verb.

1447-8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camd. Soc.) 54 Our comynge haste to London. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* Ded. in *Unfinished*, The . . . extraordinary coming by sundrie treatises not supposed to be extant. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 2 At his coming to the Crown. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 A white dress which she wore at a coming-of-age party.

6. With adverbs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1746 Paisful be bi coming bedir. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 9 At the comynge vp of all manner of corne. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Comynge nere, *approcha*. 1611 TARBURTON *Fests in Hazl. Shaks. Fest-bks.* (1864) II. 221 At the first coming up of Tobacco. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 37 The coming on of Winter. 1703 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.* 185 The swift coming about of the work. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* (1809) 215/1 At my first coming over. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 6 We behold neither its coming-on, nor its career, nor its departure. 1798 MILLER in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. civ, Her coming to nearly abreast the inner side of the fifth ship. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 52 The punctual coming-back . . . of the birds.

7. esp. Coming in. a. The action of the vb.

COME IN (COME v. 59); entrance, commencement, etc.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 7 His coming in with archane science. 1611 BIBLI 2 *Kings* xiii. 20 The coming in of the yeere. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. S. *Andros* i. 89 The coming in of his salary and stipend. 1641 N. AR- BOURGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 24 At my coming in with the Land. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 235 Comings in of a new and hitherto unwonted power into the region of nature. 1864 TENNYSON *Alwymer's Field* 301 Those at home . . . narrow'd her goings out and comings in.

†b. A means of entrance; an entry. Obs.

a 1483 EARL RIVERS *Lett.* in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 395 Ye will leve a rote afore the comynge in at the ycke in the newe wall. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 11 Shewe them the fourme and fashion of the temple; the comynge in, the going out, all the manner and description thereof. 1693 N. STAPFORD in Ray *Trav.* (1738) II. 17 In many houses the comings-in are so dark and deep that one would think he were going into a cave. 1799 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 114 The entry, or coming in to the . . . tent.

c. pl. (rarely sing.) Revenues, receipts; income.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 260 What are thy Rents? what are thy Comings in? 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 136 Let my expences goe together with my coming in. a 1659 OSBORN *Queries* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxv, Our comings-in was but about three shillings a week. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxiii. (1865) 180 [Poverty's] poor rents and comings-in are soon summed up and told.

†Coming, vbl. sb. 2. Now *dialect*. Also *combing*. [app. (from quots. 1483, 1577, 1688) orig. the same word as prec.: see COME v. 14; but it appears to have been referred in later times to COME sb. 2, and it is now in some dialects pronounced (kəm'ming) in sense 2.]

1. Sprouting, esp. of barley in the malting. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 Cummyngye [n. r. Cummyng] as malte, *germinatus*. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 156 To shoote at the root end, which malsters call *Coming*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 170 It beginneth but to sprout, (which is called coming of Barley or Malt is the spritting of it, as if it cast out a root. *Wither* it: is to cast it abroad on the kil floor, when it is come, that the comings may wither away.

2. *concr.* in pl. The comes or dried radicles of malted grain; malt-dust.

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 320/2 Cleanse the Malt from Dust and Comings. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 42. 206 Comings, being the radicles of barley, produced in the process of malting. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 151 In the process of malting, each corn of barley grows a very distinct root. . . These roots are called comings, or combs.

Coming, ppl. a. [f. COME v. + -ING 2.]

1. That comes; approaching in space or time.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Linn. Mon.* (1714) 138 In tyme comynge. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 372 The coming morne. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 230 Mindful of coming Cold. 1802 CAMPBELL *Locheil's W.*, Coming events cast their shadows before. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 182 Indications of a coming storm. 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 102 Mr. C. may be in Scotland this coming month.

b. With adverbs: see the vb.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iv. i. 113 Now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming on disposition: and aske me what you will, I will grant it. a 1754 FIELDING *New Way to Keep Wife at home* Wks. 1775 II. 158 This is a sharper, and no coming-down cull. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 July 64/1 The coming-in train was a very long one. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Dec., He shows a very 'coming on' disposition.

2. Inclined to make or meet advances; ready, eager, complaisant, forward. (In good or bad sense.)

1600 [see *Coming-on* in 1 b]. 1605 D. JONSON *Volpone* iii. v. If you were absent she would be more coming. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 22 Have a coming soule to this offer. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 81. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 75 A warning unto me not... to be so coming and so good-natured for the future. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* ii. 1. What a kind coming Lady she is who would fain be serenaded. 1676 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* iv. No Hawk that's sharp-set will be more coming than he. 1701 SEDLEY *Wks.* (1722) I. 77 Sometimes coming, sometimes coy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 162 When wenches are so coming, young men are not so much to be blamed neither. 1836 T. HOOK *Gurney* xvii. There she was, as kind and coming as could be.

† 3. *Coming stomach*: a keen appetite. *Obs.* 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 1 That very Lapidary himself, with a coming stomach, and in the Cock's place, would have made the Cock's choice [*i.e.* preferred a barley-corn to a jewel]. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 48 The poor boy... had a coming stomach.

† 4. Becoming, comely. *Obs. rare.* Cf. COME 25. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3032 Semyt as þai [sc. browes] set were soley with hounde, Comyng in compas, & in course Rounde.

**Coming**, *obs.* form of COMING.

**Co-mingle**, *v.* [see CO- and COMMINGLE] To mingle together. Also Co-mingling *vbl. sb.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 74 Blest are those Whose Blood and Iudgement are so well co-mingled [*Qg.* comedded]. 1856 FOMBLANQUE *Life & Labours* (1874) 324 To prevent any confusion or co-mingling. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugae Crit.* viii. 348 It is a strange co-mingling; every sort and condition of men, and each buried after his own fashion.

† **Cominous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [? *adj.* use of *L. cōm(in)isus* hand to hand.] ? Direct, menacing. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488 I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

|| **Comique** (kōm'ik). [Fr.: see COMIO.] A comic actor or performer; a singer of comic songs. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 3/1 The inimitable champion comique of the parliamentary stage.

**Comique**, *obs.* form of COMIO.

**Comise**, *var.* of COMMISE *v.* *Obs.* to commit.

**Comission**, **Comit**, etc.: see COMME.

**Comital** (kōm'itāl), *a.* *rare.* [ad. med.L. *comitāl-is* pertaining to a comes or count.] Pertaining to, or of the rank of, a count or earl.

1859 SALA *Gastlight & D.* xviii. 195 Of comital rank.

**Comitant** (kōm'itānt), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [ad. L. *comitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *comitari* to accompany, f. *comit-em* companion: cf. *concomitant*.]

**A.** *adj.* Accompanying, in company. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. iii. Wks. II. 197 From any precedent, consequent, or comitant circumstance. 188. R. G. HILL *Voices in Solitude* 137 Let us abuse them not, avoiding thee, But comitant love Nature silently.

**B.** *sb.* An accompanying thing or circumstance. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Polit.* 133 It is an inseparable Comitant to the Royall Office.

|| **Comitat** (kōm'itēt). [Ger., ad. L. *comitāt-us*.]

1. = COMITATUS.

1791 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 171 The magnats and comitats... were entirely bent upon a revolution.

2. A civil and administrative division in Hungary; a county.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 625 The comitat of Zala, through its representatives, demanded the names of the traitors who had misled the King.

† **Comitate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *comitāt-ppl.* stem of *comitari*.] *trans.* To accompany.

1632 VICARS *Æneid* viii. 466 Achatas kinde Æneas comitated. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 90 The impression of the fire, which is wont to comitate waters distilled.

† **Comitative**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type *comitātiv-us* (in med.L.), f. *comitāt-us*: see below.] Belonging to the body of Comites (see COMES).

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 56 That they should... have the Comitative Honour, or the same Place and Dignity which the Comites... had conferr'd upon them.

**Comitative** (kōm'itativ), *a.* [f. L. *comitāt-ppl.* stem of *comitari* to accompany + *-ivē*.] Expressing accompaniment; associative.

1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* § 1121. 264 The comitative prefix *sa*, used... before nouns and adjectives.

|| **Comitatus** (kōm'itāt'ūs). [L., collective deriv. of *comes*, *comit-em*, companion, count.]

1. A body of comes or companions; a retinue of warriors or nobles attached to the person of a king or chieftain. b. The status or relationship of such a body to their chief.

1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. vi. 152 The development of the comitatus into a territorial nobility seems to be a feature peculiar to English History. *Ibid.* i. vi. 160 The Danish jarl... seems to have been more certainly connected by the tie of comitatus with his king than the Anglo-Saxon ealdorman. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 128 The first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the Comitatus or Companions of the King.

2. An (English) county; as in the legal phrase *posse comitatus*, q. v.

**Comite**, *obs.* form of COMITY.

**Comites**, *pl.* of COMES; *erron.* f. COMICES.

|| **Comitia** (kōm'i'tiā), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium* assembly, place of assembly, f. *com-* together

+ *-itium* going: cf. *ex-itium* out-going, *in-itium* entrance.]

1. **Roman Antiq.** An assembly of the Roman people convened for the purpose of electing magistrates and passing laws. Formerly COMICES.

1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. xx. 54 The comitia or assemblies for the election of consuls at Rome. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxv. 9 To hold the comitia.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* An assembly. *rare.* 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. i.* No rogue, at a comitia of the canters. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 62 The Saxon... attending the gemot or comitia of his tribe.

3. A name formerly given at Oxford to the principal assemblage during the Act, at which public Disputations took place, and degrees were conferred; now the Encænna.

It took place on the Monday after Act Sunday. 1714 AVLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* (1723) II. ii. i. 132 On Sunday, between the *Vespers* and *Comitia* (for so are the Exercises of Saturday and Monday stiled) there are two sermons in the English Tongue. *Ibid.* The Senior Proctor (who in respect of the Artists Inceptors, is called Father of the Comitia). *Ibid.* 133 On Tuesday, after the Comitia, a Latin Sermon is preached... in St. Mary's Church.

**Comital** (kōm'i'tāl), *a.* [ad. L. *comitāl-is* pertaining to the comitia.]

1. **Roman Antiq.** Of or pertaining to the comitia (q. v.). **Comital day** (L. *dies comitalis*): a day on which the comitia could be held.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* i. (1822) 31 Quhen any officis or digniteis ar desirrit on the comital dayis. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. xiv. 219 When upon a comital day he laboured to have his authority continued for a longer time. 1832 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* (1839) 183 Lawful, Unlawful, and Comital Days. 1880 MUIRHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* ii. § 5 By a comital enactment [*legē*] or a senatus consult.

b. **Comital sickness**, *fit, evil*, etc.: the 'falling sickness' or epilepsy. [L. *morbus comitalis*, so called because its occurrence during the comitia was considered ominous and broke up the meeting.]

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 80 b, Castor is good to helpe the Comital or falling sickness. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. *Primes Wks.* (1605-7) 1. 346 And Megrim grows to the Comital-ill. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 43 His epilepsian or comital fit. 1660 HOWELL *Parley of Beasts* ii. 26 The epilepsy or comital sickness.

† 2. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a Diet or other modern political assembly. *Obs.*

1603 BR. BARLOW *Summe of Confer.* at Hampton Cr. To Rdr., An expectation of this late Comital Conference, much threatened before and triumphed in by many. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1695) I. 244 That Imperial or Comital Ban, pronounced in the Diet at Ratisbon. 1791 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 184\* [Scheme of a Constitution for Poland.] There shall be one supreme general tribunal, called a comital tribunal. 1795 *Ibid.* 236 The constitutional regard which his Imperial Majesty has always paid to that comital decree.

3. Of or pertaining to the Academic comitia.

1714 AVLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* (1723) II. iii. i. 132 Then the Comital Exercises beginning the Senior Proctor mounts the Pew on the West Side of the [Sheldonian] Theatre, and the Junior Proctor the Pew opposite to him to on the East side... At these Comital Disputations the same method is used... as at Vespers.

† 4. Applied to certain general assemblies or synods of the presbyterians in the 16th c.

held 'at London at terms and parliament times, in Oxford at the act, in Cambridge at the times of commencement'. *Articles agst. Cartwright* xxvi. in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. ix. 150.

1593 BANCROFT *Dang. Positions* iii. ii. Another meeting was also appointed to be held, that year at the Commencement at Cambridge. *Ibid.* iii. The Brethren are to be requested, to ordaine a distribution of all Churches according to these rules... that are set downe in the Sinodical Discipline, touching Classical, Provincial, Comital or of Commencements, and assemblies for the whole kingdom. The Classes are to be required to keepe acts of memorable matters: which they shall see delivered to the Comital assembly that from thence they may be brought by the provincial assembly. 1656 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. v. Their Comital assemblies, kept in the Universities at the Commencements... were conveniently chosen as safely shadowed under a confluence of people. 1754 NEAL *Hist. Puritans* I. vi. 332.

† **B. sb. pl.** = COMITIA I. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 30 Get ye therefore to the mounte Auentine... and there yee shall create your tribunes: the chiefe bishop shall be present to keepe the comitiales.

† **Comitive**. *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. med.L. and It. *comitiva* 'a traine or following of men' (Florio); f. L. *comit-* companion.] Company, escort, train.

1532 W. WALTER *Gustard & Sismund* (1507) B ij, In whose fellowship or whose comitive Might I better passe that painfull journey?

**Comi-tragedy**. *rare.* [formed on the model of *tragi-comedy*.] A tragedy containing an element of comedy.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Tent.* 22 A passage in which he transfers the whole comi-tragedy from Italy of old to England in 1861. 1884 *Athenæum* 7 June 723/3 The reflective Elizabethans saw... that, without Fate, drama, even in its very highest and intensest mood, is but comi-tragedy.

**Comitee**, *-ie*, *obs.* f. COMMITTEE.

**Comity** (kōm'i'ti). In 6 comite. [ad. L. *cōm-itātem* courteousness, f. *cōmis* courteous, friendly: see -ITY, and cf. It. *comita* (Florio).]

1. Courtesy, civility, urbanity; kindly and considerate behaviour towards others.

1543 BECON *Pol. of War* Ded., Our cōuntry... soweth also in the felds of our brestes many precious sedes, as... honest behauor, affabilite, comite. 1673 *Rules of Civility* xix. (ed. 2) 163 Comity and Affability are the Ornaments of Converse. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1379 The comity of the right hon. gentleman's manner... contrasted with the asperity of the letter alluded to. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 It is the rule of mere comity and courtesy to agree where you can.

2. **Comity of nations**: a. The courteous and friendly understanding, by which each nation respects the laws and usages of every other, so far as may be without prejudice to its own rights and interests.

[1834 *Story Conflict of Laws* § 28 It has been thought... that the term comity is not sufficiently expressive of the obligation of nations to give effect to foreign laws when they are not prejudicial to their own rights and interests.] 1862 MIRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 215 Due by the comity of nations. 1875 *Poste Gains* i. Introd. 3 'The salutary but sanctionless code called the Comity of nations.'

b. Apparently misused for: The company of nations mutually practising international comity.

[In some instances, erroneous association with L. *comes* 'companion' is to be suspected.]

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Rss. Hist. & Art* 315 A third part of the species will be brought into the comity of nations. 1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 6 To show, how much Iran had it at heart to obtain admittance into the comity of states. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casabon* 294 Neither North nor South Britain entered into the comity of nations. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov., Turkey should... be saved... and rendered a useful member of the civilised comity.

**Comix**, *-mixtion*, *-mixture*: see COMMIX.

**Comley**, *obs.* form of CUMBLY, Indian blanket.

**Comli**, *-liohe*, *-ly*, etc., *obs.* f. COMELY.

**Comlokest**, *obs.* superl. of COMELY.

**Comma** (kōm'ā). Pl. commas (formerly -aes);

as L. or Gr., *commata* (kōm'atā). [a. L. *comma*, Gr. κόμμα stamp, piece cut off, short clause, etc. — \*κόπ-μα, f. κοπ- root of κόπτειν to strike, cut.]

1. In *Greek Rhet.* and *Prosody*: A phrase or group of words less than a colon (q. v.). Hence, † A short member of a sentence or period.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 85 The last word of a comma, or member of a sentence. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 48 *Poet.* No leuell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1609 R. BARNARD *Faithf. Sheph.* (1622) 87 In words, phrases, commas, and periods. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ He has only rectify'd a Greek Particle, or laid out a whole sentence in proper Commas. 1773 BENTLEY *Rem. Free-thinking* Wks. (ed. Dyce) III. 328 The next Comma of the passage is *inevitable fatum*.

† b. A clause or short member of a treatise or argument. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. 100 This being the hardest comma in the whole Discipline of Jesus is fortified with a double blessednesse. 1652 J. S. *People's Liberty* ii. 3 The main argument... is bottomed upon part of the 7th comma of the 4. Chapter of Gen. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 171 (T.) In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma.

2. A punctuation-mark [now] used to separate the smallest members of a sentence. Also used to separate figures and symbols in arithmetic, chemical formulæ, etc.

'The comparative length of the κόμμα and κῶλον have given origin to our terms of punctuation indicating the close of such shorter or longer clauses respectively, just as our 'period', or full-stop, marks the end of a περίοδος'. J. E. Sandys on Cicero's *Orator* § 211.

The function of the comma is to make clear the grammatical structure, and hence the sense, of the passage; one of the means by which this is effected in actual speech is a short pause; hence the comma is often inaccurately said to be merely the mark of such a pause; see *quots.* under b.

[1530 PALSGR. 39 With suche [point] as the Latins call comma thus made (:), or virgula thus made (,)]. 1599 R. B. 1st *Bk. Preserv. Hen. VII.* To Printer, Keepe points, and commas, perodes. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 17 The Numerator is first expressed, and after it the Denominator right on in the line, with a comma betwixt, as... 75,100. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 393 The Characters that serve for Interpunction, Comma, Colon, Period. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 391 The commas and dashes are alive; so that the writing is athletic and nimble. 1853 W. GREGORY *Luorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 27 The compounds which combine are joined, either by a + sign or by a comma.

b. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 88 The shortest pause or intermission they called comma as who would say a peece of a speech cut off. *Ibid.* iii. xix. (Arb.) 222 A little pause or comma is geuen to euery word. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*, A comma is a mean breathing. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typhogr.* II. 56 The comma... is considered the first from its requiring the shortest pause.

c. *fig.* = Break of continuity, interval, pause.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 42 As Peace should still her wheaten Garland weare, And stand a Comma 'twene their amities. 1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 51 Weele point our speech 'With amorous kissing, kissing commas. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 335 Albeit that it seemeth no Comma can be made (as it were) from the highest Climate to the lowest Center in regard of the littell words. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 71 Though a truce may give a comma or colon to the war, nothing under a peace can put a perfect period thereunto. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 285 A lady who writes so easily that there hardly seems to be a comma for her mind between any two subjects under the sun, and never a full stop.

3. **Music**. A minute 'interval' or difference of pitch; esp. (1) the comma of Didymus or common

comma, which is the difference between four perfect fifths, and two octaves and a major third, from a given note (ratio 80:81); (2) the Pythagorean comma, or the difference between twelve perfect fifths, and seven octaves, from a given note.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Betwixt *mi* and *fa* is not a full half note, but less than half a note by a comma. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 18 A Tone . . consisting of two smaller Semitones, and one Comma. 1796 BURNBY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 400 When I hear the greatest masters dispute whether the interval from one sound to another ought to consist of 5, 7, or 9 commas. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 749 Bassett's comma valve . . by which the error existing between major and minor tones may be corrected. *Ibid.* II. 333 Minor tones are less than major by a comma.

4. A mark, the same as that used in punctuation, but placed above the line as a quotation-mark: that at the beginning of the quotation or line is inverted, that at the end erect (thus '...'); and both are commonly doubled (thus '...'). Now called *inverted commas*.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Nov. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 89 Distinguish'd by commas (as y<sup>e</sup> Printers call y<sup>m</sup>) at the side. 1784 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 330 note. To authenticate the date of the author's ideas, the parts of it which are contained in the present letter are marked with double commas. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 99 The reader must not take it for granted, even where inverted commas denote a closer attention to the text, that nothing is omitted. 1857 E. BREEN *Blentishes Med. Eng. Lit.* 272 Without inverted commas, or any other marks to show that the writer intended it as a quotation. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 647/1 Turned commas, which designate extracts.

5. Any comma-like dot or point.

1801-15 FUSILLI *Lect. Art x.* (1848) 53 Of the millions of commas, or points, that nature meditate or immediately produces, no two are alike.

6. *Comma (butterfly)*: a butterfly (*Graptia Comma album*) which has a white comma-shaped mark on the underside of the wing.

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Butterflies* 57 The Comma-Butterfly breeds twice a year. 1797 DONOVAN *Brit. Insects* VI. 45 In colours and markings the Comma Butterfly seems at first sight allied to *Papilio Urtica* (Tortoiseshell). 1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-m.* 68 English name, Comma.

7. *Comma (bacillus)*: a bacillus of curved shape, said to be present in cholera.

1886 E. CROOKSHANK *Pract. Bacteriology* 137 The curved rods, or commas, are about half the length of a tubercle bacillus. *Ibid.* 140 The comma-bacilli are aerobic (=living in the air).

8. *Comb., comma escapement, comma-shaped adj.* 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. 196 The French have sometimes employed a construction [in watches] somewhat similar, which they call the comma escapement. 1884 RAY LANKESTER in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/1 Dr. Koch had discovered a comma-shaped bacillus as the cause of cholera.

Hence *Comma v.*, to punctuate with commas. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 Grotius pretends the text is not rightly commat'd.

† *Commacerate, v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. commacerat-* ppl. stem of *commacerare*, f. *com-* intensive + *macerare* to macerate, *fig. vex, torment.*] *trans.* To make lean; to mortify, harass, torment. Hence *Commacerating vbl. sb.*

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Eij b. One true point whereof well set downe will more exerceate and commacerate him. 1599 — *Leuten Striffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 296 In continual commacerating him with dread and terror.

† *Commaculate, ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. commaculatus*, pa. pple. of *commaculare* to stain or defile all over, f. *com-* intensive + *maculare* to spot, stain.] Stained or defiled all over.

1570 *Maddels Proclam.* in *Seintbill Ballates* (1872) 102 With blude commaculate. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III g A Character (not so commaculate and mixt as passionate and purblinde pens have dasht it).

† *Commaculate, v. Obs.* [see prec. and -*act* 3.] *trans.* To stain, spot, or defile all over. Chiefly *fig.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* vii. 3046 Sinne, that doth commaculate The soyle of man. 1666 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 Commaculated with dirt or ink. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* iii. 17 Those differences of Readings which . . commaculated the holy Text.

Hence † *Commaculation*, defilement, stain. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iv. 3 So farre they were from any commaculation of vice.

*Commador* (e, obs. f. *COMMODORE*).

**Command** (kōmānd), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *commaund* (e), 3-6 *comand* (e), 3-7 *commaund* (e), -*ande*, (4) *comandi*, *komand* (e), 5 *co(m)mawnd*, -*ound*, -*awunde*, 3- *command*. Also 3 *cumaund*, 3-5 *and* (e), 5 *cummawunde*. *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* *commanded*, (formerly, 4) *comand*, *komande*, 4-5 *comand* (e), -*aund* (e), 5 *commaunde*. [*ME. coma'nd* - *n.* a. OF. *cumande-r*, *comande-r* (= *Pr.*, Sp. *comandar*, It. *comandare*) = late *L.* or Romanic *commandā-re*, f. *com-* intensive + *mandāre* to commit, give in charge, enjoin. The primary sense of *L. mandāre* (f. *manus* hand + *dare* to give) was 'to give into any one's hand or charge', a sense retained by the ancient compound *commendāre* to *COMMEND*, the vowel-change in which shows its prehistoric antiquity. In late historic times, new compounds were formed on the type of the simple verb, as *demandāre*, *re-mandāre*, and in still later, *commandāre*, which also

took the later sense of the simple *mandāre*, 'to order, enjoin'. *Commendāre* and *commandāre* occur indiscriminately, in both senses, in med. Latin (see DuCange). In OF. *comander*, *comander* was both 'to commend' and 'to command'; and so in ME. Subsequently the former sense became obs. in both: in Fr. being taken up by the new compound *recommander*; in English for this sense *commend* was taken afresh from Latin, and *recommand* at length assimilated to it as *recommend*.]

I. *Simple sense. trans.* To order, enjoin, bid with authority or influence. Properly said of persons, but also *fig.* of things.

The original complete construction was with accusative of the thing enjoined and dative of the person to whom the injunction is given: *L. hoc tibi mando, commendo*; Fr. *je le lui commande*. In ME. the dative was sometimes expressed by *to*, 'all things that I commaunde to thee', but usually without it; hence the construction was formally two objects, 'I command *thee* this', the distinction of which as indirect and direct, has tended in many cases to be lost sight of. Either object may be unexpressed, leaving the other apparently as the sole object. The original accusative is often represented by a clause or infinitive phrase, 'I command him *to come*, or *that he come*'; in which case the remaining personal object is apt to be viewed as direct, although it is historically a dative; cf. F. *commande aux esclaves de venir*, command (to) the slaves to come. Either object, if it be a sb. or pronoun, may become the subject in the passive voice; 'that which is commanded', 'he is commanded to go'.

1. With direct and indirect object (the latter formerly often with *to*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6809 Night þat allon i commande þou. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 258 [It] that commaundyt is him to. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* i. 17 Alle thingis that I comaunde to thee. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 2 (MS. Harl. 3490) [I] me recommaunde To him [Richard II] which all me may commaunde. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 48 b. To commaund obedyence to other. 1599 SHAKS. *Much. Ado* II. i. 271 Will your Grace commaund mee any seruice to the worlds end. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxi. 2 The king hath commaunded me a businesse. 1615 DEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. 8 62 A lust man doth not commaund to another man, any thing but that which he doth vnderstand. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 70 You shall . . be commaunded a greater matter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 747 Defaming what God . . commaunds to som, leaues free to all. *Mod.* What the Queen commands you, must be done.

† b. with the direct object expressed by a clause (or sentence). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20687 Now i cumaund þe Mi moder bodi kep wel to me. c 1314 *Guy Warren.* (A.) 203 He . . him hate & comandi þat he in to chaumber went. 1362 F. LANG. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 8 Comaunde him þat he come. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxh.) xxiv. 170 He comaunde to all . . þat þai schuld forsake all þat þai had. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 66 Be stylye, hushers, I commaund you. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 20, I commaunded the Leuites that they should cleanse themselves.

c. with direct object represented by an infinitive (formerly with *for to*; also often, as in Shaks., without *to*: cf. *bid them go*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5986 Als he has commaund vs to do. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 236 Of what kin he were come [he] commaunde him telle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 477 This child I am commaunded for to take. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 119 þus þe commaundeð your knyghtis for to saie. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. vi. 12 Command the Citizens make Bonfires. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii. The dream . . Commands me leaue these unrenowned reams [realms]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* at Cardinal Wolsey . . commaunded all his seruants to vse no French. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scriptures we are commaunded to search. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 He then commaunded his men to row up to that side. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 260 The Princess Anne . . had commaunded him to assure her illustrious relatives at the Hague that, etc.

d. in place of the infinitive there is occasionally a sb. with *to*, 'to command a person to a thing', thus reversing the original construction. *arch.* or *Obs.* (cf. sense 6).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 377 These [stoppes] cannot I commaund to any vterance of harmony. 1610 *Temp.* i. i. 23 If you can commaund these Elements to silence. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 62 Your majesty may commaund me to anything.

2. With the indirect object only: = To give commandment (to); to order, charge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6816 (Cott.) Als i hane commaund to þe [later MS. commaunde þe]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Per weren non ordre, but ilche man myzte ylyche commaunde to oper. 1382 — *Ysch.* i. 9, I commaunde to thee [ *præcipio tibi* ] tak comfort. *Ibid.* i. 10 Iosse commaunde to the pryncis of the puple, seiynge. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 23 Jacob had made an end of commaunding his sonnes. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 68 God graue authoritie to the Husband to commaund his Wife in lawfull things. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) xxx He can speak nothing but as God shall commaund him.

3. With the direct object only: To bid, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe. a. object a sb. or *pron.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20676 (Cott.) It was . . commaundid in þair alld. *Ibid.* 12639 þat þai commaund wald or bide. . . he dide. c 1400 MAUNDREY. xxiii. (1830) 254 What so euere þee commaunden, it schall be don. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv. 10 (Harl. MS.), I seide . . þat if too Ivelis we commaundid, þe lesse were to be chosyne. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer* 87 Make vs to loue that whiche thou dost commaunde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. v. 101 Sir Pierce . . commaunds the contrary. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 463 It was commaunded so. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. vii. 272 He searcheth whether malice did not commaund that oath. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 296 That court had power to commaund the execution of it. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 167 The rule of life which religion commands.

b. object a clause (or sentence).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2431 (Cott.) þe king . . commaunded thoru-out al his land Men suld him mensk. *Ibid.* 4417 Putefar þan commaund son þat ioseph suld be ian. a 1400 *Isenbras* 263 The sowdane . . command that they solde be broghte. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 50 (Mätz.) The fyft commaundes, thou shalle forsake Fornycayon. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iv. 201. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 19, I commaunded that the gates should be shut. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 531 Then strait commands that at the warlike sound . . be upreard His mighty Standard. *Mod.* The Queen has commaunded that specimens be submitted to her.

† c. object an *inf.* *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 63 þan comandið Harald þo londos to destroe. c 1405 *Seven Sng.* (P.) 548 The emperor comandeð anone, Affir the childe for to goon. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 34 b. [He] commaunded to saddle his hors. 1611 BIBLE *Matth.* xix. 7 Why did Moses then commaund to giue a writing of diuorcement.

d. The object is often a sb. or *pronoun* with *inf.* *passive*: thus, instead of 'he commaunded (some one) to bring the prisoners', or 'he commaunded that the prisoners should be brought', the usual phrase is, 'he commaunded the prisoners to be brought', where the italicized words are historically only the direct object; but the construction simulates that in 1 b, 'he commaunded the men to be silent' (= he commaunded them silence), where both objects are actually present.

1382 WYCLIF *Matth.* xviii. 25 His lord comaundeð hym to be sold [so all 16th c. *vv.* (exc. *Rhem.* 'commaunded that he should be sold') and *Revised* 1881]. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Alou.* (1714) 120 Octavian . . commaundyd al the World to be discryvyd as subgett unto hym. 1509 FISHER *Ann. Serm.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. 296 Ordynances . . whiche . . commaunded to be redde. 1545 ASCHAM *Toph.* i. (Arb.) 33 [Darius] commaunded this sentence to be grauen in his tombe. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxv. 6 He . . commaunded Paul to be brought [so all *vv.*].

4. *absol.* With no object: To perform the action of commanding; to give commandments.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 29111 (Cott. Galba MS.) We may en-sawmple tell how crist commaundes in his godspell. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 347 It is right esy to commaunde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 345 The King that may commaund, intreats. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 66 Hee . . beleues the Magistrate doth neuer commaund till he smite. 1847 TRIMNYSON *Princ.* v. 440 Man to commaund, and woman to obey.

5. *fig.* in all constructions.

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 230 So commaundeþ treuthe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 34 Love . . Comaundeð me, that it be so. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 584 My sick heart commaunds mine eyes to watch. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 12 Riches are passed away . . As fortune, vice, or folly may commaund.

II. *ellipt.* Involving the sense of a verb of motion, of giving, etc.

6. To order to come or go *to, from, into, upon* (a place or action), *away, here, home, etc.* To *command from*: to order to depart or refrain from. (*Cf. To order goods, order any one home, away, off, out.*) c 1420 *Sir Cleges* 373 He commaundyð Sir Cleges to mete. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 183 The king . . commaunded him to Prison. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 335, I Sir am Dromio, commaund him away. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 27, I am commaunded here. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 121 Commaund these fretting waters from your eyes. 1610 *Hore Subsecine* 469 You see I could not commaund these waues from touching me. 1649 SELDEN *Latus Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 125 To commaund a Tenant into War against his own Lord. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851 V. 72 Commaunded home for doing too much. 1688 *Jer. COLLIER Ser. Disc.* (1725) 159 When he [a soldier] is commaunded upon a hazardous Action. 1729 DE FOE *Criscoe* (1840) II. ix. 214, I . . charged them . . to commaund them off. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round W.* x. (1757) 294 Coming . . within reach of our musquets, we with them commaunded her on board of us.

b. *fig.* To cause to come; to send with authority.

1611 BIBLE *Leu.* xxv. 21, I will command [Vulg. *dabo*, Wycl. *give, COVERED*, send] my blessing vpon you. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 669 See me sworn to serve thee [Truth], and commaund a Painter's skill into a poet's hand.

† c. *techn.* To cause to move, drive, actuate. *Obs.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 179 Besides the commanding heavy Work about, the Wheel rids Work faster off than the Pole can do. *Ibid.* 200 Your Leg may . . command the Pole down again.

† 7. To order to be given; to demand with authority. Sometimes of or from a person. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 15 All that may be, commaund and looke for at my handes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 49 Let my Soueraigne . . Command my eldest Sonne, nay all my sonnes, as pledges. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. v. 9, I beseech your Grace . . wherefore you have commaunded me these most poysonous Compounds. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* V. 122 He presented, at her command, a rose that he gathered. . . Again a flower was commaunded.

III. To have power to order; to have at or under command or disposal; to control, dominate.

8. *trans.* To have authority over; to be master of; to hold in control or subjection; to sway, rule. (The object was orig. *dative* as in 2; hence in ME. with *to*.) 1382 WYCLIF *Ynag.* ix. 23 [12] The trees speke to the vyyn, Com, and comaunde to vs [ *imperat nobis* ]. — *Dan.* ii. 39 The thrid rewme . . whiche shal comaunde to al erthe. 1590 MARLOWE *Barab.* II. ii. 12 The haughty Dane commaunds the narrow seas. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 38 Thou art Protector, And lookest to commaund the Prince and Realme. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 373 The Knights of Jerusalem . . commaund all in all here. 1776 C. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 153 Whoever commaunds the sea commaunds the town. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 602 Tigers fierce command the shuddering wood.



*fig.* 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* iv. i. 32 This other [Key] doth command a little doore. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 481 The mind that can... command the lyre. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxviii. My harp would prelude woe—I cannot all command the strings.

*b. absol.*; rarely with *over*.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 9 Vertue he had, deservng to command. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 75 The great Cham... commandeth over one of the greatest... Empires of the World. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 4 The Kings of England have commanded from... Orkney to the Pyrene Mountains. 1665 BOYLE *Oceas. Refl.* iv. xi. (1675) 238 It is... requisite that the Prince know how to command well. 1799 *Med. Truk.* II. 302 Persons... born to command.

*fig.* 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* 1. Where and when your Religion hath most absolutely commanded... Atheisme hath most abounded. 1866 in Spurgeon *Treas. David Ps.* lxxiii. Imperial Psalms, that command over all affections.

9. To be commander or captain of (a force, fortress, ship, or the like).

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iv. Æneas may command as many Moors As in the sea are little water-drops. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. ii. 19 Those he commands, move only in command, Nothing in loue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 307 This city... was commanded by governor Carleton. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 11 Captain Lutwidge commanded another bomb-vessel. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 140 To dispose of all the beaver they take, to the trader who commands the camp. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 633 He still continued to command his old soldiers.

*b. absol.* To be commander, have the command.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. vi. 57 A disaster of warre that Cesar him selfe could not have prevented, if he had beene there to command. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 266 Colonel Forbes... commanded at the siege. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 279 No Nenadowitsch now commanded on the Drina.

10. To be master of (oneself, one's emotions, feelings, etc.); to hold in check, control, restrain (the passions). 'Formerly also with *over*.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 316 He enjoyeth true tranquillitie... commanding over the unpure affections of the flesh. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. v. This reasons glorie to command affects. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* v. iv. Command thyself, and then thou'rt right. Command thy will, thy foul desires... Command thy mind, and make that pure. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 162 He cannot command himself. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Morr. T.* (1816) I. xv. 26. F. commanded his temper. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marguess* (1842) 85 Can I command my feelings?

11. To have (a thing) at one's bidding, or within one's power for use or enjoyment; to have at disposal or within one's reach or grasp.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 463 It is in mine authoritie to command The Keyes of all the Posternes. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii. Could you not command your leisure one hour longer? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 424 Those who deserve no beere may command the best wine. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. 'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more Sempronius, we'll deserve it. 1790 J. WILCOCK *Poy.* ix. 273 The safest... passage... lies through these islands, as, in case of a storm, ships can always command a port. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 247 It is not every day I can command that sum [fifty guineas]. 1817 MALTHEUS *Popul.* I. 34 note, Such an increase as will enable the mass of the society to command more food. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 39 All the skill which the sculptor could command.

12. To have (a person or his services) at one's call or disposal.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vocab.* 20 If euer he may do him any friendship... he shal command him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 23 Command me while I liue. 1593—2 *Hen. VI.* iv. v. 7 Such ayd as I can spare you shal command. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xix. 147 If any of us can be of use... you sure ought to command us.

*b. phr.* Yours (etc.) to command († to be commanded): i. e. for you to command or dispose of.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 164 b. The somme of the Archebyschoppes letters was... that he is all his to commande. 1575 FERRERS in *Gascoigne's Princely Pleas* (1821) 9 The Lake, the Lodge, the Lord, are yours now to command. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 15 Which Subscription... shall passe in this or the like Order... Your [Lordships] in whatsoever to be commanded... Your Honours ever to be commanded, etc. 1626 in Lithgow *Trav.* x. (1682) 467 Your Lordships to command to serve you. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* 49 (Hoppe) Yours to command, Thomas Boxsius.

13. To secure by just claim or rightful title; to exact, compel (respect, confidence, sympathy, etc.).

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. i. 8 This place commands my patience. 1771 FRUTUS *Lett.* lix. 305 A great man commands the affection of the people. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Morr. T.* (1816) I. 225 She... must... command your sympathy. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. 9 They will... command the confidence which they really deserve. 1885 SPECTATOR 28 July 943/2 His literary criticisms... when they fail to command our assent, nearly always command our admiration.

14. To dominate by reason of (superior) local or strategic position; to control by overlooking or over-topping; *spec.* said of the artillery of a fortified eminence. Also *intr.* with *over*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1228 The place itself was... impregnable... by reason that it commanded over the Danubie. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 501 The vantage ground of Truth: a hill not to be commanded. 1694 NARBOROUGH *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 109 The Guns cannot command from one Side to the other. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 90 Strong castles which commanded the principle defiles. 1795 SOUTHWY *Joan of Arc* vii. 600 A strong-built tower, commanding o'er the Loire. 1822 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vii. 273 Steep cliffs overhanging the sea, and... commanding a small harbour.

1830 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The... Spanish Peninsula... commanding the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

*b.* To have within range of vision, look down upon or over, overlook.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 409 His Head the Hills commands. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 581 An ell or two of prospect we command. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. ii. Commanding the rich scenes beneath, The windings of the Forth and Teith. 1874 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 7 My bedroom window commanded... a very lovely view.

*c. absol.*

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. 198 A princely Castle in the mid'st commands. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 614. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 66 A battery... which would have commanded to the Lake. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 3 Far as human optics may command.

15. To cover (with a gun, fowling-piece, etc.).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. (1681) 252 You may command her [Pheasant] at pleasure with your Fowling-piece. 1661 253 A Bird... somewhat troublesome to discover, whereby to command him by a Fowling-piece.

16. To command a suit of cards: see *quot.*

1862 'CAVENDISH' [H. JONES] *Whist* (1870) 28 A suit is commanded... by the hand that holds a sufficient number of winning cards in it to make every trick. 1874 *Mod. Hoyle* 12 The ten and the nine command that suit.

† IV. 17. = COMMAND. *Obs.*

1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2411 Comandez me to bat cor tays, your comlych fere. 1400—50 *Alexander* 1333 Vn-to your mekill maieste my modire I comande. 1400 *Me-layne* 298 Comande me tilloure kintill genyng. 1444 *Pastou Lett.* I. 60 Right worchefull cosyn I comand me to you. 1450 *Merlin* viii. 130 Kyng Ban and his brother... Comanded theire londes in the keynyng of Leonces. 1500 *Lancelot* 280r The knyght, the wich in to hir keeping vas, Sche had comandit to hir cussyence.

*b.* To command to God: to commend to His keeping; cf. 'To say adieu!' or 'good bye!'

1450 *Merlin* iv. 72 So he hym comanded to god, and bad hym come on the morowe. 1484 CAXTON *Cyriall* (1888) 16 To god I comande the by thys wrytynge. 1523 Lp. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. x. 10 They... comanded themselfe into the keeping of God. 1530—*Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 168 So he toke his leue of the ladye, and she comanded hym to God.

**Command** (kōm'and), *sb.* For forms see *v.* [cf. *F. commande* 13th c. (= *Pr. comanda*), *f. commander* to COMMAND; but the English word does not certainly appear before 16th c., so that it may have been formed here on the verb: *cf. demand, order, call*, and the modern *invite*. (An apparent example in *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 13848 is perh. an error for *comend* covenant, as in *CT. MS.*)]

1. The act of commanding; the utterance or expression of an authoritative order or injunction; bidding.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 5 One that attends your Ladships command. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 27 Doeth the Eagle mount vp at thy command? 1716—8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xiii. 44. I am always willing to obey your commands. 1832 AUSTIN *Frutisr.* (1879) I. i. 91 A command is a signification of desire; but is distinguished... by this peculiarity: that the party to whom it is directed is liable to evil from the other, in case he comply not with the desire. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 171 Her suggestion being fully understood to be a command.

*b.* In various phrases, as at one's command, on command, etc. *Word of command*: see *quot.* 1853.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 198 What we will do, we do vpon command. 1596—*Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 224 They shall goe forward Kate at thy command. 1669 STURMY *Mari-ner's Mag.* I. 25 The next thing to be observed... is the Words of Command with readiness to answer and obey. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* VII. 544 The appointment, by command of the Prince Regent, of Major General Alten. 1853 STROUQUER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., The orders... for certain motions, manoeuvres, or evolutions, are called the 'word of command'. *Ibid.*, Officers or troops absent from quarters are said to be 'on command'.

2. An order authoritatively made and remaining in force, a COMMANDMENT.

1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 The x. Commandia. 1617 95 The Sevint Command... Thou shal nocht steil. 1886 Q. ELIZ. *Lett. in Hist. Eng.* (1702) II. 53 We little thought that one We had raised out of the Dust would... haue slighted and broken our Commands. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 553 As Papists have done with the second Command. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 652 God so commanded, and left that Command. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Fl.* (1840) 120 It is ill venturing too near the brink of a command. 1835 LYRION *Rienzi* I. iii. But the command is hard.

3. The faculty of commanding; exercise of authority; rule, control, sway; *spec.* that of a military or naval commander. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 624 Hast thou command? 1604—*Oh.* v. ii. 332 Your Power, and your Command is taken off. 1608—*Per.* III. i. 3 Thou, that hast Upon the winds com-mand. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 321 The Queen of Night, whose large Command Rules all the sea and half the Land. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He assumed an absolute command over his readers. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 354 Men... raised to station and command. 1781—3—*Lyt. & Ross* 23 The Lily's height bespoke command. 1833 BYRON *P. Abydos* II. ix. High command Spake in his eye.

*b.* with its scope defined by *of*.

1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. (1688) 71 A Title to the Command of three Nations. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 127 [To] have the command of a ship. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 74 The military Command of the old imperial City. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 546.

*c.* with *a* and *pl.* Authority.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. iv. 244 How in one house Should many people, vnder two commands, Hold amity?

*d. Phrases.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. Pref. to Rdr. \*\*2, 200 French ships, vnder the command of Capitaine Henry Pay. 1631 WEEVER *Auc. Rum. Mon.* 534 A man of great command in this Countie. 1639 ROXB. *Ballads* VI. 429 A battel fought upon the seas, by a ship of brave command. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 58 Having a fleet of thirty ships of war under his command. 1853 STROUQUER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., An officer at the head of a troop, garrison... or detachment is 'in command'.

4. Power of control, disposal, or direction; mastery; possession with full power to use. *Command of language, words*, etc.: facility of expression.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 430 No man had better command of rain and sunshine in his face. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* I. 11 The choice... is within the command of our will. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 20 The... priest behaved himself with great command of his passion. 1781 GRIBBON *Decl. & P.* III. 189 The familiar use, and absolute command, of the Latin language. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Riddg.) 37, I had sufficient command over myself to suppress my emotions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 Having gifts of courage... and command of money and friends. 1888 J. W. BLISWORTH *Intro. to Braithwaite's Strappado* 26 Men inferior to him in command of words.

*b.* At command: ready to receive or obey orders; under one's control; at one's service or disposal; available to use, spend, etc.

1584 WALSHINGHAM in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. v. 8 And so I humbly take my leave. Your Graces at command, Francis Walshingham. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 His house, his lands, his purse... were all at his command. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 45 Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Chryd. & Commu.* 61 Hee is held the only wise man, who hath the world at most command. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. 8 (1681) 246 With your Spaniel well instructed, and at command. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 p. 1 Yet has he seldom a guinea at command. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 (Hoppy) The reader's very humble servant at command. 1872 MOTLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 167 An absolute monarch, with the most perfect military machine at his command.

5. 'Cogent authority, despotism' (J.); coercion.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (J.), Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion. 1854 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* 180 Command cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.

6. The power of dominating surrounding country in virtue of elevated or strategic position; used *lit.* of the gunshot range of military positions, and also in various transferred senses.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 23, I... gott my flecte out of command of the fortes. 1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Jp.* I. v. 18 Within command of the flaming swords. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3237/4 Of the whole Fleet only 4 escaped, by getting under the Command of Granville Fort. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 753 His command of the passes of the Alps.

*b. spec. in Fortification* (see *quots.*).

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., A command in front, when any eminence is directly facing the work which it commands. A command in rear... A command by enfilade. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 40 s.v., The Command of the Bastion over the surrounding country is nineteen feet. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 202 Command... the height of the top of the parapet of a work above the level of the country. 1888 *Times* 20 Aug. 121/1 The Woolwich guns have, the one a command—i. e. a height above the ground of 3 ft. 6 in.

*c.* Range of vision, outlook, prospect.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), The steepy stand, Which overlooks the vale with wide command. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 290 The eye... posted on this speculative height Exults in its command.

*d.* in Cards. See *quot.* and *cf.* COMMAND *v.* 16.

1874 *Mod. Hoyle* 22 You get rid of the command of your partner's strong suit most readily by leading your highest of the suit. 1880 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card Gloss.* Command of a suit, having the best cards of that suit.

7. A position in which one commands; esp. a military or naval commander's post.

[*Cf.* 1604 in 3.] 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 115 Commands in our ordinary Army and Navy. 1764 CROKER *Dict. Arts, Command*, in the royal navy, implies the rank and power of an officer who has the management of a ship of war. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 58 The places and commands which he held under the Crown. 1863 RUSKIN *Minera* P. (1880) 136 Let us sell the commands of our prospective battles... to the lowest bidder. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 159 District Commands (Home), Aldershot. *Ibid.* 191 Navy Pay... Admiral (home command) £1,825.

8. The body of troops under a commander.

1592 WYBLEY *Armorie* 90 To ride with me him most humbly praying With his command. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 84 Four shall quickly draw out my Command, Which men are best inclin'd. 1745 EARL SHAFESBURY in *Priv. Lett.* 1st *Ld. Malinesbury* I. 15 Sir John Ligier is going from hence with a large command (I am told near 10,000 men). 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 55 Colonel Dodge ordered the command to halt.

9. The district under a commander; or, more generally, under the lordship of any one.

1621 LADY M. WORTH *Uranica* 381 Bury mee... not here, but in some of your owne commands. 1684 1st *Dk. Beau-fort's Progr. Wales* (1864) 1 The general visitation of his Commands. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5402/3 A Noble Command for Game, about 20 Miles in Circumference. 1871 *Times* 1 June 5/1 The city of Paris is to be divided into four commands.

10. *Comb.*, as command-in-chief, supreme military charge (cf. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF); command-night, the night on which a theatrical performance, etc., is given by (royal) command.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 363, I am to have the command-in-chief at Bombay. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 877/1 The direct command-in-chief of a million soldiers.

**Commandable** (kɔ̃ma'ndabl), *a.* Also 7-ible. [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being commanded; under command.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 205 A pliable flexure of joints, and commandable dispose of all parts of progression. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 280 A commandable rather than a commendable judgement. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* 122 Rendering our bodies, senses, and thoughts, vigorous and commandable. 1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* III. xiv. 4 Ground...not commandable by heights.

**Commandador**, var. of **COMMENDADOR**.

† **Commandance**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *commandance*; see -ANCE.] Command, control.

1454 Dk. York in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 1. 61. 11 He had the commandance and charge thereof.

**Commandancy** (kɔ̃ma'ndānsi). [f. next: see -ANCY; cf. Sp. *comandancia*.] The position or jurisdiction of a commandant. *Commandancy-general* [= Sp. *comandancia-general*], that of the commander-general, or governor of a Spanish province or colony. In mod. Dicts.

**Commandant** (kɔ̃ma'ndānt), *sb.* [a. Fr. *commandant*, in same sense, orig. pr. pp. = 'commanding'; cf. It. *comandante*, Pg. *comandante*.] A commanding officer, a commander: irrespective of rank. Applied esp. to the military governor of a fortress, town, or district, and often as a foreign title, French, Spanish, or Portuguese. Hence *commandant-general*.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2248/4 The Commandant of the said Regiment on Honslow-Heath. 1691 *New Disc. Old In-terregne* xiii. And here (if not at home) he's Commandant. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 527 Sixteen different ships engaged us alternately; the Commandant...staid by us the least of any. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 742 The Commandant there is subordinate to the viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war. 1806 *Med. Jur.* XV. 451 The Commandant of the forces in both Canadas. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 613 Here is a packet for the Commandant of Frankfurt. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 207 By electing Barrios Commandant-general of the province. 1839 PRAD *Poems* (1864) II. 195 The Cardinal is here from Rome, The Commandant from Seville.

**Commandantship** (kɔ̃ma'ndāntʃɪp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a commandant; commandancy.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. Captain D'Agout may now...look forward to...Commandantship of the Tuileries. 1881 SHADWELL *Life Ld. Clyde* I. iv. 122 Colin Campbell, as the next senior officer in Hong Kong, assuming the commandantship of that island.

**Commandarie**, -ary, *obs.* ff. **COMMANDERY**.

**Commandator**, *obs.* var. of **COMMENDATOR**.

† **Commandatory**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *commandatō* ppl. stem of late L. *commandare* to COMMAND: see -ORY, and cf. *commendatory*.] Of the nature of a command, mandatory, compulsory.

1659 Br. MORTON *Epic. Ch. Eng. justified* IV. i. (1670) 73 How commandatory the apostolical authority was. 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 71 To help the King's necessities...by a commandatory loan.

**Commandatory**, var. of **COMMENDATORY**.

**Commanded** (kɔ̃ma'ndəd), *ppl. a.* [f. COMMAND *v.* + -ED.] Ordered by authority; bidden, prescribed, forced. † *b.* Under regular military command (as opposed to *volunteer*).

1586 CARTWRIGHT in *Answer to Cartwright* 89 They haue not his commanded discipline. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 225 A womans guift To raine a shower of commanded teares. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 189 Sometimes it is a Commanded, sometimes Voluntary Worship. 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Memo.* (1699) 10 Major General Gifford with a commanded party, beat them out again. 1724 Dr FOS *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 89, I think there was not more commanded men than volunteers.

† **Commandedness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Commanded quality; obligatoriness.

1600 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 195 (R.) The commandedness of the other offerings.

|| **Commandeer**, *v.* S. Africa. Also -der. [ad. S. African Du. *kommanderen*, f. F. *commander* to command.] *trans.* To command or force into military service; to seize for (or as for) military use.

1881 *Times* 1 Feb. 5/5 The night previously the Boers had commandeered the natives...and compelled them to fight. 1882 *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The Schoonspruit...Burghers, who have been commandeered, have declined to go to the front. 1883 *All Y. Round* 17 Nov. 533 Any quantity of grapes might be commandeered without asking.

*b. absol.*

1881 *Times* 25 Jan. 5 The Boers are in Lydenburg commandeering from the stores. 1882 *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The action of the Government in commandeering so extensively.

**Commander** (kɔ̃ma'ndai). Forms: 3-5 commander, -our, -ur, 4 commander, 4-6 commander, 6-7 -er, (5 com(m)andour), 6-commandander. [a. OF. *comandere* (= Pr. *comandare*) :—L. type *commandātor*, oblique case *commandator* (= Pr. *comandador*), Anglo-F. -dour, mod. F. -deur :—L. type *commandātor-em* (command-), agent-sb. f. *commandāre*: see COMMAND *v.* and -ER. *Commandōr* was in some military and re-

ligious orders of the Middle Ages, e.g. that of the Knights of St. John, the title of the officer in charge of a *commenda*: see **COMMANDERY**. In this sense Littré has OF. *commandor* in 13th c.]

1. One who commands.

*a.* One who commands or orders anything.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 397 Soothly the Com-mandour of that was he [God]. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 49 If that that the emperour comaundith is good, fille thou the wil of the comaundour. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* I. ix. (1638) 19 If a man command another to do a trespass...the commander is a trespasser. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 484 Hee doth it...more for the Com-manders sake...then out of any other respect whatsoever.

*b.* One who has the control or disposal of anything.

1530 *Cursor M.* 2209 (Cott.) Ihesus þe maister gaf ansuere, þou þat es comandur o lai. 1585 FAIRFAX *Eni* III. 650 She That's mistress and commander of his thoughts. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* III. i. Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfin'd, Commanders of our own actions? 1666 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 222 A great commander of the Latin tongue.

*c.* One who exercises authority, a ruler or leader.

*Commander of the Faithful* (cf. **ADMIRAL**): a title of the caliphs, first assumed (c. 640) by Omar I. 1500 *Cursor M.* 453 (Cott.) He [Lucifer] wald...be him self þair comandur [v. r. -our]. 1582 WYCLIF *Luke* v. 5 Comaundour, we traueleing by al the nyght token no thing. 1640 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Commaundour, *preceptor, mandator.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 247 King and Commander of our Common-weale. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1004 Be wreek'd on him, invisible commander [Death]. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 269 The Apostles...are our Schoolemasters, and not our Commanders. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 434/2 Omar...was also the first who assumed the title of Amir-al-mu'minin (commander of the faithful) instead of that of Khalifah-rasul-illah (vicar of the messenger of God) which his predecessor Abū Belr had used.

2. *spec. a.* The officer in command of a military force.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 31 Braue Commanders vnder whom I haue serued. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. i. 97 Williams. Vnder what Capitaine serue you? *King.* Vnder Sir Iohn Erpingham. Williams. A good old Commander. 1643 LD. CAPEL (*title*). Address to all Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 ¶ 5 Not only the writer of books, but the commander of armies...will easily outlive all noisy and popular reputation. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* x. Two thousand veteran British troops with their commander. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* I. (ed. 2) 22 The term Commander of Column indicates the Senior Officer in that Column.

*b.* One who has command of a ship; in the British and U. S. navies, the title of an officer who ranks below a captain and above a first lieutenant.

1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 579/45 *Egeator*, a commander of a ship. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 Any ingenious Sea-Artist, that...hath been Commander or Mate many years. 1708 ROY. *Proclam.* 26 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452 The Commanders of the Men of War appointed Convoys for Newfoundland. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 194 Captain Prescott, a commander in the navy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 203 *Commander*, an officer in the royal navy, commanding a ship of war under twenty guns, a sloop of war, armed ship, or bomb-vessel. He was entitled master and commander, and ranked with a major of the army: now simply termed commander, and ranking with lieutenant-colonel, but junior of that rank.

3. In a mediæval religious order, esp. a military order, as the Knights Hospitallers: The administrator of a **COMMANDERY**, a **COMMENDATORY**.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Commanderie*, A Commaunder (of one of the Orders). 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 s.v. *Commendurie*, He which had the government of any such Mannor or house, was called the Commander, which had nothing to doe to dispose of it, but to the use of the Priorie, and to haue only his sustentance of it according to his degree. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Commandry*, The simple commanders of Malta...are rather farmers of the order than beneficiaries. 1819 SCOTT *Joanoke xxxv. note*, The principal Knights of Saint John were termed Commanders. 1858 W. PORTER *Hist. Knts. Malta* I. ii. (L., s.v. *Commandery*), The council reserved to themselves the power of at any time recalling a commander from his post. 1867 MURRAY's *Handbk. Worcester*, etc. 98 The Commander's house, and great hall, are the only existing portions [of the Commandry].

4. Hence, a member of a higher class in certain modern Orders of Knighthood, in the French Legion of Honour, etc.; also, an officer in certain secret 'orders', as in the American order of 'Knights Templars'.

In British Orders (e.g. of the Bath since 1815, of St. Michael and St. George, and of the Star of India) the *Knight Commander* forms the second of the three grades. A *Grand Commander* is a member of one of the divisions of the highest grade. In the Legion of Honour, *Commandeurs* form the third of five classes.

1846 PENNY *Cycl.*, 1st Suppl. II. 193/2 Legion of Honour, instituted by Napoleon during the year 1802...consists of five divisions: chevaliers, officers, commanders, grand officers, and grand crosses. 1852 CUSANS *Heraldry* 248 At the termination of the Bath in 1815...it was decided to divide the Order of the Bath into three Grades, entitled Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.), Knights Commanders (K.C.B.), and Knights Companions (C.B.). 1886 WHITAKER's *Annals* 88 [Order of the Bath] Second Class, K.C.B. *Military Knights Commanders*. *Civil Knights Commanders*. *Ibid.* 93 The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India...Principal Knight Grand Commander, Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India.

5. A large wooden mallet or beetle; a rammer (see **COMMAND v.** 6 c).

1573 BARRET *Alv. C.* 907 (1520) An instrument to drue piles of woodde into the ground, called...a commauder, also to beate stones in paving; a rammer. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 128 The Commander...with a handle about three foot long. 1796 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Foundation*, These piles must be drove or forced down by a Commander. 1865 KRADE *Hard Cash* I. 198 His gang of fifteen...stood in line with huge wooden beetles called commanders. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 203 *Commander*, a large wooden mallet used specially in the sail and rigging lofts, as anything of metal would injure the ropes or canvas.

† 6. *Fortif.* A work raised so as to command the adjacent works and country round; a CAVALIER, *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 122 Two commanders, or caualiers. *Ibid.* II. 126 Whole Butts of water...were thrown downe from an high Commander.

† 7. *Surg.* A machine for reducing dislocations; = **AMBE**, *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. v. 488 The Glosso-comium, commonly called the Commander. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4878/4 This [reduction of fractures] is not effected by the Ambe or Commander. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 300 That sort of Ambe which Mr. Freke called his Commander.

8. *Hat-making*. (See *quots.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 857 This flat crown is now placed upon a block, and by pressing a string called a commander, down the sides of the block, he forces the parts adjacent to the crown to assume a cylindrical figure.

9. *Ornith.* The Red-winged Oriole (*Oriolus Phœniceus*).

1812 SMELLIE, etc. tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XIII. 219 It is called Commander on account of a fine red mark on...its wings, which...resembles the badge of the order of knighthood.

10. **Commander-in-chief**. The chief or supreme commander of all the military land forces of a State; also *b.* of a detached portion permanently quartered in a colony, or *c.* on expeditionary service in a hostile foreign country.

In nearly all the British Colonies, the Governor is Commander-in-Chief, even though a civilian.

1554 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1553) 188 Lord Conway then Commander in chief. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 20 Such Commanders in Chief do not fall without Common Soldiers about them. 1790 BEATSON *New. & Mil. Mem.* II. 218 Want of success in the last campaign had raised a great clamour against the commander-in-chief. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* (1850) 243 The commander-in-chief of the artillery. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. 11. 127 The new Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Sir John Cradock. 1889 *Lond. Gaz.* 29 Nov. The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent...to appoint Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., to be Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces. 1887 *Army List* Nov. 27 Bermuda, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gallwey, Lt.-Genl. T. L., R. Eng.

*b.* In U. S. vested in the President.

But the title is often unofficially applied to the acting general officer of highest rank (i.e. the senior major-general). 1778 (*title*), Proceedings of a Court Martial held...by order of His Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States of America, for the Trial of Major General Lee. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Art. II. § 2 The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 161/2 s.v. *United States*.

*c.* In the Navy: 'The senior officer in any port or station appointed to hold command over all other vessels within the limits assigned to him. Thus the commodore on the coast of Africa is *de facto* commander-in-chief' (Adm. Smyth).

1890 *Times* 12 Sept. 4/6 The Northampton...flagship of the Commander-in-Chief at the Nile.

*d. fig.*

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 12 A form of godliness is the Commander in Chief of all other sins.

Hence (*nonce-ud.*) **Commander-in-chief'ship**. 1878 W. M. TAYLOR *Daniel the Beloved* ix. 166 To himself he reserved the Commander-in-chiefskip of the army.

**Commandership**. [see -SHIP.] The office or position of commander.

1611 COTGR., *Commanderie*, a commaunderie or commaundership. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 373 All commaunderships, and captain-ships in the army. 1885 *Truth* 2 July 2/2 [He] returned the insignia of his Grand Commandership, and retired from the Order. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 2/2 The grievances of naval lieutenants...for which Lord Elphinstone explained a proposed remedy by the increase of commanderships.

**Commandery, commandry** (kɔ̃ma'ndəri, -andri). Also 6-7 -drie, 7 -erie, 6-8 -arie, -ary. [In its original sense a. F. *commanderie*, *commenderie*, med. L. *commendaria* (f. *commenda*, F. *commende*) benefice given in *commendam*, i.e. into charge or trust. But it has subsequently been associated with *commander* in the sense of 'one who commands or orders'.]

† 1. An ecclesiastical or other benefice held in *commendam*. *Obs.*

1536 in *Synt. Tre.* (R. Bolton, 1621) 121 (28 Hen. VIII.) Appertaining to any Archbishopricke...Commandry, or to any other benefice. 1577-87 HOLMES *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 103 Besides his bishopricke, he held in his hands the commandary of the abbey of Pettinewme. 1661 T. STEPHENS *Procurements* 37 The Bishop of Meth...had a Proxie of 154. 4d. payable yearly out of the Commandry of Kells. 1708 MORREUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 16 They have a great number of rich Commanderies (fat Livings). 1807 W.

TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 171 In 1775, his uncle the Archbishop of Palermo, bestowed on him a rich commandery.

2. *esp.* in *Hist.* A landed estate or manor, or group of manors, belonging to an Order of Knights, and placed under the charge of a member of the order (with title of *commandator*, COMMANDER 3): see quot. 1858, which shows how this passed into *b*, the manors coming to be at length treated as prebends of the commanders, or of the local society of the order under them, to which also the name *commandery* is sometimes applied.

Originally used in the Order of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitallers, Knights of Rhodes, or of Malta), whose extensive possessions, extending over nearly all European countries, were divided first into *priorates*, these again into *balliwick*s, and these into *commanderies* or *commanderies*; but also used in the Order of Teutonic Knights, etc.; the corresponding terms with the Knights Templars were *preceptor* and *preceptory*. The possessions of the Knights of St. John in England, to which all our early quotes refer, were seized as crown-property in 1540.

1554 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 24 Appointed to the dignity of the said prior of sanct Johns of Hierusalem in Englande, or to any commandery apperteyning vnto the same. 1540 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 The Kings Maistie, his heires and Successors, shall haue and enioy all that Hospitall . . . being neere to the City of London . . . called the house of Saint Johns of Hierusalem in Englande, and all and singular . . . commanderies, preceptories &c. which appertained . . . to the priours . . . within any the Kings Dominions. 1567 COWEL *Interpr.* *Commanderie* was a . . . manner . . . belonging to the Priore of S. Johns in Hierusalem in Englande. 1743-5 R. Pococke *Trav.* (1888) 53 Temple Newton, formerly a commandery of the Knights Templars. 1800 Scott *Joshua* xxxv, The Preceptories of the Templars, as well as the Commanderies of the Knights Hospitallers. 1838 Penny *Cycl.* XII. 317 Upon many of their manors and estates in the country the Knights Hospitallers placed small societies of their brethren under the government of a commander . . . Such societies were called Commanderies. 1858 W. Porter *Hist. Kntr.* Malta I. ii. (L.). Eventually, a nomination to a commandery came to be considered in the light of a legal acquisition, subject only to the payment of a certain amount of annual tribute to the public treasury.

*b*. In later use: A benefice or pension attached to a commandery of a knightly order.

1700 tr. *De Veriot's Revol. Portugal* (1721) 171 Dazled with the Prospect of the vast Sum which was offer'd, besides a Commandry of the Order of Christ. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 109 One privilege of the companions is, that they are preferred to other persons in the nomination to commanderies, each of which is worth five hundred guilders. 1837 Penny *Cycl.* VII. 397/1 The name of *Commandery* in the order of St. Louis was given to the pension which the king of France formerly assigned to twenty-four commanders of that order, of whom eight received 4000, and sixteen 3000 livres each. 1866 Motley *Dutch Rep.* ii. i. 131.

*c*. Also applied to a conventual priory of a non-military religious order.

1554 *Act 2 & 3 Philip & M.* c. 8 § 34 Sunday late Monasteries, Priors, Commandries, Nunneries . . . and other Religious and Ecclesiastical Houses and Places. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xii. (1647) 28 In their several Convents and Commandries ouer all Europe. 1737-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. There are also commandries for the religious in the orders of S. Bernard and S. Antony. 1848 J. Grant *Adv. Aide-de-camp* xix. The abbess, deeming her 'commandry' disgraced by our clatter . . . procured a guard of sbirri from the bishop of Cosenza. 1890 (title), *Annals of the Hospital of S. Wulstan*, or the Commandry, in the city of Worcester.

*d*. Sometimes (like *abbey*, *priory*, etc.) applied to the buildings; in some cases, as at Worcester, the house continues to bear the name.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5053/2 His Body was buried . . . in the Abby of St. John, which is a Commandry of the Order of Malta. 1769 *De For's Tour* Gt. Brit. II. 332 Worcester, The Commandry here . . . is a fine old House of Timber, in the Form of a Court. 1862 T. A. Trollope *Levin's Journey* xvii. 28 The building in question was once a commandry of the Templars. 1867 Murray's *Handb. Worcest.* 98 The Commandry . . . was rebuilt temp. Hen. VIII.

*e*. Adopted as the name for a local branch or 'lodge' of a secret order, as the American order of so-called 'Knights Templars'.

3. The position, or rank of a Commander in an order of Knighthood. (Sometimes including 2 *b*.)

1611 Cotter, *Commanderie*, a commaunderie, or commaundership; the place or office of a Commaunder (of one of the Orders). 1800 Nelson 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.*, Sir Thomas Troubridge has a pension of £500 a-year settled on him, and Commandery of the order of St. Ferdinand.

4. The office of a military or other commander; commandiership, command. *Obs.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus's Ann.* xi. x. (1622) 153 To transfer the whole commandry of the soldiers . . . vnto some one of his Freed-men. 1612 Br. Mountagu *Diatribe* 250 Both in Commandry and Castrametation. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commu.* 81 The usurpation of chiefe commandry.

5. A district under a commander, a seignory.

1641 Br. Mountagu *A. & M.* 248 To goe about it instantly in their severall Commanderies of Jeury and Galile. 1658 Ussher *Ann.* vi. 104 The Seignories or Commanderies. 1813 Hornhouse *Journey* 200 The Porte . . . divided the country into several small pashaliks and commanderies.

6. ? Command, order. (cf. COMMANDATORY.)

1722 De For *Col. Jack* (1840) 308 This was within the letter of the [Spanish] king's commanderie, or precept.

Commandible, *obs.* form of COMMANDABLE.

Command-in-chief, *v. trans.* and *intr.* To be commander-in-chief (of).

1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 290 All to be commanded in chief by a general officer of rank. 1782 *Ld.*

PERCY in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 54 An intention of sending Lord Cornwallis out to Command-in-Chief in India. *Ibid.* I. 55 As fit to Command-in-Chief as I am to be Prime Minister.

Hence *Officer*, etc. *Commanding-in-chief*. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 304 This sentence was . . . approved by the General Commanding-in-Chief. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanach* 82 Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. *Ibid.* 158 Department of the Officer Commanding-in-chief.

Commanding (*kōmā'ndin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* COMMAND *v.* + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. COMMAND; a command, order, injunction.

17300 *Cursor M.* 5104 (Cott.) All your bidding agh be til vs als commanding. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 256 And syne Do furth his lordis commandyne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 615 He . . . whose only thinking is a commanding. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 251 We have . . . no Revilings, no Commandings, nor Complaining.

Commanding (*kōmā'ndin*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That commands.

1. *gen.* Possessing or exercising command or control, ruling, controlling. *Commanding signs* in *Astrol.*: see quot. 1696.

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 72 Commandynge, *imperiosus*. 1593 SHAKS, 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 29 The great Commanding Warwicks. 1678 Nottis *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 2 The commanding Wand in Moses's hand. 1696 Phillips, *Commanding Signs*, the first six Signs of the Zodiac. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Introd. Wks. I. 105 To affect the imagination with these commanding ideas. 1863 Ruskin *Minerva* P. (1880) 148 The relation of the commanding rich to the obeying poor.

*b*. Impelling, effectively actuating.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 175 The power commanding . . . lies so far from the weight to be commanded. 1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 444 To stand under an easy but commanding sail. 1823 W. Scoresby *Jrnl. Voy. N. Whale Fishery* 68 Sailing when we had a commanding breeze.

*c*. Commanding officer: an officer in command. *Commanding ship*: the commander's ship, the leader of a squadron.

1758 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 448 The commanding ship hoisted her top-sails. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Canvtry* (1813) 51 Commanding officers of regiments. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* vi. 48 The French commanding officer on the Ohio.

7. *Grammar.* Imperative. *Obs.*

1565 Calverhill *Answe. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 60 Which words be spoken in the Commanding Mode.

8. Indicating or expressing command; nobly dignified; having an exalted or imperial air.

1591 SHAKS, 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 88 He speaks with such a proud commanding spirit. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* iii. ii. The majesty of commanding beauty. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 289 ¶ 12 The commanding dignity of her motion. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* i. i. Of a tall and even commanding stature. 1851 Midland *Florist* V. 365 [It] is a commanding flower. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 340 Men of commanding genius.

4. Dominating by superior height or strategic position; having a wide and unobstructed prospect.

1634 Brearleton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 A high and commanding turret. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* *Commanding ground*, an eminence, or rising ground, which overlooks any post or strong place. 1840-50 Alison *Hist. Europe* XIII. lxxxvii. 49 His guns, established on a commanding knoll in the centre. 1865 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 122 Commanding views in literature, philosophy and science.

Commandingly, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In a commanding position, manner, or degree.

1563 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem.* N. P. (1618) 252 This word is given to Kings with rule commandinglie. 1660 Hammond *Wks.* IV. 506 (R.). His practices are so commandingly exemplary. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 296 If you speak as haughtily and commandingly. 1799 Southey *Let.* (1856) I. 75 It stands commandingly on an eminence. 1847 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 669 Commandingly interesting to both parties.

Commandingness (*kōmā'ndinēs*), *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Commanding quality, authority.

1877 M. Linskill in *Sunday Mag.* 503 Speaking with a regal commandingness that drew all hearts.

Commanditaire (*kōmā'nditēr*). [*Fr.*] A partner in a commandite. (See next.)

Commandite (*kōmā'nditē*). [*F. commandite* (repr. L. type *commendita*: Du Cange has med.L. *commendare*, -ditus, as variant of *commendare*), *f.* *commander* in sense to entrust, commit; the full French phrase is 'société en commandite' (Littré).]

'A company to which persons advance capital without assuming the functions of partner, or incurring any responsibility' (Littré). Also *attrib.*

1844 Mill *Ess. Quest. Pol. Econ.* 129 By subscribing to some joint-stock company, or entering into commandite. 1852 McCulloch *Dict. Commerce* 389 *Compagnies en Commandite* . . . consist of one or more partners liable, without limitation, for the debts of the company; and one or more partners, or *commanditaires*, liable only to the extent of the funds they have subscribed. 1883 Fisheries *Exhib. Catal.* 59 A contract of partnership . . . in the shape of the Commandite principle.

Commandive, *a. Obs. rare.* [*irreg. f.* COMMAND, after *expressive*, etc.: see -IVE.] Having the character of commanding, mandatory.

1884 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) 754 Sin . . . is not only against the will of God commandive, but the reason of God contriving.

Commandless, *a. rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -LESS.] Without command; uncontrollable.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* (N.). That their commaundesle furies might be staid.

† Commandly, *adv. Obs.* Commandingly.

1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* ii. 14 The Prophets . . . always spoke more imperatively, and commandly.

Commandment (*kōmā'ndment*). Forms: *a*. 3-4 *comande*, *comonde*, 3-7 *commandement*, 4-6 *comaunde*, 4-7 *commandement* (s), (5 *comaw(u)nde*, *comauunde*, *cummandement*, 5-6 *Sc. commandiment*, -yment); also *β*. 4-*commandment*, (4 *cumand*, *komaund*), 4-5 *comand*, 5 *comaund*, 5-6 *comauund*; and *γ*. 4 *comanment*, *co(m)mamement*, -mend. [*a*. OF. *com-*, *commandement* (= *Pr. commandement*, It. *comandamento*) :—L. type \**commandamentum*, *f.* *commandire*: see COMMAND *v.* and -MENT. Originally 4 syllables; still so found in 16-17th c. writers, and in 19th c. dialect-speech from Scotland to W. Somerset. But the trisyllabic form appeared already in 13th c., and became prevalent in the literary lang. in 17-18th c. In early times there was a tendency to put a stress on the first syllable, and weaken the second to -*ān*-, -*ā*- as in the Cotton MS. of *Cursor Mundi*.

Spenser has *commandment* (4 syllables); Shaks., 1st fol., the same 4 times, *commandment* 6 times, *commandment* 3 times. Drummond has it of 4 syllables, Milton and Pope of 3. Cf. the following examples:

*a*. 17300 *Cursor M.* 6481 (Gitt.) *þis er commandmentis ten.* 17386 Chaucer *Wif's Prol.* 67 But conseilnyng is nat comandement. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 249 No other commaundment or procurement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iii. 17 So greatly his commaundment they feare. 1591 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 20 From him I haue expresse commandment. 1822 Nares *Gloss.* *Commandment*, in four syllables. I think I have heard it so spoken by old persons. 1825-79 Jamieson, *Commandment* . . . This pronunciation still prevails among the peasantry in Scotland. 1888 *W. Stouset* *Ilford-bk.* *Commandment*. [*Commandment* of 4 syllables in Scotch *Psalm* in *Metre* (made c 1564), and still (1890) so sung.]

*β*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1084 Pumperours komaundment was kud al aboute. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 72 A Commaundment, *mandatum*. 1597 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 122 The lawes of England are at my commaundment. 1611-12 *Wint. T.* ii. ii. 8 To the contrary I haue expresse commandment. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 276 The first of all commandments, Thou shalt worship The Lord thy God.

*γ*. 17300 *Cursor M.* 650 (Cott.) *þat dos her will mi com-mandment.* *Ibid.* 662 *þat see ne brek mi com-mandment.* *Ibid.* 17220 His com-mandment was nocht vndon. c 1320 *Seyn Sages* (W.) 3446 His cummandment bilyue was done.]

1. An authoritative order or injunction; a precept given by authority. (*arch.*)

c 1250 *O. E. Misc.* 33 Se sergant dede þes lordes com-mandment. c 1480 Caxton *Sonnes of Lymon* xvi. 376 When the barons herde the com-mandement of the kyng. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 He that doth not the com-mandements of his physycyon, doth kyll him self. 1611 SHAKS, *Wint. T.* ii. ii. 8 To the contrary I haue expresse commandment. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 180 Called by the express commandment of the king. 1868 Mitman *St. Paul's* x. 252 A commandment came for the Clergy . . . to meet at St. Paul's.

† *b*. A commission or charge. *Obs.*

1592 West *Symbol.* B. J. A Commaundement or Commission *Mandatum* is a contract by consent to do something gratis.

2. *esp.* A divine command.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 14 Crist gifes us wille His com-mandment to fulfill. c 1440 York *Myst.* x. 245 To goddis commaundment I sall enclyne. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxvi. 5 Abraham . . . kept my charge, my Commandments, my Statutes and my Lawes. 1659 Stillingfl. *Wks.* IV. iii. (R.). A sincere . . . endeavour to please God and keep his commandments. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iv. 154 The law is 'Do this always'; the commandment, 'Do thou this now'.

*b. spec. (pl.) The Ten Commandments* or precepts of the Mosaic Decalogue.

Often applied to the table or tables of these required by law to be publicly set up in English parish churches.

c 1280 *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Of þe x commandments. þe first comondement is þis, O God we ssal honuri. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6056 *þat kepted noght þe comandments ten.* c 1440 York *Myst.* xx. 129 Whilke callest þou þe firste comandment? 1560 Q. Elizabeth *Let.* in Cardwell *Doc. Annals* No. lv. To order that the table of the commandments may be comyle set or hung up in the east end of the chauncell. 1561 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 103 Paid for the table of commaundments and the new kalender. . . xviii. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk., Communion*, Then shall the Presbyter, turning to the people, rehearse distinctly all the Ten Commandments. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 88 An altar piece gilt and carved, with a glory and the king's arms above the commandments. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They will let you break all the commandments, if you do it natively, and with spirit.

*c*. Hence, the new commandment of Jesus Christ. 1534 Tindale *John* xiii. 34 A newe commaundment [Wyclif's *maundment*] geve I vnto you, that ye love togeder [*Rhem.* one an other], as I have loved you.

*d*. Also used allusively of other sets of rules, implying that they take the place of the Decalogue: so, jestingly or ironically, the new commandment, the eleventh commandment.

a 1577 Gascoigne (title), *The Wyll of the Deuyll*; with his ten detestable Commandmentes, directed to his obedient and accursed chylidren. 1615 (title), Pope Paulus V. . . His Ten Commandments, given to Marquis Spinola, in English, together with the Dutch original. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 1/2 The new and great commandment that nothing succeeds like success. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Lytton *Paston Carrow* iii, He had learned the eleventh commandment [do not tell tales out of school] to the echo, and was the safest



confidant to be found within the four seas. [The 'eleventh commandment' of modern cynicism is 'Thou shalt not be found out'.]

3. slang. *The ten commandments*: the ten finger-nails or 'claws' (esp. of a woman). In frequent use c 1600; in mod. writers chiefly after Shakespeare.

c 1540 J. Heywood *Four P's* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 381, I beseech him that high sits, Thy wife's ten commandments may search thy five wits. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 145 Could I come neere your Beautie with my Nayles, I could set my ten Commandments in your face. 1595 *Loocrine* iv. ii. Fearing she would set her ten commandments in my face. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* v. iv. Your harpy... set his ten commandments upon my back. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx. I'll set my ten commandments in the face of the first loon that lays a finger on him. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xl. I'll write the ten commandments on your face. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* iii. v. In with you, and be busy with the ten commandments, under the sky.

4. The action or fact of commanding; bidding; command. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 1303, I schal kysse at your commandment. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 106 Swoor. That she wol been at his commandment. c 1400 MAUNDEV. v. (1839) 43 Abraham departed, be Commandment of the Aungelle. 1579 LYLIV *Epiphues* (Arb.) 118 Teares which they haue at commandment. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 All their Brethren were at their Commandment.

5. Authority, sway, sovereignty, control; military command. *Obs.*

1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1605) 124 The Closet, whereof another hath both the key, use and commandment. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 92 Haue I commandment on the pulse of life? 1614 RALSTON *Hist. World* iii. 66 The Athenians, who affected the first commandment in that warre. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farm* 658 The commandment, or vse and profit of [woodland] are longer time in purchasing, and more hardly come by, than that of Corne and Vines. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 15 Your own raigement, whilk is to come furth under the commandment of my Lord Kirkcudbray.

6. A district under command. *Obs.*

1631 LITTONOV *Trav.* iv. (1682) 162 The Turkish Emperours divide the same [lands] in Timars or commandments leaving little or nothing at all to the ancient Inhabitants.

7. Commanding situation. Also *concr.* in *Fortif.* = COMMAND, sb. 6. *Obs.*

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 186 L. 105 Within portes and places of commandment, and where that schippis mycht be arrested. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Commandment*... It is a Height of nine Foot, which one Place has over another. [So BAILEY.]

8. Old Law. The offence of inducing another to transgress the law' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 447 Such as are accused of recel of felons, of commandment, or force, or of aid in felonie done. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 Commandment is againe used for the offence of him that willett another man to transgresse the Law.

9. A summary order for committal to prison.

1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 488, I have done none offence, though it please them to imprison me, and it is but on commandment. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 65 The commandment of the K. when by his meere motion, and from his owne mouth hee casteth any man into prison... or of the Justices: is this commandment of the Justices is either absolute or ordinare.

10. *Comb.*, as *commandment-breaking*.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 3/1 If we should take it into our heads to do the commandment-breaking.

11. **Commando** (kɒmˈɑːndəʊ). *S. Africa*. [a. Pg. *comandado* 'command, party commanded', f. stem of *comandar* to COMMAND.] A party commanded or called out for military purposes; an expedition or raid: a word applied in South Africa to quasi-military expeditions of the Portuguese or the Dutch Boers (esp. the latter) against the natives.

1834 PRINGLE  *Afr. Sk.* xv. 435 The boers made commandos on our fathes. *Ibid.* xiv. 458 The old wretched policy of military reprisals—the commando system. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 3/2 The presence of a commando of several hundred respectable Boers in Central Zululand. 1885 *Athenian* 15 Aug. 202 The capture... of native children by the Dutch commandos.

12. *Commandore*, obs. f. *COMMODORE*.

13. **Commandress** (kɒmˈɑːndrəs). Chiefly 17th c. [f. *COMMANDER* + *-ESS*.] A female commander.

1590 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 326 That I might live... To have that sterner commandress in my power! 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. ii. (1651) 553 She was the commandress of his heart. 1650 *Don Bellianus* 219 Commandress over so many Kings, Princes, Lords and Signories. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) i. 63 The King made her commandress of Santos. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 157 My own little heroine was... inventress, commandress, guiding head and soul of everything.

14. *fig.* (of things personified).

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. (1617) 197 Wisedome... as Queene or soueraine commandresse ouer other vertues. 1611 SPENCER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1639) 1191 The Navy the Commandress of the Seas. 1776 SOUTH *Serm.* (1777) IV. 418 Money; the absolute Commandress of Fleets and Armies.

15. *Commandrie*, -ry: see *COMMANDERY*.

16. **Commanducate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *com-manducāt-*, ppl. stem of *com-mandūcāre*, f. *com-* + *mandūcāre* to chew.] *trans.* To chew thoroughly. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 101/x Commanducate therof both Morninge and Eueninge. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renew's Disp.* 385 Mastick... emends the breath if commanducated.

17. **Commare**, obs. f. *CUMMER* god-mother, etc.

18. **Commarch**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *comarca* borders or confines of a country, territory, district, med.L. *commarca*, *commarchia*, f. *com-* + *marca* MAROH.] Border-country, territory, district.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. 2 (T.) He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the commarch of S. Lucar's. *Ibid.* iv. ii. (1652) 73 It is publickly bruited about all this commarch. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. v. 197.

19. *Commartyr*: see *CO-MARTYR*.

20. **Commasculate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *com-masculare* to make manly or courageous, f. *com-* + *masculus* manly.] (See *quots.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Commasculate*, to set one in stomacke. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commasculate*, to take stomach or hardness.

21. **Commassate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *commassare*, f. *com-* together + *massa* lump, mass.] *trans.* To combine into a mass or lump.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1822) 323 English honey, the yolks of egg and the oil of Annis, commassated and mingled with fine bean flower.

22. *Commata*, L. and Gr. pl. of *COMMA*.

23. **Commateral**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *COM-* + *MATERI-AL*.] Identical in matter or material.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 The Beakes in Birds, which are Commateriall with Teeth. *Ibid.* § 771 That the Body Adjacent and Ambient be not Commateriall, but merely Heterogeneousall towards the Body that is to be preserved.

24. Hence *Commateriality*.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Commateriality*, the Quality of being of the same Matter, etc. with another. 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

25. **Commatic** (kəˈmætɪk), *a.* *rare.* [ad. late L. *commaticus*, a. Gr. *κομματικός* consisting of short clauses: cf. *COMMA*.] Consisting of short clauses or lyric measures; of the nature of a *commos*.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Musik's Metres* 333 The antistrophic commatic songs usually correspond with much art. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* (ed. 2) I. 271 The metre [of *Ed. Col.*] is studiously varied, above all in the remarkable 'commatic parados'. *Ibid.* 279 The long scene [ll. 720-1043] broken by short commatic passages.

26. *Mus.* Relating to the comma, as in *Commatic temperament*, any system of tuning whose object is to dispense with the comma of Didymus, and to make all major tones express the same interval.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's Sens. of Tone* 649 [terminology altered in ed. 2, 1885].

27. **Commation** (kəˈmætɪən), *Gr. Pros.* [Gr. *κομματιον* short clause, dim. of *κόμμα* *COMMA*.] A short lyrical passage in a drama.

1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* (ed. 2) I. 122 The central episode is broken by a *commation* (a minor lyrical dialogue in the midst of a scene). *Ibid.* 120 The dochmiacs of the *commation* and *commos*.

28. **Commatism** (kəˈmætɪzəm), *rare.* [f. L. *commat-*: see *COMMA* and *-ISM*. Cf. F. *commatisme* in Littré.] Commatic character; brevity of clauses.

1801 BR. HORSLEY *Hosea* 43 (T.) The parallelism in many parts of Hosea is imperfect, interrupted, and obscure; an effect perhaps of the commatism of the style. [Referring app. to Jerome's remark, *Osse commatiatus* est.]

29. **Commound(e)**, -awnd, etc., obs. f. *COMMAND*.

30. *Comme*, obs. form of *COMB*.

31. **Commensurable** (kəˈmɛnzərəbəl), *a.* [f. *COM-* + *MEASURABLE*.] = *COMMENSURABLE*.

1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 42 A commensurable grief took as full a possession of him as joy had done. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. Their gathered multitudes... With more than commensurable strength Haste to prevent the danger.

32. **Commessure** (kəˈmɛʒʃə), *v.* [f. *COM-* + *MEASURE* v.]

1. *trans.* To measure as an exact equivalent; to equal in measure, be coextensive with.

1614 BR. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 18 What an absurd opposition is this... that a thing should be fitly commensured by one place, and yet be in almost infinite. a 1656—*Soul's Farewell* 12 See all this happiness not limited to thousands nor yet millions of years, but commensured by no less than eternity. c 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 164 Until... the full-grown will, Circled thro' all experiences, pure law, Commensure perfect freedom.

2. To measure (a thing) with (another).

a 1861 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xiii. 38 A love, wherewith commensured this is weak and beggarly.

33. *Commecat*, obs. form of *COMET*.

34. **Commeeate** (kəˈmiːət), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *com-mēat-* ppl. stem of *commēare* to go to and fro, f. *com-* + *mēare* to go.] *intr.* To pass to and fro, penetrate in all direction.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 401/x Pythagoras defined what God is, thus, A mind which commeeate, and is diffused through every part of the World. 1698 MONEY *Masters all Things* 107 Fidlers doe commeeate from place to place.

35. **Commeation** (kəˈmiːətɪən), *rare.* [n. of action from prec.: see *-ATION*.] Passing to and fro.

1. A passport. *Obs.* [cf. L. *commēatus* convey, 'a safe conduct or passeporte' (Cooper).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Commeation*, a passport.

2. *Theol.* = *CIRCUMINCESSION*.

1852 BR. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 87 The circumcession or commeation of the three Persons.

36. **Commeator**, *Obs.* [L., agent-n. f. *commēare* (see prec. words).] 'One that goes to and fro, as a Messenger' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

37. **Commeddle**, *co-meddle*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *COM-* or *CO-* + *MEDDLE* v. in sense 'mix'.] *trans.* To mix or mingle together.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 74 (Q. 2, 1604) Blest are those Whose blood and iudgement are so well commedled. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* iii. ii. Fij b, Religion, O how it is commedled with policy.

38. **Commeline**. [ad. mod. L. *Commelina*, f. the name of two Dutch botanists *Commelyn* (*Commelinus*).] A genus of endogenous plants, typical of the N.O. *Commelinaceae*. (Little used.)

1755 JOHNSON cites MILLER. 1775 in ASH. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 in WORCESTER.

39. **Commem**, (kəˈmɛm). Oxford colloq. abbreviation of *COMMEMORATION* (sense 2 c).

1888 A. T. QUILLER-COUCH in *Echoes fr. Oxford Mag.* (1890) 104 Don't be obdurate, Dear Kitty, but come to Commem.

40. **Commemorable**, *a.* *rare* = *o.* [cf. OF. *commemorabile*, ad. L. *commemorābilis*, f. *commemorāre*: see below.] Worthy of commemoration.

1611 CORGER, *Commemorable*, commendable. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

41. **Commemorate** (kəˈmɛmərət), *v.* [f. L. *commemorat-*, ppl. stem of *commemorāre* to bring to remembrance, make mention of, f. *com-* + *memorāre* to relate, mention. Cf. F. *commémorer*.]

1. *trans.* + a. To call to the remembrance of hearers or readers; to make mention of, relate, or rehearse. *Obs.* b. To mention as worthy of remembrance; to make eulogistic or honourable mention of; to celebrate in speech or writing.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 206 It is to be acknowledged and thankfully commemorated, that this age hath not beene so utterly barren of good Princes. 1616 BULLOCK, *Commemorate*, to rehearse or make mention. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Louc. C. Warres* 477 The Britannica, or Spoon-ward of Pliny, which a most diligent Writer commemorates, that the Romans used against the same Disease. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxiii. 282 The...Temple did commemorate unto her...the Prohibition. 1714-23 AYLIFFE *Univ. Oxf.* II. iii. i. 333 The Vice-Chancellor closes the Act in a solemn speech; wherein it is usual for him to commemorate the Transactions of the year past, and especially such Benefactions as have been given to the University. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* One of the Prophets, commemorating the miraculous providence of God, in conducting the Israelites to Canaan. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 Dante... whom he [Chaucer] commemorates so reverently in his verse.

2. To call to remembrance, or preserve in memory, by some solemnity or celebration. (For the *Eccl.* use, cf. *COMMEMORATION* 2 b.)

a 1638 MERD *Wks.* ii. ix. 376 The constant Form of all the Liturgies... *Μεμνημένοι προσφύγομεν*... 'Commemorating', or 'by Commemorating, we offer'. a 1772 ATTERBURY I. vii. (R.). We are called upon to commemorate a revolution, as surprising in its manner, as happy in its consequences, as any age or country can shew. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 378 It may perhaps be asked, why Bede is commemorated in the ancient calendars on the 27th of May, if he died on the 26th. 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Enchar.* 336 In the East... the Four great General Councils were commemorated in the Diptychs. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Commemorations*. As it would be difficult to say the Mass and office of two feasts on the same day, the Church, as a rule, celebrates the greater feast and merely commemorates the inferior one.

3. Said of things: To be a memorial or memento of; to preserve the remembrance of.

1766 [see next]. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. i. vii. 216 Dates, which commemorate events, furnish no discovery of their causes. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive, Ess.* 508/x The stately monument which was designed to commemorate triumphs of France in the East.

Hence *Commemorated* ppl. a, *Commemorating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1766 EYRE *London* IV. 448 On a commemorating stone... is this inscription. 1875 LYLIV *Princ. Geol.* I. i. xiv. 315 The commemorating processes, by which organic remains become fossilized.

4. **Commemorate**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *commemorat-us* pa. pple.; or short for *commemoratus*: see prec.] Commemorated, rehearsed.

1671 *True Non-Conf.* 274 In almost all the Psalms of praise, we find the preceding distress and afflictions... first pathetically commemorated.

5. **Commemoration** (kəˈmɛmərətɪən), [a. F. *commémoration*, or ad. L. *commemoration-em*, n. of action f. *commemorāre* (see prec.)]

1. + a. The action of calling to the remembrance of a hearer or reader; recital, mention (*obs.*). b. Eulogistic or honourable mention.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplia Ep.* 48 He maketh a commemoration of such feates as he had done. 1632 HAYWOOD *Lond. Jus Honor.* Wks. 1871 IV. 280 Vilises... weth this short Commemoration, of all that hath been included in the former pageants. 1823 BYRON *Iran* vii. xvi. Yet there were several [names] worth commemoration.

2. A calling to remembrance, or preserving in memory, by some solemn observance, public celebration, etc.; 'solemnization of the memory of anything' (J.).

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 19 Do ye this thing in to my commemoration. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 235 For to haue a lytel commemoration of god tofore or the soule shold departe fro his body. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, *Commemoration*. To celebrate the commemoration of the most glorious death of thy Son. 1660 R. COKZ *Power & Subj.* 97 All the solemn

days kept in commemoration and gratitude for our Saviours Nativity, Passion, etc. 1779 *Genil. Mag.* XLIX. 97 The commemoration of the Martyrdom of King Charles I.

b. *Eccles.* A service, or a short form of prayer added to a service, in memory of a saint or of a sacred event; *spec.* the observance of a lesser feast by inserting parts of the service appropriate to it in that of a greater feast, when the two fall on the same day; the mention by name of persons living or departed in the prayers of the Eucharistic service. Formerly specifically applied to the festivals of St. Paul, and All Saints.

a 1400 *Table of Lessons*, etc. in Wyclif *Bible* IV. 697 Here . . . bigyneth the Commemoracioun of the Trinite. . . The Commemoracioun of oure Lady in Aduent. *Ibid.* IV. 692 Commemoracioun of Seynt Poul. a 1699 STILLINGF. (J.), St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 332 The several commemorations and antiphons with which the Service frequently closed. *Ibid.* II. App. 378 The next day was therefore chosen for the Commemoration of Beda. 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 380 S. Cyril of Jerusalem mentions the commemoration of the departed as taking place after the consecration. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* s.v., The common commemorations consist of antiphons, versicles and prayers relating to the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Peter and St. Paul, the Patron or title of the church, and peace. . . They are preceded on ferias by a commemoration of the Cross.

c. At Oxford, an annual celebration, held in the Act or Trinity Term, in memory of the Founders and Benefactors of the University, in whose honour a Latin Oration is delivered. The name is now used to include all the associated proceedings of the Encenia. (Cf. *COMMÉMORATE* v. 1, 1714.)

1726 *AVLIFE Parg.* 191 In our two Universities, it is usual for Colleges to observe a Commemoration of their Founders and other famous Men, by whose Beneficence the College has been endowed. 1750 *Genil. Mag.* 328 Monday, July 2 Was celebrated at Oxford the solemnity of commemorating all the benefactors of the University according to the institution of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham. . . The whole was conducted with great decorum. 1759 *Ibid.* 342 Wednesday 4 [July] Being the day of Lord Crewe's commemoration, the procession was again repeated to the theatre; and the encenia, or congratulatory exercises, were continued. Friday 6 The encenia were resumed in the Theatre. Saturday 7 The solemnity of the installment, and commemoration, was closed by Dr. King. 1761 *Ibid.* 329 (Thursday July 2) The commemoration began at Oxford, and the public orations were spoken by Messrs. Warton and Shebheare. a 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 106 Commemoration was very late in 1832. 1886 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 43 Portions of the successful Compositions . . . are read each year at the Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors.

d. A public memorial. 1632 LUTHOOF *Trav.* v. (1682) 201, I saw a pillar of Brass erected there for a commemoration of that unnatural murder of Cain. 1886 MORLEY *Geo. Eliot* Crit. Misc. III. 94 If George Eliot had insisted that her works should remain the only commemoration of her life.

3. *Comb.*, as *commemoration-day*, *-week*, *-ball*, *-flower-show*, etc. (sense 2 c).

1779 *Genil. Mag.* XLIX. 372 The commemoration speech was spoken by the Rev. Mr. Randolph. *Ibid.* 643, I transcribe for you from Mr. Doughty's Commemoration Sermon. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 635 Ten thousand sit patiently present at a sacred song, Commemoration-mad; content to hear Messiah's eulogy, for Handel's sake. a 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 106 At that time [1832] you could not keep your term if you left before noon on commemoration day.

Hence *Commémoratiōnal* a., of or relating to commemoration; *Commémoratiōnism*, the principle and practice of holding commemoration; *Commémoratiōnist*.

1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentiu* I. 92 Poems . . . philosophical commemorative, imaginative. 1864 MASSON in *Reader* 16 Jan. 67 We confess to a sympathy with Anti-Commémoratiōnism in general. *Ibid.*, The Commémoratiōnists . . . think that it is a right and proper thing to have occasional public celebrations of important anniversaries.

**Commemorative** (kēm-mō-rā-tiv), a. and sb. [f. *COMMÉMORATE* + -IVE. Cf. *F. Commémoratif*.]

A. *adj.* Having the attribute of commemorating. 1612-9 T. TAYLOR *Connu*, Titus ii. 14 The Popish distinction of oblation primary and commemorative confuted. a 1638 *Meds Wks.* II. ix. 376 If . . . the Eucharist be . . . a Commemorative Sacrifice of Christ. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 266 A commemorative chapel.

b. *Const. of*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 192 Commemorative of benefits. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 223 In Kew Gardens there is a sun-dial commemorative of this discovery.

c. *Med.* (See quot.)

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Commemorative circumstances, past events having a direct bearing on the diagnosis and nature of disease. *Commemorative signs*, the points of evidence which are legibly written on the patient. . . and which enable the nature of a previous disease to be recognised.

B. *sb.* A means of commemoration. *rare*.

1736 R. BRATHWAITE *Life Roman Emp.* 28 Commemorative of his detestable cruelty and other vices. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 31 A Commemorative of that wonderful deliverance. 1669 CALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. viii. 120 Commemorative of some Divine presence.

Hence *Commemoratively* *adv.*, in a commemorative manner, by way of commemoration. *Commemoratiōness*, commemorative quality.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 291 Commemoratively or recordatively. a 1638 *Meds Wks.* II. ix. 376 Christ is offered

in this Sacred Supper. . . Commemoratively only. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 57 The events of the deluge were commemoratively inscribed on the heavens. 1826 - *Diff. Romanism* (1853) 292 The consecrated elements . . . were deemed a sacrifice only on the ground of figurativeness and Commemorativeness.

**Commemorator** (kēm-mō-rā-tōr), *rare*. [a. late L. *commemorator*, agent-n. f. *commemorare* to *COMMÉMORATE*.] One who commemorates.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 655/1 The grateful commemorators of the Bristol philanthropist. 1870 *Athenum* 4 June 736 A platform commemorator of the revolting state. . . to which he reduced himself in early manhood.

**Commemoratory** (kēm-mō-rā-tō-ri), a. *rare*. [f. *COMMÉMORATE* v. + -ORY.] = *COMMÉMORATIVE*.

1695 Bp. G. HOOPER *Lent* 271 (T.) The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though commemorative of the first, yet varied something from it. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 41 In the centre . . . stands the commemorative mound.

† **Commemorize**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *commemorare* or *F. commémorer* + -IZE.] = *COMMÉMORATE*.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* Pref. 763 Is here in part commemor'd. 1669 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 1 The late Happy and Memorable Enterprise of the Planting of that part of America called New-England deserveth to be Commemorized to future Posterity.

**Commen**, obs. f. *COMMON*; obs. pa. pple. *COME*. **Commence**, sb. *unusual*. [f. following vb.] A beginning.

1794 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 222 Here's a pretty commencement! 1804 J. KENNEY *Matrimony* II. i. Here's a pretty commencement! 1808 HEWITSON *Blind Boy* I. i, I'll make a commencement with some pretty genteel sort of compliment.

**Commence** (kēm-nēs), v. Forms: 4 *commence*, *com(m)enç*, 5 *comens*, 5-7 *commence*, 4-*commence*. Also *ME.* syncope form *COMSE*, *comse*. [*ME.* *commence*, a. *OF.* *commencer*, *commencar*, = *Pr. comensar*, *-char*, *Sp. comensar*, *Pg. comencar*, *It. cominciare*, *OIt. comenciar*: -late Lat. type \**cominiāre* (whence *cominiāre*, *cominzāre*), f. *com-* intensive + *iniāre* to begin (in *Milanes* *inid*): see *INITIATE*. The doubling of the *m* in mod. *F.* and English is etymologically erroneous. Already in the 12th c. it was construed in *OF.* as *trans.*, *intr.*, and with *de*, and so it appears in Eng. from the first. The word is precisely equivalent to the native *begin* (which was however originally *intr.*); *begin* is preferred in ordinary use; *commence* has more formal associations with law and procedure, combat, divine service, and ceremonial, in which it continues earlier Anglo-French use.]

1. *trans.* To begin (an action); to enter upon; esp. in legal use, to commence an action, a suit, proceedings, etc.

1374 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2008 Pat fyt he wil comenci. 25. . . *New Not-bronne Mayd*, But I commence Afore clemence, For man myne accyon. 1506 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 4 New broils To be commenced in Stronds a-farre remote. 1598 HAKLUYT *Poy.* I. 151 (R.) All actions which may or shall be commenced by occasion of the sayd goods arrested. 1606 LATE & BRADY *Ps.* civ. 23 Commencing with the Sun his Toil. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vii, Commencing his adventurous fight. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 160 In May, the proceedings were commenced. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 291 On the following morning we commenced the ascent of Mont Blanc.

b. with *vbl. sb.* in -IT. 1797 COLCERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 314 He commenced being a severe and ardent student. 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* 159, I commence crying aloud. a 1873 MILL *Autobiog.* 9, I commenced learning Latin.

c. with ordinary object (before which some *vbl. sb.* may be supplied).

1765 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 75 That she may commence the joy of angels and of blessed spirits beforehand. 1873 NEWMAN in H. W. WILBERFORCE *Ch. & Emp.* (1874) 6 He also took measures for commencing a new church at Lower Walmer.

2. *intr.* with *infin.* To begin to do anything [*OF.* *commencer à*].

c 1320 *Orfeo* 247 Thei it commenci to sneue and frese. c 1325 *Lai le Frêne* 264 And commenced to loue hir anon-right. 1424 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 155 To ask, to guess, to know, as they commence, As Fancy opens the quick springs of Sense. 1817 BELOE *Sesagenarian* I. 161. 1824 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 146 The barbarians have commenced . . . to furnish their professions and vocations with rather whimsical skirts and linings. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milford Malvoisin* 129. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 270/2 The landholders . . . commenced to plunder indiscriminately. 1859 *Ibid.* VIII. 315/2. 1868 HELPS *Realism* i. (1876) 3 And now I shall commence to tell you I am. 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* (ed. 6) 139 Commenced to exist. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 48 The Russian government . . . commenced to coin it.

¶ This construction has been objected to by stylists, who prefer *begin* before *to*.

cf. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* vii. 127. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 215. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* vi. 40.

3. *intr.* To make a start or beginning; to come into operation.

c 1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 986 Jan comencede a batall newe by-twene þe hostes two. 1599 SHAKS. *Phaenix & T.* 21 Here the anthem doth commence. 1609 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) IV. 27 The act for regulating privileged places being to commence the 1st of May. 1744 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 63 But soon, ah soon, Rebellion will commence, If Music meanly borrows aid from Sense. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 Hostilities were now to commence. 1876 GREEN

*Short Hist.* II. 106 The fabric of our judicial legislation commences with the Assize of Clarendon.

b. with complement, expressing vocation, status, etc.: To begin to be or with being; to start or set up as; to become. *arch.* (Cf. the complemental construction with 4, which may be earlier.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* (1842) 99 Young scholars . . . commence schoolmasters in the country. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 10 Any man may commence Heretique *per saltum*. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Akenside*, He first commenced physician at Northampton. 1834-47 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1849) 33/2 The time . . . when pig is to commence bacon. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 103 It is far too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to commence word-coiners. 1883 A. DOBSON *Fielding* 5 Who had already commenced poet as an Eton boy. (For additional quotes and references see F. HALL *Rec. Exemplif. False Philol.* (1872) 38-39.)

c. with *adj.* complement. Also of things. ? *Obs.* 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 187 P. We are still at a Loss how we afterwards commence eternal. 1772 WISLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 28 The wandering thoughts . . . then commence sinful. c 1772 J. FLETCHER *Fifth Check Wks.* 1795 III. 266 When faith gives over working, it commences a dead faith. a 1800 W. JONES *Theol. & Misc. Wks.* I. 145 He, too, is thenceforward to commence infallible.

4. [*transl. med. L. incipere*.] To take the full degree of Master or Doctor in any faculty at a University. Often with complement, to commence M.A., etc. (See also *INCEPT*, *LIQENTATE*.)

(At Cambridge, sometimes used of Bachelors, and in the sense of 'to be admitted to the title of the degree after passing the examination, and before inauguration'.)

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the university of Oxford when any man is i-congyed here to commence in any faculte. 1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* xiii. 52 He . . . that hath comensid in art, and hath ben regent tweyneþeer affir. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 This is my year to commens master of art. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 He . . . read Aristotle in the University of Cambridge, where he commenced doctor. 1654 S. ASHE *Fun. Serm.* (1656) 50 Having commenced Bachelor of Arts. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 156 The University thought itself did then commence when Mr. or Dr. Brownrig was invested with any degree of honour. 1682 VERNON *Life Heylyn* 57 In which year Mr. Heylyn commenc'd his Degree of Doctor in Divinity. 1714 R. LONG in J. W. CLARK *Cambridge* (1890) 81 To rig ourselves out, in order to see the Doctors commence. 1731 T. COX *Magna Brit.* VI. 225/2 Wadham College . . . where he commenced Master of Arts. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl., Aberdeen*, Whoever is a master may, if he pleases, immediately commence doctor. 1830 BR. MONK *Bentley* (1833) I. 10 Bentley commenced Bachelor of Arts.

† b. *trans.* To admit to a degree. Also *absol.*

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 109 Why in the same [i.e. English law] none are commenced Bachelors and Doctors, as in other faculties. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 95 To commence or graduate such students as have finished their course. *Ibid.* 97 The day appointed . . . for to commence or glue degrees.

c. *fig.* c 1430 *Freemasonry* 556 Through hye grace of Crist yn heaven, He commensed yn the syens seven. 1579 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 125 Learning [is] a meere Hoord of Gold. . . till Sack commences it, and sets it in act and vse. a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* i. ii, Come, doctor Andrew, without disputation, Thou shalt commence 't' cellar. 1660 C. ELLIS *Gentile Sinner* (1672) 225 (T.) Many of our English gentlemen do thus commence, as it were, and take degrees in ignorance and vanity.

† 5. To commence to, into: to begin to grow or develop to or into. Also *b. trans.* *Obs.*

a 1500 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 280 To the honour of Ectour that he mytse comens. 1661 GLANVILL *Pan. Dogm.* 74 It may be well reckon'd among the bare Possibilities which never commence into a Futurity. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 20 He founds his Worship . . . first in Abrahams Family, and from thence commences it into a National State.

**Commenceable** (kēm-nēs-ā-b'l), a. [f. *prec* + -ABLE.] That can be commenced; † (in quot. 1654) competent to 'commence' at a university.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 152 But now they had conversed with him that could make them Commenceable without time, or Degrees; and make them *Docti* without being *Doctores*. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxix. 296 Suits commenceable on restitution of goods and chattels.

**Commenced**, *pple.* Begun; graduated: see the *vb.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 98 The new commenced Loytins. 1649-8 COTTELL *David's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 12 To establish the foundation of their commenced greatness. 1669 MILTON (*title*), Accedence commenced Grammar.

**Commencement** (kēm-nēs-mēt), *Also* 3-5 *com-*. [a. *OF.* *co(m)mentement* (= *Pr. comensament*, *Cat. comensament*, *It. cominciamento*); app. of *Romanic* age, f. *comensar* to *COMMENCE*: see -MENT. Cf. also the shortened *ME. comenente*.]

1. The action or process of commencing; beginning; time of beginning.

c 1250 *Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 30 Þis was þe commencement of þe miracles of ure lorde. c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 229 And be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the commencement. 1528 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 58 If his Ho. contynued his good mynd towards the finishing and perfiting of that college, as his Ho. hath to the beginning and commencement. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 185 The Origin and Commencement of this greefe. 1742 JOHNSON L. P., *Sydenham Wks.* IV. 493 He was with-held from the university by the commencement of the war. 1798 *Mission. Mag.* No. 22. 256 Eager to emulate and exceed our commencement. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 251 At the commencement of winter. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 618/1 At the time of such commencement to build.

2. The action of taking the full degree of Master or Doctor; esp. at Cambridge, Dublin, and the American universities, the great ceremony when these (also, in some cases other degrees, esp. in U.S., that of Bachelor) are conferred, at the end of the academic year.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford . . he schal not spende at his comencement passynge þre þowsund of grootes tunrens. 1387 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 75 In Oxford this solemnite is called an Act, but in Cambridge they vse the French word Commencement. 1593 NASH *Pour Lett. Confut.* 74 Shewe mee the Vniuersities hand and seale that thou art a Doctour sealed and deliuered in the presence of a whole Commencement. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2496/2 (Cambridge) An extraordinary Commencement being held on this signal Occasion, for conferring Degrees on persons of Worth in all Faculties. 1714-23 *Ayliffe Univ. of Oxf.* II. iii. 1. 131 There is a general Commencement once every Year in all the Faculties of Learning, which is called the Act at Oxford, and the Commencement at Cambridge. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 163 Three days before the close of the academic year, there was held at Cambridge the great public ceremony of the 'Commencement'. 1890 *Academy* 5 July 12/2 Dublin University. The recipients of honorary degrees at the commencement are, etc.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 162/1 The princes of Almanie . . assembled a Commencement, where they did consult and so conclude to elect another emperor. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 182 (R.) Being honourably brought into the Forum, the day of his first plea and commencement. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 8 Now it is become a great fair, and, as I may term it, one of the townsmen's 'Commencements', wherein they take their 'degrees' of wealth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 2), as *commencement day*, etc.

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*, 154 Also upon his commencement day, when he was to put on his virile gown. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* iv. xvi. 372 Doe assemble themselves at the Common Schoole or Commencement-house. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Univ. Beadle* (1860) 72 Fit for nothing else but to be made the fool at a commencement vacation. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2566/4 Tuesday the first of July, is the Commencement-Day at Cambridge this year. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t., Race of Life*, 'Commencement day' . . reminds me of the start for the 'Derby'. 1887 CABOT *Mem. Emerson* 64 Emerson's friend . . was present at the Commencement Exercises when the class graduated in 1822.

**Commencer.** [*f.* COMMENCE *v.* + *-ER*.]

1. One who commences; a beginner.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 23 The first five famous Planters and Commencers in England. 1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 5 The first commencers of this corruption.

† 2. One who 'commences' at a university. In American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 208 Hitherto we have given in the list of the yearly Commencers. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. 1. 4 *Myst.*, *Mysta*, a Scholar or Commencer in Divine Mysteries. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. Intro. (1852) 13 Orations . . made by some or other of the commencers. 1712 *Life Bp. Stillingf.* 25 Never did the Professor more vigorously exert his utmost force, in the trial of any Commencer. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* July III. 383 William Nicholes, Commencer in Arts of Corpus-Christi College, open'd the Act.

**Commencing**, *vbl. sb.* and *pppl. a.* Beginning; graduating; see the *vb.*

1588 R. PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 88 Of their commencing and rewardes. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 212 At the time of his commencing Dr. in Divinity. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* i. 18 For commencing Graduates in Divinity. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. 1. 162 The late Dr. Smith's annual prize of £25 each to the two best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. iii. 113 The decisive mark of a great commencing change. 1886 W. D. MACRAY *Parnassus Plays* Notes 156 The commencing words of the condition of a bond.

**Commend** (*kə'mend*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *commend(e)*, *commend(e)*, (5) *commend(e)*, (6) *commend*, 4-*commend*. [*ad. L. commendāre* to commit to any one's charge, entrust, commend to his care, recommend, *f. L. com-* intensive + *mandāre* to commit into one's hands or charge, etc.: see *MANDATE*. OF. *commander* had the sense of both *commend* and *commend* (the latter a developed sense of *L. mandāre*), and *commāde* in Eng. had orig. the same two senses. But here, in course of the 14th c., the form *commend* was taken from *L. commendare* (well known with its derivatives in feudal and ecclesiastical law, also in the Vulgate) in this sense gradually went out of use. See *COMMAND v.*]

1. To give in trust or charge, deliver to one's care or keeping; to commit, entrust: † a. a thing. Formerly in such expressions as *commend to memory* (*L. commendare memorie*), also *commend to paper, writing*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 28 Anent Magmas it shal commende [1388 bitake to keeping] his vessels. 1475 *Babes Bk.* 5 Yif that youre lorde his owne cypre lyste commende To yow to drynke. 1550 BECON *Gov. Virgine Wks.* (1843) 482 Commend to memory the fiftenth chapter of Corinthians. 1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xxxvii. (1887) 155 The maister to whose iudgement I commend the choice. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. 1. 169 To her white hand see thou do commend This seal'd-vp counsaile. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. xxviii. Wks. V. 464 The conduct of the right wing . . was com-

mended to his brother. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 97 These Rhymes I did to Memory commend. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. iii. 184 The 'cup of bitterness' . . was again commended to his lips.

b. a person. Now esp. used of committal to the divine keeping: To commit with a prayer or act of faith, 'to deliver up with confidence' (J.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 134 Un to you twayne, I my soule commende. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xix. 88 He . . saise deuote priers and commende him till his godd. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynou* xxii. 492. I commende you my wyfe . . & my children. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 We commend vnto thy mercifull goodnes, this congregacion. 1620 SHELTON *Oriz.* III. xxviii. 201 Who errs and mends, to God himself commends. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. ix, The Island's King . . with grave speech . . Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii, Having commended himself . . to the Saints. . . Quentin . . retired to rest.

2. To present as worthy of favourable acceptance, regard, consideration, attention, or notice; to direct attention to, as worthy of notice or regard; to RECOMMEND: a. a thing.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* x Clannesse who-so kyndly cowpe comende. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxiii. (1495) 900 Mylke is commendyd for it nouryssheth well the body. 1586 COGAN *Hauen Health* lxiv. (1636) 76 Harts-ease . . is commended for a rupture. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Warren* 381 They commended Peace to both. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 393 The pleasant humanity of the subject may commend it more to one's liking.

b. a person.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Mac.* xii. 42 He . . commendide him to alle his freendis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 68 [The] Abbot of Pontniack, to whome the Pope . . had commended him. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1825) 109 The bearer hereof . . I have bin requested to commend unto you. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xvi. 1, I commend vnto you Phoebe our sister. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. lx. 543, I shall be glad if you will commend me to their acquaintance.

c. *fig.* To recommend.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* viii. 8 Mete comendith vs not to God. 1568 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 170 Y<sup>e</sup> prayer that frater-nall charite or brotherly loue commendeth before God.

† d. To recommend (a person) to do a thing.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 171 Some friend shall commend the party inquiring to accept of some employment very advantageous.

3. *gen.* To mention as worthy of acceptance or approval, to express approbation of, praise, extol.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 þe prophete comendis þe prynghe of crist. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 761 For that that som men blamen evers yit, Loo! oþer maner folk comenden it. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 89 (MS. K.) Comendyn or preysyn, laudo. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 3 In all ages noble enterprises haue ben commended. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* II. ii. v. 180 She did commend my yellow stockings of late. 1634 H. R. tr. *Salerno Regim.* Pref. 2 Commend it, or come and mend it. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 3 My calmer thoughts his choice commend. 1844 THIRL-WALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 175 He commended their zeal.

† b. To commend to be (of such a kind). *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* xlv. (1603) 485 Roger Niger is commended to haue bene a man of worthy life. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. (1651) 259 The Egyptians . . are commended to be. a . . merry Nation.

c. *absol.*

a 1744 POPE *On Verses of Dh. Buckelm.* a Thou shalt live, for Buckingham commends. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng-Wom.* (1767) I. 1. 36 Commend as often as you can. 1803 LONGF. *Ways. Inn* and Interl., One, ever eager to commend.

† 4. To set off to advantage, or with added grace, lustre, etc.; to adorn or grace. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 2 A wyse tonge commendeth knowlege [Vulg. ornat scientiam]. 1580 LILLY *Euclides* (Arb.) 300 What . . more commendeth a woman than constancie? 1589 GOLD. *Mirr.* (1852) 47 Gold commends the precious stone. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* Wks. II. xii The light of the candle doth not dazzle, but rather commend the light of the sun. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 The graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure.

b. *fig.* (in proverbial expression).

1620 VENER *Via Recta* iii. 48 Such as have very strong stomakes, or like to have their meat commend their drinke.

5. To recommend to kindly remembrance; formerly in ordinary use in the conveyance of greetings, now arch.: e.g. *Commend me to —*, remember me kindly to —; — commends him(himself) to you, — asks to be kindly remembered to you, sends his kind remembrances; *I commend me to you*, I present my kind regards or remembrances.

1463 *Past. Lett.* II. 138 Ryght worchepful ser. I comend me to you [earlier letters have recommended and commended]. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 89 (MS. K.) Comendyn or gretyn [1499 recommended], recommended. c 1508 M<sup>rs.</sup> DORSET in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. 173 II. 147, I hertely commende me vnto you. 1563 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 349 We commend us unto y<sup>or</sup> good Lordship. 1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. ii. 235 Signior Antonio Commends him to you. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict.*, To commend him unto one, salvo. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. vii. 528 Commend me to my son.

6. *Ecll.* To bestow in commendam. Also *absol.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Comm. Trent* (1616) 239 A Cathedral Church might be commended to a Deacon. *Ibid.* 235 But the Popes . . did pass these limits, and commended for a longer time. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Commendam*, He to whom the Church is commended, hath the Fruits and Profits thereof, only for a certain time. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 A Council of Merida commended to the metropolitan the churches of certain bishops who had been ordered to retire from their sees and do penance.

7. *Hist.* To place under the personal protection

of a feudal lord ('se in vassaticum alicui commendare' Du Cange).

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 91 The freeman might . . determine to whom . . he should commend himself. *Ibid.* 121 The kingdom of England . . was twice commended to a foreign potentate. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist.* I. 253 note, Vassus . . was used . . in the Karolingian period for a freeman commended, or placed in the relation of comitatus, to a lord. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 781/2 The privileged position of the abbey tenants gradually led the other men of the valley to 'commend' themselves to the abbey.

8. *Commend me (us)* to: a colloquial expression, serious or ironical, of choice or preference, = 'give me by choice'. Orig. of a person.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 ¶ 4 Of all that I have met in my time, commend me to Betty Duall. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it. 1826 DISRAELI *Vto. Grey* vi. i, For a handsome, generous, sharp-witted knave, commend me to Hunsdrich the porter. 1824 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 635/2 Commend me to Edinburgh above all cities! 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 51 Commend me to home-Joy, the family board Altar and hearth!

¶ App. confused or blended with the verbs *COMMENT* and *COMMEND*.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 107 That most admirable passage . . applauded and commended vpon by Lactantius himself. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*, 59 To commend over his condition and transcendent power . . as a matter of publique consequence. 1673-4 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 417 Whosoever you shall have any further occasion to commend me, I shall not fail to testify that I am, etc.

† **Commend**, *sb. Obs.* [In sense 1, a. *F. commende*, corresp. to It. and med.L. *commenda* a benefice given in charge to any one (see *COMMENDAM*), lit. 'a deposit, charge', f. *commendāre* to give in charge, entrust, etc.: see *prec.* In the other senses it may have been formed immed. from the verb in Eng. or Sc.]

1. *Ecll.* = *COMMENDAM* 1. In *commend*, to commend: in commendam. *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1128 The rent at will he [king off England] gaiff [that byshop] in commend. *Ibid.* i. 172 Glaskow that gaif. To dyocye in Duram to commend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Procl. 108 Ane kinrik of paroch kyrkis cuppillit with commendis.

b. Feudal protection: see *COMMENT v.* 7. *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 1072 The lord Bewmond in to the north he [Edward] send. Thai lordschippis all thai gaiff him in commend.

2. *Commendation.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1473 The gret commend that scho to Wallace gaiff Befor the king. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 277 Quhairthrow he gatt commend Of largenes and liberalitie. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. ii. 49 Speak in his just commend.

b. with a and *pl.* Also a *commendis*.

1606 ROLLOCK *Lect. 1 Thess.* (ed. 1606) 100 (Jam.) Thou . . givest vs a gooode commend, and vterst a great rejoicing for vs. 1631 HEYWOOD *tr. Maid of West* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 302 To . . vouchsafe some few commends Befor his death. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* in Hazl. *Doddley* XIII. 427 You give yourself a plausible commendis.

3. A greeting, remembrance, compliment.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 566 The harrold Jop in England sone he send, And wrayt to Bruce rycht hartlie this commend, Besekand him to cum and tak his croun. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 1. 38 Tell her I send to her my kind commends. 1608 L. MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* v, Thanks M. Jayler, and a kind commend. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 41 Mr. William Pawley, to whom I desire my most hearty commends may be presented.

**Commend**, *obs. form of COMMENT sb.*

¶ **Commenda**. Also 6 -do. The Latin and Ital. form of the word *COMMENDAM*, occas. used.

1598 FLORIO *Comendatore* . . one that hath Comendos [1611 Comendas] put to his charge. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Comm. Trent* (1616) 27 The abuses of Commendas and Annates. *Ibid.* 468 Willing to get Benefices in Commenda. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 393 *Commenda*, or *ecclesia commendata*, is a living commended by the crown to the care of a clerk, to hold till a proper pastor is provided for it. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.*, *Commenda*.

**Commendable** (*kə'mendəb'l*), *a.* [*a.* OF. *commendable*, *ad. L. commendābilis* is praiseworthy, f. *commendāre*: see *COMMAND* and *-ABLE*. The French derivation gave the earlier accentuation, *commendable*, *commendable*, the latter still, with an uncertain exception, used by Shakspeare. Dr. Johnson noted this as obsolete, and *commendable*, although considered by Walker 'vulgar', is now prevalent.]

1. Proper to be commended, deserving of commendation or approval, praiseworthy, laudable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* B. 804 No thing so commendable in a gret lord, as when he is debonaire. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclesi.* xlii. 8 Thou schalt be commendable in the sight of alle men. c 1400 BERYN 255 Ne myrth is nat commendabil, that ay is by o syde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xxix, Your great deceyte is nothing commendable. 1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. i. 120 Silence is onely commendable In a neats tongue dri'd, and a maid not vendible. 1620 GUILLM *Heraldry* iii. xii. (1611) 123 To set them forth in their commendablest fashion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 71 Liberality and bounty are exceedingly commendable. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Applying the Act with most commendable zeal.

† 2. *Commendatory. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Pausanias* Ep. 45 This hope . . that your opinion concerning his person, and behaviour, would be no lesse commendable then oures. *Ibid.* 360, I mistrust not . .



but that, without our commendable certificate, he is like enough to please. [Cf. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vii. 51.]

† **B.** as *sb.* A commendable thing or quality.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 340 All the Commendables in Politick Government. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 25 Touching the third commendable in the search of our selves, namely, Certainty and Evidence.

**Commendableness.** [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] Commendable quality, praiseworthiness.

1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 225 No man else can find any commendableness in them. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* iv. i. 193 The Essence of Vertuousness or Commendableness. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1850) II. 130 The commendableness of industry.

**Commendably.** *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a commendable manner; so as to win commendation; laudably.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. vii. Nature seketh... howe in quietnes to be commendably disposed. 1586 W. WEARIE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 He handled them commendably. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 67 Edric... challeng'd the Crown, and wore it, though not commendably. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) VII. 65 To behave commendably in the private life. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/4 The speakers were commendably brief.

† 2. In commendation. (Cf. COMMENDABLE 2.)

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iv. 25 Everything the man said commendably of him came grudgingly.

|| **Commendaces.** *Obs.* -9 [OF. (in Cotgr. 1611), corresp. to med.L. *commendatias* = *commendationes* 'officium vel orationes pro defunctis'.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commendaces*, Funeral Orations, Prayers made for the dead; Verses made in praise of the dead. [from *Cotgrave*.] Hence in PHILLIPS, etc.

|| **Commendador.** [*Sp. commendador* commander, lieutenant; now *esp.* used of a mediæval knight-commander.] A commander: chiefly as a Spanish or Venetian title.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 506 That which he and the great Commendador did. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* v. i. (Venice) A base commendador! I'll ne'er endure it. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 10 The Commendador Hannibal Caro said, that above all other stupendous things in the Commonwealth of Venice, etc. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Commendadores* (Sp.), a Consul or President in the Indies, or any foreign place: also... Sub-governors under the King of Spain, who is suprem master of the Knights of Casatraya, and other orders of Knighthood, and by the Spaniards called Commendadores. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 122 All Commendadores of the military orders, or of Malta, should pay two-thirds of their revenue.

**Commendam** (kōmēndəm). [*acc. sing.* of med.L. *commenda* 'depositum' (Du Cange), as used in phr. *dare in commendam*, to give (*sc.* a benefice) in charge or trust, or as a deposit, whence also applied to the benefice so entrusted, *f. L. commendare* to give into one's charge, deposit, entrust; cf. OF. *commande*, mod. *commende*, and see COMMEND *sb.* 1, COMMENDA, -UM.]

1. In the phrase *in commendam*: used of the tenure of a benefice 'commended' or given in charge to a qualified clerk or layman, to hold until a proper incumbent was provided for it, or according to a practice of later development, bestowed upon a layman or secular ecclesiastic, with enjoyment of the revenues for life; *esp.* used of a benefice, which a bishop or other dignity was permitted to hold along with his own preferment. (Abolished in England by statute in 1836.)

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* viii. 120 A grant to the... Bishop of St. Davids, to hold in Commendam with the said Bishopric the Rectory of Carewe. 1756 *Genil. Mag.* XXVI. 120 He held this living in commendam with his bishopric till his death in 1746. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 456 A beneficed clergyman when promoted to a bishopric vacates his benefice by the promotion, unless the King, by special dispensation, gives him power to retain his benefice, and when this is done, he is said to hold it 'in commendam'. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198 In process of time the Roman See claimed the right of allowing a bishop, or other dignitary, to hold other benefices in commendam with his own preferment.

*b. transf.*

1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 236 My Lt. Cardale does pretend to goe back to Jamaica... may be he has to keep it in commendam and to goe by his deputy. 1837 SCOTT *Quentin D. vi.* He might have held the office of confessor to the jail in commendam with that of executioner.

2. As *Eng. sb.* (with *pl.*) The custody of an ecclesiastical benefice in the absence of a regular incumbent; the tenure or enjoyment of the revenues of a benefice held as above. (Latin *commenda*.)

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/4 Their sleights to get monie... Sixtyle, for commendams. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commow.* (1603) 242 The commendams [*ed.* 1630 -ums] of vacant revenues... and the denomination of benefices doth yield yearly to his majesty a great quantitie of money. 1645 *Petit. Reliq.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 183 That Nonresidence, Pluralities, and Commendams may be moderated. 1750 CARTS *Hist. Eng.* II. 120 Dispensations called in England Commendams. 1836-7 *Act 6-7 Will. IV.* c. 77 § 18 Every commendam in future granted... whether temporary or perpetual, shall be absolutely void to all intents and purposes.

*b.* The benefice or office so held.

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied, until it be conveniently pro-

vided of a pastor. [So 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 66.] 1779 *Genil. Mag.* XLIX. 236 Bishop Green (having no commendam) had a very inadequate income. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 The office [abbot] became a commendam in the House of Guise.

3. = COMMANDERY 2 (med.L. *commenda*).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commow.* (1603) 60 His Commendams of the orders of Montegia, Calatravia, Alcantara, and S. James. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 158 The place belonged to a Commendator of S. James.

† **Commendatore.** *Obs. Sc.* [*a. Fr. commendataire*] = next.

1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 402 The Commendatore of Arbrotne... went... to seeke support against the regent.

**Commendatary.** *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. med.L. commendatari-us* (in same senses), *f. ppl. stem commendat-: see COMMENDATE and -ARY.*]

*A. adj.* = COMMENDATORY (sense 2).

1611 COTGR., *Commendatary*, commendatary; given in, enjoyed, or injoying by, Commendum. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Commendatary*. The commendatary abbots.

*B. sb. a. Eccl.* A commendator. *b. gen.* One put in charge, a commissioner.

1539 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 155 Robert Kinge, abbat and commendatary of Osney. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 77 Commendatories were as it were Tutors and Curators of Monasteries. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 31 In those times of oppression and cruelty... the Commendatories (encomenderos) let out the Indians to travellers like beasts of burden.

**Commendate.** *v. Obs.* exc. as in *b.* [*f. L. commendat- ppl. stem of commendare* to COMMEND: see -ATE 2.] *trans.* To commend. Hence *Commendating vbl. sb.*

1645 BOYS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. xvi. 11 In hearing their own commendating and praise.

*b. spec. in ppl. a. Commendated* [*med.L. commendatus*] = COMMENDED (see COMMEND *v.* 7).

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 574 How many thanes, how many commendated, how many freemen.

**Commendation** (kōmēndā'jōn). *Forms:* 3 commendaciun, 4-5 co(m)mendacioun, 4-6 -cion, -cyo(u)n, 6 -thoun, 6 -commendation. [*a. OF. commendation*, -cion, *ad. L. commendation-em*, *n.* of action *f. commendare*: see COMMEND. The order in which the senses appear in *Eng.* is not that of the actual development in *Lat.* and *Fr.*]

1. General sense: The action of commending.

† 1. Giving in charge, entrusting, committal.

In *gen. sense rare*, but sense 6 (specialized from this) represents the earliest use of the word.

1583 PLAT *Divers New Exper.* (1594) 69 Verie carefull in the commendation of any secreete to his friend.

2. The expression of approval, recommendation.

1593 GOWER *Conf. III.* 145 A tale... Of trouthe in commendacion. 15400 *Rom. Rose* 4890 He preyeth Eelde... And more of commendacioun Than youthe in his disciplioun. 1509 FISHER *Shun. Sermon. Cress Richmond Wks.* 289 In the fyrst shall stonde her prayse and commendacyon. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 275 You have deseru'd High commendation, true applause, and loue. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* To Rdr., The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph. 1757 JOHNSON *Let. Burney* 24 Dec. in *Boswell*, I remember with great pleasure your commendation of my Dictionary. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* III. ii. 313 Mentioned... in terms of high commendation.

*b.* with *a* and *pl.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxvi. Contents, A commendacion and prayse of a good honest woman. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If honest commendacions be a iust reward dew to noble enterprises. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P., Congreve*, Neither soliciting flattery by publick commendations, nor provoking enmity by malignant criticism. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Cloisters*, Their commendations lag behind the truth.

† *c. pl.* = Renown, credit, repute. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 433 With singular commendations hee had served... in the French warres. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 84 Intrusted... with considerable offices, which he discharged by his commendations. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Another sort of Steel, of higher commendations than any of the foregoing sorts.

*d.* (See quot.)

1823 tr. *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxx. 311 To these different kinds of dramatic performances was added a kind of prologue, called a commendation.

3. Recommendation of a person to the favourable notice or attention of another. Also in *Letter of commendation*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 204 This letter of owre commendation. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 79 Come... With Commendation from great Potentates. 1601 - *All's Well* iv. iii. 92 The Duke hath offered him Letters of commendations to the King. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* v. The Governor said... His commendation, sir, shall have its weight. 1891 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 277 The courtesy our letter of commendation demands from him.

4. (*gen. in pl.*) Remembrances sent to those at a distance; respects, compliments, greetings. *arch.*

1599 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* to Aftry my moste herty commendacions. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1605) 22 The manner of commendacions (which with us is retained for an order of Salutation or greeting)... customably is delivered in this forme: After our hearty commendacions unto your L. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 98. 1688 PENN. *Archives* I. 106 After our very hearty Commendations, It having pleased Almighty God, about Ten of the Clock this morning, to bless his may and His Royal Consort the Queene, with the Birth of a hopefull Son. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* viii. Her uneasiness... was removed, by

the arrival of Whitaker, with her husband's commendations.

† 5. A thing that recommends, a recommendation. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 302 Let me show forth thy commendations free. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 136 It was thought a great commendation for a young scholler to make an Oration extempore. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (J.), Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 96 The Want of Tools and Materials, if the Model is answered, is a Commendation to the Workman.

II. Special senses.

6. *Liturg.* (*gen. in pl.*; also *Commendation of Souls*) An office originally ending with the prayer *Tibi, Domine, commendamus*, in which the souls of the dead were commended to God; said both before their burial, and in anniversary or commemorative services. In colleges: see quot. 1709.

1525 *Ancr. R.* 22 A morwen, oþer a niht after þe suffragiis of Uhtsong, siggeþ Commendaciun. 1580 WYCLIF *174s.* (1880) 191 Placebo & dirige & commendacion & matynes of oure lady ordeyned of synful men. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* vi. (Arb.) 11 When this vigilye was don and the commendacion she was leyde in the pytte. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Contents, The Litany, The Dirige, The Commendations, The Psalms of the Passion. 1545 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 31 To say Masse Dirige and Commendacions in the snide Chapell for the soule of the saide Founder and all Christien sowlez. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref. I.* xviii. 224 There was also in Popish times an office used in the colleges at certain times of the year, for the commendations of their benefactors. Now [1560]. was added a reformed Latin commendation of them... a prayer *Domine Deus*, etc. instead of this prayer in the popish office of commendations, viz. *Tibi Domine commendamus*. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. 476.

*b.* = Commendatory prayer.

1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 *Commendation of the soul* (*Ordo commendationis anime*), a form of prayer for the dying contained in the Roman Ritual.

7. *Feudal Law.* The cession by a freeman of himself and his lands to the personal protection of a feudal lord.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 164 Besides the relation... by beneficiary grants, there was another species more personal... called commendation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 59 This commendation of Scotland to the West-Saxon King. 1875 STRYBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 79 note, The practice of commendation in England was generally the result of the police organisation.

8. *Eccl.* The giving of benefices in commendam; also, the condition of a commendam.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/1 The Pope... punished them by putting the monastery into commendation. 1885 T. ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 198/2 s. v. *Commenda*, Since the destruction of Church property which recent times have witnessed, the practice of commendation has greatly dwindled, if not wholly ceased, throughout Europe.

III. *attrib.* † *commendation ninepence*, a bent nine-penny piece used as a love-token.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 487 Like Commendation Ninepence, crookt With to and from my Love, it lookt. [Cf. GAY *Sheph. Wk.* v. 129.]

† **Commendatitial.** *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. commendatitius* + -AL.] = COMMENDATORY *A* *b.*

1601 W. WATSON *Sparting Discov.* a12, Letters commendatitiales [*littera commendatitiae*].

**Commendative.** *a. rare* -9. [*ad. L. commendatīvo-us*: see COMMEND and -IVE.] = COMMENDATORY. Hence *Commendatively adv.*

1865 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* xxxiii. 216 She observed commendatively.

**Commendator** (kōmēndat'ar). [*a. late L. commendator*, agent-n. *f. commendare*; in ancient use 'one who commends', but in med.L. the title of the member of a knightly order, entrusted with the management of a *commenda* or COMMANDERY; = COMMANDER 3. Cf. It. *commendatore* 'one that hath comendas put to his charge' Florio (sense 1); *Sp. commendador* 'one that hath commandements given him in charge'; in sense 1, Du Cange has *commendatarius*, *F. commendataire*.]

1. One who holds a benefice in commendam.

1561 Q. KENNEDY (*title*), Ane Oratioun set furth be Master Quintine Kennedy, commendatour of Crosraguell. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref. I.* 428 The other [abbey] was of Bushlsham... in Berkshire, made by Barlow, Bishop of S. Davids, that was Commendator of it. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. i. v. (1743) 338 The abbacies of others were given to Laymen in Commendam, and they under the name of Commendators sat in Parliament and made up the first State of the clergy. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtonshire* 83 In 1560 the Pope appointed Thomas Hay... Commendator of the Monastery [of Glenluce].

† 2. The president of a COMMANDERY; a knight-commander. *Obs.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 158 He knew of several persons, that... could not obtain from the same Commendators the like faculties. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/1 The Commentator, or Great Master of the Order... is to be Knighted in the midst of the Knights.

3. = COMMENDADOR, as a Spanish title: lieutenant, viceroy.

1583 STOCKER *Civile Warres Lowe Countries* i. 102 b, Don Lewis of Requesens, the great commendator of Castil. 1665 G. HAVERS tr. *P. della Valle's Trav.* 31 The Commendator of the Dutch [at Surat], came one day to give me a visit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 232 Don Ferdinand de Toledo, great Commendator of Leon... a nobleman of the first rank.

Hence **Commenda-torship** [from sense 1].

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 307/2 Lord Robert Stewart..obtained the Commendatorship of the Bishoprick.

**Commendatory** (kōmēndātorī), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 **command-**. [ad. late L. *commendatōrius*, *f.* *commendator*: see **prec.** and **-ORY**.]

**A. adj.**

1. Having the attribute of commending or recommending.

1555 [see b]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 405 Let the Fathers be . . . eloquent in their commendatory Declarations. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* I. (1851) 20 The commendatory subscriptions of Confessors and Martyrs. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 43 A copy of commendatory verses. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, He would venture upon a commendatory letter.

**b.** **Commendatory letter** or **epistle**: a letter commending a person to favourable notice or reception; *esp.* a testimonial or letter of introduction given for this purpose by a bishop to a member of his diocese when about to travel.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 308 He had received letters commendatory of pope Leo the tenth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 17 (R.) That no Englishman should enter into Scotland, without letters commendatory of their awne soueraigne lorde. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iii. (1673) 309 Commendatory Epistles granted to all whether Clergie or Laity that were to travel, as Tickets of Hospitality. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. *Bellerophonitis literas portare*; when a man carries commendatory letters to his own hurt.

**c.** **Commendatory prayer**: in the Anglican Liturgy, a prayer in which a person at the point of death is commended to the mercy of God.

1661 *Prayer-bk., Rubric in Burial Office*, A commendatory prayer for a sick person at the point of departure. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 Their heroes appear . . . to live that they may die with the Commendatory Prayer on their lips.

2. Holding a benefice *in commendam*.

1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylyn* 67 John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, then Commendatory-Dean thereof. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 295 The estates possessed by bishops and canons, and commendatory abbots. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Termin.* s.v. *Abbot*, Some abbots secular were commendatory, enjoying a portion of the revenues.

**b.** **Held in commendam**.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 206 The bishopricks, and the great commendatory abbeys, were, with few exceptions, held by that order [the nobility].

3. Pertaining to feudal commendation.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 127 The feudal or commendatory relation is a very delicate relation.

**B. sb.**

1. A commendatory fact or word. **Obs.**

1641 *Cheke's Life in Hurt Sedib.* B iv b, The . . . King upon the sole commendatories of his former deservings reserved that honour for him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 63 A sufficient evidence and commendatory of his own piety. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. I (R.), Whatever did but bear . . . the super-scription of the holy Jesus would need no other commendatories to our affection. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. vii. (R.), Just as if Cicero had spoke commendatories of Anthony.

2. A knight-commander. **Obs.**

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* III. vii. (Arb.) 165 Chiefe Commendatory of the order of the knyghtes of Alicantara. 1750 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 250/2 Degraded of the order of St. Jago, of which he was a commendatory. 1762 tr. *Buschings's Syst. Geog.* V. 560 The palace of the commendatory of the Teutonic order . . . once stood here.

3. One who holds a benefice *in commendam*.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 337 Condemned to die for keeping intelligence with the Commendatory of Dribrough. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pargers.* 191 In Process of Time Commendatories, by divers Pretences of Honesty and Necessity made use of the Fruits themselves.

4. = **COMMANDERY**. **Obs.**

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 127 The Knights of this order . . . became possessed of . . . beautiful monasteries and manye fayre Commendatories. 1762 tr. *Buschings's Syst. Geog.* V. 533 The Stadtholder of the bailiwick of Thuringia and the Commendatory of Grifstadt.

5. = **COMMENDAM** 2. **Obs.**

1755 R. KEITH *Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 36 His uncle, now become primate of St. Andrew's, resigned in his favour the commendatory of Arbroath. 1849 J. GRANT *Mem. Kirkcaldy Gr.* xxi. 245 His Commendatory of Coldingham [was given] to Home of Manderston.

**Commended** (kōmēndēd), *pp.* *a.* [f. **COMMEND** v. + **-ED**.] Mentioned as worthy of approval; recommended, praised, approved.

1475 CAXTON *Fason* 7 b, The hye and comended ordre of knyghthode. 1601 SHAKS. *Tit. C.* II. i. 272, I charme you, by my once commended Beauty. 1873-4 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 181 (*Class Prize Lists*), Highly Commended.—Browning, Campbell, etc.

**b.** Bound by feudal commendation.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 188 The protection which the commended freeman received from his lord.

**Commander** (kōmēndar), (*Chiefly* in 17th c.)

[f. as **prec.** + **-ER**.] One who commends.

1570 ASCHAM *Schoolm.* (Arb.) 22 A glad commander of it. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 28 Every old man . . . is a commander of the time past. 1707 *Ref. Ridicule* 289 He . . . is his own Commander. 1773 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Free-Thinking* 241 (L.) Who, unqualified to understand one single page of Cicero, presumes to set up for his commander and patron.

**Commending** (kōmēnding), *vb.* *sb.* [f. **COMMEND** v. + **-ING**.] The action of the **vb.** **COMMEND** v. + **-ING**.]

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2346 Pire athils of Atenes. . . keast vp a cric. . . in comending of his carpe. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*

(1840) I. 27 Bishops and judges . . . though not made by his commanding are usually by his commending to the king. 1825 *Scribblemania* 249 It claims high commending.

**Commending**, *pp.* *a.* [f. as **prec.** + **-ING** 2.]

That commends. Hence **Commendingly** *adv.*

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. vi. 88 Concerning himself, he thought commendingly, a tear would have overcome him.

4. **Commendment**. **Obs.** [f. as **prec.** + **-MENT**.]

Commendation.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 292/1 Thus mightest thou have full prefe in thy Margarites goodness, by commendment of other jewels badness. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, You must shew and insinuate yourself responsible, and equivalent now to my commendment.

5. **Commendo**. **Obs.** [ad. It. or med.L. *commenda*; in quot. 1628 perh. only a grandiose alteration of **COMMEND** *sb.*: see **-ADO**.]

1. = **COMMENDA**, **COMMANDERY**.

1598 FLORIO, *Commendatore*, one that hath commendes [1611 *Commendas*] put to his charge.

2. = **COMMEND** *sb.* 2, recommendation.

1628 VENNOR *Bathes of Bath* (1650) 361 By these commendoes he gets Patients.

**Commendress**. **Obs. rare.** [f. **COMMENDER** + **-ESS**.] A female commander.

1611 COTGR., *Loueresse*, a praiseresse, commendresse. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Prijersesse*, commendresse.

6. **Commendry**, *sb.* **Obs. rare.**

c 1475 *Sg. of Love Degre* 688 She sered that body with spcery, With wyrgin waxe and commendry.

7. **Commendum**. **Obs.** Also **comendum**. [Perh. originally meant as a rectification of the abnormal **COMMENDAM**.]

1. = **COMMENDAM** 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Encomenda*, a comendum: an ecclesiasticall living so called. 1611 COTGR., *Commende*, a Commendum: or Benefice giuen in Commendum. 1630 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 31 Commendums, if the possessor die, revert to the depositor. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 5 Principal Abbeyes . . . giuen in great Commendum.

2. = **COMMANDERY**.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 175 Two hundred fiftie nine Commendums of the Order of the Knights of Malta. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 16.

**Commennliche**, *obs.* form of **COMMONLY**.

**Commensal** (kōmēnsāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **commensale**. [a. F. *commensal*:—med.L. *commensalis*, *f. com-* together with + *mensa* table, *mensalis* belonging to the table.] **A. adj.**

1. Eating at, or pertaining to, the same table.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/2 O where hast thou bee so long commensal? a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 Commensal food. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 259/1 Commensal pleasures.

2. *Biol.* Applied to animals or plants which live as tenants of others (distinguished from *parasitic*).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 140 The tube . . . is very frequently inhabited by . . . a commensal decapod crustacean. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618, 405 Schwendener proposed, in 1869, the . . . theory . . . that lichens are not autonomous organisms, but commensal associations of a fungus parasitic on an alga.

**B. sb.**

1. One of a company who eat at the same table, a mess-mate.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 235 There was he had lyster of the Paleis, and commensale with the Pope. 1644-47 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 258 The guests of the great King of Heaven, and the commensals of the Lord Jesus, with whom we do then [at the Eucharist] communicate. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 229 The holders of them might be commensals.

2. Formerly a name for the 'Oppidans' at Eton. **Obs.** (cf. *Commoner* at Winchester.)

1625 ETON *Annal.* in M. Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 293 For a little table to lantnen the Commensals table in the Hall. 1884 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 72 (*Eton*) In 1624 there seem to have been about forty 'Commensals'.

3. *Biol.* An animal or plant which lives attached to or as a tenant of another, and shares its food (distinguished from a *parasite*, which feeds on the body of its host). Also applied to the host itself.

1872 DANA *Corals* I. 25 Frequently each Actinia has its special favorite, proving an inherited preference for . . . that kind of change or range of conditions, which the preferred commensal provides. 1879 tr. *Seniper's Anim. Life* 74 It might be . . . that the green constituents were not integral elements of the animal, but foreign bodies, living within it, —commensals or 'messmates', as they are called. 1880 DAY *Fruit. Lum. Soc.*, *Zool.* XV. 51 A common example of a commensal is the Sucking-fish.

4. **Commensalism** (kōmēnsālizm), [f. **prec.** + **-ISM**; cf. *parasitism*.] A commensal condition.

1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 42. 1872 DANA *Corals* I. 24 Now and then an Actinia puts itself on the back of a crab, a kind of association styled commensalism by Van Beneden. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* (ed. 6) 267 In the Lichens we have the most remarkable instance in the vegetable kingdom of . . . symbiosis or commensalism.

5. **Commensality** (kōmēnsāliti), [f. **COMMENSAL**; cf. F. *commensalité*.] Commensal state; the habit of eating at the same table.

1611 COTGR., *Commensalité*, Commensality; a continual feeding together at one table. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 142 Being enjoined or prohibited certain foods . . . to avoid community with the Gentiles upon promiscuous commensality. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 326 'Eating

together,' as Dr. Johnson would say, 'promotes good will, Sir, commensality is benevolent'. 1881 R. N. CUST in *Mission Life* No. 137. 201 Modified Caste, limited. . . to Rules of Intermarriage and Commensality.

6. **Commensation**. **Obs. rare**—1. [f. the elements (*com-*, *mensa*) of med.L. *commensalis*: see **-ATION**.] Eating at the same table.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 (L.) Daniel . . . probably declined Pagan commensation or to eat of meats forbidden to the Jews.

7. **Commensurate**, *v.* [f. **COM-** + **MENSTRUUM** + **-ATE**.] To dissolve together. Hence **Commensuately**, *pp.* *a.* mutually dissolving.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 306 In the caloric mixtures . . . the commensuaturating substances . . . become warm.

8. **Commensurability** (kōmēnsiūrābiliti, -fūr-), [f. next, or its L. original; see **-ITY**; cf. F. *commensurabilité*.] The quality of being commensurable.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. xviii. 247 The commensurabilitie or incommensurabilitie of lines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 332 A comely commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xlii. 133 Whenever we look for commensurabilities and equalities in nature, we are disappointed. 1847-4. EMERSON *Ess. Gifts* (1885) II. 437 There is no commensurability between a man and my gift.

9. **Commensurable** (kōmēnsiūrāb'l, -fūr-), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *commensurābilis* (Boeth.) having a common measure, *f. com-* together + *mensurābilis* that can be measured, *f. mensurā-re* to measure (see **-BLE**), *f. mensura* measure, *f. mens-* *pp.* stem of *metiri* to measure, **MEASURE**.] Also in French (Oresme 14th c.), which may be the intermediate source of the Eng.]

1. Of numbers or magnitudes: Having, or reducible to, a common measure; divisible without remainder by the same quantity. Also, in wider sense, measurable by the same standard or scale of values. **Const. with, to.**

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B1, .20. and .36. be commensurable, seynge .4. is a common diuisor for them bothe. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. Def. 1. 229 All numbers are commensurable one to another. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 325 *note*, Divided into parts that are commensurable. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* III. 142 Mind is not commensurable with Space. 1890 JESS *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) p. xiii, Works of art are commensurable only when the theories which produced them have a common basis.

2. Proportionable in measure, size, amount, etc.; having a suitable proportion, proportionate *to*.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tr. Faith* II. (1845) 29 His pleasure and His work are commensurable. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 490 God . . . hath rewards commensurable to every man's case. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 183 Such a Neck as is commensurable to their Legs. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xv. § 5 The two punishments must be perfectly commensurable.

3. Capable of measurement, measurable (*by* something else). **Obs.**

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esay* vi. 9 We must not conceive that God is commensurable by any place. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Vind. (Arts & Sc.)* 12 If I see such a solid body, the Understanding judgeth whether this body be commensurable or not, by any notion. . . before understood.

4. as *sb.* A commensurable quantity: also *fig.*

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. 227 Not as commensurables, measuring a greater by ourselves the less, but, etc.

5. **Commensurableness**. [f. **prec.** + **-NESS**.] Commensurable quality or state.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* N1ij, To make that trialle of commensurableness. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* I. i. 12 There is no commensurableness between this object and a created Understanding. 1865 *Reader* 16 Sept. 399/3 They occupy exactly the same number of lines both in Greek and English. . . the commensurableness was undesigned.

6. **Commensurably**, *adv.* [f. as **prec.** + **-LY** 2.] In a commensurable manner.

1651 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 7 That baptism is commensurably practicable upon Infants, under the Gospel, as circumcision in the time of the Law, is not evident.

7. **Commensurate** (kōmēnsiūrāt, -fūr-), *a.* [ad. L. *commensurāt-us* (Boeth.), *f. com-* together + *mensurāt-us* measured, *f. mensurā-re* to measure: see **COMMENSURABLE**.]

1. Having the same measure; of equal extent, duration, or magnitude; coextensive. **Const. with.**

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 57 He . . . whose actions are exactly commensurate with equity and justice. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 191 (T.) An age, a certain long space of time, that is commensurate with the duration of the thing that is spoken of. a 1744 BENTLEY (J.), Matter and gravity are always commensurate. 1832 MACAULAY *Burleigh, Ess.* (1851) I. 224 The life of Burleigh was commensurate with one of the most important periods. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 5 Christendom and . . . the Roman Empire, according to his notions commensurate. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 2 In modern Europe the influence of women and the spread of civilization have been nearly commensurate.

2. Formerly also with *to*. **Obs.**

1660 INGULO *Beniv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 201 Having a Duration . . . commensurate to Eternity. 1666 WHISTON *Jh. Earth* II. (1722) 166 The Solar Year, and the Lunar Year too, were . . . exactly commensurate to one another. 1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 10 *note*, If the Fish . . . be of equal Weight to the Water, that is Commensurate to the Bulk of it, the Fish will rest there. 1790 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 P 14 The duties of life are commensurate to its duration.

2. Of corresponding extent, magnitude, or degree; proportionate, adequate. Const. *to*, also *with*.

1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 554 That our hope be but commensurate to our sincerity. 1660 W. SECKER *Non-such Prof.* 15 A drop of praises is not commensurate to a sea of favours. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 157 The necks of Birds and Quadrupeds are commensurate to their legs. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 95 You know how it can act when its power is commensurate to its will. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* II. 374 To assist him with a force at all commensurate to the undertaking. 1853 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 59 If we have firmness to imitate his [Newton's] example, we shall, no doubt, reap a commensurate reward. 1873 COOK *Job* (*Speaker's Comm.*) IV. 3/2 Prosperity and misery are not always commensurate with man's deserts.

3. Corresponding in nature (*with*, *to*); belonging to the same sphere or realm of things. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 Herein he judges and is judg'd, measures and is commensurate to the right reason. 1674 GOUT *Tongue* (J.). By the mediation of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intellect* 554 Plato adds, that according to Empedocles, the Definition of Colour was this, ἀπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν τῶν ὁπότερος καὶ αὐτοῦτος; The Definition of Figures. Commensurate to the Sight and Sensible. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 276 Colour is an effluence of form, commensurate with sight, and sensible.

4. Characterized by a common measure; = COMMENSURABLE I. *rare*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. xvii. We can have no positive idea of any space or duration not made up, and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days, and years, which are the common measures. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 207 Were these three periods commensurate to one another, that is, did a month consist of any equal number of days and the year of a certain number of lunar months. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* XI. 346 The mean motions of no two planets are exactly commensurate.

+ **Commensurate** (kōmensū'ret, -fūr-), *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>: cf. *mensurate* and *L. mensurāre* to measure.]

1. *intr.* To be of the same measure or extent *with*; to agree or 'square' *with*. (*rare*.)

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* I. 5 Let us see how it commensurates with the universality of Scripture and Reason. *Ibid.* v. 21 Being only commensurates with Time, or length of days.

2. *trans.* To make commensurate; to proportion; to make to correspond in nature.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 481/2 Nature hath equally commensurated the Senses according to the Sensibles. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. III. 81 (K.) Fitly and suitably commensurated and proportioned each to other. 1711 KEN *Hymnarius* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 19, I. will.. To Loveliness immense, commensurate my Love.

3. To reduce to a measure or standard; to define the extent of; to put a measure to; to measure.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 30 His designe shall commensurate his reformation, gives it leave to go to such a degree and no further. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 372 The aptest terms to define or commensurate the longitude of places. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 421/2 Before the World there were, neither year nor seasons, by which this generable World is commensurated.

+ **Commensurately**, *adv.* [f. COMMENSURATE a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a commensurate manner; proportionately, correspondingly.

1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. IV. 277 (R.) The law of sin and the law of the mind are adequately and commensurately opposite. 1711 KEN *Hymnarius* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 142 God will be more commensurately paid. 1824 W. LAYTON in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 414 The sense of responsibility is commensurately enfeebled.

b. So as to be commensurate.

1694 W. HOLDER *Time* (J.). We make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year.

+ **Commensurateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being commensurate.

1661 BOYLE *Style Scriptures* 165 Its Rules ought to be estimated by their Tendency, and Commensurateness to its End. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 188 Want of symmetry or commensurateness.

+ **Commensuration** (kōmensū'rā-ti-ōn, -fūr-). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *commensuration* (14th c. Oresme), ad. L. *commensurātiō-em* (Boeth.), f. *com-* together + *mensurātiō* measurement.]

1. The measuring of things against or in comparison with each other.

1506 PILGR *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 By applyenge parte to parte and membre to membre, by commensuration, as Helisey dyd reyse to lyfe the wydwowes sone. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 21 God's Omnipresence.. without any commensuration of parts to any [space], or circumscription within any. 1702 GREW *Comm. Sac.* I. iii. (R.). A strait and a curve line may perhaps be brought by immediate commensuration, nearer to equality than any given difference; but the equality can never be brought to a point. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 487 The minds of few can take in the whole of a great author, and fewer can draw him close enough to another for just commensuration.

+ 2. The action of measuring; measurement. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 360 Such commensurations as are made in the wanderynge turnynges of such vyages. 1690 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 288 The more Western term of Longitude, from whence the moderns begin their commensuration. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* (1756) 38 Some cubits above the common commensuration.

+ b. As a quality: Measurement, measure, magnitude, size. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 323 The largenes of heauen

and commensuration of the earth. 1659 T. WILLSFORD *Archit.* 6 The true commensuration taken in Feet.

3. The action of proportioning, or fact of being proportioned; proportion, commensurateness.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 764 There must be a commensuration or proportion between the Body moved, and the force. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 250 Judging of Commensuration or Incommensuration of a Body. 1653 WILKINS *Gift of Prayer* II. (R.). He is pleased to esteem them [our services] by their commensuration to us, if in respect of our abilities they are the best. 1781 W. JONES *Phys. Disquis.* in G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlii. 233 Where we look for commensuration, we find variety and infinity.

+ **Commensurative**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commensurāt-* (see above) + -IVE.] Having relation to measurement or dimension.

Hence **Commensuratively**, *adv.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 55. *Ibid.* 57 The manner of corporeal substances is to be in a place circumscriptionally, commensuratively, dimensionally, or locally.

+ **Commensurator**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COM- + L. *mensurātor* measurer.] One that measures, or equals in measure.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 80 We shall finde Commensurators for all, let them estimate as high as they can.

+ **Commensure**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [cf. COMMENSURATE *v.* and COMMEASURE *v.*] *intr.* = COMMENSURATE *v.* I.

1654 J. P. *Tyrants & Protectors Set Forth* 43 His greatness provokes his goodness to commensure herewith.

+ **Comment** (kō'ment), *sb.* Also 5-7 *coment*, 6 *com(m)ente*, (*commend*). [a. OF. *comment* (*end*, *-and*) commentary, ad. L. *commentum* inven-

tion, contrivance, enthymeme, (in Isidore) a comment or interpretation (see COMMENTARY); from *comment-us*, pa. pple. of *commen-isc-or* (root *com-men-*) to devise by careful thought, contrive, invent, f. \**men-*, root of *mens*, *meniri*, etc. The mod. use corresponds to that of Isidore.]

+ 1. An expository treatise, an exposition; a commentary. *Obs.*

1400 *Langranch's Cirivng.* 43 Gallion seip in be eende of his coment coold be moost grevous to a senewy lyme bat is woundid. 1475 *Babes Bk.* (1868) x This trets.. this lytil coment. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* Ded. 142 (end of Bk.). I have also a schort coment [w. r. comment] compild. To expon strange historis and termes wild. 1530 PALSGR *Introd.* 5 A thirde boke, which is a very coment and expositour unto my seconde. 1609 BEN JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii. He speaks all riddle.. I must have a comment ere I can conceive him. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Church* 45 Barbaro.. in his largest Edition of his Comment upon Vitruvius. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 230 The middle three [lections] from some Comment on Holy Scripture.

2. A remark or note in explanation, exposition, or criticism of a literary passage; an annotation; a remark or criticism (*on* or *upon* anything).

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Polyis* (1570) 106 For all Scripture new comentes to deuise. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 263 Forgive the Comment that my passion made Upon thy feature. 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 11 Some Comments clear not, but increase the doubt. 1780 CROWDER *Prager. Err.* 44 Hence comment after comment. 1781 CHABBE *Library* 191 Bibles with cuts and comments. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 25 What few explanatory comments I have felt it necessary to add.

b. In extended and fig. uses.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* 127 a, Which wonder the southsaires interpreted to betoken a great.. alteration.. which according to.. their coment happened. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, Bella looked to Mrs. Boffin's face for a comment on.. this stormy humour in her husband. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 264 The names of the hostages.. are a good comment on the mixed population of the Northern Kingdom.

3. *collect.* The expository or critical matter added to illustrate the text of a book.

1599 *Paphe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Beware my Comment, tis odds the margin shall be as full as the text. 1686 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 31 The.. Text.. is printed.. in a black English letter, the more easily to be distinguished from the Comment. 1755 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 17 Some adopted the comment, others stuck to the text. 1859 TENNYSON *Martin & Vivien* 681 None can read the text, not even I; And none can read the comment but myself.

4. The action of commenting; animadversion, criticism, remark.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 35 You need not set your thoughts in rubric this for wholesale comment. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 185 The fact that he should have taken no distinct side.. has been the subject of some comment.

+ 5. 'Sometime it is taken for a lie or fayned tale' (Bullockar 1616; also in Cockeram 1623). *Obs.* [So L. *commentum*: cf. also COMMENT *v.* I.]

6. *Comb.* as *commentless*, *comment-like* adj. or adv. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 242 They Comment-like refer to this. 1886 H. MERIVALE in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXXVI. 350 The commentless record of such and such a letter.

+ **Comment** (kō'ment, kō'ment), *v.* Also 6 *comente*. [In branch I, ad. med.L. *commentāre*, to devise, excogitate (usually in a bad sense, of fraud or mischief), by-form of L. *commentāri*, freq. of *commen-isc-i*, *comment-us*, to devise, invent, contrive: see prec. In branch II, app. immediately f. COMMENT *sb.*; cf. F. *commenter* to expound (Cotgr.), *il. commentare* to expound largely (Florio).

With the exception of that from Spenser (sense 1), all the verse quotes. accent the first syllable; but some orthoepists recognize *comment*, which is usual in Scotland;

cf. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 349 Trisyllables formed by adding a termination.. retain the accent of the radical word: as.. *commenting*, *commenting*, *assurance*.]

I. repr. med.L. *commentāre*.

+ 1. *trans.* To devise, contrive, invent (especially something false or bad). *Obs.* (The quotes 1554 and 1596 appear to connect this with branch II.)

1450 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 Machomete the false prophete.. *commentenge* [L. *commentavit*, v. r. *adventit*] the wicked secte of Saraceny. 1554 PHILIP *Exam. & Vrit.* (Parker Soc.) 376 Whether it may be seen rightfull to comment any thing or to abate as concerning the matter in defining holy scriptures. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* VII. vii. 53 Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name, Others in Thebes, and others other-where; But, wheresoever they comment the same, They all consent that ye begotten were And borne here in this world.

II. f. COMMENT, *sb.*

2. *trans.* To furnish with comments; to make a comment or comments on; to annotate. *arch.*

1599 THYNNIS *Animado* (1865) 75 Laysure to reprinte, correcte, and comente the same. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 129 Anselme.. commenting the Epistles to Titus and the Philippians. 1695 HUMFREY *Medicoria* 29, I comment therefore these words thus. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sc.* 158 To trace each Toil, and comment ev'ry War. 1768 JOHNSON *Prof. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 285 The chief desire of him that comments an author. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 149 The treatise was commented, abridged, and even turned into verse.

+ b. with extension, *into*, *away*.

1642 FULLER *Holy State* 33 (T.) She studiously avoids all suspicious expressions, which wanton apprehensions may colourably comment into obscenity. 1726 AMHURST *Terre Fil.* No. 40, 217 This oath, like other oaths, is commented away, and interpreted so loosely.

3. *intr.* To write explanatory or critical notes (+ *to*) *on*, or *upon* a text.

1611 COTGR., *Comment*, expounded, commented on. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 230 Hee.. Commenting to that text of Scripture.. writes, etc. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 757 To be copied, printed, commented on, translated. 1842 LANT *Arab. Nts.* I. 73 The same Manuscript which I am translating, and upon which I am commenting.

4. To make comments or remarks (*on*, *upon*). (Often implying unfavourable remarks.)

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 45 Not an eye that sees you, but is a Physician to comment on your Malady. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Little expecting the Curiosity of future Ages should comment upon their Ashes. 1871 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euphuism* 12, I have been commenting pretty freely on the errors of two critics. 1872 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (ed. 2) 12 William of Malmesbury's tale, on which he himself thus comments.

b. with the remark as an obj. clause or sentence.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 99 Commenting that divorce was permitted only for the help of wives. 1883 LOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 170 Two opposite schools at once, you see, commented Gervase.

+ 5. To remark mentally; to meditate, ponder.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. IV. iii. 51 Come, I have learn'd that fearful commenting is leaden servitor to dull delay. 1602 RETURN *fr. Parnass.* III. v. (Arb.) 46 He doubles griefe that comments on a wo.

Hence **Commenting** *vbl. sb.* and  *ppl. a.*

1594 [see 5]. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* *Introd.* (1851) 10 The shallow commenting of Scholastics and Canonists. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. 177 Matters not set down in it, or ambiguously.. understood, and by appendices and commenting supposed. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 269 The criticizing or commenting Practice. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. I. 237 A commenting literature, and a second-hand philosophy.

+ **Commentar**. *Obs. rare*. [cf. F. *commentaire* and see -AR<sup>2</sup>.] Scotch by-form of COMMENTARY.

1641 R. BAILIE *Parall. Liturg.* v. *Mass-bk.* 77 All the Commentars and deductions that they have made upon it.

+ **Commentarial**, *a.* [f. L. *commentāri-us* + -AL.] Relating to, or characteristic of, commentaries. Hence **Commentarialism**, commentarial method.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 97 A considerable part.. of the.. knowledge of some classical students.. having come into the mind on no other method.. than the simple commentarial one. *Ibid.* 92 The literary method has.. the danger of degenerating into loose commentarialism.

+ **Commentaried**, *ppl. a. rare*. [f. COMMENTARY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] + a. Recorded in a commentary, chronicled. b. Furnished with a commentary; annotated.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. cccxvi, The Commentary'd Acts Of mighty Caesar. 1653 — *Idylls* II. 48 Commentaried Blood Transforms the Sheet.

+ **Commentariographer**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *commentāri-us* COMMENTARY + -GRAPHER q. v. There may have been a mod.L. *commentāriographus* (cf. *historiographus*, *grapher*) as the immediate source.] A writer of commentaries.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 220 C. J. Cesar the commentariographer.

+ **Commentary** (kō'mentāri), *sb.* Also 6 *comentarie*. [ad. L. *commentāri-um*, *ari-us* (in 16th c. F. *commentaire*, *it. commentario*), in its origin an adj. (sc. *volumen, liber*), f. *comment-um*: see COMMENT and -ARY. In classical L. used in the senses



'note-book, book of memoranda, or memoirs', also (in Gellius) of 'annotations'. Isidore *Orig.* vi. viii. 5 explains, 'Sunt enim interpretationes, ut commenta iuris, commenta evangelii'.

† 1. A collection of notes or memoranda; a note-book. *Obs. rare.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* II. ii. The same emperor spake seldome openly, but out of a commentarie... that he had before provided and written. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. (1871) 162 By a commentary to conserue and kepe in memory.

2. A memoir; in *pl.* memoirs, historical records (properly less formal and elaborate than a *history*); a treatise in explanation or exposition of some subject, as law or physic. (Chiefly *Hist.*)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 6 He wrote certen Commentaries concerning the Law. 1547 *Honillies* I. *Faith* (1859) 36 He that readeth Cesars Commentaries... hath thereby a knowledge of Cesars life and notable acts. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Pr. Acad.* I. (1594) 197 We (Frenchmen) studie kitchen commentaries, as much as any good science. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 Commentaries are they which set down a continuance of the naked events and actions, without the motives or designs, the counsels, the speeches, the pretexts, the occasions and other passages of action: for this is the true nature of a commentary. 1657 (*title*). The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being Diverse pieces of service wherein he had command, written by himself in way of Commentary. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 12 Caesar... has in one passage of the Commentaries compressed into a few lines all that he could ascertain about the Germans.

3. A treatise consisting of a systematic series of comments or annotations on the text of a literary work; an expository treatise following the order of the work explained.

1538 BAILE *Three Loves* 1623 The commentaries of Auicen and Averroes. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* IV. *Ind.* (Arb.) 279 The commentaries of Landinus vpon the fourth boke of Virgil his Eneades. 1561 T. NORRON *Calvini's Inst.* Pref. To Contents, Wee want not good Commentaries to discover unto us the natural sense of the Scripture. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 301 It is to be lamented, that such a writer should want a commentary. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 249 Many volumes have been written by way of commentary on Dante and his Book.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that serves for exposition or illustration; a comment, remark.

1538 COVERDALE *Proh. to N. T.* Wks. II. 36 One translation... illustrateth another, and... in many places one is a plain commentary unto another. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plant.* Ded. Bp. Chester, How excellent a Commentary This [Nature] is on the Former [the Scriptures]. 1748 J. MASON *Reluct.* 14 A just Pronunciation is a good Commentary. 1824 SCOTT *Waverley* made no commentary... on the manner of the treatment. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. ii. (1864) 223 Godly persons... whose lives might be a fitting commentary on their teaching. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* II. vi. Mortimer laughed again, with his usual commentaries of 'How can you be so ridiculous, Eugene!' and 'What an absurd fellow you are!'

† **Commentary**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a commentary, to comment on. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 119 To commentary vpon all these proceedings.

2. *trans.* To annotate.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 41 Chrysostome... commentarieth the place, thus.

**Commentate** (kəm'entēt), *v.* *rare.* [A modern formation, app. f. COMMENTAT-OR.]

1. *trans.* = COMMENT *v.* 2.

1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* I. 222 Shakspeare... Almost eat up by commentating zeal. 1818 TODD, *Commentate*, to annotate, to write notes upon [CITING MATTHIAS]. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1500 Refined prelates of the Medicean type—the men who commented not Fathers, but only poets. 1883 *Athenaeum* 9 June 725/2 Men who... cannot speak a word of the languages they criticize and commentate.

2. *intr.* = COMMENT *v.* 3–5.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 98/2 The Commentator... had been taken in by one as competent... to commentate as himself. 1861 *Vacation Tour* 123 The deer, indeed, rather like the sheep... and a flock scampering about three or four miles off is instantly seen and commented on by them.

Hence **Commentating** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl.* *a.*

1794 [see above]. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 547 The commentating printer. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 89 The Byzantine commentating.

**Commentation** (kəm'entā'shən), [In form *ad. L. commentation-em* meditation, study, enthymeme, also, a study, treatise, dissertation, n. of action f. *commentāri* to meditate, reflect on, study, compose, discuss, write upon; the modern sense goes with that of *comment*, *commentary*, etc.]

† 1. *a.* An expository note, a comment, a gloss. *b.* An expository treatise, a commentary. *Obs.*

1599 TOMSON *Calvini's Serm.* Tim. 512/2 Let vs not take this commendation and charge that is contained here... but let vs heare God speake. 1645 M. CASAVON *Orig. Temp. Eoils* 19 Learned Mr. Vossius... in his elaborate Commentations *De Origine Idolatriæ*. 1712 SPOTSWOOD in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 191 Some good commentations upon the Scriptures.

† 2. Invention, devising; sometimes, with mixture of 1, comment which is a mere invention or concoction. *Obs.* Cf. COMMENT *v.* 1.

1654 GAULB *Magastrom.* 227 Magick and astrologie, and mens fanatical opinions and commentations thereupon. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iv. § 5 Meer Inventions and Commentations of Faction. — *Lives* (1826) II. 385 By subtle commentations, and wild inferences,

VOL. II.

† 3. Meditation, excogitation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* II. 207 His Papers of long study, and much commentation.

4. The making of comments; commenting.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 89 The sort of commentation that has been made on the election. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. I. 205 These causes... make criticism and commentation flourish. 1875 G. LAWSON *Shaks. & other Lect.* (1888) 117 Much of the commentation upon Shakespeare.

**Commentative** (kəm'entätiv), *a.* *rare.* [f. *L. stem of commentat-or*, etc. + -IVE.]

† 1. = COMMENTITIOUS. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 79 These two Commentative Pamphlets were first edition'd in French. *Ibid.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 37 The same Impudent Arian dares in those forg'd Commentative Tracts, adventure to make Origen say, etc.

2. Making or containing comments.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Ecl. Rev.*

**Commentator** (kəm'entätör), [In form *a. L. commentatör*, agent-noun from *commentāri* (see COMMENTATION); hence = 'inventor, author' (Tertull.), the modern sense is associated with that of *comment*, *commentary*. So mod. F. *commentateur*.]

† 1. A writer of historical 'commentaries'; a chronicler. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 We awe not to condempne commentators and wryters of storyes spekeinge diuersely.

2. A writer of expository comments or critical notes on a literary work; the writer of a commentary.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 3 A Commentator unto the Text, asks the question. *Ibid.* III. 230 Cornelius à Lapide, a... great Commentator upon holy Scripture. 1655 GURWALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. § 3 (1669) 583/2 It is said of some Commentators, the places on which they treat were plain till they expounded them. 1756–7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 274 The tomb of Accursius, a commentator on the law. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Panet* (1875) I. Notes 219 To find in the author of Faust his own best commentator.

*attrib.* 1711 SHAFRESA. *Charac.* (1737) III. 189 In our commentator-capacity. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 426 Commentator-learning heaped upon the 'Divine Comedy'.

**Commentator**, *obs.* f. COMMENTATOR.

**Commentatorial** (kəm'entätör'äl), *a.* [f. *L. type \*commentatōri-us* (f. *commentatör*) + -AL; cf. *dictatorial*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a commentator or commentators.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* IX. 455 His Latin, after all, is commentatorial. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. I. 182 The Commentatorial Spirit, the Dogmatism... of the Middle Ages. 1882 SEALEY *Nat. Relig.* 174 When the commentatorial spirit is renounced, when free inspiration moves again.

**Commentatorship**, [see -SHIP.] The office or performance of a commentator.

1765 B. LOWRY *Let. Warburton* 89 A Quack in Commentatorship, and a Mountebank in Criticism. 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 253 A revived zeal for commentatorship on Shakespeare. 1882 SEALEY *Nat. Relig.* I. iii. 55 Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy.

**Commentatory** (kəm'entätör), *a.* [ad. *L. type \*commentatōri-us*.] Of the nature of commentation.

1868 C. E. APFLETON *Life & Lit. Relics* (1887) 331 So far as it was not merely commentatory on the past.

**Commente**, *file*, *obs.* f. COMMENTY.

**Commenter**, *or* (kəm'entär, kəm'entär), *Forms*: 6-our, 7-or, 7-er. [f. COMMENT *v.* + -ER, -OR; cf. *L. commentor*, deviser, contriver, author.]

1. One who comments; a commentator. (*Obs.* in specific sense; frequent in 17th c.)

1587 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 293 Also the commentor Eth., s<sup>o</sup> [seyth] pat Socrates... seide Men of Athens mowe dampne Socrates but hey mowe not make him unryfyll. 1599 MORE *Herseyes* I. Wks. 152/2 He hold that the student of scripture shoulde lene to the commentours & vnto naturall reason. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* II. vii. 255 What Nazanzenes commentor sayes. 1631 DONNE *Sat.* II. (R.), Silly, as any commentor goes by Hard words or Sense. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 51 Commenter on a Scotch Bishop's Platonico-Calvinistic commentary on St. Peter.

† 2. An inventor, a concocter. *Obs.*

1645 [see next].

† **Commentiter**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *L. commentiri*, *commentit-* to devise a lie (f. *mentiri* to lie) + -ER.] A deviser of lies, a liar.

1645 FEATLEY *Dippers Dipt* 227 No expositors, but impostors; no commentators, but commenters, may rather commentiters.

† **Commentitential**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. = next.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 521 Some commentitentiall forgeries of their owne braines.

† **Commentitious** (kəm'entit'jəs), *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. commentici-us* (-itici-us) invented, feigned (f. *comment-* ppl. stem of *commentisci* to invent).] Of feigned or invented sort; fictitious, lying.

1614 DAY *Festivals* (1615) 294 A commentitious and fained Matrimony. 1635 CURRY *c. for Cox* v. 209 Such idolatrous and Commentitious trumperies. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 181 As false and commentitious as our Sibylline Oracles. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 664 They were full of commentitious fables.

Hence **Commentitiously** *adv.*, **Commentitiouslyness**.

1654 GAULB *Magastrom.* 252 They... sought to winne the weight of authority... by commentitiously prefixing his... name. 1737–31 BAILEY vol. II, *Commentitiousness*, counterfeitness, forgedness.

**Commenty**, *obs.* f. COMMENTY.

**Commer**, *obs.* f. COMMER.

**Commerband**, var. CUMMERBUND, Indian sash.

**Commerce** (kəm'märs), *sb.* Also 7 *comerce*, *comerse*. [a. F. *commerce*, ad. *L. commercium* trade, trafficking, f. *com-* together, with, + *merx*, *merci*-merchandise, ware. Used only since the 16th c.; the earlier term was *merchandise*. The stress was orig. on second syllable, as in Watts 1706 (sense 2 c); Gay 1720 (sense 1) shows the present usage.]

1. Exchange between men of the products of nature or art; buying and selling together; trading; exchange of merchandise, *esp.* as conducted on a large scale between different countries or districts; including the whole of the transactions, arrangements, etc., therein involved. *Chamber of Commerce*: see CHAMBER *sb.* 4 c.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 415/1 So hath the same mutual and natural concourse and commerce beene without interruption... to the singular great benefit and enriching of their people. 1598 FLOREN. *Comercio*, trafficke, intercourse, commerce. 1650 HOWELL *Let.* II. To Rdr. 2 They are the soul of trade; they make commerce Expand it self throughout the universe. 1730 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 31 There commerce plenty brings from foreign coasts. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Chambers of Commerce*, are assemblies of merchants and dealers, where they treat of matters relating to commerce. 1784 T. GORDON (*title*), Carriages, for the purposes of inland commerce, agriculture, etc. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 83 All commerce consists in the exchange of commodities of equal value. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 12/1 The war of commerce which, under the name of 'competition', goes on unceasingly.

† b. *pl.* Mercantile dealings. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 3 Fee will be aboute your commerces, and throw you into the marshes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 18 What are the commerces of men, but courteousousness? 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. 15. 185 Moderation in commerces.

† c. The company of merchants, the commercial body (of a place). [ad. Sp. *comercio*.] *Obs.*

1728 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. x. 239 The commerce at Manila are provided with three or four stout ships, that, in case of any accident, the trade may not be suspended. *Ibid.* III. viii. 376 The Commerce and the Governor disagreed.

d. (+) Trade, business (*obs.*); a business. *rare.*

1758 BINNELL *Deser. Thames* 256 Fisheries denote the Commerce of Fish, more especially the Catching them for Sale. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nl.-Cap* Wks. 1889 XII. 207 Disposition of the commerce—that took time, And would not suffer by a week's delay.

2. Intercourse in the affairs of life; dealings.

1537 CPL. POLE *Let. in Styre Ecol. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiv. 279 To have me in his hand he would be content... to disturb all commerce between... man and man. 1601 STARKS *Twel. N.* II. iv. 191 He is now in some commerce with my Ladie. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*. (1749) 218 The free and easy commerce of social life. 1760 R. JAMES *Canine Madness* 13 Domestic animals which have the greatest Commerce with mankind. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. iv. 114 In our Lord's commerce with his disciples. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 229 He sought literary and scientific conversation, and the commerce of wits.

† b. (with *a* and *plural*.)

1641 SUCKLING *Let.* 67 Makes me think writing a dull commerce. 1656 tr. *White's Peripat. Instit.* 428 In all the Peregrinations of the Patriarchs, or even the commerces of the Kings with Egypt. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 76 P. 1 A Man who is... not engaged in Commerces of any Consideration, is but an ill Judge of the secret Motions of the Heart of Man.

c. Intercourse or converse with God, with spirits, passions, thoughts, etc.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xvii. (T.), Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for commerce to be had between God and us. 1638 WILKINS *New World* vi. (1707) 45 Souls, that... have freed themselves from any Commerce with the Body. 1706 WATTS *Horae Lyr.* I. *Love on a Cross*, I hold no more commerce with Hell. 1796 BURNBY *Metastasio* III. 39 Worthy of a man in commerce with the Muses. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiv. (1850) 254 We sank each into commerce with his private thoughts. 1835 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 85 To hold any commerce with great and sublime principles.

† d. Of good (etc.) commerce; agreeable (etc.) in intercourse, 'pleasant to meet'. *Obs.*

1791 MISS BURNBY *Diary* (1876) III. 371 The Bishop... is otherwise intelligent and of good commerce.

3. Intercourse of the sexes; *esp.* in a bad sense.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 181 With all these noble matrons he is said to have commerce. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P. 1 The unlawful Commerce of the Sexes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 40 Sophia's virtue... made his commerce with lady Bellaston appear still more odious. 1798 MALTRUS *Popul.* (1806) II. II. 1204. 1859 TENNYSON *Martin & Vivien* 769 What say ye to Sir Lancelot? That commerce with the Queen... is it, whisper'd in the corner?

† 4. Interchange (esp. of letters, ideas, etc.). *Obs.*

1608–11 Bp. HALL *Medit.* (1851) 138 Here is a true natural commerce of senses... the lame man lends his eyes to the blind; the blind man lends his legs to the lame. 1690 Bp. ASHE *Let. in Academy* 25 Mar. (1882) 212, I have sold a Commerce of Letters with a Celebrated Russian Bishop. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 309 A reciprocal commerce of Action and Passion. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. ix. 55 A constant commerce of Letters between him and Brutus.

† 5. Communication, means of free intercourse.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 This Caspian Sea... has no commerce or intercourse with any Sea. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 115 A Communication, by a Subterraneous Channel with another Whirl-pool... by which Commerce the

waters, are conveyed through the said underground Channel to the other Gulf. 1875 *Ibid.* X. 465 Taking out the stopple again I opened its commerce with the outward air. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. ii. (1760) 26 Free from the too rude Commerce of the external Air.

6. **Cards.** A game in which exchange or barter is the chief feature. Also attrib.

1732 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 346, I played two pools at commerce. 1776 Mrs. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett.* 1st. Lord Malbrough 1. 347 The *ton* here is the game of 'Commerce' which the fine people play immoderately high. 1779 *The Spectator* I. 238 My former winnings are in the sweepstake-pool at the commerce-table. 1780 Miss BURNBY *Diary* (1854) I. 270 Whist players in one, and a commerce party in the others. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 532 Playing at Commerce, that most dull round game. 1870 *Athenaeum* 4 June 1734 Then, in 1776, the game of 'Commerce', which children play now for amusement, was 'all the rage'.

† b. **Game of commerce:** see quot., and cf. Fr. *jeux de commerce* in Littré; also COMMERCIAL a. 6. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 145 A few pistoles at games of mere commerce, and other incidental calls of good company.

7. **Comb.**, as commerce-crushing adj.

c 1819 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 383 The continent blockading and commerce-crushing decrees proclaimed by Buonaparte.

**Commerce** (kôm's), v. Also 7 commerce. [f. prec. sb., or f. F. *commercer*, in same sense, (f. the sb.); cf. also L. *commercari* to trade, and med.L. *commercāre*.]

† 1. *intr.* To carry on trade; to trade, traffic.

1287 FLEMING *Contiu. Holmshed* III. 1415/1 That the... subjects of either side, should safelie, freelie and securilie commerce together. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* v. Notes 83 Which with his shipping once should seeme to haue comest. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 49 And men did in those dayes commerce and exchange one with another.

2. To have intercourse or converse, hold communication, associate with. arch.

1596 SPENSER *State Ireld. Pref.* 3 Those of English blood were forbidden to marry and commerce with them. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 39 With... looks commercing with the skies, Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. 1636 HERWOOD *Love's Mistr.* i. Wks. 1874 V. 104 He shew thee... What kind of people I comest withall in my transhape. 1756 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) I. 44 Abraham and his sons conversed and comest with the nations. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to the Mail*, Commercing with himself, He lost the sense that handles daily life. 1889 LOWELL *Democr.* 70 To commerce with fresh forms of nature and new varieties of man.

† 3. To communicate physically.

a 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* II. ii. The way... by which these spirits should commerce, by vapours ascending from the stomach to the head. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Reel.* (1683) 326 The Convenience of four Seas... by which it Commerces with the principal Regions of the World.

† 4. *trans.* To traffic or deal in. Obs. rare.

1624 HERWOOD *Captives* i. i. in Bullen O. P. IV, Where lust and all uncleanes are comest As freely as comodities are vended.

Hence **Commercing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 6 By dayly commercing and discouring. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 264 Sixe Germanes, foure French-men, and nine Commercing Franks. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 90 Commercing squadrons o'er the billows bound. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1840) 87.

† **Commerceable**, a. Obs. [f. COMMERCIORE sb. or v. + -ABLE: cf. F. *commerceable*, Sp. *comerci-able*.] Open to traffic.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 416 It is hardly commerceable at any time of the year.

**Commerceless**, a. [f. COMMERCIORE sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of commerce or trade.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1782) I. 135 In some dark and dismal room behind [the shop] he sits commerceless in his thrum night-cap. a 1799 in Tytler *Memo. Ld. Kanies* II. 11 (L.) The savage commerceless nations of America.

† **Commercement**. Obs. [f. COMMERCIORE v. + -MENT: possibly repr. a F. word of the same form.] Dealings; intercourse (commercial or social).

1537 COT. POLE *Let. to Cromwell* (Cott. MSS. Cleopatra E. vi. f. 350), I should abstayne from all commercement wyth thatt partt other by word, wrytyng or dede. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. i. x Those with whom I hold any commercement. 1651 RALEIGH's *Ghost* 8 Men's own industry and laboriousness, doth much more predominate and rule over all their mutual commercements, then any higher cause.

† **Commercer**. Obs. [f. COMMERCIORE v. + -ER: cf. *trader*.] a. A trader. b. A person that one has to do with; a 'customer'.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 360 A Turkish Bashaw... euer preying vpon Christian Commercers. *Ibid.* II. 66. 1654 W. MOUNTAGO *Devout Ess.* II. 105 (L.) He would rather fight than fancy such commercers.

† **Commerceery**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] Trading, commercial intercourse.

1664 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 97 Alexander asked a pyrat... How he durst be so bold to infest the seas, and spoylle the commerceries?

**Commerceable** (kôm's'fāb'l), a. [f. L. *commercā-ri* (see COMMERCIORE v.) + -ABLE: cf. Sp. *comerciabile*, and COMMERCIOABLE.] That may be trafficked with; fit for commerce.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) I. 597 Articles... more commerceable in her hands.

**Commercial** (kôm's'fāl), a. [mod. f. L. *commercium* COMMERCIORE + -AL: cf. mod. F. *commercial*, Sp. *comercial* (not found in early 17th c. Dicts.).]

1. Engaged in commerce; trading.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 82 The whole Com-

mercial World, or World of Trade, consisteth of about Eighty Millions of Souls, as aforesaid. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 129 What Harbours and Ports there are in the whole Commercial World. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Electors Bristol Wks.* III. 21 A rich commercial city, a part of a rich commercial nation. 1817 PONSOMBY in *Parl. Deb.* 9 There were in the House many commercial men. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, Did you ever hear of the great commercial house of Bilson and Slum? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 271 The two great commercial states of the ancient world.

2. Having reference to, or bearing on commerce, as in *Commercial Law, Treaty*.

1744 J. CAMPBELL (*title*), Voyages and Travels containing... the commercial History of Chorea and Japan. 1765 (*title*), Commercial Laws, Charters and Decrees. 1789 (*title*), Catalogue of the Commercial Library at Hamburg. 1866 CRUMP *Banking Pref.* 7 To pass a commercial examination previous to engaging in business. 1889 *Times* 30 Dec. 1312 Commercial geography, in the strict sense, can hardly be considered as an ordinary school subject.

3. Of or pertaining to commerce or trade.

1757 JOHNSON *Pref. to Roll's Dict. Comm.* Wks IX. 422 A time in which... commercial gain was sought with such general emulation. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 39 The great principles of commercial freedom. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. § 3 There is said to be a commercial crisis when a great number of merchants and traders at once, either have, or apprehend that they shall have, a difficulty in meeting their engagements.

4. Such as passes current in the transactions of commerce.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 11 My contempt of the commercial dialect. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. 115 The corresponding commercial weight proportional to their pound troy. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Wks.* I. 32 The dusty ways of common commercial morality.

b. Forming an article of general commerce.

Generally implying chemical impurity, or a different quality from that which is used for scientific or medical purposes. c 1865 ORR's *Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 318 The commercial acid is generally not quite pure. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 749 s.v. *Catechu*, The ordinary commercial catechu is prepared by boiling the chips.

5. Viewed as a mere matter of business; looking toward financial profit.

1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* x. 71 The Public Advertiser, if not the first English newspaper to be published upon commercial principles, was the first English newspaper that proved a commercial success. *Mod.* The commercial aspect of the enterprise is not very promising. It is a purely commercial speculation.

6. Phrases. **Commercial letter**, note: sizes of writing paper in U.S. † **Commercial play**: cf. COMMERCIORE 6 b. **Commercial room**: a room in an inn, hotel, etc., for the accommodation of commercial travellers and their customers. **Commercial traveller**: an agent for a manufacturer, wholesale trader, etc., who travels over a district, showing samples and soliciting orders.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 247 Are they little commercial play, are they music, are they la belle conversation, or are they all three? 1774 *Ibid.* I. 318 Do [your Amusements and Pleasures] consist in little commercial play [un petit jeu de société] in good company? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, In the evening the 'commercial room' was filled with a social circle. 1855 (*title*), Commercial Traveller in Light and Shade. 1860 DICKENS (*title*), Uncommercial Traveller.

b. sb. Short for commercial traveller.

1855 DICKENS in *Story of his Life* (ed. 2) 225 A most amusing and sprightly speech upon 'Commercials'. 1861 - *Gr. Expect.* xiii, A waiter... said... 'The Commercials sent up their compliments'.

**Commercialism** (kôm's'fālizm), [f. prec.] 1. The principles and practice of commerce; the commercial spirit. (Often disparaging.)

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 109 Young men in London, with their prudence, their effeminacy, their quill-driving commercialism. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xxxix, The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear commercialism, in which he had been brought up! 1889 G. GISSING *Neither World* II. xi. 228 Commercialism had divorced art and the handicrafts.

2. A commercial custom, practice, expression. 1882 F. J. CROWESE *Phases Mus. Eng.* Contents, Musical Commercialism. 1883 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 273 The execrating commercialism 'Maria wrote Mrs. Inchbald' for 'wrote to Mrs. Inchbald' defaces almost every page.

**Commercialist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One professionally engaged in commerce; an adherent of commercialism.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* (1814) II. 91 Heaven forbid that the clamour of philosophizing commercialists should prevail! 1845 STODOLSKY *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 365 Many difficulties which would have prostrated the energies of other than English commercialists.

**Commerciality** (kôm's'fāliti), [f. COMMERCIORE + -ITY; cf. F. *commercialité*.] Commercial quality or nature.

1861 G. MEREDITH *Evans Harrington* II. vii. 110 It was to seem business-like—the commerciality of the English mind. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 512 Speaking of what he called the commerciality of modern artists.

**Commercialize** (kôm's'fālize), v. [f. COMMERCIORE + -IZE; cf. F. *commercialiser*.] *trans.* To render commercial, make a matter of trade; to subject to commercialism. Hence **Commercialized** *ppl. a.*, **Commercializing**.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 141/2 There has been a great extension of the power of commerce, not only in itself... but in the commercializing of agriculture. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 581 Expense and rank went more

together of old than in our more commercialized country. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commu.* III. vi. cl. 420 Agriculture... has been, in America, commercialized, and become really a branch of trade.

Hence **Commercialization**.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 312 The commercialization of the Indian railway system, giving business rather than military management.

**Commercially** (kôm's'fāli), *adv.* [f. COMMERCIORE + -LY.] In a commercial manner; from a commercial point of view; as a matter of trade.

1795 BURKE *Scarcity Wks.* VII. 414, I consider the stopping of the distillery, economically, financially, commercially, medicinally, and in some degree morally too, as a measure rather well meant than well considered. a 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* viii, To speak still more commercially. 1883 J. THORNTON in *Standard* 27 Apr. 612 The nitric [acid] was commercially pure. There is another chemically pure, and that is the best.

† **Commerciate**, v. Obs. Pa. ppl. -at. [f. L. *commercā-ri* to trade: see -ATE.] *intr.* To hold intercourse, associate with.

1740 CHEVNE *Regimen* 42 Nothing impure can return to live and commerciate with, or be united to God perfectly. *Ibid.* 322 To be united and commerciate eternally with infinit purity and Perfection.

**Commercing**, *vbl. sb.*, etc.: see COMMERCIORE v.

**Commere**: see CUMMER.

**Commmerge** (kôm's'rdg), v. [f. COM- + MERGE.] *intr.* To merge together, coincide.

1827 T. CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 233 With very few do these festivities, like Holiday and Apostle's day, commmerge. **Commerous**, obs. form of CUMMEROUS.

|| **Commers** (kôm's). Also **commers**. [Ger. ad. L. *commercium*: cf. COMMERCIORE sense 2.] A social gathering of German University students, etc., held at a house of public entertainment.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 259 A commerr, a drunken bout. 1868 *Daily News* 12 Aug. A students' Commers consists in drinking unlimited beer and smoking any number of cigars. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 212 The evening closed with a Commers and public distribution of prizes in a large hall.

**Commess**, Sc. variant of COMMIS, Obs.

**Commession**, -estible, -et: see COME-.

**Commeeve**, obs. variant of COMMOVE.

**Commical**, -ick, obs. ff. COMICAL, COMICO.

**Commiccion**, -iction, obs. ff. COMMIXTION.

† **Commigrate**, v. Obs. -o. [f. L. *commigrā-re* (cf. next): see -ATE.] *intr.* To migrate together.

1755 JOHNSON, *Commigrate*, to remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another. [Hence in mod. Dicts.] † **Commigration**. Obs. [ad. L. *commigrā-tion-em* migration, f. *commigrā-re* to remove with all one's effects, migrate, f. *com-* with + *migrā-re* to migrate.] Migration: properly, on a large scale.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* i. i. 34 Wee read of diverse commigrations or removals of Nations. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 201 Nothing impedes their mutual commigrations. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 184 The Inhabitants... lost all Memory of their Commigration. 1755 JOHNSON, *Commigration*, a removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

2. Transmigration (of souls).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. 466 The Commigration of soules into the bodies of Beasts.

† **Commilitant**. Obs. Also **comilitant**. [f. L. *commilitānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *commilitā-re* to fight in company, f. *com-* + *milītā-re*: cf. MILITANT.]

a. sb. A fellow-warrior, fellow-soldier.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 222 O most excellent princes and my commilitants. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xviii. 296 His marshall comper... and brave commilitant. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 258 The disastrous Fate of Barbarossa, and so many of his brave commilitants.

b. *adv.* Fighting in alliance.

1835 F. MAROBY in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 573 Spain and Brabant commilitant-Bavaria and Castille.

|| **Commilito**. Obs. Also **comiliton**, -one. [L. *commilito*, -ōnem fellow-soldier, comrade, f. *com-* with + *milīt*, milit- soldier; = It. *commilitone*, F. *\*commiliton*.] A fellow-soldier.

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 400 My said commilito began a long discourse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Commilitone*, a fellow souldier, a Camerade. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 20 With the help of his Commilitons. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 551 The sick soldier, removed from his early acquaintance or commilitions.

**Commim**, -alitie, -altie, -ty(e): see COMMON.

**Comminate** (kôm'nēt), v. [f. L. *comminā-re* ppl. stem of *comminā-re* (cf. next): see -ATE.] *trans.* To threaten (with Divine vengeance), anathematize. Also with acc. of cognate meaning, and *intr.* Hence **Commminating** *vbl. sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 613 Either by perswasion, or crauing, or commanding, or comminating, or excommunicating. 1801 G. HARDINGE *Sec. Essence of Malone* 55 (L.), I cannot agree to this anathema, though comminated by, etc. 1839 Ld. COCKBURN *Jnrl.* I. 219 No one liked less to be thwarted or could comminate better. 1847-54 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 73 Gronow, if he comminates his neighbour's congregation, is the affectionate father of his own.

**Commination** (kôm'nā-shən), [a. F. *commination*, ad. L. *comminātion-em*, n. of action f. *comminā-re* to threaten with, menace, f. *com-* intensive + *minā-re* to threaten: see MINATORY.]

1. Denunciation of punishment or vengeance, esp. threatening of Divine punishment or vengeance.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 122 Than mad Swayn a grete commination to the town of Seynt Edmund, that he schuld destroye it. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxiii. Wks. 897/2 The terrible commination and threate . . in the Apocalyps vnto the byshoppe of Ephesus. 1640 GENT *Quæst. in Cr.* II. i. Why your Comminations and undecent language point thus at me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.*, The terrible Commination of our Saviour against Scandalizers. 1863 GOULBURN *Communion* I. 77 Breathing commination rather than Love.

b. Often loosely used for 'denunciation, anathematizing' (with reference to sense 2).

1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 194 The priesthood . . repeating their comminations against me. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) I. 350 Pouring out his choler and comminations. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 156 Their orthodox commination of all taxation.

2. *Liturg.* A recital of Divine threatenings against sinners; in the Anglican Liturgy, forming part of an office appointed to be read after the Litany on Ash-Wednesday and at other times. Also applied to the whole office.

1552 *Prayer-bk.*, A Commination against Sinners, with certain Prayers to be used divers times in the year. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 14 That memorable commination set down in the book of common prayer. 1710 WHEATLEY *Bk. Com. Prayer* xiv. Introduct. (T.), In the last review of our Liturgy, a clause was added for the sake of explaining the word commination . . So that the whole title . . now runs thus: A commination, or denouncing of God's anger and judgements against sinners, with certain prayers. 1865 Mrs. RIDDELL *Gov. Gilt* II. xii. 143 Mentally he read a whole Commination over the heads of the Firm.

3. *attrib.*, as commination service, the office containing the Commination (see 2); also *transf.* c. 1805 COLBRIDGE *Three Graves* III. xvii. For on that day [Ash-Wednesday] you know we read the Commination prayer. 1890 *HELIX Friends in C.* Ser. II. iv. 88 He read Commination Services over these unwelcome creatures.

**Commulative** (kə'minl̩v), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *comminativus* menacing, f. ppl. stem of *comminari*: see prec. and -IVM.] Conveying a commination or threatening.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 90 The inflexible integrity of the record, and its comminative intention.

b. as *sb.* A denunciatory expression.

1888 *Standard* 12 Apr. 5/1 A fine selection of catching comminatives on the text of the Budget.

**Comminator** (kə'minɪə'tɔː), [*a.* L. *comminator*, f. *comminari*: see prec.] One who threatens or denounces vengeance; one who curses.

1681 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lex.* O. 74 In Comminationes the Comminator is the Creditor, and he that is menaced the Debtor. 1884 N. & Q. 19 Apr. 319/2 We failed to recognize in the gallery of comminators the fine picture of the man . . standing in the early morning at his garden gate and 'swearing at large'.

**Comminatory** (kə'minɪə'tɔː), *a.* [ad. med. L. *comminatori-us* (in F. *comminatoire*), f. *comminator*: see -ORY.] Conveying denunciation of punishment or vengeance; threatening, denunciatory.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* 169 The decree comminatory whiche was any beest that toucheth the hyll . . shall suffre deth.

1605 *Astruc. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 39 What comminatory letters did they write to his Maestie.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 532 The rest of the Prophecy is . . Comminatory, or chiefly consisting in threatenings. 1798 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 473 The comminatory thunders of the Roman pontiffs. 1890 W. O'BRIEN *When we were Boys* (ed. 2) 502 'Bah!' he said, waving a comminatory arm at the angry crowd.

† b. as *sb.* Obs.

1656 *Shepherd's Kalender* viii. (heading), The pains of Hell comminatory of Sinners.

**Comming**, obs. f. COMING: see COME v.

**Commingle** (kə'mɪŋɡl̩), *v.* [f. COM- together + MINGLE; the more normal Eng. form is the obs. CO-MINGLE; *commingle* imitates words like *commix*, *commit*, etc., in which the compound, or its elements are Latin or Romanic.]

To mingle or mix together, to blend: *a. intr.* a. 1666 BACON *Phys. Rev.* (J.), Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To M. Henry Leaves, If thy voice commingle with the string. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 371 The frequent groan of death commingling with the storm. 1866 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. 408 As incapable of commingling as oil and water.

b. *trans.* (Mostly in pa. pple., which may orig. have been *intr.*)

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Upon Julia's Recov., Health on Julia's cheek hath shed Clarret and cream commingled. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 356 And thither bear English or French alike commingled now. 1840 HOWITT *Visits Remark.* Places Ser. I. 226 The shock which commingles earth and heaven. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. 302 A yell of such terror and woe and wrath, all commingled.

**Commingle** (kə'mɪŋɡl̩d), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Mingled together, blended.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Julia, Of flowers a sweet commingled coronet. 1869 LYNCH *Ch. & St.* 12 A chaos of commingled and conflicting good and evil.

**Comminglement**, *rare.* [f. COMMINGLE + -MENT. (An instance of the use of this suffix with a non-Romanic word.)] A mingling, mixture.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 257 A ludicrous comminglement of anger and goodwill. 1883 PAXTON *Hood Scot.*

*Charac.* iv. 92 A weird comminglement of metaphysician and mathematician.

**Commingle** (kə'mɪŋɡl̩), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COMMINGLE.

1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 51 The best breeds are improved by crossing and commingling. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 6 The commingling of small streams forms rivers.

**Commingle**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That commingle; mingling together. Cf. the verb.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* IV. Proud distinctions which commingling blood And time's long course have failed to efface. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 471 The commingling fire will mix our ashes. 1864 EARL DERBY *Illiad* IV. 522 The shouts and yells of those commingling hosts.

**Commingle**, obs. f. COMMONLY.

**Communate** (kə'mɪnuːt), *v. rare.* [irreg. (like F. *communier*) f. L. *communiare*: see COMMUNITE and -ATE 3 6.] *trans.* = COMMUNITE.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 104 It will communate those of so hard a substance that no Mill can break. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 203 This treatment . . tends to communate the subsoil turned up.

**Communi**, obs. f. COMMONLY.

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**Communi**, obs. f. COMMONLY.

or Communion of the Meat. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 33 The whole sulphur . . suffers no change but commination. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 213 The organs for the commination of the food.

b. *Surg.* Cf. COMMUNITE 2.

1820 SIR A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* II. (ed. 2) 138 Compound fracture of the thigh attended with considerable comminutions of the femur.

2. *transf.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 4 This natural and necessary comminution of our lives. 1881 *Times* 23 July 11/5 The perpetual comminution, not to say destruction, of personal influence by change of locality [in Wesleyanism].

3. *Math.* Proposed by De Morgan for 'diminution (of two quantities) together without limit': see COMMUNIENT.

**Comminutor**. [Agent-n., in L. form, f. *communiare* to COMMUNITE.] An implement for pulverizing the soil after ploughing.

1859 *Fruit. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1. 182 The land is previously ploughed, and then follows 'the comminutor'.

† **Commis**, obs. In 6 Sc. -mess. [a. F. *commis* deputy, clerk, subst. use of *commis*, pa. pple. of *commettre* to COMMIT, appoint, employ: -L. *commisus*, f. *committēre*. *Commis* is therefore one who is specially employed or commissioned.] A deputy, delegate, clerk; used chiefly of foreign officials.

1773 in T. THOMSON *Inventories* (1815) 187 (Jam.), I send to Servais wife and to his commiss the peasant in the abbey, and causit thame graith me ane chalmir. 1699 D. JONES *Secr. Hist. Whitehall* 1. 1 Interpreter for the English Affairs to the Principal Commis or Clerk of the Dispatches. 1779 L.D. PEMBROKE *Sp. in Ann. Reg.* (1780) 129/1 This clerk in office, this commiss contrary to all military establishments . . was now a Lieutenant Colonel.

† **Commiscible**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *commiscibilis*, f. *commiscere* to mix together: see -BLE.] That may be commixed; miscible.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 563 Diagridium . . is without vertue; nor easily commiscible.

† **Commise**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 4 *comise*, 5 *comyse*, 5-6 *comysse*, 6 *comysse*, *commiss*, 5-7 *commisse*. [f. F. *commis*, -*mise*, pa. pple. of *commettre* to COMMIT: cf. *commise* committal; formed in the same way as *premise*, *promise*, *surmise*.] An earlier type of the vb. COMMIT.

1. *trans.* To give in charge, entrust, consign; = COMMIT 1, 3.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccviii. 336 Lord Egremont was . . commysed to prison. 1485 - *St. Weynfr.* 1 The said theuth, . . also commysed to hym his doughter. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* 316 Peter . . to whom he commysed . . the cure of the christen people. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 177 Had their cause commised in the said Parliament.

2. To commission, appoint; = COMMIT 5.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 72 For to supportte the shal be commysed Zechius and Zephethius thy lieutenants. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. vii. 10 b/2 He . . commysed many men to kepe hem.

3. To commit, perpetrate, do (a crime, offence, etc.); = COMMIT 6. Rarely in a good sense.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 124 The shameful feet commysed by them. 1485 - *Chas. Gt.* Introduct. x Werkes haultayne doon and commysed by their grete strength. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xvi. 19 b/2 Commysynge many theftes. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. Dodsley I. 297 An uncomely acte without shame Ham commysed.

**Commiserable** (kə'mɪzə'rəbəl), *a.* [f. L. *commiserari* to COMMISERATE + -BLE: cf. *miserable*.]

1. Deserving commiseration; pitiable, lamentable.

1609 SIR E. HOVEY *Lett. to T. H. Ded.*, To all Romish Collapsed Ladies of Great Britaine, Commiserable Ladies. 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 46. a 1670 HACKETT *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 201 Their commiserable condition. 1721 KEN *Hymniar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 78 Thy Ears will open be, To hear the least commiserable Plea. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 193 note, Acutely conscious what commiserable objects I consent to be ranked with, for my hesitation.

† 2. Showing commiseration; pitying, compassionate. Obs. rare.

1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 83 Neither gentleman, nor man of worth, hath extended a . . commiserable arm of assistance towards you.

† **Commiserant**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *commiserant-um*, pr. pple. of *commiserari*: see below.] Showing commiseration; full of pity.

1606 MS. *Pract. in Stubbs' Anat. Abuses* (1870) Introduct. 79\* On the holy dayes, which our commiserant Lord ordained in part for the reste of them, and all brutes.

† **Commiserate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *commiserat-us*, pa. pple. of *commiserari*: see next.] Commiserating, pitying.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 176 Which this holy Father (with no little commiserate hart-bleeding) beholding.

**Commiserate** (kə'mɪzə'reɪt), *v.* Also 7 *commiserate*, -at, -miserate. [f. L. *commiserat-* ppl. stem of *commiserari* in same sense, f. *com-* + *miserari* (ante- and post-class. -are) to bewail, lament, pity, f. *miser* wretched, lamentable.]

1. *trans.* To feel, show, or express pity or compassion for (the wretched or unfortunate, or a misfortune); to bewail, pity, compassionate. Also *absol.*

1606 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvi. (1612) 355 The valorous Romaine President, commiserating her. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 59 Here is now a theft committed, and a direct breach of Gods commandment yet to be commiserated. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 94, I



know you all commiserate my losse. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 35 This great victory... did move the Britains more to commiserate than to fear. 1790 BEATSON *Narr. & Mil. Mem.* II. 93 His present Majesty... commiserating his case, restored him. 1868 HOLLAND *Ticomb's Lett.* vii. 126 Profoundly to be commiserated is that child who looks back upon his home as upon a prison house. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* ii. xxvii. She did not exult in her rival's fall, but, on the contrary, commiserated her.

2. To express sympathy with, condole with. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* ii. 18 It is expedient that Ministers of Gods Word be men of like passions with others... that so they may more commiserate others. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 406 Muslim... was the first that died on Hosein's side, and Hosein went and commiserated him at his last gasp. 1767 FORBES *Sermon. Eng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. xiii. 225 The aptitude... to commiserate and comfort.

Hence **Commiserating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; **Commiseratingly** *adv.*, with commiseration.

1658 MEDE *Wks.* i. xxxvii. (R.) What a gentle and commiserating judge God is. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. ii. (1840) 245 The beholding of the Templars' torments... wrought in the people... a commiserating of their persons. 1827 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 127, I should feel something very like a commiserating sympathy. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* I. x. 184 'Poor Jack!' Evan interjected commiseratingly. 1888 FARJON *Miser Farebrother* I. xi. 148 He gazed commiseratingly at Mr. Linton.

**Commiseration** (*kə'mi:zə'reiʃən*). Also 6-7 -miseration, 7 -miseration, -ōion. [ad. L. *commiseratiō-nem* (also *f. commiseratione*, 16th c. in Littré.) The action *f. commiserari* to COMMISERATE.] The action of commiserating; the expression of feelings of pity or sorrow for the affliction or distress of another; pity, compassion.

1595 ABB. SANDVY *Sermon* (1841) 226 The judge may not give place to commiseration: his place is a place of equity, and not of foolish pity. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 64 Have commiseration on their heroic Vassall. 1594 *W. Ynnis on Rev.* xiv. 9 A vehement commiseration of their estate. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 154 Let no man help him, nor take commiseration upon his infants. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 305 To take into hearing and commiseration the long remediless afflictions of this kingdom. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge*, I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of commiseration, and partly out of curiosity. 1864 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 43 They not unfrequently wonder why, from being born blind, they should be held to be objects of commiseration.

B. A feeling or expression of pity or compassion. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. i. 43 They pretended out of their commiserations, to referre him to the Council.

**Commiserative** (*kə'mi:zə'rei-tiv*), *a.* [f. as COMMISERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Given to or showing commiseration; compassionate.

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* III. v. If thou wert thus commiserative upon earth, art thou lesse in heaven? 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 165 As this commiserative Kingdom hath always given to aliens, in cases of trial in causes criminal. 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 249 The commiserative old lady filled his glass with more sherry.

Hence **Commiseratively** *adv.*, with commiseration, pityingly.

1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 81 Whose weakness he assists no otherwise than commiseratively.

† **Commiserator**. *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of agent, in L. form, *f. COMMISERARE v.* (*Miserātor* is recorded in L.)] One who commiserates.

1624 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. vi. (T.), Deaf unto the... cries of charitable commiserators.

† **Commis**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *commis-sus* combined, put together; pa. pple. of *committ-ere* to COMMIT.] In *Cross commis*: see QUOTE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 151/2 This [Tau] is termed the Cross Commisse, being a token of Absolution, especially when the Malefactor hath it stamped on the hand. *Ibid.* iii. 408/2 T... is used for the Cross Commis, or Cross Tau, vulgarly called Saint Anthons Cross.

† **Commisariat**. *Obs. chiefly Sc.* Also 5 *comis-*, *commisare*, 6-7 *commisere* (e). [ad. F. *commis-saire*, ad. med. L. *commisari-us*: see COMMISSARY and -AR 2.] = COMMISSARY in various senses.

1425 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. I* (1814) Pref. 19 (Jam.) Alua the commissaris of the burrows, in the name of the hall merchandis of the realme. 1427 *Ibid.* (1597) § 10r That of ilk Schirf-dome their be send [to Parliaments]. t. wa or man wise men... the gubillish sal be called Commisars of the Schir. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 780 (*Nomina Ecclesiasticorum*), *Hic-Commissarius*, commissere. 1567 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. VI* (1597) § 28 Anent the Article proponed be the Commisaris of Edinburgh. 1649 *Acts Chas. I* (1824) V. 320 (Jam.) Electit Mr. Alexander Gibstone of Durie to be general commiser of the hall kingdom... and of the foote, armeis, regimentis, etc. 1681 *Act Prot. Relig. Scotl.* in *Lond. Gas.* No. 1049/2 All Sheriffs... Officers of the Mint, Commisars and their Deputis, their Clerks and Fiscals.

**Commisarial** (*kə'mi:sə-ri-əl*), *a.* [f. med. L. *commisari-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a commissary.

1702 *Case of Schedule Stated* 62 In his Commisarial Capacity. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Mar. 2/2 The long expected Commisarial decree... was... published. 1808 MALONE in W. G. Hamilton *Parl. Logick* xxxii. That minute and commissarial knowledge of petty Military matters.

**Commisariat** (*kə'mi:sə-ri-ət*). Also -ot. [In I. a. F. *commisariat*, repr. med. L. type \**commisariāt-us*, *f. commisari-us* COMMISSARY: see -ATE 1. In II. formed on another sense of COMMISSARY; this use being app. peculiar to English.]

## I. In Scotch Law.

1. A commissary court; the office or jurisdiction of a commissary; the district over which the jurisdiction of the commissary extends.

1609 *Sc. Acts* 20th Parl. *Yas. VI.* c. vi. (1611) 32 Ovr Sovereigne Lord... has... restored and redintegrate the Archbishops and Bishops... to their former authoritie... and speciallie to the jurisdiction of Commissariats. *Ibid.* 33 Prejudiciall to the heritable right of the Commissariate within the bounds of Argyle, pertaining to Archbald now Earle of Argyle. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 30 Hamilton... had gotten a judicatorie of commissariat. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 394 Here [in Scotland] are likewise courts, called the commissariat, answerable to those of the English diocesan chancellors. 1861 *Chambers' Cycl.*, The inferior commissariats... had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate commissariat, of which the sheriff is commissary. 1883 *Illust. Lond. News* 24 Feb. The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Haddington, of the will of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

## II. In military use.

2. That department of the military service which is charged with the duty of providing food and other supplies for the army.

1779 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 216 Wagonage, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economising. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* IV. 21 The horses of the Commissariat will be at Cook on Tuesday and Wednesday. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 427 The bad provisions furnished by the Commissariat. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 6 It is commonly said, that a well-managed commissariat is a chief condition of victory.

3. *transf.* of any non-military department or organization for the supply of provisions.

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 341 There is no commissariat for supplying London. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 [It] has prevented our rifles from contributing any material aid to our commissariat. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb. A street commissariat of great magnitude and importance may arise.

4. Supply of provisions, food-supply.

1861 EVINGHOE *N. China Camp.* 177 The greater part of the swine was spent in arranging for the morrow's commissariat. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 112 The meal and water that are the commissariat of the forlorn hope... are sacred as the Holy Grail.

5. *attrib.* (esp. used as in *commissariat beef*, *rum*, *boots*, etc., i.e. those supplied by the army commissariat.)

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 287 The commissariat and transport services. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 720 The Commissariat Officers were subject to the... supervision of the Treasury. 1869 RAWLINSON *Ans.* *Hist.* 96 Excellent commissariat arrangements.

Hence **Commissariat** *v. nonce-wd.*, to look after the commissariat of an army.

1865 CARLYLE *Frede. Gt. IX.* xxi. ii. 260 You were with the Allied Army, commissariating and the like.

† **Commissariate** (*kə'mi:sə-ri-ət*). *Obs.* [In origin the same word as *prec.*; but here repr. Ger. *commissariat*, in a special application.] (See QUOTE.)

1761 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 537 Such of the inhabitants as devote themselves to the sciences are instructed either at Heiligenstadt by the Jesuits, or at Duderstadt by the clergy in the commissariate. *Ibid.* IV. 541 Duderstadt... is the residence of the commissariate, or spiritual-court.

**Commissary** (*kə'mi:səri*). *Forms*: 4-5 *commissary*, 4-7 *-missearie*, 5 *commissarie*, -ysseari, -yssearye, 5-6 *-issareye*, *commissarye*, 6 *commissarie*, 6- *commissary*. [ad. med. L. *commis-sari-us* (whence F. *commissaire*) one to whom any duty is specially committed or entrusted, an officer in charge, commissioner; *f. commiss-us* committed, entrusted, specially appointed: see -ARY.]

1. One to whom a special duty or charge is committed by a superior power; one commissioned to act as representative; a deputy, delegate.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xii. (1869) 79 Of this pleyn power we yeuen yow, and maken yow commissarye. 1494 FADYAN VII. 549 Chosen and deputed specciall commissaries by the three estatys of this present parliament. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 b. His Bulles of Pardons and his deputy Commissaries. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 932 To set out the solemne dances and shewes, for which he was chosen commissarie and overseer. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xiii. (1730) 69 [They] declared themselves by their Commissaries, to be the Three States, and Representative of the People of England. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 21 A Declaration was published, requiring that there should be a Papist Commissary in their Synods. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 302 Commissaries are to be appointed on each side to see that the disarming takes place. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. iii. 27 The nobles and prelates thronged thither, and the towns sent commissaries.

Ag. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* 294 (T.) Great Destiny, the Commissary of God, That has mark'd out a path and period For everything.

2. *Ecll.* An officer exercising spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the representative of the bishop in parts of his diocese; or one entrusted with the performance of an absent bishop's duties.

1264 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* II. 154 Let Cart-sadele vr Commissarie, vr Cart he schal drawe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 234 In þe constorie bifor þe commissarie he cometh nougt ful ofte. c. 1450 *Non.* in W. Wulcker 680/37 (*Nomina Dignitatum Clericalium*), *Hic commissarius*, *commissari*. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xvii. Wks. 920/4 A priest taken for heresy, and in the commissaries hands. 1611 *Rich. Honest.* *Age* (1844) 16 If shee be rich, and hath abilitie to bring her accuser to the Comis-

saries Court? a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 336 He was... a singular good Advocate, Chancellor of Ely, Commissary of Sudberry and Westminster. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pargery*, 160 The Commissaries of Bishops, whose Authority is only in some certain Place of the Diocess, and in some certain Causes of the Jurisdiction limited to them by the Bishop's Commission. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 183 We can then imagine what England must have been with an archdeacon's commissary sitting constantly in every town; exercising an undefined jurisdiction over general morality. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 568 Courts of commissaries appointed by the bishops. *Mod. Clergy List (Bishops, and Cathedral Establishments)*, Canterbury, Commissary of City and Diocese. Winchester, Chancellor of the Diocese and Commissary for Surrey.

3. *Eng. Univ.* † a. At Oxford, formerly the title of the Chancellor's Deputy (Vice-Chancellor). b. At Cambridge, an officer who holds a court of record for all privileged persons under the degree of M.A. (see QUOTE 1797).

1431 W. WARDELLON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 34 I. 204 The said suppliant... sent his servants to the Chancellor of Oxenford and his commissarie. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Scholars... that go about beggynge, not beyng authorised... by the commissarye Chancelour or vychancelour of the same. 1621 WOOD *Alb. Oxon.* I. 548 In 1446, he being then in his Regency, he became one of the Commissaries of the University [there were three in succession in 1446]. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 139 The commissary is an officer under the chancellor, he is an assistant or assessor to the vice-chancellor in his court. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 31 Pream., The chancellor of the University of Oxford and his commissary (commonly called the vice-chancellor).

4. *Mil.* An officer or official who has charge of the supply of food, stores, and transport, for a body of soldiers. (Formerly they also inspected the musters of men.)

1489 CAXTON *Feyles of A.* I. xii. 33 There shal be wyse comysaryes that gode hede shal take that for couetyse of the payement of the souldyours noo deucepion be made. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 89 One... told me that the Commissaries for victual had infinitely abused the Armie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hlib.* xxi. (1821) 215 The Commissaries of the Musters. 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2030/2 The Auxillary Troops begin to arrive... Commissaries have been sent to receive them and to provide all things necessary for them. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4823/3 Any of the Deputy-Commissaries of the Musters. 1768 SIMES *Mil. Medley*, Commissary of stores is an officer in the Artillery who has the charge of all the stores. 1782 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* App. Wks. IV. 363 He was commissary to the army in that expedition. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. viii. (L.), A miscellany of soldiers, commissaries, adventurers.

5. In Scotland: The judge in a commissary court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary court. (Cf. COMMISSAR.)

1885 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* III. 521/2 It was found necessary to institute a commissary court at Edinburgh [in 1563]... Balfour was the chief of the four first commissaries.

6. A superior officer of police (in France). [F. *commissaire de police*.]

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. (1872) III. 191/2 The commissaries of police ran about the city... and called the people up to illuminate. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cutt. Nt. Cap* C. (1889) 71 Had he proposed this question to... the Police, The Commissary of his Quarter.

## 7. attrib.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 299 His mad foray upon the Grecian commissary stores.

**Commissary court**. a. The court of a bishop's commissary. b. in *Sc. Law*. (a.) A supreme court established in Edinburgh in 1563, in which matters of probate and divorce, previously under the jurisdiction of the bishop's commissary, were decided; it was absorbed by the Court of Session in 1836; (b.) A sheriff or county court which appoints and confirms executors of deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whis.* vi. 256 The Commissaries court's a spiders webbe. 1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Scandalous Priests* 7 That the Commissaries Court were the suburbs of Heaven. 1754 ENSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 62 Hence the Commissary Court was called the Bishops Court. 1885 [see 5].

**Commissary general**. A chief or head commissary. a. *gen.* One appointed to act as supreme representative of a superior power.

1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* II. vii. (Arb.) 126 Whom yowre holynes created general commissarie in the warres. 1562 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 280 Appointing him his Vicar-general, delegate, and commissary-general in spirituals. 1606 MARKHAM *Souldiers Gram.* II. 12 The Judge-Marshall, or Commissarie generall, who ought to be a learned Gentleman and skillfull in the ciuill and Marshall Lawes. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 83 The Genoese sent to Corsica a commissary general, or governor over the whole island. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xvi. 345 He had been named commissary general, with unlimited power over all that remained without the capital.

b. *Mil.* The head of a department of the military service charged with the victualling, etc., of the army; the chief of a commissariat service.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 25 The... guarding of them [victualers] did concerne the Commissary General of the hoste. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 56 The Commissary General of the Victuals. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3825/3 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Rt. Hon. the Lord Walden Commissary-General of the Musters. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commissary-General of the musters*, or muster-master general, takes an account of the strength of every regiment, reviews them, sees that the horse be well mounted, and all the men well armed and accoutred. 1811 WELLING-

TON in Gurw. *Disa*. VII. 404 A Commissariat should be appointed consisting of a Commissary general, and a certain number of deputy commissaries and assistant commissaries and clerks. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 175 Commissariat and Transport Staff. Commissaries-General. Deputy Commissaries-General. Ordnance Store Department. Commissary-General. Deputy Commissaries-General.

**Commissaryship** (kəm'isārī-ship). [*f. prec. + -SHIP*.] The office or position of a commissary. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* 117 (R.) Dismissed of his commissaryship. 1701 Br. G. Hooper *Proc. House Convoc.* Vind. 42 His other imagination of the Commissaryship of the Lower House. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parrerg.* 162 A Commissaryship is not grantable for Life, so as to bind the succeeding Bishop.

**Commissar** (e, var. of **COMMISSARY** Obs.).

**Commission** (kəm'isən), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also 4-7 with usual interchange of *m* and *n*, *i* and *y*, *ss* and *s* or *c*, *o* and *ou*. [*a. F. commission*, ad. *L. commissio-nem*, n. of action *f. commit-ere* to COMMIT, entrust, etc.] Etymologically: The action of committing, or fact of being committed, in the various senses of COMMIT, but chiefly that of 'entrust', 'give in charge'. Many specific uses were developed before the word became English, so that the senses show no logical order here.

1. Authoritative charge or direction to act in a prescribed manner; order, command, instruction. (Generally, of the commissioning authority.)

c 1440 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 574/2 *Commissio*, a commissyon. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Commanded by strayte commissyons & maundement that every beest shold come thyder. 1535 COVERDALE *Exra* viii. 36 They delueryed the kynges commissyon unto the kynges officers. 1550 J. HAYWOOD *Spiliter & P.* lx. 10 His looke was commissyon, silence to command. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 118 Such Commissyon from above I have receaved, to answer thy desire Of knowledge within bounds. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.* Th. ix. 635 Stars teach, as well as shine. At nature's birth, Thus, their commissyon run—'Be kind to man'. 1869 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 297 They gave him no direct commissyon to bind them to any consent.

b. *To have it in commissyon*: to have it authoritatively committed or entrusted to one to do.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ix. 202 Dare had pai And bare gave absolutioun, As pai had in-to commissyoun. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 144, I have it in Commissyon, to comfort the feeble minded, and to support the weak. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 75 He [Parker] is the first minister of the Gospel that ever had it in his commissyon to rail at all nations.

2. Authority committed or entrusted to any one; esp. delegated authority to act in some specified capacity, to carry out an investigation or negotiation, perform judicial functions, take charge of an office, etc. (Said to be that of the authorizing person, and also of the person authorized.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cviii. 190 He axed the keyes of the yates of the Cyte thurgh vertue and strengthe of his commissyoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxix. 31 Semeha hath prophesied unto you without my commissyon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 116 Artabasus, to quhome he gef commissioun til accord vith pausanias. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauieris Log.* i. vii. 47 The Lawe abhorreth such thinges as are doone without authorite or commissyon. c 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 88 Eat within your Stomack, act within your Commissyon. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. The Authority and divine Commissyon of Christ. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 355 Dundee. had summoned all the clans which acknowledged his commissyon to assemble for an expedition into Athol.

b. *spec.* That of an officer in the army or navy. Hence such phrases as *to accept, receive, hold a commissyon*. (Some of these phrases probably originated with the instrument, as in 3 b, c.)

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. & la Mode* Dram. Wks. III. 234, I was so vext, that I was just laying down my Commissyon. 1705 *Double Welcome* xxvii. Cowards must lay their bought Commissyons down. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 10 Polyphilus in a short time obtained a commissyon. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 63 No person is eligible to hold a Commissyon in the Army until he has attained the age of sixteen years. 1859 W. COLLINS *O. of Hearts* 3 Before his mother's death George had obtained his commissyon.

c. *Commissyon of the peace*: the authority given under the Great Seal empowering certain persons to act as Justices of the Peace in a specified district. Hence *On the Commissyon*: having the office of Justice of the Peace.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlii. Wks. 909/x My selfe when I was chanceler, vpon such secret information haue put some out of commissyon & office of iustice of the peace. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* iii. 5 Knowne to be within commissyon of the peace. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 97 No sir John, it is my Cousin Silenice: in Commissyon with mee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 435 If a man was named in any commissyon of the peace. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx. As I am in the commissyon of the peace I undertake to secure you.

3. A warrant or instrument conferring such authority.

c 1280 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 121 To catch treue men wip writtes & commissyouns. 1441 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 25 I. 107 We wol and charge you that under oure Seel. ye do make our Writtes and Commissyons in due forme. 1544 in E. Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1792) I. 71 Upon the receipt of suche lettres, instructions, commissyon, and writings. *Ibid.* I. 89 The Archbishoppe of York shal. bring w<sup>th</sup> him suche commissyons as youe desired. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. x Will'st our Commissyon from Rome is read, Let silence be commanded. 1790 BRATSON

*Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 193 Pondicherry, whither he was obliged to go to open his commissyon. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 274/2 The lord chancellor, with other peers appointed by commissyon under the great seal.

b. *spec.* The warrant by which an officer in the army or navy exercises command; † (a) in the old system of raising forces, a warrant which authorized the holder to raise, equip, and command a body of soldiers in the name of the issuing authority; (b) now, the warrant by which all officers in the army from the ensign upwards, and in the navy from the lieutenant upwards, are appointed to the rank and command they hold.

1643 *Declar. conc. Ireland* 21 Lord Barnwall of Trimlestowne and his son, who hath a Commissyon for a Troop of Horse. c 1685 MURRAY in M. Morris *Claverhouse* viii. (1888) 140 The King ordered two commissyons to be drawn, for your brother and Claverhouse to be brigadiers. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4004/2 Three Colonels who had Commissyons in their Pockets from Ragotz. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xi, My commissyon [as lieutenant] had been made out some days before. I... hastened away with my invaluable piece of parchment in my hand.

c. The order by virtue of which an officer takes the command of a ship in active service.

1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* liii, Our new captain. came on board the hulk. and read his commissyon.

d. In various specific applications, in which senses 2 and 3, and sometimes 6, are apt to be combined: e. g.

*Commissyon of anticipation, of association, of inquiry, of sewers, etc.* a *commissyon of array* (see *ARRAY* 3); † *commissyon of bankruptcy*, a commissyon issued by the Lord Chancellor, appointing commissioners to administer a bankrupt's estate on behalf of the creditors; *commissyon of lunacy*, a commissyon issued to investigate whether a person is a lunatic or not; *commissyon of rebellion*, a commissyon empowering certain persons to apprehend as a rebel one who has not appeared before a court on being summoned.

1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 That commissyons of Sewers shal be directed. to such substantiall and indifferent persons as shal be named by the Lord Chancellor. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 3 Her Maiesty. may. grant commissyon and commissyons of association or associacions, vnder the great Seale of England. 1641 *Tornes de la Ley* 67 Commissyon of Rebellion, otherwise called, A Writ of Rebellion. is directed by way of command, to certain persons, to the end that they, or three, two, or one of them, shall apprehend, or shall cause to be apprehended the partie, as a Rebell. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Commissyon of Anticipation*, was a commissyon under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy before the day. *Commissyon of Association*, is a Commissyon under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned persons, with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in Wales. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5107/3 A Commissyon of Bankrupt is awarded against Samuel Stable. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 67 A Commissyon of review is a commissyon sometimes granted, in extraordinary cases, to revise the sentence of the court of delegates; when it is apprehended that they have been led into a material error. 1803 MACINTOSH *Def. Pelletier* Wks. 1846 III. 268 Whether a commissyon of lunacy be not more fitted to the author's case. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* II. (1844) 60 A commissyon of rebellion will bring you to your senses. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 155 Commissyons of inquiry are issued by the Crown.

4. An office conferred by such a warrant; a commissioner'ship.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* The commissyons of the revenue are soon disposed of. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 In the army, the nobility fill a large part of the high commissyons.

5. The condition of being authoritatively entrusted or given in charge.

Hence *In commissyon*. a. Of persons: In the exercise of delegated authority.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 49 Appointed to sit in Commissyon of the matter. 1602 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. 1, *Virg.* Are you contented to be tried by these? *Tuc.* Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them in commissyon. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 2 Is Execution done on Cawdor? Or not those in Commissyon yet return'd? a 1621 DONNE *Serm.* v. He established Moses. joining his brother Aaron in commissyon with him.

b. Of an office: Placed by warrant in the charge of a body of persons, instead of the regular constitutional administrator: some offices, as those of Treasurer and Lord High Admiral, are now permanently administered in this way by Lords Commissioners.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 84/2 The treasury was for the present put into commissyon. 1667 *Purvis Diary* (1877) V. 389 An argument to insinuate the putting of the Admiralty into Commissyon. 1821 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. 1. 200 The great seal was for some time in commissyon, from the difficulty of finding a chancellor. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* III. 62 At the expulsion of the Tarquins, the monarchy was put into commissyon.

c. Of a ship of war: Under the command of an officer for active service; manned, armed, and ready for sea; said also of the officer in command.

*So Out of commissyon* (of a ship): Laid up or in reserve. 1723 *Derby Mercury* II. No. 47 His Majesty's Ships of War lately put in Commissyon. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 Several of these vessels are ordered for commissyon at the different dockyards. 1882 HAMLBY *Transenden Hall* III. 88 There are always some ships in commissyon even in times of peace. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 181 Naval Service. Flag officers in commissyon. Flag officers on the active list. 1890 *Globe* 13 Sept. 7/2 The cruiser Forth. pays out of commissyon to-day.

6. A body of persons charged with some speci-

fied function, as the discharge of an office or trust, the investigation of some legal case, etc.; a body of commissioners.

Thus a *Royal Commissyon* to examine into the operation of any measure or charity; a *Parliamentary Commissyon*; 'the Parnell Commissyon'. See also quot. 1871.

1494 FABIAN *Chronicle* vii. 484 The whiche commissyon. spent a great parte of the Lent in disputacions of this matier. 1566 in W. H. Turner *Select. Records of Oxford* 387 The Commissyon of Sewers. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Counsell* (Arb.) 329 They are in effect no more, then Standing Commissyons: Save that they have greater Authority. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 201 Several temporary commissyons had sat under this act with continually augmented powers. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 354 The power which the Lord Lieutenants exercised in other parts of the kingdom was in London entrusted to a Commissyon of eminent citizens. 1871 RAINY *Life Cunningham* vii. 103 He had given evidence before the Royal Commissyon in Edinburgh. *Ibid.* viii. 110 In November 1835 the Commissyon of the General Assembly, or Standing Committee of the whole house, held its ordinary quarterly meeting.

7. *High Commissyon (Court)*: a court of ecclesiastical jurisdiction founded by a statute of Queen Elizabeth which gave the crown power to commissyon persons to try various offences against the ecclesiastical establishment, and to crush any resistance to the supremacy of the crown in these matters; abolished in 1641.

1588 *Marpref. Epist.* (Arb.) 19 Who abuseth the high commissyon, as much as any? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 297 The illegal proceedings of the high Commissyon. 1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 38/1 Persons of honour and great quality. were every day cited into the high-commissyon court. and were there prosecuted to their shame and punishment. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 51 The power of the high Commissyon began now to extend far, and penalties to fall heauie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 67. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 186.

8. The action of committing or giving in charge; the entrusting of (authority, etc., to any one).

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/3 The commissyon of the licensing power to Town Councils and County Boards.

9. A charge or matter entrusted to any one to perform; an order to execute a particular work.

1570 G. BUCHANAN *Champlain in Hist. Scot.* (1827) I. Pref. 92 He did his commissyon as weil. 1666 tr. *Du-mont's Voy. Levant* xxvi. 351 Those who undertake such a commissyon. 1777 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlv. 26 You have at length found a commissyon for me that I can answer without disappointing your expectations. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 31 [He] undertook at my request to go to Brussels on a commissyon to the Comte de Meicy. 1853 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 324 If I can execute any little commissyon for you. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lxiii. It was indeed a terrible commissyon. to undertake.

10. Authority given to act as agent or factor for another in the conduct of business or trade; the system of trading in which a dealer acts as agent for another, generally receiving a percentage as his remuneration. Hence *to have goods on commissyon*.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 109 When Merchants by their Letters or Commissyons vse these or the like words. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Introd. 3 Sold by commissyon from the makers. 1774-82 BARCLAY *Dict.*, *Commissyon*. in Trade it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward a person receives for so doing, which is 1/2, 1/3, 2/3 or more per cent. according to the nature or circumstances of the affair. 1796 [see *Commissyon-man* in 13]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 11/2 The method of publication on commissyon, by which the publisher professed simply to charge 15 per cent. on all sales.

11. A remuneration for services or work done as agent, in the form of a percentage on the amount involved in the transactions; a *pro rata* remuneration to an agent or factor.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 20 The merchants had their several commissyons and other profits upon the sale. 1774 [see 10]. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 326 He must also pay a commissyon, usually five per cent., to his London agent.

12. The committing (of crime, offence, etc.).

1597 HOWSON *Serm.* 24 Dec. 40 We haue auoided all sinnes of omission and commissyon. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 127 The commissyon of anything against the laws is a sin of injustice. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* II. iii. In the commissyon of murder. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 43 There are very few men. who delight in the commissyon of cruelty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 116/1 Charged with the commissyon of offences in foreign countries.

b. An act (offence, crime) committed; a performance.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* II. 14 Paraphr. 263 Deliver me from this one, as from those other foul Commissyons. 1826 BEDDOES *Lett.* in *Poems* p. lix. A new edition of his rhymed and prosy commissyons.

13. *Comb. commissyon-agent*, † *man*, † *mer-*chant, an agent, etc., who transacts business for others on the principle of commissyon or percentage; so *commissyon-business*; *commissyon-broker*, an agent for the sale or purchase of commissyons in the army or navy; *commissyon-day*, the opening day of assizes, when the commissyon authorizing the judge to hold them is opened and read; † *commissyon-officer*, an officer (generally military) holding office by a commissyon, a commissyoned officer; *commissyon-word*, a word that serves as a commissyon or warrant.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcvi. 226 Money to satisfy the expectations of the "commission-brokers." 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. (1804) I. 29 The dignity of the commander in chief, is depraved into the base office of a commission-broker. 1753 *HANWAY Travels* (1766) II. i. iii. 17 A great part of this branch of "commission-business is... fallen into the hands of the merchants. 1883 M. D. OSBALDESTON in *Law Times* 20 Oct. 411/2 No assize business is ever, as a rule, commenced on the "commission-day. 1796 *Hull Advertiser*, 16 Jan. 1/2, I. Burnett, Grocer and "Commission Man... will be glad to sell on Commission for any Merchant. 1650 *CROMWELL Lett.* 4. 54 (Carlyle 1871) III. 45 Not one "Commission-officer slain. 1679 *OATES Narr. Popish Plot* 43 They had procured several Irish to be made Commission-Officers in the Garrisons in Ireland. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 30 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4504/2 All Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates, Vice-Admirals, and other Commission-Officers. 1845 *Hood Two Swans v. Freedom's* sweet key-note and "commission-word.

† **Commission**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Can. Obs.* [app. a perversion of *It. canicia*, late *L. canisia* shirt, or some cognate form of the same word.] A shirt.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 83 Peddler's French... a commission, a shierte. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen Wks.* ii. 167/2 Clean linen yields a shirt before we rise, which... in the canting tongue is a commission. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* Song 7, I no Togeman wear, No Commission, Mish, or Slate.

**Commission** (*kəmi'sən*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.<sup>1</sup>, perh. after *F. commissioner*, or med. *L. commissiōnāre*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a commission or legal warrant; to empower by a commission.

1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. vii. 28 Any sergeant commissioned to ride the circuit. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* ii. ii. 302 The King having... commissioned the newly constituted judges to administer justice.

† b. *spec.* To give (a person) a commission for a rank in the army or navy. *Obs.*

1714 *MARLBOROUGH* in *C. Knight Pop. Hist. Eng.* (1859) V. xx. 307 Notice taken in Parliament, of children's being commissioned in the troops. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Art. ii. § 2 The president... shall commission all officers of the United States.

c. *Naval.* To give (an officer) command of a ship by means of a commission; to order (a ship) for active service, put in commission; to assume the charge of (a ship) as the commanding officer.

1793 *BENTINCK* in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 47, I have hopes of being commissioned at a very early day for the "Adamant" of fifty guns. 1796 *BURKE Regt. Peace Wks.* VIII. 369 The new ships which we commission, or the new regiments which we raise. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 288 A new ironclad just commissioned by his friend Captain Vincent.

2. To give authority to act; to empower, authorize; to entrust with an office or duty.

1683 *DRYDEN Ded. Plutarch's Lives* 5 [I am] commissioned from the translators of this volume to inscribe their labours... to your grace's name and patronage. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. vii. 365 That religion, which he commissioned to publish. 1768 *GRAY Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 76, I am commissioned to make you an offer which I have told him... you would not accept. 1866 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 298 They had commissioned William to speak in their names.

3. To send on a mission, dispatch.

1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* (J.) A chosen band He first commissions to the Latian land, In threatening embassy. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. iv. ii. 245 Us he commissioned by the swiftest courses Thoe to assist.

4. To give a commission or order to (a person) for a particular piece of work; chiefly used of the orders given to artists.

1806 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 235 Had it been Sir Joshua's fortune to have lived a little longer, and whether commissioned or not, had he contrived to have left in this great city some work. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 186, I have commissioned him to do a sketch of the park for me.

5. To give a commission or order for; to order.

1790 *BURNS Let. to Hill* a Mar., The books I commissioned in my last. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 539/2 He commissioned the pistols from England, and paid 50s. for them. 1884 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xv. I've commissioned a walking-stick for my Lord from Paris. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1, Beaumarchais... has commissioned sixty-thousand stand of good arms out of Holland.

Hence **Commissioning** *vbl. sb.*

1886 *All Y. Round* 4 Sept. 103 Joining a ship in the first throes of Commissioning. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11/2 The complete commissioning of our police for the Russian service.

**Commissionaire** (*kəmi'sənɔ̃r*). Also *-onn-*. [a. mod. *F. commissionnaire* COMMISSIONER, in some of the French applications of the title.]

1. One entrusted with small commissions; a messenger or light porter; the designation of various subordinate employés in public offices, private businesses, hotels, etc., on the Continent.

1765 *H. WALPOLE Corr.* (1837) III. 219 Besides being the best friend in the world you are the best commissionaire in the world. 1835 *MARRIAT Olla Podr.* iv. I was confoundedly taken in by a rascal of a commissionaire. 1877 *DASENT Three to One* II. 171 You would have sent off a messenger... a commissionaire.

2. *spec.* A member of the *Corps of Commissionaires*, an association of pensioned soldiers, originally established in London in 1859, organized for employment as messengers, porters, time-keepers, etc. [Littre has 'Homme qui stationne au coin de la rue, attendant les commissions du public'.] 1869 *Daily News* 16 Dec., [A person] described as a mes-

senger, was... charged with fraudulently imitating the dress of a commissionaire.

**Commissional** (*kəmi'sənəl*), *a.* [f. COMMISSION *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a commission.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 Your... maiestee... by your graces letters commissionales... committed unto us... that we should... discuss the case of matrimony. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 252 Writs that begin the suit are original or Commissionall. 1726 *AYLFER Parerg.* 321 A Jurisdiction founded upon... Letters Commissionall. 1884 *E. SHERRARD in Law Times* 4 Oct. 373/2 Commissionall supervision.

† **Commissionary**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med. *L. commissiōnarius*, f. *commissiō* COMMISSION : see *-ARY*.] = COMMISSIONER, COMMISSARY.

1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 50 Appoynted a commissionarie in thaffayres of India. 1598 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 454 The Office of Commissionary. 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* viii. viii. § 4 That the thing may be their act... by commissionaries few or many.

† **Commissionary**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] Appointed by commission or warrant; delegated.

1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* viii. viii. § 5 Our judges in causes ecclesiastical are either ordinary or commissionary. 1617 *SIR R. PHIPPS Sp. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 503 Commissionary Lieutenants do deprive us of all Liberty. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases C.* iii. ix. 342 That delegate, or commissionary authority, which is by Christ entrusted with them.

† **Commissionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. med. *L. commissiōnāre*, *F. commissioner*, f. *commissiō* COMMISSION : see *-ATE* § 3.] = COMMISSION *v.* 1-3.

1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 1553/2 They accomplished the matter, whereto they were commissioned. 1659 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* VII. 858 That the Lord General Monk be commissioned one of the Generals of the Fleet. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 146 He was commissioned a Captain in the same Regiment. 1701 *Col. Rec. Penn.* II. 58 Shall nominate and Commissionate One for each of the said officers. 1783 *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* II. 492 Power to appoint and commissionate judges.

Hence **Commissionating** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1661 *GAUDEN Constid. Liturgy Ch. Eng.* 20 The authoritative and commissionating words of Ministeriall Ordination. 1691 *T. HALE Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxviii, The Commissionating of many other such Persons.

† **Commissionate**, *phl. a. Obs.* [ad. med. *L. commissiōnātus* (Du Cange) : see prec.] Commissioned. In Sc. also as *pa. phl.* of prec. vb.

1647 *Perfect Weekly Acc.* a June No. 23. 4 From all Commissionate officers of Horse. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Pophery Wks.* 1875 IV. 308 If the person commissionate be under... disabilities. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. vii. (1743) 477 To take up arms against him [the king] or any commissionate by him.

† **Commissionated**, *phl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + *-ED*.] Furnished with a commission.

1644 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* 137 Will your commissioned Church be comely as the tents of Kedat? 1671 *F. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 183 Without the bounds or limits of their commissioned authority. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. xiv. (1743) 130 To colonels, or other commissioned officers.

**Commissioned** (*kəmi'sənd*), *phl. a.* [f. COMMISSION *v.* and *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + *-ED*.] Furnished with a commission; duly authorized.

1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 220 The commissioned archangel... swears by the Almighty Name, 'that time shall be no longer'. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxiii, Till some commission'd arrow through the teeth Shall nail the offending tongue. 1859 *Ecco Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 29 A commissioned and worthy successor of the national hero.

b. Of officers : Holding a rank by commission.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2014/6 His Majesties Commissioned Officers. 1758 J. BLAKES *Plan Mar. Syst.* 16 To be signed by himself, and witnessed by two of his commissioned officers. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Commissioned Officers, those appointed by commissions. Such are admirals, down to lieutenants, in the royal navy; and in the army, all from the general to the ensign inclusive.

c. Of ships : Put in commission.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 The heavy Armstrong guns... are being supplied to all the newly commissioned ships.

† **Commissionee**, *Obs.* [see *-EE*.] One to whom a commission is given.

1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* i. 336 Unless the Contest happens to be between some of the Patentees, Commissionees, or Officers in Chancery.

**Commissioner** (*kəmi'sənər*). Forms : 5 *comyscyoner*, *comyscyoner*, 6 *-ar*, *-issionar*, *-yssoner*, etc., 5- *-issioner*. [In form, f. COMMISSION *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + *-ER*<sup>1</sup>, but really an anglicized form of *F.* and *Anglo-F. commissiō(n)aire*, corresp. to med. *L. commissiōnarius*, f. *commissiō*-em : see *-ARY*, *-ER*<sup>2</sup>; the sense being 'one belonging to or entrusted with a COMMISSION'.]

1. One appointed or deputed by commission to carry out some specified work, such as a judicial or other investigation, the negotiation of a treaty, peace, etc.; a delegate; also, a member of a commission charged with such a business.

1448 J. SMILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden Soc.) App. 139 Payde to the mynsters of the seide cite... or to other comyscyoners. 1474 *CAXTON Chasse* 153 Vycayrs, lieutenantes or comyscyoners of the kyng. 1557 *FAYNE Barclay's Jugurth* 44 Electe to be one of the examynours or commissioners to make inquisition of these thre pointes. 1625 *SIR J. STRADLING Div. Poems* 112 The Devil had Commissioners abroad. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 183 No commissioner appeared in the name of the king and queen. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 65 Two several missions had arrived... to propose a conference at Donabew with the British

commissioners. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 93 [In the Scottish Parliament] the commissioners of the burghs were considered merely as retainers of the great nobles. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* i. ix. 155 Inquiries by Royal commissioners are instituted solely by exercise of the Royal prerogative, or may be regulated by statute.

b. A member of a permanently constituted commission or government board; esp. in the titles of such boards, as the *Railway and Canal Traffic Commissioners*, *Charity Commissioners*, *Civil Service Commissioners*, *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, *Commissioners of Inland Revenue*, of *Income Tax*, etc. In Scotland, one of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a non-corporate town, corresponding to the bailies or councillors in burghs.

In 17th c. applied to a J.P., as a member of the Commission of the Peace.

1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Every of the said Commissioners shall have and perceiue foure shillings for every day that they shall take paine in the execution of this commission of Sewers. 1613 *BEAUM. & F. L. Coxcomb v. i.* What a clod-pole commissioner is this! 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 40/2 The Arch Bishop... was... made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 51 One Hynde called before the Commissioners Ecclesiastical for Usury. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5449/2 Charles Cockburn, Esq., to be one of the Commissioners of Police in North-Britain. 1803 *Med. Jurid.* X. 166 The Commissioners of Stamps... did their best to prevent the prosecution of individuals for the sale of what I term innocent articles. 1821 *MAYNE Lond. Labour* II. 457 (Hoppe) The sewers within the City... are in a distinct and strictly defined jurisdiction, superintended by City-Commissioners. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 143 Charity Commissioners for England and Wales... Chief Commissioner... Second Commissioner... Commissioners... Assistant Commissioners.

c. The representative of the supreme authority in a district, governmental department, etc.; now the recognized title of officials at the head of various branches of the public service, etc.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* ii. 25 Matathias... 'slewe y' kynges commissioner, that compelled him to do sacrifice. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) II. *Index*, Heliodorus a sacrilegious commissioner was severely beaten by Angels. 1640 *W. BRAUNSHAW Unreas. Separation* 100 That... the civil magistrate hath power to set over the churches of Christ in his dominions, commissioners and overseers which are not specially appointed by Christ in his Testament. 1884 *R. G. W. HERBERT in Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 8/1 You have been selected by her Majesty's Government for the appointment of Special Commissioner in Rechuannaland. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* 140 Works and Public Buildings... First Commissioner. *Ibid.* 148 Metropolitan Police Office... Commissioner... Assistant-Commissioner. *Ibid.* 296 Provinces, etc. under the Administration of... Chief Commissioners, Assam, British Burma, Central Provinces.

d. † **Commissioner of bankrupt**: an official formerly appointed by commission of the Lord Chancellor to administer the estate of a bankrupt. **Lord High Commissioner**: the representative of the Crown at the annual General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

1708-15 *KESSEY*, The King's High Commissioner in Scotland, a Nobleman, who represents the Person of the King of England. 1766 *COWPER Let. 7. Hill* 27 Oct., If every dealer and chapman was connected with creditors like you, the poor commissioners of bankrupts would be ruined. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 285 Commissioners for that purpose, when a man is declared a bankrupt, shall have full power to dispose of all his lands and tenements. 1809 *TOMLINSON Law Dict.* s.v. *Bankrupt*, The Lord Chancellor grants a commission to such discreet persons as to him shall seem good, who are then styled commissioners of bankrupt. 1882 *Whitaker's Almanack* 199 The established Church of Scotland... the General Assembly... is presided over by a Moderator... the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner.

e. An agent, steward, factor. *Sc.*

1884 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 202 Mr. Loch's father was the commissioner for the late Duke... and the present Mr. Loch... is commissioner to the present Duke.

† 2. *C. of Newmarket heath*: a foot-pad. *slang.* 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 6 a, I am *vacuus viator*, and care not though I meete the Commissioners of Newmarket-heath at high midnight.

3. A betting-broker; a book-maker. *slang.*

1860 *All Y. Round* No. 75. 582 Legs—that is Blacklegs—the betting brokers were formerly called; but now... they are Turfmen or Commissioners. 1887 *E. J. GOODMAN Two Curious* viii, Right you are, sir, exclaimed the commissioner, taking out his betting-book and pencil.

† 4. One who commits a crime, etc. *Obs.*

1677 *W. GREENHILL in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 12 Authors, contrivers, and commissioners of this scarlet sin.

5. Sometimes used for COMMISSIONAIRE.

In mod. Dicts.

6. One who commissions. In mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 49 They had served His Majesty in quality of Commissioners-Ambassadors. 1725 *Dr. Fox Voy. round W.* (1840) 39, I caused my commissioner letter of mart to be read to them all. 1837 *Syd. SMITH Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 268/2 The love of what is just had not excited the Commissioner-Bishops.

**Commissionership**, [f. prec. + *-SHIP*.]

1. The office of a commissioner.

1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* iii, Commissioner Bertram... he got his commissionership in the great contest for the county. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* ii. 1, After revelling in his fair proportion of commissionerships and under-secretaryships. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 1/2 A Native Department... is to



be established as an indispensable adjunct to the High Commissionership (in Bechuanaland).

2. The district under a territorial commissioner.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/2 If the Government is wise they will add to his commissionership the whole of the Kalahari desert.

**Commissionize**, *v.* *nonce-ud.* [see -IZE.] To subject to a commission or commissions.

1860 W. Webb in *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 18/2 He has a pious fear of fraud and filth, and commissions the town.

**Commissionless**, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a commission.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 219 Upon sight of a Commissionless Navie that King James sent.

[**Commissionship**: *erron.* form for COMMISSIONERSHIP, *q. v.*

(Given by some Dicts. as a reading in the quot. from Scott cited *s.v.* COMMISSIONERSHIP.)]

**Commisive** (kōmī'siv), *a.* [f. *L.* type \**commisivus* (cf. *promissivus*), *f. commiss-* ppl. stem of *committēre* to COMMIT: see -IVR.] Characterized by commission or active agency.

1816 COLERIDGE *Rev.* (1836) I. 389 Renders me justly responsible for my actions, omisive as well as commissive. 1822 — *Lett. Convers.* etc. II. 105 Any form of disrespect, omisive or commissive. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. i. § 1 (1883) 243 A tenant... guilty of commissive waste.

**Commisively**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] By way of (giving) a commission.

1852 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 322 You tell J. Graves, not commissively, 'please to show', but persuasively, 'you may show' this letter to Professor De Morgan.

† **Commissorial**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. commissōrius* (*f. commissōr*, agent-n. *f. committēre*) + -AL.] = COMMISSARY *a.*

1743 (*title*). The Emperor's Commissorial Decree to the Diet of the Empire, at Francfort. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 571 A Commissorial-Court is appointed to determine the dispute.

† **Commissory**, *ary.* *Obs.* = COMMISSURE 2. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 27 The... commissaries or seams of the bones of the head. *Ibid.* The third and fourth bones be called Parietales... and they be divided by the Commissories both from the Coronal and Occipital.

† **Commissour**, *comysour.* *Obs.* [app. -our is the Anglo-Fr. form often substituted for other original suffixes, here prob. for *F. -aire*, *Sc. -ar* (cf. COMMISSAR).] = COMMISSARY.

1430-50 GREGORY'S *Chron.* 145 Takynne and delyverd to the comysours and deputies of the sayde kyngys. *Ibid.* 146 The comysours or deputies of the sayde kyngys.

**Commissural** (kōmī'sūrāl), *a.* [ad. *L. commissuralis*, *f. commissura*: see next and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a commissure; chiefly in reference to the commissures of nervous tissue.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 224/1 The lips may be thrown forward by the contraction of the labial and commissural fibres. 1847 *Ibid.* III. 627/1 The brain is... made up of a series of smaller masses... connected by what are called commissural or uniting fibres. 1869 BAKING-GOULD *Orig. Belief* 8 Distinct ganglia with commissural cords and nerves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora*, Umbelliferae... normally there are 6 vittae in each carpel, 4 between the primary ridges and 2 on the commissural face.

**Commissure** (kōmī'siūr). Also 5 *comysure*, 6 *comysure*. [ad. *L. commissura* putting together, joining, *f. commiss-* ppl. stem of *committēre* to put together: see COMMIT and -URE. So *F. commissure* from 15th c.]

1. A joining or connecting together; the line or surface along which two parts touch each other or form a connexion; a joining, juncture, seam.

c. 1240 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* v. 42 His comysure in erthe it stont so depe, And oute of it olyve ayein wyl crepe. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farm* 355 Any chink, gaping, or rift, betwixt the commissures and joynts of the two barkes. 1644 WYKON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 60 The sole inconvenience of Shaking and Disjoynting the Commissures with so many strokes of the Chisel. 1677 FLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Bent circularly to the hinge or commissure of the valves. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commissure*, in architecture, etc., denotes the joint of two stones. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.*, *Stafford* II. 189 Their Striae not being bent to the Commissure as those of all Oysters are. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* LII. 159 The opposite halves... were placed in different hands, and a commissure effected by cementation.

*fig.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 557 They made the Juncture and Commissure betwixt God and the Creature, so smooth and close, that where they indeed parted, was altogether undiscernible.

2. A joint between two bones; formerly often applied to the seams of the cranial bones.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* v. 0 comysures or seams of the brayne panne or skull. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 209 There is no commissure or seam in his skull... but it is a continued bone. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 170 That my bones are held apart by Commissures.

3. The line formed by the meeting surfaces of the two lips, eye-lids, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/2 There are three eye-lids (in Birds), two of which move vertically, and have a horizontal commissure. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 193 The commissure or line of junction of the two lips forms a curved line, with the concavity downwards.

b. The connexion of the lips, eye-lids, etc. at the angles.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 191 A cancerous tumor...

reached from the commissure of the lower lid... of the right eye. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 395 Dr. Cusack made an incision through the lower lip, beginning at its right commissure. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 399 The commissure of the lips being drawn back by the first and second finger.

4. Various bands or bundles of white or grey nerve-substance, which connect the two hemispheres of the brain, different parts of the cerebrum and cerebellum, and the two sides of the spinal cord; also, a nerve-cord connecting two ganglia of the nerve system in insects, etc.

The various commissures of the brain and spinal cord are known as *anterior*, *middle*, *posterior*, *white*, *grey*, etc., according to their position and colour.

1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 159 What they say of the commissures of the brain and cerebellum. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 332/2 The hemispheres of the cerebrum are united chiefly by a broad expansion of medullary matter... called the corpus callosum, or the great commissure of the brain. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 21 The chiasma, or commissure of the optic nerves, is a squarish-shaped body. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vnde-M.* 366 The office of these commissures is the association in function of the two symmetrical portions. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 120 The bands of nerve-fibres uniting the various ganglia are termed 'commissures' when they unite the ganglia of the same pair, e. g. the cerebral.

b. A band of muscle, etc., connecting two parts of the animal body.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 31 Two long delicate bars of cartilage which are... anteriorly connected with each other by a fibrous commissure about the level of the angle of the lower jaw.

5. *Bot.* a. The line of the cohering faces of two carpels; b. in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the lid and mouth of the sporangium.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 236 Bearing the seeds at the commissure along with the valves. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 311. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 149 Umbelliferae... carpels separated by a commissure.

† **Commistion**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. commistion-em* (so *F. commistion* 15th c.), *n.* of action *f. commistere* to COMMIX.] = COMMIXION, COMMIXTURE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xviii. (1495) 166 Commistion of the mater. 1548 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Manleynde* 79 Commistion of the cholerike humour and the bloude together. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Nun.* xix. 13 Sprinkled with this commistion. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Monjet's Theat. Ins.* 999 Generated by the commistion of male and female. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* From the bare commistion of the Corpuscles.

**Commit** (kōmīt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *committe*, -ytte, 5 *comytte*, 5-6 *commyt*, 6 *commytt*, commit, 6-7 *comyt*, 7 *committ*, committ, 5-*commit*. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* committed; also *contr. pa. pple.* 5 *comytte*, 6 *commytte*, commit. [ME. *committe*, ad. *L. committēre* to put together, join, also (*comm-* intensive) to put for safety, give in charge, entrust, deliver, *f. com-* + *mittēre* to send, put forth, etc. Another type had been previously taken from French as *comise*, *COMISE*.]

I. To give in charge, entrust, consign.

1. *trans.* To give to some one to take care of, keep, or deal with; to give in charge or trust, entrust, consign (to a person, his care, judgement, etc.).

c. 1286 CHAUCER *Melibeu* 1 339 Thanne shul ye committe the keepyng of youre persone to youre trewe freendes. 1423 *Jas. I Kingis O.* xcvi. The fatal Influence, Causit from hevyn, quhare powar is commytt of gouernance. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 334, Committe alle thy causes to god. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxiii. 26 To this woman... was commytted all the gouernance of the lande. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 20 David... commytted the shepe to y<sup>e</sup> keeper. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 The christin pepill commitit to our cure. 1611 BIBLE Ps. xxxi. 5 Into thine hand I commit my spirit. 1749 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 122 In committing goods of such a value to the Indian Traders. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 61 He could not venture to land the troops committed to his charge.

† b. To commend by prayer or imprecation.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 Committing them wholly to the Devil for their contumace. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) 60, I sett end to these matters; comytinge you to god, and me to your curtesye.

c. *refl.* in sense I. Also, to trust oneself to (the elements, the sea, etc.); formerly also *absol.* = *refl.*

1558 STARKY *England* i. i. 22 To them wch in grete tempest wyl comyt themselves to the dangers of the see. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 68 The king... understanding that the Archbishop would commit himselfe to his arbitrement. 1599 SIR J. HAYWARDE *1st Pt. Life Hen. IV.* 68 The Duke... presently departed to Calic, and so committed to sea for England. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 8 By curing of such as committed themselves to his weak skill. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ¶ 8 To set rocks... at defiance... and commit his life to the winds. 1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 51 Committing myself to God.

d. To commit administration: see QUOTE.

1559 [see COMMITTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* § 200 If that he make no executors... the ordinary may commit the administration of his goods to others. 1607-72 COWEL *Interpr.* *s.v.* Administrator... If the Administrator die... it becometh the Ordinary to commit a new administration. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 68 The Archbishop of that province where he dyed is to commit the administration. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 506 It is necessary for the ordinary to commit administration afresh, of the goods of the deceased not administered.

e. To commit to writing (to paper, etc.): to put in writing, write down for preservation, record

in writing; so † to commit to history (obs.). To commit to memory; also simply to commit (colloq.): to learn by heart.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 Alanus, Herbertus, and other... that committed to story the doynys of Becket. 1576 FLEMING *Pamphle Ep.* 226 The Epistle is worthe to be committed to memorie. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 72 There was little Leisure to committ any thing to Writing. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 143 Things which we would commit to our remembrance. 1793 G. CRUMP in T. Beddoes *Lett. to E. Darwin* 33 Not having committed any thing to paper relative to him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 129 No longer compelled to commit to memory many thousand... verses. 1883 MAUCH *Guardian* 22 Oct. 5/4 When the bashful bard had committed his verses to print. *Mod.* He always writes his speeches carefully first and then commits them.

2. To put into some place or receptacle to be kept safe or dealt with in some way; to consign. *Obs.* exc. in *commit to the earth, to the flames*, etc., in which there is now a notion of *deliver*.

1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer. Burial* We therefore commit his body to the ground. 1587 *Lett. in Lansd. MS.* 115 Art. 93 Committing the pepper into caskes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. II. iii. 95 Commit them to the fire. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Humd.* xxiii. 223 I'll find an urn of gold t'enclose them... and to rest Commit them. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Pim. Mon.* 847 Taking off the Lead, and committing it to sale. 1678 BUTLER *Humd.* iii. ii. 502 We idly sit... Our Hands committed to our Pockets. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vii. To the cold grave commit my pale remains! 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 187 Great numbers... were... committed to the flames. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 165 They committed all the original manuscripts... to the flames.

3. *spec.* To consign officially to custody or confinement; to send to prison, esp. for a short time or for trial: a. with complement, to prison, etc.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* xxxviii. In *Eng. Gilds* 391 W/out he be comytted to prison for felony. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII* c. 10 § 1 To take the bodies of the said persons... and theym to comytte to Warde. 1549 LATIMER and *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 74 He would be punished and comytted to ward. 1622 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 315 She shalbe committed close prisoner to Newgate. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 401 Committing a Homicide into prison. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 343 He may apprehend, and commit to prison, all persons who break the peace. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 96 The magistrates committed the prisoners to the House of Correction for one month each. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 351 Four prelates... were... committed on frivolous pretexs to the Tower.

b. *simply*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 387 The Erie of Arondell taken and committed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 112 You did commit me. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* vi. 231 Power to administer an Oath, or to commit a Malefactor. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 17 This fellow is a gambler, and committed for cheating at play. 1886 *Law Rep.* Wkly. Notes 197/1 To commit a solicitor for breach of an order to deliver a bill of costs.

*absol.* 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 866 The sheriff had not any authority to commit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.* IV. 623 Justices were unwilling to commit.

4. *Legislation.* To refer or entrust (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 95 'To proceede with those Bylles which are comytted. 1640-1 LD. DIGBY *Parl. S.* 9 Feb. 6 This... Petition should be committed. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 33 This Notorious Bill... was read a second time, and committed. 1778 H. LAURENS in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 235 Although your Excellency's observations are committed, I am much mistaken if every member of Congress is not decided in his opinion in favor of them. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* III. vi. i. 39 This bill... when, in the language of parliament, it was committed, in other words, considered by the House, when the House calls itself a committee.

II. To commission. [Cf. COMMITTEE.]

† 5. To charge with a duty or office; to commission, appoint. *Obs.*

1475 Bk. *Nobless* 85 The tresorers and chaungers that were comytted to receive the money. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxx. 140 And rewlers shal be there comytted for to rewle them. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxix. 468, 1549 *Comph. Scot.* (1801) 152 Twa consulis... quha var comyttit to be cheiffs and captans of the armye of the Romans.

III. To perpetrate or perform (in a bad sense).

[This sense existed in Latin from the earliest period: its actual genesis is doubtful; it may have been 'to put forth', 'to put together', or 'to engage in'.]

6. To do (something wrong or reprehensible); to perpetrate, be guilty of (a crime, offence, etc.).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 Thoffence that Eneas hath comytted ayenste me. 1548 UDALL, etc. *tr. Erasmus. Par. Acts* 89 b, I have committed nothing against my countrey-men. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Yf any man committe murder. 1565 JEWELL *Reply Harding* (1612) 363 Thou shalt not commit vsurie to thy Brother. 1589 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 34 When we have committed God any faults let vs be afraid. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xx. 14 Thou shalt not commit adultery. 16... EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 166 The monstrous murder of Nero committed on his mother Agrippina. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 1 There are some offences which all the world can commit. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 2 That the grantee shall not commit felony or treason. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 166 Responsible for crimes committed within its bounds.

b. (a folly, an error, etc.)

1596 SHAKS. *March.* V. ii. vi. 37 Louers cannot see The pretty follies that themselves commit. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 177 Absurdities, Many doe commit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 26, I oft admire, How Nature... could commit Such disproportions. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vii. i. What radical error had he committed? 1872

**PEACOCK** *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 70 It is a piece of folly .. which I cannot think of permitting her to commit.

† **c. absol.** To commit an offence, offend; to commit adultery or fornication. *Obs.*

1560 **BIBLE** (Genev.) *Rom. Arg.*, When man .. committed most abominably, both against the law of God, and nature. 1605 **SHAKS.** *Learn* iii. 83 Commit not with mans sworn Spouse. 1613 **OVERBURY** *Characters, A Very Woman* (N.). She commits with her ears, for certain .. she has been lain with in her understanding. 1621 **Br. MOUNTAGU** *Dianth* 434 You did not commit against it voluntarily. 1643-60 [see COMMITTING *apl. a. b.*]

**d. humorously.** To do, perform (something put by the speaker on a level with an offence).

1698 **BUTLER** *Hud.* iii. ii. 662 Lampons, the only Wit, That Men, like Burglary, commit. 1781 **GIBSON** *Decl. & F.* III. 80 The saint once .. imprudently committed a miracle. 1866 **DISRAELI** *Viv. Grey* ii. i. 'Committing' puns. 1837 **DICKENS** *Pickw.* xiv. 'My dear ma'am,' said Tom Smart—he had always a great notion of committing the amiable. 1895 **WHITNEY** *Life Lang.* viii. 147 A person commits thus an addition to language.

† **e. To commit marriage.** (Perh. in 1594 = 'joined, made up'.)

1594 **LYLY** *Moth. Bomb.* i. iii. 81, I have been tampering as long to have a marriage committed between my wench and Memphio's only sonne. 1704 **L'ESTRANGE** (J.), A creeping young fellow committed matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass.

**IV.** To put together, join, engage, involve.

† **7.** To connect, join, unite, fasten. *Obs.*

1545 **RAYNOLD** *Byrrh Blunckynde* 47 Vessels .. committing and ioyning the testicle to Peritoneum. 1578 **BANISTER** *Hist. Man* i. 25 Thus are the ribbes committed to the Vertebres. 1667 **H. MORE** *Dial.* iii. § 28 (1713) 250 A company of Rings closely committed together. 1672 **GREW** *Anat. Plants* 5 The two main Branches .. are not committed into the Seminal Trunk of the Plume.

† **8.** To commit battle [L. *committere pugnam*]: to join battle; to engage in battle. *Obs. rare.*

1526 **Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 112 b, We be consuetued to commit batayle and fight. 1630 **R. JOHNSON** *Kingd. & Commu.* 466 Here was committed that memorable warre.

**9.** To engage (parties) as opponents or competitors, to match; to bring into contest, involve in hostility (*with*). 'A Latinism' (J.). ? *Obs.*

1612-5 **Br. HALL** *Contempl.* vi. Recollect. Treat. 1062 He that hath brought us into this field, hath promised us victory. God knew their strength, ere he offered to commit us. 1620 — *Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. § 18 To be committed with any reasonable or scholar-like antagonist. 1677 **GILPIN** *Diamond*, (1669) 240 From hence, as when fire and water are committed together, ariseth a most troublesome conflict. 1804 **CASTLEREAGH** in *Wallace's Disp.* (ed. Owen) 262 It commits us in hostility with the three greatest military powers of the empire. 1815 **EARL** *BATHURST* in *Gurw. Disp. Wellington* X. 5, I apprehend everything from his committing the army with Buonaparte.

† **b. fig.** 'To place in a state of hostility or incongruity' (J.). *Obs. rare*—1.

1645 **MILTON** *Sonn.* xiii. To *H. Laurus*, Not to scan With Midas' ears, committing short and long.

**c.** To involve in hostile or disagreeable relations; to embroil. [Cf. F. *commettre le père avec le fils* (Litttré).]

1855 **MILMAN** *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. v. 158 The revolted son .. whom it was their interest to commit irrevocably with his father.

**10.** To expose by some compromising act to possible risk, danger, or suspicion; to involve, compromise. (Sense not in Johnson or Todd; in Webster 1828.)

Walker says 'First used in Junius's Letters in a sense unknown to our former English writers. This sense is borrowed from the French, and has been generally adopted by different writers'.

1790 **Junius** *Let.* (W.). You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without committing the honor of your sovereign. 1792 **T. JEFFERSON** *Writ.* (1859) III. 454 The importance of restraining individuals from committing the peace and honor of the two nations. 1816 **J. GILCHRIST** *Philos. Essay* 37 Yes Dugald Stewart has committed the reputation of his understanding, by asserting, etc. 1863 **Mrs. C. CLARKE** *Shaks. Char.* vi. 157 Shakespeare has never once committed his character in such a way that we should refuse cordially to grasp his hand.

**b.** To engage or pledge by some implicative act (to a particular course).

1786 **BURKE** *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 227 Warren Hastings, by the said guarantee, did .. pledge and commit the public faith of the company, and the nation. 1839 **W. E. FORSTER** in *T. W. Reid* *Life* (1888) I. iv. 124 If I be not speedily committed to the slave trade cause, I shall be committed to something else. 1879 **FROUDE** *Cæsar* xv. 245 Pompey was deeply committed to Cæsar's agrarian law.

**c. refl.** To compromise oneself. **d.** To pledge oneself by implication to a course (evil or risky).

1799 **Walpole** *iana* xii. 8 They hesitate and wait for the public opinion .. they are afraid to commit themselves by speaking out. 1803 **NELSON** 29 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 336 The Queen .. would hardly commit herself in communicating secrets to a Frenchman. 1839 **J. H. NEWMAN** *Par. Sermon* IV. ii. 40 This is what comes of committing ourselves to an evil line of conduct. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 267 The strength of a snub lies in the sudden apprehension that we have committed ourselves. 1862 **BUCKLE** *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iv. 193 The preachers had now committed themselves too far to recede. 1875 **STUBBS** *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 604 When the question is put barely before them they avoid committing themselves.

¶ Of doubtful sense or position.

1523 **L.D. BERNERS** *Proiss.* I. cccclxxiv. 650, I comytte

neuer to lyue [*j'amaiz je ne veulx vivre*] without thou shalte derely abyte it. 1621 **W. SELATER** *Tythes* (1623) 223 Commit not to incur suspicion of making so worthy parts serviceable to private respects of any.

¶ ? Error for 'admit', or 'conduct'.

1598 **François** *Vict. Hen.* V. ix. 97, I am glad that he is come .. Commit him to our presence. *Ibid.* 109 Commit my Lord Archbishop of Bruges into our presence.

¶ 'To consider, regard, account.' *Cent. Dict.* A mistake, founded on a corrupt reading 'commytted' for 'compted' counted.

**Commitment** (kəm'it'mēt). [*f.* COMMIT + -MENT. *Committement* is found in Anglo-Fr. statutes of Henry V (Godef.).] The action of committing, in various senses; committal.

**1.** The action of entrusting, giving in charge, or commending.

1677 **R. CARY** *Chronol.* ii. ii. iii. 211 To forbeare the Commitment of his Fathers Government unto him. 1815 **CHALMERS** *Let. in Life* (1851) II. 12 A daily .. commitment of ourselves to those promises which are in Christ Jesus. 1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 516 The irrevocable commitment of the public welfare .. to the numerical majority.

**b.** The committing of the care and custody of idiots to a responsible person. (Cf. COMMITTEE 3.) 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 866 The Lords Justices .. entrusted .. with the care and commitment of the custody of idiots and lunatics.

**2.** The action of officially consigning to custody or confinement, or the state of being so consigned; imprisonment, confinement, *esp.* previous to trial.

1621 **ELISING** *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 25 His warrant to the Keeper of Newgate for the commitment of Robert Moore. 1645 **MRO.** *WORCESTER* in *Dircks Life* viii. (1865) 127 Since my commitment to the Castle of Dublin. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 241 No Order to keepe him under Commitment. 1765-9 **BLACKSTONE** *Comm.* iv. xxii. (R.), In this dubious interval between the commitment and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. 1824 **SYD. SMITH** *Wks.* (1850) II. 401 This .. makes every simple commitment more terrible than a conviction. 1851 **DIXON** *W. Penn.* viii. (1872) 65 Warrants of commitment to the Tower. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 904 Juvenile commitments for crime have largely diminished.

**b.** A warrant or order of committal to prison. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 122 We .. chose Newgate, and a Commitment was ordered to be drawn accordingly. 1817 **L.D. FOLKESTONE** in *Parl. Deb.* 1365 The name or names of the persons who signed the commitment. 1836 **MARRYAT** *Tophet* lix. My commitment to the county gaol was made out.

**3. Legislation.** The action of referring or entrusting (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1640-1 **L.D. DIGBY** *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 8 When this Petition was first presented, there might bee more reason for the Commitment of it. 1658-9 **Burton's Diary (1828) III. 190 The proper question before you is the commitment of this Bill. Now how shall you commit it? 1797 **H. WALPOLE** *Memo. Geo. III* (1845) II. vi. 128 Mr. Conway .. advised deferring the motion till the day of the commitment. 1800 **T. JEFFERSON** *Writ.* (1830) III. 448 They have got their judiciary bill forwarded to commitment. 1870 **STANROPE** *Hist. Eng.* II. 102 Upon the commitment got a sufficient party to add such a Clause.**

† **4.** The action of committing or perpetrating (an offence); = COMMISSION 12. *Obs.*

1611 **SPEED** *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 972 The commitment of that parricide. 1650 **W. HARTLEY** *Good News to all People* 19 Upon the Commitment of sin. 1651 **W. DURHAM** *Maryamatha* 28 The outward acts and grosser commitments of sin. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 71 To prevent the frequent Commitment of new Crimes.

† **5.** The action of engaging in or commencing (hostilities); hostile engagement. *Obs. rare.*

1645 **MILTON** *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 234 To be made the commitment and close fight of enmity and hate. 1793 **T. JEFFERSON** *Writ.* (1859) IV. 75 Prohibiting the commitment of hostilities.

**6.** The committing of oneself, or being committed (to a particular course of conduct, etc.).

1793 **T. JEFFERSON** *Writ.* (1859) IV. 62 Urge one [an answer] as much as you can without commitment. 1871 *Daily News* 9 Feb. An unreserved and open commitment to measures of Reform. 1880 **E. MYERS** in *Hellenica* 5 Without commitment to any especial political opinions.

**b.** An engagement.

1864 **DISRAELI** in *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The commitments of the country are too great .. we have entered into engagements which it is difficult to fulfil. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5/4 Money is of course easy still, as there are no fresh commitments.

**Committable, -ible** (kəm'it-ə'b'l), *a.* [*f.* COMMIT + -ABLE; cf. F. *committable*: see -BLE, and *admittable*.] That may be committed.

1646 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 219 Mistakes committible in the solary compute of yeares. 1664 **H. MORE** *Myst. Inq.* iv. 20 Most heinous sins committable against Christ. 1776 **SOUTH** *Serm.* (1737) VII. 215 There is no sin committible by man .. but .. is capable of being made a sin of presumption. 1804 **BENTHAM** *Wks.* X. 414 Offences committable and committable. 1883 **MISS BROUGHTON** *Belinda* I. i. iv. 56 The one unforgivable sin committible by women against men.

**Committal** (kəm'it-ə'l), *sb.* [*f.* COMMIT + -AL.] The action of committing, in various senses.

**1.** The action of entrusting, giving in charge, consigning, or commending.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 243 A careful committal to the memory of the .. ladies alphabetized in Clayton's Court Guide. 1858 **TRENCH** *Parables* 197 The solemn committal .. of such a charge to the Priests and Levites.

*attrib.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 9/1 The body was interred in the ante-chapel, where the committal prayers were said by the Vice-Master.

**b. Committal to writing.**

1841 **G. S. FABER** *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 319 The actual committal of Liturgies to writing.

**2.** The action of committing to confinement.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 433/2 The commitments to prison. 1860 **FROUDE** *Hist. Eng.* V. 61 His arbitrary commitment had no pretext of law for it. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/4 The committal, trial, and conviction of his wife.

**b.** A warrant or order for imprisonment.

1760 *Life & Adv. Cat* 41 To demand the committal in writing.

**3. Legislation.** The action of referring or entrusting (a bill, etc.) to a committee.

1818 *Parl. Deb.* 1415 Between the second reading of the bill and its committal in the house. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 51 Lord Lansdown moved the committal of the bill.

**4.** The action of doing or perpetrating (an offence, etc.); = COMMISSION 12.

1625 **USHER** *Ansv. Jesuit* 249 The committal of those smaller faults. 1728 **Br. P. BROWN** *Proc. Understanding* ii. vi. (1737) 227 An .. internal Sensation of Remorse on the Committal of wicked Actions. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 289/2 The Bishop of London's .. committal of a flagrant .. breach of the Church's law. 1886 **R. DAVEY** in *Antiquary Mar.* 122/1 The committal of that awful crime.

† **5.** Engaging in or commencing (hostilities). *Obs.* 1791 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/1 The actual committal of hostilities.

**6.** Committing or compromising oneself: see COMMIT 9.

1835 *Thrs's Mag.* II. 378 'Do not commit yourself' And what does this apprehension of committal imply?

**Committal, a. colloq.** [app. a back-formation on non-committal sb. used attrib.] That commits or compromises (a person, or oneself).

[1863 **W. PHILLIPS** *Speeches* vi. 140 Mr. Mann's speech has the same non-committal tone.] 1884 *Punch* 9 Feb. 62 A candid opinion on this point is extremely committal.

† **Committance.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* COMMIT + -ANCE: cf. *remittance* from Fr.] A committing.

1650 *Exercit. conc.* *Unsurped Powers* 72 The people's non-committance of any power to their Representatives.

**Committar, obs. form of COMMITTEE.**

**Committid** (kəm'it-əd), *apl. a.* [*f.* COMMIT + -ED.] Entrusted, delegated; put in prison; done, perpetrated, etc.: see the verb.

1593 **SHAKS.** *Lucr.* 992 The dire thought of his committed evil. 1640 **LOVELLACK** *Athen in Prison*, Like committed linnets, I With shrill throat shall sing. 1660 *Hist. Indeph.* iv. 20 The sad remembrance of their committed crimes. 1846 **TRENCH** *Mirac.* ix. (1862) 211 The Church binds and looses by a committed, and not an inherent power.

**Committee** (see below). Also 6 comytte, comytte, -ittie, 6-7 comittie, 7 comittie, -itie, -itty, -itte, comittie. [Subst. use of late Afr. *committee*, *committee* pa. pple., substituted for F. *commiss*, *f. comettre* to COMMIT: cf. words like *appellee*, in which the suffix repr. F. *é* of the pa. pple. of 1st conj.; also *trustee*. The pronunciation was orig. (kəm'it-), which is still retained in branch I, and in Scotland may be heard also in II. But the few verse quotes. from 1606 onward have (kəm'it), and this is the recognized pronunciation in II. Practically, the existing senses 2 and 3 have, through this distinction of accent, come to be distinct words.]

**I.** Applied to an individual; *now* (kəm'it-).

† **1.** A person to whom some charge, trust, or function is committed; a commissioner, commissary. *Obs. exc. as in d.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The Kinges Committees or his patentees for the keying of the said Toun. 1523 **FITZHEAR** *Synod* 23 The garden or his comytte or graunte shall tende, and offre mariage to the ward. 1579 **FULKE** *Confut. Sanders* 547 The Bishop of Rome hath bene made the Committee of diuerse Councils, to recuite the subscription. 1598 **BARRER** *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 The Comittie, or Purveyor generall, who hath charge to provide all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things. 1606 **WARNER** *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 383 By great, by needy Mal-Contents, by Credulous, and Vicious, Work Romes Committees. 1610 **HOLLAND** *Camden's Brit.* i. 331 Nicholas Wotton .. thirise chosen a Committee about peace between the English, French, and Scottish. 1623 **COCKERAM**, *Committee*, he to whom a matter is committed to be ordered or decided.

† **b.** One of a number of persons to whom a particular business is delegated; a member of a committee in sense 2. *Obs.*

1877 **HARRISON** *England* ii. viii. (1877) 1. 178 The bill is put to certain committees to be amended. 1618 **SIR R. NAUNTON** in *Fortesc. Papers* 73 Mr. Comptroller, one of our fellow Comitees. 1628 **COKI** *On Litt.* (1809) vii. 11 These committees when they meet, they elect one of them to sit in the chair in likeness of the speaker.

† **c.** The title of each of the 24 directors elected annually by the East India Company to manage its affairs. *Obs.*

1681 **R. KNOX** *Hist. Ceylon* Ep. Ded., To the .. Four and Twenty Committees of the Honorable the East-India Company. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4216/3 A General Court .. to declare the Choice of the Governour, Deputy, and 24 Committees. 1858 **BEVERIDGE** *Hist. India* I. i. x. 228 The management was entrusted to seventeen directors, or, as they were then called, committees.

d. *Court of Committees* (of Guy's Hospital): a court of 21 members, whose duties are the financial management of the Hospital, and the appointment of new Governors.

1725 *Act 11 Geo. I* (Guy's Hospital). The several persons herein-after named . . . are hereby declared to be the President, Treasurer, and one and twenty Committees of the said hereby erected Corporation. 1890 *Printed Notice, Guy's Hosp.*, Meetings of the Court of Committees will be held upon the following dates.

2. *Law*. A person to whom the charge of a lunatic or idiot is committed.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. (R.). If he be found *non compos*, he [the Lord Chancellor] usually commits the care of his person . . . to some friend who is then called his committee. 1858 *Ld. Sr. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 118 The powers given by the Act . . . may be exercised by guardians for infants, by committees for lunatics. 1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4/5 She was the committee of the lunatic.

17607 *Cowell Interpr.* s. v., says 'This word seemeth to be something strangely used in Kitchin, fol. 160, where the widow of the kings tenant being dead, is called the committee of the king'; but KITCHIN *Jurisd.* (1598) has l.c. 'et sa feme est committee le Roy', translated (1653, p. 314) 'and his Wife is committed to the King'.

II. Applied to a body: *now* (kəm'it-i).

3. A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function. (Cf. 1 b, which shows that each member was originally called a *committee*.)

Hence, in the usage of Parliament, or other legislative assemblies:

*Committee of the whole House*: the whole of the members sitting as a committee to consider the details of a measure which has been 'committed', or for kindred purposes, as in the *Committee of Supply*, *Committee of Ways and Means*; hence the phrases *to resolve itself into a Committee*, *to go into Committee*, *to be in Committee*, etc. *Select or Special Committee*: one consisting of a small number of members, selected to investigate a special matter. *Standing Committee*: a permanent committee appointed to deal with all matters within a particular sphere, during the existence of the body appointing them. *Joint Committee*: one composed of members nominated by two or more distinct bodies, such as the Houses of Lords and Commons, in order to arrange the terms of joint action, adjust differences, etc.

1621 *ELING Debates II. Lords* (1870) 39 The whole House a Committee, the same being adjourned *ad libitum*. 1665 *MILBURN in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 327 III. 225 The Commons having chosen a Committee of Eight . . . to deliver some fourteen Articles against him unto the Lords. 1640 *Sir E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* 18 Dec. vi. 21 This grand Committee . . . did authorize a Sub-committee. 1643 *Declat. conc. Ireland* 33 The examination of Colonel Audley Mervin given . . . unto a select committee of the House of Commons. 1675 *OGILBY Brit. Introd.* 4 The East India Company . . . Regulated by a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Committee of 24 Assistants. 1733 *SWIFT Legion Club*, Let them form a grand committee, how to plague and starve the city. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 388/a The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the . . . bill. 1801 *Med. Jurid.* v. 356 The subscribers met, and named a Committee of administration to regulate the expenses. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 143 In June 1689 a special committee was appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the war in Ireland. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* III. 552 The motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne for going into Committee on the Bill. 1871 *RUSKIN Munera P. Pref.* (1880) 11, I had the honour of being on the committee . . . for the victualling of Paris after her surrender. 1880 *McCARVY Owen Times* IV. viii. 285 Many nights of discussion were occupied in committee.

† b. A meeting or session of such a body. *Obs.* 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. 22, I was to go to Edinburgh to attend the committee of the Parliament. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 14 June, a way to White Hall to a Committee for Tangier; where the Duke of York was, and Sir W. Coventry, and a very full committee. 1712 *E. Cooke Voy. S. Sea* 124 This Day a Committee was held. 1742 *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* 22 Jan. i. 78 The night of the Committee, my brother had got invalids at his house.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *committee chamber*, *day*, *meeting*, *room*; † *committee out* (see *quot.*); *committee-man*, a member of a committee.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 44, I was admitted into the Committee-chamber. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 743 They mostly had short hair, which at this time was commonly called the Committee cut. 1640-1 *Kirkcudb. War-Comm. Min.-bk.* (1855) 84 Johnne Gordone . . . undertakes to produce his sone . . . at the next Committee day. 1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 90 Truly the Carter and \*Committee-man, must be fain to taste of the same kettle. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 31 The chief Committee-man of the Association. 1809 *KENDALL Trav. I. v. 27* The deputies . . . were anciently called committee-men. 1883 *LLOYD Ebb & Flow* II. 123 My father is gone to a \*committee meeting. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 93 Passing a \*Committee-room, where only one member was holding a committee.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Committee v. trans.*, to furnish with a committee; *Committeeing* *vbl. sb.*, the procedure of a committee; *Committeesism*.

1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) v. 39 Caballings and Committees. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 95 Mere encouragement of committeesism and private blatancy. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 372 They are officered and committed from their own number.

**Committeeship** (kəm'it-i-ship). [*f. prec. + -SHIP.*] The office or function of a committee (now in sense 2).

1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 98 Trusted with Committeeships and other gainfull Offices. 1812 *Examiner* Vol. II.

28 Dec. 831/1 A controversy respecting the committeeship of a lunatic.

† **Commitment** (kəm'i-lent). *Obs.* [*ad. L. committent-em*, pr. pple. of *committēre*.] One who commits something to the charge of another.

1701 *Br. G. Hooper Proc. House Convoc. Vind.* 38 The Archbishop . . . is not supposed to make the House a Committee. . . to Consider, and Report to the Committee.

**Committer** (kəm'i-tər). [*f. COMMIT + -ER*.] One who commits (a crime, etc.).

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 275 Tha that was committaris of the crime. 1545 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 10b, As well . . . sufferers of such vices, as the committers. A 1617 *HISRON Wks.* II. 291 Committers of all manner of vngodlinesse. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 451 Any body that should . . . discover the devisers, counsellors, or committers of the king's murder. A 1834 *LAMB Mor. & Pers. Deformity Wks.* 560 A real committer of a murder.

† b. *absol.* One who commits adultery or fornication. *Obs.* (Cf. *COMMIT* 6 c.)

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 36 If all your committers stood in ranke They'd make a lane (in which your shame might dwell). . . from hence to hell.

**Committable**, var. form of *COMMITTABLE*.

**Committee**, -y, *obs. ff.* COMMITTEE.

**Committing** (kəm'i-tin), *vbl. sb.* [*see -ING*.]

The action of the verb *COMMIT*; commission.

1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref. I. App.* viii. 21 The . . . committing of administration of the goods of the intestate. 1586 *TIVNNE in Holinshed Chron.* III. 1435 To be without the committing of a fault. A 1639 *DONNE Bithan.* (1644) 132 Of Affirmations and Denials, of Omissions and Committings. 1661 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxvii. 151 The Committing of that which the Law forbiddeth.

b. The action of referring to a committee: see *COMMIT* 4.

1640 *Ld. DIGBY Parl. S.* 9 Feb. 6 The committing of this Petition may give countenance to that designe.

**Committing**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] That commits, in various senses; see the verb.

1681 *FLAVEL Right Man's Ref.* 278 The committing acts of Faith. 1755 *BURN Justice of Peace, Commitment* (L.), The committing magistrate. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 9/a The committing magistrates . . . were among those who memorialized for a reprieve.

† b. That commits an offence, adultery, etc.; lustful. (Cf. *COMMIT* 6 c.) *Obs. rare*—1.

A 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT The Siege* i. v. He survey'd each Virgin With a most eager and committing look. 1660 *GAUDIN Brownwrig* 235 They had such committing and scandalous looks.

**Committer** (kəm'i-tər). *Law.* [*f. COMMIT* v. + -OR in its specialized sense as the correlative of -EE.] A judge (usually the Lord Chancellor) who commits a lunatic or idiot to the charge of another (the *committee*: see *COMMITTEE* 2).

**Commix** (kəm'iks), *v.* Forms: 5-6 co(m)-myx, -ix(e), 6- commix. [The pa. pple. *commixt*, *comixt*, is found in 15th c. (along with the sb. *commixtion*, *commixion*); the present stem *commix* appears a good deal later. As the same relative order is found in the case of *admixt*, *admix*, *mixt*, *mix* (the last being the latest of all), the inference is that the L. pples. *commixt-us*, *admixt-us*, *mixt-us* were first adopted as *commixt*, *admixt*, *mixt*, and that the final -t was then taken to be the native ppl. ending, as in *kis-t* (*cust*), and *commix*, etc. thus assumed as the stem. See more fully s. v. *Mix*.]

1. *trans.* To mix or mingle together; to blend. *Now arch. or poet.*

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 567 Figges groundes Comyxt with flour. 1471 *RIPLEY Compl. Alch.* v. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 149 Elements comyxt and wysely coquat. 1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 9 The Quantities of two things Commixt. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armerie* II. 32 Cotes commixt with two of the honorable Ordinaries. 1607 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1653) 615 Commixe the ashes of a Serpent with . . . the seeds of Penu-greek. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* III. v. (1639) 106 You may commix with the said things verjuice. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 12 Beat them till they be thoroughly commix'd. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 5 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 321 Tin and lead commixt. 1772 *JACKSON Isinglass in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 Commixing three spoonfulls with a gallon of malt liquor. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 178 Gore with foam commixed.

b. of things immaterial. 1566 *Edward III.* iv. iii. 54 Profit must with honour be commix'd. 1601 *CORNWALLIES Ess.* II. xxxi. (1631) 56 This so sweetly commixeth her defects with those thoughts of liking. 1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Held* (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms . . . in one and the same Temple. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 59 This Mood that is so commixt with fancy and airy reports. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) I. 134 He will confound and commix all things spiritual and temporal. 1859 *FONBLANQUE Life & Labours* (1874) 537 The squeaking and grunting commixed of a herd of swine.

† c. of persons. *Obs.*

1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxiii. 8 They . . . might enter into the congregation and be commixed with them. 1659 *EVELYN Misc. Writ.* (1805) 117 Let . . . a certain impure . . . rabble enter, and commix themselves with our citizens. A 1688 *BUNYAN Confess. Faith Wks.* 62 The sons of God commixing themselves with the daughters of men.

2. To intermix, mix up; to intersperse.

1592 *No-body & Some-b.* (1878) 299 We will not have a Clawbacks hand commixt With such herolick peeres. 1847 *H. MILLER First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 With these [fields] are commixed innumerable cottages.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1519 *Four Elementis* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 11 These elements . . . commix together daily. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 55 The Smile, mocking the Sigh, that it would flye From so diuine a Temple, to commix With windes. 1665 *MANLEY Groins' Low-C. Warres* 960 Such as through greediness of booty, drew upon them ruin by commixing with the burning Ship. 1675 *PENN Eng. Pres. Interest Discov.* 52 They will commix as Iron and Clay. 1776 *G. CAMPBELL Philos. Rhetoric* I. 252 So far is this pleasure from commixing with the pathos. 1845 *CLOUGH Early Poems* xiv. 9 Oh, with mine commixing I thy breath of life shall feel.

† 4. *intr.* To copulate. *Obs.*

1610 *HEALEY St. Ang. Cite of God* 561 The women with whom they [Devils] commix. 1661 *ROWLEY Thrac. Wonder* iv. i, Curses the man she did commix withal.

† **Commixation**. *Obs. rare.* [*n. of action f. prec. vb. + -ATION.*] = *COMMIXION*.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. i. *Eden* (1605) 291 The trim commixation Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration, Makes th' understanding hull.

**Commixed**, *commixt* (kəm'ikst), *ppl. a.* [*orig. ad. L. commixt-us*, pa. pple. of *commiscē-re*, *f. com-* together + *miscē-re* to *MIX*, mingle. After the formation of the vb. *commix* (see above), this was treated as its pa. pple., and spelt *commix'd*, *commixed*.] Mixed together, commingled. (In early use chiefly participial: see the vb.)

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 404 Lyne and gravel comyxt. A 1592 *T. WATSON Poems* (Arb.) 208 Teares commixt shall further forth my good. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. ii. 3 Simple, as Clay, Moulded . . . Or commixt as . . . claye, sandie Earth. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* vii. xxi. (1639) 409 Commixed affects and causes. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 8 It is . . . drawn from commixed apples. 1820 *W. SCORESBY Arctic Reg.* I. 421 The two commixed masses.

**Commixing** (kəm'iks-in), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] The action of the vb. *COMMIT*.

1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* III. v. (1639) 106 The Commixing of those things.

**Commixion**, *obs.* variant of *COMMIXION*.

**Commixt**, *ppl. a.*: see *COMMIT*, *COMMIXED*.

† **Commixt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. COMMIT* *ppl. a.*; cf. *ADMIXT*.] (The early pa. pple. *commixed* may have been directly *f. L. commixt-us*.) = *COMMIT*. 1481 *CAXTON Tulle of Old Age* H. v. (R. Suppl.) The natural substance of the Soule is symple, and is not composed nor commixed of parties of dyuers natures. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 30/4 This holy sacrament in which the brede & wyn ben commyxted. 1545 *KAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* Hh ij, Then wold they commixt them selfe with the seed. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* xii. xxi. 229 There are in milke three substances commixed.

**Commixtion** (kəm'ikst-ion, -tjən). *Obs.* except in senses 5, 6. Also β. 5 *commixcion*, -yxyon, 5-6 -yeyyon, -yetyon, 5-7 *commixtion*. [*ad. L. commixtion-em* (n. of action *f. commixat* -ppl. stem of *commiscēre* to *COMMIT*), or a. its Fr. repr. *commixtion* (15th c. in *Littre*). The early variant *commixcion* (with the ordinary -cion for -tion) led to the forms *commixcion*, *commixcion*, *commixcion*, of which the latter was in established use in 16-17th c. *COMMIXION* represents another variety of the L.]

† 1. The action of mixing or blending together, commingling. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 34 By commixtion [ed. 1527 commixion] and medlyng . . . the contre langage is appaired. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 21 With commixtion of be essence of gold and peerle. 1543 *TRAHERON Vico's Chirurg.* i. l. 2 A Commixtion of humours. A 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1683 II. xxiii. 338 United . . . without any confusion, or commixtion. 1760 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 675 The commixtion of snow with aquafortis.

† b. Blending (of wines or the like), garbling. 1608 *Pennycuik Parl. in Harl. Misc. (Mnh.)* III. 72 It shall be lawfull for muscadines, in vintners cellars, to indit their masters of commixtion.

† c. of persons. *Obs.*

1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 274 A Commixtion of new inhabitants. 1667 *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 34 The true Ancient Primitive Episcopacy . . . was balanced or managed by a due commixtion of Presbyteries therewith.

β. 1393 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 Couenable and temperate commixcions of elements. 1471 *RIPLEY Compl. Alch.* v. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Of kyndly Commyxyon. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 437/a The preest maketh commyxcyon of wyne and water. 1545 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xl. 124 By reason of commyxcyon of this maryage. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxix. 105 The height of friendship, when two similary Soules shall blend in their commixions. 1669 *W. ROWLAND tr. Schröder's Chym. Disp.* 62 Destillation, Infusion, Decoction, or Commixion. 1689 *C. PACE tr. Glauber's Wks.* i. 143 A spiritual Commixion.

† 2. Sexual union, copulation. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1066 Marie bare vs a son without mans commixtionne. 14. . . *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 136 Fulynge . . . oute of wedlocke with vnlueuf commixtions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, With-out the commixtion of sex. 1673 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 190 The commixtion of Male and Female, the procreation of Children.

β. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 373/1 Cleane from anye late commixtion and carnal knowledge of their wifes. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* N j b, Unlawful commixion of a married man with anye other woman, than with his owne wife.

† 3. Commixed condition or state, commixture. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Makinge a commixtion of a thyng profitable with a sweetnesse mellifluous. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 20 Peppil . . . alliat under a commixtion of blude. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 87



1. (1682) 4 Stopples. of common Plaster. which would by reason of the exquisite commixtion of its small parts deny all access to the external air.

β. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. iv. v. 124* Were thy commixion, Greeke and Trojan so, That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all, And this is Trojan.

† 4. *concr.* A mixture, compound. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe*. (Percy Soc.) 26 He couth make playsters, and newe commixcyons. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v. 172* So many thousand sauces, and commixtions of spices.

5. *Rom. and St. Law.* (See quot.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 177a. Hotchpot. a commixtion of divers things together. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1870) 117 Though the new species could be produced from the commixtion or confusion of different substances belonging to different proprietors, the same rule holds. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* *Commixtion*, a method of acquiring property in the Scotch law, by mixing or blending substances belonging to different proprietors. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lvi. 932 So in the case of commixtion, specification, etc.

6. The putting of a small piece of the host into the chalice, typifying the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

1872 W. E. SCODAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 585 The Roman custom of putting a small piece broken off the Host into the Chalice. called the Commixtion, or Commixture. [*Commixture* is the word used in the following pages of the book.]

**Commixture** (kōmīkstūr). [*ad. L. commixtura, f. commixtus*; see *prec.* and *-URE*.]

1. The action or fact of mixing or mingling together; union of ingredients or constituents.

a 1592 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 202 But it so fast was fixed to my hart, Ioid with vnseparable sweete commixture. 1620 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 56 Your odious commixture of all sorts of people in the body of your Church. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xix. (1851) 114 The souls union and commixture of intellectual delights. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 85 Jarring interests and opposite views. are made to produce order by their proper commixture. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 354 A law enforcing the commixture of tartar emetic in every gallon of spirit. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* IV. (1873) 123 While all other tongues. have undergone perpetual commixture and change.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1607-12 BACON *Ess. Nobility* (Arb.) 188 By a commixture of good and evil Actes (1622 Arb.). 1691 MAYNWARING *Ant. & Mod. Pract. Physic* II. The various results from different commixtures. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Rappahant's Dam*, There had been such a commixture.

2. The condition or product resulting from mixing things together; a mixture, a compound.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 6 My Loue and Feare, glew'd many Friends to thee, And now I fall. Thy tough Commixtures melts. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xv. Demetrius was a Commixture of vertues, and vices. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Planting*. A Commixture of Street Filth, Sea-coal Ashes, and some Horse-Dung with it. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 222 Atmospheric air may be considered. a commixture of an acid and water, and a fixed fire. 1849 MURCHISON *Siberia* xx. 491 Seeing in this commixture. the indications of long and slow action. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. i. 578 The temple contains a strange commixture of Brahmanical and Buddhist worship.

† 3. Complexion (in its earlier sense). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 296 Faire Ladies. their damaske sweet commixture shewne, Are Angels vailing clouds.

† 4. = COMMIXTION 2. *Obs.*

1684 G. VERNON *Life of Heylyn* 181 Monks and Friars, who fancied themselves to have had unclean commixtures with her.

† 5. *Rom. and St. Law.* = COMMIXTION 5.

17. ERSKINE is cited in WEBSTER.

6. = COMMIXTION 6. q. v.

1850 NEALE *Hist. East. Ch.* I. 520 This commixture, if not absolutely primitive, is . . . of very venerable antiquity.

**Commil**, -ly, *obs.* forms of COMELY.

**Commocion**, -eyon, *obs.* ff. COMMOTION.

† **Commodate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. commodatē* ppl. stem of *commodā-re*; see *COMMODE v.*]

1. *trans.* To put in order, adjust, arrange.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succes.* II. viii. 158 She. . . may thereby commodate many matters, and salve many breaches.

2. To adjust, suit, accommodate to.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 178 One who wisely knew how to commodate his actions to his princes genius.

3. To lend.

Hence *Commodating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 R. FENTON *Usury* I. iv. 16 Selling, exchanging, commodating, or lending. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 2 June 5/2 The accommodating—or, to put it in Latin more correct than that of the Statute, the 'commodating'—Librarian.

**Commodate** (kōmōdāt), *sb.* [*ad. L. commodatū* loan, neut. of *commodat-us*, pa. pple. of *commodā-re* to accommodate, lend; cf. *Fr. commodat*.] *Rom. Law.* A free loan of anything not perishable, to be returned unimpaired to the lender.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. A commodate . . . is gratis, and does not transfer the property. Things which consume by use, or time, cannot be objects of a commodate. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 286 Commodate . . . In this sort of loan, the property continues with the lender; the only right the borrower acquires in the subject is its use, after which he must restore the individual thing. 1818 COLBROOK *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 75 In the case of commodate or loan for use. 1880 MUIRHEAD *tr. Instit. Caus* III. § 90.

**Commodation** (kōmōdā'fən). [*ad. L. commodation-em, f. commodat-re*; see *COMMODE v.*]

† 1. Accommodation; convenience, adaptation for use; mutual arrangement. *Obs.*

1648 J. GEREE *Might overcoming Right* (1649) 15 The danger of commodation on such concessions. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 5 Some Objects. have . . . a mediate and preparatory usefulness to Mankind, though. . . in themselves and immediately they have not that commodation.

2. *Law.* The lending of a thing, to be returned after use unimpaired; cf. *COMMODATE sb. ? Obs.*

1592 WEST *Symbol.* I. i. § 15 Of Commodation or Lending of things which may be restored. Commodation, is a Contract reall, whereby. . . even the verie selfe same thing in deede may be restored and not in lew thereof an other of the same kinde, as an horse, a booke, etc. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* I. iv. 18 In commodation, or lending to use.

† **Commode**, *a. Obs.* Chiefly 18th c. [*a. Fr. commode*, *ad. L. commod-us* that has due measure, suitable, convenient, accommodating, etc., *f. com-* together + *mod-us* measure, due measure; see *MODE*.]

1. Convenient, opportune, suitable.

1637 HEVLIN *Austr. Burton* 163 This is the place. . . so pricked and commode, as I finde in the. said olde booke. 1668 MRS. BEHN *Oroonoko* Wks. 182 I. 164 We were dressed, so as is most commode for the hot countries. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. S. Conway* 9 July. A vast palace. . . vastly commode especially to the cicisbeo-part of mankind.

2. Of persons: Accommodating; gen. in a bad sense. *Const. to.*

1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* v. iii. One of those Commode Ladies who lend out Beauty, for Hire. 1748 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i. So Sir! am not I very commode to you? 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 188 The commode matrons, and compliant fair.

**Commode** (kōmōd'w), *sb.* Also 7 *comode*. [*a. Fr. commode* (in *Littre* in senses 1 and 3), subst. use of adj. *commode*; see *prec.*]

1. A tall head-dress fashionable with women in the last third of the 17th and first third of the 18th centuries, consisting of a wire frame-work variously covered with silk or lace; sometimes with streaming lappets which hung over the shoulders.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 128 At last the knight. . . struck off her commode. 1692 D'URFEE *Marriage Hater* Prol. 55 W'r'd Commode. . . Cock'd Three Stories high. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. x. 7 Stiff Commodes in Triumph star'd Above their Foreheads half a Yard. a 1777 PARNELL *Allegory on Man* 28 Nor with long streets and longer roads Dangling behind her, like commodes. 1790 MRS. DELANY *Autobio. & Corr.* I. 238 They would be as awkward here as if I was to wear a commode. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 130. 1883 ASHTON *Soc. Life & Q. Anne* 123 The commode. . . originated in the court of Lewis XIV and was there called a *fontange* because it had been introduced by Mlle. Fontange.

† 2. [*cf. COMMODE a. 2.*] A procuress, bawd. *Obs.* 1711 CIBBER *Casus Epil.* Was it not Bold. . . to make the Tragic Muse commode to Love. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. (1763) 23 A pretty Lodging we have hit upon; the Mistress a Commode, and the Master a . . .

3. A piece of furniture with drawers and shelves; in the bedroom, a sort of elaborate chest of drawers (so in *Fr.*); in the drawingroom, a large (and gen. old-fashioned) kind of chiffonier.

1786 F. TYTLER in *Lounger* No. 79 ¶ 5 A labyrinth of chests of drawers, commodes, cabinets and boxes. 1823 SCOTT *Let.* 9 Oct. in *Lockhart*, We did not open Mr. Baldock's commode. . . Lady Scott, the party most interested in the drawing room, thinks mirrors. . . better things. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 353 An indescribable piece of furniture called a commode, consisting of three drawers of dark mahogany, perched upon long legs, and surmounted by four shelves enclosed within glass doors. 1862 H. ANDRÉ *Carr of Carryon* II. 171 A few rickety chairs and tables, beds, and commodes. 1890 BOSTON (Mass.) *Freel.* 25 Feb. 1/3 We place on sale a Bedroom Suit. . . It has the wide French bureau and the 1890 English commode.

4. A small article of furniture enclosing a chamber utensil; a close-stool.

1811 *Times* 1 Apr. 12/4 Inodorous chamber commodes affording great comfort to invalids. 1877 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 12/2 At the corner of this passage. . . is a commode for the use of the women.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *commode box*.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2832/4 A Commode Box with a Head-dress.

† **Commode**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. commodare* to suit, etc., *f. commod-us* suitable; see *COMMODE a.*]

a. To suit. b. To fit or furnish with (something appropriate). c. To put in order, repair (cf. *ACCOMMODATE* 8).

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 68 By noon. . . the tide will commodate us for our northern passage. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 37 Modern Architects. . . have thought fit to commodate every Order of Columns with a proportionate Pedestal. *Ibid.* 53 Scamozzi was the first that commodated Columns with Pedestals. 1765 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 170/2 It would help to preserve and commodate the roads.

† **Commodely**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. COMMODE a. + -LY*.] Conveniently.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) II. 267 You found the whole garden. . . spread with tents which remained all night very commodely. 1759 — *Let. Montagu* No. 108 It will fall in very commodely between my parties.

† **Commodement**. [*f. COMMODE v. + -MENT*.] Accommodation, conveniencing.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (R. Suppl.). The commodement of the public in the appendages of an holy peace. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref. The advantage and commodement of the public in general.

**Commoder**, var. of *COMMOTHER*, *Obs.*

† **Commoderate**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. commodat-us* brought into the right measure, exact, pa. pple. of *\*commoderare, f. com- + moderare* to keep within due measure; see *MODERATE*.]

Brought into due measure, conformed to moderation.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 Such a commoderate way, as shall best please him (God), and profit his Churches.

b. Duly proportioned, commensurate to.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 171 We must detract somewhat, that these parts may be commoderate to the operation of Nature.

† **Commoderate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. as prec.*; see *-ATE*.] *trans.* To fashion according to moderation; to keep in a middle course between two extremes.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 37 The Independent way. . . the Presbyterian way. . . when I consider how the Parliament will commoderate a way out of both.

† **Commoderation**. *Obs.* [*f. as prec.*; cf. *MODERATION*.]

1. The due adjustment and proportioning (of things) to each other, or to any function or use.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapentyke* 2 E j b, In Symmetry, that is to say, that in competence and commodation of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 49 So exacte therefore is the making therof, and with such commodation is it measured. *Ibid.* v. 64 The commodation of aerye, and fiery substance. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvii. 171 In all parts there is. . . a certain commodation of the quantity of parts to the actions of them. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 That which changeth the commodation and consistency of the matter.

2. The taking of a moderate or middle course.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 67 A shew of inclination to poperie and of commodation with it.

† **Commoderator**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec.*; see *MODERATOR*.] One who takes or follows a middle course; an advocate of moderate courses.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 65 The wandering pathes which have distracted the commodators of all times, some of whom will have pictures but no images, some images but not so many. . .

† **Commodiate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*irreg. f. COMMODIOUS (or its source) + -ATE*.] = *COMMODE v.*

1641 EARL MONM. *tr. Biordi's Civ. Warres* Eng. IV. v. 38 A place whereby the enemy was much commodiated for the annoyance of Normandy.

† **Commodie**. *Obs. rare.* [Perhaps merely an error for *commoditie*, but possibly repr. an assumed *L. \*commodia*; see *COMMODIOUS*.] = *COMMODITY*.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon*. bef. *Edw. VI.* 113 He was a Carnal Gospeller. . . to gette somewhat by it, and to serve his commodie. 1649 (*title*), A Tragi-Comedy. . . or a Parliament Out-cry of State Commodies set to sale.

**Commodie**, -ye, *obs.* ff. *COMEDY*.

† **Commodious-ity**. [*f. med. L. commodiōs-us* *COMMODIOUS* + *-ITY*.] Convenience.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* III. in *Hazl. Doddsley* VI. 182 Unless it be for my commodiousity.

**Commodious** (kōmōd'ias), *a.* Also 5-6 -ious, -yous(e, 6 -ius. [*ad. F. commodieux, -euse* (15th c. in *Godef.*), *med. L. commodiōs-us* (Du Cange), an irregular formation on *L. commodum* convenient, a convenience, as if there had been a *L. \*commodia*, like *perfidia*, etc. Cf. *L. perfidus, perfidiusus, F. perfide, Eng. perfidious*.]

† 1. Advantageous, beneficial, profitable, of use.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 149 Lande argillouse. Ys commodious. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Worsteded, sales, and stamins. . . bene right acceptable and commodious marchandises. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 139 There [in Shetland] is nothing the whyche is commodious nor pleasant, except fysh. 1591 W. CLOWES *Treat. Luas Venereæ* (1637) 206 A very commodious plaister devised by Master John Hall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 3 When a position seems. . . with commodious consequences.

† b. *Const. to (auto), for.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 177 The pyne unto all thing under sowe is commodious. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 A good. . . ordinance. . . right commodious for the publike weale of this realme. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc.) I. 20 Drinke bothe commodious and pleasant to them which are accustomed therunto. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 33 A Pulse. . . that is most commodious for man and beast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 101 Very necessary and commodious to be inserted in this place. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 24 No way commodious unto us. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. § 455 Virtues which are most commodious to ourselves and others.

2. Convenient, serviceable, handy. *arch.*

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. An ordre for praier. . . more profitable and commodious, then that whiche of late was used. . . more commodious. . . for that the rules be fewe & easy. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 For speede and more commodious calculation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 137 His commodious Solution of Difficulties. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶ 1 This practice is a commodious subject of railery to the gay. 1781 — *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 23 An edition equally cheap and more commodious. 1824 DISDIN *Liber. Comp.* p. i. A work. . . commodious in form.

b. *Const. for (to, obs.).*

c 1560 INGELBND *Disob. Child* in *Hazl. Doddsley* II. 271, I cannot invent A way more commodious to my judgement. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.*, Quick-silver. . . is much more commodious for the Experiment. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 This Tool is most commodious to serve you. 1725

POPE *Odyss.* iv. 549 That recess, commodious for surprise.  
1814 SCOTT *Wau.* xvi. By this way the . general had chosen to approach. . as most commodious for his cavalry.

† 3. Occurring conveniently; opportune. *Obs.*  
1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* xiv. 5 Having gotten a commodious time for his madness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 130 Thieves seize on goods by the commodious flight of their owners.

† 4. Of persons: Accommodating. *Obs.*  
1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 197 The Parrot will not do more for an Almond, then he for a commodious drab.

5. Serviceable or convenient for accommodation, shelter, or the like: a. with *for, to.* *arch.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9 Places which were very commodious for the enemies. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 12 The haven was not commodious to winter in. 1678 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 36 England lying so commodious for Navigation. 1799 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 367 The Isle of Caldey . safe and commodious for Men of War.

b. *absol.* Furnishing good and ample accommodation; conveniently roomy, spacious. Now the usual sense.

[1494 FAYAN VII. 414 The orcharde . whiche was passyng commodious and pleasaunt, they defacyd. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* i. 233 To alter olde buyldyng in-to commodious and pleasaunt buyldyng.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nuew Ind.* (Arb.) 21 This Malacca hath a goodly and commodious haven. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 3 One of the safest and most commodious ports in the world. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xix. These commodious dwellings. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 559 A farm . furnished with commodious buildings.

† 6. Said of life, living: Endowed with conveniences, comfortable. *Obs.*

1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xxvii. 222 Things needful, for the commodious living of his natural subjects. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiii. 63 Desire of such things as are necessary to commodious living. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 84 My life . is a great deal more easie and commodious than thine.

**Commodiously** (kōmōd'iusli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a commodious manner: † a. advantageously, profitably (*obs.*); b. conveniently, now *esp.* in respect to ready access and roominess.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 28 Eke se thi lande Be bering, and commodiously stande. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1292/1 He sought oportuniti that he might commodiously betraye hym. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70 An inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engrave vpon a tombe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1083 To pass commodiously this life, sustaine By hym with many comforts. 1674 PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 99 Ireland lieth Commodiously for the Trade of the new American world. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. Reynolds* 9 Sept. Who led me very commodiously into conversation with the Duke. 1823 J. BARDOCK *Dan. Anstet.* 147 In this state it is more commodiously transportable. 1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 128 This name so commodiously vague. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 213 It lay very commodiously for the prosecution of [their] designs.

**Commodiousness** (kōmōd'iusnēs), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Commodious state or quality:

† a. Advantageousness, suitableness, convenience. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 For commodiousness, necessity, and aantage. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to follow it. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz Surg.* v. 342 A Barber knoweth the commodiousness of soft fingers at the touching of veins. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 259 An admirable commodiousness . . to travel from London. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 122 Pearls have also physical virtues exceeding the commodiousness of ornament. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 4 Regions that offered . every commodiousness of water.

b. *esp.* in reference to convenience of position, accessibility, and (usually) ampleness of room.

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 196 The commodiousnesse of the place, where hee abideth. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 259 Through the commodiousness of its situation . . as lying but eighteen miles north from Oxford. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 112 The Trade of a County arises from . the commodiousness of Ports. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 487 The commodiousness and length of their canals are incredible. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* IX. 323 Adverting to the size and commodiousness of the buildings. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* ix. Such commodiousness of situation.

† **Commoditable**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. *COMMODITY* + *-ABLE*.] Fit for purchase or sale.

1799 J. RICHARDSON *Fugitive* iv. ii. (1793) 59 A cargo of more commoditable merchandize.

† **Commoditous**, a. *Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* -itous. [f. *COMMODITY* + *cf. necessitous*, etc., and see -OUS.] Having commodity; convenient; = *COMMODIOUS*.

1575 BRIEFF *Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1846) 35 Moste commoditous to the use and edification off the church. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke.* A multitude of pioneers to make the wayes more commoditous for his great armie.

**Commodity** (kōmōd'iti). Forms: 5-6 com(m)odite(e, -dyte, 5-7 com(m)oditie, -dytie, -dētie, (5 comēdytee, comēdētie), 7 comodity, 6-commodity. [a. F. *commodité* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *commoditāt-em* due measure, fitness, convenience, complaisance, f. *commod-us*: see *COMMODE* a. The concrete senses appear to have arisen in the modern languages.]

† 1. As a quality or condition of things, in relation to the desires or needs of men, etc.: The

quality of being 'commodious'; convenience, suitability, fitting utility; commodiousness. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. There was al that myht do pleaseance To any harte and all comēdytee. 1548 *Lament. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harsh. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 239 They had the vantage of vs. . for the comēdyte of the place beyng aboute vs. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 120 Sent . to espie the comēdyte of the haven. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 46 b. Of the comēdyte of water who doubteth, without whose use no man is able to live. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 322 Vulcan . the first that found out the comēdyte of fire. a 1684 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 83 Of singular use and comēdyte.

† b. Convenient access to or supply of. *Obs.*

c 1549 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 104 II. 7 Summe . place, wher I may have comēdyte of Physycians. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xv. 131 Ve can hef na comēdyte of the necessair thingis that ar requirit.

2. As a property of the person, etc., affected: a. Convenience. *Obs. or arch.*

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goides Chyld.* 21 Suche men unreasonably . encline to the rest and comēdyte of the body. 1524 Ld. DACRE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 86 I. 247 A surcease of warre . is only for their and the Dukes comēdyte. 1612 BREWER *Wood Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 141 Not to be taken as a rule of necessity . but . rather . as a rule of comēdyte. 1774 JOHNSON *Diary Tour Wales* Aug. Only one tower had a chimney, so that there was [no] comēdyte of living. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 690 The lawyer's pleadings . . Doubled in two . . For more comēdyte of carriage.

† b. Expediency. *Obs.*

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. x. 117 A consideration of comēdyte, whereunto commonly eche man is prone by nature. 1595 SHAKS. *Johs* ii. i. 573 Since Kings breake faith vpon comēdyte, Gaine be my Loyd, for I will worship thee. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 83 They will heare vs willingly if our Text be Comēdyte, and our Sermon Policie. 1788 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 130 What Shakspeare calls comēdyte, and what we call political expediency.

† c. Advantage, benefit, profit, interest: often in the sense of private or selfish interest. *Obs.*

1571 R. EDWARDS *Danon & P.* in *Harsh. Dodsley* IV. 41, I will use his friendship to mine own comēdyte. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1676) 851/2 Comēdyte is the steer of all their actions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. i. § 12 His achievements in France, were more for the credit, then comēdyte . . of England. 1679 FENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. v. (1692) 163 Those kind of men do regard nothing but their own Comēdyte. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Comēdyte* Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 Under the general name of comēdyte, I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.

† d. *concr.* Profit, gain.

1577 HELLOWES *Guenard's Chron.* 91 If he displaced any person from his comēdyte, he did not forget otherwise to recompence him. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 236 These Indies . . yeeld an exceeding comēdyte to this king.

3. (with a and *pl.*) A convenience, advantage, benefit, interest. *Obs. or arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 Other comēdytees folowynge of the same. 1578 ASP. GRINDAL *Let.* in *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. iv. § 3 The reading of Homilies hath his comēdytees. 1612 (title) An Old Thrift newly revived, wherein is declared . the comēdytees and discomēdytees of inclosing decayed Forrests. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 152 Hypocrites, who will do anything in compliance with their own comēdytees. 1823 LAMB *Ella Ser.* i. ii. (1865) 12 The many comēdytees incidental to the life of a public office.

† 4. Convenient juncture of events; opportunity, occasion. *Obs.*

1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. i. 254 After dinner taking comēdyte to declare their letters. a 1555 BR. GARDINER in *Abb. Parkers's Corr.* 22 Having comēdyte to send this bearer . . to the University. 1619 VCT DONCASTER *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden Soc.) 74 Your Lordship shall hear from me agayne by the first comēdyte I can make. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 403 Finding the Comēdyte of an English Ship . . we hoised sayl.

5. *concr.* A thing of 'commodity', a thing of use or advantage to mankind; *esp.* in *pl.* useful products, material advantages, elements of wealth.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 Pe land of Inde es be maste plentifulous land of folk bat es overwhare, by cause of be grete comēdytee (Fr. *bonite*) bat it has berin. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 289 Flandres . . is replete with mony comēdytees, as with pastures, bestes, marchandise, waters, haueues. 1494 FAYAN I. iv. 11 V<sup>e</sup> Ryner of Thamys . . with also the Comēdytees therunto adionynge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nuew Ind.* (Arb.) 5 Euery parte, region or comēdyte of y<sup>e</sup> sayd new found landes. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Essex* (Camden Soc.) 8 Hopps, a comēdyte of greate and continuall use. 1649 SELDEN *Leuis Eux.* i. xlvii. (1729) 80 They now think a Bishoprick but a naked comēdyte. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded. Cattle, Corne and all Comēdytees will thrive. 1800 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 177 Command over the gross comēdytees of life.

6. *spec.* in *Comm.* A kind of thing produced for use or sale, an article of commerce, an object of trade; in *pl.* goods, merchandise, wares, produce. *Staple commodity*: leading article of trade.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 160 Comēdytees . . comynge out of Spayne, And marchandy . . Bene fygyes, raysyns, wyne bastarde, and dates. 1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 8 Every Merchant . . shall employ the Money . . upon the Comēdytees of this Land. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 6 Some tender monie to me . . Some offer me Comēdytees to buy. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. ii. 17 There is a due price to be set upon every saleable comēdyte. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 73 Comēdytees are Moveables, valuable by Money. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 359 Money was at that time a scarce Comēdyte in Greece. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. 294 Money is itself a comēdyte, whose value depends on the same circumstances that determine

the value of all other commodities. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 16 A comēdyte is any portion of wealth.

b. *fig. and transf.* Anything that one 'trades' or 'deals' in.

1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* The whore, who is called the comēdyte. a 1623 W. FEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 53 The maxime of Politicians, that the opinion of virtue is a comēdyte. 1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* ii. § 1. 18 The first Comēdyte a young Tradesman sets to sale is his own Honesty. 1767 JUNIUS *Let.* xii. 52 The favour of princes is a perishable Comēdyte. 1863 FR. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 16 The staple comēdyte of my letters.

† 7. A quantity of wares, parcel, 'lot'. Also *fig.* 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 93, I wold thou and I knew, where a Comēdyte of good names were to be bought. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 19 Such a Comēdyte of warme slauas, as had as lieue heare the Deuill, as a Drumme. 1601 — *Twel. IV.* III. i. 50 Now Ioue in his next comēdyte of hayre, send thee a beard.

† b. *spec.* in 16-17th c.: A parcel of goods sold on credit by a usurer to a needy person, who immediately raised some cash by re-selling them at a lower price, generally to the usurer himself (see *D'Israeli Cur. Lit., Usury*).

An accommodation of this kind, designed to evade the usury laws, in which the goods were trumpery, was known as a *comēdyte of brown paper*, or the like: see *Nares*. To take (clap) up a comēdyte: to obtain such an accommodation.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then eyther to Limbo, or else clap vp a comēdyte (if so much credite be left). 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 47 a. A hundred pound comēdyte . . is not forty pound money. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 5 Here's yong Mr. Rash, hee's in for a comēdyte of browne paper and olde Ginger, nine score and seuenteen pounds, of which hee made fūe Markes readie money. 1608-48 DEKKER *Eng. Villanies* (title of ch.), The Manner of undoing Gentlemen by taking up of Comēdytees. a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* II. Wks. 1873 I. 21 My husband . . lent you the last Terme a hundred pound, which hee assign'd to me; and now I have it in Comēdyte.

† **Commodome**. *Obs.* [app. ad. L. *commodum*.] = *COMMODITY* 2 c; 'singular commodome' = individual or private interest.

a 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 393 Thus is oure welthe undone By syngular commodome.

**Commodore** (kōmōdōr). Forms: 7 commandore, 7-8 commador(e), 7-commodore. [In 17th c. (under William III) *commandore*, possibly ad. Du. *kommandeur* (see *COMMANDER*); some have conjectured a corruption of Sp. *comandador*; but no contact with Spain appears in the early instances.]

1. *Naval*. An officer in command, ranking above captain and below rear-admiral.

a. in *Brit.* and *U. S.*

In the British navy the rank is a temporary one, given to senior officers in command of detached squadrons. It is of two classes, in the first of which the commodore (with the pay and allowances of a rear-admiral) has a captain under him, while in the second he has not.

In the U. S. navy (since 1862) the commodore may command a naval division or station, or a first-class war-ship.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31241/2 The Commandore joynd them with above 500 Sea-men. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 39121/2 Captain Gibson in the Bridgewater being Commodore. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 36 A Captain of a Man of War distinguished by a broad Pennant, thereby signifying him as a Commodore, has the Degree of Brigadier-General. 1748 *Ausoni's Voy.* i. i. 5 Whatever depended on the Commodore, was so far advanced. 1757 J. LIND *Let. Navy* i. 34 A commodore is only an occasional dignity . . when the commission ceases, he descends again to the rank of a private captain. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi. Our own commodore had made the signal of our recall.

b. An officer of like rank (temporary or permanent) in the navies of other countries; app. originally applied to Dutch commanders.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3313/3 Vice-Admiral Nevill, Commodore Mees, and several other English and Dutch Commanders. 1702 W. J. Brynyn's *Voy. Levant* v. 14 At the Intreaty of the Commodore I entred the Shallop. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 52 The Commador Don Antonio Serrano. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 216 He was made commodore of the Russian fleet.

2. As a courtesy-title, applied to: a. 'the senior captain, when three or more ships of war are cruising in company'; b. a like officer in a fleet of merchantmen; c. a captain of pilots.

1832 *Hull Pilotage Act* 17 To their clerk, commodore of pilots, or other officer. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Commodore*, a title given by courtesy to the senior captain . . also imported into the East India Company's vessels, the senior being so termed, *inter se*.

d. The president of a yacht-club. Also, his vessel at club-regattas.

1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLII. 617/3 The Prince of Wales Yacht Club . . the first prize was duly presented by the Commodore. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 30 June 6/2 Mr. John Neill, commodore of the club, was flag officer. The visitors on board the Commodore included, etc. . . Course from Commodore round Powder Buoy and Dunoon flag boat.

3. The commodore's ship. (Cf. *ADMIRAL*.)

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 374, 12 men of war to cruise at the Chops of the Channel, and the Hampton Court to be commodore. 1798 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 44291/7 A Consultation of all the Captains on board the Commodore.

b. (See *quots.*, and 2 d.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Commodore* is also a name given to some select ship in a fleet of merchantmen,

who leads the van in time of war, and carries a light in his top. 1847 *HILL* in Gosse *Birds of Jamaica* 135 The egg-gathering is regulated by a custom which recognises the first-coming vessel as commanding for the season. The second vessel in seniority is called the Commodore; the first being . . . the Admiral. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

† **Commodious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. commodus* + *com-* + *modi* = *COMMODIOUS*.]

1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 179 A Sagacious prudence . . . to find out what Laws are best and most commodious. 1712 What is most commodious or incommodious for the preservation . . . of their Societies.

† **Commodulation**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. commodulatio-nem* symmetry (in Vitruv. III. i.), n. of action f. *\*commodulāri*, f. *com-* + *modulāri* to *MODULATE*.] Symmetrical correspondency.

1598 *HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo* I. 27 This correspondencie is by Vitruvius called Commodulation. 1607 *HAKWILL Apol.* 190. 1669 *A. BROWNE Ars Pict.* 4 A correspondency and agreement of the Measure of the parts between themselves and with the whole . . . by Vitruvius called Commodulation.

† **Commodity**, *adv. Obs.* App. for *L. commodē* conveniently. (Perh. an error of transcription.)

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 When he may best and most commodity have leisure thereto.

**Commoeve**, *obs. form of COMMOVE.*

† **Commoinne**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *commuine* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *com-* + *monne* monk: cf. *confrère*.] Fellow-monk, brother-monk.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 19 The Priour of Bromholme and his commoinne apostata, Johnne Wortes. 1674 *Selden Notes to Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 192 With one Gilbert his Commoinne and iii other Monkes. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*

† **Commolate**, *v. Obs.* — [irreg. f. *L. commolere* to grind thoroughly, pound, f. *com-* + *molere* to grind.] 'To Grinde corne, or the like' (Cockeram pt. II. 1623).

† **Commolition**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. \*commolitiō-nem*, n. of action f. *commoliti-* ppl. stem of *commolere*: see prec.] Grinding together.

1658 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. xxii. (1686) 130 Birds swallow hard substances to supply the use of teeth, by commolition, grinding, and compression of their aliment.

**Common** (*kəmən*), *a.* Forms: 3-6 *co(m)-mun*, *comune*, 3-7 *commune*, 3-4 *co(m)muyn*, 5 *comvnye*, 3-6 *co(m)men*, 3-4 *-in*, (4-*ynge*), 4-5 *co(m)mown(e)*, 4-6 *-oun(e)*, *-yn*, *comyne*, 4-5 *comone*, 4-6 *commone*, 4-7 *comon*, 5-*oom-*mun. [Early ME. *co(m)mun*, a. OF. *commun* (= Pr., Sp. *comun*, It. *comune*) = *L. communis*. The derivation of the latter is doubtful; ?f. *com-* together + *-munis* (= *-munis*) bound, under obligation (cf. early Lat. *munis* obliging, ready to be of service, and *immunis* not under obligation, exempt, etc.); or ?f. *com-* together + *munis*, in early *L. oīnos* one. The former conjecture is the more tenable, esp. if *com-munis* was, as some suggest, cognate with OTeut. *ga-muniz*-s, OHG. *gmeini*, OE. *gemenne*, in same sense. The ME. repr. of the latter, *IMENE*, was superseded by the Fr. *commun*; the accentuation *commu-n* is found as late as the 16th c. in verse; but before the date of our earliest quots. in the 13th c., the popular form had become *com-mun*, whence *com-myn*, *com-myn*, *com-mers*, and the modern pronunciation. Chaucer and Gower have both; *commune* being usual at the end of a line.]

I. Of general, public, or non-private nature.

1. 'Belonging equally to more than one' (J.); possessed or shared alike by both or all (the persons or things in question). † *To have (anything) common with*: now, to have in common with: see *COMMON* sb. 13 d.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 (Cott.) To pastur commun þai laght þe land. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* II. 44 Also alle men that bielynden weren to glidere, and hadden alle thingis comun [so 1611]. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The grete Turke, common enemy of all christendome. 1577 B. Gooch *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 144 Goates have many thingis common with sheep. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. iv. 18 With whom from tender dug of commune nourse Attence I was upbrought. 1608-11 *BP. HALL Medit. & Vows* II. § 82 He hath the eye of reason common with the best. 1699 *LEAK Waterwks.* 24 Let the Pipes D and F be made common by one Pipe. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1416 The sight Of me, as of a common enemy, So dreaded once. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 9 The common ruin of king and people. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* ix. 111 The contents being common property. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 114 These two triangles have D E as a common base. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 390 [They] have no common ground.

b. Belonging to all mankind alike; pertaining to the human race as a possession or attribute.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 155 Of all this liffe the commune end, That is the ded. 1581 *J. BRILL Haddon's Annu.* Oor. 140 Not to enjoy y<sup>e</sup> common ayre. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 698 Longing the common Light again to share. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) I. i. 11 Are you alone exempt from this common, this universal Blindness? 1868 *NETTLESHIP Browning* II. 73 The higher attributes of our common humanity.

† c. General, indiscriminate. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 17, I will no common dole have, but . . . eche pore man and eche pore woman beyng there have j. d. to prey for me.

2. Belonging to more than one as a result or sign of co-operation, joint action, or agreement; joint, united. *To make common cause (with)*: to unite one's interests with those of another, to league together. (See *CAUSE* sb. 11.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9709 (Cott.) Wit-ten v<sup>r</sup> al comun a-sent Agh to be mad na judgement. 13786 *CHAUCER Man of Lawe's T.* 57 This was the comyn voys of every man. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. i. 11 A polytyche ordur . . . stablyschyd by comyn assent. 1594 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*. With one accord to make our commune supplications unto thee. 1684 *DRYDEN Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 183 The weapons . . . are to be employed for the common cause against the enemies of piety. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 349 The habit of common action was still new.

3. Const. in previous senses: a. to.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Haut. Synne* 10 That ben commune to me and the. 1509 *FISHER Wks.* 130 Lawes whiche be comyn bothe to poore and ryche. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Outwarde sense, which is common too vs with brute beasts. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. Commune to all metalls, and all stones. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 12 Faults common to both Parties. 1769 *GOLDSM. Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 125 Crimes . . . which were common to the emperor, as well as to him. 1879 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* 296 The force of gravity is common to all kinds of matter.

b. between.

1832 *MARVAT N. Forster* iii. They never corresponded (for there was nothing common between them). 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 82. 1866 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* I. 183 Between 'Yes' and 'No' there is nothing common.

4. Of general application, general.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 114 Þe fyrste crede . . . is more comyn and more schortyr þan eny oþer. 1400 *Langland's Cirivg.* (MS. B.) 5 Þe fyrste chappytyle of þe secunde techynge a comyn word of wrenchynges out of joynte. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* I. post. i. 7 Common sentences [axioms] are general to all things wherunto they can be applied. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. Ivi. § 6 Both that which is general or common, and that also which is peculiar unto itself. 1860 *AND. THOMSON Lewis Th.* 15 Common notions.

5. Of or belonging to the community at large, or to a community or corporation; public.

*Common crier*, public or town crier. † *Common clerk*, town clerk. † *Common hunt*, 'the chief huntsman belonging to the lord mayor and aldermen of London' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1751). *Common seal*, the official seal used by a corporation. So *COMMON COUNCIL*, *HALL*, *SEAL*, *SEALANT*. (Applied to such nouns as *hangerman*, *gaol*, *stocks*, etc., *common* seems to acquire some opprobrious force; cf. 6b, c, and 8; also the use of *vulgar*.)

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 541 At Sainte Marie church a clerik the common belle rong. c 1350 *Usages of Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 359 A seal commune and an autentyk, myd wham men selþ be chartres of ffeffment of þe town. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 1366 The cok, commune astrologer. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* v. 18 And puttiden hem in comun keynyng [1388 in the comyn ward; Vulg. in custodia publica]. 1426 E. E. WILLS (1882) 75 John Carpynter, comon clerk. 1467 *Ord. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* 391 That no citezen be putt in comyn prisone, but in oon of the chambers of the halle benethforth. 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* xvii. 22 Paul stode on the myddes of the comon place. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 9 Heere is in our prisoun a common executioner. 1607 *Long. Gas.* No. 3342/2 Then the King's Banner born by the Common Hunt. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5267/3 The Common-Cryer and the City-Swordbearer on Horseback. 1718 P. LUDLOW in *Swift's Lett.* 10 Sept., I send you the inclosed pamphlet by a private hand, not daring to venture it by the common post. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 89 Did they burn it by the hands of the common hangman? 1859 *TENNIVSON Geraint & Enid* 450 He sow'd a slander in the common ear.

b. In various phrases which translate or represent *L. res publica*, as † *common good*, *profit*, *thing*, *utility*: see *COMMONWEAL*, *COMMONWEALTH*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. iv. 13 Commune pinges or comun-ables weren blisful, iif þi þat hadn studied al fully to wisdom gouerneden þilke pinges. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 375 But eek, when that the cas requyred it, The commune profit coude he redress. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 Whan Romulus hadde ordeyned for the comun profit [1450 hadde institute the commune utilite; Higden *Com. institutis Romulus rem publicam*]. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 139 As he was beholde The comun profit for to save. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 89 Comowne bynge, or comown goode, *Res publica*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 68 The terme of *Res publica*, which is in Englishe tong clepid a comyn profit. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Venus Acc.* 2 More fully would they empty themselves into the Maine Ocean of the Common-Good.

c. *Common right*: the right of every citizen. [Cf. *F. le droit commun*, la loi établie dans un état, l'usage général.]

c 1298 R. GLOUCE. 500 'Commune ri3t' quath Pandulf, 'we esseth, & namore'. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* I. lii. (1602) 9 Let . . . common right be done to all, as well poore, as rich. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. iii. 5 Doe me the common right to let me see them.

6. Free to be used by every one, public.

1364 *LANGOL P. Pl.* A. II. 127 Heo is . . . As comuyn as þe Cart-weil to knaves and to alle. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 143 His fayre perkes wer comene, And lothlych by-dyght. He closed his perkes ayene. 1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 The comoun wey ledyng from Euston Mille to Rossworth. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V.* L. ii. 33 A theuesish liuing on the common rode. 1662-3 *Perrys Diary* 12 Jan., The Privy Garden (which is now a through-passage and common). a 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Levith.* (1676) 29 They look their doors that their Houses may not be Common. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 64 It is as common, said they, as this Hill is, to and for all the Pilgrims. 1712 *ABBUTHNOT John Bull* 108 With that John marched out of the common road cross the country. 1859 *JERFSON Brittany* II. 19, [I] took my seat on a bench at the common table.

b. *Common woman*: a harlot; so *common prostitute*, with which compare c. and sense 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1716 Sifen [Sampson] went vntil a tun Til a wijf þat was comun. 1362 [see prec.]. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 231 Þe ri3ful & witiu dom þat salomon dide bitwixen tweie comyn wimmen. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 391 There she was a Comyn woman, and toke all that wolde come. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. iii. 17 He would vnto the Stewes, And from the common-st creature plucke a Gloue And weare it as a fauour. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 105. 1663 *Perrys Diary* 18 May, Mrs. Stuart is . . . they say now a common mistres to the King, as my Lady Castle-maine is. 1793 *Br. Watson Apol. Bible* 264 Your insinuation that Mary Magdalene was a common woman. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 The common prostitute rarely has any offspring.

c. In various semi-legal or statutory designations, as *common alehouse*, *common brewer*, *common carrier*, *common lodging-house*, etc., the original meaning appears to be 'existing for the use of the public' as opposed to 'private', recognized by the law as bound to serve the public; though other senses have become associated with this.

1465 *PASTON Lett.* No. 518 The berer of this lettir is a common carrier. 1583, 1642 [see *CARRIER* 3]. 1601 *DENT Pathw. to Heaven* 248 You are . . . a drinker, a common ale-house-haunter. 1614 *ROWLANDS Foibles* Bolt E ij, A Common Alehouse in this age of sinne, Is now become a common Drunkards Inne. 1707 *Long. Gas.* No. 4293/3 Malt-Milne, and all Conveniences fit for a Common Brewer. 1887 J. W. SMITH *Man. Com. Law* (ed. 10) 523 Every common carrier is under a legal obligation to carry all things . . . which he publicly professes to carry. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 Living in common lodging-houses.

7. That is matter of public talk or knowledge, generally known. *Common bruit*, *fame*, etc.: popular rumour or report. † *To make common*: to make public, to publish.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 304 As the common report went. 1579 *LIVY Epiphnes* (Arb.) 111 Doth not common experience make this common unto vs? 1595 *SHAKS. John* IV. ii. 187 Yong Arthurs death is common in their mouthis. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 126 As common brute doth put it. 1643-5 *Years King Gas. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 308 To write the particulars of their arraignments, confessions, and the manner of their deaths is needless, being common. 1693 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wards* (ed. 4) 6 They are bound to Present not only from their own Knowledge, but also from common Fame. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 93 Whereby a common reputation of their matrimony may ensue. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 581 How important it is that common fame, however strong and general, should not be received as a legal proof of guilt.

8. Said of criminals, offenders, and offences; as *common barrator*, *scold*, *swearer*; *common nuisance*, *common gaming house*, etc.

(It is difficult to fix the original sense: those of 'public, apert, overt, confessed', 'the subject of common report', 'notorious', and 'habitual' appear all to enter in; in quot. 1369 *commune* has been explained as 'accustomed, wont', which comes near that of 'habitual'.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Haut. Synne* 2193 To comun lechours y þys seye, Many wyþ outē shryfte shul deye. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Þe þyef comun and open byþe þo þet be zuiche crefte libþep. c 1369 *CHAUCER Dethes Blaunche* 812 Fortune, That is to lyen ful comune, The false trayteresse, pervers. 1547 *Art. Inquiry* in *Cardwell Doc. Annals* (1844) I. 52 Item, Whether parsons, vicars, curates, and other priests, be common haunters and resorters to taverns or alehouses. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 521 Idle vagabonds and loitering runagates . . . being common liars, drunkards, swearers. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 644 A common homicide and butcherly murderer. 1614 *ROWLANDS Foibles* Bolt E ij, *Certaine common abuses*, A common Vagrant, should by law be stript, And by a common Beadle soundly whipt . . . A common Rogue is tennant for the Stockes. [See the whole poem.] 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 169 A common scold, *communis rixatrix* . . . is a public nuisance to her neighbourhood. 1771 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) V. 221 The baptized liars and common swearers. 1853 *WHARTON Digest* 501 The offence of being a common scold is indictable.

† 9. [*L. communis*.] Generally accessible, affable, familiar. *Obs.* but perhaps entering into the sense in such a phrase as 'to make oneself too common', which has, however, various associations with senses 10, 11, and esp. 14.

1382 *Wyclif a Mac.* ix. 27 For to be comoun to þou [1388 trefable; Vulg. *communem vobis*]. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 5 His frendes blamede hym for he was so comyn to alle manere men. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 2 *Mat.* ix. 27, I trust that he wil deale modestly and gently . . . and that he wil be common unto you.

11. Of ordinary occurrence and quality; hence mean, cheap.

10. In general use; of frequent occurrence; usual, ordinary, prevalent, frequent.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28045 Bot þir er said þus at þe leste forþi þat þai er comoneste. 1483 *CAXTON C. de la Tour* I. ivb, These wordes are but sport and esbatment of lordes and of felawes in a language moche comyn. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 109 The commune maner is, to take two Surties. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1605) 7 The word is not common amongst us. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cii, Sweets grown common lose their dear delight. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* vi. 1 There is an euil which I have seen vnder the Sun, and it is common among men. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 454 The White Willow, which is a tree so common in watery situations. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 54 So common a phenomenon as the formation of dew.

† b. Of things; ?Familiar, well-known. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 83 All be they nought to me comune, The scoles of philosophy.



11. Having ordinary qualities; undistinguished by special or superior characteristics; pertaining to or characteristic of ordinary persons, life, language, etc.; ordinary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 99 Yet seye I this, as to comune entente. Thus muche amounteth al pat eue he mente. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* (1868) 1 This treys the whiche I thenke to wryte Out of latyn in-to my comyne langage. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. A. j. b. Comyn englysshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from a nother. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 293 So did this horse excel a common one In shape, etc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 371 This would surpass Common revenge. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Author's Apol., The commonest reader will find, etc. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 237 ¶ 6 The common Run of Mankind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 13 The business of common life. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 298 Here at least was no common mind. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* II. 47 If the common language of common men will serve our turn, we should use it.

b. Such as is expected in ordinary cases; of no special quality; mere, bare, simple, . . . at least.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* II. Should he not first in common sense, in common equity, and common manners have consulted the principal party concerned? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. 208 Absolutely necessary to our acting even a common decent, and common prudent part. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vi. 76 In common gratitude, you see (added the Mayor, coaxingly, I ought to be knighted. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 We do not stop to reason about common honesty.

c. Secular; lay; not sacred or holy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 20 And yet lyven as yvel as oþir common men. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref. I.* App. viii. 22 Monasteries . . . suppressyd by kings, and other common persons. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Ephist.* vi. Recollect. Treat. 561 How I would passe my dayes, whether common or sacred. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 151 Vending their wares as on common dayes.

12. Of persons: Undistinguished by rank or position; belonging to the commonality; of low degree; esp. in phr. *the common people*, the masses, populace. (Sometimes contemptuous.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 Pe comon folk. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 235 (Trin.) For comone folk of engelonde Shulde þe bettur hit vnderstonde. c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd's *Trant. Wyclif* 127 Pat mynysren þe sacramentis to þe comyn peple. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comowne pepylle, vulgus. 1535 COVERDALE *Ser.* xxxix. 8 What so euer was left of the comen sorte. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 32 I beseeching any common man, Much more a Knight, a Capitaine, and a Leader. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 1 The Songs and Fables. . . in Vogue among the common People. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 317 How little does the common head know of the nature of right and truth. 1889 MISS ZIMMERMAN *Laisa Towns* 92 The middle class sprang into full being. . . as a link between the nobility and the common people.

b. *Common soldier*: an ordinary member of the army, without rank or distinction of any kind.

Ludlow mentions it as an example of the growing insolence of the Parliamentary army, that the men would no longer be called *common* but *private* soldiers. The latter is now the official expression, 'common' being liable to contemptuous associations, as in various other senses. So with *common sailor*; also *common carpenter*, *labourer*, etc., where the primary sense was prob. 'ordinary' (11).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 506 There were taken prisoners . . . two hundred Gentlemen, besides common souldiours. 1648 in *Tanner MS. LVII.* fol. 218 We tooke most of their officers. . . and 80 common soldiers. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* VIII. (1843) 487/a Obtained with the loss of one inferior officer, and two or three common men. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 30 A common and private Soldier . . . to venture their Lives for Six pence a day. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 84 ¶ 3 A common sailor too is full as polite as a common soldier. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxxvi, As common soldiers, or a common—shore. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 The wages of the common agricultural labourer. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. xiii. 193 Jane Fairfield, who married a common carpenter.

13. Used to indicate the most familiar or most frequently occurring kind or species of any thing, which requires no specific name; esp. of plants and animals, in which the epithet tends to become part of the specific name, as in *Common Nightshade*, *Common Snake*, etc. *Common salt*: chloride of sodium: see SALT.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 49 3iff þou wylle make a comyne sew. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 The common Poultrie, that we keepe about our houses. 1596 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 613 The Salt, that is called Common-Salt. 1748 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) V. 221 Common fire is in all bodies, more or less, as well as electrical fire. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. (1853) 36 Vast flocks of the common Linnet. 1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxix. 455 Common or White Mistletoe (*Viscum album* Lin.). 1834 *Veg. Subst.* Flood 215 The sub-varieties of the common pea are never-ending. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 11 The Common Dog is a species of the genus *Canis*.

14. In depreciatory use:

a. Of merely ordinary or inferior quality, of little value, mean; not rare or costly.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 409 Ich wil drynke of no dich, ne of no deop clerergie, Bote of comune coppes, alle cristene soules. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 The windowes of painted glasse (no common ware). 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 378 Every thing that is divested of all its excellence, is common, if not odious, and lost to our affection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 89 And while she loves that common Wreath to wear, Nor Bays, nor Myrtle Boughs, with Hazel shall compare. 1821 BYRON *Irish Avatar* viii. He is but the commonest clay. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 5/2 Tobacco of the commoner sort.

b. Of persons and their qualities: Low-class, vulgar, unrefined.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 526 Her speech was very common. *Mod.* Who is she? she has rather a common look.

15. Not ceremonially clean or sanctified. (In N. T. and derived use: = Hellenistic Gr. κοινός.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19871 (Cott.) Call nocht comun, it es vn-right, þat clenged has vr lauerd dright. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 14, I neuere eet al comyn thing and vnclene. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 2 They sawe certayne of his disciples eate bread with comen hondes (that is to saye, with vnwesshen hondes). 1611 BIBLE *Acts* x. 14. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xiv. (1882) 137 Sanctified by Him, there can be no man common or unclean.

III. Technical uses: \*from I.

16. *Math.* Said of a number or quantity which belongs equally to two or more quantities; as in *common denominator*, *divisor*, *factor*, *measure*, *multiple*; *common difference*, *ratio* (in series).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (ed. 7) 26 Multiply the Denominators the one into the other, and the Product thereof shall bee a common Denominator to both the fractions. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 53 The Common Measure of two or more numbers, is that. . . which will divide them all without remainder. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 123 A geometrical series with the common ratio 3.

17. *Gram. & Logic.* a. *Common noun*, *substantive*, *name*, *term*: a name applicable to each of the individuals or species which make up a class or genus.

[1551 TURNER *Herball* I. K. i. v. a. Alga which is a common name unto a great parte of see herbes. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. i. 104 *Homo* is a common name to all men. 1681 DRYDEN *Abb. & Achit.* 681 For Witness is a Common Name to all. 1846 MILL *Logic* (1856) I. 30 The word colour, which is a name common to whiteness, redness, etc.]

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. 4 Names are either common or proper. *Common names* are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings. 1765 W. WARD *Gram.* 30 The common or appellative substantive, by which every object of its class . . . is denoted. 1866 T. FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1887) 13 A common term is equally applicable to each individual severally of the group which it expresses, and it is so in virtue of certain points of similarity which all the individuals possess in common.

b. In Latin, Greek, etc.: Of either gender, optionally masculine or feminine. (b) In some langs., as Danish, applied to the single grammatical gender into which the masculine and feminine have coalesced. (c) In modern English Grammar: Applicable to individuals of either sex, as *parent*, *spouse*, *swan*.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 24 Genders they have thre, the masculyn, femenyng, and the comynyn both to the masculyn and femenyng. *Ibid.* 30 *Se* . . . beyng of the comen genre. 1857 *Danish Gram.* 8 There are in Danish only two Genders for the Nouns, the Common Gender and the Neuter. To the Common Gender belong the names of men, women, animals, etc. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 315 In Ennius and Nævius *pater*, *nepos*, and *socius* are common. 1875 R. MORRIS *Elem. Hist. Gram.* 66 *Witch* was of the common gender up to a very late period.

c. *Latin and Greek Gram.* Applied to verbs that have both an active and a passive signification.

1530 PALSGR. 107 The Latins have many other sortes of verbes personales, besydes actives, as neuters, deponentes, commons. 1755 JOHNSON s. v. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *aspersion*, *I despise*, or *am despised*.

d. *Prosody.* Of syllables (in words or in metrical schemes): Optionally short or long, of variable quantity. (Marked thus:  $\cup$  or  $\circ$ ).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 132 All the Moderns before had supposed, that the last Syllable of every Verse was common, as well in Anapaests, as they are known to be in Hexameters and others. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 281 In Nominatives of Proper names with consonant stems *o* is common. *Ibid.* § 287 In *Diana* and *hæ* the first syllable is common.

18. a. *Anat.* Said of the trunk from which two or more arteries, veins, or nerves are given off, as the *common carotid arteries*.

b. *Bot.* Said of an organ which has a joint relation to several distinct parts, as *common calyx*, *perianth*, *petiole*, *receptacle*. *Common bud*: one that contains both leaves and flowers. *Common bundle*: see quot.

[1750 LINNÆUS *Philos. Bot.* 54 Receptaculum commune.] 1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 63 All these little flowers are . . . inclosed in a calyx, which is common to them all, and which is that of the daisy. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* 349 The common iliac veins are formed by the union of the external and internal iliac vein on each side of the pelvis. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 78 An involucre of overlapping bracts, presenting a convex, flat or concave surface (*common receptacle*), upon which are crowded a number of sessile flowers. *Ibid.* 79 This inflorescence was formerly called a *compound flower*, and its involucre a *common calyx*. 1875 BENNETT tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 134 In Phanerogams . . . the whole (fibro-vascular) bundle is a 'common' one, i. e. common to both stem and leaves.

\* \* \* Technical uses from II.

19. *Mus.* *Common chord*: see CHORD *sb.* 3. *Common time* (or *measure*): time or rhythm consisting of two or four beats in a bar; esp. applied to 4-4 time (4 crotchets in a bar).

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 34 This is called the Dupla or Semibreve Time (but many call it the Common Time, because most used). 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.*

31 In Tunes of Common-Time. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 381/x Although the term common time is generally applied to all equal rhythms, it properly belongs only to that of four crotchets in a bar . . . denoted by the sign C.

b. *Common metre*: an iambic stanza of four lines containing 8 and 6 syllables alternately.

1718 WATTS *Psalm* Pref., I have formed my verse in the three most usual metres to which our psalm tunes are fitted, namely, the common metre, the metre of the old twenty-fifth psalm, which I call short metre, and that of the old hundredth psalm, which I call long metre.

20. *Building.* (See quotes.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Common centering*, a centering without trusses, having a tie-beam at the bottom. *Common joists*, the beams in single, naked flooring, to which the joists are fixed. *Common rafters*, those to which the boarding or lathing is fixed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 *Common rafters* are inclined pieces of timber, parallel to the principal rafters, supported by the pole-plates. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Common roofing*, that which consists of common rafters only, which bridge over the purlins in a strongly framed roof. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Common pitch*, an old term still applied by country workmen to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.

21. Legal and other phrases (mostly from I.):

*Common assurances*: the legal evidences of the translation of property. † *Common bail*: see quot. † *Common bar*: a bar to an action for trespass, produced by the defendant's allegation that the place on which the alleged trespass occurred was his own. † *Common bench*: old name of the Court of Common Pleas (see BENCH *sb.* 2 b). † *Common court*: court of Common Pleas. *Common dialect* (Gr. ἡ κοινὴ διάλεκτος): the form of the Greek language employed by prose writers from the Macedonian conquest to the Byzantine period. *Common field*: = COMMON *sb.* † *Common fine*: see quot. † *Common intentment*: see INTENDMENT. *Common jury*: see JURY. *Common land*: = COMMON *sb.* † *Common person*: a person who acts for or represents another; a number: see PERSON. *Common recovery*: see RECOVERY. *Common school* (U.S.): a school publicly maintained for elementary education. † *Common service*: = COMMON PRAYERS. † *Common side*: the side of Newgate where common offenders were imprisoned (opp. to *State side*). *Common tenancy*: = TENANCY in common (see COMMON *sb.* 13 e). † *Common wit*: = COMMON SENSE.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 294 The legal evidences of this translation of property are called the common 'assurances of the kingdom; whereby every man's estate is assured to him. 1768 *Ibid.* III. 287 The defendant . . . puts in sureties for his future attendance and obedience; which sureties are called common 'bail. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 765 Where Vouchers, Forges, Common-bail, And Affidavit-men, ne'er fail T' expose to Sale all sorts of Oaths. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Bail*, Common bail, or bail below, is given to the sheriff, after arresting a person, on a bail-bond, entered into by two sureties, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the arresting process commands. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 351 Chief Justice of the common 'benche. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* III. 318 Kynges courts and comune 'cours, consistorie and chapel-tele, Al shal be but one corte, and one baroun be iustice. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 428/a Thus the Attic dialect, somewhat modified by the peculiarities of other dialects, was called the *common* or *Hellenic dialect*. . . Poetry however was not written in this common 'dialect. 1523 FITZGERARD *Serv.* 2 In the comyn 'feldes among other menes landes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* II. 171 A mixture of Tares in this Common-field of the World. 1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 98 Those very ugly things, common-felds, which have all the nakedness, without any of the smoothness, of Downs. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 68 Common 'Fine is a certain summe of money which the resiants in a Leet pay unto the Lord of the Leet, and it is called in some places Head-silver. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 20, I could not help noticing that the history classes in their common 'schools all began their work with the year 1776. 1280 J. FECKNAM in *Strype Ann. Ref. I.* App. xxxi, The Book of Common 'Service, now used in the Church of England. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabelais* IV. lxxvi. (1737) 271 The very Out-casts of the County-Goal's Common-Side. 1745 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/3 Prisoner in the Common Side of Newgate. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 574/a note, The Common-side of the Prison. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth.* De P. R. VI. xxv. (Tollem. MS.), þe lyme of þe comyn wit [*organum sensus communis*] is bounde. The whiche lyme is centrum and middel of all þe parties. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. ii, These are the v. wyttes . . . fyrst, comyn wytte, and than ymaginacyon, Fantasy, and estymacyon truly, And memory.

22. *Comb.*, as in adjs. † *common-booked*, -faced, † *hackneyed*, † *kissing*, -sized, etc.; in sense 14, *common-looking*.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x. 48 Common-booked Poetrie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 40 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 166 Exposing it . . . to the greedy touch Of common-kissing Titan. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 302/x Apt to dress up common-sized thoughts in big clothes. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, He was a snub-nosed, flat-browed, common-faced boy enough. 1853 GREENER *Gunnery* 305 With a common-sized gun. 1860-5 A. LINCOLN in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. (1890) 573/a 'He is a common-looking fellow', some one said. 1833 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 294 A rough common-looking woman.

† B. quasi-adv. = COMMONLY. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28045 (Cott.) Þai ar funden comunest. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 117 Because that I am more then common tall. 1784 *New Spectator* I. 5/a Beards . . . in this country are worn . . . as common as wigs and pig-tails among us.

**Common** (kō'man), *sb.* For forms see COMMON a. [In some senses repr. F. *commun* = med.L. *communia*, *communia* (see COMMON *sb.* 1); in others repr. the L. word *commune* immediately; in others the Eng. adj. taken substantively.]

†1. The common body of the people of any place; the community or commonality; *spec.* the body of free burgesses of a free town or burgh; sometimes, the commonwealth or state, as a collective entity. (L. *commune*, Gr. *κοινὸν*.) *Obs.*

†1300 *Cursor M.* 10388 (Cott.) Bis hundred scepe. . . Til al þe comun war þai delt. c1300 *Pok Songs* (1839) 188 The Kyng of Fraunce made statuz newe. . . That the comun of Bruges ful sore con a-rewe. c1350 *Usages of Winchester in Eng.* Gilds 350 þe Meyre and þe foure and twenty. . . sholle chese fowre gode men. And þe comune, of þes foure, chese þe twayne afore y-sayd. c1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 223 Whyþe þe comynge of Rome were in her floures [*chun respública floruit*]. c1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 187 In heuene an hy was an holy comune. c1466 *J. GREGORY Notes & Observ.* (1650) 44 That solemne confluence of Heathen Saints then gathered together, *ex pátris rñs* 'Arlas, out of the whole Common of Asia. *Ibid.* 49 The Celebration of these Games in this or that City of the Common.

†2. The common people, as distinguished from those of rank or dignity; the commonalty. Often viewed politically as an estate of the realm, = the COMMONS, q.v. *Obs.*

†1300 *Cursor M.* 236 (Gött.) Þis ilke boke es translate. . . For þe comen [*v. r.* commun, comune, comune folk] to vnþerstand. c1384 *Wyclif Ex.* xii. 38 And the comoun of either sex vnnumbrable steyden vp with hem. c1393 *GOWER Conf. I.* 39 So that the comun with the lorde And lord with the comun also He sette in love bothe two. c1470 *HENRY IV Wallace* xi. 1280 Befor king and common. c1581 *MALCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197. The common is deuicid into marchautes and manuaris. c1607 *SHAKS. Cor. i. l.* 154 Touching the Weale a' th' Common. c1663 *GERRIER Counsel* B viij a. Knowledge in the hands of the Comon is silver, in those of a noble person it is gold.

†3. Three Commons (Sc.), the (three) Estates of the Realm. *Obs.*

c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. ix. 11 Wyth þe assent of þe thre comunys, Byschopis, Burgens, and Barowyns, De Erle of Fyfe was made Wardayne.

†4. Communism; *abstr.* fellowship; *concr.* a fellowship of persons, a community. *Obs.*

†1300 *Cursor M.* 10492 (Cott.) Vte o kyrc and comun Am I don, and for cursd teld. *Ibid.* 12244 Me-thinc. . . Pat he wiþ[h] man has na comun. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Wan men cursun man. . . or bannun him, or puttun him out of comyn. c1631 *DONNE 6 Sermon* iv. (1634) 27 Though he walk . . . in the outward common and fellowship of Gods saints.

5. A common land or estate; the undivided land belonging to the members of a local community as a whole. Hence, often, the patch of unenclosed or 'waste' land which remains to represent that. Formerly often *commons* = L. *communia*.

†1479 *Bury Wills* (1850) 53 The northe hede abbuttyth vpon the comoun of Euston. c1483 *Cath. Arch.* 73 A Common, *communia*. c1550 *Crowley Way to Wealth* 74 They reyse our rentes. . . they enclose oure commons 1 c1557 B. GOSSE *Heresbach's Hist.* iv. (1866) 163 b. They are kept in Marshes, Fennes, Lakes, and Moorish commons. c1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 49 a. In the country the Gentleman takes in the Commons, racketh his Tennants, etc. c1607 *SHAKS. Jul. C. iv. l.* 27 Turne him off (Like to the empty Asse) to shake his eares, And graze in Commons. c1641 *HINDS 5. Brues* xix. 61 [Some] deale no better with their impertinent and old seruants than to turne them off their hands to live on a Commons or dye in a ditch. c1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 67 ¶ 7 Papers, about inclosing a common upon his estate. c1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 307 If to some common's fenceless limits stray'd. . . even the bare-worn common is deny'd. c1874 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 246 In England, we are now accustomed to give the name of 'Common' to a tract of uncultivated waste land alone, but at a comparatively recent period the name, as opposed to 'Close', still continued to be applied to fields, pastures, meadows, and indeed to every description of land held in joint-occupation and not in 'the lord's domain'; whilst the Common of modern days was known as 'the Heath', or 'the Waste'.

b. *fig.*

†1588 *SHAKS. L. L. z. n. i.* 223 *Boy.* So you grant pasture for me. *L.* Not so gentle beast. My lips are no Common, though seuerall they be. c1665 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 6 God having as if they were enclosed a people here, out of the waste common of the world. c1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. Pref. 6 There is a common of language to which both poetry and prose have the freest access.

6. *Law.* (Also *right of common, common right*.) The profit which a man has in the land or waters of another; as that of pasturing cattle (*common of pasture*), of fishing (*common of piscary*), of digging turf (*common of turbary*), and of cutting wood for fire or repairs (*common of estovers*); = COMMONAGE, COMMONTY.

Also distinguished as *common appendant*, c. *appurtenant*, c. *in gross*, c. *because of vicinage*, c. *of shack*, etc. c1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 69 Alle othere manere yiftes hardily, As londres, rentes, pasture, or comune. c1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* 2 It is at the lordes pleasure to enclose them. . . so that no other man haue comynyn therein. *Ibid.* 5-6 *Commen appendant, comen appurtenant, comen in grosse, comen per cause de vicynage.* c1668 *CLEVELAND Rustick Raup.* Wks. (1687) 46a *Comune of Pasture and Fishing*, expressed in the said Charters. c1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4880/3 *Ford Farm*. . . with right of Common in a large Common. c1711 *Ibid.* No. 4207/4 *Well Wooded and Timber'd*, with Commons for 24 Cows and a Bull. c1724 *Ibid.* No. 6245/4 *One half quarter of Yard-Land*. . . with Common of Pasture thereto belonging. c1845 *HOOD Sniffing a Bird* iii. 100, non-common-right for goose or ass. c1853 *LYTTON My Novel* ii. 11, The poor have a right of common, I suppose.

†7. The common fund, stock, or purse. [So Fr. *commun*.] *Obs.*

†1540 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 290 Fyve l. of the common of the church. c1548 *UDALL*, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 13 b. But the distribution of the common was made to euery man, according to his necessitie. c1690 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 1. 316 So he [Charles II] is resolved once more to have money enough in his pocket, and live on the common for the future. [Cf. F. *vivre sur le commun*, 'vivre aux frais d'une société, sans rien faire' (Littre).]

†8. ? = COMMONS; share of a common table; board; rations. *Obs.*

†1597 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 528 Ech clerck. . . hem þef. . . As muche as he in the wouke in is commune spende. c1650 *BATHWALT Barnabes Ryn.* (1818) 19, I drunk and took my common in a taphouse, with my woman.

†9. = Common woman, prostitute. *Obs.*

†1300 *K. Alis.* 2506 And damosels to garsounes, Ther was mad al comunys. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 680 And of that wilf made a comoun To don alle his volunte.

†10. *Ecc.* [L. *commune*, F. *commun*.] A service common to a class of festivals. (Opposed to *proper*.)

†1400 *Table of Lessons*, etc. in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 First ben sett sondaies and feriais togider, and after that the sanctorum bothe comyn and propre togider, of al the 365. *Ibid.* IV. 696 Here endith the Proper Sanctorum, and now bigyneth the Commoun Sanctorum. c1874 *Breviary Offices* vi. But when we arrive at the Common and Proper of Saints, Sarum shines no more. c1890 *J. T. FOWLER in Castle Ha. MS. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 30 note, The Common of a confessor and bishop.

†11. A combination, mixture. *Obs.*

†1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 263 A certain common of all together.

†12. quasi-sb. The common. a. That which is common or ordinary. Esp. in *above*, *beyond*, *out of the common*.

c1607 *SHAKS. Cor. iv. i.* 32 Your Sonne Will or exceed the Common, or be caught With cautelous baits and practice. c1742 *H. WALPOLE Lett. Mann.* Beyond the common. c1762-71 — *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. 161 A man above the common. c1803 *Pic Nic* No. 1 (1806) I. 32 They are a something beyond common. c1836 *EMERSON Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 172 To see the miraculous in the common. c1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 292 Forethought which was quite out of the common with them.

b. The vulgar tongue. *rare.*

c1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. i.* 54 This female: which in the common, is woman.

†13. In common.

†a. In general, generally. *Obs.*

†1300 *Cursor M.* 242 (Gött.) Of ingland þe nacione. . . Er englis men in comune. c1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. x.* 358 Loue þi lorde god leust aboue alle, And after, alle crystene creatures in comune, eche man other. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1823 For women, as to spoken in comune, Thei folwen all þe fauour of fortune. c1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* clxvii. No necessite Was in the hevin at his natiuite, Bot 3it the thingis happin in comune Ester purpose.

b. Ordinarily, usually, commonly.

c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 393 Allas, why pleyen folk so in comune Of fortune. c1853 *LYTTON My Novel* ii. iv, A patent cork-screw, too good to be used in common.

†c. In public, openly. *Obs.*

c1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 484 The king . . . bad thame in-to comune say, That that [the foel] com in-till euill aray. c1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi.* 211 Cryst to a comune woman seyde in comune at a feste þat *fides sua* shulde sauen hir.

d. In joint use or possession; to be held or enjoyed equally by a number of persons.

†1384 *Wyclif Acts* ii. 44 Alle men that bileuyden. . . hadden alle thingis comyn [MSS. *QX* in comoun]. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5209 Whanne wille and goodis ben in comune. c1466 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They . . . had no property, but all was in comune. c1593 *SHAKS. A Ham.* IV. ii. 74 All the Realm shall be in Common. c1875 *JOHNSON Plato* (ed. a) I. 50 Friends have all things in common.

e. *Law.* Tenants in common; 'such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession'.

So *tenancy, estate*, etc., in common.

†1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 84. All. persons. seized in fee-simple, in coparcenary, or in common in fee-simple. c1650 *B. Discolim.* 23 Coparceners, Joynt-tenants, or Tenants in common. c1660 *LOCKE Govt.* II. v. § 26 The wild Indian, who knows no Inclosure, and is still a Tenant in common. c1765-9 *BLACKSTONE* (T.), Estates may be held . . . in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and in common.

†f. In general, as a general conception or 'universal'. *Obs.*

c1551 *ROBINSON Tr. Mori's Utop.* (Arb.) 105 Furthermore they were neuer yet hable to fynde out the seconde intentions: insomuche that none of them all coulde euer see man himselfe in common, as they cal him.

g. In union, in communion, in a community.

†1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Susanna* i. 14 Then in comune they appoynted a time. c1859 *JERSON Britany* iii. 32 The monks, having become weary of the life in common.

h. Said of participation in attributes, characteristics, actions, etc. Esp. in *phr.* to have in (formerly of) common (*with*).

c1657 *EARL MONM. tr. Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 49 What had the Parthians of common with the Commonwealth of Rome? c1705 *ARBUUTHNOT Cons.* (J.), In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities, it having that in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. c1774 *W. MITFORD Harmony of Lang.* 225 These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our southern neighbours. c1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 324 Has many things in common with the preceding species, but is larger. c1796 *BURNEY Mem. Metastasio* I. 29 [He] was not only pleased in common with the lovers of poetry, but, etc. c1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 586 The two stories have nothing in common.

†14. To enter common: see COMMONS 3 c. *Obs.*

†1640 *BASTWICK Ld. Bps.* iii. Ciiij b, The Church of England may enter Common with Rome in her Canons. c1674 *Govt. Tongue* x. viii. (1684) 158 Let us. . . not by our unmanly impatencies enter common with brutes and animals.

†15. *Sc. phr.* In the common of: in the debt of, under obligations to. †In common with: subject to, in the power of (quot. 1423). †To quite one a common: to settle accounts with him, pay him off. (Cf. COMMONS 3 c.)

†1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* clxix, The more thou art in dangere and comune With hir, that clerkis clepen so fortune. c1565 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* 24-5 (Jam.) Sir George Douglas . . . not willing to be in an English-man's common for an evil turn, gathered a company of chosen men, and burnt the town of Alnwick. c1579 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* 202 (Jam.) It might be that he should quite him a common ather in Scotland, or ellis in France. c1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1881) 220 Ye are in no man's common but Christ's. c18. — *Sc. Prov.* (Jam.), 'I am as little in your common, as you are in mine.' c1899 *JAMIESON s.v. Common*, A thing is said to be good one's common, when one is under great obligations to do it; to be ill one's common, when one, from the peculiar obligations one lies under, ought to act a very different part.

†Common, sb.2 *Obs.* = COMMUNE sb.2, communing, conference, discourse.

†1526 *SKELTON Magystr.* 1357 Your speche is as pleasant as though it were pend; To here your comon, it is my high comforte.

†Common (kpm̃n), v. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 com(m)un, 4-5 comoun(e), -one, -own(e), 4-6 comoun, (5 *pa. t.* comaunde), 5 comoun, -yn(e), 5-8 comoun. Also, 4-5 comin, 4-6 comen, -yn(e), 5-6 commyn, -en; *pa. t.* and *pple.* 5 comynd, comynt, comend, comynnd, etc. [ME. *commune-n*, *comone-n*, a. OF. *commune-r* (in AF. also *comone-r*) to make common, impart, share, f. *commune* COMMON a. The shifting stress in OF. *commune-r*, *commune* (—L. types *communiu'r'e*, *communiu'al*), was reflected in ME. by the two forms *commun* and *commune* found side by side from the earliest times. The former became the more popular in ME., and was written *com(m)un*, *-on*, *-oun*, *-en*, *-yn*, *-in*, and finally like the adj., *commoun*; it survived in some senses down to the 18th c. But the earlier senses mostly became *obs.* in the 16th c., with the exception of that of 'hold converse'; and here the form *commune*, which, though less usual in ME., had never become obsolete, now came to the front, being supported by the sb. *communion*, etc. *Common* and *commune* are thus only developments of the same word; but as they became very distinct in form, and their sense-history is not quite identical, *common* having taken from the cognate sb. and adj. some senses in which *commune* is never used, they are dealt with as distinct words.]

I. Senses in which COMMON was the prevalent form: now quite obsolete.

1. *trans.* To make common to others with oneself; to communicate, impart (*to*), share (*with*). c1380 [see COMMUNING *vbl. sb.* 1]. c1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxi. (1495) 333 Sterres common and parte eche wyth other theyr lyghte. *Ibid.* xviii. xxvii. 788 A hounde comyneth not ne yeuyth fleshe. . . that he maye not deuour to other houndes. c1466 *Dines & Pauf.* (W. de W.) vii. xxiv. 312/a Not to hyde them but to comyne them forth to profyte of other. c1538 *STARKEVE England* i. i. (1871) 2 To commyn such gyftys as be to them gyuen, ych one to the profyt of other. *Ibid.* 8 He commyneth hys gudnes to al creatyres.
2. To communicate (verbally), tell, declare, publish, report. c1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 19 Such as I haue . . . i-rad in dyuerse bookes, I gadere and write. . . and comoun to opere men. c1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* i. 3 Comounne 3e not þis booke of deuyne secretes to wickid men. c1548 *UDALL*, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. John* 58 a. After these thynges were commoned to and fro from one to another, etc.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

[c1494 cf. COMMUNING *vbl. sb.* 2.] c1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 The commons common so: tys commonly sayde.

3. *intr.* To take a part in common with others; to participate, partake, share *with*, in.

c1388 *Wyclif i Pet.* iv. 13 Comynne 3e with the passionis of Crist. c1440 *Kellig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 Cristene folke þat comounes to-gedre in þe sacramentes. c1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 206 Laertes, I must common with your greefe.

4. To have intercourse; to associate *with*.

†1300 *Cursor M.* 29331 (Cott.) To comoun noght wit cursid men. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 140 For foule meselrie he comond with no man. c1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Prol. 2 My felawes comened with ladies and gentil women. c1555 *FARDE Facions* ii. iii. 128 That who so was diseased with any malady, should comon with other that had bene healed of the like.

b. Of sexual intercourse.

c1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) If. 125 b, þer folowip a litil wilyng for to comoun [*desiderium coitus*] wip wyymen. c1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 7 Aftr tyme Cayn had killid Abel. . . Adam mad a vow that he schuld nevyr. . . comoun with Eve; and his contines kept he a hundred 3eres.

5. To have points in common; to agree, *rare*.  
*c1400* *Apol. Loll.* 73 As þey comoun to þe law of þe gospel. *Ibid.* 74 Comonnyng mikil wiþ law cyuil.

II. Senses afterwards expressed by **COMMUNE**.

6. *intr.* To confer, converse, talk (*with, together*); = **COMMUNE** *v.* 6.

*c1388* *Wyclif Eccl.* xxvi. 9 Sche comyneth with all men.  
*c1400* *Dest.* Troy 12046 Þes kynges in counsell we comynnyng to-gedur. *c1488* *Caxton Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 22 Gladly they will speke and comyn. *1490* — *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 26 She comened wyth the prynces of the same contrey. *1535* *Coverdale Ps.* iv. 4 Comon with youre owne hertes vpon youre beddes. *1568* *Grafton Chron.* II. 477 Keping the barres shut, eche might see and common with other at their pleasure. *158x* *Savile Tacitus' Hist.* i. xv. (1591) 20 We two...common [*loquimur*] plainly together.

b. Const. of, upon (the matter discussed).

*1461* *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 25, I spake with Maister John Salet, and comynnyd with hym of hyr. *1479* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 To comen... with the householders of Brewers vpon a wise prouision to be made. *1579* *Fenton Guicciardi.* i. (1599) 17 The practises...commoned vpon...between the Pope and him. *1596* *Sprenger P. Q.* v. ix. 4 And by the way...of sundry things did comen.

c. with dependent clause.

*1483* *Caxton Gold.* Leg. 325/2 He comened with them how...he myght departe. *1568* *Grafton Chron.* II. 532 Which...began to common amongst themselves, how they might render the towne, to their most honour and profite.

7. *trans.* To talk over in common, confer about, discuss, debate; to converse about, talk of.

*c1460* *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 130 Þat his entente therein be comened with his counsell. *1574* *Hellowes Guevara's Fann. Ep.* (1584) 69 It were very well, the affayres of warres should be commoned of many, but the resolution of them to be used with fewe. *1607* (Nov.) *J. King Sermon.* 20 To common it [this scripture] in priuate with their owne spirits.

b. To come to a common decision, agree (*that*).

*c1430* *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 89 Than comyned they al there That Genierdes saued were.

8. *trans.* To administer the Communion to; *refl.* and *pass.* to receive the Communion, communicate. (See **COMMUNE** *v.* 8.) [Cf. also **F. communier** :—*L. communicare*.]

*c1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipcians* 1290 Scho...of his hand syne comynnyng was. *c1400* *MAUNDE*. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 We schaffe vs clete and herd messe and comound vs. *1483* *Caxton Gold.* Leg. 251/2 Ypolite...comynnyed them with the Sacrament of the aulter. *c1500* in *Maskeil Mon. Rill.* (1847) III. 348 No man nother woman that this day propyeth here to be comenyd.

III. Later senses derived from **COMMON**, (-s), *sb.* or *adj.* (Not found with **COMMUNE**.)

9. *intr.* To exercise or enjoy a right of common: see **COMMON** *sb.* 6.

*1523* *Fitzherbert Surv.* 5 Where they and other comen togyder. *c1640* *J. Smyth Lives Berkeleyes* (1883) I. 203 Howe farr the sayd Abbot and his Tenants should Comon, and where. *1642* *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* i. § 208. 48 If comon of pasture be granted unto me for my cattell I shall not comon but with cattell commonable. *1697* *View Penal Lawes* 252 The Commoners shall be excluded for Commoning therein; so also shall the Lord be debarred to common in the residue.

10. To eat at a common table, to board together.  
*1598* *Florio, Dassenare*, to board or common in companie. *c1677* *BARROW Sermon.* I. xxx. 475. *1684* [see **COMMONING** *vb.* *sb.* 8]. *1766* *ENTICK London* IV. 36 The reason for the name of *Doctors Commons* is because the civilians in this place *common* together.

b. *trans.* To board (at a common table). *rare*.  
*1598* *Florio, Tener doszena*, to board or common scholars at meate and drinke, to keepe an ordinare.

11. To make common (what is sanctified).  
*1621* *W. SCLATER Tythes* (1623) 50 Nothing sanctified may euer be commoned. — *Ibid.* 45.

**Commonable** (*kpmənəbəl*), *a.* [f. **COMMON** *v.* 9 + *-ABLE*.]

1. Of animals: That may be pastured on common land.

*1620* *J. WILKINSON OF Courts Baron* 147 If any tenant doth surcharge the common...by putting of cattell there not commonable, as pigs, goats, and geese. *1767* *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 33 Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. *1876* *Dugby Real Prop.* iii. 163 A right of common of pasture for all commonable cattell levant and couchant upon the lands.

2. Offland: That is or may be held in common; subject to a right of common; suitable for or pertaining to commoning (see **COMMON** *v.* 9).

*1649* *BUTTS Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 60 The Third sort...lieth deep and long drowned...only two or three months in summer it is commonable. *1796* *W. MARSHALL W. England* II. 134 It was once the prevailing practice of Devonshire, to cultivate its commonable lands. *1832* *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlix. 841 Putting his cattell on the commonable land. *1866* *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 670 To sustain himself and his family from the produce of his own land, and from his commonable rights.

**Commonage** (*kpmənədʒ*). Also 7 *comonage*. [f. **COMMON** *sb.* (or *v.*) + *-AGE*.]

1. The practice of commoning; right of common; usually 'common of pasture', or the right of pasturing animals on common land.

*1610* *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* III. iv. 70 Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage, etc. *1624* *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. i. xiii. 100 If proportionable allotments be made to the poore for their commonage. *1792* *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 446 Open fields...shackled with the rights of commonage. *1884* *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 8/2 Restrictions con-

cerning grazing and turbary on mountains over which they claim commonage.

b. The condition of land held in common, or subject to rights of common.

*1208* *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 To enclose more than 20,000 acres of land...at this time in a state of commonage. *1828* *SOUTHEY Eccl.* (1832) II. 250 The custom of such a tenantry is to throw the ground into a sort of commonage.

c. *concr.* Estate or property held in common; common land, a common.

*1771* *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 131 He [Wat Tyler] required that...all commonages should be open to the poor as well as the rich. *1866* *Reader* 24 Feb. 199/3 The commonages...which never were held by feudal tenure, but were allodial lands. *1885* *W. GRESWOLD in Macm. Mag.* Feb. 281/1 Wains drawn by spans of 16 or 20 oxen are outspanned on the village commonage.

d. A body of commoners.

*1882* *Western Daily Press* 15 May 3/4 A list of the commonage was drawn up.

2. The estate of the commons, the commonality.

*1649* *SELDEN Laws Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 177 The lowest ebb that ever the Commonage of England indured. *1848* *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix. The whole baronetage, peerage, commonage of England.

**Commonal, a. nonce-wd.** Pertaining to the commonality.

*1865* *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 10/2 To fall in with the geological humour of the day, we may divide Everybody into certain strata, from the royal to the commonal.

**Commonality**, obs. *f.* **COMMONLY**.

**Commonality** (*kpmənəliiti*). Forms: 4 *com(m)unalite*, -ee, 4-7 -ie, 6- *commonality*. [A by-form of **COMMONALTY**, conformed (in its earlier spelling) to the *L.* *communitatilitas*.]

†1. A community, commonwealth; = **COMMONALTY** 1. *Obs.*

*c1374* *CHAUCER Boeth.* l. iv. 13 Þe gouernours of communalities. *Ibid.* iv. vi. 124 God...for he hym self is good...chasep oute al yuel of þe boundes of hys communalite.

†b. A free or self-governing community; = **COMMONALTY** 1 b. *Obs.*

*1680* *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* (1685) 393 Some...have their Kingdoms, others live by Hords or Commonalities.

2. Common people; = **COMMONALTY** 3.

(The form favoured by Scottish writers.)

*1582* *Addr. Jas. VI in Sir J. Melvill's Mem.* (1735) 258 Noblemen, Barons, Burgesses and Commonality. *1628* *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 153 The Commonality are now your friends. *1650* *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1727) 158 The tears and the curse of the commonality. *1762* *A HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiv. 725 Three estates, the clergy, the nobility, and the commonality. *1864* *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. i. 18 All the commonality of Scotland. *1879* *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* ii. 37 Among the mixed commonality.

†3. A corporation; = **COMMONALTY** 2. *Obs.*

*1687* *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2288/1 The humble Address of the...Mystery and Commonality of Barbers and Surgeons.

†4. Possession in common, community. *Obs.*

*1540* *HYNDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X. iij. The women could not away with that communalite of goods.

†5. = **COMMONALTY** 5. *Obs.*

*1715* *M. DAVIES Ath. Brit.* i. Pref. 67 Not possible to be Read by the Commonality of Christians. *Ibid.* II. 416 The common use and understanding of the Commonality of Christians.

**Commonality** (*kpmənəliiti*). Forms: 3-4 *comunaute*, 4-6 *com(m)unalite*, 5 *comunalite*, 6- *commonality* (with from 20 to 30 variants following all the forms of *com(m)unon*, *comen*, *comyn*, etc., and of the suffix, -*uite*, -*alie*, -*altie*, etc.) [a. OF. *comunalté*, *comunauté* (= Pr. *comunalitat*, It. *comunalità*); f. OF. and Pr. *comunial*, It. *comuniale*, L. *communalis* is belonging to the community, f. *commune* the community or state = **COMMON** *sb.* 1. The *L.* type is *communitatilitas* (found in med.L.); hence the variant **COMMONALITY**.]

†1. The people of a nation, state, city, etc., collectively; a community, commonwealth. *Obs.*

*c1290* *Lives Saints* (1887) 143 Ech þing þat faller to harme In þe communautie. *c1300* *Becket* 1302 To destrubing that falleth to harm of communautie. *1388* *Wyclif Prov.* xxix. 2 The comynalte schal be glad in the multiplying of iust men. *c1425* *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 103 For to sawfe his comynwate Than wyth þe wardane trefteyde he. *c1460* *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 Ambassadors...from grete communalities bi yonde þe see. *c1535* *STARKEY Let. to Pole in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxiii. 238 Persons which...have roted a sedition in this communalite. *1547* *Familias i. Swearing* (1859) 75 Good order...kept...in all communalities, as boroughs, cities, towns, and villages. *1631* *WEEVER Ana. Fun. Mon.* 347 The Communalite of Kent was neuer vanquished by the Conquerour.

†b. A self-governing commonwealth, a republic, a democracy. *Obs.*

*1604* *E. GRIMSTONE* tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. x. 453 Many nations of the Indies have not indured any Kings...but live in communalities, creating and appointing Captains and Princes, for certain occasions only. *1660* *MILTON Pres. Commu.* Wks. 1738 I. 599 Which...may be best and soonest obtain'd, if every County...were made a kind of subordinate Commonality or Commonwealth.

2. A body corporate; a corporation.

*1245* *Ord. Whittington's Abus-house* (1776) in *Entick London* IV. 354 The commonality of the craft of mercers. *1520* *SIR R. ELYOT Will in Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. 315 The Maire and cominaltie of the Cite of New Sarum. *1523* *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 One body and perpetuall com-

minaltie or fellowship of the facultie of Physicke. *1594* *West Symbol.* II. § 20 A Maior without his communalite. *1828* *W. SMITH Univ. College* 369 The University to forfeit 20l. yearly to the Mayor and Commonality of London. *1847* *C. G. ADDISON Contracts* i. i. § 2 (1883) 88 If a bond be given by the commonality in the absence of the mayor, the body corporate is not bound. *1885* *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 76 § 12 Licensed by the master, wardens, and commonality of watermen and lightermen of the River Thames.

3. The general body of the community; the common people, as distinguished from those in authority, from those of rank and title, or 'the upper classes' generally; the 'commons' collectively.

*c1340* *HAMFOLDE Psalter* liv. 10 In þe comunautie of folke. *c1440* *Generydus* 254 Of hir lordes and of hir comenautie. *1483* *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 431/4 Accompanied wyth the nobles and moche comynalte of his royaume. *1531* *ELYOT Gov.* i. i. Plebs in englishe, is called the comunaltee, whiche signifieth onelye the multitude, wherein be containede the base and vulgare inhabitantes, not advanced to any honour or dignitee. *158x* *MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Either gentlemen or of the commonality. *1756-7* *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 179 The commonality of both sexes wear straw hats. *1841* *LYTTON Ni. & Mori.* i. ii. One of those families which yearly vanish from the commonality into the peerage. *1874* *MISS MULOCK My Mother & I* 89 As well-to-do commonality likes to patronise poor gentility.

*transf.* *1667* *MILTON P. L.* vii. 489 The Parsimonious Emmet...join'd in her popular Tribes Of Commonality.

†4. The Commons as an estate of the realm acting by their elected representatives; hence, the representative members of the Commons. *Obs.*

*1580* *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 110 Enacted, not only by the cominaltie of Passions, but agreed vnto by her most noble Thoughts. *158x* *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. xiii. (1588) 540 Both Gentlemen and Knights do serve in the Parliament, as members of the Communalite. *1630* *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* 174 The three Estates, of the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and Communalite. *1648* *D. JENKINS Wks.* 15 The ayds granted by the Commonality.

5. *transf.* The general or universal body.

*1594* *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* III. (T.), I...will use the secret acknowledgement of the commonality bearing record of the Word of gods. *1659* *T. WHITE Mid. State* 3017 3 Not...by a few wise or extraordinarily religious persons, but by the commonality and universality of Christians. *1710* *STEELE Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 2 Writings which the Commonality of Scholars have pushed into the World. *1830* *GALT Lawrie* T. i. i. (1849) 3 The commonality of mankind.

†6. *In commonality*; in public. *Out of commonality*; in private, in secret. *Obs.*

*1303* *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* p. 186 l. 5964 Hyt ys coueyteys and þeft pryue To bye þyng out of cominalte [i.e. r. cominalte]. *c1380* *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 110 He wolde in comunalte do þis dede, and not þus conil in desert.

**Commonance**, erroneous *f.* **COMMUNANCE**.

**Common council**, -man: see **COUNCIL**.

**Commoner**, obs. *f.* **COMMON**.

†**Commoner**, *obs.* [f. *L. commune*, *factre* 'to remind one forcibly of something, put in mind, admonish', f. *commone-re* to put in mind + *factre* to make.] The action of admonishing or reminding; an admonition, reminder.

*1619* *SCLATER Exp.* i. *Thess.* (1630) 302 Lest the commonefaction might seeme vnnesseary. *1633* *AMES Agst. Cerem.* II. 287 Significant Images, appointed for commonefaction and institution of men in religious duties. *1679* *PULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 139 Vestments...for ornament, distinction, and commonefaction.

**Commoner**, comparative of **COMMON** *a.*

**Commoner** (*kpmənər*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *cominer*, *comouner*, 5 *comouner*, 6-6 *comuner* (e), *communer*, *comynner* (e, 6 *comener* (e, *comonar*, *commonour*, 5- *commoner*. [Partly from **COMMON** *sb.* 1-2, 5; partly from **COMMON** *v.* 1, branches I, III; partly associated with both.]

†1. A member of the community having civic rights; a Burgess, citizen; *spec.* a member of the general body of a town-council. *Obs.*

*c1325* *Coer de L.* 538 The comouners servyd hym at wylle. *c1450* *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 69 We sall pray especially for þe meer, þe xij., þe schirries and þe xxiiij. and for all gode comouners of þis cite. *1467* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 The xxiiij. and xlvij. comyners of the seid cite, chosen for good rewle of the same. *1531* *ELYOT Gov.* i. i. In the cite of London and other cities, they be none aldermen, or sherifes be called commoners. *1557* *Order of Hospitalite Aij b.* Th' Aldermen, and the Commoners of this City [London]. *1643* *PAYNE'S Sov. Power* Parl. III. 53 The Stoicks would have the City of the whole world to be one, and all men to be commoners, and townsmen.

b. A member of the Court of Common Council (of London).

*Chief Commoner*: a courtesy title of the chairman of the City Lands Committee—the leading committee of the Common Council.

*1889* *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/6 Mr. Judd, the Chief Commoner...echoed the wish of the Lord Mayor that the friendliest relations should exist between the Corporation and the County Council.

2. More generally: One of the common people; a member of the commonality. (Now applied to all below the rank of a peer.)

*1377* *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* xv. 325 Clerkes and knyghtes and commoners þat ben riche. *c1380* *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 88 Þei graunten pardon to lordis, clerkis & comineris. *1419* *HERINGTON Clux* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 25 l. xix Ther is a grete power of hem, bothe of Lordys, Knyghts, and Squiers,



bot the grettist power is of Commoners. 1534 *Ld. Berne's Gold. Bk. M. Anul.* (1546) Hvij b, He dynd at a knyghtes bridale, and woulde not eate at the bridale of a commoner. 1541 *Elvot Image Gov.* (1556) 59 b, Beginning at the base people or commoners. 1601 *HOLLAND Fluyt* II. 483 Proud & sumptuous dames, that are but commoners and artizans wifes. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles Athens*, Themistocles was at first a commoner himself. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 63 The supreme tribunal.. must consist of both commoners and nobles.

b. *transf.* Applied to a horse.

1890 *Standard* 17 Mar. 3/7 If the prize goes to Epsom it will be by the aid of Hux, for the outsider, Braceborough, is only a commoner, I fear.

3. A member of the House of Commons. Now *rare*. Great Commoner: a name given to the elder William Pitt.

1648 *PRYNNE Plea for Lords* 34 The Petitions of the Commoners (containing all Petitions of the Commons house for redress of injuries). a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xi. 140 The Messengers.. one of the House of Peers and two Commoners. 1793 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (ed. 12) 190 The freedom of the member's person: which in a peer is for ever sacred and inviolable; and in a commoner (by the privilege of parliament) for forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next appointed meeting. 1862 *THACKERAY Four Georges* II. 102 'There's the great commoner.' 'There is Mr. Pitt.' 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 7 Nov. 3/2 For the sake of the House of Lords a protest will be made by the Tory commoners at every stage.

†4. One who shares or takes part in anything; a sharer, participator. [f. *COMMON* v. 1.] *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF* *1 Pet. v. 1* Witness of Cristis passion.. and commoner [1388 comynere] of that glory that is to be shewed. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 1 Commoners of bat blyse bat euer mare lastis. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 272 By the we are made comyn to the fruyte of lyfe. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* IV. xvi. (1647) 196 Lewis.. resolved to be a commoner with them in weal and wo. a 1661 *Worthies* I. 195 He fled into Germany, and there was Fellow-Commoner with Mr. Sewell in all his sufferings.

†5. One who takes or pays for his COMMONS (sense 3), i.e. who shares in a common meal, or eats at a common table; a boarder. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Dossenaute*, a commoner or boorder with others as schollers are. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 554 The Prodigalls fellow commoners, the Swine.

6. In some English colleges, as at Oxford and Winchester: One who pays for his commons, i.e. a student or undergraduate not on the foundation (called at Cambridge a *pensioner*).

The colleges were originally intended only for the fellows and scholars 'on the foundation', the admission of other students, as 'commoners' or boarders, being a subsequent development, which eventuated in the recognition of many ranks of students, as (at Oxford) *nomen, gentlemen-commoners, fellow-commoners, commoners, bachelors, servitors*: q. v. These grades are now practically obsolete; and the only existing distinction is into *scholars*, or students on the foundation, and *commoners*. The latter word thus tends to be understood as 'common or ordinary undergraduate', i.e. one who has not gained a scholarship, exhibition, or other special distinction.

1613 *Hewwood Marriage Triumph* (Percy Soc.) 17 Thys ys some yowng schoolman, a fresh comonar. 1671 *GLANVILLE Dic. M. Stubbe* 31 Being not related to any Foundation in Oxford, but living there as a Commoner. 1750 *COVENTRY Pompey Lilt.* II. x. (1785) 68/2 The rank of a fellow-commoner, which.. is one who sits at the same table, and enjoys the conversation of the fellows. It differs from what is called a gentleman-commoner at Oxford.. in the greater privileges and licences indulged to the members of this order, who.. are allowed to absent themselves at pleasure from the private lectures. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1728 He.. went to Oxford, and was entered a commoner of Pembroke College. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* I. 12 Having entered as a commoner, and afterwards become a scholar of the college. 1886 *Oxford Calendar, Corpus Christi College* 207 Exhibitions have been recently instituted.. to be commoned for from time to time by Commoners of the College. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. iii. 77 At Winchester there were.. a hundred and thirty private pupils of the head master, or 'commoners'.

fig. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii, One of the Devils fellow commoners, one that seizeth in the Devils butteries.

7. One who has a joint right in common lands; one who enjoys a right of common.

1540 *Act 38 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 2 No commonour or commonours within any foreste, chase, moore.. or waaste groundes. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 144 For commonns these commoners crye, enclosing they may not abide. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 314 A commoner whom another commoner wrongeth by putting in more beasts into the common then hee should. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 77 The original grant recognized this right of the Commoners.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1601 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 261 The first Commoners of the Earth did employ their Heads about getting the necessary supports of Life. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* II. ii, The Birds, great Nature's happy Commoners. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Penion*, He was driven out a commoner of Nature.. reduced to pick up a livelihood uncertain and fortuitous.

†8. A common harlot, prostitute. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS, All's Well* v. iii. 194 O behold this Ring.. He gaue it to a Commoner a'th Campe If I be one. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* I. ii, What think you of that noble commoner Mrs. Drab?

†9. A common-lawyer. *Obs. rare.*

1622 *DEKKER & MASS. Virg. Mark* III. iii, *Har.* The devil.. hates a civil lawyer, as a soldier does peace. *Spung.* How a commoner? *Har.* Loves him from the teeth outward.

Commoneress. *rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-ESS.*] A female commoner; the wife of a commoner.

1791 *MAD, D'ARBLAY Diary* V. 197 Peeresses, commoneresses and the numerous indefinites crowded every part.

Commonney. [f. *COMMON* a. + *-Y*, diminutive suffix; = *Common* one; a marble of a common sort; cf. *ALLEY* sb.<sup>2</sup>

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxiv, Whether he had won any alley tors or commonneys lately.. his 'alley tors' and his 'commonneys' are alike neglected.

Common good, goods. [transl. *L. bonum publicum, bona publica.*] The public property of a community or corporation; esp. in Sc. use, the property, whether in lands or funds, held by the magistrates, and the revenues payable to them, for the behoof of the community. (*Jamieson Suppl.*)

c 1380 [see *COMMONING* vbl. sb. 1]. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 386 Also that the worthy men of the said cloth graunt no yette of the comyns good.. w'out the advise of the xlvij. comyners.. and bat yf ther be no comyn goodes in hande, etc. 1491 *Sc. Acts* *Gas. IV.* § 36 It is statute and ordained anent the commonn gud of all our Sovereine Lordis Burrowes within the Realme, that the said commonn gud be observed and kepted to the commonn profite of the towne. 1774 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmaronock App.* (1864) 304 The haill common-goods and customs of the said burgh and barony. 1828 *SCOTT* *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Any aid which you may afford from the Common Good, to the support of the widow Magdalen and her orphans.

Common hall.

1. The hall in which a corporation meets; the hall of a guild or city company; a town-hall. b. A general meeting of the Corporation; e.g. of the Common Council of London.

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 188 The webbes ant the fullaris.. makeden huere consail in huere commune halie. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 Fallyng doune of a steyr as they come out of theyr comyn halie. 1640 *Ord. Ho. Com.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 141 A Letter.. to the Lord Mayor of London, to desire him to call a Common Hall. 1727 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 16 A Common Hall or General Assembly of the Mayor, Baylives and Burgesses. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 145/2 Before the common-hall was over, Mr. Sheriff Wilkes declared there should be no poll published. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 636/1 On Tuesday a Common Hall was held for the election of Lord Mayor.

2. In wider sense: see *HALL*. (By *Tindale* used to translate Gr. *παρτάριον*.)

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xxvii. 27 Then the sodeours of the debite toke Iesus vnto the comen hall [1611 common hall]; WYCLIF mote halie. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q. I. v. 3* And forth he comes into the commune hall. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 88 But speake my knowlege, though it should displace The common-Hall.. Of Ignorance. 1695 *Br. PATRICK Comm. Gen.* xxiv. 24 (T.) All the citizens, who were met together in the common-hall, or place of public assemblies.

†Common house. *Obs.*

1. = *COMMON HALL* 1.

1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 372 Yf eny of the xxliij. or xlvij. discouer the comyn counseille that ys seid in the comyn house.

2. The House of Commons.

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cclxi. 342 The comyns of the reame were assembled in the comyn hous commonyng and treatyng. 1587 *FLEMING Coun. Holinshed* III. 1256/2 The common house was diuided vpon the question.

3. A place in a monastery where a common fire was kept for the monks to warm themselves at.

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees Soc.) 75 On the right hand, as yow goe out of the Cloysters into the Infirmary was the Commonne House.. being to this end to have a fyre kept in yt all wynter, for the Monckes to cume and warme them at, being allowed no fyre but that only.

4. A house of common resort.

1595 *Loeius* II. ii, Look you be at the common-house to-morrow.

spec. a. A privy. Cf. *COMMONS* 5.

1596 *HABINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) 51 By digging pits in the earth or placing the common houses over rivers.

b. A brothel, stews.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. i. 43 Their abuses in common houses.

Common-illth, nonce-word: see *COMMON-WEALTH* 1.

†Commoning (*kp'məniŋ*), vbl. sb. *Obs.* [f. *COMMON* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *COMMON*.

1. Sharing or participating, communion.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 385 Þe comounyng of þe comon goodis.. in begynnynge of Cristis Church. 1382a — *1 Cor.* x. 16 The comenyng of Cristis blood.

2. Common saying. (Cf. *COMMON* v. 2 b.)

1494 *FABYAN* vi. clix. 135 He was buried at the Abbey of Gyroy: albe it y<sup>e</sup> comynyng is, that he restith nowe with Saynt Cuthbert of Durham.

3. Intercourse, converse, conference.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose* Tr. 16 Comynyng and byhaldynge of augells and gastely creaturs. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goides* *Chyd.* 31 Uneth one man shall ouercome hem in comynyng ne dysputacion. 1536 *BELLINDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 4 The inhabitants.. desiryt Gathelus to aue comynyng. 1547 *Homilies* 1. *Sweareing* (1859) 77 In eating, drinking, playing, comynyng, and reasonyng.

4. Communion, fellowship (= *COMMUNING* vbl. sb. c); *concr.* a community, a fellowship.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2315 (Trin.) Fro comynyngne of cristen men þo careful shul be ep to ken. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 3 The Sexte article es þat Halv Kirke.. es comynyngne and felawshede of all cristene folke.

5. Agreement, concord. *rare.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 395 Þer is no comynyngne ne consent to Crist and to Belial.

6. The Communion, the Eucharist; = *COMMUNING* vbl. sb. d.

1382a [see 1]. 1482a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 Had recseyuid the holy comynyng of cristen men.

7. Exercise of common rights over pasture, etc.

1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 2 Foreign Tenants have no greater Right of Commoning in the Wood.. of any Lord, than the proper Tenants. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* Ded., Unlimited Commons, or Commoning without stint, upon any Heath, Moor, Forrest, or other Common. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2977/4 To be Lett a Farm.. with the advantage of Commoning. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* II. 49 Nor have they any notion of our rights of commoning. attrib. 1704 *Waterbury* (Comm.) *Town Rec.* 12 Dec., No man shall.. baight cattell after y<sup>e</sup> first of Aprill till commoning time.

b. *concr.* Land subject to common-rights; common land.

1634 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 149 Of commoning also, which yields ferron and gorse.. there is about 800 acres. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4354/4 The Manor of Somersford.. with Two Water Corn-Mills.. very good Commoning.

8. Eating at a common table; boarding.

1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 186 Nothing will separate prodigal man from commoning with swine.. but an empty trough.

Commonish (*kp'məniʃ*), a. *rare*. [f. *COMMON* a. + *-ISH*.] Rather common.

1792 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1842-6) V. 292 A commonish.. sort of a.. woman. 1878 *KEARY Dawn Hist.* IV. 58 Commonish ideas in a somewhat grand and abstract form. 1880 *Christy Carrow* I. iii, Mozart, to Philomena, was commonish, being played at mass.. nearly every Sunday.

Commonish, v. *arch. rare*. [f. *L. communēre* to remind forcibly or earnestly (f. *com-* + *mōnēre* to remind, advise, warn), with ending after *ADMONISH*.] *trans.* To remind, put in mind (of).

1849 *W. FITZGERALD* tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* 661 We are commonished or reminded of things which we knew before.

Commonition (*kp'məniʃən*), *rare*. [ad. *L. commonitiōnis* = earnest reminding, admonition.] The action of reminding, instructing, or warning; a formal admonition or warning.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Commonition*, an admonition or warning, an advertisement. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1849 *W. FITZGERALD* tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* (Parker Soc.) 661 To be written for our learning is something more than commonition. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* II. 32 He averred that he had been condemned, without citation, without commonition, without trial, etc.

†Commonitive, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. commonit-* ppl. stem of *communēre* (see *COMMONISH*) + *-IVE*.] Serving as a reminder.

1624 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 14 The Church of England.. whose cross was only commemorative and commonitive.

†Commonitory, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. late *L. commonitōri-us* 'suitable for reminding', neut. *commonitōri-um* as sb. 'a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions'.]

A. *adj.* Serving to remind, advise, or admonish.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 194/1 Letters commonitorie, exhortatorie, and of correction. 1625 *DONNE Sermon* lxvi. 664 How many without any former preparatory crosse or commonitory or commonitory crosse.. fall under some one stone. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* I. 602 The Archbishop's apologetical, declamatory and commonitory letters.

B. *sb.* A commonitory writing; a warning.

1709 *J. JOHNSON Clergyman. Vade M.* II. 225 His commonitory to Ammon. 1849 *W. FITZGERALD* tr. *Whitaker's Disp.* (Parker Soc.) 8 That the scriptures are no rule of faith at all, but a certain commonitory.

†Commonity. *Sc. Obs. rare*. [var. of *COMMUNITY*.] The common people, the commonalty. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 126 Mony lord.. And the maist part of the commonitie.

Commonize (*kp'mənaiz*), v. *rare*. [f. *COMMON* + *-IZE*; cf. *fraternize*.]

1. *intr.* (*University colloq.*) To combine 'commons', so as to form a joint meal.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 226 It is a very common plan for two or more men to 'commonize'.. at breakfast; each man having his 'commons', bread and butter from the buttery, put into a common stock.

2. *trans.* To make common or vulgar. (*U.S.*)

Common law. [cf. *L. jus commune*, in Du Cange (where the expression is used also of France and the Empire). Also *F. droit commun* in sense 1.]

†1. The general law of a community, as opposed to local or personal customs, as of a caste, family, calling, city, or district. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. xviii. 72 Two theues also tholed deith þat tyme Vppon a crosse blydes cryst, so was þe comune lawe. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2929 Juge him afir the comon law And not onlie afir youre own saw. 1551 *ROBINSON* tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 159 The riche men not only by priuate fraud, but also by comen lawes do euery day pluck.. from the poore some parte of their liuing.

†b. *Common law of the church*: the general law of the Church, as opposed to provincial constitutions, papal privileges, etc.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 280 Perfore seide Seynt Gregory and þe comyn lawe of þe Chirche, þat honour or prelacie schulde not be gowen to hem þat seken and coveiten it.

2. The unwritten law of England, administered by the King's courts, which purports to be derived

from ancient and universal usage, and is embodied in the older commentaries and the reports of adjudged cases.

In this sense opposed to *statute law*; also used for the law administered by the King's ordinary judges as distinguished from the equity administered by the Chancery and other courts of like jurisdiction, and from other systems administered by special courts, as ecclesiastical and admiralty law, and (in the Middle Ages) the *law merchant*.

In U. S.: the body of English legal doctrine which is the foundation of the law administered in all the States settled from England, and those formed by later settlement or division from them.

*c* 1330 *Usages Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 And but commune law hym be y-entred, be axere and be defendaut. 1389 *Ibid.* 21 It shal be leffulle to hem to gone to y<sup>e</sup> comoun lawe. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 2 In like maner... as copenceners by the common lawes, are compelled to do. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* ii. v. No exception Lies at the common-law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xxii. 295 All offences either against the common law or act of parliament. *Ibid.* IV. 485 That admirable system of maxims and unwritten customs, which is now known by the name of the common law. .doubtless of Saxon parentage. 1820 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 154 The great body of the law, remaining... in the shapeless state, of common, alias unwritten, law. 1826-28 KENT *Comm.* I. 548 Our American reports contain an exposition of the common law, as received and modified in reference to the genius of our institutions. 1831 A. STEARNS *Real Actions* 250 The greatest departure from the rules of the common law, upon the subject of dower, will perhaps be found in the statutory provisions of Vermont and Georgia.

*attrib.* 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 263 Our oldest common-law authorities. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 224 There are some matters in which the equity and common law courts have a concurrent jurisdiction.

**Common lawyer.** One versed in, or practising, the common law.

Opposed sometimes to *civilian* or other foreign lawyer, sometimes to equity or ecclesiastical lawyers in England. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log. Ded.* Twenty... common lawyers. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 90 Denied indeed by our commons-lawyers, but stickled for by some canonists. 1668 HALE *Prof. Rolles Abridgm.* 7 A Man, though otherwise of pregnant Reason, must not be offered if he be not born a Common-Lawyer. 1885 *Law Times* 1691 There is a large preponderance of creations of common lawyers [as Q. C.s].

**Commonly** (*kə'mənli*), *adv.* For forms see COMMON *a.* (Also *-ally*, *-ally*.) [ME. *comune*, *comonlich*, *-ly*, etc., f. COMMON *a.*: see -LY *2*.]

†1. After a fashion or in a way common to all; in common; generally, universally. *Obs.*

*a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Pat comunlich hi ne wer forlor. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 120 Pan pe riche & pouere & alle comonly Fro Berwik to Douere held hir for lady. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 145 God bet ous made alle comunliche to his anlicnesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6734 Thanne outhten good folk comunly Han of his myscheef somme pitee. 1489 *Edinb. M.S. Barbour's Bruce* xi. 248 Commonly. — xii. 304 Commonly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. 1. i. Adam and Eue us bynde all by lawe comonly to synne and dampnacyon. 1574 HELLOWES *Guenaer's Pam. Ep.* (1584) 216 Speaking comonly of all [gentlewomen], I say, that they have more abillite to breede children, than to keepe secretes. 1581 *Confer.* i. Cijj, This of Saint James, for that it was written comonly to all the tribes of the Jewes dispersed, was called Catholike or generall. *a* 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Some take it to be Man indefinitely, and comonly considered.

†2. In a common body, in one community or company; with common action or accord; unitedly, together. *Obs.*

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12065 (Gött.) De grete lauerdinges... ras again iesu alle bidene. And plant on him made comnlich. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6457 Our men bathe gret and lite. To gedir gadred hem comonliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 6 The substance of hem [Abram and Lot] was myche, and thei mysten not dwel comounli. *c* 1450 *Mertiu* 96 Yef ye and alle the peple comynally pray to our lordre for his grete pite. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Com. Prayer* (1859) 357 To pray comonly is for a multitude to ask one and the self thing with one voice.

†b. In the way of common possession. *Obs.*

1521 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 52 What is ours... You shall command as commonly. As if it were your owne.

†3. In intimate union, closely, familiarly. *Obs.*

*c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1808 The Erie of Leycester, the Erie of Hertford, Ful comonly followed theyr thei lord. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 56 He might see The blessed angels to and fro descend From highest heaven in gladsome companee. As commonly as frend does with his frend. 1644 Openly, in public, publicly. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 799 That nycht thai spak al comonly [MS. *E* communally] Of thame within. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 3814 He suffryd them not to begge comonly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 611 Thys rumour openly spoken and comonly published. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxviii. 15 And this saying is comonly reported among the Jewes vntill this day.

5. As a usual circumstance; as a general thing; in ordinary cases; usually, ordinarily, generally.

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 238 (Cott.) Frankis rimes here I redd Comunkil in ilk[a] sted. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 56 Zuyche zennes arizeb communliche ine tauerne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 160 Schir Eduard, that was comonly Callit the kyng of Irland. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 268, He that is libral to him self, is comonly libral to another. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer.* The firste daye of Lente comonly called Ashe-Wednesdaye. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 109, I am not prone to weeping (as our Sex Commonly are). 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 218 In this Land the shining Ones comonly walked. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 6 Tho' the Mole be not totally blind (as it is comonly thought). 1747

WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 114 It comonly cures before Morning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. ix, All the writings comonly attributed to Plato.

6. In an ordinary manner; to a degree that is common or ordinary. (Qualifying *adjs.*)

1706 ESCOURT *Fair Exampl.* iv. l. 4 Because you are a Man of Worth, and her Husband's Friend, she can hardly be comonly civil to you. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* I. 348 Carinus... was more than comonly deficient in those qualities. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. xiii, Had such qualities... been applied to objects comonly honest.

7. Meany, cheaply; without anything special.

*Mod.* A room very comonly furnished.

**Commonness** (*kə'mənnes*), [*f.* COMMON *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being common to, or shared by, more than one; community. *rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 2072 *Commonesse, communich.* 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 26 Conuersation and commonnesse of table conseuynges. 1657 W. GUTHRIE *Christian's Gt. Interest* vi. (1825) 147 Communism is a commonness or a common interest between God and a man. 1715 tr. *Panctolus Rerum Men.* I. iv. xvii. 224 By the commonness of these two Elements (Fire and Water), was hinted the Community 'twixt Husband and Wife. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 120 The commonness of blood is the great occasion of affection.

b. The quality of being public or generally used.

1848 W. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 239 The commonness of the thoroughfare.

2. The quality of being usual or of ordinary occurrence, frequency.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. (1617) 352 Lest men should waxe cold with the commonnesse of that, the strangeness whereof at the first inflamed them. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxx. (1840) 171 The commonness of those thunder-bolts caused their contempt. 1669 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 430 Emeralds are... of much less value than they were formerly, by reason of their commonness. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 137, I would appeal... to the simple and homely test of commonness of use.

3. The quality of being ordinary or undistinguished; plainness of style.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 51 (1822) I. 402 A writer, who... knows how to extract a common thing from commonness. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 200 Wordsworth... was daring in his commonness.

b. Meanness of character or intellect; want of excellence or distinction. (A less condemnatory term than *vulgarity*, in which the meanness becomes offensive.)

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxvi, That personal pride and unreflecting egoism which I have already called commonness. 1885 *Althaus* 23 May 666/3 The smooth dulness of gentility... we call commonness. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, Commonness is the mark of his literary style: commonness stamps his oratory... and a vein of commonness runs... throughout his enthusiasms.

**Commonplace**, *sb.* and *a.* [A rendering of *L. locus communis* = Gr. *κοινὸς τόπος*, in Aristotle simply *τόπος*, explained by Cicero (*Inv.* II. xiv. § 47 et seq.) as a general theme or argument applicable to many particular cases. In later times, collections of such general topics were called *loci communes*. Originally two words, in senses 1-5; afterwards hyphenated in senses 3-8; now usually written as one word in senses 5-8, and the closely connected adjective use.

As in similar combinations of two words each having its own accent, the stress has shifted from *common place*, to *common-place*, *common-place*, *commonplace*. Walker and Smart have the second; most modern dictionaries have the third or fourth. In composition the shift of stress has generally not proceeded so far.]

*A. sb.* \*As two words.

†1. With the ancient rhetoricians: A passage of general application, such as may serve as the basis of argument; a leading text cited in argument.

[1523 ELIOT *Gov.* i. xiv, Hauyng almoste all the places whereof they shall fetch their raisons, called of Oratours *loci communes*.] 1549 LATIMER 3rd *Serm. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 101, I haue a commune place to the ende, yf my memory fayle me, *Beati qui audiant verbum dei, et custodiunt illud.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 422 b, Allegding out of Scripture itself (besides the common places y<sup>e</sup> have bene usually set out by others) certain new testimonies culled out by a certain new ingenious pollicy.

†b. The text of a sermon or discourse; a theme, topic. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER 5th *Serm. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 136 Thys commune place... was very well handled the laste Sondaye. 1597 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 14 Some haue certaine Common places and Theames, wherein they are good, and want variatie. 1605 — *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 2 It were good to leave the common place in commendation of poverty to some friar to handle. 1617 DONKE *Serm.* cxxxii. V. 370 The fear of God... was a pregnant and a plentiful Common place for him to preach upon.

†2. An exercise or thesis on some set theme. *Obs.*

1665 *Suro. Aff. Netherl.* 168 After they have performed their Sermon and Common-place. 1715 F. BROOKESBY *Life H. Darnley* 39 His Common Places, that is, Exercises like Sermons, which were delivered in the College Chappel, shew him to be a good Scholar.

3. A striking or notable passage, noted, for reference or use, in a book of common places or COMMONPLACE-BOOK.

[Cf. 1525 Melancthon *Loci Communes*; 1527 Eckius *Enchiridion Locomum Communium*.] 1561 T. NORTON

*Calvin's Inst.* Transl. Pref. (1634) 3 Many great learned men have written books of Commonplaces of our Religion, as Melancton, Sacerius, and other. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* A iij, I have... employed my diligence in collecting these common places. 1650 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. vi. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 211 When all a Student knows of what he reads is not in's own, but under general Heads Of Common-places. 1704 SWIFT *Mechan. Oper. Spirit* (1711) 277 Whatever in my small Reading occurs, concerning this our Fellow-Creature [Ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of Common Place. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 22 ¶ 6 Having by me, in my Book of Common Places, enough to enable me to finish a very sad one [tragedy] by the Fifth of next month. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 15 The only common places of his memory are his meals; and if you ask him at what time an event happened, he considers whether he heard it after a dinner of turbot or venison. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (Ridg.) 46 *Petrarch.*

†4. A collection of common places, a commonplace-book. *Obs.*

1565-6 (*title*), The Sermonde in the Wall, thereunto annexed, the Common Place of Patryk Hampton. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ded. (1673) 7 Gesner relateth every mans opinion, like a common place or dictionary. 1666 (*title*), Torriano's Common Place of Italian Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* l. 139 A folio Common-place... of all his works the base. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ix, The famous story of Alexander and Clytus... entered in my common-place under the title Drunkenness.

\*\*As one word; common-place, commonplace.

5. A common or ordinary topic; an opinion or statement generally accepted or taken for granted; a stock theme or subject of remark, an every-day saying. Slightly: A platitudinous truism.

1560-1 1st *Bk. Discip. Ch. Scot.* xii. (1836) 72 He must bind himselfe to his text, that he enter not in digression or in explaining common places. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* No. 10 (Arb.) 133 The common place of extolling the beginning of every thing. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. x. 176, I know that some have a Common-place against Common-place-books. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 120 The trite common-places of servile, injudicious flattery. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 497 The commonplaces which all sects repeat so fluently when they are enduring oppression, and forget so easily when they are able to retaliate it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 155 The paradoxes of one age often become the commonplaces of the next.

†b. Applied to a person who is the common topic or theme of remark. *Obs.*

1636 HEALEY *Epistetus' Man.* xxix. 34 Prepare thy selfe to bee... the common-place of the multitude of mockers. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. iv. 230 The Papists were the most Popular Common-place, and the Butt against whom all the Arrows were directed.

6. Anything common and trite; an ordinary every-day object, action, or occurrence.

1802 WORDSW. *To Daisy* (and poem) 5 Thou unassuming Common-place Of Nature, with that homely face. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* 83 A man whose eyes are in his head... observes commonplaces, and thinks of them. 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* ix. 79 Let me recount the story of a day; a day of common-places.

7. *collect.* Commonplace matter; triviality.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 2 A subject upon which there has been a world of commonplace. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) VI. iv. 362 Common subjects afford only commonplace. 1801 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* ii. (1848) 398 Grouping engrossed composition, and poured a deluge of gay common-place over the platitudes, panels, and cupolas. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Ref.* ii. iv. 211 This fine strain of eloquent commonplace.

8. Commonplace quality, commonplaceness.

1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake in Fraser's Mag.* Dec., There is no getting over the commonplace of the cognomen. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 74 Where... is the note of provinciality in Addison? I answer, in the commonplace of his ideas.

*B. adj.* [attributive use of A.; originally hyphenated, and now written as one word.]

1. Of the nature of a commonplace; having nothing out of the common; devoid of originality or novelty; trite, trivial, hackneyed.

*a.* of persons.

1609 B. JONSON *Syl. Wom.* ii. ii, Ther's Aristotle, a mere common-place fellow. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 3 A Common-Place Talker. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* ii. 5 Any of those whom we consider common-place people. 1883 *Spectator* 30 May 704/1 He is never frivolous, though not seldom commonplace and trivial.

*b.* of words or things.

1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 101 Such common-place stuff... that one cannot tell where nor when they were written. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 3 A light Conversation of Common-place jests. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T.* (1816) I. xiv. 122 The most wretched, tame, common-place performance. 1886 MORLEY *H. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 177 The commonplace virtues of industry and energy.

2. The commonplace: that which is commonplace, commonplaceness.

1849 C. BROWN *Shirley* xv, A frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the common-place. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 1 The house... was a very type and embodiment of the commonplace.

*C. Comb.*, as *commonplace*, *commonplaceman*, one who uses common-places (senses 1-3); a dealer in trite sayings; *commonplace-wise* *adv.*, in the manner of a commonplace.

1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 366 [He] that collected, common-place-wise, out of S. Chrysostomes Works, those passages, etc. 1622 J. HUME *Jewes Deliv.* vii. 108, I purpose not to discourse of Prayer common-place-wise. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 216 Iustice... wheretoe also

Popish commonplace-men referre mercy, and the workes thereof, as to their head. 1692 NORRIS *Ref. Ess. Hum. Und.* 41. I hate your Common-place men of all the Writers in the World. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 84 1/2 The exhausted common-placemen, and the afflicted fool.

Hence **Commonplaceism** commonplace-ness; also, a commonplace; **Commonplacish** *a.*, somewhat commonplace. (*rare*.)

1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 599 An amiable, pretty, commonplacish girl. 1857 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VII. 18 Commonplacism *per se* does not exist. Everybody is interesting to some one or two others. 1882 A. WILSON *Evolution* vi. 97 The application of the foregoing commonplacisms.

**Common place**, obs. *f.* COMMON PLEAS.

**Commonplace**, *v.* [*f.* prec.; senses 1-3 from the *sb.*, sense 4 from the *adj.*]

1. *trans.* To extract 'common places' from; to arrange under or reduce to general heads; to enter in a commonplace-book.

1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 352 The custom . . . hitherto, was commonplacing a thing at the first original very plain and simple. 1740 FELTON (J.), I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and commonplacing an universal history from the historians. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 47 To commonplace all extant Latin authors. 1860 *Louder's Bibl. Man.* 1259 s. v. *M. Kempe*. In this work the author has commonplace'd succinctly . . . above 1600 writers of divinity. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 282 When . . . you come on a passage . . . worthy of being commonplace'd, copy it legibly in your commonplace book.

*absol.* 1734 *North Lives* I. 20 It was his lordship's constant practice to commonplace as he read. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* 59 In general my advice to you is, not to commonplace upon paper.

2. To furnish with commonplaces or authoritative quotations. *Obs.*

1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 60 Then a head in divinity was to be common placed in Latin and the person was to maintain theses upon it.

3. *intr.* To cite, repeat, or utter commonplaces. Also, † to support a thesis: see the *sb.* 2.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithful Shepherd* 52 To take every where occasion to common place upon anie word. 1626 BACON *To K. Jas.* Wks. VI. 251 (L.) For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not commonplace. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 It being the very Text upon which my self first common-placed in our College-chapel. 1735 BYRON *Rem.* (1855) I. II. 635 Mr. Topham common-placed upon the resurrection of the same body or rather against it. 4. *trans.* To render commonplace or trite.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* II. (1857) 23 Coldly-read or fantastically-chanted prayers, commonplace'd by the twice-a-day repetition of centuries.

Hence **Commonplacing** *vbl. sb.*

1696 *Growth Deism* 14 The profound Learning (so he thinks much reading and common-placing to be) of a certain Eminent Divine, 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Emmi* vi. In the methods of indexing and common-placing.

**Commonplace-book**. Formerly *Book of common places* (see COMMON-PLACE *sb.* 3): *orig.* A book in which 'commonplaces' or passages important for reference were collected, usually under general heads; hence, a book in which one records passages or matters to be especially remembered or referred to, with or without arrangement.

1598 COOPER *Thesaurus* *Introd.* A studious young man . . . may gather to himselfe good furniture both of words and approved phrases . . . and to make to his use as it were a common place booke. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Now I have him, that . . . Hath made a common-place booke out of plays, And speaks in print. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176 A Common-place-booke contains many notions in garrison, whence the owner may draw out an army into the field. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abr.* I have commended the making and using of a Common-place-Book, as the best expedient that I know, for the orderly and profitable study of the Law. 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 83, I . . . filled a folio commonplace-book with my collections and remarks on the geography of Italy. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 35 note, They . . . registered all his table-talk in commonplace-books alphabetically arranged.

**Commonplaceness**. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Commonplace quality, absence of striking or remarkable characteristics, dull uninteresting uniformity, ordinairness.

1824 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 456 His speculations have the commonplace-ness, vagueness, and emptiness of dreams. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Septimius Felton* (1879) 105 The commonplace-ness in which she spent her life. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. vi. 169 As I was before struck with the fluency of style, I was now equally so with its commonplace-ness.

**Commonplac'er**. [*f.* COMMONPLACE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which commonplaces; † a. a commonplace-book; b. a person who keeps one.

1631 DONNE *Serm.* IV. 557 Such ragges and fragments of those Fathers as were patcht together in their Decretals and Decretals and other such Commonplacers. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* *Introd.* (1852) 20 The narrow intellectuals of quotationists and common placers. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 184 A common-placer of his jests.

**Common Pleas**. In 5-7 common place. [*repr.* Anglo-Fr. *communs plets*, also *plez*, *plais*, *plais*, pl. of *plait* (*plaid*, *plai*, *ple*):—*L.* *placitum*: see *PLEA*, *PLEAD*. As to the sense in which *common* is taken, see *quots.* 1236, 1768.]

Civil actions at law brought by one subject against another. Used chiefly in connexion with, or as a contraction of, *Court of Common Pleas*, the

name of a court for the trial of civil causes, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England. This court, long seated at Westminster, was abolished in 1875; it was represented by the *Common Pleas Division* of the High Court of Justice until 1880, when that division was merged in the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division.

In earlier times the name of the court appears in the form *Common Place*; like the synonyms *Common Bench*, *Common Bank*, *Court of C. B.*, used interchangeably with it down to 16th c., this name may have originally had nothing to do with the word *pleas* (thad it any reference to the *certo loco* of the Great Charter), but some confusion between *pleas* and *place* is evident at least in the 16th c.

1215 *Magna Carta* § 17 Communia placita non sequantur curiam nostram sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco. 1236-7 *Bracton's Note-bk.* (1887) II. 227 Et quamvis communia placita . . . non sequantur dominum regem, non sequitur . . . quin aliqua placita singularia sequantur ipsum dominum regem. 1290 BRITTON I. i. § 8 Qe Justices demergunt continualment a Westminster . . . a pleder communis pletz solum ceo que nous les maunders par nos brefs. 1300 *Placit. Abbrev.* 283 Communia placita teneantur in certo loco, hoc est in banco. 1430 LYDG. *Lond. Lychepey* iv. Vnto the common place I yode thow, Where sat one with a sylken hood. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 146 be Justices off be kynges benche, and off be Common place. [1503 *Act 29 Hen. VII.* c. 9 As well before the King in his Bench as in his Court of his Common Bench.] 1537 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. 1545 37 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 In the Kings Court of his Common Place at Westminster . . . before the Kings Justices of his Common place. 1550 *Chowley Last Trump.* 951 If thou be iudge in comune place . . . or other court. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1656) 240 The Common place which dealeth properly with common Pleas. 1628 *Coke's On Litt.* 71b. They erre, that hold that before the Statute of Magna Charta there was no Court of common Pleas. 1634 — 4th *Inst.* 99 Common Pleas. this court being the local and key of the common law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 40 Pleas or suits are regularly divided into two sorts; *pleas of the crown* . . . and *common pleas*, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 353 The Common Pleas cannot try a question of corporate right.

b. *U. S.*

1828 WEBSTER *s. v.* *Common*. In some of the American states, a *court of common pleas* is an inferior court, whose jurisdiction is limited to a county, and it is sometimes called a county court. It has jurisdiction of civil causes and of minor offenses; but its final jurisdiction is very limited. [In other cases, it has both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole state.]

**Common prayer**. Formerly also *Common prayers*. Prayer in which worshippers publicly unite; *esp.* the liturgy or form of public service prescribed by the Church of England, and set forth in the *Book of Common Prayer* (or *Common Prayer Book*) of Edward VI.

1525 ST. CYPRIAN *Treat. Lord's Pr.* in Blunt *Annot.* (1884) 82 Publica est nobis et communis Oratio. 1475 G. CHASTELLAIN *Chron.* Wks. 1864 IV. vi. 1. lxxv. 207 Londres . . . où communis prières furent enjoignes à tout l'universel peuple pour ce prince. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 158 b. There ben two maner of prayers, a priuate prayer and a commune prayer. 1547 *Articles of Inquiry* in Cardwell *Doc. Annals* (1844) I. 57 In the time of the litany, or any other common prayer. 1548-9 *Act 4 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 1 Where of long time there hath bene . . . diuers formes of Common prayer, commonly called the service of the Church: That is to say, the vse of Sarum, of York, of Bangor. 1549 (May) (*title*). The booke of the common prayer and administration of the Sacramentes, etc. 1549-52 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The Common Prayers in the Church, commonly called Divine Service. 1554 RIDLEY *Lett.* 8 Apr. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 341. All . . . agreed . . . that the common prayer of the church should be had in the common tongue. 1581 MARBEC *Bk. of Notes* 228 The Canons of the Apostles do excommunicate them which being present at y<sup>e</sup> Common Praier, do not also receive the holie communion. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (1886) 216 Mr. Vickers . . . proved he read common prayers once. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 35 To bring my wife's god-daughter to Paris, to be buried by the Common Prayer. 1661 ORRERY *State Papers* (1743) I. 29 We are now generally . . . all common prayer men. 1682-3 DEAN GRANVILLE *Rem.* 23, I had press'd the Clergy for many years together to study their Common Prayer-book. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 P. 1 The well reading of the Common-prayer is of so great Importance. 1884 BLUNT *Annot. Prayer Bk.* 82 True Common Prayer . . . is offered . . . by a Bishop or Priest . . . in the presence and with the aid of three, or at least two other Christian persons.

b. = *Common prayer book*.

1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 288 Bibles and Common-Prayers are to be printed at the new House. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/3 A large Folio Common Prayer. 1796 MOSS *Amer. Geog.* II. 145 Bibles, common-prayers, and other religious books.

**Common-room**. (Also, in earlier use, *common-chamber*, used both for this and for *combination-room*.)

1. In a college, school, or similar institution, a room to which all the members of the staff have common access, and where they meet each other. Especially, at Oxford, where this use of the name originated, the college-parlour to which the fellows and others associated with them retire after dinner. Hence the members of this room, as a body.

In some colleges, etc., the undergraduates or students support a similar institution, called a *Junior Common-room*.

c 1670 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Gutch) 518 Trinity Coll. Oxford. Much about the same time, 1665, was a Common Chamber made up out of a lower room belonging to a Fellow . . . to the end that the Fellows might meet together . . . mostly for society sake, which before was at each chamber by turns. And this was done in imitation of other Colleges, that had begun before, of which Merton College was the first, anno 1662. 1671-2 *Jnrl. Bursar.* *Trin. Coll. Camb.* in Willis and Clark 385 For strings and mending y<sup>e</sup> viols in y<sup>e</sup> common chamber. 1674-5 *Ibid.* 383, 24 chairs for the Common Chamber.

1683 *Contract New Coll. Oxf.*, 12 Apr. in Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (ed. Gutch) 197 And shall erect a wall with Battlements on the Masters Common Room answerable to the wall and Battlements of the other side. 1708 HUDSON in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Aug. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 124 My Service to all y<sup>e</sup> Common-room. 1711 HEARNE *ibid.* III. 154 The Common-room say there 'tis silly, dull stuff. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. x. (1785) 69 1/2 To convene all the fellows in the common-room. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 252 They made him the delight of the common-room. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Young Man* III. Wks. 1890 X. 37 Cases . . . where a particular study . . . was pursued throughout a whole college simply because a man of talents had talked of it in the junior common-room. 1886 MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* in *Crit. Misc.* III. 150 Pattison never stayed in the common-room later than eight in the evening.

b. *attrib.*, as in *common-room man*, a servant in attendance on the common-room.

1853 E. BRADLEY (C. Bede) *Verdant Green* iv. (ed. 4) 29 Old John, the Common-room man.

2 (As two words.) A room common to all; *esp.* the public room of an inn, etc.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. Our joy reached even to the common room, where the prisoners themselves sympathised. 1816 SCOTT *Tales Lamh.* *Introd.* In the common room of the Wallace Inn.

**Commons** (*kəmən*), *sb. pl.* Forms: see COMMON *a.*; also 4-5 *comaynes*, -*aynz*, 5 *communes*. [Plural of COMMON *sb.*, in various senses.]

I. Common people; community.

1. The common people, the commonalty; the lower order, as distinguished from those of noble or knightly or gentle rank; also † applied to the common soldiers of an army.

In former times sometimes used depreciatively with reference to their rudeness; often with the epithet 'poor'. As a rendering of *L. plebs*, 'a commons' occurs as a singular.

c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 45 Alle be commons of be lond with letter pam bond. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* vi. 9 The left commons [Vulg. *reliquum vulgus*] folowid the arke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1261 Yemen on footid and communes many oon. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xix. (1839) 210 Of pore men and of rude Commons. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. vi. 83 A multitude of comyns of byrth law. 1546 *Supplic.* *Poor Commons* (E. B. T. S.) 79 These men cesse not to oppresse vs, your Highnes pore commons. 1591 F. SPARKY tr. *Cattani's Geomancie* 92 The commons of the Towne is good, and there is much nobilitie therein. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 135 Let but the Commons heare this Testament . . . And they would goe and kisse dead Cæsars wounds. 1607 M. MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 728 In many of the Isles, the Commons apply Spearwort for Pains of the Head. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Aethes*, So the great African Scipio and his brother . . . were impeached by an ungrateful commons. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 395 He was long and affectionately remembered among the commons by the name of the Good Regent. 1846 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. ii. 28 The original Plebs, the commons of Rome. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* III. 558 From the condition of the commons of the shires we turn to a much more intricate subject, the condition of the commons of the boroughs.

b. The burghers of a town; the body of free citizens, bearing common burdens, and exercising common rights.

1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 78 If so bee yat y<sup>e</sup> mair and y<sup>e</sup> comyns will relese me. 1458 MS. *Christ's Hosp.*, *Abendon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Thus accordid the kyng and the covent And the comones of Abendon. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 That ther be then another [commoner] chosen, of the moste sadde and sufficient of the comyns wyth the cite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 142 The Commons of the Cite of London chose unto their Maior for that yere Thomas Fitz Thomas. 1711 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 983 The Commons or Community also chose Twelve Persons to represent them.

2. The third estate in the English (or other similar) constitution; the body of people, not ennobled, and represented by the Lower House of Parliament. (In earlier use excluding the clergy.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 113 Panne come here a kyng, knyghthod hym ladde, Mist of be comunes made hym to regne. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* iv. 60 Of kyngne, ne conceyle ne of be comunes nober. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* III. (1885) 114 The French kyng . . . toke vpon hym to sett tayles and oper impositions vpon the commons without the assent of the iij estates. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 246 The Commons hath he pil'd with greuous taxes And quite lost their hearts. 1660 CHAS. II in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1702) II. 375 Establish the Peace, Happiness and Honour of King, Lords and Commons. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. II. 115 The commons consist of all such men of property in the kingdom as have no seat in the house of lords. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 308 The commons included the whole people, not lords; and neither admitted of higher or lower orders, degraded or dignified ranks.

b. Hence, the representatives of the third estate in Parliament; the Lower House.

c 1425 *Crowned King* 35 in *Piers Pl.* Text C. p. 525 Me thought y<sup>e</sup> herd a crowned kyng of his communes axe A soleyne subside to susteyne his werres. c 1434 *Paston Lett.* I. 36 Plesit to the righte sage and wyse Communes of this present Parlement. 1548 *Order of Communion*, Forsomuch as in our High Court of Parliament lately holden at West-



minster..with the consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and Commons there assembled. 1675 T. TURNER *Case Bankers & Cred. Exam.* (ed. 2) 39 The Commons of that Age would not agree thereto [to a subsidy]..till they had conferred with the Counties and Boroughs. 1707 *Phil. 24* The Danger that may arise to our Constitution from the 45 Scotch Commons. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 38 The Lords endeavouring to insert a clause..which clause the Commons of course rejected.

c. *House of Commons*; formerly also *Commons House of Parliament*.

1622 JAS. I. *Let. to Speaker* 3 Dec. Some Fiery and Popular Spirits in the House of Commons. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 36 Too morrow y<sup>e</sup> Commons House intend..to adjourn also till Monday. 1643 *Declara. conc. Ireland* 32 It is this day ordered by the Commons House of Parliament. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 148 An assembly called the house of commons..to represent the wisdom of the whole nation. 1820 *Examiner* No. 633, 348/2 Is there not a man now in the Commons House, who was found guilty of a public fraud? 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 9/6 Rather by the spontaneous action of the House of Commons.

†d. The representatives of the people of a municipality; common-councilmen. *Obs.*

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 43 It is enacted, ordained, and established by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled.

## II. Provisions or expenses in common.

3. Provisions provided for a community or company in common; the common expense of such provisions; also the share to which each member of the company is entitled. Prob. originally in monastic use, afterwards esp. in colleges.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. v.* 38 Lest þe kyng and his Counsel 30r Comunes apere. And þow stward in ous stude til þe be stouwert betere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xix.* 422 We clerkes, whan þey come, for her comunes payeth. For her pelure and her palfreyes mete, & piloures þat hem folweth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. l. 243 Conscience & kynde wit and knyght-hod to-gederes Caste þat þe comune sholde hure comunes fynde. c. 1400 *Test. Love* 1. (1560) 278 b/2 Owen not yet some of hem money for his commons. 1527 WHITTINGTON *Vulgaria*. When I was a scholar of Oxforthe I lyued competently with vij pens commyns wekely. 1570 *Order for Swans in Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 961 The Commons (that is to say) Dinner and Supper, shall not exceed above twelve pence. 1576 *Act* 18 *Elis. c. 6* in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 34 To be expended to the use of the relief of the commons and diet of the said colleges. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 157 He had a Chamber, and took his commons in Hart hall. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 9 Before he returns to his Commons at the University. 1725 BAILEY *Brassm. Coll.* I will entertain you with scholar's commons, if not with slenderer fare. c. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 29 He used constantly the commons in the hall at noons and nights. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii. Then they went to hall where Pen sat down and ate his commons with his brother freshmen. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W. N. I.* Ed. Pref. 7 During this time he drew his commons from the college buttry.

b. Used as *sing.*; a common table, an ordinary; cf. *Doctors' Commons*, *spec.* Now, at Oxford, a definite portion of victuals supplied from the college buttry or kitchen, at a regular charge.

c. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* (1642) 539 The Priests attending..had a Colledge, Society, a Commons, Lodging and Mansions during their service within the Temple. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 80 He invited us the next day to a Commons. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 336 A Commons of Bread and Water. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Price Ess.* 97 Two commons were put into his hands. 1884 C. POWER in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 114 Berkeley lunched by himself upon a solitary commons of cold beef. *Oxf. Undergrad.* 'Bring me a commons of bread and butter.'

†c. To enter or come into, be in, keep, etc., commons; to eat at a common table, live together (said esp. of the members of a college); fig. to enter into, or be in, association (with). So to put or turn out of commons. To quit commons (*Sc. Obs.*): to settle accounts (cf. *COMMON sb.* 15).

1520 PLUMPTON *Corr. p. cxviii*. The foresaid Sir Robert Plumpton came into commons with Oliver Dickinson his servant the 25 July unto super againe. c. 1605 LINDSAY (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 119 Thinking that it was then time to quit commons. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 42 Our Master chargid him to be packing and willid M. Tyndall to put him out of Commins. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 Yong Gentlemen, which haue not entred commons in Mars his Campe. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 182 If you knowe that Gods cheare is so infinitely better; why doe you enter commons at Satans Feast? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 453 To heare of him under Sequestration, and his Family in Commons with the Ravens. 1692 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 32 Such absent Scholar shall be turn'd out of Commons for fifteen days. 1705 *Lond. Gns.* No. 4230/3 Every Attorney and Clerk shall duly keep Commons in such Society of which they are admitted. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Dec. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 77 Mr. Gwinnett is put out of commons.

4. In wider sense: Rations, allowance of victuals; daily fare. *Short commons*: insufficient rations, scant fare.

1540-x ELYOT *Image Gen.* (1556) 16 Gevyng to poore..Children..they Commons free. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Wee shall haue a harde pittance, and come to shorte commons. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol. v.* lxxviii. § 5 The Grecian widows [had] shorter commons than the Hebrews. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxviii. (1840) 169 Though his commons perchaunce were shorter, yet he battled better on them. 1651 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 70 He deserves at least to have his Commons shortned. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. x. 282 Captain Swan..gave way to a small enlargement of our commons..[to] 10 spoonfuls of boild Maiz a man. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 45

Now and then she would seize upon John's commons, snatch a leg of a pullet, etc. 1826 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. ii. 37 Our sick have been on short commons for the last five days.

†5. A privy; = *COMMON HOUSE* 4 a. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. in *Bullen O. Pl. IV.* Heare's a place Though neather of the secretest nor the best. To unlade myself of this Iniquity [a dead body]. Hee's where hee is in Commons.

**Common sense, -sense.** [repr. Gr. κοινὴ αἰσθησις, L. *sensus communis*, F. *sens commun*.]

†1. An 'internal' sense which was regarded as the common bond or centre of the five senses, in which the various impressions received were reduced to the unity of a common consciousness. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1398-1509 *common wit* s. v. *COMMON a.* 21.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. ii. 3 They [eyes] were ordeyned of nature in the former part [of the head]..that they might carye visible thinges to y<sup>e</sup> commune sens. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 123 Which *common sense*, is a power or facultie of the sensitive soule..and is therefore called *common*, because it receiueith commonly the formes or images which the exterior senses present vnto it, and hath power to distinguish the one from the other. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. ii. vii. Inner Senses are three in number, so called, because they be within the brain-pan, as *Common Sense*, Phantasie, Memory..This *Common sense* is the Judge or Moderator of the rest, by whom we discern all differences of objects. *Ibid.* III. xiii. The external senses and the *common sense* considered together are like a circle with five lines drawn from the circumference to the centre. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1872) II. 756/2 *note*, *Common Sense* (κοινὴ αἰσθησις) was employed by Aristotle to denote the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common perception.

Fig. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let. v.* (1650) 174 Cabbage, turnips, artichocks, potatoes, and dates, are her five senses, and pepper the common sense.

2. The endowment of natural intelligence possessed by rational beings; ordinary, normal or average understanding; the plain wisdom which is every man's inheritance. (This is 'common sense' at its minimum, without which a man is foolish or insane.) †Formerly also in pl., in phr. *Besides his common senses*: out of his senses or wits, 'beside himself'.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 36, I am suer T[indale] is not so farre besydis his comon sences as to saye the dead bodye hereth cristis voyce. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluist's Inst.* I. 13 Vnlesse he be void of all comon sense and natural wit of man. 1602 T. FITZGER. *Apol.* 202, I referre me to the judgement of any man that hath but common sense. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 4 He would be thought void of common sense who asked on the one side, or on the other side went to give a reason, why it is impossible for the same thing to be and not to be. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70 ¶ 2 A Reader of plain common Sense, who would neither relish nor comprehend an Epigram of Martial. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 46 *note*, *Common sense*..a sense common to all, except lunatics and ideots. 1799 MACKINTOSH *Study Law Nature* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Whoever thoroughly understands such a science, must be able to teach it plainly to all men of common sense. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 404 *Common sense* will not teach us metaphysics any more than mathematics.

b. More emphatically: Good sound practical sense; combined tact and readiness in dealing with the every-day affairs of life; general sagacity.

1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xx. 100 There is not (said a shrewd wad) a more common thing in the world than common sense..By common sense we usually and justly understand the faculty to discern one thing from another, and the ordinary ability to keep ourselves from being imposed upon by gross contradictions, palpable inconsistencies, and unmask'd imposture. By a man of common sense we mean one who knows, as we say, chalk from cheese. 1775 PRIESTLEY *Exam. Reid* 127 *Common sense*..in common acceptance..has long been appropriated..to that capacity for judging of common things that persons of middling capacities are capable of. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* iv, Rich in saving common-sense. 1888 WORMALD in *Times* 16 Jan. 8/2 The general demand was for intelligence, sagacity, soundness of judgment, clearness of perception, and that sanity of thinking called common sense.

†c. Ordinary or untutored perception. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 57 To know..Things hid and hard from common sense..is studies god-like recompence.

d. As a quality of things said or done (= 'something accordant to or approved by common sense'). 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 270, I ask you again, Gentlemen, is this common sense? 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* III. (1878) 34 To him it was just common sense, and common sense only. 1884 G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 467 It is only common sense that..you should look at the whole of the document together.

3. The general sense, feeling, or judgement of mankind, or of a community.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 2 That all the cares and evil which they meet May..seeme against common sense to them most sweet. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1663) 390 These are to be received by the common sense of a Nation, as Gods warning pieces. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 1 The common Sense of mankind. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 329, I am content, Hylas, to appeal to the common sense of the world for the truth of my notion. 1872 GROVE *Aristotle* II. App. II. 285 What Aristotle..defines as matters of common opinion and belief includes all that is usually meant, and properly meant, by *Common Sense*—what is believed by all men or by most men. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. xi. § 6. 333 The promise which the *Common Sense* of mankind recognises as binding.

4. *Philos.* The faculty of primary truths; 'the

complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature; which all men therefore possess in common; and by which they test the truth of knowledge, and the morality of actions' (Hamilton *Reid's Wks.* II. 756).

*Philosophy of Common Sense*: that philosophy which accepts as the ultimate criterion of truth the primary cognitions or beliefs of mankind; e.g. in the theory of perception, the universal belief in the existence of a material world. Applied to the Scotch school which arose in the 18th c. in opposition to the views of Berkeley and Hume. [c. 1705 BERKELEY *Commons. Bk.* Wks. IV. 455 *Mm.* To be eternally banishing Metaphysics, etc., and recalling men to Common Sense.] 1758 PRICE *Rev. Quest. Morals* (ed. 2) 81 *Common sense*, the faculty of self-evident truths. 1764 REID (*title*), An Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense. 1770 BRATTIE *Ess. Truth in Ann. Reg.* (1772) 253 *Common Sense* hath, in modern times, been used by philosophers, both French and British, to signify that power of the mind which perceives truth, or commands belief, not by progressive argumentation, but by an instantaneous, instinctive, and irresistible impulse; derived neither from education nor from habit, but from nature. 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1802) I. i. ii. 99 To maintain propositions the reverse of the primary truths of common sense, doth not imply a contradiction, it only implies insanity. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* II. 722 On the Philosophy of Common Sense; or our primary beliefs considered as the ultimate criterion of truth. 1871 FRASER in *Berkeley's Wks.* I. 183 The universal concurrent assent of mankind may be thought by some an invincible argument in behalf of Matter. (*Note*, Common-sensicality called the argument from Common Sense.) 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* p. xi, Dogmatic Intuitionism, in which the general rules of Common Sense are accepted as axiomatic.

5. *attrib.* (the two words being always hyphenated).

1842 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* i. 43 *Common-sense* views are the last to take hold on men's minds. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 93 The air was thick with common-sense objections to Christianity, as it was with common-sense ideas as to the way in which we come to have ideas. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. vi. § 3. 70 Egoism and Utilitarianism may fairly be regarded as extremes between which the *Common-Sense* morality is a kind of *media via*.

Hence *Common-sensed a.*, possessing common sense. *Common-sensely adv.*, in a common sense manner. *Common-sense-o-dox a. nonce-wd.* on type of *orthodox*. *Common-sensib. -bly, -sensibly a.*, possessing, or characterized by, common sense; whence *Common-sensically adv.* (All more or less nonce-words.)

1875 M. G. PEARSE *Dan. Quorn* Ser. I. (1879) 26 Pithy, plain, 'common-sensed'. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 66 *Common-sensed* and real-hearted men. 1898 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Introd. 36/2 Thus 'common-sensely' does he put the matter. 1866 READE *G. Gaius* I. 207 He did not think it..common-sense-o-dox to turn his back upon their dinner. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 30 This highly benevolent and 'common-sensible' individual. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. 382 *Common-sensible* conclusions. 1890 UNIV. REV. 15 July 155 He chattered away..common-sensibly enough. 1860 RUTLEDGE 155 A plain 'common-sensical' statement of affairs. 1887 R. CLELAND *True to a Type* I. 259 He was matter-of-fact and common-sensical to a degree. 1878 FRASER's *Mag.* XVII. 802 There are some things fit to be stated oratorically, some poetically..some humorously, some 'commonsensically'.

*Common Serjeant, Sewer (Shore)*: see SERJEANT, SEWER.

†*Commonstrate, v. Obs.* [f. L. *common-strat-* ppl. stem of *communstrare*, f. *com-* + *monstrare* to show.] To point out, make clear.

1623 COCKERAM, *Commonstrate*, to teach. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 12, I shall..commonstrate it by reasons. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 552 Gummies..commonstrate its eximious faculties.

**Commonty** (kɔ'mənti). Forms: 4-5 *comunate*, *comounte* (e, -ynte), 4-6 *onte*, 5-*ontee*, *unte*, *ownte*, *ente*, *entie*, (*comounte*, *couenaunte*), 5-6 *comontie*, *commontye*, *entye*, 6 *comontye*, *enty*, *commente*, *-ti*, *-tie*, *-ty*, *commontie*, *-tie*, 6-7 *Sc. commonty*, *-tie*, 7 *comonty*, 7- *commonty*. [A. OF. *comuneid* (*comm*)-: L. *communitat-em* common fellowship, society, n. of state f. *commūn-is* *COMMON*, social, etc.; in med.L. and Romanic extended to the notion of 'common citizenship', and a 'community' or 'body of fellow-citizens'. The OF. form has in Eng. diverged in two directions: first, associated with the adj. *COMMON* in all its varieties, it assumed this trisyllabic form: secondly it remained of 4 syllables, and was assimilated to the original L. type as *COMMUNITY*, q.v.]

†1. The body of the common people, community, commons. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 5 Takinge of the comune [i.e. comynite, 1388 comyn puple] summe yuele men. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 115 Þe comounte [plebeu] of Roma. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 91 The thynges of the comounte. 1483 Gold. Leg. 323/3 Grete oppressions and Importable charges among the comounte. a. 1553 UNALL *Register D. v.* vi. (Arb.) 86 The nobilitie..With all the whole commontie. 1559 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Compl. Dh. *Buckham* 61 Let no prince put trust in commontie. 1600 HEYWOOD 1st *Pl. Edu.* IV, Wks. 1874 I. 69 The King wants money, and would haue some of his commonty.

†2. A community; a commonwealth. *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 350 Ellis þe comynite wolde not stonde. c. 1449 PROCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 87 Eueri

kingdom or comune dyvidid in him self schal be destroyed. 1498 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xxii. 226/2 Every man is a parte of the comune. 1523 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* I. cxi. 167 To kepe y' communie of Flanders in frendshype.

† 3. 'Community, common possession' (Jam.). c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5212 With hem holding comune Of alle her goode in charite. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 2 All common Kirkis, pertaining of auld to the saids Bishoppes, and their chapter in communie.

4. Commonage, common of pasture, etc. (see *COMMON sb.* 6). *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 379 (Jam.) With...communitie in the saidis muris, myris and mossis. 1818 *Scott Br. Lann.* xii. Their huts, kail-yards, and rights of commonity. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 660 The agricultural labourer... had, moreover, rights of pasturage and commonity... which have long ago disappeared.

5. Land held in common; 'a common'. *Sc.* 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 5 Diverse persons, hes given out... great portions of the samine commonities, without any right. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 322 Commonity... in our law language, and in charters, frequently signifies a heath or moor. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* III. 158 Strathaven... possessed an extensive commonity, all of which has long since been converted into private property. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of commonity or of common property or runting lands. 1883 *Scotsman* 23 July 5/7 The commonity of Harray has all been divided between the heritors.

† 6. The liberties of a borough; 'jurisdiction or territory' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1575 *Sir J. BALFOUR Practicks* 54 (Jam.) Gif he was taken within the commonitie of the burgh.

† 7. Community (commenti) fire: app. the name given in the 16th c. (at Cambridge) to a fire provided at the common expense of the fellows of a college in the room of one of them, and to the social meeting round this fire after dinner: the origin of the later common-fires, common-room, or combination-room (see the latter).

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 4 After dinner and supper, at comment fier... I continu'd as long as ani, and was as fellow as the best. *Ibid.* 5 At a comment fier in M. Jacksons chamber this last year.

¶ Humorously, as a blunder for comedy.

1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* Induct. ii. 140.

**Common weal, commonweal** (kōmən-wēl). *arch.* [orig. two words *COMMON a.* + *WEAL (-OE. wela, weala well-being, prosperity);* used side by side with *general weal, public weal*, and esp. *weal-public*. Cf. *F. bien commun, bien public, L. res publica, res communis*. It is still used as two words in sense 1. In sense 2 (= *commonwealth*) it was in 16th c. more esp. Scotch, and is now archaic or rhetorical, or used with etymological emphasis.]

1. (Properly two words.) Common well-being; esp. the general good, public welfare, prosperity of the community.

a 1409 *Gregory's Chron.* [an. 1450] (Camden 1876) 291 They [the Kentish insurgents] wente, as they sayde, for the comyn wele of the realme of Ingelonde. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* 33 The partes of mannes body hath... theyr offyce... for the commune wele of the hole body. 1548 *BOORDE Dyetary Pref.* (1870) 228, I do it for a commune wele [1547 a commune weale]. 1553 *Q. MARY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 As shall advance Gods glory and the commonweal. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 10 The law is made for the commonwele and profite of both the parties. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 157 To the Commonweale and Prosperity of our Subjects. 1744 *THOMSON Summer* 167 Ever musing on the common weal. 1874 *F. SEEBOHM Prot. Rev.* (1887) 7 Citizens for whose common weal the nation is to be governed.

2. The whole body of the people, the body politic; a state, community. = *COMMONWEALTH* 2.

This use was adversely criticized by Elyot; see quot. 1531. c 1230 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1802) 202 Ye comen wele was paid of hat conselyng þat it were not delaied, so was R[ichard] to be kyng. 1531 *Elyot Gov. i.* i. Hi semeth that men have ben longe abused in calling *Republiques* a comune weale... There may appere lyke diversitie to be in englishe betwene a publike weale and a comune weale, as shulde be in latin, betwene *Res publica*, & *Res plebeia*. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 2436 The common-weil of fair Scotland. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Wherefore are magistrates ordayned, but that the tranquillitee of the comune weale may be confirmed. 1611 *CORBAT Crundities* 460 A most excellent aristocraticall fame of commonweale. 1726 *THOMSON Winter* (1738) 432 Solon the next who built his common-weal On Equity's wide Base. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alb. Locke Pref.* 23 The most truly liberal-minded class of the commonweal.

† b. The Christian commonweal: Christendom. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref. i.* App. viii. 20 The Christian commonweale is decayed. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* Introd., The...state of the Christian Commonweale...might... mouue even a right stony heart to luth.

† 3. = *COMMONWEALTH* 3. (*poetic nonce-use*.)

1733 *SWIFT On Poetry*, They plot to turn, in factious zeal, Duyneto to a common-weal.

† 4. *Comb.*

1579 *J. STUBBS Gaping Gullf* Div b, These aduenturous commonwealminglers. 1587 *Golding De Morray* xii. 175 Ridding goode Commonwealemen out of the way, that he may mainteine himself still in his tyranny.

**Commonwealth** (kōmən-wēl). Forms: see *COMMON a.* and *WEALTH*. [In its history, like *prec.*; *wealth*, M.E. *welthe*, being a later formation, in same sense as *weal*, O.E. *wela*. The two words were used indiscriminately by Skelton and others,

in senses 1 and 2; but in the 16th c. *commonwealth* became the ordinary English term in sense 2 (and 5), and it was in connexion with this that the later senses 3, 4 (with corresp. use of 5) were developed. Sense 1, if used, is now pronounced as two words *common wealth*; this pronunciation was formerly the usual one, and still occurs occasionally in the other senses. Cf. note under *COMMON-PLACE*.]

† 1. Public welfare; general good or advantage. *Obs.* in ordinary use: see *COMMON-WEAL*.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxiv. xiii. He dyd the commen wealthe sustene. a 1528 *SKELTON Vox Populi* 318 And so marreth... The commonwelthe of eche sytte. 1530 *PALSGR. 207/1* Common welthe, *bien publique*. 1553 *S. CABOT Ordinaunce in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 261 To the common wealthe and benefite of the whole companie and mysteric. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* 25 The common wealth of a whole realm was chiefly to be looked at. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 64 They choose that welfare which is compatible with the commonwealth. 1871 *RUSKIN Fors. Clavig.* vii. 13 Whether you are striving for a Common-Wealth or for a Common-Illth.

2. The whole body of people constituting a nation or state, the body politic; a state, an independent community, esp. viewed as a body in which the whole people have a voice or an interest.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis, Pref. note bk. vii.* It is vertue that euer has promoted common welthys. 1534 *Lo. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vj b, Of diuers men, and one lord, is composed a common welth. a 1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* (1609) 11 A common-wealth is called a society... of a multitude of free men, collected together, and united by common accord and covenants among themselves. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lind. Lit. i.* (1627) 3 The certaine good... both unto Church and Common-wealth. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. x. § 133 By Commonwealth, I... mean, not a Democracy, or any Form of Government, but any independent Community which the Latins signified by the word *Civitas*. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 3 Men... content to fill up the lowest class of the commonwealth. 1855 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Hist.* v. 150 Not only the kingly commonwealth of England, but the republican commonwealth of America. 1861 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. i. 137 It is not politicke, in the Common-wealth of Nature, to preserve virginity.

3. A state in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a republic or democratic state.

a 1618 *RALPH Maxims St.* (1652) 8 A Common-wealth is the swerving or deprivation of a Free, or popular State, or the Government of the whole Multitude of the base and poorer Sort, without respect of the other Orders. 1667 *PERYS Diary* (1879) IV. 461 Better things were done, and better managed... under a Commonwealth than under a King. a 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 63 This shows how impossible it is to set up a Commonwealth in England. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 7 The career of... the Dutch Commonwealth. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 228 The sturdy commonwealths which have sprung from the seed of the Mayflower.

4. *Eng. Hist.* The republican government established in England between the execution of Charles I in 1649 and the Restoration in 1660.

1649 *Act Parli.* 19 May, Be it Declared and Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the authority of the same, That the People of England and of all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging are, and shall be, and are hereby Constituted, Made, Established, and Confirmed to be a Commonwealth and Free State; and shall henceforward be Governed as a Commonwealth and Free State by the Supreme Authority of this Nation, the Representatives of the People in Parliament, and by such as they shall appoint and constitute as Officers and Ministers for the good of the People, and that without any King or House of Lords. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Ref.* xiii. (1843) 784/2 The parliament, as soon as they had settled their commonwealth... sent ambassadors to their sister republic, the States of the United Provinces. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 55 ¶ 2 The Commonwealth, when it was in its height of Power and Riches. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* Introd. § 25 In the time of the commonwealth this spectacle was discontinued. 1862 *R. VAUGHAN Eng. Nonconf.* 443 In the days of the Long Parliament and of the Commonwealth.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied in various ways to a body or a number of persons united by some common interest; e.g. *commonwealth of learning*, the whole body of learned men, the 'republic of letters'; *commonwealth of nations*: see quot. 1796.

1551 *TURNER Herbal i.* ProL. Aij b, The hole common welth of all Christendome. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit.* II. § 82 The whole heavenly commonwealth of angels. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 90 Torricellius... to whom all the Common-wealth of Learning are exceedingly oblig'd. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 311 In the Government of our sailing Common-wealth. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 182 The writers on publick law have often called this aggregate of [European] nations a commonwealth. They had reason. It is virtually one great state having the same basis of general law; with some diversity of provincial customs and local establishments. 1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* IV. 348 Through all the mighty commonwealth of things up from the creeping plant to sovereign Man. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 230 Any German or Italian principality... was a more important member of the commonwealth of nations.

b. *Theatr.* A company of actors who share the receipts instead of receiving salaries.

1886 *L. OUTRAM in Dram. Rev.* 27 Mar. 83/1 Fourth-class theatres, commonwealths, fit-up tours, and such *vices* of experience.

† 6. An appellation of the Norfolk insurgents of 1549 (or their adherents). *Obs.*

1549 *Sir A. AUCHER in Froide Hist. Eng.* V. 204 note, Men called Commonwealths, and their adherents... have

been sent up and come away without punishment. And that Commonwealth, called Latimer, hath gotten the pardon of others... There was never none that ever spake as vilely as these called Commonwealths does.

7. *attrib.*

1592 *NASHE P. Penulles* (Shaks. Soc.) 68 Cloaking of bad actions with common-wealth pretences. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. iii. 157, I come to talke of Common-wealth Affayres. 1654 *E. JOHNSON Wonder-surkeg. Provid.* 129 Completing the Colonies in Church and Common-wealth-work. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const.* Eng. 2 Much censured as savouring of commonwealth principles.

† **Commonwealth's-man, -wealths-man.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also commonwealths-man. [Cf. *statesman, townsman, tradesman*, etc.]

† 1. One devoted to the interests of the commonwealth; good c. = good citizen, patriot. *Obs.*

1579 *J. STUBBS Gaping Gullf* Div b, More like Bascias to the great Turke, then Christian commonwealthmen. 1593 *Tell-Troth's New Y. Gift* 37 He... can be but a bad commonwealths man which is an ill husband. 1622 *T. SCOTT Belg. Pismire* 28 These... degenerating from the nobilitie and vertue of their Ancestors, become of Common-wealths-men Common-woes-men. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 109 You are not a good Commonwealths-man, if you do not give me leave to Print this; for it will be a general good to the Clothing-Trade. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 385 Their next heir cannot well be a worse Commonwealths-man.

2. *Hist.* An adherent of the English Commonwealth in the 17th c.; also *gov.*, an adherent of a republican government, a republican (*obs.*).

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 210 To build upon the Union made by those Commonwealth-men, I cannot consent. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 62 The greatest cry against the French Protestants, as Commonwealthmen and Traytors. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Parnell*, Thomas Parnell was the son of a commonwealths-man... who, at the Restoration, left... Cheshire... and settled in Ireland. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 573 The characters of the republicans or commonwealthsmen.

[*Commonye*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Commorade, *obs.* f. *COMRADE*.

† **Commorance.** *Obs.* Also 6-ans. [f. *COM-MORANT*, or its source: see *-ANCE*.] Abiding; sojourning; tarrying.

1594 *WEST Symbol.* II. § 220 The shier, and town... or place of his then or late dwelling or commorans. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 216 After sixe dayes commorance in Saint Hellen, we sailed thence.

**Commorancy** (kōmōrānsi). Chiefly *Law*. Also 8 *comorancy*. [f. as *prec.*: see *-ANCY*.]

Abiding, abode, residence. (Formerly with *pl.*)

1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie* 51 Vagatantes from their owne dwellings, or vsuall places of commorancies. 1641 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 79 England... wherein so many men have their commorancy and abode. 1798 *Root Amer. Law Rep.* I. 263 Question was... Whether... a foreigner... could gain a settlement by commorancy. 1881 *Law Rep. in Times* 14 Apr. 4/3 A mere transient visit, or a temporary commorancy.

**Commorant** (kōmōrānt), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. exc.* as *prec.* Also 6-7 *comorant* (e). [ad. *L. commorantē*, pr. pple. of *commorā-ri* to tarry, abide, f. *com- + morā-ri* to delay, tarry, f. *mora* delay.]

**A. adj.** Abiding, dwelling, resident.

Formerly applied technically, at Cambridge, to members of the Senate resident in the town (*commorantes in villa*) who were no longer members of their colleges: this became obsolete with the Act of 1856, which abolished the qualification of residence.

a 1556 *CRAMMER Wks.* II. 277 If Davison be dwelling or commorant within my jurisdiction. 1606 *N. B. Sidney's Curmela* M iij b, If any on the earth were commorant. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* III. (1611) xx. 163 [Fowls] commorant in Woods, Forests, Heathes, etc. 1796 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 407 Unless they have been commorant there for ten Years. 1799 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 270 All freeholders within the precinct... and all persons commorant therein; which commorancy consists in usually lying there. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 7/2 An Irishman... commorant in Edinburgh.

† b. Of water: Standing, not running away.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. v. to Water Appropriate is either Commorant, viz. confined within the plot, or Current, not terminated within the limits thereof.

**B. sb.** A dweller, sojourner, resident.

(Also as in note to A.)

a 1670 *HACKET Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 20 Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a Commorant in the University. *Ibid.* i. 32 In all my time that I was a Commorant in Cambridge.

† **Commoration.** *Obs.* [ad. *L. commoratiōnem*, n. of action f. *commorā-ri*: see *prec.*; cf. mod. *F. commoration*.] Dwelling, abiding, sojourning.

1622-3 *Br. Hall Contempl. O. P.* xix. vi. An opportunity of his commoration amongst them. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* 33 They invited them to... fix their Commoration there. a 1653 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* v. 175 The commoration of the soul in such a body as this. 1851 *Mem. of Beddoes in Poems* 122 The audacity of ghostly 'commoration' with flesh and blood.

† **Commoratory.** *Obs.* [f. *L. commorāt-*, ppl. stem of *commorā-ri* (see *prec.*), after analogy of *L. nouns in -itium*: see *-ORY*.] A dwelling-place.

a 1641 *Br. Mountagu A. & M.* (1642) 456 This name [holy houses] they gave as well unto their Celis, and Commoratories where they ligged, as to their Synagogues.

**Commoriant** (kōmōri-ent), *a.* [ad. *L. commoriant-em*, pr. pple. of *commori* to die with, f. *com- + mori* to die.] Dying together; in *Astrol.* of or pertaining to simultaneous death. *Obs.*

1646 *Buck Rich.* III. 86 (R.) The same compant and commoriant fates and times.

b. as sb.

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Commorients*, persons dying together, at the same time. 1773 in ASH. 1888 COOTE *Com. Form Probate Pract.* (ed. 10) 222 If the commoriant . . . has left a Will it must be proved.

† **Commorse**. *Obs.* [f. *commors*- ppl. stem of *commordere* to bite sharply, cause a pang, after remorse.] Compassion, pity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xlv. Yet doth calamitie attract commorse. *Ibid.* ii. ciii. The better few. . . stood careful lookers-on with sad commorse.

|| **Commorth** (kəm'pɔ:θ). *Welsh Hist.* Also 7 **comorth**(e). [ad. *Welsh cymorth*, *cymhorth*, now commonly *cymorth*, 'aid, subsidy', f. *cym*- together, with + *orth* aid, assistance, help, support.] An aid, a contribution or collection in aid. 1402 *Act 4 Hen. IV*, c. 27 Qe nul Westour Rymour Ministrall so vacabond soit aucunement sustenez en la terre de Gales pur faire Kymorthas ou collage sur la comune poeple illeoges. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 No person . . . shall . . . within Wales . . . gather or leue any Commorth, Bydalle, tennantesale, or other collection or exactions. 1617 in Rymer *Fodera* (1710) XVII. 31 All manner of Forgeries. . . Exactions, Commorthes and begging. 1672 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Commorth*, signifies a Contribution. . . It seems this was a collection made at Marriages, and when young Priests said or sung their first Masses, and sometimes for Redemption of Murders or Felonies.

|| **Commoss** (kəm'pɔ:s). *Gr. Trag.* [Gr. *κομμός* striking, beating of head and breast in lamentation, f. *κόμηναι* to strike.] A lament in which one or more of the chief characters and the chorus sing alternate parts.

1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. (ed. 2) 241 The commos which follows is arranged in two strophes and antistrophes.

|| **Commot** (kəm'pɔ:t). *Welsh Hist.* Forms: 5 **commot**, 6-8 **commot**, 7- **commot(e)**. [a. *Welsh cymud*, *kymud*, in mod. W. *cummud*, neighbour-hood, locality (cf. *cymydog* neighbour).] In Wales, a territorial and administrative division; usually subordinate to a *cantref* or *cantred*.

11284 *Statut. Wallia* (Spelman), *Viccomes de Kaernarvan sub quo Cantreda de Arvan, Cantreda de Arlentyath, Commotum de Conkyn, Cantreda de Ailen, & Commotum de Iremench.* 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 17 The commot of Nanconwey and Dynllane. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 3 Manours . . . within the compas . . . of the said . . . parishes, commotes, & cantredes. 1584 H. LLOYD *Canadoc's Hist. Cambria* 12. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 665 Eastward . . . standeth Mouthway a Commot very well knowne. 1627 SPEED *England* i. § 7 They [the Cantrefes] were subdivided into their Cymeddeu or Commots. 1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiqua* (1766) 114 Anglesey is . . . divided . . . into three Cantrefes, and each of these into two Commots. 1836 J. DOWNES *Mt. Deane* i. 125 On the promontory of the Creiddyn, that commot or hundred of Carnarvonshire.

b. Sometimes identified with: A seignior, lordship, or manor.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 a. A commote is a great seignior and may include one or divers manors. 1889 H. LEWIS *Anc. Lexas Wales* 162-3.

† Ignorant writers have founded the word with OE. *mod*, *mod*, or L. *commotus*, and spoken of it as a gathering or assembly. In *Les Termes de la Ley* (1611) it is confounded with *COMMORTH* (misprint *commotit*).

**Commote** (kəm'pɔ:t), *v. rare*. [f. L. *commot-* ppl. stem of *commovere* to move hither and thither, agitate, disturb; cf. *promote*.] The ordinary word is *commote*; this is perh. directly suggested by *commotion*.] *trans.* To put into commotion, disturb.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* II. iii. 50 The whole society being more or less commoted and made uncomfortable thereby. a 1864 — *Dr. Grimsshaw's Secret* (1883) 280 The Warden, greatly commoted for the nonce, complied.

† **Commoter**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *commōtor*: cf. *promoter*, and *prec.*] One who stirs up or sets in motion.

1646 J. LILBURNE *Game Sc. & Eng.* 16 Those which were the first commoters and raiser of troubles and warres. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* i. iii. 128 Some monuments of the Rebellion, as also of the punishment, those desperate men suffer'd, who were the Commoters of it.

† **Commother, co-mother**. *Obs.* or *dial.* In 5-6 commoder. [f. *COM* + *MOTHER*, after med. L. *commāter*, F. *commère* in same sense; cf. *COMBERED*.] A name for the relationship of a godmother to the other god-parents and the actual parents of a child; = *gossip, cummer*, in their original sense. c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 143 My commodyrs and my cosynes lath. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 171 To my Commother Smyth my musteredevils gowne. 1847-98 in HALLIWELL 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Co-mother*, a godmother or co-helper in the religious training of the child.

**Commotion** (kəm'pɔ:ʃən). Forms: 5-6 **commo**(m)otion, -oyon, 6- **commotion**. [a. OF. *commo*(n)cion (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *commotiōn-em*, n. of action f. *commovere*; see *COMMOWE*.]

† 1. *lit.* Continuous or recurring motion; movement hither and thither, up and down, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 The cause of this great commocyon or moynyng of theyr bodies. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. (1872) 111 Agitation and commotione of his army vp and down. 1607 TORSSELL *Pourf. Beasts* (1673) 242 In the commotion of his horse, he [the rider] may not touch any member or part of him, but only his back. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 188 Commotion of the Arms.

2. Physical disturbance, more or less violent; tumultuous agitation of the parts or particles of any thing; of the sea: turbulence, tossing.

1592 tr. *Frontis On Rev.* vi. 15 There is no man that shall not be astonished at that general commotion. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 124 The Ocean. . . by reason of his often commotion and raging. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 992 Nor only Paradise In this commotion, but the Starrie Cope . . . or all the Elements At least had gon to rack. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 13 In a moment the commotion ceased, the heat was over. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Eclog.* iii. 1 . . . was soon sick and sad with the billows' commotion. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 31 Drop good vinegar . . . upon flour contaminated with other admixtures, and immediate commotion takes place.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 173 The earth has undergone commotions abstracted from a deluge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 12 The upper air exhibited a commotion which we did not experience.

3. Bustle, stir, confusion, hurly-burly; often in *phr. in commotion*. (Also with *a* and *pl.*)

1616 BULLOKAR, *Commotion*, a great stir, a hurly burly. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ¶ 4 That perpetual contest for wealth which keeps the world in commotion. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 61 When I went on deck there was a great commotion, such running and calling, and pulling of ropes.

4. Public disturbance or disorder; tumult, sedition, insurrection. (The earliest sense recorded.)

1471 in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 27 To have [made] commotion ayenst the king. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 338 I have seduc'd a head-strong Kentishman John Cade of Ashford, To make Commotion. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Commotion*, rebellion, trouble, or disquietnesse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 14 The open commotion of your people.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A disturbance, agitation; a tumult, rising, insurrection.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 Commocions or sedicions among themselves. 1542 *Contm. Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 700 In October following beganne a folische comocion in Lincolnshire. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 183 The punishment of the Leaders, and teachers in a Commotion. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. i. Each popular commotion he improvd By secret ministers. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. iii. ii. 324 He became once more engaged in the political commotions of the day.

† 5. Mental perturbation; agitation, excitement. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 50 A certeine commotion also which we doe call anger. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 185 Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. 1711 SHAFESB. *Character*. (1737) II. ii. 144 What is justly still'd Passion or Commotion. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 105 Trusting the issue of his commotions to reason only.

6. *attrib.* a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 389 The misbehaviour of a certain priest in the commotion time [i.e. the Pilgrimage of Grace].

† **Commotion**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.* sb.] *intr.* To cause commotion.

1599 NASHE *Leiden Stuffs* (1811) 63 In the boiling or seething it in his maw, he felt it commotion a little and upbraid him.

**Commotional** (kəm'pɔ:ʃənəl), *a. rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to commotion.

1870 S. PALMER *Virg. Eclog.* 10 That is a diseased compassion which waits for commotional stimulants.

† **Commotioner**. *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*.] One who excites or takes part in a commotion; one who stirs up tumult or rebellion.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Seditt.* (1641) 13 Who can perswade where treason is aboue reason, and . . . commotioners are better than commissioners, and common woe is named commonwealth? 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 555 The Swerde wyl not helpe in the common wealth. To purge it of Commotioners [i. 595 has commotioners]. 1616 BOLTON *Hypercr.* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 231 Sir Thomas Wiat, not the dangerous commotioner, but his worthy father. 1621 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 50 Lord Cobham . . . being a Commotioner in the reign of Qu. Mary.

† **Commotive**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *commōt-* (see *COMMOTE* v.) + *-IVE*, as if ad. L. *\*commōtivus*.] Tending to or subject to commotion; disturbing.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. (1641) 221 The Seas commotive and inconstant flowing. 1607 J. DAY *Tram. Eng. Bra.* (1881) 75 Commotive thoughts: envie and hate Strive in my breast. 1629 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1862) III. 283 Anxious commotive thoughts.

|| **Commotrix**. [L. fem. of *commōtor* 'one who sets in motion'.] 'A maid that makes ready and vnready her Mistris' (Cockeram 1623).

**Commoun(e, aly, obs. ff. COMMON, -LY.**

**Commowe** (kəm'pɔ:v), *v.* Also 4-5 **commoeve**, -move. Chiefly in pa. pple. [a. F. *commouu-oir* (12th c. in Littré), stressed stem *commueu*.]

Noted by Johnson as 'Not in use', and by Craig 1847, 'Obs.'; but, although chiefly found in Scotch writers after 1500, it has never been obsolete, and is now not uncommon.] 1. *trans.* (lit.) To move violently, disturb, agitate, stir up, set in commotion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 12 Be manace of þe [Cant. Univ. MS. þe see] commoueyng or chasyng ypwarde hete fro þe botme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii. vl. 72 And sall commove that deipst pyt of hell. 1559 MACALLOU *Cau. Physik* 4 The pulse commoved tells the heart to be troubled. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 970 The sands, Commoved around in gathering eddies play. 1822 SOUTHEY *Ode King's Visit Scot.* 6 From its depths commoved, In-furiate ocean raves. 1868 GRO. ELIOT *S. Gipsy* 208 The air is so commoved by your voice.

† b. of motion onward. *Obs. rare.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 34 Thai salbe commovit fra the see to the see.

c. *fig.* To put into general or universal motion. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (ed. 2) II. 76 The general stir and life of public activity tends to commove the whole system.

† 2. To throw into disorder, disturb. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 123 About the spryng of the day foure score basynets . . . commevyd al thoost by manere of batayll. a 1563 BAILE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 476 When Gods judgments begin to wax known, all things are commoved and troubled. 1623 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* 20 Love. . . doth disturb the mind, And, like wild waves, all our designs commove.

3. To move in mind or feeling, stir to emotion, rouse to passion; to excite. (After 1500 almost exclusively Sc.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 Jupiter . . . was commoved of this thing. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxii. With his crye he hath them so commoved. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* ii. i. iii. 43 Al the frensche men were commoued and troubled. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 577 Rycht far he wes commout at that thing. 1567 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-latt. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 41 Albeit her Hienes was commoved, for the present time of hir taking, at the said Erle Boithville. a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Sonn.* in Campbell *Spec. Brit. Poets* III. 207 Such was Diana once, when being spied By rash Acteon, she was much commoved. 1750 *Cloud of Witnesses App.* (1810) 317 This so commoved him that he durst not go away. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii. The clerk . . . was also commoved. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 132 To feel yourself commoved by such phenomena. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 126 Commoving thee no less With that forced quietness.

† b. To excite or incite to. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1795 This commeveth me To speke. *Ibid.* iii. Proem. 17 Commoueden. — *Boeth.* v. iv. 157 Voys or sounne hurtill þe be eres and commoeuþ hem to herke. 1651 CHARLTON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* ii. (1668) 45 To feel himself commoved to all sorts of Passions. Hence *Commoved ppl. a.*, and *Commoving vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 78 Dividing, striking, wounding, commoving, are as it were forced upon him. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 35 The gayest Kingdomes shall be but ruffling scuffling, removing and commoving hovells. 1847 BLACKW. *Mag.* 768 The pulses of the commoved air.

**Commown(e, commun, obs. ff. COMMON.**

† **Commou-leaste, v. Obs.**—0 [irreg. f. L. *commulc-re*.] 'To asswage' (Cockeram 1623).

**Commun, obs. pa. pple. of COMM.**

|| **Communa**: see *COMMUNE* sb. 1.

† **Communably, adv. Obs.** [Eccentric spelling for *commenably*, cf. *COMENABLE*.] Duly, properly.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 737 Sithen men us loven communably.

**Communal** (kəm'iʊnəl, kəm'iʊnəl), *a.* [a. F. *communal* ad. late L. *commūnāl-is*, f. *commūna* *COMMUNE*.]

1. Of or belonging to a commune (senses 1 & 2).

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 62 Communal nurseries were every where established. 1837 *Peiny Cycl.* VIII. 412/2 France . . . is divided into communes. . . under a municipal officer . . . who bears the same title, that of *Maire*, which was borne by the head of the ancient communes. He . . . is assisted by a communal council, the members of which are chosen by the communal electors. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 98 To be full communal teacher in France one must be 24 years old. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. ii. 73 Self-government . . . was the vital principle of the communal charters. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* i. i. In every part of Aragon, the cities had their . . . communal laws.

b. Of or pertaining to the Paris Commune and its adherents.

1871 *Graphic* III. 310/1 When the history of the Communal insurrection in Paris comes to be written. 1881 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 The elections, resulting in a crushing Communal defeat.

2. Of or pertaining to a (or the) community.

1843 BARNEY in *New Age* i Sept. 86 So also do I declare that Baptism should become, as a religious rite, permanent, communal, and diurnal. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 223 In the next world they . . . will have no national or communal existence. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* iii. (1875) 82 There is strong evidence that the lowest races of men live, or did live, in a state of what may perhaps be called 'Communal Marriage'. 1888 AMY LEVY *Reuben Sachs* x. 131 It consolidates one's position . . . to stand well with the [Jewish] Community. . . But . . . you will find a good many meetings of all sorts, which are not communal.

3. Of or pertaining to the commonality or body of citizens (L. *commūne*) of a burgh.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. § 809 The communal or popular faction was not however crushed.—Thus ended one phase of the communal quarrel.

**Communalism** (see preceding). [f. *prec.* + *-ISM*: cf. mod. F. *communalisme*.] The principle of the communal organization of society: a theory of government which advocates the widest extension of local autonomy for each locally definable community. Hence **Communalist**, a supporter of this system, or an adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871. **Communalistie** *a.*, of or pertaining to this theory.

1871 J. LEIGHTON *Paris under the Commune* viii. 206 Communalism here presents a singular likeness to Communism. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* viii. One who battles for a hopeless cause like a Communalist of Paris.

**Communalization** (kəm'iʊnəlaɪzəʃən). [f. *next* + *-ATION*.] The rendering of anything com-



munal; esp. the making of property in which the public are interested (as land, water-works, gas-works) communal, or the property of the (local) community, to be managed for the common good.

1883 *St. James's Gas*. 1 Dec. 3/1 All the most useful achievements in recent legislation and administration have been in the direction of nationalization or communalization. 1883 *LAVALLEY* in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1, I wish now to explain in a few words what I mean by communalization of land. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 1/1 What is wanted is . . . land communalization or land municipalization.

**Communalize** (kōmiznāleiz), *v. trans.* [f. COMMUNAL + -IZE.] To render (land, etc.) communal; to make (anything) the property of a commune or local community.

1883 *St. James's Gas*. 1 Dec. 3/1 Giving corporations the power to communalize gas and waterworks. 1883 *LAVALLEY* in *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 2/1, I believe that all that is now possible is to multiply the number of small properties, 'communalizing' a portion of land in every parish.

Hence **Communalizer**, one who communalizes, or supports communalization.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 2/5 No candidate need apply who is not a Federalist and a Land Communalizer.

**Communally** (see COMMUNAL), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a communal manner.

1889 *S. OLIVIER* in *Fabian Ess.* 126 Literature is become dirt-cheap; and all the other educational arts can be communally enjoyed.

**Communality**, -ties, etc., obs. ff. COMMONALITY.

† **Communance**. Obs. [a. F. \**communance*, f. *communier* to COMMUNE: see -ANCE. With sense 2. cf. med.L. *communantia* community.]

1. Communing, conversation, consultation.

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) II. i. 134 Vnable to be . . . rejoyed into any enquirence or comunance forto fynde, leeme, and knowe treuthis.

2. A body of commoners.

1701 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Communance*, The Commoners, or Tenants, and Inhabitants, who had the right of Common, or Commoning in open Fields or Woods, were formerly called the Communance. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Communance*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Communard** (kōmiznārd). [mod. F. f. COMMUNE + -ARD depreciatory. ('Nom donné par les adversaires'—Littré.) An adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871, or of the principles of communalism; a communalist. Also attrib.

1874 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 128, I remember a Communard leader. 1876 *Times* 6 Nov. 9/3 The prosecution and punishment of a thousand Communards. 1889 *HAMINGTON French & Eng.* Intro. 12 A Communist is a Socialist . . . who wants to have goods in common . . . A Communard is a person who wishes for an extreme development of local government.

† **Communative**, *a. obs.* [Anomalous formation or error.] = COMMUNICATIVE 1. Hence **Communatively** *adv.*

1611 R. H. ARRAIGUM, *Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 150 A signe of true and saving Grace, when it is Communative, and diffusive. 1900 *Paper to W. Penn* 15 Christ . . . is radically or communatively free and Light to the World.

**Communaute**, obs. f. COMMONALTY.

**Commune** (kōmiznā), sb.<sup>1</sup> [a. F. *commune* (It. and med.L. *communia*, Pr. *comuna*, *comunia*) = late L. *communia*, neut. pl. of *communis* common, treated as sb. fem. (cf. *bible*).]

(For *Commune* as early form of COMMON, see the latter.)

1. *Hist.* As a rendering of med.L. *communia*, *communio*, F. *commune*, It. *comuna* in various historical and technical uses: a. the body of commoners, the commonalty; b. a municipal corporation; c. a community.

1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 33 In the memorable assertion of legislative right by the commons in the second of Henry V. . . they affirm that the commune of the land is, and ever has been, a member of parliament. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Priar* iii. (1844) 75 The lower or lowest sort of the people, 'calling themselves the Communia'. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Comm.* (ed. 3) I. iv. 257 The peasantry of Normandy . . . made a commune'. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. xi. 419 In London . . . the communia did not obtain legal recognition until 1191. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. 89 Nor were the citizens as yet united together in a commune or corporation.

2. In France, a territorial division governed by a maire and municipal council; it is the smallest division for general administrative purposes, and is as a rule a section of a canton; towns and cities (except Paris) however form only one.

1792 *Prof. Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xvi. *Communities* or *Communes*. Sub-divisions of districts. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 375 In the department of la Haute-Vienne, in the canton and commune of Saint Leonard. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 412/1 The larger towns of France, with the exception of Paris, form but one commune. *Ibid.* 412/2 The average of France is nearly fifteen communes to a canton. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 303 Forty thousand communes were suddenly told that they must make swift choice between Socialism and anarchy . . . and . . . a virtuous dictator.

b. Applied to similar administrative divisions in other countries; also to translate Ger. *Gemeinde*; also, a name for a division in the socialistic organization of St. Simon.

1832 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) II. 62 Each [St.-Simonian] division, as commune, village, town, or nation,

is to have a 'règlement d'ordre' for industry. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 113 For the election of deputies from the provinces, the council of every commune proposes two candidates. 1848 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 79 *Gemeinde*.—We have no word that expresses the double sense, ecclesiastical and civil, of this. I have therefore been obliged to resort to the French word *Commune*. 1861 *Vac. Tour* 110 A commune in Servia is composed of two or three neighbouring villages; or a single village, if sufficiently large, may be of itself a commune.

c. *The Commune (of Paris)*: (a) a name assumed by a body which usurped the municipal government of Paris, and in this capacity played a leading part during the Reign of Terror, till suppressed in 1794; (b) the government on communalistic principles established in Paris by an insurrection for a short time in the spring of 1871; (c) the revolutionary principles and practices embodied in the latter, and advocated by its adherents, the communards.

1792 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. fr. France* I. ii. (Jod.). This wretch, Henriot, had been one of the executioners on the second of September, and was appointed by the commune of Paris, on the 31st of May, to take the command of the national guard. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 255/1 (*Paris*) The Convention . . . restricted the power of the terrible committees, abolished the commune of Paris, and reduced the clubs to subordination. 1871 *Graphic* 310/1. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec. M. Rochefort . . . inciting the Commune to demolish her house.

**Commune** (kōmiznā), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. COMMUNE *v.*; cf. *converse*.] The action of communing (see COMMUNE *v.* 6); converse, communion.

1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* II. This everlasting commune with myself. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cxvi. Days of happy commune dead. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* xxiv. Hills that stood in awful commune with the stars.

**Commune**: see COMMON sb. and *a.*

**Commune** (kōmiznā), *v.* Forms:

4-6 *commune*, 5 *commune*, 3- *communes*. [ME.

*commune*, a. OF. *commune*-r, to make common, share,

f. *commun* COMMON *a.* As mentioned under COMMON

*v.*, this specially represents those forms of the OF.

vb. in which the stress was upon the *u*, as 3 sing.

pres. *commune* (:-L. type *communi*-na); the forms

with the stress on the termination, e.g. *commune*-r,

(:-L. type *communi*-re, etc.) gave the ME. form

*commun*, *common*. The latter was long the preva-

lent type in Eng., though *commune* never became

obsolete; and in the 16th c., when the senses under

I. became mostly obsolete, and those senses which

were associated with *communion* survived, this

became the accepted form. But a result of the

two types *communi* and *commune* remains in the

two pronunciations *communi* and *commune*, of

which the former is frequent in verse (Pope,

Cowper, Wordsworth, Scott, Mrs. Browning; both

forms are used by Shakspeare, Milton, Tennyson).

(In early prose quotations it is often impossible to say

how *communi* was stressed. Hence some of the early

quots. here placed, may belong to COMMON vb., as do all

those spelt *communi*, *commen*, *commyn*, *commyn*.)

I. Obsolete senses: in which COMMON was the

more usual form.

† 1. *trans.* To make common to others with

oneself, impart (to), share (with); = COMMON *v.* 1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 102 Hi nele . . . his hinges communyn mid oþren.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 160 Unto his brother, which Neptune

Was hote, it list him to comune Parte of his good. 1538

*STARKEY England* i. 1. 7 When hyt [the mynd] communyth

and spredeth hys vertues abroad.

*absol.* 1382 *WYCLIF Philipp.* iv. 24 3e han don wel, com-

munynge to my tribulacioun.

† 2. To communicate verbally, tell, publish, re-

port; = COMMON *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 43 A wonder hap . . . The which me

liketh to commune And plainly for to tellen it oute. 1432-

50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 Men of Creta . . . communede it in

to oþer londes. 1540 *HYND tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.*

(1592) Svā. To commune them abroad.

† 3. *trans.* To take a part in common, to share,

participate; = COMMON *v.* 3. *Const. with. Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 2 John* 11 He that seith to him, Heyl, com-

muneth with his yuele werkis. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls)

I. ii. vi. 177 (quoting *1 Peter* iv. 13) But comune 3e with the

passiouns of Crist.

4. To have common dealings or intercourse; to

associate with; = COMMON *v.* 4. ? *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29436 (Cott.) þof þou wit cūred man

communyn þou sal be soyned wit resun. 1393 *GOWER Conf.*

I. 64 With such hem liketh to comune. 1826 *KENT Comm.*

68 The inability of the subjects of the two states to com-

mune, or carry on any correspondence or business to-

gether. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1867) III. xlv. 328 All

who had ever harboured or communed with rebels.

† 5. *trans.* To bring into agreement; cf. COM-

MON *v.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 176 Where the lawe may comune

The lordes forth with the comune, Eche hath his propre

duete.

II. Current senses, now always *commune*.

6. *intr.* † a. To talk together, converse. † b. To

confer, consult (with a view to decision).

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 571 Come Sir Gui de Mountfort . . .

& is aunte sone, & comune wiþ him. c. 1340 *Cursor M.*

12244 (Trin.) Mani may not wiþ him comun. c. 1386

CHAUCER *Frankl. Prolog.* 21 He hath leuere talken with a page Than to comune with any gentil wight. 1418 *ABP. CHICHELE* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. a. l. 4 Jour uncle . . . seyde to me that he hadde comunyd with Sir Thomas Fyschborn. a. 1561 G. CAVENTISH *Life Wolsey* (1885) 248 Call for master Palmes, that ye may comune with him until your meat be ready. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxiv. 26 Hee sent for him the offtner, and communed with him.

† c. *Const.* † *of, upon, on* (the matter discussed).

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 21 It stant nought upon my fortune.

But if you liste to comune Of the seconde glotony.

c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1724) 115 Thees

Councellours may . . . comewne and deliber upon . . . matters of

Deficultie. a. 1561 G. CAVENTISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 240

Sitting thus at dinner communing of diuers matters. 1611

SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 162 Why what neede we Comune

with you of this? 1765 H. WALFOLLE *Otranto* v. We were

communung on important matters.

† d. with dependent clause.

1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxii. 4 He went his way, and communed

with the chiefe Priests and captaines, how he might betray

him vnto them. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 201 Then commune

how that day they best may ply Thir growing work.

† e. *trans.* To talk over together, confer about,

discuss, debate; = COMMON *v.* 7. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. i. 201 For I have more to com-

mune with Bianca.

7. *intr.* To hold intimate (chiefly mental or

spiritual) intercourse (*with*). (Now only literary,

devotional and poetic.)

[1557 N. T. (Geney.) *Luke* xxiv. 15 As they communed to-

gether and reasoned [TINDALE, CHANM. commened, *Rhem.*

talked.] 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* iv. 4, lxxvii. 6.] 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II.

261 It was the hour of night, when thus the Son Commun'd

in silent walk. 1724 *POPE Odes* v. 523 As thus he com-

muned with his soul apart. 1768 *STANLEY Sent. Journ.*

(1778) II. 45 Walking backwards and forwards in the saloon,

without a soul to commune with. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion*

iv. Wks. 467/2 The Man, Who, in this spirit, com-

munes with the Forms Of nature. 1824 W. LIVING T. *Trav.*

I. 213 Feasting with the great, communing with the literary.

1842 *TENNYSON Two Voices* 461 To commune with that

barren voice. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* 168 On these

hill-sides . . . Abraham walked and communed with God.

† 8. To administer the Holy Communion to;

*pass.* to receive the Communion. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 357 Pat me shulen . . . oones

be 3eer be comuned of her proprs preest. 1483 *CAXTON*

*Gold. Leg.* 102/4 He said the masse and howselyd and

comuned the peple. c. 1500 in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1846) 330

Every of theye newe professed virgyns, muste . . . after masse

be comuned and howselyd.

b. *intr.* To receive the Holy Communion, to

communicate. (Common in U.S.)

1550 O. OGLETHORPE *Submiss. & Faith* in *Burnet Hist.*

*Ref.* (1715) III. 1. 189 In prohibiting that none should

commune alone, in making the People whole Communers, or

in suffering them to commune under both kinds. 1720 *J.*

*WARD Brit. Hind.* 3 Those who . . . Turn'd all Religion into

Spite, Would frequently at Church Commune, And rail

against her when they'd done. 1828 *WALSTON s.v. Commu-*

*nicate*. Instead of this, in America, at least in New-

England, *commune* is generally or always used. 1851 *MRS.*

*BROWNING Casa Guidi Wind* 784 What! 'commune in

both kinds'? In every kind—Wine, wafer, love, hope,

truth, unlimited, Nothing kept back. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave*

*States* 123 The slaves who habitually attend and commune

in the Episcopal church.

**Communer**. [f. COMMUNE *v.* + -ER 1.]

† 1. *Obs.* form of COMMONER, *q. v.*

† 2. A partaker with another or others; a sharer.

c. 1400 *Thornton MS.* 213 b. Communers of pat blyse.

c. 1550 *CHURCH. Matt.* xxiii. 29 We wold not have been com-

muners with yem.

3. One who partakes of the Lord's Supper.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 105 The Kyng . . . presenteth at his

Supper to al us his communers, bothe bread and wyne.

1550 [see COMMUNE 8 b].

4. One who communes or converses with another.

*rare.* In mod. Dicts.

5. A member or citizen of a commune (in refer-

ence to foreign countries). [F. *communi*er.]

1886 *Science* (N. Y.) VIII. 593 The popular school is to

be maintained by the *Gemeinde* or commune, and the com-

muniere have not in general found themselves able to forego

the income from school fees.

**Communeship**. [see -SHIP.] The position

of being a commune.

†1. Communicating, having communication with others, having inter-communication. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus is depness of water that maye neuer be stoppyd ne laued ne emptyd and is comynycable. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 177. I will see whether Thames River may be so parted by Trade by a Water Carriage may be made communicable and Easy. *Ibid.* 187 Surveying the River Thames, and the Sharwell, to find if they might be made Navigable, and Communicable with the Severne and Avon.

†2. Pertaining in common. *Obs. rare.*  
1528 SKELTON *Prayer Holy Ghost* (R.). To the Father, and the Son, thou art communicable in vnitatie which is inseparable. [Cf. 1610 s. v. COMMUNICABLY.]

3. That may be communicated or imparted.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ddviij. The goddis... haue made all thynges communicable to men mortall, excepte immortalitie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 676 Properties of God, communicable to no creature. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 419 Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. l. 376 The power of attracting iron, etc., possessed by the loadstone, which is communicable to iron and steel. 1809 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 483 An animal poison... communicable from person to person.

b. Of information or the like; cf. COMMUNICATE v. 2, COMMUNICATION 2.

1663 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1879-5 II. 91. I should do it [i. e. salute you] often, were the business of the House so... communicable as formerly. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 124 To none communicable in Earth or Heaven.

†c. Commonly applicable. *Obs. rare.*

1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* ii. 191 The Engine: This general Word, communicable to all Machins or Instruments, use... hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench Scare-fires therein.

†d. Suitable for communication; serving as a means of imparting information. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Poetie* III. x. (Arb.) 172 The vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and communicable termes, not clerically or vncouth. 1643 *True Informer* 16 In some communicable language (either in French or Latin).

5. Communicative, ready to converse, affable.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ddviij. Be great with the greatest, and communicable with your inferiours. *Ibid.* Gvj. Communicable and conuersant with many. 1557 NORRIS *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 80 b/2 Man... was a creature... sociable, communicable, and risible. 1631 *Celestina* vii. 91 This retirednesse is no cure for your disease; you must be free and communicable. 1798 W. HUTTON *Antiquary*. App. 120 The favourite topics of the communicable old man. 1874 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 285 Of a frank and communicable disposition.

**Communicableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or faculty of being communicable.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* vi. 53 Out of an Accommodation and Communicableness of himselfe to Man. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. lxi. 88 The ancient Hebrew... Greek and Latine tongues had [the fortune]... to lose their general communicableness and vulgarity, and to become only school and book languages. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 103 A communicableness of knowledge and ideas.

**Communicably** (k'mi:n'nikäbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a communicable manner; in the way of communication.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vi. 11 Waters Transient... which... are communicably imparted to it and to some other [cf. COMMUNICABLE 2]. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v. 17, I am and feel myself... communicably theirs.

**Communicant** (k'mi:n'nikänt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *communicant-em*, pr. pple. of *communicare* to COMMUNICATE; so F. *communiquant*.]

**A. sb.**  
1. One who partakes of or receives the Holy Communion; one who communicates (see COMMUNICATE v. 6).

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*. The Communicantes kneelyng shoulde receyue the holye Communion. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 469 What the priest shall doe when there are no communicants. 1602 T. FYTZHERB. *Apol.* 47 a. His body is offered, and ministered to the communicants. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* I. I. administered the Lord's supper to six or seven communicants. 1844 R. W. DALE *Manual Cong. Princ.* III. l. 124 The sacramental act... is completed when the communicants receive both the bread and the cup.

b. One who habitually communicates.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 236 There are little less than 1500 Communicants in that Parish. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 The existing state of the communicant roll in the Anglican Churches.

†2. A member of a household (? or community).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) l. 259 In... most great market townes, there are... three hundred or foure hundred families or manions, and two thousand communicants. [in country districts] we find not often above fortie or fiftie households, and two hundred communicants.

3. One who, or that which, communicates (in various senses); *e. g.* a. one who imparts; b. one who imparts information, makes a communication; c. one who holds communion or converse.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol. v.* lxxviii. § 8 Communicants of special infused grace. 1847 GROVE *Greene* II. xxix. (1862) III. 64 The voice was the only communicant. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 21 June 6/8 Investigations undertaken by the Russian police at the suggestion of an anonymous communicant.

**B. adj. (rare.)**  
1. Sharing, participating; having a part in common; † *Numbers communicant*: numbers having a common factor.

1557 RECORDS *Whetst.* Lijb. If, the remainder, and the route in the quotient, bee nombres communicante, diuide

them so. 1593 BILSON *Gent. Christ's Ch.* 16 To be... communicant with him in his roiall dignitie. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 215 And nature make communicant of Heaven. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* v. 115 Two communicant or overlapping Genera.

2. Having or furnishing communication.

1703 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1391 The Communicant branches of the Arteries.

3. Partaking of the Communion; being a communicant (see A. 1), in communion with the church.

1834 FONBLANQUE *Engl. under Admin.* (1837) III. 9 What will become of the poor who are now communicant with the Church? 1866 *Ch. Times* 10 Feb. Forty thousand English communicant Churchmen.

**Communicate** (k'mi:n'niket), *v.* Also 6 *communycat*, *communycat*, *-ate*, 7 *communicat*. Pa. pple. 6-7 *communicate*, *-at*. [f. L. *communicat*- ppl. stem of *communicare* to make common to many, share, impart, divide, f. *communis*-is common + *-ic*- formative of factitive verbs. The earlier Eng. spellings partly followed the variants of COMMON a.]

1. *trans.* To give to another as a partaker; to give a share of; to impart, confer, transmit (something intangible or abstract, as light, heat, motion, a quality, feeling, etc.). *Const. to.*

1538 STARKIE *England* i. 21 God, that... communycatyth hys gudnes to al other. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 123 He communicateth vnto vs with some celestiall and heavenly light as is needfull. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 233 The Grecians... communicated their Language... into Asia. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 5 Eminently qualified to receive or communicate pleasure. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. 437 The prisoners communicated to them the pestilence. 1864 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 5 Both moral and physical qualities are communicated by descent. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 125 It has a disagreeable odour which it communicates to the fingers.

2. *spec.* To impart (information, knowledge, or the like); to impart or convey the knowledge of, inform a person of, tell. *Const. to.* formerly *with* (the person informed); or *absol.*

1529 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 102 II. 2, I wold nut onely communycat thyngs unto you, wherin, etc. 1555 EORN *Decades W. Ind.* (Aib.) 340 He wolde... haue communicated this secrete to his owne contrey men. 1559 MORWYN *Evoym.* Pref. I will communicate it with the studios of Physick. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* ii. 2, I... communicated vnto them that Gospel, which I preach. 1675 BURTON *Goose Cause Dei* 335 Doctrines... communicated down from hand to hand by Immortal Tradition. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. The discovery he made and communicated with his friends. 1757 FOOTE *Author* i. You may communicate; this Gentleman is a Friend. 1860 TYNDALL *Clac.* II. ix. 272 The result of his observations was communicated to Prof. Jameson.

b. To impart by way of information to a society, the readers of a journal, or the like; to make a 'communication'.

1684 [see COMMUNICATED]. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 567, I should be glad to communicate some answer. 1880 *Athenaeum* 25 Dec. Mr. Scott communicated a paper 'On a collection of Hemiptera from Japan'.

3. To impart (as a share, portion, or specimen); to give, bestow (a material thing). ? *Obs.*

1581 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* vi. 6 Let him that is catechized... communicate to him that catechizeth him. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. xxxv. 50 [I] did communicate one of the plants thereof vnto Clusius. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 107 Sometimes, Kings did... communicate their robes to be worn by their Favorites. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 2 If I would, they should tell us our Fortunes... We rid up and communicated our Hands to them [the Gipsies]. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 2 Obligated to bid adieu to what he communicates.

†b. To bestow as a name to be shared. *Obs. rare.*  
1563 *Homilies in Rebellion* i. (1859) 554 So doth God himselfe... vouchsafe to communicate his Name with earthly Princes, terming them gods. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 103 Wisedome; a name peculiarly applied... to our most blessed Saviour. And therefore some godly men do more than dislike it as ineligious, that it should be communicated to any other.

4. To share, share in, partake of; to use, or enjoy, in common (*with*); to share *with* (either by receiving or bestowing). *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 The sacramentes of the churche, and the... receyuyng of them, whiche holy churtyans doth communycate. 1574 T. CARTWRIGHT *Phil. Declar.* 166 Why do we communicate the holie Sacramentes with the Papistes? 1582 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 324 That the Queen of Scots should communicate the Crown with her Son. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i. Thousands, that communicate our loss. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Goodness* (Arb.) 202 Common benefits are to be communicate with all. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whit.* v. 212 That which man communicates with beast. 1640 E. DAGRES tr. *Machiavel's Prince* 160 Hee writ that, being elected Emperour by the Senate, hee would willingly communicate it with him, and thereupon sent him the title of Caesar. 1890 W. WALLACE *Schopenhauer* 67 Nor was he the only acquaintance with whom Schopenhauer communicated some of his... means.

†5. *intr.* To have a common part, take part, partake, participate, share. a. *Const. with* (a person), *in*, rarely *of* (the thing). *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 309 Caesar the Dictator, of whom you beare the surname, and communicate in his fortunes. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 128 Sensual delights (wherein we wholly communicate with beasts). 1653 HOLCROFT *Procerius* II. 56 For him who communicated of the Emperours secrets. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 4. 128 We are... to communicate with them in all holy

offices. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 51 The absurdity of communicating in Heathen Rites.

b. *Const. with* (the thing).  
1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 182 His brethren communicated with his fortune, being betrayed by the same disloyaltie of the Swissers. 1611 BIBLE *Philipp.* iv. 14 Yee haue well done, that ye did communicate with my affliction. 1634 CANNON *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 124 The worship of the English service book is unlawful to be communicated with.

6. To unite in the celebration or observance of the Lord's Supper; to partake of or receive the Holy Communion.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, Though there be none to communicate with the Priest... To communicate once in the year at the least. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 283 In Cyprians time all that did communicate at all, did communicate in both kinds. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 279 Every one who was baptized communicated daily. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 20 Attended but did not communicate at the mass. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 83 He certainly had scruples about communicating with the Church of England.

†b. *trans.* *Obs.*

1641 BAKER *Chron.* 25/2 He communicated the mysteries of the blessed body of Christ. 1647 *Souldier's March* to *Salvation* 19 The army of King William... did give themselves to acknowledge their sins, prayer, and communicating the Lord's body. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 258 When he [Calvin] came first to Geneva, the Sacrament was communicated but thrice in the year.

7. To administer the Communion to.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 That al men should be communicate with bothe kinde. 1616 BRENT tr. *Serpi's Connc. Trent* (1676) 321 Whether children ought to be communicated. 1855 COL. WISEMAN *Pabola* 73 Speaking of a married woman communicating herself at home. 1872 O. SIMPLEY *Gloss. Ecl. Terms* 10 s. v. *Administration*, The Eastern Church communicates the faithful in both kinds.

†b. *intr.* To administer the Communion (to).

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 108 We command no Priest to communicate to the people in both kinds.

†8. *refl.* To put oneself into familiar relations; to hold or have intercourse or converse. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 33 He came downe as a meane betwene God and men... His nie communicating himself made him to be called an Angell. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gemini.* IV. 175 Her own brother with whom she communicated herself as to a husband. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy H.* 45 Prayer, whereby to communicate himselfe to almighty God. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth*. He communicated himself through a very wide extent of acquaintance.

9. *intr.* To hold intercourse or converse; (now always) to impart, transmit, or exchange thought or information (by speech, writing, or signs); to make a communication. *Const. with.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 159 (R.) Euen so the marchants... of our soueraigne lord... may... friendly bee vsed, and with your marchants and subjects suffered to communicate and to haue intercourse of traffique. 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 316 Sir Alexander Hume and I haue very much conversation together... and, if you advise him to communicate freely with me, etc. 1850 PRSCOTT *Peru* II. 298 He... put in at one of the Azores, where he remained until he could communicate with home. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. xxi. In dear words of human speech We two communicate no more. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 128 No means of communicating with others but by signs.

10. Of vessels, spaces, rooms, etc.: To open into each other by a common channel or aperture whereby the whole becomes as one space, etc.; to have communication or continuity of passage. Also said of the connecting channel or passage.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.). A system of such canals, which all communicate with one another. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 128 James's Bay lies at the bottom... of Hudson's Bay, with which it communicates. 1833 *Act* 3 § 4 *Will.* IV. c. 46 § 95 One waste... pipe... to communicate with any drain. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 88 When several vessels... communicate together, the same conditions of equilibrium obtain as when fluids are contained in a single vessel. *Mod.* Their apartments are separate, but they communicate by a door. A dressing-room communicating with this bedroom.

Hence **Communicated** *ppl. a.*, **Communicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 30 The communicating, that is, the eating and drinking of the... blessed body and blood. 1644 MILTON *Jdgnt. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 288 The... main end of Marriage, is the communicating of all duties, both diuine and human, each to other. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* Aa 4b, The good Angels... are extremely communicating to us. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* Advt., The communicated writing is not pretended to be a full... History of Mineral Waters. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 677 The communicating artery of Willis, which comes from the internal carotid. 1884 *N. York Herald* 27 Oct. 2/2 Two large, communicating front Rooms.

† **Communicate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also *-at*. [ad. L. *communicat-us*, pa. pple. of *communicare*: see prec. and -ATE 2.] = COMMUNICATED.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 226 The property of the manhood is communicate with the other nature. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vi. 11 Communicate Matter is that which is participable to the Plot together with other Places. 1671 *True Nonconformity* 308 The things of God... being only communicat by the revelation.

**Communication** (k'mi:n'niket'-[ən]). Also 4-5 *oo(m)mynycacion*, *-oun*, 5 *(kom-)*, 6 *commyni-*, *communication*, etc. [a. OF. *co(m)munication*, ad. L. *communicat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *communicare* to COMMUNICATE.]

1. The action of communicating or imparting. Now rare of things material, exc. as the vehicles of information: *e.g.* of a letter, a paper to a society, an article to a magazine, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ix. 13 Glorifyng God . . in symple- nesse of comynycacioun into hem and into alle. 1533 MORSE *Debell. Salam. Wks.* 960*t* The lewde communicacyon of heresies. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 69 So was there amongst them a mutual communication of their commodities. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxi. (1739) 254 This Communication of the Holy Ghost to the Apostles. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 235 An apparent but not real communication of the disease. 1865 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 102 The mercantile [power], presiding over circulation and communication of things. *Mod.* The communication of motion to a piece of mechanism, of heat to the body, etc.

2. *spec.* The imparting, conveying, or exchange of ideas, knowledge, information, etc. (whether by speech, writing, or signs).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. ix. (1695) 269 To make Words serviceable to the end of Communication. 1806-31 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) i. 68 Times of severe trial have been chosen for Divine communications. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 80 He had been . . in close communication with the French embassy on this subject. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 33 The reward which rapidity of communication now ensures to discoveries that are profitable.

3. *concr.* That which is communicated, or in which facts are communicated; a piece of information; a written paper containing observations.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prolog. 3 Every man . . wyll vitter his comynycacyon and maters in suche . . termes that fewe men shal vnderstande theym. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 29 Let no filthly communication procede out of youre mouthes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 11 Vee know the man, and his communication. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., Those who have been pleased to favour me with Communications. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 172 Mingled with his communications on such subjects are other communications of a very different . . kind. *Mod.* The Royal Society has agreed to print this communication. I have read your communication to the *Academy*. It was placed that the communication was privileged.

4. Interchange of speech, conversation, conference. *Obs.*

1462 PASTON *Letts.* No. 452 II. 102 Thomas Edmonds fell in communication with old Debnam. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 6 The king . . hath had . . many assemblies and comynycacions with the King of Scotte for amytie, trefes and peas to be had. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76b She . . had comynycacyon with the serpent. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* xv. 23 Buil communications corrupt good manners (1611; *Gr. quallias*, Vulg. *colloquia*, WYCLIF yuel spechis, TINDALE malicious speakings, CRANMER enel wordes, *Genen.* enel speakings; *Revised* 1881 has 'evil company'; the American Revisers prefer 'evil companionships'; see § 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 283 In communication when mention hapned to be made of a certain Bishop.

5. Converse, personal intercourse.

1580 BARET *Adv.* B 648 Intercourse of merchandise . . communication for bying and selling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 429 Thou . . Best with thy self accompanied, seek'st not Social communication. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 152 They had little knowledge or communication one with another.

6. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1793) i. 18, I have had communication with her three times. 1792 BURKE *Sh. Negro Code* Wks. IX. 300 Any European Officer . . having unlawful communication with any woman Slave.

7. Access or means of access between two or more persons or places; the action or faculty of passing from one place to another; passage (between two places, vessels, or spaces).

1684 SCANDERBERG *Rediv.* vi. 151 The Turks had there a considerable Garrison, which might incommode the Communication between his Troops, and the Imperialists. 1694 CHILDS *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 96 The City of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and all other places within the usual lines of communication. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* i. 66 Even between distant parts of the same kingdom the communication was rare and difficult. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 126 Two vessels at different temperature in communication with each other. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxvii. 107 They had admirable means of communication by land and sea.

8. *concr.* A means of communicating; a channel, line of connexion, connecting passage or opening.

1715 DESAIGUIERES *Fires Impr.* 118 There must be a communication with the passage . . whence the External Air comes immediately in. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 166 This lake is the communication between the Lakes Winnepeck and Bourbon, and Lake Superior. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1478 Lee's communications through South-Western Virginia . . have been cut by General Stoneman. 1879 LUBBOCK *Add. Pol. & Educ.* i. 5 To protect our communications with India and Australia.

9. Common participation. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZGERALD *Apol.* 55a, The cup, sayth he, which wee blesse, is it not a communication of the blood of our Lord? 1658 J. ROWLAND *Monist's Theat.* Ins. 229 Authors describe it [hornet] to be in colour like a Wasp. . . and in communication of labour like all other social winged Insects. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* in Stephen *Larus Eng.* (1845) i. 84 Admitting them [the Welsh] to a thorough communication of laws with the subjects of England. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 128 That all the subjects of Great Britain should enjoy a communication of privileges and advantages.

10. Congruity, affinity, quality in common. *rare.* 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 186 The coldness of the Climate hath some communication with their Nature.

11. The Holy Communion; its observance. *rare.* c. 1650 *Women Saints* 131 If the communication of our

Lords bodie was there celebrated. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* iii. v. (1673) 376 We admit them in the Church to a right of Communication to drink of the Cup of the Blood of Christ.

10. *Rhet.* (See quotes.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99b, Communication is then used when we debate with other, and aske questions as though we looked for an answer. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* § 805 (L.) Communication . . takes place when a speaker or writer assumes his hearer or reader as a partner in his sentiments and discourse, saying We, instead of I or Ye.

11. *Freemasonry.* The name of the quarterly and half-yearly conferences or assemblies of the fraternity. (Used in the first Book of Constitutions, 1723.)

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The Prince of Wales will be again nominated for the office of Grand Master of English Freemasons, at the quarterly communication of Grand Lodge on the 5th of December. 1888 *Constit. Free & Accepted Masons* Rule ix. 21 Four Grand Lodges shall be holden in London, for quarterly communication in each year.

12. *Comb.*, as communication-cord, a cord by which passengers in a railway train may communicate with the guard or driver; communication-valves, the valves in a steam-pipe which connects two boilers to an engine, for cutting off communication between either boiler and the engine (Weale *Dict. Terms*, 1850).

**Communicative** (kōmīn'nikatīv), *a.* Also *f.* -ive, comynycatyue. [*a.* F. *communicatif*, -ive, *f.* L. *communicatīv*; see above and -IVE.]

1. That has the quality or habit of communicating. In many applications.

† *a.* That has the quality of communicating or diffusing itself, diffusive. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ix. (1495) 37 The Cherubyn have comynycatyue cunninge, for the lyghts of wysdom that they receyve largely it streymth by them largely. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 22 The communicative doctrine of broder. 1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 31 A communicative mercy that perfumeeth whole Kingdomes with blessings. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* i. iii. 28 An evil so communicative that it doth . . work like poison. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. vi. 155 True religion is naturally communicative.

† *b.* Open to familiar intercourse; sociable; not stiff or reserved. *Obs.*

1602 PATRICKIE tr. *Genillet* 313 A lover of the people, humane, kind, communicative, of easie access. 1673 *Rules of Civility* vi. 66 Reservedness is . . unwelcome to all Societies, when a hearty communicative man is useful and acceptable. 1753 M. JOHNSON in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 435, I . . received great civilities from his communicative courtesy. a. 1791 W. MAXWELL in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1770 The most accessible and communicative man alive.

† *c.* Of things: Sociable. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 34 [Drunkness] is communicative, and requires the emulation of companions.

† *d.* Disposed to communicate or impart gifts, benefits, etc.; liberal, generous. *Obs.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 228/1 As to the necessities of Life, he was liberal and communicative, ready to do good. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ Infinite Goodness is of so communicative a Nature, that it seems to delight in the conferring of Existence. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* ii. viii. § 9 These men are despisers of riches, and . . very communicative.

*e.* with *of*.

1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 187 Whose uprightness . . hath (like his owne starre) communicative of it selfe dispersed the fairer beames into all places. a. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) i. 437 He is communicative of his Gifts. 1784 COMPTON *Task* i. 332 Communicative of the good he owns.

† *f.* Ready to communicate information, etc.; free in conversation, open, talkative. (The usual current sense.)

1654 CROMWELL *Sts.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), They became communicative. They told me, etc. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 184 That no less Communicative then Judicious Antiquary. a. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) i. 267 They were in a particular manner communicative to me. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. iii, I was always of a communicative disposition, so I thought it a shame to keep so much knowledge to myself. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1861) 58 The lengthened anecdotes of the communicative Annette.

2. Suitable to communicate or convey information, etc. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 147 It [a publication] would certainly be most communicative and effectual in Latin. 1885 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 561 Choosing apt, explicit, and communicative words.

† 3. Fitted for, or capable of, being communicated; communicable. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 142 Not as words communicative to some few present auditors, but blazed to the world. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 317 The Board's Readiness to Receive any thing from him Communicative to them. 1744 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 34 Subject to communicative Distempers, as scrophulous, or scorbaticus . . Disorders.

† 4. Commonly or generally applicable. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 228 If the reason of this . . name, Angel, be equally collective, and communicative to the whole preaching ministry . . then must the name be collectively, and communicatively taken.

5. Of or pertaining to communication.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 137 The communicative duty which we owe to our brethren. 1710 SHAFRES. *Charac.* i. § 2 (1737) II. 81 A Creature . . wholly destitute of a communicative or social Principle. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 18-20 Introd., From the passive and recep-

tive to the active and communicative stage. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 1887/1 Establishing friendly and communicative relations with the people.

**Communicatively**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a communicative way; by way of communication.

a. 1640 BR. MOUNTAGU *A. & M.* 131 Not originally . . of his owne; but communicatively. 1641 [see prec., sense 4]. 1660 BONN *Scut. Reg.* 70 That the Government . . habitually resideth in the people, but is communicatively derived from them, unto the king. 1701 *Lect. on Proverbs* (MS.) 6 Not onely Essentially, but Communicatively Good. For, He is Good, and doth good. 1868 HOLME *Lie B. Godfrey* lii. 299 Lady Vyvian was not communicatively disposed.

**Communicativeness**, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being communicative; see the adjective. Now, *esp.* Readiness to communicate information or tell what one knows or thinks.

1659 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* xi. 20 (T.) None of that communicativeness and charity among you, as is required. 1672 *Made's Vhs.*, *Author's Life* p. xxxviii, His communicativeness in ordinary Discourse. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 255 This excellent Communicativeness of the Divine Nature. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xlv. 337 To come at all Mr. Lovelace's secrets, and even, from his careless communicativeness, at some of mine. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 217 The communicativeness of Hamlet, and his tendency to soliloquize.

**Communicator** (kōmīn'nikatōr). Also 7 -our. [*a.* L. *communicator*, agent-sb. *f.* *communicāre* to COMMUNICATE; see -OR.] One who or that which communicates.

1. In general sense.

1662 H. MORE *Def. Threefold Cabbala* iv. 115 The first communicatour of which Mystery. 1852 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 149 The Poem represents . . God as the willing intimate Communicator of Good. 1859 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1. 176 The rope . . is a mere intermediate communicator of power to the distant machine. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 To impress the personality of the communicator upon the recipient.

2. *spec.* An apparatus for communicating; *esp.* a. that part of a telegraph instrument used in sending messages; b. a contrivance for communicating with the guard or driver of a railway train.

c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* i. 274/1 The words . . sent by the communicator are spelt, letter by letter, on the indicator. 1872 *Daily News* 30 July, Parliament imposed a penalty on the misuse of the communicator [in a railway train].

**Communicatory** (kōmīn'nikatōrī), *a.* [*ad.* L. *communicatōri-us*, *f.* *communicator*; see -ORY.] Tending to the communication or imparting of anything. † *Communicatory letters* (*Ecll. Hist.*): letters recommending to the communion of distant churches, or by which ancient churches communicated with each other.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 294 They writ letters to the churches, which were called literæ communicatorie, or Communicatory letters. 1677 BAXTER *Let. in Answ.* *Dodwell* 102 None should be received . . into the Communion of another Church, without due notice of his aptitude . . by the Certificates of the Church whence he came, called Communicatory Letters. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 298 In the Primitive Churches there were . . communicatory Letters, by which the holy Bishops gave an account to each other of the State and Condition of their respective Churches. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* app. 9 He was neither to receive any to Communion on the communicatory Letters of Schismatics nor to give communicatory Letters to them. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Rom.* (1853) 231 The Patriarch elect did . . write letters communicatory to the Patriarch of Rome.

**Communing** (kōmīn'ning), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

The action of the vb. COMMUNE, in various senses: † *a.* Sharing, participating; *b.* Holding converse or communion; *c.* Communion, fellowship.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25087 (Cott.), To haf wit santes communynge. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 Communynge of sacrament of be autere. a. 1400 *Credo* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 38, I byleve in . . holy chyrche general, the comynynge of haleswes. a. 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 130 Counseylls and communynge. 1509 *Paternoster, Ave & Creed* (W. de W.) A iij, I trowe in . . holy chyrche unversall, comynynge of sayntes. 1548 *Gest Fr. Masse* 108 Mutual receipt and comynynge of them. 1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. ii, That Communing of Soul with Soul. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 334 His communynge with his own heart.

**Communing**, *vpl. a.* [-ING 2.] That communicates, or is in communion.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 The Baptist Union . . consists of between 1,800 and 2,000 churches with their pastors, and a communing membership of over 200,000.

**Communion** (kōmīn'ni-on, -yon). Also 4-5 oo(m)munyon, 4-6 -on(e), 6 commonion. [*a.* F. *communio*, or *ad.* L. *communio-nem*, mutual participation, fellowship, in Augustine 'church communion' and 'the communion of the holy altar'; *f.* *communis* COMMON. (With reference to the possibility that the latter was derived from *com-* + *īnus*, cf. *īnio*, *ōnem*, oneness, UNION.)]

1. Sharing or holding in common with others; participation; the condition of things so held, community, combination, union.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecllcs.* ix. 20 The comynoun of deth wite thou [Vulg. *communione mortis scito*]. c. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Yf thei be merchautes, dyvision of heritage is betwene them comynoun. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. i. iii. 46 They attribute . . hospitalite to the Brit-



taness, communion of all things to the Normans. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 279 By Communion, the Apostle certainly intended a joint-Communion, or participating in common with others. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 150 In France there was no public credit, no communion of interests. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 52 Having no communion of nature with other things.

2. Fellowship, association in action or relations; mutual intercourse.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 87 b. The Communion is a fellowship or a coming together, rather latine than englishe. 1592 WKS r *Synbol.* i. i. § 22 Contractes of propertie are buying or selling . . . of communion, societie. 1611 BIRCH 2 *Cor.* vi. 14 What communion hath light with darkness? 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* xiv. My very chains and I grew friends, So much that a communion tends to make us what we are. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 8 The Latin franchise . . . placed its possessor in a state of subordinate communion with the Roman people.

b. Religious fellowship, spiritual intercourse.

c 1600 HOOKER (J.), The angels . . . having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., In these latter our union and communion with God consists. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) 582 It is in the Communion of the Sacrament, as it is in the Communion of Prayers. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 747 Divine Communion . . . must fill the void. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 9. 34 There may have been seasons when communion with God has become a consciousness of His indwelling. 1876 J. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 15 Between man and God we are unwilling to use the familiar term 'intercourse', communion is the more reverent word, but it means the same thing.

c. Intimate personal converse, mental or ideal; communing. (In poetry or elevated prose.)

1800 WORDSW. *Poems on naming Places* iii. She who dwells with me, whom I have loved, With such communion, that no place on earth Can ever be a solitude to me. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 30 He lives with antiquity in the sweet communion of studious retirement. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 51 That health of body and soul which ever rewards a close communion with Nature.

† d. Action in partnership, common action.

1614 RALSTON *Hist. World* (J.), Men began publicly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by communion, and in public manner. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Pence* i. Wks. VIII. 92 Our account of the war, as a war of communion . . . was a war of disaster and of little else.

3. The fellowship or mutual relation between members of the same church, or of bodies which recognize each other as branches of the Church Catholic (said to be 'in communion with' each other; members are also said to be 'in communion with' the church).

The phrase *communio of saints* has been used both in this and in sense 4; cf. COMMUNION *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 1638 Contriccion . . . restoreth . . . to the compaignye and communio of hooly chirche. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 817 The communion of sayntes. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 218 b. The seconde [poynete] is, that there is communion of sayntes. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 411 The inhabitants in and about London in communion with the establish church. 1795 T. DUNPIN *Ecccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 209 By this Word, Communion, we are to understand the mutual Love of Christians, and Conformity of their Manners. 1839 YVOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch. Pref.* (1847) 11 Churches planted by the Apostles, with whom it was in full communion. 1853 TRENCH *Less. Proverbs* 125 The communion of saints, their communion not with one another merely . . . but, their communion with Him, who is the friend of all good men. 1879 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Success.* in *Ch. of Eng.* iii. 60 That the . . . ungodly Churchman should be still in outward communion with the Church.

† b. *Letter of communion*: a certificate of church membership. Cf. 8 and COMMUNICATORY LETTERS. 1667 in T. W. MARSH *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* xiii. 118 Whereas our Deare friend William Penn is intended to pass over into Ireland this Meeting Desires William Garton and Josiah Garton to draw a letter of Communion and send it unto him.

4. An organic union of persons united by common religious faith and rites; a church or denomination; the organized body professing one faith.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 21 In this sense S. Hierome called S. Augustine a Bishop of his Communion: that is, of his Faith, of his Minde, of his Doctrine, of his Religion. 1573 R. BARNES *Wks.* 246 Wee beleue . . . that holy church is a communion or fellowship of holy men. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1751) V. 134 That I have in my Army some of the Romish Communion, I do not deny. 1700 ASTLEY tr. *Saavedra-Fazardo* II. 314 It is not allowable to kill or hate a Man of a different Communion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 570 The Scotch minister . . . according to the rules of his communion. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. i. 398 The clergy of their respective communions.

5. Of things: Community or association of functions, common relation.

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 11. 178 The comunyon betwyx them [i.e. body and soul] also to be of that sorte that they dysseasys of the one redunde to the othr. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. 47 These parts are called Homogeneall . . . in respect of their Magnetical nature, and communion. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. iii. 90 The communion of Nerves and Vessels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 To discover the soul from the communion of the body. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* iii. ii. 407 A certain amount of functional communion between the two sides, so that when one retina is stimulated both pupils contract.

6. Intercourse, communication.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* (T.), The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Ethiopians. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 19 No Intercourse or Communion with the superior or external Air. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv.* VOL. II.

*Mundi* iii. 95 Words . . . transported bodily out of the Greek into the Latin tongue after literary communion had begun.

7. Participation in the Christian sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, the sacrament itself as administered or observed, the Eucharist; in some phrases, as to take, deliver, receive the communion, it becomes more or less concrete. (Also *Holy Communion*, *communio sancti altaris*, Augustine.)

*Communion in one kind, in both kinds, half communion*, etc.: terms relating to the dispute whether the laity should receive one or both elements in the communion. *Close or strict, free or open communion*: among Baptists, a division on the question of admitting to the Lord's Table persons who have not received baptism in accordance with Baptist principles.

[1382a WYCLIF i *Cor.* x. 16 The cuppe of blesynge the which we blessen, wher it is not the comenyng [TIND. & CRANM. partakyng, *Gener.* & 1611 communion (*Revised* a c.), *Rhem.* communication, Vulg. *communicatio*, Gr. *κοινωνία*] of Cristes blood? and the breed which we breken, wher it is not the delynge or part takynge [1388 the takynge, T. & Ca. partetakyng, *Gener.* & 1611 communion (*Rev.* a c.), *Rhem.* participation, Vulg. *participatio*, Gr. *κοινωνία*] of the body of the Lord? c 1440 PROMPT. *Paro.* 89 Communyone sacrament, *communio*. 1492 in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* (1888) XLV. 255 A pair of chalice of silver for the communion. c 1500 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 327 Oon after an othr . . . shall offer an host and wyne . . . for theyr communion. 1548 *Order of the Communion, Proclain.* To come to this holy Sacrament and most blessed Communion . . . Rubr. 1 Before he shall minister the Communion. Rubr. 2 Disposed to be partakers of the Communion. Rubr. 5 Those that are minded to receive the holy Communion. Rubr. 9 The Priest shall deliver the Communion first to the Ministers. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 256 Whyte certeyne of the Christians were at the communion. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 4 We goe . . . to our Parische Church, where we heare our Curate, and receive the blessed Communion. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 67 Unacquainted with the day of our Communion. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duch. Dubit.* (1671) 371 The half-communion is by the Council of Constance affirmed to be different from the institution of Christ. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 28 Communion. The Sacrament is so called, because of the Communion we therein hold with Christ and with each other. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. 15 Communion in both kinds was certainly usual at this time. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict. s.v.* At every Mass the celebrant is bound to communicate, because his communion is necessary for the completion of the sacrifice. . . The communion of the people is in no way essential, either to the integrity or lawfulness of the sacrifice. 1886 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 651/2 Particular Baptists . . . are subdivided into two sections on the question of free or strict communion . . . the 'strict' or 'close communionists' admitting to the Lord's Supper only those who have been baptized as adults.

† b. = *Communion Service. Obs.*

1552a Bk. *Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons*, Then shalbe song or sayed the Communion of the day. 1555 BALE in Strype *Ecccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 They mock the rehearsal of Gods commandments, and of the epistles and gospels in our Communion, and say, they are misplaced. 1575 in W. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 368 Y<sup>e</sup> . . . Burgesses . . . shall yearly procure a communion or sermon to be made. c. (See quot.) 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 42 While the Eucharist was being distributed to the people, the choir sang the whole or part of a psalm, called, from that circumstance, the 'communion'. 1883 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* Communion, the antiphon which the priest says after the abutions, at the Epistle side of the altar. Formerly it used to be sung, while the people communicated: hence the name.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* (almost exclusively referring to 7), as *communion bread*, *day, office, place, platter, service, Sunday, time, wine*, etc.; † *communion board*, a communion table (cf. BOARD *sb.* 6); *communion-cloth*, a cloth used at the celebration of the Communion, esp. a cloth for the communion table; see also quot. 1866; *communion-cup*, a cup used for the wine at the communion: a name preferred by the Puritans in England to *chalice*; *communion letter* = *letter of communion* (see 3 b.); *communion-rail*, the rail in front of the communion table in some churches, the altar-rail. Also COMMUNION TABLE.

1583 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 The Idoll of her prophane \*communion borde. c 1612 DONNE *Serm.* IV. lxxxvi. 99 The religion of the church holds a stubborn Recusant at the table, at the Communion-board as far from her as a Recusant at the Pew. 1602 T. SPARKS *Brotherly Persuasion* (1607) 10 The order of Geneva touching their \*communion bread. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 49 An ore-worne \*Communion-cloth. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 353 Communion cloth or Housing-cloth is a white linen cloth spread over the rails at the time of the Communion, or is held for the Communicants by acolytes or other ministers. 1642-3 EARL NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1751) V. 137 Their Chalices or \*Communion Cups (let them [the Parliamentarians] call them what they will). 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 24 A young Maid . . . had stole herself into the Congregation upon a \*Communion-day. c 1711 KRN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 135 He no \*Communion-Letters could pretend, Which mov'd the Angel Entrance to suspend. 1721 STRYPE *Ecccl. Mem.* III. xxxi. 243 They thought it not convenient to have the Ten Commandments, the Epistles, and Gospels repeated in the \*Communion Office. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 572 The height of the pilasters in the \*Communion-Place is 22 feet 6 inches. 1847 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. iii. 97 Knebt by the \*Communion-rails of Westbury Church. 1827 *Genll. Mag.* XCIV. ii. 487 This part of the Ante-Communion Service is now so commonly omitted on Sundays. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wychelmicus*, The next day

was \*Communion Sunday. 1552a Bk. *Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Table hauyng at the \*Communion tyme a fayre white linnen clothe vpon it.

**Communioneable**, *a. rare.* [see -ABLE.] Admitting of, or open to, communion.

1861 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 24 He [God] is . . . one with us, is communioneable, and is open to a correspondence, likened to that of a father with his children.

**Communional** (kōmūn'niōnāl), *a. rare.* [see -AL.] Of or belonging to communion; social.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 759 Communional sympathy—general bienséance—public spirit.

**Communionist**. [f. COMMUNION + -IST.] a. One who partakes of the Communion, a communicant (*rare*). b. *Close, open, strict, free communionist*; one who adheres to close or open communion: see COMMUNION 7; c. *Fellow-communionist*: a member of the same communion.

1644 DURVE *Epist. Disc.* 41 Most of the scrupulosities of the non-communionists may be resolved thereby. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 24 The glorious victory over the strict communionists. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* iii. (1871) 363 Many of the children are communionists. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 711/2 The Old School Presbyterians of the North insist that their fellow communionists of the South should repudiate their errors. 1884 SPURGEON in *Chr. Commw.* 1 May 692/3 As compared with the bulk of English Baptists I am a strict communionist myself, as my Church fellowship is strictly of the baptised.

**Communion table**. [COMMUNION 7.] The table used in celebrating the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

In the Church of England, the application of the terms 'communion-table' and 'altar' respectively to the 'holy table' of the Prayer-book, depends more or less on the views held as to the nature of the Communion Office. See historical data under ALTAR 2 b.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 43 A carpitt . . . for our communion table. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 32 Consider then that to come to the Communion table is to take Orders: Every man should come to that altar as holy as the Priest for there he is a Priest. 1634 BURETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 82 It was not to be accounted an altar, but the communion-table. 1641, 1660, 1742 [see ALTAR 2 b]. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 7 2 He has likewise . . . railed in the Communion-Table at his own Expence. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 61 Bishop Jewel says, that in St. Basil's days, Ann. 380, the Communion Table was of boards, and so placed that men might stand round it. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 341 He . . . talks of the 'communion-table' as if this were a correct or authorized term. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindsey* 23 There is a space left . . . for a communion table.

† **Communique**, *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 *communique*, *-yke*, *commynique*. [a. F. *communiquer*-r, ad. L. *communicāre* to COMMUNICATE.] *intr.* = COMMUNICATE *v.* 9.

1475 CAXTON *Ysaou* 70 b. Hit behoueth for to communique together by good policie. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 61 Determynd to communique wyth them. c 1500 *Mechynie* 291 [They] communyked togidre of one thinge & of other.

**Communism** (kōmūniz'm). [f. L. *communis* is or F. *commun* COMMON + -ISM. In mod. F. *communisme*.]

1. A theory which advocates a state of society in which there should be no private ownership, all property being vested in the community and labour organized for the common benefit of all members; the professed principle being that each should work according to his capacity, and receive according to his wants.

'I also conversed [in 1840] with some of the most advanced minds of the French metropolis, and there, in the company of some disciples of Babeuf, then called Equalitarians, I first pronounced the name of Communism, which has since . . . acquired that world-wide reputation (GOODWIN *Darwin in The Apostle* No. 1, 1848).

1843 *New Age* 20 May 24 Works on Communism, Religious, Political, and Domestic. 1844 *The Movement* 25 Sept. 353 The journals . . . teem with criticisms and reports of Communists and Communism. 1848 FORSTER *Diary* 11 May in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. vii. 257, I learn that the great distinction between communism and socialism is that the latter believes in payment according to work done, and the former does not. 1851 J. M. LUDLOW *Chr. Socialism* 11 Communism starts from the thing, and is in essential antagonism to absolute property; Socialism starts from the person, and is in essential antagonism to human discord and rivalry. 1890 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Labour World* No. 11 col. 39 Communism means a self-supporting society distinguished by common labour, common property, and common means of intelligence and recreation.

2. Applied to any practice which carries out this theory in whole or part; e.g. that mentioned in Acts ii. 44 seq., as practised in the church of Jerusalem, or that prevailing in monastic communities. Also *transf.*

1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 75 In these curious creatures communism prevails to its fullest extent, one for all and all for one. 1874 H. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 177 The communism, the vows of silence, the ceaseless struggle after a higher life amongst the Essenes. 1882 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 870 Communism seems to the new-born religious society but the proper social expression of its brotherhood.

3. Co-ownership of land. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvii. 652 A village system, which, was a kind of simple communism. 1875 *Post & Times* 11. (ed. 2) 254 Communism or co-ownership appears to be an older institution than individual ownership.

3. Community of feeling; the spirit of a community. *rare*.

1870 *Daily News* 18 Nov., A tribunal where the natural bias of mercantile communism could not influence the judgment of those who had to decide the question.

¶ Sometimes improperly used for COMMUNALISM, and the spirit of the COMMUNE of Paris, in 1871.

1871 *Graphic* III. 563/2 The Hotel de Ville... is now a complete wreck... an everlasting reproach to Communism and its doctrines.

**Communist** (kə'mju:nist). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *communiste*.]

1. An adherent of the theory of communism.

1841-2 [see 3]. 1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 132 The Communist... gives it [the Communion Table] a higher significance, by holding it as a type of that holy millennial communitive life. 1849 EBBE. ELLIOTT *Poet. Wks.* (1876) II. 202 What is a communist?—One who hath yearnings for equal division of unequal earnings: Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 121 The citizens, if not actually communists, are in spirit communistic. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 2/1 The logical communists... bitterly complain of nationalization of the land as a device of the bourgeois to save the nationalization of capital.

*transf. and fig.* 1844 EMERSON *Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 297 It [Destiny] may be styled... a terrible communist, reserving all profits to the community, without dividend to individuals. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* iii. 126 The tendency of heat is towards equalisation; heat is par excellence the communist of our universe.

¶ 2. *erroneously*. A supporter of the Commune of Paris; a COMMUNARD.

(So constantly in English newspapers.)

1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., The Communists mistake the times, they are not now in 1792. To-day Paris needs France, and cannot do without her.

3. *attrib. or adj.* Of the communists; communistic.

1841 BARMBY [founded] The London Communist Propaganda Society. 1842 *Oracle of Reason* 13 Aug. 280 Proclamation to the inhabitants of Cheltenham... Signed Goodwyn Barmby, Pontifarch of the Communist Church. 1848 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 246 The Communist doctrine of not paying a man in proportion to his work. 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 119 The Communist party would then have tried conclusions with him [the President of the French Republic].

**Communistery**, -try. [f. prec. + -RY.] A communist habitation.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 134 Our supposed banquet is in a simple Communistery, in a commune of Syria. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 76 A dormitory and common rights in the most splendid communistery or phalanstery that has ever been imagined.

**Communitic** (kə'mju:nistik), *a.* [f. COMMUNIST + -IC; cf. *Hellenistic*, etc.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of communism; in accordance with communist principles.

1851 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 26 Communitic association, as opposed to Competition, can only... succeed... when society shall be Christianised. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 220 The communitic life of bees. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 46 Communitic regulations respecting property and marriage.

¶ 2. Used as = COMMUNALISTIC.

1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct., Mr. John Lemoine points out in the Débats the infinite mischief which the communitic agitation is effecting. 1873 *King of Arms* 18 Oct. 4 The excesses... of the Republican and Communitic factions.

**Communitical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Communitically** *adv.*, in a communitic (or *erron.* communitic) way.

1871 *Member for Paris* II. 46 Some new communitical era of guillotining. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 422 All property was held communitically.

**Communital**, *a. rare*. [irreg. f. COMMUNITY + -AL.] Of or relating to the community.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 5 Their whole system of communital economy.

**Communitarian** (kə'mju:nɪtə'riən), [f. COMMUNITY + -ARIAN; cf. *unitarian*, etc.] A member of a community formed to put into practice communitic or socialistic theories.

1841 BARMBY [founded] The Universal Communitarian Association. 1842 MIALLE in *Noncon.* II. 809 Your communitarians, or societarians of modern days who seem intent on fashioning a new moral world by getting rid of all individuality of feeling, etc. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blethedale Rom.* I. viii. 143 These mendacious rogues circulated a report that we communitarians were exterminated. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 46 The Ham Communitarians found raw carrots and cold water unendurable when the snow lay thick upon the ground.

† **Communitation**, *Obs.*—[ad. L. *communitatio*-em, f. *com* + *munitio*-em fortifying.] 'A fortifying or making strong on all parts' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Communitive**, *a. rare*. [f. COMMUNITY + -IVE.] Of or belonging to a community (communitic or socialistic).

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Dec. 132 That holy millennial communitive life. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 21 The communitive life seemed to me the perfection of political, social and domestic economy.

**Communitorium**, [f. COMMUNITY + -ORIUM.] The home of a (socialistic) community; a settlement on communitic principles.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 7 May, Transitional Dietary Rules, proposed for adoption at the Communitorium, Hanwell, Middlesex. *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 86 Every Communitorium and Communitery to be erected. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 50 A communitorium on the basis of the ethical and economic principles promulgated by Owen.

**Community** (kə'mju:nɪti). *Forms*: 4-5 comunitate, comynete, unite, unyete, unnete, comminite, 6 communittee, 6-7 -itie, 6- community. [a. OF. *com(m)unité*, *com(m)unité* :—L. *communitat*-em, f. *communit*-is COMMON. ME. had two forms, the trisyllabic *comunitate*, *comunité* (see COMMONTY), and the 4-syllabic *co(m)munite*, which remained in closer formal connexion with the original Latin type. The L. word was merely a noun of quality from *communitis*, meaning 'fellowship, community of relations or feelings'; but in med.L. it was, like *universitas*, used concretely in the sense of 'a body of fellows or fellow-townsmen', 'universitas incolarum urbis vel oppidi,' and this was its earlier use in English: see II.]

I. As a quality or state.

1. The quality of appertaining to or being held by all in common; joint or common ownership, tenure, liability, etc.; as in *community of goods*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. viii. (1634) 51 By community of power, he is the author of them. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 123 The community of the mischief to all. 1624-47 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 One allows plurality, or community of Wives. 1645 USSIER *Body Div.* (1647) 285 Anabaptists, that hold community of goods. 1673 *Lady's Calling Pref.* 1 To rescue the whole sex... from the community of the blame. 1823 LAMB *Ella Ser.* ii. iii. (1865) 257, I have a community of feeling with my countrymen about [Shakspeare's] Plays. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 314 It was a community of studies, and a community of skill. 1875 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (ed. 5) 392 A state whose strength lies in the community of interests and feelings among its members.

† b. Right of common. *Obs.*

1530 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 79 Every Neighbour claimeth communite to feed his Cattell.

2. Common character; quality in common; commonness, agreement, identity. † *Nothing of community*: nothing in common.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 18 Men, who ought euen naturally to be united, by the communite of their kind. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 21, I will first consider their Communities and then their Proprieties. Their Communities are Principally three. First they are all Round, etc. 1671 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* § 47 The Communities and Differences of the Contents of Vegetables. 1843 WORDSW. *Pref. Note to Excursion Wks.* 409/2 The points of community in their nature. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 154 The community of character which pervades them all. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 165 Community of method, like misery, makes men acquainted with strange bed-fellows.

3. Social intercourse; fellowship, communion.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 296 While God reigneth by his Spirit in us, men have a certain community with God in this world. c. 1630 *Women Saints* 182 There is no reason or law, that they should have any communite or fellowship with vs. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xvii. 63 Such gross... Corruptions in a Church would force the most serious Believers to forsake the Community thereof. 1818 Mrs. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* ix. (1865) 130 There can be no community between you and me; we are enemies.

4. Life in association with others; society, the social state.

1622 SHIRLEY *Brothers* iv. i. Confined To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not The fierce vexation of community. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 ¶ 1 [Marriage] is the foundation of community, and the chief band of society. 1880 HYDE CLARKE in *Nature* 203 The dog, either in community (commonly called wild) or in the domesticated state.

† 5. Commonness, ordinary occurrence. *Obs.*

1556 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 77 Seene but with such Eyes, As sicke and blunted with Communite, Affoord no extraordinarie Gaze, Such as is bent on Sunne-like Maestie. 1604 DRAYTON *Onze* 155 Happie's that sight the secret'st things can spy, By seeming purblind to Communite. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 The community of this fruit [the apple].

† b. Common character, vulgarity. *Obs.*

1605 *Blondy Bh. Bij.* Under this title of honor, to maske his deedes of vice... and with the very sounde of Knight to bolster out the community of his ryots.

II. A body of individuals.

† 6. The body of those having common or equal rights or rank, as distinguished from the privileged classes; the body of commons; the commonality.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xx. 128\* And all the lordis at thar wate. And als of the Commite Maid hym marrent and fawte. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 128 A gode comynete makes hom have gode heddis. 1572 LAMONT *Lady Scott.* in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 447 Barrouns and nobilitie That dois oppres my pure communite. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 983 The Commons or Community also chose Twelve Persons to represent them.

7. A body of people organized into a political, municipal, or social unity: a. A state or commonwealth.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 342 þer is oon emperour and oon hede in a comunete. 1274 CAXTON *Chesse* 91 To prynces and them that gouerne the thynges of the comunete. 1598 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 113 Certifying likewise that those with whom hee had foughte were of other communities. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 68 The other Communities of this League bought their Liberties from several Bishops.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* I. l. 66 Europe was broken into many separate communities. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Alc. Caubul* (1842) II. 27 It is probable the number of independent communities is still more considerable.

b. A body of men living in the same locality.

a. 1600 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* vii. xxii. § 7 No mortal man, or community of men, hath right of propriety in them. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 Those little Communities which we express by the word Neighbourhoods. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 63 Number of sacred hearths; each of which constituted a community or parish. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 407 During the Norman period London appears to have been a collection of small communities, manors, parishes, church-sokens, and guilds, held and governed in the usual way. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 Many of the towns which, under the name of towns, are represented in this House, are really rural communities.

c. Often applied to those members of a civil community, who have certain circumstances of nativity, religion, or pursuit, common to them, but not shared by those among whom they live; as the British or Chinese community in a foreign city, the mercantile community everywhere, the Roman Catholic community in a Protestant city, etc., the Jewish community in London, familiarly known to its members as 'The Community'.

1799 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vi. 50 The literary world is an immense community. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Exposing frauds which threatened the commercial community. 1860 MORLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 The Dutch community of the reformed religion in London subscribed 9005 florins. 1888 AMY LEE *Reuben Sachs* i. 2 One born and bred in the Jewish community. *Ibid.* v. 48 That section of the Community which attaches importance to the observation of the Mosaic and Rabbinical laws in various minute points. *Ibid.* vi. 69 The Community had come back in a body from country and seaside, in time for the impending religious festivals.

d. *The community*: the people of a country (or district) as a whole; the general body to which all alike belong, the public.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xviii. § 2 The good of the community cannot require that any act should be made an offence which is not liable in some way or other to be detrimental to the community. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxii, Mercy to a criminal may be gross injustice to the community. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ii. 26 Such men become... a burden to the community.

8. *spec.* A body of persons living together, and practising, more or less, community of goods.

a. A religious society, a monastic body.

1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Communities are of two kinds, ecclesiastic and laic: the first are either secular, as chapters of cathedral and collegiate churches, etc. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. A more inexplicable crime in the eyes of the Abbot and Community of Saint Mary's. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ora.* (1863) 119 To introduce some order into his community. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 152 It was impossible for the Ursulines to accept conditions which would have broken up their community life.

b. A socialistic or communistic society, such as those founded by Owen.

1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 264 Following, or advancing beyond the ideas of St. Simon, of Fourier, and of Owen, three communities have already been formed in Massachusetts. 1874 R. D. OWEN *Thrashing my Way* 255 New Harmony therefore is not now a community. 1890 *Spect.* 27 Sept., The Mormon community... is a community,—a successful attempt, that is, to organise industry on a grand scale.

9. *transf. and fig.* a. of gregarious animals.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 168 This frugal community are wisely employed in... collecting a copious stock of the most balmy treasures. 1874 WORDSW. *Excurs.* iv. 446 Creatures that in communities exist... The gilded summer flies.

† b. of things: A cluster, a combination. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeutike* 2 Cjb, The communityes of vlcers that last longe tyme that are vncurable. [Cf. Galen *Therap.* iv. iv. at κοινότητες αὐτῶν χροίων ἑλκῶν.]

† 10. A common prostitute. *Obs.*

1606 Sir G. GOOSCEAPPE i. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 26 One of these painted communities, that are ravished with Coaches and upper hands.

**Communization** (kə'mju:nəɪzəʃən). [f. COMMUNIZE: see -ATION.] The making of anything the public property of the community; communized condition.

1843 BARMBY in *New Age* 1 Sept. 86 That state of communization, to the salvation of which I call all peoples. 1885 H. H. HYNDMAN in *19th Cent.*, I am as much in favour of nationalization and communization of land as you [H. George] are.

**Communize** (kə'mju:nəɪz), *v.* [f. L. *communit*-is COMMON + -IZE.] To make common; to make (land, capital, etc.) the property of the community. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/2 It is from the true Socialist point of view every bit as important to communize parks and pictures as railways and ploughs.

† **Communny**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *communier* :—L. *communicare* to COMMUNICATE. But in early ME. *co(m)mun-y* was southern f. *commun-en* to COMMUNE; and the quot. in Palsgrave is under the heading 'I comen, je communique'.]

1530 PALSGR. 490/2 He hath communized his treasure to many, il a communicé son tresor a plusieurs.

**Commutability** (kə'mju:tə'bɪlɪti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being commutable.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 123 The commutability of those two things, light and heat. 1856 R. G.

LATHAM *Logic Lang.* (L.). When both are substantives the commutability of terms of this kind is complete.

**Commutable** (kōmūtāb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *commutabilis* subject to change, changeable, *f. commutāre* to COMMUTE; see -BLE.] That may be commuted or exchanged; changeable, exchangeable; convertible into a money value: see COMMUTE.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemph.* III. xvii. (R.). Some things are pious and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable; such are voluntary fasts. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 37 To compare the commutable effects of heat in bodies. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 12 Estates held at fixed and commutable services. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 376 Offences not commutable by fine.

† **Commutate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *commutāre* ppl. stem of *commutare*: see -ATE, and cf. *permutate*.] *intr.* To change.

a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court.* II. i, I still am thine and cannot commutate, I am as certain to thee as thy fate.

**Commutation** (kōmūtā'shən), *n.* Also 6 co(m)-mutacion. [a *F. commutation* (14th c. in Littré) -ation, ad. L. *commutatio*-em, *n.* of action *f. commutare* to COMMUTE; see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of changing or altering; change, alteration, mutation. ? Obs.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. v. Thys commutation shoulde be refused. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, O wofull chaunce: most infortunate, So sodenly makynge comutation. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), So great is the commutation, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 286/2 Such a scene of revolution and commutation.

b. with *of* and *object*. 1528 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 58 The commutation and alteration of those religious places. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 17 Commutation of them [words] where there seemeth any harshness.

† 2. The exchanging of one thing for another; exchange, barter. Obs.

1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII. c. 6* To buy, sell, and make the Commutations with the Wares, at their Pleasure. 1553 S. CADOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No commutation or trucke to be made by any of the petite marchants. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxix. (1668) 521 Friendship they say is a commutation of hearts. 1797 ARBUTHNOT *Cous* (J.), The use of money, is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. 1. (1765) 154 A state of Commutation and Traffic.

3. The putting of one thing instead of another; substitution, interchange. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 295 A kind of mutuall commutation . . . whereby those concrete names God, and Man, when we speake of Christ doe take interchangeably one anothers roome. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* VII. (1852) 185 Regarding awards of punishment thus . . . there could plainly be no commutation of persons. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* VII. 255 The commutation is only from equal to equal.

4. *spec. a.* The substitution of one kind of payment for another; of a money payment instead of the performance of some obligation; of a single payment instead of a number of successive payments; *fig.* the performance of some act or observance instead of the discharge of a moral obligation, or by way of making up or compounding for an offence. b. *Law.* The substitution of a lesser punishment for a greater. (See COMMUTE *v.*)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 10 By way of commutation . . . where instead of natural commodities the price of them might be taken. 1640-4 *London Pet.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 95 They have, decreed, That the commutation of Penance shall not be without the Bishop's privy. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 166 Henry . . . levied upon his vassals . . . a sum of money in lieu of their service; and this commutation, etc. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Travo.* II. 147 A commutation of his own sentence from death to the galleys. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Pr. Wines & Pol.* I. 7 Fines which they had to pay in commutation of the service of keeping the frogs quiet by night. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 255/2 The Commutation of Tithes. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. 171 The commutation of those uncertain dues for a fixed sum paid annually to the Crown.

c. *concr.* The money or other price paid by way of commutation.

a 1707 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* XI. lxxx. (R.). This is his substitute, his commutation, or in his place. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. v. 52 There must be a Commutation of Money paid by the separating Party to the other.

5. *Astron.* (See quot.)

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Commutation*, in astronomy. *Angle of commutation*, is the distance between the sun's true place seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* x. 203/2 (U. K. S.) The angle OSE is technically called the commutation.

6. *Electr.* The reversing or altering of the course of an electric current. (See COMMUTATOR.)

1876 FERRIER *Punct. Brain* 129 The closing, opening, or commutation of the current of a galvanic pile. 1882 *Nature* XXIII. 368 Each clock makes its commutation, i. e. cuts off the line from the telegraph and connects it with the electro-magnet of the clock.

7. *Rhet.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABE *Techn. Dict.*, *Commutation* (Rhet.), a figure of speech whereby a complete transposition of the words takes place; as 'I do not live that I may eat, but I eat that I may live'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *commutation money*, *system*; *Commutation Act*, an act for the com-

mutation of tithes in England, passed in 1836; also, formerly, that of 1784, imposing an additional window-tax in lieu of a partial remission of the duty on tea; *commutation road* (Ogilvie), a parish or county road, so called because a sum of money is now paid in commutation of the compulsory service of man and horse formerly exacted for the repair of the road from owners of horses; *commutation-ticket* (U. S.), a ticket issued by a railway company, etc., at a reduced rate, entitling the holder to travel over a given route a certain number of times or during a certain period; a season-ticket.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 436 This commutation-money . . . made a dearth of dutiful children. 1784 *Hist. of Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1784-5) 153/1 The act since known by the name of the Commutation-act. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 191 The Commutation Act will have to undergo . . . important modifications. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 55 The commutation system of the Church. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organ* 91 There is another action for commanding the stops . . . called the 'commutation pedal' movement. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. App. 671 Ex-cursion and commutation tickets issued at special rates.

**Commutative** (kōmūtā'tiv), *a.* [ad. med. L. *commutativus* (F. (14th c.) *commutatif*, -ive), f. L. *commutāre* ppl. stem of *commutare* to COMMUTE; see -ATIVE.]

† 1. Pertaining to exchange or mutual dealings.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 8 Observing equality both in contracts and exchanges, which we call commutative. 1631 BR. WEBBE *Quint.* (1657) 177 Actions commutative consist in mutual traffic and dealings between man and man.

b. *Commutative justice*; = L. *commutativa justitia*, a term used by Aquinas and others as equivalent to Aristotle's *τὸ ἐν τοῖς συναλλάγμασι διορθωτικὸν δίκαιον*, i. e. 'the justice which is corrective in transactions between man and man'. [From *commutatio*, which in the old Latin version of Aristotle's *Ethics* (c 1250) is put to represent the Gr. *συναλλάγμα*.]

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i, Justice is . . . described in two kyndes or species. The one is named iusticie distributive . . . the other is called commutative or by exchange, and of Aristotle it is named in Greeke *Diorthotice*, which is in englishse corrective. 1557 RECORDS *Whetst.* Bjb, In Lawe two kyndes of Iustice are the somme of the studie: Iustice Distributive, and Iustice Commutative. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 3 Is there not a true coincidence between Commutative and distributive Iustice, and arithmetical and geometrical proportion? 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poet.* II. v. 38 Commutative Iustice is that Common Equity, which should be practised in our civil Commerce. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 Commutative Justice, is the Justice of a Contractor; that is, a Performance of Covenant. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. vi. (1821) 369 We must not think to deal with God in the method of commutative justice, and to challenge eternal life as the just reward of our great merits. 1758 LD. MANSFIELD in Burrows *Rep.* I. 492 Upon the foot of commutative justice merely, there is no colour why the insurers should not pay the insured the whole, for they have received a premium for the whole risk. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* II. i. 159 A rule which made all banking business a breach of 'commutative justice'.

2. Relating to or involving substitution or interchange; as the *commutative principle* in arithmetic and algebra, *i. e.* the principle by which the order of terms or factors may be altered.

1858 B. PRICE *Infin. Calc.* (ed. 2) I. xix. 601 If the two operations indicated by  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  are performed successively on  $u$  one on the back of the other, let us assume the result to be the same whatever is the order in which they are performed: two such symbols of operation are said to be commutative, and to satisfy the law of commutation. 1876 T. HULL *True Order Studies* 42 The commutative principle of arithmetic may be shown by dividing six into three twos, etc.

3. *spec.* Relating to or involving the commutation of a payment or penalty.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* II. (1852) 32 Exceptions . . . founded on a commutative arrangement. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 46 Where every injury or crime had its commutative fine. 1871 T. J. CRAWFORD *Atomem.* II. (1883) 21 *ἀντιμισθία* . . . conveys more strongly the commutative sense than the simple word *μισθία*.

**Commutatively** (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a commutative manner; in the way of exchange or compensation.

1682 SRA T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 102 Be not . . . commutatively iniquous in the valuation of transgressions. 1685 R. L'ESTRANGE *Observator Defended* 3 Whereby we may commutatively encrease our fortunes and estates one by another, or by forraigne commerce.

**Commutator** (kōmūtā'tor), [Agent-n. from L. *commutāre*.] He who or that which commutes or exchanges. *spec.* A contrivance in an electric machine or telegraph instrument for altering the direction or course of the electric current.

1839 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 253 A commutator might be easily arranged for effecting the alternation. 1881 Q. Rev. 446 The commutator . . . used in all direct current machines . . . was invented in Italy in 1860.

**Commutatorial**, *a. rare.* Relating to exchange; = COMMUTATIVE 1.

1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius* II. 65 A certain equality . . . is to be regarded even in beneficial contracts; not a complete equality, as in commutatorial.

**Commute** (kōmūt), *v.* [f. L. *commutāre* to change altogether, alter wholly, to exchange, interchange, *f. com-* together, altogether + *mutāre* to change. On the analogy of words through Fr.: cf. *transmute*, *COMMUTATE*.]

1. *trans.* To give (one thing) in exchange for another, to change (*for* or *into*); to give and take (things) reciprocally, to exchange.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* IV. (1821) 268 May . . . exchange and commute . . . Moneys current of England, into Moneys of this new Standard of Ireland. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 107 Hee commuted Estates. Hee tooke our Sinnes upon him, and gave us his Righteousnesse. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 309 They shall find what is gold worth, and may be quickly commuted into it, great plenty of good grain. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 144 He and the Beasts seem Natures to commute, They act like Reason, and he like the Brute.

b. To put (two things) each in place of the other, substitute for each other, interchange.

1667 DEWAY *Chr. Piety* (J.), This will commute our tasks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones . . . for those uneasy and fruitless ones. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 107 To commute these terms in the translation of a Kantian Treatise, where subject and object . . . are accurately contradistinguished . . . is to convert light into darkness. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* VII. 250 We cannot arbitrarily commute the Qualities.

c. To change for another, to alter.

1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* IV. 28 All thoughts and occupations to commute, To change their air, their water, and their food. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies* Chr. 132 The law was . . . treated as in theory perpetual; not as ignominiously abrogated, but as legitimately commuted.

2. 'To buy off or ransom one obligation by another' (J.); to change an obligation, etc. into something lighter or more agreeable; to redeem or get off an obligation by a money payment. *Const. for, into*, rarely *with*.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* III. 11 There is no . . . commuting the penance. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xviii. (1840) 146 His holiness . . . absolved many of their vows from Palestine, and commuted them into a journey into France. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dict. Dubit.* I. IV. (R.). He . . . thinks it unlawful to commute, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *IVs.* (1835) I. 833 God will not suffer us to commute a duty, because all is his due. a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), Some commute swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. 1723 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 206 We can't commute one Duty for another, because they are both alike required. 1782 HAN. MORE *David* IV. 105 The false policy . . . which would commute our safety With God's eternal honour. 1859 J. C. HOSHOUSE *Italy* II. 247 Little sums paid . . . by women who wish to . . . commute a penance with a small present. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 542 The grant of men was commuted for a contribution in money.

3. To change (a punishment, or a sentence) *for* (*to, into*) another of less severity, or a fine (cf. 2).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 The late custom in some places of commuting whipping into money. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. x. 42 Others . . . had their deaths mercifully commuted by our magistrates into banishment. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* XLIV. § 1 (1872) V. 298 Forfeiture was sometimes commuted to a fine. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. III. viii. 469 The [capital] sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 136 The . . . feudal practice of commuting all punishments whatever for fines.

b. with altered construction.

1681 PRIDEAUX *Let.* (1875) 112 The Earl of Shaftesbury desires transportation, and would willingly commute banishment for his life. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* II. xi. 269 The pardon was refused, but a heavy fine commuted the offence.

4. To change (one kind of payment) *into* or *for* another; *esp.* to substitute a single payment for a number of payments, a fixed payment for an irregular or uncertain one, or a payment in money for one in kind (*e. g.* a tithe; cf. 2).

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Mar. 3/1 The licence to wear hair powder will be commuted for a tax on powder itself. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. IV. (1852) 188 The quantity of corn payable as rent . . . on account of tithe that has been commuted. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 274 The legislature . . . might commute the average receipts of Irish landowners into a fixed rent charge and raise the tenants into proprietors. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep. Chanc. Div.* XXV. 689 She may commute into a capital sum . . . the benefit given to her . . . by way of annuity.

b. *absol. spec. (U. S.)* To purchase and use a commutation-ticket.

5. *intr.* To make up, compensate, compound *for*.

b. Of things: To serve as a substitute *for*.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 337 Built . . . by Margaret of Verona, a courtizan . . . and by this . . . [she] hoped to commute for her sins. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 156 Because I cut you short in that, I will commute for it, by telling you . . . a secret. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 378 Perhaps the shame and misery of this life may commute for hell. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 40 The Greeks enjoin confessions and penances . . . for the latter they are allowed to commute.

Hence *Commuted ppl. a.*, *Commuted vbl. sb.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 309 A popish commuting of penance, corporal for spiritual. 1797 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, They'll . . . tell all your Fornications, Bastardings, and Commutings in their Courts. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 671 Commuted payments for customary labour.

**Commuter** (kōmūt'tor), [f. prec. + -ER 1] One who commutes. In U. S. the holder of a commutation-ticket; see COMMUTE 4 b.



1874 B. HARTE *Foot-hills, Guilds Signal*, Old commuters along the line. 1888 *Critic* (N. York) 6 Oct. 167, I myself perform that feat five or six times a week; and so does every commuter on the New York Central Railroad.

**Communal** (kōmūn-l), *a.* Also 7 communal. [f. Co- + MUTUAL.] Mutual, reciprocal. (Chiefly poetic.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 170 Since love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands unite communal. 1627 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Dial. Horace & Lydia* iv, My heart now set on fire is by young Calais; For whose communal flames, etc. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 241. *Ibid.* xix. 223 In leagues of long communal friendship. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 375 The while a Sovereign and his Land Their troth communal plight.

b. *Anat.* Applied to the contiguous parts of two similar organs or structures.

1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 572 The external or communal surfaces of the serous membranes. *Ibid.* I. 730 The communal edges of the orbital processes.

Hence **Communitary**, communal condition.

1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* vi. lix, In fond commutuality of soul.

**Commy-** in many words, obs. f. COMM-, COM-, COMMYN, -altie, obs. ff. COMMON, -ALTY, etc.

**Commyn**, obs. pa. pple. of COME v.

**Commynicate**, etc., obs. f. COMMUNICATE, etc.

**Commale**, obs. f. COMMONALTY.

**Commant**, obs. f. COVENANT.

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Commant, appointment, *conuenant*.

**Commante**, corrupt f. COMMONTY.

**Comocion**, -yon, obs. ff. COMMOTION.

**Comode**, -ite, obs. ff. COMMODE, COMMODITY.

**Comodrama**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κωμο- combining form of κῶμη or κῶμος (see COMEDY). Cf. *melodrama*.] A drama of comic character.

1793 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 185 Monodramas, comedramas, tragedramas, all sorts of dramas.

**Comody**, **Comcedy**, -ie, obs. ff. COMEDY.

**Como-graphy**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. κῶμη village, country town + -γραφία writing, description, f. γράφειν to write, describe.] (See quot.)

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 17 Condemn not this our Como-graphie or description of a country-town as too low and narrow a subject.

**Comoid** (kōmōid), *a.* [ad. Gr. κομοειδής, f. κῶμη hair; see -OID.] Resembling a tress of hair.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 34 Linear, comoid, and undulate cirrus. 1834 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ii. 49 Mixed with the 'comoid' variety of 'cirrus', or mare's tails. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Comon**, -age, -alty, etc., obs. ff. COMMON, etc.

**Comonaly**, obs. f. COMMONLY.

**Comophorous** (kōmpōrōs), *a.* [f. Gr. κῶμη the hair + -φορος -bearing.] Having or bearing hair. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

**Comorado**, obs. f. COMRADO, comrade.

**Comorancy**, etc., obs. ff. COMORANCO, etc.

**Comorows**, obs. form of CUMOROUS.

**Co-mortgagee**, -mourner, -ful: see Co-.

**Comorth(e)**, obs. form of COMMORTH.

**Comose** (kōmōs), *a.* [ad. L. comōs-us covered with hair, f. coma: see COMA 2.] Furnished with a COMA, q.v.; esp. of seeds: Downy or hairy.

1793 MARTYN *Language Bot.* s.v. COMA, A spike of flowers terminated by a coma is named comose. 1800 J. HULL *Elem. Bot.* I. 23 Comose, terminated by leaflets. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 [Tamarisk tribe] shrubby stems, comose seeds. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 329 In the Willow, the seed is said to be comose.

**Comot**, var. of COMMOTÉ sb.

**Comoun(e)**, -own(e), -te, obs. ff. COMMON, -TY.

**Comous** (kōmōs), *a.* [f. L. com-a + -OUS.]

Hairy, downy; having a bunch of hair.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 250 Stalk. comous, with leaves like Ragwort. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 244 Tail. copiously comous.

**Comozant**, var. of COMPOSANT.

**Comp.** (kōmp). An abbreviation a. of COMPANY

(cf. Co 3); b. (in Printers' phrase) of COMPOSITOR.

(In the latter, said to be originally for *companion*, i. e. member of a companionship of compositors; see COMPANIONSHIP, sense 3.)

1677 *London Direct.* (1878) Edw. Brown and Comp. with Mr. Adrian, Broadstreet. 1738 *Ken's Direct.* Lond. 5 Adams, Nathaniel & Comp, Mercers Without, Ludgate.

1870 *Sportsman* 17 Dec. (Farmer), I stood before the world a journeyman comp. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/2 The 'comp' at the Propaganda set type in as many languages as those who are employed for our Bible Society.

**Compac(e)**, obs. f. COMPASS.

**Compacence**, -ent, obs. ff. COMPATIENCE, -ENT.

† **Compac'ck**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Variant of COMPACT *v.*, prob. mainly phonetic, but perh. partly due to erroneous association with PACK *v.*]

1. = COMPACT *v.* 1; to pack together, combine.

1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* i. In Sylvester Du Bartas (1621) 696 Children. mo then Northern windes. Of Cyrene sands in numbers can compact. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. (1605-7) i. 227 Th' Art of Man not only can compact Features and forms that life and motion lack.

2. = COMPACT *v.* 2; to enter into a compact, league.

1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Decay* (1621) 496 Winter-storms with absent Stars compact, With th' angry Waters to conspire her wrack.

**Compack**, corrupt form of COMPACT *ppl.* a.

**Compacability**, *nonce-wd.* Capability of being packed close together.

1830 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 198 The infinite compactability of travellers and trunks.

**Compact** (kōmpækt), sb. 1 [cf. OF. *compact*, It. *compatto* (Florio), ad. L. *compactum* a com-

compact, agreement, subst. use of pa. pple. of the vb.

*compactisci* to covenant together, f. *com-* + *pacisci*

to covenant, contract; see PACT. Not immediately

connected in Eng. or Latin with the following

words, though *pang-ère* and *pac-ère*, *pac-isci* were

related farther back. Originally accented on second

syllable (so 6 times out of 7 in Shaks.), but noted

in Phillips 1696 as accented on the first.]

1. A covenant or contract made between two or

more persons or parties; a mutual agreement or

understanding; 'a mutual and settled appointment

between two or more, to do or to forbear something'

(J.). It is used without *a* in phrases, as

*by, from, with compact*; also to *strike compact*.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 163 Therefore take this compact

of a Truce. 1602 — *Ham.* i. i. 86 By a Seal'd Compact

Well ratified by Law, and Heraldrie. 1597 HOOKER

*Ecc. Pol.* v. lxii. § 15 Christ's own compact solemnly made

with his church. 1598 HAKLUYT *Poy.* I. 270 (R.) Any com-

pacts, treaties or leagues, by vs or any of our progenitors

heretofore had or made. 1651 HOBBS *Genl. & Soc.* ii. § 14

27 No man... by his compact, obligeth himself to an impos-

sibility. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 45 A compact is a

promise proceeding from us, law is a command directed to

us. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 212 To fulfil their

part of the compact. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herren*, viii, He made

a compact with the foul fiend.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 41 An Art, which

without compact commandeth the powers of hell. 1722

WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 135 A title to many things may

be transferred by compact. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* III. i.

(1786) 314 The Meaning... of Language is derived, not

from Nature, but from Compact. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.*

V. xxxiii. 193 Has such an attribute come to it by compact?

b. *Family compact*, *social compact*: see FAMILY,

SOCIAL. *General compact*: general accord, com-

mon consent.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 § 15 Having extinguished

in themselves the distinction of right and wrong... they de-

served to be hunted down by the general compact. 1793

SOUTHEY *Non-descripts* i. If we act the governor, and break

The social compact. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 195 Human

souls, for social compact given. 1824 H. H. ROGERS *Introd.*

*Burke's Wks.* 81 Unless there has been an actual violation

of the existing social compact... a revolution is unjustifiable.

1848 G. BARNEY in *The Apostle* No. i. 8 The 4th claim for

private property is the presumed formation of a social com-

pact or convention of society, authorizing private posses-

sional claim.

† c. In a bad sense: Confederacy, plot, con-

spiracy. Obs.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 163 What is the course and

drift of your compact? 1652 C. B. STAPLTON *Herodian*

xi. 87 Albinus Friends he chargeth with Compact.

† **Compact**, sb. 2 Obs. [subst. use of COMPACT

*ppl.* a. 1] a. A compact body, structure. b. A

combination, composition. c. Conformation,

build. d. Compact state, compaction.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xvii, This compact of the Ele-

ments must suffer a dissolution. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks.

(1847) 200/1 Having... passed the principles of arithmetic,

geometry, astronomy, and geography, with a general com-

compact of Physics, they may descend in Mathematics. 1646

BUCK *Rich. III.* 148 He was of a mean or low compact, but

without disproportion and unevenness. 1817 KEATINGE

*Trav.* I. 161 Their remarkably sedentary habits admitted

of this close compact of society.

**Compact** (kōmpækt), *ppl.* a. 1 [ad. L. *compact-*

*us*, pa. pple. of *comping-ère* to put together closely,

f. *com-* + *pang-ère* (root *pag-*) to make fast, fasten.

Littre has the corresponding F. *compacte* of 16th c.]

I. *pa. pple.* Obs. or arch.

1. Compacted, knit, firmly put together.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. So well... compact by measure,

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 In whom all the

body is compact and knyt by every ioynt. 1530 PALSGR.

490/2 This nagge is well compacte: ce courtoult est bien

troussé. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 30 So excellently

compact, and wrought together with Ligaments. 1636

BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 108 A farre greater Empire... and better

compact. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. 2 Cor. xiii. 11 Be

compact together in holy Union.

b. Packed closely together.

1655 W. F. METEORS II. 21 When... vapors are gathered

together... being very neere compact, and as it were hard

tempered together. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub.* Introd. If the

audience be well compact, every one carries home a share.

2. Made up by combination of parts; framed,

composed of.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. i.* xxii, Honour to god. is compacts of

these three things, feare, loue, and reuerence. 1547 BOORD

*Brev. Health* § 182 Man... is compacte and made of xv sub-

stances. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 6 Man himselfe is compact

of bodie and minde. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* xciv.

(1636) 176 Milke... is compact or made of three severall sub-

stances. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 5 If he compact of

irres, grow Muscicall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 635 A wandring

Fire Compact of unctuous vapor. 1704 SWIFT *Operat.*

*Spirits* Wks. 1768 I. 223 The style compact of insignificant

words, incoherences, and repetitions. 1850 MRS. BROWNING

*Poems* II. 221 Napoleon... that great word, Compact of

human breath in hate and dread And exultation. 1883

STEVENSON *Silverado Sp.* (1886) 5 Towns compact, in about

equal proportions, of... wooden houses and great... trees.

II. *adj.*

1. Closely packed or knit together. a. Having the component particles closely and firmly combined; dense, solid, firm; esp. of the texture or composition of material substances.

*Compact tissue*: the dense ivory-like outer layer of a bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Compact fracture* (of minerals): see quot. 1876. *Compact structure* (of rocks): see quot. 1885.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlii. (1495) 567 Yien

is drye and colde and full harde and compacte. 1555 *Faville*

*Racouns* i. ii. 29 The matter more compacte. 1567 MAPLET

*Gr. Forest* 10 Amongst al Mettals there is none more solide

more compact than this is. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 299 Exer-

cise... maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and

Compact. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 2. 2/1 Tho' Nail be a

more compact congealation than Snow. 1755 ROBERTSON

*Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 93 A body so firm and compact as the

Scots, easily resisted the impression of the cavalry. 1816 R.

JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 234 The internal surfaces... produced by splitting it are... continuous, when the fracture

is said to be compact. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 11

The compact tissue [of bones]. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARD-

SON *Chem. Technol.* 23 A very dense blackish-brown com-

compact peat. 1885 A. GRIMKE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 4 (ed. 2)

96 Cryptoclastic or compact, where the grains are too minute

to reveal to the naked eye the truly fragmental character of the rock.

b. Having the parts so arranged that the whole

lies within relatively small compass, without

straggling portions or members; neatly and tightly

packed or arranged; not sprawling, scattered, or

diffuse. So *compact order* or *arrangement*.

In *Botany*, applied to organs or bodies in which the parts

are closely connected together, without incisions.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Spect.* (1851) 268 How hazardous... it

were in skirmish to change the compact order. 1790 DUKE

*Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 351 Paris is compact; she has an enormous

strength... and this strength is collected and condensed within

a narrow compass. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myt.* *Udolpho*

xxviii, Conducted from them [enemies] in the compactest

order. 1824 STUART *Steam-Eng.* 164 Trevithick's Engine

is the most compact. 1845 *Florist's Yearl.* 109 Beautifully

neat and compact plants. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I.

xxvii 651 The estate of the manor was generally compact.

The lands of the small proprietors were, however, generally

very scattered. *Mod.* Strap these overcoats and rugs into

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of non-material things and persons.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* ii. xii. 147 For ordering and compacting them in one volume. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. i. 4 Forty years of peace had compacted those two nations into one body. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6 Adjusting and compacting loose sentiments. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 1 The military system completes and compacts what the national education has commenced.

2. To form or frame by close and tight combination or conjunction; to make up or compose.

1570-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 205 He compacted of wood, wyer, paste and paper, a Roode of... exquisite arte. 1580 *Hours Blessed Virg.* 99 With sinewes and with bones Thou hast compact me. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 258 So modest, wittie, affable, had Nature her compact. 1630 RISPON *Surv. Devon* (1714) l. 74 The Foundation of the Walls... compacted of Moor-stone and Lime. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* viii. vii. Who out of nothing all things did compact. 1870 E. W. GOSS in *Academy* 25 The light and shade that make biography amusing are compacted of partisanship and of malice.

b. *fig.*; also with *up*.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bh. Wks.* 1087/2 He... hath in lesse then three lines, compacted *up* together such three abominable blasphemous heresies. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. xi Their whole religion is compacted, and contrived for gaine.

† 3. *fig.* To confirm, give consistency to. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 362 Informe her full of my particular feare, And thereto adde such reasons of your owne, As may compact it more.

† **Compact**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *compact-er* 'faire un pacte', in med.L. *compactare*, f. *compactum* COMPACT *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make a compact.

1535 J. AS RICH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 They had confedered and compacted before our coming that they shulde disclose nothing. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 225 (D.) Saturne... having so compacted with his brother Titan. 1652 GAULE *Magnastron* 53 Compacting with the Devil. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. l. 5 Slaves could never have a Right to compact or consent.

2. *trans.* To plan by compact, conspire.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 47 If all the Engineers of mischief would have compacted the... Burning of London.

¶ An intermediate sense between COMPACT *v.* 1 and 2 = 'To join or associate by compact' appears in the following:

1594 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* iii. 17 Some notorious varlets... being compacted with such kind of people, as this present treatise manifesteth. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Instin* 101 b. These harlots... compact themselves confederates with the most dissolute persons.

**Compacted** (*kɒmpæktɪd*), *pp.* a. 1 [f. COMPACT *v.* 1 + -ED]; or *perh.* formed, before the present tense was actually in use, as a more distinctly participial repr. of L. *compactus*: see COMPACT *pp.* a. 1] Firmly and closely joined or pressed together; knit together, compactly made up or composed; condensed, consolidated, compact.

1598 YONG *Diana* 192 Reading these ill compacted lines. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 58 Well set and compacted legs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 113 The best compacted riches or pleasures, of these Asiatick Empires. 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 344 The Pores of the compactedst and closest Bodies. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 252 Fire... in that condensed, compacted, fixed state has been deemed phlogiston. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Dihv.* 33 The horn of the rhinoceros, being... a mass of compacted hair-like fibres. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froutie Life* (1882) l. 116 Resolute, compacted, girt for the fight. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xxi. 576 Cowards who dared not stand before compacted Britons.

† **Compacted**, *pp.* a. 2 [f. COMPACT *v.* 2; app. influenced in use by prec.] Formed or planned by compact.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 12 A compacted knavery of the Bohemians. 1652 GAULE *Magnastron* 25 Conjunctions... with the Devil (in a compacted confederacy).

**Compactedly**, *adv.* rare. [f. COMPACTED *pp.* a. 1 + -LY 2.] In a compacted manner; compactly.

1649 LOVEACE *Poems* 80 To be The smallest god's epitome, And so compactedly expresse All Lovers pleasing Wretchedness. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 7 The Particles of Matter... compactedly adhering with one another.

**Compactedness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compacted state or quality, compactness.

1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* i. (1682) 203 Considering the compactedness thereof within it self. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 33 Sticking together of parts... or compactedness being natural to density. 1743 CHEYNE (J.), *Atoms*... extremely compacted and hard; which compactedness, etc. 1873 J. MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 230 The... close compactedness of the fabric of the relations that bind man to man.

**Compacter** 1: see COMPACTOR.

† **Compacter** 2, *Obs.* [f. COMPACT *v.* 2] One who is in 'compact', a confederate.

1594 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* iii. 4 Their complices... confederates... base-natured women and close compacters.

† **Compactable**, *a. Obs.* rare = 0. (See quot.)

1623 COKERAM, *Compactable*, to be ioyned.

† **Compactile**, *a. Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *compactilis*, f. *compactus* COMPACT.] Having the character of being joined or put together.

1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1859) III. 204 Garlands... made up after all ways of art, compactile, sutable, plectile.

**Compacting** (*kɒmpæktɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPACT *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. COMPACT. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 6b. The body of man doth viter... so cunning a compacting together. 1606 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xiv. (1697) 258 The compacting of the Waters to such a degree that they were no longer fluid. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) l. 18/1 The compacting and fitting together of a sentence.

**Compaction** 1 (*kɒmpæktʃən*). [a. OF. *compaction*, ad. L. *compactiō-em*, n. of action f. *compactare*, *compact-*: see COMPACT *v.* 1] The action or process of making or becoming compact, or of compactly framing or fitting together; the state or condition of being so compacted, consolidation.

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. x. (1495) 37 Compaction and sadnesse of setes. 1571 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. i. in Ashm. (1652) 125 Ther hard and dry Compaction. 1577 HARRISON *Englond* ii. iii. (1877) i. 73 For uniformite of building, ordlie compaction... the towne of Cambridge exceeded that of Oxford. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* i. (1876) 20 How comes the flint to be in such a state of hard dark compaction? 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 194 The possession of the Cape and Ceylon... was accounted... a compaction of the maritime dominion of Great Britain.

† **Compaction** 2, *Obs.* [a. OF. *compaction* (15th c. in Godef.), n. of action from L. *compactisci*, *compact-*.] The making of a compact or agreement; an agreement made, a compact.

1528 SKELTON *Image Hyppoc.* Wks. II. 353 His holy actions Be satisfactions Of false compactions. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulys Offices* iii. (1540) 155 If a phiciyson... bynde the paycent by compaction that he shall not vse that medicine any time after. 1538-9 *Instr. Hen. VIII. Visit. Monast.* (Hist. Repr. Edin. 1886) 15 Whether the master... doth make any compaction whereby any lucre may ensue to him.

**Compactly** (*kɒmpæktli*), *adv.* [f. COMPACT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a compact manner; closely, densely; concisely, tersely.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 They know how and when to speake... soundly, pithily and compactly. 1596 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3196/4 Several Closes of Meadow... lying compactly together. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xix. A Gondola... built lightly, but compactly. 1841-72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 421 The annuli, or rings... may be detected even in the most compactly formed Crustacea. 1864 EARL DERBY *Ilud* iv. 349 A cloud of infantry, Compactly mass'd.

**Compactness** (*kɒmpæktnəs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Compact quality or condition; closeness of component elements or parts, density, solidity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 57 By compactness or gravity it may acquire the lowest place, and become the center of the universe. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 51 The Degree of the compactness of Ice. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1859) II. 352 Giving order and compactness to the materials of our knowledge. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 413 The phalanx... could no longer preserve... the compactness of its mass.

b. Of style: Terse, pithiness.

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 656 The compactness of his aphoristic sentences. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 349 Epigrammatic compactness of phrase.

**Compactor**, *-ter*. [agent-n. f. L. *compactare*, or COMPACT *v.* 1] One who compacts, frames, or puts together.

1593 LODGE *W. Longbeard* A b. The cursed brother, the occasion and compactor of his confusion. 1598 FLORIO, *Strutture*, a builder, a framer, a compactor. 1611 COTGR., *Affermisser*, a strengthner; compactor.

† **Compacture**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *compactura* a joining together, joint, f. stem *compact-*; see COMPACT *v.* 1 and -URE.] Manner of putting closely together; compact structure; compagination.

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. ix. 24 A fayre Porticulus... to the gate directly did incline With comely compasse and compacture strong. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 62a, The excellent compacture of mans bodie. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Pastions* xxxv. 425 Extension, Compacture, Massinesse, Visibillity, and other the like sensible Properties. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 38 The materials, compacture, parts, are admirable.

**Compador** (e, var. of COMPADOR (e).

† **Compagne**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *compages* joining together, structure, f. *com-* together + *pag-* root of *pagere*, *factum* to fasten, fix. App. associated in sense with nouns in -age suffix, like *jointage*.]

1. = COMPAGES 2.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 47 The joynure and compage of the members. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1608) 680 Lest... the whole compage and juncture of the body should be utterly dissolved. 1669 W. SIMON *Hydrol. Chym.* 27 Fixed bodies of the Metalline compage of Steel.

b. Means of joining, connecting matter.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 69 A very valid and strong compage to the thing.

2. = COMPAGES 1.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. § 3 (1756) 58 The compage of all physical truths is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 239 Where the Body is a Compage, or System of Organs, the Soul must be a System of Faculties.

**Compages** (*kɒmpædʒz*). [a. L. *compages* in same sense, f. *com-* together + *pag-* root of *pagere* to fasten, fix: cf. COMPACT *pp.* a. 1, and derivatives.]

1. A whole formed by the compaction or juncture of parts, a framework or system of conjoined parts, a complex structure.

1638 MEDE *Wks.* ii. 615 By *Mundus continens* I mean the Compages and frame of the Physical heaven and earth. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 209 In the body of man there

are several compages, or setts of parts... that systeme that serves for sence and local-motion... is commonly call'd the animal compages. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 290 The whole compages of body and spirit. 1802 PALY *Nat. Theol.* 48 The compages of bones consists of four. 1819 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 308 A knowledge of the structure and compages of the human frame.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1641 R. BROOKS *Eng. Episc.* i. x. 55, I now demand, Who This Man (Compages or Systeme of Men) is, or can be. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 269 There are three conspicuous Joyns... in the compages of the two abovesaid Prophecies. 1744 WATTLAND *Athan. Creed* xi. 158 The whole compages, or fabrick of the Christian faith. 1869-78 MOZLEY *Ess.* II. 388 In every system or compages of forces.

2. The compaction or junction of parts into a whole; solid or firm structure, consistency (as a quality).

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* vi. ix. 237 That universal coalition of particles out of which arises the Compages and consistence of every earthly Substance. 1676 COTZ *Spiral Fibres in Phil. Trans.* XI. 666 The compages of the parts was so loosed, that the two outward coats... were easily separated. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 330 They liquefy the Compages of the Blood. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 34 It... thoroughly destroys the compages of the stone.

3. *Anat.* 'Same as Articulation and as Commissura' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

**Compagnate** (*kɒmpædʒɪnət*), *pp.* a. rare. [ad. L. *compagnātus*, pa. pple. of *compagnāre*: see next, and -ATE 2.] Compagnated, composed.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 333 This universe is of contrarious powers compagnate.

**Compagnate** (*kɒmpædʒɪnət*), *v.* [f. late L. *compagnāt-* ppl. stem of *compagnāre* to join together, f. *compāgo*, *compagn-em* = *compāg-es*: see COMPAGES.] *trans.* To join, knit, or fit firmly together; to connect, unite. *lit.* and *fig.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xiv. 198 The side-pieces which combine and compagnate the whole frame. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Pet. v. 10 The God of all grace... compagnate and perfect you, and your several Churches. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 497 Stones compagnated into the ever-growing walls of the one spiritual House of God.

**Compagnation** (*kɒmpædʒɪnətʃən*). [ad. L. *compagnatiō-em*, n. of action f. *compagnāre*: see prec. and -TION.] The action of compagnating; a compagnated condition or structure.

1645 BRINSLEY *Arraignement* 64 The word [*κατασκευάσιμος*] properly signifieth Compagnation, when the parts of a thing are aptly joyned together. 1690 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 49 The entire or broken compagnation of the magneticke fabrick under it. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. § 3 (R.) The body of sin, a compagnation of many parts and members. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 578 (R.) Concerning the unequal compagnation of icy islands. 1843 W. NOBLE *Suendenborg's Heav. & Hell* (1851) 85 The nervous fibres, by compagnation of which all the parts... are formed. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 824 The compagnation of that miraculous structure, the human body.

**Compagnie**, *-paigny*, *obs.* ff. COMPANYY.

**Compaignable**, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

**Compaigne**: see COMPAME.

**Compaignoun**, *-paignion*, *obs.* ff. COMPANION.

**Compair**, *obs.* f. COMPARE.

† **Compairand**, *Obs.* Sc. [cf. COMPARE *sb.* 1, and -AND.] Compeer, rival.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 159 This ilk bischop... In all Britane of sanctitude and fame had no compairand.

† **Compame**, the reading in some Chaucer MSS., for which the Ellesmere and Hengwrt have *com pa me* in three words (others *com pame*, *compaine*, *combame*); explained by Dr. A. J. Ellis and Prof. Skeat as *com ba me* = 'come kiss me': see BA *v.*

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 523 As help me god, it wol nat be com pa me [*v. n.* combame]. I love another, and elles I were to blame, Wel bet than thee.

† **Companable**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 *companabile*, *-pynabil*, *-pyn*, *-pyn*, *-paign*, 4-5 *-pyn*, 4-6 *-pin*, 4-7 *-pen*, 5 *-paynable*, *-penabyll*, *-penabull*, 6 *compynnable*, *-abul*, *compynnable*, 4-7 *compagnable*. [a. OF. *com-*, *compagnable*, *-aignable*, f. *compagnier* to COMPANY: see -BLE. Cf. the variant COMPANABLE.]

Sociable, friendly, companionable.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 56 Companable til mannys kynde. 1386 CHAUCER *Slymman's T.* 4 Companable, and reuerent was sche. 1386 TREVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 327 Compynnable among hem self (*inter se sociales*). 13450 *Horn of K. Arthur* 110 in *Child Ballads* (1861) i. 21 Ther wyves hath ben merchandabull, And of ther wame compenabull. 1513 MORE *Edm. V.* in *Stow Annals* (1592) 177 Hee [Richard III] was... outwardly compynnable where he inwardly hated. 1538 STARKER *England* i. i. (1871) 13 Luyng toggyder in a compynnabul lyte. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv. (1664) 155 His gracious, and compenabul, and vertuous mind. 1611 COTGR., *Accompagnable*, compenabul, sociable.

Hence † **Companableness**, † **Companably** *adv.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 169 His wordes [full] of hearty companableness. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 333/4 To lyue... compynnably, contently and humbly.

† **Companage**, *Obs.* Also 4 *-penage*, *-per-nage*. [a. OF. *companage*, *-penage* (in med.L. *compagnagium*, Fr. *compagnage*): = late L. *compagnatiō-em*, f. *com-* together with + *pān-is* bread: see -AGE. The corrupt form *compennage* occurs also in med.L.]

*compernagium*: see Spelman.] Whatever is eaten along with bread as an accompaniment or relish, e.g. butter, cheese, meat, fish, fruit, salad; = *L. obsequium*, Sc. 'kitchen'.

(It does not include drink, as wine, beer, milk.)  
c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden 1839) 240 Thah he zeve hem cates-dryt To huse companage. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 19 hese fewe litil fishes bat þei hadden to companage. 1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 They haueþ growel to potage And a leke is skyn (MS. a leke his kyn) to compernag [CAXTON COMPANAGE]. 1699 *Blount Anc. Tenures* 153 Every two workmen had three Boon-loaves with Companage allowed them.

† **Companation**. Obs. rare-1. [f. *L. com-* together + *pān-is* bread + *-ATION*.] In Eucharistic theory: The introduction or existence of Christ's body along with the bread after consecration; consecration.

1588 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 note, Their Companation, Impanation, Circumpanation, to avoid the true Conversion in the Eucharist.

† **Compane**, sb. Obs. rare. [a. F. *compain* (now a schoolboy word) 'chum', orig. nom. of *compagnon* COMPANION, q.v.] = COMPANION.

1643 *HORN & ROBERTHAM Gale Lang.* Univ. xlv. § 476 Some guide or companie that knoweth well the way.

† **Compane**, v. Obs. rare. In 4-5 *cumpayne*. [a. OF. *compaignier* (3rd sing. *compaignie*) = late *L.* type *compānāre*, f. *compānium* company, f. *com-* together + *pānis* bread: cf. COMPANION.] *intr.* To associate with; = COMPANY v.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 286 þei [prestit] wil not dwelle wip hem . . . to cumpayne, and seie here masse. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 120 Comparing with divers merchants of the still-yarde.

† **Companiable**, a. Obs. In 4 *cumpanyable*. [an OF. *cum-*, *com-* + *paignable*, -*agnable*, with *ny* for *gu* monill, which became simple *n* in the form COMPANABLE.] Sociable, friendly, companionable.

c 1346 *Coer de L.* 3805 Phelyp to hym was cumpanyable. c 1440 *Prompt. Para.* 109/x *Cumpanyable*, or felawble, or felawly, *socialis*. 1594 *CAREW Huarde's Exam. Wits* x. (1616) 128 That he might be companiable and ciuile. 1630 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 276 A man, who whilst he was master of his reason was quiet and companiable. 1793 *J. WILKINS Earl of Barrymore* 33 His companionable points had singular seduction. 1822 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* XI. 22 Close behind him plashed and murmured the companionable stream.

Hence † **Companiablenss**.

1612-5 *BP. HALL Contempl. N. T.* iv. xv. (1634) 189 His retirednesse was for prayer; his companiablenss [ed. 1796 companionableness] was for preaching. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vii. (1843) 433/x In all such encounters he [Falkland] had about him a strange cheerfulness and companiablenss.

**Companion** (kōmpænyən), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-4 *compainoun*, 4 -*aynoun*, -*aignoun*, *cumpayngnoun*, 5 *companyoun*, 6 *com-*, *companion*, *compaignion*, Sc. *-paniyeon*, 6 -*companion*. [a. OF. *compaignion*, -*paion* = Pr. *compagnon*, It. *compagnone* = late *L.* *compāniōn-em*, acc. of *compānio*, whence It. *compagno*, Pr. nom. *compainh*, OF. nom. *compain*, -*paing*, -*pains*. The late *L.* word is a deriv. of *com-* together + *pān-is* bread (the formation as in *L. centurio*, *libellio*, etc.); perh., as Diez thinks, after the pattern of Goth. *gahlaiba*, OHG. *galeipo* mess-mate, similarly f. *hlaiþ*, *leip*, bread. The pl. *compāniōnes*, and sb. of state *compānium* 'company' (cf. *L. contubernium*, *convivium*, etc.), occur in the Sallio Law lii. § i. in a MS. of c 800; in Romanic *compagn* (voc.) occurs in a gloss. of c 825: see Diez. (Besides these OF. had *compaignie* (f.) company, *compaignie*, *compaignesse* (f.) female companion, *compaignet*, -*elle*, dim., *compaignier* (m.) companion, and many derivatives.)]

1. One who associates with or accompanies another; a mate; a fellow.

1297 R. GROS. (1724) 552 To be is compainoun. Wip him to wende aboute. 13. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 245 To Symon cumpayngnoun ic hadde y-3yve power of disciplyne. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 107 His loyal felowe and companyoun. 1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Ansel.* (1546) E e viii. My speccall freende and auncient compaignoun. 1535 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 131/x One companion of the compaignie was a very false trayterous wretche. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 311 Throughout all Fraunce, sundrie companies went together robbing and spoiling the Countre, and they were called the Companions. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. 79 Who is his companion now? He hath every month a new sworn brother. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. 21 Arise my Knights of þe Battell, I create you Companions to our person. 1633 *WALTON Angler* 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth. 1730 *POPE Let. to Gay Wks.* 1737 VI. 186 Companions I have enough, friends few. 1863 *RUSKIN Munera P.* (1880) 164, I passed not alone, but with a Companion.

b. An associate in, a sharer or partaker of. *Companion-in-arms*: fellow-soldier.

1526-34 *TINDALE Rev.* i. 9, I Ihon youre brother and companyon in tribulacion [so 1611]. 1552 *HULOET*, Companion in warres, *sinistratiotes*. Companion to an act, *complices*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Compagnon d'armes*, a companion or fellow in arms. 1625 *QUARLES Epit.* II. ii. (1718) 71. They that were once companions in sin. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 76 There the companions of his fall. He soon discerns. 1725 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 295 ¶ 4. The companions of his retreat. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 48 The 'thegns', who lived and died as their companions-in-arms.

† c. An associate at table or at the bottle; e.g. *esp. in boon companion* (F. *bon compagnon*, see BOON a.), formerly also † *good companion*, good fellow.

1566-1884 [Bane, boone, boon c.: see BOON a. 4]. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 730 At every table were . . . five or six gentlemen, of the best companions of the whole countrey. 1733 The Cardinal was a good companion, and a Chaplayne meete for suche a dallyng pastyme. 1633 [see 1].

† 2. One of two or more associated in some specific or legal relation: a colleague, partner, etc. Often, like 'partner', 'consort', applied to a wife. Obs.

1535 *COVERDALE Malachi* ii. 14 Yet is she thyne owne companyon and married wife. 1552 *HULOET*, Companion or felowe in office, *collega*. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 129 a. Adjudged before . . . sir Robert Danbye late chief justice of the common place, and his companions. 1592 *West Symbol.* i. § 26 The same societie is in the goods and thinges of all the companions. 1618 *WITHER Motio Wks.* (1633) 524, I have no meaning, whensoever I wed, that my companion shall become my head. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* iii. § 220 If two joynt tenants are in fee and one of them doth enfeof a stranger of the whole against the will of his companion. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 81 [Here] by the king's companion is meant his wife.

3. fig. of things. Often as a title of books of reference; a *vide-mecum*.

1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 2 b. In Trees, Planets, and Beastes . . . these dumbe companions. 1726 *E. HATTON (title)*, Comes Commerci, or the Trader's companion. 1859 *HALLIWELL & WRIGHT Nares' Gloss.* Pref. 4 It is a necessary companion to the dramatic writers. 1882 *PEBOBY Eng. Journalism* xviii. 140 With no companion but a pocket compass.

† 4. As a term of familiarity or contempt. Cf. 'fellow'. (Cf. Ger. *geselle*, F. *petit compagnon*.)

1581 *RICH. Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 172 This companion accused Gonzales upon his owne words unto the freendes of Agatha. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 132, I scorn you, scurvie Companion. a 1618 *RALEIGH Ess.* (J.), It gives boldness to every petty companion, to spread rumours to my defamation. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Collog.* 130 Thou jeering companion, how thou art still the same man, like thy self! 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* i. 7 Insolent companion! had I been here, I would have mittimus'd the rascal at once.

5. A member of an order of knighthood: originally a general term, now indicating the lowest grade; as *Companion of the Bath* (C. B.), *Companion of the Star of India* (C. S. I.). (See COM-MANDER 4.)

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 695 Eche beyng companion of others for the king wore the golden Fleece, & the Duke [of Burgundy] wore the Garter. 1725 *Stat. of the Bath* 4 This order shall consist of the Sovereign, and of Thirty five other Companions. 1835 *Penny Cyc.* IV. 24/x [Bulletin of Jan. 2, 1835] The third class to be composed of officers holding commissions in his Majesty's service by sea or land, who shall be styled companions of the said order.

6. Used to translate F. *compagnon* or Ger. *geselle*, journeyman. (Cf. *companionship*.)

1776 [see COMPANIONSHIP 2]. 1864 *KIRK Chas. Bold* i. ii. i. 446 Whether as apprentices, 'companions,' or masters, they were all members of a guild.

7. A person who lives with another in need of society, and who, though receiving remuneration, is treated rather as a friend and equal than as an inferior or servant. (Now usually of women.)

1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxiii. He now resides in quality of companion at a relation's house. 1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius* viii. 112 The proper aspect of the lady-companion. 1885 *Lancet* xlii. 1111 5/2 Miss F. P. . . his late step-daughter's friend and companion.

8. A thing which matches or resembles another, e.g. one of a pair or set of pictures. (Cf. q. b.)

1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) IV. 52 At Hamburg he began a companion to it. 1785 *FORTNUM Maishika* xi. 106 A companion of a plate preserved in the Louvre.

9. attrib. and quasi-adj. a. of persons. *Companion cavalry*, the horse-guards in the Macedonian army (ol *εταίροι*).

c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust* vi. 92, I am Lucifer, And this is my companion-prince in hell. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 93 Most mighty Liege, and my companion Peeres. 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 78 Provided That none but I and my companion maid Be suffer'd to come near him. 1856 *GROSSE Greece* ii. xciii. XII. 22 The fierce onset of Alexander with the companion-cavalry.

b. of things. (Cf. sense 8.)

1844 *DISRAELI Countess* vi. vii. The first unhappiness—what a companion piece for the first love. 1850 *Mrs. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 342 The companion picture was the 'St. Elizabeth'. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 7 The companion Dialogues of the Lysis and Laches. 1884 *Lancet* 23 May 63/2 A companion volume.

10. Comb., as *companion-like*. 1622 *LADY M. WORTH Urania* 327 My Lord took him, to be his companion-like servant. *Ibid.* 341.

**Companion** (kōmpænyən), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Naut.* [cf. Du. *kompanje*, now usually *kampanje*, 'quarter-deck' (i.e. above the cabin in the old ships of the line), in Kilian (1598) *kompanghe*, Witsen (1671) *kompagne*, Dict. de Marine (1702) *kompantie*, corresp. to OF. *compagne* 'chambre du majordome d'une galère' (Littre), It. *compagna*, more fully *chambre de la compagne*, *camera della compagna*, expl. by Jal as 'chambre aux vivres journaliers, cambuse' (see CABOORE), from It. and med.L.

*compagna*, OCat. *companya* = COMPANAGE, *compānaticum*, 'vivres, provisions de bouche' (Jal).

The *(camera della) Compagna* was thus originally the pantry or store-room of provisions in the mediæval galley, found already in 14th c. Pantero-Pantera, *Armata Navale* (Rome 1613) iv. 45, describes it as 'la camera della Compagna, che serve come una dispensa, nella quale sta il vino, il companatico, cioè carne salata, il formaggio, l'oglio, l'aceto, i salumi, e l'altre robbe simili' (Jal). The name has passed in Du. and Eng. to other structures erected on the deck. In Eng. corrupted by sailors into conformity with COMPANION (to which it is indeed related in origin.)

† The framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and decks below; a sort of wooden hood placed over the entrance or staircase of the master's cabin in small ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Sometimes short for *companion-ladder*, -*way* (see b.).

1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* II. 243 Companion, binnacle, in floating wreck With compasses and glasses strew'd the deck. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Companion*, a sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance of stair-case of the master's cabin in a merchant-ship. 1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Oct. 244 A very pretty companion, or round house [of steam yacht]. 1869 *LADY BARKER Station Life N. Zealand* i. (1874) 3, I have been in the cuddy when a sea found its way down the companion. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The time-keeper, who sits at the head of the companion.

b. Comb., as *companion-door*, -*hatch*, -*stairs*; *companion-hatch*, -*head*, a wooden covering over the staircase to a cabin; *companion-hatchway*, an opening in the deck leading to a cabin; *companion-ladder*, a ladder leading from the deck to a cabin; also, 'the ladder by which the officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter-deck'; *companion-way*, 'the staircase, porch, or berthing of the ladder-way to the cabin' (Adm. Smyth).

1823 *SCORESBY Jmrl. N. Whale Fishery* 43 We . . . kept the 'companion-door' constantly closed. 1854 *FL. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 16 He had just laid his hand on the 'companion-hatch' to undo the door. *Ibid.* 17 The fearful wave . . . swept her 'companion-head' . . . cleanly off by the deck. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xxiv, Jack . . . put the porter on the 'companion hatch'. c 1860 H. STUART SEAMIN'S *Catech.* 72 The 'companion hatchway, for the convenience of the officers. 1830 *SCOTT Denham* x. 353 The instant he got up the 'companion-ladder' he heard a splash in the water. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* i. 8 Mounting the companion stairs. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii, 'Sail ho!' shouted the captain down the 'companion-way to the passengers.

**Companion** (kōmpænyən), v. [f. prec. sb.<sup>1</sup>

Cf. F. *compagnonner* 'to accompany, associate, consort, be familiar . . . with' (Cotgr.).]

† 1. *trans.* To make companion or fellow. Obs.

1606 *SHAKS. Aut. & Cl.* i. ii. 30 Finde me to marrie me with Octavius Cæsar, and companion me with my Mistris. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* xlviii. (1831) 434 *Solitude*, It seems to belong to the brave heart of every country . . . to companion itself with his war steed.

2. To go or be with as a companion; to accompany. *lit.* and *fig.*

1622 *F. MARKHAM Bk. War* i. iv. 14 The actions and words of Souldiers must thus bee companioned with honor. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 5 He bowed to the ground, and would have taken my hand . . . I did not like to be so companioned; I withdrew my hand. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* iv. 137 Methinks 'twould be a guilt, a very guilt, Not to companion thee. 1853 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* II. iv. 57 His statue . . . still companions the winged lion on the opposing pillar of the piazzetta.

3. *intr.* To associate, consort, or keep company. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. HALL Whiteboy* viii. 68 Many wondered that Mr. G. permitted his daughter to companion so much with such a girl. 1888 *G. GISSING Life's Idyll.* III. 102 It needs a long time before the heart can companion only with memories.

**Companionability**. Companionableness.

1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/a The fidelity and companionability of the dog.

**Companionable** (kōmpænyənəb'l), a. [f. COMPANION v. or sb. + -ABLE. The word has taken the place of the earlier COMPANABLE, -IABLE.]

1. Fitted for companionship; sociable; agreeable as a companion, pleasant in society or conversation. Said of persons, their dispositions, etc. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxxvi. 60 Man . . . was by Nature made a Creature companionable. *Ibid.* ii. xlix. 256 A Companionable Life. 1640 *WALTON Life Donne* (T.), His very words and looks . . . moulded them into a companionable sadness. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. (J.), He had a more companionable wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. 1796 *WINDHAM Speeches Parl.* (1812) i. 286 Some [dogs] were retained . . . for their companionable qualities. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxv, The insides contrived to be very companionable all the way.

2. Of things: Fitted to go with or match. *rare*. 1823 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 186 To have thrown in his benediction, ay, and his mite too, for a companionable symbol. 1879 *G. MEREDITH Egoist* i. xviii. 323 She had the . . . art of dressing to suit the season and the sky. To-day the art was ravishingly companionable with her sweetly-lighted face.

**Companionableness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being companionable.

1671 *CLARENDON Dial.* Tracts (1727) 297 That companionableness in which the Alderman magnifies himself towards his children. a 1674 — *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xiv. 433 He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great companionableness in his nature. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1782) II. xi. 132. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 35 Wanting one wifely charm, The magic of companionableness.





in good company. 1888 *M. Morris Claverhouse* i. 6 In this respect at least Claverhouse sinned in good company. 1888 *R. P. LAURIE* in *Times* 17 Aug. 8/6 If I am wrong, I have erred in very good company.

6. A body of persons combined or incorporated for some common object, or for the joint execution or performance of anything; esp. a medieval trade guild, and hence, a corporation historically representing such, as in the London 'City Companies'.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The debts that he owes to Alderman & be compayne. 1497-8 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Frul.* XLIII. A writing sealed by the hoole Compaigny. 1535 *Bury Wills* (1850) 125, I gyff and bequeethe to the company of the college in Bury. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 4 Except hee be a Freeman of the same Corporation and Company. a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vi. v. § 9 The bequeathing of . . . ample possessions to religious companies. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 128/2 In the city of London there are 89 companies or guilds, eight of which are practically extinct. . . Most of the companies possess what is called a livery. 1868 *Bright Sp. on Ireland* 14 March, I never heard of much good that was done by all the money of the London Companies. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 [Hopping] It takes ten persons and five bins to make a 'company', two persons working to a bin.

b. A party of players, a theatrical corps; formerly also a band of musicians.

1503 in *Leland Coll.* (1770) III. App. 265 Amonge the saide lordes and the queene was in order Johannes and his compayne, the minstills of musick, etc. 1613 in *Crt. & Times* 178. 1 (1848) I. 253 Burbage's company were acting at the Globe the play of Henry VIII. 1746 *Lady M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* xviii. The king's company of French comedians play here every night. a 1734 *Dennis* (J.). There were seven companies of players in the town. 1879 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 111 The rigour of the rule did not forbid theatrical performances, when any company, even a company of marionettes, came into the neighbourhood.

7. Commerce. An association formed to carry on some commercial or industrial undertaking.

'When there are only a few individuals associated, it is most commonly called a *copartnership*, the term *company* being usually applied to large associations. . . who conduct their operations by means of agents acting under the orders of a Board of directors' (*McCulloch Dict. Comm.* s.v.).

*Exclusive or Joint Stock Company*: one having a certain amount of joint stock (q.v.) divided into transferable shares, and managed for the common advantage of the shareholders by a body of responsible directors.

*Open or Regulated Company*: one which does not possess a joint stock, the members trading on their own stock and at their own risk. *Chartered Company*: see CHARTERED.

*Limited (Liability) Company*: one in which the liability of the members is limited, usually to the amount of capital subscribed by each.

*Joint Company* (the East India Company): see JOHN. 1533 *Note* in *Haldyut Voy.* (1850) 265 The mystere and company of the Merchants Adventurers of the Cite of London. 1599 *Minute-bk. E. Ind. Co.* in *H. Stevens Drawn Brit. Trade* (1886) 10 That ther Ll. would . . . leave the Company a warrant to procede in the viage. 1604 *Child Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 110 Companies of Merchants are of two sorts, viz. Companies in joint stock, such as the East-India-Company, the Mores-Company, and the Greenland-Company. . . the other sorts are Companies who trade not by a joint stock, but only under a government and regulation, such as the Hamborough-company, the Turkey-Company, the Eastland-company, and the Muscovia-Company. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. l.* (1869) II. 325 In a joint-stock company . . . each member can . . . transfer his share to another person, and thereby introduce a new member. 1800 [see CHARTERED]. 1865 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. The Mall. . . is lined by the stately houses of banking companies, railway companies, and insurance companies. 1865 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* 251 Scott used to say that the Banatney Club was the only successful joint-stock company he ever invested in. 1869 *Times* Dec. . . The South Metropolitan Gas Company and the Stokers' Strike.

b. The partner or partners in a firm whose names are not included in the style or title; generally contracted to Co., COMP.

1565 *Depos. John Hawthins* in *Arb. Garner* V. 231 The said Sir William Garrard and Company, did also then provide, prepare, and lade in those ships much wares. 1677 *Lord. Direct.* (1878) Edw. Clark and Comp. Cheap side. *Ibid.*, Mr. Sherbrook, Company, with Mr. Clark in Cheap-side. 1877 (*Hill*). A Catalogue of Standard Works published by Charles Griffin & Company. See CO. (contemptuous). 1757 *CHRISTOPHER Lett.* IV. 92 He is resolved to make a push at the Duke of N., Pitt, and Co.

8. *Mil. a.* A body of soldiers; † a host, a troop. c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 58 A prest. . . is an angel of be lord of compaynes. c1450 *Voc.* in *Wr. Willeker* 562/30 *Alariss*, a company of hors. 1535 *COVERDALE Jude.* vii. 20 All the three companies blew with y<sup>e</sup> trumpettes, and brake the pitchers. 1636 *BLUNT Voy. Levant* 6 The Venetians . . . keepe it with strong companies both of Horse and Foot. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xx. 105 A very small company of soldiers, surprised by an army. 1797-81 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The French. . . also have their *free companies* who never enter the body of any regiment, and *companies of ordonnance* who . . . consist of the gendarmes and light-horse. 1874 *BOUILLON Arms & Arm.* vii. 101 At the first each body, uniform and complete in itself, formed a company.

b. *Spec.* A sub-division of an infantry regiment commanded by a captain, and corresponding to a troop of horse and a battery of artillery.

*Independent company*: 'A Company of Foot-Soldiers . . . that is not imbod'd in a Regiment' (Kersey 1708).

1590 *Sir J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* (Such great bands, are . . . readie . . . to be employed in whole companies under their Captaines. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 46 There's not a Shirt and a halfe in all my Company. 1598 *BARRER Theor. Warres* ii. 1. 15 The Campe-maister devides his regiment into companies. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. for Raising Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Dragoones be put into Companies, And

that one hundred and twelve be allotted to a Company. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* (1738) 137 To the convenience of a foot company, or interchangeably two Troops of Cavalry. 1722 *De Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 242, I . . . sold my company in the . . . regiment. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 135 Captains are to pay their own Troops and Companies.

9. *Naut.* † a. A fleet of merchant vessels. *Obs.* 1530 *PALSGR 207/2* Company or meyny of shippes, *flotte*. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Company of Ships* . . . a fleet of merchant-vessels, who make a kind of charter-party among themselves . . . they engage not to quit one another, but to defend each other reciprocally, during their voyage. These associates, in the Mediterranean, are called *conserves*.

b. (in full ship's company) 'The whole crew of any ship, including her officers, men, and boys.'

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. ii. 178 The King, and all our company else being dround. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 444 Two of our ship's companies did desert their ship. 1694 *NARBOROUGH Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1712) 43, I doubted not the success of my Voyage, though the Company thought twould be dangerous. 1719 *De Fox Cruise* (1840) II. ix. 213 The . . . ship's company consisted of sixty-five men. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xxvii. The ship's company were mustered.

10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 5) *company-china*, *face*, *manners*, *trim*; (sense 7) *company-account*, *fund*, *promoting*; (sense 8) *company-drill*, *match*, *officer*; *company-boat* (see quot.); *company-keeper*, one who keeps company; (a.) a frequenter of company, esp. in bad sense, a reveller; (b.) a 'follower', wooer. Also *company-keeping sb. and attrib.*

1660 *T. WILLSFORD Scales Commerce* ii. iv. 212 What things soever a Merchant delivers, whether for Proper, Factorage, or \*Company-account in money or wares . . . is Creditor. 1874 *H. W. TAUNT Map of Thames* 31/2 My boat is what is termed in Oxford phrase, a 'Company boat' . . . a broad gig, with side-seats from the back rail, and an awning. 1866 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 336 Ten cups of \*company-china. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 18 Aug. 10/1 The movements included \*company drill, manual and firing exercises. c1805 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Wks.* (Rldg.) I. 340 Miss Fanshawe had now resumed her \*company face and attitude. 1855 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 259, I have had to put on my company face to-night. a 1655 *Koch. Ballads* VI. 368 Rather than such a Jack as these shouldst be my \*company-keeper, I'll marry with a Beggar-man. 1668 *Perry's Diary* 30 May, One Richards, a tailor and great company-keeper. 1756 *TOLDRUP Two Orphans* III. 202 Company-keepers of forward and skittish women. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, *Company-keeper*, a female companion to a lady. 'Faber's wife used to be company-keeper to Miss Alexander'. 1892 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* (1902) 141 Your \*company-keeping is . . . without any order. . . your pastime reckless. 1666 *V. FENNER Hidden Manna* (1652) A 4 b, He knows that drunkenness and company-keeping is a sinne. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xii. A company-keeping, love-making, pleasant sort of manner. 1861 — *Gl. Expect.* xxiii. Keeping a bashful watch upon my \*company-manners. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 226 \*Company Officers, comprehending Captains and Subalterns. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3/2 \*Company-promoting has become a business. 1879 *F. W. ROBINSON Coward Consc.* ii. ix, Marcus found a dress-suit for his brother, and put him once more into \*company-trim.

**Company** (kəm'pāni), v. Forms: see prec. sb. [a. OF. *compaignie-r*, f. as *compaignon* COMPANION.]

1. *trans.* To go in company with, to accompany; to keep company with, have society with. *arch.*

c1340 *Cursor M.* 12379 (Irin). Whenne þei had companyed him so Forþ in pees he had hem go. 1404 *FABIAN v. clixii.* 161 Dayly resorted to hym men of Wylnshyre. . . tyll y<sup>e</sup> he was strongly companyed. 1526 *TINDALE Act. x* 2 A Jewe to company or to come unto an alient. 1574 *J. JONES Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 19 If a contagious . . . person shall frequent and company one not infected. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 408, I am Sir The Souldier that did compay these three. 1636 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Sonn.* 6 Best compayned when most I am alone. 1653 *COCKERAM* ii. Vnfit to Company any one. *Inseparable*. 1758 *SOUTHEY Monard.* *Ximel-poca*, He shall . . . company Down to the western palace of his rest The Prince of Glory. 1814 *CARY Dentie* (Chandos ed.) 209 The fair dame . . . compayned By Statius and myself, pursued the wheel.

*fig.* a 1625 *FLETCHER Q. Corinth* iii. i, Your goodness compaynes your greatness. 1718 *Prior Poems* 477 Rage compaynes our Hate.

† 2. To associate in companionship. *Obs.*

c1450 *Merlin* xxii. 388 The xl knyghtes that with hem were compayned. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tulyes Offices* i (1540) 23 Reason . . . doth allure and compayneth men to-gythers by a naturall socyete. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* v. i, To compayny my heart with sad laments.

3. *intr.* To keep company, associate, or consort.

1387 *TRIVISA Descr. Brit.* (Caxton) 35 Bicause they compayny with englisshmen. 1503 *HAWES Exam. Virt.* ix. 168 Praynge me to company with her nobleness. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mat.* ix. 58, I compayny with the Publicians and sinners. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 288 To have compayned with the first and prime Apostles. 1842 *H. E. MANNING Sermon* (1848) I. xxv. 378 Those with whom we have here compayned through the long years of our earthly sojourn. 1885 *L. D. COLERIDGE in Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench 137 Sending a sane man to company with madmen.

† b. To cohabit (with).

c1400 *MAUNDEY*, xxviii. (1835) 288 What man . . . that hath compayned with hire. 1579 *FULKE Heskyns Part.* 93 They had compayned with their wives. 1605 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. (1642) 12/2 The lusty Heav'n with Earth doth compayny. 1680 *Ans. Stillingfleet's Sermon*, 21 Unlawful to compayny with any other Woman as his own Wife.

G. *absol.* in prec. senses.

1611 *BIBLE Susanna* 58 Vnder what tree didst thou take them compayning together? 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* xvi. (1652) 424 When men seek to company for their own

ends. 1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 265 When men of very acute sensibilities company together.

† 4. *intr.* 'To be a gay companion' (J.). *Obs.* 1591 *SPENSER M. Huddell* 506 If thee list unto the Court to thong . . . there thou needs must learne, to laugh, to lie, To face, to forge, to scoffe, to compaynie.

Hence *Compaignyng vbl. sb.*

1550 *BALE Apol.* 35 A compaignyng of men with their owne wyves. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 29 Continual compaignyngs do not always work wickedness. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Epist.* iii. ix. (1627) 331 Compaignyng with infidels may not be simply condemned. 1648 *G. GILLIAMS Usefull Case* (1649) 5 A conversing and compaignyng with wicked persons.

**Compaignon**, -oun, obs. ff. COMPANION.

† **Compaignyship**. *Obs.* Companionship.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. John* 104 b, Nowe because I do leave theim as touching compaignyship of body.

**Comparability** (kəm'pārāb'l-iti). [f. *L. comparabilis* + -ITY; cf. mod.F. *comparabilité*.] The quality of being comparable.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 19 The superiority in convenience and comparability, of the method of deviation, over that of torsion. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 294 The comparability of the observations.

**Comparable** (kəm'pārāb'l), a. [a. *L. comparabile*, ad. *L. comparabilis*, f. *comparā-re* to COMPARE: see -BLE.]

1. Able to be compared, capable of comparison (with).

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Sowle* ii. lviii. (1859) 56 Bytwene the and me this maner of lykenes is not comparable. 1581 *J. BELL Haddons Answ. Oser.* 405 b, Many . . . in all respects comparable with you. 1636 *HEALY Theophrastus*, To Rdr., The French is . . . yet in no degree comparable with the learned languages. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* iv. 64 The Marks . . . by means of which it is comparable . . . with other things. 1881 *LOCKYER in Nature* No. 614. 324 In this way we insure a considerable number of absolutely comparable observations.

2. Worthy of comparison; proper, or fit to be compared; to be compared (to).

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 388/1 None comparable to hyr in wytte and wysdom. c1510 *MORE Piers Wks.* 27 Thou shalt no pleasure comparable finde To thinward glades of a virtuous minde. 1667 *H. MORE Disc. Faith* (1713) 584 No Tradition can be of any comparable Authority to this. 1716-8 *LAWY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. xxxviii. 154 Some other mo-ques . . . not comparable in point of magnificence to this. 1856 *P. M. DOVE Logic Chr. Faith*, v. i. 301 This Holy Being has no comparable antagonist.

Hence **Comparableness**.

1731 in *BAILEY*; whence in mod. Dicts.

**Comparably** (kəm'pārāb'l-ly), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a comparable manner.

1612-5 *Br. Hall Contempl. O. T.* iv. iii, None in all Egypt or Midian was comparably fit for this embassage. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* V. 420 There is no nation . . . which despise . . . their clergy or priesthood comparably to the English. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 176 The Area . . . doth not comparably differ from the Sector of a Circle.

† **Comparage**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *comparager* (still in local use) to compare: cf. *disparage*.] *trans.* To compare, liken.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxix. (1868) 163 Therefore God comparaged a good woman unto a precious margarite.

† **Compare**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. *L. comparāt-us* compared, comparative, pa. pp. of *comparā-re* to COMPARE.]

**A. adj.** Of comparison, comparative.

1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* iv. To Rdr. (1662) 831 The choice that followeth the comparative act of the Intellect. 1656 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1689) 185 A threefold relation . . . either relate . . . or dispartate . . . or compare. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 39 Transcendental Relations of Action Compare are such as do concern Divers things.

**B. sb. Logic.** A thing compared with another.

1657 *GAULE Sep. Just.* 103 And yet offend against no Logical Law or Canon of Comparates. 1680 *DALCARN Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 69 (T.) Particles . . . that owe their origine to the topick of the comparates; such as, than, much, more, etc.

† **Compare**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. comparāt-* ppl. stem of *comparā-re* to COMPARE: see -ATE, and cf. *separate*.] *trans.* To compare.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 Storyes, the whiche do compare the places of Sodomye to Paradise afore the subversion of theyme.

† **Comparison**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. comparation-em*, n. of action f. *comparā-re* to COMPARE: cf. *comparison*, the earlier repr. of the same word through OF.]

1. The action of comparing, COMPARISON.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 347/4 This excellence . . . appiereth by manyfold comparacion. c1500 *Melusine* 17 Riches without comparacion. 1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 28 Adjectyves have three degrees of comparacion. 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* III. iv. Proem 5 The Comparacion and comprehension of several individual things under one common notion.

† 2. Preparation, provision; = *L. comparatio*. *Obs.*—

1623 *COCKERAM, Comparation*, provision. **Comparative** (kəm'pārā-tiv), a. (sb.). [ad. *L. comparativ-us* of or pertaining to comparison, f. *comparāt-* ppl. stem of *comparā-re*: see -IVE. Cf. *F. comparatif*, -ive.] **A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to comparison; that compares or involves comparison.

1602 *FULBECKE and Pt. Parallel Ded.* 1 A comparative discourse of the lawes. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* ii. x. 91 An Act of Choice or Preference is a comparative Act, wherein the Mind acts with Reference to . . . Things that are compared. 1845 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I.

214 The comparative analyses of the blood of the hepatic vein and of the vena porta. 1875 MAINE Hist. Inst. 1. 28 The Comparative method of investigation.

b. *spec.* Involving comparison of different branches of a science or subject of study; as *comparative anatomy*, *philology*, etc. So *comparative anatomist*, one versed in comparative anatomy.

1675 GREW (*title*), Comparative Anatomy of the Trunks of Plants. 1765 J. GREGORY *Compar. View* § 1 (R.) The comparative anatomy of brute animals. 1855 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* 296 The species restored by Cuvier from fossil remains. The great comparative anatomist called it anoplotherium. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* (1876) II. ix. 357 Belong less to the province of the historian than to that of the comparative mythologist. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* i. vi. 175 You must have comparative theology as you have comparative anatomy. 1882 TIMES 28 Mar. 4/5 Comparative art history was in as primitive a stage as comparative philology.

2. *Gram.* Applied to that derived form of an adjective or adverb used, in comparing two objects of thought, to express a higher degree of the quality or attribute denoted by the simple word, as *truer*, *often-er* (or to the periphrasis used in the same sense, as *more true*, *more often*); the adjective or adverb being then said to be *in the comparative degree*. Cf. COMPARISON, POSITIVE.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 161. Envy Be twyxx then tweyn owyth no more to be Than is be twyn a positive and a comparative degree. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* B III. The comparative exceedeth the positive. 1669 MILTON *Lat. Gram.*, There be two degrees above the positive word itself, The comparative, and superlative. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 397 If the members in comparative sentences are short. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 37 The Comparative Degree of an adjective is that form of it by means of which we show that one thing, or set of things, possesses a certain quality or attribute in a greater degree than another thing, or set of things.

3. Estimated by comparison; considered as compared with something else.

1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* vi. (Arb.) 147 The. blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it to give place to the fruit be a comparative good. 1746 JORDAN *Disc. Truth Chr. Relig.* iv. (R.) The Christian institution ought to take place of the Mosaic upon account of the comparative weakness and unprofitableness of the first covenant. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 209 The different processes of painting, and their comparative advantages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 28 The comparative claims of pleasures and wisdom.

b. In mod. use often denoting a slighter or imperfect degree of the quality, condition, etc., spoken of: That is such when compared with something else implied or thought of; not positive or absolute; relative. (Cf. COMPARATIVELY 2 b.)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 345 This comparative neglect of food. found in all the tribes of fresh water fishes. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 36 It is scarcely right. to commit Evelyn to the care of comparative strangers. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 31 A matter of comparative indifference. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Synbeaux* xiv, I sat out in the open air in comparative comfort.

†4. 'Quick at comparisons' (Schmidt). *humorous*. Cf. COMPARISON 3 b.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 90 Thou. art indeed the most comparative rascalst sweet young Prince.

†5. ?Serving as a means of comparison. *Obs.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 134 Thou wert dignified enough. if 'twere made Comparatie for your Vertues, to be still'd The vnder Hangman of his Kingdome. [But perhaps this is 6.]

†6. Comparable, worthy to be compared. *Obs.* 1632 LE GRYS *Vellutis* 159. 1686 J. SERJEANT *Hist. Monast. Comment.* 54 Their Apparel being comparative to that of the Dominicans, or Predicants. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) ii. 614 Beholding all in tears, and Adam stretch'd So on his Couch, comparative with death. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. cxxxvii, None Had suffer'd more;—his hardships were comparative To those related in my grandad's Narrative.

†7. In competition or rivalry. *Obs.* 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 117, I never suffered my profit and advantage to be competitors, or comparative with my glory and renown.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* The comparative degree (see A. 2); an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 28 We and the latines forme our comparatives and superlatives out of our positives. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 18. 1680 FILMER *Patriarchs* II. § 15 In the comparative I maintain the mischiefs to a State to be less universal under a tyrant king. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 346 Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most* to their end, as *nether*, i. e. lower, *nethermost*, etc. 1873 MORRIS *Hist. Owl. Eng. Accid.* 107 *Older and oldest* are the ordinary comparatives now in use.

†2. A thing or person to be compared; a compeer, rival. *Obs.*

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiii, Lyonell. Kyng should have been. without comparatyfe. c. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. 4 *Plays*, Tr. Love iv, Gerrard ever was his full comparative: My uncle loves him, As he loves Ferdinand.

†3. One ready to make comparisons: cf. A. 4. But the Shakspeare quot. is doubtful and may well belong to 2.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 67 To laugh at gybing Boyes, and stand the push Of every Beardless vaine Comparative. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxiii. (1865) 180 No rascally comparative insults a Beggar, or thinks of weighing purses with him.

VOL. II.

**Comparatively** (kǝmpǝrǝtǝvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. *Gram.* In a comparative sense; so as to express the comparative degree.

1571 GOLDING *Cabin on Ps.* xxxi. 21 The letter [Mem] is ofttimes taken comparatively among the Hebrews.

2. By way of comparison, in comparison with something else.

1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* vi. (Arb.) 146 The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively and not positively or simply. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. iii. 14 Things considered absolutely and by themselves, not comparatively and in relation to other things. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 48 Comparatively unto those flames hee is but yet in Balneo. 1725 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 47 The Air in Cellars, feels warm in Winter, and cold in Summer; but it is only comparatively so. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. § 23 Books... [were] very dear, comparatively with the present value of money. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxx. (1862) III. 92 To construe this eulogium comparatively rather than positively. 1881 ALKEN (*title*), The Beauties and Defects of the Figure of the Horse comparatively Delineated.

b. In mod. use mostly implying a slighter or imperfect degree of the quality, etc. spoken of: As compared with something else implied or thought of; not positively or absolutely; somewhat, rather. (Cf. COMPARATIVELY 3 b.)

It may render the L. comparative degree, as *matutior* 'comparatively early', and may be expanded into *comparatively speaking*, from which it is perh. elliptically derived.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 68 Epicurus, how much soever he might know of mind, knew comparatively nothing of matter. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Pref.* 3 A comparatively modern phraseology. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 300 Erasmus was young and comparatively unknown. 1878 LECY *England in 18th C.* i. iii. 334 At the expense of comparatively slight loss to the country.

**Comparativeness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comparative quality.

1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2833. 186.

**Comparativist**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who employs a comparative method.

1887 R. T. HILL in *Science* X. 108 The old comparativists... regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, 'if Arkansas is Arkansasu, why is not Kansas, Kansasu?' 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 329/2 This will not wholly do for our comparativist.

**Comparator** (kǝmpǝrǝtǝr), [agent-n. in L. form f. *comparāre* to compare: in mod. F. *comparateur*.] An instrument for comparing, e.g. the lengths of nearly equal bars.

1883 *Catal. Yale College* 100 Apparatus. in Thermometry, including comparators, cathetometers, etc.

† **Comparature**, *Obs.*—[f. L. type \**comparā-tūra*, f. *comparā-re*: see -URE.]

† Fashioning, fashion.

c. 1560 SIR T. SMITH *Dial. Marr. Queen* iv. in *Strype Life* (1698) App. 99 Most. agreeing to the Nature of her Country, Statute, and Comparature of his Body.

† **Comparacioner**, *Obs.* Also 5 conperseyner, 6 conpercioner, -partioner. [a. OF. *comparconnier*, *comparconier*, etc., f. *com* + *parconier* partner, sharer, f. *parcon* division, portion, share:—L. *partitio-em*: see PARTITION.] One who shares a possession or inheritance with another; a copartner.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 Conperseyners & felows of be heigest of Crist, & of his godly kynd. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 301 All suche bargains as George Bushell and I er conpercioners att. 1536-7 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Inst.* (1621) 96 Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Barkley his conparcioner claime and hold. divers other manors. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* v. 4, All christen people be Christis owne bretherne, and the very conchertours and conparcioners with him in the kingdome of heuen.

**Compare** (kǝmpǝrǝ), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *Sc. compair*. [a. F. *comparer* COMPER, q.v.; afterwards conformed to COMPARE v.: see next.]

†1. An equal, rival, COMPERER. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scol.* (1821) II. 138 The scule of Paris. has na compair in erd. c. 1585 *Raire Em* i. 242 The envious man That dares avow there liveth her compare. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Sea. Champions* 61 Penelopes compare for constancie. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* iii. iii, Such a one that no compare dwelt with her.

†b. as *adj.* Equal, of equal standing. *Obs. rare*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 317 Thocht thay war nocht compare to you in linage nor blude.

2. The phrase *without compare*, and its analogues, app. originally belonged here = 'without compeer'; but were afterwards referred to COMPARE *sb.* 2 (if indeed they did not give rise to that word).

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 155 [My love of her] was without compare, had hers not equald it. 1679 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 142 The prospect and park, which is without compare. 1680 *Ibid.* II. 154 Without any compare, the most beautiful creatures. in the world. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. 430 A prince. in every respect without compare.

**Compare** (kǝmpǝrǝ), *sb.* 2 [f. COMPARE v. 1; not improbably arising from a false analysis of such phrases as 'without compare' (see prec.)] Comparison. Chiefly in *beyond* (past) compare.

1589 GREENE *Poems* Wks. (1861) 290 What need compare where sweet exceeds compare? a 1592—*Looking Glasse* 122 Can any goddess make compare with me? c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi, Making a compeilment of proud compare With Sunne and Moone, with earth and seas rich gems. 1604

MARLOWE, etc. *Faust.* Wks. (ed. Riddg.) 98/2 Such a queen, Whose heavenly beauty passeth all compare. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 268 Excellent discourse, wit beyond compare. 1654 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 320 Nor are its churches anything considerable in compare to Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 705 That all may know. thy Power above compare. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 19 By a close and universal Compare of Scripture. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 176 His Piety and Sanctity was beyond Compare. 1815 *Scribblemania* 15 Hunger's a sauce, sir, that beggars compare. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* i. vi, Humbled, diminished past compare.

**Compare** (kǝmpǝrǝ), *v.* 1 Also 4-5 *Sc. comper*.

[a. OF. *comperer* (from 14th c. *comparer*) = Pr., Sp. *comparar*, It. *comparare*:—L. *comparā-re* lit. 'to pair together, couple, match, bring together', f. *compar* like, equal, f. *com* + *par* equal.]

1. *trans.* To speak of or represent as similar; to liken. Const. *to*. (With negative, in such phrases as *not to be compared to*, usually implying great inferiority in some respect.)

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* 1. 403 Off manheid and mekill mycht, Till Ector dar I name comper. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 Seynt Margrete On to that gemme [may] wel comparyd be. 1538 STARKYR *England* 46 The one may... be comparyd to the body, and the other to the soule. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 15 All the things thou canst desire, are not to be compared vnto her. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. vii. 125 He compares it to a Sloe, in shape and taste. 1845 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. iv. 46 He greatly offended the Flemings by comparing their ships to mussel-shells.

†b. *To compare*: (a thing) for one to compare, (a thing) to be compared, comparable (*to, with*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Ev, Suche men and wyymen be to compare to the wyf of Loth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶9 An Imitation of the best Authors is not to compare with a good Original.

c. *intr.* To draw a comparison. *rare*.

1593 SHAKS. *Richard II.* ii. 1. 184 Or else he neuer would compare betweene.

2. *trans.* To mark or point out the similarities and differences of (two or more things); to bring or place together (actually or mentally) for the purpose of noting the similarities and differences. Const. *with* (or *to*) another; *together*.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* (1874) I. 219 Wylt thou heyn compare with [this] paynfull lyfe. a 1533 FERRIS *Disput. Purgatory* Pref. (1826) 92 Compare the Scriptures together which I have brought to confirm my purpose. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. xiv. (1651) 124 Whats. the world it self... if compared to the least visible Star in the Firmament? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 921 To compare Great things with small. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 ¶1, I stole looks at each Lady, as if I was comparing their Perfections. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 In England... property stands for more, compared with personal ability, than in any other [country]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. x. 283 To compare the motion of the eastern and western halves of the glacier. 1879 HARLAN *Eyewit.* viii. 106 This cramping tendency of town as compared to country.

b. *To compare notes* (often *fig.*): to compare each other's observations or impressions; hence, to exchange views, confer, discuss.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* i. (1709) 6 Over a Bottle we'll compare Notes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶2 They meet and compare Notes upon your Carriage. 1856 READ *Never too late* lxxxv, Everybody put questions to everybody, and all compared notes. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing* *Useful* iv, We will compare notes three years hence, and I hope I shall convince you that you were mistaken.

3. *Gram.* To form the comparative and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). Cf. COMPARISON.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 46 Adverbs coming of Nouns (=Adjectives) which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing. 1765 W. WARD *Ess. Gram.* 347 Words of one syllable are usually compared by *er*, and *est*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. vii. 177 Some adverbs are compared, thus; 'Soon, sooner, soonest'... Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more*, and *most*.

4. a. *refl.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xi, Whanne the kyng sawe hym al redy armed. the kyng said nay Tramtryst hit wille not auale to compare the ageynst me.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be compared; to bear comparison; to vie *with*, rival.

c. 1450 *Merlin* xx. 317 Thei ben so fewe that thei may not compare with hem. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 167 In daintinesse and goodness of meat, [the turkey] Hennes may compare with either the goose, or the Pehen, and the Cooke farre excell them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 29 Art, stryving to comperve With Nature. 1796 MACBELL *Will & Jean* Poems (1844) 65 Wha wi' Jeanie could compare? 1866 JEVONS *Logic* *Prin.* 8 As athletes men cannot for a moment compare with horses or tigers or monkeys. *Mod.* This compares favourably with the inertness of England. A landscape which will compare not unfavourably with the masterpieces of the Dutch School.

† **Compare**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *comparāre*, f. *com* + *parāre* to get ready, provide, furnish, prepare; cf. OF. *comparer*, *comperer*, *comprer*, to purchase, acquire. But the proper place of sense 2 is doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To get, obtain, acquire.

1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., The glorie hertofore compared and acquired by dyvers princes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 28 Both from backe and belly still did spare, To fill his bags, and riches to compare.

2. To set forth, allege.

1536 *Narr. Pilgr. of Grace* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1890), By lyke lettre to the said erle comparing in the same the



said order taken at Doncaster. *Ibid.* By comparing cause of newe comacions, supposed to be maid by the said Aske, which was vntrew.

† **Compareless**, *a. Obs.* [f. **COMPARE** *sb.* + **-LESS**.] Without compare, peerless, incomparable.

1590 T. WATSON *Ecolg. Walsingham* 307 Now Melibæus in comparelesse place, drinke Nectar, eates diuine Ambrosia. 1631 Heywood and Pl. *Maid West* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 407 In approbation Of her compareless beauty.

† **Comparence**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *comparence*, ad. L. type *\*compārentia*, f. *compārēre* to **COMPARE**.] = **COMPAREANCE**.

1619 BALCANQUAL in Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 108 A seditious tumultuary concourse of people, ought not to hinder any man from comparence before a judge. *Ibid.* (1688) 492 In case of their not comparence.

**Comparer** (*kōmpē-rə*). [f. **COMPARE** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who compares.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. (R.), Indifferent in the sight of the comparer. 1749 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (T.), It was the comparer's purpose to discover Mr. Whitefield's enthusiasms. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 374 The comparer must be thoroughly and equally versed in the materials of both sides of the comparison.

† **Comparer**, in the following, represents the *Fr.* infinitive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 243 Me knaup his sseppere. . . wyb-oute drede, wyb-oute comparer, wyb-oute chancelier [*Cotton Cleop.* A. v. sanz douter, sanz comparer (*Royal MS.* 19 c. ii, couper sanz chancelier en la foie)].

**Comparison** (*e*, *obs.* form of **COMPARISON**).

**Comparing** (*kōmpē-rin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **COMPARE** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **COMPARE**; comparison.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 261 Sen that mak sic comperynge betwix the deitis off wedding, And lordis bidding till his threill. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 409 In the comparings. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 128 His comparing of the sacrament with spicebread. 1695 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxv. (ed. 3) 173 Relation, consists in the referring, or comparing two things, one to another.

**Comparing**, *vbl. a.* That compares.

1607 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 293 The mind lends nothing but her Comparing Nature, to make those Common Notions. 1824 *Athenian*, 12 July 423 He seems to be wanting in the comparing faculty.

**Comparingly**, *adv. rare.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY**.] In the way of comparison; comparatively.

1824 W. THOMSON *Bacon & Shaks.* 25 So might similar words be dwelt upon comparatively in the same report. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. xi. 205 Botanical and geological books comparatively examined.

**Comparison** (*kōmpār-ison*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *comparisoun*, -ysoun (*e*, 4-6 -yson, -ison, 5 *comparisson*, -parisson, -parison), 6 *comparisson* (*e*, *comparisson*, 5- *comparisson*). [a. OF. *comparaison*, *comparisson* = *Pr. comparasō*, *Sp. comparacion*, It. *comparazione*; — L. *comparātiō-em*, n. of action f. *comparāre*. For the form cf. *orison* = *orātiōnem*, *venison* = *venātiōnem*, etc. See also **COMPARATION**, a later adaptation of the L.]

1. The action, or an act, of comparing, likening, or representing as similar: see **COMPARE** *v.* 1. † To make comparison of: to compare.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8890 þe bryght cete of heven. . . Of whilk may na comparysoun be made Tille na cete pat on erth may stand. . . c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 122 Prol. Of swiche swetenesse. . . That for to speke of gomme or herb or tree Comparisoun may noon ymakede. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (*Roxb.*) xxiii. 208 Ne nan oþer may be made comparysoun off till hem. 1509 FISHER *Pym. Serru.* C. *Less Richmond* Wks. 290 The comparysoun of them two may be made in iij. thynges. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 255 A comparison between waxe. . . and the witt of man. 1720 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 3 There is scarce any ground for comparison between society and the mere material body. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv. Good King David, or. . . our valiant Sir William Wallace, — not that I bring myself into comparison with either. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 20 The comparison of philosophy to a yelping she-dog.

2. Capacity of being likened or compared; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; comparable condition or character. (Always with negative expressed or implied.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse ne non comparisoun ne may by younde ine yoyes and ine losses of þe wordle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xxi. 181 So moche a debonayer lorde. . . that there is no comparison to hym. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hyperotomachia* 56 b, To all which. . . there could no more be deuised of equal comparison. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 65 Troylus is the better man of the two. *Cre.* Oh Iupiter: there's no comparison. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 12 A Palace without comparison to any other. a 1820 SHELLEY (*Ogilvie*), The tints are such As may not find comparison on earth. *Mod.* Is there any comparison between them?

b. *esp.* in the phrases *without comparison*, *out of all*, *beyond all*, *c.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 81 þe ymage of his sseppere, þet is uayr wyb-oute comparysoun. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 55 Eneas appyered aboute all the other wythout any comparysoun the most fayre. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 165 When Cortez saw that beautiful thing, his joy was without comparison. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 712 Out of all comparison, the stronger and more dangerous operation of the two. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 95 The claims of one man stood forth beyond all comparison.

† c. *concr.* One that can be compared. *Obs. rare.* c. 1500 *Lancelot* 338 The knyght in to the armys Red. . . may to this be no comparysoun.

3. 'A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude' (J.).

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlvii. 18 In songis, and in prouerbis and comparisounis. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7127 And many such comparisoun. . . Might menne in that booke find. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 37 Good Comparisounes serve equally to illustrate, and to persuade. a 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 270 The Comparisoun between a State and a Ship. 1777 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 325 Comparisounes may sometimes illustrate, but prove nothing. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. vi. 37 A comparison which. . . suggests itself.

† b. A satirical or scoffing similitude. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 854 A man replete with mockes, Full of comparisons, and wounding floutes. 1599 — *Much Ado* ii. i. 152 Hee! but breake a comparison or two on me, which. . . not laugh'd at, strikes him into melancholly.

4. The action, or an act, of comparing, or noting the similarities and differences of two or more things: see **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Between a drunken man and me. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* ii. 13 Makynge spretuall comparisounes of spretuall thynges. 1529 MORE *Herseyes* i. Wks. 1407 Thet will make comparisons betwene our Lady of Ippiswiche and our Ladie of Walsingham. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vi. (1707) 208 The Words Great and Little, are relative Terms, and do import a Comparison to something else. 1773 L.D. *MONRODO Language* (1774) I. i. vi. 68 The faculty of Comparison is that which produces ideas. 1850 A.B. THOMSON *Laus Th.* 75 Comparison is the act of putting together two or more single objects with a view to ascertain how far they resemble each other. 1856 LIDDON *Bamph. Lect.* vi. (1875) 220 A comparison is instituted between Christianity and Judaism.

b. To bear or stand comparison with.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 11 The high road to La Coruña. . . will stand comparison with any in Europe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 166 In point of grandeur it [the view] will bear comparison with any in the Alps.

5. Phraseological const. a. In comparison of (arch.); † as to the c. of, † to the c. of (obs. rare); b. in comparison to; c. in (by) comparison with: as compared with; considered with reference to; also d. ellipt. in, by comparison.

a. 1324 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vii. 8 Richesses I seide no thing to ben in comparisoun of it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 325 Lo what a mariage was this as to the comparison of that other. 1483 — *Cato* F v, Yf many been dampned to the comparysoun and regard of them that are saved. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiiij. 25 There is nothing vpon earth, that I desyre in comparison of the. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 9 The Sculptor's art is limited in comparison of others. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 118 A bear is an amiable and affable beast in comparison of him.

b. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wiche* 8 A sterre in clerenes [is] nothings in comparysoun to the sonne. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They despyed all worldly riches in comparysoun to y<sup>e</sup> knowledge. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 28 The warm Air. . . is but in a small quantity, in comparison to that which fills the whole Room. 1843 F. PAGER *Pageant* 60 My dress costs nothing, in comparison to what the expense of many people's will be.

c. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 108 What a boie art thou in comparison with this fellow. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 163 Not only simply, but in comparison with other things. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sh.* Wks. 1863 XIV. 149 Throwing in their teeth the brilliancy of my verses at eleven or twelve, by comparison with theirs at. . . nineteen. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 243 These things were as nothing in comparison with the powers claimed for vocation.

d. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. viii. There were but fewe in comparysoun that wold be any armour. 1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded. Whiche. . . seemeth. . . in comparison as a pure and fyne tryed precious. Jewell. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* A. Before. . . there were verie fewe theeves and roges in England, in comparison that there are now. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* (1814) I. 144 Penrith. . . seems here, by comparison, like a metropolis.

6. Proverb. *Comparisons are odious.*

c. 1430 LYDG. *Hors Shepe & G.* 204 Odyous of olde been comparisounis, And of comparisounis engendryd is haterede. 1579 LYLIV *Enphases* (Arb.) 68 Least [=lest] comparisounis should seeme odious. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. v. 18. 1635 SANDERSON *Serm.* 36 Though Comparisons be ever harsh, and most times odious. 1725 SWIFT *Draper Lett.* v. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* i. xi. 247 Comparisons are odious, because they are impertinent. . . making one thing the standard of another which has no relation to it.

† 7. ? Rivalry, contention. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 25 Malice, discord, pryde and comparsone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Drink initiates quarrels and comparisons.

8. *Gram.* The action of comparing an adjective or adverb. *Degrees of comparison*: the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of an adjective or adverb. See **COMPARATIVE** A. 2, **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 3.

1530 PALSGR. 69 Adiectyves. . . maye have with us *er* and *est* added to their endes, when we make comparysoun in our tong. 1532 MORE *Conjuth. Tindale* Wks. 409 a. Nowe wyll he. . . come forth with his three degrees of comparison, olde, elder, and eldest. c. 1620 A. HUMR *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 Of comparison ther be three degrees: if the first may be called a degree. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 116. 40 Combinations like *more learned*, *most virtuous*, may be called 'Degrees of Comparison' on the same principle as that on which 'I shall go' is called the 'Future Tense' of the verb *go*.

† 9. A corruption of **CAPARISON**.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 300, ij Comparisoun to the King's Grace, xx elnis blak Armoising Taffetes. *Ibid.* I. 301\* For brodering of a Comparisounne of his graces.

† **Comparison**, *v. Obs.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To liken; = **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 1.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 161 Thus comparisounes kryst þe kyndom of heuene, To þis frelych feste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Al þet me may. . . þenche of uayr hit ne may naxt by ycomparisouned to him. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 30 To what parable shulen we comparisounne it? c. 1400 *Test. Love Prol.* Reasonable that woll not be comparisouned to unreasonable.

2. To place together so as to note the similarities and differences of; = **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 2.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 58 Pilke self noumbre of 3eres. . . ne may nat certys be comparisouned to þe perdurablete þat is eendeles. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 51 His art of comparisouning our present sufferings with our future glory: how would it silence our murmurings!

† 3. In Wyclif as rendering of L. *comparare*: a. *trans.* To make like, fashion after the likeness of (const. to). b. *intr.* To vie, contend; = **COMPARE** *v.* 1. 4. c. *trans.* To place in rivalry with.

1382 WYCLIF *1st. xiii.* 14 That he. . . lincie it to an ymage of man, or to sum of bestes it he comparisounne. — 1 *Macc.* x. 71 Come down to vs in to the field; and thete comparysoun we to gidre. *Gen.* xxx. 8 The Lord hath comparysouned me with my syster, and I have recovered.

† **Comparition**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *comparition* (mod. *F.* *comparition*), corresp. to L. type *\*comparitiō-em*, f. *comparāre* to appear: cf. **COMPARE**.] An appearance, esp. before a tribunal, etc.

1611 CORGR. *Comparition*, a comparition: an apparance, appearing, or representing of himselfe to open view. 1616 BRENT *Sarpi's Conic. Trent* (1676) 109 Don Diego, after his first comparition, had neuer spoken so much as one word. a 1693 URQUIHART *Rabalais* III. xxxix. 325 Summonings, Comparitions, Apperances.

† **Comparity**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *comparitāt-em* (Du Cange), n. of quality f. *compar* like or equal to another (f. *com-* together + *par* equal). Cf. *parity*, *disparity*.] Parity, equality, likeness.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 46 Great ones doe love no Equals: But must seee About the Termes of all comparitie. 1679 HARRY *Key Script.* II. 42 We shall see some Comparities and Disparities betwixt both.

**Compart** (*kōmpāt*), *v.* [ad. OF. *compartir* 'to divide, part, or put into equal peeces' (Cotgr.), or (its source) L. *compartiri* to divide and share with another, f. *com-* + *partiri* to divide, share.]

† 1. *trans.* To divide and share with others. *Obs.* 1575 FENTON *Goid. Epist.* (1577) 59 He could not comparte with hym his clothes. 1505 DANIEL *Philotas* (1717) 357 And still compart The best Degrees and Honours of the Field, In hope to win his Love.

2. To subdivide, partition, or mark off into smaller parts; to divide into compartments.

a 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* iv. (R.), The crystal surface is comparted all, In niches ver'd with rubies. 1876 L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 63 The interior was comparted by willow screens. 1880 L. WALLACE *Beu-Hur* iv. iii, Each panel was comparted like a modern office-desk, and each compartment crowded with labelled folios.

3. *Arch.* To lay out in accordance with a plan, with proper distribution and disposition of parts.

1624 [see **COMPARING** below]. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 79 Streets. . . ought to be so comparted, as to be strait. *Ibid.* I. 90 The pilasters. . . ought to be so comparted, as to fall into that part of the river where the stream is least rapid. *Ibid.* II. 11 Thus Vitruvius comparted the round Temples.

Hence **Comparted** *vbl. a.*; **Comparting** *vbl. sb.* 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig. Wotton* (1672) 33, I make haste to the Casting and Comparting of the whole work. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Benitogio's Warrs Flanders* 299 He begirt the Town. . . with diuers well comparted Quarters. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 583 **Comparted**; divided into smaller parts; or partitioned into smaller spaces.

† **Compart**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. **COM** + **PART** *sb.*] A part along with others, a companion part.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1657) 109 Unseverable from one another, as being compartes of the same substance. a 1694 J. SCOTT *Pract. Disc.* xxii. (T.), And yet remain unseparable, as being compartes of the same substance. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 91.

**Comparticipant**, *a. rare.* [f. **COM** + **PARTICIPANT**, after L. *comparticip-em* sharing together.] Partaking or participating together with others.

1582 N. T. (Rhema) *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentils to be comparticipant of his promiss [Vulg. *comparticipes promissionis*].

**Compartitioner**, *obs.* form of **COMPARTMENT**.

**Compartition** (*kōmparti-tiōn*). [ad. L. type *compartitiō-em*, n. of action f. *compartiri* to **COMPART**.] The action of comparting.

† 1. Division and sharing with another. *Obs.*

1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emperors* 62 Crownes hardly admit the compartition even of a brother. 2. *Arch.* The distribution and disposition of the parts of a plan; laying out.

1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig. Wotton* (1672) 33, I am now come to the Casting and Texture of the whole Work, comprehended under the term of **Compartition**. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., By **Compartition** Architects understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground-plot. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2 a, The **Compartition** is that which subdivides the whole Platform of the House into smaller Platforms.

b. One of the parts so marked out and divided. [So J. and others after him, but the quote. may belong to a.] 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig. Wotton* (1672) 14 Save in their Temples and Amphi-Theaters, which needed no

Compartitions. 1698 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 54 We might examine their artifice in the configurations, the rule and order in the compartitions.

**Compartement** (see next, 1 b).

**Compartment** (kōmpārtimēt). Also 6-8 compartment, 6-perpartment, 6-7-partement; see also **COPARTMENT**. [a. F. *compartiment*, in *It. mento*, late L. *mentum*, f. *compartiri* to divide. The Fr. form was long retained in artistic senses.]

I. A division separated by partitions, a part partitioned off.

1. *Arch.* and *Art.* A division or separate part of a design; 'an ornamental subdivisional part, for ornament, of a larger division' (Gwilt); e.g. a sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit.

1564-78 BULLFINCH *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 15 The pillar was eight foot square... with compartements of cunning masonry curiously covered with fine gold. 1598 Florio, *Compartimento*, a compartment, a partition. 1601 F. Godwin *Bks. of Eng.* 223 [A] tomb... pitifully defaced... the compartment and other buildings torn down. 1775 T. BENNETT *Ess.* 39 *Art.* 5 The title of this copy is inclosed with the same compartment which that copy has. 1796 R. NAVE *Builders Dict.*, *Compartiment*, in Architecture, is a particular Square (for an Inscription or some other Device) marked out in some ornamental Part of a Building. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Compartiment of tiles*, an arrangement of white and red tiles varnished for the decoration of a roof. 1852 H. COTTON *Editions of Bible* (ed. 2) 274 The title, within a wood-cut compartment. *Ibid.* 278 Title, within an architectural compartment. 1873 HONORÉ *Walls Florence* (1884) I. xvi. 249 The ceiling was divided into thirty-nine compartments.

† b. 'Fine bindings of books are said to be in compartment' (Bailey s.v.). *Obs.*

[Cf. Littré: *Dorures à petits fers qui se mettent sur le plat ou sur le dos des livres*.]

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Closet-Gods*, About the cover of this book there went A curious-comely clean compartement [*mispr.* for *compartement*].

† 2. *Gardening*. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 56 The Trickling of Plots consists in Compartments and Compartments. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 211 Clip Box, etc. in Parterres, Knots, and Compartments. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 28 A Wood-work, planted in a very handsome Compartiment. 1737-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Compartiments* are Beds, Plats, Borders, and Walks, laid out according to the Form of the Ground. 1814 (see **COPARTMENT**).

3. *Her.* A division of a shield, etc.

1590 [see **COPARTMENT**].

1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1611) 271 The Motto, or Word, set in some Scrole or Compartiment, placed usually at the foot of the Escutcheon. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Ilen*, V. colki, Nos Fret of Names Worne as a Border, or Compartiment, To glimer on the Table. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Compartiments* (in Heraldry) are partitions, as also quarterings of the escutcheon, according to the number of coats that are to be in it, or the several divisions made in it.

† 4. A division of troops. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 The bands being in great compartments and divisions, may be with a great deale more celerity incorporated with the other great compartments of the like weapons of other great bands. *Ibid.* 9 Everie sort of weapon being reduced into bands by themselves, without compartments of divers sorts of weapons in anie one band.

5. A space or chamber partitioned off. a. in the body of an animal or plant.

1760-72 tr. *Fuau & Ullod's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. iv. viii. 175 Each seed... inclosed in one of the compartments, formed by the transverse membranes of the pod. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 573 The stomach... is divided into distinct compartments. *Ibid.* I. 644 The left compartment of the ventricle.

b. One of the divisions of a railway-carriage.

Now one of the most common of the applications. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nagar Crit.* xi. 481 In the engaged compartment of a first-class carriage. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* I. 9 She was evidently travelling alone... and she must have been in a compartment by herself.

c. In other applications: e.g. one of the watertight divisions of a large ship.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 144 He pushed a compartment of books. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct., Suddenly liberated here, it... gives rise to an intense cold, which it carries with it into the freezing compartments. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 2 A *Water-tight bulkheads*. The name applied to the sides of the numerous compartments into which it is customary to divide iron vessels. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 8/2 She had watertight compartments.

6. A separate division or section of anything, whether plane or solid.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 328 The rails were made in eight compartments, and screwed together. 1854 DARWIN *Monogr. on Cirripedia, Balanus* 33 A barnacle or acorn-shell is an irregular cone, formed generally of six compartments. 1867 HERRSCHL *Fam. Lect. Sc.*, *The Sun* 71 They divide the spectrum into compartments. 1874 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 150 The sides of the shell are seen to be composed of from 4 to 8 separate pieces, valves, or, as they are technically called, compartments.

II. † 7. The proper disposition and distribution of the parts of any design: = **COMPARTITION** 2. *Obs.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Compartiment* [with *Painters*], is a regular orderly disposition of agreeable Figures all round any Picture, Map, Draught, etc. for its better Ornament. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Compartiment of the Building, or the distribution of its parts. *Ibid.* I. 92 Of all the Bldgs... the most worthy of consideration (as well for the strength as the compartment of it). 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Compartiment* [in *Joinery*, etc.], A symmetrical disposition of figures to adorn panels, etc.

b. *fig.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 5 Tolerations in things tolerable... are... the faire Compartiments of Christian fraternity.

8. *Comb.* as **compartment-bulkhead**, one of the partitions which divide the hold of a ship into watertight compartments; **compartment ceiling**, one divided into panels (Gwilt); **compartment tiles**, an arrangement of varnished red and white tiles on a roof (Gwilt): see 1730 in 4 b.

**Compartmental** (kōmpārtimēntāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. *departmental*.] Consisting of, or of the nature of, compartments.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 163 The painted compartmental framework [of the Sistine Chapel].

**Compartmented**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Fitted with, or divided into, compartments.

1851 Ld. WOODHOUSELIER in *A. Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. 372 Any compartmented package became a gardevance. 1859 *Alt. V. Round No.* 1. 17, I point to my things and the compartmented trunk.

† **Compartner**. *Obs.* Also 6-7-partener. A partner along with others, a **COPARTNER**.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 437 Gardiner and his companions. 1564 Wills & Tw. N. C. (Surtees) 216, I being his compartener. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1657) 103 The soul... is the bodies compartener. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apo. Quest.* 18 Ephraim, the Compartener... to Dan in Idolatry.

Hence † **Compartnership** = **COPARTNERSHIP**.

1634 FORD *P. Warbach* iv. ii. My wife's companionship. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239 Whether you shall become poor by suertiship, companionship, etc.

**Compass** (kōmpās), sb. 1 (a. and adv.) Forms:

3-6 compase, 3-7-pase (e, 4-7-passe, 5 compas, 6 coom-, coumpasse), 4- compass; also

3-6 cumpas, 4-passe, -pase, 4-6 -passe, 5 Sc. cumpas, (8 cumpace). [a. F. *compas* (12th c. in Littré) 'measure, pair of compasses, circle';

in mod.F. also 'mariner's compass'; = Pr. *compas*, Sp. *compas* 'pair of compasses, measure, rule of life, pattern', Pg. *compasso* 'pair of compasses', It. *compasso* 'a compass, a round, also a pair of compasses' (Florio); med.L. *compassus* = *circinus* pair of compasses (Du Cange). Cf. also Ger. *compass*, *kompass*, mariner's compass, formerly also gnomon, sun-dial, portable dial, Du. *kompass*, Sw. *compass*, *kompass*, Da. *compass*, Norw. *kompass*, (all) mariner's compass. (This is the exclusive sense in the Teutonic langs., as 'pair of compasses' is predominant in the Romanic.)

The history of this word and its associated verb in the Romanic langs. has not yet been determined, and it presents many points of uncertainty. It is doubtful whether the sb. is Common Romanic (the Sp. being app. from Fr. or Pr.), and as yet uncertain whether the sb. is derived from the vb., or the vb. from the sb. If the sb. was the origin, it would predicate a L. type \**compassus*, f. *com-* together or intensive + *passus* step, pace; if the vb. was the earlier, *compassare* would be 'to pass or step together' or 'completely' (see *Diez passare*), and \**compassus*, *compasso*, the action of doing so. The early history of the senses of the sb. is equally obscure: in OF., 'measure', primarily perhaps 'measure kept in walking together', 'artifice, subtily', and 'pair of compasses', appear all to be early senses; it is at present impossible to say whether the instrument took its name from 'measuring' or from 'equal stepping'. It is probable that the sense 'circumference, circle, round' which is slightly exemplified in OF., but has received so great a development in Eng., is derived from the name of the instrument; but the converse is also possible; cf. L. *circinus* compasses, from *circa* round, etc.; also Ger. *zirkel*, (1) circle, (2) compasses. The later application to the Mariner's Compass, recognized in modern French, but chiefly developed in English and the Teut. langs., is also of obscure origin; it may easily have arisen out of the sense 'circle' or 'circuit', as showing the circle of the winds; but in German this sense appears to have been preceded by those of 'gnomon' and 'sun-dial', which may point in another direction. The Greek name of the *circinus* or compasses was *δαβήρυς*, from *δαβαίνω* to stride or walk with the legs apart, to stride, step, or pass over: it is not impossible that *compassus* and *compassare* may have been employed to render these words, and as *δαβήρυς* also meant the gnomon of a sun-dial, it is conceivable that this indicates the way in which *compassus* came to be used for dial, and mariner's compass.

The OF. senses all appear early in ME. In the uncertainty as to the relations between these, it is impossible to arrange them in any certain order in Eng., and that adopted is merely provisional, and subject to alteration when Romanic scholars shall have ascertained the previous history of the word in their own domain.]

I. Measure, etc.

† 1. Measure, proper proportion, regularity: e.g. to keep even compass (cf. OF. *tenir compass* to keep step in marching); by compass (OF. *par compass*, à compass, It. a compasso), with measure and order, with regularity, regularly. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Can. & Gr. Rnt.* 944 Ho watz pe sayrest in felle, of flesche & of lyre, & of compass, & colour, & costes of alle othe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3208 Nature hadde nevere such a grace, To forge a werk of such compas [Fr. *de tel compas*]. 1475 CAXTON *Yason* 92 b, Vignes and trees hylly condyted by compass. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lyd. Lit.* iv. (1607) 32 To keepe even compass in the height, greatnesse, and breadth of his letters.

2. 'Moderate space, moderation, due limits' (J.); esp. in *Within* or *out of compass*: i.e. within or beyond the bounds of moderation. *Obs.* exc. dial.

[Possibly arising out of the sense 'measure', but certainly related also to sense 9.]

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 59/2 We cannot bring our selves in compass vnder it, vnlesse God draws vs to it. *Ibid.* 133/2 Wee haue need of some order and bridle, to hold vs within our compass. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (J.), In two hundred years before (I speak within compass) no such commission has been executed. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62, I should not speake much out of compass, should I say as large as a bushell. 1632 H. SEALE *Augustus* 166 To keepe these [malecontents] in compass, Avgvstvs... constituted a Provost of the Citie. 1701 JEN. COLLIER *Antoninus* 179 Which... keeps those Things which Decay from running out of Compass. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 384, I must keep within Compass. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.* s. v., To 'speak i' compass' is to speak within limits, to speak guardedly.

II. Artifice, skilful or crafty device.

† 3. Designing, skilful devising, ingenuity; passing into the bad sense of craft, subtily, cunning. In later use closely associated with the vb. in sense 2: compassing, contriving. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8797 (Cott.) To fest, wit compass slei, Vr warc to-geder. c 1350 *Cast. Lone* 739 A trone Of white fuori... With compas iþrown and with gin al ido. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1. 462 How maugre Iuno, Eneas, For al hir sleight and hir compas, Achieved al his aventure. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 523 With a compas of clemes to colour hir speche. 1521 St. *Werburge* (1848) 35 Castyng in his mynde craftly by compass How he myght optayne to the hie empyre. 1556 WOLSEY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. i. v. 66 His refusal proceeded of no manner of compass or intent to protract time for any sinister purpose. 1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 92 If it come to passe as it is lyke by my compass. 1597 BACON *Courtiers Good & Evil* ix. (Arb.) 152 Incident to those things that proceede from our owne care, and compass.

† b. A crafty contrivance or artifice; a stratagem.

1540 *Act 3a Hen. VIII.* c. 32 § 2 By meanes and compasses to proue a procontracte. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm.* bef. *Edw.* I. 1. 242 These fellows that have their fethes and their far compasses to bring things to their purposes. 1558-9 *Act 2 Eliz.* c. 5 § 1 Yf any person doo compas or imaginyn to deprive the Queenes ma<sup>tie</sup> and the same Compasses or Imaginacions... shall or doo utter.

III. The mathematical instrument.

4. An instrument for taking measurements and describing circles, consisting (in its simplest form) of two straight and equal legs connected at one end by a movable joint. Now gen. in pl.; also *pair of compasses*.

Modifications of this instrument are the Bow-COMPASSES; *beane*, *calliper*, *hair-compasses*, etc. Similar instruments for describing figures other than circles are specified by a corresponding adj., as *elliptic*, *oval*, *triangular compasses*; also *proportional compasses*: see these *ads.*

a. [c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9947 (Trin.) A tour faire of yuory... Craftily casten with a compass. *But earlier MSS.* with compass.] 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 [Perdix] made pe firste compas. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 20 [I] Cleped bat on poynt of my compas A, & bat othe poynt F. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr. Wölcker 171/11 *Ille circinus*, a compass. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 40 Geometrie... teacheth the Use of the Rule and the Compasse. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 76 Defined by compass and measuring-wand.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* II. x. (Arb.) 134 We tooke owre compasses & beganne to measure the sea coastes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 589 How to make with your Compasses a perpendicular line to fall from any point given vpon another right line. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 224 In his hand He took the golden Compasses, prepar'd... to circumscribe This Universe. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 38 Some point... where... one foot of the compasses is placed.

γ. 1551 RECORDS *Castle Knowl.* (1556) 37 Haue a payre of compasse aptelye made for to draw the circles. 1790 in *Archaeol.* X. 733 A pair of brass compasses, one of the legs of which is broken off. 1840 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 378 A pair of curious brass compasses or dividers.

b. Name of a small southern constellation.

1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 185/1 Circinus, the Compasses, a constellation... not very far from the South Pole.

c. humorously, *Coryate's compasses*: one's legs.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 280, I resolved to give up my saddle to the boy, and try Tom Coryate's compasses.

IV. Circumference, circle, curve; bound.

† 5. A circumference, a circle. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7586 Pe erth... Es bot als a poynt Imyddes a compase. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 92 As the point in a compas Stant even amidides. c 1400 MAUNDV. x. 38 A lytill hous made in maner of half a compas. 1413 LYNCO. *Pilgr. Soule* III. iv. (1483) 52 The compas of this whele was fittid ful of hokes. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 227 All Wallace ost in till a cumpas baid. 1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Compas, a cercle or rondell. 1551 RECORDS *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvii. Now sette I one fote of the compas in G, and extend the othe fote vnto H, and so drawe a compas. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* I. ix. (Arb.) 98 Men ioyninge handes togyther & standinge in compass. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Semicircle*, half a circle or compasse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. (1651) 245 If the world is 21,500 miles in compass, its Diameter is 7000. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 247 They make a little Circle upon the ground... after which they sit down within that Compass.

† b. Anything circular in shape, e.g. the globe, the horizon; also, a circlet or ring.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 212 To telle... of these yates florisynge ne of compasses ne of kervenges. c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 123 Crist in compas of gold In þe wide window westward. c 1475 *Partenay* 6270 All rounde the compas though man be sekyng. In all the worlde so noble king is noight. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* III. (Arb.) 73 With seed of Eneas shal compas-e earthlye be ruled. 1611 CORYAT *Cruclities* 455 About the middest goeth a compasse of brasse. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 567 The compass of the eye, *orbita*.

† c. Phrase: a compass to, in (the) compass of, around, round.

c 1325 *Childe. Jesus* 1660 (Mätz.) Issete huy weren a compass to a bord pare inne was. c 1350 *Ps. lxxviii. in Pref. Wyckliff's Bible* p. iv. note. In the compass of Jerusalem. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* iii. 34 Biholdyng hem. . . that saten in the compass of hym. — *Rev.* iv. 3 A reynbowe was in compass of the seete. 1506 *TINDALE Rev.* vii. 11 All the angelles stode in the compass of the seate.

† 6. A circular arc, sweep, curve. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 120 Your bowe [must] be well trymmed. . . that it may come rounde in trow compass enery where. 1563 *SHUTE Archit.* B j b. Constrained the braunches. . . to draw downwards againe with a certaine compass. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 There doth begin the compass and bearing of the ship. 1637 *BLUNT Voy. Levant* 28 The Promontory. . . hath two sides encompassed by Sea. . . with a compass turning from West to North. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* iii. iv. (1715) 49 Slings. . . somewhat broad in the middle, with an oval Compass, and so by little and little decreasing into two Thongs.

b. *Archery.* The curved path described by an arrow; the angle of elevation as determining this path; cf. C. 3 b.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 The shaft in flyenge. . . if it flye far, it flyeth a round compass. *Ibid.* 145 In drawing [of the bow] some set suche a compass, as though they would tourne about. 1613 *CHAPMAN Rev. Bussey D'Ambois Plays* (1873) II. 156 Tis the. . . compass given it by the Archer That makes it hit or misse. 1830 *Strutt's Sports & Past.* (1876) 124 A good archer. . . ought also. . . to be well acquainted with what compass his arrows would require in their flight.

7. The circumference, boundary, enclosing line or limits of any space or area.

a 1300 [see C. 1]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 893 Wyppynne þe compas of þe stones [of Stonehenge]. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* vi. 21 Þe compas of þe citee. . . contains xxv. myle aboute. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 611 Jack Cade, intending to bring the king farther within the compass of his nette. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 235 A Palaise. . . the compass whereof may be traced out by the ruins of an olde Wall there. 1865 *RUSKIN Sesame* 3 A giave subject. . . and a wide one. . . so wide that I shall make no effort to touch the compass of it.

b. Measurement round, circuit, girth. (Cf. 11.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 The largenesse and compass of all creatures corporal. 1694 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 95 The Caspian Sea is in compass nere three thousand miles. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. ii. 21 A fortification of between two and three miles in compass. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 179 Greater in his compass of body, than any within six kingdoms about him. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* xxix. Within the confines of the Duke's chase, thirty miles in compass.

8. Circumscribed area or space; in wider sense, space, area, extent.

In many uses this and the prec. sense are not separable; cf. the ordinary use of 'circumference' for 'circle'. (Here perh. belongs Chaucer's *trine compass*, explained by Prof. Skeat as 'threefold space, i. e. of the earth, the sea, and the heavens'. But other explanations have been attempted.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21640 (Cott.) In þis compass godd all has left. c 1345 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 319 A wyndow. . . In þe compass of a cubit kyndely sqylware. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 45 Of the tryne compass lord and gyde. . . Whom erthe and see and heuene out of releas Ay heryen. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Macc.* i. 15 He entred with a small company into the compass of the temple. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 5 A certain compass inclosed all about within the Temple. 1685 *Manch. Court Lett Rec.* (1888) VI. 231 Lambert Henton hath pulled out a certayne Compass of land. c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 27 The Lord's prayer and ten Commandments [written] in the Compass of a Crown piece. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 363 The. . . towering hopes of Athens demanded that the new wall should inclose a larger compass.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of time, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 53 Within the compass of that worthy Emperours reiga. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 3, I shall draw out the Description in as small a compass as it can be. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 259 In the compass of one verse. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* VI. 259 Confined to the compass of a life. 1844 *LO. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* (1862) 94 Within the compass of the last four chapters. 1870 *BRYANT Litt.* I. x. 304 Who in the compass of a day performed such mighty deeds.

9. *fig.* Bounds, limits, as in *within, beyond the compass of* (sight, knowledge, power, ability, etc.); range or extent within limits; and, more generally, range, reach, sphere, scope.

1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlvii. 143 The saide witnessis. . . have deposed of malice. . . beside and without the compass of the same articles. 1570 *DRE Math. Pref.* 46 Studies: not falling within the Compass of their Capacity. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iv. 21 To do this, is within the compass of mans Wit. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. i. (1647) 1 It cometh within the compass of our belief. 1655 *W. F. Meters* iii. 30 It never goeth down out of the compass of sight, though it be not seen in the day-time for the brightness of the Sun. *Ibid.* iii. 57 Clouds. . . without the compass of our sight. 1736 *BUTLER Anal. Introd.* 4 The Extent, Compass, and Force, of analogical Reasoning. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* II. vii. 163 Many men. . . have not a compass of soul to take an interest in any thing truly great. 1823 *DRE QUINCY Let. Educ.* i. (1860) 14 Distinguished for variety and compass of power. 1870 *BOWEN Logic* 6 The limited compass of the human mind.

b. *spec.* Intellectual range.

1727 *SWIFT To Yng. Lady.* To discourse of arts and sciences out of your compass. 1737 *WATERLAND Bucharist* 7 He will. . . fall short in most things, for want of Compass, and larger Views.

10. *Music.* The full range of tones which a voice or musical instrument is capable of producing.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 7 Phi. Why then was your

Scale devised of xx. notes? Ma. Because that compass was the reach of most voyces. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note, to the top of my Compass. 1709 *ADDISON Taiter* No. 157 ¶ 4 A Flute, an Instrument. . . without any great Compass. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 24 Of all the musical instruments on which men play, a popular assembly is that which has the largest compass and variety.

V. Circuit, round, circuitous course. (Cf. 7 b.)

11. Circular movement, course, or journey, circuit, round; a roundabout journey, a detour. *arch.*

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xv. 19 From Jerusalem by cumpas [per circuitum] til vnto Illryk I haue fulfilled the gospel of Crist. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV. Prol.* 199 They wenten in compass, Daunsinge aboute this flour. c 1520 *MORE Picus* Wks. 191 Wicked men walke about in a circuit or compass. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 358 He. . . shewed with stirring his feete the compasses and pointes of the daunce. 1608-11 Br. *HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 42 The hawk. . . towers up, by many gradual compasses, to his highest pitch. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 100 The Portuguese. . . save a large Compass that others are oblig'd to make. c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 114 A. . . so steepe. . . few Coaches but gaines the top of it by a Compass round it.

b. A circuit of time, round, revolution.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. v.* iii. 25 Where I did begin, there shall I end: My life is run his compass. 1609 *BIRLE (Douay) 1 Chron.* xx. 1 It came to passe after the compass of a yeare [post anni circuitum].

† c. A roundabout expression, a circumlocution.

1623 *LISLE Afric on O. & N. T. Pref.* 14 Out of this compass can he not goe. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *La Blonde's Gardening* 86 A tedious Compass of Words and Terms.

d. *phr.* To cast, fetch, go, set, take a compass:

to take a circular or circuitous course, make a circuit or detour; † rarely, to form a circle; † *fig.* to act or speak in a roundabout manner, digress.

c 1430 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* (1865) 185 He kest ane compas far about. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl. i.* 5 The wynde goeth towarde y<sup>e</sup> South, & fetcheth his compass aboute vnto the North. a 1555 *LATIMER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 433 A man that. . . hath his journey's end before him, what madness were it for him to set further a compass about. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xxviii. 13 From thence wee fet a compass, and came to Rhegium. 1654 *EVELYN Diary* 31 July, Taking leave of Cadenham we went a compass into Leicestershire. 1725 *DE FOR Voy. round World* (1840) 72 To take a compass round behind the pirates camp. 1837 *DE QUINCY Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1863 IV. 165 Troops of deer. . . fetching a compass by way of re-entering the forest grounds.

*fig.* 1677 *GILPIN Demouch.* (1867) 56 He falls not directly upon what he intended. . . but fetcheth a compass. a 1693 *TILLOTSON Serm.* (1743) VII. 225 What a compass do many men fetch to go to heaven, by innumerable devices. a 1847 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* II. xiv. 240 The compass commonly fetched before the pupil can be conducted to the point intended.

VI. The Mariner's Compass.

12. An instrument for determining the magnetic meridian, or one's direction or position with respect to it, consisting of a magnetized needle turning freely on a pivot; notably employed in the guidance of a ship's course at sea (the *Mariner's* or *Seaman's* compass).

The mariner's compass consists essentially of three parts, the bowl or Box (*sb.*, sense 15), containing the CARD (*sb.*, sense 4) on which the 32 *Points of the compass* are marked (see *POINT*), and the NEEDLE. According to its position or use on ship-board it is distinguished as *binuacle*, *hanging*, *standard*, *steering*, *compass*, etc.

To box the compass: see Box v. 1 12; also in the same sense To say the (or one's) compass.

c 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 The anker layde. . . One kepte y<sup>e</sup> compass and watched y<sup>e</sup> our glasse. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 140 Item that I gif William Tyngalte my cardy and my best compass. 1552 *ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane skypkar can nocht gyde his ship to ane gud hevyn without direction of his compass. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The boyes. . . every Munday. . . to say their compass. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1725) 222 Remember in all Transplantings to observe the. . . Quarter of the Compass. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. iii. v. 58 A Tornado. . . causes the Winds to shift all round the Compass. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Trul. N. Whale Fishery* 145 On the 12, we had the wind almost all round the compass. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ii. (ed. 2) 43 When the ship has been placed on her proper course by the Standard Compass, the helmsman will notice the point shown by the Binnacle Compass as being that to which he has to attend.

b. (Varieties of this instrument are specially constructed for particular purposes.

Such are the *azimuth compass* (see *AZIMUTH* 2), the *dip, surveying, variation compasses*, etc.)

1703 *Art's Improv.* p. xv, There are now. . . diverse sorts or kinds of Compasses; as Azimuth Compasses, Meridian Compasses, Variation Compasses, Amplitude Compasses, Hanging Compasses, Pocket Compasses. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* vi. 60 (Fock. Knowl. Soc.) The land or surveying-compass. . . furnished with sights, and means for reading off the degrees on the card. *Ibid.* vi. 61 The Variation Compass designed to exhibit the diurnal changes of variation in the horizontal magnetic needle. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Compass.* An instrument like the ordinary nautical or surveyor's compass. . . having a clinometer attached. Also, a dip-compass, for tracing magnetic iron ore, having a needle hung to move in a vertical plane.

c. *fig.*

1601 *CORNWALLYSS Ess.* ii. xlviii. (1631) 307 It shall bee. . . by chance: a compass too uncertaine for Justice to saile by. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 221 *marginal*, Gods Providence the best compass. 1649 *Eikon Basilike* 117 Profit is the compass by which Factious men steer their course. 1845 *M'CULLOCH Taxation* i. iii. (1852) 90 From whatever point of the political compass we may set out.

13. *Conchol.* A kind of shell-fish.

1776 *DA COSTA Elem. Conchol.* 245 Sometimes the valves are differently coloured, as the Compass, or Sole, which has one valve of a chestnut brown.

B. *adj.* Round, circular, curved. (Still in technical use: cf. D.)

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 126 It is sette in a compass pece of yren. 1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 113 Ptholome, with Compass Globe in hande. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albannet.* xxvii, The Compass pathes of euery anye sphere. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 212 The Dogs. . . run along. . . through rough and plain, crooked and straight, direct and compass. 1751 *CHESTERF. Lett.* III. 142 A compass ring set round with little diamonds. 1766 *ENTRICK London* IV. 100 The north front. . . has a triangular instead of the two compass pediments.

C. *adv.* [Cf. in compass.]

† 1. In compass, in circuit, 'all round'. *Obs.*

(Unless compass is a *sb.* and the construction as in 'ten miles' distance'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2275 (Cott.) Þis tour was. . . ten mile compass al aboute. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1355/2 With teeth of three quarters of a yard Compass.

† 2. In a circle, round. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Gameyn* 629 All sate at þe mete compass aboute.

† 3. In a circular arc or curve, curvily. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 In drawing, it [the bow] must come rounde compass. 1559 *MORWYNK Erymyu.* 245 The tyles must be cut and hewed compass. 1573 *COOPER Thesaurus, Classis lunata*. . . a ship bending compass like a Moone. 1606 B. JONSON *Masque Hymen* Note, Wks. (Ritdg.) 558 They [mantles] were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell compass down the back in gracious folds. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 222 Some again cut it [horse's mane] to stand compass like a bow. 1655 J. WEBB *Stone-ling* (1725) 88 The Architraves were. . . wrought compass, exactly, according to the Circumference of their respective Circle.

† b. *Archery.* To shoot compass: to shoot at an elevation, so as to allow for the curve of the projectile. *Obs.* Cf. A. 6 b.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 101 Ye take so grent heade, to kepe youre standyng, to shoote compass. *Ibid.* ii. 107. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* xi. xi. § 24 They shot their Arrows Compass, with purpose to kill or gull such Scots as came to the execution.

*fig.* 1630 *SIMPLY Grateful Serv.* v. i, Shoot not so much compass, be brief, and answer me.

† 4. Through a complete cycle or round; 'all round the clock' or 'compass'. *Obs.* (Cf. *CIRCLE* 17 c.)

1580 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 323 Perceiued at ye last his olde Hat againe to come into the new fashion, wherewith. . . he sayde, I haue now lyued compass, for Adams olde apron must make Eue a new kirtle.

D. Comb., as (sense 4) *compass-joint*; (sense 12) *compass-bowl*, *-box*, *-card*, *-face*, *-needle*, *-point*; *compass-bar* (see *quot.*); *compass-bearings*, bearings taken by the compass; *compass-brick* (see *quot.*); *compass-callipers* = *calliper compasses* (see *CALLIPER*); † *compass-dial*, a portable sun-dial adjustable by an attached compass-needle; *compass-flower*, *-plant*, a N. American composite (*Silphium laciniatum*) with large much-divided leaves, of which the lower 'are said to present their faces uniformly north and south' (Asa Gray); also other plants whose leaves are supposed to show a like tendency, e.g. the Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*); *compass-headed a.*, having a semicircular head; † *compass-heart* (see *quot.*): apparently a literal rendering of the Greek *καρδιοειδής*; *compass-plane* (*-smoothing-plane*), a smoothing-plane having a convex sole and iron, used for planing concave surfaces; *compass-roof* (see *quot.*); *compass-saw*, a saw with a narrow blade for cutting out curves of moderate size; *compass-signal*, a signal denoting a point of the compass; *compass-stock*, a curved stock; *compass-timber*, curved timber, esp. as used for ship-building; *compass-window*, a semicircular bay-window (cf. *COMPASSED* 3 b). Also † *compass-wise adv.*

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \**Compass-bar*, a fixed iron ring in the silver-from-lead-extracting furnace. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Trul. N. Whale Fishery* 322 The mast-head. . . was the only part of the ship where \*compass-bearings could be relied on. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* ii. x. (ed. 2) 254 The compass-bearing of the principal veins. 1797 *NICHOLSON Trul. Nat. Philos.* I. 426 The needle is usually supported on a steel point which occupies the axis of the \*compass box. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purch.* 38 \*Compass-bricks. . . are of a Circular Form, their use is for Steering of Wells. 1796 *PHILLIPS, \*Compass-callipers*, an Instrument us'd by Gunners, which resembles two Semi-circles. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \**Compass-card*. . . is usually attached to the needle. 1875 *Chamb. Trul.* 79. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. (1682) 360 Holding our Course North-East, my \*Compass-Dial being our guide. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., *Compass-dials* are small dials, fitted in boxes, for the pocket; to show the hour of the day by direction of the needle. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* ii. iv, Look at this delicate plant. . . its leaves all point to the north, as true as the magnet. It is the \*compass flower. 1860 *WEALE Dict. Terms.*, \**Compass-headed*, in ancient architecture, circular. 1594 T. B. *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 221 The heart hath for his next dwelling house a membrane or skinn called. . . Pericardion, which signifieth. . . a \*compass-heart. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \**Compass-joint*, a form of joint usual in compasses, in which one leg has a circular disk or two, clamped between



other disks belonging to the fellow leg. 1797 NICHOLSON *Trak. Nat. Philos.* i. 127 A compass-needle supported on a simple point. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* The Sun 79 The causes of the compass needle pointing to the North. 1890 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s.v. The use of the compass-plate is to form a concave cylindrical surface. 1848 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 219 Compass-plant. 1870 *Gard. Chron.* Sept. 123 The compass plant, a wild sunflower of the western prairies. 1882 ALVARD in *Amer. Naturalist* xvi. 626 Compass Plant. The property is best exhibited in the radical leaf, which presents its faces to the rising and setting sun. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 The compass point directing to the haven. 1890 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Compass-roof*, a roof in which the braces of the timbers are inclined so as to form a sort of arch. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 100 The Compass-Saw should not have its Teeth Set as other Saws have. 1881 *Mechanic* § 380 The compass-saw is also used for circular work. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 25 With a Compass Smoothing-Plane. plane the Inside thereof. 1866 FROUDE in *Athenium* 323/3 Harquebuss with a compass-stock. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2122/4 Any Woods convertible to Straight, Compass or Knee Timber or Plank, fit for the Service of His Majesties Navy. 1793 SMERATON *Edystone L.* § 42 He encompassed those two courses with circular, or what is technically called compass timbers. 1621 LADY M. WORTH *Urania* 102 Her Ladies. were a little distant from her in a faire compass Window. 1700 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 19 Another large dining room with great Compass windows. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 59 Which he made soo compass wyse and cause or holowe in the middes, that, etc. 1551 T. WILSON *Logie* 45 b. The element goeth compass wyse because it is rounde. 1616 SURFL & MARKII. *Country Farm* 684 The old Harts. having . . . their hornes set with peales, and strait and large heads, rather open than turned compass-wise.

† **Compass**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 6-7 compass (se, 7- poss. A corruption of COMPOST, prevalent in 16-17th c.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 50 Lay on more compass, and follow agen. 1613 MARKIAM *Eng. Husbandman* i. 1. vii. (1635) 38 The best Manure or Compass, that you can give such ground. 1616 SURFL & MARKII. *Country Farm* 335 Earth, muddle, and other compass. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 Compass, or Compost. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cuck & Fox* 265 A cart he found that carry'd compass forth to dung the ground. 1730-6 in BAILLY (folio), *Compass*.

**Compass** (k'ompás), v.<sup>1</sup> *Forms:* see sb.<sup>1</sup> *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 4- compassed; also 4-7 compass. [a. F. *compasser* (12th c. in Littré), to measure, design, contrive, regulate, adjust; cf. Pr., Sp. *compassar* 'to measure with a compass, to compass about' (Minshew), It. *compassare* to measure with compasses, to weigh in the mind, 'to compass about' (Florio). — L. type *compassāre*. See the sb.]

1. To plan, contrive, devise.

† 1. *trans.* To plan, design, contrive, devise (a work of art). *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. IVacu* (Rolls) 8807 In Aufrik were hey [stones of Stonehenge] compassed & wrought. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3219 þe palais . . . þat þat compass was of Cusys [Cyrus]. *Ibid.* 3629 Ane instrument all of iren . . . Was compass on carte-wise. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi. I can not paynt nor compass No gay processe.

† b. *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 235 He taughte . . . some to compass craftily & coloures to make. *Ibid.* xvii. 170 The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to puttreye or peynten Keruyng and compassyng as crafte of þe fyngres.

2. To contrive, devise, machine (a purpose). Usually in a bad sense: see quots. 1492, 1491.

1492 BRITTON i. ix. [viii.] § 2 Grant tressoun est a compasser nostre mort. 1551 *Act 25 Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 Q'nt homme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort nostre Seign' le Roi. 1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 109 To [suff] ende yt was y-come as he hadde y-compassed in ys pozt. c1315 SIORHAM 123 He compassyth venjanca to hym þat ægen clenkeþ. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 98 He pouht to compass ille, þe same tille him did he. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 1539 *Hippolyte & Medea*, Al this was compassed on the nyghte Betwix him Jason, and this Eracles. 1492 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 23 Pream., Richard White . . . traitously ymagined and compassed the dethe . . . of our seid Sovereigne Lord. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 251 To contrive mischiefs, and to compass designs of vanity. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 119 To compass or imagine the imprisonment of the King. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 249 England, whose desolation is thus sought and compassed. 1888 W. D. HAMILTON *Cal. State Papers, Dom. Series* 1644, Pref. 22 The Parliament . . . compassing the destruction of the Throne.

b. with *infin. phrase* or *subord. clause*.

c1325 E. E. *Alit. P.* B. 1455 For to compass & kest to haf hem clene wrot. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 1410 *Hippolyte & Medea*, Compassed he How Jason myghte best destroyed be. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 427 His uncle hadde compassed to rule the kyng. 1848 *Act 11 Vict.* (*Better Security of Crown*), If any person . . . shall compass . . . to deprive or depose our Most Gracious Lady the Queen.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. ii. Double as Tygre slyghtly to compass. 1411. *Epiph.* in *Tindale's Vis.* (1843) 208 Though thou with wordis honny swete Maliciously upon her deth compassse they schall askape.

† 3. To consider, ponder, meditate, 'go through'. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10115 He . . . y-compass be cases in his clene hert. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii. 96 Æneis, That with hymself can mony thing compass. 1534 WHITTINSON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 26 Whan thou hast compassed [intraversed] all by reason and by thy mynde.

† d. *intr.*, or with *obj. clause*. *Obs.*

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1196 Þe lede . . . Compass in his conscience to quat þat pace nysht Mene. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6934 Fulle fast, iwyse, compassen we By what ladder he is

clomben. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prolog. 151 Wythin my mynd compassing thoctht I so.

II. † 4. To describe with compasses (a circle). c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 18 Up-on this foiseide plate ben compassed certein cercils þat hihten Almicantaras. 1393 *Gower Conf. III.* 108 Signes twelve, Which have her cercils by hem selve Compassed in the zodiaque.

III. To go or come round, put round, encompass. *literally.*

In senses 5-8 often extended by *round*, *about*; in senses 5-7 also with *in*.

5. *trans.* To pass or move round; to traverse in a circular or circuitous course, make the circuit of. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 15 Woo to yon scribis and Pharisees. that cupassen [1388 goon aboute] the se and the lond, that 3e maken o proselyte. 1388 — *Josh.* vi. 3 Alle 3e fiteris, cupassen [1388 go about] the citee. a1498 WARKW. *Chron.* an. 1472 It [the comet] compassed rounde aboute alle the ethe. 1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 34/45 To compass, *circuire*. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 25 The Bisquany Ship . . . wherein Magellan compassed the World. 1697 DAMPIER *Pov.* (1698) i. vi. 132 Having now compassed in the whole Continent of South America. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* i. 223 A generation which will compass land and sea to make one proselyte.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To go round, make a circuit.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 6 Sothli thei gon out, cuppassiden bi enstels, euangelisinge and heeling euerewhere. 1584 N. T. (Rhem.) Act xxviii. 13 Thence compassing by the shore, we came to Rhegium. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 25 The San Felipe . . . was compelled to compass about, and came to Cochín. 1605 YESTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 156 He will compass into Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

† c. *causative*. (?) To send round. *Obs.*

c1485 *Digby Mst.* (1882) iii. 1467, I com nott to be [King of Marsile] for no decepyon, But þat goodlord crist hether me compassyd.

d. with cognate obj. To compass (a course, circuit, voyage, period, etc.).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 107 Why so may not Trojan therer to good Italye compass? 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 35 When his life hath compassed his course. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 48 Who had compassed a circuit of observation in a different direction.

6. To come round, close round, as a multitude; to form a circle about, surround, with friendly or hostile intent; to hem in; sometimes *spec.* 'to beleaguer, besiege, block' (J.). Cf. ENCOMPASS.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10292 The Mirmydons . . . compass the knight, cloyth hym within. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxviii. 6 Myne enemies . . . compassed me rounde aboute. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Compassing in all the yong children. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 75 Such as compassed the tribunal seate. 1604 JAMES I. *Counterb.* (Arb.) 107 Although in his siege . . . he do beleie and compass ite round about. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* v. Wks. (1874) III. 175 Enter Ganimed compass in with soldies. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. Found him compass'd by Lothario's Faction. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* i. i. Ye Spirits of the unbounded Universe . . . who do compass earth about. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 42 [She] rapt in glorious dreams. Sat compass'd with professors.

fig. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlviii. 5 The sorowis of deth cuppassiden me. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 180 All the blessings Of a glad father, compass thee about. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmine Aulica* i. 3 Poems III. 232 At home worse dangens compass'd thee.

7. To encircle, environ, lie round and enclose, as the sea, a girdle, etc. Also with *round*, *about*, *in*. c1340 *Cursor M.* 22705 þe see þat compassed alle loude. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* lii. 21 A roop of twelve cubitis cuppasside it. 1509 HAYES *Past. Pleas.* xxi. v. The firmament so compassing the land. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 190 Your karkasse is compassed in a corruptible skin. 1664 DRYDEN *Royal Ladies* iii. i. I am compass'd round With Mirth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. Intro. i. Epigastrium, which compasses the stomach. 1735 *Poet. Donne Sat.* ii. 84 Like the Sea they compass all the land. 1818 MRS. SHELLEYS *Frankenstein* iv. 21 We were surrounded by a very thick fog. 1827 HARR *Gnoses* (1859) 231 A lake wants mountains to compass and hold it in.

8. To encircle, or surround with something.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxii. (1495) 709 A meete borde is . . . sette vpon fyre, and compassed with a lyte aborde. 1481 CAXTON *Meyr.* i. xvi. 57 They . . . compassed it all aboute with a gyrdle. 1601 F. GOWIN *Bp. of Eng.* 59 He compassed the Tower of London with a strong wall. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* i. 29 The custome of compassing Churches with Church-yards was not so ancient. 1766 *Poetry Heraldry* vi. § 1 (1777) 214 Bonifacio VIII. Anno 1295 first compassed his Cap with a Coronet. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 48 He compass'd her with sweet observances And worship.

† b. To embrace, encircle with the arms. *Obs.* c1590 (Qo. 1616) MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 124/1 In mine arms I would have compass'd him. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 276 A Lady, wiser, fairer, truer, Then ever Greeke did compass in his armes.

IV. *fig.* To get within one's compass, grasp, or reach; to 'get round'.

† 9. To catch, seize, lay hold of. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Foly* (1570) 241 My pleasaunt pace Is light as fee, thus none that be can me compass. 1526 TINDALE i. Cor. iii. 19 It is written: He compasseth [1611 taketh] the wyse in their craftynes.

10. To grasp with the mind, comprehend fully. 1576 BAKER *Fewell of Health* 1764. This maner who that can understand and compass. a1716 SOUTH (J.). The knowledge of what is good and what is evil . . . is a thing too large to be compassed . . . without brains and study. 1847 LONGI. *Ev.* ii. ii. Strange forebodings of ill . . . that cannot be compassed.

11. To attain to or achieve (an end or object aimed at); to accomplish.

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Can. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Ye cannot by any other meanes compass the doying of so weightie a woork. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 85 You tooke upon you a greater charge . . . then you are able to compass and performe. 1581 RICH *Farrwell* (1846) 162, I can not compass to take this woman. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. ii. 45 That were hard to compass. Because she will admit no kinde of suite. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 77 The better to compass his intent. 1709 *Popr. Ess. Crit.* 256 Since none can compass more than they intend. 1762-75 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 173 A painter may execute a head, though he cannot compass a whole figure. 1840 MACAULAY *Bss. Clive*, Men who would unscrupulously employ corruption. to compass their ends. 1871 ROSSITT *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxvi. The task is long, The time wears short to compass it.

b. To get at, attain, obtain, win (an object).

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 214 If not, to compass her Ile vse my skill. 1608 — *Per.* i. ii. 24 To compass such a bondlesse happiness. 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Maid of West* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 300 You have trickes to compass these gay cloaths. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 502 He compassed the crown by cruelty. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 358 He compassed a vast estate. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellion Est.* xxxi. 375 She was a free woman, — to be compassed if only a man might compass her. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. i. 24 How hard it is to compass the assistance Whereby one rises to the source.

† 12. To 'get round', 'come round', circumvent.

1563 *Honillies* ii. *Ragat. Week* iv. (1859) 496 Let no man subtilly compass or defraud his neighbour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* Hen. VI. II. 528 The newe French Kyng . . . studying howe to compass the Parisians, cyther with money, or with promise. *Ibid.* 681 He imagined how to compass Thomas Lord Stanley that he might be one of the confederacie. 1642 ROCHES *Naaman* 133 Shee goes about to perform the condition her self, hoping thereby to compass Christ.

† b. To adulterate or sophisticate (wine, etc.).

1594 PLAT *Fewell-ho.* i. § 73. 64 Wine . . . trickt, or compassed, or at the least mingled with other wine, hath euer since beene retailled . . . for wine. 1703 [see COMPASSING *vbl.* sb. 4].

† 13. To get over, surmount. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOAY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Elijb. Ignorance . . . suche, that he cannot compass that difficultie.

V. [from the sb. or *adj.*] To make or be 'compass' or rounded.

14. *trans.* To bend into a circle or curve; to curve, incurve. Cf. COMPASSED 3.

1542 *Lann. Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 238 When they [mountains] be crooked, or compassed haueynlike they shew much larger. 1590 SHAKS. *Alerry V.* iii. v. 112 To be compass'd like a good Bilbo in the circumference of a Peecke, hilt to point, heele to head. 1649 BLUNIE *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 210 Their ploughs are very small and light, and little compassed. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 A dark brown Gelding . . . with a white slip down his head to his Nose compass'd to the farther Eye.

15. *intr.* To curve, bend round, be curved. (Now only of timber.) Cf. COMPASSING 14. b.

1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 194 Sixe tables, placed in order, compassing rounde like a circle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 64 The horns . . . more crooked and bending, compassing behinde, as a Rams do. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Saunders's Great. ii.* 2 At the ends they begin to compass. c1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Cronky*, a term applied to plank when it curves or compasses much.

† **Compass**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [see COMPASS sb.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To COMPOST, to manure.

1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Hush.* xi. One aker well compost, is worth akers three. 1573 — *Hush.* (1878) 124 Thy following won, get compassing don. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 487 With the dung of Sheep they compass and fat the earth. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 506 As for Earth it Compasseth itself. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* *Sweden* 12.

**Compassable** (k'ompásab'l), a. [f. COMPASS v.<sup>1</sup> + -ABLE.] Capable of being compassed, attainable.

1581 MULCASTER *Position* xliii. (1887) 271. I take the thing also to be verie compassable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Re-nov's Disp.* 734 Aqua Theriacal . . . consists but of a few things, and they easily compassable. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 343 Our objects are plain and compassable. 1887 *Wks. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770 Sydney has the Blue Mountains . . . within compassable distance.

**Compassed** (k'ompást), *pph. a.* [f. COMPASS v.<sup>1</sup> & sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED.]

† 1. Contrived, cunningly or artfully devised. *Obs.* c1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 182, He is compassed, sleighty, questions. *Ibid.* ii. xxix. 66 His compassed false-nes and treason. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 After confession made by the Sarazen of all hys compassed treason.

† b. ? Canning, or ? provided with compasses.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 178, I contoured toles, Of carpentrye, of kerueers and compassed masouns.

2. Surrounded, encircled, etc.; see the vb.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottis* 208 Neighbors . . . compassed within one sea. 1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 49 Compassed about with the goods . . . of leisure. I indulge my poetical moods. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fannu* xxviii. When the compassed splendour of the actual interior [of the cathedral] glowed before her eyes.

b. *fig.* Circumscribed. [f. *compassed*.]

1888 SYMONDS *Ben Jonson* vi. 163 His boisterous self-assertion, etc. . . were sufficient to overpower the ceremonious and compassed Scotch laird [Drummond of Hawthornden]. 1890 — *Ess.* II. 262 There is nothing small or mean or compassed in that art.

† 3. Rounded, curved, circular, arched. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin. Two compassed lines and one right lyne. *Ibid.* i. iii. Set one foote of the compass in the verye point of the angle, and with the other

fote dra v a compassed arch. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* ii. cii. 288 Golden Saxifrage . . . growth . . . with compassed leaves. 1589 *PUTTERHAM Eng. Poetrie* ii. vi. [vii.] (Arb.) 92 The circumflex, or compass accent. 1655 *W. F. Metcalf* iii. 73 The Circle called Halon . . . seen about the Sunne . . . is called of the Greeks a compassed plat. 1681 *CHEETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxii. (1680) 146 A small compassed Hook.

b. *Compassed roof, window*; see *COMPASS sb.* 1 D. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* (1745) I. 105 Mervelus fair cumpacid Windoes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 120 She came to him thother day into the compass window. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 167 (D.) A compass roof. 1825 *FOSSBROOK Encycl. Antiq.* vii. 150 1/2 The Compassed Windows were round.

Hence *Compassedly adv.*, in a curved line;

† *Compassedness*, curvedness, curvature.

1551 *RECORDE Castile Knowl.* (1556) 136 Bothe descendeth compasslye vnto the contrarye poynte to them againe. 1649 *BLUTH Eng. Improv. Instr.* (1653) 208 Fault may be in the roughness and ill compassedness of the Share.

**Compasser.** [*f.* *COMPASS v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who compasses; *esp.* † a designer, contriver.

1494 *FABYAN* vii. 563 The duke . . . compasser of all this myscheffe. 1593 *H. SMITH Sermon* (1622) 492 He hath his compasses and spies in every country. 1641 *NEWBOME Centurion Medit.* i My intellect, that comprehensive compasser.

**Compassing** (*kəmpˈsɑːsɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *COMPASS*.

1. A devising, planning; a device, design, artifice, contrivance.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27286 Wit quentise and wit compassing, vt of his denn þe nedder bring. 1375 *BARBOUR Troy-bk.* ii. 2140 Thow Dyomedes compassing Hie broþir was slayne. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 1188 Many subtil compassinges, Babevines and pinacles, Ymageries and tabernacles, I saw. 1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 14 Such false Compassings, Imaginations, and Confederacies had against any Lord. 1681 *Trial S. Collage* 3 Treasons and trayterous Imaginations, Compassings and Purposes. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 78 Compassing or imagining . . . are synonymous terms; the word compassing signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. 1848 *Act 11 Vict.* (*Better Security of Crown*), Compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices.

2. A going round or about, a circuit; surrounding, circling, or curving.

1530 *PALGR. 207* Compassing of tyme, *revolution*. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low-C. Warrs* 209 Francis Drake . . . in the compassing of the World.

† b. Circumlocution. *Obs.*

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Circution de parolles*, a compassing in with wordes. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* I. 453, I had not used . . . any Circuits or Compassings of wordes.

3. Attaining, achieving. *arch.*

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 90 The compassing thereof. 1659 *FULLER App. Ing. Inno.* iii. 57 There was no compassing of it without compassing it; no reaching the end without going out of the way. 1769 [see 1]. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. iii. 44 The compassing of vast distances.

† 4. Adulteration (of wine). *Obs.*

1703 *Art of Vintners* 20 The Transmutation or Sophistication of Wines, which they call Trickings or Compassings.

**Compassing** (*kəmpˈsɑːsɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That compasses; see the vb.

1440 *Generydes* 4163 By a subtil and false compassing trayn, Clarionas . . . is betrayed. 1576 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 400 His fine compassing witte and eloquence. 1621 *BURTON Anal. Met.* ii. ii. (1653) 245 Every fixed star a Sun, with his compassing Planets.

b. Curving, curved.

1576 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 1113 b, The crooked turnings, and the compassing arbours of the same [garden]. 1588-1607 [see *COMPASS v.* 1 151. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) H ij b, A strong piece of timber incurved nearly into a circular arch, or, according to the technical term, *compassing*. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 107 *Compassing*, crooked or curved.

Hence † *Compassingly adv.* *Obs.*, in a curve.

1576 *BANISTER Hist. Man* iv. 52 When the one [muscle] worketh onely, then is the head compassingly turned to the one side.

**Compassion** (*kəmpˈæʃən*), *sb.* Also 4-5 -ioun, -ione, 4-6 -yon, 5 compassoyon. [*a.* *f.* *compassio* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. late *L. compassiō-em* (Tertullian, Jerome), n. of action *f. compati* (ppl. stem *compass-*) to suffer together with, feel pity, *f. com-* together with + *pati* to suffer.]

† 1. Suffering together with another, participation in suffering; fellow-feeling, sympathy. *Obs.*

1340 *Aeneid*, 148 Huanne on leme is zik ober y-wounded, hou moche zorge heb þe herte and grad compassion y-uelþ. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. 1 (1495) 200 The members ben so sette togeders that . . . euery hath compassyon of other. 1561 *EDEN Arde de Navig.* Pref. Such a mutuall compassion of parte to parte . . . by one common sense existant in them all. 1625 *GILL Sacri. Philos.* iv. 63 That it was onely by a vegetable or animall soule, which suffered by compassion with the body.

2. The feeling or emotion, when a person is moved by the suffering or distress of another, and by the desire to relieve it; pity that inclines one to spare or to succour. *Const. on* (of *Obs.*)

(The compassion of sense is was between equals or fellow-sufferers; this is shown towards a person in distress by one who is free from it, who is, in this respect, his superior.)

1340 *HAMPOLDE Prose Tr.* 36 þou may thyneke of synnes and of wrechidnes of thyne euencristene . . . with pite and of compassiōne of thaym. 1533 *COVERDALE Joel* ii. 12 The Loude . . . longe sufferynge & of grete compassion. 1592

*SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 56 Mou'd with compassion of my Countries wracke. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* ix. (1682) 386 In Compassion whereof the worthy Gentleman doubled his Wages. 1676 *HOBBS Liad* i. 23 You on me compassion may show. 1770 *FANUSSI Lett.* xxxvi. 170 You have every claim to compassion that can arise from misery and distress. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* I. 352 In compassion to her grief, and in answer to her prayers. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon*, vii. 148 Compassion . . . gives the person who feels it pleasure even in the very act of ministering to and succouring pain.

† b. with plural. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 All the compassyons & mercyes that thou shewed to the people. 1611 *BIBLE Lam.* iii. 22 His compassions faile not. 1787 *WHITAKER Mary Q. Scots Viand.* in *H. Campbell Love-Lett.* *Mary* (1824) 263 All the little jealousies of the rival will surely melt away in the compassions of the woman.

c. *To have compassion*: to have pity, take pity.

So † *To take compassion* (*upon*, *of*).

1382 *Wyclif Heb. x.* 34 For whi and to boundun men 3e hadden compassioun. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 390 Prol., And han of pore folk compassioun. 1483 *CAXTON Cato Civ.* I have grete rute and compassion on you. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm. II.* Wks. (Rldg.) 210 1/2 Thy heart. . . Could not but take compassion of my state! 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* ii. 6 She had compassion on him. 1647 *W. BROWNE Pollex.* i. 164, I . . . besought him not so to have compassion of a daughter whom he had made miserable. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 290 Humanity bids us have compassion with the sufferings of others. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 104 Have compassion on the mighty whom love hath abased.

† 3. Sorrowful emotion, sorrow, grief. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23945 heading (Fairf.), Compassioun of our lauedi for þe passioun of hir sone. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 7 Teres of compascyoun, teres of compunction, teres of loue and of deuocyon. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 6 Her hart gan melt in grete compassioun; And drizzling teares did shed for pure affection.

**Compassioun**, *v.* [*f.* prec., or prob. ad. *f. compassiōnem* (15th c. in *Littre*) to compassionate.] *trans.* To have compassion on, to pity. ('A word scarcely used', Johnson.)

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. i. 124 Can you heare a good man grone And not relent, or not compassion him? 1627 *F. L. Hist. Edm.* II (1680) 72 Shall I . . . compassion those that do attempt my ruine? 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 222 The people who compassioned his youth, his virtue and his noble birth. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 35 Dr. Knox compassioned Janet's hard place.

Hence *Compassioning vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* I. 226 Both wanted . . . a kind, compassioning adviser.

**Compassionable**, *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [*f.* *COMPASSION* + *-ABLE*].

† 1. *actively*. Inclined to compassion; pitiful, compassionate. *Obs.*

1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram. & Dict.* *Compassionevole*, pitiful or compassionate. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* To Rd. 4 Our compassionate care to profit . . . the parties. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* v. 188 Some compassionate Greeks . . . relieved me. 1635 *J. HAYWARD Banish'd Virg.* 15 With a no lesse ardent than compassionate affection.

2. Deserving or exciting compassion, pitiable.

1635 *J. HAYWARD Banish'd Virg.* 14 My case being but too compassionate. 1751 *ELIZ. CARTER in Rambler* No. 200 1 The case of these truly compassionate objects. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. xviii. (1865) 363 Half-ludicrous, but more than half compassionate and admirable errors.

† *Compassionary, a. Obs.* [see *-ARY*].

1611 *COTGER, Compassionnaire*, compassionarie, compassionate, having compassion of.

**Compassionate** (*kəmpˈæʃənət*), *a.* [Latinized ad. *f. compassiōnē*, pa. pple. of *compassiōner* to compassionate; see *-ATE* 2 3.]

1. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing compassion; pitiful, sympathetic.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 687 As if that heau'n vpon our state below, Foreseeing our harmes, compassion had bene. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. 217 My compassionate heart. 1620 *J. DYKE Worthly Connu.* (1640) 139 Christ was compassionate, they are merciless. 1625 *DONNE Sermon* 3 Apr. 19 It is a fault . . . to bee too compassionate of an Heretique. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* 180 Tho they are compassionate to all that are sick. 1752 *FIELDING Causes Increase Robbers*, A . . . compassionate disposition. 1870-4 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iv. 69 Compassionate persons interceded, and his condition was alleviated.

† b. Indicating compassion. *Obs.*

1622 *R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus' Antiq.* iv. viii. (1733) 94 Let there be a compassionate Remainder left for those that have nothing to eat of their own.

† c. † Displaying sorrowful emotion; sorrowfully lamenting; or † moving pity, piteous. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 174 It boots thee not to be compassionate, After our sentence, plaining comes too late.

† 2. Fitted to excite compassion; pitiable, piteous. *Obs.*

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* ii. 160 Compassionate cruelty. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bontiochio's Varrs Flanders* 418 A most compassionate spectacle; for they were all so macerated with hunger, etc. 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* i. 313 Their case was most compassionate, for they had wives and large families of children. 1767 *COLMAN Eng. Merchant* v, Your case is truly a compassionate one.

† 3. Sympathetic. (*f.* *COMPASSION sb.* 1.) *Obs.*

1631 *DONNE Problems* xi. (L.), The nose is most compassionate with this part.

† 4. as *sb.* One who is compassionate. *Obs. rare.* 1602 *WATSON Decordion* 190 Compassionates of our afflictions. *Ibid.* 268 True compassionates of their countries miseries.

**Compassionate** (*kəmpˈæʃənət*), *v.* [*f.* prec. adj., or latinized ad. *f. compassiōn-er* after analogy of verbs in *-ATE*: cf. *affectionate*, and *-ATE* 3 6.] *trans.* To regard or treat with compassion; to pity, commiserate (a person, or his distress, etc.).

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* xxiv. 129 Pity me, Compassionate my true lous ardencie. 1670 *HACKET Alp. Vil-liams* i. (1692) 35 The sick, of the comfortless, are most to be compassionated. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. 56 Men . . . naturally compassionate all . . . whom they see in distress. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 11 Countries whose political servitude the Americans justly compassionate. *absol.* 1632 *MASSINGER Maid Hon.* i. i, May persuade you Not alone to compassionate, but to lend Your royal aids.

**Compassionately** (*kəmpˈæʃənətli*), *adv.* [*f.* *COMPASSIONATE a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a compassionate manner, pitifully, pityingly; with tender pity.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xvi. (1632) 95 He was compassionately intreated. 1714 *SHARP Sermon* I. x. (R.), How kindly and compassionately soever, we, as private Christians, are to treat those that differ from us. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xii, 'Poor Tilda!' sighed Miss Squeers compassionately.

**Compassionateness** (*kəmpˈæʃənətneɪs*), [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*]. The quality of being compassionate.

1611 *R. BOLTON Disc. True Happiness* (1631) 167 Out of a natural compassionateness. 1821 *FLAVEL Right. Man's Ref.* 279 The infinite tenderness and compassionateness of our God. 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* II. ii. v. 285 His sympathy and compassionateness for the whole world.

**Compassionating** (*kəmpˈæʃənətɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *COMPASSIONATE v.* + *-ING* 2.] That compassionates; pitying.

1635 *A. STAFFORD Fenn. Glory* (1866) 137 Her tender compassionating Heart. 1712 *KEN Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 223 With a compassionating Zeal.

† **Compassionately**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMPASSIONATE v.*: see *-IVE*]. Disposed to compassion.

1643 *DIGBY Obs. Browne's Relig. Med.* (L.), Nor would he have permitted his compassionate nature to imagine, etc. **Compassionator, -er** (*kəmpˈæʃənətəɪ*), [*f.* *COMPASSIONATE v.* + *-OR*, *-ER*: see *-ER* 2.] One who compassionates.

1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 714 Shall thy creature only passively glorify thee as an avenger, and not actively as a compassionator? 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 357 Let those self-compassionators keep house in America for but one month.

† **Compassioned**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMPASSION* + *-ED*: cf. *f. compassionné*]. Affected with compassion; sympathetic; compassionate.

1575 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1871) 58 Yoo, being a Mercer . . . as I am; my cuntrye-man born, & my good frend withal, whearily I kno ye ar compassiond with me. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1277 By the compassionated mercy of Queene Elizabeth.

† **Compassionful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMPASSION sb.* + *-FUL*]. Full of compassion. (In first quot. app. 'full of passion, passionate'.)

1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. § 4. 238 Griefe necessarily ensuing compassionfull halved counterpoyseth the vehement intension of Love. *Ibid.* 288 It argueth a bountifull minde, or a compassion-full heart.

**Compassioun** (Wyclif, *Ecclus* Prol.), *erron. f.* *COMPOSITION*.

**Compassionless**, *a. rare* 1. [*f.* as prec. + *-LESS*]. Devoid of, wanting in, compassion.

1625 *R. BOLTON Direct. for Walking in God* (1630) 282 In those cold and compassionless times.

**Compassive** (*kəmpˈæʃɪv*), *a.* [*f.* *L. compati-* ppl. stem of *compati* to suffer with (see *COMPASSION*) + *-IVE*]. Feeling or showing compassion; sympathetic, compassionate, pitiful.

1612 *R. SHELTON Sermon St. Martin's* 44 Any compassive mind and heart . . . cannot but compassion their wretched . . . seruitudes. 1612 *SHELTON Quir.* I. iii. v. 140 Murrining somewhat . . . with a low and compassive voice. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Quality* (1792) II. 191 But a-propos, my Lord, these same compassive acts against slander . . . have they yet passed into a law? a 1860 [see next].

**Compassivity**, [*f.* *COM-* + *PASSIVITY*: cf. prec.] A condition of suffering, or of being affected, together with another.

1667 *H. MORE Div. Dial.* i. § 30 (1713) 67 Not a mere Compassivity, but rather a Coactivity of the Spirit in which it does reside. 1860 *J. GARDNER Faiths of World I.* 570 1/2 *Compassivity*, a term used in Romanist writers to express the feelings of a saint on beholding in a vision the sufferings of Christ whereby his soul is interspersed with the sword of a compassionate pain.

**Compassless** (*kəmpˈæsles*), *a.* [*f.* *COMPASS sb.* 1 + *-LESS*]. Without a compass.

a 1864 *KNOWLES* cited by *WEBSTER*. 1868 *MENKEN Infelicia* 36 Compassless, rudderless, the poor ship pleads. 1864 *TRAILL New Lucian* 31 A mastless, compassless vessel.

† **Compassly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COMPASS sb.* or *a.* + *-LY* 2, perh. repr. *f.* *a compass, par compass* 'régulièrement, avec art, exactement, à point' (Godef.).] Accordingly to measure or rule, exactly.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Law* 359 Th' Eternal Trine, who made all compassly.

† **Compassment**, *Obs.* Forms: as in *COMPASS*. [*a.* *OF. cum-*, *compassment* machination, *f. compasser* to *COMPASS*: see *-MENT*]. Compassing; contrivance, machination, plan.

[1292] BRITTON I. xii. § x. Si . . il de ceo compassement de tiele felonnesse voluist soit atteynt.] c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1345 By heore bothe compassement Kyng Felip was wounded. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Pise pie ageyn Edward mad a compassement. c 1350 *Will. Palerm* 198 Bi a coynt compassement caste sche some how hold hire here hire best to excuse. c 1400 MAUNDREY. xvii. 180 Be experience and sotyle compassement of wyll. 1593 *NASHB Christ's T.* (1613) 88 For all the body-wasting industry I have vsed in thy [knowledge's] compasment.

**Compast**, occas. f. *compasped*: see COMPASS v. + **Compasture**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? error for COMPOSTURE; but perh. altered by association with *pasture*.] See COMPOST, COMPOSTURE.

1627 *SPEED England* xvii. These Heaths by the Compasture of the Sheepe (which we call Tathe) are made so rich with Corne they . . match the fruitfuller grounds. [For *compastures* in Bailey 1742, see *List of Spurious Words*.]

+ **Compastment**, *Obs. rare*. [f. COM- + PASTMENT.] A thing patched together.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. x. 411 This that here you offer vs, the most wooden compastment, in such tediousness of repetitions, that euer I hit on.

**Compate**, *obs. f. COMPETE*.

**Compaternity** (kəmpātē-nīti). [ad. med.L. *compaternitātē-em* (F. *compaternité*), f. *compatēr* godfather (f. *com-* together, with + *pater* father): cf. PATERNITY.] The relationship which exists between godfathers (or godparents) mutually, or between them and the actual parents of a child.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 By the bonde of compaternite and of consecrate fraternite. 1622 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 281 Gossiped or Compaternitie . . by the canon law it be a spiritual affinity, etc. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Facts & Docs.* 411 They disregard compaternity.

**Compatibility** (kəmpātībiliti). [a. F. *compatibilité*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being compatible; mutual tolerance, consistency, congruity.

1611 COTGR., *Compatibilitē*, compatibilitie; a concurrence, accord, agreement together. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 134 The compatibility and concurrence of such properties in one thing. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 336 You try the infinite perfections by their compatibility with your ideas! 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 11 Examples of the compatibility of even the heat of boiling water with the preservation of animal life.

**Compatible** (kəmpātīb'l), a. [a. F. *compatible*, ad. med.L. *compatibilis* (as in *beneficium compatibile*, i. e. one that can be held along with another, Du Cange), f. *compati* to suffer with (see COMPASSION).]

Dr. Johnson thought this word a corruption of COMPETIBLE, which 'is found in good authors, and ought always to be used'. The quotations, however, show that the meanings of the two words were different from the beginning, and that COMPATIBLE was the older word. Confusion seems to have taken place later: see a c.]

+ 1. Participating in suffering; sympathetic. *Obs.* 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. (1890) 78 Ye remembrance greued hym ryght sorrowfully by incytacion compatyble whiche admonnesteth hym to socoure this dolant lady. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* ii. ix. § 3 The Infant in the mothers wombe is compatible with the mother, and yet separable. 1628 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 33 A compatible commiseration of those, who I know lye groaning under it.

2. Mutually tolerant; capable of being admitted together, or of existing together in the same subject; accordant, consistent, congruous, agreeable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 485/r Wedlocke and priesthod be not repugnant but compatible of their nature. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 328 (R.) But those formes which are so distracted, that they be not contarie but dislike: are compatible in one subiect, as quantitie and qualitie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. iv. (Arb.) 160 Many other like words borrowed out of the Latin and French, were not so well to be allowed by vs, as these words . . compatible, for agreeable in nature. 1611 COTGR., *Compatible*, compatible, concurable; which can abide, or agree together; or indure, or beare with, one another. 1636 HEALEY *Theophrast.*, *Oligarchy* 91 If any do them affront or iniurie, He and I (say they) are not compatible in this City. a 1745 BROOME (J.), Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvi. 259 Can friendship and reserve be compatible? 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 324 It develops . . all sorts of energies and capacities . . with all compatible fullness and efficiency.

b. Const. with.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* Edw. III. an. 1347 (R.) An honour out of his way, and scarce compatible with his state at home. 1688 MIBER *Fr. Dict.* s.v. Heat is compatible with Moisture. 1794 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 196 Every reform that was compatible . . with order and good government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 549 He did not think it compatible with his personal dignity.

+ c. Const. to. *Obs.* (In this const. confused with COMPETIBLE: cf. esp. quotes. 1668, 1714.)

1623 JAS. I. *Answer* Parl. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 127 A fault in my discretion scarce compatible to the love and trust I bear him. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 88 A pleasure compatible to a creature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiii. § 13 Neither of these ways of Separation . . is, as I think, compatible to pure Space. a 1714 SHARP *Serm.* II. iii. (R.), We have not only all the proofs of genuineness . . that can be given for any other writings . . but this over and above, which is compatible to none but these.

3. Of benefices: Capable of being held together. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 186 Being presented to such churches compatible, over and above his principal cure. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 65.

**Compatibleness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] = COMPATIBILITY.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 266 Had the Bishops of Rome maintained that . . Compatibleness with Princes, which gave them Authority at first. 1641 in *Smectymnus Vind.* *Answer*, § 14. 173 There is a compatibleness in this case of Gods act and the kings.

**Compatibly**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a compatible manner; consistently.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1755-73 in JOHNSON. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* (1867) 72 These multifarious pursuits which are to be acquired compatibly with the discharge of public duties.

+ **Compatience**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *compacience*: see next and -ENCE.] Fellow-feeling, compassion.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* i. (Tollem. MS.), De membre lesse greuid hab compaciens [1335 compassion] of pe membre pat is more greuid. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1137 Hane þou compaciē! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ix. 69 To haue compaciens and pitie Of your awin wofull king. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 56 Thai use the knowlege of evil men to their zeile and compaciens.

+ **Compatient**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-6 -cient. [a. OF. *compacient*, -*patient*, ad. L. *compatient-em*, pr. pple. of *compati* to suffer with.] Suffering along with, sympathetic, compassionate.

1382 WYCLIF I *Pet.* iii. 8 In preyer be 3e compaciēt [1388 eche suffering with other]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ix. 69 Art thou noch the ilk compaciēt Enes? 1561 T. NORTON *Cabins Inst.* ii. 150 We haue not a Bishop that can not be compaciēt of our infirmities. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 86 (R.) The same compaciēt and commort fates and times.

**Compatriot** (kəmpātrī-ot, -pātrī-). [a. F. *compatriote*, ad. L. *compatriota*, f. *com-* with + *patriota* countryman: see PATRIOT.]

1. One who is of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 46 With the . . bloudshed of innumerable their Compatriots. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Myst. Div.* 107 Your Friend, Acquaintance, or Compatriot. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1832) II. 318 They . . are ready to think a compatriot braver . . and more deserving than any foreigner. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) V. 108 We . . may well say to our compatriots that not to possess necessary knowledge is a disgrace.

2. *attrib. and adj.* Of the same country.

1744 AKENSIDE *Plens. Imag.* i. 602 To my compatriot youth I point the high example of thy sons. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 238 That Chatham's language was his mother tongue, And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. 11. 292 note, He does not seem a favorite with his compatriot critics.

**Compatriotic** (-p'tik), a. [f. prec. + -IC, after *patriotic*: cf. F. *compatriotique*.] Of or pertaining to compatriots; belonging to the same country.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 332 Hindostan, whose annals we now peruse with a compatriotic interest. 1884 H. ZIMMERN in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 131 To please my compatriotic and foreign friends. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 642/r Our compatriotic sonnet.

**Compatriotism**. [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *compatriotisme*.] The position of being compatriots; compatriotic feeling or sympathy.

1794 *Resid. in France* (ed. J. Gifford) II. (1797) 110 Two young Englishmen, with whom I used sometimes to converse in French, without acknowledging our compatriotism. 1864 MAYHEW *Germ. Life & Mann.* I. 119 We in the hospitality of compatriotism, cheerfully consented to show [them] . . the sights and curiosities of the town in which we were resident.

**Compaynable**, -paynable, *obs. ff. COMPANABLE*.

**Compayne**, *obs. by-form of COMPANY* q.v.

**Compeer**, *obs. f. COMPEER* sb.

**Compeer** (kəmpīr), v. *Sc.* Forms: 5-7 compeer, 5-8 compeer, (6) compare, 7 compeer, 6- compeer. [a. F. *compar-air* (pres. t., now *obs.*, *comperre*) to appear formally before a tribunal:—L. *comparā-re* to be present, appear, f. *com-* together, with + *pārere* to appear. Cf. APPAR.]

+ 1. To appear, make one's appearance, present oneself, show one's face, esp. at a formal assembly. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVII. 1, On y<sup>e</sup> morowe Galaad & other knights afore the kyng by one assent compered. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 320 All the princis of the ciete comperit to this conuencion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xii. vi. (Jam.), Ylk man began to feir his life, and durst noch comper quhare Makbeth was. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Navigation* 136 Our Maister soon his lyttill whissell cheird; His mariners incontinent comperid. c 1661 MAR. ARCVLS *Will in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/a Requesting them . . to compeer suddenly in this kingdom.

2. *spec. Sc. Law.* To appear in a court, as a party to a cause, either in person or by counsel.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Tale of Dog* 13 Schir Scheip, I charge thee straitly to compeer. 1593 *Leti. Sc. Ministers in Abp. Parker's Corr.* (1853) 208 Summon, charge and warn the foresaid Anne to compeer before the said Superintendents. 1587 *Sc. Acts* V. VI (1597) § 38 Procurators may compeer for all persons accused. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* iv. 11. 3 We must all compeer before the judgment seat of Christ. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. xxviii, But what shall steer The erring senses? where shall they compeer In controversy? 1671 *True Nonconf.* 449 The Prince of Orange, being cited and not compeering, his Estate and Lands ar seized on. 1786 in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) I. 179 Compeared Walter Scott and presented an indenture dated 31st March last entered into between him and Walter Scott his son. 1805 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, At Glasgow the twenty-second day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-five years. In presence of Sir Archibald

Alison, Baronet, advocate, Sheriff of Lanarkshire. Compeared a prisoner, who . . declares and says, etc.

+ 3. 'To appear, to be made manifest' (Jam.). 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 90 (Jam.) The tressoun aganis thaim comparit . . that he was condampnit to de.

Hence **Compeering** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 178 These circumstances might seive the more to justify Ambrose his not compeering. *Mod. Sc. Law.* The compeering defender.

**Compearance** (kəmpīr-āns). *Sc. Law.* Also 5-7 compeirance, 6-7 comperance. [a. F. *comparance*, -*ence*, f. *comparoir* to COMPEAR: subseq. assimilated to the latter; cf. APPPEARANCE.]

1. The action of compeering, or formally presenting oneself in court as a party to a cause.

1427 *Sc. Acts* V. 1 (1597) § 101 Of them of ilk Schire, that awe compeirance in Parliament or Council. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 16 William, Bruther to King Malcolm . . and of his Comperance befor King Henrie of Ingland tuelching Northumberland. 1663 SPALDING *Ironb. Chas.* I (1829) 30 For his not comperance, both he and the rest who did not compeer were put to the horn. 1818 SCOT *Rob Roy* xiv, 'The justice took the word o' the tane for the comperance o' the tither.' 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 679 Comperance before the delegates from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

+ 2. Appearance (of many together). *rare.*

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxxviii. (1713) 517 The whole Skie was filled with Myriads of Myriads of Shapes in this great Comperance.

**Compearant**, *Sc. Law.* [f. COMPEAR v.; cf. F. *comparant* in same sense.] One who compears in a court of law, etc.

1587 *Sc. Acts* V. 71, 444 (Jam.) The saidis commissioneris will . . minister justice to the compeirantis . . and the non-compeirantis to be left last in the roll.

**Compeare**, *obs. form of COMPEER*.

**Compeerer**. [f. COMPEAR + ER.] One who compears; see also *List of Spurious Words*.

+ **Compectination**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *com-* together + *pectinare* to comb, f. *pecten* comb: see -ATION.] Union of the hands with the fingers interlocked, like two combs.

1644 BULWER *Chirolo.* 28 This Compectination or Weeping Crosse of the Hand is elegantly described by Apuleius.

**Compeer** (kəmpīr), sb. Forms: 3 cumper, 4 compeer, 5-6 pyre, -ire, 5-7 compers, 6-7 compeare, complier, compeere, 4-7 compeer. [ME. *comper*, a. OF. *comper*, f. *com-* + *per* (*peer*), since 16th c. written *pair*:—L. *par-em* equal, See PEER, PAIR. For the vowel cf. *clear* = F. *clair*. Perh. in sense 2 identified with F. *comperre*, med.L. *comparer*, fellow godfather, gossip, familiar.]

1. One of equal rank or standing; an equal, peer. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3396 þe kyng with-outen comper of kyngis all othire. 1590 *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 467 Three cavalieros . . Without compers in compass of this world. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Timus* iii. 1 The Clergy . . will be iudged by none but their compeares. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 27 That . . Timothy or Titus were meere Presbyters, and so compeares or Equals to the Presbyters of Ephesus. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 309/r Brian Boromhe . . has been often praised . . as an enlightened patriot, a compeer of King Alfred and of Washington.

2. A companion, associate, comrade, fellow.

c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 64 in O. E. *Misc.* 212 Bynd . . cursid leuers with here cumpers, And cast ham in þe fyure. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xi. 38 Whanne she was goon with felawis and hir compers [1388 pleifiers]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prool.* 672 His frend and his Comper. 1494 FANYAN v. LXXXIII, He axed lodgyng . . for hym and his Comperys. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 203 This kyng . . sent for Piers Gaudeston his comperre and advanced hym to great honour. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. vi. 284 They conversed together, as colleagues and compeeres [*comparers*]. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xviii. 296 His marshall comper . . and brave comillitant. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 377 The fierce Arab . . with his Troop Of bold Compers. 1864 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Sister of Mercy* 219 The recruit . . is at once subjected to discipline by his compers.

+ b. Used contemptuously. *Obs.*

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. iv, Your sooty, smoky-bearded compeer. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 378 No more, ye lewd Compers, with lawless pow'r invade my dome.

3. One associated with another in the view of the speaker or writer.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 47 Delt out among the compeeres that stand for the election. 1633 *Costlie Whore* iii. iii. in Bullen O. P. IV, Fellow compeer, supporter of the State, Let us imbrace in Steele, our cause is good. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* vi. 195 Wealthier than his rich compers. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 320 The macaulays of Pitt, Fox, and their elder compers. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 405 The spirit by which Dryden and several of his compers were . . animated against the Whigs.

4. *transf. and fig.*

1604 DRAYTON *Owls* 697 The Hedge-Sparrow, and her Compeere the Wren. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 5 The Nightingale [selects] her musical Compeer. 1869 HERSCHEL *Fann. Lect.* sc. 38 The Sun & The sun . . among these glorious compers [stars]. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 200/3 As a useful garment the polonaise has no compeer.

Hence **Compeer-ship**, position of a compeer.

1654 PETERON *Catastr. Ho. Stuaris* (1731) 7 Fit for any Compeer-ship.

+ **Compeer**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To equal, rival, be the compeer of.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 69 In my rights, By me inuested, he compeeres the best. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 Elean Ioue's proud Fane which heaven compeerd. 1839 BAILEY



*Festus* (1848) 21/1 Sooner let the mountains bend..Than nations stoop their sky-compelling heads.

**Compeigny**, -any, obs. f. COMPANY.

**Compeir**, obs. f. of COMPAIR.

**Compel** (kəmpeɪl), *v.* Forms: 4-5 -elle, 4-7 -ell, 7- -el. Pa. t. and ppl. compelled, pr. ppl. compelling. [a. OF. *compeller* and *compellir* (14th c. in Godef.) to compel, ad. L. *compellere* f. *com-* together + *pellere* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To urge irresistibly, to constrain, oblige, force; a. a person to do a thing (the usual const.). c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 116 He first persecution.. Whenne cristen men weren compellid bi evilynge, betygis, and depis, to make sacrifices to ydols. 1382 *Wyclif Gal. ii. 3* Nether Tyte.. was compellid for to be circumcidid. c 1386 *Chaucer Parson's T.* 7 518 If so be that the lawe compelle yow to swere, 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dities* 12, Whiche grace.. hath compellid me to sette a parte alle ingratitude, 1561 *T. Norton Cabot's Inst.* 1. 48 He is compelled to do him service, 1611 *BIBLE Luke xiv. 23* Compell them to come in, 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V. III. xi. 335* As they could not persuade they tried to compel men to believe, 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. 139 Hunger compelled him to surrender.

b. a person to (into) a course of action, etc. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Thou hast with a Lordly violence compelled them to it [chastite], 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxii. 122 To compell them to performance, 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 629 If our proposals once again were heard We should compel them to a quick result, 1767 *Bahler No. 63* 1. 277 A most excellent lady, who was compelled into a marriage with my betrayer, 1854 *J. S. C. Abbott Napoleon* (1855) II. 26 Russia should unite her arms with ours, and compel that power to peace, 1869 *RUSKIN Q. of Air* 3 128 Compel the idle into occupation.

c. with simple object: To constrain, force. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 29 Though it [grace] may not compell the wyll of man, 1555 *COVERDALE Job xxxii. 18* For I am full of wordes, & the sprete that is within me, compelleth me, 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 175 The lawless Tyrant, who denies.. thir.. message to regard, Must be compelled by Signes and Judgements dire.

2. a. To take or get by force, to extort. Obs. a 1501 in Gairdner *Three 15th c. Chron.* (Camden) 76 [They] compelled, dispoyle, rubbed, and destroyed all manner of cattell, veytall, and riches, 1599 *SHAKES. Hen. V. iii. vi. 116* We give expresse charge, that.. there be nothing compell'd from the Villages, 1601 *ALL'S Well* iv. iii. 356 And I were not a verie Coward, I'de compell it of you, 1789 *SCOTT Anne of G. i. Men*, who.. compelled from the soil a subsistence gained by severe labour.

b. To constrain (an action); to bring about by force, constraint, or moral necessity; to exact by rightful claim; to command.

1671 *FLAVEL Fount. Life* vi. 16 He compell'd the Devil's assent, 1775 *JOHNSON Jer.* 10 *Tyr.* 74 Our union with the English counties was either compelled by force, etc. 1866 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 The government had no power to compel submission to injustice, 1880 *M'CARTHY Owen Times* III. xxxvii. 141 He compelled a certain admiration from all men.

3. To force to come, go, or proceed; to drive forcibly, to force. Also (esp. in transl.) in the literal sense of the Latin: To drive or force together; to gather into a company by force. Cf. *cloud-compeller*. (Now rare and poetic.)

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 55 To thy tabernacle compelle not me, c 1450 *Castle Howard Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 599 pair frendes.. Compellid pain to pair erytage, 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i. i. 5* She had this Knight from fa; compellid, 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE* tr. *Hist. Justine* 28 b. They compelled the thirty Tyrants out to Eleusis, 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 129 Having compellid them within their walled towns, 1622-64 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 133 They.. sent out 300 Horse and 300 Foot to compell them back unto their Ships, a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.), Attended by the chiefs who sought the field, Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop compell'd, 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* Compelling here and there the Stragglers to the Flock, 1720 *POPE IIiad* xiii. 454 The fatal tye Is stretch'd on both, and close compell'd they die, 1745—*Odys.* vii. 291 By heav'n's high will compell'd from shore to shore, 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* xvii. Such a breeze Compell'd thy canvas, 1887 *ATHENAEUM* 1 Oct. 429 He can, Zeus-like, compel the clouds.

b. To force by pressure, compress. Obs. exc. fig. 1657 *TOMLINSON Remon's Disp.* 77 Wine is compelled from the grapes into hogsheds, 1859 *TRENCH Epist. Ch. Asia* (1861) 167 Before they can compel such scriptures as these into the limits of their system.

4. To overpower, constrain. Obs. rare-1.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg.* (1806) II. 271 Easy sleep their weary limbs compell'd.

**Compelin**, obs. form of COMPEL.

**Compellable** (kəmpeɪləbəl), *a.* Chiefly in legal use. [f. COMPEL + -ABLE.]

1. That may be compelled: a. to do something. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. x. (1638) 76 They were not compellable by no law to make amends for the trespass, 1618-29 *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. 687 The King is not compellable to call his Parliament, 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 185 Joint-tenants.. are compellable by writ of partition to divide their lands, 1857 *TOULM. SMITH Parish* 436 The Parishioners.. are compellable to put things in decent order.

b. to something (e.g. military service). 1649 *SELDEN Laws Eng.* i. lxx. (1739) 187 They are.. not compellable to foreign service, 1726 *AYLIFER Parerg.* 455 The Laity are not compellable hereunto.

c. absol. 1625 *Br. MOUNTAGU App. Casar* x. 97 He doth it according to his will, not compellable in the proper acts thereof, 1660 *R. COKE Justice Vind. Arts & Sc.* 7 The outward senses are patient, and therefore compellible.

2. Compulsory. Obs.

1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 25 The Register is voluntary, not compellable, so he that will Register may, and he that will not may chuse.

Hence **Compellably** *adv.*

1818 *TODD, Compellably*, in a forcible manner.

**Compellant**, var. f. COMPELLENT.

1. **Compellate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. L. *compellat* ppl. stem of *compellare* to address, accost: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To address (by some particular name or appellation), call.

a 1638 *MEDER Wks.* (1677) 21 St. Paul, speaking.. to that mixt multitude.. compellates them, 1886 *HICKES Spec. Bentu Virg.* 31 The practice of Compellating Saints.

**Compellation** (kəmpeɪləˈʃən), Now rare or arch. [ad. L. *compellatōem* addressing, n. of action f. *compellare*: see prec.]

1. Addressing or calling upon any one; an address; the words addressed to any one. *arch. Obs.* 1603 *HOLLAND Pindarch's Mor.* 1361 Mine opinion is, that this writing Et.. is an entier salutation of it selfe, and a compellation of the God, 1609 *R. BARNARD Faithful Sheph.* 67 Compellation; which is a calling upon the Hearers, to a consideration of the thing spoken, 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 484 His compellation, Incline thine eare, hearken unto me, 1642 *W. AMES Marrow Div.* 275 That which.. doth infer a compellation of the Devill to receive his helpe or counsell, 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 478 An Apostrophe, or affectionate Compellation of all that passe by to be.. toucht with her sorrows, 1711 *Respect. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 191 At each compellation putting him (the baptiz'd person) down into the water, 1864 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 161 Having completed the introductory compellation he continued.

2. a. Addressing by a particular name or title.

1645 *USSHER Body Div.* (1647) 353 A Preface of compellation.. in the first words, Our Father which art in heaven, 1691 *E. TAYLOR tr. Behmen, Life* 425 Amazed at the Strangers familiar compellation of him by his Christian Name, 1862 *F. HALL Hindu Canon Dram.* (1865) 23 The rules of compellation, to be observed by the persons of the drama.

b. The name, title, or form of words by which a person is addressed; style of address.

1643 *Sir T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. 5 § 8 That name and compellation of little Flocke, doth not comfort but defect my devotion, a 1652 *BROME Love-sick Cr.* iii. ii, *Mat.* My sovereign Lord, *Sir.* I like that compellation, 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvi. ix, He was received with many scurvy compellations too coarse to be repeated, 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* I. (1862) 104 So far from any harshness, the compellation ['Woman'] has something solemn in it.

c. The name, title, or style, used in speaking of a person (or thing); an appellation.

1637 *BASTWICK Litany* ii. 16 The worst things are vanished over with finest names and compellations, 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes iv. vi. 202 Abraham.. agreed with her.. to go by the Compellation of his sister, 1677 *Govt. Venice* 317 Honorius.. calls the Republick of Venice by the Honourable title of Most Christian.. under which honourable Compellation, etc. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. ix. 2 Among the more modern compellations of the federalists, the favourite ones are traitors, Tories, etc.

3. Reproach, reprimand, reproof; a calling to account. [So in Lat.] Obs. rare.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Compellation, a blaming or reproving, 1658 *USSHER Ann.* vii. 863 Such compellations and imprecations, as calamitous times are commonly the witnesses of, 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 191 A deacon in a simple compellation may accompany himself with two deacons.

**Compellative** (kəmpeɪlətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [f. *compellat* (see COMPELLATE) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Denoting address. In mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.* A word used as a name, title, or appellation; = COMPELLATION 2 b, c.

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. viii. 41 Compellative is a thing in speaking which we call another, as: Atrides, Agamemnon, King of men, 1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* I. 209 Many a gentleman.. fully entitled to such a compellative.

1. b. = Vocative (case). Obs.

1849 *J. W. GRUBS Philol. Stud.* (1857) 47 We have, in continuous discourse, the compellative or vocative.

2. **Compellatory**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [irreg. f. COMPEL v.] Compulsory.

1527 *G. CAVENDISH Life Wolsey* (R. Suppl.), That a king and a queen should be.. constrained by process compellatory to appear in any court as common persons.

**Compelled** (kəmpeɪld), *ppl. a.* [f. COMPEL v.] 1. Constrained, forced, necessitated: see the verb.

1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 328/1 Compelled chastitie is against the institution of the Gospell, 1601 *SHAKES. All's Well* iv. 44 A compell'd restraint, 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iii. xxi. (1876) 272 The tenant of a compelled solitude.

2. *Path.* Compelled movements: involuntary movements arising from irritation or lesion of some part of the central nervous system; *compelled position*, a position to which a patient constantly returns.

1877 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 259 Compelled backward movements have been observed in affections of the cerebellum.

3. Driven or gathered together, collected. Obs.

1623-6 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. iii, Upon his brow Continual bubbles like compelled drops.

Hence 4. **Compelledly**, *adv.*, in a forced manner; by compulsion or constraint.

1590 *C. S. Right Relig.* 28 Feede.. the flocke of Christ, not compelledly but willingly, a 1603 *T. CARWRIGHT*

*Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 458 [They] acknowledge (not compelledly but frankly) the spiritual power.

**Compellent**, *a.* also -ant. [ad. L. *compellentem* pr. ppl. of *compellere* to COMPEL.] Compelling, constraining.

1847 *MRS. BROWNING in Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 555 Most full of invocation, and to be most instantly compellant, 1873 *R. CONGREVE Ess.* (1874) 480 The compellent contagion of great examples.

**Compeller** (kəmpeɪlər), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who compels or constrains.

a 1577 *Sir T. SMITH in Strype Life App.* iv. (1820) 254 What pleasure shall the compelled party have of the compeller? 1636 *BLOUNT Voy. Levant* 117 (T.) That due proportion, which should be maintained between the compellers and the compelled.

2. One who drives; fig. one who guides or rules. See also *cloud-compeller* s. v. CLOUD sb. 12.

1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 866/1 That this man was.. cheefe compeller, and disposer of the kingdome, 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxviii, Stern compeller of the clouds, thou also shalt hear the voice of the Reim-kennar, 1866 *N. RALPH Sec. & Hymns* 181 'Zeus father'.. compeller of tempests, 1884 *Literary Era* II. 147 First the creature and then the compeller of the movement.

**Compelling** (kəmpeɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPEL + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COMPEL.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iii. xvii. 152/2 When seruautes traunayll in the sondaye by compellynge of theyr souteraynes, 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* (1851) 313 These inconveniences and dangers follow the compelling of set formes, 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 96 The expectation that.. there is any compelling to the faith one who does not wish to believe, is absurd.

**Compellingly**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That compels: see the verb.

1606 *SHAKES. Anti. & Cl.* i. ii. 141 Vnder a compelling occasion, 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* xxix, With such compelling cause to grieve.

Hence **Compellingly** *adv.*

1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Priv.* § 2 (R.) Probably, obscurely, peradventure; but not evidently, compellingly, necessarily, 1887 *MARY LINSKILL In Reach. for Soul* III. lxx, 253 Her hand was laid compellingly upon the arm of Damians.

**Compensable**, -abull, -abyll, vars. of COMPENSABLE, *a.* Obs.

Compence, var. of COMPENSE *v.* Obs.

**Compend** (kəmpeɪnd), *sb.* [ad. L. *compendium*: see below. Cf. *stipend* 1. = COMPENDIUM.]

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1883) 41 Of the Sey calles.. the cause of this our compend, permissus nocht copiosus to expose, 1640 *G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 327, I would principally advise.. that Youth beware of compend and abridgements, 1766 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 566 A compend or syllabus of their lectures, 1833 *Sir W. HAMILTON Diacrus* (1852) 123 The Compend of Aldrich.. has furnished, for above a Century, the little all of Logic doled out.. by the University of Bradwardin and Scotus, 1881 *W. K. SMITH Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* 11 The sort of theology of which the Westminster Confession and the Thirty-nine Articles are compends.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.*, To Gen. Assenb. Ch. Scot. 4 The compend of all calamities, 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 416 He shewed.. vineyards, and fields that were near, as a compend of the whole, 1882 *J. PAYNE 1001 Nights* I. 182 He's such a compend of beauties.

**Compend v. nonce-red.**, to narrate briefly.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxiii. 345 We shall the warlikenesse compend of those fame-wronged Men.

1. **Compendage**, Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *compendere* taken in the analytical sense of 'hang together' + -AGE: cf. *appendage*.] A mass of things hanging together.

1773 *HAWKSWORTH Voy.* III. 441 A scarlet flower, that seemed to be a compendage of many fibres.

2. **Compendance**, Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. + -ANCE: cf. *dependance*.] Confederation.

1658 *USSHER Ann.* 463 The.. designe of working men off allyance and compendance with Prusias.

3. **Compendiarious**, *a.* Obs.-o [f. L. *compendiarius* concise, compendious, f. *compendium* (see below) + -OUS.] Concise, abridged.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

4. **Compendiarist**, Obs. rare. [f. next + -IST.] A maker of compendiums.

1679 *FRANCE Addit. Narr.* 20 Here.. the Ingenuity of the Compendiarist comes to be taxed.

5. **Compendiary**, *sb.* and *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *compendiarius* short, compendious, f. *compendium*: see below. The sb. represents L. *compendiarius*, the neuter of the adj. used subst.: see -ARIUM, -ARY.]

A. *sb.* A compendium.

1589 *NASHE Pref. Greene's Arcadia* (1616) 7 Their overfraught studies, with trifling compendiaries, 1622 *MISSELDEN Free Trade* 42 An Epitome or Compendiary of all the former Statutes, a 1631 *DONNE Sermon* xxxii. 316 A Compendiary and Summary Abridgment.

B. *adj.* Compendious, expeditious, brief.

1609 *Br. BARLOW Answer. Nameless Catholic* 20 A Compendiary limitation, 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iii. 100 To circumvent some one, and by a compendiary way to reduce him under his power, 1801-25 *FUSSELL Lect. Art* x. (1848) 531 That compendiary method which.. has ruined the arts of every country by reducing execution to a recipe.

6. **Compendiate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *compendiatus* ppl. stem of *compendiare* to contract, f. *compendium*.] Contracted, diminutive.

you, Your compensation makes amends. 1776 ADAM SMITH  
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IV. N. I. 1. vi. 55 The compensation which the borrower pays to the lender. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref. II.* 505 They accepted compensation in money or in kind. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 59 Pains with sorry compensations.

b. Amends or recompense for loss or damage.

1804 EARL LAUDER. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 152 A proprietor entitled to a compensation for what his capital would have produced him. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. II. (1872) 27 Men think that heaven is to be a compensation for earthly loss. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 130 Determined to make us some compensation for the loss. *Mod.* He has sued the Railway Company for compensation. They will receive compensation for disturbance.

c. *Civil Law.* (See quot.)

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Compensation*. . . a sort of right by set-off, whereby a person who has been sued for a debt, demands that the debt may be compensated with what is owing to him by the creditor, which, in that case, is equivalent to payment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *compensation act*, *water*, etc.; *compensation-balance*, *-pendulum*, in a chronometer, a balance-wheel or a pendulum having arrangements which neutralize the effect of the expansion or contraction of the metal under variations of temperature; *compensation-curb*, *-stud*, etc., parts of such mechanism; *compensation-bar*, *-strip*, a bar of two or more metals of different expansibilities, the expansions of which neutralize each other's effect.

1882 (title), *Commonable Rights* \*Compensation Act. 1805 HARDY in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIII. 378 We have at present two \*compensation balances. 1848 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. (N. York)* 117 That which is most generally adopted is the expansion or compensation-balance. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 600/2 Compensation Balance. . . invented by Harrison, of Foulby, England, who devoted himself for a long series of years—1728–1768—to the discovery. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 66 The \*compensation curb was invented by Harrison, but it is never used now. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 2/1 The water passing through the masonry in a twenty-inch pipe, and into a \*compensation house, where . . . the millions of gallons that have to escape can be measured to a nicety. 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junction* 279 (Hoppe) The value of the house had been referred to what was popularly called a \*compensation-jury. 1807 WARD in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXV. 116, I send you a new \*compensation pendulum. c. 1861 TRIFLIN & RIGG tr. *Saunier's Mod. Horology* 687 Compensation pendulums . . . to neutralize the effects of contraction and dilatation due to changes of temperature. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 66 With the changes of temperature the \*compensation stud moves to and fro. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 3/1 The bill does not provide for any storage or any \*compensation water to be sent down the stream.

**Compensational** (kəmpensə'shənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to compensation.

1824 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 548 For imputation of motives there should be no responsibility, punitive or compensational. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacra.* III. iv. 243 Compensational contrivances for the saving of God's justice.

**Compensative** (kəmpensə'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. compensāt-*, ppl. stem of *compensāre* + -IVE. (Mrs. Browning has the pronunciation *compensative*.)] = COMPENSATORY.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 13 Pious frauds, compensative sins. 1647 M. HUDSON *Divine Right Gov.* II. ix. 123 Compensative Honour. . . to remunerate integrity. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit. (L.)*, The compensative justice of the old Drama. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 20 A compensative splendour. *Ibid.* 84 The heavenly life and compensative rest. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (ed. 3) 96 Whether such an increase, in the money wages . . . be more than compensative for the general rise in prices.

b. as *sb.* Compensation.

1822–30 LAMB *Let. to Barton* (L.), This is the sorry compensative.

Hence **Compensativeness**.

1730–36 in BAILEY (folio).

**Compensator** (kəmpensə'tor), [agent-n. in *L.* form f. *compensāre* to COMPENSATE: cf. *F. compensateur*.] One who or that which compensates.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. 6/1 A compensator, a consoler, and a refuge from the wreck and ruin.

b. *spec.* A contrivance or instrument for producing mechanical compensation: see quots.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 339 The compensator produces the same effect as the iron on shipboard does. c. 1861 TRIFLIN & RIGG tr. *Saunier's Mod. Horology* 683 Makers of compensators. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 462 *Magnetic compensator*, an iron plate fixed near the compass, to neutralize the effect of local attraction upon the needle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 601/2 *Compensator*. . . a device to equalize the action of the exhauster which withdraws the gas from the retorts.

**Compensatory** (kəmpensə'torī), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY: cf. *F. compensatoire*.] Having the function of compensating; affording compensation. 1602–3 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 8 Gifts. . . called Compensatory, because they are given for some cause or consideration. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 397 Another instance of the compensatory system is in the autumnal crocus. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 142 That the effect of successive lapses . . . shall be compensatory of each other. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 51 With compensatory prolongation of the preceding vowel.

† **Compense**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *compence*. [a. OF. *compenser* (13th c. in Godef.), Pr. and Sp. *compensar*, It. *compensare*:—*L. compensāre*.] To COMPENSATE, to counterbalance. *a. trans.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 365 His sinne was transpensed With gold, wherof it was compensed. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.*

208 The loyes and Feasts of the two Marriages, were compensed with the Mournings and Funerals of Prince Arthur and of Queene Elizabeth. 1626—*Sylva* § 398 The Length of the Night and the Dews thereof, do compence the Heat of the Day. 1648 *Remonstr. Army & Officers* 49 The hazzard . . . is abundantly compensed by those hopes. 1706 J. FRAZER *Sec. Sight in Ess. Witcher.* (1820) 179 God might compense the want of many other gifts.

b. *intr.*

1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 41 For what thou lovest . . . There is one change alone that may compense.

† **Compenser**, *Obs.* One who makes compensation.

1757 R. HOG *Snippel Decisions* 77 (Jam.) To infer compensation . . . it is not enough that the compenser had an assignation in his person before the other party's cedent was denuded by assignation.

**Comper**, *Obs.* f. COMPARE *v.*, and COMPEER.

|| **Comperage**. [F. f. *compère*: see COMPEER.] Gossiping (Blount 1656, whence in Coles, etc.).

**Compercioner**, var. of COMPARCIONER, *Obs.*

|| **Compere**, *Obs.* [a. F. *compère*, a godfather in relation to the godmother, and to the actual father and mother of a child; hence, male gossip, fellow, familiar, intimate:—*L. compater*: cf. COMPERAGE, COMPER 2.]

1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 151 In France, there was scarce an Old Gentleman . . . without a Mistress, nor a Married Woman who had not her Compere as well as her Galant.

**Compere**, *Obs.* f. COMPARE, COMPEAR, COMPEER.

† **Comperendinate**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. *L. comperendinare* to put off (the hearing of a case) to the third day following, f. *comperendinus* (*dies*) third day following, f. *com-* + *perendinus*, adj. f. *perendie* the day after to-morrow.]

To defer, delay, put off from day to day.

1623 COCKERAM. Thence in BLOUNT, BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

Hence † **Comperendination**, a putting off.

1678 in PHILLIPS. Thence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.

† **Comperendinous**, *a.* *Obs.*— [f. *L. comperendinus* + -OUS.] Prolonged, deferred.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Compernage**, *Obs.* [erron. form of *companage*, or *companiage*, a. OF. *companionage*, *companage*, f. *companion*: see COMPANION + -AGE.] Companionship, company.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 1020 Som all night dysported. . . Many fayr songs songe that compernage. *Ibid.* 3706 A thing I shall you declare truly, Ar I me departe fro your compernage.

¶ Also erron. form of COMPANAGE, q.v.

† **Compert**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *comperite*, *-perite*. [ad. *L. compertum*, pa. pple. of *compert-re* to disclose fully, ascertain, f. *com-* + *par(-s)-ere* to get. In meaning akin to late *L. compertorium*, a judicial inquest in civil cases (Du Cange).]

A thing found out by judicial inquiry.

1534 T. BEDVYL in *Let. Supplic. Monast.* (Camd. Soc.) 50 Maister Leyghthon hath wreten certen compertes unto you.

1535 T. LEIGH *ibid.* 66 As ye shall knowe by the compertes in this visitation. 1535 J. AP RICE *ibid.* 85 To advertise yow of our proceedings there, and also of the compertes of the same. 1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 417 When comperites doth shew what felities doth grow.

† **Compert**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. A scribal error for *compt*=*L. comptus* adorned, dressed (on the head). c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 To haue not wib hem . . . yeng men kembid or compert (St. Bernard *De Consid.* iv. vi. 21 *Comptus adolescentis secum non habere*).

**Compertiment**, *Obs.* f. COMPARTIMENT.

**Compesce** (kəmpes's), *v.* *arch.* Also 5 *compesse*. [ad. *L. compescere* to fasten together, restrain, curb. Since 16th c. only in Sc. writers.] *trans.* To restrain, repress, curb.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv. By manly force rather than compesce the spyrite of ire and melancolye. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 176 A coactive power to compesce the turbulent. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 27 A Plaister to compesce the Eruptions of Flegm. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 102 Compesce me, muse, these stout bravadoes. 1721 WODROW *Suppl. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. Intro. 21 Tyranny which was compesced with very much ado. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gt. VII.* xviii. iii. 132 Oldenburg . . . has coerced and compesced them into soldierly obedience.

**Compress**, *-est*, *Obs.* ff. COMPOST.

† **Compester**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *compesce-r*=OF. *compesce-r*=med. *L. compesce-r* to dung land, f. OF. *compost*: see COMPOST (which had also the variant *compest*). The *-er* is app. the Fr. infinitive ending.] To dung, manure.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 122a. For kine and sheep to compester the land. 1696 VENTRIS *Rep.* I. (1701) 28 Or those [beasts] which he takes to compester his land.

**Competable**, *Obs.* f. COMPETIBLE.

† **Compete**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [a. F. *compétier* (14th c.), ad. *L. competere* in its earlier neuter sense, 'to fall together, coincide, come together, be convenient or fitting, be due', f. *com-* together + *petere* to fall upon, assail, aim at, make for, try to reach, strive after, sue for, solicit, ask, seek.

From the later active sense of *competere* we have *COMPETE* *v.* 2; the two senses are intermixed in the derivatives that follow, but *competence*, *-ency*, *competent*, *competible*, and their derivatives, belong in the main to this sense.]

*intr.* To be suitable, applicable, or 'competent'.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* There ben three maners [of lygatures or rollynge]. One is incarnatuyte, and it competeth to newe woundes, and fictures.

**Compete** (kəmpɪ'ti), *v.* 2 Also 7 *compate*.

[repr. *L. compet-ere*, in its post-classical active sense 'to strive after (something) in company or together', f. *com-* together + *petere* to aim at, go toward, try to reach, seek, etc.: see prec. No such sense is recognized by Littré for mod. F. *compéter*, but Cotgrave has 'competer', to be sufficient for, suitable with, agreeable vnto; also, to belong or appertain to (= prec. vb.); also, 'to demand, or sue for the same thing that another doth' (which corresponds to this). Florio 1598 has *It. competer* 'to contend or strive for any suite, office, place, or dignity', [1611] 'to contend or strive with another for maistrise'; Minshew has Sp. *competer* 'to be meet for, to agree with' (= prec.); 'to sue with another for anything, to contend or strive for any suit, office, or dignity'. The early related words in Eng. are *competitor*, *competer*; cf. also COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, sense I. Though in occasional use in 17th c., this verb is not in Johnson, nor in Todd 1818, Seager 1819, Jodrell 1820; it is given by Richardson (without quotations) as 'now not uncommon in speech'; by critics, in 1824, it was styled 'a Scotticism', and 'an American discovery'.]

I. *intr.* To enter into or be put in rivalry with, to vie with another in any respect.

1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* xvii, The Church of England is blessed with a true clergy and glorious; and such a one as his Italian generation . . . shall never presume to compete with, in worthiness and honour. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxix. 15. Annot. 677 No embroidery or carpet-work in the world can compete with it. 1755 GUTHRIE'S *Trial* 121 (Jam.) Also the man here giveth up with other lovers; as they compete with Christ, he resolves not to be for another. 1780 MILNER (Webster 1828), The sages of antiquity will not dare to compete with the inspired authors. 1822 HEBER *Life Jer. Taylor* (L.), There was none who could compete with him in renown of learning and genius. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 101 Some of our ancient oaks and yews might . . . compete with the grandest trees of a Sumatran forest.

2. To strive with another, for the attainment of a thing, in doing something.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 182 Competing with him to protect the Maid. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 274 All the country gentlemen who compete for the raising of regiments. 1822 (M. DAVENPORT HILL) *Public Education* 205 All his endeavours to compete with his elders are resented by them. 1824 DE QUINCEY (*Review of prec.*) in *Long. Mag.* 411 From his use of the Scotticisms 'succumb', 'compete', he ought to be a Scotchman. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 620 Another class of transgressions, in our author, we shall now enumerate:—to compete—(an American discovery). 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 391 Different persons should compete with one another in asking questions.

b. *esp.* in commercial relations: To strive with others in the production and sale of commodities, or command of the market.

a. 1844 CAMPBELL *Poems, Revisiting Sc. River* iii, Till Toil grows cheaper than the trodden weed, And man competes with man, like foe with foe. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 59 Let the paper manufacturers compete with the government. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 79 The stores are also useful, because they compete with shopkeepers, and induce them to lower their prices.

**Competence** (kəmpɪ'tens). [a. F. *compétence* 'competence, convenience, sufficiency, aptness, fitness, agreeableness; also concurrence, competitorship' (Cotgr.): cf. It. *competentia* 'competence, convenience, also contending for one same thing' (Florio), Sp. *competencia* 'competence, correlative; sufficiency, convenience' (Minshew); ad. *L. competentia* (post-class.) meeting together, agreement, symmetry, planetary conjunction; f. *competent-* pple. of *competere*: see COMPETE *v.* 1 and 2.]

I. In sense of COMPETE *v.* 2

† 1. Rivalry in dignity or relative position, vying. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 266 Man . . . seeing that the angels with whom he had competence were immortal [cf. 'Made a little lower than the angels'].

II. In sense of COMPETE *v.* 1

† 2. An adequate supply, a sufficiency of. *Obs.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 70 For competence of life I will allow you, That lacke of meanes enforce you not to euill. 1623 MASSINGER *Dondunam* IV. ii, A competence of land freely allotted To each man's proper use. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it?* Prelim. Sc. 3, I will have a ghost; nay, I will have a Competence of Ghosts. 1740 GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 101 Such a private happiness (supporting a small competence of fortune) is almost always in one's power.

3. A sufficiency of means for living comfortably; a comfortable living or estate; = COMPETENCY 3.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. i, I shall be enabled To make payment of my debts to all the world, And leave myself a competence. 1640–1 Kirkcaldy. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 65 To appoynt to hire ane competence out of hir said husband's estate. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 509 A competence is vital to content. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. ii, An easy competence, enough to secure the purchase of a little estate. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 6 He had been



left some small competence by his father. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 51 Earn a competence and fame.

b. The condition of having sufficient means for living comfortably; easy circumstances.

1738 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. (R.), Preserve, Almighty Providence! Just what you gave me, competence. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 5 They . . . growled away their latter years in discontented competence. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* vi. Wks. 496/2 Robbed of competence, And her obsequious shadow, peace of mind. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arct.* 82 Seven happy years of health and competence.

4. Sufficiency of qualification; capacity to deal adequately with a subject.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 291 To make men act zealously is not in the competence of law. 1796 — *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 258 Conferring upon me that sort of honour, which it is alone within their competence . . . to bestow. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 198 Even the experience of failure augments his competence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 343 To doubt my own competence to understand it. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 595 Naturalists of the highest competence in their respective departments.

b. esp. *Law*. The quality or position of being legally competent; legal capacity or admissibility.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Competence, or Competency*, in Law, the Power of a Judge, for the taking Cognisance of a Matter. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) III. xvii. 372 The court of session . . . possessed no competence in criminal proceedings. 1886 SIR E. FRY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 623/1 It was within his competence to say that he would not appoint a new trustee.

c. Adequacy of a work; legitimacy of a logical conclusion; propriety.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 27 By force of his own fair work's competence. 1852 HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 465 It shows at a glance the competence or incompetence of any conclusion.

† **Competencer**. *Obs.* *nonce-vul.* [f. prec. + -ER.] The possessor of a competency (of means).

1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 36 'A competent maintenance is due to ministers; but not tythes.' 'Prove that position . . . Then we should have, in stead of a Bishop of a Church, a competencer of a Church, etc.

**Competency** (kəm'pētēnsi). [ad. L. *competentia*: see -ENCY. For the sense-history see COMPETENCE.]

I. In sense of COMPETENCE v. 2

† 1. Rivalry, competition. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 233 If differences of wits, so far distant as these, do enter into competence, the one . . . getteth learning in a trice, and the other . . . can small skill in the matter. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 67 The Dominicans strive in competence with the Franciscans in all things. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Uniting Port.* to *Castile* 92 This competence serving as a spur. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 20 Things of greater condition are always injurious to lesser natures, and cannot endure any competence. 1638 N. FERRERS tr. *Valdes' Consid.* 194 The men of the world . . . have no competency with them.

II. In sense of COMPETIT v. 1

† 2. A sufficient supply; a sufficiency of. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOCK, *Competetie*, sufficiency. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xl. (1630) 37 Having competence of wealth, wisdom, and a good conscience. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ii. (1647) 3 The country recovered not a competence of inhabitants for some hundred years after. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* *Tracts* (1727) 576 A competency of discretion and foresight. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 ¶ 1 He has a Competency of Fortune without Superfluity. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 365 Commissions to return with, of which he had a competency.

3. A sufficiency, without superfluity, of the means of life; a competent estate or income.

1598 BACKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 67 A Competency sufficient preferred before surfeit. 1623 BURGESS *Pers. Titles* 8. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 163 He would have them to have competencies. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* (1775) II. 329 There is no happiness in this world without a competency. 1859 SMILES *Self Help* viii. 206 To retire upon a competency to his native town. 1871 E. PEACOCK *Mabel H.* II. l. 7 John . . . might leave his daughter a competency.

b. The condition of having a sufficient income; easy circumstances; = COMPETENCE 3 b.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 9 Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but competence lingers longer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 46 Their general competency is greatly owing to contempt of tyrannic fashions. 1803 WELLESLEY *Disp.* 265 A state of dignity, competency, and comfort. 1836 HOR. SMITH *The Trump.* (1876) 98 Competency—a financial horizon, which recedes as we advance.

4. Sufficiency of qualification; capacity; = COMPETENCE 4

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. VIII. 351 The loan demonstrates, in regard to instrumental resources, the competency of this kingdom to the assertion of the common cause. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atoms* ix. (1852) 288 It is not within our competency to imagine. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* x. To give satisfactory references as to character and competency. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 304 To deny the ethical competency of the mind for this office.

b. esp. *Law*. The quality or position of being legally competent; legal capacity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxi. Whose competence was of tender touch; although his might was small, his right was much. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Usurp. Power* 81 They that teach . . . the competency, yea duty, of any that have force to play the Magistrate. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 377 The judges were extremely strict in regard to the credibility, or rather the competency, of the witnesses. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 445 She refused . . . to acknowledge the competency of the tribunal before which she was called.

**Competent** (kəm'pētēt), a. Also 5 conpetent, 5-6 competente, 6 compu-, -po-, -pytent. [a. F. *compétent* 'terme de droit' (15th c. in Littre), and ad. L. *competent-em* suitable, fitting, proper, lawful, pr. ppl. of *competere* in its neuter senses: see COMPETIT v. 1]

† 1. Suitable, fit, appropriate, proper. *Obs.* in general sense.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 Euer bi oportune, or conpetent acordauns, to be redi to fill it. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 146 b, What maner toiment . . . Wer competent, couenable, or condigne To him. c 1450 in *Eng. Giltis* (1870) 445 And to kepe hir fest in competent place be the alderman and maistres assigned. 1534 MOWE *Passion Wks.* 1284/a God in the creacion of man, gaue to hym two states: one, competent and conuenient for hys mortal nature. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 127 Good vytalles, good meate, wine, and competent Ale. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 A common Sudorifick . . . in competent time relieved him. 1797 SKEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 192 Materials . . . very competent to our purpose.

2. Suitable to a person's rank or position; suitable or sufficient for comfortable living. *arch.*

1440 *Close Roll* 23 Hen. VI. A competent annuite for lyff. 1463 BURY *Wills* (1850) 33 A competent bed with ij pyre shetyes. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 18 A competent luing, and honestly had, makys such as are godlie both thankfull and glad. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 242 To have a competent Joynter for her and estate for her children. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gk. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 244 Officers . . . who have all competent salaries. 1865 GROTT *Plato* I. iii. 128 Leaving a competent property. 1876 DUGBY *Real Prop.* iii. § 1. 115 If she [a widow] depart from the castle, then a competent house shall be provided for her.

3. Suitable, adequate, or sufficient, in amount or extent.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) A semly yonge knyghte . . . he wolde fyt for yow. . . yf ye wolde yeve to him competent salarye. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 14 As muche therof . . . as shuld be competent or nedefull to the seid reparacion. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. l. 13, Draw a straight line of competente length. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 108 Harmony requirith a competent distance of Notes. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vi. (1729) 68 A competent while before Christmas. 1791 SKEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 272 A competent quantity being put down to the bottom of the hole. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 105 Mr. Pitt's bill . . . being now supported by a competent majority, was passed into an act.

† b. Sufficient but not going beyond this: fair, moderate, reasonable, enough. *Obs.*

1535 J. MASON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 55 Vitayls be of a competent pryce: all other things as cloth, leather, books, etc. be unreasonable dere. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 120 Such as be newly recovered from sickness . . . must content themselves with small and competent exercise. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Viciissitudo* (Arb.) 576 They grew to rest upon Number, rather Competent, then Vast. 1790 HARRIS *Philolog. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 409 Greek was spoken with competent purity in Constantinople even to the fifteenth century.

4. Adequate or sufficient in quality or degree.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 You have giuen me a competent reason. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vii. ii. § 4 Had brought their work to some competent perfection. 1683 BURNET tr. *Mor's Utopia* Pref. 1 He that undertakes it, has a competent skill of the one Tongue, and is a Master of the other. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 78 Necessary to define with competent certainty. 1798 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 387 Impossible to form any competent notion of what we are doing. 1827 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 63 A model of this mountain . . . would supply infinitely the most competent idea of it.

5. Possessing the requisite qualifications for, or to; properly qualified. a. Of persons.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 712 The King asked him only of the Journey, of which he might be a competent counsellor. 1662 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 128 A matter . . . allowed by all competent Judges. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 207 The merchant . . . will be competent to this measure whenever he finds it a necessary one. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 41 If all the wealth in the planet should perish . . . they . . . know themselves competent to replace it. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 We engaged a strong and competent guide.

b. *transf.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. Religion is our competent guide. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light.* 57 Our sight . . . is not always competent for determining the absolute want of light. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 127 A river is competent to effect its own purification unless overtaxed with pollution.

6. *Law*. Legally qualified or sufficient. a. Of a judge, court, etc.: Possessing jurisdiction or authority to act; b. Of a witness, evidence, etc.: Capable of being brought forward, admissible; c. Of a case, etc.: Within the jurisdiction of a court.

1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij.* Make thy self redy for to answer before thy competent iuge. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 6 Any competent court, hauing iurisdiction in the place. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. 345 Whereof the Justices of Peace be competent Judges. 1643 5 *Years Jas. I.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 310 Some few words touching the nature of the proofs, which in such a case are competent. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gk. Brit.* II. vi. (1743) 389 The causes competent to the Admiralty Court of Scotland, are these among others. 1768-78 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. xxiii. (ed. 8) 369 All witnesses . . . except such as are infamous or such as are interested in the event of the cause . . . are competent witnesses. 1883 *Law Rep. Q. Bench Div. XI.* 597 It has been held . . . that an action for damages was not competent against a supreme judge for a censure passed by him . . . on a counsel.

7. *More generally*. Of things, etc.: a. Belonging to as a rightful possession or property; proper, appertaining, due. b. Within one's rights, legally or formally open or permissible. c. Admissible by rule, legitimate.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hou.* 118 Som abstracts are proper notes of Soueraignty: as Maestie which is now competent to none but supreme Princes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 10 That, perhaps, is the Privilege of the infinite Author and Preserver of things . . . but is not competent to any finite Being. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. It is not competent to the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 286, I think that it is competent to the Christian apologist to return this answer. 1845 STEPHEN *Law Eng.* I. 104 Though it is competent to Parliament to legislate for the colonies. 1850 T. S. BAYNES *New Anal. Logical Forms* 76 Having particular conclusions where universal are competent. — SIR W. HAMILTON *ibid.* 154 Two arrangements are competent.

† 8. Compatible, congruous with. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 138 'Tis no more competent with obedience than light with darkness.

† 9. ? Requiring competence. *Obs.*

1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 33 How . . . so great share in the most competent parts of publick management hath been . . . entrusted to commoners.

† 10. quasi-adv. In circumstances of competence.

1557 F. SEACER *Sch. Verine in Babes Bk.* 354 Ye that are poore, with your state be contente, Not hauinge wherwith to lyue competent.

† 11. quasi-sb. A competency. *Obs.*

1575 *Brieff Disc. trauel. Franceford* 156 Theirs are not paste 17 or 18 which haue competent ynough to lie vpon. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hou.* 235 An annuall summe and competent.

**Competent**, sb. *Ecc.* *Hist.* Pl. also -entes. [ad. L. *competens* (in Augustine, Jerome, etc.; 'competens vocatur qui post instructionem fidei competit gratiam Christi', Isidore *Orig.* VII. xiv. § 8), pr. ppl. of *competere* in its active sense, 'to strive after something in company', usually in pl. *competentes* as a name of the class.] A candidate for baptism.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 413 Men and women, competitors or candidates of this Sacrament. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 260 Infants and competitors. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 73 Men, who were catechumens and competitors. 1729 W. KEELYS *Sermon* 115 In the first, the Competent professed to this effect, I renounce Satan, etc.

**Competently** (kəm'pētēntli), adv. [f. prec. adj. + -LY.] In a competent manner (see the adj.): † appropriately, suitably; † sufficiently, adequately; † moderately, fairly, 'pretty'; † comfortably (in circumstances); with legal competence.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 89 Conably or competently, competitor. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 244, Xxx poure men he fedde and clothed competently. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 15 He dranke wyne not scarcely, nor to muche, but competently. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 363 They are competently stored with hemp. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* *Luther* (1867) I. 58 He had his health competently well, but that sometimes he was troubled with the headache. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. iii. § 29 She is not competently instructed. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Butler, Wood mentions him as competently wealthy. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 27 note, That the reason itself shall be competently enlightened. 1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 15 Mar. 60/2 Whether on that subject a by-law might or might not have been competently made.

**Competentness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Competent quality, competency.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 30 As to the competentness of the curiologic method of significance.

† **Competibility**. *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being compatible. (In the quot. = *compatibility*.)

1664 HAMMOND 19 *Sermon* Wks. 1684 IV. 604 The compatibility of knowledge, and incompatibility of true faith, with carnal desires.

† **Compatible**, a. *Obs.* Also 7-able. [app. f. L. *competere* to be suitable or fit, to correspond (see COMPETENT), or f. its F. repr. *compét-er* in same sense + -IBLE. (Godefroy has one example of a F. *compatible* = 'competent' of 1492.)]

1. Appropriate, suitable, properly applicable, befitting; competent.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 167 The similitude is in their spotted skins, which are not compatible in Goats, but in Roas. 1635 BRATHWAT *Armad.* Pr. ii. 35 How could they . . . receive any compatible share in a client's enforced bounty. 1640 — *Boulster Lect.* 8 Truth is, to a compatible eye, nothing more intimately moving than beauty.

b. *Const. to.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 152 The coate-armour of the Auncestor is compatible to all his children. 1669 GLANVILLE *Scaps. Sci.* 20 These . . . are properties not at all compatible to body or matter. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 15 Circumcision was not compatible to those of the Female Sex.

c. *Const. with.* Here there is sometimes confusion with COMPATIBLE.

1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 494 It is a divine . . . Principality . . . nor is this compatible with any creature. 1650 HEVLIN in *Vernon Life Hevllyn* (1682) 249 The Commission . . . is thought to be neither competent nor consistent with it [viz. a Convocation]. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xviii. § 6. 350 The miracles which were only compatible with Christ. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ii. 376 Let us now examine, whether the Doctrine of Indifference be compatible with any of these Religions.

## 2. Legally competent.

1638-39 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 232, I could not hold these persons my competent accusers.

† **Competible**, *Obs.* The quality of being compatible; propriety, fitness.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxx. (1713) 68 The compatibility of such Properties as they must be forced to give to Matter who deny there is any, such thing as a Spirit.

**Competing** (kəm-pī-tīŋ), *pph. a.* [f. COMPETE v. 2 + -ING 2.] That competes.

1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 103 The gracious or loving, instead of the strained, or competing manner of doing things. 1868 GLADSTONE *Yiv. Mundi* i. (1869) 11 The Cyclic Poems... never attained to an equal or competing fame. *Mod.* Several of the competing poems have been published.

**Competister**: see COMPUTISTER.

**Competition** (kəm-pī-tī-shən). [ad. L. *competitio*-em agreement, a judicial demand, rivalry, n. of action f. *competere*: see COMPETE.]

1. 'The action of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time' (J.); the striving of two or more for the same object; rivalry. Now largely used in connexion with competitive examinations.

1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 26 Though there were grudging there could be no competition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 476 God... will not long defer To vindicate the glory of his name Against all competition. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 150 Where there is so much of Competition, and Uncertainty, you must expect Self-Interest will govern. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 431 Opening all objects of ambition, even the highest, to general competition. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academi. Org.* 65 It is useless for real genius to enter the lists of competition without this training. *Mod.* The place will be filled by open competition... These scholars are now thrown open to general competition.

b. *Commerce.* Rivalry in the market, striving for custom between those who have the same commodities to dispose of.

1793 BENTHAM *Enunc. Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV. 412 From high profits in trade comes influx of traders—from influx of traders, competition among traders—from competition among traders, reduction of prices. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iii. 39 Competition is more likely than co-operation to induce prudence and foresight. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 13 Vulgar political economy asserts... that wages are determined by competition. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 121 The war of commerce which, under the name of 'competition', goes on unceasingly. *Mod. Maxim.* Competition is the life of trade.

c. In *Sc. Law* applied chiefly to those contests which arise on bankruptcy, between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.

d. *Const. for*; formerly also *†to*.

1644 WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* 204 In the competition for soe unworthy and meane a remote northerne Deanerye. a 1665 BACON (J.), competition to the crown there is none nor can be. 1700 DAVEN (J.), Now... there is no competition but for the second place. *Mod.* The competition for the appointment will no doubt be severe.

e. *Int. into competition.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 4 The Priest-hood, which ever hath been in competition with Empire. 1632 DOWNE in *Selections* (1840) 200 Bring the honours of this world into the balance, into competition, into comparison with that eternal weight of glory in heaven. 1660 R. COKE *Just. Plind.* Ep. Ded. 5 No man presumes to stand in competition with you. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iii. 70 They are a very small inconsiderable Tribe, in competition with those I treat of. 1786 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* ii. ii. You would not, even in idea, put him in competition with me. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 28. 104 The highest claims of the older Law are not to be put into competition with that Dispensation.

2. (with *a.* and *pl.*) A contest for the acquisition of something; a match to determine relative excellence; a trial of ability in order to decide the superiority or comparative fitness of a number of candidates.

1618 SIR H. CAREY in *Fortescue Papers* 56 Manifold desires and competitions to succeed him. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* i. ii. Of such a competition, you alone Should wear the garland. 1781 COVENS *Conversation* 161 Few competitions but engender spite. And those the most, where neither has a right. *Mod.* For the next lot put up (to auction) there was a keen competition. When does the rife competition come off?

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *competition price, rent, scholarship*, one decided by competition; *competition-wallah* [Urdu *-wālā* = L. *-ārius*, Eng. *-er*], an Anglo-Ind. colloq. term = COMPETITIONER; applied to members of the Indian Civil Service admitted on the competitive system, when first introduced in 1856.

1865 *All Year R.* X. 203 (heading) Competition Wallahs. 1866 FAEVELAN (title), Letters of a Competition-wallah. *Ibid.* c The stories against the competition-wallahs, which are told and fondly believed by the Haileybury men. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 175 Though the Irish expression translated 'rack-rent' cannot... denote an extreme competition rent. 1878 *Sat. Rev.* 15 June 750 (Y.) The Competition-Wallah, at home on leave or retirement, dines perpetually into our ears the greatness of India. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 612 In an architect's office... competition sets of plans. 1887 *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 213 Legislation on the principle of the competition-cubing Acts.

† **Competition**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] To compete.

1649 CARDELL *Morbis Epidem.* (1650) 25 If... any thing of

their own... shall providentially competition with the public good.

**Competitioner**<sup>1</sup>. [f. prec. sb. + -ER.] One who takes part in a competition; a competitor; one who enters a service, etc., by competition.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. v. Wks. IX. 564 Cornelius his competition for the bishopric of Rome. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 455 This Enoch hath not as yet tasted of death, being a competition of eternitie. 1864 *Times* 7 Nov. 615 A good deal of reactionary agitation has been going on... against the new class of competitioners. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 416½ One of the first batch of the competitioners. 1886 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 300.

† **Competitioner**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COM+PETITIONER.] One who joins another in petitioning; a fellow-petitioner, a Co-PETITIONER.

1628 BR. HALL *Old Reliq.* 132 They speake to the Saints *laqueum deprecatores, vel potius comprecatores*... moving them to be competitioners with vs to the throne of grace.

**Competitive** (kəm-pī-tīv), *a.* [f. L. *competitivus* ppl. stem of *competere* (see COMPETE v. 2) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by competition; organized on the basis of competition.

*Competitive examination*: an examination for a position or office open to the candidate or candidates who 'pass the best examination' in the subjects prescribed.

1829 in *Southey's Lett.* (1856) IV. 144 Some half competitive, half co-operative societies. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* ii. 42 Whether those returns are appropriated by individuals under the competitive system, or equally distributed among the members of a co-operative community. 1837 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 378 The uncarefulness... of public companies, and the risks arising from competitive enterprise. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 140½ The choice of the candidates by competitive examination. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* x. A competitive examination on the subject of Boots.

Hence **Competitively** *adv.*; **Competitiveness**, *n.*

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 435½ The cadets had been several times selected competitively.

**Competitor** (kəm-pī-tī-tər). Also 6-7 -tour. [a. F. *compétiteur* (16th c. in Littré), or its source L. *competitor*, one of several who aim at the same object, a fellow-candidate, rival, agent-sb. f. *competere* in its active sense: see COMPETE v. 2 The accentuation indicates adoption from F. rather than L., which would naturally have given *compētitor*, *compētitor*.]

1. One who competes, or engages in a competition; one who seeks an object in rivalry with others also seeking it; a rival. *Const. with* (†of) another; *for* (†of, to) an object; *in* a sphere or match.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R ij b, The noble Amilcar of Carthage, competitors of the Scipions of Rome. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 20 In such a number of competitors of the croune. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. i. 77 They... cannot brooke Competitors in loue. 1597 BACON *Courtiers* i. in *Ess.* (Arb.) 139 Divers competitors to a place. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), His brother Mechemetes, competitor of the kingdom. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 301 Several persons are competitors for the lord lieutenancy. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 ¶ 1 To be no Man's Rival in Love, or Competitor in Business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 335 To give guidance on the competitors. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. ii. 246 Noblemen... were competitors with him in the same race of political honours.

b. One placed in competition.

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 128 They exalted works above Christ, or at least made them competitors with Christ. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 13 [Homer has] a supremacy among poets, without real competitors or partners, except Dante and Shakespeare. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 81 As far as the eyes could range Mont Blanc had no competitor.

† 2. One associated with another in seeking the same common object; an associate, a partner. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 3 The league... was... renewed in the year 1480 for xxv years, being competitors and parties therein almost all the meaner Potentates of Italy. 1591 SHAKS. *True Gent.* ii. vi. 35 My selfe in counsaile his competitor. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 506 In Kent, my Liege, the Guilforde are in Armes, And every houre more Competitors Flocke to the Rebels. 1624 HAYWOOD *Gumail.* v. 230 By the helpe of Theodotus, (whom she made competitor in the Empire). 1681 E. MURPHY *State Ireland* § 42 He would not be competitor in their Robberies.

† 3. = COMPETENT *sb. Obs.*

1697 tr. *Dupin's Hist. Eccl. Writers* II. 109 They gave the Name of Competitors to those who were in a Condition to receive Baptism.

**Competitorship**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or action of a competitor; competition.

1611 CORGE, *Competence*... also, a concurrence, or competitorship. 1631 HAYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Ep. Ded., Worthily was your so free Election (without either emulation, or competitorship) conferrd vpon you. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 To wish for, and promote a competitorship in his love. 1833 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIV. 328 The Nabobship of Arcot, the old prize of all competitorship. 1837 LYTTON *Atheni* II. 278 Death soon afterwards removed Aristides from all competitorship with Cimon.

**Competitory** (kəm-pī-tī-terī), *a.* [f. L. type \**competitōrius*, f. *competitor*: see -ORY.] Belonging to competitors or competition; characterized by or subject to competition; competitive.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 75 In professions precarious and competitorship as the law is. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 240 The competitorship spirit of Olympic games. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 21 The respective competitorship advantages of the different dishes. 1883 *Echo* 30 Mar. The competitorship influence of the telephone... would... absolutely necessitate a reduction of the cost of telegraphy.

**Competitress** (kəm-pī-tī-trēs), [f. COMPETITOR + -ESS. Fr. and L. forms of the same are seen in the two following words.] A female competitor.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumphing* 42 It hath the pre-eminence of its Competitress to the value of 1500 years. 1672 HIERONYMUS 136 (T.) Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit competitress. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 132 Penelope is scarcely a less formidable competitress with all later attempts to delineate the queenly matron.

† **Competitrix**, *Obs.* [a. F. *compétitrice*, fem. of *compétiteur*.] = prec.

1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gouilew.* (1641) 289 This competitrix whom shee suspected.

† **Compe'titrix**, *Obs.* [a. L. *compē'titrix*, fem. of *compē'titor*: the stress following that of *competitor* in English.] = prec.

1649 LD. HERBERT *Hon.* 1111 (T.) Queen Anne, being now without competitrix for her title. 1676 ALLAN *Address Noncomf.* Pref. It was the true Mother who was for yielding to her Competitrix, rather than the Child should be divided.

† **Competize**, *v. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *competere* + -IZE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Gl.* *Competize*, to stand in competition.

† **Competor**, *compitor*, by-forms of COMPETITOR.

1565 *Cotton Libr. Catal.* B to f. 290 The lady Catharine, whom the said queen... accounted as a Competitor unto her in pretence of title. 1628 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 18 (L.) The putting out the eyes of Alfred her sonne his compitor.

**Compeynable**, var. of COMPANABLE *a. Obs.*

**Comphet**, *obs. var.* of COMFIT.

**Compidor**, -e, var. of COMPADOR.

**Compier**, *obs. form* of COMPENER.

**Compilation** (kəm-pī-lā'-shən). [a. F. *compilation*, ad. L. *compilatio*-em, n. of action f. *compilare* to COMPILE.]

1. The action of compiling; see COMPILE v. 1, 2.

c 1430 LYDG. *Foebus* vi. f. (1554) 144 b, I undertoke The compilation of this little booke. 1598 FLORIO, *Compilations*, a compilation, a heaping or gathering together in one. 1611 in CORGE. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 566 The compilation of theological systems, generally called *Loci Communes*. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xii. 63 The compilation of the Gesta Romanorum.

2. *concr.* That which is compiled; a literary work or the like formed by compilation.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 133 Filowynge the substance Of his wryting and compilacioun. 1481 CAXTON *Myr.* i. v. 22 Alle that they fonde and sawe, they sette in compilacioun. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 85 That all compilations are useless I do not assert. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* II. 225 The sketch of history... was little more than a brief compilation from foreign memoirs. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1. (1862) 307 The first modern compilation which has any pretensions to the title of a complete digest.

† 3. Heaping or piling together; accumulation.

1598 [see 1.] a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), There is, in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mass.

† Cockeram (1623) has 'Compilation, theft, murder'.

**Compiler** (kəm-pī-lā-ter). Also 4-6 -atour.

[In M.E. and A.F. *compilator* = F. *compilateur*, ad. L. *compilātor*-em, agent-n. f. *compilare*; see note to COMPILE v.] = COMPILER.

c 1397 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* I nam but a lewd compilatour of the labour of olde Astrologiens. c 1532 DLWIS *Introd. Pr.* in *Palgr.* 896 The whiche... the sayd compilatours have overtaken. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Postface* *Mystic Div.* 38 The pains I have somewhat taken to be a Compiler. 1835 CHAUB. *Jrnl.* 10 Oct. 292 The language of a late compiler.

**Compilatory** (kəm-pī-lā-tō-ri), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type \**compilātorius*, f. *compilātor*-em: see prec. and -ORY.] Belonging to a compiler or a compilation.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 24 Not a proof either of secundy or of compilatory judgment. *Mod.* Occupied with compilatory labours.

**Compile** (kəm-pī-l), *v.* Also 4-6 compyle.

[a. F. *compiler*-r (14th c. in Godef.) to put together, collect; (commonly taken as) = L. *compilā-re* to plunder, pillage, rob, steal, snatch together and carry off.

The history is by no means clear. In reference to literary 'compiling', *compilator* was applied reproachfully by rivals to Vergil, and this is commonly taken as 'plunderer'; but Isidore (a. 640), in reference to this very circumstance, says 'Compilator, qui aliena dicta suis permiscet, sicut solent pigmentarii in pila diversa mixta contundere', where the etymological explanation 'to mix in a mortar', implies at least that no sense of 'plunder' any longer attached to the word. In med. L. Du Cange has *compilatus* = 'extructus', said of an arch; Godef. has OF. *compilē* = 'constructed, built', of a palace, which seem also to point to some other derivation. Cf. branch II. below.]

I. With reference to literary work, and the like.

1. *trans.* To collect and put together (materials), so as to form a treatise; to collect into a volume.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. Prol. 24 Of hys storys þa wyl I Compyle, þat me-thynk mast lyklyl Tyl our Matere accordande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Yf I had them compyled in one treatise. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1591) 7 Moses in his historie compileth the traditions of the fathers. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 215 The most select experiments compild together. 1880 L. STREPHEN *Pope* iii. 77 Compiling notes to the Iliad from Eustathius.

2. To make, compose, or construct (a written or printed work) by arrangement of materials collected from various sources.

1375 [see COMPILING]. 1389 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 Broder Rantolf monk of Cheestre compiled and made his present cronicle. 1447 BOKENHAM *Synonym* (Roxb.) 13, I wolde compile a clere descrepcyon. Of alle hyr fetures. 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Good Mann*. (1570) F vj, If thou take vpon thee a coment to compile. on Ouid or Virgile. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 Osmun who compiled the Alkoran out of Mahomets loose paper. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1733) 104 The twelve Apostles. are said to have compil'd their Creed in this place. 1748 W. ADAMS in Boswell *Johnson* viii. The French Academy. took forty years to compile their Dictionary. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Cranmer. compiled a liturgy in English.

†b. Predicated of the materials. *Obs. rare.*  
1645 MILTON *Teitrich*. (1851) 200, I omit many instances. which alone would compile a just volume.

†3. To compose as original work (esp. a work of definite form or structure, e.g. a sonnet). *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 114 b, I shal compile an epistle. 1500 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 54 This litle schort dyt, Rudely compiled, lat it be noon offence. 1509 (title) A Mornyng Remembrance. Compiled by the Reuerent Fader in God, Johan Fisher Bysshop of Rochester. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 134 Longaule, Did neuer Sonnet for her sake compile. 1598 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* i. 1, Some, their violent passions to assuage, Compile sharp satires.

†4. To render (into another language); to translate. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/2 His passyon bede compyled out of grek in to latyn. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Gooze, in translating and enlarging the most profitable word of Heresbachius, hath deserved much commendation. for hys faithful compiling and learned increasing the noble work.

## II. In other senses.

[In some of these, evidently associated with *Pile* to heap; but not necessarily derived therefrom: see note to the derivation.]

†5. To heap together, pile up; to gather or form into a heap or mass. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 76 Nature hath bouldred the same [vein] with many Glandules compiled together. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annot. Osor.* 457 In this one portion of accusation, I doe perceive two several crimes compyled together. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 80 The Strata are compild. every where after the very same Method. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pit fall*, Light straight Sticks. which you must compile one over another. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 318 Dung is collected for fuel, not compiled for manure.

†6. To construct by putting together materials; to make up, build. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 10 A brazen wall in compas to compyle About Cairmardin. 1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 185 Cloth compiled of Asses and Goats hair. 1682 WHISTLER *Journ. Greece* i. 79 Of such are compiled the present Buildings of the Town.

†b. Predicated of the materials. *Obs.* Cf. 2 b.  
1592 GREENE *Melicertus' Eclog.* viii, Aurora brought her blush, the moon her white; Both so combin'd. Compild those pretty orbs [= her cheeks]. 1594 SPENSER *Aurorati* lxxx, So long a race as I have run Through Faery land, which those six bookes compile.

†7. To compose. *Obs. rare*—1.

1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 17 When the prince had perfectly compyled These paires of friends in peace and settled rest.

8. *Cricket slang.* To make, 'pile up', or 'score' (a number, esp. a large number, of runs).

1884 *Times* 5 Feb. 19/2 It was not until he had compiled 226 that he had the misfortune to play a ball on to his wicket. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/2 New South Wales 'compiled' (as the slang goes) 424.

Hence *Compiled ppl. a.*

1886 *Athenian* 31 July 147/2 The value that would otherwise attach to the compiled information as to Canada.

†*Compile*, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. Accumulation.  
1595 MARSHAM *Sir R. Granville* xxx, Saturns compile [mine exile] Of frantic discontentment.

†*Compilement* (kəm'pail'mēt). *Obs.* [f. *COMPILE* v. + *-MENT*.]

1. The compiling (of a literary work, etc.).  
1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph* A 6 a After the whole compilement whereof. 1659 HOWELL *Loudinop.* Advt. to Rdr., Though the method, the style, and compilement be his. 1676 *Packet* *Advices to Men of Shyftes*. 32 His Lordship was no stranger to its compilement.

b. The action of constructing or building up.  
1639 WOTTON *Surv. Education* Ded., How I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial compilement, and of better materials.

2. *concr.* That which is compiled, a compilation.  
1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. Ep. Ded. 1 The Intimation of large Compilements. 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. 91 The compilements of Gracivus and Gronovius, which make thirty-one volumes in folio. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 93 That tessellated compilement. well known by the title of La Morte d'Arthur.

b. A structure. c. A collection, accumulation.  
1644 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref. in *Relig.* 4, I found it fitter for my pen. to deal with these plain Compilements and tractable Materials. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. 63 A Compilement of all Imaginable Attributes of Honour, Courtship, and Complement. 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 225 This compilement of Atery or Fiery particles.

*Compiler* (kəm'pail'ər). Also 4-oure, (5 con-pilour), 6-or, *Sc. ar.* [ME. (and AF.) *compilour* = OF. *compileur*, F. *compilateur* = L. *compilator* = EN. (see COMPILATOR). Assimilated to words in -ER.]

1. One who compiles: see *COMPILE* v. I, 2.  
In modern use often opposed to an original author.  
1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 No compiloure of him

tellis ouht. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* (1872) 16 Diuerse translators and compilaris. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 36 (1877) 67, I, John Coke, compylor of this small treatyse. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* Pref., The Compiler of an History can challenge little to himself but methodizing the work. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 284 ¶ 2 The compiler of a system of science. 1815 *Scribblemania* 20 The pond'rous compiler, with nought that is new. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 133 Udall. was. the compiler of the first Hebrew grammar known to have appeared in English. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 379 Appian, a mere compiler.

†2. An (original) author, composer. *Obs.*  
1500 *Lancelot* 319 The most compilour. Flour of poyetis. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 36 Compylers of sence-lesse sonets. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 234 This Booke. being burnt, to embleme the endlesse Punishment of the Compiler.

†3. A constructor or builder: see *COMPILE* v. 6.  
1773 *Porte Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 3 The Compilers of these sort of structures.

Hence *Compilership*, *nonce-wd.*

1867 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 1423 The authorship or compilership of a dictionary. is, indeed, a question like that of the identity of the darned and redarned stockings with the original pair.

*Compiling* (kəm'pail'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *COMPILE* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *COMPILE*; compilation; †heaping or building up (*obs.*): see vb.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 699 In tyme of the compyling Of this buk. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C vj b, This discreete entreing and compiling [of entries in the Ledger] shall follow cleerness of your busynes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* 13 (R.) By such a gentle drying [of brick] much time will be lost, which might otherwise be employed in compiling. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Pref., The first compiling of her Publick Liturgy.

*Compilable*, *var.* of *COMPANABLE* a. *Obs.*

†*Compingre*, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *compingere* to fix together; to confine; f. *com-* + *pangere* to fix.] *trans.* To compress, confine.

1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. i. (1652) 640 Into what straight hah it been compinged, a little flock!

*Compire*, *obs. form* of *COMPREE*.

†*Compiss*, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *compisser*.] *trans.* To wet with urine; = *BEPISS*.

1653 URQUIART *Rabatais* II. xxii, These villainous dogs did compisse all her habiliments.

*Compital* (kəm'pitäl), a. *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *compitalis* pertaining to cross-ways, f. *compitum* place where roads cross.] Of or pertaining to the cross-ways: applied to the shrines of the domestic gods placed at the corners of the streets in ancient Rome; also to the *compitalia*, an annual festival in honour of the Lares. Also as sb.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compital*, belonging to cross streets, or places where many waies meet. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Compital* (*Lat.*), belonging to the Compita, or Cross-ways. *Compitalis*, certain Feasts solemnized in those Cross-ways. 1882 R. LANCANI in *Athenianum* 10 June 740 A compital shrine of the time of Augustus.

†*Compitalitious*, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *compitalitius*, -itius (see prec.) + *-OUS*.] 'Of or belonging to the Feasts of *Compitalia*, which were solemnized in cross ways or streets' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

*Complacence* (kəm'plä'səns). Now *rare*. [ad. med.L. *complacentia* (see Du Cange) = F. *complaisance*, f. L. *complacere* to please, be pleasant; see -ENCE. The original accentuation appears to have been (correctly) *complacence*, as still in Butler, c 1675; but Milton has *complacence*.]

1. Pleasure or satisfaction in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfaction; †in early use, sometimes = vanity.

1430 tr. T. à *Kenpis Consol.* III. viii, Better it is to saunor but a litle wit mekenes & litle under stouyding, pan gret treasures of konnyng by veyn complacence. Better it is be to haue litle pan muche wherof pou mowe be proude. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 7 This complacence is vayne glorie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 Se that we haue no complacence or pleasure, in our owne perfecyon. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 7 The arbitrary opinion and fickle humour of the people; complacence in which is vain. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 146 A Complacence in being low-born, on account of his present high Station. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 350 The complacence of one who thinks that he has made a noble discovery.

2. Pleasure, delight; satisfaction. *Obs.*

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 The grete gales of Veneses and Florence Be wel ladene wyth thynges of complacence, Alle spicerie and of grocers ware. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* x. 280 Full glad was I. For to se that flour of complacence. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* vi. iii, Enspyrred wyth the heavenly influence Of the douclet well of complacence. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. § 5. 37 In the common offices of piety. there is an infinity greater complacence. *Ibid.* II. § 2. 79 That they may have a complacence in her company. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* § 4. 25 A Man unable to take Complacence in wicked Persons or Things.

b. Pleasantness of temper or mien.

1767 FRANKLIN *Let.* (1833) 105 The serenity, complacence, and benignity that shine so eminently in. her countenance.

†c. *concr.* An object or source of pleasure and satisfaction. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 276 O Thou My sole complacence!

†3. Disposition to please, oblige, or comply with the wishes of others; complaisance. *Obs.*  
1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Causin's Holy Cr.* 36 Many. by the seruile slavery of complacence, do prayse even their vices.

a 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Marriage* 53 in *Ren.* (1759) I. 120 All people were so full of complacence And civil duty of the public sense. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 38 In complacence to Priest-craft. 1709 *Port Ess. Crit.* 579 With mean complacence ne'er betray your trust, Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xliii, A Nymph so full of courteous Complacence? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii, She consented. for she had truly a great complacence for her brother.

†4. Good pleasure. *Obs.*

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. r. 8 As Gods efficient Will causeth the thing willed. so his final will or Complacence supposeth the pleasing thing in being.

*Complacency* (kəm'plä'sēnsi). [f. as prec., with the later form of the suffix, -ENCE.]

1. The fact or state of being pleased with a thing or person; tranquil pleasure or satisfaction in something or some one.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 44 This note of mutual complacence forbids all offer of seducement. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 46 He loveth such as have it. with the love of Complacence and Acceptation. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. xviii. (1853) 129 God can take no real Complacency in any but those that are like him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 30 Although he regards the enemies of pleasure with complacency.

2. *spec.* The fact or state of being pleased with oneself; tranquil pleasure or satisfaction in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfaction.

1650 BULWER *Autothopnet.* II. 58 The vanity, pompe, and idle complacency of such women. 1783 COWPER *Truth* 419 So sings he, charmed with his own mind and form. Complacency has breathed a gentle gale O'er all his thoughts. 1852 RUSKIN *Musera* P. (1880) 29 A certain complacency may attach to the exhibition of them.

b. with *pl.* (*rare*).

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 174 The complacencies of a selfish and vainglorious philanthropy.

†3. Pleasure, delight, enjoyment. *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., Earthly complacencies, and exteriour gaities. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Wks.* I. 114 Joys and transportations, spiritual comforts, and complacencies. 1800 T. COGAN *Passions* § 3 (R.) In strict propriety of language, *complacency* is alone applicable to that species of good which originates from some mental or moral excellence. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 125 But also in complacencies. The man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice.

†4. Contented acquiescence or consent. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 178 Doth not the one act with more reluctancy, and the other with more complacency? 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 407 A perfect complacency and acquiescence in all the present allotments of Divine Providence. 1709 SACHIEVELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 12 A. Complacency in Other's Sin Appropriates it to Us.

5. Disposition or wish to please, or comply with the wishes of others; complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 39 The complement which a Gentleman put upon a Lady, having five or six comly Daughters, who sayed, by way of complacency, that he never saw such a dainty Cupboard of Cristall Glasses in all his life. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 18 'Tis civil to applaud sometimes, through an innocent complacency to what they say. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 247 A severe Inquisition Court [at Goa] which ays both Clergy and Laity to such a Complacency, that I question if there is such a Pack of. Hypocrites in the World. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 462 The king was supported only by the complacency of a few courtiers.

b. (*pl.*) Instances or acts of complaisance. ? *Obs.*  
1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 269 A Variety of Applauses and Complacencies. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 372 The round Of smooth and solemnized complacencies.

*Complacent* (kəm'plä'sēnt), a. [ad. L. *complacent-em* pleasing, pr. ppl. of *complacere*; see above.]

†1. Pleasing, pleasant, delightful. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BURNBY *Képo. Δῶρον* (1661) 106 In the complacent moneth of May. 1774 MACKENZIE *Man of World* I. i, Her look was of that complacent sort which gains on the beholder.

2. *spec.* Feeling or showing pleasure or satisfaction, esp. in one's own condition or doings; self-satisfied.

1767 JAGO *Edge Hill, Evening* IV. (R.) With complacent smile Thy social aspect courts the distant eye. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 423 The monarch smiled Complacent. 1825 SOUTHBY *Paraguay* 1. 25 The glorious savage. vain of his array Look'd with complacent frown from side to side. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 52 Whenever Gibbon was going to say a good thing. he announced it by a complacent tap on his snuff-box. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxviii. 125 Multitudes. will accede. to this proposition. but with a complacent conviction. that it does not touch their case.

3. Disposed, or showing a disposition, to please; obliging in manner, complaisant. ? *Obs.*

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 150 They look up with a sort of complacent awe and admiration to kings, who know how to keep firm in their seat. 1827 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, The. complacent flattery of Leicester. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* VI. 62 Mr. Moore. was. a complacent listener to her talk.

*Complacential* (kəm'plä'sēnsiäl), a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. med.L. *complacentia* + *-AL*.]

1. Characterized by complacency, showing satisfaction, content, or acquiescence in something.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* x. 74 A consenting or Complacential Approbation. 1678 GALE *Crt. Geniiles* III. 17 His wil of complacence, or complacential wil, whereby he declares what is most agreeable to him. 1747 HARVEY *Medic.* II. 169 The highest Object of thy complacential



delight. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ii. 3 Thoughts of wonder, gratitude, and complacential delight.  
 †2. Disposed to please or comply; obliging, complaisant. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. 294 Aaron... did not please himself... in the thing; but it was an act merely complacential to the people. 1673 S. C. ART *Complacence* xlii. 138 They must... use a sweet mildness and complacential address. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 413 That book... was written to terrify the Presbyterians and make them more complacential.

† **Complacentially**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a complacential manner; with pleasurable satisfaction or content.

1671 BAXTER *Holiness, Design* Chr. iv. 16 To love complacentially an ungodly person as if he were godly. 1675 — *Cath. Theol.* iii. 205 God might be said to love him... Complacentially, according to the good that was in him; And benevolently as he purposed his future Sanctification and Salvation. 1681 — *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 63 We cannot love them complacentially.

† **Complacentious**, *a. Obs.* — See quot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Complacitions*, *Complaisant*, obsequious, observant, soothing, (and thereby) pleasing.

**Complacently** (kəmplā'sentli), *adv.* [f. COMPLACENT + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a complacent manner; with pleasure or satisfaction: *esp.* with self-satisfaction.

1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* 49 He pointed to his treasures with silent looks that rested complacently on them. 1862 ROSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 48 We may... call ourselves, complacently, a rich country. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 131 A bishop, and unlikely to look complacently on plots for the alienation of episcopal manors.

**Complain** (kəmplā'n), *v.* Forms: 4 *com-pleign* (e, 4-6 -pleyn (e, -pleine, 5 -plane, 5-6 -playn (e, 6 -plene, 6-7 -plaine, 6- complain. [ME. *compleigne*, f. F. *complain* - stem of *complandre* (cf. pres. conj. *complaign*) to manifest compassion, bewail = lt. *compiangere* : -late L. *compiangere* to bewail, f. L. *com-* intensive + *plangere* to lament, bewail, orig. to strike, beat, beat the breast or head in sign of grief.]

I. To give expression to sorrow or suffering.

†1. *trans.* To bewail, lament, deplore. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1142 He longe hadde hire compleyned. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 474 They moode wel be bi-waylit or compleynit. — *Doctor's T.* 239 3eue me leue, fader myn... My dep for to compleyne a litel space. c 1450 *Mertyn* ii. 24 They compleyned here grete losse. 1543 L.D. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxxx. 283 To compleyne the dethe of the kyng. 1647 CRASHAW *Musick's* *Dual Poems* 91 Whose trembling murmurs... Run to and fro, complaining his sweet cares. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), Gaudride, who couldst so well in rhyme complain, The death of Richard, with an arrow slain.

†b. To utter in complaint; to compose as a complaint. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1744 *Lucrèce*. Hire wordis that she hath compleyned. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 513 She to whom Daphnida Upon her neeces dethe I did compleaine.

†2. *refl.* [so OF. *se complaigndre*.] To bewail oneself, lament, utter one's lamentations. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1764 *Ariadne*. Thesuyr compleyned hym be nyghte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. v. He... dyd compleyne hymself to his wyf. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 508 To all the host of heaven I complain me. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. I. Thess.* (1630) 534 The Apostle complains him heavily of sinne dwelling in him.

†3. *intr.* To give expression to sorrow; to make moan, lament. Const. *to, unto* another, for an object. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars.* 136 Compleyneth eke ye lovers alle in fere For her. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. That myghtest well compleyn & make dole. c 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 414 When Huon saw this shyppe arrive at the porte he greatly compleyned for them, and sayd. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Bliss* ii. xxiii. Remember measure in your griefs complaining. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* *Vain Love* (1669) 18 What Lover can like me complain, Who first lov'd vainly, next in vain!

b. with *subord. clause*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 758 Oon Latumys Complaigned unto his felaw Arthus, That, etc. 1509 FISHER *Ann. Serm. Cress Richm.* Wks. 292 Often she complained that in her youth she had not gyven her to the under-standynge of Latyn.

4. *intr.* (formerly also *refl.*) To give sign of physical suffering or pain, to suffer, to be ailing. (Now *diat.*) Cf. COMPLAINT 6.

1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 331 The Horse immediately had the use of his leg... and went also safe home without complaining thereof ever after. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Parne* 144 When the horse complaineth himselfe, and his flanks be swolne... by hauing eaten some bad Hay. *Ibid.* 141 If you see that she complaineth her selfe of sickness, put into her water-pot some sixe chyrres of Saffron. 1654 CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Justin* 200 His body became so extremely tender, that he complained at the touches of his friends. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, Should some neighbour feel a pain Just in the parts where I complain. 1801 MAC NEILL *Wars of War* 3 (Jam.) Wounded soldier! if complaining, Sleep nae here and catch your death. *Mod. Sc.* He's always complaining [i. e. ailing].

b. with a mixture of 2, and associated with 6: To complain of; to let it be known that one is suffering from (any pain, or feeling of illness).

1799 BURNS *Song 'What can a young Lassie'* ii. He's always compleinin frae mornin to e'enin, He hosts and he hirls the weary day lang. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Riddg.) 594 He... complained of a violent pain that had suddenly seized

his head. 1890 WALLACE *Schopenhauer* 212 Complaining that something was amiss with the beating of his heart. *Mod.* What does the patient complain of? She complains frequently of headaches.

II. The expression of suffering passing into that of grievance and blame.

†5. *refl.* = next. Const. *of. Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 Whereof nature her hath compleigned Unto the god. c 1450 *Mertyn* v. 80 That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes whereof thei cowde hem compleyne. 1534 ELYOT *Let.* 8 Dec. in *Gov.* (1883) p. lxxxix. The infelicite that I compleyne me of. 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power* in Churchill *Voy.* (1704) IV. 817/1 Leisure... to complain ourselves of our... miserable conditions.

6. *intr.* To give expression to feelings of ill-usage, dissatisfaction, or discontent; to murmur, grumble. a. *simply*, and const. *against* (ar).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 203 These olde men... ayen the king Among hem self compleignen ofte. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) i. I... have bene always very loth to complain. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 14 And having not, complaine, and having it, upbrayd. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xi. 1 When the people complained, it displeased the Lord. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The people complained at those extortions they could not resist. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 To complain against the justice of the [consistory] courts being to complain against the Church. 1896 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. ii. 11. 238 He had that noble spirit which complains as little as possible.

†b. Const. *on, upon*. (Also with *indirect passive*.) *Obs. exc. poet.* In early use not very far from sense i. c: 'to cry out upon'.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shep.* & G. 151 He cryethe after peasse... compleynynthe vpon pe verres sore. a 1500 *Nut-Brown* *Maid* i. These men... On women do compleyne. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 72 a. My deare friends, I come to complaine upon you, but to your selues. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. 1. I do justly complain on your Beauty. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 356 They took them away upon prudentials now so much complained on. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Chre.* i. (1874) 169 Ye complain on God and on my sway.

c. Const. *of.* (Also with *indirect passive*.) Now the leading use.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 347 All men that Complaine of any of his men. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xviii. 90 He that complaineth of injury from his Sovereigne. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 r. 3 The Heat they complain of cannot be in the Weather. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iii. The moeping owl does to the moon complain Of such, as... Molest her ancient solitary reign. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 255 The government could persuade themselves that evils no longer complained of had ceased to exist.

d. with *clause*. (Also with *impers. passive*.)

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoth.* 227 a. When it was complained unto Augustus, that one Erotes, etc. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* viii. vii. 8 Of the people S. Jerome complaineth that their judgements... went much awry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 550 Others... complain that Fate Free Vertue should enthrall to Force or Chance. 1720 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 43 Mr. Harley complained he could keep nothing from me. 1728 NORTH *Memo. Musick* (1861) 51 It is complained that the Emperor spent his time... with hearing of Organs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) I. 55 Ctesippus complained that we were talking in secret.

†7. *trans.* = COMPLAINT of 6c. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fyllys* (1874) I. 302 Suche of compleyne the charge of povertie. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. (1822) 243 Thre legatis... complaining the injuris done be the Equis. a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* i. Our ships... That do complain the wounds of thousand waves.

8. *intr.* (orig. *refl.*) *spec.* To make a formal statement of a grievance to or before a competent authority; to lodge a complaint, bring a charge. Const. *as in* 6.

c 1449 PROCTOR *Repr.* 395 The lay peple ouzten Complayne hem to the lugs of the preestes and clerkes so trespassing. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 89, I compleyne me to you of the four sonnes of Aymon. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iv. v. 242 He dide his deuoure to complaine before their iustyce. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. vii. heading, Howe the queene of England went and complained her to the kyng of France... of Syr Hewe Spencer. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* iii. vi. (1622) 37 Domitius Corbulon... complained before the Lords of the Senate on L. Sulla... that, etc. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Complain*. One man threatening to complain of another, is saying that he will report misconduct to the officer in charge of the quarter-deck.

III. 9. *transf. & fig.* To emit a mournful sound.

1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 511 Creaking Grashoppers on Shrubs complain. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* i. 6 In a sadly-pleasing strain Let the warbling lute complain. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady Shalott* iv. i. The broad stream in his banks complaining.

b. *Naut.* To groan or creak from over-straining.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6. 1218 The Storm made the... Sloop complain so much. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2237 Our rudder having been for some time complaining, and... reported to be in a dangerous state. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1861) 253 The nipping caused our timbers to complain sadly. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Complain*, the creaking of masts, or timbers, when over-pressed.

**Complain** (kəmplā'n), *sb.* *Obs. exc. poet.* [f. prec. vb.] Complaining, complaint.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1124 It is bot in vayn Thus remedlesse to mak compleyn. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 288 The anorous promise of her lone complain.

**Complainable** (kəmplā'nəbl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] To be complained of.

1647-77 FETTER *Resolves* ii. xxvi. 231 Though both be blameable, yet, Superstition is the less complainable.

**Complainant** (kəmplā'nənt), *a. and sb.* Forms: see COMPLAIN v. [a. F. *complainant*,

pr. pple. (also used subst.) of *complandre*: see COMPLAIN v. and -ANT.]

† **A. adj. Law.** Formally complaining, lodging a legal complaint. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 4 If the partie compleynant... can not prove the mater of his seid bill to be true. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 643, I beyng the partie grieved, and compleynant. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres* *Louv.* C. ii. 35 b, The said partie complainant to be bounde, etc.

B. sb.

1. *Law.* One who enters a legal complaint against another; a plaintiff or prosecutor, in Chancery or Ecclesiastical courts.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 4 The same compleynant, not proving the mater of his seid bill to be true. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 The complainant commenseth his action, and the defendant thereupon answerseth. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 A divorce... is grantable to separate the complainant a mensa et thoro. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4315/3 A Cause wherein Christopher Pitt and others... were Complainers against Sir Charles Dickerstafle. 1824 SYN. SMITH *IVes.* (1859) II. 186/1 A Judge... placed... between the complainant and him against whom it is complained.

2. *gen.* One who complains, a complainer.

1525 L.D. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. xvi. 32 He wolde nat departe... tyll all the compleynantes were fully satisfied. 1581 MULL-CASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 254 It is not my complaint, though I ioyne with the complainantes. 1612-15 J. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* iv. xv, Christ is left alone; alone in respect of these compleynants. 1858 CARLYLE *Predk. Gl.* (1865) I. iii. iii. 148 No want of complaint, nor of complainants.

b. *spec.* One who complains of ill-health.

1861 H. SPENCER *Educ.* iv. 175 [A.] she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant complainer.

**Complainee** (kəmplā'ni), [f. COMPLAIN v. + -EE, the suffix not being here etymological.] The person complained against.

1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 166 The complainee was amazed at the assurance with which such claims were advanced.

**Complainer**. [f. COMPLAIN v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who complains or gives audible expression to a sense of injury; a fault-finder, murmurer.

1526 TINDALE *Jude* 16 These are murmurers, complainers, walkynge after their awne lustes. 1533 J. CLARKE *Trofold Praxis* 71 No busie complainer; nor yet no hider of truth. 1762 BEAUFORT *Hermite* ii. Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls thee to mourn. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 96 The most emphatic complaints of the immigration of foreigners. 1878 JUVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 8 These complainers misunderstand the purpose of a science like political economy.

2. *Law.* = COMPLAINANT. (The *spec. Sc.* term.)

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xv. 38 To forfeit his whole flocke, half to the kyng and half to the complainer. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 35 He dealt their Land, Goods, and Gear to their Creditors and Complainers. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 35 The said judge... shall condemn the appellant or complainer in such costs as the court shall think proper. 1876 SIR R. PHILLIMORE in *Law Rep.* i. P. Div. 408 The law has always required... all reasonable promptitude to be exhibited by the complainer in seeking legal redress. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/2 In Scotland a complainant is a complainer... and a plaintiff a pursuer.

† **Complainful**, *a. Obs.* — See COMPLAINTFUL.

1828 in WEBSTER (as *obs.*), and in later Dicts.

**Complaining** (kəmplā'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLAIN v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. COMPLAIN; plaint, complaint.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1733 *Dido*. To yow make I myn compleynynge. 1509 FISHER *Ann. Serm. Cress Richmoud* Wks. 298 The compleynynge & lamentacyon, that the soule of this noble prynces myghte make. 1611 BIBLE *Is.* cxliv. 14 That step-moth. iv. i. The piercing Accents of her loud Complaining. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxv, Those looks immortal, those complainings dear.

b. *transf. & fig.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* ii. 428 The Bird... cheered the list'ning Groves With sweet Complaining. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* ix, Hear... the complaining of her masts. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/2 The... moaning of the wind in the rigging, and the complaining of massive timbers.

**Complainings**, *pl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That complains; lamenting, murmuring, querulous.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. x. (1495) 472 A compleynynge voyce of doole and sorowe. c 1430 tr. T. & Kempis' *Consol.* iii. iii. Be ashamed before, bou sluggish & compleynynge seruant. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 5 The Nightingales complaining Notes. 1607 DRYDEN *Ode St. Cecilia* 33 The soft complaining Flute. 1734 *Grub St. Foul.* 2 May 4/1 On the complaining part of Ovid's Epistles. 1856 BRYANT *Thalassopsis* 41 The complaining brooks That make the meadows green.

Hence **Complainingly** *adv.*; **Complainingly** *ness*.

1627 RAWLEY *Bacon's Silva* Wks. 1677 A iv b, I have heard his Lordship speak complainingly. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xxxiii, The jackal's troop... Bay'd from afar complainingly. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, Kate lifting up her eyebrows with a playful complainingsness.

**Complaint** (kəmplā'nt). Forms: 4 *com-pleigne*, 4-5 -pleyn (e, 4-6 -pleainte, 5 -plent, 5-6 -playnt (e, 6 -plant, 5- complain. [ME. a. F. *complainte* = Fr. *complanche*, *planta*, OCat. *complancta*, *-planta*, It. *complancta*, late L. type *complancta*, sb. from *complanctus* pa. pple., corresp. etymologically to those in -ata, -ada, -ea.]

I. The action of complaining; the utterance of grief, lamentation, grieving.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 924 For whom was maked moch compleynt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 156 With pyte and complaint pyne for to here. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. ccxxvi. (heading) 299 The pytefull complaint that therle Mountfort made for his dethe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ether* (Apoc.) xiii. 17 Turne oure compleynnte and sorow in to ioye. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxlii. 2. 1727 POPE *Thoughts Var. Subjects*. Complaint is the largest tribute heaven receives. [1755 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 1 They have immediate recourse to lamentation and complaint.]

2. An expression of grief, a lamentation, a plaint. 1593 DRAVTON *Eclagues* x. 28 For whose complaints, teares never could suffice. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 43 The Complaints which My Torments express from me.

b. *spec.* A plaintive poem, a plaint. (Frequent as a title, but in later times chiefly descriptive.)

c 1386 CHAUCER (*title*), *Compleynnte of Pite.* c 1386 — *Frankl.* T. 220 Of swich matere made he manye layes Songes compleintes roundels vielayes. 1529 LYNDSEY (*title*), *Heir beginnis the Complaiyt of Schir David Lindsay.* 1536 — The Complaint and publick Confessioun of the Kingis auld Hound callit Bageche. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 30 Blanche his wyfe . . dyed longe after that compleinte. 1663 COWLEY (*title*), *The Complaint.* 1779-82 JOHNSON L. P., *Cowley Wks.* II. 18 An Ode called 'the Complaint' . . seems to have excited more contempt than pity.

3. Outcry against or because of injury; representation of wrong suffered; utterance of grievance.

1374 CHAUCER *Auel. & Arc.* (*title*), *The compleynnte of Anelida . . upon Arcyte . . for his Doublesse.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Tho was murmur, tho was disdeine, tho was compleinte on every side. 1597 HOOKER *Ecel.* Pol. v. lxxix. § 14 You . . make great complaint of the wonderful cruelty we shew towards you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 131 Whose falling . . I should not expose to blame By my complaint. 1738-9 in *Swift's Lett.* (1760) IV. 223 For some little time past, I have not had the same cause of complaint. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xix. § 15 It is a standing topic of complaint, that a man knows too little of himself. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1888) I. 1. 35 Complaint was loud enough when complaint was just, under the Somerset protectorate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i. vi.

4. (with a and pl.) An utterance or statement of grievance or injustice suffered.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 363 To here . . hir compleynes and peticiouns. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 99 a To be in a certayn place, for to here the compleynes of euery body. 1509 FISHER *Imm. Serm.* *Cress Richmand Wks.* 299 The holy faders . . make these compleynes . . agaynst almyghty god. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford*, Pref., Once at least in every age the Citizens have renewed their complaints against us. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 155 Yours is the first complaint of the kind I have ever received.

b. *spec.* A statement of injury or grievance laid before a court or judicial authority (esp. and properly a Court of Equity) for purposes of prosecution or of redress; a formal accusation or charge. c. U. S. The plaintiff's case in a civil action.

*Bill of complaint*: the written statement of the plaintiff's case.

1413 LVDG. *Pilgr. Soule* I. viii. (1859) 6 In euery ryghtwys court skyle is that the actour be admittyd to maken his compleynt. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 11 Our . . Subjecs . . exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 167 The Marchauntes of London . . exhibited a Byll of complaint agaynst the Countesse of Flaundys, for that shee had taken from them certayne goodes. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 13, I fynde . . that kinge Edwarde the firste had herde the compleinte of Johnne Chaucer of London. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxv. 7 The Iewes . . stood round about, and laide many and grieuous complaints against Paul. 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 227 Who . . did preferre their Bills of complaint in Chauncerie. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 227 To exhibit a bill of complaint or information against the executors. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecel. Terms*, Article 45 A complaint exhibited in the ecclesiastical courts by way of libel.

5. The matter, subject, or ground of complaint.

[a 1699 SHILLINGF. *Serm.* I. x. What complaint hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?] a 1745 SWIFT (J.), The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. 1751 BUTLER *Wks.* (1874) II. 323 The general decay of religion . . has been for some time the complaint of all serious persons.

6. *spec.* A bodily ailment, indisposition, disorder (*esp.* of chronic nature).

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (J.), One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood 'till he . . was perfectly cured. 1733 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 187 Your complaint and mine are not very different . . Mine is a sort of a dizziness. 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 267 A medicine very much in esteem for complaints of the throat. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 47 This . . was mistaken for a bowel complaint. 1844 STANLEY *Life Arnold* I. 2, Susannah, who, after a lingering complaint in the spine, died at Laleham, in 1832.

+ **Complainful**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Full of complaint.

1535 HULOT, *Complayntfull*, or full of compleyntes, querulous. *Complayntfull* woman whiche compleyneth to hir gossyp on hir husbunde, *memphianus*.

+ **Complain'tiff**. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *plaintiff*.] = COMPLAINANT.

1533 CRANMER *Lett. to Bp. Hereford Wks.* 1846 II. 263 The same hath persuaded diuers of this complain'tiff's parish . . to withdraw their tithes . . you made a final determination between this complain'tiff and his parishioners.

**Complaiative** (kəmplei'ativ), a. *rare.* [a. OF. *complaiative*, *vive*: see COMPLAINT and -IVE.] Given to complaining; ready to complain.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* IV. 164 Thou art too complain'tive. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (F. Hall).

Hence **Complai'tiveness**, *rare.*

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June 6/1 Miss Anderson once complained to me with charmingly-simulated complai'tiveness of the photo fender.

+ **Complai're**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *complai're*: see COMPLAISANT.] To be complainant to, to gratify. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 He employed himself . . to complai're and plesse a partye of the citezens. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* xi. ix, He that wolde not lose the grace ne the love of two for to complai're and plesse one. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Civ.*

**Complaisance** (kəmplei'zans, kəmplei'zans). Also 7 *compleasance*, *compleasence*. [17th c. a F. *complaisance* (14th c. in Littre) care or desire to please = Fr., Sp. *complacencia*, It. *complacenza*, med. L. *complacencia*: see COMPLACENCE.]

The action or habit of making oneself agreeable; desire and care to please; compliance with, or deference to, the wishes of others; obligingness, courtesy, politeness.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 76 Complaisance; that is to say, That every man strive to accommodate himselfe to the rest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 738 The Bride, That with her Wedding-cloath undresses Her Complaisance and Gentleness. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. 152 For complaisance, and breeding sake I'll do it. 1709 PRIOR *The Dove* 9 Fair Venus wept the sad disaster . . In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Pulse*, If you will have the complaisance to step in. 1798 JAMES AUSTEN *Northang.* Adv. iv, A lady who was sitting by her . . addressed her with great complaisance. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV, I. 215 She was never treated afterwards with any degree of complaisance.

+ b. In *complaisance* to: in deference to; as an act of politeness towards. *Obs.*

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Confes.* Wks. (1775) 182 Most of the inhabitants, in complaisance . . to their landlords are Roman Catholics. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 124 In Complaisance to prevailing Custom, I shall follow the common Terms.

c. (with pl.) An act of complaisance.

a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lxxvi. 125 I have carried my complaisances to you farther than I ought. 1841 EMERSON *Method Nat. Wks.* 1875 II. 233 How . . the complaisances we use, shame us now!

+ **Complaisancy**. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ANCY. Cf. *complaisance*, -ency.] = prec.

1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 271 Good Humour and Complaisancy of Manners. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 188 He said, that, at the Presidency, Some people boo with complaisancy.

**Complaisant** (kəmplei'zant, kəmplei'zant), a. Also 7 *complaisant*, *compleasant*, 8 *complaisant*. [17th c. a. F. *complaisant* (16th c. in Littre), pr. ppl. of *complai're* to acquiesce in order to please: = L. *complacere* to be very pleasing to: cf. COMPLACENT, COMPLEASE. In 17th c. it was sometimes assimilated in form to *complease*, *pleasant*, with stress on and syllable; but a general recognition of its French nativity has preserved the Fr. spelling, with the main stress varying between the 3rd and the 1st syllable. Walker c 1800 has (kəmplei'zant).]

1. Characterized by complaisance; disposed to please; obliging, politely agreeable, courteous. (Of persons, their actions, manners, etc.)

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Echo* (1669) 40 Complaisant Nymph [Echo], who doest thus kindly share In griefs, whose cause thou do'st not know! 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cinn.* *Matrons* (1668) 22 The most affable, complaisant, and cheerful creature in the world. 1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hallon Corr.* (1878) 38 Fear not you will find mee as complizant. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 55 That's very complaisant. Mr. Bayes, to be of another Man's Opinion, before he knows what it is. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 14 Cautious the young, and complaisant the old. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 131 The girl was complaisant enough to make the bearers stop. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 242 The French . . of even the humblest classes, are . . complaisant, cordial, and well-bred.

b. Disposed to comply with another's wishes; yielding, accommodating, compliant, facile.

1676 FLETCHER *Man of Mode* IV. i, I am sorry my face does not please you as it is, But I shall not be complaisant and change it. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 69 Had [she] been formerly complaisant with him beyond discretion. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV, I. 246 Richelieu, not finding the clergy quite so complaisant as he could have desired.

+ 2. Of things: Pleasant, agreeable. *Obs. rare.* 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 203 An honest benign Medicine, yet its not very complaisant to the Palate.

**Complaisantly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a complaisant manner; courteously, obligingly; compliantly.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1 Alexander the Great had a wry neck, which made it the fashion in his court to carry their heads on one side. . . One . . carried his head so over complaisantly, that this martial prince gave him . . a box on the ear. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 290 He saluted me, very complaisantly. 1824 G. COLMAN *Br. Grims* (1872) 206 Giving themselves most complaisantly up To Sensuality.

**Complaisantness**, *rare*.-° [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being complaisant.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio); hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts. + **Complaisential**, a. *Obs. rare*.-1 [f. *complaisant* after *complacential*.] Complaisant.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 19 Complaisential in their words.

+ **Complanate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *complanā-*

ppl. stem of *complanāre* to make level, f. *com- + planāre* (recorded only in late L.), f. *plan-ius PLANE*.] *trans.* To make plane or level, to flatten.

1643 A. BURGESS *Diffic. Reform.* 18 They sent some before . . that did complanate and make level the way. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. II. 326 The vertebrae of the Neck and Back Bone [are] made short and complanated.

**Complanate** (kəmplei'nat), a. [ad. L. *complanāt-us* pa. ppl. of *complanāre*: see prec.] Made plane or level, lying in one plane, flattened.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 442 Branches . . below complanate, without branchlets. 1881 *Jnl. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 66 *Polystomella imperatrix*, nov.—Test spiral, symmetrically discoidal, complanate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Complanate*, flattened.

**Complanation** (kəmplei'nat-jən). [ad. L. *complanātiō-em*, n. of action f. *complanāre*: see COMPLANATE v.] Making plane or level, flattening out; *spec.* in *Math.*, the reduction of a curved surface to an equivalent plane area.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 74 The Rectification and Complanation of Curve Lines and Surfaces. 1761 NICHOLLS *ibid.* LII. 272 Pieventing the right auricle from being stretched by the depressions (or complanations) of the diaphragm. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 96 The cubature and complanation of solids. 1850 DANA *Geol.* VII. 370 It was once a crater of elevation . . it is now a crater of complanation.

+ **Complane**, v. *Obs.* In 5 *complayne*. [a. OF. *complane-r*: = L. *complanāre*.] To make plain or level.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 14 And so to drie it [the threshing-floor] they complayne. 1755 JOHNSON, *To complanate*, *To complaine*.

**Complane**, **Complant**, *obs.* ff. COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT.

+ **Complant**, v. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *complane-r* (16th c. in Littre): = late L. *complanā-re* to plant together.] To plant together; to engraft. Also *fig.* 1821 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* vi. 5 If we be become planted [Vulg. *complantati*; Wycl. & 1611 planted together, *other vv.* graft, R.V. united] to the similitude of his death we shal be also of his resurrection. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Bapt.* 45 Representation of the . . child as a Plant to be Complantated at Baptism into Christ.

Hence **Complant'd** ppl. a., planted together with, congenital.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 150 Which some term the inbred, Congenit and complantd Air.

+ **Complantation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] A planting together; engrafting into. *lit.* and *fig.*

1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Bapt.* 33 Infants Right for their plantation into Christ by Baptism. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 69 Rows divided by Equality, and just decorum, in the whole plantation.

**Complayn**(e, *obs.* f. COMPLAIN, COMPLAIN, COMPLAIN.

+ **Comple**, v. 1 *Obs.* [a. OF. *comple-r* to accomplish, var. of *complir*: = L. *complere* to fill up, complete.] *trans.* To accomplish, complete.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 For thet completh thet spoushod After the by-treuthynge.

+ **Comple**, v. 2. Incorrect form of COUPLE.

c 1440 *Partonope* 556 Mutes of hounds . . Compled with Sylk [Fr. *eucoplés*]. *Ibid.* This Partonope withouten more Vncompleth his houndes [Fr. *descomplés*].

**Comple**, var. of CAMPLE *dialect.* to contend.

**Compleasant**, -ce, *obs.* ff. COMPLAISANT, etc.

+ **Compleas'e**, v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *complai're*, *complais*, on type of PLEASE.] *trans.* To be complaisant to, to gratify; also *refl.* to delight in.

1824 T. HUDSON *Judith* in *Sylvester Du Barlas* (1608) 748, I your sweet embracings will compleas'e. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 18 Compleas'ing themselves more in the opinions and fancies of men, than reason required.

**Complease**, var. of COMPLICE.

**Compleat**, *obs.* spelling of COMPLETE.

**Compleccion**(e, -oun(e, *obs.* ff. COMPLEXION.

**Complect** (kəmplekt), v. [ad. L. *complect-i*, in late L. *complect-ere*, to embrace, encircle, etc., f. *com- + plect-ere* to plait, twine. Sense 2 follows the analytical sense of the L.]

+ 1. *trans.* To embrace. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* Pref. 1 As the celestyall bodyes aboue complecte all and at euery tyme the vniuersall worlde. *Ibid.* 2 A Hystorie . . representing the actes, gestes, and dedes done, complecteth all profyte. 1575 R. B. APPJUS & VIRG. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 145 Then, tender arms, complect the neck. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 278 Mace is a thin membrane . . which covers and complects the nutmeg.

2. To weave or connect together; to interweave.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 The Ligament . . complectyng together the legge and Fibula. 1830 CARLYLE *History, Misc.* (1857) II. 172 Each atom is 'chained' and complected with all! 1881 *Mod. Rev.* Jan. 160 His art aims were complected with his personal objects.

Hence **Complect'd** ppl. a., interwoven, complicated. (Affected by Carlyle.)

1828 CARLYLE *Werner Misc.* (1888) I. 118 A misshapen, lumbering, complected coil. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* I. viii. Infinitely complected tissues of Meditation. *Ibid.* II. iii. The infinitely-complected departments of social business.

**Complected** (kəmplekt'ed), ppl. a. 2 U. S. *dialect.* or *colloq.* [app. f. COMPLEXION (*complect-ion*) + -ED.] = COMPLEXIONED.

a 1860 *Western Sk.*, That lady is mighty pale complected.  
— *Widow Bodo's Papers* (Bartlett), You're rather dark complected. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* vii. 167 'Dark complected', was the reply.

**Complection**, obs. f. COMPLEXION.

**Compleet**, obs. f. COMPLETE.

**Compleign**(e, -eine, etc.), obs. ff. COMPLAIN, etc.

**Compleine**, obs. f. COMPLAIN.

**Compleisshe**, var. of COMPLISH, Obs.

**Complement** (kəm'pliment), sb. [ad. L. *complementum* that which fills up or completes, f. *complē-re* to fill up: see COMPLETE and MENT. Cf. F. *complément* (a single 14th c. instance in Littré). In the group of senses under II, the word has since c 1655-1725 been supplanted by the parallel F. word COMPLIMENT.]

I. Senses still written *complement*.

†1. The action of fulfilling or completing; completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. Obs.

1419 R. HOLME in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 20 l. 65 To the complement of your said charge... we have doon owe entier payne. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 358 For a full complement of all their ill, They stole away. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, Gen. xviii. 10 By the complement of the thing promised. 1721 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* ii. 1. x. 78 Sums of money... in complement of the deceased king's will.

†2. The fact or condition of being complete; completeness, fullness. Obs.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 39 Not in complement and perfection. 1677 HALE *Priv. Orig. Man.* i The Sensible Nature in its complement and integrity hath... five exterior Senses.

b. *Her. Fullness* (of the moon).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iii. 91 Diners denominations [of Moon] in Heraldrie; as her Increment... her Complement, when she is at Full; her Decrement. 1766 PONY HER. (1787) 142 A Moon in her complement O, illustrated with all her light proper. 1822 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* 102 The Moon... when full-faced and shining... is described as in her Complement or Plenitude.

3. That which completes or makes perfect; the completion, perfection, consummation.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 The herte... is complement and perfection of beest. 1504 SPENSER *Annotetti* xxiv, That beauties wonderment... Of Natures skill the only complement. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* xv. 12 Love is the complement of the law and the supplement of the Gospel. 1712 STRELL *Spect.* No. 268 f. 3 Men rather seek for Money as the Complement of all their Desires. 1860 ADLER *Fairchild's Prov.* Poetry ii. 33 The works of Petrarch may be regarded as the complement and consummation of the amatory poetry of the Provençals. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* ii. ii. (1881) 362 'The grand tour' was considered the complement of English education.

b. *Gram.* One or more words joined to another to complete the sense (see *quots.*).

1874 tr. *Maetner's Eng. Gram.* III. 21 The infinitive with *to* may also take the place of a predicative complement. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 391 Many verbs do not make complete sense by themselves... and the words used with them to make predication complete may be called the *complement of the predicate*. *Ibid.* § 395 The third kind of complement is that which follows such verbs as *can*, *will*, *must*, etc... This may be termed the *infinitive complement*.

4. The quantity or amount that completes or fills; complete quantity, provision, or set; full allowance, totality.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* ii. ii. (Arb.) 80 Matter sufficient to make a full periode or complement of sence. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* i. ix. 99 That full complement of riches which is consistent with the nature of its laws. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 82 Many... were... busy in completing the complement of their sails. 1850 BAYNES *New Analytic* 70 We may... regard any whole, considered as the complement of its parts, in either of two ways.

b. esp. with *possessive*: 'his complement', etc.  
1537 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose Pref.*, That which maketh up their complement. 1697 DAMPER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 318 They will sell 10 or 15 fms out of 100, and yet seemingly carry their complement (of Cloves) to Batavia; for they will put water among the remaining part of their Cargo. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fuz. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 340 Brains that want their complement of Wits. 1823 SCORESBY *Frnl. N. Whale Fishery* 122 The obvious want of their proper complement of oars. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 399, I learnt my complement of classic French.

c. The full number required to complete a company, to fill a conveyance, or *esp.* to man a ship.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* (1810) III. 89 Commanding our General, not to exceed his Complement and number appointed him. c 1710 CELIA FERNES *Diary* (1888) 70 An hospital... for Seamen widows, 30 is their Complement. 1748 *Amson's Voy.* i. i. (ed. 4) 7 His squadron wanted three hundred seamen of their complement. 1798 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 168 Many of the Ships had Troops on board above the complement. 1824 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag. Dec.*, 'We've got our complement [in the omnibus] any way'. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. 162 The complement of the fleet was... fixed at twelve hundred souls.

5. Something which, when added, completes or makes up a whole; each of two parts which mutually complete each other, or supply each other's deficiencies.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 128 The act of settlement was... the complement of the Revolution itself and the bill of rights. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* iii. i. (1874) 318 Justice and Love are each the complement of the other. 1850 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Lives Saints* (1867) 377 The animal and the spiritual are... the complements in the perfect

character. 1879 GEO. ELLIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 334 Crushing me To a subordinate complement of you.

b. *Math.*

**Complements of a parallelogram**: the two lesser parallelograms, not on the diagonal, made by drawing lines parallel to the sides of a given parallelogram, through the same point in its diagonal. **Complement of an arc or angle**: the angular amount which, added to a given arc or angle, makes up 90 degrees (formerly also some multiple of 90°: cf. SUPPLEMENT); abbrev. (*esp.* in *Trig.*) into Co: see Co-4. **Arithmetical complement**: the sum which, added to a given number, makes up unity, ten, or the next higher multiple of ten; *esp.* **Complement of a logarithm**, the number by which a logarithm falls short of ten.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. xliii. 54 The parallelogrammes about the diameter he [Pitotarius] calleth Complementes. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* ii. (ed. 7) 106 To find out the complement... subtract the given Arch out of the whole quadrant. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. xxxvi. 1666 PHILLIPS, **Complement of an Angle**, is so much as the Arch wanteth of ninety Degrees... or... of 180 Degrees or... of 360 Degrees. 1727-28 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Arithmetical complement of a logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10.000000. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, The complement to 180° is usually called the supplement. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 2 The Cosine, Cotangent, and Cosecant, of an arc, are the sine, tangent, and secant of the complement of that arc. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xix. 166 The maximum polarising angle... is the complement of the angle of refraction.

c. *Astron.* The difference between the altitude, latitude, declination, etc. of a heavenly body, and 90 degrees. Abbrev. Co-ALTITUDE, -LATITUDE, etc.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 322 The Complement of the Poles Elevation... (here at London where the Pole is elevated 51½ Degrees) is 38½ Degrees. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio), **Complement**, the distance of a star from the zenith, or the arch that is comprehended between the place of a star above the horizon and the zenith. 1826 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 87 If... the sun's greatest altitude in summer, and his least altitude in winter, be determined, half the sum of these altitudes is the complement of the latitude.

d. *Navig.*

1666 PHILLIPS, **Complement of the Course**, so many Points as the Course wants of 90 Degrees or eight Points. 1727-28 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

†e. **Complement of Life** (see *quot.*). Obs.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, **Complement of Life**, a term much used... by De Moivre [1725 *Annuities upon Lives*], and, according to him, it denotes the number of years which a given life wants of 86... which he considered as the utmost probable extent of life.

f. *Fortif.* C. of the curtain, etc.: see *quots.*

1708 KERSEY, **Complement of the Courtin**, the Remainder of the Courtin after its Flank is taken away. **Complement of the Line of Defence**, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank. 1727-28 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*

g. *Music.* The interval which, together with any given interval, makes up a complete octave.

1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 40 The inversion of an interval being its complement—that which, added to it, would constitute it an 8ve.

h. *Optics.* That colour which, mixed with another, produces white.

1869 TYNDALE in *Forth. Rev.* x Feb. Every point occupied by a certain colour in the first instance is occupied by the complement of that colour in the second.

II. Senses connected with COMPLIMENT, and now so written in g.

†6. Anything that goes to make up or fully equip; a completing accessory or adjunct. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 33 Unarmed against him that was armed, unfurnished against him that had all manner of complements of warre. 1602 R. T. SERM., With all the adjuncts; properties, qualities, duties and complements belonging unto them. 1607 LINGUA ii. ii. heading in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 367 Rings, jewels, a fan, and in every place other odd complements. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 He... armed himself with a Musket, Sword and Dagger, and other complements. 1693 SIR T. BLOWNT *Nat. Hist.* 130 Tobacco is by few now taken as Medicinal, it is of late... fallen from a Physician to a Complement.

†7. That which goes to 'complete' the gentleman; a personal accomplishment or quality. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 146 One whose birth, education, or other complements may sufficiently answer. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. ii, All the rare qualities, humours and complements of a Gentleman. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beauty* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 28 What think you of this stranger?... Of his carriage and complement.

†8. Any observance that tends to give completeness to the expression of worship, honour, reverence, or the like; a ceremony, a formality. Obs.

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. liii. § 4 If the case... permitteth not baptism to have the due complements of baptism. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxvi. vii. 96 Bound with firm religious complements. 1610 — *Caudeus's Brit.* (1637) 167 Earles were created in old time without any complement or ceremony at all. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 75 The royall assent... is in truth but a formal Ceremony or complement. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* ii. § 16 For that which concerneth Ceremonies or Complements.

†b. Observance of ceremony in social relations; ceremoniousness; formal civility, politeness, or courtesy. **To keep complement**: to observe ceremony. Obs. Now COMPLIMENT.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 147 Stay not thy complement, I forgoe thy duetie, adue. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 89 Faine would I dwell on forme, but farewell Complement. Doest thou Loue? 1602 — *Tuel. N.* iii. i. 120 Was neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement.

1605 — *Leas* i. i. 306 Further complement of leaue-taking. 1623 COCKERAM *Complement*... fine behaviour. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. a Thess.* (1629) 305 Euen Religion allows ciuill curtesie: nor are Apostles so precise but to keepe complement. 1641 BROME *700. Crew* ii. 388 A meer load of outward complement. 1670 WALTON *Lives* Introd. 9 True friendship... is not discharged by complement, and show.

†9. A ceremonious or formal tribute of (mere) courtesy paid to any one; pl. ceremonies of civility or politeness. Now COMPLIMENT, q. v.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. II. India* 264 People, with whom such complements should not be used. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. x. 23 Friendly offices... all the complements of courtesie. 1620 FLETCHER *Pathf. Sheph.* v. i, Banish all complements, but single truth from every tongue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 151 The King... made great Complements to the Duke [printed *edd.* compliments]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 28 Courting with gifts, and invitations to his table, and other complements. 1665 G. HAYES *P. della Valle's Trav.* 2, Ind. 376 Their Heads are continually covered with a Shash... which they never pull off, as we do our Hats in Complements. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liv. (1714) 67 The Fox return'd the Compliment. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux's Strat.* v. iii. 64 Come, come, my Lady, this is no time for Complements.

**Complement** (kəm'pliment), v. [f. *prec.*]

I. Extant sense.

1. *trans.* To make complete or perfect, to supply what is wanting; to form the complement to.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1699) 381 He never stayed to complement the disaster. 1865 *Reader* No. 143, 337½ Information... from other documents to complement these. 1875 STRUNGS *Const. Hist.* i. ii. 36 The three principles... complement and complicate each other's action. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 614 Truths which complement but do not contradict each other.

II. Obsolete senses, afterwards expressed by COMPLIMENT v.

†2. *intr.* To employ ceremonics of formal courtesy, to exchange formal courtesies; to bow. Obs. (= COMPLIMENT, sense 1.)

1612 BLAUM, & FL. *Coxcomb* i. ii. (1647) 24 *Serv.* Mistis there are 2 Gentlemen. *Mar.* Where? *Serv.* Complementing who should enter first. 1624 BR. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petiti.* 3 Complementing with God, and then forsaking him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Sometimes 5 Imprimiturs... in the Piazza of one Title-page, complementing and ducking each to other with their shav'n reverences. 1658 SIR ASTON COCKAIN *Trappolin* iii. i, Complement with me no more than I complement with you. 1697 MOUNTFORT *Faustis* i. end, Here they Complement who shall go first.

†b. So *To complement it*. Obs.

1617 BR. ANDREWES *66 Sermons* (1661) 657 As if we could complement it with God, with face and phrases, as with men we do. 1624 D. CAWDREY *Humblettie Saints Livery* 9 Thus shall you have a man... complement it to the ground, lay his hands under your feet, etc.

†3. *trans.* 'To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise:' see COMPLIMENT, sense 2. Obs.

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 11 Rabshakeh pretended a Commission from God... and complements blasphemie. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 26 He cannot escape the Inquisition unless he complement the Church, and with a civility tell her that she knows better. 1661 A. MARVELL *Corresp.* Lett. 21 II. 55 Monsieur Du Plessis... is come ouer from them to complement his Majesty. 1700 SIR W. CALVERTLEY *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 92 Sir John sent... to complement them for their kindness. 1720 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 84 Ready... to strike with the Deists, to complement and cajole them. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 205 He complements me for my Ed. (most accurate Edition he calls it) of Leland's Itin.

b. *To complement away, out of*: see COMPLIMENT v. 2 b.

1640 NABBS *Bride* iii. ii, As if the entertainment... were not chargeable enough, but you must complement away wine and sweet meats. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad* 7. *Hist. Appl.* vi. 101 Caesar complemented his life away. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. 308 King Henry his smiles complemented the former out of their Houses. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 231 Lest Church-Men should Complement away the Usefulness and Authority of their Calling; they would do well to decline superlative Observance. 1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 129 To shorten disputes... and so complement them out of their Heresies.

†4. *To complement (a person) with (something)*: to present him with it as a mark of courtesy. Obs. (Now COMPLIMENT, sense 4.)

1697 DAMPER *Voy.* (1698) I. xii. 328 He may be... complemented... with Tobacco and Betel-nut. 1732 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 92 That the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Hugh Lord Willoughby... be complemented with his freedom.

Hence **Complementing** *vb.* sb. and *pp.* a. = COMPLIMENTING.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. a Thess.* (1629) 74 All Complementings with Idolaters. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xx. (1851) 481 God, who stood neerer then hee for complementing minded, writ down those words. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 22. 47 It's but a kind of formal complementing. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* i. 94 They had refused to sign a complementing address.

**Complemental** (kəm'plimentäl), a. [f. COMPLIMENT sb. + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of a complement; completing.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 25 *Duxisse uxorem*, which signifieth the complemental act of marriage. 1649 AMAROSE *Media* i. (1652) 2 The pre-assurance of that complemental and perfective Justification.

2. Forming a complement (to), complementary. **Complemental air**: see *quot.* 1872. **Complemental angle**: that which, added to another, makes a right angle.



1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 263 The Angle A =  $35^{\circ} 16'$ , or the complementary angle ACE =  $54^{\circ} 44'$ . 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 92 After an ordinary inspiration (230 cubic inches) . . another 100 cubic inches called Complementary air may be added. 1882-3 C. W. SHIELDS in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1835 Revelation by its very definition is complementary to reason. 1897 *Mag. of Art* Oct. 411 They are co-ordinate and complementary to each other.

b. *Complemental male* (in *Zool.*): a name given by Darwin to a minute rudimentary male, complementary to and parasitic on the hermaphrodite (or female) in certain cirripeds and other species.

1851 DARWIN *Monogr. Cirripedia, Lepadida* (Ray Soc.) 55 The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scapellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental Males*. *Ibid.* 281. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 609 *Myxostoma glabrum*, though hermaphrodite, has small 'complemental' males, like certain hermaphrodite *Cirripedia*.

†3. Additional, accessory. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 (The *Dodo*) Natures injurie, in framing so great a body, to be guided with complementall wings, so small and impotent, that they serve only to prove her Bird. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 18 To adore these complementall and circumstantial pieces of felicity, and undervalue those perfections and essential points of happiness. 1655 D. CAPEL *Tentations* 7 Complementall graces and ornaments of faith.

†4. Of the nature of an accessory ceremony; formal; ceremonial, ceremonious.

1637 *Relig. Wotton*, (1672) 75 After a complementall welcoming him into the Lap of the Church. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 50 Royall assents to Lawes, are no wayes essentiall . . but rather a complementall Ceremony. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 20 They were not sent into a complementall custody, but some of them thrust into the prison of a prison. 1695 TAYLOR *Dreams & Vis.* iii. 40 They . . only retain the Complementall outside of Religion.

†5. Of persons: Accomplished. *Obs.* (Cf. COMPLEMENT 7.)

1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-Gl.* (N.). A complementall youth, That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier, Bending his supple hamms, kissing his hands. 1636 HEYWOOD *Chall. Beauty* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 18 Hee that hath travell'd many Countries . . With . . small difficulty may . . Appear complementall.

†6. = COMPLEMENTAL 2. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Yas. I's Entert.* Wks. (Riddg.) 528/1 Thus far the complemental part. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 42. 1649 J. MAXWELL *tr. Herodotus* (1635) 147 In the sayd courtly and complementall lines he besought him to be Protector of the Empire. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 15 How the Gentrie . . spent much of the Lords day in Complementall Visitation. 1669 PRYNNE *No Cross* ii. § 7 No Courtly Dress, Gay Apparel, Complementall Respect. 1703 SAVAGE *Left. Antients* 73 A Complementall Letter.

†7. *Obs.* A person given to complementing. *Obs.* 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus's Collog.* 18 Thou hast shewn thy self to be in no wise a feined complement in this cause.

**Complementally** (kɒmplɪməntəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a complemental manner.

†1. In a way that gives completeness. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* Ep. Ded., A subiect . . by mee superficially handled, and as it were left to others to be complementally handled.

2. By way of a complement.

†3. Ceremoniously, formally; with ceremony or civility; = COMPLEMENTALLY.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1628) 335 Zelmane not complementally hunting that which shee fled. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* iv. (1688) 579 To observe his Duty rather complementally, than in truth and reality. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTFET *Theat. Ins.* 1076 How complementally do they salute one the other? 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. 71 Plato . . at last Complementally Banishes him (Homer) his Common-wealth.

**Complementalness**. [See -NESS.] The quality of being complemental, or (formerly) complemental.

1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispatch* 164 Altering from plainness to complementalness. *Ibid.* 371 Nor can we imagine that our Saviour taught his Disciples that complementalness as to sit constantly in their ranks at meat. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 292 (R.) Complementalness, as opposed to plainness, must signifie giving titles of civility, that really do not belong to those, to whom they are thus given.

**Complementary** (kɒmplɪməntəri), *a. and sb.* [f. COMPLEMENT *sb.* + -ARY: cf. mod. F. *complémentaire*.] *A. adj.*

1. Forming a complement, completing, perfecting.

*Complementary bone*: an accessory bone in the lower jaw of reptiles and birds. *Complementary cells, tissue*: cells or tissue of plants not distinguished by a special term. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 141/1 The muscular system . . finally, provided with a complementary skeleton or framework by means of which it acts to the best advantage. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 368 The 'Gospel of St. Paul' is . . the complementary history to that of St. Matthew. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxii. 300 The latter complementary and completing of the former. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 561 The elements termed by Stahl the complementary cells of the lenticle.

b. Of two (or more) things: Mutually complementing or completing each other's deficiencies. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 5) 284 Histories . . not contradictory but complementary. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* i. xxvii, A united and mutually complementary pair.

c. *Complementary angles*: angles which together

make up a right angle. *Complementary colours* (*hues*, etc.): colours which, in combination, produce white or colourless light.

1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* xvii. 47 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The accidental colours have also been called complementary colours. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xii. 103 The colour transmitted is always complementary to the one reflected, or which, when mixed with it, would make white light. 1873 tr. *Heinhold's Pop. Lect.* 256 The after-image accordingly appears of a bluish green, the complementary colour to red.

†2. Ceremonious: = COMPLEMENTAL 4. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* liv. (Arb.) 76 Whose entertainments to greater men are respectfull, not complementary. 1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispatch* 372 Nothing but a dry complementary precedency to walk, stand, or speak first.

B. *sb.* †1. A master of accomplishments. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. *Anno.* Is he a master? *Cr.* Confirmed under the hands of the most skillful and cunning complementaries alive.

2. Short for 'complementary colour'.

c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 83/2 Their complementaries come in view on the analyser being moved.

Hence **Complementariness**, complementary quality or state.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 61 This . . seems a probable cause of complementariness.

†Complementaster. *Obs.* [See -ASTER.]

A petty complimenter. Cf. COMPLEMENTARY B I. 1635 BROME *Sylvarius Gard.* iv. ix. Wks. 1873 III. 194 Play you the Complementasters before him a little for his further instruction: Imagine then a couple of Courtiers scarcely acquainted fall to.

**Complementee**, *obs. f.* COMPLEMENTER.

1620 [see next word].

**Complementer**. Also -or. [f. as prec. + -ER, -OR.] One who, or that which, complements; †formerly = COMPLEMENTER.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subse.* 121 These . . ceremonies, be equally tedious to the Complementer, and Complementee. 1657 HOBBS *Stigmata* 11 You and your Complementers. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) II. 271 A Complementer is one that endeavours to make himself appear a very fine Man, in persuading another, that *He* is so.

|| **Complemento**. *Obs. rare* -1. [It. *complemento* (Florio) 'complement, ceremony, kind office, accomplishment'.] = COMPLEMENT.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 10 Omitting al oother ceremoniall complementos betweene youre lordship and mee.

**Complene**, -plenne, -plent, *obs. ff.* COMPLINE, COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT.

**Complence**, *obs. f.* COMPLAISANCE.

**Compleness**, -essh, *var. of* COMPLISH *v.* *Obs.*

**Completable** (kɒmplɪ'təbəl), *a.* [f. COMPLETE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be made complete.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gh. X. xxi. iv. 38 Not complete, or, in human language, completable or pronounceable at all.

**Complete** (kɒmplɪ't), *a.* Forms: 4-5 complete, -plete, 6-7 -pleate, 6-9 -pleat, 4- complete. [ad. L. *complētus*, *pa. pp.* of *complere* to fill up, finish, fulfil, *f. com-* intensive prefix + *plere* to fill (cf. *plenus* full). Cf. F. *complét*, *complète* (in Palsgr. 1530; the earlier OF. word was *complie*, *complie* from the Romanic form of the vb. *complere*). About 1600 often accented *complate*, e.g. by Marlowe, Chapman, and Shakspeare.]

1. Having all its parts or members; comprising the full number or amount; embracing all the requisite items, details, topics, etc.; entire, full.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* I. 323 Ech complete resoun telib treupe bat we shulde trowe. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. iii. Their shoulders broad for complete armour fit. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 19 (T.) When one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly . . be complete. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 52. 1611 BIBLE a *Maec.* iii. 25 It seemed that hee that sate upon the horse, had complete harness of golde. 1613 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* vi. 83 A coach . . Stately and complete. 1744 JOHNSON *Life* *Barrister*, Those, who have received more complete intelligence. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Its information is earliest, completest, and surest. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) Pref. 24 The preface is complete in itself.

2. Of a period or space of time: That has run its full course, whole. Of action or events in time: Finished, ended, concluded.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 649 The fourthe day compleet fro noon to noon. - *Nine's Pr.* T. 369 When pat the Monthe . . That righte March . . Was compleet. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvi. (R.) By the tyme or space of v. yeres compleet. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 27 Ioue, let Æneas lue . . A thousand compleat courses of the Sunne. 1701 EVERLYN *Diary* (1827) III. 393, I was this day 81 compleet. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 78 Behold Villario's ten years toil compleat. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 319 The Moon's nodes perform a complete revolution in nineteen years.

3. Of an action, state, or quality: Realized in its full extent; entire, thorough.

1645 *Ord. Lords & Com.*, *Susp. fr. Sacram.* 1 Sincerely to endeavour the compleat establishment of Purity and Unity. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 19 A man of compleat stature. 1747 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 115 The greatest and best principles are often illustrated . . by their completest caricatures. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 Next came the complete inability to obtain drink without manufacturing it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 299 One pound of peat requires for complete combustion . . from 70 to 134 cubic feet of air. 1875 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) 443 The triumph of the principle . . is complete.

4. Perfect in nature or quality; without defect.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 362 Men shulden bi hooli lif of Crist trowe pat his lawe is compleet. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* i. iii. If thou exceed thy elder brothers worth, And shine in complete virtue more than they. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.*, *Florence* 325 The church of S. Maria Florida, which in some men's opinion is the completest structure that ever was set upon the earth. 1770-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 96 The praise had been compleat had his friend's virtue been equal to his wit. 1878 HOPKINS *Rel. & Moral Lect.* iv. 16 Everything which trains and educates is leading on to that completer kind of life.

5. Of persons: Fully equipped or endowed; perfect, accomplished, consummate; *esp.* in reference to a particular art or pursuit, as a *complete actor, horseman, merchant*. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 TINDALE *Coloss.* ii. 10 Ye are complete in him which is the heed of all rule and power. 1599 MARSTON *Soc. Villanie* ii. v. 197 A compleat villaine, perfect, absolute. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 182 Then maruell not, thou great and compleat man. 1622 PEACHAM *(title)* The Compleat Gentleman. 1653 WALTON *(title)* The Compleat Angler. 1709 KENNETT *Erasmus on Folly* 31 The completest actors shall be hissed off the stage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 4 A Knave compleat. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ¶ 3 The sailor [thought] all that was necessary to make a man complete might be learned on ship-board. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 109 He was acknowledged to be . . the completest gentleman of his time.

†6. Const. with (cf. *replete with*); also in. *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* A tongue compleat with spyte. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 73. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 16 The folly of our fore-fathers, wherein . . this Island was so compleat. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* viii. (1843) 481/2 That neither of them should move upon any action till they should be both complete in greater numbers, than either of them had yet marched with.

7. *Complete flower*: †(a) one which possesses stamens and pistils; (b) one which also possesses the floral envelopes. *Complete metamorphosis* (Entom.): one in which the pupa is formed like the imago; so *complete pupa*.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 87 The first thing you have to see is, whether the flowers are complete or perfect, that is, have both stamens and pistils. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 306 A flower furnished with both calyx and corolla is called *flos complete*, a complete flower. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 239 The pupae of this sub-division [Arachnida] were named by Linné *Complete* from their near resemblance to the imago. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 626 As an example of complete metamorphosis . . taking the *Bombix mori* . . the silkworm. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 88 A flower presenting all the [four] whorls is called *complete*.

8. *quasi-sb.* The complete: the full amount (*of*).

1790 BURKE *Tr. Rev.* Wks. V. 145 The age has not yet the complete of benefit.

9. *quasi-adv.* = COMPLETELY.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 828 Troylus wel woxen was in heighte, And compleat formed by proportion. 1582 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 23 Taught me more perfectly and more compleate. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* vi. (R.) All in fire he burn'd him compleat arm'd. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 137 They all know me to be an American citizen here, by my talk, for we speak it complete in New England.

**Complete** (kɒmplɪ't), *v.* Also 7-9 complete. [f. the adj.; cf. mod. F. *compléter*.] Probably having a further association with L. *complēt*- ppl. stem of *complere*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end, finish (an action, performance, work, a distance, period of time, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 491/2 I complete, I fulfill, *f. accomplis*. Who shall complete this worke nowe he is deed? *Ibid.* 491/1, I complete, I fynishe or performe a thyng. 1646 *Records of Gr. Artes* Pref. g. All which . . I have almost compleated to be exhibited to your Highnesse. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 56 We . . compleated the filling of the Cane to A, and tyed it over fast with a Bladder. 1751 LABELYER *Westm. Br.* 108 In Case I should be prevented by Death, from completing this Work. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6 (1884) 407 After completing the circuit of the globe.

2. To make whole or entire, so as to leave nothing wanting.

1726 BUTLER *Serm.* iii. 45 Add to these the superior faculty . . and you compleat the Idea of Humane Nature. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 14 When the sense is compleated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 10 Plato completes his sketch of the constitution by the appointment of officers.

b. To fill up the number of; to make up the full tale or amount of.

1649 DENHAM *Death Ld. Hastings* (R.), Within these cold embraces ravish'd lies That which compleats the age's tyrannies. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 214 Three hundred more compleat th'intrepid band. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* s. v. *Regiment XIX.* 359/1 The legions of Henry II were never completed to the extent prescribed by the ordinance.

3. To make perfect; to accomplish; to furnish or equip completely.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 618 That fair femal Troop . . Bred onely and completed to the taste Of lustful appetite. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* *Introd.* (1847) I. 3 In order to complete the English tradesman in this manner. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiv. (1851) 293 All that love can do . . to complete the man, Perfect him, made imperfect in himself.

†b. To give a full title or degree to (a person); to invest fully with a rank or office. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 412 Every churchman compleated in holy orders was called Presbyter. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 4 Mr. Sanderson was compleated Master of Arts. 1727 SWIFT *Circumc.* E. *Curtl.* He was now compleated a perfect Jew.

4. To accomplish, fulfil (a vow, hope). *rare.* Cf. COMPLETION.

1880 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv. 653 Honourable Vows Which he this day appointed to complete. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 213 To-day he comes, compleats the nation's hope. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IX. Wks. 525/1 Your Country must complete Her glorious destiny.

**Completed** (kəmplɪ'tɪd), *pph.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Finished, made complete.

1665 GLANVILL *Scops*. Sci. xxv. There's but little resemblance between the Mucous sperm, and the completed Animal. 1861 Mrs. Norton *Lady LaG. Concl.* 17 Completed tasks of love. 1874 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1430 The perfect, completed future, and pluperfect express completed action.

Hence **Completeness**. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 122 Our two hearts . . blending . . into the completeness of a solemn union.

**Completely** (kəmplɪ'tli), *adv.* [f. COMPLETE a. + -LY.] In a complete manner; fully, perfectly; entirely, wholly, thoroughly.

1665 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b. Our labour and serveyce done completely and fulfilled. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* I. i. And yet we two are not completely one. 1712 BUNGELE *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 A Man completely armed. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii. Miss Arabella Wilnot was allowed by all to be completely pretty. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 36 The currency does not completely represent the wealth of the country.

† **Complement**. *Obs.* [f. COMPLETE v. + -MENT: cf. mod. F. *complément*.] The act of completing or making complete, completion.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Instr.* To Rdr., If God shall please to assist it to the Complement. 1683 *Penn. Archives* I. 60 My Agent at Court for the complement of my affairs. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 1803 *Chron.* 277 The complement of the peace concluded on the 9th February.

**Completeness** (kəmplɪ'tnəs), [f. COMPLETE a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being complete.

1682 EARLE *Microcosm*. xl. (Arb.) 61 One whom two or three Countries make up to this completeness. 1648 Eikon Bas. 47. I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and inerrability as to exclude myself. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 7 This . . goes to make up the Completeness of any Subject. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 107 Few critical scholars could master them in their completeness. 1886 FROUDE *Oceanica* II. 31 A completeness of proof which can leave no room for doubt.

**Completer** (kəmplɪ'tər), [f. COMPLETE v. + -ER.] One who completes.

1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prev.* 123 The Efficient Cause, Worker, and Completer of this Baptism. 1668 G. MACDONALD *R. Falc.* I. 243 We shall have . . more modifiers and completers, and fewer inventors.

† **Completes**. *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *completas*.] = COMPLETES.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1678 — *Completes*, the last or closing Prayers of the Evening Service.

**Completing** (kəmplɪ'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb COMPLETE; completion.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 53 For God sure esteems the growth and completing of one virtuous person, more then the restraint of ten vicious. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cornel's Inst.* 183 The other Formes were rather Ornaments and Compleatings. 1727 DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* 8 Malmesbury by mistake ascribes the completing of it to Eruulfus. 1801 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 363 The entire completing of the Plan.

**Completing**, *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That completes.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1662) 47 Where God hath put to his last and completing hand? 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 61 The only quarter in which to look for a supplement, or completing corrective, to the instincts of a democratic majority, is the instructed minority. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 309 The completing bundles doubtless belong to the secondary formations of intercalary bundles.

**Completion** (kəmplɪ'tʃən), [ad. L. *completio*-em, n. of action f. *compleo* to fill up, complete.] The action of completing or making complete; the condition of being completed or perfected.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. They may tend to the completion of the business. 1744 POPE (J.). He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 6 It is necessary to the completion of every good, that it be timely obtained. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 206 A plentiful fortune is reckoned necessary to the completion of this man of the world. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* v. 137 The past in its . . stony completion is always a poor substitute for the present.

b. Accomplishment, fulfilment (of a prophecy, wish, etc.).

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 16. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 283 Virgil's forementioned Eclogue; wherein there is . . another completion of them [the Sibylline books] expected. 1716 SOUTH (J.). All the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 353 The apparent completions of prophecy. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 234 That my desire . . By its own energy fulfill'd itself, Merg'd in completion.

† c. (with *pl.*) A perfection, an accomplishment. 1662 Bp. GAUDEN, in Chr. Wordsworth *Documentary Snippets* (1825) 34 Your Lordship, in whom are all those completions which advance men to . . love and high esteeme.

**Completive** (kəmplɪ'tɪv), a. [ad. L. *completivus* 'serving for filling up', f. *complet-*; see COMPLETE v. and -IVE. Cf. F. *completif*.] (Both terms of grammar.) Having the attribute of completing; serving for completion (of).

**Completive tense** (Harris): = completed or perfect tense. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 75 Virtue is termed by Basil . . completive of Nature. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 154 The middle tenses, (which express time as extended and passing,) and the perfect or completive, which express its completion or end. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Dramaturgy* (1865) 11 The articulations are the initial . . the speculative, and the completive. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xxii. 314 Notes explanatory and completive. 1887 W. S. PRATT in W. Gladden *Parish Problems* 454 In no sense preparatory, but rather confirmatory or completive.

Hence **Completively adv.**, in a completive manner, by way of completion.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 317 Remission is but a Relative change, and Baptism I confess a moral instrument of conferring it completively.

|| **Completorium**. = COMPLETORY B. 2.

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 83 At nine of the clock at night began the second, and that is termed completorium, their completory. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. 249 The latter at once commenced the office of Completorium or Compline.

**Completory** (kəmplɪ'tɔːri), a. and sb. In 5-7 -orie. [ad. L. *completōrius* (found only as neut. sb., in Eccl. use), f. *complet-*; see above, and -ORY.]

a. *adj.* Having the function of completing or perfecting; affording completion (of).

1659 HEYVLIN *Animadv.* in Fuller *App. Inf. Imoc.* (1840) 346 In no degree essential to, or completory of, the Sacrament. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 268 The passion of our Lord . . completory of ancient . . predictions. 1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xv. (1881) 270 His mission to be not hostile to Judaism, but completory of it.

b. *sb.*

1. A completory thing; anything whose function it is to afford completion.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 390 The ceremony was considered . . as the completory and close of Baptism. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 175 A completory, that is, the premiss which is wanting in an enthymeme, to complete the syllogism.

2. [Eccl. L. *completōrium*.] = COMPLINE.

1650 *Mirror Sabachium* 4535 In the hours of completorie. 1536 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Records III. iii. (1715) 134 Between even songe and completorie. 1619 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* 166 The seauenth and last [hour], is after the Sunne-setting, which they call the Completorie. 1802 FOSBROKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) iv. 31 The bell was then rung for Completory.

† **Completure**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. type \**completūra*: see prec. and -URE.] A completing.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* xiv. 43 It [the Lord's Prayer] was once, and but once repeated, as the high complecture of all devout expressions.

**Complex** (kəmpleks), sb. Also 7 complexe, [ad. L. *complexus* surrounding, encompassing, encircling, compass, embrace, connexion in discourse, f. *ppl.* stem of *complectere*: see next.

In Bailey both sb. and adj. are accented *compleks*; so the sb. by Thomson in 1738.]

1. A whole comprehending in its compass a number of parts, *esp.* (in later use) of interconnected parts or involved particulars; a complex or complicated whole.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 89 If our souls were nothing else but a complex of fluid atoms. *Ibid.* vii. 362 Containing almost nothing else in the whole complex and body of it. 1674 Phil. *Trans.* VII. 5203 The Complex of the Planets, disposed and order'd . . after the Copernican way. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 93 Names being . . necessary for gathering our ideas, and holding them together in a complex. 1862 TRENCH *Misc.* Intro. 97 The whole complex of Christ's life and doctrine. 1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/2 To sift out of the complex of [spectroscopic] lines given by each chemical element those which are 'basic'. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Cremora's Proj. Geom.* 241 Let there be given in the plane of the auxiliary conic a figure or complex of any kind composed of points, straight lines, and curves.

† b. *In the (whole) complex*: considered throughout its extent; as a whole. *Obs.*

1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgias* 102 Is the Church of Rome Idolatrous? . . Is her worship so in the whole complex, yea or not? 1695 *Whether Parl. dissolved by Death Passes of Orange* 6 Government, taken in the whole complex of it, cannot . . provide against all Emergencies. 1790 W. GIBSON *Parrier's Dispens.* vi. iii. (1734) 164 To take it in the Complex, it makes a pretty warm comfortable composition.

† 2. An interweaving, texture. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxix. 83 Their Religion is a Complex of Mahometism and Paganism.

**Complex** (kəmpleks), a. [a. mod. F. *complexe*, or ad. its source, L. *complexus*, pa. *ppl.* of *complectere* or *complecti* to encompass, embrace, comprehend, comprise; hence perh. originally 'embracing or comprehending several elements', but in course of Eng. use tending to its analytical sense of 'plaited together, interwoven'; f. *com-* together + *plexus* plaited; cf. *complicated*, and L. *complex* COMPLEX.]

1. Consisting of or comprehending various parts united or connected together; formed by combination of different elements; composite, compound. Said of things, ideas, etc. (Opposed to *simple*, both here and in sense 2.)

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 20 That complex and multifarious man that is made up of soul and body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 79 Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together, I call Complex; such as are Beauty, Gratitude, a Man, an Army, the Universe. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 143 Those attributives which

have this complex power of denoting both an attribute and an assertion . . grammarians call verbs. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvii. § 49 The condition of a parent . . may be considered as a complex condition compounded of that of a guardian, and that of a master. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 47 The stomach is often complex. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 226 A complex pillar composed of four shafts united in one.

2. *esp.* Consisting of parts or elements not simply co-ordinated, but some of them involved in various degrees of subordination; complicated, involved, intricate; not easily analysed or disentangled.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 4 A very complex Apparatus. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 134 So complex a harmony and so simple a melody. 1805 SOUTHWY *Madoc in Ast.* xxi. As they weave The complex crossings of the mazy dance. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 5 The mere mechanical arrangement of the brain is exceedingly complex. 1879 M'CARTHY *Omn. Times* II. xxviii. 347 All these artificial and complex arrangements presently fell to pieces.

b. *Complex fraction* in *Arith.* (Cf. COMPOUND.)

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 52 A Complex Fraction, is one that has a fraction or a mixed number for its numerator, or its denominator, or both. 1875 HAMB. SMITH *Arith.* § 74.

c. *Complex sentence* in *Gram.*: a sentence containing one or more subordinate clauses, as 'I assured him that (the man [whom he sought] was not here)'. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 402 A complex sentence is produced whenever the place of a substantive, an adjective, or an adverb is supplied by a . . clause.

**Complex** (kəmpleks), v. *rare.* [f. L. *complex-* *ppl.* stem of *complectere*, or the freq. *complectere*, to encompass, embrace; but partly taken in the analytical sense of L. *com-* together + *plectere*, *plex-* to plait, twine: see prec. In sense 2, perh. directly from COMPLEX a.]

† 1. *trans.* To join, unite, attach. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xci. iii. Edwyns daughter . . to whom Men dyd complex Maydens twelue, to take the christenede.

2. To combine into a complex whole; to complicate, mix up.

1658 BURTON *Diary* (1828) III. 358 The question is complexed of matter-of-fact and matter-of-right. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 132 Murdered thus . . in disguise Whereby mere murder got complexed with wile.

† 3. To embrace. *Obs.*

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Letit.* (1663) 174 All that plenteous variety which was seen in the general terms of milk and honey. *Ibid.* 146.

† **Complexation**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. type \**complexationem*, n. of action f. *complexare* to encompass, embrace closely, clasp round. But in sense associated with *complex* *adj.*] Fact or condition of being complex; complication, complexity.

1705 BERKELEY *Compl. bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 452 Complexation of ideas twofold. This refers to colours being complex ideas.

**Complexcion**, *obs.* f. COMPLEXION.

† **Complexed, complex** (kəmpleksɪt), *pph.* a. *Obs.* [f. COMPLEX v. + -ED.] Made complex; complex, complicated, intricately involved.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 More complex considerations. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 359 Giving almost every thing . . a complexed and complicated accommodation to various other things. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 91 When a Man understands . . this simple manner, he may easily go on to a more complexly Construction. 1858 Dr. MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* III. (1889) 539 Cauchy's proof . . is Argand's, much complexed, perplexed, etc.

**Complexedness** (kəmpleksɪdnəs), ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Complexity, involved character.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. (ed. 3) 375 The Complexedness of these moral Ideas. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 363 Working away at the machine, whose complexedness . . he could neither unravel nor perfectly understand.

**Complexify**, v. *rare.* [f. L. *complexus* + -FY.] *trans.* To make complex or complicated.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 140 There is an underplot . . which complexifies the incidents.

**Complexion** (kəmpleksɪʃən), sb. Forms: 4-5 complexioun, 5-6 -ione, -yon, 4-6 complexioun, -ion(e), -yon, complexion, -ioun, -yon, 6 complexion, 4-9 -plection, 4- complexion.

[a. F. *complexion* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *complexio*-em 'combination, connexion, association'; later 'physical constitution or conformation', f. *complex-* *ppl.* stem of *complectere* taken analytically from *com-* together + *plectere* to plait, twine.]

I. From Romanic and med. Latin.

† 1. In the physiology and natural philosophy of the Middle Ages: The combination of supposed qualities (*cold* or *hot*, and *moist* or *dry*) in a certain proportion, determining the nature of a body, plant, etc.; the combination of the four 'humours' of the body in a certain proportion, or the bodily habit attributed to such combination; 'temperament'. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 333 Of his complexioun he was sangwyn. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 116 Whose [Saturn's] complexion is colde. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. B.) 10 Pe qualities . . ben foure: hot, colde, moyst and drye, and complexion ben by ham, yt ys necessarie to fynden in bodies pat ben medlyde, foure complexionous; complexioun

ys nohyne ellys but a manere qualitie medlyde in worch-  
yng. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helike* (1542) Qn. Complexion is  
a combination of two dyvers qualities of the four ele-  
mentes in one bodye, as hotte and drye of the fyre: hotte  
and moyste of the Ayre. 1548-77 VICARY *Auat.* (1888) 18  
The Crystle..is of complexion colde and drye. *Ibid.* 22  
The flesh..is in complexion hote and moyst. 1578 LYVE  
*Dodoens* iii. lvi. 397 It engendeth fevers in suche as be of a  
hoate complexion. *Ibid.* v. lxxviii. 633 Arsesmart is colde  
and dry of complexion. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 3 A  
Mans Complexion, of which there are commonly reckon'd  
four kinds, viz. the Cholerick, the Phlegmatick, the Sangu-  
ine and the Melancholy. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396  
These Portraitsures..give that melancholy Tincture to  
the most sanguine Complexion, which this Gentleman calls  
an Inclination to be in a Brown-study. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir  
T. More* (1831) I. 254 As long as practitioners proceeded  
upon the gratuitous theory of elementary Complexions.

† b. Also used as equivalent to 'humour', or to  
'collection of humours'. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* v. 309 Leches seyne that of com-  
pleccions Proceden they [dreams], or fast, or glotonie.  
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvi. (1495) 174 The bones  
ben greuyd by gadryngre of grete complexion and humours  
in the joyntes of bones. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxix.  
(1598) 78 b, Melancholy other wise named blacke color..  
is one of the four Complexions or Humours, and is cold  
and dry. 1689 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 314 This variety  
of dreams which he, as well as Hippocrates, and others..  
attribute to the crasis and constitution of the body and  
complexions domineering.

† 2. Bodily habit or constitution (*orig.* supposed  
to be constituted by the 'humours'). *Obs.*

1340 AYEUB, 31 Pou art to fieble of compleccion, pou ne  
mist nait do be grete penences. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Bvjb  
Thou oughtest to slepe..whan..that nature requyryth hit  
and thy complexion. 1490..Eneydos 85 [She] prepared  
to hym [the dragon] his mete, alle after his complexion.  
1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cvii. [ciii.] 320 The Countrey  
was not mete for their complexions. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth  
Mankynde* 49 If the partie be weke and of feble com-  
plexion. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 102 Mee thinks it is very  
soulty, and hot for my Complexion. 1686 F. SPENCE tr.  
*Varillas' Ho. Medici* 292 He was of so strong and sound a  
complexion. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xx. 5 The duke of  
Brabant was of a sickly complexion and weak mind.

† b. Physical constitution or nature (of members  
of the body). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) iii. xx. The tongue,  
towching the complexion of the substance therof is holowe  
and moyste. 1400 LANFRANC *Chirurg.* (MS. A.) 21 Pe  
maris [matrix] of woman han an able compleccion to  
conceive. *Ibid.* 22 Pese smale lymes han dyvers formes,  
complexions & helpings aftr be dyversities of pe  
proportions of be mater, which pat bei ben maad of. 1604  
E. G. D'ACOSTA *Hist. Indies* ii. ix. 146 [Of Sea-sickness].  
We see some are taken therewith passing rivers in Barkes:  
others..going in Coches and Carosses, according to the  
dyvers complexions of the stomacke.

† 3. Constitution or habit of mind, disposition,  
temperament; 'nature'. *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* of 4).

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Parson's T.* 511 Or ellis his compleccion  
is so corragious that he may not forbere. 1485 DIGBY  
*Myst.* (1882) v. *Mor. Wisd.* 343, I know all complexions of  
man, wher-to he is most disposed. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale*  
20 Here mayst thou se of what nature and complexion  
Tindale is. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. i. 32 Shyllocke..  
knew the bird was fledg'd, and then it is the complexion of  
them al to leaue the dam. 1599..MUCH *Ado* ii. i. 305 Some-  
thing of a lealous complexion. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 120  
Men that are cowards by complexion are hardly to be made  
valiant by discourse. 1744 HUME *Ess.*, *Sceptic* (1837) I. 176 A  
very amorous complexion. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks.  
VI. 48. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II.  
115 The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the per-  
ceptive class, and the practical finality class.

4. The natural colour, texture, and appearance  
of the skin, esp. of the face; orig. as showing the  
'temperament' or bodily constitution. (Now,  
without any such notion, the ordinary sense.)

[1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 575 The Lady Margaret..was of  
such nasty complexion and ill savored breath.] 1580 LYLIV  
*Enghenes* (Arb.) 405 Rhodope being beautifull (if a good  
complexion and fayre favour be teamed beaute). 1596  
SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. i. x Mislike me not for my complexion,  
The shadowed luerie of the burnisht sunne. 1639 WORTON  
*Educ.* in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 78 The child's colour or  
complexion (as we vulgarly term it). 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.*  
II. i. vii. 161 People of more different Complexions..from  
the cole black to a light tawney. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal.*  
*Beauty* xii. 96 A beautiful complexion. 1856 EMERSON *Eng.  
Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 The English face..with  
the fair complexion, blue eyes, and open..florid aspect.  
*Fig.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 6 It discolours the  
complexion of my Greatnesse to acknowledge it.

† b. Rarely, the colour of hair or beard. *Obs.*

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 3 Having a red beard,  
a complexion very unusual in Portugal.

† c. Countenance, face. *Obs. rare*—1.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 62 Turne thy complexion there.

5. *transf.* Of other things: Colour, visible aspect,  
look, appearance.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 194 Men judge by the com-  
plexion of the Skie The state and inclination of the day.  
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. 97 Clove..dried in the  
sun, becommeth blacke, and in the Complexion we receive it.  
1692 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 113 [Metals] reduced again into  
their natural Form and Complexion. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai  
& Pal.* i. (1858) 90 The wear and tear of weather, which has  
effaced..the features and tanned the complexion of all the  
other temples.

† 6. A colouring preparation applied (by women)  
to 'give a complexion' to the face. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny, Explan. Wds. Art.* They are called

at this day complexions, whereas they be cleane contrarie;  
for the complexion is natural, and these altogether artifi-  
ciall. 1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues* & V. ii. 117 He hath  
salves for every sore..complexion for every face. 1626 BUT-  
LORAR, *Complexion*, sometime..painting used by women.

7. *fig.* (from senses 1-3). Quality, character, con-  
dition; in mod. use often with some notion of  
'tinge, colour, aspect' from senses 4-5.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. v. (Arb.) 161 Vnder these  
three principall complexions (if I may with leaue so terme  
them) high, meane and base stile, there be contained many  
other humors or qualities of stile. a 1626 BACON *Max. &  
Uses Com. Law* Pref. 2 The amendment..of the very nature  
and completion of the whole law. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*  
(1840) II. 417 The complexion of the times being altered.  
1754 CHATAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 20 Upon [your education]  
the complexion of all the rest of your days will infallibly  
depend. 1843 PRISCOTT *Mexico* ii. vi. (1864) 103 These acts..  
were counterbalanced by others of an opposite complexion.

b. (*fig.* from 4 or 5). Appearance, aspect.  
1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Skill..in putting  
off the evil day: and in giving a fair complexion to the  
present one.

II. From old Latin senses.

† 8. Embrace. [*L. complexus*.] *Obs. rare.*

1493 *Festivall* (1515) 88 b, For fleshly complexyon of  
a man and woman..Our lady..conceyued not with com-  
plexyon of man.

† 9. Complication, combination. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* ii [In] the second Chapter of  
Aristotles Categories..wee have these words: Those things,  
which are contained in Logick, be (2) without complexion  
[ἀνευ συμπλοκής], (2) with complexion [ἐκὰς συμπλοκής].  
a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 80 We take the Sacrament,  
and the thing of the Sacrament in complexion. 1659 GALE  
*Crt. Gentiles* i. x. 69 The Syriac..sprang up..from the  
complexion or combination of the Hebrew and Chaldee.  
1725 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 125 Beside this Complexion which  
belongs to the Subject or Predicate.

† 10. quasi-concr. A coupling, a combination.

x. B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. v. (1692) 678 Diphthongs  
are the complexions, or couplings of vowels. 1678 CUD-  
WORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. 27. 28 The various complexions  
and conjugations of those simple elements. 1832 AUSTIN  
*Juristr.* (1879) II. xli. 727 Most rights and duties..are  
complexions or aggregates of elementary rights and duties.

† 11. = COMPLEX sb. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 4 Whatsoever is con-  
tained within the complexion of the universe. 1741 WATTS  
*Improv. Mind* xii. § 6 (1802) 96 That..the whole complexion  
of the debate may not be thrown into confusion.

III. Comb.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. i. Thess.* (1630) 136 Complexion-  
makers wee have..for withered faces.

Complexion (kəmplek'sjən), v. [f. prec. sb.;  
cf. F. *complexionner* ppl. a.]

† 1. *trans.* To constitute by combination of  
various elements; to put together, compose. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 The soule of  
another body, the which is complexyoned and formed of  
more ruder mater. 1610 DOWNE *Pseudo Martyr* ii. § 5. 12  
The Elements of the Christian religion of which it was  
framed and Complexioned. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.*  
155 London is a body well complexioned.

2. To give a complexion, colour, or tinge to.

1612 W. PARKES *Christiane-Dr.* (1876) Our women..in  
curling their tresses, in azuring their veines, in complexion-  
ing their cheeks. 1861 L. NOBLE *Isberg's* 58 The headland  
..richly complexioned with red, brown and green.

*Fig.* 1889 *Mem. H. Bonar* 99 This mode of prophetic in-  
terpretation dominated and complexioned all his views.

Hence Complexioning vbl. sb.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 25 The use of any colouring or  
complexioning of the face or skin. (*attrib.*) *Ibid.* 198 Ladies  
complexioning arts.

† Complexionably, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* = COM-  
PLEXIONALLY; by 'complexion'; constitutionally.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 8 Disposed unto  
schisme and complexionally propense to innovation.

Complexional (kəmplek'sjənl), a. [ad. med.  
L. *complexionalis*, f. *complexion-em*: see COM-  
PLEXION and -AL.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to the physical 'tempera-  
ment' or constitution, constitutional. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli. (1495) 697 Rewe  
..kyndlyth..complexional drynesse and hete [intendit] sic-  
citatem et calorem complexionalem]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE  
*Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 So may the..Negroes become coal-  
black, from fuliginous efflorescences and complexional  
tinctures. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* c. (1714) 116 Other  
Dreams are only Complexional. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.*  
(1789) 120 This bodily virtue..this complexional bravery.  
*transf.* 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 54 The special  
Virtues, as well as the complexional, in Stones.

† 2. Of or pertaining to the mental constitution,  
temperament, or disposition; constitutional. *Obs.*

1637 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* 78 Mens opinions are in great  
part, complexional, and habitual. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.*  
Intro. 34 A greater complexional sensibility. 1848 L.  
HUNT *Jar Honey* ii. 9 With complexional indolence.

3. Pertaining to the complexion (of the skin).

1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 27 To complexional  
beauty they have no claims.

Complexionally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By  
'complexion' or temperament; constitutionally.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 An Indian King, that  
sent unto Alexander a faire woman fed with Aconites and  
other poysons, with this intent, either by converse or copu-  
lation complexionally to destroy him. 1735 BENTLEY *Serm.*  
x. 349 Superstition..a Weed natural to Human Soil, com-  
plexionally inherent in the weaker Sex. 1835 TAIT's *Mag.*

II. 399 Colonel Rugby Blake, though complexionally..a  
fine, hearty, good-humoured, off-hand fellow.

† Complexionary, a. *Obs.* [f. COMPLEXION  
+ -ARY.] Pertaining to 'complexions' (see COM-  
PLEXION sb. 6), or to the complexion.

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 4 All such complexionary  
adornings. *Ibid.* 38 This complexionary art and use of  
adorning..the lookes of women. 1704 J. ELSUM *Art  
Paint.* 34 Over and above the Complexionary Colours.

† Complexionate, a. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *com-  
plexionāt-us*, 'certa ratione constitutus', in form  
pa. pple. of a vb. \*complexionāre: but see -ATE 2.  
Cf. F. *complexionné*.]

1. Constituted by combination of elements.  
c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Complexionat  
or sondryfold colours.

2. Dependent on the 'humours' or 'temperament'.  
1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 148 These forenamed com-  
plexionate deames.

† 3. Having a particular COMPLEXION (sense 1).

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 25 It is something divine  
above the complexionate matter into which it is infused.  
*Ibid.* 58 All complexionate Bodies are the Instruments of  
their own Form; for the Form ceasing, the Complexion is  
corrupted or destroyed.

† Complexioned, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Having a (particular) COMPLEXION (sense 1).

1654 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 51 Every complexionated  
thing is destroyed, unless the Fire of Nature govern it.  
1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. v. 69 'Tis impossible to  
induce a more Complexioned state. 1683 SALMON *Dorset  
Med.* ii. 486 Without any corrosive; or any of those com-  
plexioned things which are contrary.

2. Constitutionally disposed (to something).

1652 COLLINGS *Canal for Prof.* (1653) 136 The greater  
sort of people are complexionated to Superstition. Others  
are complexionated to error and novelties.

Complexioned (kəmplek'sjənd), ppl. a. [f.  
COMPLEXION sb. and v. + -ED.]

† 1. Having a (specified) physical habit, constitu-  
tion, or 'temperament'. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 A soule to  
whiche is yeue a wel complexyoned body. 1576 NEWTON  
*Lemule's Complex.* (633) 154 The inward notes of this com-  
plexioned body..a hot and moist quality incident to blood.  
1704 D'URFAY *A. & Panthea* i. 6 Complexion'd sanguine,  
and of swarthy hue.

† 2. Having a (specified) mental constitution,  
disposition, or temperament; disposed. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 4 [Such [natures] as  
are complexioned for humility. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.*  
IV. 319 The best Complexion'd Soul among the Heirs of  
Adam. 1795 WAKEFIELD *Reply and Pt. Pains* To Rdr. vi.  
One of your cold-complexioned mortals.

3. Having a (specified) complexion, or colour  
and texture of skin.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maestrie* Aja, If he were com-  
plexioned and pale-coloured like the dead. 1715 LEONI  
*Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 56 The Inhabitants are healthy  
..and very well complexion'd. 1859 LANG *Wand. India*  
314 The people of the place are all fair-complexioned.

b. *transf.* Having a (specified) colour or aspect.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xviii. (1840) 33 Those hypocrite  
apples and well complexioned dust..which touched fall to  
ashes. 1861 L. NOBLE *Isberg's* 282 Salmon..complexioned  
like the marigold 'damasked by the neighboring rose'.  
1890 *Chamb. Jnl.* 28 June 1905/ The darkling waters, now  
complexioned into lividness by the gloomy..sky.

† Complexioner. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COMPLEXION  
v. or sb. + -ER.] That which imparts a com-  
plexion or colour.

1612 W. PARKES *Christiane-Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust..the canker  
of health, the azure complexioner of the eyes.

Complexionless, a. [f. COMPLEXION sb. +  
-LESS.] Devoid of complexion, i.e. of colour in  
the cheeks; pale, colourless.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxv. (D.), Four male  
personages..complexionless and eyebrowless. 1876 BLACK  
*Madcap* V. xxxiii. 297 A portly and elderly person, with a  
comfortable complexionless face.

Complexity (kəmplek'sɪtɪ). [f. L. *complex-us*  
COMPLEX + -ITY: cf. mod.F. *complexité*.] The  
quality or condition of being complex.

1. Composite nature or structure.

a 1721 KEILL *Mauvertius' Diss.* (1734) 27 Bulfinger, re-  
jecting this complexity of Motion, starts a third System.  
1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 394 The  
highest simplicity of structure is produced, not by few  
elements, but by the highest complexity. 1859 DARWIN in  
*Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 210 A tendency to advance in com-  
plexity of organisation.

2. Involved nature or structure, intricacy; see  
COMPLEX a. 2.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 91 The objects of society are of the  
greatest possible complexity. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV.  
xxviii. 26 Some transactions..gave a singular complexity  
to the affairs of the contending parties. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.*  
(1873) III. v. 301 Partly from the complexity of the sub-  
ject, all attempts at a scientific investigation of morals have  
failed.

b. *Gram.* see COMPLEX a. 2 c.

1872 MITRO *Eng. Lit. Intro.* 5 'Complexity' in the gram-  
matical sense, must be regarded as an accident of the  
period and not part of its essence.

3. quasi-concr. An instance of complexity; a  
complicated condition; a complication.

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 183 Not for one hour could I  
withdraw myself from this complexity of horrors. 1859  
TENNYSON *Mervin & V.* 731 The..many-corridor'd com-



plexities Of Arthur's palace. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 144 The complexities which were to vanish under their skill.

† **Complexive**, *a. Obs.* [a. L. *complexivus* copulative, comprehensive, *f. complex + -ive*.]

1. Consisting of or embracing many elements or details; comprehensive.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iv. 1 He looked upon the favour of God as a complexive blessing, that perfectly comprehendeth all the rest. 1672 *Toleration not to be Abused* 24 An hideous and complexive evil of most dangerous consequences.

2. 'That may be imbraced or contained' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hence **Complexively** *adv.*, comprehensively.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 195 A butler.. who understood the whole arrangements.. of the table as complexively as Sout or Grouchy would anticipate the movements on a battle-field.

**Complexly** (*kəm'pleksli*), *adv.* [*f. COMPLEX a. + -ly*.]

† 1. 'In the complex', as a whole, collectively.

1660 *Trial Regis.* 139 Taking them either complexly or singly. 1711 *Char. Mod. Whig* 55 One that.. has a Relish of the Leaven of all Sects complexly. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. ii. 283 With regard to the whole annual produce taken complexly.

2. In a complex or involved manner, intricately. 1873 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 13 Punishments complexly afflictive. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 126 Complexly convoluted cells. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 602 It came about on this wise—rather complexly.

**Complexness** (*kəm'pleksnəs*), [*f. as prec. + -ness*.] Quality of being complex; complexity.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Complexness*, a being compounded of divers things. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 287 The Number and Complexity of our Ideas. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Orig. Lang.* (1781) 457 The intricacy and complexity of the declensions. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 140-6 Systems.. of various degrees of complexness.

**Complexion**, *obs. f. COMPLEXION*.

|| **Complexum**, *Obs.* [*Lat.*, neut. of *complexus*, pa. pple. of *complex*.] = **COMPLEX sb.**

1664 H. MORSE *Antid. Idolatry* 83 He is this Divine Complexum as well of the Divinity as the Humanity. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Pref., Arianisme, Pelagianisme, Mystic Theologie and.. the whole complexum of Antichristianisme. 1692 G. STRADLING *Serm. & Disc.* 39 The vast Complexum of the Creator.

† **Complexure**, *Obs.* [*f. L. complex-* (see **COMPLEX v.**) + *-ure*.] = **COMPLEXION** 2, 3, 7.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xiv. § 3 (R.) When in this reluctancy of one halfe, we reduce our love [of God] to that degree of implicit which is compatible with this our complexure. 1675 *Art of Contentment* i. § 5. 5 Which complexure of Philosophy is.. more compendiously exprest in the single notion of contentment.

|| **Complexus** (*kəm'pleksəs*), [*In form a. L. complexus* (see **COMPLEX sb.**); but in sense treated as a compound of *L. com-* together + *plexus* plaiting.] An interwoven structure; an involved or complicated system; a complex, 'tissue'. (Cf. **PLEXUS**.)

1871 *Fraser's Life Berkeley* x. 414 The web of necessary thought—the complexus of Reason. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Med. Med.* (1896) 63 The complexus of morbid actions, called fever. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaeur.* 345 A many-layered complexus of tissue, which is to be regarded as the phloem.

|| **Complexus** <sup>2</sup>, *Anat.* [*L. complexus*, pa. pple. of *complex* (with *musculus* understood; cf. *biceps*, etc.); so called from its manifold subdivisions and points of attachment.] A large muscle attached to the vertebrae of the neck and upper part of the back, which serves to bend the head back.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 253 The Complexus is a pretty thick elongated muscle.. situated under the splenius.

**Complexyn(e)**, *-pleynt(e)*, *obs. ff. COMPLAIN*, **COMPLAIN**, **COMPLAINTE**.

**Complexshen**, *var. of COMPLISH v. Obs.*

**Compliable** (*kəm'plai'əbl*), *a.* [*f. COMPLY v. + -able*.]

1. Apt or inclined to comply; disposed to agree and act in accord; compliant. ? *Obs.*

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 How compliable severer and obsequious she found them. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xvi. Not the joining of another body will remove loneliness, but the uniting of another compliable mind. 1657 REVE *God's Plea* 42 Make him vary, or put a pliable, compliable Tongue into his mouth. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 113 His place supplied by one of a more compliable disposition. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3. I. 97 In as good and compliable a state as I ever remember them.

† 2. Accordable, reconcilable, accordant. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. (1847) 94/1 If this were all, perhaps it were a compliable matter. 1667 H. MORSE *Div. Dial.* i. § 30 (1713) 66 Any thing that is compliable with the Dictates of the noble Des-Cartes. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Relig.* i. (R.), The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion compliable and accommodated to their passions.

Hence **Compliability**, **Compliablely** *adv.*

1884 H. MORSE *An Answer* 228 Its suppleness and compliability to cleave to that which is stronger.

**Compliance** (*kəm'plai'əns*), *Also 7 -pliance.* [*f. COMPLY v. + -ance*; cf. *appliance*.] The action, practice, or fact of complying; in various senses of the vb.

I. Related to obs. senses of **COMPLY**.

† 1. Practice of civility, complaisance. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7. iii. 193 Though the

Scepter be departed from them.. yet have they had.. all convenient connivences, and compliances from the State. 1662 H. MORSE *Antid. Ath.* Contents R. iij. A. His studied Condescension and compliance with the Atheist, to win him from his Atheism. 1682 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 4 Mutual compliances in gentle and amicable Conference. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 400 Publick duties ought to take place of domestic compliances.

† 2. Accord, concord, agreement; amicable relations (between parties). *Obs.*

1647 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 It is the desire of Mr. Mayor.. that in all things they may be a free and faire compliance betwixt the townesmen and the soldiers. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xi. 27 He [Paul] tells them of his tears, and they answer him with tears: O happy compliance! 1668-7 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxv. The happy compliance renewed betwixt them. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. xii. 280 May not.. all Sects say the same against Concord and Compliance with you? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 202 To move.. both Sides to a more charitable Compliance one with another.

† 3. Agreement in nature, construction, etc.; accord, harmony. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Examp.* Ep. Ded. 4 Morall, not intellectual excellencies are of use and compliance with our present state and conjunction. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxvi. 3 The Syriack in some degree of compliance with them render it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 90 You must fit them to an exact Compliance of every Bevil with its Match. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret*, Of due physical proportion and compliance.

† 4. Complaisant or deferential agreement with a person; complaisant or servile accession to his wishes. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 2 Neither do bad men hate tyrants, but have been always readiest, with the falsified.. names of Loyalty and Obedience to colour over their base compliances. 1659 *Pulgar. Errors Censured* iii. § 2. 38 Since Adam came into compliance with the Serpent.

† 5. A complaisant disposition; complaisance; = **COMPLAISANT** 2. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 603 All her words and actions mixed with love And sweet compliance. 1674 M. SCRIVENER *Course of Div.* ii. vi. 393 A notable piece of modesty, condescension and compliance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1755) II. 269 Jones, who in the compliance of his disposition.. a little resembled his lovely Sophia, was easily prevailed on. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. ii. 21 It is not that graceful manner of obliging, in which you generally excel. Compliance and Reflection are not to be coupled.

II. Related to the current sense of **COMPLY**.

6. The acting in accordance with, or the yielding to a desire, request, condition, direction, etc.; a consenting to act in conformity with; an acceding to; practical assent. *Const. with*, less often *to*.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 172 [HE] told him, he expected more compliance from him. 1648 Eikon Bas. (1824) 8, I am so farre from excusing.. that compliance on My part [for plenary consent it was not] to his destruction. 1688 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 231 That his Compliance therewith is desired by The Govern. 1711 EARL OF OXFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. IV. 267 The Queen's compliance to your desires. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1755) III. 84 Nor shall you ever have Sophia unless she can be brought freely to compliance. 1788 *Trifler* No. 5. 62 An obsequious compliance to the will of a superior. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 (1882) 200 A direct threat of rebellion forced him to swear compliance with its provisions.

b. Often *absol.*; also in bad sense, Unworthy accommodation or submission.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 356 In Matters indifferent, there is oftentimes requir'd by Prudence, as much of Compliance as is allow'd by Innocence. 1702 EVLYN in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 255 In the most servile Compliances and basest offices. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ¶ 11 Few.. can avoid disingenuous compliances. 1865 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiii. 498 All politics necessitates questionable compliances. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 198 The compliances of society.. are not problems that he is fond of solving. 1874 *Compromise* (1886) 3 The aim of the present essay is.. to seek one or two of the most general principles which ought to regulate the practice of compliance.

† c. The action of conforming in matters political or religious. Cf. **COMPLIANT** 2 b. *Obs.*

1699 BURNET 39 *Arth.* xx. (1700) 194 It was only a Compliance, and not a Submission to their Opinions, that made them observe days, and distinguish meats. 1706 HEARNES *Collect.* 21 Apr., He was suspected of Hypocrisy and of mean Compliance. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 143 We, in this Presbytery, have deposed several schoolmasters for their compliances during the Rebellion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 307 The government knew too well the temper of the clergy to trust to outward compliance.

7. In compliance with (less often *to*): in harmony, agreement, or accordance with; in submission or active obedience to.

1685 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 55 In compliance with an Order of Council Charles Ashcome appeared. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 155 In compliance with established language and the use of the world. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 280 In compliance to the request made her by his lord. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 33 In weak compliance to a popular clamour. 1834 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 231 To profess or do anything they think wrong in compliance to me. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighs* xxvii. In compliance with your wishes.

**Compliancy** (*kəm'plai'ənsi*). Also 7 -enoy. [*f. as prec. + -ancy*.] I. = **COMPLIANCE**.

1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Parl.* iv. 35 Surrendering two Castles in France, only out of fear.. without any compliancy with the enemy. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 71 You hold Compliancy, though you give not entertainment to some Corruption. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.*

Wks. 1853 II. 298/2 Appeared by his ready compliancy and low gentle voice.

2. The quality of being compliant.

1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.), His whole bearing betokened compliancy, and.. readiness to oblige.

† 3. Physical yielding; yieldingness and adaptation to conditions. Cf. **COMPLIANT** 2. *Obs.*

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* Contents p. viii. The safety of the late Building was owing to its Compliancy. 1801 § 290 By the time it was driven about four inches; the compliancy of the wood to the stone rendered it quite tight.

**Compliant** (*kəm'plai'ənt*), *a. and sb.* Also 7 -pliant. [*f. COMPLY v. + -ant*; after *defiant*, etc.]

A. *adj.*

1. Complying, disposed to comply; 'civil, complaisant' (J.); ready to yield to the wishes or desires of others.

1642 LD. DIGBY in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 173/2 If after all.. he shall betake himself to the easiest and compliantest ways of accommodation. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* 71 The King did not doubt but the Pope would be compliant to his desires. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* vii. The rest will be compliant to the same resolution. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii. 217, I do not like to be churlish when all are so amiable and compliant. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 (1882) 172 Their representatives.. proved far more compliant with the royal will than the barons.

† 2. Yielding to physical pressure, pliant. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 3 Nectarine Fruit, which the compliant boughes Yieldeed them. 1788 SMILTON *Quadrant* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 6 The whole being slender and compliant, except in point of length. 1793 — *Edystone L.* § 302 Wood wedges.. being more supple, elastic, and compliant than wedges of metal.

† B. *sb.* One who complies; a complier. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. VI. 314 It being a compliant with the papists, in a great part of their service, doth not a little confirm them in their superstition and idolatry. a 1662 — *Worthies* i. 331 His sturdy nature would not bow to Court-compliants. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Past. St. Peter's Potters* 37 Our Soft Covenanters, Speedy Compliants, and Temporizing Turn-Coats.

**Compliantly** (*kəm'plai'əntli*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -ly*.] In a compliant manner.

1818 in TODD. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vii. 253 A pleasant disposition.. to say, compliantly, that a picture was good, if anybody had ever said so before.

† **Complicable**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. [*ad. late L. complicabilis* (Isidore) 'that may be folded together', *f. complicare* to **COMPLICATE**; see *-BLE*.] Capable of being intertwined or entangled.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1015 Many of these threads.. were not single, but snarled and with complicable woolly locks.

**Complicacy** (*kəm'plikəsi*), [*f. L. complicat-us* **COMPLICATE**; see *-ACY* 3.] The quality of being complicated or complex.

18.. MITFORD is cited by WEBSTER (1828). 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 56 With such clearness and composure does he mould the complicacy of his subject. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* iii. ii. (1864) 499 Wherever there is much variety or complicity in the impressions of outward things.

2. A complicated structure, matter or condition.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 677 A promising arrangement, one of the first to suggest itself in such a complicacy. 1865 CARLYLE *Predk. Gt. VI.* xx. iii. 47 Difficulties, complicacies, very many. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. vi. 112 The interminable complicacies of the clock.

**Complicate** (*kəm'plikət*), *pple. a. and sb.* [*ad. L. complicat-us*, pa. pple. of *complicare* to fold together (see next)].

A. *adj.* † 1. Intervoven. *Obs. or arch.*

a 1625 BACON *War with Spain* (R.), The particular actions of war, though they are complicate in fact, yet are they separate and distinct in right. 1844 LD. HOUINGTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 294 Who weaves the complicate historic woof Out of the rough disorder of mankind.

2. Composed of parts or elements intimately combined or mixed; compound, complex. Now *arch. or poet.*

1638 T. WHITTAKER *Blood of Grape* 28 To grant in its temper a complicate mixture, or comprehensive nature. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* 77 Affiance.. is a complicate Act of the Intellect and Will. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xxxvii. 79 Diseases are various.. sometimes simple, and sometimes complicate. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 219 In complicate Disease, Give complicated Ease. 1775-84 DE LOIME *Eng. Const.* Advt. 16 The powerful complicate sensation which each sex produces on the other. 1829 SOUTHWAY *O. Newman* vii. A complicate and wonderful machine.

b. with the additional notion of intricate, involved, difficult to analyse or unravel.

1672 FETTY *Pol. Anat.* Pref., I have chosen Ireland.. where the Intrigue of State is not very complicate. 1829 CRABBE *T. Hall* xvii. He felt a loathing for the wretched state of his concerns, so sad, so complicate. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) i. xiv. 256 The most difficult and complicate demonstrations.

3. a. *Bot.* = **CONDUPLICATE**. b. *Entomol.* Folded on themselves longitudinally, as the wings of many insects.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Complicate*, folded up upon itself.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A complicated or complex structure; a combination. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORSE *Myst. Iniq.* i. vii. 22 The worshipping of an Image, or the Complicate of an Image and a Demon actuating it, for a Deity. 1677 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 653 Whether in.. the Duplicate, Sub-duplicate, or how otherwise Complicate thereof.

†2. One complicated or mixed up with the affairs of another; an accomplice. *Obs.*

1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Memento* 1. 105 Observe likewise the Temper, and Quality of his Complicates and Creatures.

**Complicate** (kəm'plikət), *v.* [f. L. *complicātus*, ppl. stem of *complicāre*, f. *com-* together + *plīcāre* to fold.]

†1. *trans.* To fold, wrap, or twist together; to intertwine; to entangle one with another. *Obs.*

1632 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 86 Sin enwrapped and complicated in sin. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom*. 10 Is not this scroal or book here said to be complicated or rolled up or together. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 34 There they lie all dead, twisted and complicated all together, like a knot of Bels. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 334 Vessels curl'd, circumgyrated and complicated together.

†2. To intertwine, unite, or combine intimately. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* III. i. iii. (1651) 428 By this happy union of love . . . the heavens [are] annexed, and divine souls complicated. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) V. 64 With this wisdom are always complicated no less evident marks of goodness. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* cxxii, The Wisdom of our Ancestors in Complicating the Office of the Lord Admiral with the Lord Mayors in its Conservancy.

3. To combine or mix up with in a complex, intricate, or involved way.

[a 1632 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 113 God hath complicated almost all our bodily diseases of these times, with an extraordinary sadness.] 1673 LADY'S *Call.* II. § 3. 87 When 'tis in a matter of trust 'tis complicated with treachery also. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (J.), When a disease is complicated with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1872) I. ii. 94 A point at which the history of the great English revolution begins to be complicated with the history of foreign politics. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 270 The subject is complicated with difficulties.

†4. To form by complication; to compound. *Obs.* 1644 DONNE *Devotions* 68 (T.) Monsters compiled and complicated of divers parents and kinds. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 79 Ideas . . . such as . . . a Man, an Army, the Universe . . . complicated of various simple Ideas. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, An execrable Deed; So complicated of all Evils, That it outdid the very Devils.

5. To make complex or intricate (as by the introduction of other matter); to render involved or complex. Cf. COMPLICATED.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x 238 The war of Lombardy was complicated by its connection with another war. a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1850) II. App. 465 These schemes [of logical notations] thus tend rather to complicate than to explicate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 27, 324 Where no medial moraines occur to complicate the phenomenon. 1879 LOCKYER *Elen. Astron.* ix. II. 323 The phenomena of the tides are greatly complicated by the irregular distribution of land.

6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become complicated. *rare.* 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xiii. (1877) 324 Effects which as they diffuse complicate inculcably.

**Complicated** (kəm'plikə'təd), *pp.* a. [f. prec. *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Folded together. *Obs.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 36 A plica or folding made the long way of the leaf, not overthwart as in Sicamores and other complicated leaves of seeds. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr.* Job (R.). See with what strength his harden'd loins are bound. . . Nor can his complicated sinews fail.

†2. Tangled. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 267 The feares of polling Elvelocks or complicated haire of the head. 1713 SWIFT *Fagot* Wks. IV. i. 8 In vain; the complicated wands Were much too strong for all their hands.

3. Consisting of an intimate combination of parts or elements not easy to unravel or separate; involved, intricate, confused.

1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1830) 314 If the question be much complicated, there cannot . . . be constituted a certain rule. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xiv, Unless in some few complicated cases. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, The complicated sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance. 1856 SIR B. BROWNE *Psychol. Ing.* I. v. 182 In birds the eye is a more complicated . . . organ than it is in our own species. 1859 SEELY *Eccle Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 24 A complicated and intellectual civilization. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 The case of Ireland is rather more complicated.

†4. Complex, compound: the opposite of *simple*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 523 Thick swarming now With complicated monsters. a 1717 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 219 Among the Saints I'll concert raise, To sing thee complicated Praise. 1780 HARRIS *Philolog. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 429 Thus are all fables or stories either simple or complicated.

5. *Surgery.* **Complicated fracture:** a fracture with an injury to adjacent viscera, a bloodvessel, etc., which complicates the case; formerly used in a wider sense, including *compound* and *comminuted* fracture.

1745 tr. *Van Swieten's Boerhaave* III. 136 If accompanied with a wound, confusion, inflammation, an ulcer or many fragments . . . is then called a complicated fracture. 1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) 684 Fracture may be complicated, with wound or displacement of a neighbouring joint. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 417 Fractures are very often complicated with extravasation of blood.

**Complicatedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a complicated way.

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iv. vi. 286 So complicatedly contradictory are we. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 11 June 821 His constant appeals . . . were complicatedly mischievous.

**Complicatedness** (kəm'plikə'tédnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being complicated. 1730 BAILLY (folio), *Complicatedness*, a being folded together. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch. of Englandism* (1818) 410 note, Liable to spring out of the complicatedness of a mass of arrangement.

† **Complicately** (kəm'plikətli), *adv.* *Obs.* [f. COMPLICATE *a.* + -LY.] In a complicated way; in combination.

1670 SIR J. VAUGHAN *Ydgint. Bushell's Case* in 6 *State Trials* 1013 Upon general issues . . . the jury find . . . for the plaintiff or defendant upon the issue to be tried, wherein they resolve both law and fact Complicately, and not the fact by itself. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. iii. 129 The Tooth-ach, is caused . . . complicately through Defluxion of Rheum, etc.

† **Complicateness** (kəm'plikə'tnəs). *Obs.* Complicated quality; complicity.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 120 Pardon my confusion, because of the complicateness of the question. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 3 Every several Object so full of subdivided multiplicity and complicateness. 1804 *Med. Yrnl.* XII. 199 The complicateness of the form of some of the improvements alluded to.

**Complication** (kəm'plikə'shən). [ad. L. *complicatio*-em, n. of action from *complicāre* to COMPLICATE: cf. F. *complication* (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. The action of folding together; the condition of being folded together. *Obs.*

1611 CORRIG, *Complication*, a complication, or folding together. 1646 BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 266 The complication or pectination of the fingers was an Hieroglyphic of impediment. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 118 The Complication of the Seed-Leaves of some Plants in the Seed.

†2. The action of combining intimately, the condition of being so combined; combination, conjunction. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 28 Dr. Fuller . . . in complication with other Commissioners, pronounced the sentence. 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 193 Superficies, made of the Complication of two lengths, or the measure taken two ways. a 1683 JORDAN *Poems* (T.), All the parts in complication roll And every one contributes to the whole. 1699 BURNET *30 Articles* xvi. (1700) 141 There is such a Complication of all the Precepts of the Law of God, both with one another, and with the Authority of the Lawgiver, that he who offends in one point, is guilty of all.

3. An involved condition or structure produced by the intimate interweaving of various elements.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 112 (T.) Many admirable combinations, complications, and intertextures of them all, which are not elsewhere in the body to be found. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 226 This house has been . . . sometimes . . . a Priory, or College, sometimes . . . a Spital or Hospital. 'Tis now a complication of both. 1790 PALLEY *Horn Paul.* I. 8 That complication of probabilities by which the Christian history is attested.

† b. = COMPLEX *s.* I. *Obs.*

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 76 p. 1 He takes a survey of the whole complication of his character.

4. The action of combining, or condition of being combined, in an entangled, involved, intricate, or perplexing manner; complicated condition, structure, or nature; involved relation.

1793 T. BENDORS *Math. Evid.* 25 Owing partly to the length of the demonstration, and partly to the complication of the diagram. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* I. i. ii. 78 The Turkish race . . . made its way on amid tumult and complication.

b. with *a* and *pl.* becoming quasi-*concr.* = A complicated or entangled state of relations, matters, or affairs; a complicated mass or structure. *Complication of diseases:* 'a collection of several distempers that seize on the body at the same time, especially if they depend one upon another' (Bailey).

1647 MAY *Hist. Part.* I. vii. 73 So full of mixtures, involutions, and complications, as nothing is clear, nothing sincere, in any of their proceedings. 1697 T. NEWITT *Constitutions* 69 With a complication of Convulsive and Epileptic Fits. 1730 SOUTHALL *Eng.* 5, I fell sick, had a Complication of the Country Distempers. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 239 The only prince on whom, at the outset of these complications, he had a right to depend. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 12 Complications include such morbid conditions as are liable to arise during the course of a disease. 1883 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 425 The co-existence of a dislocation with a fracture, is a serious complication.

† **Complicative**, *a.* and *s.* *Obs.* [f. L. type \**complicativus*, f. *complicāre*: see COMPLICATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Tending or adapted to complicate.

B. *s.* A complicative force, principle, etc.

1654 FULLER *2 Serm.* 11 If one of them faile, yet the Structure may still stand . . . by virtue of the Complicative which it receiveth from such Foundations which still stand secure.

**Complice** (kəm'plis). Also 5 *compliciss*, 5-7 *-plyse*, 6 *-plyse*, -please. [a. F. *complice* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *complex*, *complicem* closely connected, confederate, participant, f. *com-* together + stem *plīc-* fold: cf. *simplex*, *duplex*, etc.]

†1. *gen.* One associated in any affair with another, the latter being regarded as the principal; an associate, confederate, comrade. *Obs.* (having passed into the special sense 2, by which also most of the later instances of this are coloured.)

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 39 Be it the duke of Breteyne, the duke of Orleans, or any such other his complisses. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xl. 51 Bot that wyth all thar complis in fyght War dung abak. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 190 The centinell brought me to the statholder . . . he and his complisses strictly examined and searched me. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 163. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 42 Bellarmine and his complisses dispute eagerly against justification by faith alone. 1655 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 24 Such enemies as Chedorlaomer and his complisses. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Complice*, A partner or associate in an action. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 19. 40.

2. *spec.* An associate in crime, a confederate with the principal offender. (From the frequent early use of the word in connexion with crime, this sense became predominant by 1600, and was the only one recognised by Johnson in 1755.) *arch.*, the current word being ACCOMPLICE.

[1471 *Arriv. Edu.* IV, i. (Camden), By the traitorous means of his great rebel, Richard, Earl of Warwick, and his complisses. 1533-4 Act 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Conspiracies . . . of the said Elizabeth, and other her complisses.] 1587 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 428 Iudas [of Galilee] was hanged together with his complisses. 1594 1st Pt. *Contention* (1843) 68 To quell these Traitors and their complisses. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 43 The complisses could not be punished before the principall malefactor. 1653 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Complices*, fellows in wicked matters. 1743 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. xvii. 96 He was accused of being complice in the murder. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xx, His pride startled at the tone in which his complice . . . Assorted guilt's equality. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* iii. 358 The French cabinet was unwilling to appear openly as the complice of the insurgents.

† b. Said of things. *Obs.*

1543 *Necess. Doctr. Chr. Man* in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* I. App. ix. 381 That all such abuses as heretofore have been complices concerning this matter be clearly put away.

**Complicitous** (kəm'plis'itəs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS: cf. CALAMITOUS.] Having complicity.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 185 A remarkably complicitous witness.

**Complicity** (kəm'plis'iti). [f. L. type \**complicatus*, -atens, n. of state f. *complex*, *plīcem*: cf. *simplicitas*, *duplicitas*; in mod. F. *complicité*.]

1. The being an accomplice; partnership in an evil action.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Complicity*, a consenting or partnership in evil. [Not in JOHNSON.] 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. (L.), The charge . . . of complicity in the designs of his patron, was never openly repelled. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 73 The eagerness of the political reformers to clear themselves from complicity with heterodoxy. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii. 187 If you can clear yourself of all complicity in the matter.

2. State of being complex or involved; = COMPLEXITY.

1847 CRAIG, *Complicity*, complexity; state of being involved. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 In all the complicity and delay incident to the several series of means they employ. 1888 *Frl. Education* Jan. 31 Carrying it on . . . with increasing complicity and energy according to the increasing age of his pupils.

**Compliancy**, *obs.* form of COMPLIANCY.

**Complier** (kəm'plai-ə). Also 7-8 *-plyer*. [f. COMPLY *v.* + -ER.]

†1. One who agrees with another; an accomplice. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 (1619) 200 Speaking in effect the language of Coiah, and his compliers. 1649 BOWDIN *Publ. Obed.* (ed. 2) 33 He supposes the usurper and the compliers to be brought to account.

b. One who complaisantly connives.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. iii. § 4 And that being lukewarm myselfe and a complier with sin. 1680 — *Cath. Commun.* § 1 (1684) 1 Censuring US as mistaking compliers with Sin.

2. One who complies with, or accommodates his conduct to (any humour, fashion, etc.); one who acts in conformity with the wishes of another.

1660 *Gt. & Bloody Plot* 5 One Sir Thomas Martin, Knight of Cambridgeshire, a great complier with the times. 1667 T. TOMKINS *Inconven. Toleration* 26 Formalists, Time-servers, compliers with that which is uppermost. 1669 CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 123 Great men . . . whose counsellors are commonly compliers with their humours. 1685 H. MORE *An Illustration* 198 These compliers with the Mass. a 1700 SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckham) *Wks.* (1753) I. 179 One whom tame fools miscall a moderate man; That is, a mean complier with the times. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 150.

† b. *spec.* One who conforms to the political or religious fashion of the time; a conformist. Often used opprobriously. *Obs.*

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* iii. 38 'That he might not be judged a time-server, a temporizer, a complier. 1698 STRYPE *Life Sir T. Smith* xvii. (1820) 176 In the changes of religion he was a complier. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Apr. I. 232 Another smooth-booted Complier. 1711 *Ibid.* III. 250 The Compliers are all angry that the excellencies of these Men [the Nonjurors] should be so much as mentioned. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 393 Mr. Strype says he was a complier in the reign of King Edward, but was not well affected to the Reformation.

**Compliment** (kəm'plimənt), *s.* Also 7 *complyment*. [Adopted in end of 17th c. from F. *compliment*, 16th c. ad. It. *complimento*, 'expression of respect and civility to another by words or by acts'. The L. *complimentum*, Romanic *complimento*, became in OF. *complément* (*compliment*), in It. *compiamento*, with the original sense of 'filling

up, fulfilment, accomplishment'; in OCat. *complimento*, Sp. *cumplimiento*, there was a special development of use, as in the verb (see COMPLY), giving the sense 'observance or fulfilment of the requirements and forms of courtesy', which was adopted in It. in the form *complimento*, and thence passed into Fr. and Eng. *Compliment* is thus a doublet of COMPLEMENT (the form directly from Latin). The latter was in use in this sense about a century before the introduction of the French word, which slowly took its place between 1655 and 1715: see COMPLEMENT *s.v.* 9, where the earlier history of this sense may be seen; cf. also COMPLY.

H. L'Estrange's *complyment*, *compliment* (in sense 1, 1b), appear to have been formed for the nonce on COMPLY, before *compliment* was in Eng. use. Cf. Skinner, 1668-71 'compliment a Fr. compliment, It. *complimento*, hæc a verbo to comply, q.d. *complyments*'.

(From c.1700 to the present day nearly all editions of 16-17th c. works, whether re-issues of printed books or original editions from MS. (e.g. *Clarendon's History*, *Pepys' Diary*, *Letters of Dorothy Osborne*, etc.), systematically alter the original spelling *compliment* into *compliment*, as do also modern dictionaries in their alleged quotations; as only contemporary documents supply evidence as to the introduction of the French form.)

1. A ceremonial act or expression as a tribute of courtesy, 'usually understood to mean less than it declares' (J.); now, esp. a neatly-turned remark addressed to any one, implying or involving praise; but, also applied to a polite expression of praise or commendation in speaking of a person, or to any act taken as equivalent thereto: see the modern examples. In phrases, as *To pass, pay, make*, etc. a *compliment*. *To return the compliment*: to pay back compliment with compliment; to retaliate. *Chinese compliment*: see CHINESE.

[1598-1707 see COMPLEMENT *s.v.* 9.] 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) a His (Charles's) reception at the Spanish Court... was with all possible ceremonies of honour, and specious compliments. 1673 Sir W. Temple in *Essays Papers* (1890) 179, I took occasion to make a short compliment from your Ex<sup>ty</sup> to my Lord Chancellor... My Lord Chancellor returned the compliment with much civility. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) V. 455 The elector of Bavaria... ordered his troops to give no quarter to the English... which being known... they returned the compliment upon them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 16 ¶ 4 These Ministers... made him Compliments in the Name of the States General. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1836) I. ii. vi. 79, I make a just compliment to the great wisdom... of our law. 1806 DISRAELI *Piv. Grey* vii. iii. 395 Compliments are doubly agreeable from a crowned head. 1807 HARE *Guesses* (1850) 153 A compliment is usually accompanied with a bow, as if to beg pardon for paying it. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump* (1876) 98 Compliment—a thing often paid by people who pay nothing else. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Tours in Eng. & Ir.* 189, I intend to create Bertie 'Earl of Dublin', as a compliment to the town and country; he has no Irish title. *Mod.* They have paid him the compliment of electing him an honorary member. How could he have paid you a higher compliment than to adopt your conclusions?

b. (without a or pl.) Complimentary language; polite expression of praise or flattery.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *K. Charles I* Lewis, who disdained to be wanting in any dues of compliment. 1682 Sir C. Sedley in *Lett. and Earl Chesterfield* (1829) 232 Being, without compliment or any regard to the common close of a letter, your very Obedient Servant. 1705 POPE *Lett. Wycherley* 23 June (Wks. 1737) You treat me so much in a style of compliment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxvii, To say something within the verge of ordinary compliment and conversation.

2. usually in pl. Formal respects, remembrances, greetings; esp. in phrases, as *To make, pay, present, send* (one's) *compliments*, and the like. *Compliments of the season*: greetings appropriate to the (Christmas) season.

1733 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 181 The whole family of my ladies send their compliments. 1739 *Ibid.* II. 259, I made his royal highness your compliments, which he accepted with much satisfaction. 1766 (24 Dec.) T. WROUGHTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 507, I heartily wish you the Compliments of the Season. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. ix. 29 Make my compliments to your mamma. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, His compliments were... delivered by a servant. 1818 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 56 Mr. Rush presents his compliments to Sir John Sinclair, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his obliging note. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 125 Kind compliments to Mr. Merton.

†b. with specifying words. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Verise* 103 [Sent] with Compliments of Condolence for the death of his Father, and Compliments of Congratulation for his Access to the Crown. 1736 Col. Rec. Penn. IV. 55 An Opportunity of paying their Compliments of Condolence. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 179 Lady Griskin had come to make her formal compliments of condolence to Mrs. Tabitha. 1773 CHESTERF. (O.), Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken.

3. A complimentary gift, a present, gratuity. *To make one a compliment of* (a thing). *arch. or dial.* *Bristol compliment* (see quot. 1854).

1722 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6102½ The Prince... made a Compliment of his Horse and Furniture to the Colonel. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 36 It was... the Residence of the Princess Anne... the Duke of Somerset having made her a Compliment of it. 1789 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 266 The compliment he expects for the plans already

furnished. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 606½ The Verger... said 'he expected a compliment'. 1854 N. & Q. Ser. I. IX. 541½ A present made of an article that you do not care about keeping yourself is called 'a Bristol Compliment'. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Compliment*, a present. South-Western.

fig. 1702 W. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I.* 70 Englishmen... will never more become very apt to make a Compliment to their Princes Prerogative of their English Libertys. 1743 FIELDING *You. Wild* I. i, Nothing is more usual with writers, who find many instances of greatness in their favorite hero, than to make him a compliment of goodness into the bargain.

†4. Occas. in sense of COMPLEMENT 4 c. *Obs.*

1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiv. (1743) 133 The Men, full Compliment, 1750.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *compliment-monger*.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xiv. (1741) 232, I shall give you... instances of these ecclesiastical compliment-mongers.

**Compliment** (kəmpliment), *v.* [a. F. *complimenter*, f. *compliment*: see prec. Pronounced by some with stress on first syllable; but the final syllable is always clear.]

1. *intr.* To employ ceremony or formal courtesy in act or expression; now only as *absol.* use of sense 2; 'to use ceremonious or adulatory language' (J.).

[1612-1697 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 2.] 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman-St.* iv. viii. 52 My Father sent me in to Complement *Leid.* 1720 etc., compliment, And keep a Praising here. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. ii. Ha, ha! Your honour's pleased to compliment. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. ii. 274 Believe me, I never compliment. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt. C.* 658 A park—Yes, but à l'Anglaise, as they compliment!

2. *trans.* To address or greet with formal expressions of civility, respect, or regard; to pay a compliment to; 'to soothe with acts or expressions of respect' (J.); to flatter with polite and delicate praise.

[1649-1711 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 3.] 1668 PEYVS *Diary* 6 Mar., Being complimented (MS. complemented) by everybody with admiration. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 212 As Roman Noblemen were wont to greet, And compliment the Rabble in the Street. 1735 BRIDGES *Prædication* in *Math.* 19 Wks. III. 310 You are pleased to compliment me with depth of thought. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. ix. 207 The English themselves had been flattered and complimented. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 203 You would compliment a cockcomb doing a good act, but you would not praise an angel.

b. *To compliment away*: to do away with, by compliments. *To compliment* (a person) *into* (a state), *out of* (a thing): to bring into, or 'do' out of, by compliments.

[1640-1715 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 3 b.] 1705 POPE *Lett. Wycherley* 23 June, Complimenting me into a better opinion of myself than I deserve. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 360 Prelates... complimenting away the possessions of their sees to the crown.

c. *fig.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks.* (1730) I. 25 Lycambes complimented the iambicks of Archilochus. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 287 Lozenges are... fit for delicate nice persons, that must have their Palates complimented. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 469 Everything that compliments or flatters your abilities. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Prin.* v. 84 To think we compliment God's heaven by despising his earth.

3. To congratulate formally (*upon*); to felicitate.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xiv. 20 She is immediately complimented upon it by the others. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvi. (1880) I. 324 He was complimented on his opportune service. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22, I complimented the boy on the great progress he had made.

†b. Formerly also: To offer formal condolence: cf. *compliments of condolence*, in the *s.v.* 2 b.

1755 JOHNSON, *Condoler*, one that compliments another upon his misfortunes [altered by Todd to 'that condoles with'].

4. *spec.* To present (a person) *with* (a thing) as a mark of courtesy; to bestow (a degree, title, etc.) in compliment; to manifest courtesy by a gift or other favour.

[1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 125 Ld. Herbert [was] at the same time, made M<sup>r</sup>. of Aris... the University have complimented him with this degree. 1697-1732 see COMPLEMENT *v.* 4.] 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xiv. 20, I was complimented with perfumes. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* II. iv. 50 Bellarmine had complimented her with a brilliant from his finger. 1772 JOHNSON *Lett.* I. lvi. 69 They complimented me with playing the fountain, and opening the cascade. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 600 Prince George... fully expected to be complimented with a seat in the royal coach.

Hence **Complimenting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Complimentingly** *adv.*

[1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. (Carlyle), Not complimentingly God knows I] 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 48, I thought you had said, Sir, that we should have done Complimenting. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 225 After due... complimenting among the principal personages on each part, we proceeded.

**Complimentable**, *a.* [f. COMPLEMENT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being complimented.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1½ Something laudable, or at least complimentable... must have been looked for.

**Complimental** (kəmplimentāl), *a.* [f. COMPLIMENT *s.v.* + -AL; practically an altered spelling of COMPLEMENTAL, after *compliment*.]

†1. Of the nature of a form or ceremony; formal, ceremonial. *Obs.*

[1637-1695 see COMPLEMENTAL 4.] 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas Ho. Medici* 370 The seven Cardinals... being there under a complimentary confinement. 1793 in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 128 At the distance, I see, by this complimentary way of treatment, I still am, I shall not have time enough in this world to get to you.

2. Of the nature of a compliment or formal expression of courtesy; expressive of or implying compliments, *arch. and dial.*

[1603-1703 see COMPLEMENTAL 6.] a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 237 The highest encomiums are to be looked upon as purely complimentary. 1779 J. MOORE *I'ro Soc. Ir.* (1786) I. x. 63 Their language abounds in complimentary phrases. 1787 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xi, The dame brings forth in complimentary mood, To grace the lad, her well-hair'd kebbuck. 1819 T. HOPE *Alastair* (1831) II. 216 The complimentary epistle.

†b. Of persons: Given to paying compliments.

[1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 113 We are certainly the most Complimental Couple in England.] a 1720 SUI-FIELD (Dk. Buckham) *Wks.* (1753) II. 213 Being complimentary and cringing... passes with many for good breeding. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* 179. *Wom.* (1767) II. ix. 76 It is your smooth, cool, complimentary libertines.

Hence **Complimentality** *nonce-wd.*

a 1799 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann.*

† **Complimentally** (kəmplimentālī), *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a complimentary manner; as a matter of form; by way of compliment.

[1580-1697 see COMPLEMENTALLY 3.] 1679 EVERARD *Polish Plot* 14 Which I complimentally was... wont to promise them I would do. 1680 HON. JUDGE & RALPH 22 To which the Pope complimentally answers. a 1691 HOWE *Wks.* (1744) IV, Publickly, and but too complimentally, taken notice of. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xviii. 117.

**Complimentarily** (kəmplimentārī), *adv.* [f. as next + -LY.] In a complimentary manner.

1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 236 'La belle France' as it has been complimentarily styled. 1867 P. FRIZZI *Wks.* 75 *Brooke St.* I. 104 You must think not very complimentarily of me.

**Complimentariness** (kəmplimentārīnēs), *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] Complimentary quality.

1880 *Christy Carew* I. ii. 73 Efforts at jocularity and complimentariness.

**Complimentary** (kəmplīmentārī), *a.* [f. COMPLIMENT + -ARY.] Expressive of, or conveying, compliment; of the nature of a compliment.

[1628-1657 see COMPLEMENTARY 2.] 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.*, *Hist. Oxf. & Camb.* 52 Their pretended Friends... accidental or complimentary Expressions. 1759 HURD *Dial.* i, I made complimentary verses on the great lords and ladies of the court. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 457 That formal complimentary style, borrowed from the Italians. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 85 Pope's references to his Sovereign were not complimentary. *Mod.* They have received complimentary tickets for the entertainment.

b. Of persons: Using compliment.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 179, I cannot say that she is complimentary.

**Complimentation**, *rare.* [see + -ATION.] Making of compliments, complimenting.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 173 After a deal of adulatory complimentation. a 1870 DICKENS *Mudfog Papers* (1880) 96 Professors and Members have had balls and soirées and suppers and great mutual complimentations.

**Complimentative** (kəmplīmentātīv), *a. rare.* [f. COMPLIMENT *v.* + -ATIVE.] = COMPLIMENTARY.

1778 BOSWELL in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 208 A singular method of beginning a correspondence; and in one sense, may not be very complimentary.

**Complimentee**, [f. as prec. + -EE.] The person complimented.

[1620 see COMPLEMENTER.] 1876 F. HALL *Eng. Adj.* in *able* (1877) 12 The complimentee... could not possibly hear of his complimentee's having found out anything.

**Complimentor** (kəmplīmentār), [f. as prec. + -ER.] cf. Fr. *complimenteur*. One who compliments; a payer of compliments.

[1620-1680 see COMPLEMENTER. 1666 ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 63, I am the worst complimenter in the world.] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxi. 338 My complimenters have told me so. 1754 — *Grandison* I. lii. 13, I both despise and fear a very high complimenter. 1876 [see prec.] 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 30 Being to compliment the Duke designed And bring the complimenter credit.

**Complin, compline** (kəmplīn). Forms:

α. 3 *cumpelie*, *cumpelie*, 4 *compli*, *pleie*; β. 3 *compelein*, 5 *compeleyn*, *compelyn*; 4-6 *complyn*, 4- *complin*, 7- *compline* (also 4-6 *complane*, 5- *plenne*, 6- *pleyn*, *playn*, *pleine*, *pling*); 7. 6-9 *complies*. [ME. *cumpelie*, a. OF. *complie*, *complie*, *cumpelie* — L. *complīta* (sc. *hora*), in mod.F. always pl. *complies*. The form *compelein*, found already in 13th c., later *complin*, has not been satisfactorily explained: the suggestion that it was an adjective form corresponding to a L. \**complītinus* (cf. *vesperinus*), is phonetically and analogically satisfactory, but still lacks evidence. In recent times, the plural *complies*, after the Fr. and L. and analogous to *matins*, has come in. The final *e* is modern and unhistorical.]

In Catholic ritual: The last service of the day, completing the services of the canonical hours; also, the hour of that service.



a. a 1225 *Aur.* R. 22 Biure Complie, oder after Uht-song, siggēð Dirige. *Ibid.* 22 Siggeð Credo mit te Pater Noster. after Compelle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25609 (Cott.) At time o compli (Gott. complete, fair, complin). c 1300 *Becket* 2078 The Monkes song Compl for hit was nee Eve.

B. a 1225 *Aur.* R. 22 note (M.S. C.), Before Vchtong & et Compelin; from outer Compelin oder Preciosa beo iseid holdēð silence. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15861 (Cott.), Fra be middai to complin (v. r. the complein). c 1315 *Shorham* 88 At complin hyt was y-bore To the berryng, That noble corps of Jhesu Cryst. c 1386 *Chaucer Parson's T.* 7312 General confession of Confiteor at masse. and at Complyn (v. r. Complie, Complie, Complie). c 1420 *Lay-Folks Mass-bk.* 86 *York Hours*, At our of comepelyn, thei leiden hym in graue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, In matyns, pryme, tierce, sext, none, euensong and complin. 1530 *Palsgr.* 182, *Les complies*. . . complayn, the hour of service that foloweth evynsong. 1582 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* Chr. II. ix. 211 (They) only spake. . . between vespers and compline. 1832 *Sir W. PALMER Orig. Liturg.* (1845) i. i. 204 *Compline or completorium*, was the last service of the day. . . first appointed by the celebrated abbot Benedict.

Y. 1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.*, *Complines*, complines, a piece of popish service. 1625-6 — *Ductor, Completes or Complines*, a pece of service said in the evening, Euensong, 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* in W. xv, Between the complines and the matin-bell. 1873-4 *DIXON Two Queens* II. xii. iii. 302 He was never missed from chapel during matins, mass, and complines.

#### b. altriv.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 14 At complin tyme, our lorde ihesu cryst. . . at enen prayed. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii. Prol. 35 The lark descends from the skyys hycht Singand hyr compling sang. 1612 *DEKKER If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 288 Sing at prime, At even-song, and at compline time. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 178 The complin hour comes last, to call Us to our own life's funeral. 1866 *BLUNT Annot. Com. Prayer* 506 This ancient Compline Psalm.

#### Complisiant, obs. f. COMPLAISANT.

#### Complise, -iss, obs. forms of COMPLICE.

+ **Complish**, v. Obs. Forms: 4 *complysssen*, 5 *-pl(e)yssh(en)*, *-pleisshe*, *-pleessh*, 5-6 *-plish(e)*, 6 *complisssh*. [*ME. complysssen*, a. *compliss*—extended stem of OF. *complir* to fill up, fulfil, accomplish = Pr. *complir*, Sp. *cumplir*, It. *compiere*, *compiere*, repr. (with change of conjugation) L. *complere* to fill up: see COMPLETE. In later times perh. sometimes aphetic for ACCOMPLISH.]

#### 1. trans. To fill up, fill.

c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 61 Who shall fulfille the place that is voyde. . . he that shall a-complysshe that sete must also complysshe the voyde place at the table that Ioseph made.

#### 2. To accomplish, fulfil.

c 1374 *CHAUCEUR Boeth.* 124 Yif they myght nat complysssen þat they couyeten. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 232 To compleysshen and fulfille My comaundementis. c 1450 *Paper Roll in 3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS.* (1872) 279/1 The deliverance of the said Duke. . . which he compleysshed withoute other payementis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, When this marriage. . . shall be complished and performed. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 117 To complishe his request. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xl. 41 Ye. kept [me] from complisshing the faith which I did owe.

#### Hence Complishing vbl. sb.

1449 *Will in Chaucer. Acc. St. George's, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Mony. . . to be bestowed upon the complishing and endyng of the said Chirch of Stamford.

+ **Complishment**, Obs. [a. OF. *complissement*: see prec. and -MENT.] = ACCOMPLISHMENT, fulfilment.

1454 *Test. Ebor.* II. 228 Mevable godes. . . to be solde for the complishment of this will. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. iii. xlvii, The complishment Of his behests.

+ **Compliture**, Obs. rare. [perh. ad. It. *complitura*, f. *complire*: see COMPLY.] Compliance, conformity.

a 1644 *Br. M. SMITH Sermon* (1632) 133 A word is sufficient to warne men to keepe their estate by outward compliture.

#### Complizant, obs. form of COMPLAISANT.

+ **Comploration**, Obs. rare. [a. OF. *comploration*, ad. L. *comploratio*—em, f. *complorare*: see next.] United weeping or lamentation.

1536 *BELLINDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 417 Seing the miserabill slaughter. . . they fell in great comploration.

+ **Complore**, v. Obs. — [ad. L. *complorare*, f. *com-* together + *plorare* to bewail.] To bewail or weep together.

1623 in *COCKERAM*. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Hence in *BAILEY*, *JOHNSON*, and mod. Dicts.

+ **Complorse**, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *complatus*, pa. pple. of *complodere* to strike (the hands) together, f. *com-* together + *plaudere* to beat, clap.] Clapped together, put together.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Rus.* ix. 117 And springes feel into oon may be complorse [L. *conneze*].

+ **Complorsion**, Obs. [f. L. type *\*complorsionem*, n. of action f. *complodere*: see prec. and -ION.] Concussion, clapping.

1644 *BULWER Chirol.* 176 To compress the middle-finger with the Thumbe by their complosion producing a sound. 1715 *tr. Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* II. ix. 328 Ringing of Bells, as soft as it Thunders, for their complosion and Beating of the Air. 1729 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* ii. 108 Thunder is caused by the Complosion of the Air.

**Complot** (kəmplot), sb. Now rare. In 6-plotte. [a. F. *complot*, 12th c. in Littré, in senses 'crowd, concourse, struggle', in 16th c. 'combined plan or design'. Of uncertain origin: see Diez and Littré. On the surface it looks like a compound of *com-*

and *plot*; but the latter does not occur in F. in a suitable sense (its ordinary meaning being 'block of wood', 14th c. in Godef.). Eng. *plot* in sense of *complot* is of about the same age, and perh. an abbreviation of this word.

In 16-17th c. poetry, *complot* and *complot* are used indifferently: Shaks. and Daniel have both. If *plot* was shortened from the word, it must have been from *complot*. This is the form recognized by Johnson; but 19th c. orthoepists in general have *complot*.

A design of a covert nature planned in concert; a conspiracy, a Plot.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 573 The disloial enterprises and complots of malefactors. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. v. ii. 147* To lay a complot to betray thy Foes. 1594 — *Rich. III.* III. i. 394 Lord Hastings will not yield to our Complots. 1599 *HARSHNET Agst. Darrell* 12 The Devil and his agents conspire in one Complotte against this Mighty work of the Lord. 1600 *Harwood and Pt. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 167, I cannot brooke their vile complots. a 1734 *NORTH EXAM.* III. vi. § 49 (1740) 459 Demonstrating to open View these cursed Stratagems and Complots against the King and his Government. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxii, Just Heaven. . . hath marr'd Their complots. 1879 *DOWDEN Southey* 146 In 'dern privacie' a bold complot was laid.

**Complot** (kəmplot), v. Now rare. Also 6 complotte. [a. F. *complotter*, f. *complot*: see prec.]

#### 1. intr. To combine in a plot; to plot together.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 53/2 They. . . are companions to the wicked & haue comploted with them. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betrayal*, *Christ* 19 When she [Jezebel] comploted for good Naboths ground. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxix. i. They haue comploted and sworne one to another, for to murder all Barbarians. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 52 He assured himself of the Empire which he then comploted for. 1682 *H. MORE* in *Glanvill Sadducismus* 10 Complotting with Sharp to murder her. 1704 *E. WARD Dissenting Hyp.* 74 The Gang Complotted more than once. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Sonnet, Stanhope*, The train That sit complotting with rebellious pride.

2. trans. To combine in planning or plotting (some act, usually criminal); to concert covertly.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. i. 65 All the Treasons. . . Complotted, and contrived in this Land. *Ibid.* i. iii. 180 To plot, contrive, or complot any ill. 1607 *R. COKE Charge Norwich Assizes* 21 There was complotted another Spanish invasion. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* III. i. App. (1852) 344 The Narragansett Indians had complotted the ruine of the English. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* x. 733 Craft, greed and violence complot revenge.

Hence **Complotted** ppl. a., concerted.

1594 *J. DICKENSON Arisides* (1878) 78 Complotted practises of blood and reuenge. 1683 *E. HOOKER Pref. Portage's Myst. Div.* 63 By their so complotted mixture.

#### + **Complotment**, Obs. [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.]

A plotting together; conspiracy, plot.

1594 *NASHE Vnsfor. Trav.* 8 The King. . . bolted out the whole complotment. 1608 *J. KING Sermon*, *St. Marys* 5 Nov. 33 Their multiplied, varied complotments against him. a 1624 *Br. M. SMITH Sermon* (1632) 40 A bulwarke against their seditious complotments. 1651 *LENNARD tr. Charon's Wisd.* III. iv. viii. § 1 Faction or confederacy is a complotment and association, of one against another, between the subjects. 1700 *R. FEARSON Naaman Vind.* 54 The Complotment of her lustful Master and the wicked Judge.

#### b. Secret design, plan.

1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* i. v. 13 The Divine complotment was. . . That the Eternal Son of God should be made Flesh.

**Complotter** (kəmplotər), [f. prec. + -ER: cf. Fr. *complotteur* (16th c.).] One who joins in a plot; a fellow-plotter, conspirator.

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxv. (1612) 168 He By his Complotters was pretens to Duke Clarence sonne to be. 1630 *WADSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 26 Father Gerat, a complotter of the Gunpowder Treason. a 1718 *Rowe Jane Shore* iv. i. 44 Thou art. The Patron and Complotter of her Mischiefs. 1800 *Harper's Mag.* June 48/1 Thereis. . . recognized dishonor among small complotters.

**Complotting** (kəmplotɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb COMPLY.

1607 *St. Triads, Robert Drewrie* (R.), The treacherous complotting and practises of priests. 1677 *GILPIN Demomol.* (1867) 26 The. . . complottings, and preparations of men in reference to certain undertakings. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 143 Our complotting shall not be in vain.

**Complotting**, ppl. a. [see -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That complots. Hence **Complottingly** adv.

1682 *and Plea Nonconf.* 44 Lurking Jesuits, and complotting Papists. 1847 *CRAIG, Complottingly*.

#### + **Complusement**, Obs. ? = COMPLISHMENT.

a 1628 *PRESTON Mt. Ebal* (1638) 6 Ther's a love of complusement, when one lusts. . . after a thing with the whole heart.

#### + **Complutense**, a. Obs. = next.

1621 *T. BEDFORD Stone unto Death* 2 The Complutense Edition putteth this downe.

**Complutensian** (kəmpluten'siən), a. [f. L. *Complutensis* pertaining to Complutum a town in Spain, now *Alcalá de Henares*.] Of or belonging to Complutum. **Complutensian Polyglot**: the earliest complete Polyglot Bible, published at Alcalá in the early part of the 16th c., at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes.

1660 *STILLINGF. Iren.* II. ii. § 8 (1662) 168 Following the Complutensian copy. 1722 *R. SMALLBROKE (title)*, Enquiry into the Authority of the Primitive Complutensian Edition of the New Testament. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 355/2 s. v. *Polyglott*, Of the Complutensian Polyglott 600 copies only were printed.

|| **Compluvium** (kəmplɪvɪəm), *Rom. Antig.*

[L. *compluvium*, f. *complere* to flow together (of rain).] A square opening in the roof of the atrium, through which fell the rain-water collected from the roof; also the inner square court into which the water so collected fell.

1822 *GELL Pompeiana* II. xi. 2 The compluvium of the atrium is furnished with the mouths for cisterns. 1859 *F. MARONEY Rel. Father Prout* 467 Your traveller proceeded towards the compluvium, or open, quadrangular courtyard.

**Comply** (kəmplai), v. 1. Also 7-1e. [Appears first about 1600. In sense 1, it answers to L. *complere* to fill up, fulfil, accomplish, COMPLETE. This verb became in Romanic *complire*, whence It. *compiere*, *compiere*, Pr. and OF. *complir* (see COMPLISH), all in the original sense. But in OCat. *complir* or Sp. *cumplir*, the sense underwent the development 'to fill up, make up what is wanting, satisfy, satisfy the requirements or forms of courtesy' = *comply with*, in sense 2 below. In this latter sense, *compiere* appears to have been adopted in 16th c. Italian, by the side of the native *compiere* in the original sense; and the It. was evidently the immediate source of our sense 2. (In the same way the OCat. or Sp. form and sense of the derivative sb. *complimento*, *complimiento*, was the source of It. *complimento*, and so of the 16th c. F. *compliment*, and 17th c. Eng. COMPLIMENT.) As to the form of *comply* cf. SUPPLY (L. *supplere*, It. *supplire*, OF. *suppleier* (15th c. *suppleier*, *suppleier*), late ME. *supplie*, 15th c. *supple*, *supplie*, *supplie*). On the model of this, and with the same relation of form to L. *complere*, It. *compiere*, that *supply* bore to *supplere*, *supplire*, but without the same antecedent history, *comply* appears to have come into use in the end of the 16th c. (OF. *complir* was by that time obsolete.) In the sense-development in English there has been a tendency to association with *PLY*, Fr. *plier*, L. *plicare* to bend, so as to make 'bending to the will of another' a more prominent part of the notion: cf. esp. COMPLAINT.]

#### I. + 1. trans. To fulfil, accomplish. Obs. rare.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 264, I. beg it not To please the palate of my Appetite: Nor to comply with heat the yong affects In my defect and proper satisfaction. a 1634 ? *CHARMAN Rev. Honour* II. i, Gentle Abrahā, I am grieved my power cannot comply my promise.

#### II. To be complaisant, accommodating, compliant.

Mostly *intr.*, const. *with*; to *comply with* is equivalent to a transitive verb, and has the indirect passive; to be *complied with*. But the absolute use is also frequent.

+ 2. *intr.* 'To use compliments, or ceremonies, or kind offices' (Florio); to observe the formalities of courtesy and politeness; to 'do the civil or polite' (with any one) [= It. *compiere con alcuno*, Sp. *cumplir con alguno*]. Obs.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 390 Gentlemen, you are welcom to Elsonower: your hands, come: The appurtenance of Welcome, is Fashion and Ceremony. Let me comply with you in the Garbe, lest my extent to the Players. . . should more appeare like entertainment then yours. *Ibid.* v. ii. 195 He did Comply with his Dugge before hee suck't it. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* 69 Who related to me how nobly Signior Bego had complied with him. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xxviii. (1647) 80 Some weeks were spent in complying, entertainments, and visiting holy places.

+ 3. To be complaisant *with*, make oneself agreeable to (persons), in conduct or action; to accommodate oneself to the desires or wishes of; the notion of politeness often passing into that of obsequiousness or servility. Obs.

a 1631 *DONNE Lett.* (1651) 151 If at any time I should chance, to fail in complying with you as duly as I ought. 1648 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 20 They will forthwith comply in all respects to their masters the army. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* III. iii, Willing to flatter and comply with the Rich. 1683 *R. SHELTON in Wood Life* (1848) 252 If such a civility. . . may be, at any time, serviceable to you, I shall bee glad to comply with you.

*absol.* a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Then we are not to doubt how such a man would comply, and learn the way of progression.

+ b. *trans.* To comply away: to lose or forfeit by complaisance. Obs.

1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 15 Many have. . . sought to comply with people so long till they have complied away all their faithfulness and conscience.

+ 4. *intr.* To comply *with*: to accommodate, suit, adapt, or conform oneself to (circumstances, occasion, etc.). Obs.

1642 *R. CARPENTER Experience* III. vii. 106, I doe most humbly yeeld up my selfe, to comply with the ranke and quality in which I am by Thy royall appointment. 1649 *CROWWELL Lett.* lxvii. 19 July, Let me know wherein I may comply with your occasions and mind. c 1660 *WALLER Poems*, To King, The rising sun complies with our weak sight. . . As tho' He knew what harm his hasty beams would do. 1662 *LOCKE Educ.* § 120 Happy are they who meet with civil People, who will comply with their Ignorance, and help them to get out of it.

+ b. To countenance; to conform to (opinions, customs, etc.). Obs. (exc. as blended with 5, as if = To fulfil the requirements of custom, etc.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 28/2, I pronounce you the best of Tyrants; but to return to Athens I think not fitting, lest I incur blame. . . by returning, I shall comply with thy actions. 1657 *Ray Creation* 1. (1704) 67 To comply with the common and received Opinion. 1716-18 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. x. 33 Even the . . . Empress herself is obliged to comply . . . with these absurd fashions. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 435 He . . . complied with all the customs peculiar to the priesthood.

† c. *absol.* To conform religiously or politically. (Cf. COMPLIER 2 b.) *Obs.*

1651 *Serm. Coron. Chas. II* in *Phenix* I. 251 Such as are compliers, who cannot act because they have a purpose to comply. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 157 By such things have men lost their consciences and honours, by complying upon such notions as these are.

5. To act in accordance with, and fulfilment of, wishes, desires, requests, demands, conditions, or regulations; to fulfil the wishes or requirements of; to yield, accede, or consent to.

† a. Formerly: To comply with a person. (The construction being as in 3.) *Obs.*

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 82 The Reason why he should be complied withal and believed in. 1764 GOLDSM. *Lett. Hist. Eng.* (1772) I. 85 Becket declared his repentance for having complied with the king.

b. Now: To comply with a person's desires, requests, requirements, conditions, etc. Also predicated of actions, arrangements, and the like. (This and c are the only surviving uses.)

1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (1886) I. 210 How readily we are to comply with his desire. 1796 GAY *Fables* 1. 8 A Hare, who in a civil way, Complied with every thing. 1799 *Med. Jur.* II. 387 It is with pleasure I comply with your request. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 93 To seek health of body by complying with physical conditions. 1885 *New Times* LXXIX. 171/2 Contracts . . . which do not comply with the requirements of Leaman's Act.

c. *absol.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1408 Yet this be sure, in nothing to comply Scandalous or forbidden in our law. 1678 BUTLER *Fund.* III. iii. 547 He that complies against his will Is of his own opinion still. 1698 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xciii. 3 God above can still their Noise, And make the angry Sea comply. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 359 The clergy with a bad grace complied. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 (1882) 202 It was only after a long and obstinate struggle that Edward was forced to comply.

† d. To comply to: To accede, consent, or agree to. *Obs.*

1670 PIOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 407 To which request of the young Princes . . . the holy St. Ceadda readily complied. 1674 MARVEL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 223 Many a fair declaration . . . to which nevertheless the Conscience of our Church hath not complied. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) VI. 165 The king of Sweden . . . entertained him at dinner, and complied to his requests.

† e. with infinitive. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 105 They resolved . . . not to comply to take the oath of supremacy to the Queen, nor to renounce all foreign jurisdiction. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hudib.* 130 Because he can't Comply To pin his Faith upon a ly. 1715 M. DAVIES *Alb. Brit.* 1. 166 Oglethorpe . . . the only one of Queen Mary's Bishops that would comply to Crown Queen Elizabeth. 1755 POPE *Odys.* x. 30 Then first my eyes, by watchful toil oppress Comply'd to take the balmy gifts of rest.

† f. To agree, accord with or together. *Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 69 The separatists do comply in many things with the anabaptists. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Siles Scint.* III. 245 And on our hills, where health with height complied. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 718 So complied Saul's Envy with her Hate. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. Such a train of Causes so fitly and congruously complying together.

† b. To comply with: To 'agree with', suit.

1626 ALLESTREE *Passion-serm.* 20 How could it comply with Gods Sonne to be subjected to that vengeance which was prepared for devils! 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 76 Such movable habitations [tents] comply best with military men. 1662 — *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 The soil . . . well complied with the nature of this plant. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 48 If the Preexistence of souls comply with the Wisdom, Justice and Holiness of God.

† 7. *trans.* To bring into accord or accordance; to conform to. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Serv. & Prof.* St. III. xix. (R. Supp.), He is a good time-serv, that complies his manners to the several ages of this life. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 59/2 To my sad tears comply these notes of yours. 1683 PRYTH *Relia Min.* 1. Ded. Whereas the Original of Eickern's 5 Books hath no Coma's. . . I have comply'd them to our way of Orthography.

† 8. *intr.* To enter into agreement with, ally oneself, confederate. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 1. 9 The famous Pyrate, Thomas Nevill, alias Faulconbridge, Earle of Kent, with whom complied Sir Richard de Nevill, Earle of Warwick. 1645 BR. GOODMAN *Crt. Yea.* I. 346 He went to several Catholic ambassadors . . . and began to comply with them. 1651 TATHAM *Dist. State* v. I. Wks. (1879) 208 Agathocles . . . complied With th' soldiery. . . to put the magistrates to death.

† 9. Of a thing: To adapt itself to, so as to coincide in size or shape with (to); to fit.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 141 If the Corks are steep'd in scalding Water, they will comply better with the Mouth of the Bottle. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 40 You must file away your Work. . . till the whole side be wrought to comply with the adjoining side of the Square. *Ibid.* 181 A thick String . . . will not comply closely to a piece of Work of small Diameter. 1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.*, His crooked Leg, and

hump Shoulder, which his Boot and Armour . . . were forced to comply with, and expose. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 13 This oblig'd the Jews to make their Year comply with the Solar Year, by Intercalations as above-said.

† 10. To comply with: see *quot. Obs. rare.*

1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispen.* 1. i. (1734) 25 'Tis too costly a Medicine for Horses of small value, but to those of a high Price, it may be complied with to extraordinary good purpose in the Manage.

† Comply, v. 2. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *complicare*; cf. *apply*, repr. L. *applicare*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To compose by intertexture.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 44 All his nerves being naturally compiled Of eminent strength.

2. To enfold, embrace.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Appar. of Mistr.* 40 Ovid, by Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth comply With yvorie wrists his laurent head. *Ibid.*, *Oberon's Pal.* 98 A rug of cradded wooll . . . seem'd to Comply, Cloud-like, the daintie Delitie.

Compliance, -ant, -er: see COMPLI-

Complying (kəmplī'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPLY v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. COMPLY.

1639 [see COMPLY 1 a]. *Mod.* His complying did him no credit.

Complying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That complies.

† 1. Accordant, agreeing, consistent. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 We cannot discover a distinct and complying account, for we finde not that Horses, Bulls, or Mules, are generally stronger on this side.

2. Yielding or disposed to yield to the wishes of another, to influence, etc.; compliant; complainant.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 6 His complying will [becomes] full of rebellion and stubbornness. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. II. § 6 He is a lukewarm temporizing complying man-pleaser. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.*, A prudent, complying, affectionate wife. 1798 W. COOKE *Life Cath.* II. III. 425 An eloquent, complying, and ambitious man. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 19 The Commons were in a less complying mood.

† 3. Physically yielding; pliant. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 26 Considerable effects . . . upon so complying a substance.

Hence *Complyingly adv.*, *compliantly.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 77 The Parliament seemed . . . as complying disposed as could be wished.

Complyment, *obs. f. COMPLIMENT, sb.*

Complyn, *obs. f. COMPLAIN.*

Complies (en, -yssh(e)n, var. ff. COMPLISH.

Compo (kəm'po), a shortened form of the words *composition, compositio*, in technical or vulgar use.

1. = COMPOSITION 20, stucco, cement. *Carvers' compo*: a mixture of whitening, resin, and glue, used instead of plaster of Paris for wall and cornice ornamentation. Also *attrib.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 *Compo*, or *Compos* . . . implies the materials with which Roman or any other similar cement is composed. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. v. Beneath a compo portico . . . which adorned the physician's door. 1866 *All Y. Round* No. 53. 60 A vulgar compo parapet and cast-iron railing. 1881 *Mechanic* § 175 The coating of compo or stucco with which a wall is covered.

2. A metallic composition for ornaments, etc.

1899 C. HINAS *Jewellery in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 308/2 Honest brass, dignified sometimes with more high sounding names, and technically known as 'compo'.

3. The composition used for making printers' inking-rollers.

4. a. A composition paid by a debtor. b. 'The monthly portion of wages paid to a ship's company' (Adm. Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

5. *attrib.* = COMPOSITE 6 b.

1878 F. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 666 The compo bogie carriages of Mr. Clayton.

Hence *Compo v. trans.*, to cover with 'compo' (sense 1).

1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 21 Persons may have the front of their houses compo'd.

Compodor(e, var. of COMPRADOR.

† Compo-litize, v. *Obs. nonce-ud. trans.* To combine in citizenship.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 To compolitize such a multi-monstrous maufrey of heteroclytes.

† Compo-nderate, v. *Obs.* [f. rare L. *compon-dere*.] *intr.* To weigh or be weighed together.

1609 T. HIGGONS in T. Morton *Answ. Higgons* 4. The one may componderate with the other. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† Compo-ne, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *componere* to put together, compose, settle, etc., f. *com-* together + *ponere* (:-*ponere*) to place, put. In early use, perh. sometimes to be referred to OF. *compondre*, pr. pple. *componant*, whence *composune*, COMPOUND. It continued to be used, esp. in Scotland, in senses regularly taken up by COMPOUND and COMPOSE: cf. the analogous Sc. *depone*, *propone*, *repose*, etc., also the literary *postpone*.]

1. *trans.* To make up (of parts); to compose. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. III. i. (Tollem. MS.), His parties of beiche he is made and composed [*compositus est*]. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 11 Of so bright a hewe, being composed: for it is made of two bright colours, which is Redde and Yellowe. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. 61/2 Whose soul's composed Of diverse powers and passions.

2. To make up or compose rhetorically.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 How Tullius his rhetorique Compo-neth,

3. To put together, assemble.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 2 This stone will attract, hold, disperse, and compone like a little earth other lesse Magnets.

4. To compose or settle (differences, troubles, etc.); to put in order, adjust.

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 69 Thereby to compone and order their great Causes and Affairs. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 669 Some difference . . . whiche he trusted shulde be nowe well pacified, and shortelle componed. 1555 BR. GARDINER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 146 II. 209 The Kynges Majestie hath, by the inspyracyon of the holy Ghost, componed all maters of Religion. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 132 Quhen al thing's in yrland war well componed.

b. To compose oneself, one's gesture, etc.

1591 BAUCE in *Serm.* Sija (Jam.), To compone thy gesture, and refraine thy tongue.

5. *intr.* To make an arrangement, settlement, or bargain; to compound with debtors or offenders.

1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 217 If ye myght compone with hym or he wyst what the valew wer, it wer the better. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 93 The Menne of the Wichis compone with the Abbay that ther should be no Salt munde. 1582-8 *Hist. Yea.* VI. (1804) 239 He hade his interpreters, quinn composit with all parties according to his awin direction.

6. To make composition (for a debt, offence, or privilege); to compound.

1460 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables, Tale of Dog* 126 Slave sall he be, or with the Juge compone. 1565 LINDSAY (Pitt-scottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) I. 20 He [the Governor] compelled thame to compone for themselves. 1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 273 People of all sort, being forced to compone and redeem themselves. 1645 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 320 If we be not willing to compone in what terms, both for religion and state, they please.

Componé, compo-ny, a. *Her.* [a. OF. *componné*, also *componné*, *componné*, *comend* in same sense. Various referred to L. *compondere*, and OF. *copon*, *copon* piece, portion, splinter.] Composed of a row of squares of two alternate tinctures; called also *gabonated*.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 35 With a Batune compo-nyé d'Argent and Gules. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 7 Those fields that are bordered about . . . having only two tracks of checkers, are called Compo-ny. 1766 FORNY *Her. Gloss.*, *Compony*, a Word applied to a Bordure, Pale, Bend, or other ordinary, made up of squares of alternate metals and Colors. 1864 HOUTELL *Hereditary Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 21 (ed. 3) 215 A bordure compo-nyé or and az.

† Compo-nyed, *ppl. a. Obs.* In *Sc. compo-nyt*. [f. COMPONE v. + -ED 1.] a. Compounded, compound; b. Composed, settled, orderly; c. Collocated, associated; d. *Her.* = COMPONE.

1522 J. VAUS *Rudim. Gram.* Dd iii j 6 (Jam.), Ane sympil, and ane compo-ny, and ane decompo-ny. 1528 PAYNUL *Salerne's Regim.* Fij b. There is a diversite in an egge touchynge his compo-nyde partis. yolkke. white. 1536 BULLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 129 Al pepill that is compo-ny and honest. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* (1679) 19/1 He beareth Azure, a Bordure counter-compo-nyed, Or and Gules; which is . . . compounded of these two colours counterly placed. [1706 in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.]

Compo-nyency, *rare.* [f. COMPONENT; see -ENCY.] Component quality; composition.

1750 WARBURTON *Sullivan* II. iii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 125 The compo-nyency of that lightning which produces such an effect. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 21 Ridding us of the old fallacies and compo-nyencies.

Compo-nyent (kəm'pō-nēnt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *compo-nyent-em*, pr. pple. of *componere* to compose.]

A. *adj.* Composing, constituting, making up, constituent.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 57 Camphire . . . spends itself by continually effluviating its own Component Particles. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 102 Words, as distinguished from their component letters or syllables. 1814 SOUTHW. *Roderick* xliii. Thy component dust. 1863 H. COX *Insult.* 4 The separation of government into its two component parts, Legislature and the Executive. 1871 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* xlviii. The brilliancy of the component stars is nearly equal.

B. *sb.* 1. One who makes composition; a compo-nyer. *Obs.*

1563 BR. GRINDAL in *Abp. Parker's Corresp.* (1853) 196 If, because the Queen's Majesty . . . pardoned the compo-nyents, that sum be now cast into the arrearsages.

2. A constituent element or part.

Logically applicable only in plural to the whole of the elements or parts of a compound body; but in practice each element is called a component.

1645 DIGBY *Of Man's Soul* x. § 10 Single apprehensions [being] the components of judgments. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Eng. Dict.*, Compounded or double words [which] obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. 1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 461 Revenge made a great component of his . . . character. 1860 TULLOCH *Glac.* I. v. 38 The red component of this light is, as it were, abstracted from it.

Componental, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to components.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & M.* I. 98 All quantitative relations are componental; all qualitative relations elemental.

Compo-ny: see COMPOUND sb. 2

† Compo-nyist. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *compo-nyista*, f. *componere* to compose: see -IST, SO G. *compo-nyist*.] A musical composer.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Micro.* 21 Not to be used in any plaine Song, yet worthy to be knowne by compo-nyists.

Compo-nyt, *Sc. f. COMPOND, Obs.*

† **Composition.** *Sc. Obs.* = COMPOSITION.  
1497 *Acta Audit.* 152 (Jam.) The said George lord Setoun had . . . maid compositionne for the gudeis spulyeit.

† **Compositour.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. COMPOSE v.] = COMPOSER (of quarrels); COMPOUNDER.

1493 *Acta Audit.* 176 (Jam.) Jugis, arbitouris, arbitouris, & amiable compositouris, equally chosin betuix the saidis partis. 1535 *Sc. Acta Jus.* 7 (1814) 345 It sall nocht be lessum to the thesaurare and compositouris . . . to compone or fyne . . . with the brekaris of the saidis acts for lesse than, etc.

**Compony:** see COMPOSE.

† **Compope.** *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. COM- + POPE.] A fellow-pope, a colleague in the papal office.  
1559 *Baxter Key Cath.* xviii. 77 One [pope]. . . being *rudis litterarum* was fain to get another compope to say his offices.

**Comport** (kɔmpɔːt), *v.* [ad. L. *comportāre* to carry together, and *F. comport-er* to endure, bear, suffer, conduct (oneself), behave: the L. *f. com- + portāre* to carry.]

† 1. *trans.* To bear, endure; to tolerate. *Obs.*  
1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 175 We that ar stark (sayes the apostle) man comport the imbecillitie of the walker.  
1597 *Daniel Civ. Wares* i. lxx. The malecontented sort, That . . . never can the present state comport. a 1619 — *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 129 A Queene Dowager of England . . . could not comport a superior so neare her doore. 1669 G. DICKIN *Elvira* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley XV.* 25 How does that noble beauty . . . comport her servile metamorphosis? 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Pallas Angl.* 31 Whose Necessities they are oftentimes as far from . . . Bearing or Comporting. 1828 *Colerbrooke Oblig. & Contracts* i. 70 Words taken in a sense which they comport.

† 2. To bear, suffer, allow, permit *that.* *Obs.*  
1616 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1616) 662 The time did not comport that the course of divine matters . . . should be hindered by humane contentions. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* iii. § 2 (1663) 14 Amongst them the custome doth comport in certain places that they *Thou* one another more freely.

† 3. *intr.* To comport with: to bear with, put up with, tolerate, endure, suffer. *Obs.*

1505 Sir W. CECIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 172 II. 296 She . . . prayeth hir Ma<sup>ty</sup> here to comport with hir untill she will send on of hers hyther. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* ii. 9 Being unable to comport with his Oppression. 1679 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 274 If the University of Oxford . . . were to comport with the privileges granted before to the King's Printers. 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Men.* i. xi. 242 She needed both drinking, bathing, and pumping, but had not strength to comport with either. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* iii. v. (1872) 214 The family . . . could at any rate comport with no long absence.

† 4. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs. rare.*  
1655 *REFL. Ch. Hist.* iii. i. § 2 Many . . . Bishops . . . unable to Comport themselves with his harshness . . . quitted their preferments.

† 5. *refl.* To conduct or behave oneself; to act in a particular manner, to behave. *Also transf.*  
1616 *LANE Sgr.'s Tale* xi. 53 How thw whole court of knights gann them comport in glorious wellcoms. 1666 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* ii. iii. 20 He comporteth himself with extraordinary courage. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 314 The heat which accompanies the sun's rays comports itself, in all respects, like light. 1858 JAS. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christianity* 221 It would be curious to know how the Christians comported themselves when the priest of the Sun became monarch of the world.

† 6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To behave. *Obs.*

1616 *LANE Sgr.'s Tale* xi. 233 Where they with goodliest complementes comported. 1663 R. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 100 Comport, to compose the gesture. 1733 *Rules of Civility* ix. 86 How we are to Comport in our Congratulations and Condolements with great Persons. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III. 371, I cannot say how he would have comported under it.

† 7. To comport with: to deal with, treat. *Obs.*  
1655 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xv. Wks. 219 In what manner a prince ought to comport with his subjects. 1689 *Dial. betw. Timothy & Titus* xi. Now how do you Comport with it in your Practice?

† 8. *intr.* To comport with: to agree with, accord with; to suit, befit.

1589 R. BRUCE *Exhort.* a *Tim.* ii. (Wodrow) 375 Sik a meaning as the words may bear, and as their signification may comport with. 1603 *DANIEL Def. Rhine* (1717) 31 A Tragedy would indeed best comport with a Blank Verse. 1685 *EVELYN Mrs. Godolphin*, How her detachment from Royall servitude would comport with her. 1734 *WATTS Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 214 They do all that nature and art can do to comport with his will. 1884 *SERAPH Sport* xvi. 288 Such wholesale slaughter does not comport with our opinion as to what really constitutes sport.

† 9. *trans.* ? To befit, or ? to bear upon. *Obs. rare.*  
1604 *DRAYTON Moses* i. What respects he the negotiating Matters comporting emperie and state?

† 10. *lit.* To carry or bring together, collect. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* 40 The materials were comported from the Gentiles. a 1660 [see COMPOSITION].  
† 11. To comport the pike: to carry it grasped near the middle and pressed to the right side of the body, with the point raised. *Obs.*

See description and figure in *Pistifilo, Oplomachia* (1621), where this 'modo' is said to be new, and practised by some French captains, particularly those of the King's Guard; also in *Alfieri La Picca* (1641) 16 'Come porti la picca il capitano.' (In neither of these is any particular name applied to this 'modo'.) The mode of coming to the 'comport' is fully described in *The Perfection of Military Discipline after Newest Methods* (1690) p. 24.

1635-43 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* cxlii. (1661) 150 Comporting your Half-pikes marching, is to be understood, when you march under Trees, or some such place where they cannot be ordered or advanced. 1634 *PEACHAM Compt. Gent.* (1661)

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299 Postures for the Pike. (15) Shoulder. (16) Port your Pikes. (17) Comport your Pikes. (18) Order your Pikes. 1650 R. ELTON *Art Milit.* viii. (1668) 6 The comporting of the Pike is only useful to the souldier marching up a hill; for if then he should be shouldered, the butt-end of the Pike would always be touching of the ground. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 7 Captains and Lientenants are to carry their pikes comported.

† **Comport** (kɔmpɔːt), *sb.* *Obs.* [a. *obs. F. comport, f. comporter* to COMFORT. But in sense 1 taken immediately from the Eng. verb.]

1. The action or position of comporting a pike: see COMFORT v. 8.

1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* ii. (1643) 9 From Comport, Cheeke, or Traile. 1650 R. ELTON *Art Milit.* i. iii. From the Comport charge to the Front, Right, Left, Reer. 1690 *Perfection Milit. Discip.* 24.

2. Behaviour, comportment.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worlthy Common.* Intro. 11 Our comport and conversation in and after it [the Holy Communion]. a 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Ceyx & Alcione* 41, I know them well, and mark'd their rude comport.

**Comport**, *sb.* 2 [app. a corrupt spelling of *compote*, short for *compote-dish*, or for *compositier*.] A dessert dish raised upon a stem or support.

1881 *Porcelain Wks., Worcester* 7 Comports for dessert services. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 3/7 The dessert service of Crown Derby china which is to be presented to Mr. Gladstone . . . consists of 26 pieces—18 plates and eight comports.

† **Comportable**, *a. Obs.* [f. COMFORT v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable, bearable.

1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.*, *Comportable*, tolerable, comfortable, to be borne withall. 1636 *FRATLY Clavis Myst.* xxxiii. 464 To prove that . . . Religions differing in substantial points are comfortable in the same kingdom. 1665 J. MALL *Offer F. Help* iii. Expected evils are the more comfortable. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxxviii. 319 Comfortable fool.

2. ? Accordant, consistent.

1644 *WOTTON Elem. Archit.* (J.), Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some comfortable method.

Hence **Compo-rtableness**, *endurableness.*

1642 *Consid. Duties Prince & People* 18 In every one of them the comportsableness and stability depended onely on the well regulating of the Sovereign power.

† **Comportance**, *Obs.* [f. COMFORT v. + -ANCE.]

1. Carriage, bearing, behaviour, manner of conducting oneself; (esp. in a favourable sense).

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. i. 29 Goodly comportance each to other beare, And entertaine themselves with court'sies meet. 1630 *LANE Sgr.'s Tale* p. 144 note, Now Orbell . . . him bore with such substantiall comportance. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Imoc. Triumph.* To Rdr. x A man of no benevolous or friendly comportance with those, to whom he . . . speaketh.

2. Agreement, accordance; compliance.  
1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 41 Calvin's apprehensions are of best comportance with the words. a 1665 — *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 265 The word signifieth, let your yieldingness, or comportance and compliance, be known unto all men.

† **Comportation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *comportationem*, n. of action *f. comportāre*: see COMFORT and -ATION.] The action of bringing together or collecting; *concr.* a collection.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii. 2 The evangelical hand of comortation. 1655 *Br. RICHARDSON O. T.* 303 (T.) A collection and comortation of Agur's wise sayings. a 1660 *WHARTON Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1689) 11 The Feast of Comportation of Wood . . . in memory of the wood comported, or brought for perpetual Nourishment of the Holy Fire.

**Comporter** (kɔmpɔːtɪə), [f. COM- + PORTER.] (See *quot.* and *FELLOWSHIP*.)

1885 *Morn. Post* 22 Dec. 3/1 The plaintiff . . . was a fellow-ship porter, and . . . applied to be . . . a comorter, which was a superior rank in that body.

† **Comportioner**, *Obs.* [f. COM- + PORTIONER.] One of a number who share together; = COMPARITIONER.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 28 Gif ane heretage . . . perteineth to divers and sundrie heires, as comportioners thereof. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th c. II. iv. xx. 359 In all Cathedral Churches, every Canon or Comportioner shall be obliged to be in a certain order, either Priest, Deacon, or Sub-deacon.

**Comportment** (kɔmpɔːtmənt). Now *rare*. [a. *F. comportement* bearing, behaviour, *f. comporter*: see -MENT.]

1. Personal bearing, carriage, demeanour, deportment; behaviour, outward conduct, course of action.  
† Formerly also in *pl.* Proceedings, conduct.

1599 *SANDYS Europae Spec.* 152 Urbain VIII . . . very magnificent and ceremonious in his outward comportment. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 213 Whosoever will . . . consider the comportment of the English Nation. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 157 The better to maintain their high state and comortement. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempt. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 468 He will . . . make his comportment fuller of decency and majesty. 1650 *HOWELL Masaniello* 126 The causes of his tyrannicall comportments. 1796 W. TOLDEN *Two Orphans* i. 96 His Christian and religious comportment in his sickness.

† 2. So *C. of oneself, of one's body.* *Obs.*

1659 *Divine Lover* 16 Exacter observance of our Regular Discipline, and other good externe comportment of ourselves. 1663 *COWLEY The College*, A graceful comportment of their bodies.

† 3. Dealing with a person. *Obs.*

1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 272 A Summary of our Comportment with all others of our own kind. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) II. v. 152 A due account of his nearer comportment with his Majesty upon the subject of the new

methods. 1736 *CARTE Ormonde* II. 25 As to his comportment with *Clanricard Taaffe* and the Irish.

d. Of a thing: 'Behaviour', manner of comporting itself (under specified conditions).

1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xiii. 137 Its comportment before the blowpipe.

† 2. ? Something officially carried or borne. *Obs.*  
1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 487 The Pastoral Staffe . . . being their onely comportment.

† 3. Accordance, consistent action. *Obs. rare.*

1675 *HOWE Living Temple Wks.* (1834) 99a, The whole course of Divine dispensation . . . imports a steady Comportment with this necessity.

† **Composable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. COMPOSE v. + -ABLE.] Adapted for composition.

1623 *LISLE *Ælfric* on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 35 Our Saxon Ancestors . . . had a very significant and composable tongue.

† **Composal**, *Obs.* [f. COMPOSE + -AL: cf. *disposal, proposal*.] The action of composing.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. vi. Wks. III. 68 Practise or right composal of affections being the end . . . of all moral discipline. 1672-5 *COMBER Comp. Temple Pref.* (1702) 8 Charity . . . which guided his hand in the composal of these lines. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer Pref.* 2 What time can there be required for the Composal of such?

**Composant**, *a. and sb. Math.* ? *Obs.* [a. *F. composant* in same sense.] Entering into composition with other forces; a component, constituent.

1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 124 The name resultant is given to a force which is equivalent to two or more forces acting at once upon a point, or upon a body; these separate forces being named constituents or composants.

**Composant**, *comozant*. Also *comozant*. A corruption of *CORPOSANT* [Pg. *corpo santo* 'holy body', from its resemblance to an aureole or nimbus], the electrical phenomenon known also as St. Elmo's Fire.

1749 *WADDELL in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 111 A very hard Storm of Wind, attended with Thunder and Lightning . . . and sundry very large Comozants (as we call them) overhead . . . some of which settled on the spintles at the Topmast heads, which burnt like very large Torches. 1752 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1840 v. 224. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 213 We have heard all our lives of St. Elmo's fire . . . and of the comozants of our mariners. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* i. v. 208 There's the first composant I have seen this cruise. 1889 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/2 St. Elmo's fire, a form of electrical discharge which is more familiar to sailors under the name of comozants.

**Compose** (kɔmpɔːz), *v.* [a. *F. composer* (12th c. in *Littre*), *f. com-* together + *poser* to place, put down:—Romanic *posare* = late L. *posuere* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see *POSE*, *REPOSE*. Through form-association with inflexions of L. *ponere*, *posui*, *pa. pple. positum, posuim*, *It. posto*, *OF. post*, *pos*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as a synonym of *OF. -pondere*, and finally took its place in the compounds, so that *composer* to *compose* is now used instead of *compondere* to *componere*, *compound*, and naturally associated with *compositor*, *composition*, *compost*, etc., with which it has no connexion in origin.]

I. To put together, make up.

† 1. *trans.* To make by putting together parts or elements: to make up, form, frame, fashion, construct, produce. *Obs. exc.* in the special senses below.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. xiii. 39 He [God] is the very Astro-nomyer . . . as he hym self that composed astronomy. 1485 — *Chas. Gh.* 12 He dyd compose & do edifye a cyte. 1499 *THYNNER Animadv.* (1865) 35 England had . . . the arte to compose suche kynde of delicate Cloothe of golde, as Europe had not the lyke. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & C.* v. ii. 170 His Helme: Were it a Caske compos'd by Vulcan's skill, My Sword should bite it. 1692 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 127 The Art of . . . composing a Ship, not out of one but several thousand pieces of Wood and Iron. 1788 *REIN Aristotell's Log.* i. § 1. a He [Aristotle] was the first we know, says Strabo, who composed a library.

† 2. To fashion, frame (the human body, etc.); *esp.* in comp. as *well-composed*, well put together, well-built. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* ii. 15 His some yolus . . . was soo fayr and so wel composed. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. ii. 21 Franke Nature rather curious then in hast Hath well compos'd thee. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts, Cant.* vii. 4 Thy nose . . . is perfectly composed, and featured. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 195 Callipygæ and women largely composed behinde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. xxi. 1696 D'Urvey Mad. Fickle iii. iii. So handsome, so well composed a man.

† 3. To compound or mix (with). *Obs.*

1495 *CAXTON Jason* 52 Beurages and drynkes sumptuous composed with spices.

3. Predicated of the elements; To constitute, make up; to be the constituents or material of.  
This construction seems to have come in as 1 became obsolete.

1665 R. BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1675) 240 Now that the sun has . . . elevated this Water in the form of Vapours . . . we see it Composes a Cloud. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 483 Nor did Israel scape Th' infection when their borrow'd Gold compos'd the Cal in Oreb. 1692 *DRYDEN St. Eusemius's Ess.* 126 Insinuations, complaisance, and all those curious measures which compose the Art of winning hearts. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* i. i. 24 See worlds on worlds compose one universe. 1743 *FIELDING J. Wild* i. v. The same endowments have often composed the statesman and the Prig. 1799 *Scotl. Described* (ed. 2) 15 Granite, schistus, sand-



stone. . . usually compose the strata of its rocks. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (ed. 5) 122 The five or six great tribes or tribe-leagues which composed the German nation.

4. *pass.* To be made up, formed, compounded of (a material, or constituent elements); to be constituted; to consist of.

Originally, and still in form, the passive of *componere*, the agent being left unexpressed. But now, practically, the passive of *componere* is the persons who compose a crowd are those of whom the crowd is composed.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrrurg.* The bladder . . . is composed of pannicles. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 257 He is compos'd and fram'd of treachery. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. xi. 208 Every man is composed of a man and a beast. 1713 SPERAT (J.). Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of all pious affections. 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 18 Every part of nature is composed from similar materials. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. p. 17 If an assembly is viciously or feebly composed in a very great part of it. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 111 The spinal chord is composed of the same materials as the brain. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 657 A government composed of princes and bishops. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 The first British currency was composed of tin.

5. *spec.* To construct (in words); to make or produce in literary form, to write as author.

Formerly often = *composere*; now chiefly restricted to poetry, essays, or the like, in which original literary workmanship is the predominant feature. *Write* is commonly used of any treatise of which narrative, description, or discussion is the main purpose; but it is a lighter substitute for *compose*, even in reference to finished works of literary art.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 A short and profitfull doctryne . . . the which is taken and composed upon the said book of Cato. 1489 — *Keyes of A. r. i. 3* Which he had composed and made in a boke. 1599 TYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) 69 The Letter of Cupide, and the ballade. . . which Chaucer never composed. 1851 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 225 Poets . . . that composed Hymnes and other sorts of Poems. 1667 PRIMATT (*title*) The City and County Purchaser and Builder. Composed by S. P. Gent. 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. p. iv. I was induced to compose an history. 1814 WORDSW. *Prof. Excursion.* A determination to compose a philosophical poem. 1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 556 The printed authorities from which the present history has been composed. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 262 In the last year of his life he [Cicero] composed at least eight of his philosophical works.

b. *absol.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. Yonder's Horace. I think he be composing as he goes in the street. 1766 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Feb. When composing, I have generally had them [verses] in my mind, perhaps fifty at a time, walking up and down in my room; and then I have written them down. 18 — CRABBE (O.). Follow your calling, think the Muses foes Nor lean upon the pestle and compose. 1838 PARK *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 646 It is always easier to criticize than to compose. 1866 J. E. T. ROGERS *Prof. A. Smith's W.* N. 25 It is said that he composed with difficulty, and always with the services of an amanuensis.

6. *Musie.* To invent and put into proper form.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 Being injoynted to make a song, [he] will do so much as one would think a scholar of one yeares practise might easily compose a better. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recr. Officer* Epil. This piece of music . . . was composed by a famous Italian master. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 93 note, King Henry composed a Motett beginning *Quam Pulchra es.* 1822 SHORTHOUSE *5. Inglesant* xxii. He composed pieces for a single voice with accompaniment for Violins.

b. To set to music; to write music to.

1562-a PRYNE *Diary* 11 Feb. At night began to compose songs, and begin with 'Gaze not on swans'. 1697 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb. Pref.* The English . . . so musical as the French, yet they have been pleas'd already with the *Tempest* (an opera), and some Pieces that follow'd, which were neither much better written, nor so well compos'd as this. 1841 F. BISS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. i. 22 In the wish to find something Italian to compose. 1878 A. ROYCE *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* of These four lines of Hamlet have been composed by Mr. M. P. King in the form of the unaccompanied glee for three voices.

c. *absol.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 60 Not intending to treat of Composing. 1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* xi. He is very talented, very musical, composes well. 1863 OUSELEY in *Guardian* 18 Nov. 1082/a Now it became for the first time possible to compose in the true sense of that term. No longer was music simply an enhancing adjunct to words.

7. *Print.* To put together (types) so as to form words and blocks of words; to set up (type); to set up (an article, a page) in type; also *absol.*

1837 *Decree of Star Chamb.* 24 If any person . . . that is not allowed Printer . . . shall worke at any such Presse, or Set, or Compose any Letters to bee wrought by any such Presse. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 11 Apr. II. 202 They had 15 shillings per sheet for composing Pliny's Epistles. 1722 R. PROCT. 11 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5963/x An Assistant to . . . Nathaniel Mist in composing for the Press. 1797 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1784. The compositor was Mr. Manning. . . who had compos'd about one half of his 'Dictionary'. 1822 BLADES *Caxton* 108 The author procur'd . . . a fount of their Caxton types in pure lead, and compos'd a page of Caxton's 'Chess Book'.

8. To put together (parts or elements) so as to make up a whole; *spec.* in artistic use, To arrange artistically the elements of a landscape or painting.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) Where matter was put into those Figures by God . . . at last he reduced it to order, each being conjoined to one another and composed in due Proportion. 1659 T. WILSFORD *Archit.* 27 Panes of glass (composed in Diamond cut). 1782 GILPIN *Wye* (1780) 59 Shrubs artfully composed may have their elegance and beauty. 1828 STEUART *Planter's C.* 298 With . . . taste and judgment, Bushes and stools of Cope-wood may be thus composed . . . naturally and beautifully. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev.*

*Lamps* iv. § 26. 115 Symmetry without proportion is not composition. To compose is to arrange unequal things.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To enter into composition; to admit of artistic grouping.

1828 ELMS *Metr. Improv.* 45 The house . . . composes well with the adjoining mansions and small plantations.

c. *trans.* To construct artistically. (Cf. § 6.)

1663 [see *COMPOSING* *vbl. sb.*] 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 149 The plan was not copied from any other edifice, but was composed expressly for the purpose mentioned.

II. To arrange a dispute, conflict of claims, etc.

9. *trans.* To settle, adjust, arrange.

a. discord or dissension, a dispute, difference, quarrel, war, disturbance, disorder, etc.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 242 The controversie ceased and composed betweene these two, Otho the Cardinal . . . beginneth his sermon. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. § 6 To compose the strife between him and his competitor. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 234 This war was at length composed by the intervention of Mercury. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 198 The king, with some difficulty, composed this difference. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. xiv. 206 For the present the tumult was composed.

b. contending or rebellious persons, a disturbed district.

1594 [see *COMPOSING* *vbl. sb.*] 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 What a stirre had Abraham to compose Sarah and Hagar to peace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 39 It is hard so to compose two Swarms of Bees in one Hive, but that they will fall out and fight. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xix. 326 Labienus, with four legions, was sent to compose the country between Sens and Paris.

10. To arrange (any matter) properly or successfully; to settle.

1568 GRANTON *Chron.* II. 70 That matter was some composed by the king of England. 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 96 [He] then goes . . . and composes this business with the King of France. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v. 37 It then remains . . . to compose the event [Mary's marriage] in some such form as least may harm your Grace.

b. *absol.* To come to a composition or settlement.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & C.* II. ii. 15 If we compose well heere, to Parthia.

† 11. *intr.* ? To make composition, to compound (for anything). *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 179 Such as had the good fortune to keep or compose for their owne livelyhoods.

III. To adjust the body or mind to any attitude, esp. that of repose; to calm or quiet disturbance.

[The later development has here app. been influenced by association with the cognate *Repose*, which retains much more of the original sense of *pausare*; in senses 15-17, esp., to compose is to adjust to a state of repose.]

12. *trans.* To give some arrangement, attitude, or adjustment to; to 'make up' in a specified or understood way, or artificially. To compose oneself: to adopt an attitude, to dispose one's body, or features, in an appropriate manner.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 146 Composing and dressing it [his face] at a looking-glasse. . . all manner of waies to seem more terrible. 1644 BULWER *Chinol.* 180 The stroke inflicted with the Hand thus composed, hath from antiquity . . . the name of Condyl. 1673 *Rules of Civility* vii. 177 Composing ourselves with as much modesty as we may. 1673 S. C. *Art Complaisance* i. 7 They appear more affected then yourself, and never fall to create their countenances according to yours. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 90 How doth it [Water] exactly compose itself to a level or equal Superficies. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvii. She . . . would have taken care to study and compose a face so as to be ready to suit the plea.

13. To address or dispose (esp. the mind, oneself) calmly and collectedly to or for an action or state, or to do something; 'to adjust the mind to any business by freeing it from disturbance' (J.).

1614 BR. HALL *Contempt* O. T. vii. 1108 That he may the more easily compose himselfe to resist [Satan's] onsets. 1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 107 To sound the Shop Keepers, and compose them to see their slavery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 96 Her also I . . . have calmd . . . and all her spirits compos'd To meek submission. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xvi. 53 Tired with fear and fatigue, it was not possible for me to compose myself to write. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i. I would fain compose my thoughts for action.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 332 They tend to detain people always in a gazing and expecting posture, so that they compose not to the work and duty of the day.

c. In *compose oneself to sleep* there is a blending with following senses.

1709 STREEL & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 160 ¶ 2 It was impossible for me to compose my self to sleep after two such unexpected Alarms. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Pov. Sunbeam* xxi. The children . . . compos'd themselves in the deck-house to sleep for the remainder of the night.

† 14. To put in the proper state (for any purpose); to dispose, to order. *Obs.*

1614 SPERD *Theatre Gl. Brit.* Pref. How the Lord compos'd my minde for the worke. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist.* viii. (J.). The whole army seem'd well compos'd to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen.

15. To set in proper order, or in a position of rest; to arrange, adjust; e.g. to set (the body) in the posture of sleep or repose. To compose one's countenance: to adjust the features so that they express no emotion. (Cf. COMPOSED 4.)

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 434 At length in sleep their bodies they compose. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxi. The whole body is composed, and the hands fall idly to the sides.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 446 First we stroke An eyebrow, next compose a straggling lock. 1833 SCOTT *Rohrbach* I. ii. Ere sleep [his] senses tied, Oft had he changed his weary side, Compos'd his limbs. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* ix. He tried to compose his countenance as well as he could: it was impossible that he should explain to his hostess . . . why he was angry.

b. To lay out (a dead body).

a 1677 BARROW and *Serm. Rom.* xii. 18. 1697 DRYDEN *Enu.* VI. 498 And in a peaceful grave my corps compose. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 52 By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. No Christian hands Were here who should compose his decent corpse.

† c. *fig.* To make seemly and orderly (in manners, behaviour, etc.). *Obs.*

1626 DONNE *Serm. on Ps. lxxv.* § 5 By Composing our manners and rectifying our Life and Conversation. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186 One . . . who took more care to frame an Oration, than to compose his Life.

16. To make calm or quiet (a physical disturbance, noise, etc.).

1613 G. SANDYS *Tran.* 207 The windes fauourable, and the seas compos'd. 1722 PRIOR *The Dove* 93 To compose this midnight noise. 1728 WOODWARD (J.). Had power to still and compose it [the water], as well as to disturb it.

17. To calm, pacify, tranquillize (the thoughts, spirits, emotions). *Freq. refl. and passive.*

1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 265 Contract thy spirits together, be compos'd. 1688 SHADWELL *Syr. Alaslie* v. If you are not quiet, you shall never see her more. . . I'll strive to compose myself. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. xviii. He said . . . kind things to me, to compose and bring me to myself. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 305 Reflections such as . . . Compose the passions, and exalt the mind. 1837 DICKENS *Pickew.* xxiv. I heard him ask her to compose herself, for what a situation it was if anybody should come. 1873 MRS. OLIPHANT *Immacul.* II. i. 20 For Heaven's sake, Amanda, compose yourself—Do you want to make a scene?

b. To tranquillize through the senses or nerves.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 86, I have known tar-water procure sleep and compose the spirits in cruel vigils. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 34 A good nurse can apply hot bottles to the feet . . . hour by hour, without disturbing, but rather composing the patient.

† *COMPOSE*, *sb.* OS. = COMPOSITION, COMPOST. Cf. COMPASS *sb.* 2

1581 ANDERSON *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 102 Remove the hindering matter from the roote of the fig tree, and lay compose to moisten, supple, and comforte the life thereof. . . Lay to the roote . . . that dung or compose. 1603 HARNET *Pov. Impos.* 45 And this . . . is the mystrie of your sweet Compose, to fume a Devill out at a mans nose like the smoake of Tobacco.

Composed (kəm'pōz'd), *pp. a.* [f. COMPOSE *v.* + ED.]

† 1. Made up of parts; compound; composite.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. xiv. 186 A number composed, is that which some one number meureth. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 249 Proper names being made of composed words. 1632 LITHGOW *Tran.* ix. 392 It congealeth in huge . . . stones. . . like to the composed Cinders of a Smithes Forge. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 97 This is the simple body of an Element; but, that, it is a composed body. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 54 The compos'd Order. 1801 tr. *Klaproth's Ess.* I. i. If a composed one, to know the parts of which it is composed.

† b. Complicated, compounded. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* II. 8 ivb, Woundes compos'd after the intencion of Galyen aforesayde. *Ibid.* TI. The woundes are sometyne compos'd with vnnatural mater . . . and fraudeulent venomous sylthynes.

† 2. Elaborately or well put together. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 60 Walefull Sonnets, whose compos'd Rimes Should be full fraught with seruicable vowes. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blout's Gardening* 22 A compos'd and elaborate Design will answer . . . better than one that is altogether plain and ordinary. *Ibid.* 63 A Bowling-green still more compos'd, and finer.

† 3. Constituted, settled, established, confirmed.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 360/4 This holy vyrgyne . . . was so compos'd in alle good manners.

4. Of the face, bearing, etc.: Made calm or tranquil; properly adjusted, undisturbed by emotion; expressive of gravity or self-possession.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 67 A personage of so compos'd a presence, that nature and fortune had done him wrong if they had not made him a souldier. 1628 EARLE *Microscop.* liv. (Arb.) 76 A man . . . Of a compos'd and settled countenance. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 46 In Spain . . . there is something still more serious and compos'd in the manner of the Inhabitants. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 117 That stern and compos'd face.

† b. Artificially 'made up' or adjusted. *Obs.*

1627 LISANDER & CAL. v. 80 His countenance was not compos'd but natural and without art. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. xviii. 97 Officers . . . with bended knees and a compos'd countenance, offer'd their respectful homage.

5. Having one's feelings or passions under control; calm and self-possessed, tranquil. The opposite of *excited, distracted*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. II. v. He that will intend to take his rest must go to bed. . . with a secure and compos'd mind. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 104 Such calm and serene ideas of truth, that shine only in compos'd souls. 1724 POPE *Epit. Mrs. Corbet* 7 So unaffected, so compos'd a mind. 1727 — *Epit. R. Digby* 3 Compos'd in suff'rings and in joy sedate. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* (1841) Ser. III. lxxxv. 452/1 Lord Kilmarnock was compos'd, though penitent, and prepar'd himself, for the terrible exit. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. 103 When you are at home you will be more compos'd.

6. *Her. a.* = COMPOSED. † b. *Arms compos'd*: the addition by a gentleman to his own armorial bearings of a portion of those borne by his wife.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Composed* or *Composed*, is also used in the general for a bordure, a pale, or a fess, composed of two different colours, or metals, disposed alternately. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*.

**Composedly** (kəm'pōz'dli, -ədli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a composed manner; calmly, tranquilly, without agitation.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist.* i. (1843) 12/1 In this hurry... a man was seen walking before the door very composedly without a hat. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 447 The Heroe check'd her, and compos'dly said. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvii. He took his loss... very composedly. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Pool* i. xviii. He lay back, and folded his hands composedly.

**Composedness** (kəm'pōz'dnəs, -ədnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being composed.

a. in outward bearing, appearance, or demeanour. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxxiii. (1632) 130 A man of so observable composedness, as that he had bin neuer seene to laugh. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 182 Gravity and composedness of behaviour. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 9 That this composedness was the demeanour of one who submitted to the stroke as a judicial visitation.

b. in mind, spirits, etc. 1627 DR. HALL *Heaven upon E.* § 2. 74 This due composedness of minde we require unto our tranquillity. 1796 LAMB *Let. Coleridge* 28 Oct. Rejoice with me in my sister's continued reason and composedness of mind. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Memo. Sheridan* 208 Details which move the heart out of the composedness of criticism.

c. of a people, etc.: Settled order, tranquillity. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 168 The anarchy lasted, with some short intervals of composedness, till the general election of 1705.

**Composer** (kəm'pōz'ər), [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *F. compositeur*.]

1. One who puts together or combines into a whole; one who fashions or constructs. *rare*.

1644 BR. WILLIAMS *Rights of Kings* (1662) 43 (T.) To be the composers, contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law. 1657 MAY *Satir. Puppy* 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjointed Sense. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxxiii. 298 Composers of green Arbours. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 146 A wise man is the proper composer of an excellent Sallet.

† b. A mixer or mingler. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 a. These composers or mongers with their temperance and mixture.

† c. A component, a constituent part. *Obs.*

1610 MARSHAM *Masterp.* i. iv. 21 Humours... are the third composers of a horses body.

2. One who composes a literary work; an author or writer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 102 Like unto composers of Tragedies. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, Able writers and composers in every excellent matter. 1818 PARR *IVks.* (1828) VIII. 646 Instances in which great critics have shewn themselves not very correct composers. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* iii. 21 Moses being not the mere collector, but the composer of the documents contained in Genesis.

3. One who composes music. (The usual sense, when used without defining additions.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 281 Some will be good descanters... and yet will be but bad composers. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, The well studied chords of some choice composer. 1691 DRYDEN *Abion & Alb.* Pref. The Composer Monsieur Grabut... has so exactly express'd my sense... that he seems... to have been the Poet as well as the Composer. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* i. 413/1 Mr. Cowen is also the composer of many popular songs. 1883 ROCKSTRO *Life Handel* xxviii. The greatest Composer in the world.

4. One who arranges or groups according to the laws of artistic composition; † a designer.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/1 Henry Shallcross late of Morden... Composer to the Callicoe Factory there. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty Wks.* (Bohn) II. 145 As the eye is the best composer, so light is the first of painters.

† 5. One who sets up type, a compositor. *Obs.*

1634 HARRINGTON *Salernus Regiment* Pref. 4 The faults of the Composer and Corrector shall neither be excused nor excused by me. 1637 LAUD *Let. in Hist. Chancery* 107. The procuring of a sufficient composer, and corrector, for the Eastern languages. 1708-15 KERSEY *Compositor*, a Printer's Composer, that sets the Matter.

6. A person or thing that adjusts, settles, tranquillizes, etc.

1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Matt. xi. 30 Wks. 1684 IV. 479 Seeking out those great composers of the soul. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* ii. Ye murmur'ing streams... The sweet composers of the pensive soul. 1735 R. JAMES *Canine Madness* (1760) 156 [Musk] is a great composer, and excellent in convulsions. 1827 EARL SHAFTESBURY in *Life* (1886) i. ii. 72 Yesterday read 'Watson's Apology'... an everlasting composer for busy Deists and wounded faith.

† **Composier**. *Obs.* app. = COMPOSURE 'composition'.

1648 *Royalist's Def.* 50 The composer of that Body. *Ibid.* 77 The Composer of the Members is such. *Ibid.* 86 A composer far more preposterous, and absurd.

**Composing** (kəm'pōz'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COMPOSE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb COMPOSE (in its various senses).

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 364 (R.) The appeasing and composing of controversies and heresies. 1594 BR. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 203 For the composing and attaining of Christened kingdoms. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 23 The composing of a fit and easy Staives being a Masterpiece. 1688 PENN. *Archives* i. 103 For the composing of several disputes and differences. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Sept. II. 129 The Printers demand per sheet 14s. for composing. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. II. viii. 121 They sung..

hymns of their own composing. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 315 To Wordsworth, composing was a healthy exercise.

2. *Comb.* (in sense 7 of the verb): composing-frame, the frame or stand at which a compositor stands; composing-machine, a machine for setting up type; composing-room, the room in which compositors work; (in quot. 1859) the room in which an author composes; composing-rule, a brass or steel rule against which the type is set in a composing stick, a setting-rule; composing-stand = composing-frame; composing-stick, an instrument (now of metal) of adjustable width, in which the type is set before being put on a galley. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 222 The press-room should, if possible, be separated from the \*composing-room. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) II. 137 The poet's study and composing room. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/3 Mr. Boyle began in the composing-room and ended in the editorial chair. 1699 PIOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 358 It makes the half of an oblong right-angled parallelepiped cut diagonally, being somewhat like the \*composing stick of a Printer. 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 123 The composing-sticks were originally of hard wood, without any sliding adjustment.

**Composing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That composes; *esp.* tranquillizing, soothing, sedative, as a *composing draught*.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* B. iij. A composing third way was my wish. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 60 The sweet peace of all-composing night. 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 3 Oct. I may dismiss immediately both doctor and apothecary, retaining... a composing draught or so for a while. 1860 MRS. CARVILLE *Let.* III. 37 To take three composing draughts a day.

† **Composit**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *composit*-ppl. stem of *compōnere*: see COMPOSITE. Cf. *deposuit*.] *trans.* To place or put together.

1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 133 A. Rhapsody, and confused mass of knowledge... composed and compiled.

† **Composital**, *a. (psb.) Obs.* -1 ? Composite.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. iv. ix. Lives central Can frame themselves a right compositall.

**Composite** (kəm'pōzɪt, formerly kəm'pōzɪt), *a. and sb.* Also 7 -it. [ad. L. *compositus*, pa. pple. of *compōnere* to put together. Cf. *F. composite* (in Archit.). Introduced first in the architectural sense (2), the only one recognized by Johnson, 1755-73.] 1. Made up of various parts or elements; compound; not simple in structure. 1698 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 27 It is impossible, in a composite sense, that the creature should not act and do that unto which it is premoved by the first cause. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvii. (1870) II. 328 We cannot decompose what is not already composite. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. 11. 96 To analyse a composite phenomenon into simpler ones. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* i. 28 The Book of Genesis is composite... a congeries of fragments collected from many different sources.

b. with of: = Compounded, composed. *rare*.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Gh. Crk. Poets* 17 A dithyrambic ode... composite of fantastic epithets. 2. *Arch.* The name of the fifth of the classical orders, being 'composed of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian'. At first *Composita* (sc. *columna*). 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B. ija. This pillar was first buylded to his perfection in the time of Titus, Vespasianus, who... called it *Composita*, or as some doo name her *Italica*. *Ibid.* E. iv. Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthia, & *Composita*, increase their heights by Diameters. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* (1664) 40 The Composite Order must be made of the same proportions of the Corinthian. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280/5 The Three Greek Orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian... and the Two Latin, Tuscan and *Composita*. 1766 ENRICK *Landon* IV. 95 Above there is placed a series of composite columns. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) i. App. 359 Another order, the Composite, which is Ionic and Corinthian mixed... may be described as a spoiled Corinthian.

b. *Composite arch*: 'the pointed or lancet arch' (Gwill).

3. *Math.* *Composite number*: a number which is the product of two or more factors, greater than unity. [L. *numerus compositus* (Isidore III. v. 7).] 1720-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1772 HORSLEY *Prime Num.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 327 Two or more numbers, which have any common integral divisor besides unity, are said to be Composite with respect to one another. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 4 A Composite Number is one which is the product of two or more numbers. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 20.

† b. See quot.: cf. COMPOUND a. 2 b.

1700 in Halliwell's *Brief Acc. S. Morland* (1838) 20 Compositys be alle nombrys that ben compynd of a dygit and of an articule, as fourteen. 4. *Nat. Hist.* Consisting of an organic aggregation of individuals, or of distinct parts. a. *Bot.* (a) Belonging to the N. O. *Compositæ*, in which what is popularly called the flower consists really of a close head of many small flowers ('florets') sessile on a common receptacle, and surrounded by a common involucre of bracts; examples are the daisy, dandelion, tansy, marigold, aster, chrysanthemum, dahlia, sunflower. Also *sb.* A plant of this order.

In many Composites the florets of the ray or circumference differ in shape from those of the disc, being developed so as to look like petals; by cultivation, the florets of the disc may assume the same form, as in the daisy, dahlia, and

common marigold; these two states are popularly called *single* and *double*.

1832 PINNOCK *Guide to Knowl.* No. 11 88/2 The whole autumnal season is remarkable for the reign of the Composite, or composite flowers. 1854 BALFOUR *Outlines Bot.* 449 The properties of Composite plants are various. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 120 The head of a composite is made up of a number of... florets. 1882a *Garden* 10 June 405/1 Graceful single flowered Composites have become so popular.

† (b) Compound. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* s.v. *Stalk*. If the stalk divaricate, or, instead of sending out branches, it divide into them, it is called a composite stalk.

b. *Zool.* Compound.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 205 The corallum of the Tabulata is mostly, if not always, composite. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. 354 The arborescent structures of the Composite Zoophytes.

c. *Crystallogr.* Compound.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 220 These strata are not united together like the parts of certain composite crystals.

5. *Logic.* Belonging to the terms collectively, but not to each separately; collective. (Cf. COMPOSITION 4 b.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. (1870) 278 Another ambiguity... is passing from the Composite to the Divisive, or from the Divisive to the Composite, meaning of a proposition.

6. In various technical uses: a. Of ships: Built of both wood and iron; constructed of an iron framework covered with wood.

1878 LADY BRASSY *Voy. Sunbeam* i note, The 'Sunbeam'... may be technically defined as a screw composite three-masted topsail-yard Schooner. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/4 She is a composite vessel—that is, constructed of iron frames with a wood bottom, protected by copper sheathing.

b. *Composite carriage*: a railway-carriage with compartments of different classes. So *a composite*. 1868 *Daily News* 24 Aug. A composite (first and second class) carriage. 1883—3 Jan. 2/4 Captain Price and Dr. Davies scrambled out of the capsized composite. 1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 10/4 He was in the bogie composite carriage.

c. *Composite candle*: one made of a mixture of stearic acid and the stearin of coco-nut oil. 1845 *Mech. Mag.* 60 A very cheap composite candle. 1857 MRS. CARVILLE *Let.* II. 334 There isn't a candle allowed... wax, dip, moulded, or composite. 1865 *Look Before You Leap* i. 176 A pair of hastily lit composites.

d. *Composite photograph or portrait*: a single photographic portrait, produced by combining those of two or more persons. Also *a composite*. 7. *Composite sailing in Naut.*: a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.

c. 1850 RUDIN. *Navig.* (Weale) 56 Another variety of the system is *Composite Great Circle Sailing*. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Sept. Connected with these tables was a sailing which Mr. Towson had designated 'composite sailing', by which he had enabled the mariner to take the nearest practical route when great circle sailing is not available.

B. *sb.* (See also prec. senses 3 b, 4 a, 6.)

† 1. A component part. *Obs. rare* -1.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* 12 If time and tune be the Composites of Musicke.

2. A composite thing; anything made up of different parts or elements, a compound.

1656 J. SERJEANT *tr. White's Peripat.* Inst. 204 The Composite or compound must needs be, in some measure, dense. 1721 BAILEY, *Composites*, (in Pharmacy) Medicines made up of many simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, etc. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. v. Wks. 241 Each man's understanding... is a composite of natural capacity and of super-induced habit. 1794 T. TAYLOR *tr. Pausanias's Descr. Greece* i. Pref. 15 Beauty in every composite consists in the apt connexion of its parts with each other. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 151 That wonderful composite called English.

3. *Gram.* A compound word or term. *rare*.

1708-15 KERSEY, *Composite*, a Term in Grammar; as A Composite, or Compounded Word. 1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 397 These [adjectives] are Composites; they have been formed by the combination of two words.

**Compositely** (kəm'pōzɪtli), *adv.* [f. COMPOSITE + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a composite manner.

1854 DE QUINCEY in *Page Life* (1877) II. xviii. 86 Not simply but compositely. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* (1870) 278 Two and three (taken compositely) are five.

**Compositeness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Composite state or quality.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 195 Apparent compositeness of attestation may really be due to mixture, and therefore delusive.

**Composition** (kəm'pōzɪʃən). Also 4-5 -ioun. [a. *F. composition*, ad. L. *compositiō-em*, n. of action f. *compōnere*; see COMPOSE and COMPOSE.]

I. As an action. \**generally*.

1. The action of putting together or combining; the fact of being put together or combined; combination (of things as parts or elements of a whole). 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 221 By composiciouns Of Anglia. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Vain-Gl.* (Arb.) 464 Such composition of glorious natures doth put life into busines. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 14 Wee must consider... when the composition of things together in the understanding doth depend upon the meer operation of the mind. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants*, *Lect.* i. (1682) 226 The Composition of Atomes in Bodies is like that of Letters, in Words. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* ii. § 31. 114 The instances of abridgement and composition of quotations.

2. The forming (of anything) by combination of various elements, parts, or ingredients; formation, constitution, construction, making up.

1555 EDEN *Decades IV. Ind.* (Arb.) 338 One of the marvellous thynges that god vseth in the composition of man. 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 10 Every body... which is capable of composition and resolution. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 165 The Ingredients... imploy'd in the Composition of the Prepar'd Water. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi. In the composition of a pudding, it was her judgement that mixed the ingredients. 1822 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* III. (1871) 112 The substitution of the troy pound... for the composition of the bushel and gallon.

† 3. The putting (of things) into proper position, order, or relation to other things; orderly arrangement; ordering. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1598 BACON *Relig. Medit.*, *Earthly Hope* (Arb.) 113 A state of minde which... is settled... out of a good government and composition of the affections. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 21 In the gesture and composition of the body. 1704 SWIFT *Mach. Operat. Spirit.* By what kind of Practices the Voice is best govern'd towards the Composition and Improvement of the Spirit. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxii. (1872) 453 Reverence and composition of body and outward demeanour.

\*specifically.

4. =SYNTHESIS. † a. *Philos.* 'Synthetic' reasoning or demonstration; reasoning from the universal to the particular. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 Composition passeth from the cause to the effect. *Ibid.*, A demonstration a priori, or composition is, when in reasoning, from the principles and first grounds, we passe... till after many reasons made, we come at the length to conclude that, which we first chiefly intend. And this kinde of demonstration vseth Euclide... for the most part. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. Concl., As in Mathematics, so in Natural Philosophy, the investigation... by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of composition. 1757 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Composition*... is a method of reasoning wherein we proceed from some general self-evident truth to other particular and singular ones.

b. *Logic.* *Fallacy of composition*: see *quots.* 1724 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 7 The sophism of composition is when we infer any thing concerning ideas in a compounded sense, which is only true in a divided sense... If any one should argue thus, Two and three are even and odd; five are two and three; therefore five are even and odd. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. (1870) 278 The sophism of Composition... An instance... is what may be called the Spenothrill's Fallacy: All of these contemplated expenditures (taken separately) are of trifling amount; Therefore all of them may be incurred (together) without ruining me.

5. Combination of arithmetical factors, ratios, forces, or elements, so as to produce a compound resultant: † a. *Math.* The multiplication of factors to produce a 'compound' or composite number. *Obs.* b. The multiplication or compounding of ratios; see COMPOUND v. 2, a. 2. † c. In a proportion, the substitution of the sum of the first and second terms for the first (or second), and of the sum of the third and fourth for the third (or fourth) *Obs.*; now expressed by *componendo*.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bj. Here must you vnderstande by composition, the multiplication of the partes of numbers together. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. xxx.  $\frac{BC}{AB} < \frac{EF}{DE}$  and therefore by composition  $\frac{AB}{AC} < \frac{DE}{DF}$  1695 ALINGHAM

*Geom. Epit.* 19 If A:B:C:D then by composition of Reason it will be as A+B:B+C:D:D. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 325. 1875 TODDINGTON *Algebra* xxvi. 224.

d. *Dynamics.* *Composition of forces*: see *quots.* So c. of velocities, etc.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 127 Composition of Forces, is the uniting of two or more forces into one, which shall have the same effect; or the finding of one force that shall be equal to several others taken together, in any different directions. 1830 KATER & LARSEN *Mech.* v. 52 In the examples of the composition of forces... here given, the effects of the forces are the production of pressures, or to speak more correctly... the 'composition of pressures'. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (1876) I. iv. 73 The law which determines the composition of mechanic forces.

† e. *Chem.* Chemical combination. *Attraction of composition*: a name for chemical affinity. *Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. § 5 The following ten laws... comprehend all the phenomena of the attraction of composition. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 304 The species of attraction called chemical attraction, is also [called]... the attraction of composition, or chemical affinity.

6. *Gram.* a. The combination, according to certain rules or principles, of two (or more) words to form one compound word.

1530 PALSGR. 9 When soever... this worde ex commeth in the composition of any worde in the frenche tong. 1580 GOLDING *Pref. Verses Davids Ato.* A v. a. To give just rules of Derivation, And Composition. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 263 *Σιδωρο*, which is one member in the Composition of it, relates to the *Φαισνισσε*. 1871 ROBY *Lact. Gram.* § 979 New words may be formed... by the junction of two or more separately intelligible words into one. This is called composition. The distinctive features of two words being compounded are the loss of their separate accents, and the possession of but one set of inflexions.

b. The due arrangement of words into sentences, and of sentences into periods; the art of constructing sentences and of writing prose or verse.

[1388 WYCLIF *Eccles. Prol.*, And lackide compassoun of wordis [Vulg. *deificare in verbum compositione*.] 1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 88 b, Composition... is an apte joynyn together of wordes in suche order, that neither the eare

shal espie any jerre, nor yet any man shalbe dulle with overlong drawing out of a sentence. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* (Globe) 38 The last line of the stanza is to be considered in the composition of the first. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Crit.* 36 Composition, properly so called, is the culmination of the exercises of speaking and reading, translation and re-translation. *Mod.* All candidates must pass in Latin prose composition. Greek Verse composition is no longer obligatory.

7. The composing of anything for oral delivery, or to be read; the practice or art of literary production.

1577 HARRISON *England Pref.* My rash and retchlesse behaviour vset in the composition of this volume. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 7 Dryden, whose warmth of fancy, and haste of composition, very frequently hurried him into inaccuracies. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* The composition of such a series of history. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 75 Books of recent composition. 1829 SCOTT *Wau. Gen. Pref.* I did not abandon the idea of fictitious composition in prose.

8. The action or art of disposing or arranging in due order the parts of a work of art, esp. of a drawing or painting, so as to form a harmonious whole.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting Pref.* In the composition of a picture the painter is to take care that nothing enter into it which is not proper... to the subject. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 14 b, Composition is that Rule or Method in painting, whereby the several Parts in a Picture are joyned together in order to form a Whole. 1848 SIR W. STIRLING *Ann. Artists Spain* I. 126 Their colouring is Flemish, but in drawing and composition they display a knowledge of the Italian models. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 68 A successful attempt at composition, or the regular disposal of the subject in the space allotted. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin Coll. Man.* xvi. 399 Certain coins of Trajan exhibit the same style of composition as the decussis.

9. The action or art of composing music.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 You lacke nothing of perfect musicians, but only use to make you prompt and quick in your compositions. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 58 To invent within the rules of legitimate composition. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xxii. Though devoted to secular music, [he] brought to the performance and composition of it so much taste and correct feeling, that, etc.

10. *Printing.* The setting up of type; the composing of pages of matter for printing.

1832 BABAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 206 The printer usually charges for composition by the sheet.

† 11. The composing or settling (of differences, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Eng. Epim.* II. § 29 Quiet composition of seditious tumults.

12. The settling of a debt, liability, or claim, by some mutual arrangement; compounding. *Composition of felony*: see COMPOUND v. 9. Cf. 22-25.

1557 RECORDE *Hospitalis Fvib.* All debts owing to the Howse by composition. 1680 *Land. Gas. No.* 16894 That the said Debts may be satisfied without Composition or Abatement. 1707 *Reflect. upon Riddell* 267 To come to Composition, and lose one half of the Debt to save the rest. 1734 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1826) II. 371 If he could not get in all that was due from the debtor, he got by composition, barter, or other means, as much as he could. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref. Wks.* III. 300 All sorts of accounts should be closed some time or other—by payment; by composition; or by oblivion. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 397 The composition for a life of wickedness by a gift to a priest. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 248 A happy contrivance for the composition of felonies.

12. The mode, with the resulting condition or state.

13. The manner in which a thing is composed, compounded, or made up; condition or state as resulting from, or constituted by, combination; constitution, make, with reference to ingredients.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxx.* 32 Beside [1611 after] the composition of it 3e shulen not make another. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 555 In composition of sylter is quycke sylter and whyte brymstone. 1755 DESAGULIERS *Pitres Impr.* 152 Lapis Calaminaris, which enters into the Composition of the Brass. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 11 The composition of this pudding she has however promised Clarinda, that... she shall be told. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 69 Having thus clearly established the composition of white light, 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 27 The elements of heroism and romance enter largely into the composition of the narrative. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 88/x Confusion... between the composition of brass and bronze.

† b. Structure, consistency. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 358 Matters of hard compositions, as quarreys and stones. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* II. 22 The rockes are of a composition like Mill stones.

† 14. Position in relation to other parts; disposition, arrangement, posture. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lausfrans's Chirurg.* (MS. B.) 30 De brawne is made... as a bowe pat ys y-bent; & for pat kynde wolde kepe pys composition, he clothyde þe brawne wyþ a pannycle. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 148 Hir berynge and compocycione of chere. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 70 The Thumbe erect, the other Fingers gently bent in, is a convenient composition of the Hand for an exordium.

15. The state or quality of being composite.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gydon's Formul.* II. Tj. The dyspocycions that make compocycions in woundes be sondry. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. iii. 2 Pointes, for their simplicitie and lacke of composition, are... only the termes and endes of quantitie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* iv. 16 The incense of composition. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. § 9 None of the distinct Ideas we have of either is without all manner of Composition. 1872 H. SPENCER

*Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. ii. 6 Even in Compound Quantitative Reasoning there are degrees of composition.

16. Of persons: † a. Constitution of body. *Obs.* 1579 LVLV *Euphrates* (Arb.) 143 A good composition of the body layeth a good foundation of olde age. 1607 TORSHELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 *Mala constitutio*, that is to say, an evil state or composition.

b. Mental constitution, or constitution of mind and body combined; the combination of personal qualities that make any one what he is. (Now usually regarded as *transf.* from 13.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 73 Oh how that name befits my composition: Old Gaunt indeed, and gaunt in being old. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Simulation* (Arb.) 510 The best Composition, and Temperance is, to have Opennesse in Fame and Opinion; Secrecy in Habit. 1697-8 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 148 Some higher worlds, furnished with inhabitants of a better composition. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Athens*, A sort of instinct or secret composition of their nature. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xvii. *Mod. Gallantry*, Whatever there is of the man of business in my composition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 Persons... who have a touch of madness in their composition.

17. Artistic manner, style.

a. The mode or style in which words and sentences are put together.

1532 W. THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., In whose [Chaucer's] workes is... suche perfectyon in metre, the compocycion so adapted. 1597 F. THYNNE *Autuad.* (1865) *Introd.* 99 The tedious length and the disordered composition. 1622 BRINSLEY *Lat. Lit.* xx. (1627) 241 To come to the stile and composition. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* II. xiii. 144 So superior was this speech in composition. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 238 The author... might have been expected to look beyond composition.

b. The arrangement of the parts of a literary work. *rare.* (Cf. sense 8.)

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. v. § 26 The *ordonnance* or composition of the *Paradise Lost* is admirable... Every part succeeds in an order noble, clear, and natural.

c. The (due) arrangement of the parts of a picture or other work of art (or of a natural scene).

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 18 Composition, design, and colouring... are the essence of Painting. 1766 GOLDSMITH *Vic. W.* xvi. They were drawn with seven oranges—a thing quite out of taste, no variety, no composition in the world. 1849 POE *Landscape Gard.* Wks. 1864 IV. 341 What is technically termed the composition of a natural landscape. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jour.* I. 187 As regards the composition of the picture, I am not convinced of the propriety of its being in two so distinctly separate parts. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. i. 159 Composition may be best defined as the help of everything in the picture by everything else.

d. *Music.*

1666-7 PERRY *Diary* 12 Feb., He... played... most admirably, and the composition most excellent. 1789 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. Defn. p. xviii, To Excellence of Style and Composition.

† 18. Consistency, congruity. *Obs. rare.* Cf. 22. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 1 There's no composition in this News, That gives them Credite.

III. The product.

19. *quasi-concr.* A condition consisting in the combination or union (material, practical, or ideal) of several things; a combination, aggregate, mixture.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 3 Orontius defineth the worlde to be the perfect and entire composition of all thinges. 1680 T. BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxx. 5 All honey would harm us, all wormwood would undo us; a composition of both is the best way. 1744 BEAKELLY *Siris* § 58 Common soaps are compositions of livial salt and oil. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 360 Every soil is a composition of different earths. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1779 It is difficult to represent this sound by any composition of our letters. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* IV. 233 A composition of ultra-marine and vermilion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 35 Narrative is of three kinds, the simple, imitative, and a composition of the two.

b. used of persons. (Cf. 16 b.)

1790 PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 133 Queen Elizabeth, as singular a composition as her father. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 313 He seemed, by the variety... of his powers, to be a composition of several persons.

20. *concr.* A substance or preparation formed by combination or mixture of various ingredients.

Applied in various trades to particular mixed substances used in the operations of the trade; e.g. stucco, plaster or cement made to serve the purposes of marble or stone; mixed metal made for a particular purpose; the mixture of which candles are made; the composite material of which printers' inking-rollers are made, etc. In these technical uses, frequently shortened to *COMPO*.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 229 Mingle togyther... a blacke masse, or composition... lyke unto very blacke pytche. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 130 b. We put it [squilla] into drinks or spicey composiciones. 1596 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 272 Medicinable compositions. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 43 That diaphanous Composition, Glass. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 164 An Ingredient of the Composition, with which the Egyptians embalm'd the Bodies. 1719 ADDISON (J.), *Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a composition, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine.* 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iv. 187 The solution of tin called by dyers Composition. 1821 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IV. 69 Some compositions... which diffused noisome odours.

† b. A structure. *Obs.*

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 94 The much greater tonnage of the stone... than was necessary in the compositions of my predecessors.



## 21. An intellectual production.

† a. A sentence formed by due arrangement of words. *Obs. rare.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1607) 180 Marking carefully both parts of the Composition or Sentence, both antecedent and consequent.

b. A train of ideas put into words; a literary production. In school and college language, one written as an exercise in the putting of ideas into prose or verse.

1601 R. CHESTER *Loves Martyr*. To these are added some new compositions. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 95 Some compositions of his own penning. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 159 Considerable benefit . . . to be derived from devotional compositions. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. 1. 27 Aldhelm's Latin compositions . . . were deemed extraordinary performances. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 75 Compositions of a similar nature to the tales of a Thousand and One Nights. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 47, I deny that I make verses or address compositions to him.

c. A work of art (*esp.* a drawing or painting), consisting of several elements artistically combined.

1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. Wks. 1798 i. 177 The capricious compositions of Tintoret. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ii. 1. 49 A study in colour of every separate thing that was to form part of the composition.

d. *transf.* to natural scenery.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 12 Compositions in nature and art. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* v. 61 The presence of clouds breaks up the symmetry of these natural chromatic compositions.

e. A musical production, a piece of music.

1666-7 PEREVS *Diary* 12 Feb. The whole composition is most excellent. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 282 One of Handel's compositions. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. Herr Klesmer played a composition of his own, a Fantasia.

22. A mutual agreement or arrangement between two parties, a contract. *arch. or Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 848 And telle he moste his tale as was reson, By forward and by composicioun. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxv. 92 Laomedon made a composicion with phebys and neptunus . . . by the whiche he promysed theym . . . a tounne full of golde. 1599 *Parismus* ii. (1661) 267 As he was making composicion with Parismenes for their Transportacion. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 13 My curse on . . . all my posterity, if ever they come to any composicion with the Lord Strutt. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Aschmoles* 403 In the reign of Edward the Second . . . a composicion was made between Sir John de Mowbray, and the Abbot of Selby.

23. An agreement for the settlement of political differences; a treaty, etc. *arch.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 57 Pope Gregorye . . . sent to be kynges of Engeland and of Scotland . . . bat þe composicioun schulde bestedfastliche i-holde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 497 That the realmes of Engeland and of Fraunce . . . were of late . . . joynted together in an eternal league and composicion. 1649 *Answ. Petiti. City Oxf.* in J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* (1650) 16 By . . . several charters confirmed by Act of Parliament and special compositions with the city. 1860 MORTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. vi. 290 To send a mission of mediation to Spain, for the purpose of . . . bringing about some honourable composicion.

b. A mutual agreement for cessation of hostilities, a truce; an agreement for submission or surrender on particular terms; capitulation; terms of surrender.

1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cviii. 130, I desyre you that we may abyde in composicion, that ye make vs no war, nor we to you, the space of a moneth. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 44 Reyne Berk having held out three moneths against the attempts of the besiegers . . . yielded upon composicion. 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2075/3 General Schultz has taken Caschaw by Composicion. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xi. (1806) III. 368 Henry . . . entered into a composicion with them; and . . . granted them peace on the most advantageous conditions.

24. An agreement or arrangement involving surrender or sacrifice of some kind on one side or on both; a compromise.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxii. § 7 Content to deliver up the bookes of God by composicion to the end their own lives might be spared. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 16 The French speech . . . was fain at last to come to a composicion with the English tongue. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. xii. 77 It will probably end in a composicion, never to have either. 1826 Q. REV. XXXIII. 296 This singular composicion between taste and principle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 265 With the Elector of Saxony a composicion was made. Instead of the four hundred thousand rixdollars which he had demanded, he consented to accept one hundred thousand and the Garter.

25. An agreement for the payment (or the payment by agreement) of a sum of money, in lieu of the discharge of some other obligation, or in a different way from that required by the original contract; a compounding; *spec.* an agreement by which a creditor accepts a certain proportion of a debt, in satisfaction, from an insolvent debtor.

The fines paid by Royalists under the Commonwealth were called *Compositions of Delinquents*.

1570 Act 13 *Edw. c.* 18 Conynalitie and cityzens shall have the said Ground . . . for such Composicion as they shall make with the Lorde, Owners and Occupiers. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 344 Towards the composicion which they shall make with their creditors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 22 Such Summes of money, as shall grow or come, by reason of any such compositions or fines. 1646 in *Whitelock's Mem.* Oct. 12 (1732) 224 Order touching Compositions of Delinquents. 1667 PEREVS *Diary* 10 Sept. There is no such thing likely to be as a composicion with my Lady Castlemaine [8 Sept.], Lady Castlemaine is compounding for a pension. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. (1806) IV. 92 Compositions were openly made with

recusants, and the popish religion became a regular part of the revenue. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 345 The Irish admitted the composition or fine for murder. *Mod.* He is not a bankrupt; he was insolvent, but succeeded in making a composition with his creditors.

b. A sum of money paid in settlement of, or by way of compounding for, some claim or liability; e. g. the proportion of a debt paid, according to agreement, by an insolvent debtor.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xvi. (1588) 578 Then is the partie to redeeme his libertie with some portion of money . . . which composicion is properly called his Fine or his Raunsome. 1661 BRANHALL *Just. Vind.* iv. 84 [He] made them pay at once an hundred and eighteen thousand pounds as a composicion for their Estates. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. 506 note, Fixing by law the fine or composicion to be paid for each different crime. 1864 *Reader* xi June 749 Members, paying £1 annually, with an entrance fee of £1, or a life composicion of £30. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 An offer was submitted of a composicion of 5s. 6d. in the pound.

26. *attrib. and Comb.* as (in sense 20) *composition-candle*, *-nail*, *-tube*, *-wall*; (in sense 25) *composition-fish* (see *quot.*), *-money*, *-rent*; *composition-action* (see *composition-pedal*); *composition-cloth*, a waterproof material made from long flax, used for trunk-covers, etc.; *composition-deed*, a deed effecting a composicion (see 25) between a debtor and creditors; *composition-face* (*Crystallogr.*) = *c.-plane*; *composition-metal*, a kind of brass composed of copper, zinc, etc., used for the sheathing of ships; *composition-pedal*, a pedal in an organ which acts on a number of stops at once, a combination-pedal; *composition-plane* (*Crystallogr.*), the common plane or base between the two parts of a twin crystal.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 116 In large two-manual instruments it is . . . necessary to have well arranged \*composition actions. 1886 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* i. 95/4 Pats. . . employed in the manufacture of \*composition-candles. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 241 His Majesty's serjeant-cater bath yearly gratis, out of every ship and bark, one hundred of the choicest and fairest lings . . . and they call them \*composition-fish. 1596 SRENSER *State Irel.* 9 Counting their \*composition-money therewithall. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* \*Composition-nails, those which are made of mixed metal . . . largely used for nailing on copper sheathing, are erroneously called copper nails. 1880 HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 383 A 'double-action' \*composition pedal will not only draw out a given number of stops . . . suppose the first four—but will draw in all but the same four. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 257 The great charge, for her Majestie out of every Plough land within the Province, called the \*composition rent. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 1/1 The Estate is discharged of Tithes in kind, and subject only to a moderate composicion Rent in lieu thereof. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Don. Annam.* 78 Some . . . of the pipe usually employed, or of that more pliable \*composition tube, employed by the makers of beer engines. 1826 KEATINGE *Trans.* i. 242 He rammed the victims of his malignant and drunken caprices . . . into his \*composition-walls: for he too was an architect.

**Compositional**, *a. rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-AL.*] Of or pertaining to composicion.

1815 KNOX & JEAN *Corr.* II. 222 To use verbal alterations, and compositional modification.

† **Composititious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *composititiuus* + *-OUS*; see *-ITIOUS*.] Of a composited or made-up sort.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 527 These may be added when use calls, and no other compositiuus Oxyment kept.

**Compositive** (*kəmpositiv*), *a.* [ad. L. *compositivus*, f. *composit-*: see *COMPOSITE* and *-IVE*.]

† 1. Of composite nature or character; in *Archit.* = *COMPOSITE a. 2. Obs.*

1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 102 Either a theefe simply, or a theefe compositive, as a robber by the high way, or a burglarer. 1687 TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 9 The Temple of Janus of the Compositive Order . . . being a composicion of all the five Orders.

2. Involving or using composicion or combination; synthetic.

1652 URSQUART *Yewel Wks.* (1834) 291 By a compositive method theorematially to infer consequences. 1827 T. E. WEBB *Intell. Locke* v. 88 Those Ideas . . . [not] products of the mere compositive Energy of Thought. 1860 ANR. THOMSON *Levins Th.* 28 A picture or statue would be called by some a synthetic, or compositive, sign.

Hence **Compositively** *adv.*, synthetically.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Compositively, as it respects all times and all occasions.

**Compositor** (*kəmpositər*). Also 4 -ur, 6 -our, 7 -er (-poster). [a. AF. *compositour* = F. *compositeur*, ad. L. *compositōr-em*, agent-n. from *componere*, *composit-*: see *COMPOSE*, *COMPOSE*.]

† 1. One who composes or settles a dispute, etc.; an umpire, arbiter, peace-maker. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 88 Thai trowyt that he, as gud nychtbur, And as freyndsome compositor, Wald hawe lugyt in lawte. 1527 *Ld. Trans. Acc. Sc.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* i. 272\* Pe Bishop of Galloway, one of the Compositours at be said Airis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 4 Thir princes war compositoriis of pece.

† 2. One who composes or compiles a literary work. *Obs. rare.*

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* (1852) 895 Many . . . have composed . . . rules . . . before that they have ben conynge . . . The sayd composytours . . . ben by nature checked, reproved and corrected.

3. *Printing*. One whose business is to set up type to print from; a type-setter.

1569 *Pref. Verse of Hart's Orthogr.*. The compositor to the reader. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 337 If the Compositor faile in the setting of his letters, the Printer that putteth ynke vpon the formes, doeth not correct the fautes of the Compositor. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Pancies* iv. iii. (1660) 142 The world's a Printing House . . . Each Soule is a Composter, of whose faults The Levies are Correctors; Heav'n's revises; Death is the common Press. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typegr.* II. vi. 127 By the laws of printing, indeed, a compositor should abide by his copy. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* i. 156 Fifty compositors were . . . setting up a book.

**Compositorial** (*kəmpositōriəl*), *a. rare*. [f. L. type \**compositōri-us*, f. *compositor*, taken in sense 'composer' + *-AL.*] Of or pertaining to composers or compositors.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* i. 471 His [Handel's] compositorial supremacy. 1823 *Ibid.* IX. 202/1 Rossini . . . seems to be the idol of the rising compositorial generation in Italy. 1844 TUPPER *Twins Postscr.* 222 These compositorial difficulties are among the minor tribulations of . . . authorship.

**Compositous** (*kəmpositus*), *a. Bot. rare*. [f. Bot. L. *Composit-w* + *-OUS*.] = *COMPOSITE a. 4 a.* 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 116. 1878 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 224 A daisy is a compositous plant.

**Compositress** (*kəmpositrɪs*). A female compositor (in a printing office).

1835 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July, The mother . . . stated that her daughter was a compositress.

|| **Compositum**, *Obs.* [L. *compositum*, neut. pa. pple. of *componere*; cf. *COMPOST*.] A compound, composition.

1624 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 55 A saline principle, giving consistency to the composum. 1677 PENN *Trans.* 172 Johann Soprony Czakel, an odd Composum of a Man. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 35 The first Fruits of all the Composum, as well as of the Simple and Natural Things. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 73 The soul and body . . . make up one composum. 1772 CLARK *Defence Arg.* (ed. 3) 9 To reside in any Composum or System of Matter.

† **Composituously**, *adv. Obs.* [Incorrect form for \**compositiously*.] With good composition.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i. 1, ['An old Antike' says] I will have my picture drawn most compositiously.

† **Compositure**, *Obs.* [f. L. type \**compositura*, f. *composit-*: see above and *-URE*.]

1. Make, mode of constitution; = *COMPOSITION* 13, 14.

1625 JACKSON *Orig. Unbelieve* xii. 92 The fabricke or compositure of the understanding. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 50 In the ordinaries of this kind, there are diverse Compositures. 1728 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 i. 82 If we consider his [man's] Make, and lovely Compositure.

2. *concr.* A collection, mass.

1632 LITTON *Trans.* ix. (1682) 374 Not being able to contain such a Compositure of Combustible matter.

|| **Compos mentis** (*kəmpos mɛntɪs*), *adj. phr.* [L. f. *com-* + *potis* powerful, master.] Having control of one's mind, in one's right mind. Also simply *compos*: more frequent in *non compos*.

1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 55, I was scarce *Compos mentis*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. xi June, The Templar affirmed that the poor fellow was *non compos*. 1824 ORDERSON *Creat.* xix. 232 He was . . . *compos mentis*. 1859 LEVER *D. Dunn* 48 'Ye see I wasn't *compos* when I did it.'

**Compos**, var. of *COMPASS sb.* 2

† **Compossessioner**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *COM-* + *POSSESSIONER*] = *next*.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely II. viii. 343 He ingests in other partners and compossessioners, he cares not whome.

† **Composse**, *Obs. rare*. [a. Fr. *composse* (*Coigr.*), a. L. *composse* (*Tertull.*), f. *com-* + *posse*, *POSSESSOR*.] A joint possessor.

1611 *Coigr.*, *Composse*, a composse; a ioynt possessor; one that . . . hath part in a thing with another.

**Compossibility** (*kəmpossi'biliti*), *rare*. [f. L. type \**compossibilitat-em*; see *next* and *-ITY*.]

Co-existent possibility; compatibility.

1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. III. viii. Wks. III. 462 The mutual compossibility of actual particular cogitations with virtual continuance of some main purpose. 1688 CUDWORTH *Inmut. Mor.* (1731) 32 The Compossibility of Contradictions destroys all knowledge. c 1850 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 282 App. The differences in Compossibility of the two schemes of Indefinite and Definite particularity.

**Compossible** (*kəmpossi'bəl*), *a.* [OF. *compossible* (Oresme) ad. med. L. *compossibilis*, f. *com-* + *possibilis*, *POSSIBLE*.] Possible along with or in coexistence with something else.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* vi. Wks. (1742) 327 They should make the Faith, wherewith they believe, an intelligible, compossible, consistent Thing, and not define it by Repugnances. 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) III. 78 What portion of Freedom of Will is, or can be compossible with Absolute Servitude. 1827 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. xxxiii. II. 150 Would to God I could have made the one compossible with the other and done both. c 1850 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 283 App. [This] propositional form is compossible with every other form in universals.

b. as *sb.* with *pl.*

1747-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Compossibles*, such things as are . . . capable of subsisting together. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

**Compost** (*kəmpest*), *sb.* 1 Also (sense 3) 6 *compest*. [a. OF. *compost*, *composit*: = L. *compositum* (later *compostum*) neuter of pa. pple.: see *COMPOST pa. pple.*]

## 1. A composition, combination, compound.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. viii. Wks. X. 134 To know what malice is... what villainy or treachery is, for Satan is but a compost of these. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 7 The skilful do... clearly discern in this Front... all the rules of Dorick, Ionick, Corinthian Architecture, and of Composts which are, and yet appear not. 1823 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 236 This is no compost, collectorium or inventory of single duties. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 159 Some new composts are brought forward and delivered to a discerning public.

## b. A literary composition, compendium.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1849) 359 A sort of jack-daw compiler who has inflated his compost to a forty shilling volume.

† 2. *Cookery*. = COMPOST. *Obs.* a. A stew of various ingredients.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 For to make a compost [with chickens, herbs, spices, etc.].

b. *Spec.* A preparation of fruit or spice preserved in wine, sugar, vinegar, or the like.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 59 *Le ij cours*, Compost, Brode canelle, Potage. c 1450 *Ibid.* By *Peris* in compost, take pere Wardones... pare hem, and seth hem... and cust hem to the Syrrype... And then pare cene rasings of ginger... and caste hem to the pers in composte. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 268 Loke your composte be fayre and cene. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy* II. 159 White oliues... before they be put vp in their compost or pickle.

## 3. A mixture of various ingredients for fertilizing or enriching land, a prepared manure or mould.

Also † *compost*, COMPASS, *sb.* 2.  
[1288 *Charter St. Adams Abbey* in M. Paris (Rolls) V. 668 Cum composto... ad predictum manerium meliorandum.] 1587 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 54 That ground will serve well, and without compost for barleie. 1589 PORTERHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 The good gardiner seasons his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost: as mucke or marle, clay or sande... bloud, or lees of oyle or wine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 131 Do not spred the Compost of eile the Weedes, To make them ranke. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 597. 1693 EVELYN *De la Ouint.* *Comp. Gard.* Gloss., *Compost*, is rich made Mold, compounded with choise Mold, rotten Dung, and other enriching ingredients. 1764 COWPER *Tash* III. 637 Turn the clod, and wheel the compost home. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 70 The neighbouring farmers made them [hedges] up into composts, and manured their ground with them. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 30 The soil for hyacinths is a compost... consisting of light loam, leaf-mould, river-sand, and well-rotted dung.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 148 Martyrs ashes are the best compost to manure the church. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. Mind, which grows, not... by having its roots littered with etymological compost. 1858 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* III. 242 note, Stories like those... in Sanders grow like mushrooms in the compost of hatred.

4. *atrib.* Compost-heap (sense 3).

1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Refl.* Wks. I. 249 A new accession to the loaded compost heap of corrupt influence. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 43 We'll have a compost heap of our own this autumn.

† *Compost*, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [a. OF. *composit*, corrupt form of *composit* (nom. *composit*, *composit*):—late L. *comput-us* calculation, *f. computā-re* to compute, reckon up. The OF. *composit* (= COMPOST *sb.* 1) was reduced in pronunciation and sometimes in spelling to *composit*, by association with which this word was also spelt *composit*, and latinized as *compositum*, as if a 'collection' of some kind.] = COMPUTUS; *esp.* a calendar or computation of astronomical and ecclesiastical data.

1535 Berthelet's ed. of Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. has *composit*, for *composit* of 1398: see COMPOT. 1560 (*title*), A Composit manuell, or Composit of the hand, whereby you may easilie finde out by the arte of the hand, all things pertaining to the vse of common Almanacks... Printed by Tho. Marsh. 8vo. 1653 URQUHART *Kabala's* ix. xv. The compost, for knowing the age of the Moon, the seasons of the year, and tides of the sea. 1656 *Sheph. Kalender*, This present book is named the Composit, for it comprehendeth fully all the compost and more, for the days, hours, and moments, and the new moons, and the eclipse of the Sun and Moon. 1844 S. R. MANTLAND *Dark Ages* xi.

† *Composit*, *pa. pple.* and *ppl.* a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *composit* (= It. *composito*):—L. *composit-us*, *composit-us*: see COMPOSITE.] Composed, compounded; composite, compounded.

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* The compost membris... be they that maye be denyed in other kyndes. 1561 *Phaen. Bneda* viii. Y. J. Wynes they skinke with cakes compost. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 534 A sad γλυκύτροπος, compost of more bitter than sweet.

*Compost* (kmpst), *v.* Also 6 *compest*, -*pesse*. [a. OF. *composter* to manure, to dung, *f. compost* *sb.* In med.L. *compositāre*. Cf. COMPASS *v.* and COMPESTER.]

1. To treat with compost, to manure or dung. [1388 *Charter Priory of Newenham* in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 243 Dicitur terras excelendas et compostandas sive per carectam sive per ovile.] 1499 *Pronch. Parv.* 89 Compostyn or dungyn, *stercoro*. 1553 HULOT *Dungen*, compesse, or mucke, *stercoro*. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 69 The inhabitants doo compost their soile. 1641 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 53 Fields... drencht with blood, and composted with carcasses.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxx. (1647) 285 The plowman... will be soon out of heart, if not maintained and (as I may say) composted with hopes to receive benefit by his labours.

## 2. To make into compost.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Yrnl. Nat.* 6 Our farmers... use considerable quantities, composted with earth, for their different

crops. 1864 *Reader* No. 101. 111/2 The rotten leaves are composted by the pressure of the atmosphere.

Hence *Composting* *vbl. sb.*, manuring.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, By which dongyng and compostyng the felde gladheth. 1566 NEWTON *Lemuit's Complex.* (1633) 216. 1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* I. xviii. in *Holmsted*, It shall not need of a nie further composting.

*Composter*: see COMPOSITOR.

† *Composture* (kmpststūr). *Obs.* or *dial.* [a. *F. composture*, ad. L. *compos* [i] *tura*, *f. composit*-*ppl.* stem of *componere*: see COMPOSITION. Cf. *posture*, *imposture* (= *imposition*). Med.L. *compositura*, and OF. *composture* were chiefly in sense 2.]

1. Composition, composure (of action or state). 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. Aijj, I call you not my Patron. Truth in my References, Likelihood in my Coniectures, and the whole Composure shall be in steed of One. *Ibid.* I. vii. 150 Archt Crowns... as truly Imperial as the Emperors, but differing in composure. 1672 GRAY *Avant. Plants* I. v. § 6 The first apparent Fould or Composure of the Leaves. 1888 ELWORTHY in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. *concr.* A composition.

## 2. Compost, manure.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 444 The Earth's a Theefe, That feeds and breeds by a compositure stolne From gen'ral excrement.

† *Composture*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec.] To manure. a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 80 He shall have... the dung of the cattle, to mucke or composture his land.

† *Compostuist*. *Obs. rare*—[erroneously f. COMPOSE, after *casuist*, etc.] A composer. 1816 in PICKERING, whence in some later Dicts.

*Composure* (kmpstzū). [This word, with *disposure*, *exposure*, appeared about 1600; appar. of English formation, from *compos*, *dispose*, *expose*, by form-association with *enclose*, *enclosure*, or other words in which the formation was etymological, repr. L. *-sura*: see -*URR*.] Formerly used in nearly all the senses of COMPOSITION: now only as in sense 10.

## I. As an action: composition, compounding.

† 1. The action or process of composing, constructing, arranging, forming; composition. *Obs.*

1609 Heywood *Brit. Tray* xii. xlii, His orbicular Targe... Which Vulcan by divine Composure made. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renew's Disp.* 3 He hath free power in the composure of his Physick. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 145 The Composure of a Sallet. 1699 J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 193 Matter whereof those Bodies consist... received... for the Composure of others.

† 2. Intellectual production; literary, musical, or artistic composition.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv, Demosthenes... In the composure of all his exquisite, and mellifluous orations. 1614 BOLTON *Nero* 201 Hee... addicted himselfe to the composure of verses. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* Introd., The Masters of Harmonick Composure, and the skilful Artists in Performance. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* III. 382 One of the ministers... had a remarkable talent for very quick and sudden compositures.

† 3. Compounding, mixing, combination. *Obs.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 292 The present English Tongue... made up of the Mixture and Composure of the Ancient-Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and Occasional Terms of all other Languages.

† 4. A composing or adjusting, *esp.* of differences or disputes; agreement, settlement. *Obs.*

1640-41 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 309 A good Issue... expected by the amicable way of Treaty and Composure. 1645 PACITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 299, 140 Members of the House of Commons, known... to have voted for a Composure with the King. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III. 392 Matters are not yet ripe for composure. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 192 The composure of those Troubles, by the appearance of an Angel.

† 5. A composition (with creditors). *Obs.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1408/4 The Proposals lately made by him for a Composure with his Creditors.

## II. As a resulting state or condition.

† 6. Composition, constitution, or construction, *esp.* as to its mode. a. *generally.* *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1633) Ep. Salut. 2 The composure and order of the first method Surgeons Chest. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* Ep. Ded., As to the form and composure of matter. 1670-98 LASSELS *Poy. Italy* I. 125 The whole composure of this old and tabernacle being the height of wit and riches... you [cannot] admire sufficiently. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. ii. (1738) 7 Inequality in the Blood's composure. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* III. 131 A whole, in whose composure just The acquiescent and recipient side Was Pietro's, and the stirring striving one Violante's.

† b. of the human frame and its parts. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvii, No man had ever power to order Nature in his owne composure. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragnu. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Of a most neat composure, and tall in his person. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 275 Such is the Composure of the Eye.

† c. Personal constitution, temperament. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 22 His composure must be rare indeed, Whom these things cannot blemish. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* 24 In all his natural and ordinary inclinations and composure, there was something extraordinary. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* I. ii, Of so happy a composure to care a fig for no body. 1715 Mrs. J. BAKER *Exilius* II. 126 She is of a Composure, both of Mind and Person, above any Thing below a Scipio.

† 7. Mode of disposing or arranging; posture, pose. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Discont. Man* (Arb.) 27 His composure of himself is a studied carelessness with his armes a crosse, and a neglected hanging of his head. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II, The Tomb... was in the form of a Lozenge; readily made out by the composure of the body.

† 8. Form or style: a. literary; b. musical. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comma.* (1603) A b, The harsh composure and conveyance of the stile. a 1638 MILNE *Wks.* I. xvi. 59 In a Poetical strain and composure. 1641 *Vind. Smeetyminius* § 2. 40 Neither for matter nor for composure subject to just exception. 1659 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, A new opera... in recitative music and sceanes, much inferior to the Italian composure and magnificence. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* xxvi, It is... by a warm composure, that some of the French preachers reign over their assemblies.

† 9. Composed or settled condition of affairs; public quietness or tranquillity. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 27/2 There... followed so excellent a composure throughout the whole kingdom, that the like peace and Plenty... was never enjoyed. 1767 GEN. CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 519 IV. 508 Everything is in a profound tranquillity... except in Poland, where I hope... that affairs will soon come to a composure.

10. Composed condition of mind, feelings, or demeanour; tranquillity, calmness, collectedness. (The extant sense.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 272 To whom the Virgin Majestic of Eve... With sweet austere composure thus reply'd. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 448 With cool composure feign'd, the Chief replies. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 10 We sit down with great composure and write a letter to ourselves. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, An eye and lip of rigid composure. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 34 Greek serenity and composure of spirit.

## III. As a concrete product.

† 11. A composed fabric or structure material or immaterial; a made up whole, a combination, structure, COMPOSITION. *Obs.*

1609 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 109 (Qo.) It was a strong composure [Polios counsell]... a foule could disunite. 1612-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. Nor will the needle nor the loome... such compositures make of silke and gold. 1619 *Judgment. Synode Dort* 54 A patched composure of Stoicisme, Manicheisme, Libertinisme, and Turcisme. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 5 (1734) 159 Food... fitted for Use, without the artful Compositure of Cookery. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1852) I. 387 Gross compositures of flesh and blood like ourselves.

† 12. A literary, musical, or artistic composition.

a 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* II. 37 In my choise Compositures The soft and easie Closures... amorously shall meet. 1721 R. KIRBY tr. *T. a Kempis' Pall. Lilies* Pref. x Two of the genuine Compositures of... Thomas a Kempis. 1772 *Union Disc.* to Aged Pref. 4 The compositures of my honoured fathers. b. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* To Rd., The notes of a good composure melodious to musical ears. 1732 *Historia Litt.* IV. 97 Metastasio, known by his Opera's and other Compositures.

c. 1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Painting* 8 The Project of a more finished Composure. 1704 J. ELIUM *Art. Paint.* 32 The Colours... are ill managed in working... which is enough to spoil the whole Composure.

† *Comput.* *Obs.* Also 5 -*pote*. [a. OF. *composit* ad. late L. *computus*, *computus* calculation; cf. COMPOT<sup>2</sup>, COMPUTUS.] Computation, reckoning, *esp.* of the Calendar.

1387 TREVISAN *Itigden* (Rolls) V. 323 Pat 3ere be abbot Dionisius Exiguus bygan to make his composit at Rome. He was be firste... pat took hede of be defautes of pat composit. *Ibid.* VI. 187 be composit [1432-50 composit] of Ester [Easter]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iii. (101em. M5.), These heures put to gedir in be fourre 3ere makep a day pat is clepid bisextilis, as Beda sayep; but herowf in be composit [Lat. in *computus*; 1535 composit]. *Ibid.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 Duo away composit and accounts.

*Comput*, var. of COMPUTE.

*Compotant*, *noice-reid*. [ad. L. *compotant-em*, pr. pple.: see COMPUTATION.] = COMPUTATOR.

a 1624 Br. M. SMITH *Serm.* Eph. v. 18 His maiesty hath... set forth his proclamation against Compotant; it may please God also to moue his Royal heart to proclaim against Compotants, against such as drinke healths.

† *Compotate*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. type \**compotāt*: see next.] To carouse. Hence *Compotating*, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 85 An excellent Junket in their compositating humours. *Ibid.* 16 Compositating ends.

*Compotation* (kmpptatjən). [ad. L. *compotatio-em* drinking together (in Cic., transl. (Gr. συμποσιον), n. of action from \**compotāre*, *compotāt*, *f. com- + potāre* to drink; cf. Fr. *compotation* and POTATION.] A drinking or tipping together, drinking-bout, carouse, symposium.

1593 BACCHUS *Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 272 His hot compositations in the day. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus's Man.* xiv. 66 Avoid the vulgar banquets, revels and compositations. 1702 *Statesmen Abington* 4 Their Spirits were a little elevated in a cheerful Computation. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 101 A stately compositation with the Abbot. Hence *Compotationship* (*bad*).

1825 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 109 Affection, friendship, and compositationship with Hugg.

*Compotation*, *obs.* f. COMPUTATION.

*Compotator* (kmpptetaz). [OF. *compotateur* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *compotātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *compotāt*.] A fellow-drinker.

1731 POPE *Lett. to Knight* 23 Aug., Half our companions and compotators of syllabub. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 31 The... flowing hilarity of our fellow compotators. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 115 Ben Jonson's compotators at the Mermaid.

**Compotatory** (kəmpō'tatēri), *a.* [ad. L. type \**compotatori-us*, *f.* *compotator*: see -ORY.] Pertaining or addicted to compotation.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 188 The whole preliminary of the compotatory ceremonial. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 65 Jolly, convivial, compotatory clubs.

**Compote** (kəmpōt). Also *9* compot. [*a.* *F.* *compote*:—OF. *composte*:—L. *composita*, *composita*, from *compositus* *pa. pple.*: see COMPOSITE, COMPOST. Analogous to *sbs.* in -ata, -ade, -ee.]

1. Fruit preserved in syrup.  
1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 91 *marg.* Compote, fruit stew'd in Sugar, after a manner peculiar to the French. 1765 BRADLEY *Ram. Dict.* I. 3 L *Cherries* .. put into Compotes, half Sugar and Conserves. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calif.* xi. 139 He eats too many compots.

2. A manner of preparing pigeons. [*Fr.*]  
1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househbr.* (1778) 129 Pigeons compote. Take six young Pigeons and skewer them .. put forcemeat into the craws .. fry them brown, etc.

**Compote**: see also COMPOT.

**Compotent**, obs. *f.* COMPETENT.

† **Compotent**. Obs. *rare*. Used by Chaucer in the following passage to represent L. *sui compos*, 'master of itself, in possession of itself'.

1391 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 172 And it byhouep by necessity pat þilke þinge [eternity] be alwey present to hym self and compotent [idigne necesse est et sui compos præsens sibi semper assistere].

|| **Compotier**. [*Fr. f. compote*.] A dish used at dessert for holding fruit: see COMPOT 2.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740/2 Over the edge of a white compotier hung .. grapes.

**Compotist**, obs. *f.* COMPUTIST.

† **Compotist**. Obs. In 5 (?) *compot*. [*f.* *F. compotiste*, *compotist*, *COMPUTIST* + *-ER*: cf. *alchemist*, *barrister*, etc.] = COMPUTIST.

1413 LYDG. *Pylg. Soule* v. i. (1859) 73 The compotister [computister] in the Craft of the Kalendar.

|| **Compotor**. Obs. [*L.*] A compotator.

1791 WALKER *s. v.* *Compotator*, *Compotor*. I have not found either of these words in any of our Dictionaries, and have ventured to place them here only as conversation words: the former as the more usual, the latter as more correct.

**Compoundetion**, obs. *f.* COMPOSITION.

**Compound** (kəmpaʊnd), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 *compown*(e), 4-7 *compoun*(e), (5 *compone*); *b.* 6 *compown*(e), *compoune*, 6- *compound*. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 5-6 *compown*(e), *compoune*(e), 5-7 *compound*: see also COMPOUND *pple. a.* [*ME. compounen*, *-pounen* (in 15th c. also *-pone*), *ad. OF. compoun-re*, *-poune*, *-poune* (pr. *pple. compouner* (*-pouner*), 3 *pl. pr. compouner*) = *Pr. compoune*, *-poune*, *it. compoune*, *compoune*:—L. *compōnere* to place or put together: see COMPOSE. (OF. *on* gave *ME. on*, as in *dragoun*, *lesoun*, *noun*, *soun*.) The form *compoun(e)* survived to c. 1575, and *compound* as *pa. t.* occurs even after 1600 (though it may then have been referred no longer to a *vb. compoun*, but looked upon merely as short for *compounded*); on the other hand, to *compound(e)* is known at least as early as 1520. For the history of the final -d in *compound*, *expound*, *propound*, see EXPOUND, which in all its forms occurred earlier in English, and was the type followed by *compound*. In this word the current use of the original *pa. pple. compouned*, *compoune*, as an *adj.*, would of itself tend to establish a *vb. to compound*, as in *to content*, *to direct*, and the *verbs* referred to under -ATE 3; cf. also ASTOUND *pple. a.* and *v.*]

I. To put together, combine, construct, compose.

† 1. *trans.* To put together, to join; to apply.  
1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 How that the Latin shall be compounded And in what wise it shall be souned. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* vi. xxxii, If two triangles having two sides proportional to two be so compounded or set together at one angle.

2. To put together, unite, combine, mix (elements). Now chiefly used of the mixing of various ingredients so as to form a composite product.

c. 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 83 Take þus of wormod .. honey .. baril mele. & compoun (MS. B *compoun*) hem togidre & fille þe wounde. *Ibid.* 43 Ech of hem bi him-silf or ellis compouned. 1597 SHAKS. *A Hen.* IV. v. 116 Onely compouned me with forgotten dust. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxi, When I (perhaps) compounded am with clay. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 Other sorts of odoriferous wood, which they compound with waters still'd with flowers. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 38 This terrene is compounded with the igneous, airy, and aqueous. 1871 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 101 The artist .. having compounded trees, rocks, and water, in such a manner as completely to spoil them all. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 14, 52 The very staff of life needs to be separated from its chaff, and variously compounded, before it can be used for .. food.

b. of the mixing up of non-material elements.  
c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 1018 Thus saugh I fals and sothe compounded. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 6 When a man compoundeth the image of his own person with the image of the actions of another man. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 126 William Shakespeare .. in whom three eminent Poets may seem in some sort to be compounded. 1734 tr. *Rollin's*

*Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 273 His nature compounded different and contrary qualities together. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 528 The .. version is made up by compounding the story of William of Poitiers with that which we find in Henry of Huntingdon.

c. *Math.* To combine (individual forces, velocities, and the like), so as to obtain a resultant equivalent to the whole acting together; also to combine (ratios); see quot. 1875.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xx. G b, If magnitudes disioynedly or seperately be proportionall, conioynedly or compounded, they shall also be proportionall. 1875 TODD *Hunter Algebra* xxvi. 224 If the antecedents of any ratios be multiplied together and also the consequents, a new ratio is obtained, which is said to be compounded of the former ratios. Thus the ratio *ac:bd* is said to be compounded of the two ratios *a:b* and *c:d*. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 33 Reversing P's velocity on itself and on Q, and compounding this reversed velocity with Q's absolute velocity. 1884 tr. *Loize's Logic* 261 Complicated mechanical problems cannot always be solved by directly compounding all the forces in operation.

d. To combine (verbal elements) so as to make a compound word.

1530 PALSGR. 138 Somtyme prepositions be compounde with substantives, as *sursuol*. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 137 Whose names may become attached to, or compounded with, the former.

† e. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unite, become compound.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1792 Th' obedient Phantoms vanish or appear; Compound, divide, and into Order shift.

3. *trans.* To make up (a composite product) by the mixture or combination of various ingredients or elements.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 521 Tydynges Bothe of feire speche and chidynges And of fals and soth compouned [*s. v.* compounded]. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 117 Epiphanye Whych is a word .. compounded. of *Epi* fyst and *phanos* sothe to seyn. c. 1590 *Pride & Loue*. (1841) 81 It was compounded with great diligence Of symplis by an Apothecary. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 52 b, A beaste compounded of a swyne and of an Ape. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxx. 25 An oyntment compound [1569 compounde] after the arte of the Apothecarie. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 254, I .. did compound for her A certaine stuffe. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 6 Essays in compounding Choccolata. 1747 WESSLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv, Method of compounding and decompounding Medicines. 1789 MRS. PROZIN *France & Italy* I. 80 Its construction was compounded of comic and distressful scenes. 1822 Q. *Rev.* XXVI. 205 Another solitary adept .. who expected to compound the alchemist.

4. To compose; to construct, form. (Now used only in senses akin to 3.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. ix. 87 Neuer to compounne werke of floterynge matter. c. 1391 — *Astrol. Prof.* 1 A suffisant astralable as .. compounded after the Latitude of Oxenford. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, Superficies .. whether they be mixte with straighte or [with] circulare lines, or mixte of bothe. 1597 HOLLOWES *Guenar's Chron.* 31 Traiane .. persuaded the Orateurs to compounne many meertes to his praise. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 221 Shall not thou and I .. compound a Boy, halfe French halfe English. a. 1641 Dr. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 459 One Nepos .. compounded many Hymnes and Psalms. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiii, The Spirit who compounded thee. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 340 Meletus .. has been compounding a riddle.

† b. To make up or form (an army). Obs.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. i. § 8 He compounded an army of great strength. *Ibid.* v. ii. § 8 Who with the Boij and Insubrians, compound an army of fifty thousand foot. 1622-62 HEVELYN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 206/2 These Foot are compounded most of Gentry. 1644 Sir W. WALLER in *Cal. St. Papers* (1888) 301 An army compounded of these men.

† c. To devise, form (a scheme). Obs. *rare*.  
1520 ed. of Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* vii. 95/1 Kyng Edward e compounded in his mynde how he myght recover his treasure.

† 5. To make up, constitute, or compose, as ingredients or elements do. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. ii. 35 His pompe, and all what state compounds. 1663-4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 189-5 II. 140 [The reasons] altogether will not compound one solid argument. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 28 The Muscles compounding the Sides of that ventricle. *Ibid.* i. (1704) 68 Corpuscles of such Figures as they compounded before.

II. To compose differences, settle claims.

\* *trans.*

† 6. To settle or compose (disturbance, strife, litigation, a difference). Obs.

1546 St. *Peters Hen.* VIII. XI. 224 All things being compounded and at 2 good paynte in the resta of the world. 1562 Act 5 *Edw.* c. 4 § 8 Yf .. the said Justice .. cannot compound and agre the Matter between [them]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 28 Rise Gremio, rise, we will compound this quarrell. 1597-8 Bacon *Ess. Hon. & Repul.* (Arb.) 70 Such as compound the long Miseries of civill Warres. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xxiv. 151 He compounds many petty differences betwix his neighbours. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 16 They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours. 1755 MRS. R. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Fr.* (1767) I. 62 To compound this dispute upon revenge.

† b. *absol.* Obs.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 4 Theyr judge will compound betwene the murderer and the friends of the murdered.

7. Of the parties: To settle (a matter) by mutual concession; to compromise.

1659 *Gentl. Call.* (1696) 134 Neither of the combatants were so implacable but that they could willingly have compounded the matter. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 154 We may compound the difference thus. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xi, I disputed the point, threatened to .. com-

plain, when we compounded the affair. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 65 In case the suit had not been compounded.

8. a. To settle (a debt) by agreement for partial payment; to discharge (a recurring charge or subscription) by paying a lump sum.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C.* *Warres* 562 Horatio Palavine's Debt .. was afterwards privately compounded. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 144-33 Both knave and fool the Merchant we may call To pay great summs, and to compound the small. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 581 Pitkin, the linnen draper .. has compounded his debts for 8s. 6d. in the pound. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Dec., I might have employed the money .. in compounding my debts.

b. To settle (any matter) by a money payment, in lieu of other liability.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 2, I have compounded Two or Three Rapes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Montrill*, There is always a matter to compound at the door, before you can get into your chaise, and that is with the sons and daughters of poverty who surround you. 1891 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 With the police 'twere easy to compound it.

9. Said of the creditor or claimant: To accept a composition for; to condone (a liability or offence) for money or the like; to settle privately with one.

To compound a felony (or the like): to forbear prosecution for some consideration, which is an offence at law. To compound an information: to reveal a crime, and commence a prosecution, with the object of being paid or 'squared' in order to desist.

1683 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 284 Ordered, that none of the said company .. presume to take or compound for the future, any fines. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlvii. 42 It is the business of the next relations to revenge the dead person; and if they like better to compound the matter for money there is no more said of it. 1752 JOHNSON *Reminisc.* No. 201 ¶ 10 His companions .. laughed at his uneasiness, compounded the offence for a bottle. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 122, I for one, protest against compounding our demands: I declare against compounding for a poor limited sum, the immense, evergrowing, eternal debt .. due to generous government.

\* *intrans.*

† 10. To agree, make terms, bargain, contract (*with. for*). Also with *indirect passive*. Obs.

1419 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 28 I. 88 For the which gurdon .. oure said Lord of Powrys hase compownyd with us and fynaly accorded. 1557 TUSSEA 100 *Points Husb.* xi, With thy seruantes compound, to carry thy muckhilles, on thy barley ground. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* iii. xiii. 129 Seven gentlemen doe compound with seven other, to run certayne courses at the Tilt. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for Me.* v. ii. 25 Compound with him by the yeere, and let him abide here with you. c. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 397 It is believed that Richard himself was compounded with, to have resigned the place.

11. To come to terms or settle a dispute, by compromise or mutual concession.

a. 1528 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 325, I wysche they myght have grates Lysens to compounde. 1622 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1812) 273 Richard Plantagenet, the Duke of Yorke .. Sought to depose six Henrie. But they compound. 1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. xi. § 5 Agesilaus having thus compounded with Xithraustes, entered Phrygia. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. x. (1718) 43 Take my advice: compound, and share the prize. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 2 They gladly compounded to throw their cards in the fire if he would his paper. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 333 Aldegonde had promised the enemy to bring them to compound. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crima* (1876) I. xii. 194.

12. To come to terms as to the amount of a payment; to make a pecuniary arrangement (*with*) a person, for forgoing a claim, conferring a benefit, etc.).

1539 Act 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 The saide recompence .. to be paid .. oollesse that the maires .. can otherwise compound or agree with the lordes. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 b, These Coronells .. will accept of no Captaines, but of such as will compound with them and buy their Captainship. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 492 Enforced them to compound for great summes that they might fish quietly for one year. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. i. (1743) 142 The Bishop compounds for the First Fruits of his Bishoprick. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders for malt shall not be liable to compound, or pay duties, for cyder or perry, to be .. consumed in their own families. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 21 These new occupans gladly compounded for the protection .. by a tribute.

Fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vi. 33 For hearing this, I must perforce Compound With mixtill eyes, or they will issue to. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 270 But they have a means of compounding with their nature. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 94 [Memory] is forced to compound as best she may with her inexorable creditor—Oblivion.

13. To come to terms and pay for an offence or injury; to substitute a money payment in lieu of any other liability or obligation; to pay.

1555 *Fardle Facions* xi. xi. 257 Thei neuer lette them go vntill they have compoud by the purse. 1622 Star *Chanc. Cases* (Camd. Soc.) 126 He also brought his several actions of rescuse against every one of them; some compound with him. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* ii. § 1 Their purses compounders for their follies. 1654 *Ordinances* c. 53, Sept. 2 The persons so compounding. 1651 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cxiv, Encroachments that shall be compounded for. 1774 PENNANT *Trav. Scotl.* in 1779, 75 The governor would have compounded for his life by ransom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 299 The country gentlemen were compelled to take up knighthood, or to compound for exemption.

b. To discharge any liability or satisfy any claim by a compromise whereby something lighter or easier is substituted.



1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 215 Compound for Sins they are inclin'd to, By damning those they have no mind to. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 211 The captive Fox... with a Limb Compounded for his Life. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 74 The personal attendance in knight-service growing troublesome... the tenants found means of compounding for it; by first sending others in their stead, and in process of time making a pecuniary satisfaction to the lords in lieu of it. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 291 No Papist more desirous to compound, Than some grave sinners upon English ground.

c. To pay one sum as a final discharge for an annual or recurring charge or subscription.

1867 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 200 But, in lieu of this annual charge, every one... may... compound for all such Dues.

14. Of an insolvent debtor: To settle with creditors and pay a fixed proportion in discharge of their full claims.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 64 Christ did not compound with the Father, as broken debtors with the creditor, making him to take less than was due. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 736 Dr. Cox put himself in prison purposely to compound for his debts. 1773 FRANKLIN *Autobio.* Wks. 1840 I. 64 He failed... compounded, and went to America. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct.* Trade 121 A tradesman... compounds with his creditors for 8s. 7½d. per pound.

15. To accept a composition in lieu of one's full claims, or of things relinquished.

1621 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 8 *Tytan*. If my own land prove thus unnatural I'll purchase foraine aid. 1. Lord. Rather compound. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law* C. *Warres* 133 The rest of his men... compounded for the other Towns they had. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. 27, I am very willing to compound for your coming nearer to perfection than the generality of your contemporaries. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII. Wks. 1834 VI. 137 So Fancy will, nor would Compound for less. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. 365 If the Emperor should compound for any territory, and receive tribute instead of possession.

b. To accept terms of settlement in lieu of prosecution: hence the *Committee for Compounding with Delinquents* (i. e. Royalists) under the Commonwealth.

1576 Act 18 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 4 No such Informer... may compound or agree with any Person... that shall offend against any Penal statute. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 2 If they will not sue, or if they be compounded withall. 1646 *Ordinances* c. 69, Feb. 6 For establishing Commissioners... to compound with Delinquents. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introduct. 9 To prevent those who have lost... money by robbery, from compounding with the felons for restoration of a part of their booty. 1889-90 (*title*) Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, 1643-1660.

**Compound** (kəm'paund), a. Forms: 1. *compounded*, *y-compounded*, *yd-compounded* (e. yd(e), -pounded, 6 -pounds, 5 -pound. [Originally pa. pple. of *compone*, *compone* (see COMPOUND v.), and so of 3 syllables, *compoun-ed*, but already c. 1400 reduced to two; its participial character, which was thus obscured, was lost entirely after the vb. became *compounded* with pa. pple. *compounded*.]

1. gen. Made up by the combination of several elements or ingredients. 2. artificially.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 92 Medicyns bope be symple & be compound (v. r. y-compounded). 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* II. iv. (R.). Some kinde of compounde wyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 547 Certain compound medicines for trees. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 452 The farmer... may make his compound dunghill of the earth of the field which he intends to manure. 1859 DONALDSON *Gk. Gram.* 7 364 A compound word is an union of two or more words, represented at least by their roots, and conveying their separate and combined signification. 1868 HELMS *Realmath* II. (1876) 19 Some compound sleep-stuff... I say *compounded*, because I am sure it was mixed with some drug.

b. Consisting in its nature of a combination of various parts; composite, complex.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 Pilke .i. iij. complexions... sumtyme ben y-compounded (v. r. y-compounded), but is to scie, medid. 1598 BACKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 566 Elements and compound things. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sierne, Varieties of Man* 199 The Gryphons, those compound animals. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 42 A body is considered as Compound when two or more distinct substances are capable of being produced from it; thus Marble is a Compound body.

c. Involving the combination of various actions, processes, notions, etc.; combined, collective.

1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 99 A Compound Method of Cure. 1793 SMERATON *Edystone L.* § 174 Through the wall, and through an opposite buttress, whose compound thickness amounted to eight feet. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* iii. This offspring of compound genius. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. (1864) 51 In the propulsion of food there is a compound or double action.

† d. 'Made up', fictitiously composed. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 128 No man shall thinke it is a compound fable, but that of a truth it did passe.

2. Specific uses.

a. *Surg. and Med.*, in *compound cyst*, *rupture*, *dislocation*, etc.; *compound fracture* variously used: see esp. quotes. 1783, 1847, 1885.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 Pe feste bat is now vlcus 1-compounded (v. r. compounded). 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Cirurg.* 83 Everye wounde is compounde, that hath any-thing joynted unto it, without remotion... as woundes caused by brusynge. *Ibid.* (1586) 273 A fracture compounde is that which is accompanied with a wound. 1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Cirurg.* (ed. 4) I. i. 5 Fractures... are either simple or compound. 1745 tr. *Van Swieten's Boerhaave* III. 136 When the ulna and radius are both fractured together... they then

call the fracture complicated, or even compound, though it would also seem that a fracture may be termed compound, when only a single bone is broken in several places. 1783 PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* I. 449, I use the term Compound fracture in the sense in which the English have always used it, that is, to imply a broken bone complicated with a wound. *Ibid.* II. 14 If both intestine and omentum contribute mutually to the formation of the tumour, it is called entero-epiplocele, or compound rupture. 1831 SIR A. COOPER *Dislocations* (ed. 7) 13 In compound dislocation not only the articulatory surfaces of the bone are displaced, but the cavity of the joint is laid open by a division of the skin and the capsular ligament. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 509 A fracture is only compound when a wound, however small, communicates with it so as to expose the broken bone to the air. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fracture, compound*, fracture with a coexisting skin wound, with which it communicates.

b. *Arith. and Alg.*

(a) Made up by combination of several elements, as *compound decimal*, one consisting of a whole number and a decimal fraction (*obs.*: c. *fraction* (see quot.); c. *number*, a number formed by multiplication of factors, a composite number; also, a number represented by two or more figures (*obs.*: c. *quantity* (in *Alg.*), a quantity consisting of more than one term; (in *Arith.*), a quantity expressed in terms of various denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence; c. *ratio*, see quot. for *obs.* use; now, the ratio formed by multiplying together the antecedents, and also the consequents, of two or more ratios.

(b) Dealing with other than simple numbers, dealing with numbers of various denominations of quantity, measure, weight, etc., as in *compound addition*, *division*, *multiplication*, *subtraction*.

(c) Proceeding by other than the simple process, as *compound* (formerly *compounded*) *interest*, *proportion*.

1557 RECORDS *Whetst.* A ij, Compounde numbers are made by multiplication of 2 nombres together. 1599 DIGGES *Stratist.* There be three sort of numbers... the last a mixt or a compound. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. i. (ed. 7) 2 A Compound is that which is compounded of Article and Digit, as 23, 24, 27, 24. *Ibid.* i. xxvii. (ed. 7) 73 Consider whether your Divisor be compound, or simple, I call that compound which containeth Fractions. 1660 T. WILSON *Scales of Commerce* i. ii. 48 Use or Interest hath... two Species, viz. Simple or Compound. *Ibid.* 49, I will... proceed to Decimal Tables of compounded Interest. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 32 Compound Addition shows how to add or collect several numbers of different denominations into one sum. *Ibid.* I. 127 Compound Interest, called also Interest upon Interest, is that which arises from the principal and interest, taken together, as it becomes due. *Ibid.* (1827) I. 52 A Compound Fraction, is the fraction of a fraction... as,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{3}{4}$ , or  $\frac{3}{8}$  of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 1855 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Alg.* (ed. 6) 194 A quantity consisting of more than one term, as  $a+b$ ,  $a+b+c$ , is called a Compound quantity. 1875 TONNUTTER *Algebra* xxvi. 224 Let there be three ratios...  $a:b$ ,  $b:c$ ,  $c:d$ ; then the compound ratio is  $a \times b \times c : b \times c \times d$ .

c. *Archit.* *Compound order*: COMPOSITE order.

*Compound arch*, *archway*: in mediæval architecture, a series of arches of different sizes inclosed in an archway of larger dimensions. *Compound pier*: 'a term sometimes given to a clustered column' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit. Gloss.*). a 1639 WORTON *Ground Rules Archit.* (1676) 8 The Compound Order, or as some call it, the Roman, others more generally the Italian. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 27 Composite, Compound, or Roman. 1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 2), Architects reckon five Orders... viz. Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Roman, Composite, or Compound Order.

d. *Zool. and Bot.* Consisting of a combination of individual organisms, as *compound animal*, *zoophyte*, *coral*, etc., or of simple parts, as *compound eye*, *stomach*, *flower*, *fruit*, *leaf*, *umbel*, etc.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 108 Compound; bearing a flower like Jessamine. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 321 The Dandelion and the Thistle are compound flowers; that is, each of these flowers are composed or compounded of a number of small flowers, called Florets. 1856 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 770/2 Certain Crustacea... exhibit... Compound eyes... having distinct facets. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) § 2311 The compound stomach is that possessed by the Ruminantia... and consists of four distinct cavities. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 100 Compound Leaves are those which have from two to many distinct blades, on a common leaf-stalk.

e. *Mech. and Physics*, as in *compound axle*, *engine*, *electro-magnet*, *lever*, *locomotive*, *microscope*, *motion*, *pendulum*, *screw*, *steam-engine*.

1710 J. CLARKE *Rohanilla's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 84 As there are Compound Motions, so also are there compound Determinations. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* iv. § 26, 10 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The power may act upon the weight through... a series of levers, in which case the apparatus is called a composition of levers, or a compound lever. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 A compound-pendulum, vibrating in the character of scacrow. 1838 COMSTOCK *Nat. Philos.* (ed. Lees) 46 Compound motion is that motion which is produced by two or more forces, acting in different directions, on the same body, at the same time. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 31 In the compound microscope, not less than two lenses must be employed. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. 11, In 1830, Professor Henry deduced from the hypothesis of Ampère... the compound electro-magnet. 1886 M. REYNOLDS *Engineer's Pocket Comp.* iii. 25 A compound engine is a condensing engine in which the mechanical action of the steam is begun in one cylinder and ended in a larger cylinder.

f. *Music.*

*Compound interval* (*interval*), one exceeding an octave. *Compound stop*: an organ-stop having more than one rank of pipes. *Compound time*: time or rhythm in which each bar is made up of two, three, or four bars of simple time.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 39 Notwithstanding this Distinction of Original and Compound Concords. 1848 RIMBAULT *1st Bk. Piano* 29 Compound Common Time occurs when two bars of Triple Time are joined in one

.. Compound Triple Time is when the measure of common Triple Time is divided into nine parts. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. 4-4 time, which is made up of two bars of 2-4 time... in Germany is always classed with the compound times. In England however... those rhythms only [are] considered as compound, in which each beat is divisible into three parts. 1882 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 148 Compound stops do not give any one sound to a note, but a combination of two or more.

g. *Compound householder*: a householder whose rates are included in his rent, and paid by the landlord.

1851 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 14 (*title*) An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of certain Persons commonly known as 'Compound Household'. 1880 M<sup>c</sup>CARTHY *Omn. Times* IV. 120 The compound householder... was the occupier of one of the small houses the tenants of which were not themselves rated to the relief of the poor.

*Compound larceny*, *radical*, etc.: see LARCENY, etc.

**Compound** (kəm'paund), sb.<sup>1</sup> [subst. use of the adj.: cf. the parallel history of COMPOSE sb. Originally stressed on second syllable; so in H. More, and still dialectally; Shaks. has both, but *compound* more frequently.]

1. *quasi-concr.* A union, combination, or mixture of elements.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. iii. (1676) 404/2 Mahometans are a compound of Gentiles, Jews, and Christians. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 3 A Compound of Two very different Liquors. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. viii. v. 237 Their customs... are a kind of compound of those of Lima and Quita. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlvii. It was not fear, it was not ardour,—it was a compound of both.

2. *concr.* a. A compound substance; *spec.* a compounded drug, as opposed to 'simples'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. v. 9 These most poisonous Compounds. 1641 BR. HALL *Serm.* in *Rem. B'ks.* (1660) 52 As we say in our philosophy... only compounds, nourish. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 42 Compounds formed by the mixture of two or more different metals, are called alloys. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 Compounds which contain a larger proportion of oxygen.

b. *transf.* of what is immaterial.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 26 (1864) 301 Volition is a compound, made up of this and something else.

c. A compound word, a verbal compound.

1530 PALSGR. 395 *Je prens* is a symple which hath for his compounds *je reprens*, etc. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvi. To new-found methods and to compounds strange. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 126 Wee retaine it in the compound Husband. 1872 MOKLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 127 Classified, in that jargon which makes an uncouth compound pass muster for a new critical nicety, as a tendency-poet.

† d. A composite number. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. vii. (ed. 7) 25 Such numbers as may be evenly divided by another number without leaving any remainder, are called Compounds.

e. A compound locomotive.

1890 *Railway Herald* 25 Oct. 6/5 The driver of one of the latest compounds on L. & N.W. [railway]. *Ibid.* The compounds make up in oil what they save in coal.

† 3. A composition, a thing made up. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vi. (1664) 79 Struggling together... will soon discover the parts, and rend in sunder the whole Compound. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Man's compounds have overthrow his simpleness. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratriade* (MS.) II. 922 What am I but a compound frail of dust, Wak'd into life by thy enlivening breath?

4. Compounding composition.

1671 J. WENSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 41 Imperfect... in regard of the Compound. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 39 Whereas beyond an Octave, all is but Repetition of these [concords] in Compound with the Eighth, as a Tenth is an Eighth and a Third. 1741 BETTERTON in *Oldys Eng. Stage* II. 19 Roxana is haughty, malicious, insinuating, with this Compound, She is made desperately in Love with Alexander. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Survey* 139 The Name of this... District is of Saxon Compound. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxv. 205 A different compound of character.

**Compound** (kəm'paund), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Anglo-Ind.* [Of disputed origin, but referred by Yule and Burnell, on weighty evidence, to Malay *kampang*, *kampung* (in Du. orthog. *kampoen*) 'enclosure, space fenced in'; also 'village, quarter of a town occupied by a particular nationality', as the 'Chinese kampung' at Batavia. In this latter sense, *kampoen* occurs in a Pg. writer of 1613.

Earlier conjectures were that it was a corruption of Pg. *campanha* or F. *campagne* country, or of Pg. *campo* field, camp. See Yule *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v.]

The enclosure within which a residence or factory (of Europeans) stands, in India, China, and the East generally.

Supposed by Yule and Burnell to have been first used by Englishmen in the early factories in the Malay Archipelago, and to have been thence carried by them to peninsular India on the one hand and China on the other. In later times, it has been taken to Madagascar, East and West Africa, Polynesia, and other regions where Englishmen have penetrated, and has been applied by travellers to the similar enclosures round native houses.

1679 *Port St. Geo. Consus.* 14 Apr. (Yule) There the Dutch have a Factory of a large Compound. 1696 BOWYER *Trav. Cochín China* 30 Apr. (Y.). Their custom-houses of which there are three, in a square Compound of about 200 Paces over each way. 1763 VERELST *Transl. fr. Persian in Phil. Trans.* LIII. 267 Ali Chowdry's compound opened [from an earthquake], and the water, filled a deep ditch, that surrounded his house. 1781 *India Gas.* 3 Mar. (Y.), Godown usurps the ware-house place, Compound denotes each walled space. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 232 He

chang'd his course, and soon he found The way into his own compound. *a. 1847 Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor* i. iv. 79 Pretty thatched cottages standing in little compounds, or yards, hedged round with a kind of prickly fence. *1857 LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xvii. 314 He had made the walls of his compound, or courtyard. *1884 C. T. Buckland Soc. Life India* iii. 51 All the factory-buildings usually stand in one compound. . . and this is in size almost equal to a small park.

**Compoundable**, *a.* [*f.* COMPOUND *v.* + -ABLE.]  
+1. Accordable, agreeable. *Obs.*  
*1611 Cotgr.*, *Accordable*, compoundable, accordable, agreeable.

2. Capable of being compounded or combined.  
*1674 Grew Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 227 Bodies . . many, and compoundable infinite ways. *1803 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag.* XIII. 113 Gothic words . . are . . far more flexible and compoundable than those of southern origin. *1870 Abbott Shaks. Grammar* § 432 Hence 'blame' . . was considered compoundable with another adjective.

3. Capable of being committed for money.  
*1860 Dickens Uncomm. Trav.* xii. A penalty of . . five pounds, compoundable for a term of imprisonment. *1883 Sir L. Griffin in Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 489 Every offence is ordinarily compoundable for money.

**Compounded**, *pp. a.* [*f.* COMPOUND *v.* + -ED.]  
1. Formed by the combination of various elements or the mixture of various ingredients.

*1597 Shaks. a Hen. IV.* i. ii. 8 The braine of this foolish compounded Clay-man, is not able to inuent any thing, etc. *1613 — Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 13 What four Thron'd ones could haue weigh'd Such a compounded one? *1660 Barrow Euclid* v. Def. 14 Compounded ratio is when the antecedent and consequent taken both as one are compared to the consequent itself. *1691 Tryon Wist. Dictates* 10 Sweet compounded Foods. *1789 Saunders in Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 104 A compounded medicine made up of above thirty different ingredients. *1874 Sayce Comp. Philol.* vi. 241 Latin and Greek . . possess but few compounded roots in common.

2. Combined, taken in combination; collective.  
*1658 Bramhall Consecr. Bps.* xi. 223 If these words be considered conjointly in a compounded sense. *1795 Watts Logic* iii. iii. § 2 The Sophism of Division is when we infer the same Thing concerning Ideas in a divided Sense, which is only true in a compounded Sense.

3. Compound, composite, complex. Mostly *Obs.* Cf. *Compounded Interest*: see COMPOUND *a.* 2 b. quot. 1660.

*1570 Billingsley Euclid* i. 9 Composition passeth . . from things simple to things more compounded. *1594 Blundev. Exerc.* i. xxix. (ed. 7) 78 If the number be compounded, that is to say, consisting of Integrals and Fractions. *1694 W. Holder Harmony* (1731) 40 These Compounded Concords are found . . by their Habitue to the Original Concords. *1703 Maundrell Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 102 There it was that Judas . . met with his compounded death. *1771 J. Greenwood Eng. Gram.* 213 A Sentence or Saying is either single or compounded. *1768 Holland in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 46 A monthly astronomical clock . . with a compounded pendulum. *1824 L. Murray Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 320 Almost all compounded sentences, are more or less elliptical.

+b. *Archit.* = COMPOSITE. *Obs.*  
*a. 1639 Wotton Ground Rules Archit.* (1676) 11 Eight Columns of the Compounded Order.

**Compoundedly**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a compounded manner or order; compositely.  
*1793 Smekton Dystons L.* § 38 A set of short balks were laid . . upon the next step compoundedly. *1816 G. S. Faber Orig. Pagan Idol.* i. 305 The Nile was called both compoundedly . . Ogeon and simply Geon.

**Compoundedness**, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] Compound or composite quality.

*1697 J. Serjeant Solid Philos.* 373 Reflecting well on the Simplicity or Compoundness of those Notions.

**Compounder**, [*f.* COMPOUND *v.* + -ER 1.] One who compounds, in the various senses of the vb.

1. One who makes a compound of ingredients. .  
*1622 G. G. Creat. Praying God* 8 Their composition . . must necessarily presuppose first a compounder. *1837 Dickens Pickw.* xix. To propose another [healt] in honour of the punch-compounder. *1855 Brewster Newton* II. xxv. 373 The most ignorant compounder of simples. *1883 Dr. E. Downes in Rep. Calcutta Missionary Conf.* 414 In a large Hospital . . a native Doctor, two Compounders, and a Steward . . would be required. *Ibid.* 416 The compounders . . give out the medicines.

2. One who settles or composes strife or quarrels; *reproachfully*, a compromiser. *Obs.*

*1539 TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 73 Lyttell warre hath ben in . . Christendome, but the byshop of Rome . . hath ben a styrrer of it . . seldome any compounder of it. *1588 LAMBARDE Eiren.* i. ii. (1602) 10, I wish him to be, as well . . a Compounder, as a Commissioner of the peace. *1612-20 SHELTON Quiz.* iv. xix. (1652) 124 They held it to be the best course to . . bee compounders of peace and amity between Sancho Panca and the Barber. *1724 Swift Drapier's Lett.* vii. Softners, sweeteners, compounders, and expedient-mongers.

b. *Hist.* A name given (c. 1692) to those who wished for a restoration of James II under guarantees for the constitution and with a general amnesty.

*1775 J. Macpherson Orig. Papers* I. 445 His friends in Britain, who wanted to restore him on conditions, and were known by the name of compounders. *1827 HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 127 The Jacobite faction was divided between compounders and non-compounders. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 385.

3. One who compounds for a liability, debt, or charge; one who compounds a felony or offence; one who pays a lump sum in discharge of recurrent payments to which he is liable.

*1524 in W. H. Turner Select Rec. Oxford* 167 Thomas Malynson shall have . . the place of a Chamberleyn . . as a VOL. II.

compounder. *1578 Ibid.* 395 Eyrye Chamberlen, or compounder for Chamberlenshippe *Ibid.* 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 77. *a. 1680 Butler Rem.* (1759) I. 58 Our holiest actions have been Th' effects of wickedness and sin: Religious Houses made Compounders For th' horrid Actions of the Founders. *1763 Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders neglecting . . to pay their composition-money. *1824 Act 2-3 Will. IV.* c. 5 § 5 Any person compounding for tithes . . or . . any tenant of any such . . lessee or compounder. *1888 Pall Mall G.* 20 July 141 A compounder of felony . . and a suborner of false testimony.

b. **Grand and Petty Compounders**: in the University of Oxford, proceaders or inceptors who paid higher fees for their degrees in consideration of being possessed of an independent income. (Abolished in 1853. Burke's use is erroneous.)

*1682 Wood Life* (1848) 245 Bishop Bridecake's son of Trinity to be M.A., five terms given to him, and to go out grand compounder. *1691 — Fasti Oxon.* an. 1522 I. 665 Richard Parker a compounder, or one that payed double or treble fees for his Degree, as having a temporal estate. *1774 AYLIFER Univ. Oxford* iii. i. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 384 Grand compounders in politics, who shorten the road to their degrees in the state. *1870 G. V. Cox Recoll. Oxford* xii. 'Have you £300 a year of your own?' if 'yes' . . then you are a Grand Compounder and your fees are so and so. If under £300 a year and above £25, the Proceader was entered as Petty Compounder, and paid 10s. 8d. more.

**Compounding**, *vb. sb.* In 4-6 compound-, compounding. The action of the vb. COMPOUND in its various senses. *Committee for compounding* (17th c.): see COMPOUND *v.* 15 b; *compounding of felony*: see *ibid.* 9.

*1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvi. (1495) 323 Compoundinge of contrary thynges is welte of corrupcion. *c. 1529 Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 103 II. 5 In the makinge and compoundinge whereof. *1524 Boorde Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 266 What they dyd gumble together without trewe compoundinge. *1601 DEACON & WALKER (title)*, Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Devils . . for the peaceable Compounding of the late strong Controversies. *1709 Swift Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 99 Like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice. *1769 BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. x. 134 Compounding of felony . . formerly was held to make a man an accessory: but is now punished only with fine and imprisonment. *a. 1845 Hoop Tale Trumpet* ix, Deaf to verbs, and all their compoundings.

**Compounding**, *pp. a.* That compounds; + constituent, component (*obs.*).

*1571 Digges Pantom.* iv. x. Yij. The side of dodecaedron . . having the squares of his names or compounding lynes in proportion. *1674 Grew Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 9 Of their Compounding Parts. *1748 HARTLEY Observ.* Man i. i. 17 The extreme Smallness of the compounding Vessels. *1757 Mrs. E. Griffith Lett. Henry & Fr.* (1767) I. 41 Like a compounding creditor, you must accept of quantity for quality.

**Compoundness**, [*f.* COMPOUND *a.* + -NESS.] Quality of being compound.

*1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 314 Issue being joined upon its simplicity or compoundness. *1801 W. Taylor in Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 Water is not like acid . . its very compoundness is still desirable.

**Compoundress**, [*f.* COMPOUNDER: see -RESS.] A female compounder: + a. that settles quarrels (*obs.*); b. that compounds mixtures.

*1640 HOWELL Vocal Forrest* 9 Arbitratrix and compoundress of any quarrell that may intervene. *1844 Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 768 We . . tasted it out of courtesy to the fair compoundress.

**Comprador** (*kəmpra'dɔːr*). Also *compa-*, *compi-*, *compo-*, *compendor* (s). [*a.* Pg. *comprador* buyer—late L. *comparādor-em*, agent-n. *f.* *comparāre* to provide, purchase (in Pg. *comprār* to purchase, buy), *f.* *com-* together + *parāre* to furnish. One of the Portuguese words adopted in the East.]

+1. Formerly, the name of a native servant employed by Europeans, in India and the East, to purchase necessities and keep the household accounts: a house-steward. *Obs.* in India.

*1625 R. Cocks Diary, Japan* (1883) I. 19 (Y.) The Hollanders . . thrust their comprador (or cats buyer) out of doors for a lecherous knave. *1722 C. Lockyer Trade in India* 208 Every Factory had formerly a Compradore, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessaries. *1773 E. Ives Voy.* 50 (Y.) *Compradore*, the office of this servant is to go to market and bring home small things, such as fruit, etc. *1789 I. Munro Narrative* 27 (Y.) A Cook at 3, a Compradore at 2, and Kitchen-boy at 1 pagoda. *1810 WILLIAMSON E. India Vadem.* I. 270 (Y.) The Compradore . . acts as purveyor.

2. Now, in China, the name of the principal native servant, employed in European establishments, and especially in houses of business, both as head of the staff of native employés, and as intermediary between the house and its native customers. (The Chinese name is *mī-pan* 'purveyor'.)

*1840 MOUNTAIN Mem.* (1857) 164 (Y.) About 10 days ago . . the Chinese . . kidnapped our Comprador. *1865 Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 3/6 The water-thieves have friends among the compradors of Hong Kong and Shanghai. *1880 Miss Bird Japan* I. 46 Each firm has his Chinese compradore, a factotum, middleman, and occasionally a tyrant.

**Comprecant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *comprecant-em*, pr. pple. of *comprecari*: see next.] A joint suppliant.

*1624 F. WHITE Rept. Fisher* 288 To be Comprecants, and to make intercession to God on our behalfs,

**Comprecation** (*kəmprɪkə'tʃən*). [*ad.* L. *comprecation-em*, n. of action *f.* *comprecari* to pray in common, *f.* *com-* + *precari* to pray. In OF. *comprecation*.] A praying together, joint supplication.

*1635 JACKSON Creed* viii. xviii. Wks. VIII. 36 The Comprecations of the cxxviii psalm. *1658 BRAMHALL Schism guarded agst.* x, And for the Intercession . . of the Saints. A comprecation both the Grecians and we do allow: an ultimate Invocation both the Grecians and we detest. *1680 WILKINS Gift of Prayer* xvii. (L.) Next to deprecation against evil may succeed comprecation for that which is good. *1864 J. H. Newman Apol.* 181, I claimed, in behalf of who would, that he might hold in the Anglican Church a comprecation with the Saints with Bramhall.

**Comprehence**, *-cion*, *obs.* ff. **COMPREHENSIVE**, *-SION*.

**Comprehend** (*kəmprɪ'hend*), *v.* [*ad.* L. *comprehendere* to grasp, seize, comprise, *f.* *com-* + *prehendere* to seize. The Fr. repr. of the L. is *comprendre* (cf. **COMPREND**); but OF. had also *comprehender* as a learned adaptation of the L., which may have been partly the source of this.]

(The order of appearance of the senses in Eng. was not that of the original development in Latin: some senses, as 2, appeared early through literalism of translation; others, as 4, because a word was wanted for such at the time, while there was no such word in sense 1.)

1. To seize, grasp, lay hold of, catch.

+1. *trans.* To lay hold of, to seize, to grasp; to 'catch', entrap. *Obs.*

[Of late and rare occurrence.]

*1584 Cecil in Neal Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 426 The Inquisition of Spain used not so many questions to comprehend and trap their priests. *1649 JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exempt.* ii. ix. *Repentance* § 7 Though thou art almost in the embraces of death, yet thou shalt be comprehended of immortality. *1650 BULWER Anthropol.* 216 They . . comprehend the Veins about the throat.

+b. As an illiterate blunder for APPREHEND.

*1599 Shaks. Much Ado* iii. iii. 25 You shall comprehend all vagrom men. *Ibid.* iii. v. 50 Our watch sir have indeede comprehended two aspiritious persons.

+2. To overtake, come up with and seize. *Obs.* [A literalism of translation.]

*1382 WYCLIF Philiph.* iii. 12, I sue if on any maner I schal comprehend [Vulg. *comprehendam*, Gr. *καταλάβω*] and in what thing I am comprehendid of Crist Jhesu. *1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ibid.*, I folowe, if that I may comprehend that for whose sake I am comprehendid of Crist Iesus. *1607 TOWSE Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 561 If any man do begin to follow after either of them . . he is not able to comprehend or attain them with a Horse.

+b. To overtake or attain to (something aimed at); to compass, accomplish. *Obs.*

In 1485 perh. 'aim, attempt', or 'undertake, take in hand'. *c. 1450 LONELICH Grail* xxxvi. 638 Neure myht Comprehende no [MS. In] Mannes Miht Swich Anothr tombe to Make. *c. 1485 Digby Myst.* (1882) *Mary Magd.* 446 Your servant to be, I wold comprehend. *1576 FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 81 For that whiche I was not able to comprehend and performe, I thought good, first not to touche. *Ibid.* 273 Such . . are not sufficient to compasse that, which is in our power to comprehend.

+3. *absol.* To catch hold and grow, as a graft. *Obs.* [So in L.]

*c. 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 37 Graffing nygh the grounde is best, ther easily that comprehendeth. *Ibid.* v. 46 But first this craffes [grafts] wel must comprehendeth.

II. To lay hold of with the mind or senses.

4. *trans.* To grasp with the mind, conceive fully or adequately, understand, 'take in'. (App. the earliest sense in English.)

*1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7463 Parfor swa many payns tyllle pam salle falle pat na witt may comprehend pam alle. *c. 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* v. iv. 165 [Resoun] comprehendeth by an vniuersel lokynge be commune spece [speciem] pat is in be singular peces. *1401 Pol. Poems* (1850) II. 104 Goddis pryvy domes man may not comprehend. *1552 ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 13 The artikillis of the crede can nocht be comprehendit be natural reasone. *1605 BACON Adv. Learn.* i. To King, Able to compass and comprehend the greatest matters, and nevertheless to touch and apprehend the least. *1628 DONNE Serm.* i. Cor. xiii. 12 To comprehend is to know a thing as well as that thing can be known. *1755 YOUNG Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 115 Those things which our hands can grasp, our understandings cannot comprehend. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 152 Those . . do not comprehend the real nature of the crisis. *1886 J. K. JEROME Idle Thoughts* vii, Voices are calling us to some great effort . . But we do not comprehend their meaning yet.

b. with *obj. clause*.

*1547 HOOPER Declar. Christ* viii, Mari . . could not comprehend how Christ was made man in here bely. *1777 JUNIUS Lett.* xlv. 246, I cannot comprehend how it can honestly be disputed. *1850 FRASCOFF Peru* II. 63 He perfectly comprehended that the drift of the discourse was to persuade him to resign his sceptre. *1859 MILL Liberty* iii. (1865) 331 The majority . . cannot comprehend why those ways should not be good enough for everybody.

c. To understand (a person).

*1860 TYNDAL Glac.* i. xxiv. 171, I expressed a hope that he did comprehend me. *1886 SHELTON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 Without comprehending her, the soldiers crowded around her.

5. To grasp, take in, or apprehend with the senses, esp. sight. [*L.* *comprehendere visu*.]

*c. 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* v. iv. 164 be touching clunip and coigneip to be rounde body and . . comprehend by parties be roundenesse. *Ibid.* be wit comprehendip . . be figure of be body of be man pat is established in be matere subject. *1732 FORD Ess. Man* i. 195 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n, To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n.

1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 14 The vision of Tasso could .. comprehend the lady at her casement in the castle.

III. To take in, comprise, include, contain.  
+6. To lay hold of all the points of (any thing) and include them within the compass of a description or expression; to embrace or describe summarily; summarize; sum up. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Deke Blanche* 903, I have no wytte that kan suffice To comprehend hir beaute. c 1374 — *Auel.* & *Ar.* 83 And shortly if she shal be comprehended, In herne might no-thing been amended. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* vii. 1 The visoun .. he wrytyngs comprehendide in short word. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 9. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 309 All preceptes concernyng kinges, are in effect comprehended, in those two Remembrances.

7. To include or comprise in a treatise or discourse; now more usually said of the book, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ii. 24 To abregge in to oo boke, thingus comprehendid of Jason of Cyrenen in fyue bokis. 1443 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.) 132 A some of mone that is comprehend in my wyll. c 1530 *Egyngecourte* 366 in Hazl. E. P. II. 107 In this boke I cannot comprehend. .. v. sege of Rone. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. Title-p. The second Volume comprehendeth the principal Navigations. .. to the South. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 254 'Tis a most pernicious Book, comprehending several strange Doctrines. 1808 *Mod. Trav.* XIX. 267 The fourth chapter comprehends; 1st, The chief affections, etc.

b. To include in scope, application, or meaning. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 447 In þe name of þi neighbour is comprehendid his enemy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Comprehendingy .. in our prayer all the chyrche of cristianite. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 These two .. though they be both comprehendid vnder one name. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 154 Poore, obscure, and simple men, comprehendid under the name of the Vulgar. 1717 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 38 Their .. Circumstances are not comprehendid within the terms of his Majesties Proclamacon. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 6 A single term to comprehend both divisions of the .. period.

c. To include in the same category. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang.* Ab. (1833) II. xv. 203 Far from comprehending him or his sister in their father's misconduct.

8. Of a space, period, or amount: To take in, contain, comprise, include.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 117 The signes .. Eche after other .. the zodiacke comprehendeth Within his cerle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ii. 6 The heavens of all heavens maye not comprehend him. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* i. v. (ed. 7) 14, 5 is comprehendid in 48, 9 times. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 4 The age which passed .. comprehendid a succession of six princes. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* iv. As much as both his hands could comprehend. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. 179 Egypt comprehendid anciently .. a prodigious number of cities. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 86, 96 The visible universe cannot comprehend the whole works of God.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1638 As muche ioye as herte maye comprehend. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* iv. § 261 Every exchange comprehends in it a condition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 505 Enjoy Your fill what happiness this happy state can comprehend. 1713 *Guardian* No. 1 7 5 All sorrows .. are comprehendid in the sense of guilt and pain. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* ii. 77 The higher works of art comprehend a fund of intellectual interest inexhaustible.

9. To enclose or include in or within limits. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Currey.* (MS. A.) 123 Pe .. drie pelewe .. schal comprehend þe tweie wete & bynde hem faste. c 1490 *Three Kings Cologne* 55 Seynt Elene comprehendide his hille of Caluarie and þe sepulchre of Crist and oþer holy plaas in one faire chyrche. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 4 Who hath comprehendid y<sup>e</sup> waters in a garment? 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 452 Some swelling source (Whose plentie none can comprehend in bounds). 1662 BROOKS *Wks.* II. 178 As able to comprehend the sea in a cockleshell. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. vii. 73 To comprehend it within their dominions.

b. *fig.* To include in a measurement or estimate; to take into account.

1643 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. The church was .. 80 [foote] in height, without comprehending the cover. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 96 We mean to comprehend in our calculation both the value of the thing parted with, and the value of the thing received in exchange.

10. To contain as a line or surface; to encompass; esp. in *Geom.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* iv. 3 A metelyne of thirtie cubites mighte comprehend it aboute. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxi. 4 Vnder lesse then three lines, can no figure be comprehendid. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxiii. E e ij, Icosaedrons comprehendynge cubes side is double in power to his comprehendid Octaedrons side. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 Jan. There was some external wall that comprehended both rows of pillars. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 9 Wks. I. 147½ The visible angle comprehendid under two visible right lines. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 153 The upright pieces .. which comprehend the panels.

b. To enclose or have within it; to contain; to lie around. ? *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 10 A flat grauestone, comprehending the name of the defunct. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Full of golden coloured Cloves .. each of which comprehends a white bone. 1669 STURMY *Martiner's Mag.* i. 2 The Air, comprehending the Earth. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Calendula* I. i. ii. 80 A stone coffin, comprehending a human skeleton.

IV. + II. ? To take (together). *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* *Mary Magd.* 422 We are ryth glad we have you here Ower covnsell togethyr to comprehend.

**Comprehender.** *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER.] One who comprehends,

1616 CHAPMAN *Musans* To Rdr., Great comprehenders .. of the Greek elocution. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 639 Truth is bigger than our minds, and we .. are rather apprehenders than comprehenders thereof.

**Comprehensible** (kəmprɪhɛndɪbəl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Comprehensible.

1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Pref. 209 The cluster of arguments comprehendid under the common appellation of the *argumentum à superficie ad superficiem*.

**Comprehending**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. COMPREHEND.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. i. § 5. 39. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 2 The well comprehending the Nature of such Structures, is no less entertaining than useful.

**Comprehending**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That comprehends.

1867 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 161 A Right Angle Triangle ABC, whose comprehending sides are BA, BC. 1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apost.* 82 The name of blasphemy itself, like the whole comprehending book of the Apocalypse, was expressed in the Greek language.

Hence **Comprehendingly** *adv.*, in a comprehending manner, intelligently, knowingly.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 398 We have seen an old .. horse .. look tenderly and half comprehendingly on its master. 1884 MISS ENDY in *Chicago Advance* 18 Dec. 834 Miss Marigold nodded comprehendingly, with a little laugh.

+ **Comprehendless**, *a. Obs. rare.* Incomprehensible.

1653 W. BASSE *Pastorals* (ed. Collier), How great and comprehendless is the mind!

+ **Comprehense**, *Obs.* In 5, 7 -hence, 6 (Sc.) -hense. [a. OF. *compréhense*, ad. L. type *\*comprehensa*, from pa. ppl. of *comprehendere* to COMPREHEND.]

a. Meaning comprehended; signification. b. Thing comprehended. c. Grasp, comprehension.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXIX. ii. Letters. Of which this the wordes and comprehendence As foloweth now. 1543 *Sc. Acts Murry* (1814) 425-6 (Jam.) Qhatsumeur the kingis maistie or the parliament of Scotland schal comprehend generalie or specialie, it salbe addit that gif the samin comprehendis deteyne or withold any land .. from the kingis maistie .. the samin comprehendis schal nocht enjoye the benefite of that comprehensioun. 1604 PRICKER *Honors Fame* (1881) 24 His quicke conceit and Wisdomes comprehendence.

**Comprehensibility** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪbɪlɪtɪ), [f. next: cf. mod.F. *compréhensibilité*.] Quality of being comprehensible.

1765 LAW tr. *Behnisi's Myst. Magnum* xxiv. (1772) 144 An external Comprehensibility; in which Comprehensibility the beginning of the Corporal Being is risen. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 60 The deeper interest we have in their comprehensibility. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 421½ A combination of brevity and comprehensibility is by no means an easy thing to achieve.

**Comprehensible** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪbəl), *a.* [ad. L. *comprehensibilis*, f. *comprehens-* ppl. stem of *comprehendere*; see COMPREHEND and -BLE. Cf. mod.F. *compréhensible* (earlier *compréhensable*).] Capable of being comprehended.

1. That may be comprised or contained.

1529 MORE *Heresies* i. Wks. 121½ He is not comprehensible nor circumscribed no where. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. 11 An argument comprehensible within the notice and instructions of the writer. 1799 T. BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med.* 217 The phenomena in which light and oxygen are concerned, especially as the actions of life promise to be comprehensible under them.

2. That may be grasped: + a. sensibly; Palpable. 1579 NORTH *Phylarch* 261 Things not comprehensible, and without body.

b. mentally: Conceivable, intelligible.

1598 FLORIO *Comprehensibile*, comprehensible, that may be comprehended. a 1631 DOWNE *Selections* (1840) 181 It is apprehensible by sense, and not comprehensible by reason. 1815 SCRIBBANIAMA 248 To render the subject comprehensible to the meanest capacity. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. vi. 1. 325 For reasons not easily comprehensible.

**Comprehensibleness**, comprehensible quality.

1669 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. (T.), Which facility and comprehensibleness must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions very considerably.

**Comprehensibly** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a comprehensible manner.

1755 in JOHNSON [with quot. from TULLOTSON, where it occurs in ed. 1671 for *comprehensivly* of Wks. 1714]. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Mar. 337 He undertakes nothing that he cannot carry out clearly and comprehensibly.

**Comprehension** (kəmprɪhɛnʃən), *In 5 -cion.* [ad. L. *comprehensiō-em* a seizing, comprising, n. of action f. *comprehendere* to COMPREHEND. Cf. F. *compréhension* (15th c. in Littré), which may be the origin of some Eng. uses.]

I. Inclusion, comprising.

1. The action of comprehending, comprising, or including; the fact or condition of being so comprehended or comprised in a treatise, classification, description, proposition, etc. 1541 WYATT *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxviii, I should wish .. that the king should be left out of the comprehension. 1543 [see COMPREHENS]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 Questions are called infinite, which .. are propounded, without comprehension of time, place, and persone. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xx. 6 In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98½ A better education, in extent and comprehension far more large. 1751 JOHNSON

*Rambler* No. 175 3 The excellence of aphorisms consists .. in the comprehension of some obvious and useful truth in a few words. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 173 If in the one we see humanity at head-quarters in time, in the other we see it at head-quarters in comprehension.

b. *Rhet.* (See *quots.*)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 b, Comprehension is when bothe the above rehersed figures [i. e. Repetition and Conversion] are .. used, so that bothe one first worde must ofte be rehersed, and likewise al one last worde. What winneth the hautes of men? Liberalitie. What continueth the estate of a king? Liberalitie, etc. 1727-51 CHAMBLERS *Cycl.*, *Comprehension*, a trope, or figure, whereby the name of a whole is put for a part; or that of a part for a whole. 1755 JOHNSON cites HARRIS.

c. *Eng. Hist.* Ecclesiastical inclusion; esp. the inclusion of Nonconformists within the Established Church by enlarging the terms of ecclesiastical communion.

1667-8 *Pepys Diary* 5 Feb., An Act of Comprehension is likely to pass this Parliament for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship. 1686 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 13 The restoring of Nonconformity, by .. a Comprehension. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 277 The conference between the Episcopal and Presbyterian Divines about a Comprehension. 1828 LAMB *Lett. to B. Haydon* 5 Dec., I am for a comprehension, as divines call it; but so as that the Church shall go a good deal more than half way over to the silent Meeting-house. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 495 The pertinacity with which the High Church party .. refused even to deliberate on any plan of Comprehension.

2. The faculty or quality of comprehending; inclusive force; comprehensiveness.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 75 Those names .. are of much narrower comprehension. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 157 The Love of God .. is of vast Comprehension. 1779 81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 367 The audience and comprehension of our language is .. displayed in our poetical translations of Ancient Writers. 1875 JOWETT *Pinto* (ed. 2) II. 73 Words .. of the widest comprehension, or rather extending to the whole duty of a good and honourable man.

+ 3. A comprehensive arrangement, summation, summary of any matter. *Obs.*

c 1600 ROGERS (J.), We must .. fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and comprehension of all. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* To Rdr., The Creed .. is a brief comprehension of the objects of our Christian faith. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 208 That grand idea .. is the treasury and comprehension of all knowledge.

4. *Logic.* The sum of the attributes comprehended in a notion or concept; intension.

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iii. § 3 In universal Ideas it is proper to consider their Comprehension and their Extension. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii, The Internal Quantity of a notion, — its Intension or Comprehension, is made up of .. the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. 1885 VERTUE *Inst. Logic* § 238 In Comprehension, the individual .. contains a sum of attributes.

II. Mental grasping, understanding.

5. The action or fact of comprehending with the mind; understanding.

? 15. *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 10 For crafte nor for cunninge, [Cassie never comprehension. 1677 GALT *Cor. Gentiles* II. iii. 92 None, Intelligence, which they make to be a comprehension of the first principles of Science. 1729 BUTLER *Sermon* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 8 The title of Sermons gives some right to expect what is plain and of easy comprehension. 1769 BURKE *Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 109 Deficiency of temper and judgment, and manly comprehension of the publick interest. 1832 BLSANT *All Sorts* x10 No men are so solemn .. as the dull of comprehension.

6. The mental state or condition of comprehending (often viewed as a property which one may have); an adequate notion.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 5 The comprehension which she hath of God. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 39 Mechanicke and vulgar heads ascend not unto such comprehensions. 1801 *Mod. Trav.* V. 429 A subject of which he has not the most distant comprehension. 1875 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iv. § 23, 70 What has changed your state from one of perplexity to one of comprehension? *Mod.* To attain to a full comprehension of the subject.

7. The faculty of grasping with the mind, power of receiving and containing ideas, mental grasp.

a 1662 HEYLYN *Land* i. 211 A work .. not to be entertained by a man of such narrow comprehensions, as were ascribed unto him .. by one of the Peers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vii, A scheme, or constitution, beyond our comprehension. 1795 ROSCOE *Lorenzo de' Medici* x, Exhibiting .. depth of penetration .. and comprehension of mind. 1889 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to Catalogue* 3 To think that every thing is to be brought down to the comprehension of the fool.

+ III. 8. Physical grasping, compression. *Obs.*

1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. ii. *Philos. Writ.* (1712) 45 Such a comprehension of the Particle [of air] as there is in the hairs of a lock of Wool. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 54, I must have made some slight efforts toward a closer comprehension of her hand.

+ **Comprehensional**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or tending to comprehension; comprehensive.

1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* 63 Any General and Comprehensional course. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Annu. Diss.* 37 So Comprehensional a Charity, that All Christians .. may go to Heaven, Hand in Hand. *Ibid.* 46 A Resolution .. betwixt the Comprehensional Church of England-Men, and the Dissenters.

**Comprehensive** (kəmprɪhɛnsɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *comprehensivus*, f. *comprehens-* ppl. stem of *comprehendere*; see COMPREHEND and -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *compréhensif*, -ive.]



1. *gen.* Characterized by comprehension; having the attribute of comprising or including much; of large content or scope.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. Then is the Civilians definition of it enough comprehensive. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 213 The comprehensive whole, is parted between the things comprehended therein. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3 His Aim is more Comprehensive. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Ded., The most noble, pleasant, and comprehensive of all the senses. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 21 Happiness (or, to use a . . . more comprehensive term, solid well-being). 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 1 The reply was as concise as it was comprehensive—'know what you have to do, and do it'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 124 A comprehensive survey of the philosophy of Plato.

b. Inclusive of; embracing.

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 244 [A] Tongue . . . comprehensive of such rich and rational expressions. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1704) 190 Plant thee Orchards . . . in such order as may be . . . most comprehensive of Plants. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indep. Whig* No. 22 (1728) 205 Charity it self, which is comprehensive of all the Virtues. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 132 O Heaven . . . comprehensive of all life.

c. Sometimes with the enlarged sense: Containing much in small compass, compendious.

1662 PERRY *Diary* 17 Aug. The Lord's Prayer . . . In Whose comprehensive words we sum up all our imperfect desires. 1684 EARL ROSCOMM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 52 But who did ever in French Authors see The comprehensive English Energy?

2. Characterized by mental comprehension: a. that grasps or understands (a thing) fully.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* 1 Cor. xiii. 12 A comprehensive knowledge of God [our knowledge] cannot be. 1642 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1644) 27 Comprehensive knowledge . . . is no part of our Indowments. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 294 Comprehensive knowledge is that whereby the whole of an object, so far as it is intelligible, is known. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 251 A comprehensive faculty that grasps Great purposes with ease.

b. Embracing many things, broad in mental grasp, sympathies, or the like.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. to Fables* Wks. (Globe) 501 He [Chaucer] must have been a man of a most wonderful comprehensive nature. 1721 Lett. fr. Miss's *Jrnl.* (1722) II. 126 These very philosophical comprehensive Men. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 17 note, The superiority of the comprehensive student over the partial observer. 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscript.* xxii. One comprehensive mind All overseeing and pervading all.

3. *Logic.* Intensive.

1725 WATTS *Logic* 1. vi. § 9 (heading) Of a comprehensive Conception of Things, and of Abstraction. 1785 RIND *Intel. Powers* v. 1 Wks. 390/4 It is an axiom in logic—that the more extensive any general term is, it is the less comprehensive. 1850 BAYNES *New Analytic* 72 note, [The reasoning] is comprehensive or intensive, for it proceeds from the concrete to the abstract, from a greater totality of attribute to a less.

**Comprehensively** (kəmprɪhensivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a comprehensive manner.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* 1 Cor. xiii. 12 Our knowledge cannot be so dilated, nor God condensed and contracted so, as that we can know him . . . comprehensively. 1820 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 11 To state the fact and the truth comprehensively. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 48 A measure dealing comprehensively with the subject of local government in Ireland.

**Comprehensiveness** (kəmprɪhensivnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Comprehensive quality or state, the quality of comprising or including much.

1635 SHELTON *Fires Treat.* 188 The universalitie and comprehensiveness of God's will. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vi. (1695) 333 General Truths . . . by their comprehensiveness . . . enlarge our view, and shorten our way to Knowledge. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 222 In learning, sense, energy, and comprehensiveness it is fully equal to all the modern dissertations. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 473/r The comprehensiveness of the volume is surprising.

b. *spec.* Breadth of intellectual range, mental capaciousness.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici*, Basil 218 The quickness and comprehensiveness of his Parts. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. 8x Those, whose accuracy of remark, and comprehensiveness of knowledge, made their suffrages worthy of regard. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* ii. 37 Nothing is more remarkable about Empedocles than his versatility and comprehensiveness.

† **Comprehensor**. *Obs.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *comprehendere*: see above.] One who has attained to full comprehension. (In 17th c. Divinity, with reference to *Philipp.* iii. 12-13: cf. the Vulgate.)

1653 W. SCLATER *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 16 Not Comprehensors, but actually instated Members of the Church Triumphant above in glory. 1656 Bp. HALL *Soul's Farewell* § 7 Thou art yet a traveller, they [Saints] comprehensors. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 280 Christ . . . was Comprehensor from the beginning . . . yet his experimental knowledge came by degrees. 1870 Bp. BULL *Serm.* v. Wks. 1827 I. 117 Though St. Paul were an excellent apostle, yet he was still but a man . . . a viator, not a comprehensor, a proficient, not yet fully perfect.

**Comprehenss**, *Sc.* var. of **COMPREHENSIVE**. *Obs.* † **Comprend**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *comprendre*, or its original, L. *comprehendere*, contr. f. *comprehendere*: see **COMPREHEND**.]

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iv. 165 Resoun . . . comprehendib þe þinges ymaginable and sensible. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6635, I wote not determine Of prynces power . . . Ne by my word comrende, lwyys, If it so ferre may strecche in this. c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 394 Doubtesse every grafting wol comrende, Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be Put in the

plages. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 89 He . . . well comprehends; Man findes no faith where God recoues a nay.

† **Compresbyter**. *Obs.* [a. L. *compresbyter* (in Augustine, etc.): see **COM-**] A fellow presbyter: cf. **CO-PRESBYTER** (in **Co-pref**).

1523 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 426/r Saynt Hierome was rather contente to ioyne the latine coniunction with the Greke woordes, and call it *compresbyter*. a. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. vii. § 2 Donatus, and Fortunatus, and Novatus, and Gordius, our com-presbyters. 1606 WHITTENHALL *Disc. Abuses in Ch.* 86 Peter Martyr his com-presbyter or fellow Elder. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 255 Mr. George Grame a com-presbyter, minister at Scoone.

Hence **Compresbyterial** a., or of pertaining to a session or body of presbyters.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* 1. (1851) 11 Coequal and com-presbyterial Power to ordaine Ministers and Deacons.

† **Compre'sence**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **COM-** + **PRESENT**.] Presence together; co-presence.

a. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. iv. Wks. IX. 595 Not directly and immediately by the elements of bread and wine nor by any other kind of local presence or com-presence with these elements than is in baptism. 1657 S. W. *Schism Disputat* 639 Luther . . . found the middle tenet of com-presence of both Body & Bread.

† **Compresentia'ility**. *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. **COM-** + **PRESENTIALITY**.] The quality of being present together. So **Compresentational**.

1686 H. MORE *Real Presence* 49 According to this Notion there may be a Consubstantiation rightly interpreted, that is a Compresentiation, or rather Compresentia'ility of both the Real Bread and Wine, and the Real Body and Blood of Christ at once.

**Compress** (kəmpre's), *v.* [a. OF. *compresso-r*, ad. L. *compressā-re* to press together, oppress, freq. of *comprimere* to press together, restrain, check, etc., f. *com-* together + *primere* to press. As *compress* also coincides with the ppl. stem *compress-* of *comprimere* (from which stem the Eng. repr. of a L. verb is most frequently formed), it is treated as the Eng. repr. of *comprimere* and mod. F. *comprimer*, of which the direct adaptation **COMPRIMS** has not endured in the language.]

1. To press together, to squeeze: a. separate things.

c. 1400 *Laufraud's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 125 A pinne clout wet in be white of an ey, & sumwhat be white compressed out. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 They sawe . . . hys lypys a lytly to moue with his chekyss compressed as he had rescued or swelowed some swete thing fallyn in to hys mouth. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* ii. 1. Compressing two prisms hard together. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, 'Temptation', Paris, She gave me both her hands, closed together, into mine: it was impossible not to compress them in that situation. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 495 In a parlour snug and small. The man of business and his friends compressed.

b. a hollow thing, so as to make it of smaller capacity.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 133 The free passage of the ayre . . . is forborne and lette by wryngynge and compressynge of the Ysophagus. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 287 The muscles called Cremasteres which compress the leading Vessels. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 146 The Vessel . . . was . . . struck . . . with a Wooden Mallet, and thereby was manifestly compress'd, whereby the inclosed Water was crouded into less room. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. x, Tin tubes were found to be broken, compressed, and distorted. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 29 The retina at the protruded part will be compressed by the outward pressure of the contained fluid.

c. *Surg.* To close by compression.

1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 545 The instrument . . . seems to be well adapted for compressing the humeral artery, or any other that can be easily pressed against a bone. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* liii. My professional knowledge saved his life. I compressed the artery.

2. To press (a substance) together closely; to squeeze together, so as to make more firm and solid.

c. 1400 *Laufraud's Cirurg.* 128 In þe firste caas dura mater is compressed. 1645 DIOBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. § 4 Stiff bodies, that by violence are compress'd and drawn into a less capacious figure. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 247 If the rain fell upon even and level ground, it would only sadden and compress it. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 605 A pretty large piece of sponge may be compressed or squeezed into a small size. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 182 The silvers again assume the form of bands of slubbing, and are then passed between a pair of rollers to compress them.

b. *Physics.* To condense a gaseous or other elastic body by pressure so that it decreases in bulk without loss of mass.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xi. 240 Air compressed . . . breaks the Vessel wherein it is compressed. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 127 A large quantity of air, whose spring being compressed in little room. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 154 The water . . . compresses the air and produces a reaction which opens the valves. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 140 By . . . powerful means we can compress water; but the force necessary to accomplish this is very great.

3. *fig.* To reduce into smaller volume (as if by pressure): a. things material.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 122 Some ships were elevated to twice their proper height, while others were compressed almost to a line. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 33 How I longed to be able to compress my form into utter littleness.

b. Language, thoughts, etc.; to condense.

1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* i. xvi. (R.). The same strength of expression, though more compressed, runs through his historical harangues. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 To enable me properly to compress and digest my thoughts. 1837

CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. v. 27 These, greatly compressing themselves, shall speak, each an instant. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 44 What I have to say . . . cannot be compressed into a very few words.

4. *fig.* To condense, concentrate.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 557, I compressed them into one dose three times a day. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 59 The size of the mirror is only the measure of its power to collect and compress feeble rays of light. 1863 GLO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xvii. The eager theorising of ages is compressed . . . in the momentary want of a single mind. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 We have . . . terror, hope, sensation, calculation, possible ruin, and victory compressed into a moment.

† 5. *fig.* To repress, keep under restraint. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 b, Compress thy passyon by scyence & kepe it in the that it passe not thy mouth. 1579 LVL *Englimes* (Arb.) 145 The greatest wisdom in Socrates in compressing his anger, is worthy great commendation. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 483 Hierax compressed the mutiny, by paying the soldiers arrears out of his own purse. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xxvi. (1862) III. 17 Who . . . compressed under his sceptre a large proportion of these ferocious . . . plunderers.

† 6. To embrace sexually. *Obs.*

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. (1857) 69 A virgin of that isle compressed by that Genius. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 351 Rhea Sylvia . . . a vestal, being compressed and found with child. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 494 They bill, they tread: Alcyone compressed Sev'n days sits brooding on her floating nest. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* 1. 95 Neptune . . . in his cave the yielding nymph compress'd.

† **Compre'ss**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *compressus* u. pa. pples.: see **prec.**] = **COMPRESSED**.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1. i. xxviii, Nor penetrate the crusty fence Of constipated matter close compress.

**Compress** (kəmpre's), *sb.* [a. F. *compre'sse* (16th c. in *Paré*), ad. L. *compressa*, from *compressus*, pa. pple. of *comprimere*: see **prec.**]

1. *Surg.* A soft mass of linen, lint or other material formed into a pad, which, by the aid of a bandage, can be made to press upon any part; used for compressing an artery, for keeping a dressing, plaister, etc., in its place, applying medicinal agents, and the like. In hydropathic use, applied to a piece of cloth, wetted with water, and tightly covered with a waterproof or thick impervious bandage, applied to the surface of the body for the relief of inflammation or irritation.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48 Take fine Hempen toa and make therof little compresses, as bigge as the palme of a child's hande, & makefyne them heerin, and apply them on the Eyes. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. iv. 277, I dressed it again with Lenientes, Compresses, and good Bandage. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nerves*, Put a Compress to it that has been dipt in the same Wine. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 302 The leg was dressed and . . . a thick compress was applied under the calf with a view to prevent more sinuses. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 115 The pad . . . to be placed immediately over a graduated compress, which is to be put directly over the wound in the artery. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxvii. The former had a wet compress around her body. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/2 Any one who has ever applied a cold compress to a sore throat. 1870 SMEDLEY *Pract. Hydrop.* (ed. 12), Body bandage or wet compress.

2. A machine for pressing cotton-bales and other articles into a compact form for transport, etc.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

**Compressed** (kəmpre'st), *ppl. a.* [f. **COM-PRESS** v. + -ED.]

1. Pressed together closely, so as to occupy small space; pressed into a smaller volume and denser composition than the ordinary; condensed.

*Compressed air* has, from its elasticity, been applied as a motive force or substitute for steam, and is also used in *Med.*; hence such phrasal comb. as *compressed air engine*, *compressed air bath* (sometimes hyphenated).

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 57 Sest þou nat þan how streit and how compressed (aȝite so streyt yþrongen) is þilke glorie þat þe traualien aboute to shew and to multiplie. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 228 The compressed air suddenly finding out a way of eruption. 1731-50 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, Compress'd Air is denser than Air less compress'd. 1857 *Engineer* IV. 144/1 Making compressed yeast. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 30/2 Ware's Compressed Air-bath is for subjecting a patient to an enveloping atmosphere of air under pressure. *Ibid.* 602/2 The compressed-air engine at Ardley Colliery . . . travels on wheels and is pushed to its work by hand. *Ibid.* 604/1 A machine for making compressed bullets. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/8 The compressed gas being driven into a strong boiler. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 2/4.

b. *Compressed score*: a musical score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: *esp.* four-part harmony written on two staves. 1877 (*title*), The Congregational Psalmist: a companion to all the new Hymn-books. Compressed Score edition.

c. *fig.* Concentrated; condensed.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* v. 105 Furnished with more compressed thoughts. 1855-56 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Temperance* 96 'Love thou thy Land' is only to be compared with an essay of Lord Bacon's for its compressed energy. 1871 FARRAR *Witt.* *Hist.* 130 The compressed and haughty page of Tacitus.

2. Having a flattened form, like the result of pressure; having the two opposite sides nearly plane or flat; *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.* flattened laterally, or along its length.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 112 A small compressed seed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Stepp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Compressed leaf, one with the mark of an impression on both sides. 1797

BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 293 The bill is two inches long, vertically compressed on the sides. 1826 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 170 Mars. is compressed at the poles, so that his equatorial diameter is to his polar axis as 16 to 15 nearly. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 202 The hand . . . is furnished with five powerful but compressed nails. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 620 The stem then becomes cylindrical, or, if it is compressed . . . still with a uniform breadth.

b. *Printing. Compressed type*: = condensed type, or a variety thereof.

1875 *URE Dict. Manus.* III. 641 Types . . . have undergone every change in form that fancy or taste could suggest . . . *clarendon*, a modification of antique . . . *compressed*, or tall thin letters.

3. Of separate things: Pressed together.

1847 LYTTON *Lucrétia* I. Prol. His compressed lips told that he felt the anguish of the laugh that circled round him.

**Compressedly** (kəm'presdli, -pre'stli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a compressed manner; with compression.

1830 *FRASER'S MAG.* I. 411 To describe German painting, statuary, and music, not so much compressedly as compressingly. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 281 True passion is often sparing of words; compressedly eloquent.

**Compressor** (kəm'presə), [*f.* as *prec.* + -ER.] One who or that which compresses; a compressor.

1890 *P. O. Lond. Directory* 145 Grove, John, Patent Hay-compressor, Blackwall.

**Compressibility** (kəm'presib'iliti), [*f.* next + -ITY; cf. *F. compressibilité*.] The quality of being compressible; capability of compression.

1879 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 605 The compressibility of sponge. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 502 The extraordinary compressibility of the other viscera.

b. *esp. in Physics.* The quality in virtue of which the volume of a gas, etc., may be diminished without decrease of its mass.

1861 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 507 The great compressibility, if I may so speak, of the air. 1830 HIRSCHER *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 237 The compressibility . . . of ice is very nearly the same with that of water. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea viii. § 404 The compressibility of water in the depths of the sea, is one per cent for every 1000 fathoms.

**Compressible** (kəm'presib'l), *a.* [*f.* *COMPRESS* v. + -IBLE; the form of the suffix is owing to the vb. being referred to *L. compressus*; derivation from *L. compressus*, *F. compresser*, would give *compressable*: cf. *PRESSABLE*. So mod. *F. compressible*.] That may be compressed; capable of compression.

1861 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 508 Not . . . to conclude that the air is so much more rarefiable than compressible. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 442 Permanently elastic fluids are all compressible. 1855 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* II. xxvi. 481 You will have to restrain and combat the two least compressible forces in the political world. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 794 Both layers were . . . in a state of tension . . . the one [layer] . . . was but slightly extensible or compressible.

b. Of the pulse: see *quoto*.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 1 The physicians have an expression which they apply to a feverish pulse which appears to vanish under the pressure of the finger; they call it a compressible pulse. 1875 H. WOOD *Therap.* (1870) 159 The slow pulse is sometimes moderately full, but is always very soft and compressible.

Hence **Compressibleness**.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Compressibility, compressibleness*, capableness to be pressed close. Hence in JOHNSON.

**Compressing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *COMPRESS* v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb.; with compression.

1308 [see *COMPRESS* v. 1]. 1804 *Med. Jyn.* XII. 546 The compressing of the principal artery or arteries that supply the part or parts with blood . . . will stop the bleeding.

**Compressing** (kəm'pres'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That compresses.

1860 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 The Vessel . . . made . . . less full of compressing matter. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 5 foot-n. One of Mr. Hawkesbee's Compressing Engines. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 432 A compressing force acting at right angles to the planes of cleavage. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 312 The air-compressing engine of Sommeiller . . . worked the rock-drills.

**Compressingly**, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a compressing way; with compression.

1830 *FRASER'S MAG.* I. 411 [see *COMPRESSEDLY*]. 1854 *Ibid.* XLIX. 154 The ant-eater embraces and hugs him so compressingly, as very soon to squeeze him to death.

**Compression** (kəm'pres'ən), *n.* Also 5-6 *comprysion*, -*prission*. [*f.* *F. compression*, ad. *L. compressio*-em, *n.* of action, *f. comprimere* (ppl. stem *compress-*): see *COMPRESS* v.]

1. The action of compressing; pressing together, squeezing; forcing into a smaller compass; condensation by pressure.

c. 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* (MS. A) 23 A gristil . . . haþ sixe helpingis [uses], þo .ij. þat þe harde schulde not hirtþe neische, namell in þe tyme of compressioun [v. r. comprission], & in þe tyme of smytinge. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 58 Cast forth by the great dilation of the heart or else by the great comprysion thereof. 1599 *Soliman & P.* I. in *Hazl. Doubtful V.* 289 Why, what is jewels, or what is gold, but earth; An humour knit together by compression. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* Pref. 3 Water cannot be forced by compression to be contained in less space than its Natural extension. 1794 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 59 The infant itself has milk in its own breasts, which may be squeezed out by compression. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I. § 7 (1870) 6 To consider the development of heat by compression.

b. Constraint, coercion.

1880 *Ch. Times* 10 Nov. 779 Dwelling chiefly upon the

causes of modern infidelity in France, [he] does not hesitate to ascribe it in a great measure to the compression exercised by Louis XIV.

c. *fig.* The condensation of thought or language.

1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) II. v. 92 Great as our merits might be in some points, we none of us excelled in compression. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Pref. (1865) 15 The difficulty of compression has been the greatest of all my difficulties.

2. A state or condition of being compressed.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 43 Those instruments . . . have their proper compressions and dilatations, etc. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man of Peel*. (1886) 37 His fingers lost their compression. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 204 Every variety of distortion and compression. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 300 The moraine is in a state of longitudinal compression.

b. Of thought, language, or writing.

1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 70 ¶ 4 Best pleased with involution of argument, and compression of thought. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annus.* p. vi. The state of compression in which it [the treatise] now appears.

c. *fig.* Straitened or repressed condition, under the operation of trouble, tyranny, or the like.

1762 MILLER *tr. Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. (ed. 2) 190 The state of compression which those in the common way were in after harvest. 1826 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 280 That nation is too high-minded . . . to remain quiet under its present compression. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 523 That previous letter . . . had been written in much tribulation and compression of heart.

3. *Compression of the poles*: the flattening of a planet at the poles, making it an oblate spheroid.

1826 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 The compression of Jupiter amounts to a fourteenth part of his longer diameter. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iv. 34 Of ascertaining the compression of Jupiter's spheroid.

† 4. *Surg.* A compress. *Obs. rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 1101 We must also have for the same intente, Compressions, or little pillows of inveterate linnen.

b. Short for 'compression of the brain'.

1847 SOUTH *tr. Chelms' Surg.* I. 410 It is often very difficult to distinguish between drunkenness and either concussion or compression. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 257 In well-marked compression, however, the patient is generally perfectly insensible.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *compression bellows*, *chamber*, *machine*, *treatment*; *compression-casting*, a method of casting bronzes, etc., in which the metal is forced by compression into the finer tracery of the mould; *compression-cook*, a tap having a collapsible india-rubber tube.

1854 SEIDEL *Organ* 26 Kaufmann, of Dresden . . . invented the so-called compression-bellows. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 6031 The compression-chamber receives its successive charges of air from the atmosphere by valves opening inward. *Ibid.* The power of such a compression machine.

**Compressional**, *a.* [*f.* *prec.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to compression.

1887 G. H. DARWIN *Earthq.* in *Forb. Rev.* Feb. 266 The compressional waves may have passed . . . before the arrival of the distortional waves.

**Compressive** (kəm'pres'iv), *a.* [*f.* *L. type \*compressivus*, *f. compress-* ppl. stem of *comprimere*: see -IVE. So mod. *F. compressif*, -ive.]

1. Having the attribute or function of compressing; tending to compress.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 67 The compressive motion of the Ventricle and intestines. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 111 By reason of their compressive faculty, being eaten after meate, they [apples] make the belly soluble, and helpe the subduction of excrements. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxiii. His three fingers supported [the book] without the least compressive violence. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 171 The bark . . . has also a strong compressive energy, expelling moisture from the layers that successively assume the character of heart-wood. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xci. XII. 21 A neighbour sure to be domineering and compressive, and likely enough to be tyrannical.

† 2. Consisting in or caused by compression. *Obs.* 1574 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 12, Ytching payne cometh of a tarte or salt humor . . . Compressive cometh of matter, or wyndines, that maketh narrowe, or constryneth, the membre or part. 1664 H. MOORE *Immort. Soul* III. I. 148 A more then ordinary Motion or compressive Rest may very well prove painful to the Soul.

Hence **Compressively** *adv.*, with compression.

1830 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. ii. [My upbringing] was rigorous, too frugal, compressively secluded.

**Compressor** (kəm'pres'sər), [*f.* *L. compressor*, agent-noun from *comprimere* to *COMPRESS*.] One who or that which compresses: in technical uses.

a. *Anat.* A muscle which compresses a part. (Frequent in the *L.* names of individual muscles.) [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Compressorius*, in anatomy, a name given . . . to one of the muscles of the face.] 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 2231 Its action [i. e. that of the muscle], when convex, makes it a compressor.

b. *Surg.* An instrument for compressing a part of the body, as a nerve, artery, duct, etc.; also a tourniquet.

1870 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 489 The instruments required for the compression-treatment [of Aneurism] are one or two compressors and a weight encased in leather.

c. A (surgical or hydropathic) compress.

1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 253, I resolutely abstain from pills—continuing to wear my compressor.

d. An instrument for compressing objects in microscopical investigations; a compressorium.

1881 CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 150 In all these Compressors, it is easy to vary the thickness of the glass within convenient limits.

e. *Naut.* An iron lever by means of which the chain-cable as it runs out can be jammed to the chain-pipe and checked or stopped.

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 In letting go the anchor, when it is necessary to check the cables . . . the compressors . . . will control their descent. 1878 *Scribn. Mag.* XV. 666/2 An effort was made to man the starboard compressor so as to check the other anchor when let go.

f. *Gun.* A mechanism for pressing a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during the recoil.

1859 F. GRIFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 119 When the compressors are used, the running-up is by jerks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Compressor*, a mechanism generally adopted afloat for facilitating the working of the large guns recently introduced; the gun-carriage is thus compressed to its slide or platform during the recoil, and set free again by the turn of a handle for running up.

g. A machine for compressing air, *esp.* for use as a motive power. More fully *air-compressor*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 602/2 The Mount Cenot Tunnel air-compressors . . . The compressors operate by applying the living force of a large column of water descending in an inclined tube, to drive a body of confined air into a receiver. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/8 A compressor pump, such as is used for compressing air for torpedoes. 1882 *Standard* 27 Dec. 7/1 The compressed air is conveyed from the compressors down the . . . shaft to the boring machine by . . . pipes.

**Compressorium** (kəm'presō'riūm), [*f.* as *prec.* + -ORIUM; cf. *L. scriptorium*, etc.] A compressor; *spec.* an instrument used in microscopical research by which a graduated pressure may be brought to bear on the object under examination.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 168 To steep it in weak acetic acid, and then to thin it out, under the compressorium. 1867 J. HOAG *Microsc.* I. iii. 195.

**Compressure** (kəm'pres'jūr, -ā), [*f. compress-* ppl. stem of *L. comprimere* + -URE; cf. *PRESSURE*, *L. pressūra*.] The action or process of compressing; pressure together; +repression.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxix. (1658) 313 The superficies . . . is better, or worse disposed to reflection of light, by polishing, or by compressure together. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 180 The compressure of Seditions. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* I. i. 5, 1. . . Compressed the Air, but the Engine leaking, I frequently renewed the Compressure. 1823 *FRASER'S MAG.* VII. 588 Curious . . . is this same compressure of History. 1841 MRS. TONNA *Per. Recollect.* II. 32 Compressure of the feet was . . . forbidden.

† **Comprimé**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. nonc-wd.* [*f.* *COM-* + *PRIEST*.] A fellow-priest; a compesbyter.

1642 MILTON *Agol. Sinec.* Wks. 1738 I. 122 Deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent Compriests.

† **Comprimare**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [prob. *f.* *F. comprimé*, pa. ppl. of *comprimer*: cf. *affectionate*, and -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Compressed.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Q. Chirurg.* D iij b, The forme therof is rounde comprimate lyghtly from one parte to another.

† **Comprime**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. comprimere* or *F. comprimer*: see *COMPRESS* v.] To compress.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Q. Chirurg.* E iij b, For feare . . . that it comprime the brayne. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 58 Perturbations . . . either dilate, or comprime the heart.

So † **Comprimment** [ad. *L. comprimment-em* pr. pple.], a compressing agent.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compil.* viii. 270 Astringents and Compriments or Bloud-stone [to stop bleeding].

† **Comprint**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *COM-* + *PRINT* v.] To share in printing.

(Used in 17th c. of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer, and Stationers' Company, in printing privileged books.)

a. *trans.*

1634 TANNER *MS.* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 284 Cambridge hath liberty of comprinting, with the King's Printers, and Company of Stationers, these privileged books following: 1. The Bible . . . and the singing Psalms. 2. *Grammars*. 3. All other School books. 4. *Almanacks*. 1684 J. WALLIS *Ibid.* 280 After the wars [1650-60] the University Printers did, for some time, continue to comprint privileged books at Oxford, as well as those at London. *Ibid.* I. 281 The Universities Right to print or comprint Bibles.

b. *absol. or intr.*

1678-9 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 276 The King's Printers refusing to pay the usual rent to them [the University of Oxford] for their forbearance of comprinting [of Bibles].

¶ The following misuse of the word inserted by Kersey in his ed. of Phillips, 1706, has been copied from Dictionary to Dictionary ever since; in some it is even given to the exclusion of the correct meaning. From Kersey it was adopted also by Giles Jacob in his *New Law Dict.*, 1729, and has been handed on by Tomlins, Wharton, etc.

[1676 PHILLIPS *App.* II, 'A Collection of such Affected Words from the *L.* or *Gr.* as are either to be used warily, and upon occasion only, or totally to be rejected as barbarous'), *Comprint*, to print another's Copy. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), To *Comprint* (*Law-Term*), this Word properly signifies to print together; but is commonly taken for the Deceitful Printing of another's Copy, or Book, by Stealth, to the prejudice of the rightful Proprietor. [Hence (with modifications) in Kersey 1707-21, BAILEY 1727-31, JOHNSON 1755-5, and recent Dictionaries.] 1729 G. JACOB *New Law Dict.*, *Comprint* intends a surreptitious printing of another Bookseller's Copy, to make Gain thereby, which is contrary to the Stat. 14 Car. II. c. 33, and other Statutes. [But the subject is not mentioned in the Statute cited.] Hence in TOMLINS, WHARTON, etc.

[Hence **Comprint**, *sb.* A modern dictionary figment, founded on the loose wording of the explanation of the verb in the law dicta. above.]

**Comprisable** (*kəm'prɪzəbəl*), *a.* Also 7-9-izable. [*f.* **COMPRISE** *v.* + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being comprised.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. Conclus. 85 More ample Presidents, than may seeme... to be comprisable in the decurted Passages... of this supplement. 1777 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 39/1 Comprisable in a small compass. 1833 HENSCHKE *Astron.* iii. 153 The whole map... not being comprisable within any finite limits.

**Comprisal** (*kəm'prɪzəl*). ? *Obs.* Also 7-izall. [*f.* **COMPRISE** *v.* + **-AL**.] The action of comprising; that in which this is embodied; a compendium.

1643 HORN & ROBERTSON *Gale Lang. Unl.* c. § 993 Here hast thou briefly and closely trusted up a short comprizall. 1649 J. E. *tr. Relucet's Epist.* 22 Which I shall impart unto you... in a briefe and short comprizall. 1686 Boyle *Eup. Notion Nat.* 73 Comical Mechanism; that is, a Comprisal of all the mechanical affections... that belong to the matter of the great System of the Universe.

**Comprise** (*kəm'prɪz*), *v.* Also 5-7 **compryse**, 5 *Sc.* **compris**, 7-9 **comprize**. [*f.* *F.* **comprendre** (pa. *pple.* and *pr.* *Ind.* *compris*) :—*L.* **comprehendere**, *pa.* from **comprehendere** to **COMPREHEND**. Probably formed by association with **emprise**, and possibly with **enterprise**, both of which verbs were derivatives from *Eng.* *sbs.* of the same form (*repr.* *F.* **emprise**, **entreprise**, *lem.* *sbs.* from *pa.* *pple.*), but being used as the *Eng.* *reprs.* of **emprehendre**, **entreprenere**, formed a precedent for the analogous representation of other compounds of **-prendre** by verbs in **-prise** : cf. *apprize*, *surprise*.] (Many of the early passages in which this word occurs are so vague that it is difficult to gather the exact sense.)

† 1. To lay hold on, take, catch, seize. *Obs.* 1423 *Jas. I. King's Q.* xxviii. Qwhat was the cause that he [me] more comprisit than othir folk to lye in such ruyne? 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) iii. xxviii. The searcher... shal be ouerlyd & comprysed of hymselfe. 1525 L. BERNERS *Pross.* ii. cccxvii. 710 And the frenche kynge to comprise to his agreement his sonne in lawe [et prendroit le roy de france sur luy son filz]. 1592 GREENE *Poems* (1856) 129 He could with counsels commonwealths comprise.

† 2. *b.* *Sc.* To seize under legal authority, 'attach'. c 1575 [see **COMPRISH**]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 87 The Kings officers, in the end of the market, shall cause the said cattell to be comprised... he leill men... vnnull the summe of the debt. 1622 *Sc. Acts* 171. c. 6 ¶ 1 That summe of money for the which the sayde Landes are comprised. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* No. 133 (1862) I. 322, I will think it no bondage to be roured, comprised, and possessed by Christ as His bondman.

† 2. To 'take in' (mentally), perceive, comprehend, conceive. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jasou* 41 b, By alle that I see and comprise in you, hit semeth not... that ye be seke. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 27 For to comprise thentencyon of the spekar. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. Tulus* 32, What is he that canne by very imagination comprise how that God the father... doeth continually beget God the sonne? 1563 MAN *Musculis Commonpl.* 372 a, It is very hard to comprise, and much harder to expresse the nature of Godde. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 198 A name... that no man knew but himself... he alone that is it, being able to comprise it.

† 3. *b.* ? To hold or bear in mind. *Obs.*—1 a 1528 SKELTON *Dk. Albany, Lemoy.* In his mynde to comprise Those wordes his grace dyd saye Of an annas gray.

† 4. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 20 Witte & raison for to serche and comprise of thynges of therre.

3. To bring together and comprehend or include, *esp.* in a treatise.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. 44 Of his matere... I hard said on so many wys, That al I outh nought wyl compris. 1560 DAUS *tr. Steidams's Comm.* 150 They descended to comprise the whole matter in wryting. 1586 THYNNIS in *Holbush* III. 1522 That some fauourer of learned mens fame, would comprise their names and works in a particular volume. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 200 Whose... vertues, if in yerse I now should take in hand For to comprise.

*b. esp.* To comprehend compendiously; to sum up.

1534 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurelius* (1546) X ij, In a monethe a man might reckon all the stones... but in a M. yeres he myght not comprise the malices of his yll customes. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 147 b, The prayer of the Lorde... conteyneth... great and weyghty matters, suche as neither aungell nor man... was able so pitheli to comprise in so few wordes. 1704 PALEY *Evid.* ii. ii. (1817) 51 The necessity... of comprising what he delivered within a small compass. 1838 BRIGIT *Sp. India* 24 June, There is far more in it... than any man... can comprise... within the compass of a speech of ordinary length.

c. To comprehend or include *under* or *in* a class or denomination.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lviij. § 2 We use... under the name of their substance not only to comprise that whereof they outwardly consist, but also the secret grace. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 4 This knowledge [of the world] she comprises in the figure of visiting, the history of the present hour, an early intelligence of the change of fashions, etc. 1853 C. BRONTE *Pillette* viii. (1876) 68 In her own single person she could have comprised the duties of a first minister and a superintendent of police.

4. Of things material : † a. To take in within its space; to enclose, to hold. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 221/4 Al the world myght not haue comprysed hym. 1516 FABIAN *iii.* cxi. 281, viii fote of grounde nowe hath my body comprysed. 1622 ELING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 105 The amendements cannot be comprised in the parchment. They have newe wrytten yt. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxviii, But smothering filth so close it doth comprize That it cannot flame out.

b. To contain, as parts making up the whole, to consist of (the parts specified).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. iv. 16 The fourme of the world and the faycon after that it conteyneth and compriseth. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. iv. § 4 The three walls of the City in which the three chief parts of it were comprized. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xiii. 130 The works... comprise four ponds for fish. *Mod. Adv.* The house comprises box-room, nine bed-rooms, bath-room, etc.

c. To extend so as to contain, to extend to; to cover a space or time.

1541 R. COPLAND *Gyrdon's Quest. Chirurg.* C. iv, A corde that... compriseth all the elbow and moueth the lytell arme. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 255 The first division of this plain, which comprised the territory of the ancient Philistines. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 49 The registers... which comprised a period of 200,000 years.

5. Of things immaterial : a. To take in or include; as opposed to leaving out.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 67 The term [seed of God] doth comprize infants. 1823 THACHER *Mil. Jern.* 79 [To] Comprize all the cases.

b. To embrace as its contents, matter, or subject.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 354 Such subsequent parts of these commentaries, as will... comprise almost every object of the justices' jurisdiction. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iii. xiii. 20 The third division of our subject... comprizes what is necessary... to be known previous to the study of history. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv. 'The word politics... comprises, in itself, a difficult study of no inconsiderable magnitude'.

6. *passive*. To be included, embraced, comprehended : a. *in* (or *within*) a document or its scope, in a class, or group.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. ix. 60 Thre yheris trwys... Qwhare-in he Scottis men and he kyng were comprysyd. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 5b, Ouer and aboue these [commandments] that be comprised in this sayd table. 1525 B. CLERKE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 88 I. 320 Theys matters war... not comprised in the articles expressly. 1599 SHAKS. *1 Hen. V.* v. ii. 96 She is our capitall Demand, compris'd Within the fore-ranke of our Articles. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* 22 The new Articles since comprised in that Creed. 1823 H. J. BROOKER *Introd. Crystallogr.* 271 Decremets on the acute solid angles, are all comprised within class b.

b. *in*, *within* a space or time, *between* limits.

1587 HOLDING *De Moray* vi. 81 The Might or Power is couerly comprised betwene them both. 1603 KNOLLES *11st. Turke* (1621) 7 The writing... wherein her onle for never marryng againe was comprised. 1784 COOK'S *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1963 That memorable day, in which are comprized the affecting incidents, and melancholy particulars. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oratiau* 4 July 20 When an hundred millions of people are comprised within your territory. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 31 The hours, when the electric fluid appears feeblest, are those comprised within the time [between evening and sunrise].

c. *under* a heading, title, common term, division.

1578 LYVE *Doctores* iv. lxxi. 333 Whiche are all comprised under the name of wilde Thistles. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 2 All Christians... comprised under this particule. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 Materials... are comprised under six Heads, viz. 1. Dricks, 2. Files, 3. Morten, 4. Laths, etc. 1870 ROLLESTON *Antiqu. Life* Introd. 61 The subdivision Loricata, under which are comprised the two orders of Crocodilina and Chelonina.

d. To be comprehended summarily.

1502 ORD *Crystall. Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. ii. 87 In these two pointes is comprysed all the holy scripture. 1576 FLEMING *Papal. Epist.* 475 In this clause the sum of their request is comprised. 1601 BR. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 20 The whole dutie of a Christian is comprised in one word. 1698 DRYDEN *Aeneid* ii. 86 Behold a Nation in a Man comprised. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 11 Academical study may be comprised in two points, reading and meditation. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 40 Whether the secret of the Freemasons be comprised in the mystic word above.

e. Said especially of the things that collectively make up the whole of the thing or class spoken of.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 107 There were but one and thirty Cities comprised onely in the League. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. ii. 4 It is various degrees of punishment which are comprised in the word Death. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 20 What should be comprised in the proposition. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 430 All the various titles that we find in the heathen mythology, we at last find comprised in Apollo, or the Sun.

† 7. To put together, draw up, compose (a treatise). *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 Pepyn, and in especial charlemayn upon whome this werke is comprysed. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. viii, A ryght grete boke he did truly comprise. 1628 M. LOK (*title*) The Famous Historie of the Indies : Declaring the Adventures of the Spaniards... with Variete of Relations of the Religions, Lawes, Governements... of that People. Comprised into sundry Decads.

† 8. Of things : a. To take up, fully occupy (a space). *Obs. rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxiv. 144 Olde vesselles charged with stones... shal be drowned so that they shal comprise and fylle all the haueine.

b. To constitute, make up, compose. *rare.*

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xvi. 238 The wheels and pinions comprizing the wheel-work. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. ix. (1817) 109 The propositions which comprise the several heads of our testimony.

9. The participles are used absolutely : = Including, included (cf. *F.* *y compris*) ; so the gerund. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Philo's Trav.* vii. 21 He had lost above three thousand and five hundred men, not comprising the wounded. 1663 GERBIEU *Counsel* 37 One quarter of the Ionick Column, the Base and Capital comprised. 1668 BRICK-LAYERS will work... the inside for thirty three shillings, arches comprised. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses, Phra Bat*, The edifice... is square, about thirty feet in dimension each way, without comprising the outer colonnade.

Hence **Comprised ppl. a.**, **Comprising vbl. sb.** and *pple. a.*

c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 147 Redemptioun of comprysit landis. *Marg.* Difference betwix comprysit landis and wodset landis. 1603 F. LONCO *Montaigne* (1634) 295 If he be in himselfe, they are also two, the comprizing and the comprized. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 120 Comprising of lands. 1691 E. TAYLOR *tr. Behuon* 316 Which breaketh the comprized Life againe. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 229 The subdivisions... three or four under one comprising arch.

† **Comprisement. Obs. rare**—1. [*f.* **COMPRISE** *v.* + **-MENT**.] Comprehension; compass.

1640 YORKE *Union Hou.* To Rdr., To see a Booke of this Comprisement, subscribed by James Yorke, Black Smith.

† **Comprisor, -er. Obs. rare.** [*f.* **COMPRISE** *v.* + **-ER** : the form **-or, -our**, in the suffix is by association with words from *Fr.* or *Latin*.]

1. *Sc. Law.* One who 'comprises' or attaches the land or goods of another. (See **COMPRISH** 1.)

c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 40 Gif the Officer... apprehend the said gudis and geir... and be certane comprysours sworn to that effect, lauchfullie poidis and compris the samin. 1622 *Sc. Acts* 171. c. 6 ¶ 1 The compriser hath right to the mailles, duties, and profitis of the Landes. 1673 COURT *Bk. in Archael.* Coll. *Agr. & Wig-toun* (1884) IV. 109 (Jam. Supp.) Arthure Bryce, one of the compriseris therof, being personallie present, declares the said skalth to his judgements was... twentie two shilling.

2. One who composes (a treatise); an author. (See **COMPRISE** 7.)

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. i, If I bee corrupted by them [idle Books], the Comprisor of them is mediately a cause of my ill.

† **Comprisure. Obs. rare.** [*f.* **COMPRISH** + **-URE**.] Comprehension, compass; a summary.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 39 Those bookes be of wondrous Art and Comprisure. *Ibid.* 149 The 24. verse is a general summe, or comprisure, of things intended to be performed.

† **Comprobate, v. Obs.** [*f.* *L.* **comprobatio** *pple.* stem of **comprobare** : see next.] *trans.* To prove, confirm; to approve, sanction.

1531 FLAVOR *Gon.* iii. xxiii, For as well that sentence, as all other before rehersed, do compröbate with holy scripture that god is the fountayne of Sapience. 1560 GAUDEN *Analysis* 13 There is neither Law of God or man requiring, imposing or compröbating any such Covenant.

† **Comprobate, pa. pple. Obs.** [*ad.* *L.* **comprobatus**, *pa. pple.* of **comprobare** to approve, prove, *f.* *com-* intensive prefix + **probare** to prove or approve.] Proved, approved, confirmed : used as *pa. pple.* of *prec.* = **comprobated**.

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 101 The Kings Highness, who hath always showed, and largely compröbate himself a most deuote Son unto the See Apostolicke. 1529 MORE *Heresyes* ii. vii. Wks. 1871 Good & substantiall authoritie, compröbate and corroböbate by y<sup>e</sup> whole body of christendom. 1697 TRUE *Nonconf.* 40 Their singular importance... hath been so signally compröbat by after events.

† **Comprobation. Obs.** [*ad.* *L.* **comprobationem**, *n.* of action *f.* **comprobare** : see *prec.*]

1. The action of proving true (by testimony or demonstration); proof, confirmation, attestation.

1590 W. SWINDEBY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 467 Some of these [accusations] they [Friars and Friests] clepiuden denouciations, and some were cleped compröbations, that weren there falsly forsworne. 1524 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* ii. (1726) 72 In signe, token and compröbation of the singular comfört which we take in the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whett.* V. ij, The compröbation of the same by resolution. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii, That is only esteemed... a legall testimony, which receives compröbation from the mouths of at least two witnesses.

2. The action of approving, or declaring to be good; approbation, sanction.

1529 MORE *Heresyes* i. Wks. 123/1 The compröbation of pilgrimages. 1551 RECORDE *Cath. Knowl.* (1556) 244 The fyrst form... hath compröbation of manye men. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nector* vii. 157 That is the voice of Experience in Compröbation of the use of it.

† **Comproche, v. Obs. rare.** [answers to a *F.* type **comproche-re** : *perh.* formed by change of prefix from **approche**.] *intr.* To approach.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2172 The lycht Of phelus comprochit with his mycht. *Ibid.* 2507 A certain day, that now comprochit nere.

† **Comproduce, v. Obs. rare.** [*f.* *COM-* + **PRODUCE**.] *trans.* To produce together (*with*).

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. iv. Wks. V. 227 Nor was it com-produced or concreated with them but created in them after they were made. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 118 He is as truly the cause of what is comproduced and concreated, as of what is produced and created.

So † **Comproduction**, production in combination, joint product; † **Comproductive a.**, productive in combination with another; also as *sb.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 46 In what diminutives the Plastick principle lodgeth, is exemplified in Seeds.



wherein the greater mass affords so little Comproduction. 1686 *Goat Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 212 Comets. being the Com-Productions of those Superior Causes which are the Authors of the aforesaid Evils. *Ibid.* I. xii. 46 They also have a certain dependance on Warmth, as a Comproductive at least.

† **Compromisal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] = COMPROMISE sb. 2 b.

1702 W. J. *Brugn's Voy. Levant* II. 7 An Election by Compromisal is when the Cardinals give a full Power to some of their College to elect a Pope.

**Compromise** (kəmpromɪz), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 compromise, 6-7 -ize, 6 -prymise; 6-7 -premise, 6 -yse, -ize, -isse; 5 -promesse, 6 -isse, 7 -ize, (6 compromise), 5- compromise. [a. F. *compromis*, ad. L. *compromissum*, pa. pple. of *compromittere* (also OF. *compromise*, L. type \**compromiss-a*): see COMPROMIT.]

† 1. Promise or mutual promise. *rare. Obs.*

1448 *Craft of Lovers* (R. suppl.), Me semeth by feiture of womanly property Ye should be trusty and trew of compromis.

† 2. A joint promise or agreement made by contending parties to abide by the decision of an arbiter or referee. Also, the document in which such an agreement is drawn up. *Obs.*

1246 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1520) 116 To this present compromise, my sayd Lorde of Gloucester hath subscribid his name. . . and in semblable forme my lorde of Winchester in a nother compromise subscribid w<sup>th</sup> his hande. . . to stond at the adyuse ordinance and arbitrement of y<sup>e</sup> parsons above-sayd. 1464 *Plumpton Corr.* 10 Horbury says that ye & the minister stand in compromise to abide the award of Sir John Malivera & others. α 1559 *TONSTAL Let.* in *Burnet Records* No. 9 (R.) The compromise of them all made unto the said King Edward the First to stand to his judgment. 1594 *West Symbol.* II. *Compromise* § 1 A Compromise is the faculty or power of pronouncing sentence between persons at variance, given to Arbitrators by the parties mutual private consent. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Compromise*.

b. *Election by compromise*: see *quots.*

1746 *Avliffe Parerg.* 242 The third Form of an Election was that of a Compromissum, viz. when some certain Clergy-men qualified by Law had a power granted to them of electing by a Compromise. 1747-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Compromise*. . . in beneficiary matters . . . signifies an act, whereby those who have the right of election, transfer it to one or more persons, to elect a person capable of the office. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 204/1 *Compromise* is, when all the cardinals agree to entrust the election to a small committee of two or three members of the body.

3. The settlement or arrangement made by an arbiter between contending parties; arbitration.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* 426 The Maire and Shiref of Bristowe to kepe there due residence at the Counter. . . to sett parties in rest and ease by there adyvesment, compromesse, or otherwise; y<sup>l</sup>ess then it so require that they must remit them to the lawe. 1580 E. KNIGHT *Tryall of Truth* 30 (T.) Either the parties are perswaded by friends, or by their lawyers, to put the matter in compymise. 1591 *Horsley Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 256 The Company and I made even of all things ever past between us, by compramis of fower woorthy personages. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. i. 33, I . . . will be glad to do my benevolence, to make attonelements and compromises betweene you. 1644 *Bulwer Chirolo.* 93 Those who . . . refer their controversies to an arbiter, put to compromise, or chuse an umpire.

4. A coming to terms, or arrangement of a dispute, by concessions on both sides; partial surrender of one's position, for the sake of coming to terms; the concession or terms offered by either side.

In U.S. history, the name of various arrangements between contending sections on the questions of the tariff, (e.g. *Compromise Act* of 1833) and of slavery (*Missouri Compromise* of 1820, *Compromise* of 1850, *Crittenden Act* of 1860).

1516 *FABIAN VII.* 663 The sayd Cristofer sayd the sheryffes . . . and fynally [they] were faynre, by waye of compremyse, to gyve vnto hym an hundredth marke. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. i. 253 Ward he hath not, But basely yielded vpon compymize, That which his Ancestors atchieu'd with blowes. 1595 — *John v.* i. 67 Shall we . . . make compromise, Insinuation, parley, and base truce To Armes Inuasiue? 1726 *BERKELEY Let. T. Prior* 12 Nov. Wks. 1871 IV. 237 If the affair with Partington were adjusted this winter, by reference or compromise. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranker's Hist. Ref.* II. 509 It was . . . necessary to come to a compromise with the papal commissioners. 1878 GEN. R. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 77 The Missouri Compromise of 1820. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xv. 225 Invidious laws had been softened by compromise.

b. A settlement of debts by composition.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 388 Munir-al-Mulk had consented to a compromise of his debts.

5. *fig.* Adjustment for practical purposes of rival courses of action, systems, or theories, conflicting opinions or principles, by the sacrifice or surrender of a part of each.

α 1721 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 279, I in my Breast would lodge a double Mind, One to the World, and one to Heav'n inclin'd; And by this Compromise strove to adjust The Rights of Conscience, and the Claims of Lust. 1775 *BURKE St. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. xxi All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter . . . we give and take; we remit some rights, that we may enjoy others. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 629 Logic admits of no compromise. The essence of politics is compromise. 1860 *KINGSLEY Misc.* I. 65 Our governors now . . . make a fair compromise between discipline and freedom.

b. *quasi-concr.* Applied to anything that results from or embodies such an arrangement.

1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* I. i. 2 All virtue is a compromise between opposite motives and inducements. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Mettr. Syst.* III. (1821) 175 This last decree is a compromise between philosophical theory and inveterate popular habits. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 270 You deny the self-consistency of the Church of England and call it a compromise.

6. A putting in peril or hazard, endangering, exposure to risk or suspicion: see COMPROMISE v. 8. † To put to compromise [F. *mettre en compromis*]: to risk, hazard, imperil (*obs.*).

1603 *HOLLAND Phutarch's Mor.* 172 It is absurd . . . to hazzard and put to compromise (as it were) our owne reputation and vertue for another man. 1844 *LEVER T. Burke* IV. Where each could come without compromise of dignity.

**Compromise** (kəmpromɪz), *v.* Also 7 compromise, -ize, -premyze, 7-8 -premise, -ize, 7 -promize. [f. the sb., in various distinct uses; in some of these replacing the earlier COMPROMIT.] (*Compromise* attributed to Wolsey 1524 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1724) II. 88, is an evident error for *compromise*).

1. † *trans.* Of arbiters: To adjust or settle (differences, conflicting claims, etc.) between parties. Also *fig. Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Compromettters*, to compromise, or arbitrate. *Compromessario*, an arbitrar or vmpier to compromise a thing. 1606 *HEYWOOD and Pl. If you know* Wks. 1874 I. 262 The Lady Ramsey hath . . . Procured the reuerend preacher, Doctor Nowell, To compromise and end our difference. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 22 If the whole conclave of Hall can so compromise exadverse and diametrical contradictions. α 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Lanc.* *Hugh of Manchester*, In that Age such mortified men were presumed the most proper Persons, peaceably to compromise differences between the greatest Princes. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 9 p. 2 To compromise this Affair equitably. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 571 Frequent comparison is necessary to select their coincidences, to compromise their deviations, and to reconcile their seeming contradictions.

† 2. To be compromised: to be agreed as the result of compromise or mutual concession, to have come to terms. *Obs.*

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* I. iii. 79 When Laban and himselfe were compremyz'd That all the eanellings which were streakt and pied Should fall as Jacobs hier. 1799 *COLERIDGE tr. Schiller's Piccoloni* IV. vi. Are you compromised? [Ger. *Sieid ihr einig!*]

3. Of contending parties: To settle (differences) by mutual concession; to come to terms about.

1679 *PULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* IV. (1843) 35 When time serves, they that make the difference can compromise it. 1755 *JOHNSON Dict. s. v.* 2. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, they compromised the affair at a middle rate. 1770 *PLACID Man* I. 96 Prudence might suggest to me to compromise the matter with my father. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Owen Dict.* 227 The knowledge of our arrangements . . . may induce . . . Scindiah and Holkar to compromise their differences. 1853 C. BOWRE *Villette* xxiii. (1876) 243 To speak truth, I compromised matters; I served two masters. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. With much difficulty, the dispute was compromised.

4. *intr.* To come to terms by mutual concession; to come to an agreement by the partial surrender of position or principles.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1669) 48 Those that are most dumb witt at least compromise with the rest that all things are by the guidance . . . of a Knowing Principle. 1661 — *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 26 He may with a safe conscience compromise with his Superiours, and use their language . . . concerning such things. 1679 *PULLER Moder. Ch. Eng.* xvii. 458 No [re]formed church in the Christian world is more truly protestant than is the church of England; nor any which [all things compared] less compromised with Rome. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* I. xxxviii. 277 To induce him to compromise on those terms. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 577 It would be more convenient to compromise with custom. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 56 The disciples of the relative may afford to compromise. The disciples of the absolute, never. 1880 *McCARTHY Owen Times* III. xliii. 293 Two extreme parties there who would not compromise.

† 5. *trans.* To compound for, make composition for. *rare.* (Cf. the sb. sense 4 b.)

1797 *HERALD* (1758) II. 9 No. 16 The landed gentlemen should suffer . . . with them, and compromise the sufferings with the alienation of a part . . . of their estates.

6. *intr.* To make a practical compromise. (See the sb. sense 5.)

1836 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 461, I never thought of compromising between a present and a posthumous edition.

7. † *trans.* To entrust (a matter) to a person for his decision or award. *Obs.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ* in H. 58, I could put my soule into such a mans hands, and can compromise my salvation to him.

8. 'To put to the hazard of being censured' (Phillips); to expose (oneself, one's own or another's reputation, credit, or interests) to risk or danger, to imperil; to involve in a hazardous course, to commit (oneself).

1606 *PHILLIPS s. v.* It behov'd him not to Compromise his Honour and his Reputation. 1797-31 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 436, I think . . . you by no means compromised yourself or your country. 1795 *ROSCOE L. de Medici* vii. (1836) 232 An open attack [by Politiano upon Merula] might therefore have compromised the name of Lorenzo. 1820 T. GREEN *Diary* 29 Sept. 1796 *Compromise*. . . he [Roscoe] employs, by what authority I know not, to express the putting to hazard by implication. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* III. § 35 No essential of Jewish faith would be compromised by doubting the Divine dictation of the Proverbs of Agur. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.*

I. 171 The characters of a king of England, and of the three estates of the realm, are compromised in the treatment which she received from them. 1883 — *Short Stud.* IV. I. vii. 76 Alexander . . . had no intention of compromising himself by an authoritative decision.

**Compromised** (kəmpromɪzɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] † a. Agreed by compromise. b. Subjected to, arranged or modified by, compromise. c. Exposed to risk, danger, or discredit; damaged in reputation. d. That has been in contact with infectious disease.

1596 See COMPROMISE v. 2.

1844 *KINGLAKE Edithen* I. We walked down to the precincts of the Quarantine Establishment, and here awaited us the 'compromised' officer of the Austrian Government. *Ibid.* xviii. Telling him . . . how deeply I was 'compromised' . . . by my contact with a person . . . since dead of the Plague. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 269 The Emperor . . . disowned his compromised minister in London. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 189 A kind of compromised explosion, like that of damp fireworks.

**Compromising** [f. as prec. + -ER.]

† 1. One who acts as arbiter in a dispute. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Messanaro*, a mediator, an vmpier, an arbitrator, a compromiser. α 1654 *WEBSTER & ROWLEY Curr. for Cuckold* IV. i. My brother, and the other compromiser, come to take up the business.

2. One who enters into a compromise; an advocate of compromise or partial concession.

1818 *TODD, Compromiser*, he who makes concession. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 769 All others are temporizers, waiters upon occasion and opportunity, compromisers, oscillators. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 216 Perhaps the compromiser shrinks . . . because he thinks the time has not yet come. 1880 *McCARTHY Owen Times* IV. 75 The Minister who had seemed a daring Reformer to one generation might seem but a chilly compromiser to another.

**Compromising** (kəmpromɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb COMPROMISE.

1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* K. iiij, Towards the Compromising of those differences.

**Compromising**, *ppl. a.* That compromises. α 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) II. 6 A compromising spirit, always ready to yield a part to save the residue. 1883 *Athenian* 22 Dec. 817/3 The offending sheet was cancelled and another substituted, omitting the compromising words. Hence **Compromisingly** *adv.*

1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 200 He touched it coarsely . . . but not compromisingly—with unmistakable condemnation.

**Compromissary**, *a. ? Obs.* [ad. L. *compromissarius* pertaining to arbitration, f. *compromissum* COMPROMISE: see -ARY<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *compromissaire* sb.] Of or pertaining to compromise.

1795 *WYTHE Decis. Virginia* 109 The object of these commissary disceptations is to prevent expense, delay, etc.

† **Compromission**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *compromissionem* action of compromising: cf. F. *compromission*.]

1. The submission by contending parties of the matters in dispute to the decision of an arbitrator.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VIII. ii. (heading), Of be Compromissyowne Made of be successyowne. *Ibid.* VIII. iii. 3 be states of Scotland. . . Had made bare compromysyowne Hale in be Dyscretiown of Edward. 1524 *WOLSEY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xii. 24 A compromysion to bee made of such partys as either temperour or the Frenche king have in the Duchie of Mylain, into the popes hands *per vian depositi*.

2. = COMPROMISE 2 b.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* IX. xxiii. 50 De Chanownys to call to Chaptene Upon a day, and here bam ger Mak a new Electioun. In way of Compromysionne All his behovyt to be done. α 1528 *SKELTON Image Ilypocr.* Wks. II. 336 His [the Pope's] indictions And his interdictions With croked comyssions Colde compromysions. 1885 *Athenian* 28 Mar. 403/3 Election . . . by compromission, wherein certain delegates or proctors, being chosen by the chapter, retired to nominate, the remainder of the chapter continuing in prayer and pledged to accept the nomination of the delegates.

3. A compromising or arranging (of anything disputed).

1624 *DARCE Heresius* viii. 31 A Comprimission of dayes, when this holy Sacrament [Easter] was to be celebrated

**Compromissorial**, *a. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [f. L. type \**compromissorius* (cf. F. *compromissoire*: see -ORY) + -AL.] = COMPROMISSARY.

1681 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Compromissorial*, pertaining to the Authority granted the Arbitr by consent of the Parties. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Compromit** (kəmpromɪt), *v.* Also 6-7 compromit, -primit. [ad. L. *compromitt-ere* (in sense 1 below), f. *com-* together + *promittere* to PROMISE. The ppl. stem *compromiss-* gave COMPROMISE. In F. *compromettre*, pa. pple. and sb. *compromis*.]

† 1. *refl.* (and *pass.*). To bind themselves mutually, to enter into a COMPROMISE (sense 2). *Obs.*

1442 in *Plumpton Corr.* p. II, The Earl of Westmerland . . . and William Plumpton . . . have compromitted them either party, to stand to the award and arbitrament of, etc. 1532 *ELYOT Gov.* III. iv. Either of them . . . compromitting them selves . . . to abyde and performe all suche sentence and awarde. c 1565 *LINNEZAV (Pittscotte) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 14 Both the said parties were compromit, by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators.

† 2. *trans.* To refer (a matter in dispute), by joint agreement, to an arbiter for settlement. *Obs.*

1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* 159 The grete debate betwix the

Kyng and his barnes was compromitted to the dom of the Kyng of Frauns. 1477 in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 304 *marg.*. The compromise is compromitted to the kyng. 1594 *West Synod.* ii. § 7 The parties striving be they.. which compromitt the same. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Epj a, In compromitting causes of vnkindnesse or dissention to such a Bishop.

† **b. intr. or absol.** To submit to arbitration. *Obs.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 160 The Florentines refusing to compromitt. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 It is permitted to compromitt.

† **c. fig. (trans.)** To commit to, leave to the decision of; (*intr.*) to submit advisedly to. *Obs.* 1590 T. FENNE *Printes* 80 b, Wherefore they were forced to compromitt the matter to Ladie Fortune. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xii. (1632) 591 Expecting death.. with countenance and voice so little daunted, that they seemed to have compromitted to this necessitie.

† **3.** To settle (a dispute) by arbitration; to settle by mutual agreement or compromise. *Obs.*

1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 141 To compromitt a mater in varyaunce. 1665 S. CLARKE *Descr. Germany* 7 The second Counsell.. is of a few Civilians, which all matters extrajudicial are handled and compromitted. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 280 'Tis belived the matter will be compromitted.

† **b.** To settle, allay, appease. *Obs.* [perhaps associated with *L. compromittere* to repress.]

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 157 Full mutch adooe had I.. to di-semble mie suddain fancies, and compromitt mie inward passions. 1620 FORD *Linea V.* (1843) 66 A physician to other men's affections as to his own.. by compromitting such passions as runne into an insurrection.

† **4.** To delegate to some other person or persons one's right of voting in an election. *Obs.*

1528 *Left. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden Soc.) 5 The said President and convente.. have proceeded to their election, and fully compromitted in your grace to name and appoint one of the brether and convente there. 1529 *Articles agst. Wolsey* in *Fiddes Life* ii. (1726) 176 The same Lord Cardinal.. when any Houses of Religion hath been void, hath.. inducd them to compromitt their Election in him. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 143 He forcid mens voices as.. when I was chosen to the Greek lecture, he said unto sum, You shall compromitt.

**5. U. S. (Obsolete.)** = COMPROMISE *v.* 8.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 155 The public reputation is, every moment, in danger of being compromitted with him. 1794 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 390 Liable to the danger of compromitting himself. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* i. App. 31 It has compromitted the faith of our government with those savage warriors. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 521 Mucus may so accumulate in the lungs.. as seriously to embarrass, or even fatally compromitt, respiration.

† **b.** To embroil; = COMMIT *v.* 8 *b. Obs.*

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 None but an enemy.. would avail himself of the indiscretions of an individual to compromitt two nations esteeming each other ardently.

Hence **Compromitting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 167 There should be no compromitting at all in so serious a canvase.

† **Compromitt.** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [? *f.* the verb.] Reference of a dispute to an arbiter; arbitration; the decision of an arbiter.

1525 *Sc. Act Jas. V.* (1814) 293 (Jam.) Thar was compromittis maid for concord to be hade betuix the erlis of Anguss & Arane. 1559 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 391 Upon compromitt made betuix them and the lords sent from the queens grace regent. 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 180 Ane minor.. cannot consent to ane compromitt. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 20 In how many arbiters ane compromitt could be made. *Ibid.* 21 Ane compromitt receaves na execution, nor obedience: Except ane pane be adjoined and contained in it.

† **Compromittitee.** *Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -EE.] One to whom a matter is compromitted, an arbiter.

1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parull.* 4 Such lythes as be not spiritual, but.. feudall, may be ordered and disposed by lay compromittites.

† **Compromitter.** *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] One who compromitts; the arbiter in a compromise. (Cf. COMPROMIT *v.* 3.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xx. (1599) 936 He had done the office of a friendlie Arbitrator and Compromittour.

† **Comproportion.** *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* COM- + PROPORTION *v.* (perh. in med.L.)] *trans.* To proportion together.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 12 Shap and colour and eche fature Were comporprocynd in swych equalyte That she myht be merour of al bewte.

† **Comproportion.** *sb. Obs. rare.* Common or joint proportion.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 32 Other parts make out their comproporitions, and infernces upon whole, or parts.

† **Comprotecter.** *Obs.* [see COM-] A joint protector.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 47 The King of France made him comprotecter of that nation.

**Comprovincial.** *a. and sb.* [mod. ad. med.L. *comprovincialis*; see COM-]

*Adj.* Of or belonging to the same province.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iii. 32 The six islands, comprouinciall in ancient times vnto great Brittainne. 1632 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 25 King Arthur.. recover'd six Comprovinciall Isles of the Sea (which are the very words of Geoffrey of Monmouth).

*b.* Of the same archiepiscopal province.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 369 The comprouinciall bishops. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman.* *Vadem.* ii. 270 They are not to be reckoned Bishops, who are not.. consecrated

by the comprouinciall bishops. 1850 BR. PHILLPOTTS *Let. Adv. Canterb.* 90 Call together your comprouinciall Bishops. 1889 *Guardian* 15 May 1 That a bishop should be tried by his metropolitan, sitting with his comprouinciall bishops.

**B. sb.** A fellow-provincial; a bishop of the same province.

1624 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* xxv. If any of the Comprouincials be wanting he must be certifi'd by the Primate. 1701 *Jura Populi Angl.* Pref. 13 Synodal Rights enjoy'd and exercis'd by Metropolitans and their Comprouincials. 1880 T. W. ALLES *Life's Duration* 102 The jurisdiction of.. a Primate over his com-provincials. 1887 HATCH *Growth Ch. Instit.* vii. 127 The other bishops came to be less frequently spoken of as his 'comprovincials', and to be more commonly designated by the new word 'suffragans'.

† **Comprynable.** *a.* probably error for *compynable*, *cum-*, or other variant of COMPANABLE.

1529 MORE *Heresies* iii. xi. Yf they [Priests] be comprynable [Wks. 1557, 225/2, comprynable], we call theym vycyouse, yf they bee holy we call them ypcocrytys.

† **Compsoognathus** (*kompso'gnāths*). *Palæont.* [mod. L., *f.* Gr. *κομψός* elegant, daintily + *γνάθος* jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, remarkable for their bird-like affinities. Hence **Compso'gnathous** *a.*; **Compso'gnathid** *a. and sb.*, (a member) of the extinct family *Compsognathidae* (order *Deinosauria*) to which these creatures belonged.

1878 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 302 The wide interval between birds and reptiles has been shown.. to be partially bridged over.. by the *Compsognathus*. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 288 *Compsognathus* may be regarded as filling among its own class the place filled amongst existing mammals by the kangaroo. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. iii. ii. § 1 *Compsognathus*, from the Solenhofen Limestone.. possessed a long neck, small head, and long hind limbs on which it must have hopped or walked.

† **Compt.** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *compt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *com-ēre* to bring together, comb (the hair), adorn.] Dressed, as to the hair; *more gen.*, trim, spruce, polished.

1400 [see COMFORT *a.*]. 1600 ANP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 592 Who is not much more careful of the grace of his head then of his health, who maketh not more account to be compt then to be honest? 1632 VICARS *Aeneid* (N.) A compt, accomplished prince. 1693 URQUIART *Rabelais* iii. xiv. 118 My Wife will be jocund, feat, compt.

*b.* Of discourse or style: Elegant. [So in L.] 1617 J. FOSBROKE *Eng. Warning* (1633) 2 A compt stile and filed phrase of speech. 1652 *Pref. Verses Benlowes Theoph.* Our ravishd souls to recreate with delight.. of compt discourse. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 53 The expressions ready, orderly or compt.

*c.* *trans.* of things. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 39 Leaving the Surface rough, rather than too compt and exquisitely trimm'd, if only you dig your Ground.

Hence † **Comptly** *adv.*, in a compt manner; † **Comptness**, compt quality or state, trimness.

1611 CORN., *Cointement*, quaintly, comptly, finely, sprucely. — *Cointise*, quaintness, comptness, neatness, trimness. 1634 *Pref. Verses to W. Wood's New Eng. Pros.* Much Knowledge in so small roome comptly plac'd. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 27 Many affected.. Comptness of stile.

**Compt, Comptable.** etc.: see COUNT, etc.

**Compter** (*kauptar*). Old spelling of COUNTER *sb.* (q.v. for etymology and history), formerly used in all senses, and from the 17th c. the official spelling of the word as:

The name of certain city prisons for debtors, etc. in London, Southwark, Exeter, etc.

The two London *Compters* or *Counters* are mentioned in the 15th c.: they were the *Poultry C.*, taken down in 1817, and the *Bread Street C.*, succeeded in 1553 by the *Wood Street C.*, and this in 1791 by the *Giltspur Street C.*, closed in 1854.

1428-1700 [see COUNTER]. 1617 FENNER (*title*) The Comptor's Commonwealth, or a Voyage made to an Infernal Iland. 1630 RISON *Surv. of Devon* § 107 (1810) 111 In the south gate are two common prisons, also a comptor, for such as be arrested upon actions at any man's suit. 1654 BROME *Damoiselle* i. i. Wks. 1873 I. 387 How got you hither? Could not the Compter hold you? 1683 *Secret Serv. Money's Chas. II & Jas. II* (1851) 83 To Richard Normansell, secondary of Wood Street Compter. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 36 The two Compters are near enough to be taken care of by the same gentlemen. 1829 LONDON in 19th c. II. 117 [a print of 'Giltspur Street Compter' as then existing.] 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 43 If the House of Commons could send their citizens to Newgate, they could send its messenger to the Compter.

**Comption:** see COMPTAN.

† **Comptoir** (*kōhtwar*). [Fr., a counter, counting-house, office:—*L. type \*computatōrium*, in med. L. a counting table, *f. computatōr* reckoner.] A commercial agency or factory (in a foreign country).

1722 *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 232 At Amsterdam.. and Venice, every particular Country have their several Comptoirs for Letters. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xi. 227 Tellicherry, the only settlement belonging to the English East India Company on this coast.. the other places being only comptoirs by permission of Hyder Ally. *Ibid.* 237 This is the only French settlement on this [side of] India, that at Surat.. being only a comptoir.

† **Comptonia** (*kōmptōniā*). *Bot.* [mod. L., named by Sir J. Banks after Compton (1632-1713), Bishop of London.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Myricaceae*) consisting of a single N. American species, *C. asplenifolia*, the Sweet Fern of the

United States; it is closely allied to *Myrica* or *Gale*, and is now often included in that genus.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., Fern-leaved Comptonia, a shrub, native of New England. 1866 *Trens. Bot.* *Comptonia*.. was introduced in 1774 by the Duchess of Beaufort. **Comptonite** (*kōmptōnait*). *Min.* [named 1821 by Brewster after Earl Compton who brought it from Vesuvius: see -ITE.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in cavities of trap-rock and old lavas; the same as THOMSONITE.

1822 CLEVELAND *Min.* 386. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Comptonite*.. occurring with calc-spar and other zeolitic minerals. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xi. 305 Comptonite and analcime are found with many other minerals.

**Comptrol.** etc.: see CONTROL, etc.

**Comptroller** (*kōmtrōl'lar*). An erroneous spelling of CONTROLLER, introduced c 1500, and formerly frequent in all senses; still retained in certain official designations, while in others it has been changed to the ordinary spelling. Hence **Comptrollership**.

*Whitaker's Almanac*, 1890, gives (p. 84) Her Majesty's Household—*Comptroller of Household; Clerk Comptroller, Kitchen.* Lord Chamberlain's Department—*Comptroller of Accounts.* Chapel Royal—*Comptroller of Royal Closet.* Household of Prince of Wales—*Comptroller and Treasurer.* Household of Duchess of Albany—*Comptroller.* Duke in Households of Prince Christian, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught. Also, in Government Offices (p. 748): *Exchequer and Audit Department—Comptroller and Auditor-General; Assistant Comptroller and Auditor.* Board of Trade—*Comptroller of Corn Returns.* Patent Office—*Comptroller General.* National Debt Office—*Comptroller General; Assistant Comptroller.*

But on the other hand: (p. 147) *Controller of the Navy; Controller of H. M. Stationery Office*; and so in the various departments of the Inland Revenue, Post Office, Telegraphs, etc.

**Compulsary.** *obs. f.* COMPULSORY.

**Compulsative** (*kōmpulsā'tiv*), *a. rare*.—1 [*f.* L. *compulsāt-* ppl. stem of *compulsare*, freq. of *compellere*: see COMPEL and -IVE.] Of the nature of compulsion, compulsory.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 103 (Ff.) To recover of vs by strong hand And termes Compulsative [*Qq.* compulsory], those foresaid Lands.

Hence **Compulsatively** *adv.*

1844 ALB. SMITH *J. Ledbury* xxx, Deeming it compulsatively incumbent upon every one who, etc. 1879 HALLIWELL *Hamlet Memoranda* 70 To revive a repulsive action compulsatively adopted by the old players.

† **Compulsatory** (*kōmpulsātōri*), *a. Obs.* Also 7-8 compulsory. [*f.* as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, characterized by, or subject to compulsion; compulsory.

1603 [see COMPULSATIVE]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxvi. (1612) 185 They are sooner wonne by perswasion then forced by compulsatorie meanes. 1664 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (ed. 4) 12 Without compulsory laws. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 247 The step.. was truly.. compulsory. 1827 J. ANDERSON *Sec. & Knowh. Highl.* 88 The practice, partly voluntary, partly compulsory.

Hence **Compulsatorily** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxxviii. 141 He had compulsatorily.. tricked me into the act of going with him. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* viii. v. Labouring wilfully in the field, with those who labour compulsatorily.

† **Compulse.** *sb. Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. *compulsus*, *f. compellere* to COMPEL.] = COMPUSSION.

1616 BULLOCKE, *Compulse*, constraint, enforcement.

**Compulse** (*kōmpuls*), *v. ? Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *compulsā-re*, freq. of *compellere* to COMPEL, for which it was later often used in med.L.; so *F. compulse-r*.]

† **1. trans.** To compel, force, oblige. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 179 Compulsed by grete necessity. 1549 LATTIMER *4th Sem. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 128 Manye parentes constrayne theyre sonnes and daughters to marrye where they loue not, and some are beaten and compulsed. 1623 LITTONOW *Trav.* iv. (1628) 153 Adjudged to a most cruel death, or compulsed to renounce his Christian Religion.

**2.** To force to move. (*nonce-use*, after *repulse*.) 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gt.* VIII. xviii. xiv. 73 Not to be compulsed by the raging tide of Austrian grenadiers.

Hence **Compulsed** *ppl. a.*, compelled, forced.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 325/2 Compulsed chastity. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxiii. (D.J.) She rends her woes, shivers them in compulsed abhorrence.

† **Compulsible.** *a. Obs. rare*.—1 [*f.* L. *compuls-* ppl. stem of *compellere* to COMPEL: see -BLE.] Subject to compulsion; that may be compelled.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Arts & Sc. 7 If *Appetitus sensuatis* be the Will, then is the Will compulsible.

**Compulsion** (*kōmpuls'jōn*). Also 5-6 -ōion, 6 -syon, -sioun. [*a.* F. *compulsion* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *compulsion-ēm*, n. of action from *compellere*, *compuls-* to COMPEL.] The action, or an act, of compelling, or the condition of being compelled; constraint, obligation, coercion.

1462 EDW. IV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 41 I. 130 We desyre nothing of them by way of ymposition, compulsion.. but all only of theyr humanitie and good wills. 1495 ACT 11 Hen. VII. c. 38 *Pream.*, Made by compulsion, coercion and imprisonment. 1552 ANP. *Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 43 Content to do it willingly without any compulsion. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. (1738) I. 244 Wherefore was there such compulsion us'd.. about conforming to a Liturgy?

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* Wks. X. 123 What . . is the difference between him that is taxed by compulsion without representation, and him that is represented by compulsion in order to be taxed? 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 247 Such an oath could have been taken only under compulsion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 1. 241 If he likes he pays my price, but there is no compulsion.

b. phr. *On compulsion.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 261 *Poin.* Come, your reason Iack, your reason. *Falst.* What, upon compulsion? No: were I at the Strappado, or all the Racks in the World, I would not tell you on compulsion. — *Merch. V.* iv. i. 183 *Por.* Then must the Jew be merciful. *Jew.* On what compulsion must I? 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 119 The tribute . . would not be forthcoming except on compulsion.

† c. rarely with *pl. Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 25 Forcing one another to . . profession of what they do not believe, by harsh Antichristian compulsions.

**Compulsionist**, *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST: cf. *correctionist*, etc.] An advocate of compulsion. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 370 The compulsionists are actuated by malice and ignorance.

**Compulsitor** (kɒmpʊlsɪtər), *Sr. Law.* [app. a corruption of an earlier *compulsator*, Sc. for *compulsatory*: see -OR, -ORY. The *i* is etymologically indefensible.] That which compels; a compulsatory instrument, act, or proceeding.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. As a compulsitor . . of payment . . we had first the letters of four forms. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 85 The King . . reproached the Principal with pusillanimity in yielding to so slight a compulsitor. 1880 MURHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* iv. § 272 To restrain rash . . litigation, by the religious compulsitor of an oath. 1888 *Sc. Law Rev.* in *Law Times* LXXXV. 328/1 For the debtor . . there is nothing left as a compulsitor except to curtail his liberty.

**Compulsitory**: see COMPULSATORY.

**Compulsive** (kɒmpʊlsɪv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. type *\*compulsivus*, f. ppl. stem of *compellere* to COMPEL: see -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *compulsif*, -ive.]

1. Having the property of compelling; exercising compulsion; coercive; = COMPULSORY *a.* 2.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 86 When the compulsion Arduous gives the charge. 1637 R. HUMPHRY *tr. St. Ambrose* Pref. Rather rhetorical and persuasive, then logical and compulsive. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 240 To make a man to put off his judgement by meer compulsive wayes. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 82/2 The violent and compulsive measures. 1873 W. BALFOUR *Establ. Princ.* iv. 59 The power of the magistrate is compulsive.

† b. In physical sense: Having the quality of driving or forcing onward. *Obs. rare*—1.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 454 The Pontic Sea, Whose Icie Current, and compulsive course, Ne'er keeps retreating ebb. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* ix. vii. 265 The natural Motion of the Stomach is Compulsive towards the Guts.

† 2. Caused by compulsion; compelled, forced, enforced; = COMPULSORY *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* xi. cxi. § 105 D. Fredericke his compulsive brother in Law. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 33 Freed . . from all compulsive tributes and taxes. 1771 *Jurists Lett.* lix. 307, I acknowledge an involuntary, compulsive assent to one very unpopular opinion. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN *Prometh. Bound in Blackw. Mag.* XL. 723, I thus am yoked to this compulsive doom.

B. as *sb.* Something that compels or tends to compel. (Cf. *dissuasive*, etc.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1658 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 154. 113 Judge . . whether these Motives or inducements to your Church be not . . opposed with Compulsives, and enforcements from it.

**Compulsively** (kɒmpʊlsɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec.] In a compulsive manner; by compulsion.

1. By means of, or in the way of, compulsion.

1605 *Play Stucley* 43 in *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 159 If you give me her hand and not her heart. The one, I know you may, compulsively; The other, never but unwillingly. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. 14 Frenzy in the Tories, to hope to be ever able to . . compulsively extinguish the Schism . . of our Dissenters. 1841 D'ISRAEL *Annu. Lit.* (1859) II. 386 The government compulsively contracted the press by their twenty stationery printers.

† 2. Under compulsion, on compulsion. *Obs.*

1628 FLETCHER *Resolves* II. lxxvi. If we doe ill compulsively, wee are cleared by the violence. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 489 To have suffered even compulsively its yoke and its contempt.

**Compulsorily** (kɒmpʊlsərɪli), *adv.* [f. COMPULSORY + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a compulsory manner; by compulsion.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Some are compulsorily driven to it. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* viii. 16 Children educated compulsorily. 1883 *Law Times Ref.* XLIX. 155/1 Power to take lands compulsorily.

**Compulsoriness** (kɒmpʊlsərɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being compulsory.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ.* 182, I was anxious to ascertain exactly in what this compulsoriness of instruction consisted. 1880 *Times* 29 Sept. 3/5 The main features of the system . . consist in its universality and its compulsoriness.

**Compulsory** (kɒmpʊlsərɪ), *a. and sb.* Also 6-8 -ary. [f. L. type *\*compulsori-us*, f. *compulsor* a. compeller, agent-n. f. *compellere*: see -ORY.] *A. adj.*

1. Depending on or produced by compulsion; compelled, forced, enforced, obligatory.

1821 J. BELL *Hadden's Annu. Oor.* 48a b, Of compulsory single life. a 1646 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. 2 The not giving counsel was compulsory. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 187 This author argues against the compulsory method of

relief. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chaquered Life* II. 5 It was compulsory on me to pass his house. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 549 The bondage of compulsory worship.

b. Of an agent: Acting under compulsion; compelled; involuntary.

1806—7 J. BERRARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xxxii, Being a compulsory spectator and auditor of a brawling . . match. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 255 The spontaneous evidence of a compulsory principal.

2. Involving or exercising compulsion; compelling, coercive.

† **Compulsory letters** (med. L. *littera compulsatoria*, F. *lettres de compulsoire*): letters issued to compel the production of documents or appearance of witnesses.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden Soc.) 8 To send for him . . in a compulsory way when he was neerer, and might be sent for in a friendly, was somewhat hard. 1685 CONSER *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 109 The manner of bringing in Letters Compulsaries, against the Witnesses. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xiv. (1700) 135 He was as much bound, as if there had been an outward compulsory Law lying upon him. 1789 CONSTIT. U. S. Amendm. 6 The right . . to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. 1839 W. IRVING *Walfer's R.* (1855) 131 These compulsory measures for a short time gave a false credit to the bank.

B. *sb.* A compulsory agency or means; a legal mandate compelling obedience.

1516 FABYAN *vit. cccxvii.* 275 When he sawe y<sup>e</sup> he myght not reconyle them by fayre meynes, he than vsed compulsaes. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 158 Witnesses; against whom the manner was to award compulsaes for their appearance. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. v, A gammon of bacon: it is the compulsory of drinkers. 1694 FALLE *Jersey v.* 154 They shall be conveyed into Court by Mandate, paying double Charges for the Compulsory. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 140 There was a compulsory laid upon men, for the relief of the poor . . to wit, the statute of the 43 Eliz. c. 2, being the first compulsory law . . of that kind.

† **Compunct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *compunct*.

[ad. L. *compunctus*, pa. ppl. of *compungere* to prick severely, to sting, f. *con-* intensive + *pungere* to prick.] 'Pricked' in heart or conscience by consciousness of wrong-doing; affected with compunction. (Usually construed as a *ppl.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 37 These things herd, thei weren compunct in herte. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxii. 146 He . . was gretely compuncte and went fra þam and did þam na disse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 59 With herte contrite, compuncte, and sorowfull. 1538 *Prynner* K vij b, David compunct and stryken with herty repentance. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* ii. 37 Hearing these things they were compunct in herte. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 473 To be compunct and not confess is to bleed inwardly.

† In the Wyclifite version, to be compunct renders the Lat. passive *compungi*, Gr. *καταρυσσασθαι*, in certain passages, where the Heb. has forms of *חָטָא* *dāman* to be dumb or silent. So in Ham-pole's *Comm. on Psalms*.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* v. 5 For the thingis whiche 3e seien in 3oure hertis, and in 3oure beddis, be 3e compunct [1327], *καταρυσσέτε, compungimini*; 1382 haue 3ee compunctioun; HAMPOLE, Pat 3e say in 3oure hertis and in 3oure denes ere stungen; COVERDALE, remembre youre selues; *Donay* be sorie for; *Geneva* and 2611 be still. — *Ps.* xxxix (xxx). 23 : xxxiv (xxxv). 16. c 1430 *tr. T. & Kempis* iut. i. xx. As it is writen, 'Be ye compuncte in your pryue couches'.

† **Compuncted**, *pa. ppl. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] = prec.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 37 Thei weren compuncted. 1563—87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 141/1 Compuncted with inward repentance. 1656 J. TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 54 He . . was so compuncted with repentance.

**Compunction** (kɒmpʊŋkʃən), *n.* Also 4 *compungion*, -*punction*, -*punccon*, -*punctioun*, -*ceyon* (e, 5 *compunxiōne*, -*pounctyon*, 6 *compuncon*, -*punctyon*. [a. OF. *compunctum*, -on (12th c. in Littré, mod. F. *compunction*), ad. L. *compunctiō-em* (in Christian writers) sting of conscience, remorse, n. of action f. *compungere*.]

1. Pricking or stinging of the conscience or heart; regret or uneasiness of mind consequent on sin or wrong-doing; remorse, contrition.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 4 Compunctioun for my synn is festid in my hert. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcv. (1879) 425 Thou haste not compunction for thy synnes. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 17 Better it is that . . he haue compunction and be saued. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 132 b, Teares of compunction. 1629 DODD *Serm. Gen.* i. 2 A remorse, and compunction for former sins. 1794 GORDON *Cal. Williams* 49 Blasted with the compunctions of guilt. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 67 There is no sense of duty, no compunction for our own offences. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* x. 324 He has no compunctions of conscience, no remorseful remembrances.

b. In mod. use, often in weakened sense, denoting a slight or passing regret for wrong-doing, or a feeling of regret for some slight offence (sometimes including pity for the person wronged; cf. d); esp. in such phrases as *without compunction*.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 73, I am left under the Compunction that I deserve, in so many different Places to be called a Trifler. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 38 It is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, With a degree of angry impatience, which soon turned into compunction, when he saw that she was almost . . exhausted. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* viii. 502 They quitted it [the Reformed Communion] without compunction. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xix. 278 'Well, I don't exactly wish that', she said, with some compunction.

† c. In active sense: The faculty of pricking the conscience, or producing conviction of sin.

1432—59 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 143 A man Cedmon by name taughte by God to make dikes of compunction [*scarmina compunctiua*]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 312 With his sweete verses full of compunction, he [Cedmon] withdrew many from vice to vertue.

† d. A feeling of sorrow for the suffering of another; pity, compassion. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v, Whan heauen and erth with hie compunction Haue synges shewed of lamentation. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 6 He is the spirit of grace, compunction, and compassion. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 79 The emotions of tenderness and compunction which . . every one feels in reading . . the simple narrative of the evangelists. [1805] DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vii, To walk off . . with the precious stones and watch cases, [without] any compunction for the people who would lose the same.]

† 2. In physical sense: The action of pricking, or of producing a pricking sensation. *Obs. rare.*

1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Compunction*, pricking. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 93 A sharpe naile . . with which they prick the horse . . Such compunctions and tortures will euen cause the best . . horse to . . plunge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 That acide and piercing spirit which with such activity and compunction invadeth the braines and nostrills. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Compunction*, a pricking or stich; a remorse of conscience.

**Compunctionary**, *a. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ARY: cf. *functionary*, *stationary*, etc.] Characterized by or expressing compunction.

1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-l. Talk* II. 81 Eyes brimful of compunctionary tears.

† **Compunctionate**, *a. Obs.*—1. [f. as prec. + -ATE<sup>2</sup>: cf. *affectionate*.] Affected with compunction, contrite.

1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 108. Wks. 1872 VIII. 109 With a compunctionate spirit, with brokenness of heart.

**Compunctionless**, *a. rare.* Devoid of compunction; remorseless.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* i. x. (1849) 37 Compunctionless men . . whom nothing . . could daunt from their orgies.

**Compunctious** (kɒmpʊŋkjəs), *a. (erron. -uous)*. [f. stem of *compunctiō* + -OUS: cf. *factious*.] App. taken up in modern use from Shaks.]

1. Of the nature of, characterized by, or expressing compunction; remorseful.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 46 Stop vp th'accesse, and passage to Remorse, That no compunctious visitings of Nature Shake my fell purpose. 1871 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1796) I. xiv. 157 Every compunctious feeling of the heart is sacrificed. 1835 SOUTHEY *Roderick* ii. 178 Nor wrung his heart With such compunctious visitings. 1826 F. H. NAVLOR *Hist. Germ.* i. vii. 244 Unrestrained by the compunctuous feelings of pity. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gt. X. xxi. iv. 34 Friedrich has none of these compunctious visitings. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. iii, Such compunctious qualms.

2. Having or feeling compunction.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 246 If . . he be compunctious as to life, the like cannot be . . said . . in regard to property. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not III.* 180 Spens had been deeply compunctious for the part he had taken.

Hence **Compunctiously** *adv.*

1863 *Not an Angel* II. 242 Compunctiously remarking that the dear child did look very pale. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. iii. viii. 282 Stung compunctiously at the pathos of the baby's position.

† **Compunctive**, *a. rare.* [f. L. type *\*compunctivus*, f. *compuncti*-*ppl.* stem: see **COMPUNCT** and -IVE.] Producing or tending to compunction.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Examp.* i. 95 Remembrances . . highly compunctive.

† **Compunctually**, *adv. Obs.*—1. Erroneous form for *compunctively*.

1625 *tr. Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 171 Some God of greater power hath . . so compunctually solicited me, as I cannot chuse but make open confession of my sinne.

**Compunctuous**, *erron. f. COMPUNCTIOUS.*

† **Compungent**, *a. Obs.*—1. [ad. L. *compungent-em*, pr. ppl. of *compungere*: see **COMPUNCT**.]

Producing compunction; 'pricking' the conscience.

1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* ii. 150 His contrition must be compungent and vehement . . renting the heart.

**Compunt**, var. of **COMPUNCT**, *Obs.*

† **Compupil**, *Obs. rare.* [f. COM- + **PUPIL**.] A fellow-pupil.

1640 WALTON *Life Donne* (1670) 19 Dr. Donne and his sometime compupil in Cambridge. 1665 — *Hooker* i. 4 Dr. Spencer, a bosom friend, and sometime compupil with Mr. Hooker in Corpus Christi college in Oxford.

**Compurgation** (kɒmpɜːɡeɪʃən), [ad. L. *compurgatiō-em*, n. of action f. *compurgare* to purify completely; and cf. **COMPURGATOR**. In 15th c. F. *compurgacion*.]

1. The action of clearing a man from a charge or accusation by the oaths of a number of others (called from its use in the Canon Law, *Purgatio canonica*); also, more generally, Clearing or purgation from a charge, vindication; evidence or testimony to this effect.

1568 PHILLIPS, *Compurgation*, a Term in Law, a justifying by Oath the report or Oath of another. 1755 in JOHNSON.] a 1670 HACKER *Abb. Williams* ii. (1692) 35 [He] was privileged . . from suspicion of Incontinency and needed no compurgation. 1828 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* ii. 1. 165 He put in a compurgation, by which he endeavoured to show there was malice borne to him, and conspiracies against him.



1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ix, I understand my evidence is necessary to the compurgation of an honest gentleman here.  
1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. 321 note, This fact is a sufficient compurgation from the charge.

2. *esp.* Applied by modern historians to the Old English mode of trial and purgation by means of the *æwdan* or *consacramentales*, then called *ðd-fultum*, 'oath-help' or 'oath-support' (in mod. Ger. *Eideshülfe*): see COMPURGATOR 1 b.

This mode of trial, so prevalent among the old Teutonic peoples, began to lose its importance as trial by jury and other processes came up in the 12th c., esp. after the Assize of Clarendon in 1166; but in privileged burghs, and in certain civil actions, e.g. for debt, it came down to modern times, being finally abolished only in 1833 by 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 42 § 13. But the term compurgation was not known to the Common Law, where the technical name was *WAGER OF LAW*: the accused who claimed so to purge himself was said to *wage his law* (*wadiare legem suam*).

[1658-1755 see in 1.] 1839 KICUTTLEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 78 The oath of a King's thane in compurgation was equivalent to those of six *Coerls*. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 514 Compurgation... was looked on as the surest proof of innocence. 1875 MAIR *Hist. Inst.* ii. 48 Such tests of truth as Ordeal and Compurgation.

**Compurgator** (kɔmpɜrgətɔr, kɔmpɜrgətɔr). Also 6 -our. [a. med.L. *compurgator*, or F. *compurgateur* (14th c. in Godef.), n. of action f. L. *compurgare* to purge completely; in medieval or modern times, app. taken as if from *com-* together with + *purgator* purger, clearer. (The second pronunciation is found in verse of 17-18th c.)]

1. A witness to character who swore along with the person accused, in order to the acquittal of the latter.

Originally a term of the Canon Law, appearing first, according to Du Cange, in the writings of Pope Innocent III (1198-1216), xvi. Ep. 158, and c. ix. and xiii. *de Purgatione Canonica*; it occurs in the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, in *Decret. Greg. IX.* (1227-41) v. tit. xxiv. c. v, vii. Earlier Latin names, referring to the laws of the Northern nations, were *Sacramentales* (Laws of Alemanni, Frisians, Longobards, etc.); *Consacramentales* (Capitula of Charlemagne, Laws of Chut, and of Hen. I, c. 64, 66, 67); *Sacramentarii* (Pope John VIII, 872, 882); *Juratores*, *Conjuratores* (Salle & Alem. Laws, etc., etc.). In England the term *compurgator* appears to have been used only in ecclesiastical law until the 17th and 18th c., when legal antiquaries and historians began to apply it retrospectively in sense 1 b.

a. In *Canon Law*, Applied to witnesses who either swore to the credibility of the accused when he purged himself by oath, or otherwise swore to his innocence or orthodoxy, so as to clear him from a charge.

[c. 1340 ANP. STRATFORD in Lyndewode *Const. Prov.* v. Tit. 14 Pro graviore scilicet ut pro Adulterio vel majori ultra duodecim manus Compurgatorum numerum non imponent.] 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 980a That thordinary shoulde not put some man to that kinde of purgacion which if hee did, were hee neuer so noughty, he should be sure of compurgatours. a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc. I. 241) Where you take upon you... to purge yourself of papistry by me and Zuinglius, if you have no better compurgators than us two, you be like to fall in your purgation. 1641 *Terrus de la Ley* 195 When one shall wage his Law, He shall bring with him vi. viij. or xij. of his neighbours... to swear with him, much like unto the oath which they make which are used in the civil Law, to purge others of any crime laid against them, which are called compurgators. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 208. 1760 BURN *Ecl. Lat.* (1797) III. 276 By his own oath affirming his innocency, and the oaths of twelve compurgators as to the belief of it.

b. In reference to OE. times (and more generally to ancient Teutonic law), the usual term, with modern historians, for the 'oath-helpers' whom a person on trial was allowed to call in to swear that, to their belief, as neighbours of the accused and acquainted with his character, he was speaking truth in making oath of his innocence. Also, sometimes applied by modern legal writers to the same persons in Wager of Law.

A native name for the *consacramentales* (Ger. *eides-helfer*) is found only in the oldest Kentish Laws, viz. *æwda*, pl. *æwda* (*L. of Hloðhere* and *Eadric* 2, 4; *L. of Wiltred* 23) evidently a deriv. of *æwe* 'law'. Elsewhere they appear merely as 'his zeferan' his fellows, 'þa be him midstandð'. In OHG. *gieldo* (Hildeb. in Grimm) f. *eid* oath: cf. the latinized 'cum iudis suis' in Laws of the Longobards c. 364. The oath of the *æwdan* was 'On þone Drihten, se æð is clæne and unsmæne þe N. swör' (Schmid, *Gesetze* 406).

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 367 Compurgators, who swore to their belief of the truth of what the criminal deposed himself. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. 102 Compurgators, who... expressed upon oath that they believed the person spoke true. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 343 The manner of making and waging law. And thereupon his eleven neighbours or compurgators shall avow upon their oaths that they believe in their consciences that he saith the truth; so that himself must be sworn *de fidelitate*, and the eleven *de credulitate*. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Wager*. 1860 C. INNES *Scott. Mid. Ages* 183. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* v. xxiv. 452 The compurgators of our oldest law were not a jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the jury rose. 1881 19th Cent. 386 The compurgators were simply witnesses to character... but the effect of their unanimous declaration of belief in his innocence was precisely that of a verdict of 'not guilty' by a jury.

2. In more general application: One who testifies to or vindicates another's innocence, veracity, or

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accuracy; one who vouches for, or clears from any charge. Also fig.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Compurgator*, one that comes to purge or free another. 1632 CHAPMAN, etc. *The Ball* iii. iv. And yet, because you shall not trouble friends to be compurgators, I'll be satisfied if you will take your own oath that you are. 1641 *Arg. of Law in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 75 By a statute there [Ireland] made in the fifth year of Edward IV, there is provision made... that the party committed, if he can procure twenty-four compurgators, shall be bailed, and let out of prison. 1665 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 419 He calleth God to be his compurgator. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 202 Urging necessity and impossibility, as Compurgators for their habitual wicked practices. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1756) II. 213 Lord Russell defended himself by many Compurgators, who spoke very fully of his great worth. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 52 We can claim as his Compurgators Dugald Stewart, Brown, Reid, and Sir W. Hamilton.

3. (*Glasgow*). An official whose duty it was to clear the streets of strollers during church time on Sunday. (Abolished after the middle of the 18th c.)

18... *Bannatyne's Scrap-bk.* in *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.* (1845) VI. 229 (*Glasgow*) Influenced by this regard for the Sabbath, the magistrates employed persons termed 'compurgators', to perambulate the city on the Saturday nights the streets... during the time of divine service on Sunday, and to order every person they met, to go home. 1854 H. MACDONALD *Rambles round Glasgow* No. 1 (1856) 20. 1868 *Reprint Jones's Glasgow Directory* 1787 Pref. 9.

**Compurgatorial** (kɔmpɜrgətɔriəl), a. [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to compurgators.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 425 The Consuls of Nismes, Avignon, and St. Gilles, took their compurgatorial oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations.

**Compurgatory** (kɔmpɜrgətɔri), a. [f. L. type \**compurgatori-us*, i. *compurgator*: see -ORY.]

1. Pertaining to compurgators. *Compurgatory oath*: the oath taken by compurgators.

1604 DR. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton* Cr. 92 Here was necessary the Oath Compurgatorie. 1829 K. DICKY *Broadst. Hom.* I. *Codefridus* 273 The clergy of Spain... instead of compurgatory oaths and judicial combats, ordained the proofs by witnesses. 1875 STUNES *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 63 The value of the compurgatory oath among the Welsh.

2. Of a compurgator in sense 3.

1868 *Reprint Jones's Glasgow Directory* 1787 Pref. 10 The 'Compurgatory' system of Sabbath-keeping.

**Compurgatress**. *rare* -1. [see -ESS.] A female compurgator.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. Unless he or she is as far gone as Mrs. Fletcher's compurgatress.

**Compurgatrix**. *Obs.* [L. fem. agent-n. f. COMPURGATOR.] = *prec.*

1663 J. WILSON A. *Commenius* iii. iii. If not, you, madam, can be my compurgatrix.

**Compursion**. [humorously f. COM-, PURSE v.] A pursing together.

1767 STERN *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. xxvii. 126 With the help of some dry faces and compursions of the mouth.

**Computable** (kɔmpjuːtəbəl, kɔmpjuːtəbəl), a. [ad. L. *computabilis*, f. *computare* to compute: see -BLE.] Capable of being computed; calculable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 228 Our forefathers... who attaining unto 8. or 900. years, had not their Climacters computable by digits. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* n. iv. 158 Not easily computable by Arithmetick. 1880 SIR R. TEMPLE *India* 93 If the wealth of India be... not so easily measurable or computable.

**Computant**. [f. L. *computare* + -ANT.] A calculator, reckoner.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* I. 169 Any man endowed with the arithmetical faculty of a taster, might have solved this problem without difficulty, yet, for an untaught computant, the gift of divination was essential.

† **Compute**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *computat-* ppl. stem of *computare*: see -ATE.] *trans.* = COMPUTE.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, *Eph.* (1612) 398 [There] perished... as is computed, about two hundred thousand. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vii. 50 Their other lands are computed by the Pole of 90. 191 or 18. foot Poles. a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 Fourteene Garisons... computed... to be 52 thousand foote, and 300 horse.

**Computation** (kɔmpjuːtɪʃən), [ad. L. *computatio*-em, n. of action f. *computare*. Cf. F. *computation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action or process of computing, reckoning, or counting; a method or system of reckoning; arithmetical or mathematical calculation.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxii. 4 A thousand thre hundred and twenty there... Be ewynlyk computatowyn. 1500-10 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The yere of our Lorde God MDix after the computation of Engleunde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 280 (*N. H. W. Ind.*) By the computation of Venice... grains make a carrette. 1604 E. G. [KIMSTON] *D'Acosia's Hist. Indies* iii. xxiii. 193 Having made the compasse of the world, they must finde the want of a whole day in their computation. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Fib.* ii. (1821) 37 Tuesday the sixt of March, according to the new Computation. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 50 The whole Earth... by the probable computation, contains above ten thousand millions of Cubick German Leagues. 1709 STREELE *Teller* No. 39 ¶ 2 The Gregorian Computation... being eleven days before the Julian. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* Sc. ii. 54 It is easy to find, by computation, the angles included between... the two lines of direction.

b. A computed number or amount, a reckoning. 1713 ADDISON in *Guardian* No. 109 How many additional years are always to be thrown into female computations of this nature. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* I. xvii. 468 The revenue

fell short of the computation. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 183 Others may give their hundred dishes, for... any computation below round numbers is scorned.

† 2. In wider sense: Estimation, reckoning. *Obs.* 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1099 Least she should abuse him in computation, more then there was cause. 1666 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 5 We must not... think that computation, that is ratiocination, has place only in numbers.

**Computational**, a. *rare*. [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to computation.

1881 *Observatory* Feb. 39 The mathematical and computational part of the investigation of Lunar libration.

† **Computatist**. *Obs.* -o = COMPUTIST 3, q.v.

**Computative** (kɔmpjuːtətɪv, kɔmp-), a. [f. L. *computat-* ppl. stem of *computare* + -IVE.] Given to computation. Hence **Computativeness**.

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* 114 What will please reckless, computative and vulgar persons. *Ibid.* The materials are addressed... to computativeness, in a series of figures.

† **Computer**. *Obs.* [a. L. *computator*, agent-n. f. *computare* to COMPUTE: see -OR.] A computer, calculator.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* iii. xxxi. 153 Saith Eutropius (who is indeede no good computer). 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. vii.* § 3. (1643) 355 As the computatours fail in skill. 1759 STERN *Tr. Shandy* (1770) I. 153 (D.) The intense heat is proved by computers... to be more than equal to that of red hot iron.

**Compute** (kɔmpjuːt), *sb.* Now *rare*. [In sense 1, a. F. *comput* COMPUTUS; in others f. the verb.]

† 1. (*compute*) = COMPUTUS 2. *Obs.*

1413 LYDG. *Pigr. Sewle* v. i. (1859) 73 He that made this compute, and the kalendre. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* iv. viii. The common verse of the compute manuell.

2. Reckoning, calculation, computation. Now chiefly in phr. *beyond compute*.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 19 According to the historical Computes even of sundry these favorites. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* n. ii. (1712) 45 Any new pressure... cannot come into compute in this case. 1705 BR. WILSON in *Kebble Life* iv. (1853) 146 The expenses I have been at, which... by a modest computer comes to 100l. ready moneys. 1776 JOHNSON *Let.* (1788) I. 314 With increase of delight past compute, to use the phrase of Cumlerland. 1857 R. G. LATHAM *Prichard's East. Orig. Celtic* N. 372 My obligations to his learning... are beyond compute.

† 3. Estimation, judgement, reckoning. *Obs.*

1661 C. L. *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 48 In the Compute and Judgment of that all-righteous Mind. 1682 GLANVILLE *Sadness* (ed. 2) Ded., If we make our compute like men, and do not suffer ourselves to be abused by the flatteries of sense.

**Compute** (kɔmpjuːt), *v.* [a. F. *compute-r* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *computare* to reckon, sum up, f. *com-* together + *putare* to clear up, settle, reckon.]

1. *trans.* To estimate or determine by arithmetical or mathematical reckoning; to calculate, reckon, count.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 71. 315 They compute their numbers, as the Græcians do, by letters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 685 Two days, as we compute the dayes of Heav'n. 1672 P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 254 His loss is generally computed to near 400lb. 1776 GIBSON *Decline & P.* I. xvii. 434 Its most ordinary breadth may be computed at about one mile and a half. 1831 DREWSTER *Optics* vi. 58 The radii of curvature for these lenses, as computed by Mr. Herschel. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Intro. Ess. (1852) 17 To compute the comparative duration of life in different periods.

† b. Of numbers: To make up, compute. *Obs.* -1 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 580 As they move Thy starry dance in numbers that compute Days, months, and years.

† c. To include in reckoning, count in. *Obs.* -1 1817 C. GRANT in *Parl. Deb.* 1807 The right hon. gentleman's mistake arose in this manner:—he had computed the same sum twice.

d. In wider sense: To estimate, 'reckon', take account of, take into consideration.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 129 Ripe as those rich composures, time computes Blossoms, but our blest taste confesses fruits. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 558 As he computed the business, he apprehended... either Syllaxes recovery, or Zenophon's increasing Army, would, etc. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Unco Guid* viii. What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted.

2. With dependent clause or *infin.* complement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. Every man is many months older than he computeth. 1666 PERCY *Diary* 15 Sept. He hath computed that the rents of the houses... comes to 600,000l. per annum. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcione* 233 Mean time Alcione... Computes how many nights he had been gone. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Rome* (1767) 176 Some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. The souls in this kingdom are computed to be 1,500,000. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. xix. 166 The total area of dry land... has been computed to amount to fifty-two millions of square miles.

3. *intr.* To make computation; to reckon.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 161 As we compute from our Saviours Nativity. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iv. 129 And computed by the scale, measured it pretty exactly. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 368 In silver payments... it was common to compute by weight.

† b. To count upon, reckon *on* or *to do*. *Obs.*

1667 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Snb.* ii. (1703) 61 There must be no computing upon Favours. 1701 — tr. *Gataker's Prelim. Disc.* 26 If Men would think a little before-hand, and compute upon the Consequences of a Debauch. 1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. 253 Travelling all night, we computed to arrive there by sun-rise.

4. To compute (any one) out of (a thing): to do out of by computation.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 219 The calculators compute them out of their senses.

Hence **Computed** *phl. a.*, **Computing** *phl. sb.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. Beside that computing by the medical month. 1741-3 WESLEY *Trul.* 80 At Horseley upon Tyne, eight (computed) miles from Newcastle. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Comet. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 478 How far the computed ellipse agrees with the curve.

**Computent**, obs. form of **COMPETENT**.

**Computer** (*kəm'pi:tər*). Also -or. [f. **COMPUTE** v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who computes; a calculator, reckoner; *spec.* a person employed to make calculations in an observatory, in surveying, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 289 The Calenders of these computers. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. A very skilful computer. 1744 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 18 June, Told by some nice computers of national glory. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xviii. 162 To pay the expenses of a computer for reducing his observations.

**Computist** (*kəm'pi:tist*). Forms: 4 **computyste**, (5 **competist**), 6-7 **computist** (e, 6-**computist**). [a. F. *computiste*, *computiste*, med. L. *comput-*, *computista*, 'artis computatoriae magister', f. L. *computus*, F. *comput*: see next and -IST.]

1. One skilled in the computus or calendar, or (blending with 3) in chronological reckoning.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Computystes... departeþ þo twelue mones, in sixe euen and sixe odde. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirib* (1842) 281 Golden, (as numerus in the almanack and calendare, by computists).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Computist**, the same with **Computist**. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 426 The Embolismal years... which according to most of the ancient Computists...

...were expressly declared to be thus inserted. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 356 Rules, of which only are capable the skilful Computists or Astronomers. 1794 MRS. PROZIO *Synon.* I. 342 Chronology must descend to the computist for proofs.

1877 BR. S. BUTCHER *Eccles. Calendar* 117 This anticipation of the Calendar Moon by the actual mean Moon was called by the Computists the *proportio* of the Moon.

2. A keeper of accounts, an accountant. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* Ep. Ded. (1877) 5 As a straight computist, demandeth interest and gaine of euery one of vs. 1652 KELLY *Walton* 24 The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, who was a wise man and a strict Computist. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 75 The Secretary, Clerk, and Computist of the Sacred Colledge.

3. One who performs the computations entering into astronomical and other problems.

1611 CORRA, **Computiste**, a computist, a computatist; a reckoner, calculator, or counter. 1734 BENKELEY *Analyst* § 33 You may pass for an artist, computist, or analyst, yet you may not be justly esteemed a man of science. 1867 HENSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* (1872) 238 Donati's comet, if the computists are right, will return in 2100 years.

**Computer**, bad spelling of **COMPUTER**.

|| **Computus** (*kəm'pi:təs*). *Hist.* Also **computus**. [late L. *computus* calculation, etc., f. *computare* to COMPUTE. In F. *comput*, OF. *compot*, *compot*: see **COMPOST** sb.<sup>2</sup>, **COMPOT**.]

1. A computation, a reckoning; an account.

1548 BLISS ed. *Wood's Life* 127 note, In a computus made in 1576 of the contents of the university chest. 1856 E. PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* Intro. 10 The Computus of the churchwardens of Saint Mary's, Stamford. 1887 NORTH *Notes & Q.* Dec. 140 In the public Record Office are the Computuses of the Embassy.

2. The mediæval name for a set of tables for practically calculating astronomical occurrences and the movable dates of the calendar; a calendar.

1832 DE QUINCY *Charlemagne* Wks. 1863 XII. 174 *Charlemagne*, was familiar with the intricate mathematics and the elaborate computus of Practical Astronomy. 1841 WRIGHT *Pop. Treat. Sc.* 21 (tr. Ph. de l'Aun) The Computus to calculate... the *termini* and the *claves* and the annual festivals. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 310 The martyrology and computus of Herrard of Landsperg.

**Compy**. Written abbreviation of **COMPANY**. Also a spoken form in the workman's expression *Compy-shop* = truck-shop.

1890 *Globe* 24 Sep. (Farmer), No workman is told that he must buy at the compy-shop, but... if they did not resort thither they would soon be dismissed.

**Compylle**, obs. form of **COMPILE**.

**Compyanabil**, -able, var. of **COMPANABLE**, *Obs.*

**Compyre**, -pytent, obs. ff. **COMPETER**, -PETENT.

**Comrade** (*kəm'ræd*). Forms: a. 6-7 **camerade**, (6 -erard), 7 **camerade**, 7-8 **camarade**; β. 6 **commorade**, 6-8 **comerade**; γ. 6-7 **camrade**, 7- **comrade**. [The 16-17th c. form *camerade*, *camerade* was a. F. *camarade*, *camerade* (Cotgr.), 16th c. ad. Sp. *camarada*, originally 'chamberful', thence 'chamber-mate': see **COMRADO**, the representative of the Sp. form. The series *commorade*, *comerade*, *comrade*, represent a mixture of the types taken from Fr. and Sp. respectively. *Camerade*, *camrade* were originally stressed on -adē; the dissyllabic *comrade*, with same stress, occurs in Shaks. and Milton; but Shaks. has also *comrade*. Walker and other early 19th c. orthoepists have (*kəm'ræd*), corresponding to the 16-17th c. spelling *cumrade*; and some recent Dictionaries give it beside the current form.]

*orig.* One who shares the same room, a chamber-fellow, 'chum'; *esp.* among soldiers, a tent-fellow, fellow-soldier (also *Comrade-in-arms*); hence *gen.*, an associate in friendship, occupation, fortunes, etc., a close companion, mate, fellow.

a. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 13 A Souldier in Campe must make choise of two or three or more Camerades.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier in Harb. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 His camerad that bare him companie was a iollie light timbered iacke a napes. 1636 JAMES *Ister Lane.* (Chetham Soc.) 76 *marq.* With such camerades... all our ancient wars were fought. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 19 Mar. (1621), I have now made choise to go over Camerade to a very worthy Gentleman, Baron Althams son. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Camerade*, a tent, chamber, or cabin-fellow. 1673 O. WALKER *Edic.* (1677) 37 Young men... when amongst their camerades.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 24 Night curst her Eyes to see the Camrades march. 1708-21 KERSY, *Camerade* or *Comrade*. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collq.* 230 To see my old Camarades.

β. 1593 Tell-Troth's *N. Y. Gift* 17 Touching their comorades. 1599 HARRINGTON *Nigra Ant.* 33, I was comerade to the Earl of Kildare, and slept both on one pillow. 1599 MINSHCU *Span. Dict.*, *Camorado*, a comerade. a comerade souldier. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 160 Argent and his Comrado found a Canow. 1626 - *Acid. Ing. Seamen* 7 Comorados [see **COMRADE** γ. quot. 1627]. 1633 S. MARMYON *Fine Comp.* i. vii. Oh uncle, that you should thus... traduce my camrades. 1636 HEALTY *Theophrast.*, *Obscenity* 47 He beggeth more [victual] of his Camerado's.

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1. Applied to a ship: A consort.

1720 DE FOR *Capt. Singleton* xlii. (1840) 225 As for our... comrade, her complement of men was a hundred and eighty. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xii. 265 The other two squadrons... were calm spectators of the rout of their comrades.

2. *attrib.*

1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 199 The yards again ascend each comrade mast. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 Engaged in preparing the Red Eric as a comrade boat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Comrade-battery*, one of a pair of joint batteries.

Hence **Comrade** v., a. *nonce-use* (see quot. 1602); b. *intr.* to associate with, as (a comrade).

1602 DREKKER *Satirum* Wks. 1871 I. 230 T. I cannot my mad comrade. 1871 *Sir V. Comrade* f. By Sesu, call me comrade againe and ile comrade ye. about the sinnes and shoulders. 1865 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 340 Comrading with him, Wolf... fell into bad habits. 1871 N. W. *Lincolnsh. Gloss.* s. v. She's niver within doors, alust comrading about somewhere.

**Comradely** (*kəm'rædli*), a. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>1</sup>.] Like or befitting a comrade.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* vi. 118 With a question or a comradely word for him. 1885 A. M. F. ROBINSON in *Mag. Art* Mar. 208 He who had been frank and comradely when poor was hard and cynical... in his days of success.

**Comradery** (*kəm'rædri*), rare. [f. as prec. + -RY, on type of Fr. *camaraderie*.] Camaraderie, comradeship.

1848 J. GRANT *A. Blane* (1860) 39 The warmth of heart and 'camaraderie' with which Scotsmen always meet in a foreign land. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arostolow* (1883) I. 71 With the comradery of the smoker. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 512/1 Already on terms of comradery with me.

**Comradeship** (*kəm'rædʃɪp*). [f. **COMRADE** + -SHIP.] The position of being a comrade, association as comrades, good-fellowship.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv. Our newly-revived comradeship. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Kenola* i. vi. Like the dawn of a new sense to her--the sense of comradeship. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. That spirit of good-comradeship which General Roberts has displayed in so marked a degree.

|| **Comrado**. *Obs.* Also 6 **camarada**, 6-7 **camerada**, 7 **como-**, **cam-**, **comrado**. [a. Sp. *camarada* (also *camarado*, Minshcu 1599), 'comerade, bedfellow, chamber-fellow', orig. 'camerado souldiour', 'cabbie-mate souldier', from *camarada* (=It. and L. type *camerata*, F. *chambre*) a chambered or cabined (company), 'a chamberfull, a company that belongs to one chamber, tent, or cabin'; f. Sp. *camara* chamber, room; -L. *camera*: see **CAMERA** and -ADO. The Sp. word was a collective feminine, of the same type as *ambuscade*, *cavalcade*, which, like **COMPANY**

**Con** (kpn), *v.* 1. Forms: 1 *cunnan*, 2-5 *cunnen*, (*cune*), 3-6 *cunne*, 4-9 *cun*; also *kunne* (n, kun); also 4-6 *connen*, (*cone*), 4-7 *conne*, 6-*con*. See more fully under *CAN* *v.* 1. [In the verb *CAN* the original vowel of the infinitive, and of all parts of the present stem except 1st and 3rd sing. pres. indic., was *u*: thus Inf. *cunnan*, ME. *cunne*, n, *cun*; Ind. pres. 2nd sing. *cunne*, later *cunnest*, pl. *cunnon*, ME. *cunne* (n, *cun*; Conj. pres. *cunnen*, pl. *cunnen*; pr. pple. *cunmand*, ME. *-end*, *-ing*; vbl. sb. *cunning*. These *u* forms survived more or less all through the ME. period: see *CAN* *v.* 1 A.; but in accordance with the scribal practice of writing *o* for *u*, in contact with *n*, *u*, *u* (*v*), *w*, they were often spelt *connen*, *conne*, *con*; the pronunciation is however proved by numerous rimes with *sonne*, *sonne*, *son* (= *son*), *sonne*, *son* (= *sun*), *yronne* (= *y-run*), *wonne*, *won* (OE. *munian*), etc. The form of the 1st and 3rd sing. *I can*, *he can*, also varied from OE. times with *con* (*cun*), the regular Old WS. type (see Sievers *AgS. Gramm.* § 65). *I con* (in *Cast. Love* 1071, riming with *for-pon*) is found for *I can* in some texts even after 1400; but long before this *can* prevailed as the midland and northern form, at least in senses 1 and 2. The vowel-type of the 1st and 3rd sing. pres. ind. was gradually extended to the 2nd sing. (*cunest*, *canst*), the plural (*we cun*, *can*), the conj. pres., and the infim. (*cun*, *can*)—the last in Standard Eng. only from end of 15th c. The *u* forms thus remained intact only in the pple. and vbl. sb. *CUNNING*, q.v. About the same time a differentiation of forms and senses became manifest: *can* became established in sense 2 'to be able', and predominant in sense 1 'to know'; but *cun*, *con*, were retained and extended to all parts in sense 3 'to learn', and the phrase *to cun* or *con* thanks, sense 4. This *cun*, *con*, was mainly the representative of ME. *cunne* or *cunne* from OE. *cunni-* (= *kun*); but in part it represented ME. *con*, from OE. *cun*, for *can* (= *kpn*); hence it survived in two forms, *cun*, which is still common dialectally in 'to cun thanks', and *con*, which was the form in literary favour, both in the obs. 'to cun thanks', and the still existing sense 'to con or learn a lesson'. This *con* is not a mere spelling variant of *cun*, as ME. *conne* was of *cunne*; but, from Spenser onward, *con* rimes with *on*, *conned* with *found*, which is still the received pronunciation. The original pa. t. was *cilde*, *couthie*, *coud*, *could* (see *CAN* *v.* 1); but already in 14th c. in the phrase *to cun thanks*, sense 4, we find a pa. t. *cunde*, *conned*, with corresp. pa. pple.; at the differentiation of forms this was associated with *cun*, *con*, leaving *coud*, *could* to *CAN* *v.*, so that *CON* is now a regular weak verb *con*, *connest*, *conneth*, *cons*, *conned*. Thus there remains no consciousness of connexion between *can* to be able, and *con* to learn. The earlier quotations however overlap the ground covered by *CAN* *v.* 1, and are given as supplementary to those under that word, and introductory to the later use of *con*, *cun*.

† I. Where *CAN* became the normal form.

† I. To know. Obs. = *CAN* *v.* 1-2. (Pa. t. and pple. rarely *cunde*, *coud*.)

a. *cunne*, *cun*, *kun* (originally proper to all parts of pres. stem exc. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. Ind.). c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 212 þu gemete þe læcas cunnan. a 1200 *Florib.* & *Bl.* 521 He moeste kunne muchel of art. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 187 To kun and know. 1382 *Wyclif* 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 How schal it be kowd (v.r. *cunde*, known) that is songun. 1388 — *Baruch* iii. 9 That thou kunne [1382 wite] prudence. a 1400 *Reliq. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* (1867) 9 If we cune mare þan þay. c 1449 *PEACOCK Repr.* 131 In which a man mai lerne and kunne any thing. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 To Cunnre, scire, etc. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.*, *Cunne*, to discern, also to give [thanks].

b. *conne*, *con*, *kon*.

[a 1000 *Beowulf* 2759 Eard ȝit ne const. c 1175 *Lamb.* *Hon.* 35 For nis nan kunne þe he ne con. c 1200 *Cast. Love* 1071 He scholde konnen al þe God con (rime for-pon). c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Kut.* 1267 Hit is he worchyp of yourself þat noȝt bot wel connex.] 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* *Troy* i. vi. (1513) 106/4 Konne pres. conj. [rime *ronne* þa. pple.]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Creatio* 3 My myght mai no thing kon [rimes *son*, *won*]. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. v. 27 The first may not be perfectly conned withoute the laste. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 65 Of Muses, Hobbinol, I conne no skill. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 294 Much more there is unkennd then thou dost kon [rime a fon]. 1596 — *P. Q.* v. vi. 35 They were all fled for feare, but whether, nether kond. 1607 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. li. (1641) 209/1 Tunes, Measures . . als' hee kons. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bull & Selv.* 156 That [this] should be . . I no more conne, than that, etc.

b. Const. of, on; = *CAN* 2.

c 1275 *LAV. 1302* Wise men þat wel conne of speche [1205 cunnan a speche]. 1486 *Bh. St. Alban's* E vj b, Thus may ye konne of game.

† 2. As verb of incomplete predication, with *inf.*: To know how; hence, to have the capacity or power, to be able; = *CAN* *v.* 1 3-8. (Pa. t. and pple. always as in *CAN*.)

a. *cunne*, *cun*, *kun*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 47 We[n]st þu þat ich ne cunne singe? a 1300 *K. Horn* 568 þer nis non betere anonder sunne þat eni man of telle cunne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2345 (Cott.) Folk sua selcut mani brede, þat naman suld cun sume ne neuen. *Ibid.* 9290 Wel sal he cun knau quilk es quilk. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 580a Vit kunne we sende afir hir. c 1440 *HILTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxviii, It is a grete maistry a man to cun [1533 can] loue his euen crysten in charyte.

b. *conne*, *con*, *kon*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 67 Greide al þat þu const grimliche bi'venchen. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 2040 *Ariadne*, No man elles shal me konne espie. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 327 The cornel ryse upon the wynter sonne, And gire it from the cold West yf thou conne. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 127, I sholde not conne telle the harme . . that he hath doon. [1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Ay, that aw con.]

II. Senses in which *CON* remained the normal form, with the regular weak inflexions.

3. To get to know; to study or learn, esp. by repetition (mental or vocal); hence, in wider sense, to pore over, peruse, commit to memory; to inspect, scan, examine; = *CAN* *v.* 1 9.

† a. *cunne*, *cun*, *kun*. Obs. (The first quot. perh. belongs to i.)

c 1225 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 290 Of Iber, Frere Martyne, and Vincens Storyis to cwn dy diligens. 1567 *DRANT Horace Epist.* i. l. Gij, Thes Rome doth cun [ediscit]. 1578 *WINTERSTONE Promos & Cass.* iv. iv, It behoves me to be secret, or else my necke-verse cun. 1580 *BARRY Alb. C.* 1743 To cunne . . or learn perfectly, ediscere.

b. *conne*, *con*, *kon*. (The first two quotes. perh. belong to i.)

1362 *LANGLE P. PL. A.* xii. 7 þe were lef to lerne bot lof for to studie; þu woldest konne þat I can and carpen hit after. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 282 Conne ye well your lesson. c 1500 *Ing. Children's Bk.* 149 in *Roberts Bk.* 25 This boke is made for chylde ȝonge . . . Some it may be conyd & had. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 92 A tale of truth, Which I cond of Tityrus in my youth. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1576) 177 An Oration which . . . Lysander should have conned without book. 1601 *SHAKES. Twel. N.* i. v. 186 My speech . . is excellently well pend, I have taken great paines to con it. 1620 *FORD Linea V.* (1843) 49 A lesson worthie to be cond. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) i. 123 Wear Rosaries about their Necks to con Their Exercise of Devotion on. 1689 *Prior Ep. to Fleetwood Shephard* 155 The books of which I'm chiefly fond, Are such, as you have whilom conn'd. 1720 *SWIFT To Stella*, A poet starving in a garret, Conning old topics like a parrot. 1832 *LYTTON Eng. Avon* i. x. (Stratm.), When the flower had been duly conned. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xii, Patiently conning the page again and again. 1865 *MISS CARV Ball. & Lyrics* 111 Intent . . to con the stranger's face. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Shird.* i. 154 Persons who con pedigrises.

† b. To con or cun by heart or by rote. Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90, I can konne more by herte in a day than he can in a weke. 1567 *GOLDING De Morney* xxx. 475 Not to con by heart, nor to write out. 1590 *GREENWOOD Anst.* *Def. Read Prayers* 15 Conning phrases and formes of prayer by rote. a 1670 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* ii. (1692) 56 To conne by heart these prayers. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) i. 211 To con the Authors Names by rote.

c. To con over.

1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/a By orderly conning over the visible and inferior creature. 1670 *EACHARD Conf. Clergy* 107 Skil enough to reade the lessons with twice conning over. 1734 *WATTS Relig. Tru.* (1789) 127 Ritillo . . cons over his prayer-book. 1835 *WHITWELL* in *Todhunter Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 213, I have hardly had time to con over your examination papers. 1835 *MARRVAT Jac. Faithful* xlviii, I was conning over in my mind whom I should select. 1858 *R. S. SUTTERS Ask Manma* xlix. 215 The Baronet conned the . . matter over in his mind. 1876 *BLACK MADCAP V.* xlii. 367 He had conned over a few little bits of rhetoric.

4. To cun or con thank(s) (OE. *þanc cunnan*): to acknowledge or avow one's gratitude; to express or offer thanks, to thank: see *CAN* *v.* 1 10.

a. *cun* thank(s): now dialectal.

a 1000 *Crist* 1092 (Gr.) þam þe þonc gode . . ne cuþon. a 1225 *Anst.* R. 124 Nolde he cunnen god þonc. c 1280 *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 þu cunnest me no þonc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6398 (Cott.) þai cund [Fairf. conned] him al ful litell thanck. *Ibid.* 14065 (Göt.) I cun [Trin. con] hir mekil thanck. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Mactacio Abel* 12 Thank or thew to kun me. 1519 *HORMAN Vllg.* in *Promp. Parv.* 90 Thou shalt kun me thanke. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camd. Soc.) 25, I cunne have cunnd him greater thank if he had takin les paines. c 1605 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 [Jam.] These he wold cun thanks. 1781 *HUTTON Tour Canes Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cun thanks*, to give thanks. 1824 in *JAMIESON*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cun thanks*, to give or render thanks. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, 'I cun ye no thank'. [COMES v. 31.]

b. *con* thank(s): arch. and dial.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1820) 45 Billed sent till Ingelond Sir Edward his sonne With his letter sealed, & þanke wild he þam conne. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* B vj, He shal conne her thanke. 1530 *PALSGR.* 475/s, I have conned hym good thanke: *Je luy ay seu bon grã.* 1627 *WREN Serm. bef. King* 30, I will kon them small thanks. 1672 *MARVEL Reh. Transp.* i. 31 Which none called him to, and . . none conn'd him thanks for. 1691 *RAY North-C. Words* Pref., Of common and general use in most counties of England . . To cun, or con thanks; to give thanks. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Conn.* . . to give, as I conn thanks. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES III.* 140 We conned our thanks and came away. 1824 in *JAMIESON*. [I am sure, I con you thanks'] was said to me by an old man in London in 1880. [J. A. H. M.]

† b. So *To* (*cun*) *con* gree or malgre: to express one's satisfaction or displeasure [*F. savoir grã*]; also, to cun grame (= indignation), *con laud*. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17659 (C. & G.) All we cund [v.r. coude, cowde] þe mekil grame For þu grof iesu licame. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 959 No maugre þou þeym cone þaw þey wolde in freedom wone. c 1400 *Pwaine & Gau.* 990 And ye kun me na mawgrẽ. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 505 Yef I wiste the kyngde Looth wolde conne me no magre. *Ibid.* xxvii. 529 That thei may conne you gree. c 1500 *Alalusine* 108 In such wise that ye shall conne me good gree & thanke therefore. 1602 *Q. ELIZ.* in *Moryson Trin.* ii. iii. i. (1617) 228 We con you many laudes for hauing so neerly approached the villainous Rebelle.

† 5. To cause to learn; to teach. Obs. rare.

1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xii. 206 In many secret skills shee had been cond her lere.

**Con**, **conne**, **cun** (kpn, kpn), *v.* 2 [app. a weakened form of *COND* used in same sense. (Some think it has been associated with *CON*, *v.* 1. As a possible connexion, the following has been cited: 1393 *GOWER Conf.* i. 59 They conne nouȝt here shippes stere, i.e. They know not how to steer their ships.]

*trans.* To direct the steering of (a ship) from some commanding position on shipboard.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Ing. Seamen* 28 Cun the ship spouse before the winde. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 He that doth cun the ship cannot have too much judgement. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 120 The Quarter Master that Conns the Ship above. 1671 *Land. Gaz.* No. 580/2 The Officer that cund the ship. 1721-1800 *BAILEY s.v.*, To Cun a Ship, is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 730 Shoals, through which the 'Mudian pilot cunnd the ship with great skill. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. 185 Our captain, who was conning the ship from the fore-top-sail yard. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Conn*, *Con*, or *Cun*, as pronounced by seamen. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii. (1886) 104 Long John stood by the steersman and conned the ship.

b. *absol.* To give sailing directions to the steersman.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. 64 The ship by the mistake of him that con'd, broched too. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* Wks. 1797 III. 11 You did not steer; but howsoever, you cunnd [ed. 1779 cunnd] all the way.

c. *fig.*

1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 163 He onely happy is, and wise, Can cun his Barque when Tempests rise. 1870 *LOWELL Anonymous Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 129 Do we not sometimes con our voyage by . . the firm handlands of truth.

Hence *Conning*, *Cunning* *vbl. sb.*

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Ing. Seamen* x The Maister is to see to the cunning [of] the Ship. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1866) 78 Now commences the process of 'conning'.

**Con**, **conn**, *v.* 3 *dial.* † Obs. [cf. *F. cognier* to knock on a nail or the like in order to drive it in; to strike one with anything, to knock; *poŝ.* to beat, thrash. cf. *CON* *sb.*].

1721-1800 *BAILEY, Conn.* . . to strike with the Fist. 1825 *BROCKETT Gloss.* N. C. *Wds.*, *Conn*, to fillip.

**Con**, *v.* 4 (*pa. tense*), var. of *CAN* *v.* 2 = *gan*, began to, did: q. v.

**Con**, **conn** (kzn, kpn), *sb.* 1 [cf. *CON* *v.* 2] The action or post of conning a ship, steerage.

1825 *H. B. GASCOIGNE Nav. Fame* 95 'Tis ours to give directions by the Con. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xxix, He was at his station at the conn. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Conn*, The quarter-master . . stands beside the wheel at the conn.

**Con** (kpn), *sb.* 2 [cf. *CON* *v.* 3, and *F. cognier* = *frapper*.] A rap with the knuckles, a knock, a filip.

1620 *SHELTON Oult.* III. xxvi. 182 He rates him, as if he meant to give him half a dozen Cons [iueda docena de coscorrones] with his Sceptre. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* 285 A fellow in a blue coat fetches you the Devil's own con on your head. 1878 *H. C. ADAMS Wyekehanica* 420 *Con*, a smart tap on the head administered generally with the knuckles.

**Con** (kpn), *sb.* 3 *north. dial.* A squirrel.

a 1600 *BUREL Pilgrimage* in *Watson Coll. Poems* ii. 20 (Jam.) There was the pilkit Porcupie. The cunning and the Con [Lat. vers. (1632) *sciurus*] all thrie. 16. MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (Hart's ed. 1615) lii, I saw. The Con [not in ed. 1597] the Cuning and the Cat, Quhais dainty Downs with Dew were wat. 1781 *HUTTON Tour Canes Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Con*, a squirrel. 1821 *Lonsdale Mag.* II. 124 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Our young friend dissipated our fears by telling us that con was only the provincial name for a squirrel. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1878 in *Cumbrld. Gloss.*

**Con**. A familiar or slang abbreviation of certain words, as *confidant*, *conundrum*, *conformist*, *contract*.

1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 30 We were soon the most inseparable cons. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIII. 59 Puns, riddles, cons, etc. are low. 1882 *Banner* (newspr.) To what denomination the family belongs, whether they are Cons or Noncons. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 9/1 About the 'contract system'. The men get some 'con', as they call it, or 'plus' pay, but for every penn'orth of 'con' the contractor gets two penn'orth of work out of them.

**Con** (kpn), *adv.* (*sb.*) An abbreviation of the L. prep. *contra* 'against', in the phrase *PRO* and *CON* (q. v.) 'for and against', rarely *con* and *pro*.

A. as *adv.*

c 1470 [see *CONTRA*]. 1572 *R. H. tr. Lavaterus's Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A ij, The matter thoroughly handled *Pro* and *Con*. 1667 *DENHAM Direct.* to Painter i. xix, May Historians argue *con* and *pro*. 1819 *BYRON Let. to Murray* 25 Jan., The rest . . has never yet affected any human production 'pro or con'.



**B. sb.** The adv. used as a name for itself; hence, a reason, argument, or arguer against, esp. in *pros and cons*.

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 20 Such a quile about *pro* and *con*, such yrping of *Ergoes*. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii. Now for the *con*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 237 Whole Tomes of *Pro's* and *Con's*. 1872 MITCHELL *Eng. Lit.* II. ix. 572 He then proceeds to state the *pros* and *cons*.

|| **Con**, *prep.* Italian:—*L. cum* with, appearing in certain phrases, as *CON AMORE*, q.v.; esp. in musical directions,

e.g. *con affetto* with feeling, *con brio* with spirit and force, *con delicatezza* with delicacy, *con delirio* with frenzy, *con espressione* with expression, *con fuoco* with fire, *con moto* with spirited movement, *con spirito* with spirit, etc.

**Con-** prefix, of Latin origin. The form assumed by the Latin preposition *com* (in classical L., as a separate word, *cum*) before all consonants except the labials, *b*, *p*, and (in later times) *c*, as *concutere*, *condonare*, *confutare*, *congruere*, *conjurare*, *conquirere*, *consistere*, *conspicere*, *constare*, *contrahere*, *convincere*. In earlier times it was also used before *l*, as *conloquium*; but here it was in later times always assimilated, as *colloquium*, and so in the modern langs. On the other hand it was not used in classical L. before *n* (e.g. *conditus*, *conubium*, etc.), but has been introduced subsequently, as *conatus*, *conubium*, and this spelling is followed in English. For meaning, see *COM*.

**Con-** occurs in compounds formed in Latin, and that have come into English through French, or (in later times) directly. Also, in words formed on the analogy of these, and sometimes in casual combinations, as *conspicuous*, where, however, *Co-* is the usual prefix: hybrids, frequent in *co-*, are rare with *con-*: cf. *con-brother*, *con-truth*.

In OF. *con-* before *v* was often reduced to *co-*, *cu-*, *cui-*, as in *covenable*, *covenant*, *coveiler*, *coveilus*, etc., in which form these words were taken into English. Following later French, some of these were afterwards altered back to *con-*, as *convenable*, *convent* (but *Convent Garden*, *F. convent*); others retain *co-*, as *covenant*, *covet*, *covetous*, against mod. F. *convenant*, *convoiler*, *convoiteux*.

**Con**, obs. f. *CONE*.

† **Conable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 *conabil* (1, *cunabil*, 5 *conabull*, *conabulle*, *cunnable*. A phonetic reduction of *COVENABLE*; proper, due, convenient, suitable, competent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 5 He loukis his boke in a *cunabil* (v. r. *covenable*) end. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* v. 266 Cum to full *conabill* endyng. c 1400 MAUNDRE (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Fruyt conable to man for to life with. 1408 *Indenture* (Jam.) ln to Reasonable place & cunnable. c 1440 *Prompt.* Parv. 89 Conable, accordyng, *competens*. 14.. E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 67 Moste *conabulle* tyme for sedys.

† **Conably**, *adv. Obs.* Phonetic reduction of *COVENABLY* (cf. *prec.*); suitably, competently. 1413 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 19 Yf she be conably a-vaunsyd with les somme. c 1440 *Prompt.* Parv. 89/a Conably or competently, *competenter*.

**Conacle**, var. of *CANACLE*, *Obs.*, a cup.

**Conacre** (*kɔnˈækɹ*), *sb.* Also *corn-acre*. [See *quots.* 1824-27.] In Irish land-system: The letting by a tenant, for the season, of small portions of land ready ploughed and prepared for a crop. (Originally the plot was given manured, but a later state of matters appears in *quot.* 1822.)

1824 MAJOR WARBURTON *Evid. bef. Commons Comm.* 20 May 131 What do you mean by muckground? Do you not refer to muckground? It may be; they call it *con-acre*. 1825 O'CONNELL *ibid.* 25 Feb. 51 What is the *con-acre* system? It is a right to plant a crop, paying sometimes 5, 8 or 10 pounds an acre for that right by the single year, and the crop is detained till that rent is made up. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* Jan., These tenancies are usually termed *con-acres*, or, by corruption of that word, *con-acres*. 1835 INGLIS *Trav. Irel.* I. 57 What *con-acre* means... a farmer manures, ploughs, and in every way prepares a large field to receive a crop. A poorer description of persons rent off portions... a half, a quarter, or an eighth of an acre, for one season, and all that these have to provide is the seed. 1882 P. H. BAGGALL in *19th Cent.* Dec. 926 This privilege of *conacre* having been given, the labourer has to bring manure at his own expense.

*attrib.* 1838 *Athenaeum* 773 *Conacre* rents. 1860 TROTTER *Castle Richmond* (Tausch.) II. 176 (Hoppe) The fields had been let out under the *con-acre* system... for the potato-season. 1881 *19th Cent.* Mar. 536 The willing but wretched *conacre* man.

**Conacre**, *v.* [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To sublet in *conacre*.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 764 The under-tenants *con-acred* it out to tenants still more desperate than themselves. 1869 *Echo* 28 Sept. 3/3 'Conacreing'... is the subletting, at enormous rents, of their ground by small tenants to their still smaller brethren.

So **Conacreism**, the system of *conacre*. **Con-acrer**, one who uses a piece of land on this system. 1847 BARNBY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 267 An approximation to the *Conacreism*, and Middlemen, of starving Ireland. 1869 *Echo* 28 Sept. 3/3 The *con-acrers*, being too poor to buy manure, frequently burn the surface of the ground and so impoverish it for years.

**Con-actor**, *nonce-ud.* A joint agent.

1834 T. EDEN in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. (1835) 645 The two things, the contact of which is a cause, I call 'conactors'. Observe, that every cause is of two conactors.

**Conally**, *adv.*; see *CONELY*.

**Conamarin**, [f. *L. cōnium* hemlock + *amār-us* bitter + *-in*.] A bitter principle said to exist in *Conium maculatum*. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Conamen**, *Obs.* [*L. cōnāmen* effort, f. *cōnārī* to attempt] = *CONATUS*.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* 34 The *conamen* of the *Æthereal* matter, receding from the centre of its motion. *Ibid.* xi. 61 Carried without any *conamen* and endeavour of ours.

|| **Con amore** (*kɔnˈamɔːr*). [*It.* (*kɔnˈamɔːr*); = 'with love'.] With love, zeal, or delight.

1826 LAMB *Let. B. Burton* 7 Feb., You wrote them [poems] with *love*—to avoid the coxcombical phrase, *con amore*.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 55 He begged to go first... expatiating *con amore* on his commodity. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Vcl. Dundee* I. 1. 145 The murderous work, which he performed *con amore*.

*b.* quasi-*adv.* Friendly, hearty.

1828 *The Harrovian* 155 He has frequently spoken of his poetical labours in no very *con-amore* terms.

**Conand**, *-ly*, *adv.*, obs. north. f. *CUNNING*, *-LY*.

**Conand(e)**, *conant*, early north. var. *COVENANT*.

**Conapye**, obs. form of *CANOPY*.

1552 HULBERT, *Conapye* or *canapye* for a bedde, *conopannum*.

† **Con-arguer**, *Obs.* rare—1. [*f.* *CON* *adv.*] An arguer against.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 234 (D.) This method put the conarguers and objectors straight into the midst of the plot.

**Conarial** (*kɔnˈeəriəl*), *a.* [*f.* *CONARIUM* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the pineal gland.

In mod. Dicts.

**Conario** (*kɔnˈeəri*). Combining form of *CONARIUM*, *-AL*, as in *conario-hypophyseal canal*, a passage connecting the infundibulum with the pineal gland; so *c.-h. tract*.

1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIV. 498 The *conario-hypophyseal tract*... divided the 'fore-brain' from the 'hind brain'. *Ibid.* XXV. 107 The *conario-hypophyseal tract*, or the so-called *pineal* and *pituitary* glands.

**Conarite** (*kɔnˈeəri*). *Min.* [*f.* Gr. *κονάρης* vigorous, 'evergreen' + *-ITE*.] A green hydrous silicate of nickel, occurring in small grains and crystals. 1860 in *DANA Min.*

|| **Conarium** (*kɔnˈeəriəm*). In 7 also *conarion*. [*mod.L.* a. Gr. *κωνάριον*, dim. of *κωνος* pinecone.] The pineal gland of the brain (held by Descartes to be the seat of the soul).

1656 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. i. xi. (1712) 33 Is it [the Spirit] themselves, or the Brain, or that particular piece of the Brain they call the *Conarion* or *Pine-herm*? 1667 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 12 This little sprout Champion, called the *Conarion*, (or *Nux pinea*) within which the Soul is entirely cooped up. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conarion* or *conoides*. Des Cartes takes occasion to suppose it the immediate place or seat of the soul. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 45 The pineal body or *conarium*, of a greyish colour, is conical in form. 1880 MARSHALL *Descartes* 177 The soul... must be brought into contact with the body... in the *conarium*, or pineal gland.

† **Conate**, *conatit*, *Obs.* *Her.* [*ad. med.L.* *conatus*, f. *L. cōnus*, cone, apex] = *CONED*.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans*, *Her.* E. iiij b. For if thes armys as it is sayd afore war contrari conatit [*L. contraconata*].

**Conate**, var. of *CONNATE*.

**Conation** (*kɔnˈeəri*). [*ad. L.* *cōnātiō-em*, n. of action f. *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

† 1. Attempt, endeavour. *Obs.*

1613 COKE *Rep.* xi. 98 b. The matter... ought to be an act or deed, and not a conation or an endeavour.

2. *Philos.* The faculty of volition and desire; also (with *a.* and *pl.*) the product of this faculty.

1836-9 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xl. 189 Phenomena of Desiring or Willing, or the powers of Conation. *Ibid.* (1877) II. 425 We find... the Feelings intermediate between the Cognitions and the Conations. 1882 WARD LESTER in *Internat. Rev.* May, A term is needed to express this general conception of voluntary action or the action of the conative faculty. For this the somewhat medieval term *conation*, perhaps not used since Sir William Hamilton, is... strikingly appropriate.

**Conative** (*kɔnˈeəri*), *a.* (and *sb.*). [*ad. L.* type *\*cōnātiō-us*, f. ppl. stem of *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

*A. adj. a. Philos.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, conation; exertive.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xl. 186 This division of the phenomena of mind into the three great classes of the Cognitive Faculties—the Feelings, or capacities of Pleasure and Pain—and the Exertive or Conative Powers. *Ibid.* (1877) II. vii. 122 The phenomena of our Conative powers,—in other words, of Will and Desire.

*b. Gram.* Expressive of endeavour.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 250 Representing the radical idea in a causative, a reflexive, an intensive, a conative form, and so on.

† *B. sb.* Endeavour, striving. *Obs. rare.*

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Treat. Free Will* (1838) 31 Notwithstanding which, the hegemonic of the soul may, by conatives and endeavours, acquire, etc.

**Conatural**, *obs.* var. of *CONAZURAL*.

|| **Conatus** (*kɔnˈeəri*). [*L.* = effort, endeavour, impulse, f. *cōnārī* to endeavour.]

1. An effort, endeavour, striving.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 143 *Conatus*'s toward the destruction or ruin of the person. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor.*

*Philos. Wks.* V. 274 A *conatus* that can find no distinct object to rest upon.

2. *transf.* A force, impulse, or tendency simulating a human effort; a misus.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xxiii. The *conatus* of the circling matter. 1672 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5164 This force may be either that of Percussion... Or some *Conatus* or Endeavour of its own. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. ii. § 11 The Pith and other Parenchymous Parts of a Plant, upon the reception of Liquor, have always a *Conatus* to dilate themselves. 1730 6 DAILEY (folio), *Conatus* (in a Body of Motion) is that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a Right-line, if not prevented by other Causes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiii. Wks. 1830 IV. 169 What blind *conatus* of nature should produce it in birds. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. i. ii. 343 The self-conserving *conatus*.

**Conaund**, *obs.* north. var. of *CUNNING*.

**Conaxial** (*kɔnˈeəriəl*), *a.* = *COAXIAL*.

1886 *Iron & Steel Inst.* 995 The density of the elementary conaxial cylindrical shells.

† **Conbrethren**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [see *CON*, and cf. *confrère*.] Brethren of the same order.

1561 Act in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 289 Sir John Rawson... with full assent and consent of his conbretherne or chapter.

|| **Con brio**: see *CON-*brío**.

† **Conburgess**, *Obs.* *Sg.* var. of *COMBURGESS*.

1585 Rec. in *Hist. Dumfries* (1873) 208 Tua of the bailies, James Rig their conburgess.

**Conca** (*Arch.*), *obs.* f. *CONCHA*; also f. *KUNKUR*.

† **Concalefactory**, *a. Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [*ad. L. concalefacturi-us*.] 'Heating much' (Bailey 1730-6).

**Concamerate** (*kɔnˈkæməreɪt*), *v.* [*ad. L. concamerat-*, ppl. stem of *concamerare* to vault, f. *con-* + *camerare*, f. *camer*: see *CAMERA* and *-ATE*.]

1. *trans.* To vault or arch. ? *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 101 The roofe... is very loftily concamerated. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Concamerate*, to make an arched Roof, as in Vaults, etc. To arch over. 1876 in GUILD *Engel. Archit.* Gloss.

† *b.* To set in a vault or sphere. *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 78 All these orbis thus ranged and concamerated in order.

2. To divide into chambers: see next, 2.

**Concamerated**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-ED*.]

† 1. *gen.* Vaulted, arched. *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 139 Of the same concamerated form. 1681 GREW *Museum* (J. 1. Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one concamerated bone. 1755 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* 359 A concamerated room.

2. *Zool.* Divided into chambers, as a chambered shell.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XI. IV. 398 A Shell... related to the Nautilus kind: It is concamerated. 1754 *ibid.* XLVIII. 803 The nautilus... is a concamerated shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 176 *Pomatias*... shell slender... operculum cartilaginous, concamerated within.

**Concameration** (*kɔnˈkæməreɪʃən*). [*ad. L. concameratiō-em* vaulting, vault, n. of action f. *concamerare*: see above. Mod. F. *concamération*.]

1. Vaulting, vaulted roof or ceiling.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iv. (1658) 37 The concameration of an oven. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 99 note, The ceiling... or concameration called cullum, being of wood beautifully painted.

2. The vault or sphere of the heavens; one of the celestial 'spheres' of older astronomy.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 78 How many distinct and strange concamerations of Orbes and circles are placed... betwixt the Moone and the first Moveable? 1653 R. MASON *Let. to Author in Bulwer's Anthropol.*, In the Heavens or Celestial concamerations. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xx. 128 Those impossible Concamerations, Intersections, Involutions, and feigned Rotations of solid Orbs. 1794 MRS. PIERCE *Synon.* II. 387 The grand concameration or firmament forming a visible arch.

3. *Physics.* The curve of a sound-wave, which as it widens out, circumscribes the wave that succeeds it. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. *Surg.* = *CAMERATION* *b*.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concameration*... also a synonym of *Camarris*.

5. Division into chambers or cells; a chambered formation, a connected series of chambers, e.g. the system of ventricles of the brain (*cavitas concamerata*).

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* III. vi. 140 The Plexus Choroidei... making the Concameration of the Ventricles. 1668 M. CASABON *Treat. Spirits* (1772) 281 Such a rock as Wooky rock in Shropshire is, consisting of many concamerations. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 Within the Concameration of the Brain.

*b. Bot.* 'A term for the division of fruits into segments' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. One of the chambers or cells of a series: esp. said of chambered shells.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 (T.) The insides of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and concamerations. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 922 Within [the wasp's nest] are six square cells... but the middle concamerations the multitude of Wasps had filled. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. x. 321 The whole body [of the Nautilus] appears to reside in the last and largest concameration of the shell.

† **Concapative**, *sb. Obs.* [*ad. L. concaptivus* (Vulgate): see *CON*.] A fellow-captive.

a 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 373 Other my Reverend Fathers and Concaptives. 1555 GRINDAL *Let. Ridley* Wks. (1843) 238 He hath so strengthened you,

and others your concarnatives. 1589 J. VATES *Let. in Foley Rec. Eng. Soc. Jesus* i. l. 288 Thomas Hunt, my concarnative . . . and concarnative for the Catholic Religion in London.

**Concar**, form of KUNKUR.

† **Concarnation** (kɒnkəˈneɪʃən). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *concar-nation-em*, n. of action f. *concar-nare* to unite or clothe with flesh, f. *car-nem* flesh.] Vital union of flesh with flesh; cf. also quot. 1882.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii. 47 Agglutination . . . is more speedily performed than concarnation. 1685 J. COOKE *Narrow Chirurg.* i. iv. (ed. 4.) 105 Joining the lips of the wound, either by Agglutination or Concarnation. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Concarnatio*, the connection of a bone with another bone by means of muscles; as of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw.]

**Concassation** (kɒnkæˈseɪʃən). [f. CON- + CASSATION; cf. F. *concassation*.] 'The reduction of roots or woods into small fragments in order that their active principles may be more easily obtained' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Concate-nary**, *a. rare.* [f. CON- + L. *catēna*, after CATENARY.] Of or pertaining to a CATENA, or concatenated series.

1836 G. S. FABER *Reply Hensenbeth* 7 The associated concatenary testimony of an earlier age. *Ibid.* 17 Concatenary evidence.

**Concatenate** (kɒnkəˈteɪn), *pp. a.* [ad. L. *concatēnāt-us*, pa. pp. of *concatēnāre*; see next, and -ATE.] Chained together (*obs.*); linked together; concatenated. In *Entom.*, etc. said of rows of processes connected by ridges, or the like.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. v. in Ashm. (1650) 136 The Elements be so concatenated. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 652 Thus are all the genuine attributes of the Deity . . . inseparably concatenated. 1871 M. COOKE *Pungi* (1874) 132 Spindilla . . . attached together in fours in a concatenate or beaded manner.

Hence **Concatenateness**, 'the being linked together' (Bailey 1730-6).

**Concatenate** (kɒnkəˈteɪn), *v.* Also 6-8 -cātinate (7 -cātinate). [f. L. *concatēnāt*, ppl. stem of *concatēnāre* to link together, f. *con-* + *catēnāre* to chain, f. *catēna* CHAIN; see -ATE.] *trans.* To chain together (*obs.*); to connect like the links of a chain, to link together. *fig.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Pelic. Man* (1631) 366 *margin*. Three bodily worlds concatenated. 1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 356 The said Modells to containe on the one side, the world concatenated together vnder a Crowne Imperiall. 1631 Heywood *Loud. Jus Hou.* Wks. 1874 IV. 277 A Chaine wherein all cheife Vertues and Graces are concatenated and linke together. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 121 ¶ 7 Propositions are . . . concatenated into arguments. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 5 A theory is useful to concatenate facts. 1872 MITCHELL *Lit.* 248 Closely concatenating his thoughts.

**Concatenated** (kɒnkəˈteɪnɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Connected like the links of a chain, linked together. Mostly *fig.*

1611 COYER, *Concatenated*, concatenated, chained, or linked together. 1631 DOWNE in *Select* (1840) 86 Habitual, and customary, and concatenated sins. 1639 Heywood *Loud. Peaceable Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 373 Increase Of all concatenated blessings. 1870 SPENCER *Happy Pair* Wks. 1866 I. 29 Tho' wealth their gripping senses feasts . . . [who marry for money], they're but concatenated beasts. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Young Wks.* IV. 274 His style is sometimes concatenated, and sometimes abrupt. 1816 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 297 In a certain light they appeared a concatenated series of insects moving in a spiral direction upwards. 1836 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 282 A long concatenated deduction.

**Concatenation** (kɒnkəˈteɪnəʃən). [ad. L. *concatēnātiō-em*, n. of action f. *concatēnā-re*; see prec. and -ATION; cf. F. *concaténation*.] The action of concatenating, or the condition or relation of being concatenated.

1. Union by chaining or linking together; concatenated condition.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 162 The concatenation and coherence of these matters handled by Plutarch. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. 22 That correspondence or concatenation, which is between the superiour globe and the inferiour. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Milit. Couple* Wks. (1775) 129 The most affectionate couple . . . since the concatenation of Adam and Eve in Paradise. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 213 The demolishing the Coliseum, by reason of the Concatenation of the Stones and Iron Bracers, became a tough piece of Work.

b. An instance of chaining or linking together. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. i. 20 So many . . . joints, connexions, and concatenations . . . in so small a fabric.

2. *esp.* Union in a series or chain, of which the things united form as it were links.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 296 Hee . . . hath power to adde plagues with an everlasting concatenation. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 372 Those Dispensations, which separately taken, appear harsh, . . . in concatenation . . . conspire to the Beauty and Interest of the whole. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 131 To imagine him so careless about the concatenation of events. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 532 Their separation from the chain is always to be ascribed to accidental violence . . . concatenation is so essential to the existence of the animals that they soon perish if separated from the rest. 1867 LIVES *Hist. Philos.* II. 218 The necessary concatenation of ideas which should reproduce the concatenation of objects is destroyed.

3. quasi-concr. A concatenated series or system,

an interdependent or unbroken sequence, a 'chain':

a. material. 1756 DARR *Catherb. Cathedr.* 8 A Wall or Concatination of marble Slabs . . . surrounding the Choir. 1849 RUSKIN *St. Marks iv.* § 4. 98 This vile concatenation of straight lines. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 72 [Organ-pipes] mere concatenations of zinc chimneys-cans.

b. non-material. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 30 A long concatenation of felicity. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess., & Ch.* (1842) 105 Nor doth the concourse of all causes make one simple chain or concatenation. 1753 JOHNSON in *Adventurer* No. 107 ¶ 3 Taking in the whole concatenation of causes and effects. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* vi. ii. 262 A concatenation of bangles and contradictions.

**Concatenator** (kɒnkəˈteɪnətɔr). [agent-n. in L. form, from *concatēnāre* to CONCATENATE; see -OR.] One who concatenates.

1820 *Examiner* No. 656. 705/2 The Solicitor-General, knight apostate, and concatenator of nothings.

**Concatenate**, *pp. a.* [ad. L. *concatēnāt-us*, pa. pp. of *concatēnā-re* to crowd together, f. *catēna* a crowd.] 'Heaped up together' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Concaulescence** (kɒnkəˈleɪsəns). *Bot. rare.* [f. CON- + CAULESCENT; see -ENCE.] The coalescence of separate axes, e.g. of the leaf-stalk and stem. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Con-causal** (kɒnkəˈzjʊəl), *a.* [f. med.L. *concausa* (see next) + -AL; cf. CAUSAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a concave; operating in combination as causes. Also as *sb.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 512/2 Of these Causes, they hold some to be Continent (or Solitary); others, Con-causal. Con-causal is that which joyneth with another Con-causal, towards production of the same Effect. *Ibid.* III. 11. 129 God is principle; the consequent and concausals are reduced to necessity.

**Concause** (kɒnkəˈzjʊ), [ad. med.L. *concausa*; see CON- and CAUSE.] A co-operating cause.

1636 FOTHERBY *Atheism*, iii. iii. § 4 (1622) 223 Making it . . . the only true cause; and all the rest, to be rather as instruments vnto it, then Concauses with it. 1630 JACKSON *Creek* v. xxi. Wks. IV. 201 A concause or coadjutor to base flattery. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Timæus* Introd. 371 The concauses . . . of natural productions. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xl. (1870) II. 408 Heat and water together are the causes. Nay, there is in a third concause . . . the atmosphere.

† **Concauation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *concauāre* to make hollow, f. *concau-us* CONCAVE.]

1623 COCKENAM II. A making Hollow, *Excavation, Concauation*. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; whence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Concave** (kɒnkəˈveɪ), *sb.* [a. OF. *concaue*, f. *concaue* adj.; cf. L. *concaua* hollows. Appears to be earlier in Eng. than the adj.; but in later uses it is only an absolute use of the adj. Not unfrequently stressed *concaue* by poets.]

† 1. A hollow; a cavity. *Obs.*

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* In the fyrste concaue is receyved the roundness of Cohas aforesayd. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (ed. RIDGE) 95/4 Bred in the concave of some monstrous rock. 1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 35, I will warble to the delicious concave of my mistress' ear. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Wj. [Miners] in the Bowls and Concaves of the Earth. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* ix. 16 Doth ever any Into this rueful concave's extreme depth Descend?

† b. A cylindrical or spherical cavity; the bore of a gun, etc. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Ch. Wares* v. xlix. They minerals combustible do find, Which, in stopped concaves placed cunningly. They fire. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The Sillinder or Concaue . . . is the bore of the Peece. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 54 Then put into the two Concaves a round Bullet, that will just fill them both.

c. A concave part of a machine, as of a threshor. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 604/4 The example shows a concave in which each slat rests upon a spring, and the grain escapes through the intervening spaces.

2. A concave surface, or the structure presenting it; a vault, arch, hemisphere, etc., as viewed from the centre; often applied to the vault of the sky.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 6247 All dede thyngis corporal, Under the Concaue of the Heuin Impyre. 16. EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 127 The inside, or concave, is covered with most exquisite Mosaic. 1651 H. MORE in *Euthus. Triumph.* (1656) 191 All to the very concave [i.e. 'sphere'] of the Moon. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* viii. 11. Those lines that fall on the concave of the circumference. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* 232 The chariot's way Lay through the midst of an immense concave. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* ii. 45 Every single star that shines upon us from the celestial concave.

b. *spec.* The spec. of heaven.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Met.* iv. § 2 (1643) 70 On high within the concave, as are the . . . stars. 1770 E. NICKLIN in *Monthly Rev.* 405 Loud clamour rising rends the vast concave. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 504 Let . . . all the concave flame in one clear sun. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhlund's Poems* 21 Around me spreads the blue concave.

† 3. A concave lens, speculum, etc. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 15 (1651) 284 To represent solid bodies, by Cylinders and Concaves, to walk in the air. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Motion* viii. 96 An expert Artificer, that made metalline Concaves. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 371 Glass concaves were free from these hairs.

4. A card prepared for cheating by being cut slightly concave on two edges; cf. quot. 1873.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 271 Every leg and Greek who play the concave suit. 1873 *Slang Dict.*,

*Concaves and convexes*, a pack of cards contrived for cheating, by cutting all the cards from the two to the seven concave, and all from the eight to the king convex. Then by cutting the pack breadthwise a convex card is cut, and by cutting it lengthwise a concave is secured.

**Concave** (kɒnkəˈveɪ), *a.* [a. F. *concaue* (14th c. Oresme), ad. L. *concauus*, f. *con-* + *cauus* hollow; see CAVE.]

† 1. Having an internal hole or cavity; hollow.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxx. The concaue Cylinders. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* iii. iv. 26, I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered goblet, or a Worme-eaten nut. 1659 WILLSFORD *Archit.* 24 A concaue vessel containing a cubical yarde.

2. Having the outline or surface curved like the interior of a circle or sphere; having a curvature that presents a hollow to the point of observation; the reverse of convex; incurvated.

1594 BLONDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. 1. (ed. 7) 271 The upper part of such a Vault is sayd to be Convex and the inward part Concaue. 1656 HOBBS' *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 279 If two strait converging lines . . . fall upon the concave circumference of a circle. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 102 It will . . . appear concave like a bason. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 The screw cut by a tap is called an inside or concave screw. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* I. 72 The grinding surface of the under [mill-] stone is a little convex . . . and that of the upper stone a little concave. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 51 The vertebra . . . with a concave anterior and posterior surface.

b. *esp.* used of glasses, lenses, mirrors, etc., made in this form for optical purposes.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. vi. Playne, conuex, or concaue glasses. 1662 HOBBS' 7 *Philos. Probl.* Wks. 1845 VII. 30 How comes the light of the sun to burn almost any combustible matter by refraction through a convex glass, and by reflection from a concave? 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. 61 The concave mirror is the staple instrument of the magician's cabinet. 1865 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 156 Double concave, with both surfaces concave. Plano-concave, with one surface plane and the other concave. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 301 Until we have found the weakest concave lens with which distant letters can be most plainly seen.

3. *Comb.*, as *concaue-planned* adj.

1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 84 A rudimental relic of the concaue-planned abady.

**Concave** (kɒnkəˈveɪ), *v.* [f. CONCAVE a.; cf. L. *concauāre* in same sense.] *trans.* To make concave; † to vault, arch over or round.

1652 BENLOWIS *Theoph.* x. lxvi. Pride concau'd Satans hall. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* 16 Nov. IV. 118 That western bay [Cardigan] concaued by vast mountains. 1818 J. BROWN *Psychic* 15 A smile (tho' none for sundry years) Concau'd her cheek for once appears.

**Concaved** (kɒnkəˈveɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED; cf. OF. *concauē* and L. *concauātus* in same sense.] Made concave; hollowed out.

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A synew concaued on eche syde. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 13 Except these concaued places, the other partes are Solid. 1759 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 385/4 It was concaued, or made hollow on one side of the grain. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery Advt.* 15 Concaved Felt, and chemically prepared Cloth Gun Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns.

**Concavely** (kɒnkəˈveɪli), *adv.* [f. CONCAVE a. + -LY.] With a concave outline or surface.

1880 WATSON in *Fruit. Limn. Soc. Zool.* XV. 91 Spire high and sharp-pointed, its concavely conical slope gripped slightly broken at the sutures. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 133 They curve concavely towards the source of light.

**Concaveness**. = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concavity, Concaveness*. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Denol.* 44 Convexness and concaveness usually meet in the same object.

**Concavity** (kɒnkəˈveɪti). [a. F. *concauité* (14th c.), ad. L. *concauitas*; see CONCAVE and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being concave; hollowness.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxv. 37 The leafe . . . is rounde and thicke . . . With some hollownes or concauitie above. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 351 A glass of parabolical concavity, or burning glass, as some call it. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 187 If the radius of concavity be less than the radius of convexity. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 121 The profound concavity of these valleys.

2. A concave surface or side, a hollow vault; each of the hollow 'spheres' of ancient astronomy.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24/2 (R. Supp.) Fro the centre of therthe vnto the concavity of the heuen of Saturne. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. (1579) 47 The regione celest vith in the concavity of the quailk is cloist the regione elemental. 1561 EDEN *Arta Navig.* i. v. 7 The water and earth . . . are conteyned vnder the concavity of the ayre. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* vi. xxxi. An Hemisphere. In whose Concavity, she did compose The Constellations. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 An Hollow-Mandrel, made fit stilly to receive the convexity of the Globe in its concavity. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 277 An orbit the concavity of which is always turned towards the Sun.

3. A hollow; a cavity.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2810 Of the sayd oke tree is a famous oppynyon That no man may entre the sayd concavitye In dedely synne bounden. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 3 These concavities are also encreased by the Gristles in some of them growing. 1634 R. H. SALERNE *Regim.* 155 In the concavities of the Teeth. 1656 BROME *Queen's Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 536 Concavities. For Rich men to hide their treasure in. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* vii. We descended into the fourth concavity.

† b. The bore of a gun. *Obs.* Cf. *CONCAVE* *sib.* I b. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* v. 79 How a Shot which sticketh fast within the Concavity of a Piece... may be Shot out.

† 4. *fig.* A recondite matter; a profundity. 1650 *ASHMOLE Chym. Collect.* 27 Bringing confusion and discouragement to the young learner, troubling his mind with so many observations and several cautions. 1658 *Ussher Ann.* 191 The more inquisitive and diligent in searching out and describing the concavities of them.

**Concavo-** (*kŋkə'və*), in combination = *Concave*, *concave* and —, as in *Concavo-concave*, *concave* on both sides; *Concavo-convex*, *concave* on one side and *convex* on the other, and thinnest in the centre.

1676 *Boyle New Exp.* n. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 80c The two surfaces of it gave it some resemblance in point of shape... to a *Concavo-Convex Glass*. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, *Concave*, *Lenses*. *concave* on one side, and *convex* on the other, called *concavo-convex*, or *convexo-concave*, as the one or the other surface is a portion of a less sphere. 1831 *Brewster Optics* iv. 27 A *concavo-convex lens*... is a lens one of whose surfaces is *concave* and the other *convex*, and in which the two surfaces will not meet though continued. 1858 *Geikie Hist. Boulder* vi. 98 Both the valves are *concavo-convex*, or arched in the same direction like two saucers... within each other.

† **Concavous**, *a. Obs.* [*L. concavus* = *CONCAVE* + *-OUS*; cf. *CAVOUS*]. = *CONCAVE*.

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* i. xi *Columbus*... will have them [ossicles] *Concavous* and hollow. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 74f. Applye that on the *Concavous* tooth, and the wormes will fall out. 1631 *Weever Anc. Fun. Mon.* 30 All the *concavous* parts of his body... were filled vp with solid lead. 1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* ii. xiv. (1751) 316 The *concavous* part of the Liver.

Hence † *Concavously adv.*, *concavely*. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. (1686) 192 The Dolphin... is *Concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed.

**Concayve**, *obs.* form of *CONCEIVE*.

**Conceal** (*kŋns'fɪl*), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *concele*, (4 *Sc.* -ceil, 5 -sele, -seale, -sile), 6-7 *concele*, 6- *conceal*. [*a. OF. concele-r* = *L. concēlā-re*, *f. con-* together, completely + *cēlāre* to hide.]

1. *trans.* To keep from the knowledge or observation of others, refrain from disclosing or divulging, keep close or secret.

In earliest use referring to the duty of a vassal to conceal his lord's counsel or secrets, and not to conceal matters to his lord's injury.

[1292 *Britton* i. iii. § 4 Et puis jure le viscounte, qe il... les privez et les conseilz de leur heyre ben concele. *Ibid.* i. xxii. § 2 Rien concele qe a profit de nous dust estre. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 377 [He] couth Secretis rycht weill conceil. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 Pream. The said John... caste the said writing in the fire and concealed all the matter. 1597 *Shaks 2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 125 If sir, you come with news from the Court... there is but two ways, either to viter them, or to conceale them. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ix. 751 Thy praise hee... Conceales not from us. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 165 Has your favourite concealed from you that part of our history? 1828 *Scott P. M. Perik* xvi, Concealing from him all knowledge who or what he was. 1883 *Lloyd Ebb & Flow* II. 175 The latter would not conceal her pleasure at the bequest.

† b. To keep secret the identity of, to disguise; to dissimble. *Obs.*

1598-9 *E. Forde Parisimus* i. (1661) 10 Ladies... whom the Queene had entertained not knowing what they were, because they concealed themselves. a 1674 *Clarendon Surv. Levant* (1676) 305 To dissimble or concele that Fidelity and Allegiance they ow'd. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 13. 84 Calista is the Name under which I shall conceal the Lady.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hide. *Obs. rare.* 1400 *Chastell PL* i. (1843) 128 Lorde God... That dyed for mankindes heale, Thou come to us and not conceale But be our counsellor.

2. *trans.* To put, remove, or keep out of sight or notice; to hide. (Predicated of a person; also of a thing that obstructs the view.)

1595 [see *CONCEALED*]. 1603 *Shaks. Meas.* for *M.* iii. i. 53 Bring me to heare them speak, where I may be conceal'd. 1671 *Villiers* (Dk. Buckingham) *Rehearsal* iii. ii. (Arb.) 83 The Army, that lies conceal'd for him in Knights-bridge. 1700 *Dryden Sigism.* & *Guisc.* 612 A goblet rich with gems... the hollow part Enclosed, the lid concealed the lover's heart. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* (1817) VI. 347 He could not see us, for there was a blind that concealed us from the view. 1875 *Jevons Money* (1878) 159 Small holes can be... concealed by hammering. 1883 *Froude Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 124 [He] could have concealed himself in any one of a hundred hiding-places.

*absol.* 1860 *Emerson Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 349 They who heard and conceal.

b. *transf.* To hide from other senses.

1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 63 As the musician plays the air which he proceeds to conceal in a tempest of variations. 1884 *Stevenson New Arab.* Nis. 211 The noises of the storm effectually concealed all others.

Hence *Concealing vbl. sh.* and *pph. a.*

1580 *Hollybush Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Recallment*, a concealing. 1590 *Spenner F. Q.* i. ii. 34 Double griefs afflict concealing hearts. 1596 *Artif. Handsomeness* 163 Ingenious concealings, or amendments of what is... amisse. 1870 *Proctor Other Worlds* iv. 98 If we held the concealing medium to be of a cloudy nature.

**Conceal(e)**, *var.* of *CONCEAL* *v.* *Obs.* to reconcile.

**Concealable** (*kŋns'fɪl'əb'l*), *a. rare.* [*f. CONCEAL* + *-ABLE*]. That may be concealed.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 6 The omniscency of

God, whereunto there is nothing concealable. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 381 Laying bare to public gaze a concealable deformity.

**Concealed** (*kŋns'fɪld*), *pph. a.* [*f. CONCEAL* + *-ED*]. Hidden, disguised, put out of sight, kept secret, etc.: see the verb.

1588 *Allen Admon.* 20 Her vnlawfull longe concealed or fained yssue. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 98 What sayes my conceal'd Lady to our conceal'd Loue? 1595 *John v. ii.* 139 To die like Buckets in concealed Welles. 1753 *W. Melmoth Cicero* vi. i. (R.), The most concealed and unfrequented paths of philosophy. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* i. 210 She had been, during some years, a concealed Roman Catholic. 1858 *Mrs. Oliphant Laird of Norlaw* i. 272 A little room boasting 'a concealed bed', that is to say, a recess shut in by folding-doors, and just large enough to contain a bedstead.

† b. *Concealed land*: land privately held from the king by a person having no title thereto: used *esp.* of lands that had been monastic property before the Reformation. *Obs.*

1593 *Nashe Four Lett. Conf.* 43 Still he retaineth (like conceal'd land) some part of his proud mind in a beggers purse. 1624-32 *Title to Act 21 Jas. I.*, c. 2 (Pulton), Concealed Lands shall not be recovered vnlesse it may be proued that the King had title vnto them within 60 years. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 158 That... belongeth to the [French] Crowne... for want of heires males... or... for want of such as can make just claim, much like our conceal'd Lands in England. 1654 *Fuller Two Serms.* 23 Concealed Lands belonged anciently to the King.

Hence *Concealedly adv.*, *Concealedness.*

1622 *Wither Philarete* (1633) 713 She that Faire-one is whom I Here have praised concealedly. 1653 *Gauden Hierasp.* 379 Worldly lusts and interests silyly creep in, and conceal'd in their hearts. 1670 *Cotton Esperson* ii. vi. 281 [It] began... to appear out of the conceal'dness, and obscurity, where it had... lain hid.

**Concealer** (*kŋns'fɪl'ər*), *Also 6* *concealour*, *concealor*. [*a. Anglo-F. conceleur*, *f. conceleur*; see *-ER* 1 and 2: cf. *CONCEAL*].

1. One who conceals.

1514 *Pittzerb. Just. Peas* (1538) 142 Every suche person sooffendinge, theyrayders... concealours, etc. 1581 *Lambard Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 203 If he do wilfully conceal that hunting... then the same concealment shal be Felonie in such concealer. 1590 *Greene Never too late* (1600) 45 As I will be a friendly counsellor, so I will be a faithful concealer. 1658 *Ussher Annals* an. 3961 (R.) Rewards to them that would tell him of them, and punishments to the concealers. 1820 *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 82 Abettors, Concealers, and Receivers of their Spoils.

† b. *Law*. In 17th c., applied to persons who surreptitiously procured a grant of fictitious or obsolete Crown rights, in order to disturb possessors who had long held lands in good faith. *Obs.*

App. resting entirely upon the use of the word in 39 Eliz. c. 22, where it does not appear to be a technical term, but to be simply applied to persons who concealed the truth or material facts to the injury or prejudice of others; but by writers in the 17th c. apparently associated with *CONCEALMENT* 1 b: see note *r* below.

1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz. c. 22* They the said Concealers have conveyed the said premisses or some parte thereof unto others not ignorant of the said fraud and yll practice, whose have by collor of the said pretended title attempted to trouble the possession of divers the Tennants and Farmors of the said Byshoppricke. *Ibid.* Neither yet her Maiestie tooke any knowledge of any suche pretended title, neither meant to passe any such to the said Concealers. 1623 *Sir T. Carew Sp. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 118 The good Bills against Monopolies, Informers and Concealers may now pass [Act 21 Jas. I. c. 2; see *CONCEALMENT*]. c 1630 *Coke 3rd Inst.* 188 (*Commenting on 21 Jas. I. c. 2*), Against Concealers (*ut videtur Hominum genus*) and all Pretences of Concealments whatsoever... Certain indigne and indigent persons, plying into many ancient titles of the crown... have passed surreptitiously in letters patents... the manners lands tenements and hereditaments of long time enjoyed by the subjects of this realm. c 1670 *Hobbes Dial. Com. Laws* 56.

† The following absurd account of the word was copied verbatim by Blount from Minshew, and thence passed down in the *Law Dicts.* to Wharton, and so into modern Dicts.

1617 *Minshew Dictor.* *Concealers* in the Common Law, bee such as find out Concealed Lands, that is, such Lands as privily are kept from the King by common persons, having nothing to show for them, Anno 39 Eliz. c. 22. They be so called... by an Antiphrasis, or contrarie speaking, because indeed they do not concealesuche lands, but reueale them. *Ut monis a monendo.*

Hence † *Concealeress*, a female concealer.

1611 *Corcia, Recleressie*, a concealeress; also a woman that priuily receiue thorne goods.

**Concealment** (*kŋns'fɪlmənt*). *Also 4* *concealement*, (5 *concealement*), 6 *concealement*. [*a. OF. concelement*, *f. conceiller* to hide: see *-MENT*].

1. The concealing or keeping secret (of any information). In *Law*, The intentional suppression of truth or fact known, to the injury or prejudice of another; *Concealment of birth*: see *quot.* 1874.

[1292 *Britton* i. ii. § 5 Et si le Couroner... eyt suspicioun de concelement de la verité.] c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 297 Porgh fals concelement William did his wille. 1499 in *Eng. Gl'ds* (1870) 416, I shall... do no concealment of the kynges rightes. c 1521 *Ch. Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 64 I. 179 Committed to the Towre... for a smale conceylement proceeding of negligence. 1553 *Grimalde Cicero's Offices* iii. (1558) 142 Such manner of concealments cannot all be comprehended in the ciuill lawe. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 479 Where any fraud or concealment is practised by the vendor, by which the estate is evicted... a bill in Chancery... will lead to a better discovery of the concealment, and the circumstances attending it. 1848 *Arnould*

*Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. ii. ii. 520 Concealment, in the law of insurance, is the suppression of a material fact within the knowledge of the assured, which the Underwriter has not the means of knowing. 1874 A. S. TAYLOR *Man. Med. Juris.* xlv. (ed. 9) 486 The concealment of pregnancy is no offence in the English Law, but the concealment of delivery or of the birth of a child is a misdemeanour... Any person tried for the murder of any child, and acquitted thereof, may be found guilty of concealment of birth.

b. *esp.* The holding of land against the king's rights, without a proper title. *Patentees or grantees of concealments*: i.e. persons to whom patents or grants of concealed lands were given.

1623 *Act 21 Jas. I.*, c. 2 An act for the general quiet of the subjects against all pretences of concealment whatsoever. *Ibid.*, [Persons]... Claiming or pretending to have any claims... to the same [lands] by force or colour of any Letters Patents, Grants, vpon suggestion of Concealment or wrongfull detaining or not being in Charge, or defective Titles. *Ibid.*, All Patentees, or Grantees of Concealments or defective Titles. *Ibid.*, By reason of any Commission, or other authority to find out Concealments, defective Titles, or Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, out of charge. 1691 *T. H[ale] Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxiv, Raking for old Debts, the number of Informations, Projects vpon concealments, I could not find... ever to advantage the Crown.

*fig. or allusively.* 1613 *Fletcher, etc. Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you To grant me one concealment. a 1625 — *Hunt. Lieut.* ii. i, They say she keeps an office of concealments.

2. *gen.* The action of concealing or keeping secret.

a 1600 *Hooker Ecl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 4 Confession doth... abate the weight of men's offences, concealment doth make them heavier. 1607 *Shaks. Twel. N.* ii. iv. 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i'th budde Feede on her damaskes cheekes. 1665 *Boyle Ocean. Refl.* v. iv. (1673) 309 A modest Concealment of [ones Excellencies]. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 39, I know that all concealments are vain and useless. 1861 *Tulloch Eng. Purit.* ii. 193 He made no concealment of his opinions.

† 3. Secret knowledge; a secret, a mystery. *Obs.*

1597 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV*, iii. i. 167 A worthy Gentleman, Exceeding well read, and profited in strange concealments. 1622 *T. Scott Belg. Pismire* 47 What skills it, whether my soule departs with many concealments which might have bettered others.

4. The action of hiding anything from view.

1607 *Shaks. Cor.* i. ix. 21, 'Twere a concealment worse then a Theft. 1745 *P. Thomas Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 64 He... commanded... that every Man's Chest and Hammock should be search'd to prevent Concealments. — *Ibid.* 306 A general Search was made on board both Ships... for Concealments of Money, Plate, or Jewels.

b. The condition of being hidden from sight, or from recognition by disguise. *Esp.* in the phr. *in concealment*: hidden, in hiding, in a hiding-place.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* iv. iii. 54 (Globe) Some dear place Will in concealment wrap me up a while. 1794 *S. Williams Vermont* 143 A superiority in situation, numbers, concealment or some other circumstance. 1804 *Mar. Edgeworth Moral T.* (1816) I. 202 She has a lover... in concealment... you won't betray him. *Mod.* He has absconded, and is still in concealment.

c. The capacity of concealing; in *pl.* *quasi-concr.*, conditions or surroundings that conceal.

1728 *Thomson Spring* 590 (1738) The clefted tree Offers its kind concealment to a few [birds]. 1848 *H. Miller First Impr.* v. (1857) 79 A gang of coiners were suspected... of harbouring among its concealments. 1857-8 *Seares Athan.* 88 The concealments and envelopments of this material body.

**Concearn**, *obs.* *f. CONCERN*.

**Conceat**, *-ceave*, *obs.* *ff. CONCET, CONCEIVE*.

**Concede** (*kŋns'ɪd*), *v.* [*a. F. concēde-r* (16th c. in *Littre*), or *ad. L. concēdere* to withdraw, give way, yield, grant, etc., *f. con-* altogether + *cēdere* to go away, give way, yield: see *CEDE*].

1. *trans.* To admit, allow, grant (a proposition), to acknowledge the truth, justice, or propriety of (a statement, claim, etc.); sometimes in weaker sense, To allow formally for the sake of argument.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 If (as Macrobius and very good Authors concede) Bacchus... be the same Deity with the Sunne. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* xv. i, If by virtue these writers mean the exercise, etc... I shall very readily concede the point. 1836 *J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 195 The law itself was not conceded to have been unjust. 1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* i. viii, Conceding, for a moment, that there is any analogy between a bee and a man. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/4 The claim of the negro to be exactly a brother... seems not yet to be finally conceded.

2. To grant, yield, or surrender (anything asked or claimed, e.g. a right, a privilege).

1632 *Hayward Tr. Biondi's Eronima* 81 Concede me I pray you this small digression. *Ibid.* 101 Vouchsafe to concede me onely the first attribute in your esteeme, and that shall content me. 1805 *Southey Madoc in W. viii*, What wouldst thou that To these Hoamen I should now concede? 1841 *Miss Mitford in L'Estrange Life* III. viii. 123 The money... was conceded. 1858 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 558 Free trade was conceded to the West Indian Islands. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 Any advance of wages at present is not warranted... and cannot be conceded.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a concession.

1780 *Burke Sp. Bristol Wks.* III. 371 When... I wished you to concede to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet. 1799 *Beddocks Contrib. Phys. Knowl.* Introd. 25 By conceding equally to opinions, of which none can have any solid title to preference.



Hence *Conceded ppl. a., Concededly adv.*, admittedly, *Conceding vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 263 From conceded mistakes they authentically promoted errors. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy magn.* 10 The father's conceding act. 1757 *Herald* No. 16 A conceding of more than his subject... required of him. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 41 Conceded lands. 1882 *N. York Tribune* 22 Mar., 'The present Executive Mansion... is concededly not what it ought to be.'

† **Concedence.** *Obs.* -1 [f. L. type \**concedentia*, f. *concedere*: see CONCEDE and -ENCE.] The action of conceding; concession.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 116 (D.) [Terms] accepted upon a mutual concedence; they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.

**Conceder.** One who concedes.

In mod. Dicts.

**Conceill**, var. of **CONCILE** *v.* *Obs.*

**Conceit** (kɒnsɪt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-8 *conceipt(e)*; *β.* 4-7 *conceyt(e)*, 5-7 *-ceite*, 6-7 *-ceat(e)*, (7 *-ciet*), 5 *-conceit*; *γ.* 4-6 *conseyt(e)*, *-seite(e)*, (5 *-soeyt(e)*), 5-6 *-sayte*, 6 *consate*, *Sc.* *-sait(e)*, (*-saight*, *-sette*), 7 *Sc.* *-seate*. [To this there appears to be no corresp. OF. word, so that it would seem that *conceit* was formed in Eng. from *conceive*, on the analogy supplied by *deceive*, *deceit* (OF. *deceite*, *-cyle*, *-cile*, Anglo-F. *desceit* (in Langtoft) = L. type *decepta*), *receive*, *receipt* (OF. *receite*, *reçoite*, F. *recepce*, *receite* = L. *recepta*). It. *conceito* (= L. *conceptus* = a conceiving) was evidently the source of some of the later senses.]

I. Conception; conceiving and its product.

† 1. That which is conceived in the mind, a conception, notion, idea, thought; device. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 692 For þi wolde I fayn remeue Thy wrong conceyte. *Ibid.* III. 755 Alas conceytes wronge What harm þey don. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxiii. 16 Do thi conseilis [That is, performe thi good purpos conseyued there]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 137 When the word to the conceipt descordeth. 1440 *Pronk. Parv.* 89 Conceyte, *conceit*. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in *Harl. Dodsley* I. 7 Every man after his fantasy Will write his conceit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. Ep. 6 Ane tennere conceit. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 1 But a vaine conceit of simple men. 1630 FULLER *Italy War.* v. (1840) 8 'I want in language to express their conceits. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 88 Being thus possess'd with a Conceit that we could not Sail from hence till September.

† 2. Const. of *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 28 I. 33 The king is growen... in conceits and knowlege of his high... estat. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 6. 141 Soothing of people with conceit of plenty. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 37 Dr. Brown hath ranked this conceit of the Eyes of a Nail amongst the vulgar errors of the multitude. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. viii. (1865) 288 A glimmering conceit of some such thing.

† 3. Used in the logical senses of **CONCEPT**. *Obs.*

1588 *Fraunce Lawyer's Logike* 92 Every conceit of the mind is determinatly eyther generall or speciall, and speciall eyther particular or singular. *Ibid.* 87. 1654 Z. COKE *Logike*, As the word *man* is [used] to express primarily the conceit which we form of human nature. *Ibid.* xi. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septsis Sci.* xxvi. 'This more then any man can determine, whether his conceit of what he calls white, be the same with another. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 20 That conceit which men have in their minds concerning a Horse... is the Notion or mental Image of that Beast.

† 4. Conception, signification, meaning. *Obs.*

1659 *Instruct. Oratory* 71 Eastern-tongues use... reduplication only for the more... gravity, without varying at all the conceit. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. xi. 40 Understanding of the Conceit and the humour of the words.

† 5. The faculty of conceiving; conception, apprehension, understanding. *Obs.*

1450 *Why I can't be a Nun* 336 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 247 Sum man wolde say, And to hys conceyte so hyt schulde seme, That I forsoke some a perlyte way. 1580 SIDNEY (J.), I not looking for such a matter, had not my conceit open to understand them. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 117 You have a good master and a quick conceit. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 48, I know you are a Gentleman of good conceit. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* I. § 11 (1684) 2 A Excellent, beyond all that our wit or conceit can imagine. 1805 WORDSW. *Vaggoner* I. 91 His own conceit the figure planned.

† 6. Capacity (mental). *Obs.*

1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* iv. 652 Thame to rehers it excedis my consait. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Capacitie*, largeness of a place, conceit or receipt.

† 7. Frame of mind, disposition. *Obs.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* II. ii. Theyr lye in wayte Gyauntes great... that all devoureth by theyr yll conceyte.

† 8. The process or action of conceiving; conception. *Obs.*

1594 *DRAYTON Idea* 860 Wise in Conceit, in Act a very sot. 1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xviii. 57 The Earl of Murray had departed lately from the Scotch Court, upon conceit of that Queen's love to the Lord Darneley.

II. Personal or private opinion.

† 1. Personal opinion, judgement or estimation, usually 'in a neutral sense' (J.), as *in my conceit*, in my opinion or conception of the case. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yenn. Prolog.* § 7. 661 Ye schul have no mysbileve Ne wrong conceit of me in youre absence. 1440 *Generydes* 4739 A liill dogge. In here conseite a grete Jewell it was. 1448 R. Fox *Chron.* (Camden Soc.) 114 The seyde duke stode in gode conseyte of the peple. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prolog. 11 Ve sal fynd amang ane thousand men, ane thousand consaitis. 1553 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* II. (Arb.) 127 Comeliness of bewtye doeth

...avaunce the wifes in the conceite of their husbandes. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts N. T.* 61 Herod had an awfull and reverent conceit of John. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 11 (1684) 100 Willing to lay down all conceits of their neighbours. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 369 A remonstrance... containing a submissive conceit, that one hundred thousand pounds... would answer.

† 2. b. of oneself, one's own opinions, etc., with qualifying adjs. *bad, good*, etc. *Obs.* See also **SELF-CONCEIT**, orig. 'self-conceived opinion'. (Cf. § 5 b.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 136 Vayne conceits of his own opinion. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 84 To confirme that good self-conceit and opinion of his owne. 1677 *BARROW Serms.* (1683) II. i. 11 Every man is unwilling to entertain a bad conceit of himself. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 9 Such as have a mean and low Conceit of themselves. 1788 *BURNS Let. to Charinda* 7 Mar., Lord, send us a guide conceit of ourself!

† 3. In one's own conceit: in one's own private opinion, estimation, or judgement: now coloured by sense 6.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 63 Thys clerke... was wise and wyttie in hys owne conceyte. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom.* xii. 16 Be not proude in youre awne consaytes [CRANM. & Geneva opinions; *Rhetus* conceit; 1611, 1881 conceits]. 1535 *Jove Apol. Tindale* 5 Standing to michie in our own conaighis. 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 734 He imagined in his awne conceit, that this request would be made. 1670 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* I. (1692) 176 By falling down in your own conceit, you are mounted higher in the opinion of all others. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunk.* Wks. 1730 I. 36 A drunkard does... fancy himself a king in his own conceit.

† 4. Favourable opinion, esteem; = *good conceit* in 4. Now *disl.* exc. in *out of conceit with*, dissatisfied with, no longer pleased with.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 445 I. 96 John Fermour... stondyth out of the conceyte of much peple. 1480 *Robt. Deyvil* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 50 Ye be in grace and conceyte with Almyghty God. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyskyn.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliii, Thou mayst suspect... Him more in favour and in conceit then thou. 1550 *GREENE Pr. Bacon* Wks. (1861) 173 Europes conceit of Bacon hath an end. 1651 *Life Father Sirpi* (1676) 89 With all the Grandees... he was in the greatest conceit that any private person could obtain. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* I. iv, What fine lady hast thou been putting out of conceit with herself. 1788 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 192 Enough to put us out of conceit of such defenders. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* IV. x. 184 To be out of conceit with our lot in life. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, I hauna much consait of 'er [i.e. I don't think much of her].

† 5. of oneself, or one's qualities. Cf. **SELF-CONCEIT**.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 499 b, Blynded with selfe love... swallowed upp with his owne conceit. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 87 Conceit of their own insufficiency hath ouerthrowne many. 1598 *BARNFIELD Compl. Poetrie* xix, The flattering Glasve of Pride, and Self-conceit. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv, They... possessed the poor man with a conceit of his excellent Poetry. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's England* xv. 77 That man that is skilled in these tongues hath not little conceit of himself. 1776 *ADAM SMITH IV. N.* (1869) II. ii. 422 The landlord's conceit of his own superior knowledge. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* II. 227 With... a large conceit of himself.

† 6. An overweening opinion of oneself; over-estimation of one's own qualities, personal vanity or pride; conceitedness. App. short for prec. or for **SELF-CONCEIT**.

1605 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vous* I. § 96 The proude man, though hee be empty of good substance, yet he is full of conceite. 1836 *Hon. SMITH Tim Trunph.* (1876) 200 Conceit—taking ourselves at our own valuation generally about fifty per cent. above the fair worth. 1845 *Ford Haulth.* Spain I. 50 It takes the conceit out of a man. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brankf.* I. i. 4 Conceit... is to human character what salt is to the ocean; it keeps it sweet, and renders it endurable.

III. Fancy; fanciful opinion, action, or production.

† 1. A fanciful notion; a fancy, a whim.

1530 *PALSGR. 207a* Conceyte, *fantaisie*. [1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 22 Fortune is... ane vane consait ymagin in the hartis of onfaythful men.] 1611 *DEKKER Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 195 Some have a conceit their drink tastes better in an outlandish cup then in our owne. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Can. (1693) 395 A conceit or fancy, *imaginatio*. 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 425 As the conceit took her, she made him fall out with all his friends, one after another. 1848-76 *MILL Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Rem. 2 The conceit seems too preposterous to be thought of as a serious opinion.

† 2. (without pl.) Fancy, imagination, as an attribute or faculty.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* viii. 102 When reason should giue judgement, conceit standeth in the light. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 That high flying liberty of conceit proper to the Poet. 1590 *GREENE Or. Fur.* Wks. (1861) 94 In conceit build castles in the sky. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 57 The cause of this sickness some attribute to sloath; some to conceite. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* III. 244 In Conceit Already grasp the warm-contested Prize. 1874 *DIXON Two Queens* xvii. viii, The name of Anna tickled his conceit.

† 3. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty notion or expression; now applied disparagingly to a strained or far-fetched turn of thought, figure, etc., an affectation of thought or style; = **CONCETTO**.

1513 *DOUGLAS Bnais* I. Prolog. 344 Als oft as 3e him reid... 3e fynd lyk tyme sum merye new consait. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 264 How... our tounge may be framed to pretie conceits. 1633 *Tras. Hid. Secrets* Pref., Some rare conceits not before published. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 46 Most of his conceits were either Scripture-jests, or

lascivious jests; for which I count no man witty. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 10 Sometimes I drew the conversation up... to a proper point, and produced a conceit which I had treasured up. 1788 *Reid Int. Powers* II. x. 287 His style is disagreeable being full of Conceits. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. v. iii. § 2, 25 Extravagant metaphors... and conceits on equivocal words are very frequent in the Adone. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* x. 324 The Greeks had no conceits: they did not call the waves 'nodding hearse-plumes'... or laburnums 'dropping wells of fire'. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 907/a The Seventeenth Century, when the sweetness of song, is for the most part lost in its conceits.

† 4. A fanciful action, practice, etc.; a trick.

1520 *Vergil* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 59 The lyfe of Vergilius with many dyvers consaytes that he dyd. 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 719 A pretie conceit that happened in this gathering. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arb.) 67 Practise some pleasant conceit vpon thy poore patient. 1644 *BULWER Chirolo.* x Declarative conceits of Gesture. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* I. 186 Men, overlarded with a large estate, May spill their treasure in a nice conceit. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. 214 Religious enthusiasm had degenerated into the pretty conceits of Mariolatry.

† 5. (without pl.) The use of conceits as a quality of literary taste or style; 'sentiment, as distinguished from imagery' (J.).

1589 *NASHE in Greene's Menaph.* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Oft haue I obserued... a secular wit... to bee more iudiciall in matters of conceit, then our quadrant credulios. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 291 Some to conceit alone their taste confine. 1763 *SHENSTONE Ess.* 227 Conceit is false taste, and very widely different from no taste at all. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. v. iv. § 53 A tendency to conceit is perceived in Rapiin.

† 6. 'Gaiety of imagination' (J.), wit.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 263 His Wit is as thicke as Tewkesburie Mustard: there is no more conceit in him, than is in a Mallet. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 7 Sudden scintillations of conceit.

† 7. *coner.* A fancy article. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 Steyned clothes wt ymages, and other conceytes longyng to the seid place. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iii. 80 Marchantys wych cary out thyngys necessary... and byrny in agayn wayn tyffulys and conceytes. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 331 Ouches, or earrings, and other conceits made of amber. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. L.* I. 35. 1640 *a Lond. Petit.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. i. 95 The turning of the Communion Table Altar-wise, setting Images, Crucifixes, and Conceits over them, and Tapers and Books upon them. 1712 *AUDSON Symp.* No. 59 ¶ 5 To blemish his excellent Plan with so poor a conceit. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneer* vii, A small basket of the ash-wood slips, coloured in divers fantastical conceits.

† 8. A fancy trifle for the table; kickshaws.

1525 *Lb. BRENNERS Frois.* II. xxvi. 72 He wolde gladlye se conceytes and fantasies at his table. 1554 *KNOXES Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. 68 If your Mayster will haue any conceites after dinner, as apples, Nutt, or cream. 1582 *MUNDAY in Harl. Misc.* (Mab.) I. 182 The... last is sometime cheese, sometime preuered conceites. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 Mingling a conceit with butter.

† 9. Of a person: An oddity. *Sc.*

1878 W. MILLER *Wonderful Wean* in *Whistle-Binkie* II. 317 (Supp.) He was sic a conceit—sic an ancient-like wean.

IV. † 10. Conception of offspring. *Obs.*

1589 *Pasquil's Ret. Diji.* The myncing Daunc[s] conceit was so quick, that shee caught a child whilest her husbande was from her. [Perhaps only a pun.]

† 11. A (morbid) affection or seizure of the body or mind: see **CONCEIVE** *v.* 5; esp. in phrase *To take a conceit*: to become affected, to sicken, etc.

1568 R. CRAFTON *Chron. Hen. IV.* II. 433 When newes of this... was shewed to his father, he tooke such an inward conceit, that it cost him his lyfe. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. iv. (1632) 469 The Conceit of the stone... hath... so stopped my mine. 1622 *FRASER Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 201 He found the affection of the Pope so estranged from him, that hereupon hee tooke a conceit and dyed.

V. 12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **conceit-net** (*Sc.*), a kind of fishing net fixed by poles and including a portion of a tidal river or bay.

1805 *State, Leslie of Powis*, etc. 78 (Jam.) Whether the feith-nets, and conceit-net, and yare-net, are stent-nets? — *Ibid.* 109 The conceit-net is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth.

**Conceit** (kɒnsɪt), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. **CONCEIT** *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To take into the mind, apprehend, form a conception or notion of (some objective fact). *Obs.* Cf. **CONCEIVE** 8, 9.

1557 *EARL SHREWSBURY* in *Lodge Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 285 The Scotts begyne alreedy to conceyte a brute of an army. 1589 *GREENE Menaph.* (Arb.) 24 Thou... conceipst the Astronomical motions of the heavens. 1593 — *Vision* Wks. (1882) XII. 197 Yet I could not but conceit it hardly, and so in a discontented humor I sat me down vpon my bed-side. 1597 *DANIEL Ceu. Wares* I. lx, And to the king the whole discourse relate: who not conceipit it as it was told, etc. 1601 *SHAKS. Jew. C.* I. iii. 162 Him, and his worth, and our great need of him, You haue right well conceited. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, A part... which I have neither able apprehension to conceit, nor what I conceit gratious afflie to utter.

† 2. To imagine, fancy, think. Cf. **CONCEIVE** II.

1600 *HEYWOOD and Pt. Edw.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 151 How can ye once conceit so base a thing? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* II, I did conceit a most delicious feast. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 556/r Body is understood by conceiting a certain vast heap of Magnitude. 1847 *DE QUINCY Conversation* Wks. XIV. 167 Whatever France may conceit of herself. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'Mother... think I shall ave 'em [measles]? Dunna yo go to consait 'em; think nuthin' about it'.

b. with *obj.* and *infin.* *complement.* Now only in to *conceit oneself* (to be) something.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 1. 192 One of two bad wayes you must conceit me, Either a coward, or a Flatterer. 1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 141 He having conceited himself to be free. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 188 Antiquity conceited this Sea most dangerous. 1695 TAYLOR *Dreams & Vis.* vi. 85 Things which they conceit to be Innocent and Indifferent. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* iii. 184 note, Let not this name... be conceited to mean the learned Olaus Wormius. 1826 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* 337 Alfieri began to conceit himself already a poet. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 505 Conceiting himself to be made of better clay than other men.

c. with *obj. clause.* Now chiefly *dial.* 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Istine* 4 b. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* x If any man conceit that this is the lot and portion of the meane sort only. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. 837. 17. I conceit such grant is good. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 147. I conceited he should not kill me. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Just. Relig.* (1782) I. 322 Arts of sorcery which they conceit that he learned in Egypt. 1823 DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. XII. 68 Never conceit that I shall lend any the more countenance... to your connection. [1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 'I consate you'll be free Lunnun'. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* 'I consate you're a stranger here-away'. 1883 *Leicestersh. Word-bk.* 'Ah consate it war', i. e. I think it was.]

†3. *intr.* To form a conception, think, conceive. *Const. of (one), subord. clause.* ? *Obs.*

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* i. 581 You shall do me wrong If otherwise you do conceit of me. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* 266 The Italians conceiting marvellous highly of themselves. 1604 SHAKS. *Obs.* iii. 149 One, that so imperfectly conceits [Q. conjuncts]. 1624 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 308 So Hierome conceiteth on those words. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (1743) 256 The sword of St. Paul, not the dagger of William Walworth, as some have conceited. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. ii. viii. 126 The Laurel was... that with which, they conceited, he crowned his head. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi. Another strain of minstrelsy, and, as the Bonnet-maker conceited, one which approached much nearer.

4. *trans.* To fill or inspire with a conceit or fancy. 1587 GREENE *Epithes* Wks. (1882) VI. 233 Whose dreames were but sweete slumbers conceited by imagination of the beauty of his Polixena. 1599 — *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (1862) 96 To plague the Palatine with jealousy, And to conceit him with some deep extreme. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & L.* 227 Pert wittlings fling crude fancies round As wanton whim conceits them.

b. *refl.* (cf. *self-conceit*).

1809 J. BLACK tr. *Schlegel's Lect. Dram. Art & Lit.* iii. (1876) 50 Conceiting themselves that they have far surpassed the ancients. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discurs.* (1853) 21 We... conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 18 To conceit ourselves that our progeny will be satisfied with our English.

5. To have a good conceit of, to take a fancy to, 'fancy'. Now *dial.*

1589 GREENE *Tullius Love* Wks. 1882 VII. 154 [Lentulus] both conceited the methode, and allowed of the manner. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 209 Yea that conceit such Poemes as more learned not conceive, Reade not the rest. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Intro. 2 The strong unbought Lust of Sovereign Rule, Makes him conceit the Prince, forget the Fool. 1786 MRS. BENNETT *Jam. Indiscr.* iii. 107 I should never conceit a dress that had not afforded the poor devil a few yards for themselves. 1830 LAMB *Pseudobrother's D.* in *Blackw.* XXVII. 97 That gentleman might conceive a favourite chemise that had descended to her. 1834 MISS MURFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 365, I shall never conceit the sight of a perch again. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* 'I can't consate that man's face, somehow'.

†6. To conceive as a purpose or design; = CON-CEIVE 7. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 139 Othoman... began now... to conceit greater matters, for the further increase of his honor. 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 166 What I have conceited to speak in Parliament. 1698 HEYWOOD *Visa Wom.* ii. i. Wks. 1874 V. 297, I have conceited, to have Luce married to this blunt Gentleman.

†7. To conceive (hope, a liking, etc.); = CON-CEIVE 6. *Obs.*

a 1641 *Secr. Mem. Earl of Leicester* (1706) 175, I conceited hope that he might... become in time an honorable... neighbour.

Hence *Conceiting vbl. sb.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* x From her perverse conceiting of God and holy things, she had fallen to believe no God at all. 1644 DRAKE *Nat. Bodies* i. (1658) 3 Our unwary conceiting that things are in their own natures after the same fashion as we consider them in our understanding.

**Conceited** (kŋns'it'ed), *pp. a.* [f. CONCEIT sb. and v. + -ED.] I. Chiefly from the sb.

†1. Of a person; a. Having a conceit, conception, intelligence, wit, a mind (of such a kind). *Obs.* 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* p. xvi, Merie conceited. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iii. O dull conceited Dido! 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* i. 16 Your third quickie conceited man. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* clxxix. 752 Humane, rationally, and pleasantly conceited.

†b. Having a good 'conceit': intelligent, ingenious, clever: said of persons and their works. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1371 Cloud-kissing Illion... Which the conceited Painter drew so provid. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* *Seris of Soyle* 33 Observations... such as I have partly drawn from conceited wits.

†c. Clever, witty, amusing: said of persons and their words or writings. *Obs.* 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. ii, You are conceited, Sir. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 403 A few conceited merry and laughing Epitaphes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iii. (1651) 259 The Egyptians... are commended to be... a conceited merry Nation. 1649 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII.*

an. 1534 The pleasure he had in his conceited and merry language. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 365 Conceited or witty, *lepidus*.

2. Having an opinion, opinioned, of opinion; esp. having an opinion of such a kind: 'minded', 'affected', 'disposed'. (Cf. CONCEIT v. 4.) Now *dial.*

1587 FLEMING *Contr. Holmsh.* III. 1552/2 Wherewith he could not but be pleasantlie conceited. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 6 The first language... whereof diners haue bin diuersely conceited. 1649 SLEDEN *Lavus Eng.* i. lxiii. (1739) 128 The people [were] well-conceited of the King's aims. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar.* ii. 10 Very unpleasant to taste, if they be not very well conceited thereof. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1729) 96 They are strongly conceited, that this addition... doth... meliorate their cider. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. ii. 27 To be well conceited, and well affected toward his Maker. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.* 'I'm consated he'll kill hissen' wi' drink'.

†b. Possessed with a good opinion of; = well-conceited in prec. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 34 Of our Chirurgians they were so conceited that they beleueed any Plaister would heale any hurt. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 98 So much conceited of a Novelty. 1683 tr. *Erasmus's Moriae Enc.* 45 Be yourself thoroughly conceited of your deserts. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. iii. 245 This proud nation fondly conceited of its antiquity.

†c. Well disposed, favourably minded, to. *Obs.*

1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 14 Many men... will hardly be persuaded to be thereto conceited.

3. Having an overweening opinion of oneself, or one's own qualities, etc.; vain. Orig. *self-conceited*. (The principal existing sense.)

[1597 THYNNE in *Animaadu.* (1865) Intro. 99 The selfe conceited Mr. Savile, provoker of Beatone. 1597 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1799) II. lxix. 240 Assuming the air of a self-conceited dupe.] 1608-11 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vow* Wks. 1837 VIII. 27 A conceited man must be a fool, for that overweening opinion he hath of himselfe, excludes all opportunity of purchasing knowledge. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 May II. 11 He is one of the conceitedest men living. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* lxvii. 111 A talking, impertinent, vain, and conceited creature. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Club* Wks. (Bohn) III. 95 One of those conceited prigs who value nature only as it feeds... them. 1872 DARWIN *Emotious* xiii. 331 The conceited are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation.

b. Const. of († in) oneself, one's own qualities.

1618 E. ELTON *Expos. Romanus* vii. (1622) 190 They are highly conceited of themselves. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 81 Conceited of his own talents. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. 157 Highly conceited in his superior knowledge. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. i. iv. 203 The less a man knows, the more conceited he is of his proficiency.

4. Fanciful, fantastical, whimsical. Now only *dial.* = Full of notions, fastidious.

1609 SHAKS. (*Titid.*) Troilus and Cressid... with the conceited wooing of Pandarus Prince of Licia. 1649 MILTON *Eikon. Pref.* (1851) 334 The conceited portraiture before his Book... sett there to catch fools. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 365 Conceited or fantastical, *impudens*. 1699 BENTLEY *Phat.* 263 'Tis a conceited word of the Poet's making. 1845 *Whitby Gloss.* *A consated body*, a person given to foolish or nervous notions. 1864 *Yorksh. dial.* *K'rhby* (from *corresp.*), She was always very conceited over her food. The cows are that conceited they will not drink after the others.

†b. Fancifully dressed or attired. *Obs.*

c 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 98 Delicate in speech, gwynette in aray, conceitid in all poyntes. 1595 S. EDWARDS in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 17 Stately troups rich conceited.

II. From the vb.

5. Conceived, devised. *arch.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. l. (1641) 3/1 Some fantastick fore-conceited Plot. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xiii. 523 Some of the pictures in this play are daintily conceived.

†b. Imagined, fancied; imaginary. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii. iv. (1660) 56 A portion thereof, distinguished... only by a conceited line of partition, never heretofore heard of. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 220 His conceited Building of Stone-Heng by the Danes. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 58 A guilty conscience is more terrified with conceited dangers, than a pure conscience is with real ones. 1793 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 27 Imaginary and conceited Expedients.

†6. Ingeniously devised; ingenious. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* Title, Diverse new and conceited Experiments. *Ibid. Div. New Exper.* 5 In my conceited booke of gardening.

7. Fancifully made; 'fancy'. *Obs.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 8 Banqueting fruit and conceited dishes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 170 A conceited chayre to sleep in with the legs stretch out. 1682 WHEELER *Journ.* *Greece* i. 74 A conceited Chariot, or, to tell the truth, a Cart.

**Conceitedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conceited manner.

†1. Cleverly, wittily, ingeniously. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sneton.* 21 Cicero most pleasantly and conceitedly [said]. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 653 A witty check... conceitedly to rebuke and hit in the teeth those shrewd women.

2. Fancifully, whimsically; in the manner of a conceit. *arch.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probleme* 129 Conceitedly and phantastically devised. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* iii. Notes 53 Sir Philip Sidney, to fit his Sonnet... conceitedly adds a foward, but chide, Lady for the seventh. 1635 WYLLIAMS *Emblems* To Rdr. Bookes conceitedly composed. 1827 Q. Rev. XXXV. 411 Home Tooke's... work, so happily denominated *Ensa Itreopoevra*, and so conceitedly 'Diversions of Purley'.

3. In a conceited or self-satisfied manner.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 216 Martialists in Discipline... the ancient vse, conceitedly, doe bar. 1670 in *Phenix* (1721) I. 364 The conceitedly-learned Mayor. 1795 *Phantoms of Cloisters* I. 170, 'I mean', said he, conceitedly, 'when you'll have the honour of being Lady Aberton'. 1869 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 8 Thoroughly insignificant, conceitedly harmless.

**Conceitedness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Cleverness, intelligence; wit. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 271 This conceitedness which we call reason. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 537 The forwardness... and conceitedness of the Youth.

†2. Fancifulness; imagination. *Obs.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. i. 4 All proceeded from conceitedness and fancy. 1708 T. SMITH in *Hearne's Collect.* 24 July II. 121, I... pityed his weakness and conceitedness.

3. Self-conceit.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 311 Wee see, what a wide gate into Hell, conceitednesse is. 1665 PERYS *Diary* 23 Oct. I am troubled with the much talk and conceitedness of Mrs. Williams. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 157 Were Conceitedness, Vanity, and Pride, to take hold of my frail Heart! 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 106 This pragmatical conceitedness, which converts courtesy into insult.

†**Conceiter**, *Obs.* [f. CONCEIT v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who conceits or is fond of; a fancier.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The Dolphins (the sweete conceiters of Musick) fetch their careers on the waves. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* i. i. 5 Thus much... to our inueterate conceiters of bowes and blacke billes.

2. One who conceives or imagines; an inventor.

1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 21 Chimerical Conceiters, and Coimers of Fables.

†**Conceitful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. CONCEIT sb. + -FUL.]

Full of 'conceit'; clever, witty; imaginative.

1594 (*title*), Diana; or, the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. Constable. c 1595 J. DICKINSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 14 Whose golden lines are amongst conceitfull men, Esteem'd as doth his labours best behouee. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. i. (1641) 201 O richest Arras, artificial wrought With liveliest colours of conceitfull Thought.

**Conceitist**, [f. CONCEIT sb. + -IST.] A framer of conceits; an inventor.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. 160 As a conceitist, it hath laid on so many colours, that the counterfeit is more various than the patterne.

†**Conceitive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. Given to uttering conceits; witty, arch.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 189 One of the Ptolomees was called Lampros: to say, conceitive.

**Conceitless**, *a.* [f. CONCEIT sb. + -LESS.]

Void of conceit; †thoughtless; †without conception or apprehension.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 96 Think'st thou I am so shallow, so conceitlesse, To be seduced by thy flattery. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1771 III. 29 He conceitlesse was, he nat knew to what place he was bent.

**Conceity** (kŋns'it'i), *a.* Chiefly Sc. [see -Y.]

Full of conceit: †ingenious, witty, fantastic (*obs.*); abounding in conceits, or in self-conceit.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirkbrunnall* vi. (Jam.) The conceaty resolution of Theodore in answer to the tyrant Lysimachus. 1675 J. DURHAM *Ten Commandm.* To Rdr. Dija (Jam.), Overcostly, curious, vain, and conceaty dressing and decking of the body. 1822 GALT *Steamboat* 339 (Jam.) 'He's... a wee conceity of himsel'. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 366 [Browning's] 'In a Gondola'... is soft and boneless somehow... and, so to speak, conceity. 1873 W. CARLETON *Over the Hills*, She was quite conceity.

**Conceivability** (kŋns'vāb'ility), [f. next + -ITY.] Quality or condition of being conceivable.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 97 The idea of the former is necessary to the conceivability of the latter. 1859 E. DARWIN in *D's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 234 Beyond all probability or conceivability.

**Conceivable** (kŋns'vāb'l), *a.* Also 6-7 conceivable. [f. CONCEIVE v. + -ABLE.]

†1. That can be received or taken in. *Obs.* (Cf. CONCEIVE 5, quot. 1587.)

1586 T. B. La *Prinmand. Fr. Acad.* (1589) i. 71 That... we might finde therein apt and conceivable foodes.

2. That can be conceived, imagined, or thought of; imaginable, supposable.

Often (like *imaginable*) an emphatic equivalent for 'just credible', 'at all credible' (of statements, etc.); also used to strengthen *all, any*, etc. in the sense 'all or any that can be even imagined or thought of'; cf. 'any mortal thing'.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 157 That he remained ignorant of this account it is not easily conceivable. 1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philor.* (1839) 81 Such things as have some conceivable cause. 1802 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 481 A particle... minuter than all assignable, all conceivable dimension. 1858 MANSELL *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 32 Consciousness... is only conceivable as a relation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 450 It is just conceivable that Duncan refused homage to Cnut. 1879 M'CARTHY *Omn. Times* II. xxviii. 327 He never seemed to have a moment's doubt on any conceivable question.

b. as sb. A conceivable thing.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 61 These are the first conceivable in Matter. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 64 Inconceivables are incessantly becoming Conceivables as our experience becomes enlarged.

**Conceivableness**, [f. prec. + -NESS.] Quality of being conceivable.

1731 BAILEY, *Conceivableness*, the being capable to be conceived or understood. [Hence in JOHNSON.] 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 146 Are we, then, to deny not only the conceivableness but the existence of the Absolute?

**Conceivably** (kənsi'vəbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly.] In a conceivable manner: as may be imagined or supposed; imaginably, possibly.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Casar* 61 The first thing he... possibly and conceivably could do. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. 4 Being truth it selfe [he cannot] conceivably admit the impossible society of error. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 3. The testimony of the best men... may conceivably not be trustworthy.

**Conceive** (kənsi'v), *v.* Forms: 3-4 *conceive*, -*saive*, (3-7-cine), 3-6 -*ceue*, 3-7 -*ceine*, -*ceyue*, 4 -*sayfe*, -*saywe*, (Sc.) -*saf*, 4-5 -*seyue*, -*sayue*, 4-6 -*saue*, 5 -*oayue*, -*sawe*, 6-7 -*ceaeue*, 7 -*ceave*, 7 -*conceive*. [a. OF. *concevoir*, -*oir*, (stressed stem *concei-v*):—L. *concipere*, f. *con-* altogether + *capere* to take. The F. form of the word is assimilated to verbs in -*ire*, while other Romanic langs. have -*ere*, -*ire*: cf. Pr. *concebre*, Sp. *concebir*, It. *concepere* and -*capere*. Nearly all the senses found in Fr. and Eng. were already developed in L., where the primary notion was app. 'to take effectively, take to oneself, take in and hold'. The development is thus partly parallel to that of CATON (esp. in branches VII, VIII), which word may be substituted for *conceive* in some uses.]

I. To conceive seed or offspring: with extensions of this sense.

1. *trans.* Of a female: To receive (seed) in the womb; to become pregnant with (young).

(Cf. CATON v. 29-32, and quot. under CONCEPT sb. 10.)  
1300 CURSOR *M.* 20822 (Cott.) Dis leudei... Conceiued thoru be hali gyst pat blisful child. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 Scho was chosen... for to consayfe Ihesu Criste and to bere him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 361, Suche a woman shall conceive a man chylde at suche a tyme. 1545 RAYNOLD *Epyth Mankynde* 14 When the seede is conceiuyd in at this gate or porte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. 1. 240 That a woman conceived me, I thank her; that she brought mee vp, I likewise gise her most humble thanks. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xi. 11 Through faith also Sara her selfe received strength to conceive seede. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 766 My womb conceiv'd A growing burden. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 90 ¶ 2 She conceived a Child by him. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Genius* i. § 64 Those [children] whom a woman has conceived in promiscuous intercourse.

b. *pass.* To be created or formed in the womb; to be engendered. (Sometimes not regarded as the action of the mother, esp. in expressions originating in the Eng. version of the Creed.)

1300 CURSOR *M.* 24976 (Gott.) I trou. in iesu crist... conceived of be hali gyst, born of be uirgine mari. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 446 He was consayved synfully With-in his awen moder body. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1278 Agamynon... hade a gay sone, Consayuit of Clunestrin. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1759 þe chylde... wyche was consayvyd on me be ryht | 1509 *Paternoster*, etc. Aij, Ihesu cryste his only sone... the whiche is conceived of the holy goost, borne of Mary the mayde. 1607 FORSELL *Serpens* (1653) 740 The female bringeth forth Egges, which she committeth to the earth... The young ones are conceived of themselves by the help of the Sun. 1860 HOOK *Lives Aps.* i. li. 57 He preached the Lord Jesus Christ, who... was conceived by the Holy Ghost.

† c. *loosely*. To cause to be conceived, to beget.  
1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 439 Whom God hath by his Spirit conceived in the wombe of the Church.

2. *intr.* To become pregnant.

1300 CURSOR *M.* 10578 (Cott.) Woman þat neuer neghed man, Conceiveu hu sal sco? | *Ibid.* 10897 (Gott.) Scho has conceiuyd of hir husband. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 72 Ar scho had taided thurght whatkyne chaunce Scho consayved, and thurgh whame. 1384 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 31 Thou schalt conceive in the wombe, and schalt bere a sone. 1460 *Emare* 479 The lady... Conceived and wente with chylde. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 38 And the flockes conceived before the rods. 1654 R. COPRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 241 Laodice... did seem in her sleep to have conceived with child by Apollo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conceive*, to be with Child, or to breed. 1785 *Anat. Dial.* (ed. 2) 354 The embryo is a name given to what a woman has conceived with. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 551 If she conceive again.

† 3. *pass.* To be made pregnant; to become or be pregnant, or with child. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 64 b. Many of them were conceived with their seed. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 1341/1 The Queene was conceived and quicke with child. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, x. li. 143 With Marie his wife, after she was conceived by the Holle-ghost. 1594 MARLOWE, etc. *Dido* i. 106 Till that a princess-priest, Conceived by Mars, Shall yield to dignity a double birth. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 152 A woman that is conceived with childe must not suffer death because of the childe that is within her.

fig. 1594 MARLOWE, etc. *Dido* i. 125 Had not the heauens, conceived with hell-born clouds, Veiled his... glory.

4. *fig.* In the following there is perh. conscious reference to senses 2 and 1 b 'to be engendered, bred', respectively.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 87 This minerall [philosopher's stone] Transformeth all the firste kinde, And maketh hem able to conceive Through his vertue, and receive... Of golde and silver the nature. *Ibid.* III. 106 The state of realms and of kinges In time of pees, in time of werre, It is conceived of the sterre.

† 5. *transf.* To take on (any state or condition: e. g. fire, moisture, disease, putrefaction, or the like). Sometimes the notion appears to have been 'catch',

from without, sometimes 'breed' within; but frequently both may have been present. *Obs.* Cf. CATON v. 33, 34, 44.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 250 Wherof his lord... A siknesse... Conceiued hath of dedly sorwe. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 51 The Plant conceiueh moisture in itself, which springeth forth into bud, from bud into flower, and from flower into fruit. 1621 G. HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 119 They are... composed of flax or tinder, apt to conceive fire. 1636 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 362 Having made a mixture of nitre and sulphur, by chance it conceived fire and went off with incredible celerity and noise. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 235 Meats of herbs and fruits quickly conceive putrefaction. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurgery*, put out 63 Dipping your finger in it [Spirit], and touching it with the flame of a Candle... it immediately conceives flame. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 84 The lightest waters most readily conceive igneous motion.

II. To take into, or form in, the mind.

6. To take or admit into the mind; to become affected or possessed with. Still used with permanent states, e. g. prejudice, liking, dislike; with temporary states, as sorrow, joy, *obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. CATON v. 32.)

Sometimes the notion of *breed* appears to be present.  
1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 15 He has consayued sorow. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 19 Lyf in this world is so shorte that ther ought none conceive hate nor will harme to other. 1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 307 By the reports that I heere of you, I conceive good hope of your doings. 1596 T. DANETT tr. *Comines* 357 The natural griefe that women vse to conceive in such cases. 1660 Bp. Hall's *Rem. Wks.*, *Life* 3 Whereat she began to conceive an unspeakable joy. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) i. iii. 129 The Prejudices which Men are apt to conceive against the Gospel. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 5 He had conceived a dislike... for this lady. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 68 One of the bigger boys... conceiving a friendship for Martyn. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIV. 149 Romney... almost at once conceived for her a passion of the best and purest kind.

† b. To form and entertain (an opinion). *Obs.*  
1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 358 We wolen seie opinli þe sentence þat we consayven. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1610) 383 The... singular opinion of godlines they conceived of him. 1886 TIVYNE in *Holiness* II. 457/a The opinion which I conceive of some of the Scottish writers. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 54 Of whom they have once conceived a good opinion.

7. To form (a purpose, design, etc.) in the mind; to plan, devise, formulate in idea.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Þet hi mynsten his [=them]... uram þe guode þet hi habep y-conceiuyed wydrage. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 186 The hert... Quhar-in consauit was that entent. 1384 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 23 Wee conceiuyeden, and speken of herte wrdys of lesing. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* v. 4 How is it that thou hast conceived this thinge in thyne herte? 1628 HOBBS *Thyncd.* (1822) 79 Neither side conceived small matters but put their whole strength to the war. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 318 He first conceived, then perfects his design. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 111 Orders were certainly conceived which were to be sent to the archbishop.

b. To form or evolve the idea of (any creation of skill or genius). Cf. CONCEPTION.

1596 HARRINGTON *Melan. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 6 Draught or plot thereof to be well conceived. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶ 9 The Thought of the Golden Compasses [Milton *P. L.* vii. 225] is conceived altogether in Homer's Spirit. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. His system, though ill conceived and worse arranged. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 The mind which conceived the Republic.

8. To form a mental representation or idea of; to form or have a conception or notion of; to think of, imagine. *Arch.* with *simple obj.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 Nane awa swete joye may be consayuede. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 Many men trowez noyt bot þat þai see... or þat þai may consayue with þaire awen kyndely wites. 1529 MORE *Herseyes* i. Wks. 117/a Words... be but ymages representing the things that the writer or speaker conceiueh in his minde. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. So when we God and Angels do conceive, And think of Truth. 1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* xiii. 71 When we would conceive a material object, our phancies present us with it's Idea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 627 All monstrous, all prodigious things... worse Than Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv. It is easier to conceive than describe the complicated sensations, etc. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66 The deaf-mute seems to conceive general ideas. 1888 *Jewish Q. Rev.* I. 55 The Rabbis could not conceive such a monstrosity as atheistic orthodoxy.

b. with *obj. clause*, or *inf. complement*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6857 If he myght right consayve in mynde, How grysely a devel es. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 129 He can not pryse nor conceive what good thou doest to hym. 1598 TIVYNE *Let. in Asinado.* (1865) Introd. 58, I cold not conceive wherefore the same was spoken. 1660 BARROW *Enchir.* i. xxxv. *Schol.* If the side A.B. be conceived to be carried along perpendicularly thro' the whole line BC. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* i. (Seager), As for the Nile, how Icarus and Phaeton came to be joined with it, I cannot conceive. 1875 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 19. 62 It may be said, 'though we cannot directly know consciousness to be finite in duration... yet we can very well conceive it to be so'.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. iv. (1736) 327 This Habit of conceiving clearly, of judging justly, and of reasoning well. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* i. 1, Conceiving, imagining and apprehending are commonly used as synonymous.

d. *intr.* To conceive of: To form or have a conception of, think of, imagine.

1606 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 73 Friends... we conceive of them as others from our selves: But children we think of... as... peeces of our own bodies. 1623 BINGHAM

*Xenophon* 49 If any other man... conceive of a better course, let him speake. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 7 I can better conceive of them with my Mind, then speak of them with my Tongue. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* ii. 72 It is scarcely possible to conceive of an arrangement more apt. 1871 RUSKIN *Minera P.* Pref. (1880) to He cannot conceive of any quality of essential badness or goodness existing in pictures. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance* 191b Cent. i. ii, She cannot patiently conceive of you as in relation to anything excepting herself.

9. To grasp with the mind, 'take in'; to apprehend, understand, comprehend. Cf. CATON v. 35.

a. a thing. *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 48, I have no kynde knowyng, quod I, to conceive þi wordes. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7046, I conceive youre entent. 1509 FISHER *Pau. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* 292 A redy wytte she had also to conceive all thynges, etc. 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* Mus. 3 You have... well conceived my meaning. 1660 Bp. Hall's *Rem. Wks.*, *Life* 40 The drift whereof, being not well conceived by some spirits. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* i. ii. 121 All this I conceive perfectly well.

† b. with *obj. clause*. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Whan Richard had conceiued þat Philip þerto stode. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 202 The kyng, consayvynng wel that the Scottis were evir outwre. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 Therefore you easily conceive, that 3 pounds have but three quarters of the Metal. 1808 J. WYNSTER *Nat. Phil.* 134 It is conceived that bodies differently electrified will readily approach.

c. To understand, take the meaning of (a person).

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 666/a, I doe now conceive you. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 250 Nye conceive me, conceive mee, (sweet Cos). 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple Ch. Porch* lxxix, Judge not the preacher... If thou mislike him, thou conceivst him not. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. 1. (1795) 159 Explain your Question, for I do not well conceive you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 399 You have quite conceived me.

† d. *absol.* *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 124. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit.* & *Vow* ii. § 15 In the Schoole of nature, we must conceive, and then beleve: In the Schoole of God, we must first beleve, and then wee shall conceive. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 50 P. Doe not approach 'Till thou do'st heare me call. *Ar. Well*: I conceive.

† 10. To perceive (by the senses), observe. *Obs. rare.* Cf. CATON v. 35.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1742 *Lucrece*, Tarquinius... Conseyvede hath hire beute & hyre cheere. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1230 þe king consayuit his com. 1450 *Castle Hl. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1981 Cuthbert consayued his countenance.

11. To take into one's head, form an opinion, be of opinion; to fancy, imagine, think: also used as a modest way of expressing one's opinion, or a depreciative way of characterizing the opinion of another. a. with *subord. clause* (stating what is thought).

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 29 þei consayveden þat bi þis schulde Crist fully hele hym. 1455 DUCHESSE NORFOLK in *Paston Lett.* i. 337 Wherein we conceive your good will and diligence shal be right expedient. 1587 *Let. in Laws.* MS. 115, Art. 93 Wee conceive here wilbe travayle. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref., Those that conceive that it was a new hymne of Christ's effusion. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 190, I conceived it might probably be of some use. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 571/2 He ought, I conceive, to be... warned of the danger.

b. with *obj.* and *infinit.* (or equivalent) *compliment*: To imagine, think (a thing to be so and so).

1641 HINDE *7. Bryen* iv. 14 A speciall cause hereof I conceive to be this. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* i. iv. (1854) 23 The army... did not conceive themselves secure. 1751 JOHNSON *Rassid.* No. 141 ¶ 9 He that hopes to be conceived as a wit in female assemblies. 1795 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. ii, I dare say, now, you conceive half the very civil paragraphs... you see to be written by the parties concerned. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* i. 1, When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying 'This is my opinion' or 'This is my judgment', we say 'I conceive it to be thus'. 1807 PIERCE *Sources Mission.* i. App. 57 Under whose special protection they conceive themselves to be. *Ibid.* iii. App. 54, I conceived it most proper to comply with the demand. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Coug.* (1876) IV. xviii. 187 The great warrior, who is thus conceived as being absent from England.

† c. with *infinit.* alone, by ellipsis of *refl. pron.*

1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 327 He conceived by such helps to have added to his vigorous vivacity. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test Wks.* 1755 II. i. 137 The dangers he conceives to foresee.

d. with *simple obj.* (Usually by abbreviation.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 15 What the greatest part of men is commonly prone to conceive. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxiii, To shaken off the bonds of prejudice, Nor date too much of that we have first conceived. 1660 T. WILSFORD *Scales Commerce* 182 Having fortified those best where he conceived most danger of being stormed.

† e. *intr.* To conceive well, ill, etc. of: to form a good, bad, or other opinion of. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 44 In whome... I reposed such hope... and beganne also to conceive of him as well as heart could thinke. 1582 T. WATSON *Pass. Cent. Love* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 26 Of whome long since they had conceived well. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 174 Neither let any conceive offensively if they are not here remembered. 1649 SALDEN *Lacus Eng.* i. xl. (1739) 61, I am the rather induced to conceive charitably of those times. 1679 PENN *Add. Prot.* ii. iv. (1692) 122 Those... conceive well of those Moral good things.

III. In various senses, mostly after Latin.

† 12. To take in, comprise, comprehend. *Obs.*  
1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 442 Þis preyere... conceives



alle þe gode þat a man shulde aske of God. a 1400-50 Alexander 1837 A lettre clenly enclosyt þat consaued þees wordes. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* l. i. 7 God.. may alle and conceyueþ alle. 1530 PALSGR. 299 Note that the masculyn gender conceyueþ the femynine in this tonge lyke as it dothe in the latyn, as.. *Il paia en maniere de tribut cent thoraux et cent vaches blanches.* 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII, c. 39 Hereditamentes, which.. shall be conceived and specified in any.. bailiffes accompte. 1572 DIGGES *Pantoni.* iv. xxv. Hh j. This solide.. conceiueþ two internall spheres.

†13. To institute (an action at law). *Obs.* [*L. concipere actionem.*] *Obs.*

1467 *Ord.* Worcester in *Eng. Gilds* 382 An accion of dette.. to be conceived after the custom of the said cite. 1485 Act 1 Hen. VII, c. 1 (Ruffhead), If the same action had been conceived against them. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40a, This shall be tried in the shire where the playntyfe hath conceived hys action.

14. To formulate, express in words or other form; to couch. [*Cf. L. concipere aliquid verbis.*]

1560 in *Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) l. 324 Receiving from them the articles wher they said they wolde conceive. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 7 Her oath was for the more assurance conceived into writing. 1654 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 11 Out of diuers inscriptions conceived *Deus Syrias* and *Dis Syrias.* 1709 STRYKE *Annals* ii. 56 They exhibited their articles conceived in the former session. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lvi. 403 His answer was conceived in the tone of insult and defiance. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1 (1862) 303 The laws.. shall be conceived in terms plain, intelligible, and consistent.

†b. (with mixture of 7.) To form and utter spontaneously (a prayer). *Obs.* (See CONCEIVED 2 b.) 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dauing. Posit.* iii. v. 81 The moderator.. conceiueþ another praiser. 1654 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 772 Why is it more Idolatry.. to worship God.. by a prayer read or got by heart than by a praiser conceived?

†15. To take (an oath). [*L. iurjurandum concipere.*] *Obs.*—1

1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. x. (1602) 49 To appoint meet formes of religious attestations (or Oathes) for such Officers to take and conceiue.

†16. *refl.* ? To comport oneself. *Obs.* 1730 K. ALIS. 2204 How hent the gentil knyghtis, How they conceyued heom in fyghtis.

**Conceived** (kɒnsɪvd, poet. -əd), *pp. a.* [*f. CON-CEIVE + -ED*].

1. Of offspring: Brought into embryonic existence in the womb; see CONCEIVE 1.

†b. Of a female: Pregnant; see CONCEIVE 3.

2. Admitted into, or originated in, the mind; imagined, thought of, etc.: see the verb. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* l. i. 29 The cause of my conceived grief. 1635 N. R. tr. *Canden's Hist. Elis.* i. 54 This his conceived anger he manifestly discovered. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 44 The conceived hope of gaining a soul. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 603 This [dress] fits not nicely, that is ill conceived. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* i. iii. 127 The conceived or conceivable reason.

†b. Of prayer: Spontaneous, 'free'. *Obs.*

1654 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 772 In a conceived prayer. 1641 SMECTYNNIUS *Ans.* ii. (1653) 11 Conceived prayer was in use in the Church of God before Liturgies. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* xiii. 168 The freedom of conceived prayer. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 388 Ministers had been evcommunicated.. for.. using conceived prayers before the afternoon Sermon.

†3. *actively.* Cf. *well-read, plain-spoken.* *Obs.* 1594 R. CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Men's Wits* (1616) 82 The pleasant conceived man laugheth not at the teases which himselfe vttereth.

**Conceivment**, *rare.* [*f. CONCEIVE + -MENT.*] = CONCEPTION.

1612 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 40 Robbe me of the true ability Of my direct conceivments. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Auct. Archet.* 89 To give you an intelligible Conceivment of the Value of Antiquity. 1849 TAIT's *Mag.* XVI. 99 His mind's conceivment lives.

**Conceiver** (kɒnsɪvə), [*f. as prec. + -ER*]. One who conceives; †a. One who understands or grasps with the mind (*obs.*); b. One who designs or originates in the mind.

1582 MULCASTER *Positivs* iv. (1887) 20 The meane conceiuer, in some strength of bodie, is the best continuer. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 340 Hereof.. pious Allegories be made by wiser conceivers. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis* Sc. xxvii. Meer sensible conceivers. 1861 CRAIK *Eng. Lit.* I. 564 The conceiver, and creator of the character.

**Conceiving** (kɒnsɪvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. The action of CONCEIVE *v.*; conception.

1. = CONCEPTION 1; see CONCEIVE 1, 2.

†a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 523 Our lady seynt Mary, aftur .. þe conceyving of goddis sun. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 16, I shal multiply thi myseries & thi conceyvingis. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iii. (1520) 27 b/2 The 6 moneth of the conceyvinge of John Baptyste. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 1: The lytell bolke or quantite of the sayd seede, at his fyrst conceyving into the womans mother. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 83 The Father conceiveth of himself, and in himself; and his conceiving is a begetting.

2. = CONCEPTION 5; see CONCEIVE 6-11.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 Led upward by degrees.. toward the conceyving of Numbers. 1677 HIKRON *Wks.* II. 270 To avile vs in our owne conceyving. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Cons.* Pref. Mans understanding is shallow and all his Conceivings of God are exceeding low. 1675 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xiii. § 4 453 Monstrous and wild opinions and conceivings.

**Conceiving**, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. That conceives: see the verb.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 1 The conceyvinge wombe. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hyperboreonmachia* 63 Conceiving capacite.

**Concele**, *obs. f. CONCEAL.*

**Concelebrate** (kɒnsɛl'breɪt), *v.* Also 6-*selebrate*. [*ad. L. concelebrāt*, *pp. stem of concelebrāre* to celebrate in great numbers, etc., *f. CON- + celebrāre* CELEBRATE. *Cf. F. concélebrer.*]

†1. *trans.* To celebrate together, or in great numbers; to publish the fame of, extol loudly. *Obs.*

1572 GASCOIGNE *Flowers Wks.* (1587) 53 And so in frendly wise for to concelebrate This happy match. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stufe* 6 In shrill trumpetting and concelebrating the royall magnificence of her.. government. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 231 Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly, Concelebrate their high feasts Bacchanall.

2. *R. C. Ch.* Said of newly ordained priests: To celebrate mass along with the ordaining bishop.

1879 A. W. HUTTON *Angl. Ministry* 246 From this point the newly ordained 'concelebrates' with the Bishop, that is, says aloud with him all the Canon of the Mass.

**Concelebration** (kɒnsɛl'breɪʃən), [*f. prec., after celebration.*] Celebration together; celebration by a newly ordained priest together with the ordaining bishop.

1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. 216 note, Both in the Eastern and Western Churches, the practice of 'concelebration'.. was on certain occasions allowed. 1888 C. GORE *Ministry Chr. Ch.* 185 The 'concelebration' of the newly ordained priest.

**Concelement**, *obs. f. CONCEALMENT.*

†**Concelise**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*f. Fr. conceler*: app. on some false analogy.] ? To conceal.

1491 *Sc. Act* in T. Thomson *Inventories* (1815) 17 That ar arte or parte of the said conselising of the said tressour.

**Concelle**, *obs. f. COUNCIL, COUNSEL.*

†**Concement**, *v. Obs.* To cement together.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxx. 100 All the stones are gradually cemented.

†**Concend**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. con-* together, al- together + *-cendere* to kindle: see ACCEND.] *trans.* ? To kindle, inflame.

1525 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cv/3 Pleasure is thing whereto they moste intende, that they moste cherishe, they would haue men concend.

**Consensus**, *obs. var. of CONSENSUS.*

**Concent** (kɒnsɛnt), *sb.* Also 6-7 *consent*. [*ad. L. concent-us* a singing together, harmony (*lit.* and *fig.*), *f. con-* *cinnere* to sing or sound together, harmonize, *f. con-* + *cinnere* (*cant-us*) to sing. *Cf. It.* *Sp. concerto* (Florio and Minshew).]

From the first adoption of this word, on to 1700, it was very frequently confused in spelling with the identically-sounded *consent*, and there are passages in which the identity of the word is disputed, esp. in sense 2. About 1600 A. HUMR, *Orthogr. Briton Tongue* (1865) 19, gave the caution 'This difference of a c and s is the more attentively to be marked, for that wordes of one sound and diverse signification are many tymes distinguished by these symbols; as.. *consent* in musik, and *consent* of myndes.'

1. Harmony (of sounds); accord or concord of several voices or parts; playing or singing together in harmony. Also (with *a* and *pl.*), A concord, a harmony. ? *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. i. (Arb.) 79 The harmonical consents of the artificial Musike. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* iii. 2 *Accent* hath great affinity with *Concent*, for they be brothers. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Snabb.* 163 Singing in Consents. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. ix. (1715) 33 The Lacedaemonians.. remarkable for beginning their Engagements with a *Concent* of Flutes.

β. (erroneously) spelt *consent*.

1585 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. 20 The consent of Musick may teach us, what an amiable thing to nature it is, to tune in one agreement of concord. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 76 Resounding again with the melodious consent of the birds. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* Introd., This is proper in Symphony, i.e. Consent of more Voices in different Tones.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Concord, harmony; accord.

1588 H. BROUGHTON (*Hille*), A *Concent* of Scripture. 1593 DRYTON *Eclg.* vii. 177 That *concent* we cleerly find, Which doth things together draw. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 181 For Government, though high, and low, and lower, Put into parts, doth keepe in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like Musike. 1603 DRYTON *Bar. Wars* iii. lix, So their affections, set in keys alike, In true consent meet, as their humours strike. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* t. iii. 222 That sweet harmony and consent which passeth all understanding. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 483 Herein you may heare the consent of a Consort of Authors. 1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVIII. 527 All Falsehood is dissonant—and verity is consent. 1876 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* vii. (ed. 3) 158 Science and Scripture are one, and join in pure consent.

†**Concent**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. the sb.*]

1. *trans.* To harmonize or make to accord. 1596 SPENSER *P.* Q. iv. li. 2 Such musike is wise words, with time concerted, To moderate stiffe mindes.

2. *intr.* To meet harmoniously.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iii. ii. (1854) 141, I have rarely seen such heights and depths concent in one man.

**Concent**, *obs. f. CONSENT.*

**Concenter**: see CONCENTRE, CONCENTRED.

†**Concentful**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. CONCENT sb. + -FUL*]. Full of harmony.

1659 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. ix. § 1 (1622) 295 He vsed.. Musick, in loyning them, in so concent-full an harmonie.

†**Concentration**, *Obs.*—0 [*ad. L. concentration-em*, n. of action *f. concinnere* to sing together.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concentration*, a consort of many

voyses or instruments in one, an agreement or concord, singing in tune.

**Concentour**, *obs. f. CONCENTRE v.*

**Concentrationization**, *rare.* [*f. CON- + CENTRALIZATION.*] See quot.

a 1849 POE *Eureka* Wks. 1875 III. 124 Employing the word 'concentrationization' to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back towards the centre from an outward position, we may say that concentrationization proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances.

†**Concentrally**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. con-* together + *CENTRALLY.*] = CONCENTRICALLY.

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 270 It self substantially and concentrically within it self.

†**Concentrant**, *a. Obs.* [*Cf. medical L. concentrantia* (pl. of *pies*, pp. of *\*concentrāre*: see next) a name formerly given to absorbent and antacid substances.] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Concentrant Medicines* are such whose Acids are so moderated by Alkali, that neither of them predominates.

**Concentrate** (kɒnsɛntreɪt, kɒnsɛn'treɪt), *v.* [*f. L. type \*concentrāt*-*pp. stem of \*concentrāre*: see CONCENTRE. The first-mentioned pronunciation, now prevalent, is recent: cf. COMPENSATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring to or towards a common centre; to collect or gather as at a centre; to cause to converge or meet at one point or place. In *Mil.* use: To bring troops or forces close together.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Love will concentrate all in God, make all lines meet in him. 1833 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* X. 595 We attacked the enemy on the 30th, the right and centre having been tolerably concentrated. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 91 The different rays concentrated by the lens. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 367 The population is concentrated on this table-land. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 80 Here Hannibal.. concentrated the forces which had been gathered from such distant countries.

2. *fig.* and of non-physical objects.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ¶ 14 Magnets armed with a particular Metallick composition, which concentrates their virtue. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 395 The lineaments thus become collected, or rather concentrated in our imaginations, and acquire force from concentration. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 22, I must concentrate my powers on one subject. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 10 To concentrate attention on the nerve system.

3. *Chem.* To increase the strength of (a solution or liquid) by contraction of its volume (e.g. by evaporation).

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* i. 431 The concentrated Spirits of Salt may bring most great advantage by concentrating the poor sort of Wine. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), Spirit of vinegar, concentrated and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 170 This salt is easily obtained, by.. concentrating the solution. 1845 DARWIN *J. Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 256 The sap is concentrated by boiling, and is then called treacle.

†b. To purify gold or silver by chemical agency, e.g. by the operation of chlorine. *Obs.*

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* i. 330 By what means even Gold and Silver may be concentrated.

c. *Mining.* To separate metal or ore from the gangue or associated rock. *Cf. CONCENTRATOR.*

1872 [see CONCENTRATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metalurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 472 The base minerals and the precious metals may be concentrated in numerous ways.

4. To bring the parts of (anything) into closer union; to condense or reduce in compass or volume; often connoting the resultant effect of increased intensity or power.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 9 Accounts.. of one mind expanded in the summer, and of another concentrated in the winter. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 303 It has been expelled from some parts of a mass, only to be condensed and concentrated in others. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxx. (1876) 344 The obstinacy of my whole sex, it seems, was concentrated in me.

5. *intr.* and *absol.* (usually for *refl.*)

1640 G. WAITS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 16 That the Images and beams of things (as in sense) may meet and concentrate. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 278 The progress of Church Power.. as concentrating around the See of Rome. 1841 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 133 Would that.. my powers and attention as I advance may concentrate.

b. *Mil.* of troops: To collect in one quarter.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary, Life* II. 258 The news of this.. obliged him to concentrate on the Elbe. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 277 Compelling the king's troops to concentrate and wait for assistance from Behár.

**Concentrate** (kɒnsɛn'treɪt), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. \*concentrāt-us* pa. pp. of: see prec.]

A. *pa. pp. and adj.* = CONCENTRATED.

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 25 May 21 Here all his Perfections.. are Concentrate.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 257 Upon the affusion of a little concentrate sulphuric acid. 1802 CHENEVIX *ibid.* XCII. 133 When the alkaline solution is very concentrate. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Spartans at Thermop.* (1844) 50 One last unshackled blow, Strong with concentrate vengeance. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. 289 With all concentrate and superfluous woe.

B. *sb.* The product of concentration (in *Mining*).

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/5 Blanket concentrates, 14 tons assay 1 oz. 19 dwts. 15 grs. per ton [of gold].. Arrangements for treating the concentrates were complete.

**Concentrated** (see the vb.), *pph. a.* [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -ED <sup>1</sup>.]

1. Brought to or towards a common centre or focus; collected or massed as round a centre; brought together into smaller space or volume.

a 267 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 572 (R.) The concentrated beams of the sun made the aurum fulgurans go off. 1840 NAPIER *Penins. War* xiv. viii. The parcelling of an army before a concentrated enemy. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxiv. (1878) 425 After the concentrated duties of the Sunday. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lii. (Seager), The flame of enthusiasm . . . burnt with concentrated heat in [their] breasts. 1886 MORLEY *H. Martineau* Crit. M. III. 200 She was . . . full of vivid and concentrated interest in men and their doings.

b. Having the faculties collected and directed to one object.

1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. xlviii. Then calm, concentrated, and still, and slow, He lay coiled like the boa in the wood.

2. *Chem.* Of liquids and solutions: Condensed by contraction of volume, with proportional increase of strength.

1689 [see CONCENTRATE *v.* 3]. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuem.* 152 French leys were always used in a more concentrated form than our own. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 385 Hundreds of post-captains, with transit-telescope . . . and concentrated soup and pemmican. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* *Concentrated Milk*, solidified milk prepared to keep without spoiling.

Fig. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Temnyson* 22 To call it the concentrated essence of Byron's Gulnare, Zulcika, *et id genus omne*. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xx. § 34. 379 This kind of concentrated writing needs so much solution before the reader can fairly get the good of it.

3. *Pathol.* Concentrated pulse [F. *pouls concentré*]: a small pulse. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

Hence **Concentratedness**, concentrated quality.

1807 A. C. BENSON *Abp. Land* 200 He rather owed his strength to his concentratedness.

**Concentrating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CONCENTRATE. Also *attrib.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuem.* 19 The idea . . . of concentrating the acid whose presence in wood he had so detected. 1879 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 47 A new concentrating machine. *Ibid.* Sand which has gone through several concentrating processes. 1886 LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Hist.* VI. 387/1 Concentrating marks were made on the decks, and at Brooke's own cost sights were fitted to the guns.

**Concentrating**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That concentrates.

1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* iii. 39 The concentrating power of the Priesthood.

**Concentration** (kɒnsənˈtrɪtʃən). [n. of action f. CONCENTRATE: see -ATION. Cf. F. *concentration*.]

1. The action of bringing to or towards a common centre or focus; the state of being so brought or massed together.

1634 PRACIAM *Gentil. Exerc.* i. xi. 38 The concurse and concentration of the broken beams. a 267 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 630 (R.) I could not perceive by any concentration of the lunar beams . . . that her light did produce any sensible degree, either of cold or heat. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* III. 333 The concentration of your force in one position. 1881 HOOKER in *Nature* No. 639. 446 The concentration of related species in the same area. *attrib.* 1842 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxii. 1 It is the concentration point of a number of hostile tribes.

Fig. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 92 There is a concentration of thoughts. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 18 Gloom and silence produce composure of mind, and concentration of ideas. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 340 This concentration of all power in the hands of a single man.

b. The keeping of the mental faculties fixed on one object or set of objects.

a 1846 B. R. HAYDON (O.) The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual concentration. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 Nothing so much marks their manners as the concentration on their household ties. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* i. 13 It is a question, whether the student . . . might not lose more in largeness of view than he gained by concentration.

c. *concr.* A concentrated collection or mass.

1783 PHIL. *Trans.* LXXIII. v. A great quantity of water coming . . . from the subterraneous concentrations.

† 2. (See quotes.) *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* i. (1682) 233 Take good Oyl of Vitriol, and drop it upon Oyl of Aniseeds; and they will forthwith incorporate together; and . . . harden into a perfect Rosin. . . The Concentration of these two Liquors is likewise so universal, that the Rosin is not made by Precipitation, but almost a total Combination of the said Liquors. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concentration* (according to Dr. Grew), is the highest Degree of Mixture, as when two or more Atoms or Particles of the Mixture, do touch by the receiving or thrusting of one into the other.

3. *Chem.* The strengthening of a solution by contraction of its volume, as by evaporation of part of its water; the condition thus produced.

1790 BLAGDEN *Spir. Liquors* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 328 To shew when a given weight, or volume, of a certain spirit and water are mixed together, how much their bulk would be diminished; or, what is called by the distillers the concentration. 1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 376 The phosphoric acid . . . was proved, after concentration. 1824 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 758 Solutions of medium concentration.

† b. The separation of gold, etc., from an alloy by a chemical process: cf. CEMENTATION.

1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* i. 395 Where more such like concentration of Metals shall be mentioned. *Ibid.* ii. 200 The Concentration of Gold and Silver into Tinctures. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 75 Parting of gold from silver by cementation . . . is also called parting by concentration.

c. *Mining.* 'The removal by mechanical means of the lighter and less valuable portions of ore' (*Raymond Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metalurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 472 Dry concentration by Hand . . . should always be resorted to.

4. The bringing of parts or elements closer together; condensation.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 19 But epochs of concentration cannot well endure for ever; epochs of expansion, in the due course of things, follow them. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 1863/3 As the result of this concentration, he argues for the development of an amount of heat which will dissipate the mass once more into a molecular chaos such as that in which it began. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 26 My affected concentration of language.

5. *Pathol.* 'A term for the character of a pulse which is small and thready' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Concentrative** (kɒnsənˈtrətɪv), a. [f. CONCENTRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the attribute of concentrating; characterized by concentration.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 218 The noblest examples of pure and concentrative imagination to be found in any author. 1829 C. WELCH *West. Polity* 197 The accumulation is the unfailing product of the concentrative tendency. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 72 Your nature is concentrative rather than diffuse.

**Concentrativeness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Concentrative quality; esp. the faculty of concentrating the attention and other mental powers. (App. introduced as a Phrenological term.)

1824 G. COMBE *Elem. Phrenol.* 28 Spurzheim termed it the organ of Inhabitiveness. It now seems probable that its function is to maintain two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity, so that they may be directed towards one object; and it is in consequence named Concentrativeness. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xv. His tremendous concentrativeness and indomitable will. 1882 J. SULLY in *Mind* No. 27. 368 Versatility is often, by a certain looseness of thought, directly opposed to concentrativeness.

**Concentrator** (kɒnsənˈtreɪtə). [Agent-n. f. CONCENTRATE *v.*] One who or that which concentrates.

1. An apparatus for concentrating solutions or other products of manufacture.

1853 *Pharmac.* *frul.* XIII. 155 This the patentee calls a concentrator. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 60/1 Apparatus for manufacturing . . . Manchester concentrated manure, comprising Concentrator, Condenser, Exhauster, and Agitator.

2. *Fire-arm.* A ring of hard paper or wire fitted inside the cartridge-case, serving to keep the shot together for some distance after discharge. Also a device for narrowing the muzzle with this object.

1875 STONEHOUSE *Brit. Sports* i. xi. 54 Prepared to supply the concentrators in any numbers.

3. An apparatus by which mechanical concentration of ores is performed.

1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metalurgist's Comp.* ed. 2 468 The most exacting and perfect concentrators yet devised.

**Concentre, -center** (kɒnsənˈtɜː), v. [a. F. *concentre-r* 'to ioine in one center' Cotgr.; (It. *concentrare*, Sp. *concentrar*); L. type \**concentrāre*, f. *con-* together + *centrum* CENTRE.]

I. *trans.* 1. To bring or draw to a common centre; to direct towards a centre; to bring together as at a centre.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 10 All dignities, all titles, shall be centred in him [Christ]. 1663 BR. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 412 The love of God . . . concentrates and unites all our thoughts and affections in one good. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* ii. 1, In you, Madam, are centered all the beauties of the heathen mythology. 1864 LYRION *Str. Story* i. 103 When ideas of perfection and purity . . . start forth and centre themselves round one virgin shape.

b. To attract to itself as a centre; to form a centre or meeting-point for. *rare.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 439 His eager eye Concentrating all the anguish of the soul. 1796 WORDSW. *Borders* ii. Wks. (1880) 48/1 My breast . . . Concentrates all the terrors of the Universe. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 333 Lord of a thousand victories, he Concentrated his empire's majesty.

c. *fig.* To collect (the mental faculties, thoughts, etc.) and give them a single direction or purpose.

1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 Whenever we centre the mind on one sole object. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. i. The wretch, centred all in self. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 220 The neglect of centering my powers. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. x. 353 How the attention of the whole audience is concentrated at the last upon Jesus Christ.

2. To bring close together as by drawing to a centre; to pack closely as round a centre; to bring into small space or volume; hence, often, to increase the vigour or intensity of.

1598 FLORIO, *Concentrare*, to . . . incorporate, or centre hard together. 1633 J. RUSSELL *Batt. Lutten* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 199 His death did but concentrate and redouble their vigour. 1707 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 36 The Spirit of Life that is centered'd in the Seed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 254 His greatness has . . . concentrated itself into fiery emphasis and depth. 1853 HENSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* 52 v. § 34 (1873) 209 It would require four hundred such suns centred into one to send us the light which that superb star actually does.

† 3. *Chem.* = CONCENTRATE *v.* 3. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 Doth so collect and centre those malignant steams. 1873 *Phil. Trans.* VIII.

6024 Thereby more and more to center the acid parts. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuem.* 19 The acid property required to be drawn and concentrated for use.

† 4. ? To mix by 'concentration' (sense 2); to combine, compound. *Obs.*

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect. ii. Evacuation* (1682) 242 Stones, and Metals; into which the said Bolus's are transmuted, by being concentrated with divers kinds of Salts and Sulphurs, which successively flow in upon them.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

5. To converge to, or meet in, a common centre (as radii); to move towards a centre; to come together into one place. *lit.* and *fig.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countm.* 47 That . . . his inmost thoughts (like lines in a Circle) shall always center in this immovable point. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* x. (1700) 56 He is that glorious Sun, from whom (as Beams) all created Perfections flow, and in whom they all centre. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 9 There was no way of life in which all his views could so completely center as in that of a soldier. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 12 The instruction resident in the different classes will otherwise not center in the seat of Government. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlix. The sea . . . is studded with bergs, apparently centering about our anchorage. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ii. 347 This jealousy of control from without centered in the subject of taxation.

b. Of circles: To be concentric.

1660 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 129 [They] might be made to have their circles as orderly as those which we find in Brasile, Ebene, &c., which, within a very little, centre by reason of the uniform course of the Sun about them.

† 6. To agree, coincide; to come into, or be in, harmony or accord. *Obs.*

a 1591 GREENHAM in *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 31 The Godly wise on both sides, bear with each other, and center in the Main. 1647 WARD *Simp. Colbr.* (1843) 41 If the Assembly of all Divines, do not consent, and center the sooner. 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 107 That the glorious Subsistents in the eternal Godhead should so centre in kind design, towards a despicable impure worm! 1755 AMORY *Memo.* (1769) II. 95 By associating and centering with the divinity.

Hence **Concentring, -tering** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1641 Lp. J. DIGNY *Sq. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 14 A King . . . by a Concentring of all the Royall lynes in his Person.

**Concentred, -tered** (kɒnsənˈtɜːd), *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Placed or seated in the centre. *Obs. rare.*

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Bioud's Eromena* 82 The concentrated point of his heart.

2. Brought to a common centre; concentrated.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 84 Yet, more fit and center [read concentred], is that aculeate speech of Chrysostom] when Eudoxia the Emperess raged against him, like a Lyonsess. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 62 A mineral . . . may have its parts so concentrated. 1707 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 33 Each Grain . . . contains in itself, the little concentred Plant. 1796 Bp. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 347 The concentrated essence of all ethics. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 427 The concentrated hatred and bigotry which was the soul of the enterprise.

3. *fig.* Of the mental faculties: Directed to a single point or object. Said also of persons.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 136 The excitement arising from concentrated attention. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* ii. ii. 65 There exists Oft in concentrated spirits not less daring Than in more loud avengers. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* x. 246 Christian resolution in its concentrated majesty.

4. *Pathol.* = CONCENTRATED 3.

1798 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 323 An universal Cold; which subsisted three Days, with a concentrated Pulse.

**Concentric** (kɒnsənˈtrɪk), a. (and *sb.*). Also *4* -sentrik, -sentrík, 7 -entrique. [ad. F. *concentrique*, or med. L. *concentricus* 114th c. in Du Cange), f. *con-* together + *centrum* circle: cf. *centric*, *eccentric*, the ultimate type being Gr. *κεντρον*, of the centre, central.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a common centre, described about the same centre. (Said of circles and spheres, etc.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 16 Degrees of this Boudure ben answering & concentrik to the degrees of the Equinoxial. *Ibid.* i. 17 The heued of capricorne turnyth euerno centrykvp-on the same circle. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. 111. (1676) 159/2 Real Orbes, eccentricit, concentric, etc. 1632 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 266 The concentric Revolutions of the Planets about the Sun. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Pict.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 105 An inner wall, concentric with, and distant about two feet from the other. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 3 No perfect Circles, concentric to the Sun. 1808 ASH. *Res.* VIII. 289 The Baud'hists of Tibet represent these zones as so many concentric squares. 1820 G. ALLEN in *Mind* V. 451 A gradual regression or concentric widening of aesthetic feeling around this fixed point.

Fig. 1603 DANIEL *Epiet.* Wks. (1717) 350 It hath a Course Concentrick, with the Universal Frame Of Men combin'd. a 1717 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 75 Till my mov'd concentrick with thy own. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 29 Not until this . . . is the law of reason rendered concentric with the law of nature.

2. Specific uses.

a. *Bot.*, as in *Concentric bundle*: a fibro-vascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the wood tissue, or *vice versa*. (Opposed to *collateral*.)

1878 McNAB *Bot.* (ed. 4) 45 In the ferns and lycopses, and in some monocotyledons, where the phloem completely surrounds the xylem the bundles may be called concentric. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 467 The number of the concentric cambium-like layers varies.

b. *Conch.* (See quot.)  
 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 102 The operculum is concentric, when it increases equally all round. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 46 Its mode of growth is concentric.

c. *Biol.* etc.  
*Concentric cells*: 'cells which contain another cell'. *Concentric contraction*: 'a muscular contraction which results in the approximation of the two ends, and the consequent shortening, of the muscle'. *Concentric differentiation*: 'that process by which, when any organic or inorganic substance exerts a play of forces with the surrounding medium, the superficial differ from the deeper parts' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).  
 d. *Geol.* and *Min.* *Concentric structure*: a structure in which parallel layers, differing in colour or composition, lie round a common centre.

1821 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 223 If the kernels... retain their uniform concentric tints. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* xiii. (ed. 2) 21 Their concentric condition shows the chemical influences of the decaying animal matter.

e. *Mil.* *Concentric fire*: firing concentrated on one point.

1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. li. § 62. 524 The severity of the concentric discharges was so great that this gallant regiment wavered and broke. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 355 Subject every day to the concentric fire of the Radical press. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Civil War Amer.* II. 348 [The brigade] soon found itself exposed to a concentric fire.

f. *Pathol.* *Concentric hypertrophy*: a term applied to hypertrophy of the heart when the cavities are smaller than natural.

1872 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* II. 270. 1876 tr. *Ziensch's Cycl.* VI. 211.

† *3. cataphr.* = CONCENTRATED 2. *Obs. rare* = 1.  
 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 340 Acids never are given in so concentric a state.

B. *sb.* A concentric circle or other figure.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Concentric, that is to say, circles drawn on one centre. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 These Epicycles, Excentriques, and Concentrics, which Astrology useth. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 358 Such Concentrics or Epicycles of Sympathies and Antipathies.

**Concentrical** (kŏnsentrikāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = CONCENTRIC. Const. *with*, to.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. 46: When the angles compassed in of the Pentagon bases, are concentrical with the triangles. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 39 Two cylindrical Walls concentric one to another. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 244 You find the Sun precisely concentric with the Field of the Telescope. 1868 LOCKYER *Gullenmin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 397 The gradation is replaced by concentric strata.

Fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* ix. ii. (1821) 417 The motions of a good man are methodical, regular, and concentric to reason.

**Concentrically** (kŏnsentrikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a concentric manner; 'in a manner directing to, or exhibiting, one common centre' (T.).

1712 CLARKE *3rd & 4th Defence* 13 Pieces of Surfaces spherically and concentrically convex. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* *Spoon-hinge Shell* (R.). Shell oblong... absolutely striated concentrically. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 161 Arranged in circles, concentrically with the aperture. 1876 tr. *Ziensch's Cycl.* VI. 211 We find the left ventricle concentrically hypertrophied.

† **Concentricate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. CONCENTRIC + -ATE.] = CONCENTRATE.

1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Stafford* 100 Here you... must of necessity concentrate your selfe and your best resolution. 1652 N. CULVERWELL *Lt. Nature* 138 Could angels and men have united and concentrated all their reason. 1787 *Mirror* 143 Thou focus, wherein is concentrated every vulgar... ray.

**Concentricity** (kŏnsentritī), *f.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being concentric.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 429 The grand circumstance of concentricity is evidently sufficient to authorise a classification of the new bodies [the asteroids] under the head of planets. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 191 We observe the general concentricity of all the layers.

**Concentricly**, *adv. rare* = 0. [f. as prec. + -LY.] = CONCENTRICALLY.

1818 TODD, *Concentrically*, or *Concentrickly*.

† **Concentricness**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Concentric quality.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3070 The Concentricness of Rain-bows.

**Concentual** (kŏnsentiuāl), *a. rare*. [f. L. *concentus* = CONCENT + -AL.] Harmonious, accordant. 1785 WATSON *Notes Milton's Min. Poems* (T.). This consummate or concentual song of the ninth sphere.

**Concentuous** (kŏnsentiuās), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1850 BLACKIE *Aschylus* I. 17 What time to Troy concentuous marched The embattled Greek array. 1877 — *Wise Men* 297 Where now... the rich concentuous strain?

† **Concentus**, [L.]; = singing together, symphony, harmony: in med.L. applied to that part of the choral service of the Church in which the whole choir joined, as distinguished from *accentus* the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar. A singing or sounding together in accord: harmony.

1609 DOULAND *Orinth. Microt.* III. i. The King allowed... that Concentus might be chief ruler over all things that are to be sung... and Accent over all things which are read. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* x19 A most charming con-

centus of sweet sounds is heard, with the harmonic divisions of the octave and twelfth.

**Concept** (kŏnsept), *sb.* [Chiefly *ad. L.* *conceptum* (a thing) conceived, from *pa. pple.* of *L. concipere* to CONCEIVE; the *pple.* had also the sense 'formal, in set form'; in late med.L. the *sb.* had the sense 'draft or abstract', whence 16th c. *F. concept*, Ger. *concept*: see sense 3. In some early uses it was a refashioning of *CONCEIT* (*concept*) after L.]

† 1. = CONCEPT, in various senses: a. A thought, idea; = CONCEPT *sb.* 1. b. Disposition, frame of mind; *ibid.* 2 c. c. Imagination, fancy; *ibid.* 7. d. Opinion; *ibid.* 4. *Obs.*

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxix. 355 Thy precepts... I mel with them in my concepts. 1566-7 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 33 Being in this loving concept, hee extolled the prayse of his wife to one of his garde. 1571 GOLDING *Cato in P.* lxiii. 20 We forge fantastical toys in our own concepts. 1575 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 131 To confirm in his Ma<sup>y</sup> a former concept which had been labored to put into his head. 1591 in *Camd. Soc. Misc.* I. 37 Bigger (in my concept) than all Westminster.

2. *Logic* and *Philos.* The product of the faculty of conception; an idea of a class of objects, a general notion or idea.

1663 G. HARVEY *New Philos.* 1. 22 The Quiddity of a Being in general goeth more by the name of the Concept of a Being. *Ibid.* 1. 66 Oviedo makes it a great difficulty to distinguish the concept of Peter and a horse. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii. (1859) I. 134 The concept horse... cannot, if it remain a concept, that is a universal attribution, be represented in imagination. *Ibid.* xv. (1866) I. 275 Concepts are merely the results, rendered permanent by language, of a previous process of comparison. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 11 A Percept or Intuition is a single representation... a Concept is a collective (general or universal) representation of a whole class of things. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 36 Concepts like 'triangle', 'animal', or 'motion'.

3. *notice-use*. [Ger. *concept*.] An original draft or rough copy (of a letter, etc.).

1869 MRS. HEATON *A. Dürer* i. iii. (1881) 60 This letter... the original concept for it is still preserved.

¶ The following is app. founded on explanations of *L. conceptus, conceptio*, in Cooper's Thesaurus. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concept*, a set Form; a term used in Public Acts. 1723-1800 BAILEY, *Concept*, a set Form or Term used in Public Acts.

† **Concept**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. conceptā-re* to conceive in the womb, freq. of *L. concipere* to CONCEIVE.] *trans.* To conceive (in the womb).

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 41 It [the Soul] is conceived by the woman through the concurrence of the seed of both sexes. — *Ibid.* 45. See also CONCEPTD.

**Conceptacle** (kŏnsēplāk'l), [*a. F. conceptacle* or (its source) *L. conceptacul-um* receptacle, f. *concept*-*ppl.* stem of *concipere*. In scientific use (sense 2) the *L.* form is sometimes retained.]

† 1. 'That in which anything is contained; a vessel' (J.); a receptacle. *Obs.*

1611 COTGER, *Conceptacle*, a conceptacle; any hollow thing, which is apt to receive, hold, or containe. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref. There is... in that huge conceptacle, water enough to effect such a deluge. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 35 The prime Conceptacle of motion.

2. + *a. Anat.* The uterus; any vessel or cavity of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 827 The Veines which Aristotle calls the vessels or conceptacles of blood. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xviii. 49 The Conceptacle for the right Kidney was to be larger.

† b. *Bot.* = FOLLICLE. *Obs.*

*Conceptaculum* 'was originally applied by Linnæus to what is now called follicle; and subsequently applied to the pair of follicles of Asclepiadaceæ and Apocynaceæ'.

1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Conceptacle* or *Follicle*, a pericarp of one valve opening longitudinally on one side, and having the seeds loose in it.

c. *Biol.* A cavity-like organ containing the reproductive cells in some plants and animals of low organization.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 95 These granules, commonly called sporangia, thecae, capsules, or conceptacles. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 216 The male conceptacles present... an arrangement of branched filaments. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 905 The same conceptacle of *Fucus platycarpus* produces both oögonia and antheridia.

**Conceptacular**, *a.* [f. *L. conceptacul-um* + -AR-]. Of or pertaining to conceptacles (esp. in *Biol.*).

¶ **Conceptaculum** (*pl.* -a): see CONCEPTACLE. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Concepted**, *pph. a. Obs.* [f. CONCEPT *v.* 1. Conceived, formed, produced.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 Great showers of Rain... would... extinguish those late conceived venoms.

2. = CONCEPTED 6.

1594 PLAT *Fewell-ho.* 1. (*title*), Diverse new sorts of Soyle... for manuring both of pasture and arable ground, with sundrie conceived practices belonging therunto.

† **Conceptibility**, *Obs.* [f. next.] The quality of being conceivable; conceivableness.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 629 Where there is more of Entity... there is there more of Conceptibility and Cognoscibility.

† **Conceptible**, *a. Obs.* [mod. f. *L. concept-* *ppl.* stem of *concipere*: cf. mod. *F. conceptible*,

(prob.) med. or mod. *L. conceptibilis*: see -BLE.] = CONCEIVABLE.

1650 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* xi. (R.), Spirits we suppose to be those substances which work not upon the sense; and therefore not conceivable. 1677 *HALP. Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 13 Easily conceivable by us. 1695 HOWE *Let. to Friend Wks.* (1834) 155 Not by parts, other than conceivable.

b. as *sb.* Anything conceivable.  
 1677 *HALP. Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 118 If any Conceivable is more nothing than another, Duration without a thing that dureth... is... the absolute Nothing.

**Conception** (kŏnsepshn), *Also* 3-4 *concep-* *cious* (e), -*cious*, 3-6 -*cious*, 5 -*tyown*, 5-6 -*cyon*; 3 *consepious*, 5 -*cious* (e). [*a. F. conception* (14th c. in *Littre*), *ad. L. conceptionem*, n. of action f. *concipere*, *concept-* to CONCEIVE.]

1. The action of conceiving, or fact of being conceived, in the womb.

Occurs early in ecclesiastical use. *Immaculate Conception*: see IMMACULATE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 220 (Cott.) Pe last resun of alle þis ron Sal be of hir conception. a 1300 *Ibid.* 11013 Fra sant iohn þe conception... til þe annunciaciun. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. x. 178 Careful Conception cometh of such wedding. 1398 *TREVISAN Barth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 186 Age is spase of the lyfe of a beest and begynneth from the concepcon. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 205 (Hail. MS.) He enterid... in to the wombe of our seint marie the virgine; & þere he lay fro tyme of his concepcon vnto the tyme of his nativite. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 5 So meruelous clene concepcon and holly byrthe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 In tyme of concepcon of the seede. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 232 Conception is nothing els but the wombe receivynge and imbracing of the seede. 1830 R. KNOX *Bellarm's Anat.* 287 At the second month after concepcon... [the head] forms half the height of the body.

Fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. ii. 115 Ioy had like the concepcon in our eyes, And at that instant, like a babe sprung up.

b. *attrib.*, as in *Conception-day*, the festival of the concepcon of the Blessed Virgin.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24934 (Gött.) Seruise... proper of þat concepcon day. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 390 Pe Gospel on Nativyte and Concepcon daies of Oure Lady.

c. *Order of the (Immaculate) Conception*: name of a R. C. order of nuns.

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Religious of the order of Conception; see *Theatins*. 1800 *Archæol.* XIII. 270. 1840 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 193 The late English Convent at Paris of the Order of the Conception, commonly called the Blue Nuns. *Ibid.* 194 The English Convent of nuns of the third order of St. Francis, called the Conception.

† 2. *transf.* The generation or production of plants and minerals. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) 7 Stumps... sowre the ground, and poyson the Conception. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 512 Th' originals of Nature in thir crude Conception.

3. *concr.* That which is conceived: a. The embryo, foetus. + b. Offspring, child (*obs.*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 388 Þis concepcon with kyngis sal be callid here-after A verra victor a-vansid. 1526 (see 7). 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 136 Whether the Conception be male or female. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132. 1603 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 304 False concepcons or Moone-calens. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 4. 1649 *SIRLEN Laus Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 116 Henry the Eighth was a Conception in whom the two Bloods both of York and Lancaster did meet. 1821 *SOUTHEY Vision Judgem.* iii. Some accursed concepcon... Ripe for its monstrous birth.

† 4. *Gram.* The use of a masculine adjective with two or more substantives of different genders, or of a verb in the first or second person with two or more pronouns of different persons, on the principle that 'the masculine conceives' (i. e. comprises) the feminine', etc.: see CONJECTIVE 12. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 38 So moche attayne they towardes the perfection of the latine tongue... that they use also concepcon, bothe in genere and persone. *Ibid.* 137 With their passyve participles, they use concepcon of genders. *Ibid.* 299, 332, 797.

5. The action or faculty of conceiving in the mind, or of forming an idea or notion of anything; apprehension, imagination.

1387 *TREVISAN Higden* (Rolls) II. 201 Swiftnes of bouztes and chaungynge of witte in þe concepcon. 1592 *DAVIES Innort. Soul* xxx. (1714) 106 As if Beasts conceiv'd what Reason were, And that Conception should distinctly show. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 315 The one being too weak for our concepcon, our concepcon too weak for the other. 1665 *GLANVILL Sceps.* Sc. vii. 37 Of as difficult concepcon, as the former. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxv. 187 Its bounding heights were lovely beyond concepcon.

b. *In my conception*: to my apprehension, as I conceive of the matter.

1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* ix. 85 In my concepcon, the reasoning... is just as applicable to the one sort of bargain as to the other. 1804 *CASTLEREAGH in Owen Wellestley's Disp.* 257 The benefit... of a Maharratta connection has... been in my concepcon always over-rated.

6. *Philos.* a. In a general sense = prec.; + b. applied by Stewart to reproductive imagination.

1640 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* xi. (R.), All evidence is concepcon, and all concepcon is imagination, and proceedeth from sense. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. i. (1822) 20 If I were to distinguish them, I would say, perception is the consciousness of an object when present; concepcon is the forming an idea of the object whether present or absent. *Ibid.* ii. (1736) 143. 1739 *HUME Treatise* III. vii. When after the simple concepcon of any thing we would conceive it as existent, we in reality make no addition to or alteration on our first idea. 1785 *REID Int. Powers* IV. i. Wks. 368/x Concepcon is often employed about objects that neither do,



nor did, nor will exist. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 375/2. I take imagination in its most proper sense to signify a lively conception of objects of sight. 1795 STEWART *Elements* iii. Wks. II. 144 By Conception, I mean that power of the mind which enables it to form a notion of an absent object of perception, or of a sensation which it has formerly felt. 1874 WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* i. 4. The specific phenomena of feeling, perception, desire and will, as far as they are known, may be in general described under the name of Conception.

c. The forming of a CONCEPT or general notion; the faculty of forming such.

[Cf. BOETHIUS *In Prædicationem*. Wks. (1546) 129 Genera et species non ex uno singulo intellecta sunt, sed ex omnibus singulis mentis ratione collecta vel concepta.]

1830 COLERIDGE *Ch. & St.* 12 A conception consists in a conscious act of the understanding, bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions by means of some character common to them all. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* vii. (1866) I. 220 Conception... expresses the act of comprehending, or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterised. 1860 ANP. THOMSON *Larus Th.* § 40 Conception, or the power of forming general notions.

7. That which is conceived in the mind; an idea, notion.

In the first two quotations with an allusion to sense 3. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 204 Welche sayd spiritual chylde ben the spirytual conceptions of the mynde. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. 1. 3 There is no conception in a mans mind, which hath not... been begotten upon the organs of Sense.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 26 The true and safe conceptions which we ought to have as touching the Gods. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. 1. § 3 Words being for no other end but to express our conceptions of things. 1692 DRYDEN tr. *Euremunt's Ess.* Pref. § There is... a justness in his conceptions which is the foundation of good writing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. As impossible... as for a blind man to have a conception of colours. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ I, I had not enlarged my conceptions either by books or conversation. 1842 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 59, I can give you no conception of my welcome here.

† b. What is merely conceived, a mere fancy.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 156 Pray heaven it bee... no Conception, Nor no Jealousy Toy, concerning you.

† c. An opinion, notion, view. *Obs.*

1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 607 Your further conceptions intimated in yours of the 8th.

8. *Philos. v.* In a general sense = 7.

1640 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* i. § 7 There [are] in our minds continually certain images or conceptions of the things without us. 1739 HUME *Treatise* ii. i. Wks. I. 334 'Tis universally allow'd, that the capacity of the mind is limited, and can never attain a full and adequate conception of infinity. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 176 When I describe a picture... to another, the idea he forms of it is termed a conception. 1863 WHATELY *Compositio-bb.* (1864) 92 It is a conception, not perception, that we have of anything not in actual present existence.

b. A general notion, a CONCEPT; sometimes called a general conception.

'The Conception (*Begriff*) is opposed to the Intuition, for it is an universal representation, or a representation of that which is common to a plurality of objects' (tr. *Kant's Logic* in *Rid's Wks.* 987).

1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. ii. Wks. 393 General terms... do not signify any individual, but what is common to many individuals; therefore we have distinct conceptions of things common to many individuals—that is, we have distinct general conceptions. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 34 A conception of the understanding, corresponding to some fact or facts, *quorum nota communes conceptus sunt*, the common characters of which are taken together under one distinct exponent, hence named a conception, and conceptions are internal subjective words. 1856 MILL *Logic* II. 192 We get the conception of an animal, by comparing different animals. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure R.* 24 Space is no discursive, or as we say, general conception [*Begriff*] of the relations of things, but a pure intuition [*Anschauung*]. 1880 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 289 The object of a conception is universal, of a perception, individual.

9. Origination in the mind; designing, planning. 1823 IMISON *Se. & Art* II. 396 In the conception of this ideal picture, all the little circumstances should be contrived, etc. 1857 HRAVYSEK *Saul* (1869) 382 Prompt my deeds Shall be henceforth, and close on the conception.

b. Something originated in the mind; a design, plan; an original idea (as of a work of art, etc.); a mental product of the inventive faculty.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 51 The reasonable life hath his conceptions and breedings... We commonly terme the doings or actions thereof by the name of Conceptions or Concepts, after which manner the learned sort do cal their bookes their Children. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 312, I have a young conception in my braine. 1843 PARSONS *Mexico* v. vi. (1864) 314 It was a bold conception, that of constructing a fleet to be transported across forest and mountain before it was launched. 1883 F. WEDMORE in *19th Cent.* XIII. 223 The element of satire that underlies Shakespear's conception of the part of Benedick.

† c. The spontaneous framing and utterance of prayer; cf. CONVEIRED 2 b. *Obs.*

1661 *Grand Debate* 57 Conceptions of Prayer by a publick person... are not to be rejected as private Conceptions.

† 10. A fanciful expression, a conceit. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Furthest Ded.* (J.). He... is full of conceptions... and witticisms... below the dignity of heroic verse.

CONCEPTIONAL (*kŋseptsjənl*), a. [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. mod.F. *conceptionnel*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a conception or idea.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 220 Intelligences... peopled with the same ideas, representatives of things, conceptional entities, even words. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 90 More abstract and conceptional.

Hence † CONCEPTIONALIST *Obs. rare*—1, erroneous form of CONCEPTUALIST.

181. RICHARDSON (Worc.) They have yet to satisfy themselves whether Aristotle was a realist, nominalist, or conceptionalist.

CONCEPTIONIST. [f. CONCEPTION + -IST.]

1. One who deals with or limits himself to conceptions.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 32 An ample and most ordonnant conceptionist, to the tranquil empyrean of ideas he had not ascended.

2. A member of the R. C. order of the Conceptionist: also attrib.

1800 *Archæol.* XIII. 270 Conceptionist Nuns in Paris. 1857 E. OLIVER in *Coll. Cath. Relig.* 282 This new order of the Conceptionists, founded by Monseigneur Eugène Mazenod.

† CONCEPTIONS, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CONCEPTION: see -OUS.] Apt to conceive, prolific.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 187 [Earth] Enseare thy Fertile and Conceptions Womb.

CONCEPTISM. *rare*. [f. Sp. *concepto* = concept, conceit, concetto + -ISM. Cf. Sp. *conceptista* one who employs concepts or conceits.] In *Spanish Literature*, The employment of *conceptos*, a characteristic Spanish form of conceits or *concepti*, in literary composition; Spanish CONCEPTISM.

1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 360/1 Conceptism is the name that has been given to this [Quevedo's] refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal. Baltasar Gracian in 1642 published his *Agudeza y Arte de Ingenio*, in which all the subtleties of conceptism are very exactly reduced to a code.

CONCEPTIVE (*kŋseptiv*), a. [ad. L. *conceptivus*, f. *concept-*: see above and -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *conceptif*, -ive.] Having the faculty or attribute of conceiving.

1. Conceiving (in the womb), apt to conceive; also transf. (*rare*).

1643 R. O. *Maid's Mort.* iii. 14 By her powers Formative or conceptive. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 352 Where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness hereof they may be reduced into a conceptive constitution. 1868 BAILEY *Festus*, The... sun hath sown The soil conceptive with the seed of gold.

2. Conceiving (in the mind); of or pertaining to (mental) conception.

1640 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* i. § 7 Of the powers of the mind there be two sorts, cognitive, imaginative or conceptive and motive. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 264 That celebrated distinction of the Platonic School of the Divine Mind into... conceptive and Exhibitive. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxii. (1737) 100 Their conceptive, cognitive Faculties. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 126 With a conceptive imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation.

† 3. As a rendering of L. *conceptivus*, applied to certain festivals celebrated annually, not on fixed days, but on days appointed by the priests or magistrates. *Obs. rare*.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 81 Macrobius saith, there are four kinds of publick holy-dayes... Stativæ, Conceptivæ, Imperativæ, and nundinativæ.

Hence CONCEPTIVENESS, conceptive faculty.

1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 312 Wit... belongs to a different class from conceptiveness, and is an intellectual power.

† CONCEPTORY, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. type \**conceptōrius*, f. *conceptor* CONCEPTOR: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to conception or breeding.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* -Ded., Idleness the verie matrix and concipiente place of infinite mischiefs. 1643 R. O. *Maid's Mort.* iii. 11 He pitch upon those which affords most conceptory diversion.

† CONCEPTORY, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. on type of L. sbs. in -ōrium: see -ORY.] A vessel or cavity; = CONCEPTACLE 2 a.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 82 The... pores opened, and the conceptories of the Veines enlarged.

CONCEPTUAL (*kŋseptjuəl*), a. [ad. med.L. *conceptualis* (used e.g. by Walter Burley c1360), f. *conceptus*—a conceiving + -AL: in mod. F. *conceptuel*.]

† 1. ? That is conceived or taken into the mind.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 280 Seeing all madnesse doth arise from a budding or flourishing conceptual, foreign Idea implanted into anothers ground. *Ibid.* 341 A certain conceptual, irrational and bestial disturbance.

2. Of, pertaining to, or relating to mental conceptions or concepts.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 260 This pregnant idea is not within the sphere of conceptual logic, that is, of the understanding. 1880 M. PATRISON *Millon* xiii. 281 The conceptual incongruities in Paradise Lost.

CONCEPTUALISM (*kŋseptjuəlɪzəm*). [mod. f. prec. + -ISM: in F. *conceptualisme*.]

1. The scholastic doctrine that universals (genera and species) exist as mental concepts (only); a compromise between Realism which attributed to them real existence, and Nominalism which made them mere names. (Usually considered to be a modified or differently stated form of Nominalism.)

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 406 note, Abelard... held a doctrine intermediate between absolute Nominalism and Realism, corresponding to the opinion since called Conceptualism. 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philol.* II. 29 This

reality of conceptions, which is the point advanced in Conceptualism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 Neither realism is the truth, nor nominalism is the truth, but conceptualism.

2. The psychological doctrine that the mind is capable of forming an idea (i.e. mental image) corresponding to the abstract and general term: held by, or attributed to, Locke and other English philosophers.

c 1837 HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xxv. 296 The doctrine of Nominalism has been embraced by Hobbes, Berkeley, Hume, Principal Campbell, and Mr. Stewart; while Conceptualism has found favour with Locke, Reid, and Brown.

CONCEPTUALIST (*kŋseptsjuəlɪst*). [mod. f. as prec. + -IST: (perh. a. 17-18th c. F. *conceptualiste*).] One who holds the doctrine of CONCEPTUALISM (in sense 1 or 2): esp. in *History of Philosophy*, applied to those who held opinions intermediate between those of the Realists and the Nominalists. (In med.L. called *Conceptista*: c 1275 PETRUS NIGRI *Clipens Thomistarum* (1504) 56 a (Prantl) Una opinio est eorum qui dicunt quod universale est conceptus mentis, et isti nominantur conceptuiste.)

Also, applied by Mill to one who holds that Logic is exclusively concerned with concepts.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. vi. Wks. 406/1 That universality which the Realists held to be in things themselves, Nominalists in names alone, they [a third party] held to be... in our conceptions. On this account they were called Conceptualists. c 1837 HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1859) II. xxxvi. 326 The older Conceptualists [e.g. Locke, etc.] assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular,—but both at once. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. vi. § 1 The opinion of the Conceptualists, that a proposition is the expression of a relation between two ideas. *Ibid.* i. vi. § 3 note. Where a Conceptualist says that a name or a proposition expresses our Idea of a thing, I should generally say (instead of our Idea) our Knowledge, or Belief, concerning the thing itself. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1872) IV. 365 John of Salisbury, in his Polycraticus, is a manifest, if not avowed Conceptualist.

attrib. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 173 The mediatorial theology of Christendom,—a theology which never could have sprung up if our present conceptualist and nominalist notions had always prevailed. 1884 *Athenæum* 24 June 752/3 The conceptualist school which once ruled English logic under the influence of Hamilton and Mansel.

Hence CONCEPTUALISTIC a., pertaining to, or of the nature of, conceptualism.

In mod. Dicts.

CONCEPTUALITY. *rare*. [f. CONCEPTUAL + -ITY.] The faculty of forming conceptions.

1838 I. TAYLOR *Home Educ.* 319 Conceptuality is passive, or chiefly so.

CONCERN (*kŋnsə:m*), v. Also 5 *conserne*, 6-7 -cernere, 7 -cern.

[ad. med.L. *concernere* and F. *concernier* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *concernere*, f. *con-* + *cernere* to sift, separate, distinguish, discern, perceive, see, look at, regard, have respect to. The L. lexicons quote *concernere* only from Augustine in the sense 'to mix, mingle together in order to sift'; but in med.L. it was evidently an intensive of *cernere* in various senses (cf. sense 1 below), esp. in that of 'regard, have respect or reference to' (= L. *spectare*), in which it is quoted by Du Cange from the Laws of Majorca, c1300, and from an Eng. charter of 1406. It is found in the modern Rumanic langs. in the same sense from early times: cf. It. *concernere*, Sp. *concerner* in Florio and Minshew.]

† 1. To distinguish, discern, perceive. *Obs.* c 1450 LYNG. *Lyf of our Ladye E* ii/2 (R. suppl.), God that is eterne The trouthe of thynges clerely can concerne. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 18 a, The true children of God can not tell how to concerne them [the wicked].

II. 2. *trans.* To have relation or reference to; to refer to, relate to; to be about.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 31 Teachynge those thynges which concerned the lorde Jesus. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1586) 7 The place where exercise is to be used doth chiefly concerne the aire. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen* IV. iv. i. 30 Say on (my Lord of Westmorland) in peace, What doth concern your coming. 1631 GOSSE *God's Arrows* iii. *Ep. Ded.* 5/2 The principal points herein handled... concerne Prayer. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 67, I will, that shee bee yours for as much as concerns me. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Wks. I. 99 Prudence concerns the present time, persons, property, and existing forms.

† b. To belong; to appertain. *Obs. rare.*

1658 S. RICHARDSON *Form. Hellin Phenix* II. 450, I appeal to the learned in the languages, for to them concerneth the decision of the signification of words.

c. As concerns (= as it concerns): with regard to; in reference to; as respects.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 21 As concerns their demands. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 50 As concerns a substantive, its subjective genitive, universally... may be expressed prepositively.

3. To affect (things, or persons passively); to have a bearing or influence on; to involve.

1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, Some lawes pertaineth onely to London, whiche onely bysyneth the same Cite, and concerneth nothyng Yorke or Brystowe. 1586 THYRNE in *Holinshead* II. 405 Such thyngs as... concerne the honour of the Scottish nation. 1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 24 His [Adam's] unhappy fall did so much concern his rare and infused habits. 1704 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 87 This war equally concerns us all.]

4. To be of importance to; to be the concern or business of. (Often with quasi-impers. const., the subject being a phrase or clause.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. i. 78 It concerns me To look into the bottom of my place. 1604 — *Oth.* i. iii. 22 The Turk then Rhodes. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. vii. 82 Things above Earthly thought, which yet concerned Our knowing. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 290 ¶ Domestic Virtues concern all the World. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 165 If the use be mine, can it concern one, Whether the name belong to Pope or Vernon? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 17 Here is a picture! It concerns my countrymen to contemplate well the features of it. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 249 A quarrel which concerned neither himself nor his country.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be of importance, to matter. Also with *unto.* *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 147 Trip and goe my sweete, deliver this Paper into the hand of the King, it may concerne much. 1591 — *Two Gent.* ii. ii. 77 Madam, it will not lye where it concerns, Vnlesse it haue a false Interpreter. — 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 116 Why what concerns his freedome unto mee? 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1882) III. 463 If places be sold or given by favor only, such virtues will concerne butt contingently.

† 5. *trans.* To engage the attention of; to affect with consideration, care, or solicitude; to trouble. *Obs. in active.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew Malta* i. ii. Now, then, here know that it concerneth us. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 87 Which to deny, concerns but with auailes. 1641 BR. HALL *Via Media Rem. Wks.* (1660) 374 These opinions, which haue no reason to concern us. 1749 R. GOADBY *B. M. Carew* 174 This greatly surpriz'd and concerned Mr. Carew.

† 6. To bring into relation, cause to have a part or share in; to engage, implicate, mix up. *Obs. in active.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Swirke* 18 To concern the Author in the Non-Conformists, that may have reflected any where. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 250 Those mechanic Theists. Affect to concern the Deity as little as possible in mundane affairs. 1679 EVERARD *Prof. Princes Europe* 11 France made its Treaty...with the House of Austria, without concerning the Grisons therein.

b. *refl.* To concern oneself: to interest oneself with, in, about, to do a thing; to engage, take up, or trouble oneself; to take or have any concern.

1634 TR. *Balaac's Lett.* 365 One concerning itself in this sort. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 129 Hee doth of late more publickly concerne himself in state affairs. 1682 DRYDEN *Rel. Latet Pref.* I ought not to have concerned myself with [such] speculations. 1712 KEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. H. Soc.) III. 485 I will not concern myself in this Affair. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Providence...concerns itself to own and assert the interests of religion. 1799 COWPER *Cum. Milton Wks.* 1837 XV. 336 There is nothing about which the heart of man concerns itself so little. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 270 Celsus...was a man...unlikely to concern himself with vice and folly.

7. In the imperative = 'Confound!' cf. CONCERNED 3. *dial.*

1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss. Consarn you*, an objurcation equivalent to 'confound you'. Also in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk. Gloss. of Leicester, Cheshire, etc.*

III. Passive, To be concerned.

This occurs in some senses which are non-existent or obsolete in the active; in other senses it is much more used than the active.

† 8. To be under the responsibility or obligation; to have it as one's business. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 125 Princes are concerned to bee warie and careful, that they admit no such strangers...where...the Common-weal may receiv any damage thereby. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 457 That gentleman will be concerned to name them in a fitter season. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone Br. Thanes* 16, I shall think myself concern'd to pursue my Thoughts upon this Subject.

9. To feel interested, to be solicitous, to care. (Cf. 5.)

1664 L. D. WINDSOR in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 46 Without letting Sir Charles Lytleton know I am at all concerned for it. 1671 SIR C. LYTTLETON *Ibid.* 63, I had a letter...from one a little concerned to have it so. a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1692) 77 The said Ten being not concerned to increase their Territory. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 151 We are concern'd to tell you of it. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 20, I am not concerned about the truth of your theorems. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 268, I am not concerned to tell of the food that was eaten in that green refectory.

10. To be troubled or distressed either with anxiety, or sorrow for misfortune. (Cf. 5.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Serv. Leviath.* (1676) 249 He is not concern'd, if the King forbids him to believe in Christ. 1693 COL. REC. PENN. I. 424, I am Concerned to see the time goe away and nothing done. 1712 KEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 495 I am concern'd at this Proceeding, and indeed take it very unkindly. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones Wks.* (1775) III. 106 I never was more concerned at any thing in my life. 1805 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 518 The Governor-General is concerned to state that neither of the other attacks succeeded. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 73 We are concerned that any Christian divine can so torture and desecrate the names of virtue.

† b. Used of physical distress. *Obs.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 5 foot-note, In one...Compressing Engine I closely shut up a sparrow, without forcing any Air in; and in less than an Hour the Bird began to pant, and be concerned.

11. To be in a relation of practical connexion with; to have to do with; to have a part or share in; to be engaged in, with († against). (Cf. 6.)

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 311 Those, that are concerned in one another's Love...are never quiet, but always catterwauling. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Pref.* 15 Any Body, that has ever been concern'd in a Patent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 179 Those Gentlemen who are concerned with me in this Work. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. x, An attorney may feel all the miseries and distresses of his fellow creatures, provided he happens not to be concerned against them. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) I. 275 The inquiry with which I am now concerned. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 224 Music is concerned with harmony and rhythm. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 Persons prominently concerned in conducting the affairs of the country.

b. *esp.* To be implicated, or involved in, to have to do with (anything culpable).

1686 COL. REC. PENN. I. 176 Under suspicion of being Carnally concerned with a Woman Servt. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ Intrigues which no one will believe I ever was concerned in. 1717 COL. REC. PENN. III. 21 Some of their men were concern'd in the killing of the sd. Catamb Indians. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 122 Accused of being concerned in a riot. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 663 Among the persons concerned in the Rye House plot.

12. Of things: To be involved or engaged in any action.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 125 All delays were dangerous, in a case where winds and tides were concerned. 1831 BRISTOL *Office* iv. 34 The small part of any curved surface...which is concerned in refracting it, may be regarded as a plane. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 7 There are other more elementary processes, concerned in all thinking.

b. To be involved in a risk; to be at stake.

1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables Wks.* (Globe) 507 The honour of their order is concerned in every member of it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. vii, A secret in which her honour, and consequently her life, was concerned. 1862 W. COLLINS *No Name* iv. 5 My honour is concerned in bowling out Mrs. Lecount.

13. To be under relations of any kind; to be affected, or liable to be affected. (Cf. 2, 3.)

1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Grnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 607 In such a case the state itself is highly concerned in the event. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* V. 542 What has passed in Parliament respecting me, has not given me one moment's concern as far as I am personally concerned. 1862 RUSKIN *Humana P.* (1880) 32 As far as he is himself concerned the capitalist takes...a more interesting aspect. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 253 A matter in which religious duty and public policy were concerned.

Concern (*kpn33'm*), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.: the relation of sense between the *sb.* and *sb.* corresponded originally to that between *vb.* and *sb.* in *regard*, *respect*. There is no corresponding *sb.* in *Fr.*

The use of *concern* instead of *concernment* in R. Boyle's *Parthenissa* was thus censured in 1655 by Dorothy Osborne, *Lett.* ii. (1888) 238, 'Another fault I find, too, in the style—'tis affected. My concern or of great concern is, it seems [i.e. to Boyle], proper than concernment.'

I. A relation objective or subjective.

† 1. *Regard, respect, reference; concernment.* In that concern: in regard or respect to that. *Obs.*

1589 JAS. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 228. III. 29 We...desiring you to interpose your good will, to their expediteoun and furtherance in that concerne. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 409, I would not exclude the Persian from the Concern of this sixth Vial. 1694 ACC. SEV. *Late Voy.* i. (1711) 96 Men of good observation to inspect into matters of this Concern.

b. *Relation; concernment.*

1864 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 73 It is connected with every stage of the Sacred History; but its special concern is with the period preceding the Exodus.

2. Of concern: of relation to some one; *esp.* of important relation, of importance, of interest.

1655 [see note in Etymol.] 1666 SIR J. TALBOT in *Stingsby's Diary* (1836) 369 He hath some affaires of Concern to you to acquaint you of. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 27 Those things which in their nature were of common concern unto all. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 203 So he has writ himself in all papers of concern, wherein he has had to do. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. To Rdr. (1709) 4 A Cause of concern ought to be pleaded to Advantage. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 78 Truly this is a matter of some concern. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Success.* iii. (1879) 57 A truth of deep concern to men's souls.

3. A relation of practical intercourse with (any one). *pl.* Transactions, business relations.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 98 He had concerns with the Mamerines of Messina. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones Wks.* (1775) III. 129, I know Mr. Nightingale...and have formerly had concerns with him. 1790 COWPER *Odysse.* iii. 90 Come ye to transact concerns Commercial? 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 224 In all concerns was Stephen just and true.

b. To have no concern (formerly concerns) with: to have nothing to do with.

1746 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 26 He often declared that he would have no concerns with me when we came to sea. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 7 We have no concern here with this controversy. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 464 The process, being ideal, has no concern either with observations or experiments. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. 350 With these rulers of Bernicia I have no concern.

4. A relation of connexion or active interest in an act or affair; interest, share, position of being concerned in; as, to have a concern in.

1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 102 The Son's concern in the Work of Creation. 1805 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 511 The Acting Resident did not suspect that Scindiah had any concern in this outrage. 1874 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, How many gentlemen...took a concern in the undertaking of 1745. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 302 Motives of humanity had not the smallest concern in the business.

† b. A financial or commercial interest or share.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1821) VII. 281 He has a concern in a ship, which will sail in a month. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 170 He appears too to have had some concern in a manufacture of tapestry.

5. Interest, solicitous regard, solicitude, anxiety; anxious, uneasy, or troubled state of mind, arising from regard to or interest in any person or thing. (Viewed as a condition that one is in or under, a sentiment that one has, shows, etc.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 709 Without concern he hears...Of distant war. 1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.* (1711) 243 Jove, in great Concern, convokes a Council in the Milky-Way. 1707 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 214 During their absence, I was under the greatest concern of mind that ever I knew in my life. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Postillion*, The concern which the poor fellow's story threw me into. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 28 I noticed an expression of concern upon his countenance. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 83 Deep concern for human souls.

b. (with a and *pl.*) ? *Obs.*

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 101 If so be what is said of us be false, so soon as we shew a concern at it, we make it suspected for Truth. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. v, O Marcia, let me hope thy kind concerns And gentle wishes follow me to battel! 1769 *Quintus' Lett.* i. 2 Every man who pretends to a concern for the public welfare.

II. A matter that concerns.

6. A matter or subject that relates or appertains to some person or thing, an affair. † *General or public concern*: the commonwealth, *res publica*.

1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Count. Sp.* 174 To lay down my Life...if my preservation were not of greater use to the General concern. 1790 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 200 He saw what an important concern the administration was. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 219 Zealous as she was for the public concern. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. *Conclus.*, I have...neglected almost every other concern in trying to find it out.

b. *pl.* Affairs.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 46 The Hall in which are Heard all Concerns in Law. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 84 He often inspected the Accounts of his sister...and had a great care of her concerns. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87. 226 The least Judgment or Discretion in the Common Concerns of Life. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 That strong inclination most have to be talking of the concerns...of their neighbour. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 107, I can interfere in no manner whatever in the internal concerns of the country. 1829 SOUTHBY *O. Neuman* vi, Of needful things and every-day concerns. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 28 The application of individual energy and thought to public concerns.

7. A matter or subject that affects or touches one, and that ought to engage one's active interest and attention. *esp.* with possessive, *My concern*: my business, a matter affecting me, or in which I have ground of interference.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), 'Tis all mankind's concern that he should live. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 489 Which are the common and greatest concern of all Christians. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 17 That is their concern. 1850 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vii. (1851) 215 Their performance, in many cases, becomes a national concern. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Mauch. Strike* i. 9 What concern is it of yours? 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 287 It is no concern of mine.

b. Hence, A subject that does excite one's interest, attention, and care; a subject about which one concerns himself. (Cf. 5.)

a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 71 To keep his own vineyard was his first and great concern. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 89 But it was the work he had been set to do; and his concern was only to execute it as completely as possible.

8. *pl.* Things that belong to one; belongings.

*Obs.* b. Things appertaining to any work, appurtenances, *rare*. c. Persons belonging to one; 'relations', relatives. *Sc. dial.*

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 321 That afternoon he removed his concerns out of the office. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 236 Nor were the concerns for scientific observation overlooked. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* 330 (Jam.) They appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scotch language concerns) and declared to them their state.

† 9. A property, an estate. *Now dial.*

1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* *Concern*, a little estate. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Consahn*, an estate, a property. 'Ah've bowt a nice consahn at Hedon.'

10. A business organization; a business, a firm; a commercial or manufacturing establishment.

So long as a partnership firm consists of the original partners, it is called *first concern*; on a change in the firm, occurring by the retirement or accession of any partner, or by change of position among the partners, it is called *second concern*; so *third*, *fourth*, *concern*, etc.

1681 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* ii. 159 If Things in the Iron Concern are as you say, the whole Country suffers much by it. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Owen Disp.* 722 [They] can no longer be considered as the agents of a commercial concern. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* I. ii. 22 A dense, permanent vapour brooded over this locality—there lay Edward's 'Concern'. 1866 CUMPT *Banking* i. 32 The bank received back its own with interest, and subsequently became a flourishing concern. 1885 LAW *Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 463 The directors did not...know that the concern was going to fail.

11. *familiarly.* A material contrivance or object; *esp.* one that is complicated or cumbersome: usually with some amount of depreciation (*esp.* if applied to a person); cf. *affair*, *article*, *thing*.

1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 12 A steel-pen, which is a very unpliable concern. 1842 S. LOVET *Handy Andy* xvi,

A tin concern, something like a chimney-cowl. 1856 KANE *Art. Expt.* I. xvii. 359 A moment's check would plunge the whole concern into the rapid tide-way. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* I. i. 26 No, I'm not, Harry; I am a selfish little concern.

12. An 'affair' not more definitely characterized; e.g. an intrigue, disturbance, etc. Now chiefly dial. 1690 J. Wilson *Belphegor* (Dram. Restoration 296) It is not long since I had a concern with a signiora. 1877 N. V. Lincolnsh. *Gloss.*, *Concern*, an intrigue. 'They'd a concern together for years, an' he'd two bairns by her.' 1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, 'It's a queer consarn that of awd Smith and his men.' 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Concern*, row, quarrel, disturbance. 'There was a pretty consarn sure 'nough, last night.'

**Concernable**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CONCERN v. + -ABLE.] Solicitous, desirous.

1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 84 I was not concernable to let her see me.

† **Concernance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. obs. F. *concernance*: see -ENCE.] = CONCERNMENT.

1644 HAMMOND *Catech.* Wks. 1684 IV. iii. 74 Importunity, i. e. frequent coming to God in prayer, and with the concernance of those things which we may ask and obtain.

† **Concernancy**, *Obs.*—1. ? = CONCERNMENT.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 128 (Qq.), *Osr.* Your lordship speaks most infallibly of him. *Ham.* The concernancy, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath?

**Concerned** (kəns'nd), *pp. a.* [f. CONCERN v.]

1. Affected, interested, involved; troubled, vexed, anxious; showing concern.

1656 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 766 With concern'd haste her thoughtful Looks she rais'd. 1679 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* xxii. (1882) 142 To see the heirs and concerned relations gratulating themselves. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 4 Taking him aside with a grave concerned countenance. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 128 He was greatly concerned. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Pennins.* IV. II. 877 The more concerned spectators were not without fear.

b. Used *absol.*, and hence formerly with *pl.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 60 An Instance, wherein the Concerned agreed that the Goods should be rated at first Cost. *Ibid.* I. 236 Arbitrators were fixed upon. Mr. N. M. for the Concerned in the Prize.

2. **Concerned with (in) drink or liquor**: having had too much to do with it; the worse for liquor; also simply *concerned*. Now *vulgar or dial.* (Cf. CONCERN v. II b.)

1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 71 Mr. Anthony Turner came to 'the Lobster' about eleven at night. much concerned in drink. 1793 SWIFT *Cook-maid's Let.*, Drunk or sober. Not that... his reverence was ever concerned to my knowledge. 1792 *Westminster Papers* 3 Aug. (1883) 472, I had made a full resolution never to be concerned in liquor again. 1752 E. MURRAY in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 392/4 He thought the pannel was a little concerned with drink. 1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Arts-etale* II. iii. 3 (D.) She's a light-skirts I yea, and at this present a little, as you see, concerned with liquor. 1875 PARSON *Sussex Dial.* 30 *Concerned in Liquor*, one of the many expressions used in Sussex to avoid the word 'drunk'.

3. U. S. slang. Confounded, deuced. Also *adv.* 1848-60 in BARTLETT.

**Concernedly** (kəns'ndli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a concerned manner; with concern.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 335 Udozia... concernedly consider'd the generous Ventidius's Picture. A 1674 CLARENDON (J.), They had more positively and concernedly wedded his cause. 1698 FROGER *Poy.* 104 Which made... the Portuguese to murmur, and concernedly to say, That it was not to be endured.

**Concernedness** (kəns'ndnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being concerned; concern.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 8 Out of a hearty concernedness and jealousy for the honour of religion. 1686 HORNBACK *Crucif. Jesus* ix. 169 How shall I testify my concernedness at the sufferings of the Lord? 1699 J. BARRY *Cordial for Sin-desp. Soul* (1802) 32 The concernedness of each party appeared in striving to get and keep the start.

† **Concerner**, *Obs.* [f. CONCERN v. + -ER.] One who is concerned, or has to do with another.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. i. He... was enter'd Among the philosophical Madams; was as great with them as their concerners. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 127 Bad Wives, Elder Brothers, tough Predecessors... all which are condemned in the wishes of their concerners.

† **Concerning**, *obl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] a. The taking of concern. b. Concernment; relation, reference. c. A matter that concerns one; a concern.

1594 O. B. (title), Questions of profitable and pleasant concernings, on the Display of vain life. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 129 'Twere good you let him know, For who... Would from a Paddocke... Such deere concernings hide. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 57 We shall write to you... and our concernings shall importune. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. iv. 60. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 274 One memorable act... which though single in it self, was plural in the concernings thereof.

**Concerning** (kəns'ning), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That is of concern, that gives cause for consideration; important, weighty. *arch.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* II. xii. 157 When fasting is in order to greater and more concerning purposes, it puts on more religion. 1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 80 The Lords had a more concerning interest in the Prerogative. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 8, I could not conceal so concerning a Truth. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1752) III. xvii. 137 Lady L. speaking, on this

concerning subject. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 6 To utter all my meditations on this most concerning point.

b. That gives cause for anxiety or distress.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 159, I cannot bear anything that is the least concerning to you.

2. As a pres. pple., *concerning* may be joined to its verbal object, and the whole combination used adjectively, as in *all-concerning*, *soul-concerning*, etc.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 425 But oh! remember ye, And in their generation let your sons Transmit to theirs the all-concerning truth. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* I. (1879) 7 Those... soul-concerning doctrines.

**Concerning** (kəns'ning), *prep.* [The pres. pple. of CONCERN v. in sense 2, used at length without reference to any subject, and retaining its verbal object: cf. the series, 'a matter intimately concerning your friend', 'he made to me a communication concerning your friend', 'I will communicate with you concerning your friend', where *concerning* is, in the first the participle, in the third a preposition, in the second transitional, 'your friend' being its object in all.

Cf. the similar use of *regarding*, *touching*: so mod. F. *concernant*, *touchant*. See also according to, *during*, *notwithstanding*, *pending*, in which prepositions, or prepositional phrases have in different ways arisen out of participles.]

1. (*introducing*.) Where *concerning* agrees with a preceding sb. expressed, and may be rendered *that concern(s)*, *that relates to*. (But since 1600, at least, treated as in 2.)

a 1425 RYMER *Federa* IX. 918/1 In all manere of thynges concerning th' Exercise of Governace. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 35 § 2 All the evidences chartes and munymences concerning the premisses. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 1 b. The sentences of illumyned doctours concerning peccacyon. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 74 To enquire out the matter concerning them that were consenting to Becket's death. 1599 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 6 Some things of weight that taske our thoughts, concerning vs and France. 1601 — *Twel.* II. iv. ii. 54 What is the opinion of Pythagoras concerning Wilde-fowle? 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 423 We shall therefore speake a few words, concerning the Unity of the Church. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 A law concerning Leather, or any other Commodity. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 204 As to all my proceedings here concerning the press.

† b. So *concerning* *into*. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. *Ep.* 2 Some thyng... in writyng... concerning into this mater.

2. Where *concerning* does not agree with a preceding sb. expressed, and becomes entirely prepositional = *Regarding*, *touching*, in reference or relation to; about; of (as in quot. 1865). (Now rather formal and literary; *perh.* never colloquial.)

1535 COVERDALE *I Cor.* xvi. 1 Concernyng (TINDALE of the gadderynge that is made for the sayntes. 1542 — *Old Faith* ix. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 62 Concerning the coming of John the Baptist. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 228 But that is not the question; the question is concerning your marriage. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 11, I spake it not to you concerning bread. 1745 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 251, I asked him concerning the natives. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 11 Every servant... was examined concerning his departure. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 He will make no inquiries concerning you. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 2 A point concerning which... biographers have not been able to satisfy themselves. 1865 R. W. DALLS *Jew. Temple* i. (1877) 15 What has been said concerning the greatness and glory of Christ.

3. The sense 'as it concerns, as it relates to, as to' (L. *quo-ad*, *quantum ad*, F. *quant à*), was formerly expressed by *concerning* alone, but usually by *as concerning*. (Now, more usually as *it concerns*, *as concerns*, *as regards*.)

1555 in STRYPE *Ecc. Mem.* III. App. xliii. 120 That Christ was ordained, concerning his humanity and not concerning the Godhead. 1611 BIBLE *Philipp.* iii. 6 As touching the law, a Pharise; concerning zeale, persecuting the Church; touching the righteousness which is in the Law, blameless (Greek κατὰ, Rhem. according to, *Revised* as touching). 1656 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Reason* (1669) 27 When we trust Men concerning God, we then Trust not God concerning Men. b. 1556-34 TINDALE *Philipp.* iii. 5 As concerninge the lawe, a pharisee, and as concerninge ferventes, I persecuted the congregation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 203 The matter is to me, sir, as concerning Iaquenetta. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 5 Of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 442 Their government, or policy, as concerning themselves or other nations. 1818 COLERIDGE *Improv. Coh. Corr.* Its effect is perhaps... overated, as concerning the direct cost of wrought goods.

† 4. *Concerning* might formerly be followed by an infin., or by a subord. clause; *concerning for* was used = 'as to'. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Brasm. Par.* John 28 a, Johns disciples del enuye Iesu, forasmuche as concerning he hymself was lately baptized of Iohn, and had behaved hymself as though he had been his disciple... he would now sodainly make hymself equal to him. 1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 27 b, Concerning to learne how to handle the weapons. *Ibid.* 86 a, Concerning for other considerations, they had twoo principall. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 34 As concerning that he raised him vp from the dead.

† **Concerningly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. the adj. + -LY.] In a manner that concerns or involves concern.

1643 *Plain English* 27 It will now be found most concerningly necessary to looke at the present Army... as the best ground-work of safety. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 21,

I am... more concerningly persuaded of them, than of any thing I see or know.

**Concerningness**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of concerning or affecting; importance, import; bearing, application.

c 1814 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 70 A truth, the power and special concerningness of which... depends on our knowledge of the whole.

**Concernless**, *a. rare.* [f. CONCERN sb. + -LESS.] Without concern; absolutely unconcerned.

1721 CIBBER *Parolla* v, In ev'ry Thing the Course of Nature still Keeps duly on, concernless in its Road.

**Concernment** (kəns'mnt), [f. CONCERN v. + -MENT.]

† 1. A matter concerning, or having relation to, any person or thing; a matter appertaining. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heroldry* vi. vi. (1660) 417 Of whose creation, privileges, and other concernments you may be more fully satisfied in a Supplement to this Book. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 107 Other concernments there are of the Elephant, which might admit of discourse. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* Wks. II. 542 The delights, commodities, mysteries, with other concernments of this order. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A vj, In Concernments of Physick and their own Health.

† 2. A matter in which any one has or takes an interest; an interest. *Obs. or arch.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvii. 292 He that minds his own... and but seldom intrudes upon the concernments of others. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 388, I presume the concernments of the poor are well cared for. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xiv. Wks. (1813) 96 Those that have influence upon our everlasting concernments. 1867 BUSINELL *Mor. Use Dark Th.* 194 The very highest concernments of his nature.

3. An affair, business, concern.

1621 Jas. I. *Let. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 59 To promote... our concernments with his Majesty. 1662 DAVIDLIN *Wild Gallant* Pref. I do not think it my Concernment to defend it. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. *Introduct.* In our civil concernments; as well as in matters of learning. 1816 SCOTT *Tales of Landl.* Ser. I. *Introduct.* Men... travelling on their concernments of business. 1839 TROLLOPE *Bertram* II. xi. 163 He was now a man of many concernments. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Concernment*, concern; business. 'I toud 'im it wuz no consarnment o' mine'.

4. The fact of concerning or having reference; relation, bearing, application, connexion. Commonly after of, as 'a matter of public concernment', i. e. that concerns the public.

1622-64 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 31 In any matters of particular concernment. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 386 A message of very sad concernment. 1692 Bp. ROCHESTER *Wicked Contriv.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 497 Mr. Dyve... found nothing in them [letters] but matters of private concernment. 1694 BURTON *Reason* 111 Mind... free from all concretion or concernment with matter. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 5 (1862) 342 Crimes were thus regarded as matters of private concernment, with which the injured parties alone had to do. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 206 The dative is the case of general relation or concernment.

5. The quality of concerning or being important to persons, etc.; importance, weight, moment.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 270 The number and concernment are less than what are injured by corrupted Historians. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. § 3 (1692) 90 No Person of common Understanding will conclude an Equal Weight or Concernment in these things. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 184 Their own concernment and importance will be enough to recommend them. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* iv, Upon the account of both the certainty and the concernment of them [objects of faith].

b. *esp.* in the attrib. phrases, of *concernment*, of *great*, *special*, *vital* (etc.) *concernment*.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 202 The question here that is only of concernment is... by whom it was reserved. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 253 To take some Iland of concernment in those Parts. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* II. (1757) 206 Posts of too much concernment for their capacities. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* II. 230 Of great concernment, that the... charter should be kept safe. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. 56 Secrets of highest concernment. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. Matter of vital concernment.

† 6. A relation of being objectively interested in any matter; interest. To have (a) *concernment*: to be concerned or interested (in). *Obs.*

1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* I. § 1. 1 The act was yours; the concernment the whole Churches. 1656 JEANES *Misc. Schol. Div.* 109 Our concernment in the incarnation was farre greater then the Angels, and yet how doe their thanks surmount ours? 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 300, I shall not neglect to give you notice of what is done among us, where you have so much concernment. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 129 The King of England... having... most Concernment to be more considerable at Sea than any other Prince or State.

7. A concerning oneself with or being concerned in anything; interference. To have *concernment with*: to have to do with.

1649 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 25/2 And married a beautiful young Lady... without any other approbation of her Father, or concernment in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence after they were married. 1656 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1847) II. 454, I offered your tract to divers booksellers, who refused a concernment in it. 1867 TOWERSON *Baptism* 98 The works of men can have no concernment in it. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iv. § 2 The greatest men... whom modern Europe has produced in concernment with the arts. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 58 The brew-house was managed... without any concernment of his father therein.



8. A feeling of interest, solicitude, anxiety, etc. 1654 SIR C. COTTELL tr. *Cassandra* i. 7 Observing with more attention since with more concernment. 1654 EARL ORBURY *Parthenissa* (1676) 713 Your Concernments for her Mistresses will put a Period to them. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckly* ii. 164 The King of Poland testified to them a sensible concernment at what had passed. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratriade* (MS.) iii. 368 The supposed concernment of the Fiend For his revenge alone. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 186 If some concernment for a mother's right Deep preys upon you.

**Concert** (kɒnsə't), sb. [a. f. *concert* (16th c.), ad. It. *concerto* concert, harmony, f. *concertare* to CONCERT. At its first adoption this word was confounded with the earlier word CONSOBT, which was constantly written for it down to the Restoration, and often later; e. g.

1611 Cotgr., *Concert de Musique*, a consort of Musick.] 1. Agreement of two or more persons or parties in a plan, design, or enterprise; union formed by such mutual agreement; accordance, harmony.

[1590-1793 see CONSOBT 2.] 1605 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French *raisonné, amni, bizarre, concert*... let us therefore... make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens. 1668 Temple *Lt. Wks.* (1731) II. 86 He... press'd us to a Concert for the Defence of Flanders. 1727 Dr. For *Syst. Magic* ii. vi. 376 By concert and agreement. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. iv. 342 They act together from instinct... rather than from any formal concert. 1814 Chalmers *Envt. Chr. Revel.* i. 13 The total want of... concert or collusion. 1884 Times 10 Oct. 3/4 Is there a perfect European Concert?

b. esp. in phrase *in concert* (with). [1534-1793 see CONSOBT 2 b.] 1614 Addison *Spect.* No. 487, ¶ 10 When she [the Soul] operates more in concert with the Body. 1772 Priestley *Just. Relig.* (1782) I. 390 They did not write in concert. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxx. 360 The envoys did not act in concert with one another. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. vii. 47 We worked in concert for a few days.

c. fig. Agreement, harmony, orderly union or combination (of things). (Influenced by 2, a. b.)

1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 28 Concert is an order formed of several harmonies of various kinds... Every particular Work of Nature presents... harmonies, consonances, contrasts; and forms a real concert.

† 2. Accordance of voices or instruments; harmonious combination of sounds produced by a number of performers singing or playing together.

[1586-1710 see CONSOBT 3, a. b.] 1674 Lond. *Gaz.* No. 661 Feb. 4 A rare concert of four Trumpets Marine, never heard of before in England... Every concert shall continue one hour. 1732 Lediam *Serlos* II. viii. 184 The prayers... are then sung in a concert of voices and instruments. 1770 *Genl. Mag.* XL. 449 Whether their concerts were composed of one and the same tone, but sung by different voices.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Any combination of voices or sounds. (Now often viewed as *fig.* from 4.)

1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 12 A sudden concert of terrific vociferation. 1805 Southey *Madoc* in *Act. xi.* The woodman's measured stroke, the regular saw, The wain slow creaking, and the voice of man Answering his fellow... Strange concert made to those fierce Aztecas. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. vi. 130 They sobbed in concert till the vehicle stopped. 1874 Bryant *Among the Trees* 61 The linden in the fervors of July, Hums with a louder concert.

† c. A piece of music for several instruments; = CONSOBT (in the earlier sense). *Obs.*

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Concert*, better *Concert*, (in Musick) a Piece that consists of 3 or more parts.

† 3. A company or set of musicians; a choir. *Obs.* [1566-1704 see CONSOBT 4.] 1727 Dr. For *Hist. Appar.* xiv. 353 A concert of angels made most excellent music at his grave. 1743 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* II. 669 The Queen... wanting a Bass to her concert.

4. A musical performance (usually of a series of separate pieces) in which a number of singers or players, or both, take part; a public musical entertainment; = CONSOBT 5.

[1671-1774 see CONSOBT 5, and 1674 in 2 above.] 1689 Lond. *Gaz.* No. 2496/4 The Concerts of Musick that were held in Bow-street and in York-Buildings, are now joyn'd together. 1740 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* III. ix. 17, I am invited... to dinner, which is to be followed by a concert and a ball. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.*, *The Translation*, I was going... to Martini's concert at Milan. 1855 De Quincey in *Page Life* (1877) II. xviii. 97 On two separate days of next week Julien gives concerts.

*Cats' concert*, the noise of a number of cats wailing; any hideous combination of voices; *Dutch concert*, 'where each performer plays a different tune'. *Slang Dict.* (1864) 128.

5. *Comb.* as *concert-bill* (cf. *play-bill*), *-giver*, *-music*, *-piece*; *concert-grand* (*colloq.*), a grand piano of powerful and brilliant tone suitable for concerts; *concert-pitch*, 'a pitch slightly higher than the ordinary pitch, used at concerts for brilliancy and effect' (*Grove Dict. Mus.*); also *fig.*; *concert-room*, a large room used for concerts.

c. 1815 Jane Austen *Persuasion*. (1833) II. viii. 379 They all had a 'concert bill between them. 1836-7 Dickens *Sk. Bos* (1850) 248/2 Whenever a juggler, or waxwork man, or 'concert giver, takes Great Winglebury in his circuit. 1773 Phil. *Trans.* LXV. 7 These tones are adapted to English 'concert pitch. 1810 *Pantologia*, *Concert pitch* implies that... tone to which instruments are adjusted, before they can be used in concert. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 115 If a piano is tuned to exact concert pitch, the majority of voices must fall below it. 1888 Burdon 12 *Good Men* II. v. 47 Screwing up to 'concert pitch'... men whose traditions were lax and unsatisfactory. 1799 Southey *Ballads*, *St. Gualberto*

23 Then had not Westminster, the house of God, Served for a 'concert-room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 4/2 Concert-room music must bow to concert-room traditions.

**Concert** (kɒnsə't), v. [ad. f. *concertare* (16th c.), ad. It. *concertare* to proportion or accord together, to agree or tune together, to sing or play in concert.

The Italian is identified by Diez with *L. concertare* intr., to contend zealously, dispute, debate. Such a change of sense might conceivably come about through an intermediate 'argue out, settle by debate', whence 'come to terms, arrange terms'; but evidence is wanting. Florio has, in 16th c. It., *concerto, concertare*, as parallel forms of *concerto, concertare*; these (if real words) point to *L. \*concertare* freq. of *conserere* 'to join or fit together, connect'; the same origin has been claimed by Spanish etymologists for Sp. *concertar* which has among other senses 'to mend a thing broken'. But here the phonetic change is unexplained. Already in 16th c. It. *concerto* was associated in the musical sense with *concerto* (Concert); Florio, 1598, gives *concerto* merely with a cross-reference to *concerto*. Hence a conjecture that *concerto, concertare* were perversions of *concerto, concertare*, under the influence of *concerto*: but what then of Sp. *concertar*?

In Eng. used by Barret, from It., in 1598; app. not otherwise in use till taken from Fr. nearly a century later.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring to agreement or unity; to unite. *Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 When as he cannot concert and agree them [soldiers], he is to referre them our unto his Capitaine. 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 2 Being now concerted into a New Body.

2. To arrange or contrive (measures, an enterprise, etc.) by mutual agreement.

1694 Molesworth *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 47 A Design before concerted... between him and the Bishops. 1710 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 35, I have been walking, and... concerting where to see Mr. Harley. 1725 Dr. For *Voy. round World* (1840) 207 We began to concert measures for his coming on board with secrecy. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 21 The insurrection seems not to have been judiciously concerted.

b. Of a single person: To plan, devise, arrange. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 498, I must now concert matters about y<sup>e</sup> Affair. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carriage* 433 He could... concert his measures against any state.

c. *intr.* To arrange a matter by agreement with some one; to form plans. *Obs.*

1707 Friend *Peterborough's Cond.* 174 You may concert in every thing... with Prince Henry. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 567 The gentlemen with whom we had before concerted. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 2 June an. 1781, I therefore concerted with Mr. Dilly, that I should steal away. 1796 Nelson 10 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 208 We concerted on the most proper methods for speedily executing the Vice-Roy's instructions.

3. *intr.* To sing or play in concert. *rare.*

1897 Pollok *Course T.* vii. The thrush Concerting with the lark that hymned on high. 1879 [see CONCERTING].

4. *Mus.* (*trans.*) To arrange in parts, (*non-use* from CONSOBT 2, q. v.)

1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 160 [I do not know] whether I ought to concert that first number... or have it sung in unison.

† II. 5. [*L. concertare*.] To dispute (a statement, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1689 Apol. *Failures Walker's Acc.* xi. Though Mr. Walker might modestly concert the Truth of those Passages... yet might he at no hand dispute 'em.

|| **Concertante** (kɒnsə'tante), sb. and a. *Mus.* [It. ppl. a. from *concertare* to accord or tune together.] (See quot. 1880.)

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Concertante* (in Musick Books) signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some parts. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 669 The third act commenced with a concertante of Pleyel. 1880 Prout in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 386 *Concertante* (Ital.). In the last century this name was given to a piece of music for orchestra in which there were parts for solo instruments, and also to compositions for several solo instruments without orchestra. In the present day the word is chiefly used as an adjective, prominent solo instrumental parts being spoken of as 'concertante parts', and a work being said to be 'in the concertante style' when it affords opportunities for the brilliant display of the powers of the performers. 1882 Sir J. Benedict *Weber* 72 Bouchet... played Weber's concertant variations on a Norwegian theme with the composer.

† **Concertation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concertationem*, n. of action f. *concertare* to strive, contend, or dispute together, f. *con-* + *certare* to contend.] Contention; disputation.

1599 Barclay *Ship of Poys* (1570) 239 A concertation or striving between vertue and voluptuositie. 1609 Holland *Amun. Marcell.* xxxix. li. 361 note, The fabulous concertation at the barre of the gods. 1628 Br. Hall *Old Reliq.* 28 A great concertation amongst Diuines, what should be the formal cause of our Justification. 1664 H. More *Apol. Pref.*, An amicable Concertation. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 19 A curiose, jejune concertation.

† **Concertative**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concertativus* -us: see prec. and -IVE.]

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Concertative*, contentious. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.]

**Concerted** (kɒnsə'tɪd), ppl. a. [f. CONCERT v.] 1. Arranged by mutual agreement; agreed upon, pre-arranged; planned, contrived; done in concert.

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 6 (Seager) By concerted falsehoods. 1727 Dr. For *Syst. Magic* i. vi. 149 These people have certain concerted terms... upon repeating which he [the Devil] is to appear. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxv. The whole was a concerted scheme to depress and degrade

every member of the Waverley family. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* ii. x. 276 A concerted signal was then made.

2. *Mus.* Arranged in parts for a number of voices or instruments.

1834 Earl Mount Edgcumbe *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) p. 124 The inferior singers never joined in any concerted piece. 1864 H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 433 Concerted pieces need interspersing with solos.

† **Concerteer**. *Obs.* Also *consortier*. [f. CONCERT sb. + -ER.] One who plays in a 'concert' (see CONCERT sb. 2); a performer of concerted music.

1728 North *Mem. Musick* (1846) 77 The consortiers, wherever they went... were called Minstrels. 1734 - *Lives* II. 205 His lordship had not been long master of the viol and a sure concerteer, but he turned composer.

**Concertor** (kɒnsə'tɔr), One who concerts.

1743 Fielding *Jon. Wild* i. ii. Though he was seldom concerned in the execution of the design, yet was he always concertor of it.

**Concertina** (kɒnsə'tɪnə), [f. CONCERT, with fem. ending -INA, as in *seraphina*, etc.] A portable musical instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1829, consisting of a pair of bellows, usually polygonal in form, with a set of keys at each end, which on being pressed admit wind to free metallic reeds.

(Often improperly applied to inferior instruments of similar nature, as the *accordion*, which has a single keyboard, sounds notes in one key only, and produces different notes on expanding and compressing the bellows.)

1837 *Musical World* 12 May V. 135 Master Regondi's performance on the Concertina at several concerts lately has made a sensation. 1844 Whitstone *Specif. Patent* No. 10,041, p. 2 This musical instrument has since [date of patent in 1829] been termed the concertina. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 July 99/1, Concertinas of a new description... the same as those supplied to Signor Giulio Regondi, Mr. Richard Blagrove, and other eminent Professors of this fashionable instrument. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 3/1 What most people imagine to be a concertina is nothing of the kind, but simply a double accordion... capable only of reproducing a very limited number of sounds.

Hence **Concertinist**, a player on the concertina.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., The concertinist is... the best masthead man of the fleet.

**Concerting** (kɒnsə'tɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CONCERT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONCERT, q. v.; in quot., Singing or playing in concert.

1879 Howells *L. Arostook* 146 The sound of their concerting often filled the ship.

|| **Concertino** (kɒnsə'tɪno), *Mus.* [Ital., diminutive of *concerto*.] A composition resembling a concerto, but shorter.

1880 Prout in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 387 The concertino is less restricted in form than the concerto; it may be in three short movements... but it more often consists of one rather long movement.

† **Concentration**. *Obs. rare* -1.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ix. 1422 What order, beauty, motion, distance, size! Concentration of design, how exquisite! [So the first and most odd, including that of 1787 with Glossary, where the word is explained as = 'contrivance'. If so, it is irregularly formed from *concent* v.; but some odd, e. g. one of 1751, have *concentration* [cf. *L. consertio* joining together], and some, according to Richardson, *conception*.]

**Concertize** (kɒnsə'taɪz), v. *non-use*, *intr.*

To sing or play in concert, make a concert. (*colloq.*)

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/1 Loads of pigs and geese... 'concertizing' horribly. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4/2 'I cannot concertize any more. I am tired.' So says little Hofmann. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 2/1 Rubinstein... after some years of concertizing.

**Concertment**. *rare.* [see -MENT.] The action of concerting.

1846 Worcester cites Pollok.

|| **Concerto** (kɒnsə'tɔ, kɒnsə'to), *Mus.* [Ital.; the original word whence Fr. and Eng. CONCERT.] A composition for one, or sometimes more, solo instruments accompanied by orchestra; now almost always in three movements. (Formerly applied more widely to various compositions for a number of instruments.)

1730 A. Malcolm *Treat. Musick* 416 A Concerto, Sonata, or Cantata. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 447 Several... songs are performed, with sonatas or concertos between each. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 253 He kept closely within the... limit and signification of the term concerto, as a piece of combination for instruments, with a principal part for one. 1880 Prout in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s. v. The example of Beethoven in his B♭ concerto led... to the disuse of the... cadenza.

† **Concess**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concessus* concession, f. *concess-*, ppl. stem of *concedere*.] = CONCESSION.

c. 1575 Fulke *Constit. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 64 Now... will I dispute of your concessions and graunts.

† **Concessary**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. type

\**concessari*-us, f. *concess-*: see prec. and -ARY<sup>1</sup>.]

One to whom a concession is made.

1660 [see CONCESSOR].

† **Concessionation**. *Obs.* -1 [ad. L. *concessionationem*, n. of action f. *concessare* to delay, desist.]

1623 Cockram, *Concessionation*, loitering.

**Concessible** (kɒnsə'sɪb'l), a. [ad. L. type \**concessibilis*, f. *concess-*: see CONCESSION and -IBLE.] That can be conceded.

1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* ix. xxiii. It was built upon one of the most concessible postulations in Nature. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) II. 142 Their claim... was just... though full of intricacy; difficult to render clear and concessible.

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8. *Comb.* conch-shell = sense 2, 3; also *conch* trumpet; *conch-like* adj., etc.

A synonym of QUINIDINE. So Conchi-namine = QUINIDAMINE.

1871 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3st Suppl. 188a *Syst. Soc. Lett.* s. v. The concholin of Henry and Delondre is probably chiefly cinchonidin.

**Concholin** (kɒŋkə'ɪlɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *concha* shell + *-ol-* diminutive + *-in*.] The organic constituent of the shells of molluscs, closely allied to Keratin.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 89 A rigid support of concholin. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 126 The nautilus consists of alternating lamellae of concholin, and of concholin containing calcareous deposits.

+ **Conchite** (kɒŋkə'ɪt). *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κονχίτης* (κόνος) shelly stone, a shelly marble: see *-ITE*.] A stone resembling a shell, a fossil shell.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 100 The Conchites or Cockle-stones found in this County. 1693 B. NICHOLSON *Let. to Mr. Lhuys* (T.), We have a hard gray limestone or marble, which is full of conchites. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 279 Fossil shells such as pectunculi, conchites.

**Conchitic** (kɒŋkə'tɪk), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + *-ic*.] Abounding in (fossil) shells, conchiferous. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 441 A conchitic limestone. 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

**Concho-grass** (kɒŋtʃə'gras). A local name for the grass *Panicum Texanum*, Texas Millet, cultivated for forage in Texas and adjoining states.

1884 VASEY *Agric. Grasses of U.S.* 36 It has been called Concho grass in some parts; in others Colorado bottom grass.

**Conchoid** (kɒŋkɔɪ'd), *sb. and a.* [ad. Gr. *κονχοειδής* mussel-like, f. *κόνχη* mussel-shell + *-ειδής* form: see *-oid* in mod.F. *conchoide*.]

**A. sb. Geom.** A plane curve of the fourth order invented by Nicomedes.

If from a fixed point (the pole) straight lines be drawn intersecting a fixed straight line (the asymptote), and on these lines points be taken at a constant distance from their intersections with the asymptote, this succession of points will form a *conchoid of Nicomedes* consisting of two branches, one on each side of the asymptote.

1798 FRERE & CANNING *Loves of Triangles* 12 in *Anti-Jacobin* 16 Apr. (1852) 106 Ye Conchoids extend. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 320 To find the point of inflexion in the Conchoid of Nicomedes. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 255, I never take a turn round the garden without thinking of his billow-lines and shell-lines, under the well-sounding names of Cumalids and Conchoids. 1879 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* ii. 44 A curve, called the conchoid of Nicomedes, invented by that geometer for the solution of the problem of finding two mean proportionals.

**b. Spherical conchoid**: Herschel's name for a similar curve, traced on the surface of a sphere.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 483 f.

**B. adj.** = CONCHOIDAL.

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 207 Its fracture is usually conchoid.

**Conchoidal** (kɒŋkɔɪ'dəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

**1. Geom.** Pertaining to, or resembling, a conchoid.

1666 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1847) II. 469 Let there be points made in a curve, which will be conchoidal or asymptotic. 1879 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. 172 The serpentine is exchanged for the conchoidal form.

**2. Min., etc.** Applied to a fracture presenting smooth shell-like convexities and concavities.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 287 Their fracture was conchoidal and but slightly uneven. 1865 LUBBOCK *Præh. Times* iv. (1869) 78 A splintery conchoidal fracture almost as sharp as that of flint.

**Conchological** (kɒŋkɔɪ'dʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. CONCHOLOGY + *-IC* + *-AL*.] Of or relating to conchology. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 397 The space of open sea . . . separates two quite distinct conchological provinces. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 484 A conchological cabinet.

Hence **Conchologically** *adv.*

1881 in *Fréd. Linn. Soc.* XV. 295 The very different and conchologically extreme form of their shells.

**Conchologist** (kɒŋkɔɪ'dʒɪst), [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One versed in, or a student of, conchology; a scientific collector of shells. 1784 F. MARTYN (*title*), The Universal Conchologist, exhibiting the figure of every known Shell. 1830 HERSHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 344 The researches of the comparative anatomist and conchologist. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 13 The conchologist, as he was termed, might have a large collection of valuable shells, without the least idea of the form . . . habits, or development of the creature that secreted them.

**b. A name** given to the carrier-shell molluscs (see CARRIER ?), from their habit of attaching other shells, stones, etc., to their own shells.

**Concho-logize**, *v. colloq.* [f. CONCHOLOGY + *-IZE*: cf. *bolanize*.] *intr.* To study or prosecute conchology; to collect shells.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glancus*, If you are conchologizing in earnest.

**Conchology** (kɒŋkɔɪ'dʒɪ). [mod. f. Gr. *κονχολογία* comb. form of *κόνχη* shell: see *-LOGY*.] The science or study of shells and shell-fish.

This term, which came into use when the mollusca were studied almost exclusively in reference to their shells, is now left chiefly to collectors of the latter.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 2 This peculiar branch of the History of Nature I shall call Conchology. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* iv. 66 An extensive and well-founded acquaintance with conchology. 1864 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 280 Familiar with . . . fossil conchology. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* v. 47 His walks . . . awakened in him a taste for conchology.

**Conchometer** (kɒŋkɔɪ'mɪtər), [f. as prec. + *-METER*.] An instrument for measuring shells

and the angles of their spires. Hence **Conchometry**.

1828 WEBSTER cites BARNES. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Conchons**, obs. f. CONSCIENCE.

**Conchoscope**. [f. CONCHA 4 c + *-SCOPE*.] An instrument for examining the interior of the nose.

1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 58 Watheim's 'Conchoscope' with which I can see scarcely anything.

**Conchospiral**. [f. Gr. *κονχο-* (see CONCHOLOGY) + *-SPIRAL*.] A kind of spiral curve exemplified in shells.

1864 WEBSTER cites AGASSIZ.

+ **Conchyliaceous**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *κονχύλιον* (see below) + *-ACEOUS*.] Of the nature of shells, shelly.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 210 No petrefactions or conchyliaceous impressions are found in it.

+ **Conchyle**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conchylium*: see next; and cf. *conchiglia*, *conchiglia*, *F. coquille*, Eng. COCKLE.] A shell-fish, a conch.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Oysters, Conchylys, Winkles . . . Cockles, Muskles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conchyle* or *Conchylium*, all sorts of Shell-fish.

+ **Conchyli-**, *sb. pl.* [L. pl. of *conchylium* shell-fish, oyster, a. Gr. *κονχύλιον*, dim. of *κόνχη* = *κόνχη*: see CONCH.] Shell-fish, CONCHIFERA.

Hence **Conchyliaceous**, *a.*, of the nature of molluscan shells, shelly (Worcester, 1846). **Conchyliated**, *a.*, embodied in or derived from shells.

**Conchyliiferous**, *a.*, conchiferous. **Conchyliologist**, *-ology* [f. *conchyliologiste*, *-ologie*] = CONCHOLOGIST, *-OLOGY*. **Conchyliometer**, *-ometry* = CONCHOMETER, *-OMETRY*. **Conchyliomorphite**, the fossil cast or impression of a shell.

**Conchylious**, *a.*, of or belonging to the CONCHYLIA (Smart, 1849).

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum*. II. i. § 4 (1622) 177 Oysters, and Muskles, and such other like conchyli. 1867 M. S. LOVELL *Edible Molluscs* 132 Violet . . . being the most vivid of all the conchyliated tints. 1811 J. PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* III. 49 All other cephalous conchyliiferous mollusca. 1834 GRIFFITH, etc. tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* XII. 291 The octopi also feed on conchyliiferous mollusca. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 230 One has hitherto escaped the researches of conchyliologists. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Admiral*, in conchyliology, the name given to a very beautiful . . . shell. 1781 Mrs. DELANY *Corr.* Ser. II. III. 4 On being initiated into the science of conchyliology. 1877 Blackie's *Pop. Encycl.* II. 485/2 Conchology, or more correctly Conchyliology, no longer holds the place it formerly occupied in science. 1843 *Year-bk. Facts* 133 On Conchyliometry.

+ **Conciator**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *conciatore* mender, dresser, etc., f. *conciare* to repair, mend, dress, trim, adjust.] See QUOTS. (all founded on that of 1662, the word never having been in Eng. use).

1662 MERRITT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* ii. 9 Experienced Conciators always make trial of the first Pitt. *Ibid.* i. 2. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Conciator*, in the glass art, is for the crystal glass what the founder is at the green glass houses. He is the person that weighs and proportions the salt on ashes and sand, and works them with a strong fire, till they run into lumps, and become white. —Neri, *Art of Glass* 240. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Concior*, a workman who sorts and allots the proportion of salt required in glass-making. Hence in recent Dicts.

+ **Cocidence**. *Obs.* —o [f. L. *concidere* to fall together + *-ENEO*.]

1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cocidence*, a like falling in the ends of words.

+ **Cocidency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ENEO*.] A falling down completely; prostration. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. 142 Before his humiliation and cocidency of Spirit.

+ **Concierge** (kɒŋsiɜːʒ). [F. *conciergerie*, in OF. *concierges*, *concerge*, *-ciarge*, *-siarge*, *-sierge*, *-cherge*, whence med.L. *consergius* (in text of 1106): derivation unknown.]

**1.** The custodian of a house, castle, prison, etc.; a warden; formerly, in France and other countries, the title of a high official who had the custody of a royal palace, fortress, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 99 (T.) He is known and re-known by the concierges, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate, etc. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Den Oppre-meister*, the Concierge, or the Chief-master. 1856 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 264 He directed Don Eugenio de Paralta, concierge of the fortress of Simancas, to repair to Segovia.

**2.** Now, in France and other foreign countries, The person who has charge of the entrance of a building; a janitor, porter.

a 1697 AUBREY *Acc. Verulam* Anecd. II. 230 (T.) The concierge that shewed the house would shut the door, to put this fallacy on him with the looking-glass. 1840 COSTELLO *Summer amongst Bogies* II. 31 The concierge and her family contrive to make for themselves a shelter amongst the crumbling galleries. 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxi. The concierge at Signor de Castella's is sure to know her address.

+ **3. ?** = CONCIERGE. *Obs.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid.* to Parl. Wks. 186 That all bishops houses, concierges, abbays, & nurries, be made places to entertain soldiers.

+ **Conciergerie**, *-ery*. In 7 consergerie, *-ery*. [f. *conciergerie*, f. prec.: see *-ERY*.]

**1.** Applied in French to the office of a concierge

(in sense 1), the residence or lodge of a concierge, and used as name of a prison belonging to the Palace of Justice in Paris; in some of which senses it is occasional in Eng. as an alien word.

1610 *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 110 He [Ravallac] was brought out of the consergerie, being the prison for the palace. 1628 tr. *Machiavelli's Powerfull Fav.* 138 The Conciery (transl. 1632 gale), the Court where they pleaded, the Treasury . . . were built neere together. 1852 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1465/2 Amblyopia in connection with presbyopia so common in the Conciergeries of Paris.

+ **2.** Name of the Scotch Merchants' House at Campvere in Zealand. *Obs.*

1613 *Injunctions Comm. of Burghs in Northern N. & Q.* I. 73 Neill Kae, Master of the Consergerie hous of Camp-pheir. *Ibid.* 74 The said Master of the Consergerie sall intertinue the merchants of the best sort of the nation.

+ **Concile**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *conseile*, 6 *conceill*, *-ciele*, 7 *conceale*. [ad. F. *concilier* or L. *conciliare*: see CONCILIATE.]

**1. trans.** To make to agree; to reconcile.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxiii. (Tollem. MS.). Also by vertu of hem [stars] elementis pat ben contrary eche to oþir ben consiled [1535 consyled, Lat. *conciliantur*] and accordid. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr.* II. 100. (1592) Mj, Whom she hath consiled unto thee. 1570 LAVINS *Manip.* 131/14 To concile, *conciliare*. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 339 He . . . in some sort was consiled to the Church of Rome. a 1687 H. MORE *True Crucifix* 18 Thus man to God, earth to concile to heaven. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fam. Spect.* (1748) I. Ded., To . . . concile the sparkling Ideas of the one with the correcting Judgment of the other.

**2.** To conciliate.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* B8, The difficultie to concile the good wyll of peruert people. 1555 *Edmon De-cades* 18 To concyle vnto hym the frenshyppe of the Admirall. 1622 Br. HALL *Serm.* 15 Sept. (1627) 494 The matron cares onely to concile loue by a grave & gracefull modesty.

**Concile**, obs. form of COUNSEL.

+ **Conciliabile**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conciliāre* (see CONCILE) + *-BILE*.] So in mod.F.] Capable of being conciliated; reconcilable.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* (1847) 205/1 Utter disconformity, not conciliable, because not to be amended without a miracle. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 186 There's a Conciliable Anger, and there is an Implacable.

+ **Conciliabile**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *conciliābulum* place of assembly, f. *conciliū* an assembly, on type of words in *-ble* through F. from L. *-bulum*, e.g. *stable*. In med.L. used deprecatively, in comparison with *conciliū*.] A small or secret assembly; a conventicle; applied esp. to an ecclesiastical council considered to be illegally assembled or schismatic.

1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. 343 This onely chyrche is the spouse of chryst, all other sembles . . . be . . . concilyables of the deuyll. 1589 BACON *Controu. Ch. Eng.* (T.), The conventicles and conciliables of hereticks and sectaries. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answ. Namelists Catholic* 143 The stolne Conciliable and conventicle of Trent. 1622 HALLES *Schism* 8 Until the second Council of Nice, in which conciliable [1677 conciliable] Superstition and Ignorance did conspire.

**Conciliabule** (kɒŋsi-li-äbul), [mod. ad. L. *conciliābulum* (cf. *vestibule*, etc.), representing the original L. more closely than the earlier *conciliable*: see prec. Also in mod.F.] A small private or secret assembly; a conventicle.

1817 H. HUNT in *Cobbett's Wks.* XXXII. 192, I belong to . . . Clubs, no Conciliabules, no secret Associations, of all which I disapprove. 1840 J. W. BOWDEN *Life Gregory VII.* I. 87 This council . . . was a pretended one—in ecclesiastical language a conciliabule. 1885 M. PATRISON *Mem.* vi. 185 Haunting conciliabules, and reading fiery articles in the English Churchman.

**Conciliant** (kɒŋsi-li-änt), *a. rare.* [a. F. *conciliant*, pr. pple. of *concilier* to conciliate: see *-ANT*.] = CONCILIATORY.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 4 Then rose the old *chef* in conciliant mood.

**Conciliar** (kɒŋsi-li-ä), *a.* [f. L. *conciliāre* + *-AR*: on L. type *\*conciliār-is*. (There was a late L. *consiliāris* of or pertaining to counsel: cf. the confusion between COUNCIL and COUNSEL.)] Of or pertaining to a council or its proceedings; used esp. of ecclesiastical councils.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 199 The Emperor was President. as an Orderer of the Conciliar transactions. 1700 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* (T.), Conciliar debates. 1826 W. KEARY (*title*), Historical Review of Papal and Conciliar Infallibility. 1880 HATCH *Dampton Lect.* i. 5 The internal evidence for the history of the organization of Christianity ranges itself into two classes—patristic literature and conciliar literature.

Hence **Conciliarly** *adv.*, in a conciliar manner, by a council.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replie*. viii. 336 This Decree was not conciliarly made. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 59 Those things that were conciliarly determined . . . by the present Council. 1846 G. S. FABER *Let. Tractat. Seces.* 182 The conciliarly determined Romish Rule.

+ **Conciliary**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *conciliāre* + *-ARY*: on L. type *\*conciliār-ius*: in mod.F. *conciliaire*. (L. had *consiliārius*: see CONSILIARY.)] = CONCILIAR.

1616 BRENT tr. *Serpi's Council Treat* (1676) 628 His Majesty had caused his Divines to consult upon . . . other conciliary affairs. 1664 HAMMOND *Answ. Animad.* Ignat. vii. § 6. 205 They send their expresse decree . . . a *ἀπόφασις*, a



conciliarie, dogmatical definition. 1702 *Parl. Orig. Lower Ho. Comm.* 25 Adjournments were there Voted as solemnly as any other Conciliary Decree or Resolution whatever.

**Conciliate** (kŏnsi-li-ät), *v.* [f. *L. conciliat-*, ppl. stem of *conciliare* to combine, unite physically or in thought or feeling, to make friendly or agreeable, to recommend, to cause to meet, to procure, acquire, produce; f. *conciliium* convocation, COUNCIL. (The senses having been already developed in *L.* appear somewhat disjointedly in Eng.)]

† *L. trans.* To procure, acquire, gain, get, as an accession or addition. *Obs.*

1548 *LD. SOMERSET Epist. Scots* A iij, To still conciliate and heape to your self mooste extreme mischiefs. 1709 *BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 132 An admirable contrivance for adding Strength and conciliating length to this Muscle. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxiv. 21 Atoms, can neither conciliate motion to themselves, nor continue in motion longer than they are impelled.

2. To gain (goodwill, esteem, etc.) by acts which soothe, pacify, or induce friendly feeling. (cf. 6.)

1545 *Jov. Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.), Some kinges gave their daughters to forein kinges in maryage to conciliate amitie. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1844) 47 Noblemen and Barons, frequent the Assembly to conciliate the more reverence and autorite. 1755 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 7 The art of conciliating or retaining the favour of mankind. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 445 His neglect of the arts which conciliate popularity. 1876 *GROVE Eth. Fragm.* 72 The necessity of conciliating a certain measure of esteem.

b. of things.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 350 A philtre, or plant that conciliates affection. 1656 *H. MORE Euthus. Tri.* (1712) 8 Using *Vagueness* to conciliate to his Temples to conciliate sleep. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 3 Reasons why poverty does not easily conciliate affection.

c. Const. to, for.

1602 *MORE Philos. II. rit. Pref. Gen.* (1722) 4 Which cannot but conciliate much honour and reverence to the Priesthood. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 127 ¶ 2 To conciliate indulgence to his performances. 1886 *MORLEY Mill Crit. Misc.* III. 42 The difficult art of conciliating as much support as was possible, for unpopular opinions.

† 3. To make acceptable, recommend. (In quot. *refl.*) *Obs.*

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* VIII. 541 Euryalus shall here conciliate himself with words and gifts.

4. To reconcile, make accordant or compatible.

1573 *ADP. PARKER Corr.* (1851) 439, I and Dr. May did conciliate the old statutes and reformed them in King Edward's day. 1624 *GEO. FOSTER out of Snare* 85 How this ingenious Isidore did conciliate such contrary sayings. a 1656 *HALL'S Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 46 To conciliate you the more to God and your reason. 1776 *88 GIMON Decl. & F.* xxii. (Senger), Conciliating the qualities of a soldier with those of a philosopher. 1816 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XLI. 302 One method of conciliating the proofs of the execution, with the proofs of the appearance afterwards. 1869 *PIERSON tr. Guillemin's The Sun* (1870) 233 The attempts which have been made to conciliate the two theories.

† 5. *intr.* To come to a position of friendliness; to make friends with. *Obs.*

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. 26, I owed him no compliments for trying to conciliate with him. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 6 He was called upon to conciliate and unite. 1775 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 69 There will then appear a remnant left in Great Britain, with whom America may conciliate.

6. *trans.* To gain over in feeling; to overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; to induce friendly and kindly feelings in; to soothe, placate, pacify. Also *absol.*

1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 47 Willing to conciliate the one, and yet not to offend the other. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 184 Nature reconciles and conciliates the mind. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* I. iv. 83 The Catholic party would be conciliated by an English Catholic Queen. 1850 *PRIESTLEY Peru* II. 295 Attempts to conciliate some of the opposite faction by acts of liberality. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* I. vi. He would never stoop to conciliate: he could never forget an injury.

b. To make (things) amicable and agreeable; to disarm (objections).

1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 187 We must make allowances, and conciliate matters. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 21 June 4/7 They have done all they can to conciliate objections.

7. [Mixture of a c and 6.] To win over from a position of distrust or hostility to (one's side).

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 382 Thus conciliating the army to their side. 1803 *FEDMONSTONE in Owen Hesterley's Disp.* 320 Every endeavour should be made to conciliate that chief to the interests of the British Government.

**Conciliating** (kŏnsi-li-ät'ing), *adj.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.] That conciliates; that induces friendly feeling or overcomes objection; reconciling.

1661 *Origine's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1722) I. 54 The conciliating Principle of Souls and Matter. 1799 *R. HURN Dial.* I. (R.). The more pliant and conciliating method of Cicero. 1799 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 7 A man of more conciliating manners does not exist. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 119 An excellent minister, dignified yet conciliating in manner.

Hence **Conciliatingly** *adv.*

1880 *A. DUNSMUIR Vida* II. 121 Come now, Vida, said Mary conciliatingly.

**Conciliation** (kŏnsi-li-ät'shon), *n.* [ad. *L. conciliat-ion-em*, *n.* of action from *conciliare* to CONCILIATE. So *F. conciliation* (in *Cotgr.*)]

1. The action of bringing into harmony; harmonizing, reconciliation.

1543 *BALE Yet a Course, etc.* 52 b (T.) The concilyacion of the holy scriptures and most ancient fathers. 1558 *Proclam. Q. Eliz.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iii. 3 Until consultation may be had... for the better conciliation and accord of such causes as... are moved in matters and ceremonies of religion. 1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 210 The conciliation of human liberty with Divine predestination of the will. 1877 *H. SPENCER Princ. Sociol.* I. 626 This conciliation of the interests of the species, the parents, and the young.

b. *Court (tribunal) of conciliation*: a court for composing disputes by offering to the parties a voluntary settlement, the case proceeding to a judicial court if this is not accepted.

1803 *SYM. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 552 The Tribunal of Conciliation, established since 1795, is composed of the most intelligent and respectable men in the vicinage.

2. The gaining or winning by quiet means.

1554 *LADY JANE GREY in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. Intro. 6 To... proceed in the former commission, for the conciliation of some good peace between our said good brother and the French King. a 1645 *J. GREGORY Posthumus* (1650) 65 (T.) To the conciliation of rest and sleep, it is required that there be a moderate repletion. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 81 ¶ 8 Beneficence needful to the conciliation of the divine favour.

† 3. Peaceable or friendly union. *Obs.*

1555-50 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 628/7 Considering the conciliation of men among themselves. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 896 Were there not a Natural Conciliation of all Rational Creatures... men could [not] have made any firm Cities or Polities.

4. Conversion from a state of hostility or distrust; the promotion of good will by kind and considerate measures; the exhibition of a spirit of amity, practice of conciliatory measures.

1775 *BURKE Sp. Comm. Colonies Wks.* III. 26 If, Sir, we incline to the side of conciliation, we are not at all embarrassed... by any incongruous mixture of coercion and restraint. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 158 Let conciliation follow chastisement. 1856 *FARRELL Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 290 A policy of conciliation. 1880 *MC CARTHY (New Times IV. vii. 224)* The effect of conciliation was... tried.

b. attrib.

1839 *MARBYAT Diary Amer. Ser.* I. III. 28 Government... defrays the whole expenses under the head of Conciliation Money. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 1/2 Last year, when the Tories were on the conciliation line.

5. *Rhet.*

[1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Conciliatio*, a Figure in Rhetorick. See *Synecdoche*.] 1828 *WHATELY Rhet. in Keyes, Meth.* 267/1 In no point more than in... the Conciliation (to adopt the term of the Latin writers) of the hearers, is it requisite to consider who and what the hearers are.

Hence **Conciliationist**, an advocate of a policy of conciliation.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 228 Shall we fear to tell those Conciliationists that we can do very well without their good opinion?

**Conciliative** (kŏnsi-li-ät'iv), *a.* [f. *L. conciliat-*, ppl. stem of *conciliare* to CONCILIATE + -IVE.] Tending to conciliate; conciliatory.

1827 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 62 A conciliative and persuasive tone. 1825 *COLLINGHAM Aids Ref.* (1848) I. 270 With a conciliative show of confidence. 1865 *CARLYLE Pref. G. V.* xiv. II. 176, I answered mildly reprobatory, yet conciliative. [See also *CONSUлаты*.]

**Conciliator** (kŏnsi-li-ät'or), *a.* [f. *L. conciliator*, agent-n. from *conciliare* to CONCILIATE: see -OR. Cf. *F. conciliateur* (16th c. in Littré).] One who or that which conciliates; esp. one who leads opposed parties to be friendly to each other; a peacemaker, arbitrator.

c 1755 *FULKE Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 419 Some mediators and conciliators of Origins error, with the erroneous practice of the church. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoologia* 233 It would lessen the number of conciliators: which cannot themselves now write, but as engagedly biased to one side or the other. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* xxxix. II. 227 (Jod.) Tipping the searcher with half-a-crown, which is a wonderful conciliator at all the bureaus in this country. 1878 *DOWDEN Stud. Lit.* 437 He remained... a conciliator among conflicting parties. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 9/1 Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., has consented to act as conciliator on behalf of the men.

**Conciliatoriness**. [f. next + -NESS.] The state or quality of being conciliatory.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 500. 838 a The lesser virtue of tact and conciliatoriness. 1899 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 247 He always unites a perfect conciliatoriness of tone with an absolute rigidity of statement.

**Conciliatory** (kŏnsi-li-ät'or), *a.* [and *sh.* [ad. *L.* type \**conciliatōri-us*, f. *conciliator* = see CON-UTLATOR and -ORY. In mod. *F. conciliatoire*.] Tending or calculated to conciliate; showing a spirit of conciliation.

1556 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 366 An Epistle called Conciliatory, wherein he graveth acquaintance with one whom he never knew, but by report. 1777 *BURKE Lett. Sheriff's Bristol Wks.* III. 203 The amiable and conciliatory virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness. 1855 *PRIESTLEY Phil. II.* I. i. v. 61 He had not the conciliatory manners which win the favor of mankind.

b. as *sh.* A measure calculated to conciliate.

1776 *Learning at a Loss* II. 125 Penitentials, Mediators, and Conciliators will be dispatched to my queer Father-in-law.

† **Conciliatrice**. *Obs.* [a. *F. conciliatrice*, fem. of *conciliateur* CONCIATOR: see -TRICE.]

= next; also used of things personified as feminine.

1542 *BECON Pathow. Prayer Early Wks.* (1843) 144 Prayer is the head of all goodness, and the conciliatrice and purchaser of health and everlasting life.

**Conciliatrix**. *rare.* [a. *L. conciliatrix*, fem. of *conciliator*: cf. *prec.*] A female conciliator or reconciler.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Conciliatrice*, a conciliatrix, reconciliatrix; a woman that reconciles those that were enemies.

|| **Concilium**. The Latin equivalent of COUNCIL, occasionally used in technical language.

1834 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 369 It is inexpedient to allow the choice of academical teachers to the professors themselves, be it either to the whole Concilium, or to the several faculties. 1846 *GROVE Greece* II. iii. (1849) II. 397 Lastly there was the general concilium and religious festival held periodically at Koroneia. 1858 *BUSINI Lt. Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 97 But here we have a grand concilium, or republic of wills, acting each for himself.

**Concinnation**. [f. *CON-* altogether + *CINER-AT-ION*.] 'Thorough reduction to ashes'.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Concinnate** (kŏnsi-nät), *v.* [ad. *L. concinnat-us*, pa. pp. of *concinnare*: see next.]

† 1. As *pa. pp.* Made fit; fitted (unto). *Obs.*

a 1600 *HOLLAND Sermon* III. 84 Wks. 1888 III. 636 If (not do suffer with unweariable toleration vessels concinnate unto death. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 31) *Concinnate*, made fit, finely appurpelled.

2. *adj.* Of language: Skillfully put together, appropriately arranged; of studied elegance or beauty.

1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VII.* an. 5 (R.) He was a manne of ripe iudgement in electing and chusingne concinnate termes, and apte and eloquent words. 1849 *FRASER'S Mag.* XI. 317 Because of the ode's concinnate excellence, it is especially difficult to translate it.

**Concinnate** (kŏnsi-nät), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. *L. concinnat-*, ppl. stem of *concinnare* to join fitly together, etc., f. *concinnus*: see CONCINNE a.]

*trans.* To put together fitly; to set right, arrange duly or neatly; to trim, adjust, prepare fitly.

1601 *HOLLAND Many* xiv. an. 1. 425 Cato sets downe a receipt to trim and concinnate wine (for that is the very term which he uses) in this manner. 1608 *J. KIRK Sermon* Nov. 9 Subtiltie... accommodateth, concinnateth circumstances. 1657 *G. STANLEY Holmsted's Vindicta* 52 Some do concinnate the Theory, others the practice of the Art. 1831 *WHITNEY in Tudhunter Lett.* II. 318 *Writings* (1876) II. 110, I am glad you are trying to concinnate your nomenclature.

Hence **Concinnated** *pp. a.* = **CONCINNATE** *pp. a.*

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Concinnated*, made fit for the purpose, trimmed, appurpelled. 1868 *ANN & SELLER'S Table* 5. Initial. 9 In order that concinnated speech may not beguile us from truth, or appear as charm us into injustices and error.

† **Concinnation**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. concinnation-em*, *n.* of action f. *concinnare*: see *prec.*] Skillfully putting together or properly adjusting.

1640 *DR. REYNOLDS Passions* ix. 77 That knitting quality of Love to which he elsewhere properly ascribeth the building, concinnation, and perfecting of the Saints.

† **Concinnate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. concinnus* skillfully put together, well-adjusted.] Well fitted together, harmoniously arranged; harmonious.

1569 *NEWTON Cicero's Old Age* 71, Which, when we read, we are ravished with the elegance and continue vehemence thereof. a 1625 *MORSE Wks.* (1650) 177 Beauty consists in variety of colours, and in a continue disposition of sundry different parts. 1659 *H. LESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off.* 353 The analogy... is concinnate and proper.

Hence † **Concinnateness**.

1624 *H. LESTRANGE Chas. I.* (1651) 32 The... concinnateness of his metaphor. 1672 *True Nonconformity* 247 The greater exactness of phrase, attainable in a Set-form the propriety, concinnateness and gravity, that may be in it.

† **Concinnate**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. concinnat-re*.] = **CONCINNATE** *v.*

a 1629 *FOULHURST Atheism* I. vii. § 3 (1622) 33 Polishing and concinnating their History, so smoothly, that there should not have been found the least note of diversity.

**Concinnity** (kŏnsi-niti), *n.* [ad. *L. concinnitas*, -it-*em*, f. *concinnus*: see CONCINNE a. and -ITY.] 1. Skillful and harmonious adaptation or fitting together of parts; harmony, congruity, consistency.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. xx. In every of the said daunces, there was a concinnity of meuing the foote and body. 1621 *DONNE Sermon* xxvii. V. 56 This world a frame of so much harmony, so much concinnity and conveniency. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 232 Mere confusion, without the least concinnity or order. 1875 *SIR E. SHILLERSON Transl. Maimonides Preface* 7 Reasons... grounded upon the Concinnity of Time and Conformity of Study. 1835 *KIRBY Hist. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 303 For the sake of concinnity of nomenclature.

b. (with *pl.*) A harmony, a congruity. † *Mus.*

An imperfect concord: cf. *concinuous* *discord*.

1640 *G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 317 What man de-piseth not those that hunt after these deformities and concinnities. 1663 *PATRY in Rigaud Corr. St. Men* (1841) I. 103, I desire you to ask Lord Broucker... whether there be anything in it but conjectures and concinnities. 1762 *TWISSON Rec. & Studies* (1882) 17 Concords, and discords, and concinnities or imperfect concords.

2. Beauty of style produced by a skillful connexion of words and clauses; hence, more generally, studied beauty, elegance, neatness of literary or artistic style, etc.

1777 *PRACHAM Gard. Eloquence* I. (T.), Cicero, who supposed figures to be named of the Grecians *a. humates*, called

them *concinuit*. comprising all ornaments of speech under one name. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 299 Art is to polish our Notions, and bring them to Exactness and Concinnity. 1769 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* L.X. 83 note, The Sicilians .. excelled .. in the elaborate concinnity of their money. 1865 STORF. BROOKE *Life Robertson* I. 187 The clearness and concinnity of the thought and its illustration. 1898 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 183 As great a master as Addison of concinnity in the playful. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon*. vi. 198 The graceful concinnity of Livy. 1886 G. ALLEN *Mainini's Sake* xxiii, There was a neatness and concinnity about the way it worked that charmed her.

b. with *pl.* A studied beauty or elegance. 1866 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. 183 A discourse .. not likely, with all its concinnities .. to exert a soothing influence upon the people.

**Concinnous** (kŏnsi-nŏs), *a.* [f. L. *concinuus* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Fitly put together or arranged, harmonious; agreeable, elegant, graceful. *rare.*

1664 GLANVILLE *Lux. Orient.* i. (1682) 3 Till something else appear more concinnous and rational.

† 2. *Mus.* Harmonious. *Obs.*

*Concinnous discord* (or *interval*): a discord or dissonant interval which can be used in harmony.

1654 CHARLTON *Physiologia* 227 The Concinnous, or Harmonical Sound .. called .. in our language the Twang. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* ix. (1731) 147 Those [discords] only here consider'd, which are (as the Greeks term'd them) *ἁρμονικὴ, Concinnous*, apt and useful in Harmony. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Discords are distinguished into *concinuous* and *inconcinuous* intervals. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 269 A Scale adapted only to the concinnous Constitution of one Key. 1760 STILES *Ant. Grk. Music*, *ibid.* LI. 727 The mutations by concinnous intervals. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 434/1 *Concinnous intervals*, in Music, are the various concords.

3. Characterized by concinnity or studied elegance of style.

1821 DE QUINCEY *Wpligism* VI. 123 That most concinnous and rotund of professors, Mr. Heyne.

Hence **Concinnously** *adv.*

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Concinnous*, A system is said to be concinnous, or concinnously divided, when the parts thereof, considered as simple intervals, are concinnous.

† **Concion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concionem* (in later spelling *concion-*), contracted from *co(n)vention-*, CONVENTION, public assembly, speech or oration before an assembly. Cf. OF. *concion*, -*tion* assembly, public harangue.]

1. An assembly.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 164 (Jam.) Als sone as he had gottin thaim about him in maner of concion, he apperit full of hate, and .. said in this maner. — *ibid.* 50 He commandit baith the pepill to comper to his concion. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 338/2 Paschalis .. both in public concion, and in writing .. restored again to the Emperours .. the Prerogative of Election.

2. An oration before an assembly; a public speech or harangue.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 Unto whom often tymes .. he made a solemne concion or proposition, calling them his companions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 99/1 Onlie a funeral concion was used. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 144 In a Concion to a Congregation of the people.

† **Concional**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *concionālis* belonging to an assembly: see prec. and -AL.] Of or belonging to a public assembly or a public discourse; belonging to public preaching.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1861) I. 429 It is not a formal thanksgiving, but an annunciation or predication of Christ's death—concionālon not adorabile. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignment*. Err. 288 There is a three-fold rebuke, Fraternal, Concional, Judicial, the second may be done by one single Pastour. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concional*, pertaining to a Sermon or Oration, or to the Assembly or Pulpit. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 141 Either in Doctrine called Concional, or in Discipline termed Judicial.

† **Concionary**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *concionāri-us* belonging to an assembly: see ARY 1.] = prec.

1664 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 73 There be four things a Minister should be at, the Concionary part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. In the Concionary part he must read all the Chief Fathers, both Latine and Greeke wholly. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 12 There were two sorts of preaching; the one Concionary, which was used by the Apostles and other Missionaries. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 178 As to the Concionary or Doctrinal Part, and Judicial or Discipline.

† **Concionate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *concionāt-* ppl. stem of *concionāri* to deliver an oration, to harangue, f. *concion-em*: see above. Cf. OF. *concioner*, -*onner*.] *intr.* To deliver an oration; to preach. 1654 WEBSTER *Apphus & Virg.* v. iii, The same hands that yesterday, to hear me concionate And oratorize, rung shrill plaudits forth.

† **Concionative**, *a.* *Obs.* —° [f. as prec. + -IVE.] = CONCIONATORY. 1864 in Webster.

**Concionator**. *rare* or *Obs.* [a. L. agent-n. f. *concionāt-*: see above. Cf. OF. *concionateur*.] One who makes speeches or harangues; a preacher.

1623 COKERAM, *Concionator*, a Preacher. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*. Notes IV. xi. 246 Like some simple Concionator, who naming his Text in a Country Auditory, shut the book, and took leave of it, for the whole howe. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 129 No priest, but a concionator. 2. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Concionator*. In our ancient Writers, a Common Council-man, a Mot-worthy, a Freeman call'd to the Hall or Assembly.

† **Concionatory**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type \**concionātorius*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or belonging to a concionator; pertaining to public speaking.

1634 E. KNOTT (M. Wilson) *Charity Maint.* I. v. § 20 A Concionatory declamation. 1651 SMITH in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Willet* 575 He .. gave them some concionatory exhortations. 1654 BEVERLY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 10.

† **Concionatrix**. *Obs.* *rare* —<sup>1</sup>. [a. L. fem. of CONCIONATOR: see -TRIX.] A woman who harangues the people.

c 1430 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. xvi. 960 Brynge forth this woman, brynge his concionatrix.

**Conciency**, *nonce-wd.* [f. next: see -ENCY.]

The quality or state of being concipient or conceptive; *pl.* concipient states, conceptive acts.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 178 In strict and severe propriety of language I should have said .. concipients or conceptive acts rather than conceptions.

**Concipient** (kŏnsi-pi-ent), *a.* *rare*. [ad. L. *conci-pi-ent-em*, pr. pple. of *conci-pere* to CONCEIVE.] That conceives, conceiving.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xv, By puffs concipient some in either fit. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, *Statesman*. Man. App. B, The man himself considered as a concipient as well as percipient being. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 90 That wondrous hermaphrodite, who Self-concipient, breeds from no embrace.

**Concise** (kŏnsi-si), *a.* [ad. L. *concis-us* cut up, concise, pa. pple. of *concidere* to cut up, cut to pieces, f. *con-* + *cudere* to cut. Cf. F. *concis* in same sense (16th c. in Littre).]

1. Of speech or writing: Expressed in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement; not diffuse.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* I. 110, I that have with concise syllogisms Gravel'd the Pastors of the German Church. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rldg.) 758/2 The concise style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 58 To compile this .. Treatise, in the concisest manner possible. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. (1841) I. 13 A tradesman's letters should be plain, concise, and to the purpose. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* 242/2 Other arguments may occur to him .. more clear or more concise.

b. applied to persons.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. (R.), Lest too concise injuriously we wrong Things that such state and fearfulness impart. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. 1, P'ythee why? be concise. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 177 If he wrote to his father, no wonder he was concise.

c. *transf.* Occupying little time; brief, direct. 1785 PALMER *Morp. Philos.* (1828) II. 402 He who has the benefit of a conciser operation, will soon outvie and undersell a competitor who continues to use a more circuitous labour. 17 .. COWPER *Moraliser Corrected* 6 His hours of study clos'd at last, And finish'd his concise repast.

† 2. ? Containing much in little space, small and compact. *Obs.* *nonce-use.*

1614 J. COOKE *Pe Quoque* in Hazl. *Dodley* XI. 234 A pretty concise room; Sir Lionel, where are your daughters? † 3. (See quot.) *Obs.* [L. *concidere* to cut down, kill; to beat severely.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Concise*, brief, beaten, cut, mangled, or killed.

† **Concise** (kŏnsi-si-2), *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *concis-* ppl. stem of *concidere* to cut up, cut away: see prec.] *trans.* To cut off, mutilate. Hence **Concised** *ppl. a.*, **Concising** *vbl. sh.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1841) 416/2 This concising punishment of circumcisers became a penal law therupon among the Visigoths. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1697) 490 The concised Letter-lauding Jew.

**Concisely** (kŏnsi-si-li), *adv.* [f. CONCISE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a concise manner.

1684 J. GOODMAN *Wint. Ev. Conf.* p. iii. (T.), You will not be too prolix in your arguments; but deal concisely and de-cretorily. 1715-25 BROOME *Odyssey* (J.), Ulysses here speaks very concisely. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 275, I define figure .. more concisely, the limit of solid.

**Conciseness** (kŏnsi-si-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Concise quality; brevity, terseness.

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 35 Such a conciseness, not only avoiding .. Tautology, but savouring of .. acuteness, force, and clearness. 1695 DRYDEN *Pref. 2nd Misc.* (R.), The conciseness of Demosthenes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ¶ 7 An old clergyman, who rightly conjectured the reason of my conciseness. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 They value themselves .. on conciseness and going to the point, in private affairs. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* VII. 89 What is slang but an effort at conciseness?

**Concision** (kŏnsi-3on). [ad. L. *conci-si-on-em* cutting up, n. of action f. *concidere* to cut up. With sense 3 cf. *precision*.]

1. The action of cutting in pieces or cutting away; mutilation.

1382a WYCLIF *Joel* III. 14 Peplis in the valley of concision, or sleynge to gydrre. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.*, The day of our Lord is high in the valley of concision. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, *margin*. 1668 ELBOROUGH *Ep. Polygraph & Igu.* 78 The violence of beasts, scattering of bones, concision or chewing of members. 1805 G. S. FABER *Dissert. Proph.* (1806) I. 51 Then will the wine-press of God's wrath begin to be trodden in the valley of concision.

2. In *Phil.* III. 2 (from the Geneva version of 1557 onward) it translates Gr. *καταρῶν* 'cutting off', 'cutting up', used there instead of *περιτομή* 'circumcision', and applied contemptuously to the Judaizing Christians.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Phil.* III. 2 Beware of the concision [so *Rhem.*, 1611 and 1881; Gr. *βλέπετε τὴν καταρῶν*, Vulg. *videte concisionem*, Wycl. *duyuysion*, TINDALE, CRANMER dissection]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. 1. 45 Peter preached against the abuse of the Jewish ceremonies, to which the Concision turned them. 1612 I. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 10 (1619) 219 So of such Christians as turn Jewes againe; beware of the concision, and be-take vs to the circumcision. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 432 note, Concision means circumcision regarded as a mere mutilation.

† b. Hence, a rending or division (of the church); a schism. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Phil.* III. 2 note, The false apostles gloried in their Circumcision, wher vnto S. Paul here al-ludeth, calling them concision, which is cutting of and tearing asunder of the Church. 1622 *Annu. Observ. agst. King* 16 Whether this observer hath decided any thing who hath promoted the concision. 1716 *South Sermon*, III. 15p. Ded. (R.), Those of the concision who made it [the division] would do well to consider .. the likeliest way to settle and support a church.

3. = CONCISSIONES. [so F. *conci-si-on*.]

[Not in JOHNSON or TODD 1755-1818.] 1774 W. HOOPLER *Rational Recreat.* (1794) I. Adv. 2 The whole .. will .. be delivered with more perspicuity and concision. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxii. 1865 LEWIS in *Fortu. Rev.* II. 692 Concision gives energy, but it also adds restraint. 1882 MORLEY *Colden* II. vi. 161 Lord John Russell described the state of things with characteristic concision.

**Concistory**, *obs.* f. CONSI-STORY.

† **Conci-sure**. *Obs.* —° [ad. L. *conci-sur-a* a cutting, f. *concidere* to cut up.] = CONCISSION.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conci-sure*, *Concisture*, a cutting or dividing; a rent or schism.

† **Concitate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *conci-tāt-* ppl. stem of *concitare* to move violently, excite, f. *con-* + *citare* to move; see CITE.] *trans.* To stir up, rouse, excite. Hence † **Concitated** *ppl. a.*

1574 RICH *Mercury & Soldier* Elij, Cyrus King of Persia mynding to concitate the myndes of his people. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. lvi, Concitated passions. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Concitatation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conci-tāt-i-on-em*, n. of action f. *concitare*: see prec. Cf. *obs.* F. *conci-tation* (Cotgr.).] Stirring up, rousing, or exciting; agitation, excitement; *esp.* of the mind.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Crede* 93 Certayn men haue sayde that the holy ghoste .. is noughte els but the concitation or styrrynge of a godly mynde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxi. 400 So long as our pulse panted, and we feele any concitation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. viii. 74 When this fervour and concitation of the minde is inveterate.

† **Concitatix**. *Obs.* [a. L. fem. of *conci-tātōr*, agent-n. f. *concitare*: see above and -TRIX.]

1611 COTGR., *Concitatix*, a concitatrix, incitress, pro-uokeresse.

† **Concite**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [a. OF. *conci-te-r*, ad. L. *conci-tare*: see above.] *trans.* To stir up, excite. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 429 For this fierce beast conciteth nothing than war, than manslaughter, than plagues. 1622 *Lond. Apprent. Declar.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 303 Your former gracious acceptation of petitions .. hath concited us .. to address ourselves also .. to this honourable assembly.

† **Concitize**. *Obs.* [cf. F. *conci-toyen*.] Fellow-citizen, co-citizen.

1428 *Proc. at York*, in *Misc.* (Surtees, No. 85) 4 Nought .. also a conciteizen, but als a straunger. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Pref.* (R.), Whether it be by a neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner, or a co-citizen. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 508 To gratifie their conciteizens and fellows. 1604 EARL *Stirling Aurora* II. (R.), Lest that the torments which I feele might likewise my co-citeizens annoy.

**Conck**, *obs.* var. CONCH (sense 7).

**Conclamant**, *a.* [ad. L. *conclāmānt-*, pr. pple. stem of *conclāmāre*.] Calling out together.

1890 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 2/2 Reason and conscience .. he must .. obey their conclamant voice.

† **Conclamate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [? ad. L. *con-clāmāt-us* lamented, lamentable, pa. pple. of *con-clāmāre*: see next.] ? Lamented, lamentable.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The conclamate cold of the ambient.

† **Conclamate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *conclāmāt-*, ppl. stem of *conclāmāre* to call out together or loudly, to lament [the dead], f. *con-* + *clāmāre* to call out.] *trans.* To call out against.

Hence † **Conclamated** *ppl. a.*

1658 B. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1677) 6 The so much conclamated and scorned peevishness of a few silly, unpolitick, unregarded Hypocrites.

**Conclamation** (kŏnklāmā-3on). [ad. L. *con-clāmā-ti-on-em*, n. of action f. *conclāmāre*: see prec.]

1. A loud calling out of many together; *esp.* of loud lamentation for the dead.

1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 23 Such a silent woe .. Before his funeral conclamation. 1705 T. GREENHILL *Art Enbaini.* 57 (T.) The Romans used conclamation, or a general outcry, set up at equal intervals before the corps, by persons who waited there on purpose. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* (1849) II. xv. 286 Many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the conclamation, come to unite with them in this melancholy task [bemoaning the dead].

† 2. A shout of approval or disapproval. *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 115 This .. was answer'd with ap-plauses and wonderful praises. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 94 The fore-mentioned repetitions, abruptions, responses, and conclamations. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xxii. 116 They were continually insulted with loud peals of

hisses and conclamations of *down with the Roundheads*. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 206 Amidst the insults and conclamations of a rascally mob.

**Conclave** (kɒŋklev). Also 8 -oleave. [a. F. *conclave*: — L. *conclave*, pl. *conclavia*, a place that may be locked up, f. *con-* together + *clavis* key.]

† 1. A private room, inner chamber, closet. *Obs.* a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* 15 Pylat sendyth iiii knyghtes . . . To keep the bloody body in his dede conclave. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* ii. 591 In ane conclave all maid of Christall cleir: Includit thay war. 1623 *COCKERHAM, Conclave*, an inner parlour (ed. 1626 adds a private room, a closet). a 1646 J. GARRATT *Posthumus* (1650) 12 That they [the Septuagint translators] were placed everie one in a severall Conclave. 1753 *Mrs. DELANY Corr.* 20 Nov. (1861) III. 241 The Duchess has fitted up the little room out of her conclave that opens into the garden in the Gothic taste.

b. *fig.* a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* 21 The situation . . . in the secret Conclave of such a vast Sea. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 147 At the first peeping out of the Winter Conclave.

2. *spec.* The place in which the Cardinals meet in private for the election of a Pope.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* l. 254 The cardinals, that wolden save The forme of lawe in the conclave, Gon for to chese a new pope. 1494 *FABIAN* vii. 525 Ye cardynals beyng in y' conclave or concoueyll chaumbre, where y' pope is accus- tomyd to be chosen. 1691 *W. B. Hist. Rom. Conclave* i. 1 'Tis he too that takes care to have the Conclave built with Timber. 1883 *ADDIS & ARNOLD Cath. Dict.* s.v. The large halls of the palace are so divided by wooden partitions as to furnish a number of sets of small apartments. . . all opening upon a corridor. On the tenth day a solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost is said in the Vatican church, and after it the Cardinals form a procession and proceed to the con- clave, taking up their respective apartments as the lot has distributed them.

3. The assembly of cardinals met for the election of a Pope.

1625 *HELVIN Microcosmos* 181 Allotting it to the Conclave of Cardinals. 1651 *Relig. Volont.* 360 He had been long a Cardinal and at two or three Conclaves or Elections of Popes. 1656 *BRAMHALL Replie* v. 205 Whom does the Conclave chuse? An universall Pastor? No, but expressly a Bishop of Rome. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Its Isl.* III. 53 A conclave, which opened at Venice in March 1800, had raised to the papal chair Cardinal Chiaramonti.

b. *loosely.* The body of cardinals.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. 11. 200. I . . . thanke the holy Conclave for their loves. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 23 When the news . . . reached Rome, the conclave was furious.

c. *attrib.* 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 39 So conclave fathers do conclude. *Ibid.* 137 A conclave brother. 1886 J. SEAR- JANT *Hist. Monast. Conv.* A. iv. a, In the Conclave Election of a Pope.

4. *transf.* Any private or close assembly, esp. of an ecclesiastical character.

1558 *GRANTON Chron.* II. 60 As the Archbishop was sitting beneth in a conclave with his felow Bishops about him, consulting together. 1635 *AUSLIN Medit.* 68 The Tenet and Conclusion of the Sanhedrim (the great Council or Conclave of the Rabbins). 1808 *SCOTT Arm.* ii. xviii. A cresset . . . dimly served to show The awful conclave met below. 1856 *MISS MULOCK F. Halifax* 329 The respectable conclave above-stairs. 1866 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* i. iii. 108 The three . . . who composed the secret conclave or cabinet.

5. *Phrase.* In conclave (in senses 3 and 4).

1554 *WOLSEY in Fiddes Life* ii. (1726) 72 The Cardinals then being in conclave. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 795 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* 259 You yourself are ever brooding, and ever in conclave too, with persons who . . . are the preachers of violence. 1864 *C. STANTON Cheq. Life* i. 20 The head-master . . . happened to be sitting in conclave with some of the assistant teachers.

† **Conclavical**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conclavicus* (see prec.) + -ic: after clerical, etc.] Of or pertaining to a conclave.

1660 *S. FISHER Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 345 The New Testament . . . lay lockt up from all the laity, within the lines of her Conclavical, Clerical Communication.

**Conclavist** (kɒŋklevist). [a. F. *conclaviste*, It. *conclavista*, f. *conclave*: see above and -ist.]

† 1. One of the cardinals in conclave. *Obs.* 1598 *FLORIO, Conclavista*, a fellow choosor of a Pope, or one that is admitted in the Conclave. 1616 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 518 The Pope, considering that the Conclavists of account remain at Rome. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Conclavist*, one of those Cardinals that meet in the conclave for the election of the Pope.

2. One who attends on a cardinal in conclave.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/2 The Conclavist or Chamber-keeper to Cardinal Albici was lately put out of the Conclave. 1691 *W. B. Hist. Rom. Conclave* iii. 9 Every Cardinal brings into the Conclave along with him a Conclavist and two Servants. 1776-88 *GRIBBON Decl. & P.* lvi. 129 note (Senger), The Cardinals knocked at his door; but his Conclavist refused to interrupt the studies of Bessarion. 1883 *ADDIS & ARNOLD Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Conclave*, Each Cardinal is allowed to have two members of his household in personal attendance upon him [in the conclave]; these are called *conclavists*.

**Conclamate**, v. *rare.* [f. *con-* together with + *CLIMATE*: app. suggested by *acclamate*.] *trans.* To inure to a climate, acclimatize.

1864 *in WEBSTER*. 18. . . *Ogilvie* cites *O. Rev.*

† **Conclose**, a. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conclous*: — late L. *conclusus* closed in, f. *con-* + *clausus* closed.] Closed in, shut in, enclosed.

c 1430 *Mirror Saluacionis* 4961 Thow art the gardyn close of sweetest Aromatize alle.

† **Concloutment**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *CON-* + *CLOUT* v. + -MENT: cf. *compactment*.] A clouting together, a patchwork.

1593 *NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 132 Wee . . . count him a Heathen Deuine, that alledgeth any illustration out of humane Authors, and makes not all his sermons conclout- ments of scripture.

**Conclusion**, -cyon, *obs. ff. CONCLUSION.*

**Concludable**, -ible, a. *rare.* [f. *CONCLUDE*: see -BLE.] That may be concluded or inferred.

1617 *HIERON IVks* II. 179 That nothing, among the rites . . . was to be slighted over. . . is thought to be iustly con- cludeable out of that Deut. vi. 1. 1655 *H. MORE Ath. Antid.* (1662) 160 The Existence of the Manichean God is not concludeable.

**Conclude** (kɒŋkluːd), v. [ad. L. *concludere* to shut up closely, close, end, f. *con-* + *cludere* to close, shut.]

1. To shut up, enclose, include.

† 1. (In physical sense). *Obs. or arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 423 (There) be ij waters, oon of whom concludeth an yle moved to fro with the wynde. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 92 It is usual to conclude them in Parks. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 When an animal is concluded in a limited quantity of air, it dies as soon as the air is vitiated. 1859 *Tennyson Merlin & Vio.* 310, I dreamt Of some vast charm concluded in that star.

b. *fig.* 1388 *WYCLIF Gal.* iii. 22 But scripture hath con- cluded [388a enclosed] alle thingis vnder synne. 1611 *BURLE Kym.* xl. 32 God hath concluded [Gr. *synkeleste*, *Revelat* shut up] them all in vnbeliefe, that he might haue mercy vpon all. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar.* *Ser.* iii. v. 358 Whom he has first arrested and concluded in sin.

† 2. To include, comprehend, comprise, sum up.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 500 And shortly to conclude al his wo, So moche sorwe had never creature. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 260 There be . . . commandmentes . . . but they be all concluded and comprehended in two. 1647 *N. BACON Hist. Disc.* lvi. (1652) 162 That . . . the written Lawes were wholly concluded into the Norman tongue. 1674 *PLAYFORTH Skill Mus.* iii. 11 In the simple Concord I conclude all his compounds. 1709 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* IV. 53 Each Member of the City or Borough is concluded as a Citizen. 1828 *C. WORDSWORTH King Chas.* I. 154 It appears . . . in a nutshell, contained and concluded almost wholly under that single word 'however'.

† b. To shut up or comprehend within definite limits; to restrict, confine. (Also with *up*.) *Obs.*

1548 *GIST Pr. Masse* 118 Wherfore, Christ saith God is in heaven, he doth not by y<sup>e</sup> his so saing conclud and lamen him ther. 1642 *Dechar. Lords & Com.* 6 June 6 Much lesse can the Power of Parliament be concluded by his Majesty's command. 1646 *J. GARRATT Notes & Obs.* (1650) 72 The Faithful Church of that time, concluded up in the family of Seth. 1679 *PENN Addr. Prot.* ii. ii. (1692) 68 Those that chose to be concluded by the Letter and Text of Christ's Testament.

c. To confine, or shut up to.

1646 *II. LAURENCE Comm. & Warre with Angels* Aa 3 b, The saints not so concluded to one Angel, as not to infer oftentimes the service of many.

† 3. a. To shut up from a course of action, etc.; to preclude, debar, restrain, 'estop'. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF a Sam.* xviii. 48 Blessed be the Lord thi God, that hath concluded the men, that redden her hoodis nyens my lord the kyng. 1483 *Act & Rich.* III. c. 6 § 1 The said . . . Defendants be not concluded thereby, but . . . may answer and plead to the Action. 1621 *ELING Debates* II. *Lords* (1801) 85 The protestation to be entered ther. . . but not to conclude us from judging of Flood. 1709 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 176 Suffer Lazarus to go and warn my Relations who are not yett thus finally concluded by Death.

b. To shut up to a course of action, etc.; to bind, oblige. Still in legal use.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* l. 185 This open thing . . . Concludeth him by suche a way, That he the felth mo nedo obeys. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 36 § 1 Fynes with proclamacions . . . should be a fynal end and conclud a wel pryntas strangers to the same. 1671 *H. STURGE Replie* 24 The Theologians did not hold themselves concluded by the Sentiments of the Canonists. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* ii. viii. (Rildg.) 98 The convent of the majority shall . . . conclude every individual. 1883 *LAW Rep.* 11 Q. Bench 575 In settling the value of a copyhold fine the tenant is not concluded by the amount of rent . . . reserved on the premises.

† 4. To overcome in argument; to confute, 'shut up'; to convince. *Obs.*

a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 14713 (Cott.) Wit wordes sulik war pai Wit seil concluded and ouercummin. c 1375 *Sc. Log. Saints, Catharina* 256 A madyne . . . Pat throw gret wit & sateite Concludis all my mene & me. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 86 By verre contradiccion thou concludist this sill. 1407 *Examin. W.* *Thorpe* in *Arch. Garner* VI. 53 In all those temptacions, Christ concluded the Fiend. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 439/2 When they be confuted and concluded openly therein. 1704 *HEARNES Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 283 Though the Scythians had better Arguments to offer . . . they would not be concluded by them. 1858 *BUSHNELL Sermon New Life* 92 The mere seeing of any wonder never concludes the mind of the spectator.]

† b. To refute (a statement). *Obs. rare.* 1388 *WYCLIF Procl.* 36 Job argueth agens his enemies . . . and concludith many errouis that suen of hire false bilewe.

II. To close any transaction; to end.

5. *trans.* To bring to a close or end; to wind up, finish, close. (Said of a person, or of a final act, etc.)

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Tmy* i. vi, For my behest with deathe I shall conclude. 1580 *LXX Euphues* (Arb.) 47 In euery triangle . . . three lines, the first beginneth, the seconde augmenteth, the third concludeth it a figure. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. 1. 190 His fault concludes, but what the law should end. The life of Tybalt. 1592 *EARL Essex* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 237 III. 164 My Lady Walsingham . . .

doth now conclude all sutes with one request. 1660 *T. WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* 113 Saturday concluding both moneth and year, and Sunday beginning the year 1660. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* (1824) 697 She would have concluded her days within the walls of San Stefano. *Mod.* This concluded the proceedings of the meeting. *absol.* 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* II. 429 A solemn grace Concluded.

† b. To put an end to, 'do for' (a person). (Now humorous.)

1606 *G. WOODCOCKE tr. Iustine* 118a, The stratagem that concluded the Father. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. i. iv. 24 Pay him instantly or else . . . I will conclude thee, and annihilate thee. 1862 *E. LEAR Nonsense Bk.*, He jumped over the cliff, which concluded that person of Cromer.

† c. *Const. inf.* with *to*. *Obs.*

1533 *ELVOT Cast. Holthe* (1541) H v a, And here I con- clude to speake of exercise. 1541 — *Gov.* ii. vii, And here I conclude to write any more at this tyme of mercy.

6. *absol.* To make an end of an action, e.g. speech or writing; to end, finish, close (*with* or *by*).

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Upholdyng* p. alix, Concluding with this clause. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 The bys-shops concludingge answered and sayd, We haue no kynge but Cesar. 1541 *BARNES IVks* (1573) 222/2 After much communication, hie concluded with mee, & sayd, how that I was but a foole. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. ii. 57 And to conclude, The Victorie fell on vs. 1716-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* I. x. 37 By this time, you are ready to fear I shall never conclude at all. 1822 *BYRON Ch. Lary* ii. liiii, In bloodier acts conclude those who with blood began. 1840 *HOON Up Rhine* 55 My paper being filled . . . I must conclude with kind regards to Emily.

7. *intr.* Of things: To come to a close or end; to close, end, finish, terminate.

1592 *SHAKS. Ten. & Ad.* 839 Her heavy anthem still con- cludes in woe. 1616 *BRENT tr. Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 399 To avoid all negotiation, because it would con- clude with the dishonour of the Pope. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 12 Nothing is ended with honour, which does not conclude better than it began. 1886 *LAW Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 157 The report . . . concluded as follows.

† b. To end, issue, or result in; — *ENCL* v. 5 b.

a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 465 It must . . . at last conclude either in Popery or Atheism. 1663 *J. SPENCER Prodiges* (1665) 336 All pious frauds have ever concluded at last in Superstition or Atheism, or the ruine of that . . . Party that used them.

III. To come to a conclusion, infer, prove.

8. To arrive by reasoning at a judgement or opinion; to come to a conclusion, draw an inference, infer, deduce. a. with *subord. cl.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 694, I wol conclude that it is but for me To sleen myself. 1460 *CAMBRIDGE Chron.* 172 The Pope concluded that he regned never but by strength and violence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Rowell, Angelus, and other doctours determineth and con- cludeth that, etc. 1611 *BURLE Rom.* iii. 28 Therefore we conclude that a man is iustified by faith. 1668 *HALL Pref. Rolles's Abridgm.* ¶ 1 It were a vain thing to conclude it is irrational, because not to be demonstrated. . . by Syllogismes. 1719 *Dr Fox Crusoe* i. xvi, By his way of speaking, I concluded there were six. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 129 Concluding that his life was in danger.

b. with *obj.* and *inf. compl.* (to be often omitted).

c 1332 *DUNES Introd. Fr.* in *Palagr.* 1071 Ye have con- cluded you a physician. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 128 Reson concludyth bothe necessary and expedient to be, to have al lawys in the vulgare tong. 1628 *FORD Loves's Met.* i. iii, Then you conclude me proud? 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 We cannot but conclude such Progno- stics to be within the circle of possibilities. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. xiv, Some concluded him dead. 1756 *BURKE Ind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 12 The greatest part of the governments . . . must be concluded tyrannies. 1793 *SWATON Edystone L.* § 262 We concluded it unsafe to anchor.

c. with *simple obj.* To infer.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Roeth.* iv. iv. 125 Yif I haue concluded sope of be vnelovynge of shrewdnesse. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 770 Shallow never of apparence Seene conclude good con- sequence. 1583 *BANINGBURY Commandm.* i. (1637) 4 That we might conclude liberty theron to sinne at our pleasure? . . . No, no. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* vi, To conclude the fineness of the cloth from the largeness of the measure. 1671 *MILTON P. A.* II. 317 What conclud'st thou hence? 1729 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 36 All this is inferred and concluded from, etc. 1864 *HOWARD Logic* vii. 201 From EA in the Second, we may conclude not only E, but O.

d. *absol.* or with *preps.* (Chiefly as to manner.)

1599 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* x. vii, To conclude truly. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 11 Not to conclude or dogmatize vpon this or that pretemporality. 1701 *JER. COLLIER in Al. Aurelius* 82-3 Don't you conclude upon any real damage; for there's no such thing. 1759 *JOHNSON Aeneas* xxviii, You . . . conclude too hastily from the infelicity of marriage against its institution. 1834 *FOWLER Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 29 Our own experience certainly con- cludes unfavourably to the use of the wig. 1869 *J. MAR- TINPAU Ess.* II. 164 From the omnipresence of geometry, Oented thus concludes to a universal beauty of form.

† 9. *trans.* To lead to the conclusion; to demon- strate, prove. (Said of a person, an argument, etc.) *Const. obj. and compl.* or *subord. cl.* *Obs.*

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, Noliymg. . . but that . . . may be concluded, and proved by the scripture. 1622 *MASINGER Dk. Milan* i. 1, The success Concludes the victor innocent. 1687 *H. MORE App. Antid.* x. § 7. 207 That our arguments are sophistical because they . . . conclude that there is an incorporeal substance in being. 1719 *Dr Fox Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 257, I . . . concluded to the commanders that they had done what they . . . should have been ashamed of. a 1799 *BURKE Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 124 This mode of conviction . . . concludes the party has failed in his expurgatory proof.

† 10. *intr.* To lead to a conclusion, be conclu- sive. *Obs.*



1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Thy reason in this case concludeth not. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. i. viii. § 3 (1622) 58 No part of his Objection concludeth for pure Atheists. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 155 This is but a negative argument, and concludeth not. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. This objection concludes equally against a creation in any sense. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Litt. Men.* 7 The Argument will equally conclude to both.

IV. To bring or come to a decision, settle, decide, determine.

II. *trans.* To bring (a matter) to a decision or settlement; to decide, determine (a point, a case at law). b. To settle, arrange finally (a treaty, peace, etc.).

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cxi. 169 They wolde bring thyder their lord the Erie of Flanders, and there to conclude vp the marriage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 736 The French king... determined to conclude a truce. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II.* 121/2 Such orders as are concluded, and established in parliament. 1591 SHAKS. i. Hen. VI. v. iv. 107 Shall we at last conclude effeminate peace? 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 Five Commissioners... who should treat of the differences and should have power to conclude them. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. viii. 187 He had concluded a treaty with Spain. 1885 SIR J. C. MATHEW *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 465 The case is concluded practically by the decision in *Read v. Anderson*.

12. To come to the conclusion or decision (to do a thing), to decide (on a course of action), determine, resolve. *Const. inf. or subord. cl.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. viii. (1558) 11 b/1 This stepmother... concluded hath in her entencion him to destroy. c 1490 CAXTON *Blanchardin* 205 They concluded with in them selfe, that they sholde lye al nygth in their harneys. c 1532 Ld. BERNERS *Hyon* xlix. 165 He... concluded to send for all his men of warre. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1850 They did conclude to beare dead Lucrece thence. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 25. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxix. (1647) 81 The Emperour and the King of France concluded to besiege Damascus. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1749) x53 Finding a loss in boiling our meat we concluded to eat it raw. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 262 We concluded to drop an anchor as soon as we got into clean ground. 1817 HALAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 623 It was concluded to bring him to trial. 1832 DR QUINCY *Cassars* Wks. 1862 IX. 85. 1853 MISS YONGE *Her Redd.* vii. She... concluded that she would wait. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Ynls.* I. 79 My wife concluded to hire a balcony. 1866 COMINGTON *Misc. Writ.* (1872) I. 126. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* I. 422 He... concludes to express his sentiments.

† b. *pass.* (Cf. to be determined, resolved.) *Obs.* 1454 DR. YORK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 13 I... am fully concluded to proceed in all haste against him. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xi. At the last they were concluded that Merlyn shold goo with a token of kyng Ban. 1505 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Certus*, I am concluded to do it. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 3 We are all unanimously concluded to be aiding and assisting.

† 13. *intr.* To come to a decision, make an arrangement or agreement, resolve, determine. a. *of, on, upon* (a question, a thing to be done, etc.).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 48 b, Jason... hering the fayr Myrro so ordeyne and conclude of their sodayn departing. 1490 — *Eneydos* xl. (1890) 231 When... they had concluded togyder of their business. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cliv. 185 To conclude on another manner of peace. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 42 The Negroes and we some concluded of price. 1666 PEREVS *Diary* (1879) IV. 97 We judged a third man is necessary, and concluded on Sir W. Warren. 1735 Dr. Foe *Voy. round W.* (1840) 30 They might... conclude upon the measures they intended to pursue. 1797 *Philip Quarrell* (1816) 34 This being concluded on by all parties. 1796 Mrs. E. FARSONS *Myst. Warning* iii. 183 Peace has been concluded upon.

† b. *with* (a person, etc.): To agree, come to an arrangement, make terms. *Obs.*

1462 EDW. IV. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 41 I. 127 [They] have conspired, accorded, concluded, and determined with our outward enemies as well of Fraunce and of Scotland. 1586 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* i. vi. (1612) 20 Concluding with his companie how to conuay her thence. 1591 LAMBARD *Arch.* (1635) 213 Howsoever they shold conclude amongst themselves. 1686 CHLSS MANCHESTER in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 217 My Lord hath concluded with him to travel w<sup>th</sup> my son.

† c. To close with (an opinion). *Obs.*

1586 T. B. La *Prinwand. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 259 Concluding with their opinion who persuaded to fight.

† 14. *trans.* To decide or determine upon. *Obs.* c 1532 Ld. BERNERS *Hyon* lxx. 223 These... traytors deuyssyd and concluydyd the deeth of Hyon. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 1372 His death was concluded one evening, and... should have been put in execution the next day.

15. *intr. Sc. Law.* In a summons (now, only in the Court of Session): To state formally, in a clause called the 'conclusion', the object or objects sought for. See CONCLUSION 14.

1826 in P. Shaw *Cases* IV. 320, I am now satisfied that it is not necessary to conclude for expenses. 1868 *Act* 31-2 Vict. c. 107 § 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for general adjudication.

† *Conclude*, *sb. Obs.* — 1. [f. prec.] Conclusion. 1643 J. SHERLEY in W. Bradford *Pennsylv. Plant.* (Mass. Hist. Soc.) 406, I shall write this general letter... hoping it will be a good conclude of a... costly and tedious bussines.

*Concluded* (kŋklŋd-dē), *pph. a.* [f. CONCLUDE v. + -ED.] Finished, determined, settled, closed, etc.; see the verb.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 666 [They] neyther would, nor once durst impugne his concluded purpose. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 292 Hearing of the former concluded peace. 1665 MANLEY *Gentils' Law-C. Warren* 164 The concluded Articles of the Peace.

† *Concludence*. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *concludere* to CONCLUDE + -ENCE.] = next.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 37 § 78 Against the concludence of a Negative Argument. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 159 The third Ally to the concludence of this Argument.

† *Concludency*. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Quality of being 'concludent'; conclusiveness.

1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 77 Against the concludency of that which is inferr'd. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 96 The edge and concludency of those Physical Arguments.

† *Concludent*, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concludent-em*, pr. pple. of *concludere*, as prec.; see -ENT.] That 'concludes' a question or an opponent, (see CONCLUDE v. 10, 4); conclusive, decisive, convincing.

1571 GRINDAL *Let. to Abp. Parker* Wks. (1843) 327, I thought, when I read it, that his arguments were never concludent. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Conqueror* iii. (1682) 168 A matter of strong presumption, if not demonstrably concludent. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pargery*. 447 Nor is a Proof said to be concludent, unless the Quality... annex'd be also prov'd.

† *Concludently*, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Conclusively, decisively, convincingly.

c 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 48 How fitly, how apply, and how conclusively the adversaries impugn the same. 16. SWINBURNE *Sportals* (1686) 43 [He] more confidently than conclusively affirmed the same.

b. By way of conclusion or inference.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 119 To attribute such acts... unto God... and yet wishal to that, that we conclusively make him the Author of Sin.

*Concluder* (kŋklŋd-er). [f. CONCLUDE v. + -ER.] One who or that which concludes, in various senses of the verb.

1601 CORNWALLYSE *Ess.* ii. xiv. (1631) 249 Death... that concluder of mortality. 1738 WARBURTON *Dm. Legat.* App. 45 Such a Concluder would have made Aristotle himself forswear syllogism.

*Concludible*: see CONCLUDABLE.

*Concluding* (kŋklŋd-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONCLUDE.

1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Concluding, discussion. 1543-4 *Act* 35 Hen. VIII. c. 12 Concludinges of peace, amitie, and concord. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 298 Such a dull concluding of her dayes. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 9 A short recapitulation and concluding, called Peroration.

*Concluding*, *pph. a.* That concludes.

† 1. Conclusive, decisive, convincing. *Obs.* 1616 BRENT tr. *Sargi's Hist. Coma. Trant* (1676) 246 The most concluding argument was, etc. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 19th C. i. vi. v. 258 He maintains there that all the Passages are not concluding.

2. Finishing, closing, final. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 469 When our sentence consists of two members, the longer should, generally, be the concluding one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 532 As the concluding words... were uttered. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man.* 3 In the concluding chapters.

† *Concludingly*, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY.] Conclusively, decisively.

1639 LAUD in *Prynne Canterb. Dooms* (1646) 274 King James... made this answer; that he writ that not concludingly, but by way of argument only. 1658 in Baxter *Saving Faith* ii. 9 My discourse doth not concludingly evince the contrary. a 1662 HEYLIN *Life Land* (1668) 206 They do concludingly demonstrate, That, etc.

† *Conclude*, *v. Obs.* [ME. *concluden* pa. pple. of f. L. *concludere*, f. *conclus* pa. pple. + -ED. Perh. only found in pa. pple. Cf. CONCLUDE v. 4.]

*trans.* To overcome in argument, confute. c 1500 *Cursor M.* 14713 (Gott.) Wid wordis sulik war þai... wid skill concluded and ouercomen.

† *Concludible*, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type \**concludibilis*, f. ppl. stem of *concludere* to CONCLUDE; see -BLE.] That may be concluded or inferred.

1554 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadu.* Ignat. iv. § 1. 86 Not... concludible from the words of Clement. a 1660 — (J.), 'Tis... concludible from God's prescience, that, etc. 1735 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

*Conclusion* (kŋklŋz-ən). Also 4 -sioun, -cioun, 4-7 -syon, 5 -syoun, -oyon, 5-6 -oion, 6 Sc. -sione. [a. f. *conclusion*, ad. L. *conclusionem*, n. of action from *concludere* to CONCLUDE.]

1. The end, close, finish, termination, 'wind up' (e.g. of a speech or writing). (See also 4.) 1322 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 23 Mak thou conclusion, or ende. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seignys* (Roxb.) Introd. 7 To drawe to a conclusionoun Of thys long tale. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 14 Who wyl then warne him to make a conclusion? 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1675) 70, I... begin to be weary of writing. I think it high time to hasten to a conclusion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 10 The conclusion falls below the vigour and spirit of the first books. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 56 When the excess of mouths above employment shall bring the felicity to a conclusion. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 13 The conclusion is written on the back of the title-page.

2. An issue, final result, outcome, upshot. c 1382 CHAUCER *H. Faus.* i. 103 With swich conclusionn As had of his avision Cressus... That high upon a gebet dyde! 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 When thou shalt begynne eny werke, pray god of helpe to bringe yt to a good conclusion. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 679 All their long studies and forecastes were brought to none effect or conclusion. 1565 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* ix. 45 What will be the conclusion of all this? 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* xvii. (1652) 449, I am afraid he will cast me off in the conclusion. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 202 The intelligence... received, is not of the conclusion of this unhappy affair, though that conclusion is no ways doubted.

3. The end, close, finish, termination, 'wind up' (e.g. of a speech or writing). (See also 4.) 1322 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 23 Mak thou conclusion, or ende. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seignys* (Roxb.) Introd. 7 To drawe to a conclusionoun Of thys long tale. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 14 Who wyl then warne him to make a conclusion? 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1675) 70, I... begin to be weary of writing. I think it high time to hasten to a conclusion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 10 The conclusion falls below the vigour and spirit of the first books. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 56 When the excess of mouths above employment shall bring the felicity to a conclusion. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 13 The conclusion is written on the back of the title-page.

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9. The end, close, finish, termination, 'wind up' (e.g. of a speech or writing). (See also 4.) 1322 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 23 Mak thou conclusion, or ende. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seignys* (Roxb.) Introd. 7 To drawe to a conclusionoun Of thys long tale. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 14 Who wyl then warne him to make a conclusion? 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1675) 70, I... begin to be weary of writing. I think it high time to hasten to a conclusion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 10 The conclusion falls below the vigour and spirit of the first books. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 56 When the excess of mouths above employment shall bring the felicity to a conclusion. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 13 The conclusion is written on the back of the title-page.

10. The end, close, finish, termination, 'wind up' (e.g. of a speech or writing). (See also 4.) 1322 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 23 Mak thou conclusion, or ende. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seignys* (Roxb.) Introd. 7 To drawe to a conclusionoun Of thys long tale. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 14 Who wyl then warne him to make a conclusion? 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1675) 70, I... begin to be weary of writing. I think it high time to hasten to a conclusion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 10 The conclusion falls below the vigour and spirit of the first books. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 56 When the excess of mouths above employment shall bring the felicity to a conclusion. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 13 The conclusion is written on the back of the title-page.

3. Phrases. a. *In conclusion*: † (a) in the end, at last; (b) to conclude or sum up, finally; also (formerly) in short. Also † at c., for c., upon c. (obs.). c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. Prolog.* 126 Herkneith, lordynges, in conclusion, Your liking is that I schal telle a tale. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 For conclusion her... euelle dedes passed the good. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xxxvii. 27 In conclusion he was deuouyd... of the sayd monstre. 1524 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshe* p. liiii, Suche loue ofte proueth faynte at conclusion. 1550 NICOLLS *Thynge*. 82 (R.) And for conclusion it is a thynge impossible. c 1550 *Wife in Morelles Skin* 591 in *Hazl. E. P.* p. 14. 204 At shorte conclusion, they went their way. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. 1. 90 In conclusion, I stand affected to her. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) 1. 465 He changed sides so often, that in conclusion no side trusted him. 1845 BRIGHT *Sph. Game Laws* 26 Mar., I will say, in conclusion, that I am delighted with this meeting.

4. The last part or section of a speech or writing, in which the main points are summed up.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 161 This is my conclusion, To clerkes lete I al this disputacion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b, The conclusion is a clerly gatheringe of the matter spoken before, and a lapping up of it altogether. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xii. 13 Let vs heare the conclusion of the whole matter; Feare God, and keepe his commandments. a 1713 SHARP *Wks.* I. ix. (R.), A text... that I... leave with you... as the sum and conclusion of my preaching.

† b. A compendious or inclusive statement or description. *Obs. rare.* 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 60 All that god asketh of man, ys conteyned vnder one conclusion of Charite. 1493 *Petrusilla* 22 She was... for short conclusion Called the clere myrroure of all perfection.

c. *Gram.* The concluding or consequent clause of a conditional sentence; the apodosis.

5. A judgement or statement arrived at by any reasoning process; an inference, deduction, induction. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23705 Title (Fairf.), A predicacion wip be conclusion per-a-pou. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redede* iv. 68 Er they come to be clor a-combrid þey were, þat þei be conclusion þan constrawe ne coupe. 1505 HILINGSLEY *Enchirid.* i. l. 9 I am of all put the conclusion, which is inferred and proved by the demonstration. 1605 [LANGLIVY] *Scips. Sci.* xiii. 72 The third Act [of Intellection] is that which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 128 People fancy they can draw contradictory conclusions from the idea of infinity. 1760 GOLDSM. *Crit. M.* ix, Forming conclusions which the next minute's experience may probably destroy. 1860 TRINDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 239 More like a fairy tale than the sober conclusions of science. 1865 BRIGHT *Sph. Canada* 23 Mar., We must then come to this inevitable conclusion. 1887 *Times* 9 Dec. 102a He jumped to a conclusion that was utterly baseless.

b. *Logic.* A proposition deduced by reasoning from previous propositions; *spec.* the last of the three propositions forming a syllogism, deduced from the two former or premisses.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. v. (1860) (Giv), The conclusions and the sophisms of logique. 1589 *Pope m. Hatchet* (1844) 14 Drawing all the lines of Martin into syllogism, euerie conclusion beeing this 'Ergo Martin is to be hangd'. 1624 WINTLOCK *Zootomia* 26 Where I think is all the Premises A *Fools sayd* it, must needs be the Conclusion. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the conclusion. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. 96 If either of the premisses be negative, the conclusion must be negative.

c. The action of concluding or inferring. *rare.* 1532 THYNNE *Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., In whose [Chaucer's] workes is... such sharpnesse or quyknesse in conclusion. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 28 Your Wife (Octavia, with her modest eyes, And still conclusion, shall acquire no Honour Demurring upon me. 1635 BARRIEFF *Mil. Discipl.* ii. (1661) 4 The censure of some... that they will find more Postures of the Pike here then formerly they knew of, and so by their conclusion more then there is any need of.

† 6. With the notion of 'inference' obscured or lost: A proposition, dictum, dogma, tenet. *Obs.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 Unto this conclusion, That tyranny is to despise, I finde example in sondry wise. 1395 *Oath of Recant.* in *Academy* 17 Nov. (1883) 311/1 þat I... ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynge of the lollardes. 1477 CAXTON *Dictes* Epil. 146 In the dyctes and sayynge of Socrates... my saide lord hath left out certayn... conclusions towchyng women. 1554 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiv. 92 Thus, lo! I have written an answer to your conclusion. a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 116 Having handled these ten Principal Conclusions.

† 7. Something propounded for solution or mathematical demonstration; a proposition, problem. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prolog. I, I purpose to teche the a certain nombre of conclusions apertenyng to the same instrument. *Ibid.* ii. § 1: Her bygyemen the conclusions of the Astrelabie. 1. To fynde the degree in which the sonne is day by day, after hir cours a-bowte. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. xxvii, So that the circle is lustely made in the triangle, as the conclusion did purpote. 1663 J. ROLLOCK in *Mrg. Worcester's Cent. Inv.*, *Exact Def.* 8 Several... rare, useful, and never formerly heard of Mathematical Conclusions.

† b. A problem, riddle, enigma. *Obs.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 To sete some conclusion, Which shulde be confusion Unto this knight. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. i. 56 Read the conclusion, then... He reads the riddle.

† 8. An experiment. *Obs. exc.* as in b. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. ii, This conclusion He may not scape for fauour ne for mede. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 39 This proveth... That the earth must needs round be; This conclusion doth it try. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-hs.* ii. (title), Diuise chemicall conclusions concerning... Distillation. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 358 She hath pursued Conclusions infinite Of easie wayes to

dye. 1624 BACON *New Atlantis* (Bohn) 299 We practise likewise all conclusions of grafting, as well of wild trees as fruit-trees. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 127 Some part of most days was usually spent in Philosophical Conclusions.

b. To try conclusions (also, formerly + to prove c.s., to try (a) conclusion): to try experiments, to experiment; transf. to engage in a trial of skill, strength, etc. (Now associated with sense 2, as if = 'to try the issue, see what will come of it'.)

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*. cxvi. If their eyes trie not conclusion They will not trust a stranger's true reporting. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* iii. iv. 125. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 35 Either he would have restitution for his purse, or they would trie a conclusion at Tyborne. 1619 W. SCLATER *Ex-Act. 1. Thess.* (1630) 321 As if... to give our Saviour the lye, and to prove conclusions with the Almighty. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 37 His poor and beggerly Farm hath wasted what he hath, and he has no more to try new Conclusions withal. 1719 D'URNEY *Pills* (1821) III. 314 But try no mad Conclusions. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two 1. Age* v. Put his theses under the microscope and try conclusions on him. 1884 *Foot Daily Post* 23 June 5 To day Australian cricketers will try conclusions with a Liverpool team.

+ 9. Purpose, aim, end. Obs.  
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 480 Only, lo, for this conclusion, To likyn her the bette for his renown. c 1386 - *IV's Prolog.* 115 Tel me also, to what conclusion Were membes mad. 1330 GOWER *Conf.* l. 340 To what final conclusion They wolde regne kinges there.

10. The result of a discussion, or examination of a question; final determination, decision, resolution; final arrangement or agreement. (See CONCLUDE v. 12, 13.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2643 *Hypermetre*, Thou neapest night. But thou consente. Tak this to thee for ful conclusion. 1490 CAXTON *Euclydes* xxii. 85 After her conclusion taken. c 1533 *Im. BERNARDUS* *Illion* civiii. 608 [He] had harde all the conclusion that the abbot had taken with these pryores. 1602 CARLW. *Serv. Comm.* (1821) 12 The conclusion ensued, that his charges must be borne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. 128 Their standing out, hindred not the rest from proceeding to conclusion. 1724 Dr FOR *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 40 At Leipzig, February 8th, 1630... the protestants agreed on several heads for their mutual defence. These were the famous conclusions of Leipzig. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 155 There should be reason to think they were come to some Conclusion on the several matters before them. *Mod.* He has come to the conclusion not to prosecute the inquiry.

11. The concluding, settling, or final arranging (of a peace, treaty, etc.). (See CONCLUDE v. 11.)

1568 (HARFON *Chron.* II. 730 Now let us... return to the conclusion of the peace. 1730 HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Bruma* 14 He had descended to the conclusion of the marriage (so long suspended). 1685 COMPTON *Pract. Spirit. Courts* 156 The Conclusion of the Cause. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. liv. 375. 536 The... object of his mission... was the conclusion of an armistice. 1878 SULLIVAN *Stein* III. 354 By the conclusion of treaties or the disbanding of armies.

+ 12. The action of shutting up, enclosing, or confining. Obs. rare.

1676 HALL *Contempl.* i. 169 The conclusion of them under chains of darkness... in Hell fire.

13. Law. An act by which a man debars himself from doing anything inconsistent with it; 'a binding act' (Wharton *Law Dict.*); a bar or impediment so arising, an estoppel. (See CONCLUDE 3.)

1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* II. xlv. (1638) 242 Without it be by such a matter that it works by way of conclusion or estoppel. 1642 *Ternus de la Ley* 7 Conclusion is when a man by his own act upon Record hath charged himself with a duty or other thing; as if a freeman confesse himself to be the villaine of A. upon record... hee shall be concluded to say in any action or plea afterwards, that hee is free, by reason of his own confession. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 438 It was determined, that though the fine operated at first by conclusion, and passed no interest, yet the estoppel should bind the heir.

14. Sc. Law. The concluding clause (or paragraph) of a Summons, which sets forth the purpose of the action or suit; the purpose or object itself, as stated in the Summons. Cf. CONCLUDE v. 15.

Now (since 1876) only used in actions in the Court of Session, in which the Summons still proceeds, in antiquated form, in the name of the Sovereign, thus: 'Victoria, etc. Whereas it is humbly meant and shown to us by our loveite, etc.'; and after setting forth the names of the parties, etc., 'concludes' in such terms as: 'Therefore, it is thought and should be found and declared, that' or 'Therefore the defender... ought and should be decreed and ordained... to, etc.' The clause usually further 'concludes' for the expenses of the action.

1825-7 STAIR IV. § 5. There uses a conclusion to be added for payment. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 Vict. c. 36 § 1 (The Summons shall set forth the names of parties) and the conclusions of the Action. 1875 DOWIE *Wilson Sheriff Court Pract.* 100 § 6 The conclusion for expenses is very briefly stated. It is always well to insert it.

15. Foregone conclusion: see FOREGONE, (As used by Shaks., variously referred to senses 2, 8, 10.)

+ 16. Conclusional, a. Obs. rare. [f. CONCLUSION + -AL; perh. repr. a med.L. \*conclusionalis.] Of or pertaining to the conclusion; final.

1471 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 Thys one Secrett conclusionall know thou. 1693 G. HOOPER *Disc. Law* 178 (T.) Conclusional separations.

+ 17. Conclusionally, adv. Obs. rare. [f. prec. + -LY.] By way of conclusion or inference.

1574 *Dre Diary* (Camden Soc.) 37 Conclusionally than... one part of my present sute... is, etc.

**Conclusive** (kɒnklʊ'sɪv), a. [ad. late L. *conclusivus*, f. *conclūs* - ppl. stem of *conclūdēre*: see CONCLUDE, and -IVE. Cf. F. *conclusif*, -ive.]

+ 1. Summing up, summary. Obs.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (x600) 9 'So women are vni- uersally *male necessaria*, wheresoeuer they be eyther bred or brought vp.' With this conclusive period hee breathed him.

2. Concluding, closing; occurring at or forming the end. (Now rare.)

1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 367 The Epilogue, or Conclusive part of this Treatise. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1821) V. 177 The following short billet; inscriptive and conclusive parts of it in her own words. 1825 *Scribblemania* 77 The judgment... delivered in the conclusive line.

b. Final, definitive.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 357 A conclusive revolt from Rome.

3. Of an argument, statement, etc.: That closes or decides the question; decisive, convincing.

1649 Br. HALL *Cases Conc.* II. v. 151 If a man will... cleare himselfe by an Oath... he may be... heard, but this may neither be pressed to be done, nor yet conclusive, when it is done. 1690 LOCKE *Tolerat.* II. Wks. 1727 II. 28 Whether these Arguments be conclusive or no. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 33 As to the purchaser of the estate... the act was final and conclusive. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 273 These observations were perfectly conclusive as to the quicker motion of the centre [of the glacier].

+ 4. Law. That 'concludes' or debars; binding: see CONCLUDE 3. Obs.

1649 SILDEN *Law Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 146 The Grand Charter... was conclusive to the King.

**Conclusively**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. +a. In conclusion, to conclude, finally, in short. Obs. b. In the end, at last, ultimately. Now rare or Obs.

1552 HULST *Conclusively*, or in conclusion, *summato, summation, ex tandem*. 1638 HINWOOD *Rape Lucrèce* Wks. (1874) V. 179 Conclusively hee's from a toward hopeful gentleman Transeshapt to a meere Ballater. 1648 A. BURNELL *Cart. Calenture* 8 What can be expected but confusion, and conclusively desolation.

+ 2. By way of conclusion, inferentially. Obs.

1657 S. W. *Silvian Disp.* 378 The contrary was either expressly or conclusively there.

3. In a conclusive manner; so as to conclude or decide the question or matter; decisively, finally.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man II. iv. 382 A Problem... too deep... to be determined Conclusively. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 462 The Judges do not consider them [English court reports] as conclusively binding. 1816 SINGAR *Hist. Carls* 46 The costume of the figures... seems conclusively to establish the fact. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 121 Meretric law... puts this out of his reach conclusively.

**Conclusiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conclusive; decisiveness.

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 57 Consideration of things to be known... and of their several weights, conclusiveness, or evidence. 1845 WHATELY *Logic in Keyed.* *Metaph.* 198 To analyze some clear and valid arguments, and to observe in what their conclusiveness consists.

**Conclusory** (kɒnklʊ'sɔːrɪ), a. rare. [f. L. *conclūs* - ppl. stem + -ORY; on L. type \**conclūsōri-us*.] Relating or tending to a conclusion; conclusive.

1846 WORCESTER cites CLARKSON. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 357 The peculiar tediousness, prolixity, interlary, and conclusory [of Browning]. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 128 This conciliatory and conclusory chapter.

|| **Conclusion** (kɒnklʊ'si-ŋ), Diplomacy. [Lat. neut. pa. pple. of *conclūdēre* to CONCLUDE.] (See second quot.)

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 542 Ultimatums and Conclusions were crawling like wood-worms through the rotten desks of office. 181. *Blackw. Mag.* (Ogilvie), A conclusion is a *résumé* of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed, and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands.

+ **Conclusion**, Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. *conclūsivus*, f. *conclūs* - ppl. stem of *conclūdēre*: see -URE.] Closing, final settlement.

1598 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 399 Thordering and conclusion of such interest and estate.

**Conclusyon**, -syoun, obs. ff. CONCLUSION.

+ **Concoagulate**, v. Obs. [f. CON- + COAGULATE v.] To coagulate together into one mass.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 196 Aqua fortis concoagulated with differing Bodies produced very differing Concretes. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 518 Those two Volatil Salts, thus open'd by the Fire, are con-coagulated with them. c 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 442 (R.) For some solutions require more, others less spirit of wine to concoagulate adequately with them.

Hence **Concoagulation**.

c 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* III. 58 (R.) A concoagulation of the corpuscles... with those of the menstruum.

+ **Concoct**, fa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs. [ad. I. *concoct-us*, pa. pple. of *concoquere* to boil together, digest, ripen, f. *con-* + *coquere* to cook, boil, digest.]

Digested; subjected to heat; refined or matured by heat; also fig. (See next.)

1524 ELVOR *Let. to Cromwell in Gov.* (1883) p. cx, Being radd diligently and well concoct... it will not seeme very tedious. 1541 - *Image Gov.* 55 Meates... which all together can not bee... duly concocted and digested. 1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crudum*, raw, not concoct. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Trav.* 274 Lesse concocted then the matter of gummies and spices. 1616-67 HOLYDAY *Persius* 306 A heart not stained by foul lust, concoct in noble honesty.

**Concoct** (kɒnkwɒkt), v. [f. L. *concoct-*, ppl. stem of *concoquere*: see prec.]

The literal sense in Lat. was 'to boil together, prepare (a mixture) by boiling or heat', whence *transf.* 'to digest in the stomach', and *fig.* 'to digest or revolve in the mind', and 'to stomach or brook with the feelings'; also 'to make ready with heat, ripen, mature'. Most of the Lat. senses have been from time to time taken into Eng., where they have been increased by other *fig.*, *transf.*, *allusive*, and intermediate uses. The earliest Eng. sense appears to be 'digest', but the only existing ones are 9 and 11.)

+ 1. To make ready, or mature, by heat. Obs.

+ 1. *gen.* (*trans.*). To prepare by the action of heat, to boil, cook, bake, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iv. 176 There wanteth... the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concoct the milke to make it sweet. 1643 tr. G. H. *Pabricius' Exper. Chyrurg.* xiii. 49 The Patient [must] never eat, except the meat be first well concocted. 1673 O. WALKER *Edic.* (1677) 57 Difficulties... bake and concoct the mind - lazines affeminates and looseth it.

+ b. *intr.* for *refl.* To boil, simmer, bake, etc.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 So that they [grapes] be let to concoct before in the Sun, vntill they be white and drie. 1635 SIBBES *Smit's Conf.* II. (ed. 4) 16 Such enemies, as did not suffer their malice only to boile and concoct in their own breasts. 1830 Br. MONK *Life Bentley* (1833) I. 321 He resolved to discharge his bile, which had been so long concocting.

+ 2. In obs. *Physical science*: To bring (metals, minerals, etc.) to their perfect or mature state by heat; to 'maturate'. Obs.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 The mountaynes... are fruteful of metal, in the which, syluer and copper are concocted and molten into veynes, which can scarcely bee donnee in fornaces. 1621 SPED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 83/2 A clammie kinde of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and so becoming concocted, is nothing else but bitumen. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 114 Were this rock of raw diamonds removed into the East Indies, and placed where the beams of the sun might sufficiently concoct them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 514 Sulphurous and Nitrous Foames... with subtle Art Concocted and aduved they reduc'd To blackest grain. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* III. 42 And after concocted and maturated into several forms of Metals. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xi. 185 This most precious gem that ever was concocted in the laboratory of Nature.

+ b. *intr.* for *refl.* Obs.

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 89 Rocks... which from a sandy kind of Earth gradually concoct into Freestone.

+ c. Formerly applied to the formation of dew or rain. Obs.

1653 II. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 17 There went up a misty Vapour from the Earth, which being matured and concocted, became a precious balmy liquor, and set vehicle of life. 1684 CHARNOCK *Atthch. Gal.* (1834) I. 45 Vapours ascend from the earth and the heavens concoct them and return them back in welcome showers.

+ 3. To ripen or mature: a. fruits, vegetable juices, gums, etc.; b. moribund humours, boils, tumours, etc.; to maturate. Obs.

a. 1577 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*]

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 123 The oile... being better concocted, and ripen in the fruit. c 1646 BACON (J.), Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Rapt.* (1675) 68 (Green Fruit... is but sower, and un-wholesome, being neither sweetened nor concocted by Maturity. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* i. (R.), For him the cane with little labour grows... Concocts rich juice. 1782-1818 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*]

b. 1586 COGAN *Taren Health* xxxvii. (1636) 54 Basil... outwardly applied it doth digest and concoct. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 48 Oyl of Dill... concocteth crudum tumors. 1748 tr. *Vegetabil. Dispens.* *Horses* 58 All the distempered Matter is concocted and maturated.

*fig.* 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 92 It is the fault of many good men, to be of hasty and quick spirits when provoked, tho' they dare not concoct anger into malice.

II. To digest.

+ 4. *trans.* To digest (food). See CONCOCTION, Obs. or arch. (Associated with boiling in 1533.)

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* II. (R.), For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate concocteth or boyleth. 1541 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*]. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 68 To see how this... meate receiued into the stomacke, will be digested, and concocted. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 79 The Struthio-camell or Ostridge... will concoct iron. 1742 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 86 That quantity that is sufficient, the stomach can perfectly concoct and digest. 1825 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 422 We cannot concoct our food with interruptions.

+ b. *fig.* Obs.

1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 157 The multitude of Lakes and Rivers, whereout the Sunne drinketh more then hee can well concoct. 1645 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* i. vii. (1821) 135 Things... crude and hard to digest, which only time and deliberation can supple, and concoct. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. II. § 5 It does as it were concoct our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves.

+ c. *intr.* for *refl.* Obs.

1600 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 173 A competent time... for the meats... to concoct, and descend from the stomacke.

+ 5. To digest in the mind, ruminate on, revolve, think over. Obs.

1534 [see CONCOCT *ppl. a.*]. 1624 Triana in *Fuller's Cause & Cure*, etc. (1867) 230 They for a time sat still to concoct with themselves the reason of so strange an accident.

+ 6. To put up with, endure, bear; to brook, 'digest', 'stomach'. Obs.

c 1627 HAYWARD (J.), Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to concoct any great fortune, prosperous

or adverse. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pard.* iii. i. (1719) 271 Provocation... too great for us to be able to concoct.  
 †7. To digest, or properly dispose and assimilate (a matter). *Obs.*

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 15 Alter and concoct the matter received from others into your own style.

III. To compose or produce, compound, make up by a process.

†8. To compose or produce by a natural process; to secrete. *Obs.* Cf. CONCOCTION 1 b.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 496 Honey Dewes are found... upon Oak Leaves... But whether any cause be from the Leaf it self to concoct the Dew. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 25 The Mucus of the alimentary Canal is concocted in Lacunae.

9. To make up or prepare (artificially) by mixing a variety of ingredients; now *esp.* of a soup, a drink, or the like.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 38 Composts should be thoroughly concocted, air'd, of a scent agreeable. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 266 A book of solid materials heavily concocted, but collected with industry. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 148 The most potent ale, concocted with spices and a little white sugar. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* ii. As he employed himself in concocting a smoking tumbler of punch. 1854 BADHAM *Halit.* 487 For Spartan friends... I must concoct the filthy dark broth for which they are famous.

†10. To compose, settle by concoct. *Obs.*

1626 BRENT tr. *Serpi's Hist. Conc.* Trans. (1676) 23 b, The point of Residency, which was as hard to be concocted, for that it was popular. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 135 That difficulty is concocted pretty well already.

II. To make up, devise, or plan by concert, or by artificial combination; to put together, make up, or fabricate (a story, project, fraud, etc.).

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 253 They maintain then [opinions] with a degree of obstinacy that would surprise even the person who concocted them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. xl. 126 The whole project, concocted with such elaborate preparations. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 84 The fact of simultaneous action in Kent and Norfolk makes it certain that the uprising was concocted, and could not have been due to an accident. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiv. 190 A fraud which he had either concocted or condoned.

**Concocted** (kŏnkŏktĕd), *pph.* a. [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>. The earlier *pph.* form was CONCOOT.] Prepared or brought to perfection by heat; digested; ripened, matured; planned, contrived; fabricated.

1622-62 HUYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 59/2 Fellows of such a perfect and concocted malice. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 364 The flesh that is daily dished upon our tables is but concocted grass. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* Bija. The most concocted and most pure [gold] from el Dorado. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 496 Maturer years shall happier stores produce. And mellowate the well concocted juice. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. vi. 219 An heterogeneous stream of the concocted juices of various trees and plants. 1840 G. S. FADER *Regen.* 174 No concocted fable or mere ecclesiastical romance.

**Concocter** (kŏnkŏktĕr), [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who concocts. Cf. CONCOCTOR.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smech.* (1851) 296 This private concocter of malevolent. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* (1858) 451 As a concocter of paragraphs, or an abridger of Parliamentary debates. 1852 CUPS & their Customs 50 As a rule, the man who carries the largest [flask]... will be generally esteemed the best concocter [of a drink].

**Concoctible**, a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Capable of being concocted; † digestible (*obs.*).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 37 Salt... maketh them [meats] more concoctible and pleasant in taste.

**Concocting** (kŏnkŏktĭng), *pph.* v. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CONCOOT; † digesting, etc.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, The concoctynge and digestynge of that, whiche the bodie receiveth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. 27 *marz. note*, The thine entrails serve for the carrying, and through-concocting of the chyle.

**Concocting**, *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That concocts; † that digests, or helps digestion.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 116 The dry barrel Figs are of a stronger clensing... resolving, and concocting faculty. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 44 The Concocting Faculty of the Plant.

**Concoction** (kŏnkŏkŏn), [ad. L. *concoctionem* digestion, n. of action f. *concoquere* to CONCOOT.]

†1. Digestion (of food). *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. xxii. A man hauning due concoction and digestion as is expedient. 1533 — *Cast. Helike* (1541) 74 b, Concoction is an alteration in the stomacke of meates and drynkes... whereby they are made lyke to the substance of the body. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xx. (1715) 405 The Heroes did not rest after Meals for the better Concoction of their Meat. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* ii. viii. (1760) 135 Cinnamon... strengthens the Viscera, assists Concoction. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 32 Perfect concoction of the food.

†2. The old physiology recognized three processes: *First concoction*, digestion in the stomach and intestines; *Second concoction*, the process whereby the chyme so formed is changed into blood; *Third concoction*, secretion.

1594 T. B. *de Primar. Fr. Acad.* ii. 385 This [second] concoction is perfected in the small veins, that are dispersed throughout the body of the liver. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 173 In this Triple fained Concoction, there is a three-fold error. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Hist.* i. i. ii. (1651) 15 Humors of the third Concoction, Sweat and Tears. 1644 MILTON *Edue. Wks.* (1847) 101/2 The like also would not be unexpedient after meat to assist and cherish Nature in her first concoction. 1664 POWER *Exp.*

*Philos.* i. 71 We have proved these Animal Spirits to be the ultimate result of all the concoctions of the Body. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The first Concoction is made in the Stomach by a Kind of Ferment. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., What alterations are made in the blood-vessels, which may be called the *second Concoction*, and that in the nerves, fibres and minutest vessels, the *third and last Concoction*. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. 75 From what part and by what concoction, in the human body, these principles are generated and derived.

†3. *fig.* and in allusive phrases: e.g. *A fault or error in the first concoction, i.e.* in the initial stage, in the very beginning. *Obs.*

a. 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* xv. (1661) 505 This fault in the first concoction, is never after amended in the second. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* x, By former subscriptions they had allowed what was since of so hard concoction to them. 1693 LOCKE *Educ. Ep. Ded.*, These [errors in education], like faults in the first Concoction, that are never mended in the second or third. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scd.* 148 Every Fault, every Failure in the Flax, is an Error in the first Concoction, not to be cured afterwards by any Skill or Labour. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 104 A chaos... such as the laws of this one country are doomed to be,—more particularly in their first concoction.

†2. Ripening, maturing, or bringing to a state of perfection; also, the state of perfection so produced; maturation of what is coarse, impure, or crude; 'alteration of matter by moist heat'. *Obs.*

1555 ESEN *Decades* 336 Puritie of substance and perfect concoction which is in golde aboue all other metals. 1605 TIMME *Querist.* i. l. 3 Quintessences much laboured, circulated and wrought by digestions, concoctions, and fermentations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 838 The Degrees of Alteration, of one Body into another, from Crudity to perfect Concoction, which is the Ultimity of that Action or Process. a. 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 192 When... they [precious stones] have exhaled... all their gross matter, and received another concoction from the sun, then they become precious. 1655 W. F. METEORS v. 145 Silver... hath indifferent good concoction in the Earth, but it wanteth sufficient heat in the mixture, that maketh it pale. 1726 LEONI tr. *Albert's Archit.* I. 94 b, The air... being not kept in motion either by Sun or Winds, wants its due concoction.

*fig.* a. 1630 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 317, I shall need no long concoction in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection.

†b. The 'ripening' of moribund matter, fitting it for elimination from the living body. (According to Hippocrates, the second stage of disease.) See CONCOCTION 4.

1685 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirur.* (ed. 4) 449 (Hippocrates' Aphorisms) The first [Summer Quartan Fever] is shorter... from... clemency of the Air, which helps Concoction. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 560 [Hippocrates] ascribed the Commotion [in fever] to a fermentation, concoction, or ebullition, [in which] the noxious matter was separated from the sound humours.

†3. Baking or cooking. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 80 Raw Flesh... without the Concoction of Fire to prepare it for their Stomacks.

4. The preparation of a medical potion, a soup, drink, or the like, from a variety of ingredients. b. *concr.* A broth, drink, etc., so concocted; any mixture that suggests such preparation.

a. 1651 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* Ser. n. *Nt. Sketches*. A concoction of mud and liquid filth, ankle-deep, leg-deep, neck-deep. *Mod.* Engaged in the concoction of whisky punch.

5. The elaborate or ingenious composition, or making up (of a story, plot, scheme) to suit a purpose.

(Cf. Boswell's *Johnson* (1887) III. 259, which implies that 'concoction of a play' had no meaning to J.)

1823 D'ISRAELI *Civ. Lit.* (1858) III. 6 Jonson's inventive talent was never more conspicuous than in the concoction of court Masques. 1831 FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Adm.* (1837) II. 127 The principles which would guide his party in the concoction of a Reform. *Mod.* They are absorbed in the concoction of a new plan for swindling their creditors.

b. A statement or narrative fictitiously made up.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Feb. 5/1 His affidavit was a concoction from beginning to end. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/2 [He] admitted that his story was a concoction.

**Concoctive** (kŏnkŏktĭv), a. [ad. L. *\*concoctivus*, f. *concoquere*: see CONCOOT and -IVE.]

†1. Pertaining to digestion (of food); digestive.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 The Ventricle... is compassed with heating organs, well aiding his concoctive force. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 524 The concoctive quality of this flesh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 437 With keen dispatch Of real hunger, and concoctive heat to transubstantiate. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 211 Cull each salubrious Plant, with bitter Juice Concoctive stor'd. *fig.* 1811 J. JEAN *Corr.* (1834) II. 58 My mind is not originaive, but concoctive.

†2. Tending to ripen or mature by heat. *Obs.*

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 408 The fallow Ground laid open to the Sun, Concoctive.

†3. Pertaining to the concoction of a mixture, a story, etc.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Addenda 235 Men who have no imagination, but have learned merely to produce a spurious resemblance of its results by the recipes of composition, are apt to value themselves mightily on their concoctive science.

**Concocter** (kŏnkŏktĕr), [agent-n. (on Latin analogies) f. CONCOOT v. Cf. F. *concocteur* and CONCOOTER.] One who, or that which, concocts.

†1. A digester; a promoter of digestion. *Obs.*

1764 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/2 Taking care to add a good deal of pepper and spices by way of concoctors.

2. One who compounds, or prepares from various ingredients.

a. 1845 HOOD *To Dr. Hahnemann* i. Well, Doctor, Great concoctor Of medicines to help in man's distress.

3. One who devises, or makes up (a scheme, etc.). 1843 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* IV. 361 The three concoctors sat down to arrange the order of the proceedings. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 6 Inventors and concoctors of evil.

† **Concocture**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [see above, and -URE.] The process or result of concoction.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 37 Other compounds of the fore-named concoctures.

**Concolorate**, a. [f. L. *con-* + *colorat-*us; see COLORATE and CONCOLOUR.] = next.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concolorate*, same as *Concolorous*.

**Concolorous** (kŏnkŏlŏrŏs), a. [f. as next + -OUS.] *Nat. Hist.* Of uniform colour.

1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 234 The stem... is clothed with narrow... brown, concolorous scales. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* II. 161 The apical half of the wing concolorous with the base. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Concolorous*.

† **Concolour**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concolor* of the same colour, f. *con-* + *color* COLOUR. Cf. F. *concolor*.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 332 In concolour animals and such as are confined unto one colour. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 60 Both the Liquor and its Vessel were concolour to the white of the Eggs. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **Concolumnn**, v. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. CON- + COLUMN.] *trans.* To place in parallel columns.

a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 425 For the convenience of such as may be less acquainted with Italian... I have concolumned a translation of it into English.

**Concomitance** (kŏnkŏmitāns), Also 6-comitance, -comytance, 7 -committance. [ad. med. L. *concomitantia* (whence also in 16th c. F.), f. *concomitant-*em; see CONCOMITANT and -ANCE.]

1. The fact of being concomitant, or of accompanying each other; subsistence together; co-existence.

a. 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1335/2 By concommytance are there also both the father and the holye Goste. 1676 HALLE *Contempl.* i. 55 By accident, and by way of concommittance. 1834 FRASER'S *Mag.* IX. 666 The concomitance of voice and music. 1846 MILL *Logic* iii. viii. § 6 In inferring causation from concomitance of variations, the concomitance itself must be proved by the Method of Difference.

b. quasi-*concr.* An instance of this. †c. *concr.* An accompaniment (*obs.*).

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 3 Not ushered in with its proper ingredients and due concomittances. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xx. 289 Some advantageous circumstances and concomittances. 1861 Q. REV. CX. 381 The concomittances, or sequences, or causes and effects of nature, are not connected together by our experience in any such way. 2. *Theol.* The coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in each of the eucharistic elements (*esp.* in the bread).

a. 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1335/1 The bodye vnder the forme of bread immediately... and the bloude by concommittance. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Constit. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 127 They doe shamefull wrong vnto the Church, to father this new fangled word of Concommittance of it. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii. ix. § 27 Why the priest should be obliged to drink the chalice, and cannot be excused by concommittance... cannot easily be imagined. 1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Service* II. 79 That doctrine of 'Concommittance'... on which the withdrawal from the Christian West of the Eucharistic Cup was professedly based or justified. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reasons* xxviii. 77.

3. *Math.* Exact correspondence of functional transformation between two sets of variables: see CONCOMITANT B. 3.

**Concomitancy** (kŏnkŏmitānsi), [ad. med. L. *concomitantia*; see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The fact, condition, or quality of being concomitant, or of accompanying each other.

a. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 A concomitancy of faith in the person chosen. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 26 Can we argue from the Concomitancy of one thing with another to the Causal Dependence of one thing upon another? a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Rom.* viii. 17 Three things are implied... 1st Conformity: we shall be like him in glory; 2nd Concomitancy: we shall accompany him, and be present with him in glory. 1888 E. V. NEALE in *Co-operative News* 26 May 187 The concomitancy here of grinding poverty with enormous wealth.

†b. *concr.* An accompaniment. *Obs.*

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 88 Every adjunct that is a visible concomitancy is a sign of the subject present. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* i. Cor. xv. 37 Sin is only rotted with its concomittances. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. cxvii. 54 All the concomittances which are apt to grow up.

2. *Theol.* = CONCOMITANCE 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 905 By concomitancy the flesh is never without Blood, nor blood without flesh. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 31 Their new whimsie of concomitancy. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 The denying of the cup in the eucharist to the laity, in consequence of the doctrine of concomitancy, a scholastic... novelty.

† **Concomitanæous**, a. *Obs.* [f. stem of L. *concomitā-*ri + the suffix *-aneous* as in L. *consentāneus*, *succedāneus*, *collectāneus*.] Of concomitant nature, concurrent, associate.

1657-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lvi. 274 Concomitanæous with most of other vices.



**Concomitant** (kōnkō'mitānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. concomitant-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *concomitari* to accompany, go with: see CONCOMITATE.]

**A. adj.** Going together, accompanying, concurrent, attendant. Const. with († of, † to).

1607 TOWNSHALL *Serpents* (1653) 611 From the natural concomitant quality of heat, with expiration, respiration, and inspiration. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. Either concomitant, assisting, or sole causes. . of melancholy. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 166 That which was secret, yet was concomitant of that which was publick. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 1 So certainly is Decency concomitant to Virtue. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 373 The concomitant limestone also contains marine petrifications. 1856 MILL *Logic* I. 449 The law . . admits of corroboration by the Method of Concomitant Variations. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. (1870) 333 Every event has . . a crowd of concomitant circumstances.

**B. sb. 1.** An attendant state, quality, circumstance, or thing; an accompaniment.

[1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. 42 Virgil did excellently . . couple the knowledge of causes, and the conquest of all fears, together as *Concomitantia*.] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. v. Death is not so terrible in it self, as the concomitants of it. 1681 NORRIS *Liberculus* 14 This reverence of an Oath is, the constant attendant and concomitant of Piety. 1799 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti*, And for Tobacco (who could bear it?) Filthy Concomitant of Claret. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 79 ¶ 7 Suspicion is justly appointed the concomitant of guilt. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* i. 96 Wealth with its usual concomitants, elegance and comfort.

† 2. A person that accompanies; a companion.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. 1. xx. You are thus my concomitant through new places. 1651 RELIG. *Volunt.* 81 [He] made him the chief concomitant of his heir apparent. 1698 PHIL. *Trans.* XX. 242 His Concomitants and Assistants in the Operations. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. I find this person often introduced as a concomitant of Paucity.

3. Math. (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 543 *Concomitant*, *Nomen generalistimum* for a form invariably connected with a given form or system of forms. 1859 SALMON *Higher Algebra* (1866) 104 Dr. Sylvester uses the name concomitant as a general word to include all functions whose relations to the quantity are unaltered by linear transformation, and he calls the functions now under consideration *mixed concomitants*.

**Concomitantly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] In a concomitant way; in association; concurrently.

1666 LORIMER *Goodwin's Diss.* vi. 61 A Condition necessary with Faith concomitantly in the same subject. 1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Verdun's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) V. 270 A few curious particulars . . which concomitantly illustrate the history of arts. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 155 Three independent settlements of religion . . concomitantly with the three great settlements of language.

† **Concomitate**, *v. obs.* [f. *L. concomitāt-* ppl. stem of *concomitari* to accompany, f. *con-* together + *comitārī* to go with as a companion, f. *comes*, *comit-em* companion: cf. *COMITATE*.]

*trans.* To go with, accompany.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. vi. 24 Payne, which concomitately such disagreeing objects. 1665 AILSBURY *Passion-Serm.* 2 Paine concomitately with shame, etc. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Aug.* (J.), This simple bloody sputation of the lungs, is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy.

† **Concomitatio**, *Obs.* [n. of action, f. *prec.*: see *-ATION*.] Concurrence, co-operation. In *Theol.* = CONCOMITANCE 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 141, I denied transubstantiation and concomitatio, two juggling words of the Papists. 1616 J. LANE *Sgr.'s Tale* x. 296 Holpe by some numens highe concomitatio.

† **Concoquent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. concoquē-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *concoquere* to boil together, digest.] Digestive.

1664 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ix. 332 Syrups, that are moderately extergent and concoquent.

**Concord** (kōnkōrd), *sb.* In 3-6 conoords. [a. *F. concorde* = *L. concordia*, n. of quality f. *concor*, *concord-* adj. 'of one mind', f. *con-* together + *cor*, *cord-* heart. (The *L.* suffix *-ia*, passing through *OF. -e*, is mute or lost in Eng.; cf. *beast*.)]

1. Agreement between persons; concurrence in feeling and opinion; harmony, accord.

1300 CHURCH *M.* 2559 (Cott.) Mikel it es þar þair concord, For all ar euer at an accord. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1073 Ful many a yer . . Lyven these tuo in concord and in rest. 1400 COV. *Myst.* 84 Brothyrly conorde . . That norcyth love of creatures echon. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 4 b, O God, which art author of peace, and lover of conorde. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 98 The sweet Milke of Conoord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men only disagree. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. 2842 I. 177 No project of concord could endanger the concord of the empire. 1865 READER 4 Feb. 129/6 There is no . . concord in a community not justly governed with a view to the happiness and prosperity of all its members.

2. A state of peace and amity between contending parties or nations; *concr.* a treaty establishing such relations.

1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 259 Scho be hyr trette mad concord Betwene hyr eme Dawy and hyr Lord. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xl. 132 Turnus wolde neuer haue conorde nor peas with this kyng euander. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. v. 168 The King . . Left the concord ondone, nocht brocht till end. 1568 GRAFTON *Cron.* II. 431 They sent Ambassadors . . requyring him of peece and final concord. *Ibid.* II. 647 For infringing any point of this conorde. 1721 STURGE VOL. II.

*Ecol. Mem.* I. v. 61 A treaty . . commonly called the Concord of Madrid. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* III. xvii. 212 Abiding by the concord of Salamanca.

b. Hence *concord-coin*, a coin struck by Greek towns of Asia Minor, under the Roman Empire, to commemorate a treaty conferring privileges on each other's citizens; usually called *alliance-coin*.

1850 LEITCH tr. *Miller's Anc. Art.* 441 On a concord-coin of Cyzicus with Smyrna . . Cora, crowned with ivy, holding a torch.

3. *Law.* An agreement made in court respecting the conveyance of a fine of lands; also, an agreement made between two or more upon a trespass committed.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xxiv. (1638) 102 A concord is properly upon an agreement between the parties. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. § 58 Instructions how to draw the Conords of fines. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 351. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 83 The third part of a fine is the concord or agreement entered into openly in the Court of Common Pleas, or before the Chief Justice of that Court, or commissioners duly authorized for that purpose. 1848 WHARTON *s.v.* Concord . . upon a trespass committed . . is divided into concord executory, and concord executed.

4. Agreement or harmony between things; *esp.* said in reference to sounds and rhythmical movements, and in uses thence derived.

a 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* cl. 4 In þesful felagheship & concord of voyses. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xiv. The vii. sciences in one monacorde, Eche upon other do full well depende, Musyke hath them so set in conorde. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 The conorde of the Elements and their qualities. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 84 The man that hath no musick in himselfe, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 311 If Natures concord broke, Among the Constellations warr were sprung. 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 171 If two stringed instruments be exactly tuned alike, the one that is not play'd on, will answer to that which is play'd on, in perfect concord. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE: *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 158 When their vibrations are so related as to have a common period, after a few oscillations they produce concord.

† b. = RIME. *Obs.*

1589 POTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* ii. v. (Arb.) 91 We . . do giue the name of ryme only to our conordes, or tunable concordes in the latter end of our verses. *Ibid.* ii. vii. 93 The fal of a verse . . with a certain tunable sound which being matched with another of like sound, do make a (concord).

5. *Mus.* A combination of notes which is in itself satisfactory to the ear, requiring no 'resolution' or following chord: opposed to *discord*.

1589 R. HARVEY *P. L. Perc.* 21 All diuisions framde with such long discords, and not so much as a concord to end withall. 1597 MONTLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70, Phil. What is a Concord? *Ma.* It is a mixt sound compact of diuers voyces, entering with delight in the eare. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 2 There are Nine Conords of Musick, as followeth; a Unison, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth, whereof five are called perfect, and four imperfect. 1788 CAVALLO *Mus. Instr.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 244 When the combinations of the two sounds are agreeable, they are called conords. 1882 MACFARRIN *Concertp.* i. a A concord is a chord that is satisfactory in itself and has no need to be followed by any others.

6. *Gram.* Formal agreement between words as parts of speech, expressing the relation of fact between things and their attributes or predicates.

This formal agreement consists in the words concerned being put in the same case, number, gender, and person, as far as the inflexional structure of the language provides for this, or as other considerations (in respect to gender and number) do not forbid it.

1530 PALSER *Introd.* 38 The latines have the conordes of grammar. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 52 What mean you by Conords? The agreement of words together, in some special Accidents or qualities; as in one Number, Person, Case, or Gender. 1750 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 193 From this natural concord of substance and accident, arises the grammatical concord of substantive and adjective.

7. *Form or Formula of Concord* [Ger. *Koncordienformel*, *Eintrachtsformel*, *L. Formula Concordie*]: a symbolical document drawn up in 1576-1577, and containing an exposition and determination of points of Lutheran doctrine concerning which differences had arisen among Lutheran divines. (This and eight other formularies, oecumenical and Lutheran, were published in 1580, in Latin and German, under the collective title of *Liber Concordie*, *Koncordienbuch* 'Book of concord'.)

1764 tr. *Mosheim's Ecol. Hist.* Cent. 16. ii. i. § 39 The result of all was the famous *Form of Concord*, which has made so much noise in the world. *Ibid.* § 41 Nor were the followers of Zwingle and Calvin the only opposers of the *Form of Concord*. 1887 FISHER *Hist. Chr. Ch.* 424 Melancthon's departure from Luther on the question of the Lord's Supper, and on the part taken by the human will in conversion, awakened intense hostility on the side of the strict Lutherans. These . . embodied their dissent from the peculiarities of Melancthon in the creed called the 'Form of Concord'.

**Concord** (kōnkōrd), *v. Obsolete*. Also 5-6 -oords (n. [M.E., a. *F. concorde-r* = *L. concordā-re* to be of one mind, f. *concor*, *concord-*: see *prec.*]

1. *intr.* To come into agreement, agree, concur.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 71 At the last that all concordyt, That all thar speik suld be recordyt Till Schyr Edward. 1535 STUART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) 112 Thus said that nocht concord into ano will. 1555 HULOET, Concorden or agree.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 14, I do not concord with the Poet in that trivial verse. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 10 This Hypothesis both Plato and Aristotle concord in.

† b. To agree (a thing) to be (something).

1666 BR. BARLOW *Sermon*. (1607) E 1 b, Who all concord the Succession and Superioritie of Bishops to bee Apostolicall.

2. Of things: To agree, be in harmony, harmonize.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1703 The world . . Dyuerseth so his stoundes concordyng. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 34 Wyt goth by ordre and may concord in one sentence. 1564 BECON *New Catech.* (1844) 409 This doctrine . . concordeth and agreeeth therewith in all points. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthumus* (1650) 9 Their writings all conoorded. 1776 LD. STIRLING in SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 173 The aid I called in . . exactly conords with your sentiments. 1884 tr. *Turgeneff's Diary Superfl.* *Man* (N. York ed.) 129 It conords with my character though.

† 3. *trans.* To arrange by concord or agreement.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 152 The final Conclusion taken, conoorded and agreed betwene . . Kyng Henry the fifth & Kyng Charles the V. a 1670 HACKER *Abh. Williams* i. 212 (D.) To conoord conditions for the royal marriage.

† 4. To bring into concord; to harmonize. *Obs.*

1548 W. THOMAS in STURGE *Ecol. Mem.* II. App. R. 66 Man cannot so directly conoord them, as to make them always agree. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Arch.* 4 Be taught to add St. James worckes with St. Pauls fatche, conoording theme to gethers . . as vnseparable companions. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 162 [To] conoord Canonys. a 1670 HACKER *Abh. Williams* i. 102 (D.) He lived and died . . with windmills of union to conoord Rome and England, Engllnd and Rome.

† **Concordable**, *a. Obs.* [a. *F. concordable*, ad. *L. concordābil-is* harmonious, f. *concordā-re*:

see *CONCORD v.* and *-BLE*: cf. *agreeable*.] In full concord or agreement, accordant, unanimous.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 253 In cronique of time ago I finde a tale concordable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434/2 By the comune and concordable assente of alle the chappytres. 1599 KNEWSTON *Confut.* 72 b, Altogether concordable in the linc and pence of Iesu Christ. 1585 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 88 The good land of the upright, and concordable life.

† **Concordably**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] With full concord or agreement; unanimously.

1599 KNEWSTON *Confut.* 54 a, Wayting concordably . . for the promises of the father. a 1616 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* title-p. ed. 1633, Thirty nine Articles concordably agreed upon by the reverend Bishops and Clergie of this Kingdome.

**Concordal**, *a.* [f. *CONCORD sb.* (or its *L.* source) + *-AL*.] Of or relating to concord (in *Gram.*).

1880 KARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 493 11 *Wether* . . was in Saxon an adjectival pronoun, declined in the three genders; whereas now it has . . lost its concordal faculty.

**Concordance** (kōnkōrdāns), *sb.* [M.E. *concordance*, a. *F. concordance* (12th c.):—late *L. concordantia*, f. *concordant-em*: see *CONCORDANT* and *-ANCE*.]

1. The fact of agreeing or being concordant; agreement, harmony.

1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3686 Aythir to othir haue conordans. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 27 They fonde the science of musyque for to sette alle thynges in concordance. 1596 FLEMING *Paneph. Epist.* A 11 b, By a concordance or agreement of circumstances. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 565 Hardly find I herein a concordance in any two Authors. 1855 F. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vi. 266 There should . . be a concordance in the arrangements of the recent and fossil collections. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* XI. 512 Such a concordance of opinion in the representatives.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of agreement or accord.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. i. 20 The nature of this great Cille of the world . . must be first sought in meane concordances, and small portions. 1851 CARLYLE *Stirling* ii. i. (1872) 89 Contrasts, and yet concordances. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 557 The art of rightly using these concordances is the final art in literature.

† 2. *spec.* A treaty, agreement, or compact. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 220 Telle me where the conoordans shall be made.

† 3. *Gram.* = CONCORD sb. 6. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 26 The three Concordances learned . . let the master read vnto hym the Epistles of Cicero.

† 4. An agreeable or satisfactory blending of musical sounds or notes; harmony; = CONCORD 4.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1693 Dyuers other mynstralles . . Made swete concordance. 1579 E. K. in *Spenner's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., Oftentimes a dischord in Musick maketh a comely concordance. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 1 A true Concordance of sounds or Harmony.

† 5. A composition combining and harmonizing various accounts; a harmony. *Obs.*

1494 FARYAN 5 For this boke Includyth Storyes sele . . Therefore this name it shall now purchase, 'Concordance of Storyes'. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 573 His 'Concordance on the Evangelists' was . . a worthy work, to shew the harmony betwixt those four writers.

† 6. A citation of parallel passages in a book, *esp.* in the Bible. *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* title-p., With a true Concordance in the margin. a 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 267 A long opening of a text with the concordance of every word in it.

b. An alphabetical arrangement of the principal words contained in a book, with citations of the passages in which they occur. These were first made for the Bible; hence Johnson's explanation 'A book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs'. Orig. in *pl.* (med. *L.* 18)

*concordantive*), each group of parallel passages being properly a *concordantia*.

This is sometimes denominated a *verbal* concordance as distinguished from a *real* concordance which is an index of subjects or topics.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 235 Frere Hewe [ob. 1262]... pat expounded al be bible, and made a greet concordance [*Harl. MS.* concordances] upon be bible. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 154 Hewe [of S. Victor]... was eke the first begynner of the Concordauns, which is a tabill onto the Bibil. 1550 MARBECK (*title*) A Concordance, that is to saie, a Worke wherein by the Ordre of the Letters of the A. B. C. ye maie redely finde any Worde conteigned in the whole Bible. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. to Contents, They followed the Concordances of the Bible, called the great Concordances, which is collected according to the common translation. 1563 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 192 To search the Scriptures, not as though thou wouldst make a concordance, but an application. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1675) 27, I had not a Bible or Concordance at hand. 1737 CRUDEN (*title*) Complete Concordance to the Old and New Testament. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 37 A simple reference to the concordance... will serve to clear up these prophetic matters. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 434/2 The compiler of the first concordance in any language was Hugo de St. Caro, or Cardinal Hugo, who died in 1262. 1845 MRS. C. CLARKE (*title*) Concordance to Shakespeare. 1869 D. B. BRIGHTWELL (*title*) A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson.

fig. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. 1. § 5 Memorino has learnt half the Bible by heart, and is become a living concordance.

*attrib.* and *comb.*

1826 S. R. MATTIAND *False Worship* 163 All that the concordance-maker can tell us about it. *Ibid.* 196 Finding so much discordance in the concordance part of his work.

**Concordance**, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To make a concordance to.

1888 *Athenaeum* 6 Oct. 430/1 The difficult 'Astrolabe', which they concordanced some years ago.

**Concordancer**. [*f. prec. + -ER*]. One who writes or makes a concordance.

1888 R. F. GARDINER in *N. & Q.* 5 May 357/2 Even Walt Whitman has found a concordancer.

† **Concordancy**. *Obs.* [*f. CONCORDANCE*, or *L. concordantia*, with the later Eng. form of the suffix -ANCY, *q. v.*] The quality or condition of being concordant; complete agreement.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 50 Consisting upon a Concordance of times and numbers. 1639 HEYWOOD *Love. Peac. Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 367 There's a more Devine Concordancy... That's of unanimous hearts, a 1793 R. TICKELL *Praise Horn-bk.* Wks. (1807) 76 Thou perfect centre of concordancy.

2. = CONCORDANCE; a 'harmony'.

1615 A. HORTON (*title*) Concordancy of Yeares, containing a new easie and exact Computation of time.

**Concordant** (*kɔŋkɔˈdʌnt*), *a.* and *sb.* [*a. f. concordant* :- *L. concordant-em*, *pr. pple. of concordare*; see CONCORD *v.* and -ANT.]

*A. adj.*

1. Agreeing in sentiment or opinion; of one heart or mind; harmonious, unanymous.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* xi Be concordant and love togyders. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xii. You be ever ryght concordant With perfyte reason, whiche is not variant. 1614 J. COOKE *Th. Quoique* in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 197 Nay, sweet Mistress Ticklemere, be concordant; reverence antiquity. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii. By the concordant Voice of all the curious Judges. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 152 The common concordant and unanymous consent of all and singular.

2. Of things: Agreeing, consistent, correspondent. *Concordant verses*: 'such as have in them several words in common, but by the addition of other words have a quite different meaning' (Bailey (folio) 736f).

1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 10 The hole some... evenly agreeable and concordant with the hole some comprised in the said endenture. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 239 Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 60 On four concordant lines. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. vii. 221 If not concordant with the dictates of the New Testament. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. 124 These different methods have given concordant results.

3. In musical concord, harmonious; consisting, or having the effect, of a concord.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 116 The concordant and discordant distances of soundes, and tunes. 1596 *Edw.* III. ii. 1. 14 The touch of sweet concordant strings. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* iii. iii. vi. Two or more synchronous sounds I perceive to be concordant.

*B. + sb.* = CONCORDANCE.

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* ix. 84, I gave my reasons by special reciting many concordants inter partes.

**Concordantia** (*kɔŋkɔˈdʌntiə*), *a.* [*f. late L. concordantia* CONCORDANCE + *-IA*] [Of or pertaining to a concordance (to the Bible).]

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 It may evidently seem from his more Concordantial than Cordial consultations... that... well-nigh by all places in his Concordance where he finds these Terms, etc. a 1802 A. GEDDES *Crit. Rem. Heb. Scrip.* (1803) 46 note (R. Suppl.) We are referred in the Concordantial margin to not less than eighteen or nineteen passages of the Old and New Testament, for an explanation.

**Concordantly**, *adv.* [*f. CONCORDANT a. + -LY*]. In concord or agreement.

1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 330 If concordantly unto Berous... we shall conceive of the travails of Camese or Cham. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingsf.* ix. 28 Which they should have concordantly practised. 1865 PUSEY *Truth*

*Eng. Ch.* 97 Enunciated... separately, but concordantly. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* June 902 That sweet hymn the cheuubim Concordantly have sung so long.

**Concordat** (*kɔŋkɔˈdæt*). Also 7-8 -date. [*a. f. concordat* (16th c. in Littré), ad. *L. concordatum*; see below, and -ATE *1*.]

An agreement, a compact; now, an agreement between church and state, esp. between the Roman See and a secular government relative to matters that concern both; but, formerly, also applied (a.) in canon law to a compact between ecclesiastical personages, and (b.) sometimes to agreements between secular persons.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sancti's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 657 He condemned the Concordate; said that the distribution of the Benefices of the Kingdom... was divided between Pope Leo and King Francis, etc. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2357/7 Contrary to the Agreement settled between Pope Leo X. and Francis I. by an Instrument called the Concordat. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 380/2 The terms upon which Bonaparte has agreed with Pope Pius VII. that the Roman Catholic religion shall be that protected and acknowledged by the State in France is just published and known by the name of the Concordat. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 579 That concordat between the Church Catholic and this realm, which we commonly designate as the Established Church. *transf.* 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Oct. 5/2 A possibly successful concordat between a Tory Democrat Government and the party of Irish Nationalists.

a. 1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* vii. 120 Having undertaken to make a Concordate between the Decrees of Councils and Popes together. 1662 *Yessite's Reasons* (1675) 123 The Canons and Concordates with the Pope have been out of use a hundred years. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Concordat*, an Agreement made in all manner of Ecclesiastical Matters, more especially upon Resignation or Exchange of Benefices.

b. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 84 There was at the same time a Concordat passed between the Duke of Guise, the Duke of Montmorency, and the Marshal de St. Andrew, which was called the Triumvirate. 1798 tr. *Justinian's Priv. Life Lewis XV.* IV. 2 Clandestine arrangements between officers, known by the name of Concordat, by which... the promotions in the army were often put up to auction.

fig. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W'ind.* 118 Let them all repent, And make concordats 'twixt their soul and mouth.

† **Concordate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. concordat* -ppl. stem of *concordare* to CONCORD.] To agree.

1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in later Dicts.

|| **Concordatum**. [*L. pa. pple. of concordare* to CONCORD, used in med.L. as sb. 'a thing agreed upon': cf. the formula 'transactum, compositum, et concordatum est'. In this particular use 'a matter agreed upon by the Lord Deputy and his Council (all the members of which were originally required to sign the order)'. In *Irish Hist.*, An order in Council relative to the disposal of money set apart for particular purposes of state; a special payment under such an order; loosely, the *concordatum-fund*, whence such payments were made.

The special fund for extraordinary expenses in addition to the regular establishment of the Kingdom, known in time as the 'concordatum-fund', appears early in the reign of Elizabeth; from it rewards were paid for public services, e.g. for the killing or apprehension of Tories, etc.

See *Calendar of Irish State Papers* II. 31, etc.

1625 DARCEY *Ann.* App. (end). The... charges... amounted to... 158,777 9s. 11d., besides great Concordatums... and other extraordinary charges. 1662 *EARL ORRERY State Lett.* (1743) I. 84 The president of Munster... had still allowed him, by concordatum, 100 marks a year, for his house-rent. 1729 *ARR. Boulter Lett.* I. 333 The privy council was attacked on Saturday last about the withdrawing of the concordatum for the two last years. 1736 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1814) XIX. 36 Poor old Mr. Price cannot hold out a fortnight; and his son claims your promise of getting him something from the Concordatum. 1862 J. B. BURKE *Pictus. Fam.* III. 12, I do not know a fitter case than poor Sir F. E., for either the Concordatum fund or... admission into some hospital.

**Concordial** (*kɔŋkɔˈdiəl*), *a. rare*. [*ad. I. L. concordialis*, *f. concordia* CONCORD; see -AL.]

Characterized by concord, harmonious.

1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 151 Parts... united into one with a concordial mixture.

**Concording**, *ppl. a.* [*f. CONCORD v. + -ING* 2.] Agreeing, assenting, concordant.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 152 Concording are the lues of their deluded sectaries. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 279/2 The cohabitation of concording Brethren is firmer than any Wall. 1858 SEARS *Alkan.* vii. 140 Concording elements.

† **Concordious**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. OF. concordieux*, -euse, ad. med.L. *concordiosus*, *f. concordia*; see CONCORD *sb.* and -OUS.] Harmonious. Hence CONCORDIOUSLY *adv.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 109 To study the calling of a comfortable and concordious Parliament. *Ibid.* i. 22 The business was concordiously dispatched.

† **Concordist** (*kɔŋkɔˈdist*). *Obs.* [*f. CONCORD + -IST*.]

1. The maker of a concordance.

1811 *Ch. Observer* Mar. (cited by Webster 1828).

2. A member of the communistic body formed at the CONCORDIUM.

1843 *New Age* 10 June 46 Safe return of the Concordist missionaries. 1844 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 176 The Pater's address to the Concordists.

† **Concordity**. *Obs.* -o [*f. L. concord-* adj. + -ITY.] = CONCORD. 1730-6 in BAILLY (folio).

† **Concordium**. *Obs.* [*f. L. concordia* CONCORD; see -IUM.] The name given to the home of a socialistic community founded at Ham in Surrey in 1843. Hence CONCORDIAN *a.*

1843-3 *New Age* 6 May (1843) 7 In 1841, the idea of founding an industrial Harmonic Educational College for the benefit of such parties as were ready to leave the ignorant strife of the antagonistic world, was expressed in a tract, entitled 'A Prospectus for establishing a Concordium'. Its members... are... denominated Concordists, and the place of their residence a Concordium. 1880 T. PROST *Forty Years Recall* 50 After my visit to the Concordium I indulged the idea that... I might associate with myself some twelve or fifteen persons of both sexes, who might aid me in establishing a communitarian on the basis of the ethical and economic principles promulgated by Owen.

1844 *New Age* May, A new society has been formed which is named 'The Universal Concordian Society', whose central office is at the Concordium.

† **Concordly**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. CONCORD + -LY* 2; the former does not appear as an adj., but cf. *L. concord-em*, *It. concorde* adj., and *L. concorditer*, *It. concordemente*, *OF. concordement* = 'concordly']. In harmony, concordantly.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 106/2 What they deliberate wisely, let them accomplish concordly. 1564 *Brief Examm.* 1110, The concordly... shall have the whole state of the Caelie... concordly loyned to be wholly agaynst them.

† **Concorporal**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. incorporalis* (Vulgate) of the same body, *f. con-* together + *corpus*, *corpor-* body; cf. *corporal*]. (Of or belonging to the same body.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 16 Concorporal & conperseyners & fellows of be heigest of Crist, & of his godly kynd. 1565 *Jewell Repl. Harling* (1611) 257 The Heathens are become Coinheritours, Concorporall, and partakers of the promise in Christ Jesus. 1730-6 in BAILLY (folio); and in mod. Dicts.

**Concorporate** (*kɔŋkɔˈpɔrət*), *a.* [*ad. I. L. concorporatus*, *pa. pple. of concorporare*; see next.] United into one body or mass.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 329 Irlonde was somme tyme to Briteyne concorporate by ryghte of dominion. 1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1172/2 We... will not be subject nor concorporate unto... the principall and chiefest enemy of Christ. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentils to be coheires and concorporat and participant of his promise in Christ Jesus by the Gospel. 1620 B. JOHNSON *Alh.* ii. iii. Both which, concorporate, doe make the elementarie matter of gold. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* iii. 6 Co-heires, Concorporate, and consorts. 1865 *Pictus. Fam.* 50 If we are all concorporate with one another in Christ... how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?

**Concorporate** (*kɔŋkɔˈpɔrət*), *v.* [*f. I. L. concorporat* -ppl. stem of *concorporare* to unite in one body, *f. con-* together + *corpus*, *corpor-* body, *corporare* to embody.]

1. *trans.* To unite into one body or mass.

1552 HULORT, Concorporate or make one thynge of diuers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 446 Stamp river crabs or crefishes, concorporat them with oile and water. 1611 *Sir W. Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xv. (1632) 815 To unite and concorporate these two Kingdomes of Fraunce and England into one. 1664 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 6 They were by Charter concorporated with Book-Binders, Book-Sellers, and Founders of Letters. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2096 From the shoulders down to the bottom of the Luins they were not distinct, but cemented and concorporated. 1823 LAMM *Klin. Pop. Pathol.* We love to have our friend in the country sitting thus at our table by proxy... to concorporate him in a slice of Canterbury brawn.

b. To assimilate by digestion.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 111 The meat and drink is concorporated into us.

† 2. *intr.* To coalesce into one body. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xiv. The want of vital moisture in the other, will not suffer it to unite and concorporat. 1655 H. DOWELL *Def. of Vind. Deprived Lips.* 101 It cannot be agreeable to the mind of God that it [the church] should so concorporate with the State, as wholly to depend on the Authority of the Civil Magistrates. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 14 It is the property of Oily Particles to concorporate, when they encounter.

Hence CONCORPORATING *vbl. sb.*

1648 T. HILL *Truth & Love* 11 Not onely a concorporating with Jews, as the Gentile Churches did.

† **Concorporation**. *Obs.* [*ad. I. L. concorporat* -tionem (Tertullian), *n. of action f. concorporare*; see *prec.*] Union in one body or mass.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 675 These trees... will admit no concorporation with others. 1649 H. MURK *Song of Soul* ii. iii. 1. xxvi. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 83 To express... their combination and concorporation among themselves.

**Concorporal**, *a.* [*f. CON + CORPORAL*; cf. *corporal*]. = CONCORPORAL. Having, or belonging to, the same body.

1871 LOVSON tr. *Hyacinthe's Cath. Reform* 205 The nations are more than consolidated, they are concorporal because they are partakers of 'one promise' and of 'one divine life'.

† **Concorrupt**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [see CON-] *trans.* To corrupt together or at the same time.

1626 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 4 His foule Contagion concorrupted All His fellow-Creatures. 1656 JAMES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 31 Neither can it be concorrupted upon corruption of it's compound, as all other formes are.

† **Concorruption**. *Obs.* [see *prec.*] Corruption in company (with some other).

1566 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 31 [They] cannot cease to be in a way either of corruption or concourse. *Ibid.* 44 All proper corruption, and concourse is wrought by contraries: & therefore heavenly bodies are incorruptible.

**Concourse** (kɒŋkɔːs, kɒŋ-). Also 4-5 -course, -ours, 6-7 -ourse. [M.E. *concoours*, a. OF. *concoours*, *concoers* (= It. *concorso*):—L. *concursum* (4th decl.) running together, f. ppl. stem of L. *concurrere*: see CONCUR. The forms *concur* in Wyclif and *concourse* in 16-17th c. were prob. formed directly from the L., or assimilated thereto. Formerly accented *concourse*; still so in Milton; cf. *discourse*, *recourse*.]

1. The running or flocking together of people; the condition or state of being so gathered together. † To have concourse: to resort in crowds to, unite.

138a WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 12 Makinge concurs [1388 concourse], or rennyng to gidere, of the company of peple. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* vii. (1520) 82 b/2 There was so myghty concourse of peple. 1555 BODIN *Discours* i. ix. 45 They haue religious concourse to these causes, as was accoustomed to goo on Pylgrimage to Rome. 1558 ANN PARKER *Corr.* 51 That I be not entangled now of new with the concourse of the world. 1596 BELL *Serv. Popery* i. iv. v. 131 Learned men of all nations had concourse unto him. 1609 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 133 Rigs, a city of great concourse. 1611 BIBLE *Psal.* i. 21 Shee crieth in the chiefe place of concourse. 1644 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 380 Then was a concourse of all Nations to the Christian Synaxes. 1748 BUTLER *Serms.* Wks. 1874 II. 307 Neglected, in the hurry and concourse around them. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 207 The main body is, increased by the accidental concourse of idle or dependent plebeians.

† b. Hostile encounter or onset. *Obs.*

1557 PAYNLE *Burley's Jugglerth* 77 The other Numidyens at the first brunt, concourse or assault were put to flight. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xxvi. 267 Between the foremost, whose concourse had raised others, there was a sharpe conflict. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 641 Concourse in Arms, fierce Faces threatening Warr.

2. An assemblage of people; a crowd, throng.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 157 (Harl. MS.) Per was in the same cite a concourse of peple, by cause of a grei feyr. 1494 FABIAN *I. cxxxii.* (R.). For this myracle great concourse of people yerly. comith with great deuotion. 1516 BUTLER *Concourse*, a great assembly. 1566 HEALEY *Cohes* 106 A gate, about the which was a great concourse of people drawne. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ii. 16 The whole admiring concourse gazed on him. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* II. iii. lxxiii. 598 Conventions. are not casual concourses, but consist of persons duly elected.

3. The running, flowing together, or meeting of things (material or immaterial); confluence.

*Fortuitous concourse of atoms*: a phrase applied after Cicero (cf. *N. D.* i. xxiv. 66 'concursum fortuitum') to the action whereby according to the atomic theory of Leucippus and Democritus the universe came into being.

1398 TREvisa *Barth.* *De P. R.* xii. v. (1495) 413 Some byholde concourse and metynge of dewes. 1570 DRE *Math. Pref.* 23 Of the . . . concourse, diuers collation, and Application of these Harmonies. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 34 The Passions principally reside in the heart, as wee perceyve by the concourse of humours thereunto. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 26 The coalition of the good frame of the Universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous concourse of particles of matter. 1679 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 42 The fortuitous concourse of Atoms. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. (1870) 384 The mere fortuitous concourse of atoms, in the lapse of a past eternity.

† b. Conjunction: esp. in *Astrol.*

1578 CHR. *Prayers in Priv.* *Prayers* (1851) 534 Pestilent concourses of the heavenly lights. 1585 GREENE *Apol. Astron.* Wks. 1882 V. 23 Of the concourse of Venus and Mars. 1633 GILLBRAND in T. JAMES *Voy. sign. R.* We haue the Concourse of quicke pac'd inferiour Planets, with superiour slow ones.

† c. Conjunction of times or circumstances. *Obs.*

1624 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 21 By the concourse of story, place, and time, Diotrophes was the Man S. Iohn chiefly pointed at. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* By a lucky concourse of other circumstances. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. III* (1845) II. i. 32 It once more fell into our hands by a concourse of ridiculous circumstances.

4. An assemblage of things brought together.

1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 113 In Christ, there is . . . a concourse, a heape of all spiritual joy and comfort. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLK *Barthol. Anat.* i. v. 9 Made up of a Concourse of Fibres, Ligaments and very smal Nerves. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 404 Under some concourse of shades Whoe branching arms thick interwind, etc. 1855 II. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* i. (1878) 29 It is a bewildering thing to stand in the midst of a vast concourse of books.

† 5. The meeting or junction of lines, surfaces, or bodies. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* ii. Def. xxv. 320 The concourse of the said triangles will be in twelue pointes. 1571 DIGGES *Functio* i. v. C1]. The concourse or meeting of those two right lines that contayne the angle. 1605 TIMMIS *Quersit.* iii. 185 When the vessels by concourse are so joynted together that one taketh in the mouth of the other. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLK *Barthol. Anat.* i. vi. 11 The Concourse or Anatomie of the Veins. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 202 The point of concourse of the Rays. 1738 MED. *Ris. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 259 The Candle A is the small luminous object, B C d e the Eye and a the point of Concourse.

† b. *elipt.* Point or place of meeting; junction. 1571 DIGGES *Functio* (1591) 9 Fixe one foote of your compasse vpon the concourse or meeting of those two right lines. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. iv. The Middle ventricle, is a common concourse, and cavity of them both. 1727 NEWTON (J.), The drop will begin to move towards the concourse of the glasses. 1811 J. WOOD *Optics* vii. 148 A screen placed at the concourse of the refracted rays.

† 6. Concurrency in action or causation, co-operation; combined action. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 61 When there is a natural concourse of causes to effect it. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 316 Then the Possessor [of a Bill] must enter with him who paid him in part, into a concourse between themselves, and both demand [the sum] of the others. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 79 An Individual Body . . . needs the Assistance, or Concourse, of other Bodies, to perform diuers of its Operations. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 108 That this heat may burst into actual flame, the concourse of open air is absolutely requisite. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* II. xxi. 42 That their [mind's and body's] mutual intercourse can, therefore, only be supernaturally maintained by the concourse of the Deity.

† b. esp. in *Theol.* used of the divine concurrence in human action. *Obs.*

a. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 145 Gods concourse working this or that. a. 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* i. vi. (1683) 5 There is a concourse of God, as the Universal Cause, to every Act. *Ibid.* How the Divine concourse is yielded to sinful actions, shall be explained in its proper place. 18. . . LEE *Thesaurus Theol.* III. 315 The general Concourse of His Providence.

c. *Sc. Law.* Legal concurrence, esp. of an officer whose consent is necessary to a legal process.

1626 in Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 151 That you acquaint the Lordes of Sessione and our aduocatts, as you shall haue occasions, and desyre their concourse heirwito. 1640-1 Kirkcaldie *Var-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 To take the aduise and requyre the concourse and assistance of the Committee of War. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 33, C. D. you are indicted and accused, at the Instance of A. B. with Concourse of D. F. his Majesty's Advocate . . . of the Crimes after mentioned.

† 7. Course, process (of time). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4360 She [Fortune] can writhe hir heed away, This is the concourse of hir play. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Varrs Flanders* 13 In concourse of time it was discovered that, etc. 1659-71 *Parade's Pol. Disc.* 119 After the concourse of many years it was carried by Cyrus.

† **Concoventer**. A fellow-covenanter.

1662 HOBBS *Convid.* (1680) 7 That all nations which should hear what you and your Concoventers were doing in England, might detest you.

† **Concrease**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concrēscere* to grow together, after *increase* and other early compounds immediately from OF.] *intr.* To grow together, coagulate; = **CONCRETE** v.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* ix. 124 [It] doth white, and increase, till it [marrow] become a substance. 1666 (i. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 158 The crumbs of blood, that usually concrease out of the extravasated humours.

† **Concrete**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *concretus* -us (Vulg.), f. *con-* together + *creatus* created.] Created together; coeval in creation. (Cf. **CONVATE**.)

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 51 This Divine Law . . . was concrete and connatural as to Adam. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 41 Man was made at first with a concrete Similitude to God.

**Concrete** (kɒŋkriːt), v. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. L. *concretus*, ppl. stem of *concreare*: see prec. and -ATE 3. (R. has *concrēre* 'to engender'.)] *trans.* To create together. (Mostly in *pa. pple.*)

1645 CHL. *Sacr. Philos.* i. 96 When water, the first matter of all things, was created, with that water, was created all manner of formes. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glauvill's Lux* O. 20 To create a Soul, is to create the qualities or properties of it. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 629 That the vital essential Stamina of every Plant and Animal were really created with the Universe. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 112 We get all the furniture of our mind . . . save what we have as it were created in us.

Hence **Concreated** ppl. a.

1679-77 BELTHAM *Resolves* ii. iii. 163 This, as the con-created Rule with Man . . . the Apostle calls the Royal Law. a. 1721 KEN *Hymnbook* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 202 On their con-created Harps to play. 1876 J. G. PILKINGTON *Confess. St. August.* 391 Concreated matter.

† **Concreation**. *Obs.* rare. [n. of action f. **CONCREATE** v.; see -ION.] Creation together (with something else).

1666 J. SERJEANT tr. T. White's *Peripatet. Inst.* 316 The notion of Creation, or rather of con-creation. *Ibid.* 383 The concreation of a Soul, which belong'd to God alone.

† **Concreative**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. **CONCREATE** v. + -IVE; cf. *creative*.] Of concrete character.

1667 JEANES in Taylor's *Wks.* (1839) I. 37 Those desires which are purely natural and concreative.

† **Concreator**. *Obs.* rare. A joint creator. a. 1631 DONNE *Serms.* xl. 395 He is Lord with the Father, as he was Concreator, his Colleague in the Creation.

† **Concreature**. *Obs.* rare. Fellow creature. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 689 The Pope greatly fauour'd him as his Concreature.

† **Concrede**, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *concretus* -us; see next.] *trans.* To entrust; = **CONCREDIT** v. 1643 Sir Hugh Cholmley's *Revolt* 4 (D.). To defraud the trust concreated to him by the Parliament.

† **Concredit**, ppl. a. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *concretus* -us, pa. pple.: see next.] Entrusted.

1824 J. MELVILL *Lett. in Diary* (1841) 214 Preaching the Word of God, the dispensation wherof is concredited unto yow. 1839-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1841) 294 Not guilty of the blood of the souls of their people concredited to them.

† **Concredit**, v. *Obs.* Also ? *Sc.* concredyit. [f. L. *concretus*, ppl. stem of *concreare* to entrust, f. *con-* together + *credere* to trust: cf. **CREMIT** v.]

1. *trans.* To entrust, confide, commit (to a person, into his hands, etc.); to give into his charge.

1593 BOWES *Lett. to Burghley* 6 Sept. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 204 note, Whatsoever shall be concredited to his trust and secrecy. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Annu.* ii. 46 Into whose hands hee hath concredited the worke. 1676 W. ROW *Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 183 He told them that he would concredit himself to them. 1689 tr. Buchanan's *De Jure Regni* 13 It was better that their liberty should be concredited to Laws than to Kings.

b. Const. (a thing) with (a person). *rare.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 60 Dare you not concredit the Militia, with those to whom you may betrust your heart? 1772 *Lett. to Bp. Rochester* 2 (T.). *Ecclesia commendata* . . . is that church, which is . . . concredited with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.

c. (a person, etc.) with (a thing). *rare.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* ii. 50 They were concredited with that heavenly treasure.

2. To accredit, authenticate, prove trustworthy. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll. I.* Pref. Where I make mention of any Letters or Passages . . . I first well weighed the same . . . and found many of them concredited before I inserted them. Hence **Concredited** ppl. a. entrusted.

1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 470 An inequality of concredited talents.

**Concremation** (kɒŋkremɪˈʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *concremationem*, n. of action f. *concremare* to burn up, consume, f. *con-* altogether + *cremare* to burn. In sense 1, *con-* is taken in the sense 'together'.]

1. Burning together; spec. the burning alive of a widow on the funeral pyre with her dead husband.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 JOHNSON, *Concremation*, the act of burning many things together. 1847 *ELPHINSTONE'S Hist. Ind.* I. 359 The mode of concremation is various; in Bengal, the living and dead bodies are stretched on a pile. 1867 F. HALL in *Journ. Asiatic Soc.* New Ser. iii. 284 He intended, no less than the self-cremation of males, the concremation of females.

2. Burning to ashes, consumption by fire.

1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Andi. Alt.* III. cxxxiv. 103 Not . . . that it is equal to burning the Anti-Padonapists; but . . . the same in kind, only . . . to the pains of condepression. 1888 II. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisit.* I. 308 Publicly scourged and banished by the abbot in spite of a popular demand for concremation.

**Concrement**. [ad. L. *concrementum* a growing together, f. *concre-* root of *concrēscere* to grow together, **CONCRESCERE**: see -MENT.] A growing together; growth by assimilation; a concretion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Concrement*, an increase or growing together. 1677 HALL: *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 77 A creation or concrement of those very Bodies, which I suppose to be mixed. 1885 DOUGLAS *Bacteria* 172 The stony concretions which are found . . . in the apices of the lungs of old people.

**Concre'sce** (kɒŋkreːs), v. [ad. L. *concrēscere* to grow together (f. *con-* together + *creare* to create).] To grow together, coalesce: cf. next, sense 2.

**Concre'scentia** (kɒŋkreːsɪns). [ad. L. *concrēscencia*, n. of quality f. *concrēscens* -ens, f. *con-* together + *cre'scere* to grow: see -ENCE.]

† 1. Growth by assimilation. *Obs.*

1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 11 How any other substance should thence take concre'scentia, it hath not been taught.

b. *Biol.* Coalescence or growing together of cells, organs, etc.; the coalescence of two individual organisms of low type in generation.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 17 The Concre'scentia of a number of separate cells. *Ibid.* 87 In the Gregarina . . . multiplication commences by the concre'scentia of two individuals. 1888 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 228/3 Congenital cohesion—concre'scentia as Van Tieghem calls it.

2. *concr.* A concretion. ? *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 152 It rained . . . stones (not concre'scentia that might be called hail, but direct stones). 1793 SMELTON *Edystone L.* 4 177 The stony concre'scentia . . . called Stalactites.

**Concre'scible** (kɒŋkreːsɪbəl), a. [mod. f. L. *concrēscere*: see above and -BLE; also in mod. F.]

a. Capable of solidifying or congealing. b. Capable of growing together.

1700 COLE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 31 Of a viscid and concre'scible Nature. 1804 tr. Fourcroy's *Chem. Knowl.* (Webster 1828). A genuine, fixed, concre'scible oil.

**Concre'scive**, a. *rare* -o. [non-etymological f. L. *concrēscere* (see above) + -IVE; suggested by *aggressive*, etc.] 'Growing together, or into union; uniting' (Webster 1864).

† **Concre'ssion**. *Obs.* A non-etymological formation from L. *concrēscere*, for **CONCREATION**.

1624 *Sci. Venus* (1876) 21 As in the aire concre'ssions we perceiue. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 263 [They] would coagulate into a concre'ssion.

**Concrete**, a. *rare*. ? *Obs.* [f. **CONCRETE** v. + -ABLE.] That may be concreted, coagulable.

1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 256 The liquor annil is concretible by heat, like the white of an egg.

**Concrete** (kɒŋkriːt), u. and sb. Also 6 -oreete. [ad. L. *concretus* -us, pa. pple. of *concrēscere* to grow together: see **CONCRESCENCE**. Cf. F. *concrēt*, -ète, 16th c. -ette. The stress has long been variable; *concrete*, the original mode, was given by Walker;

and is used in verse by Lowell; *concrete* was used by Chapman in 1611, and recognized by Johnson: the latter appears to be now the more frequent in the adj., and is universal in the sb. B. 3.

The frequent antithesis of *concrete* and *discrete*, appears to be influenced by a notion that the word represents L. 98-2



*concretus*, pa. pple. of *concrevere*, in the same way as *discretus* is derived from *L. discernere, discretus*.]

**A. adj.** (The earliest instances appear to be partial.)

†1. United or connected by growth; grown together. *Obs.*

1771 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 112 For all the parts... be Coessential and concrete. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* x. (1653) 170 Men, that have monstrous Mouths, and some with concrete lips.

†2. Continuous. In *Acoustics* applied to a sound or movement of the voice sliding continuously up or down; distinguished from *discrete* movement.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 60 The second manner of gaining, which... is a discrete or distinct increase, or secretly a Concrete or continued. Whatsoever is born or comes from any sort of animals under our Subjection or power are absolutely gained unto us.

2. Made up or compounded of various elements or ingredients; composite, compound. ? *Obs.*

1536 LATIMER *and Serm. def. Convoc.* 1. 40 A thing concrete, heaped up and made of all kinds of mischief. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith v. 8* This concrete young gentleman, compounded of the pawn-broker, the pettifogger, and the West Indian heir.

3. Formed by union or cohesion of particles into a mass; congealed, coagulated, solidified; solid (as opposed to *fluid*). † a. as *pple.*; b. as *adj.*

a. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Heltherv.* (R.), Those same vapours... be concrete or gathered into honour superfluous. 1567 MAPLER *Gr. Forest Pref.* Of the seconde sort is the Pumelle, concrete of froth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 323 Before it was concrete into a stone.

b. 1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. xii. 58 In all metals and concrete bodies. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. (R.), Even to the concrete blood That makes the liver. 1718 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 216 Scammony is a concrete resinous Juice. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 74 One portion appears fluid and the other concrete. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 51/2 Formed of blood scarcely concrete. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fruls.* I. i. 16 The seeds too, yield a concrete oil.

4. Applied by the early logicians and grammarians to a quality viewed (as it is actually found) *concreted* or adherent to a substance, and so to the word expressing a quality so considered, viz. the adjective, in contradistinction to the quality as mentally abstracted or withdrawn from substance and expressed by an abstract noun: thus *white* (paper, hat, horse) is the concrete quality or quality in the concrete, *whiteness*, the abstract quality or quality in the abstract; *seven* (men, days, etc.) is a *concrete number*, as opposed to the number 7 in the abstract.

Afterwards *concrete* was extended also to substantives involving attributes, as *fool, sage, hero*, and has finally been applied by some grammarians to all substantives not abstract, i.e. all those denoting 'things' as distinguished from qualities, states, and actions. The logical and grammatical uses have thus tended to fall asunder and even to become contradictory; some writers on Logic therefore disuse the term *concrete* entirely: see *quot.* 1887. In this Dictionary, *concr.* is prefixed to those senses in which substantives originally abstract come to be used as names of 'things'; e.g. *crossing* vbl. sb., i.e. abstract n. of action, *concr. a crossing* in a street, on a railway, etc.

From an early period used as a quasi-sb., a *concrete* (sc. term).

1588 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 118b, Turnyng awry, that is to say: From the Concrete to the Abstractum (to use here the termes of Sophistry).]

a 1588 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* (R.), A false abstracte cometh from a false concrete. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xvi. (ed. 7) 41 Understand, that of numbers some are said to be abstract, and some concrete. 1614 SCIDEN *Titles Rom.* 117 To express them by Abstracts from the Concret of their qualitie. As Maestie, Hignesse, Grace. 1657 J. SMITH *Myet. Rhet.* A vij b, The concrete signifies the same form with those qualities which adhere to the subject: The concrete is the Adjective. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. viii. § 1 Our Simple ideas have all Abstract, as well as Concrete Names: the one whereof is (to speak the language of grammarians) a 'substantive', the other an 'adjective'; as whiteness, white. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. iv. § 5 Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs. But these are not always noun adjectives... a fool, a knave, a philosopher, and many other concretes are substantives. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 4 A concrete name is a name which stands for a thing; an abstract name is a name which stands for an attribute of a thing. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* v. (1860) 144. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* iv. (1870) 88 The peculiar or proper appellation of a lower Concept or individual is called its concrete name. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 35 Abstract nouns are sometimes used in the concrete sense. Thus nobility frequently means the whole body of persons of noble birth. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 21 The reader should carefully observe that adjectives are concrete, not abstract. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* i. i. (ed. 9) 15 Nothing has been said above of the common distinction between abstract and concrete terms. I have availed myself of the expression 'abstract term', but avoided, as too wide to be of practical service, the contrasted expression 'concrete term'. Concrete terms include what I have called attributives, as well as singular, collective, and common terms.

5. Hence, generally, Combined with, or embodied in matter, actual practice, or a particular example; existing in a material form or as an actual reality, or pertaining to that which so exists. Opposed to *abstract*. (The ordinary current sense.)

Absolutely, *the concrete*, that which is concrete; in *the concrete*, in the sphere of concrete reality, concretely.

[1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings Wks.* 1738 I. 314 These Apostles, whenever they give this Precept, express it in terms not concrete, but abstract, as Logicians are wont to speak.] 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess., & Ch.* (1841) 135 This... is a metaphysical entity abstracted from the matter, which is better than non-entity. But in the concrete it is far otherwise. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 97 Time, place, and motion, taken in particular or concrete. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 114 It is with man in the concrete;—it is with common... human actions, you are to be concerned. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. 1, But, quitting these somewhat abstract considerations, let History note the concrete reality which the streets of Paris exhibit. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics*, 'At slavery in the abstract my whole soul rebels, I am as strongly opposed to 't as any one else.' 'Ay, no doubt, but whenever I've happened to meet with a wrong or a crime, it is always concrete.' 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 234 note, The most concrete and unmetaphysical of languages. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* 172 Their idea of this original matter was concrete and sensuous.

6. Made of concrete. [*attrib.* of B. 3.]

B. sb.

1. quasi-sb. A concrete, the concrete: see A. 4, 5. 1528-1725 (see A. 4). 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 91 Entity is often us'd as a Concrete for the Thing it self. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Bunyan, Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the concrete.

2. *gen.* A concrete or concreted mass, a concretion, compound; a concrete substance. Also *fig.* (*Obs.* in *lit.* sense, exc. as in next.)

1656 J. SERJEANT tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 361 The sun is a concrete of combustible matter. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmholtz's Wind. Ep. to Rdr.*, The specific excellency that is in any concrete of the whole vegetable family. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). v., Antimony is a Natural Concrete, or a Mix'd Body compounded in the Bowels of the Earth; and Soap is a Factitious Concrete, or a Body mix'd together by Art. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 9 Thus an unorganized concrete becomes a living tumour. a 1831 A. KNOX *Rev.* (1844) I. 63 That... concrete of truth and error, of greatness and meanness... the Roman Catholic Church.

3. *spec.* A composition of stone chippings, sand, gravel, pebbles, etc., formed into a mass with cement; used for building under water, for foundations, pavements, walls, etc. Often *attrib.* Also in *comb.* as concrete-press, a machine for compressing concrete into blocks.

1834 LIND. *Archit. Mag.* I. 35 Making an artificial foundation of concrete (which has lately been done in many places). 1836 G. GODWIN in *Trans. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 12 The generic term concrete... perhaps, can only date from that period when its use became general and frequent, probably not longer than 15 or 20 years ago. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 251/2 Paving with brick, tile, stone, or concrete. *attr.* 1881 DARWIN *Form. Veg. Mould* 181 The junction of the concrete floor with the walls.

**Concrete** (kŏnkrĕt'), v. Also 7 *concrete*. [*f.* CONCRETUS a., and *L. concret-* ppl. stem of *concretere* to grow together; see CONCRESCENCE. With the spelling *concrete* cf. F. *concréter* (ad. L. *concretere*) used in a kindred sense.]

1. *trans.* To form by cohesion or coalescence of particles, to form into a mass; to render solid, congeal, coagulate, clot. (Mostly in *passive*.)

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 296 The Hard (Bitumen) is more strongly concreted then the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 37 The common opinion hath been... that Crystall is nothing else, but Ice or Snow concreted. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Hist.* I. xv. (1762) 77 The juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 33 Runnet... must have sufficient Time to work, concrete, or congeal the Curd into a solid Mass. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 556 Ochreous sand, concreted and hardened into a kind of stone.

†2. To unite, combine (attributes, sensations, etc.).

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 99 Those sensations combined, blended, or (if one may so loosely) concreted together. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* iii. iv. 366 note, To contemplate colour concreted with figure, two Attributes which the eye can never view, but associated. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1869) I. viii. 263 In which the ideas of synchronous sensations are so concreted by constant conjunction as to appear... only one. *Ibid.* I. 266 The odour, and colour, and so on, of the rose, concreted into one idea.

2. *intr.* To run into a mass, form a concretion; to become solid, harden, congeal, 'set', clot.

1697 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vii. 286 The Story of the Egyptian Mice which concrete after the recess of Nilus. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 406 The arsenical Sulphur concretes into yellow Cubes. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xiii. 38 When condensed again... it concretes in the upper part of the tube.

b. To grow together, combine with.

1853 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 56 Primary adjectives... concreting, as it were, with the substantive.

3. *trans.* To render concrete. *rare.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 38 When by incorrigibleness Sins be concreted into Sinners, and they become even all one. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Intell. Office* u. v. 86 Without being concreted into an earthly deed. 1886 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., Concreting God into actual form of man.

4. *concrete*. [*f.* the sb. 3.] a. *trans.* To treat with concrete. b. *intr.* To use or apply concrete in building.

1875 *Building News* 2 Apr. 390/2 (article) Concreting. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/5 To concrete the foundations. 1885 DU CAMP *Punishn. & Prevnt. Crime* 180 Pile-driving and concreting for the foundations.

**Concreted** (kŏnkrĕtĕd), *pple.* a. [*f.* CONCRETE v. + -ED.]

1. Solidified, congealed, coagulated, etc.: see vb. 1634 HOLLAND *Pilgr. II.* 271 *marry, note*, The concreted juice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 91 In many concreted plants some parts remaine unpetified. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 420 A small drop of concreted Blood may grow to be a stone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Test-bk. Geol.* xx. 422 Concreted nitrate of soda.

2. = CONCRETE a. 5. *rare.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 208 We apprehend only the concreted qualities, and acts of objects.

3. (kŏnkrĕtĕd) [*f.* CONCRETE sb. 3 + -ED.] Covered or treated with concrete.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 712/2 The lake will become a concreted basin.

**Concretely** (see the adj.), *adv.* [*f.* CONCRETE a. + -LY.] In a concrete form, manner, or sense; as presented in actual facts or cases.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 155, 1. Abstractly... And 2. Concretely. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 380, I am not speaking of right reason, but of reason as it acts in fact and concretely in fallen man. 1880 MURPHY *Uplian* v. § 3 note, The word might be employed either abstractly, concretely, or relatively. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* 96 The popular conception of matter takes things too concretely, and with too little analysis.

**Concreteness** (see the adj.), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being concrete. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Concreteness*, a being grown together, etc. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 131 This concreteness of style. 1882 *Expositor* Aug. 142 The intense concreteness of the image.

**Concretor**, or (kŏnkrĕt'or), [*f.* CONCRETE v. + -ER, -OR.] One who or that which concretes: *spec.* a. in *Sugar-boiling*, an apparatus for concentrating syrup by heat; b. a builder or worker with concrete.

1869 *Sugar Cane* I. 124 With a large size Concretor... their production was 15,000 lbs. of sugar per 12 hours. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dit. Mech.*, *Concretor*.

**Concreting**, *vbl. sb.* Building with, or application of, concrete.

1875-85. [See CONCRETE v. 4.]

**Concreting** (kŏnkrĕt'ing), *pple.* a. [*f.* CONCRETE v. + -ING.] That concretes or causes concretion. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 550 Carbonate of lime is usually the concreting element.

**Concretion** (kŏnkrĕt'shun), [*a.* F. *concrétion* (16th c. in *Littre*), or ad. (its prototype) L. *concretiō-em*, n. of action f. *concretere* to grow together; see CONCRETE.]

1. The action or process of growing together or of uniting in one mass; concrecence, conalescence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 672 An egge hath the generation and concretion within the bodie onely of a living creature. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 14 The concretion of bodies by the concurrence of these Atoms. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vii. 288 Upon great Mutations of the World perfect Creatures were first ingendered of Concretion. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 246 These two substances were perfectly soft... at the moment of their concretion. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1869) I. 264 Have we not the idea of a wood, or a forest?... These are instances of the concretion of synchronous ideas. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 130 A cohesion, of the styles, by which their tendency to concretion may be recognised.

†2. Formation of morbid concretions (see sense 6) in an animal body. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* [They] do crud & make concrecyon in y<sup>e</sup> parties of the bulke or oemphage. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Such obstinate concretion and obstruction... as bring on gout.

3. Congelation or coagulation of a liquid.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 269 Concretion is evaporation of humidity in fluid things, by gentle decoction on fire. 1656 BLOWN *Chirurg.*, *Concretion*, a congealment. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 275 Fluids capable of concretion. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 419/2 The blood's speedy concretion in debility.

†3. Union or connexion with something material or actual. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. xvii. 93 It is... freed from all mortal concretion. 1649 J. R. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* xv. § 18 If we consider good life in union and concretion with particular... actions of piety. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Diss.* vi. viii. (1821) 261 The soul... because of her concretion with this mortal body. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 613 Clear from all mortal concretion.

†4. State or degree of concrecence. *Obs.*

1606 BR. J. KING *Serm.* i. Sept. 14 Of a strange composition and concretion. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 123 (Other stars might also attain to the like luminous concretion. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 31 Diminished in its hardness and concretion.

5. quasi-concr. A concrete mass of (anything).

1626 BACON *Sylva* (1631) § 568 Some plants... being supposed to grow of some Concretion of Slime from the Water. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xx. (1715) 373 Salt is a Concretion of Sea Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 651 A concretion of marine shells. 1886 H. B. WHEATLEY in *Antiquary* Feb. 58/2 The pearl is a mere concretion of the carbonate of lime forming the shell.

*fig.* 1634 JACKSON *Caval.* vii. Wks. VI. 223 That concretion of ceremonial matters. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. x. 235 The whole concretion of the City of Gloucester consists partly of... the ancient Borough, partly of accessions.

6. *concr.* A solid mass formed by aggregation and cohesion of particles; a lump, module, clot: *esp.* a. *Path.* a hard morbid formation in the

body, a calculus, stone; b. *Geol.* a mass formed by aggregation of solid particles, usually around a nucleus; characteristic of certain rocks (cf. CONCRETIONARY).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Conceiving the stones . . to be a Mineral concretion. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. 61 Stones . . to which earthy concretions may be annexed by way of affinity. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 33 He cut a stony Concretion out of the Liver. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1865) 86 Such poor concretions as mankind. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xxxiv. 285 Tabasheer . . is a silicious concretion found in the joints of the bamboo. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v., Nodules like those of chert and ironstone . . and the grape-like clusters of the magnesian limestone, are termed 'concretions', as formed by a molecular aggregation distinct from crystallisation.

7. The action of making, or condition of being, concrete (see CONCRETE a. 5). ? Obs. † In concretion: in the concrete (see CONCRETE a. 5).

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 152 In such distinction and subordination & in concretion a Presbyter is sometimes called Sacerdos. 1751 HARRIS *Hermus* III. i. (1786) 306 But the Mind surmounts all power of Concretion.

b. The result of such action; embodiment in a concrete form; a concrete thing.

1841 MIALL *Nouveau* I. 402 If our national institutions are but so many concretions of the national will. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 195 All knowledge and all thought are concrete, and deal only with concretions—the concretion of the particular and the universal.

**Concretional** (kŋkriʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to concretions.

1847 in CRAIG.

**Concretionary** (kŋkriʃənəri), a. [f. prec. + -ARY: in mod. f. *concretionnaire*.] *Geol.* Of the nature of or constituting a concretion; consisting of, containing, or characterized by, concretions.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The concretionary forms of . . magnesian limestone. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 206 Concretionary nodules. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 206 A concretionary structure. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Trns.* I. i. 12 A nodular concretionary deposit.

**Concretism** (kŋkriʃizim), rare. [f. CONCRETE a. + -ISM.] The practice of regarding or representing what is abstract as concrete.

1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* II. 28 The concretism of thought which belongs to the deaf-mute. 1871 — *Princ. Child.* I. 374 It is a surprising instance of this tendency to concretism, that among . . the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history.

**Concretive** (kŋkriʃtiv), a. rare. [f. L. *concretivus* (see CONCRETE v.) + -IVE, repr. L. type \**concretivus*.] In a concretive manner; concretely, in the concrete.

† 1. Apt to congregate or produce concretions. Obs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Wee . . ascribe their induration to . . concretive juices. *Ibid.* II. v. 91 Fresh water, which is the less concrete portion of that element.

† 2. = CONCRETE a. 5. Obs.

1656 JEANPS *Fulm. Christ* 129 Two natures, formes, or beings, which cannot be predicated of one another abstractively, cannot be also affirmed of one another in a concretive way, unless it be by reason of an hypostatical conjunction between them in one substance.

3. Mentally constructive.

**Concretively** (kŋkriʃtivli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a concretive manner; concretely, in the concrete.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 65 The phrase of the Lutherans, who say not only concretively, that the man Christ is omnipresent, but the humanity also. 1656 HARDY *Serm. John* xiv. (1865) 84½ Guilt abstractively considered, is not taken away . . concretively considered, it is taken away.

**Concretize** (kŋkriʃəiz), v. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONCRETE a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render concrete. Hence Concretizing *ppl. a.*

1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 209½ Details of interest are used to concretize . . the general laws of development. *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 24½ This passage . . lacks the concretizing touch.

**Concretor**: see CONCRETOR.

† **Concreture**. Obs.—° [f. L. *concret-* (see above) + -URE, corresp. to L. type \**concretūra*.] A mass formed by coagulation (J.).

† **Concrew**, v. Obs. rare—1. [f. F. *concretre* (pa. pple. *concrê*, in OF. *concreu*) to grow together:—L. *concrêscere*: cf. ACCRUE.] *intr.* To grow together or into a mass.

1556 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 40 And his faire lockes . . He let to grow and griesly to concrew.

† **Concoriminary**. Obs. rare—1. [f. I. *con-* together + *crimen*, *crimini-* charge + -ARY. (Cf. L. *concriminator* to complain bitterly.)] One who is implicated in the same charge with another.

1624 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char. I* (1625) 118 Mr. Broadway and Fitz Patrick, servants to, and concriminaries with the Lord Audley, were produced to trial.

† **Concorimination**. Obs.—° [n. of action f. L. *concriminator* to accuse bitterly (f. *con-* intensive + *criminator* to CRIMINATE), with the prefix taken in the sense 'together'.] Joint accusation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Concrimination*, a joint accusing.

**Concrucify**, v. rare. [f. CON + CRUCIFY; cf. L. *concrucifigere*.] *trans.* To crucify together.

1872 Bp. FORBES *Kalendar Sc. Saints* 367 He returned to his episcopal duties on Maundy Thursday, was crucified with Christ on Good Friday, watched before the tomb, and spent the day of days in hilarity and joy.

**Concredyit**, Sc. var. of CONOCREDIT v. Obs.

† **Concubinary**. Obs. [f. CONCUBINE + -ARY 3.] = next.

1609 BR. BARLOW *Austro. Nameless Cath.* 305 All multhers and oppressions; all concubinacies, nameless, innumerable . . shall not impeach or Subvert a Kings Right. 1721 STRYPE *Ecc. Mem.* I. i. xxviii. 229 Also, this country (Wales) was very infamous for concubinary, adultery, and incest.

**Concubinage** (kŋkriʃbinɛdʒ), [a. F. *concubinage* (15th c. in Littré), f. *concubin*: see -AGE.]

The cohabiting of a man and a woman who are not legally married; the practice of having a concubine; the state of being a concubine.

1388 WYCLIF *Levit.* xviii. 18 Thou shalt not take the sister of thy wife, in to concubynage of hir. 1602 FULBECK *Pandectes* 25 This is not concubynage, but marriage. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 31 Indulging Concubynage to the Professors of Chastity. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* II. Many women . . had risen to greatness from a state of concubynage. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 Priests living in a state of concubynage and burdened with illegitimate children. 1863 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 31 Clerical concubynage was still the rule in England.

b. In Roman Law: (see quot.).

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. v. 24 Concubynage, a kind of inferior marriage of which the issue were natural children, not bastards.

**Concubinal**, a. rare—° [ad. L. *concubinalis*: see below and -AL.] = CONCUBINARY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Concubinal*, pertaining to a Concubine. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Concubinary**, a. [f. med. L. *concubinarius* + -AN.] = next.

1838 G. S. FABER *Ing. Hist. Vallenses* 475 The women . . who shocked the concubinary purity of the Romish Priesthood. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 37 The number is sufficiently appalling; probably it comprehends, without much distinction, the married and concubinary, as well as looser clergy.

**Concubinary** (kŋkriʃbinəri), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *concubinarius*, f. *concubina*: see below and -ARY. Cf. F. *concubinaire* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* Relating to concubynage; (of persons) living in, or sprung from, concubynage.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* 1074 (R.) The first crime of these concubinary priests. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. 43 His concubinary lying with Venus in Ovid. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. i. 39 Sarai . . prevailed with her husband to take her handmaid Hagar to be his concubinary wife. 1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 17 According to the Civil law . . a subsequent marriage legitimates all the previous concubinary issue. 1888 H. C. LYLL *Inst. Inquis.* I. 63 The married or concubinary priesthood.

b. 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 330 Italy . . need not be concubinary to so many wanton desires of Strangers, would all her small and new-hatched Governments shelter themselves under her Wings.

B. sb. One who lives in concubynage.

15 . . *Alleg. argst.* 6 Articles in Foxe A. & M. 1064 (R.) Take from the church honourable marriage and the bed vndesiled, shalt thou not replenish it with concubinaries, with incestuous persons, etc. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. vi. (R.) The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal unchaste concubinaries, schismatics and scandalous priests. 1875 GLADSTONE *Vaticanism* 124 It is the duty of each concubinary (or party to concubynage), with or without the consent of the other party, to quit that guilty state.

**Concubinate** (kŋkriʃbinɛt), [ad. L. *concubinitus* concubynage; in mod. f. *concubinat*: see CONCUBINE and -ATE.] = CONCUBINAGE.

1539 in STRYPE *Ecc. Mem.* I. xiv. 342 Then the marriage of the Priests should be in the Pope's hands, who might admit the same; and the concubinate of many should be forbidden. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 47 Their Matrimonies were Concubinates, their Children illegitimate. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. v. (R.) Such marriages were esteem'd illegitimate, and no better than a mere concubinate. 1679 HOBBS *Elem. Law* Wks. (1840) IV. 156.

**Concubinator**. rare—1. [formed as an agent-n. on L. verb \**concubināre* to CONCUBINE.] A man that keeps a concubine.

1824-3 SCHAFER *Evangel. Reliq. Knowl.* I. 528 All notorious concubinators, usurers, and adulterers.

**Concubine** (kŋkriʃbin), sb. Also 4-bin, -byn, 5-6 -byne. [a. F. *concubin*, *concubine*:—L. *concubinus*, *concubina*, f. *con-* together + *cubare* to lie.]

1. A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress.

In reference to polygamous peoples, as the ancient Hebrews and the Mohammedans: A 'secondary wife' whose position is recognized by law, but is inferior to that of a wife.

1507 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 27 Astride hire bedmaster (hire lordes concubine). 1500 *Cursor M.* 8887 (Cott.) O quens had (salomon) hundres seven; Thre hundred concubins, he sais, Efter be laghes war in paa dais. 1538 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 650 He wolde suffre for a quart of wyn A good felawe to han his concubyn A twelve month. 1588 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 6 Sotheil he 3af 3iferts to the sonnes of concubyns [1582a second-ary wyues]. 1681 CAXTON *Reynard* xviii. (Arb.) 71 He [the cardinal] hath a concubynne whom he moche loueth. 1515 MORE in GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 787 As she wist her selfe to simple to be hys wyfe, so thought she her selfe to good to be hys Concubine. (Cf. SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 98.) 1530 PALSGR. 155 *Presire*, a preste; *presteresse*, a preestes concubynne. 1553 *Homilies* II. (1591) 37 After the phrase of the Scripture a concubine is an honest name; for every concubine is a lawful wife, but every wife is not a concubine. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 2. 1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 365 Women-servants, whom they hired of their Masters for Concubines. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xi. 452 The most essential difference between γυνή and γυναίκα, wife

and concubine, consisted in the former having a dowry, and the latter none. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 241 Two wives, with as many concubines, are reckoned a liberal establishment for the middle classes.

fig. 1843 FABER *Leit.* (1866) 207 If we are not now in the One Church, but in a Concubine (so long as it be a doubt). attrib. 1841 LAMB *Arab. Nis.* I. 29 A man may have 4 wives at the same time, and, according to common opinion, as many concubine slaves as he pleases.

† 2. A male paramour. Obs. [= L. *concubinus*, F. *concubin*.]

c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xxiv. 95 a, Because she had had another concubynne. c. 1536 *Indictment Anne Boleyn* (Trench), Her adulterers and concubines. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q vj.

**Concubine**, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To take as a concubine. Obs.

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 77 Not ouely marrying Pharaohs daughter . . but also concubynning many.

2. To furnish with a concubine or concubines.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 728 The proud, inflated Lord, With father concubind, and mother whor'd. 1890 II. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxvii. 226 These must be wived, concubined, and fed by the natives.

† **Concubinize**, v. *trans.* Obs. = prec., sense 1.

a. 1808 W. OWEN tr. *Mabington* (in *Southey* *Cid* 29 (D.)), If thou beholdest a beautiful woman concubinize her, though she seem coy. [A mistransl. of Welsh *gordfjerch*, meaning 'court', 'woo'.]

† **Concubby**. Obs. rare—1. = Concubine.

1560 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 20 Dec. 269 The bailiffs and counsall decernis Thomas Thomsons ane adulterare, and to remioif his concubby Jonet Foulaire fra him.

† **Concucate**, pa. pple. Obs. [ad. L. *concucatus*: see next.] Trodden under foot.

1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus.* 183 Gods woord condemned . . his sacraments concucate, his ordinances neglected.

† **Conculcate**, v. Obs. [f. I. *conculcā*, ppl. stem of *conculcare* to tread under foot, trample down, f. *con-* + *calcāre* to tread; f. *calx*, *calc-* heel.]

*trans.* To tread under foot, trample upon.

c. 1555 HARPPELL *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 283 Villanously and wretchedly concucated and trodden under foot. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* iii. 51 Thy holies are concucated, and they are contaminated. 1708 MONTAIGU *Relat.* (1737) V. 231 We the Burgade Lands have concucated.

fig. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 245½ Oppressing and concucating the Church. of God. 1600 HOOKER *Fac. Pol.* VII. i. § 3 To see that heavenly estate and dignity thus concucated. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 153.

b. *intr.* To tread. rare—1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 490 All things on which man concucates.

† **Conculcation**. Obs. [ad. I. *conculcationem*, n. of action f. *conculcare*: see prec. Cf. F. *conculcation* (Cotgr.).] A treading under foot.

1547 BR. HOOKER *Christ & his Office* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 61 The concucation of his precious blood. 1667 FLETCHER *Disc. Eccl.* II. 21 Above the Concucation of the World. 1664 H. MORE *Hyist. Iniq.* 403. 1827 (1. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 12 The Holy City during its concucation by the Gentiles.

† **Concumbence**. Obs.—° [f. I. *concumbere* to lie together + -ENCE.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Concumbence*, a lying together. *Houell*!

† **Concumbency**. Obs. rare—1. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A lying together.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 6 § 22 When Jacob married Rachel, and lay with Leah, that concumbency made no marriage between them.

**Concupiscence** (kŋkriʃpɛns), Also 4-5 -pyscens, -ence, 6 -pysence, -piscens. [ad. I. *concupiscentia* (in Vulgate, Tertullian), f. *concupiscere*, inceptive of *concupire* to be very desirous of, long much for, f. *con-* intensive + *cupere* to long for, desire: see -ENCE. Also in F. from 14th c.]

1. Eager or vehement desire; in *Theol.* use (transl. *ἐπιθυμία* of N.T.) the coveting of 'carnal things', desire for the 'things of the world'.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 A saule pat haues . . ouercomene and dystroyede concupyscens and passions. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Add. MS.) Auctor of concupiscence of eyen is the world; and auctor of concupiscence of the flesh art thou thy self, that livest delicately, and norishest this flesh. 1546 TINDALE *James* i. 14 But every man is tempted, drawne awaye, and entysed of his awyne concupiscence. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 315 A Lighious Man goes to Law . . to spend his Money, and satisfy his Concupiscence of Wrangling. 1721 Ken *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 277 Concupiscence, or the love of one creature or other, in competition with, or opposition to, the love of God. 1860 PUSEY *Mitt. Proph.* 304 Such is the fire of concupiscence, raging within, that . . no houses or fields content these.

b. with pl.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* v. 24 Vices and concupiscens, or concitiss. 1546 *Philos. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 1491, It shall . . subdue all inordinate concupiscences. a. 1791 W. MASON *Spir. Treas.* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Pk. xix. 33 Evil concupiscences which dwell in their sinful natures.

2. esp. Libidinous desire, sexual appetite, lust. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. v. 278 The fury of feischisch concupiscence. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 111. 267 The king . . Incombed of his lustes blinde . . Deceived of concupiscence. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenef.* 9 The concupiscence of hym that persecuted her. 1621 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mundus* I. Mahomet . . forbids not such concupiscences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1078 And in our Faces evident the signes (Of foul concupiscence. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. liv. 136 This scene . . did not at all contribute to the cooling of his concupiscence. a. 1783 BR. CHALLONER *Cath. Instruct.*

*Sacram.* (1837) 21 Q. What are the ends for which matrimony is instituted? A. For a remedy against concupiscence.

† **Concupiscency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with the later suffix -ENCY, q.v.] = prec.

1608 MIDDLETON *A Trick*, etc. iv. v. The mullipood of villany, the spinner of concupiscence. 1626 DONNE *Sermon*. xxi. 205 b. Our own affections and concupiscences.

**Concupiscence** (kŏnkŭpĭsĕnt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *concupiscens*-em, pr. pple. of *concupiscere*: see prec. and -ENT. (So in mod.F.)]

**A. adj.** Eagerly desirous; lustful.

c. 1450 [see CONUPISCENTLY]. 1755 in JOHNSON, with citation of SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98, where the original reading, now accepted, is *concupiscible*. a. 1834 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* (L.). The concupiscence clown is done. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 57 The division of the soul into the rational, irascible, and concupiscence elements.

† **B. sb.** (in pl.) [Perh. by confusion with *concupiscence*; cf. *accidence*.] Desires, lusts. *Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angelis* 147 When your concupiscences are cooled by the Holy Ghost.

† **Concupiscential**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *concupiscentialis* (Augustine), f. *concupiscencia*: see -AL.] Relating to, or of the nature of, concupiscence; lustful.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 513 The concupiscence disobedience, which dwelleth yet in our mortal members. 1652 GAULLE *Magistrum*. 40 Venus, who rules over concupiscential motions. a. 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Wks.* 1721 III. 22 Satan... instills concupiscential Gust.

Hence † **Concupiscentially** *adv.*, concupiscentially.

† **Concupiscentiality**, concupiscence.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good Wks.* 1873 III. 309 Thou diest for this treason against my members concupiscentiality. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* II. *Thess.* (1629) 244 To love him (God) a little more than concupiscentiality.

† **Concupiscentious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *concupiscencia* CONUPISCENCE + -OUS: cf. *licentious*, etc.] Eagerly desirous, full of concupiscence.

a. 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 457 We were carnal, concupiscentious, idle, etc. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* I. 136 A concupiscentious, baude, & beastial loue. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* v. iv. The Concupiscentious Male-factors make 'em ready & take London napping.

**Concupiscently**, *adv.* [f. CONUPISCENT + -LY 2.] With concupiscence.

c. 1450 tr. *T. & Kampis* viii. 135 It bihoueþ nedys... þat he cleue to no creature concupiscently wiþ no pryuate loue.

**Concupiscible** (kŏnkŭpĭsĭb'l), *a.* In 5 -pysible. [a. F. *concupiscible* (14th c.), ad. L. *concupiscibilis* (Jerome), f. *concupiscere*: see -BLE.]

† **1.** Vehemently to be desired; worthy to be longed for or lusted after. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. 26 All thynges concupiscible to thappetyte of theyr desire. 1491 — *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. iv. 338 a/2 The vertue of continence consysteth... also in absteynyng hym selfe to see & beholde worldly thynges & concupiscible. 1603 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 93 note. A state of pleasure is, eligible and concupiscible. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Sh. V.* 47 (D.) Never did they eyes behold... anything in this world more concupiscible.

**2.** Vehemently desirous; characterized by desire or longing; of the nature of concupiscence.

*Concupiscible appetite, faculty*, etc.: one of the two parts of our 'irrational' nature, the other being the *irascible*. [= Plato's τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, in his tripartite division of the soul.]

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 Joye and Hope come of the vertue concupiscible. 1596 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 b. Sensualite is called of doctors, the appetyte concupiscible. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98 By gift of my chaste body to his concupiscible intemperat lust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 The Irascible passions doe follow the temper of the heart, but the concupiscible distractions the crisis of the liver. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 171 All his affections, concupiscible and irascible. 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 250 The irascible or the concupiscible principle is ever insurgent against reason.

† **b.** quasi-sb. The concupiscible faculty or principle. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 250 Our first parents... lost this qualitie, and the irascible and concupiscible remained. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 21 The Concupiscible began to be so immoderate as to resolve to do any thing that may promote pleasure.

Hence **Concupiscibleness**, *rare* -o.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Concupiscibleness*, fitness or readiness to desire or be desired earnestly. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Concupitive**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *concupit*-pp. stem of *concupiscere*, *concupiscere* (see above) + -IVE.] = CONUPISCIBLE 2.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 140 The concupitive power of the soul.

† **Concupy**, *Obs. rare* -1. App. an abbreviation or perversion of *concupine* (cf. CONOUBY).

Some have interpreted it *concupiscencia*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 177 Heele tickle it for his concupie.

**Concupysible**, *obs. f. CONUPISCIBLE.*

**Concur** (kŏnkŭr), *v.* Also 6-7 -curr(e). [ad. L. *currere* to run together, assemble, meet, rush together in hostility, etc., f. *con-* together + *currere* to run. The hostile sense was app. that in which it was first used in Eng.: cf. F. *concurrir* (16th c. in Littre).]

† **1. intr.** To run together violently or with a shock; to come into collision; to collide. *Obs.*

a. 1470 TIPTOTT *Caesar* xii. (1530) 15 The shypys... were sore brosyd by reason of concurring. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. xii. 43 Huge hee hills, concurring all at anis, Togidder rusch and meyt wyth vther montanis. 1622 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 236 Is it not now utterly incredible that our two Vessels placed there, Antipodes to each other, should ever happen to concur?

† **2.** To run together in hostility; to rush at each other. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. i. 20 My will was nocht at the Italianys In batile suld concur contrar Trojanis. 1587 T. HUGHES *Arthur* iv. ii. Anon, they fierce encountering both concur'd, With griesly looks and faces like their fates. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1699) 439 They can never accord, but are ever snarling and concurring, as Dogs, together by the ears among themselves.

**2.** To run or come together peacefully; to meet.

† **a.** Of persons: To have concurrence. *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 53 He built a market place for the merchants of both people, to trade and concur. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 Sam. xix. 41 Al the men of Israel concurring to the king. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 295 By their concurring hither, it is wonderfully peopled.

† **b.** To flow together, as streams (material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 Twooc successions cannot concur and fal into one, by no manner of other means, then by marriage. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 198 The one ioineith with the first head of Medway at Twiford, and the other closeth with the third brooke of Medway a little from Stylebridge, and they all concur at Yelding. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 366 The one [motion] whereby the soule concurreth to the bodie (which we call generation), etc. 1643 tr. *Fabricius' Exper. Chyruurg.* iv. 9 The... humours doe concurre together unto the offended part. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1704) 69 Why may not Atoms of different Species concur to the composition of Bodies?

† **c.** Of lines, etc.: To converge and meet. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 1. Def. xxxv. 6 Parallel... lines... produced infinitely on both sydes, doe neuer in any part concur. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 556 In a round figure they concur and meete together into a poynt. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purch.* 8 They always concur in an acute Angle at the Top. 1828 HUTTON *Convers. Math.* II. 147 To find the resultant of several forces concurring in one point, and acting in one plane.

**d.** Of times, events, and circumstances: To fall, happen, or occur together; to coincide.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comites* 201 Many matters concur heere. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 274 As Hectors leysure, and your boundties shall Concurr together. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* III. ix. (heading), Matters concurring with the Peloponnesian Warre. 1649 SELDEN *Leas Eng.* i. xxxvii. (1739) 56 Right and Victory always doe not concur. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 11 It were happy if... virtue could concur with pleasure. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* iv. v. § 1 When two pleasures concur, the result is a greater pleasure. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 390 The chance that different and mutually independent events will concur is measured by the product of their respective chances.

**e.** *Ecc.* Of two feasts: To fall on two consecutive days, so that the second vespers of the one coincide with the first vespers of the other.

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 113 Suppose that the Second Vespers of an ordinary Sunday were to concur with the First Vespers of a Festival of the First or Second Class.

† **f.** Of qualities, attributes, etc.: To come together or be combined in the same person or thing; to meet in. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 253 None can be founde in whom all these qualites doe concur. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 202 Youth, Wit, and Courage, all in me concur. 1674 MARVELL *Kel. Transp.* 1. 301 If Government, and the preaching of the Gospel, may well concur in the same person.

**3.** To combine in action, to co-operate:

**a.** of persons, etc.

1549 COMPT. *Scot. Prol.* (1872) 12 Al sortis of craftis suld concur to gyddir, ande ilkane til help vihus. 1588 ALLEN *Annon.* 47 They should not acknowledge her... but according to every ones power and habilite, to concur to her deposition and condigne punishment. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Theas.* (1629) 156 God concurres to euill; not positiue, but priuatiue. 1644 J. BAILL *Answ. to Can* II. 42 The whole Church should concur in that action. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* (1868) 36, I concurred with our incumbent in getting up a petition against the Reform Bill.

**b.** of things, causes, circumstances, conditions.

1559 MYRR. *Mag.*, *Hen. VI.* xii. 83 Thus wrath and wreake diuine, mans sinnes and humours yll, Concur in one. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 92 There be many causes concurring, which moue men to praier. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* II. All things concurre to giue it a perfection. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect. v. Colours* Plants i. § 11 How doth the Air concur to the Greenness of Plants? 1837 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 159 One of the plane angles which concur to the formation of the solid angle. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 83 Two opposite forces concurred in bringing about the Council of Niceæ.

**4.** To agree in opinion (*with*).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* A liij b. They doo alledge... that their wars are now grown to greater perfection... in the which I do concur with them. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camd. Soc.) 22 For the censure I doe concur with Mr. Chancellor. 1666 PERYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 16 Whom my wife concurs with me to be a pretty woman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 83 Mr. Alworthy by no means concurred with the opinion of those parents. 1848 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 404 From what was said... he concurred that the intention of the testator was lawful. 1876 GROVE *Eth. Pragm.* II. 37 If the public dissent from our views we say that they ought to concur with us.

† **5.** Of things: To agree, accord in quality, character, etc. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 207 Your doings therefore shall concur and agree with reason and conscience. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 87 To establish here a Peace indeede, Concurring both in Name and Qualitie. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. vii. (1611) 205 The hanging downe of the bag from the Handwrist, doth concurre with that forme of Sleeue which the women of Galway... at this day doe vse. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 18 It was now twilight, concurring with the disorder of his mind. 1788 *Trifler* 399 As the opinions of mankind concur to his inclinations and suit his taste.

**6.** *Law.* Of rights, titles, etc.: To cover or claim the same ground; hence, to conflict, clash.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 61 When two titles concur, the best is preferred. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 259 Where the king's title and a subject's concur, the king's shall be always preferred.

**Concurbit**, *obs. f. CUOUBIT.*

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Ycon. Proh.* § 2. 241.

**Concurrence** (kŏnkŭrĕns), *Also 7 -ancoo.* [ad. med.L. *concurrentia*, f. *concurrere* (see CONCUR); or perli. immed. from *concurrere*: see -ENCE.

In Fr. *concurrent* occurs from the 15th c. onward.]

† **1.** Running together, confluence; meeting. *Obs.*

1634-5 BERRINGTON *Trav.* (1844) 125 There is a concurrence and confluence of three strong tides. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 165 Where to place that concurrence of waters.

† **b.** Confluence of people; concourse, meeting.

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* v. 201 It is both large and populous... which draweth a concurrence of all nations to it. a. 1639 WOTTON in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 221 He drew a great concurrence, from that Kingdom. 1675 GUILLY *Brit. Introd.* 8 Through which Passage a numerous Concurrence doth pass.

**c.** The meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; in *mod. Geom.* the point of meeting of three or more lines.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 184 Two strait lines, which are applied to one another... may be separated... in such manner, that their concurrence in one point will still remain. 1688 A. FOX tr. *Wurts' Surg.* III. xiv. 200 This Symptom befalls... all other joint wounds... where there is a concurrence of sinews and muscles. 1709 HERRKLEY *Th. Vision* § 5 The concurrence of the optic axes. 1881 J. CASBY *Sequel to Euclid* 10 The point of concurrence of perpendiculars from the angles on the opposite sides.

**2.** Occurrence together in time, of events or circumstances; coincidence; a juncture.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 2 So in states, arms, and learning... have a concurrence or near sequence in times. 1647 MAY *Hist. Part.* II. i. 1 In such a concurrence of high affairs... nothing was so irksome to the people as a delay. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 Our Behaviour in every Concurrence of Affairs. 1756 JOHNSON *Lett. to J. Warlen* 15 Apr. in *Harwell*, Except there be a lucky concurrence of a postday with a holiday. 1805 FOSTER *Less.* III. ii. 27 The most opportune concurrence of circumstances. 1866 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. App. 434 We have established the concurrence of the phenomena of cleavage and pressure.

**b.** *Ecc.* (See quot. 1879.)

1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturg.* 112. 1879 MRQ. BUTE tr. *Roman Breviary* I. p. xix. By Concurrence (as opposed to Occurrence, which is two Offices falling on the same day), is meant the case of the Second Vespers of one Office falling on the same evening as the First Vespers of another. 1889 SARINUS *Dioc. Kalendar*, Tables of rules for Occurrences and Concurrences.

**3.** Combination in effecting any purpose or end, or in doing any work; co-operation of agents or causes.

1545 BR. OF BATH in *Ellis, Orig. Lett.* II. 87. I. 309 The Pope of Rome was never lyke a Pope tyll he had the concurrence off other Princes. a. 1631 DONNE in *Silex* (1840) 83 Concurrence, and co-operation to our own salvation. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 143 When there is a more unusual concurrence of causes. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 7 Their mutual Concurrence in doing good. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. (1864) 85 The organization of the nervous centres, for the performance of actions requiring the concurrence of several of them.

**4.** Accordance, agreement; assent, consent.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. Introd. 1, I found a general concurrence of the Learned. 1794 PALEY *Find.* I. ix. § 6 Their [Christians'] concurrence in the Canon of Scripture is remarkable. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii. He signified his concurrence in the views advanced.

† **5.** Pursuit of the same object; rivalry, competition. (Now a Gallicism: cf. CONCURRENT B 2.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 434 Appius Claudius was in election and concurrence against him for the office of Censorship. 1823 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 57 The arguments against competition (*concurrenter*)... all finally come aground on this rock. 1866 LACKY *Ration.* II. 380 To reduce, by increased concurrence, the wages of the remainder. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nl.* c. 264 What say you... To trying a concurrence with La Roche, And laying down a rival oyster-bed?

**6.** = CONCURRENT 4.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Court*, The Archdeacon's Court... jurisdiction is sometimes in concurrence with, sometimes in exclusion of, the Bishop's Court of the diocese.

**Concurrency.** *Also 7 -ancoy.* [f. as prec. with the later suffix -ENCY.]

**1.** A running together in place or time; meeting, combination.

1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. Wks. II. 121 Is it probable that God should... command concurrence of rest with extraordinary occasions of doleful events? 1605 TIMMS *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The equal concurrence of sulphur and quicksilver. a. 1635 NAUMTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 63 Where there was a concurrence of old blood with fidelity, a mixture which ever sorted with the Queens nature. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archaia* I. iv. 41 There's made a concurrence, or meeting of two likes. 1880 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* June



942 The fields on each side of it are . . . cut through . . . by the wild crossings and concurrences of three railroads.

2. Accordance in operation or opinion; co-operation; consent; = CONCURRING 3, 4.  
1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlix. (1612) 226 But much more Concurrence from one to all to stop that common Sore. 1618 Sir H. CARRY in *Forst. Papers* 56 See generally a concurrence . . . in that opinion. 1654 Raleigh's *Ghost* 227 Books . . . written by the concurrence and direction of the Holy Ghost.

b. Something that concurs with other things; a concurring circumstance, etc.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 40 This large compass helps other concurrences to justify the Turkish reports.

†3. Pursuit of the same object with another; competition, rivalry. *Obs.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxxxviii. To . . . shut out all other concurrence. 1632 Lr. GRYS *Vell. Patere* 188 In their concurrence for the place of the Sovereign Bishop.

†4. The quality or fact of being concurrent in jurisdiction; joint right or authority. *Obs.*

1601 T. H[unt] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lviii, The Admirall . . . hath . . . a concurrence with the Lord Mayor of London in the Conservatorship of the River of Thames. 1670 AVLEIGH (J.), A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrence of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon.

**Concurrent** (kŏnkŭr'nt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 -ant, 6 -aunt(e). [*ad.* L. *concurrent-em*, *pr.* ppl. of *concurrere*: see CONCUR and -ENT. *Concurrere* was common as an *adj.* in med.L., and *concurrent* was used in Fr. from 13th c. French influence is perh. accountable for the early spelling -a(n)t.]

*A. adj.*

1. Running together in space, as parallel lines; going on side by side, as proceedings; occurring together, as events or circumstances; existing or arising together; conjoint, associated.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 32 § 1 Every other thing concurrent that in that part were requisite. 1534 Lr. BURNES *Gold. Bk. M. Aural.* (1546) Blij, Nor all the philosophers . . . were concurrent in one time, but after the death of one good, an other came better. 1547 BOOBER *Prov. Health Prof.* 4 Yr. it have any other infinite concurrent with it. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 29 A broad, and deepe canitie . . . through the which are concurrent, not a small number of tendons. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 3 There were . . . concurrent in his Person three severall Titles to the Imperiall Crowne. 1667 BOYK *Orig. Pomes & Qual.*, Fumes which . . . may be as fully styld Coordinate or concurrent. 1745 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. 6 The concurrent volues of both sexes. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop. Law* (1877) 175 The concurrent existence of two distinct systems of jurisprudence was a peculiar feature of English Law. 1878 *Gran Public Health Act* 1875 vi. (ed. 6) 254 Concurrent rates for repairs of Highways are invalid if made for the same period of time.

b. Meeting in or tending to the same point; *esp.* in modern *Geom.* of three or more lines.

1771 PRIN *Conversation* 32 Like lines concurrent to their center. 1879 RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 44 The pressure of the concurrent crowd. 1881 J. CASKY *Segnal to Euclid* 3 When three or more lines pass through the same point they are said to be concurrent. 1885 LUDWIG *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 155 If then four concurrent straight lines . . . are given.

2. Acting in conjunction; co-operating; contributing to the same effect.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/a Manna can not tourne vnto him without . . . concurrente helpe of goddes especiall grace. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrrh Monkeyade* 137 Thre principal partes concurrent to the same. 1657 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 32 It is really Baptism that is here mentioned, the Spirit being spoken of as a concurrent cause. 1706 Dr. Foe *Jure Dio.* xi. 246 Concurrent Parliament supports his Throne. 1875 H. R. MARWING *Mission II. Ghost* ii. 26 He . . . gives them the concurrent assistance of His own power.

3. Accordant, agreeing, consistent, harmonious; expressing concurrence.

1542 BOOBER *Dyetary* x. (1870) 252 The contrarye vsage, whiche is not concurrent with nature. 1556 J. IRYWOOD *Spliter & P.* xxiv. 76 This case to lordes and tenants is concurrent. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 145 A concurrent consent of all Histories. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. (1763) 42 By Shouts of Sympathy or concurrent Applaudation. 1772 Sir W. JONES *Res.* i. (1777) 164 The beauties of Yemen are proved by the concurrent testimony of all travellers. 1866 J. MARTIN *Acc. Res.* i. 136 The results are remarkable and concurrent.

4. *Law.* Covering the same ground (hence, in the case of titles = conflicting); having authority or jurisdiction on the same matters; co-ordinate.

1531 *Dial. Lawus Eng.* i. ix. (1618) 20 If two titles be concurrent together . . . the eldest title shall be preferred. 1579 FRYTON *Initiary* (1618) 172 They had made the Count Raince concurrent with him in authority. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 573 The chancery has a concurrent jurisdiction with them. 1768 *Ibid.* III. 40 In some of them the king's bench has also a concurrent authority. 1865 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) i. vii. 462 Differences between concurrent jurisdictions, which no other power was competent to reconcile.

b. *Concurrent lease*: a lease made before another is expired, and so existing for part of the time side by side with the other.

1622 Jas. I. *Instruct. conc. Bps.* (T.), Every bishop, that shall be nominated by us to another bishoprick, shall . . . not presume to make any . . . concurrent lease. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 32 Where there is an old lease in being, no concurrent lease shall be made, unless where the old one will expire within three years. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 365/x If a lease be made for life or years, to one, and afterwards the lessor make a lease for years, to another, the second

lease is a concurrent lease . . . if the first lease be for twenty years, and the second lease be for thirty years, and both begin at one time, the second lease is good for the last ten years.

c. *Fire Insurance.* Used to signify that all the Companies insuring a particular risk have accepted equal or proportionate amounts of the total sum insured, and have adopted precisely similar policy wordings, clauses, and warranties, so that in the event of fire, all shall be assessed on one identical basis in the determination of their various contributory proportions of the loss.

1873 WALFORD *Insur. Cycl.*, *Concurrent Policies* . . . are such as are concurrent as regards property covered without reference to average or other conditions. 1890 *Lett. from Western Assurance Co. of Toronto* has the phrases '\$80,000 total concurrent insurance allowed'; 'other insurances (concurrent in form) permitted without notice', etc.

*B. sb.*

1. A concurrent circumstance, a contributory cause.

[1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 259 When all these condycions shall be togider and concurrentes.] 1667 *Decay Chr.* Pasty vi. § 19. 250 Consider how few steps he has to the end of his unhappy journey, though no extrinsic concurrent should hasten his pace. 1836-9 Sir W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1837) i. iii. 59 Each of these three currents must be considered as a partial cause, for, abstract any one, and the effect is not produced.

2. A rival claimant, a competitor. Now *rare* (*exc.* as a Gallicism).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* iii. xxxviii. 137 Your maiesty . . . nourisheth a concurrent [ambition]. 1602 CAREW *Corwall* (1723) 154 a, S. Michaels Mount, looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no concurrent, for the highest place. 1670 HACKER *Cent. Sermon* (1675) 313 A Rebel, that had set up a concurrent against his lawful King. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 553 He could scarce keep his ground against his concurrent for the throne. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amn. Lit.* I. 239 Like . . . his unknown concurrents in Germany. 1865 *Morning Star* 12 Dec. The Opposition favourite must, in the long run, beat all concurrents.

†3. A person or thing coexistent or contemporary with another. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (1860) 478 If a man should compare him with the kings his concurrents in France and Spain. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 126 But besides what it carries in itself, there are other (more extrinsic) concurrents that do further signalize this season.

4. *Sc. Law.* One who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.

1813 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, 'Mac Guffog, the thief-taker, and Iwa or three concurrents, had a man in hands in the kitchen'. 1816 — *Autop.* xli, 'I ken it frae ane o' his concurrents, as they ca' them, that's warned to meet him.'

5. In the *Calendar*: †a. = EPACT b. *Obs. rare.* 1561 *Trin. Arte Naug.* ii. vi. 30 b. The concurrent of every year, is the number of the dayes passed of the conjunction of the Moone at the beginning of Marche. *Ibid.* 31 This number of Epact or concurrent is founde.

b. 'One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two complete weeks; — so called because they concur with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow' (Webster).

†6. Used to render med.L. *Concorrensenses*, a subdivision of the Albigenses in 12-13th c., named from *Concorosso* or *Concoraggio* in Italy: see Mosheim, 12th Cent., i. v. § 5. *Obs.*

1580 FULKE *Stapleton Confut.* (Parker Soc.) 77 The Protestants are at great variance among themselves; not for learnings sake, as the Concurrents in Italy.

†7. A false singular from *concurrents*, erroneous form of CONCURRENT: cf. ACCURSOR.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 266 Whoever will . . . consider the comportment of the English nation, the concurrent of martial men. 1635 NAUNTON *Pragm. Reg.* (1st ed. 1641) in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 174 The concurrent [ed. 1653 current] of her fame carries it to this day. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 40 By their help and concurrent.

**Concurrently, adv.** [*f.* *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a concurrent or concurring manner; in concurrence.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Res.* 301 (T.) They did not vote these special and precise means concurrently with the voice of God. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) i. iii. 235 The appointment of magistrates to administer justice concurrently with the consuls. 1882 PENNEY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 160 When newspapers began . . . they appeared concurrently in all the chief centres of population and trade.

**Concurrentness.** [*f.* as *prec.* + -NESS.] *rare.* The quality or fact of being concurrent.

18. SCOTT cited by WORCESTER (1846).

**Concurrer, rare.** [*f.* CONCUR v. + -ER 1.] One who concurs.

1671 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Fly* i. ii. 112 The concurrers with Anatolius . . . were led . . . with farre diuerse respects.

† **Concurrable, a. Obs.** In 7 -able. [*f.* CONCUR or L. *concurrere*, on L. type \**concurribilis*: see -BLE.] Able to concur.

1611 CORRA, *Compatible*, concurrable, which can abide or agree together; or indure, or beare with, one another.

**Concurring, vbl. sb.** [*f.* CONCUR v. + -ING 2.] = CONCURRENT.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* p. 517 God . . . by the concurring of his general action, whereby he sustaineth and preserveth the nature of all things. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 7 Their concurring in the election.

**Concurring** (kŏnkŭr'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f.* CONCUR v. + -ING 2.] That concurs; concurrent.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter i. 17 Cursed is that religion, that makes him but a chief Saviour, and requires other concurring helps. 1720 Dr. Foe *Capt. Singleton* xv, Many concurring circumstances. 1732 BERRKLEY *Alciph.* v. § 15 The general concurring opinion of the world. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 The independent and concurring evidence of witnesses whose authority is beyond exception.

**Concurringly, adv.** [*f.* *prec.* + -LY 2.] With concurrence, concurrently.

1650 A. B. *Mutatus Polono* 35 They are to meet at Breda, where now a Babel of them are concurringly tumbled together. 1840 ARNOLD *Lett.* in *Stanley Life* (1844) II. ix. 195 Those great truths . . . which the highest authorities . . . seem to me concurringly to teach.

**CONCURS(e, obs. ff. CONCORSE.**

**Concursion.** ? *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *concursum-em*, n. of action *f.* *concurrere* to run together, CONCUR.]

Running or rushing together; concurrence.

1533 BELLENDEN *Living* i. (1822) 43 Their bright armour, be feirs concursion, resoundit in the aire. 1622 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. 545 Th' Astræan sons in swift concursions joyne. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1836-8 III. 132 Atoms . . . by their omnifarious concursions and combinations and coalitions, produce successively . . . an infinite number of worlds. 1717 J. KRILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 111 They will recede with a greater Velocity than they did at their first Concursion. 1830 T. TAYLOR *Argum. Celsus* 23 Recursions and concursions of the stars.

**Concuss** (kŏnkŭs'), *v.* [*f.* L. *concuss-*, ppl. stem of *concutere* to dash together, shake violently; in the jurists 'to terrify by threats in order to extort money'; *f.* *con-* + *quassare* to shake, strike, dash, etc. Cf. *It. concussare* (of freq. form) to shake.]

1. *trans.* To shake violently; to agitate, disturb. Chiefly *fig.*

1597 (see CONCUSSED 1). 1603 DANIEL *Epist.* Wks. (1717) 312 Concussed with uncertainty. 1796 *Campaigns* 1707-4, II. ix. 64 The clouds overlaid concus'd by the sound. 1863 WYLLIE *Subtle Brains* 290 Being twice bumped or concussed across the South Downs.

2. To injure (the brain, etc.) by concussion.

1869 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* ii. vii. 50 'Tis a sign that the brain is concussed. 1865 J. PAVN *Married beneath him* I. 34 Mr. Merrick, by getting his [brain] concussed, silenced the voice of detraction.

3. To force by threats (*into*, or *to do*, something). From Roman Law, and used chiefly by Sc. writers.

1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iii. § 53, 306 Louis . . . had been literally concussed . . . into this . . . unanimous step. 1843 PRASER'S *Mag.* XXVII. 519 She concussed Donald to move his heels. 1880 KNIGHT *Stoth. Sermon* 102 Every party . . . ought to tolerate a dissentient minority, and not concuss it into acquiescence.

b. To overawe or influence by threats; to subject to undue coercive influence.

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 267/1 The Times has endeavoured to concuss country gentlemen. 1864 MAS. OLIPHANT *Perpetual Curate* II. 43 Frank . . . was no longer to be coerced and concussed. 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 23 June 57 Without supposing that he is absolutely concussed by the Crown.

† **Concussation.** *Obs.* [*n.* of action from L. \**concussare*, freq. of *concute* (not recorded, but cf. *It. concussare*: see CONCUSSE v.)] Violent shaking or agitation.

1641 Dr. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 68 When he feels any vehement concussions of government. 1645 — *Pennemaker* § 8 (R.) A subterfugeous lre . . . which after some astonishing concussation breaks furiously out.

**Concussed** (kŏnkŭst'), *ppl. a.* [*f.* CONCUSSE v. + -ED 2.] 1. Violently shaken or agitated.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. lxxxix, The poor concussed State. 1605 — *Philolas* Wks. (1717) 336 In his dangerous and concussed State.

2. Affected with concussion (of the brain, etc.).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 201 A concussed brain should be regarded as a bruised one. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/2 No one is supposed to have a vested interest in the broken legs and concussed spines of the community.

**CONCUSSION** (kŏnkŭ'shun), [*ad.* L. *concuSSION-em*, n. of action *f.* *concute*; see CONCUSSE. Cf. *f.* *concussion*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. The action of violently shaking or agitating; particularly, the shock of impact.

1490 CAXTON *Euclydes* x. 39 Juno prayd the goddys of wyndes that eueryche . . . sholde make concussion and tormente in the ayer. 1541 R. COPLAND *Cynodons Formul.* U. v. Woundes or sores made with concussions or strypes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 303 A concussion of the Heavens. 1760 tr. *Yuan & Ullas's Voy.* (1772) I. vi. l. 306 This terrible concussion was general all over the province of Quito. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Med.* 647 Less liable to be broken by shocks or concussions. 1828 GREENER *Gunnery* 83 The proper shape and form of cannon to resist concussions. 1899 HALLAM *Eye-sight* ii. 19 When the retina is irritated by the concussion of a violent blow . . . flashes of light . . . result.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1641 Dr. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 65 The concussion or unsettlement of the state of Israel, and the division of it. 1846 PRASER *Ferd. & Is.* I. Intro. 85 The brisk concussion given to the minds of the Catalans.

2. *Surg.* Injury caused to the brain, spine, or other part, by the shock of a heavy blow, fall, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therapeutike* a. Aijb, The solution of contumyete called echymosis in greke cometh most often with concussion and rupture. 1826 RINGLÉ *Pract. Physick* 68 Concussion of the brain is made from an external cause. 1803 *Med. Jrral.* IX. 177 The term concussion conveys not a precise idea of that derangement which is produced in the organization of the brain by external violence, on which account . . . I have been induced to

substitute that of concussion. 1847 South tr. *Chelius' Surg.* I. 411 In concussion there is always going of the brain with blood. 1879 CARPENTER *Med. Phys.* i. ii. § 68 (1879) 72 The Spinal Cord must have been in a state of concussion.

3. Extortion by threats or violence, esp. on the part of the ruling power. Orig. in *Rom. Law*.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. lxxv, Concussion, rapine, pillories, Their catalogue of accusations fill. 1602 FULBECK *Pandectes* 74 This Suetonius reckoneth as one of the concussions of Tiberius, who took from cities and private men the Mettals in which they were lawfully interested. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 86 Many concussions are put in practice from the kings prerogative, to furnish the offices with reasonable allowance. 1640-4 *Petit*. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 81 These great and high Concussions in the Prosecution of this Cause. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

4. Comb., as concussion-bellows, a self-acting reservoir for regulating the wind-supply in an organ; concussion-fuse, a fuse (in a shell) ignited by concussion or impact.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 44 The concussion bellows [is] a triangular reservoir placed over a valve in the wind trunk. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, The segment shells could not derive much assistance from their concussion-fuse, on account of the soft state in which the ground was.

+ **Concussionary**, sb. and a. [ad. F. *concussionnaire* (16th c.), f. *concussion*; see -ARY.]

A. sb. One who practises 'concussion' (sense 3); a public extortioner.

1611 CORGA, *Concussionaire*, a Concussionaire, or publicke extortioner; one that (countervailing an authority) extorts gifts from men. 1611 *True's Storehouse* 931 (L.) A wicked magistrate, and publicke concussionary or extortioner... may thus salve his thefts. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692-1722 in *Coll.*

B. ad. Of or pertaining to concussion or the shock of impact.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

**Concussive** (kŏn'kŭ'siv), a. [f. L. *concussivus* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Of the nature of or pertaining to concussion.

1571 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* i. 72, Concussive, or shaking paine, proceedeth of matter, that is resolved betwene the muscles and panycles. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 426 It is a concussive motion. 1794 GIBSON *Wales Forest* i. (1796) 15 With concussive roar Echoed the cliffs. 1866 ANSTED in *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 275 Concussive movements or earthquakes.

+ **Concutive**, v. obs. rare. [ad. L. *concūtē-re*; see CONCUSS. Cf. obs. F. *concūtir* in same sense and use in 16th c.] *trans.* To shake.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bh. Physike* 55/1 Take ther-out the pot, and shake it... till in concutings or shaking of the same he rattle like poulder.

**Concutient** (kŏn'kŭ-ſh'ent), a. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *concūtient-em*, pr. ppl. of *concūtē-re*; see CONCUSS and -ENT.] Meeting with concussion.

1789 THACKERAY *Virgin* xl, The negroes on the maternal estate... would meet in combat like two cutcutient cannon-balls, each harder than the other.

**Concyclic** (kŏn'si-klik), a. *Geom.* [f. CON- together + CYCLO (f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle).] a. Lying (as a series of points) on the circumference of one circle. b. Of two or more conicoids: Giving circular sections when cut by the same system of parallel planes. Also *absol.* as sb.

1871 H. M. JEFFERY in *Q. J. Math.* II. 225. 1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom.* 3 *Dimens.* Contents § 104 Forms of Equations of Conyclic surfaces. [Text] § 104 Surfaces whose coefficients of  $x^2$ ,  $y^2$ ,  $z^2$  differ only by a constant, have the same planes of circular section. 1884 C. SMITH *Solid Geom.* (1886) § 273 A system of conicoidal conicoids reciprocates into a system of conyclic conicoids. *Ibid.* § 274 The points of contact of the plane with the conicoids which touch it.

**Concycence**, -ens, obs. ff. CONCYCENCE.

**Cond**, **cund** (kŏnd, kŭnd), v. ? *Obs.* [app. from the earlier *condē*, CONDURE; perh. the final vowel was sunk in that of the inflexion, e.g. in past tense, *condyde*, *condude*. See also CON v.2]

+ I. *trans.* To conduct. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Beryn* 3980 He woll have... a saff condit enselid. *Ibid.* 3995 He chargit Baions twelff... To cond him [M.S. his] saff & his meyne.

2. To conduct (a ship): to direct the helmsman how to steer; = CON v.2

1612 *Trav. Four Englishmen*, Pref. 11 The Mariners were... not accustomed to saile by compasse or cunding of the ship, but by the eye and view. 1692 in *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 76 To Cond or Cnn, is to direct or guide, and to cun a Ship is to direct the Person at Helm how to steer her. 1721-1790 BAILEY *To cond*, to cunn. 1823 CARR *Technol. Dict.* Cond. 3. To direct fishing-boats after a shoal of her-ring or pilchard, as seen from heights overlooking the sea; to balk.

1602 CAREW *Corruwall* 32 b, The boates are directed in their course by a Balke or Huer, who standeth on the Cliffe side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the Pilchard, according whereunto hee cundeth (as they call it) the Master of each boate (who hath his eye still fixed upon him) by crying with a lowd voice, whistling through his fingers, and wheezing certing diversified and significant signes, with a bush, which hee holdeth in his hand. 1603 *Act 1 Yas.* i. c. 23 To Balke, Hue, Conde, Direct, and Guide the Fishermen. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* Cund, to give notice which way a shoal of fish is gone.

**Condamn**, -dampn, obs. ff. CONDEMN v.

|| **Conde**, **condēe** (kŏn'de). [Sp. *conde* count; -L. *comit-em*; see COUNT.] A (Spanish) count.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xciii. (1821) 435 My master sent me to assist the Condees Oneale and Odonnell. 1642 *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Selct. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 287 The marquiss...replied with some heat, that the condees' asseveration would force him to do that which he had not done before. 1653 A. WILSON *Yas.* I. 250 The Duke sent the Conde wode again.

+ **Condecence**, *Obs.* [f. L. *condecēnt-em*; see CONDECENT and -ENCE. Cf. OF. *condecence*, 14th c. in Godef. (The L. and F. analogies would give the stress *condecence*, which occurs in *condecēnt* quot. 1560; but Bp. Ken has *condecency*.)] Fitness, suitableness.

1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 7 In things morally good, there is a natural condecence or congruence to human nature.

+ **Condecency**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] Fitness, becomingness, meetness.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* x. § 2 (1699) 269/2 This the Apostle ureth from the condecency of the thing. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. xii. 276 The Condecency of his Goodness. 1754 EDWARDS *Pread.* Will iv. i. 196 The Amiability and Condecency of such a Disposition. 1774 J. FLETCHER *Salm.* by Grace Wks. 1795 IV. 44 *Foot-n.* I use the... expression of Dr. Owen, rewardable condecency.

b. (with pl.) An instance of such propriety.

a. 1712 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 77 Thy Justice... Creates Condecencies as strict.

**Condecend**, -cent, obs. ff. CONDESCEND v.

+ **Condecēt**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *condecēt-em* becoming, seemly, fitting, pres. ppl. of *impers.* vb. *condecet*, f. *con-* together, altogether + *decet* it is becoming; or perh. immediately a. F. *condecēt*, 14th c. in Godef.] Becoming, appropriate, meet.

1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* i. 807 *Sch.* Saluted him with greetingis condecēt. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 7 Original Righteousness was natural to Adam, i.e. most condecēt to his nature. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 14 It was every way condecēt to the infinitely Holy... Creator.

**Condecēt**, obs. form of CONDESCEND.

+ **Condecētly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Becomingly, fitly.

a. 1655 VINCE *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 293 Fitly, condecētly, answerably, becomingly.

+ **Condecorate**, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *condecorare* to adorn excessively or carefully, f. *con-* + *decorare* to DEORATE.] To decorate greatly; (?) to combine to decorate.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Steffe* 21 Gorgeous architectures that condecorate and adorne it. 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 They have among them many young youths, condecorated with propheticke gestures. *Ibid.* (M.), Many choice and fragrant gaudes also condecorate her.

**Conde(l)**, obs. form of CANDLE.

+ **Condelegate**, *Obs.* rare. [f. CON- + DELEGATE.] A fellow-delegate.

1716 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 313 His Colleague or Con-delegate.

|| *Con delicatēzza*, delirio; see CON *prep.*

**Condemn** (kŏndem), v. Forms: 3-4 con-dem-p, 4-6 -dempn(e), 7 condemn, -demne, 6 -condemn. Also 4-6 con-dampn, 6 -dampn. [a. OF. *condemne-r*, -dempn-e-r, also from 13th c. *condamner*, ad. L. *condem(n)āre* to condemn, convict, sentence, etc., f. *con-* together, or intensive + *dān(e)* (*pānā-re* to damage, hurt, condemn. In Fr. the verb settled down into the form *condamner* (cf. It. *condannare*), which was also frequent in Eng. from 14th to 16th c.; but here the influence of the Lat. caused the final prevalence of *condemn*.] 1. *trans.* To pronounce an adverse judgement on; to express strong disapproval of, censure, blame.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1876 (G&H), Quat art bu... bat... Condempid bu bus all vr pouste? c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 4 The clergie which summe of the comoun peple... Iugen and Condempen to be yuele. 1559 Bp. Scot in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 29 We do not unadvisedly condempne our forefathers and their doings. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 121, I could condemn it as an improbable fiction. 1661 BURNHALL *First View* ii. 7 So long as they forbear to censure and condemn one another. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 1. 68 This is a fault in reasoning which Aristotle condemns. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ii. 41 The second Commandment condemns a very different sin from that which is condemned in the first.

b. Said of witnesses and acts: To procure the condemnation of, to bring about the conviction of. 1382a WYCLIF *Wisd.* iv. 16 Forsothe the riȝhtwis dead condemneth the unȝiȝt men on line. — *Mat.* xii. 47 Men of Nynue shal rise in dome with this generacioun, and shulen condemn it. 1509 FLYNER *Wks.* 242 If I wolde iustify myn owne selfe, my wyrd shal condempne me. 1611 BIBLE *Mat.* xii. 42. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evomuna* 22 Conceling such things as might condempne her selfe for a mediatix. *Mod.* Their looks condemn them. His subsequent conduct condemns him.

c. *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vi. 37 Condempe not and ye shal not be condemned.

2. To give judicial sentence against; to find guilty, convict. Opposed to *acquit*, *absolve*.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvii. 6 When he is demyd ga he out condempnyd. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 64 And alle theie condemneth hym to be gilti of deeth. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* li. I giltyes was condemned. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxv. 1 The Judges... shall iustifie the righteous, and condemne the wicked. 1680 G. HICKES *54th Popery* 35 She was since Arraigned and Condemn[ed] for the horrid Murder. 1735 POPE *Sat.* vii. 15 The thief condemn'd, in law already

dead. 1795 *Gent. Mag.* LXV. 1. 519 The execution of two men condemned by a general court martial for riotous and disorderly conduct. 1879 W. SMITH *Smaller Hist. Eng.* 156 Cranmer had been tried and condemned with Latimer and Ridley.

b. *absol.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 177, I dare not judge, nor condemn, nor conclude.

3. *esp.* with the penalty expressed, as *condemn to death*, to be beheaded: formerly also in a fine or forfeiture.

1382a WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3 The kyng of Egypt... con-dempe the lond in an hundrith talentis of sylver. c. 1400 MAUNDLY. x. (1839) 114 The opere schall he condempne to perpetuell payne. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 21 Sir John Paston... hath optyned me condempnyd to hym in CCC [vii] marc. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplendyshyn.* (Percy Soc.) 44 Condemned to suffer suche payne. 1526-34 *Tindale Luke* xxiv. 20 To be condemned to deeth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (Aub.) 145 Condemned him into exile. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 419 We doe condemne thee to the very blocke. 1642 ROBERTS *Naaman* 19 Condemned in as much as they are worth. 1713 *Mem. Sign. Roselli* (ed. 2) I. 212 They condemn'd me to perpetual Imprisonment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 229 A woman... was condemned to be whipped through all the market towns... in Dorset. 1874 GIBLIN *Short Hist.* vi. 268 Condemned to do penance in the streets of London.

4. To pronounce guilty of (a crime or fault).

1535 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 28 And there con-demned of highe treason against the Kinge. 1600 *Hot-land Livy* vii. xiii. 257 Supposing themselves, by you condemned of cowardise. 1624 HEYWOOD *Ginnik.* ii. 97 She was condemned of incest and buried alive. 1663 BOVIER *Ocas. Refl.* v. 1. 295 Condemn him of a mis-experience of his Time or Talents. 1718 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 153 The Synod... condemned him of heterodoxy. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 76 It is vastly more comforting to hear Dr. Lingard condemn James II of injustice, infatuation, arbitrary and impotent policy.

5. To doom to punishment in the world to come, to damn.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 26 In hell condampnyd mot he be. 1563 NOWELL in *Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Relic.* (1847) 496 God doth punishe us in this world, that we should not be condemned with the wicked in the world to come. 1540-78 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* (1868) 21 We had eternallie in hell condampnit bene.

+ b. *absol.* To damn. *Obs.*

c. 1460 SIR R. ROS tr. *La Belle Dame* 374 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 64 Ye and othir that awere suchis othir faste, and soo condempne & cursen too & froo.

6. *fig.* To doom or devote to some (unkind) fate or condition; in *pass.* to be doomed by fate to some condition or to do something.

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 5 Men that are condemn'd to be rich. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 131 They (Reindeer) are tamed; one sort being condemned to the Sledge... others to carry burdens. 1734 *Pork Ess.* *Man.* iv. 263 Condemn'd in busness or in arts to drudge. 1796 *Moran's Amer. Geog.* I. 58 A tract of sea... condemned to perpetual calms. 7. To adjudge or pronounce forfeited, as a prize of war, smuggled goods, etc.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4143/4, 8 Casks of Brandy, seized and condemned according to Law. 1783 *Gent. Mag.* LIII. 1. 275 If it [i.e. a Dutch ship] is condemned as a prize it is said the whole will belong to Lord North. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 § 2 The Court... having jurisdiction to try and condemn a vessel engaged in the slave trade.

8. To pronounce judicially or officially to be unfit for use or for consumption.

1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 206 We condemned twenty-one Fathom of our best Bower-Cable as unfit for Use. 1796 *Voy. under Byron* 139 We found the Falmouth man of war condemned and lying ashore. 1867 J. TIMMS *Wonderf. Invent.* (1882) 358 Several rifles on this model were... condemned... from the escape of gas round the needle. 1878 *GLEN Public Health Act* 1875 iii. (ed. 9) 114 If [it]... is diseased or unsound... he shall condemn the same and order it to be destroyed.

9. To pronounce incurable, to give up.

a. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 38 The sick man's feeling is gloomy, because it condemns him. 1862a RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 46 No man considers himself richer because he is condemned by his physician.

10. Of a door or window: To close or block up. (Cf. Fr. *condamner une porte, une fenêtre*.)

c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 488 (Jam.) The Frenchmen... condemned all the clove and wall heidis that war within the castle. 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* iii, The door that had been condemned, and that was fastened by bolts. 1884 C. KRAUSE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 637/4 'I condemned it ten years ago.' 'Full that,' said Pierre; 'twas I nailed it up.'

**Condemnable** (kŏndem'näb'l), a. [ad. L. *condemnābil-is*, f. *condemnā-re*; see -BLE. Cf. F. *condamnabile* (16th c. in Littré).] Worthy of condemnation or censure, culpable, blameable.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Patrie* (Aub.) 29 If in neyther of these Anatomies hee be condemnable. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expas. St. James* 155 b. To launch and laish out wordes lewdly, is condemnable folly. 1675 *Penn Eng. Pres. Interest Dis-cov.* 43 They are thus far condemnable upon the Foot of Prudence. a. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. xl. 370. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* ii. 37 Hardly any kind of action can safely be laid down as either always obligatory or always condemnable.

Hence **Condemnably** *adv.*

**Condemnant**, a. rare. [ad. L. *condemnānt-* (or F. *condamnant*) pr. ppl. of *condemnā-re* to CONDEMN.] = CONDEMNING.

1846 G. S. FARRER *Lett. Tractor. Secess.* 234 The spurious self-condemnant reading *salvatur*.

**Condemnate**, *v. rare*. [f. L. *condemnāt*-ppl. stem of *condemnā-re* to CONDEMN: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] To utter words of condemnation, denunciate. Hence **Condemnating** *ppl. a.*

1866 *Land. Rev.* 13 Oct. 405/2 One might be stimulated by the vigorous language of the condemning minister.

**Condemnation** (kɒndɛmˈneɪʃən). *n.* Forms: 4 *condempnacioun*, 5-6 *-acione*, 6 *-dempnation*, *-dempnacion*, *-acyon*, 6- *-ation*. [ad. L. *condemnātiōn-em*, *n.* of action f. *condemnāre* to condemn. Cf. F. *condamnation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of condemning or of pronouncing adverse judgement on; judicial conviction; expression of disapprobation or strong censure; the fact of being condemned: as in 'your condemnation of me', 'my condemnation by you'.

1382 *Wyclif Rom.* v. 18 As by the gift of oon in to alle men in to condempnacioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 303 After his iniquit condempnacyon to deth. 1568 *GRATTON Chron.* II. 596 He thought neyther of death, nor of condempnation to die: such alliance had he in his strong truth. 1652 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xvi. 144 A manifest condemnation of the Innocent. 1803 *Med. Jur.* IX. 27 His illiberal condemnation of a medicine. 1858 *Ld. MAHON Hist. Eng.* (ed. 5) I. 199 Yet no one has even ventured to assert that any of the condemnations were legally unjust. 1874 *GRIN Short Hist.* v. 28 The Parliament proceeded to the impeachment and condemnation of two ministers. *attrib.* 1792 *Boswell Johnson an.* 1754 The chaplain... preached the condemnation sermon on repentance, before the convicts.

2. The state or condition of being condemned.

1557 *N. T. (Geneva) Luke xviii.* 40 Fearst thou not God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation? 1672 *MILTON P. R.* III. 136 To whom belongs But condemnation, ignominy and shame.

3. The ground or reason for condemning.

1534 *TINDALE John.* III. 19 This is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and the men loved darkness more than light. 1622 *SHAKES. Cymb.* III. v. 98 Spence, or thy silence on the instant, is Thy condemnation, and thy death.

4. A sentence of forfeiture. Cf. CONDEMN<sup>7</sup>.

1885 *RICHY in Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 286 A condemnation on the express ground that the ship is enemy's property.

† **Condemnator**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *condamnatore*] = CONDEMNATORY.

1752 *J. LOUTHAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 55 A Sentence condemnatory in capital Crimes.

**Condemnatorily** (kɒndɛmˈnətərɪli), *adv.* [f. next + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a condemnatory manner.

1896 *Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins.* II. iv. 381 'It was a shame,' she said, not condemnatorily, but pitifully.

**Condemnatory** (kɒndɛmˈnətəri), *a.* [f. L. *condemnāt-* ppl. stem of *condemnāre* to CONDEMN + -ORY: cf. F. *condamnatore*, in Cotgr. *condemnatoire*.] Having the character of condemning; expressing condemnation.

1563-87 *FOXES A. & M.* 1170 (R.) They proceeded against me with their bull condemnatory. 1611 *SPIED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xiv. 17 After the condemnatory sentence. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xiv. 95 Every argument he uses, condemnatory of his own actions. 1859 *BRIGHT Sp. India* 1 Aug. 1 I speak in condemnatory language.

**Condemned** (kɒndɛmnd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 *condamned*, *-dampnit*. [f. CONDEMN + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Pronounced to be at fault or guilty; lying under condemnation. (Also *absol.* with *the*.)

1543 in *St. Pasquill* (ed. Maidment) 420 Bukis or warkis of dampnit heretikis. 1588 A. KING tr. *Causinus Catech.* 68 The auld condemned Anabaptists. 1598 *GRIMMEY Tractat.* Ann. III. x. (1622) 79 So long the condemneds life should be prolonged. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 5 The bodies of condemn'd malefactors. 1791 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. II. 750 [The inhabitants of gaols] are divided into different classes of male and female felons, king's evidences, the condemned to die. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 65 Her own share. In the production of the condemned book.

2. Adjudged or officially pronounced unfit for use.

1798 *NELSON in Nicolas Dict.* (1845) III. 200 To throw all the condemned provisions, overboard into the Sea.

3. Appropriated to condemned persons, or things rejected, as in *condemned cell*, *pen*, etc.

c. 1698 P. COOK in *R. L'Estrange's Brief Hist. Times* III. (1688) 78 In the Place call'd the Condemn'd Hole. 1717 *Hist. Press.* I. 7 I was conducted to the door leading out of the lodge into the Condemn'd Hold. 1722 *Dr. FOR Col. Jack* (1840) 145 The poor fellow... is in your condemned hole. 1828 *BALDWIN Brown Mem. J. Howard* v. 135 'The pit' and within it, the condemned cell, both dirty and offensive. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Box, Visit to Newgate*, The condemned pew; a huge black pew in which the wretched people who are singled out for death are placed, on the Sunday preceding their execution. 1838 — *O. Twist* III. They led him to one of the condemned cells. 1884 A. GRIFFITH *Chron. Newgate* 434 Excluded from the Newgate Chapel on the day the condemned sermon was preached.

4. Fastened or closed up (as a door).

1884 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/2, I let him in by the condemned door.

† **Condemnedly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a way that is condemned.

1637-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xlviii. 255 He that hath wisdom to be truly Religious, cannot be condemnedly a Fool.

**Condemner** (kɒndɛmˈnər), [f. CONDEMN + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One that condemns: see the vb.

1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish Wks.* II. 355 A condemnor of them whom Christ dare avow to be saved. 1645 VOL. II.

*MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 207 A contradicter of Moses, and a condemnor of Herod. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II.* (1847) III. II. 40 Admiral Holburn, one of the sternest condemnors of Byng. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 374, I am not angry with my condemnors, or with my accusers.

**Condemning** (kɒndɛmɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CONDEMN.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Condemnation*, condemning. 1651 *JER TAYLOR Serm.* I. II. 25 Condemnings of our sin.

**Condemning**, *ppl. a.* That condemns.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Pres Justif.* 225 A condemning knowledge. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 456 The Tortures of a condemning Conscience.

**Condemningly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a condemnatory manner, with condemnation.

1865 *MARY B. M. DUNCAN* in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. lxi. i Hypocrites... are spoken of condemningly. 1879 G. MACRABIN *Egoist* III. i. 23 To think... condemningly of her.

**Condemp**, *-dempn*, etc.: see CONDEMN, etc.

† **Conden**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. A perversion of some word: ? pa. pple. of COND, CONDUCT.

1609 B. JONSON *Cass. Altered* I. ii. I... could wish for mine own part that things were conden'd otherwise than they are.

**Condence**, var. of CONDENSE *a. Obs.*

**Condensability** (kɒndɛnsəˈbɪlɪti). Also -ibility. [f. next + -ITY: so mod. F. *condensabilité*.] The quality of being condensable.

1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 227 It will condense the inclosed air into less space, thereby showing its condensibility. 1882 W. POLE in *Academy* 28 May 396/2 The condensibility of steam. [In mod. Dicts. *Condensability*.]

**Condensable** (kɒndɛnsəˈbəl), *a.* Also -ible. [mod. f. L. *condensā-re* to CONDENSE: see -BLE.

Also in mod. F. (The erroneous spelling *condensible* is app. after *expandable*, *extensible*, etc., from L. pa. pple.) That may be condensed.

1. That may be increased in density, or reduced in volume; compressible.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* ix. (R.), Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but condensable yet further. 1768 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1840) V. 424 Vapor... condensable again by the least coolness. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 255 Air is... condensible and expandible.

2. That may be reduced from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid or solid condition.

1788 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 152 The slowly condensable vapour. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 462 [Carbonic acid] is not condensible in the common temperature and pressure of our atmosphere. 1802 *ILL. NUV in Phil. Trans.* CCIII. 29 The proportion of carbonic acid gas, condensible in water. 1872 B. STEWART *Heat* § 135 If the gas be condensable, liquid will begin to make its appearance. 1878 *NELSON Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 274 Metallic vapours condensable at a certain temperature.

**Condensate** (kɒndɛnsət), *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.*

Also 6 *Sc. -at*. [ad. L. *condensāt-us* condensed, pa. pple. of *condensāre* to CONDENSE.]

1. Condensed, thickened, increased in density.

(Formerly construed as a pple.)

1555 *EDEN Decades* 334 The which... is condensate and made thicke. 1570 G. HARVEY *Litter-bk.* (Camden Soc.) 84 A compacte and condensate body. 1689 *PACKE tr. Glauber's Wks.* I. 301 The Wine Cask which is to be filled with the condensate juice. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Atl. Sinai* II. 72 The clouds... weigh down on Sinai's desert the condensate air.

† 2. Densely covered, 'thick' (with). *Obs.*—1

1560 *ROLAND Cr. Venus* II. 398 The mont with snaw was all a condensat.

† 3. *fig.*

15... *Phylogramms in Skelton's Wks.* (1862) I. p. cxxxiij, O poet rare and recent... Insolent and insensate, Contending and condensate.

**Condensate**, *sb.* [f. prec.: see -ATE<sup>1</sup> I c.] A product of condensation.

1889 W. SMITH in *Jrnl. Chem. Industry* 31 Dec. 949/2 That naphtha laden with naphthalene does condense in the mains is proved by an examination of the street-siphon condensates.

**Condensate** (kɒndɛnsət), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *condensāre* to CONDENSE.]

1. *trans.* To make dense (in consistency), thicken, condense.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 211 Condensatyng or thyckenynge the sayde moynte nuryhements. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Farey's Chirurg.* I. xv. (1678) 21 Friction... condensates, binds and hardens the flesh. 1689 *PACKE tr. Glauber's Wks.* I. 300 Wines may be condensated to the thickness of Honey.

*fig.* 1664 *HAMMOND Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 611 A little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more it would condensate and compact itself into less room.

b. To make dense (in aggregation), to crowd.

1830 M. T. SADLER *Law of Population*, The different degrees in which the population is condensated.

2. *intr.* To become dense, thicken, condense;

to become solid, harden.

1607 *TOWSE Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 34 Some such like humor may issue out of them [poplars], and condensate into a stone. 1802 *Med. Jur.* VIII. 536 Nitric acid... extends itself inconsiderably and soon condensates again.

† b. *fig.* To become intensified. *Obs.*

1640 B. REYNOLDS *Passions* xlii. 229 It being the property of griefe to condensate and as it were on all sides besiege the Minde.

Hence **Condensated** *ppl. a.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. II. 21 The thicker and condensated parts. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* ix. 326 Condensated juice of Chichory.

**Condensation** (kɒndɛnsəˈtʃən). [ad. L. *condensātiōn-em*, *n.* of action f. *condensāre* to CONDENSE; also in 14th c. F. (Oresme).]

1. The action of making or becoming more dense; increase of density; reduction of volume.

1603 *HOLLAND Plinck's Mor.* 1337 Condensation and constipation depresseth and driveth it [matter] downward to the middle. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mus.* I. 32 By condensation, he reduc'd the Air into a space, eight times narrower. 1823 *LARDNER Pneumat.* v. 308 The condensation of air in the receiver. 1878 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 159 These waves [of sound] consist of alternate condensation and rarefaction.

b. *Optics*. Concentration (of light): cf. CONDENSE *v.* 1 b, CONDENSE<sup>7</sup>.

1832 A. PRICHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 189 A condensation by means of a lens.

2. *spec.* The conversion of a substance from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid, or (rarely) to the solid, condition.

1614 *RALPHIGH Hist. World* I. 90 Condensation is a conversion of Ayre into Water. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* II. (1814) 37 Cold is produced during evaporation and heat during the condensation of steam. 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* II. 333 Names of (bases) condensed. Pressure under which Condensation took place. 1878 *GUIN Public Health Act* 1875 III. (ed. 9) 90 An act... for the more effectual condensation of such gas. *Mod.* The condensation of milk into a viscous mass.

3. Condensed condition.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 77 A notable instance of Condensation and Induration by Buial under Earth. 1833 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* viii. 186 In a state of condensation or rarefaction. 1858 *GUINLER Gunney* 264 The amazing degree of condensation of the elastic air in the nitre and gunpowder.

b. *quasi-concr.* A condensed mass of anything.

1665 *MANTY Grotius' Low-C. N. Arr.* 413 When... a remission of cold loosens these conjoined condensations, the several fragments... are violently carried into the Sea. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 61 Hail is a Condensation of the same Nitrous Particles. 1865 *GROTT. Philo.* I. i. 29 Condensations of vapours exhaled from the Earth.

4. The action of crowding or condition of being crowded closely together; dense aggregation.

1828 W. SWELL *Oil, Price Ris.* 45 The condensation of a manufacturing populace.

5. *fig.* The compression of thought or meaning into few words; reduction (of a literary work, etc.) within small or moderate compass by due arrangement, and omission of unessential details.

1794 *MATTHIAS Pms. Lit.* (1798) 36 The... condensation of thought and expression, which distinguish this poet. 1875 *LYALL Princ. Geol.* I. i. 31. 58 A want of arrangement and condensation in his memoirs. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed &c. 199 A little condensation... would abridge it by another page.

b. *quasi-concr.*

1867 *Morning Star* 5 Aug. 5 Its first leader... is a condensation of sensible thought into clever writing. 1886 *MORLEY Hist. Martinian* Crit. Misc. III. 204 The condensation of Comte's Positive Philosophy... is said... to be hardly free from some too hasty renderings.

c. Concentration (in *fig. sense*). *rare*—1.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (ed. 3) I. II. i. 206 The gradual condensation of the supreme Ecclesiastical power in the Supreme Bishop.

**Condensative**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *condensāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to condensation.

1818 in *Tombs*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Condensator** (kɒndɛnsətər), *rare*. [agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *condensāre* to CONDENSE: cf. mod. F. *condensateur* in same sense. (As with other sbs. in -ator, some would say *condensator*, or *condensator*.)] A condenser.

1804 *WINSOR Specif. of Patent No.* 2764. 2 [The gas is] conducted through cold air or water into a Condensator. 1874 *HARTWIG Aerial* IV. x. 150 Plants with a hairy foliage are... good condensators of dew.

† **Condense**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *condensus*, f. *condens* thick, DENSE.] Dense, condensed.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Distinguishing between open and rare coyles, and such as are condense and clove. 1652 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 2 Tenacious and condense Materials. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 353. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 21 Your Breath is rendered... condense by the frigidity of the... Air. 1794 *MATTHIAS Pms. Lit.* (1798) 325 As from a diamond globe, with rays condense.

**Condense** (kɒndɛns), *v.* [prob. ad. F. *condense-r*, ad. L. *condensā-re*, f. *condens-us* CONDENSE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make dense, increase the density of; to bring the particles of (a substance) into closer aggregation, so that they occupy a smaller space; to reduce in volume; to compress, thicken, concentrate. Chiefly in *Physics*. (Mostly in passive.)

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 77 Ayre condensed is turned into Raine, and water rarified becomes Ayre againe. 1480 *CARTON Chron. Eng.* III. (1501) 253/2 Vyrgyll by connynghe descended [? condensed] or thycked the ayre. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mus.* xviii. 130 Air... expanded or condens'd by the heat or cold. 1677 *DAVIDN Virg. Georg.* IV. 239 Sweet Honey some condense.

1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* I. 146 A square phial may be broken by condensing the air around it. 1875 *JEVONS History* (1878) 15 At times a person needs to condense his property into the smallest compass. 1875 *URK Dict. Arts* III. 243 The Borden process for condensing milk.



b. *Optics*. To bring (rays of light) to a focus or into a smaller space, so that the brightness is increased; to concentrate.

1877 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 100 A lens...to collect and condense [the light] on the object. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 9 The rays...fall upon the mirror MN, and by reflexion are condensed upon a small space at F.

c. *Electr.* To increase the amount or intensity of (a charge of electricity).

1878a VOLTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 245 The metal plate...does actually condense or acquire a greater quantity of electricity. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 94 In this manner, electricity of too low a tension to affect immediately the gold leaves can be condensed, so as to possess the power.

2. To reduce (a substance) from the form of gas or vapour to the liquid or (rarely) the solid condition, or from the state of invisible gas to that of visible vapour or cloud.

1862 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 5 The air was condensed into clouds. 1873 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. note 1 (R.) The cold...by condensing, drives the vapours into clouds or drops. 1800 tr. *Lavergne's Chem.* I. 89 Carbonic acid gas...is not condensed at that degree of pressure and of temperature of the atmosphere in which we live. It remains in the state of gas. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 311 All the vapours which water will condense. 1865 LUNBOK *Preh. Times* xii. (1865) 391 To produce snow requires both heat and cold; the first to evaporate, the second to condense.

b. To contain in a condensed state.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. 25 A crystal ring Abdalard wore; The powerful gem condensed Primeval dews, that upon Caucasus Felt the first winter's frost.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To bring together closely or in small compass.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 87 To condense and agglomerate every species of absurdity. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii. Condensed, the battle yelled again. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 142 By the young [Tories] they were viewed with genuine horror. This condensed them the more.

b. *esp.* To compress (thought or meaning) into few words; to reduce (a speech or writing) within smaller compass by conciseness of expression. Also *absol.*

1805 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 37 He...approved an observation of Shennstone, that 'Pope had the art of condensing a thought'. 1854 KINGSLEY *Leti.* (1878) I. 419 People seem surprised at my power of condensing. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 49 To have condensed them [his opinions] into the following plan.

c. To concentrate, intensify.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 125 The servile spirit of Scottish Parliaments...in the highest perfection, extracted and condensed. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serv.* Ser. III. ii. Power concentrated and condensed into the government of Rome.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dense; to shrink into a smaller space, become reduced in volume.

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Vapours, when they begin to condense. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 17, 3 volumes of oxygen condense to form 2 volumes of ozone.

5. *intr.* of 2.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivierus* i. i. 3 A hot and moist Liver...sends many vapours to the Brain, which there condense or grow thick. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 384 Dew condensing does her form forego And sinks a heavy lump of earth below. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 57 Some of the moisture...in the room has condensed upon the glass. *fig.* 1874 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 14 (1884) 154 When therefore the recollection of...fancied world begins to make us airy, let us condense again by the remembrance of our sins. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., If those fancies, instead of 'condensing', as they ought to condense, into healthy and robust imagination, persist in their puerile forms.

**Condensed** (kɒndɛnst), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. Made dense or more dense; compressed, highly concentrated. *Condensed milk*: milk reduced to a thick viscid consistency by evaporation.

1806 B. JONSON *Hymenaei Wks.* (Ridg.) 559 Dark and condensed clouds. 1665 GLANVILLE *Seeps. Sci.* 177 A Schoolman is the Ghost of the Stagirite, in a body of condensed air. 1836 *Examiner* 17 Apr. 255 (*Advt.*), Condensed Preparation of Sarsaparilla. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 17 Ozone is oxygen in a condensed state. 1871 *Food Journ.* 655 Plain condensed milk, without the addition of the sugar. 1871 *Evening Stand.* 25 Nov. 1/3 [A history of Condensed Milk].

b. *Printing*. *Condensed type*: a form of type, narrow in proportion to its height.

*Mod. Type List*, Eight line Grotesque Condensed Old Style. Long Primer Latin condensed.

2. *spec.* Reduced from the gaseous or vaporous to the liquid or solid state, or from the state of invisible gas to that of visible vapour.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 66 The windows, thickened with the condensed breath of the workpeople. 1853 HERSCHTEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. (1873) 13 Steam and condensed gases. 1879 *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* II. 82.

3. *fig.* Put into small compass, highly compressed, compact; *esp.* of literary work or style.

1823 J. BAROCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi. Results presented in a condensed and lucid form. 1830 JEFFREY in Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I. iv. 193 Macaulay made the best speech, the most condensed. 1886 MORLEY *H. Martineau Crit. Misc.* III. 208 A pithy brevity, a condensed argumentativeness.

b. *Music*. *Condensed score* = compressed score. Hence *Condensedness*, condensed quality.

**Condensedly** (kɒndɛnsədli, -dɛnstli), *adv.* In a condensed manner, with condensation.

1880 *Scribn. Mag.* July 472 It covers condensedly, a large and somewhat various field. 1887 BARNES *Roxb. Ballads*

VI. 382 Elsewhere we read, condensedly...that the Spanish ships, 130 in number, were of different classes.

† **Condenseness**. *Obs.* [f. CONDENSE a. + -NESS.] = CONDENSITY.

1730-6 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

**Condenser** (kɒndɛnsər), *Also* 9-or. [f. CONDENSE v. + -ER 1. Cf. *mod. F.* *Condenseur*.]

I. General: One who or that which condenses.

1. That which makes dense, collects into smaller space, intensifies, etc.: see CONDENSE v. 1.

1866 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. II. 6 Infinite variety of Rarefiers and Condensers. 1804 R. PRONY in *Journ. Nat. Philos.* IX. 275 A condenser of Forces.

2. That which reduces vapour to the liquid condition (*esp.* by cooling): see CONDENSE v. 2.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 137 The cold crags...acted like condensers upon the ascending vapour. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 128 Mountain ranges...serve as condensers for the aqueous vapour.

3. One who condenses or abridges in literature.

1868 *Morning Star* 16 June, In the...summary of correspondence...the condenser omits to mention, etc. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 363 He was...the condenser...of Bollingbroke. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 714 *Advt.*, Situation wanted As Editor, Sub-Editor...Concise critical writer, condenser.

II. Specific and technical senses.

4. A vessel or apparatus in which vapour is reduced (e.g. by cooling) to the liquid (or solid) form.

a. in *Distillation*. That part of the apparatus in which the vapour is condensed.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 607 The still-condenser is generally of the worm-tub form.

*attrib.* 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 Hurricane...at Suakin...demolition of the condenser chimneys.

b. *Steam-Engine*. A chamber in a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed into water on leaving the cylinder, either by injection of cold water, or by exposure to a chilled surface (*surface condenser*). Also in comb. as *condenser-gauge*.

1769 WATT *Specif. of Patent* No. 913. a These vessels I call condensers. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physic* (ed. 5) II. 93 Watt...contrived the separate condenser for his steam-engine, by which heat once saved three-fourths of the fuel formerly used. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 607 The surface-condenser has a series of flat chambers or tubes...in which the steam is cooled by a body of water surrounding the tubes. *Ibid.* I. 609 *Condenser-gauge*, a tube of glass, thirty-two inches long...the upper end...fixed to the condenser, the lower end dipping into mercury...to ascertain the degree of exhaustion in the steam-condenser.

c. *Gas-works*. An apparatus in which the tar, ammonia, and other substances mixed with the heated gas are condensed and separated by cooling.

1809 A. WINBOR *Specif. of Patent* No. 3200. 4 The condenser...serves to cool and decompose the hot smoke and gas. c 1865 LEBNEY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 171/1 From the condenser the gas passes to the purifiers. 1875 *Use Dict.* Arts II. 579 The condenser, the office of which...is to effect the condensation of all those vapours which could not be retained by the gas at the ordinary atmospheric pressure.

d. *Metalurgy*. (See *quots.*)

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Condenser*, a vessel or chamber in which volatile products of roasting or smelting (e.g. mercury or zinc vapors) are reduced to solid form by cooling.

5. *Pneumatics*. An apparatus for condensing or compressing air, a pneumatic force-pump.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Condenser*, a pneumatic engine, whereby an unusual quantity of air may be crowded into a given space. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Pneumatics* v. 20 (U. K. S.) The condenser...is the opposite of the air-pump.

6. *Electr.* An apparatus for accumulating or increasing the intensity of an electric charge. (Cf. CONDENSE v. 1 c.)

1822 VOLTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. App. 8, I had rather call it a condenser of electricity...using a word which expresses at once the reason and cause of the phenomenon. 1790 W. NICHOLSON *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 356 The condenser is of excellent use to ascertain the presence of atmospheric electricity when the conductor is...slightly electrified. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 We have Leyden jars or condensers for accumulating large charges. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 50 Accumulators are sometimes called Condensers, but I prefer to restrict the term 'condenser' to an instrument which is used not to hold electricity but to increase its superficial density.

7. *Optics*. A lens or system of lenses by which light is concentrated on one point or object.

1798 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 107 Fig. 4 represents...a condenser. There are three in number...they serve to condense the sun's rays strongly on the object. 1832 A. PARRICHARD *Microsc. Cabinet* 243 A large condenser placed before the reflector.

8. *Wool Manuf.* A machine which receives the narrow slivers from the carding machine and rolls them into 'slubbings'.

1862 *Reports of Juries, Exhibition Class XXI.* 4 The 'condenser' is now very generally used. It also entirely supersedes the 'slubbing' machine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* c. v. The narrow circumferential cards of the doffing-cylinder deliver narrow slivers which pass to the condenser.

9. *Sugar Manuf.* An apparatus for the partial concentration of the clarified juice.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Condensible**: see CONDENSABLE.

**Condensing** (kɒndɛnsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*: see next.

**Condensing**, *pp. a.* That condenses.

1. Chiefly in names of machines, mechanical

apparatus, etc., forming virtual compounds (sometimes hyphenated), in which it blends with the *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.* (= 'for condensing'), as *condensing coil, glass, lens, pan, syringe, valve*.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 84 There is also a condensing glass to the stage. *Ibid.* The tube with the condensing lens. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 189 The valve that admits the steam from the...cylinder into the condenser, called the condensing valve. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 25 The condensing syringe. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 349 A little tributary stream of the Mervey...supplies the condensing power to his steam-engines. 1865 WANSBROUGH *Specif. of Patent* No. 1545 Condensing pump employed in the condensation of milk. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Condensing-lens*, a plano-convex...or double convex lens, to concentrate rays upon an opaque microscopic object.

b. *Condensing engine*: † (a) an apparatus for condensing air, or compressing it into smaller space (*obs.*); (b) a steam-engine in which the steam is condensed in a CONDENSER (sense 4 b), or (formerly, as in Newcomen's engine, by injection of water into the cylinder.

1752 SMCATON *Air-pump* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 422 Making this air-pump act as a condensing engine at pleasure. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 239 The Condensing Engine, by which air may be condensed to any degree, instead of rarefied as in the air-pump.

1822 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine*, The power of the condensing Engine is...known by ascertaining the temperature of the steam, which moves the piston, the area of the piston, and the temperature of the vapour which remains. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Condensing-engine*, one in which the steam below or in advance of the piston is condensed.

2. *intr.* Growing dense, thickening (like a dense cloud, etc.). *rare* -1.

1749 JOHNSON *Treat.* II. iv. Like the dread stillness of condensing storms.

**Condensity** (kɒndɛnsɪti). [ad. F. *condensité*, f. L. *condens-us* CONDENSE: cf. *density*, ad. L. *densitas*, -*itatem*.]

† 1. *Density*. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Condensité*, densité, thicknesse, harlnessse, closenesse. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 122 Heaviness is an absolute quality of itself, and really distinct from Condensity. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1814 W. TAYLOR in ROBERTS *Elem.* II. 445 Observations on the...dispersion and condensity of human multitudes.

2. *Condensed quality*; pithiness.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 1882 Her prose had the condensity, the felicity of fine Verse.

**Condependent**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. CON- + DEPENDENT.] Mutually dependent.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 623 One confederate, condependent sway.

† **Conder**. *Obs.* Also 7 *condor*. [f. COND v.]

1. One who conds or cons a ship.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. II. Ships...set a going at the Pleasure and arbitrement of their Rulers, Condors, and Steersmen. 1708 KLRSKY, *Conder*, one that gives Directions to the Steers-man, for the Guiding of a Ship. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cond*, The word is either *starboard* or *port* the helm, according as the conder would have the helm put to the right or left side of the ship.

2. A man stationed on an eminence by the shore who signals to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herring or pilchards; a balker.

1603 *Act. Jas. I.* c. 23 Divers persons...called Balcors, Huors, Condors, Directors, or Guidors. 1607 COWLL *Interpr.*, *Condors*...stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs with bowghes, etc. unto the fishers. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Condors*. 1867 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. The raised place on which the conder stands. [Perhaps a local abbreviation or error.]

1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 163 A Conder was erected, whereon the Balcors stood to notify...to Fishermen at Sea, the Direction of the Herring Shoals.

**Conderin**, *obs.* f. CANDAREEN.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 242 They have no money either of gold or silver, but all their commerce is made with the weight of cates, cakis, maares, and conderins.

† **Condescence**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *condescence* (15th c.), ad. late L. type \**condescensa* sb. fem. f. pa. pple. of *condescendere*: see below. Med.L. has *condescencia* (? from Fr.).] = CONDESCENDENCE.

a 1674 CRESSY in Fuller *Modest. Ch. Eng.* 440 (1843) 474 See the condescence of this great King.

**Condescence**, *obs.* form of CONDESCEND.

**Condescend** (kɒndɛnsɛnd), *v.* Forms: 4 *condescend*, 5 *-desend*, 5-6 *-dyssend*, -*dissend*, 6 *-descent*, (6 *-duend*), 6-7 *-desend*, -*dissend*, 6, 7 *-dicend*, 4-6 *-descende*, 6 *-condescend*. Pa. pple. -*ed*; in 6 also *condescient*. [ad. F. *condescend-re*, ad. L. *condescend-ere* in Cassiodorus] to stoop, condescend, f. *con-* together + *descendere* to DESCEND: in med.L. to be complaisant or compliant, to accede to any one's opinion, etc.; in Fr. also to come down from one's rights or claims, to yield consent, acquiesce. In the Aryanite the Fr. infinitive was taken as a whole: cf. *tender*, *tender vb.*]

I. To come down voluntarily.

† 1. *lit.* To come down, go down, descend. *Obs.* c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 172 For to breke down the chyrchys thus I condescende. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. II. 44 Condescend in our myndis [animis illabere nostris] and

schaw this plane. 1657 TOMLINSON *Requies Disps.* 112 They scarce descend to the places about the Liver. 1686 W. DE BRITAINS *Univ. Prud.* xv. 65 The Kite, which flyeth high in the Air, yet vouchsafes to condescend to Carion upon the ground.

2. *fig.* To come or bend down, so far as a particular action is concerned, from one's position of dignity or pride; to stoop voluntarily and graciously; to deign: *a. to do something.*

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems, To Dk. of Glouc.* Right myghty prince... Condescende leysse for to take To se the entent of this litle bibe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* ii. xii. To nourshe slouthe he may not condescende. 1606 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxxvi. 2 In Sion condescende to dwell. 1734-5 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 211 I desire you will condescend to make my compliments to Dr. Delaney. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 315 The Cavaliers condescended to take a lesson in the art of taxation from the Roundheads. 1860 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 19 The dressmakers... won't condescend to make anything but with their own materials.

*b. to a course or action. Cf. to stoop to.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 31, I. have obeyed him [the Devil] a litle to much in condescend[ing] to some follies. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* v. 89 Saint Peter out of modesty might condescend and submit to that to which he was not obliged in duty. 1867 SMILES *Unquenchable Eng.* x. (1880) 165 [They] condescended to the meanest employments, for the purpose of disarming suspicion. 1883 FAUCON *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 272 Origen was too high a man to condescend to wilful misrepresentation.

*c. (In bad sense) To lower oneself, stoop.*

1640 Sir H. GRIMSTONE *Laud in Neal Hist.* Parit. II. He had condescended so low as to deal in Tobacco.

3. 'To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours' (J.); to be condescending in one's relations with others.

(The meaning of the translators in quot. 1611 is not clear.) 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 16 Minde not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. 1844 BYRON *Manx* xvi. xcv. Adeline was... watching, witching, condescending To the conyers of fish, fowl, and game, and dishing with courtesy so blinding. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shake. Char.* xiv. 359 Like a true lout, he does not see that they have condescended to him, but he instantly rushes on to their level. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems* 20 The god, condescending to his child.

II. To make concessions; to comply, consent, concur, agree. [Earlier than I. in mod. langs.]

4. To yield or differentially give way; to show oneself deferential, compliant, or complaisant; to accommodate oneself to. *a. refl.* (The earliest instance.) *Obs.*

1340 *Alexand.* 157 Ich me speel. n. yens ham paye and condescende in dede and in speche han uor to wyne to god.

*b. intr. Obs.* (blending finally with 2 b.)

1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 343 Olesse... the reasones of that other partie cunne hem to condescende forthwith unto hem, the matter shal dwelle in deliberation. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W.) 1531 58 b. To gyve reuerence to euery persone, and to condescende to theyr wylls in thynges lawfull and honest. 1563-87 *Foxe's A. & M.* (1684) I. 128 1/2 He [Pope Hildebrand] bound [them] by their oaths, that at no time, nor for any cause they should condescend unto the king. 1609 *ILLIAND Ann. Marcell.* xxix. v. 373 Theodosius gave care and condescended to [parus] his words. 1671 *Milton Samson* 2337 Can they think... that my mind ever will condescend to such absurd commands? 1677 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends Surrey & Sus.* 204 Wee... doe so far condescend as to grant him till the next monthly meeting then to be present. 1794 *Gouwin Cal. Williams* 73 He was resolved to condescend no further to the whims of a person.

5. To give one's consent, to accede or agree to (a proposal, request, measure, etc.); to acquiesce.

*a. refl.* [Cf. OF. *se condescendre.*] *Obs.*

1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* i. xix. 61 Thou oughtist the sooner to condescende they self to a traytore.

*b. intr. Const. to a thing. Obs.*

1475 *Caxton Jason* 66 The lady condescended... to his departing. 1579 *Fenton Guicciard.* (1618) 244 Which request being condescended vnto by Gonzaluo. 1580 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 33 Inuiling them to the hunting of a goodly Stagge... They condescended. 1649 *Milton Bikon.* iv. (1851) 359 The king... having both call'd this Parliament unwillingly, and as unwillingly... condescended to their several acts. 1737 *Whiston Josephus' Antig.* i. xxi. To which desire he condescended. 1745 *ELIZA Heywood Female Spect.* (1748) III. 229 They have... pleasure in condescending to whatever they perceive to be the inclination of each other.

*c. Const. to do a thing. Obs.*

1579 *Fenton Guicciard.* (1618) 244 Valentinois condescended to giue to the Pope the assignement of the Castle of Cesena. 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 23 Which made me condescend to leave the Indies, with all her treasure. 1606 W. HUNNARD *Happines of People Pref.* For their sakes... I have condescended to make it Legible.

*d. with that and obj.-clause. Obs.*

1557 *NORTH tr. Gualtero's Diall Pr.* 97 1/2 It should not be iust... that Rome shold condescende, that any woman... receyue shame. 1563-87 *Foxe's A. & M.* (1684) I. 195 1/2 With these reasons of Lanfranke, Thomas gave over, condescending that the first of his Province should begin at Humber. 1623 HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 95 When the Chirurgians condescend that you may (without danger) get up. 1717 *Col. Rec. Penn.* III. 36 The Governour at last Condescended, that the said Commissions be Issued.

*e. trans. To concede, vouchsafe (a thing); to deign to give or grant. Obs.*

1590 SANDOVS *Europe's Syn.* (1632). 196 Some of the later Popes condescend to give of Bavaria the Cup in the Sacrament. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 185 That Nation

which the Almighty was pleased to Honour so far as to condescend his Presence and Revelation to. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 130 No answers having yet been condescended to any of these [applications].

*f. intr. To assent to (a statement, opinion, etc.).*

1548 *Grst Pr. Masse* 122 To this the Catholijques condescende as most certayn. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. 60 To that opinion I must needs condescend.

*g. To come to an agreement; to agree or determine with, or together. f. a. to do (a thing). Obs.*

1494 FAYAN II. xxx. 23 Both brethrene... condescended and agreed to lede their both hosts into Gallia. 1549 *Compt. Sent.* xii. 102 That condescendit to cheis the leyst of tua euillis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 793 The nobles and commons... have fully condescended and utterly determined to make humble petition. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix, § 9 They easily condescended to think it... fit that God, etc.

*h. that and obj.-clause. Obs.*

a 1552 *ILLAND Brit. Coll.* (1774) II. 469 This Edward de Baillol condescendit with Edward King of England... that, etc. 1610 in J. J. Raven *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 69 The parishioners... did... condescend and agree that the bell-frame should be repayed. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 58 They did all condescend and order... that no subject to your Majesty should commit any more such abuses.

*i. upon, on, or to (an action, measure, etc.); often with indirect pass. Mostly Sc. or north.*

1509 *BARCLAY Shep of Fobys* (1570) 140 Then must they to some agreement condescende. 1549 COVILLARD *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Arg't. Which points were for a time only condescended upon. 1565 ALLEN in *Fulke's Two Treatises* (1577) 425 The Patriarche... fully condescending with the Romane Church vpon the truth of purgatory. 1619 DALRON *Country Just.* cxxiii. (1630) 375 Justices of Peace did condescend upon certain articles. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. 90 The governour assembled the three estates at Edinburgh, which together condescended to the raising of an army. 1652 N. RIDING *Rec. V.* 207 That the Clarke of the Peace enter this ensuing agreement... it being fully condescended unto at this Sessions. 1678 A. LOVELL *tr. La Fontaine's Mtl. Duties Caval.* 138 The Engineers having... with him condescended on the way by which the line of Circumvallation is to be carried.

*j. absol. To enter into an agreement; to conspire. Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 685 To condescende or take parte against the house of Yorke.

*k. To be condescended; to be agreed. Obs.*

1586 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 361 And when that he on hir was condescended, Him thought his choi might nought be amended. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. xx. (1554) 204 b. The sayd brethren were fully condescended Upon this point. c 1490 HARRING *Chron.* cxxvii. iv. They were by appointment Accorded well, and clerely condescived. 1522 SKILTON *Why not to Court* 1020 Thirfles, and gracelesse, Together are hended, And so condescended, That, etc. 1522 WIST *Symbol.* i. § 203 The said parties to these present Indentures bin condescended and agreed in manner... following.

*l. trans. To agree upon, consent to. Chiefly in pass. (with it). Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 786 III. 174 Some deme that ther shall be condyscended, that iff E. p. come to London that his costs shall be payed for. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Recs. Oxford* 109 It is condescived by the hole Counsaill, that the fyshmongers shall have all the stondyngs. 1587 *Fleming Contin. Holinshed* III. 122 1/2 All the contributions which are agreed and condescended. 1594 WEST *Symbol.* ii. *Chancery* § 119 Which said order and arbirment, he the said R. together with your said Orator did willingly agree and condescend. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 77 It was condescended among his friends, that twenty-four gentlemen... should weekly attend.

*m. intr. To agree, harmonize, or concur.*

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xlv. Thay [singers] condescend sa well in an accord. 1549 *Compt. Sent.* xi. 98 Thai al beand ane be ane examinit condescendit in ane answer. *Ibid.* xx. 186. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 729 Aganish quhome... We condescend all heir in vnioun. 1571 *Sempill Ballades* 130 Thocht on ane course we can nocht condescend.

III. To settle or fix upon a particular point.

*n. intr. To settle down to, come definitely to (a point in narration, etc.). Obs.*

c 1286 CHAUCER *Spr. T.* 399, I sholde to the knotte [of my tale] condescende. 1490 *Caxton Ruydas* xvi. 66 He abode longe... wythoute to sette his purpose to condescende to any parte of that he wold do. 1528 GARDINER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxiv. 62 His hool[iness]... doth desire them with spede to condescend to oon opinion or other.

*o. To come to particulars. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* f 268 3e han wel and couenably taught me as in general, etc. But now wold I fayn 3e wolde condescende as in especial & telle me, etc.

*p. esp. To condescend upon; to pitch or fix upon, specify, particularize, mention particularly or by name. Sc.; but condescend upon particulars has recently appeared in Eng. newspapers.*

1549 *Compt. Sent.* xx. (1872) 278, I can nocht condescend in special on na man that hes committit ony trasoun. 1634 CARRIE *Necess. Separ.* (1840) 95 The prophet... condescended upon no time, lest he should have been convinced of a lie. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Pict.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 90 Spottiswood condescendeth on the year of Christ 370, when Hergustus was king of the Picta. 1717 *Watson's Corr.* (1841) II. 300, I know not well how to condescend on particulars. 1807 HENDRICK *Arran* 134 No one could condescend on any specific harm these animals had done. 1887 *Times* 18 Mar. When he condescends upon particulars, he certainly has some damaging facts to produce. 1888 *Fall Mail* G. 4 Aug. 1/2 We are not going to condescend upon particulars.

*q. with clause (with or without upon).*

c 1606 in Aubrey *Misc.* (1722) 199 Thus his Sight could not inform him whether the Arrow should be shot in him alive or dead, neither could he condescend whether near or afar

off. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 2-4 When the witnesses were not specially designed in a deed, or perhaps not so much as named, the party founding on it was... allowed to condescend who the witnesses were.

*d. (?) trans. To specify particularly. Obs.*

1720 *Will of Wall* (Somerset Ho.), I condescende, ordayne, and make [A and B] myn executors.

*f. Condescend, ppl. a. Agreed; see prec. 9.*

**Condescendence** (kond'sendens). Also -ance. [a. F. *condescendance* (= It. *condescendenza*, Sp. *condescendencia*), f. L. type \**condescend-entia*, f. pr. ppl. of *condescendere*; see above and -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. Condescension; complaisance; compliance, concession.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* Pref. § 29 With more rigor, and lesse indulgence and condescendence to the desires of flesh and blood. 1695 R. BARCLAY *Aph. Quakers* vii. § 8. 223 We must, in condescendence to some, use this word. 1700 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 461 This resolution does not proceed from any condescendence to the Roman Catholics. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 277 The offer... was an unusual condescendence. 1868 E. S. FROULKES *C. C. Creed or Crown's Cr.* 41 The Alexandrine fathers, A.D. 362, under S. Athanasius, probably went greater lengths in condescendence than any Council before or since.

2. Sc. A specification of particulars.

In *Scots law*, an articulate statement, on the part of the pursuer, of the grounds of action, which, with the answers of the defender admitting or denying these, and a note of pleas in law for both parties, is annexed to a summons, and forms a part of it.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 84 (Jam.) As by the particular condescendence contained in their imprinted protestations at large does appear. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 294 The party... was... allowed to condescend who the witnesses were; which condescendence, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Irish Mtd.* v. I'll take a day to see and answer every article of your condescendence. 'Open Record' (in an Action in the Court of Session), 1888. Contents: i. Summons; ii. Condescendence for Pursuer, and Answers thereto for Defender; iii. Pleas in Law for Pursuer; iv. Pleas in Law for Defender; v. Interlocutors.

**Condescendency.** ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. with the later form of the suffix, -ENCY.] Condescension; condescending quality or nature.

1657 W. GUTHRIE *Chr. Ct. Interest* (1825) 230 God's condescendency and love to that great and primary promise. c 1670 AVARY *Let. in Boyle's Wks.* VI. 610 (R.) The request and condescendency which you have already shown me. 1702 C. MATTHEW in *Alleg. Chr.* ii. iv. (1852) 126 The governour... with his usual condescendency, made a speech. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* 41 A striking instance... of his condescendency.

**Condescendent.** [ad. L. *condescendens*, pr. ppl. of *condescendere*.] One who condescends.

1824-9 LONDON *Imag. Court.*, *Millon*, etc. (1846) II. 235 1/2 The riotous supporters of the condescendent falling half asleep, he... flings the door behind him, and escapes.

**Condescender.** *rare.* [f. CONDESCEND v. + -ER.] One who condescends.

1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XI. Pref. 20 A condescender to human infirmities.

**Condescending** (kond'sendnig), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONDESCEND; an act of condescension.

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 174 Our yielding and condescending... to the desires... of private and particular men. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Aph.* 184 Theoria's beautiful belongings match Opora's lavish condescendings.

**Condescendingly**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That condescends; characterized by, or showing, condescension. *Now*, usually, Making a show, or assuming the air, of condescension; patronizing.

1707 WATTS *Hymn*, How condescending, and how kind, Was God's eternal Son! a 1748 — [J.] A very humble and condescending air. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 138 Standing as if struck to stone While condescending Majesty looks on. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lett. & Ess.* 199 The condescending manner of a German prince. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. iii. 199 He was never condescending with us, never didactic or authoritative.

2. Consenting, agreeing. *Obs.*

1654 KARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 376, I was often condescending to the death of what you loved.

3. Sc. Particularizing, going into details.

1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 97 (Jam.) That universal conviction is not general... but it is particular and condescending.

**Condescendingly** (kond'sendnigli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a condescending manner; with condescension, or a show of it.

1663 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 50 But familiarly and condescendingly setting out the Creation. a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* ii. (1793) 66 So condescendingly gracious art Thou. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. iv. 85 He condescendingly asked them to 'think he was one of them'. 1863 FR. A. KIMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 63 These simple remedies... are... sometimes condescendingly adopted by science.

**Condescendingness.** *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Condescending quality or character.

1880 HOWE *Let. conc. Stirling's Serms.* Wks. (1834) 179 1/2 Christian condescendingness and goodness of temper.

**Condescendment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *condescendement* (14th c. in Godef.); see CONDESCEND and -MENT.] Consent, agreement.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xix. 255 Their respective Condescendments to what should be noted... by them. *Ibid.* iii. xli. 341 A Condescendment to a... friendly Treaty.

**Condescension** (kɒndɛnsənʃən). Also 7-dis-cen-sion, 7-8, -descen-tion. [ad. late L. *condescensio-nem*, n. of action from *condescendere* to CONDESCEND: see -ION. Also in 16th c. F.] The action, habit, or quality of condescending.

1. Voluntary abnegation for the nonce of the privileges of a superior; affability to one's inferiors, with courteous disregard of difference of rank or position; condescendingness.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 187 The duke, according to his usual openness and condescension, told him, etc. 1677 HALE *Contempt. Lord's Prayer* ii. 104 Give us a sense of thy Great Condescension to thy weak and sinful Creatures. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 3 Familiarity in Inferiors is Sauciness; in Superiors, Condescension. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 6 My old friend receiving me with all the insolence of condescension. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 With the most provoking air of condescension.

b. with pl.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 330 He [Christ] was to expiate mans Pride in the lowest Condescension possible. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 6 He concludes himself insulted by condescensions. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* ii. 11, You have spoiled them by your condescensions.

† 2. The action of descending or stooping to things unworthy. *Obs.*

1643 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 313 Of all Bishops, he [S. Cyprian] did acts of the greatest condescension, and seeming declination of episcopal authority. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) I. ii. 17 Every vice, every condescension was imputed to the Duke that the Prince might be stimulated to avoid them.

3. Gracious, considerate, or submissive deference shown to another; complaisance. ? *Obs.*

1650 T. B. [AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 38 To answer his humour with a condescension at the first word. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 43 In compliance and condescension to the custom of their Country. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 13 He did it only in condescension to their Weakness. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* i. vi. Their extreme servility and condescension to their superiors. 1799 W. GILPIN *Sermon* I. ix. (R.), If we are displeased with an opposition to our humours, we ought to shew a condescension to the humours of others. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. x. 292 A man who thus showed no condescension to the feelings of his age.

† 4. The action or fact of acceding or consenting; concession. *Obs.*

1648 MANTON *Spir. Language* 2 In obedience to your Order, and condescension to the requests of some Friends, I have now made it [this Sermon] publick. 1664 DIX. ALBEMARLE in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 99 That some condescensions and abatements be made for peace sake. c 1720 Lett. fr. Miss's *Frul.* (1722) I. 238, I almost doubt your condescension to my Request.

† **Condescensional**, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to condescension.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 206 These and such like are the condescensional characters of comfort.

† **Condescensive**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *condescensivus*, f. *condescere* - ppl. stem of *condescendere*: see -IVE.] Characterized by or given to condescension.

a 1677 BARROW *Sermon* (1820) II. 240 It rendereth him civil, condescensive, kind and helpful to those who are in a meaner state. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 63. 1/4 A condescensive accommodation to Humane Capacity. 1747 E. POSTON *Prattler* I. 137 Most of them are... so condescensive to leave it to me to chuse.

• Hence † **Condescensively** adv., -ness.

1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 501 Let us exercise... condescensiveness of spirit, in all our transactions with our meanest brethren. 1807 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sac.* 268 The rite was condescensively adopted... from the Paganism of Egypt.

† **Condescent**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 -discent. [f. CONDESCEND, after DESCENT (f. *descendere*).]

1. Consent, agreement; assent, compliance.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 123 Me dare they nat dysplese by no descent. 1540 ACT 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Every such conclusion, covenant, bargain, consident and agreement shal stand. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* N. T. 352 In a gracious descent and approbation. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* i. ii. 7 This is an after consent and act of grace.

2. Condescension; act of condescending.

a 1638 MEDB. *Wks.* i. xl. 221 The third Circumstance is God's descent unto man, in that... he comes himself in person. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 235 It is a descent and debasement for the present. 1753 M. BARNES *Sermon* 17 Oct. (1685) 5 By a wonderful Condescent, He accommodated his Doctrines to the Reason... of his Auditors.

Condescent, -send, *Obs.* ff. CONDESCEND.

† **Condescentious**, a. *Obs.* [f. CONDESCENT - sion; see -OUS: after words like *pretentious*, etc.] = CONDESCENSIVE.

1651 MR. LOVE'S *Case* 49 Had the State judg'd it meet to be... condescentious to his humors and desires.

† **Condesire**, v. *Obs.* [f. CON + DESIRE v.] *trans.* To desire greatly.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy*, Neyther is this our Innocency only to be con-desired in respect... of man.

Condet, -deth(e), -deyt, *Obs.* ff. CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

Condiend, *Obs.* f. CONDESCEND.

Condicion, *Obs.* f. CONDITION.

† **Condict**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *condictus*, pa. pp. of *condicere* to talk over, agree upon.]

1656-BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Condict*, an accord or agreement.

1658-PHILLIPS, *Condict*, an appointment or composition.

Condict: see CONDITE a<sup>1</sup>, CONDUCT, CONDUIT.

**Condictitious**, a. *Rom. Law.* [f. L. *condictici-us*, f. *condicere* -us; see prec. and -ITIOUS.] Of or pertaining to a demand of restitution; *condictitious action* = L. *actio condicticia*.

1774 BR. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 87 Condictitious Actions, granted to Rei, or Defendants... against Actores, or Plaintiffs, who had inserted in their Libels a greater sum than was due.

**Condictio** (kɒndɪkʃən). *Rom. Law.* [ad. L. *condictio-nem* formal claim of restitution, n. of action f. *condicere* to give formal notice, *spec.* to give notice of a formal claim of restitution, f. *con-* together + *dicere* to say, tell.] A formal claim of restitution; reclaim of undue payment.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contracts* I. 201 It cannot be recovered... by an action of condictio of undue payment. 1880 MURHEAD *tr. Instit. Gaius* iv. § 18 This procedure therefore was quite properly called *condictio*; for the pursuer gave notice to his opponent to appear on the thirtieth day for the appointment of a judge. In now giving the name of condictio to the personal action in which we maintain that something ought to be given to us, our language is not so appropriate; for at the present day there is no notice given.

Condicyle, *Obs.* f. CONDICIOL.

**Condidle** (kɒndɪd'l), v. *dial.* [Colloquial formation from CON- and DIDDLE.] *trans.* To make away with (either by waste or pilfering).

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* II. (Dial. Soc.) 56 Ha wud zoon ha be condidled. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iv, 'Twig the old connoisseur', said the Squire to the Knight, 'he is condiddling the drawing'. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Condidle*, to take away by trickery. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Condidle*, to take away clandestinely; to filch.

Hence **Condidlement**.

1857 CHAMBERLAIN *Frul.* VII. 354 Don't put everything of value out of sight, as though you were afraid of some condidlement.

Condie, var. of CONDUCE v. *Obs.* to conduct.

**Condign** (kɒndɪn), a. Forms: 5 condyngne, 5-6 condyngne, 5-7 condigne, 6 condyngne (Sc. condign), 6-condign. [a. F. *condigne*, ad. L. *condignus* (med.L. also -*dingnus*) wholly worthy, f. *con-* together, altogether + *adignus* worthy.]

† 1. Equal in worth or dignity (to). *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXIV. vii, This Kyng Arthure, to whom none was condigne Throgh all the world. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 6 And yet be not the paysons of the world condyngne ne worthy to the glorye to come. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Rom. viii. 18 The passions of this time are not condigne [Vulg. *condignus*, Wyclif & 16th c. *rom.* worthy] to the glorie to come. 1854 SYN. DONELL *Balder* xxiii, x6 Rank after mingling rank... but each Condign, and in a personality Contest.

† 2. Worthy, deserving. Const. of, to do a thing. a. Of persons. *Obs.* (or arch.)

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* ii. 1744 She hath great honour... As most condigne to beare the principallite. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xxiv, There shall nat lacke here after condigne writers to registre his notes. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 He of Laurell is condign, who whye can with profit, pleasure ming. 1596 SPENCER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 11 Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most condigne. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Parat.* vi. 147 The persuasion that [our fellow-men] are condigne objects of such treatment.]

b. Of things. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1570) 202 This noble Citie... Condigne to be governed by an emperor. 1534 WILKINSON *Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 20 That we shal gaine yet the condigne merites of the man. 1632 LYNGGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 207 My own weak judgment... could never mount to the true acquittance of his condign merit.

† 3. Worthily deserved, merited, fitting, appropriate; adequate. *Obs.* (or arch.), exc. as in b.

In 16-17th c. exceedingly common in *condign laud*, *praise*, *thanks*.

1413 LYNG. *Pylger. Soule* ii. xlii. (1859) 48 Take him vp in to thy blyse on hye in what degree that to hym is condyngne. 1530 *Fruyte of Redemp.* (W. de W.) Aij. A frayle man... sayleth in thy condyngne laude. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Introd. Wks. 1271/2 To tourne vnto God... & geue him condigne thanks for the same. 1555 EYEN *Decades* 17 Every man shall receave condigne rewards or punishment. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 26 In thy condigne praise. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pae. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 159 To whom we render condigne thanks. 1683 TR. *Erasmus's Moria* Enc. 104 Heaven can never be a condign reward for their meritorious life. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* to The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as condign.]

b. Since the end of 17th c. commonly used only of appropriate punishment: a use originating in the phraseology of Tudor Acts of Parliament.

JOHNSON 1755 says, 'It is always used of something deserved by crimes.' Dr QUINCEY *Templars's Dial.* Wks. IV. 188 note, 'Capriciously the word *condign* is used only in connection with the word *punishment*. These and other words, if unlocked from their absurd imprisonment, would become extensively useful. We should say, for instance, "condign honour", "condign reward", "condign treatment" (treatment appropriate to the merits). [Cf. 1873 in 3.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* xiii. vii. 64 The godly power... Onto the wikkety Sawlis... Hes send condign punytion, and just panys. 1533-4 ACT 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Former statutes... for lacke of condigne punishment... be littell feared or regarded. a 1592 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 273 To punish treason with condigne reward. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Ham. VI.* iii. 130 Condigne punishment. 1614 BR. HALL

*Recoll. Treat.* 1224 And plague thee with a condigne death. 1642 *Declar. Ho. Comm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 25 That the Authors... shall be... brought to this House to receive condign Punishment. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xx. 127 So shall [I] not fail of condign punishment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 575 He had been brought to condign punishment as a traitor. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 195 To wreak condign vengeance on the common oppressor of them all.

**Condignity** (kɒndɪɡnɪtɪ). [ad. med.L. *condignitas*, f. *condignus* CONDIGN: f. *condignus*.]

† 1. Worthiness, merit. *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Ded., To sing to our posterity This Noblest Work after it selfe Condignitie. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 92 While the soul tastes its own act... apprehends the condignity and fitness of it.

b. *spec.* in *Scholastic Theol.* That worthiness of eternal life which a man may possess through good works performed while in a state of grace.

1554 T. SAMSON in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 They so enwrap themselves with their terms... with merit of congruence and merit of condignity. a 1623 W. PLIMMER *Justif.* 31. 1654 TRAPE *Comm. Job* xxxv. 7 The Papists... talk of works of super-elevation, and of... merit of condignity. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. v. 72 Able to deserve Grace, neither with the Merit of Condignity, nor with that of Congruity. 1824 HOOK *Ch. Dial.* s. v., The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his natural state so to live as to deserve the (Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation; this natural fitness (*congruitas*) for grace, being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (*condignus*) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy, is not introduced. This is the merit of condignity.

† 2. Desert; what one deserves. *Obs.*

1653 BAXTER *Herc. Petiti. Def.* 17 If God should bring to condignity their Town-Clerks. 1654 II. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 8 Theirs was also the greater condignity of the Block.

**Condignly** (kɒndɪɡnli), adv. [f. CONDIGN + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a condign or worthy way; worthily, agreeably to deserts, deservedly; suitably, adequately.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 42 For our lady... The forward zate and temple condignly should be. 1526 *Peter. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Man may not in such a case condignly or worthily merite grace. 1548 ACT 2 *Edw. VI.* c. 24 § 1 Condignly to punish such Persons. 1578 *Ar. Prayer* in *Prin. Prayer* (1851) 465 Our merciful Quene... for whom we most condignly give these thanks. 1672 SIR C. WYVIL *Triple Crown* 28 The good works of just persons do merit Eternal Life. Condignly. 1788 PAUL *11th Lett.* v. xviii. 36 To see his enemy condignly punished. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Ch.* (1865) II. vii. viii. 337 The tremendous mystery of this Crown-Prince must... be condignly punished. 1860 PUSLY *Min. Proph.* 187 As though ye honoured God condignly.

**Condignness** (kɒndɪɡnɪnəs), n. Also 6-8 condignes s. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts ('J.'): condignity.

1581 MARRICH *Bk. Notes* 712 He shall haue euerlasting lyfe, at that time when he hath deserved it of a condignes, by his good works. 1730-6 in BAILLY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Condil, *Obs.* f. CANILE.

**Condiment** (kɒndɪmɪnt), n. Also 5 condyment. [a. F. *condiment*, ad. L. *condimentum*, f. *condi-re* to preserve, pickle: see CONDITE a<sup>1</sup>.] Anything of pronounced flavour used to season or give relish to food, or to stimulate the appetite.

(Some medical writers class tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks, as condiments; but they are not ordinarily so called.)

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 593 This condymnt is eey and jocounde. *Ibid.* xii. 351 This moone is made olyve in condymnt. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 630 As for Raddish, and Tarragon... they are for Condiments. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxii, Many things are swallowed by animals... for condiment, gust or medication. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, He proceeded to spread the board... with salt, spices, and other condiments. 1869 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N. I.* Editor's Pref. 29 The intense desire to obtain those Eastern condiments.

b. fig.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 100 Make it sauiory wyl be condiment of by wisdom. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon* (1686) III. xiv. 218 Hope... is the incentive, the support, the condiment of all honest labour. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. 162 The virtues of Jesuitism, seasoned with that fatal condiment.

† **Condiment**, v. *rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To season or flavour with a condiment; to spice.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 525 Use this ferment Fur musty brede, whom this wol condymnt. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 251 Simon, one of the great masters of the condimenting art. 1824 BARNHAM *Indulgent* xxi. 487 Unless it be most carefully condimented and seasoned.

**Condimental**, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a condiment or relish; spicy.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., There could be but little condimental in an incessant harping on a dreary theme. 1882 N. Y. *Tribune* 9 Aug., There may be need of occasional condimental relishes.

Conding, *Obs.* Sc. f. CONDIGN.

Condiscend e, etc., *Obs.* ff. CONDESCEND, etc.

**Condisciple** (kɒndɪsɪplɪ). [ad. L. *condiscipulus* fellow-scholar, f. *con-* together with + *discipulus*: see DISCIPLE.] A fellow disciple or scholar; a schoolfellow or fellow-student.



1554 T. MARTIN *Marriage of Priests* (R.). To the sight dearly beloved brethren and condisciples dwelling together. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xi. 16 Thomas . . said to his condisciples, Let us also goe, to die with him. 1677 GALT *Cyt. Gentiles* II. iii. 112 Melissus, who was condisciple with Zeno, under Xenophanes. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 118 If you visit me . . it must be as a condisciple: for I am but a learner. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 332 We adjourn to a great dinner where old condisciples meet.

**Condiseyon, -dision**, obs. ff. **CONDITION**.

**Condise**, obs. pl. of **CONDUIT**.

† **Condisepose**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. **CON-** + **DISPOSE**.] *trans.* To dispose or arrange together. 1677 LANE *Spr. Tale* p. 59 A manlie sight, of lustie bodie, nimble condiseposed.

**Condissend**, obs. f. **CONDESCEND**.

† **Condistinguish**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. **CON-** + **DISTINGUISH**.] *trans.* To contradistinguish.

1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* iii. (1658) 27 That thing if it be condistingued from its Quantity or Divisibility, must of it self be indivisible.

**Condit**, obs. f. **CONDUIT**, **CONDUIT**.

† **Conditaneous**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *conditaneus*, f. *condit-us* pickled: see **CONDITE**.] That may be seasoned, pickled, or preserved.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721 in *BAILEY*, etc.

† **Condite**, *sb.* Obs. [ad. F. *condit* in same sense, or its source L. *conditum*, neuter of *conditus* preserved, pickled, spiced, used subst.: see next.] A preserve or pickle; a conserve, electuary.

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cvii. (1636) 107 Quinces may be . . preserved in syrrop condite. 1650 HARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vii. xlv. (1639) 403 Condites or Electuaries . . to strengthen all kind of vertues. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renew'd Disp.* 106 Called by apothecaries liquid condites.

† **Condite**, *a.* 1. Obs. Also 6 condyte, (-duit, -diot). [ad. L. *condit-us*, pa. pple. of *condire* to season, pickle, preserve, an accessory form of *condire* to put or lay together, lay or store up, preserve, pickle, etc.: see next.] Preserved, pickled; seasoned. (Often construed as a pple.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Iuv.* vi. 222 Other condite hem [i.e. roses] kepe in pottes clene. 1533 ELIOT *Cast. Ikethe* ii. vii. (1541) 23 Olyves condite in salte lykoure, taken at the begynnyng of a meale doth corroborate the Stomake. 1544 PHILAR *Regine* (1560) B viij b, Take once in a wieke, a microbolane condite. 1600 VINNIER *Via Recta* vi. 106 Greene condite Ginger. 1633 TREAS. *Ibid. Secrets* x, Plumme, condit in syrrop. 1639 ANCIORAN *Gate of Tongues* x20 Most of the nukes . . are wont to be sprinkled with the powder of spices, or to be condite with aromaticke confections.

**Condite**, *a.* 2. rare. [ad. L. *condit-us*, pa. pple. of *condire* to put or lay together, put or lay away, hide, etc., f. *con-* together + *dirē*, -*dirē* to put.]

† 1. Abstruse, recondite. Obs.

1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* i. 5 That I may . . comprehend and explain those condite Mysteries.

2. Put together. *nonce-wd.*

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C's Lett.* III. 17 Masses of incoherent or semi-condite rubbish.

† **Condite**, *v.* 1. Obs. Also 6 condyte. [f. L. *condit-* ppl. stem of *condire*: see **CONDITE** a.1.]

1. *trans.* To preserve with salt, sugar, spices, or the like: to pickle.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Iuv.* xi. 449 Nowe thai condite her must gession That wol with gippe her wythes medicyne. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. I. j b, Sum vse to condyte this herbe with dittany to ente it. 1578 LYVE *Dodens* i. x. 18 The route conditid or preserved with hony. *Ibid.* vi. liii. 738 Olyves conditid in salt or brine. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 391 And with that sweet Compound condites such Gallinawories. 1637 W. COLKS *Adam in Eden* lxxix, Eating some of the roote of Knula conditid. 1723 BRADLEY *Ram. Dict.* s. v. *Sallet*, Eaten raw or conditid.

2. To embalm. Also *fig.*

1649 JRR. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. 173 The Disciples having devoutly composed his body to buriall . . washed it and conditid it with spices and perfumes. 1651 — *Holy Dying* v. § 8 (1727) 253 With great art did condite the bodies, and laid them in charnel-houses. 1659 R. H. *Paradox. Assertions* 44 (T.) A good name is a precious ointment which will condite our bodies best, and preserve our memories.

3. To season, flavour.

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Strong meat, and very well Condited. 1679 EVELYN *Nsem.* (1857) II. 146, I dined . . at the Portugall Ambassadors . . the dishes were trifling, hashed and condited after their way.

b. *fig.*

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxiii. Wks. IV. 207 That point of truth, wherewith the Romanist seeks to condite or sweeten the poisonous fruit of his idolatrous . . speculations. 1670 SANDERSON *Prof. Ussher's Power Princes*, Writings . . conditid to the gust and palate of the Publisher.

Hence † **Condited** ppl. *a.* preserved, pickled; † **Conditing** vbl. *sb.* preserving, pickling.

1666 H. MASON *Edwards's Fast* ii. 9 Electuaries and conditid things. *Ibid.* ii. 13 Preserved stuffe, and conditid junctures. 1650 JAM. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1727) 81 Condited or pickled mushrooms. 1678 — *Serm.* 106 Enjoy . . the conditid Bellies of the Scarus. 1682 GREW *Iduseum* (R.). Much after the same manner as the sugar doth in the conditing of pears, quinces, and the like.

† **Condite**, *v.* 2. Obs. rare. [f. L. *condit-* ppl. stem of *condire* to put together, etc.: see **CONDITE** a.2.] *trans.* To put together, compose.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 8 Some haue sayd, the scull to be conditid, and made of two walles which they call Tables.

† **Condite**, *pa. pple.* Obs. rare. [var. of *conduit* = **CONDUIT** *pa. pple.*] Conducted.

c 1430 LYNG *Vita Beati Maria* (MS. Soc. Ant. 134 f. 23 b), But condite only of be sterre shene.

**Condite**, obs. f. **CONDUIT**, **CONDUIT**.

† **Condite-ment**, Obs. [f. **CONDITE** v.1 + **-MENT**.] 1. = **CONDIMENT**, seasoning, spice. Also *fig.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 10 A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some condite-ment of the mathematics.

† 2. 'A composition of conserves, powders, and spice, made up in the form of an electuary, with a convenient quantity of syrrop' (Phillips 1696). Obs. Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

**Condition** (kəndi'ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 condition, with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *c* and *sc*, *o* and *ou*, (5 conditi(s)oun, -ducion); 5-6 condition. [ME. *condicion*, a. OF. *condicion* (*condicion*), (cf. Pr. *condicio*, Sp. *condicion*, It. *condizione*), ad. L. *conditio-nem* (in later times, through the running together of palatalized *c* and *t*, commonly spelt *conditiō-n*) a compact, stipulation, agreement upon terms; app. immediately related to *condicere* to talk a thing over together, agree upon, f. *con-* together + *dicere* to declare, tell, say, etc., weak stem *dic-* in *-dicus*, *-dicax*, etc. (see **DICOR**); cf. esp. *dicion-* command, rule, sway, authority. It had already in Lat. the senses 'situation, position, rank, circumstances, nature, manner,' as in II. The spelling with *t* is rare in Eng. before 1550. Kindred Lat. formations are *capio*, *legio*, *regio*, *religio*, *obditio*, etc. The spelling *conditio* led to the notion that the word was a deriv. of L. *condire*, *condit-*: see **CONDIRE** v.2.]

1. A convention, stipulation, proviso, etc.

1. Something demanded or required as a prerequisite to the granting or performance of something else; a provision, a stipulation.

c 1325 SHORRHAM 64 Hit is wykked condicoun . . 3ef he seyth ich will have . . 3ef thou deist suche a dede Of queade. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlvii. 26 The preestis loond, that free was to this condicoun. 14 . . Purific. Marie 128 Thy law . . Ne was not put but by condycoun Only to hem that corrupt weren by kynd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 1 The condycoun, requyred to a pilgrym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iii. 108, I had rather be a Countrie servant maide Then a great Queene, with this condition. 1611 Butler *Lube* xiv. 32. 1614 RALLIGH *Hist. World* ii. 273 He then, while he feared his owne life, stood upon no condition. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 759 Wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? 1758 WELSHY II xs. (1872) X. 308 The word condition means neither more nor less than something *sine qua non*, without which something else is not done. 1834 MENWIN *Angler in W.* II. 153 The conditions were that at a given signal the parties were to advance . . and to fire when they pleased. 1871 JENKINS *Bunsen in Hare Life* II. vii. 416 In no case could France have obtained more favorable conditions.

b. On, upon (under, up, in, by, of, with) the (this, that, such, &c) condition that; now, usually, on condition that.

c 1360 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 750, I telle hyt the up a condicoun That thou shalt hoolly, etc. c 1381 — *Parl. Foules* 407 But natheles, in this condicoun . . That she agre to his eleccion. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xix. 474 In condicoun . . bat how konne defende. And rule pi rewme in reson. 1400 *Savitone Bab.* 607 Yppon a condicion I graunte the My doghter. 1450 MERLIN xiv. 203 We be come to serve yow, with this condicion, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. c 1532 L. BERNERS *Ysaie* xiv. 149 He wolde pardon hym on the condycoun that he shulde neuer after trespas hym. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xi. 2, I wil make a couteant with you, of [1611] on this condicion, that I maye thrust out all your right eyes. 1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 125 Certayn landys were gyven . . under such condycoun that, etc. 1559 NORTH tr. *Guesard's Diall* Pr. 102 *af* To forebare all the pleasures . . with condicion that they might be free from the annoyaunce. 1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen.* VI. v. iii. 153 Yppon condicion I may quietly Enioy mine owne . . My daughter shall be Henries. 1598 MARLOWE *Yve of Malta* iv. v, Of that condicion I wil drink it up. 1618 RALLIGH *Frerog. Parl.* in *Harl. Mss.* (Mss.) IV. 309 [He] had the fifteenth penny of all goods given him, upon condition to confirm the great charter. 1802 MAM. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 200 Upon express condicion, that he should say nothing. 1855 PRISCOTT *Philip II.* i. vii. (1857) 124 On the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards.

† c. **Condition** was used for *on condition that*. [cf. **CAUSE** conj. = because that.]

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 51, I would I had not, condition she had all. 1603 Life *T. Cranwell* v. iv. 124 It is too true Sir. Would 'twere otherwise, Condition I spent half the wealth I have. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 80 Condition I had gone bare-foot to India.

2. *Law*. In a legal instrument, e.g. a will, or contract, a provision on which its legal force or effect is made to depend.

*Condition* inherent, one attaching to the tenure of property, and descending therewith to the inheritor; c. *precedent*, one that must be fulfilled before the title, advantage, etc., affected by it can take effect; c. *subsequent*, one that remains to be performed after the title, etc., has come into operation, and the non-fulfilment of which may invalidate or extinguish the title or right. *Conditions of sale*, the provisions under which sale by auction takes place.

1688 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* i. xii. 53 b, Hee shall . . observe such conditions as were annexed to the first donation. 1647 *Termes de la Ley* 73 Condition is a restraint or bridle annexed and joyned to a thing, so that by the non-performance or not doing thereof, the partie to the condition shall

receive prejudice and losse, and by the performance and doing of the same, commoditie and advantage. 1818 CRUISS *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 448 Even in a deed there were no precise technical words required to make a condition precedent or subsequent. 1827 J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 251 Conditions, whether precedent or subsequent . . consequences flowing from the distinction, considered.

b. *Estate upon or in condition*: one held subject to certain legal conditions.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 68 a, It is called estate uppon condition, for thus that the estate of the feeoffee is defensible if the condycion bee not perfoimed. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 201 a, Littleton having before spoken of Estates absolute, now beginneth to inreate of estates vpon Condition.

† 3. Agreement by settlement of terms; covenant, contract, treaty. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 336/4 Thenne the condycion made all thynges were made 1edy. 1535 COVERDALE *1sa.* xxviii. 15 Tush . . as for hell we haue made a condicion with it . . it shal not come vpon vs. 1568 GRAITON *Chron.* II. 504 They within were glad to render the towne upon condition. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* F. i. iii. 149 If you repaie me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sum as are Express in the condition. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* iv. (1682) 137 He entred into a reasonable condicion with me. 1718 PLNN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 674 There is no Government in the World, but it must either stand upon Will and Power, or Condition and Contract.

4. Something that must exist or be present if something else is to be or take place; that on which anything else is contingent; a prerequisite.

1340 *Avenb.* 193 Vour condicoun . . wolle by ine elmesse, be uestre is bet me hise yeue gledliche and mid quod faire. c 1400 *Abol. Loll.* 15 Pre condicoun, mak martirdom faire, bat is to sai, rihtwines of be cause, chaitaible pacience of be martir, an vnihtwines of be persewar. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. 17 You deny not that God knoweth from eternity whether the condition of each Event will it self be or not. 1770 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 6 Salvation . . not by the Merit of works, but by works, as a Condition. 1868 M. PARFISON *Academy* Org. iv. 113 The condition of a successful school is the concentration of authority and responsibility on one head. 1875 HAMILTON *Intell. Life* ii. i. 48 Drudgery must be done. 1875 *The condition* of all work whatever, and it is the condition of all success.

b. (As contrasted with *cause*.) Each of the concurring antecedent circumstances viewed as contributory causes of a phenomenon.

1817 COLI *Ring.* *Ring.* Lit. i. vii. 123 The air I breathe, is the condition of my life, not its cause. 1846 MILL *Logic* iii. v. § 3 It is very common to single out one only of the antecedents under the denomination of Cause, calling the others merely Conditions. *Ibid.* The statement of the cause is incomplete, unless in some shape or other we introduce all the conditions. 1889 T. FOWLER *Induct. Logic* 14 In assigning the cause of a phenomenon, it is seldom that the negative conditions are mentioned. *Ibid.* 25 What, when employing popular language, we dignify with the name of Cause is that condition which happens to be most prominent in our mind at the time.

c. *pl.* The whole affecting circumstances under which a being exists.

1846 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bolton) II. 14 But under the best conditions, a voyage is one of the severest tests to try a man. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm.* Sc. I. xii. 371 Geologists now aim to imitate . . the conditions of nature. 1881 ROMANES in *Forin.* Rm. Dec. 790 Environment . . or the sum total of the external conditions of life.

d. A single affecting element or influence.

1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. viii, His arresting voice had brought a new condition into her life.

† 5. A restriction, qualification, or limitation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 80 Sum ping men seien, wittinge bat it is soþ, assermyng þe sentence wiþouten ony condicoun. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 The answered . . yef we etc of this fuite peraventure we shulle dree, that is the putte condicion in her answer. 1661 IRAMIAH I. *Just I'nd.* iii. 44 We are sorry for his sins under a condition, that is, in case they were true. 1811 We are absolutely without condition glad of our own liberty. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. § 6 To impose upon those values, be they innumerable or not, a new condition or restriction.

6. *Logic and Grammar*. A clause expressing a condition in sense 4; in *Logic* called also the *antecedent*, in *Grammar* the *prolasis*, of a conditional proposition or sentence.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 128 All Hypothetical Judgment's obviously consist of two parts, the first of which is called the Condition or Antecedent, and the second, the Consequent; and the assertion or Judgment is, that if the Condition exists, the Consequent follows. 1874 ROSE *Lat. Gram.* II. 240 A condition qualifying an infinitive.

7. *Math.*, etc. The provisions or obligations which an expression or solution is required to fulfil. *Equation of conditions*: see quot.

1823 CRAWF *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Equation of Conditions*: certain equations in the Integral Calculus, of this form

$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}$ , useful in ascertaining whether a proposed fluxion will admit of finite integration or a finite fluent. 1885 LEUCKENHOFF *Criminal's Proj. Geom.* 183 There are four conics which satisfy the given conditions.

8. In *U. S. Colleges*, a technical term of the class system (see **CLASS** 3 b). Candidates for admission to any class, are examined on a fixed schedule of 'studies' or subjects, but may be admitted without passing in some of the subjects, on the condition that the requisite standard in these is attained within a given time. These studies or subjects in arrear are then called *conditions*.

1890 *Catalog. Lafayette College* 20, *Conditions*.—Students entering with conditions are required to make them up

before the end of the term following that of their admission. *Mod. Phelps* was admitted with conditions; he has now made up or worked off his conditions. The Faculty assign him Conic Sections as a condition.

## II. Mode of being, state, position, nature.

9. A particular mode of being of a person or thing; state of being. (Formerly sometimes in pl.: cf. *circumstances*.)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 769 Alstyle als a man waxes alde Jan chaunges his complexion And his maners and his condicion. *Ibid.* 805 þus may men se. . . What þe condicions er of an ald man. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 274 Schortly to say, is nane can tell The halle condicion off A threll. 1599 *WOLSEY* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 The miserable condycion, that I am presently yn. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. ii. 15. 1603 *VERSTEEG Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 261 The heyrtes vnto some good estates or condicions of living. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 208 The Bell is tolled to give notice of his dying condicion. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 181 That he may know how frail His fall'n Condicion is. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* ii. § 10 Having both soul and body sound and in good condicion. 1789 *BENTHAM Priv. Legist.* xviii. 26 note. We speak of the condicion of a trustee as we speak of the condicion of a husband or a father. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* ii. 29 Enquiring into the condicion of his clothes. 1856 *Sra B. Brodie Psychol. Inq.* i. iii. 75 No one . . . can doubt the vast influence which the condicion of the body has on the temper. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 104 The three condicions of a solid, a liquid, and a gas . . . are physical states dependent mainly on Temperature. 1887 *J. H. GILBERT Lect. Growth Root Crogs* 17 What is termed the condicion of land, that is the readily available fertility due to recent accumulations.

† b. *ellipt.* State of matters, circumstance. *In any condition*: in any case, in any circumstances.

c 1286 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* P 245 He moste confessen hym of alle the condicions that bielongen to his synne. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 69 For she founde her avision Right after the condicion, which he her hadde told to-fore. 1557 *NORTH tr. Guesard's Diall Pr.* (1619) 632/1 That . . . hee doe in any condicion return with him.

c. *In condition* (to do a thing); in a state, sufficiently equipped, prepared. Also *out of condition*.

1693 *Men. Cnt. Techeley* iv. 63 The Christian Army . . . was in a condicion not to be taken of a sudden. 1719 *Men. Lewis XIV.* x. 241 And put them out of Condition to keep the Field. 1864 *CARLYLE Fradk. Ct.* (1865) III. viii. ii. 5 The unhappy prodigal is in no condicion to resist farther.

d. *To change (alter) one's condition*: to get married, *arch.* or *dial.*

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 522 P 1 The chief motives to a prudent young woman of fortune for changing her condicion. 1768 in *Wesley's Frul.* 25 May (1827) III. 321 You have also thoughts of altering your condicion; but if you marry him . . . it will draw you from God. 1818 *SCOTT Ht. Midl.* xxvi. She expected him to say 'Jenny, I am gaun to change my condicion'.

10. State in regard to wealth, circumstances; hence, position with reference to the grades of society; social position, estate, rank.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 440 A ryghte grete compaigne . . . Of alle . . . condicions. . . Poore and riche. c 1386—*Prol.* 38. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* vi. xi. (1495) 195 A seruyng woman. of bonde condycion. 1509 *FISHER Foun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* 290 Suche as were of lesse condycion maye encrease in hyer degre of noblenes. 1605 *Br. Hall Medit. & Pous* ii. § 42. I will cast downe my eyes to my inferiours, and there see better men in worse condicion. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. i. 59. I am, in my condicion A Prince. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Pickering 1844) 56 All sorts and condicions of men. 1731 *POPE Ep. Burlington* 183 Honour and shame from no Condicion rise; Act well your part, there all the Honour lies. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* i. (1857) 195 In the middle classes; and even in those of humbler condicion.

† b. Formerly in pl. = Circumstances. *Obs.* 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Baasts* (1673) 206 The condicions of their families. 1646 *F. HAWKINS Youth's Behav.* ii. (1663) 12 Artificers, and other persons of low condicions. 1692 *tr. Salust* 266 It will not be amiss, briefly to say something of his Conditions and Education.

c. *Person of condition*: i.e. of position, rank, or 'quality'. *arch.*

1673 *Rules of Civility* (ed. 2) 84 If we meet any person of condicion in the street. . . we must always give him the Wall. 1713 *STEELE Counc. Lovers* i. i. Dress'd like a Woman of Condicion. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Econ. Ref. Wks.* 1842 i. 248 Men of condicion naturally love to be about a court; and women of condicion love it much more. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* ix. Such satisfaction as is due from one gentleman of condicion to another. 1859 *BRATON Crookes & Colliers* iii. 108 There were about . . . one hundred women of condicion in the colony.

† 11. Mental disposition, cast of mind; character, moral nature; disposition, temper. *Obs.*

c 1286 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1433 He was so gentil of his condicion. That thoroughout al the court was his renoun. 1470—85 *MALORY Arthur* x. x. How be hit I loue not his condycion, and fayne I wold be from hym. 1534 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) X viij. Women be of a ryght tendre condicion. 1611 *BIRLE A Macc.* xv. 12 A virtuous, and a good man, reuerend in conversation, gentle in condicion, well spoken also. [1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 593 So gentle of condicion was he known.]

† b. pl. Personal qualities; manners, morals, ways; behaviour, temper. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 117 For truly I hold it grete deynte, A kyngis sone yn armes wel to do, And ben of good condicions per to. 1388 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* xiv. 24 Men of wyrmyns condicions were in the lond. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 18 b, I understonde that thou haste amendid thy condycionys. c 1525 *SKELTON Agst. Garmesche* 12 Ye have knavysche condycionys. 1530 *PALSGR.* 208/1 Condycons, maners, *meurs*. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 132 The very True and worthy condicions and behaviours,

that rightly doe produce and make a Gentleman. 1614 *RALIGH Hist. World* iv. iii. § 20 II. 204 Her peruerse condicions made her husband seeke other wyues and Concubines. 1636 *FEATLY Clovis Myst.* xx. 258 To breake their scholars of ill condicions. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 84 He said that Mercy was a pretty lass, but troubled with ill Condicions. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 71 P 14 By the words *ill condicions*, James means, in a woman coquetry, in a man inconstancy. 1830 *SCOTT Diary* 24 Dec. This morning died. Miss Bell Fergusson, a woman of the most excellent condicions.

† 12. Nature, character, quality. *Obs.*

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* 25 In soth, thou shalt fynde but a degrees in al the zodiak of that condicion. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 90 Which [gamut] tetcheth the prolacion Of note and the condicion. c 1400 *MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xviii.* 81 For men of Inde er of bat condicion [Fr. *de tiale nature*] bat bat passe noyt comounly oute of baire awen land. 1844 *CAXTON Curiall* 2 Thynges whyche of theyr owne condicion ben more to be misprised than they that ben shewe by the lyf of another. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 109 A man shapd as you see, and as bold in condicion as he appeareth in shew.

† 13. A characteristic, property, attribute, quality (of men or things). *Obs.*

c 1466 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 85 Hard chese hath the jis condicion in his operacion. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) Dietes* 41 He hadde som condicions of a dogge. 1509 *FISHER Foun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond Wks.* 291 These & many other suche noble condycions lefte vnto her by her Auncetres she kepte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 208/1 Condycony a propertie, *proprieté*. 1551 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 273 Heere is the Cate-log of her Condicions. 1611 *COTGR. s. v. Loup*. The wolfe went to Rome, and left some of his coat, but none of his condicions, behind him. 1632 *HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotica* 177 Excellency of judgement . . . more . . . than any other condicion whatsoever. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 77 The Condicions, or Qualities we ought to observe in the Bark are, etc.

14. *techn.* (from g) a. = Proper or good condition for work, market, etc.

1846 *YOUATT Horse* 465 If the nourishing property of the hay has been impaired . . . the animal will . . . lose condition. 1852 *SMEDLEY L. Arundel* xxiii. 172 If he . . . gets out of condition, it always brings him right again. 1860 *ALLY. Round* No. 66. 384 Philip tugged like a Trojan, but his want of condition told terribly. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xxii. (ed. 3) 293 Great merits for bringing stock into condition. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/3 At Mark-lane to-day English wheat out of condition was unsaleable.

b. *Hop-growing*. The fine yellow powder which contains the bitter aromatic principle that gives hops their value for brewing; the lupulin.

1830 *M. DONOVAN Don. Econ.* i. 165 Dealers . . . value the hops in proportion to the quantity of this powder which they call condition. 1875 *URS Diet. Arts* i. 302 No hop should be gathered till the seed is matured . . . not for the sake of the seed itself, but the nectarium, or farina, technically known as 'the condition', will be in larger particles, and its essential aromatic and bitter qualities more perfectly developed when ripe.

**Condition**, v. [a. OF. *condicionne-r*, corresp. to Sp. *condicionar*, It. *condizionare*, mod. L. *conditiōnāre* (for *condic-*) to impose a condition on, to limit with conditions; f. *conditiōn-* *CONDITIōN* sb.]

1. *intr.* To treat about conditions; to make conditions, make terms; to stipulate, bargain *with*. Also with *indirect passive*. *arch.*

1494 *FABYAN* vii. 643 For y<sup>e</sup> great stomake of the father, y<sup>e</sup> wolde not be condycioned with of y<sup>e</sup> sone, this varyaunce contynued atwene them. 1550 *BALE Apol.* 59 (R.) Here he tymeth and condycioneth with God which approueth nothyng. 1566 *SPENSER State Irell* 75 Dishonourable . . . to condicion or make any tearmes with such Rascalls. 1658—9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 59 Will any of you bring in a tenant into your house before you condicion with him? 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. xv. 122 They were condicioned with to teach the religion . . . that should be established. 1825 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* iii. iii. 286 She trembling and condicioning, they loud and insolent.

b. *Const. for* († of) a thing.

1553 *W. CHOLMELEY in Camd. Misc.* (1853) II. 4. I condicioned with my sayde workman for the terme of x yerres. c 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 51 Condicioning with him of some painfull penance and satisfaction. 1639 *TULLER Holy War* i. ii. (1840) 3 If they exceeded the time they condicioned for. 1791 *FAINE Rights N.* (ed. 4) 140 When the people of England sent for George the First, they ought at least to have condicioned for the abandonment of Hanover. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1227 The labourers . . . might condicion for any proportion of the product of their labour . . . which would still leave the capitalist, etc.

2. *trans.* To stipulate or bargain for; to make the condition, make it a condition.

a. with *inf.* or *subord.* cl.

1549 *LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27 God condycioned with the Jewes, that theyr king should be suche a one as he hym self wold chose them. 1570 *DEC Math. Pref.* 26 I vse here to condicion, the thing measured, to be on Land. 1578 *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 362 He condicioneth to haue of us the consent of faith and obedience. 1628 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Eiv. It is condicioned betwixt us, that I should not name him. 1634—5 *BRERETON Trmo.* (1844) 9 Except the wife and husband condicion and conclude formally in writing . . . that the longest liver take all. 1792 *CHITMAN Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 11 Bond condicioned that J. should not depart the liberties. 1849 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1870) i. iv. 34 He only condicioned that the marriage should not take place before his return.

† b. with *simple object*. *Obs.*

1573 *CAMPION Hist. Irell* xi. (1631) 34 Conditioning withall their assistance to chase the Romanes out of Britaine. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* i. iii. i. 199 Who being not rich by patrimony, take these iourneys onely for experience, and to be inabled to that expence, doe condition this reasonable

gaine. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxvi. 276 He recommended himself to my favour at parting . . . not offering to condition anything with me.

c. *To agree by stipulation to do something.*

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* (1629) 185 Captain Powell not having performed his service in the West Indies he conditioned with the Company. 1629 *R. HILL Pathw. Piety* i. 151 We condition with him to obey him. 1722 *Dr. Fox Col. Jack* (1840) 309 The full sum in gold which I had conditioned to pay. 1889 *Temple Bar Nov.* 342 He conditioned in his marriage settlement to give her half his goods.

3. *To subject to something as a condition; to make dependent on a condition to be fulfilled; to make conditional on, upon.*

1530 [see *CONDITIONING* vbl. sb.]. 1644 *J. GOODWIN Dang. Fighting agst. God* 25 This liberty of choosing Pastors . . . is so conditioned, that it smiles only upon the rich. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 183 He has gone so far as even to condition the existence of the revenue itself with the exclusion of the company, his masters, from all interference whatsoever. 1884 *CHILD Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ballads* ii. xxix. 260/2 A sea-fairy sends a maid to Arthur with a magnificent gift, which is, however, conditioned upon his granting a boon. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Frul.* 23 Feb. 2/1 Any action which the Canadian representatives might take would have to be conditioned on the British Government's approval.

4. *To govern, qualify, limit, restrict, as a condition.*

a 1659 *DONNE Biadavatos* (1644) 185 The intent and end conditions every action. 1659 *HAMIL. Pract. Theories* 106 Man hath his free motions . . . neither is he conditioned . . . from the Ground he treads vpon. 1842—4 *EMERSON Ess., Prudence Wks.* (1901) 1.04 The laws of the world, whereby man's being is conditioned. 1852 *M. ARNOLD Poems, Kn. Poet.* i. li. Limits we did not yet Condition all we do. 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 167 He knew how this law limited and conditioned progress. 1882 *Nature* XXXVII. 107 The size of the wire . . . must be conditioned . . . by the purposes to which the instrument is to be applied.

b. *To be the (precedent) condition of, to determine as a condition the existence of, pass.* *To depend upon as its condition, to be conditional on.*

1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* v. (ed. 3) 49 Economically considered, the existence of mankind is conditioned by some sort of saving. 1877 *CARLY Philos. Kant* ii. xvii. 609 The idea of the existence of two separate worlds which condition each other.

5. a. *Metaph.* *To subject to the qualifying conditions of finite existence or cognition. Also transf.*

1829 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discus.* (1852) 14 To think is to condition: and conditional limitation is the fundamental law of the possibility of thought. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Tent.* 76 The natural human tendency to condition God by time.

b. *To constitute or frame with conditions of being.*

1857—8 *SEARS Athan.* ix. 72 The years for which the time-piece is conditioned and wound up. 1856 *MASSON Ess., Th. Poetry* 421 Who conditions the universe anew according to his whim and pleasure.

6. *To charge (a bond) with clauses or conditions. [Cf. F. *conditionner un acte*.]*

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10592 Enter into Recognizances . . . to be Conditioned in the Form hereunder expressed. *Ibid.* They and every of them respectively entering into a Recognizance of the Penalty of Five hundred pounds, to His Majesty . . . Conditioned in the Form hereunder written. 1794 *CHRISTIAN in Blackstone's Comm.* (1807) II. 340 If the bond be simply conditioned for the payment of money. 1845 *SLURIN N. Laws Eng.* II. 193 Every person to whom administration is granted must give bond to the judge of the Court of Probate . . . conditioned for duly collecting and administering the estate.

7. *Comm.* *To test the condition or state and quality of goods, esp. of a textile material; spec.* *to assay the amount of moisture contained in a sample of silk. [F. *conditionner une soie*.]*

1858 *SIMMONDS Diet. Trade, Conditioning silk*, a trade term for the assaying of silk, in order to test the proportions of moisture it contains. 1887 *Liv. & Post* 8 Jan. 8 A manufacturer or wool merchant, for instance, wishing to have his goods conditioned, sends them to the conditioning house . . . the officials . . . will estimate the moisture in goods, dry a sample, and declare the weight before and after that process, as well as number the counts, measure the fibres and the effect of scouring, and say what quantity of chemicals, or other admixtures, fabrics contain.

8. *U. S. Colleges.* *To subject to, or admit under, CONDITIONS* (sense 8); to admit (a student to a class with the condition that he shall by a given time pass a satisfactory examination in a subject or subjects, in which, on his entrance examination, he showed insufficient proficiency.

*Mod.* He is conditioned in Demosthenes (i.e. permitted to go on with a class, but must make up for present deficiency, by passing a supplementary examination in that subject by a given date).

**Conditional** ('kondiʃənəl'), a. and sb. [ME. *condicional*, a. OF. *condicional* (now *conditionnel*), ad. L. *conditiōnāl-em*, f. *conditiōn-*: see *CONDITIōN* sb. and -al.]

A. *adj.* I. *generally.*

1. *Subject to, depending on, or limited by, one or more conditions; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms or stipulations.*

*Conditional immortality*: the theological doctrine that human immortality is conditional upon faith in Christ. *Conditional sale*: a sale of which the completion or binding

effect depends upon the performance of certain conditions; a sale with the provision that the vendor may resume proprietorship on certain conditions.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Bileve, þat stondip in general wordis and in condicional wordis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wks. Pr.* I. 430 If his [God's] wityng streyneth neuer a deel But by necessite condicional [w.r. -el]. 1577 *tr. Bulinger's Decades* (1592) 517 Of inforced sinne they make two sorts: whereof they call one absolute, the other conditional. 1611 *SPENCER Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 4 Onely to sweare a Conditional Fealtie. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 75 A Possessor of a Bill may protest against a limited and conditional Acceptance. 1745 *De Fod's Eng. Tradesman* I. xix. 183 The promises are really not absolute but conditional. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 172 A kind of conditional sale system; machines are bought, and what is stranger, furnished, on trial. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxvi. (1878) 425 The belief in Conditional Immortality lingered in the churches. .for several centuries after the time of Athanasius.

b. Const. on.

1865 DICKENS *Nut. Fr.* i. ii. The son's inheritance is made conditional on marrying a girl. .who is now a marriageable young woman. 1883 FROUD *Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 93 The king had made the return of his favour conditional on Becket's behaviour.

2. Of or pertaining to condition, expressing a condition; see 5-8 below.

† 3. Of or pertaining to one's condition or social status. *Obs.*

1632 *IRVING Trav.* x. (1682) 425 Their conditional virtues [are] semblable to that last and longest Conquerors.

4. Existing under conditions and limitations; subject to circumstances.

1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 79 In this very conditional world. .he that thinks least will live the longest. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Eng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 297 The population of the world is a conditional population. .not the best, but the best that could live in the existing state.

II. Specifically. 5. Logic.

*Conditional judgement or proposition*: one consisting of two categorical clauses, the former of which, expressing a condition introduced by *if* or equivalent word, is called the *antecedent* (in Grammar *protasis*), the latter, stating the conclusion, is called the *consequent* (*apodosis*). *Conditional syllogism*: a syllogism having a conditional proposition for its major premiss.

1532 *MORR Confut. Tindale Wks.* 1418/1 If he tourne it from a conditional proposition in to an affirmatye antecedent and consequent. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 229 These compound axioms are called Conditional in the common phrase of the Schooles; because, the first part is put Conditionally, not absolutely. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*. 1864 BOYSSON *Logic* vii. 207 A Conditional Syllogism is one of which the Major Premise, and only the Major Premise, is a Conditional Judgment.

6. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the expression of a condition.

*Conditional Mood or Mode*: applied by Paleygrave to that form of the French verb which expresses the protasis of a conditional proposition (the Conditional of modern French being called by him 'Potential'); in Spanish and Portuguese, applied to forms expressing both the protasis and the apodosis ('first' and 'second conditional'); in modern French and Italian to that which usually expresses the apodosis only. *Conditional Conjunctions*: such as are used in expressing a condition, e.g. *if*, *unless*, *though*. *Conditional Phrase*: a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, e.g. *provided that*, *supposing that*, etc.

1830 PALSON. 84 Modes they have vii, the indicative. .the subjunctive. .the potential. .the imperative. .the optative. .the conditional, the infinitive. *Ibid.* The conditional mode whiche they use when they expresse condition *if* a dede be to be done, as *if je parle*. 1780 II. TOOKER *Purley* 56 Those words which are called conditional conjunctions, are to be accounted for in all languages. .as I have accounted for *if* and *and*. 1865 DU CHAILLON *Equat. Afr.* (ed. 2) App. 476 The conditional mood has a form of its own, but the conjunctive particles are used as auxiliaries. 1877 BAIN *Comp. Higher Gram.* 148 The conditional clause is introduced by 'if'. 1879 ROYAL *Lat. Gram.* II. 209 Conditional sentences . . sometimes the conditional particle is not expressed.

7. Law.

*Conditional estate*: an estate held upon conditions precedent or subsequent, by the non-performance whereof it is defeated. *Conditional fee*: a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others ('Blackstone'). *Conditional limitation*: a condition in a grant or devise, the non-fulfilment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party. Also (in sense 2) *conditional obligation, pardon, surrender*, etc.

1552 HULOT, *Conditionall possession, or state, Possessio fiduciaria*. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 161 Another similar conditional estate, created by operation of law, for security and satisfaction of debts, is called an estate by *eleget*. *Ibid.* II. 369 If the surrender be conditional, and the presentment be absolute, both the surrender, presentment, and admittance thereupon are wholly void. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 394 A pardon may also be conditional. .the king . . may annex to his bounty a condition either precedent or subsequent. 1827 J. J. POWELL *Devises* (ed. 3) II. 285 The clause ceased to be merely a condition of forfeiture, and became a conditional limitation. 1864 SENYR. MANNING in *Athenum* 27 Feb. 302/2 For more than two centuries after the Norman Conquest, if land were given to A. and the heirs of his body, A. was said to acquire a conditional fee. A child being born, the condition was fulfilled, and A. the donee, became absolute owner, and could dispose of the estate as freely as if it had originally been conveyed to him in fee simple.

8. *Math.* Applied to equations that state the conditions.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 61 The conditional equations themselves are equally undetermined.

B. *sb.* (elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. A word or clause expressing a condition.

c 1532 FARRH *Wks.* 71 (R.) The text hath not that conditional, although I was contented to take it at your handes to see what you could prove. 1873 R. BLACK *tr. Ginzol's France* II. xxv. 479 A peace, which, in spite of some conditionals favourable to France, left the principal and fatal consequences. .to take full effect.

2. *Gram.* A conditional conjunction; the conditional mood of the verb.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* F. Conditionals as *si*, *Aduersatiues*, as *si* . . will have a subjunctive. 1609 W. SCLATER *Thresf. Preservative* (1610) B1va, Copulatives sometimes have force of conditionals. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Collog.* 85 Now we will vary them by Subjunctives or conditionals. *Mod.* The Conditional is the imperfect of the Future.

3. *Logic.* A conditional proposition or syllogism.

1828 WHATLEY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 258/2 Adopting the form of a Destructive Conditional. 1867 ARWATER *Logic* 104 As has been shown before also, Disjunctives may be turned into Conditionals.

*Conditionalist* (kəndi'shənəlɪst). [*f.* prec. + -IST.] One who holds or advocates some conditional principle; in 17th c. one who held that the grace of God is dependent on conditions.

1678 T. JONES *Brit. Ch.* 584 Nor are the defenders of free grace. .to reproach him streight for an Arminian, Pelagian, or our Conditionalists, or Moralists, for a Puritan.

*Conditionality*. [*f.* as prec. + -ITY; cf. F. *conditionnalité*.] The quality of being conditional.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 92 Let others plead for its causality; I plead but for its conditionality. 1664 H. MORE *Anal. Inq.* 90 [The] conditionality of the promise. 1726 AVLEPPE *Parerg.* 346 A Libel ought. .to be free from . . Generality, Obscurity, Duplicity, Conditionality, and Disunity. 1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Rev.* v. 227 The theory of conditionality explains all the facts.

*Conditionalize, v. rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make conditional upon something else; to qualify; + *absol.* to make conditions.

1776 *Diabolical* (1777) 14 He will carry on the spirit of conditionalizing.

*Conditionally, adv.* [*f.* CONDITIONAL + -LY 2.] In a conditional manner; under conditions.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 Conditionally, *conditionaliter*. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1286/7 Other gyftes gyuen hym conditionally. 1644 *Quarles Barabas* B. 276 Though life be not absolutely granted, yet death is but conditionally threatened. 1795 JAY (*title*), *Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation*. .conditionally Ratified by the Senate of the United States. 1883 *Law Rep.* 24 Chanc. Div. 30 Liberty to disclaim was given conditionally on the payment of £20. + *b.* On condition (that). *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Cathrin* on Ps. xx. 2 Conditionally that we forget not to pluck up good hearts to us in tribulation. 1714 EARL OXFORD in *Swift's Wks.* (1778) XV. 108, I may prevail to renew your licence of absence, conditionally you will be present with me. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, I give my vote and interest to Jonathan Brown. .conditionally that he fetches us another bottle.

† *Conditionalize, a. and sb. Obs.* [*ad. med.L. conditionāri-us* (for *conduc-*) = *condiciōnālis* conditional: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* = CONDITIONAL, hypothetical.

1665 FLECKNOE *Enigm.* Char. 110 She troubles her self besides with conditional thoughts of things that ne'er were, nor are, nor are like to be.

B. *sb.* Something of the nature of a condition; a stipulation.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 191 Would God in mercy dispense with it as a conditional, yet we could not be happy without it.

*Conditionate* (kəndi'shənət), a. and sb. [*ad. med.L. conditionāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conditionāre*: cf. F. *conditionné*.] Conditioned; subject to or limited by conditions; formerly said of limited monarchs.

1533 [see CONDITIONATE 7. 1].

1550 *BELL Surv. Popery* III. iii. 202 The will absolute, and will conditionate. c 1642 *Maximes Unfolded* 40 Sometimes they are for an absolute Emperor, and then . . for one conditionate. 1698 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 12 The Dominion . . is not absolute but limited and conditionate. 1699 BURNET *3d Art. Pref.* 8 The Doctrine of Conditionate Decrees.

B. *sb.* A thing conditioned; a thing depending upon a condition; a contingency.

1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 156 Future conditionates cannot be the object of Divine Science. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 880 Every sensation has not a Perception proper as its conditionate. 1875 VERRILL *Lucratus* 51 Similar conditionates or consequents.

*Conditionate* (kəndi'shənət), v. [*ad. med.L. condition-are* to impose a condition, to limit, *f.* L. *condition-em*: cf. F. *conditionner*.]

† 1. To make conditions, agree upon conditions, stipulate. *trans.* and *intr.* *Obs.*

1533 BALENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 55 The faith and band of trewis, as it was conditionate afore be Romulus, was in-violately observit be the Venis. 1624 W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 4 They have power to conditionate with their Kings or Princes.

2. *trans.* To affect, regulate, or limit, as a condition; to be, or act as, a condition of.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 129 We cannot . . conceive any science therein which suspends and conditionates its eruption. 1825-9 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 1244/2 The different degree of this . . metamorphosis . . conditionates the difference of its anatomical development. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 319 This impression of John's may have been further conditioned by his knowledge of the sanctity and mystery of Christ's birth.

† 3. To determine the condition of; to qualify.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iv. 289 So is it usual . . to qualifie and conditionate the twelve moneths of the year, answerably unto the temper of the twelve daies in Christmas.

4. = CONDITION v. 3. *rare.*

1848 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 153 A complete denial of what is represented in the condition, and . . in the clause conditioned.

Hence *Conditionating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. i. That this conditioning of subjects was no other than an affront to their new master. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 114 Were [these arts] any whit the better, or safer, for those cautionings and conditionatings, so prerequisite? 1888 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 717 The high necessities belonging to his [Augustine's] theistic thought were qualified . . by his artificial and conditioning sacerdotalism.

*Conditionated, ppl. a.* [*f.* CONDITIONATE 7. + -ED 1.] = CONDITIONATE *ppl. a.*

1881 ANDERSON *Serm. Fables Crosse* 88 Consider likewise of Christes conditioned prayer for the Figge tree. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Unsurped Powers* 3 Their consent . . may be absolute, or conditioned. 1658 J. R. CHR. *Subject* vii. 101 In the performance of his conditioned duty. 1856 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 127 The conditioned clause or consequent.

*Conditionately, adv.* [*f.* CONDITIONATE a. + -LY 2.] In a conditionate manner; by way of hypothesis or conditional proposition.

1626 AILESBUURY *Passion Serm.* 13, So he knew conditionately what the Jewes would have done upon better knowledge.

*Conditioned* (kəndi'shənd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* CONDITION sb. and v.: prob. originally after med.L. *conditionātus* or OF. *conditionné*.]

I. From the sb.

1. Of persons: Having a (specified) disposition or temperament; -disposed, -tempered, -natured.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 Daughters. .welle manered and conditioned. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 29 Evill conditioned [1621 full of malignitie]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 295 The dearest friend to me, the kindest man, The best condition'd? 1613 WITTNER *Abbas Strip* i. viii. A Crook-back't Dwarf'e. .condition'd like an Ape. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* 87 A good conditioned wife [*suxor bene morata*] is the best portion. a 1749 CHAIK-LIN *Wks.* (1766) 204 They were silent and better conditioned to one another afterwards. 1860 *Sea Board & the Down* II. 19 An ill-conditioned woman.

b. Having a (specified) social condition; + of (good) condition.

1632 HAYWARD in *Biondi's Romena* 12 Hier. .courteise. . [to] others. .how meane conditioned soever. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAIN *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 390 These conditioned men bee the fittest instruments of such flattery.

2. Of things: In a (specified) condition or state; having a certain condition or nature.

1548 GYSE *Pr. Masse* 86 Acknowledging . . the common bread and wyne to be nothing less then lyke conditioned. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 38 Every substance is conditioned To change her new. 1626 SWIFT & MARKIN. *Country Parms* 569 Sow in a well conditioned ground that which was growne in an ill conditioned ground. 1682 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* II. 137 We ought to sell our Fish as well conditioned as they. 1805 FOSBURY *Heathlands Scot.* II. 34 The highest and best conditioned cattle. 1868 HELPS *Realism* i. (1876) 1 What. .an ill-conditioned planet!

3. Placed or set in certain conditions, circumstances, or relations; circumstanced, situated.

1831 COLERIDGE *Tabl-t.* 14 Aug. In countries well governed and happily conditioned. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* II. 564 The creature thus conditioned found by chance Motherhood like a jewel in the muck. 1881 R. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 442 A frog so conditioned [with the brain removed] exhibits, as regards its bodily movements, as perfect adaptiveness, as a normal frog.

II. From the vb.

4. Settled on conditions; stipulated, bargained.

1632 BROWNE *Norrell* II. i. He bargain'd with her. . But in the night In the conditioned bed was laid a Moore.

† 5. Dependent upon conditions, conditional. *Obs.*

a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 374 A conditioned, and uncertain expectation of what man would or would not do.

6. Subjected to conditions or limitations.

1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 267 Wisdom does not seek a literal rectitude, but an useful, that is, a conditioned one. 1849 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Biog.* III. 402 The ultimate purpose of all conditioned existence. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *The Mount* 70 The drama being to him only a more conditioned epic.

7. Dependent upon, or determined by, an antecedent condition.

1860 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* 229 Whenever a condition, whether material cause of a fact or formal reason of a conclusion, exists, the conditioned fact or conclusion exists also.

8. *absol.* The conditioned; a. Applied to the consequent in a conditional proposition.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 53 This axiom is properly called that of Reason and Consequent or the Condition and the Conditioned. *Ibid.* vii. 210 To affirm the Reason or the Condition is also to affirm the Consequent or the Conditioned.

b. *Metaph.* That which is subject to the conditions of finite existence and cognition; opposed to the *unconditioned, absolute, or infinite*.

1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 14 The conditionally limited (which we may briefly call the conditioned) is thus the only possible object of knowledge and of positive thought. 1856-7 *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 373 The Conditioned is that which is alone conceivable or cognizable. 1845 *in Reid's Wks.* 911/2 The Law of the conditioned:—That all



positive thought lies between two extremes, neither of which we can conceive as possible, and yet, as mutual contradictions, the one or the other we must recognise as necessary. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ.* (1880) 81 The Unconditioned therefore, as classable neither with any form of the conditioned nor with any other Unconditioned, cannot be classed at all.

† 9. Used *absol.* = Provided, on the condition.

1622-62 *HEVELIN Cosmog.* 1. (1682) 228 Such of them as . . . had a desire to stay in Spain . . . were suffered to do so . . . conditioned, that they would be Christianed. 1641 — *Help to Hist.* (1671) 341 The [manor] . . . was held of old by Grand Serjanty of the Kings of Eng., conditioned that the Grantees should for ever be the Knight Marshals.

**Conditionedness.** [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The state of being conditioned.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 22 Well-conditionedness of their future lives. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 267 That there is . . . a relation of unchanging conditionedness between the elements of the world.

**Conditioner.** [*f.* CONDITION + -ER.]

† 1. One that makes conditions, a bargainer. *Obs.* 1598 *FLORIO, Pateggiatore*, a bargainer, a covenantor, a conditioner, a promiser.

2. An agent that brings into good condition.

1883 *Advt. in Amer. Farmer* (Chicago) Dec., Charcoal Powders. A splendid conditioner and medicine.

**Conditioning** (*kəndiˈʃənɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CONDITION + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The making of conditions, stipulations, etc.; subjecting to conditions.

1530 *PALSGR.* 149 Some [conjunctions] betoken conditionyng if a dede be done, as *si* if. 1609 *BROWN Epist. Collog.* 51, I don't like your way of conditioning and contracting with the Saints. 1875 *VICTOR Lueretius* 56 The series of conditionings of the Visible Universe.

2. *Comm.* The testing of the condition of silk and other goods: see CONDITION *v.* 7. *Conditioning house*: an establishment where this is done.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Conditioning Houses*, trade establishments in London and Manchester, where silk is assayed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 4/5 A report from the Milan silk market states that the conditioning returns remain very high. 1887 *Yorksh. Post* 8 Jan. 8 (*heading*), A Conditioning House for Bradford. Its principal object is to estimate with as perfect accuracy as possible the weight, measure, or purity which may form the basis of a contract concerning textile materials. Goods which go forth with the warranty of a certificate from the conditioning house manager. Larger premises, specially adapted to the business of conditioning, will be necessary.

**Conditioning**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That conditions; limiting, qualifying, etc.

1860 *ELLCOTT Life Our Lord* 1. 35 Who submitted for our sakes to all the conditioning circumstances of earthly life. 1886 *GURNEY Phantasms* II. 523 The conditioning event or state on the agent's side.

2. Bringing into good condition or state.

1889 *Advt. in Land & Water* 16 Mar. 7/1 Patent conditioning dog biscuit (containing bone).

† 3. Used *absol.* = Provided, on the condition.

1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* xl, That good grey gelding, whom I heartily wish upon his legs again, conditioning his master lay there houghed in his place.

† **Conditionly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*f.* CONDITION + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] = CONDITIONALLY.

1730 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 33 *þe witt þat tellþ þis conditionly.* 1582 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* lxix, And though she grieve but thus conditionly This realm of blisse.

† **Conditor.** *Obs.* Also -our. [*a. l. conditor*, agent-n. from *condere*; see CONDITE *a.* 2.] A founder; an institutor (of laws).

1534 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurul.* (1546) Ff vj, Yf men lyued lyke men, and chaunged not the rule of conditors. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Conditor*, a builder.

† **Conditory.** *Obs.* [*ad. l. conditōri-um* repository, *spec.* for the dead or their ashes, *f. condere*. A repository; *spec.* a place for depositing the dead. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 208 The Egyptians . . . provided Conditories that might be lasting as the Body.

**Conditor**, *obs. form of CONDUCTOR.*

† **Conditure.** *Obs.* [*ad. l. conditura* preserving, etc., *f. condere*; see CONDITE *a.* 1.]

1. Preserving or pickling; seasoning.

1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* viii. (1639) 418 These three . . . differ onely in the manner of conditure. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 77 Confections which after their conditure must be preserved in sugar.

2. A pickle, a condiment.

1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 104 A Conditure and Sauce much affected by Antiquity.

† **Condivide**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* CON- + DIVIDE<sup>2</sup>.]

*trans.* To divide co-ordinately.

1656 [J. SKEWTON] *tr. T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 121 The differences of . . . Vegetables and Animals, both from one another and among themselves, are condivided by the opposition of contradiction. *Ibid.* 194 The Substance against which 'tis condivided.

So **Condivident**, *a. rare.*

1776 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1838-43) I. 228 That branch . . . he, to distinguish it from those others its condivident branches (*membra condividentia*) terms law municipal.

**Condivision.** [*f.* CON- + DIVISION.] One of two or more co-existing logical divisions.

1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxv. (1866) II. 23 One and the same object may . . . be differently divided from different points of view, whereby condivisions (*condivisiones*) arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally co-ordinated.

**Candle**, -er, *obs. ff. CANDLE, CHANDLER.*

† **Condo'g**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *condogge*. [*Con-*jectured to be a whimsical imitation of *concur* (*cur* = dog); but no evidence has been found of its actual origin.] *intr.* To concur, agree.

1522 *LVL Galathea* III. 247 Often doth it happen, that the just proportion of the fire and all things, concurre. *R. Concurre*, condogge, I will away. 1623 *COCKERAM II. To Agree*, Concurre, Cohere, Condog, Condiscond. 1637 *HELVWOOD Royall King* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 *Clown* [to *Bawd*] Speake, shall you and I condogge together? 1649 *News-Lett.* 11 Jan. in *Clarendon St. Papers* II. App. 4 So both juntos are agreed to condog together. 1678 *LITTLETON Lat. Eng. Dict.*, *Concurrere*, to concur, to condog.

(A circumstantial statement purporting to relate how this word originated at the preparation of Littleton's Lat. Eng. Dictionary is a notable instance of the fictions put in circulation before the history of words was investigated.)

**Condoke**, *obs. illiterate form of CONDUCT.*

**Condolance**, *obs. form of CONDOLENCES.*

† **Condolatory**, *Obs.* [*f.* CONDOLE + -ATION; not on L. analogies.] The action of condoling; condolence.

1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* I. 217 To receive the condolences of the grandees.

**Condolatory** (*kəndəˈlɔːtəri*), *a.* [*f.* CONDOLE, after *console*, *consolatory*, and the like: not on L. analogies.] Expressive of or intending condolence.

1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1737 *G. SMITH Curr. Relat.* I. i. 87 He receives their condolatory compliments. 1824 *BYRON Let. to Moore* 3 Aug., The condolatory address to Lady Jersey. 1856 *ELIZABETH Sham Spy* 288 He . . . received Cockaigne's condolatory visit in prison.

**Condolaunt**: see CONDOLENT.

**Condole** (*kəndəˈlɔːl*), *v.* [*ad. l. condolere* (Ter-tullian, Jerome) to suffer greatly, suffer with, feel another's pain. (Cf. *F. condouloir*.)]

*I. intr.*

† 1. To sorrow greatly, grieve, lament, *Obs.*

[1460-90 Cf. CONDOLENT.] 1590 *SHAKS. Aids* N. i. ii. 29 That will make some tears in the true performing of it. I will condole in some measure. 1598 *TORRE Alba* (1880) 119 For my Sinner from Heaven I do condole. 1650 *FULLER Pioush* II. iii. 94 We cannot but condole, that the same persons were afterwards poisoned with heretical opinions.

2. To grieve with; to express sympathy with another in his affliction. (The only extant use.)

1603 *Q. ELIZ. Let. in Harmer's Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 189 We . . . have dispatched this Gentleman . . . to condole with you in the sense of your Love. 1661 *BRANHAM Just Vind.* II. 15 To condole with them in their sufferings. 1710 *STERLE Teller* No. 114 P. 1, I contented myself to sit by him, and condole with him in Silence. 1784 *COWPER Lett.* Nov., To condole with you on the death of a mother aged eighty-seven would be absurd. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 168 A man who writes a touching and pathetic letter condoling with a friend on the loss of his wife.

*b. absol.* To express condolence or sympathy.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxiii. 126 An Ambassador sent . . . to congratulate, condole, etc. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 125 The Tories are very eager to congratulate. It was not handsome of them not to condole on the ill-successes of last year. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Loom & Lugg* II. vi. 109 Three quarters of her acquaintance came to condole.

*II. trans. Obs.*

† 3. To grieve over, bewail, lament (misfortune). 1607 *HIBSON Wks.* I. 179 How tender-hearted the Lord is, and how he doth . . . condole our miseries. 1635 *T. CRANLEY Annals* (1699) 32 A grieved soule, That with repentance doth his sinnes condole. 1654 *R. CRODINGTON tr. Hist. Justine* 496 He . . . sometimes would lamentably condole him, being slain. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VII. 345 A person . . . whose sufferings I condole. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 9 His death was no less pleasing to one party than it was condole by the other.

† 4. To express (formally) one's sympathetic regret at (a misfortune). *Obs.*

1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* 346 The Venetians General, sent the steward of his house thither to condole the late deceased Marchioness death. 1685 *LUTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 332 They are sending their ambassadors to condole the death of the late king. 1796 *Wadsworth Corr.* (1843) III. 329 He was sent . . . to congratulate King George the Second, and condole with him the death of his father. 1837 *SIR H. ELLIS Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 143 note, Elizabeth had sent to condole the death of Frederick the Second.

† 5. To grieve with (a sufferer); to express one's commiseration of or sympathy with. *Obs.* (Now supplied by 2.)

1588 *D. ROGERS in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. III. 151 Others which have condoleed and congratulated the yonge Kinge. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. i. 133 Let vs condole the Knight. 1661 *Pettit, for Peace* 4 They . . . must either incur these sufferings, or condole them that undergo them. 1720 *ADISON Whig Exam.* No. 3 P. 4 They are comforted and condole . . . by their fellow-citizens. 1779 *Sylph* I. 6 They condole me on my misfortune.

† 6. *refl.* To bewail oneself; to mourn. *Obs.*

1592 *DANIEL Compl. Rosamond* 17 Condole thee here, clad all in black Despair. 1720 *STERLE Teller* No. 223 P. 9 It would be impossible . . . to condole himself long in that Situation, without really dying for his Mistress. 1767 *Babier* I. 4 Should I fail in the attempt, I must condole myself with a line of my friend Horace.

† **Condolence**. See CONDOLENCES, sense 2.

**Condolent**. [*f.* CONDOLE + -MENT.]

† 1. Sorrowing, bewailing, lamentation. *Obs.*

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. vi. All hearts will relent, In sad condolent at that heave sound. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. ii. 93 To persecute in obstinate Condolent, is a

course Of impious stubbornnesse. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 89 Centurion Afranius . . . falls into a pitiful Condolent.

2. The expressing of sympathy with another on account of loss, bereavement, or other grief.

1656 *FINETT For. Ambass.* 212 This Ambassador . . . came hither for condolent of the Duke his master. 1672 *WOOD Life* (1772) 390 An Address of Condolent for the Loss of the Queen. 1842 *J. H. NIWMAN Ch. of Fathers* 98 She thus speaks of him . . . in a letter of condolent.

*b.* (with *a* and *pl.*) An expression of sympathy with any one in his suffering or loss; in quot. 1608, a tangible expression of this, a solatium.

1608 *SHAKS. Per.* II. i. 156 There are certain condolents, certain vails. 1670 *TIMPLE Lett. Wks.* 1731 II. 223 Your Excellency will have received . . . my Condolents upon my Lord Northumberland's Death. 1793 *Mus. E. PARSONS Woman as she should be* III. 43 Poor Hurley entreats his respectful condolent for every sorrow you feel. 1879 *J. TONHUNTER Alectis* 90, I thank you all For your condolents.

**Condolence** (*kəndəˈlɛns*). Also 7-8 *condolence*, -dolance. [*f. l. condolere* to CONDOLE, on L. type \**condolentia* (cf. *dolentia*): see -ENCE. But in 17th c. the Fr. *condolence* (15th c. in Littré, an irreg. form) was introduced in sense 2, and this and the accessory form *condolance* long prevailed. The stress appears to follow CONDOLE, unless it originated in *F. condolence*; L. analogy would give *condolence*, like *indolence*, *insolence*, etc.] The action or fact of condoling.

† 1. Sympathetic grief; sorrowing with and for others. *Obs.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 150 That condolence and fellow-feeling with our neighbours. 1637 *T. ADAMS R.A.P. 2 Peter* III. 15 There is a condolence, or pitying for the pain of others. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Condolence*, a sympathy. 1721 *BAILEY Condolence*, a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrow, etc.

2. Outward expression of sympathy with the grief of others; *esp.* formal expression, as in the *obs. Compliments of condolence*. In this sense the French or frenchified *condolence*, *condolance*, were at first used.

*a.* 1619 *VCT. DONCASTER Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 132 He made me . . . discharge the office of condolence for the late Emperor. 1683 *D. A. Art Converse* 45 A complement of condolence to your friend upon the death of his wife. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2438/1 The King . . . received . . . the Compliments of Condolence of the Ambassadors . . . upon the Death of the Queen. 1726 *BUTLER Sermon* v. 84 Congratulation indeed answers Condolence; but both these words are intended to signify certain forms of civility, rather than any inward sensation or feeling.

*b.* 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2617/2 Compliments of Condolence upon the Death of the Late Elector. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 484/1 Compliments of Condolence on the Emperor's Death. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 99 They lamented their misfortune with tears of sincere condolence.

3. [*1745 H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* 1834 I. xl. 163 Will you make my Compliments of Condolence.] 1747 *GRAY Lett. Poems* (1775) 188 One ought to be particularly careful to avoid blunders in a compliment of condolence. 1755 *JOHNSON, Condolence*, the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune. 1857 *H. MILLIK Test. Rocks* ix. 378 Rather a subject of condolence than of congratulation. 1871 *MACFARV. Mem. Patmos* xlii. 308 Oh, the bitter mockery of commonplace condolence!

*b.* (with *pl.*) A (formal) declaration or expression of sympathy.

*a.* 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reh.* xvi. (1845) 864/1 Foreign Princes addressed their Condolences to him. 1817 *JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn Life* II. lxxvi, The condolences of his numerous friends. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xii, To which condolences Miss Squeers added others equally calculated to raise her friend's spirits.

† **Condolency**. *Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. = CONDOLENCES 1, 2.

1622 *DONNE Serm.* xvi. 153 The first were shed in a condolency of a humane and natural calamity fallen upon one family: Lazarus was dead. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 236/2 He turned his intended Congratulation into Condolency for the Death of the Young Arch Duke. 1821 *BANIMAN Wks.* X. 530 Condolencies, as well as mournings, are had things.

2. The quality or state of being condolent; compassion; commiseration.

1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 273 When God heareth Ephraim bemoaning himself . . . it putteth God to a sort of pinch and condolency. *a.* 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark vi. 34 What condolency and sympathizing pity.

**Condolent** (*kəndəˈlɛnt*), *a.* [*ad. l. condolentem*, pr. pple. of *condolere*: see CONDOLE and -ENT. But in Caxton perh. repr. *F. condolant*, -dolant, from *condolere*.]

† 1. Sorrowing greatly. *Obs.*

*c.* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 146 W<sup>1</sup> Condolent harte & grete sorowynge. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydes* xxii. (1890) 78 Swete charite condolant over them that been affliged.

† 2. Expressing sorrow. *Obs.*

1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* (R.), His vein for ditty and amorous ode was esteemed most lofty, condolent and passionate. 2. Sorrowing for another, compassionate; expressing sympathetic grief.

1598 *YONG Diana* 380 To make thy selfe compassionate and condolent for my tender yeeres. 1763 *JOHNSON Let. to Miss Porter* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, The newspaper has informed me of the death of Captain Porter. I know not what to say to you condolent or consolatory. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Hush.* 223 Its dam near it, in a seeming condolent manner, bewailing the situation of its offspring.

**Condoler** (kəndɒl-ɪər). [f. CONDOLE + -ER.] One that condoles.

1727 *Philip Quarl* (1805) 95 These words... turned the officious condoler into a revengeful rival. 1755 JOHNSON, *Condoler*, one that compliments another upon his misfortunes. 1796 SIDMAN *Servant* I. v. 103 These... crowd their apartments with innumerable condolers. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron* I. xiv. 211 The band of reproaching condolers.

**Condoling** (kəndɒl-ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The expressing of sympathetic grief.

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* iv. xxxii, That all... bear their part in these publicke condolings. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 All which moved him to such condolings that... he beseeches them to leave off wounding him.

**Condoling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That condoles; expressing sympathy in sorrow.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. T.* ii. 43 A lover is more condoling. 1654 Ld. ORANGE *Parliament* (1676) 177 He sent it... with a condoling Letter. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 82 And by condoling words her love express. 1780 SHIRFIELD (Dk. Buckham) *Wks.* (1753) I. 195 You, like officious and condoling friends, but more afflict that mind you would compose.

**Condolingly** (kəndɒl-ɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a condoling manner, with condolence.

1771 KEN *Hymnæthos* Post. Wks. 1711 III. 198 He could not but condolingly resent Judick Rage. 1824 GALT *Robt. R.* vii. 'Ah! these wars'... said the Jew condolingly 'men will fight'.

† **Condoma**, *Zool.* A name applied, after Buffon, to the Koondoo (*Antelope streptoceros*), to which word it is apparently related.

1774 GORDON *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 80 The second anomalous animal of the goat-kind, Mr. Buffon calls the Condoma. It is supposed to be equal in size to the largest stag, but with hollow horns... with varied flexures. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round IV.* I. 89 The Koondoo... whence the name of M. de Buffon's Condoma is probably derived. 1812 SMELLIE & WOOD tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* VIII. 255 Our condoma was very gentle.

**Con-domesticat**, *v. rare.* [f. CON- + DOMESTICATE *v.*] *trans.* To domesticate along with oneself; to make a member of one's household.

1821 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 222 Not only did I thus domesticate him.

**Condominate**, *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *domināt-* *ppl. stem* of *domināre* to lord it, have dominion: cf. *condominium*.] Pertaining to joint rule or condominium.

1805 C. LAWRE *Biog. Bismarck* I. 357 The King of Prussia had acquired this complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's condominium rights over that Duchy.

|| **Condominium** (kəndɒmɪnɪəm), [mod. L., f. CON- + *dominium* lordship: cf. *conditum*, *conditum*, etc.] Joint rule or sovereignty.

*Condominium* is the subject of various Latin treatises of 17-18th c., chiefly by Germans, e.g. FROMMANUS *De Condominio Territoriali*, Tübingen, 1882. Hence BUNNET's use.

1724 BURNET *Chm. Time* (1823) IV. vi. 412 The duke of Holstein began to build some new fortis... this, the Danes said, was contrary... to the *condominium*, which that king and the duke have in that duchy. 1824 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Sept. 367 The establishment of a new condominium with all Europe.

**Condonance** (kəndɒn-əns), [f. L. *condonā-re*: see -ANCE.] = CONDONATION.

1805 *Athenæum* No. 1969. 1818 Nor ask condonance for his errors. 1824 T. MOXLEY *Review* II. cxvii, For everything short of fanatical and intolerant atheism, there was not only condonance, but a certain degree of admiration.

† **Condonate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *condonāt-* *ppl. stem* of *condonāre*: see CONDON and -ATE.] = CONJONCE.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossary*. 1662 in COLES.

**Condonation** (kəndɒn-ə-tʃən), [ad. L. *condonā-tiō-nem*, n. of action f. *condonāre* to CONDONE.] The English use was taken from the Latin casuists of the 16-17th c.: cf. the later verb CONDONE.]

The pardoning or remission of an offence or fault; the voluntary overlooking of an offence, and treatment of the offender as if it had not been committed; now (under influence of the legal use in b.) most frequently used of action towards the offender which tacitly implies that his offence is passed over.

1645 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* vi. 169 The blot... of sin... remaining in the soul of man, in like manner as it did before condonation. 1650 JACKSON *Creed* iv. ii. vii. Wks. III. 342 To hold that... God's favour or condonation (to use their Latin word with addition of one English letter) is... requisite for our acceptance or approbation with Him. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 99 There ought to be little condonation of the follies, and none at all of the moral obliquities, of the dead. 1885 F. GARRETT *At Any Cost* xvii. 296 Mrs. Brander's easy condonation of the sins of one who was 'so pleasant in society'.

b. *Law.* The action of a husband or wife in the forgiving, or acting so as to imply forgiveness, of matrimonial infidelity.

1788-91 Sir W. SCOTT (Ld. Stowell) in *Consistory Rep.* I. 130 Condonation is a conditional forgiveness which does not take away the right of complaint in case of a continuation of adultery. 1799 — in Haggard *Rep.* I. 793 Condonation is forgiveness legally releasing the injury; it may be express, or implied... It would be hard if condonation by implication was held a strict bar against the wife. 1828 SIR C. CRESSWELL in *Times* 15 Dec. 876 Condonation meant a blotting-out of the offence imputed, so as to restore the offending party to the position which she occupied before the offence was committed. The English word 'forgiveness'.

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as commonly used, did not fully express the meaning of 'condonation'. 1859 PHILLIMORE in Swabey *Rep.* I. 348 The word and doctrine of condonation was introduced into the law of England from the Canon Law. The expression 'Condonatio' does not even occur in the Civil Law.

\* [In classical Lat. sense: only in Dicts.]

1623 COCKERAM II, A giving, condonation.

**Condonative**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *condonāt-* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or expressing, condonation.

1840 *New Month. Mag.* LVIII. 466 The expiatory and condonative operation of the lips being interchanged.

**Condōne** (kəndɒn-ə), *v.* [ad. L. *condonāre* to present, give up, remit, forgive, pardon, f. *con-* alto-

gether + *donāre* to give: see DONATION, PARDON.] [Early dictionary entries appar. merely reproduce the Lat. vb.: 1623 COCKERAM, *Condōne*, to give willingly, to forgive, or pardon. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Condōne*, to pardon, to forgive. Not in JOHNSON, ASH, TODD, RICHARDSON, WEBSTER 1828, or CRAIG 1847.]

1. *trans.* To forgive or overlook (an offence), so as to treat it as non-existent; *esp.* to forgive tacitly by not allowing the offence to make any difference in one's relations with the offender:

a. in technical use, in reference to a violation of the marriage vow.

[In its Latin form, a term of the Canon Law and of the casuists: cf. Sanchez *De Sponsu Matrimonii Sacramento Disput.* (Antwerp 1607) citing Barbosa, 'Reconciliationem conjugis esse duplicem... expiāsam, tacitam... tacita autem est quando facto ipso animus condonandi indicatur.' Hence it came into the Divorce Act of 1857, and thus into ordinary use. The *SB. CONDONATION* had been in earlier use, having been orig. taken from the casuists as a theological term.] 1857 Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 § 31 (The Divorce Act), And shall not find that the petitioner has... condoned the adultery complained of. 1858 Ld. Sir LEONARD'S *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xii. 75 The petition will be dismissed if the petitioner has been accessory or conniving... or has condoned (or forgiven) the adultery.

b. in ordinary use.

1857 R. CONGREVE *Fas.* (1874) 84, I conceive we did wrong in seizing India. No subsequent experience warrants our considering that wrong as condoned. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 273 Charles in his consent would condone before the world the affront of the divorce of Catherine. 1859 DR QUINCY *Ld. Caville on Pope Wks.* XIII. 30 note, We 'condone' his cowardice, to use language of Doctors' Commons. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 9 The Pope condoned the irregularity.

2. Of actions, facts: To cause the condonation of. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., That fact alone would condone many shortcomings. 1874 H. R. KEYNES *John Bapt.* iii. § 1, 250 The willingness of the people to relinquish irksome duty... has almost condoned the assumptions and devices of priestcraft.

**Condoner** (kəndɒn-ər), [f. prec. + -ER.] One that condones.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 11 He must get rid... of all those too ready condoners of the *comp. d'Etat*.

**Condor** (kəndɔr). Also 7-8 condors, 7-9 cuntur, (8 condore, contor, cuntur, 9 condur). [a. Sp. *condor*, ad. Peruvian *cuntur* the native name. (See Skent in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 93.) In Eng. the stress is shifted to the first syllable.]

1. A very large South American bird of the vulture kind (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), inhabiting chiefly the high regions of the Andes, having blackish plumage, mixed with white in the wings, and remarkable for the caruncle that falls over the bill. b. *California Condor*: the great vulture of California (*Cathartes californianus*), resembling the South American Condor in size and other characteristics.

1604 E. GRIFFITHS *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxvii, Those [birds] which they call Condore, be of an exceeding greatness. 1654 H. SLOAN *The Century in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 62 Other Fowls... of a large size, called Cuntur, and by the Spaniards corruptedly Condor. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frul. Anson's Voy.* 95 As for Birds, there are some... so small... they are taken for Bues or Butter-flies: And others again call'd Condore, so vastly big, that they'll kill a Calf, and devour a great Part of it. 1773 in *Wesley's Frul.* 24 Feb. (1827) III. 473 They have brought... a prodigious bird, called a cuntor, or contose, above six feet in height, of the eagle kind, whose wings, expanded, measure twenty-two feet four inches. 1830 H. SCHULTZ *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 84 He... perceived, at an immeasurable height, a flight of condors soaring in circles. 1849 MRS. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Views of Nat.* II. 40 Of the Condors, the largest individuals found round Quito measured with extended wings 14 (nearly 15 English) feet, and the smallest 8 feet. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 The condor lays a couple of eggs.

*attrib.* 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* ii. vi, His condor nose and golden locks.

*fig.* 1877 CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* i, Poland by the Northern Condor's beak And talons torn, lies prostrated.

2. A South American gold coin.

[1849 MRS. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Views of Nat.* II. 44 On the first declaration of the political independence of Chili, the Condor appeared on the coinage as the symbol of strength.]

**Condor**, *obs. form* of CONDOR.

**Condoret** (kəndɔr-ət), *nonce-vul.* [f. CONDOR + -ET; cf. *caulet*.] A young condor.

1873 M. COLLINS *Spr. Silch.* I. xii. 168 He had... brought two young condorets down the precipices to the city.

† **Condorm**, *v. Obs.* — [ad. L. *condormi-re* to sleep together.] 'To sleep with one' (Cockeram 1623). So † **Condormition** (Blount *Glossary* 1674).

|| **Condottiere** (kondɒtɪ-ɪ-ə). Also (erron.) condottiero. Pl. condottieri (-ɪ-ɪ). [It. *condottiere*, f. *condotto* conduct + -iere, a later variant of -iero, repr. late L. -arius for -arius.] A professional military leader or captain, who raised a troop, and sold his service to states or princes at war; the leader of a troop of mercenaries. The name arose in Italy, but the system prevailed largely over Europe from the 14th to the 16th c.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, From this latter practice arose their name Condottieri. 1852 GRANT *Greece* II. lxi. (1865) VI. 325 He had now become a sort of professional Condottiero or general. 1874 MORLEY *Barnevelt* II. xl. 30 The already notorious condottieri Ernest Mansfeld.

*attrib.* 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. i, A kind of general condottiero system Of bandit warfare. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 741/2 Hawkwood... A highly respectable specimen of the condottiere species.

Hence **Condottierism**.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 35/1 Mere follow-my-leader-and-keep-my-place condottierism.

**Condryn**, *obs. form* of CANDAREEN.

**Condrotite**, *var. spelling* of CRONDROTITE.

1826 EDMONS *Min.* 214. 1868 DANA *Min.* 363.

**Conduce** (kəndʊ-), *v.* [ad. L. *conducere* to lead together, collect, unite, connect; also, to hire, contract for; also of things, to contribute, be serviceable, conduce; f. *con-* together + *ducere* to lead, draw. This L. verb, which became in F. *conduire* (with lengthened stem *conduis-*), has given many representatives in English, viz. 1. *conduce*, *condue* (through Fr.), with 2. the shortened *cond*; 3. *conduce*; 4. *conduite* (through Fr.); 5. *conduct*: the last two from the ppl. stem *conducit-*. Of these *cond*, *conduce*, *conduct*, survive in differentiated senses.]

† 1. *trans.* To lead, conduct, bring (*lit.* and *fig.*). Const. *to. Obs.*

c 1475 *Parvency* Prol. 206 Here I hym require To thy, nede me ayde; and hy, moderswet Mi mater conduce to the ende. 1514 in *Killig. Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 101 By cause that I shuld conduce home my said Lords companye. 1527 WOLSEY to Hen. VIII in *St. Papers* (R.), There was sent unto my lodging the cardinal of Bourbon, &c. to conduce me to my ladies presence. 1634 Sir T. HARRIS *Trav.* 160 To conduce things to some order out of this chaos of confusion. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 95 To conduce hither the most lovely and virtuous princess. 1658 T. MURTON *Love & War* iv. i, I am conduc'd by willingness to dye.

† b. To bring together, contribute. *Obs.* 1717 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 377 They conduce every one it's share to the... Beauty of the whole.

† 2. (*Sc.*) To engage for money or other consideration; to hire. Const. *inf.* with *to*, or *simply*.

1502 *Will of Bromfield* (Somerset Ho.), That my executors conduce and wage an honest preest... to syng, etc. 1556 BLENDEMEYER *Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. 256 He conduct ane gret nowmer of schippis and weirmen, par with the riches he wan in the weris of Italy... to cum in Albion. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* I. 35 He quha is conducted be prayer, or be price. 1639 SPURTHWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 330 Gowry... conducting a ship gave out that he would forthwith depart. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 37 Who for greater gain may be conducted to fight.

† 3. To bring about, bring to effect. *Obs.*

1518 WOLSEY in *Styrie Rec. Mem.* I. i. 21 Your provident dexterity in the wise conducting of these his weighty matters. 1527 — to Hen. VIII in *St. Papers* (R.), For the conducting and setting forth of good amitie and peace betwene your highnes and her son. 1549 in BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 96 For conducting the Kings purpose.

† 4. *intr.* To lead. Const. *to. Obs. rare.* 1624 [SCOTT] *Votum Angliae* Ded. 1 As so many Lynes conducting to their Centre.

5. To conduce *to*: to lead or tend towards (a result); to aid in bringing about, contribute to, make for, further, promote, subserve. (The current sense.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 133 Much may the evil example of some lewdly given, conduce herunto. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 168 The Reasons you alledge, do more conduce To the hot passion of distempred blood, Then to make vp a free determination. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philas.* (1839) 79 How circumstances conduce severally to the production of effects. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The well-working and bonding of Brick-wall's conduces very much to their strength. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 65 In all the virtues which conduce to success in life, the Scots have never been surpassed.

b. with person as subj. *rare.*

1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xix. 90 He was resolved not to conduce to what he considered idolatry.

c. Const. *inf.* with *to*.

1606 [see above]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 The Boaring of Holes in that kinde of Wood... seemeth to conduce to make it Shine. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vii. 126 Means very undesirable, often conduce to bring about Ends... desirable.

† d. Const. *with. Obs. rare*—

1649 SELDEN *Lawes Eng.* i. xxxiii. (1739) 57 As might best conduce with the benefit of the Inhabitants.

† 6. a. To be profitable or advantageous (*to*). *Obs.* 1621-1728 [see CONDUCE *ppl. a.* 2]. 1656 60 STANLEY *Hist. Philas.* (1701) 124/2 These conduce much to the wife.

† b. *trans.* To be advantageous to, to profit. *Obs. rare.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 6 Any thing that may conduce and benefite the mystical bodie.

¶ Of uncertain meaning: ? *instr.* (for *refl.*) 'conducts itself, carries itself on, goes on'.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. ii.* 147 Within my soule, there doth conduce a fight Of this strange nature, that a thing inseparate, Diuides more wider then the skie and earth.

Conduceable: see CONDUCEIBLE.

† **Conduceful**, *a. Obs.* [f. CONDUCE + -FUL.] Conducive; helpful, profitable, subservient.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* vii. 482 Plato . . proneth Astrologie to be . . conducefull to Agriculture and to Nauigation.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 328 Very Conducefull, and apprimely requisite to the well-being . . of the Churches.

† **Conducement** (kəndiʊsmənt). *Obs.* [f. CONDUCE + -MENT; cf. *inducement*.]

1. The action of 'conducting' or bringing about.

1554 Edw. VI in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. xiv. 360 To do their best for conducement of it to effect. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* Pref. 3 If thou wilt but read . . it may be to the conducement of thy good.

2. The quality of conducting, or promoting; conduciveness.

1641 J. SMYTHMUS *Ausw.* (1653) 57 It may be of some conducement to his cause. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1798 I. 236 Their breeding, which is of main conducement to their being holy.

b. quasi-concr. A thing conducive.

1632 LITHGOW *Tram.* iv. (1682) 158 Their riches . . their Forces of Wars, and the manner of their conducements.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Dressing her . . and fitting her with all conducements. 1646 T. HORTON *Sinners' Discov.* 32 A means, and conducement to somewhat else.

3. Tendency.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 68 The Conducement of all this is but Cabalistical.

† **Conducence**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conducere* + -ENCE.] The fact of conducting or tending (to); tendency, subservience.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 439 This Tendency and Conducence of althings to one first Being.

† **Conducency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = CONDUCENESS.

1671 FLAVEL *Form. Life* xxi. 63 What Aptitude or Conducency is there in this ordinance.

Conducend, *obs. form* of CONDESCEND.

† **Conducent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conducens* + -ent, pr. pple. of *conducere* to CONDUCE: see -ENT.]

1. That conduces; that tends to, promotes, or contributes to bringing about, some end or purpose; subservient, conducive (to, *q. for*).

1560 ABR. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 127 Considerations conducive to the general reformation of the clergy. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* vii. i. Wks. VII. 8 All things . . needful or conducive to our salvation. 1645 *Martin's Echo* in *Prynne Discov. Blasphemous* 44 That would be more conducive for the Kingdoms good. 1687 P. HENRY in M. Henry *Life* viii. 1 To put him in circumstances conducive thereunto.

2. Advantageous, serviceable; = CONDUCEIBLE 2.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* ii. 40 In great cryinges, and swallowing of the meate . . those [Cartilages] are much conducent. 1640 G. WATTS in *Beacon's Adv. Learn.* To Rdr. 2 Acts . . which respecting the end whereto they were instituted . . are very conducent.

† **Conducer**. *Obs. Sc.* [f. CONDUCE 2 + -ER.] One who 'conduces' or hires.

c. 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* 617 (Jam.) Gif . . any . . keip not his condition . . he that hiret sall render agane to the conducer the hall hyre that he was conduced for.

† **Conducibility**. *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being 'conducibile' or conducive (to something); = CONDUCEIBLNESS.

1674 WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* i. xiv. 214 Deriving their obligation from their conducibility to the promoting of our chief end. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* i. § 9. 7 The conducibility of that Effect to some Good.

† **Conducibile**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also 7 condescendable. [ad. L. *conducibilis*, f. *conducere*: see -BLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Capable of conducting; tending or fitted to promote (a specified end or purpose); = CONDUCEIBLE. Const. to (rarely *for*).

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 81 A thyng very conduyble to the vnderstanding of the scriptures. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* I. (1664) 12 More conducive unto their healths. 1667 *Naphthali* (1762) 143 A most conducive expedient for the securing the ends thereof. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 404 Nothing that could be any wayes conducive to the Accomplishment of this Mighty Work. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 23 Conducibile means to social happiness.

b. Const. *inf.* with *to*.

1579 FRAXTON *Guicciard.* xv. (1599) 707 So conducive his example to carie the mindes of his souldiers to contemne all perill. 1684 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Wks. 1870 I. 214 Outward afflictions . . are not so conducive to humble a gracious heart as temptations.

2. Conducive to the desired end; advantageous, expedient, serviceable, beneficial.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilkad.* i. 113 She shall go, if more conducive That course be than her holding here. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clyiii. Caraway seeds . . are very conducive to all the cold griefs of the Head. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* i. § 9. 7 Sin . . cannot be willed of God as a thing convenient or conducive.

¶ 3. Factitious archaism: = 'That may be led'.

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 287 It is a tractable and conducive youth. *Ibid.* II. 299.

B. *sb.* A conducive or conducive thing.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 211 These Motions of Generations and Corruptions, and of the conduces there-

unto. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 17 Aristotle and Plato cal such things as conduce to the Well-being of the Bodie and Life, 'Goods': the Stoic will not have them called so, but *προσγυαυα*, 'conducibles'.

† **Conducibleness**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = CONDUCEIBILITY.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 71/2 Pleasantness in themselves, or conducibleness for the finding out of the right frame of Nature. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 215 Conducibleness to a pleasant . . life.

† **Conducibly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a 'conducibile' or conducive manner; 'in a manner promoting an end' (T.).

1828 in *Topo*; hence in mod. Dicts.

**Conducing**, *pple. a.* [f. CONDUCE + -ING.]

1. That conduces or tends to an end or purpose.

† a. Const. to. *Obs.* (Now expressed by CONDUCEIVE).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 31 For whatsoever is . . affined with vertue, or derived from vertue, or conducing to vertue. 1657 AUSTEN *Print Press* Ep. Ded. Cider being . . exceedingly conducing to health. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 25 It is not a little conducing to the Justice due to so great . . a Soul.

† b. Const. *inf.* with *to. Obs.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 38 What they thought most conducing to obtain their ends. a. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 62 Such Means as are conducing to obtain what he desires. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 50 The most conducing Cause to attain a just Character. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. 116 Far from necessary or certainly conducing to form a habit.

c. without *to. (rare.)*

1632 LITHGOW *Tram.* viii. 342 To make short this preamble, or conducing complement. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 102 A conducing Cause of Decay.

† 2. That conduces to the end in view; profitable, serviceable, beneficial; = CONDUCEIBLE 2. (See CONDUCE 6.) *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iii. (1652) 301 Acceptable and conducing to most . . especially to a melancholy man. 1656 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic.* 57 The seed is conducing to al the cold griefs of the Head and Stomach. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xx. Passages which may be conducing to myself, in relation to the Subject.

Hence † **Conducingly**, *adv.*, in a manner conducing to an end.

1656 S. H. GOLD *Lett.* 45 Any who . . hath power, and will conducingly and savingly improve it. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 103 Badness of the Materials, and the Employment of illiterate Workmen, all conducingly unite to the general Cause of the Decay of the whole Fabric.

**Conducive** (kəndiʊsɪv), *a. (sb.)* [An analogical formation from CONDUCE v., after *conduct*, *conducitive*, and such words as *abus-ive*, *possess-ive*, *invent-ive*, formed on L. ppl. stem. See -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of conducting or tending to (a specified end, purpose, or result); fitted to promote or subserve. Const. to (for, towards).

1646 R. OVERTON in A. Seller's *Hist. Passive Obed.* (1689) 59 No more . . than is conducing to a better being, more safety, and freedom. 1726 SHREVECKE *Poy. round W.* 223 To frame such Articles as would be most Conducive to their own interest. 1803 *Med. Jounl.* IX. 33 Early rising is conducive to health. *Ibid.* IX. 408 Most conducive for the preservation of both mother and fetus. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i. 35 A dull place, and very conducive to sleep. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 A treaty . . highly conducive to French interests.

† 2. Advantageous, serviceable, beneficial; = CONDUCEIBLE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 96 A Cephalic Draught . . is highly conducive in Idiopathic Convulsive Illnesses.

B. *sb.* That which conduces to an end or purpose. Const. to (for).

1793 SIR S. SMITH in *Ld. Auchland's Corr.* (1862) III. 152 The sight of our convoy . . gave us new spirits, which are an essential conducive of health. 1844 MARY HOWITT *My Uncle* iii. One of the . . greatest conduces to health.

**Conduciveness** (kəndiʊsɪvnəs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being conducive to, or tending to promote (an end or purpose).

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1690) 191 Its Conduciveness and Natural Tendency to the interest of Human Life. a. 1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. ii. (R.). The conduciveness of those things, to promote our temporal interests. 1899 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iii. § 34. It follows that conduciveness to happiness is the ultimate test of perfection in a man's nature.

**Conduet** (kəndiʊt), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 3-6 conduyt(e), 3 conduit, 4 cunduyt, 4-5 condute, 5 conduyte, condwyte, 5-7 conduite(e), 6 conduict(e), -uyote, counduyt. b. 3-5 conduyt, 4-6 -dit(e), 4 coundyte, cundeth, 5 condytha, *Sc.* coudet, -eyt, 6 cunddyrt, *Sc.* conditt, -diot. 7. 5-7 condute(e), (*Sc.* condute, -dote), 6 -coudet. (Some of the variants are found only in SAFE-CONDUIT, q.v.) [Two original types of the word have existed in Eng., viz. *conduis*, *conduite* from OF., and the current *conduet* immed. from L. *conductus* (4th decl.), f. ppl. stem of *conducere* to CONDUCE, CONDUCE. The former was partly a. OF. *conduis* (= Pr. *conduc*, Sp. *conduc*, It. *condotta*) = L. *conductus*, as above; partly a. OF. *conduite* (Sp. *conducta*, It. *condotta*) = late L. type \**conducta*, sb. fem. f. pa. pple. (corresp. to nouns in -*ita*). These two sbs. remain distinct in F.,

but through the obsolescence of final -e, they fell together in ME. *conduyt(e)*. This was often phonetically weakened to *condute*, *condyt(e)*; in 15th c. it was frequently, like the Fr., spelt *conduct*, *condyete* (the e being inserted from L.), and finally in 16th c. was entirely refashioned after L., as *conduite*, *conduct*. The earlier form remains with a differentiation of sense: see CONDUIT.]

I. 1. The action of conducting or leading; guidance, leading. a. of the person or thing that leads. *lit.* and *fig.* (Now somewhat rare.)

a. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 108 Thei camen home under the conduite of their lodessmanne Pergusius. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 312 b. Through Gods conduite . . we wyll prosecute our right.

γ. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 88 Sent by the conduct of certeyne of Cueta his men. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxiv. A ship, that through the Ocean wyde, By conduct of some star, doth make her way. 1632 LITHGOW *Tram.* i. (1682) 21 The Trojanes, under conduct of Aeneas. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 157 It doth not become a sheep to refuse the Shepherd's conduct. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. Travelling together under the conduct of chance. 1782 W. GILPIN *Wks.* (1789) 55 Under his conduct we climbed the steep.

b. of that which is led. (In quot. with mixture of sense 5.)

1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 57 His conduct of the Redistribution Bill through the House of Commons.

† 2. Provision for guidance or conveyance; a company of attendants appointed to conduct a person safely on a journey; an escort, a convoy; a document granted to ensure safe passage. *Obs. exc.* in SAFE-CONDUIT, q.v.

a. c. 1290 *Lives Saints* (1887) 145 He king . . sende with him guod conduyt [i.e. conduct] to bringe him pare. c. 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 Pe messengers went, condute he did pam haue. c. 1400 MAUNDEL v. (1839) xvii. 182 Men may envirowne all the erthe . . that hadde compaignie and schippynge and conduyt. 1503-4 *Let. 15 Hen. VII.* i. c. 27 Phraimh, Sufficent conduyt to be hade for sure conveyance of the Marchaundises. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 387 When conduits did both French and Spanish speake.

β. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 40 He sende hem by god condyt in to Yrland. γ. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 475 Quod the kynge, thy coundyte es knawene fro Carlele to the coste. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11437 If cundeth to come. c. 1470 *Ille. Nev. Wallace* viii. 1500 The counsaill sone a coundeyt gaff him till. *Ibid.* xi. 912 The Iyoum in wax that wold his coundite be. 1533 BELLENDIN *Livy* iii. (1822) 235 Nocht to departe but his licence and conditt.

γ. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 917. I haif . . Ane fre Conduet to suffice him and me. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. v. 8. I desire of you A Conduet our Land, to Milford-Haven. 1611 *Bible* i. *Eccl.* viii. 51. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 201 The thoughts of what I am going to, and of the Conduet that waits for me on the other side. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tockety* iii. 6 A Detachment of five hundred of his Men, whom he had appointed as a Conduet of Petroszi.

† 3. A person or thing that conducts or escorts; a guide, leader, conductor (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kings* Q. cxiii. I will that Gud-hope servand to the be . . thy condyt and gyde till thou returne. 1523 L.D. *Berners Froiss.* I. lxxvii. 97 Noble prince, quoth the lady, God y<sup>e</sup> father glorious be your conduct! 1552 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 126 Come bitter conduct, come vnsavoury guide. 1599 GRIFFIN *Orpharion* Wks. 1822 X. 11. 46 Three severall Battalions, whereof the Kings in person were Conduets. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 102, I have also been a Conduet to several Pilgrims.

*transf.* 1794 ADAMS *Nat. & P. Phil.* II. xiii. 10 It [water] is the easy and speedy medium, the ready conduct and conveyance, whereby all redundancies are carried off.

† 4. Short for CONDUCT-MONEY. *Obs.*

1644-1721 [see COAT sb. 12].

II. 5. The leading or commanding of an army, a vessel, etc.; leadership, command; management.

a. of the army, etc., led. (Now somewhat rare.)

a. c. 1470 Tiptoft *Casat* iv. (1530) 5 To espye and consyder the condute of hys enemyes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 504 To view and espie both the number and condut of the English men. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. iv. (1811) 159 Conduet of whole armies.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilgr.* I. 194 The conduct of the arrere-guard. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warres* 103 The Duke of Parma took the Conduct of the Army. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. ii. 284 The conduct of the troops was committed to Andrew de Foix. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 720/1 Palm then took the Conduct of the vessel.

† b. of the person commanding. *Obs.*

a. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Hist. France* (1811) 74 Frenchmen, with the conduet of certeyn duky, went, etc. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Truith. Franckford* 186 Beinge in the conduite off the lion off the tribe off Juda.

γ. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 65 They hither march amaine, vnder conduct of Lucius. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* 122 The Parliament durst not leave an Army to his conduct. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* II. 153 My Men . . reposed great Confidence in my Conduct. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 380 The emigrants from most parts went under their conduct.

6. The action or manner of conducting, directing, managing, or carrying on (any business, performance, process, course, etc.); direction, management. † Formerly said of the management of a fan, cane, or other article carried.

a. of the business, or thing; or *absol.*

a. 1454 *Fustons Lett.* No. 222 I. 370 That by your wysdom and gode conduyt that ye wolde help beere owte thys mater. 1490 CAXTON *Ecnydos* xiv. 52 Iuno takynge in hande the conduyte of this werke. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conduyte of a mater. 1548-50 HALL *Chron. Hen. V.* 50 The conduyt and ordre of thys dolorous dole [Hen. V.'s funeral].



γ. a 1626 BACON (J.). In the conduct and manage of actions. 1634 W. TUNNEY in *Bulwer's Lett.* 30 More trouble then you should find in governing the whole world, if God had left it to your conduct. 1724 A. Pore *Rape Lock* iv. 124 Of amber snuff-box justly vain. And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 139 May serve us for models in the conduct of our lives. 1844 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* I. vii. 332 Those engaged in the conduct of the school. 1866 EMERSON (*lett.*) The Conduct of Life. 1882 MYRVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xii. 95 Directions were given for the conduct of the handkerchief. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. i. 269 Nothing to do with the conduct of city affairs.

† b. of the person conducting. *Obs. rare.*  
1475 *Rk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 It most be done . . . by the conduyt and counceille of the most sage approuved men of a reatume. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* i. 23 Chosen by all the Company, but by the Conduct of the Apostles.  
† c. Gardening. Management of plants in cultivation; culture. *Obs.*

1719 TAYLOR & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xxxii. (*heading*), Of the Conduct or Culture of Fig-trees. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 117 It is true, such a conduct cannot, like the culture of corn and grass, be general.

d. *Painting.* Management of the parts of a work of art; mode of treatment, execution. Also *transf.* of literary work. (*Cf. CONDUCT v. 7.*)

1758 H. WALTON. *Catal. Royal Authors* (1799) I. 23 All the subjects were religious; all the conduct farcical. 1786 SIR J. KILMER. *Dis.* xiii. (1876) 77 He perfectly understood . . . the conduct of the back-ground. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 147 The conduct of her story is well conceived. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess. Milton* (1854) I. 7 The book of Job . . . in conduct and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus'] dramas. 1859 GULICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 146 Respecting the conduct of works in fresco.

† f. Aptitude for leadership or management; good generalship; skill in managing affairs; practical tact and address; discretion. *Obs.*

This was the main sense in the 17th c., when the apposition or contrast of *courage* and *conduct* was one of the commonplaces of biography.

a. a 1533 LAD. BRUNELUS *Humor* i. God had gyuen hym the . . . wyt and conduyt so to do. 1665 73 CONDUIT *Theatrum s.v. Amphitruon*, by his manhood and conduyt.

γ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 169 A generall of command & conduct. 1648 EVELYN *Corr.* (1857) III. 13 Some person of conduct and quality. 1670 COTTON *Esperim.* i. iv. 165 No ways inferior to his Adversary either in Courage, or Conduct. 1700 PRESTON *Pables, Ajax & Ulyss.* 591 Thus conduct won the prize when courage fail'd. 1722 Dr. FORD *Plague* (1756) 252 Owing to the Prudence and Conduct of the Lord Mayor. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* I. i. 19 The various tribes of Britons possessed valour without conduct. 1825 WELLS in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 483 His Royal Highness distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct.

8. Manner of conducting oneself or one's life; behaviour; usually with more or less reference to its moral quality (good or bad). (Now the leading sense.) [So *F. conduite* in Cornuelle, 1651.]

1693 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 132 A father speaking of the conduct of his son, says that till then, he had had no cause to complain. c 1709 LAMB M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1803) I. 128 Such conduct is full as base as beating a poor wretch who has his hands tied. 1710 — *Lett.* 25 Apr. 1722 — *Lett.* to Cress Mar (Bohn) II. 331 His conduct towards me is . . . infamous. 1730 BUTLER *Serm. Pref.* Wks. 1874 II. 16 That we bring our whole conduct before this superior faculty. 1735 JOHNSON, *Behaviour*. 5. Conduct; general practice. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 46 His conduct still right, with his argument wrong. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1824 I. 221, I trusted to profession, when I ought to have attended to conduct. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 242 The clergy claimed the privileges of saints, while their conduct fell below the standard of that of ordinary men.

b. (with a) A piece of behaviour, a proceeding (*obs.*); a course of conduct (*rare*).

1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 161 Making sharp observations upon a conduct he saw, which he never expected. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 486 A conduct which is not, perhaps, exactly justifiable to prudence. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 497 A conduct which demanded the most serious consideration. 1859 BRIDGES *Sp. India* 1 Aug. An improved conduct on the part of the English . . . towards the Natives of India.

III. 9. Conveyance, carriage (*obs.*); conveyance of liquid through a channel; — CONDUIT 6.

a 1618 RALPHIN *Observ. Magnif. Civit. in Rem.* (1651) 38 A place of Safetie, commodiousness for Navigation and Conduyt, for the attainment of plenty of all good things. 1847 SOUTH *tr. Chelms. Surg.* I. 711 The restoration of the natural ducts, and the conduct of the fluids from the fistulas.

† 10. An artificial channel for the conveyance of water or other liquid, an aqueduct; an artificial reservoir or structure whence water is made to issue, a fountain. *Obs.* Now CONDUIT 1-2, q. v.

† 11. A channel, passage, means of communication. *Obs.* Now CONDUIT 3-5, q. v.

IV. 12. *Comb.* Conduct-book, a book in which a record of the conduct of scholars, of men in public service, etc. is kept; *spec.* in U.S. navy; conduct-mark, a mark given for good, or forfeited for bad, conduct in schools, etc.; † conduct-pipe, see CONDUIT-PIPE. Also CONDUIT-MONEY.

Conduct, *sb.* 2: see next.

Conduct, *pa. pple.*, a., and *sb.* 2 Also 5 conduct, 5-6 conduit, (6 condoke, -duke). [*nd. l.* *conduct-us* hired, *pa. pple.* of *conducere* to lead together, etc., also to hire: see CONDUCE. In early use a. *F. conduit* *pa. pple.*]

† A. *pa. pple.* and *pple. a. Obs.*

1. Hired: see CONDUCE v. 10, CONDUCE 2.

a. as *pa. pple.*

1476 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Intro. 37 Pat no plaier . . . be conducte and retyened to plaie but twice on be day. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 154/2 A man beyng conducte & hyred of Justyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 [He] hath conducte or hyred vs as his workmen for the peny of glory.

b. as *adj.* in *Conduct* priest: cf. B. 2.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 But for be synne of symonye may vnnesse or neuer be fled in swilk piages, herfor conduct prestis are reprod of be lawe. 1474 *Will of Marshall* (Somerset Ho.), Every conduct preste.

2. *pa. pple.* Conducted.

c 1430 [see CONDUIT *pa. pple.*]. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 508 Blessed be the good lord that hath conductyde you hether. 1620 SHELTON *Quir.* iv. xv. 119 Conduct by this lovely Damsel.

B. *sb.* A hired person, a hireling.

† 1. A hired workman or employé; *esp.* (as it appears) in a bakehouse. *Obs.*

c 1483 *Lih. Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 60 Thy3 clerke takyth none othe at the countynge board as an offyccr, but as a conductye. 1525 6 *Chawch. Acc.* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXIV. 280 Payd vnto the iij Condoles for heruest. 1526 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 209 That there should be enchaiged one conducte in the office of the bakehouse. 1620 *Ibid.* 339 Bakehouse.—William Tyckoner, conducte; wages 46 11s. 3d. 1647 LAWSON *Chrom. Rev.* 29 (*Royal Bakehouse*), Foure Conducts: Fee a peice per diem, *ad.*

† 2. A conduct priest; a hired or salaried chaplain; *esp.* one engaged to read prayers in the chapel of a college, of which he is not on the foundation. *Obs.*; but see b.

[In *Camb. Univ. Calendar* the 'Conduct' still appears at King's Coll. in 1854; in the *Calendar* of 1853 he is the 'Chaplain'; at Trinity Coll. the name last appears in 1819.] 1499 *Will of Percy* (Somerset Ho.), Every priest being a conducte w<sup>t</sup> in the said church. 1574 T. CARWRIGHT *Full Decret.* 149 One or more chaplaines and conductes are hired to reade the service at the houres appointed. 1576 GRIMM. *Wks.* (1843) 181 Item, You shall inquire of the doctrine and judgement of all vicars, petty curons, deacons, conductes, chappellens, chancellers. 1830 M. BAKER *Litt. Bentley* (1843) I. 211. Conducte, the duty of a man, one of the four *Sacellari* or Conducts, whose duty it is to read prayers daily in the College chapel [Trin. Coll. Camb.].

b. Still used as the name of the chaplains at Eton College.

1563 87 FOX. *A. & M.* (1684) III. 583 Who first being brought up in the School of Eton, was afterward St. scholar, and then Conduct in the Kings College at Cambridge. 1737 H. WALTON in *Etoniana* v. 60 Standing over against a Condu to be catechised. 1865 W. L. C. *Ibid.* i. 21 One of the chaplains or conduct of the college.

Conduct (kōndukt), v. Forms a. 5 6 conducto, -duto, 6 -duit (o. B. 4 5 -dyto, 5 -dite, 6 -dyth. γ. 5-6 -dueto, 6 -conduot. *Pa. pple.* -od; formerly CONDUIT: see *prec.*

[Of this, as of CONDUIT *sb.*, two (or, at length, three) types have been in use: viz. *conduct-en*, f. *F. conduit*, -ile (— *L. conduct-us*, -a), *pa. pple.* of *conduire* — *L. conducere* (see CONDUCE); often phonetically reduced to *condite*, and to *condite*, *condyte*, *condyth*, *condeth*; but finally, in 15-16th c., assimilated to the *L. ppl.* stem as *conduct*. The ultimate forms of these were so different, that they might be considered distinct words; for the sake of the history they are here treated together. There are several other representatives of *L. conducere*, immediately, or through French, for which see CONDUCE v.]

I. To lead, guide.

1. *trans.* To go with, or before, and show the way to (any one); to lead, escort, guide.

a. 1483 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 34 The kyng and hys companye . . . folowed the byrde whyche conductyd them. a 1533 LAD. BURNERS *Humor* 58, I shall go with hym to ayde and to conducte hym. 1590 FANTON *Guicciard.* iii. They were at last conducted to Bain.

b. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Cott.) viii. (1830) 80 To condyte me fro cylee to cylee. c 1430 *Syr Gower* (Knox.) 863 He you condyte, my swete fere. 1521 YUSHER *Wks.* 215 Moyses and Aaron to condyth that people thurgh the desert.

γ. 1490 CAXTON *Binesyd.* vi. 39 To brynge and conducte you in to some other place of surete. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 The sterre . . . conductyng and leadinge them to the sauour. 1612 BIRLE *Acts* xvii. 15 They that conducted Paul, brought him vnto Athens. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. li. 184 As they conducted me up the stairs. 1866 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i. 337 Let us conduct him home. 1868 STANLEY  *Jew. Ch.* (1871) I. xiii. 263, I know not where we shall find a better guide to conduct us.

b. *transf.* Of a road: To be the way, to 'lead'. 1834 MASON *Angler in Wales* I. 263 Traces of paws . . . in four different directions . . . conducted to the lairs of as many lions. *Ibid.* II. 178 A narrow corridor, conducted to another anti-cavern. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. ix. The narrow sweep that conducted from the lodge to the house.

2. *fig.* To guide or direct in a certain course of action; to bring to a place, a particular condition or situation, a conclusion, etc.; to lead, bring.

a. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xiv. 47 Yf he wille iustely and rightfully condyte hym selfe, he may well brynge his herite to that. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 366/3 That y<sup>e</sup> may condyte us to the lyf permannable. c 1550 CROKER *P. xliiii.* (Percy Soc.) 27 Let thynne ears perceyve my sute. And yn thy iustice me Conduite. 1557 *Sarum Primer* Civ. Thy good spirite shall conduite me into the lande of rightfulness.

γ. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 24, I have under taken to conduct the learner by example, how to behave himselfe. 1628 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 A Soul taught by Christ and highly conducted by the light of his spirit. 1724 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 72 Such as curiosity or idleness conducted to look on. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvi. 173 Consider the situations to which you have conducted . . . your royal master. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. St.* 5, Pref. 12 Such a work . . . may seem without meaning, unless it conducts the reader to some definite conclusions.

b. *absol.*

1825 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. Wks. I. 132 A few Prime principles which may conduct to much. 1850 M. COSIN *Div. Govt.* ii. i. (1874) 86 The skill and benevolence shown . . . conduct to the belief in a skillful and benevolent cause

† 3. To train, guide (plants). *Obs. rare.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 92 All the faconys of vynes and trees lylylly conducted by compas. 1764 HAMMER *Observ.* xi. iii. 103 Neither in the way of practice, or of the conducting business, nor of the sides of his affairs.

II. To lead, command, direct, manage.

4. To lead, command, act as commander of (an army, etc.).

b. c 1450 *Mertin* 576 The kynges Clarion . . . hem did condite with a baner as white as snowe, ther-in a reule cross.

γ. 1531 [see CONDUCTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. iv.* ii. 16 Hasten his Masters, and conduct his power. a 1714 BURNER *Quir. Time* (1823) I. 574 The town of Amsterdam was for many years conducted by him as by a dictator. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1784) i. Cortes himself conducted the third and smallest division. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. viii. 163 When Lord-High-Admiral he conducted the navy of England without glory.

5. a. *Mus.* To direct (an orchestra, or a musical performance); see CONDUCTOR 5. Also *absol.*

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 669 Haydn's new overture, conducted by himself. 1834 EARL MOUNT EXETER *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) 6 At Bath . . . for many years he conducted the concerts. *Mod.* There was a performance of Dr. Parry's *Oratorio Judith*; the composer conducted.

b. To lead, take the leading part in, preside over and direct (a meeting, divine service, etc.).

1830 in *Life Jas. Hamilton* iii. (1890) 139 He conducted family worship. 1885 CAR. HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Pinnan* vi. 110, I have . . . preached twice, conducted a third service this evening.

c. To act as conductor of (an omnibus, etc.).

6. To direct, manage, carry on (a transaction, process, business, institution, legal case, etc.).

The notion of direction or leadership is often obscured or lost; e.g. an investigation is conducted by all those who take part in it.

1632 HAWARD *tr. Flom's Examen* 28 The Admirall (who had forethought of the manner of conducting this enterprise) had . . . furnished his companions with laychings. 1751 LAMB *W. H. Catm. Br.* 158 The promoting, forwarding, and well conducting the Building of Westminster Bridge. 1758 S. HAWARD *Serm.* xvii. 528 To conduct every circumstance so as to prevent the designs of Satan from taking effect. 1801 *Med. J.* 433 Conducting the Vaccine inoculation with spirit and perseverance throughout the navy. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 245 The plan on which the generality of county hospitals . . . are conducted. 1833 H. MONTAGUE *Manch. Strike* vii. 80 Conducting the correspondence and accounts. 1875 JONES *Money* (1878) 168 The difficulties of conducting the bullion traffic. 1883 M. D. CHAPLTON *in Law Times* 30 Oct. 1882 To deprive the sailor of the right of conducting his case as he thinks best.

† b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. L'etic* 144 This Office . . . being a step to greater Preferment, if they know how to Conduct.

† 7. To manage, treat, deal with (the features or various details of a work of art; to carry on, carry out (the work as a whole); *esp.* with reference to the skill or success with which this is done. (*Obs.*)

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 1760/46 His Armed Cavalier . . . in which the brightness and lustre of the armour and horse is rarely conducted. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphitru.* 212 The upper ornamented Part so elegant, and well conducted. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* v. 177 A point, or subject of a fugue, which the performer was to conduct at his pleasure. 1796 *Præf. Anonym.* (1809) 159 Mr. Dryden used to say, he received more light from him [De la Rue] in conducting his translation than any other. 1823 J. QUINN *Lett. Educ.* II. 1866/24 The tools with which the workmanship is to be conducted.

8. *vyl.* To direct one's actions, comport oneself, behave oneself (in a specified way).

[*Cf. F. se conduire* used by Cornuelle, *Cinna*, 1639. This use is not recorded by Johnson, Todd, or Richardson.]

1706 10 M. HENRY *Exp. Gen.* xiii. 28 It is bad with a family, when children conduct themselves so ill, that their parents know not how to trust them. 1742 W. MONTAGUE in *Fitzosborne's Lett.* (1820) I. 13 With what a generous tenderness did the British hero conduct himself. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Behave* v. 2. To act, to conduct oneself. [Not *v.* *conduct*.] 1815 WALLINGTON 19 June in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 483 The army never . . . conducted itself better. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 154 The emperor . . . had hitherto conducted himself with the greatest address. 1880 QUINN *Mod.* i. 224 No Spanish or Italian heroine . . . could conduct herself more audaciously.

b. *intr.* (for *vyl.*) *Cf. to behave.* (U.S.)

[Called by Bartlett 'an offensive barbarism, happily confined to New England'.]

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will v.* 27 *foot-m.*, I say not only doing but conducting; because a voluntary forbearing to do, sitting still, keeping silence, &c. are instances of Persons' Conduct. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 40 It has an effect to render permanent the seats of those who conduct well. 1838 SPARKS *Biog.* IX. xi. 316 Mr. Farquhar conducted with mainly firmness. 1854 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxv. 401 The First Consul, on this occasion, conducted with perfect good faith.

## III. To convey; to be a channel for.

9. †a. To convey from one place to another; to carry, transport. *Obs.* b. To convey water, or other moving body by a channel; also predicated of the channel.

a. c1420 *Pallad. on Husbandry*, ix. 175 Make... pipes it [the water] to conduit.

b. c1450 *Mervin* xiii. 194 Their squyers were gon before with the cariage... and let it be condyted by men of the same contrey.

γ. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 3 Fisher men... vse commonly to condyte and conuey their hearing sprottes and other fyshe to... Kyngstone. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 115 They conducted water across hills and vallies. 1833 H.T. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm v. 58* Air would be conducted into the recesses of the groves.

c. *Physics*. Of a body: To convey through its particles (some form of energy, as heat or electricity); to transmit, act as a conductor of, serve as a channel or vehicle for.

1740 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 640 In order to conduct Electricity along any non-electric Body. 1770 J. L. WINN *ibid.* LX. 188 A chain so disposed may conduct the lightning. 1830 BRANDE *Chem.* I. 68 Glass is a non-conductor when cold, but conducts when red hot. 1830 HENSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1851) 161 Those polished substances are found to be most strongly dowed which conduct heat worst. 1860 TYNDALL *Glas.* ii. 240 When these motions are communicated from particle to particle of the body the heat is said to be conducted.

IV. *Obs.* senses = CONDUCE.

†10. To hire, engage for reward; = CONDUCE 2. *Obs.* [*L. conducere*.]

1476-1486 [see CONDUCT *ppl.* a. 1]. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 8 The Duke... conducted and waged certeyne menne of warre and shippes... sailed into England. 1555 in STRYPE *Eccles. Mem.* III. App. xlvii. 143 They are... in some part of their depositions... conducted, subornate, instructed.

†11. = CONDUCE 5. *Obs.* rare.

1685 P. HENRY in *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 337 Make a business of fixing somewhere, so as may best conduct to your great end in going.

**Conducted** (kɒndʊktəd), *ppl.* a. [*f.* CONDUCT v. + ED 1.] Led, managed, behaved, etc.: see vb. 1646 CRASHAW *Siege to Temple* 34 My joy-conducted feet. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 23 Conducted caloric. 1836 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. iv. 129 One of the best conducted sailors in the ship. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 91 Well-conducted foreign mints.

**Conductibility** (kɒndʊktɪbɪlɪti), [*f.* next + -ITY: cf. mod.F. *conductibilité*.]

1. Capacity for conducting (heat, etc.); conductivity.

1841 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 42 A direction of greater conductivity [of heat]. 1869 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* i. ii. 77 The magnetic phenomena of crystals depends on unequal conductivity in different directions.

2. Capacity of being conducted. *rare*.

1847 WORCESTER cites WHEATSTONE. c1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 143 For the purpose of shewing the conductivity of this power through some bodies.

**Conductible** (kɒndʊktɪbəl), a. [*mod. f. L. conduct-* *ppl.* stem + -BLE: so in mod.F.]

## 1. Capable of conducting (heat, electricity, etc.).

c1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* i. 229/1 Gutta-percha, wax, elastic moulds... made conductible by the battery process.

## 2. Capable of being conducted.

1847 WORCESTER cites WHEATSTONE. **Conductility** (kɒndʊktɪlɪti), *rare*. [*f.* CONDUCT v., after *ductility*.] = CONDUCTIVITY.

1883 ROMANES in *Times* 4 Dec. 10/6 By conductivity I mean the power of transmitting a stimulus in the form of a molecular or invisible wave of disturbance from one point of an excitable mass of living tissue to another. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metemeric* 63 Malleability, fusibility, volatility, conductivity for heat and electricity.

**Conducting** (kɒndʊktɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CONDUCE; leading, guidance, etc.; see the verb.

1517 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1792) I. 20 For her conducting, and honorabil conveyance. 1531 ELIOT *Gov.* i. xi. For the conductingye and well ordering of hostes or armies. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* 60 Such a plan for the future conducting of this structure, as might... have preserved it for a number of years. 1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Mar. 437/3 With regard to the conducting of M. Lamoureux... He is a *chef d'orchestre* of rare merit.

**Conducting**, *ppl.* a. [-ING 2.] That conducts: see the verb.

1631 LITAGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 198 Our conducting Turks. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 7 There is a conducting Rule, and a Regulating Rule. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 87 The conducting officers having placed themselves on that flank. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 274 A good earthen retort, having adapted to it a conducting tube.

b. *Physics*. Having the power of conducting heat, etc.; of or pertaining to conduction: *esp.* used of conductors of electricity.

1737 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 194 A Conducting String of Cat-gut receiv'd the Electricity. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 120 Its little capacity for heat, and ready conducting power. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 93 A charge of electricity upon a hollow conducting shell causes no electrification on its inner surface.

**Conduction** (kɒndʊkʃən), [*ad. L. conductiōnem*, n. of action from *conducere* to conduct: see -ION. So mod.F. *conduction* from 13th c. (Litttré).]

I. †1. Leading, guidance, conveyance (of that which leads, or is led); = CONDUCT *sb.* 1.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.*, c. 15 The saufe conduction, leading, and bringing of all salutary menne... to the foresaide cite of Westchester. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1793) 154 b. Which leaves you to the conduction of a winding and craggy path. 1652 Br. HALL *Sermon*, Rem. Wks. (1660) 153 This leading of God's Spirit must [not] be a... momentary, transient conduction. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 239 Yesterday, by the conduction of your Dwarf, we entered.

†2. Leadership, command, *esp.* military or naval (of the person commanding, or of the army, etc., commanded); = CONDUCT *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 138 The reule, gouernance, and conduction of the whole armye. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Sc. Chron.* (1806) 11. 221 English horsemen under the conduction of the lord William Evers. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3. 588 Had they not submitted themselves to the conduction of Militiades. a1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 374/2 Chosen... as the Master is for the Conduction of his Ship.

†3. The carrying on, management or direction (of an affair, etc.); = CONDUCT *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13, § 1 The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity-house, charged with the Conduction of the Queen's Majesty's Navy Royal. 1609 TOURNEUR *Penn. Poems* 314 The right conduction Of his affairs. 1644 *Fifth of Nov.* Pref. 3 Under the conduction and direction of their tyrannie. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xii. 88 In the conduction of those annual religious rites.

†4. Aptitude for leading, or for managing affairs; generalship, management, skill; = CONDUCT *sb.* 7. a1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* (1633) Either for wit, conduction, or power. 1580 NORTH *Philosophy* 493 (R.) The noblest captain, and of best conduction of any man in his time. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 100 So greates a worke... could not be affected without order and conduction.

II. 5. The conducting of (liquid through a channel or pipe). Now chiefly applied to natural processes, e.g. the movement of sap in plants.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 140 Vitruvius and Palladius, in their conduction of waters, require... that, in proceeding of 200 foot forward, there should be allowed one foot of descending. 1881 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 681 The cause of withering is the interruption in the conduction of water from below.

6. *Physics*. The transmission of heat, electricity, or nerve-force from particle to particle of a substance. (The chief current sense.)

1814 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* (1866) 87 Losing more quickly its heat by conduction. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 12 (1864) 40 We know of no other mode of employing a nerve thread than in Conduction. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 33 The wire is said to be a conductor of electricity, and the second body... to be electrified by conduction.

III. †7. Hiring. *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Law*.

1538 *Aberd. Reg. v.* 16 (Jam.) Tuechyng the conduction and feyng of the menstruals. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 111 (heading) Anentis conduction of craftes-men. a1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 75 The making of such a bargain [location] is called Conduction. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 300 Conduction, which is the alienation of the hire for the use of the thing. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Instit. Gains* iii. § 144 It is also doubtful if there be location and conduction when I have given you the use of a thing, receiving from you the use of something else in return.

**Conductionist** (kɒndʊktɪst), a. [*f. L. conducticius*, f. *conduct-*, *ppl.* stem of *conducere*, in sense to 'hire': see -ITIOUS.] Hired, employed for wages or reward; open to hire, kept for hire.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iii. 150 Auncient times... allowed not a Conductionist Presbyter to be an out-lete for the lazines of others. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* To Rdr. (ed. 2) a Rubs and petulant endeavours of all Conductionist detractors. 1796 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 190 Neither Titularies, nor perpetual Curates; but Persons entirely conductionists, and removable at Pleasure. 1818 Sym. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 221 Any of the conductionist penmen of government.

1880 Br. CARLISLE in *Magn. Mag.* No. 246. 478 Horses... proprietary and conductionists... in Cambridge.

**Conductive** (kɒndʊktɪv), a. [*f. L. type \*conductivus*, f. *conduct-*, *ppl.* stem: *conductif*, -ive occurs in F. of 15th c.: see -IVE.]

†1. Having the property of conducting or leading (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. as in 3.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Oiv b. Wyne that is gyuen in way of drinke conductive. a1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordin.* iii. v. I feel a film come o' mine eyes... I must look out an animal conductive, I mean a dog. 1654 CHARLTON *Physiologia* 30 The existence of the Final ever attesting the existence of the Conductive, or Mediatory Cause.

†2. = CONDUCTIVE. *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 256 They are greatly conductive to the growth and promotion of each other.

3. *Physics*. Having the property of conducting, or pertaining to the conduction of, some form of energy (as heat, electricity, etc.).

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* i. p. cxlii. Bodies are conductive; and their property is conductivity. 1865 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* i. 5 Copper is always employed... on account of its superior conductive power. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* No. 619. 451 The conductive system of the nerves.

**Conductively** *adv.*, by means of conduction.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 56 Charging by contact or conductively as it is termed.

**Conductivity** (kɒndʊktɪvɪti), *Physics*. [*f.* CONDUCTIVE + -ITY: cf. *activity*, *nativity*, etc.] Conductive quality; power of conducting heat, electricity, etc.; *esp.* with reference to its degree.

1837 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 32a Modified by the conductivity or conducting power. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. 237 The melting distance furnished a measure of the conductivity of the bar. 1881 *Nature* No. 620. 465 Crystalline media possessing different conductivities in different directions.

**Conduct-money.** [*Sec* CONDUCT *sb.* 1.]

1. *Hist.* Money to pay for the expense of conducting to the rendezvous at the coast each man furnished by a hundred to serve in the King's army; also, an impost exacted under this head by Charles I. when governing without a Parliament. See also COAT-MONEY.

1512 *Indenti. in Archæol.* XI. 162 Also the said soldiers, mariners, and gunners shall have of our sovereign Lord conduct-money. 1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 43 Paid for xx sowdiars cunnidyt monny to dover. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 481 If any person having charge of men... have not paid to his souldiours their whole wages, conduit, and cote monny. 1640 *Trul. No. Comm.* II. 50 To consider of the Assessing, Levying, Collecting and Taking of Coat and Conduct Money. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* i. (1851) 338 Such illegal actions... as Compulsive Knighthoods, Cote, Conduit and Ship-mony. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 225.

2. Money paid for the necessary travelling expenses of seamen for the navy from their place of entry to their place of embarkation.

1702 *Royal Proclam.* 8 Jan. in *Land. Gaz.* No. 3775/1 Conduct-Money, according to the Practice of the Navy, shall likewise be allowed to such Seamen. 1793 MALCOLM in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 303 To write to the Admiralty for an order to Captain Patrick Iynn, to receive my volunteers, and to pay their conduct money from the places they respectively enter with me.

3. Money paid to a witness for his travelling expenses to and from the place of trial.

1864 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 3); and in ordinary use.

**Conductor** (kɒndʊktɔr), *n.* [*f.* CONDUCT v. + -OR.] 1. a. 5 conducty(t)our, -ditour, 6 -duyter, -duiter. β. 5 8 -ducter, 6 7 -ductour, 6 -ductor. [Two types: a. ME. *conduitour*, a. OF. *conduitour*, -our, -eur: -L. *conductōr-em*, agent-n. from *conducere* to CONDUCT. Under the influence of L. the F. was sometimes spelt *conduciteur* in 14-15th c., and was finally superseded by the mod.F. form *conducteur* (14th c. in Litttré) after L. Hence, in Eng. also, B. *conductor*, in conformity with the Latin.]

I. A person, etc. that conducts, leads, guides, etc.

1. One who leads, guides, or escorts; a leader, guide (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (F. E. T. S.) li. (heading), Faynyng to be a trewe conductour and guyde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 71 b. The sterre of grace as our chefe conductour and gouernour. a1530 *Everyman* in *Hafl. Dodel* I. 126 O ransomer and redeemer! Of all the world hope and conducter. 1532 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Feronova* 37 The conductors-backe of the she-slave. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 144 Pray do you go along with us, I will be your Conductor. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 275 The elephant's conductor is usually mounted upon its neck. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Rev.* *Hill to Neugate*, Following our Conductor... we arrived at a small door.

†b. One who brings or procures, a bringer. *Obs.* rare. c. One who introduces.

1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* iii. 37 Thou hast been conductor of my shame. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 176 The persons intrusted to swear others, or, in the phrase of society, to initiate them, were termed conductors.

## †2. One who conveys or carries goods, a carrier.

c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 63 They toke al the stuffe, and dyd bette and llyrete theym that were conductours therof. 1621 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 148 Goods and merchandises sent by land... by the Conductors or Carriers to Venice, Frankfurt, or any other places.

3. *Mil.* An assistant to a commissary of military stores, to conduct depôts or magazines from one place to another' (Crabb); originally, a driver of artillery or ammunition wagons; see also quot. 1778.

1650 R. ELYON *Milit. Art.* (1668) 224 The Commissioner that hath the charge, hath for his assistance 24 Conductors or more, according to the number of Waggon, each mounted and armed. 1661 J. H. Brier *Instr. Exerc.* Cavalry 19 A Principal Conductor for the Artillery for draught Horses and Ammunition. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 249 Artillery... Wounded. 1 Conductor, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal. 1778 *Milit. Dict.*, Conductors are assistants given to the commissary of the stores, to receive or deliver out stores to the army, to attend at the magazines, by turns, when in Garrison, and to look after the ammunition waggon when in the field. 1808 WELLINGTON 8 Aug. in *Gurw. Disp.* IV. 71 One clerk of stores who is also Paymaster, and five conductors of stores.

b. By Royal Warrant of 11th Jan., 1870, *Conductors of Supplies and Conductors of Stores* were raised to the rank of 'Warrant Officers'; they are now employed in the general duties of the Detachment to which they belong, much in the same way as a Subaltern Officer is.

1879 *Queen's Regulations, Duties of Conductors* ¶ 4 § 7 Conductors of the Army Service Corps, and Ordnance Store corps will supply the place of subaltern officers when required, but they will not sit as members of Courts of Inquiry or on Regimental boards.

II. A commander, director, manager.

†4. A commander, leader (*esp.* military or naval). *Obs.* See CONDUCT v. 4.

c 1450 *Martin* 392 A goode conditor that sette light by these ennyes. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Duc and conditor of those. c 1490 — *Blanchardyn* 158 Men of armes. Of the which be conductors & chief rulers, the kynge of fryse, etc. 1555 *Biden Decades* 59 Lupus Olanus the conductor of one of the shippes of Nicuesa. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 46 Archers on horseback under their Captaines or conductors. 1624 *Darwin Birth of Heresies* iii. 22 Iephia Judge, and Conductor of the Israelites. 1649 *Selden Laws King* i. lxxv. (1739) 138 They came in a warlike manner, under one conductor, whom they called a King. 1864 *Kirk Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 420 The 'conductors' or commanders of companies, received their commissions from the duke.

5. One who conducts or manages (a business, undertaking, journal, etc.); see CONDUCTOR v. 6.

1634 W. Thwaiter tr. *Bacon's Lett.* 28 You preside in the affairs of Europe, by being conductor of the Fortune of France. 1753 *Smollett's C. Ratham* (1813) II. 120 One would have imagined he had been conductor to Madam Catherine from his cradle. 1790 *Benson Nam. & M. M.* 181 This glorious enterprise, does the conductors of it the greatest honour. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 423 [Letter] To the Conductors of the Medical and Physical Journal. 1843 *Mill. Noncon.* III. 1 No effort on the part of its conductors, will be wanting to render it an interesting journal. 1854 *Tomlinson Arago's Astron.* 91 He sent a communication to the conductors of the Berlin Observatory.

6. *Mus.* The director of an orchestra or chorus, who indicates to the performers the rhythm, expression, etc., of the music by motions of a baton or of the hands.

Now always distinguished from the leader or player of the principal instrument (usually the first violin) in an orchestra; the two functions were formerly not clearly differentiated. A historical account is given in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v.

1784-5 *Ann. Register* 334 Conductor, Joah Bates, Esq. 1820 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. The programmes of the Philharmonic Society (founded 1813) for the first seven years, always end with: 'Leader Mr. — Piano-forte Mr. —'. With the second concert of 1820 (March 20) the announcement changes to: 'Leader, Mr. Spagnoletti; Conductor, Mr. Cramer'. 1824 *Mus. Miscell.* Village Ser. i. (1861) 173 Our conductor (to borrow a musical term) is but a little farmer's second son. 1846 *Philhar. Soc. Programme* (Grove), Conductor, Signor Costa.

7. The official who has charge of the passengers, collects fares, and generally directs the proceedings, on an omnibus, tram-car, or (in U.S.) railroad train (= *F. conducteur*). (The guard on an English railway has similar but less comprehensive functions.)

1837 *Penny Mag.* 31 Mar. 117 He who hangs behind — who opens the door and receives the money — is conductor or, in the vulgar tongue, cad. 1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 355 (Hoppe) 'I'm a conductor now, but wouldn't be long behind a 'bus, if it wasn't from necessity.' 1856 *J. W. Rail Road Accidents* 90 Want of communication between the conductor and the engine driver. 1873 *S. Smith Romance of the Rail* (N.Y.) 9 Nor will a prudent Conductor leave the depot without the final 'all aboard'. 1882 *Frehman in London, Mag.* I. 90 'Conductor' for 'guard'. 1889 *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2381/2 (*Tramway Ry-laws*) The conductor of each carriage shall enforce these bye-laws and Regulations.

III. 8. One who hires; a lessee, farmer, tenant. [Only as Latin.]

1652 *Nicholas tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 To become a hirer or Conductor of the Sea. 1706 *Puller's Lett.* Kersey, Conductor (i.e., a Tenant that Rents a House, or Land; an Undertaker of Work for Hire. 1875 *Post's Census* iii. (ed. 2) 423 It is the locator who pays the price and the conductor who performs the service. 1880 *Murikad Gains* 538.

IV. A thing that conducts, forms a channel, etc.

9. Anything that conducts, leads, or guides; a channel by which water, etc. is conducted.

1706 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 166 This lake — is supposed to be the source or conductor of one branch of the river Bourlon. 1840 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. I.* iii. 347 The main conductors and large drains. 1852 *Smith's Organ* 55 Sometimes the upper-board contains a number of holes, from which tubes project, into which the pipes are placed, called conductors. 1870 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 4) IV. 1045 A staff, to act as a guide or conductor for the knife to enter the bladder. 1882 *Phil. Mag.* 6 July 62 That the Congo will be the chief conductor of trade into the centre of Africa.

b. A medium which transmits or conveys any disease or other condition.

1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 100 This impurity of the air did not serve as a conductor of contagion. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Syst. Med.* XVII. 26 The non-bleeder women in bleeder families, are in fact the most frequent and most efficient 'conductors' (Viel, Grandieri) of hemophilia.

† 10. *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in lithotomy as a guide for the introduction of the forceps into the bladder, a gorgnet. *Obs.*

1706 in *Phillips* (ed. Kersey). 1847 *Sorin tr. Chelius Surg.* II. 572 The gorgnet, conductor or dilator was then entered on the groove of the staff, the staff drawn back, and the neck of the bladder enlarged with the gorgnet. *Ibid.* II. 579 The left hand grasped the male conductor and the right carried the female, guided by the male, into the bladder.

11. *Physic.* A substance having the property of conducting or permitting the passage of heat, electricity, or other form of energy: see CONDUCTOR v. 9 c. Hence good c., bad c., non-conductor.

1745 W. Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 482 Note, I call non-electric or Conductors of Electricity those bodies... such as wood, animals living or dead, Metals, etc. 1751 *Franklin Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 260 The terms electric per se and non-electric should be laid aside as improper... the

terms conductor and non-conductor may supply their place. 1800-8 *Henry Epit. Chem.* (ed. 5) 36 Water is a conductor, though a slow and imperfect one, of caloric. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 78 Gases are worse conductors [of heat] than fluids, and fluids than solids. 1873 J. S. Newart *Consero. Force* iii. 61 Metal is a conductor, while glass is an insulator, or non-conductor, of electricity.

12. A device or arrangement (e.g. a wire, rod, or the like) for conducting electricity; that part of a cable, etc., by which the electricity is conducted.

1737 *Disagreements in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 193, I call Conductors those strings, to one end of which the rubb'd Tube is applied. *Ibid.* 206 If a long Non-electrical String be fasten'd to an Electrical per se, and extended to a great distance... all Bodies fasten'd at the End of it will become electrical. This String we have called the Conductor of Electricity. 1863 *Winter Subtle Brains* 332 The gutta-percha covering, which formed the water-tight envelope to the wire, became so soft that it allowed the conductor to get out of the centre. 1879 *Prescott's Telephone* p. iii. In 1837, Steinheil discovered... that the earth would serve as a conductor, thereby saving one wire in forming a circuit.

b. The name of certain parts of a fictional electric machine; particularly, of a massive peculiar-shaped piece of brass, insulated and fixed to the stand, for collecting the electricity; often termed the prime conductor.

1751 *Franklin Exper. Electr.* 59, I have a large prime conductor made of several thin sheets of Fuller's paste-board. 1880 *Gordon Electr. & Mag.* (1883) I. 9 On turning the handle (of the friction machine), the conductor becomes highly charged with positive electricity. 1882 *Watson Dict. Chem.* II. 399 On turning the cylinder, the glass acquires positive electricity, the cushion and the brass conductor attached to it negative electricity, and the positive charge of the glass is transferred to the prime conductor.

c. Short for lightning-conductor: a pointed metallic rod fixed to the summit of a building (or the mast of a ship) as a defence against lightning, to conduct the atmospheric electricity away into the earth (or sea); a lightning-rod.

1770 J. L. Winn in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 188 An account of the appearance of Lightning on a Conductor. 1822 *Byron Lett. to Moore* 23 Nov. 'The conductor (Franklin's) of my house was struck by a thunderbolt. 1884 W. L. Carr *Electric Energy in Nat.* 95 Care should be taken... that their lower ends lead into damp ground; the neglect of this... will make the best-laid conductor practically useless.

Conductorship (kɒndʊktərʃɪp), a. nonce-nal. [f. prec. + -SHIP: cf. editorial. (Med.) has conductorship.] Of or pertaining to a conductor.

1853 *Dumas Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 431 Keep 'Household Words' imaginative is the solemn and continual Conductorship Injunction.

Conductorship (kɒndʊktərʃɪp), [f. CONDUCTOR + -SHIP.] The office or function of a conductor; direction, directorship.

1818 *Blackie, Mag.* III. 250 Never was easier Conductorship. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1953, 447/1 A theatrical conductorship. 1868 *Morn. Star* 4 June The land of the 1st Life Guards... under the conductorship of Mr. Waterson.

Conductory (kɒndʊktəri), a. [f. L. conductōri-us (used in med.L.), f. conductōr-em: see -ORY] Having the property of conducting.

1864 in *Webster*.

Conductress (kɒndʊktrɪs), [fem. of CONDUCTOR: cf. F. conducteresse (15th c.): see -ESS.]

1. A female conductor, leader, or guide.

1624 *Foro Sun's Darling* v. i. Be my conductress: I'll fly this place in secret. 1807 *Morse's Epit. x.* (1819) 90, I felt the pace of my conductress quicken. 1861 *Dickens's G. Pickwick* viii. My young conductress looked the gate. 1866 *J. Taylor's Dict. Publ.* i. iv. Theology is the best conductress. 1809 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Can't advance further than his conductress Providence permits.

† b. A female carrier. *Obs.*

1774 *Town & Country Mag.* 193 The conductress of the parcel.

2. A female manager or director. † Formerly, also, a woman who conducted the education and 'breeding' of any one, a governess.

1760 *Foot's Minor* iii. i. The mistress... professed the same principles with my infamous conductress. 1771 *Smollett's Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, Let. iii. Your aunt is not the sole conductress of this machine. 1801 *MAR. Brockworth's Allie. Panache* (1831) 273 The baleful influence of lady Augusta's attendant and conductress. 1861 tr. *Humboldt in Nat. Rev.* 18 May 513, I receive letters from aspiring poets... conductresses of benevolent institutions.

† Conductrice. *Obs.* [a. F. conductrice, or ad. L. conductrix (-trix), fem. of conductor.]

1404 *FABIAN VI. cxlviii.* 238 Thanks vnto... Saynt Mary, as fartherer and conductrice of this werke.

† Conduer, condye, v. *Obs.* Also 5 condie, -duye, condye, -due. [ad. OF. conduer-re (condi-re) = L. conducere to CONDUCT.] To conduct, guide.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE 182 God v. all condie! 1340 *Ayeneb.* 122 Huiche be holy got let and conduep. c 1340 *Gaw & Gr. Ant.* 1972 A vernaunt, to sett hym in be waye, & conduep hym by be downer. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xvii. (1869) 188 be grace, which ledde me and condyed me. *Ibid.* 21 She wolde ledde me and condye me to grace dien.

Conduite, v. *Obs.* f. CONDUCT, CONDUITE.

† Conduiesse. *Obs.* Also -duyresse, -dyresse. [a. OF. conduiesse, -duyresse (from conduirasse or \*conduiserasse.)] = CONDUCTRESS.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. civ. (1869) 113, I am ladi and condyresse [i.e. conductress], cheutenayn and constablesse of alle stoues. *Ibid.* iv. xxix. 192 Conduyresse.

Conduit (kɒndɪt, kɒndɪt), sb. Forms: 4 conduit, cundit, -it, kundute, -dit(e), (pl. condwys, condise), 4-5 condyt, condethe, 4-6 condit, -dite, -dyte, cundite, -dyt(e), 5 coundite, -duyte, cundyth(e), 5-6 condyut(e), condet(e), 5-7 conduiot, 6 condute, condyd, cunditt, cunduite, coundight, -dyte, 6-7 condute, 8 cunduit, 6- conduit. [A particular application of the word CONDUCT (OF. conduit, med.L. conductus in same sense), formerly having all the three type-forms conduit, condit (cundit), conduct; but, while in the other senses the Latin form conduit has prevailed, in this the French form conduit is retained, and the pronunciation descends from the ME. form condit or cundit.]

1. An artificial channel or pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquids; an aqueduct, a canal. (In Sc. in the form cundie commonly applied to a covered drain, not a tile drain.)

a. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 91 Pise uff wytes, bych we uff condwys. 1382 *Wyclif's Bible* xxiv. 41 As water kundite (1388 conduit). c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 832 Tishe, As water, whanne the condyte broken ys. 1570 B. *Gosse's Pop. Kingd.* ii. 21 b, The Conduites runne, within continually. 1611 *Corvay Crundities* 27 Conduits of lead, wherein the water shal be conueghed. 1704 *Ammon Italy* (1713) 215 Conduits Pipes and Canals that were made to distribute the Waters. 1812 *Art 52 Geo. III.* c. 141 § 43 in *Def. & Camb. Enactm.* 125 A certain Conduit called Holborn's Conduit. 1833 *Art 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 116 The pipes or other conduits... used for the conveyance of gas. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 2) 274 Roads having side-drains and cross conduits. 1883 *Parker's Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 6) 25 Open conduits are liable to be contaminated by surface washings.

b. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* ii. 24 Thei camen to the hill of the water kundit. 1382 - 1 *Kings xviii.* 32 He bewhilde vp an auter... and he made a water cundit. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 A greet condyt (aqueductum). 1400 *MAUSMEY. v.* (18 91) 47 Pese be so water to drynk, but 30 it come be condyt from Nyle (Rohb. vii. 21 in cundite, fra the river). c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 131 Storme, made, that by deuyne Myrthe had done come through condit c. 1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 151 Floode Hamlyn, flowe the in conduite, under the erthe. c 1450 *Nonnatus* in *W. W. W.* 131 1340 *116 aqueductus*, a cundyt andy the erthe. 1541 *Art 41 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 *Quanday* An arte to corming the conduites at Glouc. c. 1587 *Relic. Wks.* i. 6, 247 To the yearly Repayinge of the Cundyt of the said part be.

c. 1491 *Warton's 2d vt. hon.* 11751 l. 2 A conduit begin at Chis. Church. 1607 *Nicholas's Surveyors* *Dict.* 83, I see the Conduits are made of earthen pipes, which I like farre better then them of leade. 1642 *Parker's Prof. Rk.* i. 49 A Pipe in the land to convey the water to my manour in a Conduit.

† 2. A structure from which water is distributed or made to issue; a fountain. *Obs.* or arch.

a. c 1430 *Lyca. Bohas* i. xiv. (1551) 912, Like a conduit gushed out the bloude. 1480 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* (151. 144) Oute of the conduyt of chepe ran whyte wyn and red. 1568 *Gratton Chron.* II. 426 They newe buylded in the same place a fayne Conduyt, which at this day is called the Conduyt in Cornhill. 1611 *Corvay Crundities* 334 In the middle of the Court there is an exceeding pleasant Conduite that spoweth out water in three degrees, one above another. 1774 *Warrior's Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 1861, 1-4 On the conduit without Laighe, where the arms and angel had been refreshed. 1871 *Rosset's Poems, Dante at Verona xviii.* The conduits round the garden sing.

b. c 1645 *Hyson's Fort. by Land & Sea* i. 1, See you not these purple conduits run, know you the way wound?

c. 1640 *Morte Arth.* 201 Claret and Creette, theyrgally remene, With comethes fulle various alle of these silure. c 1400 *MAUSMEY. xx.* (18 91) 217 Bei that len of household, drynkyn at the condyt. 1530 *Lat. Bk. 115 Arth. Lyf. Bryt.* (1814) 139 At the four corners of this bedde there were foure condytes... out of the which there yssued so sweet an odour and so delectable. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Philo's Camden* 27 At the condyt in Grauestret, the comlet in Cornelle, at the bytyll condyt... runnyng wyne, rede claret and wythe.

d. 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Coronation in Furniv. Ballads* *FE. MSS.* I. 393 At the conduite in Cornhill was exhibited a Pageant of the three Graces. 1538 *Illman's Itin.* II. 70 There is a Conduit in the Market Place.

† b. † A layer or large basin. *Obs.*

1500 *Will of J. Ward* *Somer. et Hov.* My grete lavatory of loun called a Conduyte. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hypnerotomachia* 6 Great lauers, condites, and other infinite fragments of notable workmanship.

3. *transf.* Any natural channel, canal, or passage; † a. in the animal body *obs.*; b. (19th c. in geological or geographical formations; — CANAL, 2, CHANNEL, 6.

a. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 202 Zuo bet o stream of tyeares yntre be be conduit be egeu. 1483 *Caxton De la Four* I. 113, Wyn taken out measure... smopeth the conduytes of the nose. 1561 *Ben Jonson's Hous. Arth.* 384, For thy drinke mollifieth it [the bladder] openeth the conduite. 1578 *L. 116* *Hedens* iv. 1332, 544 It doth also stoppe the pores and conduites of the kinne. 1607 *Warrington's Hist. Glass* viii. (1764) 100 The Conduits of the Spirits, and the Arteries and Veins. 1774 *Colman's Nat. Hist.* 1262 I. 1. 1. 269 The conduit that goes to the third stomach. 1830 R. Knox *Beland's Anat.* 89 The secretion of the fat... is not performed in glands or in particular conduits. 1839 M. H. *Chamson's Syst.* i. 12, 126 A subterranean conduit or eruptive channel by which the volcanic matter was protruded to the surface. 1866 *DANA Man. Geol.* 693.



B. 1513 DOUGLAS *Amis* xii. ix. 17 The stiff sword . . . Pers his cost and breistis cundyt in hy. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 249 In the condite of the teat.  
 1526 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. p. xlv, [The Sea-] hurchon . . . havand hot ane conduct to purge their wambe and ressave their meit. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* i. xxxvii. 56 The juyce . . . openeth the conductes of the nose. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 56 The sacred conduits of her Wombe.

4. *fig.* The channel or medium by which anything (e.g. knowledge, influence, wealth, etc.) is conveyed; = CANAL 7, CHANNEL 8.

a. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Lesson* i. Here are opened the conduits and well-pipes of life, the way of our health. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 15 Conduits of irremediable death to impenitent receivers. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. xl. (1695) 290 Language being the great Conduit, whereby Men convey . . . Knowledge, from one to another. 1777 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 290 Sacraments are . . . his appointed Means or Conduits, in and by which He confers his Graces. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) i. iii. 303 These republics . . . became the conduits through which the produce of the East flowed in. 1878 MORLEY *De Maistre* Crit. Misc. 99 Reaching people through those usual conduits of press and pulpits.

7. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 53 The spirit . . . running still in the first channels by ordinary conduits. 1670 MORAL STATE Eng. 18 The addresses of the people to their Sovereign . . . being convey'd through him as a conduit.

5. *Arch.* + *a. gen.* A passage (*obs.*). b. *spec.* see quot. 1875.

1644 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 33 Doors, Windows, Stair-cases, Chimnies, or other Conduits. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purch.* 7. 1875 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* Conduit (Fr.), a long narrow walled passage underground, for secret communication between different apartments.

† 8. The leading (of water) by a channel. *Obs.* 1555 FORDIE *Faciens* Pref. 20 Thie derived into cities . . . the pure freshe waters . . . by conduits of pipes and troughs.

7. *Mus.* A short connecting passage, a codetta. 1872 H. C. BANISTER *Mus.* § 404 By a short passage—Conduit . . . it [the Motivo] is again returned to. 1880 OUSELEY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 5681. (See COPULA.)

8. *Comb.*, as *conduit-cock*, *-like*, *-water*, *adj.* or *adv.*; *conduit-head*, a reservoir; = CONDUIT 2. also *fig.*; + *conduit-water*, spring water; *conduit-wise* *adv.* Also CONDUIT-PIPE.

1600 HEYWOOD 1st *Pt. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 l. 20 We'll take the tankards from the \*conduit-cocks To fill with ipocras. 1590 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. iii. A fountayne . . . A noble spring, a ryall \*conduyte here. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 244 Conduit-heads of treason.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 141 Those saphir-coloured brookes Which \*conduit-like with curious crookes, Sweet Ilands make. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manekyn* (1564) 68 Holyoke sodden in \*conduite water. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 28 A glasse of conduit water. 1611 CORRYAT *Cruities* 9 A little chappell made \*conduitwise.

† *Conduit*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CONDUIT sb.] *trans.* a. To pour forth like a conduit or fountain; b. to transmit or convey as through a conduit.

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 73 My eyes should conduit forth a sea of teares. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. ix. 13 His corruption . . . is still conduit to his undone Posterity.

*Conduit*, *-uite*, earlier form of CONDUIT; bad spelling of CONDUITE, *Obs.*, pickled.

*Conduiter*, *obs.* f. CONDUCTOR.

*Conduit-pipe*. Also 5-6 *condite*, *cundite*, 5-7 *conduct-pipe*. [f. CONDUIT sb. + PIPE.]

1. A pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquid; a conduit of tubular form.

c 1430 LYDG. in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 By archis stronge, his cours for to reflecte Thorough condyte pypis large & wyde. 1581 MARSHALL *Bl. of Notes* 107 The water was brought to this place by conduct pipes. 1597 SIR J. DAVIES in *Parr. S. P. Elia* (1845) l. 88 Water in conduit-pipes can rise no higher than the well-head. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79 To let out the Air from the Conduit Pipes, which obstructs the Running of the Water. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) l. 299 Of conduit pipes and open canals. 1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* ix. 120 Grounds whose veins were conduit-pipes to many a crystal spring.

2. *fig.* A channel or medium of conveyance.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 481 The old fountaines, and conduyt pypes of the Gospel of grace stoppt up by the popish Philistines. a 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bpt. His Majesty* (1630) 25 The instruments and conduit-pipes of so great blessings. 1875 POSTER *Gains* i. (ed. 2) 67 In respect of debts which he incurred, the son did not act as conduit-pipe, but was liable in his own person.

*Conduke*, *obs.* Sc. f. CONDUIT sb.

† *Condu'late*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of *L. conducere* (in Vulgate) to sweeten, f. *con-* + *duc-* = sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten. (*fig.*)

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 6b, Such helps to alleviate and conducate the asperities and unpleasantness of their decrepitate age.

So † *Condu'late* *pa. pple.*, sweetened.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 48 b, Al which fautes . . . through good manners and discipline are conducate, qualified and made swete.

† *Condu'nghill*, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* *trans.* To make like a dunghill.

1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 46 These dreery, direfull dayes condu'nghill'd and uglified me into a darke dense lump.

*Conduplieant*, *a.* *Bot.* [ad. *L. conduplieant-em*, pr. pple. of *conducere*: see next.] 'Doubling up; as when the leaflets of a compound leaf rise up and apply themselves to each other's faces'. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

*Conduplicate* (kəndi'plɪkət), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. *L. condupliat-us*, pa. pple. of *conducere*, f. *con-* together + *ducere* to double.] *Mod. Dicts.* also have *Conduplicated*.

Doubled or folded together: said of leaves when they are folded down lengthwise along the middle. 1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 16. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 62 Vernation conduplicate. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* l. 35 Leaves doubled side by side, *conduplicate*.

† *Conduplicate*, *v.* *Obs.*—1. [f. ppl. stem of *L. conducere*: see prec.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Conduplicate*, to double.

*Conduplicacion* (kəndi'plɪkə'sən). [ad. *L. conduplacation-em*, n. of action from *conducere*: see above.] A doubling; a repetition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 209 That which the Greekes call *synphoe*, the Latines *complexio*, or *conduplicatio*. 1619 DODGE *Serm.* cxlvi. V. 619 As God expresses the bitterness of death in an Imagination (*morie morietur*) in a Conduplicacion of deaths—he shall die and die twice over. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 59 When the voyce is reiterate by conduplicacion. 1864 J. BROWN *Lett. in W. Knight Princ. Shatrb* (1888) 233 If the public were a vast conduplicacion of me there could be no fear.

† *Conduplive*, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [improp.]

f. *L. conduplivare*; perh. *conduplicative* was meant.] 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 2a b, The eyght water is named the conduplive or doubled.

*Condurango*: see CUNDURANGO.

† *Condurdon*. *Obs.*—1. [f. *condurdum*.] A plant: according to Lewis and Short, *Saponaria Vaccaria* of Linnaeus.

1623 COCKERAM III. *Condurdon*, an hearbe which in August beareth a flower which cures the Kings euill.

*Condurrite* (kəndɜːˈraɪt). *Min.* [f. *Condurro* + *-ITE*.] A soft black arsenical ore of copper, found in the Condurrow mine, Cornwall.

1827 W. PHILLIPS in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. 287 The black mineral I propose to distinguish by the name of *Condurrite*. 1894 J. A. PHILLIPS *Man. Metallurgy* (ed. 2) 333 Condurrite is an arseniophilide of copper of a greenish black or blue colour.

† *Condu't*, *Obs.* Also 3 *cundut*, 4 *coundute*. [a. OF. *condu't*, *conduit*, nom. *condu'ts*:—med. *L. conductus* a sort of motel, sung while the priest was proceeding to the altar: see Godefroy. It is etymologically the same word as F. *conduit*, CONDUCT.] A kind of song or carol.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 483 And hure and hure to Cristes masse, Wane riche and poore, more and lasse, Singeth condu't nigt and dai. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1655 Mony apell songes, As coundutes of kryst-masse, & carolez newe. [1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 3791 The *Conductus*, a species of Secular Song, in which the subject in the Tenor was original, and suggested the other parts, after the manner of the *Guida* of a Canon.]

*Condu'te*, *-duyote*, *-yt*(te), *-wy*, *-wyte*, *obs.* f. CONDUIT, CONDUCT.

*Conduye*: see CONDUY v. *Obs.*

*Conduyter*, *-tour*, *obs.* ff. CONDUCTOR.

*Condy-*, *obs.* spelling of CONDI-

*Condyd*, *-dyt*(e), *-dyth*(e), *obs.* ff. CONDUIT, CONDUCT; error. var. of CONED.

*Condyeresse*, var. of CONDUYERESSE, *Obs.*

*Condygne*, *-dygne*, *obs.* ff. CONDIGN a.

*Condyll*: see CONDYLL.

*Condylar* (kəndil'ār), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *L. condyl-us* knuckle + *-AR*.] Pertaining to a condyle.

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 110 These are the condylar surfaces [of the Tibia]. 1878 BRILL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 454 The condylar portion of the cartilage.

*Condyle* (kəndil). *Anat.* Also *condyl*. [prob. a. F. *condyle* (in Paré 16th c.), ad. *L. condyl-us*, a. Gr. *κύνδλος* a knuckle. (The superfluous final e appears to be from French.)]

† 1. A blow given with the clenched fist. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirul.* 180 The stroke inflicted with the Hand thus composed, hath from antiquity retained the name of Condyl.

2. A rounded process at the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone; esp. applied to the two protuberances of the occipital bone which articulate with the atlas (*occipital condyles*).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg. Wks.* 237 The roote of the inner condyle of the thigh. 1758 J. S. LE DROIT *Observ. Surg.* (1772) 36 The Neck of the Condyl of the Jaw-bone. 1802 PALLAS *Nat. Theol.* 127 Between the condyls. 1834 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 85 The radius . . . has a depression with a polished surface for revolving on the condyle of the humerus. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 170 The two convex occipital condyles of the skull.

3. Applied to the rounded ends of the tibia, and similar parts in the jointed members of arthropoda.

*Condylloid* (kəndil'oid), *a.* [ad. Gr. \*κύνδλοειδ-ης (*κύνδλός* in Hippoc.) knuckle-like. Cf. F. *condyloïde*.] Resembling or formed like a condyle: pertaining to a condyle.

*Condylloid foramina*: the foramina of the occipital bone. *Condylloid process*: the articulating process of the lower jaw, consisting of the condyle and its neck. (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*)

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 165 The Condylloid Processes of the Occiput. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 732/2 The anterior

condylloid foramen. 1854 OWEN *Skelet. & Teeth* (1855) 64 The inner condylloid cavity of the tibia.

|| *Condyloma* (kəndil'ō-mā). In 7 -oma, 8 -om. Pl. -omata. *Pathol.* [a. *L. condylōma*, a. Gr. *κονδύλωμα* callous knob or lump, f. *κύνδλος*: see CONDYLL. (F. *condylome*, occ. in earlier Eng. use.)] A conical or discoidal prominence of the skin, due to overgrowth of the papillæ of the affected part, and of the epidermis covering them; occurring near the external openings of the mucous passages, in the larynx, and occasionally elsewhere.

Condylomata called also 'syphilitic warts' and 'mucous patches' are known as 'secondary symptoms' of syphilis. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Condiloma*, a swelling or excrescent flesh in or about the fundament. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* i. 26 Condylomata, so called from their likeness to the Knuckles of a Man's fingers. 1708 MONTIUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 218 Wens or Condyloms. 1783 F. MICHAELIS in *Med. Communi.* I. 326 The ulcers and condylomata in the fauces. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 114 These hypertrophied tonsils are sometimes the seat of condylomata. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 82 When about the orifice of a mucous passage as a condyloma.

*Condylomatous* (kəndil'ō-mā'tūs), *a.* [f. *L. stem of ptecc.* + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of a condyloma.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 714/2 Profuse condylomatous growths. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 521

*Condyllope* (kəndil'ōp). *Zool.* [a. f. *condyllope* (Latreille), ad. mod. *L. condylolope*.] — next.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 17 This great group named by him [Latreille] . . . Condyllopes. 1841 J. DUNCAN *Moths* 32 The articulated animals are here designated by the common name of Condyllopes.

*Condylolopod* (kəndil'ōp'ōd). *Zool.* [f. mod. *L. condylolopod-a*, pl. of *condylolopus* (= Gr. *κονδύλωπος*, -*λωπά* knob-footed).] A member of the class *Condylolopoda*, an earlier name for the ARTHROPODA.

Also as *adj.* = *Condylolopodous a.*

1855 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Condylolopods*, the articulate animals with jointed legs, as insects, crabs, and spiders.

† *Condylura* (kəndil'ū-wra). *Zool.* [mod. *L.* (Illiger), f. Gr. *κύνδλος* (see CONDYLL) + *οὐρά* tail, a name given from the knotty appearance of the tail in dried specimens.] Generic name of the Star-nosed Mole of North America.

[1829 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Am.* I. 264.] 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 443/1 *Condylura*, Illiger's name for a genus of insectivorous mammifers. 1860 W. S. DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* 762 In the genus *Condylura* . . . the nose is surrounded by a number of small moveable cartilaginous filaments, which radiate somewhat in the form of a star, and are doubtless employed as organs of touch.

*Condylure*, *rare*. Anglicized form of prec.

*Condyssend*, *obs.* f. CONDIENTENT.

*Condy'te*, *-dyth*, *obs.* ff. CONDUIT, CONDUIT.

*Cone* (kōn), *sb.* Also 5 *coone*, 6 7 *con*, 7 *coane*. [a. f. *cōne* or ad. *L. cōn-us* cone, conical apex, a. Gr. *κων-ος* pine cone, geometrical cone, conical apex, spinning-top, etc.]

I. The geometrical figure.

1. A solid figure or body, of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point, and every point in the intervening surface is in a straight line between the vertex and the circumference of the base.

Called a *right circular cone* when the vertex is on the perpendicular to the centre of the base; an *oblique cone*, when it lies without it.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. xvi. 317 A cone is a solide or bodely figure which is made, when one of the sides of a rectangle triangle, which containe the right angle, abiding fixed, the triangle is moved about. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. v.* ix. 217 His face was radiant, and dispersing beames like many hornes and cones about his head. 1683 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* 1751-19 The shape and fashion of his head, Was like a con, or pyramid. 1781 COWPER *Tablet* 7. 53 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone Wanting its proper base to stand upon. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 358 Any cone is the third part of a cylinder, or of a prism, of equal base and altitude.

b. In *mod. Geom.*, a solid generated by a straight line which always passes through a fixed point called the vertex, and describes any fixed curve (not necessarily a circle).

1865 W. S. ALDIS *Solid Geom.* § 34. 1877 W. WHILLAMSON *Integr. Calc.* 295 The equation . . . represents a cone such that the moment of inertia is the same for each of its edges. Such a cone is called an *equimomental cone* of the body.

C. A conical mass of any substance.

1577 DEER *Relat. Spirits* i. (1659) 355 The next stream . . . moveth from the 4 sides ward, and make 4 Triangles, or rather Cones, of water. 1674 PALLAS *Dis. Dipt. Proportion* 213 Bullets commonly beat out a Cone of Wall, whose Vertex is in the Bullets Entry. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. 186 The servants cut our bread into cones, cylinders, etc. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* v. The life within one, it sinks and wavers like this cone of flanne. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt* ii. 64 The shaft stands on a cone of Drislope.

*fig.* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* vi. 128 Their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of Prelaty. 2. *Optics*. a. *Cone of rays*: a pencil of rays of light diverging from an illuminating point and falling upon a surface. [= F. *cône de lumière*.]

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 17 The mirror receives only . . . a cone of rays . . . whose base is the circular mirror. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. ed. 3. 200 The innumerable rays of light, issuing from any point as c, towards any surface in the situation ad, are said to form a cone or

pencil of diverging light. 1875 *FORNUM Marjolica* iii. 27 The sun pouring down a cone of yellow rays.

**b.** *Cone of shade* (in *Astr.*): the conical shadow projected into space by a planet on the side turned from the sun. [cf. *l. conic umbra* (Lucr.).]

[1667] MITTON *P. L.* iv. 776 Now had night measur'd with her shadowy Cone Half way up Hill this vast Sublunar Vault. 1764 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 141 Night's shadowy cone reluctant melts away. 1854 TOMLINSON *Argo's Astron.* 147 The moon's cone of shade. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 101 The shape of the shadow [of the moon] is in fact, that of a cone—hence the term 'cone of shadow'.

**II.** Applied to various cone-shaped objects.

Sense 3 is the original in Greek, whence the geometrical sense was taken; it is, in its Eng. history, quite independent of sense 1, and perh. the source of 4; the later senses of this group are popular or technical applications of 1.

**3.** The more or less conical fruit of pines and firs; a dry scaly multiple fruit, formed by hard persistent imbricated scales covering naked seeds; a strobile.

1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 87 n. *Pinus*... hath a lesse con or nut or appell [than *avenue*]. 1578 LYSIS *Polemon* vi. lxxxvii. 770 The fruit of the Pine is called in Greke *κωνος*; in Latine, *Conus*, and *Nux Pine*; in English, a Cone, or Pine Apple. 1640 PARCINSON *Theat. Bot.* 153. It [cedar] beareth cones that grow upright, like as the Firre doth. 1664 BVLVIN *Sylva* xxi. The Kernels, and Nuts, which may be gotten out of their Cones and Cloys. 1774 GILLESPIE *Nat. Hist.* (1776) v. 200 The larger seeds upon the cones of the pine-trees. 1821 SIMMONS *Adonias* xxiii. A light spear topped with a cypress cone. 1863 C. A. JONES *Home Walks* 61 The season when the cones of the Scotch fir split and discharge their seed. 1875 BERNIER & DICK *Sachs' Bot.* 451 In order not to introduce confusion into the definition of a flower, the whole of what is found on the axis, in other words, the whole cone, must be considered a single flower.

**4.** A cocoon. ? *Obs.*

1774 GILLESPIE *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 51 The cone on which [the silkworm] spins, is formed for covering it... in the aurelia state. 1813 BOWEN *Antiq. Ring.* (ed. 4) l. 44 Some of them spin webs or cones, in which they enclose themselves. 1873 BOWEN *Red Coll. Antiq.* 280 Though she have... spun a cradle-cone through which she pricks her passage, and proves peacock-butterfly.

**5.** *Conchid.* A marine shell of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidae*, of Gastropods; also called *cone-shell*. [*f. cone.*]

1770 LARSEN *Conchid.* (ed. Huddellford) Index 31 Cone Shell. 1 Black Tiger Cone. 7 The Grille or Haddard Cone Shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iii. (1861) 353 Since the period of the English chalk-formation, there have been living... Cones and Olives in the London Basin. 1860 L. R. EVANS *Elem. Conchid.* i. 7 The inner spiral partitions of a Cone in an early stage of growth, are thick and solid.

**6.** A cone-shaped building enclosing a glass-furnace, tile-kiln, or the like. **b.** a conical architectural structure.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXI. ii. 1054 A newly-finished glass-house... the cone being 120 feet in height, suddenly fell. 1873 ROBERTSON *Burden of Ninerech*. Since those thy temples, court and cone, Rose far in desert history. 1875 URK *Diet. Arts* II. 655 The crown-glass furnace... is an oblong square, built in the centre of a brick cone.

**7.** A cone-shaped mountain-top or peak; esp. a volcanic peak, formed by the accumulation of ejected material round the crater.

Applied as a proper name to peaks of the Rocky Mountains; e.g. Clayton Cone (Colorado), Lone Cone (Idaho). 1830 LITTLE *Prim. Geol.* i. 327 The... cones of single eruption near Clermont in Auvergne. 1854 CONYNGHAM & II. *St. Paul* (1864) II. xxiii. 370 They would see on the left the volcanic cone and smoke of Stromboli. 1860 TYNDALL *Glar.* i. li. 21 At a distance, was the grand cone of the Weisshorn.

**8.** *Mech.* Applied to various cone-shaped parts of apparatus.

**a.** A cone-shaped drum, used for communicating different speeds to a lathe, etc. **b.** In *Spinning*, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, called the *backing-off* and *drumming-up cones*, respectively. **c.** The vent-plug which is screwed into the barrel of a fire-arm.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 49 When the strap takes its position on the largest part of [the driving cone], it will apply to the smallest part of the driven cone, and the speed of the lathe will be at its maximum. The position of the strap upon the cone is regulated at pleasure by a winch. 1835 URK *Philos. Manuf.* 101 When the wool has arrived by a spiral circulation near the base of the cone, it is deposited upon an endless apron. 1875 — *Diet. Arts* III. 617 *v. v. Pottery*. The apex of the one cone corresponds to the base of the other, which allows the strap to retain the same degree of tension, while it is made to traverse horizontally, in order to vary the speed of the lathe at pleasure.

**9.** *Meteorol.* A cone-shaped vessel, hoisted as a foul-weather-signal.

1875 *Chambr. Tral.* cxxxiii. 8 A cone hoisted with the point upwards denotes an approaching wind veering round from the north-west by north to the south-east. 1884 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/6 (*The weather*) The south cone is still up in the west, south, and east, and the north cone was hoisted in the north this afternoon.

**10.** *Phys.* One of the minute cone-shaped bodies which form, with the 'rods', the bacillary layer of the retina.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* i. 540 The external layer... consists of a stratum of evenly-disposed, transparent, colourless, rods... intermixed with other larger bodies, named *cones*. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* 131/1 That the layer of rods and cones is the part of the eye in which waves of ether are converted into sensations of light and colour has long been known.

**11.** Short for CONE-WHEAT.

1866 W. COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) II. 191 It is the white cone that Mr. Budd sows.

**III.** A conical apex or point.

**12.** The conical top of a helmet or other head-piece. [*So. Gr. κωνος, L. cōnus.*]

1603 B. JONSON *Fas. I's Entert.* Wks. (ed. Rldg.) 532/1 A hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called *aper*, according to that of Lucan. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 88 Lenthaler head-pieces... in the midst whereof ariseth a Cone resembling the forme of a Tyara. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* iii. 304 A pointed casque O'er each grim visage rear'd its iron cone. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* i. iv. 128 He smote him on the helmet's cone.

**† 13.** The apex of the heart. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKES *Body of Man* 363 Through the outward surface of the heart open to the Cone or point thereof. 1684 BOYCE *Porosum, Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 48 The motions of the Cone, as they call it, or *Mucro* of the Heart. a 1711 KEN *Hymenothoe* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 91 Down to the Cone of the Youth's open Heart.

**† 14.** *transf.* An apex or vertex, as of a cone or pyramid; a point at which lines converge. *Obs.*

1611 CORN., *Angle*, an angle, cone, or corner. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 57 It is the Top of this Triangle, the very Cone of this Pyramid. a 1642 SPILMAN *Ant. Gork. Eng.* (R.) As... each side of an arch descendeth alike from the cone or top point. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 12 The Blood-Vessels... all terminate in a Cone.

**† b.** *Her.* Each of the angular divisions of a shield formed by a number of lines (e.g. 12) radiating from the centre; the central point in which these meet; any point (e.g. at the centre of the base, where similar angular divisions meet). *Obs.* (*App.* the earliest use in English.)

1486 *Rk. St. Albans, Her.* E vlv. The lawist corner or the cone of tharnys that is to say the lawyst poynt of the shilde... In all armys contrari conyt all the conys... mete to gedyr conally in the middle of the shilde. *Id.* E vlv. All the colouris of theys army. mete to gedir at oon cone, that is to say at the myddylst poynt of the shilde. *Id.* E vlv. Now folowth of certun armys in the wich iij. pills mete to gedyr in oon cone.

**IV. 15.** *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cone-bearing*, *-billed*, *-like*, *-shaped* adj.; *cone-bit*, a conical boring-bit; *cone-compass*, a pair of compasses with a cone or bullet on one leg, to set in a hole; *cone-flower*, a name for the genus *Rudbeckia*; *purple cone-flower*, the genus *Echinacea*; *cono-gamba*, an organ-stop with conical pipes; *cono-gear*, a method of transmitting motion, by means of two cones rolling together; *cono-granulo*, a corpuscle connected with a cone of the retina; *cono-head*, a garden name for *Strophilanthes*; *cono-in-cono*, a peculiar geological structure, presenting the appearance of a number of cones one packed inside another; *cono-joint*, a strong pipe-joint, tapering from the centre to the two ends each of which is inserted into the end of one of the pipes; *cono-nose*, a name for the hemipterous insect genus *Conorhinus*; **†** *cono-nut* = **CONE 3**; hence **†** *cono-nut-bearing* adj.; *cono-plate* (see *quat.*); *cono-pulley*, a pulley shaped like a truncated cone, or one consisting of sheaves of different diameters, for imparting different speeds to a lathe, etc.; *cono-seat*, a piece of iron forming a seat for the 'cone' in fire-arms; *cono-shell* = **CONE 5**; *cono-tree*, a coniferous tree, a conifer; *cono-valve*, a hollow valve with a conical face; *cono-wheel*, a wheel shaped like a truncated cone, for transmitting a variable or adjustable motion to another wheel. Also **CONE-WHEAT**, **CONES**.

1859 W. S. COLMAN *Woodlands* 37 There are several other 'cone-bearing' trees. 1884 *Proc. Perw. Nat. Club* IX. 549 The cone-bearing *Araucaria*. 1875 GRAY *Bot. North. U. S.* 214 *Echinacea*, 'Purple Cone-flower'. 1879 C. PICKERING *Chron. Hist. Plants* 941 *Rudbeckia laciniata* of North-east America, A 'cone flower'. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 133 *Mesqrs.* Hill and Son have a stop... named the '\*Cone Gamba', which they frequently use in their organs. 1665 J. WRIM *Stone-Heng* (1725) 206 A 'Cone-like Heap of Pibble Stones'. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 28 a. The bunnghes [of the lurch] are lesse then any other kynyle 'conenutheryne' tre hath. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, 'Cone-plate', a strong plate of cast iron fixed vertically to the bed of a lathe, with a conical hole in it, to form a support for the end of a shaft which it is required to bore. 1851 MAYNE *Rin. Sculp. Hunt.* i. Here a 'cone-shaped peak' sours up. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* a Its... cone-shaped yew-tree abound. 1867 W. COBBETT *Adam in Eden* v. Of all the 'cone trees' this only [larch] is found without leaves in the winter.

**† Cone, sb. 2.** Also 6 *coone*. [see **CONE v. 2**.] A fissure, cleft, chink.

1584 [see **COANE**]. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compt. Horum.* 352 This also is very sovereigne for Cones, Cracks, and Chops in the heeles of the horse.

**Cone** *kōn*, *v.* [*f. the sb.*]

**1.** *trans.* To shape like a cone or segment of a cone. See **CONE** *phl.* a. 2.

**2.** *intr.* To bear cones, as a fir-tree.

1828 *Scottish Leader* 9 Nov. 7 The spruce firs had coned freely.

**† Cone, v. 2.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [Goes with **CONES** sb. 2: both being derivs. of some kind, of OE. *cinan*, *cān*, *cimen* to crack, burst open: see **CHINE**, **CHAWN**.]

**a.** *intr.* To gape or split open, to crack or chink. **b.** *trans.* To fissure.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. vii. 183 With charmes she makes the earth to cone [*l. haec cantu Anditque solunt*]. 1621 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 26 Invading fire the upper Earth assaill'd; All chap't and con'd; her pregnant iuyce exhal'd. 1735 PERRIN *Kentish Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cone*, to crack or split with the sun, as timber does. 1887 in *Kentish Gloss.*

[**Cone** and **Key**, misreading of **Cove** and **Key**: see **COVE**.]

**Coned** (*kōnd*), *phl.* a. [*f. CONE v. 1* and *sb. 1*.]

**† 1.** *Her.* ? Having an apex or point; pointed. 1486 *Rk. St. Albans, Her.* E vlv. He berith paly barri contrari conyt of asure & golde [*l. L. conatraconata*]. *Id.* E vlv. And theys armys be calde contrari conyt for this cause, for all the colouris of theys armys mete to gedir at oon coone... For every body triangulit is moore of lengthe then of brede and namly conyt. 1586 FERRIS *Blas. Gentrie* 212 Our old Herald's did cal it contrari conyd because that all the cullors of the armes do meet together at the middle point of the shield only which they called the Cone.

**2.** Shaped like a cone or segment of a cone.

1878 TIMMONSON *Growth Steam Eng.* 173 The coned 'head' of the wheel [of cars].

**3.** Furnished with or having cones.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1875/2 Bicycle, non slipping tyres, and coned pedals. *Mod. Bicycle Price List*, Plain or coned bearing.

**Cones**, *obs.* pl. of **CONEY**.

**Conesine, conesim**: see **CONINE**, -ISM.

**Conolet** (*kōnōlet*). [*f. CONE sb. 1* dim. suffix

-*let*.] A little or tiny cone.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 269 Corallum with the conolets crowded.

**† Conely, adv.** *Obs.* In 5 conally, oconly.

[*f. CONE sb. 1* + *-ly*.] Cone-wise; apically; (meeting) in one apical point.

1486 *Rk. St. Albans, Her.* E vlv. In all armys contrari conyt all the conys... mete to gedyr conally in the middle of the shilde. *Id.* E vlv. Armys in the wich the colouris mete to gedyr in the myddylst poynt conly.

**Conenchyma** (*kōnēnkīmā*). *Dial.* [*f. Gr. κωνος cone + ενχυμα an infusion*.] The tissue of the hairs of plants consisting of conical cells.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

**Conepati** (*kōnēphāt*). Also *conepato*.

[Native Mexican name: lit. 'little fox'; *f. conell*, in comp. *con-* 'child', prefixed to name of animals - 'young', 'little' + *epall* fox. (Simón.) An American skunk genus *Conepatus*, J. J. Gray, 1837].

1653 HILBERMAN *Hist. Plant Anim. & Min. Mex.* 111 Alterum [genus] ymaginalit plantarum... alterum... conepati seu vulgarella paritica. 1774 GILLESPIE *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. iii. 421 Two varieties more of this animal [the skunk], which Mr. Buffon calls the conepate and the conille. 1812 SMITH *Lib. & Wood* 11. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* IX. 212 The third Hernandez calls conepati which name we shall preserve.

**Cones** (*kōnz*). Name given by bakers to a fine white flour, used by them for 'dusting' their loaves and troughs.

1866 *Land. Rev.* 16 Aug. 141 A species of flour called 'cones', used for 'dusting' the dough. 1876 A. L. HASSELL *Food* 323 Cones flour is rarely to be obtained genuine. 1882 A. W. BLYNN *Flour* 168 Many bakers use for the latter [the crumb] a flour technically called 'cones', which is strongly alumed, and prepared from a fine species of wheat grown in the south of Europe, mixed with rice.

**Cones**, *obs.* pl. of **CONEY**.

**Conessine** (*kōnēsīn*). [*f. Conessi + -ine*.] A bitter base from the bark of *Hrightia antidysenterica* (*Conessi cortex*). Also called *Hrightine*.

**Conestable**, *obs.* *f. CONSTABLE*.

**Cone-wheat**, [*f. CONE sb.*] A bearded variety of wheat (so called, according to Lowe (*Pract. Agric.* 324) from the conical form of the spike). Also *cone* simply, and *cones*.

1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 152 The long Cone Wheat, which yet is the best of any, to be sown in rank clay Land. 1872 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 137 Sowed with cone or hard wheat. 1807 COMPT. FARMER (ed. 5) I. *Cone-wheat*, a species of wheat, some of the ears of which have awns, and others none. 1884 *Upson-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Cones*, or *Cone-wheat*, Bearded wheat. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cone-wheat*.

**Conex**, variant of **CONNEX**, (*obs.*)

**Coney**, variant spelling of **CONY**, *q. v.*

**Confab** (*kōnfāb*), *sb.* Colloquial shortening of **CONFABULATION**; a talk together; familiar talk.

1701 *Dial. Marphoria & Pasquis* 8 III... enter into a Confab with you. 1763 J. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 180 The whole confab I will tell you, word for word. 1789 WOLFE *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 158 In close Confab the gentleman is seen. 1836 DICKENS *Let.* III. 4 We must have a confab about this. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mir.* bridge II. iv. I saw Lady Joddrell in close confab with you.

**Confa'b, v. colloq.** Shortening of **CONFABULATE**.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. xxxiii. [He] said, I have been confabbing, that was his word, with Mrs. Jervis, about you. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Nov.*, Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual confabbing. 1793 *Ibid.* 18 June, You and Mr. Erskine confabbing so lovingly.

**† Confable, v.** *Obs.* rare. [*ad. F. confabuler* or *L. confabulāri*.] = **CONFABULATE**.

1450 *Stour Saluacion* 3901 They wille be chaste, and neure the lesse of filthes flesshely confable.

**Confabular**, *a.* [ad. med. L. *confabulār-is* conversant (with any one), *f.* the elements of *confabulār-i*: see CONFABULATE and -AR.] Of or pertaining to confabulation; conversational.

1846 *Q. Rev.* cited by Worcester; in mod. Dicts.  
**Confabulate** (*kɒnfəˈbiːlət*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *confabulār-i*, *f. con-* together + *fābulār-i* to talk, chat, *f. fābula* a tale: see FABLE.] *intr.* To talk familiarly together, converse, chat.

1513 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Confabulate*, to talke together. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 This body and the Stars confabulating together, the Mind is informed of things to come. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 72 Moses and Elias were at the Transfiguration, and did confabulate with Jesus. 1789 *Cowper's Poems* 2, I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau if birds confabulate or no. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Genl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 419 The women... often awake to confabulate even at midnight. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 248 They did not cluster on the tree-tops... and confabulate For nothing.

**Confabulation** (*kɒnfəˈbiːləʃən*). Also 5-6 -ation. [ad. L. *confabulatiō-em*, *n.* of action from *confabulār-i*: see prec. So in Fr.] Talking together; a familiar talk or conversation; chat.

1450 tr. *T. à Kempis* 133 *Pi* consolacions are not as mannes talkes or confabulations. 1534 MORE *Godly Medit. Wks.* 1477f. To abstaine from vaine confabulations. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. ii. vi. 1 (1651) 293 Friends confabulations are comfortable at all times. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 21. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 16 Sheldon espied us, out of a Window, holding a long Confabulation. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Middlemarch* (1832) 223 His lordship was engaged in confabulation with his groom. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi, When they went off for a private confabulation at night.

*b. humorously.* A conference.  
1845 *Whitehall* lvi, Said Cromwell, rising, an example which was followed by the whole confabulation.

**Confabulator**, *a.* late L. *confabulātor*, *n.* of action from *confabulār-i*: see CONFABULATE, and -OR. So mod. F. *confabulateur*.] One who takes part in familiar talk or conversation.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephe. & Cinn.* *Matrons* II. (1668) 34 These Divine Confabulators... divine each others wishes. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 227 To animate their Confabulators to a more secure converse. 18.. LYTTON is quoted by Ogilvie.

**Confabulatory** (*kɒnfəˈbiːlətəri*), *a.* [on L. type \**confabulātor-i-us*, *f. confabulātor-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining to or marked by confabulation or familiar talk; colloquial.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 228, I finde this confabulatorie Epitaph. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 148 This led to a confabulatory discourse between the men. 1848 *Ibid.* LXIV. 499 To indulge in a confabulatory critique.

**Confamiliar**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *confamiliar-is*: see CON- and FAMILIAR.] Of the same family; having a family likeness.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* x. (1682) 80 Some of them were more confamiliar and analogous to some of our transactions than others.

**Confanon**, *obs. f.* GONFANON, -FALON.

**Confarriation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* + *fāriār-i* to speak: see -ATION.] Speaking together, conversation, intercourse. [Cf. CONFABREATION 2.]

1652 GAULE *Magstrom.* 90 Shall we attend to the praefation of Irrationals and inanimate, and not rest our selves satisfied with the confarriation of reasonable men? *Ibid.* 95 What? he that hath... confarriation with a petty Maisterell?

**Confarreate** (*kɒnfəˈreɪt*), *a.* [ad. L. *confarreat-us*, *pa. pple.* of *confarreatre*: see below.] Solemnized by confarreation.

1880 MUMFORD tr. *Inst. Gaius* 500 *Flamines majores* required to be issue of a confarreate marriage.

**Confarreated**, *a.* *Obs.*  
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Confarreated*, married with that ceremony. Hence in some later Dicts.

**Confarreation** (*kɒnfəˈreɪʃən*). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 7 confarreation, 7-8 -ferreation, 8 -farriation. [ad. L. *confarreatiō-em*, *n.* of action from *confarreatre* to unite in marriage by the offering of bread, *f. con-* + *fāre-us* of spelt, corn, or grain, *fāreum* a spelt-cake, *f. fāre*, *fāre-is* grain, spelt, whence *fāreātus*, *fāreātio*.]

1. The highest and most solemn form of marriage among the ancient Romans, made in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus or the Flamen Dialis and ten witnesses, and marked by the offering of a cake made of spelt.

1598 GREENWYCH *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 94 The vse of confarreation, or marriage with a cake of Wheate, either not used, or only of a few. 1601 HOLLAND *Pithy* (1634) I. 550 There was nothing reputed more religious than the bond of Confarreation, in knitting vp of marriages. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* v. 35 The confarreation... was, because of its incongruity, but short-lived. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1855) VII. lxiii. 368 Vulcan had not taken his celestial spouse with the holy rites of confarreation.

*b. A wedding, marriage. Obs.*

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. (1650) 110 Wishing you all conjugal joy and a happy confarreation, I rest your affectionate Cousin, J. H. *Ibid.* v. 162 Wishing you... if you have her, a happy confarreation.

2. ? Affiance, affinity. [? for CONFARIATION.]

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Casar* i. 22, I embrace his opinions; let his person or private ends... alone; I nor have nor will have confarreation therewith. *Ibid.* IV. 134

With whom if you have any commerce, intercourse, or confarreation, look unto it.

**Confasciation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* together + *fascia* band, bandage: see -ATION.] A binding or bundling together; a bundle.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 207 They are successive Compositions, or Confasciations and Conglobations from simple Things.

**Confasciulation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *con-* together + *fascicul-us* small bundle.] = prec.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 205 The Formation of them... by Confasciulations or Conglobations.

**Confatal**, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *confatal-is* (Cicero), *f. con-* + *fātum* fate: see FATAL.] Subject to or sharing in the same fate.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 335 It is no less determined by fate that you shall have a Physician, than that you shall recover. They are confatal. 1858 *Oxford Ess.* 99 The portent and the thing to be signified were 'confatal'.

**Confated**, *ppl. a.* [f. CON- together + FATED: cf. prec.] Fated together with (something else).

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. xxvi. § 51. 386 Chrysippus insists, in *Tully De Rolo* cap. xlii, that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is confated that he shall send for a physician.

**Confather**, var. of CONFEDER, *Obs.*

**Confect**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 6 -fict. [ad. L. *confect-us*, *pa. pple.* of *conficere*: see CONFECT *v.*]

1. Performed. (Said of the sacrifice of the mass: cf. CONFECTION *sb.* 2, CONFICIENT.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 Thei scie breed is turned into fleish, and wyne into blood... It wole not be confect but onli of a preest, that lawfulli is ordeyned.

2. Made up by combination of ingredients; compounded; mixed.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XIX. ix. (1495) 897 Oximell is callyd soure hony, for the matere therof is confecte of hony and of vynegre. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 797 Kepe this confect meddisynge Until the time of... spryngynge. c. 1430 *Lydc. Bochas* III. ix. (1554) 82 Confect with spices. 1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasmi. Par.*, Pref. to *Luca* 10 It is confect of no mo than one simple. 1567 MAPLEY *Gr. Forest Ep. Ded.*, Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of wine. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 156 Take a long neckt Jugg... put in thy Amber confect therein.

3. Made into a confection; preserved.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 422, The seede of citrons confect in sugre.

4. 'Made up', counterfeit.

1650 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Confect*, Counterfeit.

**Confect** (*kɒnfekt*), *sb.* Also 7 confect. [ad. med. L. *confectum*, *confecta*, subst. uses of the *pa. pple.*: see prec. and CONFIT. Cf. *It. confetto* sweetmeat; also Ger. *confekt*.] A sweetmeat made of fruit, seed, etc., preserved in sugar; a comfit.

1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1355f. It halld small confects, rained rosewater, and snow an artificial kinde of snow. 1614 OVERBURY *Char. ix. Amorist*, Muske confects. 1662 H. STURBE *Ind. Nectar* III. 34 Cacao... roasted, and made into Confects. 1712 tr. *Poivre's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 Use it like Caraway-seeds for Confects and Sugar-plums. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Confects are reduced to eight kinds, viz. liquid confects, marmalades, jellies, pastes, dry confects, conserves, candies, and dragees, or sugar-plums. 1829 A. C. DOYLE *Michal Clarke* i. 9 She made salves and eyewaters, powders and confects, cordials and persico.

**Confect** (*kɒnfekt*), *v.* Also 6 -fict. [f. L. *confect* - ppl. stem of *conficere* to put together, make up, prepare, complete, etc., *f. con-* + *fācere* to do, make, put.] *trans.*

†1. To put together, mix, compound (ingredients). 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Markynde* 69 Confect them together with wine and make pilles of them. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Civb, Confecte or compounde al together. 1603 HOLLAND *Pithy* (1634) II. 129 Vnwholsome it is to mixe, season, and confect therewith some other wine. 1650 BARBOUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxi. (1639) 52 Let all these be beaten into powder and searced, and confect that powder with clarified honie.

†2. To prepare or make up by the combination of various ingredients; to compound. *Obs.*

1575 TURDERV. *Falconrie* 357 Confect the unguent of Capons grease, oyle of roses, oyle of violets, etc. 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lovi's Prayer* (1596) 90 The Phisition's prescription confected by the Apothecary. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII. 165 To confect a sauce. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 299 That poison... was confected... by his brother. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 34 Confect many medicines.

†3. To prepare for use as a relish or delicacy; to make into a comfit or confection; to preserve, pickle. ? *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 392, When the nuttes be in season to conficte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pithy* xv. iii, Olives... confected and seasoned with holl. 1624 FORD, *etc. Sun's Darling* iv, Mistery there... Confects the substance of the choicest fruits In a rich candy. 1681 RYCAUT *Criticke* 166 Those [words] which may embitter, and dress, and confect them for the stomach of the receiver. 1808 [see CONFECTED]. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxv, Fashioning match-boxes, sorting paper, confecting jam.

†4. To prepare (food) for digestion or assimilation; to digest. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 We first confect, and make ready in the mouth the rough and hard meates. 1605 TIMMEZ *Quercit* I. xv. 75 A certain internal and vitriolated fier... doth readily and quickly confect and destroy the meates.

5. To make (out of the materials). [In mod. use an affectation after F. *confectionner*; cf. CONFECTIO *sb.* 6 and *v.* 3.]

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 309 Of this also were confected the famous Everlasting Lamps and Tapers. The stone is called Asbestos. 1880 MISS BROUENON *Sec. Th.* III. ii, Prodigies in the way of patchwork quilts, confected by fingers of three or four years.

**Confected** (*kɒnfekt*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Compounded of a number of ingredients, made into a confection, etc.; constructed, made up.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 The pepil drank nothir vyne nor beir, nor na vthir confekkit drynkis. 1594 J. KING *On Jonas* 100 Such confected religions. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 215 The size and colour of confected caraways. 1887 F. ARSTEV in *Macm. Mag.* No. 328. 254 Ladies with marvellously confected bonnets.

**Confecting** (*kɒnfektɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONFECT.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Confecting of the Ointment. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 He found out a confecting of wafers or cracknels, for Augustus. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely... quick hand for... confecting of diaphanous, pomanders, and other sweet essences.

**Confection** (*kɒnfekʃən*), *sb.* Forms: 4 confectioun, 5-6 -ion, 5-7 -fexion, 5 -fectyone, 6 -tione, -fecyoun, (-feccon), 5- confection. [a. F. *confection*, OF. *confection*, ad. L. *confectiō-em*, *n.* of action from *conficere*: see CONFECT *v.*]

1. Making or preparation by mixture of ingredients; mixing, compounding; composition, preparation, making up, manufacture. Sometimes esp. the making of preserves or confectionery.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 89 Confection of the Red medicine. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. W. Hithur.* XII. xvii. 212 There be artificiall glasses, which will shew unto you... many images... Lookie in John Bap. Neap. for the confection of such glasses. 1625 CROOK *Body of Man* 128 For a confection of some kinde of blood. 1654 CHARLTON *Physiologia* 379 Commixt with so many Alesteriall Simples as concur to the Confection of Triacle. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xv, Pots of jam of her confection. 1884 T. HANCOCK in *Academy* 23 Feb. 131f. He said that poetry had other business, than the ingenious confection of new tropes and metaphors.

†2. The performance of the sacrifice of the mass. *Obs.*

1564 BECON *Conpur. Lord's Supp. & Mass* Epil., Blasphemies against Christ, invocation of dead saints, confectiō, consecration, application, and oblation of the body and blood of Christ.

†3. Putting together; arrangement; compilation.

1652 GAULE *Magstrom.* xxiv. 223 For without a constellated fabrication or confection all these prepaying mirables (and the like) signifie nothing in effect. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 11. 140 To Extra principally was confided the confection of the Scriptures.

†4. Prepared or composed state or condition; composition, constitution. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 406 This fische, and lardde, and fitches salt to kepe In just confection now taketh kepe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlix. 1 The memorie of Jovias is according to the confection of perfume made by... an apothecarie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Isl.* v. xix, Why blamst thou then my stonie hard confection, Which nothing looke? 1675 L. ANDERSON *Pres. State Trcs* xiii, The Ink... must not be black, nor of the ordinary confection.

†5. A preparation made by mixing; a composition, mixture, compound. *Obs.* in general sense.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 Pat man clude a confection of brymston and of black salt in a vessel of bras, and sette hit on be fire. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* II. iv. i. iv, Potable Gold, Mercury, and many other chymicall confections.

*b.* A medicinal preparation compounded of various drugs; in later use, *spec.* one compounded with a sweetening and preserving agent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xi. (1495) 609 Laye the same confexiō to the sore without. c. 1400 *Langrims Chirug.* 94 (MS. A) Leie on his confexioun maad of flour of wheate & honey & jus of smalache. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 That confectiōns was callit to name effuanti, antidotum mitridates. 1585 LYON *Trav. Health* Bv, Make a confeccon of the floure of Penell Seede in a Glasse with wyne and annoynt the lead therewith. 1611 BUNKE *Actus* xxviii. 8 Of such doeth the Apothecarie make a confection (Wyclif pementis of sweetnesse). 1622 PARIS *Pharmacol.* (1829) II. 177 *Confectiones*... under this title the London College comprehendeth the conserves and electuaries of its former Pharmacopoeia. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Herap.* 1879 18 Confections are medicinal substances beaten up with sugar into a pasty mass.

†6. *spec.* A prepared poison, a deadly potion.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 49 Here is the confection yt thou must drinke. 1547-64 HALLAM *Mor. Philos.* I. ii, After he [Socrates] had commended his soule to God, hee dranke the confection. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Se. retarie* II. (1625) 98 A venomous confection. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 246. 1658 USHER *Ann.* VI. 572 Well skilled in Confections of the poison of Serpents.

*d.* A prepared dish or delicacy; now, a preparation of fruit, spices, sugar, or the like, used as a relish or dainty; a preserve, sweetmeat, comfit.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 Confection of cokes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Confection of spices. 1536 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* (Parker Soc.) 97 To banquet... of all manner of fruits and confections. 1583 STRANDES *Anat.* Adns. I. (1877) 102 Sweet condiments and delicate confections of spices. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 705 They have in Turkey... certain Confections, which they call Serbets, which are like Candied Conserves. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Preserve*, To make a thick Confection of Grapes. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 242 Many salvers were covered with confections and sweet cakes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25



Sept. 5/1 'Drop a penny into the slot' and you can obtain a pennyworth of confections.

**c. fig.**  
1659 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* ii. vi. (1739) 28 A Confection made for the Arch-bishop's appetite, to cure a distemper between him and the King.

† 6. A literary or musical composition. ? Obs.  
1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Ded., No Self-presuming of my Wits perfection (In what mine of this Divine Confection). 1844 H. F. CHORLEY *Musical & M.* III. 269 A young lady in a *sacque* sat singing some ancient confection by Mondonville.

† 7. Dress-making. The French word for any ready-made article of attire, used particularly, in reference to fashionable female apparel, of mantles, cloaks, wraps, etc., put on over the ordinary indoor dress.

1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 The confections that are intended to be retained over toilettes of this class are very elaborately trimmed. 1886 BASSET *Child's Gibeon* 26 A dainty confection of pale blue silk, called, I think, surate.

8. Comb., as *confection-closet*; *confection-pan*, a pan for drying sweets, bonbons, etc., in which they are kept in constant rolling motion.

1806-7 J. BURNES *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Grouse No. 19 Continually losing the choicest articles of the larder, cellar, and confection-closet.

**Confection** (kɒnfɪˈkʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod. *f. confectio* in sense 3.]

1. *trans.* To prepare for use with sugar, syrup, or the like; to make into a confection; to mix, make up as a condiment or seasoned delicacy. Also *fig.*

1532 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1542) 30 b, Glynger . . grene, or well confectioned in syrope. *Ibid.* 44 b, Hote wyne and swete, or confectioned with spiced. 1562 LERON *Amoric* (1597) 124 Sweet fruits and dainties delicately confectioned with curious Cookerie. 1653 FAVINE *Theat. Hom.* ii. xii, 165 Neutertheless it was confectioned with bitterness and crosses. 1665 H. STURGE *Ind. Vetrar* v. 91 A cup of Chocolate well confectioned comforts and strengthens the Stomach. 1830 FRASER *Mag.* i. 57 Velham's recipe for confectioning the condiment light A Man of Fashion. 1879 W. S. BURNES *Round the World* 8 [11] confectioned a sort of punch out of saki, claret, sliced oranges, and sugar.

2. To treat with confections or sweetmeats, *rara*.  
1821 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* (1884) III. 137 We do not come to the throne of God to be hugged and comforted and confectioned.

† 3. To make up (an article of attire). [Gallicism, after *f. confectio* in sense 3.]

1876 MISS BRADSHAW *J. Hagen's Dan.* I. viii, 258 Naomi made her own dresses, and occasionally confectioned some decorative article for Judith. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & P.* II. 123 Confectioning a piece of fine point lace.

Hence *Confectioned ppl. a.*; *Confectioning vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1632) 148 Some confectioned ointments. 1650 H. BROOK *Concert. Health* 148 Confectioning, simpling, or an acquisition of the knowledge of Herbs or Drugs.

**Confectionary** (kɒnfɪˈkʃənəri), *a. and sb.* [f. CONFECTION + -ARY; with B. cf. med. *L. confectiōnari* = maker of confections, apothecary.]

**A. adj.** Of the nature of a confection, comfit, or sweetmeat; of or pertaining to confections or confectioners' work.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 104 The Galenical Shop-Corollis, and their other Confectionary Medicaments. 1790 CORNELL *On Receipts Mother's Pict.* 61 Thy morning bounties ere I left my home. The biscuit, or confectionary plumb. 1854 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 221 The . . . unnameable confectionary doings over which she presided. 1861 *Sci. Rev.* XLI. 489/4 The peculiarly vulgar stone reredos—ill copied, in a confectionary spirit.

**S. sb.**

† 1. A maker of confections; a confectioner. *Obs.*  
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. 80 We make a few poeies to hold in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the confectionary that Receits might be made of them for use of life. (But this is taken by some as a *place*.) 1611 BUNCE *1 Sam.* viii. 23 And he will take your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cooks, and to be bakers. 1641 H. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 He was a Cook, or Confectionary. *Ibid.* 298 The woman . . . was an excellent Confectionary, very cunning in poisons.

2. A place where confections are kept or prepared. (But some take quot. 1607 in sense 1.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 260 My selfe, Who had the world as my Confectionary. 1616 SHAKS. & MARSH. *Country Farms* 885 The Confectionary or Closet of sweet meats. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) II. 226 (12.) Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the confectionary, of the wine-vaults. 1839 MRS. GORE *in Trist's Mag.* VI. 650 The Confectionary of the convent of Sancta Benedicta.

3. A confectionary preparation; a sweetmeat.

1599 NASH *London Stuffe* (1821) 36 About all junctures or confectionaries whatsoever. 1754 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 102 Sugar . . to be made use of in Confectionaries, Physick, and the like. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. iv. Ever and anon she . . . insisted upon his taking some particular confectionary, because it was a favourite of her own.

4. Improperly used for CONFECTIONERY, meaning the confectioner's art.

1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) Advt., Five Hundred new Receipts in Cookery, Confectionary, Pastry, Preserving, Conserving, and Pickling. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xlv. 139 Immediately two hundred dishes of the most costly cookery and confectionary were served up. 1800 *Tr. L'Esperance's Chem.* II. 180 The great uses of sugar, especially in confectionary. 1875 JOWETT

Plato (ed. 2) III. 281 The delights, as they are esteemed, of Athenian confectionary.

† **Confectionate**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CONFECTION *sb.* or *v.* + -ATE 2: cf. *affectionate*, and *f. confectio* = CONFECTIONED.]

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1542) 44 a, Frutes confectionate . . with honey.

† **Confectionate**, *v. Obs.* [f. CONFECTION *sb.* + -ATE 3; cf. *compassionate*, *affectionate* *vb.*, and *f. confectio* = CONFECTIONED.] *trans.* = CONFECTION *v.*

1589 NASH *A bond for P.* 4 The filth of the stewes, distilld into ribaudry termes, cannot confectionate a more intemperate stile then his Pamphlets. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 360 We hear that a great King . . . that he might confectionate a base minion of his, etc. [Cf. next, sense 2 *fig.*]

**Confectioner** (kɒnfɪˈkʃənəri), [f. CONFECTION *v.* + -ER 1.] A maker of confections.

† 1. A compounder of medicines, poisons, etc.  
1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 195 One Locusta . . . approached and brought to light divers confectioners of poysons. 1651 R. WYTHE *tr. Priuor's Pop. Err.* iv. xxxvi. 356 Pedling Quacksalvers, Mountbanks, Confectioners.

2. One who makes confections, sweetmeats, candies, cakes, light pastry, etc.; now, *esp.* one who makes such articles for public sale.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, Confectionador, a confectioner. 1623 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. i. Most of the shops Of the best confectioners in London rackback. 1797 BRADLEY *Hum. Dict.* s.v. Confectioner, The confectioners and other officers in Quality's houses ought to be diligent in keeping their sweetmeats in good order. 1848 MRS. POL. *Econ.* i. iii. § 1 The confectioner who makes bonbons for the momentary pleasure of a sense of taste. 1871 H. ARMSWORTH *Tower Hill* iii. vii, A host of purveyors, cooks, confectioners, and grocers of the stable, with led horses, were sent on. 1886 HALL *CAINE: Son of Daggar* i. iii, Two sisters who lived by preparing a small confectioner's shop in Whitehaven. *Fig.* 1852 BRADLEY *Theph.* i. lxvii, Naures prime Confectioner, the Dec. 1655 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 360 These unfortunate Confectioners cover over this scam of people . . . with the sugar of honourable employment.

**Confectionery** (kɒnfɪˈkʃənəri), [f. prec. + -Y; see -ERY.] In all the senses often wrongly spelt -ary, by confusion with CONFECTIONARY *a. and sb.*

1. Things made or sold by a confectioner; a collective name for sweetmeats and confections.

1545 RAYNOLD *Myth Marrynde* 72 Ambre, muske, frankincense, gallia muscata, and confection here (sic). 1769 MRS. RAYNOLD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) p. ii, The receipts for the confectionery are such as I daily sell in my own shop. 1791 MRS. RAYNOLD *Rom. Forest* xi, He pressed her to partake of a variety of confectioneries. *Ibid.* Stalls on which all sorts of cheap confectionery were displayed.

b. A course of sweetmeats at dinner.  
1847 DISRAELI *Tamara* v. ii, After confectionary . . . the chieftains praised God.

2. The art and business of a confectioner.

1872 YRATH *Hist. Comm.* 219 Gingerbread making and confectionery are now separate departments of the baker's art. [See CONFECTIONARY B. 4.]

3. A confectioner's shop.  
In mod. Dicts.

4. *attrib.*, as *confectionary shop*, etc.

1801 MRS. ENDICOTT *Angelina* x. (1830) 61 Mrs. Bertrand kept a large confectionary and fruit shop. 1823 J. NEAL *Brother Jon.* II. 342 Such . . . as were to be had of the confectionary shops.

† **Confectioness**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [improperly formed for *confectionress*; see -ESS.] A female confectioner.

1640 BRATHWAITE *Douster L.* 160 Art had showne her selfe such a Confectioness, as nothing was there wanting which might enliven Nature.

**Confective**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *L. confect-* ppl. stem of *conficere* (see CONFECT) + -IVE.] Pertaining to the making of confections.

1828 BLACKB. *Mag.* XXIII. 196 The entremets . . . Bedeck'd with all the pride of paste, Confective prowess shows.

† **Confectory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. confectiōnarius* (in *sb.* -um), *f. confector*, agent-n. from *conficere*: see -ORY.] = prec.

1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* iv. cxlvii. (R.), In which the wanton might Of confectory art endeavour'd how To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.

**Confectory**, *sb.* Anglicized form of *L. confectiōnari* 'slaughtering-place of beasts': given by Ogilvie as = CONFECTIONERY 3.

† **Confecture**, *Obs.* Also 6 -our(e). [ad. med. *L. confectura* a confection, *L. confectura* preparation, *f. ppl.* stem of *L. conficere* to CONFECT: see -URE.] A preparation of drugs, of preserved fruit, sweets, etc.; = CONFECTION, COMFITURE.

c 1368 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 534 Per nys no creature Pat eten or drunken hauf of his confecture (i.e. confiture). Pat he ne achal his lyf anon forete. 1500 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. xxv. 310 To ete spyces or confectures . . . is no brekynges of faste. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 124 The inordinat consumption . . . of Droghes, Confectories and Spices, brocht from the parties beyond Sea. 1693 N. STAPROST *tr. Rauswolf in Ray's Trav.* (1738) II. 123 A great dish fill'd up with Cibeas, and several sorts of confectures.

† **Confeder**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 confeder, 5-6 federe, 4-6 fether, feter, 6 fether, fether, *Sc. fadder, fadir*. [a. *f. confederare* (14th c. in Littré), ad. *L. confederare* to league together.] The earlier equivalent of CONFEDERATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To unite in alliance; to ally, league, confederate. *Const. to, unto, with, together.*

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 42 Confetred both by bonde and assurance. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 18 To appease these inmytees and to confedere the myndes and courages of these men . . . with them. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 280 The Erie of Warwyke . . . confeteryd unto hym the duke of Clarence. 1533 in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* I. xxi. 152 Whether they will confedere themselves with any other outward princes. 1548 USALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxviii. 126 The holy gost . . . shall glue and confeder them together with mutual charite.

b. *pass.* To be or be made confederate.

1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 421 To be confedrid with hom. 1387 TREVISIA *Hieden* (Rolls) IV. 45 (Ptolemy and Antiochus) were confetred to gidres. 1555 EYEN *Decades* i. v. 27 Such other as were confetred with hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxvii. 112 They . . . were confedered betwene themselves privily . . . to call no assembly.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To enter into an alliance or league; to ally oneself.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xii. 139 For drede that . . . that wolde confeder with the commons. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 228 Whyche both confeteryd against the Kynge. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 32 [Thai will] confidder with us. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1229/2 To confeder with the rebels. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 28 Feiring lykwyne that thuy . . . had confiderd w<sup>t</sup> the Britanis.

3. *trans.* To make a league of (peace or amity).  
c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 271 They, confederinge peace and amitie for ever, divided the kingdom betwene them.

Hence *Confedered ppl. a.*, *Confederer vbl. sb.*  
c 1545 SKELTON *Replaye*, 34 Lyke heretykes confetred, Ye count yourselfe well letred. 1550 PALMER, 288/1 Confederer, confederation. 1609 HILLYARD *Brit. Tray* xi. xix, Confedered Kings.

**Confederacy** (kɒnfɪˈdərəsi), Also 4-6 confeder-, -fether-, 4-7 confederacio, 6 confederatio. [AF. and ML. *confederacio*, *f. stem* of *L. confeder-atio*, med. *L. confeder-atio*: see -ACY.]

1. A union by league or contract between persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action; a league, alliance, compact.

1387 TREVISIA *Hieden* (Rolls) V. 271 After he sevenhe yere of be confederacye (i.e. confederacy) the faust agens be Angles oft in smal bataylles. 1550 NICOLS *9 Thyngh.* viii. xviii. 207 They . . . caused the towne to tourne to their avill. 1555 EYEN *Decades* 28 Threene men and tenne men whiche were of his confederacie. 1568 GRAY *108 Chron.* II. 461 The league and confederacie that was concluded betwene them. 1611 BIBLE *Obad.* 7. 1684 R. WALLIS *Nat. Hist.* 197 The Confederacy of Two Companies of Men to expose Two Lights to each others view, so that the discovery of the one, may answer immediately to that of the other. 1769 RUSSELL *Chas. I.* III. vii. 2 A general confederacy against the Ottoman power. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. 1. 12 To . . . break down the confederacy of the great Whig families.

b. *Law* (and thence *gen.*), in bad sense: A league for an unlawful or evil purpose; a conspiracy.

1353 *Act 27 Edw. III.* Stat. ii. c. 3 Facient entre eux . . . compaignie ne confederacie en fraude ou deceite. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 Pei shullen makyn no meyntraunce ne confederacie agayn be kynghs right. 1413 LYNCH *Pilgr. Soule* iii. iv. (1483) 53 Thus haue ye . . . by your fals confederacy destroubed my Royamme. 1533 MILES *Apol.* xlv. Wks. 924/6 He calleth those assemblinges . . . by y<sup>e</sup> name of confederacies. For ought that I see he geueth a good thyng and an holesome, an odious heynous name. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair.* i. i, Why this is a confederacy: a meere piece of practice upon her by these imposturs. 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 J. 109, 1763 J. WESLEY in *Spurgeon's Treas.* Dav. Ps. xciv. 16 Confederacies, to carry on the works of darkness. 1829 SOUTHEY (*l. Newton* vii), Philip is the head Of the confederacy: his crafty brain . . . plans the mischief.

2. (without *a* or *pl.*) Condition or fact of being confederate: union for joint action, alliance. In a bad sense: Conspiracy, collusion.

1594 CARRIE *Harrie's Exam.* Wits xli. (1616) 189 Moses . . . commanded . . . Aaron to fill a vessel, and place the same in the Arke of confederacie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 11 The sciences . . . which have had better intelligence and confederacie with the imagination, than with reason. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 73 Two were indicted of Confederacie. 1677 C. HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 146 They were guilty of confederacy. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 44 In close confederacy with the duke of Albany. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ii. 39 In a perpetual state of confederacy and rebellion. 1876 SIMPSON *Sci. Shaks.* I. 134 Philip was in confederacy with Muley Moluck, and therefore could not send troops against him.

† b. *Carnal confederacy*. *Obs. 1 rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug.* *Critic of God* xvi. xxiii. 56a Before that the sonnes of God . . . had any carnal confederacy with the daughters of men.

3. *quasi-concr.* A collective body of persons or parties united by league; a body of confederates; now *esp.* a union of states, a confederation.

*Southern Confederacy*: the Confederate States of America. *Confederacy* now usually implies a looser or more temporary association than *confederation*, which is applied to a union of states organized on an intentionally permanent basis. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1093 In east Kent there were other . . . of the same confederacie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iii. ii. 192. 1622 NAVIER *Plato Rediv.* 74 The Grecians . . . were forced to league themselves yet in several Confederacies, as that of the Etolians, that of the Achaïans, etc.) for their mutual defence. 1795 NUGENT *Gr. Trav.* *Netherl.* I. 17 The United Provinces are a confederacy of many independent states. 1777 *U. S. Senate Manual* (1886) 14

(*Articles of Confederation*) The stile of this confederacy shall be 'The United States of America'. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 179 The literary world is made up of little confederacies. 1839 *THINKWELL Grosse* III. 47 A proposal... to transfer the treasury of the confederacy from Delos to Athens. 1861 *Const. Confed. States Amer.*, The citizens of each State... shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy. 1861 MORLEY in *Times* 23 May, The body politic known for 70 years as the United States of America is not a Confederacy, not a compact of Sovereign States, not a co-partnership; it is a Commonwealth.

**Confederal** (kɒnfədərəl), *a.* [f. *L. con-* together + *federal*, after *federal*, and the derivatives of *confederare*.] Pertaining or relating to a confederation; *spec. in U. S. Hist.* pertaining to the early organization of the United States under the Articles of Confederation adopted in 1781.

1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 94 Portions... related to a confederal fund. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2032. 1873 The struggle for confederal fusion.

**Confederalist**, *[f. prec. + -IST: cf. federalist.]* A member of a confederation.

1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Apr. 241/2 (Chartist Demonstration in London), The Irish confederalists displayed a very splendid green standard.

**Confederance**, *Obs.* [f. *CONFEDER* *v.* or *F. confédérer* + *-ANCE*; cf. *furtherance*, *hinderance*, *utterance*, etc.] Confederacy, alliance.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. iii. 29 Your kyng hes our confederans [ed. 1770 confederance] vpegeve. *Ibid.* xii. iv. 107 Sall nevyr tyme... betyde, To breke this pece... Ne this confederans anis part in tuo.

**Confederate** (kɒnfədərət), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 confederate, 6-7 confederat. [ad. *L. confederātus*, *pa. pple.* of (post-cl.) *confederā-re* (trans.) to join or unite in a league, *f. con-* together + *federal-re* to league together, establish by league or treaty, *f. federal* (nom. *federalis*) league, treaty, compact: see *FEDERATE*. Already in *L.* used substantively: so *F. confédéré*.]

*A. adj.* United in a league, alliance, or confederacy; leagued, allied, confederated.

1. as *pa. pple.* = *CONFEDERATED*.

1377 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Pe Scottes þat were somtyme confederat and wonede wip þe Pictes. c. 1460 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 33 Quhillk we confederate straitlie in ane band. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 He came... with egypt other confederate with hym. 1621 BIRLE *Ira* vii. 2 Syria is confederate with Ephraim. 1714 GAY *Trivia* iii. 87 These Sirens stand... Confederate in the cheat. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wyclif* ix. 299 Victories over the foes confederate against them.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 53 My heart is not confederate with my hand. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. (1888) 7 Strong words of counselling souls confederate With vocal pines and waters.

2. as *adj.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 69 The confederate kynges besaged the vylage. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 56 Juggling and confederate Knavery. 1757-8 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. 165 The confederate army amounted to five and fifty thousand men. 1791 COWPER *Lines* xx. 192 Neptune... and his confederate gods. 1889 RAWLINSON *Anc. Egypt* (ed. 4) 258 Marmain... led against him a confederate army, consisting of three principal tribes of the Tahennu.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 52 The Confederate Probabilities. 1714 SHAFESB. *Misc. Refl.* iv. ii. Of these thoroughly associating and confederate-animals... none... in bulk or strength exceed the beaver. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶ 3 Confederate intellects and auxiliary virtues.

3. In *Confederate States (of America)*, abbreviated *C. S. A.*: the name assumed by the eleven southern states which seceded from the American Union in 1860-61, and formed a confederacy of their own, which was finally overthrown in 1865, after which they were reunited to the United States.

1861 (9 Feb.) *Const. Confed. States Amer.*, In all such [new] territory the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Mar. 205/2 Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, entitled the Confederate States of America, was formally inaugurated at Montgomery... on the 22nd ult.

b. Hence, Of or belonging to the Confederate States, their government, army, etc.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 May 432/3 The Confederate flag has been hoisted on the fort. *Ibid.* 25 May 481/2 Thirty days to be allowed to United States' vessels in Confederate ports to quit. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 247 When once the Confederate army was defeated. 1863 J. R. BALME *Amer. States* (1864) 185 Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 Some Southern Confederate leader, civil or military.

B. *sb.*

1. A person or state in league with another or others for mutual support or joint action; an ally.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 20 Their cosyn, frende, & confederate, Edmonde Earle of Marche. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curvus* Cvi, Such as were hys confederates. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 304, I see who is their assistant, who their confederat, who hath engaged his omnipotent arm to... crown with success their faith. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xxx.* III. 170 The victorious confederates pursued their march. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Harsen.* xi. (1809) 112 A letter from the Duke of Wharton to Sir William More... who was his confederate on the turf. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 37 Venice, not yet humbled by the confederates of Cambray.

† b. *Theol.* One united in covenant with God, or allied with others in the same covenant. *Obs.*

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* viii. 8 II. 251 As a confederate: as one of those that are in covenant with God. *Ibid.* I. 261 The continual abode and operation of the Spirit in Gods confederates. 1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 238 To be a member of that [the Jewish] Church, and a Confederate in this Covenant. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 62 Believers Children being... Confederates with their Parents, in the Covenant of Grace.

2. *Law* (and thence *gen.*), in bad sense: One leagued with another or others for an unlawful or evil purpose; an accomplice.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Pream., The same persones... were adherentis, assistentis, confederatis... socourers and comfortis. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. ii, Dathan and Abiron... with all their hollie familie, and confederates. 1680 *Establ. Test* 33 The very Criminals themselves, or their Accessories and Confederates. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* ii, Betrayers of their country, confederates with Wood. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 Dr. Bocking... a confederate of Masters. *Mod.* The thief escaped, but his confederate was apprehended.

3. *U. S. Hist.* One belonging to or on the side of the Confederate States in the War of Secession, 1861-65: see A. 3.

1861 RUSSELL *Let.* 1 May in *Times* 28 May 9 Between 700 and 800 guns have fallen into the hands of the Confederates. 1863 J. R. BALME *Amer. States* (1864) 179 A battle which... would probably have cleared Missouri of the Confederates. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 230 The Confederates were the first to use the torpedo boat.

**Confederate** (kɒnfədərət), *v.* [f. *L. confederāt-* ppl. stem of *confederare*, or possibly from the much earlier ppl. adj. *CONFEDERATE*: see *prec.* (The *pa. t.* sometimes also *confederate*).] An earlier form was *CONFEDER* through French.]

1. *trans.* To unite (persons or states) in a league, bring into alliance, ally; to form into a confederation. *Const. with, together, + into.*

1524 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* iv. (1768) 18 To bringe him presentes from the cities of Grece, confederated vnto him. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuere's Chron.* 332 To confederate and set them at agreement. 1660 tr. *Amynaldus Treat. Relig.* iii. i. 304 It confederates men with God and between themselves. 1759 BURKE *Abridg.* *Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 587 To confederate others in their design. 1758 JOHNSON *Jlter* No. 7 ¶ 9 The writers of news, if they could be confederated, might give more pleasure to the public. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 27/2 To endeavour to confederate the Windward Islands.

fig. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 54 Cold Vapours... intimately confederated and congeal'd.

b. For an evil or unlawful purpose. Cf. *CONFEDERACY* 1 b.

1555 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 140 An utter enemie unto the saide Bishoppe, confederated with the principal adversaris aforesaid. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* 95 Gone astray, and wickedly confederated with Hereticks. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiv. 93 To confederate all the family against me. 1841 CONDEN *Speeches* 37 Neither in England nor Ireland have there been 200 men confederated together with arms to war against the Crown and Government.

2. *refl.* To ally oneself; to enter into a league, or conspiracy.

1531 ELVOR *Gov.* ii. xii, Their willes and appetites daily more and more so confederated them selves. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The... frenche kyng... hath confederated hym selfe with the grete Turke. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. xvi. (1730) 31 All the people in the Folkemote shall confederate themselves as sworn Brethren, to defend the Kingdom. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 43 In what way any man can... confederate himself with so many great principles of falsehood.

† b. To ally oneself sexually. *Obs.*

c. 1555 HARPSPOLD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 254 One that had in her most abominable... desires confederated herself... with her own natural brother.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of persons or states: To enter into a league, ally or league oneself (*with*).

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuere's Diall Pr.* 213 a/2 There one friend confederate with another, so that their hartes were married. 1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Altar*, to confederate, to alie himself. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 120 His valiant sister... confederating with four Sultans... entered his Bed-chamber, and... strangled him. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 122 The Pisans confederated with several other Greek nations, and made war upon the Eleans. 1845 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 30 The larger colonies had threatened they would not confederate at all, if their weight in Congress should not be equal to the numbers of people they added to the confederacy. 1863 *Morning Star* 17 Dec. 5/5 When this contest commenced in 1861, but six States confederated.

b. In bad sense: To conspire. Cf. 1 b. 1623 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 222 A Merchant... together with his sonne and a Broker had confederated to buy great store of merchandises vpon their credit, of purpose to breake and to enrich themselves. 1701 *Lond. Can.* No. 3769/3 [Unpaid troops] who threaten to Confederate if speedy Care be not taken to satisfie them. 1760 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 100 If any sworn servant of the king's household conspires or confederates to kill any lord of this realm. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Blackmore*, The wits easily confederated against him.

**Confederated** (kɒnfədərət), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] Leagued, allied; joined in confederacy; forming a confederation; see the verb.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 115 Their bordering enemies the confederated Scottishmen and Pictes. 1730 *Disc. Witcher*, 6 A Familiar, that is, a confederated Person

privy to the Plot. 1780 CALHOUN *H'ks.* (1874) III. 365 Belonging to the states of the Union in their confederated, and not in their individual character.

**Confederately**, *adv.* [f. *CONFEDERATE* *a.* + *-LY*.] Like confederates.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 119 [They] were much more confederately treated by the ministry.

**Confederateship**, *rare.* [f. *CONFEDERATE* *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] = *CONFEDERACY*.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. Pref. 29 The Romish Confederateship. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 726 Scribe imagines this view of confederateship to be exclusively the besetting sin of the French.

**Confederatie**, *obs. f. CONFEDERACY.*

**Confederating**, *vbl. sb.* [f. *CONFEDERATE* *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *CONFEDERATE*.

a. 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered.

**Confederating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That confederates; see the verb.

1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. H'ks* III. i, Get you gone... you confederating strumpet you. 1762 STERNI *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VI. xxxiii. 360 Betwixt the Queen and the rest of the confederating powers.

**Confederation** (kɒnfədərətʃən), *n.* In 5-6 action, -acyon. [a. *F. confédération*, in *OF. -acion* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. *L. confederatiōnem* (Jerome), *n.* of action *f. confederare*: see *CONFEDERATE*.]

1. The action of confederating, or condition of being confederated; a league, an alliance (between persons or states; in *mod.* use only the latter). Formerly also in a bad sense, 'conspiracy'.

*Articles of confederation*: provisions (embodied in clauses) in accordance with which parties confederate; in *U. S. Hist.* esp. those adopted by the Continental Congress of 1777, in accordance with which the thirteen American colonies that had separated from Great Britain formed themselves into the confederation, which was superseded by the closer union established in 1789.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xv. 116 Pe Confederatioun Dat wes betwene þe Rewynys twa. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 289 Thomas Mounbray [and] Richard Scior... mad confederacion that thei schuld helpe to amende the inuolens in the reme. 1515 BARCLAY *Argives* iii. (1575) Cij/3 They have no frendship but conspiracion, And to do mischief confederation. 1535 CUYLRIALE *a Kings* ix. 14 Ichu... made a confederacion agaynst Ioram. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 197 [They] met accordingly, and there fully concluded all the Articles of their confederation. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 60 Confederations and alliances between Princes are rarely long-lived. 1777 *little* Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Bay, Rhode Island, etc. 1802 ADOLPHUS *Hist. Eng.* (1817) II. 364 They voted articles of confederation and union, in which they assumed the appellation of 'the United States of America'. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 52 A majority of the States, necessary by the Confederation to constitute a House. 1885 *Manx. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/3 [A] scheme for the confederation of the colonies.

2. A number of states (or formerly of persons) united by a league; a body of states united for certain common purposes.

In modern political use, 'confederation' is usually limited to a permanent union of sovereign states for common action in relation to external. Such were the following: *Germanic Confederation*, the union of the German States under the presidency of the Emperor of Austria from 1815 to 1866. *Confederation of the Rhine*, the union of certain German States under the protection of Napoleon Bonaparte from 1806 to 1813. *New England Confederation*, the union of four New England colonies for common defence against the Dutch and the Indians, 1643-84. The United States of America are commonly described as a *Confederation* (or confederacy) from 1777 to 1789; but from 1789, their closer union has been considered a 'federation' or federal republic.

1622 HEVLIN *Microcosmus* (1625) 281 An offensive and defensive league; into which first entered the Cumanians, Swits and Vnderwaldens, Ao. 1316; neither were they all united into one confederation till the year 1517. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 191 The present Germanic Confederation, established by... the Congress of Vienna on the 8th June 1815, consists of 38 Independent States. The central point and the organ of the Confederation is the Federal diet, which sits at Frankfort on the Main. 1839-42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xlii, The title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & II.* I. 1. 45 Their confederation is said to have always consisted of twelve towns. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Doubtless the foremost member of the Danish Civic Confederation.

Hence *Confederationist*, an adherent or supporter of a confederation.

1861 *Louisville Jral.*, The confederationists may be of one bone with their new President. 1865 *Fall Mall G.* No. 307. 6/2 'Confederationist' or young Irishman.

**Confederatism**, *rare.* The system or practice of confederates, *e.g.* of the Confederate party in the United States.

1870 E. MELFORD *The Nation* xvii. 340 Confederatism, in its attack upon the nation, is in league with hell.

**Confederative** (kɒnfədərətɪv), *a.* [f. *L. confederāt-* ppl. stem (see *CONFEDERATE*) + *-IVE*: cf. *mod. F. confédératif*, -ive (Rousseau), St. Simon, etc.] Of or relating to confederates or confederating.

c. 1829 BENTHAM *H'ks* II. 447 The two confederative powers, to-wit, the monarch and the House of Lords. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 319 The report... in a confederative misrepresentation. It is the wilful act of the fraternity.

**Confederator** (kɒnfɪdərətɔː). ? Obs. [agent-n. in L. form, f. L. *confederare* to CONFEDERATE: corresp. to F. *confédérateur*.] One who confederates with others (esp. for an evil purpose); a confederate, conspirator.

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 § 1 Robbers, murderers, and confederators upon the sea. 1568 *Grafton Chron. Hen. VIII.* II. 1227 One hundred thousand Crowns, whereof the one halfe the Confederators shall and mayes employ when neede shall require. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 73 Enquire shall bee made of conspirators and confederators. 1864 Webster has *Confederator*.

† **Confedarey, confedre.** Obs. [repr. OF. \**confederā* fem. — Rom. type \**confederāta* (see -ADE): for form cf. *valley*, F. *vallée*.] = CONFEDERACY.

1494 *PAYAN v. cxxiii.* 101 With the other of his confederay. 1611 *vi. civill.* 140 They drewe westward, and made a confederay with the West Brytons. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tithes Offices* i. (1540) 25 The confederate of hereheme.

† **Confessee.** Obs. = CO-PROFESSOR.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 60, I desire and require myne confessee that they delivere astate, etc.

**Confer** (kɒnfəː), v. [ad. L. *confer-re* to bring together, collect, gather, contribute, connect, join, consult together, bring together for joint examination, compare; also to confer, or bestow; f. *con-* together, and intensive *-fer-* to bear, bring. F. *conférer* (14th c. in Littré) does not appear to have been taken into Eng.; hence the difference of stress between *confer*, *defer*, *infer*, and *differe*, *offer*, *proffer*, *suffer*. Cf. COLLATE, formed on the ppl. stem of L. *conferre*.]

† **L. trans.** To bring together, gather, collect; to add together. Obs.

1591 *Honitiles* II. *Rebellion* vi. (1574) 613 To confere theyr common forces, to the defence of theyr felowe Christians. 1590 *RICHARD*, etc. *Gr. Artes* 386, I did confere theyr debts together, and found the debt of the first and the second to amount to 47 pound. 1625 *CHAPMAN Odes* xxii. 619 That all the handmaids she should first confer. 1628 *Hesiod* II. 29 All tooles .. And .. tacklings, to thy House confer.

† **b.** To include together, comprise, comprehend. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 727 in *Thynne's Annals*. App. i. 98 Under the color of the wolfe I confereid all the sinking fute—So the hunters call it when they mak ther suct. 1620 *GUILIEM Herdery* III. xxiv. (1660) 245 The skull is inwardly hollow, to the end that the braine .. might be the more commodiously conferrd therein. 1611 *CHAPMAN Hind Pref.* 70 The works of all being conferrd and preservd there.

† **c. fig.** To bring (e.g. to mind, under one's notice, etc.). Obs.

1586 *A. DAY Engl. Secretarie* i. (1625) 13, I confere the regard thereof to my present imaginations. *Ibid.* 61 But what doe I confere unto your view the notes of such and so many doubts and hazards.

† **2.** To collect, give, or furnish as a contribution; to contribute. Const. 10. Obs.

1538 *Starkes England* II. i. (1871) 176 To confere every yere a certayn summe, to the hyldyng and reformyng of all such .. places. 1628 *HOBBS Phynol.* i. ix. (1822) 6 He himself hath conferrd most ships to that action. 1677 *BARKOW Serms.* (1810) I. 4 It confers somewhat to the need, convenience, or comfort of those .. creatures.

† **b. absol.** To contribute (unto, to). Obs.

1558 in *Strype Keel. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 46 Such things .. as might confere unto the same. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 The Compasse, declaring rather the ship is turned, then conferring unto its conversion. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 264 Those things, which confer hereunto are to be esteemed Goods. 1677 *BARKOW Serms.* Ps. cxxxi. 16 The Priests doe confer to the good of the State. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Church* 12 Addition of Distinct will confer much to their Beauty.

† **3. trans.** To give, grant, bestow, as a grace, or as the act of a qualified superior.

1590 *Act 13 Eliz. c.* 12 § 8 No Title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Deprivation *ipso facto*. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* I. v. Such honour thus conferrd. 1727 *Pope in Lady M. IV. Montague's Lett.* xxv. The very favour you are then conferring. 1745 *BLACKBURN Proposals* Wks. III. 232 They have also the power of conferring Degrees in all Faculties. 1765 *Q. BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1793) 305 The title and title .. which the king is pleased to confer. 1878 *G. MACDONALD Phantasies* II. xviii. 69 Benefits conferred awaken love in some minds. *Mod.* The ordinary degrees were then conferred.

† **b.** Const. *to, unto, or dative*; rarely *into*. Obs.

1544 *UDALL tr. Erasmus, Apoph.* 254 The garlande murall (whiche the .. Capitain conferred to suche persone as .. had firste scaled the walles). 1548 *OSWALD Pr. Masse* 84 It is y' sacramental mean wherwith they be applied and conferred unto us. 1598 *CHAPMAN Hind* II. 37 Jove how'd his head .. for sign we should confer These Trojans their due fate. 1654 *R. COWRINGHAM tr. Hist. Justine* 20 The Kingdom of the Persians .. was conferred into the power of one. 1665 *MANKY Gratius Low-C. Warres* 593 To confer his right of Claym in that Kingdom to Phillip. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 264 Virtue .. confers us very little benefit.

† **c.** Const. *on, upon*. (Cf. BESTOW v. 6 b.)

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 126 And confer faire Millaine With all the Honors, on my brother. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxx. 178 Those that have the Sovereign Power conferred on them. 1841 *LAMB Arab. Nis.* I. 12 For the favour he had conferred upon him. 1865 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* I. (1889) 3 Why should we not make the public pay for the great benefits we confer on them?

† **d.** With the subject a thing.

1600 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 11 That sacraments

contain and confer grace. 1809 *J. MARSHALL Const. Opin.* (1839) 113 The incorporating act confers this jurisdiction. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xv. 102 That joy of heart which perfect health confers.

† **4.** To bring into comparison, compare, collate. Const. usually *with*; also *to, unto*. Also *absol.* Obs. (Exceedingly common from 1530 to 1650. The Latin abbreviation 'cf.' of *conferre*—compare, is still in use.)

1533 *FIRTH Disput. Purget.* Pref. (1829) 85 Let us ever confer them unto the pure word of God. 1544 *PIETER Regine. Lyfe* (1560) Sijb. Conferynge the boke and the herbe duly together. 1557 *(title)* The Newe Testament .. Conferrd diligently with the Greke, and best approved translations. 1586 *A. DAY Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 24 If they be conferrd .. to the life and joyes to come. 1622 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 326 Confer future and times past with present. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 479 Most of our party confer Irrational Creatures in general simply with Men. 1753 *HANWAY Travels* (1762) II. i. vii. 35 To confer occasionally, in order to see that his accounts agree.

† **b.** To confer notes: see COMPARE v. 2 b. Obs.

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. xiv. 300 Here Gentile and Jew confer their notes, and compare their intelligence together concerning Christ's birth. 1654 *H. L'ESFRANGIE Chas. I* (1655) 177 All their informers assemble, and confer their notes together. 1704 *SWIFT The Problem*, The Ladies vanish in the smother To confer notes with one another.

† **5.** To put the sense together, construe. Obs.

1554 *PULLER Exam. & Wit.* (Parker Soc.) 334 Where we say that the holy Church .. may err, that is thus to be conferrd, that it is possible some part of the Church for a time to be deceived.

† **5. intr.** To agree, accord, conform (with, to).

1560 *FRAMPTON in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 244 They asked me, whether I would confer with their religion. And I did confer with them in their religion. 1641 *Ind. Synectismus* Pref. Churches that doe not confere to Episcopall Government.

† **b. trans.** Obs.

1535 *Goodly Primer* Diiij. They that confere theyr lyfe and workes to the signes of heuen.

† **6. intr.** To converse, talk together; now always on an important subject, or on some stated question: to hold conference, take counsel, consult.

1545 in *Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 114 The Wardens, wt. whom I have conferrd in that behalf, do say. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* cxxii. (1636) 172 To confere and talke with my friends of merry matters. 1596 *SHAKS. Tem. Shr.* v. ii. 102 They sit conferring by the Parler fire. 1666 *Peters Diary* (1879) VI. 26 Desires that I would come .. and confer with him about the Navy. 1726 *Cin. Woud. Advs. Capt. Boyle* 226, I observ'd the Maid .. conferring with a Country Fellow. 1769 *ROBINSON Chas. I.* III. vii. 51 A certain number .. should meet, in order to confer upon the points in dispute. 1879 *E. GARRIT House by Words* II. 38 The two girls conferrd together, and Lydia accepted the offer.

† **b. fig.**

1596 *FLAMING Panopli. Epist.* 87, I would have you confere wt. your owne conscience. 1610 *BR. HALL Apol. Hyemists* Wks. (1614) 731 Consider, and confere seriously.

† **7. trans.** To discuss, talk over, consult about.

1552 *T. BARNARD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 245 II. 205 To com to hym and confere certayne matters with hym. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* xxiv. 17 What are these communications that you confere one with an other [*sermones quos confertis*]? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 774 They .. confer Thir State affairs. 1869 *tr. Buchanan's De Jure R.* a Freedom of speaking and conferring the thoughts of the Heart.

† **Confere.** Obs. [f. CON- + FERE companion.]

A companion, fellow, colleague.

1540 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cathb.* (Surtees) 4736 Pe bischope and his confere.

**Conference** (kɒnfərəns), sb. [f. CONFER + -ENCE.]

1. One who is conferred with, a member of a conference. (U. S.)

1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1888 *CHAMBERLAIN Commun. fr. Washington* 16 Feb. The strong sense entertained by all the conferees of the importance of removing all cause of irritation. 1888 *Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times* 15 Sept. 4/5 An agreement has been reached by the conferees on the sundry civil bill.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

**Conference** (kɒnfərəns), sb. Also 6, and in 9 in sense 8) conferrance, 7 conferrance. [a. F. *conférence* (16th c. in Littré), or ad. med.], *conférentia*, f. *confer-re* to CONFER: see -ENCE. (Collation (from the ppl. stem) was in earlier use in most of the senses.)

† **1.** The action of bringing together; collection; addition, adding up. Obs. (f. CONFER + -E.)

1610 *A. COOKE Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) IV. 87 It is plain, by conference of years, that he meant to note out the 855th .. put these odd sums, 4, 3, and 8, to 840 and they will make 855. 1651 *WALTON Life of Cotton* (1701) 17 The Bible, which by many years labour, and conference, and study, he [Bp. Bede] had translated into the Irish tongue.

† **2.** Contribution, furnishing, supplying. Obs.

1545 *RAYNOLD Hyrth Mynkynode* 1 The conference of most latter in begetting.

† **3.** Comparison, esp. of texts; collation. Obs.

1538 *ELYOT Phil. Pref.* to King. The conference of phrases, or formes of speakyng latin and englyshe. 1562 *Q. KENNEDY in Crossaguell & Knox* (1563) 19 b (Jamm.) Knox does not meet the heid of my particke quhair I do mark the conference betuix the phrase of the scriptures alledged be vs both. 1602 *PULSCOCKE (title)*. The second part of the Paralele, or Conference of the Civill Law, the Canon Law, and the Common Law. 1645 *USSHER Body Div.* (1647) 24 Hy .. conference of other places, the true reading may be

discerned. 1663 *CHARLETON Chorea Gigant.* 30 As may be .. collected from a Conference of Times, Actions, etc.

† **4.** The action of conferring or taking counsel, now always on an important or serious subject or affair; 'the act of conversing on serious subjects, formal discourse' (J.); but formerly in the more general sense of: Conversation, discourse, talk.

1555 *EDEN Decades* I. ii. 10 You may .. knowe by conference had with the apothecaries. 1597 *BACON Adv. Of Studies* (Arb.) to Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man, and writing an exacte man. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* IV. ii. 27 Nor with such free and friendly Conference As he hath vs'd of old. 1641 *EVERLYN Diary* 4 Oct., To St. Mary's Chapell, where I had some conference with two English Jesuites. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 19, I saw the monk in close conference with a lady. 1814 *JANE AUSTIN Mansf. Park* (1851) 16 Their hours of happy mirth and moments of serious conference. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* I. viii. 268 He demanded to be admitted to a last conference with the King. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiv. 171 Our conference ended with the arrangement that I was to write him an official letter.

† **b.** Meeting for conversation, rendezvous. Obs.

1575 *CHURCHYARD Chippes* (1817) 134 Divers enimies had always there a common resorte and conference.

† **c.** Subject of conversation, 'talk'. Obs.

1625 *MASSINGER New Way* IV. i. Wherefore have you .. given yourself To visits and entertainments? Think you, madam, 'Tis not grown public conference?

† **5.** Communication, converse, intercourse. Obs.

1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1621) 136 The sure Patriarches .. used to write letters of conference betweene themselves, thereby to profess their Religion one to another. 1621 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Religions, that pretended conference with the dead.

† **fig.** 1582 *H. STUBB Secr. Phisic.* II. xiv. 97 Impostumes in the eyes .. because they have a conference with the head, they are evill to heale.

† **6.** A formal meeting for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of societies, parties, etc.

*Hampton Court Conference*, that held by James I and the High Church party with some of the Puritans in the Church of England, in January 1604; *Savoy Conference*, that held at the Savoy Palace in London between the Episcopalian and Presbyterians after the Restoration in 1661.

1586 *A. DAY Engl. Secretarie* II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin discharged our company. 1665 *6 MARSHALL Corr.* 1 Jan., A message came from the Lord for present Conference upon four bills sent up to them. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 9, The Conference held at Paris in the Academy Royal for the improvement of the Art of Painting and Sculpture. 1769 *ROBINSON Chas. I.* VI. vi. 92 They demanded a conference with the representatives of the cities concerning the state of the nation. 1863 *H. Cox Justit.* I. ix. 121 Conferences must usually take place where either House disagrees to amendments in bills made by the other. 1875 *JAVONS Money* (1878) 49 The International Monetary Conference held at Paris, in 1867.

† **7.** The annual assembly of ministers and other representatives of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, constituting its central governing body (first held in 1744); also the name of similar assemblies or bodies in other Methodist societies, and some other religious bodies in Great Britain and America. (Written with capital C.)

1744 *WESLEY Journ.* Monday 25 [June] and the five following days, we spent in conference with many of our brethren. 1745 *Ibid.* Thursday, August 1, and the following days, we had our second Conference, with as many of our brethren as could be present. — *Ann. Conventions* (1749) Conv. II. Aug. 1, 1745, it was proposed to review the Minutes of the last Conference with regard to justification. 1784 — *Ibid.* (1822) IV. 512 The Rev. John Wesley's Declaration and Appointment of the Conference of the people called Methodists. 1899 *GEO. ETORI A. Hede Epil.*, 'Conference has forbid the women preaching.' 'Ah,' said Seth, 'and a sure pity it was of Conference.' 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 1871 The 'Legal Hundred' .. is a very important part of the Methodist organization. The one hundred ministers of which it is composed become ex-officio members of the conference for life.

† **8.** The action of conferring; bestowal.

1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., The conference of the degree upon Mr. Abraham was loudly cheered. 1881 *Standard* 25 Nov., The conference of the degree was loudly cheered by the undergraduates.

† **9. attrib.**

1867 *A. HARRY Sir C. Barry* VII. 260 A central conference room. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 1871 Elected as conference secretary.

**Conference, v. rare.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To hold conference; to confer.

1846 *WORCESTER cites Chr. Observer*. 1865 *CARVILLE Fredk. Ch.* IV. xii. xi. 265 There was of course long conferring, long consulting.

**Conferencier** (kɒnfərənsɪə), *noun-verb*. An organizer or leading member of a conference.

1885 *Ch. Times* XXIII. 367 The long-expected conferencier appeared .. on the platform.

**Conferencize, v. nonce-verb.** [see -IZE.] *intr.* To hold a conference.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* 12 Three years of friendly conferencing and conversation in Downing Street.

† **Conferent, a. Obs.** [a. obs. F. *conferent* useful, profitable, ad. L. *conferent-em*, pr. pp. of *confer-re* to conduce, be useful.] Pertinent, applicable.



1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, They be confederent to the diseases of asma, palsy, and pettinge of blode. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Theyr operation is sumtymes confederent and appartaynyng to the matters that we entende of.

**Confederal** (kɒnfɛdəˈrɪəl), *a.* [f. med. L. *confederalis* CONFEDERATIO + -AL.] Of or relating to confederation, or to a confederate; see the sb.

1862 WORCESTER cites *Elect. Rev.* 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2586/1 Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland are not as yet invested with confederal powers. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 14 Apr. 8 All our confederal meetings only serve to part us more.

**Confem**(e, obs. f. CONFIRM, CONFORM *v.*

**Confement** (kɒnfɛmənt), *sb.* [f. CONFER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of conferring or bestowing; + *confer*, something conferred (obs.).

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 200 A competent confemter upon your younger brother. 1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/5 Oxford, Confemter of Degrees. 1885 *Manch. Evening News* 15 May 2/2 *The Lancet* .. advocates the confemter of medical peerages.

† **Confement**, *v.* Obs. [ad. L. *confementāre*, f. *con-* + *fermentāre* to FERMENT.] *trans.* To ferment together, mix in fermentation.

1651 Briggs *New Disp.* 162 The life is confemtered to the blood of the veins.

† **Confementate**, *pple. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *confementatus* *pa. pple.*: see prec.] Mixed or combined in fermentation.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 21 These .. being joyined in commission and confementate with the Balsamical Emanations.

† **Confementation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *confementāre*: see CONFIRM *v.* and -ATION.] Fermentation together; combination in a process of fermentation.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 21 The third Quality resulting from their Commixture of Confementation. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* 1. 29 The mutual confementation of all the Simples increases their virtue.

**Conferrable** (kɒnfɛrəbəl), *a.* [f. CONFER + -ABLE.] That may be conferred.

1660 E. WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arms* 94 It qualifies a gentleman for any conferrable honour. 1864 in WEBSTER. *Mod.* Degrees conferrable by the university.

**Conferral** (kɒnfɛrəl), *rare -o.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *bestowal*, etc.] The action of conferring or bestowing; = CONFIRM *sb.*

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

**Conferrd** (kɒnfɛrɪd), *pple. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Granted, bestowed, etc.

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle* 38 An assumed or conferrd potency.

**Conferrer** (kɒnfɛrɪ), [f. CONFER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who confers; see the verb.

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 234 Our book which is subscribed to by the bishops conferrers. 1625 USSHER *Annu. Jesuit* 134 Appointed to be witnesses rather than conferrers of that grace. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvii. 137 Several persons, as conferrers or receivers. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 208 Conferrers of a name. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. xix. 263 The recipient, not the conferrer, of favours.

**Conferring** (kɒnfɛrɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONFER, *q. v.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 19 The conferring of tongues. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 35 The conferring of ancient translations with the Originals. 1891 *Standard* 11 Feb. 3 Mr. Balfour attended the conferring of degrees at Trinity College, Dublin.

**Conferruminate** (kɒnfɛrɪˈmɪnət), *a.* Bot. [ad. L. *conferruminātus* soldered together, *pa. pple.* of *conferrumināre*, f. *con-* together + *ferrūmināre* to solder: see FERRUMINATE.] (See quot.)

1565 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 409 Seeds angular. Embryo conferruminate. 1880 GRAY *Strucht. Bot.* viii. 314 Cotyledons .. consolidated into one body by the coalescence of the contiguous faces .. are said to be conferruminate.

**Conferruminate** (-et), *v.* [f. L. *conferrūmināre* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To solder together; to unite closely into a solid mass.

1826 DENHAM, etc. *Trav.* II. 249 The cement .. is so completely conferruminated with the grains.

† **Conferrumination**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *conferrūmināre*: see prec.] Soldering together; fig. intimate union or combination.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xi. 6 Whatsoever conferrumination of grace and works Papists dream of.

† **Confert**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *confertus*, *pa. pple.* of *conficere*, f. *con-* + *facere* to stuff.] Dense, compact.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1792) I. 54 [Clouds] when become more crowded and confert .. fall .. in .. Showers.

† **Confertion**, *Obs.* -o [n. of action f. L. *confert-* (see prec.)]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Confertion*, a stuffing or filling.

**Confertsparsion**, *Welsh Pros.* [f. L. *confertus* crowded + *sparsum* sparse + *sonus* sound.] (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeym* § 200 A syllable that terminates with four consonants, having the obscure pronunciation of the mutescent *y* between each .. is called confertsparsion.

† **Conferva** (kɒnfɛvə), *Bot.* Pl. *confervæ* (-vī). [L. *conferva*, some kind of water plant

with healing virtues mentioned by Pliny, perh. confrey.]

A genus of plants originally constituted by Dillenius, and then made to contain many heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams; now restricted to certain fresh-water Green Algae (*Chlorophyllæ*), composed of simple (i. e. unbranched) many-celled filaments, and reproduced by zoospores. One of the most familiar species is popularly known as *Crow-silk*.

1640 J. PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 1261 Pliny hath recorded that he knew of one cured incredible quickly, with his *Conferva*.] 1757 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 285 It appears to be a geniculated red conferva. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 207 The banks .. are every where covered with reeds, lichen, conferva, and various kinds of aquatic vegetables. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Ferns* I. xvi. 371 The rocks .. were covered with a red conferva. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 355 Air-cavities, from the bottom of which the cells containing chlorophyll spring in a confervaceous manner.

**Confervaceous** (kɒnfɛrvəˈʃəs), *a.* Bot. [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or allied to the genus *Conferva*; belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Confervaceæ*, which some algologists have constituted for that genus and its allies.

1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 125 Siliceous parts of confervaceous plants. 1861 H. MACILLAN *Revol. Page Nat.* 164 The most singular of the confervaceous algae.

**Conferval** (kɒnfɛrvəl), *a.* and *sb.* Bot. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = CONFEROID *a.* and *sb.*

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 901 Confervals are particularly abundant in both hot and cold sulphureous springs.

**Confervite** (kɒnfɛrvɪt), [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A fossil plant, allied to *Conferva*, found chiefly in the Chalk.

1844 MANTELL *Medals Creation* I. 104 *Confervites*.—These cellular and aquatic plants are found sometimes in transparent quartz pebbles, and in chalk.] 1859-65 in *Page Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

**Confervoid** (kɒnfɛrvɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* Bot. [f. as prec. + -OID.]

*A. adj.* Of the nature of or resembling a *Conferva*; composed of articulated filaments; 'also, applied to diseases caused by parasitic vegetations' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 311 A body resembling a bundle of confervoid threads. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Princ. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 51 Algae and confervoid growths.

*B. sb.* An alga of the genus *Conferva* or of any allied genus; 'any low vegetable growth in stagnant water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 2) 175/2 Larger .. than those of any other Confervoids. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 266 The simplest forms of vegetable life are met with in the Confervoids. 1882 A. W. BLYTH *Roads* 542 The moving reproductive spores of confervoids.

**Confery**, *obs. f. CONFERY.*

**Confess** (kɒnfɛs), *v.* Forms: 4 *confessen*, 4-7 *-fesse*, (7 *-fesse*), 5- *confess*; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* -ed; also 6-9 *confest*. [a. OF. *confessore* (12th c. in Littré), (= Pr. *confessor*, Sp. *confesar*, It. *confessare*, med. L. *confessare*):-late L. *confessare* = \**confessari*, freq. of *confiteri*, ppl. stem of *confiteri*, to acknowledge, own, avow, confess, f. *con-* intensive + *fateri*, *fass-* to utter, declare, disclose, manifest, avow, acknowledge, prob. from the same root as *fātū* to speak, utter; cf. Gr. *phōrōs*, L. *fātus* spoken, *fātum* utterance, *fātari* (freq.) to speak much.]

*I. generally.*

1. *trans.* To declare or disclose (something which one has kept or allowed to remain secret as being prejudicial or inconvenient to oneself); to acknowledge, own, or admit (a crime, charge, fault, weakness, or the like). Also *absol.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 486 Myn harm I wol confessen er I pace. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 20 And he confessed and denied not, and sayde plainly: I am not Christ. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. 11. 34 Bass. Promise me life, and ile confesse the truth. *Por.* Well then, confesse and lue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1100 And both confess'd .. their faults, and pardon beg'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 34 Shall we go back again to my Lord, and confess our folly? 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 92 Human faults with human griefs confess; 'Tis thou art chang'd. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* vi. 16 What-ever is yours to tell or ill or good, confess it. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. 205 Some will confess this of themselves, and confess it with a kind of pride.

† *b. refl.* To make oneself known, disclose one's identity. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 She her wolde nought confesse, Whan they her axen what she was.

*G. with subord. clause* stating the thing confessed.

c. 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* vi. xiv. 44 De Byshcype þan confesseyd, how he .. gat entre. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 297 The poore fellow would rather .. confesse he crucified Iesus Christ, then abide it [the torture] any longer. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 5 He does confesse he feelles himself distracted. 1699 LADY HACKETT *Autobiog.* (1873) 3, I confess I was guilty of disobedience. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. Confessing how the love Which thus began in innocence, betray'd My unsuspecting heart. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xiii. (1878) 283, I have to confess that I loved Miss Oldcastle.

*d. with object and inf. compl.* (The object may be suppressed when a *refl. pron.*, and the infinitive when to be.)

1571 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 10 James Erle of Mortoun .. grantit and confessit him to have resavit from the said Lord Regent an silver box. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 2, I here confess myself the king of Tyre. 1628 DISCO. *Jesuit's Coll.* in *Camd. Misc.* (1852) 22 They confessed themselves to be recusants. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polixander* II. 103, I confesse to measure things by the rules of common wisdom. 1655 *Theophania* 88, I confess myself as ignorant .. as unable, etc. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 4, I confess myself to be rather .. confounded than convinced.

*e.* Often introducing a statement made in the form of a disclosure of private feeling or opinion; *e. g.* 'I confess that I have my doubts about it'; *i. e.* I must say that I have, etc.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 72 If the Pope, sayde he .. wrought this revenge for me, I confesse it offendeth me nothing. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 254 This exercise, I must confesse, is laborious and painefull. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronoma* 18 The hazard I confesse is great. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 5, I do here freely confesse, that I should rather excuse my self, then censure others. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 3, I must confess I am amazed that the Press should be only made use of in this Way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10, I confess that I was quite astonished at his beauty.

2. To acknowledge, concede, grant, admit for oneself (an assertion or claim, that might be challenged). *Const.* as in 1 c, d.

c. 1450 *Castle Hld. Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4864 He cryed orrybely and confest cleane saint cuthbert halynes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecol.* II. 15, I confessed within my harte, that this also was but vanite. 1597 HOOKER *Bek. Pol.* v. lxx. § 9 That very law of nature itself which all men confesse to be Gods law. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr., I did not undertake to write, or to publish this .. to please myself .. for, I have confest there are many defects in it. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xviii. 252 You confesse, that parliaments are fallible. 1872 E. P. ACOCK *Mabel Byron* I. vii. 118 A distorted knowledge, it must be confessed, of religious duty. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (ed. 5) 189 The Kings of Cyprus and Armenia sent to Henry VI to confess themselves his vassals and ask his help.

3. To acknowledge one's belief that, to avow formally, esp. as an article of faith.

1509 FISHER *Puu. Serm.* *Cless Richmond* Wks. 309 [Sic] confessed assuredly, that in the sacrament was conteyned cryst Ihesu. 1526 TINDALE *John* ix. 22 That yf eny man dyd confesse that he was Christ, he should be communicat. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The ryght fayth is that we beleue and confesse: that our Lorde Iesus Christe the sonne of God, is God and man.

4. To acknowledge or formally recognize (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to own, avow, declare belief in or adhesion to.

1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b, Herken to y<sup>e</sup> gospell, and with all your herte confesse the same. 1549 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Communion*, Al they that do confesse thy holy name. 1557 M. T. (Kenev.) *Mat.* x. 32 Whosoever therfore shal confesse me before men, him will I confesse [earlier *vs.* knowledge] also before my father which is in heaven. 1650 JEN. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 224 We profess it in our Creed, we confesse it in our lives. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 361 He whom I confesse and adore. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 20 We have long confessed it with our lips, though we refuse to confess it in our lives.

5. *fig.* To make known or reveal by circumstances; to be evidence of; to manifest, prove, attest. (*poet.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii, Whose wayes .. confess no circumscription. 1652 NEELHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Title-p, Thy great endeavors .. do confesse thou act'st som great de-sign. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 81 And shews the Fiend confess'd without a veil. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 53 Mighty sufferings mighty guilt confess. 1725 POPE *Ilad* II. 219 The voice divine confess'd the warlike maid. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dream* 58 In re-appearing light confess'd, There stood another Minister of bliv. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, Even the .. strong-headed Magnus himself had confessed the influence of the sleepy gull.

6. *intr.* *Confess* to (a thing : To plead guilty to (a charge), own to (a fault or weakness); to admit, acknowledge. With *indirect pass.*

1771 GOLISM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 26 These charges he .. denied; but he confessed to one of as heinous a nature. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 23 Mar., He confessed to one bottle of port every day, and he probably drank more. 1840 LAYARD *H. Lorrequer* vi, I have already 'confessed' to my crying sin .. to follow the humour of the moment. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xii. 193 He had to confess to a certain sense of failure. 1888 F. H. W. *Mad. Midas* I. x, A .. daniel, who was thirty-five years of age, and confessed to twenty-two.

*b.* The use of the verbal *sb.* in this construction appears to arise out of that of the infinitive as in 1 d, etc.: cf. the series to *confess himself* to have (1571, in 1 d), *confess to have*, *confess to having*, of which the last is now most frequent. In some cases also *confess* to appears to be short for *confess to have* (or *having*), as in to *confess to [having] a dread*: cf. the following.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 244, I confess to having made free with his tail and his hoof, and his horns. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* (1846) I. Pref. ix, I confess to have borrowed freely. 1866 F. E. PAGER *Wulet* 71 Mr. Brunt confessed to having a natural antipathy to the .. Curate. 1865 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 47, I confess to a personal dread of frost. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 171, I confess to finding no little pleasure in [such] explorations. [Cf. 'I confess to measure' in 1 d, 1647.]

*II. Specifically.*

7. *Law. a. intr.* To admit the truth of what is charged; to make a confession. *To confess and avoid*: to admit a charge, but show it to be invalid

in law. *b. trans.* To admit (a thing) as proved, or legally valid.

*1586* TIVYNE in *Holmshede* III. 172/1, I determine . . . to confess and avoid . . . whatsoever imperfections have now distilled out of my pen. *1589* PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 The good orator . . . will first admit it and in thend avoid all for his better advantage, and this figure is much used by our English pleaders in the Star-chamber and Chancery, which they call to confess and avoid. *1658-9* *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 37 He may confess and avoid, confess and justify, or confess and mitigate. *1818* *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 271 Lord Bolingbroke, by a bond dated 24th July 1770, with warrant of attorney to confess judgment . . . became bound to the lessee. *Ibid.* V. 289 Though the defendant should appear to it, and confess lease, entry, and ouster. *1839* KEIGHTLEY *list. Eng.* II. 40 Certain just and legal impediments then confessed on her part.

*8. Eccl.* To acknowledge sins orally as a religious duty, with repentance and desire of absolution.

*a. trans.* (Not orig. distinct from the general sense in 1.)

*c 1386* CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 938 It is reson þat he þat trespasseth by his free wyl that by his free wyl he confesse his trespass. *1535* COVERDALE *Lev.* xvi. 21 Then shal Aaron laie both his handes vpon y<sup>e</sup> heade of him [the goat], and confesse ouer him all the mysdedes of y<sup>e</sup> children of Israel. *1549* *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, That you confesse with an unfeigned hearte to almighty God, youre synnes and unkyndnes towards his Maiestie committed. *Ibid.*, Let him come to me, or to some other discrete and learned priest . . . and confesse and open his synne and griefe secretly. *1622* *Bible* *Ps.* v. 16 Confesse your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that yee may be healed. *1687* *Ann. Wake* *Prep. for Death* (J.), If our sin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of good use.

*b. refl.* To make formal confession of sins, *esp.* to a priest, in order to penance and absolution.

*1377* LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 53 Go confesse þe to sum frere and shewe him þi synnes. *c 1400* *Rom. Rose* 7697 If ye woul you now confesse, And leve your synnes more and lesse. *c 1521* *1st Eng. Bk. Auer.* Intro. (Arb.) 30/4 You confesse them to God alone and none prestes. *15. Chr. of Cretay* 451 in *Ritson Metr.* Rom. III. 215 She confessed her devoutly tho, And shortly receyved the Sacrament. *1554* *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Bewail your own sinfull lives, confess yourselves to Almighty God with full purpose of amendment of life. *1704* *Ammon Italy* 6 Our Captain thought his Ship in so great Danger, that he fell upon his Knees and confess'd himself to a Capuchin . . . on Board. *1850* *Mrs. JAMISON Leg. Monist.* Ord. (1853) 265 The young count . . . confessed himself, set his house in order.

*c. with of.* Also in *transf.* sense.

*c 1386* CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 945 He moste confessen hym of alle the condicions that belongen to his synne. *1393* *Gower Conf.* I. 89 In this wise I me confesse Of that ye clepe unluxuriance. *1604* *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 53 Confesse thes freely thy sinne. *1635* *PACOTT Christianag.* i. (1646) 75 They confesse themselves of all their sinnes to the Priest.

*d. intr.* in same sense as the *refl.*

*1592* SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 23 *Pier.* Come you to make confession to this Father? *Jul.* Th' answer that, I should confesse to you. *1622* *J. BRADY Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 210 Prior to the Reformation every communicant . . . was obliged individually to confess to his parish priest. *1880* *Quina Motta* II. 314 For she does go to confess.

*9. trans.* Of the priest: To hear the confession of, to act as a confessor to, to shrive. Also *absol.*

*1377* LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 76 Ich haue moche merueille . . . Why 30wre couent coueyteth to confesse and to hurye, Rather þan to baptise penance. *1483* *CAXTON G. de la Tour* A vj. The preest can and confesseid him. *c 1533* *Ln. BERNERS* *Huan* lxxii. 217 He confesseyd Huan and assouled hym of all his synnes. *1603* SHAKS. *Alcaz. for M.* v. 533, I haue confesid her, and I know her vertue. *1771* *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 63 A priest visited her, to confess her every day. *1809* *Tablet* 28 Dec. 1053, I went to see and confess an old man.

*absol.* *1840* MACAULAY *Rauke Ess.* (1851) II. 141 The faithful servant of the Church was preaching, catechising, confessing, beyond the Niemen.

*b. passive.* Of the penitent: To be shriven: often - *8 b.* To be confessed of: to be assailed of by confession.

*c 1340* *Gau. & G. Knt.* 3391 Don art confessed so clene, be-knownen of þy mysses. *c 1440* *Gesta Rom.* xcv. 425 (Add. MS.) A grete man . . . that was not confessed of a longe tyme. *1470-85* *MALORY Arthur* xi. iv. I counceyle yow said the kynge to be confesid clene. As for that said sire Bors I will be shriven with a good wylle. *c 1533* *Ln. BERNERS* *Huan* lxxiii. 260, I know one [synne]. . . the whiche as yet ye were neuer confesseyd of. *1632* *Argimour Trav.* viii. 346 A Peasant . . . was confessed, and receiued the Sacrament.

*10. Confess and be hanged:* a proverbial phrase, found with variations and frequent allusive application in 16-17th c.

It is uncertain whether the 'confess' referred originally to shriving or to confession of crime. From the Peysys quot., the use of the expression appears to have been a degree ruder than saying 'You lie'.

*c 1592* *MALWOLE Jew of Malta* v. ii. Blame not us, but the proverb, -Confess and be hanged. *1604* SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 38 To confesse and be hang'd for thy labour. First to be hang'd, and then to confesse. *1668* *Perry's Diary* 8 Sept., The young Queen [Katherine] answered, 'You lie'; which was the first English word that I ever heard her say: which made the King good sport; and he would have taught her to say in English, 'Confess and be hanged'. *1668* *FULLER Worthies* (1812) II. 407 The simple Earl was perswaded . . . to confess the fact. . . and so, soon after found the Proverb true, 'Confess, and be headed'.

*† Confessall.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CONFESS + -AL.] The action of confessing; confession.

*1589* PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 When the matter is so plain that it cannot be denied or trauesed, it is good that it be iustified by confessall and auoidance.

**Confessant** (kɒfɛsənt). [f. CONFESS + -ANT 1, corresp. to F. *confessant*, med.L. *confessant-em* pr. pplc.] One who confesses or makes a confession, *esp.* as a religious duty.

*a 1603* T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 248 Why is it not enough in the Confessant, for his confession to say only, I confesse all my sins? *1625* *BACON Apoph.* 477 The confessant kneels down before the priest. *1843* *Borrow Bible in Spain* iii. (1872) 18 All these charms were fabrications of the monks, who had sold them to their infatuated confessants. *1880* *19th Cent.* VII. 120 The confessant's signature was wanting.

*† Confessarius.* [med.L. *confessarius*, f. *confess-*, ppl. stem of *confiteri* to CONFESS.] = next. *1661* *CRESSY Rgt. Oaths Suprem. & Alleg.* 50 As for that purely spiritual jurisdiction that a Bishop exercises in censures, or a Confessarius over his penitent in the internal Court of conscience. *1745* A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, Canisius* (1847) VII. 208 Making use of St. Philip Neri for his confessarius. *1845* G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. of Jesus* 74 He . . . was confessarius to the English college at Rome.

*† Confessary.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *confessari-us*; see prec.]

1. A casuist who deals with confession.

*a 1619* DONNE *Biadvators* (1644) 98 The Confessaries of these times. *1649* *Br. Hall* *Cases Consc.* II. viii. 187 The strange determination of learned Apilicuetta, the oracle of Confessaries . . . teaches, that the prisoner . . . is not bound at his death to confesse the crime to the world.

2. A father confessor.

*a 1656* *Br. Hall* *Serm.* Wks. II. 289 (T) To resist it, as partial magistrates; to reveal it, as treacherous confessaries.

3. One who makes a confession; a confessant.

*1608* T. MORTON *Pream. Incomer* 20 Every penitent Confessarie must receiue absolution.

*† Confessatrix.* *Obs. rare* -1. [med. or mod.L. fem. agent-n. from *confessare* to confess; see -TRIX.] A female confessor of the faith.

*1604* *PARKINS* *3rd Pl. Three Convers.* Eng. 269 Yet setteth he downe the one for a principall rubricated Martyr . . . & the other for a Confessatrix.

**Confessed** (kɒfɛst). *ppl. a.* Also 7-9 *confest*. [f. CONFESS v. + -ED 1.]

1. Acknowledged as true; avowed, owned, admitted; evident, made manifest.

*1561* T. MORTON *Calvin's Just.* I. 23 The Prophet . . . taketh it for confessed truth. *1643* *MILTON* *Divorce Wks.* 1738 I. 270 To . . . do a confessed good work. *1790* *PARRY* *Horse Paul.* I. 2 The design and composition of the letters are in general so confessed. *1808* J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 762 The prince confest to every warrior's sight. *1844* *STANLEY* *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 165 A confessed and unquenchable difficulty.

*b. To stand († appear) confessed:* i.e. made known, revealed, open to recognition.

*1708* *Rowe* *Royal Convert* (V.), The perfidious author stands confest. *a 1763* *SHAKS* *Antony* *Allegies* VII. 17 Instant a grateful form appear'd confest. *1866* *MORI* *Le Dutch Rep.* v. i. 655 Throwing off his disguise . . . the youthful paladin stood confessed.

2. That has confessed his sins, shriven.

*c 1450* *Mertin* I. 20 Yef he were confessed and repentant, and . . . he wolde receyve penance . . . he sholde [haue] anon forgyuenes. *1822* J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 210 One who looked like a confessed or shrived culprit.

**Confessedly** (kɒfɛstli), *adv.* Also 7 *confestly*. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By general admission or acknowledgement; admittedly.

*1640* *Br. Hall* *Episc.* II. 8 22. 146 [Ignatius] in all those confessedly genuine Epistles, which he wrote. *1667* *Decay Char. Pity* (K), That principle which is confessedly predominant in our nature. *1772* *Junius Lett.* lxxviii. 337 The star chamber a court confessedly arbitrary. *1851* *MILL* *Utilit.* v. 83 Rule of justice confessedly true. *1867* *FALKLAND* *Norm. Comp.* (1876) I. vi. 492 The letter is confessedly a forgery.

2. By personal confession, avowedly.

*1777* *SHERIDAN* *Sch. Scand.* I. i. The latter attached to Maria, and confessedly beloved by her. *1878* II. II. *GIBBS* *Ombre* 20 His antagonists having confessedly had much there is more likelihood of there being a good set of cards in the stock.

**Confessee** (kɒfɛsi). *rare.* [f. CONFESS v. + -EE.] a. One who is confessed (by a priest). b. One to whom confession is made.

(Ambiguous and to be avoided.)

*1601* F. GODWIN *Bps. Eng.* 377 Either the Confessor, or the Confessee, or the reporter, lied I doubt not. *1839* J. ROGERS *Antipope*, xiv. § 1. 305 Confessor and confessee, or rather confessee and confessor commonly in private.

**Confessor** (kɒfɛsə). [f. CONFESS v. + -ER 1.] One who confesses or makes confession.

*1836-45* in *SMART* *Walker's Dict.* 1839 [see prec.]

**Confessing** (kɒfɛsɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. CONFESS v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONFESS; acknowledging, avowing; hearing confessions.

*1611* *BIBLE* I. *Esther* ix. 8 Now by confessing giue glory vnto the Lord. *1642* O. SENEWICK *England's Priests*, 3 By Fastings, by confessings, by prayings. *a 1656* *Br. Hall* *Ocas. Medit.* (1851) 37 O God, if the confessing of thine own gift, may glorify thee.

**Confessing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That confesses. Hence *Confessingly* *adv.*

*a 1658* *CLEVELAND Model New Rel.* 25 That they may see confessingly and swear. They have not seen at all this Fourteen Year.

**Confession** (kɒfɛsən). Also 4-7 with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *o* and *ou*, (*y*-fession).

[a. F. *confession* (12th c. in Littré), early ad. L. *confession-em*, n. of action f. *confiteri* to CONFESS.]

I. The action of confessing.

1. The disclosing of something the knowledge of which by others is considered humiliating or prejudicial to the person confessing; a making known or acknowledging of one's fault, wrong, crime, weakness, etc.

*1602* SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 9 When we would bring him on to some Confession Of his true state. *1611* *DEKKER* *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 173 Confession is but poore amends for wrong, Vnlesse a rope would follow. *1788* *GIBSON* *Deil & P.* III. 240 Tortures, to force from their prisoners the confession of hidden treasure. *1896* *Geo. Eliot* *Dan. Der.* VI. Isabel . . . did not foresee her own impulse to confession.

*b. Law.* Acknowledgement before the proper authority of the truth of a statement or charge; acknowledgement by a culprit of the offence charged against him, when he is asked to plead to the indictment. *Confession and avoidance:* admission of the truth of an adverse allegation, with the allegation of some new matter tending to avoid its legal effect.

*1574* *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 37 b, Eyther he is villaine by prescription . . . or he is villain by his own confession in court of record. *1642* *Termes de la Ley* 74 Which confession of the prisoner himselfe is the most certaine answer and best satisfaction that may bee given to the Judge to condemne the offender. *Mod.* The prisoner has made a full confession.

2. As a religious act: The acknowledging of sin or sinfulness; *esp.* such acknowledgement made in set form in public worship.

*c 1380* *Wyclif* *Serm.* Ser. Wks. I. 27 He smote upon his breast, to figure true confession. *c 1440* *Gesta Rom.* I. 4 (Hark. MS.) Putte downe . . . thynne old lif of synne, and entre yn to the bath of confession. *1549* *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Make your humble confession to almighty God, and to his holy church here gathered together in hys name, mekely knelyng upon your knees. *a 1600* *HONKIL* *Rich. Pol.* II. iv. § 6 Public confession they thought necessary by way of discipline, not private confession, as in the nature of a sacrament, necessary. *1700* *WHITFIELD* *Illustr. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1839) 113 Such as would pray effectually have always begun with confession. *1884* *BLUNT* *Annals*, *Bk. Com. Prayer* 181 To place a public Confession and Absolution within the reach of all, day by day.

*b. spec.* The confessing of sins to a priest, as a religious duty; more fully, *sacramental* or *aureicular* confession.

*1377* LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 176 How contritioun with-out confession comforteth þe soule. *c 1394* *P. Pl. Crde* 468 Þei coueten confessions to kaden some hire, And sepulture also some wayten to ca chien. *c 1500* *Lancelot* 2083 If that thou art confessionne hath ben, And makith the of al that synnyth den. *1549* *1st Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Requyring suche as shalbe satisfied with a generall confession, not to be offended with them that doe use . . . the auricular and secret confession to the Priest. *1591* SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 41 Besides she did intend Confession At Patrick's Cell this euen. *1773* *STRICK* *Englishman*, No. 49. 314, I . . . have not for some months been at Confession. *1822* *SCOTT* *Red-gauntlet* ch. xv. A lovely lass to a friar came, To confession a-morning early. *1865* *Union Rev.* III. 614 Confession, again, as it is ordinarily administered among us, is another stumbling-block.

3. Acknowledgement of a statement, claim, etc.; admission, concession.

*c 1380* *Wyclif* *1st Yeket* (18.8) p. xlii. By youre owne confession muste it nedes be that we worshippen a false god in the chalyce. *1605* *Br. Hall* *Medit.* & *Love* II. § 49 There are three grounds of friendship . . . and by all confessions, that is the surest which is upon vertue. *1628* *HONKIL* *Thursd.* (1821) 99 This year, by confession of all men, was of all other . . . most free and healthful. *1838* 9 *HALLAM* *Hist. Lit.* I. iv. 1. § 10 There were two, who had by common confession reached a consummate elegance of style.

4. The recognizing or acknowledging of a person or thing as having a certain character or certain claims; declaration of belief in or adhesion to; acknowledgement, profession, avowal when asked; *spec.* the testimony rendered by a Confessor (sense 2).

*1382* *WYCH* 2 *Metr.* x. 38 Thei blessedden the Lord in ymynys and confessions. *1549* *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Trin. Sunday*, By the confession of a true fayth to acknowledge the glorye of the eternall trinite. *1602* SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 96 Hee mad confession of you, And gave you such a Masterly report, for Art. *1681* O. H. *Wotton* *Diary* 21 Aug. 21, Then Mr. Jo. Heywd made his Confession, et. Then they proceeded to Imposition of Hands. *1795* J. MALBRUNT *Epistles*, Rom. x. 10 There is a difference between the profession, and the confession of our faith. *1833* *CRUSE* *Eusebius* v. i. 172 But this blessed saint . . . in the midst of her confession itself renewed her strength.

II. That which is confessed, its matter or form.

5. That which is made known in confessing; the matter confessed.

*1432-50* *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 167 Seynte Austyn seythe in his booke of confessions. *a 1536* *TINDALE* *Wks.* 180 (R.) The bishop knoweth the confession of whom he lusteth throughout all his diocess. *1601* SHAKS. *Alcaz. for M.* III. 230 His confession is taken, and it shall bee read to his face. *1603* B. JONSON *Panegyric* *Entr. James*, And this reason to rejoice. *1824* *LITTON* *Wks.* (1882) 2. 432 The Governor commanded me to subscribe my Confession, which I voluntarily obeyed. *Ibid.* 437 And now after long and new Examinations . . . they finding my first and second Confession so run in one, that the Governor swore, I had learned the Art of Memory. *1833* G. WASHINGTON *Hist.* CA. 126 To proclaim . . . the nature of the confessions which they had received. *1881* *BESANT & RICE* *Chapl. of Fleet*

I. 155 Kitty should enter these confessions in a book, said Esther.

6. A formulary containing a general acknowledgment of sinfulness, such as frequently forms part of public Christian worship.

1535 *Marshall's Primer* in 3 *Primers Hen. VIII* (1548) 45 A General Confession for every sinner. 1554 *Bk. Conf. Prayer, Morning*. A general Confession, to be said of the whole Congregation. 1561, *Communion Service*. Then shall this general confession be made. 1711 *Steele's Spect.* No. 147 p. 2 The Confession was read with such a resigned Humility. 1815 *Horsley Bk. of Psalms* (1821) I. 292 Psalm li. The Penitential Confession of the converted Jews. 1884 *Blunt Annot. Bk. Conf. Prayer* 182 The general Confession appears to be an original composition of some of the revisers of 1552.

7. (More fully *Confession of Faith*.) A formulary in which a church or body of Christians sets forth the religious doctrines which it considers essential; an authoritative declaration of the articles of belief; a creed.

Sometimes applied to the ancient oecumenical creeds; but more usually to the formulated statements of doctrine put forth by the various Reformed churches in the 16th and 17th c., of which that of Augsburg (1530) was the earliest, and the first (1560) and second (1580-2) Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland, and the Westminster Confession (1643-7), are most noted in the history of Great Britain.

1556 *Laverne's (title)* The Confession of the Faith of the Germans, exhibited at Augusta; to which is added The Apology of Melancthon defending the said Confession. 1549 *Bk. Conf. Prayer*, Rubric to *Athanasian Creed*. Upon Trinity Sunday, shall be song or said, this confession of our christian faith. 1561 *(title)* The Confession of the faith and doctrine believed and professed by the Protestants of the Realm of Scotland exhibited to the estates of the same in Parliament. 1571 *Northbrooke (title)* A Breefe and Pithe Summe of the Christian Faith, made in forme of a Confession. 1580 *(title)* The Confession of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland, or the National Covenant. 1612 *Brewer's Lang. & Relig.* Pref. 22 The Confessions themselves are these, the Anglican, the Scotian, French, Helvetian former and later, the Belgick, Polonick, Argentine, Augustane, Saxonick, Wittenbergick, Palatine, Bohemick or Waldensian Confession. 1632 *J. Lee Short Survey Sweden* 76 To profess the reformed religion, according to the confession of Ausbourg or Augustane confession. 1643 *Acts Gen. Assembly Edinb.* 29 Aug., Sess. 14 The union of this Island in one Form of Kirk-government, one Confession of Faith, one Catechism. 1827 *Whately Logic* (1837) 371 The correctness of a formal and deliberate confession of Faith, is not always of itself, a sufficient safeguard against error. 1861 *Stanley East. Ch.* iv. (1869) 149 The Nicene Creed remained the one public confession. 1874 *Morley's Compromise* (1886) 170 We see the same men... uttering assents to confessions of which they really reject every syllable—and who do not know they are acting a part, and making a mock both of their own reason and their own probity.

b. The religious body or church united by one Confession of Faith; a communion.

1564 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) Those right learned... Clerks of his owne Confession.

III. C. A tomb in which a martyr or confessor is buried, and, by extension, the whole structure erected over it; also, the crypt or shrine under the high-altar, or the part of the altar, in which the relics are placed. Called also CONFESSORIAL and CONFESSORIAL.

1670-98 *Lassels Voy. Italy* II. 24 This place, as it conserves the body of St. Peter, is called the Confession of Peter. 1671 *II. 26* Near the Confession of St. Peter is an old brazen statue of St. Peter. 1844 *Lingard Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1848) II. i. 36 A chest of oak or stone, sometimes called the Confession, sometimes the sepulchre, had been prepared; in it he deposited these portions of the eucharist, together with the relics; the slab was then placed over it, and the masonry of the altar, if it were built of stone, hastily completed. 1847 *Ld. Lindsay Chr. Art.* I. 66 (St. Mark's) The Confession, or ciborium, within the sanctuary, is also highly curious. 1885 *Arnold Cath. Dict.* 1017 s.v., If an altar was erected over the grave, then the name 'confession' was given to the tomb, the altar, and the cibiculum.

9. *attrib.*, as *confession-chair*, *money*, *seat*.

1674 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Confessionary*, also, a Confession-seat. 1691 *tr. Emilianus's Obs. Journ. Naples* 379 Walking in their Churches about their Confession-chairs from Morning to Night. 1709 *Dr. Fox Life Roselli* (1712) I. 29, I had sat myself down in a Confession-Chair. 1844 *Syn. Smith Wks.* (1867) II. 338 Twice a year the holy man collects confession money, under the denomination of Christmas and Easter offerings. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 614 The Confession-bell at the London oratory.

|| **Confessionaire** (kōnfēs-jōn-ā-er). [F. = med.L. *confessionarius* -us; see CONFESSORIAL.] One who has been confessed by the priest.

1748 *Richardson Clarissa* II. xxiii. 142 Like an absolved confessionaire.

**Confessional** (kōnfēs-jōn-āl), *sb.* [In sense 2 a. F. *confessionnel* = lt. *confessionale*, med.L. *confessionāle* (nenter of *confessionālis* adj.), quoted by Du Cange in the sense 'sacrum pœnitentiæ tribunal' in 1563. Sense 1 is app. a distinct subst. use of the adj.]

+1. A due for hearing or giving permission to hear confession. *Obs.*

1596 in *Foxe A. & M. Hen. VII.* Cases Papal 728 What should I speake here of my dallie reuenues, of my first frutes, annates, palls, indulgences, bulls, confessionals, and such like, which come to no small masse of money.

2. A desk, stall, cabinet, or box, in which the

priest sits to hear confessions in a Roman Catholic church.

1797 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Confessional* is also used in the Romish church for a little box or desk in the church, where the confessor takes the confessions of the penitents. 1790 *Warburton Div. Legat.* iv. iv. Wks. 1817 IV. 118, I [Acosta] have seen an Indian bring to the confessional a confession of all his sins written... by picture and characters. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & Lt. Jm.* (1872) I. 7 A confessional... a little oaken structure about as big as a sentry-box with a closed part for the priest to sit in, and an open one for the penitent to kneel at.

b. Taken typically for the practice of confession, with its concomitants.

1816 *Byron Siege Cor. iii.* More constant at confessional, More rare at masque and festival. 1862 *Goulburn Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 7 Before the Reformation, the Confessional existed as a living power in the Church. 1871 *Morley Voltaire* (1886) 126 The clergy had the pulpit and the confessional, and their enemies had the press.

c. *attrib.*, as *confessional-box*, *chair*.

1792 *Archæologia* 261 Confessional chairs... probably always were of wood. 1840 *Clough Amours du Vey.* i. 109 Pseudo-learning and lies, confessional-boxes and postures.

+3. = CONFESSOR 8, CONFESSORIAL 2. *Obs.*

1704 *Addison Italy* (J.). In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. 1797-98 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Confessional*, or *Confessionary*, in church-history, a place in churches, usually under the main altar, wherein were deposited the bodies of decess'd saints, martyrs, and confessors.

**Confessionā** (kōnfēs-jōn-āl), *a.* [f. CONFESSOR + -AL; corresp. to med.L. *confessionālis* and mod. F. *confessionel*.]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to confession.

1817 *N. Drake Shaks.* II. 72 If we dismiss these confessional sonnets. 1823 *Galt Batail* II. xxiv. 231 In the confessional moments of contrition. 1847 *G. S. Faber Orig. Expiatory Sac.* 216 Not an expiatory sin-offering, but an offering merely confessional of sin.

2. Of or pertaining to Confessions of Faith, or systems of formulated Theology.

1822-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1792 Confessional differences concern the condition of the dead during the period between death and the resurrection. 1829 *A. B. Bruce Sp. at Mansf. Coll. Oxf.* 16 Oct., In theology our position might be described as Biblical, as distinct from confessional. We want to know what the Bible really teaches.

**Confessionālian**, *sb.* and *a.* *rare.* [f. prec. (sense 2) + -AN.] *a. sb.* One who advocates the principle that a church should have a formal Confession of Faith. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to the discussion of this question.

1771 *Genl. Mag.* XI. i. 405, I am, Yours, A Confessionālian. 1861. A summary view of the Confessionālian controversy.

**Confessionālist**. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The principle of formulating a Confession of Faith; adherence to a formulated theological system.

1876 *A. M. Fairbairn Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 Pietism in Württemberg, Confessionālist in Prussia, were growing narrower. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 482 The age of scholastic and polemic confessionālistism [from the middle of the 17th to the middle of the 18th century].

**Confessionālist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who makes confession.

1827 *Bentham Rationale Evil.* Wks. 1843 VII. 30 Physical and involuntary symptoms of fear, betrayed by the confessionālist upon an occasion specified.

2. 'A confessor, one who sits in the confessional'.

1846 *Worcester cites Boucher.*

3. = CONFESSORIAL 1b.

**Confessionālistize**, *v. nonce-vul.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To introduce or use the confessional. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 137/2 A confessionālistizing curate.

**Confessionary** (kōnfēs-jōn-ā-ri), *a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *confessionarius* -us, f. *confession-*: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to confession.

1607 *Richard. Disc. agst. Antechr.* ii. vi. 51 Confortitio doli requiret de vs a confessionarie approbation of the ceremonies by subscription. 1621 *Cotgrave*, *Confessionnaire*, confessionnaire; belonging to, or treating of, auricular confession. 1753 *Br. R. Clayton* in E. H. Palmer *Desert of Exodus* vi. (1871) 106 Confessionary priests used formerly to sit to hear the confessions of the pilgrims. 1864 *I. Taylor in Gd. Words* 230 A confessionary prayer.

**Confessionary**, *sb.* [ad. med.L. *confessionarius* -um (cited by Du Cange in sense 1 from Council of Seville, 1512), nenter of *confessionarius* adj.]

+1. = CONFESSORIAL 2. *Obs.*

1669 *Woodhead St. Teresa* II. iii. 16 He came and spoke with me in a Confessionary. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 767 The Confessionary is so turn'd, as the... Confessor cannot see the Woman that enters to Confess. 1792 *Archæol.* X. 299 (D.) These stalls have been improperly termed confessionaries or confessionals.

2. = CONFESSOR 8.

1797-98 [see CONFESSORIAL 3]. 1848 *B. Webb Cont. Ecclesiast.* 430 The crypt or confessionary retains an original altar. 1879 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit.* II. 29. 1881 - *Eng. Ch. Archit.* i. 9 In front of the altar and the confessionary was the choir of the inferior clergy and singers.

+ **Confessioner**. *Obs.* [f. CONFESSOR + -ER.]

An advocate of auricular confession; a confessor. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* iii. iv. (1634) 307 The Confessioners [L. *confessionarii*] alludge for this purpose the power of the Keies. 1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 268 Your couled confessioners, who be privie & partakers of your hidden abominations.

**Confessionist** (kōnfēs-jōnist). [a. F. *confessioniste*, and 16th c. L. *confessionista*.]

1. An adherent of a particular religious confession, *spec.* of the Augsburg Confession, a Lutheran. c. 1568 in *Fulke Two Treat.* (1777) I. 61, I aske of them whether the Lutherans, Zuinglians, Ilirians, Calenistes, Confessionistes, etc... be all of one Church? 1625 *Br. Mountagu App. Casar* Ded. 1, The controversies... between the Protestant and Romish confessionists. 1832 *S. R. Maitland Facts and Doc.* 124 The reformers were taunted with the name of Confessionists. 1849 *W. Fitzgerald tr. Whitaker's Disput.* 380 There is the utmost unanimity amongst the Confessionists (as they call them) in all things necessary, that is, in the articles of faith.

2. = CONFESSORIALIST 1.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 269/1 The thorough confessionist always overstates his guilt.

**Confessionless**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no Confession of Faith, or formal creed.

1883 *Missionary Herald* (Boston) Sept. 339 (Austria) They characterize the 'Free Reformed Church' not, as heretofore, 'Confessionless'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 3/1 His wretched Parliament... though often avowedly confessionless, deem it wise policy to persecute the Greek Orthodox.

**Confessive**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *confess-* (see CONFESS) + -IVE.] Having the effect of confessing.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 351 An exclamation too confessive of the ardour of the address.

**Confessor** (kōnfēs-jōs). Forms: 1-2, 5-9 confessor, 3-4 -ur, 4-7 -our, 5-6 -oure, 6 -ors. [a. L. *confessor*, and its F. repr. *confesseur*, -ur, AF. -our (mod.F. -eur), agent-n. f. L. *confitēri* to CONFESS. (In sense 2, OF. had also *confes*:-1. *confessus* one who has confessed.) The historical pronunciation, from AF. and ME. *confessour*, is *confessor*, which is found in all the poets, and is recognized by the dictionaries generally, down to Smart, 1836-49, who has *confessor* in senses 2 and 3, *confesser* in sense 1 b; for these, Craig 1847 has *confessor* and *confessor*; but *confessor* is now generally said for both.]

1. *gen.* One who makes confession or public acknowledgment or avowal of anything.

a. of religious belief, of Christ, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20867 (Cott.) Peter was... of gold sun first confessor. c. 1540 *Pilgr. Tr.* 37 (Of Jesus Christ many a confessor. 1642 *Milton Apol. Smect.* (1821) 291 They scour'd the confessors of the Gospel. 1659 *Genl. Calling* (1666) 89, I can scarce think the Devil has any such stout Confessor, but will then betray his cause. 1712 *Shakespeare's Charac.* II. i. (1737) 111, 33 Its greatest Confessors and Assertors. 1722 *Stevenson's Hist. Mem.* II. xxviii, 235 A good man, and ancient professor and confessor of religion. 1866 *Noble's Sep. & Hymns*, And the Saints, through toil and shame Brave Confessors of Thy Name.

b. of a crime, sin, or offence charged. [In this sense written by Smart and others CONFESSOR.]

1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 35 They vowed either to make him a confessor or a martyr in a trice. 1693 *C. Mathias's World. Trav.* II. 15 A thousand preternatural Things... wherein the Confessors do acknowledge their Conscience. 1737 (1741) *Rabelais Author's Pref.* I. cxxxi. note, I have translated Confesseur, *Confessorius*, for so our English Roman Catholics call their Father Confessor. A Confessor seems to mean the Person confessing not the Person confessed to. 1755 *Johnson, Confessor*... he who confesses his crimes. 1791 *Walker's Pron. Dict.*, *Confessor*... this word can now have the accent on the second syllable, only when it means One who confesses his crimes; a sense in which it is scarcely ever used. 1849 *Craig, Confessor*, one who confesses his crime.

2. *techn.* One who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it under persecution and torture, but does not suffer martyrdom; *spec.* one who has been recognized by the church in this character. (The earliest sense in English.)

c. 1000 *Ælfric's Pref. Ep.* in *Thorpe Laws* II. 170 *Pa mæran andetteraz we he hatað confessoras*. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Mid martiren, mid hali confessorren, mid halie mielden. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 *Apostles and martirs and confessoras*. c. 1240 *Samuel's Harle in Coll. Hom.* 261 *Pe confessor hird be liuēden 1500 lif, ant halike deiden*. c. 1305 *Edmund Conf. in R. L. P.* 18621 *71 Saint Edmund be confessor bat lip at Pontenrye*. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 379 *Alle the keyntes of that cuntre [Ireland] be confessoras*, and nou martir. 1566 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, *Martyr, confessor, and virgin*. 1642 *Fuller's Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ii. 26 *Ridley & Hooper*. Their upper parts were but Confessours, when their lower parts were Martyrs, and burnt to ashes. 1675 *Baxter's Cath. Theol.* 33 *God's power to keep the fire from burning the three Confessors*. Jan. 3. 1709 *Stevenson's Ann. Ref.* xliii. 238 *Miles Coverdale*... a confessor and an exile. 1736 *Chandler's Hist. Persée*. 84 He is no more a Confessor in my esteem, than *Laud* is a Martyr. 1866 *Emerson's Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks.* (1890) II. 97 The English church has... the seal of martyrs and confessors. 1880 *Hatch Baupht. Lect.* ii. 42 In times of persecution the confessor in prison had to be fed. 1885 *Arnold Cath. Dict.* s.v., St. Martin was the first... of the Confessors whom the Church honoured with an office.

b. *The Confessor*: = King Edward the Confessor, canonized in 1161.

c. 1243 *Will. Malmesb. Gest. Reg. Angl.* II. 196 (heading) *De Sancto Edwardo Tertio, Rege et Confessore*. c. 1245 *Estoire de St. Aedw.* le Roi 4286 (Rolls) 151 *Li saint Curmessur, Aedward li rois*. c. 1612 *Drayton Poly-olb.* xxiv. 1066 (R.) Good Edward, from the rest Of that renowned name by Confessor expressed. 1866 *Fuller's Ch. Hist.* II. vi. 27, I confesse I understand not how the name Confessor is proper to King Edward. 1822 *Worsw. Eccl. Sonn.* 1.



xxxii. *Norm. Conquest*. The woman-hearted Confessor pre- pares the evanescence of the Saxon line. 1878 *Edwin Thompson Hist. Eng.* vii. § 3. 1889 W. HUNT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 13/2 At the coronation of Henry III, in 1236, the Confessor's sword was carried before the king by the Earl of Chester.

3. One who hears confessions: a priest who hears confession of sin, prescribes penance, and grants absolution; the private spiritual director of a king or other great personage.

[In med. L. better *confessorius*; but *confessor* in this sense is quoted by Du Cange from Walafrid Strabo (ob. 849).]

1340 *Aeneid*. 172 He ssel zeche zuych ane confessor bet conne bynde and onbynde. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6860 Have me unto his confessor. 1432-50 tr. *Ilgden* (Rolls) VI. 457 Seynte Dunstan his confessor [Trevisa schrifftader]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 208/1 Confessor a goodly father, confessor. 1599 *Shaks.* *Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 49 Being a Divine, a Ghostly Confessor, A Sin-Absolver, and my Friend protest. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. on Fr. King* Wks. 1730 l. 59 Were I thy confessor, who am thy martyr, I must think that I'd allow thee any quarter? 1737 *Hist. Register* 58 Mr. Higgel, appointed Confessor to his Majesty, in the Room of the late Dr. Sharp. 1795 *Southey's Joan of Arc* x. 101 With pious haste hurried the confessor to shrieve them. 1871 *Murray's Voltaire* (1886) 181 From the confessor's closet they pulled the wires which moved courts.

**Confessoresse.** [see -ESS.] A female who hears or receives confessions.

1830 *CARLILE'S Hist.* (1879) III. 52 The daughters may sit as confessoresse. 1863 B. TAYLOR II. *Thurston* II. 69 Come, be my mother-confessoresse. I am in great doubt and perplexity.

**Confessorial** (kɒnfɛsərɪəl), a. [f. L. *confessorius* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a confessor.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii. 249 Holding up the confessorial office of the priesthood.

**Confessorship.** [see -SHIP.] The function or office of a confessor.

1655 *FULLER Hist. Univ. Cambr.* 130 Mr. Fox... appoints the 23. of December for Bucer his Confessorship. 1683 *CARLILE Ecclesiastical* 55 His... eminent Confessorship in the times of Persecution. 1876 *Strunz's Early Planting* iv. 65 A morbid craving after the honours of martyrdom, or confessorship at the least.

**Confessory**, a. *Latin*. [ad. I. *confessorius*, f. *confessor-em*; see -ORY.] Pertaining to confession or acknowledgment. (Cf. I. *actio confessoria*.) 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 221 Now of Actions civil... some are confessory, and some negative, confessory, as where one affirms a corporal or incorporeal thing to be his.

**Confest**, -ly: see CONFESSED, -LY.

**Confet**, obs. f. CONFET.

**Confeter**, -fether, -fetter, var. of CONFEDER.

**Confiance**. Obs. rare. In 5 -fyance, 6 -faunoo. [n. f. *confiance*, n. of state f. *confier* to confide; see -ANCE.] = CONFIDENCE.

c. 1490 *Caxton Blanchardyn* xxiv. 91 My confyance & trust is in you. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 243 b/2 (Cuyuyng to all synners... confyance and trust of that self mercy. c. 1570 *Barclay's Merv. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij. A great man of confyance.

**Conficient**, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [ad. I. *conficient-em*, pr. pple. of *conficere* to accomplish.]

A. adj. That accomplishes, or performs; officiating.

1609 *SIR H. LYNN Via Tula* 174 (Quoting Council of Trent) The lay people and the non-conficient Priest. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Conficient*, which finisheth, procureth, or worketh. 1755 *JOHNSON, Conficient*, that causes or procures; effective.

B. sb. An officiating priest.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. v. Wks. II. 224 They might... have altogether denied the use of it so much as to the sacrificer or conficient. 1638 D. PRATLEY *Strict in Lyndomast* i. 135 Priests... in the institution of this Sacrament... were non conficients.

**Confict**, var. of CONFROT v. Obs.

**Confidant** (kɒnfɪdənt), sb. (a). [This appears, with its fem. *confidante*, after 1700, when *confident* (with stress on the first syllable) had already been in use for nearly a century in a kindred sense. Cotgr. has *F. confidant*, -ante, with *confident* as a by-form; on the other hand, Littré quotes *confident* from the 16th c. onward, and knows nothing of *confidant*. The latter may however have been taken in English as the correct Fr. form; or possibly the Eng. was only an attempt to represent the pronunciation of the French -ent, -ante. The verb in It. (and Pr.) is *confidar*, which would give a pple. *confidante*; but this is not found in the required sense.]

A. sb. 'A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love' (J.). Now used somewhat more widely, so as to take the place of CONFIDENT sb. 2.

[In Pepys's *Diary* x May 1666 where editors print *confidant*, Pepys wrote *confident*.]

1724 *ARABYNOT & POPE Martin Scribb.* (J.), Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his confidant. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* xxvii. He proffered his service... as agent, mediator, or confidant. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxi. I repeat, that I am not her confidant. 1836-40 *SMART, Confidant*, *Confidante*, a person entrusted with matters pertaining to the lighter commerce of life, as those of love, gallantry, and fashion. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. v. l. 19 Cardinal Wolsey, the king's confidant. 1876

J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. iv. i. 366 He was accustomed to make her his confidant in his ecclesiastical proceedings.

b. With of: cf. CONFIDENT sb. 2 b.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vi. § 1. 368 The explanation... seems to me to lie in the possibility that Jesus had made John the confidant of His fierce and awful trial.

B. as adj. Entrusted with secrets; privy to (a secret matter). rare. [Cf. F. *confident* in Littré.] 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxii. I well know you are confidant to one dreadful secret.

**Confidante** (kɒnfɪdənt). [Cf. prec. It may be that this was first formed to represent the sound of the F. *confidante*, and that the masc. *confidant* was formed from it. The feminine is the more common in use.] A female confidant.

1799 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett. Miss A. Wortley* 5 Sept. You are the only creature that I have made my confidante. 1795 *FIELDING Amelia* ii. 1. I concluded with begging her to be the confidante of my amour. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Walden's R.* (1855) 42 What is a lover without a confidante? I thought at once of my sister Sophy. 1883 *Century* XXVII. 190 She was the confidante of all our love affairs.

**Confider**, -fidir, Sc. var. of CONFIDEM Obs.

**Confide** (kɒnfɪd), v. [ad. L. *confidere* to have full trust or reliance, f. *con-* intensive prefix + *fidere* to trust.]

1. intr. To trust or have faith; to put or place trust, repose confidence in (formerly on, to).

a 1455 *Ilolade* lviii. In the we confide. 1634 W. TRAVIUS tr. *Balaak's Lett.* 104 In a time when the most credulous have enough to do to confide on public faith. 1647 *CHARLTON Hist. Reh.* iv. (1843) 150/1 They desired that there might be such a person made Lieutenant of the Tower, 'as they could confide in' (an expression that grew from that time to be much used). 1751/2 The expression they used, when they had a mind to remove any man from a place, 'that they could not confide in him'. 1768 II. G. tr. *Balaak's Prince* 256 [They] confide more in this... than to the number of their Armies. 1857 *JOHNSON Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 12. 82 Some other whom they confide in for protection. 1900 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 64 It were not safe with Epicurus to confide wholly on the Senses. 1948 *ANSON'S Voy.* ii. 11. 315 'The stoutest cables are not to be confided in'. 1831 II. MARTINIAU *Life in 17th* viii. 101 He confided in the captain's paring promise. 1858 J. MARTINIAU *Studies Chr.* 184 He who most confides in the instructor will learn the sacred lesson best.

2. absol. To have faith or trust; to have confidence; to be assured or confident.

1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Rontogio's 11th* 114 *Flanders* 114 Nor could the Flemish ever confide, till they saw their Country free of Foreigners. 1795 *Pope's Odes* xvi. 453 (1) prudent Princess I hid thy secret confide. 1795 *YOUNG A. 17* ii. 570 Judge before Friendship, then confide till Death.

3. with obj.-clause: To trust, believe, have confidence, or feel assured (that). ? Obs.

1632 *SIR T. HAWKINS tr. Matthew's 11th* 114 *Prosper* 27 Confiding the Judge would be his Protector. 1743 *SUNN- HONE Wks.* III. 100, I sincerely confide, that... no time shall extenuate our mutual friendship. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. vi. 290 The sum which I have left, will, I confide... supply a decent competency. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1809) IV. 324 They confide that the next election gives a decided majority in the two Houses. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxx. Confiding that it would have the support of Langdale.

4. trans. To impart as a secret, to communicate in confidence (to a person).

1735 *Lo. G. LYTTLETON Pers. Lett.* lxxix. (1744) 322 Thou art the only one to whom I dare confide my Folly. 1847 *EMERSON Rep. Men. Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 341 Men do not confide themselves to boys, or comcombs, or pedants, but to their peers. 1874 *BLAKE Adv. Phant.* xvii. 238 An opportunity of confiding all her perplexities to her friend.

5. To entrust (an object of care, a task, etc.) to a person, with reliance on his fidelity or competence.

1805 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 546 The execution of the plan was confided to Alanda. 1862 *RUSKIN Munera P.* (1880) 37 Its amount may be known by examination of the persons to whom it is confided.

**Confided** (kɒnfɪdɪd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Given in trust; entrusted.

1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Politic* Wks. (Bohn) I. 244 Hence, the less government we have the better—the fewer laws, and the less confided power. 1845 *CNL. WISEMAN Fabiola* 266 Their watchful custody of the confided gift.

**Confidee** (kɒnfɪdɪ), f. [f. as prec. + -EE.] One to whom anything is confided, or in whom one confides.

1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 543/2 Not that of an *ex parte* confidee, but of a chosen umpire.

**Confidence** (kɒnfɪdɪns). Also 5 -ens. [ad. L. *confidentia*, n. of quality or state f. *confident-em*; see CONFIDENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *confiance* (14th c. in Oresme), but some of the senses are not found in F. (where they are expressed by *confiance*).]

1. The mental attitude of trusting in or relying on a person or thing; firm trust, reliance, faith. Const. in († to, on, upon).

c. 1430 *Lynd.* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 Alle verteu... Made stable in god by gostly confidence. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxv. 93 The which goddes, hauntyng confidence in trustyngne his sayd promysse. 1335 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxvii. 9 It is better to trust in the Lorde, then to put any confidence in man. 1557 *NORTH tr. Guenard's Diall* Pr. 133 b/1 The konne... will not have to his father any great confidence. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 4. 6 The King repositeth all his confidence in the. 1649 *FR. REYNOLDS Hesse* iv. 48 Confidence... in foreigne ayde. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* I. 310 The king would place more confidence in the engage-

ments of the nobility than upon those of the... capricious multitude. 1837 *BESS BUNSEN in Haie's Life* I. x. 448 He... never abused the most implicit confidence.

2. The feeling sure or certain of a fact or issue; assurance, certitude; assured expectation.

1555 *EMERSON Decades* ii. iii. 104 They... with no lesse confidence like their lippes secretly in hope of their praye. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. 2.* i. 11. 414 He thinks, may with all confidence he swears, As he had seen't. a 1698 *TEMPLE Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 l. 230 The very Confidence of Victory... makes Armies victorious. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 209 Wrapped up in a vain confidence of his own abilities. 1872 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* (ed. 3) 22 This story... I affirm with less confidence.

† b. Const. to do. Obs.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 343 Humbly'd by such rebuke, so farr beneath His confidence to equal God in power.

† c. In, on, upon confidence (of, that, to do).

a 1600 *HOOKER Rel. Pol.* vi. v. § 6 (1841) Not in confidence to redeem sin but as tokens of meek submission. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xvii. 88 Men agree to submit to some Man on confidence to be protected by him. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 51 In confidence thereof, the Duke left him.

3. Assurance, boldness, fearlessness, arising from reliance (on oneself, on circumstances, on divine support, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b. By the holy loue of charitee may have great confidence and meke boldnesse. 1526 *TINIALE Acts* xxviii. 31 Preaching the kyngdome of God... with all confidence [so 1611; 1882 *Rev. boldnesse*]. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. 11. 49 Alas my Lord, Your wisdom is consumed in confidence: Do not go forth to day: Call it my feare. 1754 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 3 He... was able to address those whom he never saw before with ease and confidence. 1822 W. IRVING *Athena* 367 At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering confidence and animation as she proceeded, drew forth... soft aerial harmony.

b. Const. To have c. to do (anything).

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xviii. [xvii]. 25 Therefore hath thy servant founde confidence to make his prayer before a the. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 436 Who can have the confidence to think himself excused, toward the of a differing Judgement. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. v. 167 Confians had no longer confidence to meet the English in the field.

4. In a bad sense: Assurance based on insufficient or improper grounds; excess of assurance, overboldness, hardihood, presumption, impudence.

1594 *HOOKER Rel. Pol. Ded.* (J.). Their confidence, for the most part, iseth from too much credit given to their own wits. 1656 *JAN. TAYLOR in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72 The confidence of men, who of themselves are apt enough to hide their vices in religion. 1667 *Pepys's Diary* (1877) V. 56 My wife began to complain to me of Willets's confidence in sitting cheek by jowl by us. 1694 R. MONTAGU *Alc. Denmark* (ed. 3) Cij b. The French Ambassador had the confidence to tear out of the Book of Mottos in the Kings Library, this Verse, which Mr. Sydney... had written in it. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 2 The intolerable Folly and Confidence of Players putting in Words of their own.

b. As an appellation: = Confident one.

1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xii. 272 Do I want you, confidence! Yes, I do. Where have you been these two hours, that you never came near me?

5. An object or ground of trust; 'that which gives confidence, boldness, or security' (J.).

1525 *COVERDALE Job* xxxi. 21 Or, have I sayde to the fynest golde of all: thou art my confidence? 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* iii. 26 For the Lord shall be thy confidence.

6. The confiding of private or secret matters to another; the relation of intimacy or trust between persons so confiding; confidential intimacy.

(In the first three quotes, some take *confidence* as a humorous blunder for *confidence*.)

1594 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 133, I desire some confidence with you. 1598 *Merry W.* i. iv. 172, I will tell you Worship more of the Wart, the next time we have confidence. 1599 *Much Ado* iii. v. 3. 1613 *Hen. VIII.* i. 11. 167 With demure Confidence This pausingly ensu'd. 1632 *HAYWARD tr. Mendi's Evromena* 172 He telling (it) in confidence to a friend of his. 1700 *STEELE Tatler* No. 52 ¶ 1 No one was in Confidence with her in carrying on this Treaty but the matchless Virgilia. 1725 *Dr. For. Pay. round World* (1840) 66 To see if he could pitch upon one man more likely than the rest, to enter into some confidence with. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cato* I. iv. 244 A citizen who lived afterwards in great confidence with Caesar. 1808 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xv. I have possessed two or three rattling fools, in deep confidence, that, etc. 1875 *JOHNSON Plato* (ed. 2) III. 489 Speaking in confidence, for I should not like to have my words repeated.

7. A confidential communication.

1748 *CHURCHILL Lett.* II. clxiv. 100 He will... be well informed of all that passes... by the confidences made him. 1860 *SALA Lady Chesham's Pref.* 3, I intended these Letters to be the confidences and counsels of a garrulous old woman of the world. 1870 *HELPS Ess., Secrecy* 54 Before you make any confidence, you should consider whether the thing you wish to confide in is of weight enough to be a secret.

† 8. Trustworthiness, as a personal quality. A person of confidence: one entrusted with matters of importance or secrecy, a confidential agent. Cf. CONFIDENT a. 6.

1642 *JAN. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 366 Bishops and Priests were men of great ability and surest confidence for determinations of justice. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 23 He sent a person of confidence to the Havana, with... farther orders. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. i. 864 If your Lordship pleases, I will nominate a person of confidence. 1800 tr. *Cervantes's Force of Blood* 161 He sent a man of confidence to the priest.

† 9. *Law.* = TRUST. *Obs.*

1236 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Feoffments, fines, recoveries, and other like assurances to uses, confidences, and trusts. — Seised . . of . . lands . . to the use, confidence, or trust of any other person or persons, or of any body politic. 1274 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 97 a. Feoffments made upon confidence to performe the will of the feoffour. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 271 If a man enfeoffe other men of his land vpon confidence, and to the intent to performe his last will. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 332. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* 669/2 All matters of trust and confidence are exclusively cognizable in equity.

b. *Eccl.* (See quot.)

1873 *W. H. JERVIS Gallican Ch. l. v. 212 note.* A 'confidence' is a contract by which an ecclesiastic receives a benefice on condition of paying the emoluments, or a part of them, to a third person; or covenants to resign the preferment at a specified time.

10. *Confidence trick* (*game*, etc.): a method of professional swindling, in which the victim is induced to hand over money or other valuables as a token of 'confidence' in the sharper. *Confidence man*: one who practises this trick; a professional swindler of respectable appearance and address.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Free Press* 22 Nov. 6/5 For some weeks the newspapers here have waged a war of extermination against gamblers, confidence men, thieves and others of like ilk.

**Confidencery** (kɒnfɪdənsɪ), *rare*. [*f.* as prec. and -ENOCY.] † a. Confidence, trust, reliance; † b. Assurance, boldness; c. Confidential intimacy.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xxiv. 603 Dorimachus . . with lesse modestie and greater asseveration and confidence [*major fide*], extolled . . the greatness . . of the people of Rome. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 251 Who with great boldnesse and confidence, published Bedredin his doctrine and authority. 1606 *EARL NORTHAMPTON in True & Perf. Relation* Gg ij b. Which . . implies weak confidence. 1666 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* II. vi. § 42 To produce confidences in dead substances cloth'd with accidents of art. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* iv. 1014 Had such a confidencery sprung to birth With no more fanning from acquaintance-ship Than here avowed.

**Confident** (kɒnfɪdənt), *a.* and *sb.* [In senses 1-4 app. ad. *L. confident-em* 'firmly trusting, reliant; self-confident; bold, daring; audacious, impudent'; pr. pp. of *confidre* to CONFIDE. (These senses are not found in *Fr.* which for them uses *confiant*.) In senses 6-8 and B. 1-2 answering to *F. confident, -ente*, app. 16th c. ad. *Il. confidens* 'confident, trusty', 'a trusty friend'. This sense prob. originated in the application of the word to two friends who mutually confide in or trust each other, and hence are trusted by each other; the latter or inferred part of the notion becoming at length the only one thought of, as in *Littre's* explanation 'he or she to whom one confides one's secrets, one's intimate thoughts.' The historical instances given by *Littre* show that the *F.* word had in 16-17th c. the wider sense of 'trustworthy, partisan', like our sense B.1.]

A. *adj.* I. Trusting; assured.† 1. Trustful, confiding. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. i. 1. 61* Rome, be as iust and gracious unto me, As I am confident and kinde to thee. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 146. 1651 *LD. Digby, ed. Lett. com. Relig.* II. 19 You see, my Lord, how confident I am with you, to tell you what . . occurred to me upon this subject. 1666 *PERVS Diary* (1879) IV. 195 As great an act of confident friendship as this latter age . . can show.

2. Having strong belief, firm trust, or sure expectation; feeling certain, fully assured, sure. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. i. 162 Art thou so confident? Within what space Hop'st thou my cure? 1653 *WALTON Angler* 49 I'll sit down and hope well, because you seem to be so confident [of catching the fish]. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* xxxiii. Again returned the scenes of youth, Of confident undoubting truth. 1884 *GLADSTONE Sp. in Parl.* 28 Feb. Confident and sanguine . . as our opponents were before we introduced the Redistribution Bill.

b. Const. *that* and *clause*.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iii. 150, I do think I saw't this morning: Confident I am Last night 'twas on mine Arme. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* II. 19. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 125 He was confident that in Scotland his dispensing power would not be questioned. 1873 *E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* I. ii. 29 Thoroughly confident that she would consent.

c. Const. *of* (formerly with *infin.*).

1611 *BIBLE Phil.* I. 6 Being confident of this very thing. 1634 *LITHGOW Yvow.* x. 458, I was confident to dye a fearefull and vnacquainted death. 1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* (J.). He is so sure and confident of his particular election. 1805 *PALLEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 458 Were death never sudden, they who are in health would be too confident of life. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 179 Reasons they had to be confident of victory.

d. Const. *in*. (This has affinities with 3.)

1609 *BP. HALL Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 628 Mixt wine . . to bereave him both of reason and paine; I durst be confident in this latter. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxvii. 3 Though warre should rise against me, in this will I be confident. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* III. ii. Now I glory in thine Aid, Confident in thy Defence. 1847 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* II. 779 But the French commander was not now so confident in his own troops. 1871 *AINSWORTH Tower Hill* I. 1, Confident in the security of his position, he denied their threats and machinations.

3. Full of assurance, self-reliant, bold; sure of oneself, one's cause, etc.; having no fear of failure. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* f. ij b. Whereuppon I waxed venturous, and like a confident fellow amended my pace. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol. Ded.* (J.). Confident and bold-spirited men. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 61 His forces strong, his Souldiers confident. 1611 *BIBLE Phil.* I. 24 Many of the

brethren . . waxing confident, by my bonds, are much more bold to speake the word without feare. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 190 ¶ 3 His accusers were confident and loud. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 66 The prestige of the English name warrants a certain confident bearing, which a Frenchman . . could not carry.

4. In bad sense: Over-bold, unduly self-reliant; forward, presumptuous, impudent. *Obsol.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 121 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of wordes, that come with such more then impudent sawcines from you, can thrust me from a leuell consideration. 1664 *PERVS Diary* (1879) III. 4 Mrs. Clerke's kinswoman sings very prettily, but is very confident in it. 1688 *SHADWELL Sgr. of Alsatia* III. 65 Oh, she's a confident thing. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* IV. xii. A confident slut. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* I. xxxvii. 267 If he should take so confident a liberty.

5. 'Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a confident talker' (J.).

1611 *BIBLE 2 Cor.* ix. 4 Let . . wee . . should bee ashamed in this same confidence boasting. 1648 *Br. Hall Breachings Devout Soul* Medit. (1851) 277 How many have . . given very confident directions for the finding out of that precious stone of the philosophers. 1735 *BRADLEY Free-think.* in *Math.* § 48 Your confident and positive way of talking. 1898 *JEVONS Primer Pol. Econ.* 9 They who have never studied political economy at all, are usually the most confident.

## II. Trusty, trusted.

† 6. Trustworthy, trusty, to be depended on. *Obs.*

1605 *Gump. Plot in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) III. 24 Biting over some confident gentleman, such as you shall understand best able for this business. 1659 *Eng. & Germ.* (Camd.) 206 The next day we had confident newes that they of the religion . . had . . seased themselves on the city. a 1714 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 290 Putting the fleet into more confident hands.

7. Confidential, to whom one confides secrets.

1608 *W. BECHER in Camden Epist.* (1691) 101 He was . . much favoured by the Queen, having married her most confident servant. 1623 *MABER tr. Alement's Gnanon d'Alf.* 7. 178 A companion of mine, a confident servant of my matters. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* The Duke had a care to introduce into near place at the court divers of his confident servants. 1655 *Theophrastus* 134 *Heats* confident nurse.

b. *Confident person*, in *Scots law*: a confidential person, e.g. an intimate friend, a partner in trade, a confidential man of business; one who acts in collusion with a debtor, for the purpose of depriving the creditors of estate which they are legally entitled to.

1621 *Sc. Acts Jus. VI.* c. 18 All alienations, dispositions, assignments, and translations whatsoever . . to any conjunct or confident person, without true, just, and necessarie causes . . after the contracting of lawful debts from true creditors [the Court of Session will decree] to have beene . . null and of none avale, force, nor effect.

† 8. *Confident of* (= *F. confident de*): in the private confidence of, privy to. *Obs.*

1659 *RUSW. Hist. Coll.* I. 77 To the end that his Highness might be confident of their Proceedings, and privy to all their Passages.

B. *sb.*

1. A trusty friend or adherent; one in whom one confides; a confidential friend.

1619 *NAUNTON in Fortesc. Papers* 105 From Rome and other partes, where he is yet accepted as a confident. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 42 When by some Confidents . . he was inform'd of some bitter expressions fall'n from her Majesty. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (R). When . . this sect gets firm confidents and zealous defenders. a 1662 *HEVLIN Land* I. 184 Archbishop Abbot, a great Confident of the Popular Party in the House of Commons. a 1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* III. (1715) 192 Hobby being a Confident of the Protector's, he may be supposed to have written as he was directed by him. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 715 Eadric, the confident and foster-brother of Eadmund.

2. *Spec.* A person entrusted with secrets or private matters; a CONFIDENT.

1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Polixander* I. 159 An old Ethiopian Eunuch . . the most favoured of all his Confidents, and the depository of all his secrets. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iv. xvi. Nay, Mr. Tattle, if you make Love to me, you spoil my Design, for I intend to make you my Confident. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1782) II. xxxv. 237 Make me your confident, Charlotte. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* II. As he had neither friend nor confident, hardly even an acquaintance. 1828 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXIII. 365 They have . . made the whole world the confident of the darkest secrets of their spirits.

b. Const. *of* (a secret, etc.).

1663 *COWLEY Cutler Coleman St.* II. iii. (1710). This Coxcomb has so little Brains too, As to make me the Confident of his Amours. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quar.* (1708) 5, I may speak to you as my Confessor, and the Confident of all the secrets of my Soul. 1715 *MRS. J. BARKER Exilius* I. 17 My intimate friend, and the confident of my Love. 1826 *C. BUTLER Life Grotius* App. II. 235 Father Joseph, a capuchin friar, the Confident of all the cardinal's schemes.

† 3. A kind of curl (of the hair), worn by women about 1700. *Obs.* (Perh. rather, according to the time, *confidant*.)

1690 *EVELYN Mundus Muliebris* 5 Nor cruches she, nor confidents, Nor passagers, nor bergers wants.

**Confidential** (kɒnfɪdəntʃəl), *a.* [*f.* *L. confidens* CONFIDENCE + -AL. Cf. *F. confidentiel*.]

† 1. Confidential, bold. *Obs. rare.*

1651 *Mr. Love's Case* 38 With such confidential raptures and gloryings as these. 1686 [see CONFIDENTIALLY].

2. Of the nature of confidence; spoken or written in confidence; characterized by the communication of secrets or private matters.

*Confidential communication*: a communication made between parties who stand in a confidential relation to each other, and therefore privileged in law. *Confidential relation*: the relation existing between a lawyer and his client, between guardian and ward.

[1755-73 not in *J.*] a 1773 *CHESTER.* (T.). I am desirous to begin a confidential correspondence with you. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 279 Not being admitted to the closest and most confidential connexions with the metropolis of that fraternity. 1801 *VIII.* 333 We made two confidential communications to [them]. 1883 *Blanch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 5/6 The report . . was to be made . . without any confidential mention of the names of persons.

3. Betokening private intimacy, or the confiding of private secrets.

1759 *PITT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 474 IV. 408 The growing harmony and confidential friendship which daily manifest themselves between their Majesties. 1795 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 308 Talking the confidential language of friendship in the public theatre. 1825 *SCOTT Robby* vi. vii. With low and confidential tone. 1884 *F. M. CRAWFORD Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino became very confidential.

4. Enjoying the confidence of another person; entrusted with secrets; charged with secret service.

1805 *NELSON in Nicolas Disa.* (1846) VII. 79 The very great good derived to His Majesty's service from Captains being allowed confidential Officers as their First Lieutenants. 1856 *FROUNZ Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 133 Confidential persons were despatched into Italy to obtain an interview . . with the pope.

**Confidentiality** (kɒnfɪdəntʃəlɪtɪ), [*f.* prec. + -ITY.] Confidential quality; state of being confidential.

1834 *W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem.* II. 566 The employment of an amanuensis would abolish all real confidentiality in our correspondence. 1881 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Free Lance* II. 110 [Her] soft eyes and winning confidentiality of manner.

b. = Confidential relation: see prec. 2.

**Confidentially** (kɒnfɪdəntʃəlɪ), *adv.* [*f.* as prec. + -LY.]

† 1. = CONFIDENTLY. *Obs. rare* -1.

1680 *Smile Corr.* (Camd.) 151 That it can be of no use I dare confidentially affirm.

## 2. In a confidential manner, tone, etc.

a 1834 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* (L.). He will give the authorship of sundry anonymous compositions; confidentially and with full faith on his own part. 1843 *DICKENS Lett.* I. 86, I write to you, confidentially, in answer to your note.

**Confidentialness**. Confidential quality.

*Mod.* The confidentialness of his manner disarmed hostility.

**Confidently** (kɒnfɪdəntlɪ), *adv.* [*f.* CONFIDENT

a. + -LY.] In a confident manner; with confidence; with firm trust, belief, or assurance; boldly; unhesitatingly; without doubt or diffidence.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 4 Confidently from thence to conclude the necessity. 1611 *BURKE Loke* xxii. 57 Another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with him. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Harl.* (1729) 198 Trust not . . the Nights too confidently, unless the Weather be thoroughly settled. a 1800 *COWPER Refl. on Harl.* Where duty bids he confidently steers. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* xxxvi. He had counted confidently on Harold's ready seizure of his offer.

**Confidentness**. *rare* -9. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confident, confidence. 1730-6 in *DAILY* (folio). Hence in *JOHNSON*, etc.

**Confider** (kɒnfɪdər), [*f.* CONFIDE + -ER.] One who confides.

1648 *W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess.* xvi. § 5. 304 (T.). Remem-bering the reproach God maketh to tuttering confiders. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustic Rump.* Wks. (1689) 421 The Confider, and well-affected to Tyler. 1858 *MISS MULOCK Th. ab. Women* 185 We can keep a secret . . while the confider remains our friend.

**Confider**, -ance, var. of CONFEDER, -ANCE.

**Confiding** (kɒnfɪdɪŋ), *pp. a.* [*f.* CONFIDE + -ING.]

## 1. That confides or reposes confidence; trustful.

1829 *SOUTHEY O. Neumann* ix. The modest, meek, confiding gentleness. 1828 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* (L.). He had a confiding wife, and he treated her as confiding wives only are treated. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 209 Amid the acclamations and joyful tears of a too confiding people.

† 2. Trusty, trustworthy; = CONFIDENT 6. *Obs.*

1645 *King's Cabinet Opened in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 361 That power military and civil might be put into confiding hands. 1664 *DRYDEN Rival Ladies* v. 1. Rod. These, Pedro, are your confiding Men. 2 *Serv.* I think 'em still so. 1692 *WAGSTAFFE Vind. Carol.* iv. 48 That the Tower may be put into confiding hands.

**Confidingly**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In a confiding manner; trustfully.

1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 252/5 Several . . have talked confidingly of the protection afforded by the Public Health Act of 1875.

**Confidingness**. [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confiding; † confidence; trustfulness.

1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 71 The very courage & confidingness of knowledge, conduces much to mildness. 1851 *D. COLERIDGE in H. Coleridge's Poems* I. 181 His simple and affectionate confidingness. 1882 *BEAUMONT All Sorts* 227 Such as would abuse your confidingness.

† **Confidous**. A malapropism for CONFIDENT.

1724 *FIELDING J. Andrews* iii. I am confidous she would as soon think of parting with a pair of her grey mares.

† **Configulate**, *v.* *Obs.* -9 [*f.* *L. con-* together + *figulare* to fashion as a potter.] 'To play the potter, to work in clay' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Configure** (kənf'igūret'), *v.* Now rare. [f. ppl. stem of *L. configurāre*: see **CONFIGURE**.]

1. *trans.* To frame by construction, to fashion, shape; to give a configuration to. Also *fig.*

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* l. 79 'The condition of the nourse, and nature of the milke... doth nowe... configure and frame a newe disposition in him.' 1599 *NASHI Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 29 'Divers have tried their cunning to configure a twin-like image of it.' 1755 *B. MARTIN Mag. Arts & Sc.* iii. v. 288 'The Particles so combined and configured are called the Crystals of such and such Salts, or Metals.' 1802 *PALLIS Nat. Theol.* xi. 'The cavities of the body are so configured, as externally to exhibit the most exact correspondence of the opposite sides.' 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Alereh. & Priar v.* (1844) 195 'The varieties of light and shade which our vulgar configure into the churl with the bunch of thorns on his back.'

2. To fashion according to something else as a model, to conform. *Obs.*

1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) i. Pet. i. 14* 'Not configured to the former desires of your ignorance.'

3. *Astrol.* To associate in a configuration (q. v. *sense* 2). *Obs.*

1671 *DAVIDSON Evening's Love* ii. i. 'Jupiter configured with malevolent planets.'

4. (?) *intr.* 'To show like the aspects of the planets towards each other' (T.); or (?) to show conformity or congruity of structure. *Obs.*

1650 *JORDAN Poems*. Where pyramids to pyramids relate, And the whole fabrick doth configure.

Hence **Configurate**, **Configuring** *ppl. adjs.*

1755 *PAISSONS Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 51. 'A little configured jelly.' 1808 *TRUSCHMANN Phil.* CLIX. 274 'Modified... by the configuring power of surfaces.'

5. **Configure**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. configūritus* pa. pp. *cf.* *prec.*]

1. *Astrol.* Associated in configuration (q. v. *sense* 2).

1686 *GOAN Celest. Bodies* ii. viii. 358 'Fog seems to be a perpetual Effect, or attendant of  $\delta$  &  $\gamma$ , if not rather an attendant in Ordinary to  $\delta$ , with whomsoever configure.'

2. Shaped, fashioned, constructed.

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 327 'The *tabulae* called *trichuspides* were configure after the usual manner.'

**Configuration** (kənf'igūret'jən), *n.* [ad. *L. configuratio* -em, *n.* of action from *configurare*: see **CONFIGURE**. Cf. *F. configuration* (14th c. in *Littre*).]

1. Arrangement of parts or elements in a particular form or figure; the form, shape, figure, resulting from such arrangement; conformation; outline, contour (of geographical features, etc.).

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud.* Ep. 160 'Many [fishes] that bear the name of animals at Land... hold no resemblance in corporeal configuration.' 1720 *WATLAND Right Sermon*. 'The Configuration of the Muscles, and Disposition of the Nerves.' 1855 *MANN Phys. Geog.* Sea viii. (1860) § 796 'Study the configuration of the Southern American Continent.' 1870 *JOHNSTON's Perspect.* x. 263 'The remarkable configuration of the Atlantic ocean.'

2. Arrangement of elements; physical composition or constitution. *Obs. rare.*

1707 *CURIOUS in Herb. & Gard.* 264 'Salts... supplying the Plants with what is requisite... especially such, as these Salts have any Analogy with, by their Configuration.'

3. *Astrol.* Relative position, apparent or actual, of planets or other celestial bodies; esp. in earlier use, the relative positions or 'aspects' of the sun, moon, and planets, recognized in Judicial Astrology. (The latter is the earliest English use.)

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glass* 26. 'I perceive also other configurations... as well out of the radiacks, as also in it.' 1588 *HARVEY Periculis* 45 'Fortuna that was so fickle, and the stars that had so badly dealt in the configuration of their natures.' 1692 *SALMON Syn. Med.* i. xxviii. 56 'The Disease is found out... from the Configurations of the Planets.' 1833 *ILLIACENSIS Astron.* xl. 342 'The planets going through the succession of configurations with each other.' 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connect. Phys.* Sc. iii. (1849) 30 'This inequality... depends upon the configuration of the two planets.'

4. State of being conformed in figure or fashion (see **CONFIGURATE** *v.* 2). *Obs. rare.*

1660 *JER. TAYLOR North's Commem.* i. § 3. 56 'Our configuration with the death of Christ in baptism.'

5. A representation by a figure, an image. *Obs.*

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 47 'Sounds... are remembered, and yet no real configurations are possible to be made thereof in the brain; for what image can there be of a Sound?'

**Configurative** (kənf'igūret'iv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. configurāre* + *-ivus*.] Of or pertaining to configuration.

In first quot. *perh.* f. **CON** + **FIGURATIVE**.

1787 *Geol. Mag.* Supp. 1644 'Substitute for taste the configurative words *approbation* or *pleasure* (which change every metaphysical question ought to bear).' 1827 *COLUMBIA Hist.* i. 12. (1882) 54 'The ideas are themselves... nothing more than their appropriate configurative vibrations.' *Ibid.* 57 'Those diminished copies of configurative motion.'

6. **Configurator**. *Obs.* [*n.* of action in *L.* form from *configurare*: see **CONFIGURE** *v.* and *-OR*.] Astrologer, magician.

1652 *GAULLE Magastrom.* 306 'Scaliger makes himself merry with a fly-driving configurator, who, having made a talismanical plate, etc.'

**Configurature** (kənf'igūret'itū), *[f. ppl. stem of *L. configurāre* + *-URE*.]* Shape of countenance, aspect.

1823 *MRS. EDGEMORTH Patron.* (1823) III. xxxvii. 31 'He VOL. II.

began... in a tone which changed Mr. Falconer's whole configuration.

**Configure** (kənf'igū), *v.* Now rare. [ad. *L. configurāre*, to fashion after some pattern, f. *con-* together + *figurāre* to shape: see **FIGURE** *v.* Cf. *F. configure-r* (16th c. in *Littre*).]

1. *trans.* To fashion according to something else as a model; to conform in figure or fashion (to).

1382 *WYCLIF Phil.* iii. 20 'Configure, or made lyk, to his deeth' (1582 *Rhem.* configured to his death). 1526 *Peter. Perf.* (1531) 204 b. 'Configure & conformed specially to the ymage of y<sup>e</sup> son of god.' 1858 *BUSHNELL Sermon.* *New Life* 33 'Man is spirit, a nature configured to God.'

2. To represent by a figure or image, to figure.

1630 *LANE Sgr's Tale* 45 'Theatrical formes, configuringe All our sweet flowers, trees, fruites.'

3. To fashion by combination and arrangement; to give an astrological configuration to; to put together in a certain form or figure.

1652 *GAULLE Magastrom.* 178 'A witch works by a living dog, cat, mouse, rat, &c. But he [a magician] by a dead one, configured, constellated... painted.' 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vii. 287 'Dissolve membra come together, and configured into an humane Shape.' 1693 *BENTLEY Aethism* iv. 8 'Coming together... and so configuring themselves into Humane shape.' 1795 *tr. Mercurius's Fragm.* II. 174. 'I could perceive that the globe was so configured as that, etc.'

b. *fig.* To give a figure to; to shape.

1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* xii. 208 'The resurrection... brings forth the inmost life, and configures it cleared of all deceptive appearances.' 1881 *MORLEY Colleen* I. 8 A. 'conception... by which the desire to learn was gradually directed and configured.'

**Confinable** (kənf'ain'ib'l), *a.* [f. **CONFINE** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] To be confined, capable of confinement.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* ii. v. 74 'Regall Chinnrie is solely confinable to the King.' 1642 *SIR HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 90 'There is infinite verine in the Almighty not confinable to any limits.' 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud.* Ep. i. v. 18 'It were some extenuation of the curse, if in *soludus vultus* it were, confinable unto corporeal exercitutions.' 1854 *J. SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 282 'Gases that are confinable by water.'

4. **Confinage**. *Obs.* [a. *OF. confinage* in same sense, f. *confine*: see **CONFINE** *sb.* 2 and *-AGE*.] Situation in reference to boundaries or adjoining lands.

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* ii. iii. 52 'In Neighbourage it is not impertinent to particularize... the Confinage with Champain, Wood-land, other Lords and Mannors.' *Ibid.* iii. v. 19 'The Confinage shewes, to what Lord, Honour, Castell, Manour, &c. the Service and Suitage... is due.'

5. **Confind**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [ad. *L. confindere*, f. *con-* altogether + *findere* to cleave, split.]

1623 *CORRI RAM* II. 'To cut in pieces, Perseate, Confunde.'

6. **Confine**, *a. Obs.* [a. *F. confin*, *fine* bordering, neighbouring (- *L. confino*, *fine*) - *L. confinis* bordering, adjoining, having mutual bounds, f. *con-* together + *finis* end, limit, boundary.] Neighbouring, adjacent.

1579 *J. STURMIS Gaping Gulf* D viii. 'Great with another confine government.' 1621 *HURTON Anat. Mel.* l. iii. m. (1651) 209 'To discover the Streights of Magellan, and Confine place.' 1633 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. 1. 'The Armorick islands, and confine regions of Britanie.'

7. **Confine**, *sb. 1. Obs.* Always *pl.* confines; also 6 - *ains*, - *aines*. [ad. *L. confinis*, *finem*, neighbour, sb. use of *confinis* adj.: see *prec.*] *pl.* The inhabitants of adjacent regions, neighbours.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xx. 'I have diuers confines and neighbours.' 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Rng. Hist.* (Camden) l. 129 'They became terrible to there confines.' 1555 *EDEN Decades* iii. l. 89 'Exchangeynge golde for household stuffe with theyr confines which somewhat esteeme the same.' 1598 *SILVSTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* (1605) 420 'If we talke but with our neare confines.'

8. **Confine** (kənf'ain'), *sb. 2.* Mostly in *pl.* confines. Also 4 *confynya*, 6 *confyne*, *pl. confins*. [a. *F. pl. confins* (in 14th c. also *confines*) = *It. confini*, -e, *Sp. confines*, med. *L. confines* bounds, in *L. confinia* bounds, *pl. of confinium*, and of *confine* neuter of *confinis*, **CONFINE** *a.* In *Shaks.* the plural is *confines* in senses 1-2; the sing. is always *confine*, but this usually in the sense 'confinement' or 'place of confinement' (a sense also possible in the few instances of *pl. confines*); in this sense the sb. may be viewed as a direct derivative of the verb.]

1. *pl.* Boundaries, bounds, frontiers, borders; the bordering or bounding regions, border-lands.

1548 *HALE Chron.* II. 172 b. 'Which... animated y<sup>e</sup> Scoutes to make Rodes and Incursions, into the confines and marches of the Realme.' 1555 *EDEN Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 52 'The extreme confines of Egypt.' 1592 *SHAKS Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 6 'When he enters the confines of a Tauerne.' 1636 *BACON Sylva* § 399 'The confines of the River Niger... are well watered.' 1694 *R. MORTSWORTH Acc. Denmark* in 1692 (ed. 3) 14 'The Rille which is rather to be esteemed one of the Confines and Boundaries of his Territories.' 1748 *ARON'S Voy.* i. x. 100 'We had... arrived in the confine of the southern Ocean.' 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 160 'As far as the western confines of China.' *transf.* 1797 *'GAMBADO' Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 31 'The flap of your saddle... chafing you between the confines of the boot and breeches.'

2. b. Formerly in *sing.* Bounding line or surface.

1552 *HUGOYR*, *Confyne* or *bordoure*, *Confynium*. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. l. 206 'Which is the beginning and confine of the state and realme of Serifo the king of Mecca.'

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ezek.* xlvii. 20 'The great sea from the confine directly, til thou come to Emath.' 1675 *NEWTON in Brewster Life* (1831) I. vi. 133. 'I thought light was reflected... by the same confine or superficies of the ethereal medium which refracts it.' 1715 *CHARNY Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* i. 81 'In the confine of Air and Sal-Gem [reflexion] is stronger than in the confine of Air and Water.'

3. Region, territory. Rarely in *sing.* *Obs.*

1400 *MAUNDEV.* xvii. (1839) 183 'Pro Jerusalem unto other confynyes of the superficialitee of the erthe beyonde.' 1594 *SHAKS Rich. III.* iv. iv. 3 'Heere in these Confines shilly have I lurkt.' 1602 - *Jul. C.* iii. i. 272. 1646 *G. DANIEL Poems Wks.* 1798 I. 24 'Free, as Musaeus, & ye clearest Heads Of that blest confine.' 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 395 'Nearer our ancient Seat; perhaps in view Of those bright confines.' 1670 *COTTON Esperion* i. ii. 55.

4. *fig. a. pl.* The limits or bounds within which any subject, notion, or action, is confined.

1548 in *STRIVE Rich. Men.* II. App. R. 62 'Princes have less confines to their wills.' 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* ii. iii. 'Within the confines of humanity.' 1677 *GALILEO Galilei* II. iv. 244 'Doth not the very nature of a Definition exclude the Deitie from its confines?' 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Pr.* iii. vi. 'Beyond the confines of geography.'

b. *pl.* The borders or 'border-land' between two regions of thought, classes of notions, portions of time, etc.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1328 'Natures neuter and meane... situate in the confines between gods and men.' 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ix. 118 'The narrow dubious confines between Virtue and Vice.' 1698 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* vii. 579 'Betwixt the Confines of the Night and Day.' 1810 *SOUTHEY Kilmahoy* xx. 7 'Just on the confines of the day.' 1854 *BREWSTER More Wonders* ix. 149 'Our author finds himself on the confines of a mystery.' 1897 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ii. 37 'It is no more a happiness, than it is an unhappiness; upon the confine of both, but neither.'

II. (kənf'ain) 4. Confinement; limitation. *poet.*

1597 *SHAKS Love's Compl.* 265 'Vow, bond, nor space, In thee [love] hath neither sting, knot, nor confine.' 1604 - *Id.* i. ii. 27, 'I would not my unwhoused free condition Put into Circumscription, and Confine.' 1795 *BURNS Winter Nt.* 'Think on the dungeon's grim confine.' 1794 *MATTHEW Pears. Lit.* (1798) 300 'Such is the Port: hold, without confine, Imagination's "charter'd libertie"!' 1875 *BROWNING, Inn Album* i. 'Each stanza seems to gather skirts around, And primly, trimly, keep the foot's confine.'

5. A place of confinement, confining or enclosing place; enclosure. *Obs.*

1600 *SHAKS Sonn.* lxxvii. 'In whose confine immured I, the store Which should example where your equal grew.' 1602 *Ham.* i. i. 15. 'At his [the cock's] warning... The extravagant, and erring spirit, hies. To his confine.' *Ibid.* ii. ii. 252 'A golly-on, in which there are many Confine, Wards, and Dungeons.' 1610 - *Pomp.* iv. i. 121. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Is.* ii. xix. 'Send, back again to what Confine it listeth.' 1650 *T. BAYLY Mela Parvities* 124 'Virtues... temple as it is a thoroughfare to honour, I like full-vent; but as it is a confine, I like the seat no more than if he had sate me upon the steele of sad repentance.'

6. **Confine** (kənf'ain'), *v.* [a. *F. confiner* in same senses (15th c. in *Littre*), ad. *It. confinare* to border upon, bound, limit, set limits to, banish, limit and confine to a place; f. *confino*, *confine* bordering, bounding - *L. confinis* bordering: see **CONFINE** *sb.* (Cf. *Pr.* and *Sp. confinar*, med. *L. confinare*.)]

1. *intr.* To have a common boundary or frontier with; to border on, be adjacent to. (Said of regions or countries, and of their inhabitants.) Now rare.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 119 'His Countie of Ferraio, whiche dothe confyne in some partes with the Swiſes.' 1577 *EDEN & WILLES Hist. Trav.* 264 b. 'The prince which confyne upon that sea.' 1580 *NOTES Plutarch* 1376 'To the country which confyne there together.' 1659 *T. PHILLIPS Villare Cant.* 136 'The Woods... confining to Shrovet's Hill.' 1694 *R. MORTSWORTH Acc. Denmark* vol. p. 132 'The Duke of Holstein... mentioned last of those Princes that confire with Denmark.' 1700 *DAVIDEL Fables*, *Oris Met.* xii. 58 'Betwixt Heav'n, Earth, and Skies, there stand a place Confine on all three.' 1846 *BLACKBURN Mag.* XLVIII. 192 'The frontier line of the Persian empire "marched" or confined with the Grecian.'

2. *fig.* 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in H. T.* (1841) 151 'This active plant, with visible motion, doth border and confine on sensible creatures.' 1784 *HUNGERSON Connections* i. vii. 'Abuse or evil always unhappily confining too nearly on good.' 1860 *SERLEY in Macm. Mag.* Nov. 43 'The periods in which the domain of history confines with that of politics.'

3. *trans.* To border on, bound. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 129 [Cappadocia] passeth by... All those nations in Asia before-named, confining many others.' 1607 *NORDEEN Surveyors Dial.* 19 'Kent... and other Shires confining the Sea.' 1694 *R. MORTSWORTH Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 6 A 'State which is confined by many Principallities is weak, exposed to many dangers.'

4. b. To separate as a boundary. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 54 'The mountains Pyrenei do confire Spaine and France one from the other.'

5. 3. To relegate to certain limits; to banish.

1577 *By HOLMESHEED Scot. Chron.* 18.60 II. 27 'Confining them for ever out of all the parts of his dominions.' 1611 *SHAKS Winter's T.* ii. i. 194 'So have we thought it good From our free person, she should be confinde.' 1644 *HAYWOOD Ginnale* iv. 207 'Alcippus intended to abrogate... their lawes, for which he was confind from Sparta.' 1637 - *Royal King Kij, Life*... which as your gift I'll keep, till Heaven and Nature Confine it hence. 1653 *HOLCROFT Praepars* i. 5 'Shew... confined them single, and far asunder, to the remotest parts of Italy.'

6. 4. To shut up, imprison, immure, put or keep in detention. *Const. in* (formerly, transitional from 3, *into*).

1608 *SHAKS Ham.* i. v. 11 'Doom'd for a certaine terme to 102



walks the night; And for the day confin'd to fast in Fiers.  
1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 274 She did confine thee. Into a cloven  
Pyne. *Ibid.* 301 Therefore wast thou Deseruedly confin'd  
into this Rocke. 1610 *Howe Subiects* 293 Hee confin'd  
his onely Grand-sonne Agrippa Posthumus into the  
Iland Planasia. 1617 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 164 Confine  
the Tyrant. 1705 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. i. 247 Boats were  
plying in the principal streets to relieve families that were  
confined in their upper apartments. 1836 *MARRYAT 3 Cutters*  
iv. The three English Seamen were . . . confined below.  
1836-9 *DICKENS Sh. Bos. Visit to Newgate*, In one of which  
prisoners of the more respectable class are confined.

b. To enclose or retain within limits; to fasten,  
secure, keep in place.

1595 *SHAKS. John v. vii. 47* Within me is a hell, and there  
the poison is, as a fiend, confin'd to tyrannise. 1597 —  
2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 154 Now let not Nature's hand Keepe the  
wild Flood confin'd. 1596 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymns*,  
*To Venus*, All the belline, That or the earth feeds or  
the seas confine. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* xx. His  
body was so sore & swelled, that he could not bear to  
be confined in his wearing apparel. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone*  
L. § 51 Iron stanchions . . . let into the rock by way of confining  
the kant in its place. 1853 *READE Chr. Johnstone* 27 They  
had cotton jackets . . . confined at the waist by the apron-  
strings. 1872 *E. PEACOCK Mabel Heron* i. x. 174 To con-  
fine its waters within high banks.

5. To keep or restrain (a person) within his  
dwelling, etc.; to oblige to stay indoors, or in  
one's room or bed. Said of ill health, stress of  
weather, etc.; usually in passive. Const. *to*.

1634 *W. TYNHVT Balzac's Lett.* 356 Were I not confin'd  
to my bed. 1688 *S. PENTON Guardian's Instruct.* 2, I am  
confin'd by a great uneasiness contracted by a Cold. 1708  
*SWIFT Death Partridge*, He grew ill, was confin'd first to  
his chamber, and in a few hours after to his bed. 1722 *DE*  
*Foe Plague* 79 Though I confin'd my family I could not  
stay within entirely myself. 1734 *BERKELEY Lett.* 19 Feb.  
Wks. IV. 214, I have been confin'd three weeks by gout.  
1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* 113 A rainy day confin'd  
him to the house.

6. To be confined: to be in childbed; to be  
brought to bed; to be delivered of (a child). Cf.  
CONFINEMENT 4.

1772 *MRS. DELANY Corr.* Ser. II. I. 467, I believe Lady  
Weymouth will be confin'd in the month of Decr. 1860 *J.*  
*WOLFF Trav. & Adv.* i. xii. 306 Here was Lady Georgiana  
Wolff confin'd of her first child.

7. fig. To keep within bounds, limit, restrict.

1507 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. Those extraordinary gifts  
made it the harder to hold them confin'd within private  
bounds. 1608 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 44 Now I am cabin'd,  
crib'd, confin'd, bound in, To sawdust doubts, and fears.  
1662 *STILLINGER Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 32 Was God's Wor-  
ship to be confin'd to his Temple at Jerusalem. 1754-62  
*HUME Hist. Eng.* i. xv. 385 On any condition which should  
confine him in the punishment of these offenders. 1762 *J.*  
*BROWN Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 67 When the Melody was  
most confin'd in its Compass. 1771 *GOLDEN Hist. Eng.* i.  
62 All the learning of the times was confin'd among the  
clergy. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* i. 62 (We) pursued  
our sport, principally confin'd to the taking of samlets.  
1885 *CLODON Myths & Dr.* i. v. 91 Traditions . . . not confin'd  
to the Old world.

b. To confine oneself to; to restrict one's action,  
attention, etc.; to keep to.

1649 *Br. HALL Cases Cons.* iii. iv. 257 As a man . . . apt to  
be mis-carried by his appetite, confines himself by his vow  
to one dish. 1698 *TEMPLE (J.)*, If the diet continue, I  
confine myself wholly to the milk diet. 1747 *WESLEY*  
*Prim. Physic* (1762) p. v. If they do not confine themselves  
altogether to eat either 'Bread or the Herb of the Field.'  
1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) i. viii. 229, I shall confine  
myself to St. Paul. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 462  
Churchill was . . . directed to confine himself to thanks for  
what was past.

† c. *intr.* for *refl.* Obs.  
1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 Children . . . per-  
mitted the freedom of both [hands], do oft times confine  
unto the left. 1672 — *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1882) 143 To  
separate from . . . received and customary felicities, and to  
confine unto the rigor of realities.

† 8. To bind to, restrain from (an action). Obs.

1654 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 12 Having first con-  
fin'd him to an inviolable secresie. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury*  
*F.* v. 211, I have confin'd you from flying. 1742 *Lond. &*  
*Country Brewer* i. (ed. 4) 8 The Maker . . . is hereby confin'd  
not to change his Malt.

9. To restrain (the bowels) from acting, con-  
stipate; = BIND v. 4.

1870 *T. HOLMES Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 837 The patient  
.. should have a dose . . . in order that the bowels may be  
confined.

**Confined** (kɒnfaɪnd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]  
Bounded, limited, restricted, restrained, shut up,  
enclosed, imprisoned, etc.: see the verb.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* (1621), Assigning each a fit  
confin'd sitting. 1644 *H. PARKER Jus Pop.* 37 A lord may  
have a more confin'd power over his slave, than he has over  
himself. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) i. xiv. 234 Had . . . Pro-  
vidence . . . blessed me with confin'd desires. 1771 *Contem-  
plative Man* i. 2, I shall therefore be very short and confin'd  
in what I am going to say. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden*.  
iii. (1823) 30 Trees . . . planted in a confin'd space. 1878  
*HUXLEY Physiogr.* 89 The elastic force of the confin'd air.  
*absol.* 1790 *PENNANT Lond.* (1823) 302 The Spinhuis . .  
where the confin'd sit under the eye of a matron spinning or  
sewing. 1836 *DICKENS Sh. Bos* (1866) 23 In visiting the  
confin'd.

b. Of the bowels: constipated.  
1834 *GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 195 When the bowels  
are loose in youth, they commonly become confin'd in  
advanced life. 1877 *Sir T. WATSON Princ. & Pract. Physic*  
(ed. 5) II. 866 His bowels are irregular, often confin'd.

c. *Confined man, labourer* (Lincolnsh.): one  
hired by the year, and so confined to work for the  
master who has hired him.

1868 *Gainsburgh News* 27 June, A confin'd labourer, a  
married man who can clip sheep and work on a farm. 1886  
*COLE S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'Confin'd man,'—'He was confin'd  
man at Abur, and would like to get a confin'd place  
again'. 1888 *Daily News* 30 July 3/7 There are in Lincoln-  
shire a numerous body of 'confin'd labourers'.

Hence **Confin'dly adv.**; **Confin'dness**, state  
or quality of being confin'd.

1639 *W. SCLATER Worthy Commun.* 36 The confin'dness  
of his finite humane Nature to one place. 1644 *DIGBY Nat.*  
*Bodies* ix. (1658) 79 The limitation and confin'dness of every  
magnitude unto just what it is. 1685 *H. MORE Paraph.*  
*Prophet.* 405 [Applied] confin'dly to these Elders. 1767  
*HOADLY Lett.* iii. (R.). c 1802 *LAMB Life & Lett.* (1837) i.  
214 The beauties of Nature, as they have been confin'dly  
called. *Mod. The.* The confin'dness of the site.

**Confin'dless**, *a. rare.* [f. *CONFINE* sb. 2 + -LESS.]  
Boundless, unlimited.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 55 Blacke Macbeth Will seeme  
as pure as Snow . . . being compar'd With my confin'dless  
harmes.

**Confinement** (kɒnfai nmənt), [a. f. *confine-*  
*ment* (16th c. in Littre), f. *confine*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of confining, or (more usually) the  
fact or condition of being confin'd, shut up, or  
kept in one place; imprisonment.

(Usually with objective genitive.)  
1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 152 That darknesse of  
earth, which was their naturall confinement. 1697 *POTTER*  
*Antiq. Greece* iv. vi. (7715) 208 And so loose their Souls  
from their confinements. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. ii. 187  
During my confinement for want of cloathes. 1772 *JUNIUS*  
*Lett.* lxviii. 337 The confinement of his body within four  
walls. 1816 *SOUTHEY Poet's Pilgr.* i. 26 As the fierce tiger  
in confinement lies. 1834 *GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 190  
It is rather the confinement and the want of usual exercise.

2. Restriction, limitation (to certain conditions).

1678 *LITTLETON Lat. & Eng. Dict.*, A confinement, *limita-*  
*tio, restrictio*. 1692 *RAY Creation Pref.* (1704) 9 After a  
short Confinement to one sort of Dish. 1728 *R. MORRIS Ess.*  
*Archit.* 33 To prescribe Rules of Confinement, as to  
the minuter Proportions. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.*  
xvii. § 26 Confinement to spare diet. 1846 *J. BAXTER*  
*Zoö. Pract. Agric.* 91 Confinement to the same stock, a  
breeding from animals of the same blood.

† b. A restriction or limit. Obs. *rare.*

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* ii. vii. 30 The . . . question . .  
which were the places of the right and the schismaticall  
temple, the confinements of the whole religion.

† 3. An obligation, a personal tie. Obs.

1654 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 660, I had nobler con-  
finements than profit to keep me in her Father's Court.  
*Ibid.* 693 A Prince, who by many confinements merited  
my Service.

4. *spec.* The being in child-bed; child-birth,  
delivery, accouchement. (The ordinary term for  
this in colloq. use: see *CONFINE* v. 6. The ME,  
equivalent was *Our Lady's hands, bonds, or bands*:  
see *BAND* 1 c, *BEND* 1 d, *BOND* 1 c.)

1774 *MRS. DELANY Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) II. 15, I feel un-  
comfortable not to be able to come to her when she is under  
her confinement. 1821 *PARK in Medico-Chirurg. Trans.*  
II. 298 Mrs. S. whom I was engag'd to attend in her first  
confinement. 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 41 Women  
who had difficult confinements. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf*  
*Skirl.* III. 211 Just recovered from her confinement.

† **Confiner** 1. Obs. [f. *CONFINE* sb. or v. (1, 2)  
+ -ER 1. (Daniel accents *confiner*.)] 1. One who  
dwells on the confines; a borderer, neighbour.

1590 *NASHE Lenten Stuffs* (1872) 12 The . . . Franchises,  
and privileges she [Vermont] is endowed with, beyond  
all her confiners. 1656 *EARL MONM. Advet. fr. Parvass.* 225  
We are . . . become no longer confiners, but inland inhabitants.  
1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Tracts* xii. 187 [He] may be a terror  
unto the confiners on that sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1624 *WOTTON Archib.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 19 Lime  
and Wood are insociable, and . . . unfit Confiners. 1626 *BACON*  
*Sylva* § 609 The Particples or Confiners between Plants  
and Living Creatures, are such chiefly, as are Fixed . . . as  
are Oysters, Cockles, and such like.

2. One living within the confines, an inhabitant.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* i. lxix, Happie confiners you of  
other landes. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 337 The Senate  
hath stirr'd vp the Confiners, And Gentlemen of Italy.

**Confiner** 2 (kɒnfai nər), *rare.* [f. *CONFINE* v. +  
-ER 1.] One who or that which confines.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 344 Such worth . . . is so its own  
Confiner by pious and virtuous Resolves, that it needs no  
Supervisor.

**Confining** (kɒnfai nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CONFINE* v.  
+ -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *CONFINE*.

† a. Bordering; b. Restricting within bounds.

1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1632) 156 By reason of their  
neere and dangerous confining with the Great Turke. 1608  
*HIERON Wks.* i. 684 Set formes of prayer . . . are augged to  
be a kinde of confining and limiting of Gods Spirit.

**Confining**, *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.]

† 1. Bordering, neighbouring, adjoining, adjacent:  
cf. *CONFINE* v. 1. (Often placed after its noun, as  
a participle; cf. *adjacent, adjoining*.) Obs.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* iv. iii, To dallie with confining  
Potentates. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 95 In Normandy and the  
countries confining. 1654 *COKEINE Dianee* i. 57 To raise  
a great Army would . . . beget suspicion in his confining  
Princes.

2. That confines; bounding, limiting, restricting,  
etc.: see the verb.

1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 328 Tuen thy confining shores. 1692  
*BOYLE (J.)*, Make one man's fancies or failings, confining  
laws to others. 1887 *A. AUSTIN Fr. Lucifer in Athenaeum*  
3 Dec. 742/3 By whose fermenting may his fancy rise Be-  
yond the level of confining fact.

**Confinity** (kɒnfɪnɪti), *Now rare or Obs.* [a.  
f. *confinite* (14th c. in Littre), f. *confine* or l.  
*confinis*: see -ITY; cf. *affinity*.] The position of  
bordering on something else; neighbourhood, con-  
tiguity, adjacency. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1544 *PIAER Regim. Life* (1560) Q iij b, For confinitie of  
the matter, I entend to wryte somewhat of the nource, and  
of y<sup>e</sup> mylke. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 153, I shall  
not neede to prooue the confinitie between [them]. 1730-6  
*BAILEY (folio)*, *Confinity*, Nearness of Place. 1742 *MISS*  
*CARTER tr. Algarotti on Newton* II. 57 Systems which sup-  
posed Colour might be changed by Refraction, Reflection,  
the Confinity to Shadow. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* i. xiv. 379  
The confinity with agitated France, and consequently a  
more active affinity with its ideas.

† **Confinium**, *Obs. rare.* [L. *confinium*, f.  
*confinis*: see *CONFINE* sb.] Confinement, limit, bounds.  
1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 100 To approach the  
apogee of their natures, and to be in the confinium of  
spirits.

**Confirm** (kɒnfɪm), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *confermo*,  
4-7 *-firme*, 6 *-fyrme*, 6- *-firm*. [M.E. *conferme-n*,  
a. OF. *conferme-r* = L. *confirmare* to make firm,  
strengthen, establish, etc., f. *con-* together, allo-  
gether + *firmare* to strengthen, make fast, f. *firm-us*  
firm, fast. In 15th c. assimilated both in F. and  
Eng. to the L. spelling.]

From 14th to 16th c. *confirm* and *conform* were often  
confused: see note to *CONFORM* v. and cf. *CONFORMABLE*, *CON-*  
*FORMATION*, *CONFORMITY*. The following are examples of  
*confirm* for *conform* (*confirm*).

1377 *LANGL. P. P.* B. xiii. 213 And conformen [v. r. con-  
fermen, -firmen] fauntekynes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's P.*  
136 (Harl.) Keek she Conformed [6-text confirmed] was in  
such soverayn bounte.]

1. *trans.* To make firm or more firm, to add  
strength to, to settle, establish firmly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2539 (Cott.) Bis word amen . . . confemes  
al [is] forwit said. c 1300 *Reket* 430 Lawes ther beoth and  
custumes, that . . . bi the Kyng Henries dai . . . i-confirmed were  
.. that no man ther aye neme. 1392 *Gower Conf. III.* 191 Pite  
.. His regne in good estate confemeth. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen.*  
VI. v. v. 42 His alliance will confirme our peace. 1621 *BURKE*  
2 *Kings xv.* 19 That his hand might be with him, to con-  
firm the kingdom in his hand. a 1703 *BURKITT Ch. N. T.*  
Mark v. 34 To preserve it [health], to recover it, and  
to confirm it. 1822 *PROCTER (H.) Cornwall Misc. Poems*, Dis-  
tance doth but confirm . . . a love sublime. 1872 *FLETCHER*  
*Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 207 To confirm his dominion  
by fortresses and garrisons.

b. To establish by long continuance, render in-  
veterate (a disease, etc.). See *CONFIRMED* 1 b.

2. To make valid by formal authoritative assent  
(a thing already instituted or ordained); to ratify,  
sanction.

A charter was confirmed by being inspected, ratified, and  
sanctioned anew, by a successor of the original grantor.  
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 59/179 *Seint Fraunceys* . . . To con-  
fermi is ordre a-right toward Rome he weinde. 1297 *R.*  
*GLOUC.* (1724) 324 [He] confemede al so þe seftes, hat oþer  
kynges hadde or yȝȝue pefte. [1211-12 *Charter* (dated 23  
Apr. 939) *Ed. Dipl.* v. 235 Ich Adelstan . . . grantye and con-  
firmye by ðisse minre chartre. c 1400 *MACDOVEY (Rusli.)*  
xxvii. 156 Oure haly fader þe Pope have ratified and con-  
fermed my buke. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation*  
*Pref.*, They may then themselves, openly, ratify and con-  
firm [1549 confess] the same [baptismal vow]. 1658 *BRAMHALL*  
*Consecr. Bp.* vii. 154 Paul 4. and Cardinal Poole . . . confirmed  
all Ordinacions in Edward the sixth time indifferently.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. i. 127 The great charter . . . ob-  
tained . . . from king Henry the third. 1782 *GIBSON Dict.*  
of F. III. 52 This moderate sentence was confirmed by the  
emperor. But it was not confirmed by the archbishop.  
1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 147 Where a codril ratified  
and confirms a will. 185. *CURTIS Hist. Engl.* 114 Accord-  
ing to Sir Edward Coke it [Magna Charta] has been thirty-  
two times solemnly confirmed by acts of parliament. 1875  
*STRUBS Const. Hist. Eng.* (1877) II. 141 The charters were  
confirmed by *insuperation* on the 12th [Oct. 1297]; the king  
on the 5th of November at Ghent confirmed both the char-  
ters and the new articles. 1875 *Public Health Act* § 184  
Bye-laws made by a Local Authority . . . shall not take effect  
unless . . . confirmed by the Local Government Board.

1582 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arl.) 42 I laud had so  
far forsaken God, as to confirme adulterie with murder.  
1648 *N. ESTWICK Treatise* 8 Their passing through the Sea  
.. did seal up, and . . . confirm that Moses was by the Lord  
deputed to bee . . . a Leader of his people.

b. *Const.* a person to or in a dignity, position,  
etc.: to ratify the election or appointment of.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 473 Wan he were i-hove in i- chapele  
.. Homage he solde him do, ar he confirmed were. 1480  
*CAYTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 258 Tho that were chose to  
bishopssees sees . . . myst be confirmed to the same of hir  
metropolitans. 1535 *COVEURALE 1 Maie* xi. 27 The kyng  
.. confirmed him in the hie presthode. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD*  
*Chron.* III. 1241/1 He was confirmed bishop of Couentrie.  
1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. iii. 217 He's not confirm'd, we may  
deny him yet. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* III. 38 Yesterday Mr.  
John Keil was confirm'd in Congregation Professor of  
Geometry. 1803 *NELSON 5 Nov.* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1815) V.  
1803, I congratulate you on being confirmed and . . . I shall  
be glad to put you into a good Frigate. 1886 *YULE &*  
*BURNELL Anglo-Ind. Wds., Confirmed*, applied to an officer  
whose hold of an appointment is made permanent.

c. *Const.* (a possession, title, etc.) to a person : to ratify the presentation or bestowal of.

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 3664 Make hym Sawdoun . . . and rycheeste kyng : Confirm it hym and hys ofspring. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 112 Be kyng for his seruice confermed his gyft. 1574 W. Littleton's *Tenures* 106 a, If I by my dede conferme y<sup>e</sup> estate of y<sup>e</sup> tenant for terme of yerres. 1593 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 172 Confirm the Crowne to me and to nine Heires. 1794 PALLEY *Evid.* ii. vi. (1877) 134 Claudius . . . confirmed to Agrippa the dominion which Caligula had given him. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* ii. 48 The Church of St. Olave, Southwark, was confirmed to the prior and convent of St. Pancras, of Lewes.

3. To make firm, strengthen, establish (any one in a habit, practice, disposition, etc.).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 500 (Cott.) [ai] [angels] were confermed þar als tite, þai mai neuermar held til il. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 236 She Confermed was in swich souerayn bountee That, etc. 1423 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* ii. lii. (1859) 54 He was confermyd in mayce. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arh.) 20 To conferme them in the same fyfeth. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62. 38 [He] has employed his Time . . . only to confirm himself in Absurdities. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. li. Perhaps . . . To laugh him out of his supposed dismay . . . Perhaps . . . to confirm him in it.

4. To strengthen spiritually.

a. 1300 R. R. *Psalter* i. [li] 13 Confirme me wyb hym holy gost. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation*, Confirm and strength them with the inward unction of thy Holy Ghost. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* 8 121 Men whose passions were temperd, and whose hearts confirmed, in the calm of these holy places.

5. *Ecl.* To administer the religious rite of CONFIRMATION to; formerly 'to bishop'.

c. 1325 SHORHAM 15 The bishoppe these wordes seith . . . 'Ich signi the with signe of croys, And with the creme of hele Confermi'. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 449 Til it be crystened in crysten name and confermed of þe bishop, It is hehene as to heuenward. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 321 He ordeyned that a chyld sholde be confermed as soone as it myght, namely after it was crystened. 1494 FANYAN v. cxxxii. 114 This chyld . . . was brought to the holy bishop Ammandus to be confermed, beyng than of the age of xl. dayes. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref. It is thought good, that none hereafter shall be confirmed, but such as can say . . . the Articles of the Faith, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; and can also answer to [the] questions of this short Catechism. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* i. 238 They disliked the Custom of confirming Children, as soon as they could repeat the Lord's Prayer and their Catechism. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Glimpse of World* iv. 45 'She has been treated quite like a grown-up girl,' continued Mrs. Cameron. 'You know we had her confirmed last year.' 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v. *Confirmation*, The Greeks and Orientals give it immediately after baptism, and in the West down to the thirteenth century a child was confirmed as soon after baptism as possible. . . . But the Roman Catechism advises that confirmation should not be given till the age of reason.

absol. 1790 in *Platon Epist. Minic. Rec.* (1886) II. 169 The Lord Bishop of Chester is to . . . confirm in this town.

6. To make firm, fortify, encourage, strengthen (in an opinion, action, or purpose).

1245 CAXTON *St. Hense.* 17 60 ye confermed by the lycence of myn auctorite. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 15 These words (Deut. xvii. 14) confirm us that the right of choosing, yea of changing their own Government, is . . . in the People. 1725 POME *Mad* ii. 228 Warriors like you . . . By brave examples should confirm the rest. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 5 When Macbeth is confirming himself in the horrid purpose. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. v. 29 He was confirmed in this opinion.

† b. *refl.* and *pass.* To be firmly resolved. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. x The king of Babiloyne is confermyd agens Jerusalem to day. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 81, I assente and conferme me to have pees. a. 1638 FORD, etc. *Witch Edm.* i. 1, I am confirm'd, and will resolve to do What you think most beuoful.

7. To corroborate, or add support to (a statement, etc.); to make certain, verify, put beyond doubt.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *1. P.* 11. 233 To conferme my reason Thou wost wel this. c. 1450 *Knt. de Tour* (1868) 33 To conferme this . . . ourse Lorde hath shewed his myrcles in these two churches. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurge.* This reason is confirmed by an example y<sup>e</sup> Henry de Maundeulle putteth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 21 Having no witness to confirm my speech. 1722 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 4 The News . . . has not been yet confirmed. 1837 DISRAELI *Veridia* iv. iii, Her altered habit confirmed the suspicion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 29 The testimony of Xenophon is thus confirmed by that of Plato.

† b. with *obj.* and *inf.* complement. *Obs. rare.* 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 32 These and such like . . . are confirmed to be unonest.

† 8. To affirm, assert, maintain *that*. *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 258 3if þe chyrche of þes prelati confermen þat þis is þe gospel of crist. c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 276 With an othe confirmid and said, that I had reherd nothing but popry. 1599 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arh.) 42 Doth not Aristotle alledge and confirme, that Nature frameth . . . nothing . . . vnperfect. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Barthol. Anat.* iii. 135, I am not of thy opinion who confirm that this Spirit is Generated in . . . the Brain.

† 9. To make quite sure in an opinion or as to a matter; to assure, make certain, convince. *Obs.*

1607 B. JOHNSON *Volpone* ii. l. 39 Pray you, sir, confirm me, Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge, As they give out? 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* i. 1, We are all confirm'd 'twas a sought quarrel. 1628 FORD *Fancies* v. i, I am confirm'd the lady, by this time, proves his scorn as well as laughter. 1707 E. WARD *Mitridas Rediv.* (1715) ii. ix, The Battel they had won Confirm'd them all was now their own. 1722 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* 125 If before . . . I thought these Ladies were mistaken, I was now confirm'd they were so. 1775 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 309

The ministry was no sooner confirmed in the account of his arrival . . . than, etc.

† 10. To strengthen, invigorate; to make firm, support (physically). *Obs.*

1542 BOORDI *Dyslary* xi. (1870) 261 Good breade doth conforte, confirme and doth stablysshe a mannes herte. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iii. 42 [Ligaments] issue out . . . from the hinder part of the Spondilae . . . to confirme the Vertebres. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxv. 3 Confirme the feeble knees. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 74 'This way of confirming great Stones in Buildings'. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 114 A Truncheon strong Confirms his staggering steps. 1715-20 POME *Mad* v. 155 His nerves confirm'd, his languid spirits, cheer'd.

† 11. To make firm in consistence; to solidify. *Obs. rare.*

1663 J. SPRINGER *Prediges* Pref., That the Ghosts assum'd an alery . . . body to appear in, which was confirm'd by the cold of the night.

**Confirmable** (kɒnfɪməbəl), a. [*f.* CONFIRM v. + -ABLE (on L. type \**confirmabilis*): cf. rare OF. *confirmabile* in Godef.] That may be confirmed, capable of confirmation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 11. 58 It is evidently true and confirmable by every experiment. 1689 *Col. Rec. Penn.* I. 316 Lett y<sup>e</sup> Laws you pass, be Confirmable by me.

† Formerly often confused with CONFIRMABLE: 1545 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* II. xx. 38 Fraunces Atreman dyde acqwyte hymselfe valyantly and confirmable to the pence. 1553 MOWE *Lett. to Cromwell* Wks. 1426/1 A mind as toward as confirmable, as reason could . . . require.

† **Confirmance** (kɒnfɪməns), [*f.* CONFIRM v. or L. *confirmāre* + -ANCE: OF. *had confirmance*, -firmance (13th c.), which however appears to have been obs. long before the Eng. word is found.] Confirmation.

1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 368 For the confirmation thereof. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 231 Ignatius then conceited had his sect, And crav'd confirmation of the Pope. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 143 Whereof they afford us a remarkable confirmation.

**Confirmand** (kɒnfɪmənd), [*ad.* L. *confirmandus* fit to be confirmed, from *confirmare* to CONFIRM.] A candidate for confirmation.

1884 CH. TIMES XXII. 285 It would be desirable for the Diocesan . . . to examine the confirmands . . . before he administered the holy rite. 1887 CH. REV. 15 July, Although it is appointed to be learnt by all confirmands, it says nothing about confirmation.

**Confirmation** (kɒnfɪməʃən), [*f.* CONFIRM v. + -ATION, -4-6 confirm-]. [*a.* OF. *confirmation* (13th c. in Godef.), *ad.* L. *confirmatio*-em, n. of action from *confirmare* to CONFIRM. (The inherited form of the L. word in OF. was *confirmacion*.)]

1. The action of making firm or sure; strengthening, settling, establishing (of institutions, opinions, etc.).

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 281 For the confirmacyon of his kyngdome. 1449 (Mar.) *Sh. Com. Prayer* 100 For the more confirmacyon of the faith. 1585 ANR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 87 For the confirmation of our weak faith. 1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 343 Confirmation of your . . . belief. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xlii. 24 For the better confirmation of their title.

† b. Physical strengthening. *Obs. rare.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 11. 73 [The loadstone] may . . . afford a confirmation unto parts relaxed.

2. The action of confirming or ratifying by some additional legal form.

*Confirmation of a charter*: see CONFIRM v. 2. *Confirmation of the Charters* (*Confirmatio Chartarum*) applied in Eng. Hist. spec. to the confirmation of Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forests by Edward I in 1297.

1382 WYCLIF *Job.* vi. 16 The ende of al her controuersye, or debate, is an ooth to confermacion. 1493 4 in *Act. Ld. Treas. Scut.* i. 2 (Jani. Supp.) Ane confirmacione of aue charter to Johne Lord Seymple of the landis of Montgrenane. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 56. 1647 SKEGGIN *Anglia Rediv.* iv. ix. (1854) 313 That confirmation of all the precedent articles shall be procured from the parliament. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 119 They then immediately passed a confirmation of their preceding arrests. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1877) II. 147 The supplementary acts by which the Confirmation of the Charters was affirmed and recognised . . . especially as the close of the long dispute about the limits and jurisdictions of the Forests. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 365.

b. The confirming of a person in a dignity, etc., or of a possession, etc., to a person.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 143 Richard his pallion bi messengere did com, & his confirmation þe courte of Rome. 1557 *Order of Hospital* B. vi. After the confirmation of the said election by the Lord Mayor. 1632 HAWWARD tr. *Riandi's Eromena* 89 Obtained of the king the office of Admirall, and got the confirmation thereof. 1886 *Lark Herald* 1 Aug. 3/5 Confirmation of the Speaker.

c. *spec.* in *Ecl.* The formal ratification of the election or other appointment of a bishop.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 209 þe pape þer of was paid, mad þe Confirmation. Maister Steven of Langtone Ersebischope sallie be. c. 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. v. 132 De Byschope Robert . . . Of þe archbischope of York had Confirmatowne. 1826 CHITTY *Blackstone* i. 378 Without which confirmation and investiture the elected bishop could neither be consecrated nor receive any secular profits. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 37 Confirmation is performed under the authority of the Metropolitan, acting for the whole Province or Church.

3. The action of confirming, corroborating, or verifying; verification, proof: see CONFIRM 7.

1419 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. I. 72 To haiffe on off ther

captaynes into Engeland, ffor to make confirmation of thys matter. 1587 THYNNIS in *Holmesed* III. 1274 For the confirmation whereof . . . thou shalt find an ample discourse in my booke. 1747 *Col. Rec. Penn.* v. 150 In confirmation of what we say we give you this string of Wampum. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 170, I should think, to use the newspaper phrase, the thing merited confirmation. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 131 It hardly wants the Confirmation of Experience. 1821 FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 99 The achievements of St. George want confirmation in the particular of the Dragon.

b. A confirmatory statement or circumstance; in *Rhet.* the confirmatory part of an argument.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b. The confirmation is a declaration of our awne reasons, with assured and constant profes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 321 Trifles light as air Au to the jealous confirmation strong A proofs of holy writ. 1648 H. G. tr. *Balaaz's Prince* 102 [To observe] the parts of Eloquence, and to separate the Exordium from the Narration, and the Confirmation from the Epilogue. 1709 STURLE & ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 136 ¶ 8 This Day came in a Mail from Holland, with a Confirmation of our late Advice. 1876 J. H. NYMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. xi. 291, I.e., adroitly converts apparent objections into confirmations of his argument.

4. *Law.* See *quots.* Also as in 2.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 4 § 2 All patents, confirmacions and grantees made to any persone . . . of the same Castelle. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 106 a. A dede of confirmation is good and valuable, where in the same case a dede of release is not good nor valuable. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 295 b. A Confirmation is a conveyance of an estate or right in esse, whereby a voidable estate is made sure and vnauoidable, or whereby a particular estate is increased. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 325. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 87 All leases made by tenants for life become absolutely void by their death; so that no . . . act, by the persons entitled to the remainder or reversion, will operate as a confirmation of them. *Ibid.* V. 251 A line may also operate as a confirmation of a former estate, which was before defeasible.

5. *Ecl.* A rite administered to baptized persons in various Christian Churches; formerly called 'bishopsing'.

In the Roman and Greek Churches, always reckoned one of the seven sacraments, and in these and in the Church of England held to convey or be the vehicle of special grace which 'confirms' or strengthens the recipient for the practice of the Christian faith.

Down to the 13th c. confirmation was administered immediately or soon after baptism (as still in the Greek Church); since that time, it has been usually deferred in the Western Churches till the 'years of discretion'. In the Church of England and some other Reformed Churches, candidates are required publicly and personally to renew, ratify, and 'confirm' their baptismal vows (see CONFIRM 2, *quots.* 1459), and are then admitted to the full privileges of the Church.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7750 þe seculnde sacrament . . . ys graunteid of þe byschop honde, Men kalle hyt confirmacyoun. 1387 TRAVIS *Hidden* (Rolls) VI. 159 þe his propre name was i-changed, as it happen in confirmation of children. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *M.S.* (1867) 27 Confirmacione . . . confirmys þe Haly Gaste one man þat es crihtenede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 14. 331 Ordeyned that a chyld sholde have a godfather and a godmother at the tyme of baptysynge, and also one at the confirmacyoun. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Confirmation* Pref. To the end that Confirmation may be ministered to the more edifying of such as shall receive it, etc. 1555 *Hardle Facions* ii. xli. 278 Byschopping, whiche the Latynes calle Confirmation, a confirming . . . or allowing of that went before: is the seconde Sacramente. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 220 The old order of Confirmation by Bishops, which was to be done upon Profession of the Faith. 1803 W. GOSWAM *Life Chances* I. 54 The rite of confirmation, according to the Roman Catholic discipline, is always subsequent . . . to the first communion. 1836 J. H. STEWART *Mem. W. C.* Stewart iv. (ed. 3) 72 'The Bishop, had directed them not to present themselves for Confirmation till they were fifteen.

b. *Name of confirmation*: see *quots.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 3 a. If a man be baptized by the name of Thomas, and after at his confirmation by the bishop he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his confirmation. *Ibid.* Whose name of baptism was Thomas, and his name of confirmation John. 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* s.v., It is usual to take another Christian name at confirmation, which however is not used afterwards in signing the name.

† Formerly confused with CONFIRMATION, q. v.

**Confirmative** (kɒnfɪmətɪv), a. and sb. [*ad.* L. *confirmativus*, f. ppl. stem of L. *confirmare*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *confirmatif*, -ive, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of confirming, establishing, or making sure or certain.

a. 1633 NAUNTON *Engism. Reg.* (ed. 2) in *Select. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 172 With the celestial bond (confirmative religion) which made them one. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 231 A confirmative argument. 1755 MAJOR *44 Insurances* i. 468 The Peace of Breslau of 1745, and that of Breslau 1745, confirmative of the precedent one. 1882 MORGAN *Contrib. M. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 13 They had a negative as well as a confirmative vote.

† B. sb. Something that confirms or expresses confirmation. *Obs.*

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arh.) 236 These words, for, because, and such other confirmatives. 1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 413 Confirmatives or ratifications of any former gifts.

† Hence **Confirmatively** *adv.*

1844 S. R. MITLAND *Dark Ages* 24 If . . . it were to be delivered confirmatively.

† **Confirmator**. *Obs.* Also 5-our. [*a.* AFr. *confirmatour* - F. *confirmateur*, *ad.* L. *confirmator* - em, agent-n. from *confirmare* to CONFIRM.] One who or that which confirms.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 15 Confirmatour and Illuminatour of all good werkes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 131 The definitive confirmator and test of things uncertaine.

**Confirmatory** (kɒnfɪmə'tɔəri), *a.* [f. L. type \**confirmatori-us*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1. That confirms; having the property of confirming; corroborative. *Const. of*

1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 53 In a Decretall... confirmatorie of the former customs. 1811 J. PARKINSON *Org. Rem.* III. 452 The result... strongly confirmatory of the Mosaic account. 1830 HENSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. (1851) 207 Strong confirmatory facts.

† 2. Relating to, or of the nature of, the rite of confirmation. *Obs.*

1686 BR. COMPTON *Episcopalia* 35 (T.) It is not improbable, that they [the Apostles] had in their eye the confirmatory usage in the synagogues, to which none were admitted, before they were of age to undertake for themselves.

**Confirmed** (kɒnfɪ'md), *pp. a.* [f. CONFIRM.]

1. Made firm, strengthened, settled, firmly established, etc.: see the verb.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 238 Is this th' undaunted heart That is required in extremities? Be more confirmed. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 394. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 258 Who builds on heartes confirmed, builds on a rocke. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 65 In a confirmed state of health and vigour. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 116 The State where the habit of obedience is most confirmed.

b. *spec.* Of a disease: Firmly established in the system; inveterate, chronic.

1738 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 How soo euer Lepia is gendred vnneth it is curable yf it be confirmed. 1740 LAFRANC *Cirurg.* (MS. A) 100 Pis crampe may be heeled or pat he be confirmed, & aftir pat he is confirmed seelden or nevere. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 41 A confirmed Cancer.

2. Of persons: Firmly established in the habit, condition, or practice expressed by the appellative. See CONFIRM v. 3.

1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. v. I am a confirmed wanderer. 1850 MRS. H. WOOD *Daneshbury Ho.* xviii. The boys have become confirmed drunks. *Mod. A.* confirmed invalid.

3. That has received the rite of confirmation

4. (See CONFIRM v. 2 c.)

1787 NELSON 26 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 249, I... recommend him... as worthy of having a confirmed Warrant.

Hence **Confirmedly** *adv.*, **Confirmedness** (-ed-),

17449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. xvii. 249 More surell and confirmed. 1889 *Pall Mall* G. 13 Sept. 7/1 Every person... who has become confirmedly unfit for work. 1667 DEWAY *Chr. Piety* v. § 29. 244 If the difficulty arise... from the confirmedness of the habit.

**Confirmer** (kɒnfɪ'mə), *[f. CONFIRM + -ER: corresp. to F. *confirmé*.]*

1. *Law.* One to whom a confirmation is made.

c. 1600 (?) DODDERIDGE *Touchstone* 312 In every good confirmation tending to confirm an estate... There must be a good confirmer and a good confinee. 1624 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* x. § 631. 273 More properly the word of the Confirmer than of the Confinee.

2. *Ecc.* One who is confirmed.

1825 BR. THOROLD *Charge* 22 A comparison of our confirmeres during the two years. 1886 *Ch. Times* 19 Feb. 133/3 The wretched proportion of male confirmeres to female in London.

**Confirmer** (kɒnfɪ'mə), *[f. CONFIRM + -ER.]* One who or that which confirms.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 24 Be these sad signes confirmeres of thy words? 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. a Thess.* (1629) 204 The giuer of grace... the perfecter, confirmer, stabilisher of it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 358, I, and you... must be only hearys confirmeres. 1878 TRELLAWNY *Shelley, Byron*, etc. (1887) 130 The bearer, or rather confirmer, of news.

**Confirming** (kɒnfɪ'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFIRM + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb CONFIRM; confirmation. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 And myd gode chartre... made confirmyng. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 364 Confirmyng of men is nought but 3if God confermefore. a. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Gas. V.* Wks. 108 The confirming of a peace between the emperor and the French king.

† 2. The religious rite of confirmation. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19552 (Cott.) Mai naman... Confirmyng giue, bot biscop hand. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 7 The secunde sacrament es confirmyng. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxi. § 6 The manner... was in confirming to use anointyng.

**Confirming**, *pp. a.* [-ING.] That confirms; confirmatory.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 97 By reason of its... confirming faculty. 1864 KINGLAKE in *Leisure Ho.* 80/2 The supply of fresh confirming proof.

Hence **Confirmingly** *adv.*

1603 B. JONSON *Gas. P. Entertainment*, To which, the vow they they used... somewhat confirmingly alludes.

† **Confirmity**, *Obs.*

1. *humorously*, as a blunder for *infirmity*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 63 You cannot one beare with another's Confirmities.

2. Corrupt form of CONFORMITY, q. v.

† **Confirmation**, *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *conferme*, *confer*, *conferma*, 4 *conferment* (e. [ME.,

a. OF. *confermentum*, *ferme*, *-ferma*, in med.L. *confermentum-un*: see CONFIRM and -MENT.]

Confirmation, e. g. of a charter, or as a religious rite.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7169 He made ac conferment to Westmynstre of eche þynge, þat þoru hym hem ȝyue was,

oper þoru eny oþer kynge. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19559 (Edinb.) O biscop þe conferment [*Fairf.* confer-, *Goth.* confirmia-], O strenght it es þe sacrament. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 15 That me wasche men over the fant After conferment.

**Confirmer**, *Law.* [Technical variant of

CONFIRMER as correlative with CONFIRMEE: see

-OR.] A party who confirms a voidable estate,

etc.: see CONFIRMATION 4.

c. 1600 [see CONFIRMER]. 1628 COKE *Littleton's Tenures*

§ 536 The rent charge remaneth to the confirmer. 1787

BUTLER *On Co. Lit.* 295 b. A confirmation is an approbation

of... an estate already created; by which the confirmer

strengthens and gives validity to it.

**Confiscable** (kɒnfɪ'skəbəl), *a.* [f. L. *confiscat-re*

to confiscate + -BLE: also in mod.F.] Liable to

confiscation.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1828 WEBSTER

refers to 'BROWN'. 1880 W. E. HALL *Internal Law* 10

In 1785 the United States agreed with Prussia that contraband of war should not be confiscable.

**Confiscatable** (kɒnfɪ'skətəbəl), *a.* [f. CON-

FISCATE + -ABLE.] = prec.

1863 *Life in the South* II. 374 Articles, many of which

might have been pronounced confiscatable. 1883 J. ROUT-

LEDGE in *Kendal Mercury* 14 Dec. Everything is confiscatable by the glorious law of Italy.

**Confiscate** (see the vb.), *pp. a.* [ad. L. *confiscat-us*, pa. pple. of *confiscare*: see CONFISK.]

1. Of property: Appropriated to the use of the

sovereign or the public, adjudged forfeited. (Chiefly

as pa. pple.)

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Anrel.* iii. (R.) I knowe

how thou art banished from Rome and all thy goods confiscate.

1555 EYEN *Decades* 36 Both the brethren are cast in

prison with their goods confiscate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.*

V. iv. i. 332 Thy lands and goods are by the Lawes of

Venice confiscate Vnto the state of Venice. 1611 — *Cymb.* v.

v. 323 And let it be confiscate all. 1694 CHILD *Dis. Trade*

(ed. 4) 259 All their money should be confiscate to the publick.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 485 Thy goods are

confiscate unto the state.

2. Deprived of property as forfeited.

a. 1618 RALPH *Prerog. Parl.* 31 Lancaster, Latimer, and

Stury were confiscate and banished. 1858 CARLYLE *Frank.*

G. (1865) I. i. 8 That Century is quite confiscate, fallen

bankrupt.

**Confiscate** (kɒnfɪ'skət, -fɪ'skət), *v.* [f. L. *confiscat-*

*pp. stem of *confiscare*: see the earlier*

CONFISK, through French. *Confiscate*, as the direct

representative of L. *confiscatus*, was used as a ppl.

adj. before the verb was introduced, and after-

wards still continued to be a form of the pa. pple.

= *confiscated*: see prec.

As in other words of the same form, *compensate*, *con-*

*centrate*, *contemplate*, etc., the stress is now usually on the

first syllable, but till c. 1864 the dictionaries had only *con-*

*fiscate*, Knowles (1833) alone giving *confiscate* as an

alternative. This was also the ordinary usage of the poets,

though both forms occur in Shakspeare and in Byron.]

1. *trans.* To appropriate (private property) to the

sovereign or the public treasury by way of penalty.

1533-96 [see prec.]. 1554 HULOT, *Confiscate* or *forfalte* a

mans goodes, *Publico*. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 78

The Emperor Emanuel... did in one day confiscat all the

goods of the Venetian merchants within his empire. 1682

BURNET *Rights Princes* i. 21 Which were upon that seized

on and confiscated. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 125 We shall

never confiscate a shilling of that honourable and pious

fund. 1861 KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (1873) I. iii. 63 The

right to confiscate debts was admitted as a doctrine of

national law.

† b. To take away by exercise of authority from

the individual (what belongs to him). *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 52 By proscribing, and

confiscating from us all the right we have to our owne

bodies, goods and liberties.

† 2. To deprive (a person) of his property as

forfeited to the State. *Obs.*

a. 1618 RALPH *Prerog. Parl.* 36 The forenamed

Lords... were condemned and confiscate. 1628 HOLTON

*Florus* III. ix. 196 The motion, to confiscate that Prince,

though... in league with them. a. 1662 HEYLIN *Hist.*

*Presbyt.* ix. (1670) 332 He... breaking Prison, was con-

fiscated, proclaimed Traytor.

† 3. To forfeit to the sovereign or state. Also

*fig. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 102 By your swearing and

forswearing in bargayning, you have confiscated your soules

long agoe. 1641 CHEKE's *Unri. Sedn.* Life Cij b. This

he had not confiscated to the Queene.

4. *loosely*. To seize as if by authority; to take

forcible possession of, to appropriate summarily.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxvi. The cargoes he confiscated.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 He was declared a

prisoner, and his cargo and ship confiscated. 1867 SMILES

*Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 39 The King confiscated to

himself the property of those who took refuge abroad. *Mod.*

*colloq.* The college authorities have confiscated every copy

of the paper.

Hence **Confiscating** *vbl. sb.*, and *pp. a.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Confiscation*, forfeiture, confiscating.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 39 The bad

times of confiscating princes... or confiscating demagogues.

**Confiscated** (kɒnfɪ'skətəd), *pp. a.* [f. prec.]

Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury.

1554 HULOT, *Confiscated* or *forfayted* goodes, *Dona*

*cautiva*. 1794 BLOOMFIELD *Amer. Law Rep.* 11 Sold with

other confiscated Property. 1839 THIRWALL *Greece* II. 192

With his confiscated treasures. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878)

228 Portions of the confiscated estates of the Church.

**Confiscation** (kɒnfɪ'skə'tʃən). [ad. L. *confiscat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *confiscare* to CONFISCATE. Cf. F. *confiscation*, *-ation* (14th c. in *Littre*.)] The action of confiscating; the appropriation of private property to the sovereign or public treasury; seizure under public authority, as forfeited: a. of (goods, or some particular property).

1543 *Act anent Defamation* in *Reg. Acts & Decrets*

I. 368 Under the pane of deid and confiscation of this

gudis movable. a. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 23

Confiscation of bishops' livings. 1611 HILL *Eccl. Pol.* VII. 26.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 98 Claudius... remitted the Confiscations of

their Goods. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 224 Before the

confiscation of the Company's charter. 1863 FROUD *Hist.*

*Eng.* VII. 5 The Confiscation of the Abbeys lauds.

b. without of.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 34 (R.) Owner of the

realme, as... by confiscation acquired &... by fire will sur-

rendered vnto him. 1603 SHAKS. *Alas for Al.* v. i. 428

His Possessions, Although by confiscation they are ours.

1741 WARRINGTON *Div. Legat.* II. 457 Attaint of blood and

confiscation. 1776 GRIMM *Pol. & P. L.* XXV. 766 The

wealthiest families were ruined by fines and confiscations.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. 766 Confisca-

tion... imports an act done in some way on the part of the

government and beneficial to that government, though the

proceeds need not strictly speaking be brought into its

treasury. 1876 FREEMAN *Amer. Cong.* V. xxii. 7.

c. of a person: i. e. his goods.

1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 111 The early confiscation

of Harold's followers might seem iniquitous. 1841 W.

SPALDING *Italy & P. L.* I. 125 In 1322, the poet was

sentenced to banishment and confiscation.

2. Often used with implication of an unjust use

of power; hence, *colloq.* Legal robbery by or with

the sanction of the ruling power.

a. 1832 MACKINTOSH *France* in 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 136

All confiscation is unjust. The French confiscation... is the

most abominable example of that species of legal robbery.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxi. (1876) 278 It is confiscation to

levy a tax on that which a man cannot save. 1866 SIR R.

PALMER in *Daily News* 23 Mar. I do not deny that there

are occasions which would justify acts which might be

properly called confiscations.

3. Confiscated property.

a. 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comte Romane* II. 107

He would... even endeavour to restore him his confiscations.

**Confiscator** (kɒnfɪ'skətə), *[a. L. *confiscator*, agent-n.*

from *confiscare* to CONFISCATE: see -OR.]

One who confiscates.



Confiture. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii. Conditionally that you, brethren, say the Confiture at curfew time. 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 270 The present form of the Confiture came into general use during the thirteenth century.

Confiture, obs. f. COMPT.

|| **Confiture.** Obs. form of COMPTURE; also the mod. f. form (*konfityūr*), and as such occasionally used in sense 'Confection'.

1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* II. 117 Choice wines, and liqueurs, and delicate confitures. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* II. xv. 77 Cates and confitures.

**Confix** (*kɒn'fiks*), *v.* [f. L. *confix*- ppl. stem of *configere* to fasten together; or perh. immed. f. CON- + FIX.] *trans.* To fix firmly, fasten.

1603 SHAKS. *Alas. for M.* v. i. 232 Let me in safety raise me from my knees. Or else for euer be confixed here A Marble Monument. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 206 The Polytheism of India... has confixed itself upon the Hindoo soul.

|| **Confixation.** Obs. In 5 *konfuxacyon*. [f. CONFIX *v.* or assumed L. *\*confixare* (see next) + -ATION.] The action of fixing (a volatile principle). 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Confixacyon of Symplys which theyng are.

**Confixative**, *a. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of assumed L. *\*confixare*, freq. of *configere* + -IVS; see prec.] Characterized by fixing (elements) together: see quot.

1874 H. BENDALL tr. *Schleicher's Compar. Gram.* 1. 3 Languages which can link to these invariable sounds of relation, either before, or after, or in the middle, or in more than one place at once, are Confixative Languages.

|| **Confixure.** Obs. [f. L. type *\*confixura*, f. *confix*- ppl. stem + -URE.] Firm fixing or attachment.

1654 W. MOUNTFORD *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 55 How subject are we to embrace this earth, ev'n while it wounds by this confixure of ourselves to it?

|| **Conflagitate**, *v. Obs.* [f. assumed L. *\*conflagitare*, f. *con-* intensive + *flagitare* to demand.]

1653 CROCKRAM, *Conflagitate*, earnestly to desire. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Conflagitate*, to request or desire a thing importunately.

No || **Conflagitation.** [cf. L. *flagitatio*-em.]

1653 CROCKRAM II. An earnest Request, *Conflagitation*. **Conflagrant** (*kɒn'fləgrənt*), *a.* [ad. L. *conflagrant*-em, pr. pp. of *conflagrare*: see next.]

In conflagration; on fire, blazing. Also fig.

1656 B. J. *Conflagrant*, *conflagrant*, most earnestly desiring or craving. 1667 Sir J. P. L. xii. 538 Then raise from the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd, New Heav'n, new Earth. 1854 CARP *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 192 So intense Ray'd the conflagrant mass. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 275 M... kindle a conflagrant fire in Babylon. 1842 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXI. 688 How... can an extension of the crime fail to be proportionately flagrant and conflagrant in the impartial eyes of justice?

**Conflagrate** (*kɒn'fləgrət*), *v.* [f. L. *conflagrat*-em, ppl. stem of *conflagrare* to burn, burn up; f. *con-* + *flagrare* to blaze: see FLAMANT, FLAME.]

1. *intr.* To catch fire, burst into flame. Also fig. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 572 Reads... by the agitation of the wind, sometimes conflagrate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. Civil war, conflagrating universally over France. 1854 TAIL'S *Mag.* XXI. 560 If he should conflagrate into song.

2. *trans.* To set a-blaze; to burn up, consume with fire. Also fig.

1835 CRUIK *R. Ess.* (1856) 213 The most sudden and violent excitement which ever conflagrated a nation. 1838 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1888) VI. 32 Popularity is as a blaze. Kindled found a man, conflagrating the poor man himself into ashes and cinder mortuum.

Hence **Conflagrated** ppl. *a.*

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 175 [His health] was in a strangely painful, and as if conflagrated condition.

**Conflagrating**, ppl. *a.* [f. prec. + -ING.] Burning, blazing.

1667 WATKINSON *Fire Lond.* 51 Anticipations of these conflagrating progresses. 1758 *Herald* No. 30 As consuming, as a conflagrating fire. 1845 HUNN *Incendiary Song* I. Come, all conflagrating fellows, Let us have a glorious rig.

**Conflagration** (*kɒn'fləgrə'shən*). [ad. L. *conflagration*-em, n. of action f. *conflagrare*: see prec. Cf. F. *conflagration* (16th c. in Littre).]

1. The burning up of (anything) in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. Obs.

1555 ELYN *Decades* 246 The type of their conflagration or consuming by fier. 1657 HONNIS *Lectiv.* iv. xlv. 348 The day of Judgment, and Conflagration of the present world. 1756 F. T. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 320 The conflagration of the city of Magdeburg in the year 1631. 1825 J. NYAL *Pro. Jonathan* III. 136 America, famous for the conflagration of towns.

fig. 1875 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 262 The... peril to Europe of the existence of such a centre of conflagration.

2. A great and destructive fire; the burning or blazing of a large extent or mass of combustible matter, e.g. of a town, a forest, etc. (With *a* and *pl.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Conflagration*, a general burning or consuming with fire. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* II. 86 The Burning of London... that dreadful Conflagration. 1797 SWIN *What passed in Lond.* Wks. III. 1. 189 Judging that in the general conflagration to be upon the water would be the safest place. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* vii. 87 Conflagrations are often caused by the negligence of the wandering Indians. 1877 DOWNER *Shaks. Primer* II. 28 In that year a great conflagration took place at Stratford.

b. fig.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rob.* i. 27/2 The universal Conflagration, that, from the inundation of the Swedes, covered the whole empire of Germany. 1724 Dr. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 448 IV. 335 We are now come into a general Conflagration.

|| **Transf.** Severe inflammation, high fever. Obs. 1681 tr. *Wiss. Rem. Med. Vks. Vocab.* *Conflagration*, a... being in a flame, as in great fevers. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Conspit.* vi. 233 That the Aliment be thin... for so the Conflagration of the blood is lessened. 1823 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 2 Apr. I... caught a cold and inflammation, which menaced a conflagration.

**Conflagrative** (*kɒn'fləgrətɪv*), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *conflagrare* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Productive of conflagration.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xli. The... room at the 'Conflagrative Club'. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Ct. VIII. xix. iv. 143 The conflagrative Russians at their gates.

**Conflagrator** (*kɒn'fləgrətɔr*), *n.* [n. of action in L. form from *conflagrare*: see CONFLAGRATE.] One who sets on fire; an incendiary. Also fig.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Favour* T. II. 204 Publicke Incendiaries, and Conflagrators of the world. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 398 The conflagrator of female bosoms was not wont to be so rebuffed.

**Conflagratory** (*kɒn'fləgrətɔrɪ*), *a.* [See prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining or tending to conflagration; inflammatory.

1831 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 304 A receipt for a conflagratory mixture... unknown to the... chemist.

**Conflate** (*kɒn'flæt*), ppl. *a.* [f. L. *conflatus*, pr. pp. of *confluere*: see next.]

1. *pa. pp.* Blown together; brought together

from various sources, composed of various elements. 1541 PAYNELL *Calline* lvi. 82 They [Calline's army] be conflate or gathered together of three kyndes of men. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 10 To walk after the flesh, is an addition to sin, conflating of many...

1638 T. WHITAKER *Bloud of Grace* 14 W. Each... flatter... or one conflate or moved out of two.

2. *adj.* 1597 *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 24 Methought no ladie else so high renowned That might have caused me change my conflate minde [cf. 1575 ever change my mind].

3. *spec.* Formed by combination or fusion of two readings. (See quot. 1881 and CONFLATION 3.)

1881 WISICOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Intro. 49 Readings which are mixed or as they are sometimes called, 'conflate', that is, not simple substitutions of the reading of one document for that of another, but combinations of the readings of both documents into a composite whole, sometimes by mere addition with or without a conjunction, sometimes, with more or less of fusion. 1883 WISICOTT *P. P. St. John* Intro. 22 The variants offer good examples of conflate readings. 1885 J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. J. Philol.* VI. 36 How did one element of a conflate text arise out of the other? *transf.* 1889 JESSOP in *10th Cent.* Mar. 362 He has a sort of conflate expression upon his countenance; his face is as a hybrid flower where two beauties blend.

**Conflate** (*kɒn'flæt*), *v.* [f. L. *conflatus*, pr. pp. stem of *confluere* to blow together, stir up, raise, accomplish; also to melt together, melt down (metals); f. *con-* + *fluere* to blow: see FLARE.]

1. *trans.* To blow or fuse together; to bring together and make up from various sources or various elements; to compose, put together; produce, bring about. Now rare.

1620 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xxv. (1639) 346 Galen... calleth it a tumour conflat of a melancholick humour. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 10 Very peculiar and striking signs have conflated the plague waters...

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* i. 38 Our Mother Eve was of his Rib conflated. 1822 BLACKIE *Mag.* XII. 6 Commentaries conflated for the benefit of mankind. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* v. i. The States-General, created and conflated by the passionate effort of the whole Nation.

|| **2.** To fuse, melt down (metal). Obs.

1664 *Plodden* F. II. 12 The tilmen tough their Teams could take And to hard harness them conflate.

3. To combine or fuse two variant readings of a text into a composite reading; to form a composite reading or text by such fusion. (In *passive*.)

1885 J. R. HARRIS in *Amer. J. Philol.* VI. 31 The two readings [*ἐκείνος* and *αὐτός*] are undoubtedly early, since they are conflated in Cod. D into *ἐκεῖνος αὐτός*.

**Conflated** (*kɒn'flætɪd*), ppl. *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] - CONFLATE ppl. *a.*

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 254 Wherewith by such a conflated transmutation he is informed. 1885 J. R. HARRIS *Amer. J. Philol.* VI. 35 Whence did the separate members of the conflated text arise? 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 346 In place of history he offers nothing but the most audacious conflated myths.

|| **Conflatable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *conflabilis* cast, molten, f. ppl. stem of *confluere*: see prec.] 'Cast or molten' (Bailey 1730-6).

**Conflation** (*kɒn'flætɪən*). [ad. L. *conflatio*-em, n. of action from *confluere*: see CONFLATE.]

1. The action of blowing or fusing together; composition or blending of different things into a whole. Also *concr.*, the result of such composition.

1626 BAYNE *Synce* § 225 The sweetest and best Harmony is, when every Part or Instrument, is not heard by it selfe, but a Conflation of them all. 1822 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1870) II. 1057 Codification... is resolvable into two parts: 1. a re-expression and arrangement of statute law; 2. an extraction from cases of rationes decidendi... 3. a conflation of both.

1838 RAINE *Misc. Biogr.* (Surtees) p. ix, The Life of Cuthbert in Capgrave, which is a conflation from various sources.

|| **2.** 'A casting or melting of metal'. Obs.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON.

3. The combination or fusion of two variant readings of a text into a composite reading. Also *concr.*, a reading which results from such mixture of variants. Cf. CONFLATE ppl. *a.* 3.

1881 WISICOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Intro. 95 Bold conflatons, of various types, are peculiarly frequent in the Ethiopic version. 1890 MARGOLIOUTH *Ecclesiastical Notes*, The Latin either agrees with the Syriac against the Greek, or else exhibits a conflation of the two renderings.

|| **Conflatory**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *conflatorum* melting furnace, f. *\*conflator*- metal-caster, f. *confluere*: see CONFLATE *v.* and -ORY.]

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 123 The Hebrew name of Zarephath signifieth a conflatory or melting-place, where metals were made fusil by the fire in their furnaces.

|| **Conflatore**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *conflatoria* a melting of metals by fire, f. ppl. stem of *confluere*: see -URE.] = CONFLATION 2.

1669 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 67 Tubalcain, who first invented the conflatore of Metals.

|| **Conflexure**, *Obs.* -0 [ad. L. type *\*conflexura*: cf. *flexura* a bending.]

1730-6 BAILEY, A bending together. 1755 JOHNSON, A bending or turning.

**Confluence**, obs. f. CONFLUENCE.

**Conflict** (*kɒn'flikt*), *sb.* [ad. L. *conflictus* (u-stem) striking together, shock, fight, conflict, f. ppl. stem of *confluere* to see next. The O.F. repr. of the L. was *conflict* (-It. *confitto*), often written in 15-16th c. *conflict*, after L.; this may possibly have been the immediate source of our word.]

1. An encounter with arms; a fight, battle.

1440 *Pronch. Paris* 90 Conflite de guerre, *conflictus*. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 404 Fightenng with shoute spores in conflict. 1550 SPENSER *E. C.* I. i. vii. 20 The lucklesse conflict with the Gyant stout. 1612 BUNY *Alleg.* v. 24 Forty thousand were slain in the conflict. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blum's Hist. Ten* I. II. 612 The bloody conflicts of the Danes and the Maronites. attrib. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Islay* vi. xviii, Then loudly to the conflict they.

b. *esp.* A prolonged struggle.

1835 J. THURWALL *Grave* v. 20 If his arm terminated the conflict between 'Thebes' and 'Phaia'. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 4/2 They fought on the Boer, under menace of an all but exterminating conflict, offensive and defensive conditions.

c. without *article* or *pl.* Fighting, contending with arms, martial strife.

1612 BUNY *Alleg.* v. 24 They determined manfully to tie the matter by conflict. 1841 LAMB *Trav. Afr.* I. 103 In the hour of conflict. 1847 T. NAYSON *Prim.* v. 40 Until they closed in conflict with the crash of shivering points.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1532 ELYN *Dec.* I. i. Also where there is any lacke of ordre nedes must be perpetual conflict. 1552 SHAKS. *Ten. & Id.* 345 To note the fighting conflict of her love, How white and red each other did destroy. 1684 S. BOWEN *Min. Waters* 88, I found it to be evidently Alabaster; inasmuch that it would make a conflict with Acids. 1883 FLEMING *Short Stud.* IV. 1. 2 The recurring conflicts between Church and State.

b. A mental or spiritual struggle within a man.

1430 tr. *T. a Kempis' Consol.* II. xlii, For, one temptation or tribulation goings away, another cometh, yea, soon tyme be fast conflict yit goinge. 1440 *Cesta* (Norton) 374 A man... may abide the conflicts of all vices, but [he] may not abide the conflict of his conscience. 1552 PAYN *Barclay's Jugurth* 118 b, After long conflict had within himselfe. 1697 DAMBRIE *Trav.* (1698) I. xviii. 496, I must confess that I was in great conflicts of Mind at this time. 1784 COOPER *Task* I. 168 Pale With conflict of contending hopes and fears. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* II. 13 Amidst the conflict of feelings under which he now listened.

c. The clashing or variance of opposed principles, statements, arguments, etc.

1875 JOWELL *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 38 Whether in some cases there may not be a conflict of principles. 1883 T. H. GILL *Proleg. Ethics* § 324 There is no such thing really as a conflict of duties. *Ibid.* § 327 Authorities whose injunctions come into conflict with each other.

3. Dashing together, collision, or violent mutual impact of physical bodies.

1555 ELYN *Decades* 92 As soone as they were nowe entered into the maine sea, such sources and conflict of water arose agaynst them. 1624 BLUNT *Boyle Lect.* vii. 212 The common Motion of Matter proceeding from external Impulse and Conflict. 1832 NAT. *Philos.* *Electro-Magnet.* xii. § 253 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) He conceived that a continued series of electric shocks took place... a condition which he expressed by the term *Electric Conflict*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Trav.* xxix. (1856) 252 The less perilous [must be] the conflicts of the ice-masses in their rotation.

**Conflict** (*kɒn'flikt*), *v.* [f. L. *conflict*, ppl. stem of *confluere* to strike together, clash, conflict, contend, fight (whence the freq. *confligare*), f. *con-* together + *fluere* to strike. No corresp. vb. is recorded in F. dicts.; It. has *confliggere*, *confissi*, *confitto*.]

1. *intr.* To fight, contend, do battle.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 139 Venge not to conflict as with thine enemy. 1592 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxi. lxxv, First when to get Marthea he had thought, He had conflicted more then twice or thrice. 1797 COOPER *Hiawatha* xii. 870 These Two with Hector and his host Conflicted. 1823

SHALLEY *Hellas* 30 The army encamp'd upon the Cydaris.. saw two hosts conflicting in the air.

b. *transf.* of the strife of natural forces.

1660 BACON *Sylva* (J.) You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water conflicting together. 1661 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 26 They [the winds] all conflicted one with another at the same time.

2. *fig.* To contend, strive, struggle with.

1628 D'EWEES *Yrnl.* (1783) 41 Fearing it might be a temptation of the devil's, he had conflicted with it. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 113 Seest thou him not fastned to the Cross, conflicting with his Father's wrath? 1715 F. BROOKSBY *Life Dodwell* 16 Understanding the Difficulties, with which this.. Nephew conflicted. 1721 STARR *Ecl. Mem.* II. i. xxiv. 197 He had both publicly and privately conflicted with the adversaries.. with admirable strength of learning.

3. *fig.* Of interests, opinions, statements, feelings, etc.: To come into collision, to clash; to be at variance, to be incompatible. (Now the chief sense.)

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* i. i. (1854) 2 Wherein both interests conflicting. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 395 One error conflicts with another; each destroys its opponent and truth is evolved. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 324 The perplexities of conscience.. in which duties appear to conflict with each other.

4. *trans.* To engage in battle, to assault. *rare.* 1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* (1871) 18 In a sea-battle, her ships and men conflicted the Cinque Ports.

5. *fig.* To buffet with adversity. *Obs.* 1600 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* in FARR S. P. *Elia.* (1845) I. 252 Sith thy soule for me is so conflicted. a 1656 BR. HALL *Invis. World* ii. § 7 Those miseries and temptations where-with we are continually conflicted here below.

† **Conflictant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *conflictantem*, pr. pple. of *conflictare*: see prec.] Contending, conflicting.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* vi. xxviii. Wks. V. 466 The different dispositions of the parties conflictant.

† **Conflictation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. L. *conflictare*, freq. of *conflictare*: see prec.] Striving in conflict, struggling together.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Saml* ii. iii. n. xvii. Sturdy conflictation Of struggling winds, when they have fiercely strove.

**Conflicter**, *rare*. [f. *CONFLICT* v. + *-ER*.] One who conflicts or contends, a combatant.

1658 D. CAPEL *Rem.* To Rdr. § 6 Many a young beginner, and tried conflicter fecth all his many weapons out of this mans armory.

**Conflicting** (*kɒnflɪkʃŋ*), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *CONFLICT*.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsel* 49 Conflicting with and conquests over sinne and temptations.

**Conflicting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That conflicts or fights; warring together, contending; clashing, contradictory, at variance.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 230 Bare vnshoused Trunkes To the conflicting Elements expos'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 245 All Air seemd then conflicting Fire. 1749 HURD *Nates Art of Poetry* (R.), Electra torne with sundry conflicting passions. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 317 Like two conflicting clouds Pregnant with thunder, moved the hostile hosts. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. viii. 220 This Prince.. of whom we receive accounts so conflicting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 474 The first question on which the conflicting parties tried their strength was the choice of a chairman. *Mod. A* prey to conflicting emotions.

**Confliction** (*kɒnflɪkʃən*), [ad. L. *conflictionem*, n. of action from *conflictare* to *CONFLICT*: cf. OF. *confliction* (14th c. in Godef.)] The action of conflicting; conflicting condition.

a 1604 TILLOTSON *Serm.* cxxx. Wks. 1728 III. 180 Such contrary Principles and Qualities as by their perpetual Confliction do conspire the Ruin and Dissolution of it. 1831 BEDDOES *Poems* p. xciii. The confliction of passions. 1855 PLANCHÉ tr. *C'est d'Amour's Fairy T.* (1858) 279 There had been a confliction of interests between the two Queens. 1868 *Rep. Council Astron. Soc.* The confliction of an ascending current and one at right angles to it.

**Conflictive**, *a. rare*. [f. L. *conflict-* ppl. stem (see above) + *-IVE*.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites MASSINGER. 1847 in CRAIG. a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), Conflictive systems of theology.

**Conflictor** (*kɒnflɪktəri*), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + *-ORY*.] Of conflicting nature or tendency.

1850 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 314 Holding conflictor opinions as to her temper.

† **Conflow**, *v. Obs.* [f. *CON* + *FLOW*, after L. *confuere*, *f. confuer*, and their various English derivatives.] To flow together. a. of rivers.

1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* 221 (R.) Where the stream was big by occasion of other brookes conflowing thither. 1872 H. M. STANLEY *How I found L. I.* 79 After following a course north-easterly, it conflows with the Kingani.

b. of people, crowds.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 106 margin. Strangers that conflowed thither to see the shows. 1620 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 596 Hither, almost all the Commodities of Wales, doe conflow as it were to a common Mart. 1657 SPEDD *England, etc. Abr.* Ireland ii. § 11 In what Troopes and Assemblies people doe conflow thither vpon deuotion.

**Confluxion**, var. form of *CONFLUXION*.

† **Confluatate**, *v. Obs.*— [ad. ppl. stem of L. *confluatūre* 'to wave on all sides', f. *con-* + *fluatūre* to *FLUATARE*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Confluatate*, to flow together, to be uncertain what to do. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Confluence** (*kɒnfluəns*), *sb.* Also 5-6 confluens, 6-fluence. [ad. (late) L. *confluens* flowing together, conflus, f. *confuere* to flow to-

gether: see *CONFLUENT* and *-ENCE*. Cf. F. *confluence* (15th c. in Godef.)]

1. A flowing together; the junction and union of two or more streams or moving fluids.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 41 A little a this side the Bridge over the Ise at Abbingdon is a Confluence of 2 Armes.. And at this Confluence self in the very Mouth is a very fair Bridge of 7 Arches. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 112 In the veins.. innumerable little rivulets have their confluence into the great vein. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 366 The larger.. rivers proceed.. from a confluence of brooks and rivulets. 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 30 The residence was upon an island, formed by the confluence of two rivers.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 13 There was disimulatio to her veins by a confluence of Blood, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendom. 1828 HALHAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 113 The Roman fraud and perfidy mingled, in baleful confluence, with the ferocity and violence of the Frank.

c. Applied to the running or flowing together of word-forms originally distinct.

1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. 1. § 385 *Confluence of forms*. I use the word *confluence* advisedly, for it would seem that there is a real tendency.. for different words to flow as it were together.

2. The place where two or more rivers, etc., unite. 1538 [see 1]. 1614 SELDEN *Tithes Hou.* 93 The old Seleucia seated near the confluence of Euphrates and Tygris. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 1 The Green was.. situate at a confluence of shady lanes. 1859 JAPINSON *Britany* viii. 112 Built upon the confluence of the rivers.

3. Hence, formerly, the proper name of many towns; esp. in English, of the city at the junction of the Moselle with the Rhine, *Koblentz*, L. *Confluentes*.

1560 DAUS tr. *Slaidane's Comm.* 134 n. The residue of the states imperial assembled at Eslingo, do mislyke the doings of them that were at confluence. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 Although Confluence be a good citye.

3. A body of waters produced by the union of several streams; a large body of water, or other fluid, flowing together; a combined flood.

1612 CROOKE *Body of Man* 257 The further he wadeth in this Ruer, the greater confluence of waters will ouertake him. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *S. Ambrose* Introd., It runs in a contrary course, and is the confluence of other waters. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 89 To drinke from the mixt confluence of so many corrupt and poysonous waters. 1742 YOUNG *M. Tr.* ix. 749 O what a Confluence of ethereal Fires, From Un-number'd, down the Steep of Heaven, Streams to a Point, and centres in my Sight.

4. The running or flocking together of persons; 'the act of crowding to a place' (J.); concourse.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 Then the Serpentes take their confluence to hyt on euery syde. *Ibid.* I. 191 To whiche cite grete multitude of people made confluence for cause of erudition. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/a Sythe vnto this dicioie there is so great resorte and confluence. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 68 The places to which there is the most general confluence of young gentlemen. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 5, I was long withheld by the perpetual confluence of visitants. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Yrnl.* II. 177 The approach and confluence of about 420 Dissenting clergymen.

5. A numerous concourse or assemblage (of people); 'a multitude crowded into one place' (J.).

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 186 Gret confluence of people cam ther to. 1566 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 283 Amongst that mightie confluence of Men. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 42 You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. 1729 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 452, I lie in the neighbourhood of the city, and we have confluences and multitudes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ix. 239 The vast confluence of people.. forced their way to witness the magnificence.

6. Of things: a. The action of flowing or coming together, of meeting or collecting in one place. b. A numerous collection or assemblage, a large quantity gathered from various quarters.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 92 In this confluence of so many prosperous successes. 1664 TRAPP *Comm. Esai.* i. 3 He is sure of a confluence of all comforts. a 1711 KIN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 124 Grace is a confluence of all attractives. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pat.* ii. (1858) 117 There is no other country in the world which could exhibit the same confluence of associations. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 55 The Homomeric body was one in which a confluence of like particles had taken place.

† **Confluence**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. the sb.: cf. *influence*.] *trans.* To crowd, to furnish with a confluence of (people).

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 66 Publike Pulpits.. confluenc'd with people, as is Cheapside Cross, or the Exchange.

**Confluent** (*kɒnfluənt*), *a.* [ad. L. *confluentem*, pr. pple. of *confuere* to flow together (as two rivers), f. *con-* + *fluere* to flow: cf. *FLUENT*.]

1. Of streams or moving fluids: Flowing together so as to form one stream; uniting so as to form one body of fluid. See esp. quot. 1851.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xx. (R.) These confluent floods. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 232 The confluent blood. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 252 The Ganges and Burrampoote have probably become confluent within the historical era. 1859-9 *Manual Sc. Eng.* 200 Rivers are said to be confluent when both branches are nearly equally deflected from their former direction. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 250 Rushing together like confluent streams.

2. Also said of roads, valleys, mountain-chains, etc., and *fig.* of trains of circumstances.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 551 All the other confluent

causes of discontent are trifling. 1849 DR. QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach Wks.* 1862 IV. 329 The separate roads from Liverpool and from Manchester to the north become confluent. 1865 GEORGE *Scot. & Gael. Scot.* ix. 236 Numerous confluent valleys, whose united waters.. enter the sea.

2. Flowing together in a body; forming one continuous moving mass. Also *fig.*

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* 1. 561 The whole ocean's confluent waters swell. 1842 BLACKW. *Mag.* LII. 411 This vast confluent tumult.

3. Of a number of things originally separate: Meeting or 'running' into each other at the margins, so as to form a continuous mass or surface.

a. *Pathol.* Applied to the eruption in smallpox and other diseases, when the vesicles run together.

1722 [see *CONCURRENT* a. i. c.]. 1741 *Compt. Pam. Piece* i. i. 44 If the Pox was confluent or run together on the Face. 1801 *Med. Trul.* V. 536 'The next morning.. many [pimples] had appeared, which gradually thickened and became confluent. *Ibid.* IX. 365 Two children.. confluent with the confluent Small-pox. 1882 CARRUTHER in *19th Cent. App.* 531 The confluent variety of Small-pox.

b. Applied to spots, markings, surfaces, etc.: Blending together or passing into each other, without marked lines of division.

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 61 That confluent pronunciation which all persons perceive in a language with which they are imperfectly acquainted. 1865 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 90 The galaxy white with the glory of confluent suns. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 24 Wherever the white spots are large and stand near each other the surrounding dark zones become confluent. 1874 COURT *Birds N. W.* 61 The markings becoming confluent, or nearly so, at or around the larger end. 1877 F. HLAITH *Fern* II. 220 The sori set face to face, then become confluent. 1888 *Strickner's Mag.* III. 427 Many old vases have what we may call confluent necks, some amphore for instance, where the passage to the body is quite unmarked in the shape.

4. Of organic members, structures, processes, etc.: Running together; becoming at length united, connected, or blended into one.

1823 CHADW. *Confluent*.. is an epithet for leaves or lobes. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. St.* (1865) II. 451 Groups of more or less confluent bones called 'vertebrae'. *Ibid.* 512 A fly 'confluent' is meant the cohesion or blending together of two bones, which were originally separate. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 5 [The stamen] is confluent with the Pistil forming the Column. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 34 The anterior hypophysis of the vertebra and its centrum which is more or less confluent with that of the 'axis'. 1880 CHAV. *Strut.* Bot. iii. § 4. 200 Some of these blades are apt to be confluent; that is, a divided leaf is often in part merely parted.

† 5. Affluent or abounding in. *Obs. rare*—1. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Indiv.* 157 Th' inhabitant in flocks, and herds are wondrous confluent.

**Confluent** (*kɒnfluənt*), *sb.* [In sense 1 ad. L. *confluentem*, pl. *confluentes*, the pr. pple. used as a masc. sb.; cf. F. *confluent* in same sense. In sense 2, sb. use of prec.]

† 1. A confluence of rivers; the place where streams or rivers unite. Rarely in pl. [= L. *confluentes*, or perh. for *confluence*.] *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Itin.* iv. xvii. 151 The Roman Dictator.. abode upon the banks of the Confluent (where both rivers runne into one). 1601 — *Itin.* I. 140 Where Euphrates the ruer.. ioieth with Tigris in one confluent. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* i. 402 Ouse.. is augmented with a namelesse brooke, at whose confluents is.. Temesford. 1611 CORVAT *Cruities* 59 A little beyond the townes end the River Arar and the Rhodanus doe make a confluent.

2. A stream which unites and flows with another: properly applied to streams of nearly equal size; but sometimes loosely used for *affluent*, i. e. a smaller stream flowing into a larger.

1850 LAYARD *Nimrod* vii. 160 The Supna, one of its confluent. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 563/1 The principles on which one confluent is selected rather than another for the honour of being called the main stream, are not very easy to determine. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, Commanding the Mississippi, here about 700 yards broad, and a small confluent which runs into it.

† **Confluentia**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *confluentia* CONFLUENCE + *-AL*. Cf. *influential*.] Of or belonging to confluence or mingling together.

a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 411 A confluent Pain was just, To disposess a confluent Lust. a 1711 — *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 205 A confluent Shape, Of Wolf, Goat, Swine, and Ape. *Ibid.* IV. 254.

**Confluently** (*kɒnfluəntli*), *adv.* [f. *CONFLUENT* a. + *-LY*.] In a confluent manner; esp. in sense of *CONFLUENT* 3 b. In mod. Dicts.

† **Confluity**, *Obs.*— [f. I. *conflu-* us confluent + *-ITY*.] = *CONFLUENCE* 1.

1623 COCKERAM II. Certaine Streames meeting, *Confluity*.

† **Confluivium**, *Obs. rare*. Pl. -a. [L. *confluivium* flowing together, f. *confuere*: cf. *effluivium*.] A flowing together, conflux.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1084 Comet, which he supposeth to be made up of the Aethereal Effluvia of the Luminaries, or the Confluvia of the Aethereal matter.

**Conflux** (*kɒnfluks*), [f. I. type \**confluxus* (u-stem); f. *conflux*, ppl. stem of *confuere* to flow together; prob. used in med. or mod. L.: cf. late L. *influxus*. (No Fr. correspondent.)]

1. Flowing together; flowing into a common body; = *CONFLUENCE* 1.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 7 As knots by the conflux of

meeting sap, infect the sound Pine. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyol.* xlix. (1748) 380 Thus from the full conflux of these three several springs Thy greatness is begot. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 [There is not only a consent between the Veins of the Womb and Breast, but a conflux also. 1781 GIBSON *Dech.* & P. II. 6 The river Lycus, formed by the conflux of two little streams.

#### b. quasi-concor.

1658 A. Fox *Writs Surg.* i. vi. 24 A conflux of ill humours comes to it. 1693 EVRYEN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 56 Both being so stopt, there is a great Conflux of Water made in a certain Tract of Land.

2. Meeting-place of streams; = CONFLUENCE 2. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 71 A Spanish town built at the Conflux of the Rivers. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 279 At the conflux of the Anio with the Tiber, we reach the extreme point of the Sabine territory.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 40 Stands he not in the centre of Immensities, in the conflux of Eternities?

#### b. Meeting place of lines or tracts.

1836 KIRBY & St. *Automol.* III. xxiv. 499 Others have this diverging space above their conflux. 1847 TOWN *Cycl. Annot.* III. 640/1 The posterior conflux, is situated below and behind the cerebellum.

#### 3. = CONFLUENCE 4.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 105 Upon the new doctrine great conflux was to the new Doctor. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 402 Consider the great conflux of Strangers to that City. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 361 The great conflux of sick persons to the hospitals.

#### 4. = CONFLUENCE 5.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. iii. 160 Attended by a marvellous conflux of Company. 1710 HARRIS *Collect.* 4 Mar. II. 351 He was conveyed to Westminster Hall by a prodigious Conflux of y<sup>e</sup> Mob. 1825 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. A. V. 280 The conflux of several populations might be more disposed to listen to new laws.

#### 5. = CONFLUENCE 6.

1654 HODGINS *Liberty & Necess.* (1841) 230 A conflux of second causes. 1694 CHILDS *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 95 The conflux of riches to that city or Nation. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 16 Nov. Such a conflux of misery. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. 707 In war there is just that conflux of splendid action upon the very edge of life, which rouses curiosity and emotion.

† **Conflux**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. *l.* *conflux*-, ppl. stem of *confluere* to flow together.] To flow or run together, combine.

1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 238 That Dissensive Bodies do materially conflux unto the Generation of hereditary defects.

† **Confluxibility**, *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Tendency to run or flow together.

1654 CHAMBERLAIN *Physiologie* 348 The natural confluxibility of Fluids. 1685 BULL *Free Eng.* 296 The Confluxibility of Liquors, &c. &c. Fluids.

† **Confluxible**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. *l.* *conflux*-, ppl. stem of *confluere*; see -BLE.] Liable to flow or run together.

1643 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xvii. xlv. (1678) 405 As our whole body is perspirable, so it is also (if I may so term it) confluxible.

#### Hence † **Confluxibility**.

1730 6 in BAILLY (follo). Hence in later Dicts.

† **Confluxion**, *Obs.* Also **confluxation**. [f. *l.* type \**confluxiō-em* (cf. *defluxio*, *diffusio*, *influxio*), n. of action from *l.* *confluere* to flow together. The primitive *fluere* had *fluxiō-em*, f. *flux*- archaic variant of *flux*:- thence the spelling *confluxion*.] The action of flowing together.

1599 H. JOHNSON *Ro. Man out of Hum.* Induct. It doth draw all his affects. In their confluxions, all to runne one way. 1610 BARROW *Meth. Physick* v. xvii. That the confluxion of the humour unto the affected part be stopped.

† **Confoal** (kōfōl-kāl), *a.* *Grom.* [f. CON- + FOCAL.] Having the same focus or foci.

1807 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* § 494 Any two confoal homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 215 The general equation of a confoal system. 1882 VINCE *Nat. Hist.* 951 If the outline of the growing-point is an ellipse, the periclinals will be confoal ellipses; the anticlinals will be confoal hyperbolas.

† **Confole**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. *l.* *confodere* to pierce through, transfix, f. *con-* intensive + *fovere* to dig, pierce, stab.] *trans.* To pierce through, transfix. Hence **Confole** *v.* *pl.* *a.*

1657 KEAY *God's Plan* 134 Shrinking up at the stables of confounding doctrine.

† **Confole**, *v.* *pl.* *a.* Obs. [irreg. f. *l.* *confodio*, -ire (see prec.) + -AT-; prob. assuming a vb. of same form.] Transfixed, impaled.

1860 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 370 He seruit [deserved to] be quik confoliat.

† **Confole**, *v.* [Named 1856, from *Confole*, Depart. of Charente, France, where found + -ITE.] A variety of Montmorillonite; a pale rose-red clay.

1861 BISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 63.

Confole, obs. f. CONFOUND.

Confoorte, conford, obs. ff. COMFORT.

† **Conforaneous**, *a.* Obs. [f. *l.* *conforaneus* using the same market, f. *forum* market-place.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Conforaneous*, of the same Court or Market place.

† **Conforme** (kōnfōrm), *a.* ? Obs. [a. F. *conforme* (16th c. in Littre), ad. *l.* *conform-is*, f. *con-* together with + *forma* FORM, shape.]

1. Having the same form or character; similar, like; = CONFORMABLE 1. Const. 10.

1447 [see CONFORM]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prol. 40 Many clausis he fand, Quhilk bene conforme, or than collateral. 1581 MARRICK *Bk. of Notes* 861 Made conforme to the Image of the same God. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arms* 27 Conforme to the protoplast in the direct line of regularity. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 36 A letter... whereof a great many Copies, all Conforme, have been dispersed. 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2031/1 All very line with their Foot-Mantles and trapping conforme. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* vii. 129 In a conform measure and of one Size. 1816 COLERIDGE *in Asiatic Res.* XII. 539 Seed solitary, conforme to the cavity of the capsule. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Sc. Law* s.v. *Decree Conforme*. The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree was called a decree conforme, i.e. a decree in the precise terms of the former decree, with the additional sanction of the Court of Session.

2. Exhibiting harmony or agreement; consistent, accordant; = CONFORMABLE 2.

1550 BALD *Apol.* 55 In y<sup>e</sup> scriptures no unconfuse ordre, but a conforme and consonant ordre. 1587 MARY Q. OF SCOTS in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. xlii. 189 Is that conforme to her promise to use me as a sister or daughter? 1665 J. WENN *Stone-Henge* (1735) 35 The most exact Rule, and of all others... the most conforme unto Vitruvius. 1733 FURNING *Niser* iii. xi. Your consent will appear not altogether conforme to those nice rules of decorum. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 112 The following expressions, although conforme to usage, thwart the definitions.

† 3. Conforming religiously, conformist. Obs.

1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 82 Some of the conform clergy provoked me to a dispute. 1711 C. M. Lett. to Curat. 16 Here was a Bishop, who Himself was not conforme, who... was indulged in his non-conformity.

4. By Scotch writers used *adv.*: In conformity to, conformably or agreeably to, according to.

1535 St. *Acts Jas.* V (1597) § 24 To find the said souerie, conforme to the said acte. 1676 GIBSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 274 To make proffer of my best endeavours... conforme to the way of my weak ability. 1714 BURNET *Own Time* (1831) I. 205 [To] settle their government, conforme to the scriptures. 1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 126 Conforme to the vulgar opinion that there is no cure for the gout.

† **Conform** (kōnfōrm), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *conform*(n), -fourme(n), -foorme, 4-7 -forme, 6- conform. (Also 4-6 *conform*, 6- *firm*, *firm*.) [a. F. *conformer* (13th c. in Littre), ad. *l.* *conformare*, f. *con-* + *formare* to shape, fashion, form.

In 14-16 c. there was considerable confusion between *conform* and *conferm*; *conferm*, *firm*, *firm* being often written for *conform*, and *conferm* sometimes for *conferm*. This prob. points to a (dial.) pronunciation with *v* or *d*; cf. the mod. pronunciation of *world*, *world*, and the mod. spelling of *work*, *worm*, formerly *werke*, *weren*; also mod. *Se. firm* (from earlier *firm*) = *form* a school-seat.

1340 *Aleyn* 121 Uor to conformi oure loue to his. 1400 *Apol. Lett.* at ps keyes of he kirk only hyndun & lounun, wan bei are conformid to be keyes of Cris. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. vii. 101 Vt lyfe be conformid unto the commandementes of god. 1544 BALD *Chron. Sir J. Oglecastell in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) I. 257 These... conformid awayes their lyues to the most holye lawes... of Chryste. 1583 BAINBRIDGE *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 35 The Lord Jesus Christ... conforme their practise of behaviour to his will.]

1. *trans.* To form, shape, or fashion according to some pattern, model, or instruction; to make of the same form or character, to make like.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pantler* Prol. To conformen men bat ere flyd in adam til crist in newnes of lyf. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 2 And nyle 30 be conformid, or maad lyke, to this world. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 In all thyng to conforme my wyll to thy blessed wyll. 1597 HOOKER *Recl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 12 It truly conformeth us unto the image of Jesus Christ. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 42 States are so reformed, that they conforme such as are profligate, into good civility. 1712 STALL *Spect.* No. 461 § 2 Persons of every Party... are fond of conforming their Taste to yours. 1875 MANNING *Mission II.* Ghost iv. 100. 1887 SKEET *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* Ser. 1. § 185 The word *conform*, a fiddle... has been conformd to the familiar R. *conform*.

† b. To fashion in accordance with right, to set right, to order, regulate. Obs.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* ii. i. His very household-laws... Are able to conform seven Christian Kingdoms. They are so wise and virtuous. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 350 Yours in aught erred to be conformd, W. Warner.

† c. To fashion by disposition of parts (for a purpose); cf. CONFORMATION 3. Obs.

1601 RAY *Creation* i. (1714) 168 Whose Bodies are admirably fitted and conformd for diving under Water.

2. To bring into harmony or conformity, to harmonize; to make accordant to, adapt.

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xiii. 218 Conforment Kynges to pees. 1598 BARCKLEY *Pitt.* *Ann.* iv. (1601) 254 He should... conforme all the harmonie of His gifts to His goodness and glory. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 217 Chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd In temper and in nature. 1799 WELLINGTON *Owen's Disp.* 86 Conforming the general tenor of all such proclamations to the principles and spirit of the declaration. 1896 LOWELL *Among my Dks.* Ser. ii. 271 [That] the life of a nation... should be conformd to certain principles of belief and conduct.

3. *refl.* To make oneself like or in harmony with (a pattern or example); to bring oneself into conformity, adapt oneself to (with); = 4.

1325 F. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1067 Conforment be to krynt, & be clene make. 1420 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Prime.* 1347 To the pleasure of God thou the conforme. 1576 BURNING. *Panop.* Ep. 28, I began to conforme and frame mee to provoked patience. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 11

Where I must take like Seat vnto my fortune, And to my humble Seat conforme my selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. iii. iii. Conforme thyselfe to thy present fortune, and Cut thy coat according to thy cloath. 1652 J. WADSWORTH *tr. Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 55 To conform themselves in everie thing with the Commissioners of Toledo. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot Wks.* 1775 IX. 284, I have determined to conform myself to the reigning taste. 1862 MAURICK *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vii. § 92. 428 The true freeman is he who conforms himself to his reason.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act in accordance with an example or pattern; to act conformably or in conformity to; to yield or show compliance.

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. iv. 401 Rote pat alle manere men, wommen, and children, Sholde conformye [i. e. conforme hem] to on kynde on holy kirke to by-leyue. 1623 COCKFRAM, *Conforme*, to frame ones selfe to what is required of one. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* i. ii. (1739) 3 Yet the Church of Britain conformd not to that course. 1732 LAW *Serious* C. vi. (ed. 2) 91 You must therefore no more conform to these ways of the world than you must conform to the vices of the world. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 163 Every subordinate tribunal must conform to its determinations. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxiv. 170, I must... conform to the rules made for ordinary tourists.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* To comply with the usages of the Church of England, as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity, *esp.* that of 1662.

[1582 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 1* § 5 Until such Time as the Persons... do conform themselves and come to the Church.] 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* i. 11 Let not him that conformeth, despise him that conformeth not; and let not him that conformeth not, judge him that conformeth. 1629 *Petit. Clergy* in *At. St. Peter Office, Dom. Serv. Chas.* I. cii. 45 May yt therefore please your good lordship to take the state of this your diocese into your fatherly consideration... to enforce these irregulars to conforme with us. 1664 *Purys Diary* Aug. 6. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 121 For bare Opinion do their Brothers harm, Plague, and Iniprison, 'cause they can't conform. 1690 JACKS and Let. *Tolerat.* (R.). When any dissenter conforms and enters into the Church-communion. 1885 GIBSON in *Dict. Nat. Hist.* II. 408/1 Ormond made offer first of a deanery, and then of the first bishopric that fell vacant, if Mr. Bailey would conform.

† c. To show obedience or complaisance to.

1482 *Munk of Evesham* (Arlo) go The pepul of god... that they have turnyd fro rylhtwey-nes, they fleyn spirytually and lesyn for her conformyng to hem. 1688 SHAW *W. L. Syr. Alsatia* ii. i. I am resolved to conform to her for ever.

5. Of things: To become the same in form; to follow in form or nature; to be conformable to.

1699 BURNET *30. 1st. xxv.* (1710) 276 The Declarations of the Pardon are made to conform to the Conditions of the Gospel. 1763 DOWLING *The Leasowes* 75 The path... conforms to the water... accompanying this semi-regular lake into another winding valley. 1869 F. A. MAMET *J. S. Gramm.* 28 The words of all languages show a disposition to conform in inflection to the majority. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 127 The law courts of Plato do not equally conform to the pattern of the Athenian dierastrie.

† 6. *trans.* To bring into accord or mutual agreement. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 128 If two [kingfishers] be suspended in the same room, they will not regularly conforme their breasts, but oft-times respect the opposite point of heaven. 1703 Dr. Fox *Danger Prot. Relig.* Misc. 246 If the House of Bourbon and Austria Unite, and conform the Interests of their Dominions.

† 7. To bring into form or shape; to bring about.

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xiii. 174 Al be witt of his worlde and wite mennes strengthe Can not a conformen [C. xvi. 173] performen] a pees bytwene þe pope and his enemy.

† **Conformability** (kōnfōrmāb-lī), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being conformable; *spec.* in *Geol.*, the relation of strata, one of which rests on the other and lies parallel to it.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 351 They are all based upon... some conformability to fact, to nature, and to law. 1882 in *Brit. P. 1st. 1st. Geol.* iv. x. 599 Sheets of conglomerate and clays and shales, have succeeded each other in regular order, and exhibit a perfect conformability.

† **Conformable** (kōnfōrmāb-l), *a.* [f. CONFORM + -ABLE; perh. after *agreeable*, the suffix having here a like force; cf. also *comfortable*, *amicable*, etc. It has *conformabile* and *confor meole* in Florio. Formerly also written *conformable*, by confusion with that word q.v. Cf. CONFORM, CONFORM.]

1. According in form or character to (a standard or pattern); similar, resembling, like. Const. 10.

1511 COLLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref. in Phoebe* (1718) II. 6 The four Evils, by which we are conformable to this World, by which the face of the Church is made ill-favour'd. 1526 34 TYNDALE *Phil.* iii. 10 That I might be conformable [i.e. *conformatus*] unto his [death]. 1547 *Act 1. Edm.* I. i. 1. § 7 It is... conformable to the common Use and Praise both of the Apostles and of the Primitive Church. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Hol.* v. 379 True holiness is conformable to the first pattern of holiness. 1723 DRYDEN *Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. 104 As Birds and Fishes are in divers things conformable, so in some Sort they are in their Eyes. 1744 H. KEELEY *Ser.* § 34 The supposed circulation of the sap... is in no sort conformable or analogous to the circulation of the blood. 1885 LERO *Rep.* 30 Chanc. 119. 241 The Court of Appeal altered its own order as not being conformable to the order pronounced.

2. Corresponding so as to fit or suit; agreeable, consistent, harmonious; fitting, adapted, fitly adjusted. Const. usually to.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 324 The partes must needs be conformable to the hole. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 79 What is conformable, or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1790 PALCY *Horw. Paul.* ii. 17 A representation



so conformable to the circumstances there recorded. 1869 E. A. PARKER *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 115 A conclusion conformable to our present doctrine.

b. Const. rarely with.

1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 223 ¶ 2 A Taste of her [Sappho's] Way of Writing, which is perfectly conformable with that extraordinary Character we find of her. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1829) I. 69 This law was very conformable with the manners of the Greeks.

c. Accordant with one's condition, etc.; convenient, suitable. rare.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. 'Why,' answered the keeper, 'I should be at my hut to make matters somewhat conformable for the old knight and Mistress Alice.'

3. Of persons: Disposed or wont to conform; compliant to.

1525 ABP. WARRAM in *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 20 Men conformable to reason. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16. § 20 So that the said Strangers... be conformable to such Direction and Order. 1687 *Reason of Toleration* 1 Men that were not conformable to their Humours and Ceremonies. 1712 *Pringle's Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 9 Protestants, who are conformable to the Church of England. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. vi. I rejoice to find you so conformable to the King's wishes.

b. Of compliant disposition or practice; tractable, submissive, disposed to follow directions.

1547 *Act 2-3 Edm. VI.* c. 1. § 1 They give Occasion to every honest and conformable Man most willingly to embrace them. 1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 280 And bring you from a wide Kate to a Kate Conformable as other household Kates. 1681 *Orway Soldier's Fort.* II. i. In the mean time be humble and conformable. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 109, I doubt not, you'll be made as conformable as I. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Disp.* p. xxxviii. This did not prevent his employing that useful officer in important charges, when he became more conformable.

c. *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* Conforming to the usages of the Church of England, *esp.* as prescribed by the Acts of Uniformity.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 8 They may satisfy law in pretending themselves conformable. 1679 BAXTER *Bagshaw's School.* III. 30 To disable the Ministers of Christ, both conformable and non-conformable. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* 9 The Bishops and the conformable Clergy. c. 1730 J. EDWARDS in *Canby. Antiq. Soc. Commun.* III. 133 So in St. Mary's Church... Jesuits and Mercurians are permitted, and the most conformable Clergy clap on their caps or hats in this place. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 290 Godly conformable ministers.

4. *Geol.* Having the same direction or plane of stratification: said of strata deposited one upon another in parallel planes.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 50 Stratified secondary rocks are generally conformable or parallel to each other. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 133 The strata of the succeeding epoch were deposited upon them in conformable position. 1884 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. x. 599 Where one series of rocks... has been laid down continuously and without disturbance upon another series, they are said to be conformable.

B. quasi-adv. In conformity with; conformably to.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 10 There they are provided of all things necessary for them, conformable unto their degrees. 1657 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 44 The Princess, whose hands he [conformable] to the duties of a knight was desirous to kiss. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. § 165 They acted conformable to the Foundation and End of all Laws. 1784 *New Spectator* XV. 1/1 Now, if a person acts conformable to that, etc.

**Conformableness.** [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being conformable to († *with*) anything; docility.

a. 1536 HEN. VIII *Let. to A. Boleyn in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147 What joye it is to me to understand of your conformableness with reason. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* II. x. 422 The meeknesse and the conformableness of the quietest lambs in the flocke. 1681 *Trial* 5 *Cledge* 128 Witnesses of his going to Church, and of his conformableness to the Church.

**Conformably** (kɒnˈfɔːməbli), adv. [*f. as prec.* + -LY.]

1. In a conformable manner; in conformity with; agreeably; compliantly.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* IV. viii. 93 b, If either a private man or officer wer not conformably ordered after their Ceremonies. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 550 Passes to return home, promising to leave conformably and peaceably under the same. 1775 FLETCHER *Equal Check* 101. Wks. 1795 V. 214 He thinks it reasonable conformably to wait for the day of God's power.

b. Const. to († *unto*). (*Cf. according to*.)

1528 in *Styrie Ecol. Mem.* I. App. xxiii. 60 That the sentence be given conformably therunto. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 38 Conformably unto some opinions. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 54 To be all put to death, conformably to the Law. of the Country. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 119 Varying the fur of animals conformably to the degree of heat and cold. 1883 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 12 Payment... made conformably to such rules and usage.

c. Const. *with*; = in accordance with.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 106 Conformably with what seemed to be the most natural arrangement. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. IV. v. 501 To order the new establishments conformably with these views.

2. *Geol.* In conformable order: see CONFORMABLE 4. Also *transf.*

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xxiv. 617 Composed... of indurated tufa... stratified conformably with its conical surface. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 375 The beds do not rest conformably on each other. 1879 W. S. SYMONDS

*Rec. Rocks* VI. 207 The Anchenaspis grits... pass upwards conformably into a series of red marls.

+ **Conformal**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. conformālis* conformable, *f. con-* together + *forma* form, *formālis* formal.] = CONFORMABLE.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 124 Intending not to crosse a thought so conformall with their owne.

+ **Conformalist**, *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [*f. prec.* + -IST: after *FORMALIST*.] = CONFORMIST.

1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlev.* (1641) 348 If your conscience be no conformalist, hee must pay for you.

**Conformance** (kɒnˈfɔːməns). [*f. CONFORM* + -ANCE. *Cf. performance.*] The action of conforming; the shaping of action in conformity to or with.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* III. i. So, and in such conformance, with rare grace were all things ordered. 1721 FERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 80 In Conformance to the general Desire of my Friends. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Haunts of Burns* (1879) 224 By way of further conformance to the customs of the country, we ordered a sheep's head. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Feb. 311/2 To perform their duty in conformance with the statute.

+ **Conformant**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. conformānt-em* or *F. conformant*, pr. pple.: see -ANT.] Conforming, conformable, accordant.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1682) 81 Herein is Divinity conformant unto Philosophy.

**Conformate**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. conformāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conformāre* to conform.] Conformed, having the same form.

a. 1846 JAMESON is cited by WORCESTER.

**Conformation** (kɒnˈfɔːməʃən). [*ad. L. conformātiō-em*, n. of action from *conformāre* to conform: so in *F.* (since 16th c. in *Littre*).]

1. The action of conforming or bringing into conformity (to); adjustment in form or character to some pattern or example; adaptation.

1511 COLLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref. in Phenix* (1708) II. 3, I shall speak... Of Conformation... Be not conform'd to this World. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Discov. Poesis* IV. Wks. (Rldg.) 763/1 If to an excellent nature, there happen an accession, or conformation of learning and discipline. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 6 Obedience... is the conformation of ones will to the rules & precepts of his superior. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 9 They distort, stretch and reduce the Orders of things in a conformation to those pre-conceived Suppositions. a. 1748 WATTS (J.), The conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality.

b. *Hist. of Lang.* Form-assimilation under the influence of analogy.

1869 MARCH A. S. *Gramm.* 83 Plural first person -m changes to -s (conformation with 2d and 3d persons).

2. The symmetrical formation or fashioning of a thing in all its parts; putting into form.

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 268 Male children... have their conformation the thirtieth day. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Vtes. Voc.* Conformation, the framing, fashioning, or disposition of a thing. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* XI. 93 Ever and everywhere body is the creation of life, and is the conformation of its instincts and affections.

3. The manner in which a thing is formed with respect to the disposition of its parts; form depending upon arrangement of parts; structure, organization.

'In *Anatomy* it is taken for the Figure or Disposition of the Parts of a Humane Body; and by some Writers in the Art of *Physick*, for an Essential Property of Health or Sickness' (PHILLIPS 1706).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 151 Many wayes of Colition, according to divers shapes and different conformations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 29 A rational Spirit... united to a Body of a certain Conformation of Parts. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), Where there happens to be such a structure and conformation of the earth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 332 A bad Conformation of the Lungs and Thorax commonly attended with an asthma. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 55 Government wants amendment in its conformation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) I The mind and spiritual conformation of France. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* IX. 179 This conformation of the blade has the advantage of placing the centre of gravity in the hilt.

**Conformator** (kɒnˈfɔːmətə). [*a. L. conformātor*, agent-n. from *conformāre* to CONFORM; = *F. conformateur* (which is also used)] An apparatus for taking the conformation of that to which anything is to be fitted; e.g. the size and shape of the head in order to fit it with a hat; the pattern of the bust for an article of dress.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1888 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* II. 53 While at a hat store not long since, the writer noticed that the measures of two heads by the conformateur were almost exactly alike, both as to shape and size.

**Conformed** (kɒnˈfɔːmd), ppl. a. [*f. CONFORM* v. + -ED.] Made conformable: see also *quot.* 1859.

1859 A. GRAY *Lessons Bot. Gloss.* Conformed, similar to another thing it is associated with or compared to; or closely fitted to it, as the skin to a kernel of a seed. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Conformer** (kɒnˈfɔːmə). [*f. CONFORM* v. + -ER.] One who conforms; a conformist.

1609 W. SCLATER *Threef. Preserv.* (1610) Elij. a, If the present store of Conformers serve not, etc. 1619 SANDERSON *2d Serm.* (1632) 42 Thus have I... laboured to free, not only the Conformer from all vnjust Censures; but even the Non-conformer also. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* VII. 187 The publick authorized doctrine of the Church of England, and of conformers unto the said doctrine of

that Church. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. 60 Conformers to commonplace. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 87 Conformity... and its degrading consequences to the character of a conformer.

**Conforming** (kɒnˈfɔːmɪŋ), vbl. sb. [*f. as prec.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONFORM, q.v.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 1 Pai ere are thurgh grace & conformyng of will. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 206 Their scandalous and base conforming to heathenisme. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 266 The upright conforming of subjects actions to the laws of their ightful Superiours.

**Conforming**, ppl. a. [*f. as prec.* + -ING.] That conforms.

† 1. Shaping, fashioning according to a pattern.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 277 Its [the seed's] specifical conforming Principle.

2. Complying with any usage or form; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* with the usages of the Church of England.

1874 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 204 Not only Non-conforming Divines, but also the most zealous Conformists.] 1681 *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 655 To conforming Protestants, and those that dissent. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Puritans* I. 343 The body of the conforming clergy were so ignorant and illiterate. 1890 *Athenium* 8 Feb. 171/2 There were malcontents among the conforming clergy.

**Conformist** (kɒnˈfɔːmɪst). [*f. as prec.* + -IST.] 1. One who conforms to any usage or practice.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 122 A Conformist to the old Superstitious Ceremonies. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 255 Thoroughly a Conformist to every the least... Custom or Fashion among the Quakers. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxix. 183 In my own dress, I am generally a conformist to the fashion. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 110 Several pliant conformists with all changes. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 124 He was a conformist of the Church of England, but rather lax in his devotions.

2. One who conforms in matters religious or ecclesiastical; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* one who conforms to the usages of the Church of England as required by the successive Acts of Uniformity, *esp.* that of 1662; the negative *Nonconformist* is now in more common use.

*Occasional conformist*: one who practised 'occasional conformity'; see CONFORMITY 3.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 43, I must confess that the Conformists keep much better to their grounds than the other do. a. 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can.* I. (1642) 201 The Conformists (I use that Word because you are pleased so to speak). 1703 DE FOE *Shortest Way to Peace* Misc. 444 When I speak of the Church of England, I mean the General Body of Orthodox Conformists. 1709 SACHSEVELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 22 The Whiggs... are Conformists in Profession, Half-Conformists in Practice, and Non-Conformists in Judgment. 1710 *Let. to New Memb. Parl.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 568 Our occasional conformists, if not well looked after, will swallow up our government by this cunning hypocrisy. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 The coronation oath binds the sovereign to be a conformist. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 In that year began the long struggle between two great parties of conformists... the High Church party and the Low Church party. 1880 Mrs. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 56 The rector kept a sharp eye on occasional conformists.

3. Collector's name for a moth (*Xylina conformis*).

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 427 The Conformist Moth.

4. *attrib.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 90 The Church of England hath three maine Divisions, the Conformist, the Non-Conformist and the Separatist. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 Either in Conformist or Nonconformist pulpits.

+ **Conformitan**, *Obs.* [*f. CONFORMITY* + -AN: cf. *puritan*.] One who advocates or practises conformity, a CONFORMIST.

1603 BR. BARLOW *Conf. at Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 179 Conformitans hang down their heads, and the Bishop's Men curse the Puritans. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 72 A Conformitan vnto the doctrine, and discipline of the Church of England. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 24 With God, I dare boldly say, there is neither... Protestant nor Puritane, Conformitane or Non-conformitane.

+ **Conformitant**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [*app. f. CONFORMITAN*, with suffix as in *protestant*, etc.].

A. *adj.* Yielding compliance; conforming.

1632 D. LUTTON *Lond. & C. carbonadod*, etc. in *Halli. Charac. Bks.* (1857) 268 Shee is no Puritaine, for her buildings are now Conformitant; nor shee is no Separatist, for they are united together. 1641 BERNARD *Short View Prelat. Ch. Eng.* 29 The conformitant Priests (so they now are called) which properly belong to this Prelatical Church.

B. *sb.* = CONFORMIST.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 85 At home we have the Factionist or the Conformitant. 1628 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1640) 314 A faction of Conformitans in Edinburgh engrossed the Government. 1662 S. FISHER *Answ. Bp. Graden* (1679) 4 The Bishop in the self-same Work wherein he labours earnestly to bring all men to be Conformitans to him, is found a most egregious Nonconformist to himself.

**Conformity** (kɒnˈfɔːmɪti). [*In* 15th c. *conformyte*, -ite, a. *F. conformité* (14th c. Oresme) = *Pr. conformitad*, *Sp. conformidad*, *It. conformità*, all *f. L.* type \**conformitāt-em*, *f. conformis*: see CONFORM and -ITY. Formerly by confusion sometimes made into *conformity*].

c. 1532 DREWES *Introd. Pr.* in *Palagr.* 1046 To have confirmite & agreyng. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxii. 327 His workes of hands be seene, all truth and equytle, And his precepts all faythfull be in iust confirmyte. 1557 in

Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 253 Whose good conformity and forwardness in service.]

1. Correspondence in form or manner; agreement in character; likeness, resemblance; congruity, harmony, accordance; exact correspondence to or with a pattern in some respect or matter.

c130 tr. T. & Kempis *Consol.* II. xii. For lone of conformitye of be crosse of crist. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlv. (1887) 287 So... as there might be a conformitie betwene schoole and home. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 72 The Conformity of these Moons with our Moon. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 9 With strict conformity to nature. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 2 The letter, without being genuine, may exhibit marks of conformity with the history. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. 66 To know the conformity between the testimony and the facts. 1856 FROUDER *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 443 The courts of the clergy were to fall into conformity with the secular tribunals.

† b. (with a and pl.) A point of resemblance. a1639 WOTTON in *Relig. Walton.* (1679) 182 To take a summary view of their Conformities. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 25 To meet in many conformities.

2. Action in accordance with some standard, e.g. with law, order, wishes, fashion; compliance, acquiescence.

1494 FABYAN *Vi.* 537 That his grace myght see the conformitye of all his other subiects. 1548 *Order of Communion* 2 With such obedience and conformitie, to receive this our ordinance. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 510 The Province... was in so good conformity, as the civil Justice... had as current passage as any of the former years of Peace. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. liii. 339 We see what you can do: Your conformity is enough for me. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C. I.* 32, I think your taking dress as an illustration of extreme conformity is not bad.

b. (with a and pl.) 1566 CREIL in *Strype Ann. Ref. I.* xlviii. 520 Their diligence and conformities herein. 1879 GRO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* v. 105 Her well-bred conformities.

c. to († unfo) a specified standard. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1721) V. 45 The Privileges of Parliament, which the Contrivers... profess all Conformity unto. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 154 Their Conformity to the Roman Religion. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xii. 141 It is not conformity to a creed that is here required, but aspiration after a state. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* II. 86 Elizabeth's conformity to the ancient Ritual.

3. spec. Conformity in worship, adherence to the form of religion legally established or publicly recognized; in *Eng. Hist.* compliance with the rites, discipline, and doctrine of the Church of England, as prescribed by the various Acts of Uniformity, particularly that of 1662.

*Occasional conformity*: a phrase applied after 1700 to the practice of persons who, in order to qualify themselves for office, in accordance with the Corporation and Test Acts, received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and afterwards during their office were present at any dissenting meeting for worship. Against this bill, introduced in 1703, was passed in 1711. 1622 (title), *Course of Conformity.* 1629 *Petit. Conformist Clergy* (MSS. St. Paper Office, Dom. Serv. Chas. I. cli. 45). I desire not to be released from conformity. 1661 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 187-5 II. 76 The Act for universal Conformity will, within this day or two, be brought in. 1661-2 *Perry's Diary* 21 Mar., A proviso that my Lord Chancellor would have brought into the Bill for Conformity, that it shall be in the power of the King, when he sees fit, to dispense with the Act of Conformity. 1684 ORWAY *Atheist* I. i. I love Conformity, which is going to Church once a month, well enough. 1703 SIR H. MACKWORTH (title), *Peace at Home; or a Vindication of the Proceedings of the House of Commons, on a Bill for preventing Danger from occasional Conformity.* 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 423 During the short reign of Edward, conformity was not pressed.

attrib. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 269 A letter from a great presbyterian parson... complaining how their friends had betrayed them by passing this Conformity Bill. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 37 Its attitude towards the Occasional Conformity Bill.

† b. Conformists as a body. Obs. 1672 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 247 All or most of the Conformity have said, etc.

† 4. Symmetry of formation, congruity of parts. Obs. rare.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* III. (1664) 41 Seeing in his Body so great Deformity, he... would have averred, that in his Soul there was no great Conformity.

5. Phrases. a. In conformity with: in agreement, accordance, or harmony with; in compliance with. a1508 COVERDALE *Let. to C. Hubert* Wks. II. 508 In conformity with the mutual friendship which exists between us. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 289 These [tides]... in such exact conformity with the motions of the moon. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 113 The House ought, in conformity with ancient usage, to adjourn over the Easter holidays. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 730 In conformity with the above notice Rumney caused an appearance to be entered within eight days of service.

b. In conformity to: according to (a standard, rule, or pattern), in obedience to, as required by, in compliance with. (Now less usual.)

1608 BR. W. BEDELL in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 402 A form [drawn]... in conformity to two instruments. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) I. 271 In conformity to the practise and example of my predecessors. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 84 The doing it in conformity to Gods command, as he hath supernaturally revealed himself. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 The wells and springs... rise and fall, in exact conformity to the waxing and waning of the moon. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* IV. Trained in conformity VOL. II.

to her position and prospects. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iv. (1876) 69 In strict conformity to their own theories.

6. Bill of Conformity (Law).

A bill which an executor or administrator, who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate, except under the direction of the Court of Chancery, files against the creditors generally, for the purpose of having all their claims adjusted and obtaining a final decree settling the order and payment of the assets. (Wharton *Law Dict.*)

† Conformity, adv. Obs. [f. CONFORM a. + -LY 2: cf. earlier F. *conformement*.] In a conforming manner; conformably.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 They wolde lyven conformely To goddes plesance. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 342 Specially and conformly to their so large and clear understanding. a1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 14 (1740) 433 He lived conformly to the Religion and Laws of his Kingdom.

† Conformness. Obs.— [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Conformability. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Confort, earlier form of COMFORT v. and sb. [=L. *confort-are*, F. *conforter*, *confort*], found also in all the derivatives of ME. age, Confortable, Confortation, Confortative, Conforter, Confortive, Confortress, and in the following obsolete words:

† Confortant, a. Obs. rare—1. [a. OF. *confortant* (a. and sb.) auxiliary, pr. pple. of *conforter* to COMFORT.] Abetting, supporting.

1450 *Impeachment. Dk. Suffolk in Passion Lett.* I. 102 Falsely and trayterously adherent, aidant, and confortant to your grete enemeys and adversaries.

† Confortate, v. Obs. [f. L. *confortat-* ppl. stem of *confortare* to COMFORT, q.v.] trans. To strengthen; = COMFORT v. 3.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1657) 195 Which... is confortated in its virtue.

† Confortatory, a. and sb. Obs. rare. [ad. med.L. *confortatori-us*, f. *confortator* strengthener, COMFORTER: see -ORY.] A. adj. Strengthening. B. sb. A strengthening message, application, etc.

a1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 239 (R.) His... aim is, in this close of his epistle, to leave behind him a strengthening confortatory unto the whole Church.

† Confortatrice. Obs. [ad. med.L. \**confortatrix*, -icem, fem. of *confortator* COMFORTER, with F. type of the suffix.] = COMFORTRESS.

1516 PYNSON *Life St. Birgittie in Myrr. our Ladye* p. liv. She was the maystres of thapostellys, the confortatrice of martyrs.

† Conforture. Obs. rare. [see -URE.] Strengthening, support.

c1475 *Parlementary* 4149 Our Lord Gafray gyf aid and conforture.

Confound (kɒnfʊnd), v. Forms: 3-7 confound(e), 4- fonde, (confound), 4-7 confounded, 5- fownd(e), 4- confounded. Pa. pple. confounded; also 6 confounded, 6-7 confound. [ME. a. OF. *confond-re*, *confund-re*, AF. *confound-re* (=Pr. *confondre*, It. *confondere*):—L. *confund-ere* to pour or mingle together, mix up, confuse, confound, f. *con-* + *fundere* to pour. *Confuse*, *confused*, were in early use passive participles of *confound*: for the historical relation, see note to CONFUSE v.]

(OF. *un*, on, regularly gave early ME. *in*, late ME. and mod. *on*, *oun*: cf. *abound*, *round*, *astound*, *confound*, *redound*, *sound*, *noun*, *renoun*, etc.)

1. trans. To defeat utterly, discomfit, bring to ruin, destroy, overthrow, rout, bring to nought (an adversary). Obs. or arch.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 798 (Cott.) [David] Thought on his fas philistines... Gladdi walde he pam confound [later MSS. confounded]. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 170 Wilde fire bei kast, be kyng to confound. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1153 Allas! we are lorne, my lorde es confounded, Over fallen with a fende! c1475 *Raif Colhear* 875 Thow art ane Sarazine... For to confound our Christin men, that counteris sa kene. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 Archimedes... utterly confounded the Romaine Nauye. 1611 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel Wks.* (1848) 22 Sloops, punts, and lighters seventy-eight confounded, Six thousand men ten prisoners, many wounded. 1650 FULLER *Pigrah* III. vi. 331 [Sennacherib] having all his Army soon after confounded from heaven. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 73 Let He in wrath confound me.

b. To overthrow, defeat, or bring to nought (a scheme, plan, hope, etc.).

c1315 SHOREHAM 112 Wanne love hys here preye, Al for to confundy. 1333 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Every werke as it is founded Shall stonde, or elles be confounded. 1551 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Litany*, Confound theyr deuyces. c1740 CAREY *God save the King* II, Confound theyr politicks, Frustrate theyr knavish tricks, On him our hopes are fix'd, O save us all! 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. i. § 1. 6 God confounded the rebellious scheme. 1890 GARNETT *Life of Milton* II. 42 The Civil War confounded his [Milton's] anticipations of leisurely composition.

† c. To destroy the purity, beauty, or usefulness of; to spoil, corrupt. Obs.

c1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 825 Of peres wyne is made... Yit somer wol it soure and so confounde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 124 By this marriage, the quenes bloud was confounded. 1681 *Trial S. Collidge* 71 You have confounded the Gospel. a1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 135 Their smoke and dust... confounded all his good furniture.

† d. To demolish, smash. Obs. rare.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccxvii. 687 Bearynge great malettes of yron and steele, to confounde helmes.

† e. To waste, consume, spend. Obs.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 100 He did confound the best part of an houre in changing hardiment with great Glendower. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 399 His very Prodigality alone would have confounded more Money in a few Years than the whole Roman Empire could have... supply'd.

2. In curses or imprecations, used in the imperative 3rd pers. sing. as an equivalent or substitute for 'bring to perdition'. Since 1700 considered a milder form of imprecation, and vaguely associated with other senses.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 265 Wales wo be be! be fende be confound! c1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* ix. 223 God confounde me, yf I sawe ever any evyll doon by hym. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 A, false faynted hert, Mahounde confounde the! 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 223 Confounded be your strife, And perish ye with your audacious prate. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 247 Traffickers thy God, and thy God confound thee! 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 Sept. (Carlyle), One of them was heard to say... 'God damn me, God confound me; I burn, I burn.' 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II, Confound your made dishes... I'm for plain eating. *Ibid.* IV, Whether the next be an izzard, or an R, confound me, I cannot tell. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Why, confound the fellow... so you were a pickpocket, were you? 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mir-bridge* I. x, 'Confound her impudence,' muttered Sir Richard. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* vi, Humph! You are looking in very good health, at any rate. Confound you!

3. To discomfit, abash, put to shame, ashamed. (Almost always in passive.) Chiefly Scriptural.

c1290 S. *Eng. Legendary* I. 249/307 Ich habbe i-hoped bat ich i-confundet ne beo. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 1 Here is be vile pride of men confounded. 1382a WYCLIF 2 *Sann.* xix. 5 Thou hast confounded to day the cheiris of alle thisservauntis. — Ps. xxxi. 1 In thee, Lord, I hope; I shal not be confounded in to withouten ende [1611 let me neuer be ashamed]. a1535 FISHER *Wks.* 402 O my god I am confounded and ashamed to lyft vp my face vnto thee. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 63 They drewe abacke, as halfe with shame confound. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Sann.* x. 5 The men were confounded very lowly, and David commanded them: Tary in Jericho, til your beard be grown. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1064 Silent, and in face Confounded long they sat, as struck'n mute. 1874 KINGSLEY *Westm. Serm.* vii. 71 What is this which the Psalmist and prophets call being confounded; being put to shame and confusion of face?

† b. To discomfit in argument, silence, confuse (a person, or a statement, opinion, etc.). Obs.

1382a WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 22 Forsothe Saul... confounde the Jewis that dweliden at Damask; and affermyde that this is Crist. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/8 Seynt Augustyn was... ryght apt in confounding heretikes. a1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 16 The plain words of St. Paul, which doth manifestly confound this fantastical invention. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 10 She would dispute... with the Missionaries... and would often confound them.

4. To throw into confusion of mind or feelings; so to surprise and confuse (a person) that he loses for the moment his presence of mind, and discernment what to do. (Expressed colloquially by *dumfound*, *flabbergast*, etc.)

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 154 Now am I confounded by a more harde doute þan I was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 What strange mater he might use The knyghtes wittes to confounde. a1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 5 Many things confound the weak memory. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* II. 6 The multitude... were confounded, because that every man heard them speake in his owne language. 1688 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* IV. 95 Pale and dumb he stood, like one confounded. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 3 He was... so confounded by incessant noise, and crowds, and hurry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 593 The tidings of the flight reached London. The king's adherents were confounded. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* VI. (1873) 135 This difficulty for a long time quite confounded me.

† b. To confuse in the brain with liquor. Obs. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 55 Some strong People shall be confounded with a very few Glasses of Wine.

5. To throw (things) into confusion or disorder; = CONFUSE v. 3.

1553 EDEN *Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 36 He found all things confounded & out of ordre. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xl. 7 Let vs go downe, and there confound theyr language. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 363 Wanley quite confounded the Library, and put all things into Disorder. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. v. 230 He believed that Newman's methods of reasoning confounded his perceptions of truth.

6. To mix up or mingle so that the elements become difficult to distinguish or impossible to separate; = CONFUSE v. 4.

1538 STARKEY *England* 111 You schal... confounde the nobyllis and the commynys togeddur... that theyr schal be no differens betwix the one and the other. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* IV. i. 141 Tumultuous Warres Shall Kinne with Kinne, and Kinde with Kinde confound. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 97 The fourth... is gathered and confounded from all these trees, so that it hath a mixt color... and consistence. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mr. Thrale* 23 June, I came by it [the money] in a very uncommon manner, and would not confound it with the rest. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 2 The remains... may have subsequently been mingled... and confounded together in one and the same deposit.

7. To mix up in idea, erroneously regard or treat as identical, fail to distinguish; = CONFUSE v. 5.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 139 At an Affray, 108

Assault, or Batterie (for now I will with other men confound those names). 1650 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 45 This man seemeth to confound him with Benedict the Third. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 133 Saying that you confounded the two species together. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 1. 7 To confound the Celts with the Scythians. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1884) 467 He [James] chose to confound Puritanism with Presbyterianism.

**Confoundable**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be confounded.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 44 Tractate... abridged into tract... becomes confoundable with another tract, from *tractus*, region. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 57 Carpet-bags being so confoundable.

**Confounded** (kɒn'faʊndəd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED]. Its use as an adj., and even as a passive pple. in early times was rare, *confuse*, *confused* being used instead.]

1. Discomfited, abashed, put to shame or mental confusion; confused, disordered, etc.: see the verb.

1365 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 93 He bi-com so confounded [i. e. confus, confuse] he couthe not mele. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 494 þe gref is oure childre; What wol bi-falle þer-of and [i. e.] we ben confounded. 1578 KILLIGREW *Lett.* in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 421 My confounded manner of writing. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 5 Oct. Our confounded business of prisoners, and sick and wounded seamen, wherein he and we are so much put out of order. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 378 Heraclitus was no Clear but a Confounded Philosopher. 1737 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 106 They were confounded in their accounts.

2. Applied by way of execration to any person or thing strongly objected to: see CONFOUND 2.

1652 H. BELL *tr. Luther's Table-t.* 324 Such confounded and wicked pranks have the Popes plaid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P. 2 The dear confounded Creatures, Women. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, He was a most confounded tory. 1819 BYRON *Yvan* i. c. Some confounded escapade. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlv. There will be no muskets to clean, no drill, and none of your confounded pipe-clay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix. That's his impudence—that's his confounded impudence. 1854 F. E. SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale's C. lvi.* Those confounded newspapers are sure to get hold of the affair.

b. as *adv.* = CONFOUNDEDLY. (Cf. *damned*.)

1709 DE FOE *Life Roselli* (1713) I. 45; I was confounded mad to see a Rival enjoy [it]. 1739 SWIFT *Trul. Mod. Lady*, Was it not confounded hard? 1806 KIRKE *White Rev.* (1811) II. 240, I am a confounded proud fellow at bottom.

**Confoundedly** (kɒn'faʊndədli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a perplexed or confused manner. *Obs.*

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 32 So perplexly and confoundedly does he speak.

2. In a 'confounded' manner; cursedly, deucedly, detestably: see prec. 2.

1694 ECHARD *Plantus* 109 Your own Servant has buil'd ye confoundedly. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 P. 14 You talk most confoundedly silly. 1836 MARRIAT *Alidsh. Easy* (1863) 158 Ned, you are so confoundedly fond of argument. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* i. iii. This is a confoundedly out-of-the-way place.

**Confoundedness**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confounded.

1641 Bp. HALL *Def. Humble Remonstr.* Of the same strain is their witty descendant of my confoundedness. 1641 — *Answer to Wind. Smectymnus* 90 The self-confoundedness you impute to me. 1659 H. MORE *Innort. Soul* (1661) 23 Confoundedness and stupidity.

**Confounder** (kɒn'faʊndər), [f. CONFOUND + -ER: prob. going back to an AF. *confondour* = OF. *confondeur*.] One who confounds: a. One who ruins, destroys, overthrows, spoils, discomfits, etc.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 45 Thou seist we ben confounders of prelates and of lordes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A vi/2 Of Saint Peters, or Christs patrimony, Nowe fewe be founders, but confounders many. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Paid Downy* iv. i. N. Tell you Why, sir, are you my confessor? R. I will be your confounder, if you do not. [Dramas a dagger.] 1670 ECHARD *Cont. Clergy* 18 What a confounder of heresies. 1847 DE QUINCY *Secr. Societies* Wks. VI. 247 To strive after a conquest over Time the conqueror, to confound the grim confounder.

b. One who causes confusion or disorder, who confuses distinctions, etc.

1739 R. BULL *tr. Dedekindus' Grotianus* 125 Not Founder, yet Confounder of the Feast. 1791–1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 73 This confounder of words was himself confounded by twelve answers by non-jurors.

† **Confunderess**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESS: in OF. *confunderesse*, -funderesse fem. of *confondeur*.] A female confounder.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 104 Pouerte... Mother vnto vertue, confunderes of vyce [ed. 1570 confunderess].

**Confounding** (kɒn'faʊndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONFOUND + -ING.] The action of the verb CONFOUND.

c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxviii. 88 Vpon þe wete se to maken my weye with-owten confounding. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Arb. 57 The confounding of companies breedeth confusion of good manners. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations*, But thats confounding, and not extinguishment. 1847 EMERSON *Replies Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 A confounding of planes. 1889 T. KERSLAKE in *Athenaeum* 27 Apr. 13 1/2 This mischievous confounding of... terms.

**Confounding**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That confounds; destroying, confusing, perplexing, amazing, etc.: see the verb.

1507 DANIEL *Civ. Wares* v. lvi. The touch of a confounding flame. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 310 In this

confounding age, wherein so much was demolished and aliened. a 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 107 A confounding shame. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 156 The noise was so utterly confounding.

**Confoundingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a confounding manner; perplexingly, amazingly.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xix. (1713) 220 No Phenomenon... has more confoundingly astonished and amazed me. 1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 36 A reason of mighty force, and confoundingly demonstrative. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* ii. i. Confoundingly perplexing jumble.

**Confourme**, *obs. form of CONFORM.*

† **Confra-ct**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *confra-ct*, ppl. stem of *confringere* to break in pieces, f. *con-* + *frangere* to break.] To break to pieces, crush.

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 251 His vaines and nerues, that channelize his blood, By violent conuulsions all confra-cted.

† **Confra-ct**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confra-ct-us*, pa. pple.: see prec. (It might be short for *confra-ctus*.)] Completely broken, crushed. (Used as a pa. pple.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. i. ix, The body being into dust confra-ct.

† **Confraction**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *confraction-em*, n. of action f. *confringere*: see prec.] Breaking into small fragments; smashing, smash; crushing.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1599) 43 The confraction that than after ensue in the members. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hos.* xlii. 13 He shal not stand the confraction of the children. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Ussiah* 26 Such a confraction... as shivers it all in pieces. 1650 *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 46 To fall with the greater confraction. 1872 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Ench.* 58 The first supposed allusion to [the Commixture] occurs in the *Expositio Brevis* ascribed to S. Germanus of Paris (A.D. 555). The Confraction and Commixture of the Body of the Lord.

† **Confrago-se**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *confragōs-us* broken, rough, uneven, f. L. *confringere* (see prec.) and *fragōs-us*, from stem *frag-* of *frangere* to break: see -OSE.] Rough with breaks, or shattered parts; broken.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 72 In y<sup>e</sup> most confragose catara-ctes of the Alpes.

|| **Confrairy** (kɒn'frɔɪəri). *Obs.* Forms: 6–8 -frary, 7 -frery, 8 -frairy. [a. OF. *confrairie*, *confrarie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *confrairia*, Cat. *confraria*, med.L. *confratria*, a Romanic deriv. of *confrater*, F. *confrère*: see CONFREERE.] A company of brethren of a guild, religious society, etc.; a brotherhood, fraternity.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* II. clxxii. (clxxviii.) 514 No man myght entre into that confrary or company. 1596 DANETT *tr. Comines* 305 The Companies of occupations, commonly called confrairies. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 224 The guilds or confreries. *Ibid.* viii. (1628) 258 There were of old time... certain companies or confraries of men called Gildes. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 222 The confrairies are fraternities of devotees who enlist them selves under the banners of some particular Saints.

|| **Confrater**, *Obs.* [a. med.L. *confrater*: see CONFREERE.] A member of a brotherhood.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 24 (They) will not stick to swear, and take on (as the other their confraters before). a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* ii. 348 The old Bead-house in that Town, for a Warden, Confrater, twelve poor old men. 1691 tr. *Emilianus's Obs. Journ. Naples* 233, I told this French Father, that the Monks his Confraters had done very well, etc.

**Confraternal**, *a.* [f. CON- + FRATERNAL: cf. *confrère*.] Of or like a confrere; having the spirit of confraternity.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 3/4 A man so simple, gentle, and unaffected... an author so unegotistical and confraternal.

**Confraternity** (kɒn'frætɪnɪti). [ad. F. *confraternité* (14th c. in Littré) or med.L. *confraternitas*: see CONFRA-TER and FRATERNITY.]

1. A brotherhood; an association of men united for some purpose or in some common profession; a guild; esp. a brotherhood devoted to some particular service religious or charitable.

c. 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 39 He was of hys confraternite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 553 Numa ordained at Rome a seuenth confraternite of potters. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 110 The Lord Maior with his confraternity of Aldermen. 1688 H. WHARTON *Enthous. Ch. Rome* 87 We may hope to see erected an holy Confraternity of Catholick Chimney-sweepers. 1854 CUL. WISEMAN *Fabula* ii. i. 132 Diogenes was the head and director of that confraternity. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recall. Mil. Serv.* II. xix. 196 First came military; then various confraternities of monks and friars, with lighted tapers, chanting.

b. loosely. Body, fraternity, clan.

1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lix. 5 He prays... against the entire confraternity of traitors. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* II. 17 Unappeasable hatred... against... the whole confraternity of men-milliners.

2. Brotherly union or communion.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 127 By vertue of a Confraternity made between those princes in the year 1554. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 331 The ancient treaty of confraternity which had long united their families. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 415 (They) admitted the other sect to confraternity.

**Confraternization** (kɒn'frætɪnəɪzɪʃən). [n. of action f. assumed vb. \**confraternize*: cf. *confraternity*, etc., and *fraternize*.] Fraternization together, recognition of each other as brethren.

1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXI. 159 This is a very striking con-

fraternisation. 1863 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 55 Too late to secure his confraternisation.

† **Confray**, *v. Obs.* [f. CON- + FRAY; after L. *confricare* to rub together.] *trans.* To rub together. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 126 With oil Sabyne enoynte her seede and bray Culex an herb and hem therein confray.

**Confrere** (kɒn'frɛrɪ, kɒn'frɛrɪ). Also 6 *confrere*, 7 -frier. [ME. *confrere* (cf. *frere*, Friar), a. F. *confrere* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *confraire*, Cat. *confrare*, Sp. *co(n)frade*, It. *confrate*, med.L. *confrater*, f. *con-* together with + *frater* brother. As a naturalized Eng. word (of which the pronunciation would now be kɒn'frɪrɪ or -frɪrɪ) it appears to have become obs. in 17th c.; but it has been taken back into frequent use as a borrowing from mod. French, and is usually written *confrère*.]

1. A fellow-member of a fraternity, religious order, college, guild, etc., a colleague in office.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xvi. 227 That come in Scotland with confrere. The kyng of Inglandis tresorer. c. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 406 II. 170 Your confreris of this holy Ordre. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24 Any of his bretherne or confreres of the hospital... of saint John of Jerusalem. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. xxxii. 109 C. Hostius Pulvillus... in whose roome the Augustus (his confreres) chose C. Veturus. 1631 WEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 113 None of the Brethren or Confrers of the said Religion... should be called Knights of the Rhodes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 53/2 A... Companion, or Co-Brother, and confrere Knight.

2. A fellow-member of a learned profession, scientific body, or the like. [From mod.F.]

1753 TORRIANO *Sore Throats* 111 The Dissertation of M. Chomel, our Confrere or Brother, upon the gangrenous sore Throats. 1764 BEVIS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 130 Father Boschewick... sent me a very high character of his confrere's... assiduity, and abilities for astronomical observations. 1876 HOLLAND *Sec. Oaks* xiv. 32 Mr. Belcher... turned the cold shoulder to his confreres. 1881 Dr. Gheist 184 Without handicapping our confrères in this way.

**Confrey**, *obs. var. of COMFREY*, the plant.

**Confriar**, in mod. Dicts. = *confrer*, CONFREERE.

† **Confricate**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *confricat-*, ppl. stem of *confricare* to rub together, f. *con-* + *fricare* to rub.] *trans.* To rub (mutually).

1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 45 Exercise (by which the Parts confricate and chafe themselves).

† **Confrication** (kɒn'frɪkɪʃən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *confrication-em*, n. of action from *confricare*: see prec. (So in mod.F.)] Rubbing together, friction.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 23 (MS. B.) Pat be ende of þe bonys... scholde han a softere confrication in here junte. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 109 Which by confrication moueth the appetite and desire. 1697 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 19 Confrications: for those vain Sophists mutually rubbed each other, like scabbed sheep. [1795–8 in T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. xlii. 514 From the violent confrication of all which a raging fire was produced.]

† **Confriction**, *Obs.* [f. CON- + FRICTION: L. had *frictio* and *frictio*, but *confrictio* only.] = prec.

1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Confriction... by which pulverable things, with the rubbing of the fingers... are quickly levigated. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 86 A needle... invigorated by the confriction of a loadstone.

**Confrir**, *obs. var. of CONFREERE* (religious).

† **Confrigerate**, *v. Obs. rare* = 1. [ad. ppl. stem of assumed L. \**confrigerare*, f. *con-* + *frigerare* to cool.] To make very cold.

1609 J. DAVIES *Christ's Cross* 16 (D.) He shaking in a feauer-fit, While the cold aire His wounds confrigerates.

**Confront** (kɒn'frɒnt), *v.* [a. F. *confronter* in same senses, = Pr. and Sp. *confrantar*, It. *confrontare*, med.L. *confrontāri* (12th c.), f. L. *con-* together + *front-em* forehead, face. Cf. AFFRONT.]

1. *intr.* To adjoin with a mutual frontier; to border upon (also against). *Obs.* [med.L. *confrontāri cum*, F. *confronter* &.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 113 Phrygia... confronteth on the North side vpon part of Galatia. 1611 SPERD *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 25/1 The North [of Sussex] confronts upon Surrey and Kent... Wiltshire, upon the West is confronted against partly by Gloucester, and the rest by Somersetshire. 1614 [see CONFRONTING *pp. a.*]

2. *trans.* To stand or come in front of (any one); to stand or meet facing, to face. (Often with a shade of sense 3.) Also *fig.* of things.

c. 1558 REGENT MURRAY in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 46 February... she confronted the King and my Lord of Halyrudhouse. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 367 We four indeed confronted were with four. In Russia habit: Here they stayed an hour And talk'd apace. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joness* xi. 159 Many a man on reaching wealth has found himself confronted by the great problem of his life. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 98 She was confronted by Frank's original crayon sketch of her.

b. To front or face in situation.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 299 Magna Grecia... confronteth the Adriaticke sea. 1611 CORVAT *Suoides* (1776) I. 220 There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building... which doe confront each other.

3. *esp.* To face in hostility or defiance; to present a bold front to, stand against, oppose. *lit. and fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 3 Was euer seene An Emperour in Rome thus ouerborne, Troubled, Confronted thus. 1607 DRYDEN *Aeneid* v. 637 He spoke, and then confronts the bull. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 245 This [i. e. Difficulty] it has been the glory of the great masters in all the arts to confront, and to overcome. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 48 The little



band of Frenchmen, who alone ventured to confront the English. 1848 — *Hist. Eng.* I. 91 John Hampden . . . had the courage to step forward, to confront the whole power of the government.

b. To face as accuser or as a witness in a trial. 1580 SIDNEY (J.), He seeing himself confronted by so many, went not to denial. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 103 *Ld. Chief Justice*. Is this man sworn? *Mr. Att. Gen.* Yes. *L.C. J.* Now call Bolron to confront him. 1737 *Hist. of Clorana* 156, I challenge you to confront me, to prove our Innocence. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* I. 461 An Irish officer . . . would have confronted me at last, that I had never been there at all. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 377 Mr. Hastings, instead of choosing to confront his accuser . . . resisted enquiry.

c. *fig.* Said of things. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), The East and West churches did both confront the Jews and concur with them. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 32 His devise . . . that Tyrannic Custom hath so confronted that it will never be admitted. 1713 DERNHAM *Phys. Theol.* iii. iv. (R.), It is fitter . . . to be . . . jealous of our own judgment, when it thus confronteth infinite wisdom. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 253 This evidence may be confronted by historical evidence on the other side.

d. *intr.* (Const. against.) *rare*. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 58 Let Leo an Ancient Pope confront against these latter Pontificians. 1643 R. O. Mait's *Mort.* v. 40 Now . . . to resolve all occurrent Objections thereon, as shall confront.

e. *trans.* To bring together face to face; to bring (a person) face to face with (a person or thing); *esp.* an accused and his accusers, or the different witnesses in a trial, for examination.

1637 *Lisander & Cal.* vii. 112 Berontus being come . . . was confronted with Clarinda. 1678 *tr. Goya's Art of War* 11. 41 [The Provost Marshal] brings in Inditements, interrogates and confronts the witnesses. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 103 ¶ To confronting him with several Witnesses. 1763 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 130 When and where the parties might be examined and confronted. 1843 PRESICOTT *Mexico* vi. ii. (1864) 342 When his forces were one day confronted with those of the enemy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 527 To send a man to the gallows as a traitor, without confronting him with his accusers.

b. To set (a thing) face to face or side by side with another for purposes of comparison, etc.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Confront*, oppose, compare one to another. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 92 Confronting, and paralleling the sacred verity of Saint Paul with the offals and sweepings of antiquity. 1790 PALLEY *Horse Paul.* i. 5 To enable us . . . to confront them [different accounts] one with another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The old order of things makes so poor a figure when confronted with the new.

5. To cause to front, to place (a thing) fronting or facing to.

1848 J. H. NIEMAN *Loss and Gain* 368 He still confronted it [a crucifix] to Dr. Kitchens, while he kept it out of Dr. Kitchens's reach.

b. To set in contrast or opposition to. *Obs.* 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exerc.* ix. § 26 'A casting off the works of darkness' . . . to it he confronts 'making provision for the flesh'. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. § 2. 12 After the mention of all the exquisite and costly deckings of art, this one ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is confronted to them.

† **Confront**, *sb.* *Obs.* [In 17th c. f. CONFRONT v. (cf. It. *confronto*); the 15th c. instance suggests an OF. or med.L. form.]

1. Frontier, boundary, confine. *rare*. c 1430 LYNG. *Rochas* iv. xi. (1554) 210 a, In the confronte of the lond of Phenice.

2. The act of facing or confronting; a face-to-face encounter; an affront.

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Mirt.* iv. i. 338 With a full vengeance they meet to meet us; so we are ready To their confront. c 1616 FLETCHER *O. of Corinth* iii. i. To countenance us in the confronts and affronts, which we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes. a 1670 HACKETT *Abh. Williams* ii. (1692) 187 A confront no less outrageous than if they had given him battle. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 74, I have had great confronts about you since you went away.

3. The position of facing. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 190 That should be the right in one, which upon confront or facing stands athwart or diagonally unto the other.

† **Confrontage**, *Surveying. Obs. rare* -1. [f. CONFRONT v. + AGE; after *frontage*.] A species of 'boundage'; the having a common frontage.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. ii. 49 Simple Boundage is Confrontage and Collaterage . . . Confrontage Actue may enter the Plot with these or the like Epithetons, Abutting, Heading, facing, fronting, steighing, etc. Or Passive, headed, faced, etc.

**Confrontal** (kɒnfrɒntəl). *rare*. [f. CONFRONT v. + AL.] The action of confronting.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Mar. 5/1 Our sudden confrontal with the sober features of the actual Franchise Bill.

**Confrontation** (kɒnfrɒntəʃən). [n. of action f. CONFRONT, corresp. to med.L. *confrontatio* (14th c. in Du Cange), f. *confrontation* (14th c. in Godef.)] The action of confronting.

1. The bringing of persons face to face; *esp.* for examination and eliciting of the truth.

1632 *Star-Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 296 Dr. Duck . . . moved againe for the confrontation of the two women. 1685 F. SPENCE *tr. Varillas' Ho. Medici* 25 Perruzzi out-faced the examination, but not his confrontation with Malavolti. 1820 *Examiner* No. 627, 255/2 They were recognized by the young woman upon confrontation. 1863 J. F. STERNEN in *Reader* 1 Aug. 110 Many interrogations and private confrontations with witnesses.

2. The action of bringing face to face, or together, for comparison.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 373 Some so like, that an actual Confrontation of the Artist's work, and Nature's, would scarce distinguish them. 1779 SWINBURNE *Spain* xlv. (T.), The argument would require a great number of comparisons, confrontations, and combinations, to find out the connection between the two manners. 1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Stud.* 221, I was not a little anxious to bring my operatic erudition into direct confrontation with fact.

|| **Confronté** (kɒnfrɒntɛ), *a. Her.* [f. *confronté* pa. pple., confronted.] 'Facing one another, or full-faced' (Crabb, 1823).

**Confronter** (kɒnfrɒntɪə). Also 6 *com.* [f. CONFRONT v. + ER.] One who confronts. (In quot. 1599 said of a country: see CONFRONT v. 1.)

1599 NASH *Leuten. Stuffe* 31 *Lippitudo Attica* (as it was said of Aegina her neere confronter). 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxv. 116 (Bassianus) could not endure an equal (much less a confronter) in authority. 1616 ed. *Marlowe's Faust*. Wks. (Rldg.) 119/1 This Pope, This proud confronter of the Emperor.

**Confronting** (kɒnfrɒntɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONFRONT.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* § 46 A direct overthrow to Christianity, and a confronting of a Divine institution. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1447 These honest confrontings of modern difficulties with ancient doctrine.

**Confronting**, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That confronts: † a. Bordering, adjoining (*obs.*). b. Standing face to face, meeting in opposition.

1614 RALPHIST *Hist. World* i. x. § 3 The confronting and next people of all other vnto it. 1770 E. WARD *Brit. Hudibras* 115 Large Confronting Bumpers pass. 1798 HUCKES *Poems* 178 Ev'n now confronting armies meet.

† **Confrontation**, *Obs. rare* -1. [Erroneous form for CONFRONTATION (perh. after *sbs.* in -vention from verbs in -vent).] A facing (as a witness).

1618 MYNSIUL *Ess. Prison* 31 The basest report and palpablest lye of them shall be sooner credited then any oath or contestation of the worstiest Gentleman, making confrontation against them.

**Confrontment** (kɒnfrɒntmənt). [f. CONFRONT v. + -MENT.]

1. A coming or standing front to front, or facing; opposition.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 14 Disdaining the confrontment of the enemy. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. The Duke, being not vsed to meete with any ruls or confrontments. 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* I. xv. 247 This sudden confrontment threw me into such confusion that I could not speak.

† b. Affront. *Obs.* Cf. CONFRONT sb. 2.

1635 [GLAFTHORNE] *Lady Mother* i. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 115 The confrontment you have offered me in being dilatory.

† c. Face, aspect, of any figure. *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 5 When it shall be found either circular, or of many confrontments.

2. The action of bringing face to face. 1618 *Declar. Demanour Raleigh* 63 Their iudgement must be founded vpon examinations, reexaminations, and confrontments.

**Confucian** (kɒnfʃiːʃiən), *a. and sb.* [f. name *Confucius* + -AN.]

*Confucius* is Latinized from the Chinese 孔夫子 *K'ung Fā tse*, meaning 'K'ung the (our, your) Master (or Philosopher)', K'ung being the surname of the great Chinese sage. A translation of three of the Chinese Classics, by four of the Roman Catholic missionaries, was published at Paris in 1687, under the title, *Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientia Sinensis Latine exposita*. (Prof. J. Legge.)

A. *adj.* Of or relating to the Chinese philosopher Confucius, or his teaching, or followers.

B. *sb.* A follower of Confucius. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 447/1 Nor have the true Confucians ever represented the Great First Cause under any image or personification whatever. 1847 MEDUNST *Theol. Chinese* 4 The Confucian Age . . . was tolerably free from idolatry.

1877 J. B. CARPENTER *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 35 The canonical books of the Confucians. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* I. iv. 94 Confucian temples are occasionally used as colleges.

Hence **Confucianism**, the doctrines or system of Confucius and his followers; **Confucianist**, an adherent of Confucianism; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.* for *Confucianist*. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 406 Confucianism, the State and national creed, ignores idol worship altogether. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* I. iv. 97 Even Confucianists yielded to the fashionable mania. 1880 LEGGE *Relig. China* 4 I use the term *Confucianism* as covering, first of all the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself in illustration or modification of it. 1884 *Athenaeum* 23 Feb. 244/2 The Confucianist philosophy.

**Confucion**, *obs. form* of CONFUION.

**Confund(e)**, *obs. form* of CONFOUND.

|| **Con fuoco**, *Alus.*: see *CON prep.*

**Confusability**, *rare*. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability or liability of being confused.

1844-71 *N. Brit. Rev.* (in OGBURN). 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Confusable**, *a. rare*. [f. CONFUSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, confused.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

† **Confuse**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [app. a. OF. *confus* confusion: -L. type \**confusus*, f. *confundere*: cf. F. *refus*.] Confusion.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 114/3 Contynuel drede in hys confuse. a 1564 G. CAVENTISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 75 The king being in a great confuse and wonder of his hasty speed.

† **Confuse**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 *confus*. [ME. *confus*, a. OF. *confus*, -use (= Pr. *confus*, Sp. and It. *confuso*): -L. *confus-us*, pa. pple. of *confundere* to CONFOUND.]

1. Of persons: Confounded, disconcerted, abashed, perplexed. Used both as *passive pple.*, and *adj.* = CONFUSED 2.

1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 93 He bi-com so confoundet [v. r. *confus*, confuse] he coupe net mele And as doume as a dore. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1372, I am so confus, that I may not seye. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. viii. (1544) 152, Ashamed and confuse of this dede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 His uncle departed al confus. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 135 a, It maketh me confuse and wauering.

2. Confusedly mixed, promiscuous; disorderly, marked by confusion; = CONFUSED 3.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fenne* iii. 427 A ful confuse matere. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. i. Chaos: whiche of some is expounde a confuse mixture. 1590 H. BARROW in *Greenwood Collect. Stand. Art.* D iij, It consisteth of a confuse multitude of all sorts of people. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 407 The Circumstances . . . are very confuse and improbable.

b. Blended so that the distinction of elements is lost; = CONFUSED 4.

1655 W. F. MELEORS iii. 82 The milke way . . . was nothing else but innumerable little Starres, which with their confuse light, caused that whiteness.

c. = CONFUSED 5.

c 1568 FULKE *Two Treat.* i. (1577) 34 The 11. article is so confuse that it is harde to bring it into any certaine nombre of demandes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. (Arb.) 87 The most laudable languages are alwaies most plain . . . and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* ii. 17 His confuse aequivocal terme of Ceremonie. 1698 NORRIS *Treat. on Sev. Subj.* 114 If we had not . . . a confuse Perception of them. 1737 WATERLAND *Barbarist* 127 To say, in a confuse general way.

**Confuse** (kɒnfjuːz), *v.* [A passive pple. *confused* is found from 14th c.; but the present stem and active voice are only of modern use, having been formerly expressed by CONFOUND: cf. F. *confondre*, *confus*, L. *confundere*, *confusus*. The vb. is entered by Bailey (folio) 1730-6, and thence by Johnson, but there are no examples, exc. of the pa. pple., in J., Todd, or Richardson. The pple. was thus evidently an English adaptation of F. *confus* or L. *confusus-us*, with the native ppl. ending -ED, and the present stem a much later inference from it.

Hence, it may be said that *confound* had formerly 3 pa. pples., *confuso*, *confused*, *confounded*; the first two only passive, the last used also in forming the perfect active: of these *confuse* became at last solely an adjective; *confused* has given origin to a separate verb, *confuse*, of which it is now the pa. pple.; *confounded* remains the sole pa. pple. of *confound*.]

† 1. *trans.* To discomfit, to rout, to bring to ruin; = CONFOUND 1. Only in *passive. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 304 Confused he went awny pat fals companie. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Alsone þe schall be confused and schent and destruyd.]

2. To discomfit in mind or feelings; to abash, disconcert, put to shame; to distract, perplex, bewilder; = CONFOUND 3, 4. Till 19th c. only *passive*.

[c 1350 St. Brice 32 in Horstmann *O. E. Leg.* ii. 156 And he was all confused for shame. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 He went fra þam schamed and confused. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 37, I am half confused. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 Whe of Loys . . . was so confused, that he wold no more retorne agayne into Brabant. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 145 Amaz'd, confus'd, he found his pow'r expir'd. 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 79, I was so very much confus'd and frighten'd.]

*active*. 1805 *Med. Yrnl.* XIV. 547 Those various combinations . . . are sufficient to confuse a weaker mind. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi, Or has the shock . . . Confused me like the unhappy bark.

3. To throw into disorder or confusion; to disorder; = CONFOUND 5. Till 19th c. only *passive*.

[1635 N. R. CAULDEI *Hist. Ellis* i. viii. 65 Sidney . . . found Munster the . . . most confused. 1728 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 34 They were all confus'd like a Skein of Silk pull'd the wrong way. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 13 Chaos of Thought and Passion, all confus'd.]

*active*. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archael.* I. vi. 86 He has done more to confuse and mystify the subject than to clear it up. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 146, I fear I might confuse your arrangements by interfering.

[4. To mix up or mingle so that it becomes impossible or difficult to distinguish the elements; = CONFOUND 6. Only *passive*.]

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 48 b, In enery parte of the bread & wyne is altogether, whole head, whole feete . . . confused and mixte withoute distinction or diuersitie. 1552 HULOT, Confused or myxt together, *promiscuus*. 1586 BAUGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 69 Diverse qualities . . . not confused together in one, against nature. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Liquid things (as wax, rosin, pitch, etc.) may likewise be confused, but by Eliquation. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol.* (1822) 282 A thick nose, confused on either side with the projecting cheeks. 1824 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 256 Their arms, legs, and bodies were confused together [in a struggle].

5. To mix up in the mind, to fail to distinguish, erroneously regard as identical, mistake one for another; = CONFOUND 7.

1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 We in reality confuse

wealth with money. 188a J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 411 Catena seems here to confuse the dates of events.  
**3. intr. (rare.) a.** (for *refl.*) To become confused or indistinct. **b.** To fail to distinguish (between).  
 1856 BYRON *Let. to Moore in Elre Life* v. 139, I find them fading, or confusing (if such a word may be) in my memory. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 5/2 He confuses between the Flossgraben and the ditches of the Leipzig road.

**Confused** (kɒnfjuːd), *pph. a.* [f. CONFUSE v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>].

**I.** 1. As *pph.* this dates back to 14th c.: see the examples under the verb.

**II.** as *adj.*

**2.** Of persons, or the mind: Amazed, perplexed, bewildered, disconcerted, etc.: see CONFUSE v. 2. [138a WYCLIF *Dan. ii.* 3 Y confused, or astounded, in mynde.] 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser. II.* xiii. (1865) 321 He was already so confused with age. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleons Wks.* (Bohn) I. 370 A realist, terrific to all talkers, and confused truth-obscuring persons. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar., In the presence of the confused husband.

**3.** Characterized by disorderly combination or intermixture; disordered, disorderly.

1596 FLEMING *Panop. Epist.* 219 It is such a confused and disordered heape. 1611 BIBLE *Isa. ix.* 5 Confused noise. 1640 *Order Ho. Com.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 44 Whosoever shall go forth of the House in a Confused manner, before Mr. Speaker, shall forfeit 10s. 1678 MARVELL *Fleeca*, Confuseder than the atoms in the sun. 1714 J. MACCAY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1732) I. 81 Gravesend is a little confused Town...always full of Seamen. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. 531 The battle...was little more than a confused combat of horse.

**b. Nat. Hist.** Not arranged in order.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 25 Bristles straight...unequal, confused, very simple. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 300 The Confused Moth (*Manestra furva*).

**4.** Made up of several ingredients mingled together; blended, mixed. Cf. CONFUSE 4. *rare*.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 And blush of scorn fellowd with that of shame, Forth both at once, mixt and confused came. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 102, I advise all such as are respective of their health, to refrain the use of all confused sauces. 1877 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict. s.v.*, Confused or mixt together, *confusus*.

**5.** Said of perceptions or notions in which the elements or parts are mixed up and not clearly distinguished; also of utterance, language, the thinker or speaker, etc.

1611 BP. HALL *Epist.* iv. vii, This awfull and confused apprehension of the Deitie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 4. A confused idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another, from which it ought to be different. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision Viind.* § 23 The confused use of the word 'object'. 1861 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 52 In their confused thoughts, the one was equivalent to the other. 1878 tr. *Zieman's Cycl. Med.* xiv. 819 The hesitating speech may become confused, although the confused speech sometimes gushes out in a rapid stream.

**Confusedly** (kɒnfjuːdli, -li), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>]. In a confused manner.

**1.** With confusion of mind or feelings; in a disconcerted manner; with discomfiture, perplexity, or bewilderment.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 93 Without the whiche, man shall be confusedly put out and departed from the companye of...those y<sup>e</sup> be chosen. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Blondie's Erotica* 89 Yet remaind' shee...confusedly disquieted. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1865) 112 Rosamond, looking confusedly and self-distrustfully from Mr. Orridge to her husband.

**2.** In confusion, in disorder; in a disorderly mass, crowd, etc.

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 39 At length he came where bucks great store did stand confusedly. 1571 GOLDING *Cabine on Ps.* lxxvi. 7 Although many things be mingled confusedly in the world. 1645 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. xviii. 395 As is usual in great and sudden chances, they all talked confusedly, all without order, all together. 1753 ANGSTFEN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 224 Composed of many ruinous angular Columns lying confusedly. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. iii. 56 A mass composed of corals, shells...confusedly blended with earth, sand and gravel.

**3. b.** Without order or rule, irregularly, promiscuously, here and there, now and then. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 The use hereof appereth full ofte in al partes of our life, and confusedly is used among al other matters. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 118 Sharpe Stakes plucked out of Hedges They pitched in the ground confusedly. To keepe the Horsemen off. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 215 [Some] do confusedly use...beside the juyce of Tansie, the juyce of other hearbs. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 25. 168 Others...confusedly feeding on certaine venomous herbes.

**4.** In a blended manner, with fusion of component parts. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 141 They use to compounde these prepositions and les confusedly togdyer, and tounne a les into avz, de les into des.  
**5.** With confusion of perception, thought, or expression, and consequent obscurity or indistinctness. 1533 FARR *Disput. Purgatory* 164 M. More taketh this word death so confusedly, that no man can tell what he meaneeth. 1609 BALE (Douay) *Gen. xi.* Comm. He that speaketh so confusedly...is said to bable. 1670 BARROW in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 75 Written so ill, and so confusedly, that I fear you will hardly be able to make anything of them. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 126 They...contract a Habit of...talking loosely and confusedly.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 293 The short-sighted see distant objects confusedly. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxix. 212 Which expressed rather confusedly the mingled character of the dislike he excited.

**Confusedness**. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being confused.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* vii. (1617) 98 Of a Chaos, that is to say, of confusedness. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. vi. 52 The darkness and confusedness of mans understanding. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Rose Tree*, The old Branches, which by their too great confusedness, hinder the new ones from performing their Functions. 1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Intro. 260 The confusedness of the ideas attached to them in the minds of those, etc. 1884 *Proc. Psychical Soc.* I. vi. 197 A confusedness of impression.

**Confusely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. CONFUSE a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>: cf. F. *confusément*.] In a 'confuse' manner.

**1.** Confusedly, indistinctly, obscurely.

1566 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we see and knowe god bot confusedly or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1530 PALSGR. 2 They be sounded either distinctly or...confusedly. 1621 *Sermon* (1697) I. 361 The Retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remembered. 1737 WATERLAND *Enchirist* 53 He taught more confusedly, what others after Him improved, and cleared.

**2.** In an intermixed way, without distinction of elements, promiscuously. Cf. CONFUSEDLY 2 b.

1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. Soc.) I. 4 The entercourse...whiche they [common people] have with the nobilitie, confusely dwelling emonge them. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Sec.* (1568) 46 b, Take freshe floures of Rosemary two pound, Amber a scruple...all confusedly together. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus* Intro. This diversity...I have not only noted together confusedly in the first exposition of the worde, but afterwarde distinctly each by itself.

**3.** Confusedly, in a disorderly manner.

1545 T. RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 110 [To] bynd every part ryght...and not crokedy and confusedly. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* III. lvi. 398 Doder...confusedly winding it selfe aboute mynnes and bushes. 1598 GREENWEE *Tacitus' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 15 [Germanicus] perceiuing them confusedly shuffled together.

**Confuseness**. *Obs.* [f. CONFUSE a. + -NESS.] State or quality of being 'confuse'; confusedness.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vii. 295 The confuseness and obscurity of its perceptions.

**Confusible**, *a. Obs.* [a. L. type *confusibilis* (cf. It. *confusibile*), f. *confus*, *pph.* stem: see -BLE.] Involving confusion, discomfiture, or perdition.

1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 380 The tenth payne of the soule dampned is confusible retribucyon for four thynges.

**Confusing**, *vb. sb.* [f. CONFUSE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CONFUSE; throwing into disorder.

**Confusing** (kɒnfjuːzɪŋ), *pph. a.* [f. CONFUSE v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That confuses, perplexes, etc.: see vb.

1846 HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 863 At once complex and confusing. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 13. 205 It was necessary...that all confusing shadows, all dim and doubtful lines should be rejected.

**Confusingly** (kɒnfjuːzɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a confusing manner.

1863 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 199 He feels the school to be confusingly large for him. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in *S. Co.* 326 The querulous cry of one [young robin] for food is confusingly like that of another.

**Confusion** (kɒnfjuːzən). Also 4-syun, -syoun, -sion, 4-6 -sioun(e), 5 -syone, *Sc.* -syown, 5-6 -syon, 6 -sion. [ME. a. OF. *confusion* (11th c.) :-L. *confusio*-em, n. of action from *confundere* to CONFOUND. Used in Eng. as n. of action and condition for both CONFOUND and CONFUSE.]

**1.** Discomfiture, overthrow, ruin, destruction, perdition. ? *Obs.*

1320 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 195 Do þov þin owene confusion. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1747 Seppe, womede þere a dragun, þat dede many man confusyon. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* v. 656 Had that nocht beyn full of tresoun Bot that maid thair confusione. 1494 FAYAN v. cxvi. 90 Fredegunde...soughte many vnleful meanes howe she myght brynge to confusyon the thyrd sone of hir husbonde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 b, Kyng Richarde perceyving them armed, knewe well that they came to his confusion. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. v. 29 As by the strength of their illusion, Shall draw him to his Confusion. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 11 He shall stretch out vpon it the line of confusion, and the stones of emptinesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. i. Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! Confusion give to thy banners wait. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. iii. 30 The slavery of Greece, and...the confusion and slavery of Athens too.

**b. A cause of overthrow or ruin. (Cf. ruin.)**

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1365 *Hipe*, & *Medea*, Thow sly deuoure & confusion of tendere women. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 108 How he being the sonne of a Christian...should so wickedly become the confusion of his brethren.

**c. as an imprecation or exclamation. (Cf. CONFOUND 2.)**

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. iv. 97 Vengeance, Plague, Death, Confusion! 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v. Deane! what's here?..What can all this mean?..Confusion! 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 220 Confusion! Stand to your arms. 1842 S. LOVER *H. Audy* iii, Drinking confusion to Handy Andy.

**2.** Mental discomfiture, putting to shame.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5299 He sal shew, to þair confusoun, Alle þe signes of his passioun. 1350 E. E. *Psalter*

(E. E. T. S.) xliiii. 17 Confusion of my face hap couered me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 146 To sete some conclusion, Which shulde be confusion Unto this knight. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Confusyon or schame, *confusio*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* 90 Confusyon or schame, *confusio*. 1535 H. COGAN tr. *Pind's Trav.* lxi. 248 There will be nothing left you but a dreadful confusion to humble you. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 65 They would find, to their confusion, that Gregory...was, what they...would call a Methodist.

**3. b.** Overthrow or discomfiture in argument; confutation. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 312 To strenght of oure faythe, and to confusyon of heretykes. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* 4 *Rem.* (1845) 247 Is this a sufficient confusion of purgatory.

**3.** Mental perturbation or agitation such as prevents the full command of the faculties; embarrassment, perplexity, fluttered condition.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 179 Maddam, you have be-  
 reft me of all words. And there is such confusion in my  
 powers. 1604 - *Hann.* III. i. 2 And can you by no drift of  
 circumstance Get from him why he puts on this confusion.  
 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold.* Age III. Wks. 1874 III. 42 What  
 Monarch wrapt in my confusions Can tell what patience  
 meanes? 1728 CHETWOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 226 The  
 Sight of me, I obseru'd, gave the Woman some Confusion.  
 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. You amaze me. How shall  
 I conceal my confusion? 1874 LISLE *Carb. Stud. Gwynne* I.  
 II. 62 Suffering under a revulsion of outraged modesty, and  
 sweet confusions.

**4.** The action of confounding, confusing, or throwing into disorder: *spec.* in reference to the 'confusion of tongues' at the tower of Babel.

1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 21 Je grete Babilon, where  
 be made of tinges was made. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.*  
 20 In this tyme was the Toure of Confusion mad. 1555  
 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Attemptynge lyke an other  
 Nemroth to buyde a newe towre of confusion. 1605 BACON  
*Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 8 The first great judgement of God  
 upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues.  
 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 62 Thus was the building left  
 Ridiculous, and the work Confusion nam'd. 1668 WILKINS  
*Real Char.* A ij b, The Curse of the Confusion, with all the  
 unhappy consequences of it.

**5.** A confused or disordered condition; disorder.

1540 *Pilgrim's Tale* 224 in Thynne *Animadu.* App. 83  
 For there ruell is bot confusion. 1576 FLEMING *Panop.*  
*Epist.* 91 In beholding desolate disorder and confusion. 1634  
*Documents agst. Pryme* (1877) 18 Forme or order in his  
 booke there is not any, it is all full of confusion. 1697  
 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 830 The differing Species in  
 Confusion lye. 1772 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 39 The  
 house was in such confusion it was impossible for him to go  
 in. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 482 The enemy  
 fled in the utmost confusion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.*  
 (1858) I. iii. 269 The meeting broke up in confusion.

**b.** In reference to ideas, notions, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 354 That rule holdeth nat, for it shoulde en-  
 gendre to moche confusyon. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv.  
 135 Thes Lutheryans, wych are fallen into many errorys  
 and gret confusyon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 87  
 Both of which are equally productive of confusion. 1845  
 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 734/5 The whole question is in-  
 volved in much confusion. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma*  
 II, As we shall hereafter see, the confusion becomes worse  
 confounded.

**c.** Confused condition of anything.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xv. (1627) 199 A Synthesis, or  
 a disordered confusion of their words. 1719 DE FOE *Criscoe*  
 (1840) I. xi. 190 This confusion of my thoughts kept me  
 waking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 171 Out of intercourse with  
 strangers there arises great confusion of manners.

**d.** with *pl.*

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronal.* II. 303, I am circled with confusions,  
 I'll do somewhat. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 148 Among  
 such Confusions as I saw them in. 1847 EMERSON *Repr.*  
*Men, Uses of Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 276 The geometer;  
 the engineer; the musician...make an easy way for all,  
 through unknown and impossible confusions.

**e.** quasi-*concr.* A confused assemblage of. (*rare.*)

1792 Mrs. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* IV. x. 132 A confusion  
 of persons assembling towards the apartment. 1835 Sir J.  
 ROSS *N. W. Pass.* xxxix. 526 A confusion of piled blocks.

**6.** Tumult, excited and disorderly commotion.

**b.** Civil commotion or disorder.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 70 Leste shee shuld bee slayne in the  
 confusion of the battail. 1593 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* Pref. iii.  
 § 2 God is not a God of sedition and confusion. 1611 BIBLE  
*Acts* xix. 29 And the whole cite was filled with confusion.  
 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 21 The King...interfered  
 to save Holland from confusion. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb &*  
*Flow* II. 5 A crowd had already gathered round him, and  
 the confusion was beyond words.

**c. pl.** Disorders, commotions.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. v. 66 Peace ho for shame,  
 confusions Cure lues not In these confusions. 1662 Bk.  
*Com. Prayer* (1844) Pref. The late unhappy confusions.  
 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 8 Amidst all the Confusions of Europe.  
 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 273 Those confusions  
 continued to rage without intermission till the year 1572.

**7.** Mixture in which the distinction of the elements is lost by fusion, blending, or intimate intermingling.

1350 E. E. *Psalter* 195 He is on alle, nougt þurȝ  
 confusion of substance, bot þurȝ onhed of persone. 1549  
 (Mar.) Bk. *Com. Prayer, Ath. Creed*, One altogether, not  
 by confusion of substance: but by vnite of person. 1767  
 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 405 In the case of confusion of  
 goods, where those of two persons are so intermixed, that  
 the several portions can be no longer distinguished. 1782  
 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 114 Without any change,  
 confusion, or mixture of the two natures.

**8. b.** Fusion together. *Obs. rare.*

1622 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 269 Confusion is

properly a mixture of such liquid things as are fluid, and of one and the same nature. 1651. LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* iii. vii. (1670) 410 Perfect friendship, which is a very free, plain, and universal confusion of two souls. A confusion, not only a Conjunction, and joyning together.

8. The quality of being confused, indistinct, or obscure; said of objects of sensuous or mental attention.

1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 7 Confusion and perplexity in writing is indeed without excuse. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 42 Confusion will be hereby avoided when the object is seen near.

9. The confounding or mistaking of one for another; failure to distinguish. Const. of (things), of one with another, between (things).

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 281 To prevent that confusion of distinct matters into which I saw you inclined to run. 1864 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 29 The third error in the popular view is the confusion of Guardianship with Possession. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 105 That confusion between names and things which marks all primitive thinking.

**Confusional** (kɒfjuːʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Characterized by (mental) confusion; in *confusional insanity* (see quot.).

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insanity*, primary *confusional*, the form in which there is a rapidly developed not excessive fever, with confusion of thoughts, incoherence, slight delirium, and hallucinations, but no melancholia or dementia.

† **Confusive**, a. Obs. [f. L. *confusus*-ppl. stem of *confundere* to CONFOUND + -IVE: L. type \**confusivus*.] That tends to confuse; of a confusing or confused character.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 7 After their so mortal and confusive massacres. 1869 ADDER *Gentry of Eng.* 6 Confusive and unaccountable to all other spectators. 1790 WARTON *Ecl.* 4 (R.) The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms, And neighboring steeds, confusive struck mine ear.

Hence † **Confusively** adv., in a way that confuses; in disorder.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 89 These multitudes are not pel-mel and confusively dispersed over the land. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* 47 Our grosse Sense is confusively apprehensive of that nature and being of our owne.

**Confusyon**(e, -oun, obs. ff. CONFUSION.

**Confutable** (kɒnfjuːtəbəl), a. [f. CONFUTE v. + -ABLE: L. type \**confutabilis*.] Capable of being confuted or disproved.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* Pref. § 30 What one Conclusion... is there in your Book, which is not by this one clearly confutable? 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. ii. 60 A thing hardly confutable by mere argument.

† **Confutant**. Obs. [ad. L. *confutator-em*, pr. pple. of *confutare* to CONFUTE: see -ANT.] One who confutes; a confuter.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* i. That the confutant may also know. *Ibid.* vi. Which hath brought this confutant into his pedantic kingdom of Cornucopia.

**Confutation** (kɒnfjuːtəʃən), n. [ad. L. *confutatio-em*, n. of action from *confutare* to CONFUTE, (Also in mod.F.; not in Cotgr., 1611.)]

1. The action of confuting; disproving, disproof, overthrow in argument.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 This poynt is put to the confutation. of all such heretykes. 1532 MORE *(title)*, The Confutation of Tindales Answers. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 98. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallurg.* iii. 40 It is needful to waste time in the confutation thereof. 1758 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Sir, I have never read Bolingbroke's impiety, and therefore am not interested about its confutation. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1839) II. xxxv. 304. The first point... is his Confutation of the Nominalists.

2. (with a and pl.) The complete argument, statement, or treatise, in which anything is confuted.

1535 MORE Wks. 845 (R.) Suche thynges as I write... are clear confutations of false blasphemous heresies. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & P. i. xvi. 414 Councils were held, confutations were published. 1874 J. SROUCH *Church of Rev.* xix. 425 Errors are separated from truths, and confutations supplied.

**Confutative** (kɒnfjuːtətɪv), a. [f. L. *confutativus*-ppl. stem of *confutare* to CONFUTE + -IVE.] Adapted to confute; tending to confutation.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 53 Right Application of Scripture... to a fivefold Use... Secondly, Elenchical, or Confutative against error. 1742 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 207 Albinus... divides Plato's Dialogues into classes... natural, moral, dialectic, confutative, etc.

**Confutator** (kɒnfjuːtətɔː), a. [a. L. *confutator*, agent-n. from *confutare* to CONFUTE.] = CONFUTER.

1854 H. MILLER *Footst.* *Creat.* viii. (1874) 153 His painstaking confutator. 1858 — *Ramb.* *Geol.* 237 Their confutators... able to render them back but mere return glances.

**Confutatory**, a. rare. [see prec. and -ORY.] That confutes or tends to confutation.

1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* 302 In the answering the Confutatory part of his Papers.

**Confute** (kɒnfjuːt), v. [16th c. ad. L. *confutare* (or its F. ad. *confuter*, 16th c. in Littre) to check, repress, restrain, silence, refute, answer conclusively, f. *con-* intens. + a vb. stem *-futa-*, occurring also in *refutare*, and prob. from same root as *fundere* (*fud-*) to pour out, overthrow, *futit* pouring out, *futitum* copiously, *futillis* futile, etc.]

1. *trans.* To prove (a person) to be wrong; to overcome or silence in argument; to convict of error by argument or proof.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1027/2 In all these things haue I so confuted thys good man already. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 13 Such babblers are well confuted euen with one word of the Apostle. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 3 Satan stood A while as mute confounded what to say... confuted and convict. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 255, 'I am confuted, but not convinced', is an apology sometimes offered. 1826 DISRAELI *Piv. Grey* ii. xiv. If you want to win a man's heart, allow him to confute you. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke, Ess.* (1851) II. 140 Protestant doctors were confuting... sectaries who were just as good Protestants as themselves.

† b. To confound; pass; to be at a loss. Obs. rare. 1672 PREY *Diary* VI. 116, I am... confuted in my selfe how I may ever strive to deserue the least of those many-fould gracious expressions.

c. *transf.* To put to silence (by physical means). 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Trens. Dav.* Ps. lxxx. 20 Goliath... shall be confuted with a pebble. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. vi. Least the coldyrd should chance to confute thee. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Pind.* 15 He... ought... to be confuted with clubs and hissing. 1884 BROWNING *Perishah* 33 Thou didst curse, cuff, and kick—in short, Confute the announcer.

2. To prove (an argument or opinion) to be false, invalid, or defective; to disprove, refute.

1529 MORE *Heresies* i. Wks. 121/1 In reprouing & confuting that thei [miracles] should be done by y<sup>e</sup> deuill. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* 678/2 His heresies be by the very scripture confuted & reproued. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 176. 1663 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* Title-p. That infamous Fable of the ordination at the Nagge's head clearly confuted. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiquit.* i. 49 The Congress of Solon with Croesus, some think they can confute by chronology. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Milton Mixed* Ess. 243 Macaulay himself... presently confutes his own thesis. *absol.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 70 On either [side] he would dispute, Confute, change hands, and still confute.

3. To confound, render futile, bring to nought.

1589 R. ROBINSON in Farr *S. P. Elite.* (1845) II. 365 Quit me from Sathan's nets and snares, His traps, good Lord, confute. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* ii. 10 He confuted their skill, and they could no more light upon him than on a jest. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Garibaldi*, All loss confute From ampler heavens above my head.

† **Confute**, sb. Obs. [f. CONFUTE v.: cf. *confutator*.] Confutation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 95 Ridiculous, and false below confute. 1659 S. W. SCHISM *Dispacit* 182 To vouchsafe it a confute. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 36 To set it above all possible Confute.

† **Confutement**. Obs. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of confuting; confutation.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 297 A harmless and respectful Confutement. 1645 — *Tetrach. Ded.* (1851) 135 An opinion held by some... without scandal or confutement.

**Confuter** (kɒnfjuːtə), n. [f. CONFUTE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One that confutes.

1589 Hay *any Work* A iiii, I wil proue... his confuter to be... stark mad. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 297 To be the confuter of so dangerous an Opinion. 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 59/2 That will oblige us afterwards... to confute his French confuter. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 123 Confuters of Malthus and Ricardo.

**Confuting**, vbl. sb. The action of the vb. CONFUTE; confutation.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 147, I forbear to spend over-much time in these kinds of confutings. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Arc.* *Archit.* p. xx, They are unworthy the confuting.

[Confy, error for CONSY.]

**Confyance**, **Confyence**, **Confyne**, **Confyrm**, **Confysk**, etc.: see CONFEL.

**Confyrie**, **Confyt**, obs. ff. CONFREY, CONFIT.

† **Confyte**, pa. pple. Obs. [a. F. *confit*, pa. pple. of *confire*.] Steeped.

1490 CAXTON *Euclydis* xxii. (1890) 78 Persuasions & harde lamentacions confyte in pietous teeres.

† **Congaither**, a. Obs. rare. [See CON-]. To gather together, collect.

c 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 137 Whanne alle these pigis ben congaiderid & leid aboute diuam matrem.

† **Congaudence**. Obs. rare. [f. L. *congaudere* to rejoice together: see -ENCE.] Rejoicing together, mutual rejoicing.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurt.* 1190 in *Babes Bk.*, That his souereyn prouge his seruice may make grette congaudence.

† **Conge**. Obs. [a. F. *conge*, ad. L. *congius*: as the Eng. word has been cited only in pl. *congys*, the sing. might be *congy*] = CONGIUS.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 117 A tonne of two hundred congys suffice.

|| **Congé**: see CONGEE.

|| **Congé**. Arch. [a. F. *congé*, same word as CONGEE, leave, etc., used as a rendering of Gr. ἀποφυγή escape, ΑΠΟΦΥΓΗ.] See QUOTS.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purch.* 117 Conges, in Architecture, are the Rings, or Ferrils... In the Extremities of Wooden-pillars, to keep 'em from splitting, afterwards imitated in Stone-work. 1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.*, *Congé*, an apophyge.

† **Congeable**, a. Obs. [a. F. *congeable*, f. OF. *conge-er* + -ABLE.] Permissible, allowable.

1794 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 b, Mine entre is congeable, and lawful. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 181a. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 168 He would not deny that congeable accesse to an hole kingdom.

**Congeal** (kɒndʒəl), v. Forms: 4-7 congeale, 5-geell-yn, 5-7-ieale, 6-geel, -iele, -ieyle, 6-congeal. [ME. *congeale(n)*, a. OF. *congeler* (14th c. in Littre) 3rd sing. pres. *congèle*, ad. L.

*congelare*, f. *con-* together + *gelare* to freeze, f. *gelum*, *gelu* frost.]

1. *trans.*

a. To convert, by freezing, from a fluid or soft to a solid and rigid state, as water into ice; to freeze.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 So as the fire it hath aneiled, Lich unto slime, which is congealed. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (1495) 381 Whan ayre is congeleyd it makyth snowe and hayle. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 90 (MS. K.) Congellyn, *congele*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 325 Wine also and other moist thynges are so congeied that they may bee cutte with knyues. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 47 Enforced there to ende his life for colde, congealed and frozen to death. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 41 Where arctic storms congeal eternal snow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 88 The ground at the depth of a few feet remains perpetually congealed. 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* vi. (ed. 9) 80 The carcass of a rhinoceros... taken from the sand in which it must have remained congealed for ages.

b. To solidify by cooling (not frost).

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants*, *Lect.* i. 233 The Oyl... at last is congealed, or hardened into a white Fat or Butter. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leumery's Chem.* (ed. 2) 41 *Congele* is to let some matter that is melted fix, or grow into a consistence.

† 2. To solidify as by freezing, to make crystalline or solid from a fluid state. Obs.

1384 [see CONGEALD 2]. c 1400 *Test. Love* ii. (1560) 291/1 This precious Margarete... descended... from his heauenliche dewe, nourished and congeled in meeknesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 The water is congeled into moste pure & whyte salte. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* v. 156 The cause why Stones melt not, as Metals do... because they are congealed past that degree. 1678 R. RYSSSEL tr. *Geber* i. iii. 6 Filter the Solution, which congeal by gentle Fire. 1727 *Philipp Quarll* (1816) 40 Salt, congealed by the sun.

† b. To congregate or cement (grains) together.

1655 W. F. *Meteors* v. 138 Sand... consisting of many small bodies which are congealed into stones.

† c. To condense (vapour) into liquid. Obs.

1661 [see CONGEALD 2].

3. To make (a liquid) viscid or jelly-like; to stiffen, curdle, clot, coagulate (*esp.* the blood; often in fig. sense: cf. *curdle*).

c 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 66 Panne by grace sum greet droppe of blood may be congeled togidre. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshals's Husb.* (1586) 89 b, A precious conserve, and marmelade, being congealed with long seething. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 134 Seeing too much sadness hath congeal'd your blood. 1732 ARBUUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 370 Cordials made of Spirituous Liquors, add Strength to the Mill, but congeal the Stream. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* ii. iii, Here no hungry winter congeals our blood like the rivers.

4. *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. (1578) 97 Men can be congeled together into no name of religion either true or false, vnlesse, etc. c 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vi. vi. § 17 A heart congealed and hardened in sin. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 118 P to Curiosity... may be dissipated in trifles or congealed by indolence. 1760 GOLDSM. *Crit. W.* lxxix, When the people have sufficiently shuddered at that, they are next congealed with a frightful account, etc. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. iv. 390 It was not till about the third century that the moral sentiments... were congealed into an elaborate theology.

II. *intr.*

5. To become solid and rigid by freezing; to freeze; to become solid by cooling.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 For be grette calde and continuele frost be water congelede to cristall. 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* xiv. xxi, Wine of it owne nature will not congeale and freeze. c 1626 BACON (J.), In the midst of molten lead, when it becometh to congeale, make a little dent. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1833) 667 When cooled down to -45°, ether congeals in brilliant transparent plates. 1830 HERSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. 157 [The temperature] at which quicksilver congeals.

6. *gen.* To become solid by a process resembling freezing; to crystallize, petrify, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 Be water of he whilk [haake] ilk a zere... congeleze in to gude salt. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Ex.* xv. 8 The fuddes stode still as an heape, and the deepe water congealed together. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vi. 93 The Water of it's owne accord congeales into salt. 17... BARKLEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. IV. 504 From each of 'em there distils a drop of clear water, which, congealing at the bottom, forms a round, hard, and white stone.

† b. To coalesce in a concrete mass. Obs.

1586 COGAN *Haen. Health* (1636) 165 Their sliminesse will cause the gravell to congeale, and gather to a stone.

7. To stiffen into a viscid jelly-like consistency; to coagulate, clot, or curdle, as milk or blood.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 152 It [Manna] cometh of the dew of heuene, but fallith vpon the herbes... And it congeleth [Roxb. coagules] & becometh all white & swete. 1541 R. COWLAND *Geydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The blode that can not congeale. 1578 LYTE *Dodaens* i. xxii. 34 The Iuyce... causeth the same milke to congeale and cruddle. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 86/1 My blood congeals and I can write no more.

8. *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *Julus* ii. i. 479 Least zeale now melted... Coole and congeale againe to what it was. c 1839 FRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 220 Now all is over I passion is congealing. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* viii. iii. § 5 Their trees always had a tendency to congeal into little acicular thorn-hedges, and never tossed free.

**Congealable** (kɒndʒəˈləbəl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE: so in mod.F. *congealable*: see CONGEALABLE.] That can be congealed.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 839 The Consistences of Bodies are



very diuers: Dense, Rare. Congealeable, not Congealeable. 1688 Boyle *New Observ.* II. Wks. 1772 II. 493 More easily congealeable, by cold. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 220 Having the consistence of white olive oil, and not easily congealeable.

Hence **congealeableness**.

1688 Boyle *New Observ.* II. Wks. 1772 II. 497 The easy congealeableness of oil of aniseeds.

**Congelation**: see CONGELATION.

**Congeaed** (kɒŋdʒɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONGEAL v. + -ED. In 16-17th c. also stressed *congeald*.]

1. Made solid and hard by freezing; frozen.

1432-50 *Higden* (Rolls) I. 323 Islandia is an yle, hauenge .. on the north the see congealed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The snau is ane congeit rane. 1634 *Milton Comus* 449 That snake headed Gorgon Shield, / Where with the freeze'd her foes to congeal'd stone. 1854 W. KELLY tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 239 Found .. on the shores of the icy Sea, a great elephant enclosed in a mass of congealed mud.

2. Solidified as if by freezing; † crystallized, petrified; † (of vapour) condensed.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 36 This roche .. was lyk a thing of glas. But of what congealed matter Hit was, I wite redely. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro'd. Least the congealed vapour drop thence. 1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* xii. § 6 (1681) 246 The congealed drops [of lead] or shot. 17 .. BERKELEY *Cave of Diuinity* Wks. IV. 505 A quantity of this congealed water that .. resembles a heap of snow. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 Many crystallized minerals are vulgarly called 'congealed water'.

3. Made into a jelly or viscid substance; curdled, clotted, coagulated.

1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 252, Oppilations, or hard congealed matter in the inner parts of the body. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 To purge congeit [printed congeit] fleume of the lychtis. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 56 Dead Henries wounds Open their congeal'd mouthes, and bleed afresh. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz Surg.* III. ix. 242 Congealed blood setteth to the side.

Hence **congealedness**.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* II. i. vii. Especially if they come from the North, the congealedness of this Meteor [hail] bearing upon it the character of that Quarter.

**Congealer**. [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which congeals.

1873 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* Pref. 10 The primitive parents or congealers of that creed.

**Congeaing** (kɒŋdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb CONGEAL: freezing, etc.

1471 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* VI. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Of such Congeaing folys do clatter. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. § 25. 237 The congealing of the blood. 1762 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 163 He observed the same facts in relation to the congealing of mercury.

† 2. *concr.* A thing that congeals, or is congealed; coagulum, rennet. *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xi. (1495) 767 The congeylunge of a lambe [L. *coagulum agni*, i. e. 'rennet'] wyth weyl heylth bytynge of spynners. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cuajo*, the cruddy or congealing, also a unnet for cheese, *coagulum*.

**Congeaing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That congeals.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 342/2 Applye theron knitting and congeailling Playsters. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* i. 7 A benumbing spirit, a congealing vapour. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Albr. Stones* 23 This Aristotle calls the drying and congealing virtue of the earth.

**Congealement** (kɒŋdʒɪmɛnt). Also ME. *congele-*. [f. CONGEAL v. + -MENT. *Congealement* was perh. in OF. or AF.]

1. The act of congealing and of being congealed.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. xi. After congealement a margarite with endles vertue .. was .. given to every creature. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 64 The corrosive oil which is to be poured off after its congealment. 1854 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 99 A shade More worthy in congealment to be fix'd.

2. *concr.* Anything congealed; a congealed mass.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 10 Whil't they with ioyfull teares Wash the congealment from your wounds. 1641 *Milton Reform.* I. (1851) 11 Those Gifts .. settling in a skinny congealment of ease and sloth at the top.

**Congean**, var. of CONGEON.

† **Congedie**. *Obs.* [After F. *congedié* in *ambassadeur congedié*, ambassador who has received an audience of *congé*, It. *congedo* = congee.] = next.

1700 RYCAUT *Cont. Kuolles Hist. Turke* III. 512 Ambassadors, unless it be their first Audience, and at that of Congedie, have no Access to the grand Seigniors.

**Congee**, || **congé** (kɒŋdʒɪ, kɒŋʒɪ), *sb.* Forms: 4 congeye, 5-6 congy, 5-7 congye, -ie, 6-7 congy, -ey, conge, (conjur-), 7 conje, coniaye, 6-9 congee, 8-9 conge.

[ME. *congye*, *congie*, -eye, a. 12-14th c. OF. *cungied*, -et, *conget*, nom. *congiez*, *congeé*, 15th c. *congeit*, mod. F. *congé*, Fr. *conja*, *conja*, Cat. *coniat*, (It. from OF., *congado*) = L. *conuectus* 'passage, leave to pass', hence 'leave of absence, furlough', f. *conuectus* to go and come, pass, f. *conuectus* together + *meire* to go, pass. From the 15th to 17th c. the word was completely naturalized, and bade fair to descend into modern Eng. as *congy*; but since the Restoration, old senses have become obsolete, and there has been a growing tendency to treat the word as French, either in the naturalized form

*congee* (cf. *grande*), or, more recently, in the alien form *congé* (now alone used in senses 4 and 6).]

1. † 1. Authoritative or formal leave or licence to depart, granted by one in authority; passport.

1495 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 And take the congie and licence of their prince, if they can have licence, or ellis they departeth without licence. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 99 We praye the that thou gyue vs licence and congie for to departe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Key* III. (1822) 240 Ces0 wes with thame. but ony congye or passpout to departe at the day assignit. 1584 W. HAREBORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 178 In case of their denial. we are to demand our Congie. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 Congees, safe-conducts, passpouts, sea-briefes. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i. 1 I immediately got my congye and embark'd at Dunkirk. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) III. 17, I have not yet received my congye, though I hope to receive it soon.

† 2. † 2. MASSINGER *Belshazzar as you list* Epil. The end of epilogues is to inquire The conjure of the play, or to desire Pardon for what's amisse.

† 3. Ceremonious dismissal and leave-taking.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* IV. Wks. 1874 VI. 60 No congie then, your Lordship must be gon. 1684 *Scanderbeg* *Radio* v. 130 On the 13th of November had his Audience of Congee of their Majesties, in Order to his Return home. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 157 When the dear man made his congee, he took with him the better half of the widow's soul. 1830 GALT *Laurie* I. iv. i. (1849) 145 Having made my congyes to him for the night.

† b. To take congee: to take leave (to go), take leave of. Also to give congee: to bid farewell. *Obs.*

1377 LANGELO. P. Pl. B. XIII. 202 Clergye to conscience no congye wolde take. 1494 FABIAN VI. clx. [They] toke counyng of father & mother, and retornyd agayne into Italy. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* III. iii. 234, I take a solemne congee of this fustie world. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclius* xxiii. 41 Rise, and take Civill Congee, not the last. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* II. 113 Zababim and Almanazar .. presently withdrew, giving congye to Polexander. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 359 When you leave any town, send cards, p. p. Conge, to every body, as a proper mark of attention to those you have been obliged to.

† c. fig. A dismissal, or farewell to an affair. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 A Conge to all kinde of Playes. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 85 (1740) 570 Here we take our Congee, as to all Affairs in Parliament.

† d. *Sc.* Applied to a benefaction asked at departure, by mendicants; something given 'to get quit of' them. *Obs.*

1609 in Burt *Let. N. Scot.* (1818) II. App. 243 Whatsoever person .. be found .. craving meat drink or other geir from the tenants .. by way of Congie as they term it.

3. A bow; originally at taking one's leave; afterwards also in salutation, at meeting, etc. *arch.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 100/2 There with a solem congee she would bid her lord [the old Earle of Kildare] good night. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. v. iv. With a lowly conge to the ground, The proud lord salute me as I passe. 1591 HONSEY *Tram.* (Hakluyt) 162 241 He made a slight congy, and so turnd awaie. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. ii. iv. i. (1651) 524 Kiss it, and with a low congy deliver it unto me. a 1651 DRAYTON *Triumph David*, With coniaies all salute him. 1679 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (ed. 3; Hanserd-Kn. 120), As they came up with him, he [Mr. By-ends] made them a very low Congye [ed. 9, 1684 *Congee*], and they also gave him a Compliment. a 1713 ELWOOD *Autobiog.* 24 When they saw me .. not moving my Cap, nor bowing my Knee in way of Congie to them; they were amazed. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxxi. 258 Saluting him with divers fashionable conges. 1842 BARRIAM *Jugol. Legs, Auto-da-fé*, Here the noble Grandee, made that sort of congee. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* I. xiv, 'It is an honour for me', says my lord, with a profound congee. 1880 W. CORRIE *Gloss.*, 'Make your congees' [con-gees: i. e. at parting].

† 4. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm. Acts* xxvi. 27 First, with a reverent title .. Secondly, with a profitable question .. Thirdly, with a favourable prevention .. With these three congees he closes so with King Agrippa.

4. Dismissal without ceremony. [From mod. F., and often *humorous*.]

1847 Ld. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 157, I get my congee from the whipper-in. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1867) II. xiii. 145 Should she pay off old Briggs, and give her conge? 1880 Mrs. FORESTER *Roy & P.* I. 51 This is my conge, I suppose.

II. 5. Leave or permission (for any act).

1475 CAXTON *Jason* I b, I intende by hys licence and congye .. to presente this sayde boke unto .. my .. yong lord. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* iv. (1877) 58 Yet muse I why you requyred no conge. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 106 Obtain a conge or leave to do so from the lord of the fief.

6. *Congé d'élire* [AF. *conge de eslire*]: royal permission to a monastic body or cathedral chapter, to fill up a vacant see or abbacy by election.

Henry VIII. assumed by statute the right of adding thereto 'Letters Missive', nominating the person to be elected. In ordinary parlance the *Congé d'élire* has been elected, but incorrectly, to include the nomination.

[1551 *Act 25 Edm. III.* 4 A demandur du Roi conge de eslir, & puis apres la election daver son assent lorde. 1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 The kynge our soverain Lorde .. may graunt unto .. the Deane and Chappytour, a licence, .. to procede to election of an Archbishop or Bishop of the See soo beyng voyde, with a letter myssyve conteynynge the name of the persone whiche they shall electe and chose.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 201. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. a 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 200 Conge des Lre went to Canterbury to elect Dr. Sancroft archbishop. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1850) I. 64 Making an election, like the king by a *congé d'élire*, in virtue of its royal prerogative. 1848 *Chr. Remembrancer* XV. 233 To put the Congé

d'élire, whose very essence is freedom of Election, and the Letters Missive, the only notion of which is direct immediate nomination, into the same official envelope.

transf. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ¶ 1. When she has made her own Choice [of a husband], for Form's sake she sends a Congé d'Elire to her Friends.

**Congee, sb. and v. Anglo-Ind.**: see CONTEE.

**Congee, congee, v. arch.** Forms: 4-7 conge, -ey, -ie, 4-5 congye-en, congei-e, 5 cungyn, 6 congye, 7 congy, 7-9 congee, congeé. [a. OF. *congeer*, *congie*, f. *congie* sb.: cf. Fr. *conja*. (In 15th c. altered to *congedier* after It. *congedare*, f. OF.: see prec.) But some of the Eng. senses are directly taken from the sb., of which the vb. has been treated as an immediate derivative. (Formerly stressed *congey*, *congee*.)]

† 1. *trans.* To give leave to go, dismiss. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 De brid day com grete fraye, & conged him away. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 479 That we shal here bleue, I'll Sarpeden wol forth congey [v. r. cunge] vs? 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 238 When they to rest a while him preide, Out of his lond he them congeide. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlviii. (Gibbs MS.) 101 After pat he hadde congeded be other wyymen. 1557 PAVNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* B iij b, To congye and lycence such socours as were sente vnto him from other kynges.

† 2. To give authoritative leave to; to license.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 By a statute of the universite of Oxenford whan any man is i-congyed here to commence in eny faculte. 1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 156 Beseeching the Kinges Higghnes of redres, or els to congye [printed conge], and licence my self to seke my remedy.

3. *intr.* To take ceremonious leave, pay one's respects at leaving; in mod. *dial.*, to make one's retiring bow.

1601 SHAKS. *All's well* IV. iii. 103, I have congyed with the Duke, done my adieu with his nearest. 1880 W. CORRIE *Gloss.*, 'We congeed [con-geed] and parted'.

4. To make a congee; to bow in courtesy or obeisance. Also *fig.*

1606 *Choice, Chance & C.* (1882) 27 An other would congye so low that his points had much adoe to holde. 1657 RUYTT *God's Plea* 74 When he doth conge to the humours of the age, and make low legges to the fancies of the times. 1660 FULLER *Myst. Contempl.* I. xxii, The other came cringing and congying. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi, I do not like to see the Church and Synagogue kissing and congeeing in awkward postures of an affected civility.

Hence **congeeing** *vbl. sb.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemanni's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 259 Apish toyes, as conging and kissing his hand. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 327 Congeeing, Curcheeing, Genuefixing.

**Congee**, *obs. f. CONGEAL*.

† **Congeeable, a. Obs.** [a. F. *congeable*, or on L. type \**congelabilis*, f. *congelare*: see CONGEAL and -BLE.] = CONGEALABLE.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 45 Is it not by nature a Fluid congeable. 1787 KIRK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 278 A phial, containing some congeable vitriolic acid.

**Congelate, a. and sb.** ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *congelāt-us* congealed: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.]

*a. adj.* Congealed; crystallized (like ice).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 35 The Gilthead, called aurata .. because it hath in his forehead a thinge congeate whiche in the water shineth like golde.

*b. sb.* [see -ATE<sup>2</sup> 3.] A congealed product.

1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* I. iii. 7 Calcine the Congelate .. in Moderate Fire.

† **Congelate, v. Obs.** [f. L. *congelāt*-*ppl.* stem of *congelare*: see -ATE<sup>3</sup> 5.] = CONGEAL v.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 135 It will presently be congeated into a friable substance.

**Congelation** (kɒŋdʒɪlɪ-ən). Also 5-6 congeall-, 7-8 congeal-. [a. F. *congelation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. its orig. L. *congelation-em*, n. of action f. *congelare* to CONGEAL.]

1. The action of congealing or freezing; the process or state of being congealed.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxviii, The half of this loch frenis be natural congealatioun, as uthers lochs dois. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 71 More cold is required, for the congelation of vapors, than of waters. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 The mixture of Salt with the Cold Water helps to Congelation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. v. 289 Freezing or Congelation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 382 When he called for wine in a severe season, it was presented to him in a state of congelation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 The solid obtained by the congelation of water is termed ice.

*b.* Freezing; in *line, point, zone* of congelation.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 187 These reptiles continue eating the whole year, except when the cold approaches to congelation. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 399 The line of congelation on Chimborazo, or that part of the mountain which is covered perpetually with snow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. 249 This zone of perpetual congelation. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxvi. 291 In the ethereal regions the temperature is 90° below the point of congelation.

*c.* The freezing of an animal body or member, so as to make it numb or dead; hence, 'formerly applied to the stupor and numbness attendant on certain diseases, as catalepsy, paralysis' (Mayne).

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 The diseases proceeding of cold are congelation, nummednesse, stiffness. 1632 tr. *Brueel's Praxis Med.* 96 A method serving for the knowledge of Catalepsis or Congelation. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Congelation*.. also, the death of any part from cold, being the same as *Frost-bite*. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON

*Chr. Kirkland* II. i. 35, I felt only the congelation, the paralysis, the death of life.

d. Frozen condition; a product of freezing; *concr.* a frozen mass.

1686 *Goad Celest. Bod.* i. ii. 4 Hail.. being the congelation of Rain. 1709 *Addison Tattler* No. 148 ¶ 11 A Multitude of Congelations in Jellies of various Colours. 1818 B. O'Reilly *Greenland* 91 Those stupendous masses of congelation [ice-bergs]. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. (1863) 15 Every tree and branch incrustated with the bright and delicate congelation of hoar-frost.

2. *gen.* Action analogous or compared to freezing; conversion from a fluid to a solid state.

Formerly the name of one of the processes in Alchemy. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 86 First of the distillation, Forth with the congelation, Solucion, discention. 1471 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 114 With heate and moisture by craft occasionate, With congelation of the Spyrte. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* II. v. A sure foundation Compact and hard, whose matter (cold and drie) To marble turns in strongest congelation. 1674 *Grew Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. (1682) 233 The making of Fat is but the Durable Congelation of Oyl: which may be done without frost. 1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 465 Steam.. given out from the rents of lava-currents during congelation.

b. Crystallization; formation of stalactites.

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 269 Congelation.. is seen in the making of Coppars, Salt-peter, or the like. 1802 *Playfair Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 65 They would crystallize, as in other cases of congelation, from the sides toward the interior. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 79 There were little pools at the side of the cave, where we could see the work of congelation going on.

c. *concr.* A concretion, crystallization, petrification.

1605 *Timme Quersit.* III. 161 Of the congelations of these salts comes goutes, stones, etc. 1682 *Wheler Journ. Greece* III. 257 It is incrustated above with Congelations, that make it a most pretty Grotto. 1752 *Watson in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 454 To examine, whether or no coral is a plant, according to the general opinion, or a petrification or congelation. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 270 Salt hanging.. in the form of icicles.. the walks are covered with various congelations of the same kind.

3. Formation of a jelly; coagulation, clotting.

1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* lxxix. 32 b. [Choler] whytyshe viscus and clammy.. ingendered of congelation of fleume. 1753 *Chambers Cycl.* v. v. The sudden congelation which they induce on the blood, which stops its circulation.

b. *concr.* A clot, a coagulation.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 332a He had on his arme a congelation of blood in manere of a postomme.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* III. vi. 37 Admit that the constitution of a divels bodie.. consisteth in Spirituall congelations, as of offer and aire. a 1660 *Hammond Serm.* iv. Wks. IV. 492 That all our thoughts of kindness to death are the congelation of such black melancholick vapours. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* App. 411 The mischievous process of congelation.. applied to their servid.. utterances, turning their loving rapture into stern and inflexible propositions.

† **Congelative** (kɒŋdʒɪˈleɪtɪv), *a. Obs.* [a. F. *congelatif*, -ive (16th c. in Littré), f. L. *congelāt*-ppl. stem + -IVE.] Having the quality of congelating; tending to congeal; tending to crystallize, or to produce calcareous deposits, stalactites, etc.

1594 *Plat Jewell.* no. 1. 24 This generative, and congelative water, which I call the fifth element. 1620 *Venner Via Recta* Intro. 3 Aire too cold is of a congelative power. 1684 *r. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 794 This [powder] being deprived of its Congelative Salts, resumes the former species of Quick-silver. 1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 230 Among the common Water there is another which I call germinative, for Plants; congelative, for Minerals.

b. *sb.* (See quot.)

1833 *Crabbe Techn. Dict.*, *Congelatives*, medicines which refrigerate and inspissate.

**Congele, congellyn**, *obs. ff. CONGEAL.*

**Congellation**, *obs. f. CONGELATION.*

**Congemination**, *rare-o.* [a. F. *congémination*, ad. L. *congeminatio*-em, from *congeminare*, f. *con-* + *geminare* to double.] Doubling, often repeating; (whence) also, as *Epigenese*. 1818 in Todd [from *Cotgr.*]. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Congemmed**, *a. Obs.* [f. *CON-* together + *GEM*; cf. L. *geminare* to glitter, sparkle.] ? Condensed into gems.

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 184 The Starres are but the congemmed twinklings of those his cleare eyes.

† **Conger**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *CON-* + *GENDER* v., after L. *congenerare*.] *trans.* To beget together.

1558 *Phaer Eneid* VI. R. iv, Much things congerid long [L. *multa diu concreta*]. 1566 *Griffiths Lett. betw. Henry & Frances* III. 154 Your Expression, and Ideas, seem congered, and connate.

**Congeneous**: see **CONGENIOUS** *a. Obs.*

**Conger** (kɒŋdʒɪˈnɛɪ), *sb.* and *a.* [As *sb.* app. ad. F. *congénère* (16th c. Paré), ad. L. *congener* of the same race or kind, f. *con-* together with + *gener-* (genus) kind; as adj., perh. directly from L. (*Cogener* is a rare and needless variant.)]

*a. sb.* A member of the same kind or class with another; or nearly allied to another in character. Const. of or possessive.

*a.* said of animals and plants which are related according to scientific classification. (Rarely in the strict literal sense 'of the same genus'.)

1730-6 *Bailey* (folio), *Congeners* [L. *Congeneres*] of the

same Generation or Kind. 1731 *Miller Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Cerasus*, This sort of fruit hath been by many people grafted upon the Lawrel, to which it is a congener. 1767 G. White *Selborne Let.* xii. 4 Nov., Might not canary birds be naturalized.. provided their eggs were put.. into the nests of some of their congeners, as goldfinches, greenfinches, etc.? 1859 *Darwin Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 59 In Russia the small Asiatic cockroach has everywhere driven before it its great congener. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 308 Some Alpine buttercups are snowy-white, while most of their lowland congeners are simply yellow.

b. *gen.* of persons or things.

1837 *Howitt Rur. Life* VI. xlii. (1862) 541 A congener of these, and yet of a somewhat more civilised grade, is the bird-catcher and trainer. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 398 Lard was also used, though its less costly congener, butter, was more frequently employed. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxi. 68 The American shopkeeper.. has not the obsequiousness of his European congener.

B. *adj.* Of the same kind or nature; akin.

1867 *Bushnell Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 305 We are made everlastingly congener to each other. 1889 F. Harrison in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 155 That belief.. must further be human, in the sense of sympathetic and congener to man.

† **Congeneracy**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *CONGENERATE* *a.*; see -ACY and cf. *degeneracy*.] Community or affinity of origin, kind, or nature.

1664 H. More *Exp. Ep. 7 Churches* x. 172 Churches.. ranged neither according to merit nor congeneracy of their Conditions. 1681 *Glanville Sadducismus* II. (1726) 374 There being that congeneracy betwixt.. 's Stoic and this, they mutually corroborate one another.

**Congenerate** (kɒŋdʒɪˈnɛɪt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *congenerare* to beget or produce together, f. *con-* + *generare* to GENERATE.]

1. *trans.* To beget or generate together.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Congeneri*, congenerated; begotten or ingendered together. a 1688 *Cudworth Immut. Mor.* II. iii. 52 That which did congenerate the colour.

2. To class or associate as a congener.

1843 *Humphreys Brit. Moths* II. 47 The insect is scarcely strictly congenerated with the true high-flyers.

**Congenerate** (kɒŋdʒɪˈnɛɪt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *congenerātus*, pa. pple. of *congenerare*: see *prec.*] Of the same origin, kind, or nature.

1657 *Tomlinson Renoi's Disp.* 261 There are seven sorts of Tithymalus.. wheicunto Euzla are congenerate. 1855 *Bailey Mystic* 98 Flutter-flies, all hued, like winged flowers.. On violets pasturing, their congenerate food.

**Congeneration**, *rare.* [n. of action f. *prec.*] Production in union; connotation.

1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 94 note, Syngenesia signifies congeneration, or union of the anthers.

**Congeneric** (kɒŋdʒɪˈnɛɪrɪk), *a.* [f. L. *con-* together + *gener-* (genus) race, after L. *congener* and *generic*.] Of the same genus, kind, or race; allied in nature or origin.

a 1834 *Colledge Lit. Rem.* III. 333 The congeneric question of the freedom of the will. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 288/1 The Stork and congeneric birds. 1853 *Phillips Rivers Yorksh.* II. 22 Widdale Fell Group.. Less deeply divided from its congeneric hills. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 402 A black parrot congeneric with two species that inhabit Madagascar.

So **Congeneric** *a.* 1846 in *Worcester*.

**Congenerous** (kɒŋdʒɪˈnɛɪrəs), *a.* [f. L. *con-* together (see **CONGENER**) + -OUS.]

1. Of the same kind (as another), akin in nature or character. Const. *with*, also *to* († *unto*).

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Unto its conservation there is required.. a food congenerous unto the principles of its nature. 1671 *Grew Anat. Pl.* I. i. 30 Some moisture, partly dissimilar, and partly congenerous. 1733 *Arbuthnot Ess. Air* (J.), Apoplexies, and other congenerous diseases. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 209 Another historian, of congenerous taste and learning. 1875 *Shars Serm. & Songs* 251 She will demand nothing.. which is not congenerous with her nature. 1885 R. L. Stevenson in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 557 You.. find it pass into congenerous sounds, one liquid or labial melting away into another.

b. Of the same genus or (more loosely) family; congeneric.

1768 *Pennant Zool.* I. 61 In this place [s. v. Fox] we should introduce the wolf, a congenerous animal. 1769 G. White *Selborne xxvi.* (1789) 73 Fieldfares, which are so congenerous to thrushes and blackbirds. 1834 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* II. 114 [In] Europe, Asia, and Africa [are].. bees congenerous with our common hive-bee; while in America, this genus is nowhere indigenous. 1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 Analogous structures in congenerous species.

c. Of peoples: Allied in race or origin.

1790 *Pennant Lond.* (1813) 3 Willing to receive any instructions offered by a congenerous people. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. c. 458 He conjectured, that the Caledonians, and Germans, must have been congenerous people. 1814 *Jamieson Hermes Scyth.* 44 The Carians were accounted congenerous with the Mysi.

† 2. Homogeneous. *Obs. rare*—1.

1683 *Salmon Doron Med.* II. 392 United in one similar, or simple and congenerous substance or body.

† 3. Cognate in character; congenial. *Obs.*

1677 *Howe Wks.* 174 II. 531 God doth.. so far excite and actuate those Powers, as that they are apt and habile for any congenerous action to which they have a natural Designation. 1687 J. Reynolds *Danik's Vis. v.* That Should.. move Towards th'Unconfind, Congenerous Realms above.

4. Innate, congenital. *rare*—1.

1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXII. 425 She ought to have considered Gothic architecture, like romantic poetry and the Christian religion, as native or congenerous tastes of the modern European.

5. *Phys. Congenerous muscles*: muscles which concur in the same action.

1721 in *Bailey*. 1830 R. Knox *Beclard's Anat.* 302 By the law of the association of congenerous muscles.

Hence **Congenerousness**, the quality of being of the same nature, affinity of nature, kinship.

1677 H. Halliwell *Meth. Saving Souls* 84 Perswasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their congenerousness and suitableness with the ancient Ideas and Inscriptions of truth upon our souls.

**Congenial** (kɒŋdʒɪˈniəl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *con-* together + *geniālis*, f. *genius*: see **GENIAL**, **GENIUS**. Cf. F. *congenial*: prob. a mod. L. *congenialis* preceded both.]

1. Of persons and their attributes: Partaking of the same genius, disposition, or temperament; kindred, sympathetic. Const. *with* (sometimes *to*).

c 1625 *Wotton (J.)*, A kind of congenial composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. 1647 *Berkelegh On Fletcher's Wks.*, Fletcher's keen tieble, and deep Beaumont's base, Two, full, congenial souls. 1700 *Dryden Fables* Pref. (Globe) 503, I found I had a soul congenial to his [Chaucer's]. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* an. 1753 His religious and political notions [were] so congenial with those in which Langton had been educated. 1797 *Gordon Enquirer* I. xv. 137 With a soul congenial to the nobles. 1830 *D'Israeli Chas.* I, III. vi. 98 This great Painter [Rubens] found.. in Charles.. a congenial spirit. 1867 *Fremman Norm. Comp.* (1876) I. vi. 456 A prince whose tastes were in many respects congenial with his own.

b. of things.

1692 *Dryden Ess. on Satire* You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. 1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxi. III. 59 Poetry and music are congenial. 1823 *D'Israeli Crit. Lit.* (1859) II. 399 The congenial histories of literature and of art are accompanied by the same periodical revolutions.

2. Suited or agreeable to one's temperament or disposition; to one's taste or liking. Const. *to*.

1770 *Goldsm. Der. Vill.* 254 To me more dear, congenial to my heart. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & P.* xlviii. II. 764 The controversies of the times were congenial to his temper and understanding. 1835 *Thurwallace Greece* I. viii. 334 The sea was an element never congenial to the spirit of Spartan warfare. 1898 *Bosw. Smith's Carthage* 339 The congenial task of following up his rival Syphax.

b. *transf.* Suited to the nature of anything.

[1711] *Shaffers Charn.* (1737) III. 403 Nothing is.. so natural, so congenial to the liberal Arts, as that reigning Liberty and high Spirit of a People. 1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 397 These Things.. relaxing the Solidity by their kindly Heat (which some, fond of Words, would call congenial). 1813 *Gent. Mag.* LXXXIII. II. 296 When transplanted to the classic and congenial soil of Italy. 1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* (1875) III. III. xxxv. 280 The food most congenial to this species.. is abundantly distributed.

† 3. Belonging to any being from birth, or by nature; innate, natural, **CONGENITAL**. *Obs.*

1664 H. Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 258 The Magnetical Effluvia are not Innate and Congenial to the Stone, but proceed ab extrinseco. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* II. i. § 17 Those more natural and congenial [Ideas] which it [the Soul] had in itself, undervived from the body. a 1711 *Kin. Lynms Ewang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 102 Bless'd are all they, who.. purge themselves from their congenial stain. 1775 *Pott Chirurg. IVks.* II. 309 The congenial hernia. — 1784 (1783) II. 23 To distinguish the common rupture from the congenial in infants.

† b. Connected with one's birth, natal, 'native'.

1697 *Dryden Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 65 Virgil suppos'd Souls to ascend again to their proper and congenial Stars. 1811 *Georg.* IV. 339 They mount the Sky, And to their own congenial Planets fly. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 213 In animals, the climate may be considered as congenial, and a kind of second nature.

† 4. Of the same kind or genus; congenerous.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydro. Chym.* 87 These Diseases being congenial in their causes, are the same in their Cures. 1751 *Harris Hermes* (1841) 172 In natural species, which are congenial and of kin. 1780 — *Philol. Inq.* (1841) 40 All languages are in some degree congenial, and.. founded upon the same principles. 1804 W. Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 357 The Hebrew.. and the congenial dialects of Chaldaea, Syria, and Arabia.

**Congeniality** (kɒŋdʒɪˈniəlɪti), [f. *prec.* + -ITY. Cf. L. *genialitas* joviality, festivity.] The quality of being congenial; affinity of genius or disposition; agreeableness to one's nature or tastes.

1620 *Wotton in Relig. Walton.* (1672) 299 The pride that I take in a certain Congeniality (as I may term it) with your Lordships studies. 1624 — *Archil.* (T.), Painters and poets have always had a kind of congeniality. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* 26 Mar. an. 1776, I could not perceive in his character much congeniality of any sort with that of Johnson. 1826 *D'Israeli Viv. Grey* VI. III, There is no congeniality in our tastes or in our tempers. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* VIII. 185 There is so much congeniality between Horace and Pope.

**Congenialize**, *v. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.]

In nonce-uses: *a. trans.* To make congenial. *b. intr.* To be or become congenial *with*; also *fig.*

1814 *Br. Jewb. Corr. w. A. Knox* (1834) II. 195 One can feel infinitely more disposed to congenialize with an honest, orthodox, pious dissenter, than, etc. 1817 — *Life & Lett.* lxii. 575 Inward religion.. congenializes and cordializes human life. 1863 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Oct. 440 The sunset, whose light congenialized with a small jewel on her brow.

**Congenially**, *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY.] In a congenial manner.

1749 *Borlase in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 272 The true Dia-

mond seems to have more lapideous Juice included, and more intimately and congenially united under an equal Surface, than any other Body in the World. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 5/3 A few very dirty boys congenially employed in vilifying and insulting their betters.

**Congenialness.** *rare*°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CONGENIALITY.

1731 BAILEY II, *Congenialness*, the likeness of one kind to or with another. 1755 in JOHNSON; also in mod. Dicts.

† **Congenious**, *a. Obs.* Also 7-geneous. [f. L. *con-* together + *geni-us* + -OUS (cf. CONGENIAL). The spelling in -eus was prob. suggested by *homogeneous*, etc. Cf. It. *congeneo* 'of the same kind' (Florio).] = CONGENEROUS; homogeneous.

1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 364 In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life congenius to that in the body. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone to Aliter* 87 Congenious unto the former, is this mistake. 1677 HALE *Chiltempl.* n. 232 This Retribution, as it is most admirably Congenious and Con-natural to the right constitution of the Humane Nature. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merv. Compt.* xviii. 644 For what sooner fills the vacuities of the Flesh, than a congenious substance.

**Congenital** (kɔndʒenɪtəl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *congenitus* (see CONGENITE) + -AL. So f. *congenital*, admitted into the 6th ed. of the Academy's Dictionary in 1835. The sense was formerly expressed by *congenial*, Fr. *congénial*.]

Existing or dating from one's birth, belonging to one from birth, born with one. *a. techn. in Pathol.* (as a congenital disease or defect).

1796 A. DUNCAN *Annals Med.* 1. 20 Bronchocele... is not often congenital. 1807 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 387 Congenital hernia. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 181 The mind of an individual who labours under congenital blindness... cannot fail to be imperfect. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 365 Ordinary congenital cataract.

b. in Bot.  
1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vii. 315 The so-called congenital attachment of the pollinia by their caudicles.

c. in general use. Const. *with*.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tract* iv. 1. The mind of God, revealed in laws, congeners with every kind And character of man. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess. I.* vii. 374 Notions, coeval with the mind in date, congenital with its very faculties. 1854 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 2. The living process of nature acting by congenital, divinely-imprinted instinct. 1866 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 242 The congenital differences of character in individuals. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 69 The French people, with its congenital sense for the power of social intercourse and manners.

**Congenitally** (kɔndʒenɪtəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a congenital way; from birth.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 9 Pollinia furnished... with a caudicle, congenitally attached to a viscid disc. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenum* 12 Jan. 55/2 If... the parents are not congenitally deaf the offspring is in no danger.

† **Congenite**, *a. Obs.* Also 7-8-*it*. [ad. L. *congenitus* born together with, connate, coëval, f. *con-* together + *genitus* born, produced.]

Born or produced along with, connate, congenital; belonging by nature, natural. Of ideas, principles, etc.: Innate. Const. *to, with*.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* xii. 173 This... is our first, originary, natural, and congenite obedience, to obey the Prince. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. v. [Causes] congenit or born with us, are either natural, as old age, or *præternatural*. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 3 The ancient Corporeal Philosophers... were... reduced to make Motion congenite to Matter. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation Pref.* (1786) 2 These original independent ideas, that owe not their being to the operation of the understanding, but are... congenite and co-existent with it. 1716 SOUTH *Serms.* VIII. xiii. (R.), Sinful habits... congenit with our natures.

† **Congenited**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Born or produced together, united in birth or origin.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 95 They [Exe and Barle] were at their first springs congenited, being sprung not 500 paces distant one from the other.

† **Congeniture**, *Obs.* [f. L. type \**congenitura*, f. ppl. stem *congenit-* (see CONGENITE): see -URE.] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congeniture*, the Birth of Things at the same Time.

† **Congeon**, *conjon.* *Obs.* Forms: 3? *can-gun*, 4 *kongon*, *conjoun*, -*ioun*, -*gioun*, 5 *conion*(e), *coonyone*, *conjoun*, *congyn*, 5- *congeon*. [The phonology and final stress in verse show this word to be of French origin. In all probability *can-gun* in the earliest quot. is the same word, and stands for *can-gun* or *can-jun* (g for j being not infrequent in ME., cf. the form *kongon*), repr. an ONF. \**can-gun*, *can-gion*: -late L. *cambio*, *cambionem* (cited in Grimm *Deut. Mythol.*, tr. Stallybrass 1888, vol. IV, 1754, and thence in Henschell's Du Cange), a CHANGELING (Ger. *wechselbalg* a child of an incubus, demon, or hag, substituted for a human child) f. *cambire* to change.

The ME. forms have suffered at the hands of bad copyists and editors, who have turned *conjon* into *conjon*, *conion* (= *conjon*) into *conion*, with other blundered spellings. A derivation from *cambio* fits the sense, for changelings were popularly held to grow up dwarfs or deformed in body (cf. sense 1), and deficient in intellect (sense 2), and to be called one was a grievous insult (senses 3, 4). The difficulties are (x) the apparent rarity of the word in Fr., where the only

instance yet cited is one of 1427 in Du Cange, repeated by Godefroy, under the form *changan* 'terme injurieux', which is app. the central F. form, standing for *changelon*, *changan*; (2) the A.Fr. or early ME. change of *can-* to *con-*; this took place before the retraction of the stress from the final syllable, and may have been owing to association with the prefix *con-*.]

1. A dwarf, or congenitally deformed man.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Beo he cangun oder crupel... þu most to him halden. a 1400 *Sat. Blacksmiths in Rel. Ant.* I. 240 The cammede kongons cryen after col! col! c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 90 Coonyone [w. r. conione or dwerhe, dwerwe, Pynwon 1499 congeon or dwerfe], *sessillus*. c 1475 *Pict. Loc.* in Wr. Wulcker 86/6 *Hic tantellus*, a conyn. [1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, 'Congeon, An old English word signifying the same that Dwarf in our common speech. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Congeon, a Dwarf, a Person of low stature (Obs.). Hence in KRASEY, BAILEY, etc., and 1768 CHATTERTON *Prising of old Bridge Wks.* II. 280 A Congeon Squier bare in his Hande his Helmet.]

2. A half-wit; an imbecile; = CHANGELING 4.

c 1285 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 412/31 'Loke' he seide 'this olde conjoun [St. John], in his olde liue, hou he pleizez with þis þongue brid' c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 206 Sir, our king is bot a conjoun: Tho he seighe swerdes draue To fle some he was wel fawe. 1340 *Ayeyb.* 76 Pet byep þe small stones of gles synnynde, and þe conion [F. *musard*] his bayp [= buys them] uor rubys, uor sayfys, oþer uor emeroydes. þet byep as iueles to children.

3. A derisive or contemptuous term applied to a child.

(Cf. Ger. *wechselbalg*; Sc. *croot*, *crut*, a puny, pigmy, decrepit child, applied in contempt or anger to any little child.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1071 That child was bot of yeres two... The iustice seyd, Thou gabbest, conion. 1400 *Chester Pl. x. Slaughter of Innoc.* (1843) I. 177 *Herod*. That vile conjoun [the babe Christ], that thus would reave me of my crowne. *Ibid.* I. 178 *Soldier*. But for to kill such a congeon Me shames rose by Mahounde. *Ibid.* I. 179 With this speare I thinke to assaie To kille manye a smalle congeon: These congeones in the cloutes I will kill.

4. An offensive term of abuse or dislike.

c 1300 *K. Als.* 1718 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges... Sente gretynge, withouten honour To the yonge rebbour Alisaundre! thou conion [printed conion] wode. 1362 *LANGL. P.* PL. A. xi. 86 And nou cometh a conion and wolde cacchen of my wittes. 1399 - *Rich. Reddes* iii. 46 Thanne cometh ther a conion with a grey cote, as not of his nolle as he the nest made. 1400 *Chester Pl. ii. Death of Abel* (1843) I. 40 Saye, thou caltiffe, thou congeon, Weneste thou to passe one of renouwe?

**Conger** (kɔŋgɜr). Forms: 4 *kunger*, 5-7 *cungur*, *congure*, 5 *cungur*, -*gyre*, -*gger*, *congure* (e, -*gyre*, 6 *congar*, *coonger*), 6- *conger*. [a. OF. *congre*: -L. *congru-* (*conger*), ad. Gr. *γόνγρος*, all in same sense.]

1. A large species of eel living in salt water and attaining a length of from six to ten feet; it is caught for food, being common on the coasts of Britain and other European countries, but rare along the American coast of the Atlantic; the sea-eel.

[1213 *Rot. Chart.* (Rolls) 194 Habeant totam emptiorem nuivellorum et congruorum... per totam Cornubiam.] c 1300 *Sat. Plour Kildare* ii. in E. E. P. (1862) 153 Mani grete kunger swimme abute þi fete. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3515 Pysch, flesch, salmon and cunge Off us non schal dye for hungyr. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 462 The Congre hath many wythes and is wytte and wyly of getyng of meete. c 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 641/38 *Hic congrus*, a congyre. 14. *Black Bk. of Admiralty* II. 103 Also of purpays, samoun, cunger, and turbut. 1516 in Lodge *Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 13, I have sent to this berer... pasties of congars. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 266 Eates Conger and Fennell. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. i. f. A mermaid be half a fish and halfe conger. 1676 *WALTON Angler* i. xiii. (1792) 185 The mighty Conger, taken often in Severn about Gloucester. 1791 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings Wks.* 1812 II. 426 And snatch a wriggling Conger from the flood. 1881 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 251 The conger is very sensible to atmospheric changes.

2. Applied in abuse to a man.

1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 58 Hang yourself, you muddy conger, hang yourself!

3. *Comb.* Conger-doust, -douce, *dial.* [doust dust, powder], conger dried and powdered for making fish soup; conger-head, a term of abuse.

1630 *DEKKER and Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 140 She nibbled but wud not swallow the hooke, because the Cunger-head her husband was by. 1808 *POLWHELE Cornish Voc.*, *Conger-dousta*, 1865 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* IV. 345. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss. s.v.*, *Conger-doust*, Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in Conger-douce.

† **Conger** (kɔŋgɜr). *Obs.* [Of doubtful origin and form.] See quotes.

To Kersey is due the statement (or suggestion) that the word was originally *congrus* or F. *congrès*, subsequently treated as a plural, with singular *congr*. But it is to be noted that in most of the quotes, *conger* is applied to the association, not to a member of it. Bailey refers it tentatively to *conger* the fish, which may indicate a contemporary joke.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Conger*, a Set or Knot of Topping Book-sellers of London, who agree... that whoever of them Buys a good Copy, the rest are to take off such a particular number. in Quire, on easy Terms. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Congress* or *Congers*, a particular Society of Book-sellers, who put in Joynt Stocks for the Buying and Printing of Copies, and Trading for their common Advantage. 1721 *BAILEY*, *Congre*, a Society of Book-sellers, who have a Joint Stock in Trade, or agree to Print Books in

Co-partnership. — (1731) vol. II. *Conger*, *Congre*, a society of booksellers... of 10 or more... so called, because as a large conger eel is said to devour the small fry, so this united body overpowers young and single traders. 1754 *Connaisseur* 31 Jan. No. 1. 3 That book in the phrase of the *Conger* is best, which sells most. *Ibid.*, We must not however think the members of the *Conger* strangers to the deeper parts of literature. 1886 F. H. RIVINGTON in *Athenum* 9 Jan. 67 If the statement... were in the book of a member of one of the London Congers, or societies of booksellers, it would be a copy of the usual statement sent to each shareholder by the managing partner.

**Conger**, *cungur* (kɔŋgɜr). A dialectal name of the cucumber in the Midland counties of England.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 140 So general is this word that an eminent seedsman informs me that cottagers and market gardeners... usually ask for conger seed. 1891 It is now less common, though still in use from S. Lincolnshire to Warwickshire.]

**Conger-eel** (kɔŋgɜrɪl). [f. CONGER 1. + EEL.] 1. = CONGER 1.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 97 Called a conger-eel. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iv. 76 The Conger is a long round fish, in shape like unto a great Eele, and is therefore called the Conger-Eele. 1813 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 5 When at its full size the Conger Eel has sometimes been known to measure more than ten feet in length. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXV. 490/2 The conger-eel... is readily distinguished... by the upper jaw being the longest.

2. In U.S. applied to other species of eel, esp. on the Atlantic Coast to *Zoarces anguillaris* of the family *Lycodide*: see also LAMPER-EEL.

† **Congeriate**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *congeria* or *congeries* (see next) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To pile up, heap together.

1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* 1. xlv. 139 How ayery must they [fancies] needs be, that are congeriated wholly, on the fumes, perhaps, of distempered brains.

**Congerries** (kɔndʒɪərɪz). [a. L. *congeriēs* heap, pile, collected mass, f. *congerere* to carry together: see CONGEST.] A collection of things merely massed or heaped together; a mass, heap.

a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* ii. x. § 3 (1622) 303 Yet is hee a congeries... a masse of many unlike and repugnant affections. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 423 A meer heap And Congeries of Dead and Stupid Matter. 1725 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.*, *Clouds*, a Congeries chiefly of watry Particles. 1793 *SMITHSON Edystone L.* § 11 The congeries of rocks called the Edystone. 1849 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Conn. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 414 It [the Milky Way] is a vast and somewhat flattened stratum, or congeries of stars. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xx. 383 A curious congeries of towers, halls, churches, and chambers.

**Congerminate**, *v. rare*°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *congerminare* to shoot forth at the same time: see CON- and GERMINATE.] *intr.* To germinate or develop together.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 29 Now she, congerminating [*congerminans*] with me into an equality of love.

**Congeroid**, bad form of CONGROID.

† **Congest**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *congest-us* accumulation, heap, f. ppl. stem of *congerere*: see next.] A collected mass, a collection; a concretion.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* v. xv. Wks. IV. 106 Sense is of concretes or congests, not of abstracts or essences. *Ibid.* xi. v. Wks. X. 92 Any heap or congest may become greater by addition of matter. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 36, I wrote a Congest of methodical Arguments.

**Congest** (kɔndʒɜst), *v.* [f. L. *congest-*, ppl. stem of *congerere* to carry together, collect, heap up, etc. (whence also the freq. *congestare*).]

† 1. *trans.* To bring or gather together, to collect; to heap up, to mass. *Obs.*

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. p. xxi, The Writers, whose Lyves I have congeisted ynto foure Bokes. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* ii. ii. § 3 (1622) 205 He had congested and amassed together such infinite monies. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 28 The leaves of oak abundantly congested on snow, preserves it. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxxii. (1713) 382 If all were congested together out of History touching that Church. 1758 R. BROOKES *Pract. Physic* (ed. 3) II. 470 These diseases generally arise from a viscid Serum or Chyle congested in the Mesentery, and which obstructs its Glands.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To gather together; to accumulate to excess, to become congested.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 247 The secularism of the present time... congests itself... into a proposal of this sort. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 2/1 If capital is frightened away from Parisian house speculations for a time, it will congest somewhere else.

3. *trans.* To affect with congestion; to produce congestion in. Chiefly in *passive*: see next 2.

**Congested** (kɔndʒɜstɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] 1. Heaped together; accumulated.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man Ep.* Ded. 1 To lye waste, and voyde, as a rude congested heape. 1651 *GOULY Asop* (1665) 164 On watry Mountains and congested Floods.

2. *Med.* Overcharged with an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion.

Cf. quot. 1758 in CONGEST v. 1.

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xx. 260 Their eyes being so congested by the glare of the sun that they are... nearly blind. 1865 R. HUNTER in *Morn. Star* 23 Feb., We physicians say, the lung is congested: by which we mean that the vessels are full almost to bursting. 1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* I. 26 The functions of a congested organ are often materially and seriously interfered with.

b. *transf.* Filled up by an obstructive accumulation; overcrowded.



186a B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. v. 347 While the atmosphere is heavy, portentous, congested to borrow a medical word, which expresses the feeling better than any other. 1891 *Neusphäer*. The effects of the congested state of the goods traffic are now being felt in almost every industry.—A scheme for relieving the congested districts in Ireland by means of emigration.

3. *Bot.* 'Crowded very closely' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Congestible**, *a.* [f. *L. congest-* ppl. stem + -BLE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congestible*, that may be heaped up or gotten together. Hence in JOHNSON, and other Dicts.

**Congestion** (kɒŋdʒə'stʃən). [*a. F. congestion* (16th c. in *Paré*), ad. *L. congestiō-em*, n. of action from *congerere*: see *CONGEST v.*]

† 1. The action of gathering or heaping together in a mass; a crowding together; accumulation.

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 17 The Earth, a congestion or heaping up of grosse matter together. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter ii.* 2 The attraction or congestion of this tumult. 1671 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Oct. Most of the churchyards... were filled up with... the congestion of dead bodies one upon another, for want of earth, even to the very top of the walls.

† b. *concr.* A heap, pile. *Obs.*

1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit.* 120 Those irregular congestions, rude and brutish inventions. 1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Archeologie* II. v. iii. A huge congestion of unmethodised matter.

† 2. *Med.* The accumulation of blood or morbid matter in any part of the body; 'a collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours' (J.). *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 250 There are two general causes of Impositions, fluxion, and Congestion. 180a *Med. Frml.* VIII. 211 Some symptoms of beginning congestion of blood in the head began to show themselves. 1811 *HOOVER Med. Dict.* 799/a Crying unloads the head of congestions.

Hence b. *Congestion of an organ*: an abnormal accumulation of blood in its vessels, by which its functions are disordered.

1803 *Med. Frml.* IX. 325 The second or local Stenotic Congestion is... one of the most frequent causes of Apoplexy. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 265 Blood was again taken, in consequence of further symptoms of congestion. 1875 B. RICHARDSON *Dis. Med. Life* 65 The diseases included under the names of catarrh, bronchitis, congestive bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, pneumonia.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A crowding together or accumulation which disorganizes regular and healthy activity; congested or overcrowded condition, as of population, traffic, etc.

1868 *BRIGHT Sp. Ital.* 1 Apr. The whole system [of Parliamentary representation] was in such a state of congestion that it could not be tolerated any longer. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 12 Congestion of traffic. 1887 *Times* (Wkly. ed.) 25 Feb. 9/3 Emigration was gradually relieving that local congestion of the population.

**Congestiparous**, *a. Med.* [f. *L. congest-us* *CONGEST sb.* + -*parus* producing + -OUS.] 'Applied to remedies which produce congestion or the different forms of Contrafluxion.' 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Congestive** (kɒŋdʒə'stɪv), *a.* [f. *L. congest-* ppl. stem (see *CONGEST v.*) + -IVE.] Relating to, of the nature of, or produced by, congestion.

1846 WORCESTER cites MORT. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept. The immediate cause of deceased's death was congestive apoplexy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 235 Many of these dropsies are of congestive origin.

**Congette**, -ing, var. of *CONJECT*, -ING. *Obs.*

**Congey**, -eye, obs. f. *CONGE*.

**Congiary** (kɒŋdʒiəri). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. *L. congiari-um* lit. a vessel that holds a congius, f. *congius*: see below and -ARY.] A gift divided among the people or the soldiers, orig. something measured in a congius, such as corn or wine.

(Some dictionaries give *congiary* also as a coin: this is an error founded on quots. 1697, 1727.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 417 It is said that Ancus Martius... gave unto the people a congiary or largesse of 6000 Modij of salt. 1697 *EVELYN Disc. Metals* 187 The Gift of Largesses and Congiaries in Provisions of Corn, &c., appearing in the Reverses. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* VI. 85 Marcus gave a Congiary to the People. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Congiaryum*, congiary, among medalists, a gift, or donative, represented on a medal. Nero, whose congiaries are the first that we find represented on medals, gave four hundred sesterces. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 607 To the citizens of Rome... he presented, in one congiary, about two guineas and a half a-head.

**Congie**, obs. f. *CONGE*.

**Conging**: see *CONGE* v.

**Congioun**, var. of *CONGEON*. *Obs.*

|| **Congius** (kɒŋdʒiəs). Pl. -ii. [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of a Roman amphora, or about 7 pints.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. P.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 392 Congius conteyneth sixe Sextarius. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 208 For greatest tressen... vi Congius or iv of it ymmote. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. II. 546 For every street throughout the citie, was allowed a Congius of oyle. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in *Davies Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 82 There is a standard congius of the age of Vespasian still extant at Rome.

2. *Pharm.* The pharmaceutical name for a gallon, represented in prescriptions by the letter C.

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† **Conglaciare**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. congelā-re* to freeze up, f. *con-* together + *glaciā-re* to make or turn to ice, f. *glaciēs* ice.]

1. *trans.* To convert into ice, to freeze.

1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 284 Our Colledge Ale... being congelated... upon a Thaw never returned to its self. *Ibid.* II. xii. 322 The Salt invigating the Cold of the Water, and so congelating the snow.

b. To make solid like ice (by other means than cold); to congeal, petrify.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ix. 234 Thunder... congelates or makes rigid, fluid or soft bodies.

c. To make smooth like ice or glass, to polish.

1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 140 To congelate and polish the surfaces of the clouds to such an extraordinary accuracy of figure.

2. *intr.* To become ice, to freeze, congeal.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Neither doth... any thing properly congelate but water. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2023 The Water... did by the operation of the introduced cold... totally congelate. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 169 The waves congelate instant.

Hence **Conglaciatus**, **Conglaciatus** ppl. adjs.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 43 The Moon is of a congelated substance. 1660 — *Myst. Godl.* VI. viii. 233 Of congelating Thunders, and the transmutation of Lot's wife into a pillar of Salt. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 56, I went down into several of these Caves... [to find] the petrified congelated substances.

† **Conglaciatio**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. as prec.: see -ATION. So in mod.F.]

1. The action or process of turning into, or becoming, ice; freezing, congelation.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 153 Predictions may be made of... Deluges, Draughts, Heates, Conglaciatio. 1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 118 Congelation or congeliation. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 341 As to their Rafication and Conglaciatio.

2. *concr.* Any frozen or crystallized formation.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* II. 55 [The caves] petrified Icicles (if I may so call them) and other Conglaciatio.

**Conglobate** (kɒŋgləbeɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. conglōbā-re* to gather into a globe or ball: see next.] To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded compact mass. Also *fig.*

1. *trans.* = *CONGLOBE* a. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 123 Not conglobated into one bodie as the stars are. 1671 *WILLUGHBY in Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 The similitude of those Theca's, conglobated together, to the Eggs of Spiders. 1775 *JOHNSON Western Isl.* Wks. x. 500 Many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and conglobated into one gross and general idea. 1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot.* 176 Spores conglobated without any definite order.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = *CONGLOBE* b.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Some semi-nall matter, which may after conglobate into the forme of an egge. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* Ep. Ded., To summon Democritical Atomes to conglobate into an intellectual Form. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 190 To suppose, that out of a chaotic mass... such mate balls should have conglobated, by a gravitation inherent in the matter.

**Conglobate** (kɒŋgləbeɪt), *a.* [ad. *L. conglōbāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conglōbā-re* to gather into a globe or ball, f. *con-* together + *glōbā-re* to make into a ball, f. *glōb-us* ball, *GLOBE*.]

1. Formed or gathered into a ball, rounded, globular.

1649 *Dryden Death Ld. Hastings* 35 All, as in their sphere, Were fix'd, conglobate in his soul. 1801 *HOME in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 77 The kidneys are conglobate. 1845 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 193 Arterial blood, on being whipt, allows the fibrin to separate in short conglobate masses. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 320 *Conglobate*, collected into a ball, as the florets of Echinops.

2. *Phys.* Applied distinctively to glands of simple structure, esp. those of the lymphatics; opposed to *CONGLOMERATE*, q.v.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 177 Conglobate Glanduls... distinguished to those that bear the name of Conglomerate Glanduls. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 115 He asserts the Lympha to be a particular subtle liquor, separated into the conglobate glanduls from the Serum of the blood. 1784 *Genl. Mag.* LIV. II. 609 Equal to the touch in every part, except where the conglobate glands are situated. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 23/a The lymphatic or conglobate glands compose a very important part of the absorbent system. 1876 *Quain Anat.* II. 191 Lymphatic glands, named also conglobate glands.

Hence **Conglobately** *adv.*, in a rounded form or manner.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in J. and mod. Dicts.

**Conglobated** (kɒŋgləbeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Gathered into a ball, rounded.

1668 *Howe Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 212/a An impure mass of conglobated darkness. 1784 *TWAMLEY Dairying* 147 The conglobated, or round Leaf. 1814 *Wordsw. Excursion* III. 981 Conglobated bubbles undissolved.

† b. *Phys.* = *CONGLOBATE* a. 2. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The Lymphatics... he will have to arise from conglobated glandules. 16. GREW (J.), The testicle... is one large conglobated gland.

**Conglobation** (kɒŋgləbeɪʃən). [ad. *L. conglōbatiō-em*, n. of action from *conglōbā-re* to *CONGLOBATE*. Also in mod.F.]

1. The action of gathering or forming into a globe or rounded mass. Also *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 270 If hee hath committed various offences, the Conglobation and annumeration of them... cannot but stirre vp... the auditors to abhorre him.

1681 *GLANVILL Sadducismus* 132 A piece of Wax... rolled into the form of a Globe loses something of its former extension, by this conglobation. 1882 *STALLO Concepts & Th. Mod. Physics* 279 The rotatory velocity [of the planets]... at the moment of their detachment and conglobation.

2. A rounded formation, a conglomeration.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 138 In this spawne... are to be discerned many gray specks, or little conglomeration. 1697 *AUBREY Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III. 185 A huge Stone (a Conglobation of Gravel and Sand). 1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 207 Successive Compositions, or Confasciations and Conglobations from simple Things. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 454 That heterogeneous conglobation, that... multi-mosaic monarchy.

**Conglobe** (kɒŋgləʊb), *v.* [*a. F. conglōbe-r* (16th c. in *Paré*), ad. *L. conglōbā-re* to *CONGLOBATE*.] To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded compact mass. Also *fig.* *a. trans.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 329 His ennemis... Conglobat war togidder in ane glen. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 123 Vnsatiable Art-searching Aristotle, that in the round compendiate bladder of thy braine, conglobedst these three great bodies, (Heaven, Earth, and... Waters). 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 239 Then founded, then conglob'd Like things to like. 1742 *Pope Dunci.* IV. 79 Orb in orb, conglob'd are seen The buzzing Bees about their dusky Queen. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* XX. (1848) 254 All elements Conglobe themselves from chaos, purified. 1882 *SEELYE Nat. Relig.* 236 The influence which draws together and conglobes certain individuals into a living society.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibet Relig. & St.* (1602) 3 Hereupon the fire... conglobed together in the highest cloud. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 292 As drops on dust conglobing from the drie. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* XVII. 498 The big round drops... Conglobing on the dust. 1880 *Browning Pan & Luna* 50 The downy swaths [of cloud] combine, Conglobe.

Hence **Conglobed** *ppl. a.*

1822 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius* IV. 86 In a condensed and conglobed band.

† **Conglobular**, *a. Obs.* [f. *CON-* + *GLOBULAR*, after the prec. derivatives of *L. conglōbā-re*.] Gathered into a rounded form, globular.

1741 T. FRANKLIN tr. *Cicero's Nat. Gods* II. 142 Let us examine the Earth... Solid, round, and conglobular.

† **Conglobulate**, *a. Obs. Phys.* [f. *L. conglōbāt-us* little ball, globule (dim. of *globus* ball) + -ATE, on the analogy of *conglomerate* (as = *con-* + *glob-us* + -ATE.)] = *CONGLOBATE* a. 2.

1702 *FLOYER Cold Baths* I. IV. (1709) 118 Glands, whether conglobulate, or conglomerate. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 270 The Lymph in Conglobulate Glands.

**Conglobulate**, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.]

*intr.* To collect into a rounded or compact mass. 1768 *JOHNSON in Boswell.* A number of them [swallows] conglobulate together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water.

**Conglomerate** (kɒŋglə'mɛɪt), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. conglomerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *conglomerā-re*: see next.]

1. Gathered together into a more or less rounded mass, or consisting of parts so gathered; clustered. Also *fig.* † *a. as pa. pple. Obs.*

1571 *BOSWELL Armorie* II. 118 b. Certain trees... bring forth fruit conglomerate with leaves. 1666 *BACON Synta* § 267 The Beams of Light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate.

b. as *adj.* (In mod. use often *fig.* from 4.)

1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 [Insects] have conglomerate or compound eyes. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 113 This close conglomerate English speech. 1874 *LIDDON Elem. Relig.* II. 42 All the positive religions in the world... are alike conglomerate formations.

2. *Phys.* Applied to glands of a compound or complex structure; formerly, as distinguished from the simple *CONGLOBATE* glands of the lymphatics.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 177. 1668 *Ibid.* III. 889 Concerning the Liver... finding it to have Lobes and to be a Glandul of that kind, which by Anatomists are called Conglomerate. 1785 *Anat. Dial.* (ed. 2) 43 A conglomerate gland is that which is composed of several little conglobate glands, all tied up together, in one common tunicle or membrane. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 695 In the cartilaginous fishes... the pancreas exhibits a more perfect development, and already presents the appearance of a conglomerate gland. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Conglomerate glands*, a synonym of *Acinous glands*.

3. *Path.* a. Applied to cartilaginous tumours in the neighbourhood of the parotid gland. b. Applied to certain compound Tubercles.

1870 Sir J. PAGET *Lect. Surg. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 520 note, Mr. Caesar Hawkins described them... as conglomerate tumours. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 641 The tubercles are often aggregated in groups (Virchow's conglomerate tubercles).

4. *Geol.* Composed of the fragments of pre-existing rocks cemented together; of the nature of or forming a conglomerate: see B. 1.

1813 *BAKEWELL Intrad. Geol.* (1815) 225 The debris of pre-existing rocks broken down and cemented together, as in various conglomerate rocks. 1874 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xiii. 217 A perpendicular cliff of conglomerate rock formed of rounded pebbles cemented together. *Ibid.* xv. 253 A cliff of conglomerate pebbles.

b. *sb.* The *adj.* used *absol.* [Cf. mod.F. *conglomérat*.]

1. *Geol.* (= *conglomerate rock*.) A composite rock consisting of rounded and waterworn fragments of previously existing rocks, united into a compact

mass by some kind of cement; often called *pudding-stone*. (Cf. BRECCIA.)

1828 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 145 When a sandstone contains rounded masses of considerable dimensions, it is termed a *conglomerate*. 1829 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 219 Conglomerates alternating with greenish sandstone and variously coloured marls. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 142 This shell conglomerate is largely burnt for lime.

1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 255 The conglomerate hills extend through Ross-shire.

b. *transf.*  
1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 Thus, dried apples became... a conglomerate of sliced chalcidony. 1856 *Arch. Expt.* I. xi. 116 A conglomerate of gravel and ice.

2. *fig.* A mixture of various materials or elements, clustered together without assimilation.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 399 The English language is a conglomerate of Latin words, bound together with a Saxon cement. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 57 In that immense conglomerate of useful and useless knowledge.

**Conglomerate** (kɒŋɡlə'mɛrɪt), *v.* [f. L. *conglomerātus* ppl. stem of *conglomerāre* to roll, heap, or press together, f. *con* + *glomerāre* to form into a ball, f. *glomer-* (*glomus*) ball.]

†1. *trans.* To roll or wind (thread) into a ball.

1653 COCKERAM, *Conglomerate*, to wind vp on bottomes. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiii. (1662) 203 This suggests... the fancy... to the Silk-worm of conglomerating her both funeral and natal Clue.

†2. To form into a ball or (more or less) rounded mass; to heap up, heap together. *Obs.*

1596 R. LINCINCIE *Diella* (1877) 74 My sighs doe so conglomerate the cloudes. 1835 SWAN *Spec. Al.* v. ii. § 11. 1850 J. BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1853) 71 Choakt up with... dust, conglomerated into dirt. 1874 GREY *Anat. Plants* III. II. iv. § 2 The Viscera of an Animal, are but vessels conglomerated.

†3. To collect (separate particles or elements) into a coherent mass. *lit. and fig.*

1691, 1884 [see CONGLOMERATED]. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 502 Because the Nobility and Clergy are conglomerated into one mass with the People. 1865 F. OAKLEY *Tractat. Movement* 77 To conglomerate and cement the various forms of Tractarianism into something like a consistent whole.

4. *intr.* To come together or collect into a (more or less) rounded mass, or (*transf.*) into a compact body; to cluster together.

1642 ORD. & DECLAR. both Houses, *Lords Day* 7 They conglomerated and gathered together to the number of 20 or 25. 1856 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 48 Such noise as Bees commonly make when they conglomerate. 1795 ST. PETERS in *Ann. Reg.* 28 Their armies have conglomerated. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 554 When put into boiling water it conglomerates into a resinous mass.

Hence *Conglomerated* ppl. *a.*, clustered, etc.; *spec. in Phys. and Geol.* = CONGLOMERATE *a.* 3, 4.

1856 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 73 My conglomerated Cures go with thee. 1861 BOYLE *Wks.* (1872) II. 82 (R.) Conglomerated shells. 1901 GREY *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 21 The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Kidney*, a Conglomerated Gland. 1826 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi. Watching the clouds as they lowered above each other in masses of conglomerated vapour. 1884 GREY *Test-bk. Geol.* II. I. § 3 Conglomerated (conglomerated), made up of well-rounded pebbles or rocks.

**Conglomeratic** (kɒŋɡlə'mɛrɪtɪk), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *conglomerātus* ppl. stem of *conglomerāre* *a.* and *sb.* + *-ic* in mod. F. *conglomeratique*.] Of the nature or character of CONGLOMERATE (*sb.* 1).

1849 MURCHISON *Siberia* II. 281 Grey in colour, conglomeratic and slaty. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Test-bk. Geol.* x. 188 Beds of an unmistakably conglomeratic character.

**Conglomeration** (kɒŋɡlə'mɛrɪʃən), [ad. L. *conglomerātiō-em*, n. of action f. *conglomerāre* to CONGLOMERATE. Also in mod. F.]

1. The action of conglomerating, or condition of being conglomerated.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 267 The Multiplication and Conglomeration of Sounds. 1844 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-fé* Intro. The conglomeration of Christian names usual in the families of the *haute noblesse* of Spain.

2. *quasi-concr.* †a. A coil or ball (of thread or the like). b. A collection of things joined in a compact body; a cluster, coherent mass.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) III. xiii. 202 These Conglomerations of the threads of the Silk-worm. 1697 SIR T. F. BLOUNT *Ess.* 114 Nothing but a Conglomeration of Vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 105/2, I have... taken from the water a large conglomeration of male frogs. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* II. 258 A confused... conglomeration of buildings. 1866 LIPDON *Bampton Lect.* II. 73 That conglomeration of men we call a nation.

**Conglomeratory**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *conglomerātus* ppl. stem: see CONGLOMERATE and -ORY.] Tending to conglomerate.

1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow & its Clubs* (1856) 493 The conglomeratory atmosphere of the Waterloo [Club].

**Conglomeritic**, *a. Geol.* = CONGLOMERATIO. 1833 G. A. MANTILL *Geol. S. E. Eng.* 182 The lower beds frequently conglomeritic. 1865 DANA *Man. Geol.* 656 Arenaceous, argillaceous, or conglomeritic.

**Conglutin** (kɒŋɡlʊ'tɪn). *Chem.* [f. CON- + GLUTIN: associated with the following words.] A name applied by Rithausen to the legumin of almonds and lupins.

1879 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Supp. VII. 380. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Conglutin is said to be chiefly characteristic of the lupine.

†**Conglutinant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [corresp. to F. *conglutinant*, L. *conglutinānt-em*, pr. pple. of *conglutināre*: see next and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* 'Gluing, uniting; healing'. 1828 in WEBSTER (who cites BACON).

B. *sb.* 'A medicine that heals wounds'. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in subseq. Dicts.

**Conglutinate**, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *conglutinātus*, pr. pple. of *conglutināre*: see next.]

†1. *as pr. pple.* = CONGLUTINATED: see next. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* III. i. All these to gether conglutinate and effectually executed maketh a perfect definition of iustyce. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God* xv. xvi. (1620) 522 Should be conglutinate in honest coniugall society.

2. *Bot.* Cohering as if glued together. 1866 in TREAS. Bot. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 113 Paraphyses slender, filiform, conglutinate.

**Conglutinate** (kɒŋɡlʊ'tɪnɪt), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *conglutinātus* ppl. stem of *conglutināre* to glue together, f. *con* + *glutināre* to glue, f. *glutin*, *glutin*-glue. Cf. F. *conglutiner* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To glue, cement, or fasten firmly together; to cause to cohere.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. iii. 6a, To have been compacted and conglutinated by heat and moisture into the perfect figure... of a man. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* v. vi. (1580) 113 a. It will conglutinate and glewe together the two peeces. 1667 PERRY in SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 291 (T.) Starch... will conglutinate some things. 1792 T. BERNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 253 The lumps of iron... had been softened, and conglutinated together.

†b. *Med.* To unite (wounded or ruptured parts, or broken bones); to heal. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 56 It... doth conglutinate greene and bloody woundes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv. xix. II. 206 They use the decoction of the common grasse, for to conglutinate woundes. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 66 This medicine... conglutinates ruptured vessels.

c. *fig.*  
1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 6 Love to God... strongly conglutinates all the musings of the soul. 1825 CARLYLE *Life Schiller* III. 105 A medley of texts... conglutinated by a stupid judgment.

2. *intr.* To stick together, cohere. (*lit. and fig.*)

1565 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* v. ii. I would conglutinate. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xv. 64 Let that the Fingers should... conglutinate, I put between them leaden plates. 1647 POL. *Ballads Commem.* (Percy Soc.) 33 My fellow knaves and I conglutinated. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 19 The prevalent driness in it permits it not to conglutinate.

**Conglutinated**, **Conglutinating** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOT, Conglutinated, concretus, conglutinatus. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 223 The Conglutinated lips of the neck of the wombe. 1672 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 238 Lygne or some other conglutinating body. 1854 FRASER's *Mag.* L. 329 Birdlime or some unguent equally conglutinating.

**Conglutination** (kɒŋɡlʊ'tɪnɪʃən), [ad. L. *conglutinātiō-em*, n. of action f. *conglutināre*: see above. So in F. (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of gluing together, or causing to cohere firmly by, or as by, some tenacious substance; the condition of being so glued together.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii. There goes to it six hundred several simples, besides some quantity of humane fat, for the conglutination. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius' Exp. Chirurg.* xviii. 38 Thin Lead plates... are to be put between the parts where conglutination is feared. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 314 The Fastening or Conglutination of the two Bores. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharnians*, etc., *Knights* 71 Do you exert the forge against his conglutinations.

†b. *Med.* Union or junction of wounded parts or broken bones. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapētyke* a Cij b. To tel all the causes that let the coition and conglutination. 1584 tr. *Bonif. Merv. Compit.* xvii. 590 A bleeding Wound requires Conglutination. 1729 T. DALE tr. *Freiud's Emmerologia* xiii. (1752) 159 If while we are endeavouring to govern the Blood, we should neglect the conglutination of the Vessels. 1731 ARABUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.). The union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound.

c. *fig. and transf.*  
1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 13 The composition and conglutination of the two principal verbs in my Text, *Regnabit et mortuus est*. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebel* 14 A firm conglutination of their affections and National obligations. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Z. Pronunc.* I. iii. 186 Cooper... defines a diphthong as the 'conglutinatio duarum vocalium in eadem syllaba'. This theory of 'conglutination', effected by the 'glide', is that which I have adopted.

2. *quasi-concr.* A conglutinated mass.

1532 DREWIS *Introduct. Pr.* in Palsgr. 1053 But a conglutination and combination of the four elements. 1677 MONTAGU in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 440 A petrification or rather conglutination of many different stones, but all vitrescent.

**Conglutinative**, *a. ?Obs.* [a. F. *conglutinatif*, -ive, ad. L. type \**conglutinātivus*, f. *conglutinātus* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Having the quality of conglutinating; *spec. in Med.* having the property of uniting wounded parts.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Quest. Chirurg.*, Anyoite

them with oymენტыныс myscatyunes and conglutynatyunes. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 7 Medicines conglutinative. 1871 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xx. 268 To stop small Hemorrhages... by its conglutinative quality. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conglutinative*, of a gluing or sticking Quality. In JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Conglutinator**, *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form from *conglutināre*.] An agent that conglutinates.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), The osteocolla is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones.

†**Conglutine**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *conglutiner* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conglutināre*.]

= CONGLUTINATE *v.* 1 b.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* a Dj, I can nat se howe thou mayst conglutynate it and make close. 1624 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 191 Being outwardly applied it conglutineth wounds notably.

†**Conglutinous**, *a. Obs.-o* [f. CON- + GLUTINOUS; after *conglutinatus*, etc.]

Hence †**Conglutinosus** *adv. Obs. rare-1*. By conglutination; with cohesion.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 87 Whose matter is thick, and... not so hard as conglutinosus conjoined.

**Congo** (kɒŋɡo). The name of a country on the west coast of Africa, south of the Equator, whence many negro slaves have been carried to America. Hence, the name has been given in N. America to negroes from Congo, and to things belonging to or used by them; also (apparently), to various animals of black colour: cf. *negro*.

1. A negro from Congo. *Congo dance*: a kind of African dance practised by negroes. *Congo pea*: a variety of CAJAN, eaten by negroes in Jamaica.

1866 TREAS. Bot. 189/a The Congo pea is harder and coarser, and is only used by negroes. 1877 F. A. MARCII *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* (1883) 36 There may be as many genders as there are sets of terminations... the Congoes and Caffirs have many. 1886 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXXI. 522/a They from whom the dance and the place are named, the most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the Congoes and Franco-Congoes. *Ibid.* 527/a There were other dances... the Voudon, and the Congo... The latter, called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo.

2. Congo monkey, a black South American monkey, a species of the Howler, *Myecetes palliatus*; Congo snake, a name given to one or two blue-black amphibians, species of *Amphiuma*, found in the southern parts of the United States.

1865 S. TENNEY *Zool.* 315 The Congo Snake, *Amphiuma means*, L., of the Southern States, is about twenty-eight inches long, bluish black. 1874 T. BELT *Nat. in Nicaragua* 35 High up in one tree... were seated some of the black Congo monkeys (*Myecetes palliatus*).

**Congo**, *obs.* form of CANGUE.

**Congor**, = CONGER 3, dial. name of CUCUMBER.

**Congou** (kɒŋɡu, kɒŋɡɒ). Also *congo*, *kongo*, [ad. Chinese *kung-fu* work, and workman, *kung-fu-ch'a* app. tea on which work or labour is expended. The omission of the *f* is the forger's corruption (Prof. Legge).] A kind of black tea imported from China.

1725 LOND. GEN. No. 6376/3 Next Week will be sold, a large Parcel of Bohea, with some Congou and Green Tea. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. i, Congou tea, ayvadvats, and Indian crackers. 1845 DISRAELI *Jybil* vi. viii, A-swelling the receipt of customs by the consumption of Congou 1. 1875 PAVY *Food & Dietetics* (ed. 2) 349 The chief varieties of black tea, arranged in (an upward order of excellence) are Bohea, Oolong, Congou, Campt, etc.

†**Congraffet**, *pa. pple. Obs.-1* [An erroneous repr. of OF. *cyrograffes*, *cyrograff*, *pa. pple.* of *cyrografa* to engross, register, med. L. *chirographare*, *cyrograffare* (Du Cange): see CHIROGRAPH.] Registered, engrossed.

c 1320 Cast. *Love* 1056 Pat forward... i Godes court is congraffet [OF. *La covenant En la curt Den cyrograff*].

**Congratulable** (kɒŋɡrætʊ'ləbəl), *a.* [f. L. *congratulābilis*, F. *congratule-r*: see -BLE.] Calling for congratulation; worthy of congratulation.

1833 LAMB *Lett. to Talfourd in Final Mem.* 273 Variously... has the congratulable news affected the members.

**Congratulant** (kɒŋɡrætʊ'lənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *congratulant*, or ad. L. *congratulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *congratulāre*: see next and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* That congratulates; expressing congratulation. B. *sb.* A congratulator.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 458 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting Peers... and with like joy Congratulant approach'd him. 1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVII. 37 The new-year's gifts... were divided by us children among the inferior congratulants. 1872 CARLYLE *Schiller* Suppl. 227 Rustic congratulants with their foolish rhymes would present themselves.

**Congratulate** (kɒŋɡrætʊ'lɪt), *v.* [f. L. *congratulātus* ppl. stem of *congratulāre* in same sense, f. *con*-together + *gratulāre* to manifest or express one's joy: cf. F. *congratuler* (14th c. in Littré; now somewhat archaic).]

†1. *intr.* To rejoice along with another; to express to a person one's pleasure or gratification at his good fortune, success, or happiness. Const. with the person, *for*, on the thing. In later use *congratulate with* = *congratulate trans.* sense 4. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLMES *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 252 The governor therefore, to congratulate with the earl for his return,

restored unto him the chancellorship. 1598 FLORIO, *Con-  
gratulare*, to congratulate, to rejoice together. 1609 BIBLE  
(Douay) Luke i. 58 And they congratulated with her. 1629  
DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camd. Soc.) 201 If his  
Ma<sup>y</sup> shall command me to returne to Francfurt to con-  
gratulate with King Ferdinand when he shall be elected  
King of the Romans. 1647 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Sept. (Car-  
lyle), Occasion as to congratulate so abundantly to rejoice  
in God's gracious dispensation unto you and by you. 1732  
SWIFT *Let. to Gay Wks.* 1761 VIII. 133, I congratulate with  
you, for losing your great acquaintance. 1777 WATSON  
Philip II (1793) II. xviii. 415 An ambassador had been sent  
to congratulate with the Duke on this desirable event. 1820  
J. TALBOT in *Perry's Wks.* (1828) VII. 26 Many who will  
congratulate with you upon the addition of another year to  
[your] venerable age. 1824 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 24 Mar.,  
I therefore most sincerely congratulate with you.

† 2. *trans.* To express sympathetic joy on the  
occasion of; to express joy, pleasure, or satisfaction at  
(an event or circumstance). *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 272 Wherefore  
ambassadors were sent from the queen regent to Philip  
and Marie to congratulate their marriage. 1597 DANIEL  
Civ. Wares ii. 64 (R.) To see So many hands and hearts  
congratulate Th<sup>e</sup> advancement of his long-desir'd degree.  
1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 161, I congratulate  
the happiness of your kingdom. 1688 BP. THOMAS in  
Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 332, I thank you for your congratulating  
my recovery. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ¶ 2, I send you this  
to congratulate your late Choice of a Subject. 1766 GIBSON  
Decl. & F. I. v. 93 The obsequious assembly congratulated  
their own and the public felicity. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ.*  
France II. 226 Verses and sonnets . . congratulated our  
wedding-day. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 512 The  
friends of liberty came to congratulate his arrival. 1819  
HAZLITT *Polit. Ess.* 88 Mr. Southey . . congratulates the  
successes of the son.

† b. To express such joy by some significant act;  
to celebrate *with*. *Obs.*

1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 2 You are most hartly wel-  
come, and I . . to congratulate your coming, will impart  
unto you the substance and effect thereof in as few words  
as I can. 1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 289, I desired to  
congratulate your happy Returne with some worthy present.  
1636 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1825) I. 187 The ships  
congratulated his election with a volley of great shot.  
1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 415 The university of  
Oxford congratulated his birth with printed poems.

† c. Const. *to, unto*, the person, also with *in-  
direct obj.* (dative). *Obs.*

1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iii. 143 They may con-  
gratulate to themselves the warme side they walke in.  
1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 228 These are blessings  
which . . all our friends have congratulated unto us. 1676  
DRYDEN *Aureng.* Ded., The Subjects of England may  
justly congratulate to themselves that both . . our Govern-  
ment, and . . our King secure us from any such Complaint.  
1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 106 Should I not . . congratu-  
late you this so great happiness. . . befallen you. *Ibid.*, Con-  
gratulate England her felicity and her Queen. 1710 R.  
WARD *Life II. More* 59 To whom he heartily congratulated  
such Dignities.

† d. Const. *with* the person. *Obs.*

1628 MRO. BUCKINGHAM in *Porteus's Papers* 49 To con-  
gratulate with him the rendering of that town. 1654 H.  
LESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 136 An Ambassador . . sent to  
congratulate with their Majesties, the happy birth of their  
second Daughter. 1705 BP. PATRICK *Comm. 2 Kings* x. 15  
Who . . came . . to congratulate with him his happiness in  
fulfilling God's commands.

† 3. To rejoice at (a thing); to hail. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Sern. Lam.* iv. 20 Whosoever . . hath lamented  
a danger and then congratulated a deliverance, he will  
provide against a relapse. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II.  
286 See what Marriage and Repentance may bring a Man to!  
I heartily congratulate this Change.

4. To address (a person) with expressions of joy  
or satisfaction on an occasion considered fortu-  
nate; 'to compliment upon any happy event' (J.);  
to felicitate. Const. *on, upon* (formerly *for*), or  
with *clause*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 164 b. The enhabitantes . . sent to him  
messengers . . thanking and congratulating him for his thither  
coming. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10 Hee sent Hadoram  
his sonne to King David. . . to congratulate [*Heb. blesse*] him,  
because hee had fought against Hadazer. 1665 BOYLE  
*Occas. Refl.* iv. xviii. (1675) 176 Eusebius . . congratulated my  
Friend for his escape. 1667-8 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., All the  
world . . did congratulate me, and cry up my speech as the  
best thing they ever heard. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. &  
Arc.* iii. 730 The king in person . . Comforts the sick, con-  
gratulates the sound. 1759 BP. WARBURTON *Let.* (1809) 445  
To congratulate him in having got well rid of [them]. 1790  
BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 8 Am I to congratulate an highwayman . .  
who has broke prison, upon the recovery of his natural  
rights? 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 49 Clive . . congratulated them  
on the good fortune which had freed them from a tyrant.  
1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 27 Congratulating him about  
his success in the School of Art.

b. *refl.* To call or account oneself happy or  
fortunate in relation to some matter. (Same Const.)

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* i. 2 To congratulate our selves  
that we are neither Turks nor Papists. 1752 JOHNSON  
*Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 9 He often congratulated himself that he  
had none of that disgusting excellence, etc. 1796 BURNES  
*Man. Metastasio* III. 45 Congratulating myself for the  
good fortune which has procured me such valuable friends.  
1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 79 We congratulated ourselves  
upon this.

c. *absol.* To offer congratulations.

1630 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camd.) 56 The Spanish ambassador,  
coming to the King to congratulate, fell all along. 1800  
COWPER *Ep. Protest. Lady*, A stranger's purpose in these  
lays is to congratulate and not to praise. 1837 CARLYLE

*Fr. Rev.* III. vi. iii, Mayor Pache, not prompt enough in de-  
nouncing these Pitt Plots, may congratulate about them now.

† 5. To salute. *Obs.*

1578 THYNNER *Perf. Ambass.* Ep. Ded., But also desirous  
to congratulate your Lordship with the tokens of my old  
vowed fidelity. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 93 It is the  
Kings most sweet pleasure and affection, to congratulate  
the Princess at her Paullion. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie*  
III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 To congratulat and salute by giuing a  
becke with the head, or a benede of the bodie. 1621 TOUR-  
NEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. i, Hee is a Souldier . . Let the Instru-  
ments Of warre congratulate his memorie.

† 6. To offer or present by way of congratulation.  
1632 LITHGOW *Trava.* vii. 304 To whose memory and prayse  
I am not able to Congratulate the least Commendations  
their Heroicke dispositions deserved at my hands. *Ibid.* x.  
427 After Congratulating Complements, he being returned  
ashoar, dismissed the Burgers and their Arms.

**Congratulating**, *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.]  
That congratulates. Hence **Congratulatingly**.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 130 The congratulating Ambassadors  
flock to S. Mark. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) II.  
262 Surrounded by congratulating multitudes. 1855 DORAN  
*Queens Eng.* I. viii. 377 The Duke of Newcastle congratulatingly  
hugged Hulce, on his having saved the Queen's life.

**Congratulation** (kɒŋgrætʃəˈleɪʃən), *a.* [a. F.  
*congratulation*, or ad. L. *congratulationem*, n. of  
action f. *congratulari*: see above.]

1. The action of congratulating; the expressing  
to anybody in a complimentary way gratification  
at his success, fortune, or happiness; felicitation.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxx. lxviii, Yet Gradasso's  
faint congratulation Makes men surmise he thinks not as  
he saith. 1621 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 20. 244 But we  
then praise, and celebrate in words . . by Congratulation,  
which supposeth happiness. 1794 GOWIN CL. *Williamus*  
29 His superiority . . excited congratulation instead of envy  
1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 5 Not of itself regarded . . as any  
matter for congratulation. 1887 T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals*  
II. ii. 94 To the act of 'rejoicing with others' there is no  
single term appropriated . . The outward expression of the  
feeling is, however, known as *congratulation*.

2. (with *pl.*) An expression of such pleasure.

1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Kronenra* 195 Congratulations  
she received not as a woman in child-bed, but as a Captain  
vanquisher of a battel. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* IV. vi, That  
fawning villain's forced congratulations. 1781 FLETCHER  
*Let.* Wks. 1795 VII. 238, I thank you for your kind con-  
gratulations on my marriage.

† 3. Grateful and glad acknowledgement on one's  
own behalf, rejoicing. *Obs.*

1597 J. T. *Sern. Paines* C. 73 And then in congratula-  
tion of all three, wee yeeld thee thanksgiving. 1622  
DONNE *Sern. Lam.* iv. 20. 1623 SIR R. NAUMTON in  
*Porteus's Papers* 193 Yet my penne . . can not hold from an  
intire congratulation of this happy and holy day.

Hence **Congratulationa**, *a.*

1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 61 Half lamentational, half con-  
gratulationa, rhythmical commonplaces.

**Congratulative** (kɒŋgrætʃəˈtɪv), *a.* [f. L.  
*congratulātus* ppl. stem + -IVE] Expressing con-  
gratulation.

1848 TAIL'S *Mag.* XV. 117 [They] exchanged a glance,  
which was mutually congratulative.

**Congratulator** (kɒŋgrætʃəˈleɪtər), *n.* [n. of ac-  
tion in L. form, from *congratulari* to CONGRATU-  
LATE: see -OR.] One who congratulates, or offers  
congratulations.

1628 MILTON *Let. State Wks.* (1851) 421 Nothing more  
fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first en-  
trance upon the Government, than such a Congratulator.  
1772 NUGENT *Friar Gerund* II. 53 There were consumed,  
in entreating these congratulators, twelve gallons of wine.  
1889 Temple *Bar* June 104 Surrounded by a coterie  
of congratulators.

**Congratulatory** (kɒŋgrætʃəˈtɪlətəri), *a.* [f. as  
prec. + -ORY: cf. L. *gratulatorius*, and F. *con-  
gratatoire*.]

1. Conveying congratulations.

1524 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life II* (1726) 72 Letters con-  
gratulatory directed unto the Popes holyness. 1649 BP.  
GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 92 The Earl of London . . made Con-  
gratulatory Speeches to his Majesty. 1713 *Guanian* No.  
66 (1756) I. 295 In many congratulatory words they ap-  
plauded one another's wit and power. 1868 FREEMAN  
*Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 17 Congratulatory embassies.

2. Ready or inclined to congratulate.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 The Manchester Academy  
of Fine Arts was in a congratulatory and cheerful mood at  
its annual meeting last night.

† 3. as *sb.* A congratulatory address. *Obs.*

1680 M. LIVINGSTON (*title*) Albion's Congratulatory, or, a  
Poem upon the high and mighty Prince James his return into  
Scotland.

† **Congratule**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *con-  
gratule-r* to congratulate.] = BLESS *v.* 4 or 5.

1657 *Divine Lover* 131, I congratulate thee, O my God,  
and am glad that thou art God; and for the Blessednesse,  
and all the Perfections that are in thee.

† **Congreg**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *congre-  
gant*—em, pr. pple. of *congregari* to come together,  
meet.] *A. adj.* 'Meeting or going together'  
(R. C. Table *Alph.* 1613). *B. sb.* A component  
part, ingredient.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IX. xxxiii. 281 All the  
parts thereof,—the congregants,—the preparations,—the  
instruments.

† **Congree**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [A word of doubt-  
ful existence, the Quarto having CONGRUE, q. v. If

genuine, *congree* may be f. CON- + GREE, aphetic  
form of *agree* not uncommon in 16th c. (His-  
torical contact with the rare OF. *congrer* to please  
(f. *grē* liking), med. L. *congrēare*, is improbable.)]  
*intr.* To agree together, accord.

1623 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 182 (Fo.) For Gouvernment,  
though high, and low, and lower, Put into knots, kept  
in one consent, Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like  
Musick [Qo. 1600 Congrueth with a mutual consent].

† **Congree**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CON- + GREET.]

*intr.* To greet mutually.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 31 Since then my Office hath  
so fare preuayld, That Face to Face, and Royall Eye to  
Eye, You haue congregated.

**Congregable** (kɒŋgrɪgəˈbəl), *a.* [ad. L. *congre-  
gabilis*, f. *congregare* to CONGREGATE: see -BLE.]  
Able to be assembled in a congregation.

c 1624 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations . . are not con-  
gregable, nor consultable . . (pardon the hardnesse of words).

**Congreganist** (kɒŋgrɛˈɡənɪst), *a.* [a. F. *con-  
gréganiste*, as *sb.* a member of a congregation of  
laymen directed by ecclesiastics; as *adj.*, in *école c.*  
opposed to *école laïque*.] Of French schools:  
Conducted by the Brethren of the Christian Schools,  
or by Sisters of various religious orders.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 110 In all the French  
schools . . lay as well as congreganist. 1879—*Mixed Ess.*  
157 Both the episcopal schools and the congreganist schools,  
as they are called, have increased in number.

**Congregant** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡænt), [ad. L. *congregant-*  
*em*, pr. pple. of *congregare* to CONGREGATE: see  
-ANT.] One of those who congregate anywhere;  
a member of a congregation.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 4 The Bevis Marks Synagogue  
the majority of its congregants. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct.  
1307 The congregants . . repeat a portion of the ritual.

**Congregate**, *pph. a. and sb.* [ad. L. *congre-  
gāt-us*, pa. pple. of *congregare*, f. *con-* together +  
*gregare* to collect into a flock or company, f.  
*greg-em* (*grax*) flock, herd: see GRIGARIOUS.]

*A. adj.* 1. Assembled, congregated.

† a. as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I, These men somme tyme con-  
gregate schalle goe furthe. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 121  
All waters were congregate or gathered together in one  
place. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vii. vi. 19 With all the Gods  
about him congregate. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. § 7.  
b. as *adj.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 72 Where the Matter is most Congre-  
gate, the Cold is the greater. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems*  
169 Congregate masses of blackness.

† 2. = CONGREGATED 3. *Obs.*

1680 *Ans. Stillingfleet's Sern.* 31 So would the Con-  
gregate Churches . . own the King for Head over them.

3. Carried on in a congregation; collective.  
1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 909/2 A congregate education  
by clubs.

† B. *pl.* Assembled persons. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) i. 175 That the con-  
gregates may frankle shew their minds upon such matters  
as are to come before them.

**Congregate** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪt), *v.* Also 6-at. [f.  
ppl. stem of L. *congregari*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To collect or gather (things) together  
into a mass or crowd.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 4 Of enposteme of the  
hed & watire congregated in children hedy. 1547 BOORDE  
*Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. 205 Al the appostels bodies or bones  
to be congregated and brought together into one place.  
1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 1 vii. These waters were  
afterwards congregated and called the sea. 1820 SHELLEY  
*Summer & Winter*, The north wind congregates in crowds  
The floating mountains of the silver clouds. 1877 W.  
THOMSON *Poy. Challenger* II. ii. 66 The spines are specially  
congregated on the central . . portion of the disc.

2. To assemble (people), *esp.* to a meeting.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* II. 1437 The constable con-  
gregate in all goodly hast A myghty stronge host in theyr  
best aray. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 8/1 Congregat-  
ing the cleargie when need is of anie Councell or election.  
1697 EVELYN *Mimus.* viii. 280 Bells . . To Congregate the  
People. 1763 STURGEON *Progr. Taste* i. 32 Alas! that  
wisdom ever shuns To congregate her scatter'd sons. 1771  
MRS. HARRIS in *Prim. Lett.* 1st Ld. *Malmesbury* I. 223  
They were congregated by handbills. 1875 JOWETT *Plato*  
(ed. 2) I. 115 The house of . . Callias, in which are con-  
gregated the noblest and wisest of the Athenians.

† b. *pass.* To be gathered or collected from.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 66 The church is  
congregated of two peoples, the Jews, and the Gentiles.

3. *refl.* and *intr.* To flock or assemble together;  
to meet in a large body.

*refl.* 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/2 He as  
principall, and others as accessories . . congregated them-  
selves, and . . prouoked the people in manner of a rebellion.

*intr.* 1538 J. LAMBERT in FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 1021/2 Then  
coude all the other there congregate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.*  
*V.* i. iii. 50 Euen there where Merchants most doe congre-  
gate. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 Members of  
the Church with which they actually congregate and com-  
municate. 1797 BAWCK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 300 Swallows  
after they begin to congregate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist.*  
*Eng.* I. 549 The place where the British exiles had congre-  
gated. 1875 LYLE *Prim. Geol.* II. iii. xlv. 542 Herds of  
herbivorous animals congregate together.

† b. To meet, mingle *with*. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 The Spirits of Bodies, which ever  
are unquiet to Get forth, and Congregate with the Air.



Hence Congregating *obl. sh.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 364 The Congregating of men.  
1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. (1841) 291 We can trace the same congregating quality in the bee, in the beaver.  
1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 71 The congregating temper that pervades Our unripe years.

**Congregated**, *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.* + -ED.]

1. Assembled or collected in a body or mass.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 120 The congregated Colledge haue concluded, That labouring Art can neuer ransom nature From her inaydible estate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 308 The great receptacle Of congregated Waters. 1718 Prior *Solomon* II. 852 The congregated snow, and swelling rain. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 17 The city's congregated peace of homes and pomp of spires.

2. *Not*. Clustered in a dense mass; aggregated.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 151 Bunch congregated, pointing one way. *Ibid.* II. 273 Flowers congregated, axillary.

3. Organized on a Congregational basis. *Obs.*

1653 *Bibl. Parl.* (a satire) in Somers *Tracts* (1812) VII. 95 That publick thanks be given to God in all the congregated churches in and about London. 1660 MILTON *Free Communion* Wks. 1738 I. 583 The well-affected Party of the City, and the congregated Churches, may be induced to mediate. 1660 T. M. *Walker's Hist. Indep.* iv. 55 The congregated Churches of Schismatics and Sectaries in and about London, raise three Regiments. 1799 C. WINTER in *W. Jay Mem.* 83 A congregated church of Africans.

**Congregation** (*kɒŋɡrɪˈɡeɪʃən*). Also 4-6

acio(u)n. [*a. F. congrégation* (OF. *atiun*, -*ation*, 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *congregātiō-em*, n. of action *f. congregāre*; see CONGREGATE. The concrete sense 'assembly of people' is not recorded in classical Latin, but occurs in the Vulgate.]

1. The action of congregating or collecting in one body or mass.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ii. 65 By þe congregacioun of alle goodes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 312 The Maturation of Drinks is wrought by the Congregation of the Spirits together. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* II. 71 The stirring winds would hinder... their congregation or gathering together. 1669 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 187 The congregation of the rays by refraction. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 121 As if the first purpose of congregation were not to devise laws and repress crimes.

b. As a condition or state.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 47 The priest has to do with men in congregation.

2. The result of congregating; a gathering, assemblage, or company; a. of men.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2330 (Trin.) Þe brydgomid he hem þider calle. þe congregacioun *(earlier MSS. gadering, gederung)* was ful grete. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 944 A congregacioun of folke as I saugh rome a-bout. c 1400 *Cov. Mst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 170 Cryst conserve this congregation Fro perellys past, present, and future. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ix. 1. 93 A squadron of men is... a congregation of souldiers orderly ranged and set. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* x. 1. 1694 R. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) Bv. Small Territories, or Congregations of People, chose valiant and wise Men to be their Captains. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gerr. IVyom.* I. i. Some congregation of the elves. To sport by summer moons.

b. of animals or things.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 Whiche congregacioun of waters he called the sea. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 315 A foule and pestilent congregation of vapours. 1601 RAY *Creation* (1714) 78 The great Conceptacula and Congregations of water. 1717 BERKELEY *Prin. Tour Italy* 29 May, A congregation of oyster and scollip shells. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* v. (1873) 98 A congregation of fish brought together by means of a scatter of food. 1878 H. IRVING *The Stage* 2 To efficiency in... acting there should come a congregation of fine qualities. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 255 A congregation of gaseous atoms.

3. *a. techn.* of plovers. *Obs.*

c 1330 LYDG. *Hors. Shep & G.* (Roxb.) 30 A congregacon of plovers. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b.

8. A regular meeting or assembly of a society or body.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 31 Sounmed to don semble, er to congregacioun be-fori ye alderman and ye bretheryn [of the gild]. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 108 That every mayster, that ys a mason, Most ben at the generale congregacyon. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 39 It may be determined in a lawfull congregacion. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 20 To or for any visitacion, congregacion, or assemble for religion.

b. *Acad.* A general assembly of the members of a University, or of such of them as possess certain specified qualifications.

At Cambridge an assembly or meeting of the Senate. At Oxford a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and 'Regent Masters' (*Ancient House of Congregation*), to grant or confer degrees, etc.; also, since 1854, the name of the whole body of resident Masters, Doctors, and Professors (*Congregation of the University*), and of a regular meeting of this body, constituting the chief deliberative assembly of the University. (The intention of the Act of 1854 was to enlarge the constitution and powers of the 'Ancient House of Congregation': it was held however by the legists that, instead of doing so, it had created a new body, 'the Congregation of the University', leaving the 'Ancient House' intact. There are therefore now two Congregations in the University.)

1511 COLET *Serm. Conform. & Ref. in Phenix* (1708) II. 12 Suffer not... this your great convocation to depart in vain; suffer not this your congregation to be for no end. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 419 This worde congregacyon... in some vniuersities it signifyeth their assemblies. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camd. Soc.) 2 The bel began to ring to the congregation before M. Nuce began to rise. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 387 Yesterday Mr. John Keil

was confirm'd in Congregation Professor of Geometry. 1714 AVYLIFE *Univ. Oxford* II. iii. 139 Degrees are proposed and granted in the Congregation of Regent Masters. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 300 (*Oxford*) Every measure, before it reaches Convocation, must go through Congregation; and Congregation, as the Act finally passed, means the whole body of residents and next to nobody else. 1870 *Stat. Univ. Oxon.* x. iii. 1 For the purpose of giving increased efficiency to the proceedings of the Congregation... and to give power of amending statutes in Congregation. 1885 *Ibid.* x. iii. 8 The Members of Congregation shall upon every occasion, on which any question whatever is submitted to Congregation, have the right to speak thereon in the English tongue. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 4/7 At a congregation held in the Senate House, Cambridge, the report... was offered for confirmation. 1886 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 51 Full Term begins on the Sunday after the first Congregation, that is on the Sunday after the first day of Term. 1891 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 333 In a Congregation holden on Tuesday, March 3, the following business was submitted to the House. *Ibid.* In a meeting of Convocation, to be followed by a meeting of the Congregation of the University, to be holden on Tuesday, March 10. *Ibid.* 336 Ancient House of Congregation.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces and conferring Degrees in Hilary and Easter Terms, on the following days.

4. A collective body of colleagues, a company. (*Cf.* COLLEGE 1, 2.) *Obs.*

14... *Prase Leg. in Anglia* VIII. 157 Þe congregacyon of holy maydenes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 What may all this represent or signifye, but the congregacyon of the holy apostles. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rep.* III. (1702) I. 177 Least the anger of that terrible Congregation [the Long Parliament] should be kindled against them.

5. In English versions of the Bible, applied in the O.T. to the collective body of the Israelites in the wilderness, and to a public solemn assembly of the people or nation; so *congregation of the Lord*, etc.

Here it is put for two distinct Heb. words קהל *qāhāl* and קהל *qāhāl*, the original difference between which was app. that קהל meant the collective body or community, and קהל an actual assembly that had met and would disperse again; but in application the two were necessarily often identical; the assembly consisted of or represented the community. By the LXX קהל is, with rare exceptions, rendered συναγωγή; קהל is rendered γοιτις *ἐκκλησία*, 37 times συναγωγή, 10 times by ὄχλος or other word. The Vulgate has for both words a great variety of renderings, e.g. *multitudo*, *cætus*, *populus*, *turba*, *congregatio* for both; also *plebs*, *vulgus*, *globus*, *caterva*, *synagoga* for קהל; *convocatio*, *ecclesia*, *exercitus* for קהל. Wyclif has *congregacioun* only in the few places in which *congregatio* appears in the Vulgate; but in the 16th c. versions, *congregation* became the predominant rendering of both words; in the 1611 version it occurs 124 times for קהל, 86 times for קהל. (In a relatively small number of cases, both words are rendered *company*, and *assembly*.) The Revised Version of 1885 has distinguished קהל and קהל in the Septuagint as *congregation* and *assembly*, but elsewhere has usually continued the indiscriminate use of 'congregation' found in the earlier version.

1382 WYCLIF *Nun.* i. 2 Take 3e sowme of alle the congregacioun of the sones of Yrael. 1535 COVERDALE *Micha* II. 5 No man to detuyle the thy porcion, in the congregacion of the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* iv. 21 It is a sinne offering for the Congregation [1885 *Rev. V.* assembly]. — *Ez.* xii. 6 The whole assembly of the Congregation of Israel. — *Deut.* xliii. 1 Shall not enter into the congregacion of the Lord [1885 assembly]. — 1 *Chron.* xxviii. 8 In the sight of al Israel, the congregacion of the Lord [So 1885].

b. Hence, in O. T. language, in certain phrases, e.g. *the congregation of saints*, of the wicked, of evildoers, of hypocrites, etc. = whole body, company.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlij. 1 In counsell of riȝtwis men and congregacioun [1388 in the counsel and congregacioun of iust men]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxvlij. 5, I hate the congregacion of the wicked [Wyclif churche of wariende men]. *Ibid.* cxix. 6r The congregacions of the vngodly haue robbed me. *Ibid.* cxlix. 1 Let the congregacion of sayntes prayse hym [Wyclif churche of halewis]. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* lxxxi. 1 God standeth in the congregacion of princes [lxx. *synagoga*, Vulg. *synagoga*, Wyclif *synagoge* of godis]. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xv. 34 The congregacion of hypocrites shall be desolate.

6. Used by Tindale to translate *ἐκκλησία* in the N. T., and much used by the Eng. Reformers of the 16th c. instead of CHURCH (on account of the current restriction of the latter term to the clergy or clerical order):

[*Cf.* 1529 MORE *Dynalog* II. viii. (1530) 97 b. 1530 TINDALE *Ausw. to More* § 2 In as much as the clergy... had appropriat vnto themselves the terme [Church] that of riȝt is common vnto alle the whole congregacion of them that beleue in Christ... therefore in the translation of the new Testament where I found this word *Ecclesia*, I interpreted it by thys word congregacion. *Cf.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale*].

a. in sense of the whole body of the faithful, the Church of Christ.

*Cf.* Luther's use of *Gemeinde* instead of *Kirche*, to express the Church as the congregation or community of the saints or saved people. Also Article xix. of Ch. of Engl. 'The Visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful Men.'

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 18 Apon this roocke I wyll bylde my congregacion. 1529 MORE *Dynalog* i. Wks. 120/2 The hole church, that is to wit, not the clergie only, but the hole congregacion of all christen people. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Collect *Synon & Jude*, Almighty God, whiche hast bulid the congregacion upon the foundation of the Apostles and prophetes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 Added to the flocke of chrystes congregacion. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wat. Soc. Misc.*

(1844) 100 The congregatioun swa deirlic bocht be the blude and deth of Jesu Chiste. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Heb.* xii. 23 The congregacion of the firste home whiche are written in Heauen [Wyclif, *Rheims*, 1611 church]. 1583 FULKE *Defence* v. 228.

b. in sense of a particular local assembly or society of believers, a 'church' (in the Congregational sense).

1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 19 The congregacions of Asia salute you. Aquila and Priscilla salute you... and so doeth the congregacion that is in their house [Wyclif, *Rheims*, 1611 church]. 1621 BAYNES *Diocesan's Trial* 13 All churches were singular congregacions, equal, independent of each other. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Just & Necess. Apol.* i. The Apostle Paul doth entitle the particular Congregation, which was at Corinth, 'the body of Christ'. 1641 T. EDWARDS (*title*) Reasons against the Independent Government of Particular Congregacions. 1661 *Crt. of Mass.* in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) I. 322 This matter hath been under the Consideration of a synod, orderly called, the result whereof our last general count commended to the several congregacions. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 148 What is this Church or Congregation rather (as Tindale everywhere translates it). 1708 [see CONGREGATIONALIST].

c. A body of Christians, a denomination.

1826 SCOTT *Prov. Antip.* (1834) 274 The modern Calvinists no longer mingle with their own religious zeal, any animosity against those of other Congregacions.

7. A body of persons assembled for religious worship or to hear a preacher. (The most common modern use.)

1526-34 TINDALE *Act* xiii. 43 When the congregacion was broken uppe, many... followed Paul and Barnabas [so 1611; *Genev.* church, *Rheims* synagoge]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 173 Hee would meete her... next morning at the Temple, and there, before the whole congregacion shame her. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. iii. 308 In the great Hall of Sicinurus where there is holden a congregacion and meeting of Christians. 1688 *Act 1 Will.* § 18 c. 18 § 16 If any Person or Persons... do maliciously or contemptuously come into any Cathedral or Parish Church, Chapel, or other Congregation... and disquiet or disturb the same. 1701 DE FOS *Tric-born Eng.* I. 4 Wherever God erects a house of prayer, The devil always builds a chapel there; And 'twill be found, upon examination, The latter has the largest congregacion. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* Let. 16 Nov. The whole congregacion were hushed and silent, as if nobody were in the church. 1829 SOUTHEY *Ode Bp. Heber*, Whose eloquence held the congregacions open-eard. 1844 KINGLAKE *Böthen* xvii. The church-going bells... calling the prim congregacion... to morning prayer.

b. The body of persons who habitually attend or belong to a particular place of worship.

In the Episcopal and Presbyterian systems, a local organized body of worshippers, in contrast to the collective body or 'Church', composed of these congregacions.

In the Congregational system, the whole local body of worshippers, as distinguished from the 'church' or company of communicants.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxxx. § 2 Till at the length we descend unto several congregacions termed parishes. *Ibid.* § 3 Divided into their special congregacions and flocks. 1609 BR. HALL *Caves Cons.* III. x. 347 As Pastors of Congregacions. 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* xxviii. 87 Having provided for the publicke congregacion a worthy Preacher. 1688 *Act 1 Will.* § 18 c. 18 (*Tolerance Act* § 8) Any Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of Dissenting Protestants. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. The minister of an attached provincial congregacion. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xi. The rich silk cascock presented to him by his congregacion at Leatherhead. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 116 They formed themselves into congregacions for the purpose of worshipping together.

c. In the New England colonies in which Congregationalism was established: The community of a settlement, town, or 'parish', having its particular place of worship, as distinguished from the 'church', or body of communicants, within the same. Now called the 'society'.

1852 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. 149 There [in Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay in 1754] each township was also substantially a territorial parish; the town was the religious congregacion. 1887 G. P. FISHER *Hist. Ch. Ch.* viii. xii. 465 At Salem, the ministers... were first elected by the congregacion, answering to the parish, as its ministers, and then chosen by the church to be its overseers in spiritual things. *Ibid.* 476 In New England... the congregacion of the town (or of the parish, when the town was so large that there was more than one place of worship) acted concurrently with the church in the choice and dismissal of ministers.

8. *Scottish Hist.* The designation given to the party of Protestant Reformers during the reign of Mary. (Also *C. of Christ, of the Lord*.) The term appears to have originated in the language of the National Covenant, subscribed 3 Dec. 1557, in which the word occurs 8 times (in the sense 'church', as in 6 a). Also, b. A local section or body of the Reforming party. c. *Lords of the Congregation*: the nobles and other chief men who subscribed the National Covenant.

1557 *National Cov.* in Knox *Hist. Ref.* I. 117 We... shall with all diligence continually apply our whole power... to maintain, set forward, and establish the most blessed word of God and his congregacion... Vnto the which holie word and congregacion we do ioyne vs... and also dois renounce and forsauk the congregatioun of Sathan. 1559 *Ibid.* II. 373 Item the sayd Lords of the congregacion and all the members therof shall remaine obedient subjects to our soueraine Lord and Ladies authoritie. Item the said congregacion nor none of them shall not trouble or molest a Church-man. a 1572 *Ibid.* 138 (an. 1559) The Congregation of the West Country, with the Congregation of Fyfe,

Perthe, Dundee, Angus, being convent in the town of Perth. 1659 B. HARRIS *Partials Iron Age* 31 Elizabeth... strengthened so well the party of the Congregation, that the Queen of Scotland... was fain at length to betake her self to flight. 1717 *De For Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. 10 The Protestant Nobility... had ever since the Association... been called The Lords of the Congregation: And the Protestants in general, as then united, were called The Congregation. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. ii. 394.

9. *R. C. Ch.* A community or order bound together by a common rule, either without vows (as the Oratorians), or without solemn vows (as the Passionists, Redemptorists, etc.). Extended, *esp.* in France, to lay associations of men or women, having a religious end in view, and devoting themselves to some work of instruction or charity (as the Brothers of the Christian Schools). Cf. CONGREGANIST.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* xvi. 42 In that olde tyme... when there was but lityll ony congregacion of monkes. 1490-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 115 Eche congregacion oughte to lyue vnder one gouernoure. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th c. II. iv. xi-40 This Age was very fruitful in Congregacions of Regular Clerks.

b. A group of monasteries belonging to some great order, which agree to unite themselves together by closer ties of doctrine and discipline (as the great congregation of Cluny, that of St. Maur, and that of La Trappe). 1885 *Catholic Dict.*

10. The name given to several permanent committees of the Roman College of Cardinals of which eleven are of primary importance, each having charge of a certain department of the business of the Church. Sometimes specifically applied to the Congregation de *propaganda fide*. Also a temporary committee of cardinals and ecclesiastics, constituted a *special congregation*, to clear up or decide a matter that has arisen.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 87 Out of this Colledge of Cardinals, there are several Congregacions formed, that are call'd... the Congregacions of Cardinals. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 4 By a solemn Act of the Congregation of Cardinals. 1723 R. MILLAR *Propagat. Chr. II.* viii. 368 The Congregation has sent Missions thither. 1839 C. H. TIMPERLEY *Dict. Printers & Print.* 216 The compilers of the catalogues or indexes of prohibited books, are still continued, and called the congregation of the index. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 313 Clement VII. laid the demand before a congregation which he had appointed to settle matters of faith. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* II. 497a To these belong the Inquisition (congregation of the holy office)... the congregation de *propaganda fide*.

b. At a General Council, a committee of bishops appointed for drawing up rules for the dispatch of business, and preparation of questions for debate, etc. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*

11. *Comb.* Congregation-house, house of assembly, spec. of a University, as *e.g.* the Senate-House at Cambridge.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Ann. Mon.* 230 The congregation-house at Cambridge. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 95 The archbishop personally visited the collective body of the University in the Congregation or Regent-house. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxviii. 7 That paucity or congregation-house of the first-born enrolled in heaven.

**Congregational** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a congregation. † *a.* Consisting of, of the nature of a congregation. *Obs.*

1639 [R. MATHER] *Ch. Govt.* (1643) 10 They that are within the visible Church... must needs be members of some particular Congregation, because all visible churches are Congregational. 1647 J. BALL *Answ. to Canons* ii. 67 Whether of the true Catholic Church, wherof every member is a living stone, elect and precious, or of the visible congregational assembly, consisting of good and bad, sincere and hypocritical professors.

b. Performed by a congregation of worshippers collectively.

1860 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 27 June, We heard practical sermons and fine congregational singing. 1887 MONIER-WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* 512 Visiting the temples; not, however, for common prayer and congregational worship, which are... unknown among the Persians.

c. Connected with a particular congregation of worshippers as distinguished from the parish church. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 205/2 The parochial system does... continue to exist... yet the personal worship of individual Churchmen has for many years been largely congregational.

2. Of or belonging to the congregation as the lowest organized unit in the Presbyterian system.

1644 *Resolut. Ho. Comm.* 23 Jan., That the church be governed by Congregational, Classical, and Synodical assemblies. 1644 BAILLIE *Letts. & Tracts* (1841) II. 205 In the presence and with the consent... of the presbyterie congregational. 1647 (title), An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons for dividing and settling the severall Counties of this kingdom into Classical Presbyteries and Congregational Elderships. 1649-50 Sir C. SADLER *Last Will & Test. of Earl Penbrooke* in *Somers Tracts* (1822) VII. 91 Item, I give back to the Assembly of Divines their classical, provincial, congregational, national; which words I have kept at my own charge above seven years, but plainly find they will never come to good.

3. (with capital C.) [cf. CONGREGATION 6 b.] Of or pertaining to the form of ecclesiastical polity called CONGREGATIONALISM; adhering to this polity; Independent.

After the 17th c., *Independent* was chiefly used in England, while *Congregational* was decidedly preferred in New England, where the 'consociation' of churches formed a more important feature of the system (see that word); in the 19th c. the latter name has also prevailed in Great Britain.

1639 : see 1. 1642 T. LECHE *Pl. Dealing or News fr. New Eng.* 79 The Congregational independent government, wherof I have had some experience. 1643 W. L. BRANBLE *Berry* title-p., Whether the Congregational Assemblies in England be true Churches of Jesus Christ, yea or no? 1647 T. HOOKER *Ch. Discipl.* Pref., A Church Congregational is the first subject of the Keys. 1647 W. HARTLET (title), 'IXNOTPAΦIA; or a modell of the Primitive Congregational way. 1648 J. COTTON *Way of Congreg.* Ch. i. iii. 2 Nor is Independency a fit name of the way of our Churches... If there must needs be some note of difference... to distinguish our way from a Nationall Church-way, I know none fitter, then to denominate theirs Classical, and ours Congregational. 1672 O. HEYWOOD *Event-bk.* 28 June, Our brethren of the congregational persuasion, *Ibid.* 16 July, The congregational men amongst us have desired to sit down with us at the Lord's supper. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 358 Samuel Mather... a congregational man... yet he was civil to those of the Episcopal persuasion. 1755 JOHNSON, *Congregational* is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* iv. 432 A congregational church... consisted of a company of saints. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iv. (1863) 90 note, The congregational brethren met at the Savoy (Sept. 29, 1658), and drew up a confession of faith. 1878 *Congregational Year Book* (Appendix) Declaration of the Faith, Church Order, and Discipline of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters, adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union [of England and Wales], May 1833. (The Union was formed 13 May 1831.)

4. Of or pertaining to a congregation of cardinals.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 25 At a congregational meeting he was for the reception of the Portuguese ambassador.

† *B. sb.* A Congregationalist. *Obs.*

1653 R. BAILLE *Dissuasive Vind.* (1655) 11 Independents are unfitly styled Congregationalists.

**Congregationalism** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪʃənəlɪz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. A system of ecclesiastical polity which regards all legislative, disciplinary, and judicial functions as vested in the individual Church or local Congregation of believers. [See CONGREGATION 6 b.]

Also called Independency from the fact that the legislative and judicial sufficiency of the Congregation does not allow interference with the affairs of the body by any external authority, episcopal or presbyterial. The Congregational churches, however, hold and practise the duties of fellowship and coöperation by means of councils, conferences, and associations.

1716 I. MATHER *Disq. conc. Eccl. Councils* 6 Mr. [Wm.] Bradshaw, an eminent Nonconformist Minister... was the Author of that Judicious Script [*English Puritanism*, 1605]. It is perfect Congregationalism. 1767 CAUENY *Letts.* (1768) 26 Zealous endeavours to make converts from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism to Episcopacy. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 173 Congregationalism... sprung, as a reaction, from arrogant prelacy, and the despotism of national churches. 1861 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* ix. 359 Thus was constituted the body which, crossing the Charles River, became known as the First church of Boston. It embodied the three great principles of Congregationalism.

2. The congregational practice within the pale of a church territorially organized; attachment to a particular congregation, as distinct from the church of one's own parish or district.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 205/2 The elbow-room which congregationalism gives to healthy diversity of worship is not to be over-rated.

**Congregationalist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the Congregational church polity; a member or adherent of a Congregational church; an Independent.

1692 C. MATHER (title) *Blessed Unions*... between those... in England which have changed the names of Presbyterians and Congregationalists for that of United Brethren. 1708 KERSEY, *Congregationalists*, a Sect of Independents, who had particular Congregations in a middle way, between Presbytery and Brownism [So 1722 in BAILEY; not in J.]. 1712 I. MATHER in *Pref. to R. Mather's Answer* 6 The renowned Dr. Owen was as famous a Congregationalist. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 451a s.v., In the six New England States... which were colonized by the English Puritans, the Congregationalists are very numerous. 1839 B. HANNUY (title), *Historical Memorials relating to the Independents or Congregationalists*. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. I.* x. 363. *attrib.* 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 448 The Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Congregationalist church. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. VI.* xlv. 307 William Gordon, the Congregationalist minister of Roxbury.

**Congregationalize**, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make congregational in sense 1 or 3.

1866 J. B. DYKES in P. Freeman *Rites & Ritual* 102 The great work of remodelling, translating, simplifying, congregationalizing (to use a barbarous word) the old Sarum Offices. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 11 May 30r If no worse thing happens to the Presbyterian Church than a little more Congregationalizing of its system here and there.

**Congregationally**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a congregational manner, as a congregation; in accordance with the Congregational polity; on the congregational (instead of parochial) method.

1870 *Athenaeum* 3 Sept. 325 The audience joining in, congregationally. 1885 R. H. COTTON in *Black. Exum.* 28 Jan. 5/6 Most of your successful clergy will... tell you that their churches are worked congregationally. 1887 A. ASBOTT in W. Gladden *Parish Problems* 70 Independent churches, and churches congregationally organized.

† **Congregationner**, *Obs.* [f. CONGREGATION + -ER.]

1. *Sc. Hist.* A member of the association of Reformers formed in 1557. See CONGREGATION 8.

1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Scot.* 2921 Jan., The place where our Congregationers first assembled to form themselves into a society. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 379 The Queen's army was advanced to Ochtrader... and the congregationers drew theirs a mile out of [Perth].

† 2. = CONGREGATIONALIST. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 209 In Pulpit-custome, what other is the first Question (almost), of every Congregationner, but, Who preacheth? a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* n. 197 (D.) Our good King, since he would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregationers.

**Congregationism**, *nonce-wd.* See quot.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 22 May *Suppl.* 1/1 If the church was swamped by subscribers, that was Congregationism, and not Congregationalism.

**Congregationist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.]

† 1. = CONGREGATIONALIST. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 105 Independents, or Congregationists, which seemed to stickle for the interests of people in religious transactions. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Congregationists*, Dissenters from the Church of England.

2. A member of a Roman Catholic congregation or lay brotherhood under ecclesiastical direction; also *attrib.* = CONGREGANIST.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blaud's *Hist. Ten Y.* I. 435 Imbued with that jesuitism which had crept into all the courts of Europe. Skrzynski was a constant frequenter of the churches, a congregationist in epaulettes. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 93 He... introduced various religious orders and Congregationist Schools.

**Congregationless**, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a congregation.

1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 213 Inasmuch as the congregation is the unit of the [Presbyterian] system, a man congregationless is necessarily voteless.

**Congregative** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪtɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *congregativus*, f. ppl. stem of *congregā-re* + -IV-] Tending to congregate, characterized by congregating.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* ii. v. 92 b, The compound axiome... is either congregative or segregative. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 172 The duties of congregative or social order. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spirit Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 106 The piety of the Patriarchal era was individual, not congregative.

Hence **Congregativeness**.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 209 The congregativeness of men for mutual interest, profit, and protection.

**Congregator** (kɒŋgrɪˈɡeɪtər), [a. L. *congregātor* assembler, n. of action f. *congregāre* to CONGREGATE.] One who congregates or assembles.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 364 The Congregator, or Gatherer-together, as the Hebrew imports. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias Descr. Greece* II. 236 Jupiter is called the Congregator. 1872 SYMONDS *Study of Dante* 232 He was the congregator of those great spirits who presided over the resurrection of learning.

Hence **Congregatrix**. [see -TRIX.]

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 This word [Kohaleth] is... in the feminine Gender; and so may be translated exactly, The Congregatrix, or the Preacheress.

† **Congreged**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [f. F. *congregé*, -de congregated + -en.] Congregated, assembled in masses.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 149 By his good enhortement should be unyed and congreged the princes of christendom.

**Congress** (kɒŋɡres), *sb.* [ad. L. *congressus* going or coming together, meeting, f. *congress-*, ppl. stem of *congrēd-ē* to go together : see CONGREDIENT : cf. F. *congres* (congrez in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action of coming together (of persons); a meeting, interview.

1528 FOXE in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 82 After iij or iiij congregasses ye see no likelihood... to relent and cease your suit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iv. i. (1651) 505 They [lovers] commonly blush at their first congress. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 4 The Congress of Solon with Croesus some think they can confute by Chronology. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. ii. 254 There never was a congress of friendship wherein more was said and felt.

† b. The assembling of a society, etc. *Obs.*

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 6 It is now the Place of Congress for the Royal Society.

† 2. A coming together, meeting (of things). *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 4 A mutual Congress, or Coarticulation of the bones. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Medicinal Nitre in congress with a certain Sulphur. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 62 A fortuitous Congress of Atoms. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 355 Their electricity suffers no diminution from the shock of their congress.

† 3. An encounter in opposition or combat. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* i. 9 In divers hazardous congresses and battels. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 4 Fairfax his Regiment... was near surpriz'd... Which congress they would needs an Horse-race call. 1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 98 The congress of Vitellius and Artabanus.

4. Sexual union, copulation, coition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poete* ii. (Arb.) 119 It is two strange serpents entangled in their amorous congress. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) i. 1. 46 [They] had each of them a Son from that incestuous congress. 1765 FARNSON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 47 People... expect the issue of such a marriage would be tawny; which indeed is the usual effect produced by the congress of black and white persons. 1870

ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 38 In all higher Vertebrata, the ova are impregnated by sexual congress.

5. Social intercourse, converse. † b. *Bird of c.*: a social or gregarious bird. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* i. Dialectick is profitable vnto Congresse. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 6 All desirous of congresse, and mutual correspondence. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 209 The crane... is also a bird of congress. 1875 GRINDON *Life* xxvii. 355 Genuine and lively virtues are developed only by social congress.

6. A formal meeting or assembly of delegates or representatives for the discussion or settlement of some question; *spec.* (in politics) of envoys, deputies, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign states, or of sovereigns themselves, for the settlement of international affairs. Also an annual or periodical meeting or series of meetings of some association or society, or of persons engaged in special studies, as *Church Congress*, the name of annual meetings of the Church of England for discussion; *Social Science Congress*, *Congress of Orientalists*, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Congress*, is now generally taken for the Assembly or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of several Princes, to treat about a Peace, or any other grand Affair. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* i. 205 n. The congress in Henry the Second's Time at Clarendon. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 359 When he was just arrived to the congress. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 529 It was agreed by the two kings, that a congress should be held at Verbins. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 323 Deputies... had been sent to Vienna during the Congress. 1861 BREMER, *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 4 A lecture delivered at an architectural congress. 1899 M. ARNOLD *Prof. to Wordsworth* 21 The hauntings of Social Science Congresses. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 309/2 A congress of Americanists recently assembled in Copenhagen.

† b. Assembly, congregation. *Obs. rare.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xvi. 13 In the Congresse Of Sinners, fire shall flame and never cease.

c. A society or organization that meets from time to time for the settlement of common concerns.

1870 L. BRENTANO in *E. E. Gilts* Intro. 178 From 1772 an extremely vigorous Trade-Society existed among them [batters]. The society was called the Congress, was regulated by statutes, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.

7. The national legislative body of the United States of America (as a continuous institution, and as a body existing for two years, after which a new 'congress' is elected; also the session of this body).

The Congress of the United States (commonly referred to simply as 'Congress'), which met for the first time on 4 March 1789, was preceded by the Congress of the Confederation, representing the several states under the Articles of Confederation, from 1781 to 1789, and this again by the three so-called Continental Congresses of the revolting colonies, which met in 1774, 1775 and 1776 respectively. But the last were properly congresses in sense 6.

1765 *Massachusetts Assembly* 6 June in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) II. 134 It is highly expedient there should be a meeting... to consider of a general Congress. 1773 S. ADAMS *Lettr.* 9 Apr. in Wells *Life* (1865) II. 84 Should the correspondence from Virginia produce a Congress and then an assembly of States. 1773 *Ann. of Mass. Ho. of Reps.* in A. Bradford *Sp. Governors Mass.* (1818) 364 We should be unwilling to propose it, without their [the other colonies'] consent in Congress. 1775 *Print. Continental Congress* 13 Sept., Information being given to Congress. 1775 Col. E. ALLEN in Holmes *Ann. of Amer.* (1829) I. 208, I demand it [surrender of Fort Ticonderoga] in the name of the great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* p. 261 (*Decl. of Indep.*) A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled (July 4). 1783 *Genl. Mag.* LIII. 1. 166 It is agreed, that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide, etc. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* (1839) I. 349 Congress, by the Confederation, have no original and inherent power over the commerce of the States. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 1 All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. *Ibid.* § 4 The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year. *Ibid.* § 5 During the session of Congress. 1890 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 208 The member of congress for congress. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* vii. 229 Congress legislates, or enacts laws. 1886 U. S. Senate *Manual* 72 On the 5th of March 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress.

b. The corresponding body in the republics of South and Central America.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 65/1 *Chili*. The congress is composed of a senate... and of a house of representatives, to which a deputy is sent for every 15,000 souls. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 5/8 (War in Chili) The Congress party are now in possession of Caldera and Carrizal.

8. See CONGRUE 2.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Congress dollar*, *service*; *Congress boot*, a high boot with elastic sides; *Congress water*, a mineral water from Congress Spring, Saratoga, N. Y. Also CONGRESSMAN.

1799 *Genl. Mag.* XLIX. 184 The Pallas, a French Frigate... the Vengeance, an armed brig... all in Congress service. 1781 COWPER *Lettr.* 27 Feb. 1865 *Reader* No. 117. 337/1 A dozen of Congress-water. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 13/4 The only internal treatment she prescribes is congress water and a grain or two of roasted coffee.

**Congress, v. rare.** [f. L. *congress-*, ppl. stem of *congradi*: cf. *digress*; or f. CONGRESS sb.]

1. (*kongres*). *intr.* To come together, assemble, congregate.

a 1850 Mrs. GORE (Hoppe), The valetudinarians who congress every winter at Nice.

2. (*kongres*). To meet in congress, attend a congress. Hence *Congresser* (newsp. word), *Con-gressing* *vb.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vi. v. 174 The solid Earth... reaped no effect from those Twenty Years of Congressing. 1882 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 4/7 As iron sharpeneth iron, so does the countenance of congressing man the countenance of his friend who congresses with him. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 Mr. Edward Terry... appeared before the Church Congressers.

**Congression** (*kongre'sjon*). Now rare. [ad. L. *congression-em*, n. of action f. *congradi*-i to go or come together: so F. *congression* in sense 1 (16th c. in Littre).]

1. The action of coming together or meeting; = CONGRESS sb. 1, 2.

1611 COTGR., *Congression*, compagnie, congression with others. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 18 In the first moment of congression. 1813 T. I. M. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 60 The spectator... seldom sees it in actual congression.

† 2. Copulation, coition; = CONGRESS sb. 4. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. iv. 8 a, That by the congression and compaignye of these two sexes... there issue might be enlarged. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. Rule 3 If the danger... can legitimate the congression.

† 3. Hostile encounter; = CONGRESS sb. 3. *Obs.*

1611 CHAPMAN *Mad.* i. Comm. (D.), I must conscionably make congression with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed my... author. 1659 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ius.* 20 Their War... by a violent or accidental congression of two swarms.

† 4. Comparison. *Obs.*-1

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. Rule 1 The truth of Christianity, approved by a direct and close congression with other religions.

**Congressional** (*kongre'sjonäl*), a. [f. L. *congression-em* CONGRESSION + AL. It takes the place of a derivative of *congressus* CONGRESS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a congress.

a 1691 BR. T. BARLOW (Webster, 1828), The congressional institution of Amphictyons in Greece.

2. *spec.* Of or pertaining to a legislative Congress, as of the United States, and other American republics.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 320 The congressional acts in favour of the officers. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 365 One of the best fought battles recorded in the annals of congressional pugilism. 1864 *Century Mag.* Sept. (1889) 703/1 The citizens of my congressional district. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 188/2 The Presidential candidates were... nominated by Congressional caucus. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/6 Particulars of the blowing up of the Blanco Encalada received through Chilean Congressional sources.

**Congressionalist**. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] A supporter of a congress; a member of a congressional party.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 2/2 (Chili) The Congressionalists are represented as having no troops. 1891 *Times* 26 Feb. 5/3 President Balmaceda... has initiated a *guerre à mort* against the Congressionalists [in Chili].

**Congressionist**. [f. CONGRESSION + -IST. Cf. *prec.*] A member or supporter of a congress.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 6/2 You speak of agitators. Do you refer to congressionists? 1889 N. DICKIN *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 2/3 To favour me with the names of the Congressionists who received Russian gold.

**Congressist**, rare. [f. CONGRESS sb. + -IST.] The member of a congress (annual or periodic).

1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 563/2 To give the Congressists an opportunity of learning the directions of Catholic thought in different countries. 1890 *Tablet* 17 May 777 A complete programme for the Congressists has been drawn up.

† **Congressive**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *congress-*, ppl. stem + -IVE: cf. *aggressive*, etc.] Characterized by or involving congression.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 94 If it be understood... of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them [plants] at all.

**Congressman**. A member of Congress (in U. S.).

a 1834 DOW *Serm.* III. 137 (Bartl.), Our congressmen, my dear hearers, what are they? Nothing but bloodsuckers upon the cheek of the United States. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 197 note, The term 'Congressman' is commonly used to describe a member of the House of Representatives, though of course it ought to include senators also.

**Congreve** (*kongreiv*). [An English surname.] 1. More fully *Congreve rocket*: A kind of rocket for use in war, invented in 1808 by Col. Sir William Congreve (1772-1828).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 349 Shrapnell's shells and Congreve's rockets. *Ibid.* XXII. 371 A 32-pounder Congreve. 1827 PRAED *Poems, Red Fisherman*, Sunk in their deep and hollow sockets that blazing couple of Congreve Rockets. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. Your Congreve needs a new case or wrappage for every new rocket.

2. More fully *Congreve match*: A particular kind of friction match, invented by Sir W. Congreve.

1839 *Boston Herald* 17 Dec. 4/1 In the drawer of the table... were a quantity of Congreve matches. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 431, I believe I was the first who hawked 'Congreves', or 'instantaneous lights'; they weren't called 'Lucifers' for a good while after. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 274 The penny box of Lucifers, or Congreves... is a... triumph of science.

**Congrew(e, -ence, var. CONGRUE, -ENCE.**

**Congrid** (*kongrid*). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Congrida*, f. *congrus* CONGRUE: see -ID.] A fish belonging to the family *Congridae*, or allied to the CONGRUE.

**Congroid** (*kongroid*), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. L. *congrus* CONGRUE + -OID.] A. *adj.* Allied to the conger and its family. B. *sb.* A fish allied to the conger.

† **Congruable**, a. *Obs.* [f. CONGRUE v. or F. *congruer* + -ABLE.] = CONGRUOUS, CONGRUENT.

1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 104 The most profitable... speech is that that is most congruable and fully applied to the intendment and understanding of the hearers.

† **Congrual**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *congruus* (see CONGRUE) + -AL.] CONGRUOUS, coincident.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 3 The Terrestrial and Magnetical Meridians being congrual.

† **Congrue**, a. *Obs.* Also 5-6 congru-, grew(e). [a. F. *congru*, -grue (15th c. in Littre), ad. L. *congruus* agreeing, suitable, harmonious, f. stem of *congruere*: see next.]

1. Agreeable to the character or nature of anything; fitting, suitable, becoming, due, proper.

c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 30 It semib hem to preche, it is profit to bles, it is congreue to sacre. 1483 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 3 She had not tyme congreue to fulfille it. a 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 28 The Mayre, Aldirmen... may sette congreue remedy. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer Wks.* (1843) 143 The congreue, decent, and seemly worshipping of God. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 8/2 Setting all things in a congreue order.

2. = CONGRUOUS 4.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 27 Noo rea-on is congreue in the whiche the nominatyf caas & the verbe dyscorde in nombre & in persone. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. cxxlvi. 290 Congreue Englysshe, or of parfytte sentence. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xv. Rules, wherby a childe shall... lerne to speake congreue latine. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 57, I know not by what rule of Grammer, this can be iustified to be congreue latine.

† **Congrue**, v. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *congruer* or L. *congruere* to meet together, coincide, agree, correspond, accord; f. *con-* together + *\*gruere*, not found exc. in this composition] *intr.* To agree, accord. (The Quarto reading in the two following passages of Shakspeare. The stress differs in the two quotes.)

1600 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 182 (Qo.) Gouernment... being put into parts, Congreue with a mutual consent like musicks [1st Fo. congreuing, but context different]. 1603 - *Iliad*. IV. iii. 66 (Qq.) Our soueraigne processe, which imports at full, By letters congreuing [1st Fo. conjuring] to that effect, The present death of Hamlet.

† **Congruely**, -gru'ly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. CONGRUE a. + -LY 2.] Congruously, fittingly; with congruity.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 8 He muste studie... in gramer bat he speke congruliche. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 244 (Harl. MS.) And that crist may congruli be callid a serpent, is a gooode Resoun. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 87 The Kyng to hym... shal satisfie and of other houses and edifices or places congruely shal recompence.

**Congruence** (*kongruens*). Also 6 -gruens, -grewence. [ad. L. *congruentia* agreement, harmony, congruity, f. *congruent-* pr. pple.: see CONGRUENT and -ENCE. (Also in mod. F.)]

1. The fact or condition of according or agreeing; accordance, correspondence, harmony. Const. *with*.

1533 TINDALE *Lords Supp.* Wks. (1573) 458 That analogie and proper congruence of the figures with their verities. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 223 (R.) Such was the congruence of their humours and dispositions. 1642 H. AINSWORTH *Orthoed. Found. Relig.* 59 As sinne is a difference from Gods Law, so justice is a congruence with the Law. 1805 W. HERSCHL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 243 Our idea of the congruence or harmony of the celestial motions. 1822 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 337 Even in minor matters we trace the same congruence between Apollos and the writer of this Epistle [Hebrews].

2. Accordance with what is right, fitting, or reasonable; = CONGRUITY 3.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis' Inuit.* I. xix. Also for congruence [of tyme] diuersite of exercises plesib. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 11 b, This fishe maye with more congruence be borne in armes, then many others. 1656 JEANES *Misc. Schol. Div.* 73 This is farre short of a demonstration... It is, at the best, but a philosophical congruence.

† b. esp. in *Of congruence, of good congruence* (of due or very c., by good c., in good c., etc.): by right or propriety; as is fitting or reasonable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 117 Agna is a lamb, a best ful meke and sympyll also... Wyth tuo to Anneys by good congruence Longyn. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1088 Who then aught of verrey congruence To be mor glad than I? 1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Not in reason only and good congruence, but also by plaine ordinance and statute. 1533 TINDALE *Lords Supp.* Wks. (1573) 460 It was expedient and of good congruence that he should dye. 1619 DALTON *Constr. Just.* lxx. (1630) 170 This Recognition... is rather of congruence than by any expresse authority.

3. *Gram.* Agreement or concord: grammatical correctness. See CONGRUITY 4.

† 4. *Theol.* = CONGRUITY 5.

a 1541 BARNES *Tract viii. Freewill* Wks. (1573) 273 M. Duns sayth, that man may performe his attrition, of his naturall power, yea, and this attrition of congruence, is a disposition to take away mortall sinne, without any speciall grace. 1554 T. SAMPSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 48 Herein they so enwrap themselves with their terms of the



first grace . . with merit of congruence and merit of condignity. 1635 PASITT *Christianag.* i. iii. (1636) 179 They admit not of the merit of Congruence, condignity, nor works of Supererogation.

### 5. Geom. = CONGRUENCY 2.

1879 HENRICI *Geometry in Encycl. Brit.* X. 407/1 A double infinite number of lines, that is, all lines which satisfy two conditions, or which are common to two complexes, are said to form a congruence of lines, e.g. all lines in a plane, or all lines cutting two curves, or all lines cutting a given curve twice. It follows that all lines in which corresponding planes in two projective pencils meet form a congruence.

6. Theory of Numbers. The relation between two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the modulus, give the same remainder; also an expression exhibiting two congruous quantities in the form of an equation; thus,  $A \equiv B \pmod{P}$ . See CONGRUENT 5.

A congruence may be of any order, linear, quadratic, or other. The general type of a linear congruence is  $ax + b \equiv 0 \pmod{P}$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $P$  are given numbers, and  $x$  a number to be determined.

[1801 C. F. GAUSS *Disq. Arithmet.* (Lipsiae) § 25 Expressionem duas quantitates congruas exhibentem ad instar aequationum congruentiam vocamus.] 1889 CHRYSTAL *Algebra*, Gauss. made the notion of Congruence the fundamental idea in his famous *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*.

**Congruency** (kɒŋgruːnsi). [f. as prec. : see -ENNY.]

1. The quality or state of being congruent; congruity. *Of a congruency*: see prec. 2 b.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 370 They agreed to reste there stilly, and that of a congruency, for they myght dwell in no llynde where they shulde more suerly be defended. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1584) 81 It appertains to reason and congruency, to exhibitte a few remedies. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 470 The presence of the Planets aforesaid with the Sun, or their Conjunction, or if you will, Congruency.

b. with *pl.*

1625 BR. ANDREWS *Serm. Nativity* x. Though there want not divers other good congruencies why Christ should come from Bethlehem. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 129 note. Many congruencies with historical passages . . do notably confirm this Hypothesis.

2. Geom. A system of lines in which the parameters have a two-fold relation, such as a system of lines each of which twice touches a given surface.

1864 PLÜCKER *New Geom. of Space in Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 A 'congruency' contains all congruent rays of two complexes; it may be regarded as their mutual intersection. *Ibid.* 748 Such rays as belong to both linear complexes . . constitute a linear congruency of rays represented by the system of the two equations. 1874 G. SALMON *Analytic Geom.* (ed. 3) § 468 Every congruency of lines may be regarded as the system of the bitangents of a certain surface, viz. each line of the congruency is in general met by two consecutive lines, and the locus of the points of intersection is the surface in question.

**Congruent** (kɒŋgruːnt), *a.* [ad. L. *congruentem* agreeing, consistent, congruous, pr. pp. of *congruere*: see CONGRUE v. (Also in mod.F.)]

1. Accordant, suitable, proper; = CONGRUOUS 1.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 293 A welte nye to the castelle Pascente, congruente to the vse of men, but not of women. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 17 His temperate and sobre luying beyng thought of som men not agreeable nor congruent to his majestee. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 119 The congruent and harmonious fitting of parties in a sentence. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 65 Considered in relation to each other, Marks are either Congruent or Repugnant. 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 166 Each new conclusion has to be . . dove-tailed into the rest, made congruent with the system of thought.

† b. Correspondent in physical shape or form.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 35 The outer side of Talus is largely sinuated . . to the apt constituting of a seate congruent to the inner side of the lower Appendage of Fibula. 1715 CHEVNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. ii. § 42 Very smooth and plain, or at least congruent Superficies.

c. Of persons: Agreeing in action with. *rare.*

1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* iii. iv. But you, my Lord . . In clear and open day were congruent With that vile Cranmer in the accused lie Of good Queen Catherine's divorce.

† 2. = CONGRUOUS 2. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 after the supputation of euery yere congruent. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. i. It is therefore congruent and accordyng, that, etc. 1576 BAKER *Fewell of Health* 46 b. The congruent type of the distillation of Yarrowe is . . about the ende of May. 1666 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 86 It was more congruent for the word, the second person to be incarnate . . then the first person . . or the third. a 1718 PENN *Tracts Wks.* 1726 I. 638 It is not congruent for a Philosopher to stutler and babble.

† 3. Gram. = CONGRUOUS 4. *Obs.*

1596 SIR J. DAVIES *Orchestra* xcii. For humble grammar first doth set the parts Of congruent and well according speech.

4. Geom. *a.* = CONGRUOUS 6.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Concurring* or *Congruent Figures* (in Geom.), are such as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another. 1715 CHEVNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.). These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis. 1885 LEYDESDORF *Cremora's Proj. Geom.* § 76 Two figures are said to be congruent when the one may be superposed upon the other so as exactly to coincide with it.

b. Cf. CONGRUENCE, CONGRUENCY.

1864 PLÜCKER *New Geom. of Space in Phil. Trans.* (1865) 727 A configuration may be regarded as the mutual intersection of three complexes, i.e. as the geometrical locus of congruent rays belonging to all three complexes.

5. Theory of Numbers. Said of two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the modulus, give the same remainder.

Thus 15 and 29 are congruent with respect to the modulus 7; whence e.g. it follows that the 15th and 29th of any month fall on the same day of the week.

1889 CHRYSTAL *Algebra*. If  $m$  be any positive integer whatever, which we call the modulus, two integers,  $M$  and  $N$ , which leave the same remainder when divided by  $m$ , are said to be congruent with respect to the modulus  $m$ .

**Congruently**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a congruent manner; congruously.

a 1598 SKELTON *Philip Sparrow* (R.). Right conueniently And full congruently. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 36 You cannot congruently conclude from thence any essentiall inherencie. 1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 122 Operations . . most congruently and orderly directed to their designed ends. a 1718 PENN *Treat. Oaths Wks.* 1782 II. 472 Which things Philo . . pursues to the same scale, very congruently in the gospel.

**Congruism** (kɒŋgruːzɪm). *Theol.* [= F. *congruisme*, L. type \**congruismus*, f. *congruus*: see -ISM.] The doctrine of the Congruists, which derives the efficacy of grace from its suitability or adaptation to the character, nature, disposition, or other circumstances of the person called: it denies a *gratia a se efficax*, and affirms a grace relative to character, and more or less conditioned on will.

1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 384/1 Congruism has the advantage of admitting the full force of scriptural texts which attribute the whole difference between sinner and saint to the grace of God, while at the same time there is no difficulty in reconciling it with belief in the freedom of the will.

**Congruist**. *Theol.* [corresp. to F. *congruiste* Littre]: see prec. and -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of CONGRUISM; applied to one of the parties in the great controversy, which began c. 1580 in the R. C. Ch., about the source and condition of the efficacy of grace. Also *attrib.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Congruity*. The will, in the language of the congruists, does always infallibly, though voluntarily, choose what appears best. 1885 ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 384/1 The three first of the Thomist propositions are admitted by that large number of Jesuit theologians known as Congruists, but they make the efficacy of grace depend, not on anything in the grace itself, but on the fact that it is given under circumstances which, as God foresees, are suitable to the dispositions of the recipient. *Ibid.* 385/2 In 1613, Aquaviva, general of the Jesuits, required the members of his order to teach the doctrine on grace known as congruism. *Ibid.* The Molinist and Congruist theories are held by many theologians who are not Jesuits.

**Congruistic**, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, congruism.

1867 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) II. 194 These great thinkers . . embrace what is commonly called the Molinistic or the Congruistic system.

**Congruity** (kɒŋgruːɪti). [ad. L. *congruitat-em* (perh. immed. through F. *congruité*, 15th c. in Littre), f. *congruus*: see CONGRUE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being congruous; agreement or correspondence in character or qualities; conformity, accordance, harmony. *Const. with*, less usually *to*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 This sexefold propyrtie Of the margaryte, wych deuly longe To Seynt Margarette be congruitye Of simplicity. 1608 NORDEN *Synn. Dial.* 241 Where there is a mutual congruitie, there is seldom a voluntary separation. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xiv. 89 Congruity of Opinions . . to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xi. 68 Wit . . putting those [Ideas] together with Quickness and Variety, wherein can be found any Resemblance or Congruity. 1762 KAMBS *Elem. Crit.* x. (1833) 165 It is clear from the very conception of the terms *congruity* and *propriety* that they are not applicable to any single object. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* iii. vii. The congruity of such a right [divorce] with the law of nature. 1869 J. MARTINRAU *Ess.* II. 173 Accusations . . which have no congruity with one another. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 16 There is, at least, moral congruity between the outward goodness and the inner life.

† b. Of physical substances: Correspondence of structure or molecular constitution (promoting union or mixture). *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 298 The reason is the Congruity of Bodies, which if it be more, maketh a perfecter imbibition and incorporation. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants*, Lect. i. 229 Congruity, or aptitude and respendence betwixt the Sizes and Figures of Parts to be mixed. *Ibid.* They [two Oils] here mix and coagulate together . . by the Congruity of their receiving and intruding parts. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Congruity*, in a lax sense, is used to express an aptitude, in some bodies, to unite or incorporate; by reason of some similitude or fitness of their figures.

† c. Fitness, aptness, aptitude. *Obs.*

1699 H. MORE *Inimort. Soul* iii. i. Axiom xxviii. There is a Triple Vital Congruity in the Soul, namely Aethereal, Aereal, and Terrestrial. *Ibid.* iii. i. xxix. The Soul awakes orderly into these vital Congruities, not passing from one extreme to another without any stay in the middle. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* ix. (1834) I. 178 The second Person had the greatest congruity to this work. 1890 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 117 This Hunger and Thirst after Righteousness is the very same to the Life of the Soul, as that Organical Aptness is to the Life of the Body: It is the Congruity of the Soul, in order to Spiritual Life. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. ii. 36 His master's Rosicrucian theories . . of the vital congruity.

d. (with *pl.*) An instance or point of agreement, correspondence, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 2 By these insinuations and congruities [of poetry] with man's nature and pleasure. 1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* ii. ii. The author of a forgery, who sought to gain credit to a spurious letter by congruities, depending upon the time and place in which the letter was supposed to be written. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 262 There must exist between all organisms and their environments certain congruities.

2. Self-accordance, harmony of the parts of a whole, coherence.

1827 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. (1857) I. 17 The congruity of Richter's belief. 1868 STANLEY *Wastm. Abb.* iv. 350 When we contrast the irregularities of Westminster Abbey with the uniform congruity of Salisbury. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 13 The historian, indeed, cannot invent his facts, but he must . . dispose them with a graceful congruity.

3. Accordance a. with what is right, fitting, or reasonable; b. with the circumstances, facts or surroundings; suitability to the requirements of the case; fitness, propriety. † *Phr. Of, in (good) congruity.*

1530 TINDALE *Practice of Prelates* Wks. (1573) 374 He could not of good congruities but reward his old chaplain. a 1535 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/2 By a certayne concomytance flowyng of conuenient congruities. a 1600 HOOKER (J.). With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? 1670 WALTON *Life of Wotton*. As himself said of Sir Philip Sidney's wit, that it was the very measure of congruity. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. § 11 The affixing the name of beauty to proportion, congruity, and perfection. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 199 The Laws of this Universe . . are fixed by the everlasting congruity of things. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 127 Voltaire's ever-present sense of congruity . . upon the tragic stage.

† 4. Gram. Agreement or concord; hence, grammatical correctness or propriety of speech. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Gramaire first hath for to teche To speke upon congruities. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. xxi. We were let in, by high auctoryte Of the ryght noble dame Congruitye. 1530 PALSCOR. Introd. 29 And for the same cause [euphony] breke they somtyme the congruite betweene the substantiue and the adiectiue. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 94 All the hard congruities of Grammer. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* *Life* (1660) 12 The congruity of my Latin (in respect of their perfect Barbarisme). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Congruence or Congruity*. 'tis properly said of a Theme, or Discourse, in which there is no Fault committed contrary to Grammar-Rules. So BAILEY 1730-6.

5. *Theol. a.* (Doctrine of Merit.) With the Schoolmen, the condition of its being 'congruous' that God should confer the 'first grace' in response, and in 'a certain equality of proportion', to the performance of good works by man. Opposed to CONDIGNITY.

Representing L. *congruitas*, used by Aquinas in stating that while 'condignity' can be attributed to meritorious works only as they proceed from the grace of the Holy Spirit, it yet 'seems congruous' that a man, working according to his own virtue or power, should be recompensed by God according to the excellency of His virtue. *Summa Theol.* Prim. Sec. Q. cxiv. Art. iii. Hence the expressions *meritum ex congruo*, *meritum congrui* 'merit (arising) out of congruity', 'merit of congruity'; *mereri (gratiam)*, etc. *de congruo* 'to merit (grace, etc.) from or of congruity'. (Some late writers have apparently confused the last with the 'congruity of efficient grace' in b.)

1553 *Articles of Relig.* xii. Workes done before the grace of Christe . . are not pleasaunt to God . . neither do they make menne mete to receiue Grace, or (as the Schole aucthoures saie) deserue Grace of congruities [L. *merito gratiam, ut multi vocant, de congruo merentur*]. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 25 So that those workes maie be meritorious, and of congruities obtaine grace. 1625 USSHER *Ausv. Jesuit* 49: From what fountaine the Schoole-men did deriue their doctrine of workes preparatorie, meriting grace by way of Congruities, though not of Condignitie. 1625 W. PEARCE *Justification* (1629) 31 What then are merits of congruity? Such workes whereto wages is not due by any justice. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. 39 But some of them say, that the Gospel it self, yea and the first special Grace, is given to men upon merit of congruity, though not of condignity. a 1707 BEVERIDGE *On 39 Art.* art. xiii. As we cannot do anything which it is just God should reward, and so deserve Grace of condignity: so neither can we do anything which it is fit and meet God should reward, and so deserve Grace of Congruity. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Tract* xc. § 3 To deserve *de congruo* or of congruity, is to move the divine regard, not from any claim upon it, but from a certain fitness or suitability: as for instance it might be said that dry wood had a certain disposition of fitness towards heat which green wood had not. 1856 BR. H. BROWN *On 39 Articles* Art. x. It being agreeable to His nature and goodness to bestow grace on those who make such [unassisted] efforts. Endeavours then on the part of man to attain to godliness were by the schoolmen said to deserve grace *de congruo*, of congruity.

b. (Doctrine of Grace.) The suitability or adaptation of divine grace to the character, nature, disposition, or other circumstances of the person called, to which some theologians attribute its efficacy (see CONGRUISM); 'the efficacy of grace which acts while at the same time preserving the action of the free will' (Littre). A term belonging to the great controversy on Grace between the Dominicans and the Jesuits, which began c. 1580.

Cf. ST. AUG. *Ad Simplic.* i. § 13 Illi enim electi qui congruentior vocati: illi autem qui non congruebant neque contemporabant vocationi, non electi, quia non secuti, quamvis vocati . . Cujus [Deus] miseretur, sic eum vocat,

quomodo scit ei congruere ut vocantem non respuat. FENELON *Scitars* (1820) III. 253 La grâce qu'on appelle congruere trouve dans sa congruence une véritable efficacité.

1656 T. GOODWIN *Ephes. Sermon*. 23 But the Jesuit, ascribe it [efficacious grace] all unto a congruity; that is, that God doth take a man at an advantage, spieth out a time wherein, a man being under such and such circumstances and considerations, he may certainly convert him. 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xxii. (1689) 43 Receptivity and congruity for Grace doth not always lie in mens fair carriage. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The system of congruity in matters of grace. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 103 note, Molina... affirmed that Predestination was founded upon God's foreknowledge of the merits of the elect, to whom He accords grace of congruity; His *scientia media* enabling Him to foresee the future contingents arising from the nature and circumstances of His creatures.

†6. *Geom.* Coincidence; exact agreement in superposition; capability of being exactly superposed. *Obs.* [med.L. *congruere* = to coincide.]

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 There can be no congruity between a straight line and a line that is continually crooked. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. (In geometry.) Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

**Congruity** (-li, -liche), var. CONGRUITY. *Obs.*

†**Congrumate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [? f. L. *con-* together + *grum-us* little heap, hillock.] ? To gather into a heap or heaps.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 153 A red solution of it in the same acid was only congrumated.

[**Congrument**. An error in J. founded on a misprint for *congruent* in an ed. of Ben Jonson (see CONGRUENT 1, quot. 1637). Corrected by Todd, but repeated anew in some recent Dictionaries.]

**Congruous** (kɒŋgruːs), a. [f. L. *congruus* (see CONGRUE a.) + -OUS.]

1. Agreeing or corresponding in character or qualities; accordant, conformable, agreeable, suitable, in harmony. Const. to (+ *into*, + *for*), now usually with.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in C. Wordsworth *Eccles. Biog.* (1853) II. 183 All the parts of his body were in good proportion, and congruous as a man could wish. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (1661) 225 How congruous the Lord's day is for such a work. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 89 It is congruous unto Divine Justice, that satisfaction should be given to God, etc. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 30 The doctrine was... no wise congruous with that of the four Primitive ages. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* x. (1833) 164 No discipline is more suitable to man, nor more congruous to the dignity of his nature. 1792 *Resid. in France* (1797) I. 152 This is all congruous with the system of the day. 1834 GOOD *Study of Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 168 In *Congruous Twining*, or ordinary twin cases, in which there is no disparity of size between the two. 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1899) 146 What is congruous with well-being, what in the ancient phrase is 'according to nature'. 1883 A. ROBERTS O. T. *Revis.* II. 33 It contains narratives... so congruous to the circumstances of the history.

†b. Corresponding in physical structure or molecular constitution. Cf. CONGRUITY 1 b.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 Certain extrinsecal particles, which approaching to the stone, and finding congruous pores, and inlets therein, are channel'd through it. 1674 GAY *Anat. Plants* Lect. I. 232 And may serve to mix such Bodies, as through the small number of their congruous parts, are hardly mingable any other way. *Ibid.*, To mix them by mediation of some third... Body, which may be congruous in part to them both.

2. Corresponding or agreeable a. to what is right, reasonable, or becoming; b. to the facts or existing circumstances; suited to the requirements of the case: fitting, suitable, appropriate, in place.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. 78 330 This is a congruous sense, and true in the substance of it. 1659 *Parl. Speech Other Ho.* 1 It is but congruous it should consist of Members without family. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. III. Pref., The Stoics tal that which is done according to the obedience of Reason and Virtue *πρόσκειν καὶ καθήκον*, congruous and convenient. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 33 That it be in a congruous and fitting place. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 159 As the names... do by no means suit their colors, we have taken the liberty of changing them to others more congruous. 1804 ABR. LAURENCE *Bampt. Lect.* IV, A grant, which it is congruous in Him to give. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xviii. 123 The side ornaments are not very congruous grotesques.

3. Self-accordant, coherent, having internal agreement or harmony of parts.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* lix, Had not her tale been congruous, consistent, and distinct. 1861 E. GARRETT *Boyle Lect.* 45 The subject of the revelation is single and congruous throughout. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 296 Of course, the city is no more African than it is Esquimaux; still it is a congruous dream.

†4. Of language: Observing the rules of concord, grammatically correct. Cf. CONGRUITY 4.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 50 That... none be admitted to that function of the holic Ministry but they who understand Latin, and can speak congruous Latin. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 85, I am of opinion that the pure congruous grammatical Latine was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.

5. Theol. *Congruous grace* [med.L. *gratia congrua*, f. *gracia congrua*]: 'grace proportioned to the effect which it is to produce, or to the disposition of him who receives it' (Littre); efficient grace; *congruous vocation*, effectual calling. Cf. CONGRUITY 5 b.

1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* III. xx. 47 Congruous Grace. By congruous is meant that which is so thoroughly adapted to the effect that it will follow infallibly though freely: but Grace merely sufficient, may be ordinarily not so thoroughly adapted to the effect. *Ibid.*, Congruous Vocation, in which there is a Divine gracious Influx upon the Faculty... by which the Will is infallibly carried to the saving effect.

†6. *Geom.* Coincident; capable of being exactly superposed. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* II. xiv. § 6 If it incline any way, it will do more than touch it; that is, it will either be congruous to it, or it will cut it. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxi. 229 If the exquisitely polish'd surfaces of two flat peeces of marble be so congruous to each other that from their mutuall application there will result an immediate contact.

7. *Theory of numbers.* Characterized by congruence: CONGRUENT 5.

[1801 C. F. GAUSS *Disq. Arithmet.* § 1 Si numerus a numerorum b, c differentiam metitur, b et c secundum a congrui dicuntur.] 1859 H. J. S. SMITH *Theory of Numbers, Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, If the difference between A and B be divisible by a number P, A is said to be congruous to B for the modulus P.

**Congruously** (kɒŋgruːsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a congruous manner, in congruity.

1. In a manner that agrees or corresponds; accordantly, conformably. Const. to, with.

1656 HARDY *St. John* lviii. (1865) 375/1 More congruently to this present scripture. 1697 SOUTH *Serm. Job* xxii. 2 [Merit] such, that God would not act suitably, and congruently, to the Equity and Goodness of his Nature, if He should not reward it. 1861 F. HALL in *Journ. As. Soc. Bengal* 4 Congruously with such avoidance of an invidious term.

2. In a manner that fits the circumstances; suitably, fitly, appropriately.

1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. x. § 4 (1622) 103 Neither of which points can congruently be held by him that holdeth There is no God. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 84 Or must we not more congruently say, that, etc. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 5 Whether four millions of their race... could mingle harmoniously and congruently in the social system of the country.

†3. With grammatical correctness, correctly.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 To speake French intelligibly, roundly, and congruently. 1652 EVELYN *State of Fr. Misc. Writ.* (1805) 45 The tongue of the country... ought to be understood perfectly, written congruently, and spoken intelligently.

**Congruousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being congruous; congruity, harmonious relation.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 565/2 Miss Cobbe will not allow any congruousness between science and morality.

†**Congustable**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CON- + GUSTABLE.] Having a like taste or flavour.

1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1653) II. lv. 69 In the Countrey of Province toward the Pyrenies in Languedoc there are wines congustable with those of Spain.

|| **Con gusto**. *Mus.* [It.] With taste: cf. CON prep.

**Congy**, obs. f. CONGEE.

**Congyration**, rare -1. [cf. L. *congyrāre* to make a circle (about).] Manifest gyration.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 104 His cravat... for the amplitude of its folds, and the variety of its gyrations.

**Conhydrine** (kɒnhaɪˈdrɪn). *Chem.* [f. CON (IN) + HYDR (ATE) + -INE: see quot. 1863-72.] An alkaloid existing, together with conine, in the flowers and ripe seeds of *Conium maculatum*, and crystallizing in iridescent laminæ; also named **Conhydrin**.

1863-72 WATTS *Dist. Chem.* II. 1 *Conhydrine* C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO... this alkaloid has the composition of a hydrate of conine C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N.H<sub>2</sub>O. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 587 Conhydrin is strongly alkaline, and may be sublimed in colourless prisms.

**Conia** (kɒˈniə). *Chem.* [f. L. *conium*, hemlock + -IA (ending of *ammonia*).] = CONINE.

1842 E. TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 1155 Conidine, Syn. Conia, Cicutine; Discovered by Gieseke, but first obtained pure by Geiger. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 585 The leaf rubbed with solution of potash gives out strongly the odour of conia.

†**Coniating**, vbl. sb. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [With reference to L. *conia* stork.] Used to express the noise made by storks.

1692 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The... drintling of Turkeys, coniating of Storks.

**Conic** (kɒˈnɪk), a. and sb. Also 6-ike, -yke, 7-ique, 7-8 iok. [mod. ad. Gr. *κωνικός* cone-shaped, f. *κωνος* cone: see -IC. Cf. F. *conique* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

A. adj. 1. Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped, CONICAL.

1624 SELDEN *Tiles Hon.* 150 [Heracles' Crown] being of gold, and raised with variety of conique plates. 1647 H. MORSE *Song of Saul* I. III. vi. (R.), An anvil form'd in conick wise. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 4292/3 Letters Patents for Enlightening the Suburbs of London... by new invented Lights or Lamps, called Conic-Lamps. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1226 A succession of conic hills. 1854 WOODWARD *Mol. Iusca* II. 318 Shell oblong; right valve with a curved, conic tooth in front of the... cartilage-pit. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 387 Styles 3, conic, persistent.

2. Of or pertaining to a cone. *Conic section*: a figure formed by the section of a right circular cone by a plane; a plane curve of the second degree.

If the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis of the cone be greater than that of the edge of the cone, the section is an ELLIPSE (with the circle as a particular case when the plane is perpendicular to the axis); if less, a HYPERBOLA; if the plane be parallel to the edge, a PARABOLA. (The pair of intersecting straight lines formed by a section through the vertex—strictly a particular case of the hyperbola—is not usually reckoned as a conic section.)

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 31 Our fourth Pyramidall, or Conike line. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 The Forming of Conick Sections in Dioptricks... accounted as insuperable difficulties. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conical*. As *Conick Sections*, i.e. the three Sections or Divisions of a Cone, call'd Ellipsis, Hyperbola and Parabola. 1714 BARROW'S *Euclid* 517 This method don't suppose the conic surface... to consist of as many parallel circumferences perpetually increasing from the vertex, or decreasing from the base. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 93 There arise five different figures or sections, namely, a triangle, a circle, an ellipsis, an hyperbola, and a parabola: the three last of which only are peculiarly called Conic Sections. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 18 The projection is a closed curve, which (being a conic section) must be either a circle or an ellipse.

3. *Comb.*, as *conic-billed*.

1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 125 Tribe Conirostres. Conic-billed Birds.

B. sb.

1. pl. *Conics*: that branch of Geometry which treats of the cone and the figures formed by plane sections of it. (Now regarded as the pl. of 2, as if = *conic sections*.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij, A number of rules and precepts, gathered out of Euclide, Archimedes and Apollonius Pergeus his Conykes. 1850 RUDIN. *Navig.* (Weale) 109 The science of Conics is of the highest utility. *Mod. Analytical and Geometrical Conics*.

2. A conic section: see A 2.

1879 SALMON *Conic Sections* xliii. (ed. 6) 226 Two conics cannot have more than four points common. 1883 LEUPERSDORF *Cremosa's Proj. Geom.* 15 The curve which is homological with a circle is a conic.

**Conical** (kɒˈnɪkəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. xvii. 318 A Conicall superficies. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 59 That determinate Conical shadow of the Earth, which is Night. 1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 323 Burial under Conical hillocks... was sure very ancient. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 560 The conical summit is covered with grass. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 448 Jaws armed with a row of conical teeth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 7. 31 note, Taproots are said... to be... Conical, when tapering regularly... as in carrots.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to a cone.

*Conical point*: a singular point on a surface at which the tangent lines form a cone. †*Conical section* (also *c. line*): = Conic section (obs.). *Conical projection*: a method of projection (in maps, etc.) in which a part of a spherical surface is projected upon the surface of a tangent or secant cone which is then 'developed' or unrolled into a plane. *Conical refraction*: refraction in which a ray is converted into a hollow cone of light.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 34 By Wholes... Conicall Section-lines... at pleasure, may be drawn. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. 70 By a Conicall line wee understand a crooked line which differs from a circle, in as much as it keeps not always an equal distance from the center. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 16 What the Theorists in Conicall Sections demonstrate. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 This motion is Conical and... by the Conick path all the Phenomena of Comets can be readily solved. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxv. 336 At the extremity, or conical point of the Earth's shadow. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 32 To form separate maps of small parts of the heavens... no method combines simplicity of construction with correctness so satisfactorily as the conical projection. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. viii. 107 As in the case of Conical Refraction... it actually forces upon our attention phenomena which no other eye had previously seen. 1874 SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* (ed. 3) 215 Through a conical point on a surface can be drawn an infinity of lines which will meet the surface in 3 coincident points, and these will all be on a cone of the second degree. 1884 C. SMITH *Solid Geom.* § 207 When the tangent lines at any point of a surface form a cone, the point is called a conical point.

3. *Comb.*, as *conical-shaped*, adj.

1868 O. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 145 A curious conical-shaped hill.

**Conicality**, rare. [f. prec. + -ITY.] = CONICALNESS. In some mod. Dicts.

**Conically** (kɒˈnɪkəli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a conical form or manner; like a cone.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (J.), A watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar loaf. 1691 — *Wks.* (1772) III. 641 (R.) An almost conically shaped weight of lead. 1786 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 9 A piece of... paper rolled up conically, and having at its apex an aperture. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* III. 54 The shell... is conically oval. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xiii. 793 A telescope having a motion carrying the tube conically round a mean position.

**Conicalness**. The quality of being conical. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1869 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 366 There is nothing beyond their squareness and conicalness.

**Conichalcite** (kɒˈnɪkəlˌsaɪt). *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt, 1849, *conichalcit*; f. Gr. *κωνία* 'dust', etc., here in sense 'powdered lime' + *χαλκός* copper + -ITE.] A green hydrous phosphate and arseniate of lime and copper.

1850 in DANA *Min.* 597. 1863 *Ibid.* 595 *Conichalcite*: reniform and marine, resembling malachite. Colour, pistachio-green, inclining to emerald green.

**Conicine**. *Obs.* synonym of CONINE.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 276 Conicina... is

next to hydrocyanic acid, the most virulent poison at present known. **1842** E. TURNER *Chem.* (ed. 7) 1155 Conicine is more soluble in cold than in water.

**Conicity** (koni'siti), *rare* <sup>-o</sup>. [f. CONIO a. + -ITY; cf. *ellipticity*.] The quality of being conical, conicalness.

**1874** G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 49 The conicity is generally much greater in one eye than the other. **1883** T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 3) 11. 30 Excision of a large segment of the iris... has been tried in conical cornea, with the hope that the conicity might lessen after it.

**Conico-** (kō'niko-), before a vowel sometimes **conic-** [Gr. *κωνικός*], combining form of CONIO a., joined adverbially with adjectives denoting shape: = Conically, with a tendency to being conical; as **Conico-cylindrical**, conically-cylindrical, nearly cylindrical, but slightly tapered like a cone; **Conico-hemispherical**, nearly hemispherical, but with a tendency toward the conical; so **conico-elongate**, **conico-ovate** (*conico-ovate*), **conico-subulate**. **1859-9** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1227/a The largest (tubercles) are conico-cylindrical flat. **1826** KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. 220 This (cocoon) is ovate or conico-ovate. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 420 *Carex vesticaria*... perigynia large spreading conico-ovoid inflated. **1848** DANA *Zooph.* 139 Conico-hemispherical... sides concentrically wrinkled.

**Conicoid** (kō'nikoid), *Geom.* [f. CONIO + -OID, after *ellipsoid*, etc.] In Solid Geometry: A surface of which every plane section is a conic (see CONIO B. 2); a surface of the second degree, a quadric surface or quadric: e.g. a sphere, ellipsoid, cone, paraboloid, or hyperboloid.

**1863** FROST & WOLSTENHOLME *Solid Geom.* § 204 A surface of the second degree shall in future be denominated a *Conicoid*. *Ibid.* § 205 Properties of conicoids, etc. **1865** ALDIS *Solid Geom.* v. § 52 Surfaces whose equations are of the second degree in (x, y, z) are called *Quadrics*, or, following the analogy of the terms ellipsoid, etc., *Conicoids*. **1880** G. S. CARR *Synopsis* I. § 5599 A conicoid is a surface every plane section of which is a conic.

**Conicopoly** (kōnikōpōlī), *Anglo-Indian*. [Corruption of Tamil *Canakka-pōlī* account-man (*pōlī* child, person).] A native clerk or writer in the Madras Presidency. (Yule.)

**1680** Govt. *Rec. Fort St. George* 29 Sept. 11. 34 (V. *Supt.*) The Governour... went the circuit of Madras ground, which was described by the Canopoly of the grounds, and lyes so intermixed with others... that 'tis impossible to be knowne to any others. **1718** tr. *Ziegenhals's Lett.* II. 55 (Y.) We maintain seven Kanakappel, or Malabarick writers. **1796** MONROE *Amer. Geog.* II. 549 The conicopoly, to keep the accounts of the village. **1878** H. J. COLMAN *Am. Life* II. 24 (Y.) You must appoint in each village or station fitting teachers and Canacopoly, as we have already arranged.

**Conidium** (kōnidi'um), *Bot.* Pl. conidia. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κόνις* dust, as if representing a dim. \**κονίδιον*.] A unicellular asexual reproductive body occurring in certain fungi.

**1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* 378 These conidia may be regarded as a fourth kind of reproductive organ. **1882** VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 233 All other unicellular and non-sexual organs of reproduction we shall not term spores, but gonidia or conidia.

Hence **Conidial** a., of, or pertaining to, of the nature of or relating to a conidium or conidia. **Conidiferous** a. [L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS]. **Conidiophorous** a. [Gr. *-φωρος* bearing + -OUS], bearing conidia. **Conidioid** a., of the form or character of a conidium. **Conidiophore**, a stalk or branch of the mycelium bearing conidia.

**1874** COOK *Fungi* 73 Only conidial forms of higher fungi. *Ibid.* 74 Which is really the conidiferous form of Beryspha. *Ibid.* 75 The species found on dead insects... are merely the conidiophores of species of Torubria. **1882** VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 264 The mass... which fills up the space between the conidia in the conidiophore of the Mucorini.

**Conie**, obs. f. CONY.

**Conieger**, **Conie-grey**, var. ff. CONYGER, *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

**Conifer** (kō'nifēr), *Bot.* [mod. ad. L. *cōnifer* cone-bearing, f. *cōnus* cone + *-fer* bearing. So F. *conifère*. Instead of the popular plural *conifers*, the scientific *Coniferae* is often used.] A plant belonging to the *Coniferae*, a large and important order of gymnospermous exogens, comprising trees (mostly evergreen) bearing cones.

**1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1495) 617 Cypressae are namyd and callid Conifere. **1851** G. A. MANTELL *Petrifications* 53 The conifers are all arborescent. **1867** EMERSON *May-Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 420 Three conifers, white-pitch, and Norway pine. **1872** DABENT *Three to One* 1. 20 Smooth lawns on which rare shrubs and conifers flourished.

**Coniferin** (kōnifērīn), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] 'A glucoside occurring in the cambium of coniferous woods' (Watts).

**1867** *Pharmacaut. Ser.* II. VIII. 465 Pure Coniferin forms slender needles of a silky lustre. **1879** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl., The crystals of coniferin contain C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>8</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Coniferous** (kōnifērōs), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *cōnifer* (see above) + -OUS.] Bearing cones; belonging to the botanical order *Coniferae* (see CONIFER); pertaining to or consisting of conifers.

**1664** EVELYN *Sylva* xxi. (R.). Resinacious and coniferous trees. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 64 The Cedar of Libanus is a coniferous tree, bearing cones or cloggs. **1834** VOL. II.

R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 71 To nestle high in the coniferous trees. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 575 These relations... appear most clearly and simply in the Coniferous woods.

**Coniform** (kō'nifōrm), a. [On L. type *cōniformis*, f. *cōnus* CONE: see -FORM.] Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

**1799** KIRWAN cited by WEBSTER 1828. **1811** J. PINKERTON *Petrif.* I. 63 Grand coniform elevations, whose slopes and sides are loaded with little conical summits.

**Conig**, obs. f. CONY.

**Conigare**, -gree, -grie, var. ff. CONYGER, *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

**Conimbrum**, *erron.* form of CONUNDRUM.

**Con impeto**, *Mus.* [It.] With impetus: cf. CON prep.

**Conine**, **coniine** (kō'nīn, kō'nī'nīn), *Chem.* Also **conine**. [f. L. *cōni-um*, Gr. *κόνειον* hemlock + -IN.] An alkaloid (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N) which forms the poisonous principle of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*); it is an oily liquid, with a peculiar suffocating odour, and violently poisonous, producing paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and consequent asphyxia. Also **conia**, **conicine**.

**1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 316 Coniin possesses the following properties. **1882** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 2 Conine exists in combination with acids in all parts of the hemlock-plant, but most abundantly in the fruit a little before maturity. *attrib.* **1878** tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 818 As a general rule, cardiac pulsation is retarded in coniine-poisoning.

**Coning**, obs. f. CONY.

**Coninquinat**, bad form for COINQUINATE.

**1669** DAVIES *Christ's Cross* (1876) 28 (D.) Though sinnes sores it oft coninquinat.

**Coniocyst**, *Bot. Obs.* [mod. f. as next + Gr. *κόνιος* bladder, Crst.] 'A closed spore-case resembling a tubercle, and containing a mass of spores' *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

**Coniomycetes** (kōniōmī'sē'tīz), *sb. pl. Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κόνια*, *κόνι-ς*, dust + *μύκης* (pl. *μύκητες*) mushroom; introd. by Nces von Esenbeck, 1817.] A group of fungi, so named from their dusty spores. The division is no longer retained, its members being distributed among other groups. Hence **Coniomycetous** a.

**1866** *Treas. Bot.* 321 The dark soot-like patches so common on old rails and dead wood are formed mostly by these dingy coniomycetes. **1872** W. ATKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 210 Reproductive cells or fruits may be of at least three different forms in coniomycetous fungi. **1874** COOK *Fungi* 70 Two families, in one of which the dusty spores are the prominent feature, and hence termed Coniomycetes. *Ibid.* 36 The Coniomycetous parasites on living plants.

**Coniospermous** (kōniōspēr'mōs), a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-σπερμ-ος*, from *σπέρμα* seed + -OUS.] Of fungi: Having spores resembling dust.

**1874** COOK *Fungi* 67 The dusty mass of spores tends more towards the Coniomycetes, this being characterized as the coniospermous sub-family.

**Coniroster** (kōnirō'stēr), *Zool.* [ad. F. *cōnirostre*, ad. mod.L. *cōnirostris*, f. *cōnus* cone + *Rostrum* beak, bill.] A member of the *Conirostres*, a group of insessorial birds having a conical bill.

**1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, *Conirostres*, *Conirostres*, including those which have a thick robust conical beak, as the crows and finches. **1847** IN CRAIG.

So **Conirostral** a., conical-billed.

**1840** SWAINSON is cited by WEBSTER 1864.

**Conisance**, -sante, -see, -sor, obs. ff. COGNIZANCE, etc.

**Conistery**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *conistērīum*, a. Gr. *κονιστήριον* place covered with dust, f. *κόνις* dust, ashes.] (See quot.)

**1657** TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 486 The inferior [part of furnace] receives the ashes, and is thence called the cinerist... or conistery.

**Conite** (kō'nī'tē), *Min.* [? f. Gr. *κόνις*, *κόνια* dust, ashes + -ITE.] A variety of DOLOMITE containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia; in colour ash-grey or greenish gray.

**1808** IN T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 23. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 473 He [Macculloch] has given to it, from its leading character, the name of conite.

**Conium** (kō'nī'um), [ad. L. *conium*, a. Gr. *κόνειον* hemlock.] a. *Bot.* The Umbelliferous genus to which the common Hemlock, *C. maculatum*, belongs. b. *Med.* The hemlock or its extract as a drug. c. *attrib.*

**1862** N. Syd. *Doc. Year-bk. of Med.* 142 The extract of conium seeds is twenty times as strong as that of the leaves. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* I. 322 Medicinally conium has been used for promoting the absorption of tumours. **1872** J. H. BENNET *Text-bk. Phys.* 371 Conium paralyses the motor and sensitive spinal nerves. **1887** T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 932 The symptoms of conium-poisoning.

**Coniver**, obs. f. CONYVER.

**Conjacency** (kōndzā'sēnsi), *rare*. [f. L. *conjacēt-em*, pr. pp. of *conjacere* to lie together: see -ENCY.] The quality of lying close together.

**1820** *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 652 Proportional... to the compactness of the brain, or to its conjacency, if we may be allowed to contrive a useful word.

**Conjeale**, -lele, -leyle, obs. ff. CONGEAL.

**Conject** (kōndzēkt), v. *Obs.* Also 5 *congette*, *oonietto*; *pa. f.* *conietto*. [ad. L. *conjectā-re* to cast together, conjecture, guess, conclude, infer, freq. of *conjacere* (ppl. stem *conjac-*) to throw together, etc., f. *con-* together + *jacere* to throw. In sense 3, *congette*, from the Fr. form *congeter*, was used by Caxton and his contemporaries.]

1. = CONJECTURE v. 3. a. *trans.* (or with *obj. clause*.)

**1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. vi. 27, I coniecte þat þere lakkeþ I not what. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 What so euer any man wyll coniecte, feyne, ymagyne, suppose or saye. **1523** SURREY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 38 What I coniect the said Duke woll doo. **1531** ELVOR *Gov.* III. xxv. If they wyl coniecte histories to be lyes. **1611** SPERD *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. viii. § 29 Some Writers haue laboured to coniect the true cause. **1613** T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1674) 235 We may coniect the reason of these balances. **1734** NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 71 (1740) 175 How far he was disposed to join with the Party... we may coniect.

b. *intr.*

**1388** WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 19 He shal coniecte [1382a gesse] in the heed of the weite of the citee. **1565-73** COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Coniectura*, *Abernethy conjectura*, to coniect wrong. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 149 (Qu.) One that so imperfectly coniects [f.] conceits.

c. To form the hypothesis, suppose. *rare*.

**1588** MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fv. Coniect in your owne imagination, that this... shoppe were a peison Debitor.

2. *trans.* To forecast by signs, augur, divine, prognosticate. Also *absol.*

**1456** Dives & Panp. (W. de W.) i. xxv. 60/a By faynyng & falshode coniecte & tell to the people thynges that ben to come. **1555-73** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Augure*, to tell by divination what shall happen: to divine: to coniect. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Thess.* ii. 2 *note*, Some [haue] presumed to calculate and coniect by the starres. **1609** HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxi. 165 Conjecting his death by sundrie presaging tokens.

3. To contrive, devise, plan, plot.

**1380** WYCLIF *Sek. Wks.* III. 298 Alle þe newe lawis þat clerkis han mand ben sutilly coniectid by ypocisie. **1465** Eng. *Chron.* (Camd. 1856) 78 Coniectyng and ymagynyng howe he myghte dystroy theyme. **1480** CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. clxiv. 148 Traytours that congetted [ed. 1520, p. 92, conjected] falsnesse ageynst henry. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. v. With mortall Envie they did then coniecte To make a finde. **1541** PAVEL *Catiline* xix. 38 Thy motions coniected... ageynst me. **1552** HULOET, Adeise or coniect how a thyng shall be done, *præmediator*.

4. *lit.* To throw, cast. (*rare*.)

**1625** Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 298 Nor [do] these men cast on mee particular calumnies, but *per satyram* congeted and conjected at a masse upon the Church of England. **1657** TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 325 Conjected into wine, it conciliates a certain suavity in drinking.

**Conject**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *conjectus*, pa. pple. of *conjacere*, *conjacere* to throw together: used instead of *conjected*.] Thrown, cast. **1543** BECON *Nosegay Wks.* (1843) 196 That so many should be coniect and cast into everlasting damnation.

**Conject**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *conjectus* (u-stem) casting, cast, f. ppl. stem of *conjacere*: see prec.] Device, contrivance.

**14..** *Epiph.* in *Tindale's Vis.* 108 They schall askape.. For all the coniecte of thy prynces wyse.

**Conjectation**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *conjectatio-nem*, n. of action f. *conjectare* to conjecture, etc.: see CONJECT v.] Forecast, prognostication.

**1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* xi A prudent and politick conjectation. *Ibid.* 135 The way of genethicall conjectation.

**Conjecting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. CONJECT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONJECT.

1. Divining, guessing, conjecture.

**1382** WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 19 In hood he shal take coniectyng, or suspicioun. **1386** CHAUCER *Melib.* 442 By certeyn presumptions and coniectynges.

2. Devising, plotting, conspiracy. [In this sense *congetting* was used by Caxton, etc.]

**1450** LONELICH *Graill* xxxvii. 9 Be the fals coniettyng of his wyf that so falsly reved hym his lyf. *Ibid.* xlvii. 56 Thanne... bethowhte hym this fals kyng of a fals tressown... be coniectyng. **1480** CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cciv. 186 They were put oute thurgh the false congettynges of spencers.

**Conjectment**, *Obs. rare*. [f. CONJECT v. + -MENT.] Device, plotting.

**1400** Test. *Love* II. (1560) 283/a The false disceivable conjectments of mans beguillings.

**Conjector**, *Obs.* Also -ere, -our. [a. A.F. *conjectour*, OF. *-eur*, ad. L. *conjector*, agent-n. from *conjacere*: see above.] One who conjectures; a soothsayer, diviner, guesser; cf. CONJECT v. 1, 2.

**1388** WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 7 Of a fals dyuynour and of a coniectere [1382a a fals castere]. **1552** LYNDSEAY *Monarch* iv. 568 Be diuers coniectouris, And principall Expositouris. **1624** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 77 He pretends to be a great coniecter at [v. r.] other men by their writings. **1652** GAULE *Magastrom.* 308 When he saw the Vaticators, Conjectors, Aruspices. **1677** GAULE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 237 Worthy of a coniecter of Dreams.

**Conjectory**, a. *rare*. [f. L. ppl. stem *conject-* (see prec.) + -ORY.] = CONJECTURAL.

**1884** *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/5 The explanation must necessarily be a conjectory explanation.

**Conjecturable** (kōndzēktūrā'b'l), a. [f. CONJECTURE + -ABLE.] That may be conjectured.

**1656** [J. SARGANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Instit.* 428. **1659** *Army's Plan for present Practice* 13 In all conjecturable probabilities. **1675** *Howe Living Temple Wks.* (1834) 73/2 And how far he is swerved from what he was, is



easily conjecturable. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. i. 19 How this fall had come about was readily conjecturable.

**Conjecturably**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a conjecturable manner; as may be conjectured.

a 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Cirr.* i. (1874) 16 Dante . . may (conjecturably) have chosen to imply a change of preference in order to gratify Cino da Pistoia.

**Conjectural** (kəndʒəˈktʃərəl), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 -all. [ad. L. *conjecturalis*, f. *conjectura* CONJECTURE *sb.* So in F. from 16th c.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, conjecture; depending on, implying, or involving conjecture.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 49 b. The oration conjectural is when matters be examined and tried out by suspicions gathered, and some likelihood of things appearing. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. II. 220 Which have but conjectural knowledge of their meaning. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 675, I doubt it is too Conjectural to venture upon. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 7 Our knowledge concerning them is merely conjectural. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 298 Conjectural criticism has been of great use in the learned world. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. ix. § 7 Bold hypotheses and conjectural solutions. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1847) I. 111/1 Conjectural etymology is like conjectural criticism . . only to be indulged in very sparingly, and under the control of a most sound and experienced judgment. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* vii. 138 Conjectural emendations which have been introduced by transcribers.

2. Given to making conjectures.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 71 He is not peremptory but conjectural in doubtful matters. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 297 A conjectural critic. 1780 HARRIS *Philolog. Eng. Wks.* (1847) 398 Were this bold conjectural spirit confined to works of second rate. 1866 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 1000 Her touching, foolish lines We mused on with conjectural fantasy.

†3. That can be guessed, conjecturable. *rare.* 1659 VULG. *Errors Censured* a It is scarce conjecturall from whence this opprobrium should take its rise; there being no rational foundation for such a superstructure.

†B. *sb. a.* Something that is conjectural. *b.* A conjecture; a supposition. *Obs.*

1599 J. STURGES *Gaping Gulf* Eij. Yet will I not rest upon conjecturals. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* v. iii. § 12 Depending onely upon conjecturals. 1642 BRIDGES *Eng. Eliz.* (1647) 24 The conjecturall of the administration of this oath . . was to strengthen the match. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 356 Look through Faiths Prospective, and they will confesse Mathematicall Demonstrations but Conjecturals, in comparison.

†Conjecturalist. *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who deals in conjectures or guesses.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 [They] will but prove empty Conjecturalists.

†Conjecturality. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conjecturalis* (see CONJECTURAL) + *-ITY*.] The quality of being conjectural; *pl.* conjectural matters or statements.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 They have . . betaken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturalities of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 364 Who in matters . . not without abstractions, conceived it sufficient to deliver conjecturalities.

**Conjecturally** (kəndʒəˈktʃərəli), *adv.* [f. CONJECTURAL + *-LY*.] In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture; by guess.

1594 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* i. (1632) 85 Whatsoever may be . . but probably and conjecturally surmised. 1691-2 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 151 As some . . [talk] of a World in the Moon, Problematically and Conjecturally. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. l. iv. 120 Stukeley conjecturally places Coria, at Corford, below Lanark. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* iii. 30 The 'Second Folio' 1632 is a reprint of the first conjecturally emended.

†Conjecturation. *Obs.* [a. F. *conjecturation* (14th c. Oresme), f. *conjecturer* to CONJECTURE: see *-ATION*.] Conjectural inference: in quot. 1533 *perh.* = devices, contrivances.

1533 BELLINDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 94 Sixtus Tarquinius knowing well, be thir hid conjecturacions [Lat. *tacitis ambagibus*], quhat his fader desirir him to do. 1544 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Arnolde of de villa noua . . after the doctryne of Ypocras meassureth it be coniecturayon.

†Conjecturative, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *conjecturatif*, -ive (16th c. Paré), f. stem of *conjecturation*: see *-IVE*.] It occurs with *-s* plural.] Conjectural.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It is nat possible to measure the blode lettynges by certayne rule, for all medycynall euacuacyons ben coniecturatyues.

Hence †Conjecturatively *adv.*, conjecturally. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 69 To convince . . there assertions to be more then coniecturatiuely false.

**Conjecture** (kəndʒəˈktʃər), *sb.* Also 5-6 -our(e). [a. F. *conjecture*, or its original L. *conjectura*, a throwing or casting together, a conclusion derived from comparison of facts, an inference, conclusion, guess, etc., f. *conject*-ppl. stem of *conicere*, *conicere* to throw together: see *-URR*.]

†1. The interpretation of signs or omens; interpretation of dreams; divining; a conclusion as to coming events drawn from signs or omens; a forecast, a prognostication. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Don.* ii. 6 3if 3e shuln telle the sweuen and the coniecture therof [Vulg. *coniecturam ejus*]. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xix. 34 b. A certain prophet commanded every man to stand still til he had taken a coniecture of the birde that flew by. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 230 To give conjectures of mens conditions and fortune by their countenances. 1586 HYLLE

*Garden.* Title-p., The yerely coniectures meete for Husbandmen. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 333 Out they went together, to make conjecture of the thiefe by augury. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 123 To cast Ominous conjecture on the whole success. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xiii. (1715) 312 The Signs by which they made Conjectures.

†2. Conclusion as to facts drawn from appearances or indications. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 349 By conjecture Hem thought sche was another creature. 1400 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 346 It is sothe, though men by conjecture Of reson . . it ne kan determyne. 1573 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1874 More lyke an angell by all conjecture Than a fragyll mayde.

†3. The supposing or putting of an imaginary case; supposition. (Cf. CONJECT v. 1 c.) *Obs. rare.*

1460 FORTESCUE *Abas. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 We nede in this case to vse conjecture and ymaginacion, as to thynk that per is no lordis lived in Englod sufficient, etc. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Pro. 1 Now entertaine conjecture of a time, When creeping Murreme . . Fills . . the Vniuerse.

4. The formation or offering of an opinion on grounds insufficient to furnish proof; the action or habit of guessing or surmising; conclusion as to what is likely or probable. In textual criticism, the proposal of a reading not actually found in the traditional text. †Formerly sometimes in a bad sense: Suspicion, evil surmise.

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 25 Tindale accuseth . . me of conjecture and temerarious iugement. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 10 Out of these things thus alleged, I might (as me thinketh) draw probable conjecture. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 107 And on my eie-lids shall Coniecture hang, To turne all beauty into thoughts of harme. 1608 NORDEN *Serv. Dial.* i. I Speake you this by conjecture . . or by due experience of your owne? 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1675) 30 But this is only conjecture; and whether it be true or no, etc. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 1. 4 The region of pure fable and conjecture. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 Of these [passages] the restoration is only to be attempted by collation of copies, or sagacity of conjecture. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. 105 Always ready to have recourse to conjecture and guess-work. 1865 CONINGTON *Virgil* I. Pref. to ed. 2, The more important MSS. . . supply each others defects. The need of critical conjecture is almost wholly removed. 1898 LACKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 277 It is probable that this report . . rests largely on conjecture.

b. Absorption of mind in conjecturing; puzzlement.

1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 199 Her inquietude became less violent, though her conjecture was increased. *Ibid.* II. 233 He was so completely lost in conjecture.

5. (with *a* and *pl.*) An opinion offered on insufficient presumptive evidence; an unverified supposition put forth to account for something. In textual criticism, a proposed emendation of a text.

1547 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 By all conjectures of reason. 1599 TAYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) 17 This ys a mere conjecture, and of no valdytye. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 292 Dreams, Conjectures, fancies, built on nothing firm. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 284 Perverse interpretations, and . . improbable conjectures. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne, Parities of Man* 196 Men have so long mistaken their conjectures concerning facts, for facts themselves. 1863 CONINGTON *Virgil* II. Pref., In several places he (Ribbeck) has introduced emendations into the text, generally conjectures of his own. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 In spite of a thousand conjectures, we know little of the life of our first great poet.

†b. An evil surmise or suspicion. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1599 Joseph. There was inprisoned by a false coniectour. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 15 To satisfie you, and . . to expell those causelesse conjectures of him. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* iv. v. 14 She may strew dangerous conjectures In ill breeding minds. 1694 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 110 You would be ruined by the Malice of his Conjectures.

†6. A ground or reason for conclusion (not amounting to demonstration). *Obs.*

1506 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 287 [They] may have a great conjecture of grace. 1533 MORRIS *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1012/1, I . . had and yet have very good conjectures to put litle doubt therin. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 Which thynge they suspected by a thousand conjectures. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydrobot.* Intro. (1736) 4 Whether the ancient Germans . . held any such Fear . . we have no authentic Conjecture.

†7. A device, contrivance; *esp.* for an evil purpose; a plot, conspiracy. *Obs.* (Cf. CONJECT v. 3.)

1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 246 The Kyng tyred . . in Walls, tyl, as he supposed, the lordes conjecture was seied. 1475 Partenay *Prol.* 200 Which . . Ful wel lerned were in knightly conjectures. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. cxlii. 86 Fredegunde entending to make a dource atwene Chilperich and his wyfe by his subtilte and false coniectour.

**Conjecture** (kəndʒəˈktʃər), *v.* [f. F. *conjecturer* (13th c. in Littre), f. *conjecture*. Cognate forms appear in the other Romanic langs., It. *congetturare*, Sp. *conjeturar*, med L. *conjecturāre*.]

†1. *trans.* and *intr.* To infer or gather from signs or omens; to divine, prognosticate. *Obs.*

1382a (see CONJECTURING). 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 By be chaungeyng of be colours men . . knowes and coniectures wheder it schall be derthe of corn. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. xi. 117 Conjecture unto me by thy familiar spirit. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 311 Melampus, the augur, conjectured at the slaughter of the Greeks, by the flight of little birds.

†2. *trans.* To conclude, infer, or judge, from appearances or probabilities. (With *obj.* or *clause*.) 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxvi. 187 Whiche thynge thus

by the kyng desyred, the lordes anone coniectured in their myndes that he desyred the keypyng of theyr yonge lorde, to ye ende that he myght, etc. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 30 They coniectured that these thynges portended sum great matter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 346 Occupying his pen (as by the course of his wordes, is to be conjectured) so unnecessarily. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xv. 135 The fury of the rebels may be conjectured by that, they pluckt down house-tops.

3. To form an opinion or supposition as to facts on grounds admittedly insufficient; to guess, surmise; to propose as a conjecture in textual or historical criticism, etc. *a.* with *obj. clause*.

1530 PALSGR. 494/1 As I conjecture, it will be founde. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 40 Being not able to conjecture what purpose he should have in his hed. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 57, I can lesse conjecture, that you are hindred by want of Health. . . I will therefore imagine whatsoever you will have me to thinke. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 117 We conjectured he meant Dr. Burney. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 451, I found it difficult even to conjecture from his countenance what thoughts were passing through his mind.

*b.* with *simple obj.*

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* Gjb. The rest of the partes are easye ynough to conjecture. 1566 HEALEY *Cebes* 106 A table . . the meaning whereof we could not possibly conjecture. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 169 The number of Protestants at this time it is difficult to conjecture. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 8 Αἰκάλλουσι for ἑκαλλοῦσι in O. T. 597 was conjectured independently by Musgrave and L. Dindorf. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* § 5c. v. 128 We can conjecture the direction in which further advances will be made.

*c.* with *obj.* and *compl. infin.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 74, I conjecture their meaning to be this. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 150 Let me conjecture him of Buckingham College. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 57, I conjecture them to be the remains of that city. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 302 That I should conjecture to be the truth.

4. *intr.* To form a conjecture, make a guess, guess. *Const. of (arch.)*, †at (*obs.*).

1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 135 Conjecture of her cares, imagine her distress. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 304 If we may conjecture of these by what we finde related of others. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 93, I cannot conjecture at the reason why. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (Seager), The issue or events of this war are not so easy to conjecture at. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 248 As a mother Conjectures of the features of her child Ere it is born.

†5. *trans.* To devise, contrive, invent; = CONJECT v. 3.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 120 They further with very witley conjectured the thinge [paper-making].

Hence Conjectured *ppl. a.*, Conjecturing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382a WYCLIF *Don.* ii. 5 Bot 3e shuln shewe to me the sweuen, and the coniecturyng, or unyngyng therof. 1580 HOLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.*, *Devinement*, coniecturing, sooth-saying. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 A coniectured likelihood. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 102 When all coniecturing is don. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 307 An opportunity of trying our conjectured theory.

**Conjecturer** (kəndʒəˈktʃərə), [f. *prec.* + *-ER* I. In mod. F. *conjectureur*.]

†1. An interpreter of omens or dreams; an augur, diviner, prognosticator, fortune-teller. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martinus* 48 Who is so simple a conjecturer as cannot presage upon whose head the beane would be bruised. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 309 A certain courser . . dreamt . . that he was carried thither in a chariot, and, consulting a conjecturer upon it, etc. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxix. 105 Dreams . . whose Interpreters are properly call'd Conjecturers. 1718 BE. HURCHINSON *Witchcraft* xii. 184 Observers of the flying Birds, Conjecturers. 1736 DISC. *Witcher.* 6 Conjurors, or Conjecturers . . so called from their guessing at the future Event of Things.

2. One who makes conjectures.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 18 These witty conjecturers seeme to forget that the Saxons when first they had this name, were unacquainted with the Latine tongue. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. xii. 272. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 3, I shall leave these wise Conjecturers to their own Imaginations. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 292 The collator's province is safe and easy, the conjecturer's perilous and difficult. 1880 DOWDEN in *Academy* 16 Oct. 270 A student . . who possesses the first folio . . may defy the race of Commentators and Conjecturers.

**Conjecturist**, *nonce-wd.* One who deals in conjectures.

1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* I. 244/1 To which, by the conjecturists, the work was . . ascribed.

**Conjee**, **congee** (kəˈndʒi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *conji*. [ad. Tamil *kāñji*; in Telugu and Canarese *kañji*, Malayalam *kampi*, Urdu *ganji*: of doubtful origin; 'not Dravidian' (G. U. Pope). The Eng. form may have been taken through the Portuguese; Garcia 1563 has *canje*; *candgie*, *canji*, *cangia* are early representations in other European langs.]

The water in which rice has been boiled: used as an article of diet for invalids, and as starch.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* iv. vi. 200 They have . . a great Stone, on which they beat their Cloaths till clean: and if for family-use, starch them with Congee. 1789 SAUNDERS *Bontan & Thibet in Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 202 The patient is nourished with congee and other liquids. 1800 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Pauline's Voy.* 70 (Y.) Cagni, boiled rice water, which the Europeans call Cangi. 1831 CAPT. TRELLAWNY *Ado. Younger Son* I. 290 You must not eat! I have ordered the boy-to make you some congee. 1833 A. T. CHRISTIE

*Epid. Cholera* 35 note. This [i. e. the resemblance of cholera-stools to rice-water] has given rise to the vulgar term for the secretion in India, viz. 'Conjee- evacuations'. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 227 The rice (or conjee) water contains some albuminous matter.

b. *Conjee-house*: a military 'lock-up'; 'so called from the traditionary regimen of the inmates' (Yule).

1835 SIR C. NAPIER in Mawson *Records* (1851) 101 note (Y.) All men confined for drunkenness should, if possible, be confined by themselves in the Conjee-House, till sober. 1859 DICKENS *Hunted Ho.* iii. 18 They sent me to... a 'conjee house', where I was fed principally on rice-water.

**Conjee, congee, v.** Also *congje*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To starch with rice-water.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* iv. vi. 202 They lay them [their Cloaths] a whitening, and after Conjee or stiffen them. 1829 *The Bengalee* 134 His stiff, full cravat of former days... surmounted with a well conged modern shirt collar.

**Conjeon**, obs. var. of CONGEON.

**Conjobbler** (kɔndʒə'bəl), v. [A vulgar formation, from CON- and perh. JOB sb. and v., with the frequentative ending -bb; but some suggest connexion with *jabber*.] 'To concert, to settle, to discuss: a low cant word' (J.).

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxiii. (1714) 90 What would a Body think now of a Prime Minister that should Conjobbler Matters of State with Tumblers and Buffoons? 1731 BAILY vol. II. *Conjobbler*, to chat together. 1766 AMORY *J. Bunce* (1770) III. 75 By conjobbling matters of faith in this manner, they saw, we had three distinct selfs... equal in power. [Still in colloquial use.]

**Conjoin** (kɔndʒɔɪn), v. Forms: 4-5 con-joinne(n), 4-7 -joinne, (6 Sc. -jone, -jonne, -june), 6-7 -joine, 7-8 -joyn, 6- conjoin; also pa. pple. 4-7 conjoined. [ME. *conjoign-en*, -joyn-e, a. F. *conjoign-*, stem of *conjoindre* (pr. pple. *conjoign-ant*, pres. conj. *conjoigne*) = It. *congiungere*, -giungere: -L. *conjung-ere* to join together, f. *con-* + *jungere* to JOIN. Cf. CONJOINT, CONJUNCT.]

**I. trans.**  
1. To join together; to connect, unite.

a. in physical connexion.  
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xii. 102 þe same diuersite... moste departen and unioignen þe þinges þat ben conioigned. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 Speyne... whom the hilles Pirene conioynne the of the north parte to France Narbonense. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xxv. G g j b, Streight lines conioyning all the trigonall bases centers. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 460 York is an ancient city, built on both sides of the river Ouse, conjoined with a bridge. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ii. 173 Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoined. 1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 3 Dec. 271/2 It conjoins or connects the ball and other parts.

b. in non-physical connexion.  
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. iv. 73 Uertue transporteþ dignite anon to þilke man to whiche she hir self is conioigned. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 241 To conioyne the whole countrey of Flanders... to the crowne of France. 1567 T. NORTON *Caluist's Inst.* I. (1634) 1 The knowledge of God and of ourselves, are things conjoined. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1842) 56 The same particle may conjoin the words and yet disjoin the sense. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 10 Where the same ideas are conjoined without any necessary coherence. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 10 In Reasoning, it compares, disjoins or conjoins judgments.

c. in marriage. *Obs.*  
1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 48 Conjoined be maryage. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandshum.* 10 Our Lorde conjoined them both as man and wyfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 13 Any inward impediment why you should not be conjoined. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* iv. viii. (1654) 362 This act of conjoining the married persons in wedlock.

2. To join in action, relation, purpose, feeling, etc.; to combine, unite, ally.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 131 God... of his noblesse Conjoined hath you... As modir and sone. 1533 DOUGLAS *Eneids* xi. li. 67 We sall do fully all that evyr we may, To the conione with King Latyn in hy. 1588 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1596) 270 Whome a like punishment conioyned, a farre vnlike cause disioyned. 1795 SOUTHWICK *Joan of Arc* viii. 616 Those valliant troops... with us Conjoind might press upon the vanquish'd foe. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. iv. [As] one among the Roman deputies to Avignon, he had been conjoined with Petrarch.

† 3. To combine, unite into one substance. *Obs.*  
1552 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* iv. 5593 All Reasonabyll Creature sall suddantly start vp attomis, Coniunit with Saull, Fleische, Blude, & Bonis. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* H ij, I thoct it necessary to conionne y<sup>e</sup> awld kalendar with y<sup>e</sup> reformeit. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 Sometime it was conioyned together in one same substance. 1697 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 75 Both being conjoyned, doth draw forth a certain unctuous spirit.

**II. intr.**

4. To become joined together; to unite.  
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 109 A hurt... vnto the Nerue before it enter into the Muscles... can not by any meanes conioyne, or knitte together agayne. 1611 SPERD *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 191 Many fresh springs... meet and conioine in the vallies. a 1713 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 259 As Male and Female Palms, whose Roots conjoin. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 167 [They] do conjoin there, or nowhere else! 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 3/2 He may trace the course of these many causes until they conjoin in the great revolt of to-day.

† b. Of heavenly bodies: cf. CONJUNCTION 3. *Obs.*  
1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 14 To conioyne and obscure each other. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Impossibilities*, As Stars... when they conjoin, Change... the World's Estate. † c. To unite sexually. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iv. 31. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 524 They were put forth of Paradise, and then they did first conioyne, and beget them.

† 5. To combine in action; to co-operate. *Obs.*  
1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 (§ 1) Bothe they auctorities and iurisdictiones do conioyn together in the due administration of Justice. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* iv. v. 63 This part of his conioynes With my disease, and helpes to end me. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 408 He conjoined with the earl of Northumberland... and others against king Henry the Fourth.

¶ Erroneously for ENJOIN.

1568 *Taucer & Gism.* iii. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 53 She... then conjoind me to conceal the same. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Epiet.* iii. ii. Wks. (1627) 318 Her crowne; which if she were conioyned to fetch thorow the flames of hell, her faith would not sticke at the condition.

[Conjoin, a.: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Conjoined** (kɔndʒɔɪnd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Joined together, united, combined; allied. *Conjoined manipulation* (Med.): bi-manual examination.

1570 T. NORTON *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 187 With conjoined hearts and prayers we do... call upon our common Father. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia Juvenilia* (1633) 470 To dis-unite hearts so conjoyn'd as our. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* iv. 189 Nor have we separated our selves, from the conjoyned communion of the Christian World in any thing. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 6/1 The conjoined tendons. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 167 The conjoined levers... present no smooth surfaces. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 10 The peculiarity of conjoined manipulation is, that the organs to be examined, are pressed between both hands.

b. Occurring together in space or time.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 149/1 By means of which their conjoined advancement, there entered a verie feruent affection... between them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 248 That because two things are always conjoined, one must be the cause of the other.

c. *Her.* Said of two or more charges of the same kind connected together.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xx. (1611) 159 The Field is Ruby, two Wings, Inerted and conioined Topaz. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxii, Gules, Seven Mascles conjoined, three, and one, Or. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* 128 When hollow Charges, such as Annulets, are linked together, so as to form a chain, they are sometimes blazoned as Conjoined; they would be better described as Braced.

d. Of heavenly bodies: in conjunction.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iii. Signs and planets, in aspects sextile, quartile, trine, conjoined or opposite.

**Conjoinedly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjoined manner; conjointly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xx. G j b, If magnitudes disioyned or seprately be proportional, conioynedly or compounded they shall also be proportional. 1673 H. STURGE *Further Wind.* Dutch War App. 73 They were obliged to treat conjoynedly, and with mutual consent.

**Conjoiner** (kɔndʒɔɪnər), [f. CONJOIN v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which conjoins.

a 1638 MERDE *IVke.* i. xxxv. 177 That sacred Office whereby all the sons of Levi became Conjoiners... makers of Union... between God and Man. 1819 COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xiv. § 150 The hyphen or conjoiner, as in *sea-fish*. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 436 This humble conjoiner of leather.

**Conjoining** (kɔndʒɔɪnɪŋ), ppl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of joining together.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 95 Or elles Cecile... Is loyned by a manere conioynynge Of heuene and lre. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VII (1878) 240 Matrimony, then, is a coupling and conjoining of the man and the woman. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 99 Building is conjoining, and demolishing and destroying is dividing.

**Conjoining**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That conjoins; † adjoining.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* i. (1599) 19 With many other countries conioyning. c 1644 R. SKYNNER in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 351 Repentance is of a conjoining and uniting nature, making the Sinner... nigh unto God.

**Conjoint** (kɔndʒɔɪnt), a. [a. F. *conjoint* (pa. pple. of *conjoindre* to CONJOIN) = It. *congiunto* = L. *conjunguntis* CONJUNCT.]

† 1. L. Orig. used as pa. pple. of CONJOIN v.  
1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 Libra they ben and Sagittaire With Scorpio, which is conjoint With hem to stonde upon that point. 1536 PRIMER *Hen. VIII.* 148 In my faith to Christ conjoint. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 None will deny but that Greatnesse and Conueniency being conjoint fits best. 1694 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 60 The abatement of interest conjoint with excises upon our home consumption.

**II. as adj.**

2. United, combined, conjoined.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Rose-Tree*, These two conjoint Causes. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 115 The conjoint operation of fire and water is tremendous. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 172 Conjoint stars are divided into orders. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. (1879) 199 The conjoint use of both eyes.

b. *Music.* See CONJUNCT.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conjoint*, or *Conjunct*, is applied in the ancient music, in the same sense as consonant, to two or more sounds at the same time. *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale.

3. Associated as a colleague.

1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmaronck* (ed. 3) 131 A conjoint or colleague minister.

4. Belonging to, or constituted by, two or more in combination.

1871 MACDUFF *Ment. Patmos* xxi. 285 It is the conjoint throne of Father and Son. 1879 Q. Rev. Apr. 420 Their conjoint guilt was proved. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv.

193 Their conjoint delta plain varies from 500 miles to 150 miles in width.

**Conjointly** (kɔndʒɔɪntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjoint manner; in conjunction.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 29 When these Prodigies Doe so conioynly meet, let not men say... they are Naturall. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 55, I have seen them conioynly pray in the corners of the streets. a 1720 SHERRIFORD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 264 We'll haste conjointly to the battle. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 151 Objects of Surgery, Physic, or of both conjointly. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 146 A brigade of the 13th and 38th Regiments, conjointly less than five hundred strong. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 391 He was... appointed Secretary of State conjointly with Melfont. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 368 Assemblies... which dealt with ecclesiastical and temporal affairs conjointly.

**Conjointment** (kɔndʒɔɪntmənt), rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Conjunction.

1814 CARY *Dante's Purg.* vi. 26 (R. Suppl.) Belisarius, with whom Heaven's right hand Was link'd in such conjunction.

**Conjointness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being conjoint or united.

In mod. Dicts.

**Conjoin**, var. of CONGEON, changeling, *Obs.*

**Conjoin**, obs. var. of CONJURE v.

**Conjunctive**, obs. var. of CONJUNCTIVE.

**Conjubilant** (kɔndʒu'bɪlənt), a. rare-1. [ad. med. L. *conjugubili-em*, f. *con-* + *jubilare* to shout with joy.] Jubilant or rejoicing together.

1851 NEALE *Hymn 'Jerusalem the golden'* (tr. Bernard of Clugny), They stand, those halls of Zion, Conjubilant with song [L. *atria conjubilantia*].

**Conjugable** (kɔndʒu'gəbəl), a. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. type \**conjugabilis*, f. *con-* + *jungere* to CONJUGATE. Cf. F. *conjugable*.] That can be conjugated.

1890 H. F. WOOD *Englishism. Rue Cain* vi. 82 Modern and conjugable Greek.

**Conjugacy** (kɔndʒu'gəsi), [f. CONJUGATE a.: see -ACY.]

† 1. Conjugal or married state. *Obs. rare-1.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 355 (D.) Church-men in England... not only in their Papal Celibacy, but in their Primitive and later Conjugacy.

2. Conjugate relation.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 192 If one of the harmonics is zonal, the condition of conjugacy is that the value of the other harmonic at the pole of the zonal harmonic must be zero.

**Conjugal** (kɔndʒu'gəl), a. [ad. I. *conjugālis*, f. *conjug-em* (nom. *conju(i)x*) consort, spouse, f. *con-* together + *jug-* root of *jung-ere* to join, yoke; cf. *conjungere* to join together, join in marriage, etc. Cf. F. *conjugal* (in Cotgr. 1611).]

Of or relating to marriage, matrimonial.

*Conjugal rights*: 'the privilege which husband and wife have of each other's society, comfort, and affection' (Wharton).

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xii. (R.) He shall set naught by y<sup>e</sup> God of his fathers, neither shall he regarde the conjugale sone in wedlock. a 1626 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1631) I. 9 Whereby He and we become... 'one flesh' as man and wife do by conjugal union. 1644 MILTON *Judgem. Bucer* (1852) 321 Matrimony and Divorce are civil things, which the Christian Emperors knowing, gave conjugall Laws. 1682 D'URFVY *Builder's Ghost* 12 Upon bare Hopes I would be frugal, And enter into Bonds Conjugal. 1709 STREVE *Ann. Ref.* i. iii. 80 To countenance the conjugal state of her clergy. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* vii. iii. 240 Essential to the conjugal life.

b. Of or pertaining to husband or wife in their relation to each other.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 64 (R.) That some men voweth conjugall chastyte, or faythfull clemnesse in marriage. 1653 WALTON *Angler.* 25 The hearing of such conjugall faithfulness will be Musick to all chaste ears. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 259 If he had not been restrained by conjugall tenderness. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1851) 292 Conjugal fidelity.

**Conjugalism**, *nonce-wd.*

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 409 (title) Conjugalism, or the Art of making a good Marriage.

**Conjugality** (kɔndʒu'gəli), [f. L. *conjugālis* CONJUGAL + -ITY.] Conjugal state or condition.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 159 Which should... difference it from a brute conjugality. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xix. 4 God... by the Law of Conjugality, united them... as into One. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xii. 99 To say nothing of the conjugality which they found at my fire side. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 139 Distaste for conjugality.

b. quasi-concr.

1737 HERVEY *Ment.* II. 408 The Prince kept this gilded piece of royal conjugality in such profound ignorance.

**Conjugalize**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONJUGAL + -IZE.] *intr.* To become conjugal, to marry.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 413 In your anxiety... to conjugalize, I beseech you... not to imitate those husband-hunting Nina Vernous.

**Conjugally** (kɔndʒu'gəli), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a conjugal manner.

1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 186 (T.) To name but one bishop or priest... which after holy orders conversed conjugally with his wife. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 220 Most of my time is conjugally spent at home. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 498 He becomes more conjugally inclined.

**Conjugate** (kɔndʒu'gət), v. [f. L. *conjugāt-* ppl. stem of *conjungere* to yoke together, f. *con-* to-

gether + *jugare* to join, yoke, marry, f. *jug-um* Yoke. Cf. F. *conjuguer*.]

1. *trans.* To yoke together, to couple; to join together, unite. *rare*.

1590 LEVINS *Maup.* 40/24 To conjugate, coniugare. 1639 WOTTON in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 216 Power and occasion to conjugate at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon Houses. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 173 Lyons, and Oxen, Asps, and young Children, (for thus the Text conjugates them) dwell together. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. i. 11 § 8 [The vessels of the bark] Conjugated or Braced together in the form of Net-Work.

2. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb) in its various forms of voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 33 In the seconde booke, where I conjugate *je parle* and *je conueris* at the length. 1620 HUME *Brit. Tongue* 32 These [verbs] our idiom conjugates onelie in two tymes, the tymes present and tym past. 1783 GUILL. *Nag.* LIII. 1. 439 Can any of you all impart A rule to conjugate the heart; To shew its present, perfect, future, Its active, passive and its neuter. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* I. 159 These languages, like our own... sometimes conjugate with an auxiliary, and sometimes without it. 1871 EARLE *Philol.* § 276 Whatever verb is invented or borrowed is naturally conjugated after the prevalent pattern.

3. *intr.* a. = CONJOIN 4 c. b. *Biol.* To unite in CONJUGATION (sense 5).

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 12 When first I wood'd and won Your will to conjugate in Ceres' cot. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (1878) 81 Organic beings extremely low in the scale, which do not propagate sexually, nor conjugate. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 83 Any two cells may conjugate and combine their contents within a single cell.

**Conjugate** (*kɒndʒʊɡeɪt*), a. and sb. [ad. L. *conjugat-us*, pa. pple. of *conjugare*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* I. Joined together, conjoined.

1. Joined together, esp. in a pair, coupled; connected, related. (In quot. 1552 = united in marriage.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Aeth.* IV. in Ashm. (1659) 144 Soe be they together surely conjugate. 1554 HULOT, Bastard begotten between base and gentle, or between conjugate and single, *shurtis*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. IX. § 1 Human philosophy... hath two parts; the one considereth man segregate or distributively; the other conjugate, or in society. So as human philosophy is either simple and particular, or conjugate and civil. 1879 INGLEBY *Shade. Cent. Praise* 177 The conjugate use of 'whilst' and 'then' in these verses is, to say the least, very unusual. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test. Introd.* § 287 Three pairs of conjugate leaves.

2. *Gram.* Applied to words which are directly derived from the same root or stem, and therefore usually of kindred meaning; as *wise, wisely, wisdom*. [L. *conjugata verba*.]

1864 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. 18 Our word *language* has no conjugate adjective. *Ibid.* xxvi. 421 *Cost* and *costly*... are strictly conjugate. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 277 Another source of ambiguity is the supposition that paronymous or conjugate words—as the substantive, verb, adjective, and adverb formed from the same root—necessarily agree in meaning.

3. *Chem.* In *conjugate compound, acid, radical*: see quots.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 8 [Quoting Laurent and Gerhardt] We designate as conjugate compounds all such as are formed by the direct union of two bodies, with elimination of water, and are capable of reproducing the original bodies by again taking up the elements of water. *Ibid.* 10 Another class of acids to which the term conjugate is still sometimes applied, includes those which result from a peculiar action of sulphuric acid... on certain organic bodies.

4. a. *Bot.* Said of leaves or (formerly) flowers which grow in pairs; *spec.* applied to a pinnate leaf having only one pair of leaflets.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 199 The leaves are double or conjugate, that is, come out in pairs. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The conjugate leaf of *Zygophyllum*. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* Conjugate, paired; when the petiole of a leaf bears one pair only of leaflets.

b. *Anat.* *Conjugate foramen*: a foramen or aperture at the junction of two bones, *esp.* vertebrae, formed by the apposition of opposite notches.

1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 8 For the blood to pass out... by a conjugate foramen. *Ibid.* 141 Two alternately placed series of conjugate foramina.

c. *Biol.* Said of the cells or filaments that have united in CONJUGATION (sense 5).

1843 tr. *Müller's Phys.* II. 1505 In each of the conjugate filaments, some cells are the recipients, while others yield their contents to the opposite cell of the contiguous filament.

5. *Path.* *Conjugate deviation*: the forced and persistent turning of both eyes to one side while their relation to each other remains unaltered.

1824 *Med. Temp. Journal* 78 There is no conjugate deviation of the eyes as often occurs in apoplexy. 1886 W. STIRLING *Text-bk. Phys.* (ed. 2) 849 In hemiplegia the muscles on one side are paralysed, so that the head and often the eyes are turned away from the paralysed side. This is called 'conjugate deviation' of the eyes, with rotation of the head and neck.

II. Joined in a reciprocal relation.

6. *Physic.* Applied to two points, lines, quantities, or things, which are so reciprocally related that any or every property of the first with respect to the second is also true of the second with respect to the first.

The corresponding Greek *συζυγείς* was first applied by Apollonius (*Conica* i. 56) to conjugate hyperbolas.

a. *Math.* (Here also applied in a secondary sense to that which is conjugate to the main element, e.g. in *conjugate axis, diameter, point*.)

*Conjugate axes or diameters* (of a conic): two axes, etc., such that each is parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the other; in a conicoid, there are three conjugate diameters. *Conjugate axis* (or *diameter*) of an ellipse or hyperbola: that which is conjugate to the transverse axis, the minor axis. *Conjugate hyperbolas*: hyperbolas which have the same axes and asymptotes, but the principal axis of each is the second axis of the other. *Conjugate lines*: two lines the pole of each of which, with respect to a conic, lies on the other. *Conjugate point* (of a curve): an isolated point whose coordinates satisfy the equation of the curve, an acnode (so also *conjugate oval*). *Conjugate planes*: see quot. 1862. *Conjugate points*: points the polar of each of which, with respect to a conic, passes through the other.

1680 SIR J. MOORE *Doctrinae of Sphaera* 67 This shall be the Conjugate Semidiameter of the Ellipsis. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 438 To find the conjugate Diameters of an Ellipse which passes thro' five given Points. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 112 All the Parallelograms inscribed between the four Conjugate Hyperbolas are equal to one another. 1862 SALMON *Geom.* 3. *Dim.* (1874) § 71 Three diametral planes are said to be conjugate when each is conjugate to the intersection of the other two, and three diameters are said to be conjugate when each is conjugate to the plane of the other two. 1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* II. (ed. 2) 34 The conjugate diameter [of the pelvis] is... increased from above downwards. 1880 TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 76 The conjugate axis of any central conic is occasionally called its minor axis. 1885 LEUBENSDORF *Crenon's Proj. Geom.* 47 Let A, B, C be the given points (lying on a straight line) and let A and B be conjugate to each other.

b. *Optics.*

*Conjugate foci* (of a mirror or lens): two points so situated that if a luminous point be placed at either, its rays are reflected or refracted to the other; so *conjugate focal distance*. *Conjugate mirrors*: two parabolic mirrors so placed face to face that rays of heat or light emanating from the focus of either are reflected in parallel lines to the second and thence to its focus.

1831 BRIDGES *Optics* I. 11 The points A and F have been called *conjugate foci*, because if either of them be the radiant point the other will be the focal point. 1831 — *Nat. Magic* IV. (1833) 85 The two conjugate focal distances of the lens. 1881 TYNDALL in *Nature* XXIII. 375 The silvered mirrors... acting sometimes singly, and sometimes as conjugate mirrors.

c. *Electr.* as in *Conjugate branch* (of a divided circuit), *current*, etc.: see quots. (Formerly used in a more general sense.)

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. App. p. xxi. (transl. Volta), When an insulated conductor is opposed or presented to another conductor whatever, I call it a conjugate conductor. 1881 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 367 If there be more possible electrodes than two, the conductor may have more than one independent current through it, and these may not be conjugate to each other. 1882 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* § 758 When this condition is fulfilled, the remaining pair of opposite branches are conjugate, that is to say, a battery in one produces no current in the other. *Ibid.* § 759 When there is equality between the two products of opposite resistances... the current in either of the two remaining branches will be independent of the electro-motive force of the battery in the other; and these two branches are still said to be conjugate.

B. *sb.*

1. One of a group of words directly derived from the same root or stem, and usually of kindred meaning.

a 1586 *Answe. to Cartwright* 45 These be conjugates, an unlafulful minister, and his unlafulful ministerie. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. XII. 50b, Conjugates... as justice, just, justly. 1655 BRAMHALL in Hobbes *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1847) 83 We have learned in the rudiments of logic, that conjugates are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. 1836 WHWELL *Prof. Machintosh's Eth. Philos.* 18 The word *utility*, and its conjugates, do not express our judgments in cases of moral conduct. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxvi. 421 Few languages are richer than English in approximate synonyms and conjugates.

† 2. Anything connected or related in idea with another. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XIV. § 9 The cogitations of man do feign unto them relatives, parallels, and conjugates, whereas no such thing is. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 46 A mighty imagination, which delights in easie conjugates, parallels, and symbolizing instances.

3. *Chem.* Short for *conjugate compound, acid, or radical*: see A. 3.

4. *Math.* Short for *conjugate axis, diameter, point*, etc.: see A. 6 a.

1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 79 Draw a tangent PZ, and a Diameter PM, and a Conjugate to it JCK parallel to PZ. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. The Conjugate to any diameter, is the line drawn through the centre, and parallel to the tangent of the curve at the vertex of the diameter. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 302 A semi-ellipse, described on a conjugate equal to the width of the pier. 1885 LEUBENSDORF *Crenon's Proj. Geom.* 101 In an involution... the elements are conjugate to one another in pairs; i.e. each element has its conjugate.

**Conjugated** (*kɒndʒʊɡeɪtəd*), *pp. a.* [f. CONJUGATE v. + -ED.] = CONJUGATE a. in various senses.

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* 228 The Virgin may be said to be more pure than the conjugated Person. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Picoides*, Conjugated Leaves, that is Leaves set out in Pairs at the Joints. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* Apr. 23 *Loaves of Triangles* 117 Quick as her conjugated axes move. 1871 tr. *Lommel's Light* 45 These two points are so conjugated that the one is the image of the other.

b. *Chem.* = CONJUGATE A. 3.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 7 Dumas and Piria... de-

signated [such acids] as 'conjugated acids'. *Ibid.* II. 8 Thus acetyl,  $\text{CaH}_3\text{O}$ , may be regarded as a conjugated radicle composed of carbonyl, CO, and methyl,  $\text{CH}_3$ , because acetic acid and its derivatives are capable of splitting up into compounds containing carbonyl, and others containing methyl.

**Conjugateness.** The quality of being conjugate: see esp. CONJUGATE a. 6 c.

1882 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* § 760 Investigation of Condition of Conjugateness [in a divided electric circuit].

**Conjugating** (*kɒndʒʊɡeɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONJUGATE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONJUGATE.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 34 These mean verbes in theyr conjugatyng differ from verbes actyves. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 60 But in the Verbes above all... making them [scholars] perfect... in conjugating. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 162 Is that Greek and Latin some spell to conjure with? I will omit this conjugating, and go straight to affairs.

b. *Comb.* *conjugating-tube*, a short projecting tube by which conjugation is effected in some of the Algae called *Conjugate*.

**Conjugating**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That conjugates; *spec.* in *Biol.*

(Often scarcely distinguishable from attrib. use of *vbl. sb.*) 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 468 There is here no definite distinction of the sexes, the conjugating cells being apparently alike in their endowments. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Animal Life* 256 When the conjugating individuals separate, 'rejuvenescence' sets in. Multiplication by fission then re-commences as before. *Ibid.* 822 When the conjugating individuals are invariably different, there is no reason why the terms male and female should not be applied to them.

**Conjugation** (*kɒndʒʊɡeɪʃən*), [ad. L. *conjugation-em* yoking together, connexion, mingling, coupling of sexes, etymological relationship between words, n. of action from *conjugare* to CONJUGATE. Cf. F. *conjugaison* (in 16th c. also *conjugation*).]

1. The action of joining together or uniting; the condition of being joined together; conjunction, union, combination.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 6 The doctrine of Conjugation of men in Society. 1626 — *Sylva* § 103 In the Conjugation of Letters, whence Articulate Sound, proceed. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. IV. 74 The worthy receiving of the holy communion, is but one conjugation of holy actions and parts of repentance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 47 They are neither contained in those things before mentioned, nor can result from any *syzygia* or Conjugations of them. 1824 C. WORDSWORTH *Wharfedale Eikon* Bar. 151 A conjugation of labours, a joint authorship.

† b. A conjunction, combination, assemblage, united series. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 835 The Elements, and their Conjugations. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. II. It supposes daily heaps and conjugations of miracles. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. I. § 9 Some Parcels or Conjugations, in the figure of little Specks. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 50 All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettwell* III. § 69 These were a Conjugation of probabilities.

c. Union in wedlock. (*humorous*.)

c 1783 COWPER *Pairing-time* 41 Dick heard: and tweedling, ogling, bridling... Attested, glad, his approbation Of an immediate conjugation.

† 2. Connexion, relation, relationship. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. I. § 5 The simple Conjugations of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant, which are in every cottage. *Ibid.* II. XV. § 1 For the art of characters... it hath nearest conjugation with grammar.

† b. The relation of words directly derived from the same root: see CONJUGATE a. 2. *Obs.* [L. *conjugatio*.]

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 141 All those that are of the same roote, Case, Conjugation, or ranke: as Justice, Iust, Iustly, Strength, Strong, Strongly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Conjugation, a joyning together, a derivation of words of one kind.

3. *Grammar.* a. A connected scheme of all the inflexional forms belonging to a verb; a division of the verbs of any language according to the general differences of inflexion.

A table of the series of 'conjugate' forms of a verb was called by the Greeks *συζυγία*, and this was in Commianus and Charisius, Latin grammarians of the 4th c., rendered by the corresponding L. term *conjugatio*. The former says 'conjugationes quae Graeci συζυγίας appellant, sunt apud nos tres'; the latter reckons 4, as in subsequent Lat. grammars. (Charisius *Inst. Gram.*, ed. Keil, 168, 175.)

a 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* (R.), Can skantly the tensis of his conjugations. 1570 LEVINS *Maup.* Pref. § 5 To know the conjugations: we haue set out (e) the infinitive moode of the seconde conjugations, this circumflex (e) as *docere*, etc. 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Pr. Tong.* *Introd.* The examples of all the Conjugations declined at length through all moods and tenses. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* VI. 61 They will by this meane goe through all the conjugations. 1872 R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines* (1879) 268 The verbs of the strong conjugation... form the past tense by a change of the root-vowel.

b. The setting forth (in speech or writing) of the various inflected forms of a verb, or of one of its moods, tenses, etc.; verbal inflexion.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 31 Conjugation is the dyvers altering of the last ende of a theme, by reason of these three accidentes, mode, tens and declination personall. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Cj b, A Conjugation is the course of declining a verbe, by mood and tense. 1824 L. MURRAY



*Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 131 The Conjugation of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses. 1883 J. PARKER *Time Ch.* 290 Faith... is not a transient mood in the conjugation of life's throbbing verb.

c. In the Semitic langs., the name given to the simple form, and to each of the derivative forms which express a modification of meaning such as is expressed in Aryan languages by derivative verbs and by the distinction of voice. Each of these has its full inflexion for tense and person.

In Hebrew, the conjugations normally belonging to a verb are seven, expressing 1. Simple Active, 2. Passive, 3. an Emphatic derivative, 4. its Passive, 5. Causal derivative, 6. its Passive, 7. a Reflexive voice.

1500 ZAMORRA *Introd. art. gram. hebr.* (in *Bibl. Complutensis*) fol. vi. a. 1 Conjugations verborum quatuor sunt. 1593 J. UDALL *Key Holy Tongue* i. x. 45 Every of these several verbs are declined thorough divers conjugations. The conjugation of a verb is either *Levis* or *gravis*. 1854 *Arabic Reading Lessons* (Bagster) p. xv. There are thirteen forms or species of conjugation (most of them having their passives), and every verb may be inflected according to one or more of them. 1859 NICHOLLS *Samaritanian Gram.* (Bagster) 31 A Paradigm of a regular verb through its different conjugations.

† 4. *Phys.* Each pair of the cerebral nerves. *Obs.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 701 The Auditory nerve, or the Nerve of the fifth Conjugation and that of the seventh which moutheth the Tongue. 1666 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 76 There are seven pairs or conjugations of their [nerves] for that use. 1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. viii. 345 This Fifth Conjugation of Nerves is branched to the Ball, the Muscles and Glands of the Eye.

b. A group of conjoined parts. *Obs.* 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 111 The conjugations produced from Os sacrum... may be called... the sinewes of the feet. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 87 Dividing the whole body as it were into certain conjugations, of two, three, or more joints.

5. *Biol.* The union or fusion of two (apparently) similar cells for reproduction, occurring in certain plants and animals of lowly organization.

1843 tr. *Müller's Phys.* II. 1505 The process of Conjugation was first observed by O. F. Müller in the *Conferve*. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 126 The process of conjugation... The two frustules being brought near to each other by their concave surfaces, two little swellings, arise in each, meeting two similar ones in the opposite frustule. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 91 The combination of the contents of two cells... as in the process of conjugation. 1876 DARWIN *Cross & Self Fertil.* 409 The conjugation of the Algae and some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

b. *attrib.*, as in *conjugation-body*, *-cell*, *-nucleus*.

**Conjugational** (kɒndʒəˈɡɪəʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conjugation.

1. *Phys.* Belonging to or situated at the junction of two bones. (Cf. **CONJUGATE** a. 4 b.)

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 59/2 The optic foramina are conjugational, between the anterior border of the lateral plate of the parietal, and the posterior border of the corresponding plate of the frontal.

2. Belonging to verb-conjugation.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Sanskrit Gram.* (1842) 109 The conjugational inflexion of Sanskrit verbs. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections. Hence **conjugationally** adv.

*Mod.* Verbs cognate, but conjugationally distinct.

**Conjugative** (kɒndʒəˈɡɪv), a. [f. L. *conjugat-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE: cf. *mod. F. conjugatif*, -ive.] Pertaining or tending to conjugation.

**Conjugato-**, combining form of L. *conjugat-us* **CONJUGATE**, in sense 'conjugately, conjugate and -': see quot.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Conjugato-palmate*, when a leaf divides into two arms, each of which is palmate. *Conjugato-pinnate*, divided into two arms, each of which is pinnate.

**Conjugal** (kɒndʒəˈɡɪl), a. [ad. rare L. *conjugal-is* belonging to marriage, connubial, f. *conjugi-*um connexion, wedlock, marriage, f. *conjug-*em, nom. *conjugus* (n) x, consort, spouse: see **CONJUGAL**.] Used by Swedenborg and his followers instead of **CONJUGAL**, to distinguish their special notion of the marriage relation.

1790 (title), Swedenborg's Delights of Wisdom, concerning Conjugal Love. *Ibid.* (1811) 378 Love truly conjugal, considered in itself, is an union of souls, a conjunction of minds. *Ibid.* 441 This conjugal principle (of good and truth)... is changed... sometimes into the opposite principle which is called the conjugal or connubial principle of what is evil and false. 1828 *Liturgy of New Church, Order of Nuptials* Pref. 29 The word Conjugal is used in the Order of Nuptials, instead of Conjugal, as having become familiar to the receivers of the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem. 1867 KINGSLEY in *Lett. & Mem.* II. 259 Conjugal for conjugal... is a pedantry on Swedenborg's part.

† **Conjumble**, v. *Obs.* rare. [See **CON-**] *trans.* To jumble together.

1666 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 497 He will... conjumble all that together again into a Chaos.

**Conjunct** (kɒndʒəˈŋkt), a. (sb.). [ad. L. *conjunct-us*, pa. pp. of *conjungere*: it is thus a doublet of **CONJOINT**, and virtually of **CONJOINED**.]

A. as pa. pp. Joined together, conjoined, united, combined in conjunction.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 313 Scicille was conjuncte

somme tyme to Vtaly. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 12, I am doubtful that you have been conjunct And bosom'd with her. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justin* 74 b, Vnder these Capitaines was warre conjunct in Sardinia, and a felds fought against the Africans. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* ii. (1682) 85 The Isle of Ruden, then conjunct hereto. 1695 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 302 The Lord himself [was]... conjunct with the Angels whom he employed in this Embassy. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 26 The number nine... the perfect number, conjunct of threes.

B. as adj.

1. Joined together, conjoined, combined. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* iv. iii. § 5 They are conjunct causes. 1765 *Land Chron.* 28 Apr. 476 The conjunct fleets of France and Spain. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 174 The conjunct... influences of fire and strong drink.

b. Joined or associated with another; esp. in a more or less subordinate capacity; 'joint'.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 171 To send ane ambassador to Scotland. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Feodum*, In this case the husband is proprietor, and the wife is conjunct fear, or liferent. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exeup.* iii. 162 He became a conjunct person relative to the guilt, by undertaking the charges of our nature. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 468 The earl of Scarborough... is to be conjunct general of the forces... with duke Schonberg. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/1 Mr. John Flockhart, his conjunct agent. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 76 The appointment of Dr. Allison in 1821 as conjunct professor and successor.

2. Constituted by conjunction of several elements, or persons; joint, united.

1529 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 96, I have received your Conjunct and several Letters. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 100 Whose Testimony though conjunct, yet in value is but single. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 27 Jealousy and discord were the effects of their conjunct authority. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 233 It must be ascertained by a conjunct analysis... of the whole of history and the whole of human nature. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 137 Our conjunct experimental enquiry on poisoning with oxalic acid.

b. *Conjunct consonant or letter* (also, absol., *conjunct*): in the Devanāgarī Alphabet, a written character in which two, three, or more consonants (without intervening vowels) are combined, a consonant combination: as स्म sm, स्मय smy, तस्य tsmy.

1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanscrit Gramm.* i The compound or conjunct consonants may be multiplied to the extent of four or five hundred. 1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 14 The conjunct in *hasty* could not but at once suggest itself.

† 3. *Conjunct cause*: the immediate or direct cause. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 64 Per ben ij. maner of causis pat makis blood to blede out of a manyns body; be oon cause is clepid—cause conjuncte; & be toper—cause antecedent. c. 1643 *Maximus Unfolded* 24 The procreant cause which is immediate and conjunct, is the consent of the people. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* i. 290 The Spirit while living is the near or Conjunct cause of their Motion.

4. *Sc. Law.* a. Joint.

(See 1597, 1753 in 2 b.)

b. Belonging to several persons jointly, as *conjunct rights*, fee, etc.

1494 *Acc. Ed. Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 211 (Jam. Supp.) Ane charter of conjunct seignior to Alexander Reid and his wife. 1535 *Sc. Acts* 5. 15 (1597) § 14 Conjunct-fee, and liferentes. 1773 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot.* iii. viii. § 35 (Jam.) Where an entail is made, or any right conceived, in favour of two strangers, in conjunct fee and liferent.

c. *Conjunct person*: an associate in an offence or charge; esp. one so nearly related to another as to be liable to the presumption of collusion, or connivance in acts done in view of insolvency.

1621 [see **CONFIDENT** 7 b]. Cf. 1649 in 2 b.

d. *Conjunct proof, probation*: evidence (or leading of evidence) restricted to the rebuttal of the averments of the opposing party in an action, but not introducing new points.

1760 in *Scotman* 20 Aug. (1885) 5/3 Allows the city a conjunct probation thereanent. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 June, She was only called for the conjunct proof. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 35 Allowing each of the parties... a conjunct probation with reference to the claims of such other parties.

† 5. *Math.* *Conjunct proportion*: continued proportion. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. xviii. (ed. 7) 42 Conjunct [Proportion] differeth not from Geometrical Progression, before taught. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. Conjunct proportion, is when the middle term is twice taken thus, as 16 to 8, so are 8 to 4, and 4 to 2, and 2 to 1.

6. *Mus.* *Conjunct degrees*: see **CONJOINT**. *Conjunct motion*, c. *tetrachords*: see quots.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 97 The Ancients ascended from the Unison to an Octave by two Systems of Tetrachords or Fourths. These were either Conjunct, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord, viz. with the last Note of the first Tetrachord... Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the Second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* (1730) 522 A third Tetrachord was added to the septichord Lyre, which was either conjunct with it, making ten Chords, or disjunct, making Eleven. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 377 The motions of a single part are classified according as the successive steps do or do not exceed the limits of a degree of the scale at a time, the former being called 'disjunct' and the latter 'conjunct' motion.

C. sb. † 1. A conjoined whole. *Obs.*

1582 W. STAFFORD *Exan. Compl.* i. (1876) 23 Profitable or necessary for the conjunct of mans life heare in earth.

2. A person or thing conjoined or associated with another.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 7 The Conjunctions of the smallest parts of Matter. 1677 *True Nonconf.* 182 Absolute Supremacie... incapable either of superior or conjunct. 1682 CREECH *Pref. to Lucretius* (Jod.) Lucretius, enumerating all the conjunctions and events, or properties and accidents of the Epicurean atoms. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 336 As some of your conjuncts and condisciples would fain persuade us. c. 1871 GORTZ *Eth. Fragu.* ii. (1876) 38 With all their associated conjuncts and appendages.

† 3. *Mus.* The singing of a note foreign to the key; an accidental raising or lowering of a note (see **ACCIDENTAL** A. 5, B. b.). *Obs.*

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Micro.* 24 A Coniunct is this, to sing a Voyce in a Key which is not in it. Or it is the sodaine changing of a Tone into a Semitone, or a semitone into a Tone.

4. = **CONJUNCTURE**.

1654 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxviii. 188, I swear that what conjuncts, for bliss or bale, This sovereign hour determines, I accept As doom.

**Conjunction** (kɒndʒəˈŋkʃən), [ME., a. OF. *conjunction*, *-juncion*, *-joncion*, *-jonction*, ad. L. *conjunction-em* 'joining together, marriage union, connexion of ideas, a conjunction (in grammar)', n. of action from *conjungere* to **CONJOIN**.]

1. The action of conjoining; the fact or condition of being conjoined; union, connexion, combination.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 159 Je coniuincionn of god and of man. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13831 The coniuincionn vnist is loynit vs betwene. 1538 STANKEE *England* i. ii. 41 The vnion and coniuincion of the body and soule togyddur. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 19 The conjunction of the Vertebres with the head. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. 20 We will vnite the White Rose, and the Red. Smile Heaven vpon this faire Conjunction. 1643 BAILLIE *Leit. & Truls.* (1841) ii. 55 In the meeting I moved the Conjunction of elders. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 233 Through its conjunction to the body. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* 20-4 Aug. 2/2 The Canal for the Conjunction of the two Seas. 1699 *Str. T. Morgan's Progr. Fr. & Flanders* in *Somers Tracts* iv. (1751) III. 159 Major-general Morgan was to make Conjunction with the French Army. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humph. Ch. 6* May, Efforts she has made towards a nearer conjunction with our sex. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. iv. 133 This rude conjunction of dissimilar subjects. 1890 H. C. G. MOULE *Secret Prayer* vii. 115 That immediate conjunction with the Head through which he has union with the members.

b. *Phr.* *In conjunction with*, *in conjunction*.

1745 *Col. Rec. Penn.* V. 3 In conjunction with ye neighboring Governments. 1764 *Rev. Inquiry* vii. vii. Visible figure is never presented to the eye but in conjunction with colour. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The President... has to act in conjunction with the Court of Directors.

2. *spec.* † a. Union in marriage. *Obs.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 365/4 Those Priests that... hath not forsaken the conjunction of marriage. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1980/2 Wishing by the conjunction of those two young princes, the vniting of the two kingdoms in perpetual amitie. a. 1654 BROME *City Wit* iii. ii, My Legitimate Spouse, when is our day of conjunction? 1766 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlix. 53. 1829 A. REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Conubium*, When this conjunction between slaves came to be considered as a lawful marriage.

† b. Sexual union, copulation. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 57 When the Cow... conceiveth at the first conjunction. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 214. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. x. 429 Neither vegetation, nor animality, nor appetite, nor conjunction.

† c. Joining in fight, hostile encounter. *rare.*

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 23 As for acts of hostility committed, there hath as yet been little, beside the conjunction of some scouts and forlorn hopes.

† d. Mixture or union of 'elements' or substances; one of the processes in alchemy. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 9 If a surgian he knewe nougt be science of elements... he mai not knowe science of conjunctions, pat is to seie, medlyngis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 146 In our Conjunction four Elements must be aggregat. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 42 Earth and Water, Aire and Fire, Do a conjunction make.

3. *Astrol. and Astron.* An apparent proximity of two planets or other heavenly bodies; the position of these when they are in the same, or nearly the same, direction as viewed from the earth.

Formerly, two planets were said to be *in conjunction* when they were in the same sign of the zodiac, or even in adjacent signs; in modern astronomy, the term is definitely restricted to their position at the moment when they are in the same longitude or right ascension. *Conjunction* is often used simply for *conjunction with the sun* of a primary planet (formerly also of the moon, in which case it is equivalent to 'new moon'). An inferior planet may be in *inferior conjunction*, i. e. between the earth and the sun, or in *superior conjunction*, i. e. on the farther side of the sun.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* iv. 695 Astrology, Quhar-throu cleriks that ar witty, May knaw conjunctione of planetis. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1493) 348 The moon meuyth rounde abowte fro Coniunction to Coniunction, that is fro change to change. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1356/2 In this year 1583... the great and notable conjunction of the two superior planets, Saturne and Jupiter. 1647 LULLY *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 When two Planets are in one and the same degree and minute of any Signe, we say they are in Conjunction. 1754-8 B. F. NEWTON *Prophetia*, *Daniel* xi. 160 The month began... not at the true conjunction, but at the first appearance of the new moon. 1828 HERSCHTEL *Outlines Astron.* vii. (ed. 5) 268 A Solar eclipse can only happen when the sun and moon are in conjunction. 1889 C. PRITCHARD *Occat. Th. Astron.* x. 299

The technical phrase 'conjunction' does not necessarily imply any very close proximity.

4. The occurrence of events in combination; a combination of events or circumstances.

1684 *Contentment State of Man* v. x. (1699) 114 How dreadful the conjunction of so many and so great Calamities. 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 316 [This] required a peculiar conjunction of events. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xliii. 607 This was a rare conjunction of circumstances.

5. A concrete example of conjunction; a number of persons, things, or elements, conjoined or associated together; a combination, association, union.

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, How many conjunctions of bone be in the hand, and how many bones in every conjunction. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 419 The Lord will not suffer these luted conjunctions to prosper. 1644 *Chillingworth Fast Sermon at Oxf.* 15 It exceeds the conjunction of all the good things of the world. 1722 *De Fox Plague* (1756) 197 A populous Conjunction or Collection of Alleys, Courts, and Passages. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 376 A strong man and a good cause make a formidable conjunction.

† b. A joining; a joint. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 110 (MS. A.) De schap of be conjunction of be .v. boons of be heed. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 4 Sutura. .is a conjunction of the bones. 1866 W. HARRIS *Tr. Lenny's Chym.* I. xiii. (ed. 3) 339 Fit to it a large capacious Receiver, lute well the conjunctions.

† c. A thing that conjoins or unites; a bond or tie. *Obs. rare.*

1570 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. lvi. 615 So near a neighbour by situation, blood, natural language, and other conjunctions.

6. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech; an uninflected word used to connect clauses or sentences, or to co-ordinate words in the same clause.

1388 *Wyclif Prolog.* 57 A participle. .mai be resoluud into a verbe. .and a conjunction copulatif, as thus, *dicens*, that is, *seynynge*, mai be resoluud thus, and *satth*. 1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 44 The table of conjunctions. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Charac.*, *Taylor's man* (1857) 249 A Taylor's man—Is a Conjunction copulative: He makes things hang together. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xxii. A conjunction is a word without number, knitting divers speeches together. 1876 *MASON Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 287 Prepositions show the relation of one notion to another. Conjunctions show the relation of one thought to another. Hence conjunctions for the most part join one sentence to another.

† b. = CONJUGATION. *Obs. rare.*

1578 *COOPER Thesaurus* Introd., In a verbe they have to note. .of what conjunction it is.

**Conjunctional**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. mod. F. *conjonctionnel*.] Pertaining or relating to conjunction or to a conjunction.

1. *Astrol. and Astron.* (see CONJUNCTION 3).

1665 J. GADSBURY *London's Deliv.* i. 4 Assistance from the conjunction, Opposite, or Quadrantal Rays of Jupiter. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 49 The moon in her conjunction Aspects.

2. *Gram.* (see CONJUNCTION 6.)

1871 *EARLE Philol.* iv. 288 It becomes qualified to enter into conjunctional phrases, though it does not constitute a conjunction all by itself.

3. (see quot.)

1888 *Linn. Soc. Trans.* XX. 235 Conjunctional Segregation is Segregation arising from the instincts by which organisms seek each other.

Hence **Conjunctionally** *adv.*, in a conjunctional manner; as a conjunction.

1845 *STODDART in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 166/x This adverb . . came next to be employed prepositionally and conjunctionally, with the same reference to time past.

**Conjunctiva** (kəndʒŋktɪvə). *Anat.* [mod. L.; short for *membrana conjunctiva* 'conjunctive membrane': see CONJUNCTIVE.] The mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the front of the eye-ball, thus conjoining this with the lids.

1543 *TRAHERSON Vigo's Chirurg.* (1580) 435 Conjunctiva the seventh skine of the eye. 1622 R. BANISTER *Dis. Eyes* iv. Ophthalmia is an inflammation of the membrane in the eye named conjunctiva. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Hist. Vision*, etc. II. 795 The sclerotes, conjunctiva and eyelids . . retain their sensibility. 1880 *GUNTHER Fishes* 113 It is crossed by a dark horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva.

**Conjunctival** (kəndʒŋktɪvəl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva; forming, or formed by, the conjunctiva.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Surg.* (ed. 6) 937 Dr. Veitch. .prefers the general term, conjunctival inflammation. 1866 *HUXLEY Phys.* ix. (1872) 235 The conjunctival mucous membrane is continuous with that of the nose.

**Conjunctive** (kəndʒŋktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conjunctivus*, f. *conjunct-* ppl. stem; see CONJUNCT and -IVE. In F. *conjunctif*, -ive (16th c.).]

1. Having the property or effect of conjoining; serving to conjoin or unite; connective. *Conjunctive tissue*: connective tissue.

1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 315 The power given by the Statute . . was delivered with such conjunctive and general words, viz. To the Sheriff and other the Kings Ministers. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 240 All the Navell therefore and conjunctive part we can suppose in Adam, was his dependency on his Maker. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annu.* 126 A wire united the extremities of the pile. . . and the wire from its application receives the name of 'conjunctive wire'. 1856 W. W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 10 Conjunctive Tissue, ordinarily Cellular Membrane or Areolar Tissue. 1879 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 12 June, In 1812 the conjunctive waterway called the Regent's Canal was commenced.

2. Conjoint, conjoined, united; = CONJUNCT 1.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 374 Let vs be conjunctive in our reuenge, against him. 1694 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 103 All must be conjunctive, but one body polittick, or the work will never be done. 1727 *THOMSON Summer* (1738) 1778 To live like Brothers, and conjunctive all Embellish Life. 1884 *Kendal Merc. & Times* 3 Oct. 5/6 His conjunctive admission that he was not prepared to propose any substitute was received with considerable laughter.

† b. Having a relation of conjunction or union. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 14 She's so conjunctive to my life and soule; That as the Starre moues not but in his Sphere, I could not but by her.

c. Of or pertaining to united action; done in conjunction; joint; = CONJUNCT 2.

1604 *FALLE Jersey* iv. 106 Make conjunctive Records of their Proceedings with them. 1720 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks.* (1753) II. 87 Content with a conjunctive Sovereignty. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Sheffield Wks.* III. 123 He voted for the conjunctive sovereignty, upon this principle, that he thought the title of the prince and his consort equal.

3. *Gram.* a. Having the function of connecting words or clauses, connective; of the nature of a conjunction. b. Having the function of uniting the sense as well as the construction, copulative, as in *conjunctive conjunction*.

a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR Wks.* I. xliii. (R.), I am induc'd fully to this understanding of St. Paul's words by the conjunctive particle [if] which he uses. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes Wks.* (1842) 187 Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are conjunctive, and some disjunctive. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 186 It could not be carried into effect, without construing the word *or* in a conjunctive sense. 1879 *BAIN Higher Eng. Gram.* 101 Therefore serves the office of . . a conjunctive adverb.

c. Applied to that form or 'mood' of the verb which can be used only in conjunction with another verb, indicative, imperative, or also conjunctive (as in a hypothetical sentence).

Both *modus conjunctivus* and *subjunctivus* were used by the Latin Grammarians of the 4th c. Isidore *Orig.* I. viii. 4 (a 640) has only *conjunctivus*, 'quia ei conjunctivum aliud, ut locutio plena sit'. Littré cites *subjunctivus* or *conjunctivus* from Meigret 1550. In English use *Subjunctive* was the usual name until comparatively recent times. It is now used by some in a narrower sense than *Conjunctive*: see quot. 1871.

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, The Conjunctive (or Subjunctive) Mood of a Verb. 1755 *JOHNSON, Conjunctive*, adj. (In grammar.) The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 152 Some grammarians apply, what is called the conjunctive termination, to the persons of the principal verb, and to its auxiliaries, through all the tenses of the subjunctive mood. 1871 *Phil. Sch. Lat. Gram.* 96 The Conjunctive Mood is for conceptive statement: as *gaudeam si abis*. When this Mood appears in principal construction, we call it the *pure conjunctive*, as *gaudeam*: when it depends on another Verb, it is called *Subjunctive*, as *abis*. *Ibid.* 167 Examples of the Conjunctive Mood used Subjunctively.

4. *Logic.* Applied to a complex (hypothetical) proposition in which the clauses are related as antecedent and consequent; also to a syllogism which has such a proposition for its major premise; conditional.

c 1848 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* II. App. 360 The Conjunctive and Disjunctive forms of Hypothetical reasoning are reducible to immediate inferences. 1849 — *Ibid.* 378 Hypotheticals (Conjunctive and Disjunctive Syllogism). 1866-87 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* 112. *Ibid.* 125 The most common form. . . of a conjunctive syllogism is that in which the major is a conjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition. 1888 *HATCH Hibbert Lect.* (1892) 131 (transl. Greek author) If one advances any express statement of the divine Scripture, they try to find out whether it can form a conjunctive or a disjunctive hypothetical.

† 5. *Conjunctive membrane, tunic*: = CONJUNCTIVA.

1658 *ROWLAND Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 1095 In the conjunctive membrane, or white of the eye, they commonly call it. 1834 *GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 207 A free abstraction of blood by Leeches applied to the conjunctive tunic itself.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* a. A conjunctive or connective word, a conjunction; a 'conjunctive' or copulative conjunction (see A. 3). b. The conjunctive mood.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Every clause is knit and coupled together with a conjunctive. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 253 This disjunctive or, standeth properly, and is not changed into a conjunctive. 1756 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 138 The significant conjunctive *and*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 313 A double conjunctive, in two correspondent clauses, . . is sometimes made use of: as, 'Had he done this, he had escaped'.

2. *Logic.* A conjunctive proposition or syllogism: see A. 4.

1848 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* II. App. 372 The Conjunctions are conditional inasmuch as . . the quality of one proposition is made dependent on another.

† 3. *Anat.* = CONJUNCTIVA. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 note, There are six tunics belonging to the eye: The first called the conjunctive. 1751 *SIRV in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 The conjunctive became greatly inflamed.

4. *Math.* 'A syzygetic function of a given set of functions.'

1853 *SILVERSTEIN in Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 1.420, I demonstrate that the most general form of a conjunctive of any degree in x will be a linear function of the Bezoutics. *Ibid.* 543 Any function which universally, and subject to no cases of exception, vanishes when a certain number of

other functions all vanish together, must be a conjunctive (i.e. a syzygetic function), or a root of a conjunctive of such functions.

**Conjunctively** (kəndʒŋktɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a conjunctive manner; in conjunction, in combination, jointly, collectively.

1642 *BRIDGE Wounded Consc. Cured* Introd. 1 The Subject is considered two ways, either conjunctively, or divisively. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 86 By them conjunctively each nation is governed. 1805 *Ann. Reg. for* 1803, 319 Proposed at Ratisbon, by the French and Russian ministers conjunctively. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 272 In worshipping the heavenly bodies conjunctively with God. 1884 *Lavo Times Rep.* L. 413/1 'Sell, indorse, and assign' might be read either distributively or conjunctively.

**Conjunctiveness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 'The quality of joining or uniting' (J.).

**Conjunctivitis** (kəndʒŋktɪvɪtɪs). *Path.* [f. CONJUNCTIVA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

1835 *Trans. Provincial Med. Assoc.* III. 372 Simple acute conjunctivitis. . . Chronic Conjunctivitis. 1884 *Standard* 10 June, The King of the Maoris is suffering from an attack of conjunctivitis.

**Conjunctly** (kəndʒŋktli), *adv.* [f. CONJUNCT a. + -LY.] In conjunction, in combination, conjointly, unitedly, together. In *Sc. Law*, jointly in equal shares; *conjunctly and severally*, jointly and severally: see JOINTLY.

1514 *COL. BAINBRIDGE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 68 I. 229 Using hym conjunctly with me in your Graces causes. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Feedum*, Gif two or maa persones happens to be infest conjunctly in any Landes. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 440 Parts which Singly, or Conjunctly argue their Influence. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 768 It was settled by the French and English conjunctly. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) I. xxi. 267 The mental state which they conjunctly constitute. 1851 *W. BELL Dict. Sc. Law* 219/1 When two or more persons are bound conjunctly and severally to perform an obligation . . it is in the option of a creditor to exact performance either from each of them proportionally, or to enforce the obligation to the full extent against any one of them.

**Conjuncture** (kəndʒŋktɪtʃə). [app. a. F. *conjoncture* (conjunction) in Cotgr. 1611, in early F. *conjoncture* = It. *congiuntura* (Florio), Sp. *conjuntura* (Minsheu), prob. repr. a med. or mod. L. \**conjunctura*: see CONJUNCT and -URE.]

† 1. The action of joining together; the fact or state of being joined together; a joining, conjunction, combination. *Obs.*

1665 *WALTON Life Hooker* i. 7 This meekness, and conjunction of knowledge with modesty. 1672 *Made's Wks.*, Life 2 What words he most stuck at, either single or in conjunction. 1679 *HOBBS Behemoth* II. (R.), By the conjunction of philosophy and divinity. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. iii. 83 A conjunction of accidents.

† b. Meeting (of persons). *Obs.*

1644 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 105 To prevent y<sup>e</sup> conjunction of Sir Thomas Fairfax and his father. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 35 God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful conjunction.

† c. Marriage union. *Obs.*

1679-1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* (1816) I. i. 11. 191 If a horror were not struck in men at conjunctions in these degrees.

† d. Place of joining or meeting, junction. *Obs.*

1747 *BURTON in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 524 Weighon now stands at the Conjunction of several Roads, which here meet. 1798 *HINDERWELL Hist. Scarborough* I. i. 23.

2. *spec.* A meeting of circumstances or events; a particular state of affairs, esp. of a critical nature; a juncture, crisis. ('The only current sense.')

a. *simply*.

1619 *VICT DONCASTER in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 141 The Spanishe succors coming in so fatal a conjunction maye . . dismaye the Bohemians. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 64 In certain conjunctions, ignorance and folly . . may have their advantages. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 343 Measures that might promote the public service at this critical conjunction. 1870 *ISRAELI Lothair* vii. 25 Such a conjunction had never occurred.

b. of time, affairs, etc.

1624 *LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. III. 173 Very unseasonably in this conjunction of tyme. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 93 *The Address*, What is worse in the present conjunction of affairs. 1812 *Br. JEAN in Corr. w. Knox* II. 108 In the life of every man, there are providential conjunctions of time, place, and person, which are of infinite importance. 1853 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 57 (1873) 45 Certain conjunctions of atmospheric or other circumstances.

c. An astrological or astronomical conjunction. 1605 *VERSTECAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1636) 100 This conjunction to have remained for some space after the great and general deluge. 1668 *CLARENDON Tracts* (1797) 558 Two several men born in the same conjunction. 1824 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xxiii. 241 There are conjunctions, when Venus eclipses part of the Sun's disk.

3. *quasi-concr.* † a. A conjoined or connected assemblage of things. Also *fig. Obs.*

1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* xi. 177 The Apostles were forc'd to unloose the whole conjunction of parts and principles. 1655 — *Serm.* (1678) 273 His purposes untwist as easily as the rude conjunction of uncombining Cables in the violence of a Northern Tempest.

† b. Something conjoined; an accessory. *Obs.* 1762 *tr. Bucking's Syst. Geog.* III. 673 The arms . . are . . supposed to be the feril of a pilgrim's staff . . to which are added a number of other conjunctions.

**Conjune**, *obs.* *Sc. f.* CONJOIN v.

† **Conjunge**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conjungere* = to CONJOIN.] *trans.* = CONJOIN.

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 198 Sacraments... to conjunge and bind together all the members of Christ in one body.

† **Conjurate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *conjūrāt* - ppl. stem of *conjūrāre* to swear together, band themselves together by oath: see CONJURE.] *trans.* a. To band together by oath. b. To conspire.

Hence **Conjurated** *ppl. a.*

1545 SIR W. PAGET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xxii. 107 *note*, That being a thing before contrived and conjured between them. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 730 The audience, who are his conjured partizans, are in the secret.

† **Conjurate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *conjūrātus* 'that has conspired', *sb. pl.* 'conspirators', *pa. pple.* of *conjūrāre* to swear together, combine by oath. So f. *conjūr*.] A conspirator.

1571 T. FORTESCUE *Forest Hist.* 44 Who being in the field with the other conjurates were discomfited by Octavian and Marcus Antonius.

**Conjuration** (kɒndʒʊəˈreɪʃən). *Forms:* 4-6 -cion, 4-5 -cioun(e), 5-6 -oyon, 6- conjuration. [a. late OF. *conjuration*, -acion, ad. L. *conjūrā-tiōn-em*: see CONJURISON, the earlier type.]

I. Banding together by oath, conspiracy.

† 1. A swearing together; a making of a league by a common oath; a banding together against a superior power; conspiracy. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 18 Canius... was accused by Gayus Cesar... that he was knowing and consenting of a conjuration made agens hym. 1382 WYCLIF *a Kings* xi. 14 And sche [Athaliah] kytt hyre clothis, and cryede, Conjuracioun! conjuracioun! c 1533 L.D. *Benares Gold.* Bk. M. *Arrol.* (1546) D. The conjuration, that Catilina inuente agaynste his countreye. 1590-4 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 298 He was first one of that conjuration which was called the Barons warre. 1657 HAWKES *Killing is It.* 46 Some nocturnal conjurations, and meetings of some malevolent persons. 1772 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. Lett.* I. 136 A conjuration against the king's life.

II. Constraining by oath, invoking of spirits, conjuring.

2. A solemn charging or calling upon by appeal to something sacred or binding; solemn appeal or entreaty, adjuration. *arch. or Obs.*

c 1250 *Castle Ill. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) a236 Cuthbert grete was astonyed Of hir conjuracioun þat tyde. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 29 We charge you in the Name of God take heed. Vnder this Conjuration, speake my Lord. 1660 SHAKS. *Andromana* iii. iii. *Andr.* By that love, by all those vows have passed Betwixt us, hear me. *Plungus.* O Heaven is that a conjuration! 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 122 That season, however, invoked by so many vows, conjurations and prayers, did not come.

3. The effecting of something supernatural by the invocation of a sacred name or by the use of some spell; *orig.* the compelling of spirits or demons, by such means, to appear and do one's bidding.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 233 Quhen fendis distrenzit ar For till apper and makansur, Throu force off conjuracioun. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 529 Thilke horrible sweryng of Adjuration and conjuracioun as doon this false Enchauntours or Nigromancians. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 603, I trow he ys bewythed by sum conjuration. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Sondrie persons... practised inuocations and conjurations of spirites. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 76 Conjuration... seemeth by prayers and invocation upon the powerful name of God, to compell the Devill to say or doe what hee commandeth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 447/2 Simple people think that what... Jugglers... do is through Conjuration and Witchcraft. 1793 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1822 III. 209 Full of negro-faith in conjuration. 1837 MACDOUGALL *tr. Graah's Exp. Greenland* 123, I have frequently been present on such occasions of conjuration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 The word king was a word of conjuration. It was associated in the minds of many Englishmen with the idea of a mysterious character derived from above.

b. Applied opprobriously.

1563 FOXE in *Latimer's Sermon & Rem.* (1845) p. xviii, How the institution of holy water and holy bread not only had no ground in scripture, but also how full of profane exorcisms and conjurations they were. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Whitsunday* ii. (1859) 463 They... think it [baptism] is not well nor orderly done, unless they use conjuration; unless they hallow the water. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 337 A... generall abuse of Scripture is the turning of Consecration into Conjuration.

4. A magical form of words used in conjuring; a magic spell, incantation, charm.

1398 TREvisa *Barth De P. R.* xviii. xcvi. (1495) 842 The serpent stoppyth his eere for he wolt not here the enchauntours conjurations. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabrin's Just.* iv. xix. 155 Oyle... saluted in thys manner; thrise Haile holy oyle: thrise Haile holy chresme: thrise Haile holy balm. Oute of whom haue they sucked such conjurations? 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam.* Wits vii. (1596) 93 Wordes and conjurations, which make the diuelli to tremble. 1831 LANDOR *Ines de Castro* Wks. 1846 II. 603 Those spells, Those conjurations, and those incantations.

5. *transf.* Performance of magical art or sleight of hand; conjuring. Also *attrib.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 52 (1740) 547 Others, by the same Conjuration, were set out and launched for Protestants. 1826 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 101 Are these schemes to go before this conjuration Committee? 1846 MILL *Logic* ii. ii. § 2 The notion that the investigation of truth consisted entirely or partly in some kind of conjuration or juggle with those names. 1884 SIR J. BACON in

*Law Times* Rep. LI. 355/2 No conjuration can make any difference between them.

6. A conjuring-trick.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I 88 A man ignorant of the law whence these conjurations [scientific experiments] proceeded. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 12 The Christmas public may meet with a multiplicity of incomprehensible conjurations.

**Conjurator** (kɒndʒʊəˈreɪtə). *In* 6 -our. [a. AF. *conjuratour* = F. *conjurateur*, learned ad. L. *conjūrātōr-em*, agent-n. from *conjūrāre*: see CONJURE. (The inherited F. form is *conjurateur*, OF. *conjurador*: see CONJURER.) One joined with others by an oath; a fellow-conspirator.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 134 Sum tyme coniuration is reuelit throucht facilies of the coniurators that schauis there secret til ane voman. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 332 The factions of the conjurators and seditious persons. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 406 The villainy of the designs of these conjurators.

**Conjure** (kɒndʒəɪ and kɒndʒʊəɪ), *v.* *Forms:* 3-7 conjure, 4 conjoure, -jeoure, -geoure, -gere, counjour, 5 conjuere, -jowre, -jore, (-gure), cunjure, 6 counjer, -geir, 4- conjure.

[ME., a. OF. *conjurare* (conjurere) = Pr. and Sp. *conjurat*, *tr. conjurare* = L. *conjūrāre* to swear together, to band, combine, or make a compact by oath, to conspire, etc., f. *con-* together + *jūrāre* to swear, make oath. The stress-mutation in OF. *conjurare*, *conjurare*, gave two corresponding forms *conjure*, *conjure* in ME., of which the former was by far the more usual, and has come down in senses 5-9; the latter occurs in Gower and prob. in Wyclif; it was commonly used in senses 1-3 before they became obs., and is now used in 4: cf. *adjure*. (The pronunciation kɒndʒəɪ now generally suggests association with the art of the modern 'conjurer' or professor of legerdemain, and is naturally avoided in referring to actions treated as religious or solemn.) Virtually therefore the verb has now split into two; but both of these are still spelt *conjure*, and in all senses *conjure* (counjour, counjer) occurs in earlier times.]

I. To swear together; to conspire.

† 1. *intr.* To swear together; to make a privy compact by an oath; to form a conspiracy; to conspire. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *a Kings* ix. 14 Thanne Hieu... conjured agaynst Ioram. *Ibid.* xii. 20 Forsothe his seruauitis ryssen and conjureden bytwene hemseluen [1388 and sworn to-gidere betwixe hem self]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 133 Grit men... that coniuris. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 52 Thow subjects do conjure For to rebell against their Prince and King. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 26 When those gainst states and kingdoms do conjure, Who then can thinke their hedlong ruine to recure? a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. I.* Wks. 5 People believe that that any conjure against a prince, till they find the treason to have taken effect. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conjure*, to swear or conspire together.

† b. *To be conjured*: to be sworn together in a confederacy or conspiracy. *Obs.*

1583 T. STOCKER *Hist. Cin. Warrens* Loue C. i. 66 b, The Prince of Orange and the rest of the Estates, who were conjured in the lowe Countreys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 693 Art thou hee Who... Drew after him the third part of Heav'n's Sons Conjurd against the highest. 1709 STARR *Ann. Ref.* i. liii. 576 The Guisian faction that... were conjured together to invade her kingdom. † 2. *trans.* To plan by conspiracy; to conspire. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, And [he] promised so moche good that they conjured the deth of the king apollo.

II. To constrain by oath, to charge or appeal to solemnly. (*Conjure*; in 3 formerly *conjure*.)

† 3. *trans.* To constrain (a person to some action) by putting him upon his oath, or by appealing to something sacred; to charge or call upon in the name of some divine or sacred being; to adjure.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 172/291 And is Abbot cam to him bi-fore is ende-dai And coniuere him þat he scholde after is depe here to him comen. a 1300 *Cyrior* M. 17828 (Cott.) Bab þoru þe lagh of moyssi And þoru þair godd adonai... þai coniuird þam na soth to hel. 1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xxvi. 63, I coniuoir [1388 coniuere] thee þy quyeke God, that thou seie to us, jif thou be Crist. c 1386 CHAUCER *Priores's T.* 102, 1 a 1400 *Chester Pl.* II. 64 Alas I deat I counjer thee The life soune thou take from me. c 1450 *Melvin* ad. I coniuere the in the name of the fader, some and holy goste that thou haue no power me to be-gyle. 1638 PENIK *Conf.* xi. (1657) 302 The Priest is then conjurd to secrecy. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* iii. i. 224, I conjure thee þu thow creature of Galbanum... by the gylving God... that thou be for our defence. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He called loudly and repeatedly, conjuring the unknown person to appear.

4. To entreat (a person) by something for which he has a strong regard; to appeal solemnly or earnestly to; to beseech, implore.

c 1450 *Melvin* 301, I hym coniuird for that he loved beste in the world that he wolde gon his weye. 1604 *Case is Altered in Thyne's Animadu.* (1805) *Intro.* 139 Shewing... all her wealth, which she conjured him to keepe secret. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. (1702) I. 290 He concluded with conjuring all his good Subjects... to joyn with him for the recovery of the Peace of That Kingdom. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* i. iv. x. 338 He conjured them to act like men. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, The prisoner... conjured Jeanie to tell her the particulars of the conference.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. ix. x. 179 A Letter from the Queen, conjuring him to return without delay.

b. To earnestly entreat or beseech (something).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Dr. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 49 She... Conjures his aid and valour. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii, I asked this interview, to conjure that you will break off all intercourse with our family.

III. To invoke by supernatural power, to effect by magic or jugglery. (*Conjure*; in 5 *conjure* is possible.)

5. To call upon, constrain (a devil or spirit) to appear or do one's bidding, by the invocation of some sacred name or the use of some 'spell'. (*Orig.* not distinct from 3, but in later times passing into 8.)

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 35/45 Manie deuylene he coniuere þat huy to him wende. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5491 A maytyr Negromancien That conjurd, as I you telle, Thorough the feedes craft off helle, Two stronge feedes off the eyr. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xvi. 308 Iosephe... An ymage... coniuere there. And the delv there anon forth ryht Owt of the ymage issued. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* *Intro.* (Arb.) 34/1 He may coniuere the deuyl of hell and do hym saye what so euer he wyl axe of hym. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 Thai that abuses the name of God to coungeir the devil be inchantmentes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 60. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilny* II. 203 Wise men of Persia called Magi, vset this herb when they were minded to coniuere and raise vp spirites. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xxiii, The fiend himself they conjure from his den. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenb.* v. i, O devil! I conjure thee by Amsterdam! 1837 MACDOUGALL *tr. Graah's Exp. Greenland* 123 Each angekkok has... his own guardian spirit, or familiar, whom he conjures, and consults as his oracle.

b. *Const. up, down, out, away.* (Cf. 8.)

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* v. i, I'll conjure down the spirit That I have raised in him. 1649 SILDEN *Laus Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 70 When all these Spirits are conjured down. 1650 T. B. WORCESTER *Apoph.* 99 As if... all the devils had bin conjurd up.

6. *intr. or absol.* in same sense.

Passing from the mediæval sense sanctioned by religion, through that belonging to the belief in magic and witchcraft, to the practice of the modern professional 'conjurer' or juggler.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 And therupon he gan conjure, So that... This lady... sigh her thought a dragon tho. c 1420 *Autours of Arth.* xi, Thenne coniuert the knygt, and on Cryst callus. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 Who so euer... coniuereþ by his blessed passyon. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 151 If Master Munday could coniuere as well as you he would have his book every night from Henley to study on at Oxford. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. li. 146 Coniuere with 'em [the names]. *Brutus* will start a Spirit as soone as *Cesar*. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Myrror* ii. iii, No sooner conjure but the Devil's in the Circle. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov.* N. IV. *Passage* I. 199 The Men colour their Faces with Black Lead... when they go to conjure.

† 7. *trans.* To affect by invocation or incantation; to charm, bewitch. (By the Protestant Reformers applied opprobriously to consecration.) (With the same transition of sense as 6.)

a 1535 TINDALE *Wks.* 156 (R.) In coniuering of holy water they pray, that whosoever be sprinkled therewith may receive health as well of body as of soule. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93, I began wonderful strangeley to quiver and tremble and faynte... as if verily I had bene coniuirid or inchauntid therewith all. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 105, I therefore vouch againe, That with... some Dram, (coniuird to this effect) He wrought vp on her. 1834 W. GODWIN *Lives of Necromancers* 345 The doctor [Faustus] at once conjured him, so that he could neither speak nor move.

8. To affect, effect, produce, bring out, convey away, by the arts of the conjurer or juggler.

a 1535 TINDALE *Wks.* 15 (R.) Thou canst proue nothing: thou canst neuer coniuere out confession thence. a 1593 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 57 Christ took bread and left it bread: the priest taketh bread and conjureth it away. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 120 By the incantment of monopolies and exclusions... to conjure away the greatest and best part of the trade. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov.* N. W. *Passage* I. 236 One... telling the Governour of the Factory that he could conjure as good Brasil Tobacco as the Governour sold. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 571 Great skill have they... To conjure clean away the gold they touch. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 67 Persuading the foreigners... that their vessel had been conjured away bodily to a distant point.

9. *fig.* (Forms of speech originating in earlier notions of conjuring.)

a. To influence as by magic or occult power to do something; to bring about as by magic or supernatural influence.

1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* ii. xxx. (1631) 47 Nor deserves it marvell, though it conjure hearts to bee the meanes of their owne overthrow. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 53 My Lords friendship with Mountjoy, which the Queen her self did then conjure. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 5 Could the Press be conjured to obey only an Impri-matur.

b. To bring, get, move, convey, as by magic.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 510 So maist thou chance mock out a Benefice, Vnlesse thou canst one coniuere by deuice. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* ii. (1757) 99 Florello, thou my monitor shalt be; I'll conjure thee some profit out of thee. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. ii, What has conjured you to Bath? 1820 PROCTER (B. Cornwall) *Marian Coloniza* ii. iv, Art thou indeed no phantom which my brain has conjured out of grief and desperate pain? 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 97 These phantoms could be made to disappear by an act of the will, and might be conjured into existence in the same manner.

c. To conjure up; to raise or bring into exist-



ence as by magic, occult influence, the art or tricks of the conjuror; to cause to appear to the fancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Midw. N.* iii. ii. 158 A manly enterprize, To conjure teares vp in a poore maids eyes. 1799 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 369 A remembrance was conjured up, from sundry inhabitants. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 151 My raptures are not conjur'd up to serve occasions of poetic pomp. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* I. 12 My imagination would conjure up all I had heard or read of the watery world. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 12 The very sight of the narrow old streets conjures up the scene.

d. To exorcise, allay, quiet.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 162 The mutinous spirit of the army had been conjured by the intrigues of a woman.

† **Conjure**, *sb.* Obs. [ME., a. OF. *conjurere*:—L. type \**conjuria*: cf. *injure*:—*injuria*.]

1. Conjuraction, conjuring.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 247 Him thought an heavenly figure, Which all by charme and by conjure Was wrought.

2. Conspiracy; = CONJURATION I.

c. 1540 SURREY *Ecclesiastes* iv. 41 And by conjures the seed of kings is thrust from state.

Conjure, corrupt form of CONJURE.

**Conjured**, *pph.* a. [f. CONJURE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Sworn as a member of a traitorous association or conspiracy. Obs.

a. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.). They bind themselves with the conjured hands. a. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 15 Bishopp James Beaton . . . and conjured enemies to Christ Jesus. 1644 PRYNE *Rome's Masters* (ed. 2) 21 Yet they are Jesuites, and conjured members of the Society. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist.* Times II. 72 Instruments of the conjured Society.

† 2. Influenced or affected by conjuring or the use of magic; exorcised. Obs.

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Dorell* 18 Their fustle reliques, their conjured holy water. 1634 CANNON *Acquis. Separ.* (1849) 115 The conjured font, (as they name it,) was brought in by Pius the First, in the year 127.

† **Conjurement**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *conjurement*:—L. type *conjūmentum* (found in med.L. and parallel to *jūmentum*, *adjūmentum*), f. *conjūre*:—see CONJURE v. and -MENT.]

1. The exorcising of spirits by invocation; the office of an exorcist.

c. 1375 SHOREHAM 45 They beth ordres folle sevene . . . The thrydde hys i-cleped conjurement Agens the foule thyng *Ibid.* 48 The thrydde ordre conjurement . . . Go dryve out develyn out of men, Fram God that were darge Alyve.

2. A conjuration, adjuration, solemn appeal. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Apol. Narrat.* 26 Seconded by the instant and continual advices and conjurements of many Honourable, wise, and godly Personages. 1652 SIR A. COCKAYNE tr. *Cassandra* i. 93 Conjurements, able to have mollified a heart more hardened than the Princess's.

3. The exercise of magical or occult influence.

1645 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* 77 Will laugh all the conjurements and charmings of men . . . to scorn.

**Conjurer, conjuror** (see *conjurere*). Forms: 4-5 *conjurere*, 5-*jeroure*, 6-*juroure*, (6 *cowngerer*, *cunngerer*), 4-*conjurer*, 6-*conjuror*. [L. *conjūrator*, -*ōrem*, regularly became in OF. *conjurere*, *conjuror* (later -*eur*, Anglo-Fr. -*our*). The earliest forms of the word in Eng. are *conjuror* in Wyclif, *conjurour* in *Gesta Rom.* The latter represents AF. *conjurour*, and has come down as *conjurer*: the former may possibly represent the OF. nom. *conjurere*, but is more prob. a native formation in -*er*; it has come down as *conjurer*.]

I. Pronounced *kɔndʒərə*.

1. One who practises conjuration; one who conjures spirits and pretends to perform miracles by their aid; a magician, wizard.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 13 Summe of the Iewis exorcistis, or conjuris. 1388 — *Isa.* viii. 19 Axe 39 of conjuris [1382 *deuel cleperes*]. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxix. 375 (Add. MS.) The clerke wente to a conjuroure of deuylls. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 45 As a . . . Caller, and Conjuror of wicked . . . Spirits. 1589 in *Stationer's Reg.* Ric. Iones. Allowed unto him for his Copie, A ballad of the life and deathe of Doctor Faustus the great Cunnegerer, vjd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 242. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 They seldome steale one from another, least their conjurers should reveale it. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 611 The Egyptian conjurers, that are said to have turned their rods to serpents. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i (1840) 5 Conjurors and dealers with the Devil. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 278 Which set the skill and experience of their conjurers and medicine men at defiance.

2. One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

1727 POPE, *etc.* *Art of Sinking* 8 When an audience behold a coach turned into a wheelbarrow, a conjurer into an old woman, etc. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 65 Bottle-conjurors, and persons who will jump down their own throats. 1824 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 617 Dancing-dogs, Jugglers, Conjurors, or even Barrel-Organs. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* i. i. 3 The skilled conjuror will make a fool of any man who insists that seeing is believing.

b. *fig.* One who performs tricks with words.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 328 Literary men are conjurers and charlatans. 1871 MONTLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 190 In the sight of Lutheran or Wolfian conjurers with words, this was egregious shallowness.

3. *transf.* Said ironically of a person of superior cleverness. *No conjurer*: one who is far from clever. 1667 DEYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* III. 40 *Sir M.* But how could I know this? I am no Witch. W. No, I'm sworn for you, you are no conjurer. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 177

Atheists are no such Conjurers, as they would be thought to be. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ix. By the account I have heard of his education [he] can be no conjurer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 2. *Ibid.* Some would be apt to say, he is a Conjuror; for he has found, That a Republick . . . is composed of Men only, and not of Horses. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphron* III. § 16 A man, without being a conjuror, might guess.

4. Applied to an apparatus or machine that performs surprising feats.

1822 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 262 He . . . cooked his victuals in a conjuror in the stable-yard.

II. Pronounced (*kɔndʒʊrə*).

5. One who is bound with others by a common oath. 1836 in *SMART*; and in mod. Dicts.

6. One who solemnly charges or entreats.

1836 in *SMART*; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Conjurership**, the dignity or personality of a conjurer.

a. 1679 EARL ORRERY *Cushman* III. By your Conjurership's leave. 1741-72 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 3 If your conjurership's worship is not engaged tomorrow.

**Conjurers**. [From *conjureress*, *conjurers*, f. CONJURER: see -*ESS*.] A female conjurer, a sorceress.

1583 STANVHURST *Bucis* IV. (Arb.) 112 These rit's thee Conjurers asketh. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 217 Medea . . . in the strange habite of a Coniuresse. 1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 324 1/2 A female fortune teller . . . This conjurers however denied the charge.

**Conjuring**, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONJURE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>. In senses 1, 2 (*kɔndʒʊrɪŋ*), in 3 (*kɔndʒərɪŋ*).]

The action of the vb. CONJURE.

† 1. Conspiring. Obs.

1589 WARNER *Alch. Eng.* vi. xxix. 143 Nor other than confusion to their still conjuring fell.

2. Solemn appeal; adjuration.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17807 (Cott.) We þam sal thoru conjuring, Do tell us of his uprising. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 132 These pious and pathetic conjurings, these divine prayings, and charitable beseechings.

3. Magical invocation; working of magic, performance of conjurer's tricks. Also *fig.*

c. 1300 K. ALIS 345 Whiles he made conjuring, Scheo saw . . . a dragon adoun lyght. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (1852) 63 There stode be-fore hym one that dwellyd in Charterus lane with a scripture on hys brest for conueryng. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 128 In conjuring, iugling, or sorcery. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 55 What manour of conjurings or enchantments they were that they made use of. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 6 The boldest feats of verbal conjuring. 1886 GARENNE (*title*) Art of Modern Conjuring, Magic, and Illusions.

b. *attrib.*

1552 HULOET, *Coniurynges stycke* which conjurers and sorcerers do vse in raysynge spirites. 1567 ROPER in *Grindal's Rem.* (1843) 211 To minister to those conjuring garments of popery. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 153 Saw his conjuring books burned before his face. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself*, Clowns on scholars as on wizards look, And take a folio for a conjuring book.

**Conjuring**, *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That conjures or appeals in a sacred name.

1597 HOOKER *Eccel. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 2 Those conjuring exhortations which Apostles . . . have uttered. 1813 SCOTT *Robby* VI. xv. He restores The infant . . . With many a deep conjuring word, To Mortham.

2. That conjures, enchants, works magic.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 Such a coniuring and charming creature. 1825 DARWIN *Poy. Nat.* x. (1870) 214 Each family or tribe has a wizard or conjuring doctor.

† **Conjurison**. Obs. Forms: 4-6 *conjuri-son*, -*un*, 4-5 -*yson*, -*isoun*, -*eson*, -*jourison*, -*jouryson*. [ME., a. OF. *conjureison*, -*ison*, (later Central Fr.) -*oisson*:—*conjuratiōem*—swearing together, conspiracy, etc., n. of action from *conjūre*: see CONJURE. With the ordinary Eng. type cf. *orison*, *comparisoun*, *venisoun*, *jettisoun*, etc.; *conjurisoun* in Caxton was from Parisian Fr. Both in Fr. and Eng. this popular form was at length superseded by *conjuration*, of learned origin.]

1. A swearing together; conspiracy; = CONJURATION I.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xv. 12 Whanne he hadde offrid slayn sacrifice, there is maad a strong conjurison. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b. After this conjurison . . . these miserable and peruers trayters were withdrawn into their howses.

2. Magical invocation or practice; = CONJURATION 3, 4.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28521 (Cott.) With charm and conjurison, wende i woman to beville. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 302 Macometis lawe and conjourisons. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 94 b. She wente to the bedde of Jason, and there made certayn conjurisons and carctes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A conjurysoun, *adivraciō*.

**Conjurer**, another form of CONJURER, q.v.

† **Conjurer**<sup>1</sup>. Obs. rare. [for earlier \**conjuré*, a. OF. *conjuré*, pa. pple. of *conjurer*: see CONJURE. For the form cf. *city*, *putty*, *attorney*, etc.] A sworn member; one sworn of the livery.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 Unto the noble auncient and renowned Cyte . . . of London. I William Caxton Cytezeyn and conjure of the same, etc.

**Conjurer**<sup>2</sup> (*kɔndʒəri*). [A modern formation from CONJURE v. + -*y*, imitating *augury*, *injury*, and similar forms, which go back to L. -*ium*, -*ia*.] The art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 30 Priesthood works out its task, age after age . . . exercising the same conjury over ignorant baron and cowardly hind. 1881 *New York Independent* No. 1716. 6 The pretended belief in conjury which most Negroes affect.

**Conk** (*kɔŋk*). *slang*. [Possibly a fig. application of CONCH, Fr. *conque* shell.] The nose.

1822 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Conk*, the nose. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 33 His conk was covered with carbuncles. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, Pitching an out-and-outer on the top of his conk. 1859 *Punch* XXXVII. 54 (Farmer) Lord Lyndhurst let fly and caught him . . . an extremely neat one on the conk.

Hence **Conker** [see -*ER*], a blow on the nose; **Conky** [see -*Y*], a nickname given to a person with a prominent nose. (*slang*.)

1821 *Real Life in London* I. 616 Randall got a konker which tapped the claret. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, Conkey means Nosey, ma'am. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., The first Duke of Wellington was frequently termed 'Old Conky' in satirical papers and caricatures.

**Conk**: see CONCH 7.

**Conk**, dial. var. CANK v. and sb., chatter, gabble.

**Conkabbell**, *dial.*, icicle: see COCK-BELL 3.

**Conker**, variant of KUNKUR.

† **Conla'trate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *collatrāre* (*cont-*)

to bark together, bark at (*fig.*).]

1563 COCKERAM, *Conlatrate*, to bark, or carpe.

**Conmit**, obs. form of COMMIT.

|| **Con moto**, *Mus.*, with (spirited) motion: see CON *prep.*

**Conn**, var. of CON sb.<sup>1</sup>, v.<sup>2</sup>

1810 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 42 The old seaman . . . removed from the conn, when eye-sight and hearing begin to fail.

**Connable**, -*bulle*, var. CONABLE, COVENABLE.

**Connand**, -*ant*, obs. ff. COVENANT.

**Connand**, -*ly*, obs. forms of CUNNING, -*ly*.

**Connandscope**: see CUNNANDSHIP.

† **Connascence** (*kɔnæsəns*). Obs.—o [f. L. *connāscere*—em: see CONNASCENT and -*ENCE*.] = next. 1755 in JOHNSON (who quotes WISEMAN: but see next).

† **Connascency**. Obs. [f. as prec.: see -*ENCY*.]

a. A being born together; a monstrous birth in which two individuals are united. b. A growing together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Christians . . . have baptized these geminous births, and double connascencies with several names. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. ii. 478 Symphysis in its original signification denotes a connascency or growing together.

**Connascent** (*kɔnæsənt*), a. *rare*. [ad. L. *connāscere*—em, pr. pple. of *connāscere* to be born together: see next and -*ENT*.] 'Born together; produced at the same time' (Craig, 1847).

1805 T. TAYLOR *Misc.* (1820) 32 Such things . . . being connascent with it.

**Connate** (*kɔnæt*), a. Also *g* *conate*. [ad. L. *connātus* born together, twin, pa. pple. of *connāscere* to be born together, f. *con-* together + *nāscere* to be born. (Walker, Smart, and other orthoepists have the stress *connate*; *conmate* is in Craig 1847.)]

1. Born with a person; existing in a person or thing from birth or origin, or as a part of his nature; inborn, innate, congenital. (Usually of ideas, principles, etc.)

a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* iv. 117 He disputes against Plato's connate species. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 82 Epidemical and connate, or at least customary to all nations. 1692 *South. Serm.* (1697) I. 60 Who deny all Connate Notions in the Speculative Intellect. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.). Their dispositions to be reflected . . . are connate with the rays, and immutable. 1771 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 187 These various coverings are not connate with the insect. 1879 LAWES *Study Psychol.* 32 To a great extent the Mechanism is connate, Experience is acquired.

2. Of two or more qualities, etc.: Born together; coeval in origin; existing together as parts of the nature of their possessor.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 63 These men partook more of roguery than fanaticism—qualities which are frequently connate. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 718 On her . . . forehead . . . thought and feeling seemed connate. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. III. viii. 356 The ability to perceive direction, and the ability to take advantage of the perception, are necessarily connate.

3. Akin or agreeing in nature; cognate, allied, related, congenerous; congenial.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 170 They play and sport together. A thing so true a symbole of deereeness, and alwaies so connate thereunto. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 Light, if there be any Connate Spirit in the Lucid Body, is apt to convey the Radiation. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets and villages.

4. *Bot. and Zool.* Congenitally united, so as to have the form of one compound organ or body; used, e.g. of leaves united at the base; of elytra (in insects), bones (in vertebrates), etc., typically distinct but in certain species coalescent.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 204 Upper pairs of leaves connate, or so joined as to form but one. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 596 In apterous beetles the elytra are often connate or have both sutures as it were soldered together. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 64 Under-lip connate with the maxillæ. 1884 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 16 In the skeletons of most animals the centres of two or more segments become, in certain parts . .

confluent, or they may be connate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 175 Honeysuckle. . Bracts leafy, very large, connate.

b. *Connate-perfoliate* (in *Bot.*): used of opposite leaves united at the base so as apparently to form a single broad leaf through which the stem passes, as in *Chlora perfoliata*.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 108.  
Hence *Connately* *adv.*, in a connate way;  
† *Connateness*, quality of being connate.

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. xi. (1821) 287 By its own connateness and sympathy with all saving truth.  
† *Connated*, *ppl. a. Obs.* = prec. 4.  
1878 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 32 A Skeleton.. whose Ilium .. is so connated & grown to Sacrum, as that it may not .. be dissevered.

**Connation** (kŏn'at-jŏn). [f. L. *connāt-us* CONNATE: see -ATION; cf. *separate*, *separation*, etc.]

† 1. 'Connection by birth; natural union' (Webster 1864). *Obs.*—

1846 in WORCESTER (who cites MORE).

2. Connate condition; congenital union of parts normally distinct: see CONNATE 4.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 58/2 The connation of the pre-frontals and lachrymals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 307 By the connation, the coalescence, the abortion, or.. modification of their primitive elements.

† **Connational**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CON + NATIONAL.] Of the same nation.

1624 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 59 Citizens, connatural, collateral, connational with ourselves.

† **Connative**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *connāt-us* CONNATE + -IVE, associated with *native*.] = CONNATE 1. (In first quot. app. subst. 'fellow-native'.)

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* Wks. (1621) 1730 Yet th' Heathen have with th' ill som Good withall; Sith Their connative tis con-natural. 1649 BULWER *Pathology* i. vi. 27 The force.. serves the Soule for the commodity of the Body, and hath a connative Species of its conservation. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Chytrons* (1867) II. 134 Who from a lad An even connative disposition had To learning.

**Connatural** (kŏn'etŭrāl), *a.* Also 6-9 con-natural. [ad. med.L. *connatŭrāl-is*, f. *con-* together + *nātŭrāl-is* natural; cf. F. *connaturel*.]

1. Belonging to as a natural accompaniment, or as a property inherent by nature or from birth; congenital, innate, natural (to living beings).

1594 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. (1714) 92 In Man's Mind we find an Appetite To learn.. Which is con-natural [*mod. edd. conn.*], and born with it. 1605 TIMME *Quæst.* iii. 167 Natural or connatural heat. 1616 [see CONNATIVE]. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 143/1 Vice is congenit or con-natural to beasts. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverris* ii. iii. 67 If it be connatural, it is incurable. 1771 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 110 Virtue his connat'l Temper grew. 1860 PUSLEY *Min. Proph.* 296 It is proper and co-natural to Him [God], to be propitious. 1862 BR. ELLICOTT *Dest. Creature* i. (1865) 16 Deep-seated aversions and connatural hostilities.

b. († with) things.  
c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 78 Welsh.. is.. the prime material tongue of this island, and connatural with it. 1670 WITTIN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1082, I rather think, the Salt-ness of the Sea to be connatural to it. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 66 The small-pox, a foreign disease, no way connatural to their healthy climate. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 157 If, indeed, ascetic virtue could ever be divested of its connatural evil tendency.

2. Of the same or like nature, agreeing in nature, allied, cognate, congenious.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 449 The saour and smell, which is connatural vnto the tast, and hath a great affinity with it. 1755 HARRIS *Hermes* 336 Between the Medium and themselves there is nothing connatural. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iii. § 18 Equality is conceivable only between things that are connatural.

† 3. Agreeable or suited to the nature of a thing or person; congenial. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 228 Injuries were violent, benefits connatural. 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef. His Majesty* (1630) 45 Plants.. in a soile that is not connatural and suitable to them. 1687 TOWNSON *Baptism* 94 All good is opposite to such an estate, and all evil connatural to it.

B. sb.

† 1. A thing connatural, a native characteristic.  
1654 COKAINE *Dianæa* II. 137 Although Ambition and a desire to be beloved be connaturals to women.

2. A person or thing of the same or like nature.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* vii. i. (R.), Iron .. moves to the earth, which is the region and country of its connaturals. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 584 My Fellow, i. e. one united by community of nature.. might perhaps be most nearly represented by 'connatural'.

**Connaturality** (kŏn'etŭrāl-iti). [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. OF. *connaturalitē*, -*etē*.] The quality of being connatural; likeness or agreement of nature.

1621 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* xiv. *Holy Ghost* (1661) 495 Such is the nearness of affinity, such (I may say) the connaturality between light and good. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes*, A kinde of sympathy, and connaturality of them with us. 1868 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. 29 A certain Congruity or Connaturality of a Body to a certain Term.

**Connaturalize**, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. *naturalize*.] *trans.* To make connatural, or of like or agreeable nature: see CONNATURAL 2, 3.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* Wks. (1834) 198/2 This will connaturalize them to a region of glory. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 23 So attempted and connaturaliz'd to the Objects of Heaven. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 140 Whether affiliated by blood, connaturalized by caste, or simply inter-associated by traditional sympathies.

VOL. II.

**Connaturally** (kŏn'etŭrāl-i), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a connatural manner; agreeably to the nature of a thing; by nature, naturally.

1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 399 What.. most connaturally and probably follow'd out of these Texts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 61 Connaturally engraven in the Soul. 1711 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 242 A Flame not more connaturally ascends, Than an unbounded Soul to God propends. 1874 W. H. HUMPHREY in H. E. MANNING *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 327 They never connaturally exist apart.

**Connaturalness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being connatural.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1630) 119 Able.. to carry it on with such facilitate and connaturalnesse to the ways of his Commandements. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton* (1670) 18 There was in Sir Henry such a propensity and connaturalness to the Italian language. 1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1766) II. 537 Going yearly to Botton for the connaturalness of that air. 1683 WHITCHOURT *Disc.* (1703) III. 194 There is a connaturalness between Divine Truth and the mind and soul of man.

**Connature** (kŏn'etŭrāl-i). [f. CON + NATURE, associated with *connate*, *connatural*. Introduced by H. Spencer: see *Princ. Psychol.* § 289 note.] Likeness or sameness of kind or nature; connaturalness, connaturality.

1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. v. § 289 Quantitative Reasoning involves the three ideas—coextension, coexistence, and connature; or to speak less accurately but more comprehensively.. sameness in kind.

† *Conne*, *v. Obs. rare*—1.

In the following passage the word has been variously referred to CON v. 1 or CON v. 2; context suggests the sense: To impart, communicate.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Built & Selv.* 137 Iron may be so clapt in with the knack of a Craftsman, as both to stir it self, and conne its heavy neighbour a share too. And I can't find in my heart to deny that skill to a World-maker, that I must needs give to a Watch-maker.

*Conne*, *obs. form* of CON v.

**Connect** (kŏn'ekt), *v.* [ad. L. *connect-ĕre* (in classical period, *connectere*) to tie, fasten, join together, f. *con-* together + *nectere* to bind, tie, fasten. Cf. mod.F. *connecter* (not in Cotgr. 1611). The earlier equivalent was F. *commexer*, Eng. CONNEX.]

1. *trans.* To join, fasten, or link together: said either of the personal agent or of the connecting medium or instrumentality. Const. to, with.

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will be so connected to one another. 1766 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 189 A Right Line connecting the Sun and Earth. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 272 He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 4 From 8 draw lines connecting this point to *abode*. 1883 *Knowledge* 33 July 24/4 The free ends of the coils are all connected to the commutator. *Mod.* The ancient paved way which connected the two camps can still be traced. The island is connected by telegraph with the mainland.

1637 *Just. Chr. Men* E. [The Church] inwardly shall be connected.. together in one godly consent in charity. 1768 STRANGE *Sent. Jour.* (1775) I. 33, I would fasten [my affections] upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress to connect myself to. 1798 MALTIUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 170 The pastoral tribes of Asia, by living in tents and moveable huts.. are still less connected with their territory.

2. To join together in sequence, order, or coherence (ideas, words, the steps of an argument, the parts of a composition).

1678 HOBBS *Dec. Phys.* i. 14 They [the Hebrews] thought the Names of things sufficiently connected, when they are placed in their natural consequence. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. The connection of each intermediate idea with those that it connects. 1755 JOHNSON, *Connect.* 3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, the author connects his reasons well. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1878) I. iv. § 8. 212 The Connections are distinguished from the Propositions by connecting Propositions; while the Propositions connect Words. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 This hint is the thread by which Plato connects the two parts of the dialogue.

3. To associate in occurrence or action. Chiefly *pass.* To be in necessary or natural association; to have practical relations, have to do with.

1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 58 [To] judge a faint or confused appearance to be.. connected with great or little distance. 1753 MELMOTH *Cicero's Lett.* xii. xi. (R.), I call him ours; for.. I cannot separate myself from any thing with which you are connected. 1788 BENTHAM *Wks.* X. 182 A very busy amateur in everything that is in any way connected with mechanics. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 102 On the Advantages and the Pleasures connected with the Study of Botany.

b. To associate in idea; to view or think of as connected.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 6 Who does not.. from the long habit of connecting a knife with sordid offices, feel aversion rather than terror? 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* i. Wks. 1890 X. 173 In the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will connect itself with heaven. 1850 M. COSH *Din. Govt.* iv. ii. (1874) 497 The believer in Christ connects his very temporal mercies with the work and sufferings of his Saviour. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 33 To connect them [such irregularities] by way of effect with the new opinions in religion would be impertinent.

4. To unite (a person) with others (by ties of intimacy, common aims, or family relationship). Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.*

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cccxii. 9 Connect yourself, while you are in France, entirely with the French. 1828 D'ISRAËLI

*Chas. I.* II. xi. 276 Bishop Williams.. was long and secretly connected with the patriotic party. 1835 MACAULAY *Black-inslash* *Ess.* (1854) I. 335/1 They saw their sovereign.. connecting himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 159 People connected with the Court.

b. To state or establish relationship with.

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 22 The pedigree which professes to connect the De Hugas of the twelfth century with the Pictish sovereigns of the ninth.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become joined or united; to join on.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 24 Dec. [They] are all of the Granville and Bath squadron except Lord Cholmondeley (who too, had connected with the former). 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 535 One all-comprehensive plan; wherein nothing stands alone, but all the parts connect with one another. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 195 That part which passes through, and connects with the ball. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home*, *Haunts of Burns* (1891) 217 Connecting with it, there is a very small room.. which Burns used as a study.

b. Of a railway train, steamer, etc.: To run in connexion. (*U. S.*)

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 134 The train was advertised to connect here with a steamboat for Norfolk.

c. *fig.* To fit together or cohere (in logical sequence or agreement); to be practically related or associated. ? *Obs.*

1733 *Stewart's Trial* 267 From the depositions of these two witnesses, which connect exactly together, it is distinctly proved, etc. 1755 JOHNSON, *Connect.* v. n. To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. Seldom used but in conversation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 228 The produce of the dairy, of which the price naturally connects with that of butcher's-meat.

† **Connect**, *pa. ppl. Obs. rare.* [Either short for *connected*, or formed after *ppl.* forms in -ct from Latin, such as *erect*, *collected*. The etymological form from L. is CONNEX, q. v.] Connected.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 73 Not part of the ventricle, but some other part connect and knit thereto.

**Connectable**: see CONNECTIBLE.

**Connectant** (kŏn'ektānt), *a. Math.* [f. CONNEX v. + -ANT: the etymological form would be *connectent*.] Joining, connecting.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod. Geom.* I. 181 When three points .. are.. concurrently connectant with the opposite vertices.

**Connected** (kŏn'ektēd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONNEX v.] 1. Conjoined; fastened or linked together.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* i. (R.), The waves which roll connected in their flight. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 288 Onward.. The firm connected bulwark seems to grow.

2. Joined together in order or sequence (as words or ideas); hence, exhibiting proper sequence and coherence of thought.

1824 J. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 193 When a discourse is not well connected, the sentiments, however just, are easily forgotten. 1846 MILL (*Hille*) *A System of Logic*.. being a connected View of the Principles of Evidence. *Mod.* He was too much excited for connected thought.

3. Related, associated (in nature or idea).

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* Pref. Two parallel and connected systems running on together. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomism* iii. (1852) 74 It includes important associations, and suggests connected thoughts.

4. Of persons: Related by ties of family, intimacy, common aims, etc. *Well connected*: related to persons of good position.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 459 A closely connected friend of his own. 1840 CLOUGH *Annals de Voy.* i. 128 Yet they are fairly descended, they give you to know, well connected.

**Connectedly** (kŏn'ektēdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a connected manner.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispersations* (1823) I. 418 These remarkable stories.. viewed connectedly with the declaration of Josephus. 1861 *Recreat. Country Parson* 3, I have not been able to think very connectedly.

**Connectedness** (kŏn'ektēdnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being connected; esp. connected sequence or coherence.

1697 J. SERGANT *Solid Philos.* 362 Some kind of Agreement or Connectedness of the one with the others. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 31 The continuity or connectedness of this tissue over the whole surface of the body. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 395/4 His reasoning loses in connectedness by being cast into the form of letters.

**Connector**, -or (kŏn'ektōr). [f. CONNEX v. + -ER 1. The form *connector* is not on a L. type (the L. is *connexor*); but is favoured in the special senses under 2, on the analogy of specific terms in -or: see -OR.]

1. One who, or that which, connects.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 Commerce, that connector of nations. c 1817 HOGE *Tales & Sk.* V. 110 Religion is.. the connector of humanity with the Divine nature.

2. *spec. a.* A small tube of india-rubber or other material for connecting glass or other tubes. b. *Electr.* A device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact. c. A railway-coupling.

1795 WELLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 249, I accidentally applied the metal I had used as the connector.. to the coating of the muscle only. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xv. 360 Connectors are short perforated pieces of metal.. Their use is to connect together stop-cocks or other parts of apparatus. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* 794/1 A connector of

**CONNEXION.**

1652 HOBBS *Leviath.* II, xxii. 122 A league being a connexion of men by Covenants. 1787 A. YOUNG in *Glasgow*



*Whky. Herald* (1883) 7 July 2/7 A correspondence might be carried on... between two lovers prohibited or prevented from any better connection. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 8 (1864) 32 A complete and perfectly independent connexion [by telegraph] could be kept up between any two stations along the line. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 66 The connection of Church and State.

2. a. The linking together of words or ideas in speech or thought; b. Consecutiveness, continuity or coherence of ideas.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. Speech, consisting of names and appellations, and their connexion. 1680 ROSCOM. *Horace's Art of P.* (R.). So much good method and connection may improve the common and the plainest things. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison*. II. xxix. 271 Matrimony and Liberty—Girlish connexion as I have since thought. 1766 ANSTLEY *British Guide* ii. 93 And I hope, as I write without any connection, I shall make a great figure in Dodsley's Collection.

c. Contextual relation of thought, speech, or writing; context.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Rellig.* 71 The Jewish Doctors are used to detach passages from their connection. 1790 FORSON *Lett. Archd.* *Travis* 310 Martin took the sentence out of its connection. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 3 It is interesting to notice the connexion in which the word is used. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 3 The word has been rendered in different places either Temperance or Wisdom, as the connection seemed to require.

d. Hence, in this (the same, another, etc.) connexion.

1780 M. MADAN *Theteph.* i. 48 This word, in certain connexions, denotes, etc. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 473 The same argument... stated in the same connexion. 1823 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 412 Sulpicius... happens to mention [it] in another connexion. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) i. 277 One fact, in this connexion, is, etc. 1844 B. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 13 In this connexion, it is full of interest to trace back. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 371 In different connexions. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* (1884) 173 Certain fundamental themes... appearing repeatedly and in several connexions. *Ibid.* 174 These three sayings... come in different connexions. [See F. Hall in *The Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 1888, p. 12.]

3. The condition of being related to something else by a bond of interdependence, causality, logical sequence, coherence, or the like; relation between things one of which is bound up with, or involved in, another.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 98 Unsignificant words, which have no connexion or proportion with the effect... produced. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Pref.* Derived from true Principles by evident connexion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxxi. § 6 This property has no necessary connexion with that special idea. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 1, The reason of the thing shows us no connection between death, and the destruction of living agents. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 89 Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one, Have oftentimes no connexion. 1833 N. ANNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 129 The connexion of temperature with the rise of fevers and other pestilences. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 16 We have quite lost sight of the connection between the word and the idea. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 256 There was a close connexion during the early feudal period between rank and wealth.

4. Anything that connects; a connecting part.

1724 YOUNG *N. Th.* i. 74 [Man]... Connexion exquisite of distant Worlds! Distinguish'd Link in Being's endless Chain! 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxx. 247 The robust connections of his limbs. 1822 WORCESTER *Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Hot water connections.

b. A connecting passage, word, or particle.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 2 Because it is impossible to draw the little Connexions of Speech, or to give the Picture of a Conjunction or an Adverb. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) IV. 4, I will only at present transcribe for you with some short connexions two letters.

5. A personal relation of intercourse, intimacy, common interest, or action; a having to do with. Often with *pl.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 34 [He] made the whole tour... without one generous connection or pleasurable anecdote to tell of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. ii. Well, if he supplies us with these, we shall want no further connexion. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 634 There [we] form connexions, but acquire no friend. 1831 KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 96 Far from advising any man to break connexions once fairly formed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 213 We find Chaucer in close connexion with the Court. 1886 MORLEY *Comte Crit. Misc.* III. 341 To write of Saint Simon as a depraved Quack, and to deplore his connection with him.

b. Sexual relation or intercourse; a *liaison*. (The legal phrase *criminal connexion* is often abbreviated *crim. con.*)

1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1744, The Earl Rivers, on account of a criminal connexion with whom, Lady Maclefield is said to have been divorced from her husband. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 168 He had had no connexion with any other woman.

c. Practical relation with a thing or affair.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 1, 7 Such are the circumstances... under which my connexion with glaciers originated. 1888 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 24 Aug. 4/8 The failure of the [Fisheries] treaty was chiefly attributable to Mr. Chamberlain's connection with it.

6. Relationship by family ties, as marriage or distant consanguinity. Often with *a* and *pl.*

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. The girl could not have made a more prudent choice. *Hard.* Then... I'm proud of the connexion. 1809 MALIN *Gil Bl.* i. xvii. (Bohn) 53 He is a youth of good connections. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 216 He was, by hereditary connection, a Cavalier. 1870 LESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* i. v. 147 Mr. Turner is certainly a man of high connections.

b. A person who is connected with others by

ties of any kind; *esp.* a relative by marriage or distant consanguinity. (Orig. only in *pl.*)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. But pray, sir, are you acquainted with any of my connections? 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* ii. (1819) 127 A decisive man... may be encountered by the strongest disapprobation of many of his connexions. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. i. 689 The baron is my intimate connection. 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gl. West* i. (1875) 1, Some of their connections held high diplomatic posts.

7. A body, or circle of persons connected together, or with whom one is connected, by political or religious ties, or by commercial relations; a body of fellow-worshippers, of political sympathizers, a circle of clients, customers, etc.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 6 Apr. (1774) IV. 259 What is called the Rockingham Connection stands the fairest for the Ministry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. He had long been at the head of a strong parliamentary connection. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* i. 46 Doing a most respectable business especially in the Dissenting connection. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 120 The Republicans are essentially the same political connexion which was headed by Washington. *Mod.* An old established business with a first-rate connexion.

8. Used by Wesley of those associated or connected with him in religious work and aims; thence it gradually became with the Wesleys equivalent to 'religious society' or 'denomination', and is used also by other Methodist associations and bodies which have sprung from them.

(The development of this sense from the simple phrase 'in connexion with' is shown in the following examples:)

1753-7 J. WESLEY *Large Minutes* Q. 51 He may be received into full connexion with us [ed. 1780] He may be received into full connexion]. 1768 — *Jrnl.* III. 127, I and all the Preachers in connexion with me. 1791 *Minutes Wesl. Conf.* Q. 9 The Preachers of his District who are in full connexion.)

1757 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 1 Aug. II. 421, I did not dare to remain in their connexion. 1765 — 5 Oct. III. 237 The oldest preacher in our connexion. 1769 — *Add. Trav. Preachers* 4 Aug. Wks. 1872 XIII. 242 The Travelling Preachers in our Connexion. *Ibid.* Those who aim at anything but the glory of God... will not, cannot remain in the Connexion. 1789 — *Will.* Lastly, I give to each of those travelling Preachers who shall remain in the Connexion six months after my decease... the eight volumes of sermons. 1793 *Ann. Reg.* 82 The Sacrament shall not be administered by the preachers, in any part of the connexion, except when the whole society is unanimous for it. c. 1801 J. BUNTING in T. P. Bunting *Life* (1859) I. ix. 139 The Preachers and Circuits in our Connexion. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impress.* i. (1861) 5 A prodigiously clever preacher of the New Connexion. 1859 T. P. BUNTING *Life of Bunting* I. vi. 84 A tribunal... pronounced that he had separated himself from the Methodist Connexion.

9. The meeting of one means of communication (as a railway train or steam-boat) by another at an appointed time and place in order to take on the passengers. *Phr.* To run in connexion, to make connexions, etc.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 99 'I have got a furlough for ten days', one soldier said to me. 'And I have missed every connection all through from Washington here. I shall have just time to turn round and go back when I get home'. *Mod.* The steamers on the lake run in connexion with the trains; and coaches start from Waterhead in connexion with the steamers.

10. The *phr.* in connexion with occurs in most of the senses.

1768 [see 8]. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Plato's Repub.* Wks. 1890 VIII. 43 The war itself, taken in connexion with the bloody feuds that succeeded it... gave a shock to the civilisation of Greece. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 27 Except in rare instances, the agricultural labourer held land in connexion with his house. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 328 We may say of Voltaire in connexion with history what he said of Corneille in connexion with tragedy. 1876 T. FOWLER *Induct. Logic* Pref. to Ed. 3 The student is requested to read this Preface in connexion with Chapter III. *Mod.* In connexion with this subject, it may be remarked, etc.

11. *attrib.*, as *connexion rod*.

1836 HULL & Selby *Railw. Act* 45 It shall be lawful for any proprietor... to fix all such ropes, chains, connexion rods and other matters.

**Connexional** (kə'nekʃənəl), *a.* Also **connexional**. [*f. prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, connexion.

18... WORCESTER cites *Ed. Rev.*

2. Of or pertaining to the Methodist Connexion.

1838 *Min. West. Conf.* Q. 23 The Connexional Fund to be raised on the occasion of the centenary. 1870 TYRMAN *Life of Wesley* II. iii. 613 This was a great connexional effort to collect £2,000 to defray all the connexional chapel debts. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/6 The Primitive Methodist... body... has now... connexional property to the value of £3,000,000 sterling.

Hence **Connexionalism**, the system of the Methodist Connexion in theory and practice.

1883 *Daily News* 28 Apr. They [Congregationalists] needed more connexionalism and must get out of their extreme independence and isolation. 1884 *Congregationalist* Feb. 139 The necessity of something like local connexionalism.

**Connexive** (kə'nekʃɪv), [*a. f. connexivē*, med. *L. connexivus* = *connexio* (Du Cange), *f. f. connexa*, *L. con(n)nexus*, *CONNEX* *a.*: see *-IVE*.]

1. The quality of being connected; connectedness.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xi. (1632) 237 The Peripatetikes doe also disavow this connexivie and indissoluble knitting together [of the virtues]. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabalais* (1737) V. 235 The superficial connexion of our Heels. 1886 *Athenaeum*

31 July 140/1 The universal connexion of existence is as clear to him as to Dionysius Areopagitus.

+2 *connr.* A thing or matter connected. *Obs.*

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* III. 150, I grant you the most full and complete Power and most ample Commission, as by Law is required and necessary, with their Incidencies, Dependencies, Annexities and Connexities.

+ **Connexive**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. con(n)nexivus* serving to connect; *f. con(n)nex-* ppl. stem (see *CONNEX* *v.*) + *-IVE*.]

1. Conditional, hypothetical (i.e. said of a proposition whose parts or clauses are connected together as antecedent and consequent).

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 56 Concluded in a connexive or conditional syllogism. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 6 A compound Syllogism is either Connexive, or Disjunctive. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 33 The conjunction... copulative, as *and*; connexive, as *if*; disjunctive, as *or*; or disjunctive, as *howbeit*. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. ii. § 5 A connexive Syllogism. This some have called copulative; but it does by no means require the major to be a copulative nor a compound Proposition.

2. Conjunctive.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 229 Brought in by this connexive particle *Therefore*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 312 Those two kinds of Connexive Particles which serve for the contexture of sentence with sentence, are called Adverbs and Conjunctions. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 363 The general name of *Connexive* I shall apply indiscriminately to them all.

3. Tending to connect; connective.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 188 Of all the connexive circumstances the most powerful is interest.

b. *Connexive tissue*: = connective tissue.

1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 121/1 The name 'connexive tissue' has been proposed for it [areolar tissue].

+ **Connexively**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY*.]

In a connexive manner: a. = Connectedly, in combination; b. Conditionally, hypothetically.

1635 HUYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 338 In this Microcosme are stor'd and layd, connexively, as things made up and bound, Corporeall things with Incorporeall. 1684 WILLARD *Mercy Magn.* 24 Connexively or hypothetically.

|| **Connexivum**, *Entom.* [*L.*: see *CONNEXIVE*.] The expanded border of the sides of the abdominal segments in hemipterous insects (bugs).

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Connexure**, erroneous form of next.

+ **Connexure**, *Obs.* [*f. L. con(n)nex-* ppl. stem (see *CONNEX*) + *-URE*.] = *CONNEXION*.

1615 Acc. *Lady Jane Grey* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 35 Her sweet Elocution in scholarlike Connexure and Marriage of the best Words and Phrases together. 1635 HUYWOOD *Hierarch.* ii. 70 In such a firm Connexure linkt. 1666 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 229 According to the syntax and connexure of our language.

|| **Connexus**, [*mod. L.*, *f. ppl. stem of con(n)nectere*: see *CONNEX* *sb.*, and *cf. nexus*.] Binding together; a connected whole.

1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* I. p. lxxx, Life is the connexus of the organic activities.

**Conney**, *obs. form of CONY.*

**Conniacke**, *obs. form of COGNAC.*

+ **Conniction**, *Obs.* -o [*f. L. con-* together + *nictation-em* winking, *n.* of action from *nictare* to wink: *cf. CONNIVE*.] 'A twinkling or winking with the eye' (Bailey 1731).

1674 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1735 in JOHNSON. In *mod. Dicts.*

**Connie**, *obs. form of CONY.*

**Conniegrea**, **connigree**, etc., *var. of CONYGER.*

**Conning**, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. CON* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1].

1. Obsolete form of *CONNING*, *q. v.* (*cf. CON* *v.* 1)

2. Studying or learning, *esp.* by repetition;

poring over, scanning, scrutinizing. See *CON* *v.* 1 3.

[14... *Legenda Aurea* ff. 53 in *Pronp. Parv.* 90 Connyngne is of that thou hast learned the memory or mynde and retyeneth that thou sholdest forgette.] 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 86 By his conning of Saxon Poems day and night. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* viii. 429 From infant-conning of the Christ-cross-row. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxv, The hum of conning over lessons. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Mar. 307/1 Anxious conning of household bills.

**Conning**, *vbl. sb.* 2, directing the helm.

See after *CON* *v.*

Hence **Conning-tower**, the pilot-house of a war-ship, *esp.* the shot-proof pilot-house of an iron-clad; so *conning-shield*.

1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 A 'conning' tower is likewise being constructed of thick armour-plating, from which the officer in charge of the vessel will issue his orders during the time the ship is under fire. 1881 *Specif. J. II. Johnson's Patent* No. 655 The ship... has in addition to the turrets, what I term a conning shield or observation turret. 1884 Sir E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 623 [Other shells] pierced the conning tower and blew to pieces the admiral commanding.

**Conning**, *-ly*, *-ness*, *obs. ff. CONNING*, etc.

**Conning**, *-e*, *obs. ff. CONY*, rabbit.

**Connipion** (kə'nɪpɪən), *U. S. vulgar.* Hysteria, hysterical excitement; *pl.* hysterics.

1860 BARTLEY *Dict. Amer. s. v.*, 'George, if you keep coming home so late to dinner, I shall have a connipion.' 1888 *Daily Times* (Troy, N. Y.) 25 Aug. Here the bard is supposed to have gone into 'connipions' and collapsed. 1889 *New York Tribune* 31 Mar. 19/6 The first [ovation] was the silly connipion over Alway.

**Connivance**, *-ancy*: see *CONNIVENCE*, *-ENCY*.

**Connive** (kŏn'v), v. [ad. L. *connivē-re* (in cl. period *connivere*) to shut the eyes, blink, wink, be dull or drowsy, shut the eyes to crime or wrong, f. *con-* together + a primitive *\*nivē-re* not found, but app. related to *nivē-re* to make a sign, *nivē-re* to wink, twinkle the eyelids; cf. F. *conviver* in same sense, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. *intr.* To shut one's eyes to a thing that one dislikes but cannot help, to pretend ignorance, to take no notice. Const. at. arch.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 412 By means of those villains... the opinion was so rivetted... that his Lordship must at least connive at it. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 9 They must connive in some cases, but may not concede in any. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlix. 64 The grand-signeir connives at the loss of these dominions, for fear of losing even the titles of them. 1732 FIELDING *Mod. Husb. Epit.*, Husbands most faults, not publick made, connive at; The trip's a trifle—when the frailty's private. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 389 While the Whig party was still formidable, the government thought it expedient occasionally to connive at the violation of this rule.

† b. To shut one's eyes to the faults of, look indulgently at or on. Obs.

1649 MASSINGER *Picture* III. ii. Pray you, connive On my weak tenderness. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) To Rdr, Gentle Youth, think it not amiss to peruse this Piece, yet connive at the style; for it hath need thereof.

2. To shut one's eyes to an action that one ought to oppose, but which one covertly sympathizes with; to wink at, be secretly privy or accessory. (The ordinary sense.)

1632 BROOME *Novella* v. Wks. 1873 I. 162 If you receive the Ducats, pray bring our shares, We all connive you know. 1667 DECEY *Chr. Piety* (J.), The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, the one violates and the other connives. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 131 He judges, as all Rome did, that I conniv'd at his death. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 4 He promised to connive. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 70 To connive at abuses while pretending to remove them. 1867 SMITH *Huguenots Eng.* xv. (1880) 262 The maritime population... actively connived at their escape.

† 3. To wink at (offenders); to look at (a person) with secret sympathy or indulgence. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 691 Sure the Gods do this yeere connive at vs, and we may doe any thing extempore. 1640 ORDER H. COM. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) II. 1. 53 Accused for Relenting and Conniving at Popish Priests. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 3 Malefactors protected by the Citizens of Oxford, who... connived at offenders who had done mischiefs to the Scholars. 1749 CHERESTER *Lett.* 27 Aug. (1774) II. 200 You must renounce courts, if you will not connive at knaves and tolerate fools.

b. To have a covert understanding with (a person); to take part or co-operate with privily.

1707 E. M. LOMAX in *Philanthrope* No. 28. 222 He will be so vain and conceited as to connive with you. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Davy*, ii. Dost thou connive with the wolves in robbing thine own fold? 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 6 Who acts, connives With God's relations set in time and space.

† 4. To shut one's eyes from neglect, to neglect to look at, disregard, leave unnoticed. Obs.

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 24 An ancient Law... lay long covered in the embers of division between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and forgotten or connived at by the succeeding Princes.

† 5. To remain dormant or inactive. Obs. rare. (So in L.) Cf. CONNIVENT 2.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 624, I suffer them to enter... and conniving seem To gratify my scornful Enemies. 1671 — *Samson* 405 He, be sure, Will not connive, or linger, thus provoked, But will arise and his great name assert.

† 6. To dispense covertly with. Obs. rare.

1623 ABP. WILLIAMS in Hacket *Life* i. 173 Those Statutes... are all... in full force, and in Free Execution. Nor were they ever intended to be connived with in the least Syllable.

† 7. *trans.* To wink at, overlook, tacitly permit, pass over (a fault or offence). Obs.

1608 HIERON *Discov. Hypocr.* Ep. Ded., If your Lordship shall please... to connive my presuming. 1677 — *Wks.* II. 154 So God conniveth many weaknesses in His deare children. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Ded. (1821) 7 Divorces were not conniv'd only, but with open eye allow'd of old for hardness of heart.

† 8. *intr.* To wink (it), but with allusion to sense 1). Obs. nonce-use.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 10 This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their shoulders in a dubious case, to connive with either Eye.

9. *Nat. Hist.* To be CONNIVENT (q. v.). rare.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 120 Petals the same number, conniving at the base, or even cohering.

**Connivence, -ance** (kŏn'v'ens). [a. F. *connivence*, or ad. L. *co(n)nivēntia*, f. *co(n)nivēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *co(n)nivē-re*: see CONNIVE and -ENCE. Originally always written -ence (though often altered in re-editions and dictionary quotations); the spelling *connivance* is rare before 1689, but has prevailed since 1720. Phillips and Kersey (up to 1721) have *connivence*, Bailey (1721-), followed by Johnson, *connivance*; but this is not justified either by Latin or French derivation.]

1. The action of conniving; the action of winking at, overlooking or ignoring (an offence, fault, etc.); often implying secret sympathy or approval:

tacit permission or sanction; encouragement by forbearing to condemn.

1611 COTGR., *Connivence*, a connivence, or winking at. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. 384 They dare not... to give way to connivence to any the least injustice. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiii. (1851) 94 Not leading into error, as the Jews were led by this connivence of Moses, if it were a connivence. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Raxardo* I. 78 The Multitude knows not what Connivence, Mercy, or Danger are. 1709 STRYCE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlii. 472 [It] procured him a toleration, or at least a connivence. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 60 He thought it must have been known to be done by his connivence. 1855 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 410 They were accused of sharing dividends by mutual connivence. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 297 The husband's connivance in her guilt... is a good defence to the wife against an action of divorce.

b. with pl.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 195 They had... all convenient connivences, and compliances from the State. 1780 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilkhampton* (1786) 42 The connivences they were said to have assisted in.

c. Const. at. *in*, with († 10).

1614 BP. HALL *Recollect. Treat.* 1095 Connivence at the outrages of the mighty. 1627 LISANDER & CAL. IV. 63 By having any connivence with your crime. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* i. ii. What defence can you allege for your connivence to The Carthaginian gallies. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 ¶ 1 The same connivance at the Vices. 1860 W. COLLINS *IVom. White* 376 Mrs. Rubelle's connivence... in the conspiracy. 1885 MORLEY *Ht. Martineau* Crit. Misc. III. 192 Connivance at the peculiar institution of the Slave States.

† 2. *lit.* Winking (with allusion to sense 1). Obs.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 17 O thou that hast made so manie men winke... and yet knowest not what connivence means. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 Their eyes will water and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivence.

3. *Nat. Hist.* The fact of being CONNIVENT, q. v.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 225 The connivence of the anthers in a cone.

**Connivency** (kŏn'v'ensi). arch. or Obs. Also 7 -ancey, -ancy. [ad. L. *co(n)nivēntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] 1. = CONNIVENCE 1.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xlii. 33 They were married, with Servius his leave and connivency, rather than his good liking. 1621 COMMONS *Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 41 If it once get but a connivency, it will press for a Toleration. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 30 Chastised for their negligence, connivency, and stupidity. 1876 BROWNING *Cenci* 158 Such connivency With crime as should procure a decent death.

† b. Const. at. to. Obs.

1621 G. SANDYS *Orill's Met.* (1640) 14 And what was this but his connivency at wicked and licentious people. 1634 W. TIRSWYTH *Balsac's Lett.* 785 It hath rather beene a connivency to the necessity of time. 1689 *Myst. of Iniq.* 14 Obtaining his connivency at their violation of the Laws.

† 2. Tendency to converge. Obs.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 121 The Earth being such a one and all its Parts having a Propension or Connivency to the Center.

**Connivent** (kŏn'v'ent), a. [ad. L. *co(n)nivēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *co(n)nivē-re* to CONNIVE.]

† 1. Conniving; disposed to connive at or overlook (offences, etc.). Obs.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 188 What causes Magistrates to be so partial and connivent at offenders? 1648 SYMONDS *Vind. Chas. I.* 300 Using a connivent lenity.

† 2. Dozing, dormant. Obs. rare. Cf. CONNIVE 5.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 So fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers.

3. a. *Phys.* Connivent valves (*valvule conniventes*): circular folds in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, increasing the secretory and absorbent surface.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 284 Wind... pent up... makes its way by force through the blind, connivent ducts. 1778 ANAT. *Dial.* (1785) 210 The connivent valves are larger in this than in any other of the guts. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* VI. § 22 (1869) 171 Structures peculiar to the small intestine are the *valvula conniventes*.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Gradually convergent; approaching at the extremity: of the anthers, petals, or sepals in flowers, and the wings in certain insects.

1757 FULTNER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 At the base they are connivent, and at the top bent outwardly. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 203 The anthers being connivent or converging. 1871 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 309 Lateral petals ovate, obtuse, connivent.

**Conniver** (kŏn'v'er). [f. CONNIVE + -ER.] One who connives.

1639 R. JUNIUS *Sime Stigm.* 825 (T.) Abettors; counselors; consenters; commanders; connivers; concealers. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 Abettors of, or Connivers at the vilest Heresies. 1844 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxvi. I to become... the conniver at low and improper... connections! 1890 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 543 That... comes near to an admission that he had been a conniver.

**Conniving** (kŏn'v'ip), vbl. sh. [f. CONNIVE + -ING.] The action of the verb CONNIVE.

1648 GILLESPIE *Useful Case* (1649) 24 That cannot excuse the conniving at gross and scandalous sinners. 1669 H. STURGE *Censure* (1671) 19 There is no conniving or complying with such a person.

**Conniving**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That connives; in *Nat. Hist.* = CONNIVENT 3 b.

1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 112 In many of them, the directors were heartily concurring... in all, they

were conniving. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 291 Dead-nettle... Anthers conniving in pairs; cells diverging.

**Connix**: see CONNEX.

**Connixation**. A humorous formation on L. *nix* snow, after *conflagration*.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. clixvii. 136, I thought last night was the general connixation.

† **Connogh, -och.** *Sc. Obs.* [perh. Gael. *conach* murrain in cattle.] Some kind of disease.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 300 The cogh and the conogh, the collicke and the cald, The cords and the cout-euill, the claiaps and the cleiks.

|| **Connoissance**. Obs. [F. *connaissance*, now *connaiss-*, knowledge, acquaintance.] At the time *connoisseur* was adopted in its art sense, there was an attempt also to introduce this word for the corresponding quality of special knowledge.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Connoissance*, a solid and critical judgment in any Art or Science; particularly in Painting, Sculpture, etc. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 170 A great master on the fiddle, and very knowing in connoissance. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 33 Being in search of a proper term for this science, Mr. Prior proposed to name it *connoissance*; but that word has not obtained possession as *connoisseur* has. 1860 G. A. SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* I. 565 Pope [? Prior] even proposed to found a science of picture-tasting, and to call it 'connoissance'.

|| **Connoisseur** (kŏn'esör, kŏn'isör). [F. *connoisseur*, former spelling of *connaissance* = -OF. *connoisseur* = L. *cognoscütör-em*, agent-n. from *cognoscere*: see COGNOSCE.]

† 1. One who knows, one versed in a subject. Obs.

1732 BERKLEY *Alciph.* v. § 27 Commendation of Honour and Good-nature: but the former of these, by *Connoisseurs*, is always understood to mean nothing but Fashion. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1846), By his Perpetual inquisitiveness... he became no ordinary connoisseur in the sciences.

2. *spec.* A person well acquainted with one of the fine arts, and competent to pass a judgement in relation thereto; a critical judge of art or of matters of taste.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fable of Bees* (1723) 374 There are Parties among Connoisseurs, and few of them agree in their esteem. 1719 J. RICHARDSON (*title*) Two Discourses on the Art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting and the Sciences of a Connoisseur. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 3 Painters and connoisseurs are the only competent judges. a 1764 LLOYD *Cit's C. Bar* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 44 Blest age! when all men may procure The title of a Connoisseur. a 1839 FRAUD *Poems* (1864) II. 13 Now impudent, and now demure, Now blockhead and now connoisseur. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 9 In the connoisseurs of music, or in the lovers of theatricals.

b. *transf.* A critic or judge in other matters of taste (e.g. of wines, delicacies, etc.).

1756 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 192 The cyder made from [the crab apple] is admitted by connoisseurs. 1838 LYTTON *Allice* 59 Merton was a connoisseur in ladies' dress. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 46 Looked... as a connoisseur does at a bottle of rare wine.

Hence **Connoisseur v.** (*nonce-wd.*)

a 1828 BLAKE in Gilchrist *Life* (1880) I. 259 Every man... who has not been connoissoured out of his senses.

**Connoisseurship**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical acquaintance with works of art or matters of taste; the sphere or realm of connoisseurs.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v. Connoisseurship, painting, music, statuary. 1780 MRS. THRALE *Lett. to Johnson* 28 Apr. in Boswell, This morning it was all connoisseurship; we went to see some pictures. 1845 BLACKBURN *Mag.* LVIII. 152 Commending in Connoisseurship's jargon quaint and cold. 1865 Reader 29 Apr. 1874 At that time connoisseurship ignored the earlier schools of Italy.

2. The quality of being a connoisseur; proficiency as a connoisseur.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xxxiii. 234 To see my Lord... showing his connoisseurship to his motionless admiring Wife. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. 257 We began to pride ourselves on our connoisseurship.

*attrib.* 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstr.* Wks. 1794 III. 103 Squinting with connoisseurship glances.

b. *humorously* as a personal title.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) IV. vii. 61 Which [picture] your connoisseurship knows is so exquisitely imagined. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. liii. How well his connoisseurship understands The graceful bend.

**Connor**, var. of CUNNER, name of a fish.

† **Con-notar.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *connotaire*, 16th c.] He who is notary together with another.

1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 128 Documents and instruments in the hands of the con-notars. c 1857 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 98, I would rather trust myself to the mercy of God than to that of these d—d connotars at any time.

† **Connotate**, v. Obs. [f. *connotat-*, ppl. stem of med. L. *connotare*; see CONNOTE.]

1. *trans.* = CONNOTE 1.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. III. iv. 101 They connotate 490 years. 1609 — *Theoph. & Remig.* 124 The inward man doth connotate the soule, and the outward man the body. a 1639 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. i. 256 (R.) His repentance was withal significantly connotated thereby. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 51 'Tis impossible to conceive Humanity, for Example, without connotating Homo its Suppositum.

2. Of things or facts; = CONNOTE 2.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 519 Law and Punishment being Relatives, and mutually connotating each the other. a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), God's foreseeing doth not include or connotate predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect.

+ **Connotate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *connotat-us* pa. pple.: see above.] A meaning or thing connoted.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 74 Repeating still the same former Notion with the Connotate of Foreknow. *Ibid.* 143 A Power to Revive Perceptions, with a Connotate annex.

**Connotation** (*kpnōt'fən*). [ad. med.L. *connotation-em*, n. of action f. *connotare*: so in Fr.]

1. The signifying in addition; inclusion of something in the meaning of a word besides what it primarily denotes; implication.

1534 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 417/1 This woode congregacyon didde neuer signifie the number of christen people, as christen people, with a connotacyon or consideration of theyr fayth or chrystendome. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 314 When the words of knowledge do together by connotation imply affection, much more do the words of beleefe. 1676 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 298 That which formal sin adds over and above to material... is the Connotation of that special Dependence of it upon the Will. 1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 404 The Lamb, which signifies the Person of Christ, though it may be with a Connotation of his Church, his Body. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 313 If we could suppose *qualis* to have been used without any connotation of *talis*.

b. That which is implied in a word in addition to its essential or primary meaning.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 6 The very word heresy, which simply means private judgment, has in all times borne an opprobrious connotation. 1877 *Athenaeum* 21 July, That adjective [*un-english*] possesses a somewhat uncomplimentary connotation.

2. **Logic.** +a. With the earlier logicians: The subject 'connoted' by a term which signifies (or 'notes') an attribute or group of attributes *Obs.* b. With J. S. Mill and later logicians: The attribute or aggregate of attributes connoted by a term. (See **CONNOTE** v. 4.) Hence, c. In non-technical use: The sum of what a word implies or means; meaning.

1664 STILLINGFEE *Power Excommuni.* 14 But this Christian society doth not respect men under the connotation of men but as Christians. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. ix. 299, I shall find much convenience in using the term *notation* to point out the sensation or sensations which are peculiarly marked by such words, the term *connotation* to point out the clusters which they mark along with their principal meaning. 1846 J. S. MILL *Logic* i. v. § 2 Hobbes... bestowed little or no attention upon the connotation of words; and sought for their meaning exclusively in what they denote. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 295 Phrases to which no definite meaning, or more technically speaking, no fixed connotation, is attached. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. (ed. 2) 644 An epithet sometimes detracts from, instead of adding to, the connotation of a word. 1876 JUVONS *Elem. Logic* v. (1880) 39 The intension of a term is synonymous with its comprehension, or connotation, or depth. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* v. 37 A definition is an exposition of the connotation of a term. *Ibid.* ii. 19.

+3. (P) A mutual relation. *Obs.* Cf. **CONNOTATE** 2. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Anim.* i. vi. 123 By reason of the coexistence of one thing with another there ariseth a various relation or connotation between them.

+4. Signification in combination, **CONSIGNIFICATION**. Cf. **CONNOTE** 3. *Obs.*

1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) I. 321 Concerning the word with, he would tell me... that it had no meaning of its own, but only a connotation or consignification.

**Connotatio** (*kpnōt'atīō*), *a.* [ad. med.L. *connotatio-us*, f. *connotat*, ppl. stem of *connotare* to **CONNOTE**.]

*Nomen connotativum, terminus connotativus* were used by Occam a 1347: 'Nomen autem connotativum est illud quod significat aliquid primario et aliquid secundario' (Prantl III. 364.)

1. Having the quality of connoting; pertaining to connotation, or to an additional or implied signification.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 *Album*, although in a formal signification of the thing design it express a certain *Ens* per se, yet... the formal and material or connotative signification, of it, is, it's *Ens* per accidens. 1630 JACKSON *Creed* v. xiii. Wks. IV. 95 Which definition... is not essential, but causal or connotative. 1638 *Ibid.* ix. xiii. Wks. VIII. 263 Collateral or connotative imprecations of divine power. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. I. 479 The word *mythe*... signified simply a statement or current narrative, without any connotative implication either of truth or falsehood. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Lct. Pusey* 14 Secondary, symbolical, connotative senses of Scripture.

2. **Logic.** **Connotative term**: according to J. S. Mill, a term or word which, while it denotes (or is predicated of) a subject, also connotes or indicates its attributes.

In the scholastic and later logic a connotative, as distinguished from an absolute, term was one which primarily signified an attribute and secondarily a subject. In the logic of J. S. Mill this usage is inverted; the subject is 'denoted', the attribute 'connoted'. Later still, the terms 'denotation' and 'connotation' have been used in a sense synonymous with logical 'extension' and 'intension' (cf. quot. 1876 in **CONNOTATION** 2, and Fowler *Deduct. Logic* ii. (1887) 19).

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 306 *Friend* is a concrete, connotative term... Its connotation is dropped by another mark, the syllable *-ship*: thus *friendship*. 1846 J. S. MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 5 A connotative term is one which denotes a subject and implies an attribute. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. 60 The subject and predicate of the major premiss are connotative terms. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Log.* ii. 19 In the scholastic logic, what I have called attributives

[i. e. adjectives and participles used adjectively] are alone recognised as connotative terms.

**Connotatively** (*kpnōt'atīvly*), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly* 2.] In a connotative manner.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 110 In Attributive Judgments the Predicate is actually thought only Connotatively.

**Connote** (*kpnōt'*), *v.* [ad. med.L. *connotā-re* to mark along with, to mark (a thing) with or in addition to (another), f. L. *con-* together with + *notāre* to mark, to **NOTE**.]

The Latin word was in common use in mediaeval logic: app. first, according to Prantl, in Duns Scotus, and frequently in Occam, and so onwards in the terminology of the schools; thence it passed into English literary use; but its use as an English technical term of logic is recent, and due to JAS. & J. S. MILL.

a 1300 DUNS SCOTUS (in Prantl III. 134, note 598) Tam secundum significatum quam secundum connotatum. a 1347 OCCAM (*Ibid.* 364 n. 829), Quaedam sunt synonyma, quia simpliciter idem significant et connotant. 1657 HEERBORD *Epimeneia Logica* (1680) 151 Ideoque [vox concreta] illud connotat seu connotat; ut *justus* significat justitiam, sed quae concernit et connotat hominem in quo est.]

1. **trans.** To signify secondarily or in addition; to include or imply along with the primary or essential meaning.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 271 'O θεός δ' ἀρχαίος connoting the Roman Empire as well as the Devil. 1663 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 434 Good... over and above the bare Being of a Thing, Connotes also a certain suitability or agreeableness of it to some other thing. 1872 M. PARTRIDGE *Ess.* (1889) II. 389 Deism... connotes along with natural religion a negation of the truth or reality of the Christian revelation.

2. Of things or facts: To imply or involve as a consequence, condition, or accompaniment.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 160 A practical remembrance which connotes affections fruitful effect. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 128 This faith doth not only denote precisely... such opinions and persuasions... but doth also connote and imply such acts of will, as... are naturally consequent upon them. 1757 WESSLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 243 But 'punishment always connotes guilt'. It always connotes sin and suffering; and here are both. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 719/1 A luxury which connotes a high condition of intellect and character, but still a luxury. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 376 The descent of snow in one place connotes the evaporation of water in another locality.

+3. To combine in signifying (something); to mean in combination. *Obs.*

1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) I. 305 The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves (if I may use the language of Grammarians) to connote and con-signify, and to change the value of figures. 1805 *Ibid.* (1815) II. 437 Some Grammarians have said that an Adjective only connotes, and means nothing by itself.

4. **Logic.** (Of a term.) +a. With the earlier logicians: To imply or indicate the subject in which an attribute inheres, while primarily signifying or 'noting' the attribute itself. *Obs.* b. With J. S. Mill: To imply or indicate the attributes involved, while denoting (or being predicated of) the subject.

As to the change of use, see note to *Connotative term*, and cf. quot. 1829 with Heerbord above.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. i. § 5, 34 note, White, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the colour and the horse; but it denotes the colour primarily, the horse secondarily. We shall find it very convenient to say... that it notes the primary, connotes the secondary signification. 1846 J. S. MILL *Logic* i. ii. § 5 The word white, denotes, all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or as it was termed by the schoolmen, connotes, the attribute of whiteness. *Ibid.* The name... is said to signify the subjects directly, the attributes indirectly; it denotes the subjects, and implies, or involves, or indicates, or as we shall say henceforth, connotes, the attributes. It is a connotative name. *Ibid.* Whenever the names given to objects convey any information, that is, whenever they have properly any meaning, the meaning resides not in what they denote, but in what they connote. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* ii. 19 A term may be said to denote or designate individuals, to connote or mean attributes or groups of attributes.

b. Hence, in general, non-technical use: To imply, include in its signification, convey to the mind or mean in actual use and application. (Often loosely used.)

1865 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 216 A man may believe the facts which the doctrine connotes without believing the doctrine. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. Introd. 64 The terms 'three and three' and 'six' denote the same relations, connote different ideas. 1871 FARRAR *17th. Hist.* iv. 148 It is Christianity alone which breathed into it all that it connotes. 1875 POSTE *Gains*, i. (ed. 2) 45 Characters which the name is not intended to connote. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 431 The word [Council] connotes a totally different order of conceptions to those that were prevalent at that early time.

Hence **Connoted** *ppl. a.*

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1878) I. ix. 300 It is often highly convenient to drop the connotation; that is, to leave out the connoted cluster.

**Connotive** (*kpnōt'iv*), *a.* *rare.* = **CONNOTATIVE**. In mod. Dicts.

**Connotiv**, *obs. f. COVENANT*.

**Connubial** (*kpnūbiāl*), *a.* [ad. L. *co(n)nūbiāl-is*, f. *co(n)nūbiūm* marriage, wedlock, f. *con-* together + *nūb-ere* to marry: see **NUPTIAL**.]

1. Of or pertaining to marriage, or the married state; nuptial, matrimonial.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 743 The

Rites Mysterious of connubial Love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 18 ¶ 4 Of my friends who have been least successful in connubial contracts. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 404 Kind connubial tenderness. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 38/1 The ladies must also have reached a discreet age, before they enter the connubial state.

2. *transf. a.* Married, wedded; also fig. b. Pertaining to a husband or wife, conjugal. (*humorous.*) 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 789 Connubial vines o'er-top the larch they climb. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.* *Ld. Thelouse*, Provoking from connubial toes a hint. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 69 Originally, no schism at all seems to have been contemplated by the connubial Evangelist.

Hence **Connubialism** (*nonce-wd.*), the married state. **Connubialize** *v. intr.* (*humorous*), to enter the married state, to marry. **Connubially** *adv.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 310 The glittering temple of connubialism. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 224 In the flurry of incipient connubialism. 1870 H. ROWLEY (*little*) Gamogammon, or Hints on Hymen for the use of parties about to Connubialize. 1884 W. S. GILBERT *Alhikado*, Unless connubially linked.

**Connubiality** (*kpnūbiāl'itī*). [f. as prec. + *-ITY*.] Connubial state or condition; the practice or right of marrying; (with *pl.*) any action characteristic of the married state.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx. 'Think sir,' replied Mr. Weller; 'why, I think he's the victim of connubiality'. 1838 — *Nick. Nick.* xlii. Some slight connubialities which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. s/2 The connubiality of the Anglican clergy.

**Connubiate** (*kpnūbiāt*), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *co(n)nūbiūm* + *-ATE* 3.] To get married.

1814 BYRON *Lett. to Moore* 9 Apr., I will connubiate and join you.

+ **Connudate**, *v. Obs.* — [f. ppl. stem of L. *connūdare* to bare, uncover.]

1623 COCKLAM, *Connudate*, to strip naked. 1721 BAILLY.

**Connumerate**, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *connumerāre* to reckon together, f. *con-* + *numerāre* to count.] *trans.* To reckon or count together.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* (1837) I. 24 Not to be connumerated or reckoned together with those. 1805 T. TAYLOR *Misc.* (1820) 13 The actions are frauds and stratagems, which he connumerates with casualties.

**Connumeration**, *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see *-ATION*.] Reckoning or numbering together.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Hipp.* iii. ix. 126 The induction or communication of other animals conveyed herewith. 1666 C. HARRIS *Morb. Angl.* xvi. 188 We must instance these latter in the connumeration of the former. 1790 PEARSON *Lett. to Travis* 225 Insisting upon the connumeration of the three persons.

**Connusable**, -ance, -ant, -or, *obs. ff.* **CONNIZABLE**, etc.

1694 R. COKE *Crt. & State Eng.* I. 391 Causes Connusable at Common Law.

+ **Connutritious**, *a. Obs.* — App. only a Dictionary word, originating in an erroneous adaptation (after *nutritious*) of med.L. *connutritus*, rendering *συνεργαμένος* having been nourished together, used by Hippocrates in conjunction with *ἐμφυόνος* having been inborn, *congenitus*, congenital. (The regular meaning of *connutritious*, if in use, would be 'conjointly nutritious': cf. the amended explanations of Craig and Smart.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Connutritious* (*connutritus*), that hath the same nourishment, or bringing up. 1730 6 BAILLY (folio), *Connutritious* is that which becomes habitual to a Person from his particular Nourishment, or... had its first Aliments from sucking a distempered Nurse, etc. 1846 SMART *Suppl.*, *Connutritious*, nutritious by the force of habit. 1847 CRAIG, *Connutritious*, nourishing together.

**Conny**, north. Eng. dial. f. **CANNY**.

**Conny**, *connyg*, *connyng*, *obs. ff.* **CONY**.

**Connygree**, *connyngree*, var. of **CONYGER** *Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

**Connynghe**: see **CUNNINGHEDE** *Obs.*, skill, knowingsness.

**Conocarp** (*kōnōkārp*). [— mod.L. *conocarpium*, f. Gr. *κόνος* cone + *καρπός* fruit.] 'A fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical center, as the strawberry' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). So **Conocarpous** *a.*, 'having conical fruit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Conocuneus** (*kōnōkūniūs*). *Geom.* [f. L. *cōn-us* CONE + *cuneus* wedge.] A surface generated by a straight line which constantly intersects a fixed straight line at right angles, and also constantly passes through the circumference of a fixed circle; i. e. a figure with a circular base like a cone, but having instead of an apex a ridge or edge like a wedge.

First treated of by Prof. J. Wallis of Oxford in 1662. In his definition the name is applied to one quarter of the whole solid, formed by two sections, parallel and at right angles, respectively, to the edge, and having thus one fourth of the curved surface, and three plane surfaces, one a quadrant of the circular base.

1662 WALLIS *Lett. to Sir R. Murray* Apr. 7 Solidum sic terminatum vocamus *Conocuneum*. 1684 — *transl.*, I thought fit to give it the name of *Cono-Cuneus*, as having the base of a Cone, and the vertex of a Cuneus. 1862 SALMON *Geom.* of 3 Dim. § 384 Ex. 1 The equation of the right conoid passing through the axis of *z* and through a plane curve... Wallis's cono-cuneus is when the fixed curve is a circle. 1869 B. PRICE *Infinit. Calc.* I. 538 Ex. 2.



**Conodont** (kō'nōdŏnt). *Palaeont.* [mod. f. Gr. *κωνος* cone + *δοντ*-tooth.] A small conical tooth-like glistening body, found in Silurian and other ancient strata, and at first supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish; now more generally considered to be the remains of some invertebrate animal.

1859 OWEN in *Enycl. Brit.* XVII. 116/1 The writer finds no form of spine, denticle, or hooklet in any Echinoderm to match the Conodonts; and concludes that they have most analogy with the spines .. of naked Molluscs or Annelides. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* (1879) II. 122 Much difficulty was felt by scientific men in accepting Pander's view that the Conodonts were the teeth of fishes.

**Conoid** (kō'noid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κωνοειδής* cone-shaped, *κωνοειδής* a conoid: see -OID.]

*A. adj.* Approaching a cone in shape; more or less conical in shape.

*Conoid body*: the pineal gland (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Conoid ligament*: the posterior fasciculus of the coraco-clavicular ligament, attached above to the *conoid tubercle*, at the scapular end of the lower surface of the clavicle. *Conoid teeth*: canine teeth.

1658 *Phil. Trans.* III. 666 Stretching the surface of it from a Plain to a Conoid figure, within the same Circumference. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 293 Two large conoid calms. 1858 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 42 Shell turreted or conoid. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 155/1 The insertion of the .. ligaments.

*B. sb.*

1. *Geom. a.* A solid generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; a conicoid of revolution (*esp.* a paraboloid or hyperboloid, the ellipsoids or spheroids being often excluded). This is the *κωνοειδής* of Archimedes.

1565 HOBBS 6 *Lessons v. Wks.* 1845 VII. 305 Your comparison of the sphere and conoides, so far holds good. 1664 BARROW in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 34 Concerning the parabolical conoids. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 327 In the hyperbolic conoid, the section is an ellipse, when its axis makes with the axis of the solid an angle greater than that made by [this] and the asymptote of the generating hyperbola. 1809 — *Course Math.* II. 274 A diving bell, of the form of a parabolical conoid. 1874 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xii. 164 The [zodiacal] light exhibits usually the figure of an oblique conoid.

† *b.* See quot. *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conoid* (with *Geomet.*), a solid Body resembling a Cone, excepting that instead of a perfect Circle, it has for its Base an Ellipsis or some other Curve approaching thereto.

*c.* A surface generated by a straight line which continues parallel to a fixed plane, and passes through a fixed straight line and a fixed curve. Cf. CONOCUNEUS.

This sense occurs in *Fr. conoide* in 1774, and perh. earlier; it is that now usual in *Solid Geomet.*

1865 SALMON *Geom. of 3 Dim.* (1874) § 448 Surfaces generated by lines parallel to a fixed plane. This is a family of surfaces which includes conoids as a particular case. § 450 Surfaces generated by lines which meet a fixed axis. This class also includes the family of conoids. 1865 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* § 144 If the fixed line be perpendicular to the fixed plane .. the surface is called a right conoid.

2. *in gen. use.* Any body of a shape more or less approaching a cone, *esp.* one having the form of half a spindle, in which the slant sides from the base to the vertex are curved instead of straight.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 76 A steel point or cone, resting in a hollow conoid of bell metal. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 367 To back off the spiral-coil from the tip of the spindle, and then wind the thread upon it in a shapely conoid. 1868 PROCTOR in *Daily News* 25 Nov., The conoid used in ordinary rifle practice .. passes much more freely through the air, point first, than an ordinary spherical bullet. 1882 SLADEN in *Frml. Livn. Soc.* XVI. 236 Dorsally the centre of the disk is elevated into a sharp conoid.

3. *Anat.* The pineal gland; = *Conoid body*: see *A.* 1868 in WEBSTER.

**Conoidal** (kō'noidāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Geom.* Pertaining to, or of the form of, a conoid (in its various senses).

*Conoidal cusps* (in *Optics*), the name given by Sir W. R. Hamilton to the singular points or conical points of the wave-surface.

1571 DIOPHANT. IV. Pref. Tj, Not only .. Theorems of spherical solids, but also of Conoydall, Parabolical, Hyperbolical, and Ellipseycal circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1837 BABBAGE *Bridget. Treat.* viii. 103 The curve surface .. had four conoidal cusps at each of which there were, consequently, an infinite number of tangent planes. 1865 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* § 144 A conoidal surface is a surface generated by a straight line which always meets a fixed straight line, is parallel to a fixed plane, and meets a fixed curve.

2. *in gen. use.* Approaching in shape to a cone; nearly but not exactly conical.

1745 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 25 The Figure .. is somewhat conoidal. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandat.* xi. (ed. 2) 233 Conoidal hills, bare of soil. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 10/2 The new musket, adapted to conoidal shot.

Hence *Conoidally adv.*

**Conoidic**, *a. rare*—*o.* [f. as prec. + -IO.] = prec. 1868 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Conoidical**, *a. rare*—*o.* = prec.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence *Conoidically adv.*, conoidally.

1866 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 448 A conoidically ended, long, cylindrical navigable [balloon].

**Conoido-** (kō'noid-), combining form of CONOID, prefixed to adjectives denoting shape, and express-

ing modification towards the conical form, as in *conoido-hemispherical*, *-rotundate*. (Cf. CONICO-.)

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 415 Calicles .. conoido-hemispherical. *Ibid.* 290 Small, orbicular, high conoido-rotundate.

**Connoissance**, obs. f. COGNIZANCE.

**Co-nominee**: see Co- prefix 3.

**Conormal** (kō'nŏrmāl), *a. Math.* [f. Co- + NORMAL.] Having common normals.

|| **Conoscente** (kōno'sente). Also 8 *conn-*. Pl. -ti (-tr). [Ital.] = COGNOSCENTE, q.v.

1766 R. GRIFFITH *Lett. betw. Henry & Fr.* III. 10 Attend to her with this conoscente view. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 29 June, Such a phenomenon .. has occasioned much speculation among the conoscenti at this place. 1837 *Athenian* No. 504. 469 The common print-shop lounge as well as the conoscente. 1842 LYTON *Zanoni* 21 He had been deposed .. for having shocked the conoscenti.

**Co-nourish** (kō-nŏr'ish), *v.* [f. Co- + NOURISH: cf. *co-nutrition*.] *trans.* To nourish or feed together under the same conditions.

1885 F. WARNER *Physical Expression* xvi. 286 If two or more living subjects be co-nourished during the period of development, they will tend to 'similar proportional development', and 'similar series of kinetic actions'.

**Compace** = *compace*, obs. f. COMPASS *v.*

**Comperseyner**: see COMPARISONER.

**Competent**, obs. f. COMPETENT.

**Conplane** (kō'nplān), *a. Math.* [f. CON- + PLANE.] In a common plane.

1876 KENNEDY in *Revue's Kinem. of Mach.* 64 The relative motions of plane figures in a common plane, or as we shall in future call them shortly, conplane figures. *Ibid.* All relative motions of conplane figures.

**Conproportion**, obs. var. of COMPROPORTION *v.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 127 And conproportyond so conveniently.

† **Conprove**, *v.* Obs. rare—1. (Better *comprove*.) [a. OF. *conprover*, *con-* + *prover* = L. *comprobare* to approve of.] To approve.

a 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 287 In conproving of y<sup>e</sup> sayde refuse [my sayd Lord of Winchester] ressettyd y<sup>e</sup> sayd Wodeulle.

**Compunct**, obs. var. of COMPUNCT *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 1219 He was compuncte entirely.

**Conquace**, var. of CONQUES, CONQUESE. *Obs.*

† **Conquadrare**, *v.* Obs.—*o* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *conquadrare*, f. *con-* together + *quadrare* to square.] 'To bring into a square, square with another' (Ash 1775).

1721—in BAILEY, etc. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Conquassant**, *a.* [f. L. *conquassant-em*, pres. *ppl.* of *conquassare*: see next.] Shaking severely: see quot.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Conquassant pains*, the pains of labour, at the time of their greatest intensity.

† **Conquassare**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *conquassare*, f. *con-* intensive + *quassare*, freq. of *quatre* to shake.] To shake violently.

1565 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conquassate*, to shake, dash, or break in peeces. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xx. 247 Vomits do violently conquassate the Lungs.

† **Conquassation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conquassatio-nem*, n. of action from *conquassare*: see prec.] Severe shaking; agitation, concussion.

a 1665 MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* iii. xxi, I have had a conquassation in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 324 Wind is generated by the Conquassation of Phlegm. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 22 A violent conquassation of the foliage above. 1782 A. MONRO *Comp. Anat.* (ed. 3) 49 All its blood is sent into the *vena portarum*, and has a perpetual conquassation.

**Conque**, obs. f. CONCH.

† **Conquedole**. *Obs.* A name of the North American Bobolink or Rice-bird.

1783 LATHAM *Synop. Birds* II. 1. 189 This species is known in the country by the names of Bob-Lincoln and Conquedole. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 210 note, Called in New England, Boblincoln, Conquedole.

**Conquer** (kō'nkəz), *v.* Forms: 3 *cuncweari*, 3-4 *conquary*, 4-5 *queren*, *queryn*, 4-6 *quere*, (-quere, -quere), *conquyr*, 5-6 *conquire*, (6 *quonquer*), 4- *conquer*. [ME. *cuncwear-i*, *conquer-e* (9), a. OF. *cunguer-re*, *conquer-re* = Pr. *conquerre*, It. *conquidare* = L. *conquarēre*, *conquārēre* to seek for, search for, procure, whence the later sense 'to procure by effort, gain, win, conquer', f. *con-* expressing completion + *quarēre* to seek. The OF. form represented a late L. *conquarēre*, conformed (as usual in popular L.) to the simple *quarēre*; variation of conjugation in Romanic produced Pr. *conquerer*, 16th c. F. *conquerer*, and OF., Pr., Sp. *conquerir*, mod. F. *conquérir*.] For the sense-development cf. note to CONQUEST.

1. To acquire (by effort).

† 1. *trans.* To acquire, succeed in gaining, get possession of (by effort); to win, gain, attain to.

1792 BURTON vi. ii. § 12 Le einnee .. le conquera par bief de droit. *trans.* The eldest shall obtain it by a writ of right. c 1290 *Hait Meid.* 33 pat lueu hie were wel & habbes his ladde, oon cuncweari his lue o-bulliche wise. c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 2632, I [Belshazzar] fayn wolde Wyte þe wytte of þe wryt, þat on þe wowe clyues .. If þou with quanyntse conquire hit, I quyte þe þy mede. c 1380

WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 183 Bi þis falsnesse a fewe pore wrecchis myzten conqueren in-to here owene hondis .. almost al þe lordschipe pat may be sold. c 1475 *Partenay* 1450 Heith neuer shal I not conquer. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xxiii. 21 Brenne had .. in fraunce .. conquered a grete lordship thurgh maryage. 1552 HULOT, Conquyre or get, *adquiri*, *conquiro*.

II. To acquire by force of arms.

2. To acquire by fighting, win in war; to make a warlike conquest of; to subjugate. [So in OF. 11th c., *Chanson de Roland*.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 82 Constance .. conquerede of Spayne þe truage. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 He .. ferde ouer þe see, & conquered Normandie; Duke þan was he cald, þorh conquest of hond. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8969 Alexander the gret kyng þat conquered Affryk, Europe and Asy. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. IV. 585 *Cleopatra*, To conqueryn [v.r. conqueren] regyns & honour. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. xxxix. 27 Claudius come in to this land for to conquer the truage thurgh strength. a 1533 Lb. BERNERS *Huon lxxxi.* 258 My cuppe, & home, & harnes, y<sup>e</sup> whiche Huon conqueyd of y<sup>e</sup> Gyaunt Angolaffer. 1570 in Lodge *Hist. Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 47 Land to be conquered by the Scottes. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 391 By conquering this new world. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 295 But they first determined jointly to conquer Lombardy.

*b.* Const. *from* (formerly *upon*, *on*) the loser. [OF. *conquerre une chose sur quelqu'un*.]

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 To conquer strange countrees .. as king Alexandre conquerid upon the Romayne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. xxi, Helpe and socour for to conquer al the londe upon Belyn. 1525 Lb. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. cxxviii. [cxxxv.] 673 They were conquered vpon the turkes, and turned perforce to the crysten faythe. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 54 Calais and the other places in Picardy conquered upon the English.

† *c.* Const. *to*, into the hands of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *IVks.* (1880) 55 þe arke or couere of god was conquerid in-to enyemes hondis. *Ibid.* 63 þus alle men ben conquerid to þe fend almost.

*d.* To gain honour, a name, peace, etc., in war.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 397 The gude .. held the stour To conquer thaim endles honour. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 33 For to conquer a name in armes. 1525 Lb. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. clix. [clxxv.] 477 Yonge and lusty, and lykely to conquer honour. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 8) X. lxx. § 42. 540 At all hazards we must conquer a maritime peace.

† 3. To gain, or win (a battle, a victory). *Obs.* [So OF. *conquerre une bataille*.]

c 1475 *Partenay* 4319 Er the victory be conquere[d] and gette. 1557 NORTH in *Guenard's Diall Pr.* 123 a/x The greate battayles they haue conquered.

4. *fig.* To gain or win by a struggle in which opposition or obstruction is overcome. [In OF. 12th c.]

1676 HALL *Contentment* l. 75 Here was Love and Goodness .. sufficient to conquer our hearts into admiration and Astonishment. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conquer* .. to gain or win Peoples Hearts or Affections. 1844 KINGSLAKE *Eothen* xxxv. (1878) 319 Conquer his daily bread by the threats of his dragoman. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 3/2 Nationalities striving to conquer their independence. 1884 19th Cent. Dec. 1020 He was left to conquer for himself the education he was determined to have.

III. To overcome by force.

5. To overcome (an adversary), gain the victory over, vanquish, subdue. [So in OF. 12th c.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2233 (Cott.) Godd we sal conquer wit fight. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 37 The hardy quene Of Citea that he conquered had. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 Hou lytlyl myzt anticrist conquer þe churche. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3096 Quatt suld a knyght more Couett þen conquer hys foes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 332 If we be conquered, let men conquer vs, And not these bastard Britaines. 1767 A. YOUNG *Warner's Lett. to People* 195 A northern nation possessing iron, has ever conquered southern ones that roll on gold. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 24 The Germans, whom the Romans found hard to conquer in two hundred and ten years.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* To get the better of; to master, overcome.

1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 583 We had already so far conquer'd our voyage, that we were come to the top of .. Taurus. 1666 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. i. § 17 Their necessities kept them in continuall employment; and after that they conquered them, they etc. 1732 FORT *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion, be it what it will, The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1755-73 JOHNSON, To surmount; to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 523 Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iii. 44 To conquer the shyness she felt coming on. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N. i.* 3 If they had completely conquered the old habit.

IV. 7. *absol.* and *intr.* To be the conqueror, make conquests, gain the victory, be victorious. Formerly construed with *upon*, *of* (=from), *on*. [In OF. 11th c.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4875 And evermore by beth werrende And upon other conquerende. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 251 A kyng þat conqueyep of hys enyemes. 1525 Lb. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. xciii. [lxxxix.] 280 We thought we conquered greatly on them when we had of their money. 1526-34 TINDALE *Rev. vi.* 2 He went forth conqueringe and forto overcome [1611 hec went forth conquering, and to conquer]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 150 Arme, fight, and conquer, for faire Englands sake. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* i. i, Trust me Tigranes, she can do as much in peace, as I in war; she'll conquer too. 1773 GOLDSM. (*title*), She stoops to Conquer. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vii. v. (1864) 457 Cortez .. did not conquer from the mere ambition of conquest.

**Conquerable** (kɒŋkəɪəbəl), *a.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -ABLE; perh. *a.* earlier *F. conquerable* (Godef. and Cotgr.).] Capable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 61 It maketh all toyles supportable, all difficulties conquerable. *a* 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 181 The Partians were not conquerable but by a king. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 102 While his esteem for me is young and conquerable. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* I. (1865) 3 The habits may be ultimately conquerable by better government.

Hence **Conquerableness**.

1640 Br. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv. 242 The Conquerableness of the Object by our own means.

† **Conquerant** (kɒŋkəɪənt), *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [a. *F. conquerant*, *pr.* pple. of *conquérir*.]

**A.** *adj.* Conquering, victorious. (Cf. *militant*.)

1638 J. FLOYD (*title*), The Church Conquerant over Humane Wit.

**B.** *sb.* A conqueror.

1655 tr. *Francion* 55, I made a flat retreat into a Closet I found open. Thither the wanton Conquerants pursued me.

**Conquered** (kɒŋkəɪəd), *pple.* *a.* [f. CONQUER + -ED.] Acquired or won by conquest; overcome, vanquished, subdued.

1552 HULOT, Conquered, *populatus, subingatus*. 1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* C v b. [Henry VII] lost both the new conquered title and ancient hereditary dominions. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204. 7 The tribute of conquered kingdoms. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 153 The protection of the conquered provinces.

1801 M. MILTON *P. L.* xi. 797 The conquered also, and enslav'd by War, Shall with their freedom lost all virtue lose. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 7 The conquerors became the pupils of the conquered.

**Conquerer**, obs. *f.* CONQUEROR.

**Conqueress** (kɒŋkəɪəs), *Also* 5 conqueres, 6-*queres*, 6-7-*esse*. [Corresponds to an OF. *conquerresse*, *fem.* of *conquerere*, -*eor*: see -*ESS*.] A female conqueror.

*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5105, I, Candace be conqueres. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 44 A conqueress so puyssant. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q. v.* vii. 36 The noble conqueress Herselfe came in. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 78 After Nature hath return'd Conqueress. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 160 His conqueress being some beauty who had been seen by chance.

**Conquering** (kɒŋkəɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the vb. CONQUER. (Now chiefly *gerundial*.)

*a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 522 Takyn prisoner in conquering. *a* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 91 Conqueste or conquering. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sign. 21. All which... dangers of conquering, have proceeded chiefly through the negligence of their Princes. 1813 SOUTHBY *March to Moscow* 5 For as for his conquering Russia... do it he would.

**Conquering**, *pple.* *a.* [f. CONQUER *v.* + -ING.] That conquers; victorious.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 26 God is our Fortresse, in whose conquering name Let vs resolve to scale their flinty bulwarkes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 314 Submission to a conquering Enemy. 1747 MORRIS *Joshua* (Chorus), See, the conquering hero comes. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 304 The bounds of whose conquering intelligence no man had ever reached. 1871 MORLEY *Pollaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks.

**b.** That decides a contest.

*Mod.* They are now playing the conquering game [*e.g.* in a chess tournament].

**Conqueringly** (kɒŋkəɪɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a conquering manner, victoriously.

1600 F. WALKER *Sa. Mandeville* 14a, They made war and invaded conqueringly upon other Countries. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Glor. Parad.* 30 Grant me conqueringly to wrestle.

**Conquerless**, *a.* poetic. rare. [f. CONQUER *v.* + -LESS.] Not to be conquered, invincible.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* iv. (Arb.) 57 Which seeming conquerlesse, did conquests lend. 1868 AUGUSTA WEBSTER tr. *Medea* 13 Her passionate conquerless soul.

† **Conquerment**. Obs. [f. CONQUER *v.* + -MENT.] It corresponds in form to OF. *conquerement*, med.L. *conquiritmentum*, *conquerementum*, and may have been formed thereon.] Conquest.

1597 Br. HALL *Sat.* iii. vii. 28 The Nuns of new-woon Cales his bonnet lent, In lieu of their so kind a conquerment.

**Conqueror** (kɒŋkəɪə), *Forms:* 4 conquerur, 4-5-*roure*, *querour*, 4-7-*querour*, 5-*quior*, 6-*querer*, (*Sc.* *concreour*), 6-*conqueror*. [a. *AF. conquerour*, OF. *conquerour* (later *conquerer*, Cotgr.), oblique case of *conquerere*:—L. types \**conqueretōrem*, \**conqueretōr*, agent-n. *f.* \**conqueretore*: see CONQUEST.]

Parallel forms in *Pr.* were *querere*, *enquerere*, obl. case *queredor*. The corresponding nominative form in OF. would have *-ere*, *-ore*; but at an early date, this ending was conformed to *-er*, the phonetic representative of the L. nominative *-ator*. The various oblique forms *-etōrem*, *-etōri*, *-etōr*, had fallen together phonetically as *-edor*, whence *-eor*, *-er*; and the nominatives were analogically levelled under the most frequent form *-er*.]

1. One who gains possession of a country, etc., by force of arms; one who subdues or subjugates a nation; one who conquers or vanquishes an adversary, a victor. (Cf. the synonymous CONQUESTOR, CONQUESOR.)

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3 (Cott.) Alisaunder be conquerour. 1397 *Elegy Edu.* I, in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 250 Thou art

cleped conquerour In uch bataille thou hadest pris. *c* 1325 E. E. AULT. P. B. 1322 As conquerour of vche a cost he cayer watz hatte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xi. (1495) 421 He that is ouercome is obedyente to the conquerour. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 65 This ilke kyde conquerour. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 343 The worthi conquerour Arthur. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 12 Both tugging to be Victors, breast to breast: Yet neither Conqueror, nor Conquered. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 209 In Warre, even the Conqueror is commonly a loser. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vi. 114 The conquerors of that unfortunate quarter of the globe. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 367 After the battle, it remained for the conquerors to divide the spoil. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 13 William was a foreign Conqueror, King in very truth only by the edge of the sword.

**b.** Used as a distinctive surname or title of victorious princes; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* of William I, often referred to familiarly as 'the Conqueror'.

So far as English or Anglo-Fr. evidence goes, there appears no reason to think that as applied to William I, this term or its corresponding med.L. *conquestor*, *conquestor*, *conquistor* (see CONQUESTOR) meant anything else than 'conqueror' in sense 1, = *domitor* or *expugnator* *Anglorum*, *triumphator* *Anglie* of the contemporary chroniclers. The notion that *conquestor* had here only the sense of 'acquirer' or 'purchaser' as distinguished from 'inheritor' (see sense 2, and CONQUEST 5, in *Scotch Law*), appears to have been first started by Spelman (or his posthumous editors), whence it was taken by Blackstone and later writers. The historical evidence as to the use of the word shows that the appellation *Conquestor*, *Conquestor* was applied to William the Great, just as to Alexander the Great, to Charles the Great, to Jayme I of Arragon (*et Conquistador*), etc.

[*cf.* *a* 1300, *c* 1500, above.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24791 (Cott.) William basterd... He pat conquerur was gode, and for to warrai vnderstode; Sua stalworth man he was of hand, pat with his forse he wan the land. [*c* 1300 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) I. 436 William le Conquerour... Engleterre conquist pargraunt vasselage, Sur le ray Harald.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Langtoft (1870) 86 William be Conquerour... Alle England he wan borgh his vasselage & Harold kyng ouer ran. *Ibid.* 85 The conquerour is laid at Kame dede in graue. 1556 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. lxiv, William, the Bastard and Conqueror of England, tuk the crown after the slaughter of king Herald. 1598 Br. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 136 And tels how first his famous ancestor Did come in long since with the Conquerour. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. Pref., Down to the actual accession of William the Conqueror. 1869 *Ibid.* (1876) III. xvi. 561 The work of the Conquest was now formally completed; the Conqueror sat in the royal seat of England.

**c.** *transf.* and *fig.*

*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 794 But who-so myghte wynnyn swych a flour... He myghte seyn he were a conquerour. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, A conquerour of his owne wyll. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* viii. 37 Neuerthelesse, in all these thynges we are more then conquerers, though him that loued vs. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 62, I am conqueror of my selfe. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 399 The Saviour of mankind... must be a conqueror by a conquest greater than that of the world, the conquest of himself.

**d.** The victor in a contest of skill or strength, in a game, etc.

1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes* (1687) 20 The Conquerours in the Olympick Games were... crowned with a Garland of Wild-Olive. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxiv. 108 And he that at one leap compasses the greatest space of ground, is reckon'd the Conqueror.

*attrib.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 221 He made an end of the conquerour champion.

**e.** *collog.* = Conquering game.

*Mod.* We have not time to play the conqueror [at whist].

† 2. *Sc. Law.* One who acquires property otherwise than by inheritance: see CONQUEST 5. Obs.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Conquestus*, Gif conquests lands, after the decease of the Conquerour, dois anis ascende to any person.

† **Conquerous**, *a.* Obs. [f. CONQUER *v.* + -OUS: after words like *venturous*.] Conquering; victorious.

1571 FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 82 b, His conquirous employes. 1579 TWYNE *Physike agst. Fortune* i. lxiv. 88 b, Augustus... gaue great summes of money for them that saluted hym conquerous and triumphant Caesar. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Sup.* 53 When Alexander in his conquerous expeditions visited the ruins of Troy.

† **Conques**, *-queis*, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-*ys*, -*eas*, 6-7-*ess*, 7-*ise*, -*ish*. [Exact formation doubtful: possibly *f.* CONQUEST *sb.*; or, like it, from the *F.* *pa.* pple. *conquis*, -*ise* (cf. *comprise*, *compromise*); but it may have been from the earlier *pa.* pple. CONQUEST, by treating the *t* as the native suffix and taking *conques* as the stem. *Conquist* was subseq. treated as its *pa.* pple. and *pa.* *t.* (as if = *conques* + *t*), and conformed to its variant spellings, as *conquist*, *-quest*, *-quist*.]

1. *trans.* To get possession of, acquire as property, to gain, win.

*a* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (1571) 29 To conques worldly good. 1556 LAUDER *Deuities of Kingis* 254 Rather than Conqueis gold in cartis. *c* 1565 LINDSAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 18 Greedy to conques greater rents to his posterity. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 26 Albeit the husband has littill heritage, and hes conquered thereafter many lands. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 9 In end they conquis vanitie of vanities. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 443 Our leel-comie and lawfully conqussed joy. *a* 1653 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 42 Man may conqueis Lands to his Children.

2. To gain in war, conquer; to win (a battle); to vanquish.

*c* 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 358 Bot Wallace thriss this kynrik conquest haille. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. v. 102 As victouris... To conqueis Itale. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 85 Thai haue intendit veyris contrar scotland, in hope to conqueis it. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 78 So shall England be conqueast within a year. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 521 When Hannibal went to conqueis Itale.

Hence **Conquessed** *pple.* *a.*, **Conquessing** *vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 The conqueisings of realmis.

† **Conquese**, *-eis*, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-*quace*. [app. *a.* OF. *conquise*, -*isse*, *sb.* *fem.* *f.* *conquis*, *conquise*, *pa.* pple. of *conquerre* to CONQUER.] = CONQUEST *sb.* in senses 4-6.

*c* 1375 *Quoniam Attach.* xcvi. (Jam.) The conqueise of any frite man, deceisand vest and saised therein, without heires lawfullie gottin of his awin bodie, ascends to him, quha is before gottin, and heritage descends be degrie. *c* 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 60 Edward Langschanks... heid tell weyle Scotland stude in sic cace, He thoct till hym to mak it playn conqueise [*v. r.* hail conqueis]. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 653 Of thame... hail conqueis for to mak. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Fynis* (1841) I. 312 Bernard of Weymar's conqueises in Alsacia.

† **Conquesor**. *Sc. Obs.* rare. In 7 conquesior. [f. CONQUES *v.* + -OR.] = CONQUESTOR.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Fynis* (1841) I. 323 Power to the first Conqueisors to impose lawes was not doubtful.

**Conquest** (kɒŋkwɛst), *sb.* Also 3-5 *conqueste*.

[Represents two OF. words: (1) *conquest* (now *conquêt*) *m.*:—L. type \**conquestum* (cf. *Pr. conquest*, It. *conquistò*), med.L. *conquestum*, -*quistum*, for L. *conquistum*, neuter of *pa.* pple. of *conquirere* (see CONQUER); (2) OF. *conqueste* (now *conquêt*) *fem.* = *Pr. conquesta*, Sp., It., med.L. *conquesta*, -*quista*, *fem.* *sb.* from the *pa.* pple. (parallel to *sbs.* in -*ata*, -*ade*, -*le*). The latter of these expressed the action, the former the proceeds of acquiring or conquering. Cf. *arquest*, OF. *aguest*, but *inquest*, *request*, OF. *enqueste*, *requeste*. *Conquêt*, *conquêt* are still distinct in *F.*, but in *Eng.*, through loss of final -*e* and of grammatical gender, the two forms ran together at an early date.

The original sense in med.L. and *F.* was 'acquisition, esp. as the result of effort'; including getting by force of arms as well as by other means. Hence two lines of development: first, with the feudal jurists 'personal acquisition of estate, as opposed to inheritance', without specific reference to the mode, whether by force of arms, by grant, or (in later times) by money, called PURCHASE in English Law; secondly, 'acquisition by force of arms, military conquest'. The latter of these is by far the earlier in English, and has always been (with its transferred uses) the only popular sense. The general sense of acquisition and esp. the legal sense as opposed to inheritance, is chiefly Scotch and prominent in Scotch law.]

1. Conquest by war or combat.

1. The action of gaining by force of arms; acquisition by war; subjugation of a country, etc. [OF. *conqueste*.]

*c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 6 It is ful god to here in jeste Off his prowess and hys conqueste. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 25 [see CONQUER 2]. *Ibid.* 51 Seuteneie jere was he [Knoute] kyng borgh conquest & descet. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 26 Owene that the kyngye Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne Castelles and kyngdoms, and contreez many. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 *pe* sowdan es lord of siue kyngdomes, whilk he has geten by conquest. *c* 1456 LYDG. *Verses on Kingis of Eng.* x. 4 in *Hist. Collect. Camd. Soc.* (1876) 49 This myghty Wylliam Duke of Normandy... Made kyngye by conqueste of Brutys Albion. 1555 EDEN (*title*), Decades of the newe worlde or west India, Conteynyng the nauigations and conquestes of the Spanyardes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Concl. 391 Conquest... is the Acquiring of the Right of Sovereignty by Victory. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 225 Most conquests have gone from north to south. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 674 They accompanied our soldiers in their conquests, and acquired lands in America.

**b.** with *of* and *object*.

1384 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 1298 (*Dido*) To the conqueste of ytaile My destiny is soone for to sayle. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 85 Kinges been worshippid... for conquestes of landes & regions. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* Prol. The historie of Iason, towching the conqueste of the golden fiese. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. England* 6 Does not... conquest of a nation by arms give the conqueror a power from God to rule over that people? 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 33 The easy conquest of Arakan, and the subjugation of Manipur.

**c.** *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* the gaining or captivating of the favour, affections, or hand of another.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 290 Better conquest neuer canst thou make, Then arme thy constant and thy nobler parts Against these giddy loose suggestions. 1612 BRAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* i. 1, Nature did her wrong, To print continual conquest on her cheeks, And make no man worthy for her to take. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 38 Constance, dressed for conquest, sat alone in her dressing-room. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 When mean gain has arrived at the conquest of letters and arts. 1887 J. KNIGHT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 355/2 The conquest of the marquis was... soon effected, and the pair were married in Paris in 1645.

2. The action of overcoming or vanquishing; gaining of victory. Also *fig.*

*c* 1315 SHOREHAM 148 Nys gryt stryf wythoute queade, And ther conqueys ys, stryf ys neade, And som ys-chent. *c* 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 311 Where is now your sourquy-drye & your conquestes. 1485 CAXTON *Prof. Malory's Morte Arthur* 2 b, The fyfthe booke treateth of the conqueste of Lucius temperour [by Arthur]. 1566 *Pilgr.*

*Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 208 b, His victory wherein he overcame the deuil was moost perlyte triumph and conquest. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 10, I must yeeld my body to the Earth. And by my fall, the conquest to my foe. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Conquest*, victory. 1789 BELSHAM *Fas. I.* xii. 223 The conquest of difficulties is never a source of pleasure. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xx, Amid the pealing conquest-cry.

b. Attributed to the conquered: The condition of being conquered.

1677 GILPIN *Diamond*. (1867) 471 But though they may be more troubled, yet they may be further from conquest. 1697 DRYDEN *Parg.* *Georg.* iv. 640 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape [*victus in sese redit*].

3. The Conquest or Norman Conquest: the acquisition of the crown of England by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066.

1327 MURMUTH *Chron.*, Anno Domini mcccxxvii. et regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu primo. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 14 Kyng Edward be thridde after be conquest. 1428 in *Surtres Misc.* (1890) 3 In be yer of be regne of Kyng Henre Sext after be Conqueste fyft. 1529 NASH *Wks.* (ed. Grosart) I. 50 Some men spring from the coffer, not from the Conquest. 1631 WELVER *Ant. Fm. Mon.* 655 Swaine was Lord in the Conquest time. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 4/5 A family of an ancient extraction, even from the time of the conquest. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. 3 As a conquest, compared with earlier and with later conquests; the Norman Conquest of England holds a middle place between the two classes.

4. That which is acquired by force of arms; a possession or acquisition made in war; a conquered country, etc.: now restricted to territorial acquisitions, formerly also including booty. [OF. *conquest*.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2540 (Cott.) O fair conquest he tok be tend. 1303 GOWER *Conf.* l. 27 Alsandre. To knights.. after that they have deserved yaf the conquests, that he wanne. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreue* 934 The lord, said he would within that yle Be lord and sire. And called it there his new conquest. 1601 SHAKS. *Jud. C.* i. i. 37 Wherefore reioyce? What Conquest brings he home? What Tributaries follow him to Rome? 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. viii. (1692) 36 They soon became the Conquest of the Greeks. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 633 Orders are issued for all young men in the new conquests capable of bearing arms, to list themselves in the French service. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 342 No person in Portugal or its conquests should make use of the instrument. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. v.* 224 His new conquest of Calais remained a part of the possessions of the English crown.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, said *esp.* of a person whose favour or affections have been won by art.

a 1631 DOWNE *Poems* (1650) 57 But thou wilt lose the stile of conquerour, If I, thy conquest, perish by thy hate. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 ¶ 2 To resign Conquests is a Task as difficult in a Beauty as an Hero. 1771 *Tunius Lett.* lix. 307 Perhaps he found her at first too easy a conquest.

5. *Phr.* To make (win) a conquest. Also To make a conquest of: to reduce to a conquered position, to conquer.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 93 After this Alexander made greit conquestis. 1570 R. EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 102, I joy as much as he that hath a conquest won. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1767 Shall rotten death make conquest of the stronger And leave the faltering feeble souls alive. 1608 — *Per.* i. iv. 69 And make a conquest of unhappy me. 1712 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 185 Till we are invaded and made a conquest by some other states. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 21 Which at once made a conquest of Evelyn's heart. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* Time i. 61 They never made permanent conquests in that direction.

## II. Conquest of property, etc. *Sc.*

6. *St. Law.* a. The personal acquisition of real property otherwise than by inheritance. b. Real estate so acquired, as opposed to *heritage* (the distinction as it affected the Law of Succession was abolished in 1874); hence *fee*, *heir*, *succession* of conquest.

[1298-9 *Pipe Roll* 10 *Rich. I.* (Entry of fine made 30 Hen. II, 1184) in *Madox Forin. Angl.* 217 Et de primo conquestu vel de escata de hereditate ipsarum predicatorum B. et M. a quocunque illud accipiet predicti G. et B. uxor ejus. dabunt, etc.]

¶ c 1500 *Legat & Burg.* xlii. (*Sc. Arts* I. 340) Terram quam habet de conquestu suo [15th c. *transl.* The lands that he has of conquest]. ¶ a 1300 *Reg. May.* iv. xlii (*ibid.* I. 369) Quia conquestus terrarum.. debet gradatim ascendere et hereditas gradatim descendere. [1375 *see* Conquest]. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* viii. li. 181 For he hys sowne was mydest He gawe [hym] tharefor hys conquest. c 1593 SIR J. BARROUR *Practicks* 162 (Jam.) Gif ony man hes sum landis pertainyng to him as heritage, and some uthir landis as conquest. a 1608 CRAIG *Fus Fendale* ii. xv. § 10 Nos *conquestum* dicimus, Angli et Normanni *bonches*. 1681 STAIN *Just.* iii. iv. 33 The immediate elder brother succeeding in conquest and the immediate younger in heritage. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 219 Where the deceased has died without lawful issue.. heritage descends to the immediate younger brother of deceased, but conquest ascends to the immediate elder brother. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 37 The distinction between fees of conquest and fees of heritage is hereby abolished.

c. *Conquest of marriage*: property acquired during wedlock, and provided for in the marriage contract. (Cf. *Littre* 'Conquêt, acquêt fait durant la communauté des époux'.)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 219 A subject purchased with money acquired by industry or economy is conquest in this sense; but land or any other subject purchased with borrowed money is not conquest of the marriage, except in so far as.. of greater value than the price paid for it,

† 7. *gen.* Acquisition, gain, possession gained.

Chiefly *Sc.* (exc. where *fig.* from *r.*) *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR 'Schir, 37<sup>e</sup> remembre' vii, Quhen seruit is all vdir man.. Na thing I get, na conquest than. 1556 LATIMER *Devoties of Kyngis* 264 Wrang Conquest makis myscheuous end. 1570 LEVINS *Dianth.* 92/13 A Conquest, acquisition. 1603 JAS. I in S. R. Gardiner *Hist. Eng.* (1884) I. 91 How happy I think myself by the conquest of so faithful and so wise a counsellor.

## III. Comb.

1814 (*see* 2). 1818 SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 122 With thy conquest-branded brow Stopping to the slave of slaves From thy throne.

† **Conquest** (stress var.), *v.* *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *conqueste-r* (still in *Cotgr.*):—late L. type \**conquestare*, from *conquistare*; also OF. *conquistar*, -*quiter*, cf. It. *conquistare*, Sp. and Pg. *conquistar*, med.L. *conquest*, *conquistare*—L. type \**conquistare*, freq. of *conquirere*: see CONQUER, and cf. ACQUIST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To get possession of, acquire, gain.

[1292 BRITTON iv. viii. § 1 Cist pleintif nequedent ne i purra rien conqueste [3 *MISS.* conquester, a conquester, i conquer; *transl.* Yet the plaintiff cannot recover anything therein.] 1597 JAS. I *Diamond* ii. i, That spirit whereby she [the 'Pythionise'] conquered such gain to her masters.

2. To gain in war, conquer; to gain (a battle); to vanquish, beat.

1375 BARROUR *Bruce* xvi. 315 To conquest [*v.* *r.* conquer, ed. 1616 conqueste] the land all halely. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 160 They.. shal come into spayne, for to conqueste the londes. c 1489 — *Sources of Aynon* ix. 206 He conquested many bataylles. 1570 T. PRESTON *Camlyses* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 177 To conquest these fellows the man I will play. 1644 A. TRIVOR *Lett. in Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 320 Who will give him occasion to conquest him too shortly.

† **Conquest** (stress var.), *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Also 7 -ist. [Form-history doubtful: it may have directly represented med.L. *conquestus*, -*quistus*, *pa. pple.* of *conquerere*, -*quirere* (see CONQUER); but more prob. it was a shortening of *conquested*, *pa. pple.* of CONQUEST *v.* (cf. *lighted*, *lit*, *committed*, *commit*, etc.); this is corroborated by the occurrence of the same form as *pa. t.*

In *Sc.* *conquest* was analysed as *conques* + *t*, and treated as *pa. pple.* and *pa. t.* of CONQUERS *v.*, beside *conquest-ed*, -*it*. In this capacity it was also spelt *conquist*, -*quist*, -*quist*, by conformation to the vb., under which these forms will be found.]

1. Acquired, gained, received in possession. *Sc.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 To haf in heritage.. als a propire hing bat were conqueste tille him. 1567 ANP. BRATON in H. Campbell *Love-Lett.* *Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 222 That reputation in all godliness he have conquest of lang. a 1670 SIR J. SCOT *Staggering State* 124 in *Maidment Sc. Poasquils* (1868) 79 Sir John Hay.. has.. never conquest any land but a poor piece in Galloway.

2. Conquered in war; vanquished, overcome.

c 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1305 Nov he be kyng hat conquest & be kyth wunnen. 1427 JAS. I *Kingis Q. c.* 3e have 3our man with his gude will conquest [*prime rest*]. c 1440 *Boule Flor.* 1201 Tyl y have thys londe conqueste [*prime best*]. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreue* 1661 They were lightly conquest And prayed to a poore feast. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 The diuine sapiens.. causis conqueris to be conquest.

**Conquesting**, *vb.* *sb.* [*cf.* prec. vb. + -ING 1.]

† 1. Acquisition by force of arms; conquering. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 2e He euen then.. sente furth shippes for the conquestynge of the Indies. *ibid.* 373 The conquestynge of fortie or fyfite myles here and there.

2. Acquisition otherwise than by inheritance. *Sc.*

1823 GALT *Entail* I. xviii. 147 The property is my own conquesting. I may make a kirk and a mill o't an I like.

† **Conquestion**, *Obs.*—o [ad. L. *conquestio* in same sense.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Conquestion*, a complaining.

† **Conquestor**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 -our. [ME. and AF. *conquestour* = OF. *conquesteur*, ad. med.L. *conquestor*, *conquistor*, in same sense, for *conquestitor* (like *questor* from *questor*) = *conquistor* (itself also in same sense in *Trivet*).] = CONQUEROR.

As a surname, often used as equivalent to *Magnus*, 'Great'; e. g. Alexander, Charles, William the Great, or Conquestor. [a 1491 J. ROSSI *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 118 Per Alexandrum Magnum et alios Conquestores.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxxxix. 176 Takynge example of Charlys the conquestour. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 Vrangus conquestours.. hes be thair tyrany inuadit vthir contrays. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 319 In the which the conquestours had hytherto neuer good successe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 57 King Robert Bruce, the great conquestour.

b. Applied to William I of England, the Conqueror. [Chiefly in Latin.]

[1200-40 ORDERICUS VITAL. 603 A, Guillelmus Magnus id est Conquestor rex Anglorum. c 1325 TRIVET *Ann.* (1845) 4 Henricus primus.. Willelmi, qui Conquistator erat, filius. c 1450 LYDG. *Verses on Kingis in Hist. Collect.* (Camd. Soc. 1876) 49 heading, Willelmus Conquestor. a 1491 J. ROSSI *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 106 Rex Willelmus conquestor post conquestum cum obsidibus de Angliis in Normanniam transmeavit.] a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 108 In the reign of our William Conquestor. [1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* iii. xiii. (1887) 184, I have a certain indestructible regard for Willelmus Conquestor.]

**Conquinate**, bad form of COINQUINATE.

† **Conquistation**, *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. L. *conquistation-em*, n. of action from *conquirere* to seek after, search for earnestly: see CONQUER.] A seeking for, getting together, procuring with care.

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xix. ix, The conquestion of some costly marbles. *ibid.* N. T. iv. v, What conquestion is here of all sorts of curious dishes from the furthest seas and lands, to make up one hours meal?

† **Conquistador** (*kɔŋkɪstɑdɔr*). [*Sp. conquistador*, n. of action from *conquistar*: see CONQUEST *v.*] = CONQUEROR: used of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru, in the 16th century.

1830 SCOTT *Diamond* i. 13 The honest conquistador owns, that he himself did not see this animating vision. 1872 BATES *Illustr. Trav.* IV. 230/2 The Conquistador.. sailed in them across Texcoco to the final assault on Tenochtitlan.

**Conre'ctor**. [*see* CON-.] An associate Rector; a Second Master of a German Gymnasium.

1647 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* (1648) A j a, Gentlemen! How shal I salute you? Whether as my Conre'ctors; for so you are by the Statutes of the Colleged [Tinn. Coll. Camb.]; or as Friends? 1830 CARLYLE *Richter* (1872) III. 17 The zealous Conre'ctor.. desirous to render his Gymnasium as like a University as possible.

**Conred.** *rare.* [ad. med.L. *conredium*: see CONREY.] = CORRODY.

1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Schol.* i. i. 4 Pope Innocent IV. subsequently confirmed to Kelso the churches and schools of Roxburgh, free from all synodal rent and conreds.

† **Conre'gent**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* CON- + REGENT.] Ruling or reigning together.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) *Mor. Wisd.* 754 Thre as matrones, with wonderfull vyssers, conre'gent.

**Conreligionist**, var. of CO-RELIGIONIST.

† **Conrey**, *Obs.* Also 3-4 conrai, 4 curreye, korray. [*a.* OF. *conrei* (also *conreid*, -*roi*, -*roy*, *corroi*, *courroy*) orderly preparation, outfit, equipage, company of troops, esp. of horse, ordnance, provision, supplies, food = Pr. *conre*, *conrei* equipage, provision, food, Sp. *correo*, Pg. *correia*, provision for letters, courier, post, It. *corredo* equipage, outfit, furniture, med.L. *conredium* equipage, outfit, *conredium* provision for maintenance, etc.; all going back to an early Rom. \**conrēdo*, *f. con-* + \**rēdo* (OF. *rei*, *rai*, *roi*) preparation, making ready, order: see ARRAY and CORROUY. The primary sense was 'making ready, equipment, equipage': of the great variety of senses which thence arose in OF., only fragments have survived in mod.F., Eng., and the other langs.]

1. Equipment, outfit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11513 (Cott.) Fair hai did hair conrai dight. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* II. c (Rolls) 3345 Wel armed in ilke a conreye [*v.* *r.* armed were in all conrey].

2. A company equipped for fight; a detachment, armament, battalion.

c 1300 K. ALIS. 5118 No man ne couthe areden The nombre.. Ne of the kynges curreye, That lasteth twenty mylen weye. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 Per format conrey, per bakkis togidere sette. c 1330 — *Chron.* II. c (Rolls) 4693 Alle bat were of his conrey Hyed pem faste, & wente per wey. *ibid.* 13375 Eyghte batailles of gode array.. Sire Agusel hadde be first bataille.. A-child of Denmark be pryde conreye [*v.* *r.* conrey].

† **Consacramentary**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*f.* CON- + SACRAMENTARY.] A fellow-SACRAMENTARY.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Reply* (1611) 61 Heere M. Jewell and his Consacramentaries do stagger, I doubt not.

† **Consacre**, *v.* *Obs.* [*a.* F. *consacrer* = It. *consacrare*:—Romanic *consacrare*, for L. *consacrare* to CONSECRATE.] *trans.* To consecrate, dedicate.

1491 CAXTON *Pitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvi. 40 a/1 He was relygious and professyd & consacred to god. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Provis.* I. cccxix. 606 He was sacred and anoynted.. with the holy ampell wherw' saynt Remy consacred Clouis. 1524 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iii. 5 Stoulyt consacring Their lives and soules to God, in suffering. a 1618 — *Maiden's Blush* Wks. (1621) 816 There was a Peach-Tree growing there amid God Camosh Temple, to him consacred.

**Consaf**, -saive, consaigh, -sait, consail,

consale, obs. ff. CONCEIVE, CONCEIT, COUNSEL.

**Consalutant**, *a.* *rare*—1. [ad. L. *consalutant-em*, pr. pple. of *consalutare* to greet (unitedly).] Saluting together.

a 1886 N. WEST in *Homilet. Rev.* May (1886) 407 The whole crowd [will] bow, consalutant, to the incarnate One.

† **Consanate**, *v.* *Obs.*—o [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *consanare*.] 'To heal'. Cockeram 1623.

† **Consanguinate**, *v.* *Obs.*—1 [*f.* as next + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To have affinity or kinship with.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 417 My friends.. being vnfit to consanguinate with miserie.

**Consanguine** (*kɔnsæŋgwɪn*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*a.* F. *consanguin*, -*ine*, ad. L. *consanguineus*: see below.] = CONSANGUINEOUS. *Consanguine* Family: a name for a supposed early form of family constitution: see QUOTS. 1877-79.

1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* ii. v. (1660) 64 My brother and I are consanguine in the first degree. 1613 HAYWOOD *Brazen Age* ii. Wks. 1874 III. 199 Pitty away, hence thou consanguine loue. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 48 Consanguine with the Macedonian hero. 1877 L. H. MORGAN *Ant. Society* 384 The Consanguine Family.. was founded upon the intermarriage of brothers and sisters, own and collateral, in a group. 1879 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 231 Mr. Morgan makes the systems of nomenclature proofs of the existence of the Consanguine and Punaluan families.. Looking at facts we find the consanguine family nowhere. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 4/2 There is no social ban what-



ever upon any consanguine marriage .. not prohibited by the Code.

b. as *sb.* A blood-relation.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr. v. ii.* (1832) 252 An husband is forbidden to marry with the consanguinees of his wife.

**Consanguineal** (kɒnsəŋɡwɪnɪəl), *a. rare.* [*f. L. consanguine-us* (see below) + *-AL.*] = *CON-SANGUINE*, *CONSANGUINEOUS*.

1795 HALHEB *Test. Proph. R. Brothers* 20 Consanguineal and political alliances co-operate to point out the King.

**Consanguinean** (kɒnsəŋɡwɪnɪən), *a. and sb.* [*f. as prec. + -AN.*]

1. = *CONSANGUINEOUS*; as *sb.* a blood-relation.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* viii. note, The consanguinean Saint Ronaventura. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* vii. 409 An eagle, a legitimate consanguinean of the other imperial birds.

2. *Roman Law.* Related as children of the same father: opposed to *uterine* (of the same mother); pertaining to those so related. b. as *sb.* A brother or sister by the same father.

1880 MURHEAD *tr. Instit. Gains* iii. § 23 Female agnates beyond the consanguinean degree of relationship. *Ibid.* 516 Consanguineans were just agnates of the first class.

† **Consanguined**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Related by blood; = *CONSANGUINE*.

1846 WORCESTER cites BROWN.

**Consanguineous** (kɒnsəŋɡwɪnɪəs), *a.* [*f. L. consanguine-us* of the same blood (*f. con- + sanguis, sanguin-* blood) + *-OUS.*]

1. Of the same blood, related by blood, akin; of or pertaining to those so related.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. ii. iii.* 82 Am not I consanguineous? Am I not of her blood: tully vally. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 89 Not like Aliens, but as having consanguineous Alliance. 1781 Mrs. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arbly's Diary & Lett.* II. 109 Of this consanguineous fondness I have had little experience myself. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xxi. 403 A plan for ascertaining whether or not consanguineous marriages are injurious to man.

1887 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VI. 352 Consanguineous vices—vices that act in partnership.

2. *Roman Law.* = *CONSANGUINEAN* 2.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law v.* (1870) 152 In the Customs of Normandy, the rule applies to uterine brothers only. [In England, the judges .. extended it to consanguineous brothers, that is to sons of the same father by different wives.]

**Consanguineously** *adv.* by common blood.

1886 H. HALL *Soc. Etia.* Age 95 Half of the illustrious courtiers of the day .. were related to Elizabeth consanguineously.

**Consanguinity** (kɒnsəŋɡwɪnɪti). [*a. F. consanguinité*, ad. *L. consanguinitas* blood-relationship, *f. consanguine-us* (cf. *prec.*) or its elements: see *-TY.*]

1. The condition of being of the same blood; relationship by descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship. (Opposed to *affinity*, i. e. relationship by marriage.)

1730 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 95 Whanne a man hap weddid a woman sibbe to him in degree of consanguinite or kyn .. forbidden in holy writ. 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vii. 197 For of consanguinite The thryd and thryd þai ware in gre. 1580 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* (1612) 341 Ignorant are we not of thy Consanguinitie with the Troians. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 103 I haue forgot my Father: I know no touch of consanguinitie. 1752 SMOLLETT *Pier. Fic.* (1779) I. xxxiii. 294 Duties of affection and consanguinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) VI. xi. v. 443 He inhibited the marriage as within the fourth degree of consanguinity. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity*: A notation capable of denoting any relationship of consanguinity or affinity.

b. *transf.* Of plants: Generic or specific affinity. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 46 The nearer consanguinity there is between the cyons and the stock the readier comprehension is made, and the nobler fructification.

† 2. *collect.* Blood-relations, kin. *Obs. rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* Bijb. In writing to any of your affinity or consanguinity. 1705 ROWE *Biter* ii. i. What if I did marry. the Pastry-Cook's Daughter, I didn't marry all her Scoundrel Consanguinity, I hope.

3. *fig.* Oneness of nature; relationship, affinity.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 122 The consanguinity of doctrine. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Oct. Such is the consanguinity of our intellects. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xv. § 124 Between the painted window, the prayer-book on which its light falls, and the adjacent monument, there is consanguinity.

† **Consarcinate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. consarcināre, f. con- together + sarcināre* to patch, botch.] *trans.* To patch together.

1610 J. DOWE *Adv. Seminaries* 53 Which booke is nothing else but an vndigested Chaos, or Miscellanea of halfe sentences rudely consarcinated together. 1628 PRYNN *Cens. Censur.* 26 He hath inserted this Prayer, consarcinated and patched out of sundry other prayers. 1633 — *Histrom.* 106 Stage plays .. consarcinated of sundry merry, ludicrous officious artificial lies. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Consarcination**. ? *Obs.* [*n. of action f. prec.:* see *-ATION.*] Patching together; *concr.* anything patched up, a heterogeneous combination.

1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 452 Performed .. more truly, by a new Text, than by such a Consarcination. 1829 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 741 If the consarcination of their conjugality is taken into account. 1853 F. SAUNDERS *Salad for Solitary* Pref. 1 Our Salad—a consarcination of many good things for the literary palate.

**Consate**, *-sayt'e, -scoyt'e, obs. ff. CONCERT.*

**Consaud**, *obs. f. CONSOUND*, comfrey.

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**Consave, -sawe, -sayfe, -sayve, etc., obs. ff. CONCEIVE.**

† **Consceind**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. consceind-ēre* to ascend, mount, *f. con- together + sceind-ēre* to climb, mount.] *trans.* To ascend.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 54 Consceinding a Hillet even ther by. I cam to a Village about a Mile of caullif Fosse.

So † **Consceinsion** [*L. consceinsio*] *Obs.*—  
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consceinsion*, a mounting, or climbing up, a leaping on horse-back. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

**Conscience** (kɒnsɪjəns). *Forms:* 3-  
conscience, 3-6 concience, 4-6 conciens, -cyens, -sience, -syence, -syens, -sciens, -seyence, (5) consions, 6 coneyence, conchions, consyenes, soonsience, 7 contience). [*a. F. conscience* (*conscience*) 12th c. (=Pr. *consciencia, consciencia, Sp. consciencia, It. coscienza*), ad. *L. conscientia* privity of knowledge (with another), knowledge within oneself, consciousness, conscience, *f. conscient-* pr. *ppl. of conscire, f. con- together + scire* to know; thus *conscire alii* to know along with another, to be privy with another to a matter, thence, *conscire sibi* to know with oneself only, to know within one's own mind.

In ME. *conscience* took the place of the earlier term *INWIT* in all its senses; cf. OHG. *gimīzza*, Ger. *gewissen*, conscience. The word is etymologically, as its form shows, a noun of condition or function, like *science, prescience, intelligence, prudence*, etc., and as such originally had no plural: a man or a people had *more or less* conscience. But in sense 4 it came gradually to be thought of as an individual, entity, a member or organ of the mental system, of which each man possessed one, and thus it took a *plural*. So *my conscience, your conscience*, was understood to mean no longer our respective shares or amounts of the common quality *conscience*, but to be two distinct individual *consciences*, mine and yours. Where the word has continued to be used without the article, as in 'the dictates of conscience', orig. parallel to 'the dictates of prudence' or 'of common sense', the prevalent tendency is to personify Conscience as 'this Deity in my bosom'. In the 15-16th c., the word appears to have been often, by reason of its final *s* sound, associated with plurals like *voits, brains, bowels*, as *fatience* is still in dialects. Cf. the illiterate spellings *consions, conchions*, etc.: hence apparently *conscion-* in *CONSCIONABLE*, *CONSCIONED*, *CONSCIONLESS*.]

I. Inward knowledge or consciousness; inmost thought, mind.

† 1. Inward knowledge or consciousness; internal conviction. *Obs.*

1325 E. R. *Allit. P. A.* 1088 For I dar say, with conciens sure .. His lyf wer loste an vnder mone. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb. x. 2* The worshippers clensid conys, hadden no conscience of synne ferthermore. 1533 MORR *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1244/2 For the conscience of mine own true faithful hart and deuotion toward him. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluins Inst.* ii. 78 Discouraged and thrown down with conscience of his own miserie. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 227 A good man shall .. enjoy the conscience of his own integrity. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 1. 262 Mankind, from conscience of its own weakness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 502 Her vertue and the conscience of her worth. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 2 The Conscience of a good Fame. 1719 DE FOE *Crispoe* (1840) I. 104 Without sense of good, or conscience of evil. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. xi. (1765) 200 A Conscience of having done nothing, but what is consonant to our Duty. 1745 SWIFT *Serm. Test. Consc.* Wks. 1745 VIII. 233 The word Conscience properly signifies, that knowledge which a man hath within himself of his own thoughts and actions. [1869 SWINBURNE *Res. & Stud.* (1875) 221 The conscience of this sharpens and exasperates the temper of his will.]

† 2. Internal or mental recognition or acknowledgement of something. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *i. Cor. vii.* 7 Sothli summe with conscience of ydol til now eten as thing offrid to ydols [CRANM., *Genen.* some hauing conscience because of the idol; 1611 with conscience of the idol; *Rev. P.* 1881, some, being used until now to the idol]. 1528 TINDALE *Vicked Mammon* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 92 Without conscience of God, and without knowledge of the true intent of fasting.

† 3. Knowledge, feeling, sense. *Obs.* [So in Lat.]

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 50 His judgement in religion .. was grounded upon no firm conscience of doctrine.

† 4. Inmost thought; mind; 'heart'. *Obs.*

1340 GAV. & Cr. *Knt.* 1296 þe lede lay. Compass in his conscience to quat þat cace my3t Mene oþer amount. 1500 Lancelot 1462 If yow has maad Thi confessions. And in thi conciens thinkth perseuer. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 20 Ye knowe in your lernyng and consyens. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 197 in Thynne *Animadu.* App. i. Dessyring him to show me what he thought, in his consiens whan he had sought. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 116 'Tis your Graces That from my mutest Conscience, to my tongue, Charmes this report out.

† 5. To speak or tell one's conscience: to speak one's mind, express one's own conviction. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 467, I am not bound to tell you my Conscience of your demands. 1599 SHAKS. *Ham. P.* iv. i. 123 By my troth, I will speake my conscience of the King.

† 6. Reasonableness, understanding, 'sense'. *Obs. rare.* (*Cf. in all conscience*, 10.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 184 Why dost thou weepe, canst thou the conscience lacke, To thinke I shall lacke friends.

II. Consciousness of right and wrong; moral sense.

4. The internal acknowledgement or recognition of the moral quality of one's motives and actions; the sense of right and wrong as regards things for

which one is responsible; the faculty or principle which pronounces upon the moral quality of one's actions or motives, approving the right and condemning the wrong.

Opinions as to the nature, function, and authority of conscience are widely divergent, varying from the conception of the mere exercise of the ordinary judgement on moral questions, to that of an infallible guide of conduct, a sort of deity within us. Popularly, the word is often used for the whole moral nature; for its gradual individualizing and personification in this sense, see note in etymology.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Wiðinnen us suluen, ure owne conscience, þet is, ure inwit, uorkuliunde hire suluen mid þe fure of sunne. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26747 (Cott.) [þai] will noht .. wit scrift þair conscience ma clene. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 32 And my consiens gan me meld, It schawed thar ful openlye That I led mi lif wrangwislie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6574 Þe tende payne es gnawing with-in Of conscience þat bites als vermyne. 1340 *Rom. Rose* 6452 That prest may never .. knowe the conscience aright Of hym that is undir his cure. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* i. Whiche grace .. droof me by reson and conscience. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 581 Such as had wit .. & had no scrupulous conscience. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 His gillie conscience put him in feare. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 248 The conscience verilie is the knowledge, judgement, & reason of a man, whereby euerie man in himselfe, and in his owne minde, being made priue to euerie thing, y<sup>e</sup> he either hath committed or not committed, doe either condemne or acquite himself. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 2. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. i. 83 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of vs all. 1602 W. PERKINS *Disc. Conscience* Wks. (1603) 619, I say that conscience is a part of the mind or understanding, to show that conscience is not a bare knowledge or judgement of the understanding (as men commonly write), but a natural power, faculty, or created quality, from which knowledge and judgement proceed as effects. 1611 HOBBS *Leviath.* xxix. A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and, as the judgment, so also the conscience may be erroneous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 195 And I will place within them as a guide My Empire Conscience. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iii. § 8 Conscience .. is nothing else but our own Opinion or Judgment of the moral Rectitude or Pravity of our own Actions. 1725 BUTLER *Serm.* ii. This faculty of conscience .. was placed within to be our proper governor; to direct and regulate all under principles, passions, and motives of action. This is its right and office: thus sacred its authority. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 8 Conscience alone determines their Conduct. 1823 BYRON *Island* i. vi. Man's conscience is the oracle of God. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 360 Liberty of conscience has become a law of modern thought. 1871 E. PEACOCK *Nobel Heron* ii. 17 With several twinges of conscience. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 30 The conscience of the country turned against him. 1884 T. FOWLER *Pragr. Morality* 29 In any tenable sense of the term, conscience stands simply for the aggregate of our moral opinion re-inforced by the moral sanction of self-approbation and self-disapprobation. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* II. 50. *Mod.* The conscience of the country is now awake to the wrong.

b. (with *a* and *plural*.)

1382 WYCLIF *a. Cor. v.* 11 Sothli I hope and in þoure consciens vs for to be knowun [1388 that we ben opyn also in þoure consciens]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Consciens, *consciencia*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayers* Offices 34 They whose consciences by synne are accused. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 278, I feeke not This Deity in my bosome: Twentie consciences That stand 'twixt me and Millaine, candied be they, And melt, ere they mollest! 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 307 Under pretence of tender consciences. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xvi. 200 We come into this world with a moral sense, or to speak more Christianly, with a conscience. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 199 Paley once said, as an excuse for signing a document in the teeth of his expressed convictions, that he was not rich enough to keep a conscience.

c. *For conscience sake* [modern grammarians have introduced the apostrophe, *conscience'*, to indicate the possessive relation: see *SAKE*]: for the sake of, out of regard to, conscience.

1526 TINDALE *a. Cor. x.* 25 What soever is solde in the market, that eate, and axe no questions for conscience sake [so 1611, 1881]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. ii.* iii. 36 The fourth would returne for Conscience sake. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. ii. 87 All men would have submitted to it for Conscience sake. 1715 DE FOE *Fant. Instrucl.* i. iv. (1841) I. 92 You will suffer for conscience-sake. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. iv. 372 Good Men ought to submit to the Ecclesiastical Powers that be, for Conscience-sake. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 28 Sometimes the possessive case in .. nouns that end in *s*, *x*, or *ce*, is merely marked by placing an apostrophe after the word. But this practice is now nearly obsolete, except in a few common instances, as, 'for conscience's sake', 'for goodness's sake'.

d. *Good conscience*: an approving conscience; a consciousness that one's acts, or one's moral state, are right; † also formerly, a well-regulated or sound conscience, one which judges correctly (*obs.*). *Bad, evil conscience*: an accusing or condemning conscience; a consciousness of having done wrong, or of being in a wrong moral state.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pantler* lxxxviii[ff.]. 13 Thabor. and hermon. in þi name ihesu sall glauye thogh god conseyne. 1382 WYCLIF *i. Tim.* i. 10 Hlaunge feith and good conscience. 1523 *Will of Burwell* (Somerset Ha.), Persones of right or of good conscience. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter. Bk.* 9, I wil do as men of best consciences do. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 This seemeth to argue a bad cause, or a bad conscience, or both. 1625 BURGESS *Personal Tithes* 21 A good conscience .. will sooner suspect his owne heart of couetousnesse, then his Pastors. 1631 T. POWELL *Ton of all Trades* 161 There is no coward to an ill conscience. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. ii. 24 A good conscience therefore will tell you that if .. you have made a prey of

him.. you are bound to make restitution. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 80 What is that comfort of a good conscience? 1827 J. WILSON *Notes in Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 476 That sweet sound sleep that is the lot of a gude conscience.

III. Conscientious observance or practice; ten-derness of conscience.

†5. Conscientious observance or reverence of, or regard to. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 19 Forsothe this is grace, if for conscience of God any man suffirith sorewes. 1483 *Phumpton Corr.* p. xcv. Any article... which by reason of consions of right owesth or should be reformed. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Istine* 113 b. Preferring the conscience of their oath made to his father, before their latter promise. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 1673 885 If they have any conscience of publicke good. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* A. V. They... (in meir Conscience to publike Benefit) have de-priv'd themselves of so great a Propriety. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 102 It's a wicked thing, for the conscience of the day, to suffer our brother to perish.

†6. Practice of, or conformity to, what is right, equity; regard to the dictates of conscience; conscientiousness. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 An ypochte is this, A man which feigneth conscience. 1398 STARKY *England* iv. 121 By-cause hyllynyth to equyte and conscience. I wyl... graunt this to you. 1591 LAMBARDE *Arch.* (1635) 16 Not only according to meere Right, and Law, but also after Equitie and good Conscience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 203 Their best Conscience, Is not to leave t'vndone, but kept vn-knownne. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 660, I cannot with conscience take it. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 53, I am sure in them it proceeds not out of conscience, but merlie... [they] durst not for feare irritat the Covenanters. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 328 A... had the legal... possession of the land, but B... was in conscience and equity to have the profits and disposal of it. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* i. xv. Some folks, to be sure, would take more, but I love conscience in these matters. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 283 They both impress us with a belief... in the care and conscience with which their scenes were wrought out.

†b. To do one's conscience: to act according to one's sense of right. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xcvi. Magistrates are great Blessings... if they dare do their Conscience.

†7. Tenderness of feeling, tender-heartedness.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1253 *Dido.* O sily wemen... ful of pite, of trouthe, of conscience. c. 1386 — *Prol.* 150 Al was conscience and tendre herte. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Pompeie sigh his pacience And toke pite with conscience.

†8. Tenderness of conscience with regard to an act, scruple; also compunction, remorse. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxiii. 249 Pei han greit conscience and holden it for a greit synne to casten a knyf in the fuyr. 1469 *Paston Lett.* No. 573 II. 303 Master Brakley ow't for to be in greit consyens for syche thyngs as he had doone and seyd... in proving of Sir John Fastolfys wyll. 1475 *Ek. Noblesse* 34 King Loves haveng grete conscience that he heelde bethout title of right the duchie of Normandie. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* I. cccxxxi. 641 But the bysshop had conscience to let hym dye. 1608 HIERON *A Defence* iii. 102 You have so misused these things... that we can no longer continue them, without greit conscience.

†b. A matter of conscience; something about which scruples are or should be felt: cf. *VI. Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 83 b/3 To kepe two between the christians, is a great conscience. *Ibid.* 174 a/1 To a prince there can be no greater shame, nor conscience, then to beginne warres... to mainteine his owne pleasure.

IV. Phrases (from II and III).

9. Upon, in (one's) conscience: by one's sense of right, upon one's word, truly. So in asseverations by, in, on, o' my conscience. Also, as a mere exclamation of surprise, etc., my conscience! or simply conscience! (*Sc.*).

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120/469 Ich hadde lothz bi mi conscience don holi church wovz. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 108 But upon youre conscience, Min holy fader, demeth ye. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 173 Now Warwick, tell me euen upon thy conscience is Edward your true King? 1601 — *True. IV.* iii. 1. 33 In my conscience sir, I do not care for you. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 42 O' my conscience twenty of the Dog-dayes now reigne in's Nose. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* ii. 17 Some merrie fellow which of his conscience thinketh then not to be above three yards about. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii. 'Ah!—Eh!—Oh!' exclaimed the Bailie. 'My conscience!—it's impossible—and yet—no! Conscience, it canna be!'

10. In (all) conscience, † of (all) conscience: in reason or fairness, by all that is right or reasonable (*collog.*).

1258 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 326, I cannot of conscience favour them therein. 1524 DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 109 What in conscience the poore man is then able to pay, in respect of the other charges. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. ii. 23 They are too unwholesome, a conscience. 1623 MABBE tr. *Alman's Guzman d'Alf.* 240 It is time enough, of conscience. 1645 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* i. iii. 20 The seller is bound in conscience... to intimate unto the buyer these faulty qualities. 1650 B. *Discollimintum* 2 He seems to be a Gentleman of too much understanding, of all Conscience. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 15 It is too soon in all conscience to repeat this error again. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* *Hotel at Paris*, I have enough in conscience, Eugenius, said I. 1797 ELIZ. BONHOTE *Rambles Mr. Frankly* I. 52 'And enough too, of all conscience', exclaimed I. 1886 BESANT *Children of Gibbon* ii. xxvii, The matter, which was bad enough in all conscience.

11. A matter of conscience: a matter in which

conscience is concerned; hence to make (a thing) a matter of conscience: to treat or deal with it conscientiously or according to the dictates of conscience. To make (a) conscience (*obs.* or *arch.*): to make it a matter of conscience, to have scruples about, to scruple. So † to think it no conscience; also † to have (a) conscience: see 8.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 23 He that maketh conscience [1611 doubteth] is dampned if he eate. 1599 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 Thou hast thought it no conscience to betray me. 1586 Let. Earle Leicester 25 Therefore have we little reason to trust her in that, wherof shee maketh so small a conscience. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* ii. 1276 They will... make more conscience to breake a Fast, than to commit a Murther. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 69, I make conscience to say thou lyest. 1685 H. MORE *Cursory Refl.* 21 For my part, I should make a conscience in abusing the World with such Trash. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xxvii. 6 Arch-hypocrites make conscience of Ceremony, and make no conscience of Perjury. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 12 If he be one that makes Conscience of his Duty. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* i. ii. 24 A man who made no conscience of any villany. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* ix. 146 [He] makes a conscience of persisting in it.

12. To have the conscience: to consider or hold it right (to do something); hence ironically, to have the assurance or effrontery (to...).

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* (T. s. v. Cool v.), I... saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him cool his heels there. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iii. 170 He had the conscience to expect that we magistrates would meddle in his dispute and take his part. *Mod.* He actually had the conscience to ask the question in my own house.

13. Case of conscience: see CASE sb.<sup>1</sup> 7. Court of conscience: see COURT.

V. Transferred applications.

†14. = BELLARMINE. *Obs.*

1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary*, Like a larger jug that some men call a bellarmine, but we a conscience.

15. Mech. = BREASTPLATE sb.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Conscience, a plate resting against the drill-head and enabling the pressure of the breast or hand to be brought upon the drill. *A Gazette.*

VI. 16. Comb. a. objective, as conscience-pacifying, †-wasting, ppl. adjs.; b. instrumental and locative, as conscience-harried, -haunted, -gricked, -smitten, -stricken, -struck, ppl. adjs.; c. attrib., as conscience-quail, -scruple; conscience clause, a clause in an act or law to ensure respect for the consciences of those affected, *spec.* one providing for the withdrawal of children in public schools from religious teaching disapproved by their parents; conscience money, money sent to relieve the conscience, *e.g.* in payment of a tax previously evaded, *esp.* in connexion with the income-tax; conscience-wise *adv.*, in relation to conscience.

1870 W. E. FORSTER *Sp. Ho. Com.* 17 Feb., After a limited period we attach what is called a \*conscience clause. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 875 So long as the conscience clause is strictly enforced, and all parents are allowed to withdraw their children from the moral and religious education given if they disapprove it. 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 379 If they be not faithful to the \*conscience-engagement. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. vii. (1840) 262 A timorous, \*conscience-harried... wretch. 1883 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* i. Those tender-minded persons who send \*conscience money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1671 FLAVEL *Font. Life* ii. 32 \*Conscience-pacifying and soul-quieting Blood. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 447 Just to satisfy their \*conscience-quails. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro*, Pricks which passed for conscience-scruples. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* (1875) 37 \*Conscience-smitten for the little notice she had taken of her cousin. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. ii. 39 Ye \*conscience-stricken cravens. 1830 SCOTT *Frail* 24 June, A kind of necessity which seems to haunt \*conscience-struck men. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Cons.* (1841) 278 The committing of a \*conscience-wasting sin. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* ii. He never goes without a dram of \*conscience-water about him, to set matters right again. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 205 Their ancestors, \*conscience-wise considered, were better men than they are.

Conscienced (kɒnʃɪnsɪd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a conscience (of such a kind); as in tender-conscienced, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 323/1 Scrupulose, nyce conscyenced. 1534 WHITTON *Tulleyes Offices* i. (1540) 19 They seemd to be well conscyenced men. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 106 Any tender conscienced Christian. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He is light-moraled, loose-conscienced.

Conscienceless (kɒnʃɪnsɪsləs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of conscience, conscientious scruples, or moral sense; characterized by habitual disregard of conscience or of moral law.

1480 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 23 When I was yonge, I was fulle recheles... And amonge other conscienceles, 1583 BARNINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 54 As did the Judges of Susanna, and as many conscienceles men in these dayes doe, a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xxiv. § 7 Conscienceless and wicked patrons. 1606 BR. HALL *Medit.* ii. § 77 Riches come seldom easily, to a good man; seldom hardly, to the conscienceless. 1881 A. M. FAIRBAIN *Stud. Life Christ* xiii. 222 A seared and conscienceless ruffian.

b. transf. of actions, etc.

1588 ALLEN *Almon.* 24 By which Machivellian, godlesse, and conscienceless course. 1623 R. BERNARD *Look beyond Luther* Ep. Ded. 3 A iust punishment... for their conscience-

lesse living. 1883 *American* VII. 187 The stigma of conscienceless policy.

Hence Consciencelessly *adv.*, Consciencelessness.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 694 So securely and conscientiously to passe by the least of Gods commandements. 1882 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 522 [It] shows the... consciencelessness of the Secret Committee.

† Conscientiously, *adv.* *Obs.*—1. [f. CONSCIENCE + -LY<sup>2</sup>] = CONSCIENTIOUSLY.

1476 *Paston Lett.* No. 780 III. 167 As wele and as ryghtfully and as conscientiously as I can for both the parties.

Conscient (kɒnʃɪjənt), a. (*sb.*) Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *conscient-em*, pr. pple. of *conscire* to be conscious. Also in F. (19th c.).] Conscient.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 12 As if he were conscient to himselfe that he had played his parte wel. 1881 J. DARRELL in *Argosy* XXXII. 200 With a morbid cunning only half-conscient of its own motives.

b. as *sb.* A conscious being.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 459, I may believe myself a conscient, not a consciousness... nor a perceptivity, but a perceptive spirit.

Hence † Consciently *adv.* *Obs.*

1616 LANE *Sgr.'s Tale* 208 And that the traitor conscient lie shall feele.

† Consciential, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *conscientia* conscience + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conscience.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 19 Now liberty is fourfold, corporal, consciential, spiritual, and sensual.

† Conscientional, a. *Obs.* rare. ?

1652 GAUL *Magastron.* 103 Let it rest (from their own confession) a conscientional, accidental event.

Conscientious (kɒnʃɪjənsjəs), a. [ad. F. *conscientieux* (16th c. in Littre), med.L. *conscientiosus*, f. *conscientia*: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons: Obedient or loyal to conscience; habitually governed by a sense of duty; scrupulous.

1611 COYR., *Conscientieux*, conscientious... of a good conscience, full of conscience. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 15 [He] had found... many Lay-men as conscientious as Clergy-men in discharging this Trust. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1847) I. vii. 55 A conscientious tradesman. 1882 MISS BRADTON *Mt. Royal* i. iii. 78 He is a conscientious person, and knows his duty.

2. Of conduct, etc.: Of or pertaining to conscience; done according to conscience, scrupulous.

1631 DONNE *Serm.* x. 101 D, Of those that goe with out those Conscientious Deliberations. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 140 To live in the conscientious practice of all that is good. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, She became a Baptist from conscientious scruples. 1878 R. SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 74 The Archbishop returned his easy insolence with a... conscientious purpose of revenge.

†b. Constituting a matter of conscience, binding on the conscience. *Obs.* rare.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 101 The Authors of Superstition when they finde Customes very usefull... plant them amongst their other Ceremonies, and make them conscientious.

†3. Conscious (of). *Obs.*

1648 FAIRFAX *Remonstrance* 36 Either not bound, or not conscientious of his bonds. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 The Heretick (guilty and conscientious to himselfe of Refutability). 1656 BR. HALL *Tracts* (1677) 181 He that is conscientious of his sin.

Conscientiously (kɒnʃɪjənsjəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a conscientious manner; in accordance with one's sense of duty; scrupulously.

1660 HAMMOND *IVes.* II. 181 (R.) Conscientiously obliged not to take it into his own hands. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), Sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it conscientiously. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 98 The east end... was carefully and conscientiously restored... by G. G. Scott. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 45 The village is conscientiously clean.

Conscientiousness (kɒnʃɪjənsjəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being conscientious; loyalty to conscience.

One of the faculties to which phrenologists have allotted a special organ or region of the brain, held to produce the sentiment of obligation, duty, justice, and injustice.

1631 DONNE in *Selections* (1840) 204 Is fraud, and circumvention so sure a way, of attaining God's blessings, as industry and conscientiousness is? 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 159 Any other Protestant that hath any profession of Conscientiousness. 1828 COOMBE *Constit. Man* ii. § 4 Conscientiousness stands in the midway between self and other individuals. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* Add. 206 A steady conscientiousness which seeks to do its duty wherever it may be placed.

†b. Const. of. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 179 Constancy of Faith, and conscientiousness of Duty. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xxvii. (1713) 246 What an early Conscientiousness [I had] of approving my self to [God].

†2. = CONSCIOUSNESS 2. *Obs.* rare.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 9 Who hazards the loss of being reputed a good man, that he might not loose the realitie, and conscientiousness of it.

Conscionable (kɒnʃənəbəl), a. Now app. *Obs.*, but cf. UNCONSCIONABLE. [Found with its compounds, and CONSCIONED, in first half of 16th c. These, with CONSCIONLESS, appear to be popular formations from *conscion*, taken as a singular of *conscien-ce* (see note to the latter) + -ABLE: cf.

*fashion-able*. (See F. Hall *Engl. Adjectives in -able*, 1877, 65.)]

†1. Having a conscience (= CONSCIONED), as in *tender-conscionable*; having a good conscience; governed by conscience; conscientious, scrupulous.

1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon*. bef. *Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 145 There were... in both houses, a great many learned men, conscionable men, wyse men. 1552 HULOET, Conscionable or haunye a good conscience, *religious*. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 52 Conscionable in their dealings as well toward the poore as toward the rich. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 242. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 240 True hearted to God, and conscionable in their ways. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 313 Tender conscionable christians. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* iii. iv. You and my most conscionable Guadian here... plotted and agreed, to chouse a... Gentleman, out of a Hundred Pound.

†b. Having conscience of, conscientiously regardful or observant of. *Obs.*

1641 HINDI *J. Bruen* xvi. 52 Conscionable of that one thing which is needfull, with Mary. 1655 GONGE'S *Comm. Heb. Life*, He was in special manner conscionable of the Lords day.

†c. In bad sense; Over-scrupulous. *Obs.*

1628 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* iv. i. The same Devil... speaks still in our scoffers, and calls Religion Hypocrisie, conscionable care, singularity.

2. Of actions, etc.: Showing regard for, or conformable to, conscience; conscientious, scrupulous.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 268 Conscionable obedience towards me. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 384 Conscionable discharge of the taske imposed upon us. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 115 Truly a very fair and conscionable Reckoning! 1702 C. MAIER *Magn. Chr.* v. xvii. (1852) 235 Yielding more hearty and conscionable obedience to civil magistrates.

†3. Of or belonging to conscience or equity. *Obs.*—1

1672 CONNELL'S *Interpr. Court of Requests*... is a Court of Equity, of the same nature with the Chancery, but inferior to it, being principally instituted for the help of such Petitioners as in conscionable cases deal by Supplication with his Majesty.

†b. Equitable, just. *Obs.*—1

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 60 To justify their pretended title, or to render them... lawful and conscionable possessors.

**Conscionableness.** ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Conscientiousness, scrupulousness; equity, reasonableness.

1624 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1617) 477 Of faith... joy, conscionableness. 1641 SMECTYMNUS *Answer*. § 16 (1653) 67 Witness their conscionableness in managing their Charges. 1730-6 BAILY (folio), *Conscionableness*, knowing within oneself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Conscionableness*, equity, reasonableness.

**Conscionably** (kɒnʃənəbli), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

†1. Conscientiously, according to conscience; with conscientious or scrupulous care. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Conscionably, or with a good conscience, *religious*. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 Who could more eloquently or conscionably note the disparities and differences? 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* iii. i. (1668) 4 Such a Gardener as will conscionably... travel in your Orchard. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xiv. 9 How conscionably should bad Oaths be avoided, and good ones kept!

2. Reasonably, fairly, moderately. ? *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 19 Cast. Well, how do you rate it? *Canst*. Very conscionably, 18 s. a yard. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. Comm. (1857) 24, I must conscionably make congression with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed, my... author. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Conscionably, or reasonably, *æque, juste, æ æquo & bono*.

**Conscionary**, *erron.* form of CONCIARY.

†**Conscioned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [See CONSCIONABLE and -ED.] = CONSCIONCED.

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 16. § 1 Couetous and euill conscioned persons. 1594 WEST *Symbol*. ii. *Chancerie* § 142 Corrupt conscioned persons. 1627 R. PERROT *Tithes* 36 More daintie eared than tender conscioned.

†**Conscionless**, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and -LESS.] = CONSCIENCELESS, unconscientious.

1607 [S. HIERON] *Defence* i. 134 More bold, because... more conscionless. 1617 — *IVks.* II. 257 Their conscionless use of the things which God hath measured to them.

**Conscious** (kɒnʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *consci-us* knowing something with others, knowing in oneself, privy to, conscious + -OUS. L. *consci-us* f. *con-* together + *sci-* knowing, as in *scire* to know: cf. *nescius* unknowing, *præscius* foreknowing. There is no such word in F., which uses *conscient* in some of the senses (as did also Bacon); but it has *conscio* privy, accessory, guilty, from 16th c.]

†1. Knowing, or sharing the knowledge of anything, together with another; privy to anything with another. *Obs.* [With quot. 1651, cf. L. *alicui alicujus rei conscius*.]

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vii. 31 Where two, or more men, know of one and the same fact, they are said to be Conscious of it one to another. 1664 SOUTH *Sermon*. (1823) I. 394 Nothing is to be concealed from the other self. To be a friend and to be conscious are terms equivalent.

2. *fig.* Attributed to inanimate things as privy to, sharing in, or witnesses of human actions or secrets. Chiefly *poet.*

(The earliest recorded use—the word being one of those ridiculed by Ben Jonson. Frequent in the Latin poets: with 1667, cf. Ovid 'quorum non conscia sola est'.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 130/1 With oath Magnificates his merit; and bespawls The conscious time with humorous foam. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 277 Thence to the Coverts, and the conscious Groves, The scenes of his past Triumphs and his Loves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 521 So all ere day-spring, under conscious Night, Secret they finish'd. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 202 Examine the prisons of the inquisition, the groans of which those walls are conscious. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xv. 138 If the conscious air had caught the sound. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 To these conscious stones we two pilgrims were alike known and near.

3. *Conscious to oneself* (of anything, that, etc.): having the witness of one's own judgement or feelings, having the witness within oneself, knowing within oneself, inwardly sensible or aware. [L. *consci-us sibi alicujus rei, de aliqua re, id esse*.]

1640 ASP. USSHER *Sermon*. (1641) 1 Being so conscious unto my selfe of my great weakness. 1645 BACON *Ess.* *Praise* (Arb.) 353 Whein a Man is Conscious *[MS. and ed. 1612 conscient]* to himselfe, that he is most Defectiue. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. If they say, That a Man is always conscious to himselfe of thinking. 1722 DR. FOR *Plague* (1754) 43 Their own Medicines, which they must needs be conscious to themselves, were good for nothing. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 303 If I were not conscious to myself of having done every thing in my power, to warn the nation.

4. Hence, in same sense, without to oneself.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. v. A pardon, Sir! Till I am conscious of an offence, I will not wrong my innocence to beg one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 429 Satan... with Monarchal pride Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 69, I am easily conscious that I have omitted many things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 3 We are secretly conscious of defects and vices which we hope to conceal from the publick eye. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 448 A proof how conscious they were of their own unfitness. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 He must have been conscious that, though he thought adultery sinful, he was an adulterer.

†b. Having guilty knowledge (of anything); *absol.* inwardly sensible of wrong-doing, guilty.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 374 Pergamius accuses many thousands as conscious of the same arts. 1656 H. MORE *Autid. Ath.* iii. iv. (1712) 97 She being conscious, did of her own accord... make confession of her wickedness. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Conscious*, inwardly guilty, privy to one self of any fault or error. 1738 WESLEY *Paulus* civ. pt. 3. vi. The conscious Ravagers return. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 4 Lent xi. 4 What time, with sweet forgiving cheer, He called his conscious brethren near.

†5. *Conscious to* (a thing): sharing in the knowledge of, having cognizance of, being a witness to; mentally alive or awake to; in a bad sense, privy to. [L. *consci-us alicui rei*.] *Obs.*

1631 T. MAY *Tr. Barclay's Mirr. Mirr.* i. 33 Many, conscious to their owne weakness, doe endeavour, etc. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 245, I who am conscious to your patience and wisdom. 1658 USSHER *Anu.* 452 Their King was in no wise conscious to the murder. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 434 The Mother... is not conscious to any thing that is done there. 1710 BERKLEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 155 That He is present and conscious to our innermost thoughts. 1791 DUCLOS *of York I.* v. Truly conscious to the demerits of this work. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I.* 231 His Wife 'being conscious' to the transaction.

6. Having internal perception or consciousness:

a. of a fact.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 215 So much you seem to be conscious of in saying it was your meaning. 1652 BENTLEY *Sermon*. (J.), Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its own existence. a 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Gust.* 720 Tancred... Who, conscious of the occasion, feared the event. 1842 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 654 Lord Bacon was conscious of the slow progress of truth. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 172 An importance... of which even Americans are barely conscious.

b. (in *Philos.*) of one's sensations, feelings, thoughts, etc.

1650 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. § 11 To be happy or miserable without being conscious of it seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible. 1762 KAMLS *Elem. Crit.* i. (1833) 19 A man, while awake, is conscious of a continued train of perception and ideas passing through the mind. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 205 We must conclude consciousness to belong to thought as thought. In other words thought is conscious of itself. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 327, I am conscious, either at once or in succession, of joy or pain, of a thought, reminiscence, or volition, of a sensation of hunger, coldness, &c.

c. of external objects. *poet.*

1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 156 Some o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade. 1821 SHELLEY *Cenci* 28 And of the gold and jewels glittering there She scarce felt conscious. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 336 Slowly and conscious of the ragged eye That watch'd him... Went Leolin.

d. with *subord. cl.*

1694 BURTHOGGE *Ev.* Reason 4 If a person had never seen but one thing, he could not be sensible or conscious he did see it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* ii. xix. § 7 Cestius was not conscious... how the besieged despaired. 1749 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 601 Nobly conscious, Princes are but things Born for First Ministers, as Slaves for Kings. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 156 How oft... we have bone The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* i. 140 He was profoundly conscious that the mere accumulation of knowledge... would take men a very short way.

e. *absol.* Knowing, witting, well aware. *poet.*

1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 90 The forests wonder'd at th' unusual grain, And secret transport touch'd the conscious swain. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. 73, I may speak Alike to you and my own conscious heart.

7. Endowed with the faculty of consciousness; characterized by the presence of consciousness. Said of persons and their attributes.

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. ii. § 2 Among substances some are thinking or conscious beings, or have a power of thought, such as the mind of man, God, angels. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. (1841) 318 With a power which appears almost a conscious one. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. xvi. 264 Man... as a conscious being, conscious of himself, and conscious of others around him. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Defini.* 138 Feeling and Volition are conscious elements no less than Intellect.

b. Having one's mental faculties actually in an active and waking state. See CONSCIOUSNESS 6.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* v. xxi. And when at last he was conscious. 1880 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1883) I. 505 The sister reported that he had become conscious, having recognized her and called her by name.

8. Aware of what one is doing or intending to do; having a purpose and intention in one's actions. Said of agents and their actions, etc.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 323 A... sequence... which few will attribute to an apt coincidence or to a conscious design. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 25 Pope was from the first a conscious and deliberate artist. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* 130 That St. Peter has here been the conscious or unconscious borrower may be regarded as certain.

9. Having one's thoughts and attention unduly centred in one's own personality; and hence, apt to imagine that one is the object of observation by others; SELF-CONSCIOUS. Of personal bearing, actions, etc.: Displaying such preoccupation.

[1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* i. 79 Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face.] 1728 — *Dunciad* ii. 6 The proud Parnassian sneer, The conscious simper, and the jealous leer, Mix on his look. 1827 CARLYLE *Richter Misc.* (1869) 11 He moves about with a conscious air. 1868 BAIN *Meat. & Mor. Sc.* App. 93 When a person is said to be morbidly or excessively conscious, there is indicated an excessive attention to the feelings and the thoughts, and a slender amount of occupation with outward things.

10. *transf.* Of things: a. Objective or present to consciousness; known to oneself, felt, sensible.

b. Aware of itself, aware of its own existence.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 801 They... howle and gnaw My Bowels, their repast; then bursting forth Afresh with conscious terrors vex me round. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 6 She knows she is handsome, but she knows she is good. Conscious Beauty adorned with conscious Virtue! 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xxxi, His face became pale with conscious guilt. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 11 Knowledge is conscious power. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Faunt.* vi. 178 The conscious indistinctness of the grounds on which it demands submission. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. iv. 83 Truth... gives conscious rank to its possessors.

†11. Having a conscience; conscientious. *rare.*

1654 COKKINE *Dianea* 90 One of the most worthy and conscionest Princes that belonged to the service of the Crown.

**Consciously** (kɒnʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a conscious manner.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxvii. (R.) The same thinking thing would be always consciously present. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 5 [They] often consciously and knowingly embrace where they are mutually indifferent. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 14 If no bright bird, insect, or gentle beast I consciously have injured. 1881 SEELEY in *Acad. Mag.* XLV. 51 Directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, we base our political opinions upon history.

**Consciousness** (kɒnʃənsəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Joint or mutual knowledge. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 49 Consciousness, or mutual knowledge of persons and their worship.

2. (Also in early use, *consciousness to oneself*.) Internal knowledge or conviction; knowledge as to which one has the testimony within oneself; esp. of one's own innocence, guilt, deficiencies, etc. Cf. CONSCIOUS 3.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i. ii. The consciousness of mine own wants. 16... LOCKE (J.), Had not their consciousness to themselves of their ignorance... kept them from so idle an attempt. a 1744 POPE (J.), An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or consciousness. 1770 JUVINIS *Lett.* xxxix. 198 There is... a palpable consciousness of guilt. 1860 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 11 Bentley... was supported by the consciousness of an immeasurable superiority. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 7 Happy in the consciousness of a well-spent life.

3. The state or fact of being mentally conscious or aware of anything. Cf. CONSCIOUS 6.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 215 Let it... become one with the very consciousness of my existence! 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1860) I. 164 The anxiety of the proprietors... seems... to indicate a consciousness... that this species of cultivation is... more profitable than any other. 1863 FR. A. KAMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 9 It is only to the consciousness of these evils that knowledge and reflection awaken him. 1864 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 142 The consciousness of my existence is to me the assurance of my existence. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 18 For a few moments he lost the consciousness of why he was miserable.

4. *Philos.* The state or faculty of being conscious, as a condition and concomitant of all thought, feeling, and volition; 'the recognition by the thinking subject of its own acts or affections' (Hamilton).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 93 Neither can life and cogitation, sense and consciousness... ever result from



magnitudes, figures, sites, and motions. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und. II. i. § 19* Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a Man's own mind. 1707 S. CLARKE *2nd Defense* (1715) 5 Consciousness, in the most strict and exact Sense of the Word, signifies . . . the Reflex Act by which I know that I think, and that my Thoughts and Actions are my own and not Another. 1785 *Rein Int. Powers* i. i. Consciousness is a word used by Philosophers, to signify that immediate knowledge which we have of our present thoughts and purposes, and, in general, of all the present operations of our minds. 1844 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* Note B (1872) 810/2 Consciousness is a knowledge solely of what is now and here present to the mind. It is therefore only intuitive, and its objects exclusively presentative. *Ibid.* 929. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 210 We class sensations along with emotions, and volitions, and thoughts, under the common head of *states of consciousness*. But what consciousness is, we know not; and how it is that anything so remarkable as a state of consciousness comes about as the result of irritating nervous tissue, is just as unaccountable as the appearance of the Djinn when Aladdin rubbed his lamp, or as any other ultimate fact of nature. 1875 BAIN *Emotions & Will* (ed. 3) 539.

b. (with a and pl.) State of consciousness. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 126 From strict analogies by thought supplied Or consciousnesses not to be subdued. 1812 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (1813) 627 A female . . . quite dumb, nearly deaf, and possessed of no one consciousness belonging to humanity. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. 53 His [man's] will is not his affections, neither are his affections his thoughts . . . They are separate consciousnesses, living consciousnesses. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. (1871) 327 Whatever our marble may be in itself, all that we can know of it is under the shape of a bundle of our own consciousnesses.

5. The totality of the impressions, thoughts, and feelings, which make up a person's conscious being. In pl. = *Conscious personalities*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 183 If the same consciousness can be transferr'd from one thinking Substance to another, it will be possible that two thinking Substances may make but one Person. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 20. 2/1 Those many Consciousnesses must be as the Constituent Parts of that one Individual Consciousness. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 32 Musing on them, often do I seem To o consciousnesses, conscious of myself, and of some other Being. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bos. Faith* II. 91 From our innermost consciousness, a voice is heard, clothed with native authority. 'I feel. I think. I will. I am.'

b. Limited by a qualifying epithet to a special field, as the *moral* or *religious consciousness*.

1803 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 157 The commencement of a moral consciousness. 1884 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* XV. 1 Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious consciousness is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense.

c. Attributed as a collective faculty to an aggregate of men, a people, etc., so far as they think or feel in common.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 198 While few can be found to agree even upon matters of so-called universal consciousness. 1871 GROTE *Plato Pref.* (1875) 7 Such intellects broke loose from the common consciousness of the world around them. 1876 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. viii. 88 The religious consciousness of the age.

d. The state of being conscious, regarded as the normal condition of healthy waking life.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxi. When the fever left him, and consciousness returned, he awoke to find himself rich and free. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* App. 93 In one class of [popular] applications, consciousness is mental life, as opposed to torpor or insensibility; the loss of consciousness is mental extinction for the time. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Defn.* 126 The mind's wakeful activity is consciousness—consciousness as opposed to dormancy, dreamless sleep, swoon, insensibility.

7. Double consciousness: see quot.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Double consciousness, a condition which has been described as a double personality, showing in some measure two separate and independent trains of thought and two independent mental capabilities in the same individual.

† **Consci'ssion.** *Obs.*—o [ad. L. *consci'ssionem*, n. of action f. *consci'dere* to tear in pieces.] 'A cutting or paring' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Consci'ssure.** *Obs.*—o [ad. L. *\*consci'ssura* a cut or cleft, f. *consci'dere*: see prec. (but for this *consci'sura* is now read in Pliny).] 'A gash or cut, a rent in a place' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Consciuncle.** *nonce-wd.* [humorous dim. of *conscience*, after L. diminutives in *-unculus, -uncula*.] A minute or hair-splitting conscience.

1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. 66 Rubrics . . . filled with punctilios not for consciences, but for consciuncles.

† **Consci've.** *Obs.* [Erron. spelling for *conceive*, It. *conci've*, L. *conci'vis*.] Fellow-citizen. 1779 *Lxlv Euphues* (Arb.) 198 We shal ther . . . see . . . more gallant courtiers, more godly consciues.

**Conscrib'e** (kɒnskri'b), v. [ad. L. *conscrib'e* to enter in a list, enroll, draw up, prescribe, f. *con-* together + *scrib'e* to write; in sense 4 corresponding to **CONSCRIPTION** 4.]

+1. *trans.* To enroll, levy (an army); to enlist (a soldier). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 281 When this armie . . . was conscribed and come together to Harflete. *Ibid.* 314 To conscribe and set furthe a new armie. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 28 People . . . of the meanest condition, and mercenary only and conscribed by others.

†2. To enroll as a Roman senator. *Obs. rare.*

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 135 If a Plebeian happen'd to be conscrib'd he and his Posterity became Patricians.

†3. To circumscribe, to limit. *Obs.*

1673 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 162 The Fates, by whom your powers are all conscribed, Pronounce this doom. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 105 A Mart, Fair or Market . . . although they be conscribed to place and circuit. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Conscribed*, the same with *Circumscribed*.

4. To enlist for the army by **CONSCRIPTION**, q.v.; to enlist compulsorily. Also *transf.*

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 418 Government . . . cannot conscribe readers. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cviii. 24 'We will not be conscribed, to be shot like dogs'—was what I heard from French youth. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 818/2 Ghilzaies forcibly conscribed by the Amer. Hence *Conscrib'd* ppl. a.

1654 R. CONDRINGTON tr. *Hist. Festinus* 89 With this conscribed Army composed of the outcasts of man.

**Conscript** (kɒnskript), a. and sb. [ad. L. *conscript-us*, pa. pple. of *conscribere*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* 1. Enrolled or elected a senator. In pl. *Conscript fathers*, † *fathers conscript* [L. *patres conscripti*, properly *patres conscripti*, i.e. *patres et conscripti* fathers and elect]: a collective title by which the Roman senators were addressed; used also as a title by the Venetian senate.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xi. (R.), He sayed these wordes, O fathers conscripte, O happie people. 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 150/1 Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting Turn fair and fortunate to the common-wealth. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 27/1 At first . . . they were called Fathers only; but afterwards, when more were enrolled in their body, Conscript Fathers. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 306 Say, conscript fathers, shall she be admitted? [See *Note*.]

b. Applied allusively to senators, legislators, or the administrative council of a nation, municipality, etc.; rarely in sing.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xxxiii. 12 The conscript Fathers of the Colony disagree in many Points. . . yet they all agree in oppressing Strangers. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1851) 341 Eliot, Hampden, Pym, nay Ludlow, Hutchinson, Vane . . . political Conscript Fathers. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxx. Hainault House had been raised by a British peer, the locality was no longer sufficiently refined for a conscript father.

†2. Inscribed in common or identically. *rare*—1.

1679 HARRY *Key Script.* II. 44 That 144000 in chap. 7. sealed, were not this 144000 in chap. 14 conscript, or having the Name of God written in their Fore-heads.

3. Enrolled or formed by conscription, as a soldier, or an army.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 499 Three conscript lads . . . of the sixty-sixth regiment. 1881 *Times* Apr. 21/4 An enlisting army must always be more difficult to keep up than a conscript army. 1882 *Gd. Words* 318 With the assistance of conscript negroes brought down the Nile.

B. *sb.* [F. *conscript*.] A military recruit obtained by conscription; one compulsorily enlisted for military or naval service.

1800 *Ann. Reg.* 23 The general levy of 200,000 Conscripts (in 1799). 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* XI. 589 The conscripts desert in all directions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 323 Were these captives dealt with as conscripts or galley-slaves?

**Conscript** (kɒnskript), v. [f. **CONSCRIPT** a. or ppl. stem of L. *conscribere*. It appears to have originated during the U. S. Civil War of 1860–65.] *trans.* To compel to military service by conscription; to enlist compulsorily; = **CONSCRIBE** 4. Hence *Conscripted* ppl. a.

1865 W. WHITMAN *Specimen Days* (1888) 62 He was first conscripted for two years. 1880 *Atlantic Monthly* July 29, I had been conscripted and forced into the army. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 824/2 The conscripted soldiers are always ready for a mutiny. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 2/3 If we must conscript and train our youth . . . in great camps.

**Conscription** (kɒnskri'pʃən), [ad. L. *conscriptiō-em* drawing up in writing, composing, a composition, a levying of troops, n. of action from *conscribere* to **CONSCRIBE**.]

†1. Writing down together, putting in writing. 1382 *Wyclif. Tobit* vii. 16 And the chartre taken, thei maden the conscripcioun [1388 writynge togidre] of the wedloc. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 324/4 Thus Luke had . . . prouffite by conscripciō and wrytynge of his doctryne.

†2. Conjoint signature. *Obs. rare*—1.

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 4 They signe not . . . in their owne particular and singular names, but require the conscription and evident consent of their Council.

†3. Enrolment or enlistment (of soldiers). *Obs.*

1599 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. App. II. xxiii. 65 Not having . . . none order, provision of victual, towardness in conscription of men of war, or appearance of such thing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Conscription*, an enrolling.

4. *spec.* The compulsory enlistment of men for military (or naval) service; esp. where the liability to serve is legally established; an application of this method of obtaining recruits.

The word was introduced in connexion with a law of the French Republic, 5 Sept. 1798, which provided that the recruits required for service should be compulsorily obtained from the young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, whom it declared to be legally liable to serve in the army. Hence it has become a general term for methods of compulsory enlistment; but, technically, as distinguished from universal military service, it implies the enrolment by

lot of a fixed number of those liable to service, with the option given of procuring a substitute.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* xvi. (1877) 236 Our persons have been free from the impressments and conscriptions. 1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 38/2 The conscription of 1813 has furnished 160,000 men. 1838 ANNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 480 The Africans . . . were subject to taxes and to a conscription of their youth to serve as soldiers. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 391 Conscription is to one man personal service, to another the payment of a tax. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 208 Peasants turned lackeys to escape the conscription, just as in our own days they turn priests. *attrib.* 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLII. 551/2 The Federal Government intends to commence the enforcement of the Conscription Act at once.

Fig. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 96 The conscription of ancient and vulgar terms to the service of poetry.

b. The body of conscripts collectively.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 115 General Clarke . . . advised that the conscription for the year 1809 should be called out.

**Conscriptiōnal**, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to conscription.

1809 *St. Paper in Ann. Reg.* 783/2 The following . . . is the precise state of the conscriptional force of France.

**Conseale**, *obs.* form of **CONCEAL**.

**Consecrate** (kɒnsə'kreɪt), ppl. a. Also 4–5 *consecrat*. [ad. L. *consecrāt-us*, pa. pple. of L. *consecrare*: see next.]

1. = **CONSECRATED**. a. as *pa. pple.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's P.* 27 Loo Sampson, which . . . was to god almyghty conscreat. 1430 *Lynde Chron. Troy* I. vi. A ryche image . . . That . . . To myghty Ioue . . . Yhalowed was, and also conscreat. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 151 Which . . . was dedicate and conscreat to god. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xx. § 3. 372 He is a Nazarene, a person conscreat to God. 1791 COWPER *Liad* IV. 484 Led to the city conscreat to Mars. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xi. 145 What should be conscreat only to the holiest purposes.

b. as *adj.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xxxiii. The ympnis conscreat Of luvys use. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 228/2 Nazarien . . . that is as moche to say as conscreat or clene. 1583 STANHYURST *Brevis* III. (Arb.) 79 Of gold thow conscreat hungar. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 247 Other conscreat places. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward*. I. i. 28 The fountain was . . . perhaps in heathen times divine and conscreat.

2. In reference to the Eucharist: see **CONSECRATE** v. 2. a. as *pa. pple.*

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folyes* (1570) 85 When our Lorde is conscreat in fourme of bread. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 263 That the catholic church . . . taught them to receive Christ's body conscreat at mass with prayers.

b. as *adj.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Causinus' Catech.* 85 Vnder y<sup>e</sup> least part of euerie conscreat hostie, Christ is all hail giuen and receauit. 1640 *Catherb. Self-Conuic.* 110 The conscreat elements are inioined to bee eaten in the holy place.

3. Made sacred by associations; hallowed.

1669 *Addr. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 69 Under so conscreat custody and regard. 1875 L. MORRIS *Order to Free Rome* 266 Error conscreat by time.

**Consecrate** (kɒnsə'kreɪt), v. [f. **CONSECRATE** ppl. a., or ad. L. *consecrāt*-ppl. stem of *consecrare* to dedicate, devote as sacred, deify, etc., f. *con-* + *sacrā-re* to make sacred, dedicate, f. stem of *sacer*, *sacrum*, SACRED. Cf. F. *consacrer*, in 14th c. also *consecrer*, Pg. *consegrrar*, Sp. *consegrrar*, It. *con-sacrare*, the latter from a late L. *\*con-sacrā-re*.]

1. *trans.* To set apart (a person or thing) as sacred to the Deity; to dedicate solemnly to some sacred or religious purpose, and so give the object itself a character of holiness; to make sacred or holy and so fit for a religious use. *Const. to, into.*

b. Particularly applied to the episcopal dedication or hallowing of a church and a churchyard, whereby these acquire the legal status of a 'consecrated building' and 'consecrated ground', with the special character and incidents legally attached thereto, in England and some of the colonies. Cf. **CONSECRATED**, **CONSECRATION**.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 71 Fabian . . . ordeyned, that every yeie, on Schere or Maunde Thursday, the Pope schuld consecrate crisme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* xxxii. 29 Then sayde Moses: Consecrate youre handes this daie unto the Lorde. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 162 Suche men as he had consecrated to be offered to the goddes. 1600 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* vii. vi. § 2 The custom of the primitive church in consecrating holy virgins and widows unto the service of God and his Church. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. vii. 28 What you have consecrated I have hallowed. 1680 DRYDEN *Eptaph. Sir P. Fairfax* 24 To his lamented loss for times to come His pious widow consecrates this tomb. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 265 Not . . . inconsistent with their saying masses for the dead and consecrating salt and water.

b. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 768 From that time hetherward, was there never . . . so holy a Byshop that durst presume the Church of the same to consecrate. 1634 COKE *3rd Inst.* (1644) 203 Albeit churches or chappels may be built by any of the kings subjects . . . without licence, yet before the law take knowledge of them to be churches or chappels, the bishop is to consecrate or dedicate the same. 1671 *Bp. Cosin's Will in C.'s Corr.* (Surtees) II. 294 The Chappell att Auckland Castle . . . by mee latly built and consecrated. 1796 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 195 A Bishop ought not to consecrate a Church, which the Patron has built for filthy Gain and Lucre to himself. 1866 J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* (ed. 4) viii. 95 All churchyards must be consecrated. Ancient churchyards are presumed to have been consecrated.

2. *spec.* Used as the proper word for the action whereby the bread and wine receive their sacramental character in the Eucharist.

(Here the notion varies according to the doctrine held as to the nature of the sacrament.)

1553 TINDALE *Supper of Lorde* 39 It is manifest that Christ consecrated no bread. 1548 *Order of Communion* 8 To prepare, blisse and consecrate so much as will serve the people. 1579 FULKE *Heskins Part. 67* To consecrate, is to hallow, or to separate to an holy use, so we grant y<sup>e</sup> bread and wine to be consecrated. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, If the consecrated bread or wine be all spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to consecrate more. 1678 WANLEY *Woud. Lit. World* v. iii. § 16. 474/2 Zephyrinus... ordained that Wine in the Sacrament should be consecrated in a Vessel of Glass. 1854 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (ed. 7) 247 Before we eat and drink this bread and wine which Christ designed to set forth the mystery of his death, to consecrate it and set it apart by a solemn prayer. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 311/2 The bread and the wine are consecrated by the words 'This is my body,' 'This is my blood'.

† b. Used proleptically of the result.

c. 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servants* in 5 *Post. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 3 Syth they consecrate our God omnipotent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 b. How often so euer you consecrate my body and my blode, do it in the remembrance of me. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* 205 He consecrateth the trew body & blud of Jesus Christ, nocht be the vertue of ony mannis word, but be the vertue and powar of Gods word.

d. Also.

1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1308/1 Therefore was it [the Paschal lamb] eaten with vneleuened breade. And so consequently Christe dydde consecrate in vneleuened breade. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 317/1 The First General Council takes for granted that priests alone can consecrate.

3. *spec.* Used as the proper word for the ordination and hallowing of persons to certain offices, as that of bishop, king, queen, etc.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 115 He sawe seynt Peter apostel holde in his hond Edward be sone of Egelrede... and consecrat hym kynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iv. (1520) 32/2 He decreed that... a byssshop sholde be consecrated of thre. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, The form of Consecrating of an Archbishop or Bishop. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. iv. 45 Another Hill where the Counts of Holland were wont to be consecrated. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 115 That if the dean and chapter refuse to elect the person named by the king, or any archbishop or bishop to confirm or consecrate him, they shall fall within the penalties of the statutes of *praemunire*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 44/2 Coronation, the act of crowning or consecrating a king. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 87/1 The elect is consecrated bishop by imposition of hands, the tradition of staff and ring, the unction with the chrism, the imposition of the book of the Gospels on his shoulders, and other rites.

4. *fig.*; also *refl.*

1600 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 93 (Qo.) That you should seal this lawless bloody book. And consecrate commotions bitter edge. 1732 *Law Sermons* C. vi. (ed. 2) 79 The holiness of Christianity consecrates all states and employments of life unto God. 1751 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Lord, in the strength of grace', I, Myself, my residue of days, I consecrate to Thee. 1878 F. R. HAVERGAL *Hymn*, Take my life, and let it be consecrated, Lord, to Thee.

5. *transf.* To devote or dedicate to some purpose: often associated with 1, as implying devotion to some cherished principle or pursuit.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperately consecrated them selves to death. 1599 THYNNE *Animado*, Ded. (1875) 3, I will hereafter consecrate to your lykinge some better labor of moore momente. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallants Acad.* A vj. You will... not censure me for consecrating so idle a Pamphlet to you. 1712 38 When your Noblest Gallants consecrate their Hours to their Mistresses. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iv. 56 A dusty room consecrated with religious solemnity to old coins. 1846 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* i. i. 105 His whole life was consecrated to letters.

b. To appropriate (tithes) to a particular church. 1844 [see CONSECRATION 6].

6. To render sacred; to make an object of veneration or cherished regard; to hallow, sanctify; to sanction [= mod. F. *consecrer*].

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i. So glorious a cause as consecrates each sword that's drawn for it. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. ix. 199 That country which had been consecrated by the footsteps of their Redeemer. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 45 We have consecrated this prejudice in our institutions and our hearts. 1858 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. I.* Pref. 7 Writers, whose reputation consecrates their opinions. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 192 Whose memories seem to consecrate the soul from all ignobler companion-ship.

† 7. To devote or doom (to destruction, etc.). *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 163 Saint Paule doth consecrate these to bee Doctrines of Deuilles. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 360 Must hee bee left like a thing consecrated to calamity, and despair without redemption? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 240 The sacrilegious theurgist will consecrate any head to the crows, or perhaps to the jakes.

† 8. To place among the gods; to deify; to apotheosize. *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 2 Inventors and authors of new arts... were ever consecrated amongst the gods themselves. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio) s. v. *Consecration*, The emperors... are consecrated after this manner.

**Consecrated** (kɒnsəˈkreɪtəd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Dedicated to a sacred purpose; made sacred; hallowed, sanctified.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Consecr. Bps.* Rubric, Then the Archbishop shall proceed to the communion, with whom the new consecrated Bishop with others shall also communicate. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, If the consecrated bread or wine be all spent. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 117 An altar-piece representing our Saviour, distributing consecrated waters to the disciples.

*absol.* 1659 BRAMHALL *Ch. Eng. Defended* 75 Such an ordination subjected both the consecrators and the consecrated to deprivation.

b. *spec.* Of a church, churchyard, or burial-ground: Set apart with religious forms by a bishop, for public worship, or the burial of the dead, and having such ecclesiastical and legal status as this gives in England and some of the colonies.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. iii. 25 Vnderneath that consecrated rooffe. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 277 Whereas the Parish Church of Hurly is a consecrated place. 1876 BLUNT & PHILLIMORE *Bk. of Ch. Law* v. i. 303 The law... forbids a clergyman to officiate publicly in any building which is not either consecrated or licensed for Divine Service by the bishop. *Ibid.* 315 The Status of Consecrated land and buildings.—The estate in a consecrated church and church-yard is one of freehold of which the fee-simple is in abeyance. *Mod.* A walk divides the consecrated from the unconsecrated part of the cemetery. The body was not buried in consecrated ground.

2. Dedicated, 'sacred' to a tutelary divinity.

1599 THYNNE *Animado*, (1865) 1 The month of Januarye (consecrated to the dooble faced godd Janus). 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 Olives... the fruit was consecrated to Minerva. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 15 The serpent was consecrated to Bacchus.

3. *fig.* Sanctified by general observance or usage [F. *consecré*].

1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org. v.* 211 These services, to use the consecrated phrase, get on well enough. 1872 BAGNOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 162 The only sufficient and effectual agent in so doing was consecrated custom.

Hence **Consecratedness**.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1847 in CRAIG; and in subseq. Dicts. **Consecratee** (kɒnsəˈkreɪtɪ), *n.* [Correlative to *consecrator*; see -EE.] One to whom something is consecrated.

1883 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2170 The consecrators hold the property in usufruct; the consecratee is God.

**Consecrating** (kɒnsəˈkreɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSECRATE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] CONSECRATION.

1579 FULKE *Heskins Part. 67* Ye Papiests call consecrating, to change y<sup>e</sup> substances, or to transubstantiate. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Consecratio*, consecrating. 1642 *Root & Branch Petition* xvii. 8 The Christening and Consecrating of Churches and Chappells, the Consecrating Fonts, Pulpits, Tables, Chalcices, Churchyards, and many other things, and putting holiness in them.

**Consecrating**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That consecrates.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 307 Any consecrating hand of a Prelat. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1347 Night's consecrating Shades, Which to a temple turn an universe. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. In that name hath Urban laid His consecrating hands upon my head.

**Consecration** (kɒnsəˈkreɪʃən), *n.* In 4-6-acion. [ad. L. *consecratiō-em*, *n.* of action f. *consecrāre* to CONSECRATE. Cf. F. *consecration* (13th c.).]

1. The action of consecrating; a setting apart as dedicated to the Deity; dedication with religious rites to a sacred purpose.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 22 It is the wether [1388 ram] of consecracioun. 1460 CAYNGRAVE *Chron.* 84 Innocent... ordeyned eke the consecration of oyle, with which men be anoynted at here ende. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 165 The Divine Presence is the greatest and most solemn Consecration of any place that can be. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 194 Consecration, according to a Definition of the Canonists, is a Rite or Ceremony of dedicating and devoting Things to the Service of God with an Application of certain proper Solemnities. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 31 The unhappy women were consecrated to their vile gods and goddesses and to prostitution. This dreadful consecration, yea desecration. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

*attrib.* 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* viii. 31 Eate it and the bred in y<sup>e</sup> mannde of the consecration offeringes.

b. *esp.* The formal dedication and setting apart, by a bishop, of a church, churchyard, or burial-ground.

By Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* v. xii, called *dedication*; but in recent times *dedication* has been employed to denote a less formal kind of consecration of a burial-ground, not having the legal consequences attaching to consecration.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 335 The Bishops assembled for the consecration (as they call it) of the great church of Saint Andrewes. 1626 BR. L. ANDREWS *Itin.*, The form of Consecration of a Church or Chapel (1659). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The consecration or dedication of a church is an episcopal ceremony. 1866 J. M. DALE *Clergyman's Legal Handbk.* v. 57 Private chapels... are maintained by the persons to whom they belong. They need no consecration. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Ecl. Law* II. 1761 The consecration of churches may be performed indifferently on any day. 1876 BLUNT & PHILLIMORE *Bk. of Ch. Law* v. i. 312 The *Sentence of Consecration* [of a church] is pronounced after the Offertory including the offering represented by the deeds upon the altar, has been made. 1883 *tr. Pellicia's Polity of Chr. Ch.* 147 The dedication of a church was called its consecration. 1891 M.S. *Enrolments of Consecrations, Durham*, This Sentence of Consecration was read by me the undersigned John Booth.

c. with a and *pl.* (Sometimes more or less *concr.* = Consecrated things.)

1558 BALE *Three Lawes* 831 Ceremonyall ryttes are also commendable, In holy dayes, garments, temples, and consecrations. 1560 BIBLE *Lev.* viii. 28 These were consecrations for a sweete saviour which were made by fire vnto the Lord. *Ibid.* viii. 31 The bread that is in the basket of consecrations [so 1611]. *Ibid.* viii. 33 Vntill the dayes of your consecrations [1611 consecration] bee at an ende.

2. The giving of the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine.

(Various taken according to the opinion held of the nature of the Eucharist.)

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 41 Where consecracioun or hallowinge hath neigheid, of the bread is made Cristis flesh. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Als oft as a nobil man seip it bi twex be consecracioun & Agnus Del. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. iv. (1520) 37/1 In olde tyme the consecracioun of the glorious blood was made in tree vessels. 1564 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp.* & Mass Epil. Blasphemies against Christ... invocation of dead saints, confection, consecration, application, and oblation of the body and blood of Christ. 1859 PEARSON *Creed* (1830) 232 The bread and wine even after consecration leave not their own nature, but remain in their former substance, shape, and form. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Rubric, He shall say the Prayer of Consecration, as followeth. 1699 STILLINGF. *Serm.* II. ii. (R.). The people... are told, that they [priests] can make their God at any time by pronouncing the five words of consecration. 1854 *Hook Ch. Dict.* 247 If it be demanded to what words the consecration of the elements ought to be ascribed, I answer, to the prayer of the faithful offered by the priest, and to the words of institution repeated by him. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 216/1 The form for the consecration of the bread in the Roman Missal is 'Hoc est enim corpus meum.'

3. Ordination to a sacred office: *spec.* the action or religious ceremony of ordaining a bishop.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 115 Theodorius be arche-bishop com into Kent... in be seconde 3ere of his consecracioun. 1573 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 66/2 The consecration of a bishop. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order Consecr. Bps.* Rubr., Then shall the Archbishop demand the kings mandate for the consecration. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fast* (1799) 479 To confirm the Elections and Consecrations of all Bishops in their Provinces. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 37 Spiritual jurisdiction was understood to flow generally from Consecration.

4. *Rom. Antiq.* Apotheosis, deification; also *transf.*

1490 CAXTON *Enydos* xxvii. (1890) 98 The obsequies & consecracioun of anchesys, his olde fader. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 9 The magnificent burning, and consecration of Severus. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 465/1 Consecration is a name given to the apotheosis of the Roman emperors, and coins and medals commemorating these events have the inscription *Consecratio*.

† b. Loosely applied to canonization. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 We see how the Roman Calendar swells with new Consecrations of Saints.

† 5. Dedication to destruction; anathematization. *Obs.* Cf. CONSECRATE v. 7.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 925 He confirmed the Consecration denounced by his Predecessor against Frederic the Emperour.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Dedication or devotion to some cherished purpose or pursuit; also, appropriation to a special purpose.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 223 'Tis consecration of his heart, soul, time, And every thought that wanders is a crime. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. i. 368 Consecrations of tithes, as they were called, had already taken place among the Anglo-Saxons; since the tithes of Thory's lands, in Ropesal hundred, had been consecrated to a distant church, the abbey of Peterborough.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of rendering sacred; hallowing.

1805 WORDSW. *On Pæda Castle*, The light that never was, on sea or land, The consecration and the Poet's dream.

b. Sanction by law, custom, or usage. [mod. F.]

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (1876) 39 Each group of circumstances which is adjudicated upon receives, to employ a Gallicism, a sort of consecration. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj.* in -able 7 Apparently, 'common usage' has obtained, with him, such a degree of consecration, that he looks upon any symptom of discontent with it as a going beyond just 'liberty'.

**Consecrative**, *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. type *\*consecratiu-us* (prob. in med. L.), f. L. *consecrāt*-*pp. stem*: see -IVE. (Godef. has *obs. F. consecratif, -ive*.)] Of consecrating character or tendency.

1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Trial* (1621) 58 The Bishops imposition was properly consecrative and sacramental.

**Consecrator** (kɒnsəˈkreɪtɔː), *n.* [a. L. *consecrator*, agent-n. from *consecrāre* to CONSECRATE: see -OR. (Johnson has *consecrator*, with a quot. from Atterbury, which Todd gives with -or.)] One who or that which consecrates.

1552 HULOET, *Consecrator, sacrator, sacrificus*. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* ii. § 69, 79 Your making the Real presence of Christ in the Eucharist depend upon the casualties of the consecrators true Priesthood and Intention. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* i. 240 Two British bishops... had assisted Wini who was the principal Consecrator. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 807/1 That there cannot be more than one celebrant or one chief consecrator, is a rudimentary principle of ritual.

**Consecratory** (kɒnsəˈkreɪtɔːri), *a.* [f. L. type *\*consecratori-us*, i. *consecrator*: see -ORY.] That has the attribute of consecrating.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. vi. (1614) 33 Againe, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, consecratorie, Eucharistical, and so forth. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 293 The Consecratory Words being delivered as the Reason of the Command, take, eat, and drink. 1866 *Fall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 3 The only translation of the consecratory letters.

† **Consecrateous**, *a. Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [f. L. *consecrātus* following closely; consequent (f. *consecrātus* to follow closely) + -OUS.] 'Succeeding, following as by consequence' (Ash 1775).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Consecrateous*, which follows others. [Thence 1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.]

**Consectary** (kŏn-sek-tā-ri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consecrari*-us logically following, consequent (whence *consecrarium* sb.), *f.* *consecrari* to follow close, freq. of *consequi*: see **CONSEQUATE**.]

† *A. adj.* Following logically; consequent.  
1609 *BELL Theoph. & Remig.* 82 To which two main points . . . the third (as a golden corollary) is consectary.  
1624 *F. WHITE Repl. Fisher* 236 The honour consectary and dependant vpon his office.  
1650 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. x. (ed. 2) 32 From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, consectary impieties . . . may arise.

*B. sb.* A consequence, deduction, conclusion, corollary. (Very common in 17th c.)

1588 *FRANCIS Lawiers Log.* i. ii. 7 b. Consectaries, corollaries, or howsoever you terme them, may easily be deduced.  
1656 *HARDY 1st Ep. John* xiv. (1865) 86/1 A consectary which ungodly wretches draw from these premises.  
1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 47 Consectaries drawn from the Observations.  
1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* ii. § 19 If some certain persons minded piety more than politics . . . fundamentals than consectaries.  
1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* i. 2 A Corollary, or Consectary, is a consequence drawn immediately from some proposition or other premises.  
1860 *ABE. THOMSON Laws Th.* 274 A judgment . . . sometimes called a Corollary or Consectary.

† *b.* That which follows in the course of events; a consequence, an effect. *Obs. rare.*

1659 *H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off.* 407 This signing was a constant consectary of union.  
1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arms* 112 Peace being the consectary of Gods blessing on that laudable resolution.

† **Consectation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action *f.* L. *consecrari*: see **prec.**] (See **quot.**)

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 245/1 *Consecration*, (ἀκολουθίαν) or *Æquipollens*, is the Consideration of those Affections of a Proposition, in respect whereof, two Propositions signifie together the same thing, and are together true or false.

† **Consectator.** *Obs.* [agent-n. from L. *consecrari*: see **prec.**]

1633 *COCKERAM, Consectator*, imitator. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Consectator*, he that follows, or pursues. 1775 in *ASH* (as not used).

† **Consectute.** *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *consecuti*-ppl. stem of *consequi* to follow closely, pursue, overtake, *f. con-* together + *sequi* to follow.] *trans.* To follow with success, overtake, attain, gain.

1736 *GRAY Let. to Cranwell in St. PETERS II.* 389 Few men . . . in any auctoritie, hath finally consecuted favors and thanks, but rather the contrary. 1859 in *BURNET Hist. Ref.* II. 97 If ye . . . had consecuted all your pursuits and desires.

**Consecution** (kŏn-sek-ti-ŏn). Also 6-usion, 6-7-ution, -ution. [ad. L. *consecutionem*, n. of action from *consequi*: see **prec.** Also in *F.* from 16th c. (*Littre*).]

1. Proceeding in argument from one proposition to another which follows from it; logical sequence; inference; a train of reasoning.

*Reciprocal consecution*: the relation of two facts either of which follows from the other.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 454/1 As this argument or consecution is true. 1565 *CALPHIL. Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 100 What a consecution is this. 'The Crucifix is prefigured in Moses, in the Prophets, and in the time of Christ: therefore no remedy but a Crucifix must be had in the church.' 1654 *GAULE Magistron.* 189 Not necessary, nor of any rational consecution. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 108, I do not, by any necessary consecution . . . judge of the number of things tangible from the number of things visible.

† *b.* The conclusion of an argument. *Obs.*

1588 *FRANCIS Lawiers Log.* i. iii. 19 b. For the confirmation of the said proposition, and not as proofes of the consecution. 1689 *Treat. Monarchy* ii. l. 34 Suppose the Antecedent true, the Consecution is not always true.

† *c.* The fact of following as an effect, necessary consecution. *Obs.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 352 If . . . the first muscle of the chest . . . do draw vp the first ribbe, then by consecution the other distances vnder shall also in some sort be dilated. 1649 *BULWER Pathology* ii. l. 91 While they draw the Arme by a certaine kind of Consecution they lead the Scapula . . . together with it.

2. Succession, sequence (of events or phenomena).

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* Pref. 7 Where is there an examination and a consecution of Experiments? 1792 *G. WAKFIELD Enquiry* 59 Preferring chronological consecution. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xxxix. (1859) II. 393 The observation of a certain number of uniform consecutions among phenomena. *Ibid.* xli. (1870) II. 425 Psychology proposes to exhibit the mental phenomena in their natural consecution. 1837 *G. S. FABER Justification* 127 His next step, in regular consecution, was to speak of the Righteousness which is through faith. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* iii. 77 In all this subtle consecution of action.

*b. Gram.* Sequence of words in a sentence, of tenses in a compound sentence.

1871 *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 395, *Consecution of Tenses*.—The General Rule is: Primary Tenses in the Principal Sentence are followed by Primary Tenses in the Clause: Historic by Historic. *Ibid.* § 196 The Perfect Subjunctive is used in Primary or Historic Consecution, whenever the sense requires that Tense and Mood. 1883 *A. PALMER Satires of Horace* Pref. 98 The solecistic *russe peregrine aut* (solecistic, if we consider the very rare consecution of *ve*—*aut*).

*c. Mus.* Succession of similar intervals in harmony. Cf. **CONSEQUENT** 5.

1607 *C. SIMPSON Compend. Mus.* 125, I . . . allow the Consecution of two 5ths, one of them being Imperfect. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* iii. 33. 1744 *J. GREEN Psalms* (ed. 10) 140 *Consecution*, two, three, or more Chords of the

same kind following one another. 1875 *OUSELEY Harmony* xviii. 197 Such octaves are not . . . faulty consecutions.

† *d. Month of consecution in Astr.*: a 'lunar' or synodic month, a lunation. *Obs.*

1561 *EDEN Arte Nauig.* ii. xi. 38 The moneth of consecution . . . is more then the moneth of peragracion by . . . 24. hours . . . 44. minutes. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 212 The month of Consecution . . . is the space betwene one conjunction of the Moon with the Sun unto another. 1697 *W. HOLDER (J.)*, The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of consecution.

† *3. Overtaking, attainment. Obs. rare.*

1602 *DEACON & W. Spirits & Devils* 192 The diuell can now no more hinder the saints from the consecution of glorie.

**Consecutive** (kŏn-sek-ti-vi), *a.* [a. *F. consecutif*, -ive, on L. type *\*consecutivus*, *f. consecuti*-ppl. stem: see **CONSEQUATE** and -IVE.]

1. Following continuously; following each its predecessor in uninterrupted succession.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Consecutif*, consecutive, or consequent; next or immediately succeeding. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 56 The actions of a Man consecutive to Volition. 1685 *BOYLE Salubr. Air* 57 The Summers of differing, and yet perhaps immediately consecutive, years. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.*, *Blackmore* Wks. 1816 X. 197 In the structure and order of the poem . . . the greater parts are properly consecutive. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* i. vi. 296 It rained blood for three consecutive days. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 549 Occasioned . . . by the superposition of consecutive whorls.

2. Consisting of elements following in order; characterized by consecution or logical sequence.

1755 *JOHNSON Dict. Pref.* § 50 When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their own nature collateral? 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 38 The ground of a consecutive reasoning. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) l. 424 Celes is the . . . more consecutive thinker.

† *3. Following as a consequence or effect; consequent (to). Obs.*

1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* xx. 261 Accused of accidental and consecutive Blasphemy and Idolatry. c 1705 *BERKELEY Commun. Bk.* Wks. IV. 477 The freedom of doing as they please, w<sup>th</sup> freedom is consecutive to the will.

*b. Path.* Occurring after or during the decline of a disease, without forming part of it; as *consecutive symptoms* or *phenomena*.

1869 *PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 490 It is probable that a certain number are consecutive to dysentery.

4. *Gram.* Expressing consequence or result.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 74 Subordinate Conjunctions are:—(1) Consecutive; (2) Final; (3) Causal, etc. *Ibid.* § 168 Consecutive Clauses are so called because they express consequence or result: *ita miser est ut stat*, he is so wretched that he weeps. *Ibid.* § 170 The Consecutive use of the Relative and its Particles with a Subjunctive Verb. 1874 *ROBEY Lat. Gram.* § 168.

5. *Mus.* Applied to the immediate succession of intervals of the same kind (*esp.* fifths or octaves) occurring between two voices or parts in harmony. (Also as *sb.* in *pl.* = Consecutive fifths or octaves.)

1819 *REES Cycl.*, *Consecutive Chords*. The same applies to all consecutive intervals whatever. 1875 *OUSELEY Harmony* i. 22 By the laws of strict counterpoint, every consecutive fifth or octave . . . is altogether forbidden. 1880 *PARRY in Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 391 The forbidden consecutives are most objectionable in vocal music, or music for solo instruments in combination.

6. *Math.* *Consecutive points*: see **quot.**

1884 *WILLIAMSON Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) 257 note, Two points which are infinitely close to each other on the same branch of a curve are said to be consecutive points on the curve.

7. *Magnetism.* *Consecutive points* or *poles*: successive points in the length of a magnetized bar, at which the direction of the magnetization is reversed, the effect being as if the whole consisted of a number of magnetized bars connected by their similar poles at these points. Also called *consequent points*.

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* i. § 43. 11 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The points where the polarities thus change from the one kind to the other have been called *consecutive points*. 1870 *R. M. FERGUSON Electricity* 9 This method (Double Touch) . . . communicates a powerful, but sometimes irregular magnetism, giving rise . . . to consecutive poles (Ger. *Folgepole*)—that is, to more poles than two in a magnet. 1890 *S. R. BORTON Dynamo* (ed. 6) 90 Coiling the wire so as to secure 'consecutive' poles at the pole pieces.

**Consecutively** (kŏn-sek-ti-vi), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

† *1. In the way of something that follows as a consequence; by consequence. Obs.*

1644 *BR. MAXWELL Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 16 This is done by the Pope . . . not effectually but consecutively. *Ibid.* xvi. 158 The good and benefit of the servant is but secondary and consecutively intended. 1747-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Consecutively*, in the school-philosophy, is sometimes used in opposition to *antecedently*, and sometimes to *effectively*, or *causally*. Thus, the corruption of one thing is the generation of another, not *effectively*, but *consecutively*.

† *2. As a result, in consequence. Obs.*

1691 *BOYLE Wks.* (1772) IV. 751 (R.) Having . . . exposed some serum of human blood to cold air, consecutively, the serum was not found to congeal.

3. In continuous succession, continuously.

1847 *CRAIG, Consecutively*, in succession; following regularly. 1853 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 320 We had thirty-one hours consecutively on the road. 1898 *BOWEN SMITH Carthage* 12 That part of her history, which alone we can trace consecutively.

**Consecutiveness.** [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being consecutive.

1833 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 15 June, I recognize a cogent consecutiveness in the argument. 1886 *MORLEY W. R. Greg Crit. Misc.* III. 250 A certain smooth and sure-paced consecutiveness made his written style . . . most telling and effective.

**Conseider.** *obs. f. CONSIDER.*

**Conseil.** *obs. f. COUNSEL.*

**Conseit, -seize.** *obs. ff. CONCEIT, CONCEIVE.*

**Conselebrate.** *obs. f. CONCELEBRATE.*

† **Consemlable.** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. *obs. F. consemlable* (Cotgr.) entirely similar, fellow, companion, repr. L. type *\*consimilabilis*, *f. late L. consimilare* to liken, compare.] = **CONSIMILE**.

1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.*, Howe many maners of membres are founde? . . . Two, That is to wylt, ymple membres called consemlables, and membres composit.

† **Conseminate.** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *con-* together + *seminare* to sow seed.] To sow together. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Hence in *BAILEY* (folio), *JOHNSON*, and *mod. Dicts.*

**Consenescence** (kŏn-sen-sens). [f. L. *con-* + *senescere* to grow old together: see -**ENESC**.] The growing old together; general decay.

1692 *RAY Dissol. World* 40 The old Argument for the World's Dissolution, and that is, its daily Consenescence and Decay. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 419 We . . . are not conscious of this symptom of the consenescence of all things. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consenescence*, the gradual approach of old age, the different organs failing in the same proportion.

† **Consenescency.** *Obs.* [see -**ENESC**.] = **prec.**

1692 *RAY Dissol. World* iii. viii. (1732) 394 There is no Consenescency or Declension in Nature.

† **Consense.** *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3 kunsence, -soence, 4 consence, consence. [a. OF. *cunsence*, *consence*, -sense, consent, willing complicity: Rom. type *\*consentia*, *f. L. consentire* to CONSENT. (L. had *consensus*, masc. u- stem, whence *It. consenso*, *F. consensus*.)] Consent.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 228 Bet we ne beon nou allunge ibrouht berin, mid kunsence of heorte and mid skiles gettunge. *Ibid.* 288 preo degrez beoð berinne (carnal desire). he forme is cogitaciun: he oðer is affectiun: he bridde is kunsence. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sal. Wks. I. 59 Ful consence to synne. *Ibid.* III. 141 Consence to a synne foules mon.

† **Con-sense.** *sb.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *CON-* + *SENSE*.] Joint-sense (equivalent to consciousness). 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 159 No Express *συγκαθόρις*, Con-sense or Consciousness of what it doth.

**Consension** (kŏn-sen-sŏn). *rare.* Also 6-tion. [ad. L. *consensionem*, n. of action from *consentire* (consens-) to CONSENT: see -**ION**. So OF. *consension*, -cion *obs.*] Agreement in thought, feeling, or opinion.

1563-97 *FOXE A. & M.* (1566) 16/2 By the consension of the most part . . . the bishops of Rome had not this regal state . . . which they do now usurpe. 1656 *JEANES Fulcr. Christ* 155 There is no longer any opposition between them, but a consension in regard of predication. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* ii. 53 With . . . a vital consension of the whole Body. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 161 Have come to an agreement or consension.

**Consensual** (kŏn-sen-si-ŏl, -fŏl), *a.* [f. L. *consensus*-s (see next) + -AL. In *mod. F.* *consensual*.]

1. Relating to or involving consent. *Consensual contract* (in *Rom. Law*): a contract which requires only consent of the parties to render it obligatory: so *consensual obligation*.

1754 *EASKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 308 Contracts consensual, i. e. which might, by the Roman law, be perfected by sole consent. 1818 *COLBROOK Oblig. & Contracts* I. 14. 1820 *MURHEAD tr. Gaius* iii. § 89 note, The verbal and literal contracts are often spoken of by the civilians as formal contracts, in contradistinction to the real and consensual ones, which they call material. *Ibid.* 478 *Consensual obligations* were so called because a common understanding was sufficient to create them without any formality. 1881 *HATCH Bampton Lect.* vi. 145 The consensual jurisdiction to which the members of Christian societies submitted themselves.

2. *Phys.* Happening as if by consent, caused by sympathetic action: said of movements which take place through the action of the nervous system independently of the will, and *spec.* of movements caused by reflex action of the sensory nerve-centres on being stimulated through the organs of sense.

1800 *Med. Fm.* IV. 275 An increased action or local irritation, either idiopathic or consensual. 1839 *BALY tr. Müller's Physiol.* II. 930 [It] has a tendency to consensual action with its fellow nerve of the opposite side. 1864 *H. SPENCER Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 319 Doubtless we may pass gradually from the purely reflex, through the consensual, to the voluntary. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* i. ii. (1879) 57 The Sensori-motor or consensual actions in Man.

Hence **Consensually** *adv.*, in a consensual manner, by consent.

1885 *Eng. Mech.* 19 June 345 That the Budget . . . may be criticised, attacked, and even consensually or compulsorily amended. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 36 There are no means . . . whereby the powers of an Irish Parliament could be consensually so limited.

† **Consensus** (kŏn-sen-sŏs). [a. L. *consensus* agreement, accord, sympathy, common feeling, *f. consens*- ppl. stem of *consentire*: see **CONSENT**. Used in the physiological sense by *Bausner, De-*



*consensu partium humani corporis*, 1556, whence sense 1 in mod.F. and English.]

1. *Phys.* General agreement or concord of different parts or organs of the body in effecting a given purpose; sympathy. Hence *transf.* of the members or parts of any system of things.

1854 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Comte* 320 In the universe... he resolves to see only a vast consensus of forces. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* 24 There is a general connexion between the different parts of a nation's civilization; call it, if you will, a consensus, provided that the notion of a set of physical organs does not slip in with that term. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. ii. 12. 278 A mutually-dependent set of organs having a consensus of functions.

2. Agreement in opinion; the collective unanimous opinion of a number of persons.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 637 Bishop Colenso is... decidedly against what seems to be the consensus of the Protestant missionaries. 1880 *Athenaeum* 10 Apr. 474/3 A consensus had actually been arrived at on the main features involved. *transf.* 1884 H. A. HOLDEN *Philarch's Thesist*, 190 The consensus of the MSS. ABC leaves no room for doubt about a reading.

b. Also *Consensus of opinion, authority, testimony*, etc.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 287/1 Supported by a great consensus of very weighty evidence. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 289 Sustained by a great consensus of opinion.

**Consent** (kŏnsent), *v.* Also 3 *kunsenten*, 3-5 *consent(e)*, 4-6 *consente*. [a. OF. *consentir* (3rd sing. pres. *consent*, *consent*) = Pr., Sp. *consentir*, It. *consentire* :—L. *consentire* to feel together, agree, accord, harmonize, *f. con-* together + *sensire* to feel, think, judge, etc. The sense, 'consent to a thing being done' was a subsequent development, but occurs in 12th c. in Fr., and is app. the earliest recorded in Eng.: see 6. As to the spelling *consent*, see *CONSENT sb.*]

1. To agree together.

1. *intr.* To agree together, or with another, in opinion or statement; to be of the same mind. *Obs.* or *arch.* (The statement agreed upon may be introduced by *that*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9713 (Gött.) Til an bihouys vs all consent. And siþen schape þe iugement. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 11 Henrichus Bullyngerus... consenteth with me in the signification of this worde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 If wee shal consent that vapours are lyfted vp. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.* L. v. i. 48 All your Writers do consent, that ipse is hee. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. (1686) 61 With Plutarch consent many Authors. 1722 STURGE *Spect.* No. 490 ¶ I all the wiser Part of Mankind... has consented in an Error. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* v. (1868) 121 It may be seen how freely they consent in the testimony.

† b. To agree to a doctrine or statement, also to the author of it; to assent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vii. 16, I consent to the lawe, for [v.r. that] it is good. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 47, I Beringayr consent to be holi kirch of Rome. 1541 ELVOR *Image Gov.* (1549) 145 Whereunto my frendes also consenten. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 160b, For these and other reasons I consente not unto Matthiolus. 1691 RAY *Creation* Ded. (1704) 3, I was sometimes compelled to consent to Cornelius Celsus. 1788 LOND. MAG. 32 This is what all must consent to who have been obliged to ride on horseback... after a hearty dinner.

† 2. To agree in sentiment, be in accord, be at one. So *pa. pple. consented*, agreed. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxv. 1 The looue of neyhebores, and man and woman wel to themself consentende. 1611 BIBLE Pr. i. 18 When thou sawest a thiefe, then thou consentedst with him. 1633 FORD *Broken Hart* ii. ii. 56 'Thad been pity to sunder hearts so equally consented. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi, Much less can all men consent in the desire of almost any one and the same object.

† 3. To come to agreement upon a matter or as to a course of action. Also *pass.* To be agreed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 820 Pan schir philip, þe douchty man, Treit, quhill þai consentit weir, Pat, etc. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* ii. x. 53 a, The Barceans consent to their leagues thus. 1668 WILKINS *Rel. Char.* i. i. § 2 a They began by degrees... to consent in certain Articulate Sounds, whereby to communicate their thoughts.

† 4. Of things: To agree, be in harmony. *Obs.*

1540 MORVINE *Vives' Introd. Wynd.* Kiv, Truthe ever consenteth to truth, falsehood neyther with truthe, nor yet with falsehood. 1597 BACON *Counsellors Good & Evil* vii. (Arb.) 147 Things like and consenting in qualitie. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 349 Nor is there any man whose thoughts and affections do perfectly consent with themselves in matter and order, any two hours in all his life. a 1679 LD. ORRERY *Hem. V.* 1, If Truth consents to what you now relate. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* (ed. 4) 292 Fifty species all consent in a quinquedid calyx.

† 5. To act or be affected in sympathy. *Obs.*

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 3 By means of the sensitive soul, our several distinct parts and members do consent towards the animal functions. 1744 ALEXANDER *Pleas. of Imag.* i. 120 Old Memnon's image... to the quivering touch Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string Consenting, sounded. Unbidden strains. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xi, It always made me start a little; the ear-drum suffered a convulsion, and the whole body consented with it.

II. To agree to a proposal, request, etc.

6. Voluntarily to accede to or acquiesce in what another proposes or desires; to agree, comply, yield. *Const. to, to do a thing, or that with clause; also with indirect passive to be consented to.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 272 So sone so me bigined kunsenten to sunne. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 25/59 Ake ich ne consenti

nout þer-to. 1340 *Ayenb.* 70 Þou ne sselst naht consenti to do zenne mid þine bodye. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 51 He consenteide not to the council and dedis of hem. c 1450 *Mertin* xiii. 795 The saines ne consented not to lete hym passe. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hon.* lxxiii. 254 He wolde haue consentyd to the deth of Huon. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. (1843) 77/2 This was no sooner proposed... than consented to. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum.* 355 It is consented to admit him again. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Univ. Cambr.* 122 His Holiness would never consent such Honour should be done to... a Schismatick. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxi, The Conservators of the River consented, that... it should be gain'd in. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 553 Argyle, after long resistance, consented... to divide his little army. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 238 When I induce my creditor to consent to my paying a month hence.

b. Without const.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 Hir frendes alle consent. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. xviii. 398 Y bihete or proteste or consente. 1527 R. THORNE in Haldyt *Poy.* (1585) 257 The little space would not consent. 1635 CHARLES *Embl.* i. i. (1718) 7 It is the devil's part to suggest: ours, not to consent. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* i. cxvii, A little still she strove, and much repented, And whispering 'I will ne'er consent'—consented.

† c. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 249 Þo he him consenteide to þe uondinge. c 1500 *Melusine* (1889) 182, I me consent to your requeste.

† d. Const. to a person, i. e. to his request. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* x. 16 When all Israel sawe that the kyngde wolde not consente unto him. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 15 In this will we consent unto you.

† 7. To be consented; to be agreed; to be an accessory or consenting party (to something). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 276 That were consented to this cusednesse. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 14 And he knewe well... and was consentid therto. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1713 36 ar consentyd to þat dede.

† 8. *trans.* To allow, agree to, consent to. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 481 Grisild moot al suffer and al consent. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. viii. 145 This consenteth and permitteth he that is almyghty. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1285/2 That can I far hardly consent. 1588 R. PARKE *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. China*, In the end... they consented a conclusion amongst themselves.

† b. with *inf. compl.*

a 1674 MILTON, *Interpreters*, will not consent it to be a true story.

† 9. To consent to give; to concede. *Obs. rare.*

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. iii. 90 The countee of couetise he consenteþ to boþe.

**Consent** (kŏnsent), *sb.* Also 4-6 *consent(e)*, 5-6 *consente*. [ME. *consente*, a. OF. *consente*, *f. consentir* to CONSENT: cf. ASSENT *sb.*]

Owing to the frequent ME. confusion of *s* and *c* (whence our *mice*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.), it was often spelt *consent* down to 16th c., and was thus liable to confusion with *musical consent*, when the latter word was introduced. From the approximation of sense, it is in some passages difficult to say which of the two was meant.]

1. Voluntary agreement to or acquiescence in what another proposes or desires; compliance, concurrence, permission.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4955 (Cott.) Yee sald him þan gain mi consent. *Ibid.* 29136 (Cott.) Þar es steps thrin þat man mai fall wit-all in sin, egging, liging, and consent. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* iii. 349 Oo manner of consent is, whanne a man is stille & tellip not. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlii. 215, I sale for me with full consente, þi likyng all will I fulfille. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 9 a, Proving his assent and consente of such endowment. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. i. 25 This man hath my consent to marrie her. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxi. 112 The Consent of a Subject to Sovereign Power. 1743 POPP *Dunc.* iv. 395 The Goddess smiling seem'd to give consent. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 709 His long wooing her, Her slow consent, and marriage. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 409 The unanimous demand of her people wrested at last a civil consent from the Queen. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. xiv. 243 The deliberate assent and consent of a parliament.

*plural.* 1547 *Homilies i. Aduitory* 1. (1839) 219 Our hearts pure and free from all evil thoughts, carnal desires, and fleshly consents. 1607 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 67 The main consents are had. 1709 W. WOOD *Surre. Trade* 259 They are not deprived without their own Consents. a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidolph* (1767) V. 57 Parents... withhold their consents to marriages.

† b. To be of consent: to be accessory. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 74 The Pope cursed the deede doers with such as were of their consent, eyther that ayded or harboured them. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y.* L. ii. 3 Some villaines of my Court are of consent and sufferance in this.

c. *prov. Silence gives consent.* [Cf. quot. 1380 in I.]

[1611 CORER *s.v. Consentir*, *Asses consent qui ne dit mot*. (Many, who know not much more Latine, can say, *Qui tacet consensit videtur*.)] 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi, 138 Silence is sometimes an argument of consent. 1672 RAY *Proverbs*, Silence gives consent. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 77 The archbishop [Becket] answered that there was a proverb in England that silence gave consent [c 1200 in *Materials Hist. Becket* (Rolls) I. 68 Respondit Archiepiscopus quod nostrae gentis proverbium est quod taciturnus speciem praetendit contentis]. 1883 G. LLOYD *Edd & Plon* II. 2 Well then, I take silence for consent.

d. *Age of consent*: the age fixed by law at which a person's consent to certain acts (e.g. marriage, sexual intercourse) is valid in law.

[Cf. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 79.] 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Marriage*, If a boy under 14 or girl under 12 years of age marries, this Marriage is only inchoate and imperfect; and when either of them comes to that age, which is for this purpose termed their age of consent, they may disagree and declare the Marriage void. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 17 July 12/3 (*Criminal Law Amendment Bill*), Further provision for the protection of women and children is

urgently needed... The present age of consent, which is thirteen, is altogether too low. 1891 — 29 May 8/4 Effects of the Age of Consent Bill... The Raikwals, a most learned community of Brahmmins... have... decided not to marry their daughters below the age of 12.

2. Agreement by a number of persons as to a course of action; concert. *Obsol.* exc. as in b.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vii. 5 Nyle 3c defraude to gidere no but peramenture of consent to a tyme. 1526-34 TINDALL *Ibid.*, Withdrawne not yourselves one from another, excepte it be with consent for a tyme.] 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* 187 Conferred, by the assente and consente and agreement off all the Brederon off the same gilde. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 117/1 Only made by consent and agreement of men. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 450, I see the trickes on't: Hee'e was a consent, Knowing aforehand of our meirment, To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. 1650 HOBBS *Human Nature* xii. (R.), When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect; this concurrence of their wills is called consent. 1760 COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm*, But sing and shine by sweet consent.

b. *phr.* With one consent, by common consent.

1580 BARET *Ab.* C. 1069 All they, with one accord, or consent [*omnes uno ore*], gaue him counsell to tumble hir downe headlong. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 176 All with one consent praise new borne gaudes. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 18 And they all with one consent began to make excuse. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 111 It is by common Consent of all agreed [in Parliament] that the King should not go in person. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 524 And all... agree With one consent to rush into the sea. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. viii. § 3. 87 Their reception by common consent is still an argument for their validity.

3. Agreement or unity of opinion, consensus, unanimity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 148/1, I think that god with his holy spirite ledeth his church into the consent of his truth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lviii. § 3 To hide the general consent of Antiquity agreeing in the literal interpretation. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 150, I have shewed the consent of both Authors in the place aledged. 1785 PALCY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 13 We are far from a perfect consent in our opinions or feelings. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 49 As to the duty of pursuing equality, there is no such consent among us.

pl. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 387 The consentes of voyces, must be weyed and measured, not numbered. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. xi. 60, I. adde the Symbols, or consents of other Learned men.

4. Agreement in feeling, sympathy; also, more generally, harmony, accord, agreement. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 16 But what consent to the temple of God with ydols? 1579 LVLV *Enphes* (Arb.) 191 It is not y<sup>e</sup> descent of birth but y<sup>e</sup> consent of conditions that maketh Gentlemen. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Deformity* (Arb.) 250 Certainly there is a consent between the body, and the minde. 1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. I. 305 Affinity and Consent with the Rules of Nature. 1733 POPP *Ess. Man* iii. 296 Such is the World's great harmony, that springs From Order, Union, full Consent of things. 1794 PALCY *Evid.* iii. v. (1817) 330 The consent... between Saint Paul's speeches and letters is in this respect sufficiently exact. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earlham Pilgr.* xxvii. 324 Showing the consent of solar systems to the motion of a finger.

† b. Agreement in faith and doctrine, ecclesiastical communion. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 66 Let them send letters of consent (that is, of communion) to the Patriarch. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 91 Consent in Religion is wont to be the fastest knots of mutual accord. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxv. 286 Wherein is taught our consent with the German... and other reformed churches.

† 5. *Phys.* and *Pathol.* A relation of sympathy between one organ or part of the body and another, whereby when the one is affected the other is affected correspondingly. *Obs.* Cf. CONSENSUS 1.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 253 Above all other Consents is that sympathy between the womb and the breasts which exceedeth euen admiration it self. 1665 CULPEPPER *Riverius* vi. vii. 140 He supposeth that the Larynx did not suffer principally, but by consent. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Consent of parts*, in the animal economy, a certain agreement, or sympathy, by means whereof, when one part is immediately affected, another, at a distance, becomes affected in like manner. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 114 Being explained upon the principle of a consent or sympathy existing between the absorbents of different parts.]

† 6. Feeling, opinion, or its expression. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 44 By my consent, wee'le euen let them alone. 1599 G. a *Greene* Greene's Wks. (1861) 254 Let me hear, townsmen, what is your consents.

† 7. A party united by common agreement, fellowship, or adherence to an opinion. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. APPINS & V. in Hall. *Dodley* IV. 147 So shall you see the end of him and all his whole consent. 1580 BARET *Ab.* C. 1070 A diuers consent in sundrie wilful opinions, a sect, a scholre or manner of teaching. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. lvi. (1632) 175 Even those which are not of our consent, doe flatly inhibite... the use of the sacred name.

8. *attrib.*

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Consent-rule*, an instrument in writing, which a defendant in an action of ejectment enters into at the time he enters an appearance... The consent-rule is signed by the defendant's attorney. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 6/4 Counsel had an absolute right to consent to a compromise... but if a party sought to be relieved from a consent order, the application should be made promptly.

**Consentable** (kŏnsentä'b'l), *a.* [a. OF. *consentable* in agreement, *f. consentir* to CONSENT: see -ABLE.] In the law of Pennsylvania: Agreed upon by the consent of parties concerned, as a *consentable line* of boundary.

1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 272 Consentable lines must be made by assent of both parties.

**Consentaneity** (kɒnsentənə'ɪti). [f. L. *consentaneus* : see next and -ITY.] The quality of being consentaneous.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 521 The intuitive consentaneity of superior minds. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 127 There is an entire consentaneity of thought and feeling.

**Consentaneous** (kɒnsentənəs), *a.* [f. L. *consentaneus* agreeing, accordant (f. *consentire* to agree, accord) + -OUS.]

1. Agreeing, accordant; agreeable, suited.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 61 [A] Principle, of a consentaneous, suitable, and saline nature. 1881 CHETNAM *Angler's Lade-in* vii. § 31 No element that is pure and without mixture, is consentaneous for nourishing.

b. Const. to (unto), with.

1645 HEYLIN *Microcosmus* 466 Which report is not consentaneous to truth. 1666 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 135 'Tis consentaneous to reason to judge, that, etc. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* vii. vii. (1769) 187 Consentaneous to what I have taken notice of in Jupiter. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* i. 36 Consentaneous with the opinion of Sir William Jones.

1850 MILL *Liberty* iii. 205 Inducements . . . consentaneous to his own feelings. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iv. (ed. 3) 173 Statements of scripture with which it is so consentaneous.

2. Done by common consent, unanimous, concurrent, simultaneous.

1774 FLETCHER *Fictions Creed* x. Wks. 1795 III. 348 Let Reason and Revelation hold out to their consentaneous light. 1808-17 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) i. lxxiii. 407 A linked and consentaneous action. 1845 McCULLOCK *Taxation* ii. x. (1852) 352 Increase in the consumption of coffee . . . with a very material consentaneous increase in the consumption of tea. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 67 (1879) 69 The two pairs will not exhibit any consentaneous motions.

**Consentaneously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Agreeably, accordantly to; harmoniously with; consistently, fittingly.

1666 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* iii. v. 389 It was very consentaneously done. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 63 That we may first speak agreeably to his own mind . . . and then consentaneously with our Selves. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 208 Consentaneously to what follows. 1685 — *Paraph. Prophet.* 90 Consentaneously to this he cites, etc.

2. With mutual consent and accord; with one consent; concurrently, simultaneously.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 88 A treaty, which stipulated, that both the French, and English, should consentaneously retire from Scotland. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* ii. ii. 43 The young ladies . . . were unanimously and consentaneously shocked by seeing him talk familiarly to a . . . governess. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 4 (1879) 128 The different Ganglionic centres . . . so much more frequently act consentaneously than separately.

b. Concurrently, simultaneously with.

1830 PRASER'S *Mag.* XIV. 707 The best words are those which rise consentaneously with the idea. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 328 Iron and other tonics . . . may be given consentaneously with the arsenic.

**Consentaneousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being consentaneous; agreement, accord; concurrence.

1666 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* ii. ix. 288 The consentaneousness between the principles and their sequels. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1801) i. 301 Could this consentaneousness of corporal and animal faculties be pointed by discretion. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tim Trump.* (1876) 354 Why should we believe that God . . . should delight in consentaneousness as to the mode of worship? 1882 *Daily Tel.* 16 Feb., Want of consentaneousness in music for two pianofortes is necessarily fatal.

**Consentant** (kɒnsentənt), *a.* [a. F. *consentant*, pr. pple. of *consentir* to CONSENT.]

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 276 (Ellesm. & Heng.) The remanent were anghed moore and lesse That were consentant of this [Hart] & MSS. consented to this (v. r. his) cursednesse. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Orti's Fasti* i. 91 The unyoked steers . . . Proffer their necks consentant to be slain.

† **Consentany**, *a.* Obs. = CONSENTANEOUS.

1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 29 As many consentanie Arguments are there bee of the first kinde. 1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 221 May not heat, and siccity, and Aqua vitæ be consentany arguments?

† **Consentation**. Obs. [irreg. f. CONSENT after *assent*, *assentation*.]

a. 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cl.* 1039 Without your consentation.

† **Consentative**, *a.* Obs. [f. CONSENT + -ATIVE; cf. prec.]

1583 STRUBBS *Aut. Abus.* ii. 107 To have a consultative, exhortative, or consentative voice only.

**Consenter** (kɒnsentə), [ME. *consentour*, a. AF. *consentour* = OF. *consentio(u)r* — late L. type \**consentior-em*, f. *consentire* to CONSENT : see -ER.] One who consents, or is a party to anything.

1323 R. BRAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7620 Nopeles þe consentour Shal be holde for a lechour. c. 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd's *Treat. Wyclif* 153 Þei ben consentours to anticrist, & God is agens hem. 1553-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 11 § 2 The Offendours therein, their Counsellours, Consentours and Aysdours. 1594 J. KING *Tonak* (1618) 105 Committers of synne and consentours vnto it. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P. 150, I would rather have been torn in pieces, than found a consentor thereto. 1796 BENTHAM *Wks.* IX. 115 One unwilling consentor.

**Consentful**, *a.* Consenting fully. Hence **Consentfully** *adv.*, with full or ready consent.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. § 6. 132 To set themselves consentfully and deliberately to the task.

**Consentian**, *a.* [f. L. *consent-er* in phrase *dii consentes*, of doubtful etymology.] Of or be-

longing to the *dii consentes*, or twelve superior deities of the Etrusco-Roman religion.

1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 451 There stood in the Forum, twelve gilded statues of Consentian deities, which were probably those enumerated in the following lines of Ennius . . .

Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Volcanus, Apollo.

† **Consentible**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *consentire* : see -BLE.] ? That may be consented to; or ? of agreement of mind.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 7 Not that our union with him is equal to his union with the Father : the one is consubstantial; but ours is consentible.

**Consentience** (kɒnsenʃjəns). [f. next : see -ENCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being sentient; agreement of opinion.

1879 H. S. WILSON in *19th Cent.* No. 32. 679 There is a full consentience of contemporary historical witnesses.

2. A term applied to denote the sensuous equivalent, in unconscious, involuntary, or reflex action, of consciousness in conscious action; the consensus or synthesis of impressions which takes place in the sentient organism apart from consciousness, and by which responsive acts are induced.

1877 LEWES *Phys. Basis of Mind* 357 Thus the gradations of sensitive reaction are Sentience, Consentience, and Consciousness . . . we may say that a man sometimes acts unconsciously, or thinks unconsciously, although his action and thought are ruled by Consentience. *Ibid.* 361 Has a bee consciousness? . . . The bee feels and reacts on feelings; but its feelings cannot closely resemble our own . . . We should therefore say the bee has Consentience, but not Consciousness. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 183 As . . . these sensations may . . . be felt without consciousness, we require a term to express the faculty we have of receiving them all, in one unity of our being (one sensorium) apart from consciousness. The best term to denote this faculty, seems to be 'consentience' . . . It is by this faculty of 'consentience' that the unconscious sleep-walker receives and accurately responds to the varied impressions which surrounding objects make upon his organs.

**Consentient** (kɒnsenʃjənt), *a.* [ad. L. *consentient-em*, pr. pple. of *consentire* to CONSENT : see -ENT.]

1. Agreeing with each other, or united in opinion; unanimous as to a matter.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 37 The consentient Testimony . . . of the Church. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 30 The consentient acknowledgment of mankind. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. at St. Mary's Ox.* 18 The earliest councils . . . were consentient in this article. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* i. iii. 372 The consentient opinion of contemporaries.

b. Acting together to the same end; concurrent.

1737 COMMON *Sense* (1738) I. 237 It . . . recovers the consentient Nerves to their due Tension and Elasticity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 233 The pressure on all the similar parts . . . will be united into one consentient force. 1881 RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 With great and consentient labour.

c. Having or exhibiting consentience (sense 2).

1877 LEWES *Phys. Basis of Mind* 360 Psychological observation assures us that the conscious and unconscious states were both consentient, and were both operative in the same degree. *Mod.* Not conscious but consentient agents. Consentient processes.

2. a. Accordant in opinion to. b. Consenting, giving full consent to.

1661 *Grand Debate* 111 What is here consentient to Antiquity. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 155 A consentient text in the Epistle to the Hebrews. 1876 BLACK *Maden's P.* xxv. 235 All their friends were consentient. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calif. II.* 174 Her husband being consentient to this life-long separation.

**Consentiently**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

With full consent.

1650 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 26 Cordially and consentiently he still adhered to the Catholic Conformity and Unity.

**Consenting** (kɒnsentɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSENT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONSENT; the giving of consent.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 351 Excusid here of consenting to his synne. 1482 *Morte of Evesham* (Arb.) 51 For myne obedyens and consenting in that voyde to hym. 1600 SHAKS. A. P. L. v. ii. 8 Neither . . . my sodaine woiing, nor sodaine consenting. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iv. i. 1930 There is a kind Consenting in his Eyes.

**Consenting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Agreeing or giving consent (to a proposal or course of action; formerly, also, to an opinion).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28401 (Cott.) I was consentand to pair dede. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 18 He was knowing and consenting of a coniuracioun makid agens hym. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 60 Forsooth Saul was consentyng [so *Rhem.* & 1611] to his death. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 14 The wise are always consenting vnto truth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. ii. 80 'Tis but the boldnesse of his hand haply, which his heart was not consenting too. 1761 FRANCES SHERIDAN *S. Biddell's* i. 144 She must not know that I was consenting to this marriage. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 57 A step to which Northumberland had practically not been a consenting party.

fig. 1803 WORDSW. *To Highland Girl* 3 Twice seven consenting years have shed their utmost bounty on thy head.

2. Agreeing together (in opinion or purport); of one mind, unanimous.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 223 Sino-nimia, as who would say, like or consenting names. 1651 HORACE *Leviath.* ii. xviii. 90 [They have] by consenting

voices declared a Sovereigne. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 518 The consenting praise of all honest men. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 416 The clear consenting voice of all his contemporaries.

b. Agreeing, conformable.

1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* II. xx. 121 Hammering one part of it to a consenting shape with the rest.

**Consentingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With consent or willing acquiescence; † by common or general consent (obs.).

1552 HULOET *Consentynge* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. iv. Rule xiii. § 10 It is consentingly affirmed that, etc. 1841 G. S. FABER *Provenc. Lett.* (1844) i. 66 History . . . consentingly assures us that, etc. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iii. xi. 141 She, but now so consentingly embraced, has wrenched herself out of his arms.

**Consentingness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Consenting state; consent.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 41 There is no want of it, or consentingness of mind towards it.

**Consention**, obs. form of CONSENTION.

**Consentive** (kɒnsentɪv), *a.* rare. [f. CONSENT v. + -IVE.] = CONSENTIENT.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. CCCXXV. Soe stands the vineyard of Humanitye An orderly Consentive Policie. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 158 Working consentive to his heavy tread.

Hence **Consentively** *adv.*, with one consent.

1750 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 54 Altogether consentively forcing one an other downward.

† **Consentment**. Obs. [a. OF. *consentement* = med. L. *consentimentum*, f. *consentire* to CONSENT : see -MENT.] The action of consenting, consent.

[1592 BRITTON i. ii. § 5 Ou del comaundement, ou del consentment.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 11 Pe consentement and pe boytes per-to. *Ibid.* 19 Pe boytes, pe consentemens, and pe willes of the zaules. 1491 CAXTON *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 250 a/x Of one accord and consentement. 1545 Ld. BERNERS *Provis.* II. ccx. [ccvi.] 657 Without the generall consentment of the people of Englande. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* i. vi. 90 Against the consentment of all other Nations.

**Consentrik**, -ryk, obs. ff. CONCENTRIC.

**Consequence** (kɒnsɪkwəns), *sb.* [a. F. *conséquence* (13th c. in Littré, = Pr. *consequencia*, It. *consequenza*), ad. L. *consequentia*, n. of state f. *consequens* -ent : see CONSEQUENT and -ENCE.]

1. A thing or circumstance which follows as an effect or result from something preceding.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6450 The consequence of such shrivvynge. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 85 The consequence is then, thy jealous fits Hath scar'd thy husband from the use of wits. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ewng.* T. iii. 208 The direfull effects, and sad consequences of War. 1699 BURNET *39 Articles* ix. (1700) 108 Death is the consequence of Adam's Sin. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 205 As to consequences, they are in the hand of God. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 484 That the legal consequences of an actual seisin shall ensue. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 91 His [Pope's] unsocial habits . . . were a natural consequence of ill-health.

† b. To draw in to consequence : to carry into effect. Obs.

c. 1420 HOCCEVE *Balade Crt. de bone Comp.* 67 Ensaumpleth us . . . As that it seemeth good to your prudence . . . Dooth, as yow list be drawe in consequence. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subj.* 63 That such impositions . . . be not drawn into consequence, but taken away.

2. The action or condition of following as a result upon something antecedent; the relation of a result or effect to its cause or antecedent.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 14 We seldom see clouds without the consequence of rain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 364 Such fatal consequence unites us three. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1851) 151 Invariable antecedence of the cause and consequence of the effect. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 336 The fixed Relations of antecedence and consequence which subsist between the changes.

† b. The action or fact of following in succession or order; sequence, succession; course. Obs.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 79 If you will avoid the consequence of perfect cordes of one kinde, you must put betwixt them other concords. 1678 HOBBS *Decann.* i. 14 They thought the Names of things sufficiently connected, when they are placed in their natural consequence. 1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 17 The people varied their modes more or less in the consequence of time.

3. That which follows logically, or can be deduced or inferred; a logical result or inference.

† Formerly, the conclusion of a syllogism as opposed to the premisses (obs.).

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7468 Shallow never of apparence Seene conclude good consequence In none argument. c. 1400 *Tut. Love* ii. (1560) 284 b/x The consequence is false, needes the antecedent mot beene of the same condition. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. iii. 68 Grantis, he sayd, be antecedens; Bot I deny þe consequens. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 5 That he see not howe his antecedence may be true and consequence false. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 481/x We may infer this Consequence. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* iv. 291 If I admitted the premisses, I should readily agree in all the consequences drawn from them. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vi. 63 The succeeding prelates . . . were too wise to press theories to their logical consequences.

b. The following of a conclusion from premisses; logical sequence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 7 It is a very good consequence to say, Iniquitie is hatefull unto God : ergo, he will take just vengeance of all wicked persones. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. i. § 10 The Conclusion is

true, though the Consequence of it from your former Premises either is none at all, or so obscure, that I can hardly discern it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 158 ¶ 7 To proceed from one truth to another, and connect distant propositions by regular consequences. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 176 The essence of the Syllogism . . . is this necessary consequence of the Conclusion from the Premises.

4. Phr. *In, by, of, consequence*: as a result or inference, consequently.

a. *By consequence*. Now arch.

[c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 38 Par consequence, than the nader of the south lyne is the north lyne.] 1581 MARBURY *Bk. of Notes* 230, I saie, that foolishlie & by consequence that falselie he alledgeth S. Augustin to his purpose. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 41 The catholick and by consequence one church. 1747 WESLEY *Charac. Methodist* to By Consequence, whatsoever he doth, it is all to the Glory of God. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 712/a The marriage was a Mahomedan and by consequence a polygamous marriage.

b. *Of consequence*. Obs. or vulgar.

1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22/b, Before euery of these Epistles, and therefore of consequence before the Epistle to the Ephesians. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 6 Man's employment must of consequence have been matter of delight in the experiment. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxiii. 321. 1780 JOHNSON *Let.* 8 Apr. in *Boswell*, Your countenance may be of great credit, and of consequence of great advantage to her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 431 He was rather more intemperate than his predecessor; and of consequence created rather more animosity in his opponents. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 228 Whatever part Jenny Lind takes, is of consequence the first.

c. *In consequence*. (The phrase now current.) *In consequence of*: as a result of.

1683 DRYDEN *Wks.* (1808) XVII. 100 In consequence of this, to make an exact description of the principal actions. 1775 *Tender Father* II. 151 And, in consequence, it frequently happened, that, etc. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1849) II. 392 What took place in consequence I am not apprised. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. 26 Our Sun at setting . . . seems sometimes blood red, in consequence of the absorption of our atmosphere. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. xxiv. 241 Iron is the principal substance contained in the water, which has in consequence a strong inky taste.

† d. *In the consequence*: in the sequel or result. 1659 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 459, I fear, in the consequence, it will prove an allowance of such meetings for the future. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round W.* (1840) 45 Doing justice upon the offenders . . . had this disadvantage in the consequence; viz. that it would ruin the voyage.

† 5. *Of good, bad, etc., consequence*: fraught with such and such results. Obs.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill consequence to the super-structing of good life. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., We have rejected all such [alterations] as were either of dangerous consequence . . . or else of no consequence at all, but utterly frivolous and vain. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 169 He speaks of it as a circumstance of very bad consequence. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 216 note, Ignatius . . . set an example of unhappy consequence to the Church.

6. Importance, moment, weight. Originating in the attributive phr. *of consequence*: i. e. having issues or results, and therefore important. Cf. prec. and Fr. *une matière de conséquence* 'a matter of importance, moment, or weight' (Cotgr. 1611).

a. [1489 CAXTON *Paytes* of A. i. xx. 64 By cause that they thynge bereht grete weyght of consequence, he shall take thadvis of them of hys counseyl.] 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 60 It is a matter of small consequence. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 As often as we do any thing of note or consequence, we subiect our selues to euery ones censure. 1662 [see 5]. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 242 These little differences are of no consequence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 52 You are of more Consequence to him, than you think for. 1757 (*title*), A Review of the Military Operations in North America . . . To which are added . . . several Letters and other Papers of Consequence. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. ix. 54 Nothing of consequence has occurred to-day.

b. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 Both these qualities of the mind are to have their proper consequence, as far as they do not counteract each other. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 409 [He] found it impracticable to raise a glass manufacture into consequence. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 84 Personal respect, to which Spaniards always attached infinite consequence. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 283 It possesses the highest consequence.

7. In reference to persons: Importance in rank and position, social distinction. Cf. 'quality'.

1601 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 412 Such and such had made use of his Lordships name . . . to make themselves men of consequence. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 214 A person of some consequence. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1034/1 Brutus now felt his consequence lie heavy upon him. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. vii. 188 Our guard . . . told him that we were persons of great consequence. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* iii. 22 No form of property gives to its owners so much consequence as land.

† b. Importance manifested by appearance or demeanour; dignity. Also *transf.* of things. Obs.

1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 87 Adjacent to which are many hills, rising almost to the consequence of mountains. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* i, Her figure gained more consequence.

c. Assumed importance, consequentiality.

1797 HUNDESFORD *Salmag.* 19 Shield me . . . From Pedantry of formal port, And Consequence in Cassock short. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Masters* Amer. xvii. (1839) 140 We quitted Cincinnati the beginning of March . . . We . . . had amused ourselves with its consequence, its taste, and its ton.

8. *Astr.* Motion from an earlier to a later sign

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of the Zodiac, or from west to east; direct motion; also a position more to the east.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 407 Jupiter being in consequence of the Sun, add the difference. 1771 PEMBERTON *ibid.* LXI. 442 If the point *s* is taken in consequence of the moon, it will be above the horizon, when the nonagesime degree is also in consequence of the moon. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 506/a This motion, from west to east, is said to be in the order of the signs, or in consequence.

9. *Consequences*: a round game, in which a narrative of the meeting of a lady and a gentleman, their conversation, and the ensuing 'consequences', is concocted by the contribution of a name or fact by each of the players, in ignorance of what has been contributed by the others.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxiii. (1833) 121 They met for . . . playing at cards or consequences, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy. 1869 in *Boy's Own Book*.

† *Consequence*, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To draw inferences or conclusions.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 175 Such a methodical and School-like way of defining, and consequencing.

*Consequenceless*, a. *nomine-wid.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without consequences.

1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamps* vi. § 4. 166 This is no slight or consequenceless evil.

† *Consequency*. Obs. Also -oie, -tie. [ad. L. *consequencia*: see CONSEQUENCE and -ENOY.]

1. = CONSEQUENCE 2, 2 b, 3 b, CONSEQUENTNESS.

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Disputis* Cija, Necessity of consequence, as Jerusalem must be destroyed. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Serm.* Obed. Fijj, For what is the consequence? . . . Christ wolde haue Petre to be above Princes . . . Ergo he wolde haue the bishop of Rome to be so to. 1559 MORWYN *Boonyn.* 179 As both the consequence of the text and also the manner of the medicins do requyre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 16 A fallacious illation in reference unto antecedence or consequence.

2. = CONSEQUENCE 1, 3.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 13 Consequences from your laudable endeavours. a 1728 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 167 Our Enemies have charged their oblique Consequences from our Principles back upon us for our very Principles.

*Consequent* (kɒnsɪkwənt), sb. [a. F. *conséquent*, ad. L. *consequens*, -ent-, a consequence, subst. use of pr. pple.: see next.]

† 1. = CONSEQUENCE 1. Obs. exc. as in b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 421 (Harl. MS.) Let vs now examyne þe priddy poynt þat Tullius clepeþ consequente. Þou schalt vnderstonde þat þe vengeance þat þou purposiddest for to take is consequent [i. e. *Ellen.* the consequent]. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxix, That haue conuoyt hale . . . My life and to [so] glade a consequent. 1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 189 By certeine effects and consequents, we are fully assured. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Pan Helmont's Oriat.* 236 So great was the consequent of this prosperous and easie invention. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The neglect of which has frequently been the cause of very dismal consequents in those warm climates.

b. (Contrasted with *antecedent*.) A phenomenon or event which follows another (without implication of causal connexion).

a 1627 W. SLATER *Expos. Rom.* iv. (1650), Faith is an antecedent, no cause properly of justification; justification [is] a consequent of believing, no effect issuing out of the virtue and merit of faith. 1650 HOBBS *Hum. Nature* iv. (R.), When a man hath so often observed like antecedents to be followed by like consequents. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Hum. Mind* (1878) I. xi. 350 The word cause means the antecedent of a consequent where the connection is constant. 1874 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* I. ii. iii. 194 A constant ratio between the physical antecedent and the psychical consequent. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 199 The effect is the inevitable consequence of the cause.

† 2. *Logic*. = CONSEQUENCE 3. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. ix. 84 Þan folweþ it quod she þat we adden clernesse of renoun to þe þre forside þinges . . . and þis is a consequent quod I. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 315/a A very child almoste may see the consequent. 1593 BILSON *Govi. Christ's Ch.* 12 Happily may no necessary consequent be drawn. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Disquis. Popery* i. (1686) 87 The consequent of this is, that by the law of Christ, one Bishop is not superior to another. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. 1. 214 Do they so say expressly; or is it only a consequent of their Doctrine? 1768 BLACKSTONES *Comm.* III. 267 Who . . . will conceive it ever feasible to alter any fundamental point of the common law, with all its appendages and consequents. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. 1. 282 The Syllogism is divided into two parts, the Antecedent and the Consequent—the antecedent comprehending the two propositions [premises] . . . and the consequent comprising the one proposition [the conclusion].

b. The second part of a conditional proposition, dependent upon the antecedent.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 231 There is required vnto the truth of a Conditional proposition, that the Consequent follow vpon the Antecedent. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Method.* 35 The Antecedent is false. Therefore the Consequent falls of course. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 162 The only rule . . . requisite for testing the validity of [hypothetical] syllogisms . . . viz. that either the antecedent must be affirmed, or the consequent denied.

3. (Contrasted with *antecedent*.) Anything which follows something else in order, e. g. in the context of a writing.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus*, To Rdr., By the helpe of . . . comparing of Scriptures with themselves, antecedents with consequents, obscure places with plainer. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 70 The consideration of antecedents and consequents . . . the testimonies, expositions, and translations of the ancients, etc. help to rectify a corruption crept in.

1660 Bp. PARRY *David Restored* lxxii, And this, the consequents do sufficiently evidence.

b. *Math.* The second of two numbers or magnitudes in a ratio; the second and fourth in a series of four proportionals.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 127 The second Terme, namely, that wherunto the comparison is made, is called the consequent. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. xx. (ed. 7) 46 When the Antecedent containeth the Consequent more then once, and nothing remaineth, as 4 to 2. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 120 The sum of the antecedents is to their difference, as the sum of the consequents is to their difference.

c. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 95 The leading part [in a Canon] is called the antecedent, the following part the consequent.

† 4. A person who follows or comes after; a follower; also, one who pursues. Obs.

1550 NICOLIS *Thucyd.* 49 (R.) These were the allies and consequents, and also the preparations of the one partye, and of the other. 1609 *Men in Moone* in Halliwell *Character-Bks.* (1857) 95 He is the ante-ambulo of a gentleman, the consequent of a gentleman, the antecedent of a port-mantua, or a cloke-bagge; a serving man. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The consequent of Truth hath ever been in danger of his teeth.

† 5. Phr. *By consequent*: = *by consequence*. Obs. [F. *par consequent* (14th c. in Littré).]

1489 CAXTON *Paytes* of A. i. vii. 18 Thyse sayd condicions bylongen to a good constable and by consequent to the marchallis. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 2 The subject being so variable, hath made the art by consequent more conjectural. 1615 J. STUBBS *Satyr. Ess.* 401 A Friend . . . more to be admired; and by the consequent more precious. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 137 Philosophie and Curiosie corrupted this noble school of Alexandria, and by consequent the Church. 1685 A. LOVELL tr. *Simon's Crit. Hist. Relig.* 33.

† b. *In the consequent*: in the result. Obs. (Cf. CONSEQUENCE 4 d.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 2 In the consequent there would be no vertue, and no felicity.

† 6. = CONSEQUENCE 5, 6. Obs.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingd. (Percy Soc.) 48 What though that honest Hodge haue cut his finger here? . . . 'tis no consequent to me. 1640 CANTERB. *Self-Convict.* 41 A matter of very dangerous consequent.

*Consequent* (kɒnsɪkwənt), a. [a. F. *conséquent* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *consequent-em*, pr. pple. of *consequi* to follow closely, attend upon: see CONSEQUERE.]

1. Following as an effect or result; resulting.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1570) 35 But loke therof what foloweth consequent. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Consequent*, following or necessarily coming after another thing. 1712 *Spect.* No. 551 ¶ 1 That Praise should be returned them, as one proper consequent Reward of their Performances. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Introd., The very rapid increase of Trade, and the consequent influx of Wealth. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* a Causing sudden derangements of the circulation . . . and consequent physical depressions.

b. Const. *on, upon, to*.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiii, Whatsoever . . . is consequent to a time of war. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. iv. 86 Consequent to a worthy communion. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, consequent upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* i. iii, How events . . . to the common observer unconnected, are inevitably consequent the one to the other. 1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamps* ii. § 9. 36 The necessities consequent on the employment of those materials.

2. Following as an inference or logical conclusion.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* i. i. § 10 In this sense it [the conclusion] is neither consequent nor true. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 14 A new proposition though consequent from an Article of Faith, becomes not therefore a part of the Faith. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 10.

† 3. Following in time or order, succeeding, subsequent. Obs.

1475 [see CONSEQUENTLY 1]. 1521 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1584) D d iij b, In workes consequent or following he might glorie. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* iii. iii. (1622) 69 Not onely among such as then liued, but in times consequent. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malin* v. ii, Thy memory . . . Shall monumentally be registered To ages consequent. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Introd., As the consequent words make evident. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* i. xxv. 162, I hope you have received mine regularly since, that you may know all the consequent steps.

4. Observing or characterized by logical sequence of thought or reasoning; logically consistent.

1849 LAWES *Robert.* 124 As property had been defined by Rousseau to be in itself a spoliation. . . Robespierre was only consequent in his demand. 1879 — *Study Psychol.* 122 To be consequent, they should have shewn that, etc. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) II. 19 The idealism of Emerson is more subjective, his pantheism more complete and consequent.

† 5. Of consequence, important (to). Obs. rare.

1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 125 That the distribution is not equal, is not consequent to any member in this House, unless he speak for a county or borough of that nation.

6. *Consequent points* (in Magnetism) = CONSEQUENTIVE poles: see QUOTS.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xx. 144 It is quite easy to develop in the same piece of steel several pairs of poles; and if the magnetization be irregular, this is sometimes done when we wish to avoid it. These irregular poles are called *consequent points*. 1882 tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Phil.* § 689 In this case the magnet will have not only a pole at each end, but also a pole at each point where the reversal occurs. These intermediate poles are called *consequent points*.



## 7. quasi-adv.

1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 126 And consequent to this, instil into him a Love and Reverence of this Supreme Being. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 204 And consequent to that, fill my soul with pure and holy affections.

**Consequential** (kɒnsɪkwɛnʃ(ə)l), *a.* [f. *L. consequentia* CONSEQUENCE + *-AL*.]

1. Of the nature of a consequence or sequel; following, esp. as an effect or result; consequent.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Moneys were misemployed... in the two dishonourable treaties of Spain and Germany, and the consequential entertainments. 1704 PRIOR *Lett. to Bolingbroke* 123 A consequential ill which Freedom draws; A bad Effect, but from a noble Cause. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. ii. xxviii. 242 Wars and their consequential burthens. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 109 Each is connected with anterior changes, and... productive of consequential changes.

## b. Const. on, upon, &amp; to.

1652 J. HALL *Height Elog.* p. xxi, Accidents that are either inherent or consequential to love and melancholy. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 94 The stipulation of obedience on our part is consequential thereupon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 42 [The relation] of parent and child... is consequential to that of marriage. 1873 *Act 36-7 V. c. 83* § 26 All matters preliminary and incidental to and consequential on such trial and punishment.

2. Of the nature of a consequence merely, not direct or immediate; eventual.

*Consequential damages*: 'losses or injuries which follow an act, but are not direct and immediate upon it' (Wharton). 1686 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 201, I finde direct, or consequential repugnance, and contradiction, twixt their pretended traditions, and writings. 1855 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. viii. § 3 It was harsh to inflict immediate and direct death for a consequential and deductory felony. 1867 BURTON *Diary* (1828) II. 128 They have not an immediate, but only a consequential right to be heard in this. 1792 BURKE *Lett. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 142 I. 546 To be utterly excluded from all its direct and all its consequential advantages. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 226 There is a difference between direct contradiction, and merely consequential or casual inconsistency.

3. Following as an inference or conclusion. *Const. on, upon* (& to, of, from).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 208 Their deductions, and consequential inferences. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 180 These are consequential to our former Conclusions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 3 The genuine shoots of consequential reasoning, which grow out of some radical postulate. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 11 To assert what is clearly consequential of our belief. 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 533 The incidents are consequential from the premises. 1882 GLADSTONE in *Manch. Guard.* 8 Feb., A motion... consequential upon the resolution which the House has adopted.

4. Characterized by logical sequence or consistency; = CONSEQUENT *a.*

1659 *Pulgar Errors* *Convered* 70 'Tis not consequential arguing from a not-declaring to a not-knowing. 1652-8 NORMIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 223 The substance of this author's reasoning... is so solid and consequential. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clx. 73 Every man is more the man of the day, than a regular and consequential character. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 104 A consistent and strictly consequential Materialism.

† b. Having continuous sequence in time. *Obs.*

1681 COLVIE *Whigs Suppl.* (1752) 138 It is no popish superstition, By consequential tradition To prove an article of faith.

† 5. Pregnant with consequences, of consequence, important. *Obs.*

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v. 16 An Affair... of a consequential Essence. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 13 note, To preside... over that consequential Branch of the King's Business. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 29 No event in a man's life is more consequential than marriage. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 9 The true site of that consequential conflict. 1821 T. CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 6 He must withhold no consequential fact.

## 6. Of persons: a. Having social consequence.

1823 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. i. 8 Mr. C. hustled about... feeling himself the most consequential man in the town.

b. Having or displaying a high opinion of one's own importance; self-important.

1758 *Herald* No. 25. II. 168 Our women... to make him both too consequential and saucy. 1795 BOSWELL *Johnson* 7 May an. 1773 Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions, would be consequential and important. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* viii. 225 He here consider'd it essential To shew he could be consequential. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. iii. 42 Pampered and consequential freedmen.

† B. *sb. pl.* Consequential matters or inferences.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. (1740) 29 Our Author's precious Observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History and some Consequentials.

**Consequentiality** (kɒnsɪkwɛnʃ(ə)lɪtɪ), *[f. prec. + *-ITY*].*

1. Logical sequence and consistency of thought. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* (1886) I. i. 373 In crediting Spinoza with rigorous consequentiality.

2. The quality of being consequential or important; air or assumption of importance.

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 268 Said Mrs. Glibbens with the most ineffable consequentiality. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 28 [They] assume to themselves an insufferable consequentiality on the strength of their masters' rank.

**Consequently**, *adv.* [f. *as* prec. + *-LY* 2.]

† 1. In the sequel, subsequently; = CONSEQUENTLY *i.* *Obs.*

1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 4 Not onely that which is originally good, but even that which is consequentially sound. 1672 OWEN *Evangel.* Love 58 Neither antecedently nor consequentially unto such their Conjunction, do they consider what is their duty.

† 2. As a consequence or result; = CONSEQUENTLY *2.* *Obs.*

1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripatet. Inst.* 45 Consequentially to these positions, Every movable that is reduc'd from rest to motion, increases in velocity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philas.* II. 104 It consequentially follows, that, etc. 1716 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1744) XI. 119 He that is above a prince is consequentially above all his subjects. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 248 This must be, consequentially, of the greatest service to him.

3. Merely as a consequence, in a secondary way, indirectly.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 215 There may be some real effect upon the mind indirectly and consequentially... although there be none such primarily and directly. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 258 Of some Rods you cannot make a fixt South primarily, yet you may consequentially. 1792 BURKE *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. VII. 107 The king of Prussia has no direct and immediate concern with France; consequentially, to be sure, a great deal. 1884 LAW *Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 672 The property must be... directly, and not merely consequentially, affected by the decision.

† 4. With logical sequence or consistency; with consecution of thought; = CONSEQUENTLY *3.* ? *Obs.*

1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 9 He means something, but has not the faculty of writing consequentially. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clx. 81, I never knew in my life one [woman]... who reasoned or acted consequentially for four-and-twenty hours together. 1812 Q. *Rev.* VIII. 61 If the author reasons consequentially.

5. In a consequential or self-important manner; with an air or assumption of importance.

1788 J. O'KEEFE *Prisoner at Large* II. iv, With great haste and very consequentialy he moves the furniture. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, I, Nehemiah Holdenough (he added consequentially) was forcibly expelled from my own pulpit. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 159 He was handsomely attired and armed, and paced the street somewhat consequentially; the Turkish populace resented his insolent bearing.

**Consequentialness** (kɒnsɪkwɛnʃ(ə)nəsnəs), *rare.* [f. *as* prec. + *-NESS*.]

† 1. The state or quality of being consequential (in senses 1-4). *Obs.*

1681 BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 18 Which Duty and Incumbence, and the Consequentialness of it from the Covenant is, etc. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consequentialness*, the following by way of consequence, or the being of consequence. 1755 JOHNSON, *Consequentialness*, regular consecution of discourse. [Similarly in later Dicts.]

2. Important or self-important quality or personality; = CONSEQUENTIALITY *2.*

1828 SOUTHEY *Ep. to A. Cunningham*, Let Her pamper'd lap-dog... snap and growl, With petulant consequentialness elate. 1883 B. GOULD *Y. Herring* I. 183 What does your consequentialness desire?

† **Consequentious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *obs. F. consequentieux* (Cotgr.), f. *L. consequentia*: see *-OUS*.] Full of consequence, important.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 80 If his words seemed of no moment, the matter was not consequentious. *Ibid.* 137 Wonderful reports of that Kingdom, as most consequentious for knowledge and instruction. 1656 in BLOUNT *Gl.*

¶ Suggested as substitute for CONSEQUENTIAL Gb.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (T.), *Consequential* in no shape conveys the meaning intended by those, who use it to express a pompous, conceited, lordly man... If a word is wanted, it should naturally have a termination denotative of the circumstance, formed analogous to other words; and I will agree to adopt the term *consequentious*, which will rank with such as *contemptuous*, *litigious*, *contumacious*.

**Consequently** (kɒnsɪkwɛnʃ(ə)lɪ), *adv.* [f. CONSEQUENT *a.* + *-LY* 2.]

† 1. In following time or order; consecutively, subsequently. *Obs.*

1475 CAXTON *Yason* 51 When he hadde made his orisons by grete deuotion, and consequently his demande. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* 1. 1508 The quene hym folowed as is the custome, Werburga succeeded them consequently. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 114 This other... he wrote, which for that cause I place here consequentially. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 84 Wee will... now pass to the title consequently ensuing. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 22 Consequently it follows, to treat of the question of the estate of men.

† b. In sequence; on in succession. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 114 b, Vpon this salte you shall laie likewise a ranke of the saled peeces of silver, and then an other of salte, and an other of silver, and so consequently as long as your silver lasteth. *Ibid.* 103 a. 1592 F. SPARK tr. *Catulus' Geomancie* 190 Onee one to the first, one to the second, one to the third, and so consequently vnto all the others.

2. As a consequence or result; by way of consequence; in consequence of something previous; often a quasi-*conj.*, like *therefore*, accordingly.

[1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Pream., Whereupon... of werry likelyhode consequently shall ensue the Destruction of Drapery of all this your seid Realm.] a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* (1829) 130 Then must it needs follow that he hath power to do against his truth, and consequently, he hath power to be false. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dniti.* I. i. Rule II. § 2 Whatsoever comes into their conscience primarily or consequently. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1790) 206 The Moisture ascending, will be suck'd through the very Bark, and consequently nourish... the Tree. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 5 Fortunatus is stoked with Ignorance, and consequently with Self-Opinion. 1880 GRIEKE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 301 Most substances suffer contraction from cold, and consequently increase in density.

† 3. With proper sequence or connexion (of thought, reasoning, etc.); consistently. *Obs.*

1538 STARKY *England* I. i. 16 Ther [is] a certain vertue and honesty consequently annexed to the same law. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 203 This makes him speak conformably to his first assertions, and consequently to his arguments. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 161 He is one of those who reason, as the French say, consequently from assumed and unproved principles.

† **Consequentness**, *Obs. rare*-1. [f. *as* prec. + *-NESS*.] Consequent quality, consecutiveness.

1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* Ded. (1658) 14 Let them examine the consequentness of the whole body of the doctrine.

**Consequation**, -quition, -quitive, *obs. ff.*

**CONSEQUATION**, -TIVE.

† **Conserate**, *v.* *Obs.*-0 [erron. f. *L. conserere* to sow (along with).]

1623 COCKERAM *Dict.* II, To Sowe, Seminarize, Conserate.

† **Consert**, *a.* [ad. *L. consertus* set, joined, or connected together.] *Bot.* Ofleaves, etc.: see quot.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 1 *Consert*, crowded so as to leave hardly any space between.

¶ The following may be a sb. from same source = 'connex'; or for *concert* or *consort*, as to which,

however, there are difficulties of date.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 90 It [the pleura] is perforated... with an orderly course of Veines, and Arteries.

**Consertion**: see CONCERTION.

† **Conserua**, *Obs.* [a. It. or med. *L. conserva*.]

= CONSERVE *sb.* 4.

1502 PRIORY *Purse Exp. Elis.* York (1830) 30 For bringing of conserva cherys from London to Windesore. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* lxxxvi. (1612) 17 Of them [violets] is made Conserua. *Ibid.* (1636) 90 After the same manner you may make conserva of any hearbe.

**Conservable** (kɒnsə'vəb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. *L. conservabilis*, from *conservare* to CONSERVE: see *-BLE*.] Capable of being conserved; preservable.

1623 COCKERAM II, Which may be kept, *conservable*. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 123 Mankind being onely conservable in Society.

† **Conservacy**, *Obs.* [a. AF. *conservacie*, in med. *L. conservatio* = *conservatio* CONSERVATION: see *-ACY*.] Official conservation: now CONSERVANCY.

[1394 *Lett. Rich. II* in Rymer *Foedera* VII. 765/a (Du Cange) Conservatores dictarum treugarum pro parte sua deputet, et eos onus conservatioe hujusmodi se assumere... compellat. 1430-1 *Act 9 Hen. VI.* c. 9 Pur la conservacie de lez ditz grandes rivières.] 1558-9 *Act 1 Elis.* c. 17 § 6 Offences committed within... such Jurisdiction, Conservacye [ed. 1763 Conservancy], Rule and Government. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 111 All Patents and Commissions whatsoever concerning the pretended Conservacy of Waters. 1661 T. HALE (*title*), An account of several new inventions and improvements... relating to... the Conservacy of all our Royal Rivers, in particular that of the Thames. 1755 *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (MS.) X. 695 To obtain the Conservacy of this Port of Liverpool vested in the Mayor. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 101 The Jurisdiction, and Conservacy of the Thames.

**Conservancy** (kɒnsə'vənsi), *[f. L. conservant-], pr. pple. of conservare to CONSERVE: see *-ANCY*.* Du Cange refers to one instance of *conservancia* = *conservatio*; but our modern use seems to be by inadvertency for the earlier CONSERVACY, q.v.]

Official conservation; the office of conservators, a board of official conservators. Cf. CONSERVATION *a.*

a. A commission or court having jurisdiction over a port or river, to regulate the fisheries, navigation, etc.; as the *Thames*, the *Mersey Conservancy*.

1755 JOHNSON *s.v.*, Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the River Thames, are called Courts of Conservancy. 1763 [See CONSERVACY, quot. 1558, as reprinted in *Statutes at large*.] 1771 *Remonstrance in Ann. Reg.* (1772) 193 They have... superseeded the conservancy of the river Thames. 1865 *Fall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3 The Lower Thames (reaching from the City stone at Staines to the City stone at Gantlet Creek, near the mouth) being under the Thames Conservancy, and the Upper Thames under the Thames Commissioners. The Thames Conservancy is a board composed of some of the civic authorities of London, and others interested in the navigation. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Dec. 15/2 In full view of the conservancy men on the steamboat pier.

b. The official preservation of trees, forests.

1850 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 613 The age of the Bo-tree is matter of record, its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties. 1881 HONNE *Fiji* 203 A preliminary step to be taken for the conservancy of the sandalwood. 1884 *Nature* 26 June 193/6 India was the first to organise a complete system of forest conservancy.

c. generally.

1884 Q. *Rev.* 141 A conservancy of hard won privileges.

† **Conservant**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*-1. [f. CON- + SERVANT; cf. *L. conservans*.] Fellow-servant.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 55 Conservaunth not servaunth I wyl thou me cal.

† **Conservant**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. conservant-em*, pr. pple. of *conservare* to CONSERVE: see *-ANT*.] That conserves, preserving, as in *conservant cause* (med. *L. causa conservans*).

1588 FRAUNCE *Lewiters Log.* I. iii. 18 b, The procreant and conservant cause. 1615 CURRY-C. for Case-C. iv. 202 Amongst Efficientes, some permanent, some transient... some conservant. 1641 Br. K. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 The King... originant to them, conservant of them. 1679 PULLER *Mod. Ch. Bng.* xvii. (1843) 303 The Papacy was either the procreant or conservant cause, or both

procreant and conservant of all the greater ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.

**Conservate** (kɒnsərvət), *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of *L. conservare*: see -ATE.] *trans.* To CONSERVE, preserve. Hence *Conservating* ppl. *a.* 1848 *Thit's Mag.* XV. 829 Ideas conserved by tradition, by time, by custom. 1875 *Wonders of Phys. World* i. ii. 49 The conserving will of the Creator.

**Conservation** (kɒnsərvətʃən). In 4-6 -cion. [ad. *L. conservatio*-em, n. of action f. *conservare* to CONSERVE. So OF *conservation*, -tion (14th c.).]

1. The action of conserving; preservation from destructive influences, natural decay, or waste; preservation in being, life, health, perfection, etc. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xi. 98 In conseruacion of hyr beyng and enduryng. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. xix. xlvii. (1495) 890 Bytter thynges..haue those thre that nedyth to conseruacion and saynyng. 1566 *Pilgr. Porf.* (W. de W. 1531) 196 b. Of whome all creatures hath theyr beyng & conseruacion. 1548 *Boorde Dyetary* xxxviii. (1870) 299 For the conseruacion of helth. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 37 Unto this act of creation is annexed that of conseruation. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 46 Matter..cannot subsist without the diuine conseruation. 1834 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 256 There are circumstances accompanying a wreck which favour the conseruation of skeletons. 1862 *LYTTON Str. Story* II. 253 Capacities..designed by Providence for the distinct use and conseruation of the species to which they are given.

b. Preservation of existing conditions, institutions, rights, peace, order, etc.

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 353. l. 519 For the tendre love that we haue to the conseruacion of the Kyngs peas. 1485 *Digby Mst.* (1882) i. 109 In conseruacion of my tytell of right. 1533 *MORSE Debell. Salem* iv. Wks. 938/a Zeale..to the conseruacion of the catholik faythe. 1598 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 107 For the conseruacion of polytyke oydur and just polytyc. 1811 *LAMARDE Etern. l.* iii. (1888) 15 The Conestable Marshall of the Queenes house, may see to the Conseruation of the Peace within the same house. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 99 ¶ 1 Ordained by providence for the conseruation of order. 1864 *KIRK Chas. Bold* II. iv. iv. 449 For the conseruation of existing territorial limits.

c. Keeping of commandments, observance. *Obs.* 1544 *Exhort.* in *Pris. Prayers* (1851) 566 The true conseruation of our heavenly Father's..commandments.

d. 'Keeping' of domestic animals, bees, etc. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowflet's Theat.* Ins. 898 To the conseruation or keeping of Bees. 1665 *COWLEY Ess. Agric.* (1687) 101 Rural Oeconomy..would contain the Government of Bees, Swine, Poultry..and the Domestic Conseruation and Uses of all that is brought in by Industry abroad.

2. Official charge and care of rivers, sewers, forests, etc.; conservancy.

1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 15 The Maior of the Citie of London..hauing the conseruation of the water and river of Thames. 1691 *T. H[ALL] Acc. New Invent.* 66 The conseruation of all the Royal Rivers of England. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 74 The safe-guard and conseruation of the sewers within their commission. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* x. 289 Successive Sovereigns..granted the Conseruation of the River Thames..to the Mayor and Commonalty of London. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 3/1 (French forests) There are thirty-five conseruations. Over each there is a conseruator, who has generally an assistant.

3. *Psychol.* Faculty of conseruation: memory proper, or the power of retaining knowledge, as distinguished from reproduction or reminiscence, the power of recalling it.

1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 Some have a strong faculty of conseruation, and a feeble faculty of reproduction. *Ibid.* II. xxx. 206 Aristotle distinguishes Memory (μνήμη), as the faculty of Conseruation, from Reminiscence (ἀνάμνησις), the faculty of Reproduction.

4. *Nat. Philos.* Conseruation of energy or force: the doctrine that 'the total energy of any body or system of bodies is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, though it may be transformed into any one of the forms of which energy is susceptible'; and that the universe is such a system, of which the total energy remains the same in amount, amid all the changing forms in which it may exhibit itself. So *conseruation of mass*, etc.

App. the phrase originated with Leibnitz: see quot. *Conseruatio virtutis viuacum*, in *Fr. conseruatio des forces viues*, was in common use in the 18th c.: cf. *Vis viva*. In 1807 Young introduced the term *Energy*. In 1847, Helmholtz published a treatise *Über die Erhaltung der Kraft*; in 1853, Rankine defined 'conseruation of energy' as a technical phrase. See *CORRELATION OF FORCES*.

1692 *LEIBNITZ Werke* (ed. Periz) *Mathemat.* VI. 217 Ce que je dis de la conseruation de la Force absolue. 1796 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* i. 495/a Mr. Dan. Bernoulli..has assumed the preservation of the Vis Ascendens of Huygens, or, as others express it, the Conseruatio Virium Vivarum. 1842-3 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 381 The preceding equation is sometimes used to express the principle of the conseruation of vis viva, which is to be understood thus: the system never acquires nor loses any quantity of vis viva from the action of its parts upon each other, but only from the action of external forces. 1853 *W. RANKINE Transform. Energy* in *Sci. Papers* (1881) Conseruation of Energy [defined]. 1862 *BUCKLE Civilis.* III. v. 363 The modern doctrine of conseruation of force. 1864 *P. G. TAIT Philos. Mag.* Oct., *On Hist. Thermo-Dynamics*. The old term 'conseruation of vis viva' of which the conseruation of Energy is only an extension. 1873 *B. STEWART Conserv. Force* Introd. 5 The modern doctrine of the Conseruation of Energy or Correlation of Forces. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 363 One of the simplest of these truths appears to be the invariability and the conseruation of mass. 1885 *P. G. TAIT*

*Rec. Advances Phys. Sc.* (ed. 3) 56 The true modern originators and experimental demonstrators of the conseruation of energy in its generality were undoubtedly Colding of Copenhagen and Joule of Manchester. *Ibid.* 56 The only man who ever tried to discover experimentally what might be correctly called Conseruation of Force was Faraday.

5. *Astron.* Conseruation of areas: the describing of equal areas in equal times by the radius vector of a planet moving in its orbit.

1865 *A. S. HERSCHEL in Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 338 The law of 'conseruation of areas'. 1867 *DENISON Astron. without Math.* 203 This is called the law of conseruation of areas; and it is only the same thing in other words as saying that the angular velocity in any given orbit varies inversely as the square of the distance.

6. The 'preserving' of fruit or the like; the making of conserves.

1873 *HALE In His Name* iii. 12 Watching the conseruation of some peaches.

**Conservational**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conseruation.

1846 in *WORCESTER*, and in later Dicts.

**Conservatism** (kɒnsərvətɪzəm). [f. stem of CONSERVAT-IVE + -ISM; cf. *separatist, speculatist*, but also *positivism*.] The doctrine and practice of Conservatives; primarily as a term of English politics; = Toryism.

1835 *ARNOLD Let. to Justice Coleridge* 16 Dec. (R. Suppl.), Any one, who has not satisfied himself, as I have, that Conservatism [in politics] is wrong. 1840 — *Let. in Stanley Life* (1844) II. ix. 188 The principle of Conservatism has always appeared to me to be not only foolish, but to be actually *felo de se*: it destroys what it loves, because it will not mend it. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* ii. v. Conservatism discards Prescription, shrinks from Principle, disavows Progress. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* i. 148 Like all great English statesmen, he was constitutionally conservative, but he had the tact to perceive the conditions under which in critical times, conservatism is possible. 1862 *Standard* 24 Mar., Let no one presume to identify Conservatism with reaction.

b. Hence, generally, conservative principles in politics, theology, criticism, etc.

1850 *WHIPPLE Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 184 That shrinking timidity of conservatism, which fears every thing new, for the reason that it is new. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 366 The stiff conservatism of a few Rabbis.

**Conservatist**, *sb.* and *a. rare*. [f. as prec.: see -IST.] *sb.* One who would preserve (institutions, etc.) unchanged. *adj.* = CONSERVATIVE.

1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits N. Amer.* (1881) p. lxvi, Impracticable conservatism of barbarism. 1872 *F. HALL Recent Examples False Philol.* ga Here..[he] figures in the unfavourable character of a conservatist just for the sake of conservatism. 1877 *Mrs. KINGSLEY Life C. Kingsley* I. 162 Surprised at the loyal, conservatist, serious tone of its contents.

**Conservative** (kɒnsərvətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. *F. conservatif*, -ive (=Pr. *conservatio*, It. *conservativo* (Florio), prob. med. *L. conservativus*), f. *L. conservat*, ppl. stem of *conservare* to CONSERVE: see -IVE.] *A. adj.*

1. Characterized by a tendency to preserve or keep intact or unchanged; preservative.

1384 *CHAUCER H. Fane* ii. 339 This place.. Ther as Fame list to dwell Is set amidides of these three, Heven, erthe, and eek the see, As most conservatif the soun. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Called the seame conseruatye..for it is nat made but for to mayntayne the llypes tyll the wounde be closed. 1559 *MORWYNG Evonym.* The hole of the conservative vessel ought to be covered with a little cover. 1828 *STEWART Planter's G.* 121 The Stem or Trunk of woody plants is classed..among the Conseruative Organs. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 27 The effects of vegetation have..only a conservative tendency. 1839-40 *W. IRVING Wolfert's R.* (1853) 265 A still higher opinion of the conservative virtues of lock and key.

b. Const. of.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 78 The very medycyne..conseruatyf of strength and of helthe. 1590 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 326 Nurse of the world, conservative of kind. 1677 *GALE Crat. Gentiles* II. iv. 14 The Divine Bonitie..is conservative of althings. 1868 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* i. 79 Jealously conservative of old things, but conservative of them as pillars, not as pinacles—as aids, but not as idols.

c. *Psychol.* Conservative faculty: the faculty of CONSERVATION (sense 3). d. *Physics.* (See quot.)

1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* II. xxx. 206 Thus in the term Memory, the Conservative Faculty,—the phenomenon of Retention, is the central notion, with which, however, those of Reproduction and Representation are associated. 1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 271 A limited system of bodies is said to be dynamically conservative (or simply conservative), if the mutual forces between its parts always perform, or always consume, the same amount of work during any motion whatever, by which it can pass from one particular configuration to another. *Ibid.* I. 1 § 346 A 'conservative disturbance of motion' is a disturbance in the motion or configuration of a conservative system, not altering the sum of the potential and kinetic energies.

2. The most common current designation of one of the two great English political parties, the characteristic principle of which is the maintenance of existing institutions political and ecclesiastical. (*With capital C.*)

The word was first used in this sense by J. Wilson Croker in an article published on 1 Jan. 1830; and almost immediately largely took the place of the term Tory (originally reproachful), which had been in use for nearly 150 years. (Measures tending to preserve cherished political conditions

had before this been sometimes spoken of as *conservatory*.) Preference for 'Conservative' sometimes implied disavowal of the reactionary tendencies which had sometimes been associated with earlier Toryism, and espousal of the new phase introduced by Sir R. Peel; and the name was not at first received with favour by all Tories, any more than it was admitted to be properly descriptive by their political opponents. Hence many early references ridicule the word.

1830 *J. W. CROKER in Q. Rev.* Jan. 276 Attached to what is called the Tory, and which might with more propriety be called the Conservative, party. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115/a The fortresses of the Conservative Party in the nomination boroughs are to be entirely destroyed! 1835 *GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV.* 14 June, Peel clearly does not intend that there shall be a Tory party, though of course there must be a Conservative party, the great force of which is the old Tory interest. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* ii. vi, 'A sound Conservative Government,' said Taper, musingly. 'I understand: Tory men and Whig measures.' 1845 — *Speech* 17 Mar., For me there remains this at least—the opportunity of expressing thus publicly my belief that a Conservative Government is an Organized Hypocrisy. 1872 — *Sp. at Manchester* 3 Apr., Gentlemen, the programme of the Conservative party is to maintain the Constitution of the country. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. Epl.* 8/6 The Conservative Government encountered unexpected difficulties at home. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 1/1 Conservative and Liberal, as we ordinarily use the terms, are distinctions having reference to a particular practical struggle, the gradual substitution of government by the whole body of the people for government by privileged classes.

b. [from the *sb.*] Of, belonging to, characteristic of Conservatives, or the Conservative party.

1831 *SIR R. PEEL in Croker Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 117 There is another party, which..thinks the imposition of a Property Tax on Ireland and the aristocracy a Conservative measure. 1832 *O'CONNELL Sp.* 25 May, The learned Solicitor General for Ireland..admits that the details of the Bill are Conservative—that is the fashionable term, the new fangled phrase now used in polite Society to designate the Tory ascendancy. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* 190 A great Conservative reaction had set in.

3. Extended to characterize a similar spirit in the political movements of other countries or times, in religious inquiry, criticism, business enterprise, etc.; the connotation being generally favourable.

1845 *S. AUSTIN Ruske's Hist. Ref.* III. 417 The one [party]..inclined to the absolute rejection of the traditional..the other, conservative even in matters of doctrine. 1875 *JOHETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 181 Plato becomes more conservative as he grows older. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxvi. 384 By the conservative side of the Conqueror's policy, by his systematic retention of the old law, and constitution of England. 1882 *JENN Bentley* 213 No school of textual criticism, however conservative, has denied that conjecture is sometimes our sole resource. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 17 Oct. 1/7 (Adv't.) We offer these bonds and recommend them as a safe and conservative investment.

B. *sb.* [The *adj.* used absolutely.]

1. A preserving agent or principle; a preservative.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. xix. liv. (1495) 895 Honey..clensyth and tempyryr bytternesses and is therefore put in Conseruatues. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 A story is the testimony of tymes..beyng as in a maner a conseruatue perpetuelle to thynges mortalle. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 39 They use these customable adornings..as an attractive or conservative of their affections. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) I. 379 The rapid increase of the labouring classes renders education, as a corrective and conservative..absolutely needful.

2. *Eng. Politics.* A member of the Conservative party, a Tory; esp. in early use, a supporter of Sir Robert Peel.

1831 *SIR R. PEEL in Croker Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 116, I apprehend there are two parties among those who call themselves Conservatives. 1832 *MACAULAY Mirabeau Misc.* Writ. (1860) II. 79 He would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided 'Conservative'. 1834 *MRO. LONDON-DERRY in Dk. Buckhm. Mem. Will. IV. & Vict.* (1861) II. 142 This section of the Reformers coalescing with the Duke's former Government and the ultra Tories, uniting all under the name of Conservatives. 1843 *DISRAELI To Constituents* (Sel. Speeches 1882 I. 49), Those ancient institutions which we Conservatives are bound to uphold—which you sent us to Parliament to uphold. 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 56/1 The Conservatives..being by the law of their existence the stupidest party. 1868 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* 33 There are two Whigs and one Conservative likely to be in the field.

b. In general politics, religion, criticism, etc.

1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 107 Bull is a born conservative. 1864 *Reader* 20 May 561 We find girls naturally timid, prone to dependence, born conservatives. 1885 *THUNYSON Hands all round* 7 That man's the best [1887 true] Conservative Who lops the mouldered branch away.

**Conservatively** (kɒnsərvətɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a conservative way or manner.

1834 *GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV.* 24 Dec., When a standard was set up..on Conservatively Liberal principles. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 149 He talked democratically with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt.

**Conservatize**, *v. rare*. [f. as CONSERVATISM + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To render conservative. *b. intr.* To become conservative. Hence *Conservatizing* ppl. *a.*

1849 *CLOUGH Lett. and Rem.* (1865) 215 The natural conservatising character of our years after thirty. 1864 *Church & St. Rev.* V. 65 Now, to conservatize is to preserve our old institutions unimpaired. 1883 *Coutenp. Rev.* June 881 If there was anything specially conservative and Conservatizing about it, why did he not realize it?

|| **Conservatorio** (kɒnsərvatɔˈrɪə) Also -orio, -orium. [F. = It. *conservatorio*, L. (and Ger.) *conservatorium*: see CONSERVATORY *sb.* (sense 7).]

A public establishment (in France, Germany or

Italy) for special instruction in music and declamation. (The French form of the word is commonly used in England in speaking not only of the *Conservatoire* of Paris, but also, with less propriety, of the *Conservatorium* of Leipzig, and the *Conservatorios* of Italy, and is even sometimes assumed as the name of musical schools in England. In the U.S. the anglicized form *conservatory* is used.)

For the origin of the name see *CONSERVATORY* *sb.* 7. The first *Conservatorio* was established at Naples in 1537. The *Conservatoire de Musique*, or free school of Music, in Paris, was established by the National Convention in 1795; the *Conservatorium* of Leipzig was founded through the exertions of Mendelssohn in 1843.

1771 BURNBY *State of Music Fr. & Italy* (1773) 145 (Venice) The city is famous for its conservatories or musical schools. 1810 303 (Naples) There are three conservatories in this city for the education of boys who are intended for the profession of music, of the same kind with those of Venice for girls. 1819 *Pantologia, Conservatorios*. 1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 204 A Symphony... was performed... at a recent concert of the Conservatoire. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 394 The Venetian Conservatorios have ceased to exist... The Conservatoire of Paris... The Conservatorios of Leipzig, Vienna, and other German towns. 1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 1/6 Pianofortes, manufactured by — Sole Maker to the Leipzig Conservatorium. 1885 *Manch. Evening News* 23 June 2/4 The Royal College will soon become a rival of some of the famous continental conservatories.

**Conservator** (kɒnsərvətər). Also 5-7 -our, (-itor). [a. AF. *conservateur* = F. *ateur* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *conservātor* -um keeper, n. of action f. *conservāre* to CONSERVE. Johnson, Walker, Smart (1849) and others accent *conservātor*; the earlier form after F. was *conservūdōr*.

1. One who preserves from injury; a preserver, guardian, keeper, custodian.

1417 HEN. V. in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) IX. 630 We wol have Conservators for his party. 1678 *Lively Oracles* v. § 32 (1684) 299 The Christian Church... is the guardian and conservator of holy writ. 1700 TAYLOR *Hist. Eng.* II. 927 To be the Conservators of the Publick Liberties. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. xvi. 259 The infinite Conservator of the World. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 446 The real conservators of the wealth were the priests. 1859 *HOLLAND Gold F.* ix. 108 Connubial love, as a conservator of the youthful feeling of the soul. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenz.* 303 A conservator, call me, if you please, Not a creator nor destroyer: one Who keeps the world safe.

† b. A thing that preserves; pl. glasses for preserving the sight. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of prec.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 8779 Oper maters. Conservators by craft, part countly were made. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 143 Of cold and moist conservator flyntstone is. 1547-64 BAWLDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfir) ix. iv. Faith is both the original and principall constitutor and conservator of the weale publike. 1597 *Lowes Chirring* (1634) 172 He must... use conservators of greene glass.

o. The official custodian or keeper of a building, museum, etc.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 364 Under the Corps de Logis is the capital prison. In the conservator's apartments... are two celebrated statues. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Intro. 104 The conservator and assistant-conservator of the museum.

2. In various titles official or descriptive.

1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 The keepers of the commonality of the craft of mercers to be called *conservators* of the... house. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* 1870:380 To be called conservators or keepers of the articles of this self yelde. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 Bishop of the cite of Rome, and Conservator of the crysten feith. 1540-1 *Elvior Image Gov.* 56 He ordeyned... according to the Counsaile of Plato, certaine persons, whiche were named Conservators of the weale publike. c 1566 BACON *New Atk.* (1650) 3 He was warned by the Conservator of Health, of the City, that he should keepe a distance. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxv. 235 The conservators of the city... told us, they were not whit sorry for the licence granted. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxvii. (1865) 237 The conservator of antiquities has given me free admission to the Acropolis for a year. 1889 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot.* in 13th *Cent.* 118 He was known in the assembly... as Conservator of the Council.

b. *Conservators of the peace* (*Custodes pacis*): applied in a general sense, to the Sovereign, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord High Constable, the Justices of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, etc. *spec.* The *Wardens of the Peace* appointed in 1327; the precursors of the Justices of the Peace, created with extended powers in 1360.

1330 Act 4 *Edu.* III. c. 5 Devant les gardeins de la pees. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 288 A merciful kyng, of peas conservator; The thirde Edward. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. iii. (1588) 73 Wardens or Conservators of the Peace. 1647 *Termes de la Ley* 77. a 176 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 364 Magistrates in their publick and politick Capacity... by the Ordinance of God Conservators of the Publick Peace. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 350. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii. Since our friend's advancement to be a conservator of the peace he had caused the gate... to be newly hung and handsomely painted. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. The coroner is also a conservator of the peace within his own county, as is also the sheriff; so are the constables, tything-men, and the like. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* III. ii. 592 The sovereign is... the principal conservator of the peace of the kingdom. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 146 At the commencement of the reign of Edward III... It was ordained by parliament that conservators of the peace should be appointed.

c. *Conservators of a river*: persons having charge

of a river, its embankments, weirs, creeks, etc., and supervision of the fisheries, navigation, watermills, etc., thereon. Cf. *CONSERVACY*.

In 13 & 17 Rich. II., they are called *Conservatores des Estuaries, Conservatores of the Statutes* (touching the taking of Salmon, etc.). But the (later) title of the latter Act is *De Conservatoribus Aquarum Thamisie*.

1490 Act 4 *Hen. VII.* c. 15 The Maior of the Cite of London... is conservator, having the conservation of the water and river of Thames. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 573 Ye mayre and his bretherne the aldermen, as conservatores of that ryuer... opteyned comysion to pull vp all the weyers that stode atwene London and .vii. myles beyonde Kyngston, and... atwene London and Grausneyde. 1570 6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 Conservator of the Thamyse. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 241 A long tryall between the town of Newcastle (as conservators of the river Tyne) and the dean and chapter of Durham. 1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4714/4 The Conservators of the River Tone. 1852 *Humber Conservancy Act* 2028 It shall be lawful for the Lords of the Admiralty to appoint a Conservator. 1881 *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 How far the duties of the Conservators are to extend beyond providing the mere mechanical precautions against floods.

† d. *Conservator of Truce and Safe Conducts*: an officer appointed in a sea-port 'to enquire of all offences done against the King's Truce and Safe Conducts, upon the main sea, out of the liberties of the Cinque Ports' (Cowell). *Obs.*

1394 *Let. Rich. II.* in Rymer *Fœdera* VII. 765/2 Conservatores dictarum trugarum pro parte sua deputet, et eos onus conservatie injunxerunt in se assumere... compellat. 1414 Act 4 *Hen. V.* c. 6 Et que en chacun port de meere soit fait et assigne desore enavant par le Roy par ses lettres patentes un loial homme appelle Conservator des trues et saufconduits de Roy. (*transl.* In every Port of the Sea shall be made and assigned from henceforth by the King by his Letters patents, one lawful man called a Conservator of the Truce and the King's Safe Conducts.) 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 76 Conservator of the Truce. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 103 The Statute... concerning Free Trade, which had been prejudiced by the rigour of the Conservatores of the Truce. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† e. An officer appointed to protect the rights and settle the disputes of Scottish merchants in foreign ports or places of trade; a consul. Sometimes called *C. of the Staple*. Also an officer charged with the protection of English merchants in foreign countries in the 17th c. *Obs.*

1503 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. IV* (1597) § 81 That the Conservator of this Realme have jurisdiction to do justice... betwix marchand and merchan in theyr partes beyond sea. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Grals.* (1841) I. 71 Your Conservator has written to the king that some munition is coming to us from Campsie. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2371/3 Sir James Kennedy, Conservator of the Scottish Privileges in the Netherlands. 1694 tr. *Millon's Lett. of State* 316 (Cromwell to K. of Portugal, Aug. 1688). Being a stranger... he... demanded the Judgment of the Conservator, appointed to determine the Causes of the English; but was sent back to the Cognizance of that Court, from which he had appeal'd. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 672 Charles Stewart, Esq; lord conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere.

**Conservatorship**. [*f.* prec. + -SHIP.] The office of conservator (e.g. in senses 2 c, e).

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1791) III. 140 Who for Matters and Law-Suits... in the said Cities of Cadiz, Malaga and San Lucar, may substitute his Conservatorship in the Person that shall be proposed by the said Nation. 1650 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph*. (1656) Competitors with our Moon for the Conservatorship of the Universe. 1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lviii. The Conservatorship of the River of Thames. 1829 *Liverpool Music. Rec.* 1 Apr. XVI. 115 The necessity of the Conservatorship of the River being vested in some fixed Body or Persons.

**Conservatory** (kɒnsərvətəri), *sb.* [Answers to a L. type \**conservatōrius* -um, neut. sb. from *conservatōrius* adj. (in med.L.), and to mod.F. *conservatoire*: see -ORY.]

† 1. That which preserves, a preservative. *Obs.* 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* i. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers... were not afraid to call this [the Lord's] Supper, the food of immortality... and the conservatory to everlasting life. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Repentance* vi. § 1 (R.) A tree appointed to be the cure of diseases and a conservatory of life. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule vii. § 1 *Non concupisces* is the apex juris: it is the conservatory and the last duty of every commandment.

† 2. A place where things are preserved or kept securely; a storehouse, a repository. Also *fig.*

1648 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 26 May 11 The fontaine and Conservatory of the law. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. v. 12 Memory is a conservatory or repository of the senses. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 43 That know no other use of closets then as a conservatory of gauds and baubles. 1796 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Building*. A Place... for a Conservatory of the Meats that are taken from Tables. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 50 The great conservatories and magazines of our rights and privileges. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (ed. 5) 441 A conservatory for Fish.

† 3. A place for preserving snow or ice unmelted; an ice-house. *Obs.*

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 70 A Conservatory of Snow and Ice; such as they use for delicacy, to cool Wine in Summer. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. 150 Any Minera solution... placed in cold conservatories, will Crystallise. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 167 In a Deep Well, or in a Conservatory of Snow... the cold may be more Constringent. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 140 By its exceeding height, it [Libanus] proves a conservatory for abundance of Snow. † 4. A reservoir of water. *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 68 The Water running down...

into the Bottom of the Basins or Conservatories. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 448 If a conservatory should hold 3378 muids of water. 1772 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Heads of Water, which are Conservatories for the Fountains. 1810 28 A Reservoir or Conservatory.

5. A greenhouse for tender flowers or plants; now, usually, an ornamental house into which plants in bloom are brought from the hot-house or green-house.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 473 Setting it in cases in our Conservatories of Hyemation. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 With the Windows and Doors of the Green-houses and Conservatories open. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2674/4 A new Conservatory, or Green-House. 1782 *Europ. Mag.* II. 87 The idea of a Conservatory opening by a folding door into his saloon, is too fine to be left unfinished. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii. The present proprietor had rendered it [the parlour] more cheerful by opening one end into a small conservatory... I have never before seen this. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24, I. found her in the conservatory, fuming at the plants.

† 6. A hospital for the protection and nurture of orphans and foundlings. *Obs.*

1616 BRENT tr. *Sargi's Comic. Tragt* (1616) 332 The Conservatories of these, should, by no means, be touched. 1650 J. HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Nagles* 100 An intention he had to make it [a palace] A Conservatory for poor Maidens. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 837 The Monasteries... with a Conservatory of Orphans, are all shook down.

7. As a rendering of It. *conservatorio*, F. *conservatoire*, Ger. *conservatorium*: A public institution for special instruction in music and declamation; a school or academy of music. Frequent in U. S.; in England, the French form of the word is commonly used: see *CONSERVATOIRE*.

The Italian *conservatorios* were the earliest, and originated in hospitals for the rearing of foundlings and orphans (see prec. sense), in which a musical education was given.

1842 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, *Conservatorii* [ed. 1846 *Conservatories*], public schools of music in Italy. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) I. 157 You are going to study at the conservatory in Milan? 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 10 The chief public institution in New York for teaching music is the New York Conservatory of Music.

**Conservatory** (kɒnsərvətəri), *a.* [Answers to med.L. *conservatōrius* (*bullā, epistola conservatoria*), f. L. *conservator*: see above and -ORY.]

1. Adapted to conserve; preservative.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex* (1633) 73 Galen calleth them causes conservatory. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 143 (D.) Souvrain and conservatory influence. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 I. 37 Compliance... with such conservatory statutes. 1833 LAMB *Ella Ser.* II. xviii. 367 The Vessel that was to be conservatory of the wicks of the candles of drowned mankind.

2. = *CONSERVATIVE*.

1822 *Ann. Reg.* II. 795 For the advantage of conservatory and truly liberal ideas. 1829 *Hist. Europe*, *ibid.* 140/2 A conservatory principle always maintained by France.

3. [= F. *conservatoire*.] In French law applied to an act of procedure having as its object to prevent prejudice to a right and to a body having this function.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 56 A conservatory jury... which was to name, from popular lists, the legislative bodies. 1810 *ibid.*, *Chron.* 6 By another decree of the conservatory senate... the towns of Kehl, Wesel, Cassel, and Flushing, are to be united to the French empire.

4. Of or pertaining to the conservators of a river.

1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/5 The conservatory steam launch came upon a number of fishermen... with illegal nets.

† **Conservatrice**. *Obs.* [a. F. *conservatrice*, fem. of *conservateur*: see -TRICE.] = next.

c 1430 *Lydg. Thebes* II. (R. Suppl.) Truth... conservatrice From all mischief, and so forth mediatrix To God above. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xxxiii. 327 a/2 Dyscrecyon... moder and conservatrice of other vertues. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 234 Concord... whose parent and conseruatrice similitude... bringeth all things to unite.

**Conservatrix** (kɒnsərvətɹiks), [*a.* L. *conservatrix*, fem. of *conservator*: see -TRIX.] A female conservator or preserver; also used with names of things feminine in Latin or by personification.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. lxx. 104 Aqua vitæ, the whiche is conservatrix of all medicines. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 292 As the creatrix essence was immediately present in making althings, so the Conservatrix Essence is immediately present in the supporting althings.

**Conserve** (kɒnsərv), *sb.* [a. F. *conserve* = It., Sp., med.L. *conserva*, f. *conservare*, F. *conserver* to preserve: see next.]

† 1. A preserving agent, a preservative. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 The first [science] which is the conserve And keeper of the iementant. 1503 HAWYNS *Examp. Virt.* vii. 145 I nature... am. The fonteyne of his waynes inferyall To him conserve moost dere and specyall. 1583 T. WATSON in Crowley *Soph. Dr. Watson* I. (1569) 95 A conserve or a thing that preserveth our bodies to the immortalitye of eternal life. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 76 A conserve against such lawlesse concupiscence.

† 2. A conservatory for plants. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 21 Set the Pots. into your Conserve. 1664 — *Sylva* (1776) 368 Ties... that were carried into the Conserve.

† 3. A preserve, a store, a hoard. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 65 Within us... we shall finde there a heape and conserve of many, divers and different evils. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 3 Next to those sweets her lips dispence, As Twin-conserve of Eloquence.

4. A medicinal or confectionary preparation of



some part of a plant (as the flowers, leaves, roots, fruit) preserved with sugar. (Formerly CONSERVA.)

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conserve made of floures or frute, *conservie*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 35 b. The conserve . . of Rosmarie is good for them that swoon, and are weak harted. 1600 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 149 The Conserve of Red Roses comforteth the heart and liver. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 185 The bark . . may be made into an electuary, with the conserve of roses. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 303 The heps [of the Dog-rose] are used for a conserve.

b. pl. Confections, 'preserves'.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 238 They make muche Ginger in conserves with sugar. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 3 Wilt please your Honor taste of these Conserve? 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* (1655) 25 A table ready furnished with boxes of Conserve. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 92 Amused himself with biscuits and dry Conserve. 1883 A. DONSON *Old World Idylls* 16 She was renowned, traditions say, For June conserves, for curds and whey.

**Conserve** (kɒnsəˈvɜː), v. [a. F. *conserve-r* = L. *conservare* to preserve, f. *con-* + *servare* to keep, preserve. In some senses our word may be directly taken from the Latin.

In ME. and early mod. Eng. a more common word than *preserve*, by which it was, however, almost superseded early in the 18th c.; it has again become prevalent in the 19th c., app. under the influence of the cognate *conservative*, *conservation*, etc., by which its sense is often coloured.]

1. To keep in safety, or from harm, decay, or loss; to preserve with care; now usually, to preserve in its existing state from destruction or change.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 224 Every kyndely thyng that is Hath a kyndely stede, ther he May best in hyt conserved be. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 68 The frensch men . . made . . their prayers devoutly that he wolde conserve that day Olyver. 1566 ASP. PARKER in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 275 The said Plate . . safely to be conserv'd in your Treasury. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthe* in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 257 A boxe to conserve my Tobacco, and a pipe to use it. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 195 You must draw them out of the ground before the frost, and conserve them in a warm place. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 38, I saw many cupboards where the manuscripts are conserved. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 400 Colleges of Priests who . . conserved knowledge among them with such Secrecy and Care, that, etc. 1861 *Eccelesiologist* XXIII. 303 One ancient lancet window has been carefully conserved.

b. of conditions, institutions, privileges, etc.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1471 My maydenhode thou kepe and wel conserve. c1386 — *Mellib.* p. 671 That youre good name be alway kept and conserved. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 37 Pence cannot be conserved on both sides. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* i. iii. 12 They greatly desired to conserve the government of Bishops. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. (Carlyle), That which will conserve the liberties of every man. 1722 J. MACRY *Journ. third Eng.* I. 143 Their Mayor . . takes an Oath to observe and conserve the Privileges of the University. 1850 KINGSLEY *At. Locke* Pref. (1874) 15 If this Conservative Reaction is at hand, what things is it likely to conserve; and still more, what ought it to conserve? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 279/2 Measures which, while removing its undeniable blot, should conserve the good of the old system.

c. of properties: To preserve unimpaired.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 11 The vessel will conserve the tast Of lycour very long. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.). They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 411 Whose heat is conserved by the greatness of their bodies. 1874 GROVE *Corp. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 68 Thus force, or energy is not 'conserved' but is in gradual progress of neutralisation. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. iii. (1878) 23 Death is followed by the speedy dissipation of the combined elements which formed the organism. The forces are conserved in other forms.

d. Const. to a person, in a state (or with compl.) from injury, etc.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1665 And whil þat god my wit wol me conserve, I shal so don. c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 45 Mee to conserve then from the Sunnes heat. c1475 *Rais Collier* 953 They swoir on their swordis swyftlie all thre, And conserved thame freindis to their lyfis end. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 1 To conserve and kepe my virginyte vndeformed. 1538 STARKIE *England* ii. ii. 179 Kept and conservyd continually in helth. 1567 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 572 To conserve the rest of the body whole from your pestiferous contagion. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 19 b. Rubbing their Bowes with a verelittle thereof. . . it did conserve them in all perfection against all weather. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 3 Catholic religion was conserved in Vnity, and integrity. 1804 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (10 Aug. 1649). That you will . . conserve inviolable to the Merchants of our Nation their Privileges.

† 2. To preserve or maintain in being or continuous existence; to keep alive or flourishing. Obs.

1413 LVGG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvii. (1483) 72 The sowle hath power vegetatif and generatif for to conserven his kynde and multiplyen. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Epist.* We are all sustained and conserved by his vertue that dwelleth in vs. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 53 The House of Savoy . . came . . in the year of Christ 636, and hath conserved itself ever since.

† 3. To keep (a commandment, counsel), observe (a custom or rite). Obs.

1423 JAS. I. *Kings* O. cxlii. Se that thou hir hests well conserve. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacraments* viii. 45 The holy Sacrament it self is kept and Conserved in his due honour. 1641 Broome *Severall Crew* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 380 My Master . . conserv'd my Counsel.

† 4. To make a substance into a conserve; to preserve in sugar or by similar means. Obs.

1558 HULOET, *Conserve*, or any thyng whyche is condite, or conserved, as grapes, barberries, fygges, etc. 1600 SURPLUT *Countrie Farmie* ii. li. 349 By the word conserve

or conserved, is to be understood that manner of oiding things, whereby they are stamped, and beaten very small. 1604 SHAKS. *Ohl.* iii. iv. 75 That Handkerchiefe . . was dyed in Mumme, which the Skillfull Conseru'd of Maiden's hearts [Q. with the skillful conserves or conserve]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 (T.) Dates, pears, and peaches, curiously conserved. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Conserve*, to candy or pickle fruit.

**Conserved** (kɒnsəˈvɜːd), ppl. a. [f. CONSERVE v. + -ED.] Kept in safety, in existence, etc. (see the vb.); preserved.

1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 138 The leaf you sent [is] a perfect one and well conserved. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 254 The concentrated or conserved essence of what men can speak and shew. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* 271 With the conserved hope of more than half a year.

b. Well conserved (= F. *bien conservé*): said of persons of advancing years who still retain much of the freshness and vigour of youth.

[1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv. (1885) 125 I'm three years younger than you, and twice as well conserved.] 1852 — *Edmond* ii. iii. (1876) 176 She is pretty and well conserved.

**Conserver** (kɒnsəˈvɜː), [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>].

1. One who conserves (see the vb.); a preserver.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 75 V<sup>e</sup> conseruers and keepers of health, should study that, etc. 1588 THACKERAY in *Liturg. Ser.* Q. *Elia* (1847) 622 Most omnipotent Creator, Redeemer, and Conserver. a 1608 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 153 The Priests . . having been . . the perpetual Conserver of Knowledge. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 265 We are . . reformers in the morning, conservers at night. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 271 Obstructive Conservators, or the Conservators of Death.

b. Said of a thing.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. ii. 110 This vital heate . . is the repairer and conservor of life. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. iv. 61 Liberty . . violated by that Court which is the only defence and conservor of it. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 131 A Church . . is to be a conservor of Faith.

† 2. = CONSERVATORY 4. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1590 J. MELVILL *Servin* in *Diary* (1842) 282 All thair Conseruats and cisterns of water.

3. 'A preparer of conserves' (J.).

† **Conservice.** Obs. [app. an erroneous formation from *conserve*, after *serve*, *service*.] a. = CONSERVACY. b. = CONSERVATIVE sb. 1.

1571 Act 13 *Eliz.* c. 18 That the said Lord Mayor Comynallie and Cytizens, shall have the whole Jurisdiction, Conservice, Rule and Government. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* xii. 131 A restorative service of the memory.

† **Conservient**, a. *nonce-ud.* Obs. [f. L. *con-* together + *servient-em*, pr. pple. of *servire* to serve, after *subservient*.] Serving conjointly.

1649 SELDEN *Lawus Eng.* ii. xv. (1739) 80 In all places where the King is subservient to the Kingdom or the Commonwealth, the Lord Warden in his absence is conservient unto him, being in his stead, and not under him.

**Conserving** (kɒnsəˈvɜːɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CONSERVE v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Preserving, preservation.

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conserving, *conservation*. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* (1660) 132 A diverse manner of conserving of the severall kinds of Herbs and Trees by propagation. 1671 (title), A Queens Delight; or, the Art of Preserving, Conserving, and Candyng.

**Conserving**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That conserves; preserving from injury, decay, etc. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 83 A conserving pit of Snow. 1665 T. MALL *Offer of Fr. Help* 65 Not only the precent, but also the conserving cause of faith. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 521 A conserving and uniting element.

**Conserve**, ? for *conserve*: see CONSERVE v. 4

† **Consession.** Obs.—o [a. L. *consession-em*, n. of action from *considere*.] 'A sitting together, or with others' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1566).

Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

**Concessive**, a. *rare*. [f. L. *concess-* ppl. stem of *considere* to sit together, after adjs. in -IVE.] Acting as a consessor or consessors.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* 262 A college of Saviours, if not avowedly superstitious of Christ, yet, to say the least, consessive with him. 1842 — *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 126.

† **Concessor.** Obs.—o [a. L. *concessor-em*, agent-n. f. *considere*.] One who sits with others. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Consety**, obs. form of CONCETTY.

† **Consewe.** Obs. *Cookery*. [Etymol. uncertain.] An ancient mode of cooking capons: cf. CONSY (which seems however to have been a different dish).

c1430 *Cookery Bks.* 18 Capoun in *Consewe*, Take a Capoun . . sette hym in Water . . quarter hym . . strawe þar-uppe-on Sugre, & send it yn with almandyns.

**Conseyl**, obs. form of COUNSEL.

**Consety(e)**, *seywe*, obs. ff. CONCET, CONCERVE.

**Consider** (kɒnsɪˈdɜː), v. Also 4-siderer, 4-6-

-syder, -sydre, 5 -sydyr, -sydure, -ceder, -oidre, 5-6 -seder, -sidge, 6 (Sc.) -sydder. [a. F. *considerer* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *considerare* to look at closely, examine, contemplate, f. *con-* + a radical (found also in *de-siderare* to miss, desire), according to Festus, derived from *situs*, *sider*-star, constellation. The vb. might thus be originally a term of astrology or augury, but such a use is not known in the Lat. writers.]

1. To view or contemplate attentively, to survey, examine, inspect, scrutinize. *arch.*

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvii. 121 That consydryd nought the Plas. 1535 COVERDALE *Nehem.* ii. 15 Then wente I on in the nighte. & considered [1611 viewed] y<sup>e</sup> wall. — *Prov.* xxxi. 16 She considereth londre [1611 a field] and byeth it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 84 And with inspection deep Consider'd every Creature. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 204, I was sorry that decency did not permit me to consider them nearer. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 139 The girl . . considered Forester with anxious attention. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 241 Consider well . . His face, that two hours since hath died.

2. *intr.* To look attentively.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 131, I considere if þat þe pacient be ful of blood . . & if he be 3ong & litil blood bled at his wounde. 1533 PANNE I considere if þat ille slendynge perce al þe brayn panne. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 13 Then the Priest shall consider: and behold, if the leprosie have couered al his flesh, he shal pronounce him cleane.

3. *trans.* To contemplate mentally, fix the mind upon; to think over, meditate or reflect on, bestow attentive thought upon, give heed to, take note of.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* i. 114 Had 3e . . consideryt his vsage, That gryppyt ay, but gayne-geyving. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 93 This is a good lesson Us to consydyre. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* iii. Wks. 936/2 Rede and consyder it who so list, for I can see nothyng in it to be considered by mee. 1605 SHAKS. *Leam* iii. iv. 107 Is man no more then this? Consider him well. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 103, I doubt it, and must consider it at leisure. 1808 J. WILSTER *Nat. Phil.* 13 Natural Philosophy is that science which considers the powers of nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 129 This was a problem which the Eleatic philosophers had never considered.

b. To consider away: to drive away by consideration or reflection. *rare*.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 177 Who from vain opinions is proud, cannot, without considering away those opinions, prove humble.

4. with obj. clause: To think, reflect, take note.

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Pol.* Considere wel that I nevsurpe nat to haue founde this werk of. myn engin. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Giv. Thou must consyder thy seruantes be men as thou arte. c1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* 370 He did not consider, that [it] . . was a sacrifice of thanks; giuing and not of prayers for them. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 68. 1634 FORD *P. Warback* i. ii, Consider whose thou art, and who. 1765 CRETWOOD *Adm. Capt. R. Boyle* 54 Only consider my time is very short. 1777 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 Consider how much of it would have been lost to the world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 Consider, further, my friend, whether you and I are agreed.

5. *intr.* To think deliberately, bethink oneself, reflect.

c1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* vi. Hereinne it nedith not to considere or to purvey, but only for the kynges house. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron.* xxii. [xxi.] 15 And euen in the destruction the Lorde considered, and he repented of the euel. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 227 'I were to consider to curiously to consider so. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 20. 1766 CRETWOOD *Adm. Capt. R. Boyle* 3, I . . found the door shut. Standing a Moment to consider, I heard a Man's Voice speaking to my Mistress. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 43 The matter's weighty, pray consider twice. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* i. 16 Mr. Atheling, sir, consider: you'll kill yourself!

Fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Melaeger & A.* 252 The tears that stood consid'ring in her eyes.

† b. To take heed, be careful to do a thing. Obs.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 60 Let them consider to get loose; or they will find a worse state behind. 1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 598 The said Committee do consider to make a distinction of Popish Recusants from other Dissenters from the Church of England.

† 6. *trans.* To estimate, reckon, judge of. Obs.

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* l. 17 By this cercle equinoxial ben considered the 24 howres of the Clokke. 1368 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 The werkynge of the eye is demyd and considered by shaype and dymme. 1530 TAVERNER *Erasm. Pro.* (1552) 12 By one consider all, that is to say, of the profe of one thyng, coniecture the reste.

7. To take into practical consideration or regard; to show consideration or regard for; to regard, make allowance for.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Pro. 408 Than oght a God . . Consyde his owen honour, and hys trespas. c1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xii, These fulke consideren lillil the good of the reame off Englonde. 1535 COVERDALE *P's.* xl. i. Blessed is he y<sup>e</sup> considreth y<sup>e</sup> poore. 1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 6 We now doe hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrities unto some minoration of our offences. 1771 *Atty. Serish.* *Lives of Bps.* 105 Until the Restoration, when his sufferings and merits were considered, and he promoted to Winchester. 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thule* xxiv. 393, I think you should consider yourself a little bit now.

† 8. To recognize or take account of the services of (a person) in a practical way; to require, recompense, remunerate: see CONSIDERATION 5, 6. Obs.

1585 ASP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) Consider the holy father for his parchment and lead. a 1601 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 6 Nevertheless the queen considered him very liberally and gave him very good things. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. i. 114 You that have worne your eyes almost out in the service, you will be considered. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. ii. 19. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 120 So that your Honour consider us with a peece of money. 1668 H. WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 264 ff. . . the University will consider me for it, I will bring it along with me.

9. To hold in or treat with consideration or regard; to think much or highly of; to esteem, respect. 1691 J. M. ZINGIS 176 Almdarzar was consider'd according to his Desert. a 1714 BURNER *Own Time* II. 3 The King considered him. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 118 A pamphlet . . which was . . enough considered

to be both seriously and ludicrously answered. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 513 A man who unites eloquence, knowledge, and habits of business, to opulence and illustrious descent must be highly considered.

10. To regard in a certain light or aspect; to look upon (as), think (to be), take for.

1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 250 Consyderyng his dedes and saynges to be true. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 66 They split presently against the Rock of Ages, considered as Man, who might support them considered as God. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 69 He considers wealth of little importance. 1797-1804 *Brwick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 116 This species is not considered with us as migratory. 1842 MARRVAT *P. Koon* xxi. He is considered a rich man. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iii. (ed. 5) 23 [This] was considered the most solemn of all oaths. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* vi. 40 Sir! you have insulted your prince. Consider yourself under arrest!

b. with *obj.* and *compl.* or *obj. clause*: To think, be of opinion, suppose.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. iii. v. 73 He was often considered to speak in anger, when nothing was so intended. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 92 He considers that the principal currency should consist of decagrams of gold. *Mod.* I consider him to have acted disgracefully.

11. To consider of; to think attentively or carefully of; = sense 3. (Now somewhat archaic.) † Formerly also in senses 1, 7, and 9.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 In taking their leave... they shewed him their necessities, desiring him to consider of them. 1591 JEWEL *Serm.* 2 *Thess.* ii. 14-6 Wks. (Parker Soc.) 839 We must also carefully consider of other churches abroad. 1596 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 21 The office... will be better considered off on your behalf. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 [They] set them forth openly to be considered of and perused by all. 1650 CROMWELL *Let. & Sp.* (1871) III. 87, I have considered of the letter. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I give you six hours and a half to consider of this. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.*, P. *Goldsmith's Treas.*, And so, Peter, you won't even consider of the business? 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. x. § 8. 307 Let us consider of the Hesperides themselves. 1891 *Bank of Engl. Notice* in *Times* 4 Mar., A General Court will be held at The Bank on Thursday... to consider of a Dividend.

† b. So consider on, upon: to 'think upon'.

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* 98 Whether... there fall out any occurrence to be considered upon with more care and diligence. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 165 Consider on serious things. 1681-2 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 39 If your Lordship will consider on it. 1785 *Candid Rem. Stage Bill* 8 It is the duty of every... Irishman to consider upon it.

12. Considered, the *pa. pple.* (formerly placed before its sb.), is used in an absolute clause, = 'being taken into account'. [OF. *consideré que*.] Cf. *CONSIDERING* *prep.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 225 Considered eke his fret of gold above. 1448 *Let. Marg.* of *Anjou* (Camden 1865) 33 Considered that this here is rehearsed. c. 1433 *Ibid.* 51 Considered that the said Christopher may not goodly be out of our service. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 46 Considered the grete love that he hath alway had toward me. 1544 BOORDE *Dyetary viii.* (1870) 246 The stronge man doth hym selfe lytel pleasure, all thynges considered. 1749 F. SMITH *Poy. Disc.* N. W. Pass. II. 275 All the officers were unanimous that it was impracticable, the Peoples indisposition considered. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* I. 103 All things considered, I think it will be most advisable for you to stifle your passion. 1788 *Genl. Mag.* LVIII. 1253 It is enough, considered how easy it is to copy out words from other Dictionaries.

**Considerability** (kənsɪ'dəbəlɪtɪ), *rare*. [f. *CONSIDERABLE* + *-ITY*.] The quality of being 'considerable'; capability of being considered. *concr.* Thing to be considered.

1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 310 The gifts... were of a double considerability. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 47 Each Considerability in it taken by Detail. *Ibid.* 276 Too many Considerabilities are blended together.

**Considerable** (kənsɪ'dəbəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. med.L. *considerabilis* = worthy to be considered, f. *considerāre* = see *-BLE*. Cf. mod.F. *considérable* in *Cotgr.*, It. *considerabile* (Florio 1598).]

† 1. That may be considered; capable of being considered or viewed. *Obs. rare*.

1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. i. 134 A treuthe considerable, or speculable, or biholdable oonli. 1652 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commu.* 1 Man is considerable in a threefold capacity; of nature, of nation, and of religion. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1893) 25 God was considerable in relation to man, both in his innocency and apostasy.

† 2. That should be considered; that calls for consideration; proper to be considered, taken into account, or noted; notable. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. (Ab.) 111 [The sphere] hath three principall partes in his nature and vse much considerable. 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 3 Moreover it is considerable how it made that transmigration, whether by sea or land? 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 24 And, which is very considerable, they are most exactly of the same specific Gravity. 1707 CURIOUS *in Husb. & Gard.* 160 What is yet more considerable; no ill Weather can hurt them.

3. Worthy of consideration or regard; important, of consequence. In later use passing into 5.

1619 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 87 Neither was it much obligatory, or considerable, what it had decreed. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words To Rd.* 8 They may... give them occasion of making many considerable remarks. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 17 Difficult as it is to get a considerable place at Court. 1716 CHAMBER *Love makes Man* 1, I have some considerable questions to ask you. 1796 PAGEE *Anonym.* (1800) 469 The invention of the most considerable methods of cure and medicine. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May, This is the most

considerable work that he has executed. 1872 *YEATS Growth Commu.* 214 The town is still a very considerable place.

4. Of persons: Worthy of consideration or regard; important; of consequence or distinction; highly regarded or esteemed.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 196 Numbers of sober, and considerable men. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxi. 125 Many considerable people, particularly the Dukes of Montague and Richmond. 1790 BEATSON *Navy & Mil. Mem.* I. 46 In Parliament, where Mr. Vernon had rendered himself very considerable, by loudly attacking the conduct of the Minister. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iii. 362 Some of the most considerable citizens were banished. 1828 W. FIELD *Mem. Dr. Parr* I. 373 The daughter of a considerable potter in that neighbourhood. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) 405 Frederick II., certainly the most considerable man who has succeeded to a throne since Charles V.

5. Worthy of consideration by reason of magnitude; somewhat, rather, or pretty large in amount, extent, duration, etc.; a good deal of (any thing immaterial, as labour, pains, care, time). (The usual current sense.)

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 172 A very considerable part of the people. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 50 That considerable passage, called the straits of Gibraltar. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 6 Heard at a considerable distance. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxiv, I have omitted a considerable number. 1792 *Amud. W. Pitt* I. v. 118 His share... was not to be so considerable as he had expected. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 22 A considerable sum of money. 1830 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 212 And gave his friends considerable trouble. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Think* 13 There was a considerable sea on.

6. U. S. *collog.* Used of things material: A large quantity of, as 'considerable liquor'; also *absol.* much, a good deal.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U. S.*, 'He is considerable of a surveyor.' 'Considerable of it may be found in the country.' 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 225, I intend to visit considerable. 1847 J. M. MACKIE *Life Leibnitz* 123 Leibnitz... did considerable towards diffusing an interest in these subjects. 1889 *Science* XIV. 82/2 During the last two years considerable has been written. 1890 *Daily Times* (Troy, N. Y.) 15 Feb. 3/3 The... speculators are purchasing considerable lumber at Rutland, to use in erecting buildings.

7. as *adv.* = CONSIDERABLY. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 410 The Creeds... considerable differ. 1775 tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* II. 130, I acknowledged myself considerable his debtor. 1799 N. DRAKE in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 489 Blood taken from his arm, which, on cooling, proved considerable stony. 1843 HALSBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.*, A wet day is considerable tiresome.

† The compar. *considerabler*, and esp. the superl. *considerablest*, were common in 17th c.; they are now unusual.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.*, In much considerable heats than that needs... be exposed to. 1693 W. FRISKE *Sel. Ess.* xxvii. 135 Secrecy is one of the considerablest Branches of Wisdom. 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 199 The considerablest family in England. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* IV. 608 Considerablest of all.

† B. *sb.* A thing to be considered; a point, etc. worth considering. Chiefly *pl.*; cf. *valuable*, etc.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 7 (D.) An exact account of all considerables therein. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 12 Statists and Politicians, unto whom Ragione di Stato is the first considerable. 1697 GALE *Cvt. Gentiles* II. iv. 26 In fruition there are four considerables 1. Love, 2. Possession 3. Communion, 4. Delectation.

**Considerableness** (kənsɪ'dəbəlɪnəs), *Now rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being considerable; importance.

1647 SPRUCE *Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 283 The city now appearing in this reputation of considerableness. 1685 BOYLE *Effect of Mot.* I. 5 The considerableness of the effects produced. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Ded. A People concerning whose considerableness I find our Nation have hitherto conceived very wrong Notions.

**Considerably** (kənsɪ'dəbəlɪ), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

† 1. In a way or to a degree that ought to be considered or taken note of; notably, particularly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 37 What most considerably concerneth his... practised wayes of delusion. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 250 The Duke of Monmouths house won the race considerably. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2, I am considerably obliged to you for your speedy Publication of my last. 1726 J. TRAPP *Pogery* 1. 67 That period in which Pogery may be said to have been considerably established.

2. To a considerable degree or extent; much, a good deal.

1673 *Essex Papers* (1890) 114 The providing whereof... would render his salary less considerably. 1709 BURNLEY *Th. Vision* 3 ¶ 3 Objects considerably remote. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 269 The pillas above it are considerably less. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i. The period... is, however, considerably earlier. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 17 Even if the medium of exchange varied considerably in value.

† **Considerance**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 -aunce, 7 -ence. [a. OF. *considerance*, ad. L. *considerantia*, f. *considerāre* to CONSIDER; see *-ANCE*.] The action of considering; consideration, reflection.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 1 Considerance is taken after prudence What mon me most enfourme. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scott.* II. 440 Full hardines... Cumis alway of ill consideration. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* (Pref.), Being shortly by you had in consideration. 1597 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 98 After this cold consideration, sentence me.

**Considerate** (kənsɪ'dərət), *a.* [ad. L. *considerātus* (pa. pple. of *considerāre* to CONSIDER)]

considered, advised, deliberate, circumspect, cautious; first of actions, speech, etc., thence of the actor or speaker. So Sp. *considerado* 'considered, advised, wary, considerate' (Minshen 1599).]

1. Of things: Marked by consideration or thought; well-considered, careful, deliberate. (In later use, of personal qualities, as if transferred from 2.)

1572 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* 1. 201 II. 263 Ther rasche determination was countermanned by your considerat admonition. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. ii. 251/1 The thing arising from a considerate entrance [ab sano iudicio]. 1687 *Penal Laws* 14 No Decree of the Law, although weighed with never so considerate Council. 1821 SCOTT *Kentw.* iii, Foster... paced the room twice with the same steady and considerate pace. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails*, 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 The national courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

2. Of persons, etc.: Having or showing consideration; thoughtful, deliberate, prudent. *Obsolescent*.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 16 Considerate and careful parentes. 1597 T. BLADE *Theatre God's Judgments* (1612) 527 As touching the willing and considerate murderer. 1654 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* II. xl. (1675) 132 The approach of Death will... make Men serious and considerate. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 27 None of the Definitions of the word Man... are so perfect... as to satisfy a considerate inquisitive Person. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 9 Considerate people, before they declare themselves, will observe the use which is made of power. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, 'Thou art but a cold and considerate friend,' said the Saracen.

† 3. Having regard or esteem, regardless of. *Obs.* 1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* (1625) 84 This considerate opinion of theirs, hath... egged me forward. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be... more considerate of praise.

4. Showing consideration for the circumstances, feelings, well being, etc. of others; thoughtful for others. Now the chief sense.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 81 Happie... is that Tenant, that meeteth with a considerate Landlord. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (1721) 9 Patient, considerate, careful of his people, and merciful to his enemies. 1755 JOHNSON, *Considerate* 3 Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation. 1796 [ANNE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 259 Was I more considerate of you and your comfort? 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 27 The uniformly considerate conduct of the Spaniards towards his subjects. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 P. Div. 91 She had always been most kind and considerate to her.

† 5. Considered; held in consideration. *rare*.

1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 110 Things high, and worthy beseeching, above others (lesse considerate).

**Considerately** (kənsɪ'dərətli), *adv.* [f. *CONSIDERATE* + *-LY* 2.] In a considerate manner.

1. With consideration, thoughtfully, carefully, attentively, discreetly, deliberately. *Obsolescent*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiii, I besech you consider, consideratlie. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 65, I may considerately say, I never heard but one Oath sworne. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 To speak Considerately of God. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 81 If then it were certain that such an Inscription were found... the Disquisition... might be considerably made, otherwise not. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 13 What do you stare at so considerately? 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* iv. 63 Considerately the Jesuit heard, and bade The youth be called.

2. With consideration or regard for others.

1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. ix. 52 Since you considerately allow me to choose the hour. 1899 M. CARTHY *Own Times* I. 425 The measures of the ministers were... treated considerately.

**Considerateness** (kənsɪ'dərətɪnəs), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being considerate.

1. Thoughtfulness, discretion, prudence. *Obsolescent*. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I never judged them to be of the highest form for considerateness or godliness. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardon.* II. i. (1713) 142 A serious and pensive considerateness.

2. Thoughtfulness for others.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 203, I have just now another instance of his considerateness. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* v. 37 Their considerateness in bringing her flowers, books, music. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. 122 His considerateness for the feelings of others.

**Consideration** (kənsɪ'dərətʃən), *Also 4-acoun, 5-acoun, 5-6-acoun, etc.* [a. F. *consideration* (12th c.), ad. L. *considerationem*, from *considerāre* to CONSIDER.] The action of considering.

† 1. The action of looking at or surveying with the bodily or mental eyes; beholding, contemplation. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Parr.* T. P 664 Remedies against Accidie... in consideration of the paynes of helle and of the ioies of heuene. 1450 CANNING *Chron.* 30 [Atlas] was meched used to dwell in that hill, for most sikir consideration of steris. 1477 EART. RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 122 If he hath this in consideration, he shuld not longer be wroth. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 29 The consideration which God had of his works with delectation. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xi. 51 Curiosity... draws a man from consideration of the effect, to seek the cause.

† b. Manner of viewing (a thing); aspect. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 11 Pilke.xvj. after sum consideration moun be naturel to sum man, & [to] sum man unnatural.

† c. An observation. *Obs.* 1477 EART. RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 104 Tholome... made hys considerations in the tyme of kyng Adryan, and made hys dictions vpon the considerations at Rhodes.

2. The keeping of a subject before the mind; attentive thought, reflection, meditation.

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 44 Turned in mynde bi diligent consideration. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 With wise consideration. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig. iv, Men... that have read diverse notable Histories, with consideration and judgement. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. 28 At that very moment, Consideration like an Angell came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Upon serious consideration... I resolved not to add them. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 Cases... in which there is no time for consideration. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. v. 334 That request will receive his most attentive consideration. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* ii, After a moment's consideration.

b. (with *pl.*) A thought, a reflection.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 184 For to determyne hys questyon grete consideracyons must be had. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. vi. (1675) 208 The same Subject... did... suggest very differing considerations to you and me. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 186, I return to those considerations upon our own language, which I would humbly offer.

c. *Phr. To take into consideration, under consideration.*

1652 NEEDHAM *Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 16 It remains that [the Law]... of Dominion or Ownership be taken into consideration. 1657 EARL MONM. *tr. Parviti's Trav.* xxii. 104 In the behalf thereof, these things may be had into consideration. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Intro. Pref. (1675) 22 Particulars that happen to fall under consideration. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 5 The Club had it under consideration whether they should... continue their Session. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 17 The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that their lordships' message should be taken into consideration.

3. The action of taking into account, or fact of being taken into account; regard, account.

1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 There be so manie put offes... so many respectes and considerations of worldly wisdom. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pisto's Trav.* xxii. 78 He would be carried to it [a resolution] by the consideration of his own gain and interest. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* lxxxix. 145, I... speak... without any consideration, but that of your figure and reputation. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 35 In spherical surfaces the consideration of the tangent MN is unnecessary.

b. In consideration of: in view of, upon taking into account, in respect of, in return for. Cf. 4.

1540 ACT 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 42 Wherefore, in consideration of the premises, be it enacted, etc. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pisto's Trav.* lxxvi. 310 Who in consideration of ten duckets that we gave them, fell to diving into the sea. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 286 In consideration of this benefit they should pay into the exchequer 400,000*l.* every year. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 119.

4. The taking into account of anything as a motive or reason; a fact or circumstance taken, or to be taken, into account; a reason considered.

This sense ranges indefinitely between the process of considering and the fact or matter considered, without being quite identified with either: cf. REASON. Thus 'these considerations lead me' = the consideration of these facts, or these facts being considered, lead me; 'I put before you these considerations' = facts to be considered.

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xv. By wich consideration the spirituell juges... taken but c. franks by pe yere. *Ibid.* xvii. Be consideration wher off per olde maistris had be bettir serued be thaim. 1480 BURY *Wills* (1850) 58, I... John Smyth, for diuise causez and consideracyons shewyd unto me, will, ordeyne and declare, etc. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, Onely for y<sup>e</sup> consideracyon they were gyuen. 1597 SHAKS. *A. Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 14, I do now remember the poore Creature, Small Beere. But indeede these humble considerations make me out of loue with my Greatnesse. 1662 *Bk. Com. Pr.* Pref. It is but reasonable, that upon weighty and important considerations... such changes and alterations should be made. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 95 [It] is pretty evident from a variety of considerations. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 40 To have a doctor for one's host was a consideration of some weight with me. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* viii. 134 Induced to adopt this course by considerations of state policy.

5. Something given in payment; a reward, remuneration; a compensation, equivalent.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 57 The heyre payeth this reliefe, as a consideration and recompence... unto the Lord. 1611 CORYAT *Cruddies* 69 They hoped that I would giue them some consideration to be carryed in a chaire to the toppe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 73 We... gave them coppew... in consideration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 88 ¶ 12 It was his Profession to teach it, and [he] could not communicate his Knowledge without a Consideration. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 36 Hogs, fowls... and fruits, were... sold to us at a very trifling consideration. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* § 4. 93 The income of this fellowship forms no part of the consideration paid for tuitional services. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 187½ To take third-class tickets and induce the guard (of course, for a consideration) to place them in a superior class carriage.

6. *Law.* Anything regarded as recompense or equivalent for what one does or undertakes for another's benefit; especially, in the law of contracts, 'the thing given or done by the promisee in exchange for the promise' (Langdell 1880 § 45). It may itself be a promise. No promise is enforceable without consideration, unless made by deed.

At its first appearance (see quot. 1530) it is hardly a technical term, or distinguishable from *mutue*; it gradually acquired its precise technical meaning in the course of the 17-18th c. Natural affection was formerly called *good consideration*, as contrasted with *valuable c.*, or that which is deemed to have value in a pecuniary sense: the distinction is now only of historical interest.

1530 *Doctor & Student* II. xxiv, If his promise be so naked that there is no manner of consideration why it should be made, then I think him not bound to perform it. 1592 A.

DAY *Eng. Secretarie* 1. (1625) 108 Extorted from him his bond... (upon some conclusion, though no good consideration at all) of the summe of an hundred pound. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 77 Consideration is the materiall cause of a contract, without the which no contract can binde the partie: this consideration is either expressed... or is implied. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 1. 36 He comes and ejects him that bought for valuable Consideration. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 162 When one has had and received money of another's, without any valuable consideration given on the receiver's part: the law construes this to be money had and received for the use of the owner only. 1849 FREEST *Comm. Class-bk.* 29 If the consideration given be money, it must be expressed thus: 'Value received of the same.' If the order or payee have not to pay for it, but only to pass its amount to the credit of the drawer in account, then the consideration must be expressed thus: 'Value in account'. 1826 KENT'S *Comm.* II. xxxix. 465 A valuable consideration is one that is either a benefit to the party promising or some trouble or prejudice to the party to whom the promise is made.

7. Regard for the circumstances, feelings, comfort, etc. of another; thoughtfulness for another; thoughtful kindness.

1415 EARL CAMBRIDGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 17. 1. 48 My full trust is yat see wylle have consideracyoun... yat 30w lyke to accept 3ys myn symple request. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 19 To have speccall tenderness and consideration therunto. 1549 WOLSEY in *Four c. Eng. Lett.* 11 But his highnes wold have consideracyon and compassyon. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (Globe) 492 One action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of your self. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 61 Your attentiveness and consideration make me more sensible of my own neglect. 1815 *Scribblemania* 201 She has claims on the consideration of the country.

8. Estimation; regard among men, esteem; importance, consequence.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 Men of bad consideration and worse conscience. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 55 The Peloponnesians hearing thus much, began to enter into better consideration of the Athenians. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 136 ¶ 1 Mr. Ballance is a Merchant of good Consideration. 1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 47161 A Man of Consideration... with the Character of Nuncio. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 The clergy enjoyed a high degree of public consideration. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. viii. 50 Persons of consideration in their own neighbourhood. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1889) II. 670 A man of the first consideration.

b. Of things: Importance, consequence.

1634 W. TRUWITT *Balaac's Lett.* 381, I could spie nothing of slender consideration, either in his words, or aspect. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 6a The artifice... is admirable, and of grand consideration. 1689-92 LOCKE *Toleration* I. Wks. 1727 II. 249 There is nothing in this World that is of any Consideration in comparison with Eternity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 49 A place even then of far less consideration than Coventry.

† *Considerative, a. ? Obs.* [a. F. *consideratif*, -ive, f. L. type \**considerativus*, f. ppl. stem of *considerare*: see -IVE.]

1. Given to, or marked by, consideration; reflective, thoughtful; careful; = CONSIDERATE 1, 2.

c. 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* v. ix. 532 Consideratyf and contemplatyf. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. i, I loue to be consideratiue. And... I haue at my free hours thought vpon, etc. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 128 Some consideratiue examination is needfull. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 151 Awakening the sense of the mind, and making men consideratiue. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 104 The King, having had some aguish attacks at Windsor, appeared to be more consideratiue. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 412 Consideratiue hints for the improvement of his play.

† b. Theoretical (opposed to practical). *Obs.*

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 147 The successful active part of the Art of War has... dependency on the consideratiue part of it.

† 2. To be considered or taken into account. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 364 And that for caus diuers consideratiue.

3. Thoughtful or regardful of others' well-being, etc.; = CONSIDERATE 4. (Const. of.)

1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 528 Consideratiue of those that deserved and needed. 1652 BROME *Queen* ix, See that you consideratiue be Of Sforza.

Consideratiue adv., Consideratiueness.

1684 *Defence Case of Cons. conc. Symbolizing w. Ch. Rome* 11 All that have consideratiuely read his Answerer. 1720 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* II. 81 A man by frequent Thought and Reflexion may arrive to a Habit of Consideratiueness.

† *Considerator. Obs.* [a. L. *considerator*

one who considers, agent-n. f. *considerare*. Cf. 16th c. F. *considerateur*.] One who considers.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 24 Unsatisfied Considerators would quarrel at the justice of their constitutions. *Ibid.* 38. 1695 HOWE *View Late Consid.* Wks. (1834) 158½, I would ask the considerator, whether he will therefore confess a trinity a possible thing?

Considered (kōnsi'dəid), ppl. a. [f. CONSIDER + -ED.]

† 1. Of or characterized by deliberate thought.

1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* II. ii. 81 And at our more consider'd time we'll read, Answer, and thinke vpon this Business.

2. Attentively looked at, maturely reflected on, etc.: see CONSIDER 1, 2.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 Vice carries horrou in her considered look. 1865 J. BRIGHT in *Daily Tel.* 13 July, They will not object to what they call 'a well-considered measure'... which means a measure you would consider so long that you would never come to a conclusion upon it. 1889 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5½ Mr. Justice Stephen delivered the considered judgment of himself and Baron Huddleston against the claim.

3. Held in consideration or regard, respected: see CONSIDER 9.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. (1675) 269 Their Quality or Station in the World makes it usually the most conspicuous, and the most consider'd. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 176, I dare appeal to any considered philosopher. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. iv. 157 We know too well the frail tenure on which we are, great and considered personages.

4. Absolute use: see CONSIDER v. 12.

Considerer (kōnsi'dəar). [f. CONSIDER + -ER; cf. OF. *considerer* (15th c.).] One who considers: a. with the eyes; b. with the mind.

a. c. 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* 478 Open ynowz to ech considerer. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 659 All the beholders and considerers of this seldom seen combate. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 66 If... our considerer chance to take notice how thick 'tis set with Leaves. 1702 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* III. iv. 1. (1852) 585 More of the smaller stars may be seen by our considerers than in many other places. b. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 154 Salust... requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 508 At the perusal of the considerations... I find the Considerer somewhat more concern'd for an Hypothesis, than I expected. 1713 ELIWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 412 A superficial Considerer of what he reads. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxi. 249 They have found that the 'considerer' of their faith rarely ends in accepting it.

Considering (kōnsi'dəring), vbl. sb. [-ING.]

1. The action of CONSIDER v.; consideration.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Consyderynge, consideracio. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 185 Many mac'd considerations, did through And prest in. 1722 Dr Fox *Col. Fack* (1840) 267, I took up a world of time in considering of this matter.

2. attrib. † *Considering-glass* = looking-glass.

1660 WITHER (*title*), Speculum Speculativum, or a considering-glass, being an inspection into the present and late sad condition of these Nations. 1686 HORNBECK *Cruisif.* Jesus xix. 555 Times of affliction are considering times.

b. esp. in *considering-cap*.

1605 ARMIN *Foote upon F.* (1880) 40 The Cobler puts off his considering cap, why sir, says he, I sent them home but now. 1608 DAY *Law Tricker* v. (1881) 81 Have you put on your Considering Cap and bethought you? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 116 Would men put on their considering caps (they might sooner put off their sick caps). 1766 GOODY *Two-Shoes* v. (1882) 115 The whole History of the Considering Cap. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxxvii, I'll put on my considering cap, and I think all you want to do may be done by degrees.

Considering, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

That considers; thinking, reflecting; thoughtful, reflective. (Common from c. 1650 to c. 1750; now rare: so F. *considerant*.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Consyderynge, considerans. 1613 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 68. 78 A most comfortable doctrine for a considering man lying upon death bed. 1653 PARRIS *Diary* 29 Dec., I find him in talk a sober, considering man. 1729 Dr Fox *Cruisoe* (1840) II. viii. 178, I shewed myself less considering for them. 1799 MRS. KAPCLIFFE *Italian* xxiv. (1824) 664 You have judged erroneously... resumed the Marchesa with the same considering air. 1884 E. WITTE in *Chr. World* 17 July 538½ Any considering man must feel a pang in so declining.

Considering, prep. etc. [An absolute use of

the pres. pple. or vbl. sb.; cf. *concerning, regarding, notwithstanding*, etc. The pple. would be expected originally to be in concord with the subject of a sentence, as in 'considering his youth, we were surprised at his attainments'; but clear examples of this are not numerous, and as the construction with the pa. pple. *considered* (see CONSIDER 12) was prob. earlier, it is possible that this arose from it by simple substitution of the active for the passive, without reference to any particular subject. Cf. F. *considéré, à considérer*.]

1. Construed as a preposition, with *simple obj.*: When one considers; taking into account, having regard to, in view of.

c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Frankl. T.* Prolog. 3 And gentilly I preise wel thy wit, Quod the frankleyn, consideringe thy yowthe, So feelyngly thou spekest, sire, I allowthe. c. 1440 GENERYDES 2617, I shall neuer asse to this mater, Considering what he hath proferyd her[se]. 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flamininus* Epil., Me thynketh... ouer grete a losse of suche a man, consydering his estate and connyng. 1580 BARRETT *Ab. C.* 1097 Considering the time of day. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv. Sweden* 89 Considering then his young yeares... we may most justly wonder. 1793 SMRATON *Edystone* L. § 324 [They] suffered very little, considering their exposure. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gramm.* (ed. 5) I. 289 It is scarcely possible to act otherwise, considering the frailty of human nature.

† b. with *of. Obs. rare.*

c. 1593 MARLOWE *Masquer. Paris* I. iii. Wks. (Rldg.) 229½ Your grace was ill-advis'd to take them, then, Considering of these dangerous times.

2. with *obj. clause*. Taking into account the fact that, seeing that (*how*, etc.). That may be omitted, leaving *considering* in conjunctive construction.

1413 LYDGE *Pilgr. Soule* I. xxi. (1859) 22 Concliderynge al be hit soo that I haue mysdone, I haue at al tymes borne sad feyth and hope. 1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 223. I. 311 Cosethering that youre douty is desendyd of hym be the modyr syde. c. 1500 LANCELOT 2165 Considering the diuers knyghtis fere Ar of wncouth and strang landis here. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 64 The place [is] death, considering who thou art, If any of my kinsmen find thee here. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Discov. N.-W. Pass* III. 237 The Evening was pleasant, and also warm, considering we were amongst Ice. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 22, I should think you would be, considering how she always spoils you.



3. *ellipt.* Considering the circumstances; taking every thing into account: used *alt.* (*colloq.*)

1721 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104 No, said I, pretty well, sir, considering.—None of your considerations, said he, pretty face. 1784 Mrs. PROZEL in *Pisciana* 27 June, My daughters parted with me at last prettily enough considering (as the phrase is). 1824 Miss MITCHELL *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 32 We went on very prosperously, considering; as people say of a young lady's drawing, or a Frenchman's English, or a woman's tragedy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 4/2 It was agreed on all hands that they had 'done very well, considering'.

**Consideringly** (kōnsi-dōrīnglī), *adv.* [f. CONSIDERING *pp.* a. + -LY.]

1. With consideration, thoughtfully, carefully, deliberately. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1646 J. MAINE *Serm. agst. False Prophets* 34 Any who shall consideringly marks the beginning and progress of the chapter. 1659 *Gent. Calling* (1666) 140 Men that can thus knowingly and consideringly rush themselves upon such unspeakable mischiefs. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 207 To determine more consideringly what portion had been lavished in vain.

2. In a considering manner, tone, or attitude.

1870 *Letitia Lisle* 134, I wonder ought one to be comforted by other folk's griefs! said Letitia, consideringly. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* II. iv. 58 Looking at it... with head consideringly on one side.

**Conscience**, *obs.* f. CONSCIENCE.

**Consign** (kōnsai'n), *v.* [Corresponds to F. *consigner* (14th c.) = Pr. and Sp. *consignar*, It. *consignare*, ad. L. *consignare*, to furnish, mark, or attest with a seal, f. *con-* + *signare* to mark, sign, seal, f. *signum* mark, SIGN.]

I. To seal, sign.

†1. *trans.* To mark with the sign of the cross, as in baptism or *esp.* confirmation; *spec.* to confirm; also *fig.* [So med. L. *consignare*, *obs.* F. *consigner*.]

1537 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 245 That they [the Bishops] laying their hands upon them and consigning them with holy chrism, should pray for them, that they might be confirmed in the H. Ghost. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 33 The Bishop first baptiz'd him, then consign'd him. 1649 — *Gr. Exemp.* i. vi. (R.). In baptism we are admitted to the kingdom of Christ...consign'd with his sacrament. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 52 It may be thou art afraid to have him Consign'd, because of the weakness of his Nature.

b. *Const. to, unto*. To commit or dedicate thus. 1533 TINDALE *Lord's Supp.* 44 So that by baptism we be initiated and consign'd unto the worship of one God in one faith. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. vi. (R.). a 1713 SHARP *Wks.* V. iii. (R.). Having taken upon ourselves the covenant of baptism, and thereby consecrated and consign'd ourselves unto God.

†2. To attest, confirm, ratify (as with a sign or seal). *Obs.*

(The sense of the first quot., which is a century earlier than any other known, is uncertain.)

c 1430? LYDG. *Ballad of our Lady* (R.). Cristallen well, of clerecesse clere consign'd. a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 457 (R.). For my father hath consign'd and confirmed me with his assured testimonie, to be that assured saying health. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* iii. § 44 Now your main business is to prove the present Church infallible, not so much in consigning ancient Traditions, as in defining emergent controversies. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xxiii. 223 When God made a covenant with Abraham he did for the present consign that covenant with the Sacrament of circumcision. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 292 The old and new Testaments do, by their mutual testimony, establish and consign each other.

†3. To mark with a seal or sign. *Obs. rare.*

1663 COKERAM, *Consigne*, to seal or print. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. vi. § 16 The Primitive Christians...consign'd all their affairs and goods and writings with some marks of their Lord, usually writing ἡγουσὶς Χριστοῦ Θεοῦ υἱοῦ ζωῆς.

†4. To put one's seal to; to seal, sign, subscribe. a 1714 BURNETT *Own Time* (1823) II. iii. 132 Primerose...said it was the greatest glory of his life, that the four greatest enemies he had should come and consign the damnation of their souls in his hands.

†5. *intr.* To set one's seal, subscribe, agree to anything. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 143 Heaven consigning to my good intents. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. ii. 326 It were (my Lord) a hard Condition for a Maid to consign to.

†b. 'To submit to the same terms with another' (J.); 'to seal the same contract with' (Steevens). 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 275 Thou hast finish'd Ioy and Mone! All Lovers young, all Lovers must Consigne to thee, and come to dust.

II. To hand over formally.

†6. *trans.* To deliver under one's seal or signature. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Ad. Sect. 1. § 7 [The Virgin Mary] hath consign'd an excellent document to all women. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 33 It is instituted for a Sign from God...to consign unto us the benefits of the Covenant.

7. To make over as a possession, to deliver formally or commit, to a state, fate, etc.

1624 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 175 It [the City] was soone given up, and the Rebels consign'd him alive. 1636 MASSINGER *Basili. Lover* i. ii. If...I should consign her, as a bondwoman, to be disposed of at another's pleasure. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. 545 When this vital breath Ceasing, consigns me o'er to rest and death. 1791 PAINE *Rights M.* (ed. 4) 12 When kings...consign'd the people, like beasts of the field, to whatever successor they appointed. 1846 PRUSSON *Ferd.* 4 Is. II. xviii. 148 Their desponding

imaginations had already consign'd him to a watery grave. 1856 KAND *Arct. Expt.* I. xiv. 240 The chapter from Job which has consign'd so many to their last resting-place.

†b. To give over or devote to a purpose or use.

1700 DAVEN *Fables* Ded. Wks. (Globe) 492 The French commander...accordingly consign'd it [a sum of money] to the use for which it was intended by the donor. 1764 GOLDEN *Trav.* 60 Some spot to real happiness consign'd. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 337 The only service...to which this statute is now consign'd.

†c. To deliver or commit (to writing). *Obs.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.). The four evangelists consign'd to writing that history.

8. To hand over to another for custody; to entrust or commit to another's charge or care.

1528 WHOTRESELY in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xli. 80 He is contented that some Englishmen...shall have all the prizes...consign'd into their hands. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* xv. ii. 208 To accompany him unto the double Sentinels, and consign him unto them. 1612 W. SHUTE *Fongass's Venice* II. 499 The French Ambassador did presently consign them [prisoners] into the hands of the Cardinall. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 113 The drops to thee, Brittain, we consign; And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. 1829 LYTON *Deveraux* ii. vi. Consigning our horses to the care of our grooms.

9. To deposit (money); in *Sc. Law*, to deposit money with a third party, in a bank, etc., pending a trial or arbitration; formerly, also, as a pledge that an accusation would be substantiated: see CONSIGNATION 5. [Cf. F. *consigner*, in same sense.] 1633 GILSTON *Sess. Rec.* in *Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 205 She is appointed to consign al. os. od. 1640-1 KIRKCUDBR. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 58 The Committee...ordains the said David Macbrair to present the boy that deliv'rit the horse, or else to consigne for the horse's merks.

a 1698 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Trevor* (R.). We would not do any thing towards it till he had powers to consign the money immediately. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 221 In practice, it is usual to consign money in a public bank, so that the party entitled to it receives it with bank interest for the time it has remained consign'd. 1868 *Act* 31-2 *Vict.* c. 101 § 122 The creditor...shall...consign the surplus...in one or other of the said banks.

10. *Comm.* To deliver or transmit (goods) for sale or custody: usually implying their transit by ship, railway, or other public carrier.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 40 Factor for the Captain of Malacca, into whose hands I consign'd all the Merchandise that I brought along with me. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. In the way of Trade, Goods are said To be consign'd to a Factor, when they are sent him by his Employer to be sold, etc. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 § 3 A Ship put into the Island consign'd to a Friend of Phillis. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 329 The merchants of Mexico, to whom these cargoes were separately consign'd, made the return...all in silver or in gold. 1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 124 A ship had arrived laden with goods and consign'd to Robert Morris. 1883 *Law Rep.* 24 Chanc. Div. 54 *head-note*, K. had consign'd cargoes to M. by several different ships.

†11. To commission (a person) to do anything. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 211, I have consign'd Walter Welsh to write.

12. To inflict confinement on: see CONSIGNMENT 5.

**Consignable** (kōnsai'nābl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be consign'd.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 18 Consignable to ruin, for non-compliance with a demand.

**Consignatory** (kōnsai'nātārī), *? Obs.* [f. L. *consignat-* ppl. stem of *consignare* + -ARY: in mod. F. *consignataire*.] One to whom anything is consign'd or entrusted; a consignee; †a. in mercantile usage (*obs.*); b. in *Sc. Law*: cf. CONSIGN v. 9.

a 1685 SIR L. JENKINS in Wynne *Life* II. 701 (L.) Several of the consignatories have made oath, that the goods consign'd unto them in these ships do belong to free persons. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 211 [see CONSIGNATION 5]. *Ibid.* 290 It is the office of a consignatory, to keep the money in safe custody till it be called for.

**Consignation** (kōnsai'nāshn), [ad. L. *consignatio*, n. of action f. *consignare* to CONSIGN: so in F. (16th c. in Littre).]

†1. The action of marking or blessing with the sign of the cross, *esp.* in the rite of confirmation.

1537 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxviii. 234 The words *Signo te signo sanctæ crucis, et confirmo te*, etc. with the consignation, with the cream, imposition of hands of the Prelats, be the signes. 1605 L. HUTTEN *An Answer* 100 This consignation of the child's forehead in Baptisme. 1617 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis* § 14 The daily and frequent consignation with the cross is not to no purpose. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 34 The holy Ghost was...given to faithful people after Baptisme...only by Apostolical, or Episcopall consignation and imposition of hands. 1868 J. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 459 Consignation with holy chrism.

†b. *fig.* *Obs.* Cf. to seal.

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 439 His eternal consignation of his elect, and his careful marking them out for their preservation. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. iv. This blessed person made...glorious by miraculous consignations. 1822 HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. p. cclviii. Extraordinary effects and miraculous consignations.

†2. Sealing, signing; confirmation or ratification under seal; attestation. *Obs.*

1605 M. STUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam. Pettit. Lay Cath.* 18 The scriptures being consign'd by god...need no new consignation...of the pope. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 98 If a general and indefinite Consignation or Tradition be sufficient to warrant every particular that pretends to be Tradition. 1654 'PALEMON' *Friendship* 26 After so solemn

a Consignation of Secrecy 'twixt the Conspirators. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 311 The apostles' consignation of the canon of scripture.

†3. A consigning to a state or condition. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 200 As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain consignation to eternal ruin. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 312 The doing of our duty is the truest consignation to happiness.

†4. The action of formally delivering or making over into another's hands. *Obs.*

1612 W. SHUTE *Fongass's Venice* II. 499 The forme of the consignation [of prisoners] ingreestred by a publike Notary. 1698 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* 1. 67 The Consignation being made, and the Sentinels relieved.

5. The action of formally paying over money, as into a bank, or to a person legally appointed to receive it; also a sum of money thus deposited. In *Sc. Law*: 'The depositation in the hands of a third party of a sum of money, which is the subject either of a dispute or of a competition' (W. Bell); formerly also as a pledge, as in quots. 1670, 1885.

1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* B vij b. By consignment of debtes. 1670 *Manchline Sess. Rec.* in *Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) 206 The Session declared her consignment forfeit. 1721 *Lond. Gas. No.* 5966/3 Paper-Effects brought into the Offices of the Receivers of Consignations [in Paris]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 211 An instrument of consignment...being but the assertion of a notary, cannot fix the receipt of consign'd money upon the consignatory, without an acknowledgment subscribed by himself. 1869 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 Payment...by consignment thereof in the bank specified in the security. 1885 *Edgar Old Ch. Life Scot.* 205 Every accuser had to table so much money as a pledge that the accusation would be proved, and the money so pledged was forfeited to the Session for pious uses in the event of its being found that the charge was either false or not proven. This pledge was called a Consignation, and the common amount of it was 40/ Scots.

6. The action of consigning goods for sale or custody; = CONSIGNMENT 4. To the consignment of: = addressed or directed to as consignee.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 340 Invoice of Sugars...shipped...to the Consignation of Mr. J. L. D. and Mr. J. B. 1758 L.D. MANSFIELD in *Burrow Rep.* I. 494 There might have been a former consignment, and some former insurance made upon the goods. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 220 If goods consign'd be generally sold on credit at the place of consignment, the Factor will be vindicated, etc. 1884 SALA *Journal*, due South i. v. (1887) 67 After unloading what cargo he had to the consignment of Nice.

†7. *Astrol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unt.* 165 By calculating the motions of the stars, they make Ephemerides, that is, consignations at the noon-hour of every day, where every planet will be, and of what aspect towards one another. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 274 Ephemerides is the consignment of the Planets, where they be every Noon.

**Consignatory**, var. of CONSIGNATORY.

†**Consignature**, *Obs.* [f. CON- + SIGNATURE: cf. *consign.*] Joint signature.

1611 COTGR., *Consignature*, a consignment; a full stamping, or absolute signature of. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consignature*, a sealing together. Hence in mod. Dicts.

|| **Consigne** (kōnsai'n). [Fr.; f. *consigner* to give instructions to a sentinel.] Order given to a sentinel; watchword; countersign.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

|| **Consigné** (kōnsai'né). [Fr.; pa. pple. of *consigner* to consign, etc.] A person commanded to keep his quarters, or to stay within certain bounds. In mod. Dicts. n. q.

**Consigned** (kōnsai'nd), *pp.* a. [f. CONSIGN v. + -ED.] Committed, delivered, given in trust.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 47 As many farwells as be stars in heaven, With distinct breath, and consign'd kisses to them. 1754 [see CONSIGNATION 6]. 1766 T. MORTIMER *Comm. Dict.* (L.). Consign'd goods are supposed in general to be the property of him by whom they are consign'd.

**Consignee** (kōnsai'né). [f. CONSIGN v. + -EE.] A person to whom goods are consign'd.

1780 BULLER *Term Rep.* III. 469 There is the strongest evidence of the consignee's taking actual possession of the goods. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 142 A corn merchant at New York ships a cargo to London, and...draws a bill upon the consignee. 1886 SIR C. RUSSELL in *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/2 He asserted the right of the company to send consignation letters; that was, letters sent in reference to the consignment of goods.

Hence **Consignee-ship**.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. VI.* 503 [A] town-meeting...invites the Hutchinsons to resign their consigneeship.

**Consigner** (kōnsai'nér). [f. CONSIGN v. + -ER.]

1. One who consigns, delivers over, or commits.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* 194 My first consigner unto those Fountains of life. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Valentine's Day* (1860) 205 The consigner of undipt infants to eternal torments, Austin, whom all mothers hate.

2. *Sc. Law.* He who makes consignment of money in dispute.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 290 Though he should draw interest for it, he is liable in none to the consigner. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. 1869 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 Payment...by consignment thereof in the bank...to be made forthcoming at the peril of the consigner.

3. = CONSIGNOR.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 221 The bankruptcy of either the consigner or the consignee may give occasion to questions of considerable difficulty...in regard to reputed ownership.

**Consignificant** (kɒnsɪɡnɪfɪkənt), *a. rare.*  
[See CONSIGNIFY and SIGNIFICANT.]

1. Signifying in addition or secondarily.  
1653 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 148 So the [Hebrew] words with their consignant numbers are taken.

2. Having the same signification.  
1641 SPELMAN *Poems & Temples* ii. 7 (R.) But I find not one of those words or any consignant or equivalent to them, in all our Saxon laws.

3. Conjointly significant; having a meaning in combination.

1612 J. COTTA *Short Discov.* 3 Some significant by themselves, some consignant with others. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. iii. Wks. (1841) 125 *note*. These parts of speech are always consignant, that is, are only significant when associated to something else.

**Consignificate**. [ad. med.L. *consignificatum*, neuter of pa. pple. of *consignificare* to CONSIGNIFY.] That which is consigned.

**Consignification** (kɒnsɪɡnɪfɪkəʃən), *rare.*  
[ad. med.L. *consignificatio*-em (Petrus Hispanus c. 1250), n. of action from *consignificare* to CONSIGNIFY.] Joint signification; secondary meaning; connotation; conjoint signification.

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 12 Commonwealth hath always a consignification of Impurity. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Inq.* iii. x. Wks. (1841) 511 He calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) I. 321 He would tell me that *with* was a Preposition, and that it had no meaning of its own, but only a connotation or consignification.

**Consignificative** (kɒnsɪɡnɪfɪkətɪv), *a. rare.*  
Also 7 co-. [f. med.L. *consignificat-* (see above) + -IVE.] = CONSIGNIFICANT 2 and 3.

1663 BULLOKAR, *Consignificative*, of the same signification with another thing. [1663 COCKBRAM *Consignificative*. So also 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*] 1773 VALLANCEY *Gram. Irish Lang.* 37 Certain consignificative particles are... prefixed to words in such manner as to coalesce with them. 1852 S. BAILEY *Disc. Var. Subj.* 57 The circumstantial or consignificative words were at first merely added or prefixed.

† **Consignificator**. *Astrol. Obs.* Also co-. [n. of agent in L. form from CONSIGNIFY.] A conjoint significator: see QUOTE.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 Consignificator is when you find another Planet in aspect or conjunction with that Planet who is the principall significator. 1652 GAULC *Magistron*. 87 In every house, the order, nomenclature, signification, joy, consignificator, etc. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. Aries is a consignificator of all ascendants.

**Consignify** (kɒnsɪɡnɪfaɪ), *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *consignificare* (Duns Scotus), f. *con-* + *significare* to signify, denote.] To signify conjointly; to mean or signify when combined with something.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 151 And such a one as might very well be in company and consignify with that worke of God, that strange worke. 1662 PERRY *Taxes* 67 The tythes in this place, do together with the said proportion, consignify the use of it, viz. the maintenance of the clergy. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. l. 1. § 6. 46 Words... such as consignify and serve to circumscribe other words with which they are joynted. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) I. 305 The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves [if I may use the language of Grammarians] to connote and consignify, and to change the value of the figures.

**Consigning** (kɒnsɪɡnaɪnɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. CONSIGN v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONSIGN.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Ephes.* (1647) 28 For S. Philip could, and did do miracles enough, but this Grace he could not give, the Grace of consigning or confirmation.

**Consignment** (kɒnsɪɡnɪmənt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. Sealing or dedicating with a sign.  
1563 MAN *Musculus Communis*. 282 a. We shall define baptism, to be the Sacrament of regeneration... sanctification, consignment and incorporation into Christ our Saviour.

† 2. *Law*. Hypothecation. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 437 In acts of Pawnes and Consignments by one onely fault duely proved.

3. Delivering over; delivery, committal, allotment.

1668 DAVENANT *Philos. Disc.* Wks. (1673) 332 And seems to come, Not by consignment to us, but by chance. 1878 LECY *Eng. in 18th C.* i. l. 127 The kidnapping... of negroes, and their consignment to the most miserable slavery.

4. The consigning of goods or a cargo, esp. to an agent for sale or disposal; = CONSIGNATION 6.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 7 Ask all the Merchants who act upon Consignments. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* i. 373 Hemp laden on board the Matthew, to the Consignment of Messrs. Gampert and Whatley. 1800 *Hull Pilotage Act* 14 The charge, agency, or consignment of any ship. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 1947 The goods by the fact of consignment became the property of the consignee.

b. 'The writing by which any thing is consigned.'

1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

5. *concr.* A quantity of goods consigned to an agent or factor.

1722 Dr FOR COL. JACK (1840) 328 To see what prodigious consignments they had from their correspondents in Old Spain. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xiv. (1878) 245 A large consignment of pearls entrusted to the captain.

6. Confinement within bounds by way of discipline or punishment; 'gating'. [F. *consigne*; cf. CONSIGNÉ.]

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. iii. Behold them, long files of them, their consignment broken, arrive, headed by their Sergeants... at the Palais Royal!

VOL. II.

**Consignor** (kɒnsɪɡnə), [f. CONSIGN v. + -OR.] One who consigns or dispatches goods to another. A more technical form than CONSIGNER, as correlative to CONSIGNEE.

1789 DURNFORD & EAST *Rep.* III. 467 The assignee putting his mark on them could not divest the consignor's right. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1176 In order to stop goods *in transitu*, there must be an actual possession of them obtained by the consignor, before they come to the hands of the consignee. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 633 The yawning vacancy which the consignees discovered in the hamper... might also have been discovered by the consignor before it left his premises.

**Consile**, obs. f. CONSOLE: var. of CONSOLE, *Obs.*

|| **Consiliatory**, for *l. consiliatori* counsellors.

1624 R. DAVENPORT *City M.-cap.* iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 145, I appeal to the whole consiliatory.

† **Consiliary**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *consiliarius* suitable for counsel, counselling; *sb.* a counsellor; f. *consilium* COUNSEL; see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of counsel. Of persons: Giving counsel.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Ephes.* (1647) 47 The Presbyters did exercise acts of order... in conjunction consiliary. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 Is that Consent causall and Authoritative; or merely Consiliarie and unauthoritative? 1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* (1701) 242 Thirty Stars, which they call Consiliary Gods.

B. *sb.* A counsellor.

1652 GAULC *Magistron*. 179 Consiliaries and auxiliaries. Consiliate, obs. f. CONCILIATE.

† **Consiliative**, *a. Obs. rare.* Erron. conciliative. [a. F. *consiliatif*, -ive (14th c. Oresme), ad. med.L. *consiliativus*, f. ppl. stem of *L. consiliari* to COUNSEL.] Counselling, advisory.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 201/2 So Avicenna calls the first Cause conciliative, the Mind not having Ideas from it itself but from God, by whose Counsel she receiveth Knowledge and Art to frame this visible World.

**Consilience** (kɒnsɪliəns), [f. next: see -ENCE.] The fact of 'jumping together' or agreeing; coincidence, concurrence; said of the accordance of two or more inductions drawn from different groups of phenomena.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* II. 230 Accordingly the cases in which inductions from classes of facts altogether different have thus *jumped together*, belong only to the best established theories which the history of science contains. And, as I shall have occasion to refer to this particular feature in their evidence, I will take the liberty of describing it by a particular phrase; and will term it the *Consilience of Inductions*. 1849 — *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 582 Such coincidences, or consiliences... are the test of truth. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 94 The consilience of the results of both these processes, each corroborating and verifying the other.

**Consilient** (kɒnsɪliənt), *a.* [ad. L. type *consiliens*, pr. pple. of *\*consilire*, f. *con-* together + *salire* to leap.] 'Jumping together', concurrent, accordant.

1867 GARRETT *Bampf. Lect.* viii. 300 The consilient testimony in their favour. 1880 PRITCHARD in *Churchman* No. 5. 327 These evidences... are consilient... consilient on one spot.

**Consimilar** (kɒnsɪmɪlə), *a. Now rare.* [f. L. *consimilis* (see CONSIMILE) after SIMILAR.]

† 1. = CONSIMILE. *Obs.*

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 The Sinew is a consimiler member, simple and spermatike. *Ibid.* ii. 23 *Pinguedo*... is a consimiler member, not spermatike. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 124 Homogeneous and consimiler.

2. Entirely similar, like.

1645 W. GREENHILL *Expos. Esaiel* i. 28. 203 Jesus Christ... is not consimiler but consubstantiall with them. 1660 tr. *Poraculus Archidoxis* i. vi. 88 In the Consimiler or like Metals. 1745 tr. *Columella's Rust.* v. ii. Only those grafts could coalesce, which in their bark and rind and fruit were consimiler to those trees upon which they are ingrafted. 1863 J. R. WALLMAN *Menn. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 142 By consimiler letters, the Archbishop of York was requested to lend three hundred marks.

**Consimilarity**, *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. SIMILARITY.] Mutual likeness.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1759 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 364/2 Both possessed this consimilarity long ago. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 354 Consimilarity of face, form, and stature.

† **Consimilary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as CONSIMILAR: cf. *similary* (obs.).] = CONSIMILAR.

1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* iii. 236 The flood consimilary ducts receive, And glands refine the separated wave.

† **Consimilate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *consimilare* to make like, liken, f. *consimilis*: see next.] *trans.* To make like. *intr.* To become like; to assimilate *with*.

1731 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 28 Its office is to mesh and beat, and make the chyle consimulate [ed. 1749 assimilate] With balmy Blood and nitrous Air. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 120 We... are consimulated with the Deity.

† **Consimile**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consimilis* similar in all respects, alike, f. *con-* together + *similis* like, similar.] Like or similar throughout, homogeneous. Applied in old Physiology to the animal tissues, etc.

1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 22 Be boon is be first of be consimile member—bat is oon of be smale lymes. *Ibid.* 29 Braynes pouz pat be be maad of mater medill, nevels be ben rekened among membris consimiles. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 21 This Artere is a member consimile, sim-

ple and spermatike. *Ibid.* 19, 20 [ed. 1548 *consemile*; ed. 1577 *erron. consimile*].

† **Consimilitude** (kɒnsɪmɪlɪtʊd), *Obs.* [f. L. *consimilis*: cf. *similitudo*. So F. *consimilitude*.] Resemblance, mutual likeness, similarity.

1610 BE HALL *Apol. Brownists* 95 *marg.*, With a sacrament it hath the greatest consimilitude. 1635 HRYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 293 The Consimilitudes and Concordances betweene the severall degrees of Angels and the Heavens and Planets. 1642 O. SINGWICK *England's Preserv.* 5 That consimilitude which the one hath with the other.

† **Consimility**, *Obs.* [f. L. *consimilis*: see -ITY.] = prec.

1680 AUBREY in Bliss *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) II. 511 Their consimility of disposition. 1697 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 627 The consimility of their dispositions.

**Consimple**, *erron. form of CONSIMILE, Obs.*

**Consimulate**, var. of CONSIMILATE *v. Obs. intr.*

**Consions**, obs. form of CONSCIENCE.

**Consist** (kɒnsɪst), *v.* [ad. L. *consistere* to place oneself, stand still, stop, remain firm, exist, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *sistere* to cause to stand, place, stand, stand firm, stand still, stop, etc. Cf. F. *consister* (14th c. in Littre).]

1. *intr.* To have a settled existence, subsist, hold together, exist, be. *Obs.* (or *arch.*, after Col. i. 17). 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 45 Betweene the whych two... no similitude or equalitie consisteth. 1579 FENTON *Guicardi.* viii. (1618) 318 Having such affinity and conjunction together, that the one cannot consist without the other. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Col. i. 17 And he is before al, and al consist in him [Wyclif ben, TINDALE, Geneva have their being]. 1611 *ibid.* And by him al things consist [1881 Rev. V. in him al things consist, *marg.* That is, hold together]. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxiv. (1660) 245 Vitall Spirits, without which the interior senses could not consist. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thoms. Years Kingd.* Christ 24 They so Begin, They so Consist, They so End, as to demonstrate, etc. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 146 By whom al things consist. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* i. (1864) 31 They al consist, come together into system, in Christ.

† b. To stand firm, abide, remain, stay, keep its place; to have its place, lie. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposiph.* 243 b, Woodes of jeste consistency within y<sup>e</sup> boundes of honestie. 1556 ABR. PARKER *Fr. exix* 17 Consist that I in lyfe may still, so just thy wordes to kepe. 1632 LINGWOOD *Trav.* x. 483 This narrow Sea... consisteth betwene Cap d'Espat, and the Promontorie of Sewry. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 Unstable judgments that cannot consist in the narrow point and centre of vertue without a reele or stagger to the circumference.

† c. To hold together as a material body; to have a firm consistence. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 21 a, A man cannot worke anye thynge without that it consisteth thychke. 1624 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 136 It is... against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, so to consist and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it.

† d. To come to a stand, stop short. *Obs. rare.*

1611 DONNE *Ignat. Concl.* (1635) 61 That things must not be extended infinitely; that we must consist and arrest somewhere. 1625 — *Serms.* 3 Apr. 26 We shall neuer knowe where to stop, where to consist.

† 2. To exist together or alongside of each other as compatible facts, to co-exist. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 3).

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sims of Dinin.* F 5 b, Fayeth can not consist with an euell conscience. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* D v b, They [sondry iudicaciones] marre not one another: but they consist, & concurre by y<sup>e</sup> mutual help of one to an other. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* 24 Truth in fundamentals and error in superstructures may consist together. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. r. 119 [It is] a logical impossibility that these two should consist, 'He believeth' and 'he believeth not'. 1824 SOUTHBY *Roderick* xvi. 217 If tears and trembling limbs With such celestial natures might consist.

† b. To be capable of existing along with, to be possible and so compatible with. *arch. or Obs.*

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 79 Health consists with temperance alone. 1747 WRSLEY *Prim. Physic* (1763 p. xxii), Costiveness cannot long consist with Health. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. iii. 1. xv. § 8 The Spirit of Prophecy consisted with the avarice of Balaam and the disobedience of Saul.

3. To be consistent in form, tenor, or character; to be congruous; to agree, harmonize (*with*). See CONSISTENT.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* ii. § 104 Which whether it can consist with his goodness... I leave it to honest men to judge. 1652 CATAPHER *Antiquar.* xi [This] doth well concur and consist with what he said in the former. 1699 BERNLEY *Phal.* 478 The New Piece is clapp'd into [the Old Text]... as if they both consisted very well, and united together. 1741 BERKELEY *Lett.* 7 June in Fraser *Life*, The ordinances... which we take to consist all and hang together. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 257 [He] said it consisted with his certain knowledge. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. ii. iv. 169 A more extensive survey of the field of law, than consists with the plan of the present work. 1827 WESTIN. *Rev.* Apr. 503 The information he received perfectly consists with our friend the Sergeant's account. 1891 GROTE *Eliz. Fragn.* iv. (1876) 104 Appetites are to be indulged only so far as consists with some definite and approved end.

† 4. **Consist on or upon**: to stand on, be based upon, rest upon. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 280 The Englishe imperie consisteth on sewer pillars. 1570 BULSTON *Enchirid.* i. xxxvi. 46 Parallelogrammes consisting vpon equal

bases, and in the selfe same parallel lines, are equal the one to the other. 1602 *St-Ger Hen. Hist. & Civ.* iii. liv. § 3. 1597 This Temple seemed to consist upon Pillars of Poultry, arched like unto a Church. 1660 *Boyd Scot. Reg.* 66 A survey of the main Triangle upon which the art of Government consists.

† b. To have its existence based upon, or depending on. *Obs.*

1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 18 To thinke, that the common wealth consisted on his safety. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Catullus's Gnomia* 162 When the Figure doth consist vpon many good figures. 1650 *EARL MONY. tr. Senault's Man Guilty* 345 Their fortune consisted on his fancy.

† c. To stand or insist upon, on. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 187 Such large termes, and so absolute, As our Conditions shall consist vpon. 1608 — *Per.* i. iv. 83 Welcome is peace, if he on peace consist.

† 5. Consist by: = 4 or next. *Obs. rare.*

1566-75 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 377 By the only courage of your minde consisteth the hap or mishap of your affaires. 1656 *EARL MONM. Adv. fr. Parmuss.* 329 The delight of the Virtuosi...consisteth wholly by extracting useful precepts from noble representations; thereby to enrich their minds. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5130, 6 We whose Livelihoods consist by Trade.

6. Consist in: to have its being in:

† a. To be, exist, reside, or inhere in; to be vested, located, comprised in. *Obs.*

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The selfe pilgrimage, whiche consisteth or standeth in vij dayes journey. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xxx. [xxix.] 12 In thy hande consisteth power and might. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. 99 In whome doth the election of the minister or pastor consist? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 406 In her, consists my Happiness, and thine. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xii. 15 A mans life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. x. 30 The usual Moods may not here be mist, In them much cunning doth consist. 1820 *SHELLEY Edipus* i. 145 They think their strength consists in eating beef.

† b. To have its essence or essential character in.

1594 *CAREW tr. Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 290 The male sex consisteth in this, that the seed be hot and dry at the time of his forming.

† c. To be, exist, or be engaged in. *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 38 b, He promised to discharge them of the warres and danger they consisted in.

d. To be comprised or contained in (actions, conditions, qualities, or other things non-material); to be constituted of. Now the usual sense.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 166 For, mine advise, at that time, consisted in this point. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 2 Offices and duties of religious joy, wherein the halloving of festival times consisteth. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 589 In loving thou dost well, in passion not, Wherein true Love consists not. 1677 *BARROW in Beauties of B.* (1846) 55 Recreations...consisting merely in rustic efforts, or in petty sleights of bodily strength and activity. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 36 The Sensibility of its consisting in a Conformity to our Ideas. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 l. 48 Moral government consists. in rewarding the righteous, and punishing the wicked. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 673 His administration consisted in a perpetual change of ill-concerted measures. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a. V. 45) Not every one can tell in what the beauty of a figure consists.

e. To be embodied in; to be composed of. *arch.* Now usually to consist of: see 7.

1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 288 As our Commons, which consist in Freeholders. 1735 *JONSON tr. Lodo's Voy. Abyssinia* 264 The whole Revenue of the Emperor consists in Lands and Goods. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. World* xcvi. § 2 Your clothing consisted in an hempen bag tied round the neck with a string. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* II. xvii. 143 The timber consists almost exclusively in black pine and oak. 1845 *STEPHEN Lewis Eng. I.* 168 Things real are usually said to consist in lands, tenements, and hereditaments. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 23 The fee consists in some sort of cattle.

† f. Formerly, consist to do was = consist in doing. *Obs.*

1547-64 *BAULWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. ii. The high virtues...consisteth not only to suffer the passions of the body, but also to dissemble them of the soule.

7. Consist of: to be made up or composed of; to have as its constituent substance or elements. (Of was here orig. = from, out of. Consist of was formerly also used where consist in is now used.)

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Consto, De principijs rerum, e quibus omnia constant.* Cicero. Of which all things do consist, or are compact and made. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 25 The metal or matter whereof it consisted. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 10 Does not our lines consist of the foure Elements? And Faith so they say, but I thinke it rather consists of eating and drinking. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 16 When I behold this goodly Frame, this World of Heav'n and Earth consisting. 1687 *PETTY Pol. Aritk.* (1690) 51 Power at Sea consists chiefly of Men, able to fight at Sea. 1799 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. x. 203 No one was quite certain of whom this party consisted. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. i. 223 Newton imagined light to consist of particles darted out from luminous bodies. 1891 *ENOB Law Times* XC. 395/1 An ordinary fence, consisting of a ditch and a bank.

Consistable: see CONSISTIBLE.

Consistence (kŏnsi'stēns). [app. a. F. consistence (16th c. Paré), now consistence = Pr. and Sp. consistencia, It. consistenza (in Florio); prob. going back to a med.L. \*consistentia; f. consistent-pr. pple. of consistere: see CONSIST and -ENOY.]

† 1. Standing or remaining still, quiescence; state of rest. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Consistentia*, a standing fast or a consistence,

a settling. 1611 *COTGR.* Consistence, a consistence, or being; a residence, or settling. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 290 Water...being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore it self to the Natural consistence. 1644 *Be. HALL Seasonable Serm.* 2 (T.) I find a change of motion...whether by consistence or retrogradation; 'Sun, stand thou still in Gibeon'...The shadow went back ten degrees'.

† b. *spec.* The 'standing still' of a living being, when it has attained its full growth, and before it begins to decay. *Obs.* Cf. CONSISTENT A. 2 b.

a 1613 *OVERBURY Observ. Provinces* Wks. (1856) 227 If they were at there consistence. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. We distinguish three states or stages of a tree; its growth, consistence, and return. [1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*; *Consistentia*, an old term...applied to the arrival of a living body at its fullness and perfection.]

† 2. Continuance, endurance; continuing state.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 40 b, That [Myrris] was Olympias name, during the consistence of her infancy.

† 3. A settled condition of affairs. *Obs.*

1661 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) IV. 109, I hope I have brought my affairs almost to a Consistence. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* i. App. (1852) 96 Boston was no sooner come to some consistence, but the people found themselves plunged into a sad non-plus, etc.

4. Material coherence and permanence of form; solidity or firmness sufficient to retain its form.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 328 Putrefaction; which ever dissolveth the Consistence of the Body. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 50 Ice is only water congealed...whereby it acquireth...a consistence or determination of its diffusivity. 1658 — *Hydriot.* iii. 18 After what shape the muscles...might hang in their full consistences. 1764 *REID Inquiry* ii. iii. The nerve itself has a very small degree of consistence. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 542 It forms cubic crystals without consistence, and resembling a jelly.

fig. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 48 Boiled up to a full consistence of contumacy and impetuosity. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) II. 372 Often at night, when...till some kind refreshment brought him to consistence, he was scarce alive. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 11 Oct. 477 Reports...begin to acquire strength and consistence.

† b. *concr.* Matter dense enough to cohere. *Obs.*

or poet.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 941 Neither Sea, Nor good dry Land: nigh founder'd on he fares Treading the crude consistence, half on foot, half flying. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Anis* 45 A liquid tenacious Humour, in the midst of which is a small Purple or black Consistence, that contains or gives Life to the future Ant. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xvii. Wearied with roaming over the crude consistence

5. The degree of firmness with which the particles of a substance cohere; degree of density. (Usually of more or less viscous liquids.)

1626 *BACON Sylva* (1631) § 839-40 The consistences of Bodies are very diuers. 1636 *BLUNT Voy. Levant* (ed. 2) 105 Other Flowers, Fruits and Plumes. dried together, into a consistence reasonable hard. 1656 *RINDLEY Pract. Physick* 147 Boyl that to the consistence of an Electuary. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 120 Rosins, whose consistence is more Solid. 1732 *ARBUNOT Rules of Diet* 261 A due Consistence of the Blood is very necessary for Health. 1842 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* 83 When cold results, it is from a change of consistence, as from the solid to the liquid state. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 192 Red-hot streams which generally present a consistence something like that of treacle. fig. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 252 The reduction of episcopacy to a pimitive consistence. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. i. 2 Besides you know the consistence of my Italian. 1805 *FORSTER Ess.* i. iii. 36 Very few minds are of a consistence so firmly faithful as to retain, in living efficacy, impressions of [such] a kind.

† 6. Coherence in one body, union, combination. 1649 *SILVERN Laws Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 [They] declared themselves...to be the Three Estates...maintaining thereby their subsistency by the consistence of the Members together. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 176 To unite us in a consistence both of friendship and civil convenience.

† b. quasi-*concr.* A union or combination of cohering elements. *Obs.*

1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. (1851) 14 Take the Church of God as meaning the whole consistence of Orders and Members. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iv. 110 A consistence of many Unities.

† 7. Coexistence as compatible facts. *Obs.*

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 66 They cannot apprehend the consistence of a Trinity of Persons with an identity of Essence.

8. = CONSISTENCY 4, 5.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 35 To take away this Confusion...and bring things to a consistence. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccvii. (ed. 6) 439 To Temper and Accomodate Freedom to a Consistence with Good Manners. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* ii. ix. 77 Whether this be in a just Consistence with themselves...I desire may be impartially considered. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* xxx. (1879) 323 They...have contrived, with what logical consistence I know not, to reconcile orthodox Christianity with unflinching democratic opinions. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 249 His works...exhibit greater finish and consistence.

Consistency (kŏnsi'stēnsi). [f. L. consistent-em: see CONSISTENT, and -ENOY: cf. prec.]

† 1. A settled condition. (Cf. CONSISTENT 3.)

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 219 Aristotle...supposeth it [the world] Eternal, and an eternal consistency in the state it now stands. 1705 J. HOWE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xvii. 14 After some appearing discomposure, his spirit returns to a consistency.

2. The condition in which matter coheres so as to 'stand together' or retain its form; viscous or firm condition; thickness, stiffness, firmness; = CONSISTENCY 4.

1594 *PLAT Jruell-ho.* ii. 13 Boile the same...vnto a stiff nesse, or consistency (as they terme it). 1681 tr. *Wallis Rem. Med. Vhs. Voc.* Consistency, thickness or substance, as a jelly. 1751 *LABELLE Westm. Br.* 49 Barth of a sufficient Consistency to hold Water. 1852 *BLACKIE Stud. Lang.* 36 Sacrifice not the fleshy consistency of an aim or a leg...to the enormous growth of a brain.

b. fig. Firm condition so as to hang well together; solidity; substance.

1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. lvii. 631 By which time it arrived to a good consistency and establishment. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 221 By this means...Mithridates established the empire...upon solid foundations and gave it a firm consistency. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 481 A vague rumour...daily acquiring consistency and strength. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. iv. § 4 It...gives to their abstract being consistency and reality.

3. Degree of density, viscosity, etc.: = CONSISTENCY 5.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 393 Before the alum could be brought to its true consistency. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. I.* 487 The soft consistency of some of these animals. 1875 *IVARNE's Model Cookery* 143 Boil...pearl barley...till it becomes the consistency of good cream. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 202 Eruptions of mud, varying considerably in consistency and temperature.

b. fig. Condition, degree, quality.

1694 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 62 [It] brought their people to that consistency of wealth, that...there are more lenders now than borrowers. 1736 *SOUTH Serm.* (J.). His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting consistency.

† c. *concr.* A cohering body of matter of more or less density. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSISTENCY 4 b.)

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 297 The more subtil...particles...constituted that Consistency that is called the Air. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* i. 141 They are liquid consistencies or drops condens'd in the earth.

4. The quality, state, or fact of being consistent; agreement, harmony, compatibility (with something, of things, or of one thing with another).

1658-9 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) III. 313 Whether you are in a good consistency and right understanding between you and the Chief Magistrate, or not. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 52 The consistency or inconsistency of a Fellowship and a Benefice. 1720 *WADSWORTH Corr.* (1843) II. 518 In a consistency with our principles. 1790 *PALCY Hora Paul.* i. 8 To produce or preserve an appearance of consistency amongst them. *Ibid.* ii. 9 [It] induce us perhaps to question the consistency of the two records. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 449 It is in entire consistency with all else which we read.

b. (with a and pl.) An instance of consistency.

1771-2 *BATCHLOR* (1773) II. 203 The patriotic consistencies, and pious labours of Brutus Pl-k-t. 1874 tr. *Langes Comm. Nahum* Intro. 12 An accord of so many consistencies.

5. The quality of being self-consistent; agreement of the parts or elements of a thing with each other.

1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* xi. 111 If consistency were to be found in the common law, compound interest never could have been denied. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 He [Plato] never troubles himself about the political consistency of his scheme.

b. *esp.* as a personal quality: Agreement or harmony of the elements of a person's life or conduct (e.g. of his profession and practice, of his statements at one time and at another); constant adherence to the same principles of thought or action.

1716 *ANDERSON Freeholder* (J.). That consistency of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* i. § 12 The rarest of all human qualities is consistency. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 24 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. 1864 *MAINE Anc. Law* iii. (1876) 71 The doubtful virtue of consistency.

† 6. *Ecol.* The state of being a 'consistent'; or, the company of 'consistents': see CONSISTENT.

1647 *Form Ch. Govt.* prop. 12 The penitents...of the fourth degree, or of *oi* *cruciatos*, that is, which were in the consistency, were suspended from the Lords Supper.

Consistent (kŏnsi'stēnt), a. and sb. Also 7 -ant. [ad. L. consistent-em, pr. pple. of consistere: see CONSIST: cf. F. consistant, It. consistente.]

A. adj.

† 1. Standing still or firm; staying, remaining: as opposed to moving or giving way. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. 318 Although the body be consistent in one place, yet the soule runneth, or rather, fieth from country to country. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 13 Transplanted Pines and Firs...are hardly consistent against these Gusts.

† 2. Remaining in the same state or condition; settled, persistent; durable. *Obs.*

1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 157 Whose full and all-unwrinkled face Nor sinks nor swells with time or place; But everywhere, and everywhere, Is one consistent solid smile. 1673 *SIR T. BROWNE Lett. Friend* iii. (1881) 129 We run through variety of looks, before we come to consistent and settled faces. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. vi. 58 A fair Vessel of Chrystal, if it were as consistent and durable as Gold.

† b. *Consistent age*: the age when growth has ceased and before decay begins; the age of maturity (see CONSISTENT 1 b). *Obs.*

1574 T. [NEWTON] tr. *Gratarolus Title-p.* Such as bee in their consistent age, or neare thereunto. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 137 Very wholesome...especially for them that be past their consistent age.

† 3. Consisting in or of, composed of. *Obs.*

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 31 The first, and second of the other fingers...both their extremities are consistent in



heads. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 186 An Army consistent of an hundred thousand men. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. v. § 17 Ever consistent of more than one. . . and for the most part of Three Pieces.

4. Holding together as a coherent material body; firm, stiff, solid, cohering. (Now rare or Obs.)

1647 *Cowley's Mistress* xlv. *Coldness* 1650 *Dulwer Anthropol.* 102 For this cause the Eares were made Cartilaginous and consistent. 1674 *Grew Anat. Plants, Lect.* i. v. 232 The one upon Fluid, the other upon consistent Bodies. 1799 *Scotland described* (ed. 2) 16 Either a spongy turf, or a black consistent peat-earth. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* i. 61 1/2 This adipose matter, though fluid, when first formed, becomes more consistent and fixed after deposition.

† 5. Existing together or simultaneously with. *Obs. rare.*

1649 *Selden Laws Eng.* n. xv. (1739) 82 Both the Custos Regni, and Protector, are not subsistent, but consistent with that of a King, because it supposes a King under incapacity. 1733 *Pope's Ess. Man* iii. 315 So two consistent motions act the Soul; And one regards Itself, and one the Whole.

6. Agreeing or according in substance or form; congruous, compatible. (This and 7 are the usual current senses.)

a. Const. with (also † 10).

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* v. xv. 257 An habite . . not consistent with the words of our Saviour. 1732 *Arbuthnot's Rules of Diet* 357 Such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory Di-temper. 1795 *Cicely* i. 102 Consistent was it to her character. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 450 It was impudent in them to pretend that their present conduct was consistent with their former language. 1868 *Mill Eng. & Irel.* The rule of Ireland now rightfully belongs to those who, by means consistent with justice, will make the cultivators of the soil of Ireland the owners of it.

b. absol. of two or more things; also of a single thing: = self-consistent, having its parts or elements in agreement.

1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxi. 108 Feare, and Liberty are consistent. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 In the erection of a more judicious and consistent Fabrick. 1726 *Leoni tr. Alberti's Archit.* i. 38 a. A solid, regular, and consistent Structure. We call it regular and consistent when the Parts are not incongruous and disjointed, but are disposed in their proper Places. 1751 *Johnson's Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 3 An attempt to make contradictions consistent. 1862 *Buckley's Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 459 The most consistent of all combinations . . great ignorance with great arrogance. 1884 tr. *Latet's Metaph.* 240 To ask whether to such a conception of it any complete and consistent sense could be given.

† c. Used adverb. = Consistently, in consistency.

1737 *Pope's Hor. Epist.* i. 1. 137 Shew me one who has it in his power to act consistent with himself an hour. 1750 in *Picton's Pool Monic. Rec.* (1886) II. 102 They could not, consistent with their duty . . discover it to your enemies and opponents. 1842 *Bischoff's Woollen Manuf.* II. 357 Consistent, however, with the character of the country, the mountain sheep are the most numerous.

7. Of persons or their conduct: Marked by consistency (see CONSISTENCY 5 b); constantly adhering to the same principles of thought or action.

1732 *Pope's Ep. Cobham* 226 Consistent in our follies and our sins. Here honest Nature ends as she begins. 1750 in *Picton's Pool Monic. Rec.* (1886) II. 102 They could not, consistent with their duty . . discover it to your enemies and opponents. 1842 *Bischoff's Woollen Manuf.* II. 357 Consistent, however, with the character of the country, the mountain sheep are the most numerous.

8. Of things: Marked by consistency (see CONSISTENCY 5 b); constantly adhering to the same principles of thought or action.

1732 *Pope's Ep. Cobham* 226 Consistent in our follies and our sins. Here honest Nature ends as she begins. 1750 in *Picton's Pool Monic. Rec.* (1886) II. 102 They could not, consistent with their duty . . discover it to your enemies and opponents. 1842 *Bischoff's Woollen Manuf.* II. 357 Consistent, however, with the character of the country, the mountain sheep are the most numerous.

9. Of things: Marked by consistency (see CONSISTENCY 5 b); constantly adhering to the same principles of thought or action.

1732 *Pope's Ep. Cobham* 226 Consistent in our follies and our sins. Here honest Nature ends as she begins. 1750 in *Picton's Pool Monic. Rec.* (1886) II. 102 They could not, consistent with their duty . . discover it to your enemies and opponents. 1842 *Bischoff's Woollen Manuf.* II. 357 Consistent, however, with the character of the country, the mountain sheep are the most numerous.

10. Of things: Marked by consistency (see CONSISTENCY 5 b); constantly adhering to the same principles of thought or action.

1732 *Pope's Ep. Cobham* 226 Consistent in our follies and our sins. Here honest Nature ends as she begins. 1750 in *Picton's Pool Monic. Rec.* (1886) II. 102 They could not, consistent with their duty . . discover it to your enemies and opponents. 1842 *Bischoff's Woollen Manuf.* II. 357 Consistent, however, with the character of the country, the mountain sheep are the most numerous.

Consistently (kŏnsist'ēntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a consistent manner.

1. In accordance or consistency with; compatibly.

1708 H. DODWELL *Mortality Hum. Souls* 100 This I . . could [not] say, consistently to my own Principles. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* Wks. (1842) 82 The true idea of right conduct . . is not merely to live consistently, but it is to live consistently with nature. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He could not, consistently with his principles, assist in evading the laws. 1884 *GLADSTONE in Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Consistently with the aims we have in view.

2. With consistency; without incongruity.

1706 *CLARKE Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (R.). This can no way be defended consistently, but of necessity recur to downright Atheism. 1773 *BURKELEY Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. i. 327 To act consistently, you must either admit Matter or reject Spirit. 1744 [see 1]. 1870 *HOWSON Metaph. St. Paul* ii. 77 The whole allegory is strictly and consistently allegorical.

3. Uniformly, with persistent uniformity.

1861 *BRIGHT Sp. India* 29 Mar. Why was it that the originals were so consistently withheld?

† Consistible, a. Obs. Also -able. [f. CONSIST or ad. L. \*consistibilis: see -BLE.] That may consist (with something); consistent, compatible.

1642 *Auslo. to Observ. agst. King* 20 Note how consistible it is, for the King not to give an Act of Grace but his Power. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 66 So alone can I conceive it consistable with that [saying] of the prophet. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 30 How these two are consistible, I do not understand.

Consisting (kŏnsist'ing), ppl. a. [f. CONSIST + -ING 2.] That consists, holds together, agrees, etc.: see the verb. Now Obs. or rare as adjective.

† 1. = CONSISTENT a. 2 b. Obs.

1623 *HART Arraignment* Ur. i. 39 The neerer one grows to his consisting age, the higher in colour is the wine. 1638 A. READ *Chirug.* ix. 64 Gentlemen in their consisting age.

† 2. Holding together, cohering; transf. united.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 31 Flame doth not mingle with Flame . . but only remaineth contiguous; As it cometh to passe betwixt Consisting Bodies. 1658-9 *Burlin's Diary* (1828) III. 9 The armies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are true and faithful, they are a consisting body.

† 3. Accordant, congruous, etc.; = CONSISTENT 6.

1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Ded. (1721) 14 More than is consisting with the fortune of a private man. 1714 *BURNETT Own Time* (1766) II. 66 A consisting story . . supported in some circumstances by collateral proofs. 1726 W. R. CHITWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 270 Receiving Visits . . when you are from Home, is not consisting with our Spanish Customs.

Consistorial (kŏnsistori'al), a. [ad. med.L. consistorialis, f. consistorium: see -AL. So F. consistorial.] Of or pertaining to a consistory.

1. Of or pertaining to a bishop's consistory.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 225 The cross Capone, a clerk vnder cleir weidis . . Was officiale . . In causis consistoriale. 1621 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 249 [He] practiced the Civil Law in . . the Court of Arches . . Prerogative, and Consistorial of the Bishop of London. 1726 *AVLITZ Parerg.* 163 An Official or Chancellor, has the same Consistorial Audience with the Bishop himself that deutes him. 1805 *EAST Reports* V. 343 The consistorial court of the archdeaconry of Wells. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 292 a The consistorial courts of the bishops of the Church of England are now but 'the shadows of great names'.

b. In Scotland, 'applied to the commissary-court, lately abolished, which came in place of the bishops' court' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

2. Of or pertaining to church government by consistories; Genevan, presbyterian.

1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 104 The consistorial house. 1593 *ABP. BANCROFT Dang. Positions* iv. iii. 140 Here you have Allobrogical and Consistorial stuffe. 1675 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 14. 59 Profane Malignants . . accuse the Holy Consistorial and Presbyterian Government. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1640/4 We shall . . be ever ready to maintain Your Majesties undoubted Supremacy against all Papal, Consistorial, or Democritical pretensions. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 220 The protestants . . have now . . a consistorial church for every six thousand souls. Five such churches complete the circuit of a synod. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt.* Eng. 413 The consistorial or presbyterian form of polity.

3. Of or pertaining to the Papal Consistory.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4303/7 The Pope has appointed a Consistorial Congregation to meet the 27th instant. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 25 The Pope . . gave orders to Aldobrandin, the consistorial advocate, to finish the process against Philip. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 292 a His Holiness nominates in secret consistory to all consistorial benefices. Hence *Consistorially* adv., in consistory.

1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 110 Consistorially to censure and to determine truth in matter of faith. 1752 *CARLE Hist. Eng.* III. 89 That he might . . send publicly for a legate to determine the cause consistorially.

Consistorian (kŏnsistori'an), a. and sb [ad. L. consistorianus, f. consistorium: see -AN.]

A. adj. † 1. = CONSISTORIAL 2. Obs.

1593 *ABP. BANCROFT Dang. Positions* iii. 16 (L.) Their own seditious and consistorian ways. 1602 W. WATSON *Decadon* 275 The Consistorian, Calvinian, Catwrightian puritans rule the roost. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath Ep. Ded.* (1636) 21 Their owne consistorian Regiment. 1660 *MILTON Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1823) 399 You next fall on the Consistorian Schematics; for so you call Presbyterians.

† 2. = CONSISTORIAL 1. Obs.

1625 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 26 The University of Oxford [being] freed from Archiepiscopal Visitation . . the Wickliffites therein escaped from Consistorian censure.

B. sb.

† 1. Occupier of a fixed spot; settled inhabitant.

*Obs. rare.*

1599 *NASH's Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 53 The consistorians, or settled standers of Yarmouth.

† 2. A member of the Roman Emperor's council.

1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* 422 (R.) The prefect and the consistorians, were inclosed within the compass of the walls.

3. A Presbyterian.

1606 *BP. BARLOW Serm.* (1607) Aij b, Any Clerical or Consistorian, or Bench-Presbyterian. a. 1670 *HACKER Abp. Williams* ii. 197 (D.) Our good King . . would neither be for the Consistorians nor Congregationers. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt.* Eng. 5 note, Among the early names applied to the rising Presbyterians were the Disciplinarians and the Consistorians.

Hence † *Consistorianly* adv., after the manner of a Consistorian.

1593 *ABP. BANCROFT Dang. Positions* i. vi. 29 Gibson hath penned this matter as Consistorianly as Catiline him selfe could have done it.

† Consistorial, a. Obs. [f. L. consistorium: cf. historical.] Of or pertaining to a consistory; consistorial.

1611 G. H. *Anti-Cotm* 9 The very same Consistorial act, by which the arrest . . and Thuanus his Historie were

censured at Rome. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 219 They are faith-sold for consistoriall lucre. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 401 [It] has likewise a consistorial jurisdiction over the Protestants and Papists in that city.

Consistory (kŏnsistori, kŏnsistori). Forms: a. 4-7 consistorie, 4-5 -istorie, (-istorie, Gower), 6 -systorie, -y(e, 5- consistory; β. 4 constorie, -ry, 5 constore, -stery, -stri, 6 -stre, -stry, (conystre). [a. ONF. consistorie = Cental F. consistoire (Fr. consistori, It. consistorio), ad. L. consistorium, f. consistere: see CONSIST v. and -ORY. The original meaning in L. was 'standing-place', 'waiting-room', whence 'meeting-place of the emperor's council, the emperor's cabinet'. The original Eng. pronunciation was *consistorie*, whence *consistorie*, syncopeated in ME. *constorie*, *constric*.]

I. Non-ecclesiastical senses.

† 1. A place where councillors meet, a council-chamber. (Almost always as a translation of the corresponding French or L. word, and never applied to anything English.) *Obs.*

c. 1320 *Seign. Sag.* 156 (W.) The seven wise . . That child ladde to consistorie, That is a stede withinne Rome, Ther men makes wise dome. 1382 *Wyclif's Luth.* v. 1 And he [the king] sat vp on his see, in the consistorie [1388 consistorie, Vulg. in consistorio palatii; 1621 royal house] of the paleis. 1598 *FLORIO, Consistorio*, a consistorie, or a council house. 1637 *Herwood Dial.* x. 217, I next prepare the Consistorie, Whereas the Deities in all their glory, Appoint their meetings. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour, France* IV. 241 The hall called the great consistory [in Toulouse]. 1855 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 205 If thou wilt inquire his consistory, and enter into his consistory, thy wil will deceive thee. 1594 *SHAKS Rich. III.* ii. 151 My other selfe, my Counsailes Consistory, My Oacle, My Prophet.

2. A meeting of councillors, a council: *spec.* that of the Roman Emperors; so, poetically of the Olympian deities, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist. or poet.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 37 In Consistorie a-mong þe Grekes, soone He . . sette hym þere as he was wonted to done. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Vite.* iv. 42 The chambere where she held her consistory. 1660 *WILLIAMS'S Sacra Comm.* A iij, This noble Consistory of Senators. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 40 In mid air To council summons all his mighty peers . . A gloomy consistory. 1703 *Pope's Thebais* 285 At Jove's assent, the deities, around In solemn state the consistory crown'd. 1766 H. WALFOL *Lett. conc. Rousseau* ii. 148 Your set of literary friends . . hold a consistory to consult how to argue with a madman. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* x. Wks. (1889) 313/c Creatures of one ethereal substance met in Consistory. 1850 *MURVALL Rom. Emph.* (1865) I. v. 231 Jupiter and Apollo . . were recognized in the consistory of the Gallic deities.

† b. fig. A council; as the source of decrees or determinations, the seat of authority. *Obs.*

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 33 Out of þe consistorie of Goddis rihtwisnesse com a decree. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Man* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 327 In the consystorie of the blessed trinityte is determined irreuocably that it us behoueth all to dye. 1673 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* (1772) I. i. 1. 21 In heaven's consistory 'twas decreed. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* iv. 124 All the imperate motions of our wills issuing forth from the same consistory.

† 3. A court of judgement; a tribunal. *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 162 This false Iuge . . As he was wont sat in his Consistorie And yaf his domes. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 22 Being come to the consistorie, where Appius set in judgement, Claudius began to tell a tale and process of the cause. 1589 *PURCELLIAN Eng. Poetrie* iii. vii. (Arb.) 166 The grane iudges Areopagies . . in their consistorie of Iustice. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. ix. 18 A Ruler of one of their lesser Judicatures or Consistories came.

† 4. A court, a company surrounding a throne, as in *heavenly consistory, c. of saints and martyrs*.

c. 1440 *CAPRAVE St. Kath.* 49 Bryng vs, lorde, to þi hevynly consistory. 15 . . *Howe's Bless. Virgin* 93 All the heavenly consistorie Thee . . Do worship. 1642 *MILTON Reform.* i. (1851) 26 This holy man with all the whole Consistorie of Saints and Martyrs that liv'd of old.

† 5. A standing-place, a station. *Obs. rare.* [So L. consistorium.]

1592 *NASH's P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 79 The spirits of the fire have their mansions under the regions of the moone . . their proper consistorie, from whence they cannot start.

II. Ecclesiastical senses.

6. The ecclesiastical senate in which the Pope, presiding over the whole body of Cardinals, deliberates upon the affairs of the church. Also, a meeting of this body.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 257 The pope . . He bare it stille in his memoire, Till he cam to the consistorie. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* v. (1599) 195 Declared by the Pope, with the iustification of the consistory, Duke of Romania. 1673 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 92 Warranted By a Commission from the Consistorie, Yea, the whole Consistorie of Rome. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. (1851) 27 The Pope himselfe . . performeth all Ecclesiastical jurisdiction as in Consistory amongst his Cardinals. 1770 *STEELE Tatler* No. 1077 The Pope has lately held two other Consistories, wherein he made a Promotion of two Cardinals. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 149 His Holiness said that he would deliberate upon the appeal with the consistory. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 277 The ordinary meetings of the consistory, held about once a fortnight, are secret; they are usually, but not invariably, presided over by the Pope. Public consistories are held from time to time . . in them the resolutions the Pope has arrived at in secret consistory are announced.

7. A bishop's court for ecclesiastical causes, and offences dealt with by ecclesiastical law; the

diocesan court, held by the chancellor or commissary of the diocese.

Formerly a court of great importance, having jurisdiction in matrimonial cases, questions of divorce, wills, administration, tithes, general ecclesiastical and moral discipline; now having authority only over ecclesiastical cases.

*a 1307 Sax. Consistory Cts.* In *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 159 Ant seththe y go coure at constory . . . Sethen y pleide at bisshopes plece. *c 1325 Poems on Edm. II.* 200 *ibid.* 339 If a man have a wif, and he ne love hire noht, Bringe hire to the constorie . . . he shal ben to-paried so faire as he wole bidde from his wif. *1366 LANGLAND P. Pl. A. III.* 137 Heo bidde ben Curvet in Constorie, counte hit not at a Russche; For heo Copeþ he Comissarie and Coteþ he Clerkes. *1456 AUDELEY Poems* 39 Thai to here constri hom to here court call. *1503-4 Yattou Church-w. Acc. (Somerset Rec. Soc. 1890, 127)* For sytyng of Emce. Thurban and Ryth. Wamperfyld to y' Conyestre. *1577 HARRISON England II.* ix. (1877) 1. 199. *1591 LAMBARDE Archaion* (1633) 11. The Consistories, holden by his Commissarie at Canterbury, for his owne Diocese. *1642 JER. TAYLOR Episc.* (1647) 85 Titus was also made a Bishop was, to constitute rites and formes of publike Liturgy, to erect a Consistory for cognisance of causes criminall. *1796 AVILIFFE Parerg.* 191 Tribunals, which in the Phrase of the Canon Law, are called Consistories. *1875 STRONG Const. Hist. III.* 346 The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their consistories, the archdeacons in some cases, exercised jurisdiction in all these matters. *1885 Catholic Dict.* 2171 Before the Reformation every English Bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor.

*b.* The place where this court is held. *1577 HARRISON England II.* ix. (1877) 1. 210 The second daie . . . the court of audience of Canturburie is kept in the consistorie in Paules in the forenoone. *1642 Termes de la Ley* 77 Consistory is the Counsell house of Ecclesiasticall persons. *1645 FAGITT Heresiggr.* (1661) 45.

*c. fig.* *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 99 Drede is at þe laste Lest crist in constorie acorse ful manye. *1591 Troub. Raigue K. John* (1612) 28 This heart that choller keeps a consistorie, Searing my inwards with a brand of hate. *1640 SIR E. DERING Carmelite* (1641) 55, I . . . leave you to the consistorie of your own conscience. *a 1716 SOUTH (J.).* Christ himself, in that great consistorie, shall deign to step down from his throne.

*8.* In the Lutheran Church, a board of clerical officers, local, provincial or national, usually appointed by the sovereign, and charged with the supervision of ecclesiastical affairs. Its constitution and relations to other parts of the ecclesiastical administration vary greatly in different Lutheran states.

The name was retained from the bishop's consistory of pre-reformation times, of which this board retained more or less of the functions. The first consistorium was formed in Saxony in 1542; they were established in Protestant Germany generally in 1587.

*1698 J. CRULL Muscovy* 88 The Ecclesiastical Government is . . . administered by a Consistory and a Superintendent. *1882-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1217 When a consistorial constitution was established, the consistory stepped adroitly into the shoes of the bishop (in Germany).

*9.* In the Reformed, Genevan, or Presbyterian polity, a court of presbyters; in Switzerland, Holland, and the Reformed Churches of America, corresponding to the kirk-session in Scotland; in France, now, that of a larger area, corresponding to a presbytery. The term was also familiar in England in the ecclesiastical discussions and changes of the 16th and 17th centuries.

*a 1593 H. SMITH IVks.* (1807) II. 447 At that time no deacons were chosen, nor consistories of elders erected. *a 1600 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. xviii. § 11 If one convented before their consistories, when he standeth to make his answer, etc. *1692 QUICK Synodicon* p. xxx. (*Discipl. Reformed Ch. France* ch. v. *The Consistory Canon* ii.) In every Church there shall be a Consistory made up of those who govern it, to-wit of its Pastors and Elders, and in this Assembly as well as in all other Church-Assemblies, the Pastors are of right to be Presidents. *ibid.* p. xxxvii. (*Colloquies Canon* iv.) As Consistories are subject and subordinate unto Colloquies, so are Colloquies unto the authority of Provincial Synods. *a 1693 ABP. SANCROFT Sermon* 18 (L.) I left thee; thee, a single person; not a consistory of presbyters, or a bench of elders. *1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV.* IV. 68 The consistory and synods were restricted in their functions, and rendered less frequent. *1873 MORLEY Rousseau* II. 204 The consistory, composed mainly of a body of peasants, entirely bound to their minister in matters of religion, cited him to appear. *10. attrib.* (in senses 6-9.)

*1506-7 Yattou Church-w. Acc. (Somerset Rec. Soc. 1890, 127)* For withdrawing yf constre cowrite. *1552 LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5762 Officials, with thare Constoy (w. r. consistorie) Clerks. *1568 Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 78 The summond hym to compeir before thaim in the consistorie hows. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 64 The consistory court of every diocesan bishop is held in their several cathedrals for the trial of . . . ecclesiastical causes. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. (L.) The Archidiaconal Courts, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, and the Court of Delegates were revived. *1856 FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 223 The small iniquities of the consistory courts had shaken the popular faith.

*+ Consisture.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. CONSIST: see -URE] = CONSISTENCE. *1776* ed. of Evelyn's *Sylva* 490 Trees proof against weapons. . . being of a consisture so hard.

*+ Consition.* *Obs.* — [ad. L. *consitiō-em* a sowing, n. of action f. *consere* to sow.] *1656 BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Consition*, a setting or planting.

*1667 H. MORE Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 553 So far as it rather implies *συμφύσιον*, or a certain concretion and consition of more in one. *1692 COLES, Consition*, a planting together. Hence in some later Diets.

*+ Conskite, v. Obs.* [f. CON- + *skite* (ON. *skitta*, OE. *slitan*): formed to represent F. *conchier* := L. *concoctare*.] To befoul with ordure. Also *absol.*

*1553 URQUHART Rabelais* II. xix. He had conskited himself with meer anguish and perplexity. *1708 MOTTEUX ibid.* v. ii. (1737) 7 [They] have . . . bewray'd, and conskited the whole island. *1739 R. BULL tr. Dedekindus Grobianus* 182 Here each conskites, if Nature so dispose.

*Consobrinial, a. notice-wd.* [f. L. *consobrin-us* cousin + -AL.] Having the relationship of cousin.

*1850 J. HANNAY S. Fontenay* IV. vii. Two avuncular baronets, a consobrinial lord.

*+ Consobrine. Obs.* — [a. OF. *consobrin*, ad. L. *consobrinus*.] 'A sister's son' (Cockeram 1623).

*+ Consocial, a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *consoci-us* united in companionship (f. *con-* together + *socius* companion) + -AL.] Congenial.

*1657 TOMLINSON Renai's Disp.* 212 Suaveolent odours are consocial to the spirits. *1748 A. HILL Let. to Mallet* Wks. 1753 II. 334, I have found him full of a consocial sense, that suits me but too naturally. *ibid.* II. 12.

*Consociate, a. and sb.* [ad. L. *consociat-us*, pa. pple. of *consociare* to associate together, join in fellowship (see next); cf. *consocius* fellow.]

*A. adj.* Associated together; united in fellowship or companionship. In early use as *pa. pple.* = CONSOCIATED.

*1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 179 To Angells consociate. *1577 Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 88 Heart and outward profession must be consociate. *1661 R. L'ESTRANGE Relaps'd Apostate* (ed. 3) 57 Their aiding and consociate Brethren. *1843 New Age* 1 Nov. 116 The consociate family life. *1844 L. HOUGHTON Mem. Many Scenes* 145 Consociate sovereigns thy preceptors are.

*B. sb.* One associated with another; a partner, confederate, associate.

*1579 FENTON Guicciardi.* xi. (1599) 517 How he might make him his friend and consociate. *a 1627 HAYWARD (J.),* Part-ridge and Stanhope were . . . consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset. *1632 LITHGOW Trav.* x. 435 A constrained consociat to their companeony. *1855 BAILEY Mystic* 39 Consociate of divinity. *1880 GORDON Chron. Keith* 172 There is naught to register about its consociates.

*Consociate* (kŏnsō'ci-āt), *v.* [f. L. *consociat-* ppl. stem of *consociare* to associate, conjoin in fellowship, f. *con-* together + *sociare* to associate, f. *socius* sharing, partaking, in partnership, fellow.]

*1. trans.* To associate together, bring into association, companionship, partnership; to conjoin in action, etc.

*1566 PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 80 That bande . . . that doeth consociate and ioyne in nature, the parentes towarde their children. *c 1630 RISON Surv. Devon* § 22 (1810) 30 Colly consociateeth its waters with Axe. *1658 USSHER Ann.* vi. 210 Other Kings . . . had consociated their Fleets with Auto-phradsates. *1715 BENTLEY Sermon* x. 346 They have consociated Jesus with Belial. *1876 BANCROFT Hist. U. S. II.* xxx. 243 In Connecticut . . . the Puritan Clergy, who were then . . . consociated with the legislature. *1889 H. F. WOOD Englishmen. Rue Cann* vi. 83 It was not anything consociated with either frost or snow.

*b. spec.* of Congregational churches in New England.

*1796 MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 270 There are few congregational churches that are consociated on the above principles. *2. intr.* To associate together, enter into association, fellowship, partnership, union; *spec.* in New England, to join in a consociation of churches.

*1638 JACKSON Creed* ix. xvii. Wks. VIII. 287 Between the parties consociating. *1654 TRAPP Comm. Psalm* ii. 2 They consociate . . . to fight against his annoyment. *1652 BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vi. 235 Without ever consociating into the huge condense Bodies of Planets. *1801 Ann. Reg.* 1800 Pref. 4 May all civilized nations consociate and co-operate for the general good. *1854 H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 321 Lodgers . . . consociating together in pairs.

*3. To associate or keep company with.*

*1566 H. MORE Antid. Ath.* iii. xlii. (1712) 126 The main reason why good spirits so seldom consociate with men. *1826 E. IRVING Babylon* II. 388 Sweetly consociating with those men who have in them the spirit of Antichrist.

Hence *Consociated ppl. a.*, *Consociating ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

*1566 T. GODWIN Moses & Aaron* (1653) 175 The Hebrew word signifieth conjoining or consociating. *1669 BAXTER Power Mag. & Ch. Post.* ii. xxix. (1671) 32 The Concordant determination of Consociated Churches. *1826 E. IRVING Last Days* 180 The covenant of wedlock, under whose united and consociated canopy all the health and prosperity of the rising generation doth grow.

*Consociation* (kŏnsō'ci-ā'jōn, -si-ā'jōn). [ad. L. *consociation-em*, f. *consociare* to associate.]

*1.* The action or fact of associating together; union in fellowship; combination.

*1593 BILSON Gort. Christ's Ch.* 111 Wee must finde that consociation in the Gospell. *1603 HARNETT Pop. Impost.*, When a Lyon a Fox and an Asse were met together in Pilgrimage it was much wonderd at . . . what that Consociation meant. *1656 H. MORE Antid. Ath.* iii. xlii. (1712) 126 Such Examples of the consociation of good spirits being very scarce. *1804 W. TAYLOR in Ann Rev.* II. 224 The consociation of tribes for plunder or defence. *1838-9 HALLAM Hist. Lit. III.* iv. iii. § 100, 192 The consociation of male and female is the first species of 'consent'. *1842 MIALLE Non-conf.* II. 82 Truth has never been found to make head in the world otherwise than by the consociation of its votaries.

*b. of things.*

*1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 108 See a wise consociation of many acts of providence. *1649 JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* II. x. § 7. 134 A consociation of many the worst acts, that a person ordinarily can be guilty of.

*2.* Fellowship, companionship, close or familiar association (with any one). *b.* Also of things.

*1609 BIBLE* (Douay) *Wisd.* viii. 3 She glorifieth her nobilitie, having consociation with God. *1678 CUPWORTH Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 24 This doctrine . . . is altogether simple, and incapable of any commixture or consociation with any other. *1738 WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 378 A friendly Consociation with your kindred Elements. *1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* iv. 110 Experience has told us that our term of years is extended by a consociation with children.

*+ 3.* An alliance or confederation. *Obs.*

*1603 HARNETT Pop. Impost.* 13 There was a Consociation between 3 or 4 Priests Devil-confurers and 4 Discoverers or Seis. *1667 H. OLDENBURG in Phil. Trans.* II. 414 To enter into a consociation with Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, etc. *1685 SILLINGH. Orig. Brit.* iv. 220 They did avoid all Clubs called these Consociations.

*4. Eccl.* A confederation of Christian churches or religious societies. *+ b. spec.* Applied by the English Puritans to the union of churches on a Presbyterian basis. *c.* Applied in New England to the confederation or union of Congregational churches, in a somewhat closer union than that of theoretical independency. *d.* Hence, in U.S. a body of the nature of a permanent Council, elected from and representing the Congregational churches of a district, and possessing a certain tacitly conceded ecclesiastical authority.

*1647 Form Ch. Govt.* xxxvi. A more strait and more firme consociation may be entered into. *1676 ALLEN Address Nonconf.* 204 One principal end of Church Consociation . . . is, that the better might help the worse, and the strong bring forward the weak.

*b.* *1641 'SMECTYMNUS' Austr.* § 17 (1653) 70 The Consociation, or Combination of Churches into a Provincial or National Synode for the right ordering of them. *1646 S. BOLTON Arraignment. Err.* 266 So there is the nature of a Synod, it is a Consociation of Churches. *1681 Whole Duty Nations* 52 As the Christians . . . went out of Congregations, into Consociation of Churches in Religion.

*c.* *1644 J. COTTON Keys Kingd. Heaven* 57 Touching this great work of communion and consociation of churches. *1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* v. iii. (1852) 301 Consociation of churches is their mutual and solemn agreement to exercise communion in such acts, as aforesaid, amongst themselves. *1735 B. COLEMAN Let. in E. Turrell Life* (Boston), The consociation of Churches is the very soul and life of the congregational Scheme, without which we must be independent, and with which all the good of Presbyterianism is attainable. *1765 T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Col. Mass.* I. 223 There ought to be a consociation of churches. *1797 B. TRUMBULL Hist. Connecticut* i. xix. I. 488 There were . . . five consociations and the same number of associations in the colony.

*d.* *1818 L. WILLSON (title)*, Review of Ecclesiastical Proceedings in the Congregational Church and Society in Brooklyn (Conn.) and . . . Proceedings and Result of the Consociation of Windham County, in February, 1817. *1857 Annals Amer. Pulpit* I. 368 He was arraigned by the Consociation to which he belonged.

Hence *Consociational a.*, of or pertaining to consociation; *Consociationalism*, the principle or practice of the consociation of churches.

*1884 G. HUNTINGTON in Chicago Advance* 11 Dec. They now sought a middle way between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. That middle way was Consociationalism.

*+ Conso'ciator. Obs.* [agent-n. in L. form from *consociare* to CONSOCIATE.] One who consociates; a partner.

*1546 GAULE Cases Consoc.* 68 One name of Witches is to be called Joyners or Consociators.

*+ Consoci'ety. Obs.* [f. L. *consocius* companion, partner (f. *con-* together + *socius* fellow, companion): cf. SOCIETY.] Society together, fellowship.

*1624 Heywood Gumaik.* i. 41 Others imagine, that she had mutual consocietie with Glaucus. *ibid.* viii. 385 O those soft fifteen yeeres, so sweetly past Which thou Calenus with Sulpitia hast In jugall consocietie. *ibid.* 432 We Californians desire consocietie with our equals in birth.

*Consol* (kŏnsŏ'l). *Pl. consols.* In *pl.* An abbreviation of *Consolidated Annuities*, i. e. The government securities of Great Britain: see CONSOLIDATED *b.* (The singular is used only attributively and in combination.)

*1770 Placid Man* I. 115 Her head was as full with wealth, scrip, omnium, consols, and lord-mayors shews. *1770 Centil. Mag.* XL. 592 Prices of Stocks Dec. 3. 3 per Cent Consol. 78. 4 per Cent Consol. 86.3. *1783 ibid.* LIII. i. 544 In the 3 per Cent Consols. *1794 MATTHEW PARR. Lth.* (ed. 7) 340 Till with a pun old Caleb crown'd the whole, 'Consols, and not philosophy, console'. *1826 DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. i. 140 There is nothing like a fall in Consols to bring the blood of our good people of England into cool order. *1863 P. BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 38 The inscription of one's name for Consols in the books of the Bank of England. *1871 EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 371.

*attrib. and Comb.*, as *consol-holder*, *consol market*. *1885 Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 5/1 An idea in the Consol market. *1888 Spectator* 1 Dec. 1672 The Consol-holder is not a criminal, but only the owner of land.

*Consol* (in *Organ-building*); see CONSOLE *sb.*

*Consolable* (kŏnsŏ'l-ā'b'l), *a.* [f. CONSOLE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. L. *consolābil-is*, mod.F. *consolable*.] That can be consoled or comforted.

1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1899 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Vivien* 705 A long, long weeping, not consolable. *Mod.* He is not easily consolable for his loss.

Hence **Conso-lable-ness**.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Consolate** (kɒnsəˈleɪt), *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *consolāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consolāri* to console. (The pple. occurs in a pass. sense in later L.)]

1. Consolated, comforted. In early use as a *ppl.*

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 26 b. In his vailliance they were recomforted, and in his good fortune consolate. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xv. 303 He comes to make thee consolate. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) vi. 491 Now consolate and pleas'd with having paid Nocturnal Orisons to Heaven. 1818 T. L. PRACOCK *Nightingale*, *Abbey* 4 One morning... he woke and found his lady dead, and remained a very consolate widower [With humorous reference to *disconsolate*].

† 2. *loosely*. Consolatory, bringing consolation.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 40 Both my love and my gratitude would make a visit... from my dear Miss Howe the most consolate thing in the world to me.

† **Consolate** (kɒnsəˈleɪt), *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *consolāt-* ppl. stem of *consolāri* to CONSOLATE. Its pa. pple. in early use was *consolate*.] = CONSOLATE.

1475 [see prec.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 391 As one that came friendlie to visite and consolate her. *Ibid.* 495 When he had thus prudently consolate and appeased the myndes of his men. 1601 SHAKES. *All's Well* iii. ii. 131. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 66 With this letter the king became somewhat consolated. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv.* fr. *Parvass*. 190 Using your endeavours to consolate the afflicted. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) vi. 720 To share... your joys, Or consolate your griefs.

Hence **Consolating** *ppl. a.*

† 1650 DON *Belianis* 176 The consoling words of his Damsels.

**Consolation** (kɒnsəˈleɪʃən). [a. F. *consolation* (12th c. in LITTRÉ), ad. L. *consolatiō-em* consoling, comfort, n. of action from *consolāri* to CONSOLATE.]

1. The action of consoling, cheering, or comforting; the state of being consoled; alleviation of sorrow or mental distress.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 708 Men seyn, to wrecche is consolation To have another felaw in his payne. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 23, I had hoped to have had in the grete consolacyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Psaltem* 7 Greate ioye and consolacion haue I in thy loue. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 174 This greefe is crownd with Consolation. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 664 Unless he feel within Some source of consolation from above. 1726 W. R. CHITWOOD *Adv.* *Capt. R. Boyle* 210 All the Advice we gave him brought him no Consolation. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 20 The earliest Christian pilgrims, for whose guidance and consolation in their journey a new star was created.

2. (with *pl.*) An act or instance of consolation; a person or thing that affords consolation; a consoling fact or circumstance.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1102 The wich seyde shortly, for a molestacione There was noon othir remedy, but a consolacione. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b. Innumerable moo benefytes and consolacyons he hatte gyven vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 495 Against such cruelties With inward consolations recompect. 1793 SMYTH *Edystone L.* § 266 One misfortune frequently becomes a consolation for another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 428 Pericles in the funeral oration is silent on the consolations of immortality.

3. In some card games, as ombre, quadrille, etc.: see *quots.*

The word occurs in *Le Jeu de l'Hombre*, Paris 1709, p. 126. 1768 *Acad. of Play* 46 The Consolation is two Counters, which are paid to him or them that stand the Game if they win, or is paid by them if they lose, whether it be by Remise or Codill. 1779 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 114 (*Quadrille*), Consolation, is a Claim, which is always paid by those who lose to those who win; whether by Codill or Remise. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 49 Consolation, the payment for the game, made by the Ombre when he lost, to the other players.

b. *Consolation race, match*, etc.: one open only to those competitors who have been unsuccessful in the preceding 'events'. So *consolation stakes*.

1866 OUIDA *Chaudes* I. 70 He is the most wretched animal... he could not win in a consolation scramble.

† **Consolative**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consolatif*, -ive, ad. late L. *consolātiv-us* (Isidore), f. *consolāt-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Consolatory.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* ii. (W. de W. 1495) 232 a/2 Thou shouldest... haue warmed hym by wordes consolatyue. 1655 tr. *Francion* 16 All the consolative Arguments his invention could suggest.

† **Consolator**. *Obs.* [a. L. *consolator*, agent-n. f. *consolāri* to CONSOLATE. Cf. F. *consolateur* (16th c. in LITTRÉ).] = CONSOLATOR.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* 293 (R.) The glorious consolatour of the Holy Ghost. 1613-31 *Primer our Lady* 477 O Thou consolator best, Of the soule the sweetest guest. 1701 W. NICHOLS *Consolat. Parents* 112 There is a Crowd of Consolators standing still about them. 1765 JOHNSON *Note on Tempest* ii. i. 12 In some of the Protestant churches there is a kind of officers termed consolators for the sick.

**Consolatorily**, *adv.* [f. as next + -LY 2.] In a consolatory way.

1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* lxxviii, I cast down my eyes, and said consolatorily, 'It is difficult', etc.

**Consolatoriness**. [f. next + -NESS.] Consolatory quality; 'aptness to give comfort'.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

**Consolatory** (kɒnsəˈlətəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consolatori-us*, f. *consolator*: see above and -ORY.]

**A. adj.** Tending, fitted, or designed to console; bringing consolation.

c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* iii. xxi. (1890) 88 If his lyve be onehouse and hevy, yette... hit is... muche more consolatory ben hit was sumtyme in the olde lawe. 1580 T. HIDE (*title*) A Consolatorie Epistle to the afflicted Catholics. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 54. 284 Oft were the Disciples... comforted by Christs presence and consolatory speeches. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Porter* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, I know not what to say to you condolent or consolatory. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 93 This is to me a very acceptable and consolatory view of the subject. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* I. 7 We shall go back to town on Friday... said Lady Agnes, in a consolatory tone.

† **B. sb.** 'A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort' (J.). *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 171 [To] have the advantage of her care to convey his Consolatories, Suasories, etc. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 657 Consolatories writ With studied argument, and much persuasion sought.

† **Consolatrice**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *consolatrice*, fem. of *consolateur*: see -TRICE.] = next.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* ii. xlix. 33 Oure moste Consolatrice, that moste blessed virgyn our Lady.

**Consolatrix** (kɒnsəˈleɪ-triks). *rare.* [a. (med.) L. *consolatrix*, fem. of *consolator*: cf. *administratrix*, and see -TRIX.] A female consoler.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 16 Venus was the Consolatrix of amorous paynes. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salon Chapel* xvii, When he went back, Love, the consolatrix, met him again.

**Consolde**, OE. form of **CONSOUND**, *comfrey*.

**Consol** (kɒnsəʊl), *sb.* *Arch.*, etc. Also **consol**.

[a. F. *console* (16th c.): LITTRÉ suggests that it is abbreviated from *consolider* to CONSOLIDATE.]

1. *Arch.* A variety of the bracket or corbel; applied more particularly to an ornamental chock of uniform breadth or face, its profile a straight-lined or scroll-shaped figure or foliage (usually an ogee curve terminating in a volute above and below), surmounted by a horizontal tablet; fixed upright against a wall or other surface and serving singly as a ledge to support something. Also, a similar figure carved in relief on a keystone, etc., for ornament, the horizontal tablet being frequently absent.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Console* (Fr. in *Masonry*), a kind of Bracket or Shouldering-piece that juts out, and serves to support a Cornice, or to bear up Figures, Busts, Vessels and other Ornaments of the like Nature. 1754 BR. POCOCK *Trav.* (1889) II. 139 The drawing-room, in which, on consoles, are the twelve Caesars. 1835 BECKFORD *Alcock's & B.* in *Miss Yonge Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 159 The graceful arching of the roof, unsupported by console or column. c 1856 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Bracket*. The difference between a block, a cantilever, a console, a modillion, a mutule, and a tassel, depends chiefly upon the place in which each of these varieties of the bracket or corbel is employed. *Ibid.*, *Console*... an ornament in any material which projects about half its height or less, for the purpose of carrying anything. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xv. § 124 (1875) 352 The bust that stands on the console.

b. The 'carrier' of a breech-loading gun, a kind of bracket-truss for supporting the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.

1834 *Notes on Constr. of Ordnance* (U. S.) No. x. 20 July 1 If [the gas] meets with an obstacle, as the arm of the console, it will result in the breaking of the hinge that unites it to the gun. 1890 *Engineering* 31 Jan. XLIX. 109/3.

c. Used in U.S. for a bracket on a wall for supporting machinery, and the like.

2. Short for *console-table* (see 4).

1840 L. S. COSTELLO *Summer among Bocages* I. 376 A fine bed and marble-topped console. 1856 LEVER *Martius of Cro' M.* 2 Inlaid consoles and costly tables of 'Mauqueterie'.

3. A case or frame enclosing the clavier, draw-knobs, etc., of an organ; esp. when separate from the body of the instrument, as in organs with electric action.

[Originally bracketed out from the body of the organ, like the keyboard of a cottage piano.]

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 67 The term *console*, or the French form *console*, is used in referring to the complete clavier, draw-knobs, etc., when set up separately at a distance from the body of the instrument... or more particularly where the electric action is used. 1885 *Engineer* 28 Aug. 156/1 The console is placed almost in the centre of the screen [at Westminster Abbey]. 1891 *Discovery* 1 Feb. 6 This cable terminates... on the organist's key desk or 'console', as it is called. From this 'console' the current passes... to the various sounding parts of the instrument.

4. **Comb.** Console-table, a table supported by a fixed bracket against a wall; also, a movable side-table supported by consoles; console-mirror, a mirror fixed to the wall supported on a console.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/4 Sofas, fauteuils, console-tables. 1863 J. BROWN *Howe's Subs.* (1882) 166 She caught sight of her own face in a console mirror. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 759 For chimney pieces or console tables such a mode of treatment may be legitimate. 1888 *Sale & Exch.* 23 Sept. 5/2 A fine old gilt console table with marble top... with splendid plate glass over. Total height about 9 ft.

**Console** (kɒnsəʊl), *v.* [a. F. *console-r* (15th c. in LITTRÉ) (= Sp. *consolar*, It. *consolare*), ad. L. *consolāre*, collateral form of *consolāri*, f. *con-* + *solāri* to solace, soothe. A late word which has taken the place of the earlier **CONSOLATE**.]

**trans.** To comfort in mental distress or depression; to alleviate the sorrow of (any one); 'to free from the sense of misery' (J.).

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. Till I, thy consul sole, console thy doom. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 542 Others the Syren Sisters waile round, And empty heads console with empty sound. 1761 J. DEWEES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 8 July, I am but poorly qualified at present to console you upon the great loss you have sustained. 1794 HUDN. *Life Warburton* in *W's Wks* (1817) I. 23 Mr. Pope... consoled himself and his friend with this sarcastic reflexion. 1871 R. F. WYNDHAM *Euph.* 8 Euphues seeks to console Eubulus on the death of his daughter.

*absol.* 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 820 Earth can console, Heaven can torment no more.

**Consolément** (kɒnsəˈləmɛnt). [f. prec. + -MENT.] Consoling, consolation.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 72 Her soothing and consoléments.

**Consoler** (kɒnsəˈləɪə). [f. *CONSOLE* *v.* + -ER 1.] One who consoles; = the earlier **CONSOLATOR**.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 213 Not a Person in it, but turned... her Consoler. 1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* viii. xix. (R.), I have recourse to my books, as to the sovereign consolers of my sorrows. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* ii. v. Death, the consoler. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 113 Playing the unaccustomed part of consoler.

† **Consolid**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *consolide-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *consolidāre*.] = CONSOLIDATE.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 29/1 The holy ghost... affermeth and consolideth softe thynges by the gifte of strengthe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* In consoludyng the woundes and redysynge the lippes. — *Formul. T. ij.* It... engendreth fesshe and consolodyeth.

† **Consolid**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CON-* + *SOLID*, after *consolidate*, etc.] Solid, compact.

1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 43 Shrunke within a hard consolid barke.

|| **Conso-lida**, † **Conso-lyde** = **CONSOUND**.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vi. Flowres, lylies, rooses, margarytes, and conso-lydes.

† **Consolidant**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *consolidant* a. and sb., properly pr. pple. of *consolidare*, ad. L. *consolidāre* to CONSOLIDATE.]

**A. adj.** That consolidates. Of medicines.

Tending to unite or heal (wounds, fractures, etc.). 1755 JOHNSON, *Consolidant* adj., that which has the quality of uniting wounds. So 1775 in ASH, 1828 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

**B. sb.** A medicine given to promote the healing of wounds, fractures, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 375 The ulcers of the spleen... are cured, by expurgation, alteration, and consolidant. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Consolidants*. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1775 ASH, *Consolidant*, a remedy to close up and heal wounds. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Consolidate** (kɒnsəˈleɪdət), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *consolidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *consolidāre*: see next. Partly treated as short for *consolidated*.] = CONSOLIDATED.

a. as *pa. pple.* (Now chiefly *poetic*.)

1531 ELYOT *Gov. iii.* xxvi. Experience... whereby knowledge is ratified and (as I might saye) consolidate. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 All manner tytes ben now conioyned, consolydate, vnited, and vested... in the Kinges moeste roiall persone. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 211 A watershe nyrshment not well consolidate. 1624-7 H. MOUR *Poems* 141 She hath consolidate Its tender limbs which earst did feebly bend. c 1674 *Scot. Grievances under Lauderdale* 25 To be consolidate into that malign meteor. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 366 Tho' all experience past became Consolidate in mind and frame. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples Overture*, The strife of Races scarce consolidate.

† b. as *adj.* *Obs. rare.*

1638 GEN. *Demandis conc. Covenant* 7 Not any more as divided members, but as one consolidate lump.

**Consolidate** (kɒnsəˈleɪdət), *v.* [f. L. *consolidāt-* ppl. stem of *consolidāre*, f. *con-* + *solidāre* to make firm or solid, f. *solid-us* **SOLID**.]

1. *trans.* To make solid; to form into a solid or compact mass; to solidify.

1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 2 The humor which is consolidated in the day by the power of the sun. 1700 ASHBY tr. *Sanhedra-Fazardo* II. 236 Melted Metals... afterwards consolidated. 1759 DUKAKIS *Hisb.* i. xiii. (1762) 64 The former... consolidate the ground. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 4 The metalling of the roads is better and more quickly consolidated by steam rollers.

2. To make firm or strong; to strengthen (now chiefly power, established systems, and the like).

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anst.* (1888) App. ix. 223 The which [plaster] doith both consolidate and comfote the membre. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclesi.* xxvi. 33 A virtuous woman doth Consolidate Her husband. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 69 My forgiveness... would consolidate his reconciliation with Sir Charles Grandison. 1759 SUMNER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 477 IV. 473 The late Successes... by Sea and Land... have consolidated the power of the Minister. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greec.* II. 191 To aim rather at consolidating and securing his empire than at enlarging it. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 The English way of narrowing the mind and consolidating the social order.

3. To combine compactly into one mass, body, or connected whole (territories, estates, companies, administrations, commercial concerns, and the like; rarely, things material). *spec. b.* To unite two parishes, benefices, or offices; c. To unite the property and superiority, or the property and occupancy of land in the same person.



1511-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 17 § 14 To annex, appropriate, unite, and consolidate the forsed Churches, Parsonage and Glebe-lands. 1712 *Prideaux Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 60 When two Churches are consolidated, the Rates . . . are still to be separate as before. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philist* 117, vi. (1839) 365 The duke of Feria . . . consolidated the territories of both branches of the Austrian race into one extensive and mighty empire. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* 1. 11 When their iron is required to be doubled, or two or more pieces consolidated. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 202 The legal existence of a woman . . . during her marriage . . . is incorporated or consolidated into that of her husband. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 222 The proprietor must . . . consolidate the two estates of property and superiority. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb. The telegraphs have not only been transferred, but consolidated.

† 4. *spec.* To cause (the sides of a wound, the parts in a rupture or fracture) to unite or grow together, and so to heal. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* n. 48 To make fleshe growe in woundes and to consolidate and heale them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 148 The Brains of a Dog in Lint and Wool laid to a mans broken bones . . . doth consolidate and joyn them together again. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 364 Endeavouring to stop the effusion of blood, and consolidate the vessels. 1788 *Port Chirurg. Wks.* II. 46 Consolidating the parts supposed to be broken or torn.

† b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1666 RINDLEY *Pract. Physick* 39 We must consolidate with Syrup of Comfrey. *Ibid.* 72 Congelation requires Dissolvers; Ruptures, means that consolidate.

5. To unite or combine in one comprehensive statute (a number of distinct statutes, laws, or acts bearing upon the same subject).

1817 *Parl. Debates* 778 A bill to amend and consolidate the different acts for regulating the residence of the clergy. 1858 L. BUCHER in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 54 To consolidate means to sum up in one statute the enactments of many others. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Ab.* II. i. 110 Employed in editing and consolidating the Scottish Acts.

6. To unite (several items of revenue) into one fund, applicable to certain purposes collectively; to combine a number of claims on the public exchequer or similar debts into one stock.

1753 [see CONSOLIDATED b]. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 250 It is probably the first debt ever assuming the title of consolidation, that did not express what the amount of the sum consolidated was. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v. Funds* (L.) It consisted of a great variety of taxes and duties which were in that year consolidated. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* n. v. (1852) 237 The customs duties were again consolidated in 1825 by the act 6 Geo. IV. cap. 111.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) a. To become solid or firm.

b. To combine or unite solidly or compactly. † c. To grow together as the parts of a wound or fracture (*obs.*).

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 785 Hurts and ulcers of the head require it not. dryness maketh them more apt to consolidate. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 Those tender limbs began to consolidate and knit together. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (ed. 3) 166 They unite, they consolidate, these little Atoms cohere. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., Surgeons. say, The Parts begin to consolidate, i. e. to join together in one Piece. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 121 These small weights have no effect at all until they consolidate, and by their number grow into a great one. 1885 Lyell's *Elem. Geol.* xxix. 470 It being assumed that columnar trap has consolidated from a fluid state.

**Consolidated** (kɒnsəlɪdətɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* vb. + -ED.] Made solid, firm, or compact; solidified; combined, unified.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 387 All consolidated governments, governments in which a single power predominates, are necessarily despotic. 1859 GRAY *Less. in Bot.* 47 These consolidated plants are evidently adapted and designed for very dry regions. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. xii. 386 A mass of partially consolidated mud.

b. *esp.* of sources of revenue, funds, debts, etc. *Consolidated annuities:* the Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the national debt, consisting originally of a great variety of public securities, which were consolidated in 1757 (25 Geo. II. c. 27) into a single stock bearing interest at 3 per cent. (In 1889, the interest was reduced to 2½ per cent., and is to be further reduced in 1903 to 2¼.) See also the abbreviated form *Consols.* *Consolidated Fund:* the united product of various taxes and other branches of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, whence the interest of the national debt, the grants to the Royal Family, the Civil List, and other charges not dependent upon annual vote in Parliament, are paid.

1753 *Bank of Eng. Dividend* Bk. 5 Jan. A list of the proprietors in the capital or joint stock of 3 per cent. consolidated annuities erected by an Act of Parliament (25 Geo. II. c. 27). 1760-1 Act 1 Geo. III. c. 7 Joint stock of three pounds per centum annuities consolidated at the Bank of England. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 240 The right honourable gentleman leads to battle his last grand division, the consolidated debt of 1771. 1786-7 Act 27 Geo. III. c. 13 § 55 Three pounds per centum consolidated annuities. *Ibid.* c. 47 Shall be carried to and constitute a fund to be called the Consolidated Fund. 1796 *Cnt. Rumford in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 215 To accept of one thousand pounds stock, in the three per cent. consolidated public funds of this country. 1818 *Parl. Debates* 1421 These grants should be charged on the hereditary revenue of the crown, instead of the consolidated fund. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Feb. The portions of the Roman Consolidated Debt which had fallen to the charge of Italy. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 249 A certificate of consolidated stock entitles the holder to an annuity.

**Consolidating**, *vb. sb.* [f. *CONSOLIDATE* v. + -ING.] Consolidation.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 22 For the speedy knitting together and consolidating of that broken bone. 1712 *Prideaux Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 63 The consolidating of two Parishes.

**Consolidating**, *ppl. a.* [f. *as prec.* + -ING.] That consolidates; uniting; healing wounds.

1707 *Vulbone* 22 The Peace of both Nations is in Danger by this Consolidating Union. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. Spider. The Web of the Spider is vulnerary, astriquent and consolidating.

**Consolidation** (kɒnsəlɪdətɪvən), [ad. L. *consolidationem*, n. of action f. *consolidare* to CONSOLIDATE: cf. F. *consolidation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of making solid, or of forming into a solid or compact mass; solidification.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 Those temperatures, heats, tinctures, and consolidations (if I may so say) which have been talked of. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (J.), The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 29 Formed simply by the consolidation of fibrin. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) ix. 303 Think of the ages which the matter here required for this consolidation.

2. *fig.* A making firm or strong; confirmation.

1611 COTGR., *Consolidation*, a consolidation, a strengthening, sound-making. 1648 L.D. HERBERT *Hon. VIII* (1683) 11 He first offered a League to Henry the seventh, and for consolidation thereof, his Daughter Margaret. 1787 *Fam. Convention* 368 in *Story Comm. Const. U. S.* I. 256 We kept steadily in view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 588 The prosperity and consolidation of the British Empire in India. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 231 A time of comparative peace, which he devoted to the consolidation of his power.

3. Combination into a compact mass, single body, or coherent whole; combination, unification.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 45 The union and consolidation of the vegetable juice to the divers parts of the individual. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (R.), Wherein consisted the union or consolidation of the part of those bonds or of that cement. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 305 Are we to infer that no consolidation of the German clans . . . had been effected. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 247 The first germs of social consolidation and growth.

4. In various specific applications:

† a. *Surg.* The uniting of the fractures of a broken bone, of the lips of a wound, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 35 Be war þat . . . no þing ellis þat lettith consolidation falle bitwene þe lippis of þe wounde. *Ibid.* 48 Þe boon may neuere wif vert consolidation be consolded. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* There is . . . manners of consoldacyon, one is tiewe. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 267.

b. The uniting of two benefices or offices.

1512-13 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 17 § 14 The appropriation unyon or consolidatione of the same Patronage . . . to the said Abbot and Convent. 1545 Act 37 Hen. VIII. c. 21 § 3 An Union or Consolidation of two Churches in one. 1712 *Prideaux Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 62 The lawful Reasons for a Consolidation were . . . 1. The vicinity of the Churches. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 444 Consolidation, or the union of divers places in the person of one man, is a great obstacle to justice and equity.

c. *Civil Law.* The uniting the possession, occupancy, or profits, etc. of land with the property, and vice versa (Wharton). *Feudal Law.* The reunion of the property, or *dominium utile*, with the superiority, or *dominium directum*, after they have been feudally disjoined (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*). 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 78 In this case a consolidation is made of the profits and propertie.

d. *Legislation.* The combination of two or more bills, acts, or statutes in one; the bringing together in one act of a number of enactments or provisions bearing upon a certain subject.

1721 J. AINSLIE *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 July (T.), It was some surprize to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this bill against the directors, under the new-fashioned term of consolidation. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 661/1 To remedy these inconveniences several acts were passed in the session of 1845, which are now commonly called the 'Consolidation Acts'. The first is the 'Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act' by which were consolidated all the provisions which had usually been inserted in acts with respect to the constitution of companies incorporated for carrying on undertakings of a public nature.

e. *Law.* The merging of two or more actions at law by a court or judge, in order to avoid the expense and delay arising from the trial of a multiplicity of actions upon the same question.

1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 923 In actions upon a policy of assurance against several underwriters, the court, by consent of the plaintiff, will make a rule, on the application of the defendants, which is called the consolidation rule, for staying the proceedings in all the actions except one, upon the defendants undertaking to be bound by the verdict in that action.

f. *Finance.* The combining of two or more sources of revenue into a common fund, or of varied forms of public indebtedness into a stock bearing interest at a uniform rate.

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* 28 Feb. Wks. IV. 210 Collected into a second debt from the nabob of Arcot, amounting to two millions four hundred thousand pounds . . . This is known by the name of the Consolidation of 1777. *Ibid.* 250 When this consolidation of 1777 was first announced at the Durbar, it was represented authentically at 2,400,000. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* n. v. (1852) 236 In 1787 . . . Mr. Pitt introduced and carried his famous measure, the

27 Geo. III. cap. 13, for the consolidation of the customs duties. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Feb. The Bill for the consolidation of the [Prussian] debt.

g. *Bot.* = ADHATION.

1851 G. MANTRELL *Petrifications* 48 Formed by the confluence and consolidation of the bases of the petioles.

**Consolidationist**, [f. *prec.* + -IST.] One who advocates consolidation.

1883 *American VI.* 202 Would it not unite the consolidationist and the advocate of state rights?

**Consolidative** (kɒnsəlɪdətɪv), *a.* (& *sb.*) [a. F. *consolidatif*, -ive (16th c. in Paré), f. L. *ppl. stem consolidat-*: see -IVE.] Serving to consolidate; tending to heal fractures, wounds, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 164 Also þou3 a man wolde soude þe woundis of þe lungis, wip ony medicine þat is consolidatif. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis Sec.* 33 b. Some consolidative or healing oymyentes. 1664 CHARLTON *Physiol.* 382 The sole benignity and Consolidative Energy of Nature.

† b. *as sb.* A medicine with these properties. *Obs.* c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 6 (MS. R.) Of glutinatus et consolidatus þat þup closeas & consoudeas.

**Consolidator** (kɒnsəlɪdətə), [a. L. *consolidator*, agent-n. f. *consolidare*: see above and -OR.] One who or that which consolidates; a strengthener of bonds of union; a combiner, amalgamator, etc.

Used by De Foe in the title of a book on current religious and political dissensions, as a designation of the House of Commons.

1705 DE FOE (*title*), The Consolidator; or, Memoirs of sundry Transactions from the World in the Moon. *Ibid.* (1840) 236 They . . . are called in a word . . . very like our English word Representative; and they lately obtained the venerable title of the Consolidators; and the machine itself, the Consolidator. 1705 *Double Welcome* xxxii, Con . . . dators to Consolidate, And Tack our [Trim]mers to their own dear Fate. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 407 A consolidator of all sympathies. 1884 J. W. SMITH (*title*), By Josiah W. Smith . . . Retired Judge of County Courts . . . and one of the consolidators of the Chancery Orders. 1889 L. W. BACON in *The Forum* (N. Y.) Mar. 114 A quickener of trade and a consolidator of national unity.

**Consolidatory**, *a.* [ad. L. type \**consolidatorius*, f. *consolidator*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] Having the purpose of consolidating.

1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 3 They needed a consolidatory Act.

† **Consolidature**, *Obs.* -o [f. L. *consolidatus*, *ppl. stem* + -URE.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consolidature*, a consolidation. Hence 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

**Consoling** (kɒnsəʊlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *CONSOL* v. + -ING.] That consoles, comforting.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. (1730) I. 33 Noah . . . passed away the melancholly hours of confinement . . . with a consoling bottle. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, Ellena . . . was patient to her infirmities, and consoling to her suffering.

Hence **Consolingly** *adv.*

1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 70. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* ProL. 16 The old woman stroked her consolingly.

**Consols**, *sb. pl.*: see *CONSOL*.

**Consummation**, *obs. f. CONSUMMATION*.

† **Consumme**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *consomme-r*, ad. L. *consummare* to CONSUMMATE, finish, complete, bring to a head or end. Also in OF. *consumer*, whence CONSUME v. 2.] *trans.* To make complete.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xix. 60 The whyche accorde of peas ought not to be consumed nor ful made whythout the princys license.

|| **Consummé** (kɒnsɒme), [F., *sb.* use of *pa. pple.* of *consumer*: see *prec.*] A strong broth or soup made by slowly boiling meat for a long time.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxi, Salmi . . . consommé . . . purée. *fig.* a 1845 Syd. SMITH in *Life* I. 308 Don't read those twelve volumes till they are made into a consommé of two.

† **Consummate**, *v. Obs.* -o [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *consummare* to dream of.]

1623 CROKERAM, *Consummat*, to dreame.

**Consonance** (kɒnsəʊns), Also 5 -aunce.

[a. 14th c. F. *consonance* (now *consonance*), ad. L. *consonantia* harmony, agreement, f. *consonantem* *pr. pple.*: see CONSONANT and -ANCE.]

1. Correspondence of sounds in words or syllables; recurrence of the same or like sounds, e.g. in a verse; = ASSONANCE 1.

1589 PUTTFNHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Aib.) 184 By vning like cases, tenses, and other points of consonance, which they called *Omoiteleton*. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* 1. 20 Tranton . . . hath no such semblable consonance with Trinobantum. a 1698 TEMPLE *On Poetry* (Seager), With allusions of words, or consonance of syllables. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Gray* Wks. IV. 306 The ode is finished before the ear has learned its measures, and consequently before it can receive pleasure from their consonance and recurrence. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 401, I think the introduction of these consonances a very happy feature in Mr. Longfellow's hexameters. 1871 R. F. WYEMOUTH *Engl.* 5 Consonances are heard in such pairs of words as canonized, eternized . . . dissolute, resolute.

2. Agreement of sounds; pleasing combination of sounds. (In later use with allusion to 3.)

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* (1616) 228 To be called by a good surname, and a gracious Christian name, which may deliuer a pleasing consonance to the eare. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 295 (1738) Winds and Waters flow'd in consonance. 1814 SOUTHERY *Roderick* xvii. 43 The quiet sound of gentle winds and waters with their lulling consonance.

3. *Mus.* The sounding together of two notes in harmony; the quality or fact of being CONSONANT or concordant. (Opposed to DISSONANCE.)

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1737) 59 Thus far the Rates and Measures of Consonance lead us on. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Notes in consonance constitute harmony, as notes in succession constitute melody. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 149 Joining several voices, or instruments, in consonance. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 291 Helmholtz has well illustrated the consonance and dissonance of the various notes of the scale by a graphic illustration.

b. A consonant 'interval' or combination of two notes, a concord.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 34 The two principal Consonances, that most ravish the ear, are, the fifth, and the octave. 1878 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 159 Beats are, most noticeable in unisons and consonances. 1884 BOSANQUET *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/2 (*Mus.*) The definition of consonances as intervals which can be tuned free from beats lies at the basis of almost all music.

4. *Acoustics.* The sounding of a body, e.g. a tuning-fork, in sympathy with the vibration of another body of the same pitch sounded near it.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. *fig.* Agreement, harmony, concord. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy Prol.* They write. . by such a consonance That in their bokes was no variance. 1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* I. (1625) 31 The consonance and agreement they have either with reputation or dignity. 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 201 With whom they have consonance enough in manners. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* x, Consonance of feeling and sentiment.

b. *Phr.* In consonance with.

1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 492 The discoveries of philosophy are in consonance with the details . . given in the Sacred Writings. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 347 She is merely acting in consonance with her husband's expressed wish.

**Consonancy** (kɒnsəˈnənsi). *Obs.* or *arch.* [*ad. L. consonantia*: see *prec.* and *-ANCY*.]

1. Agreement or pleasing combination of sounds; harmony, concord.

1387 TREvisa *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 203 Tubal of Caym was fyndere of consonancie and of musyk. 1665 GLANVILL *Septs. Sci.* vi. 29 A multitude of Musical Consonancies. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1737) 31 Consonancy and Dissonancy are the Result of the Agreement, mixture or uniting (or the contrary) of the undulated Motions of the Air or Medium, caused by the Vibrations by which the sounds of distinct Tunes are made. 1870 ROSSER in *Ball. & Son.* (1881) 277 And mute before The house of Love, hears through the echoing door His hours elict in choral consonancy.

2. Quality of being consonant or accordant; agreement, accord, harmony.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. viii. (1495) 867 By proportion and consonancie and acorde of colour. 1581 J. BULL *Haddon's Ausu. Osor.* 443 b, Sweete agreeable consonancie of Authors. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 295 Let mee conure you by the ights of our fellowship, by the consonancy of our youth. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 149 Such a Consonancy, and Uniformity of Judgment. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Alisc. Tracts* p. xxiv, A system which is obscure merely from its consonancy to nature. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 107 Bateman's honest heart, good sense, . . brilliant conversation, from their consonancy with her own, had rivetted the affections of Cecilia. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Amicus Rediv.*, Had he been drowned in Cam, there would have been consonancy in it.

† b. A 'harmony'. *Obs. rare.*

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 73 Who patched together, I wot not what kind of mangled consonancy of the Gospels.

3. Resemblance or correspondence of sound in words or syllables.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 45 [For] Vindomora, he sends us to Vandaara, in Scotland, merely for some very small consonancy in the names. c 1775 HURD *Marks Imitation* (R.), These consonancies chyming in the writer's head.

b. (See *quot.*)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1796 What is consonancy? The correspondence of consonants, and counter-change of vowels.

**Consonant** (kɒnsəˈnənt), *a.* Also 7-8 *-ent*. [*a.* 14th c. F. *consonant* (now *consonant*, after *sonner*), *ad. L. consonant-em*, *pr. pple.* (also used as *adj.*) of *consonare* to sound together, be harmonious, *f. con-* together + *sonare* to SOUND.]

*A. adj.*

1. In agreement, accordance, or harmony; agreeable, accordant (*to*); agreeing, consistent (*with*).

1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* IV. xi. 260 Thy raysons ben consonante. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 55 (R.) A confourme and consonant ordre. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* I. (1859) 561 With one consonant heart and voice. 1621 SPEND *Ilst. Gh. Brit.* VI. x. 83 This life and death nothing at al consonant or agreeable.

b. *Const. to, unto* (an accepted standard).

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. lxi. (W. de W. 1495) 113 a/2 The deuyll seenge that his contrycony was not consonant to his wordes. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 1 A speche nothing like ne consonant to the natural mother tonge vsed within this realme. 1628 COKE *On Litt. Pref.*, The opinion is consonant to law. 1664 H. MORE *Myth. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 500 Divine Truth will be found every-where consonant to itself. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* II. 327 The Doctrine of them is certainly consonant to our articles and Homilies. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 146 This seems more consonant to the language of Diogenes Laertius.

c. *Const. with.*

c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 236 If the

marriage . . were not consonant with the laws. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviij. § 12 That wherewith the writings of all antiquity are consonant. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. I. 574 Like the harmony of the spheres, so consonant with themselves, although we cannot hear the music. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) 25 She . . first sounded their inclinations, with which her sentiments were always strictly consonant. 1857 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. xli. 73 It is entirely consonant with the doctrine of St. Paul. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* III. 377 It will be more . . consonant with our aim to endeavour to characterise, etc.

† d. *advb. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 180/3 The chylyde . . gaue his cryes consonante unto his moder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Eph.* 251 Full of yeares . . according to the Etymology of Festus, and consonant unto the History. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 197 Hear him, consonant to this, in another Place asserting.

† 2. ? Agreeable to reason or circumstances; suitable. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Preamble, His Highnes semeth most convenient and consonant to preserve the possessions of the Crown . . without any severaunce. 1613 R. C. TABLE *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Consonant*, agreeable, likely.

† 3. In agreement with itself, consistent. *Obs.*

a 1556 CAXTON *Wks.* I. 19 She sheweth herself alway unisonant and consonant. a 1600 HOOKER *Answ. to Travers* Wks. II. 693 The true consonant meaning of sentences not understood is brought to light. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 392 It might have pleased her Majesty to have kept a consonant course there. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 81 To live agreeably to some one single and consonant scheme or purpose.

4. Of sounds or music: Harmonious.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloues* (1570) Cii/2 It . . is to one pleasant To hear good reason and ballade consonant. c 1800 K. WHITE *Rein.* (1837) 386 An euphonious melody and consonant cadence. 1837 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, To W. Whitman 19 With consonant ardors of choirs That pierce men's souls as with swords.

b. *Mus.* Concordant; constituting a concord or consonance.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microt.* 78 Out of the mean inequality . . doe proceed consonant Sounds. 1760 STILES *Anc. Gk. Music* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 705 A consonant system . . whose extreme or comprehending sounds were consonant. 1860 J. GOSS *Harmony* IV. 9 A Chord . . is named a Concord when all the notes form consonant intervals to each other. *Ibid.*, The consonant intervals, or Consonances, are the major and minor 3d, perfect 4th and 5th, major and minor 6th, perfect 8ve, and unison. 1884 BOSANQUET in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/1 (*Mus.*) Other consonant intervals.

5. Of words, etc.: Agreeing or alike in sound.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 60 Our bard . . hold agnominations, and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance. 1882 PALGRAVE in *Spenser's Wks.* (ed. Grosart) IV. p. lvii, Spenser manages the four consonant rhymes required in each stanza with wonderful ease.

† 6. Of the nature of a consonant. *Obs. rare.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 210 The articulations so produced are called consonant, because they sound not of themselves . . but at all times in company with some auxiliary vowel.

**Consonant** (kɒnsəˈnənt), *sb.* [*a.* 13-14th c. F. *consonant* (pl. *-ants*), *ad. L. consonant-em*, *sb.* use (sc. *consonans littera*) of *pr. pple.*: see *prec.* Lat. had also in same sense *consona* (sc. *littera*), whence mod. F. *consonne*.]

1. An alphabetic or phonetic element other than a vowel; an elementary sound of speech which in the formation of a syllable is combined with a vowel. Applied both to the sounds and to the letters (the latter being the historically prior use).

While a vowel sound is formed in the larynx, and only receives its special quality by the conformation of the oral cavity through which it is sounded, a consonant sound is wholly or mainly produced in the mouth, or the mouth and nose. Vowels thus consist of pure voice or musical sound; consonants are either simple noises or noises combined in various degrees with voice. But a noise may itself be of a continuous and rhythmical character, as a friction, tili, hiss, or buzz, and those consonants in which this is markedly the case approach closely to vowels, and may perform the function of a vowel in a syllable. Hence 'the boundary between vowel and consonant, like that between the different kingdoms of nature, cannot be drawn with absolute definiteness, and there are sounds which may belong to either' (SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 164). And there is in the consonants a regular gradation from those which come nearest to vowels and may function as vowels, to those which are most remote, and never so function. From this point of view, elementary sounds have been classed as (1) vowels, (2) semi-vowels (Eng. y and w), (3) liquids (l, r, ʃ, ʒ), (4) nasals (m, n, ŋ), (5) fricatives or spirants, voice (v, ð, z, ʒ, ɣ), and breath (f, p, s, ʃ, x), (6) mutes or stops, voice (b, d, g), and breath (p, t, k). Class 2 are more strictly the vowels, i, u, functioning as consonants, and classed as consonants; classes 3, 4, 5, are capable, in a decreasing measure, of functioning as vowels; only class 6 have the consonantal function exclusively, p, t, k, being the most typical consonants. The use of the liquids and nasals as vowels or consonants is a prominent feature in Indogermanic Phonology. (See *VOWEL*.) Consonants may also be classed, according to the part of the mouth where they are formed, into labials (p, b, f, v, m, w), dentals, palatals, gutturals, and other minor groups. (See these terms.) In the Roman alphabet (with its Greek accretions), the historical vowels are a, e, i, o, u, y; down to the 16-17th c., i and u were used both as vowels and consonants, a double function served by y and w in various modern languages.

a. Applied to the letters (solely or chiefly).

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* 18 in *E. Eng. Poems* (1862) 153 Pis vers is imakid wel Of consonans and wovel. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 20 Consonantes written for keeping of trewe

orthographie, and levying of them unsounded in pronunciation. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 128 To prolong the syllable which is written with double consonants. c 1600 A. HUMM *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 12 A consonant is a letter symbolizing a sound articulat that is broken with the touches of the mouth. 1727 W. MATHER *Fig. Man's Comp.* 10 The two Consonants that may begin Words, are Thirty in Number . . As in Bl, Br, Ch . . Gn, Gr, Kn . . Th, Tr, Wh, Wr. 1823 SIR B. BRODIE *Crystalllog.* 103 The vowels A E I O, are used to designate the solid angles; some of the consonants, B C D F G H, to designate the primary edges. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. III. 184 According to the present usages of English speech Y and W are consonants when preceding a vowel as in ye, woe. 1871 PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* 46 The consonants of a word must be written [in shorthand] without lifting the pen.

b. Applied to the sounds.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertius Commun.* (1878) 4, I have scattered here and there some iarring notes and harsh consonants, vtunable to a modest care. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 § 5 The difference of harmony arising principally from the collocation of vowels and consonants. 1871 ROSE *Lat. Gram.* I. § 1 Interruption [of the breath] by complete contact, or compression by approximation of certain parts of the organs, or vibration of the tongue or uvula, produces consonants. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 99 A consonant is the result of audible friction, squeezing or stopping of the breath in some part of the mouth (or occasionally of the throat). Consonants can . . be breathed as well as voiced, the mouth configuration alone being enough to produce a distinct sound without the help of voice.

† c. *humorously*, with allusion to the etymological sense 'sounding together'. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Pref., Like the foole, a Consonant when hee should be a Mute.

† 2. Agreement, accordance; = CONSONANCE 5.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 Pis consonant is vnknownen to be japer. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 18 Ioyne two parallel lines together, they make a true consonant.

† 3. Musical harmony or agreement of sounds.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 38/4 Iubal . . was the fynder of musyke that is to saye of consonances of acorde.

† b. *Mus.* = CONSONANCE 3 b. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1737) 113 As we Naturally by the Judgment of our Ear, own, and test in the Octave, as the chief Consonant. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 334 ¶ 4 Those Numbers which produc'd Sounds that were Consonants.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *consonant diphthong*, *consonant-dropping*, etc.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet . . is so destitute of consonant diphthongs that the natives cannot pronounce two consonants together. 1888 SWET *Eng. Sounds* 27 Many . . consonant-droppings are no doubt due to the . . principle of economy in distinction. *Ibid.*, Consonant-smoothing is analogous to that of vowels. 1889 PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* § 64 The simple articulations p, b, t, d, etc., are often closely united with the liquids l and r, forming a kind of consonant diphthong.

**Consonantal** (kɒnsəˈnəntəl), *a.* [*f. piec. sb. + -AL*.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a consonant; consisting of or characterized by consonants.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 410 All the simple sounds, vowel and consonantal. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. I. vi. 113 Delicate consonantal modifications. 1882 *All Year Round* XXIX. 447 Due to the similarity of the consonantal outline for the two words in . . shorthand.

**Consonantic** (kɒnsəˈnəntɪk), *a. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -IC, after vocalic.* In mod. F. *consonantique*.] Of the nature or character of a consonant.

1863 AUFRICHT in *Chambers Encycl.* V. 575/2 Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in i (v), a vowel of a decided consonantic quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.

**Consonantism** (kɒnsəˈnəntɪzəm), [*f. CONSONANT sb. + -ISM.* In mod. F. *consonantisme*.] Use of consonants; the system of consonants belonging to a particular language, or their special character; a consonant formation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) 132 The sound of the w may be described as a consonantism resulting from the collision of u with another vocalic sound. 1888 *Athenaeum* 25 Feb. 240/c To shake the confidence of scholars in the primitiveness of the Sanskrit consonantism.

**Consonantize** (kɒnsəˈnəntəɪz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] *trans.* To turn (a vowel) into a consonant (e.g. u into w); to make consonantal.

So **Consonantization**, making into a consonant. 1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 9 The French (w) is narrow, the English wide, the former being consonantized (u), the latter (u). 1879 H. NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 632/2 French . . always rejecting, absorbing, or consonantizing the vowel of the last syllable but one, if unaccented.

**Consonantly** (kɒnsəˈnəntli), *adv.* [*f. CONSONANT a. + -LY*.] In consonance, agreement, accord, or harmony; agreeably, harmoniously, consistently. *Const. to, with.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 829/a All y olde holy doctours . . write, so consonantly together against all kindes of scismes and heresies. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* 135 There are who answer . . not altogether consonantly to what Saint Paul aimed at. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 308 Consonantly to the same ideas, punishment followed the trespass. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1866) 269/x Harmoniously ranged, and consonantly just. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauchamp's Career* I. xix. 310 It chimed too consonantly with a feeling of Beauchamp's.

**Consonantness**, *rare* -ness. [*f. as prec. + NESS*.] State or quality of being consonant, consonancy.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consonantness*, conformity, agreeableness to or with. Hence in J., and mod. Dicts.

† **Consonate**, *a. Obs.* [f. assumed L. \**consonant-* (cf. next), as pa. pple. of *consonare*: see CONSONANT.] = CONSONANT *a.*

1649 *Bound's Publ. Obed.* 42 Means...consonate to equity and true to religion. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Life Parents* (1867) II. 333 Opinions...consonate to the Scriptures.

**Consonate**, *v. rare.* [f. L. *consonāt-*, ppl. stem of *consonare* to sound together.] *intr.* To sound in sympathy.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Consonating*, possessing the properties of consonance [i. e. 'the production of sound in a body such as a tuning fork, by the vibration of another body of similar tone near it'].

**Consonation**, *noun-wd.* [ad. late L. *consonationem* (Cassiodorus), n. of action f. *consonare*: see CONSONANT.] A sounding together.

1889 *Longman's Mag.* May 10 They [bells] make all together...such a ringing, resonant, rolling consonation.

† **Consonne**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consonne* consonant, unanimous, ad. L. *conson-us* CONSONOUS.] (See quot.)

1609 *Dowland Ornith. Microf.* 79 Of not-Vnisons, some are aquisouns, some Consones...Consones are those, which yield a compound or mingled Sound.

**Consonne**, *v. rare.* [ad. F. *consonner*, L. *consonare*.] *intr.* To be consonant. Hence † **Consonowing** *ppl. a.*, consonant.

1873 *M. Collins Sp. Silchester's Whim* III. xiii. 125 Hoping it was consonant with good strong orthodox Unitarianism. Let us hope it consoned.

1892 *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 10 [An] interpretation to reson and good faith consow[n]ing.

**Consonification**, *rare.* [ad. mod. F. *consonification*, n. of action from *consonifier*, f. *consonne*, ad. L. *consona* a consonant.] Turning into a consonant, making consonantal.

1887 *F. F. Roger Introd. O. French* 20 A consonnification of the *e*.

**Consonous** (*kɒnsə'nəs*), *a. rare. ? Obs.* [a. L. *conson-us* sounding together in harmony, harmonious, f. *con-* + *-son-us* -sounding, f. *son-us* sound.]

1. Sounding together harmoniously, harmonious.

1654 *Charleton Physiol.* 357 If the two strings be Consonous though but in the less perfect Consonance of a Fifth, 1730-6 *Bailey (folio)*, *Consonous*, of the same tone or sound, agreeing in sound; also agreeable, very like. 1755 *Johnson*, *Consonous*, agreeing in sound; symphonious. 1868 *H. Morley Note to Spect.* No. 126 Not only that they [hounds] should be fleet, but also 'well-tongued and consonous.'

† 2. = CONSONANT *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1666 *H. More Myst. Godliness* 520 So will it also appear still more...consonous to Reason.

† **Consonite**, *v. Obs. (error in Dicts. consoniate.)* [f. L. *consonit-* ppl. stem of *consonare* to lull to sleep, f. *con-* intensive + *-sonare* to lull to sleep, co-radicate with *son-* or *deep* sleep; the L. stem *son-* (-sweep-) is cognate with Teut. *swef-* in *swefen* sleep, dream.] *trans.* To lay or lull to sleep; to quiet, compose; to stupefy. (Usually fig.) Hence **Consonitied** *ppl. a.*, **Consonitizing**.

1633 *Cockram*, *Consonitied*, lulled asleep. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Consonitied*, lulled asleep. 1757 *ASH*, *Consonitied* (not sufficiently authorized), to lay to sleep.

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* n. iii. n. xxxvii, To consonite Or quench this false light of bold phantasies fire. 1650 *Charleton Paradoxes* 41 That spiritual sensation in the Magnet is consonitied and laid asleep. 1657 *Tomlinson Renart's Disp.* 657 Narcotics...consonite the senses. 1668 *Hows Bliss*, *Righteous* (1825) 177 It...attenuates the consonitied fumes. 1685 *H. More Illustr.* 120 The consonitied of the natural or carnal powers.

† **Consonite**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *consonit-us*, pa. pple. of *consonare*: see prec.] Laid to sleep.

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* n. iii. n. alii, Its clamorous tongue thus being consonite. 1664 - *Myst. Iniq.* 227 The external Senses...being in a manner consonite.

† **Consonition**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *consonitionem*, n. of action from *consonare*: see prec.] A laying or lulling to sleep.

1651 *Bigas New Disp.* 103 Procure the consonition of the confusion of the vital Archaes. 1659 *H. More Immort. Soul* (1662) 150 The Excitation or Consonition of Powers and Faculties. c 1744 *Pore Let. to Digby* 12 Aug. Wks. 1737 VI. 99 A total consonition of the senses. [Quoted by J. and R. from some erroneous ed., as *consonation*, which has been copied in later Dicts.]

† **Consonce**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *consonce* = L. *consortia*, pl. of *consortium* partnership, fellowship: see below.] Fellowship, company.

1572 *Helyas* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 113 Traytre wenest thou to make me of thy consonce.

**Consort** (*kɒnsɔːt*), *sb.* 1. [a. F. *consort*, fem. *consorte* mate, fellow, partner, wife (= It., Sp. *consorte*), ad. L. *consors*, -ortem sharing property in common, sharer, partner, colleague, comrade, f. *con-* together + *sors*, *sorstem* lot. (Orig. *consort*.)]

† 1. A partner, companion, mate; a colleague in office or authority. *Obs.*

1419 *J. Alcester* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* n. 21. l. 70 The Maire and his consorts havyn y rendy yowre sive. 1592 *Greene Upt. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Msh.). II. 219 To seeke good consorts and companions. c 1592 *Marlowe Jew of Malta* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 177 Now, as for Calymath and his consorts, Here have I made a dainty gallery. 1598 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum.* i. 1. 1 some it, l. 1. to be a consort for euery hum-drum. 1624 *Capt. Smith Virginia* iii. xii.

94 Adam and Francis his two consorts were fled. 1629 *MASINGER Picture* v. iii. Take the advice of your learn'd consort. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 963 With him Enthron'd Sat Sable-vested Night, eldest of things, The consort of his Reign. a 1734 *North Lives* I. 99 Consorts and coadjutors, as well as adversaries in business. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance* I. 295 The said Capt. Charles Alden and Lazaro Damiani and other Consorts in this Cause.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* to 3).

1607 *WALINGTON Opt. Glass* 48 This wit is ever a consort with judgement. 1658 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 214 Make devout books your discreet Consorts. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 526 What will they then But force the Spirit of Grace it self, and binde His consort Libertie. 1833 *I. TAYLOR Faint.* I. 5 That love which is to be the consort of knowledge.

2. A ship sailing in company with another.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xi. lxii. (1612) 272 Then Chancellor, his onely ship remaining of that fleet...sails with his consorts to meete. 1628 *Digby Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26, I carried out three lightes fore and aft, that if I passed by my consorts they might see them. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* ii. v. 179 At the beginning of this chase the Centurion ran her two consorts out of sight. 1820 *SCOTT'S Arctic Regions* I. 78. 1853 *KANE Grimell Exp.* xx. (1856) 155 Our consort, the Rescue...had shared in this discovery.

3. A partner in wedded or parental relations; a husband or wife, a spouse. Used in conjunction with some titles, as *queen-consort*, the wife of a king; so *king-consort*, *prince-consort* (the latter the title of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria).

1634 *W. Wood New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. Note, Your selfe, and your virtuous Consort. 1640-4 CHAS. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) II. 1. 521 His dearest Consort the Queen, and his dear daughter the Princess Mary. 1667 *E. CHAMBERLAIN'S St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1682) 220 The Queen-Consort also doth the like to divers poor Women. 1705 *London Gas.* No. 4126/2 The Envoy was...introduced to the Empress Consort 1. 1732 *LEDIARD'S Selous* II. x. 405 Her Consort still persuaded her to enjoy the diversions of the court. 1788 *WESLEY Wks.* (1821) VI. 299 Unless we should place our consorts and our children on an equal footing with their [our parents] 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 400 A queen consort could not be seized to a use. 1845 *STEPHEN Law's Eng.* II. 262 The Queen, whether regnant or consort. 1861 *Court Circular* 13 Dec., Windsor Castle, Dec. 13...His Royal Highness the Prince Consort passed a restless night.

b. Used of animals.

1706 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 142 In June the males return to shore, and by August are joined by their consorts. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 132 At the very first cast, I hooked the consort of the fish I had taken the day before.

† **Consort** (*kɒnsɔːt*), *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [n. of action from CONSONT *v.* and, like the vb., accented *consort* by all the poets till c 1612: cf. *resort*, *accord*, etc. (A rare OF. *consorte* 'union, company, coterie', cited by Godef. from a single writer, can hardly have had any connexion with this.) In the musical uses (senses 3-6), however, there can be no doubt that *consort* was from the beginning an erroneous representation of F. *concert*, It. *concerto*: this unfamiliar foreign word being, from similarity of pronunciation, confounded with the familiar one, with sense 2 of which it had contiguity of meaning. But in the course of the 18th c. the correct form *concert* gradually took its place.]

1. Connected with CONSONT *v.*

1. A number of people consorting together; a fellowship, partnership, company.

1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* vi. iii. 94, 20 women of that consort...were poisoned. 1591 *SHAKES. Two Gent.* iv. i. 64 What saist thou? Wilt thou be of our consort? Say I, and be the captain of vs all. 1598 *BACON Sacr. Medit.* vi. (Arb.) 127 It is for the good of the Church, that there be consorts of men freed from the cares of this world. 1601 *HOLLAND Phisy* II. 541 Among a consort or company of other virgins. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 483 Herein you may heare the concert of a Consort of Authors. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 There is hardly such another pest in a commonwealth as a consort of parasites.

b. A company of ships sailing together.

1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Commu.* (Hakluyt) xi About 17 or 18 fleets of them...which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a consort. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Conserve*, *Navires de conserve*, ships of a Fleet, or of one consort. 1653, 1699 [see d.].

c. Society, company. *Of consort*: social.

1607 *WALINGTON Opt. Glass* 68 A solein monastick life, never...delighted with consort. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 23 Our Junipers and Cypress...are trees of Consort, and thrive not well alone.

d. *In consort*: in partnership; in company.

1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* viii. 16 marg., Jehoram...began to reign in consort with his father. 1626 *BACON Sylva Marg.* notes, §§ 1 to 17. Experiments in Consort. — §§ 24 to 35. Experiment Solitary. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 189 To give advice to the Ships of Bengala, that they should come all carefully in consort together. 1668 *GLANVILL Plus Ultra* 52 Instances must be...examined singly and in consort. 1699 *ROBERTS Voy. Levant* 13 These Corsairs go sometimes in Consort two or three together. 1731 *Rape of Helen* i. 20 When you in consort tript Phalacra's green.

2. Accord; agreement; concurrence. [Related to CONSONT *v.* 6.]

1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* l. xii. 4 The people...To him assembled with one full consort. 1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 78 Why shines the Sunne to favour this consort? 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 246 If you shall change Lewis the twelfth for Lewis the Eleventh—then the Consort is more perfect. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* n. vi. § 30 He is reported to have attained (by Heaven's Consort) an hereditary Virtue on his Successors.

b. *In consort*: in accord; in concert (with which it finally blends).

1634 *FORD P. Warbeck* iii. ii, I'll lend you mirth, sir, If you will be in consort. 1729 *T. COOKE Tales*, § 2. 43 In Consort to my Friend my Passions move. 1793 *L.D. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1861) III. 10 A cordial disposition...to act in consort with me.

II. = CONCERT of music.

3. The accord or harmony of several instruments or voices playing or singing in tune.

1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 1552/a Both by voice and Instruments of Consort. [1588 *R. PARKER tr. Mendosa's Hist China* 173 Diuers instruments, whereon they played with great consort, some one time and some another.] 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* ii. 99 The Tenor-Viol is an excellent inward Part, and much used for Consort. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* iv. 66 Choice Instruments...in sweet melodious Consort joynd.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A singing or playing in harmony; a harmonious combination of voices or instruments; the harmonious music so produced.

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iv, Methinks 'tis a great deal better than a consort of musick. 1591 *SHAKES. Two Gent.* iii. ii. 84 Visit by night your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. ii. 164 The church, for this same effect, vseth the Consorts of musical instruments. 1626 [sec 6]. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 52 Their armes and legs were adorned with Bels, which with the other musike, made a consort. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 295 The singing together Consorts of Praise. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 5 P. 3 The musick proceeded from a Consort of Flagelets and Bird-calls. 1883 *CHAPPELL* in *Aldis Wright's Notes* to *Shaks. Hen. V.* v. ii. 263 (235) Some instruments, such as viols, violins, flutes, etc., were formerly made in sets of four, which when played together formed a 'consort'. [Hence, app., the erroneous statement that 'consort of viols' was = *CHEST of viols*: cf. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 384.]

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1586 *W. MASSIS Serm. Trafforde Marriage*, There be foure parts in the commonwealth...when these foure partes agree in a sweet consort and melody. 1589 *NASHI Almond for Parrot* 5 b, Talke of a Harmonie of the Churches...heere would be a consort of knauerie. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* iii. l. 40 Wonder was to heare their [birds'] trim consort. 1651 *J. F[REAKE] Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 258 The Tone of particulars, and proportioned Consorts obeyeth the nine Muses. 1667 *Decay Ch. Piety* xix. § 8 (1683) 366 A consort of plaudites. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 418 P. 7 His Consorts of Birds may be as full and harmonious.

d. *In consort*: = in concert.

1621 *QUARLES Esther Div. Poems* (1717) 2 The crafty serpent and the fearful Hart Shall join in Consort, and each bear a part. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 24 If the join not in Consort with all the Creatures to praise their common God. a 1789 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* I. viii. (ed. 2) 127 Several parts...sung in consort.

4. A company or set of musicians, vocal or instrumental, making music together.

1587 *FLEMING Cont. Holinshed* III. 1320/a A full consort of musike, who plaid still verie dolefull musike. 1606 *HOLLAND Sneton.* 262. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Consort*, a company, or a company of Musitions together. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Employment* vi, Lord place me in thy consort; give one strain to my poore rede. 1656 *EARL MONM. Adv. fr. Parnass.* 320 The ignorant consort of trivial Fiddlers. 1688 *R. HOLME Arminy* iii. 160/a A Consort is many Musitions playing on several Instruments. 1704 *STEELE Lying Lover* I. (1747) 22 Each Consort v'd by turns Which with most Melody shoud' chaum our Ears.

5. A musical entertainment in which a number of performers take part: = CONCERT 4.

1671 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) II. 357 Sir Joseph...gave us...a handsome supper, and after supper a consort of musick. 1697 *Cress D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 258 There's not a Night passes without foure or five hundred Consorts of Musick, in several parts of the Town. 1708 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 126 A Consort of Musick in y<sup>e</sup> Theatre. 1727 *Farley's Exeter Jynl.* 24 Mar., At the large Musical Room...will be held a Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick. 1774 *Mrs. DALRYMPLE Let.* 16 Sept., I had rather hear it than any of their modern Operas and Consorts.

6. *attrib.*

1607 *DEKKER Knts. Conjur.*, To this consort-rome resort none but the children of Phoebus (poets and musitions). 1611 *MORLEY (title)*, The First Booke of Consort Lessons. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 278 In that Musick which we call broken-music or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter than others. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* ii. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo, or Consort Viol. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 69 In movements of Consort-Musick.

**Consort** (*kɒnsɔːt*), *v.* [Found first in end of 16th c. The origin and early history are obscure and complicated. It is possible that the different senses had two or even three different origins. Thus, branch I was app. formed on CONSONT *sb.* 1, with the notion of 'act as a consort to'. Branch II cannot be separated from a simple verb SORT, very common from c 1570 onwards in all the senses 3-6 below. In sense 3 there was obviously sometimes association with L. *sors*, *sorstem*, F. *sort* lot, fate, destiny. Branch III is intimately associated with CONSONT *sb.* 2, branch II. But even if thus originally distinct, the senses appear to have been considered as belonging to one word, and to have mutually influenced each other, for some uses combine the different ideas: cf. 4, 5, with 1; 7 with 3, 5, 6. Cf. also *obs.* It. *consortare* 'to consort together' (Florio, 1611), f. *consorte* mate, consort, There were also med. L. vbs. *consortare*,



-ari, to lie adjacent, have common boundaries. No trace of the vb. appears in French, Old or New.]

I. +1. *trans.* To accompany, keep company with; to escort, attend. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 178 Sweet health and faire desires consort your grace. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Tray* xvi. iv. Ten thousand voluntary men unprompt Consort him. 1615 — *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 217 Wilt thou consort me, heare me company. c 1622 CHAPMAN *Iliad* viii. 389 They in golden thrones Consorted other Deities, replete with passions. 1618 — *Hesiod's Georg.* I. 309 Ill-complexion'd Spight Shall consort all the miserable plight Of men then living. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 12 The sayd ship consorting another of a hundred tonnes.

† 2. To be a consort or spouse to; to espouse; to have sexual commerce with. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* I. 429 And such as may consort with grace So dear a daughter of so great a race. 1618 — *Hesiod's Bh. Days* 46 The great Twentieth day Consort thy wife.

II. 3. To associate in a common lot, to sort together (persons or things). *Const. with.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 65 The other sort of soldiers are strangers, and are consorted for yeares or monethes to serue. 1593 DONNE *Sat. i.* (R.). In this wooden chest, Consorted with these few books, let me lie in prison. 1596 M. RYDON *Elegy in Spenser's IVks.* (Globe) 569/1 Consort me quickly with the dead. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 29 As it were consorted in the same destiny with the decrease and fall of vertue. 1833 T. HAMILTON *Men & Mann. Amer.* I. vi. 147 He is consorted involuntarily with people to whom he is bound by no tie. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 178 The heterogeneous elements .. consorted within the animal organization. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 333 Atheism, with which it [Arminianism] was consorted in popular language.

† 4. *refl.* To associate oneself (with), to keep company. *Obs.* (Cf. CONSORTED, *quot.* 1588.)

1594 J. KING *Ionas* (1618) 136 They had entertained and consorted themselves with disobedient Ionas. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. vi. That you can consort yourselves with such poor Seam-rent Fellows. 1607 DRUKER *Westw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 II. 287 Your consorting your selfe with Noble men .. hath vndone vs. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 209, I have written to you .. not to consort yourselves in the company of inordinate Christians. 1652 LOCKE *Educ.* (1727) § 222 When he begins to consort himself with men, and thinks himself one.

5. *intr.* To associate, to join or keep company.

1588-98 HACKLUYT *Voy. I.* II. 222 All these consorted to goe to Goa together, and I determined to goe with them, and caused a palanquine to be made for me of canes. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts N. T.* 141 Consorting in their frugal and temperate meales. 1680 H. MORR *Apoc. Apoc.* 170 To consort together. 1816 SOUTHWICK *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 33 So we consorted here as seemed best. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Serads* Wks. (Bohn) I. 472 Men consort in camp and town, But the poet dwells alone. 1872 BROWNING *Red Cott. Necr.* 195 O friend, who makest warm my wintry world, And wise my heaven, if there we consort too!

b. *Const. with*; also of ships.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 386 They .. must for aye consort with black-browed night. 1605 — *Macb.* II. iii. 141 Let's not consort with them. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 4. 1607 MILTON *R. L.* ix. 954 If Death Consort with thee, Death is to mee as Life. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 39 We sailed from hence .. we consorted, because Captain Yanky .. was afraid the French would take away his Bark. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 20, I consorted with none that looked into books. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 314 [He] kept loose company and consorted with actors. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 609 They consorted with Lutherans.

c. To have intercourse with. (? related to 2.)

1600 *Vimor* I. v. (1842) 18 Louelle Venus sported And with Mars consorted. 1658 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 108 He ceased to consort with her. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 178/2 The damages he has sustained by some man consorting with his wife.

6. To accord, agree, harmonize: a. to; b. with.

1599 WARR. *Paire Wom.* I. 447 Neither time Nor place consorted to my mind. 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* vii. 25 A godly young woman .. well consorting to himselfe and his Sonne. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xvi. 67 So that like to like consort.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* iv. (1664) 55 Sorrow carries too pale a visage, to consort with his Claret Deity. 1634 R. H. SALERNE'S *Regin.* Pref. 2 That which consorts with their Nature. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 364 The decoration of the poetry, consorting .. with the rural simplicity of the subject. 1866 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* CXXIII. 362 It did not consort with his idea of scientific government.

III. [Cf. CONSORT sb.<sup>2</sup> II.]

† 7. To combine in musical harmony; to play, sing or sound together. (*trans.* and *intr.*) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 70 All that pleasing is to living care Was there consorted in one harmonie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 51 Heere's my fiddlestick, heere's that shall make you daunce. Come consort. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 43/2 Suffer, at least, to my sad dying voice, My dolefull fingers to consort their noise. 1616 DRUMM. *Hymns True Happiness.* To haue the wit and will Consorting in one straine. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Easter* iii, Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song Pleasant and long. 1662 J. TATHAM *Agua Tri.* 3 The Watermen who are continually in action, consort into this Song, being set for three parts. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 48 If the Length of A be to that of B as 3 to 2, and consequently the Vibrations as 2 to 3, their Sounds will consort in a Fifth. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 88 He had an harpsichord at his bed-chamber-door, which a friend touched to his voice. But he cared not for a set of masters to consort it with him.

† **Consortable**, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of consorting together or of being consorted; companionable, comparable.

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1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 98 (T.) A good conscience, and a good courtier, are consortable. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.* 23 In the growth of their Fortunes the Duke was a little the swifter and much the greater .. Therin I must confesse much more consortable to Charles Brandon.

† **Consortation**. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT v. + -ATION.] Consorting or keeping company.

1596 Mod. *Gulliver's Trav.* 205 Those I had .. sworn almost adoration unto, consortation and lasting amity with.

**Consorted** (kɒnsɔːtəd), *pph. a.* [f. CONSORT v. + -ED.] Associated, leagued; united as consorts.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 260 There did I see that low spirited Swaine .. sorted and consorted .. with a Wench. 1593 — *Rich. II.* v. vi. 15 Two of the dangerous consorted Traitors. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 50 He [Adam] with his consorted Eve, The storie heard attentive. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* Epode II. 23 The Chiefs .. Hear their consorted Druids sing Their triumphs. 1822 W. BALLANTINE *Experiences* xxxviii. 365 They were a curiously consorted pair.

† b. Tuned in harmony, harmonious. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* xi. 217 Seven appassioned shepherds, all keeping the pace of their foot by their voice, and sundry consorted instruments they held in their arms.

**Consorter** (kɒnsɔːtə), *rare.* [f. CONSORT v. + -ER.] One who consorts; an associate.

c 1596 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* Records II. ii. xxxii. Their coadjutors, counsellors, consorters, procurers, abettors, and maintainers.

**Consortial** (kɒnsɔːʃiəl), a. [ad. It. *consorziale*, in mod.F. *consortial*, f. It. *consorzio*, L. *consortium* (see below) + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a consortium, association, or union.

1881 [see CONSORTIUM.]

**Consortier**, obs. form of CONCERTER.

**Consorting** (kɒnsɔːtɪŋ), *vbh. sb.* [f. CONSORT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONSORT; agreeing, associating, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Consorteria*, partnership, consorting together, society. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 295 Such a sweet consorting of a man's spirit and behaviour to all variety of occasions. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 174 Likeness is the greatest Indearment of Love .. We see this .. in the voluntary consorting of animals.

**Consorting**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That consorts; according, associating, etc.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 205 Let me that joy in these consorting greets And glory in these honours done to Ned, Yield thanks for all these favours to my son.

**Consortion** (kɒnsɔːʃɪən), *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *consortium* = fellowship, partnership, consort, f. *consort-em* CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup>; see -ION.]

1. Consorting or keeping company with others; intercourse.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. 9 Be critical in thy consortion. *Ibid.* (1756) 95 The consortion of men, whereby they become better or worse. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* I. 14 Converse and consortion with the sick.

2. Of states; Alliance, union in action.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 445 A combination of the northern states on a basis favourable to their eventual freedom and consortion.

**Consortish**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISH; cf. *clannish*.] Like consorts.

a 1845 HOOD *Legend Newmarre* xii, No couple ever got so right consort-ish Within two hours—a courtship rather shortish.

**Consortism** (kɒnsɔːtɪzəm), *Biol.* [f. CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISM.] The practice of being consorts; in *Biol.* the association or union during life of two plants, or animals, or of a plant and animal, each of which is dependent on the other for its existence or well-being. In the case of animals more commonly called SYMBIOSIS.

1880 YRUL *Linnæan Soc.* XVIII. 148 This process tends to explain the nature of the consortism of the fungal and algal elements in the autonomous lichen. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 266 (*Parasitism*) The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of consortism. *Ibid.* 268 Symbiosis .. the consortism of organisms in such fashion that mutual services are rendered sufficient to make the alliance profitable .. to the whole community of organisms.

† **Consortium** (kɒnsɔːʃɪəm), [L. *consortium* partnership, f. *consors* CONSORT. Thence It. *consorzio* and OF. *consorce*.] Partnership, association.

1821 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 466/2 (*Italy*) The law [of 1874] united the six banks into a *consorzio* or union, bound, if required, to furnish to the national exchequer bank-notes to the value of 1,000,000,000 lire manufactured and renewed at their common expense; but by the law of 7th April 1881 .. the consortium of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the consortial notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.

† **Consortive**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT v. + -IVE.] ? Adapted for 'consort' (sb.<sup>2</sup> 3); fit for playing in concert.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 358 Other scarce Consortive Instruments, such as the Virginals and Lute.

† **Consortment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSORT v. + -MENT.] Association as consorts or partners.

1504 CAREW *Huari's Exam.* Wits xiii. (1616) 205 The imagination .. which plotteth treaties, consortments and capitulations with the enemy. 1598 HACKLUYT *Voy.* I. 206 To keepe the consortment exactly in all poynts. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Justine* 297 The spirit of fraternal consortment.

**Consortship** (kɒnsɔːʃɪp), *Now rare.* [f. CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -SHIP.]

1. The state or position of a consort or associate; association, fellowship, partnership.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 182 That it was himselfe who had received the benefit, in being admitted to the consortship of his armies. 1682 tr. *Erasmus' Treat. Excomm.* 67 The Apostle directs Good men to shun all Consortship with Ill.

2. *spec.* † a. Partnership in office. *Obs.*

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Vell. Pater.* 317 Raised to .. the Consortship with him of the Tribunalical power. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. i. § 1. xiii. 125 She .. would not admit him to a Consortship in Government.

b. Partnership in marriage; the position of consort.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consoc.* IV. i. (1654) 292 Thus .. must the parent either keep his virgin, or labour for the provision of a meete consortship. 1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* iv. 63 A permanent consortship.

c. *Naut.* See *quots.* and CONSORT sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.

1592 LD. BURLINGHE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* III. IV. 104 When two or more ships do joyne in consortship together, then whatsoever is gotten in that consortship is to be divided tonne for tonne, and man for man. a 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 3 Articles of consortship were drawn up between the said captains and masters. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 223 The 25th Day Capt. Davis and Captain Swan broke off Consortships. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 2 We weigh'd from Kingroad .. in consortship with the Dutchess. 1868 H. D. GRANT *Rep. Wrecking in Bahamas* 36 Consortship is an agreement between two vessels to share according to terms agreed on beforehand, in whatever salvage they may earn during their .. voyages.

† **Consoude**, now **Consound** (kɒnsaʊnd), *sb.* *Herb.* Forms: 1 consoude, 3-5 consoude, -sowde, 5 -saude, 6 -consound. [a. OF. *consolide*, *consoude*, *consoude* (this also mod.F.) :- L. *consolida*, so called app. f. L. *consolidare* to make solid or firm, on account of its attributed virtues: cf. COMFREY. *Consound* is a 16th c. corruption parallel to that in the verb (see next).]

A herb to which healing virtues were attributed; the plant so called by the Romans is generally supposed to have been the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). But the mediæval herbalists distinguished three species, *C. major*, *media*, and *minor*, which they identified as the Comfrey, Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) respectively. The field Larkspur was also called *Consolida regia* or *regalis*, King's Consound, whence Linnæus's specific name *Delphinium Consolida*.

The name *Solidago* was a mediæval synonym of *Consolida*, whence 'Consound' has also sometimes been erroneously used as a book-name of species of the composite genus to which *Solidago* is now applied, or of *Senecio* confounded with it.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 350 Do him his to lacedome .. consoude, orgeot mid calap, do halig wæter. [c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr. Wulcker 553/3 *Argenis Herbes* .. *Consolida*, i. consoude, i. daiseie.] c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 357 And smal consowde w' whyte flour. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 643/34 *Nomina herbarum* .. *Hec consoude*, consoude. c 1450 *Ibid.* 575/7 *Consolida*, consoude. [c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45 *Consolida minor* .. gall. *le petite consoude*, angl. waysegle uel bonwort uel brosewort.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xc. 133 *Consolida media*: in English Middell Consoude, or Middle Comfrey, and Bugle. *Ibid.* I. xcix. 141 *Solidago Sarracenica*, and *Consolida Sarracenica* .. in English Sarrasines Consoude, or Sarrasines Comfrey. *Ibid.* II. xv. 165 The wilde [Larkes spur], is now called in Latine *Consolida regia* aut *regalis*: in English Kings Consoude. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 275 The Greekes imposed vpon it the name *Symphytum*, i. Consound. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v. *Consolida*. The herb comfrey, or consound. 1807 *Compl. Farmer* (ed. 5), *Consound*, a provincial term applied to bugle.

† **Consoude**, **consound**, v. *Obs.* In 4-5 consoude, -sowde. [ME. *consoude*, a. OF. \**consouder*, *consoder* (Godefroy), L. *consolidare* to CONSOLIDATE; in 16th c. like the simple ME. vb. *soude* (F. *souder*, L. *solidare*), assimilated by 'popular etymology' to the adj. *sound* whole: see SOUND v.3]

*trans.* To heal, join together (wounds, fractures); = CONSOLIDATE v. 4.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 (MS. A) De boon may neuere wip verri consolacion be consowdid. *Ibid.* To heele & consowde be wounde. 1586 tr. *Vigo's Wks.* 278 The medicine written in the former Chapter, which consoundeth bones.

Hence *Consou* (n)ding *vbh. sb.* and *pph. a.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 44 (MS. A) He leide to bilke prickynge a consowdyngne oymment. *Ibid.* 66 In streynynge of blood & consowdyngne [MS. B. consowdyngne] of be veyne. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal.* xxxi. 42 Fit consounding plaisters upon the greued place.

† **Consouder**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.] That which consolidates; a 'consolidative' medicine. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* Contents 6 Of glutinatus & consolidatus, bat bub closes & consouderes.

**Consound**: see CONSOUDE.

**Consow** (n)ying: see CONSOUE v.

**Conspecies**. [f. CON- + SPECIES: cf. *congener*.]

In *pl.* Fellow species of a genus.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 209 The coordinate species of the same genus may be called Conspecies. 1828 *Nature* XXIV. 240 Sub-species, or as Mr. Seebohm names them, con-species.

**Conspecific** (kɒnspeɪsɪfɪk), *a.* [f. prec. after *specific*.] Of the same species, specifically identical (though perhaps differing as varieties).

1859 ASA GRAY in W. G. Farlow *Mem.* 41 The idea of the descent of all similar or conspecific individuals from a common stock. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 451 The Bamboo. In the woods of Imerina proves to be conspecific with that of the interior of Bourbon.

† **Conspet**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspetctus*: see CONSPETUS.]

1. *Astrol.* = ASPECT.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. viii. x. (1495) 314 By ryinge and downe goynges and conspect and syghte of thyse xij sygnes of the Zodiacus, that ben also callyd Domus, houses, dyuers and wonderfull chaungynges fall.

2. View, sight.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 241 These armies thus lying the one in the conspect and vewe of the other.

† **Conspettable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem *conspet-* (see next): cf. *aspettable*, *respectable*.] Easy to be seen, obvious.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conspettable*, easy to be seen. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON. 1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* II. 270 'It won't do. Your artifice is too conspactable', cried the enraged Griselda.

† **Conspetion**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conspetion* or ad. late L. *conspetion-em*, n. of action f. *conspet-* ppl. stem of *conspicere* to behold.] The action of looking at or beholding.

1611 COTGR., *Conspetion*, a conspation, seeing, beholding. 1654 CHARLETON *Physiol.* 367 The Aphonia. or Defect of Voice, which hath sometimes. been observed to invade men, upon the Conspectation of Wolves.

† **Conspetivity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a humorous or random formation from L. *conspetivus* sight, view.] Faculty of sight, vision.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. 1. 70 What harme can your beesome Conspectivities glean out of this character.

|| **Conspetctus** (kɒnspeɪkʃəs). [a. L. *conspetctus* a looking at, view, survey, f. *conspicere* to look at attentively.]

1. A general view or comprehensive survey (with the mind's eye).

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvi. (1859) II. 150 Unless you have descended from a conspctus of the whole face to a detailed examination of its parts. 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* ii. 19 To get at a conspctus of the general current of affairs rather than to study minutely a single period.

2. More usually *concr.* A tabulation of particulars or details presenting a general view of them; a synopsis, digest.

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. ii. § 65. 363 A compilation by Clessius, purporting to be a conspctus of the publications of the xvth century. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 168. I have brought together in the preceding Conspectus the principal technicalities and rules in the Aristotelic doctrine.

**Conspetacyon**, *obs.* f. CONSPIRATION.

† **Conspetate**, *v.* Irregular by-form of next.

1653 COCKERAM, *Conspetate*, to sprinkle, to scatter.

† **Conspetge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *conspetgere* to besprinkle, f. *con-* + *spetgere* to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle, strew all over, 'pepper'.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 234 One side consparged with little red spots.

**Conspetse** (kɒnspeɪsɪs), *a.* [ad. L. *conspetse-us*, pa. ppl. of *conspetgere*: see prec.] Sprinkled; *spec.* in *Entomol.*, thickly strewn or 'peppered' with minute punctures or dots.

† **Conspetson**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *conspetson-em* a sprinkling, strewing; also *concr.* paste, dough (Tertullian), n. of action f. *conspetgere*: see prec.]

1. The action of sprinkling.

1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1077 (in *Anglia*), He magnifyed God. With tearys owt of his iyen conspersion. 1637 BR. HALL *Serm.* Exeter 24 Aug. The Church yard of it should require no other hallowing but by simple conspersion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ii. vi. § 34 The Consperion and washing the doortops with the blood of a lamb.

2. *concr.* Dough, paste. [Cf. *Vulg.* 1 Cor. v. 7 *ut sitis nova conspersio*.]

1607 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 220 That we... make ourselves of that consperion whereof Christ is our firstfruits. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year (1658) 68 He must purge the old Leaven, and make us a new Consperion.

**Conspetrate**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *con-* together + *sphera* sphere + *-ATE*.] Associated with the spheres; ensphered together.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 7 Amid consperate harmonies.

† **Conspettable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. (late) L. *conspetabilis* visible, remarkable, f. *conspicere* to see, descry.] That may be beheld, visible; easily seen, evident, conspicuous.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* i. xxx. 42 b, The error... is not therefore the lesse, but rather the greater, and more conspactable. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* v. 135 In this conspactable and sensible world. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Conspettable*, evident, that may easily be seen.

**Conspicuous**, *conspicuous*, *erroneous* f. CONSPICUOUS.

**Conspicuity** (kɒnspeɪkjuːɪti). *Now rare.* [f. CONSPICUOUS + *-ITY*.] = CONSPICUOUSNESS.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 37 For all her glorious conspiciuity. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* 115 If this definition be clearer. Midnight may vie for conspiciuity with Noon. 1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturisque* 138 The general passion for distinctness and conspiciuity. 1878 STANFORD *Symb.*

*Christ* i. 23 He stands in lone conspiciuity, as if he had no earthly Connexions.

† **Conspicuousity**. *Obs.* = prec.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 254 The austere conspiciuity of the sabulous and stony Desarts.

**Conspicuous** (kɒnspeɪkjuːs), *a.* [f. L. *conspicuous* visible, striking + *-OUS*.]

1. Clearly visible, easy to be seen, obvious or striking to the eye.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrthe Mankynde* Hh.vij. These waynes doo appeare more conspiciuous and notable to the eyes. 1592 R. D. tr. *Hyneratomachia* 97 Hills covered ouer with green trees of a conspiciuous thickness. 1667 PRYDS *Diary* (1879) IV. 415 These Rogues... to be hung in some conspiciuous place in the town, for an example. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 545 A Rock of Alabaster, pil'd up to the Clouds, Conspectuous farr. 1808 SCOTT *Marin.* ii. xi, Conspectuous by her veil and hood. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 47 Conspectuous in the ranks of the little army.

2. Obvious to the mental eye, plainly evident; attracting notice or attention, striking; hence, eminent, remarkable, noteworthy.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3). *Conspiciuous*, easie to be seene, excellent. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. x. 44 To be Conspectuous, that is to say to be known for Wealth... or any eminent Good, is Honourable. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 209 Frankfurt—a city so conspiciuous for its loyalty to the imperial house. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. I.* iii. 131 Sultan Soliman, who plays so conspiciuous a part in Tasso's celebrated Poem.

b. *Phr.* *Conspiciuous by its absence.*

1859 LD. J. RUSSELL *Addr. Electors of Lond.* Among the defects of the Bill, which were numerous, one provision was conspiciuous by its presence, and one by its absence. 1859 — *Sp. at Lond. Tavern* 15 Apr. I alluded to it as 'a provision conspiciuous by its absence, a turn of phraseology which is not an original expression of mine, but is taken from one of the greatest historians of antiquity.' [Tacitus *Ann.* iii. 76.] 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (ed. 5) 287 Those monuments which do exist are just sufficient to make the absence of all others more conspiciuous. 1878 W. A. WRIGHT *Note on Shaks.* *Jul. C.* ii. 1. 70 Cassius had married Junia, Brutus' sister... At her funeral in A.D. 22 the images of Brutus and Cassius were conspiciuous by their absence, or as Tacitus (*Ann.* iii. 76) puts it, 'sed praefulgabant... eo ipso quod effigies eorum non visabantur'.

**Conspiciuously** (kɒnspeɪkjuːsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a conspiciuous manner.

1626 J. KENNEDY (*title*) The Historie of Calanthrop and Lvcilla, conspiciuously demonstrating the Mutabilities of Fortune in their Loues. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 177 How conspiciuously soever he shine in the Common-wealth. a 1732 GAY *Fables* ii. xi. 30 In foremost rank the coward placed, is more conspiciuously disgraced. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 417 The next year was conspiciuously a year of deaths. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 83/1 From the present exhibition their works are conspiciuously absent.

**Conspiciuousness** (kɒnspeɪkjuːsness), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Conspectuous state or quality.

1661 BOVIE *Style Scriptures* Ep. Ded., Their Writings attract More Readers by the Author's Conspectuousness. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xx. § 5 The forwardness and conspectuousness of the sharp armorial forms. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & *Sc.* iv. 120 The beauty of flowers is far more than mere conspectuousness of colours.

† **Conspicible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSPIRE + *-ABLE*.] ? Capable of breathing together.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 335 That the whole Body was expirable, and consplicable.

**Conspicacious**, var. of CONSPIRACIOUS, *Obs.*

**Conspiracy** (kɒnspeɪrəsi), [f. L. *conspiraō* CONSPIRATION, with substitution of the ending *-AOY* q.v. A single example of *conspiraō* in 16th c. F. is given by Godefroy.]

1. The action of conspiring; combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Munk's T.* 621 Brutus and Cassius... Ful prively hath made conspaciace Against this Iulius in subtil wise. 1389 in *Eng. Glōs.* (1870) 5 Unpronounced falslich... by fals conspaciace. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, Made a partner in conspaciace. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 301 Open-eyed Conspaciace His time doth take. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 751 Combin'd In bold conspaciace against Heav'n's King. a 1832 BENTHAM *Just. & Codif. Petit.* Wks. 2843 V. 485 In the very import of the word conspaciace is therefore included the conspaciace to do a bad thing. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 20 Society everywhere is in conspaciace against the manhood of every one of its members.

b. *Law.*

1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. xi. 275 The crime of conspaciace consists in the agreement of two or more persons to do an illegal act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (especially in relation to treason, sedition, or murder); a plot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 149 When schapen was al this conspaciace Fro poynt to poynt. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxvi. 64 Hauyng knowledge of the sayde conspaciace. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Noue Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Fearing greater deccytes and conspaciaces. 1634 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 170, I would here is a conspaciace by Travers and Frost and his daughter. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 66½ In all conspaciaces there must be great secrecy. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 81 A secret conspaciace had been formed against his person and government. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* i. 105 Rumours of a conspaciace became general.

b. A body or band of conspirators. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 The captayne of this conspaciace was slayne. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxiy. A Conspaciace

... may bee taken as well for a companye that consult about mischief, as for the mischief itself they have devysed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xii. 279 Urged by those of the conspaciace [ab *conspiratis*].

3. *fig.* Union or combination (of persons or things) for one end or purpose; harmonious action or effort; = CONSPIRATION 3. (In a good or neutral sense.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 11 That thys cyvyle lyfe was... a conspaciace in honesty and vertue. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. 382 (D.) So is the conspaciace of her several graces, held best together to make one perfect figure of beauty. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1830) I. 191 There will be a conspaciace and faithful correspondence between our mind and our tongue. 1692-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 229 To discern this Harmony and beautiful conspaciace of things. 1847 EMERSON *Ode to Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) I. 450 All that's good and great with these Works in close conspaciace.

**Conspirant** (kɒnspeɪrənt), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [a. F. *conspirant*, pr. ppl. of *conspirer*, used as adj. and sb.]

A. *adj.* Conspiring. B. *sb.* A conspirator.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Inpost.* 19 With all other Conspirants in any badde practice. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* v. iii. 135 Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious Prince. 1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 142 The winds of heaven have all one evil will Conspirant even as hearts of kings to slay.

**Conspiraō** (kɒnspeɪrəʊ), *n.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. F. *conspiraō* (13th c.), ad. L. *conspiraō* *tion-em*, n. of action f. *conspiraō* to CONSPIRE.]

† 1. The action of conspiring; = CONSPIRACY 1.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 5766a (Cott.) O nith cums... conspaciacion [Cott. *Galb.* MS. Als of enuy comes... conspaciaciones]. 1388 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxxiii. 24 His seruautis haddren swore to gyder [MS. 116, c 1430 bi conspaciacion had sworn] aysen hym. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlv. 175 How Subyon... made conspaciacion ayenst her for to take her and haue her to his wyff. 1528 ROY *Sat.*, Cruell Kayface, full of crafty conspaciacion. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxiii. 6 Annot. 415 The conjunction and continual conspaciacion of the enemies of God. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The best concerted plans of conspaciacion.

† 2. A conspiracy, plot; = CONSPIRACY 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 5 Conspaciacions of oure foes. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 282 The... conspaciacions made and wrought there... ayenst your Hyghnes. 1526 LINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 13 They were aboute xl which had made this conspaciacion. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. iii. 43 You would see a more dangerous Conspaciacion. c 1850 J. CHURCHILL *Schiller's Wallstein. Camp* xi. (Bohn) 167 'Tis a conspaciacion—a plot, I say!

3. *fig.* Conspiring, joint aspiration and effort, for one end or purpose; = CONSPIRACY 3.

1609 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* 79 A conspaciacion of all faculties. a 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 113 Gracious persons... in whose hearts there is a conspaciacion of all the graces of His Holy Spirit. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* v. (1859) I. 84 All together form, by their harmonious conspaciacion, a healthy whole. 1866 FUSEY *Min. Proph.* 545 One confession of faith, one conspaciacion of sanctity.

4. *attrib.*

1588 MARPREL *Epist.* (Arb.) 20 You of this conspaciacion house.

† **Conspiraōious**, *-acious*, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see *-TIOUS*.] Addicted to conspiring.

1652 SPARKE *Scint. Altaris* (1663) 486 Witness their conspaciacion assemblies.

† **Conspiraōive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *conspiraōiv* ppl. stem of *conspiraō* to CONSPIRE: see *-IVE*.] Pertaining to swearing together.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Cij b, Absolueth aforehand all conspiraōiv oathes.

**Conspirator** (kɒnspeɪrətər), [ME. and AF. *conspirator* = F. *conspiraōeur*, ad. L. *conspiraōr-em*. The Eng. is now conformed in spelling, but not in pronunciation, to L. *conspiraōr*.]

One who conspires; one engaged in a conspiracy; one who conspires with others to commit treason.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iii. iv. (1483) 53 Traytors and conspiraōours weren with yow enterlad to geders. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 42 To bewraye the rest of the conspiraōours. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 237 Away then, come, seeke the Conspiraōours. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xliii. 612 The conspiraōours were detected and seized. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men. Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 392 Like women employed by Cicero to worm out the secret of conspiraōours. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. *Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 416 A conspiraōour succeeds or dies.

**Conspiraōorial** (kɒnspeɪrətərɪəl), *a. rare.* [f. as next + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of conspirators or conspiracy.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxv. To unite [glasses] in a general conspiraōorial clink. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* i. vii. 111 A fearful conspiraōorial frown, that would not have disgraced Guido Fawkes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 3/2 [He] has a great round Russian face, strong, conspiraōorial.

**Conspiraōory** (kɒnspeɪrətərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. CONSPIRATOR on L. type *\*conspiraōrɪ-us*: see *-ORY*.] Pertaining to conspirators or to conspiracy.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 Can it be said... of conspiraōory clubs that they are capricious. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 625 Conspiraōory circles were formed.

**Conspiraōress** (kɒnspeɪrətərɪs), [f. CONSPIRATOR: see *-RESS*. Cf. next.] A female conspirator.

1760-85 WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (F. Hall). 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* ii. 351 Raffaella... had become a conspiraōress from sheer fun. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xix. 142 The two conspiraōresses salved their consciences,

† **Conspiratrice.** *Obs.* (exc. as *F.*) [*a. F. conspiratrice*, fem. of *conspirateur*.] = *prec.*  
 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* l. xxxviii. (1859) 42 This vnturyty fals conspiratrice. (1891 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 126 Many of the young conspiratrices (a word coined by the French) of 20 years of age.]

**Conspire** (*kɒnspraɪə*), *v.* [*a. F. conspire-r* (15th c. in *Littre*) (= *Pr. conspirar*, *Sp. conspirar*, *It. conspire*), ad. *L. conspire* lit. 'to breathe together', whence, 'to accord, harmonize, agree, combine or unite in a purpose, plot mischief together secretly'.]

1. *intr.* To combine privily for an evil or unlawful purpose; to agree together to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (*esp.* to commit treason or murder, excite sedition, etc.); to plot. *Const. with, against, to do something, † that.*

1384 *Wyclif John* ix. 22 The Iewis hadden conspird, that if any man knowleche him Crist, he schulde be don out of the synagoge. 1386 *CHAUCER Priores' T.* 113 The Iewis have conspird This innocent out of this world to enchaunce. 14100 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 12 Syr Cayphas & his companye Conspire Jesus to anye. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* l. ii. 9 Brute founde many Troyans . . . with the whiche he conspyred. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 89 b, Whiche confedered togdyr hath conspyred to destroye our soules. 1602 *Rowlands Greene's Ghost* 32 They conspyred how to make a breach in his pocket. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxxvii. 18 They conspyred against him, to slay him. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 892 An impious crew Of men conspyring to uphold their state By worse than hostile deeds. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* iii. 94 When kingly power conspyred with papal craft To plot and perpetrate that massacre. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* ii. ii, Princes conspire against me.

† b. Said of a single person (the notion of combination being lost sight of): To plot secretly, contrive. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 232 Within his herte he gan conspire. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 27 Thus then he conspyred in hys wyll One after another for to kill. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn. x.* For thou art so possess'd with murderous hate That 'gainst thyself thou stick'st not to conspire. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 70 But to be Menelaus, I would conspire against Destiny. 2. *trans.* To plot, plan, devise, contrive (a criminal, evil, or hostile action).

a. with the end or purpose as *obj.*  
 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 29 Pat conterfete di-seites and conspirt wronges. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 423 David pat Vries deth conspird. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* iv. lxxiii. 43 The Countree waxed wery of hym, & conspyrid his deth. 1507 *DANIEL Cto. Waves* v. i, The whilst victorious Henry did conspire The wracke of France. 1681 *E. SCLATER Sermon at Putney* 17 That conspire the subversion of Throne and Altar. 1745-6 *Pope Odys.* xvi. 464 Thus smooth he ended, yet his death conspyr'd. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* in *Art.* iv, Your fall and mine do they alike conspire.

b. with the action as *obj.*  
 1593-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb., By dyvers feetis between them conveyed and conspied. 1599 *FENTON Gricuadiar.* (1618) 6 Conspire against him most dangerous enterprises. 1857 *S. OSBORN Quedah* ii. 23 The present attack had been patiently conspired and prearranged at Malacca.

† c. *pass.* with clause. *Obs.*  
 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 81 Sinon, whiche made was here espie Withinne Troie, as was conspyred. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 486 Yt ys conspyryd to reward thy falsnes.

3. *intr.* To combine in action or aim; to act in purposive combination, union, or harmony.

1538 *STARKEY England* i. l. 19 The cyvyll lyfe ys a polytyke ordur of men conspyryng togdyddur in vertue and honesty. 1590-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 The Stour assisted by other streams that conspire with it. 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 350 Therefore must your labour conspire with my inventions. a. 1711 *KEN Hymnus Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 383 How God's converting Calls conspire With our Free-Will, fond Men enquire? a. 1763 *J. BYRON Hymn 'Christians awake'* iii, Th' angelic choir In songs of joy before unknown conspire. 1829 *K. DIBBY Broadst. Hon.* l. 251 When we reflect . . . upon the jarring interests which are to be made to conspire. 1869 *TYNDALL Notes on Light* § 479 The waves conspire or oppose each other according as their vibrations are in the same phase or in opposite phases.

b. To combine, concur, co-operate as by intention (so as to effect a certain result).

It ranges from what is explicitly *fig.* of 1 to a sense quite distinct from it.

1575 *LANHAM Lett.* (1871) 43 Consider, how fully the Gods (as it seemed) had conspyred . . . to bestow theyr influence & gyfts vpon her court. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* (1839) 376 The writers . . . conspire to one and the same end, which is setting forth of the rights of the kingdom of God. 1670 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* Ded., All the Advantages of Mind and Body, and an Illustrious Birth, conspyring to render you an extraordinary Person. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 397 The Singers and Dancers could not conspire together into one Dance and Harmony, were they destitute of a Coryphaeus. a. 1711 *KEN Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 230 Thou dost . . . dispose all things . . . to conspire in thy glory. 1793 *Guardian* No. 135 All things conspire to make his sick bed grievous and uneasy. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* ii. viii, All things conspired to give her the sense of freedom and solitude.

c. To combine as factors *in* (a product). *poet.*  
 1716 *ADDISON Poems Sev. Occas.*, O England's younger hope! in whom conspire The mother's sweetness, and the father's fire! 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* II. v. 1 In [him], there conspired certain personal gifts of an altogether unique order.

† d. To concur or agree in spirit, sentiment, sense, tenor, testimony, assertion, etc. *Obs.*

1579 *E. K. Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 21 This place seemeth to conspyre with Plato. a. 1619 *FOTHERBY Athom.* ii. i. § 9 (1622) 197 The Apostle . . . doth fully conspire and agree with the Prophet. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* iii. 85 All these Accounts, conspyring so together, make it certain. 1723 *POPE Lett. to Digby* 10 Oct., I conspire in your sentiments . . . wish for your company. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus' Antig.* Diss. i, Josephus . . . conspires in his testimony with what is written in the Gospels.

† 5. *trans.* To unite in producing; to concur to.  
 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. x. (1614) 702 Their blacke skinned, white eyes, and cauterised m[as]rkes seem to conspire a dreadful and gastly deformitie in their faces. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* i. vii. (1662) 104 All things . . . with us conspire the high praises of our great Deliverer. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 114 All which conspire the restitution of the integrity of health.

† 6. It occurs with some reference to the etymological sense 'breathe or blow together', though scarcely as an independent meaning.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 23 Saule ys my name . . . whych conspyreth the dyscypyls with thretes and menaces [cf. *Acts* ix. 2]. 1861 *TEMPLE & TAYLOR Tannhäuser* 74 The buffeting gusts . . . conspire conflicting breaths.

**Conspired** (*kɒnspraɪəd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED.*]  
 a. Planned in concert, concerted. † b. Leagued together, confederated (*obs.*).

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 148 Thurg conspyred tresoun. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* Pref. By no conspyred agreement. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* i. xvii. 50 So many, and so mighty conspyred Nations.

† **Conspirement.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -MENT.*] The action of conspyring; a conspiracy.  
 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 216 Suche a false conspyrment . . . God wolde not it were vnkowne.

**Conspirer** (*kɒnspraɪə*), *Also 6 -our.* [*In* 16th c. *conspirour*, a. *AF. conspirour* = *OF. conspireur*, f. *conspirer* (having the same form as if directly descended from *L. conspirator-em*).] One who conspires, a conspirator.

1539 *TAVERNER Gard. Wynd.* l. 29 b, A conspyrer of my death and a traitour. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 91 Take no care: Who chafes, who frets, or where Conspires are. 1678 *ROSB. Ballads* IV, 129 All Conspyrers who seek to dethrone A King from his right.

**Conspiring** (*kɒnspraɪəɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. CONSPIRE + -ING*]. The action of the vb. *CONSPIRE*; plotting, conspiracy; concurrence, co-operation.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. xlii. (1634) 622 What? . . . doe wee thinke that hee praiseth a conspyring, whereby a few men being bound together, are severed from the whole body of the Church? 1621 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* v. § 6. 79 The conspyring of many wills to the same end. 1862 *SIR J. B. BURKE Viciss. Families* Ser. iii. 322 The King . . . met those conspyrings with demonstrations of equal energy.

**Conspiring**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*].

That conspires; plotting, acting in concert, etc.  
 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 148 The conspyring voyce of the people. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Sol.* i. ii. cix, Your conspyring minds exactly agree. 1730-6 *BAILLY (folio), Conspyring Powers* (in *Mechanicks*) are all such as act in direction not opposite to one another. 1753 *N. TORRIANO Gangr. Sore Throat* 57 What a multitude of conspyring Causes! 1834 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) i. vi. 228 The conspyring sovereigns who form the Holy Alliance.

**Conspiringly**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In a conspyring manner; by secret plot; in concert.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1831) 234 Either violently without mutual consent . . . or conspyringly by plot of lust. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 37. 164 All things are ordered together conspyringly into one.

† **Con spirito**, *Mus.*, with spirit: see *CON prep.*

† **Conspissate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. conspissat*, ppl. stem, f. *con- + spissare* to thicken.] *trans.* To thicken, make dense, condense.

1647 *H. MORE Song of Sol.* i. App. xiv, And that which doth conspissate active is. 1681 — in *Glanvill's Sadduc.* 45 Samuel by this having sufficiently conspissated his vehicle and fitted it to Sauls sight.

† **Conspissation.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. conspissationem*, n. of action: see *prec.*] Thickening; condensation.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 176 By naturall conspyracyon Of thynys dysseveryd, a dew redyintegracyon. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Sol.* i. App. xiii, For body's but this spirit, fixt, grosse by conspissation. 1694 *BURTHOGGE Reason* 230 The Cold of the Night . . . does much contribute to the Conspissation of the Spirits Vehicle.

† **Conspuaded**, *pa. pple. Obs.*—

1643 *COCKGRAM, Conspuaded*, bespotted.

**Conspue** (*kɒnspraɪə*), *v. nonce-wd.* [*ad. L. conspuere* to spit upon, bespit, f. *con- + spuere* to spit.] *trans.* To spit upon (in contempt).

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Sept. 376/1 The only thing criticism has to do with the Shakspeare-Bacon craze is to conspuer it.

† **Conspurate**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. conspurcat-us* pa. pple.: see *next*.] Defiled, polluted.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1566) 1483/4, I am so sinfull and so conspurcate with many grievous synnes. 1619 *W. SCLATER Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1690) 131 Neuer saw the Sunne a people more conspurcate with lust.

† **Conspurate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. conspurcat*, ppl. stem of *conspurare* to defile, pollute, f. *con- + spurare* to defoul, f. *spurare* unclean, dirty, foul.] *trans.* To defile, befoul, pollute. (*lit.* and *fig.*)  
 1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 340 When the Schoolemen had conspurcated and abused true Divinity with their filthiness. 1669 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 670 Its materials . . . should be securely reposed, that Flies may not conspurcate

them. 1669 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. v. 64 A certain vestigium . . . albeit greatly conspurcated or obliterated.

† **Conspuration.** *Obs. rare.* [*n.* of action f. *L. conspurcare*: see *prec.*] Defilement, pollution.

1616 *BULLOKAR, Conspurcation*, a defiling, or making foule. a. 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 For so odious a conspurcation of our holy profession.

† **Conspuator.** *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [*n.* of action in *L.* form from *consputare*: see *next*.] 'He that spits upon others' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Conspute**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. consput*, ppl. stem of *conspuere* (see *CONSPUE*), whence the freq. *consputare*.] *trans.* To spit upon (in contempt).

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 206 Chryst was abgete, illuded and consputed.

**Constability.** *nonce-wd.* [*ad. F. constabilité* (in the original): cf. *CONSTABLE*.] The office of constable; constableness.

1719 *OZELL tr. Misson's Mem.* 128 The King still creates a Constable for the Ceremony of the Coronation; but his Constability ceases immediately after the Ceremony is over.

**Constable** (*kɒnstəb'l*, *kɒn-*). *Forms*: 3 *cunestable*, 4-6 *constable*, 4-7 *cunstable*, 5 *conestable*, *constabyle*, *bylle*, *bill*, *cunstabylle*, *konstabel*, 5-6 *constabulle*, *cunstabulle*, 6 *conestabul*, *connestable*, 7 *conistable*, 3-*constable*. [*ME.*, a. *OF. cunestable*, *conestable* (mod. *F. constable* = *Pr. conestable*, *Sp. condestable*, *Pg. condestavel*, *It. conestabile*), repr. late *L. comes stabuli* count or officer of the stable, marshal (in the Theodosian Code A.D. 438, Gregory of Tours 575), corresponding to the earlier *tribunus stabuli* (Ammianus), whence later *consta-*, *constabulus*: Skeat quotes from a document under date 807, 'comes stabuli quem corrupte constabulum appellamus'. Other med. *L.* forms were *conestabilis*, *conestabilis*, etc.: see *Du Cange*. The early development of the sense, whereby the *comes stabuli*, from being the head groom of the stable, became the principal officer of the household of the Frankish kings, and of the great feudatories, and the field-marshal or commander-general of the army, had taken place before the word came into English; the development was parallel to that of *marshal*. The earlier English uses were simply taken over from French.]

1. *gen.* The chief officer of the household, court, administration, or military forces of a ruler.

a. 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cote. Hom.* 247 Wit be husbonde godes cunestable cleopeð warschipe forð ant makio hire durewart. c. 1300 *Sir Trist.* 2169 Now hab yosude her wille, Tristrem constable is heige. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* vii. 201 Ethielodes Bad his constabill with hym to Bilty weill Armyt, and forowth gad To meit thedeus in the way. c. 1380 *Sir Peremh.* 4445 Pe Amyral hadde y-loved hym long . . . Constable he mad him of ys lond. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 256 Sholde neuere conscience be my constable, Were ich a kyng yoonored. c. 1430 *LYNG. Bochas* i. viii. (1544) 254, Zisara. Of king Jabin, called the great constable Of his hoost, leader, and gouernoure. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* (1880) 167 And the sayd paynym was constable of al the londes of thadmyral.

2. *spec. a. Constable of France*: the principal officer of the household of the early French kings, who ultimately rose to be commander-in-chief of the army in the absence of the monarch; he was the supreme judge of military offences and of questions of chivalry, and had the regulation of all matters connected with tilts, tournaments, trials by combat, etc.

The office was abolished in 1627; the title was revived by Napoleon I, but discontinued on his overthrow. An officer bearing the name of constable existed also in the households of the great feudal lords of France.  
 1475 *Bl. Noblesse* (1860) 19 The erle of Eu, constestable of France . . . and others knyghts and squiers were take prisoner. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* i. vii. 15 Whome we call now in fraunce constestable. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. vii. 135. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1830) 15 Constable Montmorency, so much celebrated for his heroic valour. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* x. 33 One day, Perhaps the Constable of France may learn He wrong'd Du Chastel. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Constables of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne.

b. *Constable of England, Lord High Constable*: one of the chief functionaries in the English royal household, with duties and powers similar to those of the same officer in France.  
 Together with the Earl Marshal, he was the judge of the Court of Chivalry, and in early times his powers of jurisdiction were extensive. The office, which had been made merely titular a few years before, was forfeited by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in 1521; since which time the title has been granted only temporarily for particular occasions, esp. the sovereign's coronation. Thus the Duke of Wellington was Lord High Constable at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

1384 *Act 8 Rich. II.* c. 5 Quod diversa placita, trahuntur jam de novo coram Constabulario et Marescallis. 1500 *Chron. Eng.* vii. 156/1 He was arested by the Vyeounte Beaumont the Constable of England. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. ii. (1871) 182 Our old aunceturys . . . ordeynyd a Connestabul of Englonde, to conturpaysse the authoritye of the prynces. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. i. 202 When I came hither, I was Lord High Constable, and Duke of Buckingham: now, poore Edward Bohun. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist.*

110-2



*Eng. II. 82a* The Earl of Chester (as Lord High Constable) carried the Sword of St. Edward, called Curteine, before the King. 1280 *Scott. Inuokoe* xlv. 1283 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. 4. 624 The Constable—Constabularius Regis or Constabularius Anglie—seems to have been .. (next the king) the supreme commander of the army.

c. *Constable of Scotland*: a chief officer in the Scottish royal household, having powers of jurisdiction in respect of all transgressions committed within four miles of the king's person, the parliament or privy council. (The hereditary title is still in existence.)

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. (1885) 127 Quha is .. our the kingis court to punise offenders, Connistable, we cal. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 2 All heretable constabularies, other than the office of high constable of Scotland. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* ii. 29 This De Morville is therein designed Constable of Scotland. 1886 *Whitaker's Almanack* (Scotland), Officers of State: Royal Household, Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.

d. The title of dignitaries in other countries.

c 1350 *Will. Pelierne* 3842 Pan was per a kud knyt be constables some of spayne, come wel pre daies bi-fore be king for to help. 1718 *Berkeley Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 594 Marino, a pretty clean village, belonging to the Constable Colonna. 1777 *Watson Philip II* (1839) 509 Velasco, the constable of Castile and governor of Milan. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 357/2 Vittoria Colonna, .. was the daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, Great Constable of the kingdom of Naples.

8. The governor or warden of a royal fortress or castle. (Still the official title of the governors of some royal castles in England.)

1215 *Magna Carta* § 29 Nullus constabularius distringat aliquem militem ad dandum denarios pro custodia castri, si, etc.] 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 565 Of castel of Keningswurpe wardens per were, Sir William de la Cowe, bat constable was here. c 1300 *Havelok* 2366 Hwan he baude of al be lond pe casteles alle in his hond, And constables don perinne. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* viii. 507. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. ccix 191 They token hir way toward Bristowe and ther the kyng .. made sir hugh the spencer the fader as constable and keper of the castel. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* xv. (1822) 647 The Constable sued for a Protection and rendered the Castle to Captaine Flower. 1891 *Whitaker's Almanack* 92 Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. 1894 *Ibid.* 234 London—Constable of the Tower.

*Fig. c 1320 Cast. Love* 910 Per be castel is faste and stable And Charite is constable. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. ix.* 16 Pe Constable of the Castel bat kepep hem alle Is a wys knyt wip alle, Sire Inwit he hette. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xxiii. 214.

4. A military officer.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4399 Alisaundre hath, saun faile, Y-clepid to hun ten constables. 1400 *Caxton Eneydos* iv. (1890) 160/1 Eneas .. called to hym Menestes and Saestum, that were constables of his folke, and of the batayles. 1570 *Lavins Manth.* 2/5 A constable, constabularius, Etharcia. 1831 *Scott. Cl. Robt.* vii. My countryman, Whitkind, being a constable of our bands.

5. An officer of the peace. (See Sir J. Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law*, I. vii. 104—300.) a. generally.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. ii.* 273 Pe kyng .. Comaunde pe Constable [y. r. a Constable, B. ii. 298 a constable, C. iii. 210 a constable] bat Com at pe fursie To a-Tache pe Tray-tours for eny Tresour. 1455 *Sc. Act Jas. II* (1597) § 60 Puk commounes ar greattunne injured and oppresses be the Kingis Schireffes, Constables, and their ministers in time of Fairis; 1597 *Shaks. a Hen. IV.* v. iv. 4 The Constables haue deliuerd her ouer to mee: and shee shall haue Whipping cheere enough, I warrant her. 1621 *Elising Debates Ho. Lords* App. (Camden) 143 They went and fetched a constable and searched all her howse. 1707 G. MASON *State Gd. Brit.* i. 482 The common Officers appointed to seize upon Malefactors are those we call constables. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 26 Special, petty, and other constables .. were on duty. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 He is dragged away or put out by the constables at the command of the prytnes. 1890 G. J. SYMONS in *Times* 20 Dec. 566 Stories of pre-police days and of sleeping constables finding themselves on the pavement imprisoned in their own box.

b. *High Constable*: an officer of a hundred or other large administrative district, appointed to act as conservator of the peace within his district, and to perform various other duties. (Abolished in 1869.)

The office seems to have been originally established for military purposes, to raise the military force of the hundred in case of war or civil commotion; the duties attached to the office became in the course of time more of an administrative character.

1285 *Act 13 Edw. I.* Stat. Wynton c. 6 E en chescun hundred e franchise seyent eleus des Constables, a fere la veue des armes]. 1543 *Act 34-35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 (Wales) The said Justices of the Peace .. shall appoint and name in euery hundred .. two substantial gentlemen, or yeomen to be chiefe Constables of the hundred wherein they inhabit, which two constables of euery hundred shall haue a special regard to the conservation of the Kings peace. 1569 B. RANDOLPH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 197 II. 255 The highe Constable of the saide Cytie and Liberties taking with hym suche number of petit constables and others as to his discrecion sholde seme mete. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I.* in *Lond. Gas.* No. 5348/4 High or Petty Constable, or other Peace Officer. 1827 *Act 7 & 8 Geo. IV.* c. 31 § 7 (Schedule) Form of Notice to the High Constable of a Hundred or other like District, or to the Peace Officer of a County of a City or Town. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 33 An Act for .. relieving High Constables from attendance at Quarter Sessions in certain cases. 1846 *McCulloch Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 233 Papists were .. prohibited from being high or petty constables. 1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 47 An Act to provide for the discharge of the duties heretofore performed by High Constables, and for the abolition of such office. *Ibid.* § 8 This Act may be cited as the High Constables Act, 1869.

c. *Petty or Parish Constable*: an officer of a parish or township appointed to act as conservator of the peace and to perform a number of public administrative duties in his district. (Abolished, exc. as incorporated in the County Police system, in 1872.)

1328 *Act 2 Edw. III.* c. 3 Meire & Baillifs des Citees & Burghs deinz meismes les Citees & Burghs, Burghaldres, constables, & gardeins de la pees deinz leur gardes, eint poair affaire execution de cest accord.] 1472 *Presentm. of Furies in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 W<sup>t</sup> the constabylle William Baker. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 66 Grett bonfyeres with grett chere at every constabulles dore in every parish thorowe alle London. a 1626 *Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law* 8 The Lord of the hundred count is to appoint in euery village, a petty constable with a titching-man to attend in his absence. 1736 *Berkeley Discourse* Wks. III. 430 From the supreme executor of the law down to a petty constable. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* (1793) 439 These petty constables haue two offices united in them; the one ancient, the other modern. Their ancient office is that of head-borough, titching-man, or borsholder, .. who are as antient as the time of king Alfred: their more modern office is that of constable merely; which was appointed so lately as the reign of Edward III, in order to assist the high constable. 1857 *Toulm. Smith Parish* 55 The position of principal Parish Officer, in which character the Constable was summoned, has long been filled by the churchwardens. 1858 *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 409 The parish constables were necessarily inefficient as a police. 1872 *Act 35 & 36 Vict.* c. 92 An Act to render unnecessary the general Appointment of Parish Constables. Whereas the establishment of an efficient police in the counties of England and Wales has rendered the general appointment of parish constables unnecessary, etc.

d. Now, esp., a *police constable*, a member of the constabulary or police force, a policeman. *Chief Constable*: the officer at the head of the police force of a county or equivalent district.

a 1836 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25 (Irish Constabulary) 10 resident magistrates, 155 chief constables of the first, and 50 of the second class, 1234 constables, 6233 subconstables, and 277 horse of the constabulary force. 1839 *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 93 An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables. *Ibid.* § 6 Subject to Approval, the Chief Constable shall appoint the other Constables to be appointed for the County, and a Superintendent to be at the Head of the Constables, in each Division of the County. *Ibid.* c. 95 § 5 A Police Force for the whole of the Borough .. to act as Constables for preserving the Peace. 1885 *Spectator* 3 Oct. Suppl. The very word police .. did not become common until late in the last century, and 'the Police' as an equivalent for the body of constables, is much more modern.

e. *Special Constable*: a person sworn in by the Justices of the Peace to act as constable on special occasions when it is apprehended that the force of regular constables will prove insufficient to preserve the peace.

1801 *Act 41 Geo. III.* c. 78. 1806 [see a.]. 1831 *Act 2 & 3 Vict.* c. 93 An Act for amending the Laws relative to the Appointment of Special Constables, and for the better Preservation of the Peace.

f. In the Channel Islands, the elected chief officer of a parish; in Jersey he is its representative in the States, a magistrate, etc.; in Guernsey his duties are now more restricted.

1651 *Warburton Guernsey* (1822) 62 The Constables .. Their office is to keep the peace. 1694 *Falle Jersey* ii. 65 The Constable of the Parish where the Perambulation is to be, takes with him 12 of the Principal Men of his Parish, and meets the Judge attended by 3 or more of the Jurats on Horseback. 1862 *Anstey Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 521 (Jersey) Each parish .. elects one constable who represents his parish in the States. 1873 J. LEWIS *Census* 1871 203 (Jersey) The constables are the principal magistrates in each parish.

g. *attrib.*

1809 R. LANGFORD *Intr. Trade* 131 Constable hire, a person's wages for attending a ship till unloaded, to prevent theft.

6. *Phr. To outrun the constable*: a. to run away from a constable (or the law and its officers); also to run the constable.

1600 *Kemp Nine Daites Wond.* 15, I far'd like one that had escaped the stocks, and trid the use of his legs to outrun the Constable. 1873 *Miss Broughton Navy* II. 276 Rich l poor Huntley l. why, he was obliged to run the constable two years ago.

b. To go at too great a pace; to go too far; to overstep all bounds of moderation.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 167 If the Gentleman be predominant, his running Nagge will out run the Constable. a 1654 *Selden Table-t.* Money, In all times the Princes in England haue done something illegal to get money. But then came a Parliament, and so things were quiet for a while; afterwards there was another trick found out to get money, and .. another Parliament was called to set all right, etc. But now they haue so out-run the Constable, that, etc. 1663 *Butler Hud.* i. iii. 1368 Quoth Hudibras, Friend Ralph, thou hast Out-run the Constable at last.

c. To spend more money than one has; to run into debt; also to overrun the constable.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.* Out-run the Constable, to spend more than is Got, or Run out of an Estate. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* xxiii. 'Harkee, my girl, how far haue you overrun the constable?' I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* vii. Poor man! at th' election he threw t' other day, All his victuals, and liquor, and money away; And some people think with such haste he began, That soon he the constable greatly outran. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxix. 299 'He has outrun the constable', his expenses haue outrun his means.

† *Constabulary*. Obs. [a. OF. *conestabularie*, f. *constable* (cf. med.L. *constabularia*): see -ARY.]

1. The office of a constable; constableness. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4218 Thanne Drede hadde in hir baillie The keyping of the constablers [f. *conestabiles*] Toward the north. c 1450 *Melien* xxi. 373 Gawein .. ye will take the Constablie of myn houslede. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 647 The constabulary of Fraunce. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 Holden .. of the constabulary of the same castel.

2 The district under a constable; a constable-wick.

1610 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 201 John Harland, living within the constabulary of Spaunton. 1690 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2568/a In Their several Parishes, Hamlets, Constabularies, and Divisions respectively. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 477 East Lothian, or the constabulary of Haddington.

*Constableness* (kɒnstəbəlɪs). [f. CONSTABLE + -SHIP.] The office of constable.

1464 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 184, I bowete of Roberd Bernard the konstabelschepe of Bramborow. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 12 The office of Constabillshippe of the Castell of Ludlowe. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Cj, He is not trusted with a iustiship of peace or petie constabillship. 1612 Sir R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 note, I haue onely ierserved the constabillshippe of the castle. 1668 *Perrys Corr.* 283 Prince Rupert invested in the Constabillship of Windsor Castle. 1878 *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* I. 57 The constabillship of the Castle of Fernes .. had been granted on a long lease to Sir Nicholas Heron.

*Constableness* (kɒnstəbəlɪs). [a. OF. *conestab-lesse*, f. *constable*: see -ESS.] A female constable; the wife of a constable; also a foreign title.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 441 Dame Hermegild, the constables of the place. c 1430 *Feigr. Lyf Manhode* u. civ. (1869) 113, I am iadi and conderyesse, cheuentayn, and constabesle, of alle stoures in cheucahyes ther as baners ben displayed. 1699 *Apol. Maria Manchin* title-p., Madam Maria Manchini, Constabess of Colonna. 1832 *Soc. Life Eng. & France* 232 Mary Mancini, the Constabess Colonna, the admired of Louis the Fourteenth.

*Constableness* (kɒnstəbəlɪs). [f. CONSTABLE + -WICK.]

† 1. The office or jurisdiction of a constable (in the earlier sense). Obs. rare.

a 1618 RALPH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 79 G. de la Mare .. had by inheritance the constableness of the abbey of Peterborough.

2. The district under the charge of a (petty) constable. arch.

1678 *Hale Hist. Placit. Cor.* I. (T.), If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his constableness. 1764 *Burn Poor Laws* 191 The petty constables visit weekly the houses in their respective constablenicks. 1869 *De la Pryme's Diary* (Surtees) 155 note, The village of Cleethope, though a separate constableness, is a hamlet to the .. parish of Cleeth. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 36 The same powers and privileges .. as a constable .. has .. in his constableness.

*Constableness*, vbl. sb. [as if f. a vb. *constableness*.] Acting as a constable.

1844 *Carlyle Misc.* (1879) VII. 61 He seems to do his constableness in a really judicious manner.

*Constabular* (kɒnstəbʊləɪ), a. rare. [f. med.L. *constabularius* + -AR.] Of or belonging to a constable.

1880 *Blackmore Mary Anierley* III. xii. 178 Driven, by the heroic view of circumstances, to rush into constabular embrace.

*Constabulary* (kɒnstəbʊləɪ), sb. [ad. med. L. *constabularia*, f. *constabulus*: see -ARY.]

† 1. The office of a constable; constableness.

1807 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) 83 b, Constabularies, and Bailleries of our proper lands and Castelles. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 2 All heretable constabularies, other than the office of high constable of Scotland.

2. A district under a constable; a constable-wick.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 68 One Francis Bridge, being Constable of Walson, was present, this being within his constabulary. 1791 *MacKintosh Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 20 The constituent assemblies of the several provinces, bailliaiges, and constabularies of the [French] kingdom. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Togog. Dref. Scot.* II. (Haddington), It continued a Constabulary at the Restoration.

3. The organized body of constables or peace officers of a country or specified district.

1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xxiv. The day-scholars .. had hooted the beadle, and pelted the constabulary. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335/1 To correct the various evils incident to the constitution of the present rural constabulary, the magistrates of Cheshire, in 1829, obtained an Act which authorized them to appoint and direct a paid constabulary. 1874 *Morley Compromise* (1886) 38 Those who .. would maintain churches on the same principle on which they maintain the county constabulary.

*Constabulary* (kɒnstəbʊləɪ), a. [ad. med. L. *constabularius*, f. *constabulus*: see prec.]

1. Of or pertaining to petty constables or to police officers; belonging to the official organization for the preservation of public peace and order, especially that established in the counties of England, Ireland, and Scotland in the course of the 19th c.

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 26 The constabulary bill has been found to be a very beneficial measure. 1825 *Ibid.* 44 The establishment of the police and constabulary force. 1837 *Instruct. R. Comm. in Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 336/1 To inquire into the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales. 1857 *Toulm. Smith Parish* 132 It has been stated that the County Con-

stabulary Acts do not supersede, though they cannot but materially affect, the system of parish constables. 1839 *Spectator* 26 Oct., A. delegated constabulary duty he had from the Sheriff of the county.

2. Of the nature or function of constables. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xviii. 367 Nor did their constabulary guardians. 1864 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 163 A system of constabulary ethics.

† **Constabulatory**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [f. med. *L. constabulāt-us* the office of a constable + -ORY.]

*A. sb.* ? = CONSTABULARY.

1715 *BURNET Own Time* II. 518 A great deal was said upon the point of jurisdiction and of the Exemption of a Constabulary.

*B. adj.* = CONSTABULARY *a.*

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 539 A strong Constabulary Force will keep the Ring.

† **Constance**, *Obs.* Also -ance. [a. F. *constance* (14th c. in Littré; = Pr. Sp. *constancia*, It. *costanza*), ad. *L. constantia*, n. of quality f. *constānt-em* CONSTANT: see -ANCE.]

1. Steadfastness, firmness, resolution, faithfulness, fidelity; = CONSTANCY 1, 2.

1340 *Asch.* 167 *De vite stape* of bise uirtu is cycled constance. . . bet makep be herte strang. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 612 When this marquys say The constance of his wyf. 1490 *CAXTON How to die* 4 The constance and stedfastnesse of the fayth. 1537 *ELYOT Gov. iii. xix. heading*, Of Constance or Stabilitie. . . Constance hath equal prayse with iustice. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i. If what we call constance, Within a heart hath long time residence.

*b.* Stability.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship Polys* (1570) 224 In all things that to men appertayne is no constance. . . Nor sure degree or stable permanence.

2. Persistence, perseverance; = CONSTANCY 3 b. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cviij b. To peisener therin, they neuer lacke constance. c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* iv. vii. Wks. III. 99 Constance and confidence in prosecuting the means that lead us to it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 237 Continued the war. . . with so great constance, prosperity, and glory.

**Constancy** (kɒnˈstænsi). [ad. *L. constantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality of being constant.

1. The state or quality of being unmoved in mind; steadfastness, firmness, endurance, fortitude. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Constancy is y<sup>e</sup> vertue wherby man or woman holdeth hole, and is not broken by impagacy. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* Ep. to Rdr. (Arb.) 9, I woulde wishe all men to be of such corage and constance in these affayres. 1633 *MEDIE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 291. III. 153 Thank God for the Princes constance in Religion. 1709 *FORR Lett.* 17 July, I stood resignd with a stoical constancy to endure the worst of evils. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. II. 20 They have maintained constancy and self-equality for many ages.

† *b.* Determination, resolution (to do a thing). 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 98 Enclosed his constancy to avoid a most certain death. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jvils.* (1841) II. 80 The constancy of most of them to do the Queen better service at London.

2. Steadfastness of attachment to a person or cause; faithfulness, fidelity.

1548 *HALL Chron.* 193 b. What for the confidence that he had in her peryte constancy, he determined . . . to marrye with her. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 161 While thou liu'st, deare Kate, take a fellow of plaine and vncoyned Constancy. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) I. i. 2 The Ground of their Constancy and Adherence to Christ. 1839 *FRASER Poems* (1864) II. 438 And talks right well of constancy and truth. 1874 *GLEN Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 335 A constancy of friendship which won him a host of devoted adherents.

3. The quality of being invariable (see CONSTANT a. 4-6); uniformity, unchangingness, regularity.

1600 *HOOKE (J.)*, The laws of God . . . of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's constancy, and the mutability of the other. 1619 *ROTHWELL Atheon.* II. xi. § 2 (1622) 313 The admirable order and incredible constancy of the Heavens. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 206 The polar wind blows with equal constancy in both the frigid zones. 1830 *HIRSCHL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 239 The important fact of the constancy of the angles at which their faces meet. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* II. xxv. 365 The constancy of temperature in the phenomena of fusion and ebullition.

† *b.* Persistence, perseverance. *Obs.* 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 2 If you will now vnite in your Complaints, And force them with a Constancy.

4. (with a.) Something permanent, a permanency. For a constancy: as a permanent arrangement.

1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 208 ¶ 2 The Person most agreeable to a Man for a Constancy. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 26 Dec., Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as you or anybody can want. c 1750 W. STROUD *Memo.* 52 A Chariot, which I hired for a Constancy, or at least for the chiefest Part of . . . seven weeks. 1888 *Scotsman* 8 Feb. 106 *Adv.*, A constancy and liberal wages for a good workman.

† 5. Certainty. *Obs.*

1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (1835) 213, I . . . knowing the constancy of Death and y<sup>e</sup> vnconstancy of the houre and time. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* i. 26 More witnesseth than fancies images, And grows to consistency of great constancy [But Schmidt understands it as 'consistency': see next].

† 6. Physical firmness, solidity; = CONSISTENCE. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 212 In passing from its liquid state to its concretion, to its constancy and firmness.

**Constant** (kɒnˈstənt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *constant* (14th c. in Littré), ad. *L. constāns, constant-em* standing firm, firm, immovable, stable, etc., pres.

pple. (also used as adj.) of *constāre* to stand together, stand firm, etc., f. *con-* + *stāre* to stand.]

*A. adj.*

1. Standing firm in mind or purpose; steadfast, unmoved, resolute. In later use, with a descriptive sb. as *martyr, student*, etc., or with *mind*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 99 She ay sad and constant as a wal, Continuyng euer hire Innocence oueral. 1483 *CAXTON Calo A viij.* He ought to be vertuous constant and stedfast. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 3/a These things . . . which thus disorder even thee a most constant person. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 848 The best-resolved of men, The constant.

1561 (*title*), Certayn Godly Sermons made upon the Lord's Prayer, preached by the Righte Reuerende Father and constant Martyr of Christ, Master Hughe Latimer. 1614 Bp. *HALL Medit. & Vowes* III. § 78 The constant suffrings of ancient martyrs. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 902 Nor number, nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. 1669 *PENN No Cross* I. v. § 5 Stephen, that bold and constant Martyr of Jesus. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* VIII. xviii, Which might have affected a more constant mind than that of Mr. Partridge. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 726 The most constant enemy of their revolutionary . . . principles.

† *b.* Const. To do something. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Myrr.* I. iv. 13 Prudent and constant for to doo weel and proffitt. 1535 *COVERDALE Chron.* XXIX (AA.VIII). 7 Yf he be constant to do after my commaundementes. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O no, thart too constant to afflict my heart.

2. Steadfast in attachment to a person or cause; faithful, true (to).

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xxvi. 63 He wes a constant Catholike, All Lollard he haty and Heretike. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. iii. 67 Men were deceiveris euer. To one thing constant neuer. 1606 *Wily Beguilde* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 315 And I as constant as Penelope. c 1605 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 29 Faithful and constant to his friends. 1702 *FORR Jan. & May* 41 Tho' fortune change, his constant spouse remain. 1887 *LOWELL Democrat*. 93 Surely there are no friends so constant as the poets.

† 3. Firm in opinion, certain, confident. *b.* Of a statement, etc.: Certain. *It is constant* = *L. constāt.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iv. ii. 53, I am no more made then you are, make the trial of it in any constant question. 1611 Bp. *JONSON Catiline* I. i. 267 The augus all are constant I am meant. 1666 *MASINGER Rom. Actor* v. ii. Predictions I grow constant they are false. 1667 *Sin W. Temple Treat. of May Wks.* (1720) II. 35 It is constant, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, etc. . . would have cost them neither time nor danger.

4. Of things: Remaining ever the same in condition, quality, state, or form; invariable, fixed, unchanging, uniform.

Often used with a noun of quality, where *constantly* with the corresponding adj. might be used; e.g. *constant fatality*, the quality of being *constant*, or in all cases, *fatal*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 21 Na thyng remanis lang constant in ane prosper-tyt. 1557 *HOOKEB Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. § 2 The constant habit of well-doing. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. ix. (1677) 12 Time keeps his constant pace. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxiv. 207 The foundation of all true Ratiocination, is the constant Signification of words. 1684 *Compt. State Mau* I. i. (1699) 17 NOTHING here below is constant, but all is mutable. 1710 *BKERLEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 150 This is the constant language of Scripture. 1728 *VENERER Sincere Penit. Ded.*, Your constant way both of thinking and living. 1807 *Med. Jvnl.* XVII. 572 The constant fatality of small-pox at that age. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 16r The sand is frequently yellow . . . but this colour is by no means constant. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. i. 2 This direction remained perfectly constant throughout the entire quarry.

† 5. Unvaried, not changed; invariably used.

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 216 This is y<sup>e</sup> Constant way all people goe, and saved several miles ridings. *Ibid.* 230 The Kings Constant bed Chamber. 1711 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 129 ¶ Did they keep to one constant Dress they would sometimes be in the Fashion. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. vi. 92 The King had his constant hours for writing, and he read much.

*c.* *Nat. Hist.* Having one unvarying form or type.

1793 W. CURTIS in *Bot. Mag.* I. 183 Who ever saw its leaves constant in their form? 1876 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 90 Keeping specific forms constant.

*d.* Invariable in presence or occurrence.

1817 *LD. LOUGHBOROUGH in Douglass Rep.* II. 727 A fine to be paid on the change of a tenant is almost a constant incident of a copyhold estate. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 330 The line D [of the spectrum] . . . appears to be very constant in the planets, and in many . . . fixed stars. 1875 W. HUGHES *Brit. Insects* 18 The evacuating ducts are constant.

† *e.* *Constant age*: see CONSISTENT 2 *b.* *Obs.*

1620 *VENERER Via Recta* (1650) 291 Next is the constant and many age to the fiftieth year.

5. *Math.* and *Phys.* Remaining the same in quantity or amount under uniform conditions; retaining the same value throughout an investigation or process. Opposed to *variable*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The semi-diameter of a circle is a constant quantity; for while the absciss and semi-ordinates increase, it remains the same. 1756 N. SAUNDERSON *Meth. Fluxions* 2 The Fluxion of a constant Quantity is nothing. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* I. 15 When a force . . . acts incessantly, it is called a constant force. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 113 However constant we believe the relative proportion of sea and land to continue. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 24 If we imagine the bore of the tube to preserve a constant volume for all temperatures.

6. Of actions, conditions, processes, etc.: Continuing without intermission or cessation, or only

with such intermissions as do not interrupt continuity; continual, incessant, perpetual, persistent.

1653 *WALTON Angler* 103 By reason of . . . the Owners constant being near to them. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 239 Not able to bear y<sup>e</sup> Charge of Constant Attendance. 1763 *SHENSTONE Wks.* (1764) I. 66 By constant vigils worn. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 117 In a state of constant and universal flux and reflux. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 12 The supply of water to houses may be . . . intermittent or constant. 1890 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 Forms. . . in constant use in the Chancery Division. *Mod.* The constant ticking of a watch. Disturbed by their constant chatter. The constant repetition of this expression.

† *b.* Of a thing: Always kept up; permanent.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6 There were then no publick Roads . . . no constant Habitations. 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 20 No guest comes unawares to him who keeps a constant table. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 1 A large Cross . . . and house over it for a Constant Market for fruit, etc. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 152 The appellation of *curia regis* was only applied to that constant and permanent court, held in the king's palace.

*c.* *transf.* Of a person: Continually engaged in the action denoted by the noun (or by the context).

1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xiii. (1840) 265 The German emperor . . . was not constant amongst them. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* Wks. 1718 I. 368 A constant reader of Saint Paul's Epistles. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 430 ¶ 1 Each Beggar that is constant at a particular Place. 1871 E. PRACOCK *Nobel Heron* I. ix. 167 He was her constant adviser. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. i. viii. 159 He was constant in devotional and penitential exercises.

† 7. Settled, firm, steady (physically). *Obs.*

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 256 Ane oratione sa excellent and elegant, w<sup>th</sup> sa constante a countenance. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 119 'Prethede doe not turne me about, my stomacke is so constant. 1741 *BUTTERTON Hist. Eng. Stage* v. 69 A constant and direct Foot, is the Index, of a steady, certain, constant. . . Study and Aim.

† 8. Consistent, consonant (to). *Obs.*

1580 *BARET Alu. C.* 1107 A death constant and agreeable to a life honestly and godly ledde.

† 9. Of firm or solid consistency. *Obs. rare.*

1691 *BOYLE Hist. Firmness* (J.), Mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a constant body.

*B. sb.*

*Math.* and *Phys.* A quantity which does not vary, or which is assumed not to vary, throughout an investigation: opposed to *variable*.

Often applied to a numerical quantity expressing the fixed relation between two elements, geometrical or physical, the effect of some constant force or motion, or combination of forces or motions, or the value of some particular physical property of a substance, that remains always the same for the same substance in the same conditions, but differs for different substances: thus *circular constant*, *constant of aberration*, *friction*, *gravitation*, *rotation*, *precession*, *constants of colour*, *tidal constants*, etc.

1832 W. TURNBULL (*title*), Treatise on Strength, Flexure, and Stiffness of Cast-Iron Beams and Columns, with Tables of Constants. 1837 *FARNEY Cycl.* VII. 469 The proportion between the circumference and diameter of a circle is a determinate constant. 1869 *PIERSON tr. Grilleul's The Sun* (1870) 27 A constant quantity of heat, which Pouillet has named the Solar constant, because it expresses the constant heating power of the Sun. 1879 *ROOP Chromatics* xiv. 220 Its colour depends, then, on its luminosity, wavelength, and purity; these quantities . . . are called the constants of colour. 1886 *WILKINSON'S Abnashack, Tidal Constants*, The time of High Water at the undementioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 126 The velocity of light being 186,330 miles per second . . . while that of the earth in its orbit is 18½ miles, we find that a star, situated on a line at right angles to the direction of the earth's motion, is apparently displaced by an angle which equals . . . 20"5 . . . This is the so-called 'Constant of Aberration'. *Ibid.* § 211 The Solar Constant is the number of heat units which a square unit of the earth's surface, unprotected by any atmosphere, and exposed perpendicularly to the sun's rays, would receive from the sun in a unit of time.

*Fig.* 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 107 A few generalizations . . . are in the world constants, like the Copernican and Newtonian theories in physics. 1865 J. MARTINCAU in *Theolog. Rev.* 670 What he regards as the constants of religion.

**Constantia** (kɒnˈstæntiə), Wine produced on the Constantia farm near Cape Town, S. Africa.

1797 *HOLCROFT Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxiv. 351 Red Cape wine . . . of the best kind, called Constantia. 1869 *MISS BRADDON Lady's Mile* II. 15 She sold the lease, and the furniture, and the very curious old ports, and constantias, and Madeiras.

**Constantinian** (kɒnˈstæntiˈniən), *a.* Of or belonging to the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, or his period (A.D. 306-337).

1641 *MILTON Annadv.* (1851) 215 As well the gold of those Apostolic Successors that you boast of, as your Constantinian Silver. 1861 *BRESP. Horn Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 152 The state of society existing in Constantinian, but not in Carolingian Rome. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 2 The columns of the interior octagon are of Constantinian date.

**Constantinopolitan** (kɒnˈstæntiˈnɒpəlɪtən), *a.* [ad. *L. Constantinopolitan-us*, f. *Constantinopolis* = Gr. *Κωνσταντινὸς πόλις* the City of Constantine, formerly called Byzantium.] Of or pertaining to Constantinople, or to the Eastern Empire or Church; Byzantine.

c 1568 *FULKE Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 97 The Constantinopolitan [Council]. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Swirke* 25 The Constantinopolitan Creed. 1881 *STANLEY Chr. Instit.*

xiv. (ed. 2) 266 Another Creed much resembling [the Nicene] was said to have been made at the Constantinopolitan Council. 1886 *Academy* 31 July 68/2 Any gold circulating in South Italy in the eleventh century would certainly have been Constantinopolitan.

**Constantly** (kɒnstəntli), *adv.* [f. **CONSTANT** a. + -LY 2.] In a constant manner.

1. With mental constancy or steadfastness; steadfastly, steadily, resolutely; with loyal attachment, faithfully. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 115 Precepts of luyntye constanlyte and honestly. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 11 To bear undeserved reproach constantly is the duty of men professing Christianity. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 384 She... concluded... that one woman might love two men lawfully, and constanter then one. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call* 278 He... afterwards constantly suffered martyrdom for the sake of Jesus Christ. a 1603 *Ballad 'Young Benjie'* II. in *Child Ball.* IV. (1886) 282/1 And wow! but they were lovers dear, And loved fu constanlyte.

† b. With assurance or certitude; confidently, firmly, assuredly. *Obs.*

1558 STARKEY *England* I. i. 11 The Iue constantly wyl affyrme hys law to be above all others. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxxi. We constantly hold that in this case the Apostles Law is not broken. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 21, I doe constantly beleue you. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 15 But she constantly affirmed that it was euen so. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 223 That I constantly beleue can never be proved. 1632 W. LITGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 212 To whom I constantly answered, I did not believe it.

2. Invariably, uniformly, regularly, in every case, always.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 The same Fact, if it have been constantly punished in other men, etc. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 453 He constantly had prayers said in his own house. 1747 WESLEY *Prims. Physic* (1762) p. xx. They ought constantly to go to Bed about Nine. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M. I.* I. iii. 21 In our American colonies the plantations have constantly followed the sea-coast.

3. Continually, perpetually, incessantly, always. 1681 NARRIS *Hieracles* 2 Constantly intent upon his goodness. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 2 Being constantly about him. 1807 G. CHALKERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 405 Injuries constantly ranking at her heart. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* II. § 8. 55 The quantity of vapour in the atmosphere is constantly varying from day to day.

† b. Continuously, permanently, for a permanence. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 44 Whereas Lust and Treasure in time is come to nought, just, possessing Trust, remayneth constantly. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 160 The diu'll a Puritane that hee is, or any thing constantly but a time-pleaser.

† **Constantness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being constant, constancy; steadfastness, firmness, fortitude; fidelity.

1530 PALSGR. 208 Constantnesse, *constancia*. 1571 GOLDING *Colein on Ps.* III. 5 To encourage all godly folke to the like constanthesse. 1581 MULCASTER *Pastions* xliii. (1887) 280 For constanthesse to be an ancker for leuitie to ride at. 1651 WALTON in *Reliq. Walton*. (1692) 138 That requires Validity of Body or Constancy of Mind.

|| **Constat** (kɒnstæt), [*L.* *constat* it is certain, it is established, 3rd sing. pr. of *constare* to stand firm; see **CONSTANT**.]

† 1. *Law.* A certificate stating what appears (*constat*) upon record touching a matter, given by the clerk of the pipe and auditors of the Exchequer at the request of a person who intends to plead or move in that court for the discharge of any matter. Also an exemplification of the enrolment of letters-patent under the Great Seal. *Obs.*

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 6 § 2 An Exemplification or Constat under the Great Seal of England of the Enrolment of the same Letters Patents. 1640-41 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. i. 23 As appears by a Constat-Warrant in the Exchequer. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. The effect of a Constat is the certifying what does *constare* upon Record. Also, the Exemplification under the Great Seal of the Inrolment of any Letters Patent is called a Constat.

† 2. *fig.* Certifying evidence, assurance. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 148 There is a Constat from their testimonie, that they were [payde]. 1624 Br. MOUNTAGU *Gage* 58 A very strange practice, of which there is no constat: let but one Father say so and I yield the bucklers. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xl. Wks. IX. 417 A constat to all the world that 'the God of Abraham was no respecter of persons'. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 154 There is no Constat (though very much Probability) of his English Nativity.

3. *Clare constat.* *Sc. Law.* [*L.* = 'it is clearly established,' i. e. to the satisfaction of the superior, that the late vassal died infeft in the lands, and that the person claiming entry is his nearest and lawful heir.] *Precept of* —: 'a deed executed by a subject-superior for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal, under the granter of the precept' (Bell).

1594 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. VI.* § 214 Precepts of clare constat. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 48. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 172 An entry by precept of clare constat can be given only where the last proprietor stood publicly infeft.

**Constate** (kɒnstæt), *v. rare.* [*a. F.* *constate* -r to establish as certain, ascertain, certify, verify, state as certain. In the *Dict.* of the Académie only from 1740, and app. of not much earlier origin. According to Littré f. *L. com + status* STATE; but more prob. f. *L. constāt*, ppl. stem

of *constāre*: in sense, it is a causal derivative of *constare* to be established, be certain, ad. *L. constāre*, whence also the original pr. pple *constans* has the sense 'certain, established'.]

*trans.* To establish, ascertain, state.

a 1773 ALB. BUTLER *Moveable Feasts* (1850) II. 17 Its reality was constated to a degree of conviction. 1865 MISS COBBE *Studies New & Old* 9 Having constated the peculiar doctrines of Christ. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 52 We may perhaps best progress by constating a little more lucidly the phenomena he seems to have in view.

† **Constaun'ch.** *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. CON- + STANCH v.*] *trans.* To stanch completely.

1557 *Kyng Arthur* (Copland) v. x. All the leches of Brytayne shal not constaunche thy blode.

† **Constell.** *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. L. \*constellāre*: see next.] *intr.* = **CONSTELLATE** *v.* 4.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 50 Annibal that admirable souldier, in whom the two seuerall natures of the Foxe and the Lion did constell and accorde.

**Constellate** (kɒnstɛlət, kɒnstɛlət), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [*ad. L. constellāt-us* starred, studded with stars, f. *com + stellātus* starred, pa. pple. of *stellāre*, f. *stella* star. Cf. *F. constellé*.]

1. = **CONSTELLATED** 2.

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* Hen. IV. cclxxiii. Grente Perseus sate Below Bootes, being Constellate. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1848) 274 Thick with great sun-like and constellate thoughts. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 7 Those patent powers Constellate proudly.

2. Studded with stars, starred.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 38 The radiant lizard loves And lives in light, himself all constellate.

**Constellate** (kɒnstɛlət, kɒnstɛlət), *v.* [*f. L. constellāt*: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

† 1. *trans. Astrol.* a. To construct (a charm, etc.) under a particular 'constellation'; to affect with stellar 'influence' (cf. **CONSTELLATED** 1). b. To cast the nativity or horoscope of (a person).

1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* III. i. Brun. You know Leforte's cell? Lec. Who constellated your fair birth? a 1631 DONNE *Elegy Mrs. Drury*. What Artist now dares boast that he can bring Heaven hither, or constellate any thing. So as the influence of those stars may be imprison'd in a herb, or charm, or tree, And do by touch all which those stars could do?

c. *pass.* To be predestined (to a fate, condition, disposition, etc.) by the 'stars' one is born under.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 29 Great constitutions, and such as are constellated unto knowledge. 1671 W. DE BRITAINNE *Interest Eng. in Dutch War* 25 Neither am I by my Stars constellated to be rich. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1860) 87 note. There may be individuals born and constellated so opposite to another individual nature, that the same sphere cannot hold them. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 215 Unless we are constellated into death or life.

2. To cluster together (stars) into a constellation; to make a constellation of, form as a constellation. Often *transf.* or *fig.*

1643 HOWELL *Parables on Times* 6 The whole Host of Heaven being constellated thus into one great Body. 1661 BOYLE *Style H. Script.* 111 To them that know how to Constellate those Lights. 1752 JOHNSON *Kambler* No. 201 ¶ 4 He... must... constellate in himself the scattered graces which shine single in other men. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Art Wks. (Bohn) I. 149 These works were not always thus constellated; they are the contributions of many ages and many countries. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. viii. § 30 That all shafts... shall... constellate themselves into clusters.

3. To stud or thickenly adorn.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 561 (R.) You will not much wonder, that I place this virtue among those that constellate, if I may so speak, an heroic mind. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 83 Behold a colony, indeed, constellated with many stars of the first magnitude.

4. *intr.* To cluster or congregate together, as stars do in a constellation.

1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 41 He breaths a grand Committee; all that were The wonders of their Age, constellate here. a 1683 OLDHAM *On Mourning* Poet. Wks. (1687) 77 Those parts... Like Stars did all constellate here And met together in one Sphere. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Man & Nature* 11 Flowers, that constellate on earth. 1871 MACDUFF *Men. Patmos* xix. 268 All other works and designs of Providence constellate around the Cross of Calvary.

**Constellated** (kɒnstɛlətɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec.*]

† 1. *Astrol.* Fashioned under a particular 'constellation', or conjunction of planets, or bearing the mark of one. [*So F. constellé* (in Molière).]

*Constellated images*: 'images astronomically framed under certain constellations to preserve from several inconveniences: as under the sign of the Sun the figure of a Lion made in gold, against... diopisie, plague, fevers, etc.' (Br. Hall *Cases Cons.* (1649) III. II. 234).

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 176 Why should not the constellated virtue last so long as the substantial matter lasts? 1614 346 Valens, understanding, by a constellated figure, that one should succeed him, etc. 1746 LEONI *tr. Alberti's Archit.* II. 7 a. These things may be done by an Art, now lost, by means of little constellated images. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Priar* (1844) 213 Oxford folks... suppose that the constellated image will teach me to surround England with a wall of brass.

2. Formed into, or set in, a constellation; clustered together as stars in a constellation.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* I. 106 That verse which Tiber claims, more glorious Than Po, constellated Eridanus. 1755-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. i. vi. 204 The constellated sisters (Hyades). 1796 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* I. 89 The constellated company of worlds Danced jubilant.

c 1820 SHELLEY *Question* II, Daisies, those pearled Arcturi of the earth, The constellated flower that never sets. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* II. (1868) 156 These noble groups of constellated schools which I foresee arising in our England.

3. Studded as with stars or constellations.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 A... cerulean darkness had begun to obumbrate the superficies of the constellated regions. 1829 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 532 Beyond Heaven's constellated wilderness. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Cumb.* III. xxi. 267 He is yet a star in the constellated crown of England.

**Constellation** (kɒnstɛləˈʃən), *n.* Also 4-5 constellacioun, -acyoun, (-stelacioun), 4, 6 -stelacioun, -acyoun; 4 -stillacion(e), -acioun(e), 6 -atioun; 4 -stollacion, -stollacioun. [*a. F. constellation* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. *L. constellātiō-em* (in sense 1).]

† 1. *Astrol.* The configuration or position of 'stars' (i. e. planets) in regard to one another, as supposed to have 'influence' on terrestrial things; esp. their position at the time of a man's birth; *my constellation* = 'my stars'.

(Cf. *Isidore* VIII. ix. 24 Mathematici... cuius superstitionis genus Constellationes Latini vocant, id est notationes siderum, quomodo se habeant cum quis nascitur.)

c 1320 *Seynyn Sag.* 339 (W.) Hout wente the maistres sevene, And bihelden up toward hevne: Thai seghe the constellacioun. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 745 Born in corted constellacioun (v. r. constolacioun). c 1386 — *Wif's Pro.* 616, I folwed ay myn inclinacioun By venyng of my constellacioun. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 21 Some men holde opinion That it is constellacion which causeth al that a man dothe. 1537 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1883) II. 137 He cursed his fate or constellacion, and wished that he had neuer comen to Athenes. 1686 W. DE BRITAINNE *Hum. Prud.* xi. 49, I am not by my Constellation destinat to be rich. 1829 SCOTT *Guy R.* Intro. Which period, the constellations intimate, will be the crisis of his fate. 1863 GEO. ELYOT *Romola* I. iv. He was born under the constellation that gives a man skill, riches, and integrity, whatever that constellation may be.

† b. Disposition, propensity, or character, as determined or influenced by one's 'stars'. *Obs.*

[1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 35. I know thy constellation is right apt for this affayre.] a 1628 LD. BROOKE *Wks.* VII. (1633) 277 The different constellation betweene your Husbands nature and yours. 1649 J. ECLISTON *tr. Behmen's Epist.* (1886) 9 Be thou of what calling, profession, complexion, constellation and disposition thou wilt. 1651 *tr. Hist. Don Fenise* 128 We grew up during our tender age in equalitie of manners, and also of constellations.

† 2. The action of the vb. **CONSTELLATE** 1. *Obs.*

a 1643 JOS. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 180 He might work by constellations, and other Astrological practices.

3. A number of fixed stars grouped together within the outline of an imaginary figure traced on the face of the sky.

1551 RECORDE *Cant. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The one sorte are called Northerly constellations, the other sorte Southerly constellations, and the third sorte are the twelve signes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlii. 10 The starres of heauen, and the constellations thereof shall not give thee light. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. The constellation which the Greeks called the Argo, was a representation of the sacred ship of Osiris. 1837 EMERSON *Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II. 174 The star in the constellation Harp, which now flames in our zenith... shall one day be the pole star. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* I. 14 Orion is... the most striking and splendid constellation in the heavens.

4. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Epithalamium* (R.), Up, up, fair bride, and... take Thy rubies, pearls, and diamonds forth and make Thyself a constellation of them all. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. viii. When they first gaze upon a Constellation of fair Ladies. 1739 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 69 A constellation of wax lights burning before them. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* x That brilliant constellation of prophets, whose light gleamed over the fall of Israel and Judah.

† **Constellational**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. prec. + -AL*.] Of or relating to a constellation.

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 147 A sydereall or constellational fancy.

**Constellatory** (kɒnstɛləˈtɔːri), *a. rare.* [*See CONSTELLATE and -ORY. Cf. med. L. constellator astrologer* (Du Cange).]

† 1. Pertaining to constellations (sense 1), or to the casting of nativities, etc., from them. *Obs.*

1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 149 Hath not the constellatory fatioun introduced so many starry gods into the world? 1801 F. BARRETT *The Magus* Title-p. The Constellatory Practice, or, Talismanic Magic.

2. Relating to, or of the nature of, a constellation or group of fixed stars.

1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 232 [It] rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with constellatory importance. a 1849 POE *E. B. Browning* Wks. (1864) III. 424 By no individual stars can we present the constellatory radiance of the book. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 9/3 This artist's day-dreams of constellatory spheres.

**Constellize**, *v. rare.* [*f. L. \*constellāre* (see above) + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a constellation.

1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Fasti* III. 936 Arrived on shore, was Aries constellized.

**Constere**, *obs.* form of **CONSISTORY**.

**Constor**: see **CONSTRUE**.

**Constern** (kɒnstɛˈn), *v. rare.* [*a. F. constern-er* or ad. *L. constern-are* to **CONSTERNATE**.] = next.

Hence **Consterned** *ppl. a.* [*F. consterné*.]

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 579 Pushing the consterned Davison aside, [he] plunged down the staircase.



**Consternate** (kɒnstəˈneɪt), *v.* [f. *L. consternāt-* ppl. stem of *consternāre* to affright, dismay, collateral form to *consternāre* to strew over, throw down, prostrate. Cf. *F. consterner*.] *trans.* To fill with amazement and terror; to dismay.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 158 Consternate and perturb the powers. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 44 To Consternate, Affright, Astonish, Amaze all. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* II. 146 'Oh dear, then,' said Miss Georgiana, looking a little consternated. 1815 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 118, I was consternating the Lord Chamberlain by speaking of Washington with respect in a New Year's Ode. 1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. iv. xii, Much consternated by this direct appeal. I hung my head.

Hence *Consternated* ppl. *a.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 109 As consternated Saul did when Christ dismounted him. 1862 R. GARNETT in *Macm. Mag.* V. 388 Agonizing worshippers upraise pale, consternated looks.

**Consternation** (kɒnstəˈneɪʃən), *n.* [a. *F. consternation* or ad. *L. consternationem*, *n.* of action or state f. *consternāre*: see *prec.*] Amazement and terror such as to prostrate one's faculties; dismay.

1611 COTGR., *Consternation*, astonishment, dismay. 1636 DODD *Serm.* iv. 38 It is a question of consternation, a question that should strike him that should answer it dumb. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 171 The effects of this overthrow... produced... a general consternation over the face of the whole nation. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. 303 Such was the public consternation, when the barbarians were hourly expected at the gates of Rome. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 345 They regarded the reforming measures of the parliament with dismay and consternation.

**Constery**, obs. *f.* **CONISTORY**.

† **Constil**, **constille**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CON-* + *STILL v.*; cf. *instill*.] *trans.* To drop, distil. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems, Leg. Dane* Joos (Percy Soc.) 62 O Welle of swetes replete in every yeas... Som drope of thi grace adowne to me constille.

† **Constipate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *constupat*. [ad. *L. constipāt-us*, *pa.* ppl. of *constipare* to press or crowd closely together, *f. con-* + *stipare* to press, stuff, cram.] = **CONSTIPATED**.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxix. (1870) 292 Necessary it is to be laxative and not in no wise to be constupat. 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* II. i. 255 By... much Sweating, the Bowels were heated, and dry'd, and rendered Constipate. 1733 CARYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. 8 (1734) 229 The Belly... becomes now quite constipate and tumefied.

**Constipate** (kɒnstɪˈpeɪt), *v.* Also 6 *constup-*. [f. *L. constipāt-* ppl. stem of *constipare*: see *prec.* Cf. *F. constiper* (14th c.), and *COSTIVE*.]

† *trans.* To crowd, pack, or press closely together; to condense, thicken (liquids); to make firm and compact by pressing together. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xiv. 59 b, Mirrhe which is an humour congeled and constipated together with heate. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 202 Cold... does constipate and fix rare and fluid bodies. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 342 Vapours... constipated and condensed into Clouds.

2. *Med.* † *a.* To contract, bind together, constrict (the tissues); to close (the pores or vessels).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. iv. (R.), Hard and vehement friction doth constipat the body. [Gloss., *Constipate*, to harden and make more fast and compact.] 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The quality of intirely constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 20 Warmth relaxes the animal fibres, and... cold constipates and braces them.

*b. spec.* To confine the bowels, so that the faeces are passed with difficulty; to render costive.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1542) 182, Meates haryshe, lyke the taste of wyld frutes, do constipate and restrayne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 Omitting... honey, which is of a laxative power it selfe, the powder of some Loadstones in this dose doth rather constipate and binde, then purge and loosen the belly. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 77 The bowels are constipated.

*Fig.* 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. 24 Visions... suspending the senses, constipating the spirits.

**Constipated** (kɒnstɪˈpeɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.*] † 1. Pressed close together, condensed. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. xxviii, Sense cannot... penetrate the crusty fence Of constipated matter close compresse.

2. Of or in reference to the bowels: Confined, rendered costive.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 209 Beware that the hely be not constupate or costive. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water & Friction-cure* (1869) 165 Digestion improved; no longer constipated.

**Constipating** (kɒnstɪˈpeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That constipates.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Werte* *Surg.* iv. 324 Liquor of Vitriol by its constipating vertue draweth things together. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* II. 197 Suspending fogs... Obstructed drench the constipating hill. 1860 PRINCE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 24 If eaten alone [it] is... very constipating.

**Constipation** (kɒnstɪˈpeɪʃən), *n.* [a. *F. constipation*, or ad. *L. constipationem*, *n.* of action or state f. *constipare* to **CONSTIPATE**.]

† 1. The action of packing or pressing closely together; the condition of being so compressed; condensation, compression. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 Condensation, and constipation depresseth and driveth it [matter] downward to the middle. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 239 A pretty close Constipation and mutual Constriction of its Particles. 1773 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* i. iii. N a (R.), In spring when

the earth and waters are loosed from the brumal constipations, the vapours arise in great plenty.

2. *Med.* † *a.* Contraction or constriction of organic tissues, the veins, etc. *Obs.*

c1400 *Laufraude's Cyrrurg.* 113 Euel accidentis... as constipacioun of þe wombe, or ellis þe flix of þe wombe. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1542) 61 a, It dissolveth the constipations or stoppings made of all places, if the places be scarified. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 384 Schirrous hardnesse and constipation of the Veines. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 577 That the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation were the principles and originals of all diseases.

*b. spec.* Confinement of the bowels: a state of the bowels in which the evacuations are obstructed or stopped; costiveness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 I sau betis, that is gude contr constipatione. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 117 When the Pain of the Cholick... is accompany'd with a great Heat, violent Constipation, Vomiting. 1806 WEAVER in *Med. Jur.* XV. 325 Case of Constipation of the Bowels, removed by External Friction. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 532 The terms *constipation* and *costiveness* are commonly used as synonyms, denoting insufficiency of evacuations from the bowels.

† **Constipe**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. constipare*: see above. Cf. *F. constiper*.] = **CONSTIPATE v.**

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Sumtyme it laxeth and sumtyme constipe [1495 constipith, 1535 byndeth] and makeþ harde þe wombe.

† **Constipulation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CON-* + *STIPULATION*.] Joint or mutual stipulation.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 4 The first Article of constipulation firmly provides free stable-room... for all kinde of consciences.

**Constir**, -stirrere, obs. *ff.* **CONSTRUE**, -STRUER.

† **Constitue**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. *F. constituer*—r (14th c.), ad. *L. constituere* to **CONSTITUTE**.] = **CONSTITUTE**.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. viii. 106 He constytyned and stablyshed certeyne captaynes. c1525 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* 202 She [Envoy] constytyneth to devoure and byte every bodye. 1594 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. VI* (1814) 73 (Jam.) Makand ande constituande thame patronis.

**Constituency** (kɒnstɪˈtʃʊnsi), *n.* [f. *CONSTITUTE*: see *-ENCY*, and *f. regency*, etc.] A body of constituents, the body of voters who elect a representative member of a legislative or other public body; in looser use, the whole body of residents in the district or place represented by such a member, or the place or district itself considered in reference to its representation.

1821 MACAULAY *Lett.* 30 May, I happened... to say that I wished that it had been possible to form a few commercial constituencies, if the word constituency were admissible. 'I am glad you put that in,' said [Lady Holland]. 'It is an odious word.' 1821 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The new constituency being thus formed, the remaining part of the ministerial plan regarded the actual election. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 207 Changes introduced into the local constituencies by the Municipal Reform Act. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Times* 29 Feb., I am familiar with the case of a county where the non-resident voters are one-fourth part of the constituency.

*b. transf.* A body of supporters, customers, subscribers, etc.; = **CLIENTELE** 3. (*colloq.*)

*Med.* Now that the paper is reduced in price, it appeals to a larger constituency.

**Constituent** (kɒnstɪˈtʃʊnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ant. [ad. *L. constituentem*, *pr. ppl.* of *constituere* to **CONSTITUTE**; the corresp. *F. constituant* occurs both as *adj.* and *sb.* in *Coigrave* 1611, and may have been the immediate model of the *Eng.* word, which in early use was sometimes so spelt: cf. also sense A. 4.] *A. adj.*

† 1. That constitutes or makes a thing what it is; formative, essential; characteristic, distinctive. *Obs.* (or not distinguished from 2.)

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 Like Philosophers, who make Reason the Essential Constituent Form of a Man. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 270 All the constituent and necessary Parts of a Sacrament are found in Baptism. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 54 There is another notion current... that Perfection is the constituent cause of beauty. 1833 WHILWELL *Bridgewater Treatise* (1852) 74 To each degree of pressure in steam there is a corresponding temperature corresponding. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* i. iii. 16 Every lawful Parliament consists of three constituent parts—the King, the Lords, and the Commons.

2. That jointly constitute, compose, or make up. Of a single element: That goes to compose or make up; component.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 21 § 2 The main constituent parts of the evangelical [laws]. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* a Distribution... into its integral parts or constituent Members. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 324 One of the constituent members of the court of syndicates. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 78 All the ideas that are constituent of real excellence. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. (1810) 328 The constituent parts of water. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Prægn.* II. (1876) 33 As a constituent member of Society. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Conanguin.* 2 The idea must be resolved into its constituent ideas.

3. That constitutes, appoints, or elects a representative. Cf. *B. I.*

1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 166 A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 478 In some of the small western corporations, the constituent bodies were in great part composed of captains and lieutenants of the guards. 1898 SKELEY *Stein* III. 406 The Prussian Estates... the constitu-

ent bodies were not districts or fractions of the population, but corporations.

4. Having the power to frame or alter a (political) constitution, as in *constituent assembly*, *power*, phrases which originated in French in 1789.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neol. Fr. Dict.* 62 Deceit by the constituent assembly, on the 12th of July, 1790. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) II. vii. § 112. 229 Mirabeau represented the Constituent... Vergniaud... the Legislative Assembly. 1873 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/5 He did not deny the constituent power of the Assembly, but... if they were constituent why did they not proceed to 'constitute'? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 406 Reform bills we have seen without number; a constituent assembly we have never seen.

*B. sb.*

1. One who constitutes or appoints another as his agent, proxy, or representative.

1522 MALYNES *Ang. Law-Merch.* 307 The partie who... is the Procurator, is taken in law as absolute as the Constituant, and many sundrie proceedings may be vied against him accordingly. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5148/2 Both the Constituent and Proxy being Qualified according to Law. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 67 The factor is answerable personally to his constituent. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Jas. I.* I. 39 Elizabeth, from the influence she possessed over the Protestant party in Scotland, might almost be called his constituent. 1891 *Mod. Commercial usage*; letter of consignee, My constituent's instructions are not to sell for less than, etc.

2. *spec.* One of those who elect another to a public office, *esp.* as their representative in a legislative assembly; an elector; more widely, any inhabitant of the district or place so represented.

1714 G. LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 220 A hot Debate, whether or not the Parliament without Particular Instructions from their Constituents, could alter the Constitution of the Government. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 424 If the deputies, fail in their duty, they are only accountable to their constituents. 1858 BAIGRUP *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., Twenty-four Members whose constituents are upwards of 200,000 in number.

† *b.* The body of electors belonging to a particular place; now **CONSTITUENCY**. *Obs.*

1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* Ded. 7 Influence of the constituent over the conduct of the representative. a 1797 BURKE *Sp. Short. Parl.* Wks. X. 80 If every corruptible Representative were to find an enlightened and incorruptible Constituent.

† 3. One who constitutes or frames. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 52 A Creature... whose first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler Constituent than Chance.

4. A constituent element or part.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 35 Let it want ever so many of the other constituents, if it wants not this. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 473 The constituents of the neutral carbonate... are, in 100 parts, 49 of acid, 29.85 of alkali, and 20.00 of water. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. 75 What is the special and necessary constituent of royalty. 1881 BURNSDEN & PATON *Th. Engrat.* xi. 232 The individual letters *a, b, c...*, etc. of which a determinant is composed are called constituents, and by some writers elements.

† *b.* A constituent member. *Obs.*

1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 163 Mrs. Harcourt and the eleven constituents she chose on the first founding her society.

**Constituency**, *a. nonce-ud.* [after *parliamentary*.] Pertaining to a constituent (sense 2).

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 658 The girl's father has some parliamentary, or, I ought rather, now-a-days, to say constituency influence.

**Constituently**, *adv. rare*. [—LY 2.] As regards constituent parts or constitution.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* vi. (1864) 177 They must be constituently injured or depraved.

**Constitute** (kɒnstɪˈtju:t), *v.* [f. *L. constituere*, ppl. stem of *constituere* to set up, post, establish, appoint, ordain, *f. con-* intensive + *stituere* to set up, place: see **STATUTE**. The *pa.* ppl. was in early times often *constitut*, -ute (from *L. constitutus*), and this is still retained in technical phraseology in Scotland.]

† *trans.* To set, place (in a specified state, situation, condition, etc.). *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. Hij b, The longe sorowe mortalle in whiche was constytuted the faire Elyseus or Dydo. 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 391 He constytuteth his ende, and blessydnesse in the thyng that he desyreth soueraynly. 1654 GAULF *Magastrom.* 263 The fiery starre of Mars, constituted in the midst of heaven.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 263 The Turks... releasing... several hundreds of captive Mussulmans and constituting in the Vacancies as many of their new Slaves, returned.

1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 152 The Council of Trent, after having weighed long whether to say man was created in grace, finally determined to say that man was constituted in grace.

† *b.* To set up (in an office or position of authority). *Obs.* (cf. 2.)

1616 BULLOCK *Constitute*, to ordaine, to appoint. 1641 *Disc. Prince Henry in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 261 Princes and men, constituted in high places. 1658 *Usuraria Ann.* vi. 322 He... constituted Eumachus over the whole nation. 1722 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. 11. 52 He hath been constituted by the higher powers in the station of receiver-general.

† 2. To set up, appoint, ordain (an officer). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 14 How therle of tholouse toke the cyte of albane, and therein constituted a bishop. 1603-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 206/a Those bishops, that you con-

stitute. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 31 When supreme powers, constitute any magistrate. 1622 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 522 A King of England .. was not constituted to make Laws, but to see those Laws kept, which the People made.

b. To appoint to the office, function, or dignity of; to make, create. (With *obj.* and *compl.*)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 That ye ordeyne and constitute the sayd noble Jason Capytayne of this Roiaume. 1544 W. MALVERNE *Found. Abbey of Gloucester* iii in R. Glouc. (1724) 579 The said noble Osrike .. Kingburge his sister did constitute Abbess. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 215 Where one Man .. is constituted Representative of the whole number. 1725 Dr. Foe *For's round World* (1840) 296 We constituted him captain. 1879 R. T. SMITH *St. Basil* 126 Recording how the Lord constituted Peter, after himself, shepherd of the Church.

3. To set up, ordain, establish, appoint, determine (a law, regulation, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1535 STARKEY *Let.* in England p. xix. 1554 HULDET, *Constitute decrees or laws, sancire leges.* 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.). We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority. 1770 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 186 Let this be constituted .. as firmly, as this Grant is constituted. 1814 SOUTHBY *Roderick* xiii. What terms Asturias .. doth constitute to be the law.

† *obj.* *absol.* *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 100 Martin of Roome constituted that his Clergy should vowe chastite. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 18 Whereby God has from all eternitie constituted with himself what he will do. 1886 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 107 Pope Leo the Tenth Instituted the Order of St. Peter; constituting those of the Order to wear .. the Effigies of that Saint.

† *c.* *absol.* *Obs.*

1486 [see CONSTITUTE *pp.* a. A]. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answer.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 237 The church of Christ hath authority to ordain and constitute .. in those things before me rehearsed. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 55 My Lord thought it not worth the while to constitute .. in a thing so shortly to be altered and reformed.

4. To set up, establish, found (an institution, etc.).

1549 (Mar.) *Be. Com. Prayer, Collect St. Michael*, Welche haste ordainyd & constituted the seruices of angels and men in a wonderfull ordre. 1605 STOW *Memo. Antiq.* (R.). This Brutus had three sonnes, who constituted three kingdoms. 1676 I. MATHER *Hist. Philis's War* (1864) 39 Six Churches have been constituted amongst the Indians. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 108 Provincial assemblies are constituted, with the power of making local ordinances. 1848 MACLACHLAN *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 To constitute a tribunal. 1863 D. ROWLAND *Leaves Nat.* 5 Grotius did not constitute a system .. of natural law.

b. To give legal or official form or shape to (an assembly, etc.).

1638 D.K. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 62 Aduyce uhider this assem[bl]y was not lafully constituted. 1714 G. LOCKHART *Mem. Affairs Scot.* 126 The first two Days being spent in Constituting the House. 1808 JAMISON, *To constitute*, a term generally used in [Scotland], to denote the opening of an ecclesiastical court with prayer by him who presides in it. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. § 53. 491 Intimation was sent to the other orders that they would proceed to constitute themselves. 1871 MONCKIEFF *Pract. Free Ch. Scoll.* i. g. 1886 *Act 49-50 Vict.* c. 50 § 3 Any lease, tack, or set, whether constituted by writing or verbally.

5. To frame, form, make (by combination of elements); esp. in *pass.* to have a constitution or make of a specified sort. (Very frequent in reference to the bodily or mental constitution.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 188 Many .. whose Livers are weakly constituted. 1790 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 We are so constituted, that time abundantly abates our sorrows. 1774 HUTTON *Bridges* p. iv. Directions for constituting and adapting to one another, the several .. parts of a bridge. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 45 The houses are of wood; but when well constituted .. they are warmer than those built of brick or stone. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 103 Faculties constituted like our own.

6. To make (a person or thing) something; to establish or set up as. (With *obj.* and *compl.*) *Cf.* 2.

1534 [see CONSTITUTE *pp.* a. A]. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 71 That which constituted him a visible member. 1654 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* i. § 33 (1663) 7 Ever constitute the defect of his morality thy precaution. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 423 The will of a single man .. cannot be allowed to constitute itself an irremovable obstacle to a great national good. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 8r He had constituted himself her companion.

7. (with simple *obj.*) To make (a thing) what it is; to give its being to, form, determine.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 9 This theorem .. that the demand for labour is constituted by the wages which precede the production. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 25 All wealth is intrinsic, and is not constituted by the judgment of men.

8. To make up, form, compose; to be the elements or material of which the thing spoken of consists. (Correlative to *CONSIST* 7.)

1554 [see CONSTITUTE *pp.* a. A]. 1675 OGBLEY *Brit.* 30 It constitutes the isle of Alney. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Phelarch* Wks. 1808 XVII. 33 One body of men, constituted of many individuals. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 14 The happiness of a brute can never constitute the true happiness of a man. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 51 The things which constitute wealth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 156 The rocks which constitute the crest of the mountain. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 100 Poverty, as such, constitutes no title to academical funds. 1879 LUSCH *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 70 Reading, writing, and arithmetic .. do not in themselves constitute an education.

† *Constitute*, *pp.* a. and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-6 *constitut.* [ad. L. *constitut-us*, *pa.*

*pp.* of *constituere*; in later use prob. regarded as contracted from *constituted*.]

A. as *pa.* *pp.* *Constitute*, appointed, established, etc.; see the verb.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 71/2 Thenne our lord sente pestylence the tyme constitute. 1486 *Lichfield Gild Register* lf. 8b, [We] haue ordered and constitute vpon certain articles for the .. welfare of the Cominalte. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1283/1 As by the disobedience of one manne, many be constitute and made synners. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 16 Ane sacrament is constitute or maid of twa principal partes. 1673 SALKELD *Angels* 39 As though they [Angels] were .. constitute of matter and forme as man is. 1719 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 443 It could not be read till the Assembly was constitute. 1808 JAMISON s.v., An ecclesiastical court .. is said to be constitute with prayer by the Moderator.

B. as *pp.* a. = CONSTITUTE.

1389 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 311 The vertues of a well constitute body and minde. 1741 J. SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 605 The most irregularly constituted Year of any in my Time. 1818 COLLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contr.* I. 119 Constitute, or subsequent undertaking of a person, who engages to pay a subsisting debt, or fulfil an existing obligation of [another].

C. as *sb.* a. An ordinance. b. A person instituted to an office.

c 1561 T. PRESTON *Cambises* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 189 A naughty man that will not obey the kings constitute. a 1610 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* 9 They'll say they have their substituats, But I say these are not Christ's substituats.

**Constituted** (kɒn'stitɪtɪd), *pp.* a. [f. CON-STITUTE v. + -ED 1.] Appointed, established, etc.: see the verb.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 4 According to .. the constituted Lawes. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 187 The respect due to constituted authorities.

**Constituter**: see CONSTITUTEOR.

**Constituting** (kɒn'stitɪtɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONSTITUTE.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 316 Nothing of their own worth the constituting. a 1713 ABP. SHARP *Wks.* V. iii (R.). More necessary to the constituting of a man. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 7 Three things go to the constituting of a proverb, *shortness, sense, and salt.*

**Constituting, pp. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That constitutes; constituent.**

1641 MILTON *Ch. Cont.* vi. (1851) 127 Of such a council as this every parochiall Consistory is a right homogeneous and constituting part. 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 56 Reduced to its constituting parts. 1792 J. BARLOW *Const.* 1791, 10 Republican ideas gained no ground .. in your constituting assembly. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6/1 In this act the Monarchy is not a constituted, but a constituting power.

**Constitution** (kɒn'stitɪʃən). Also 4. -o-ion, 4-6 -o-ion, 6 -t-ion, etc. [a. F. *constitution*, -cion (12th c. in Littre), learned ad. L. *constitution-em*, n. of action from *constituere* to CONSTITUTE.]

1. The action of constituting, making, establishing, etc.: see the verb.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* i. 4 Before the constitution of the world. 1592 WEST *Synbol.* ii. Aij, The constitution or making of an Obligation. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xviii. 91 Before constitution of Sovereign Power all men had right to all things. 1782 A. MONRO *Comper. Anat.* (ed. 3) 41 Both ventricles going equally far down to the constitution of the apex. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Every decree by which the extent of a debt or obligation is ascertained, is a decree of constitution.

† b. Appointment. *Obs.*

1665 PEREVS *Diary* 20 Mar., I received their constitution under all their hands presently, so that I am already confirmed their Treasurer.

† 2. The action of decreeing or ordaining. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 75 The wordes constitution Hath set the name of gentillesse Upon the fortune of riches. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 After be constituicion and be ordinaunce of be rewmes where pai dwell. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 173 (*Bull of Alex. VI.*) This letter of owre .. donation, graunt, assignation, constitution, deputacion, decree, commandement. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. 88 By the constitution of the Apostles, and by the solemn sentence of the Catholick Church.

3. A decree, ordinance, law, regulation; usually, one made by a superior authority, civil or ecclesiastical; *spec.* in *Rom. Law*, an enactment made by the emperor. Also *fig.* (Now only *Hist.*)

*Apostolical Constitutions* (in *Ecl. Hist.*): a collection of ecclesiastical regulations, purporting to have been made by the apostles, but known to be of much later date. *Constitutions of Clarendon* (in *Eng. Hist.*): a body of propositions drawn up at the Council of Clarendon in the reign of Henry II (1164), defining the limits of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 89 *pei studien faste & techen here owene constitutions.* a 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 444 Constitutions and ordanance maid withinne the forseide Cite. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 11. 193 The statuts of kyngys, also, be over-mary, even as the constytutyons of the emperours were. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 How basely do they deeme of Apostolical Constitutions. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 59 All this while our Kings and Bishops called Councels .. made Ecclesiastical Lawes and constitutions in their Synods and Parliaments. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* *Antiq.* xi. v. 8 The people .. willingly harkened to the constitutions of Nehemiah. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. r. § 53. 175 It was enacted, in 1408, by a constitution of Archbishop Arundel in convocation, that no one should thereafter translate any text of Holy Scripture into English. 1872 FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* ii. 120 The Constitutions of Clarendon .. forbade the ordination of villains. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Apostolical Constitutions* ..

The first Greek printed text was edited by Turrianus, and published in 1503. The spurious character of the book was soon evident to Catholic scholars .. Pearson assigns the work, as it stands, to the middle of the fifth century.

b. *fig.* and *gen.* An ordinance, settled arrangement, institution.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 295 Wouldst thou overturn the laws of nature, and subvert the most sacred divine constitutions. 1720 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* 208 The payment of Tithes was grown to be a Veteran and thorough settled Constitution of this Kingdom. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Famat.* II. 41 So jealous is Nature of her constitutions. 1833 S. HOOLE *Disc.* ix. 115 All these wise constitutions and appointments the Psalmist refers .. to, etc.

4. The way in which anything is constituted or made up; the arrangement or combination of its parts or elements, as determining its nature and character; make, frame, composition. *Constitution of nature, of the world, of the universe, of things* (the actual existing order); so of *society*, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 529 Unless the constitution of the tract and qualitie of a country require the contrary. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 141 By the excellent constitution of thy legge. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ii. 38 That an inferior being may in opposition to his will break through the constitution of things. 1736 BUTLER (*title*), The Analogy of Religion .. to the Constitution and Course of Nature. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 118 That .. is the fault of the constitution of society. 1839 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* x. 377 The constitution, functions, and authority of the council. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 292 Philosophy is the account which the human mind gives to itself of the constitution of the world. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* 6 Before any further change is made in the constitution of the University.

b. Composition in reference to elements.

1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 26 The tenement of clay shall crumble into its primitive constitution. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 1 Heaven, Earth and Hell enter into the Constitution of his [Milton's] Poem. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 This view of the constitution of the solar spectrum. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* 19 The exoskeleton is not of the same constitution throughout these regions.

† c. Consistency. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. ii. 3 Of a milding constitution between hardness and softness.

5. *Spec.* a. Physical nature or character of the body in regard to healthiness, strength, vitality, etc.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 63 b, The temperature of the mynde folowes the constitution of the bodie. 1583 BARNINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 67 We dare solace our selves in soft beds, too long for our constitutions. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i, The true state And constitution of their bodies. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. xviii. 49 Men .. of sickly constitutions. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 3 Imaginary Sick Persons that break their Constitutions by Physick. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 25 A good constitution ought certainly to be our first object in the management of children. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 279 The peculiarities of the female constitution. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. (1857) 33 His constitution was far from robust.

b. Nature, character, or condition of mind; mind, disposition, temperament, temper.

1589 GREENE *Memphion* (Arb.) 29 The frowning Constitution of Mars. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 249 Else nothing in the world Could turne so much the constitution Of any constant man. 1618 WILKIN *Motto* (1633) 526, I have no Constitution, to accord To ought dishonest, sooner for a Lord Than for his meaneest Groomme. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. vi. 200 Impating himself equally to all Men of several constitutions. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xii. 516 His failings were .. such as flowed from his constitution, not his will. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ii. (1857) 39 His temperament and his constitution of mind peculiarly fitted him for the reception of these influences.

6. The mode in which a state is constituted or organized; especially, as to the location of the sovereign power, as a *monarchical, oligarchical, or democratic constitution*.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* at The Constitution of the Common-wealth of Israel. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 2/2 Who exactly knew the frame and constitution of the kingdom. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 139 Sweden remains in point of Constitution and Property exactly as it did anciently. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., No other Country in the World has such a Variety of Governments that are so different in their Constitutions. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 17 The original constitution of England was highly aristocratical. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 38 Whatever may be the constitution of the State.

7. The system or body of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, or body politic is constituted and governed.

This may be embodied in successive concessions on the part of the sovereign power, implied in long accepted statutes, or established gradually by precedent, as in the British Constitution; or it may be formally set forth in a document framed and adopted on a particular occasion by the various orders or members of the commonwealth, or their representatives, as in the Constitution of the United States, the various Constitutions of France after 1790, and those of other nations, framed in imitation of these. In the case of a *written Constitution*, the name is sometimes applied to the document embodying it. In either case it is assumed or specifically provided that the constitution is more fundamental than any particular law, and contains the principles with which all legislation must be in harmony.

This sense gradually arose out of the prec. between 1689 and 1789: see the early quotes.

[1689 *Declar. Estates of Scotl.* 11 Apr., Whereas King James the Seventh .. did by the advice of wicked and evil counsellors invade the fundamental constitution of the kingdom, and altered it from a legal limited monarchy, to an

arbitrary despotick power.] 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 108 By Constitution We mean, whenever We speak with Propriety and Exactness, that Assemblage of Laws, Institutions and Customs, derived from certain fix'd Principles of Reason... that compose the general System, according to which the Community hath agreed to be govern'd. 1750 CHESTER, *Lett.* (1774) III. 2 England is now the only monarchy in the world that can properly be said to have a constitution. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* French, We... do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. 1789-92 A. VOUIN *Trans. France* 124 There is an idea... that this union of the orders is only for the verification of their powers, and for making the constitution, which is a new term they have adopted; and which they use as if a constitution was a pudding to be made by a receipt. 1792 *PAINE Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 93 The American constitutions were to liberty, what a grammar is to language: they define its parts of speech, and practically construct them into syntax. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xi. The Twelve eldest are sent solemnly to fetch the Constitution itself, the printed Book of the Law. 1855 FRASER *Philosophy* II. i. ii. (1857) 19 With all the forms prescribed by the constitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT *P. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The new constitution of Greece is formed very much upon that of France. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 449/2 By the English constitution we understand a few great traditional principles of government, any fundamental breach of which would involve either tyranny or anarchy. 1872 FREEMAN *Growth Eng. Const.* II. 54 Our English constitution was never made, in the sense in which the constitutions of many other countries have been made.

**8. a. attrib.** as (in sense 5 b) + *constitution evil*, + *sin*; Constitution Church, that established in France by the Constituent Assembly on 12 July, 1790; b. *Comb.* as (sense 7) *constitution-builder*, *-building*, *-maker*, *-monger*, *-mongering*; also *constitution-build* vb. nonce-wd.

1665 T. MALL *Offer P. Help* 92 Your proper sin, or constitution-evil. 1765 BARKER *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 20 His constitution sins, his most prevalent sins. 1795 BARNES *Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* 62 The two churches were easily distinguished... that of the ancient pastors was called the Catholic, the other the Constitution Church. 1795 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 27 May (1812) I. 270 The Honourable Gentleman is a sort of constitution-monger... he declared... that he would give to France the same constitution as that of America. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 324 Planners and constitution-makers. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. 17, Arrange it, constitution-build it, sift it through ballot-boxes as thou wilt. 1840 — *Heroes* vi. 368 No ballot-box, parliamentary eloquence, voting, constitution-building. *Ibid.* vi. 367 Theoretical constitution-builders. 1875 HCLRS *Organism Daily Life, Ess.* 124 The failure of constitution-mongers like the Abbé Sieyès, who are sublimely indifferent to the state of facts around them.

**Constitutional** (kənstɪtʃənəl), *a. (sb.)* [f. prec. + -AL; prob. of English formation; the F. *constitutionnel* appears in Dupré in 1801.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of, belonging to, or inherent in, a person's constitution (of body or mind).

1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 119 Our constitutional strength is not to be made the measure of our passive fortitude. 1739 SHARP *Surgery* (J.), It is not probable any constitutional illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Pitt* (1854) I. 288 His constitutional malady. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 88 Pope's constitutional irritability kept him constantly on the wing.

2. Affecting the (bodily) constitution; beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the constitution. Cf. B. I. 1750 G. HUGUES *Barbadoes* 32 The Trade-wind is... constitutional to the inhabitants. 1860 *All Year R.* No. 71. 484 Satisfied with constitutional walks and gymnastic drill. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 376 What may be termed the constitutional action of arsenic.

3. Belonging to the very constitution or composition of anything; forming an essential part or element; essential.

1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* i. x. Wks. (1811) VIII. 300 The difference between things natural and things positive, between constitutional and arbitrary. 1779-82 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden Wks.* II. 412 The original incongruity runs through the whole... But when this constitutional absurdity is forgiven, the poem must be confessed to be written with great smoothness of metre, etc. 1850 DAUBNEY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 332 The sulphates of magnesia, of zinc, etc., contain, besides their water of crystallization, a proportion of constitutional water, which may be replaced by sulphate of potash... This constitutional water... is expelled with more difficulty than the water of crystallization. 1872 MOZLEY *Mirac.* Pref. (ed. 3) 25 Antecedent probability is a constitutional element of evidence.

4. In harmony with, or authorized by, the political constitution.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. iii. 191 To trace out the constitutional doctrine of the royal succession. *Ibid.* (T.), The long parliament... while it acted in a constitutional manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances. 1777 HURD *Serm. bef. Ho. Lords* (R.), Tending... to improve establishments themselves; but by degrees only, and by constitutional means. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 101 This, though a legal, cannot, with any propriety, be called a constitutional proceeding. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 253 The constitutional restrictions on the royal authority.

b. Of a sovereign: Ruling according to a constitution or constitutional forms which limit his arbitrary power; said also of sovereignty or government so exercised.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neol. Fr. Dict.* 6a *La monarchie constitutionnelle*, the constitutional monarchy. *Un roi constitutionnel*, a constitutional king. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 127 The only powers which recognised the new constitutional government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.*

VOL. II.

*Eng.* IV. xvii. 10 According to the pure idea of constitutional royalty, the prince reigns and does not govern.

c. *French Hist.* Said of ecclesiastics who adopted the civil constitution of the clergy in 1790.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. What endless jarring, of Refractory hated Priests and Constitutional despised ones. 1884 Mrs. GARDINER *Fr. Rev.* iv. 76 Here nonjurors were regarded as enemies to the State; there the constitutional clergy as enemies to religion.

d. Adhering to or supporting the existing (or any specified form of) political constitution.

Hence, employed from time to time as a party designation; e.g. since c. 1870 by English Conservatives, whence *Constitutional party*, *Constitutional club*, and the like: cf. *Constitutionalist* 2, *Constitutionalist* 2.

5. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with the political constitution.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 126 The constitutional history of the principal towns in Lombardy. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 811/2 In the mind of no constitutional lawyer, can a doubt exist as to the soundness of Mr. Pitt's positions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 456 Best qualified to discuss constitutional questions. 1875 STRUBBS *Hist.*, Constitutional History of England.

b. sb. 1. A constitutional walk; a walk taken for health's sake, or for the benefit of the constitution. (App. this originated at the English Universities.) *colloq.*

1829 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1888) I. 176 An occasional ride with Simcox, and constitutional with Whitley. 1836 [E. CASWALL] *Punch Exam. Papers* (Oxf.; ed. 3) 41 He taketh a constitutional of forty minutes every day. 1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 45 The Cantab's constitutional of eight miles in less than two hours. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, And recognises Holmes and Diggs taking a constitutional.

2. = *CONSTITUTIONALIST* 2. In the end of the 18th c., an adherent of the French constitution or of political principles in accord with it.

1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* VI. 14 Whether the Constitutionals in England will be employed or not. 1881 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 233/1 The one is the ideal of modern Liberalism, and the Constitutionals of 1789 who pursued it were only mistaken in thinking it much nearer, much more easily attainable, than it really was.

**Constitutionalism** (kənstɪtʃənəlɪz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. A constitutional system of government.

1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 276 We all know what constitutionalism has substituted for this admirable organization. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 69 The house of Guelf had no more natural love for constitutionalism than any other reigning house.

2. Adherence to constitutional principles.

1871 *Daily Tel.* 2 Nov., They persuaded the King that Constitutionalism was his natural rôle. 1889 *Times* 19 Feb. 9/2 The frigid and negative constitutionalism of M. Carnot.

**Constitutionalist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who studies or writes on the (political) constitution.

1766 L.D. MANSFIELD *Sp. agst. Suspend. Prerog.* (Jod.), If Mr. Locke's whole definition of prerogative is taken together... it will be found he perfectly agrees with what other sound constitutionalists have advanced. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 252 The most famous constitutionalists, the most skillful casuists. 1881 J. G. FRICK *Lect. Teaching* xiii. 390 With Hallam and Creasy and the constitutionalists. *attrib.* 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Tent.* II. (1875) 36 The constitutionalist school.

2. An adherent or supporter of constitutional principles, or of a particular constitution. In end of 18th c., an adherent of the constitution of the United States, or of the French Republic; in English politics, about 1790-80, often assumed as = *CONSERVATIVE*.

1793 BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* VI. 9 Loyal constitutionalists. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 564 This party was styled republicans; the other, constitutionalists (in Pennsylvania). 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 273 As being royalists or constitutionalists. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 371 The Portuguese and Spanish constitutionalists. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Dec., The party are now trying to get rid of it [the name *Conservative*]... Constitutionalists, tory, and tory democrat, are the names between which their choice wavers. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland Mixed E.* 213 Falkland was born a constitutionalist, a hater of all that is violent and arbitrary.

**Constitutionality** (kənstɪtʃənəlɪti), [f. as prec. + -ITY: perh. orig. after mod. F. *constitutionnalité*.] The quality of being in accordance with the constitution; constitutional character.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800, 60 Solely on the ground of constitutionality. 1855 MOTLEY *Leuch. Rep.* II. v. (1866) 235 The constitutionality of the edicts. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 3 2 An effort to impeach the constitutionality of the execution by electricity.

**Constitutionalize**, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. mod. F. *constitutionnaliser* (Littré).]

1. *trans.* [f. the adj.] To make constitutional.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 443 Having endeavoured to constitutionalize Spain. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 254 A wave of democratic revolution... constitutionalizing for a moment absolute governments.

2. *intr.* [f. the sb.] To take a 'constitutional'. *colloq.*

1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 19 The most usual mode of exercise is walking—constitutionalizing is the Cantab for it. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 310 A walk for the sake of bodily exercise having been called

a 'constitutional', the verb *constitutionalize* was soon formed.

Hence *Constitutionalizing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1846 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) 302 He could do nothing with his Constitutionalising Parliaments but dissolve them. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 484 The constitutionalising of Rhenish Germany. 1888 W. KNIGHT *Principal Shairp* 41 The daily routine of constitutionalising.

**Constitutionally** (kənstɪtʃənəlɪ), *adv.* [f. *CONSTITUTIONAL* + -LY 2.]

1. In constitution or composition.

1767 FORDYCE *Serm.* 179. *Wom.* (ed. 4) II. x. 103 His very senses, though remaining constitutionally the same, revolt. 1882 *Standard* 23 Mar. 2/2 It differs toxicologically and constitutionally from pure Aconitine.

2. As to the (bodily) constitution.

1796 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 3 Lowering the system, both constitutionally and locally. 1807 *Med. Jur.* XVII. 365 The vaccine virus had acted constitutionally, and was not confined to the local vesicle on the arm.

b. By way of a 'constitutional'. (*humorous*.)

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XLXVI, The regular water-drinkers took their quarter of a pint, and walked constitutionally.

3. By virtue of one's constitution (of mind or body); by constitution, naturally.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1206 His virtue, constitutionally deep, Has habit's firmness, and affection's flame. 1756 FOOT *Eng. Jr. Paris* i. (ed. 3) 25 All you English are constitutionally sullen. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 230 The lay peers being constitutionally conservative.

4. In a constitutional manner; in accordance with the (political) constitution.

1756 DODDINGTON in H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) II. x. 340 Relief could only come constitutionally through justice. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xx. (1804) I. 143 They will firmly and constitutionally assert their rights. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 136 His wish seems to have been to govern constitutionally. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *The Parish* 5 Constitutionally recognized as the territorial division of the country for all purposes of civil government.

+ **Constitutionary**, *a. Obs.* [f. *CONSTITUTION* + -ARY: cf. F. *constitutionnaire*.]

1. Belonging to or inherent in the constitution; = *CONSTITUTIONAL* 1.

1660 FULLER *Most Contented* xl. (1841) 204 Constitutional sins, riveted in our tempers and complexions.

2. Pertaining to a (political) constitution. Of persons: Adhering to the constitution.

1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 29 Well-meaning Constitutional Church-Men.

3. *Fr. Eccl. Hist.* Recognizing the Constitution of Innocent X in 1653, which condemned the Jansenist doctrines.

1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 451. *Ibid.* II. 456 The Constitutional Bishops, after the Revolt of the Cardinal, had clearly the Ascendant.

**Constitutioned** (kənstɪtʃənəd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having (such and such) a constitution.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 3 Tender-Constitutioned Ladies. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 139 Dull constitutioned animals.

+ **Constitutioner**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. A framer or writer of constitutions.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 382. *Ibid.* 383 Those sham Apostolical Constitutioners.

2. A supporter of a (political) constitution.

At Oxford in 18th c., A member of the Constitution Club, loyal to the principles of the Revolution, and obnoxious to the Tory majority in the University.

1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlii. (1726) 235 There is in the university of Oxford... a dreadful register, call'd the black-book... At present it is made use of to vent party spleen, and is fill'd up with whigs, constitutioners, and bangorians. *Ibid.* I. 282 A formal presentment of the constitutioners, as enemies to monarchy. 1791 *Hist. Litt.* II. 452 The Regent... found out this Expedient, viz. to have a Body of Doctrines... drawn up in such a manner, as to please both Constitutioners and Appellants.

**Constitutioning**, *vbl. sb.* nonce-wd. Making of constitutions.

1820 BYRON in *Moore Life* 442 The Spanish business has set them all a constitutioning.

**Constitutionist**, *rare.* [f. *CONSTITUTION* + -IST.] An adherent of the constitution of the country; = *CONSTITUTIONALIST* 2.

1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xix. (T.), Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of Constitutionists, and Anti-Constitutionists. *Ibid.* (R.), To encourage the constitutionists or country-party. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 15 There is, in the above Speech, a Turn of Thinking, that denotes the Speaker a thorough Constitutionist.

**Constitutionless**, *a.* [see -LESS.] Without a (political) constitution.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Jan. 3/7 There would... have been a dissolution, a constitutionless interval.

**Constitutive** (kənstɪtʃətɪv), *a.* [f. L. type \**constitutivus* (perh. in med.L.), f. *constitut-* ppl. stem; see *CONSTITUTE* and -IVE. F. *constitutif*, -ive is in Cotgrave 1611.]

1. Having the power of constituting, establishing, or giving formal, definite, or organized existence to something; constructive.

In the Kantian Philosophy, *constitutive* ideas or principles of reason are opposed to *regulative*, q. v.

1592 WEST *Symbol.* i. § 46 An Instrument constitutive is such an Instrument under the proper hand of the party as testifieth and describeth some contract of some debt or duty to be paid, or some fact to be done or performed as

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an obligation. 1670 *Baxter Care Ch. Dir.* 277 The Churches Constitutive or Governing Head. 1876 *Coleridge Statesman* Man. (1871) 367 Whether ideas are regulative only, according to Aristotle and Kant; or likewise constitutive, and one with the power and life of Nature. 1856 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. P. R.* 317. 1867 J. H. STRILING tr. *Schopenhauer's Hist. Philos.* 231 (*Kant*) These ideas, under which we subsume real experience is not constitutive but regulative, a mere maxim of reason, and subjective.

b. Having the power of appointing to an office. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 37 The Concurrence, Vote and constitutive Consent of a competent number of Free-men.

2. That makes a thing what it is; forming an essential part or element; essential.

1610 *Br. Hall Apol. agst. Brownists* to You call for a double person, — a first separation in the gathering of the Church. . . But of this constitutive separation anone. 1654 *Cromwell Sp.* 12 Sept. (Curlye), Government by a single person and a Parliament is a Fundamental; it is the case; it is Constitutive. 1688 *Cudworth Immort. Mor.* iv. vi. (R.), The constitutive essences of all individual created beings. 1853 *French Proverbs* 16 Its constitutive element . . . is not the utterance on the part of the one, but the acceptance on the part of the many.

3. That makes up or goes to make up; forming a part or element; constituent, component.

1640 *Jackson Vets.* II. 637 All the learning which he hath besides . . . is no constitutive part of the faculty which he professeth. 1670 *Maynwaring Vitis Sana* i. 23 Subject to corruption and dissolution, through the fragility of constitutive parts. 1780 *Harris Philol. Eng.* (1841) 428 The constitutive parts of the drama are six. 1861 *Mansel Aids to Faith* i. 5 note, Constitutive elements of the revelation itself.

4. With of: That constitutes, makes, forms, establishes, or determines.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 366 That may be essential to a Parliament that is not constitutive of a Parliament. 1884 *A Steps of Nonconf. Minister* 11 Constitutive of duty. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 499 Of the three conceivable functions constitutive of a clerical order, — the Priestly, the Rabbinical, and the Prophetic, — the first is with us extinct.

† 5. Of a constituted character. *Obs.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 26 My judgment concurs wholly with your vote for two Houses. The question now is, what that House shall be, whether constitutive or restitutive.

† B. as *ss.* A constitutive part or element, a constituent. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *Power of the Keys* iv. 73, I much wonder why, . . . in the number of the constitutives of external communion, public prayer is not mentioned. 1697 *J. Sergeant Solit Philol.* 51 According to his complete Essential Form or Constitutive.

**Constitutively**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -ly*]. In a constitutive manner.

1656 *J. Harrington Oceana* 48 (Jod.) The great council, or assembly of the people, in whom the result is constitutively. 1677 *Manton Vks.* (1870) I. 496 We are now pardoned and justified constitutively by the tenor of the new covenant. 1864 *F. Hall Hindu Philos. Syst.* 231 In order that their unintelligent Brahma should be made out constitutively cognition, they have altered the sense of the word cognition. 1881 *J. H. Striling Text-bk.* Kant 286 A principle that holds of objects (as mere phenomena of sense) not constitutively, but only regulatively.

**Constitutiveness**, *rare*. [*see -NESS*]. The quality or fact of being constitutive.

1682 *H. More Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 56 The infiniteness of Gods goodness . . . its Headship over the other Attributes . . . its Constitutiveness of the very Deity.

**Constitutor** (*kɒnstɪtʊtər*). Also 6-7 -our, 7-9 -er. [*a. l. constitutor, agent-n. from constituto to CONSTITUTE. Cf. f. constituteur* (16th c. in Littre).] One who or that which constitutes, makes, frames, establishes, etc.: see the verb.

1531 *Elvot Gov.* ii. vii, Justyce . . . the chiefe constitutor and maker of a publike weale. 1601 *Cornwallis Ess.* II. ii. (1631) 227 Constitutors of Societies. 1697 *J. Sergeant Solit Philol.* 261 Having one and the Self-same Constitutor. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* N b, The Constitutors of this Oblique and irregular mineral Diagram. 1759 *Golds. The Bee* No. 7 Elocution is only an assistant, but not a constitutor, of eloquence. 1856 *J. R. Ballantyne Sanskryta Aphorisms* 65 The vital air is not the constitutor of the Body.

b. A framer of a (political) constitution.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 473 You are the constitutors. It is yet in your power . . . to stay settling the constitution. 1796 *W. Taylor in Monthly Rev.* XXI. 540 The definition of the French constitutors has restricted . . . the meaning of the word liberty.

**Constrain** (*kɒnstreɪn*), *v.* Forms: 4 *constraine*, 4-5 *streigne* (e, *straygne*), 4-6 *streyn* (e, *strayn*) (e, 4-7 *strein* (e, 5-7 *stryne*), 5-6 *north* -strene, 6 *Sc.* -strange, 5-7 *straine*, 6- *strain*. *Pa. pple.* 4-5 *constrained*, 5-6 *straynted*, 6 *Sc.* -strane. [*ad. OF. constraindre, -aindre, ppl. stem constraign-, -aign- (in mod. F. contraindre, It. costringere, costringere): — L. constringere to tie tightly together, compress by tying, f. con- together + stringere to draw tight.*]

1. *trans.* To force, compel, oblige:

a. a person to do anything. (The usual const.) c1386 *Chaucer Melib.* p. 914 It constraigneth me to do yow grace and mercy. 1400 *Cursor M.* Insertion p. 990

Rot þai constrayned [*MS. -oynd*] him to dwelle, þat he no farther might. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 11 Þese iij notable þynges moste nedes constrayne þow to enclayne to oue ententes. 1538 *Starkey England* II. iv. 123 Constieynd to lerne the Latyn tong. 1666 *G. Woodcocke* tr. *Hist. Justine* 67 a, Power . . . to constraine them deluyder that by force. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* v. iii. 100 Since that they sight . . . Constraines them weepe. 1758 *S. Hayward Sermon* xvi. 479 He never constrained them to walk in the paths of iniquity. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 145 A writ issued to the sheriff . . . to constrain the party to appear.

b. a person to (into) a course of action, state, place, etc.

c1386 *Chaucer Clerk's T.* 471 Though I do thing to which I am constreynit. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* vi. 54 Men sholde constrayne no clerke to knaueu werkes. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 652 Suppois natuir constrainge him thairto. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* II. 354 They fled into the Woods, fearing to be constrained to the Plough. 1790 *Cowper Rec. Mother's Picture* 86, I should ill requite thee, to constrain Thy unbound spirit into bonds again. 1840 *Mrs. Browning Drama of Exile*, And the elements shall holdly All your dust to dust constrain.

c. with simple object.

a 1340 *Hamlet Psalter* xxvii. 10 With þaire fre wil, nocht constraynd. c1386 *Chaucer Frankl. T.* 47 Women of kynde desiren libertee And nat to been constreyned as a thral. 1535 *Coverdale a Kings II.* 17 Neuertheless they constrayned him, tyll he was ashamed, and sayde: Let them go. 1611 *Bible a Cor.* v. 14 For the loue of Christ constraineth vs.

d. *absol.* (without direct object.)

c1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1496 3e at stiff innoghe to constrayne wyth strenkeþ, 3if yow likeþ. 1586 *Cogan Haven Health* cxii. (1636) 213 Sometimes if hunger constrained, they would double their commons. 1717 *Pope Ep. to Jervas* 67 Led by some rule, that guides, but not constrains. 1773 *Lowell Among my Birds* Ser. II. 279 The necessities of metre would naturally constrain to such forms.

e. *Dynamics.* To restrict the motion of (a body or particle) to a certain course, e.g. along a fixed curve.

1834 *Whewell (title)*, On the Motion of Points constrained and resisted. 1856 *Tait & Steele Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 181 A particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve, under the action of given forces in the plane of the curve. *Ibid.* 193 If the particle be constrained by a circular tube. *Ibid.* (Contents) 15 String constrained by pulley.

2. To compel or enforce (an action, etc.); to bring about by compulsion or of necessity.

1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* v. vi, Other vowes constraine another course. 1603 *Philotus* (1835) 10 It is vposible that loue should be constrained, where affection breeds not liking. 1614 *Strling Doms-day* 8th Hour (R.), O! what strange things . . . Could this man tell, amazement to constraine? 1679 *Earl Orrery Hen. V.* 1, 'Twas a Crime To punish what you did constrain from him. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* 1. 22 Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay. 1741 *Watts Improv. Mind* (1801) 227 Where there is not sufficient testimony to constrain our assent. 1800 *Addison Amer. Law Rep.* 2 A The. . . constrained presumption, that the child whose death was concealed, was killed by the mother.

† 3. To force out; to produce by effort, 'to produce in opposition to nature' (J.). *Obs.*

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 183 They rub their udders with Nettles until they constrain bloud. 1687 *Walker (J.)*, In this northern tract our hoarser throats Utter unripe and ill constrained notes.

† b. To force, assume or produce by straining (any behaviour or expression of feeling). *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5316 Which desire is so constrained That it is but wylfeyned. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* II. ii. 103 This is some Fellow, Who . . . doth affect A saucy roughness, and constrains the garb Quite from his Nature. 1702 *Steele Mineral* i. (1734) 15 Could all those Shrieks, those Swoonings, that rising falling Bosom be constrain'd? 1725 *Pope Odyss.* 1. 490 [He] constrain'd a smile, and thus ambiguous spoke.

† 4. *refl.* To exert or strain oneself. *Obs. rare.*

c1500 *Gesta Rom.* 430 Which this yonge damosell seyng, constrained herselfe, and ranne so fast, tyll at the last she had hym at a vantage agayne.

† 5. a. To take by force, force to surrender. *Obs.* 1699 *Dryden Ep. to F. Riden* 153 Namur subdu'd is England's palm alone; The dread besiege'd, but we constrain'd the town.

† b. To violate, force. *Obs.*

1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* v. ii. 178 Her spotlesse Chastity, Inhumaine Traytors, you constrain'd and forst.

† 6. To press hard upon, straiten, reduce to straits; to oppress, afflict, distress. *Obs.*

c1450 *Martin* iv. 65 The grete payne that he was inne for the love of Ygerne, that so hym constrained that he myght nother ete ne slepe. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. ccxxxiv. 328 He had dayly great complayntes made to hym . . . wherwith his hart was sore constrained for displeasure. c1532 *Dawes Intro. Fr. in Palgr.* 95 To constrayne, opprimer. 1566 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1884) 27 That necessitie constrayne thame noch quha ar within. This Ile hes a pasture . . . that may feild sum wetheris. 1859 *Tennyson Ger. & Enid* 716 But since our fortune slipt from sun to shade . . . cruel need constrain'd us, but a better time has come.

† 7. To compress into small compass; to contract. *Obs. rare.*

c1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* i. i. 5 Þe stature of hir was of a doutous iugement, for sumtyme sche constrained and schronk hir seluen lyche to be comune mesure of men.

8. To confine forcibly, keep in bonds, imprison.

1382 *Wyclif Esch.* xxxi. 15 V . . . forbode the floodis of hym, and constrainede many watris. 1590 *Spenker F. Q.* II. iv. 15 With hundred yron chaines he did him bind. And hundred knots, that did him sore constrain. 1612 *Drayton Polyol.* Notes to Song ix. 145 The South-west wind constrained

betwene two hills on both sides of the lake. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 634 He binds in Chains The drowy Prophet, and his Limbs constrains. 1732 *Gav (J.)*, How the strait stays the slender waste constrain? 1821 *Shelley Epipsych.* 398 The walls are high, the gates are strong, . . . but true love never yet Was thus constrained. 1879 *Butcher & Lang Odyssey* 7 And hard men constrain him, wild folk that hold him . . . sore against his will.

† b. To check, stop, staunch. *Obs.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 66 If þe blood come fro grete veynes he mai nougt so sumtyme be constrained. *Ibid.* 68 If . . . þou maist not sowde þe arterie ne þe veyne ne þou maist not constrayne þe blood.

c. To press or clasp tightly in one's arms. *poet.*

1697 *Dryden (J.)*, When . . . The Tyrian hugs and fonde thee on her breast, And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains. 1861 *Temple & Trevor Tannhäuser* 27 And all for joy constrain'd him to his breast.

d. *fig.* To restrain within bounds, to limit.

a 1618 *Raleigh (J.)*, Overweake to resist the first inclination of evil, or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it. 1708 *Rowe Royal Convert* III. (1766) 44 Constrain your temper, Sir; be false and meet her With her own sex's arts. 1878 *Morley Condorcet* 36 It was impossible . . . to constrain within prescribed limits the activity.

† 9. = **CONSTRINGE**, **CONSTRICIT**. *Obs.*

1398 [*see CONSTRINGE ppl. a.* 2]. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 77 Olde woundis þat ben maad . . . of to greet cold constrayneþ. *Ibid.* 105. *Ibid.* 263 If þe spasme come . . . þat wole constrayne þe tunge inward. 1586 *Cogan Haven Health* cxiv. (1636) 125 Services . . . are . . . to be eaten after meat, to constraine and close up the stomacke. 1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. ii. 335 Vehement heate resolueth the radical moysture of mens bodies, as colde constraineth and priesereth the same. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* II. 430 When Winter Frosts constrain the Field with Cold.

10. To subject to restraint of behaviour. *rare.*

a 1745 *Swift Directions to Footman* (Seager), Leave the company to converse more freely, without being constrained by your presence. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 343, I . . . think . . . old friends who do not constrain me . . . the most suitable.

**Constrainable**, *a. rare*. [*f. prec. + -ABLE*]. That can be constrained, liable to constraint.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* I. (1632) 73 They are now by vertue of humane law become constrainable, and if they transgresse, punishable. *Ibid.* vi. iv. § 11 Before Novatian's uprising, no man was constrainable to confess publicly any sin.

† **Constraining**, *Obs.* [*a. OF. constraignance, f. constraindre, constraining to CONSTRAIN: see -ANCE*]. Constraining.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7438 For well he knew dame Abstinaunce, But he ne knew not Constraining. He knew nat that she was constrained.

**Constrained** (*kɒnstreɪnd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. CONSTRAIN v. + -ED*].

1. Of persons: Forced, acting under compulsion. Of actions, etc.: Brought about by compulsion.

1597 *Daniel Civ. Wares* iv. xxxix, This weake constrained company. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* iv. iv. 23 None serve with him, but constrained things, Whose hearts are absent too. 1780 *Cowper Table Talk* 623 The mind, released from too constrained a nerve. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xx. 577 The breaking of a constrained oath.

2. Forced, as opposed to *natural*.

1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 20 Bothe theis seeme unto mee to alledge constrained senses. 1597 *Morley Intro. Mus.* 7 Under Gam of the voice seemed as a kinde of humming, and about E la a kinde of constrained skrieking. 1693 *Dryden Ess. on Satire Wks.* 1821 XIII. 21 [Milton's] 'Juvenilia', where his rhyme is always constrained and forced, and comes hardly from him. 1763 *Scribner Indostan* iii. (1770) 104 The Soubar, . . . received him with a constrained graciousness. 1847 *Elphinstone Hist. Ind.* I. 35 The constrained hospitality with which they are directed to prepare food . . . for a military man coming as a guest.

3. Of persons: Behaving under constraint, having the spontaneous and natural impulses checked, embarrassed.

1802 *Mar. Edgeworth Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 3 Notwithstanding all his efforts to be and to appear at ease, he was constrained and abashed.

4. Forcibly or unnaturally confined (physically), cramped.

1768 *W. Gilpin Ess. Prints* 28 Every constrained posture [should be] avoided. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 128/a When very weary, we sleep even in the most constrained positions. *Mod.* Tight dresses mean constrained limbs.

5. *Dynamics.* Forced to move in a certain course.

1856 *Tait & Steele Dynamics of Particle* (1871) 386 A single particle subject to the action of any forces, and whose motion is either free, constrained, or resisted.

**Constrainedly** (*kɒnstreɪndli*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -ly*]. In a constrained manner.

1. Under constraint or compulsion.

1540 *Cherch Hurt Sedil.* (1642) 52 That yee refuse to doe willingly, think yee must be drawne to doe the same constrainedly. 1698 *Yng. Man's Call* 326 Never having attained her self in regal ornaments, but constrainedly and with tears. 1837 *G. Rindford Script. Verif.* vii. 459 Facts which they most reluctantly and constrainedly attest.

2. With constrained manner or behaviour; without natural spontaneity or freedom of manner.

1654 *Earl Orrery Parthenissa* (1676) 637, I forced myself to divert those two persons . . . which yet I did so constrainedly, that I gave them more cause of pity, than satisfaction. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 579 'Before I answer your question', said Midwinter a little constrainedly, 'I want to ask you something.'

**Constrainedness**. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality of being constrained; constraint,

1573 O. WALKER *Education* 217 Constrainedness under-  
valueth an action.

**Constrainer**, rare. [f. CONSTRAIN v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]  
One who constrains.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex. v.* 10 The maystris of werkis and the  
constrayners [L. *exactors*]. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737)  
I. 71 The natural free spirits of ingenious men, if im-  
prison'd and controul'd, will be glad at any rate to vent  
themselves, and be reveng'd on their constrainers.

**Constraining** (kŏnstrē'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as  
prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb CONSTRAIN;  
application of constraint.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 517 3oven frely wipouten  
exaccioun or constreynynge. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 91 Con-  
streynynge, coaccio. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 74  
The Church hath not the power of compelling, nor oughte  
to require it [I speak of civile constraining]. 1644 MILTON  
*Judgm. Bucer* (1851) 294 A bondage not of Gods constrain-  
ing.

**Constrainingly**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]  
1. That constrains.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 127 a, Not through any constrain-  
ing necessity or constraintive vowe. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. &*  
*Soc.* xii. § 4. 178 That the constraining Power [of Government]  
... should be left wholly to the Lawes themselves. 1784  
COWPER *Tirocin.* 861 Flee, too, and under no constraining  
force. 1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* (1871)  
184 To find the point where the particle will leave the con-  
straining curve. *Ibid.* 386 When there are ... constraining  
forces; such as when two or more of the particles are con-  
nected by inextensible strings, etc.

† 2. Of medicines: Constraining or drawing to-  
gether, astringent. *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 289 The  
leche vsith constrainingye and dryngye medycynes. c1400  
*Langland's Cirurg.* 161 I þou leuist þerto omy constreynyn  
þingis þe akyngye wolde be þe more.

**Constrainingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In  
a constraining manner; † in quot. = compulsorily,  
by constraint.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet. v.* 2 Purueynge not constreynyngh  
[*vulg. coacte*, 1388 as constreyned], but willfulli.

† **Constrainment**, *Obs. rare.* [f. CONSTRAIN  
v. + -MENT: cf. OF. *constraiement*, later *con-*  
*straiement*.] = CONSTRAINT *sb.*

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 71 More shalt thou terrife  
the seditious by the constrainment of thy quartering, then  
if Iehouah... should speake to them.

† **Constraint**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 -eint, 6  
-aynt. [a. OF. *constraint*, -aint (pa. pple. of *con-*  
*streindre*): popular L. type \**constrictus* for *con-*  
*strictus*: cf. *cingere*, *cinctus*.] = CONSTRAINED.

1. Used as pa. pple. of CONSTRAIN.

c1360 E. E. *Psalter* (1891) 194 As we ben constreint þur  
cristen soþenes to knowelich on-lich God and Lord.

2. as *adj.*

c1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 298 How paynfullie hir heit  
brest in hir constreint so low. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's*  
*Quest. Cirurg.*, At all tymes necessarye and constreynye.  
The time constreynye is the tyme when the bledynge ought  
to be made.

**Constraint** (kŏnstrē'nt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5  
constreynnt(e), -streint, 5 -strent, 6 -straynt(e),  
6 -constraint. [a. OF. *constrainte*, fem. sb., f.  
*constraint* pa. pple.: see *prec.*]

1. The exercise of force to determine or confine  
action; coercion, compulsion.

1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* i. Wks. 1075 His calling  
is no constrainte of necessity. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* i. 28,  
I did suppose it should be on constraint, But (thead'n be  
thank'd) it is but voluntary. 1602 ... *All's Well* III. ii. 121  
The laune Lyon when he roard With sharpe constraint  
of hunger. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1372 The Philistin lords  
command: Commands are no constraints. 1769 ROBERTSON  
*Chas. V.* V. 461 note, They engage in their military  
enterprises, not from constraint but choice. 1867 FREEMAN  
*Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 405 How far the electors acted  
under constraint we know not.

b. *transf.* Compulsion of circumstances, neces-  
sity of the case.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 216 Use Peats, Turffe, Heath,  
Furse, Broome, and such like fuel for firing. yea, and Neats  
dung, as in some places of Wiltshire. *Margu.* Fewell of  
constraint. 1663 GRABER *Counsel* 100 The entrance... is not  
so proper in the middle as at the end... But if there be a  
constraint, which is most prejudicial to a Building, the  
entrance must be set as much towards the end as possible.  
1726 LEONET tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 9 b, Never used... unless  
upon absolute Necessity, or the Constraint of the Nature  
and Manner of the Situation. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*  
*Garrh.* Nor is it easy to find an expression used by con-  
straint, or a thought imperfectly expressed.

† c. Force of arms. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 105 Onely Brunbergh,  
a Catholick town, durst make defence, and was taken by  
constraint.

2. Confinement, bound or fettered condition;  
restriction of liberty or of free action.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 2 Through long enprisonment,  
and hard constraint, Which he endured in his late restraint.  
1596 *Edward III.* II. i. 17 Let the captain talk of boisterous  
war; The prisoner of immured dark constraint. 1712 POPE  
*1st Ep. to Miss Blount* 41 Still in constraint your suffering  
sex remains, Or bound in formal, or in real chains. 1784  
COWPER *Task* I. 612 His hard condition with severe con-  
straint binds all his faculties, forbids all growth Of wisdom.  
1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 32. 118 By continual constraint  
and contradiction of his impulses. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots*  
*Eng.* III. (1880) 43 He had shown some symptoms of rebel-  
ling against the constraints to which he was subject.

† 3. Pressure of trouble or misfortune; oppres-  
sion, affliction, distress. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 713 Hire hew whilom bright  
bat þow was pale Bar witness of hire wo and hire constreynye.  
1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 380 All day men here great complaint  
Of the disease, of the constraint, Wherof the people is sore  
oppressed. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 112, I had on  
petyr and magdalene pite For the gret constraint of there  
contricion. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 249 Well heard  
Kiddie al this sore constraint, And lengd to know the  
cause of his complaint.

† b. A cause or occasion of affliction. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. xiv, How fervent love...  
My careful herte hath made low and faynte, And you therof  
are the hole constreynyt.

4. Compulsion put upon the expression of feelings  
or the behaviour, whether by the restraint of natural  
feelings and impulses, or by assuming such as are  
not spontaneous; hence always implying un-  
naturalness or embarrassment.

1706 WALSH *Let. to Pope* 24 June, You see I write to you  
without any sort of constraint or method, as things come  
into my head. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 11 A  
smile that betrayed solitude, timidity, and constraint.  
1781 COWPER *Covers.* 713 The Christian... Will speak with-  
out disguise... Abhors constraint, and dares not feign a zeal  
... he does not feel. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* xl, She  
welcomed me with a constraint I had never witnessed be-  
fore. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* V. 32 We shall in  
time... manifest not with constraint and effort, but sponta-  
neously and naturally, that we fear Him while we love  
Him. 1852 THACKERAY *Ennoid* i. xiv, There was a sad-  
ness and constraint about all persons that day.

b. a. *Physics.* Any special physical or molecular  
condition into which a body is brought by the  
operation of some force, and lasting during its  
operation, e.g. a state of tension.

1821 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 239 An operation during  
which the solids are often broken, in consequence of the  
state of constraint in which the particles are held. 1881  
MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 156 The state of constraint,  
which we call electric polarization.

b. *Dynamics.* See CONSTRAIN v. I e.

A body has in the most general case six degrees of free-  
dom, viz. three of translation and three of rotation; if there  
is a hindrance to one or more of these, the motion of the  
body is so far constrained; hence, *degrees of constraint*.  
Thus if one point in the body is fixed, it cannot have motion  
of translation, but has all the degrees of rotation; if two  
points are fixed, its only motion can be that of rotation  
about an axis passing through these two points; it has  
thus one degree of freedom, and five degrees of constraint:  
a sphere moving between two parallel tangent planes has  
only one degree of constraint; a cube under the same con-  
ditions has three. *Kinetic constraint*: the condition that  
a body shall move subject to certain relations: e.g. that  
a body shall roll on a plane. *Principle of least constraint*:  
the theorem enunciated by Gauss in 1829, that when there  
are connections between parts of a system, the motion is  
such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

1856 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* Contents (1871)  
13 Constraint by Tortuous Smooth Curve... Constraint by  
string attached to a moving Point, etc. 1862 B. PRICE  
*Infim. Calc.* IV. 116 Gauss' theorem of least constraint... If  
we measure constraint by the square of the distance between  
the actual place of *ym* and the place which it would have if  
it were under the action of the same forces and were a  
single unconstrained particle, then the theorem is, that the  
sum of the products of each particle and its constraint is a  
minimum.

† **Constraiative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CON-  
STRAIN v. + -IVE: etymologically a doublet of  
CONSTRICTIVE.] Having tendency to constrain.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 127 Not through any constraining  
necessitie, or constraintive vowe.

**Constraintless**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]  
Without constraint, unconstrained.

1865 LYRA *Messianica, Salus Aeterna* (1869) 2 'Twas of  
Thy free constraintless grace.

**Constre**, -strī, *obs. ff. of CONSISTORY.*

**Constre**, *obs. form of CONSERVE v.*

**Constrein**, -eint, *obs. ff. CONSTRAIN, -AINT.*

**Constrict** (kŏnstrikt'), *v.* [f. L. *constrict*-*ppl.*  
stem of *constringere*; cf. *astrict*, *restrict*. Other  
forms derived from the same L. verb are CONSTRAIN  
(through Fr.), and CONSTRICTING.]

1. *trans.* To draw together as by tightening an  
encircling string; to make small or narrow (a tube  
or orifice); to contract, compress.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xii. (1762) 397 More closely  
constricted, and thereby the juice is better strained. 1848  
C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 245 A spasm constricted her  
mouth for an instant. 1871 NAPHUDS *Prev. & Cure Dis.*  
123 The neck should not be constricted by a tight collar.

Fig. 1854 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1875) 19 The error  
deforms his faith as much as it tends to stiffen and constrict  
his life. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/1 To seize a position  
which would enable them to constrict at pleasure the com-  
merce of the Cape.

2. To cause (organic tissue) to contract or draw  
together; to cause to contract or shrink.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Such things as constrict  
the Fibres. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyng* I. i. 1. 18  
The pores of the stuff, opened by the heat of boiling water,  
and again constricted by cold. 1881 B. SANDERSON in  
*Nature* No. 619. 442 The influence which these [vascular nerves]  
transmit is here relaxing, these constricting.

**Constricted** (kŏnstrikt'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Drawn together by constriction; narrowed,  
strained.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gaugy. Sore Throat* Pref. 12 Those of  
a lax, more than those of a constricted State of Fibres.  
1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 36 He... advises the dilata-  
tion of a constricted cervix by means of a tin tube.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Markedly narrowed at some part,  
as if by mechanical constriction.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 14 In the cater-  
pillar of the Goat Moth the first is oblong and constricted  
in the middle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 98 *Ornithopus*  
*perpusillus*... pod much constricted between the seeds.

**Constricting** (kŏnstrikt'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.  
+ -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That constricts; compressing, squeez-  
ing tightly all round.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 201 Virgil's Laocöon, and the un-  
rivalled marble group... owe their origin undoubtedly to the  
stories current of constricting serpents. 1883 L. BRUNTON  
in *Nature* 8 Mar. 438 The constricting fibres which issue  
from the ganglion and pass to the ear.

**Constriction** (kŏnstrikt'ion), *Also 5 con-*  
*struccio*, -tioun. [ad. L. *constrictionem*, n. of  
action f. *constringere*: see CONSTRICT, CON-  
STRICT, CONSTRAIN. (In F. cited by Littré from  
Paré, 16th c.)]

1. Compressing or drawing together as by an  
encircling pressure; the condition of being so com-  
pressed together; compression, contraction.

c1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 66 Þou schalt knowe it bi con-  
struccio [v. r. construction] & dilatacio of þe same arte-  
rie. 1675 CROOKS *Body of Man* 641 The glottis, hath a  
double motion, one of dilatation another of constriction.  
1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 192 The constriction of the  
pores... of the body. 1678 COWWORTH *Intel.* Syst. 1. iii.  
§ 37. 161 Evincing the systole of the Heart to be a muscular  
constriction. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernant* 90 By their con-  
striction the fluid is forced out. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 192  
[Serpents have] immense muscular power, enabling some of  
the species to kill large animals by constriction.

b. A morbid condition of contractedness or  
tightness, or the feeling of such a condition.

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to J. Taylor* 17 June in *Boswell*,  
An oppressive, constriction of my chest. 1871 W. A.  
HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 49 In both there are head-  
ache, sense of constriction, vertigo, etc. 1882 *Syd. Soc.*  
*Lex.*, *Constriction-band sensation*, a feeling as of a cord  
tied round the waist; a symptom of some diseases of the  
spinal cord.

† c. A spasmodic contraction or shrinking of  
any part of the body. *Obs.*

1771 S. FARR *Anim. Motion* 366 A Fourth effect... from a  
Stimulus, when it acts upon our bodies, is a Constriction or  
Spasm of the part to which it is applied.

2. *concr.* A constricted part; a part markedly  
narrowed as if by some constricting influence.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 11 The  
spinal marrow being formed of knots separated only by  
slight or deep constrictions. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain*  
ix. (1875) 301 A constriction of the vast channel narrows it  
to a mile. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 41 *Raphanus nari-*  
*tinus*... joints separated by a very deep constriction.

3. Something which constricts or confines.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Unusap Powers* 29  
Those words... are an expresse, and fully sufficient con-  
striction. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. iv. 52 Neither was there  
hedge, or rail, or other mean constriction.

**Constrictive** (kŏnstriktiv), *a.* [ad. L. *con-*  
*strictivus* (also in 16th c. F. *constrictif*, Paré),  
f. *constrict*-*ppl.* stem of *constringere* + -IVE.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by con-  
striction; that tends to compress tightly.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man v.* 70 By the constrictive force  
it vseth... it doth complet the whole. 1655 H. MORE *Antid.*  
*Ath.* (1662) 185 If a Spirit use his Agitative power moder-  
ately and his Constrictive forcibly enough to feel solid  
or palpable to that man or woman. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM  
*Dom. Med.* 277 This [bleast-pang] is an acute constrictive  
pain about the breast-bone. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 7/2  
Neither the boa nor the anaconda is venomous, but their  
constrictive powers render them terrible adversaries.

2. = CONSTRICTING.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Heilhe* (1541) 26 b, Medlars ar cold and  
dry, and constrictive or straininge the stomake. 1656 in  
BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Constrictive*, cap-  
able of binding together; styptic; astringent.

**Constrictor** (kŏnstrikt'or), [a. L. *constrictor*,  
agent-n. from *constringere*, *constrict*: see CON-  
STRINGE.] One who or that which constricts.

1. *Anat.* A muscle which draws together or nar-  
rows a part. (Frequent in the L. names of indi-  
vidual muscles.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Constrictor Labiorum*, a Mus-  
cle that encompasses the lips with orbicular or round Fibres].  
a 1735 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mar. Scr.* (J.), He supposed the  
constrictors of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the  
supercilious. 1839 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 220 b. 1872  
MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 288 The constrictors of the pharynx.  
*attrib.* 1856 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 162 a, A great constrictor  
muscle. 1872 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 212 The sympathetic  
therefore acts as a constrictor nerve.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for producing constrict-  
ion; a compressor.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Constrictor of Herbiniaux*... to  
tighten the ligature placed around the neck of a tumour.

3. A large snake which crushes its prey; a BOA-  
CONSTRICTOR.

a 1845 HOOD *Knt. & Dragon* xxxvii, That gorged serpent  
they call the constrictor.

**Constring**, *obs. form of CONSTRAINING vbl. sb.*

**Constringe** (kŏnstrindz), *v.* [ad. L. *constringere* to tie tightly, draw tightly together, *f.* L. *con-* together + *stringere* to draw tight. This seems to have been introduced to represent the L. verb more closely in form and sense than was done by the historical representative *constrain*, which came through French. In more recent times *constrict* has been used as an equivalent.]

1. *trans.* To draw or squeeze together as by an encircling force; to compress; = **CONSTRUCT** 1. ? *Obs.* 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. il. 173 The dreadful spout Which Shipmen doe the Hurricane call, Constring'd in masse by the almighty sun. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iv. 18 The neck [of the bladder] is constringed with a muscle. 1690 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 191 Children involved and constringed in swathing bands. 1698 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 561 God... by His virtue and Power does constringe and contain the whole world. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 331 Immediately she was constringed so tightly by the unseen and spiritual cincture that, etc. 1828 BROWDER in *Penny Cycl.* v. 24 1/2 While these serpents are in the act of constringing... their prey.

2. *Phys.* To cause (organic tissue) to shrink or draw together. Also *absol.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 35 Love will have heate, and sadnesse coide, feare constringeth, and pleasure dilateth. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* ii. xx. 75 These [remedies] will powerfully dry and constringe. 1743-5 R. POCOCKE *Observ. Pak.* in Pinkerton *Coll. Trav.* x. 433 On tasting it [Dead Sea Water] my mouth was constringed as if it had been a strong alum Water. 1785 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (ed. 21 II. 46 Constringing such [parts] as are dilated. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 47 It acts as an astringent, constringing the vessels and overcoming relaxation.

3. To contract (any substance) as by cold, etc. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 15 The earth being constringed with cold. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 180 The solids will be weakened by every effort they make to contract or constringe themselves.

4. *intr.* To become close or dense.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pan & Luna* 58 The plummy drifts [of cloud] contract, condense, constringe, Till she [the moon] is swallowed by the feathery springs.

Hence **Constringed**, **Constringing** *ppl. adjs.*

1665 H. MORSE *Antid. Ath.* (1666) 185 Their Bodies being nothing but coagulated or constringed Aire. 1684 — *An Answer* 275. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 896 They have likewise a gently constringing taste. 1858 BUSHELL *Serm. New Life* 322 The constringing littleness of all selfish passion.

**Constringency** (kŏnstrindzŏnsi). [*f.* next: see **EXCYT**.] The quality of being constringent.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 61 Constringency, or Violence of Attraction. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of C.* i. xlii. 299 That Hyperborean crispness, constringency, and charm, as of a well-braced musical instrument.

**Constringent** (kŏnstrindzŏnt). [*ad.* L. *constringent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *constringere* to **CONSTRINGE**. (Also in *mod.F.* as term of medicine.)] Causing constriction.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 511 The nature of Orion is constringent and tempestuous. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 380 In a conservatory of Snow, where the cold may be more constringent. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Distemp. Horses* 174 The constringent or styptic Quality. 1839 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIX. 121 That he should on Easter-day impose upon his body's freedom the constringent action of a habit never before assumed. 1896 D. FERRIER *Funct. Brain* 71 The circular or constringing muscle of the Iris.

**Construability**. [*f.* next + **ITY**.] Capability of being construed.

1826 J. GROVE in *Cambr. Essays* 81 The pupil's business must be to construe, the tutor's to provide, if he can, for construability.

**Construable** (kŏnstru'əb'l), *a.* [*f.* **CONSTRUE** *v.* + **ABLE**.] That may be construed.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Tried* 10 If they... but whisper the least word construable in favour of any of those opinions. 1774 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 56 (1740) 544 To do nothing... construable against Law. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 278 We are bidding farewell to all things... construable by sense or reason. 1864 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Apr. 6/4 If you tell a man what your duty [on sugar] is in Dutch numbers, that is construable into the trade terms of every tongue.

**Construct** (kŏnstrŏkt), *ppl. a.* *arch.* [*ad.* L. *construct-us*, *pa. pple.* of *construere*: see next.]

1. *pa. pple.* Constructed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) i. 63 Compacte and constructe throu the heete of the soone. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 19 In Children the frame [Occiput] is construct of many bones. 1773 J. ROSS *Fracture* (1753) iv. 333 For so immortal bodies are construct. 1869 C. MACDONALD *Sonnets, Concerning Jesus* xi. To the few construct of harmonies.

2. *adj.* In *Construct state*, *state construct*, in grammar of Hebrew and other Semitic languages: the form of the substantive used when standing before another having an attributive (or genitive) relation to it, which may be translated by the nominative (or other case) followed by *of*, as *ba'yith* house, *deyth-höhr* in house of God.

It is distinctive of the Semitic languages that in expressing such a notion as *house of God*, they do not, like the Aryan languages, put *God* in the genitive, but, retaining this unchanged, put *house* in the 'state construct'. In this form the substantive becomes accentually combined with that which follows, losing its independent stress, and undergoing various consequent changes, as loss or lightening of vowels, of inflexional consonants, etc.

[1737 A. SCHULTENS *Institutiones* 184 Regimen autem, sive statum constructum, dicunt [grammatici] copulationem illam.] 1828 MOSES STUART *Heb. Gram.* (1831) 124 The construct state. 1830 W. T. PHILLIPS *Elem. Heb. Gr.* 81 In regimen or the constructed state. 1836 tr. *Heugstenberg's Christol.* i. 353 The Stat. Constr. is often used where the connexion is intimate, though not made by a genitive, especially before prepositions. 1874 tr. *Lange's Comm. Zech.* 57 The singular occurrence of [such words] after a noun in the construct.

**Construct** (kŏnstrŏkt), *v.* [A late formation from L. *construct-* *ppl. stem* of *construere* to heap together, pile up, build, construct, *f. con-* together + *struere* to lay, pile, build. The present stem of the L. vb. has given **CONSTRUE**.]

1. *trans.* To make or form by fitting the parts together; to frame, build, erect.

1663 BOYLE *Useful. Nat. Phil.* (J.). Those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to construct this vast fabric. 1730-6 BAILEY, *Construct*, to build, to frame. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. A sacred ship, the first that was ever constructed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1870) 139 Des Cartes... said, Give me matter and motion and I will construct you the universe. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 37 The Burmas... constructed stockades on either bank of the Surma river. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* i. 19 This splendid road has been lately constructed.

b. (immaterial objects, creations of the mind, etc.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Construct*, to form by the mind: as, he constructed a new system. 1822 *Examiner* 4 May 283/2 M. Didot has constructed a fanciful ballet. 1849 ANP. THOMSON *Leas Th. Intro.*, Before an Art of Rhetoric could be constructed. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 10 It is easy to construct a theory of the nature of exchange and value.

*absol.* 1832 MACAULAY *Mirabeau*, Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to construct.

2. *Gram.* To put together (words) in syntactical arrangement; to combine in grammatical construction. (Used chiefly of the manner.)

1871 *Publ. School Lat. Gram.* 248 Syntax is that division of Grammar which teaches how sentences are constructed. *Ibid.* 257 The Vocative... is attached to the Sentence, but not constructed with it. *Ibid.* 321 Many Adjectives above mentioned [as governing a Genitive] are also constructed with Prepositions.

b. (See *quot.*)

1864 ALFORD *Queen's Eng.* 183 Suppose I... direct one of them to construe the sentence. He knows perfectly well what I mean... But suppose I tell him to construct the sentence. He... ought to know, that I mean that he is to explain the construction of the sentence, to give an account of its concord and governments.

3. *Geom.* The ordinary word for: To draw, delineate, or form geometrically. Also, to make the required construction or figure for (a problem in geometry, astronomy, navigation, etc.).

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* i. 357 Some construct this Problem of finding the Parallax of Longitude or Latitude from the given Parallax of Altitude, more expeditiously thus. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 67 This case is constructed much the same as the last. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 132 A rectangle whose area is equal to that of a given triangle, may be found by constructing one with the same base as the triangle and half its altitude. *Ibid.* 277 A method of constructing or drawing a parabola by a series of points. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 125 Construct round P as centre the conic whose equation... is, etc.

b. To represent (an algebraical quantity or equation) by a geometrical construction.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The method of constructing equations is different, according to the diversity of equations. 1739 SAUNDERS *Fluxions* (1756) 44 To construct this Fluent, that is, to find some geometrical Area with which it may be compared.

4. To put a specified construction or interpretation on; = **CONSTRUE** 4 b. *Obs. Sc.*

1650 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1739) 84 Expressions which were constructed by the Queen of England as a Violation of their former Familiarity. 1668 SIR R. MURRAY in Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 203, I... construct the design of all to be to express quantum your kindness in desiring I may be where you are. 1696 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 361 This would be constructed by the King and others a homologating of the Protector's petition.

**Constructed** (kŏnstrŏktŏd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **CONSTRUCT** *v.* + **-ED**.] Formed by construction; usually with qualification, as *well-constructed*.

1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 523 A well-constructed brain. 1885 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 332/1 What may be called constructed poetry, or poetry of deliberation.

b. *Constructed state*: = **CONSTRUE** *ppl. a.* 2.

**Constructer**: see **CONSTRUE**.

**Constructible** (kŏnstrŏktib'l), *a.* [*f.* L. *construct-* (see above) + **-BLE**: also in *mod.F.*] That may be constructed.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. § 5 These three curves... with all the... curves so constructible... are considered by mathematicians only as one curve.

**Constructing** (kŏnstrŏktŏn), *vb. sb.* [*f.* **CONSTRUCT** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the vb. **CONSTRUCT**; construction.

1788 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 214 For the constructing of proper and convenient wet docks. 1830 *Ibid.* II. 359 The constructing of a tunnel.

**Construction** (kŏnstrŏktŏn). Also 4-5 *construccion*, 5-6 *-cion*, *-cion*, 6 *-tyon*, *-tione*, etc. [*ad.* L. *construction-em*, *n.* of action *f. construere* to **CONSTRUE**, **CONSTRUCT**. The *F. con-*

*struction* is cited by Littré from 12th c., and may have been the immediate source.]

I. The action of constructing.

1. The action of framing, devising, or forming, by the putting together of parts; erection, building.

*Arch. of Construction*: an arch built in the body of a wall or other structure, to relieve the part below it from superincumbent weight.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) i. 19 The construction of the cite of Rome. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 97 Construccyon or construyng, *construccio*. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coinus* (1756) 259 The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* II. 186 From whence a [railroad] line is now in course of construction to the Hudson. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 198 Others have only an arch of construction above the flat lintel.

b. of immaterial objects, systems, organizations, etc.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xxv. 302 The Mosaic system was the first construction of a special instrumentality for a special end.

c. The art or science of constructing.

1842-76 GUILT *Enycl. Arch.* Gloss., Construction... amongst architects is more particularly used to denote the art of distributing the different forces and strains of the parts and materials of a building in so scientific a manner as to avoid failure and insure durability. 1864 C. VAUX *Villas & Cottages* 70 To study the capabilities and varieties of wooden construction. 1891 *Graphic* 28 Feb., [The] Assistant-Controller of the Navy and Director of Naval Construction, who has designed the new ships.

2. The manner in which a thing is artificially constructed or naturally formed; structure, conformation, disposition.

1709 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 28 The Order and... Construction of their essential or original Parts. 1791 *Genil. Mag.* LXI. ii. 769 To build it [a dry dock] with a timber-floor of a new and peculiar construction. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* i. 461 The bad construction of the hospitals. 1866 *ENGL. Nat. Mus.* i. 15 The rather unusual rhythmical construction of six bars in the first part, and eight in the second. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 331 Beneath the mandibles is situated another pair of jaws, of similar construction.

b. The mental building up of materials; constructive faculty.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. vii. 119 At last he burst forth with an immense deal of science and a great want of construction, a want which scientific men often experience.

3. *Geom.* The action or method of drawing a figure for the purpose of solving a problem or proving a proposition.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. i. 9 Then is set the construction of such things which are necessary either for the doing of the proposition or for the demonstration. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. ii. The construction, and the demonstration, are every where alike. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 132 Of the construction of equal and similar figures. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 57 Graphic construction for Resultant Acceleration.

b. *Naut.* 'The method of ascertaining a ship's course by trigonometrical diagrams' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 41 By construction.

c. *Construction of equations*: see *quot.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Construction* of equations, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines, and figures; whereby the truth of the rule, canon, or equation, may be demonstrated geometrically.

d. *transf.* 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 123 A generic concept derived from experience, the inner organisation of which can only be represented imperfectly by description, not exactly by construction.

4. A thing constructed; a material structure; a formation of the mind or genius.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 424 The subterraneous constructions of Italy are as stupendous as those above ground. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 71 A number of other constructions were discovered. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 11 The Brehon laws are in no sense a legislative construction.

II. The action of construing, and connected senses.

5. *Gram.* The action of syntactically arranging words in a sentence; 'the putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense' (J.).

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* E. iii, Construction is the apt joining of words in framing of a sentence. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 52. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 130 Prolepsis is also a figure of Construction. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Construction*... the arranging and connecting the words of a sentence, according to the rules of the language.

b. The syntactical connexion between verbs and their objects or complements, adjectives and their extensions, prepositions and objects, etc.

(In this Dictionary the principal constructions of verbs, adjectives, etc., are given under the various senses, marked *Const.*)

1530 PALSGR. 137 There is nat a more stranger construction in all this tongue. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 20, I cannot tell whether the construction will bear it or no. 1640 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. i. 2 That stands in construction with all tenses. 1661 MILTON *Accedence Wks.* 1738 I. 620 Construction consisteth either in the agreement of words together... which is call'd Concord; or the governing of one the other in such Case or Mood as is to follow. 1767 H. WALPOLE *Narr. Rousseau* 133 He changed the construction of the last phrase, though the thought remained exactly the same. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* Pref., Help towards the understanding of the more difficult constructions.



c. *Heb. Gram.* The relation of a sb. in the construct state. See **CONSTRUCT** a. 2.

1762 *PARKURST Heb. Lex.* p. iv, A noun is said to be in *Regimine* or in *Construction* when it is in a particular relation to a noun following it.

†6. The action of analysing the structure of a sentence and translating it word for word into another language; construing, translation. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 John Cornewaile... chaunged the lore in grammar scole, and construction, of [i. e. from] Fienche into Engliche. 1388 *Wyclif Prolog.* xv. 57 Whanne rightful constructioun is lettid bi relacion, I resolue it openli. 1420 *LYDG. Chron.* Tray II. x, To sewe his style in my translation Worde by worde like the construction After the maner of gramarians. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 362 She drew out hir petrarke, requesting him to conster hir a lesson. . . Thus walking in the alleie, she listened to his construction. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have seene a grammarian . . . shew more pride in the construction of one Ode [of Horace] than the Author in the composure of the whole booke.

7. The construing, explaining, or interpreting of a text or statement; explanation, interpretation; meaning, sense.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Construcion, *construccio, expositio*. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xiv. (1890) 47 When blanchardyn had weloked and rede the verses . . . & well vnderstode theire sentence. . . the prouost axed hym yf he was counseyllid for to fulfill the construcion of that texte. 1532 *MORRIS Confut. Tindale* Wks. 654/1 Al the question for the more part riseth. . . vpon the construcion thereof, that is to say. . . what was for that scripture the true sense and right vnderstanding. a. 1656 *BR. HALL Breath. Devout Soul* (1851) 169 What riddles are in that prophesie, which . . . undergoes as many constructions, as there are pens that have undertaken it. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 146 Those texts. . . will admit of some other construction. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Owen Disp.* 584 My construction of the tenor of the letter. . . may I hope prove erroneous.

8. Interpretation put upon conduct, action, facts, words, etc.; the way in which these are taken or viewed by onlookers; usually with qualification, as *to put a good, bad, favourable, charitable* (or other) *construction upon*.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 28 To admit me favourable and indifferent construction, of what I shall here unfold unto you by writing. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. iv. 50 Illegitimate construction. I scorn that with my heeles. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. iv. 12 To finde the Mindes construction in the Face. 1609 *TOURNEUR Pnn. Poeme* 313 The bitter censures of malignancies In managements so subject to construction. 1641 *DR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 82 A charitable construction of each others acts and intentions. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* II. 38 To put the best Construction might be, on such Irregular actions. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 499 Some Good may be done, though at the Expence of Envy and ill Construction. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii, Since such is the construction that is put upon my patience. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 126 Locke. . . guards himself . . . against any such construction.

b. † *To make (a) construction*: to give an explanation or meaning to; to explain or interpret in a certain way. *Obs.* *To bear a construction*: to allow of being explained in a certain way.

c. 1525 *SKELTON Replie.* 152 Ye may soone make construction With right lytell instruction. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. ii. 232 There is shrewd construction made of her. 1620 *BACON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 259 III. 236, I humbly praye your Lordships to make a favourable and true construction of my absence. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 27 He would have made a less angry Construction, had I less deserv'd that he should do so. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi, Facts which would bear two constructions.

9. *Law.* The explaining or interpreting of the words of a statute, deed, or other legal document.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* Bij b, To the declaracyon and construction of this statute, etc. 1649 *SILKIN Lawes Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 By the Resignation of Richard the Second, the Parliament might seem, in strict construction of Law, to be expired. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 226 By an equitable construction of the statute of Gloucester. 1845 *STEPHEN Lawes Eng.* II. 63 The construction or interpretation of a contract. 1890 *LD. HALSBURY in Law Times Ref.* LXIV. 3/2 The question. . . turns upon the true construction of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847.

b. A particular explanation or interpretation put upon a law, etc.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 1324 The true meaning of which statute, they did impugn and overthrow by divers subtil and sinister constructions of the same. 1612 *BACON Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 454 Judges must beware of Hard Constructions, and Strained Inferences. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 329 The Master of the Rolls . . . adopted the latter construction. 1890 *SIR N. LINCOLN in Law Times Ref.* LXIII. 690/1 Forcing upon this order a construction which would not be put upon it by those who are in the habit of dealing with orders in this form.

10. *attrib. and Comb.* in sense 1, as *construction timber, material*, etc.; *construction-way*, -railway, a temporary railway laid down for use in the construction of a permanent railway, canal, or similar undertaking.

1796 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* VII. p. civ, A Vessel . . . loaded with construction-timber. 1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, A construction train backing down to Elwood.

**Constructional** (kɒnstrʊkʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to construction.

1870 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 70 The only evidences are constructional and sculptural. 1881 *T. HARVEY Laodicean* III. v. xii. 137 Mere constructional superintendence was all that he had deputed.

2. Belonging to the original structure or design; structural.

1859 *JEPHSON Britany* vi. 80 The chief constructional portions of the church are 'early pointed'. 1861 *BERESF. Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 191th C. vi. 219 If a gallery were in any case admissible, it must be a constructional one, and not one of those wretched scaffoldings on cast iron pillars or brackets.

3. Of, pertaining to, or dependent upon interpretation of phraseology or intention.

1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 40 (T.) The nature of symbolic grants, and constructional conveyances. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 455 Nor can this be considered as a quibble, a constructional possession.

**Constructionally**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] As regards construction or structure.

1880 *Athenaeum* 29 May 703/1 Artistically decorated, not constructionally enriched. 1890 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 489/1 Constructionally the arrangement is bad.

**Constructionist** (kɒnstrʊkʃənɪst), [f. CONSTRUCTION + -IST.]

1. One who practises or advocates construction.

2. With *strict, loose*, or other qualification: One who puts a strict, loose, or other construction or interpretation upon a law, etc.; in U.S. chiefly used in reference to the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution as these regard the rights of the individual states.

a. 1844 *UNSHUR* cited in Worcester. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 5/1 There is very little doubt that Johnson will turn out a Democrat, that he will be a free-trader and strict constructionist. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 266 They were strict constructionists and rigorous observers of the Law.

**Constructive** (kɒnstrʊktɪv), a. [ad. med.L. *constructivus*, f. *construct-* ppl. stem: see -IVE. Cf. *F. constructif*, -ive, 15th c. in Godef.]

1. Having the quality of constructing; given to construction.

1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 139 The constructive intellect produces thoughts, sentences, poems, plans, designs, systems. 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* II. iii. vii. 345 Cyril was a clear-headed, constructive theologian. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 514 We look in vain . . . for any signs of administrative or constructive talent.

2. Of or pertaining to construction.

1817 *Let. in Coleridge Biog. Lit.* I. xiii. 293, I look forward anxiously to your great book on the constructive philosophy. 1877 *S. J. OWEN Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxix, There was no hope of any constructive, wise, and political development from such a quarter. 1889 *Whitaker's Alman.* 212 Naval Service. . . Constructive and Engineering Staff.

3. Belonging to the construction or structure of a building, etc.; structural, constructional.

1865 *J. FERGUSON Hist. Arch.* I. 25 Architectural ornament is of two kinds, constructive and decorative. By the former is meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 212 Design should be based upon constructive exigencies.

4. Deduced by construction or interpretation; resulting from a certain interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; inferential, virtual; often applied in legal language to what in the eye of the law amounts to the act or condition specified.

a. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1755) I. 282 Will an implicit constructive Acknowledgment bind those, whom solemn Oaths and Vows to Almighty God cannot hold? 1881 *Trial of S. College* 51 A seizure of the King . . . is a constructive intention of the death of the King; for Kings are never Prisoners, but in order to their death. a. 1852 *D. WEBSTER Wks.* (1877) IV. 207 The power of control and direction . . . is derived, by those who maintain it, from the right of removal: that is to say, it is a constructive power: it has an express warrant in the Constitution. 1865 *LUSBOCK Pref. Times* iv. (1878) 105 Thus the customs of a tribe may . . . forbid marriage with one set of constructive sisters or brothers.

b. Hence *constructive blasphemy, contempt, notice, possession, treason, trust*, etc.

*Constructive total loss* (in Marine Insurance): the assumption of the loss of a ship or cargo as total under certain circumstances, as when arrival or recovery seems highly improbable, or the cost of the repairs promises to exceed the value, the owner abandoning to the insurers all claim to the ship and receiving the amount insured.

a. 1714 *BURNET Own Time* an. 1682 (T.) It was not possible to make it look even like a constructive treason. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 75 The creatures of tyrannical princes had opportunity to create abundance of constructive treasons; that is, to raise, by forced and arbitrary constructions, offences into the crime and punishment of treason, which never were suspected to be such. 1789 *DURNFORD & EAST Reports* III. 466 The necessity of an actual possession by the bankrupt, in contradistinction to a constructive possession by the intervention of an agent. a. 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. III.* x. (1845) 319 It was at most constructive blasphemy. 1848 *ARNOLD Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. iv. 170 Cases of constructive total loss.

**Constructively** (kɒnstrʊktɪvli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a constructive way.

1. In the effort to construct; for the purpose of construction; constructionally.

1865 *J. FERGUSON Hist. Arch.* I. 171 The Assyrians never seem to have used stone constructively, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. 1874 — in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 758 [They] have lined . . . the passages of our houses with . . . brick-work, because it was constructively true.

2. By way of interpretation; inferentially.

1678 *HALE Hist. Placit. Cor.* xiv. (T.), Interpretatively and constructively; as, when a war is levied, to throw down

inclosures generally, etc. 1706 *De Fon Yure Div.* v. 14 This is constructively included in Samuel's Behaviour to them, tho' not literally in the Words. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 143 An actual breach of the peace; or constructively so, by tending to make others break it. 1847 *C. G. ADDISON Law Contracts* II. ii. § 2 That the goods were either actually or constructively bailed to him or his servants.

**Constructiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Constructive quality or capacity. (Introduced as a Phrenological term for a faculty with its appropriate 'organ'.)

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings . . . belong the following species. 7. Constructiveness. 1828 *COOMBE Const. Man.* ii. § 5 Constructiveness is given, — and materials for constructing artificial habitations, raiment, ships. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 The constructiveness of his teaching as opposed to the destructiveness of the school . . . which has prevailed for so many years.

**Constructor** (kɒnstrʊktər), Also 8-9 -er. [n. of action on L. type f. *CONSTRUC-* = med.L. *constructor*, mod.F. *constructeur*.]

1. One who constructs, makes, or frames; one who designs the construction of a thing; *spec.* an officer charged with the supervision of construction for the navy.

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 9 A constructor of dials. 1847 *CRAIG, Constructor*, one who forms or constructs. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* V. ix. 124 He was aided by constructors. . . from the fleet in the St. Lawrence. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 The constructors of the maps. 1889 *Whitaker's Alman.* 212 Naval Service. . . Constructive and Engineering Staff: Director of Naval Construction; Chief Constructors. . . Constructors. *Ibid.* 230 Portsmouth Dockyard. . . Chief Constructor. . . Constructors.

†2. One who construes or interprets. *Obs. rare.*

1616 *CAPT. SMITH Descr. New Eng.* 50 Lest my owne relations of those hard events might by some constructors be made doubtful.

Hence **Constructorship**, the office or position of a (naval) constructor.

1870 *Times* 21 Dec., Mr. Childers actually offered the Chief Constructorship to the designer of the Captain.

**Construe** (kɒnstrʊktɪʊ), [f. L. stem *construct-* + -UE, on analogy of *structure*. *OF.* also had *construere* (rare).]

†1. Construction, structure. *Obs.*

1620-55 *I. JONES Stone-Ileng* (1725) 38 The whole Constructure being circular in Form. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 1. 78 Nature's variety in the constructure and conformation of so excellent an Organ [the Eye]. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 92 The Constructure of my Body. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* 1. (ed. 4) 19 Ye sons of art, one curious piece devise, From whose constructure motion shall arise. 1840 *SCOTUS* 32 All the inferences deducible from this constructure will present themselves readily as soon as required.

b. *fig.*

1622 *R. PRESTON Godly Man's Inquis.* i. 1 That excellent constructure of our Saviour, laid downe in his Gospell by Mathew: Seeke first the kingdom of God, etc.

2. *Sc. Law.* A mode of industrial accession, whereby if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to their owner. (*W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.*)

**Construe** (kɒnstru, kɒnstru), v. Forms: a. 4-5 *construan*, -struwe, 5 -stru, -strew, -struyn, 5-6 -strewre, 4- construe; β. 5-6 *constre*, 6-9 *conster*, (6 *constyrre*, 8 *conster*). [ME. *constru-en*, ad. L. *construere* to pile together, build up, *CONSTRUC-*, also to connect grammatically, construct sentences, whence in med.L. as in sense 3. The corresponding F. *construire* is a late word, but occurs in *Falsgr.* 1530 in the grammatical use. If our word had been derived through Fr. it would have had the forms *construy*, *construy*: cf. *destroy*. At an early date the stress was put on the first syllable, and the final reduced to -stre, -ster: *conster* continued to be the pronunciation down to the 19th c., even after it had disappeared as a written form. Walker, 1791, called this 'a scandal to seminaries of learning'.]

†1. *trans.* To form by putting together materials, to **CONSTRUCT**. *Obs.*

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 327 They constricted quarellis to queneche pe peple, And pletid with pollaxis and poyntis of swerdis. 1490 *CAXTON Fucyados* xv. (1890) 59 He had construed, edified, and made an hundred temples wythin his royaume. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. xv. 71 The braine . . . is defended and construed by Mercurie, the third radical beginning.

2. *Gram.* To combine (words, or parts of speech) grammatically. Now, to combine a verb, adjective, preposition, or other word with the case or relational words with which it is syntactically used.

1530 *FALSGR.* 495, I constrewe as a grammarian dothe a sentence, when he joyneth the partes of speche in order, *je construis*. 1612 *BRINSLEY Pos. Parts* (1669) 9 The construing or framing and setting together of the eight parts of speech. *Mod.* The verb *haben* is construed with the prepositions *to, into*. In German many prepositions are construed with the dative.

3. *Gram.* To analyse or trace the grammatical construction of a sentence; to take its words in such an order as to show the meaning of the sentence; *spec.* to do this in the study of a foreign

and especially a classical language, adding a word for word translation; hence, loosely, to translate orally a passage in an ancient or foreign author.

1362 LANGE, *P. Pl. A. iv. 123* For nullum malum be Mon mette with infinitum. And bad nullum bonum be irre-muneratum. Let bi Clerk, sad kyng, Construe bis in English. 1386 CHAUCER *Prayers* f. 76. 1387 TREvisa *Higien* (Rolls) II. 159 Children in scole leep compelled for . . . to construe hir lessouns and here bynges in Frensche [construere Gallice compelluntur]. 1487 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. vii. 34 He coude make and construe euery worde, and pronoune it by example. 1580 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 362 She drew out hir petrarke, requesting him to construe hir a lesson. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 30 Construe them. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 113 What they can so construe or reade out of the English into Latine. 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. ciii. 285 If I did not construe Homer, and play at pitch. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* v. 293 Have you found any friend that can construe That Latin account, 't'other day, of a Monster? 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Ranke* (1835) II. 142 He cannot construe a Greek author.

#### b. absol.

1387 TREvisa *Higien* (Rolls) II. 161 Now. in alle the grammar scales of Engeland, children leueth Frensche, and construeh and lerneth on Englishe. 1575 LAMER *U. Lett.* (1871) 61, I could my rulez, could conster & pars with the best of them. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 44 Since I have been able not only as we do at schoole, to construe, but understand. 1852 BRISTED *5 Years Eng. Univ.* 18 The lecturer stands, and the lectured sit, even when construing, as the Freshmen are sometimes asked to do. 1861 HUCKER *Tom Brown* *Orf.* i. (1881) 6 If you were to hear the men construe, it would make your hair stand on end.

c. *intr.* (for *pass.*) Of a series of words: To admit of grammatical analysis or interpretation.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 59 Definite dogma, intelligible articles, formularies which would construe, a consistent ritual. *Mod.* This sentence will not construe; I can make nothing of it. His verses did not scan, and would barely construe.

d. *trans.* To give the sense or meaning of; to expound, explain, interpret (language).

1399 LANGE, *Rich. Redels* *Prolog.* 72 Pour on it preyly. . . And construe ich clause with be colorum. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 75 To Construe, *exponeere, construerre*. 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* ix. X. vjh, Geve me leave to construe you this laste verse. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* II. xxix. (1591) 76 Such as had rather construe [*interpretari*] then execute his Generals commandementes. 1777 SWOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 3 June, We can conster the crabbidist buck [=book]. 1796 J. ANSTY *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 50 Though the Law in modern days Three barbarous Tongues no more displays, Like Pluto's triple headed monster, And Pleaders can their Pleadings construe. 1883 BROWNING *Joaneria, Sol. & Balthis*, O wisest thou of the wise, world's marvel and well-nigh monster, One crabbed question more to construe or unigo conster!

b. To expound, interpret, or take in a specified way (often apart from the real sense).

1362 LANGE, *P. Pl. A. Prolog.* 58, I font pere Freres. . . Glosynge be Gospel as hem good likef For Couetyse of Copes Construeh hit ille. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 308 Let wyse men that here this Cronycle construe it after theyr discrecions. 1594 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* iii. (1633) 135 That which the Word of God doth but deliuer historically, we construe without any warrant as if it were legally meant. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1214 If we construe What in th'Apocalyp we find, According to th'Apostles mind. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 374, I am not a man for construing with too much rigour the expressions of men under a sense of ill-usage. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 234 The country was not then inclined to construe the letters of Papists candidly.

c. With various complements and extensions.

1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 274 Some farrars . . . conster the word 'taken' to be 'stricken by some planet or evil spirit'. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 4 [This Text] the Jews construe of Christ still to come, and of his temporal Monarchy. 1702 ANDERSON *Dial. Medals* II. 123 When the word is construed into its idea the double meaning vanishes. 1790 *Lett. from Miss F. Wily. Trul.* (1722) II. 35 Any thing that can be construed an obscure or scurrilous insinuation. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxvi. 252 When she speaks anything that some would construe to her disadvantage. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 426 He abstained . . . from using any expression which could be construed into a threat. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest.* v. 221 Not one word which can be construed as having the remotest connection with sacrificial ideas.

5. *Law.* To explain or interpret for legal purposes. (A technical application of 4.)

1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xix. (1588) 603 There can be no higher authority of exposition, then to construe one statute by another. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Synodol.* § 60 R. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶ 9 Provided also, That this Rule be not construed to extend to the Fair Sex. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 147 Courts of law have . . . leant as much as possible against construing demises, where no certain term is mentioned, to be tenancies at will. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 332 It is a usual manner of construing new acts, according to the old rules. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 560/x Authority is of very little use in construing an unskillfully drawn will.

6. *transf.* To interpret, give a meaning to, put a construction on (actions, things, or persons).

1405 *Paston Lett.* No. 498 II. 175 Their disposition will be construed further than they while it were. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* iv. lxxxvi. (1591) 236 His brother whose vnlike and farre more courteous nature he construed [*interpretabatur*] contrarily. 1583 STANBYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Of one od subtil stratagem, most treacherous handling Conster at a 1565 Bp. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* (1831) 265 O Lord God, . . . how variously am I construed by men! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 ¶ 3 Our Minds are construed by the waving of that little Instrument [the fan]. 1719 D'URFEX *Fills* (1879) IV. 208 Few can tell his Pedigree, Or his subtle Nature conster. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, You construe

me but justly. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 226 So Cicero had construed the situation. . . and he had construed it ill.

b. With various complements and extensions.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1901 And be he hat, bat is holewe be-for he heued bowed, I constru bat ilka kyng sall clyne to my-selfe. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. xxviii. 71 The which was to be done by vertue of the holy Ghost. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* *Prolog.* ¶ 5 Though . . . I have fayled any where . . . Ioue shall constytre all to y<sup>e</sup> best. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1861) 189 Thy virtues shall be construed to vice. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. iii. 26 I conster my selfe sawcy. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 168 All must be consterd Reason in the king and depraved temper in the Parliament. 1720 OZELL *Verat's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 276 Cæsar's Robberies were construed for political Actions. 1831 FONDLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 120 Prudence will be construed pusillanimity. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* II. 25 These gentlemen assure me that silence will be construed as an affront. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. 11. 39 The popular conception would construe that consent . . . into an act of freewill.

† c. In a bad sense: cf. *misconstrue*. Obs.

c 1620 FLITCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnavel* I. iii. in *Bullen Old Pl.* II. 221 To have your actions consterd, scord and scolded At By such malignant soules!

7. To deduce (a meaning, etc.) by interpretation; to judge by inference, infer.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* lix, Construe the best, believe no tales newe. For many a lie is told, that semeth ful trewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Sholde they when they wake construe any treuth to folowe of this mater. 1591 HORNEY *Trav. App.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 298 Wee will conster the beste of all things. 1606 BRYSKERT *Civ. Life* 183 You may haply conster that meaning out of that place. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 203 By these my signs the wise will easily conster How little thou didst differ from a monster. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* I. 5 Even from this it cannot be fairly construed that gross drunkenness was common.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Const. † of.

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II. i. 24 We must not conster hereof as you mean. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxii, A sinful monster. As by her words the chaster sort may conster. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 16 If we should judge or construe of the store of some excellent jeweller, by that . . . which is set out toward the street in his shop.

† 8. To understand (a person, i. e. his meaning).

1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. Wks. (1873) IV. 29, I now conster thee.

† 9. To inform by way of explanation; to explain.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 63 My Lady is within sir. I will conster to them whence you come.

**Construe** (kɒnstɹuː), *sb.* [f. the vb.] An act of construing in the grammatical sense, *esp.* as an exercise in learning a classical language; a verbal translation.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv, These debates interfered sadly with constricts, exercises, and repetitions. 1865 *Etoniana* viii. 138 An early construe with his tutor. 1885 W. F. HOUSON in *N. & Q.* 17 Jan. 46/x The misapprehension arose, probably, from a wrong construe of another edition, where the word *phibios* [= *unlabeled*] . . . was mistaken for a noun. *Mod.* Give me a construe of the passage.

**Construer** (kɒnstɹuːə, kɒnstɹuːr), *Also* 5 construare, -stirre, -ster. [f. CONSTRUE v. + -ER 1.] One who construes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Construare, construtor. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* A construer, *expōitor, constructor*. 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 67 Detorted and wrested another way . . . as is the humor of the Construer. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 122 Where the construer sticketh, or goeth amisse, to call him back to the rule. 1656 HOBBS *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 200 Which definition . . . to a candid construer, is sound.

**Construing** (kɒnstɹuːɪŋ, kɒnstɹuːɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6-8 const(e)ring. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONSTRUE in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91/x Construccyon or constaynge, *construccio*. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholam.* I. (Arb.) 28 Plane construinge, diligent parsinge, dalleie translainge. 1599 FENTON *Glossariol.* II. (1599) 61 The construing and examination of newe lawes. 1640 BROME *Antipath.* II. iv, Must I stand Your construing and piercing of your scribblings. 1740 J. CLARKE *Edna. Youth* (ed. 3) 84 This will . . . facilitate his Construing of Latin. 1837 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* I. 10 That did not depend much upon . . . the construing of particular texts.

*attrib.* WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 450 In the Peoples Construing Booke, the Acts of those above them have alwayes come false Latine in them. 1670 EICHARD *Cent. Clergy* 12 Some lamentable and pitiful construing-master.

**Constry**, *obs.* form of CONSTRUE.

† **Constru't.**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *con-* together + *stru't*-us foolish, fool.] *intr.* To play the fool together.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World's eighth Wonder* Wks. II. 67/x Some English Gentlemen with him consulted And he as nat'ally with them consulted. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 91 What do they meet, and sit, and consult (or rather constru't) together?

† **Constuprate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *constuprare*; f. *con-* intensive + *stuprare* to ravish, f. *stuprum* violation, defilement.] *trans.* To violate, ravish, deflower.

1550 BALE *Revelation* III. (T.), The good gostlye father that constuprated it hundred nonnes in his tyme! 1622 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 265 Their wives and loveliest daughters constuprated by every base culion. 1651 *Raleigh's Quest* 230 His [David's] wives were constuprated and abused by his son. a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* I. § 16 Romulus and Remus, the Sons of a Nun, constuprated, as is probable, by a lusty Soldier.

† **Constupration**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *constuprare*; see prec. So in F. (Cotgrave).] Ravishing, violation of chastity.

1611 COTGR., *Constupration*, a constupration, ravishing, deflowing, defiling of a woman. 1612-3 BR. HALL *Comtempl.* O. T. xvi. iv, Had not that constupration bene partly violent. 1652 PEVTON *Catastr. Ho. Shuarts* (1731) 22 Most of his Wisdom consisting in such constuprations. 1755 JOHNSON, *Ravishment*, violation, forcible constupration.

† **Consubject**, *v. Obs.* To subject together.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xix. § 6 (R.) Rather than they would consubject themselves with those of Juda and Benjamin, under a more honourable . . . yolk.

**Consubst**, *v. intr.* To subsist together, or in combination. Hence Consubst'ing *ppl. a.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 552 Some who hold two consubsisting wills, an active and an elective. *Ibid.* I. 555 An elective power consubsisting with our power of volition.

**Consubstancy**, *rare.* The quality or state of subsisting together.

1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 43 Its . . . mysteious co-existencies and consubstancies.

**Consubstantial** (kɒnsʊbstən'sh(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. *consubstantial-is* (Tertullian), in F. *consubstantiel* (16th c., Calvin), f. L. *con-* together + *substantia* substance; see -AL and cf. *substance*, *substantial*. Originally a term of Theology, L. *consubstantial-is* representing Gr. *ὁμοούσιος*, f. *ὁμός* one and the same, common + *οὐσία* being, essence, substance.]

1. Of one and the same substance or essence; the same in substance.

1596 NEWTON *tr. Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 98 Not able . . . to attract and digest the nourishment that is moyst, nor to make it like and consubstantiall with the body and members. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi, As in Spring-time from one sapple twigs, There sprouts another consubstantiall sprigg. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xviii. (1632) 375 A booke consubstantiall to his author. 1650 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 59 The Livessele Spirits are next Consubstantiall to Aire; The Vital Spirits, approach more to the Substance of Flame. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 63 Grant that an object from without could act upon the conscious self as on a consubstantial object.

b. *Theol.* Said of the three Persons in the Godhead; esp. of the Son as being 'one in substance' with the Father. Sometimes also said of Christ's humanity in relation to man.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 25/3 Jhesu cryst. . . in essence consubstantial by generation. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, The one . . . is consubstantial, that is to saye, he is of one nature and substance with the father. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 30 When the Latines meant to expresse the word *Omnoison*, they called it Consubstantiall, declaring the substance of the Father and the Son to be one, so vsing the word substance for essence. 1612 BARREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 222 In their conceits . . . the humane nature of Christ was not consubstantial to ours, but of another kind. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* (1713) 559 St. Augustin. . . calls the Holy Ghost, The substantial and consubstantial Love of the Father and the Son. a 1711 KEN *Hymnoloe* *Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 281 The Word his consubstantial Beams display'd. 1724 WATERLAND *Athen. Creed* vii. 104 This creed makes no mention of Christ being consubstantial with us, in one nature, as he is consubstantial with the Father in another. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxviii. (1878) 474 The apostolic writings seem to lay far greater stress on the real distinction in the Persons of the Godhead than on any idea of consubstantial Unity.

2. *quasi-sb.*

1640 WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. (R. Suppl.), Consubstantialis are willingly intertwined with a kindly embrace, and properly interpenetrate and supple. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) V. xl. 259 It is inherent in the seeds of all animals, and may be preserved by consubstantialis, *imprimis*, and *occludens*. 1866 NEALE *Seg. & Hymns* 200 Then . . . Did he recite the Creed that told of the Consu-

**Consubstantialism**. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine of consubstantiality.

1860 WORCESTER cites MILMAN.

**Consubstantialist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who believes in the consubstantiality of the three Persons of the Godhead.

1736 CHANDLER *Hut. Persae* 98 The consubstantialists . . . reproached their adversaries as Heathens. 1758-60 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 620 Arius. . . ill used by the Consubstantialists.

2. One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiality. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 123 As the Consubstantialist, or Lutheran saith. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 443 Errors, such as . . . that of the Lutheran Consubstantialists, and of the Roman Transubstantialiators.

**Consubstantiality**. [ad. L. *consubstantialitās* (Cassiodorus), f. *consubstantialis*; see -ITY. Used to render Gr. *τὸ ὁμοούσιον, ὁμοουσιότης*.]

Identity of substance.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Consubstantialitie*, agreement in substance, the being of the same substance that another is of.

1651 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 13 Over great Affinity or Consubstantiality of the Nourishment to the Thing nourished. 1738-41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iv. (R.), The doctrine of the soul's consubstantiality with the Deity.

b. *esp.* of the three Persons of the Trinity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 b, Here is no consubstantialite nor personage, which is in y<sup>e</sup> deite. 1558 BR. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* viii. 45 The . . . Council at Nyce . . . dyd inuente the worde of Consubstantialitie, to expresse the ille trueh that Christ was . . . of one and the same substance with the father. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 7 *Homousion*, which the Orthodox Fathers used, to shew against the Arians the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's Oxf.* 17 His

coequality, coeternity and consubstantiality with the Father. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Pss. Developm.* 11 There is also a consensus in the Ante-Nicene Church for the doctrines of our Lord's consubstantiality and Coeternity with the Father.

**Consubstantialize**, *v.* = CONSUBSTANTIATE *v.* 3.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 486 The consubstantialising Church of the Lutherians.

**Consubstantially**, *adv.* [f. CONSUBSTANTIAL + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a consubstantial manner; with identity of substance or essence.

1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 511 They have not their being consubstantially... because they are two vnconfounded. 1677 FLAVEL *Font. Life* v. 12 Think not when Christ assumed our Nature that it was united Consubstantially. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* (1832) II. 370 The Protestant constitution, consisting consubstantially of church and state.

**Consubstantiate** (kɒnsʊbstənʃi'eɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *consubstantiāre* to identify in substance, f. *con-* together + *substantia* substance: see CONSUBSTANTIAL.]

1. *trans.* To unite in one common substance. *spec. in Theol.*: see CONSUBSTANTIATION.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. § 67 II. 357 They... aedriuen either to Consubstantiate and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to Transubstantiate and change their substance into his. 1651 WYLLIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. ix. 162 It [Gold] is not easily consubstantiated with us, it cannot be overcome by our heat, nor doth it turne into blood. 1683 PONDAGE *Myst. Div.* 58 Neither Angels nor Saints are in this degree codefied and consubstantiated with the Father. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 483 It is necessary that the priest should let down His very body crucified upon the cross into the bread, which must be transubstantiated thereinto, or consubstantiated therewith, so that Christ Himself may be really and corporally present in the elements. 1866 WHIFFLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 74 This true rhetoric, in which thought is consubstantiated with things.

2. *intr.* To become united in substance. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 89 To make a vivid thought consubstantiate with the real object, and derive from it an outward perceptibility.

† 3. To hold the doctrine of consubstantiation. 1687 [see *ppl. a.*] 1715 A. A. SYKES *Innoc. Err.* 10 The Lutherans consubstantiate.

Hence **Consubstantiating** *ppl. a.* 1687 DRYDEN *Ind. & P.* II. 454 The consubstantiating Church and Priest Refuse communion to the Calvinist.

**Consubstantiate**, *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *consubstantiat-us*, pa. pp. of *consubstantiāre*: see *prec.* and -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] United or made one in substance.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* 1. To Rdr. 11 This Popish leaven of carnal Sacraments... sowed the first 16-formation with a consubstantiate Christ. a 1678 FELTHAM *Serm.* Luke xiv. 20 (T.) 'Tis no wonder that we must love her [a wife], that is thus consubstantiated with us. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kelhana* xxiv. iv, Then did the Man-God re-assume His unity, absorbing into one The consubstantiated shapes.

**Consubstantiation** (kɒnsʊbstənʃi'eɪʃən), [ad. 16th. c. L. *consubstantiatio-em*, n. of action from *consubstantiāre*: see above. Formed after the much earlier term *transubstantiation*.]

1. The doctrine of the real substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ together with the bread and wine in the Eucharist, as distinguished from *transubstantiation* in which the whole substance of these elements is held to be changed into the body and blood of Christ.

A term used controversially to designate the Lutheran doctrine of the Saviour's presence 'in, with, and under the in-substance-unchanged bread and wine' (*in, mit, und unter dem der Substanz nach unveränderter Brode und Weine*); but not used by the Lutheran Church, nor accepted by Lutherans as a correct expression of their view.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 10 So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency... the patrons of transubstantiation... to the change of one substance into another; the followers of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whit.* i. 473 To passe the papist & the Lutheran, Their trans & consubstantiation. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks. (1851) 400 The Lutheran holds consubstantiation; an error indeed, but not mortal. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 48 Calvin refines the Refiner, as if Luther's Consobstantiation bordered too near upon the Wafer-God Transubstantiation. 1798 J. HRY *Lect. Divinity* IV. 324. 1882 FROULKES in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 207 In exposing the subtleties of consubstantiation and transubstantiation alike.

† 2. A rendering consubstantial. *Obs.*

1660 STILLINGF. *Tren.* II. iv. § 12 (1662) 196 Else Christ must have as many bodies as the Church hath particular congregations. Which is a new way of Consobstantiation. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 383 Who took upon Him our nature by an union with the human soul and body of Jesus. Union, which is not a transubstantiation, nor consubstantiation extending throughout the same portion of space.

Hence **Consubstantiationist**, one who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation.

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 7 The consubstantiationist maintains that the sacramental elements are transubstantiated in the mouth of the faithful communicant, and not previously in the chalice of the priest. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 192.

**Consubstantiative**, *a.* Of the nature of consubstantiation. Hence **Consubstantiatively** *adv.* 1853 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* 73 note, The fourth Council of Lateran... determined that the alleged material change in the elements, is not consubstantiative but transubstantiative.

† **Consubstantiator**, *Obs.* [n. of action from CONSUBSTANTIATE: see -OR.] One who consubstantiates.

1682 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* IV. i. 98 There is no collecting from their Writings whether they were Consobstantiators or Ubiquitaries.

**Consubstantive**, *a. rare.* = CONSUBSTANTIAL. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 128 That He [Christ] being born in union consubstantive with the man Jesus.

† **Consuete**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 -swet. [ad. L. *consuet-us* used, accustomed, wonted, pa. pp. of *consuēscere* to accustom, use, f. *con-* together + *suēscere* to become used, accustom, inceptive of an obs. *suere*.] Accustomed, wonted.

1384 *Charter of Lond.* xcii. in *Arnolde Chron.* (1812) 34 Yielding to vs be yere... in termes conswet the ferme theof diw. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 67 Favorers of their consuete Idleness. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 458 Brought again into their... consuete familiaritie. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

Hence † **Consuetely** *adv.*, according to custom. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 4 The mansuet cup, the gods consuetely drunke.

**Consuetude**, *n.* Intentional variant of next. 1880 A. FORBES in 19th Cent. VII. 187 By consuetude he follows armies. 1893 — *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 608 There is no meanness, there is just the simple consuetude of the modest establishment.

**Consuetudo** (kɒnsʊwɪdʊd). Also 4-7 conswe-. [a. OF. *consuetude*, ad. L. *consuetudo*, short for *consuetudo*, f. *consuētus*: see -TUDE. (The inherited form of the L. word was OF. *custume* CUSTOM.)

1. Custom, usage, habit. (Chiefly in Sc. use.)

1382 WYCLIF *King's xx.* 25 Whanne the kyng hadde sitten vpon his chayer after the consuetude. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Late him blood if alle particular bingis accorden as vertu, age, complexion & consuetude. 1452-50 tr. *Higden (Rolls)* I. 407 The consuetude is of Walche men to 3iffe water to their gastes to drynke. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virg.* iv. 43 To haunte armes was theyr consuetude. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arl.) 47 Long consuetude and custome... haue established their authoritie. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* to Exercitation and consuetude didd the same more sagaciouly. 1821 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 478 The word was originally not of English but of European consuetude. 1882 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* ix. 320 To adjust themselves according to the consuetude and the convenience of time and place.

b. *esp.* Custom recognized as having legal force; the unwritten law of custom; use and wont.

1384 *Charter of Lond.* in *Arnolde Chron.* 35 Notwithstanding... consuetude or dome vpon suche maner charturs yeven. 1466 Dives & Paup. vii. xv. (W. de W.) 301/2 Consuetude or custome in lawe posytyw that is mannes lawe is expositour & termynour of the lawe. 1535 STUART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 Be na caus... that he culd knaw Of consuetude or 3it be writtill law. c 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 42 They sail keep the lawis and consuetudes of the burgh. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 Ane Earle, or any man alleagand him to haue the libertie or consuetudes of ane Earle. 1853 CUL. WISEMAN *Ess.* II. 176 The subjection to, or exemption from, jurisdiction, so completely depended upon consuetude.

2. Familiarity; social intercourse. [So in Latin.]

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 440 Nor would Ariovistus have needed a long consuetude to acquire it [the Belgic language]. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prud.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 102 The sweetness of those affections and consuetudes that grow near us.

**Consuetudinal**, *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *consuetudin-em* (see *prec.*) + -AL.]

**A. adj.** Pertaining to custom, of use and wont. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Consuetudinal*, accustomed. 1849 BLACKIE *Mag.* LXVI. 263 To uproot and destroy the ancient consuetudinal law of the kingdom.

**B. sb.** = CONSUETUDINARY *sb.* 1817 FORBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* Title-p, The Consuetudinal of Anchoiets and Hermits.

**Consuetudinary** (kɒnsʊwɪdɪnəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *consuetudināri-us* customary, f. *consuetudin-em* (see above). Cf. F. *droit consuetudinaire* (14th c.)]

**A. adj.** According to consuetude, custom, use and wont, or usage; customary.

1590 *Serpent of Devis.* B ij a, First he saith it was necessary... Secondly, he saith it was consuetudinary; and lastly he saith it was voluntary. 1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 28 Consuetudinary Apostolical Traditions. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxviii, Laws, whether written or consuetudinary. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Consuetudinary or customary law, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland. 1881 W. ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* x. 299 Ordinary affairs of life are always regulated by consuetudinary law.

**B. sb.** A treatise containing a collection of customs or usages, local or particular to some body; *esp.* a book containing the ritual and ceremonial usages of a monastic house or order, a cathedral, collegiate church, or the like. Sometimes identified with an ORDINARY.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxii. 245 The Ordynare or Consuetudinary... now named Salysbury vse. 1546 BALD *Eng. Votaries* ii. (1550) 40 An ordinary of Popish ceremonies, the whyche he entytled a Consuetudinary or vsall boke of the church. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xlv. note, The MS. Ordinal, through the kindness of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter is now lying before me... the Consuetudinary of the Church of Exeter... forms the first part of the

book. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 195 Not mentioned in the Consuetudinaries, except that of Wells.

† **Consuffer**, *v. Obs. trans.* To suffer together (with another). Hence † **Con-sufferer**. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2795 The sorowe y<sup>e</sup> oure lady consuffered for hire dera son.

1662 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* in *Sci. Biog.* (Widow Soc.) II. 70 If I be a sympathiser, I must be a con-sufferer.

**Consul** (kɒnsʊl), *sb.* Also 7 consull. [a. L. *consul* (in sense 1), f. *con-* together + *sal-* root of *salire* to leap, jump, = *Skr. sar-* to go to: cf. *consilium* COUNSEL, and *consultare* to CONSULT.]

1. In the Roman and French Republics.

1. The title of the two annually elected magistrates who exercised conjointly supreme authority in the Roman Republic; the title without the function was retained under the Empire.

The Roman reckoning of time was by the names of the two consuls for the year.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Mac.* xv. 15 Lucius, consul [1388 chief gouernour] of Romayns, to Kyng Ptholome, helthe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 Gaius Fabricius, Which whilom was consul of Rome. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 323 L. Quintus Capitolinus, quihik was five times afore consul. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 277 'Tis thought that Martius shall be Consul. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 449 The title of consul was still the most splendid object of ambition. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. viii, 'Long live the Consul Rienzi' cried several voices. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 481 The last consul after whom the year was denominated was Basilus, junior, in the year 1294 A.D.C. or 547 A.D. in the reign of the Emperor Justinian.

2. Hence given as a title to the three chief magistrates of the French Republic, from 1799 to 1804. The First Consul (who was Napoleon Bonaparte) had all the real power, the Second and Third Consuls having only a consultative voice.

1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 460 The late discussion with the First Consul. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 127 The consuls, or rather the first or chief consul (for the other two were appointed by him, and acted only as his advisers and assistants) proposed the laws.

II. Senses chiefly founded upon etymological connexion with L. *consulere* to counsel, consult.

† 3. Used by medieval Latin writers in England and elsewhere as *comes*, count, earl. *Obs.*

[to... *Laws of Edw. Conf.* II. (Du Cange). c 1250 BRACON I. viii. § 2 (Du Cange) Comes... qui etiam dici possunt consules a consulendo; rege enim tales sibi associant ad consulendum.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxii. 249 In theyr apparell they were lyke vnto consules and nat vnto monkes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 a, The Sherife was deputy of the Consul or Earle, and therefore the Romanes called him Viceconsul, as we at this day call him vicecomes. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 75 Isabella, one of the Daughters and Heirs of William Consul of Gloucester. 1864 FREEMAN in *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 461/2 One is amused to find the great opponent of King Stephen described as 'Robert, surnamed "the Consul", natural son of King Hen. I.'... Robert was 'surnamed "the Consul"', only in the sense in which every other contemporary Earl was equally surnamed the Consul... Henry of Huntingdon, and others who used the same affected style, thought it fine to say 'Consul' instead of 'Comes'.

† 4. A member of a council: *spec.* of the early English Merchant or Trading Companies. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSTAW *St. Werburgh* II. 800 A noble gentilmán, a consul in office. 1553 S. CAROT *Ordinances* 261 To be presented to the Gouernour, Consuls, and Assistants in London. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 12 Making them dictators, that their words should stand, and not consuls to give advice. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Ded. 3 To the Governor, the Consuls and court of Assistants, of the Russia Company.

† 5. Used as the English appellation of various foreign officials. By Shakspeare applied app. to the *savii* of Venice. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 43 Many of the Consuls, rais'd and met, Are at the Dukes already. 1628 *Barneval's Apology* C b, The true hearted Hollander, Consul and Capitaine Peter Boom. *Ibid.* D ij, The Consuls, and Gouernours of Rotterdam. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1843) 818/2 The government [of Cologne] is under the senate and consuls. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 27 Venice... The third council... consists of the *doge*, his six counsellors, the *capri della quarantia criminale*, the *savii grandi*, the *savii di terra ferma*, and the *savii di giordini*... The *savii* are a kind of public inspectors, or consuls.

III. A municipal or commercial officer.

¶ 6. Formerly the name of certain municipal magistrates in Southern France and Catalonia, corresponding to the *échevins* of Northern France.

(Du Cange refers to *Consules municipales* at Barcelona at an early date (cf. 7), and in Provence in 1209.)

a 1777 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1622) 86 These Consules... bee like to them who are called Consuls in many Townes and Villages in France. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 421 A Consul of Agen, who had been created so at his recommendation. 1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 397/3 These are Letters from Marseilles... which say, the Inhabitants of that Place had... killed their Consul. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Rom. Real Life* I. 56 The consuls of the district waited on her to offer her a guard.

† 7. The appointed or elected head of the body of merchants of any nation resident in a foreign seaport or town, to settle disputes among them, and be their channel of communication with the local government or authority. *Obs.*

This appears to have arisen in the Mediterranean and to have been an extension of sense 4 or 6; Du Cange quotes a



charter of King Jaime of Arragon in 1268, giving to the merchants of Barcelona, sojourning in parts beyond sea, power to appoint consuls over themselves.

16. 1290 SYNONYMS *lit.* 1778 21. Communiter quilibet Christianorum civitas maritima habet fundum in civitate ipsa et consulum. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 187 They that do traffike upon the land, assemble many together, and elect a governor amongst them, whom they terme, Consul. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 586 A Consul of the Florentine merchants at Alexandria.

8. Hence, by gradual development: An agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign town or port, to protect the interests of its traders and other subjects there, and to assist in all matters pertaining to the commercial relations between the two countries. So *Consul-general*, *Vice-consul*. (The ordinary current sense.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 176 (R.) The Venetians have a consul themselves. But all other nations goe to the French nations consul. 1601 W. FARRY *Trav.* *Sir A. Sherley* to the English Consuls. 1604 *tr. Jilison's Lett. State* (Cromwell to K. of Portugal, Oct. 1656) We deem'd it necessary to send to your Majesty Thomas Maynard, to reside in your Dominions, under the Character and Employment of a Consul, and to take care of the Estates and Interests of our Merchants. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* 1762 I. v. h. iii. 333 These proceedings... of which the consul general Wolff, was acquainted in 1745. 1826 KERR *Comm.* I. 41 Consuls are commercial agents appointed to reside in the sea-ports of foreign countries with a commission to watch over the commercial rights and privileges of the nation deputing them.

9. *transf.* The local representative officer of the Cyclists' Touring Club.

1822 *Prospectus Bicycle Touring Club*, The appointment of Consuls, or representatives, in various towns, to point out the 'hons' of the place... and to inform members, as to the state of roads, and other matters in their local districts.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1560 P. WHITEHORNE *tr. Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 444, An ordinary Romane armie, which they call a Consul armie. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 248 At Rome in the Consul-feasts celebrated for the honour of Neptune.

**Consul**, *v. Comm.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To submit to a consul for official examination and approval; to get (an invoice or the like) stamped by a consul.

When Merchandise above the value of £20 is sent to the United States an Invoice must be sworn to before the U.S. Consul at the place of dispatch, who stamps it. A commercial letter of 9 July, 1891, calls this 'to consul the invoice'.

**Consulacy**, *rare*. [f. prec.: see -ACY.] Consular office or establishment; = CONSULATE 4.

1850 *Times* 3 May, The general affairs of the consulacy of Greece.

**Consulage** (*kɒnsʊlədʒ*). [f. CONSUL + -AGE.] Godfrey has OF. *consulage* in sense of 'consulate' (of Brutus).]

1. Consular charge or dues.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 176 *marg.*, Other smal customs you pay besides. For Consullage you pay two in the hundred. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. &c.* *Ind.* II. xxiii. 18 The Company's Revenues... rise from Ground-rents and Consullage on all Goods imported and exported by British Subjects. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. i. viii. 41 *note*, The charge of consullage, etc. on the Portugal trade. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* vii. 157 All goods brought in English ships pay a duty and consullage to the East India Company.

† 2. = CONSULATE 4. *Obs. rare*.

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., At Council we debated the business of the Consullage of Leghorne. [So *MS.* and *ed.* 1819; *edd.* 1850, 1857, consulate.]

**Consular** (*kɒnsʊlə*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 -er, 6 -are. [ad. L. *consulār-is*, f. *consul*; see -AR. Cf. *F. consulaire* of 14th c.] *A. adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the Roman consuls, or (in recent history) the French consulate of 1799-1804.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* iv. (1822) 320 They concludit to mak tribunis militare, with power consulare. 1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc.* I. 75 The Romans... made use of them in their Consular assemblies. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Sept. I. 39 He has not many Consular [Coins]. 1776 GRISON *Decl. & P.* I. xii. 244 He had twice been invested with the consular dignity. 1870 EMERSON *Philarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 340 Having received from Trajan the consular dignity.

b. (See quot.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 67 The consular case took the place of the pair cases in very old watches, and was so named in honour of Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time Consul of France.

2. Of or belonging to a consul in a foreign port. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy &c.* II. 171 The consular tribunal was abolished... the duties on merchandise... were increased. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frs.* (1872) I. 31 To pay a consular fee. 1868 G. DURR *Pol. Surv.* 53 We have consuls, or inferior consular officers at all the principal ports.

B. *sb.* A man of consular rank; esp. under the Roman republic, an ex-consul, and, under the empire, a legate sent as governor of a province.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 Pilke dignitee þat men cleip be emperie of consuls. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.*, *Brief Suppl.* (R.), Juli Cesar first being consular and eft some the first emprower of Rome 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) I. iv. 242 That venerable bench of Consuls, who were justly reckoned the first Citizens of the Republic. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 269 To unite her with some noble consular,

**Consularity**. [ad. L. *consulārītās*, f. *consulār-is*; see prec. and -ITY. Cf. mod. *F. consularité*] Consular authority or tenure of office, consulship.

1855 DICKENS *Domb* ii. 3171 The British Consul hadn't had such a marriage in the whole of his Consularity.

**Consulary**, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. CONSUL + -ARY, answering in form to late L. *consulār-i-us*, *F. consulaire*, but used as repr. of L. *consulār-is*.]

1. = CONSULAR 1.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. xii (1622) 139 Seat. Papius descended of a Consulare familie. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* II. i. 44 The Consulare regiment [*imperiū consulare*] was annual. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xviii. 59 Rufinus, a Consulare nobleman. 1747 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* I. 106 Before the next consular legate came over.

2. = CONSULAR 2.

1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 62 The English consular house takes up one side of the great khan.

**Consulate** (*kɒnsʊlət*, -səlt). [ad. L. *consulāt-us*, f. *consul*; see -ATE 1: so *F. consulat*.]

1. The government of Rome by consuls; the office, dignity, or position of the consuls.

1387 TREvisa *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 219 After þat tyme þe consulat of Rome lefte in þe Est. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* iv. (1822) 315 Gif the Romane pepill has fire suffrage to gif the consulate quhare thay pleis. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 20 Where is now the splendor of the Consul? Where the Lictors and their Fases? 1763 TAYLOR in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 134 And one of those consulates, this stone alludes to. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xviii. 332 The battle of Pharsalia was... the vindication of the senate and the consulate against rebels and traitors.

2. The consular government in France, and the period during which it existed (1799-1804).

1845 D. F. CAMPBELL (*title*) Thiers' History of the Consulate and the Empire of Napoleon.

† 3. A body of consuls or officers so styled; a municipal council. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 527 All the officers of the towne, with the consulat or rulers of the same.

4. The office or establishment of a modern commercial consul; also of a Cyclists' Club 'consul'.

1702 W. J. BRYAN *Voy. Levant* xxi. 121 The Vice-Consul... under the Consulate of Smyrna. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 257 The tricolour flag floating over the French consulate in Warsaw. 1865 MAFREI *Brigand Life* II. 138 The chancellerie of the Neapolitan consulate general. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* *Ed.* IV. xxvii. 106 The lamented removal of... the English Consul, to a more desirable consulate in European Turkey.

5. *attrib.*

1822 *Prospectus Bicycle Touring Club*, The B. T. C. consulate arrangements are composed of twenty-four districts. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 87 All the consulate flags were hauled down by the Consuls.

**Consular**, *obs.* form of CONSULAR.

**Consules** (*kɒnsʊləs*). [see -ESS.] The wife of a consul.

1819 BYRON *Lett. to Hoppner* 6 June, My respects to the Consules. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 341 To the great merit of the beautiful Consules. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 1/2 The First Consules (afterwards Empress) Josephine

**Consuling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSUL sb. and -ING 1.] Acting as consul; filling a consular office.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 14, I am a painter by profession and I amuse myself with consuling.

**Consulship** (*kɒnsʊlʃɪp*). [f. CONSUL + -SHIP.] The office of consul, the term of this office:

a. of a Roman consul.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xii. 17 This rumour. dydde greatly hyndre Catiline in requeste of the Consulshyppe. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agricola* (1622) 188 And after his Consulship [he] solemnized the marriage. 1609 SHAKS *Cor.* II. ii. 2 How many stand for Consulships? 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1799) 69 The vanity of Tully was doubly interested in the Greek memoirs of his own consulship. 1869 SHELLEY *Lect. & Ess.* I. 5

*fig.* 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* xi. *To Bp Lincoln* 24 The Consulship of Wit and Eloquence.

b. of a modern commercial consul.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 85 The English Consulship of Chios is in his disposing. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2135/8 His Majesty has been Graciously pleased to bestow upon him the Consulship of Rotterdam. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 275/a, I shall... strike for... some small consulship perhaps. *fig.* 1668 E. KEMP *Reasons for Use Ch. Prayers in Publick* 7 She cannot trust to the skill and arts of any private Priest to transact by way of agency or consulship for her.

† c. of a consul of Venice. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 103 These two Consulships are... conferred upon two of the most indigent of the Nobility, because they are Places of great Profit, and little Expence.

**Consult** (*kɒnsʊlt*), *v.* [ad. L. *consultā-re*, freq. of *consultare*, *consult-um* to take counsel, ask counsel of (see COUNSEL), related to *consul*, and *consultum* COUNSEL.]

1. *intr.* To take counsel together, deliberate, confer; also said of a person deliberating with himself. *Const.* 4 of (*obs.*), *upon*, *about*.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Consultans summus de rebus habebant*. Virg. They consulted of great matters. 1594 SHAKS *Rich.* III. v. iii. 45 Come Gentlemen, Let vs consult vpon to morrowes Businesse. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 264 In their banker, they consult of peace and warre. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 154 He that consulteth wisely, is a sorer enemy than he that assaulteth... unadvisedly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 1 An assembly of Countrymen and Foreigners consulting together upon the

private Business of Mankind. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* iv. 2 The gods all sat consulting.

2. *Consult with*: To take counsel with; to seek advice from. Also in *indirect pass.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 162 b, [He] came to London, where he deliberately consulted with his especial friends. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xx. 21 When he had consulted with the people, he appointed Singers. 1678 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 [He desires that] Mr. Ray, may be consulted with for making such alterations. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I, III. ii. 18 [He] adopted the opinions of those with whom he consulted.

b. To take counsel with, refer to (a book, author, etc.), for information.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 37 He thinks that if the memories of those in the Synod were consulted with, they would all confirm it. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 236 Consulting with maps. 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 78 A watch. to be now and then consulted with concerning the hour of the day. 1668 HEVLIN *Cyprianus Angl.* 320 A man extremely well versed in old records, with which consulting, frequently, in the course of his studies.

c. See also 5 b.

† 3. *trans.* To confer about, deliberate upon, debate, discuss, consider (a matter). *Obs.*

c. 1540 *Life of Fisher* Intro. 54 There was this y<sup>e</sup> kings matter debated and consulted the space of many daies. 1674 CLARENDON (J.), Many things were there consulted for the future. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 138 Which Scantlings were well consulted by able Workmen before they were reduced into an Act.

b. with the matter expressed by a clause.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 Consulting whether the cause be profitable or unprofitable. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 10 The chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus also to death. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 107 If we were rationally to consult whether the Axis of the Earth were better be held steady, or left at random. 1700 DAVDEN *Misc. Wks.* 1760 IV. 25 But when shall be The time to fight, the king consults with me.

† 4. To take counsel to bring about; to meditate, plan, devise, contrive. a. with *simple obj.* *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Mtch.* vi. 5 Remember now what Balak king of Moab consulted. — *Hab.* ii. 10 Thou hast consulted shame to thy house. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 878 Vologeses was supposed to have consulted the invading of Armenia.

b. with *infinitive*, *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 207 They consulted to burne the shyppe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxv. 4. 1646 EVELYN *Alenn.* (1857) I. 233 He consulted to remove the whole wall by bunding it about with iibs of iron and timber, to convey it into France.

5. To provide for by consultation; to have especial respect or beneficial reference to (a person's good, interest, convenience, etc.) in forming plans; to take into consideration, have an eye to. [*L. consulere alicui*.]

1658 R. FRANK *North. Alem.* (1821) p. vi, [We] see a preternatural cloud arise that neither men nor counsels were prophetic enough to consult. 1682 DAVDEN *Religio Laici* 395 Every man... Consulted soberly his private good, And saved himself as cheap as e'er he could. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 6 Those whose Safety I would principally consult. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 49 The Honour of God and the Salvation of Men shall be at once consulted. 1884 SIR J. STEPHEN in *Law Rep.* 12 Queen's B. 286 We should consult neither the public interest, nor the interests of parliament and the constitution, nor our own dignity.

b. *intr.* † To consult with (*obs.*), *consult for*: in the same sense.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 115 He neither consulted with his health nor honour. 1645 — *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 40 High time for men of honour who consult with their credit to desist from such sins. 1824 SOUTHWY *Roderick* xviii, For the general weal Consulting first. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 294 In doing this, I believe I am consulting for the good of my parish.

6. To ask advice of, seek counsel from; to have recourse to for instruction, guidance, or professional advice.

a. (a person).

1625 [see *Q.*] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kelsey), *Consult*, to advise with, or take advice of. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 27 She has some... tautish aunt. to consult upon the occasion. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xxvii. 209 The men returned, and I consulted them as to the possibility, etc. 1861 SMILES *Lives Eng.* II. 480 One of the last works on which Mr. Telford was professionally consulted was... the improvement of Dover Harbour. 1878 SYRRA *Code Med. Ethics* 35 When a practitioner is consulted by a patient. 1878 MORLEY *Duties* I. 25 When an author consulted him about a work.

b. *fig.* (a thing personified).

*To consult one's pillow* (*F. consulter son chevet*): to think over a thing at night; to take a night for reflection; see *Pillow*.

1665 PERVS *Diary* 19 May, Not to do anything suddenly, but consult my pillow. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102 ¶ 1 When she consulted her Looking-glass. 1770 PLACID *Man* II. 198 She determined to consult her pillow upon it. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell.* *Life* I. v. (1876) 129 He never consulted the weather.

c. *spec.* To refer to (a book or author); to 'look up' for information on some point.

1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 222 Both these last [ancient authors] I have consulted. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Consult my French Gaidner. 1720 BERKLEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 24 We consult the writings of learned men. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 400 The reader should consult the Treatise on Optics by Sir Isaac Newton.

d. *To consult one's feelings*: to have respect to or regard for them in forming a determination. (Here there is an admixture of sense 5.)

c. 1832 *Lives Brit. Physicians* 267 However wisely Jenner may have consulted his own feelings on this occasion, the public lost the benefit of his judgement.

**Consult** (kɒnsʊlt, kɒnsʊlt), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs. exc. Hist.*  
[a. F. *consulere* = It. Sp., med.L. *consulere*, f. pa. pple. *consultus*, -a, -um of L. *consulere* to counsel, consult. But in sense 3 it represents L. *consultum*, It. *consulito*, consultation, decision, etc.; and it may have been often taken as a direct formation from the verb, as in *appeal*, *demand*, *request*, etc. In verse, *consult* is usual; *consult* occurs in Garth 1699, Tate, Swift 1730.]

1. The action of consulting, consultation.

1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 242 The man of law, sitteth by the inquisitors in their consult. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* iv. 1. The King and Cardinal in consult 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 202 Upon consult of reason, there will be found no easie assurance. 1700 ROWE *Am. Stepmother* i. 1. 35 As I past The outward rooms, I found 'em in consult. 1715-20 POPE *Ilia* i. 719 Seen in close consult. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 67 Or clustering sit, as if in deep consult.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A consultation.

1600 HOLLAND *Living* i. ii. 35 Whom their Uncles likewise took for their Assistants in that Consult. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. (1843) 694 There were many secret consults what to do with him. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* II. 321 Their consults produced resolutions of violence. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1872) IV. x16 What profound consults there were! 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 247 The consult took place at St. James's.

c. A counsel. *Obs.*

1654 COKE *Dianna* i. 67 If ever the candidness of my thoughts, and the freedom of my Consults have aimed at any thing then the Reputation of your Majesty.

d. Subject of consultation or deliberation.

1683 CAYE *Ecclesiastici* 278 His next Consult was, in what course of life he should fix himself. 1688 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 70 All their consult is how to cheat him.

2. A meeting for consultation; the body of persons so meeting; in 17th c. often *spec.* a secret meeting for purposes of sedition or intrigue, a cabal.

c 1634 EARL STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1890) 154 Take heed of private meetings and consults in your chambers. 1678 BUTLER *Ilia* iii. ii. 149 Both Parties. Heard only in Consults. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 267 He had been at several consults for the taking of the king. 1700 BROWNE *Disfranchisement* 93 He died of the Doctor. See a Consult of them marching in State to a Patient, attended by a Diminutive Apothecary. 1762 HUMZ *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxviii. 142 Stafford had assisted in a great consult of the catholics held at Tixal. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlii. You saw him at a consult of the Jesuits in London.

3. *Rom. Hist.* A decree of the senate [*L. senatus consultum*].

1533 BELLENDEN *Living* v. (1822) 476 Be consult of the senate, he gaff his laubois, first, that the temple . . . should be reconsecrated, renewed, and purified. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist* (1879) II. xxviii. 534 It has often been inferred from a passage in Tacitus that consults or acts of the senate first acquired this virtue under the reign of Tiberius.

† **Consult**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *consultus* -us a skilled adviser.] A skilled practitioner.

1704 *Gentl. Instruct.* (1732) 543 (D.) 'Bon,' cries the consult, 'a happy prognostic.' 'It cast her into convulsions,' continued the maid. 'Better yet,' says the consult. 1778 JOHNSON in Boswell (1832) IV. 138 So we have Juis consults, a consult in law.

† **Consulta** (kɒnsʊltə), [*It.* and *Sp. consulta*: cf. *CONSULT sb.* and *CONSULTOR*.] An (official) consultation; a meeting of council (Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese); the minutes of such a meeting.

1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 241 To give an account in the next general consult, of what passports he had granted. 1851 GALLINGA (MARIOTTI) *Italy* 47 The convocation of a Consulta of laymen. 1859 PRESCOTT (O.), Matters of real importance . . . were reserved for a consulta, consisting, beside the regent, of Granville, Count Barlaumont, and the learned jurist Viglius. 1877 GARDINER *Personal Govt. of Chas. I.* i. Pref. 20 The collection of consultas of the Council of State.

**Consultable** (kɒnsʊltəbəl), *a.* [*f.* *CONSULT v.* + *-ABLE*: cf. F. *consultable* 16th c.] That may be consulted.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations . . . are not congregable, nor consultable, nor redeemable from confusion (pardon the hardness of words). 1820 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Memo.* II. 293 The more than German exhaustion of consultable authority. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 756 Files of newspaper are consultable in most places.

**Consultant** (kɒnsʊltənt). [*ad. L. consultantem*, pr. pple. of *consultare* to consult, or a. equivalent F. *consultant*.]

1. One who consults (an oracle).

1677 PORTER *Antiq. Grace* ii. xvi. (1715) 335 Fatidical verses, which told the Consultants what Fortune they were to expect. 1865 C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* ii. 30 The consultant, sacrificed a ram, and, awaited the revelations made to him in the dreams.

2. A consulting physician.

1878 J. DE STRAF *Code Med. Ethics* 30 note, In Consultation it is customary for the family doctor to precede the Consultant into the sick-room. 1881 DR. KIDD in *Times* 14 Apr. 6/3 Her Majesty wished that the responsibility of so momentous an illness should be shared by a consultant.

**Consultary**, *obs.* form of *CONSULTORY*.

**Consultation** (kɒnsʊltəʃən). [*a. F. consultation*, or *ad. L. consultatiōnem*, n. of action f. *consultare* to CONSULT.]

1. The action of consulting or taking counsel together; deliberation, conference.

VOL. II.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 246 b. After long consultation had. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xiv. § 6 If bishops did often use . . . the help of mutual consultation. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 13. 119 There must be certain set times and places for deliberation and consultation of affairs. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 128 It is plain enough that Brutes are not above consultation but below it. 1792 COWPER *Ilia* i. 342 My advice in consultation given.

b. The matter or plan deliberated on.

1663 PERYS *Diary* 17 Mar. Their design and consultation was . . . how to proceed with the most solemnity.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A conference in which the parties consult and deliberate; a meeting for deliberation or discussion.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. v. 2 Wyth syndry consultancyownys. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 11 To guide and direct them in their consultations of future things. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 120 Every member of the Body may be present at the consultations, if he will. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 2 By frequent consultations with his dancing-master. 1823 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ii. 30 They had arranged the time and place for a general consultation.

b. *Law*. 'A meeting for deliberating or advising with counsel' (Wharton).

1882 SERGT. BALLANTINE *Exper. Barrister's Life* (ed. 3) II. 99 In a consultation that gentleman admitted his guilt to the counsel.

c. *Med.*

1800 DUNCAN *Annals of Med.* V. 493 Mr. Benjamin Bell still persists in his intention of publishing his consultations and observations on various important points in Surgery. 1806 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* II. 12 The next day the patient requested to see me in consultation. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Consultation . . . was anciently explained as signifying that office of the physician by which the unlearned are instructed by the learned . . . The term . . . is now applied to a consideration of, and deliberation on, by one or more medical practitioners, the condition of a sick person.

3. The action of consulting or referring to (a book).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 12 By the consultation of books . . . temptations to petulance are avoided.

4. *Law*. (See *quots.*)

1548 *Act 2-3 Edu.* VI. c. 13. § 14 (Ruffhead) The Party that is . . . hindered of his . . . Suit in the Ecclesiastical Court by such Prohibition, shall have a Consultation granted in the same Case by the Court where the said Prohibition was granted. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 99 Consultation is a writ whereby a cause being formally removed by prohibition, out of the Ecclesiastical Court or Court Christian, to the Kings Court, is returned thither againe. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. This writ is in nature of a *procedendo*; but properly a consultation ought not to be granted, but in case where a man cannot recover at the Common Law.

5. *attrib.* Consultation table, council-table.

1829 *Bengalee* 337 There was a large marble consultation table in the centre of the room. 1832 *Lives Brit. Physicians* 245 He had retired from all but consultation practice.

**Consultative** (kɒnsʊltətɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* L. type \**consultativus* -us (prob. used in med.L.), f. *consultare*, ppl. stem of *consultare*: see -IVE. Cf. mod.F. *consultatif*, -ive.] Of or pertaining to consultation; having the right or power to advise or join in consultation; deliberative, advisory; said chiefly of a body whose function is to take part in a consultation, but not to vote upon the decision.

1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 107 To have a consultative, exhortative, or consensative voice only. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xx. II. 92 The Council is a purely consultative body assembled . . . solely for his information and guidance. 1876 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 117 In this consultative and executive body, discussion is quite free.

† **B. as *sb.* A consultative voice or vote; a right to consult or deliberate. *Obs. rare.***

1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 67, I would willingly have another House, and give them a consultative in some things, and in other things a negative. 1659 *Ibid.* IV. 355 To give them a consultative, will imp your wings; but to give them a negative, you will be like a bird in a string.

**Consultatory** (kɒnsʊltətɔri), *a.* [*ad. L. consultatori*, f. *consultator* -em a consulter: see -ORY.] Pertaining to or serving for consultation (e.g. of an oracle, etc.); having the character of consultation or deliberation, consultative.

1600 ABE. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 80 Here the lot is consultatorie . . . because they could not tell who it was that had done the deeds, they will put it to their Gods. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 168 Formerly they made consultatory staves of this tree. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. viii. 395 Their decision would be only consultatory, and have no more weight than royal instructions.

**Consulted** (kɒnsʊltəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *CONSULT v.* + *-ED*.] Planned, devised, etc.: see the verb.

1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evromena* 73 To put their last consulted enterprise in execution.

Hence † **Consultedly** *adv.*, advisedly, of set purpose: = *L. consultō, consultū*.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 27, I presume rather casually, then consultedly.

**Consultee** (kɒnsʊlti), [*f.* *CONSULT v.* + *-EE*.] A person consulted.

1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 300 My two consultees reddened with indignation at the personal insolence to myself. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 324 It is then handed on to the theological consultees, and submitted to a final and searching process. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 28 A crowd of medical consultees.

**Consultor** (kɒnsʊltɔ), [*f.* *CONSULT v.* + *-OR*.] see also *CONSULTOR*.]

† 1. A member of a council or consultory body; = *CONSULTOR*. *Obs.*

1670 HRALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 185 Diodor saith that the Chaldees called two and thirty statues the gods consultants. 1670 WALTON *Lives* ii. 115 One of their Consultants of State. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* 17th C. I. iii. v. 110 Present the Cardinals and Consultants.

† b. One who takes part in a 'consult' (see *CONSULT sb.*<sup>1</sup> 2). *Obs. rare.*

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 18 At which Consult . . . the Deponent was present to attend the Consultants.

2. One who consults (a person, a book, etc.); one who seeks counsel, advice, or instruction.

1652 GAUL *Magastrom.* 249 The Delphian oracle . . . a goat is there immolated by the consultants. 1758 JOHNSON *Jaler* No. 14 ¶ 5 The consultant who asks advice which he never takes. 1825 MISS MURFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 442 The fair consultant of destiny . . . had by this time recovered from the shame of her detection. 1882 *Academy* 5 Nov. 343 The consultant of a dictionary.

† b. One who takes counsel with. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xviii. 11 A consultant with familiar spirits. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1824) 48 Consultants with witches ordained to make public repentance. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 184 Witch, Wizard, and Consultant with familiar Spirits.

**Consulting**, *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.] The action of the verb *CONSULT*; consultation. Also *attrib.*

*Consulting-desk*, a desk with four inclined sides, to bear books of a large size.

1823 SCOTT *Let.* 18 June in *Lochhart*, An old-fashioned consulting desk . . . one of those which have four faces each forming an inclined plane. 1890 *Brit. Med. J.* 11. 1411 The work has been on my consulting table for years.

**Consulting**, *ppl. a.* [see -ING 2.]

1. That consults or asks advice.

1796 BURNER *Memo. Metastasio* II. 243 Metastasio . . . when consulted by authors . . . treated them with . . . that consulting authors usually want. 1830 MILLIGAN *Curios. Med. Exper.* (ed. 2) 237 This celebrated Physician used . . . to receive consulting apothecaries at a tavern.

2. Applied to a physician, engineer, etc., who makes a business of giving professional advice, either to the public or to those practically engaged in the profession. [*F. médecin consultant*, 'celui qui donne des consultations' (Littre); from *obs. sense of consultant* to give (professional) counsel: cf. *CONSULTATION* 2 c. But as now used *consulting* would be understood as an attrib. use of the *vbl. sb.*]

1801 DUNCAN *Annals of Med.* V. 423 The medical duties are to be discharged gratuitously by two physicians, two consulting surgeons, two surgeons, etc. 1883 R. QUAIN *Dict. Med.* p. xi, Consulting Physician to the City of London Hospital for diseases of the Chest.

† **Consultive**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *consult-*, ppl. stem of *consultare* to counsel, advise + *-IVE*.]

1. Having the function of counselling or consulting; deliberative, consultative.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sargi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 371 That they, having a consultive voyce, might, etc. 1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 122 The Princes voice is decisive, the voice of all the rest at most but consultive. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Imoc.* II. v. 68, I distinguish betwixt a consultive [*ad. 1840, consultative*], conclusive, and punitive power in matters of Religion. 1823 *Southey Hist. Penins. War* I. 330 To have a consultive voice in all matters relating to the colonies.

2. Active in counsel or consultation.

1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 128 (R.) He therefore hath been most consultive about the effecting of this.

3. Done of set purpose, advised, intentional.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. ii. 25 Not by any deliberate, consultive, knowing act.

4. *notice-use*. Skilled or versed in a subject. [*L. consultus*.]

1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE tr. *Manilius* Pref. 11 He (Manilius) was a Poet most consultive in Philosophy.

† **Consultively**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] Advisedly, deliberately, purposely (= *L. consultō, ex consultō*).

1599 NASH *Lenient Stuff* 6, I feare it would be a theme displeasing . . . and therefore consultively I oversail it. 1641 LB. J. DICK *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 10 My reason consultively cannot agree to that.

† **Consulto**, *Obs.* [*ad. Sp. and It. consulta* (see -ADO) = *CONSULT sb.*<sup>1</sup>: cf. mod.It. *consulto*, repr. L. *consultum* or *consultus* consultation.] A consultation; a council, conference; the record or minutes of a consultation.

1650 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 105 By the original Papers and Consulto's of the last King, the Juncto found it to be no less than Two Millions. 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 146 Thereupon I desired that the original papers and consulto's of the last king might be seen. *Ibid.* i. (1692) 169 (D.) Scarce any in all the consulto did vote to my Lord Duke's satisfaction.

**Consultor** (kɒnsʊltɔ), [*a. L. consultor* counsellor, adviser, also consulter, agent-n. from *consultare* to advise, counsel: cf. F. *consulteur*, which may represent either L. *consultor* or L. *consultator*.]

† 1. A member of a consultory body; an official counsellor or adviser. *Obs.*

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 The Prefect and his 12 Consultors. 1652 *Life Father Sargi* (1676) 44 To chuse next after their Consultors in June, a man that was both a Divine and a Canonist. 1670 WALTON *Life Wolton* 40 He studied the dispositions of those dukes, and the other consultants of state.

## 2. =CONSULTER 2.

1842-3 W. SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* IV. 692 In the night in which the consultor was to be allowed to descend into the cave of Trophonius.

**Consultory** (kŏnsul'tŏrĭ, a. Now rare or Obs. [f. L. type \**consultorĭ-us*, f. *consultor-em* adviser, counsellor: see -ORY.] Relating to consultation (e.g. of an oracle, etc.); having the function of consulting or advising; consultatory.

1616 GATAKER *Lots* (1619) 269. Divinatory Lots; under which head may we well comprehend also those that they call consultorie. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Indep.* II. 115 Whether they should continue the House of Lords as a Court Judicatory, or consultory only. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 65 Of these Lots there are three Kinds usually mentioned by Divines, viz. Divisory, Consultory and Divinatory. 1818 C. MILLS *Cruisades* (1812) II. 303 He requested the consultory assistance of advocates. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Consultory response, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

**Consultrix**, rare. [a. L. *consultrix*, fem. of *consultor*: see above.] A female consultor.

1665 I. BASIRE *Corr.* (1831) 234 The consultrix, a noble and pious lady, would fain have had it under the counsellor's hand.

**Consumable** (kŏnsi'măb'l), a. and sb. [f. CONSUME v. + -ABLE.]

A. adj. Capable of being consumed by fire, etc.; suited for consumption as food, etc.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* (J.), Asbestos .. being incombustible, and not consumable by fire. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 207 If a consumable body be not able to endure burning flames for a day. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 116 Consumable and detrimental Commodities. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 332 The prices at which all consumable articles were to be sold. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 263 The palace took fire and was consumed, so far as consumable.

B. sb. pl. Articles of consumption.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds' Alms.* I. 408 The price of consumables has not augmented. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) II. 59, I presume all these consumables were produced by, and purchased from, other British subjects.

**Consumation**, -acyon, -mate, obs. ff. CONSUMMATION, -MATE.

**Consumah**, Anglo-Ind. corruption of KHAN-SAMA (N house-steward).

† **Consumation**, Obs. [a. OF. *consumation* (12th c. in Littré), var. of *consummation*, -*sommatĭon*, properly n. of action from *consummer*, but used also as n. of action from *consumer*, owing to the French confusion of the two vbs. In mod. F. *consummation* still includes the sense of consumption of fuel, victuals, etc., which etymologically belongs to *consumption*. See CONSUME v. 2.]

1. The action of consuming, destruction.

1386 *Exam. H. Barrowe in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 34 The consumation of the man of sin. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 256 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow near to Sodome by three miles: such is the consumation of that pestiferous Gulf.

2. The disease CONSUMPTION.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. P. iv. a. Bitter tares are very fit for them that are in a consumation.

**Consume** (kŏnsi'm), v. 1 [ad. (perh. through F.) L. *consumere* to take up completely, make away with, eat up, devour, waste, destroy, spend, bestow, etc., f. *con-* altogether + *sumere* to take up, lay hold of, etc. For its pa. pple., CONSUMPT (q.v.), from L. *consumptus*, was in early use.

F. *consumer* occurs in this sense in 15th c. (Littré); but in early use F. confounded *consumer* and *consummer* (-*summer*): see CONSUME v. 2.]

1. *trans.* To make away with, use up destructively. Said chiefly of fire: To burn up, reduce to invisible products, or to ashes; also of any similar destructive or 'devouring' agent.

1328 WYCLIF *Lev.* vi. 23 Al. sacrifice of priests with fier shal be consumed. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lix. (1495) 575 Nitrum abatyth fatnesse .. consumyth and wastyth gleymy humours. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 531 Fyve hundrith .. shippes Consumet full cleane. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy i. vi. Vnto ashes they will a man consume. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 161 Two hundredth of the houses consumed by flame. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 30 The famine shall consume the land. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 224 Oyl of Vitriol .. consumeth the teeth. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 844 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs. 1762 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 241 Fire could scarcely consume the enormous beams of solid brass. 1864 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 138 To consume the remains in the forum.

b. To do away with by evaporation or the like, cause to disappear or vanish away. *arch.*

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Take a potel of water & of barley clensid, etc. .. sepe hem to iij parties ben consumed. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy i. iii. Tyll the moysture consumed be awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Job* vii. 9 As the cloud is consumed and vanisheth away. 1658 A. Fox *tr. Wirtz' Surg.* ii. xxiii. 141 Stir it well about .. consume away the water. 1796 MRS. GLASS *Cookery* xxi. 334 Let it simmer over the fire six or seven hours till half the water is consumed. 1850 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. iv. § 7. 188 Its light so great as to conceal the sea-horizon, consuming it away in descending rays.

† c. To destroy (a living being, or more usually, a race or tribe), by disease or any wasting process. Obs. Also *refl.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 371/1 He [became] consumed in to

a stone. 1528 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 47 The pepul schold be consumed. 1599 *Bynghton's Lett.* ix. 33 Consuming them vp either by executions or evactions. 1606 G. W[ooncocke] *Hist. Istine* Gg 58, Florianus .. by cutting and launching his owne vaines, consumed himselfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1676) 35/2 Let them .. consume themselves with factions, superstitions, law-suits, wars and contentions. 1665 MANLY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 325 The rest were consumed either by Poverty or Diseases. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 97 Tho' they could not entirely subdue those invincible Savages, they tir'd, harass'd, and consum'd them. 1772 BERRILL *Serm. Soc. Propag. Gosp.* Wks. III. 243 This slow poison, jointly operating with the small-pox, and their wars .. have consumed the Indians.

† d. To decompose (organic matter). Obs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 330 In Church-yards, where they bury much .. the Earth .. will consume the Corps, in far shorter time than other earth will. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Mixing it with well-consumed Horse-dung.

e. *fig.* (now chiefly figuring the action of fire.) a 1400-50 *Alexander* 894 þe lefe hen þat laide hir first egg, Hire bodi now with barante is barely consumed. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xi. 36 (Harl. MS.) The felows that comythe to the tauerne .. consumythe alle the vertus that thei receiuid in baptisme. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 92 That sorrowe, wherewith .. you are most consumed. 1757 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 95 Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Lauræ Poems* 82 What pains consume me, and what cares infest. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 51 It almost consumes me .. when I reflect with what stains our good cause is covered by it.

2. To spend (goods or money), *esp.* wastefully; to waste, squander. (Now only contextually distinguishable from 3.)

1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 200 Causes were alleggid .. that he had consumed the kyngis treasure. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Caste he a-way & consume her goodes. 1608 *Yorke's Trav.* i. ii. 198 My husband never ceases in expense Both to consume his credit and his house. 1611 BIBLE *Yas.* iv. 3 Ye aske amisse, that yee may consume it vpon your lusts. 1697 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 145 Having then consumed all his estate he grew very melancholy. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* (1872) I. viii. 106 Come, naked and breadless as ye are, and learn how that money is consumed.

† b. *refl.* To waste one's substance, ruin oneself. Obs.

1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 476 A merchant, who had consumed himself greatly by his former liberality towards the poor English Exiles.

3. To take up and exhaust as material, usually with the notion of destructive employment; to use up.

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 253, 360 degrees of latitude to be consumed in the said four quarters of ninety degrees a quarter. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 181 The Impositions .. layd upon those things which men consume. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xl. 27, I trim'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. 1773 PRINGLE *Disc. on Air* 22 An ordinary candle consumes, as it is called, about a gallon of air in a minute. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 87 The nervous force is consumed equally in mental and in bodily exertion. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre Pief.* 7 My friends have consumed the two hundred copies that were struck off.

b. *esp.* To make away with (food), devour, swallow, eat up, drink up.

1587 TORSERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 134 The meate was all consumed, the dishes empty stood. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 170 The Garrison were forced by famine, to consume all their horses. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. viii. 141 Whilst his Excellency consumed betel out of a silver box. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt.* I. 52 Wine and punch had been consumed freely.

† c. To swallow up in destruction. Obs.

1526 TYNDALE i. Cor. xv. 54 Deeth is consumed into victory. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 424 The horses were partly (the ships being broken) consumed in the sea.

d. To wear out by use.

1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 156 The thin slippers universally used by the people are very soon consumed.

4. To take up (time), occupy, spend. Often with the notion of 'spend wastefully, waste'.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D. In what sciences I have wasted and consumed my time. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 37 Owre men consumed certeyne dayes here very pleasantly. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 424 Two years had already been consumed in fruitless negotiations. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 156 Mary had now consumed the best years of her life in custody. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 181 There are generally three hours consumed in the drive. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xviii. 244 She then proposed that he should .. call upon the squire, and thus consume his time.

5. *Rom. Law.* (= *consumere actionem*). To exhaust (a pursuer's) right of action.

1875 POSTE *Gains Contents* 15 Non-statutory actions .. have no power at civil law of consuming or novating a right of action. Cf. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* ii. 180 note.

6. *intr.* a. To waste away, decay, rot, perish.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1551) 175 To lye vnoccupied .. and so to perishe, consume and waste. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiii. 28 Hece, as a rotten thing consumeth. .. Ps. xlii. 14 Their beauty shall consume in the graue. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 256 An Apple .. like to the colour of gold, and within was rotten, and would consume to powder. 1749 SMOLETT *Rag.* v. vii, Alas! thou fading flower How fast thy sweets consume!

† b. To waste away with disease, *esp.* with 'consumption'; also, with grief, to pine. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxi. (1495) 876 Those persones whyche done consume and waste. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vi. 7 For very inward greife, I consume awaye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 Fogeda also through the maliciousnes of the veneme consumed and was dyed vp by lytle and

lyttle. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 400 He consumed away of a sudden, dying within a month. 1684 *Contempt. State Man* i. iv. (1699) 39 The proud Man grieves and consumes for the Felicity of another.

c. To burn away, become burned to ashes. Also *fig.* with zeal, fever, etc.

1592 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 92 Breake thou in peeces, and consume to ashes. 1702 *Port. Sapho* 12 While I consume with more than Actna's fires! 1794 J. HURTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 156 Were this body then to consume by itself, as it does when associated with other burning coals. 1823 Dr. QUINCY *Diss. Wks.* 1859 XI. 204 A great fire, in the midst of which was consuming the old black book.

† 7. The subjunctive was formerly used in angry imprecations: cf. *confound you! hang you!* and the like. [See CONSUMED 3, CONSUMEDLY.] Obs. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 187 Consume you, cied he; you have been mumping about .. more than three weeks; go, take yourself away.

† **Consume**, v. 2 Obs. [a. F. *consume-r*, variant form of *consumer*, *consummer*, ad. L. *consummare* to CONSUMMATE; cf. CONSUMMARE.]

The proper F. repr. of L. *consummare* is *consummer* (14th c. in Littré), but this was often spelt after its L. original, *consummer*, and by consonant-simplification *consumer*. It was thus brought into association with L. *consumere*; the senses of the two verbs came also into contact in the notion 'finish, constructively or destructively', and during 15-16th c. both were entirely merged in the forms *consummer*, *consummer*, *consumer*. Subsequently they have been partly differentiated; but *consumer* with its derivatives *consumation*, etc. still retains the sense of 'consume victuals', which belongs etymologically to *consumer*. Cf. CONSUMPTION. In English, the confusion, which we originally received from F., was rectified at the Revival of Learning in the 16th c.]

*trans.* To consummate, accomplish, complete.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425/2 Saynt demetyne .. consumed there his martedom. *Ibid.* 431/4 God that wold benewrely consume his lyf. sente to hym an axes contynuel. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 425 The yeres a thousande .. v. hondred. after the Incarnacyon of our lorde this present buoke was fyrst consumed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Teraf.* Pref. 2 Ajj b. The one is holpen, made perfyte, and consumed by the other.

**Consumed** (kŏnsi'md), ppl. a. [f. CONSUME v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Used up, burnt up, wasted, spent, eaten up.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 38 Not one word more of the consumed time. 1885 *Lav Times* LXXXIX. 130/1 Vestries consumed with gluttony and personal animosities.

† 2. Wasted with disease; suffering from consumption. Obs.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1890) 17 A man þat is almoost al consumed and wastid in al his body. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* iv. 27 b. Yong men, leane, consumed .. must eschue the bathes. 1655 C. BENNETT *Mouset's Health's Improv.* (1746) 259 They recover sick and consumed Persons.

† 3. = 'Confounded', as an expression of execration or dislike. b. as *adv.* = CONSUMEDLY. Obs.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* ii. ii. The Roads are consumed deep. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 128 Those justices are consumed arbitrary folks. 1779 *Sylph* I. 19 A consumed long sting of past transactions, that bore me to death. [I have met with expressions like 'a consumed fool'. F. Hall.]

**Consumedly** (kŏnsi'mēdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2; cf. CONSUME v. 7; probably sometimes associated with *consummately*.] Excessively, extremely, hugely.

App. at first = *confoundedly*, as an expression of execration or dislike; slang of c 1700, which has been handed down by the dramatists of that day, and become a literary affectation.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* ii. i. *Sullen*. My Head akes consumedly. 1709 CIBBER *Double Gallant* iv. sp. xvi. That Woman .. is most consumedly mistaken. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 22 His head (like Sullen's in the play) began to ake consumedly. 1826 SCOTT *Waverl.* xv. The place smells of sulphur consumedly. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 254 A small parlour smelling consumedly of gin and coarse tobacco. 1879 McCARHY *Owen Times* II. 313 Jokes which set the company laughing consumedly.

**Consumeless**, a. *poet.* [see -LESS.] Un-consumable.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. xiv. (1818) 190 Look, sister .. how the purple waves Scald their consumeless bodies.

**Consumer** (kŏnsi'mēr), [f. CONSUME v. 1.]

1. He who or that which consumes, wastes, squanders, or destroys.

1535 COVERDALE *Mat.* iii. 11, I shal reprove the consumer for youre sakes. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 24 It is a great Consumer of Time. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 67 Your sleep is not turned .. into the very consumer of life.

2. *Pol. Econ.* One who uses up an article produced, thereby exhausting its exchangeable value; opposed to *producer*.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Intro. 2 And by the retailer to the last consumer. 1757 Jos. HARRIS *Colius* 37 All men are in some degree consumers of foreign commodities. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 343 Every man is a consumer, and ought to be a producer.

**Consuming** (kŏnsi'mĭn), *vb.* sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONSUME; burning up, using up; wasting, spending; destroying.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 66 The consuming of gold upon postys and wallis. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 52 There is noo ende of consumingye of substance. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xvi. 140 The remayne of these consummings. a 1631 DOWNE in *Select.* (1840) 96 A consuming of the enemy, not a weakening only. 1864 SWINBURNE



*Atlanta* 1951 My name that was a healing, it is changed. My name is a consuming.

**Consuming**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Burning up, wasting, destroying, etc.  
1525 COVERDALE *Ps. xviii.* 8 A consuming fyre. 1578 LYVE *Dodens* i. lvi. 83 Fretting and consuming sores. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Ded. (Globe) 37 A consuming pestilence, and a more consuming fire. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) i. xvii. 378 The consuming evil of a vast standing army.

2. Enduring consumption, wasting, or combustion.  
1699 CAPT. COWLEY *Voy.* (1729) 24 A very sick ship, no man being free from the scurvy, and in a consuming condition. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 507 Our path . . . Was beacon'd . . . By our consuming transports.

Hence **Consumingly** *adv.*, **Consumingness**.

a 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59, I dye, though not incontinent, By process, yet consumingly. 1664 J. SPARROW tr. *Belshazzar's Rem. Wks.*, *Consid. upon Stiefel* 23 The Soul . . . giveth forth out of the Consumingness . . . the High Light. 1683 PORDAGE *Myst. Div.* 118 This Fire-essence . . . in its Feiceness, Consumingness, and self-elevation. 1875 McCOSH *Scot. Philo.* xvii. 110 He is consumingly earnest in visiting.

**Consummate** (*kɒnsʊmət*, *kɒnsʊmət*), *a.* Also 6-7 -at, 7 -sumate. [ad. L. *consummāt-us* brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate, *pa. pple. of consummare* (see next). As to pronunciation, see the vb.]

*A. as pa. pple.*

†1. Completed, perfected, fully accomplished. *Obsolescent.*

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alb.* i. in A-hm. (1652) 133 And al-oh thy Bace perflyt consummate. 1530 PALSG. 495/2 This worke that hath ben so longe in hande is nowe at the laste consummate. 1635 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 284 Till righteous fate Upon the Woovers' wrongs were consummate. a 1686 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1661) 92, Consummate it shall be, but not yet. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iii. i. Guilt, begun, must fly To guilt consummate, to be safe. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. 128 The husband by the birth of the child becomes tenant by the curtesy *inchoate* . . . but his estate is not consummate till the death of the wife. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) i. vi. 330 A fraction of a community already consummate or complete.

†2. Of marriage: = CONSUMMATED. *Obs.*

c 1530 in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* (1726) ii. 171 The Matrimony was consummate by that Act. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 2, I doe but stay till your marriage be consummate. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Conc.* iv. v. 434 Not ratified only, but consummate by carnal knowledge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 435 Marriages contracted . . . in the face of the church, and consummate with bodily knowledge.

*B. adv.*

†1. Summed up, finished; having in it finality.  
c 1430 tr. *T. à Kempis* 107 Illoide a short and a consummate woide: Leve all & þou shalt finde all; forsake couetyng and þou shalt finde 1est.

2. Complete, perfect: *a.* of things. *arch.*

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 257 There lacke many thinges that a consummate Card[e] (= map) should have. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 481 Last the bright consummate floure Spitts odorous beathes. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* i. i. A perfect or consummate pattern of human excellence. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 191 In Oxford, degrees in arts were not final or consummate degrees, but steps on the road . . . to the doctor's degree.

*b.* of persons: Complete; accomplished, supremely qualified.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. iii. (1851) 69 What a consummat and most adorned Pandora was bestow'd upon Adam. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 283 Form'd by the care of that consummate sage. 1758 CHILSTERR. *Lett.* iv. 126 The dignity and importance of a consummate Minister. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* i. xvi. 304 Those consummate generals, Condé, Turenne, and Luxembourg. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 50 The consummate hypocrite. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 67 Step thou forth Second consummate songster!

3. Perfect, of the highest degree or quality; supreme; utmost. Usually of qualities, or states, as *consummate bliss, skill, wisdom*, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 b. To knowe the god omnipotent is the consummate iustyce. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 56 The most consummat act of his fidelity. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 94 The most consummate and absolute Order and Beauty. 1704 HEARN *Duct. Hist.* (1724) i. 406 A consummate skill in Arithmetick. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. v. § 4 Consummate folly. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iv. (1889) 259/1 That day consummate happiness was mine. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 271 Conducted with consummate ability. 1880 BLACKSTILL *Eudynn.* lxxiii. 340 Little dinners, consummate and select. 1876 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 371 It was a consummate sermon.

†4. ?= CONSUMED 2, CONSUMPT. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 298 Lixivia [in dropsy] . . . are proper . . . but not . . . for such as ate consummate, and make a red deep coloured urine.

**Consummate** (*kɒnsʊmət*, *kɒnsʊmət*), *v.* [f. prec., or L. *consummāt*, *pph. stem of consummare* to sum up, make up, complete, finish, *f. com-* together + *summa* sum, *summus* highest, utmost, supreme, extreme, etc. The *pph. adj. consummate* was in earlier use than the vb., and after the latter came into use, continued for some time to be used as its *pa. pple.*, until succeeded in this capacity by *consummated*. The pronunciation *consu-mmate* is given in all the dictionaries until within the last few years, but *consu-mmate* is now prevalent: see CONTEMPLE. In the *adj. consummate* is still usual, though *consu-mmate* is often said.]

1. *trans.* To bring to completion or full accomplishment; to accomplish, fulfil, complete, finish.

1530 PALSG. 495/2, I consummate, I make a full ende of a thyng, *je consumme*. 1580 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 450 [This] brought greater desire to them, to consummate them. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 95 To consummate this business happily. 1610 *Histrio-m.* i. 214 The Sunne beere riseth in the East with us . . . And so hee consummates his circled course In the Eclipse line. 1632 tr. *Brue's Praxis Med.* 399 This disease is consummated and brought to its full ripenes in 24 houres. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 25 God also consummated the Universe in six days. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 18 And let the Peers consummate the disgrace. 1798 SOUTHEY *Wife of Fergus* Poems II. 108 As if I knew not what must consummate My glory! 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* ii. 48 This done, to perfect and consummate all . . . I would supply all chasms with music. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxx. 158 Lysander was eager to consummate his victory.

†b. To make an end of, or put an end to, by doing away with. *Obs.*

1534 Sir T. HERBERT *Troas* 135 Arbela, where he [Darius] consummated life and monarchie. a 1649 CHAS. I *Wks.* 292 What more speedy way was there to consummate those distractions then by a personal treaty. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 24 God would . . . consummate this miserable world, put a period to the dark night.

2. To complete marriage by sexual intercourse.

1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 25 Your maieste . . . maie . . . contract and consummat matrimony with any woman. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 5 Prince Nassau, consummated on the 26th of the last Month his Marriage with the beauteous Princess of Hesse-Cassel. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. Her aunt . . . had insisted that her nuptials with Mr. Thornhill should be consummated at her house. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 That the marriage between Arthur and Catharine had been consummated.

*b. absol.*

1748 II. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) i. 128 They consummated at her house. 1766 SCRATTON *Indoctor* (1770) 17 They are married in their infancy; and consummate at fourteen on the male side, and ten or eleven on the female. 1771 *Contemplative Man* i. 27 Her Highness was obliged to consummate at a lonely . . . Cottage, to avoid being discovered.

†3. To make perfect; to perfect. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Frymer* (1834) 165 After they are consummate in all kind of virtue. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* v. 9 Being consummated, he became, to all that obey him, the cause of eternal salvation. 1678 A. LOVELL tr. *La Fontaine's Fables* *Duties Cavalry* 79 Consummated in the experience of War.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fulfil or perfect itself.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) p. xvi. From the first These things were fixed, and are and aye shall be Consummating. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Vision of Poets*, Room . . . for new heats to come Consummating while they consume.

**Consummated** (*kɒnsʊmət*ed), *pph. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.]

1. Perfected; completed; finished.

1647 W. BROWNE *Poies.* ii. 347 Intire and consummated felicities. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergeret's Com. Hist.* i. 175 A true and consummated Philosopher. 1702 Eng. *Theophrastus* 291 A vast ability, and a consummated experience. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. xxvi. To deluge o'er with no abating flood Our consummated world. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Parad.* ii. 39 The pleasure of consummated revenge. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Goronthus* iv. 34 How . . . the consummated Saints See God in heaven.

†2. Completely decomposed. Cf. CONSUME v. 1 i d. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 66 An equal quantity of Soil or small, old, consummated Dung.

**Consummately**, *adv.* [f. CONSUMMATE *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Completely, perfectly; in the highest degree.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 122 But this could not be so, that hee was created so consummately perfect. a 1711 KEN *Hymus Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 65 Her Heav'nly Babe she held in her Embrace, Consummately to bless the Holy Place. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 This consummately bad man. 1859 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. ii. § 68 Consummately impudent. 1880 BRACONSTILL *Eudynn.* v. 24 Though her mien was in general haughty, she flattered Zenobia and consummately.

**Consummating** (*kɒnsʊmət*ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONSUMMATE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of completing or perfecting; consummation.

1555 J. HARPERFIELD in Bonner *Homilies* 43 To the perfyng, or consummating of the holy ons. a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 131 The time . . . for the consummating of the intended marriage. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 46 That which was the Consummating of all, that Bloody Warrant.

**Consummating**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

That consummates; completing, perfecting.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musaeus* 395 When the consummating hours had crown'd The down-right nuptials. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 12 The Consummating Judgments of its Utter, and Final Destruction. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* i. 182 He committed his last and consummating folly, by appealing to the very tyrant, etc. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 41 The consummating act of national apostasy.

**Consummation** (*kɒnsʊmət*ion), *Forms: 5 -summacon, -sumacyon, 5-6 -su(m)macon, 6 -acyon, 6- consummation.* [a. OF. *consummation* (-somacon, -sumacon), ad. L. *consummationem*, n. of action *f. consummare* to complete, CONSUMMATE. Finally conformed to the L. spelling.]

1. The action of completing, accomplishing, fulfilling, finishing, or ending.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. vii. (1495) 34 After purgacion foloweth illumynacion, perfection and consummacion. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 198 All that hath herd this consummacion Of this pagent. 1490 CAXTON

*Eneydos* v. (1890) 22 For the consummacion of the said sacrifice. 1546 in *Pecary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 129 The erection & consumacion of the new hospitall in Smythfield for the pore. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 202 Between the beginning and consumacion or finishing of it. 1667 PEPPY *Diary* (1879) iv. 467 He did expect to hear from Bredah the consumacion of the peace. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xx. 298 The king . . . urged the instant consummacion of the treaty.

b. The completion of marriage by sexual intercourse.

c 1530 in Fiddes *Life Wolsey* (1726) ii. 171 Nothing was so muche desyred of bothe there parents, as the Consumacion of the said act. 1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 23 b 2 Sentence for Matrimony, commanding Solemnization, Cohabitation, Consumacion and Tractacion as becometh Man and Wife to have. 1706 BAUGHAN *Recr. Officer* i. i. She would have the wedding before consumacion. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 58 The suggestion . . . is that Milton's young wife refused him the consumacion of the marriage.

2. Completion, conclusion, as an event or condition; end; death.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 4 They visyted temples and oiales unto the consummacacion of then dayes. 1483 — *Cato* H vij, Deth is consumacyon and ende of al payne and labour. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 280 Quiet consumacion have, And renowned be thy graue. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. ix. 27 [They] held that it put a total Consumacion unto things in this lower World. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vs. Maid Orleans* i. 180 This is his consummation! 1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, Death's consummation crowns completed life.

c. esp. in *consummation of the world*, of all things, etc. (Sometimes with the subsidiary notion of accomplishment of a 'dispensation', or of destruction.)

1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. (1843) 55 He will be with you even to the very consumacion and end of the world. 1585 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 352 The time . . . of the general consummacacion of all things is left uncertain. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poies* i. vi. 23 At the consummacacion of the world, when the number of the Elect shall be perfected. 1777 PRIESTLY *Matt. & Sprr.* (1782) i. xvii. 201 At the general consummacacion of all things. 1875 LVLV. *Princ. Geol.* i. l. ii. 45 The decline of our System, and its future consumation by fire. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 262 Anything short of the final consummation.

3. The action of perfecting; the condition of full and perfect development, perfection, acme.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b. The consummacyon & perfeccyon of holynes. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Burial*, 'That we . . . may have our perfect consummacacion and blisse. 1713 STEELE *Englisthman* No. 10 64 It is the Consumacion of all Crimes to be impudent. 1827 HARR. *Gusses* Ser. ii. (1871) 548 The consummation of Heavhen virtue. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Nysties* (1860) i. 93 Such return . . . is the consummation of the creature.

4. A condition in which desires, aims, and tendencies are fulfilled; crowning or fitting end; goal.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 63 'Tis a consummation Deoutly to be wish'd. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xi. The probability of Miss Nickleby's arriving at this happy consummation. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* ii. ii. (1872) 91 Radicalism . . . had come to its Consummation, and vanished from him in a tragic manner. 1886 MORLEY *Pattison's Mem.* Crit. Misc. III. 137 Nothing . . . was done towards making the desired consummation a certainty.

**Consummative** (*kɒnsʊmət*iv, *kɒnsʊmət*iv), *a.* [ad. L. type *consummātiv-us* (prob. used in med. or mod.L.), *f. consummāt*-vbl. stem of *consummare* to CONSUMMATE + -IV<sup>2</sup>.] Having the faculty of consummating, tending to consummate; completory, final.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 Peace and Truth (a Conjunction which I would ever call Copulativ, and make, if I could, perpetually Consummative). 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Tully's de Finibus* 225 The Amplitudines Bonorum, or Consummative Goods. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) i. 98 This mental reconstruction is, therefore, the final, the consummative procedure of philosophy. 1854 — *Discuss.* (1853) 21 note, The consummative union of the two had not been attempted.

Hence **Consummatively** *adv.*, **Consummative-ness** *sb.*

1624 DONNE *Serm.* xvii. 163 If we speak effectually and consummatively. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 279 There is nothing usefull or commendable in any other way . . . which is not inclusively, eminently, and consummatively in a well-ordered Episcopacy. 1701 BEVILLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 9 Of the Amplitude, and Consummative-ness of it.

**Consummator** (*kɒnsʊmət*or), [n. of agent from L. *consummare* to CONSUMMATE: see -OR.] One who consummates or brings to perfection.

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *New Gage* 142 Christ, . . . crowne of our felicitie, . . . and consummator of our glorie. 1768 *Life of Saph.* II. 47 To be the consummator of her nuptials. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 136 She is the consummator of that undefinable species of wit which we should call . . . the slang of good society.

**Consummatory**, *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] = CONSUMMATIVE.

1648 'T. VERAX' *Relat. & Observ.* i. 147 Secret Examinations . . . some preparatory only . . . and some consummatory, laying the Axe to the root at the first blow. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) i. 357 Unless we allow the preparatory and shadowy Levitical Church to be privileged infinitely above the consummatory and substantial Christian Church.

† **Consumpt**, *pph. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *consumpt-us*, *pa. pple. of consumiēre* to CONSUME.] = CONSUMED: as *pple. and adv.*

c 1374 CHACLER *Booth*. II. vii. 60 It is nat zeuen to knowe hem hat ben dede and consumpt. 1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* x. 20 Adversaries . . unto the death almost consumpt [1388 almost wasted]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 187 Fleashe, fatnesse, and faynesse is consumpt and spende. 1430 LYDG. *Chrym. Troy* iv. xxiv. Men . . longe and lene, Consumpt, skilendre, browne and citren hewed.

**Consumpt** (kɒnsʊmpʃn), *sb.* Chiefly Sc. [f. L. type *consumptus* (st-em; cf. *sumptus* cost, expense), f. ppl. stem of *consumere* to CONSUME.] Consumption.

1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 82 This is but home consumpt. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 151 The consumpt of it [barley] in beer is but small. 1880 J. H. BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. iv. 146 Taxes to be imposed on consumpt at home. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 6/2 He placed the London consumpt at 86,000 bushels.

† **Consumptibility**, *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being consumable.

1662 J. SPARROW *tr. Behn's Rem. Wks.*, 1st Apol. B. *Tyken* 69 The Light goeth forth out of that very Death, out of the Consumptibility forth. *Ibid.* 22.

† **Consumptible**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *consumpt-* ppl. stem of *consumere* + -BLE.] Capable of being consumed, consumable.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 51 Christ gaue inconsumptible meate, the sacramentaries giue consumptible meate. For they giue but bread.

**Consumption** (kɒnsʊmpʃən), [ad. L. *consumption-em*, n. of action f. *consumere* to CONSUME, perh. immediately from F. *consumptions* (14th c. Oresme), early var. of *consumption*. To a great extent, the latter has in French been ousted by *consumation*, owing to the confusion in that lang. of *consumer* and *consummer*.]

1. The action or fact of consuming or destroying; destruction.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 56 Christ shall sit . . at the right hand of God, till the consumption of the world. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 109 In the fire they felt no consumption. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xvii. 23 Are we al to be destroyed unto utter consumption? 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 85 The consumption of 12 millions of men. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 6 No culinary fire being so speedy in its consumptions. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. third Eng.* (ed. 4) I. 182 The largest Palace in the World, till its Consumption by Fire.

† 2. The dissipation of moisture by evaporation. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Boile hem to be consumption of be. iij. part. c 1530 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 224 Boile al thiese to-guether . . to the consumption of the waters. 1616 SURPL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 331 Boile them to the consumption of the one half. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Aa iij. Boil them in two Quarts of Water, to the Consumption of the Half.

3. Decay, wasting away, or wearing out; waste. 1533 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg's* 1. 3509 In her body resolved to natural consumption. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lewiers Log. Ded.* The perpetual vexation of Spirite, and continual consumption of body, incident to every scholler. 1616 SURPL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 390 Sometimes the Olive-tree becometh all withered, and falling into a consumption. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 148 They will soon bring a consumption on their fortune. 1708 OZELL *Rabelais* (1737) V. 94 A Consumption in the Pocket, or want of Money. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 195 Sleep is an Anodyn by God design'd, To cure each Day's Consumption of the Mind.

4. Wasting of the body by disease; a wasting disease; now applied *spec.* to pulmonary consumption or phthisis.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxv. (1495) 249 When blode is made thynne . . soo folowth consumpyon and wastynge. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxiv. (1870) 296 Swete wyne be good for them the whiche be in consumption. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 129 Commended for those that haue the phthisicke, or consumption of the lungs. 1651 WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* ii. 88 They doe not distinguish the true consumption from other diseases, but call every wasting of the body, a consumption. a 1806 K. WHITE 'Oh! thou most fatal', Consumption! I silent cheater of the eye. 1865 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 26 That consumption is induced by the foul air of houses. is now certain.

b. Formerly with *a* and *pl.* (Now only when qualified, as a rapid consumption.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 437 Which languysshid longe in a consumption or he dyed. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* i. xlii. 71 Lynseede mingled with hony . . is good for such as are fallen into consumptions. 1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 239 He died of a consumption March 11th, 1762. 1798 MALTHEUS *Dyetary* (1878) 226 The consumptions which are frequent among the common people. 1883 G. LLOYD *Elb & Flow* II. 257 Cure everything, from a tooth-ache to a galloping consumption.

c. *fig.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Mari's Est.* xiii. (1580) 105 Christ was sicke of that consumption, even of zeale, to make us an holy house to his father. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 337 Frendly services . . ceasing, frendshippe must needs be in danger of a consumption. 1724 YOUNG *Mt. Th.* viii. 30 Discontent . . Incurable consumption of our peace!

5. Wasteful expenditure, waste.

1621 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* xix. How oft they are allayed with the Consumption of a Man's Estate. 1722 LAW *Serious* C. ii. (ed. 2) 21 The careless consumption of our time.

6. The using up of material, the use of anything as food, or for the support of any process.

a 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 80/2 That we daily lese by our inward consumption. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 The consumption of that inspiring balsamick Nouriture. 1726 CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 64 The Liquor is not mine, but I'll stand by you in the Consump-

tion of it. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 165 The constant and immense consumption of the solar light. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 439 There was not rice in the camp for the consumption of a single day. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 15 (1870) 14, I wish now to . . show you the consumption of heat in mechanical work.

7. *Pol. Econ.* The destructive employment or utilization of the products of industry.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 11 Good accomps of our . . manufacture, consumption, and importation. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 306 The Expense of Consumption of our whole People, must amount to 49 Millions per Annum. 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV. N. I.* Intro. 3 Those funds which . . have supplied their annual consumption. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 143 Increased price will cause a diminished consumption. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 44 Those middle exchanges between production and consumption.

b. The amount of industrial products consumed. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 365 The best taxes are such as are levied upon Consumptions, especially those of luxury. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 621 Exclusive of this immense home consumption, we annually export from 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 bushels.

† c. Short for *consumption duty*: excise. *Obs.*

1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 93 First, The Customs. Secondly, The Excise, commonly called the Consumption; which is upon Tobacco, Wine, Salt, Grain, etc. and all Estates and Drinkables brought into any Town.

8. *Rom. Law.* (= *consumptio actionis*). Ex-haustion of a right of action.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 575 The novation or consumption whereby a right of action was extinguished or annihilated. *Ibid.* 579 Extinctive (ipso jure) consumption of a right of action vanished with the formulary system. *Ibid.* A plaintiff who lost his cause . . by consumption of process (duration of suit for eighteen months, or termination of praetorship). Cf. 1880 MURKHEAD *Gains* 480.

9. *altrich.*

17 . . LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xiv. 16 The consumption cough, so common in London.

† **Consumptional**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to consumption, consumptive.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 221 Physical or consumptional persons.

† **Consumptionary**, *a. Obs.* [-ARY.] = *prec.* 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraph.* To Rdr. 18 Poore mortals and consumptionary Christians tear others, and tire out themselves. 1660 — *Brownie* 206 Being consumptionary, and so likely to die without child.

† **Consumptioner**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] = CONSUMER (of commodities).

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 26 The tax doo ultimately light upon the landlord and the consumptioners. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt* 74 They become Consumptioners of our Native Commodities. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 162 Not only of merchants importers but of consumptioners, retailers, etc.

† **Consumptionish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONSUMPTION *sb.* + -ISH.] Tending to the disease consumption; consumptive; phthisical.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. iii. § 23 Of their consumptionish, and ever-dying King. a 1661 — *Worthies* ii. 66 A whyning voice, pulling spirit, consumptionish body.

† **Consumptionous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = CONSUMPTIVE.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 7 Sensible of the consumptionous state of his body.

**Consumptive** (kɒnsʊmpʃɪv), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *consumpt-* ppl. stem of *consumere* + -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *consumptif*.] *A. adj.*

1. Having a tendency to consume; wasteful, destructive.

1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) 20 If . . he shall esteem it too consumptive of time. 1670 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 330 To manage such a thing as this in letters was a thing too tedious and consumptive. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 106 The consumptive energy of the termites, or white ants.

b. Wasteful of money, expensive, costly.

1748 WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. cxxxvii. 225 Operas are the only consumptive entertainment.

† 2. Consisting in, or characterized by, being consumed. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. 1. § 8 Consumptive Offerings to Saints. 1651 — *Holy Dying* iv. § 8 They that make consumptive oblations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 307 The ancient Heathen burnt incense to their Gods, which is a consumptive Sacrifice.

† 3. Liable to be consumed or to decay; perishable. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett. Wks.* 1755 V. ii. 74 According to the nature of all consumptive bodies like ours.

4. Affected by wasting disease; wasted, sickly, reduced.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Ded. The consumptive body of this our Nation, hath lost so much of her best blood and spirits. a 1711 KEN *Anodynes Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 437 The Sun, which . . Faint and consumptive Ardours cast. 1760 BEATTIE *Poems* (1831) 193 Love has not injur'd my consumptive flocks.

5. *spec.* Relating or belonging to pulmonary consumption.

1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps. Tracts* (1727) 373 A deep consumptive sickness. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 51 A consumptive Cough. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. III.* 107 Sin, with cold, consumptive breath.

b. Of persons: Having a tendency to, or affected with, consumption.

1660 PERCY *Diary* 17 July, An old consumptive man. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 418 The consumptive patients have their particular ward. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 He is consumptive and has not many years to live.

† 6. Pecuniarily reduced, spent. *Obs.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* xlii, Her finances, which he knew to be in a most consumptive condition. 1758 — *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 139 Considering the consumptive state of his finances.

7. *Comm.* Of or for consumption of produce.

*Consumptive demand*: a demand for purposes of consumption, as opposed to a speculative demand.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 5 Nov., A fair consumptive demand for wheat. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 2/2 Indications that the world has overtaken in consumptive power the output of our machinery. 1888 *Glasgow Herald* 29 Aug., Indian corn met a fair consumptive sale at late rates.

8. *Comb.*, as *consumptive-looking*.

1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxviii. 132 The consumptive-looking Jew.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of the adj.]

† 1. A consumptive or corrosive agent. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* 1. 8 The great consumptives that do . . exhaust that time. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 323, I. dressed it . . with the Consumptive, to destroy the fungous Flesh.

2. A consumptive patient or person.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 2 The Spring is bad for Consumptives. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* iii. iii. 126 Where consumptives are sent to revive or to die.

Hence *Consumptively adv.*, *Consumptively-ness*.

1697 T. NEVETT *Consumptions* 61 My advice to the consumptive or consumptively inclined. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consumptiveness*, wasting condition or quality. 1755 JOHNSON, *Consumptiveness*, a tendency to consumption.

**Consumptivity** (kɒnsʊmpʃɪvɪti), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Consumptive tendency; consumptiveness.

1880 GALTON *Natural Inheritance* 182 A condition which we may call 'consumptivity', for want of a better word, may exist without showing any outward sign. 1889 *Nature* 25 Apr. 604 To arrange parents and children in a graduated scale of 'consumptivity'.

† **Consumptuous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type *consumptus* (see CONSUMPT) + -OUS.] Consumptive.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* iv. (1878) 94 The weakened body that . . falls away in consumptuous sort. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 262 No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketty and consumptuous.

† **Consumsupreme**, *a. Obs.* [see CON-] Conjointly supreme.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Crit. Hist.* 53 They did not believe Christ's con-supreme Godhead, no more than the Socinians.

† **Consumrection**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *consumrection-em*, n. of action f. L. *consumgere* to arise together.] Rising together or along with (others).

c 1620 *Epitaph in Beckley Church, Oxfordshire*, [Anne Croke] . . expecting consumrection with the just. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Consumrection*, a rising up of many together for the sake of reverence.

† **Consumtile**, *a. Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. *consumtilis* sewed together, f. *consumere*, *consumit* to sew together.] 'That is sewed together' (Bailey 1730-6).

Hence in JOHNSON, and later Dictionaries.

† **Consumture**, *Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. type *consumtura*, f. *consumit*: see prec.] 'A sewing together' (Bailey 1730-6).

† **Consumswade**, humorous (*dial.*) for PERSUADE. [But cf. L. *consumedere*.]

1599 PEREE *Sir Clyon.* (Rtdg.) 515/2 Chave a cur here, an a were my yellow, cha must my consumswade.

† **Consumswap**, *v. Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. CON- meaning completion + SWAP to strike.] *trans.* ? To knock on the head.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 26 Till this Domine Dewse-ace be consumswapped, and sent with . . a scrowle in his hand to saint Peter.

**Consumwade**, *obs. f. CONSUETUDE*.

† **Consy**, *Obs. Cookery*. Also *conisyse*, *counoye*, *couns*. [Of uncertain form and origin: F. *concis*, L. *concisus* cut up, has been suggested.] An ancient mode of cooking capons cut into small pieces, stewed, seasoned, and coloured with saffron.

1 a 1400 *Forme of Cury* xxii. (Pegge, 1780) 20 Capons in Consey [Ed. says 'Concys' 23 seems to be a kind of sauce MS. Ed. 6, but the recipe there is different]. c 1420 *Libre Cure Coc.* (1862) 24 Capons in Conisyse [printed *covisyse*] Take Capons and sethe hom wele, And hew hom smalle ilkadele, etc. c 1440 *Art. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 437 Capons in Consy [printed *Confyl*.] Take capons and roste hom . . and choppe hom on gobettes . . colour hit wythe saffron. 14 . . Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier, 1882) 116 To mak capons in couns tak a capon, etc. . . colour it with saffron.

**Consyence**, *-ens*, *obs. f. CONSCIENCE*.

† **Consympathite**, *Obs.* [CON- + SYMPATHY + -ITE.] One that has fellow sympathies.

1616 LANE *Spr's Tale* x. 292 And thinges of sympathie binn quicklie known, though far off, to consympathites ythrowne.

† **Cont**, *v. Obs. rare.* [App. f. Gr. *kontós*, L. *contus*, a barge-pole, punting-pole.] To punt (a boat, or barge): see QUANT, KENT.

1683 PETTY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. No. 198. 658 The Art of Conting, Rowing and Sailing of all the several sorts of Vessels.

**Cont**, *obs. f. COUNT* v.

**Contabescence** (kɒntəbɛsɛns). [ad. L. type *\*contābescētia*, n. of state f. *contābescere*: see next and -ENCE. So, F. *contabescence* (in Littré).]

†1. A general wasting away, decay, atrophy. *Obs.* in general sense.

1690 tr. *Cassini's Aug. Peace* 44 Such a cruel Warre... creeping as it were with a slow contabescence... eats up all things. 1654 *CHARLTON Physiol.* 235 All... odorous bodies, in the tract of a few years, confess a substantiall Contabescence, or decay of Quantity. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contabescence*, same as *Contabescencia*... an old term for atrophy, consumption, marasmus, or any wasting of the body.

2. Bot. Partial or total suppression of pollen formation in the anthers of flowers. See next.

1869 *MASTERS Veget. Teratology* (Ray Soc.). 1888 *HEN-SLOW Orig. Flor. Struct.* 275 The phenomenon called contabescence by Gärtner.

**Contabescence** (kəntə'bɛsənt), *a.* [mod. ad. L. *contabescere*, *pr. ppl.* of *contabescere* to waste away, be consumed. Introduced as a botanical term by Gärtner, *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Befruchtung* (1844) 116.] Wasting away, atrophied; in Bot. characterized by contabescence.

1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl. under Domest.* (1875) II. 149 In contabescence plants the female organs are seldom affected. 1877 — *Forms of Fl.* 193 Many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gärtner as contabescence.

**Contabulation**, *rare*. [f. L. *contabulāt-* (see next) after *tabulatur-*] = *CONTABULATION*.

187 *AIKMAN tr. Buchanan's Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 128 By a contabulation of lies a bridge will be erected for bringing back those fugitive Brenn.

† **Contabulate**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also *γ* contabulate. [ad. L. *contabulāt-* ppl. stem of *contabulāre* to cover with boards, to floor, f. *con-* + *tabula* board, plank.] *trans.* To floor with boards. In quot. 1654 *fig.*

1653 *COCKERAM, Contabulate*, to planch. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 72 Bedcoards and boards are the best flesh-firmers, consolidating and contabulating his Body. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Contabulate*, to plank or floor with boards, to joyn together. 1721 in *BAILEY*, 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

† **Contabulation**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *contabulāt-* ppl. stem of *contabulāre* to join together, to board, a floor or story of boards, f. *con-* + *tabulāt-* - see prec.] 'A joining of boards together; a boarding, a floor' (Johnson). In quot. 1615 *fig.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 15 In the admirable contabulation or composition of the whole. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Contabulation*, a joining of Boards together, a boarding or planking; a floor, a Timber-Framework. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

**Contact** (kəntəkt), *var.* of *CONTECK*, *Obs.*, *strife*.

**Contactowre**, *var.* of *CONTECK*, *Obs.*

**Contact** (kəntəkt). [ad. L. *contact-us* (*u-*stem) touching, contact, f. *contact-* ppl. stem of *contingere* to touch (each other): cf. F. *contact* (in Colgr.).]

1. The state or condition of touching; the mutual relation of two bodies whose external surfaces touch each other. Hence to be or come in (into) contact.

1661 *BACON Sylva* (J.). The desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.*, *Basking Shark* (R.). They will permit a boat to follow them... till it comes almost within contact. 1799 *Med. Jynl.* II. 28 It has been asserted, that the cow-pox cannot be communicated but by contact. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 399 By which means the edges of the wound in the trachea will be kept in contact. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lambs* v. 10. 145 Bringing it into visual contact with the upright pilasters. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 75 So as to avoid contact with air. 1885 *Whitaker's Alim. Eclipses*, First contact with the Penumbra, 1 h. 50 m. aft. First contact with the shadow, 2 h. 59 m. aft. b. with pl.

1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 6 The Cohesion in all Bodies must be as the Surfaces and Contacts of their component Parts. 1833 *LAMB Ellis Ser.* II. iii. (1865) 260 How he sidled along, keeping clear of all secular contacts.

c. To make or break contact: to complete or interrupt an electric circuit. Cf. *contact-breaker*, -maker in 6.

c 1860 *FARADAY Forces Nat.* vi. 168 If I make contact with the battery, they are attracted at once. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 172 If we make contact only for an instant, and then break contact, the two induced currents pass through the galvanometer in... rapid succession.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

To come in contact with: to meet, come across, be brought into practical connexion with.

1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxv. Though accident, blind contact, and the strong Necessity of loving, have removed Antipathies. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley* I. xiii. 103 Never till now had he come into close contact with crime. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 127 A new fervour of study sprang up in the West from its contact with the more civilized East. 1889 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Dec. 782/1 A large baboon... snapping at all it came in contact with.

b. So point of contact.

1862 *LEWIS Astron. Ancients* i. § 1. 2 The history of astronomy has numerous points of contact with the general history of mankind. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 192 They had a point of contact where they least expected it.

3. *Math.* The touching of a straight line and a curve, of two curves, or of two surfaces; the meeting of two curves (or surfaces) at a point so as to have a common tangent (or tangent plane) at that point; the coincidence of two or more consecutive points on each of two curves.

If two consecutive points on each curve coincide, the curves are said to have contact of the first order; if three, of the second order; and so on. Angle of contact: the angle between a curve and its tangent at any point, or the (infinitesimal) angle between two consecutive tangents at that point; also called angle of contingence or of curvature.

1660 *BARROW Euclid* III. xii. If two circles... touch one the other outwardly, the right line AB which joins their centers A, B, shall pass thro' the point of contact C. *Ibid.* III. xvi. Any acute angle, to wit, DAE, is greater than the angle of contact DAI. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 187 If one of the cylinders... be rolled upon the other, their line of contact will move parallel to itself. 1884 *WILLIAMSON Diff. Calculus* (ed. 5) 290-1 The circle which passes through three infinitely near points on a curve is said to have contact of the second order with it. *Ibid.* 304 The tangent to a curve has a contact of the first order with the curve at its point of contact, and the osculating circle a contact of the second order. *Ibid.* 306 If the contact be of an even order... the curves cut each other at their point of contact.

4. *Geol.* Hence *contact-bed*, -deposit, *vein*.

1881 *RAYMOND Glass. Mining Terms*, *Contact*, the plane between two adjacent bodies of dissimilar rock. A *contact-vein* is a vein, and a *contact-bed* is a bed, lying, the former more or less closely, the latter absolutely, along a contact.

5. *attrib.* a. Chem. *Contact action* = *CATALYSIS*.

b. Electr. *Contact electricity*, *force*, *potential*: see quot. 1881.

1859 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* V. 138/1 To be referred to the class of 'contact actions'. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 337 It appears that when two different metals are in contact there is in general an electromotive force acting from the one to the other, so as to make the potential of the one exceed that of the other by a certain quantity. *Ibid.* I. 339 This is Volta's theory of Contact Electricity. 1882 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 12 Examples of these contact actions are found both in inorganic and in organic chemistry. 1885 *WATSON & BURNBY Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* 225 This difference of potentials is generally called the electromotive contact force of the two metals... The metal of higher contact potential.

6. *Comb.*, as *contact-breaker*, a contrivance for breaking an electric circuit automatically; *contact-level*, an instrument in which a form of spirit-level is used for the determination of minute differences of length; *contact-lever*, the lever which moves a contact-level; *contact-maker*, a contrivance for completing an electric circuit automatically; *contact-mine*, a mine which explodes by contact; *contact-point*, the metal point which makes contact in a telegraphic-apparatus.

1838 G. BIRD in *Phil. Mag.* XII. 18 Description of a magnetic 'contact-breaker'. c 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 250/1 The contact between the electro-magnet and the battery is broken by means of any form of contact-breaker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 14/1 There are in each compartment two incandescent 16-candle power lamps. By the application of a 'contact maker, only one is lit at a time. 1885 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/1 A 'contact mine explodes when struck by a vessel. 1879 G. FRASER *Scott. J. Teleph. & Tel.* The position of this 'contact-point may be adjusted by means of a screw. 1884 *Chamb. Jynl.* 25 Oct. 686/1 Iridium has been used... for... contact points for telegraphic apparatus.

**Contact**, *v. rare, techn.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bring into or place in contact.

1834 *EDEN in Fraser's Mag.* XI. 644 The spark and the gunpowder contacted, and acting together, produce the explosion.

2. *intr.* To come into, or be in, contact.

1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* 207 So that each side of the drift will have contacted with each side of the hole. 1883 H. GREER *Dict. Electr.* 21 To prevent contact with two or more plates at the same time, their contacting portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line.

**Contact** (e, var. *CONTECK*, *Obs.*, *strife*, *contention*.

**Contactile** (kəntə'ktīl), *a. rare*. [ad. L. type

*contactil-is*, f. *contact-* ppl. stem of *contingere* (see above). Cf. L. *tactilis* TACTILE.] Relating to contact and the sensation of contact.

'Contactile discrimination, the capacity to distinguish as two the simultaneous impressions of two somewhat separated points on the surface of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Contaction**, *Obs.* [as if ad. L. \**contactiōn-em*, f. *contact-* - see *CONTACT* sb. (Very frequent in 17th c.)] The action of touching, contact.

1621-15 Bp. HALL *Contempt.* N. T. iv. xxiv. Is his hand so short that he can do nothing but by contact? 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxix. 105 We see infection sooner taken by breath than contact. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 66 Since... we cannot be punish'd unto amendment by proxy or commutation, nor by vicinity but amendment.

**Contactiveness**, *rare*. [f. \**contactive* (f. *CONTACT* + *-IVS*) + *-NESS*.] Capacity of being in contact.

1839 F. DE WINTON in *Nature* 19 Sept. 496 The discovery of steam as a motive power has brought the world into an extraordinary condition of contactiveness.

**Contactual** (kəntə'ktuəl), *a. rare*. [ad. L. type \**contactuāl-is*, f. *contactu-* + *CONTACT*.] Of or relating to contact.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 483/1 Contagion may therefore be said to be immediate or mediate, contactual or remote.

Hence *Contactually adv.*

1837 W. BOYD *Island of Montreal*, Is it not deeply, broadly, and contactually embraced on all sides by the waters of the Ottawa?

|| **Contadina** (kəntədī'nə). It. pl. -ine. [It.; fem. of next.] An Italian peasant-woman.

1835 *WILLIS Pencilings* II. lvii. 53 A pretty contadina, who announced herself as the gardener's daughter. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xix. 303 Pretty seamstresses and contadinas.

|| **Contadino** (kəntədī'nō). It. pl. -ini. [It.; f. *contado* a county, the country: -L. *conitadus*: see *COUNTY*.] An Italian peasant or countryman.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 93 In Spaine it is faire worse [than in Italy]; the Contadini are... esteemed almost as the Asses, that bring their Cabbages... to the Markets. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceanus* 110 (Jod.) For put the case you be travelling in Italy, ask your contadino, that is, the next country fellow you meet, some question. 1820 *SHELLEY To Maria Gisborne* 285 Afar the Contadino's song is heard.

**Contagio** (kəntə'dʒiō), combining form of L. *contagium* 'contagion', as in *contagio-miasmatica*, propagated both by contagion and by miasma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Contagion** (kəntə'dʒiōn). [ME. a. F. *contagion*, or ad. L. *contagion-em* a touching, contact, contagion, f. *con-* together + *tangere* to touch. So It. *contagione*.]

1. The communication of disease from body to body by contact direct or mediate.

(The two earliest quotes. perhaps belong to b or to a.)

a 1535 *MORE De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/1 Yf a manne bee so dayntye stomaked, that goyng where contagion is, he woulde grudge to take a litle tryacle. 1594 *LADY RUSSELL in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 233 III. 40 A comfortable litle breckfast agaynst the contagion of this tyme. a 1626 *BACON* (J.), In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is... repulsed. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydrob.* I. 4 The Jewish Nation... to avoid contagion or pollution, in time of pestilence, burnt the bodies of their friends. 1801 *Med. Jynl.* V. 146 Dr. Tissot... observes, that the Small-pox... does not propagate itself so much by contagion as by an infection of the air. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 13 Scarlet fever would be no more ascribed to contagion but to its right cause.

b. Contagious quality or influence.

1596 *SPENSER P. Q. v. vii.* 11 Such is the powre of that same fruit, that nought The fell contagion may thereof restraine. 1601 *SHAKES. Jynl.* C. II. i. 265 What, is Brutus sick? And will he steale out of his wholesome bed To dare the vile contagion of the Night? 1805 *Med. Jynl.* XIV. 561 The most striking contradictions in their belief and assertions on the subject of its contagion.

2. A contagious disease or sickness; a plague or pestilence.

1308 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiv. (1495) 281 Lepra also comith of fader and moder, and so this contagyon passyth in to the chyldre as it were by lawe of heritagye. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 142 They [the Cannibals] haue spredde their generation, lyke a pestiferous contagion. 1650 *WELDON Cri. Jynl.* I. 28 He was forced by that contagion [a plague] to leave the Metropolis. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) Bulloign, where she was to imbarque for England, (the contagion being then much at Calais). 1722 *De Fox Plague* (1840) 202 The contagion despised all medicine, death raged in every corner. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Myotics* (1860) I. 243 In the year 1348 that terrible contagion known as the Black Death... appeared at Strasburg.

3. The substance or principle by which a contagious disease is transmitted; = *CONTAGIUM*.

1603 *LONGE Plague* B. ij. Contagion, is an euil qualitie in a bodie, communicated vnto an other by touch, engendering one and the same disposition in him to whom it is communicated. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., In others [diseases] the contagion is transmitted through the air to a great distance, by means of steams, or effluvia, exsiring from the sick. 1800 *Med. Jynl.* III. 322 It ought to have been mentioned, whence this contagion came; or how it was generated in the prison. 1801 *Ibid.* V. 84 It may possibly be observed, that the Varolous Contagion, from having extended its influence over the earth's whole surface... cannot be destroyed either by accident or design. 1849 *ROBERTSON Seru.* Ser. iv. xviii. (1876) 194 The food of man seems poisonous, the air is charged with contagion.

b. *concr.* A poison that infects the blood. *poet.*

1602 *SHAKES. Ham.* iv. vii. 148 He touch my point With this contagion [a poisonous ointment], that if I gall him slightly It may be death.

c. *transf.*

1602 *SHAKES. Ham.* III. ii. 408 The verie witching time of night, When Churchyards yawne, and Hell it selfe breathes out Contagion to this world.

4. *fig.* Hurtful, defiling, or corrupting contact; infecting influence.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Sac. Nun's T.* 72 My soule... That troubled is by the contagion Of my body. 1483 *SAYNT Gold. Leg.* 196/3 Thus Saynt geneuefe deluyed Saynt celyne fro peryl and fro the contagyon of the world. 1592 tr. *Juvenal on Rev.* xviii. 4 The contagion of sin. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 10 It is the corruption that I feare within me, not the contagion of commerce without me. 1796 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* I. xxi. 591 His mind was tainted by the contagion of fanaticism. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xiii. 190 The contagion of these vices undoubtedly spread through the nation. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 282 Exposed to the contagion of foreign influence.

b. Contagious or spreading moral disease; moral corruption.

a 1533 *FRITH Wks.* 115 (R.) This contagion began to spring euen in St. Pauls tyme. 1669 *Coley Cate. Gentiles* I. III. v. 63 An universal Contagion, or Corruption diffused throughout the whole of human Nature. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 587 All forsook their ancient faith, and became Mahometans... the contagion spread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt and Persia. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 401 A few eminent men... were exempt from the general contagion.



5. *fig.* The contagious or 'catching' influence or operation of example, sympathy, and the like.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biand's Ermenia* 186 Her grief alone was an universal contagion to the Universe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 208 Our opinions comming more by Contagion, than on Deliberation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. 177 The contagion of loyalty and repentance was communicated from rank to rank. 1866 FAULDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 14 By the contagion of example he gathered about him other men who thought as he did. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 343 A contagion of goodness, of enthusiasm, of energy... almost impossible to resist. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 259 The contagion of adventure which was spread abroad by the Spanish discoveries.

† 6. *transf.* Taint; tainting or adulterating contact; impure admixture. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* 1. (1723) 23 Multitudes of Shells... absolutely free from any such Mineral Contagion. *Ibid.* iv. (1723) 246 Even the most obvious and ordinary Minerals are not free from this Contagion of adventitious Matter.

† 7. Foulness, noisomeness, stench. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 102 The water of the same Well, three days before, sent forth the stinking savour of Brimstone, and... its contagion, yellowness, together with the turbulency of the water, did bewray it.

**Contagioned** (kɒntəˈdʒənd), *pp. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED.*] Affected by, or tainted with, contagion.

1825 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 599 In this case, also, a contagioned cargo is covered with a clean bill.

**Contagionist** (kɒntəˈdʒənɪst). [*f. as prec. + -IST.* Cf. *f. contagioniste.*] One who maintains or believes that certain diseases, such as the plague, cholera, and yellow fever, are contagious.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 131 Who... would not believe that he was an anti-contagionist? 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 677 To alter their opinion [about cholera], and enlist under the banner of the contagionists.

*attrib. & adj.* 1831 in GREVILLE *Memo. Geo. IV.* (1875) II. xiv. 127 We have appointed a Board of Health, which is contagionist. 1865 *Reader* 11 Nov. 545/3 The ultra-contagionist school.

**Contagiosity** (kɒntəˈdʒiəˈsɪti), *rare.* [*prob. ad. f. contagiosité or med. L. \*contagiositas, f. L. contagiōsus* CONTAGIOUS; see -ITY. Littre has the F. only as a neologism, but it may have occurred in OF.] Contagious quality.

1430 LYDC. *Chro. Troy* v. xxxvi. By the envious false contagiosy. Of the serpent pompsonce and ellate. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contagiosy*, the quality or amount of contagion in different diseases.

**Contagious** (kɒntəˈdʒəs), *a.* [*ME. a. OF. contagiōsus* (14th c.), ad. (late) L. *contagiōsus*, *f. contagiō-*; see CONTAGION and -OUS.]

I. Where the notion of mutual contact is present.  
1. Of the nature of or characterized by contagion; communicating disease or corruption by contact; infectious. Also *fig.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xii. 101 When I lost my memorie by þe contagiousioun of þe body wip þe soule. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* ii. (1664) 23 His Soul must needs be affected with the Contagious Qualities incident unto his Body. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 451 Ere the contagious vices of the court Polluted her, he thought. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 473 Amid the contagious habits of great cities.

2. Of diseases: Communicable or infectious by contact. See CONTAGION 1.

1400 *Leiffranc's Chirurg.* 196 þis [leprosy] is oon of the syssykis þat ben contagious. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1596) 252 Of some contagious sicknesses he died. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 3 The pestilence, great poxes, and such other contagious infirmities. a 1626 BACON in *Resuscitatio* (ed. Rawley) xxi Pestilences, Sweats, and other Contagious Diseases. 1710 STREBLE *Tailor* No. 10 P. 11 There is a contagious Sickness, which, it is feared, will end in a Pestilence. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 108, I do not think influenza to be contagious. 1879 MACLAGAN in *19th Cent.* 810 When we wish to say that a disease is produced by personal contact with a person suffering from it... we call it contagious.

*Contagious Diseases Act*, the title of a number of acts of parliament passed in 1866 and following years, to check the propagation of venereal diseases in certain military and naval stations ('C. D. Act'), and to check the spread of rinderpest and other diseases among cattle (*Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act*).

1866 *Resolution Ho. Commons* 24 Apr. That it is expedient to make provision for the payment of any Expenses that may be incurred, under any Act of the present Session for the better prevention of Contagious Diseases at certain Naval and Military Stations. 1883 *Times* 21 Apr. 8/4. 1887 *Ho. Commons* 14 June, The Regulations... in force under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

3. Tainted with and communicating contagion; charged with the germs of an infectious disease.

1586 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxliii. (1636) 301 The clothes especially of woollen... continue contagious by the space of three years, and more. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 179 Their breath, their sweat, their very clothes, were contagious for many days before. *Ibid.* (Ridg.) 251 They might go about seemingly whole, and yet be contagious to all those that came near them. 1873 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 350 The absorption of... bile, milk, contagious matters.

4. *fig.* Apt to be communicated from one to another or to others. (Cf. *catching, infectious.*)

1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* 144 If our Friends do not allay our Love or Affection by unwelcome Actions, or their contagious Sufferings. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1036 Well understood Of Eve, whose Eye darted contagious Fire. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* ii. 1, I see this Folly is contagious. 1730

THOMSON *Autumn* 1173 From Look to Look contagious thro' the Crowd The Pannic runs. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 68 Ripened to... maturity of corruption, the worst examples cease to be contagious. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture Wks.* (Bohn) III. 235 All vigour is contagious, and when we see creation we also begin to create.

II. In more general sense: Breeding disease, injurious, noxious.

† 5. Apt to breed or infect with disease, fever-breeding, pestilential; 'that corrupteth or infecteth' (*Table Alph.* 1613). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1495) 618 The stench and lothsom savour of deed caraynes and other dangerous and contagious ayres. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Which prison is oon of the most anyous, contagious and detestable places withyn this realme. 1556 EDEN *Decades* 122 The place is also contagious... by reason it is composed aboute with muddy and stynkyng marryshes. 1587 R. SCOT in *Holynshed* III. 1546/2 This summer... was verie hot and contagious. 1633 J. RUSSELL *Bath. Lutzen in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) IV. 184 Contagious and poisonous desaits. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1704) 103 Noisom and contagious Vapours. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 271 Those tender tints that... in the world's contagious climate die.

† 6. Hurtful or injurious as food. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 50 To fyle your teeth or lippes with my blude, Whilke to your stomacke is contagious. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gij, Can kepe him from daunger of meate contagious. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxiii. 18 Beware of contagious meates and drynkes, as newe ale... newe hote bread, etc. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 8 Unto man... the eating of much salt is very contagious, because it maketh the blood salt.

† 7. Foul, noisome, fetid. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 Let him vse odiferous and no contagious ayers. 1590 NASHE *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The vnsauorie sent of the pitchy slime, that Euphrates cast vp, and the contagious fumes of goats beards burned.

† 8. Injurious to human life or health otherwise than by breeding disease; pernicious, noxious.

c 1430 LYDC. *Bochas* ix. xxii. (1554) 206 a, Most in murdre he was contagious Of Innocent blood to make effusion. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* i. xix. 17 Flies... so noyous and contagious, that they slewe moche people. 1590 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 205 Now the Winter coming vpon vs with much contagious weather. 1650 BUTLER *Antiphonnet* 199 Rid them out of the world... as contagious beasts. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Plinius's Trav.* 243 All kind of contagious creatures, as liards, serpents, and adders.

† 9. Morally or socially injurious, noxious, or dangerous; grievous, 'pestilent'. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 91 Contagious or grevous to dele wythe, contagios. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. cxxxiii. 323 So this ordynance of the pope was right contagious to them. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Pnn. Mon.* 54 A contagious broode of Scismatickes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. alii. 276 To cast out their Synagogues, such as they thought in manners, or doctrine, contagious.

**Contagiously** (kɒntəˈdʒiəʃli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY.*] In a contagious manner: a. By contagion.

† b. Pestilentially, in a way to breed disease.

1625 J. SANDYS *Trav.* ii. 208 A towne... most contagiously seased by reason of the marishes. 1822-4 DE QUINCEY *Cavaliers Wks.* X. 85 Other armies had revolted, and the rebellion was spreading contagiously. 1867 MILL *Inang.* Addr. 37 There is nothing which spreads more contagiously from teacher to pupil than elevation of sentiment.

**Contagiousness** (kɒntəˈdʒənəs), [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The state or quality of being contagious (in the different senses of the word): a. *lit.*

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Contagiosnesse, infection. 1580 BARET *Al. S. 760* The contagiousnesse [sic morbis] of the disease did spread far abroad. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* *Diverse new Exp.* § 4 Howe to keepe... anie fowle or other peece of flesh sounde and sweete... notwithstanding the contagiousnesse of the weather. 1683 BOYLE *Sabbat.* Air 93 Put a speedy stop, not only to the contagiousness, but to the malignity of the Plague. 1875 *Ziemssen's Cyc. Med.* I. 468 No intelligent observer has yet doubted the contagiousness of typhus fever, small-pox, etc.

b. *fig.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 363/2 Wherefore flye from such contagiousnesse of men and auoid their wordes as a cancar. 1547 *Honillies* 1. *Contention* 1. (1859) 137 A lailing tongue is a pestilence so full of contagiousness. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 177 (T.) An excellent preservative against the contagiousness of sin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 17 There is a contagiousness in every example of energetic conduct.

|| **Contagium** (kɒntəˈdʒiəm). Pl. -ia. [*L. contagiō = contagiō*; see CONTAGION.]

† 1. = CONTAGION, corrupting contact. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. ii. 39 Which without doubt hath a villanous contagium upon the grand magistristerium of the Stone.

2. *spec.* 'The supposed solid or gaseous organized or unorganized substance by which infectious or contagious diseases are communicated' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); in *pl.* the germs of disease.

1870 *Pail Mail G.* 23 Aug. 10 Thoroughly to isolate the sick from intercourse with susceptible persons, and thoroughly to trap and exterminate the contagium which the bodies of the sick evolve. 1883 TYNDALL in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 2 June 1/5 Contagia are living things. Men and women have died by the million that bacteria and bacilli might live. 1891 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 10 July 12/3 He thinks that the contagium of influenza is a microbe, which enters the system through the surface of the eye.

† **Contagium**. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. contagi-um*; see *prec.*] = CONTAGION 7.

1516 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxiii. (1812) 249 And after followed a contagy and a fowle stench.

**Contain** (kənˈteɪn), *v.* Forms: 3 containi, 4 containen, containen, kunteyne, (*pa. pp.* y-contyened, y-contynent), 4-6 contene (chiefly Sc. and north.), 4-7 conteyn(e, contene(e, 5 Sc. conten, 6 containe, -teygne, Sc. -tean, 6-7 containe, -teyn(e, 7-contain. [*ME. containe-e* (12, contene-e, a. OF. containe-ir (3rd pers. pres. Norman containe-ir, containe-ent, subj. contene, -teygne) = Pr. contener, -ir, Sp. contener, It. contenere; = L. continere, to hold together, keep together, comprehend, contain, f. con- together + tenere to hold.]

I. To have in it, to hold; to comprise, enclose.

1. *trans.* To have in it, to hold. (Said of a vessel, a space, or the like.)

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 13 Wastid cisternes, that containen [1388 holde] watris moun not. c 1490 *Promp.* Parv. 91 (MS. K.) Conteynyng, haunyn or keypyn wit-innyng. c 1576 THYNNE *Ld. Burghley's Crest in Animado.* App. (1869) 115 In britill glasse is wholsome wyne conteynde. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 64 The Juices... contained in the Veins of the Earth. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 283 So vast a throng the stage can ne'er contain. 1860 TRENCUR *Sermon.* *Westm. Ab.* xx. 225 We were not formed to contain God's truth, but to be contained by it.

b. To be capable of containing; to have capacity for: usually expressed by to HOLD.

1526-34 TINDALE *John* ii. 6 And there were stondynge theare sixe waterpottes of ston... contaynyng two or thre fyrkins a peece. And Jesus sayde vnto them: fyl the water pottes with water. 1530 PALSGR. 496/1 This pot contayneth eyght quartes. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 1126 In the Wear the best coal is put into tubs, these are waggons without wheels, containing each 53 cwt.

2. To have as part (or the whole) of its contents or substance; to comprise, include.

1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Consc.* 999 Pe lawer world... Contene, haly þe elementes alle. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 118 Pe reue benes þet byep y-contyened in holli pater noster. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 In þis rewme of Surry or many liewmes contende. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxi. 211 He vncloused the lentre and saw what was conteyned therein. 1509 FISHER *Pnn. Sermon.* *Cless Richmond Wks.* 1876 I. 295 The cionwe of our lady... after the manere of Rome conteyneth lx and thre aues. 1541 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Tabula sig. D. iij. The table... containen and the mater of eury buke. 1600 J. HAMILTON (*title*) *Facile Traicte*, Contenant, first: ane infallible reul... Nixt, a Declaration, etc. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 305 And Grandisres Grandsons the long List contains. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Year-bks.* 30-31 *Edw.* I. Pref. 22 The volume... having once contained many more [pages] than it does now. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) V. 18 The Laws... contain a few passages which are very grand and noble.

b. Of a material body or substance: To have in it (as a constituent element, or in combination).

1750 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 84 Such waters as contain most air... are found the lightest and purest. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 273 Some of them contain besides, carbonic acid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xx. 141 The rock... evidently contains a good deal of iron.

† 3. To include, comprise, extend over, measure (so much space, time, or other magnitude). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. vii. 56 As myche space as þe see and [the] mares contenen and ouergon. c 1391 - *Astrol.* i. § 7 The space bytwene contieneth a Mile-wey. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. vii. (1495) 53 Of all the figures of the same lengthe the cercle is moost and most conteynyth. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. liii. 171 Pe thryd elde... Conteynyng hundyr yhere And tyme. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* i. 12 Then returned they... from mount-olivet, which is nye to Ierusalem, conteynyng a Saboth dayes iorney. [So 1557 Geneva.] 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 72 The land of Utopia, conteyneth in breadthe... cc miles. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E. iv. a, Tuscanu containeth in height .6. Diameters. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. viii. (1715) 42 They were not exact Semicircles, but contain'd the bigger half of the Circle. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 263 That the first Story contain full 10 Foot in height.

† b. *intr.* with of = *prec.* *Obs. rare.*

1660 BLOOME *Archit.* B. d. Regula under Astragulus containeth of one part. *Ibid.* Ca. The Pillar with all his ornaments, containeth of 10 Diameters.

c. Of a measure or magnitude: To comprise, be equal to (so much or so many of a smaller measure or magnitude, or a certain fraction of a larger).

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 235 (Mätz.) A cubite of gemetrie conteyneth sixe comoun cubites. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 8 A degre of a signe contieneth 60 Mynutis. 1611 BIBLE *Exek.* xlv. 11 That the Bath may containe the tenth part of an Homer. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 1123 In Ireland the perch contains 7 yards, and the mile 2240. Mod. A pound avoirdupois contains 7000 grains.

† 4. To take up, occupy. (Cf. COMPRISE 4 c.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 453 For þer was som Epistel... þat walde as seith myn auctor wele contene Neigh half þis boke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108/2 Yf I shold here expresse alle the myracles... It shold conteyne an hole volume. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iii. (1603) 150 That matter alone would containe a reasonable volume. 1736 SWIFT *Lett.* 15 May, A complete history of the... absurd proceedings in this kingdom would contain twelve large volumes in folio.

† 5. To enclose (so much space, etc.). Said of a boundary line, or of a person. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. heading, How dydo... boughte as moche longe... as she myghte conteyne within the space of the hide of an oxe. c 1500 *Melusine* 44 The grete compage of the ledder [though], which conteyned wel the space of two myles of grounde.

b. *pass.* Of a space, region, etc.: To be comprehended, included, or intercepted (within a certain space, between certain limits).

*c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 39 The arch meridian bat is contained or intercepted by twice the cencyth and the equinoxial. 1350 PALSGR. 34 The countreys that be conteyned betwene the ryver of Seyne & the ryver of Loyre. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambría* 1 That part contained betwene the French Seas. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 184 The kingdom... was contained within the bounds of the lesser Asia. *Mod.* The Asteroids revolve in the space contained between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

*b. Math. a. Geom.* To enclose, include, form the boundary of (a figure, an angle); in *pass.* formerly to be contained under.

A rectangle is still said to be contained under the two lines which form its length and breadth; so *transf.* a composite number was formerly said to be contained under its factors.

*b. Arith. and Alg.* To have as a factor or sub-multiple; to be divisible by, without remainder (also, less strictly, with a remainder). In *pass.* (const. *in*): To divide, 'go into' (without, or less strictly with, a remainder).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. ix. If the lines which contain the angle be right lines, then it is called a right-lined angle. *Ibid.* def. xv. A circle is a plane figure conteyned under one line, which is called a circumference. *Ibid.* vii. def. xix. 187 A square number is that... which is contained under two equal numbers. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* rv. xvi. T ij b, Icosedion is a solide Figure, vnder twenty equall equilateral triangles conteyned. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. v. (ed. 7) 17 Aske how many times 9 is contained in 25. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. axiom xiv, Two right lines do not contain a space. *Ibid.* i. prop. xvi. note, A Rectangle contained under two right lines given. *Ibid.* xi. def. ix. Like solid figures are such as are contained under like Planes equal in number. 1823 H. J. BROOKES *Introd. Crystallogr.* 123 The new figures would be contained within 24 isosceles triangular planes. 1875 TODDUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) lii. § 709 We have to find the highest power of 2 which is contained in 14... thus the required power is 11.

† 7. To include, comprehend (in a writing, under a title, division, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Nantes of Herbes* 74 Many learned men contayne the red Mynt... under Sisymbrio. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* i. 28 He conteyneth both these pointes in his law. 1622 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 83 The Isles and the Sea it self might bee contained here, as particular parts of the Government or Province. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 99 The proclamation may also contain, that, if any one fails therein, etc.

II. To hold together; to keep under control, restrain, restrict, confine.

† 8. To hold together; to sustain. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xii. 204 Yif here ne were oon bat contened(e) pat he hap conioigned and ybounde. 1579 FENTON *Gruicard.* 123 The army was at a maze where to seeke vittells to contene the bodies which the stroke of diseases had yet left on live.

† 9. To hold (in a certain estimation). *Obs. rare.* 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. 37 The dull detractions Of leaden souls; who... Contain her worstest prophets in contempt.

† 10. To keep or retain in a certain state or order, under control, in subjection, etc. *Obs.*

1538 STARKY *England* i. i. 10 By lyke wysdome they must be conteyned and kept therein. *Ibid.* i. iv. 110 Al such lawys... wyche conteyne the pepul in gud ordur and rule. 1598 BARCLAY *Felic. Man* i. (1603) 28 That the sight and horror thereof... might contayne them in modestie. 1649 SELDEN *Leius Eng.* i. xxxviii. (1739) 58 A fair opportunity of containing them for ever under their awe. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 409 The Ceremonial Law... was given to contain the Israelites in their Duty. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1792) II. 85 It was almost impossible that he could at once contain in obedience every part of his wide-extended dominions. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1854) 396 To contain his pupils within statutory regulations.

† 11. To restrain, hold in, keep in check; to hold back, keep back, hinder (from an action, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 St. *Peters Hen.* VII. VI. 197 The same shal do grete good for conteynyng of the Swice. 1596 SPENSER *State Trcl.* Wks. (Globe) 614/2 To contayne the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Anger* (Arb.) 567 To contayne Anger from Mischiefe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xviii. Covenants being but words and breath, have no force to oblige, contain, constrain, or protect any man. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 94 The principles and opinions, which have hitherto guided and contained the world.

*b.* To restrain, put restraint on, repress (one's feelings, passions, etc.).

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iii. 198 One that was my brother-in-law, when I contain'd my blood, And was more worthy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 97 Scarce can their Limbs, their mighty Souls contain. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 438 *r* 1 To contain the Spirit of Anger.

† 12. To restrict, limit, confine. (Also *refl.*) *Obs.* 1579 LVLV *Exphus* (Arb.) 148 Them that have contained themselves, within the bandes of reason. 1604 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 415 My desire to contain the work within some reasonable proportion. 1795 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 215 To contain themselves within the limits marked out for their Christian Course. 1816 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. I. 336 To excite a fearless spirit of inquiry, and yet to contain it within the boundaries which Nature has prescribed.

† 13. To retain, keep, keep in, confine (within limits of space); also *refl.* to confine oneself, remain, 'keep'. *Obs.*

*c* 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 9 To pass homeward to Edinburgh, there to contain himself till he was further advised. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 William consulted with Lanfranc how he might

contene that treasure within the Realme. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 50 And others, when the bag-pipe sings ith nose, Cannot containe their Vrine. 1640 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behavi.* i. § 14 (1663) 3 Wriggle not thyself, as seeming unable to contain thyself within thy skin. *a* 1674 CLARENDRON *Hist. Reb.* xii. (1843) 740/2 [He] ordered his other small troops to contain themselves in those uncouth quarters. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 As the Moderns restrain Water, and contain it.

† *b. intr.* To keep oneself, remain. *Obs.*

*c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 426 That he may, er he hennes pace, Conteyne undir obedience. 1682 TATE *Abas. & Achit.* ii. 42 Accusers' infamy is urged in vain, While in the bounds of sense they did contain.

† *c.* To retain, keep in one's possession or control. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 50 If you had knowne the vertue of the Ring... Or your owne honour to containe the Ring, You would not then have parted with the Ring. 1621 N. BACON *Hist. Disc.* xlv. 118 It's true the English stuck close to him; but how they were gained or contained, Writers speak not.

† *d.* To keep, maintain (in a certain state). *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 297 The Water by heat and rarefaction easily assuming the nature of Air, and... containing it self in that consistency.

† 14. To refrain from expressing or yielding to feeling, passion, etc.; to restrain oneself; to refrain or keep from (*obs.*); to *spec.* to be continent, keep oneself in chastity (*obs.*). (Cf. *II* b.)

*a. refl.*

*c* 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 108/61 Heo ne coupe no þing contene hire ne speken no þe-mo. 1382 WYCLIF *i Cor.* vii. 9 For if thei conteynen not hem self, or ben not chast, weddide be thei. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 2669 And when fra gretung sho hir contende. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Sig.\* ij b, Such... can very hardly after be reformed and reduced to containe themselves, and live under any discipline. 1596 SHAKS. *Tram. Shr. Induct.* i. 100 Feare not my Lord, we can contain our selues, Were he the veriest anticke in the world. 1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* xlii. 14 Shall I keep silence for ever? Shall I still contain myself? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 7/2 Let them contain themselves and quit themselves like men.

*b. intr.* (for *refl.*)

1611 BIBLE *i Cor.* vii. 9 But if they cannot contene, let them marry. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. viii. (1651) 105 He could contain no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories. 1770 SWIFT *Let.* 21 Sept. (Seager), No wonder she married, when she was so ill at containing. 1779 YOUNG *Paraphr.* 760 Wks. 1757 i. 205 Then Job contain'd no more; but curs'd his fate. 1786 CHETWOOD *Adv. Crph.* R. Boyle 213 All our care was to contain from laughing, which was a very hard Task. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii. 1 could hardly contain when I saw the Daures dress their heads with horris. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 205 He... seemed hardly able to contain.

† 15. To bear oneself (well), behave. *Obs.*

*a. refl.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 547 Sir Simound de Mountford conselede hom vaste, Hou hit solde hom conteni, the wule the bataille ilaste. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xii. 277 Gif 3e conteyn 3ou manfully... *c* 1450 *Martin* iv. 77 That he sholde contene hym-self myrrily. 1481 CAXTON *Guifrey* xvii. 45 The good bishop of Fuy... conteyned hym moche wysely and truly. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1730 Neuer... was sen No man in feld more knyghtly hyme contene.

*b. intr.* (for *refl.*)

*c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3307 How that komeli knigt kun-tenyed on his stede.

† 16. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be situated, remain (in place). *Obs.* (cf. *17* b.)

1528 LYNDSEY *Drum* 666 Asia contenis in the Orient. 1563 HYLLE *Art Garden.* (1593) 144 It doth cleanse the places also where the stones containe.

† 17. = CONTINUE. [Mostly *Sc.* or *northern*, in the forms *contene*, *-tine*, *-tine*, but also *conteyne*: there was app. a confusion of *contene* and *continue*; cf. CONTINUE *v.* 17 in sense of *contain*.] *Obs.*

*a. trans.*

*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 þat no contek suld rise, Bot contene foth be trew vnto be Paskes terme. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* viii. 68 Thai fayis... continit the ficht so hardly. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* xxi Contraili be gunne, led, or contened. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 209 Justyng þus has bene Contenynt this Dayis.

*b. intr.* (Cf. *13* b, 16).

*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 33 þei... conteynen [v. r. conteynen] in pride, conceitise, extorcious. *c* 1470 HENRY *Walsace* vii. 138 In strowbill wer thou sall conteyne full lang. 1592 tr. *Juvens on Rev.* xvii. 8 No Empire... ever conteyned solong.

**Containable** (kəntə'nəb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contained.

*a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) i. 85 (R.) The air containable within the cavity of the scolopie, amounted to eleven grains. 1726 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 243 This Contest about Primitive Christianity as containable in a Primitive Library.

**Containant.** *rare*—*o.* [f. CONTAIN *v.* + -ANT.] 'One who, or that which, contains; a container' (Worcester 1860).

† **Containdure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTAIN *v.* + cf. *remainder*.] Content, extent, area.

1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* i. ii. 12 The Buckler was ordinarily, in containdure, no more than three foot in circumference, proper for them, termed *Enfens peritica*.

**Contained** (kəntə'nd), *pp. a.* [f. CONTAIN.]

1. Enclosed, included, etc.; *spec.* in *Geom.*; see the verb.

*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conteynyd (or within holdyn), *contenus*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Maskynde* 8 The sky... .

compassith immediatly all the contaynyd meate of the egge. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. v. V ij b, The semidia-meter of his conteyned circle. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 227 The Air, with all its contained Vapours. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 7 When two sides and the contained angle are given.

2. Restrained; † of a person, self-restrained (*obs.*).

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 92 He was not for all that so contained, but that taking him by the Beard he swore. 1822 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 239 He, with contained ferocity, was striking for my head.

**Container** (kəntə'nər), [f. as prec. + -ER *1*.] He who or that which contains.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* xxv. 218 Thy worde forsayd is short & conteyner of great peccacyon. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamund* (1717) 61 Fair Eyes, Containers of my Bliss. 1697 J. SERGANT *Solid Philos.* 175 Their Notion of Place is to be a Container. 1783 H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. xiv. 339 The relation between the container and the thing contained. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 501 'The kettle boils', is a phrase where the name of the container is substituted for that of the thing contained. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sac.* iii. i. 187 The only Being, and the container of all forces to be.

**Containing** (kəntə'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING *1*.]

† 1. Behaviour, bearing; see CONTAIN *v.* 15. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* x. 284 He wes... Curtas at poynt, and debonar, And of richt sekir conteynyng. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Conteynyng, *contenent*.

2. Holding, keeping, including, restraining.

*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Conteynyng, *contenencia*. 1567 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* i. i. 544 The containing of our subjects in the uniformity of religion. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. x. 225 The containing of the Generations of Mankind in such an equability and proportion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 127 Conteyning belongs to the Material Cause.

† 3. That which is contained; contents, tenor.

*c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 116 The conteynyng thereof was this that foloweth. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 430 This Labell... whose containing is so from sense in hardnesse, that I can Make no Collection of it.

**Containing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2*.] That contains, holds, encloses, etc.: see the verb.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.* v. conteynyng and .v. sondry [parties]. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 9 The two containing sides of the angle. 1871 E. STEWART *Heat* § 29 The nature of the containing vessel.

† *b.* as *sb.* Something that contains. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurge.* How many partes of conteynynges, and of conteyned ben there in the best.

**Containment** (kəntə'nment), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *contenement*.] The action or fact of containing; holding; restraint; † deportment, behaviour; CONTENTEMENT. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. ix. § 9 A vast summe enough to shatter the containment of a rich mans estate. *Time's Storehouse* (L.), A good means of virtuous containment, as well in the days of peace as of warre. 1879 G. MERRIVILL *Egoist* II. ii. 40 Revelry in sobriety, containment in exultation.

**Containt**, *obs.* form of CONTENT *sb.*

**Contak(e)**, -tak, -takkour, etc., var. of CONTECK, etc., *Obs.*

**Contakion** (kəntə'kiŋ). *Gr. Ch.* [med. Gr. *κοντάκιον*, in sense 1 taken to mean 'roll, scroll', being dim. of *κοντάξ* shaft, itself dim. of *κοντός* 'shaft, pole', also 'a wooden roll round which a MS. was rolled' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*). In sense 2, identified with the same word by the legend which tells how Romanus was inspired to compose these hymns by the eating of a roll or scroll (*κοντάκιον*); but some think this merely a popular etymology, and would connect the name with *κοντός* short; others have suggested a corruption of *L. cantium* song.]

1. A name given to the volume containing the liturgies of St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, and of the Præsanctified, in distinction from the larger service-book, the *Euchologion*.

1875 *Dict. Chr. Antiq.*

2. A short ode or hymn in praise of a saint which occurs in the offices of the Eastern Church. The invention of these is traditionally ascribed to St. Romanus c. A.D. 500.

1866 CAMPION & BEAUMONT *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 315 Christmas-Day: third Antiphon: Contakion. The Virgin to day bears the supernatural.

**Contaminable** (kəntə'minəb'l), *a.* *rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *contaminābilis*, f. *contamināre*: see CONTAMINATE and -BLE. So in mod.F. (Littré).] Capable of being contaminated. 1847 in CRAIG.

**Contaminate** (kəntə'minət), *pp. a.* *arch.* [ad. L. *contaminātus*, pa. pple. of *contamināre*; see next.] Contaminated, defiled, sullied. (Formerly construed as pa. pple.)

1592 LATIMER *Serm. St. Stephen's Day* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 329 Showing that we are all contaminate. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 135 Shouldst thou but heare... that this body consecrate to thee, By Ruffian Lust should be contaminate? 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* i. viii. (1620) 23 Their filth and contaminate liues. 1788 SIR W. YOUNG in Dk. Buchan, *Cré. & Cabinet's Gen.* III (1783) I. 391 Declining Lady Tyrconnell's visits, as a Lady whose character is contaminate! 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 375 Filthy rage of speech... Tatters all too contaminate for use,

**Contaminate** (kɔ̃ntə'minɛ), *v.* [f. L. *contamināre* - ppl. stem of *contamināre* to bring into contact, mingle, corrupt, defile, f. *contāmen*, -*tāmin*- (for *contagium*) contact, infection, pollution, f. *con-* + *tag-* stem of *tangere* to touch.]

*trans.* To render impure by contact or mixture; to corrupt, defile, pollute, sully, taint, infect.

1506 TONSTALL *Proclam.* 23 Oct. in Foxe, Which truly . . . will contaminate and infect the flock . . . with most deadly poyson and heresie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 24 Shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base bribes? 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 124 Imperfect Metals infected or contaminated with terrestrial feculency. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 132 All evils here contaminate the mind. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 247 Air that is contaminated by respiration. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 383 The foreign substances, with which the indigo is always contaminated. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xv. 147 Physical evil may crush, but moral evil can alone contaminate.

**Contaminated**, *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Defiled, sullied, or infected by contact.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 77 Her contaminated carrion weight. 1865 FOSTER *Ess.* i. vii. 107 The course of a contaminated life. 1883 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. i. (1879) 3 No chemical science can separate that virus from the contaminated blood.

**Contamination** (kɔ̃ntə'minɛ'sjən). [ad. L. *contaminātiō-em*, n. of action from *contamināre*; see *prec.* Also in F. in 16th c.]

1. The action of contaminating, or condition of being contaminated; defilement, pollution, infection. *a. lit.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 296/1 If so be anye man hadde anye Contamination in his bodye. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 507 The contamination of these glands. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) i. v. 274 No surface contamination can reach the water.

*b. fig.*

1600 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* 24 (T.) What was he that accused marriage . . . of contamination with carnal concupiscence? 1799 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlv. 195 Such a mode of warfare was . . . a contamination, a pollution of our national character. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxx. That dreadful man, whose very presence is contamination.

2. *concr.* That in which contamination is embodied; an impurity.

1808 HENRY *Exp. Chem.* (ed. 6) 165 Nitrous gas, however, is a much more common contamination [of nitrous oxide].

**Contaminative** (kɔ̃ntə'minɛ'tiv), *a.* [f. *contamināt-* ppl. stem (see above) + -IVE.] Having a contaminating property; causing contamination.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 131 It proves that the disease is not a contagious, but a contaminative fever.

**Contaminator** (kɔ̃ntə'minɛ'tar). [ad. L. *contaminātor*, n. of action from *contamināre*; see above.] One who contaminates.

1880 *Examiner* No. 631. 305/1 Anxiety to keep the throne clear of contaminators.

**Contaminous**, *a.* *Obs.* [prob. ad. med. L. *\*contaminōsus*, f. *contāmen* infection, etc.; see -OUS.] Infectious.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 296/1 The odour thereof is verry contagious, and verry venomous. 1612 *ibid.* 296/2 When you are to goe into anye contagious ayre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To O. Toile* Wks. ii. 18/2 And nasty beades with their breath contamination, With what are you? and, who goes there? examine us.

**Contancorous**, *obs. form* of CANTANKEROUS. [See CONTECK.]

1736 PRIGG *Keuticians* (B. D. S.), *Contancorous*, peevish, perverse, prone to quarrelling.

**Contango** (kɔ̃ntə'ŋgo). *Stock Exchange.* [App. an arbitrary or fortuitous formation from *continue*.] The percentage which a buyer of stock pays to the seller to postpone transfer to the next or any future settling day; continuation; the opposite of BACKWARDATION. *Contango-day*: continuation-day, the second day before settling-day.

1853 N. & Q. 17 Dec. 585/2 Contango, a technical term in use among the sharebrokers of Liverpool. 1854 C. FENN *Eng. & For. Funds* 109 Contango is the sum paid per Share or per Cent for carrying over such Shares for a longer period than they were originally bought for, which is from one account to another. 1884 *Daily News* 27 July, The settlement was commenced on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and contangoes proved light. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Mar. 9/2 On Russian of 1873 stock the contango charged this morning changed to a slight backwardation. 1886 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times* LXXX. 210/1 The distinction between loans and continuations in the books of the bank was very clear. . . the continuations being entered as reports, which, we were told, is the French equivalent to contango.

**Contankorous**: see CANTANKEROUS.

**Contas**, *obs. form* of COUNTERS.

**Contean**, *obs. sc. f.* CONTAIN.

**Conteck**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-5 conteck, 4 cuntck(e, -take, contac, 4-5 conteke, -tak, 4-6 contake, 5 contaek, (contakt, 6 -tacte), 5-6 contecke, 6-7 conteck. [M.E. *contek*, a. AF. *contek*, *conteck*, *contec*, of uncertain origin; according to M. Paul Meyer, found only in texts written in England, and, from the sense, not easy to be referred to OF. *contekier*, to touch, feel, concern, etc.; see next.] Strife or debate at law; contention, dissension, quarrelling, discord.

c.1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 117/381 Luyte an luyte bat contek sprong. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 470 So that contek sprong bitene hom mani volde. c.1300 *Seven Sins* in E. E. F. (1862) 20 Anober wol after þan areri cuntake. c.1340 *Ayend.* 40 Maystres of gyle and of contak. c.1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1145 Contek with bloody knyfe, and scharp manace. 14. . . *Trindale's Vis.* 35 He lovyd ay contak and stryve. 1480 *Canton Chron.* Eng. xxi. 19 Contak and werre aroos bytwene hem two. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. iii. 17 Or now quhat nedis sa gret strif and contak? 1575 GASCOIGNE in Turberv. *Venerie* Pref. 11 Care doth contecke sew. a.1628 J. DAVIES *Eclogues* (1772) 109 Is some conteck 'twixt thy love and thee?

*b.* with *a* and *p. l.*

1340 *Ayend.* 63 þe gyles and þe contackes þet me deb. c.1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1479 Ther ros a contek and a gret enny. 1548 SIR W. FORREST *Pleas, Poesy* (MS. Reg. 17 D. iii. ff. 39), Contackes and grudgis in peace so too patche. a.1577 GASCOIGNE *IVks.* (1587) 120 All quarrels conteks, and all cruell tarres.

*c.* Contumely.

c.1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 49 [The] token þis kyngis servauntis and punisshid wip contek and killid hem. 1382 a. *Math.* xxii. 6 The other helden his servauntis, and slowen hem, ponisshid with contek [v. r. dispisynge; Vulg. *contumeliis affectus*]. - *Lucas* xx. 11 Betinge this, and ponyschyng with dispisynge [v. r. MSS. cunteliks, or wrongis; Vulg. *afficientes contumelias*].

**Conteck**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 contecki, contecken, 3-4 contek, 4 cuntck. [Belongs to *prec.* In form it agrees with ONF. *contekier*, -*tequier* (3rd sing. *contেকে*), in Central F. *contechier*, -*ichier*, to touch, feel (with the hands), *fig.* to touch, concern, besit, suit, (f. *con-* + OF. *têche*, mod. F. *tache*); but contact of meaning is wanting.] *intr.* To contend, strive, quarrel, dispute. Hence *Contecking* *vbl. sb.*

c.1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 152 *Beket* 1586 Hit ne hadde i-beo non neod þare fore to contecki ne to fyhte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 259 Hii . . . ne conteked namore. c.1325 SHOREHAM 148 Ther nere stryf ne contekynge. c.1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 839/2 And had the time mesaventure That he cuntcked with king Arthour. 1340 *Ayend.* 57 Misizgge, reneye God, euele telle, contacky.

**Contecker**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 conteckour, -teckour, -teccour, -takkour, -takeur, 5 contacowre, 6 contecker. [M.E. *contekour*, a. AF. *contekour* = f. *contekier*, to CONTECK. (Hence app. *contackerous*, CANTANKEROUS.)] One who contends at law, or is at strife or discord; a quarrelsome contentious person, etc.

c.1300 *Beket* 196 Aȝen the proute conteckours that wolde aȝen him oȝt do. c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 Þise conteckours whidere þei assigned a stede þat es, & þer þei com togidere & mak a sikernes. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 209 Iulius was i-slawe with swerdes of comoun contackours [Lat. *gladiatorium capulis*; v. r. contakeurs, contekkers or brawlars, ed. 1527 contekkers]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Any riotour oper conteckour. c.1450 *ABC* 36 in *O. Elias Acad.* 66 A Coward, And Contacowre, manhod is þe mene.

**Conteckion**, *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action f. L. *contect-* ppl. stem of *contēgere* to cover up.] Covering up.

a.1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 15 Figg Leaves . . . were aptly formed for such conteckion of those parts.

**Contein**(e), *obs. form* of CONTAIN.

**Contek(e, -our, etc.)**: see CONTECK, etc.

**Contekhe**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CONTECK + -hede, -HEAD.] A state of contention or strife.

c.1345 SHOREHAM 161 And ich schal makeye contekhede By-tuyce thyne and wywes seds.

**Contemerate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *contemerare* - ppl. stem of *contemerare* to stain, pollute, f. *con-* + *temerare* to pollute.] To defile, pollute.

1650 tr. *Cassini's Ang. Peace* 40 We may not contemerate things sacred. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Contemerate*, to violate. 1721 in BAILLY.

Hence *Contemerated* *pp. a.*

1730-6 in BAILLY. Hence in JOHNSON.

**Contemeration**, *Obs.* -0 [n. of action: see *prec.* and -ATION.] 'A violating, deflowering' (Coles 1692).

**Contemn** (kɔ̃ntəm), *v.* Also 6 contempne, 6-7 contemne (*pa. pp. l.* 6 contempt). [a. OF. *contemner*, *contempner* (cited 1453 in Godef.), ad. L. *contem(p)n-ere*, f. *con-* intensive + *temnere* to slight, scorn, disdain, despise: cf. Gr. *τέμνω* to judge. Now chiefly a literary word.]

1. *trans.* To treat as of small value, treat or view with contempt; to despise, disdain, scorn, slight.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* p. xlviii, They that do contempe me and forgette my charyte, they do this to me. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Who so contempneth you contempneth me. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 129, I have done penance for contemning Loue. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 24 Those things which we neither Desire, nor Hate, we are said to Contemne. 1682 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achit.* i. 381 Not that your Father's mildness I contemn. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trips Scarb.* ii. i. I did not start at his addresses as when they came from one whom I contemned. 1876 GOS. *Elmer Dan.* Der. iv. xxxviii, It lay in Deronda's nature usually to contemn the feeble.

*b.* *Const.* with *inf.* To scorn or disdain to do. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dent.* xxi. 18 A stubbourne and froward some, that . . . contemneth to be obedient. 1622 WYTHEM *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 738 Some . . . who do not contemne in his rettyred walkes to visit him.

2. To treat (law, orders, etc.) with contemptuous disregard.

1573 FUSSEER *Hueb.* (1578) 195 His benefices if we forget, or do contemne his lawe. 1579 SEMSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 48 Let not my small daumand be so contempt. c.1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Jenn. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 424 Mr. Cooper contemned my lord's order, and would not obey it. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlvii. 667 This counsel is not to be contemned. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 689 They . . . contemned and violated the engagement of treaties. *absol.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Bel & Dr. l.* 12 They contemned, because they had made under the table a secrete entrance [Vulg. *contemebant autem, quia*, etc.].

**Contemned** (kɔ̃ntə'md, formerly kɔ̃ntə'mnéd), *pp. a.* [f. CONTEMN + -ED.] Treated with contempt; despised.

1552 HULOT, Contemned, *contemptus, spratus*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* l. v. 289 Write loyal Cantons of contemned loue. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 207 If a Rich man have four Sonnes, the youngest or contemnedst must be the Priest. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. x. § 9 The illiterate and contemnd Mechanick. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. i. 519 He said it was for contemned loue.

Hence *Contemnedly* *adv.*

a.1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Paradys agst. Lib.*, To live contemnedly With the vile vulgar sort.

**Contemner, -or** (kɔ̃ntə'mnɛr, -te'mar). Also 6 -temnour, -nar, -temper. [Originally *contemnour*, Anglo-Fr. form equivalent to obs. F. *contempneur* (1515 in Godef., 1611 Cotgr.), f. *contemner* to CONTEMN: see -OUR, -ER.]

1. One who contemns; a despiser, scorner.

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xii. 20 Mezentius the king, that in his day Contemnar clept was of the goddis ay. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 A contemnor of the good order of the commonwelthe. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Contemners of grace in this present world. a.1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 278 Haughty Contemners of the good and wise. 1801 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 567 He was a great contemner of money.

2. One who has committed contempt of court.

1877 *Punch* 3 Feb. 37 The Contemner of the Court of Arches. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 The sequestration was merely a process in contempt, and did not affect the property of the contemnor.

**Contemnable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *contemnable* (15-16th c.), f. L. *contemn-ere* to CONTEMN + -BLE.] Worthy of contempt; contemptible. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 239 Succours almost contemnable in so great dangers. *ibid.* ii. (1599) 526 The severity of the one would make the other lesse contemnable.

**Contemnably**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *prec.* + -LY.] With contempt, contemptuously.

1702 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 73 How contemnably will they look upon me for not knowing how to make a right judgment of men.

**Contemning** (kɔ̃ntə'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTEMN + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONTEMN.

1570 ASCHAM *Scholam.* (Arb.) 54 To be lustie in contemning of others. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contemphl.* O. T. xix. i. It is no contemning of a foyled enemy. 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* i. i, His contemning of them as common and vulgar.

**Contemning**, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]

That contemns; scornful.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 1. 3/2 And with Contemning Silence pass me by.

**Contemningly** (kɔ̃ntə'mɪŋli), *adv.* In 6 *Sc.* contem(p)mandly. [f. *prec.* + -LY.] By way of contemning or showing contempt; scornfully, with contempt; despitely.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 36 That na person nor persones contemmandlie and wilfullie without dispensation . . . eate flesh . . . in the saidis daies and times forbidden. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract. in Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 108 Thaim quhiliks contemmandlie leanis to their awin judgement. 1846 WORCESTER, *Contemningly*, with contempt or slight.

**Contemnement**, *Obs. rare*. Also contempeement. [ad. OF. *contemnement*, *contemne-*, f. *contemner*: see -MENT.] The action of contemning; despite, contempt.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Man* xv. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 185 Yf it were not the sayd exces or contemnement. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 135 No marvel that y<sup>e</sup> prieste is had in great hate and contempeement among hys parishioners.

**Contempcio(u)n, -cyon**: see CONTEMPTION.

**Contemper**, *v. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *contemper-are* to temper by mixing, f. *con-* + *temperare* to temper. Cf. F. *contemprer*. (16th c.)]

1. *trans.* To mingle or blend together (elements of different character).

1570 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 105 Wee must know to contemper the perfect manhood and the perfecte Godhood. 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 80 The melancholy and pleasant humor were in him so contempered, that each gave advantage to the other. 1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. 500 That which by it self might prove very pernicious, may by being contempered with others . . . become exceeding beneficial.

2. To temper by mixture with something of different character; to moderate, qualify.

1605 THOMAS *Overst.* i. iv. 28 Sulphur, doth contemper the sharpness or soverness of mercurie. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* (1679) 66 A Stove . . . to contemper the Air in Winter. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* iv. 120 Acids . . . contempered with a volatile Salt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* Mo. 250 § 3 The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life . . . have at least allayed its bitterness, and contempered





The Mind of the reader is carried away from the contemplation of his own manner. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great.

b. Without reference to a particular object : Continued thinking, meditation, musing.

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xx. 272 Lerne logyk and lawe and eke contemplation. 1388 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 321 When would you . . . In leaden contemplation have found out Such fiery Numbers? 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 A matter partly of contemplation partly of action. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 17 The very sitting by the Rivers side . . . will invite the Angler to Contemplation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 They [the English] are impatient of genius, or of minds addicted to contemplation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 21. 72 In a state of deep contemplation beside a crevasse.

c. with *a* and *pl.*; sometimes, a meditation expressed in writing.

1506 (title) Rychard Rolle . . . in his Contemplacions of the Drede and Love of God. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 37 Then men first began to fall from those abstruse and transcendent contemplations. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 17 Offering to thee a short contemplation, first of Rivers, and then of Fish. *Ibid.* 19 Out of that holy Poet Mr. George Herbert his Divine Contemplation on Gods providence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 90 ¶ 5 [This] threw me into a deep Contemplation. I began to reflect, etc. 1866 (title) Contemplations on the Redeemer's Grace and Glory.

3 *spec.* Religious musing, devout meditation. (The earliest sense; very common down to 17th c.)

1255 *Ancre. R.* 142 Mid contemplaciun, þet is, mid heih & mid holi bonen bi nihte toward heuene. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 13 Lifted fra þe erth in til contemplation. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 185 Eli . . . In mount Oreb, he had any speche, With highe God . . . He fastid, and was in contemplacioun. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xiv. 98 There he was alle the nyght in contemplation and prayer. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 94 When holy and deuout Religious men are at their Beades. So sweet is zealous Contemplation. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Leit.* II. xvi. 37 They never raise their eyes, and seem devoted to Contemplation. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 62 In days like these [A. D. 260] . . . the inducements to a life of contemplation are more than ever strong.

b. *personified.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 46 An aged holy man . . . His name was heavenly Contemplation. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 54 Him that yon soars on golden wing. . . The Cherub Contemplation. 1751 GRAY *Ode on Spring* iv, Contemplation's sober eye. 1806 K. WHITE *Addr. Contempl.* 51 Oh Contemplation! I do love To indulge thy solemn musings.

4. *ellipt.* Matter for contemplation; something to be contemplated or meditated upon.

1795 STRYPE *Ann. Ref. Pref.* [How] these blessed things . . . were brought to pass, is another contemplation. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlii. Everything must supply you with contemplation. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Intro. Ess. (1852) 20 The motion of the heavens is a sublime contemplation.

† 5. The action of regarding or having respect to (a request, etc.); regard, consideration. *Obs.*

1450 MAROT. OF ANJOU in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 By contemplation of this our praier. 1466 EDW. IV. in *Pastor Lett.* II. 282 We desire and pray you that for our sake and contemplation ye will be friendly . . . unto him. 1536 in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* I. i. App. lxxvii. 185 Yee shal pray that Christ . . . at the contemplation of our prayers, may take them to the fruition of his glory.

† b. Request, petition. *Obs.*

1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. Wich is hyghnes hath yuen them at þe contemplaciun of þer maisters, and for no reward off any seruice yat haue done. 1461-83 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Ord. Roy. Housh.* 19 By his lettres of contemplation to gette such benefice. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 At the humble suite and contemplation of his . . . well beloved wife. 1536 *Petition* in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* I. xxxv. 256 If at your contemplation we cannot obtain grace of the said pension.

6. The action of taking into account, thinking of, or regarding; consideration, regard; view.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 73 Let fear of Calumny, move you to a little Complaisance to these, as the contemplation of interest to others. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 129 Life . . . begins in contemplation of law as soon as an infant is able to stir in the mother's womb. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 6 Any given punishment so as it does but come into contemplation. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 197 A corporation is an artificial being . . . existing only in contemplation of law.

7. Prospect, expectation; purpose, intention. *In contemplation*: in view (as a contingency looked for, or as an end aimed at). Cf. CONTEMPLATE 4.

1699 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxii. 347 The Seventy Second Psalm was composed in contemplation of Solomon's succeeding David. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 13 Aug. I dined yesterday with the Corporation, and talked against a workhouse which they have in contemplation—there's the word now. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 202 Daily informed of passing events, projects in contemplation, etc. 1868 F. HALL *Benares* 15 They were never executed in contemplation of circumspect perusal.

**Contemplatist.** *Obsolete.* [f. L. *contemplat-* (see CONTEMPLATE) + *-IST*.] A person devoted to contemplation or meditation; a contemplator.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. (1671) 35 She exhorts the highest Contemplatists. 1762 J. CUNNINGHAM (title), *The Contemplatist; a Night Piece.* 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 202 To reconcile the contemplatist to the want of those enjoyments which are to be obtained only by toil. 1836 *Prayer's Mag.* XIII. 697 The one individual self-contemplatist. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. 222 The contemplatist regards the kingdom of heaven as internal, and sees in the history of souls a continual day of judgment.

**Contemplative** (kɔntɛmˈplətiːv, a. (sb.)) [a. OF. *contemplatiu*, -ive (12th c. in Littre), ad. L. *contemplatiu-us*, f. ppl. stem of *contemplare* to CONTEMPLATE; see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* (adv.)

1. Given to or having the habit of contemplation; meditative, reflective, thoughtful.

1340 *Ayenh.* 245 Þe yefþe of wysdom . . . þet þe holy gost yefþ to þe contemplative herte. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 The which kyng deuoute & contemplatyf wythoute cure. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 59 These deuoute and contemplatyf spyrytes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 23 This Letter wil make a contemplative Ideot of him. 1625 BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 337 The Contemplative Atheist is rare . . . And yet they seeme to be more than they are. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. How far beyond itself doth it plunge the contemplative mind! 1856 MASSON *Ess., Wordsw.* 375 It is this tendency to relapse into a few favourite, and as it were, constitutional trains of thought, that makes the contemplative character.

† b. Speculative, theorizing. *Obs.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 6 Some who have taught this art. have been in it only contemplative men, having little or no experience in it. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 3 Except by some able mathematicians and very few other contemplative men.

2. Characterized by, of the nature of, or tending to contemplation.

1430 *Lydg. Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 395 In my contemplatyf medytacions. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 2 A werk wel contemplatyf for to lue wel. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 14 Our Court shall be a little Academe, Still and contemplative in liuing Art. 1667 DENHAM *Death of Cowley* 75 Fix'd and contemplative their looks, Still turning over Nature's books. 1789 ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montm.* II. 14 To enjoy the delightfully contemplative prospect. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor Corri* cxvii. (1862) 317 The same sober, contemplative, deep feeling of the realities of religion. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiv. 350 Smoking a contemplative cigar under the clear starlight.

3. Opposed to *active*, esp. in *contemplative life*, in the Middle Ages, a life given up to religious contemplation and prayer, esp. that of the religious recluse; so *contemplative man*, etc. In later use not confined to religious meditation.

The theological use appears to come directly from St. Augustine *De Civit. Dei* vii § 4; the contrast of *actiuus* and *contemplatiu* is also in Seneca, and corresponds to the Aristotelian contrast of *πρακτικός* and *θεωρητικός* which came down through Philo and the Greek Fathers.

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 22 Thou shalt medle the werkis of actife life with gostely werkis of liue contemplatyf. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 383 It is seid comunli, þat þe first two wymmen ben two lyues, actif and contemplatif; þe first is Martha, and þe tober Marie. 1388 — Ps. Prol. The lif of actif men, the spiriuel beholding of contemplatif men. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 217 þis lyf contemplatyf þan Cuthbert in a pryue place began. *Ibid.* 3404 In Farne contemplatyf, þe world fra. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 The Philosophers . . . wrangling, whether Vertue bee the chiefe, or the onely good; whether the contemplatyf, or the actife life doe excell. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 187 Sixtus Quintus . . . betook himself to a contemplative life, that is, to the contemplation how he might come to be pope. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 112 The active life of Rawleigh is not more remarkable than his contemplative one. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. Protestants . . . accuse contemplative orders of idleness.

† b. Theoretical, as opposed to *practical*. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 100 We shall therefore, after our manner, Joyn the Contemplative and Active Part together. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. 1. 6 Al Arts and Sciences (whether active or contemplative).

4. *Contemplative of*: contemplating: † a. meditating on; b. looking or gazing at; c. having in view, reckoning upon.

14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 151 Contemplatif of gostlynesse. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi. They became contemplative of the mud. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* I. 1 The fisherman, contemplative of that awful horizon. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 1231 The words . . . are plainly contemplative of a contingency . . . at an unknown and future period.

† 5. Used *adv.* = CONTEMPLATIVELY. *Obs.*

1573 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* ii. 1453 A monke there dwellyng contemplatyue. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 203 Religion being used most what contemplative, and in nature of opinion.

B. *sb.*

1. A person devoted to religious meditation; one who leads the 'contemplative life'.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 4 Þe lyf of actyf men, þe meditatioun of contemplatifs. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 289 þis chirche shulde be maad of actyfes and chontratyues. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xx. § 8 Henoch . . . who was the first contemplative and walked with God. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danish* Pref. 20 The sacred collar of the humble contemplative. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, The lonely contemplative, haunting his solitudes.

b. (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Contemplatives*, certain Fryers of St. Mary Magdalens Order, who wear black upper garments, and white underneath [so in Cotgr. 1611]. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. One who contemplates or considers anything. *Obs. rare.*

1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 120 Silkworms and Spiders, and a thousand kinds. Work wonders for Contemplatives admir'd.

† 3. Short for *contemplative life*. *Obs.*

14.. *Purif. Marie* in *Tyndale's Vis* (1843) 135 The turtull by contemplatyffe For synne soroweth with waymentynge.

† 4. *pl.* Matters relating to contemplation. *Obs.*

1609 *Tourneur Fun. Poem* Sir F. Vere Wks. 1878 I. 175 All his industries (As well in actives as contemplatives).

**Contemplatively** (kɔntɛmˈplətiːvli), *adv.* [f. prec. *adj.* + *-LY*.]

1. In a contemplative manner, in contemplation.

1491 CAXTON *Vilas Patr.* ii. (1495) 217 b/2 The abbot Lucius beyng within a grete pytte and depe; where he helde him selfe contemplatyue. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 180 And so contemplatyuely heere I with contentment stay. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. 32 [He] nodded contemplatively at the boiled chicken, and said, 'Yes, dear'.

† 2. Theoretically, as opposed to *practically*. *Obs.*

1552 HULBERT, *Contemplatyue, theoric.* a. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 34 And he loues himself . . . contemplatyue, by knowing as he is known, and practically, by louing, as he is loved. 1656 *Tr. Continus Gate Lat. Unl.* § 516 Which perceiv contemplatively and practically.

**Contemplativeness** (kɔntɛmˈplətiːvnes), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being contemplative; meditateness.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contemplativeness*, addictedness to contemplation. 1825 Sir S. E. BRYDGES *Recoll. For. Trav.* I. 242 A grave and rich contemplativeness. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Wordsw.* 375 Contemplativeness . . . does not so much imply the power of attaining or producing thought, as the power of brooding sentimentally over thought already attained. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. 172 The contemplativeness of Hamlet, which lets the moment of action pass.

**Contemplator** (kɔntɛmˈplətiːtɔː), [a. L. *contemplator*, agent-n. from *contemplare*. Cf. F. *contemplateur* (15th c. in Littre).] One who contemplates.

1. A beholder, a thoughtful observer.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 33 Severe contemplators observing these lasting reliques. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 352 A contemplator of nature.

2. One who meditates upon, considers, or studies anything. *Const. of* (also *† on*).

1611 COTGR., *Contemplateur*, a contemplator, great thinker, serious beholder of matters. a. 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1684 IV. 642 A contemplator of truth. 1793 BRIDGES *Math. Evid.* 121 This contemplator of beings universal. 1869 J. H. LUTTON *Cole's Dionysius* 117 A contemplator of heavenly things.

b. Without reference to a particular object : One given to or engaged in contemplation.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. (1664) 3 Democritus . . . put out his own eyes, to become a continual Contemplator. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Forlag's Mystic Div.* 67 Subtilities of unconceivably profound Contemplators. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iii. 106 The mysticism of Hugo de St. Victor withdrew the Contemplator altogether from the outward to the inner world.

† 3. A speculator, a theorist. (Cf. CONTEMPLATIVE 1 b.) *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 39 There were many . . . meersly projecting, verbal, and idle contemplators. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 332 The Platonick contemplators.

† **Contemplatory**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *contemplatori-us*, f. *contemplator*; see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to contemplation, contemplative.

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* Dii b, In this contemplatorie prate They past away the night.

† **Contemplatrix**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. fem. of *contemplator*.] A female contemplator.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 163/2 Plato calls Geometry the Contemplatrix of Planes.

† **Contemplature**. *Obs.* [f. L. *contemplat-* ppl. stem + *-URE*, on L. type *\*contemplatūra*.] Contemplation.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 [It] may delight the conceits of the head, but it will destroy the contemplature of the heart. a. 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* (1599) 16 Acestes fell into a drowsie kind of contemplature.

† **Contemple**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 Sc. *contempil*. [a. F. *contempler*, ad. L. *contemplare*, orig. deponent *contemplāri*, to survey, observe, behold, consider, contemplate, f. *con-* + *templum* 'an open place for observation, marked out by the augur with his staff' (see TEMPLE).] *trans.* To CONTEMPLATE; to observe, consider, meditate upon.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 341 Contemple, and esmaruayll the grete and incomprehenible dyfference. 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 897 The causes . . . contemped and conydered. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sche began to contempil the vidthir barren felids. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. ii. iv. (1641) 135/x So iavished, I may at rest contemple The Starry Arches of thy stately Temple.

Hence † **Contempling** (in Sc. -ene) *vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 46 The lang stude and contemplane of the sternis.

**Contempne**, *obs.* f. CONTEMPN.

† **Contemporal**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *contemporāl-is* (Tertullian) contemporary, f. *con-* together + *tempus*, *tempor* time, *temporāl-is* belonging to time: cf. OF. *contemporēl*.] = CONTEMPORARY.

1637 WOTTON in *Relig. Wotton*. (1672) 104 He was contemporal with three Popes. 1681 BURTHOGGE *An Argument* (1684) 43 The Argument would hold as well against Successive as Contemporal Poligamy. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

† **Contemporane**, -an, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *contemporāne-us* contemporary (see below); cf. F. *contemporain* (16th c., Montaigne).

In 18th c sometimes erroneously made *cotemporan*, after *cotemporary*: see CONTEMPORARY.]

**A. adj.** = CONTEMPORANEUS.

**c1245** WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. iii. 162 Gad þat tyme and Natan Prophets were cotemporan Tyll Dawie Kyng of Israel. *Ibid.* v. ix. 460 And sex Emperouris þan To þai Papis cotemporane. **1571** HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 76 marg., Learned men of Irish birth, cotemporane with Furscus.

**B. sb.** A cotemporary.

**a1734** NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. §92 (1740) 187 [In] Hopes, that within this will bear it, some of the Cotemporans, faithful Historians.. will suffer their Labours to come forth.

† **Contemporanean**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [f. L. *cotemporane-us* cotemporary (see below) + -AN.]

**A. adj.** = CONTEMPORANEUS, CONTEMPORARY.

**1560** ROLLAND *Cyt. Venus* ii. 754 Howbeit they be cotemporane. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Zuinglius* 86 Those who were his cotemporanean School-fellows.

**B. sb.** A cotemporary.

**1651** FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Bucer* 159 The fame of Bucer and hard fortune of his painful cotemporaneans came into England.

**Contemporaneity** (kɒntempɔˈræniəti). Also *erron.* cot-. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *cotemporanéité*.] = CONTEMPORANEUSNESS.

**1774** HURD *Serm.* Wks. 181 V. 281 note, Inserted .. to show the contemporaneity of the two last and principal parts. **1812** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239, I have seen words, dictated by the master, written with military contemporaneity on the 400 slates. **1874** ALFORD *Gen. & Exod.* 289 Its contemporaneity with the events.

**Contemporaneous** (kɒntempɔˈræniəs), *a.* Also *erron.* cot-. [f. L. *cotemporane-us* cotemporary (f. *con-* together + *tempus*, *tempor-* time; cf. late L. *temporaneus* timely) + -OUS.]

1. Belonging to the same time or period; existing or occurring at the same time. Const. *with*.

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contemporaneous*, *Cotemporary*, *Cotemporall*, that is in one and the same time or age. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Contemporaneous*, living both at the same time, or in the same age. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.] **1798** I. LYONS *Fluxions* Pref. 6, 1. consider the Ratio of the Fluxions as the same as that of the contemporaneous Increments. **1843** J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 139 Strictly contemporaneous testimony. **1855** BADEN FOWELL *Ess.* 121 Instances where the phenomena are cotemporaneous. **1861** GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 114 The high rate of interest, which is generally cotemporaneous with a drain of specie.

**b.** Covering the same space of time.

**1857** H. REFD *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii. 82 The history of English poetry is contemporaneous with that of the language.

2. Originated at the same time or during the same historical or geological period; of the same age.

**1833** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. p. xiii, Volcanic rocks contemporaneous with the sedimentary strata of three of the above periods. **1863** — *Antiq. Man* 15 Tumuli of the stone period believed to be contemporaneous with the mounds. **1874** PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 80 Plain gnoined vaults without ribs, contemporaneous with the barrel vaults.

**Contemporaneously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] At or during the same time.

**1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 548 Their power was broken in the Red Sea contemporaneously with the exodus of Israel. **1872** W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* viii. 270 A contemporaneously bedded trap.

**Contemporaneusness**. Also *erron.* cot-. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

**1808** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 109 Cousinship implies contemporaneusness. **1860** PUSEY *Mm. Proph.* 594 It is not any objection to the contemporaneusness of Malachi and Nehemiah, that, etc.

† **Contemporant**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. \**cotemporant-em*, pr. pple. of *cotemporare*: see CONTEMPORATE.] Cotemporary.

**1675** R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 21 In France.. King John, who was cotemporant with Edward the Third.

† **Contemporany**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *cotemporane-us*: see CONTEMPORANE.] = CONTEMPORARY.

**1432-50** *tr. Higden (Rolls)* V. 303 The cotemporanyes of whom (Seynte Patricke). **1721** in BAILEY as *adj.*

**Contemporariness**. *rare.* [f. next + -NESS.] The state or fact of being cotemporary.

**1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 The .. regular succession and contemporariness of Princes.

**Contemporary** (kɒntempɔˈrəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also *sb.* 7-9 co-temporary, cotemporary. [ad. L. type \**cotemporari-us*, f. *con-* together + *tempus*, *tempor-* time, *temporarius* of or belonging to time; the actual formations in L. were *cotemporālis* and *cotemporāneus* (see above).]

*Cotemporary* is the original form, and that approved by Latin analogies; cf. the preceding and following words. But the variant *co-temporary* was used by some in the 17th c., and though characterized by Bentley as 'a downright barbarism', it became so prevalent after c1725, as almost to expel *cotemporary* from use. Towards the end of the 18th c., the latter rapidly recovered its ground, and *cotemporary* is now used by comparatively few. It has been defended on the ground that it is a purely English formation, like *co-divine*, *co-glorious* (see Co. 2); but this is a mere fancy generated by mechanically dividing the word, without regard either to its history or to its meaning. Historically, *cotemporary* is a substitute for *cotemporālis* and *cotemporāneus* (either of which might well have been retained instead); in signification, *co-temporary* would analogically mean 'unitedly, conjointly, or equally temporary', whereas

*cotemporary* has no affinity with the English sense of 'temporary', and no connexion with that word except that both are derivatives of L. *tempus* and its adj. *temporarius*]

**A. adj.**

1. Belonging to the same time, age, or period; living, existing, or occurring together in time.

**1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 80 After King Oswald his Death, four Christian cotemporary Kings flourished in England. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 4 The Passions and Prejudices of a cotemporary Author. **1828** D. ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. Pref. 7 Immense archives of cotemporary documents. **1844** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 14 He .. who would maintain the cause of cotemporary excellence against that of elder time. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 416 There are allusions in plenty to cotemporary events.

**b.** Const. *with*.

**1631** WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 226 An Author cotemporary with this Archbishop. **1642** HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 Communes, who was cotemporary with Machiavil. **1790** PALLEY *Hor. Paul.* Rom. ii. 16 Either cotemporary with that or prior to it. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Writers cotemporary with the events they write of.

† **c.** Const. *to, unto.* Obs.

**a1641** BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 179 Cumæa was cotemporary to the wars of Troy. **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xii. 251 Galen who was cotemporary unto Plutarch. **1728** NEWTON *Chronol. A. Mended* 39 Clithestes, Alcmæon and Eurilocus .. were cotemporary to Phidon. **1750** WARBURTON *Julian* i. iii, He was not only cotemporary to the fact, but, etc.

**B. cotemporary.**

**1664** STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 8 Sesac King of Ægypt, co-temporary with Rhehoboam. **1698** BOYLE *Bentley's Dissert.* *Exam.* 167 Allowing then that Solon and Thespis were Cotemporary. [1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 86, I would rather use .. these [words] than that single word of the Examiner's *Cotemporary*, which is a downright Barbarism.] **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vii. (1874) 252 Events cotemporary with the miracles, or subsequent to them. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. 384 Cotemporary writers. **1762** GENT. *Mag.* 102 We often meet with the word cotemporary. The word should always be spelled cotemporary. **a1789** BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. i. 8 note, Prudentius a Christian poet, cotemporary with Theodosius. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 534, I prefer cotemporary to cotemporary. **1828** WESTER. *Cotemporary*. For the sake of easier pronunciation and a more agreeable sound, the word is often changed to cotemporary .. the preferable word. **1861** MAX MULLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. (1864) 138 Supported by cotemporary scholars.

2. Having existed or lived from the same date, equal in age, coeval.

**a1667** COWLEY *Claudian's Old Man* of V. 22 A neighbouring Wood born with himself he sees, And loves his old cotemporary Trees. **1673** [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 42 Making Light cotemporary with it's Creator. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 315 The water is as ancient as the earth, and cotemporary with it.

**B.** **1879** M. PATTISON *Milton* 3 John Milton was born, 9th Dec., 1608, being thus exactly cotemporary with Lord Clarendon.

3. Occurring at the same moment of time, or during the same period; occupying the same definite period; contemporaneous, simultaneous.

**1656** *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 149 All the parts of them [i. e. lines] which are cotemporary, that is, which are described in the same time. **1665-6** Phil. *Trans.* I. 171 Not that by the Moon's motion about its Axis the Earth should be carried by a cotemporary Period. **1806** HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 290 Cotemporary Fluxions, or Cotemporary Fluxions, are such as flow together, or for the same time. **B.** **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 279 The number of cotemporary turns of a wheel and pinion are reciprocally proportional to their number of teeth. **1799** VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xv. (1810) 125 The cotemporary variations of these angles.

**B. sb.** One who lives at the same time with another or others.

(In this sense Harrison, *Descr. Britain*, 1577, used 'Synchroini or time fellows'.)

**1646** W. PRICE *Mans Delinq.* 9 Their spirits, cotemporaries to S. Austine. **1670** WALTON *Lives* iv. 319 Their being cotemporaries in Cambridge. **1700** DRYDEN *Rables* Pref. (Globe) 494 From Chaucer I was led to think on Boccace, who was .. his cotemporary. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 11 More acquainted with his cotemporaries than with past generations. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Mem.* *Uses of Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 Men resemble their cotemporaries, even more than their progenitors. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 The comic poet Alexis, a younger cotemporary of Plato.

**B.** **a1635** NAUNTON *Pragm. Reg.* (1641) 28 My Lord of Leicester and Burleigh, both his Cotemporaries [ed. 1653, Con-] and Familiars. **1659** P. HEVLIN *Ecl. Pind.* i. iv. 168 Now Bel and Serug were Cotemporaries. **1667** SPERAT *Hist. Royal Soc.* 81 (T.) Our cotemporaries, who only follow rude and untaught nature. **1678** R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 418 He and I were Cotemporaries. **1728** MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 247 One of his own Country Princes, and his Cotemporary. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶ 8 The hopes and fears of our cotemporaries. **1846** MILL *Logic* iii. xiii. § 7 As novel as the law of gravitation appeared to the cotemporaries of Newton. **1879** M. PATTISON *Milton* 1 A cotemporary of Milton, John Aubrey.

**b.** Used by a journal or periodical in referring to others published at the same time.

**1837** DICKENS *Pickwick* li. 548 Does our fiendish cotemporary wince! **1869** *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1517 We quote from our cotemporary the *Patrian* the following remarkable statement

**c.** A person of the same age as another.

**1742** GRAY *Lett. in Poems* (1775) 152, I shall see Mr. \* \* and his Wife, nay, and his Child too. Is it not odd to consider one's Cotemporaries in the grave light of Husband and Father? **1880** Mrs. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Dan.* I. ix. 179 Even Alice and Kate must not look upon him quite as though he were a cotemporary.

† **Contemporate**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. *cotemporat-* ppl. stem of *cotemporare* (Tertullian) to be cotemporary, f. *con-* together + *tempus*, *tempor-* time.]

*intr.* To agree in point of time; to synchronize. **a1638** MEDW. *Wks.* (1677) 582 All the Visions cotemporating with Babylon's times. — *Wks.* (1672) 599 Ergo, being equal times they must needs begin together, and so cotemporate throughout. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 269 Though the Womans travail, and the fight of the Dragon with Michael do cotemporate.

† **Contemporation**. Obs. [f. prec.] The fact of cotemporating; synchronism.

**a1638** MEDW. *Wks.* (1672) 590 Proof of the Cotemporation of the Two Courts.

**Contemporate**, -ation: see CONTEMPER-

† **Contemporianism**. Obs. -o

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cotemporianism*, the being at one and the same time; coextensivity.

† **Contemporist**. Obs. rare-1. [f. as next: see -IST.] = CONTEMPORARY sb.

**a1641** BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 233 This Nicolas of Damasco. was cotemporist with Herod.

**Contemporize** (kɒntempɔˈraɪz), *v.* Rarely in g oot-. [f. as L. *cotempor-are* (see CONTEMPORATE) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make cotemporary; to cause to synchronize or agree in time. Const. *with*, *unto*.

**1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xl. 44 The indifference of their existences cotemporised unto our actions, admits a farther consideration. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1681) 308 Be sure to Quadrate or Cotemporize your observations .. with the season of the year. **1861** D. H. HAIGH *Anglo-Sax. Sagas* 4 The process is inconceivable by which the great Attila of history could be cotemporized with Heimanaric. **1873** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 258 Mr. Carlyle has this power of cotemporizing himself with bygone times.

2. *intr.* To fall at the same time; to synchronize.

**1664** H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 381 Their fulfilling that cotemporizes with the first six trumpets. **1681** — *Exp. Dan.* vi. 209 Which tidings .. may very well cotemporize with the sixth Vial.

**Contempt** (kɒntempɪ), *sb.* [ad. L. *contempt-us* (u stem) scorn, f. *contempt-* ppl. stem of *contempnere* to CONTEMN. Cf. OF. *contemps* 'mépris' (1346 in Godef.), *contempt* (Cotgr.), which was possibly the immediate source.]

1. The action of contemning or despising; the holding or treating as of little account, or as vile and worthless; the mental attitude in which a thing is so considered. (At first applied to the action, in modern use almost exclusively to the mental attitude or feeling.) Const. *of, for*; phrase *in contempt of*.

**1393** GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 He tokte upon him alle things Of malice and of tianne In contempe of regalie. **a1400** *Cor. Myst.* 83 Contempe of veyn glory. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 16 b, Couetyng .. the goodes of this worlde, to the contempe and despyssynge of grace. **1581** MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 249 Contempe consisteth chiefele in three things: for either wee contemne onelie in minde, or lastlie when we adde words or deedes. **1605** SHAKS. *Learn* ii. iii. 8 The basest .. shape That euer penyury in contempe of man Brought neere to beast. **1611** BIBLE *Esther* i. 18 Thus shall there arise too much contempe [COVERDALE despytfulnes] and wrath. **1614** BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* iii. § 18. 72 Wee are soon cloyed .. and have contempe bred in us through familiarity. **a1679** HOBBS *Rhet.* ii. ii. 46 Contempe, is when a man thinks another of little worth in comparison to himself. **1711** STALLE *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 2 New Evils arise every Day .. in contempe of my Reproofs. **1732** BARKLEY *Aliph.* i. § 4 An outward contempe of what the publick esteeme sacred. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 21 'This flimsy hypocrisy .. inspired Gregory with a contempe which he could not dissemble. **1874** DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 254 Extreme contempe, or, as it is often called, loathing contempe, hardly differs from disgust.

† **b.** (with *a* and *pl.*) Obs. except as in 4 b.

**1574** WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* in Wks. 1851 I. 284, I beseech God forgive you your outrageous contempes. **c1665** Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 34 All the contempes they could cast at him were their shame not his. **1733** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 486 Our sins are so many contempes of this highest expression of his love.

2. The condition of being contemned or despised; dishonour, disgrace; *esp.* in *to have, hold in, bring, fall into, contempt*.

**c1450** *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 3711 My teching eftir my disease Sall noyt be had in contempe. **1550** BAILE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 259 Having his verity in much more contempe than afore. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xxiii. 9 To bring to contempe [1611 into contempe] all them that be glorious in the earth. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 80 My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempe. **c1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 473 She may be said to have .. fallen to such a contempe that she dares scarce show her face. **1837** W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 219, I and my people will share the contempe you are bringing upon yourselves. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 189 He would like to bring military glory into contempe.

† **3.** = Object of contempe. Obs. (Cf. similar use of *joy, delight, aversion*, etc.).

**1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xxxviii. 23 And Iudah said, Let her take it to her, lest we bee shamed [i.e. become a contempe]. **1746** W. HORSLEY *Pool* (1748) I. 101 The Companion of every Scoundrel, and the Contempe of every reasonable Creature breathing. **c1832** BEDDOES *Poems, Murderer's Haunted Couch*, 'Thou shalt not dare to break All men's contempe, thy life, for fear of worse.



4. *Law*. Disobedience or open disrespect to the authority or lawful commands of the sovereign, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament or other legislative body; and, *esp.* action of any kind that interferes with the proper administration of justice by the various courts of law; in this connexion called more fully *Contempt of Court*. [OF. *contemnement de justice*.]

*Contempt of court* includes any disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court, whether committed by an inferior court, by the servants of the court or officers of the law, or by strangers, and any disrespect or indignity offered to the judges in their judicial capacity within or without the court.

[1554 HULOET, *Contempte*.. properly agaynste the lawe.] 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 78 Yf he had spoken anything which doth touch the Kinge in his honour.. *Arundell*. Difference betwene contempt and treason. 1645 in *Rymer Fœdera* XVIII. 1447: Such further Paynes, Penalties, and Imprisonments, as.. can or may be inflicted upon them for their Contempt and Breach of Our royall Commandment in this Behalfe. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*. xxv. 'Mr. Jinks,' said the magistrate, 'I shall commit that man for contempt.' 1866 *CRUMP Banking* iii. 82 An order restraining bankers from parting with money.. must be obeyed at the risk of being committed for contempt of court.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act of such disregard or disobedience.

1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 78 The question whether Yelverton be not fytt to be censured of a greate contempt. 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 5 Contempts against the crowne, public annoyances against the people. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 352 Imprisoned upon contempts (as the not putting off hats before the magistrates was called). 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 287 Not having obeyed the original summons, he had shewn a contempt of the court. 1864 *BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvii. 256 Both Houses claim to visit with severe punishment what are called contempts or breaches of their privileges.

c. *In contempt*: in the position of having committed contempt, and not having purged himself. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 443 If the defendant, on service of the subpoena, does not appear.. he is then said to be in contempt. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 265 It is a general court for debtors, and such as are in contempt of the Courts of Chancery and Common-pleas. 1845 *STEPHEN Lawy Eng. II.* 177 note, On continuing to make default after having been ordered by the court to pay.. he will be in contempt.

† *Contempt*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *contempt*-ppl. stem of *contemnere* to CONTEMN.] By-form of CONTEMN.

c. 1352 *BR. GARDINER in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 146 II. 208, I wylbe ware to geve any man cause to contempe me. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 31 You do not contempe the simple and poore. 1822 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1850) III. 356, I regretted that the Swedes and Danes should so much 'contempt' each other.

† *Contempt*, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *contemptus*.] Contemned. 1579 [see CONTEMN *v.* 2].

Contempt, *obs.* form of CONTENT *v.*

† *Contemptedly*, *adv.* *Obs.* *are*—1. With contempt, contemptuously.

1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pisto's Trav.* xxv. 97 They contemptedly threw their bones to the ground.

† *Contemptful*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. CONTEMPT *sb.* + *-FUL*.]

1. Full of contempt, contemptuous. 1604 *DRAYTON Owle* 683 Who in this time contemptfull Greatness late Scorned and disgrac'd. 1642 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 285 One only.. charged him with some contemptfull words uttered against Herod. 1683 *D. A. Art Converse* 28 Not so much to overawe them by a contemptful expression, as by a convincing reason.

2. Worthy of contempt; contemptible. (Cf. *disgraceful*.)

1613 *G. CHAPMAN Rev. Bussy D'Ambois*. I. Dram. Wks. (1873) II. 123 The Stage and Actors are not so contemptfull. As every inuovating Puritane.. Would haue the world imagine. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xx. (1677) 36 Nauseous and contemptful.

*Contemptibility* (kɒntɛmptɪbɪlɪti). [ad. L. *contemptibilitas*, f. *contemptibilis* = see -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being contemptible; contemptibleness; an instance of this.

1612 *SPEND Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xi. (1632) 668 The contemptibility and vanity of this effeminate argument. 1793 *BURNS Lett. to G. Thomson* July. The old ballad.. is silly, to contemptibility. 1818 *COLERIDGE in Rem.* (1836) I. 140 In the voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag he displays the littleness and moral contemptibility of human nature. 1873 *MASSON Dramm. of Hawaii*. vii. 138 How full of.. degradations, shames, contemptibilities, and meannesses.

† 2. Contemptuousness. *Obs.*

1794 *J. WILLIAMS [A. Pasquin] Cab. Misc.* Ded. 7 The contemptibility and malignancy of the Reviewers can do but a small injury to any author of merit.

*Contemptible* (kɒntɛmptɪbəl), *a.* [ad. (post-cl.) L. *contemptibilis*, f. *contempt*-ppl. stem of *contemnere*: see -BLE. Cf. *F. contemptible* (16th c.).]

1. To be despised or held in contempt; worthy only of contempt; despicable.

1384 *WYCLIF Obad.* i. 2 Thou art ful myche contemptible, or worthi to be dispisid. 1384 — *i Cor.* vi. 4 Ordeyne 3e tho contemptible men, or of lillit reputacioun.. for to deme. 1591 *SHAKS, 1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 75 Heuaten and our Lady gracious hath it pleas'd To shine on my contemptible estate. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 1 So small and contemptible an Animal (the Flea). 1718 *Freethinker* No. 59. 29 Let him live, till he grows Contemptible even to Himself. 1775

*JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 30 Those not inconsiderable for number, nor contemptible for knowledge. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-cult.* 75 There are few things in social life more contemptible than a rich man who stands upon his riches.

† 2. Exhibiting or expressing contempt; full of contempt. *Obs.* in educated use.

(Chiefly used to qualify *opinion*, *idea*, and the like; cf. 'to have a poor or low opinion of any one'.)

1594 *Quest. Proft. Concernings* 23 a. The same easie and contemptible opinion he held of all creatures; the like also he did of God himselfe. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. iii. 187 'Tis very possible hee'l scorne it, for the man.. hath a contemptible spirit. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 188 To entertain a contemptible Opinion of any Person, cramps his Power. 1762 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 286 The contemptible idea I always entertained of Cellarius. 1816 *G. S. FABER Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 64 [It] gives one such a thoroughly contemptible idea of the manhood of all the other descendants of Noah.

† 3. *absol.* A contemptible object. *Obs.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 21 We bestow wonder on Contemptibles, and value Toyes. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) I. 222 And the poor contemptible she calls her sister.

*Contemptibleness* (kɒntɛmptɪblɪnəs). [f. prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being contemptible; contemptibility.

1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Answer* 443 (R.) The contemptibleness of the place, dothe oftentimes bring contempt to the person. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. p. 29 The contemptibleness of those baits wherewith he allures us. 1736 *HERVEY Mem.* I. 52 He did not seem to feel the ridicule or the contemptibleness of his situation. 1822 *COLERIDGE Lett. Convers.* II. 99 The unspeakable contemptibleness of this gentlemanly counterfeit of it [true honour].

*Contemptibly* (kɒntɛmptɪbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.]

1. In a contemptible manner; in a manner deserving contempt; despicably.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 Nothing can more open his eyes, then to see his owne actions contemptibly set forth. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 374 They also know, And reason not contemptibly. 1843 *FOSTER in Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 213 A contemptibly little being. 1881 *SELLEY in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 45 Looked at so, recent history might well appear quite contemptibly easy.

† 2. With contempt; contemptuously. *Obs.*

c. 1575 *FULKE Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 25 Dare you terme it contemptibly a couch for delicate persons case? 1714 *SWIFT Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 215 He was treated contemptibly enough by the young princes of France. 1796 *BR. WATSON Apol. Bible* 191 You cannot think more contemptibly of these gentry. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 293 The French ambassadors.. thought most contemptibly of the king.

† *Contemtion*. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also *-cyon*, *-cion*, *-cioun*, *-tioun*. [ad. L. *contemtionem*, n. of action from *contemnere* to CONTEMN.] The action of contemning; contempt; an act of contemning or contempt.

1488 *Acta Dom. Concilii* 116 (Jam.) Quhill thai be puinist for their contempcioun. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxx. 347 Of whome comen contempciouns, rancours, hates. 1534 *WHITTON Tullys Offices* iii. (1540) 165 Whiche force is a contempcioun of paynes and labours. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 58 Quhill.. hais na trow lufe of God bot rather contempcioun. 1577 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 44 Accused secondarily, Of contempcioun of the sacraments.

*Contemptious* (Caxton), *obs.* f. CONTENTIOUS.

† *Contemptor*. *Obs.* *are*—1. [a. L. *contemptor*, agent-n. from *contemnere* to CONTEMN. Cf. *F. contempteur* (16th c., Calvin).] A contemner. 1559 *FECKNAM in Strype Ann. Ref. I.* App. ix. 26 The servants contemptors of their masters commandments.

*Contemptuous* (kɒntɛmptʃuəs), *a.* Also *7-tious*. [f. L. *contemptus* CONTEMPT + *-OUS*.] (There may have been a mod. L. \**contemptuosus*.)

1. Showing contempt (said of persons, their conduct and acts); full of contempt; disdainful, scornful, insolent.

1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 384 The flintie ribbes of this contemptuous Citie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 883 Satan with contemptuous brow. 1692 *W. LOWTH Virid. Insp. O. & IV. Test.* (1690) Cij a. Resolved in a Contemptuous manner to shut their Eyes against the.. Light. 1793 *BROOKES Math. Evid.* 128 Mr. Heyne speaks in the most contemptuous terms of [it]. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* 9 An air of contemptuous indifference. 1879 *E. GARRETT House by Works* II. 29 Sometimes she was hard and cold and contemptuous.

b. *Const. of.*

1865 *MILL Exam. Hamilton* 248 We know how contemptuous he is of Brown. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 Men.. contemptuous of the principles of English government.

† 2. Setting legal authority at defiance; contemning law and public order. *Obs.*

1529 [see CONTEMPTUOUSLY b]. 1547 *Proclari.* in Strype *Ecol. Mem.* II. App. C. 20 In the execution of justice and punishment of all such contemptuous offenders. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 24 Defaced by some lewde and contemptuous wicked persons. 1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1657/3 Your Declaration, dated the eighth of April last; which very observably allayed the contemptuous contagion that began to infect the credulous and unstable.

† 3. Exciting or worthy of contempt; contemptible, despicable. *Obs.*

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* K iv. 2 A kynde of men most miserable, most slavellike, and most contemptuous. 1593 *SHAKS, 2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 86 Contemptuous base borne Calot as she is. 1650 *BAXTER Saints R.* iii. xiii. (1662) 528 Cast them off as contemptuous Swine. 1796 *MRS.*

*PARSONS Myst. Warning* III. 169 Fragments like these were to him contemptuous ruins.

*Contemptuously*, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a contemptuous manner; with contempt or scorn; scornfully, disdainfully.

1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Halkiut Soc.) App. 343 The presents.. wear.. returned to mee, and very contemptuously cast down before mee. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxi. 18 Lying lippes.. which speake greivous things.. contemptuously against the righteous. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 92 To Check an insolent Humour in others, who behave themselves Contemptuously towards us. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* x. pt. 2. 133 How contemptuously soever they may affect to speak. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 268 Contemptuously indifferent to justice.

† b. With contempt or disregard of law and authority. *Obs.*

1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 11 The said Strangers Artificers.. cease not contemptuously.. to abuse the said Statutes. 1688 *Act 1 Will. & M.* c. 18 § 28 If any.. Persons do.. maliciously or contemptuously come into any Cathedral or Parish Church, Chapel, or other Congregation permitted by this Act, and disquiet or disturb the same. 1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law Rep.* 267 Indicted for.. contemptuously teasing down and contemptuously refusing to replace, an advertisement set up by the commissioners.

*Contemptuousness*. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being contemptuous; scornfulness, disdainfulness.

1667 *G. C. in H. More Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) 4 A due and becoming Contemptuousness. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 12 Sometimes.. the insolence of wealth breaks into contemptuousness. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 266 His language is that of asperity and contemptuousness.

*Conten*, *obs.* *Sc.* form of CONTAIN.

*Contentance*, *a.* *unce*, *obs.* f. COUNTERNANCE.

† *Contente*. *Obs.* *are*—1. [corruption of *contents*: cf. ACCIDENTAL.] A table of contents.

1633 *J. DONE tr. Aristes Hist. Septuagint* A vjb, The Elenchus, or Contente of the Following Booke.

*Content* (kɒntend), *v.* Pa. t. contended; also 6-7 content. [ad. L. *contend-ere* (or its OF. repr. *contend-re* (12th c. and in Cotgr. 1611), f. *con-* + *tendere* to stretch, strain, strive: see TEND *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To strive earnestly; to make vigorous efforts; to endeavour, to struggle. *Obs.*

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandysht.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Eche one contendeth.. With fote or with hande the bladder for to smyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 74 When it is peyfte it euer contendeth and laboureth to be loue. 1598 *BACON Sac. Medit.* x. (Arb.) 123 There is no heresie which would contende more to spread and multiply. 1628-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 42, I have contended to bring in honest men and.. they have not proved as I expected. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. iii, Contending to excel themselves and their fellows. c. 1820 *S. ROGERS Italy, Meillerie* 55 Children.. contend to use The cross-bow of their fathers.

2. To strive in opposition; to engage in conflict or strife; to fight. *Const. with, against* (an opponent), *for, about* (an object).

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 125/1 If thei would wt wagers contende & striue therein. 1530 *PALSGR.* 496/1, I wyl never contende with my superyour nor stryve with my felowe. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. v. 129 In Ambitious strength, I did Contend against thy Valour. 1783-6 *WATSON Philis III* (1830) 61 No army, could be able to contend alone with the English forces. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 36 A cause for which they are ready to contend to their life's end.

b. *transf.* of the strife of natural forces, feelings, passions, etc.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. i. 7 Mad as the Seas, and winde, when both contend Which is the Mightier. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 359 Supernal Grace contending With sinfulness of Men. 1731 *POPE Ep. Burlington* 82 Strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1827 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Harrington* vii. Wks. XIII. 80 The impatient sticks in the pit.. had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra. 1883 *G. LLOYD Ebb & Flow* I. 22 No other feelings to contend with it.

c. *fig.* of struggle with difficulties, feelings, etc.

1783 *CRABBE Village* i. p. 21 There may you see the youth of slender frame Contend with weakness, weariness and shame. 1821 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 145 It has.. been obliged to contend with the intemperate zeal and precipitation of its friends. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* v. (1877) 135 The greatest difficulty with which he had to contend after this was a strike of his workmen.

3. To strive in argument or debate; to dispute keenly; to argue. *Const. with, against* (a person), *for, against, about* (a matter).

1530 *BARNES Rayth only*, Saint Paule.. contendeth agaynst workes.. and bringeth in grace only. 1539 *BIBLE (Great) Acts* xi. 2 They that were of the circumcisioun contended agaynst [1611 contended with] him. 1671 *J. WEBSTER Metallurg.* i. 11 Chymistry, about which name we do not contend. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 A determination against which the crown commissioners were unable to contend. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xxiii. 349 This plasticity [of ice] has been contended for by M. Agassiz.

b. With clause specifying the point maintained or asserted; cf. CONTENTION 4.

The clause became at length the object of *contend*, which so construed might have a passive.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. John* 10 b, That person, therefore, is wicked.. that contendeth him [Christ] to have been create emonges other creatures. 1642 *JER. TAYLOR Epist.* xiv. (1647) 79 The madness and stupidity of Aetius contending a Bishop and a Presbyter to be all one. 1782 *COWPER Hope* 229 Men.. Live to no sober purpose and contend, That their Creator had no serious end. 1792 *PAINÉ Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 76 As. I do not understand the merits of this case, I will not contend it with Mr. Burke. 1818

*Cruise Digest* (ed. a) III. 137 It was contended on her part that... the right to exercise the office belonged to Mr. Burrell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 479. I stoutly contend that by beauty all beautiful things become beautiful.

4. To strive in rivalry with another, for an object; to compete, vie.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poësie* l. xiv. (Arb.) 48 Cicero said Roscius contended with him by variety of lively gestures, to surmount the copy of his speech. 1598 GRENEWY *Tactica* Ann. xiv. xii. 214 Whilest Volusius and Africanus contended [ed. 1622 content] for worth and nobilitie. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* l. ii. 84 The several Orders of the City contended... which should give the greatest testimony of joy for his Arrival. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* l. ii. Nature and fortune... seem to have contended which should enrich him most. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 89 The Sirens... contending for the possession of the imagination with the Muses.

b. fig. To vie with.

1577 B. GOODE *Herzschach's Husb.* (1586) II. 66 b, The French... call it *Passepelleurs*... because it contendeth in colour with crimson in grain. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 210 In fame it contendeth with Tyrrus, but exceedeth it in antiquitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 137 The Ræthean Grape divine, Which yet contends not with Falernian Wine! + 5. *trans.* To contest, dispute (an object). Obs. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 874 Their airy limbs in sport they exercise, And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Ibid.* x. 17 When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome.

¶ 6. To urge one's course, proceed with effort. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* IX. Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore... Our minutes... In sequent toil all forwards do contend. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XI. 208, I answer'd; That a necessary end To this infernal state made me contend.

Contende, obs. pa. t. and pple. of CONTAIN.

Contended (kɔntendəd), ppl. a. [f. CONTEND + -ED.] Striven for, disputed.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 314 All dropt their tears, even the contended maid. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 154 From his grasp Wrench the contended weapon.

+ Contendent (kɔntendnt), a. and sb. Obs. Also 7. -dant. [a. f. *contendant*, L. *contendent-em* pr. pple.; see CONTEND.]

A. adj. Contending.

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 373 Controversies betwixt parties contendent in points of Fact.

B. sb. A contending party, one who contends. 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 183 Commune to these two Contendants. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 4 Through the whole history of the world... the contendants have been still made a prey to a third party. 1873 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 310 'For shame', said he, 'contendents all! This outrage done in royal hall, Is to our country foul disgrace'.

Contender (kɔntendər), vbl. sb. [f. CONTEND + -ER.] One who contends or is given to contention; a combatant, rival, competitor, disputant, wrangler. Const. for (an object).

1547 *Homilies* I. *Salutation* III. C. iv, Contenders wyll euer forge matter of contention. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 243 Yet was I never a hot contender. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodiges* (1665) 13 The many Contenders for the sacred regards of the singularities in Nature. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 43 The attorney promised to reimburse the expense, the contenders being poor. 1847 NAT. *Encycl.* I. 841 The contenders for empire... after the death of Alexander.

Contending (kɔntendɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONTEND; striving, disputing.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 167 For them that precisely condemne all contentings at lawe. 1866 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 881 His controversies and contentings for his opinions. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 216 Against the natural... course of things there is no contending.

Contending, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That contends; striving, struggling; antagonistic.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 8a Till he take truce with her contending tears. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurung.* I. i. The greatest stake, Which for contending Monarchs she can make. 1844 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. The sound... awoke contending thoughts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 7. 151 Arbitrating between the contending parties.

Hence Contendingly adv.

1655 *Theophania* 139 The remotest Monarchs of the earth... will contendingly submit their Crowns to these Virgins.

Contendress (kɔntendriəs), rare. [f. CONTENDED + -ESS.] A female contender; in quot., one who urges her way.

1616 CHAPMAN *Ilion's Hymns*, To Venus 112 [Venus] Left odorous Cyprus, and for Troy became A swift contendress.

Contens, obs. form of CONTAIN.

See esp. CONTAIN v. 17.

+ Contentement. Obs. [a. OF. *contentement* (med.L. *contentamentum*), f. *contenir* to CONTAIN, etc.] A word occurring as a rendering of *contentementum* in Magna Carta, as to the exact meaning of which divers explanations have been offered. The meaning is perhaps simply 'Holding, freehold' (Godefroy has two instances of F. *contentement* in this sense); but some take it in the wider sense 'Property (of any kind) necessary to the freeman for the maintenance of his position'.

[a 1190 GLANVILLE *De Leg. Anglie* ix. 8 Poterit idem heres [on account of his relief to his lord] rationabilia auxilia de hominibus suis inde exigere; ita tamen moderate secundum quantitatem feodorum suorum et secundum facultates, ne nimis gravari inde videantur vel suum contentementum amittere. *Ibid.* ix. 11. 1215 Magna Carta

20 Liber homo non amercietur pro parvo delicto nisi secundum modum delicti et pro magno delicto amercietur secundum magnitudinem delicti salvo contentamento suo, et mercator eodem modo salva mercandisia sua, et villanus eodem modo amercietur salvo wainagio suo.] 1502 *Great Charter* in *Arnold's Chron.* (1871) 217 A free man shall not be amercied for a litel trespace but after y<sup>e</sup> maner of the trespace save his contentement. a 1634 COKE *2 Inst.* 28 Contentement signifieth his countenance which he hath together with and by reason of his freehold. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 216 Our English Gentry... may seasonably out-grow the sad impressions which our Civil Wars have left in their estates, in some to the shaking of their Contentement. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 813 Saving his Contentement (or Livelihood). 1738 *Hist. Cr. Excheg.* v. 100 It was according to the Contentement of the Party. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 372 No man shall have a larger amercement imposed upon him, than his circumstances or personal estate will bear: saving to the landholder his contentement, or land. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 328 The contentement (a word expressive of chattels necessary to each man's station).

Contenteu, var. of CONTENTU sb. Obs.

Contentewe, obs. f. CONTINUE.

Content (kɔntent, kɔntent), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 7 content. [There is no corresponding use of *contente*, *contento*, *contenta* in the modern Romanic langs., which all express the sense by sbs. derived from their actual pa. pple., as F. *contentu*, It. *contento*, Sp. *contentado*. Apparently, therefore, the Eng. word is a subst. use of CONTENT ppl. a. repr. L. *contentum* that which is contained, plural *contenta*. The singular was formerly in use in senses in which the plural is now alone used; in senses 2, 3, *contents* was in 17th c. often construed as sing.]

The stress *content* is historical, and still common among the educated, but *content* is now used by many, esp. by young people; some make a difference, saying *contents*, but *cubic content*; and printers often use *contents* technically, while saying *contents* generally. See *Academy*, 14 Nov. 1891.

I. That which is contained in anything.

1. A thing contained; now only in pl. (with of or possessive): That which is contained (in a vessel or the like); also fig.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 6 b, All this worlde with the contents in the same. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxviii. 23 Yf in an urine doo appere a content lyke as heaves were chopped in it. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 66 All vynes are not accompanied with contents. 1783 COWPER *Task* iv. 506 Ten thousand casks For ever dribbling out their base contents. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 91 The contents of the kiln are left undisturbed until they are cool. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xii. The old toper swallowed the contents of both glasses without winking.

b. Contrasted with *continent*.

1603 HOLLAND *Pharoch's Mor.* 1019 The content is alwaies lesse than the continent. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 If there be no fullness, then is the Continent greater than the Content. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* I. iv. 66 Stealing from the significance of the content by the meretricious grandeur of the continent.

2. *spec. (pl.)* The things contained or treated of in a writing or document; the various subdivisions of its subject-matter. Formerly also in sing.

1509 *Palmerston, Ave & Creed* (W. de W. Cvi), Praye for your brother Thomas Betson which... drew and made the contents of this lytell quayer and exhortation. 1530 PALSGR. 208a Contentes of writyng, *contenuie*. 1539 BIRLE (Great) title-p. The Byble in Englyshe, that is to saye the content of all the holy Scripture, bothe of y<sup>e</sup> olde and newe testament. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 21 This is a Letter of your owne deuble. No, I protest, I know not the contents, Phebe did write it. 1655 *Mirr. Mercy & Judgm.* in *Harv. Misc.* (Malh.) X. 33 He did read the scripture, and the 'Practice of Piety' every day, especially that content of the joys of heaven. 1782 COWPER *Let.* 4 Nov., A letter ought not to be estimated by the length of it, but by the contents. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Milford* I. i. 8 An acquaintance with the other contents of 'Percy's Reliques'.

b. Table of contents (+ content): a summary of the matters contained in a book, in the order in which they occur, usually placed at the beginning of the book. Also simply *contents* (+ content).

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey*, Here endeth the table of the content and chapytres nombred of this present booke. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1542) A j. The contents of this buke. 1581 Act 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 7 The said chirographer shall deliver to everye sheriffe of everye countye... a perfyte content of the Table so to bee made for that Shire. 1619 L. BAYLY *Pract. Pietie* Table, The chiefe contents of this Booke. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 137 After the body of the volume is completed, the contents sometimes follow next.

+ 3. The sum or substance of what is contained in a document; tenor, purport. In this sense, used both in sing. and pl., and also in pl. construed as sing. Obs.

1513-4 Act 5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 To require... the person soo bound to performe the contentes of every such Writing obligatorie. 1530 PALSGR. 208a Content of a mater, *teneur*. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warrs* *Lous Contr.* I. 93 b A Letter... the content whereof was this, etc. 1586 JAS. VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 222 III. 14 Reade my lettir... and conforme your selfe quholly to the contents thairof. 1526 BREWY tr. *Sarp's Conic. Trent* (1670) 80 Briefly repeating a short contents thereof, he said, etc. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 The Count shewed him the answer of Mutrio, the contents whereof was, etc. 1654 EARL ORREERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 58 This ensuing Letter, whose Address was as strange to him, as the Contents was to us. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 622 Terms of weight, Of hard contents.

b. Contents of a bill or cheque: the amount for which it is drawn, as specified therein.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 123 If it be intended further to negotiate it, or to receive the contents at maturity.

4. The sum of qualities, notions, ideal elements given in or composing a conception; the substance or matter (of cognition, of art, etc.) as opposed to the form.

1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1899) I. 6 The mind... looks at actions to see what may be their ethic content; what instruction for practice they afford. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 48 Forces, standing in certain correlations, form the whole content of our idea of Matter. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 76 The inner content or meaning of words. 1898 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1892) 295 An indifference arises as to what is called the substance or 'content' of works of art. 1883 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXVII. 397 The great mass of literature... is valued... because of its intellectual content.

II. Containing capacity, space, area, extent.

5. Containing power (of a vessel, etc. in reference to quantity); capacity.

1491 Act 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 1 If it lacke of the seid gauge... than the Seller to abate somechoe of the price after the rate of the seid content. 1531-2 Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Barrels kylderkyngs and firkyns of moche lasse quantitie, contente, rate, and assise than they ought to be. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Diwers Chim. Concl.* 28 A glasse... of some greater content. 1624 BACON *New Atlantis* (1627) 12 This Island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great Content. 1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* § 24 The Content of these altogether, would scarce be equal to half the Content of that One. 1709 HAUKESSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exper.* i. (1719) 17 A Glass Tube whose Content was about 30 ounces. 1884 *Chamb. Jral.* 26 Jan. 59/2 Gaugers... glancing at a cask... to tell its content, as its holding capacity is officially styled.

6. Extent, size, quantity of space contained.

a. Superficial extent, area. Also formerly in pl. frequent in 17th c.; now rare.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89, I will... shewe you out of Beda... the content and storie of this Ile. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 558 For Gardens... the Contents, ought not well to be vnder Thirty Acres of Ground. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. prop. 35 schol., The area or content of the Rectangle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 53 To find the superficial content of the earth. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 162 Content is also frequently used to denote length, area, and capacity or volume; the length of a line being called its *linear content*; the area of a figure, its *superficial content*.

b. Amount of cubical space taken up, volume. (Often *solid content*.) Now the usual sense.

1622 R. CHURTON (*Little*), An Old Thrift newly Revived, also the use of a small Instrument for Measuring the solid content and height of any Tree. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 429 The general measurement... by acres proves that such an estimate could not relate to anything of solid contents. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 77 The most capacious Gorilla skull yet measured has a content of not more than 34½ cubic inches.

c. Linear content: length (along a line straight or curved). rare. 1859 [see a].

d. Size or extent as estimated by the number of individuals contained.

1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Turkish Army... is now equal in all but content to any army of its kind in Europe.

+ e. quasi-concr. A portion of material or of space of a certain extent; an 'extent'. Obs.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 122 The Kings grace hath at his pleasure the content of cloth for his gowne. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 1 Our Native Countrey... hath in all ages afforded as many signall observables as any content of ground of the same proportion. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* v. viii. (1733) 119 The Camp must needs take up a huge Content of Ground.

7. Customs. A paper delivered to the custom-house searcher by the master of a vessel before he can clear outwards, specifying the vessel's destination, the stores shipped, and other particulars.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Contents. 1872 *Stores Content and Master's Declaration*, I. Master of the above-named Vessel, do declare that the particulars set forth above are true and correct, etc.

Content (kɔntent), sb.<sup>2</sup> [Either from CONTENT v. or a., or perh. ad. it. *contento* 'contentment, content' (in Florio 1598): cf. also Sp., Pg. *contento* contentment, liking.]

1. Satisfaction, pleasure; a contented condition. (Now esp. as a habitual frame of mind.)

1579 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 82 That the marriage should immediately be consummated, which wrought such a content in Philautus. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct. Wks. 1856 I. 5 So impenetrably fast with his own content that no envious thought could ever invade his spirit. 1668 PERCY *Diary* 14 May, 'The Country Captain', a very dull play that did give us no content. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 308 In Concord and Content The Commons live, by no Divisions rent. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. i O Happiness! our Being's end and aim! Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name! 1824 TENNYSON *Walking to Nail* 79 With meditative grunts of much content.

b. Heart's content; now in phrase, to one's heart's content, to one's full inward satisfaction.

(Shaks. has word-plays on CONTENT sb.<sup>1</sup> 5.) 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen. VI.* I. i. 35 Her grace in Speech, Makes me from Wondring, fall to Weeping ioyes, Such is the Fullness of my hearts content. 1596 - *Merch. V.* III. iv. 42, I wish your Ladiship all hearts content. 1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 120 Eromena... lived now at her owne hearts sweet content. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 192 Thus they were all disposed of to their hearts content. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* I. 14 Mr.

Wallace praised the garden... to the heart's content of its owner. 1890 *FRODO B. D. Becclesfield* iv. 61 The Protestant Somersetshire yeomen no doubt cheered him to his heart's content.

† c. with *pl. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 38 But heaven hath a hand in these events To whose high will we bound our calms contents. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 The author hath... continued their servant (to their contents) for full twentyfour years already. 1633 *FORD Broken Hill* i. 1. To see these match'd, As may become thy choice, and our contents.

† 2. Acceptance of conditions or circumstances, acquiescence. To take upon content: to accept without question or examination. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 18 By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. 1692 *Contriv. Blackhead & Young* ii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VIII. 204 Robert, seeing the money come so freely, would have taken it upon content; the servant would not pay it, except he would tell it over. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 165 They often take their improvement upon content, without examining how they came by it. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 308 The sense they humbly take upon content. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 1 To the sons of presumption, humility and fear; and to the daughters of sorrow, content and acquiescence.

† 3. A source or material condition of satisfaction, a 'satisfaction'; *pl.* pleasures, delights. *Obs.*

1593 MARLOWE *Dido* i. 1. 28 Sit on my knee, and call for thy content. 1645 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* xii. 18 To deny himselfe many pleasures and contents in this present life. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xiv. (1640) 235 It will be a content at death, to think one hath not wasted his life for nothing. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 224 The contents and comforts of life, dearer than life itself, are torn from him.

† 4. Satisfaction or compensation for anything done. *Obs.*

1664 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 42 Tell me what this is, I will give you any content for your pains.

† 5. (See quot. 1700.) *Obs.* [prob. belongs here.]

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Content, a thick Liquor, made up in Rolls in imitation of Chocolate, sold in some Coffee-houses. 1710 in J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* (1884) I. 297 Hot and Cold liquor; as Sack, Whitewine, Claret, Coffee, Tea, Content, etc.

† Content, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *content*, *content* contention, quarrel, on L. type *\*content-us*, from *content*-ppl. stem of *contendere* to CONTENT.] A contention, dispute, quarrel.

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (183) 100 Whereof soured a grette content and stryft bytwene these two wymmyn. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F viij b. Of the content that was betwene Fenenna and Anna [x *Sau. I.*]

Content (*kōntent*), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *content* = Pr. *content*, It., Sp. *contento*;—L. *content-us* contained, limited, restrained, whence self-restrained, satisfied, pa. pple. of *continēre* to CONTAIN.]

I. 1. Having one's desires bounded by what one has (though that may be less than one could have wished); not disturbed by the desire of anything more, or of anything different; 'satisfied so as not to repine; easy though not highly pleased' (J.). Const. with († of), that with *clause*, to with *inf.*

1400 *Rom. Rose* 5631 Content with his povertie. 1473 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1859) 80 Ful dere have I bought yow, and yet I hold me content with my iourneye. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. (1890) 105, I have ben ynoughe auenged by me, and holde me content therof. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 89, I am content to beare the title of sedicion with Esai. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 110 Yet Hermia still loves you; then be content. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 11, I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content. 1647 CHAS. I. in *Antiquary* I. 97, I will be content, that ye come... and goe back at night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 280 Here let us live, though in fall'n state, content. 1701 *Dē Fox True-born Eng.* 2 That's the specifick makes them all content. 1775 R. H. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. War* (1853) I. 65 We must be content, however, to take human nature as we find it. 1834 WORDSW. *Even. Voluntaries* v. The wisest, happiest of our kind are they That ever walk content with Nature's way. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 425, 'I am content' he answer'd, 'to be loved A little after Enoch'.

† b. In imper. *Be content*: be satisfied in mind; be calm, quiet, not uneasy. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 82 Peace foolish Woman... Good Mother, be content. 1602 — *Jul. C.* iv. ii. 42 Cassius be content: Speake your griefes softly. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 102 Be content: Your low-laid Sonne our Godhead will vplift.

6. Satisfied (in the sphere of action); confining one's action (assertion, etc.) to the thing spoken of. Usually with negative. (Cf. CONTENT v. 3.)

1533 LATIMER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 1309 When men will not be content that she [our Lady] was a creature sated, but as it were a sauiresse. 1577 B. GOODE *Kirkcudbr. Hush.* ii. (1586) 151 b. The Swine is not content with drincking, but hee must often coole... his filthy panch in the water. 1611 BIBLE 3 *John* 10 Not content therewith, neither doth he himselfe recieve the brethren, and forbideth them that would. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 33 Not content to carry downe the Remainder of the Captivitie into Egypt, but also they took Ieremiah the Prophet... along with them. 1856 SIR B. BROWNE *Psychol. Ing.* i. 1. 32 In all human affairs we must be content to do that which is best on the whole. 1886 MORLEY *Voltaire* 9 Content to live his life, leaving many questions open.

d. Satisfied, contented, not unwilling to do (something unworthy).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steale Gl.* Wks. 302 That worthe em-

perour... Could be content to tire his wearie wife. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* viii. (Arb.) 42 Some... would be content to light a candle to the Devil. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 62 Charles and James were content to be the vassals and pensioners of a powerful and ambitious neighbour. 1884 CHURCH BACON 20 Servile and insincere flatterers... content to submit with smiling face... to the insolence of [the Queen's] waywardness and temper.

2. Pleased, gratified (= F. *content*); now only in phr. *well content*. *arch.*

1440 GENERYDES 358 'Madame', quod he, 'my will is and shall To do your sone pleasure and service, As ye shalbe right wele content withall. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 545 Ye have trowbled all my courte wherof I am not contente. 1500 LANCELOT 2945 He spak no word, bot he was not content. 1513 MORRIS *Rich. III* (1883) 46 But the lord Hastings was in his minde better content, that it was moued by her. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xiii. 33 Then were the children of Israel well contente with the thing. 1586 BURNS *Holy Fair* xx, The lads and lasses... Sit round the table, weel content, An' steer about the toddy. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* L. xxv. 55 So sits the while at home the mother well content.

b. So † *Evil content* (*obs.*), *ill content* (*arch.*): displeased, dissatisfied, discontented.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 58 Wherof the ladies damoiselles... were right evyll content. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 253 Ye knowe it not; wherof I am evyll contente. 1580 BARTY *Abt.* C 1156 Displeasantlie, with ill will, being ill content, *rephrasant*. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 558 So the three... Dwelt with eternal sorrow, ill-content.

† 3. Consenting, willing, ready. Const. to with *inf.*, that with *clause*, or *absol.* *Be content*: 'be pleased', 'be so good'. *Obs.*

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 There is no service ne plaisir but that I am content to do for you. 1485 — *Chas. G.* 250 The comune vnderstondyng is more contente to retereine parables and examples for the ymagynacion local. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 220, I am content ye sende for hym. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 92 They [magistrates] that be not of the best, muste be contente to be taught. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Princely Pleas*. Wks., Then tell me what was ment... Good Echo be content. 1612 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vi. 3 And one said, Be content I pray thee and goe with thy servants. 1656 BR. HALL *Hard Measure* Rem. Wks. (1660) 64 A Neighbour... was content to void his House for us. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub, Author's Apol.*, Since the book seems calculated to live... I am content to convey some apology along with it.

† b. *ellipt.* as an exclamation: = I am content; agreed! all right! *Obs.* exc. as in c.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 146 Content, Ile to the Surgeons. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 70 No content, what's the wagger? 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* ii. i. 190 *Purg.* At the approaching feast Of Famine, let the expiation be. *Swine*. Content! content!

c. In the House of Lords, Content and Not content are the formal expressions of assent and dissent (corresponding to AYE and NO in the House of Commons).

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 17 Such... as are of opinion that the charge shall be sent to the L. Chancellor, say—Content. Such as will have his Lordship come hether to heare the charge, saye—Not content. 1707 MUDGE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1718) 270 The manner of voting in the House of Lords is this, They begin at the lowest baron, and so go on seriatim, every one answering apart Content or Not Content [printed consent]. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 273 The House then divided on the motion for the second reading. Content 84, Not Content 23. 1823 BYRON *Frank* iv. lviii, I hate... A laureate's ode, or servile peer's 'content'.

II. For contented pa. pple.: see CONTENT v. 4, 5.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 And that suche paymētis be made content without delaie. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 6 Unto the time that the same Duches... of the seid yerely rent... be fully satisfied, content and payed. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 108 For the some of xl. s... to me y<sup>e</sup> day of making herof content and paid. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Profr.* I. clxiv. 221 Vnto the tyme that the sayd payment of money be full content and payed.

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Those who vote 'Content': see 3 c. So non-contents: those who vote 'Not content'. (Cf. *Ayes* and *Noes*.)

17. BURKE *Sp. Act Uniformity* (T.), Supposing the number of contents and not contents strictly equal in numbers and consequence. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 465 Contents 105, Non-contents 102. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 184 And when the division was called, went into the lobby with the 'contents'.

Content (*kōntent*), *v.* [a. F. *contente-r* = Pr., Sp., P. *contentar*, It. and med.L. *contentare*, a Com. Romanic deriv. of *contento*, content adj.: see CONTENT a.] For passive use see also CONTENTED.

1. *trans.* 'To satisfy so as to stop complaint' (J.); 'to be enough for; to give contentment or satisfaction to.'

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 42 That littil that I have contenteth me. 1516 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 230 All the powers and desyres of mannes soule shall be fully contented and quyeted. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xv. 15 Pilate willinge to content the people, lousd Barabbas. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 That large portion of our Islands (which in Cessars time contented foure severall Kingdoms). 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 106, I will content you, if what pleases you contents you. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. Ded. 8 § Except their condition and endowment be such as may content the ablest man to appropriate his whole labour and continue his whole age in that function. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 It did not fully content the learned. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* bk. 146 Seeing that by this new league God had contented his desire. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. x. 223 The Queen said... she never could learn what would content the Puritans. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule*

viii. 127 There was something in the tone of her voice that contented him.

*absol.* 1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Disc.* (Arb.) 16 He that questioneth much shall learne much, and content much. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess. Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 The favourites of society... contented and contenting.

† b. To please, gratify; to delight. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Content, lyke, or please, *arrides*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 93 A woman sometime scorns what best contents her. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 180 Or is the Adder better than the Ele, Because his painted skin contents the eye? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 90 Whereby... he should more content him then if he should give him the treasures of China. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 380 To content or give content, *placere*.

2. *refl.* (also to content one's mind, etc.) To be satisfied or contented. Const. with († *inf.*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. xviii. 138 In clymyng from stayre to stayre wout euer hym to contempt tyll unto y<sup>e</sup> [he] may come unto the vyssyon of god. 1530 PALSGR. 496/2, I content me with lesse of meate or drinke... than the moste parte do. 1538 STARKY *England* i. ii. 40 So long as he... contentyth hys mynd wyth hys present state. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 We must content our selues with that which we haue. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* 8 b, Those who content themselves with guilt out-sides of books. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iv. iv, Content thyself to be obscurely good. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Rowe*, Occasional poetry must often content itself with occasional praise.

† b. To please oneself, take pleasure.

1600 *Chester Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) i. 1 Who moste worthe-lye Contented hymselfe to sett out in playe, The devise of one Done Rondall.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be content; to acquiesce.

1550 *Debate Summer & Winter* 103 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 40 The more he hath wherwith, the lesse he contenteth. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 61 Forced to content, but never to obey, Panting he lies.

3. *refl.* To rest satisfied (in the sphere of action) with; to confine oneself, limit one's action.

1538 STARKY *England* ii. i. 158 Euery man that contentyth not hymselfe wyth hys owne mystere, craft, and faculty. 1586 TRYNNER in *Holinshead Chron.* II. 464/6 Therefore contenting myself with this... I commit my self to thy favorable judgement. 1653 H. MORRIS *Antid.* *Arb.* ii. xi. § 1. 73, I shall content my self in taking notice onely of the outward frame of some few kinds. 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 2 Most men, when they should labour, content themselves to complain. 1816 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* (1823) II. 1, I see... that you will not content yourself with being a mere collector of insects. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 398 [He] contents himself with reporting the results of other scholars.

† 4. *trans.* To satisfy (a person) by full payment; to compensate, remunerate. *Obs.*

1418 *Hen. V* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. 27 I. 62 We wol that ye see that thier be taaken dewe accomptes of the said John... and that he be contented and agreed in the best wyse. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 47 b, I haue good will... to rewarde and contente yow of the good and agreeable seruices. 1530 PALSGR. 496/2, I content, I paye or satisfyse... I owe hym nothyng but I shall content hym. 1604 SHAKS. *Tit.* iii. i. 1 Masters, paye here, I will content your paines. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 134 To content the workman for his paynes. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, You shall... sign an acknowledgement for these monies, and an obligation to content and repay me.

† b. in making satisfaction for sin; cf. CONTENTATION 5 b.

1548 *Gest. Fr. Masse* 91 Testabilishe the masse sacrifice to content God.

† 5. To satisfy, pay in full, make good (a claim).

1433 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 94 And thet the seyd dettes be contented & payed. 1508 BARCLAY *Skep of Fobys* (1874) I. 134 To lene irely to one that is in nede And wyll be glad to content agayne. 1531-2 *Act 3 Henry VIII.* c. 6 § 12 Whereof the sommes now be not paid or otherwise contented, lawfully auoyded or discharged by the lawe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1859) 167 To content and pay to the said John Penrie the sommes of money above specifeit. 1814 SCOTT *Wau. lxvi*, A certain sum of sterling money to be presently contented and paid to him.

† Content, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *content-us*.] Contained.

1400 *Apol. Loil.* 56 *pe schip & alle pings content per in.* Content, *obs.* Sc. f. *contained*, pa. pple. of CONTAIN.

Contentable, *a.* [f. CONTENT v. + -ABLE.]

† 1. That is fitted to content; satisfactory. *Obs.*

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 37 Besides, hereein you shall doe us contentable pleasure, and courtesie.

2. Able to be contented or satisfied.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 404 If a Christian mans minde may be contentable. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. V.* xii. ii. 25 France will be contentable with something in the Netherlands.

Contentation. [15th c. ad. med.L. *contentatiō-em* (1409 in Du Cange), n. of action f. med.L. *contentiāre*, f. *contentare* to CONTENT. A much commoner word in Eng. than in any Romanic lang.: Godefroy cites a single instance from a Swiss Burgundian document of 1424, and the word is not in Cotgr., nor is it in It., Sp., or Pg.]

† 1. The action of contenting or satisfying. *Obs.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Pollard 1890) 101 For the contentbacyon of my mypde. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., To the contentation of the ydle. 1603 JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 239 For the contentation of our subjects.



† b. The contenting oneself or one's mind with what one has; acquiescence in or acceptance of the situation. *Obs.*

1567 *HARMAN Covenant* 40 He used contentation for his remedy. 1570 J. HEYWOOD *Be merry, friends* (1848), Let contentashyn be decree. Make vertue of necessity. 1589 *COOPER Admon.* 234 The bridling of the affections and humble contentation of the minde before God. 1631 *Br. WEBB Quisits*, (1657) 121 With a Christian contentation to bear with their masters infirmities.

† 2. The resulting fact of being satisfied; satisfaction. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. cxxxv. 271 Ye which he punished .. to the great contentation of the country. 1587 *FLEMING Contn.* *Holmshed* III. 1661/2 To achieve his purpose to his good contentation without any great danger. 1611 *DEKKER Roaring Girl* 1. Wks. 1873 III. 138 Your pleasure shall be satisfied to your full contentation. 1681 *R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* 94 Before they can settle themselves to their contentation. 1709 *STRYVE Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 514 To further it, to her contentation and honour.

3. Contented or satisfied condition. *arch.*

1533 *LD. BURNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ev, Than holde you sure of my contentacion. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 200 Their contentation with the benefytes of nature. 1598 *GRENWEE Tacitus* Ann. xii. x. (1622) 170 In his company hee spent his idle time with delight and contentation. 1607 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 159 The resignation of an Empire, and the contentation with a private life. 1709 *STRYVE Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 453 So as nothing wanted to show contentation. 1833 *FRASER Mag.* VII. 700 To profess his contentation at the great *clat* he had attained. 1860 A. MANNING *Ladies Bever Hollow* viii. (1882) 69 He stood.. surveying him with no small contentation.

† b. as a habitual quality or frame of mind: Contentment. *Obs.*

1553 *ELVOT Gov.* iii. xvii, His contentation [ed. 1531 contentence] in poertie. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 6 (1867) II. 279 Such a commander is contentation, that where-soever she setteth foot, an hundred blessings wait upon her. 1677 *HALE Contempl.* II. 14 Religion, Temperance, Patience, and Contentation, are those Virtues that advantage the party himself.

† 4. A source of satisfaction or pleasure. *Obs.*

1569 *NEWTON Cicero's Old Age* 33 A good fyre, is unto me a singular contentation. 1585 *PARSONS Chr. Exerc.* 1. x. 140 Among all other ioyes and contentations, this shal not be the least. 1674 *SIR T. BROWNE Let. Friend* xxiv, We are faine to take in the reputed contentations of this world. 1682—*Chr. Mor.* 46 Temperate minds.. enjoy their contentations contentedly.

† 5. Satisfaction of a claim; compensation; payment in satisfaction. *Obs.*

1407 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 403 The contentacyon of sommes so forfeit. 1474 *Bound of Edu.* IV in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) XI. 792 Whereof he never as yet had any Paiement or Contentacion. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 *title*, An acte for contentacion of debts vpon executions. 1622 Z. BOVN in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 241/2 In full contentatione to hir of the lyk sowme of hir tocher.

† b. The making of satisfaction for sin. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr., Jesus Christ, the onely sufficient price, satisfaction, reconciliation, full contentation .. for our synnes. 1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 89 Vt Christe were to be agayne sacryficed to the ful contentacion and cleansing of synne. 1650 O. SNOGWICK *Humbled Sinner* iii. § 2. 16 To.. fulfill it even to appeasment and contentation.

† 6. The satisfying of the conscience, of the moral or rational faculty; the allaying of scruple or doubt.

1533 *MORE Apol.* viii. Wks. 861/2 Then hathe he neede for hys contentacion to see the matter handeled somewhat more at length. 1554 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 13 To their contentacion and quieting of their consciences. 1555 *HARPSFIELD in Bonner Homilies* 46\* For your better contentacion herein you shal here the authorities of the Aunciente fathers. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1661) 53 For the contentacion of your request.

¶ Sometimes erroneously for CONTENTION.

1633 T. ADAMS *Serm. Dan.* xii. 3 There is no weak contentation betwene these, and the labour is hard to reconcile them.

**Contented** (kɒntentɪd), *pp.* a. [f. CONTENT v. + -ED 1.]

1. Satisfied, desiring nothing more or nothing different; limiting one's desires, willing to put up with something; = CONTENT a. 1.

1546 *Pilgr. Per.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The sayd Moyses not contented with these visions made supplicacyon to God. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxix, With what I most enjoy contented least. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Bucks* (1840) I. 200 T. Bickley was rather contented than willing to accept the bishopric of Chichester. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xii. x. I should have been contented with a very little. 1883 *FROUD in Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. x The greatest men .. are those of whom the world has been contented to know the least.

† b. *Evil contented*: dissatisfied, displeased.

1548 *HALL Chron.* 95 b, He was right evil contented .. of the said forcyng of the toure.

† 2. Willing, ready (to do something); = CONTENT a. 3. *Obs.*

1545 *ABP. WARHAM in M. Burrows Worthies All Souls* iv. (1874) 54, I shall be contented to bere the costs and charges thereof myselfe. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Gd. Friday*, This thy family, for the which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to be betrayed. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 231 He prayed him to give him leave to ask him something.. Whereunto the Grego made answer, that he was very well contented.

3. Satisfied with one's present condition; not disposed to complain; marked by contentment.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. iii. 84 By him that rais'd me to this carefull height, From that contented hape which I enjoy'd. 1607 *HAKESWILL Apol.* iii. vi. § 2 Their liberty [is

converted] into contented slavery. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xvii. 85 The foresight of.. a more contented life thereby. 1725 *BERKELEY Proposal* Wks. III. 223 A contented, plain, innocent sort of people.

**Contentedly** (kɒntentɪdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a contented manner; with contentment. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 77, I shall.. Into your hands, yeelde me contentedlie. 1665 *Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 33 He could contentedly be without things beyond his reach. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 1 Contentedly ignorant of those most momentous concerns. 1871 *RUSKIN Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 20 These principles the Professor goes on contentedly to investigate.

**Contentedness** (kɒntentɪdnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The state or quality of being contented. 1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 450 They have .. given me more Contentedness of mind. 1653 *MILTON Hivellings* Wks. (1851) 353 The Contentedness of those Forein Pastors, with the Maintenance given them. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 301 Which made them, with so much Patience and Contentedness, undergo the Calamities of that.. War. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* II. Wks. (1889) 438/1 The still contentedness of seventy years.

**Contentful**, a. Now rare. [f. CONTENT sb. 2 + -FUL.]

Full of content: a. Characterized by contentment, contented, satisfied. † b. Causing content or satisfaction, satisfying. † c. Easily contented or appeased, placable.

1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apophth.* 112 b, That he might bee hable with a patiente and contentfull mynde, to endure banishment. 1552 *HULOET, Contentfull, placabilis, placendus.* 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 364 His contentfull mansion. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* iv. ii, But all that's known to be contentful to thee Shall in the use prove deadly. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. xii. 369 To enjoy the safety of their contentfull poverty within the walls of the Cloyster. 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 120 Shee was every way contentfull and pleasing unto Abraham. 1652 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* 38 Gentle and contentfull soldiers. 1662-3 *PERRY Diary* 10 Feb., After some contentfull talk with my wife. 1716 *CUBBER Love Makes Man* v. ii. 73 The contentfull Peace.. of an honest Mind. 1863 *Pilgrimage over Prairies* I. 9 The first [journey] for many years that had drawn me from my contentfull home.

Hence † **Contentfully** *adv.*, † **Contentfulness**.

1552 *HULOET, Contentfullie, placabiliter.* 1665 *PERRY Diary* 23 June, We spent two or three hours talking of several matters very soberly and contentfully to me. *Ibid.* 24 July (D.), The contentfulness of our errand, and the nobleness of the company. 1688 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 89 For the more contentfully peracting this Tax.

**Contenting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTENT v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CONTENT; satisfaction, contentment, content. Now rare.

1541 *WYATT Defence* Wks. 1861 p. xxxiii, Thus was he .. dispatched out of Spain.. smally to his reputation or contenting. 1541 *ELVOT Image Gov.* Pref., The contentynge of suche men. 1608 *HURON Wks.* I. 698/1 The contenting of mine owne sensual affection. 1625 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 75 Neither can you give her that which is fitting to her owne contenting, but by guesse and imagination.

† 2. *quasi-concr.* A source of contentment; a satisfaction, delight; = CONTENT sb. 2 3. *Obs.*

c 1620 in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 102 What if a day, a month, or a year, Croune thy delights with a thousand wisht contentings. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Death Sir A. Trby* i. iv, As if her tears were all her souls contenting.

† **Contenting**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That gives contentment; satisfying.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 96 Yt the masse offredge is not satisfactory or ful contenting. 1640 *Br. HALL Episc.* III. vi. 250 Any contenting peace. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 5 The knowledge of them is curious, and contenting in it self.

**Contention** (kɒntɪnʃən), *n.* Also 4-5 -cioun,

5-6 -cion, 6 -tioun, -tione. [a. F. *contention*, ad. L. *contention-em*, n. of action from *contentēre* to contend. (OF. had orig. the inherited form *contentuon*, *contenton*.)]

1. The action of straining or striving earnestly; earnest exertion, effort, endeavour. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1580 *ROGERS (J.)*, An end which.. appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. 1581 *NOWELL & DAY in Conyer.* i. (1584) Cij b, Which wordes he pronounced with .. great contention of voice. 1640 *Br. REYNOLDS Passions* xxv, An earnest contention of the minde in the pursuit of that good which should perfect our Natures. 1653 H. MORE *Antiq. Ath.* I. xi. (1722) 34 A joint contention of Strength. 1858 *HERSCHEL Outlines Astron.* Intro. 8 The contention of mind for which they [these enquiries] call is enormous.

2. The action of contending or striving together in opposition; strife, dispute, verbal controversy.

*Bone of contention*: see *BONE* sb. 7. 1382 *WYCLIF Phil.* i. 17 Summe of contentioun, or stryfe, schewen Crist not clerly. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxi. (1495) 576 The stone Onix .. meneth the heite to contention and debate. 1599 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 121/1 A great matter in contention & debate betwene them. 1595 *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* Matt. viii. 23 (1841) 361 The church.. is by outward persecution and inward contention.. troubled. 1655 W. F. *Meteors* 140 Of Amber is great contention, whether it be a mineral, or the Sperme of a Whale. 1774 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 83 Excess frequently gives occasion to quarrelling and contention. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 527 This fortress was frequently the scene of bloody contention. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. SE.* I. i. iv. 176 Religious contention broke out in Bagdad itself, between the rigid and the lax parties.

*transf.* & *fig.* 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 92 The great Contention of Sea, and Skies. 1828 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 241 One long contention of fraud against robbery.

b. (with a and *pl.*) A particular act of strife; a quarrel, contest, dispute.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 366 When the kynge Bohors vndirstode the contention of the kynge and his newwes. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 6 No Quarrell, but a slight Contention. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xviii. 18 The lot causeth contentions to cease. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just Vind.* i. 7 Such were the contentions of the Roman and African Bishops. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. ii, Jones.. interposing, a fierce contention arose. 1874 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 225 Contentions with the home government were frequent.

c. = TENSION, q.v.

1883 A. H. WOODHOUSE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 585 The tensions, or contentions, were metrical dialogues of lively repartee on some disputed point of gallantry.

3. The action of contending in rivalry or emulation; competition. With a and *pl.*: An act or instance of rivalry; a trial of skill or ability.

1576 *FLEMING Paulph. Epist.* 254 These and such like contentions .. many have attempted, and thereby wonne commendation. 1606 *BRYSKITT Civ. Life* 69 For contention of valor.. Alexander granted a combat betweene Diosippus and his adversary. 1633 *DONE tr. Aristot's Hist. Sep-tuagint* 180 Betwixt us, I would kille a kinde contention, and emulation of aymable Vertue. 1743 *FIELDING J. Wild* i. iv, Engaging with him at cards, in which contentions.. the Count was greatly skillful. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* iii, As if there had been a contention among them who should do the honours of the house.

† b. The matter in competition. *Obs.*

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 6 One would think.. that the Contention is, who shall be most disagreeable.

4. That which is contended for in argument; the point or thesis which a person strives to maintain and prove.

1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* (1646) I. 134 In this their contention, they mean nothing else, but that there are two natures in Christ. 1865 *CH. Times* 2 Dec., Their contention is, that the 'Romanizers', etc. 1878 *BLACK Green Past.* I. 3 This then is your contention—that a vast number of women, etc. 1883 *SIR J. BACON in Law Rep.* 23 *Chanc. Div.* 697 Mr. Williams' contention is without a shadow of support.

¶ 5. Contrast, comparison. *Obs.* [A Latinism.]

1530 *WHITTINGTON Tullies Offices* i. xvii, But if contencion and comparyson be made.

¶ 6. = CONTENTATION. *Obs.*

1526 *Cartulary in Plunton Cor.* p. cxxv, What over-plus may be saved towards the contention of the said debts. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch's Lives* 65 (R.) Such men as place felicity.. in the quiet safety, peace, and concord of a commonweal, and in clemency, justice, joynd with contention.

¶ 7. app. = Continuance; cf. *contene*, CONTAIN 17.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 23 Two words [days and years] to express the contention of this state.. viz. how long this state shall remain.

**Contentional** (kɒntɪnʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

Of the nature or character of contention.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 4/3 The contentional meeting of last night.

b. *quasi-sb.*

1844-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1855 I. 103/2 The Iliad itself has nothing in the contentional so interesting.

† **Contentioner**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One given to contention; a contender.

1553 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 140 These thorny Contentioners, that choke the Word of God with foolish controversies. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 73 So long as Contentioners rest vn-satisfied, and admit no Reconciliation.

**Contentious** (kɒntɪnʃəs), a. Also 5 -temp-

-cioun, -tenciose, 6 -ciuous(e). [ad. F. *contentieux*: -L. *contentiosus* given to contention, quarrelsome: see CONTENTION and -OUS.]

1. Of persons or their dispositions: Given to contention; prone to strife or dispute; quarrelsome.

1533 *FIRTH Answ. More* (1829) 445 That you accept this worke with .. no contentious hart. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxi. 19 It is better to dwell in the wilderness, then with a contentious and an angry woman. 1682 *BURNET Rights Princes* i. 13 If two or three out of a contentious humour opposed it. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* v. § 19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew. 1853 *MACAULAY Big. Al-bertury* (1867) 14 His despotic and contentious temper.

b. *transf.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. iv. 6 Thou think'st 'tis much that this contentious storme Inuades vs to the skin. 1620 — *Temp.* II. i. 128. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* I. 455 She makes contentious Winds forget their Strife.

† c. Bellicose, warlike. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE & Sam.* xxi. 20 And there arose yet warre at Gath, where there was a contentious man which had sixe fyngers on his handes. — 2 *Kings* xix. 25 That contentious stronge cities mighte fall in to a waist heap of stones.

2. Characterized by or involving contention.

c 1430 tr. T. *to Kempis* 129 To stryue wip contenciose wordes. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Thidale* 49 To wryte any malicious and contentious pistle against him. 1647 *Proposals of Army* in *Neal Hist. Purit.* III. 422 The present unequal, and troublesome, and contentious way of ministers' maintenance by Tithes. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 124 ¶ 8 A contentious and spitefull vindication. 1875 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. liii. 170 Forbearing to raise contentious issues.

3. Law. Of or pertaining to differences between contending parties. *Contentious jurisdiction*: right of jurisdiction in causes between contending parties.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 427/2 Wel letterd, as it apperyd sythe, as wel in contemptuous jugement as gyyving counceyll to the sowles upon the fayte of theyr consyence. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., The Lords Chief Justices, judges, etc. have a contentious jurisdiction. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 65 Such ecclesiastical courts, as have

only what is called a voluntary and not a contentious jurisdiction. 1875 *Sturges Const. Hist.* I. 233 In contentious suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.

**Contentiously** (kɒntɛnʃəsli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a contentious manner or spirit; with contention; quarrelsomely.

1548 Bow VI in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. M. 43 Who-soever shal irreverently and contentiously demand of any man, any of the questions before rehearsed. 1564 *Brief Exam.* Sign. 11j, We are affrayde to stryve contentiously. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 69 Everyone contentiously would argue thereof.

**Contentiousness** (kɒntɛnʃəsni:s), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being contentious; disposition to contention; quarrelsomeness.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 16 [He] began in deed to lai contentiousness to mi charge. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 1 They that know how indisposed I naturally am to Contentiousness. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canibul* (1842) I. 27 Any circumstance which disposes the people to contentiousness and jealousy. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. 246 The contentiousness of human nature.

**Contentive**, *a.* 1. *Obs.* [f. *CONTENT* v. + -IVE + *c.* *inventive*.] Fitted to content; satisfying.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 80 What a brutish thing it is, how short lasting, and but a minute contentive. 1599 BOSTON *Farwell*, The Company of a Contentive friend. 1647-77 FELTHAM *Resolutes* II. lviij. 300 They shall find it a more contentive life than idleness. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* xlii. § 2. 192 The true contentive Object of the Soule of Man, is God.

**Contentive**, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [a. F. *contentif*, -ive, that contains, retains (in mod. F. only in the surgical use), f. L. type \**contentivus*, f. *continere* to CONTAIN: see -IVE and cf. *relentive*.] Characterized by containing, holding together, maintaining, etc. In *Surg.* see quot. 1882.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 443 His good wil is the effective, contentive and proviative Virtue. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 144, I did not yet remove the contentive Compress. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Contentive, the same as *Retentive*, applied to bandages which retain the lips of a wound, or the ends of fractured bones in apposition.

**Contentless**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *CONTENT* sb.<sup>2</sup> + -LESS.] Without content or satisfaction; unsatisfied, dissatisfied, discontented.

1609 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 245 Best state, Contentlesse, Hath a distracted and most wretched being. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 12 Some, in midst of Store, contentless, starve. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 95 Let Man contentless mourn his partial share.

**Contentless**, *a.* [f. *CONTENT* sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LESS.] Void of content or meaning.

1886 *Mind* XI. 429 So far the Idea remains contentless.

**Contently**, *adv.* *rare.* = CONTENTEDLY.

Prob., as the metre suggests, merely an error for *contentedly*, which mod. edd. substitute.

16. BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Rule a Wife*, etc. v. iii. Wks. (1679) 293/2 Come, we'll away unto your country-house, And there we'll learn to live contently.

**Contentment** (kɒntɛntmənt), [a. F. *contentement* (late 16th c. in Litté), f. *contenter* to CONTENT: see -MENT. In Eng. it has to a great extent exchanged the character of a noun of action for that of a noun of quality derived from an adj., as if = *contentness*, *contentedness*.]

1. The action of satisfying; the process of being satisfied; satisfaction. *arch.*

1474 *Housh. Ord.* 22 For the contentment of his household royal and creditors thereof. 1568 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 377. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 The Victor... must doe many things to the expectation and contentment of them, by whose helpe he obtained the victorie. 1657 Sir J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 265 Doing the best worke... for the honor of God, contentment of the King. 1828 SCOTT *Kennet* ii. The guests took their leave. to the contentment of mine host. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 156 With no contentment to the appetites of the hungry.

b. Satisfaction of a claim; payment. *rare.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1176 The lord Swartzenburg... was coming with money to give them contentment.

2. The fact, condition, or quality of being contented; contentedness. (The usual modern sense.)

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 12 The same contentment, tranquillitie, and ioy, that others have reaped. 1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* vi. 6 But godlinesse with contentment is great gaine. 1641 HINDE *Y. Bruen* xxxvi. 112 In much contentment and peace, He began to look homewards. 1768 BEATTIE *Ministr.* i. xlii. From health contentment springs. 1886 MORLEY *Comte* (Crit. Misc.) III. 339 After a short experience of three weeks, Comte returned to neediness and contentment.

b. Const. *with*, + *in*.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Couper* (1867) II. 311 He manifested to his friends what great contentment he had in his approaching death. 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 Squalid contentment with conventions. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 38 To abide in patient contentment with an all but purely critical reserve.

3. Pleasure, delight, gratification. *Obs.*

1586 R. SCOR in Holmshed *Chron.* III. 154/5 There was never worke attempted with more desire, nor proceeded in with more contentment. 1600 HOPLAND *Livy* iv. xl. 164 They caused... great contentment [with] them after former fear. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 643 Never word of hers I hear But... much more contentment brings Than the sweetly-touched strings. 1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 41 At the reading of this Paper, my

Heart ran over with Contentment. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 311, I... feel joy and contentment in the merciful task For which I am sent forth.

4. A source of satisfaction or pleasure; a pleasure, enjoyment, delight; = *CONTENT* sb.<sup>2</sup> 3.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 Until a mans fansey be satisfied, he wanteth his most sovereigne contentment. 1581 MULCASTER *Positioes* xxxviii. (1887) 177 Many and great contentmentes, many and sound confortes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1235 Money and apparell, the souldiers greatest contentmentes. 1621 MARKHAM (Hille), Country Contentmentes... as namely Hunting, Hawking, etc. 1692 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* II. cxxxv. 109 As for reading, I am past that contentment.

**Contents**: see *CONTENT* sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Contentosome**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *CONTENT* v. + -SOME.] Full of or yielding content, satisfaction, or delight.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 122 A demeanour rather irkesome... than any whit contentosome. 1645 DIGBY *Immort. Souls* 140 It is easie for thee, and sweete and contentosome, to heape up treasures for eternitie.

**Contenty**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *CONTENT* sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.] Full of 'contents'; containing much admixture of foreign matter. (Cf. *CONTENT* sb.<sup>1</sup> 1, quots. 1547, 1625.)

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. n. xv. (1686) 256 If there are poor contenty coppers... yet you must do with them as before. *Ibid.* i. 273.

**Contentu**, *continue*. *Obs.* Also 5 contentu, 6 -ynue, -ynue(e). [a. F. *contentu*, -ue content, tenor, contents, sb. f. *contenu*, -ue, pa. pple. of *contenir* to CONTAIN:] = *CONTENT* sb.<sup>1</sup> 2, 3.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, Thenne he behelde the contentu of his bylle. 1481 - *Godfrey* 8 Lettres for themperour to buyment, And the contentu of the same. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 28 § 1 All the contentu, matter and purpote of the same Commencement. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 34 By the continue off oon your sayde letters. 1549 *Compt. Syst.* i. 23 The sentence and contentu of theyr said cheptours of the bibill. *Ibid.* 115 He hefand suspitione of the continue of ther vrytyngs.

**Contentue**, -we, *obs.* ff. CONTINUE.

**Contentuement**, error for CONTENTEMENT.

**Conter**, *obs.* f. COUNTER v.

**Conter-**, *obs.* f. COUNTER-, e. g. in *conterchange*, *conterfayte*, *contermont*, *contermure*, *conterpace* (= counterpoise), *conterparie*, *conterpoynt*, *conterrol*, *contersector*; also of CONTRA-, CONTRE-.

**Conterition**, *obs.* var. of CONTRITION.

**Conterminable**, *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *contermināre* + -BLE.] Liable to end together.

c 1638 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. 477 Your long, and I daresay your still beloved Consort, for love and life are not conterminable.

**Conterminal** (kɒntɛr'mɪnəl), *a.* [ad. med. L. *conterminalis*, f. *conterminus* -us: see CONTERMINOUS and -AL. So F. *conterminal* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. = CONTERMINOUS 1.

1801 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 290 The conterminal rock. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix, The neighbouring lords, his conterminal bandits. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 449 The kingdom of Merops was... conterminal to the dominions of the Sun.

2. *Entom.* Attached end to end.

**Conterminant** (kɒntɛr'mɪnənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *conterminant-em*, pr. pple. of *conterminare*: see CONTERMINATE.]

A. + L. = CONTERMINOUS 1. *Obs.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 43 The great emporial Tamisond with her suburban and conterminant fabricrics.

2. Terminating together (in time). *nonce-use.*

1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. n. (1860) 268 If haply your dates of life were conterminant.

B. *sb.* pl. Persons whose lands march together. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Sometimes this Compound Boundage implies a mutual propertie or duty participable to the Conterminants, as banking, balking, dyking, etc.

**Conterminare** (kɒntɛr'mɪnəri), *a.* [ad. L. *conterminatus*, pa. pple. of *conterminare* to CONTERMINATE. So F. *conterminé* (15-16th c.).] = CONTERMINOUS.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 The first veyne... being thereto at the posterior part therof conterminare. 1610 B. JONSON *Pr. Henry's Barriers*, A strength of empire fix'd Conterminare with heaven. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. viii. 20 Aethiopia being the conterminare Region with Egypt. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 125 Faith to word, to teaching hearing, Mind to God, conterminare.

**Conterminare**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *conterminatus* -pl. stem of *conterminare* to border upon each other, f. *conterminus* -us: see CONTERMINOUS.]

1. *intr.* To be conterminous in space, to have a common limit or boundary.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 14 In the towne where he dwelt, and the parishes conterminating thereabouts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Conterminare, to lye near or border on a place. 1709 SACHVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 14 The... Author, in whom they must all Center, and Conterminare.

2. To be conterminous in time.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. vi. § 18. 377 The Fall of Babylon also conterminates with the sixth trumpet. 1681 - *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 307 The Laodicean Interval in a manner conterminating with the Conflagration of the World. 1684 - *Answer* 61 A decursion... conterminating to the end of the world.

Hence *Conterminating* ppl. *a.* 1805 G. S. FABER *Dissertation* (1806) I. 211 The end of these two conterminating periods.

**Conterminatio**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *conterminare*: see *prec.* Also in 16th c. F.] Ending together; common ending or limit; coincidence of date.

1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6091 Homogeneous light, whose color and refrangibility is not at all changeable either by refraction or by the conterminatio of a quiet Medium. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 275 That second notable Joynt is in the con-termination of the sixth Trumpets ending and the beginning of the Seventh. 1685 - *Paralyt. Prophet.* 30 Near the contermination of the Death of Xerxes and the Succession of his Son Artaxerxes.

**Conterminare**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *conterminer* (Palsgr.), ad. L. *conterminare* -re: see CONTERMINATE. Only *intrans.* in L., but in 16th c. F. *trans.* and *intr.* as in English: cf. L. *terminare*.]

1. *trans.* To make conterminous; to fix the limits or end of.

1664 HEYWOOD *Gumail* vi. 296 That hee might contermine his Empire with the Ocean. 1633 J. DONE tr. *Artistes' Hist. Septuagint* 102 So hath he finished and contermined everything, according with its time and place.

2. *intr.* To be conterminous; to end together.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 10 Two Denshire Riveis neer contermining.

**Conterminous** (kɒntɛr'mɪnəs), *a.* [f. L. *conterminus* having a common border or boundary, bordering upon (f. *con-* together with + *terminus* boundary, limit) + -OUS.]

1. Having a common boundary, bordering upon (each other).

1631 HEYLYN *St. George* 151 The two people mention'd in the Gospell were conterminous. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Seldens Mare Cl.* 27 The Dominion of the whole Earth... and of the conterminous Aer. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 192 In the Ports of the Sea conterminous to those Continents. 1846 GROTE *Hist. Greece* i. xv. I. 451 A township conterminous with Ilium. 1878 LECCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 491 Defending the side of Germany conterminous to France. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* i. ii. 18 Allied species, whose ranges are separate but conterminous.

2. Meeting at their ends.

a 1734 NORTH *Life of North* (1826) III. 324 It often falls out that extremes are conterminous, and as contraries illustrate each other. 1862 TODDUNTER *Euclid* (1876) 256 *note*, Let the triangle DEF be applied to the triangle ABC so that the bases may coincide, the equal sides be conterminous and the vertices fall on opposite sides of the base.

3. Coincident in their boundaries; exactly co-extensive.

1817 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* II. 314 Observe, that our Roman Catholic and church of England parishes are not exactly conterminous. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* II. (ed. 5) 13 Christianity as well as civilization became conterminous with the Roman Empire.

b. Exactly coextensive in time, range, sense, etc. 1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 26 Were the whole law precisely conterminous with our desires. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., The language of Catullus is less conterminous with our own than that of any popular Latin poet. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xiv. 204 You name a good influence, but one that need not be conterminous with life.

**Conterminously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] So as to have the same boundaries; coextensively.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. i. 15 The policy of extending [his] religion conterminously with his dominions.

**Conterranean**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *conterraneus* (see next) + -AN: cf. *subterranean*.] = next

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. vii. He said that if women were not conterranean and mingled with men, Angels would descend and dwell among us.

**Conterraneous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *conterraneus* -us of the same country (f. *con-* together with + *terra* land) + -OUS: cf. *subterraneous*.] Of or belonging to the same country, land, or region.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x. 110 Otherwise we must deny David's title over Aram, and other neighbour conterraneous Kingdomes. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 286 As Paul... Had for his conterraneous Kindred Zeal, That they the like transporting Joys might feel.

**Conteschoun**, *obs.* f. CONTUSION.

**Contesse**, *obs.* f. COUNTESSE.

**Contesserate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare.* In quot. -at. [f. L. *contesserat* -ppl. stem of *contesserare*: see next.] Leagued together in friendship.

1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Justine* 118 b. The kings that were his neighbours, and were contesserat with him.

**Contesseration**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *contesseration-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *contessere* (f. *con-* + *tessera*) to contract friendship by means of the *tessera hospitalis*, a square tablet which was divided as a tally or token between two friends in order that they or their descendants might thereby ever afterwards recognize each other.]

1. Contraction of friendship by means of the *tessera* or other symbol of union.

1620 DODGE *Serm. Gen.* xviii. 25 But certainly, there is a race that have not this contesseration [baptism], nor these Testimonial letters, nor this outward baptism. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 1 The holy symbols of the Eucharist were intended to be a contesseration, and an union of Christian societies to God, and with one another. 1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* II. vii. § 4 To denote their mutual contesseration in the faith, and communion in the same Church.

2. [L. *tessera* a chequer.] A chequered or tessellated combination, a 'mosaic'.

1571 B. OLEY *Life G. Herbert* O v. (T.). To describe that person of his, which afforded so unusual a contestation of elegancies, and set of rarities to the beholder.

\***Contest**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. [app. repr. a med.L. *\*contestis* joint witness, f. *con-* together + *testis* witness.] A joint witness.

1551 in Fove A. & M. VI. 198 The said deponent, with his contest James Basset, spake with his grace in the gallery. 1563 *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 713 What wordes and sentences they then herd, who was with them there as contests. [1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 13 a. When the said evidence is not so manifest, two witnesses at least are required and the same to be contestes, that is. affirming one and the same thing.]

**Contest** (kɒntest), sb.<sup>2</sup> [app. f. CONTEST v. (and originally having the same stress); but of mod.F. *contesté*, not in Cotgr. 1611, but quoted by Littré, in phrase *sans conteste*, from Molière 1654.]

1. Strife in argument, keen controversy, dispute, debate, wordy war. † Without contest; without dispute, incontestably.

1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 69 Though this of old no less contest did move, Than when for Homer's Birth seven Cities strove. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1189 And of their vain contest appear'd no end. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix. He was, without Contest, As grand a Rebel as the best. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 40 ¶ 3 When the contest happens to rise high between men of genius and learning. 1780 COWPER *Rep. Adjudged Case* 1 Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose. 1784 — *Task* iii. 161 Great contest follows, and much learned dust Involves the combatants.

2. Struggle for victory, for a desired object, or in defence; conflict, strife, contention.

1647 CLARENDRON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 131: He [Buckingham] was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested. . . in his contests with particular persons of the greatest reputation. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 215 In the event of this Contest, it is very remarkable, that there was not one considerable Ship lost. 1780 BURKE *Speech declining Poll* Wks. III. 433 The worthy gentleman, who has been snatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the contest. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 270 A contest commences. . . between the Cuckoos for the possession of the nest. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 55 The assistance they could hope to receive from Athens in their contest with the enemy. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xv. 161 The dogs are carefully trained not to engage in contest with the bear.

3. Amicable conflict, as between competitors for a prize or distinction; competition.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 4 O sweet contest; of woes With loves, of tears with smiles disporting. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 ¶ 6 As the evening approached, the contest (for prizes) grew more earnest. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 421 Many of the late competitors returned to the contest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 87 In musical contests there shall be one set of judges of solo singing or playing.

**Contest** (kɒntest), v. [a. F. *conteste-r* 'to call or take to witness, make an earnest protestation or complaint vnto; also to brable, argue, debate a matter with; also to denie, gaine say, contest against' (Cotgr. 1611). = It. *contestare* 'to strive, debate' (Florio 1598), Fr. and Sp. *contestar*. The original source is L. *contestāri* to take or call to witness (f. *con-* + *testāri* to be a witness, bear witness, f. *testis* a witness); thence the legal phrase *contestāri litem*, to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action; whence the modern sense. The Fr. vb. appears to have taken its senses partly from the orig. L., and partly from the Italian; and is followed in both by the Eng.]

I. Senses connected with L. *contestāri* to take to witness. Obs.

† 1. *trans.* To assert or confirm with the witness of an oath, to swear to (a fact or statement). Obs.

1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D ij b. Oathes and sworn promises contested at their high altar of their masse. 1613 HLYWOOD *Brasen Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 174 As we are Oeneus the Aethiolas King. . . So we contest we make her here the prize Of the proud victor.

† 2. To witness to, attest; to bear corroborative testimony to; to attest along with another. *rare.*

1591 DRAVTON *Moses* i. For thy faire brow apparently contests The current stamp of a cleane nuptial bed. 1649 SILDEN *Laws Eng.* i. xxxvii. (1739) 55 The Oath of the party suspected, and the concurrent testimony of other men: The first attesting his own innocency, the other contesting their Consciences of the truth of the former testimony.

† 3. To call to witness, take to witness, adjure; to address with a solemn appeal, charge, etc. Obs. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. lxxx. 9 Heare o my people: and I wil contest thee. 1611 — *Ex.* xix. 20 And the Lord said vnto Moses, Goe downe, charge [margin, Heb. contest] the people. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 69 Paul used to Contest (or charge) before God and His Angels.

† b. *intr.* To bear witness, 'testify', make a solemn appeal or protest. Obs.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. v. 35 Ioab displeaseth David, when he contesteth against the numbering of the people. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Amos iii. 13 Heare ye, and contest in the house of Jacob, sayth our Lord.

II. Senses originating in L. *contestāri litem*.

4. *intr.* To contend or strive (*with* or *against*) in argument; to dispute or debate keenly, wrangle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 53 To argue and refute him by arguments contending and contesting against that which hath been said. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 2 Tim. iii. 8 Janes and Jambres. . . resisted Moses and contested

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with him in the message he brought from God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 756 Inexplicable Thy Justice seems; yet to say truth, too late I thus contest. 1775 BURNETT (J.). The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contesting with it, when there are hopes of victory. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 349 He dared not contest obstinately against persons of quality, who would be offended by his discourse.

5. *trans.* To argue or debate (a point, etc.); to argue against, dispute, controvert, call in question.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 107 Can such a one contest the Divine decree? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 A fifth Rule (which one may hope will not be contested). 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecol. Hist.* (R.). The excellence of Christian morality will not be contested by fair and candid adversaries. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 339 He contested the right of the pope to dispense them. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 37 With every opportunity for contesting it, it has not been refuted.

6. *intr.* To strive or contend (in a general sense).

1618 RALPHIGH *Rem.* (1644) 73 Have we not the Kings eares, who dares contest with us? 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* ii. 293 Contest no more against what is just, and be not guilty of your owne death. 1711 KIM *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 38 Tell me how we best With Trouble and Temptation may contest. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 303 For Forms of Government let Fools contend. 1803 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 132 No form of government. . . is, as such, to be either condemned or praised, or contested for in anywise, but by fools.

7. *trans.* To contend, struggle, or fight for; to dispute with arms.

1666 BACON *Polit. Fables* ix. The matter was contested by single combat. 1818 SOUTHEY *Finn. Song Poets* Char. lottie, Mourful well that Edward's fame, Won in fields contested well. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 480 Every defensible spot of ground was stoutly contested by the Britons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 77 There was none of the house of Godwine to contest the crown.

b. To oppose with arms, fight against.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 89 Yet these each others' power so strong contend, That either seems destructive of the rest.

c. with cognate object.

1614 RALPHIGH *Hist. World* ii. xiii. 8 The Warre which before-time they had contested with Gideon. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 533 It was better contested than might have been expected, from the unequal skill of the generals.

8. *intr.* To contend in rivalry, vie, compete (*with*).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 116. i. do contest As hotly and as nobly with thy Loue, As euer in ambitious strength I did Contend against thy Valour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* (J.). Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove contend.

9. *trans.* To contend for in emulation.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 144 Accept the tryal, and the prize contest. 1832 LANDER *Afr. Niger* I. vi. 244 The race was well contested. 1888 MORLEY *Burke* 16 That he contested Adam Smith's chair of moral philosophy at Glasgow along with Hume.

† b. To set in competition or rivalry. Obs. *rare.* 1681 COTTON *Wood. Peak* (ed. 4) 13 A great transparent pillar. . . such a one as Nature does contest. . . With all the obelisks of antique Greece.

**Contestable** (kɒntestəbəl), a. [f. CONTEST v. + -ABLE; perh. a. mod.F. *contestable* (Cotgr.)] That may be contested; disputable, debatable.

1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 97 If it proves so contestable. 1765 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 39 a The contrary of this proposition is at least extremely contestable. 1859 CLARKE *Speech in Parl.* 20 Feb., I do not recollect for many years a case in which the House has been called upon to express an opinion on contestable matter in the Address to the Throne.

Hence **Contestableness**.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Contestant** (kɒntestənt), [a. F. *contestant*, pr. ppl. of *contester* to CONTEST, used as adj. and sb.: cf. *combatant*, *assailant*. Not in Bailey, Johnson, Webster 1828, Worcester 1846; common during Civil War in U. S., and since.] One who contests; one who takes part in a contest.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 329 The Indian Company. . . being freed both from their Enemy's Arms and all other contestants. 1861 *Times* 8 Nov. (*Defeat of Federal Army*). A little after six o'clock the remaining contestants withdrew down the precipitous river bank. 1870 *Public Opin.* 6 Aug. 162 The present war. . . will materially change the position of the contestants. 1887 *Standard* 7 Nov. 37 A butter-making competition. . . There were twenty-two contestants, several of whom were farmers' wives.

† **Contestate**, pa. ppl. Obs. Sc. [ad. L. *contestātus*, pa. ppl. of *contestāri*: see CONTEST v.] = **Contested**.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 92 And quhen the Scheip this stryif had contestat.

† **Contestate**, v. Obs. *rare.* [f. L. *contestāt-* ppl. stem of *contestāri*: see CONTEST v.] = **CONTEST** v. (in different senses).

c. 1575 T. HACKET tr. *Amadis de Gaule* (Bynneiman) 188 Why will I thus contestate or enter into reason with him that hath none? 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 317 Within six months after the quarell mooued, and by the other contested. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Contestate*, to call to witness. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contestate*, to bear or prove by witness, to witness together.

**Contestation** (kɒntestəʃən), [ad. L. *contestātiō-em*, n. of action from *contestāri*: see CONTEST v.] The senses are partly from L., ancient and mediæval, partly from F. *contestation* dispute, contest (late 16th c. in Littré). Cotgr., 1611, has 'A contestation; a protestation, taking or calling to witness; also, a contesting, struing, debating, reasoning,

brabbling about a matter: also a contestation against; a gainsaying, denying, or waging, of Law.]

† 1. The action of calling or taking to witness, adjuration; solemn appeal or protest. Obs.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 4 b. With all kyndes of delusion and iugling. . . of sophistical learning, of holy contestations. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1684) I. 140 f. Again. . . John spake unto him, and desired him in like manner and contestation as before. 1614 RALPHIGH *Hist. World* iii. vi. 6 No intreatie, nor contestation would suffice to hold them together. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts xxiii. 3 Ananias his insolent and injurious injunction, St. Paul's zealous answer and contestation ['God shall smite thee', etc].

† 2. Solemn asseveration, or oath. Obs.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 8 Hath he bound himselfe with the spells of diuillish contestations. . . not to eat or drinke till he hath killed Paul? 1658 MYNHUL *Ess. Prison, Taylors* 31 Any oath or contestation of the worstest Gentlemen.

† b. Confirmation by oath or testimony, conjoint attestation. Obs.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 78 Let the gentleman subscribe his name, next after the Bishop. . . in the contestation of any instrument or solemne acte. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* xli. (1647) 201 But this is too known, to need a contestation.

II. 3. See LITISCONTESTATION.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 469 That after the contestation of the suit, there be no matter of any dilatorie exceptions alleged to hinder the proceedings. [1875 POPE *Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 445 Contestation is when both parties exclaim, 'Give your attestation.' It marks the definitive settlement of the issue to be tried.]

4. Disputation or controversy, as between parties at law; verbal contention; keen argumentation.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 974 Being weary with the contestations of certain Pleaders, he [Augustus] went in choler out of his Seat. 1657 EARL. MONM. tr. *Parviti's Polit. Disc.* 94 They were still at contestation between themselves. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 187 That Belief was drawn up after a long contestation with Arius. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* ii. vii. (ed. 3) 214 This counsil prevailed after many waim contestations. 1851 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 305 One or two of the witnesses speak of the subject of contestation as certain *Spiegeln* (mirrors) which Gutenberg was desirous of producing.

5. The action of struggling together as adversaries; contention, conflict, contest.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* ii. ii. 43 Your Wife and Brother Made warres vpon me, and their contestation Was Theame for you. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 10 Fire and water cannot meet without a hissing contestation. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* iii. iv. 82 The fortune of Waire. . . had been very various, and daily contestations happened. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. ii. xv. 176 The few sources of sustenance. . . became objects of daily contestation.

6. Competition; emulation, rivalry. (Now Sc.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 332 The king of the Aethiopians is entred into contestation and contention with me, as touching wisdomed [*ἵνα τοῦτο ἂν σοφίας ἀμύλλαν*]. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 77 Among [men] there is a contestation of honour and preferment. . . whence hatred and envy. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. vi. 230 Corporations, who [1650-1750] adopted not 'contestations' for determining the merits of candidates. 1885 *Ogilvie's Imp. Dict.* s.v., The appointment was made by public contestation.

7. The contesting or disputing (of a point, claim, etc.). *In contestation*; in dispute.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Pref. § 47 So farre as concerns the points in contestation. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* (1704) 379 No Rule can be so exact, to make provision against all contestations. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.*, *The Vision* (1859) II. 84 This apparent paradox was no sooner published than it took its place, almost without contestation, among established opinions. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 2 There are not many of them open to contestation.

8. An assertion contended for; a contention.

1830 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 522 The Austrian contestation has never ceased to be that the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina are not ripe for self government. 1884 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 9 Appeal Cases 76 The appellant's contestation upon this point is untenable.

**Contestational**, a. *rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of contestation. (In non-contestational.)

1836 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 488 Judge's non-contestational evidence—elicitative function.

† **Contestative**, a. Obs. *rare.* [f. L. *contestāt-* (see CONTESTATE) + -IVE.] Relating to or dealing with contestation.

1616 BRENT tr. *Sappho's Conine*. *Trant* (1676) 223 Those [words] were preunuciative and these contestative.

**Contested** (kɒntestəd), ppl. a. [f. CONTEST v. + -ED.] Disputed, contended for or about, made an object of contention or competition. *Contested election*: one which is disputed at the poll; formerly, and still in U.S., an election of which the validity or legality is challenged, called more recently a *controverted election*.

1672 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* i. ii. 1, And from the French contested Milan take. 1797 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 12, I shall be like a contested heir who spends his estate in the pursuit of it. 1797 JUNIUS *Lett.* lix. (1798) II. 183 Contested elections shall. . . be determined with some decent regard to the merits of the case. The event of the suit is of no consequence to the Crown. 1780 BURKE *Speech*, *to Election* Wks. III. 355 A contested election in such a city as this is no light thing. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 44, I cannot afford the expense of a contested election. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. Pref. 68 The means of deciding contested points in history and science.

**Contester** (kɒntestə), Also -or. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who contests.

1884 *Chr. Commu.* 28 Feb. 465/2 These fierce contestors against Ritualism in the Church of England.



**Contesting** (kɒntestɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **CONTEST**; *contending*, disputing.

1616 *Rich Cabaret* 75 b. Kings can neither endure comparisons... nor contestings, though they are in the wrong themselves. 1656 *Artif. Handom*, 52 Those honest endeavours... are no rude contestings with Gods providence.

**Contesting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That contests; contending, competing.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 231 The two Contesting Motives. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. In yacht-racing you must be on board the contesting craft to enjoy the pastime.

Hence **Contestingly** *adv.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xix. § 8. 371 (T.) The more contestingly they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.

† **Contestion**. Bad form for **CONTESTATION**.

1634 LITGOW *Trav.* 1. 10 Divers contestations have I had, about the equality of London, and Paris. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond-wrks. Provid.* 182 Together with the contestation begun in our Native country.

† **Contestless**, *a. Obs.* [f. **CONTEST** + -LESS; cf. *resistless*.] Not to be contested, indisputable. a 1750 A. HILL (T.), But now 'tis truth contestless [= F. *sans conteste*].

† **Contex**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contex-ere* to weave together, interweave, join together, compose, f. *con-* + *texere* to weave. (Cf. It. *contessere* in same senses.)] *trans.* To weave together; to form, construct, or compose as by interweaving of parts.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer Wks.* (1843) 143, I should contend and make a work longer than the liads of... Homer. 1578 BARNETER *Hist. Man* v. 68 This body is called Pantheas... for that it is made and contended of Glandulous flesh. 1656 ALESSBURY *Passion Serm.* 7 Essay... who seems to context a history, not write a prophesy. 1684 BOYLE *Perousin. Anim. Bod.* i. 5 The Corpules that are requisite to context such differing parts, as Membranes, Fibres, etc.

† **Context**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *context-us*, *pa. pple.* of *contexere* (see prec.), coinciding with a native *pa. pple.* of *context* vb.] Woven or knit together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurgery*, The skyne is composed & context & woven with thredes and waynes. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* iii. iv. (1682) 71 Describe how such a string may be context. 1753 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xii. 222 Hollow and thin, for Lightness, but withal context and firm, for Strength.

**Context** (kɒntekst), *sb.* In 5-6 -tecte. [ad. L. *contextus* (u-stem) connexion, f. *ppl. stem* of *contexere* to weave together, connect (see above). Cf. mod. F. *contexte* (in Cotgr.).]

† 1. The weaving together of words and sentences; construction of speech, literary composition. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 In the contexte historiale [*contextus historico*] the rewle off lyvenge and forme of vertues moralle... 1516 GRETE *resplendence thro the diligence of cronicles*. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 459 Since these kings there is little difference in the context of [the French] speech, but only in the choice of words, and softness of pronunciation.

† 2. *concr.* The connected structure of a writing or composition; a continuous text or composition with parts duly connected. *Obs.*

1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 Though the aungell in the contexte of his salutation, expressed not this name Maria. 1531 ELVOR *Gov. m. xxv*, The bokes of the Evangelistes, vulgarly called the gosselles, which be one contexte of an historie. 1633 H. GARTHWAITE (*Hille*), The Evangelical Harmonie, reducing the Four Evangelists into one Continued Context. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. (1851) 95 That book within whose sacred context all wisdom is infolded.

*fig.* 1635 CHARLES *Embl.* ii. vi, The skillful gloss of her reflection But paints the context of thy coarse complexion. † 3. The connexion or coherence between the parts of a discourse. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Context*, the agreeing of the matter going before, with that which followeth. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atham.* Pref. 20, I have... hindered not the context, and roundness of the speech. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 141 The context, or alliance that the text hath with the pretext, or verse immediately foregoing.

4. *concr.* The whole structure of a connected passage regarded in its bearing upon any of the parts which constitute it; the parts which immediately precede or follow any particular passage or 'text' and determine its meaning. (Formerly *circumstance* q. v. I. c. quotes. 1549, 1579.)

c 1568 FULKE *Answ. Chr. Protestant* (1577) 84 When the articles following are spoken in one context and phrase. 1583 — *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 561 The whole context is this: 'Let no man say,' etc. 1593 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 24 If it be meant of *them*, that were abundant from the... context. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1790) II. 1 That we may understand these words aright, it will be necessary to take a short view of the context. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 73 A word pronounced with certain circumstances, or in a certain context with other words. a 1714 SHARP *Wks.* VII. xv. (R.), To this I answer plainly according to all the light that the contexts afford in this matter. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 46, I wish honourable gentlemen would have the fairness to give the entire context of what I did say, and not pick out detached words. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 294 A paragraph... unintelligible from want of context.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1842 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. i. 9 We carry on with us from day to day the whole moral context of the day gone by. 1893 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. It is literally impossible, without consulting the context of the building, to say whether the cusps have been added for the sake of beauty

or of strength. 1897 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. v. 281 The position of facts in the context of experience.

c. In this context: in this connexion.

1873 R. CONGREVE *Ess.*, etc. (1874) 480, I should avail myself of the words of one of our number—not used in this context, but suiting my present purpose.

† 5. = **CONTEXTURE**. *Obs.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. xvii, Sooner penetrate a Board, Than by a Cut or Thrust divide The Context of the stubborn Hide. 1766 R. GRIFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 274 The Union of Soul and Body... that mistic Context.

† **Context**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *context-* *ppl. stem* of *contex-ere* to **CONTEXT**.] To weave together; = **CONTEXT**. (Perh. only in *pa. pple.*)

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xvi. 49 Euen to the vngling of the whole world's frame; Contexted onely, by Commerce, and Contracts. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 343 So have I contexted a continued Catalogue and List. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 52 Count the threads whereof they [events] are contexted.

† **Contexted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Woven together, sewn together, connected.

a 1646 BACON *Exam. E. Peachem Wks* (Spedding, etc.) XII. 126 Those traitorous passages which are both in his loose and contexted papers. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxi. 202 If the Subject bee Historie, or contexted Fable, then I hold it better put in Prose.

**Contextive**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *context-* *ppl. stem* of *contexere* (see above) + -IVE.] That weaves or connects together.

1850 BAYNES *Port-Royal Logic* (1851) p. xxx, Analysis and synthesis (termed in it the contextive and retextive methods).

**Contextual** (kɒntekstʃuəl), *a.* [mod. f. L. *contextus* + -AL, after *textual* which goes back to 17th c.] Of or belonging to the context; depending only on the context.

1812-29 S. T. COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 113 To the contempt or neglect of the literal and contextual sense. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homage* III. 229 The word *Trees*... is sometimes confined strictly to the inhabitants of the city; but... perhaps always with contextual indications that such is the sense. 1887 *Academy* 5 Mar., I would not use them as a final appeal on the passage in question, for they are not contextual to it. *Mod.* The meaning assigned to the word here is merely contextual.

**Contextually**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In regard to or according to the context.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Exp. Sac.* 121 A sense good and consistent and contextually harmonious. 1861 ELLICOTT *Aids to Faith* ix. 432 Develop and enunciate the meaning under the limitations assigned by the context, or, in other words, Interpret contextually.

**Contextural**, *a. rare.* [f. **CONTEXTURE** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the texture or context.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 182 The Contextural expressions are of the self-same nature.

**Contexture** (kɒntekstʃʊr), [a. F. *contexture* (Montaigne, 1572-80), = It. *contestura* (Florio), prob. repr. a med. L. *contextura*, f. *context-* *ppl. stem* of *contexere*; cf. L. *textura* **TEXTURE**. Very common in 17th c.; now rare.]

1. The action or process of weaving together or interweaving; the fact of being woven together; the manner in which this is done, texture.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. xi. § 5 Christ... will provide one [source] of his own contexture. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 46 In the Silk Ribbons, you might plainly see the Contexture. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 64 The profitable Contexture of the Silk-worm. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89 b, Oziers... strike their Roots into the Rampart, and by the contexture of their Fibres strengthen the whole work. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 78 Then Sella hung the slippers in the porch... and all who passed Admired their fair contexture.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.) Cf. **CONSTRUCTURE** 2. 1867 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Contexture* is a mode of industrial accession borrowed from the Roman Law. It takes place where things belonging to one are wrought into another's cloth, and are carried therewith as accessory.

2. *transf.* The linking together of materials or elements, so as to form a connected structure (natural or artificial); the manner in which the parts of a thing are thus united.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 4 Touching the Contexture or Configuration of things. a 1654 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 207 A true understanding of things in their coherence and contexture. 1662 STURGEON *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 14 Without this there cannot be imagined any course of Atoms at all, much less any such contexture of bodies out of them. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 25 132 Secondary Results from certain fortuitous Conjunctions and Contextures of Atoms. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp.* *Horses* 81 The joinings and Contexture of the Belly and Intestines. 1866 FELTON *Ann. & Mod. Gr.* II. vii. 401 The people... are well shaped and of excellent contexture.

b. *fig.* of things non-material. 1604 DANIEL *Psal. Poem Earl Devonshire*, How that brave mind was built, and in what sort All thy contexture of thy heart hath been. 1674 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 99 The Roman Church, having by a regular Contexture of continued Policy, interwoven itself with the Secular Interest. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. viii, Such small... hints have sometimes unravelled... the contexture of the deepest villanies. 1861 BERKESE *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 191b C. v. 168 The services became more lengthy in their recitation, and more artificial in their contexture.

3. The structure, composition, or texture of anything made up by the combination of elements. Now chiefly *fig.* from 1,

a 1639 WORTON (J.), He was not of any delicate contexture; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 35 A large Mushroom of a loose watrish contexture. 1700 W. GIBSON *Diab. Horses* vii. (ed. 3) 111 In some Contextures of Body this produces no immediate effect. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 86 Women are of a nice contexture; and our spirits, when disordered, are not to be recomposed in a moment. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 225 Stones apparently hard, are sometimes more subject to decay than those of a softer contexture. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 525 Society's whole contexture. 4. That which is put together or constructed by the intertwining of parts. a. quasi-*concr.* A mass of things interwoven together.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 37 Shall I not change this goodly contexture of things for you? 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 The Corpus Callosum is nothing but a Contexture of small Fibres. 1752 CHESTER *Lett.* III. cclxxiii. 250 That most ingenious contexture of truth and lies. 1876 ALEXANDER *Baughton Lect.* (1877) 229 A great contexture of converging probabilities.

b. An interwoven structure, a fabric.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. liii. (1632) 168 All this our contexture is built of weak and decaying peeces. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 17 How many thousand parts of Matter must go to make up this heterogeneous Contexture? 1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. i. iv. 12 These kind of Contextures are not made of Vegetables, but of the Stone Amiantus. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 361 We must not pick out single threads but regard the whole contexture as one piece.

5. The weaving together of words, sentences, etc. in connected composition; the construction or composition of a writing as consisting of connected and coherent members.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhyme* (1717) 19 The contexture of Words. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 2 A perfect continuance or contexture of the thread of the narration. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. iii. 309 The Contexture of sentence with sentence. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* Pref. Aii, There is one thing I may properly call my own, and that is the Style, and Contexture of the book. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 § 9 The art of dramatick disposition, the contexture of the scenes. 1873 H. ROBERTS *Orig. Bible* v. 206 The contexture, peculiarities, and relations of the several books.

b. The connected structure or 'body' of a literary composition; a connected passage or composition.

a 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* Pref. (1646) 1 It is more than the Worke of one man... to compose a passable Contexture of the whole History of England. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* Pref., Being discourses inserted, and not of the contexture of the Narration. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 122 § 12 Collateral events are so artfully woven into the contexture of his principal story. 1785 RICH *Int. Powers* vi. vi. 452 Any contexture of words which does not make a proposition is neither true nor false.

c. = **CONTEXT** 4.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. to Encounter* 17 Which the contexture may seeme also to import. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jvenal* 11 If we view the contexture of the place, we shall find, etc. a 1672 STERN *Path.* Wks. II. 360 This Text lying in this Contexture. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* (1884) 44 Is there anything in the intention and contexture of these ten passages to warrant so grave a departure from the common meanings of the words?

**Contexture**, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*

To give its contexture to; to weave. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. x, Round his mysterious Me, there lies... a Garment of Flesh, contextured in the Loom of Heaven.

**Conteygn**, -teyne, -tiens, *obs. ff.* **CONTAIN**.

**Conteynent**, -ue, *obs. ff.* **CONTINENT** a., -UE.

**Conticent** (kɒntisɪnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *conticent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *conticere* to be silent or still, f. *con-* intensive + *tacere* to be silent.] Keeping silence, silent.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li. (D.), The servants have left the room, the guests sit conticent.

**Contienance**, *obs. f.* **COUNTENANCE**.

**Contience**, *obs. bad form* of **CONSCIENCE**.

† **Contignate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *contignare* to join together with beams, timbers, or sticks, f. *con-* + *tignum* building material, piece of timber.] *trans.* To join together with beams.

1641 HOWELL *Venice* 70 The whole Bulk is supported besides with most curious Arches, contignated and joynd together by marvellous Art.

**Contignation** (kɒntignɪˈʃən), *Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *contignation-em*, n. of action f. *contignare*: see prec. Also in mod. F.]

1. The joining or framing together of beams or boards; the condition or manner of being joined together; jointing together.

1630 DODD *Serm.* Ps. lxxviii. 20 Buildings stand by the benefit of their... contignations that knit and unite them... The contignation and knitting suffer them not to cleave. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct.-1 Nov., There stands an arch... it has some imperceptible contignations, which do not betray themselves easily to the eye. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 330 The congruity of its contignation to another piece of Timber. 1754 HILDRUP *Misc. Wks.* II. 49 In the contignation (as the learned Doctor calls it) there is no manner of Occasion for Oak.

*fig.* 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) 289 To dissolve those joints and Contignations which... clasp into one Structure those many little members and parts whereof all humane societies consist. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 219 Linked by a contignation into the edifice of France.

2. A structure formed by joining timbers together, a piece of joiner's or carpenter's work; hence, any conjoined structure, framework, or 'frame' of things.

1634 BR. HALL *Wks.* (1837) V. 387 In that bright and spacious contiguation of the firmament. 1662 PERRY *Taxes* 23 The next palace will be built from the whole present contiguation of houses at such a distance as, etc. 1676 EVELYN *Silva* xiv. § 12 In Crete they employed it [the Cypress] in the largest Contignations and did formerly build Ships of it. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 He [Goethe] venerates the Cross: but thinks it unworthy of a philosopher to refer the whole scheme of Heaven and earth to 'that contignation'.

3. *spec.* A. boarding or flooring; a floor, story, or stage.

1502 D. R. tr. *Hyperboreum* 63 A marvellous twisted contignation or covering of gold-smiths work, over a four square plaine Court. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig. Wotton*, (1672) 46 A Contignation or Floor born upon the outward wall. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Observ.* (1650) 11 Their private Oratories were appointed in the uppermost Contignations of their Houses. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 60 Each Contignation, or Floor. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 230 A Plan of these Works. with Remarks of every thing that was curious in all these Contignations [stories of a salt mine]. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 131 To pass, without obstruction, through doors, or walls, or contignations.

† **Contigual**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contigu-us* (see CONTIGUOUS) + -AL.] = CONTIGUOUS.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* iv. x. (1620) 156 We place Iupiter in the skie (say they) and Iuno in the aire; and these two are contigual. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. 11. 49 Boundage is either contigual or Remote. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* 1. 18 These mischiefs have followed. by more continuall or contigual succession.

† **Contiguate**, *a. Obs.* Also 7-at. [ad. med. L. *contiguat-us* = *contiguus*: see Du Cange. So F. *contigué* (Colgr.) Contiguous to; in immediate contact with.

1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 291 Contiguate to Flandres. *Ibid.* I. 427 There is an other yle contiguate to that place. 1614 RALIGH *Hist. World* i. 1. § 7 The earth also. being contiguate and mixt with waters. 1672 LINGOW *Trav.* i. (1682) 58 This Isle. was antiently contiguate with the continent, but now rent asunder.

† **Contigue**, *a. Obs. Sc.* [a. F. *contigu-gue* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contigu-us* touching together, touching each other, f. *contingere*, stem *contig-* (= *con-* + *tag-*) to touch on all sides, border upon, etc.: see CONTINGENT.] = CONTIGUOUS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 4 His prochine enemies that lye contigue about his cuntry. 1610 In Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 514 To exchange the Churches one with another, that all the Dioceses may lie contigue.

**Contignity** (*kəntigniti*), [ad. L. *contignitās*, or F. *contignité* (17th c. in Littré), f. L. *contigu-us*, F. *contigu*: see prec. and -ITY.]

1. The condition of touching or being in contact. 1614 WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. iv. (1648) 175 There being not the least contignity or dependence upon any body. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 66 The heat is increased by the contignity of many grains lying one upon another. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. 11. 210 It might have been contiguous to other Parts of our great Continent. though that Contignity be since broken off. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 28 Communicating expansion to all bodies in contignity with it.

b. *fig.* Of non-physical contact.

a. 1624 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 160 A mere kind of apposition or contignity of our natures with the divine. 1654 CODRINGTON *Hist. Justice* 509 A woman, who by the contignity of blood had neer relation to the King. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 305 It related, with a wondrous new contignity and perpetual closeness, the Past and Distant with the Present in time and place.

c. *Psychol.* Proximity of impressions or ideas in place or time, as a principle of association.

*Law of Contignity*: the principle that 'Actions, Sensations, and States of Feeling, occurring together, or in close succession, tend to grow together, or cohere, in such a way that when any of them is afterwards presented to the mind, the others are apt to be brought up in idea' Bain *Mental & Moral Sc.* (1868) 85.

1739 HUME *Treatise* i. § 4 The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner conveyed from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, Contignity in time or place, and Cause and Effect. 1785 RUSSELL *Intell. Powers* iv. iv. According to [Hume's] philosophy. contignity must include causation. 1829 JAS. MILL *Anal. Univ. Mind* I. 79 Contignity of two sensations in time means the successive order. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* 294/2 note, Aristotle's reduction is to the four following heads:—Proximity in time—Contignity in place—Resemblance—Contrast. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 85 The principle of Contignity has been described under various names, as Hamilton's law of 'Redintegration'; the 'Association of Ideas', including Order in Time, Order in Place, Cause and Effect.

† 2. *concr.* A thing in contact; a contiguous thing; point, surface, etc. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. ii. 1. 53 It [crystall] hath not its determination from circumscription or as conforming unto contignities. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 93 Particles of Air that lurk 'twixt the Contignities of the Glass and Quicksilver. *Ibid.* ii. 132 Creeping up 'twixt the Contignity of the Glass and Quicksilver.

3. *quasi-concr.* A continuous mass, whereof all the parts are in uninterrupted contact.

1794 COWPER *Task* ii. 2 Some boundless contignity of 'shade.' 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Idylls* II. 47 The general picture was a contignity of red, earthen roofs. a. 1864 — *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 46 Among the contignity of trees.

4. *loosely.* Close proximity, without actual contact. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contignity*, nearness, the close being of two together. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827)

I. II. 334 Called the Faro or strait of Messina from its contignity to that city. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 690 Its contignity to the West India islands gives the merchants superior advantages. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. There were two which stood in such close contignity, that they seemed to have been portions of the same rock, which. . . now exhibited a chasm of about four feet. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xvi. 248 The contignity of land may be inferred. . . from these vegetable productions.

**Contiguous** (*kəntignis*), *a.* [f. L. *contigu-us* (see CONTIGUE) + -OUS.]

1. Touching, in actual contact, next in space; meeting at a common boundary, bordering, adjoining. *Constr.* to, formerly also *with*.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 81 Two several Castles built on a rocke which are so neare together that they are euen contiguous. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 865 Water, being contiguous with aire, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr., This [island] is contiguous to y<sup>e</sup> towne by a stately stone bridge. 1722 J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 177 London and Westminster. . . are now by their Buildings become contiguous, and in a manner united. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 24 § 5 An heiress whose land lies contiguous to mine. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 49 The hydrogen unites with the oxygen of the contiguous molecule of water. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* iii. 51 Long rows of contiguous houses.

b. *Math.* **Contiguous angles**: = adjacent angles. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Encyc. s.v.*, *Contiguous angles*. . . are such as have one leg common to each angle; otherwise called *adjoining angles*.

2. Next in time or order, immediately successive. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. III. i. The favours of our benificent Saviour were at the least contiguous. No sooner hath hee raised the centurion's servant from his bed, then hee raises the widow's son from his beree. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. iv. 402 Two great Events will fall upon two contiguous Moments of Time.

3. Coadjacent in experience or thought.

1770 BEATTIE *Ess. Truth* ii. 11. § 3 (R.) The fancy is determined by habit to pass from the idea of fire to that of melted lead, on account of our having always perceived them contiguous and successive.

† 4. Continuous, with its parts in uninterrupted contact. *Obs.*

1715 LEONI tr. *Palladius's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 Instead of Pilasters, there is a contiguous Wall. 1725 DE FOE *For. and World* II. 47 The notion of the Hills being contiguous, like a wall that had no gates.

5. *loosely.* Neighbouring, situated in close proximity (though not in contact). † Of persons: Dwelling near.

1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* App. 25 Those Parishes, within five miles distance, may be served by a Contiguous Minister. 1770 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 149 The island of Goram is said to have thirteen mosques. . . Contiguous is a small island called Salwak. a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) I. 22 It [the spirit of the world] is found in a different form in contiguous towns.

**Contiguously** (*kəntignisli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a way that is contiguous; in contact.

1639 G. DANIEL *Bechus* xliii. 24 Behold the Raine-Bow, and admire to see Transparent Shadows mixt Contiguously. 1679 DRYDEN *Onid's Met.* 1. 30 The next of kin contiguously embrace. 1702 SIR J. HOLT in *Mod. Reports* XII. 510 If a river run contiguously between the land of two persons. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 296 Forty-four such eggs. . . laid contiguously in a right line.

**Contiguosness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contiguous; contiguity.

1622-64 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 43 This country in regard of its contiguosness. . . to the other Libya. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxvii. 276 Infected with more misery than they have already, by contiguosness to others.

**Contik**, var. of CONTECK, *Obs.*, strife.

**Continaunce**, obs. form of CONTINUANCE.

**Continence** (*kəntinens*), [a. 14th c. F. *continence*, or ad. L. *continentia*, a holding back, repression (of passions, desires, etc.), also in late L. 'tenor or contents (of a work)', f. *continēre*, pr. pple. of *continēre* to CONTAIN: see -ENCE. A doublet of CONTINUANCE, OF. *contenance*, which represents a development of branch II.]

I. Self-restraint.

1. Self-restraint, in regard to impulse, appetite, or desire.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 15 A saule bat. . . es cled in vertus, . . . in continence, in wysdom, in trouthe, hope, and charyte. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 195 pis Pictagoras usede so grette continence and abstinence pat he ete noþer fische ne flesche. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* (1580) 179 Continence is a vertue which keepeth the plesaunt appetite of man under the yoke of reason. 1694 CROWNE *Mariad Beau* ii. 12 No woman has much continence in her tongue. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 499 He knows when to leave off, a continence which is practised by few writers. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 47 They have as much energy, as much continence of character as they ever had.

2. *spec.* Self-restraint in the matter of sexual appetite, displayed either by due moderation or (as more frequently taken) by entire abstinence. (Sometimes identified with, sometimes distinguished from, CHASTITY.)

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 Vowis of continence. c. 1386 CHAUCER *IV'ss. of Procl.* 106 Virginitee is greet perfeccioun, And continens eek with deuocioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* p. li, Seint Birget induced hir husbunde to lyfe in continens many yeres. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. xxi, Continence, which is a meane betwene Chastite and inordinate luste.

a. 1667 JLR. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. iii, Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married persons. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* ii. vii. 28 Contentment without the pleasure. of Lawful Venerie, Continence, of Unlawful, Chastity. 1644 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 230 To the first of these marriage was always allowed; the latter were bound to a life of the strictest continence. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 48 Not one thought it any part of his duty to observe continence towards his own wife.

† II. 3. Tenor, contents; content, capacity.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 933 Batus is a mesure of fletinge thynges ordenyd by the continence of the lawe [*secundum legis continentiam deputata*].

4. Continuity: cf. CONTINENT a. 6 b. *Obs.*

1726 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 67 Lest the Continence of the Cause should be divided, or in other Terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the Cause.

**Contineny** (*kəntinēnsi*). Now rare. [f. as prec. + the later suffix -ENY.]

I. 1. Self-restraint, temperance; = CONTINENCE I.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) vi. vii. A point of great continence and integrity. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 378 Continence of tongue. 1581 MULCASTER *Posituous* xxiii. (1887) 121 Such as liue moderately and with great continence. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holmshed* III. 1350 A marvellous continency & clemencie of 100th citizens against their enemies, in keeping their hands from the killing of prisoners. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* i. v. (1620) 9 Commended for abstaining from making bootie of their Images. . . he seasoned his continence with a conceit. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Continency*. a refraining from all things delightful that hinder perfection.

2. *spec.* in reference to sexual indulgence; = CONTINENCE 2.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 77 Chastite or continency of soule and body. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, That such persons as have not the gift of continency might marry. 1588 A. KING tr. *Causus's Catech.* 129 b, Gif sho be nocht bund with the voue of continence. 1652 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 26 All such Married Priests as would not immediately quit their Wives, and take the Oath of Continency. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 65 Ethelreda was married to Egfrid, with whom she lived. . . in a state of continency for twelve years.

† II. 3. Containing quality; inclusion, inclusiveness. *Obs.*

a. 1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 18 By law of this virtual continency, Philadelphia and Thiatia were included in two of the other, viz. Sardis, and Pergamus, which were their mother cities.

**Continent** (*kəntinēt*), *a.* Also 4 conteynent, 4-6 contynent. [a. OF. *continent* (12th c. in Littré, in our sense 1), ad. L. *continent-em* lit. 'holding together', hence 'contiguous, connected, continuous', also 'holding oneself in, self-restraining, restraining one's passions' (the latter the sense in which the word was first taken into the modern languages), pr. pple. of *continēre*: see CONTAIN.]

I. Holding in, restraining.

1. Self-restraining, or marked by self-restraint, esp. in relation to bodily passions, appetites, or indulgences; temperate.

1382 WYCLIF *Ty.* i. 7 It bihoueth a bischop forto be . . . iust, hooly, contynent [*continentem*, *ἐγκρατή*], KINDALL, etc. temperate. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 313 His deeth schewed that he was vertuous and contynent. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. ii. 182, I pray you have a continent forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower. 1635 N. R. tr. *Cauden's Hist. Ellis* iv. an. 33. 395 Of such continent moderation was he in coveting. 1841 EMERSON *Addr.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. 1875 II. 247 Not. . . a subject of irregular and interrupted impulses of virtue, but a continent, persisting, immovable person. 1885 SIR A. GRANT *Aristotle's Eth.* I. xiii. note, In the continent and the incontinent man [*τῷ ἐγκρατὲς καὶ ἀκρατὲς*] we praise the reason. . . but there appears also to be something else in them. . . which fights and strives against the reason.

2. *spec.* Characterized by self-restraint in the matter of sexual indulgence; chaste.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 738 Some beates ben contynent and chaste alwayes: as bein. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/4 The chore or quyer signefieth the continence. And the body sygnefeth thorde of them that ben married. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 59 Saint Paule foretellet of Antichrists disciples, that they shall beare a great countenance of continent life, & forbid mariage. 1623 COCKERAM, *Continent*, chaste [1626 sobor]. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Continent*, practising continence. *transf.* 1596 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 20 The shamefull villanie. . . was such, as honest eares would be ashamed to heare, and continent tooings to speake thereof.

† 3. Restraining, restrictive. *Obs.*

(Both quotes may be in sense 2; at least there is app. a play on that sense.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 1. 262 Contrary to thy established proclaimed Edict and Continent Cannon. 1605 — *Mach.* iv. iii. 64 My Desire All continent Impediments would obere. That did oppose my will.

b. Holding in, keeping back, retentive of. *rare.* 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi, I am continent of my thought hitherto.

4. Containing; capable of containing, capacious. *rare.*

[cf. 1580 in CONTINENT sb. 1; 1605 in CONTENT sb. 1 x b.] 1856 DOBELL *Herod's Grave*, The round Of the dull continent flesh. 1867 TRENCH *Gospel Stud.* vii, Old vessels. . . continent of the new life. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 12 Fashion. . . is as continent as the Black-hole in Calcutta.

II. [from L. *continere* (intr.) to hold together, be continuous.]

† 5. Holding or hanging together in space.

a. Cohering, continuous, or uninterrupted in itself. *Continent land*: land extending connectedly or continuously over a large space: see *CONTINENT* *sb.* 3, 4.

α 1790 *TIPTON Caesar* xiii. (1530) 18 Cesar before extended to ly that winter time in continent land. 1555 *EDEN Decades W. Ind.* 310 Affirminge that those landes are from thence continent and greete. 1569 *GRAFTON Chron.* iv. (1809) 1. 28 The mayne and continent land of the whole worlde. 1648 *GAGE West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 55 Being the same continued continent land.

† b. Connected to or with, continuous with. *Obs.* c 1550 *MARLOWE Faust.* iii. 109 He ioyne the hills that binde the Affricke shore And make that country continent to Spaine. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 88 It is shewed to haue bene continent or firme land with Gallia. 1612 *BREWERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 118 Those parts of Asia and America are continent one with the other. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World II.* v. vi. § 7. 443 These [bridges] were covered with planks and turfe; that they might seeme continent with the ground. 1694 *RAY Dissol. World II.* v. (1732) 207 Great Britain was anciently Continent to Gaul.

6. Continuous in duration; not intermittent. (*Old Med. and Phys.*)

† a. *Continent fever*: see *quots. Obs.*

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 158 Galen. cures Continēt and Continēt fevers onely by bleeding. 1706 *PHILIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Continent Fever*, is that which performs its Course without any Intermission, or Abatement. 1776-83 *CULLEN First Lines* § 28 Wks. I. 488 A Continent Fever.

† b. *Continent cause* [mod. *causa continentis*, *F. cause continentia*]: see *quots. 1706, 1753. Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 5 In that is the cause continent of many diseases. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 95 The continent cause is evacuated by purging. 1706 *PHILIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Continent Cause of a Distemper*, is that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as that remains, and ceases when the said Cause is remov'd. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 53 The continent causes of the Pulse are the strength of the Spirits, and the irritation of the Blood. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Cause, Continent, conjunct, or proximate Cause*, that principle in the body which immediately adheres to the disease, and which being present, the disease is also present.

7. as *adv.*

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 145 And yet I love Him continent, My faith in Him is not mispent.

**Continent** (kəntinent), *sb.* [ad. L. *continentem* (in senses I and II), subst. use of pr. pple. of *continere*: see *prec.* and *CONTAIN*. It *continente* mainland is in Florio, 1598; the Fr. is not in Cotgr. 1611.]

I. A containing agent or space.

1. That which contains or holds. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1541 *R. COPLAND Greydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The contaenantes that be without, fyrst ben the heares, than the lether or skynne, & than the flesshe. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 263 A Cylinder. containing a massie sphere, with an inscription, of the proportion, whereof the continent exceedeth the thing contained. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. i. 94 Fogges. falling in the Land, Hath euerie petty River made so proud, That they haue ouer-borne their Continents. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 40 Heart, once be stronger then thy Continent, Cracke thy fraile Case. 1615 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 64 The bagge is a continent to money and the world is a continent to the bagge. 1763 *CHURCHILL Duellist* 1. Poems II. 7 Earthquakes. Rive their concealing continent. 1868 *G. MACDONALD Seaboard Par.* II. v. 66 Stealing from the significance of the content by the meretricious grandeur of the continent. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll II.* (ed. 2) 26 Is it the mere radiance of a foul soul that thus transpires through. its clay continent?

b. *fig.* That which comprises or sums up; summary, sum and substance (sometimes not distinguishable from *content*, that which is contained). Now *rare* or *arch.*

1590 *GREENE Neuer too late* (1600) 23 They be women, and therefore the continents of all excellence. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 121 Here's the scroule, The continent, and summairie of my fortune. 1604 — *Hain.* v. ii. (Qo.). You shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would see. 1638 *LAUD Conf. with Fisher* § 14, I did not say that the Book of Articles onely was the Continent of the Church of Englands publique Doctrine. She is not so narrow. 1643 *SYMMONS Loyall Subjects Beliefe* 61 Rebellion. is the continent and cause of all sin. 1788 *tr. Swedenborg's Wids. Angels* iii. § 216. 177 The Ultimate is the Complex, Continent and Basis of Things prior. 1869 *W. MITCHELL Truthseeker* s.v. *Change* 184 Nowhere do we find the power itself but only the continent of the power.

† 2. Containing area, space, or bulk; capacity; = *CONTENT* *sb.* 1, 5, 6. *Obs.*

α 1608 *SIR F. VERE Comm.* (1631) 124 The whole plot of continent sufficient to receive eight or nine hundred men. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. vii. (1668) 169 The quantity. should ever be answerable to the continent of your Cistern. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 78 There never was in so small a Continent so great a number of people. 1666 *ASHMOLE Diary* (1774) 385 [The goblet] being of so large a continent, past the hands of thirty to pledge.

II. Continuous land, mainland.

† 3. A connected or continuous tract of land. *Obs.* (Cf. *CONTINENT* *a.* 5.)

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasce* 113 Continens. is a portion of th' Earth, which is not parted by the Seas asunder [margin has *Continent*]. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II.* Ded. 3 That large and fruitful continent of the West Indies. 1609 *P. BRONDELLE (Hile)*, Nova Francia: or the Description of that part of New France which is one Continent with Virginia. 1611 *SKESD Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. v. § 1.

214 [Kent] contained the Continent that lieth betwixt our East-Ocean and the River Thames. 1657 *S. W. Schism Dispatch* 1 541 A Primacy, that is, the highest in that continent [Ireland]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 392 And made one Realm Hell and this World, one Realm, one Continent Of easie thorough-fare. 1677 *EARL ORRERY Art of War* 133 All the continents of Europe.

† b. The land as opposed to the water, etc.; 'terra firma'; the earth. *Obs.*

1590 *MARLOWE and Pt. Tamburl.* i. i. He That with the cannon shook Vienna wall, And made it dance upon the continent. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* iii. v. 25 The carcass with the streame was carried downe, But th' head fell backward on the Continent. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. l. 47 Make Mountaines leuell, and the Continent melt it selfe Into the Sea.

† c. The 'solid globe' or orb of the sun or moon. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v.* i. 278 All those sayings, will I. keepe as true in soule, As doth that Orbed Continent, the fire, That seuters day from night. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 422 Nor doth the Moon nourishment exhale From her moist Continent to higher Orbes.

† 4. *esp.* The main land, as distinguished from islands, islets, or peninsulas; mainland. *Obs. exc.* as in b, or when referring to one of the recognized continents of modern Geography: see 5.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 284 Islanders covet the commodities of the continent, or firme ground. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 111 No more then men will ever carry foxes. out of our continent into the Ile of Wight. α 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 506 A small fret (known by the peculiar name of Menai) underthit it from the Welch continent. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round W.* (1840) 110 It is not known whether that country be an island or the continent. 1745 *ELIZA HAYWOOD Female Spect.* (1748) III. 291 She cried out we were on the continent of Summatra. 1786 *GILPIN Mts. & Lakes Cumberl.* i. 137 The grandeur of each part of the continent is called in. to aid the insignificance of the island [in Windermere]. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iii. xx, Threatening both continent and isle, Bute, Arran, Cunningham, and Kyle. 1862 *ANSTRUP Channel Isl.* ii. xii. (ed. 2) 301 They are also continental,—continental of the continent of France.

b. *spec. The Continent*: the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles. (Orig. a specific use of 4; now commonly referred to 5.)

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 27 b, They are in the continent, where euerie kingdome and state doth joyne one to another without anie partition of sea. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 68 In these times the legions of Britanie were transported into the continent. c 1654 *WALLER Panegy. Ld. Protector* xxvi, Holland. is content To be our outguard on the Continent. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 291 Men who had travelled much on the continent. 1873 *MRS. ALEXANDER The Wooing* of XVIII, She was going back to the Continent with her husband.

5. One of the main continuous bodies of land on the earth's surface.

Formerly two continents were reckoned, the Old and the New; the former comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa, which form one continuous mass of land; the latter, North and South America, forming another. (These two continents are strictly islands, distinguished only by their extent.) Now it is usual to reckon four or five continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, North and South; the great island of Australia is sometimes reckoned as another, and geographers have speculated on the existence of an Antarctic Continent.

1614 *BREWERWOOD Enquiries* (1635) 119 Europe, Afrique, and Asia. .the south or Antarctic continent, etc. 1622-62 *HEYLIN Cosmogr. Introd.* (1674) 181/2 A Continent is a great quantity of Land, not separated by any Sea from the rest of the World, as the whole Continent of Europe, Asia, Africa. 1645 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* ii. vii. 115 Toward the North are placed the great continents of Europe, Asia, almost all Africa and the greatest part of America. 1727 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., The world is ordinarily divided into two grand continents: the old and the new. 1813 *BUTLER Geog.* ii, The left or Western Hemisphere contains the two Continents of North and South America. 1864 *ibid.* iv, New Holland, an immense Island, which some geographers dignify with the appellation of another continent. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. i. 59 A new continent had risen up beyond the western sea. 1873 *C. ROBINSON N. S. Wales* 79 Sydney—once the capital of the Australian Continent. remains the metropolis of New South Wales.

b. *transf.* A continuous mass or extent of land of any kind, of ice, or the like.

1786 *GILPIN Mts. & Lakes Cumberl.* i. 187 Detached from this continent of precipice, if I may so speak, stands a rocky hill. 1862 *RUSKIN Munera P.* (1880) 173 The forests which now make continents of fruitful land pathless and poisonous.

c. *fig.*

1742 *YOUNG Nt. Thk.* iv. 663 From nature's continent, immensely wide, Immensely blest, this little isle of life. Divides us. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Fr.* (1838) 78 Continents of parchment. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Preach.* iv. 90 The broad continent of the intellectual and moral life of man.

d. *Comb., as continent-country, -island*, one approaching in size to a continent.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan., In none of the great Indian Empires of the ages that are past, had any such union of the diverse peoples of this continent-country been effected.

† 6. *Amer. Hist.* Applied, during and immediately after the War of Independence, as a collective name for the revolting colonies (which ultimately became the United States) Cf. *CONTINENTAL* *a.* 3.

1774 *GOV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) i. 27 Uniting the whole continent in one grand legislature. 1781 *T. JEFFERSON Corr.* (1859) i. 304 There are some collections of forage and provisions belonging to the Continent, and

some to the State. c 1784 S. Osgood in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* v. 465 The plan for settling the accounts of the several states with the Continent.

III. [subst. use of *CONTINENT* *a.* 1.]

7. *Ecol. Hist.* = *ENCRATITE*.

1702 *EDWARD Ecol. Hist.* (1710) 500 Justin's scholar, Tatian. formed a new sect called by the name of Enkratites, or Continentes.

† 8. A continent person; a married person or widow under vow of continency. *Obs.* (Cf. *penitent*.)

1494 *Will of Rogers (Somerset Ho.)*, I Pernell the continent of Criste & late wif of, etc. α 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 72 With other holy Saints, Virgins, Confessors, Continentes, and Ascetes.

**Continental** (kəntinentál), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. *prec.* + *-AL*: so in mod. F.]

1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a continent or mainland.

1818 *B. O'RILEY Greenland* 17 To the northward, where the continental ice was evidently interminable. 1849 *GROTE Greece II.* ix. (1862) v. 279 Greeks continental and insular. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xviii. 307 Such streams [Volga, Jordan, etc.] are often called continental rivers, since. . . their basins are contained within the land.

b. *Phys. Geog.* Of climate: see *quot. 1880*.

1865 *PETERMANN in Reader* 1 Apr. 374/2 The climate at the south was marine, and consequently moist; at the north it was continental, and consequently dry. 1880 *GRIGG Phys. Geog.* v. 351 A continental climate is one where the summer is hot, the winter cold, and where the rainfall is comparatively slight.

2. *spec.* Of, on, or belonging to 'the Continent', i. e. the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles.

*Continental System* (Hist.), the plan of Napoleon Bonaparte for cutting off Great Britain from all connexion, political, commercial, and personal, with the continent of Europe; instituted by the Berlin Decree of 19th November, 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, forbade all commerce with them, ordered the arrest of all British subjects on the continent, etc.

1760 *Life & Adv. of Cat* 37, I then ventured upon the continental gentlemen. 1793 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* III. 55 The other continental powers. 1829 *LYTTON Disowned* vi. That continental tour, deemed then so necessary a part of education. 1839-57 *ALISON Hist. Europe VII.* xlii. § 49. 125 The Continental System, based on the project of totally excluding British goods and manufactures from all the European monarchies. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 86 Other writers, both continental and English.

3. *Amer. Hist.* Of or belonging to the colonies or States collectively (during and immediately after the War of Independence; cf. *CONTINENT* *sb.* 6); as in *Continental Congress* (see *CONGRESS* 7), *continental army*, *debt*, *money*, *soldiers*, etc.

1775 *GOV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) i. 48 The colonies are willing to assent to a Continental Congress. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 321 Pennsylvania. assuming her supposed proportion of the continental debt. 1865 *H. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. Pref. 5 The Bill of Credit issued by Congress, usually known as *Continental Money*. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 253 The continental regiments of North Carolina.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of a continent; *spec.* of the continent of Europe.

1828 *LANDOR Wks.* (1868) i. 349 This language is not yours, is not an Italian's, is not a continental's. 1832 *tr. Tour Germ. Prince* III. v. 124 An article in a newspaper after which a Continental would not show himself for three months. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* xviii. (1877) 103 They laid stress upon their common blood as Italians, and their common interests as continentals.

2. *Amer. Hist.* a. A regular soldier of the Continental army in the War of Independence. b. A currency note issued by the Continental Congress during the war; the depreciation of which afterwards gave rise to the phrase *Not worth a continental*. c. *pl.* 'The uniform of the Continental troops during the War of the Revolution' (*Farmer Americanisms*). Cf. *regimentals*.

1847 *L. SABINE Amer. Loyalists* 30 note, The number of regulars, or of continentals, was derived by him from the official returns deposited in the war office. 1872 *MARK TWAIN Innoc. at Home* 20 (Farmer) He didn't give a continental for anybody. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xlii. 253 These brave volunteers, who were supported by but nine continentals. . . fought for their homes. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* (Farmer), The Yankee, who contemplates his grandfather in continentals above the chimney-piece.

Hence *Continental* *v. nonce-wd.* = *CONTINENTALIZE* *v.*

1865 *G. MEREDITH R. Fleming* xxv. (1889) 218 Mr. Edward was Continentalizing.

**Continentaler.** *Amer. Hist.* [f. *prec.* + *-ER* 1] = *CONTINENTAL* *sb.* 2 a.

1871 *R. G. WHITE Words and their Uses* 306 The troops of the colonies were called Continentalers, or Continentals during the war, and for many years afterward.

**Continentalism.** [f. *CONTINENTAL* *a.* 2 + *-ISM*.] An expression, opinion, procedure, etc., characteristic of the Continent (of Europe). (Cf. *provincialism*.)

1854 *Notes for Biog. W. Law* 684 This original should be followed as at first written. . . expunging the continentalisms. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3 Police superintendents denouncing as 'pernicious doctrines' opinions held by people of this country. That was continentalism with a vengeance.



**Continentalist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.]1. = CONTINENTAL *sb.* I.

1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 5 July, I believe that Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No continentalist could have conceived either tale. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 5/3 Sometimes I think... we English... are wrong, and the apathetic Continentalist right.

2. *Amer. Hist.* An advocate of the federation of the revolted colonies after the War of Independence.

**Continentalize, v.** [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make a continental tour; to travel on the Continent. (*nonce-use*.)

1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 314 During the time they ruralised and continentalised.

2. *trans.* To make continental, impart a continental character to; *spec.* with reference to the continent of Europe.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The young American artist goes back to his country 'continentalised' to the finger-tips. 1883 PAXTON HOOD *Scot. Charact.* v, A continentalized Scotchman.

**Continentality** (kɒntɪnəntəlɪ), *adv.* [f. CONTINENTAL *a.* + -LY.] In a continental manner; in relation to a continent; also *fig.* with 'wide views' of things (opposed to *insularity*).

1783 A. HAMILTON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 22 They are the men who think Continentally. 1883 in *Amer. Home Mission Rep.* May, A time when Christians needed to accustom their minds to larger things, when they needed to think 'continentally'.

**+Continented, pa. pple. Obs.** [f. CONTINENT *a.* 5, implying a vb. to continent.] United as a continuous tract of land.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 1 The 2 Countries [were] antiently continented; but since severed.

**+Continentive, a. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *continent-* containing + -IVE.] Characterized by containing.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. li. 3 Of places there be three diversities. One is a place continentive, another is a place lymtyvate, and the thyrd is a place opartyve. *Ibid.* A place continentive is a place that conteyneth with in yt things that be corporall.

**Continently** (kɒntɪnəntli), *adv.* [f. CONTINENT *a.* + -LY.] 1. In a continent manner, in continence; chastely, temperately.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. of Prests* x. i. (T.). It was lykely enough that the man would live continently. 1563 FOXE *A. & M. Marr. Preests defended* 159 (R.) He that cannot otherwise live continently, let him marie. 1693 RAY *Lett. to Aubrey in Lett. Ennu. Persons* II. 159 You are not ignorant how Mr. Boyle hath been *καυωδωμενος* for some new-coined words, such as *ignore* and *opine*. 'I'll name you one or two [i.e. in Aubrey's MS. *Hist. of Wills*], to *apricate*, *suscepted*, *vesicate*, *continently* put as opposite to *incontinently*.

**+2. Continuously, without interruption; cf. CONTINENT *a.* 6 b. Obs. rare.**

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1180/1 And then continently following, to thentent that we should se that it is not with oute necessitye.

**+Continentness, Obs.-o** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continent; continence.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence in ASH (who says 'not much used'), and some mod. Dicts.

**+Continge** (kɒntɪndʒ), *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contingere* to touch together, touch upon, arrive at, befall, happen, f. *con-* together + *tangere* to touch.] 'To touch, to reach, to happen. *Dict.* (J.).

1743 BAILEY, *Continge*, to happen, to fall out. *Shaks.* Thence 1755 in J.; and subseq. Dicts. App. never used.

**Contingence** (kɒntɪndʒəns), [f. L. type \**contingentia* (perh. in med.L.), f. *contingenti* CONTINGENT: see -ENCE. (In F. app. from c1600: see Littré.)]

I. 1. Touching, contact. *Angle of contingence*: the infinitesimal angle between the circumference of a circle and its tangent, or between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points. *Line of contingence*: = contingent or tangent line.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* ii. xvi. 43 b, Call it the line of contingence. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* iii. Intro 81 The angle of contingence is the least of all acute right-lined angles. 1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 195 An angle of contingence hath its quantity as well as that which is called simply an angle. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xvii. § 219 The total curvature of an arc of a plane curve is measured by the angle through which it is bent between its extremities—that is, by the external angle between the tangents at these points, assuming that the arc in question has no point of inflexion on it. This angle is called the *angle of contingence* of the arc.

*Fig.* 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. v. 29 As... it is in the point of Contingence, every thing is either True or False.

**+2. Contiguity; nearness of nature, affinity; = CONTINGENCY 2. Obs.**

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. Notes 18 Like kindnesse as wee reade of twixt the Troians and the Romanes... which was louing respect through contingence of blood.

**II. 3. The coming to pass of anything without predetermination, freedom from necessity; chance; happening by chance; = CONTINGENCY 3.**

c1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 32, I haue scene folys leevyng contingencye, accuse them-selfe infortunat, of whom the wyse man seledom complaynith. 1621 BURTON *Anat.*

*Mel.* iii. iv. n. 1. (1651) 687 They attribute all to natural causes, contingencye of all things. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* ii. iii. 45 Contingence is blind, and does not pick and choose for a particular Sort of Events. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* He delighted to talk of liberty and necessity, destiny and contingency. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* III. 2306 The liberty of indifference or of contingency which had been charged upon the Arminians.

**+4. = A CONTINGENCY 4. ? Obs.**

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communs.* i. iv. 85 To heap together many rare contingences and miraculous effects of the holy Sacrament. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 158 A Thousand Contingences, may take away all my Wealth. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xvii. 97 This is a contingency, and must be left to time. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Buthus* vi. The common contingences of physical life.

**Contingency** (kɒntɪndʒənsi), [f. as prec. with later form of suffix: see -ENCY.]I. +1. = CONTINGENCY 1. *Obs.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthumus* (1650) 39 When the Sun shall com to L the Point of Contingency... then the Shadow of the Style shall cut the Horizon in M. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. vi. 119 Though they [two spheres] were contiguous only in the point of contingency.

**2. Close connexion or affinity of nature; close relationship.**

In *Sc. Law*, connexion between two or more processes, such that the circumstances of one are likely to throw light on the others, in which case that first enrolled is considered as the *leading process*, to which the others may be remitted *ob contingentiam*.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 73 As well from identitie of countryship... as from contingencye of blood twixt the Engle-Saxon Kings and the Norman Dukes. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 224 If cases having a contingency are enrolled the same week, that enrolled before the senior Lord Ordinary is deemed the leading process. 1868 *Act* 31-32 *Vic. c.* 100 § 74 If... the said Lord Ordinary... shall be of opinion that there is contingency between the said processes.

**II. 3. The quality or condition of being contingent.**

a. The condition of being liable to happen or not in the future; uncertainty of occurrence or incidence.

1635 WENTWORTH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 276 III. 283 Things in contingencye are never more then probable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. (1686) 9 Considering the Contingency in their Events. 1765 STERN *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. xix. 154 'Twas a matter of contingency, which might happen or not. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 217 Where an estate in remainder is limited in terms of contingency, on the happening of certain events. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiii. 325 The contingency of the results is so great, that definite relations of antecedents and consequents cannot be established.

b. The befalling or occurrence of anything without preordination; chance; fortuitousness.

1623 COCKRAM, *Contingency*, chance. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mul-t.* i. 256 Our Prophet... leaves our Empire to be steerd at random By blind Contingency. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* ii. iii. (ed. 4) 63 This contingency, this efficient nothing, this effectual No-Cause. 1873 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 170 All seems unlinked contingency and chance.

c. The condition of being free from predetermining necessity in regard to existence or action; hence, the being open to the play of chance, or of free will.

1561 *Sc. Confession of Faith* iii. Nor is the liberty or contingencye of second causes taken away. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 3 There can be no Contingency in their Actions, because all Volitions are determined by a Necessary antecedent Understanding. 1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* vi. (1712) 193 The Idea... intimates nothing either of the Necessity or Contingency of the Existence of the Substance of this Being. 1706 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. 368 If his omniscience enables him to know them, what think you of the Contingency of human actions? 1847 HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 977/1 Others admitted absolute necessity—no contingency—no liberty. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xvi. 587 Beneath the play of contingency in the phenomenal world, there is an absolutely necessary Being in the intelligible world.

d. The quality or condition of being subject to chance and change, or of being at the mercy of accidents.

1858 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Pers. Poetry Wks.* (Bohn) III. 238 [In the desert] life hangs on the contingency of a skin of water. 1861 E. GARIBTT *Boyle Lect.* 13 The contents of the Scriptures do not depend for their existence, or their obligation, on the contingency of human belief.

4. A chance occurrence; an event the occurrence of which could not have been, or was not, foreseen; an accident, a casualty. *Future contingency*: a thing that may or may not happen.

1616 DONNE *Serm. Prov.* xlii. 11 Exposed to the disposition of the tyde, to the rage of the winde, to the wantonness of the eddy, and to innumerable contingencies. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 53 Drawing from the starres the euent of future contingencies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5/4 He [King James] knew not how to wrestle with desperate Contingencies. 1745 *De Fod's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. xix. 182 Life, and all the contingencies of life, are subjected to the dominion of providence. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 76 The second time we had been left together by a parcel of nonsensical contingencies. 1879 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. ii, Are we the fools of such contingencies?

b. A conjuncture of events occurring without design; a juncture.

1806 SOUTHBY *Lett.* (1856) I. 367 One such contingency indeed certainly happened at Devises some thirty years ago. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1859) I. ii 126 Advantage might be taken of some political contingency for a private arrange-

ment. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 20 He was far superior to the States at this contingency.

5. An event conceived or contemplated as of possible occurrence in the future.

a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xx. 71 If the first parties have put it in the power of a third person, or of a contingency, to give a perfection to their acts. a 1734 NORTH *Life & North* (1826) III. 238 To weigh the contingencies of life, and possibilities of good or evil that may concern them. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1859) I. ii. 135 The express contingency had arisen which was contemplated in the constitution of the canon law. 1868 GLADSTONE *Fre. Mundé* ii. (1870) 51 Poludamas, speaking of the possible destruction of the Greek army in Troas, thus describes that contingency.

b. A possible or uncertain event on which other things depend or are conditional; a condition that may be present or absent.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 161 They [worldly hopes] are built upon uncertainties and contingencies. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. The Compleat Finishing and Publication of them, will... depend upon many Contingencies. 1818 CRUICK *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 474 Where the devisor... gives a future estate of freehold, to arise either upon a contingency, or at a period certain.

6. A thing or condition of things contingent or dependent upon an uncertain event.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. v. 84 All the princes of Hesse or Saxony had reciprocal contingencies of succession, or what our lawyers call cross-remainders, to each other's dominions. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* ii. (ed. 4) To they had received their fortunes, with some settled contingencies to be forthcoming on their father's demise.

7. A thing incident to something else; an uncertain incident; an incidental expense, etc.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* viii. Any accessory before the fact is subject to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact, if they be pursuances of the same fact. 1663 PERVS *Diary* 3 Apr., The charge of this year's work of the Mole will be £13,000, besides... the fortifications and contingencies, which puts us to a great stand. 1667 *Ibid.* 11 Apr., Despatched the business of Balty's 15000, he received for the contingencies of the fleet. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* Prol., All the effects of strangers, dying in France are seized by virtue of this law... The profit of these contingencies being farmed, there is no redress. 1877 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 204 All the other various and ever-varying contingencies of marriage, number of children, etc.

+8. = CONTINGENT B. 5. *Obs. rare.*

1723 *Land. Gas.* No 6130/2 Not having paid a Penny of the several Contingencies, they are obliged to.

**Contingent** (kɒntɪndʒənt), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *contingent* 14th c. (Oresme), or ad. L. *contingenti-em* touching together or on all sides, lying near, contiguous, coming into contact or connexion, befalling, happening, coming to pass, pres. pple. of *contingere* to touch together, come into contact, etc., f. *con-* + *tangere* to touch. (The *n* belongs to the present stem, the root being *tag-*, in comp. *fig.*; cf. CONTACT, CONTAMINATE, CONTIGUOUS.) The subst. use is also in F.]

A. *adj.* I. From literal sense of L. *contingere*.

+1. Touching each other, in contact; tangential. *Contingent line*=tangent line; in *Dialling* a line crossing the substyle or substyle line at right angles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* iii. Intro. 81 It teacheth... which are circles contingent, and which are cutting the one the other. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xvii. E iii b. 1593 FALT *Dialling A iij*, The Contingent or touch line... in all Dials is drawn squierwise to the Substyle. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invenit.* 123 Portions of Circles into which the remaining strait part may be a contingent line. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 319 On the Substyle Line chuse a point as at C, and thro' that point draw a Line as long as you can perpendicular... (which is called the Contingent Line). 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 49 They strew Sea coal... betwixt all the Rows of Bricks; for they are not laid Contingent in their Vertical Rows. *Ibid.* 162 The corner of the second Tile is contingent with the 1st.

b. *fig.* ? Having contact or connexion. *Obs.*

1728 D'URFEE *New Opera's* 226, I... daily gave my self a Name Contingent with my Father's Fame

II. From L. *contingere* in sense 'to happen'.

2. Liable to happen or not; of uncertain occurrence or incidence.

c 1400 *Test. Love* ii. ix. (1561) 303, I wote it is contingent, it maye fal an other. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 50 It were but as contingent and of no necessity, that is to sey, as likely to be not as to be. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 218 Vnto man, all future things are contingent. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. vii. (1699) 73 If Death were only contingent, and not certain, yet, because it might happen, it ought to make us very careful and solicitous. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* viii. ii. (1733) 202 Deer, Birds, Fishes, and other contingent Curiosities of the Chace. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 121 So much actual crime against so much contingent advantage. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 354 All salaries are reckoned on contingent as well as on actual services. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 23 The results of confession were not contingent, they were certain; whereas betrayal was not certain.

b. *Incidental* (to).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 464 Contingent expenses with which the generals for fifty years past have filled the books of your office. 1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* II. 122 The rights and obligations contingent to the *colonus* were of three kinds.

+3. Happening. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 786/2 The final effect of things here contingent or happening.

4. Happening or coming by chance; not fixed by necessity or fate; accidental, fortuitous.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3<sup>d</sup>) *Contingent*, happening by chance. 1623 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. II. III. (1651) 258 Columbus did not find out America by chance, but God directed him. It was contingent to him, but necessary to God. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. III. 78 The production of mixt Bodies either by spontaneous or contingent coalition of various particles of Matter. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. III. 20 Any thing is said to be contingent or to come to pass by Chance or Accident, in the original meaning of such Words, when its Connection with its Causes or Antecedents, according to the establish'd Course of Things, is not discerned. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 100 By various local and contingent events.

†5. Not determined by necessity in regard to action or existence; free. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 God...by a...foresight or knowledge does often determin necessary effects from contingent causes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 3 They suppose that Necessity is inwardly essential to all Agents whatsoever, and that Contingent Liberty is *πρᾶγμα ἀνυπόστατον*, a Thing Impossible or Contradictory. 1796 Bp. WATSON *Apol. Bible* x. 368 If human actions are not Contingent, what think you of the morality of actions?

†6. Subject to or at the mercy of accidents; liable to chance and change. *Obs.*

1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Acts* xiv. 20 The breath of the people (that contingent judge of good and evil, which rather attend[s] the vain than the virtuous. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 20 Call those things, which are liable to change and motion, contingent natures; and those which are not liable, necessary natures. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* I. xiv. 118 The contingent nature of trade renders every tradesman liable to disaster.

7. *Metaph.* a. Not of the nature of necessary truth; true only under existing conditions. *Contingent matter* (in Logic): the subject-matter of a proposition which is not necessarily or universally true.

1788 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* I. II. 5 Discovering the validity of every reason, be it necessary, wherof cometh science, or contingent, whence proceedeth opinion. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 157 A true axiom is Contingent...when it is in such sort true, that it may also at sometime be false. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 38 A contingent proposition is that, which at one time may be true, at another time false; as every crow is black. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. xx. 329 The truths attested by our senses, are contingent and limited to time and place. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* xxii. § 1. 385 The region of contingent truth—of truth, in regard to cognition, which might conceivably have been other than it is. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant v. 98* Leibnitz draws a wide distinction between contingent and necessary truth, between truths of fact, and truths of reason.

b. That does not exist of itself, but in dependence on something else.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* VI. I. 414 The judgements we form are either of things necessary, or of things contingent. 1788 — *Act. Powers* I. v. Wks. II. 323/1 Contingent existence is that which depended upon the power, and will of its cause. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. III. 482 The senses only supply what is finite and contingent. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvi. 573 The contingent, in the sense in which that word is applied to objects of experience, means that which has a cause in something other than itself, something which existed previously.

c. Non-essential.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 60 It floweth therefrom, not as a Contingent motion, but as a natural emanation. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 94 As these Impediments are contingent, so they are also removable. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 8 The Concept is the Intuition stripped of its contingent or unessential attributes.

8. Dependent for its occurrence or character on or upon some prior occurrence or condition.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 359 Those things which are altogether contingent and dependent of mans will. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 89 In things contingent upon free and voluntary agents, all the Devils in hell can but blunder. 1838 Dr MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 53, 1st event; certainly happens, and gives either H or T...and event; does not certainly happen, but is contingent upon the first throw being T. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 567 The continuance of the aid is made contingent on the continuance of the war. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxix. 229 The phenomena...may be simply an accident contingent on the principal cause of disturbance.

9. *Law.* Dependent on a pre-contemplated probability; provisionally liable to exist or take effect; conditional; not absolute.

1710 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4735/4 Then to Trustees to preserve the Contingent Remainders. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 169 Contingent or executory remainders are where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 33 The debt was contingent, and the contingency had not happened. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 101 Still we are not looked upon as actual, but only contingent, inheritors of the title. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 263 The general opinion appears to be in favour of the antiquity of contingent remainders.

10. *Contingent force*: = B. 5 b.

1856 *Calcutta Rev.* XXVI. Mar. 556 In 1777 this Contingent force was entirely transferred to the Company.

B. sb.

1. A thing coming by chance, an accident.

1548 R. HUTTON *Sum of Arith.* C. 16, If God be not the cause of synne, are the contingents or changes to be granted? 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 In such purchases or contingents as shall fortune to any one of them. 1637 HAYWOOD *Dialogues* 300 All contingents brooke with patience. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 230 It...keeps the Body safe...against the Putrefaction of hot Airs, Liquids, Earths, or any opposite Contingent. 1788 [see a].

2. A thing that may or may not happen, a possibility of the future.

1623 Sir E. DIGHT in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 132 The eyes of Humane providence cannot see beyond its horizon; It cannot ascertain future Contingents. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 225 By contingents, I understand all things which may be done and may not be done, may happen or may not happen, by reason of the indeterminateness or accidental concurrence of the causes. 1771 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 31 Decreed Contingents they remain, Not link'd in any fatal Chain. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* IV. x. There seems to me to be a great analogy between the prescience of future contingents, and the memory of past contingents.

†3. An accessory which may or may not be present. *Obs.*

1790 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Cato Major* (1879) I. 377/2 He [Cato] considered eloquence as a valuable contingent.

4. A thing contingent or dependent on the existence or occurrence of something else.

1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* I. (1853) 62 Reward and punishment are contingents.

5. 'The proportion that falls to any person upon a division' (J.). [So in Fr.]

1707 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Contingent* is also a term of relation for the quota that falls to any person upon a division. Each prince of Germany, in time of war, is to furnish so many men, so much money, and munition for his contingent. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 202 Either...you settle a permanent contingent, which will and must be trifling; and then you have no effectual revenue: or you change the quota at every exigency. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. III. 123 Officers are appointed...for collecting the contingents for the expense of the state.

b. *esp.* The proportion of troops furnished by each of several contracting powers; a force contributed to form part of an army or navy.

1727 [see prec.]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 225 The states of the empire must furnish their respective quotas of soldiers, called their contingents. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* I. 14 The Nizam's Contingent as this force was denominated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 383 Henry and Francis had been called upon to furnish a contingent against Solymann. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 573 Thirty-two ships, probably a new contingent just come from Denmark.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. *Contribution*.)

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 219 That my history would add its contingent to the enforcement of one important truth. 1856 DICKENS *Ordeal* 22 No cheerful glow came thro' crimson curtains, as a generous contingent from some warm cosy nest to the bleak, bare, outside night. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/2 The London contingent of the chorus numbers 2,500.

**Contingential, a. rare.** [f. L. *contingential-em* CONTINGENT + -AL.] Of contingent nature, non-essential; as sb. a non-essential.

1649 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 157 They cannot be ranged amongst the Essentials, but only the Contingentials of Political Government. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 75 The difference between the necessary and the contingent (using this latter term of what we know to be fact)—to avoid ambiguity, it might be better to call it *contingential*.

Hence *Contingentialness*.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 80 Contingentialness is in substance the notion of a thing existing as fact.

**Contingently** (kəntɪndʒəntli), *adv.* [f. CONTINGENT a. + -LY 2.] In a contingent manner.

1. As a possibility that may or may not befall.

1430 tr. T. & Kempis 104 Bese careyng of pinges pat are contingently to come. 1608 [S. Hieron] *Defence* II. 270 To prove that the devil could not foretell things contingently to come. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 138 The increase of vice which might contingently follow an attempt to inculcate the duty of moral restraint.

2. In certain contingencies or cases, under certain conditions.

1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* Poems (1669) 339 *Fal.* Dost thou not think...that man happy Who's free from...bondage of a woman? *Cle.* My Lord, contingently. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* VII. § 8. 793 Feelings which it may be only contingently in our power to recover. 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict.* c. 25 § 25 A liability contingently chargeable, though not actually charged, on the revenues of India.

3. Not of necessity, but as circumstances are.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* I. x. 46 b. Necessarily in the first, contingently in the second. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 157 Every proposition doth signifie something to be, either necessarily, or contingently. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 253 Its propositions are true, not contingently...but necessarily.

†4. Not under predetermined necessity; with freedom of will or liberty of action. *Obs.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 283 He sinned voluntarily and contingently. 1653 T. WHITFIELD *Treat. Shif. Men* ix. 39 He determines that some things shall come to passe necessarily, other things freely and contingently. 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* I. xi. (1683) 8 Who can say...that God cannot Foreknow what a Creature, acting freely and contingently, will do? 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. II. (ed. 4) 57 Those things which have a prior ground and reason of their particular existence...do not happen contingently.

5. As it may happen, as chance will have it; accidentally.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxiii. 68 [These] happen by accident and contingently. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* II. (1691) 35 Commodities...whose value depends upon the Fashion; or which are contingently scarce and plentiful. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1702) 218 Out of even the highest mountains, and indeed all other parts of the Earth contingently and indifferently.

6. In dependence upon circumstances; dependently.

1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 But contingently and dependently of another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II. 33 The operations of the Thinking Faculty are also contingently modified by the coexistence of other powers and affections of the mind.

**Contingentness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contingent; 'accidentalness' (J.). 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in subseq. Dicts.

**Continuable** (kəntɪnjuəbəl), *a.* [f. CONTINUE + -ABLE. (This word existed also in OF.)] Capable of being continued or prolonged.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate, so continuable (i. e. capable of re-election), is an office for life. 1825 — *Autobio.* (1859) I. 79 The fierce contentions it might excite among ourselves, if continuable for life. 1875 WRIGHT *Life Lang.* IV. 63 The tone is so sonorous and continuable.

**Continual** (kəntɪnjuəl), *a.* Forms: 4. *continuel*, -ell, -ele, -eel, (*contenuel*, -tinewel, -tynewel), 4-6 *contynuel*, -ell(e, -al, -all, 4-7 *continual*, 6 -alle, 6- *continual*. [ME., a. OF. *continuel* (12th c.), f. L. *continu-us*: see -AL.]

1. Always going on, incessant, perpetual; i. e. continuing without any intermission, continuous (in time); or less strictly, repeated with brief intermissions, very frequent. (Of actions or states.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Gret exerceyve of body and continuel nauale of the spirit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 5 Perof is 3it contynual strif betwene hem of York and of Caunturbury. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 8 For his contynuel axyng he schal ryse, and 3yue to hym. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roab.) xvii. 79 Grete calde and contynuele frost. 1549 Bk. Com. *Prayer*, Collect 16th *Sund.* after Trin., Lord...let thy contynual pitie clesne and defende thy congregacion. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 122 The cure of continual yawning. 1711 BUNDELL *Spect.* No. 150 P. 1 The continual Ridicule which his Habit and Dress afforded to the Beaus of Rome. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* III. 58 Eleven months of disquiet...one almost continual eruption.

b. Regularly recurring; kept up at stated times or intervals without interruption of regularity; recurring every time. *arch.*

1500 WYCLIF's *Wicket* (1828) 2 [He] shall defyle the sanctuary, and he shall take awaye the continual sacrifice. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschyn.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, One service of them [dishes] contynual Almayeth pleasure. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 285 Continual victory maketh leaders insolent, soldiers mounous. 1862 RUSKIN *Minerva P.* (1880) 36 The continual payment of the excess of value.

†c. *Law.* **Continual claim**: a claim formally reiterated within statutory intervals in order that it might not be deemed to be abandoned. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 88 a. In case a man be disseised, and the disseise maketh continuall claime to the tementes in the life of the disseisour. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 250. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 80 Continuall claime is where a man hath right to enter...and hee dare not enter for feare of death or beating, but approacheth as high as he dare, and maketh claime thereto within the yeare and day before the death of him that hath the Lands. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Continual Claim*, is a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which in some respect we cannot attain without danger. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Continual claim*, abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 27 § 11.

†2. *transf.* Of persons and things: That is always in some (specified) position, engaged in some (specified) action, etc.; continually existing or acting; constant, perpetual. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 446 II. 97 Yore contynwel servaunt and bedeman. 1535 E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 115. II. 71 Mr. Pole is continual in writing of his work. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* iv. 7 The continual bread shalbe thereon. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 13 Our continual Pilot mistaking Virginia for Cape Fear. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 585 At the charge to maintain continual companies. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* III. (1879) 74 Beating it down with the pressure of his continual feet.

†3. Of diseases: Chronic, not intermittent. Cf. CONTINENT a. 6. *Obs.*

1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 Withoutte contynuel Diseases. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 24 a. A grate and continual infirmite. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New L. Chirurgery*, put out 25 A Fever either intermitting or continual. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Continual Fever*, is that which sometimes remits, or abates, but never perfectly intermits. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Physick* 259 Of the Cure of simple, continual Fevers. 1751 R. BROOKES *Pract. Physic.* (1758) II. 317 [Pulse] full, great, quick [denotes] Hot fit of an ague, continual fever.

†4. Everlasting, permanent. *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* XII. xii, Nothing that hath an extreme is continual.

†5. Continuous in space or substance; unbroken, uninterrupted, having no interstices. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 There are three kindes of continual quantitie, a line, a superficies, and a solide or body. 1587 SAVILE *Tacitus Agricola* (1622) 188 A deepe masse of continuall sea. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 53, I conceive, that the earth in the beginning, was con-tinual or holding together, and undivided. 1775 LEONI tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 36 A continual Embasement round a Temple.

†b. Continuous with something else; forming one connected whole; = CONTINENT a. 5 b. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 The guttes are to this ventricule continuall. 1623 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 178 They [Faith and Reason] are not Continuall but they are con-

tiguous. 1662 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 86 The Provinces of Asia and Europe became in a civil sens, either continual or contiguous.

† c. Forming a continuous series, i. e. one whose constituents recur at regular intervals. *Continual proportion, proportionals* (Math.): = CONTINUED proportion, proportionals. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cij b. When the first number is referred to the seconde, and that seconde to the thirde [as 5 is to 15, so is 15 to 45]: the proportion is called continuall. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lvii. § 6 Christ Jesus .. being by continual degrees the finisher of our life. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Continual proportionals*, when .. the first is to the second, as the second to the third, etc.

**Continuallity** (kəntinu'æliti). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The state or quality of being continual. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 325 The continuallity of the noise in the street makes me wish to remove into the Temple. 1823 GALT *Enfaut* III. xxi. 198.

**Continuallly** (kəntinu'æli), *adv.* Forms: 4 contynuelli, -eli, -elliohe, -aly, contynuli, -tenualliche, -ally, -tinuelli, 4-5 -tynuelli, -ally, -tinuelli, 4-6 -tynuelli, 5- continually. [f. CONTINUAL + -LY<sup>2</sup>. The Fr. *continuelement* was used in 13th c.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Loke hwar heo lize, and hu, cuntinelement.]

1. In a continual way; always, incessantly, constantly, perpetually, all the time; i. e. either: Without any intermission, at every moment, continuously (in time); or less strictly: With frequent repetition, very frequently. (Cf. CONTINUAL 1.)

c 1305 *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Of at he radde six 3er contynuelliche ymou. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 2 Bot i am in angrys. by day, that is continually whils my lif lastis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 He reigned berynone continually pritty 3ere. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 4 Of an Abbot that continually by three dayes to fore his dethe helde his eyen open. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII.*, Too the Cherubin and Seraphin continually do cry. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 i. 60 Oh, to have a husband with a mouth continually smoking. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* III. ii. i. 11. 147 Stir it continually with your fingers. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 23 Apr., The carriages which are continually carrying their exit or their entrance. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 366 Why do people delight in continually conversing with you? 1880 GERTIS *Phys. Geog.* ii. ix. 58 The sun is continually radiating heat from his glowing mass.

† b. Without cessation or end; ever, for ever. 1382 WYCLIF *a Sam.* vii. 16 Thi troon shalbe stedefast contynuli. c 1485 J. ROWS *Roll* No. 5 (1859), And soo hys heyrreys be continually aftry hym. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 45 Which court .. continually and for ever shalbe a court of record. 1547-8 *Ordre of Common.* 15 That was maye continually (later edd. evermore) dwell in hym. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 227 There also you shall serve him continually.

c. At every recurring time, regularly, on every occasion. (Cf. CONTINUAL 1 b.)

c 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 115 Thees Councillours may continually, at such Howers as schall be assigned to them, comewne and deliber. 1568 BIRLE (Bishops) *Heb. x.* 1 Those sacrifices which the pol. ever by yeere continually. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 What service the other priests did continually in the holy place. 1821 KEATS *Isabel xxxii.*, On [autumn] eves The breath of Winter comes .. And the sick west continually bereaves Of some gold tinge.

† 2. Continuously, in continuous succession, successively. *Obs. rare.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4744 Whether any other days sal falle Bytween þa days, or þai sal alle Continuely falle, day after day, .he can noht say.

† b. Math. *Continually proportional*: = IN CONTINUAL or CONTINUED proportion. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. xii. 2 b. If 7 lines be continually proportional. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 314 Quantities are said to be continually Proportional, or in Continued Proportion, when the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms.

† 3. Continuously (in space), uninterruptedly. *Obs. rare.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. Postul. 2 To produce a right line finite, strait forth continually. 1756 R. SIMSON *Euclid* i. Axiom. 2 These straight lines being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles. [So in modern edd.]

**Continualness**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continual.

1611 CORER, *Endelechie*, continualnesse, perennitie. a 1656 HALES *Gold Rem.* (1688) 180 Although sleep partake not of our devotion, yet this hinders not the continualness of it.

**Continuance** (kəntinu'æns), [a. OF. *continuance* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *continuer* to CONTINUE (pr. pple. *continuant*): see -ANCE.]

I. The action of the vb. CONTINUE *trans.*

1. Keeping up, going on with, maintaining, or prolonging (an action, process, state, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 28 Of your lordship eke Continuance I wolde yow byseke. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. A) 103 Wip contynuaunce [v. r. contynuaunce] of þe same cure tofore seid. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. App. viii. 20 Howe the same from tyme to tyme were enlarged, and had their continuance. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Jan., Imploing the continuance of God's providential care for the year now enterd. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 p. 13 His own preservation, or the continuance of his species. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 135 A prorogation .. is the continuance of a parliament from one session to another. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 74 The continuance of the unending task of human improvement.

† b. Retention in some position or state. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 90 An Unaccountable Continuance of the sheathing upon the Bodies of these Ships, beyond what the Practice .. of the Navy .. can justify.

2. Law. The adjournment or deferring of a suit or trial (or sometimes other proceedings) till a future date or for a period. (Sometimes the present cessation, sometimes the virtual continuity, is the prominent notion.) Cf. CONTINUE v. 8.

'In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.' Webster (1828). In England now *Obs.* in civil processes.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 i. 21 John .. hath cased of his sute .. takyng continuance of the same matier unto Cristemasse next comyng. c 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 353 Sir Robert Melvil .. requested for some eight days continuance of the Execution; whereunto she answered, Not an hour. 1642 *Ternes de la Ley* 80 Continuance in the Common Law is of the same signification with *Prorogatio* in the Civile Law: As continuance until the next Assise. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 64 Continuances are entered for two years more. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 326 The giving of this day is called the continuance, because thereby the proceedings are continued without interruption from one adjournment to another. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., A mandamus directing the justices to enter continuances, and hear an appeal brought by the applicants.

II. The action of the vb. CONTINUE *intr.*

3. a. Continuing in, or going on with, an action or course of conduct; perseverance, persistence. (Said of agents.) *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* ProL 8 God .. in vertu send thee continuance. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* iv. xlvii. (1860) 197 þis awgere, þat bi his good continuance maketh þe heuene an hygh to þer. 1558 Br. WATSON *Sec. Sacram.* v. 27 With patience and continuance keyping our promise. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 7 By patient continuance in well doing. 1820 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 38 The want of earnestness, of intense continuance, is fatal to him.

b. The going on (of an action or process), the duration or lasting (of a condition or state). The most usual current sense.

1530 PALSGR. 38a All suche dedes as .. had continuance after the same present time. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 12* § 1 All Lycences being made and granted as ys abovesaid .. shall have Continuance and bee good only for one Yere. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.* *Titus* ii. 13 Blessednesse in greatest measure, and endles continuance. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 170 Though they be grieved with the continuance of disorder. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 43 Any Voyage not exceeding five or six years continuance. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 38 p. 11 Burnt up by a long continuance of drought. 1883 FROUD *Short Stud.* IV. i. vii. 78 The sole cause of the continuance of the quarrel.

c. adj. phr. of long (short, some, airy, etc.) continuance.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. lii, Their amitie and union .. cannot be of long continuance. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 133/1 We shall first dispatch those which were of shortest Continuance. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 77 This Year (1720) we had no Frost or Snow of any Continuance in England. 1784 COWPER *Lett.* Feb. Wks. (1876) 160 A frost of nine weeks' continuance. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 147 The strain is of short continuance. *Mod.* Is the rain likely to be of any continuance?

4. The action or fact of continuing or remaining (in some place, position, state, or condition); stay. (Said of persons or things.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Men sain, that frele is youth With leiser and continuance. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxv. 229 Thurgth continuance and haboundance of waters. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 38 § 2 After long continuances together in matrimonye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 The most part of them .. haue no houses of continuance, but .. carry them from place to place. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* II. v. 106 Cloy'd With long continuance in a seld place. 1726 T. GREGORY's *Astron.* n. xxxiii, The .. Continuance above the Horizon of any Star. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 18 Our Continuance in a State of Justification. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 20 Our continuance in London has .. become more uncertain. 1874 *Act 37-38 Vict. c. 7* § 2 The Assistant Judge, during his continuance in office.

5. Duration or lapse of time, course of time (*obs.*); period, length of time (*obs.* or *arch.*). In continuance: in course of time.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 102 He coueres all þat comes .. But in a schort contynuaunce. 1538 LELAND *Itin.*, A very neere kinswoman of the kinges fell in love with him, and in continuance was wedded unto him. 1589 NASHIE *Green's Arcadia* Pref. (Arb.) 9 The sea exhaled by dropes, will in continuance be drie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxxxix. 16 All my members .. which in continuance were fashioned. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. ii. (1690) 13 The strongest and most sumptuous Palaces decay with continuance. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* n. vi. 60 Ideas .. don't remain so for any sensible Continuance. 1794 GORDON *Can. Williams* 205 Speed I was nearly unable to exert for any continuance.

† 6. The quality of lasting or enduring; permanence, durability. *Obs.*

1552 HULORT, Continuance, *continuatō, perennitas*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iv. 6 You call in question the continuance of his love. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They raise Cabbins and Cottages, of no great Continuance. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Intro. (1729) 188 Fruits .. are to be as well consider'd in relation to their Lasting and Continuance, as to their Maturity and Beauty.

† 7. The quality or fact of having lasted a long time; long standing, antiquity. *Obs.*

1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me* (Arb.) 38 Goddis worde .. slewe the masse downe right Of 90 ancient continuance. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* n. xlviii. (1597) 82 Hauing .. brought into a house of no great continuance the honor of hauing an Emperor. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fnn. Mon.* 37 They

were accounted the more sacred, by how much they were of more continuance. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 363 The Aristocracy was of some Continuance.

† 8. Continuity, connexion (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxi. (1495) 454 Though it be al one see in continuance therof, yet by costes and countrees he takith dyuerse names. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 3 That continuance of matter ought not to be used in an Epistle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. (1873) 90 Without a perfect continuance or contexture of the thread of the narration. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xxv, The winding surface, the unbroken continuity, the easy gradation of the beautiful.

† b. Succession; sequence. *Obs. rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. (1873) 90 Commentaries .. set down a continuance of the naked events and actions, without the motives or designs.

9. *concr.* = CONTINUATION 9. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULORT, Continuance or tenure of a matter, *tenor*. 1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 405 In this my continuance of the Annales of Scotland. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Parents* xxiii. (Arb.) 272 Beholding them [Children], as the continuance not only of their kind, but of their worke. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fnn. Mon.* 761 To spend the continuance of their liues. 1638-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. II. § 40. 314 This romance and a continuance of it by Gil Polo. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* i, This novel ['The Virginians'] is a continuance of 'Esmond'.

10. *attrib.* continuance act, a legislative act continuing for a further period a temporary measure; † continuance-money, a payment for renewal of a loan.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 183 Procuration, and Continuance-Money, these are only .. the Dreams of Avarice. 1700 BROWN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Anusum.* 29 A Hunger-starv'd Usurer in quest of a Crasie Citizen for Use and Continuance-Money. 1863 H. COX *Instil.* i. iv. 21 Many statutes of temporary operation are kept in force from time to time by Continuance Acts.

† Erroneously or loosely for CONTINUENCE.

a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Kut. Malta* i. 1, Zanthia doth enamour me Beyond all continuance.

**Continuancy** (kəntinu'ænsi). *rare.*

† 1. = CONTINUANCE 4. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 20 It signifieth Gods might .. with continuance of the same against Egypt.

2. The quality or character of continuing or being continuous.

1850 *Pique* (1875) 352 There was a resolute emphasis in her voice, a kind of determined continuancy in her narrative.

|| **Continuando**, *Obs.* in Eng. [*L. continuando* by continuing.] Law. A word technically used in an indictment for trespass, to describe a continuance or repetition of the act alleged. Hence *transf.* a continuance, a continuation.

1607-78 COWLEY *Interfr.* s. v., For in one Action of Trespass, you may recover Damages for divers Trespases, laying the first with a Continuando to the whole time, and in this form, *continuando transgressionem prædictam*. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* n. Pref. x So timely finished as that it might appear to be but a part of the former Trespas, though with a *continuando*, and not a new presumption against the worthy Author. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* 23 Oct., It has rained all day with a *continuando*. a 1734 NORTH *Exami.* II. iv. § 5 (1740) 233 Fitzharris, whose Plot was to be only a Continuando of that which he held forth.

b. in *comb.* = continuous, never-ending.

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xli, Many of our continuando-talkers of Politicks.

**Continuant** (kəntinu'ænt), a. and sb. [a. F. *continuant* or *L. continuant* - pr. pple. of *continuari*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Continuing, persisting in time, enduring; remaining in force. *Obs.*

1650 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* v. xviii. (1620) 213 Romes Empire, so spacious and so continuant. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 Oct. x. E ij b, Whether this .. Order be continuant or expired. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 117 These dispensations are .. neither frequent nor continuant.

2. Capable of a continuous sound: applied to certain consonants; see B. i.

B. *sb.*

1. A consonant of which the sound can be continued or prolonged, as opposed to a *stop* or *check*, in which the sound is produced by the explosion of a stoppage in some part of the oral cavity. Commonly applied to the sounds f, v, þ, ð, s, z, etc. as contrasted with the stops p, b, t, d, etc., but also including liquids and nasals.

1861 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* VIII. 373 When the continuant is a fluid consonant. 1889 *Athenium* 13 Aug. 207/1 He retains the incorrect designation of the Teutonic continuants as 'aspirates'. It seems to be implied that the Teutonic surd continuants changed directly into voiced stops, the theoretical intermediate stage of voiced continuants being ignored.

2. Math. In *Theory of Equations*, 'A determinant in which all the constituents vanish except those in the principal diagonal and two bordering minor diagonals'. Salmon *Higher Alg.* (1885) 18.

1873-4 MURR *Proc. Royal Soc. Edin.* 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Th. Equations* xi. § 129 (1885) 285 It appears that the quotient of any determinant by the one next below it in the series can be expressed as a continued fraction in terms of the given constituents. On account of this property determinants of the form here treated are called continuants,



† **Continuantly**, *adv.* A humorous perversion: cf. CONTINUATELY.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 28 (*Mrs. Quickly*) He comes continually to Py-Corner... to buy a saddle.

† **Continuate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *continuatus*, pa. ppl. of *continuare* to CONTINUE.]

1. *pa. ppl.* CONTINUED, kept on. *Obs.*

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 151 The Waters of Noyes fluid... which were a hundred dayes continuat And fifty.

2. *adj.* Continued without break or interstices; continuous in space or substance.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 218 This lande is continuat and one firme lande with the cape of saynte Augustine. 1597 Hooker *Eccles. Pol.* v. lvi. § 4 As though our very flesh and bones should be made continuat with his. 1650 GULLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 170 The Hardnes of Scallie fish is not continuat, but Plated, fitting for Motion; but there is another sort of hard covering, which is continuat. Of which... some are shelled. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. T. White's *Peripat. Inst.* 326 If it were divisible, 't would be continuat and divisible without end.

b. Continuous in time or order, uninterrupted in duration.

1601 F. GODWIN *Bts. Eng.* 136 There is not any precise Catalogue or continuat history. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 178, I shall in a more continuat time Strike off this score of absence. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* VII. xvi. (1620) 272 The same hath Eucemur written in a continuat history.

3. Continued, long-continued, lasting, chronic.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 11 A most incomparable man; breath'd as it were, To an vntyreable and continuat goodness. c. 1611 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1617), As constant and continuat as is the use of fire and water. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. i. v. A Chronic or continuat disease, a settled humor. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pess* 36 The continuat remembrance of our owne integrity.

4. † Constantly adjourned. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. v. 163 The encamping of an army being a continuat thing, the dislodging or removing of a campe must needs be a consequence.

Hence † **Continuately**, *adv.* † **Continuateness**.

1601-2 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 59 Esau and Jacob famous twines were borne so continually together, 1621 WILKINS *Mercury* XI. (1707) 47 Writing continually, without any Distinction betwixt the Words. 1645 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvi. (1658) 379 That the continuateness of the sent may not lead dogges to their forme.

† **Continuate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *continuatus*-ppl. stem of *continuare* to CONTINUE.]

1. *trans.* To make continuous in space or substance; to give continuity to.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 To the inuolucure of the hart... the same coate [the pleura]... is continuat, and tyed. a. 1632 L. HUTTON *Antiq. Oxford* in Plummer *Elizabethan Oxford* (1887) 85 The Deane and Chapter... daming upp the old Channell that ran into Charwell, continuat the two Meadewes into one. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. Oyled paper, wherein the interstitiall divisions being continuat by the accession of oyle. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 41 That that continuates society, as sense of ancestry and of sex.

2. To make continuous in time; to perpetuate.

1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. To containe, and continuat the remembrance of her vertuous, pious, and glorious government. 1624 BRIEF *Inform. Affairs Palat.* 57 [They] made a mockerie of the said Truce, and continuat their Hostilities. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 17 Devising a new Church Government... and... establishing and continuat the same.

Hence **Continuated**, **Continuating** *ppl. a.*

1632 tr. *Bruet's Praxis Med.* 198 The continuat parts... doe appeare loosened. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* IV. 32 By a continuat motion upon a continuat body, as all liquors are. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (ed. 2), Bodies run into glass when the volatile parts are exhaled, and the continuat humor separated.

**Continuation** (*kəntɪˈnjuːʃən*). [a. F. *continuation* (-acion) (13th c.), ad. L. *continuatiōnem*, n. of action f. *continuare* to CONTINUE.]

† 1. The action of continuing in any course of action; perseverance, persistency. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vi. 121 It shal be cause of continuacioun and exercising to good folk. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Ij. By contynacioun and to studie strongly thou shalt mowe acqyire grete connyng and prudence.

† 2. Continuity in space or of substance. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 202 These *parastata* do arise from the spirie bodden body... by continuation, and creepe obliquely backward and downward. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ii. 382 This continuation of the Kings to Gods House, shewed the mutuall intercourse which ought to be betwixt Policy and Piety. 1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 4 a, Such Timbers interrupt the continuation of the Wall.

3. Remaining or going on in a state; continuous existence or operation; continuance; prolongation.

1469 *Sc. Acts* Jas. III. § 38 The court of Parliament... or siclike courtis, that has continuacione. 1654 COKEINE *Dianea* I. 21 The comliness of her countenance, the continuation of seeing her, would have subdued the obdurateness of any heart. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 89 The continuation of weakness. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 400 They let Water run out of a small Orifice from one Vessel into another, with a continuation till the same Star came again to the same place. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* Life 251 The... continuation of a portion of the Niagara life beyond the termination of the [geological] period.

† 4. Abiding or remaining in place, residence, existence, etc. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 162 Comets... whose first

rise, continuation and disappearance may have been made in six moneths time. a. 1673 T. HORTON *Serm. on Ps. cxxxiii.* 1 To *Dwell*... a word of Residence and Abode and Continuation.

5. The causing of anything to continue or go on; the continued maintenance of a condition or repetition of an action; the resumption of any interrupted action or course; the carrying on further of the story or discussion in a book.

1586 THYNNE in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 464/2 The historie... half printed before I set pen to paper to enter into the augmentation or continuation of anle of them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 A decree made for the continuation of the league. 1634 W. TIRWYTH *Balaac's Lett.* 196, I am forced to defer the continuation of this discourse till another time. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi § 39 The English Benedictines... began to bestir themselves, about the continuation of their Order. 1709 STRYKE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 316 They [Convocation] met sometimes in the Chapter House of S. Paul's... and sometimes by continuation at King Henry VII's Chapel. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *The Pulse*, Any one may do a casual act of good-nature; but a continuation of them shews it is a part of the temper.

6. *Sc. Law.* = CONTINUANCE 2; adjournment, prorogation.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 225 (heading) Continuation of the Diet. *Ibid.* 285 In a criminal prosecution... the continuation must be to another day certain, for the diet cannot be continued indefinitely, or *sine die*.

† 7. *Math.* A process in Fluxions equivalent to integration by parts. *Obs.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iv. 21 The Law of continuation... is exceedingly hard... this way to be discovered. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 441 The utility of finding fluents by continuation was manifest to Sir Isaac Newton.

8. *Stock Exchange.* The carrying over of an account till next settling-day: see CONTANGO.

1813 R. HAMILTON *Nation. Debt in Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 72/1 Sometimes, instead of closing the account on the settling day, the stock is carried on to a future day on such terms as the parties agree on. This is called a continuation. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 46 At about 1/2 per cent. 'continuation'. 1887 *Daily News* 13 July 2/2 In English railway stocks... the rates of continuation were moderate.

9. *concr.* That by which anything is continued; an addition continuing something already in existence or under notice.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Tenewr, suite, ou continuation*, the tenour or continuation. 1638 in *Knolles' Hist. Turks* To Rdr., To joyne vnto my former History a Continuation for some few yeares. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 2 The Pilling is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque. a. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 181 His whole Course is but Continuation of the Source. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 Where it is crossed by the continuation of Mount Imaus. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 18 The Philebus... is supposed to be the continuation of a previous discussion.

b. Hence *continuation of days*; spec. in *Sc. Law*: see quot. 1861.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 165 Vpon the first day of the moneth of May... with the continuation of the dayis following. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* IV. ii. § 1 All points of process before them are with continuation of days. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., The summons in a civil process authorizes the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, 'with continuation of days', and the summons may be called in Court, either on the day named, or within year and day of appearance, unless it be forced on by protestation.

10. Gaiters continuous with 'shorts' or knee-breeches, as worn by bishops, deans, etc. Hence in *mod. slang*, trousers, as a continuation of the waistcoat.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1184 The devil [was] in a red... vest, red 'continuations'. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Wivernery* *Dual* (D.), A sleek man... in drab shorts and continuations, black coat, neck-cloth and gloves. 1858 R. S. SUTHERS *Ask Mamma* lxxviii. 305 Straight good legs, well set off with... kerseymer shorts, and continuations to match. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship in Longm.* Mag. III. 18 For fear of spilling it over what a tailor would call my continuations.

11. *Comb.* as *continuation bill*; *continuation-day* = *contango-day*; *continuation-school*, one in which the education of the elementary school is continued to a more advanced age; so *continuation-teaching*.

1839 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. ix. 177 Every year there are more and more continuation bills, which is merely a fine name for work postponed. 1887 MONDELLA in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 6/1 To make the education of the children thorough they must adopt the Continental system of continuation schools. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 11/2 He held up as models the German 'continuation' schools, and suggested that compulsory evening classes for 'continuation' teaching would delight the working man.

**Continuationist**. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who favours or advocates continuation.

(In quot. applied to one who holds that the Anglican Church is the continuation of the pre-Reformation Catholic Church in England.)

1891 *Catholic News* 20 June 7/2 These modern continuationists between whom and the birth of the Anglican Church there extends a chasm of more than three centuries.

**Continuative** (*kəntɪˈnjuːtɪv*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *continuativus*, f. ppl. stem of *continuare* to CONTINUE: see -IV-].

A. *adj.* 1. Tending or serving to continue or impart continuity: † of material substance (*obs.*); of existence, action, etc.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Comput.* IX. 350 The Cure of the Fissure of the Lips consists in... restoring the continuative moisture. 1805 W. KAY *Crisis Hufsfeldiana* 52 Now, this is a continuative way of speaking. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 594 Logic... is not originaive and creative; it is only regulative and continuative.

2. Expressing continuance: see B. 1.

B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used *absol.*) Anything that serves to continue or produce continuity: *spec.*

† a. A conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause or sentence; a subordinative conjunction. Also a form of the verb expressing continuance of action in some languages.

1530 PALSGR. 148 Some [conjunctions] be continuatives. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 187 The continuatives are 'if', 'because', 'therefore', 'that', &c. The copulative does no more than barely couple sentences. Continuatives... by a more intimate connection, consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Ibid.* II. (1786) 247 All these continuatives are resolvable into copulatives. 1870 F. HALL *Hind Reader* 146 A few intensives and continuatives as formed.

† b. A proposition expressing continuance. *Obs.* 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 [Among] the second sort of compound Propositions... may be added continuatives; as, Rome remains to this day; which includes, at least, two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is.

Hence **Continuatively**, *adv.*; **Continuative-ness**, the quality of being continuative; persistency in attention or effort.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 2/3 The outward signs of firmness, ambition, and concentration or continuativeness.

**Continuator** (*kəntɪˈnjuːətər*). [agent-n. in L. form from *continuare* to CONTINUE: see -OR; cf. *mod. F. continuateur*.]

1. One who continues, or maintains continuity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. A way of production which should... contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the continuator. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten V.* I. 247 Louis Philippe I... that dubious continuator of the thirty-five Capets. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 35 Continutors of the apostolic succession indeed, but without spiritual authority. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 363 Aristotle... was rather fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy... than to be the continuator of an old one.

2. One who continues or carries forward work begun by another; esp. one who writes a continuation to a literary work.

1656 HEVLIN *Extraneous Vapulars* 100 The Continuator of Stowes Chronicle. 1651 WOOD *At Oxon* II. 34 The Author Baker, and his Continuator Philipps. 1766 AMORY *Bunuel* (1770) III. 89 Gabriel Cossart, the continuator, published the other seven volumes in 1672. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. 153 Heine... is the most important German successor and continuator of Goethe in Goethe's most important line of activity. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 577 In our own Florence, in his southern continuator and his northern interpolator, we read the unvarnished tale.

† **Continue**, (*a.*), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [a. F. *continuer*, -ue, ad. L. *continuis*: see CONTINUE. But in B. c. perh. a vbl. sb. from CONTINUE v.]

A. *adj.* Continuous.

B. *sb.* a. A continuous fever; = F. *fièvre continue*.

c. 1500 *Melusine* 299 Madame, I have be somewhat euyt at ease & have had azez in manner of a contynue.

b. Continued or continuous land, continent.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonwealth* 575 A canteine almost twelve hundred leagues; yet divided into many kingdomes.

c. Continued course, continuance in time.

1555 J. OLDE *Antechrist* 69 In all the continue of our life. *Continue*, *sb.* 2 var of CONTENU, *Obs.* contents.

**Continue** (*kəntɪˈnjuː*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *contynue*, (*contynu*), -*tynewe* (e, -*tinew*, 5 -*tynewe*, -*tenue*, -*tenewe*, -*tenwe*, -*teynue*, 7 -*tinu*, 4 -*continue*. See also CONTAIN v. 17 and CONTUNE.

[a. F. *continuer*-r (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *continuare* 'to make continuous', more rarely 'to be continuous', f. *continuus* CONTINUOUS. There seems to have been frequent confusion in M.E. between this word and *contain* in its early form *contene*, due perh. to F. *contenu* and L. *continui*, parts of *continere*, *continere* to CONTAIN, or to the Eng. sb. CONTENU = F. *contenu* content. Hence sense 17 'to contain' and CONTAIN v. 17 in sense 'continue'; see also CONTUNE.]

I. *transitive*.

1. To carry on, keep up, maintain, go on with, persist in (an action, usage, etc.).

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 525 þe desire to receyff more & to contynue it. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* XIX. 235 [Thai] continuit thair mavyte Quhen eur thair met thame on the se. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. A.) 91 þis medycyn þou schalt contynuen til it be hooll. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* XIX. 416 Better to haue peas than for to contynewe the werre. c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* Pref. (1814) 4 Audacity to contynue forth my fyrste purpose. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 27, I am. Glad that you thus continue your resolute. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x, Negroes transplanted into cold... habitations continue their hue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. i, The whole, to continue the same metaphor, consists in the cookery of the author. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* Time VIII. 201 To continue the struggle. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 194 Continuing the ascent, and bearing a little to the left,

2. To cause to last or endure; to prolong, keep up (something external to the agent).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 113 Cist to contynue deuocioun of his woman, ansewride not fist a word to hir. 1599 THYNNE *Annotat.* (1865) 67 Howe this ordale was contynued in Englande in the tyme of kinge Iohane. 1611 BIBLE Ps. lxxii. 17 His name shalbe contynued as long as the sunne. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydrob.* v. 28 A good Way to continue their Memories. 1753 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Jan. Almighty God who hast continued my life to this day. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 5 If the qualities are continued by descent through a generation or two.

3. With extension or complement: To keep on, maintain, retain (in a place, condition, etc.).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* Mon. xix (1714) 145 God conteneue his grace and persone in long lyffe w<sup>th</sup> incense. 1588 Let. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 143 We were continued all this year in assured hope of a full victory. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 10 If a child were continued in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age. 1657 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 311 That John Philpott be continued clerk of this parish. 1670 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rildg.) 1883 245 Pagolo and the Duke de Gravina were continued alive. 1670 WALTON *Hooker in Lives* III. 159 To continue him at School. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 19 No lady would care to continue me with her. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 160 He was still continued the reluctant general of the army. 1793 SMELTON *Edgystone L.* § 153 It seemed unprofitable to continue the companies longer in a state of half-die. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet xxx.* (1853) 151 He was continued in his office.

† b. *ellipt.* Obs. cf. quot. 1670 above.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 88 But Bannardine must die this afternoone, And how shall we continue Claudio?

† 4. To make continuous *with*, connect or attach to. Obs.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 73 Paradys is so hige and in oon place contynued to be elpe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A.) 147 pe branchis of pe senewis of he heed in sum place ben contynued & ioyned with pese senewis. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 23 The use of the Navell is to continue the infant unto the Mother.

5. To carry on, take up, resume (a narrative, etc.) from a point of suspension or interruption.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. i. 17 De thyeid [Buke] sall contynwyde be Quille made of Rome we be cite. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV* Epil., Our humble Author will continue the Story (with Sir John in it). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 49 Antonius Ciccarella, who continueth on the history of Platina. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. ProL. And thus his tale continued. 1823 LAMB *Elia xi. Imperf. Synop.*, Hume's History compared with his [Smollett's] Continuation of it. What if the Historian had continued Humphrey Clinker?

6. To carry on in space; to prolong, produce.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1029 A Bridge of wondrous length From Hell continued reaching th' utmost Orb of this frail World. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 274 Then continue (viz. draw longer) both the lines AB, CD. 1784 *Genl. Mag.* LIV. n. 643 The arch is now continuing under the intended road, for which purpose a hill contiguous is cutting down. 1831 BRADSHAW *Optics* ii. 28 If we continue backwards the rays DE, FE, they will meet at m.

7. To carry on in a line of succession or development; to furnish a sequel or successor to.

1805 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 64 The man of genius was continued by the English analysts of the eighteenth century. The man of intelligence was continued by successors like Bernoulli, Euler, and Laplace.

8. Law. To adjourn, prorogue, put off. (esp. Sc.).

1469 Sc. *Acts* Jas. III. § 38 The court of Parliament, or sic like courts, that has continuaciones, nedis nocht to be continued fra day to day. c 1505 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (1728) 188 The Governor... wrote to the Cardinal to continue the accusation of Mr. George, till he spake with him. 1639 SPURTHWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 258 (Jam.) But the Regent's death, and the troubles which thereupon issued, made it to be continued for that time. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 44 The cause was continued on a rule for trial at the next term. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Diēt*, After the day of appearance has once arrived, the diēt may be continued by an act of the Court... The continuation must be to another day certain, for the diēt cannot be continued indefinitely, or *sine die*. 1890 *Boston (Mass.) Jural.* 23 May 176 He appeared before Judge Sanger of the District court in Cambridge this morning, and has his case continued until June 4.

b. *Stock Exch.* (See quot.)

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 2061/2 'To continue' is a technical term, which means to sell and to rebuy the same amount of stock at a future day at the same price, a further sum being paid for the accommodation.

## II. Intransitive.

9. To remain in existence or in its present condition; to last, endure, persist in being.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 Pe sike man musta nedis die, namely & pe accidentis contynnewen (MS. A. contynen). 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Senn.* xiii. 14 But now shall not thy kyngdome contynue. 1577 B. Gooce *Hereshack's Hush.* II. (1860) 108 b. Built with rafters and beams of Juniper, to the end it might continue. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1870) IV. 273 My mother grows so much wiser, that he fears she cannot long continue. 1746-7 HIRVICK *Madril.* (1818) 106 This habitable globe... could no more continue, than they could create themselves. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitias* 59 Let what now exists continue.

10. To remain, stay, or abide (in a place).

147 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 19. I. 55 Of us which are continuinge in a lande of warr. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 32 Because they have contynued with me now xiii. dayes, and have nought to eate. 1611 BIBLE *John* II. 12 They continued there not many days. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 314 So the popular vote Inclines, here to continue. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 254 Frederica is made wretched by his continuing here. 1839 YEWELL *Ang. Brit.* VOL. II.

Ch. xi. 122 Ireland, where he is supposed to have continued four years.

11. With complement or extension: To remain (in a specified state or capacity).

1503-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 39 Preamb. Sythen whiche tyme your seid Subject hathe contynued... your feythfull and true liegeman. 1509 FISHER *Funn. Serm.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 Though she alway contynued not in her vyrgynyte. 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 29 Your Emperor Continues still a Ioue. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 56 Continues well my Lord? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 592 That thou art happie, owe to God; That thou continu'st such, owe to thy self. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* v. i. § 28 The Deity would continue their friend. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. Barretts* to June in *Boswell*, Your English style still continues in its purity and vigour. 1884 MISS BRADON *Ishmael* xli. It is impossible you should continue unhappy if you follow the dictates of honour and conscience.

12. To persist in action, persevere; to go on, keep on. (Now rare of persons.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 He contynued alle night in prayers alone. 14. — *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 94 To contynn in vertu till they dey. 1570 LUTINS *Mamib.* 95 To contynue, *perseuerare*. 1605 SHAKS. *Nash.* v. i. 34, I have knowne her continue in this [washing her hands] a quarter of an houre. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v. To continue or hold on in that he began. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxi. The altercation continued until they entered the gates of Antwerp. 1877 LADY BRASSLY *Voy. Sunbeam* I. The breeze continued. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 220 The persecution continued with unabated rigour.

13. To continue doing or to do: to go on doing, not to cease. Sometimes with *on*.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 23 And they contynueden axinge with grete voikes, that he schulde be crucified. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xli. 16 Peter contynued knocking. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sann.* i. 12 As she continued praying before the Lord. 1631 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 By whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 138 In one day to have maid' What he. six Nights and Days Continud making. 1719 LOCK in *W. Wood Surv. Trade* 59 [It] is likely to continue on to do so. 1722 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6041/10 The Pills continue to be sold by him. 1776 *Trial of Nundocumar* 24/5 Kissen Juan Dosa, continues reading from the Rosenam. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 83 They will continue to circulate as token coins.

14. To proceed in one's discourse; to resume or go on after pause or interruption.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 Of all persons under the Sun (continued he.) be sure to set a Mark upon Confidants. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. And thus he continued on, while my colour came and went... with indignation. 1885 Sir W. V. FLELD in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 654/4 Lord Eskine continues thus: 'If the court can discover,' etc.

† 15. ? To be or occur as sequel (Schmidt), or ? To remain behind. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 5 He. takes no account How things go from him, nor resumes no care Of what is to continue.

† 16. To be attached or cohere to (so as to form a continuous mass). Obs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 Such Bodies doe partly follow the Touch of another Body, and partly stick and continue to themselves... as we see in Pitch, Glue, Birdlime, etc.

## † III. 17. = CONTAIN. Obs.

[See the etymology, and cf. CONTAIN v. 17.]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 177 And every man secular bat may nougt continue [v. r. contene, contene], Wysly go wedde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Suche blasfemyes ben foundun & contynued in þes sectis. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxxi. (1868) 105 Y have spoke unto you of diuerse women... as it is contyned in the bible. 1550 GARDINER in Foke A. & M. (1563) 760 a, I recieved a letter... and toke it, to continue no effectual inhibition. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 8 If the style or endyng be best, which continueth the matter.

## Continued (k'ntinud), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Carried on or kept up without cessation; continual, constant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contynuyd, kepte wythe-owte cessynge, *continuuus*. 1532 R. BOWLER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xvil. 134 By their constitution in the last and yet continued Convocation. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxix. 65 A continued patience I commend not. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xli. 99 His conversation is a kind of continued complement. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 350 Cold Weather, and continu'd Rain. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. v. 74 This continued astonishment was a part of her life.

b. *Continued fever* (see CONTINUAL a. 3).

1776-83 CULLEN *First Lines* § 27 Wks. 1827 I. 488 When it happens... that the remission is not considerable... the disease is called a Continued Fever. 1799 *Med. Jural.* II. 307 The second book treats of continued fevers. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict. Med.* I. 367 Dr. Tweedie has divided continued fever into Simple, Complicated, and Typhus.

2. Extended in space without interruption or breach of connexion; continuous.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 232 That Horse is best which is of one continued colour. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 342 One continued country, passable from one to the other, without helpe of Sea. 1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 8 A hilly country... in a manner a continued Wood, most of Pine trees. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii § 3 An Atom, i. e. a continu'd Body, under an immutable Superficies. 1726 SHILLVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 190 The ground is burnt up to that degree, that the surface of it appears like one continued cinder.

3. Carried on in a series or sequence; connected or linked together in succession; continuous.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* § 123 A Continued similitude, is when the second term, is to the third, as the first is to the

second. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 63 The space of seven continu'd Nights he rode With darkness. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abraham's Mould* II. 1. One continu'd Series of Misfortunes. 1790 PALLEY *Horae Paul.* I. 8 [They] have each given a continued history of St. Paul's life.

4. a. *Continued proportionals*: a series of quantities such that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms; such quantities are said to be in *Continued proportion*. *Continued fraction*: a fraction whose denominator is an integer *plus* a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer *plus* a fraction, and so on.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Continual Proportionals*, A series of continual or continued proportionals is otherwise called a *progression*. 1827 — *Course Math.* I. 113 But when the difference or ratio of every two succeeding terms is the same quantity, the proportion is said to be Continued, and the numbers themselves make a series of Continued Proportionals, or a progression.

† b. *Continued bass* (in Music) = THOROUGH-BASS. [It. *basso continuo*.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Continued*, or *thorough-bass*, in music, is that which continues to play constantly; both during the recitatives, and to sustain the choir or chorus.

*Continuedly*, adv. [f. prec. + -LY-]. In a continued manner; uninterruptedly, continuously.

1559 Br. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I App. vii. 19 The catholike church, which hathe in it contynuedly the Holy Spirit of God for a ruler and gouernour. 1680 II. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* Pref. 17 A Book of such comprehensive Prophecies, and so continuedly true. 1827 W. P. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 936 Family aims seem not to have been continuedly adopted, till towards the time of Edward I.

*Continuedness*, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Continued state or quality, continuity.

1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wils* (1616) 27 It behooves also that his parts hold a certaine kind of continuednesse, and that they bee not deuided. 1630 T. WILLIAMSON in *Spurgeon Tracts*, *Dav.* Ps. cxlvi. 4 See we now the continuednesse, *exh.* 'it goeth forth'. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. T. White's *Peripatet. Inst.* xac All quantity whatever must... by continuednesse, conspire into one bulk.

*Continuendo*: see CONTINUANDO.

*Continuer* (k'ntiniur), [f. CONTINUE v. + -ER-].

1. One who continues, or carries on; esp. one who continues a history or other unfinished work.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b. The notice and continuer of warre and hostilitie. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 222 The Continuer of Thuanus his History. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 213 Holding only Fame to be the strongest continuer of a family. 1706 HILARNE *Collect.* 25 May (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 253 The Continuer of Athenæ Oxon. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 129 The inheritors and continuers of a common civilization.

2. One who continues in a state, etc.; one who persists, remains, keeps on, stays.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. an. i. 11 He now obteynynge the crowne of the realme, yf he wer therein a long continer. 1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xxxix. (1887) 211 Continuers at home. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 143, I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a continuer. 1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. & Countrey conbanded, Tenants at will* in *Halliwel Refr. Charac. Bks.* (1857) 309 These are Continuers only upon their Maisters pleasure.

*Continuing* (k'ntiniujn), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING-]. The action of the verb CONTINUE; continuation, continuance; abiding.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* III. vii. (1495) 53 He lykenyth the soule racional to a ceyle by cause of his perfeccion and contynnyng. 1643 MILTON *Dworce* vi. (1851) 35 It is not the outward continuing of marriage that keeps whole that cov'nant. 1691 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent.* 53 The ceasing or continuing the said Method of Sheathing.

*Continuing*, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING-].

1. That continues (in various senses of the verb);

abiding, lasting; persistent, persevering.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 18 It semeth herte is wellwilled To hem that ben contynued With besy herte to pursue Thing that is to love due. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xiii. 14 For here haue we no continuinge cite [So 1611]. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 152 Desiring to eternize his fame, in a more continuing way. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 100 Stimulated by continuing peril. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 63 A continuing protest against the validity of Charles's title.

† 2. Formerly used in concord with a substantive absolutely (= Lat. ablative absolute), as an adverbial adjunct of the sentence, like, *during*, *pending*, and so tending to be regarded as a preposition; e.g. *continuing my life* = while my life continues, during my life. Obs.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) B ij b. Thy dishes be one continuing the yere. *Ibid.* B vj b. Better were to bide continuing my life. 1682 G. VERNON *Life of Heylyn* 34 Continuing this time, Mr. Heylyn had no very considerable subsistence for himself and his new Companion.

Hence *Continuingly* adv.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. ccxv. 231 The sayd .vii. sleepers... slept contynnyngly to the laste .yeres of Theodosius.

*Continuist*. [f. CONTINUE v. + -IST-]. One who holds a theory of continuity or continuosness.

Hence *Continuistic* a. (see quot.)

1883 SCHAFF *Enycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1453 He advocated what is called the continuistic view of the apocalyptic prophecies; i.e., that they are predictive of progressive history, being partly fulfilled, partly unfulfilled.

**Continuity** (kəntɪnjuːti). [*a. F. continuité* (16th c.), *ad. L. continuitas*, *f. continuus*; see -ITY.] The state or quality of being continuous.

1. Of material things: The state or quality of being uninterrupted in extent or substance, of having no interstices or breaks; uninterrupted connexion of parts; connectedness, unbrokenness.

1543 [see 5]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* D. J. Fyre and Ayre . . . will descend, when . . . their Continuity should be dissolved. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Inflaming the body, loosing the continuity of the parts. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 307 Now there is no continuity between the umbilical veine and the hollow veine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. i. 45 Continuity of parts is the cause of perspicuity. 1747-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Continuity is usually defined, among schoolmen, the immediate cohesion of parts in the same quantum. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* III. 59 The continuity of the frontier. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 52 Sometimes the continuity of rocks and strata is . . . broken. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 17 (1854) 46 The continuity of the cord with the brain is necessary.

2. Of immaterial things, actions, processes, etc.: The state or quality of being uninterrupted in sequence or succession, or in essence or idea; connectedness, coherence, unbrokenness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1356 All that shall be, hath a stint and dependance of that which is, by a certaine continuity, which proceedeth from the beginning to the end. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* vii. (1786) 101 We may gain some idea of Time, by considering it under the notion of a transient continuity. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 10 In travelling by land there is a continuity of scene, a connected succession of incidents that carry on the story of life. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* Pref. (ed. 6) 16 The continuity of attention necessary for the proper evolution of a train of thought.

b. *Law or principle of continuity*: the principle that all change, sequence, or series in nature is continuous, and that nothing passes from one state to another *per saltum*.

The phrase originated with Leibnitz. In 1687 he laid down as a general principle, that where there is continuity between data, such that one case continually approaches and at length loses itself in another, there will be a corresponding continuity in results or properties. For example, it is a property of the ellipse that all rays from the one focus are reflected from the curve to the other; in the parabola all such rays reflected at the curve are parallel; if there be given a series of ellipses continually approaching the parabola by the continuous increase of distance between the foci, the focal radii of these will continuously approach the relation of parallelism, so as at length to differ from it by less than any assignable amount. This was according to Leibnitz 'a principle of general order', having its origin in the mathematical infinite, absolutely necessary in Geometry, but holding good also in Physics, because the Sovereign Wisdom, the source of all things, acts as a perfect Geometer, and according to a harmony that admits of no addition. In 1702 he referred to this principle as 'the law of continuity', and claimed that it operates in all natural phenomena; and in his *Nonnexus Essais* he declared it to be part of his 'Law of Continuity' that everything in nature goes by degrees, and nothing *per saltum*.

1687 LEIBNITZ *Lettre à Mr. Bayle* Wks. Erdm. 104. 1690 — *Lettre à Mr. Arnauld* ibid. 107 Chacune de ces substances contient dans sa nature legem continuationis seriei suarum operationum. 1702 — *Repl. aux Repl. de Bayle* ibid. 189/3 Qu'il ne se rencontre jamais rien, où la loi de la continuité (que j'ai introduite, et dont j'ai fait la première mention dans les *Novelles de la République des Lettres* de Mr. Bayle), et toutes les autres règles les plus exactes des Mathématiques soient violées. *a. 1716* — *Novo. Ess.* iv. xvi, Tout va par degrés dans la nature et rien par saut, et cette règle, à l'égard des changements, est une partie de ma loi de la continuité. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., An eminent mathematician has supposed what he calls a law of continuity to obtain in the universe, by which law every thing that is executed or done in nature, is done by infinitely small degrees. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 271 When bodies, whether solid or fluid, act on one another by impulse or percussion, in such a manner that their action is subject to the law of continuity. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 189 It prevents a breach of the law of continuity between transparent and opaque bodies. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* II. 74 That the angle changes at once from 90° to zero, is to admit so palpable a violation of the principle of continuity . . . that, etc. 1852 MULCAHY *Mod. Geom.* (ed. 2). 1898 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* (1880) p. xii, We endeavour to show . . . that immortality is strictly in accordance with the principle of Continuity (rightly viewed).

c. *Equation of continuity*, in *Hydrodynamics*: the equation connecting the rate of change of density of a fluid within any closed surface constantly full of fluid with the flow of fluid through the surface. 1836 T. WEBSTER *Equilib. & Motion of Fluids*. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 141. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* § 93.

3. The state or quality of being continuous in time; uninterrupted duration. *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. IV. xiii, Wee need not have recourse unto any starre but the Sunne and the continuity of its action. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 27 Their steadfast continuity of gaze. 1841 BREWSTER *Art. Sc.* II. iv. (1856) 146 A painful disease, which had its origin in the severity and continuity of his studies.

4. *quasi-concr.* A continuous or connected whole; a continuous or unbroken course or series. (Of material or immaterial things.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 423 Running throughout one continuity without interruption. *a. 1616* FORTHELY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 3 (1622) 296 All magnitudes and continuities are deduced from one original prick. 1644 MITTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 When every stone is laid arbut together, it cannot be united into a continuity, it can but be contiguous in this

world. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 219 A chain that ascends in a continuity of links.

b. A part continuous with something else. *rare*. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 248 The New-Netherlands . . . a continuity of the territory taken possession of . . . by the Pilgrims, when they landed on Plymouth Rock.

5. *Solution of continuity*: the fact or condition of being or becoming discontinuous; fracture, rupture, breakage, 'break'. Orig. used of wounds, etc. in an animal body; thence also in other senses.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 12 The heart can not suffer solution of continuity without death. 1661 BRAHALL *Just. Viud.* II. 14 Schisme is an exterior breach, or a solution of continuity in the body Ecclesiastick. 1707 CURTIS in *Hush. & Gard.* 77 The Solution of Continuity may hinder the Juice from mounting. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 24 With what address this temporary solution of (historical) continuity is kept from the eye. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. a/5 We are brought without solution of continuity into the presence of problems, which . . . lie entirely outside the domain of physics.

**Continuous** (kəntɪnjuːəs), *a.* [*f. L. continuus* hanging together, uninterrupted (*f. continere* in intr. sense 'to hang together,' etc.) + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by continuity; extending in space without interruption of substance; having no interstices or breaks; having its parts in immediate connexion; connected, unbroken.

1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 3 It is Compounded of two Bodies. The one Parenchymous; Continuous throughout; yet somewhat Pliable without a solution of its Continuity. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. ii. (1782) IV. 148 The dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become continuous, and are blended. 1795 SOUTHWELL *Joan of Arc* VII. 6 Round the city stretch'd their line continuous, massy as the wall Erst by the fearful Roman . . . raised. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 320 In most cases the area inhabited by a species is continuous. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* VI. 228 If we light a match and observe its spectrum, we find that it is continuous—that is, from red through the whole gamut of colour to the visible limit of the violet. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 Without describing a continuous line in space.

b. In unbroken connexion with; joined continuously to; forming one mass with.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* XI. v. (1732) 207 Anciently continuous with Malacca. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 99 The Superficies whereto it was continuous, etc. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 25 The mucous membrane of the eye is contiguous with the skin.

† *c. fig. Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iii. 252 They were so contiguous and near in kindred, they might not be made continuous (one flesh) in marriage.

2. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Uninterrupted in time, sequence, or essence; going on without interruption; connected, unbroken.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. (1841) 187 Continuatives . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. 1832 NAT. PHILOS. *Electro-Magnet.* xi. § 176. 60 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The currents transmitted by perfect conductors are continuous; that is, their intensity is either constant, or varies insensibly during two consecutive instants. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Continuous service men, those seamen who, having entered for a period, on being paid off, are permitted to have leave, and return to the flag-ship at the port for general service. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. App. (1876) 700 A continuous siege of six months. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 131 The power of abstract study or continuous thought is very rare. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* VII. § 215 Which will explain the continuous life of the universe as well as its continuous energy.

3. *technically*.

*Continuous brake*, a continuous series of carriage brakes controlled from one point, acting upon every carriage or wheel in a train. *Continuous consonants*, those which are capable of prolonged enunciation (opposed to *explosive*). *Continuous function* (Math.), a function that varies continuously, and whose differential coefficient therefore never becomes infinite. *Continuous import*: see *IMPORT*. *Continuous stem* (Bot.), one without articulations, *Continuous style*, in Gothic Architecture, a style in which the mullions of a window are continued in the tracery, as distinguished from the geometrical style of earlier Gothic.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 379 There is also a tendency . . . throughout the Continuous style, to extend the ornamental stonework. 1850 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 144 Now *b, p, t*, etc. are explosive, *f, v*, etc. continuous. 1866 TREAS. BOT. 325 A stem is said to be continuous which has no joints. 1883 STUBBS *Mercantile Circ.* 26 Sept. 1862/2 The use of continuous brakes on their several lines [of railway].

**Continuously** (kəntɪnjuːəsli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY.] In a continuous manner; uninterruptedly, without break; continually, constantly.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 167 (R.) Which . . . incorporates the newly received nourishment, and joins it continuously with the preexistent parts of flesh and bone. 1826 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 94 He spoke continuously for a considerable time. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xxv. 623 These may sometimes mantle continuously round the whole mass. 1879 NATURE 20 Nov. 58 A body which is changing its speed every . . . hundredth part of a moment or what we call continuously. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 A quantity is said to vary continuously, if, when it passes from one value to another, it assumes all the intermediate values.

**Continuouslyness** (kəntɪnjuːəsnes), [*f. a. prec.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being continuous; continuity.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 224 These two narratives are drawn up with that continuouslyness, that artless wondering honesty . . . which might be expected. 1851-9 DARWIN in *Adm. Man. Sci. Eng.* 282 The continuouslyness and form of the strata. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 197 Con-

tinuouslyness of influence is as much a factor in education as specific acts of teaching.

**Continate**, *obs. erron. f. CONTINUATE* *pp. a.*

**Continnum** (kəntɪnjuːm), [*f. L. continua* (-ā). [*L.*; neuter of *continuus*, i. e. 'a continuous body or thing'.] A continuous thing, quantity, or substance; a continuous series of elements passing into each other.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. i. (ed. 2) 40 The fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 327 The admirable accommodation of the several Parts of the Humane Body to make up one Continuum. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 13 There could be no continuum: each numerical unit was distinct and separated from the rest by a portion of vacant space. *a. 1878* LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 133 To these animals [the wolf and dog] the external world seems a continuum of scents, as to man it is a continuum of sights. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 51/1 (*Psychology*) All possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative continua.

**Contir-**, *obs. f. COUNTER-*, e. g. in *contirmont*.

**Cont-line**. [Of uncertain derivation: it has been suggested that *cont* is a variant of *CANT sb.*]

1. 'The spiral intervals formed between the strands of a rope, by their being twisted together'.

1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 10. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 612 *Cont-line* . . . in *worming*, is filled up with spun yarn or small rope, which brings the rope so treated to a nearly cylindrical shape.

2. 'The space between the bilges of two casks stowed side by side'.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

**Conto** (kənto), [*f. 6-7 conto*. [*Pg. conto* = *It. conto*, OF. *counte*, F. *compte* = *L. computus*: see *COUNT sb.*] In Portuguese, a million; hence, short for a million reis, worth in Portuguese currency about £220, in Brazilian a little more than half that amount.

1601 HAKLUIT tr. *Galvano's Discov. World* (1862) 14 He neuer . . . left off to raise and to augment the yerely rent vnto a conto. 1858 SHAWMONS *Dict. Trade Prod.*, A Portuguese word for million; a conto of reis (2000 milreis) is usually expressed thus 1000000. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Dec. 15/1 The sum of 5,000 contos (£550,000). 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 The money being subscribed in Brazil. The capital is stated to be 200,000 contos of reis, or over 20 millions sterling. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 13 May 6 (Lisbon) 1200 contos of reis of new silver money coined in virtue of last Friday's decree.

**Contoise**, *erron. f. COINTISE, QUAINTEISE*.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 267.

**Contor**: see *CONDOR*.

**Contorniate** (kəntɔːniət), *a. and sb.* [*f. It. contorno* circuit, contour: so F. *contorniate* adj. fem.]

A. *adj.* Of a medal or coin: Having a deep furrow round the disc, within the edge.

1692 O. WALKER *Crk. & Rom. Hist.* 25 Medals Contorniate, tho of a bad Master, are rare. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* (1877) 22 A contorniate coin of the Emperor Nero. 1889 S. W. STEVENSON *Dict. Rom. Coins* s. v., Contorniate medals present this peculiarity, that there is scarcely ever any apparent connexion between the obverse and the reverse.

B. *sb.* A medal (or coin) having such a furrowed circumference: applied by modern numismatists to certain brass pieces of Nero and other Roman emperors, the purpose of which is uncertain.

1823-5 T. D. FOSSROCKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) 973 Contorniates . . . are mostly between two and three inches [in] diameter. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 207. 198 The contorniat distributed at public games. 1889 S. W. STEVENSON *Dict. Rom. Coins* s. v., All writers appear . . . to agree in considering that contorniates were not of the nature and value of money . . . All contorniates are of brass.

**Contorniated, contourniated**, *pp. a.* = *prec. adj.*

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., All we have remaining of these contourniated medals, seem to have been struck about the same time. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contourniated*. 1823 in CRABB.

**Contorno** (kontorno), [*It. contorno* circuit, CONTOUR, *f. contornare* to turn together, compass about, put a thing round another (cf. med. *L. contornare* to round off well), *f. L. com- + tornare* to turn in a lathe, round off, make round, *f. torus* a turning-lathe.] Contour, outline of a statue or other work of art.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 76 ¶ 3 His mouth full of . . . the sublimity and grand contorno of Michael Angelo. 1781 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* I. 325 For a background and contorno, who comes up to Mrs. Thrale?

**Contorsion**, *obs. form of CONTORTION*.

**Contorsive** (kəntɔːsɪv), *a.* [*f. L. contorsus*, alleged variant of *contortus* (see *CONTORT*) + -IVE.] Of contorting quality or tendency.

1829 H. BUSK *Vestriad* 1. 500 His eye contorsive bent a thousand ways. 1819 — *Desert* 711 Or with scored viscera contorsive rue The deleterious trash that vintners brew.

† **Contort**, *pp. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. contortus* *pp.* *pple.*: see next.] Twisted, contorted.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 173 Contort, contortus.

**Contort** (kəntɔːt), *v.* [*f. L. contorti* -*pp.* stem of *contorquere*, *f. com- + torquere* to twist.]

1. *trans.* To twist, twist together or round itself; to draw awry; to distort greatly by twisting.



1622 [see CONTORTED]. c1715 CHEVRE (J.), Spires contorted into small spheres. 1756 AMORY *Bunicle* (1770) I. 193 These . . . fleshy fibres are contorted and bound about with . . . spiral ramifications . . . of the nerves. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. 1. 10 The variety of grotesque shapes into which apple-trees contort themselves. 1852-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 948/1 The cord is thereby contorted into a spiral. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 121 The features are violently contorted. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. 79 The sedimentary rocks have been . . . bent, contorted, or twisted to an enormous extent.

Fig. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xi. 197 Contorted from their established signification. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VII. 192 Both halves of the reasoning are contorted.

† 2. To hurl forth as a missile or argument. *Obs.* c1562 ABP. PARKER *Def. Priests Marriages* 165 For it may be well verified of you that ye contort to another: He that is once over his shoes, forth not afterward how deepe he wade in the myer.

**Contorted** (kəntɔːtəd), *pp.* *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.]

1. Twisted, *esp.* twisted together or round itself; drawn awry or out of shape by a twisting action.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* v. i. I'll hang thee in a contorted chain of icicles. In the frigid zone. 1674 J. WRIGHT tr. *Seneca's Thyestes* 10 What makes Thee menace thus with thy contorted Snakes? 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* II. 1772, 165 The rocks are contorted. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseaui's Bot.* XXV. 368 The legumes are contorted. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* v. 37 All over his contorted visage.

Fig. 1652 GAULÉ *Magastrom.* 70 Whether those derivations . . . be not contorted, jeune . . . ridiculous.

2. *Bot.* 'An arrangement of petals or corolline lobes, when each piece, being oblique in figure, and overlapping its neighbour by one margin, has its other margin in like manner overlapped by that which stands next it' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1760 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 934 Contorted flowers, that is . . . those monopetalous flowers, whose lobes, or sections of the limb of their petals, turn all to the right hand. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xv. Convolvulaceae . . . corolla . . . plaited and contorted in bud.

b. *Contorted-convolute* *adj.*: convolute with some degree of contortion.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 The aestivation . . . on account of the lateral and somewhat contorted twisting of the nearly equal segments, contorted-convolute.

**Contortedly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a contorted or twisted manner.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. x. § 2 Not irregularly and contortedly . . . but straightly.

**Contortion** (kəntɔːʃən). Also 7-8 -torsion. [ad. L. *contortio*-em, n. of action f. *contorquere*: see *CONTORT* v. Cf. F. *contorsion* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. The action of twisting or writhing; the fact of being twisted; distortion by twisting.

1611 COTGR., *Contorsion*, A contorsion; a writhing, etc. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 68 It giueth a forme . . . answerable to it owne contorsions. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 50 Wherein the Leaf and Roots may shoot right without contorsion or forced circumvolution. 1773 Mrs. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 109 We strive . . . to alter ourselves by ridiculous contorsions of body. 1847-48 EMERSON *Ess.* *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 96 The contorsions of ten crucified martyrs. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 215 Contortion and dislocation of strata . . . due to squeezing at the sides.

Fig. 1874 MANAFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 157 The most violent contorsions of grammar.

2. The product of contorting; a contorted condition, state, or form.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Probe which you see lies in her mouth in spiral contorsions, wound up like a spring. 1818 Mrs. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xvi. (1865) 199 His face was wrinkled into contorsions too horrible for human eyes to behold. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* VII. 105 The curious contorsions of the rocks.

Fig. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 45 The deductions . . . are only so many contorsions of the original definitions.

**Contortionist** (kəntɔːʃənɪst). [f. *prec.* + -IST.] One who professes and practises contortion. a. A gymnast or performer who throws his body into contorted postures. b. An artist whose work exhibits contortions. c. One who contorts or twists the sense of words.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 323 Cremorne Gardens.—Wanted, male and female Equestrians, Tumblers . . . Acrobatic Performers, Contortionists. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Feb. 5/3 To their extraordinary ability as contortionists they add some musical talent. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Some confirmed jokers, —verbal contortionists. 1889 Sir F. LINGGON in *Times* 11 Dec. 7/4 He is the most turgid contortionist whose work it has been my fortune to see.

† **Contortious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *CONTORTION*: see -OUS.] Affected by contortions. Hence † **Contortiousness**, 'wretchedness, the state of being contorted' (Ash 1775).

1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Contortiousness*, wretchedness. Hence in later Dicts.

**Contortive** (kəntɔːtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *contorti*-pp. stem of *contorquere* + -IV<sup>2</sup>.] Tending to or causing contortion; characterized by twisting.

1859 C. DRESSER *Rud. Bot.* 245 The inner margin of each leaf is covered by the outer margin of the next: in this case their arrangement is convolute. Some authors call this form of aestivation contortive.

**Contorto**, combining form of L. *contortus* twisted together; as in **Contorto-foliateous** *a.* 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 492 Explanate, contorto-foliateous . . . folia clustered into a broad clump.

**Contortuosity** (kəntɔːtɪuːsɪti). *rare.* [f. L. *contortus* (see *CONTOUR*), after *tortuositas* TORTUOSITY.] The condition of being twisted together or round each other; intricate twistedness.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 282 The peculiar contortuosity, twistiness of beech roots.

**Contortuplicate** (kəntɔːtɪpʊˈpleɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *contortuplicāt-us*, f. *contortus* twisted together + *plicātus* folded.] (See *quot.* 1859.)

1816 COLEBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* XII. 539 Cotyledons two, unequal, almond fleshy, thick, chrysoid-contortuplicate. 1859 GRAY *Lessons Bot. Gloss.*, *Contortuplicate*, twisted back upon itself.

† **Contortuplicated**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -ED.] Twisted and entangled.

1848 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 30 The snarl'd, and contortuplicated affairs of the State.

**Contour** (kəntʊə, kəntʊəː), *sb.* [a. F. *contour*, f. *contourner* (cf. F. *tour*, *tourner*, and *TURN*), in artistic sense = lt. *contorno*: see *CONTORNO*.]

1. The outline of any figure: a. introduced as a term of Painting and Sculpture; *spec.* the line separating the differently coloured parts of a design.

1664 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Wks. v. (1805) 315 Penning the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch. 1686 AGONYSS *Painting Illustr.* Expt. Terms, The Contours of a Body, are the Lines that environ it, and make the Superficies of it. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalism*. vi. 201 A perfect Medal has . . . its Contours neatly trimm'd . . . and carefully preserved. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. In painting and carving, contours are the outward lines of a picture or figure. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 152 To draw the contour both of the plan and elevation. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. iii.* The whole contour of her form . . . resembled that of Minerva. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lavings* vi. § 13. 175 The shadows are employed only to make the contours of the features thoroughly felt. 1879 ROON *Chromatics* xviii. 324 Contours consisting of several lines of gold and silver, white and black, are often used to separate colours that do not harmonize particularly well together.

b. Perfection or artistic quality of outline.

1780 JOHNSON *Lat. Mrs. Thrale* x May, The exhibition is eminently splendid. There is contour, and keeping, and grace, and expression. 1844 JAMES AGINCOURT I. 27 That sort of full and graceful sweep in all the lines, which painters and statuary, I believe call *contour*. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 75 (1864) 453 The sculptor must have a keen sense of contour and form.

c. *gen.*; especially frequent as applied to the outline of a coast, mountain mass, or other topographical feature.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 498 The symbols have passed from a contour sufficiently regular, to some lines oddly assembled. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 211 Their streets, or lanes, are crowded and narrow, and their general contour is irregular. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*, Th. 101 Its broken and abrupt contour . . . determined by the action of the sea. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* II. ii. 190 In 1848 Arago saw the dark contour of the Moon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The undulating line indicates the general contour of the surface of the country.

† 2. *Conchol.* 'The spiral that forms the shell, and winds round its columella or axis'. *Obs.*

1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXX. 31.

† 3. A 'round' (of amusements, or the like). *Obs.* 1784 *Demonstration* 36 Fidgeting about from one demure employment to another forms the whole contour of my sprightly amusements.

4. *Comb.* Contour-feathers, -hairs, the feathers or hairs which form the surface and contour of an animal, as distinguished from those which lie closer to the skin and do not appear on the surface. Contour-line, a line representing the horizontal contour of the earth's surface at a given elevation. The contour line of a mountain at a given height represents the edge of a horizontal plane cutting the mountain at that height. A series of such lines at successive elevations laid down on a map shows the elevations and depressions of the surface. A map in which this is done is a Contour map.

1844 ANSTED *Geol.* II. 238 The laying down on the maps a system of what are called contour-lines; by which is meant lines of equal altitude above a certain standard level. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., An accurate map of his fields . . . with contour lines of level by which road-making, drain excavation, etc., may be laid out. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 122 Look at the Contour map of Europe in Johnston's Physical Atlas. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 14 Where the ground is very steep the contour-lines run close together.

**Contour** (kəntʊə), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark or furnish with contour lines.

2. To carry (a road, etc.) round the contour of a hill. Hence *Contouring* *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 280 In true contouring regular horizontal lines . . . are traced over a country. 1879 C. C. KING in Cassell's *Techn.* Educ. IV. 92/2 For contouring it is simply necessary to keep the plummet vertical through the zero point. 1890 HALLETT *1000 Miles* 431 The cart-road to Maymyo, a place 24 miles to the east of Mandalay, has had to be contoured to 44 miles, and ascends in this distance 3300 feet. 1890 *Catalogue of Scientific Instrum.*, Contouring Glass or Hand Level for direct vision.

**Contourb**, early form of *CONTOURB* v.

**Contoured** (kəntʊəːd), *pp.* *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.]

† 1. Rounded in outline. *Obs.* 1775 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lettuce*, The Green [Lettuce] have very large and contour'd Leaves.

2. Furnished with contour lines.

1890 *Athenum* 13 Sept. 359/2 A contoured map of Equatorial Africa.

† **Contourné** (kəntʊːne), *a.* *Her.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *contourner* to turn about: cf. *CONTORNO*.] Turned about, i.e. towards the sinister or left.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Contourné*, in heraldry, is used when beasts are represented standing, or running, with their faces to the sinister-side of the escutcheon. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XIV. § 1 (ed. 3) 160 A lion rampant, contourné. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* XX. 260 All Charges (except those intended to be contourné).

**Contournated**, variant of *CONTOURNATED*.

**Contoxiccate**, humorous perversion of *INTOXICATE*.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notus II. iv. 47 They think him a little contoxicated (as they say).

† **Contra** (kəntɔː), *adv.*, *prep.* (*sb.*) [L. *contra* adv. and prep.; in its origin the ablative case fem. of an obs. adj. stem \**cont(e)r-* a comparative from *com*, *con*, prep.: cf. *citra*, *extra*, *intra*, *ultra*, and Eng. *after*. For the sense cf. OE. *wið* with, against, *wiðer* against, equivalent to *contra* in composition, as in *wiðer-sægan* = *contra-dicere*. From philosophical and legal language, the L. word has passed into a restricted English use.]

A. *prep.* 1. Against. Chiefly in the phrase *pro and contra* (now generally abbreviated to *con*), 'for and against' (the motion, proposal, etc.).

c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Tale of Dog* 73 *Contra* and *pro*, strait arguments they resolve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliii. 327 A grete altercacy among wyrters of this mater *pro* and *contra*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 20 In questionis bath in *Contra* and *Pro*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 15 See the subtilties of Aristotle, to take a matter both ways, *Pro* and *Contra*, etc.

b. In this sense it is often elliptically taken as a *sb.*, and may have a plural.

1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 210 After much *Pro* and *Contra*, they all consented. a1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 125 His whole life is spent in *Pro* and *Contra*. 1625 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vi. 351 And *Pro*'s and *Contra*'s, not to be refuted. 1884 *Athenum* 23 Aug. 230/2 He weighs carefully the *pros* and the *contras*.

† 2. Against. *Sc. Obs.*

1640-1 *Kirkcudrie War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 92 For dosing of executiones *contra* onie persone quhatsumever.

B. *adv.* On the contrary, to the contrary, contrariwise.

1368 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* IX. 16 'Contra', quod I as a Clerk. 1818 CAUSSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 70 If inserted it did not conclude, but it might be proved *contra*, and the verdict might find it *contra*.

† b. as *adj.* Contrary. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 374 *Contra* tyde rynnand fra land to land.

C. *sb.*

1. The contrary or opposite; in *Book-keeping*, the opposite side or column of an account; *esp.* the right-hand or credit side, in which the liabilities of the trader appear. Also *transf.*

*Per contra*, It. 'over against, against, opposite' (Florio), is commonly used in the sense 'on the opposite side of the account, on the other hand, as a set-off'. See *PER*.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 176 He is satisfied and labours the *contra*. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 82 The European beaver . . . displays the same manners and building propensities as its transatlantic brethren; and per *contra*, the thinly scattered beavers, near the settlements in America are solitary animals, dwelling in burrows like the scattered few along the Rhone. 1891 *Mod. Commercial Usage*, We enclose acct. sale of wool, for the nett proceeds of which we credit you £ . . . and, per *contra*, we debit you with the amount of your draft for £ . . .

2. A thing which is against another; a crossing vein in a mine.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 105 All veins crossing each other, may be termed *Contras* in respect of each other.

b. Hence as *vb.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 318 When two Lodes run across, the one, or either of them with respect to the other, is called a *Caunter*, or *Contra*, for they run caunting, or *contra-ing* each other.

**Contra**, *prefix*. The L. adv. and prep. *contra* (see *prec.*) came to be used in composition; this use, rare in cl. L., was much extended in late L. and Romanic. In the modern Romanic langs., the prefix retains the L. form, except in Fr., where it has duly become *contre*. In words taken into English from OF., this became *COUNTER*-, which is the predominant form of the prefix: *contre*-appears in a few non-naturalized words from modern French. But in words derived directly from L. or It., or formed after these, *contra*- is retained, with the following uses:

1. In L. *contra*, construed adverbially with certain verbs, tended at length to be written in combination, as *contra dicere*, later *contrādicere*, 'to speak on the opposite side', hence 'to speak in opposition (to a statement or person)', and so 'to contradict'; *contra-pōnere* to place on the opposite side, to counterpose; *contra-scribere* to write opposite, to countersign; *contra-venire* to come in the opposite direction, oppose, whence to contravene.

The later tendency has been to treat the prefix prepositionally, so making the compound transitive. Verbs and esp. verbal derivatives of this type are numerous in English: cf. *contra-acting*, *-distinguish*, *-divide*, *-colluctation*, *-rotation*, etc.

2. In late or med. L. *contra-* was used in prepositional combination with an object, as in *contrā-jūris* = Gr. *παράνομος*, contrary to law. This was much developed in Romanic, and extended to the formation of sbs., e.g. in 16th c. It. *contrabando* that which is against proclamation or statute, *contraband*, *contrapelo* what goes against the hair or grain, *contrastomaco*, etc. Eng. has several adjs. so formed, and some sbs., as *contra-civil*, *-focal*, *-rational*, *-regular*, *-scriptural*, *contraregularity*, etc.

3. *Contra-* is used in Romanic to indicate a thing made or acting against, in opposition to, in reply to, or as a substitute for, another of the same kind. Probably these were orig. akin to class 1, but in course of time some of them tended to the notion of class 2: cf. 16th c. It. *contralettera* reply or opposition-letter, *contramuro* an opposition wall, *contramina* an opposition mine, *contrascarpa* a counterscarp, and many terms belonging to attack and defence; *contramaestro* the master's mate in a ship, *contralossico*, *contravuleno* counterpoison, antidote; cf. *contra-approach*, *-proposal*, *-remonstrance*, etc.; but the ordinary Eng. repr. is COUNTER.

4. In It. *contra* is used esp. in musical terms, perh. starting from *contrapunto* counterpoint (which in its general sense belonged to 2 or 3). Thus *contrabasso*, *contralto*, *contratenore*, parts marked on the stave alongside of (above or below) and opposite to the *basso*, *alto*, *tenore*, etc.

In the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops it denotes a pitch of an octave below; as in CONTRABASS; *Contrafagotto*, the double bassoon, also an organ reed-stop of similar tone; *Contra-bourdon*, *Contra-gamba*, *Contra-hautboy*, *Contra-positone*, names of organ-stops an octave lower than the ordinary *bourdon*, *gamba*, etc.; so *Contra-octave*, the 16 ft. octave of the organ, or the corresponding octave on other instruments.

1877 STAINER *Organ* iii. Stops. *Contra Hautboy*. *Contra Positone*. *Contra Bourdon*. 1880 Grove's *Dict. Mus.* I. 153/2 Beethoven never fails to employ it [the bassoon] largely, reinforcing it in some works by the *contrafagotto*. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 156 [The] *Contra Gamba* is a 16 ft. open metal stop. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 319/3 The part was... played on a tuba, but a *contrafagotto* would... have more nearly approximated to the effect intended.

(In mod. It., a single consonant following *contra* is doubled, e.g. *contrabando*, *contrabasso*, *contrapunto*, *contramina*, etc. In dealing with the words historically, the older 16-17th c. spelling, being that which came into contact with Eng., has been used.)

† **Contra-acting**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [CONTRA-1.] Acting in opposition: cf. COUNTERACT.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 73 These... have no antagonist grinders, nor *contra-acting* mistones.

**Contra-alto**, *obs. form of CONTRALTO.*

**Contraband** (*kpntrābænd*), *sb. and a.* Also 6 *contrabanda*, 6-9 *counterband*, 7-8 *contrebande*. [ad. Sp. *contrabanda* smuggling, a. It. *contrabando* (now *contrabb-*) 'unlawful dealing against law or proclamation' (Florio), *f. contra* against + *bando* proclamation, statute:—late L. *bandum*, *bannum*: see BANDON, BAN. The F. *contrebande* (from Sp. or It.) gave the 16-17th c. Eng. forms *counter-*, *contra-*; but the actual form in *contra-* appears to have come directly from the *contraband* traffic with the Spanish possessions c. 1600.]

**A. sb.**

1. Illegal or prohibited traffic; smuggling.

1590 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. III. 368 For her within his lande Should be no counterbande. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 224 They that goe for Ormus carrie no Pepper but by Contrabanda. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 157 This folly has thrown open folding-doors to contraband. 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 195 To prevent my carrying away piastres, which is a great article of contraband. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 54 The whole trade in books was a sort of contraband. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. 65 There was littlesmuggling or contraband among them.

2. Anything prohibited to be imported or exported; goods imported or exported contrary to law or proclamation; smuggled goods. (Also humorously for anything stolen.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 223 All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca, are stolen from thence as Contrabanda. 1773 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 121 They deal in Gold, Silver and Brimstone, and all manner of Contrabands, viz. Brass, Iron, Marble. 1845 HOOD *To Grimaldi* x. Thy partridge body, always stuff'd With waifs, and strays, and contrabands!

3. (In full *Contraband of war*.) Anything (*esp.* arms, stores, or other things available for hostile purposes) forbidden to be supplied by neutrals to

belligerents in time of war, and liable by the law of nations to be captured and confiscated.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 121/1 They are carrying contraband to the enemy. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 306 Contraband of war will always be seized by the powerful... during a blockade. 1826 KENT *Comm.* (1873) I. vii. 136 It is natural that they should desire to diminish the list of contraband as much as possible. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 4 Dec. As to Messrs. Slidell and Mason being or not being contraband the General answers for it... that they bore that character. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vii. 129 With the exception of contraband of war.

4. U. S. Used during the American Civil War for: A negro slave, *esp.* a fugitive or captured slave; from a decision of Gen. Butler in 1861 that such slaves were contraband of war.

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar. The first intimation received by the Federal forces... came from a contraband, a negro boy. 1861 GILMORE in *Reminisc.* *Abolitionist* vi. (1877) 189 You will at once send to my quarters the four contrabands, John, Abel, George and Dick. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 545 That victory was planned in the brain of that contraband. 1890 D. B. FRANKENBURGER in *W. F. Allen's Ess. & Monogr.* 11 The destitution and grotesque humor of contrabands in camp and school.

**B. adj.** [attrib. use of the sb.]

1. Prohibited by law, proclamation, or treaty, to be imported or exported: as *contraband goods*, etc. So *contraband trade*, *trader*: trade, or a trader, in contraband goods.

1656 CROMWELL *Left.* 28 Aug. To prevent the coming of any materials for shipping, or other contraband goods into Cadiz. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 350 To what purpose should he declare by Law such Goods to be contraband? 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 122/2 If the neutral ships had carried on any contraband trade. 1769 H. WALPOLE *Left. to Montagu* ccxlviii. Plate... is not contraband in its metallic capacity, but totally so in its personal. 1824 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 17 Men... from beyond seas, with counterband merchandise. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 140 A large sympathy for contraband traders. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 345 Spain tried to diminish the vast contraband traffic.

2. *fig.* Forbidden, illegitimate, unauthorized.

1666 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 146 A contraband Nobility. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 190 The ill consequences these counterband Praises have. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 81 All expressions of positiveness were after some time made contraband. 1777 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) III. iv. 96 Zeal in propagating counterband metaphysics. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 478 Such an experiment might have cost a contraband preacher his life.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Contrabandage**, **Contrabandery**, **Contrabandism**, system or practice of contraband traffic, smuggling. See also next.

1885 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 14 Feb. 812 A regular system of contrabandage is kept up to the loss of the Government. 1843 *Trist's Mag.* X. 546 The *gestes et faits* of the heroes of Vraeschoot contrabandery. 1865 *Poll Mall G.* 19 Aug. 11 Thanks to thee, thou bold, true son of Massachusetts, author of the new dictionary of contrabandism—Major-General Benjamin F. Butler.

**Contraband**, *v.* Also 7 *counterband*. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* 'To import goods prohibited' (J.), to smuggle. *Obs.*

1825 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 87 Christian shippers... are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods contrabanded. 1666 *Lond. Gas.* No. 68/4 One Huizee... had liberty to Lade home with such Goods as were not Counterbanded. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 495 Let them be staved or forfeited, like counterbanded goods. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Contraband*, contrabanded goods.

† 2. To declare contraband, to prohibit. *Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 693 The Law severely contrabands Our taking business off Men's hands.

3. *intr.* To smuggle. *nonce-use.*

1861 CARLYLE *Fredk. Ct.* (1865) III. vii. iv. 23 Scoundrel, what do you want; contrabanding in these seas?

Hence *Contrabanded ppl. a.*

1626 COCKERAM, *Contrabanded*, uncustomed. [See also 1.]

† **Contraband**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [f. CONTRA-

+ *BAND v.* 2] *trans.* To drive or bandy back.

1631 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 484 In a single combat against me... his Fistula [little fist] was contra-banded with a fist.

**Contrabandist** (*kpntrābændist*), [ad. Sp. *contrabandista*: see CONTRABAND and -IST.] One who carries on contraband traffic; a smuggler.

1818 TODD, *Contrabandist*, he who trafficks illegally.

1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1853) I. 332/1 Plunderers and contrabandists. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 52 It was proved that one of the contrabandists had provided the vessel.

*fig.* 1839 MAGNIN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 257 One of the approved tricks of the piracy trade... which gives the contrabandist all the credit of the appropriated passage.

† **Contrabandista** (*kpntrābændistā*). [Sp.; f. *contrabanda*: see prec.] = prec.

1831 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 195 'It is a deserter,' said one; 'A contrabandista,' said another. 1880 MULHALL *Progr. World* 424 A large vagrant population of idlers, gypsies, and contrabandistas.

*attrib.* 1831 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 19 We travelled in true contrabandista style.

**Contrabasso** (*kpntrābæss*), *Mus.* [ad. 16th c. It. *contrabasso* (now *contrabb-*), *F. contrabasse*: see CONTRA-4, and BASS. Occasionally used in the It. and F. forms, or adapted as COUNTERBASS.]

1. The largest instrument of the violin class, the DOUBLE-BASS, used to add the lower octave to the bass in the orchestra.

1598-1611 FLORIO, *Contrabasso*, a counterbase, be it voice, string, or instrument. 1813 T. BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 4), *Contra-Basso* (Ital.), the instrument called the Double Bass. *Contra-Bass* (Ital.), the lower Bass. 1867 CORNELL *Mag.* Jan. 28 The cornet is a contrabasso, the ophicleide... becomes a tenor, the trombones are sharp violins. 1879 *Scribn. Mag.* XIX. 903/1 This term ['the stings'] is understood to mean... the violins, the violas, the violoncellos and the contra-basses or double basses.

2. Applied to instruments of other kinds taking a similar part; chiefly *attrib.* as *contrabasso posanne* a kind of trombone, *contrabasso tuba* the bombardon. (Grove *Dict. Mus.*)

1834 *Mus. Library Nov. Suppl.* As a contra-basso to the trombones, it [the double-bass ophicleide] will not be found less useful.

**Contrabassist** (*kpntrābæssist*). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who plays the contrabass.

1884 *Poll Mall G.* 18 June 4/1 The arrangements and composition played by the great contra-bassist. 1887 *Ibid.* 16 June 4/1 The famous duet between the favourite violinist and the phenomenal contra-bassist.

† **Contra-civil**, *a. Obs.* [CONTRA-2.] Contrary to what is civil or pertaining to citizens.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 49 The tongues of Times tell us of ten Preter-royall Usurpations, to one contra-civil Rebellion.

† **Contra-colluctation**, *Obs.* [CONTRA-1.] Wrestling or struggling against.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 130, I suppose, that... by Contra-colluctations they ballance each other.

† **Contra-conscient**, *a. Obs.* [f. CONTRA-2 + L. *conscientia* CONSCIENCE: cf. *conscient*.]

Against conscience.

c. 1625 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 249 (D.) The most reprobate wretch doth commit some contra-conscient iniquities.

† **Contraconscientious**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.: cf. *conscientious*.] = prec. Hence † **Contraconscientiously** *adv.*, against conscience.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 71 You dealt very contra-conscientiously to say so. 1649 LIGHTFOOT *Bail. Vases Nest Wks.* 1825 I. 422 He wickedly and, it is to be feared, contra-conscientiously wrests and wrings in John xiii.

**Contract** (*kpntrækt*), *sb.* Also 4-5 *contraict*, *-traict*, 4-6 *-tracte*, 6 *Sc. contract*. [a. OF. *contract*, now *contrat* = Pr. *contract*, It. *contratto*, ad. L. *contract-us* (u-stem), f. *contract-* ppl. stem of L. *contrahere* to CONTRA-1. Formerly *contra-ct*.]

1. A mutual agreement between two or more parties that something shall be done or forbome by one or both; a compact, covenant, bargain; *esp.* such as has legal effects (see 2); a convention between states.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 8 In punysshynge... Of chirche Reues and of testaments Of contrates and eek of lakke of sacramentz. 1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/1 In lystyns a contracte which he losed and redressid. 1551 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 197 Had we with Ingland kept our contracks. Our nobyll men had leuit in peace and rest. 1750 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 P. 9, I make no contract, nor incur any obligation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 143 Society is indeed a contract. 1872 E. PEAOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 123 He... faithfully carried out the terms of his contract. 1884 *Standard* 28 Feb. 5/1 The stipulation... might find its place in any contract between friendly Powers.

b. *esp.* A business agreement for the supply of certain articles or the performance of specified work at a certain price, rate, or commission.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 422 A new contract for the tin. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 P. 6 Contracts are entered into with the merchants of Milan, for a great number of mules. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 136 It was completed within two or three weeks of the time allowed by the contract. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 67 George of Cappadocia... got a lucrative contract to supply the army with bacon. 1873 J. S. PHILLIPS *Metalurgist's Comp.* (ed. 2) 479 The contracts for the sinking of the shafts, driving levels, etc. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii. (1883) 13 [He] became a master builder, and made great sums of money by taking city contracts.

c. *Phr.* *According to, by contract*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Esra* ix. 14 We haue... let go thy commandementes, to make contracte with the people of these abominacions. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 311 And now was the Austrian forces, (according to contract) joyned with the Poles. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. to Painter* I. xii. 28 Falmouth was there, I know not what to act; Some say 'twas to grow Duke too, by contract. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay Wks.* 1812 IV. 471, I think it must have been built by contract. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera F.* (1880) 136 Let our future sieges of Sebastopol be done by contract.

d. 'A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included' (J.).

1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xiii. 42 Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments, and contracts, in the first yeere of Simon the high Priest, etc. 1680 CRESS MANCHESTER in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 219 A paper under his owne hand being found, a contract made to the diuell.

2. In a legal sense: An agreement enforceable by law. a. An accepted promise to do or forbear; b. An agreement which effects a transfer of property; a conveyance.

c. 1386 [see 1]. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 24 Inhabitantes... whiche had true cause of action for... obligations, contracts and other laulful causes. 1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Preamb., Notaries... to... recorde the Knowledge of all contrates, bargayns, conventions, pactes and agreements made... within the said Citie. 1641 *Munera de la Ley* 82 Contract is a bargain or covenant between two parties, where one

thing is given for another. 1767 BLACKSTONE Comm. II. 442 A contract. is thus defined: 'an agreement, upon sufficient consideration, to do or not to do a particular thing'. 1845 STEPHEN *Law Eng.* II. 55 There is in strictness a distinction between a promise and a contract; for the latter involves the idea of mutuality, which the former does not.

c. The department of law relating to such agreements.

1861 MAINE *Am. Law* (1876) 304 The society of our day is mainly distinguished by the largeness of the sphere which is occupied by contract. 1879 SIR W. ANSON (*title*), Principles of the English Law of Contract.

3. *spec.* as to marriage. a. The act whereby two persons take each other in marriage.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 62 And 3yf 1373 contrait is y-maked Wythoute witnessynge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xlii. (1495) 197 In the contracte of weddinge a man byhyothyt and oblygyth hymself to lede his lyfe wyth his wyfe wythout departynge. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 132 He schal make a contrait, a Matrimonye bitwix he Emperouris sone of Rome and he Emperouris daughter of Tartaryn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) l. 355 They make not lawefulle contraites in matrimony. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 b. The tyme of lawfull contrait of maiiage is not yet come. 1707 MINGO *St. Gt. Brit.* (1718) 5 Those that dwell in towne seldom make any contract of marriage with those in the country. 1757 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 432 Our law considers marriage in no other light than as a civil contract.

b. Formal agreement for marriage; betrothal.

1551 *Act 4 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 21* Under colour and pretence of a former contract made with another. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 332 [Time] trots hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnized. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 81 Which defect (they said) though it would not euacuate a marriage... yet it was enough to make void a contract. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 218 The contract between the Bride and the Bridegroom was renewed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 390 You have our son... give him your hand: Cleave to your contract.

c. The instrument of agreement for a marriage, the settlement.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xxvii. Till at my feet he laid the ring. The ring and spousal contract both. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) l. 232 The father and son are parties to the marriage contract.

4. The action of drawing together, or condition of being drawn together; mutual attraction.

c 1607 DONNE *Let. Sir H. Goodere, Lett.* (1651) 58 Nearer contracts than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 944 Whereupon followeth that Appetite of Contract, and Coniunction, which is in Lovers. 1654 WINTLOCK *Zootomia* 337 Nothing more de-thrones the mind of man, than the batteries of a woman: or that contract of Hearts without which no wedlock.

5. ? Dealing, device. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Caustius Catech.* 39 All unlauchfull... vsurping of vthir mens gear be thift... vsurie, inust winning, decept, and vther contraitis.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Often in the sense, 'Done, made, or supplied by contract,' with connotation of low price and inferior workmanship, as *contract work*, *contract job*, *contract shoes*, *contract prices*.

1665 SIR W. COVENTRY in *Pepys' Corr.* 280 By what time contract-ship building may be ready. 1818 *Art. Preserv. Feet* 195 A contract shoe, which perhaps falls in pieces before his day's march is half over. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 These vessels are to be completed within... one to two years from the contract dates.

**Contract** (kŏntræ'kt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* 2 [a. OF. *contract*, var. of *contrait* = L. *contractus*, *pa. pple.* of *contrahere*: see next.] = CONTRACTED.

1. *A.* as *pa. pple.*: a. see CONTRACT v. 3, 5; b. see CONTRACT v. 7-9. Now *arch.* or *poetic.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* r. 260 Whan the soule is put in oure body, right anon is contract original synne. 1540 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 38 § 2 Such mariages beyng contraites and solemnized in the face of the church. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. vii. 179 For first was he contract to Lady Rich. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. l. i. xlii. The... prepossession prejudice, that I Perhaps may have contract.

b. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 223 Pe lyme pat it seruede fore schal be contract. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2533 His handes and his fete... Were soderly smytten, made lame, contracte also. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Man-kynde* 71 Bycause the place is contracte together agayne. 1773 J. ROSS *Kyrritride* iii. 37 (MS.) With limbs contract through bitterness of pain. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 172 The painful limbs, contract with pangs.

B. as *adj.* 1. a. Narrowed, limited, abbreviated, condensed, etc.: see CONTRACT v. 9. *Obs.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* li. xix. 50 His beames shew them selues contracte, or gathered together & short. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 16 This contract world of our frailtye and humane bodies. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinns unto Death* 20 Something more contract he is then Aquinas. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iv. vi. What judgeth so but envie, and vain pride, And base contract self-love? 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 3, I might have been more contract perhaps.

2. b. Of the body or limbs: Drawn together, shrunken (with paralysis, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Mankode* iii. xxviii. (1869) 5 Thanne j go speke with the treawundes, and mak him to seem embosed, or contract, or deff, or down. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 291 He was so contracte, that his body was scarce a cubite of length.

3. c. *Arith.* Of numbers: Restricted to some particular object; concrete. *Obs.*

1557 RECORD *Whetst. A.* ij. That number is contracte from his generall libertie of signification, which is bounde to one denomination, as in sayng to grotes. 1600 T. HYLLE *Arte Vulgar. Arith.* ix. § 107 Number is first diuided... In number abstract and number contract.

4. d. *Logic.* Abridged, abbreviated: see *quots.*

1605 A. WORTON *Ansu. Pop. Articles* 4 A simple syllogisme is either contract, or explicate. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 261 A contract Syllogisme, is when the argument... is so applied to the particular question, that it is the antecedent in both parts; and the assumption affirmed.

e. *Gram.* Marked by contraction; = CONTRACTED

5. d.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 112 Most verbs in *mu* are formed from Contract Verbs. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 410 In the optative active, contract verbs have generally -*en* in the singular. *Ibid.* § 412 Seven verbs in -*ao* take *η* instead of *ε* in the contract forms.

C. as *sb.*

1. A person whose limbs are contracted or shrunken (cf. B. b); a paralytic.

1823 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/3, xlii contractes or fylled wyth paralysye were by the same restoryd in good helthe.

2. An abridgement, compendium, epitome.

a 1521 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 259 That there may be room enough for something else, take it thus in contract. 1667 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 476, I am not for making the book bigger... [sic] being intended for a manual or contract.

3. *Gram.*, etc. A contracted form or word; a contraction, abbreviation.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. 20 Now it is very evident that the name XHNA is but the contract of Canaan. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 41 In contracts of the first and second declensions, a short vowel followed by *a*... is absorbed: *borrē-a*, *borrē*.

**Contract** (kŏntræ'kt), *v.* [f. L. *contract*-*ppl.*

stem of *contrahere* to draw together, f. *con-* + *trahere* to draw. The *ppl. adj.* *contract* was much earlier in use, and prob. helped to introduce the *vb.*; for some time *contract* continued to inter-change with *contracted*, not only in the *pa. pple.*, but also in the *pa. t.* F. *contracter* also appeared in the 16th c.]

I. To agree upon, make a contract, engage.

1. *trans.* To agree upon, establish by agreement, to undertake mutually, or enter upon (a) a convention or treaty, (b) a legal or business engagement. Now *rare* exc. as in 3.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 They sent... a league indented... in the which it was contracted and agreed, etc. c 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1871) 243 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 143 (R.) We have contracted an inviolable amitie, peace and league with the aforesaid queene. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 464 They contracted their owne conditions in despite of that whole Armie. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage from all, it had contracted under Age. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 411 He steadily persisted in declining to contract any subsidiary alliance.

b. Hence, To contract friendship, acquaintance, etc., which passes into sense 4, q. v.

2. c. In a bad sense: To conspire, plot. *Obs.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* i. 370 Whom rude Injury delights, and acts That misery and tyranny contracts. 1633 J. DOWE tr. *Hist. Septuagint* 93 What men do and thinke with themselves, or what they plot and contract with another.

2. *intr.* To enter into an agreement or contract, esp. a business or legal engagement.

1530 PALSGR. 497/1, I contracte, I covenant with one upon condicions. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 4 That infants may contract and covenant with God, the law is plain. 1677 HALE *Centur.* ii. 124 It was but Reasonable and Just for him [Adam] to contract for all his Posterity. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J.), But first contracted, that, if ever found, His head should pay the forfeit. 1746 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 42 The Supplies contracted to be delivered them from this port. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 70 Two planters... have contracted to build a canal. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names.

b. Const. for (a piece of work, an article to be supplied, etc.).

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 75 The value of all things contracted for, is measured by the Appetite of the Contractors. 1676 EVERYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 115 This Dutchman had contracted with the Genoese for all their marble. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 1/2 Such joiners as wish to contract for the pewing of Aldborough church. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* ii. i. (1852) 421 When government goes into the money-market and contracts for a loan. 1890 W. BESANT *Demoniac* iii. 29 In the good old days of railway making, when the founder of the family engineered, contracted, and constructed on the largest scale possible.

c. To contract oneself out of: to free oneself from, divest oneself of, by entering into a contract.

1879 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/3 The landlord contracting himself out of the Agricultural Holdings Act. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 43/2 The company had contracted itself out of the right to wind up voluntarily.

3. *spec.* as to marriage. a. *trans.* To constitute marriage by contract; to enter into marriage.

1530 PALSGR. 497/1, I contracte matrimonye with one, *Je ne fiance.* 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 92 They all concluded to passe into Thessaly, to contract the marriage twixt Pleusidippus and the daughter of the Thessalian King. 1625 HEVLIN *Microcosmos* 95 Charles the eight, who contracts a marriage with the Orphan. 1638 PENIT. *Conf.* vii. (1657) 122 The Greek Priests sinned not in contracting marriage. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1745) 261 Banns are always asked before marriage can be contracted. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 403 It were better for the priesthood to contract matrimony than to live with women of ill fame. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14

Q. B. Div. 80 She was of unsound mind and incapable of contracting marriage.

b. *trans.* and *refl.* To betroth, affiance, engage (two persons, or one person to another); pass, to be betrothed or 'engaged'. *arch.* 1. (b). To enter into a matrimonial contract with. *Obs.*

1536 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 21 Vpon the xxvij day of November, the kingis grace was contract on the eldest dochter of the King of France. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) 15 Since the prince was only slenderly contracted, and not married, to her. 1605 *Two Unnat. Murthers* in J. P. Collier *Illustr. E. E. Pop. Lit.* I. 29 Maister Biowne with his owne handes contracted his onely daughter to Peter. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* li 3 b, His daughter Margaret, first contracted with the King of France, and then refused, was married to Phillibert. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 401 Contract vs fore these Witnesses. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 84 That no Deaconship or Presbytership is given among them, except first they have contracted a Virgin. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 260 Two of the principal citizens of Sparta contracted themselves to his two daughters. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. ii, We were contracted before my father's death. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. v, What would Lady Rochford think of her, if she knew she was contracted to this man?

fig. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* i, But thou contracted to thine owne bright eyes.

c. *intr.* To enter into a matrimonial contract.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. 5 (Latham) Although the young folks can contract against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 52 First, they must be willing to contract. Secondly, they must be able to contract.

II. To enter into, incur, become involved in, acquire.

4. To contract friendship, acquaintance, etc., was originally said of the two parties entering into such mutual relations (see sense 1); whence, of one party, 'to form, enter into, or become engaged in' such a relation.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 A further friendship by this meanes contracted. 1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.* iv. (Arb.) 107 It is the Charitie of Publicanes contracted by mutual profite and good offices. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 120 Cleander... used Xenophon with all kindnesse, and contracted hospitalitie with him. 1634 W. TIRWITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 205 We ought to contract perfect love with honest men. 1773 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 195 The small acquaintance which I had the pleasure of having contracted with you. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vii. (1869) 57 To feel that he was contracting his first college friendship.

5. To enter into, bring upon oneself (involuntarily), incur, catch, acquire, become infected with (something noxious, as disease, mischief; bad habits or condition; danger, risk, blame, guilt).

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1632) 627 The common opinion of happiness... is contracted by the fall of our first parents. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 613 She eateth Rue... to avoyd all the poyson she contracted in the combat. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 106 You must stand the danger you have contracted. 1634 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 425 Demetrius... contracted as much contempt by his pride (cf. 221), as his Father had [contracted] hatred by his pride (cf. 221). 1665 GLANVILLE *Scops. Sci.* 82 Under whom they contracted new and worse errors. 1667 *Pepys Diary* (1899) IV. 300 And he contract the displeasure of the world. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cviii, Thereby contracting dangerous Colds, Coughs and Catarrhs. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Gd. Parson* 86 Well may the baser brass contract a rust. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 166 The woods seem to contract a sickly aspect. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 91 He had contracted several painful distempers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 9 She had contracted small rigid habits of thinking and acting. 1877 MOZLEY *Unto. Serm.* viii. 172 One who has contracted guilt.

b. In a neutral or good sense: To take on, acquire, get for oneself (a habit, quality, condition).

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 94 The wasting... of Sheet-Lead by the heat and moisture contracted between it and the plain it lyes on. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 p. 11 He had contracted the Seriousness and Gravity of a Privy-Counsellor. 1717 POPE *Ep. Iverus* 16 Like friendly colours... each from each contract new strength and light. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 283 Contract a habit of correctness and elegance. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. vii. 116 Their flesh contracts an agreeable flavour of garlic. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xxi. 273 We cannot help contracting good from such association.

6. To incur (a liability or obligation, esp. a debt).

1650 (see b). 1719 W. WOOD *Surre. Trade* 67 For the Debt to Foreigners, tho' near Thirty Years Contracting, is not more than Five Millions. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy. & Ec.* (1769) 82, I am going to pay a Debt... which was contracted at my Birth. 1803 J. AND PORTER *Thaddeus* xii. (1832) 104 To defray what he had contracted would nearly exhaust his all. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* i. ii. § 93. 217 The loans contracted had amounted to 530,000,000 francs.

7. To bring on a person (a debt, guilt, etc.). *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pigral* iv. iii. § 31 This is a new debt of later date, contracted on themselves by their infidelity. 1657 BAXTER *Acc. Pres. Th.* 12 No sinner of a Believer... doth so much as contract on the person a guilt of death or any punishment.

III. To draw together, concentrate; to narrow, limit, shorten.

7. To draw or bring (things) together, collect, concentrate, combine in one. *Obs.*

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 179 Much meat doth... contract to the stomacke the spirits... for the connecting of it. 1632 DONNE (J.), Why love among the virtues is not known; It is, that love contracts them all in one. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 57 As the people were more contracted, so they might



the more easily consult together. 1647 C. HARVEY *School of Heart Wks.* (1874) 110 All that the world contains in this one tree Contracted is. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 165 The king contracted formidable forces near Sedan. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiqued* 176 Theseus contracted those twelve cities into one. 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. 34 By contracting into one whole what nature has made multifarious.

#### † b. fig. Obs.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* i. iv. 30 With a purpose so Contracted to that absence. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 187 He having his Spiritual Senses well disposed... contracts his Affections upon Heaven and Happiness.

8. To draw the parts of (anything) together; to cause to shrink; to knit (the brow).

1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* i. ii. 4 Our whole Kingdome To be contracted in one brow of woe. 1607 — *Timon* i. i. 257 Aches contracted, and sterue your supple ioynts. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 [Herons] fly holding their legges backwards and their necks contracted. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 169 By contracting the muscles of the head. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. viii. The companion... whose brow is never contracted by resentment or indignation.

9. To reduce to smaller compass as by drawing together; to diminish in extent; to narrow, shorten.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 266 You contract your eye, when you would see sharply. 1653 HOLCROFT *Protophys* iv. 125 The tyde is contracted in a narrow passage between two lands. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. xvi. (1715) 135 The Sails were contracted, dilated, or changed from one side to another. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 104 The jutting shores that swell on either side Contract its mouth. 1786 W. GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* (1788) II. 221 The rocks, contracting the road. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesta* viii. 228 This eruption contracted the area of the lake very sensibly.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 9 There is a white Film or Bladder, which continually contracts and dilates itself. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ To a Touch of your Pen will make it contract itself, like the Sensitive Plant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 183 That power they have of lengthening and contracting themselves at pleasure.

b. fig. To make smaller, reduce in amount, diminish the extent or scope of; to narrow.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 7 He that cannot contract the sight of his mind as well as disperse and dilate it, wanteth a great faculty. 1605 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 19 It is the nature of grief to contract the heart. 1666 PERYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 56 He hopes shortly to contract his expense. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 ¶ Selfishness has contracted their understandings. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The natural discharge at Thames Head is now contracted.

#### c. fig. To restrict, limit, confine.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* vii. Intro. 183 What other thing is in musicke entreated of, then number contracted to sound and voyce? 1639 HEYWOOD *Land. Peaceable Estate Wks.* 1874 V. 370 Time so contracts us, that we cannot dwell On all. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 The reason also for contracting the Balconies within the upright of a Colum. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 56 The ban which contracted its civilisation within fixed limits that could not be extended.

† d. To abbreviate, abridge, condense; refl. to speak or write briefly. Obs.

1603 BR. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Crt. in Phenix* 1721 I. 139 The Sum and Substance of the Conference... contracted by William Barlow. 1631 STAR *Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 28 My Lords, tyme being spent I will contract myselfe. 1653 CROMWELL in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 372 Seeing you sit here somewhat uneasy... I shall contract myself, with respect to that. 1765 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 121 What he writes of the Haggard Falcon is contracted out of Latham. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 2, I shall endeavour to contract my relation. 1753 TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 104 You may, Sir, contract whatever you may judge proper, and make what Use you please of this my Letter.

e. Gram. To shorten (a word, syllable, etc.) by combining or eliding some of its elements.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 74 Contracted from Honoricus. 1639 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 99 Jehoshua, in process of time contracted to Jeshuah. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 9 The syllables might be often contracted or dilated at pleasure. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* i. ix. § 222 U+e and u+i are contracted into u in some cases of substantives with u stems. 1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 38 A close vowel before an open is seldom contracted. *Ibid.* § 409 note, [In Homer] verbs in -oo are contracted as in Attic.

intr. 1884 *Ibid.* § 37 note, The Ionic, &c. has uncontracted forms in very many cases where the Attic contracts.

#### f. Pros. (see quot.)

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 1080 Resolution and Contraction.—Many kinds of verse allow... the use of a long syllable in place of two short ones, which are then said to be contracted.

10. intr. (for refl.) To become smaller in extent or volume; to narrow, shorten, shrink.

1641 WILKINS *Mash. Magic* ii. v. (1648) 182 Like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. 1737 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (L.), [It] gives room to the fibres to contract. 1860 TYNDALL *Gla.* ii. xxxi. 409 In passing from the solid to the liquid state, ice like bismuth, contracts.

fig. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 181 But calm, and bred in ignorance and toil, Each wish contracting fits him to the soil.

**Contractable** (kŏntrăktăb'l), a. [f. CONTRACT v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be contracted or acquired as a disease or habit.

*Med.* Diseases contractable by contact.

¶ See also CONTRACTIBLE.

**Contractant** (kŏntrăktănt), rare. [a. F. *contractant* (16th c.), sb. from pr. pple. of *contracter* to CONTRACT: see -ANT.] A contracting party.

1875 T. D. WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* 242 Trading vessels of any of the contractants, under convoy.

† **Contractation**. Obs. Also 6-7 contract. [a. F. *contraction* (16th c.), n. of action from *contracter* to CONTRACT, make engagements, etc.]

1. Mutual dealing, bargaining, trading.

1555 [see b]. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 65 An harbour was not sufficient for his Navie and contraction. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 144 In this island of Mocha we had communication and contraction with the inhabitants. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 55 But for Contraction it is one of the richest Cities in the World. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Contraction, Contraction*.

b. Contraction - house: an exchange or treasury in Seville where contracts were made in connexion with the West Indian trade.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 175 Siuile where youre maiestie have youre house of contraction for those partes. [*Ibid.* Pref. (Arb. 50, a house in the cite of Siuile cauled the house of the contractes of India.] 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* Pref. 3, I have in the Contraction house in the cite of Seville... the summe of thirthe thousand Duckets. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 99, I doubt not but to see in London a Contraction house of more receipt for Guiana, than there is now in Ciull for the West Indies. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6409/1 Instances made by the Contraction-House and the Traders of Seville.

2. The action of contracting or acquiring. rare. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 909 (R.) The contraction and apprehension of one and the same quality.

**Contracted** (kŏntrăktéd), ppl. a. [f. CONTRACT v. + -ED.]

1. Agreed upon, established by contract. ? Obs.

1589 GREENE *Aradia* (Arb.) 30 Our olde contracted amitie. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 40 Heere are the Articles of contracted peace.

† 2. Betrothed, affianced. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 Her new contracted husband. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 17, I... enquire me out contracted Batchelers, such as had beene ask'd twice on the Banes. 1611 COTGER, *Onslage*, that which a contracted man giues to his affianced or future wife. 1624 HEYWOOD *Guaiak.* iii. 145 A gentleman of a noble familie riding.. with his contracted Lady in a chariot.

3. Incurred, acquired; see CONTRACT v. 5.

1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) ii. l. 18 Their long Contracted Honour in their Blood. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* i. 4 A self-contracted wretchedness.

† 4. Drawn together, collected; combined, united.

1609 TOURNEUR *Pun. Poeme* 9 Which with contracted cloudes did interpose. 1611 — *Ath. Trag.* i. ii, That we should breathe but one contracted life.

5. Drawn into smaller compass; narrowed, shortened, shrunken, etc.; see CONTRACT v. 8, 9.

1603 DEKKER *Grisill* (Shaks. Soc.) 3 We... do not throw On these, your pastimes, a contracted brow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 729 When the contracted Lambes were cramp'd. 1786 W. GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* i. 112 Narrow contracted vallies. 1822 *Excaminer* 7 Dec. 782/a The eldest has a contracted arm. 1833 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 274 He sat in a somewhat contracted position.

b. fig. Condensed, concise.

1595 W. CLARKE *Potimantia* Rijb, Daniell, whose sweete refined muse, in contracted shape, were sufficient amongst men, etc. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 274 There was a... contracted Adam in the rib, which by the information of a soule, was individuated into Eve. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 150 How do Solomons Proverbs (for contracted sense) mist Seneca? 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 134 There is a strange Felicity in his Style... he is Contracted and Fluent, Subtle and Clear. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 26 A very contracted summary of the voluminous records.

c. fig. Limited in extent, narrow, restricted; having narrow sympathies, views, etc. (obs.).

† 1510 SUFFESS. *Charac.* (1737) III. 304 The contracted Genius, the Narrowness of such a Mind. 1765 T. HURCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. i. 151 He was of a more catholic spirit... but... grew more contracted. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* i. (1813) 209 They were obliged to give up the Lakes and substitute a more contracted tour. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. III. ii. 19 The horizon of a Court is but a contracted sphere. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 57 The attendant evils of petty, contracted ideas.

d. Gram. and Phonetics. Shortened by combination or omission of sounds or letters.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 174 This change is nothing more than a contracted preposition prefixed. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* ii. xxii. § 662 Apparently *irritat, disturbat*, are used as contracted perfects in Lucretius.

**Contractedly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In a contracted or shortened manner; concisely; by contraction: see prec. 5.

1611 COTGER, *Serramenti*, closely... contractedly, restrainedly. c. 1630 RISPON *Surv. Devon* § 104 (1810) 97 *Credition*, contractedly *Kerton*. 1653 ASHVELL *Fidas Apost.* 78 The same Father... sets downe the Creed more summarily and contractedly. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. v. 25 When they write contractedly. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 258 Named Ullesheim, or more contractedly Uelsen. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* i. 305 A mere variation of Gihon, pronounced contractedly Gawn.

† 2. By contract or agreement. Obs. rare.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* Pref. 9 All these things I had contractedly done by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity House.

**Contractedness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The state or quality of being contracted.

1649 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 226 The Contractedness of the Soul in Infancy. a 1697 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* II. 195 Brevity, or Contractedness of Speech in Prayer. 1757 JOHNSONS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 The hardness and contractedness of her pulse. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 115 Their religion... had little breadth, but was redeemed from mere ecclesiastical contractedness.

**Contractee** (kŏntrăktē), [f. CONTRACT + -EE.]

A person with whom a contract is made.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 432 The cases in which a contractor could bind a principal to his contractee. *Ibid.*, He was suable by the contractee.

Contractor: see CONTRACTOR.

**Contractible** (kŏntrăktib'l), a. Also 7 -able.

[f. L. type \**contractibilis*, f. *contract*- ppl. stem of *contrahere*: see -BLE.] Capable of contracting or drawing together; contractile.

1651 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 266 A spirituall substance... dilatible and contractible. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 833 Which Outward Extension, is... not to be Accounted Body because Penetrable, Contractable, and Dilatable. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1058/1 Their quick contractible power. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* § 6 The heart is rhythmically contractible.

Hence **Contractibility**, **Contractibility**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contractibility*, capableness of being contracted. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), By this continual contractibility and dilatibility by different degrees of heat. 1873 W. LEE *Acoustics* iii. i. 83 The greater expansibility or contractibility of brass than iron.

**Contractile** (kŏntrăktīl, -tīl), a. Chiefly Phys. [a. F. *contractile*, f. L. *contract*- ppl. stem of *contrahere* + -ILE: cf. *ductile*.]

1. Having the property of contracting or drawing together; capable of contracting.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Contractile*, a Term made use of by some Physicians, to express such Muscles, and other Parts of the Body as are contracted. 1793 BEDDOES *Observ. Calculus*, etc. 171 The irritable or contractile, improperly called the muscular fibre. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 19 The contractile tissues, by which the movements of plants are produced. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 40 The substance of the heart is contractile.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of contraction; producing contraction.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 66 Those Vessels compos'd of Fibres that have a Contractile and Distractile Power. 1730 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton* (1742) II. 170 Involving it in his contractile and expansive Forces. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 603/1 The contractile action takes place in every direction. 1873 W. LEE *Acoustics* iii. i. 82 The enormous contractile force of iron.

**Contractility** (kŏntrăktīlītī), [ad. mod. F. *contractilité*, from *contractile*: see prec. and -ITY.]

The quality or property of being contractile; capability of contracting; chiefly in Phys. as the characteristic property of muscular tissue, etc.

1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 535 The contractility of the lymphatic vessels. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 101/2 The contractility of the pupil. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* i. ii. § 30 The contractility possessed by the Muscles.

**Contracting** (kŏntrăktīng), vbl. sb. [f. CONTRACT v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONTRACT (in various senses).

1585 ABR. SANDYS *Sernu.* (1841) 50 God cannot be better served, than if by law we restrain this unlawful contracting.

1637 HEYWOOD *Anna & Ph. Wks.* 1874 VI. 316 Many virgins at their contractings rather consent then speake. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxvii. 321 The contracting of a new league with the great King of Portugal. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridg.* 5 The contracting of the Laws into a narrower compass and method. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 43 The contracting of the Age of the Postdiluvians.

b. attrib. Relating to a contract or agreement.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. xv. 37 The present miraculous graces of the holy Spirit were an earnest and in the nature of a contracting penny.

**Contracting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. Entering into a contract or mutual agreement.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5222/2 The Contracting Powers in the said Treaty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 180 In the event of any war between the two contracting parties.

2. That shortens, narrows, etc. (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 158 It is this ascending and contracting proportion that adds stability to any government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 410 The water is accumulated by the opposition of contracting banks. 1877 tr. *Ziennsen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 482 Our present experience of genuine contracting kidney.

**Contraction** (kŏntrăktŏn), [a. F. *contraction* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contractionem*, n. of action from *contrahere* to CONTRACT.]

I. Related to CONTRACT v. I, II.

1. The action of contracting or of establishing by contract; spec. the action of contracting marriage; † also, betrothal (obs.).

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 180 (R.) The mutual contraction of a perpetual league and confirmation of friendship. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* iii. iv. 46 Oh such a deed, As from the body of Contraction pluckes The very soule. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 517 Contraction of peace and friendship. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iii. (1852) 62 After his 'contraction'... unto the daughter of Mr. Wilson, he was married unto that gentlewoman. 1885 N. & Q. 28 Nov. 433 The second marriage... was probably in 1384, though the pardon for its (unlicensed) contraction is not dated until February 18, 1389.

† b. = CONTRACTION. Obs.

1582 LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Hist. E. Ind.* 69 a, The house appointed for the contraction of the Indians. 1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 74 During the which time, the marchants do lease their contractions and trafiques.

† c. The action of contracting for (work, or goods to be supplied). Obs.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 326 The city of Palma, where is great contraction for wines, which are laden for the West

India & other places. 1691 T. H[ALB] *Acc. New Invent.* 86 Interested in the Manufacture of Mill-Lead, and Contraction for the same with the Officers of the Navy.

2. The action of contracting or incurring (a debt). 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* iii. viii. 386 Her subsequent contests... having led to the contraction of an immense public debt. 1884 EARL SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* 8 Mar. 42/2 Anterior to the contraction of the... debt.

3. The action of contracting, acquiring, or becoming infected with (a disease, habit, etc.). 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 72 The Root of all or most Diseases is, first, some inward Contraction of matter, caused by Superfluity.

#### II. Related to CONTRACTIONS. v. III.

4. The action of drawing together or collecting (*trans.* and *intr.*). *Obs. rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xiii. xxiv. (1620) 468 As we men of the ayre about vs can make a contraction into our owne selues and giue it out againe in a breath. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 724 Tears are caused by a Contraction of the Spirits of the Brain.

5. The action or process of contracting (*trans.* and *intr.*), or state of being contracted; decrease in length, breadth, extent, or volume; shrinking, shortening, narrowing. (The most usual sense.)

1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadie* (1626) Pref. 7 To vaunt the pride of contraction in euery manuarie action: insomuch, that the Pater-noster... is written in the compasse of a penny. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Pr. Acad.* ii. 261 Feare... is also a contraction and closing vp of the heart. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 372 The act of laughter which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 49 Measuring the Quantity of the Expansion and Contraction of Liquors by Cold. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 89 This Contraction of the Sensitive-Plant. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. vii. (R.). The stern contraction of thy sullen brow. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. ii. (1879) 303 The ribs are raised by the contraction of certain muscles.

b. *Path.* 'A term for the shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause; also, a morbid shortening of any structure whether accompanied or not by alteration of tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1871 T. HOLMES *Surg.* (ed. 2) v. 589 Useful in cases of contraction of the elbow in children.

#### † C. = CONTRACTURE 2. Obs.

1624 WORTON *Archit.* (1672) 23 The Contraction aloft shall be one fourth part of its thickness below.

6. *fig.* Restriction, limitation, confinement; diminution of amount, extent, or scope.

1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 189 It is no bondage, slavery or contraction, to be bound up to the eternal Laws of Right and Justice. 1776 JOHNSON *Let.* 3 July in *Boswell*, 116. Talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xiii. § 3 The contraction of credit, characteristic of a commercial crisis.

#### b. Narrowness (of mind).

1775 MISS BURNAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 94 Perfectly free from any narrowness or contraction. *Ibid.* II. 103 Not from bigotry or contraction; for he is perfectly liberal minded. 1805 MOZLEY *Mirac.* viii. 175 Their standard is wholly free from contraction.

† 7. Abbreviation (of a writing, etc.), abridgement; condensation, conciseness. *Obs. or arch.*

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Radiv.* (1660) 89 In the next place, I shall with as great contraction, lay down, etc. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Pref., I have... made use of Cowel, Lambert, etc... yet seldom without Corrections, Contractions or Additions. 1725 POPE *Ess. Homer* (J.). The main parts of the poem... no translator can prejudice but by omissions or contractions. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 219 Shelley never in his life wrote a poem of that exquisite contraction and completeness.

#### † b. quasi-concr. A reduction, an epitome.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. A iv b. It is a contraction of a larger Map which I took from several stations in the Bay itself. 1722 STARR *Eccl. Mem.* i. l. 384 This is but a contraction of the King's mandate to the Archbishop.

8. *Gram., Phonetics*, etc. The action of contracting or shortening (a word, a syllable, etc.) by omitting or combining some elements, or, in writing, by substituting a single symbol for a number of letters.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. A Contraction of Syllables. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contraction* (in Grammar), the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 140 The universal tendency to contraction, is not less apparent in the Greek than in other languages. 1877 BLACKIE'S *Pop. Encycl.* I. 4/2 Carrying abbreviation and conventional contraction to such an excess as to make their writings unintelligible to all but the initiated.

b. *Pros.* The substitution of a long syllable for two short ones in Greek and Latin verse.

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Gk. Gram.* § 1080 An example of contraction is the substitution of a spondee for the dactyl in the dactylic hexameter.

c. *concr.* A contracted or shortened form of a word, etc. in speech or writing; an abbreviation.

1755 JOHNSON s.v. The writing is full of contractions. 1861 DU CHAILLON *Espl. Equat. Africa* App. B. (ed. 2) 475 The Mpongwe language... abounds in contractions and compounded words. 1867 SEAR *Pref.* i. to *P. Pl.* A. p. xvi. All expansions of contractions [have been] marked by the use of italics.

9. *Comb.* † contraction-house = CONTRACTATION-HOUSE; contraction-rule, a pattern-maker's rule made slightly longer than the standard one to allow for the contraction of the casting in cooling.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 25 The small Quintall is the weight of the contraction House of the Indies. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 149 Those of the Contraction house were never able to subsist by the Mines only.

**Contractional**, a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to, of the nature of, or produced by contraction.

1877 LE CONTR *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 165 note, The tidal retardation is in excess of the contractional acceleration. 1885 *Science* V. 288/1 The contractional theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume.

**Contractionist**, [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates contraction, esp. of the paper currency: opposed to inflationist or expansionist.

1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 160 Whether the new Secretary [of the Treasury]... would be an expansionist or a contractionist.

**Contractive** (kɒntræktɪv), a. [f. L. *contract-* ppl. stem (as above) + -IVE.] Having the property of contracting; producing, or tending to produce, contraction; of the nature of contraction.

1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 27 Wee are all borne with this contractive quality of self-love and interest. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 139 Their Systole or contractive motion. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compit.* l. 38 Violent pains... sometimes pungent, by and by Contractive, or Spasmodic. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 97 This Contractive or Elastic Power... is not equal in all Bodies. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. viii. § 10 The contractive Faculty of the Heart. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 116 But this contractive force... is only half the other separating or differential force.

Hence † **Contractively** *adv.* = next.

1624 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* 13 Some tell us Jeremiah and Zachary, written contractively in the Hebrew, are the same.

† **Contractly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *CONTRACT* ppl. a. + -LY 2.] Contractedly, by contraction.

1570-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 195 Maidstone, contractly for Medweys Towne. 1581 — *Eiren.* i. i. (1588) 5 Fitzherbert calleth them Justicers (contractly for Justiciars). 1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* Ep. Ded. 2 Briefly and contractly... to delineate the inestimable perfections... of Christ. 1675 OGBLY *Brit.* 76 The Town by the Vallum... contractly Caerleal and Carlisle.

**Contractor** (kɒntræktər), n. Also 6 -our, 6-7 -er. [a. L. *contractor*, n. of action from *contrahere* to CONTRACT.]

† 1. One who enters into a contract or agreement; a contracting party. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 272 Although the Princes be named, as chief contractors in everie treatie and amitie concluded. 1570 *Act* 13 *Edw.* c. 8 § 5 Whereupon is not reserved... to the Lender, Contractor, or Deliverer, above the Sum of ten Pound for the Loan. 1582 J. SMITH *Disc.* vii. 324 These contractors with heaven. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. 132 Nor did it appear, that the Contractors had taken the least step to comply with their agreement. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 380 That the deed be taken most strongly against him that is the agent or contractor, and in favour of the other party.

† b. *Party contractor*: contracting party. *Obs.* 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* ix. 102 The resiling of one partie contractor is not sufficient to void the contract. 1671 *True Noncomf.* 208 The party contractor doth expressly thereby engage for himself and his posterity.

2. *spec.* One who contracts or undertakes to supply certain articles, or to perform any work or service (*esp.* for government or other public body), at a certain price or rate; in the building and related trades, one who is prepared to undertake work by contract.

1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 The Contractor to begin to Work... 70 Yards Distance from the Shoar. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 136 Mr. Cole was employed under Mr. Warrington, the contractor for artillery horses. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 65 Immense sums of money have been lavished upon them [Irish canals] to very little purpose, except the enriching of contractors. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 184 The meat is supplied by contractors. *Mod. Messrs.* — and Co., Builders and Contractors.

3. One who or that which contracts, narrows, or shortens; used *esp.* of muscles which contract or draw in some part of the body.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 575, I place the internal intercostals among the contractors of the breast. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 161 The extensor and contractor muscles of the same limb.

† b. Something that restricts or narrows. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxi. 46 Friendship is... a contractor and taker up of our affections to some few. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. 50 What a contractor of the heart is wealth!

**Contractual** (kɒntræktʃuəl), a. [f. L. *contractus* CONTRACT + -AL; cf. mod. F. *contractuel*.] Of the nature of a contract; pertaining or relating to a contract.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 169 The contractual relation of the servant to his master. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 208 The case... did not decide that contractual obligations disappeared as circumstances changed.

**Contracture** (kɒntræktʃər), n. [a. F. *contracture* (Cotgr.), or ad. L. *contractura*, f. *contract-* ppl. stem of *contrahere* to CONTRACTIONS.]

1. *Path.* A condition of persistent contraction and rigidity in the muscles or the joints.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurst's Surg.* i. iii. 9 The healing is often hindered, and contractions and lameness are caused. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 382 The mode of origin of that hesperic contractions differs essentially from that of paralytic contractions. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contracture*... is usually slowly developed in muscles, as a consequence of rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, in paralysis, etc.

2. *Arch.* The narrowing of a column towards its upper part. [So in Fr.]

1664 EVELYN tr. *Fiorent's Archit.* 126 A Contracture and comely diminution, by workmen called the breaking of the Pillar. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Contracture*, the making small of Pillars about the top. Hence in BAILEY, etc.

**Contractured**, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 2; cf. F. *contracturé*.] Affected by contracture.

1890 BRAITWAITE *Retros. Med.* CII. 3 Where the joints are bound down by old contractured muscles.

**Contra-dance, -danse**, a corruption of COUNTRY-DANCE: see CONTRA-DANSE.

† **Contra-de**, *Obs.* [ad. Pr. and It. *contrada* region, district, quarter of a town, thoroughfare, highway, f. L. *contra*: see COUNTRY.] ? A thoroughfare or highway.

1645 LITHGOW *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 24 Besides these there are other two back streets, with five or six contrades and a number of narrow devaling lanes.

**Contradict** (kɒntrædɪkt), v. [f. L. *contradict-*, ppl. stem of *contradicere*, in cl. L. *contrā dicere*, to speak against. Cf. F. *contrédire*.] = GAINSAID.

† 1. *trans.* To speak against or in opposition to; to oppose in speech; to forbid: a. a claim, action, purpose, etc. *Obs.*

1570-6 LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 The Crosier... (they of Canterbury claimed) ought to lye upon the Altar with them—but was contradicted by them of Rochester. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 280 Stand in his face to contradict his claime. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Contradict*, to gainsay, or speake against. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 7 The said Treaty and Marriage being proposed in Parliament, was so openly contradicted by the Priests in general, that, etc. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 28, I will breakfast with him... to-morrow morning, if he contradicts it not.

† b. a person, in his proposals, proceedings, etc.: To oppose.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromene* 117 Being not used to contradict me. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* v. 121 They... shewed that he had nothing to doe to contradict them, more then they did contradict him when he thrust Novatus out of the Church. 1661 USSHER *Power Princes* i. (1683) 32 Whosoever did detract from his Empire, did contradict God that constituted it.

† c. *intr.* To speak in opposition, object to. *Obs.* 1626 BRENT tr. *Sargi's Coninc. Trent* (1676) 167 Whereunto none of the holy Fathers contradicted.

2. *trans.* To affirm the contrary of; to declare untrue or erroneous; to deny categorically: a. a statement.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xiii. 45 The Iewes... contradicted those things which were said of Paul. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iii. li. 24 Since what I am to say, must be but that Which contradicts my Accusation. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiv. 65 An Absurdity, to contradict what one maintained in the Beginning. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 220 It went current among the seamen that the Spanish doctor was an Englishman. I took care that nobody should contradict it. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* ii. iii. (1874) 240 They contradict some of the deepest principles of our nature. *Mod.* The statement has been officially contradicted.

b. To deny the words or statement of (a person). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iii. 94 Deare Duff, I prythee contradict thy selfe. And say, it is not so. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Pref.*, That out of a desire they have to contradict others, they gainsay themselves. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 8 He certainly waits with impatience to be contradicted. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* i. viii. ii. 354 They... never failed to contradict themselves, by permitting some expression to escape which belied their assertions. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 8 No ordinary person of sense ventures to contradict a chemist about chemistry or an astronomer about eclipses.

*absol.* 1754 CATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22 There is... a particular attention required to contradict with good manners. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iii. i, Contradicting isn't the way to keep friends.

3. *transf.* Of a statement, action, etc.: To be contrary to in effect, character, etc.; to be directly opposed to; to go counter to, go against.

1600 HOOKER (J.). No truth can contradict any truth. 1630 FAYNE *Anti-Armin.* 237 Their lines... contradict their Doctrine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 301 Yet more there be who doubt his ways not just. As to his own edicts found contradicting. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 7 Take Care that your Hands do not Contradict your Tongue. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1874 II. 135 To disappoint itself, and even contradict its own end. *Ibid.* ii. II. 25 To contradict or go against cool self-love. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 630 These two versions do not formally contradict one another.

† **Contradict**, sb. *Obs.* [f. prec. vb., or ad. L. *contradictum*.] Prohibition, refusal; = CONTRADICTION 1.

1606 G. W[OODCOCK] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 40 b, If Phillip (notwithstanding this contradict) should offer to place this Image, etc.

**Contradictable** (kɒntrædɪktəbəl), a. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contradicted.

1856 BAGEHOT *Biog. Stud.* (1880) 9 More contradictable by the lower herd.

**Contradicted** (kɒntrædɪktəd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Spoken against, gainsaid, denied.

1598 FLORIO, *Contradictet*, contradicted, gainsayd. 1611 in CORG. 1828 in WEBSTER.

**Contradictedness**, [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being contradicted; † inconsistency.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 236 So selfish as dishonoureth our profession with the brand of contradictedness, and partiality. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 594 The contradictedness and debility of the human faculties.

**Contradictor**, obs. f. **CONTRADICTOR**.

**Contradicting** (kəntrādī'ktɪŋ), *phl. a.* [*f. CONTRADICTION v. + -ING*]. That contradicts; gainsaying; opposing.

1610 BR. CARLTON *Jurid. Pref.* So many are found to write in this contradicting age, one contrary to another. 1716 DRYDEN *Aureng.* in l. 1346 If contradicting Interests could be mixt. 1849 GROVE *Greece* II. xlviii. VI. 139 note, As much a contradicting as an affirming witness.

**Contradiction** (kəntrādī'kʃən). Forms: 4-5 **contradiction**, 5-**diccion**, e-**dyctyon**, -**dixon**, 6-**dyceyon**, -**dicceyon**, -**dietion**, -**dictione**, 5-**contradiction**. [*a. F. contradiction, -diccion, -dicion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *contradictiō-em*, n. of action from *contradictere* to **CONTRADICT**.]

1. The action of speaking against or in opposition to (an action, proposal, etc.); gainsaying; opposition.

c 1382 WYCLIF *Pr. liv.* 10 [iv. 9]. I say wickidnesse and contradiction [1388 agenseiyn] in the cite. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 201 Al the people of that contr. without contraryd came and yielded them. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 20 Romulus... come... on his toun, and take the samyn, with small contradiction. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* xii. 3 Thinke diligently vpon him which sustained of sinners such contradiction against himself. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 124. 1661 BROMHALL *Just. v.* 79 The Saxon Kings in all ages bestowed Bishopricks without any contradiction. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 There are those who pursue their own Way out of a Scurres and Spirit of Contradiction. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 347 This rule should be extended, in contradiction to the particular intention of the testator. 1841 MYERS *Cath.* 74. III. § 32. 128 It could only be by continual constraint and contradiction of his impulses.

2. The action of contradicting or declaring to be untrue or erroneous; affirming the contrary; assertion of the direct opposite; denial.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Ye enuyous & ious persons maketh sore contradiction & replyeth. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 Libertie of overthwarting in language and unseemly contradiction. 1665 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl.* II. vii. 40 Without contradiction I have heard that. 1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* 24 Some are so possess'd with the spirit of contradiction. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernant* 167 Impatience at contradiction. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xiv. 304 He cites Ebel, Hugl, Agassiz... and places them in open contradiction to each other.

3. A statement that contradicts or denies the truth or correctness of another.

1724 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 3 vi. Truth is lost in the noise and tumult of reciprocal contradictions. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 179 Almost a contradiction of what is said by Moor. *Mod.* It contains an official contradiction of the recent rumours.

4. A state or condition of opposition in things compared; variance; inconsistency; contrariety.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 418 But the authority of Cicero... is at contradiction with this barbarous opinion. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 One must needs see if there be any contradiction between them. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. vi. 65 The manifest contradiction between these two accounts... hardly needs to be pointed out. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 139 Angry contumelies... in contradiction with each other. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* (1878) 319 The contradiction between men's lives and their professed beliefs had pressed upon him.

5. Logical inconsistency or incongruity. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 235 Such is the omnipotence of God, that... it can effectuate whatsoever implyeth not contradiction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. vi. § 22 There appears no Contradiction that there should be such. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 Unless a real Relative or Absolute be postulated, the Relative itself becomes absolute; and so brings the argument to a contradiction.

c. **Logic**. One of the four kinds of Opposition (*contradiction, contrariety, sub-contrariety, sub-alternation*): see quot. 1864. **Principle** (or **law**) of contradiction: the axiom that 'a thing cannot be and not be at the same time' or 'that nothing can have at the same time and at the same place contradictory and inconsistent qualities'.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 368 The highest of all logical laws... is what is called the principle of Contradiction, or more correctly the principle of Non-Contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 278. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* III. 49 Here we have the well-known Law of Contradiction. *Ibid.* vi. 162 There are four sorts of Opposition. The first and most perfect of these is that of Contradiction, which exists between two Judgments which differ from each other both in Quantity and Quality.

5. A statement containing propositions one of which denies or is logically at variance with the other; also a contradictory proposition.

c 1400 Test. *Love* II. (1560) 281 b/v Understanden well these termes, and look no contradiction thou graunt. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lewiers Log.* I. i. 2 b. As though the natural facultie of reason were an art of reasoning, which is contrary to all reason, and includeth in it self a manifest contradiction. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 175 A Contradiction is when the same Axiome is affirmed, and denied. 1648 FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* 186 That man that utters contradictions must Speak one untruth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 38 Both parts of a contradiction cannot possibly be true. c 1705 BERKELEY *Compl. Bk.* in Fraser *Life* 467 Contradictions cannot be both true. 1828 MANSIE *Bampton Lect.* II. (ed. 4) 39 The conception of the Absolute and Infinite... appears encompassed with contradictions.

b. A statement or phrase which is self-contradictory on the face of it: more fully a *contradiction in terms*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 799 Can he make deathless Death? That were to make Strange contradiction, which to God himself Impossible is held. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 59 Contradictions become elegance and propriety of language, for a thing may be excessively moderate, vastly little, monstrous pretty, wonderful common, prodigious natural, or devilish godly. 1795 T. MEEK *Sophistry detected* 11 He grants the possibility of a revelation, but he is not aware that his ideas of language make it absolutely impossible, which is a contradiction in terms. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* IV. xvi. 135 Why is a two-sided triangle a contradiction? 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 19 A state later than the last, which is a contradiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 9 A virtuous tyrant is a contradiction in terms.

6. A contradictory act, fact, or condition; an inconsistency.

1624 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1671) 468 Alas, how full are you of contradictions to your self! how full of contrary purposes! 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Ruins of Diet* 393 The only Contradiction to this is too great Heat and Thirst. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 3 An attempt to make contradictions consistent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 England subsists by antagonisms and contradictions.

7. A person made up of contradictory qualities.

1735 PORC. *Ep. Lady* 270 And yet, believe me, good as well as ill, Woman's at best a contradiction still.

8. Comb., as *contradiction-trap*.

1744 WARBURTON *Rem. ser. Occas. Refl.* 137 He has caught me in his Contradiction-Trap.

**Contradictional**, *a. rare*. [*f. prec. + -AL*]. Of the nature of contradiction, contradictory.

1621 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 27 We have try'd already... what the boisterous and contradictional hand of a temporal, earthly and corporeal... Spirituality can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy Church.

**Contradictionist**. [*f. as prec. + -IST*]. One who professes contradiction (e.g. to particular assertions or claims).

1890 GLADSTONE in *Gd. Words* May 303/x Designating those who would assert the negative by the name of Contradictionists.

**Contradictious** (kəntrādī'kʃəs), *a.* [*f. CONTRADICTION + -IOUS*].

1. Characterized by contradiction, contradictory.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 116 This contradictious speech lieth rooted in vaine-glory. 1621 W. TWISSER *Pref. Med's Apost. Later Times* 3 This opinion... seemed very contradictory to diverse plaine passages of holy Scripture. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 132 The Expectation [is] immoral, or contradictory to the Attributes of God.

2. Contrary, adverse. *Obs.*

1766 MRS. GATFORTH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 215 The Town [is] full, and Wind contradictory still.

2. Self-contradictory; involving a contradiction in terms. *arch.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 18. 136 It being impossible and contradictory, that a man should know one thing to be true, and believe the contrary. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 48 Things... perfectly contradictory and subversive of one another. a 1716 SOUTH *Serv.* (1717) V. 424 For a Man to be envious and innocent too, is contradictory and impossible. 1848-9 CALHOUN *Const. U. S.* Wks. 1874 I. 132 What can be more contradictions?

3. Of persons or their dispositions: Inclined or addicted to contradict; given to cavil; disputatious.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 95 Men perversely contradictory. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* II. p. xxxvi. An instance of a contradictory spirit. 1829 SOUTHER *Sir T. More* (1832) II. 102 The contradictory principle in human nature. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Genl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 423 In every caravan there is some lazy, loud-lunged, and contradictory fellow.

**Contradictiously**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*].

In a contradictory manner or spirit; with contradiction; contentiously. 2. b. With self-contradiction, inconsistently (*obs.*).

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vi. Wks. III. 311 Contradictiously to contest with the Spirit by which he uttered these divine oracles. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 16 Contradictiously to what he said and did under the late reign. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wanderer* viii. 123 So contradictiously disputatious a spirit was prevalent. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 242 'Do you think she can have grown that much in four weeks?' asks he, not contradictiously, but a little doubtfully.

**Contradictiousness**. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. 1. The state or quality of being contradictory; self-contradictiousness, inconsistency. *Obs.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 339 This reading... generally obtains, notwithstanding its seeming harshness and contradictiousness. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* I. v. 653 To give an account of that supposed contradictiousness in the idea and attributes of God.

2. Disposition to contradict or oppose.

1867 SPECTATOR 20 July 178 There was a captiousness and contradictiousness about Lord Cranborne's old parliamentary style. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 228 Such is the natural contradictiousness and vexatious disposition of the British parent.

3. **Contradictist**. *Obs.* [*f. CONTRADICTION v. + -IST*]. One who professes contradiction.

1630 G. WIDDOWES *Schysm. Puritan* A 3 b. He is oppositely set, a Contradictist to the Scriptures deduceable sense in three things.

**Contradictive** (kəntrādī'ktiv), *a.* [*f. L. contrādict-* ppl. stem (as above) + -IVS].

1. Of contradictory quality or tendency.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxviii. 325 They are not Contradictive to the Canon. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 167 The consecrating of Temples, carpets, and tableclothes, the railing in of a repugnant and contradictive Mount Sinai in the Gospel. 1706 DE FOE *Yure Div.* IV. 72 This Passive Sham... The Dream of Contradictive Loyalty, Which makes Men suffer first, and then obey. 1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVIII. 280 Greek philosophy... exhibits a continual contradictive illusion moving before its philosophizings.

2. Given to contradiction; contradictions. *Obs.*

1643 E. SYMMONS *Loy. Subjects Beliefs* 82 They were of such contradictory spirits, that, etc. 1673 O. WALKER *Edm.* (1677) 71 No Nation... (except our late contradictory spirit) that express not their joy and mirth by it [dancing]. *Ibid.* 295 Neither maintain an argument with contradictory persons.

Hence **Contradictively** *adv.*, **Contradictive-**ness.

1829 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVI. 311 This... gives a character of contradictive to the exhibition. 1824 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 123 To write contradictively and unintelligibly. 1851 — *Many Mansions* (1862) 339 The very same claim is contradictively put forth by his Competitor.

3. **Contradictless**, *a. Obs.* [see -LESS]. That cannot be contradicted.

1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 83 Words thunderlike, a contradictlesse tongue.

**Contradictor** (kəntrādī'ktɔr). Also 7-8 -er. [*a. L. contrādictor*, agent-n. from *contrādicere* to **CONTRADICT**; the variant in -er is formed on the English verb.] One who contradicts; one who speaks against, opposes, or denies what is asserted, claimed, proposed, etc.; a gainsayer.

1599-1623 MINSHUE *Sp. Dict., Contradessor*, a gainsayer, a contradictor. 1621 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 Stubborne and opposite contradictors of the truth. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 207 In hope to find him a contradictor of Moses, and a condemner of Herod. 1727 SWIFT *State Irrel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 161 If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere... he is sure to have a dozen contradictors. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 228 It is easy to make almost any hypothesis have an appearance of soundness when there is no contradictor. 1889 LD. WATSON in *Law Rep.* 14 App. Cases 668 Re-trying... the same issues which have already been conclusively decided against him in a question with his proper contradictor.

4. **Contradictorial**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. contrādictōri-us* + -AL] = **CONTRADICTIONARY**.

1644 SIR E. DERRING *Prop. Sac.* Bij, Such opposites to them, so contradictorially, so deadly.

**Contradictorily** (kəntrādī'ktɔrili), *adv.* [*f. CONTRADICTIONARY + -LY*].

1. In a way that contradicts or involves contradiction; in contradictory terms.

1603 T. HUTTON *Reas. Refusal* 88 Contradictorily fight with the express oracles of scripture. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xv. 369 As for the story men deliver it variously... divers contradictorily, or contrarily, quite overthrowing the point. 1734 tr. *Rollins's Anc. Hist.* IV. viii. 154 Having acted so contradictorily to the fundamental laws of Sparta. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 356 Warton certainly has hastily and contradictorily censured Heywood. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Charac.* Wks. II. 57 They are contradictorily described as sour, splenetic, and stubborn—and as mild, sweet, and sensible.

2. **Logic**. With contradictory opposition.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 302 Not contradictorily or privatively, but contrarily opposed to it. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XVII. (1866) I. 337 The case in which the members of disjunction are contradictorily opposed.

**Contradictoriness**. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*].

1. The state or quality of being contradictory.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Eng. Nat. Soul* II. 180 (T.) This objection from the contradictoriness of our dreams sounds big at first. 1792 J. WHITAKER *On Gibbon* lx. (R.), Confounding himself by the contradictoriness of his own ideas. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 158 There is so much... self-contradictoriness in what Horne Tooke advances on verbs and participles. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 590 The apparent contradictoriness to human reason of divine facts.

2. Disposition to contradict or oppose whatever is said; contradictiousness.

1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 102 Contradictoriness... manifested, in terms of a certain degree of strength, towards some proposition or propositions, that have been advanced by some one else. 1872 GRO. ELIOT *Middlen.* v. 75 He was not without contradictoriness and rebellion even towards his own resolve. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. i. iv. 89 Tell folks to go one way, and, from sheer contradictoriness, they start gaily off in the other.

3. **Contradictoriously**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. contrādictōri-us* CONTRADICTIONARY + -OUS].

1. Opposite; = **CONTRARY** 5.

1433-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 What distance is betweene cent of oure hedde and a poynte contradictoriously to hit in heuyn.

2. = **CONTRADICTIONARY**.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 20 Their Bibles authorized are... contrarious, and contradictoriously the one vnto the other. 1649 in *St. Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne* (R.), This is therefore a contradictoriously humour in you. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xiv. 163 That... is the true Catholic Church... which has... the Laws and Usages of Christ and his Apostles, and nothing contradictoriously thereunto.

Hence **Contradictoriously** *adv.*, **contradictorily**.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xiv, One soul in both doth thus Philosophise, Concludes at once contradictoriously To her own self.



**Contradictory** (kəntrādīktəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contradictorius*, *f.* *contradictor-em* CONTRADICTOR; see -ORY. Cf. F. *contradictoire* (14th c., Oresme).] *A. adj.*

1. *Logic and gen.* Having the quality or character of contradicting; denying that a thing stated is completely true.

*Contradictory Opposition* (in Logic): the opposition between two *Contradictory Propositions*, i.e. such as differ from each other both in quantity and quality (e.g. *All A is B: Some A is not B*); both of which cannot, and one of which must, be true. *Contradictory terms*: those of the type 'A and not-A': see quot. 1887 in b.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 3 It is almost without instance contradictory, that euer any gouernement was disastrous, that was in the hands of learned Gouernors. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 207 The assumption in this argument is Contradictory to the latter part of the proposition. In the like sort, the Conclusion is contradictory to the first part of the proposition. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 220 To make an objection good, it must not only be a Truth, but a contradictory Truth. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 94 Two answers which were altogether distinct, and contradictory one of the other. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 79 It is a rule of practical Logic that a contradictory should always in disputations be used in preference to a contrary opposition.

b. *Logic and gen.* Mutually opposed or inconsistent; that contradict or are at variance with each other.

1534 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1109/a Be these two propositions so sore repugnant and so playn contradictory? 1599 BLUNDELL *Arte Logice* iii. iii. 64 Contradictorie Propositions... can neither be true nor false both at once; for if one be true, the other must needs be false. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 43 Deluding us into contradictory and inconsistent falsities. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 1 If we sit down satisfy'd with such contradictory Accounts. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study* Gosh. v. (ed. 5) 284 Histories... not contradictory but complementary. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 76 A and O are contradictory propositions, whereas A and E are called *contrary* propositions. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 83 'Contradictory Terms', such as white and not-white... are terms which admit of no medium, i.e. terms which are not both predicable of the same thing, while one or other of them must be predicable of it.

c. Inconsistent in itself; containing elements opposed to each other.

1668 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 213 The character which he left behind him was a singularly contradictory one. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Contradictory attributes of unjust justice and loving vindictiveness.

2. Of opposite character, tendency, or effect; diametrically opposed, contrary.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 78 There is nothing in the human mind contradictory, as the logician's speak, to virtue. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. A remarkable phenomenon... contradictory to what is generally observed of the fossils of the two kingdoms.

3. Given to contradiction; contradictions.

1801 MISS K. S. MACQUOID in *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Sept. 348/1 Von Scheffel had gone downstairs in a ruffled, contradictory mood.

4. *as adv.*

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 286 Many gentlemen... behave so manifestly contradictory to both.

B. *sb.*

1. A contradictory proposition, assertion, or principle; *spec. in Logic*: see A. 1.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 299/a The contradictory that is necessarie needs must I leue. 1565 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 75 You shall never be good logicians, that would set together two contradictories: for that, the schoolmen say, God cannot do. 1619 R. JONES in *Phenix* (1708) II. 481 I lay down three plain Contradictories to the words of the Text, as they lie in order. First, The Disciples came not hither by Night. Secondly, He was not stole away. Thirdly, The Soldiers were not asleep. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 97 Contradictories, are negative Contraries, the one whereof denieth every where, or generally. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 163 Contradictories cannot both be true, and cannot both be false. 1890 H. W. WATKINS *Bampton Lect.* 6 Now contraries may both be wrong, and of contradictories one cannot be right.

2. The opposite, the contrary.

1840 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. 418 A place the very contradictory... of the hill Difficulty, and of the house Beautiful, and of the Land of Beulah. 1874 POSEY *Lent. Serm.* 285 Since sloth is a deadly sin, it is a great thing that its contradictory, activity, is nature to us.

**Contradiscriminate**, *v. rare*. [f. CONTRA- + DISCRIMINATE.] *trans.* To discriminate by way of opposition or contrast.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* x. (1870) 179 By this distinction, act, operation, energy, are contradiscriminated from power, faculty, capacity, disposition, and habit.

**Contradistinct** (kəntrādīstīkt), *a.* [f. CONTRA- + DISTINCT.] Contradistinguished; distinct and in contrast.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* n. v. 83 You shall finde these and the Church contradistinct. 1688 NORRIS *Love* i. v. 60 My Division of Benevolence into Self-love and Charity is sufficiently accurate and contra-distinct. 1729 BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 634 The latter... also in kind contradistinct.

b. Const. to (unto), from.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 79 When we treat of Ceremonies contradistinct to moralities, etc. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxv. 7 An inarticulate sound, contradistinct from speaking. 1713 NELSON *Life Dr. Bull* 142 The evangelical Law of Christ, as contradistinct to the Moral. 1774 A. GRIB *Present Truth* I. 195 The Gospel... strictly taken as contradistinct from the law.

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**Contradistinctly** *adv.*, in contradistinction.

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 99 Taking it as schoolmen contradistinctly to Morall and Ceremonial, etc. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 437 He speaks of Words... Contradistinctly from the Ideas signify'd by them.

**Contradistinction** (kəntrādīstīkshn), [f. CONTRA- + DISTINCTION.] The action of contradicting; distinction by contrast or opposition.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. 334 Britain... is styled *Another World*, and in this contradistinction... acquires itself well in proportion of famous writers. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xiii. (1870) 222 One of these errors is the contradistinction of perception from consciousness. 1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 76 The changes... have acquired... a generic contradistinction from other material changes.

b. *esp. in phr. in contradistinction to* (less usually *from*).

1647 SALTMAST *Spark. Glory* (1847) 173 Called Gospel-Ordinances... in contradistinction to the legal Ordinances. 1789 DUNFORD & EAST *Rep.* III. 466 The necessity of an actual possession by the bankrupt, in contradistinction to a constructive possession by the intervention of an agent. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxii. 342 You tend to produce a great capitalist in contradistinction to a number of small capitalists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 484 There never was such a person as John the Presbyter in contradistinction from John the Apostle. The two were one.

**Contradistinctive** (kəntrādīstīktīv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. CONTRA- + DISTINCTIVE.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by contradistinction; serving to contradistinguishing.

1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnus* Pref. 11 The name of Bishops hath been ordinarily appropriated (in a contradistinctive sense) to Church-governors in an apparent superiority. 1657 S. W. Schism *Dispac't* 593 Contradistinctive of the Protestant faith from ours. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 285 The contra-distinctive constituent of humanity.

b. Expressing or marking contradistinction. *rare*. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. The diversity between contradistinctive pronouns, and the enclitic, is not unknown even to the English tongue.

B. *sb.* A contradistinctive word or form.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. v. (Jodrell). The Greeks too had in the first person *ἐγώ*, *ἐγώ*, *ἐγώ* for contradistinctives, and *μοί*, *μοί*, *μοί* for enclitics.

Hence **Contradistinctively** *adv.*

1817 G. S. FABER *Disser.* (1845) I. 132 The two are evidently mentioned contradistinctively. 1853 — *Dowry Turkey* (ed. 2) 110 The name of Jew... used contradistinctively to the name of Israelite.

**Contradistinguish** (kəntrādīstīngwɪʃ), *v.* [f. CONTRA- + DISTINGUISH.] *trans.* To distinguish (two things, or one thing from another) by contrasting or opposing their differences.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. § 1. 84 Soon after, the very terms were contra-distinguish'd, both by the substance of their charge, and by the property of their Titles. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 230 Whosoever comes to be contradistinguished, not man but God is to be obey'd. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *IVrit.* (1830) IV. 420 We do not know exactly when the common law and statute law began to be contra-distinguish'd. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 165 Doctrines... not only essential to the Christian religion, but... which contra-distinguish the religion as Christian.

b. *with from*, also *to* (now unusual); *† against*. 1622 BR. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 127 The reasonable part of the soul... being contradistinguished to the sensitive. 1640 — *Episc.* III. § 1. 220 He is faine to contradistinguish them from teaching Elders. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *White's Peripatet.* Inst. 123 Berkeley, as 'tis contradistinguish'd against Quantity. 1705 BERKELEY *Compl. Bh.* Wks. IV. 438 In revealed Theology, as contradistinguish'd from natural. 1825 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 287 Instinct, as contradistinguished to the higher faculties of the intellect. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 2 The development which contradistinguishes the Hellenic from the barbarian.

Hence **Contradistinguish'd** *pp. a.* = CONTRA-DISTINCT; **Contradistinguishing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1636 ABP. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 103 These four contradistinguished Tenets or Positions. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 June Div. Two several contradistinguished functions. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 149 Poetry of the highest kind may exist without metre, and even without the contradistinguishing objects of a poem. 1873 POSEY *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 160 Gaius... wishes us... to make Obligation... and even some forms of Dominion, members of the contra-distinguishing branch, res incorporalis.

† **Contradivide**, *v. Obs. rare*. [CONTRA- + DIVIDE.] To place in the opposite division to (another thing).

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* v. 38 Though the sensitive Appetite in man be of it self unreasonable, and therefore by him [Aristotle] contradivided to the Rational powers of the Soule.

**Contradyceyon**, *obs. f.* CONTRADICTION.

† **Contrafact**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. med. L. *contrafactus*, *pp. stem of contrafacere* to do against.] *trans.* To do the opposite of.

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 138 The Turks have no Bells... but they have high round Steeples, for they contrafact, and contradict all the Forms of Christians.

† **Contrafaction**, *Obs. rare* = *contrafact*. [ad. L. *contrafactio*, *n.* of action from *contrafacere*.]

1690 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Contrafaction*, a Counterfeiting.

**Contrafagotto**: see CONTRA-4.

**Contrafait**, *obs. Sc. f.* COUNTERFEIT *v.*

† **Contrafissure**, *Surg. Obs.* [CONTRA- + FISSURE.] See quot.: cf. COUNTERFISSURE.

1676 WISEMAN (J.), Contusions, when great, do usually produce a crack of the skull, either in the same part where

the blow was inflicted, and then it is called a fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of contrafissure. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* (new ed.) I. 172 But all the ancient, and many of the modern writers, speak of a particular kind of fracture... and this they call a contra-fissure.

**Contrafluxion**, *Med.* [CONTRA- + FUSION.] A congestion of a part, produced by artificial means, for therapeutical purposes.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Contrafocal** (kəntrāfōkəl), *Math.* [CONTRA- + FOCAL.] Having, as two conics or conicoids, the sums of the squares of two corresponding axes equal: opposed to **CONFOCAL** conics, etc. in which the differences are equal.

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 760 Contrafocal ellipsoids, the sums of whose squared axes are the same in all three directions. 1868 ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 358 The momental ellipsoids of these bodies are contrafocal, i.e. have the sum of the squares of any two principal diameters the same in each ellipsoid.

Hence **Contrafocalism**, the property of being contrafocal.

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 771.

† **Contrafront**, *Fortif. Obs.* [ad. It. *contra-fronte* 'the spure or inner part of a bulwarke' (Florio): see CONTRA-3. Cf. COUNTERFRONT.]

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 Contrafront, or spurre, is the inner part of the wall of a bulwarke.

**Contra-gamba**: see CONTRA-4.

† **Contra-glance**, *Obs.* [CONTRA- + GLANCE.] A reversed or reflected glance.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Belmont's Theos. Philos.* 393 The Rainbow is a reflex contra-glance of the Sun.

**Contraledge**, *Math.* [f. as next + LEDGE.] The quality of being contradged.

1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 358.

**Contraledge**, *a. Math.* [f. L. *contra* against (CONTRA-1) + *ledge*: cf. COGREDIENT.] See quot.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 543 A system of variables is cogredient to another system when it is subject to undergo simultaneously therewith linear substitution of a like kind, and contradredient when it is subject to undergo linear substitution simultaneously therewith but of a contrary kind. 1880 CARR *Synops. Math.* I. § 183. 1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 120 Similarly the coordinates of different lines for the same system of reference are cogredient, but the axial coordinates are transformed by the inverse substitution, that is, are contradredient to the former.

**Contra-harmonical**, *a. Math.* [CONTRA-2.] Opposed or opposite to *harmonic*.

When three numbers are in harmonic progression, then  $a : c :: a - b : b - c$ . The reverse of this, viz.  $a : c :: b - c : a - b$  is termed contra-harmonical proportion.

1777-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Contra-harmonically** *adv.*

1777-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Thus, a, g, r, 3, 5, and 6, are numbers contra-harmonically proportional.

**Contra-hautboy**: see CONTRA-4.

† **Contrahe**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *contrahere* (if not misprints for *contract*).] = CONTRACT *v.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* To the womb or matrix... contrahe. *Ibid.* 51 Things whose operation is to contrahe, constrahe, and brynge together. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 27 Whilst the cubit is contrahe and drawne in such wise.

**Contrahent** (kəntrāhənt), *pp. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *contrahens-em*, *pr. pp. of contrahere* to CONTRACT.]

A. *adj.* Contracting, entering into a contract.

1524 HEN. VIII. *Instr.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 26 Treaties concluded... betwixt the Kings Highness, the Emperor, and the French King, as Princes contraheants. 1638 MADE *Disc. Ps.* cxii. 6 Wks. 1672 i. 82 One suiting with the one party contrahent, the other with the other. 1838 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 335 Henry had found that he was not, after all, to be admitted as a party contrahent.

B. *sb.* A contracting party.

1524 HEN. VIII. *Instr.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 27 The Emperor, being one of the principal contraheants in the said treatie. c. 1575 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 29 Ane contract or obligatioun... comfitt be the aith or *fide media* of the contraheants.

**Contra-incision**, *Surg.* [CONTRA-3.] An opposite or counter incision.

1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 160 To give the Surgeon a better Opportunity of making Contra-incisions. *Ibid.* 179, I might have made a Contra-Incision.

**Contra-indicant** (kəntrā'indikənt), *Med.* [f. CONTRA- + INDICANT. Cf. next.] A symptom which makes against a particular diagnosis, or is adverse to the use of a particular remedy or treatment in a disease.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* iv. 103 The contra-indicant is the want of vigour and strength, hindering this worke. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* x. 361 When other Remedies have been tried... and when there is no contra-indicant.

b. *transf.* = COUNTER-INDICATION.

1796 BURKE *Lit. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 18 The malady was deep; it was complicated, in the causes and in the symptoms. Throughout it was full of contra-indicants. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* 11 His behaviour has many contra-indicants.

**Contra-indicate** (kəntrā'indikət), *v. Med.* [CONTRA-1; cf. F. *contre-indiquer*.] *trans.* To give indications contrary to; said *esp.* of symptoms in a disease which make against the usual treatment, or a particular remedy. Hence **Contra-indicating** *pp. a.*

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (R.). Other urgent or contraindicating symptoms must be observed. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 445 The Baric, if nothing contraindicates its use, may prove very beneficial. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 657 Aided by a moderate use of mercury, where it is not contraindicated by irritability of the bowels. 1880 DUNCAN in *Brit. Linn. Soc.* XV. 142 Their shape and position contraindicate the possibility of any individual movement of the jaw-angles.

**Contra-indication.** *Med.* [CONTRA- I; in medical L. *contra-indicatio*, F. *contre-indication*.] An indication or symptom which makes against the treatment called for by the main symptoms.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Urines* iv. 103 Contraindication is that which primarily and principally doth hinder that which was suggested by the indicant. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 282 When there are Contra-indications, that is when different Symptoms demand opposite Methods. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 157 In those cases where every other specific has its contraindication. 1875 tr. Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* I. 212 Hæmorrhage from the bowels constitutes one of the contra-indications to the use of cold baths.

† **Contraire**, *a., sb., (adv.), prep.* Chiefly Sc.; now only *dial.* Forms: 4-5 *contrare*, 4-7 *contrar*, *contraire*, 5 *contrayre*, -eyre, -aler, -er, 6-9 *contrair*. [a. F. *contraire* (11th c.) = L. *contrarius* CONTRARY. (Orig. stressed *contrair*.)]

*A. adj.* CONTRARY, opposed, opposite. 1335 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 266 [pay] contoured agayn kynde contrare werkez. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5414 Froward Fortune and contraire. 1430 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy iii. xxv, How Troilus was contrayre For to ascende up on lous stayre. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 129 b, Contrar to pryde is humilitie. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* vi. (1862) I. 50, I fear the Lord be my contrair party. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 871 The contrair Party was too strong for them. 1707 Dk. ARTHUR in *Vulgate* 21 Which . . . is contrair to the Fundamental Laws of this Nation. 1801 R. GALL *Tint. Quoy* 173 He was as contrair's night's free day.

*B. absol. or sb.* The opposite or CONTRARY. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* I. 461 To veng the harme and the contrair, At that fele folk and pautener Dyd till sympill folk. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl.* 7. 267 It is reproof, and contrair of honour, For to be halde a comun hasardour. 1556 LAUDER *Deuote of Kyngis* 236 Wo be to thame that dois knaw Godds word, syne dois the contrair schaw. 1671 *True Nonconformity* 7 To obey God . . . rather than man commanding the contrary.

*b. phr.* By or to the contrair: on the contrary. In the contrair: on or to the contrary. In (the) contrair of or to: in opposition to, in spite of.

1335 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 4 Fayre formez mygt he fynde . . . & in be contrare, kark & combrance huse. c. 1565 LINDESAV (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (Jam.), Schamfullie hanged . . . notwithstanding the kingis commendement in the contrair. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 This bound of hell Deoured hes my Lambe . . . in contrair to your cry. 1587 MARY Q. Scots in Keith *Hist.* 333 (Jam.) In case he permitted this lords to prevail in our contrare. 1640-2 Kirkcudbr. *War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 140 He never concurred in nothing that concerns the publick, but be the contrair doeth contrall the parochinaries proceedings, etc. 1641 *Act of Oblivion* in Neal *Hist. Parli.* (1733) II. 483 His Majesty . . . promises . . . never to come in the Contrair of this Statute. 1748 LADY J. DOUGLAS STEWART *Lett. Dk. Douglas* 7 Aug. (1767) 3 But to the contrair have regretted my ill fortune.

*C. adv.* Contrariwise.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 20 This kynde is verie rid, with black spots amang, or contrare.

*D. prep.* Against, in opposition to.

1500 Lancelot 658 That is al contrare our entent. 1578 *Psalm* lxxvii. in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 110 Speikand contrair thy godly Majesty. 1640-2 Kirkcudbr. *War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 140 Ane ordinar murmurer . . . contraire the proceedings of the Estates.

† **Contrair**, *v. obs.* Also 5-6 *contrare*. [f. prec.; or ad. F. *contrairier* (11th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To oppose, thwart.

1345 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xiv. 24 Thare was na man þat wald contrare This Byschop in ill word or deyde. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 328 Saynt Iames onely contrareth that that may be . . . mistaken in saynt Paule. 1530 PALSGR. 149 Some (conjunctions) betoken contrairing, as nevertheless. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 71 Not able to contrair The will of her victorious passion. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. I, If to contrair the holy tongue should be Absurd.

† **Contrairly**, *adv. obs.* [f. CONTRAIR *a.* + -LY.] CONTRARIWY; contrariwise.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xx. 11 They deale contrarely with vs. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xii. Dij b, If they bee of contrarie shadow, worke contrarely. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.*, *Confession* 3 To . . . dispaire in Gode his mercy, as contrairly to think to get heauen without exercise in gude workes.

**Contrajerua**: see CONTRAJERUA.

**Contra-lateral**, *a. Med.* [CONTRA- 2.] That is on the opposite side.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, Hemiplegia is usually contra-lateral to the affected hemisphere of the brain.

**Contra-lode** (in *Mining*): see COUNTER-LODE.

**Contralto** (kōntrālto), *sb. and a. Mus.* Pl. *ti., -tos*. Also 8 *contralt* (cf. ALT<sup>2</sup>). [It.; 'a counter treble in musicke' (Florio 1598).]

1. *a.* The part next above the alto, sung by the highest male or lowest female voice; *b.* a voice of this pitch or compass; *c.* a singer with a contralto voice. (Now commonly restricted to the female voice.)

1730 OWEN SWINY in Colman *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 23 Mr. Handel desires to have . . . a woman contralt. *Ibid.* 25 We must provide a Soprano Man and a Contralt Woman. 1776 Sir J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* V. 120 In 1639, Stefano Landi, a Roman contralto . . . published the first book of Masses for four and five voices. 1787 *Ann. Reg.* 206 His voice, which may be deemed the finest contralto in this country, entirely filled the abbey. 1827 BYRON *Beppo* xxxii, Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vii. 211 Her voice was a mellow contralto. 1880 HULLAH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 396/1 Even . . . in flexibility, recent contralti have certainly equalled, perhaps surpassed, vocalists of every other class.

2. *attrib. or adj.*

1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 56 The parts for the first and second voice were written in what the Italians stile the Contralto cleff. 1834 EARL Mr. EDGECOMBE *Mus. Remin.* (ed. 4) 54 That excellent singer . . . possessed a contralto voice of fine quality. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. xiii. 237 Its full contralto tones. 1880 HULLAH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 58/1 The contralto part is properly written on the stave which has C on its second line.

**Contraly**: see CONTRARILY.

**Contramand**, *obs. f. COUNTERMAND* *v.*

† **Contra-mart**. *Obs.* = COUNTERMARQUE.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 149 The aforesaid Risks consisting further of all Perils at Sea . . . Detentions by Kings and Queens . . . Letters of Mart and Contra-Mart.

**Contramonstrant**: see CONTRA-REMONSTRANT.

**Contramure**, *obs. var. of COUNTERMURE* *v.*

**Contranatural** (kōntrānætūrāl), *a.* Also 7 *contræ*. [CONTRA- 2.] Opposed to what is natural; contrary to nature.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 9 It is contranatural and execrable for a son to slay his father. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Ep. Ded.*, A contre-natural Dissolution. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1850) 50 Their actions are supernatural, but not unnatural or contranatural. 1872 W. G. WARD *Ess. Theism* (1884) I. 113 His own most narrow and contra-natural theory [of morality].

† **Contranitence**. *Obs.* -o [f. as next; see -ENOE.] Resistance to force; reaction.

1731 in BAILEY (ed. 5).

† **Contranitency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as next; see -ENOE.] A 'contranitent' quality or principle.

1649 BULWER *Pathomoy.* ii. ii. 130 In Laughter there are certaine contranitencies. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON ('reaction, a resistancy against pressure').

† **Contranitent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. CONTRA- I + L. *nitent* *em* struggling.] Struggling or striving in opposition.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* vii, His trusty cudgel; which by the contranitent force of two so great Powers, broke short in his hands.

† **Contranixion**. *Obs.* [f. CONTRA- I + L. *nixiōn-em*, n. of action from *nixi* to strive.] A striving against; exertion of opposing efforts.

1649 BULWER *Pathomoy.* ii. ii. 119 In Laughter there is made, by reason of the Contranixion, a certaine corrugation . . . about the angle of the eye.

**Contrantiscion** (kōntrāntisjōn). *Astrol.* [f. CONTRA- 3 + ANTISCION.] (See *quots.*)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 92 So are there contrantiscions, which we find to be of the nature of a □ or 8.

1666 PHILLIPS, *Contra Antiscion*, the degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the Antiscion. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Parallels*, The two former are called contra antiscions to the two latter, because, although their declination is the same in number, it is different in name, one being north and the other south declination.

**Contra-octave**: see CONTRA- 4.

† **Contrapart**. *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] *a.* Opposite side; opponent. *Sc. b. Mus.* = COUNTERPART.

1536 BELLenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 479 Gret slaughter of his best capitans: bot mair nowmer war slane of his contrapart. 1660 INGELIO *Benito*, & *Ur.* (1682) Hh j a, Contrapart is taken in a Musical Sense.

† **Contrapleid**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. CONTRA- I or 3 + *pleid*, PLEA.] A counter-plea, objection.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 11 But contrapleid, thairto gif his consent. *Ibid.* II. 690 At his plesour, but contrapleid or play, The baronis all so did him than obey.

**Contraplex** (kōntrāpleks), *a.* [f. L. *contrā* adv. + *plex* -fold, as in *simplex*, *duplex*, etc.] *Telegr.* Having two currents or messages passing in opposite directions at the same time.

1879 PRESSCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 346 The terms *contraplex* and *duplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission . . . is effected.

**Contrapoint**, var. of COUNTERPOINT.

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 176 By the second and third, which are Humility and Patience, you will perform Contrapoint; for Humility and Patience are contrary to Man's Will.

**Contrapone** (kōntrāpōn), *v.* [ad. L. *contrāpōnere* to place against or opposite.] *Logic.* To convert by contraposition.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 159 Logicians seem to have overlooked the fact that E can be contraposed into I. *Ibid.* vii. 222 The last . . . example, which is now the *Modus Tollens*, becomes the following, if we contrapose the Sumption.

**Contra-posaune**: see CONTRA- 4.

**Contrapose**, *v.* [f. L. *contrāpōnere*, with substitution of -pose for -pone: see COMPOSE, REPOSE.] *trans.* To set in opposition, or over against each other. Hence Contraposed *ppl. a.*

1627 SALKELD *Treat. Paradise* 235 (L.) We may manifestly see contraposed death and life. 1650 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxix. 204 The Equinoctial Line, which divides and cuts the two contraposed Poles in equal Distance.

2. *Logic.* = CONTRAPONE.

† **Contraposition**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *contrāpositum*, repr. Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*.] *pl.* = L. *contraposition*: Things set in antithesis to each other.

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xi. xviii. (1620) 401 *Antitheta*, called in Latin, *opposites* . . . some more expressly call them *Contrapositiones*.

**Contraposition** (kōntrāpōzījōn). [ad. L. *contrāpōsitiōn-em* (Boethius), n. of action from *contrāpōnere* to CONTRAPONE.]

1. A placing over against; antithesis, opposition, contrast. *Phr. In contraposition* to (or *with*).

1581 J. BELL *Haddam's Answ. Osor.* 332 A figure called contraposition betwixt the decrees of God and the Pope.

1642 POTTER *On Numb.* 666, 91 (I.) To shew how exact and exquisite an antithesis and contraposition there is between the apostles and cardinals. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 150 'Tis called the new Covenant, in Contraposition to that which our first Parents violated. 1846 *Grove Greece* (1862) II. vi. 133 Placed in contraposition with the Spartan on one side, and with the Helot on the other. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 219 He lauds, in contraposition to this single man, the greatness of Rome.

2. *Logic.* A mode of conversion in which from a given proposition we infer another proposition having the contradictory of the original predicate for its subject; thus 'All S is P' by contraposition gives 'All not-P is not-S' or 'No not-P is S'. (Sometimes also called Conversion by Negation.) Applied also to a similar conversion of the antecedent and consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

The definition varies with logicians according to the form in which they state the contrapositive proposition. The quality of the proposition is changed in the one form, and remains unchanged in the other. With Boethius and the earlier logicians the quality remained unchanged. Cf. Boeth. *De Syl. Cat. Wks.* (ed. Migne) 804 Est enim per contrapositionem conversio, ut si dicas omnis homo animal est, omne non animal non homo est.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 21 A conversion by contraposition is when the former part of the sentence is turned into the last rehearsed part, and the last rehearsed part turned into the former part of the sentence, both the propositions being universal, and affirmative, saying that in the second proposition there be certain negatives interlaced. 1630 Br. W. BEDDLE in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 440 A false and absurd Contraposition. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 3 Converting the major by contraposition. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* (1872) 36. 1865 FOWLER *Ded. Logic* (ed. 3) 78 The O proposition, when permuted from 'Some X is not Y' into 'Some X is not-Y', may of course be converted into 'Some not-Y is X'. This combination of permutation and conversion is . . . styled 'Conversion by Contra-Position or Negation'. 1871 T. M. LINDSAY tr. *Ueberweg's Logik* 319 No conclusion follows by Contraposition from the particular affirmative judgment.

**Contrapositive** (kōntrāpōzitiv), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *contraposit-*, ppl. stem of *contrāpōnere* (see prec.) + -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Of, belonging to, or produced by contraposition.

1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 84 We may also prove the truth of the contrapositive proposition in this way. *Ibid.* 85 Contrapositive conversion cannot be applied to the particular propositions I and O at all.

*B. sb.* Anything characterized by contraposition. In *Logic*, a contrapositive proposition.

1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1880) 302 Convert and show that the result is the contrapositive of the original. 1884 - *Stud. Deduct. Logic* 43 The contrapositive of the proposition 'all birds are bipeds' will be 'all that are not bipeds are not birds'. 1876 KENNEDY tr. *Reuleaux's Kinem. Machinery* 187 The hydraulic press forms the contra-positive of . . . the pulley-tackle, the pressure-organ water in the one being replaced by the tension-organ rope in the other.

† **Contra-proposal**. *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] A counter-proposal.

1660 INGELIO *Benito*, & *Ur.* (1682) I. 117, I perceive also the meliority of my choice above all thy Contra-proposals.

**Contraprove-ctor**. *Math.* [CONTRA- 3 + PROVECTOR.] Applied by Prof. Cayley to a covariant regarded as generated by operating on any covariant with a contraprovector.

1858 CAYLEY 4th *Memo. on Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.*

**Contraprovector**. *Math.* [CONTRA- 3 + PROVECTOR.] A term applied by Cayley to the operator obtained by replacing the facients by symbols of partial differentiation in any contravariant. 1858 CAYLEY (as above).

**Contraption** (kōntrāpʃjōn). *dial. and colloq.* [A popular formation, app. from *contrive* (or its variant *contreve*): cf. *conceive*, *conception*; some vague association with *trap* may have entered in.] A contrivance, a device (with suggestion of ingenuity rather than effectiveness).

1847 HALLIWELL, *Contraption*, contrivance. *West. 1859 Type of the Times* (Ohio) 1 Feb., If the author had not attempted to supplant the [ordinary] Phonography . . . by his own quirks and contraptions . . . he would have made a very useful book. 1863 W. BARNES *Gloss. Dorset Dialect*, *Contraption*, a contrivance. 1883 in *Hampshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.). 1888 in *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.* 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 355 Saltpetre and sulphur, and the contraptions necessary for catherine wheels and rockets,

† **Contrapugnant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CONTRA- + *L. pugnāns*, pr. pple. of *pugnāre* to fight.] Fighting against; of hostile action.

1664 CHARLTON *Physiol.* 379 There being a great Diversity of Venoms, some must be Contrapugnant to others.

**Contrapunct** [*L. punctum* point], var. of COUNTERPOINT (*Mus.*).

1664 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 53 In all Contrapunct chiefly, but indeed in all kinds of Composition.

**Contrapuntal** (*kəntrəpʊntəl*), *a.* [f. It. *contrapunto* (Florio), now *contrappunto* counterpoint (also backstitch in sewing), *f. contra* against + *punto* point; see COUNTERPOINT.]

1. Of the nature of counterpoint; according to the rules of counterpoint.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mosart* 6 His style of composition is described as having been contrapuntal and solid. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* i. 2 The Harmonic and Contrapuntal treatment of such melodies.

2. Of or pertaining to counterpoint.

1865 HULLAH *Transit. Period Mus.* 243 He had no doubt many equals in contrapuntal skill. 1880 H. H. STATHAM in *Fortn. Rev.* 69 When contrapuntal skill was so much valued.

**Contrapuntally** (*kəntrəpʊntəli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a contrapuntal manner.

1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* v. 39 It will then modulate contrapuntally.

**Contrapuntist** (*kəntrəpʊntist*). [ad. It. *contra(p)untista*, *f. contra(p)punto*: see prec. and -IST.] One skilled in the theory or practice of counterpoint.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. iii. i. 260 Anselmo da Parma and other contrapuntists. 1865 *Pull Mall G.* 14 Oct. 10 Beethoven's deficiencies as a contrapuntist prevented his success as a writer of choral music. 1865 OUSELEY *Counterp.* iv. 39 Zarino, Fux, and other old contrapuntists.

**Contrar(e)**, variant of CONTRAIR.

**Contra-rational**, *a.* [f. CONTRA- 2 + *L. rationalis*—reason: cf. *rational*.] Opposed to reason.

1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* ii. 33 The narratives need not be rejected as contra-rational.

**Contrareant**, *obs.* form of CONTRARIANT.

**Contra-reflexure**, [f. CONTRA- 1 + *REFLEXURE*.] Curvature in an opposite direction. (Perh. an error for *contrary flexure*: see CONTRARY *a.* 5 d.)

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 96 Considering points of contra-reflexure in curves.

**Contra-regularity**, [CONTRA- 2.] Contrariety to rule; a thing directly opposed to rule.

1669 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 301 'Tis not so properly an Irregularity, as a contra-regularity.

**Contra-related**, *pple. a.* *Dynamics.* [CONTRA- 3.] (See *quots.*)

1866 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* 771 Contrarelated solid bodies, whose kinematical exponents are contrafocal ellipsoids. 1868 ROUVE *Rigid Dynamics* 358 The momental ellipsoids of these bodies are contrafocal. The bodies themselves are said to be contrarelated.

**Contra-remonstrance**, [CONTRA- 3.] A remonstrance drawn up in reply to a previous one.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 96 Of this Remonstrance... at length a Copy was got, and a Contra-remonstrance made. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* v. 89 The Gomarists opposed to it a Contra-Remonstrance.

Hence **Contra-remonstrancer** = next.

1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* E. The dissensions growing betwixt the Remonstrancers, and Contra-remonstrancers.

**Contra-remonstrant**, [f. as prec. + *REMONSTRANT*.] One who remonstrates in answer or opposition to a remonstrance; *spec.* in *pl.* (as proper name) those who put forth or joined in the contra-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort.

1618 HALES *Gold. Rem.* iii. (1673) 177 They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of contra-remonstrants and remonstrants. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 25 Let the Contra-Remonstrants be accounted as egregious Calumniators, as the Remonstrants are found to be. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* v. 90 This was favourable to the Arminians; but it increased the violence of the Contra-Remonstrants.

*b. attrib. or as adj.*

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 2 Whether the Remonstrant or Contra-Remonstrant opinions be most agreeable. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persae* 334 He declared himself openly for the Contra-remonstrant party.

† **Contra-replicant**, *Obs.* [CONTRA- 3.] One who makes a rejoinder to a reply.

c 1642 (title) The Contra-Replicant his Complaint to His Majesty.

† **Contrariance**, *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *contrariance*, *f. med.L. contrāriantem* CONTRARIANT; see -ANCE.] Contrary or adverse action; also = next.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 404 There bes frendship and lut with out contrariance. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcvi. xii. 7 Who [wanteth witte] is always desolate Of all good rule. And euer enfect by his contrariance.

† **Contrariancy**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Contrary or adverse quality; contrariety.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 205 It hath no inward positive repugnancy or contrariancy. 1812-23 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 117 Its contrariancy and enmity to Christ.

**Contrariant** (*kəntrɪəˈrɪənt*), *pple. a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 contrariant, 6 -yaunte, 7 contrariant, 7-9 contrariant. [a. OF. *contrariant*, -ent (Godef.), ad. med.L. *contrāriantem*, pr. pple. of *contrāriare* to oppose, *f. L. contrārius* CONTRARY; see -ANT.]

† *A. pple.* Acting contrary to, opposing. *Obs.* c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 276 b/1 New doings contrariants such olde, often causen diseases. *Ibid.* ii. (R.), Is not every thing good that is contrariant and distroing yuel?

*B. adj.*

1. Opposed, repugnant, contrary to.

1530 RASTELL *Be. Purgat.* i. iii. Be all contrariyaunte to not beyng. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Lawes... repugnant, or contrariant to the... statutes of this realme. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xx. 252 Doctrines... such as are contrariant to Faith. 1747 CARTS *Hist. Eng.* i. 353 A message so contrariant to his views and wishes. 1824 H. E. MANNING *Serm.* (1848) i. v. 64 Other lawfull affections are not contrariant to this, but contained in it.

2. Mutually opposed or antagonistic.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Serm. Songe Each.* (1574) iii. These two things are not contrariant. 1640 HOWELL *Dodon's Gr.* (1649) 17 Being principles it is no wonder that they are so contrareant. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parerg.* 255 The very Depositions of Witnesses... being false, various, contrariant, etc. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 347 The satisfaction we should otherwise take in contrariant overtures. 1874 SEEBOM *Protest. Revol.* (1887) 21 Classes so contrariant as the feudal lords, the townspeople, and the peasantry.

† 3. Opposed to one's wishes or well-being; unfavourable, prejudicial; adverse; = CONTRARY *a.* 4.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 The ayre of Paris, was somewhat contrariant to his pure complexion. *Ibid.* (1809) 287 The wynde so contrariant that she was faine to take land again. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. i. 3 The contrariant designs of malice.

† 4. Opposite in direction. *Obs. rare.*

1644 BULWER *Chron.* 136 If the gainsaying Hand should have a contrariant motion.

*C. sb.* One who or that which is opposed in purpose or nature; a contrary.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 4 Which did strongly build up the faith of the Contrariants. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 321 All dark thoughts brightened all contrariants blent. 1880 T. E. WEBB *Goethe's Faust* 64 And with strange recipes compounded contrariants in his crible.

*b. spec. in Eng. Hist.* 'A name heretofore given to the Barons that took part with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, against K. Edward II' (Phillips 1706).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rotulus*. It was not thought fit, in respect of their power, to call them rebels or traitors, but only contrariants. [1869] HALES in *Perry Folio* i. 5 The theory that Robin Hood was... one of the Contrariants (the Lancastrians) of Edward II's time.]

**Contrariantly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a contrariant manner; in direct opposition.

1796 COLERIDGE *Poems, Pref. Pire, Faunus, etc.* Differing then so widely, and almost contrariantly.

† **Contrariate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *contrāriat*—pple. stem of med.L. *contrāriare*; see CONTRARIANT.] *trans.* To act in opposition to, perversely oppose.

1656 *Arif. Handson.* 53 We should contest against God, and contrariate his providential will.

† **Contrariation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec.; see -ATION.] Opposition, contradiction.

1651 BIGGS *New Diss.* 293 Contrariation in their vain and ridiculous Comments.

**Contrarie**, *obs.* form of CONTRARY.

**Contrariende**, -eng, *obs.* *ff.* CONTRARYING.

**Contrariant**, variant of CONTRARIANT.

**Contraries**, plural of CONTRARY *sb.*

**Contrariety** (*kəntrɪəˈrɪəti*). Forms: 4 contrariete, 4-5 contrariete, -yte, 5-6 contrariete, 5-7 -ietie, 6 -yete, 6-7 contrariety, 7 -itie, 6-contrariety. [a. OF. *contrarietē*, -etie, ad. late L. *contrārietatem*, n. of quality *f. contrārius* CONTRARY; see -TY.]

1. Opposition of one thing to another in nature, quality, or action; diametrical difference, repugnancy, contrarieness.

c 1280 in *Rel. Aut.* II. 52 Distaince of contrariete is betwene fleishly play and the earnestful dedis of Crist. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 1003 Per loye haþ no contrariete of wo. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 455 The lawes contenyen in hem contrariete to the comoun lawes of God. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden* i. xiv. (1608) 37 The natural contrariete of the ash and the snake or adder. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 201 The black and white here kindly do agree Graced by each others contrariety. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right over-much* (1758) 4 Its contrariety to sound reason. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 7 11 A ship dashed by the waves from every quarter, but held upright by the contrariety of the assailants. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 10. 8 Contrariety is necessary for the decay and reproduction of nature. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xliii. 152 With an odd contrariety to her former niceties she liked his rough attire.

*b.* An instance of such opposition; an antagonistic action or fact; *pl.* contraries.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* ii. xvi. 242 In the steris... weren noon contrarietes. 1524 WOLSEY in *Fiddes Life* ii. (1726) 72 After long alterations and sundrie contrarieties. 1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pictura Log.* (1635) F viij b, A Country Dame is a contrariety to finenesse, for she loves plainnesse. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. v. (1732) 342 If there were no such Contrarieties and fights... among them. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. x. 225, I had the particular pleasure, speaking by contrarieties, to see the ship set sail without me.

1852 DISRAELI *Mem. Ld. Bentinck* 2 He had overcome many contrarieties and prejudices.

2. Opposition between things of the same class or parts of the same thing; disagreement, discordance, discrepancy, inconsistency.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 270/3 Seynt Theoderyck sayth that he was flayn and it is redde in many bookes that he was byhed only and this contrarietye may be assoyled in this manere. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. 57 The contrariety that euer hath bene in all ages amongst the verie doctors and maisters themselves. 1644 MITTON *Divorce Wks.* 1738 l. 291 That in the words of our Saviour there can be no contrariety. 1762 GOLDSM. *City W.* xv, Strange contrariety of conduct! they pity, and they eat the objects of their compassion! 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxviii. (1879) 445 When there is such contrariety of opinion.

*b.* An instance of this; a discrepancy.

1532 THYNNE *Ded. Chaucer's Wks.* The contrarieties... founde by the collation of the one [edition] with the other. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 59 He will be here, and yet he is not here: How can these contrarieties agree? 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 30 The little contrarieties, which the practice of many centuries will necessarily create in any human system. 1854-6 C. PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* i. ii. iv. Above All other contrarieties Is labour contrary to love.

3. Opposition to one's purpose or advantage; unfavourable character; hence (with *a* and *pl.*) an adversity, affliction, mishap, disadvantage.

c 1430 tr. *T. a Kempis' Tuit.* ii. iii. Al our pes... is raper to be sette in meke suffryng þan in not feling contrarietes. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* vii. 373 And to this fyll an other contrarietye to y<sup>e</sup> Cristen. 1600-5 J. JONES *Slow-Heng* (1725) 3 To shelter them from Contrariety of Seasons. 1642 SIR I. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 38 The tempests and contrarieties of winds. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 139/3 The season has been financially... triumphant, despite of many unfortunate contrarieties.

4. Opposite direction or position.

1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 424 [It] is rather a contrariety of motion. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 72 Contrariety of Motions, which were requisite in the old Hypothesis.

5. *Logic.* Contrary opposition: see CONTRARY *a.* 6.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b, Contrarietie is when our talke standeth by contrarie wordes or sentences together. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 88 Contrarietie is a difference according to the forme. 1788 REND *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 3 The opposition of terms are relative, privative, of contrariety and of contradiction. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvii. (1866) i. 331 A disjunctive syllogism with characters opposed in contrariety.

**Contrarily** (*kəntrɪəˈrɪəli*), *adv.* [f. CONTRARY *a.* + -LY 2. As to pronunciation, see CONTRARIWISE.]

1. In a contrary manner, in direct opposition; to the contrary, contrariwise.

c 1485 *Disby Myst.* (1882) iii. 940 Ho sey contraly, I cast heym In carcs cold. 1570 B. GOOGE *Peg. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 23 And makes of euery Devill God, contrarily to seeme. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Begg.* 157 He thinks it crept in among other corruptions: I think contrarily. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 218 As if there were two Gods, contrarily minded to one another. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Thomson*. Why the dedications are... contrarily to custom, left out. 1875 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* xxi. 339/2 Will any one who recollects his oratory testify contrarily?

2. On the other hand, on the contrary, conversely.

c 1540 BOORDE *Boke for to Lerne* A iiii, And contrarily euyl and corrupt ayers doth infecte the blode. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaile*. To Rdr., Illustrated for their Vertues... or contrarily branded for their Vices. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. viii. 91 Contrarily such Coasts as are least supplied with Rivers or Lakes have the weakest Tides. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. 293 Whom the Venetians, we saw, despised, whom, contrarily, Turner loved.

3. In the contrary way; *vice versd.*

1656 RIDLEY *Pract. Physick* 53 A hot Liver, a cold Brain... and so contrarily.

¶ *Per contrarily* (nonce-wd.): see PER CONTRA.

1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Gas.* II (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 197 You have per contrarily refusd.

**Contrarieness** (*kəntrɪəˈrɪnəs*; in sense 2 *colloq.* *kəntrɪəˈrɪnəs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being contrary; opposed nature, opposition.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 294 Contrarienesse of the qualitees. 1511 COLET *Serm. Conform.* & *Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 7 The contrarieness of our own evil life which is contrary both to God and Christ.

2. Self-willed opposition, perverseness, perversity; = CONTRARIOUSNESS.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 201 Eminently (for slennes and contrarienesse) in resisting the work of conversion. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Paganic P.* xxix. 242 The very sympathy they long for, by a strange contrarieness of nature, they throw back on their friends as an injury. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 114/1 Mr. Arnold, indeed, is an Englishman *quand même*, and somebody might very well devise an oxymoron to express his 'contrarieness'. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 155 Humouring his contrarieness.

† **Contrariosity**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 contrariouste, 4-6 -tie, 5 contrariosetee, -ite, 6 -itie, -itye. [a. AF. *contrariousete* (charter of Edw. III in 1372), ad. med.L. *contrāriōsitätē*, n. of quality *f. contrāriōsus* CONTRARIOUS; see -TY. Subseq. assimilated to L. form.] Contrary or antagonistic quality; opposition, antagonism; contrariety.

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* xxxvi. 42 þai are not hurt in þe contrariouste of þe world. 1423 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxv. (1483) 71 He fyndeth dyuersite and contrariosite, as hete and cold. a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 140 Whosoeuer in þis manere contrariosetee ouere-comeþ himselfe. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 36 § 1 Ambiguity, doubt or contrariositye



of opinion. [1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 138 For avoiding of which contrariosity, the Law will suffer no more writs to go forth.]

b. in *pl.* Adversities.

c. 1425 tr. T. & Kempis' *Consol.* iii. xiii. Haunted in diverse temptations and preened in many contrarieties.

**Contrarios** (kōntrī'ōs), *a.* Now rare. Forms: 3-contrarios; also 4-5-ious, 4-6-ious, -yus, -iouse, 5-yows, 5-6-yous. [a. OF. *contrarios*, -ous, -ius, -eius, ad. med.L. *contrāriōsus*, f. *contrārius* CONTRARY; see -OUS.]

†1. Of opposed character or tendency; contrary or repugnant (*to*, rarely *from*). *Obs.*

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Bodely wyrkyngis... contrarios to the spirite in gostely wykynge. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1839) II. 97 And frely forgoth sentences contrarios to oure feith. 1534 *MORE On the Passion* Introd. Wks. 1271/2 It should not have left any place... for anye contrarios appetite or affection to enter. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Luke* 190 a, Contrarios from. 1656 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1680) 313 What can be imagined more contrarios to true Christian liberty.

2. Mutually opposed, antagonistic; self-contradictory, inconsistent. ? *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1591 Yhit has be world... Ma other contrarios maneres. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 64 Moche wyne & sapience may not acorde, for they be in maner contrarios. 1542 *WYATT Poems* (title), Description of the contrarios passions in a lover. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. (1682) 479 Nine contrarios Tides; each Tide over-thwarting another. 1644 *MILTON Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 200 The righteous and all-wise Judgments and Statutes of God... are not variable and contrarios. 1792 *D. LLOYD Voy. Life* 21 Jarring sentiments, contrarios views. 1834 *SIR H. TAYLOR Arcticlede* II. II. II. (1849) 186 How diverse, how contrarios is man!

†3. Of persons and their actions: Opposed in purpose, hostile. *Obs.* (This develops into 4.)

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 59/181 Laste be pope were Contrarios a-gein in Ordre. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14461 (Cott.) Pai [the Jews] war ful enius, And to haim-self contrarios. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Takyng an hoste... ayeine the Wandalynges contrarios to hym. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plens.* xviii. xxxvi. I knowe... your frendes all Unto me sure will be contrarios. 1569 *EARL MURRAY in Hart. Lib.* 37 B. 9 fo. 43 Her highness should not be contrarios to the marriage when it should be proposed to her.

4. Full of opposition; characterized by self-willed or refractory opposition; perverse.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxli. 11 Pe pride of contrarios men. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prolog.* 780 They ben so wickid and so contrarios, They haten that her housbondes loven ay. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 325 Jiffene not contrarios wordes and answers to their betters. 1578 *Psalm* II. in *Sc. Poems* 16th c. II. 112 Full well I know my wickednes, And sin contrarios. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 No leisure remained the King for his formal courting of so contrarios a Ladie. 1635 *HEYWOOD Herarch.* II. 155 Phoebe shall prove Contrarios to her Brother. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 233/1 'Get about your business, ye contrarios rascal!' 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* v. 653 She fiew contrarios in the face of God With bat-wings of her fives.

5. Of things: Opposed to one's interests; adverse, prejudicial, untoward, unfavourable, harmful, hurtful; annoying, vexatious.

c. 1320 *Seignys Sag.* (W.) 1094 Hit mot bothe drink and ete Contrarios drink, contrarios mete. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 145 My sowle sufferyng paciently wronges and contrarios thynges. 1563 *URQUHART Rabalais* III. II. It is more contrarios and hurtful than the Strangle weed... is to the Flax. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* 2 The bad-luck that sent contrarios seasons and the sheep-rot. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1056 A bar Of adverse and contrarios incident.

b. *esp.* of winds, weather, etc.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 483 The wynde was contrarios that he myght have noo passage. 1523 *WOLSEY in Fiddes Life* II. (1726) 120 The Wether hath bine to him somewhat Stormy and Contrarios. 1772 *W. KING Art of Love* 108 And fill your sheets evn with contrarios wind. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* I. 19 May she never send Contrarios blasts dark-lowering, to detain The Argive fleet.

†6. Opposite in place or position. *rare.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Ctrug.* 12 Lete him blood of be contrarios arme. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 That ymage... hade the face of hit contrarios alloweys to the body of the sonne.

**Contrariosly**, *adv.* *rare* in mod. use. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a contrarios manner; in opposition or hostility; with self-willed perversity.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 60 Siþ prelati comen in stede of apostolis, how may þei for schame lyue so contrariosly agens here pore lif. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Fortune is double... Contrariosly she will his chaunge dispose. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 331 He demaenyd hym... so contrarioslye vnto the weale & good ordre of y<sup>e</sup> cymde. 1506 *GUYLFOURDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 59 The wynde arose efsones so contrariosly ayenst vs. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. II. 206 Many thyngs haufing full reference To one consent, may worke contrariosly. 1606 *G. WILCOCKE* tr. *Hist. Justine* 132 b. He was so contrariosly afflicted in many battels. 1867 *HALES Introd. Eger & Grime* in *Percy Folio* I. 352 Affection often... expresses itself contrariosly. It is much given to irony.

**Contrariosness**, *rare* in mod. use. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Opposition, antagonism, contrariety; self-willed perversity.

1398 *TREvisa Barib.* de P. R. x. iii. (Tollern. MS.), Betwene þe qualiteis of elementes is contrariosnesse and stryf. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 Contrariosnes of the wedyr. 1571 *GOLDING Calisto* in *Ps.* lxii. 2 The foresayd contrariosnes, from which David riddeth himself violently.

1853 *A. H. CLOUGH Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 373 The hardness and roughness and contrariosness of the world.

**Contrarioste**, -tie, *obs.* f. CONTRARIOSITY.

**Contrarite**, -itie, -ity, *obs.* f. CONTRARIETY.

† **Contrariways**, *adv.* [see -WAYS.] = next.

1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 38 b, And contrariways it requiris meiknes of mynd. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry Gloss.*, *Counter*... signifies *contrariways*.

**Contrariwise**, *adv.* Also 5-6 *contrarywise*, 6-8 *contrarywise*. [f. CONTRARY a. + -WISE. The pronunciation has followed that of CONTRARY, but at some distance. Johnson gave *contrary*, but *contrariwise*, *contrarily*, *contrari-ness*; Walker, 1791, while altering the last two, retained *kōntrī'riwāiz*; this, and *kōntrī'riwāiz* (Craig 1847) are still frequent (so in Browning), though *kōntrī'riwāiz* is given by current dictionaries, from Smart, 1846, and is prob. the most frequent.]

1. On the other hand, on the contrary.

1340 [see CONTRARY a. 2]. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* collii. 325 Al Engloind shold have ben ther by enriched, but contrarywyse fl. a. 1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 128 And contrarywyse, if thou forgive him not, then shall not God forgive thee thy great debt. 1605 *Br. HALL Medit. & Vow* 1. § 60 Heaven is compared to an hill... Hell contrariwise to a Pit. 1713 *WARDER True Amazons* (ed. 2) 14 So contrariwise in a very backward Spring, the Flowers blow late. 1874 *F. HALL in N. Y. Nation* XIX. 425/5 Contrariwise, it is very unsafe to assume anything of the kind.

2. In the opposite way or order; *vice versa*.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* I. iii. 12 The greater may be cut into equal partes, and the lesse into vnequal partes: or contrariwise. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* ccxv. (1636) 230 First exercise, then meat, and thirdly, drinke, and not contrariwise. 1625 *BACON Ess. Viciis. Things* (Arb.) 573 It hath seldome or neuer been seene, that the farre Southern People have invaded the Northern, but contrariwise. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philo.* I. 11 Of Domesticke Spiders there are two sorts; one with longer legs and a little body, and the other contrariwise. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 77 If the mountain... stretches from north to south, the river runs from east to west; and so contrariwise. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 42 They... have their worth from Him, not contrariwise, He from them.

3. In contrariety or direct opposition; † antagonistically.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 26 But he appeereith contrariwise to the vngodly. 1682 *NORMIS Hierocles* 85 But 'tis not so with the Soul contrariwise disposed. 1845 *J. H. NEWMAN Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 68 Contrariwise to other empires, Christians conquer by yielding. 1866 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 142 To do contrariwise, or to do less, is sin.

4. In the opposite direction; on opposite sides; in opposite directions.

1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 111 A line stretching directly from the circle to the center, and contrariwise from the center to the circle. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philo.* (1701) 187/2 The outermost Sphaire moveth... from East to West, the innermost contrariwise... from West to East. 1775 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 85 The Braces... bound contrariwise (that is to say, one in the inner part, and the other in the outer part). 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philo.* II. xvi. The object and the image face each other, or look contrariwise.

5. With self-willed opposition, perversely, contrarily.

[1629 *Z. BOYD Grace & Glory* 22 The wicked... go contrariwise.] 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. M.* 263 As if, contrariwise to all we want And reasonably look to find. *Ibid.* 171 Something had happened quite contrariwise. 1877 *WRAZELL tr. Hugo's 'Miserables'* v. xviii. Owing to the vintory of the Seine performing its duties contrariwise.

6. quasi-sb. = CONTRA sb.

1588 *J. MELIUS Briefe Instr.* Fv. And the contrariwise of al that you again receive, of that accompte make the shoppe of retaile Creditor.

**Contra-rotation**, [CONTRA- 1.] Rotation in the opposite direction.

a. 1729 *CONGREVE Disc. Pindarie Ode* Wks. 1753 III. 341 To represent the contrarotation of the *primum mobile*, in respect of the *secunda mobilia*.

|| **Contrarotulator**, Latin form of CONTROLLER.

† **Contra-round**, *Obs.* [ad. It. *contrarondo* (Florio 1598), f. *contra* against, counter + *rondo* round.] (See quot.)

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Contra Round*... is a certain number of commanders and officers going, visiting the Corps de guard, watches, Sentinels, and also the Roundes, to see if they performe their duties and be vigilant and careful. *Ibid.* II. i. 17 To visite and reviste them... making his Contraround with great care.

**Contrary** (kōntrī'ari), *a.*, *sb.*, *adv.* (*prep.*). Also 3-6 *contrarye*, 4-5 *contraryi* (e, 4-7 *contrarie*. [app. a. early OF. (retained in Anglo-Fr.) *contrarie*, ad. L. *contrāri-us* opposite, hostile, etc., f. *contra* against: cf. *adversary* and see -ARY. The later OF. form *contraire* gave the variant CONTRAIRE, long retained in the north. The original stress, after F. and L., was *contra'rie*, but the poets, from Chaucer to Spenser and Shakspeare, use both *contrary* and *contrarye* (the latter the more frequent in Shaks.); of *contrarye*, many instances occur in 17th c. verse; it is the only pronunciation recognized by Bailey (died 1742), and it is still app. universal in dialect and uneducated speech, *esp.* in

sense 3 b, which is now confined to these forms of speech and to the nursery. *Contrary* was used by Milton and Pope, and is given by Johnson (though he retained *contrarily*, *contrarieness*, *contrariwise*) and in all later dictionaries.

Walker, 1791, says 'The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar': where the words 'placed on' and 'removed to' should change places, but the usage described is that of the present day. Sometimes, however, dialectally, the sb. is made *contrary*, while the adj. remains *contrarye*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Opposed in nature or tendency; diametrically different, extremely unlike. *Const. to*; often with sense: Repugnant, antagonistic.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 13 Blendid with na thyngne þat es contraryie thareto. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 362 [This] is contrarie to love of Crist. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & F.* (1868) 11 Other... helde contrarye oppynyon. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxi. 34 Are not youre answeres cleane contrary to right and treuth? 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 b, Among all other hearbes, only the Onyon is not subject to the force of the moone, but hath a contrarie power. 1628 *PRESTON New Covt.* (1634) 450 Now you know, life is contrary to death. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 7 Fighting, they have always counted... contrary to the doctrine of our Saviour. 1886 *MORLEY France in 18th C. Crit.* Misc. III. 266 M. Taine goes to the contrary extreme.

† b. Former const. of, from, than, against, with.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 3 The manere contrarie of goodness. c. 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt.* Bryt. (1814) 385 Al suche... that be contrary ayenst your mynde. 1531 *LYNDALDE Exp.* (1849) 182 They... disguise themselves... to signify ever a contrary thing than that they be. 1556 *J. OLDE Antichrist* 106 A farrre contrary penance from this. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 450 This is a council directly contrary from a council of war. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1669) 273 Architects have, indeed, made themselves a name, but upon a quite contrary account than they intended or expected. 1761 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN S. Blenheim* II. 92 Producing the direct contrary effect from what I intended.

c. Opposite to each other; mutually opposed.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxxviii. (1859) 67 Worship and couetsey acoreth not to gaders, but they ben euen contrary. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 12 Contrary diseases should always have contrary remedies. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 5 Two contrary Characters, as opposite to one another as Light and Darkness.

† d. in weaker sense: Different, other. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 253 There is also some advantage... to write that downe... in wordes of a contrarie tongue. 1599 *THYNNNE Animadu.* (1865) 19 He came of a contrary howse to the Gomers of Sythenhame. 1696 *J. F. Merchant's Ware-ho.* 23 The other sort is under yard wide, and by reason of its contrary breadth is of little use.

2. The opposite, the opposed, the other (of two things).

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 24 On the contrary wyse who so hatith gret rewarde, etc. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Over.* 450 b, These Catholiques on the contrary side doe cry out... that he is an Heretique. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* III. i. 47 All ignorant of her contrary sex. 1611 *BIBLE Titus* II. 8 That hee that is of the contrarie part, may be ashamed. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 146 The King weares the contrary side of his Tulipant forwards. 1895 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* v. xxviii. (1878) 479 As to the absolute 'fewsness', this is an invention of the contrary part.

† b. Opposite to the proper or right one; 'the wrong'. *Obs. rare.*

1595 *SHAKS. John* IV. ii. 198 Slippers, which his nimble haste Had falsely thrust vpon contrary fete. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. ii. 105 Set a deepe glasse of Reinish-wine on the contrary Casket.

† 3. Of persons and their actions: Actively opposed, antagonistic, hostile. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14461 (Trin.) þei were ful of enuye To god & mon myche contrarye. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1045 Na man may serve rightly Twa lordes to-gedir, þat er contrary. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1356 *Dido*, Syn that the goddes been contrarye to me. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cviii. (ix.) 3 For the loue that I had vnto them, they take now my contrary parte [= they take part against me]. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 137 They be hyered of contrarye prynces for a lytle moyneye. 1598 *YONG Diana* 53, I maruell Delia, who hath mooded thee to be so contrarie to her. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 3 The King, as soone as he heard... of the Armie that Cyrus had raised, made contrarie preparation. 1662 *J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 38 In despite of the Spaniards, to whom he was much contrary.

b. Of antagonistic or untoward disposition, perverse, obstinately self-willed; contrarios. (Only in popular use, but prob. in all dialects, and commonly pronounced *contrāry*.)

*Nursery Rime.* Mary, Mary, quite contrary, How does your garden grow? 1850 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 'Gals is na'lly made contrary; and so, if you thinks they've gone one road, it is sartin you'd better go t'other.' 1875 *PARISH Sussex Dial.* s.v., 'She'd be just as contrairy as ever was a hog.' 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.* s.v., 'A turned contraayry an 'oodn't lend his herse.'

† 4. Of things: Opposed to one's well-being or interests; calculated to thwart or harm; prejudicial, unfavourable, untoward. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 41 Thynges contrarye to their helthe and lyf. c. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk.* (1546) R v b, The ayre of the lande was contrary to hym. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philo.* (1701) 179/2 The estimation of mean thyngs is contrary to a Man who intended to contemplate the truth of thyngs. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 4 By reason of a contrary temper of the bowels. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Bland's Gardening* 200 You should choose a warm, dry

Season, for working Basons of Ciment, the Rain being very contrary to it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* xv. vii. § 7 The remedies . . did him no good . . but proved contrary to his case.

b. esp. of wind, weather, etc. (Here there is contact with sense 5.)

1382a WYCLIF *Math.* xiv. 24 The wynd was contrarie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 165 Repelled with contrarie winds. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 14 Contrary winds . . put us to the northward. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 430 When the vessel is detained by contrary winds.

† c. Distasteful. *Obs. rare.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Agath.* 30a, All swete meates are contrarye to hym.

5. Opposite in position or direction; situated on the other side; moving the other way.

1382a WYCLIF *1 Macc.* iv. 12 And sawen hem cummyng of the contrarie part, or *euen agayn.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Contrary, contrarius loco. 1553 EDOEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* Ep. to Rdr., Antipodes . . walke with theyr fete dyrectelye contrarie agaynst cures. 1572 *Diages Pantom.* ii. ix. Nj, Drawing lines from one angle to the contrarie. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* i. § 89 Wayes . . either crosse or contrary. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* ii. (1668) 16 Give him [the colt] a sound lash . . over the contrary shoulder. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* iv. 34 The stream of the Air shall be the contrary way. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 297 By a quite contrary way from that in which they then marched. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 178 The hill has its cross-guard bent with a contrary curvature.

b. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1732 G. KELLER'S *Thorough-Bass* in Holder *Treat. Harmony* 161 Sometimes used in contrary Motion. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* i. 11 Contrary motion is when two parts, or voices, move in opposite directions.

c. Bot. At right angles.

d. *Math.* Point of contrary flexure: see quot.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 636 Point of Inflection, or of contrary flexure, in a curve, is the point . . where it begins to bend or turn a contrary way . . or where the curve changes from concave to convex, or from convex to concave.

6. Logic (from sense 1). Contrary propositions: those most opposed to each other as regards affirmation and negation, each denying every possible case of the other, as *All A is B: No A is B*; both propositions cannot be true, but both may be false. Contrary terms: those which are extreme opposites within the same class, as *black* and *white*. Contrary opposition: the opposition of contrary propositions and terms.

1739 HUMF. *Treat. Hum. Nat.* l. v. 1874 I. 323 No two ideas are in themselves contrary, except those of existence and non-existence. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Contrary propositions . . one of which affirms, and the other denies, the same predicate of the same subject. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* 253/1 Two things are called 'Contrary', which, coming under the same class, are the most dissimilar in that class. 1849 ASP. THOMSON *Larus Th.* (1860) 150 Contrary opposition exists between affirmative and negative judgments which cannot be true together, but which may be false together. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 83 'Contrary terms', like good and bad, black and white.

7. Comb. (parasynthetic), as contrary-minded a., of the contrary opinion.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 183 The most part of gospellers are contrary-minded. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 13 The contrary minded doubt whether with it he be lawfully served.

B. sb. [the adj. used absol.]

1. absol. The contrary: the exact opposite or reverse of what has previously been mentioned.

(Sometimes used in taking the vote of those in a meeting who are opposed to the motion proposed, the chairman asking for the negative vote by the words *the contrary*, on the contrary, or to the contrary.)

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 30 Pu hest ido be contrarie. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. x. 396 Ac her werkes . . was euere be contrarie. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 300 Bid hym proven the contrarye. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9715 What puttes you in plite . . To enclenye to be contrary? 1576 FLEMING *Pauph. Epist.* 89, I thought thus . . albeit the contrarie chaunced. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 1. 15 *Clo.* The better for my foes, and the worse for my friends. Du. Just the contrary: the better for thy friends. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 34 Which . . I had no command to take down; but the contrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before.

b. phr. On the contrary (formerly *by, for, in, of, to the contrary, in contrary*): on the other hand, in contradistinction.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 360 And in contrarie also reconer A pover man to grete richesche. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 131 In the contrary, toward the Southe, it is so hoot, that, etc. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 79 And by the contrarye the bodies of them that ben blessed they shall, etc. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Theraputike* 2 Biv, To the contrarye, where they have esteemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue, etc. c 1554 *Gracious Menere* D vij b, But when on y<sup>e</sup> contrarie they do, etc. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuard's Diall.* Pr. 71 b/1 And for the contrary, there are other prices, etc. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., This booke will be so farre from the hinderance of anie, that by the contrarie, it will cause, etc. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 253 Of the contrary, Philos. began, etc. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvi, Nothing, on the contrary, could be more natural.

c. phr. To (+ in) the contrary: to the opposite effect; in opposition to, or reversal of, what is stated.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Any acte . . heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl.* (1621) 5 [7] Nothing alledged in the contrarie. 1595 SHAKS.

*John* III. i. 10, I haue a Kings oath to the contrarie. 1850 M<sup>r</sup> COSH *Div. Govt.* iv. ii. (1874) 573 Whatever the gloomy and disappointed may say to the contrary.

† 2. Opposite position or side. In contrary of: opposite to. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1532 In contrary of be candelstik . . Per apered a paume. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 372 Wafting his eyes to the contrary.

b. That which is opposite in position. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 180 Men seen another Sterre, the contrarie to him. . . that is clept Antartyk.

3. An object, fact, or quality that is the very opposite of something else; often in pl. things the most different of their class.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 323 For good and wikkednesse ben two contraries. 1398 *Travisa Barila De P. R.* vii. iii. (1495) 22 We hele contraries wyth contraries. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b, One contrary set nere another contrary is more apparent. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. ii. 93 No contraries hold more antipathy, Than I and such a knave. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes.* To Mr. Hob. vi, So Contraries on Aetna's top conspire, Here hoary Frosts, and by them breaks out Fire. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 13. 56 The second contrary to humility I told you was vain-glory. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 190 Where the two Contraries, the Masculine and Feminine Beauties are oppos'd. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 458 Swifter-fashioned than the fairies, Substance mixed of pure contraries.

b. With possessive pron. *His, its, etc. contrary.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Pis article yefþ to onderstonde his contrarie. c 1540 *Pilgrint's T.* 288 In Thynne *Animadv.* App. i. (1865) 85 But fyrst or I can bring my purpos, I must his contrary disclos. 1598-9 E. FORDS *Parismus* i. (1661) 24 Who as far excelled all the rest . . as the sun does the moon or white his contrary. 1711 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 18 Mixing it with its contrary. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xii. 248 Changing an attribute into its contrary.

c. phr. By contraries: by way of opposition, by direct contrast; also, in the way just opposite to what might have been expected. So by rule (reason, argument) of contraries.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 45 Medicines stande by contraries. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 3 So by argument of contraries, the just and lawfull sovereignty . . is that which approacheth nearest to . . the divine rule. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 147 'Th' Commonwealt I vould (by contraries) Execute all things. a 1675 LIGHTFOOT in *Rem.* (1700) 141 The first proof of this is by the rule of contraries. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 115 Thochis gang by the rule o' contraries.

4. Opposition, hostility; an act of hostility. In their contrary; in opposition to them. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 314 Pat right as þay han do me a contrarie, right so schold I do hem anoper. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Provis.* I. cxlvi. 174 They of Calays hathe done hym suche contraries and dyspyghetes. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pit-scottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 5 Archibald, earl of Douglas would concur with the chancellor in their contrary.

† 5. A denial, an opposing statement. *Obs.*

1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliii. 119 Faith without deeds is dead, etc. Here are contraries to the carnal man. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 80 To perfect and finish our answer . . we make a direct contrary to them. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *From. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 176, I will set no contrary against it.

† 6. An adversary, opponent, enemy. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1001 Whether he or thou May with his hundred . . Sle his contrary. c 1430 tr. T. a *Kempis* 142 Pou art manly ynow, all þe wile no contrarie comþ ayenst þe. 1549 HOOPER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 356 A strange nation, thy contraries and thy mortal enemies. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 195 Our contraries . . determined . . to lay us about.

7. Logic. A contrary term or proposition; see A. 6.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 175/2 This kind of Induction by Contraries, serves not for assertion, but confutation. 1828 WHATELY in *Encycl. Metaph.* 253/1 Virtue and vice are called Contraries, as being, both, moral habits; and the most dissimilar of moral habits. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 162 Opposition . . was first applied only to the relations between two Contraries.

† 8. In various elliptical uses, where the sb. may be understood from the context. *Obs.*

1532 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 30 If ye lack contraries [= rival loaded dice] to crosbite him withall. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 82 Is't good to sooth him in these contraries?

C. adv.

1. In opposition or antagonism; contrarily, contrariwise (to).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 40 Remeyd . . contrarye ageyn my wil. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 57 Preamble, That that he hath doon . . contrary to the due tie of his allegiance. 1611 *Bible Lev.* xxvi. 23-4 And if ye will . . walke contrary unto me: Then will I also walke contrary unto you. 1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Aitar* (1627) 71 Contrary with the Prophet, they cry out, My fatnesse, my fatnesse. 1779-82 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Savage Wks.* 1816 X. 282 The crime of writing contrary to what he thought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 364 Those . . act contrary to nature.

2. Adversely to one's well-being or wishes.

1497 Br. *Alcock Mons Perfekt.* Cijj, The deuyll tempted hym sore contrary. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 152 Which thynges hapned all contrary by the destruction of this good man. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* III. ii. 64 What storme is this that blowes so contrary? 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlvii, And cruel was the fair wind as wouldn't blow contrary. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 63 Things do go so contrary like with me.

3. On the other hand, on the contrary. *arch.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxxvii. 17 God will it overthrow: Where contrary he doth preserve the humble men

and low. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1865) 19 But quite contrarye, Chaucer dothe submytte the correctione of his workes to Gower, etc. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 276 The seed thereof contrary doth bind the belly. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* i. 28 While, contrary, it has chanced, some idle day . . gives birth at last To truth.

4. In an opposite or very different way; in *Her.* with the reverse effect; = COUNTER. (See 6.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. v. 4 Would'st thou turne our offers contrary? 1703 MOXON *Malch. Exerc.* 215 For contrary to . . Ivory Turners, they always dip the end of their Hook below the Rest. *Ibid.* 282 You must begin the two sides contrary.

† 5. In the opposite direction (to). *Obs.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. To steere his boate contrary to the Sun. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Towards Goa, we steering contrary.

6. Comb., as contrary-posed (sense 4).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 341/1 The Crest . . is . . two Mill-stones, one contrary-posed to the other.

† D. prep. Against, contrary to. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1840) 76 The world unsure, contrary al stablesse, Whos joy is meynt ay withe adversite. c 1536 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 44 Whiche was contrarie my mynde.

† Contrary, v. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 contrarie(n, 4-6 contrarye. [a. F. *contrari-er* (11th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *contrāriāre*, f. *contrārius* CONTRARY a. cf. CONTRARIATE.]

I. trans. 1. To oppose, strive against, thwart.

1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* ix. 470 He the king contrariy ay. c 1430 tr. T. a *Kempis* 138 Þe lawe of synne contrarieng þe lawe of my mynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 98/4 Ye contrarie alleway the holy goost. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 143/2 The more noble were his good and worthe attempts, the more he was crossed and contraried. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 103 The winds contrariyng his course. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 Whosoever shall contrary me therein I must take him for mine enemy.

b. To impugn.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 41 Any one thing was never found contrariyng, blemishing, or . . impugning his honour. 1633 J. DONK *Hist. Septuagint* 217 And if they could have contraried him for any falsity.

2. To contradict, gainsay, to speak, write, or argue against: a. a person.

1382a WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 16 Ne contrarie thou me, that y for-sake thee. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xv. 100 How þow contrariedest clerergie with crabbede wordes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 Redy to breke sylence, & apte to contrary theyr prelates or heddes in euery matre. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 115 Do not you contrary me.

b. what is said, enjoined, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 188 Ne was ther wyf, ne mayde . . that contraried that he sayde. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxx. (1887) 110 It is granted by the best though contraried by some of the soryest Physicians. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 242 The Devilishness of the Doctrine in contrariyng the Ordinance of God. 1808 W. B. HEWETSON *Blind Boy* i. i. I see nothing to contrary it.

3. To do what is contrary to or the reverse of.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 703 They contraried the Jewes, in that they confessed Jesus to be the sonne of God. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 65 If I should not owe unto you all honest . . fidelity, I should much contrary you great curtesie. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1595) H. Who so contrarieth his sex [as Sardanapalus], ought to die as he did. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 158 She contraried their proceedings: For, they would have war . . and she declares her desire of Peace.

II. intr. 4. To act in opposition, be opposed (to); to act inconsistently.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 341 3if þis pope contrarieþ to Cristis lyf. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xi. 244 Kynde folweþ kynde and contrarieþ neuere. c 1450 *Merlin* vii. 112 He sholde be kyng, who-so-euer ther-to wolde contrarie. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 17 He would haue him learne with such a man: some cause contrarieth.

b. To act perversely, be cantankerous; 'to grumble' (Skeat).

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xx. 320 Þei han cause to contrarien by kynde of here synnesse.

5. To speak or write in opposition; to maintain an opposite opinion; to argue, debate.

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. i. 59 For couetise of copes contrarie som doctors. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dites* 139 To contrarye and argue with a foole. 1554 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. Wks. II. 93 The very school doctors . . never contraried in that.

6. a. To be (self-) contradictory. b. To change to the opposite, be reversed. *rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 154 It semeth to repugnen and to contrarian grety þat god knoweþ byforn alle þinges, and þat þer is any freedom of liberte. 1375 BARBOUR *Brucie* III. 271 That forthoun contrariy fast, And come to purpos at the last.

Contraryete, -etye, obs. ff. CONTRARIETY.

† Contrarying, vbl. sb. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. CONTRARY; opposition, contradiction; = CONTRARIANCE, CONTRARIATION.

a 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* cxvii. 159 Withoute ani contraryenge. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 240 It is a matter of justification and contrarying.

† Contrarying, ppl. a. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 -iand, -iende. [f. prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Opposing; antagonistic, hostile; contradictory; unfavourable, untoward; = CONTRARIANT.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 5 All þat ere contrariand til þe. 1393 GOWER *Conf. Prol.* I. 22 Fortune was contrariende. 1458 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 229 Any contrariand thyngg.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 32 Nor any thing more contrarying, then to be touched with discourtesies. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. 72 Contrarying passions.

2. quasi-adv. (cf. ACCORDING adv. 4) *Contrary-ing to* : in opposition to, going against.

1382a WYCLIF *Deut.* I. 43 But contrarying to the heest of the Lord... 1382b LATIMER *5th Ser. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 157 To chose a Kyng contrarying the ordinance of God. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary II* (1625) 7 If I find... more equitie to charge him, contrarying to that which already hath bene answered by him, he shall, etc.

Contraryus, -ywise, obs. ff. CONTRARIOUS, -TWISE.

**Contra-scriptural**, a. [f. CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to Scripture.

1851 CHB. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serms.* Ser. II. 16 These acts are non-Scriptural, and contra-Scriptural.

† **Contra-sentient**, sb. Obs. [f. CONTRA- 1 + L. *sentient-em* having an opinion.] One holding an opposite opinion. Cf. *dis-sentient*.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 7 Every singular Opinion, hath a singular opinion of itself; and he that holds it... a simple opinion of all contra-sentients.

**Contrast** (kŏn'trast), v. Also 5. *contrastere*, -tryste. [In 15th c., *contrastere*, a. OF. *con-*, *contrastere*, *contrastar* (=Pr. *contrastar*, It. *contrastare*) to resist, oppose; -late L. *contrastare* to withstand, f. L. *contrā* against + *stare* to stand. Taken by Caxton from French in the etymological sense, in the form *contrast*, but not then retained in English use. Occas. used in 17th c. in form *contrast* from F. or It. Reintroduced as a term of Art in the end of the 17th c. from F. *contrastar*, which was taken in 16th c. from It. *contrastare* to strive, contend, stand out against.]

I. In early use.

† L. *trans.* To withstand, resist, fight against. 1280 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II* xii. 112 He contrasted or gayneste hym in bataylle. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvii. 96 He myght not withstande ne contraste the.. tribulation of the se.

b. *intr.* To resist; to strive, contend. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 50 The gooddenne of Elyssse myghte notte contryste ayenste her grete desire. 1673 O. WALKER *Education* 227 Let us not contrast with the whole World, as if we were universal reformers. 1688 [see CONTRASTING vbl. sb.].

II. In Modern English.

2. *trans.* *Fine Arts.* To put in contrast, to place in such juxtaposition as to bring strongly out differences of form, colour, etc., and thus to produce a striking effect.

1695 DRYDEN *Art. Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 421 Contrasted by contrary motions, the most noble parts foremost in sight. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 125 'The Colours must be also contrasted.. so as to be grateful to the Eye. 1768 W. GILLEN *Ess. Prints* 12 The figures of the principal group are very well contrasted.

3. *gen.* To set in opposition (two objects of like nature, or one *with*, rarely *to*, another) in order to show strikingly their different qualities or characteristics, and compare their superiorities or defects. Usually of mental comparison only.

[1755-73 not in JOHNSON.] 1799 *Med. Fyul.* I. 491 By emetics.. fomentations, and above all, by suddenly contrasting the hot and cold bath. 1807 WHATLEY *Logic in Enyel.* 1808 *Metaph.* 238/1 Perpetually contrasting it with systems with which it has nothing in common but the name. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 113 Horace artificially contrasts the top to the basement of the mansion. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* v. He contrasted our hero with the few men with whom he generally lived. 1871 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* (1872) 398 The microscope and telescope are well contrasted by Dr. Chalmers.

4. Of things : a. Of figures, colours, etc. : To set off (each other) by opposition or contrast.

1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Paint.* (R.) The figures of the groups.. must contrast each other by their several positions. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 124 In a Composition.. one thing must Contrast, or be varied from another. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. 1, The foibles and vices.. become more glaring objects, from the virtues which contrast them, and shew their deformity. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 449 In the artificial management of the figures it is directed that they shall contrast each other. 1801-15 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 513 The brown and sun-tinted hermit and the pale decrepit elder contrast each other.

b. To offer or form a contrast to.

1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* I. 91 The thin, transparent, black veil adown the face, contrasts the red and white. 1795 CECILY II. 112 Monks whose dark garments contrasted the snow. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. i. Her face singularly contrasted that of the man.

5. *pass.* of 4, in sense of next. Const. *by*, *to*.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* vi. vi. Wks. 1811 V. 46 Whose dexterity in the arts of Controversy was so remarkably contrasted by his abilities in reasoning and literature. 1773 R. GRAVES *Euphrasyne* (1776) I. 24 A dome is built in yonder grove; Contrasted by a grand alcove. 1790 — *Cobnella* II. 158 The pleasure which I have received.. will be contrasted by that melancholy which succeeds to all our most exquisite enjoyments. 1823 COOPER *Pioneer* iii. The dark foliage of the evergreens was brilliantly contrasted by the glittering whiteness of the plain. 1853 KINGLAKE *Crinæe* II. 220 The smooth slopes.. are contrasted by the aspect of the country on the opposite bank. 1866 ROBERTS *Agrie. & Prices* I. xviii. 415 Those habits of early sleeping and waking in which our ancestors were so contrasted with ourselves.

6. *intr.* a. To form a contrast. b. To exhibit a striking difference on comparison (*with*).

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Paint.* 125 To unite the Contrasting Colours. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 Her slender form contrasted finely with his tall, manly person. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 21 The most conspicuous colours and such as contrast best with the water. 1836 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 359 The language of the House of Commons contrasted favourably with that of the convocation. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 118 The happy tints contrasting glow.

**Contrast** (kŏn'trast), sb. Also 7. *contrast*, 8. *contrastere*. See also CONTRASTO. [a. F. *contrastere* (masc.), ad. It. *contrastò* (=Pr. *contrast*, Sp. *contrastar*) contention, opposition : see CONTRASTO. Introduced c 1600, and adversely criticized in 1644 as a new-fangled term, the word soon became obsolete in the literal sense. Reintroduced with the vb. as a term of Art c 1700.]

† I. 1. Contention, strife; = CONTRASTO. Obs. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. xlix. Nor was it now a time to have contrast With any sovereign might potentate. 1633 *Coll. Hist. Eng.* II. 91 He [William I.] married Matilda.. but not without contrast [edd. 1621, 1626 contrast; 1634, 1690 'revised and corrected' contrast] and trouble. 1644 VINDEX *Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous.. is the merchandise they [verbal innovators] seek to sell for current. Let me afford you a few examples.. read and censure *Adpugne.. Eborolæ, Caprionis, Contrast*, etc. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 209 (D.) In all these contrasts the Archbishop prevailed.

II. 2. *Fine Arts.* The juxtaposition of varied forms, colours, etc., so as to heighten by comparison the effect of corresponding parts and of the whole composition.

1713 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) III. 368 That regular contrast and nice balance of movement, which painters are apt to admire as the chief grace of figures. 1724 RICHARDSON *Pennella* IV. 113 If there be an artful Contrast in the Drama, there will be the same in the Musick. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IP.* viii. The Roman poet understands the use of contrast better. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. ed. 2. 35 Contrast increases the splendour of beauty, but it disturbs its influence; it adds to its attractiveness, but diminishes its power.

3. Comparison of objects of like kind whereby the difference of their qualities or characteristics is strikingly brought out; manifest exhibition of opposing qualities; an instance of this.

1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Weekly Fyul.* (1732) II. 257 Contraste of Scenes! Behold a worthless Tool, etc. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 104 ¶ 10 Accident may indeed sometimes produce a lucky parallel or a striking contrast. 1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 The steep contrasts of condition create the picturesque in society. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 34 The contrast between the low waters was very great. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx. A room.. in the utmost contrast with the.. half-sombre tints of the library.

4. That which on comparison with another thing shows a striking difference from it; a person or thing of most opposite qualities.

1764 HAY *Deformity* 3 (T.) To make these appear a contrast to my subject. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. 302 What a contrast from such an intention was the event. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 575 An object has but one contrary, but it may have many contrasts. White is the contrary of black; but it contrasts with blue, green, red, and various other colours. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 69 Buckingham offered a provoking contrast to his master. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* 190 Pain is the necessary contrast to pleasure.

**Contrastable** (kŏn'trast'əb'l), a. [f. CONTRAST v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being contrasted.

1829 *Brit. Med. Fyul.* No. 1494/a Things comparable and contrastable.

**Contrasted** (kŏn'trast'əd), ppl. a. [f. CONTRAST v. + -ED.] Set in contrast; opposed so as to heighten each other's effect, or to bring out differences.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 127 Contrasted faults through all his manners reign: Though poor, luxurious; though submissive, vain. 1779 FORREST *Wyn. M. Guinea* 232 Breadths of silk, of the most contrasted colours. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 506 Contrast has always the effect to make each of the contrasted objects appear in the stronger light. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 404 No labyrinth of tortuous shape, no conflict of contrasted forms.

Hence **Contrastedly** adv., in a contrasted manner, by way of contrast.

1836 G. S. FABER *Election* II. i. 204 Contrastedly introducing that Primitive Scheme of the doctrine of Election, which, etc. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 637 The subsequent passages.. became more contrastedly important.

**Contrastful**, a. [f. CONTRAST sb. + -FUL.] Full of contrasts; marked by strong contrast.

1877 *Sunday Mag.* 55 One contrastful feature there is.

**Contrastimulant** (kŏn'trast'imul'ənt), sb. (a.) *Med.* [ad. It. *contrastimolante*, Rasori.]

1. sb. A medicine that acts in opposition to a stimulant, or that reduces the force of the vital actions. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 359 The Italian physicians consider it as a powerful contra-stimulant. 1882a *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Contrastimulus*. According to the doctrine of Rasori.. all really useful remedies are comprised in the classes stimulants and contrastimulants.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* II. 19 They say that bleeding neutralizes.. the contra-stimulant effects of the emetic.

**Contrastimulus**. *Med.* [f. as prec. + STIMULUS, after It. *contrastimolo*.] A force opposed to stimulus: the two being, according to the doctrine of Rasori, equally potent and opposite forces, the perfect equilibrium of which is necessary to health. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882a.

Hence **Contrastimulism**, the doctrine of contrastimulus; **Contrastimulist**, an adherent of this doctrine.

1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* II. 19 The partisans of contra-stimulism claim that the simultaneous use of bleeding and of tartar-emetic.. should be avoided. *Ibid.* 205 The School of Italian contra-stimulism. 1839 BAYLY tr. *Müller's Elem. Phys.* (ed. 2) I. 64 The contra-stimulists.. gave the name of contra-stimulants to those substances which, in place of stimulating have the very opposite effect.

**Contrasting** (kŏn'trast'ing), vbl. sb. [f. CONTRAST v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CONTRAST. In quot. = striving, struggling with opposition or difficulties : cf. CONTRAST v. I and sb. I. 1688 S. PRYTON *Guardian's Instr.* 90 The necessary Mixture and Complication of your Affairs.. will afford you Contrasting more than enough. Create as few Troubles to yourself as you can.

**Contrasting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That contrasts; see the verb.

1715 [see CONTRAST v. 6.] a 1773 J. CUNNINGHAM *Prolog. to Rule a Wife* (R.), Their merit, by the foil conspicuous made, And they seem brighter by contrasting shade. 1878 T. HARDY *Return Native* I. 243 From, of all contrasting places in the world, Paris. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/3 Personal evidence of the contrasting postal rates.

Hence **Contrastingly** adv., in or by way of contrast.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 94 Her own talent.. throwing him contrastingly into the shade. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 160 From the rest, they stand out contrastingly.

**Contrastive** (kŏn'trast'iv), a. [f. CONTRAST v. + -IVE.] Forming a contrast; standing in contrast (to something else).

1816 [see CONTRASTIVELY]. 1841 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) II. liv. 97 Something.. deeply contrastive to the Heavenly Spirits. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 4 Attitudes should be contrastive, and so composed as to balance and set off each other.

Hence **Contrastively** adv.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 189 Royalty must be approached contrastively barefooted.

**Contrastment** (kŏn'trast'mənt), rare. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of contrasting.

1823 G. DARLEY in Beddoes *Poems* 227 The contrastment and individualization of characters.

† **Contrasto**. Obs. [It. *contrastò* contention, strife, f. *contrastare* to withstand, strive : see CONTRAST v.] Contention, strife; = CONTRAST sb. I.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. (1726) 53 (D.) There was.. a great contrasto in the conclave 'twixt the Spanish and French faction. 1652 — *Manuello* II. 39. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contrasto*, strife, contention. 1671 GUMBLE *Life of Monk* 4 Upon this Contrasto, he was forced to avoid the fury of this enraged Lawyer, and turn Souldier.

Contrat; obs. and F. f. CONTRACT.

**Contratabular**, a. *Rom. Law.* [f. L. *contrā tabulās* against a will : see CONTRA- 2.] Contrary to a will or testament. Hence **Contratabulant**.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 229 Contra-tabular possession was sometimes equivalent to intestacy. *Ibid.* II. 239 The contra-tabular or claimant of contra-tabular possession.

Contratation: see CONTRACTION.

**Contrate** (kŏn'trat'ē), a. [f. L. type \**contrāt-us*, f. *contrā* against, opposite : cf. med.L. *contrāta* = It., Sp. *contrada*, F. *contrée* lit. 'region lying opposite', COUNTRY.]

† 1. ? Opposed, contrary, adverse. Obs.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 47 Of civil Law volumes full many they reolue.. Contrate, Prostrat arguments they reolue.

2. **Contrate wheel**: a wheel having teeth set at right angles to its plane; in watch-making, the wheel of this kind which works in the pinion of the balance or crown-wheel of a vertical watch. Also **contrate teeth**, **contrate pinion**.

1696 DERRAM *Artif. Clockw.* 5 The Contrate-Wheel is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches which is next to the Crown-Wheel whose Teeth and Hoop lye contrary to those of other Wheels. 1773 T. HARTON *Clock & Watch-work* 13 After the manner of contrate-wheel teeth. 1795 HARRSCHER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 392 These wheels carry contrate teeth on the inside, and a small dial-plate on the back. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 309/a *Vertical Watch*—The centre-wheel gives motion to the third wheel pinion, to which is attached the third wheel, acting upon the contrate-wheel pinion, on which is placed the contrate-wheel, acting in the pinion of the balance-wheel, which is also called the scape-wheel.

† **Contratenor** (kŏn'trat'ēnər), *Mus. Obs.* [ad. It. *contratenore* 'a counter-tenor' (Florio): see CONTRA- 4.] = COUNTERTENOR.

1552 HULOT, Contratenor in musycke, *accentus*. 1586 T. B. *La Princesse*, *Pr. Acad.* I. (1594) 542 In sounds, wherein the contra-tenor seemeth to command over the base. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 173 Honour.. sings a Contratenor, and glorifies God for his infinite Wisdom. 1782 MASON *Collect. Anthems* p. xxix. There was a very fine contratenor in the Royal Chapel.



**Contravallation** (kɒntrəˈvæləʃən). *Mil.* Also 7 *contre*, *COUNTER*. [ad. F. *contravallation*, It. *contravallazione*, f. L. *contra* + *vallation-em* entrenchment (f. *vallare* to surround with a rampart, to entrench): cf. *CIRCUMVALLATION*.]

1. A chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, constructed by besiegers between their camp and the town, as a defence against sorties of the garrison.

1678 tr. L. de Gay's *Art of War* II. 173 *Circumvallation* and *Contravallation*, is a Composition of Redoubts, little Forts, and Angles with Trenches, and Lines of Communication from one to another round a place that is besieged. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evermont's Ess.* 144 And to Caesar is owing our Fortifications, our Lines, our Contravallations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Gr. Hist.* I. 272 The following night the victors carried on their wall beyond the contravallation of the Athenians.

b. Usually, *Line of contravallation*.

1678 tr. L. de Gay's *Art of War* I. 54 The line of Contravallation . . . which secures the Besiegers from Salles. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw.* VII. 556 Unless they can be deprived . . . of their lines of contravallation before Cadix, nothing can shake them in that part of the Peninsula. 1853 STODOLER *Mil. Encycl.* 69 An army, forming a siege, lies between the lines of circumvallation and contravallation.

2. The construction of such lines.

1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. ii. The rules of circumvallation and contravallation.

**Contravariant** (kɒntrəˈværiənt). *Math.* [CONTRA- 3.] See quot. 1853.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 543 *Contravariant*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. 1885 SALMON *Higher Alg.* (ed. 4) 121 Besides covariants and contravariants there are also functions involving both sets of variables, which differ, etc.

**Contraveer**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + VEER *v.*] *intr.* To veer in a contrary direction.

1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 21 Yet each is confident that he is right, And all besides are wrong who contra-veer From different sentiments, or other views.

**Contravenable** (kɒntrəˈvænəbəl), *a.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + ABLE.] That can be contravened.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Inst. Gains* IV. § 11 note, There probably was one [legis actio] for every law that was contravenable.

† **Contravenary**, *Obs. rare.* Also *contro-*. [f. CONTRA- 1 + ARY, after *adversary*.] = CONTRAVERNER.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. Wks. II. 228 To terrify all contravenaries of this decree. c. 1630 *Ibid.* v. xix. Wks. IV. 172 He and his followers must be wisdom's children; their contravenaries sons of folly.

**Contravene** (kɒntrəˈvɛn), *v.* Also 6 (*Sc.*) *contro-*, 7 *conterveen*. [ad. F. *contravenir* 'to swerve, transgress, decline, go, or depart from; to do contrary to promise, or otherwise than was agreed; also, to crosse, thwart, contradict, resist, or be against' (Cotgr.):—L. *contravenire* (Augustine) to come against, oppose.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To go counter to; to transgress, infringe (a law, provision, etc.); to act in defiance or disregard of.

1567 *Sc. Acts* 1 *Fac.* VI (1597) § 31 To be fre. from al paine . . . that may be incurred . . . for contravening of the samin [abrogated statutes]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Conistat Catech.* Kij. They contravene the use of the Catholik kirk. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 38 And na man sall break or contraven this constitution. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 120 Which . . . they have contravened, and contradicted. a. 1677 BARROW *Serv.* (1801) II. 495 By neglecting . . . or contravening these duties of humanity. 1783 BURKE *E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 31 Either to conform to the tenour of the article, or to contravene it. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 19 The cause is fundamentally righteous, and Zeus . . . cannot contravene it.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: To run counter to, be contrary to, come in conflict with.

a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1 (1699) 137 (L.) This unfortunate accident did both contravene and overmatch the counsels of a hundred wise men. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.* Wks. X. 427 [Such] Laws . . . contravene the first principles of the compact of authority. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 30 To . . . warn them against acts which might contravene this duty. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 11 A belief which in reality contravened the distinct theory of their own sacred books.

3. To go counter to or oppose in argument; to contradict, dispute, deny (a proposition, etc.).

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. prop. 8 Nor can any one do this without contravening the truth contained in prop. vi. 1866 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 505/t Are those conclusions so firmly based that we may not contravene them? 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nl.-cap* 200 Each inference . . . This you may test and try, confirm the right Or contravene the wrong that reasons there.

† 4. ? To incur (a charge). *Sc. Obs.*

1597 *Sc. Acts* *Fac.* VI (1814) 124 (Jam.) That the saids thrie erlis . . . had incurrit and contravenit the charge of treason.

**Contravener** (kɒntrəˈvɛnə). Also 7 (*Sc.*) *-veener*, *-viner*, *-veiner*. [f. prec. + -ER.] One who contravenes.

1567 *Sc. Acts* 1 *Fac.* VI (1597) § 21 Executand the paines contained in this present Act, against the contraveneris thereof. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Treatise* 141 Quhilk paine the Provost and Baillies sall pay, gif they searcho not, nor seikes the contraveners. 1645 *St. Trials*, *Str. R. Spotswood* (R.). The contravener of any act of parliament. 1860 GEO.

ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. ii. The measures he was bent on taking against that rash contravener. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Ulpian* i. § 1 Nor imposes a penalty on the contravener.

† **Contravenient**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. [ad. L. *contravenient*, pr. pple. of *contravenire*: see CONTRA- 1.] Contravening, opposing.

1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 79 Then silence for ever unto Positive opponent, or contra-venient laws.

**Contravening** (kɒntrəˈvɛniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONTRA- 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CONTRA- 1; contravention.

1645 *St. Trials*, *Str. R. Spotswood* (R.). The contravening of an act of parliament.

**Contravening**, *pple. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That contravenes; opposing.

1802 *Med. Jur.* VIII. 156 The class of contravening evidence. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord* v. 205 Contravening influences mainly due to alien emissaries.

**Contravention** (kɒntrəˈvɛnʃən). [a. F. *contravention* (also *contro-* in Cotgr.), on L. type \**contravention-em*, n. of action f. *contravenire* to CONTRA- 1.]

The action of contravening or going counter to; violation, infringement, transgression.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* xvi. (1599) 776 The Pope should be bound to . . . forgive him the penalty of contravention. 1637-50 Row *Hist. K'irk* (1849) 546 Saul did not personallie sweare to the Gibeonites, yet his contravention . . . plagued his subjects with three years famine. a. 1704 LOCKE *On Rom.* vii. 7 A settled contravention to his precepts cannot be suffered by the . . . governor of the world. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Cler.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 21 Contraventions to the laws of the land. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 122/2 Offensive and undutiful, and in direct contravention of the church catechism. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 267 From the contravention of the chronological order.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Contravention*. . . is most frequently applied to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed . . . or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of lawborrows.

† **Contraverse**, *a. (sb.), adv. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contraversus* turned opposite, f. *contra* opposite + *versus*, pa. pple. of *vertere* to turn.]

A. quasi-sb. The *contraverse*: the opposite, the converse. B. *adv.* ? In the opposite direction.

1480 CAXTON *Onid's Met.* xiv. vii. She [Circe] sayd over us the contraversion of the charme that she had sayde when she transformed us. c. 1535 *Compt. too late married* (1862) 7 Folshe regards . . . I kest over twarte, and eke contravers.

**Contraversion**, *rare-1*. [ad. L. type *contraversion-em*, n. of action f. *contraversus*: see CONTRA- 1.]

A turning in the opposite direction. a. 1799 CONGREVE *Disc. Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1753 III. 341 The second stanza was called the antistrophe, from the contraversion of the chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right contrary always to their motion in the strophe.

**Contraversy**, *-sie, -cy, obs. ff. CONTROVERSY.*

**Contravindicate**, *v. Rom. Law.* [L. *contra vindicare* (Gaius).] To make a counter-claim.

1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* IV. § 16 note, That the respondent contravindicated, or at least made a counter averment of ownership in the same terms as the first vindicant . . . is denied by some jurists.

So **Contravindication**, a counter-claim.

1875 POSTER *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 635 The contention of the defendant was not merely a negation of the plaintiff's claim, but also an affirmation of the defendant's claim, a contravindication.

**Contraviolino**: see CONTRA 4.

**Contra-vote**, *v. nonce-ud.* [see CONTRA- 1.] To vote against or for the opposite side.

1817 WHWELL in Toddhunter *W's Writings* (1876) II. 15 The . . . system of electioneering, canvassing, voting, contravoting, and outvoting, which predominates here.

**Contrawen**, *obs. Sc. f. CONTRA- 1.*

**Contrayerva** (kɒntrəˈɛrvə). Also *-jerva*. [Sp.; = 'counter-herb', i. e. one used as an antidote, f. CONTRA- 3 + *yerva* (now *yerba*) *HERB.*] A name given, in general use, to the root-stock and scaly rhizome of species of *Dorstenia* (*D. Contrayerva* and *D. brasiliensis*, N. O. *Urticaceae*) native to tropical America, used as a stimulant and tonic, and formerly as an antidote to snake-bites.

In Jamaica, the name is given to a species of Birthwort (*Aristolochia odoratissima*), still held in repute as an alexipharmic. a. 1656 Br. HALL in *Select Thoughts* § 51 No Indian is so savage but that he knows the use of his tobacco and contrayerva. 1721 HOUSTRON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106 A short Account of that Plant whose Root is called *Contrayerva* here in England. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Contrayerva*, a plant in the West Indies much used with others in counter-poisons, and which distillers with us use in strong waters. 1755 MILLER (in Johnson), A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmic. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xv. (1760) 171. 1782 E. GRAY in *Med. Commun.* I. 30 Stimulating diaphoretics, such as contrayerva. 1814 LUNAN *Fort. Jamaic.* I. 232 (*Aristolochia*) This is called *Contrayerva* in Jamaica, from its great efficacy against poisons, but is in no respect like the Spanish contrayerva. 1866 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 432 *Contrayerva* root. 1889 D. MORRIS in *Kew Bulletin* No. 12. 7 In Jamaica, this term is invariably applied to a species of *Aristolochia*, while roots of *Dorstenia* are there called Spanish *Contrayerva*.

**Contrayre**, var. of CONTRAIR.

**Contre-**, prefix. F. *contre*:—L. *contra*, in OF. also *contre*, has regularly given in Eng. *COUNTER*, q. v. *Contre-* occurs only as an earlier form of *counter-*, an occasional obsolete variant of *contra-*, and in a few modern French words and phrases adopted since 1600. It is frequent in heraldic terms, as *contre-bandé*, *contre-barbé*, *contre-changé*, *contre-composé*, etc.; but these have also English forms in *COUNTER*, under which they will be found.

**Contre**, *obs. form of COUNTER, COUNTRY.*

**Contrealt**, *obs. var. of CONTRALTO.*

**Contre-approach**, *-book*: see *COUNTER*.

**Contre-band**: see *CONTRABAND*.

|| **Contre-carre**, *Obs. rare-1*. [F. *contrecarre* 'a counterstrength, opposition, resistance, defence' (Cotgr.), f. *contre* + *carre* square, square face: see *Littre*.] An opposing force; a direct resistance or check.

1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. II. 44 This was a Contrecarre to the Faction of Richmond.

|| **Contrecoup** (kɒntrəˈkuːp). [F. *contre-coup* a counter-blow, back-blow, rebound, and in *Surg.* as in sense 2; f. *contre* against + *coup* blow.]

1. 'Opposition, a repulse in the pursuit of any object' (Jamieson).

2. *Surg.* The effect of a blow, as an injury, fracture, produced exactly opposite, or at some distance from, the part actually struck.

1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 607 Sometimes the fracture [occurs] elsewhere, as the effect of what the French call a *contre-coup*. 1870 T. HOLMES *Surgery* (ed. 2) II. 316 The one . . . is a direct contusion, the other a contusion by *contre-coup* of the brain substance. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contre-coup*. . . is often very severe in the skull, for instance, the bone may be fractured on the opposite side to the seat of injury.

† **Contre-ctant**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contrectant-em*, pr. pple. of *contrectare*; cf. next.] One who handles or touches.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 75 A mass . . . which will not inqurate the contractant's hands.

**Contractation** (kɒntrəˈkʃən). [ad. L. *contractation-em*, n. of action f. *contractare*, *-tractare* to touch, handle, f. *con-* intensive + *tractare* to touch.] Handling, touching, fingering.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Nj b. Never the more forbearynk from wyne, nor contraction of women. 1623 COCKERAM, *Contraction*, a handling, a touching. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 32 A possessed woman, in whose body they canवास a diuell by contraction, and certaine inchanting nips, making him ferret vp and downe. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 180 After a long contraction of all the abdomen. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Contraction*, examination by the finger; manipulation, as in shampooing.

b. In *Rom. Law*. (See quotes.)

1602 FULBECKE 1st *Pt. Parall.* 101 Theft is thus defined in our Law: A fraudulent contraction of another mans corporall moueable goods, which is don against the will of the owner. 1880 MUIRHEAD tr. *Gaius* Dig. 613 Any contraction with another man's property without his consent was theft.

† c. Handling; personal dealing with affairs; management. *Obs.*

1786-9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 What is dominion? It is either the power of contraction, or else that of imperation.

† **Contractative**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *contractat-* stem of *contractare* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to handling or personally dealing with a thing.

1786-9 BENTHAM *Wks.* II. 540 Subject to the contractative or imperative power of that law.

**Contraction**, *erron. form of CONTRACTION.*

**Contred**, *obs. f. countered from COUNTER v.*

**Contre-dance**, *ll.-danse, contra-dance*. [after F. *contre-danse*, lit. and Sp. *contra danza*, all corruptions of the English word *COUNTRY-DANCE*, by the conversion of its first element into the F. *contre*, It., Sp. *contra* against, opposite.] A *COUNTRY-DANCE*; esp. a French country-dance.

The English country-dance was introduced into France during the Regency 1715-23, and thence passed into Italy and Spain; cf. *Littre*, s. v. *Contre-danse*, and *Venuti*, *Scoperte di Ercolano* (Rome 1748) 114 'I canti, i balli . . . che a noi sono pervenuti con vocabolo Inglese di contraddanze, *Country Dances*, quasi invenzione degli Inglesi contadini'. The arrangement of the partners in a country-dance in two opposite lines of indefinite length easily suggested the perversion of *country* into *contre*, *contra*-opposite. *Littre*'s theory, that there was already in 17th c. a French *contre-danse* with which the English word was confused and ran together, is not tenable; no trace of the name has been found in French before its appearance as an adaptation of the English. But new dances of this type were subsequently brought out in France, and introduced into England with the Frenchified form of the name, which led some Englishmen to the erroneous notion that the French was the original and correct form, and the English a corruption of it. Thus a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* 1758, p. 174 said, 'As our dances in general come from France, so does the *country-dance*, which is a manifest corruption of the French *contre-danse*, where a number of persons placing themselves opposite one to another, begin a figure'. Partly under the influence of this erroneous notion as to the etymology, partly as a mere retention of the French form,

*contra-dance*, *contre-dance* have been used, and *contre-dance* is still in use, esp. for a French or foreign dance of this type.

1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractor*. 14 So fam'd Aldini, erst in France Led dead folks down a *contra dance*. 1830 'JUAN DE VEGA' [C. COCHRANE] *Ym. Tour* xix. (1847) 135 After we had danced two or three quadrilles, a *contre dance* was proposed. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* (1855) I. 27, I had gone down a *contra dance*. 1873 BROWN *Red Coll. Nl.-cap* 1421 If Mademoiselle permit the *contre-dance*. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 230 All the ricks in the yard were bobbing about, as if amusing themselves with a slow *contradance*.

2. A piece of music written for such a dance. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 396/2 Beethoven has written twelve *contradances* for orchestra, from one of which he developed the finale of his 'Eroica' symphony.

*Contree*, obs. or arch. form of COUNTRY.

*Contrefacé*, -*fait*, -*fete*, *Contrefort*, *Contregarde*: see COUNTER-.

† *Contremart*. Obs. (Also CONTRA-) = COUNTER-MARQUE.

1622 MALYNS *Anc. Law-Merch*. 153 Concerning the danger and adventure of Letters of Mart, or Contremart, *Stue ius Repristatium*, or Letters of Marque, every one knoweth that men having these Commissions or Letters .. are very vigilant, to surprize Merchants Ships and goods.

† *Contre-master*. Obs. [a. F. *contre-maître* 'the Master's mate in a ship' (Cotgr.), in Sp. *contramaestre*: see CONTRA- 3.] A boatswain.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round IV*. 124 The *Contre-Mastre*, or Boatswain of her had not been aboard of us above two hours. *Ibid.* (1757) 341 There was none killed on board of her, but the *Contre-master*. 1790 J. WILLOCK *Ivy* iv. 105 Soon after, the boatswain or counter-master (as the word in their language signifies) .. came up to us.

† *Contremble*, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. CON- + TREMBLE v.: cf. L. *contremere* to quake altogether.] *intr.* To tremble or quake thoroughly.

1773 TAYNE *Æneid* x. D. diij. From the grounds the soyle contrembling shook.

*Contremeur*, -*mur*, obs. ff. COUNTERMURE.

*Contre-natural*: see CONTRA-NATURAL.

*Contrepalé*, -*pale*, -*pese*, -*peyse*, -*pointé*, -*poison*: see COUNTER-.

|| *Contrepied*. Obs. rare. [F., orig. a hunting term, = the opposite track, the wrong way; hence, the contrary; f. *contre* and *piéd* foot, footing, etc.] The contrary course; the opposite.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 549 Gravina idolized the ancients; and, perhaps, Metastasio, taking the contrepied, respects them too little.

*Contrer*, variant of CONTRAIR.

† *Contre-risposte*, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. F. *contre-risposter*, f. *contre-risposte*, now *-risposte*, in fencing, a thrust or movement of the sword opposed to a RISTOPE.] To return a smart, sharp retort.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 226 In complements after this manner .. retorted, contrerisposed, backreverted, and now and then graced with a quip or a clinch.

*Contrespallier*: see COUNTER-ESPALLIER.

† *Contrast*, ME. form of CONTRAST v., to withstand.

|| *Contretemps* (kōntr'tān). Also 7 counter-temps, 8-9 *contretemps*. [F. *contre-temps*, -*tems*, bad or false time, motion out of time, inopportune-ness, unexpected and untoward accident.]

† 1. *Fencing*. A pass or thrust which is made at a wrong or inopportune moment. Obs.

1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat. 60 Counter Temps* .. is when you Thrust without a good Opportunity, or when you Thrust, at the same time your Adversary does the like. *Ibid.* 67 This preserves your Face from your Adversaries scattering or Counter-Temps Thrusts. 1694 SIR W. HORS *Swordsmans's Vade M.* 43 It is a fair Thrust, and cannot be called a *Contre temps*. 1745 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. An inopportune occurrence; an untoward accident; an unexpected mishap or hitch.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mananwring* i. I am more grieved than I can express .. by a cruel *contre-temps*. 1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake in Fraser's Mag.* Dec. I am used to these little *contretemps*. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estimates Eng. Kings* 397 He [Charles II] regarded such *contretemps* as inevitable.

Hence † *Contretemps* (-temp) v. *nonce-wd.* *Fencing*. a. *trans.* To make a *contretemps* at; b. *intr.* to make *contretemps*.

1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 74 If for all this your Adversary give a home-thrust, then you must Counter-temps him in the Face, and parry .. with your left Hand. 1694 SIR W. HORS *Swordsmans's Vade M.* 49 He can infallibly Counter-temps with the Ignorant as often as he pleases. An Ignorant Counter-tempering an Artist .. The Artist that counter-tempeh the Ignorant. *Ibid.* 61 An Artist may .. be Counter-tempsd or Resposed.

*Contre-vair*, -*value*: see COUNTER-.

*Contreve*, -*treve*, obs. form of CONTRIVE.

† *Contrevure*, -*ore*. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *contrevuire*, *controveire* Rom. type \**controva-tura*], f. *controver* to contrive: see -URE.] = CONTRIVANCE.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Here now a *contrevore*, borgh Roberde's avis, Abouen per armore did serkis & surpis.

*Contrey*, obs. form of COUNTRY.

**Contribual** (kōntrib'izāl), a. [f. L. *con-* together + *tribus* (tr- stem) tribe + -AL. Cf. L. *contribilis*.] Of or belonging to the same tribe.

**Contributable** (kōntrib'itāb'l), a. [f. CONTRIBUTE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Liable to contribute, subject to contribution. [So F. *contribuable*.]

1611 COTGR., *Contribuable*, contributable; fit, able, or accustomed, to contribute; liable or subject unto contribution. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* cxxxi. The Mayor shall catalogue me duly domiciled, Contributable, good-companion of the guild And mystery of marriage.

2. To be contributed; payable as contribution.

1824 SIR C. ARBORN in *Barneall & Cr. Reports* II. 811 Not .. to part with the possession of the goods until the amount contributable in respect of them shall be .. paid.

† **Contributory** (kōntrib'itōri), a. and sb. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ARY, after *tributary*. Cf. F. *contributaire*. A form parallel to CONTRIBUTORY, which is now in ordinary use.] A. *adj.*

1. That contributes or is liable to contribute; † paying tribute, tributary.

1385 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 686 (Harl. MS.) Iulius he conquerour That was al thoccident by land and see .. And vnto Rome made hem contributaire [6-text tributaire]. 1453 *Bury Wills* (1850) 29 Who so euer be occupere of my heid place to be contributaire thereto what so eue' it coste. 1560 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 278 Every man .. shall become contributory to an hrd yn Port Meade. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 355 The landes contributaire to the repaire thereof. 1649 SLDEN *Leius Eng.* I. liv. (1739) 95 Kings having taken occasion to levy War of their own accord .. could neither compel the person of their Subjects or their Estates to be contributory.

2. Contributing anything to a common stock; having part in a common result.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 158 Penees and Sperchius streames contributaire were. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 56 Such things, so far as they may be any way contributory to good. 1775-81 tr. D'AVAILLE'S *Anc. Geog.* (Webster). It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where this river received a contributory stream. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648 This edition is distinguished .. by the curious extent of contributory reading.

B. sb. One who contributes; one who pays tribute.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 Pythagoras .. and many other (in certain things) will be Contributaries. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* xxvii. xi. 635 Those all they disfranchised, and made Aerarii, or contributaries. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parvianus* i. (1661) 51 The king of Persia .. having called all his contributaries together.

**Contribute** (kōntrib'it), v. [f. L. *contribūt*- ppl. stem of *contribuere* to bring together, add, contribute, f. *con-* together + *tribuere* to bestow. (Formerly stressed *contribute*, which is still *diac.*)]

† 1. *trans.* To make tributary, levy tribute upon. Obs. rare-1.

1550 SKELTON in *Mistr. Mag.*, *Edw.* IV. iii. Graunted not she [Fortune] me to haue victory, In England to rayne and to tribute France?

† 2. *intr.* To pay tribute (to). Obs.

1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. Wks. (Rtdg.) 148/1 Long to the Turk did Malta contribute; Which tribute, etc. 3. To give or pay jointly with others; to furnish to a common fund or charge. a. *trans.*

1530 PALSGR. 497/a To se with howe good wyl they do contribute their money. 1535 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. liv. 158 That it may please the Kings Majesty .. to contribute .. with the said Princes, 100,000 crownes. 1707 ANDISON *Pres. State War Wks.* 1746 III. 265 England contributes much more than any other of the Allies. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 477 Every hand is open to contribute something. 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. Wks.* 1846 II. 156 The Princess of Orange contributed two hundred pounds to their relief.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give or make contribution. 1650 HEALRY *Theophrast.* xvii. (1636) 65 If his friends do contribute to supply his wants. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. § 11. 200 Whether Subjects ought to contribute to the publique, according to the rate of what they gain, or of what they spend. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. II.* (1869) II. 414 The subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 188 A fund was raised .. to which all parties cheerfully and liberally contributed.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* To give or furnish along with others to a collective stock; to furnish an 'article' to a magazine, etc. a. *trans.*

1653 WALTON *Angler Ep.* Ded. 6 It can contribute nothing to your knowledge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 155 Yet scarce to contribute Each Orb a glimpse of Light. 1739 MILMOTH *Fitzsib. Lett.* (1763) 7 Those who never contributed a single benefit to their own age. 1788 COWPER *On Mrs. Montagu's Feather-hangings* 13 All tribes beside of Indian name .. Whatever they boast of rich and gay Contribute to the gorgeous plan. 1843 MACAULAY (*Hill*) *Critical and Historical Essays*, contributed to the Edinburgh Review.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1864 BORN *Lovandes' Bibliogr. Manual* s.v. *Whewell*, Professor Whewell has contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions. 1883 *L. pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/6 The Greeks contributed largely to the literature of the stars.

5. *fig.* To give or furnish along with others towards bringing about a result; to lend (effective agency or assistance) to a common result or purpose. a. *trans.*

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* Aiv.b. Is it not probable .. that he would employ, and contribute a more exact study and solicitude? 1635 *May Edw.* III. m. How many Lands their several shares of woe Must contribute to Philip's overthrow? 1651 BAXTER *1st. Bapt.* 123 We will contribute our best endeavours thereto. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* I. 8 Circumstances .. which contributed strength to the conclusion. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 158 This cause may contribute something to the effect observed.

b. More usually *intr.* To contribute to (also † *for*) or to do (anything): to do a part in bringing (it) about; to have a part or share in producing.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11 Both heaven and earth do conspire and contribute to the use and benefit of man. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 301 The same Cause that has rais'd the lower Grounds having contributed to sink .. [the] higher. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib.* 358 It might have contributed not a little for draining the Water. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 196 He contributed greatly to improve the national music. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 90 If I thought his presence would in any degree contribute to my comfort. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 16 § 8 Where any burgh has ceased .. to return or to contribute to return a member to Parliament.

*Contributer*: see CONTRIBUTOR.

**Contribution** (kōntrib'itjən), [a. F. *contribution* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *contributio*-em, n. of action f. *contribuere*, *contribūt*, to CONTRIBUTE. Cf. F. *contribution*.]

1. The action of contributing or giving as one's part to a common fund or stock; the action of lending aid or agency to bring about a result.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xv. 26 To make some contribution vpon [1611 to make a certain contribution for] the poore saintes that are in Hierusalem. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Contribution*, a giving with others, when many give together. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 56 Who is much in contribution and distribution of that hee possesseth. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3753/8 Notice .. by the Office of Insurance from Fire by Amicable Contribution. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* Intro. (1869) I. 4 To be defrayed by the general contribution of the whole society. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* ii. 20 We find a contribution carrying on at Corinth .. for the Christians of Jerusalem. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. vi. 152 The border counties were exempt from contribution, at least till the Union of the Crowns.

b. To lay under contribution: to exact contributions from, make a levy upon; to force to contribute, render tributary. (A military phr., freq. also in gen. sense. Cf. F. *mettre à contribution*.)

1644 MILTON *Edm.* (1738) 137 All the Historical Physiology of Aristotle and Theophrastus are open before them, and as I may say under contribution. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upprair Wks.* 1730 I. 78 Did you manage it à la militaire, and lay the country under contribution? 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 77 The .. thief who laid the whole English borders under contribution. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 57 Who have hitherto held all the seasons of the year under contribution to their praise. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 165 Many other books .. were laid under contribution. 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 23 The native authorities which M. de Tassy has laid under contribution for his first volume.

2. Something given to a common stock or fund; a sum or thing (voluntarily) contributed.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 11 (R.) Hence it was, that the noble Valerius Publicola was buried by a contribution of money gathered for him. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 287 The voluntary contributions of the faithful. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlii. 8 The slaves .. have been .. redeemed by the charitable contributions of the christians. 1851 LONGF. *Goth. Leg.* ii. *Village Church*, Near it stands the box for the poor .. I will add my little contribution! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10, 566 To substitute the free contributions of congregations for the payment of tithes. *Mod.* The smallest contribution will be thankfully received.

b. *esp.* A payment or tax imposed upon a body of persons, or the population of a country or district, by the civil, military, or spiritual authority; an impost. App. the earliest sense in Fr. and Eng. use; now, *esp.* An imposition levied upon a district for the support of an army in the field, to secure immunity from plunder, or for similar purposes.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 301 Po were dymes alwey i-gadred and contributions i-payde, spirituale and temporale was alwey i-payed. 1460 CARPRAVE *Chron.* 192 For the kyng or queen in swech maner [i. e. for ransom] men schuld be leyd to a certeyn contribution. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 20 Any .. Collector of any .. Benevolences, Contributions or Subsidies. 1598 HAKLUYT *Poy. I.* 7 (R.) No notable taxe or contribution publike is historically mentioned to have been for the charges leued. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 206. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 126 That Party .. hated for the contributions, by which it exhausted Germany. 1769 *Jumius Lett.* i. 5 He had no doubt of the constitutional right vested in Parliament to raise the contribution. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 An infantry regiment, which was quartered at Royston, had levied contributions on the people of that town and of the neighbourhood. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 155 A third liability, affecting ecclesiastical fees .. was that of compulsory contributions for the maintenance of cardinals, foreign bishops, and nuncios during their stay in England.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything given or furnished to a common stock, or towards bringing about a common result.

1648 DIGBY (J.). Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual contributions for their mind. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc.*

*Amer.* III. 209 The American nation is made up of contributions from almost all other civilised nations. 1875 JOURNAL *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 44 He makes a distinction... which is a real contribution to the science of logic.

b. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a joint literary work; an article supplied to a magazine or journal.

1774 *Spect.* No. 632 ¶ 5 It were no hard task to continue this paper a considerable time longer, by the help of large Contributions sent from unknown Hands. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 56 ¶ 13 Many of my correspondents, who believe their contributions unjustly neglected. 1880 J. R. O'FLANAGAN *Minister Circuit* 408 To enrich the pages of the Dublin University Magazine by his contributions. 1882 *Prosp. Eng. Journalism* ix. (1882) 65 A letter... apparently... a contribution from a fresh hand.

4. *Law.* The payment by each of the parties interested of his share in any common loss or liability. *Action for contribution*: a suit brought by one of such parties, who has discharged a liability common to them all, to compel the others to make good their shares.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 83 Contributione faciendi is a writ, and it lyeth where there are divers Parcelers, and hee which hath the part of the eldest doth make all the suit to the Lord, the others ought to make contribution to him, and if they will not, hee shall have against them the said writ. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Insurance* II. § 5 When goods are thrown overboard in a storm to lighten the ship, for the general safety of the ship and cargo, the owners of the ship and of goods saved are to contribute for the relief of those whose goods are ejected; this is called contribution, or general average. 1868 WHARTON *Law Lexicon*, Contribution lies between partners for any excess, which has been paid by one partner beyond his share, against the other partners... It also lies between joint tenants, tenants in common, and part owners of ships and other chattels, for all charges, incurred for the common benefit. 1881 Sir W. M. JAMES in *Law Rep.* 17 Ch. Div. 46 The right of a surety who has paid his creditor is to have contribution from his co-sureties.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *contribution-box*, † *money*, † *purse*.

1575-6 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 17 All Contribution Money payable to the use of the same Bridge. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421-2 Three horses run for a contribution-purse of 20 guineas. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* iv. 119 Milder remedies sometimes serve to disperse a mob. Try sending round the contribution-box.

**Contributional** (kɒntrɪbʊˈʃnəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a contribution.

1798 *Ilist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 38 Those contributional levies, which, in a country of so much opulence, must prove very considerable.

† **Contributioner**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who makes contribution.

1622-6a HAYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 97 Tributaries, and Contributioners to the English.

† **Contributionship**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] A society of contributors to a common stock; a joint-stock company.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3753/6. *Ibid.* No. 4322/3 The Directors of the Amicable Contributionship hereby give Notice. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contributionship*, a society of contributors, also the contribution itself.

**Contributive** (kɒntrɪbʊˈtɪv), *a.* [f. CONTRIBUTE + -IVE (L. type \**contributivus*): cf. F. *contributif*, -ive (15th c.).] That has the quality or power of contributing; fitted to contribute to.

1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Memo.* (1735) 302 Your Majesty's Favour and Assistance will be more contributive for his Advantage. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxvi. 4 If it seem contributive to their interests. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 78 Those which are essential and those which are contributive. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 47 Exercise taken in open air, is much more contributive to health.

Hence *Contributively adv.*; *Contributively-ness*.

1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 67 Its contributiveness to the great purpose of universal good.

**Contributor** (kɒntrɪbʊˈtɔːr), *Also* 6 -our, 7-8 -or. [a. AF. *contributor* (mod. F. *con-*) = L. type \**contributor-em*, agent-n. f. *contribut-*: see CONTRIBUTE and -OR.]

One that contributes or gives to a common fund; one that bears a part in effecting a result.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 They... shall not be contributours nor charged to the payment of the sayd somme. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 215 I promise we would be Contributors. And beare his charge of wooing whatsoever. 1667 *Decay Chry.* xvi. ¶ 1 A fourth grand contributor to our dissensions is passion. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 2 By which our Saviour preferred the bounty of the poor Widow above all the rest of the Contributors. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* ii. (1869) II. 416 Every tax ought to be levied... in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it. *Mod.* Among the contributors to the testimonial are, etc.

† b. One who pays tribute. *Obs.* 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 155 (R) Certain barbarous or estrangers be contributours vnto the Syracusians. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. xii. 91 The people being contributors used him kindly. 1630 - *Trav. & Adv.* 35 Himself as rich... as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a Contributor to the Turke.

c. One who contributes literary articles to a journal, magazine, or other joint literary work.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 56 ¶ 16 Let therefore the next friendly contributor... observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess.* Pref. The author has sometimes, like other con-

tributors to periodical works, been under the necessity of writing at a distance from all books. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *The Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 It draws from any number of learned and skillful contributors.

**Contributorial**, *a.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a contributor.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Par.* 268 The journal had always been free from editorial sectarianisms,—and very apt to check the contributorial.

**Contributorship**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position of a contributor.

1881 MASSON *De Quincey* vi. 69 His editorship having been converted into a mere contributorship.

**Contributory** (kɒntrɪbʊˈtɔːrɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type \**contributori-us*, f. *contribut-* ppl. stem (see CONTRIBUTE) + -ORY. Cf. F. *contributoire* 'relating to contribution' (Littré). See also CONTRIBUTARY.]

A. *adj.* 1. That contributes to a common fund; making contribution.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 Every crafts that ben contributory. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cix. i. To make confederacy With Kyng Philip of Fraunce and aliaunce. Perpetually to be contributorye, Ether with other. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 ¶ The parishes or people, which by this acte shall be contributorye to suche almes. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 98 Every man that hath grounds lying within the Level... to be contributory to the charge. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gowland* vi. 112 All the Parcelers shall be contributory. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. IX. 525 Without any contributory allies or any foreign support.

† b. *Tributary. Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xvi. (R). To rule ouer all Christian kynges and princes, which she hath... made subject and contributorye vnto her. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. iii. The great commander of the world... Besides fifteen contributory kings. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Ep. L. *Tiberius* (1878) 52 The whole huge circle of the world, Are made contributorye and owe vs homage.

c. Of things: Charged with a contribution.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 11 § 1 The movable goodes, cattales and other thinges usually to suche xxviii. and xiiii. contributory and chargeable. 1575-6 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 17 Landes of ancient time contributorye to the Repayre of the same Bridge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 1378/1 Owners of the contributory lands.

2. *transf. and fig.* That contributes anything to a common stock; bearing a share towards any purpose or result.

*Contributory negligence*: negligence on the part of a person injured, which has contributed or conduced to the injury.

1594 BACON *Gesta Grayorum* Wks. VIII. 335 Wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made contributory to your wisdom. 1647 CLARENDON *Contemp. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 527 Accessory and contributory to our own destruction. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett.* State 29 July 1655, That the Advice or Intention of your Majesty were no way contributory to this prodigious Violence. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 138 The river at the junction of the two contributory streams presents a truly noble appearance. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dev.* Ps. xxxv. 27 He would have their gladness contributory to the divine glory. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 45 Modern doctrines on the subject of contributory negligence.

3. *Relating to, or of the nature of, contribution.* 1836 *For. R. Rev.* XVII. 406 Requests for more contributory help to the *Mercury*. 1883 *For. Rev.* May 693 Levying a contributory rate on neighbouring parishes.

B. *sb.* 1. One who, or that which, contributes.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 The stewards & the contributories ther to belongyng. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Contributors to all manner of Charges. 1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* 33 b. The eldest daughter shall do homage for all, and also y<sup>e</sup> seruyces, and the other daughters shall be contributoryes, and beare euery one of them their porcyon. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 206 The burden to be borne by each contributory [to the wool-tax]. 1868 - *Pol. Econ.* xii. (ed. 3) 165 As the rent of land is that which remains over and above the cost of production, it is paid last, i.e. when all the other contributories are satisfied.

2. *Eng. Law.* One who is bound, on the winding up of a joint stock company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts, as being, or representing, a present or past member of the company.

1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 45 § 3 The word 'contributory' shall include every member of a company, and also every other person liable to contribute to the payment of any of the debts, liabilities, or losses thereof. 1866 *Companies' Act* (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89) § 74 The term 'contributory' shall mean every person liable to contribute to the assets of a company under this act in the event of the same being wound up. 1889 LINDLEY *Companies* 745 One of the first duties of the Court, after making a winding-up order, is to settle the list of contributories.

**Contributress**, *nonce-wd.* [f. CONTRIBUTOR + -ESS.] A female (literary) contributor.

1889 *Ilist. Lond. News* 9 Mar. 290/2 The rejected contributress exists there.

**Contrist**, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* In 5 *pa. pples.* contryste. [ad. F. *contrist-er* (12th c. in Littré) = L. *contristare*: see next.] *trans.* To make sad or sorrowful; to sadden, grieve.

1490 CAXTON *Enegylos* xxi. (1890) 80 Whiche... contristeth them wyth a sorrowfull mynde. *Ibid.* xviii. 103 To thende that he were therof contryste in remembrance pardurable. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. iii. Lord God, must I againe contrist myself? 1765 STANLEY *Tr. Shandy* II. xx. To deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 10 As disappointments to contrist him, Arose in life and back'd his system.

Hence *Contrist'ed ppl. a.*

1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 86 b. That your contristed spirits should be cheerfully revived. 1808- J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 631 Contristed sects his sullen fury fly.

**Contrist**, *obs. var. CONTRAST.*

† **Contristate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *contristat*-ppl. stem of *contristare* to sadden, f. *con-* intensive + *trist-is* sad.] = prec. vb.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Contristate*, to make sad, or sorrowfull. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 873 Somewhat they [blackness and darkness] doe Contristate, but very little. 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* 74 Secular mirth, which contristates the Holy Spirit. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* iv. 265 This Letter did very much Surprize and Contristate the Assembly.

† **Contristation**. *Obs.* [a. F. *contristation* (14th c.) or ad. L. *contristation-em*, n. of action f. *contristare*: see prec.] The action of making sad; the state of being saddened.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. i. § 2 Salomon giues a Censure... That in spatious knowledge there is much contristation. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 19 Humiliation of the body, and contristation of spirit. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* vi. 42 The Husband... falleth into pangs of fears and contristation.

**Contrite** (kɒntrɪˈteɪt), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4-5 *contrit*, (-itite, -tryht), 4-6 -tryte. [a. F. *contrit* (12th c.), ad. L. *contritus* bruised, crushed, pa. pple. of *contrere*, f. *con-* together + *terere* to rub, triturate, bray, grind.

The pronunciation long varied between the original *contrite* and *contrite*; the former was still recognized by Johnson and used by some 18th c. hymn-writers. J. has also *contriteness*; Browning has *contritely*; on the other hand *contrite* is found in *Piers Ploughman*. Depending on this is the prosodic choice between *hearts contrite* and *contrite hearts*.]

† 1. *lit.* Bruised, crushed; worn or broken by rubbing. *Obs. rare.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year 1.* xxvii. 345 Though their strengths are no greater than a contrite reed or a strained arme. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contrite*, worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds, remorseful. 1755 JOHNSON, *Contrite*, bruised; much worn.

2. *fig.* Crushed or broken in spirit by a sense of sin, and so brought to complete penitence.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 3 pat helis be contryte of hert. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 89 If man be inliche contrit. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 400 To assolle men pat ben contrit. 1447 BOKENHAM *Synys* (Roxb.) 102 Ful contrit and cleen shreyvn also. c. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* 3783 He helyd paine wern contrite in hert. 1526 *Pilgr. Perj.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 b. Be contrite and sory for your fall. 1549 (Mar.) *Bh. Com.* *Prayer* 30 b. Create and make in vs nawe and contrite heartes. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1097 With our sighs... sent from hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. a. 1745 SWIFT *Beasts' Conf. to Priest*, The swine with contrite heart allow'd His shape and beauty made him proud. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, 'Prayer', v. Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice Returning from his ways. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) I. 194 No ecclesiastical authority can help us unless we are contrite for our sin before God.

b. Of actions, etc.: Displaying, or arising from, contrition.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1727 Her contrite sighs unto the clouds bequeathed Her winged sprite. 1599 - *Hen. V.* iv. i. 373 I Richards body have interred new, And on it have bestowed... contrite teares. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* vii. He raised this contrite cry. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 257 In very contrite and earnest words.

3. *Comb.*, as *contrite-hearted*. 1611 CORVAT *Crutiles* 422 A penitent and contrite-hearted Christian. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. iv. 106 Turned from notorious sinners into contrite-hearted penitents.

† B. *quasi-sb.* A contrite person, a penitent.

a. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vi. vi. § 13 Such contrities intend and desire absolution, though they have it not.

† **Contrited** (kɒntrɪˈtɪd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Crushed, ground to pieces; worn by rubbing.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, *Comm.* i. Cor. xi. 24 (1867) 58 All His bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlii. So contrited and attrited was it with fingers and with thumbs.

2. = CONTRITE 2; reduced to contrition.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/3 With good & contritryd herte. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* H ij. A sorrowfull hart and contritid spirite. 1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* (1842) 444 Inwardly contrited in heart for the sins he had committed. 1816 W. ALLEN *Life & Corr.* I. 291 At meeting on first-day morning I was very low and contrited. 1821 Mrs. OPIE in Miss Brightwell *Memo.* (1854) 185 The breathings of a supplicating and contrited heart.

**Contritely** (kɒntrɪˈtɪli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a contrite manner, with contrition.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 99 Weeps bitterly, prays contritely. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* iii. 582 Contritely now she brought the case for cure.

**Contriteness**. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being contrite; contrition.

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 16 Softness of Heart, Contriteness of Spirit. 1755 in JOHNSON (*Contriteness*).

**Contrition** (kɒntrɪˈʃən), *Forms:* 4 *contrition*, -tryeyon, -tryssyoun, 4-5 -tricioun, 4-6 -tricion, (-tryeyon, etc.), 5 -trityowne, -tre-tioune, 5- contritition. [a. OF. *contritium*, noun *contrition*, ad. L. *contritionem* (in med. L. *contrict-*), n. of action f. *contrere*: see CONTRITE.]



+1. *lit.* The action of rubbing things together, or against each other; grinding, pounding or bruising (so as to comminute or pulverize). *Obs.*

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.*, *Diners Chm. Concl.* 17 To discourse a philosophical contrition of oiles, thereby to defende them from putrefaction. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 53 Triturable, and reducible into powder, by contrition. 1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* i. vii. 15 After Contrition put it in a Calcining Furnace. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vii. 251 The shivering and great contrition of the bones, which remain here and there in the flesh.

fig. 1782 *Wyclif Hos.* xiii. 13 Forsothe he shal not stonde in contricion of sonys. — *x Mac.* ii. 7 To se contricion, or distraying, of my peple, and contricion of the holy citee.

2. *fig.* The condition of being bruised in heart; sorrow or affliction of mind for some fault or injury done; *spec.* penitence for sin. Cf. ATTRITION.

1300 *Cursor M.* 55090 (Cott.) We hope namli to haf pardun thour baptem and contricion. *Ibid.* 25965 (Cott.) Reuth and contricion al es an. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 15 Contricion is he verray sorwe þat man receyueþ in his herte for his synnes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Contricion or sorrow for synne, contricio. 1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* iii. xiii. In the tyme of thy repentance and contricion. 1553 *BRADFORD Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 46 This word, just and full [sorrow], is one of the differences between contrition and attrition. 1568 *MENE Disc. Mark* i. 15 Wks. 1672 1. 107 Those pangis of Contrition wherewith Repentance begins. 1714 *BRANCKLEY Sermon* i. Tim. i. a Wks. IV. 605 A peculiar season of contrition and repentance. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Chr.* 169 The entire moral value of contrition belongs to it as the sign of inner change of character from prior evil to succeeding good.

+ **Contritional**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* prec. + *-AL*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to contrition. 1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Olla Sacra* (1879) 78 To melt and to dissolve in tears contritional for their Corruptions.

**Contriturate** (*kən'tritʃə't*), *v. rare*. [*f.* *CON-* + *TRITURATE*.] *trans.* To triturate thoroughly, pulverize. Hence *Contrituration* *pp.* *a.*

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxxi. The very wailens maleficorum, the contending and contrituring hammer of all witches, sorcerers, magicians, and the like.

**Contrivable** (*kən'traɪ-və'bəl*), *a.* [*f.* *CONTRIVE* *v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being contrived.

1672 *WILKINS Dædalus* xv. (R.), It will hence appear, how a perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable. 1854 *RUSKIN Two Paths* ii. 58 No machine yet contrived, or hereafter contrivable, will ever equal... the human fingers.

+ **Contrivage**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* as prec. + *-AGE*.] = *CONTRIVANCE*.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 14 With Contrivage both of Plots and Plants.

+ **Contrival**, *Obs. Also -vall*. [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*; cf. *OF. controuaille*.] = *CONTRIVANCE*.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 374 Goodwine... proposing a contrival of the Crowne into his House. 1615 R. CLEAVER *Expt. Prov. Ep. Ded.*, Albeit some might haue more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may haue some benefit by this compendious contrivall. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 38, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines.

**Contrivance** (*kən'traɪ-vəns*), [*f.* *CONTRIVE* *v.* 1 + *-ANCE*; cf. *OF. controuance*.]

1. The action of contriving or ingeniously endeavouring the accomplishment of anything; the bringing to pass by planning, scheming, or stratagem; manoeuvring, plotting; deceitful practice.

1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* ii. iv. 70 The preparations... were and yet are, in contrivance and agitation. 1769 *BURKE Observ. State of Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 121 The original weakness of human nature is still further enfeebled by art and contrivance. 1790 *PALEY Hora Paul.* ii. 11 The effect of contrivance and design. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 346 If there should appear to be any fraud or contrivance in a settlement of this kind. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 185 He escaped being put to death with the rest of his brothers by the contrivance of his mother.

2. The action of inventing or making with thought and skill; invention.

1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iii. ix. (1715) 82 Others attribute the first Contrivance of it [the Tyrrhenian Trumpet] to Tyrrhenus. *Ibid.* iii. x. 91 Not easily induc'd to allow the Contrivance of any Art to other Nations.

+ 3. Ingenious adaptation or application. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 45 So was there no naturall dependance of the event upon the signe, but an artificiall contrivance of the signe unto the event. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. vi. (1723) 73 The Contrivance of the Earth into Hills and Springs... is not all this for the best?

4. Adaptation of means to an end; design, intention.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 163 Proofs of Contrivance in the Structure of the Globe. 1720 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 63 The works of nature, which discover so much harmony and contrivance in their make. 1785 *REID Int. Powers* vi. vi. The marks of good contrivance which appear in the works of God. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 199/1 Marks of intelligent contrivance in this particular creation with which we are acquainted.

5. The faculty or ability of contriving; inventive capacity.

1659 *Vulgar Errors* Counters to This mocking at Red Hair... calleth into question his Contrivance: For such men are his workmanship. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 1. 1. 184 That the ancient Egyptians should have had the art and contrivance to dig even in the very quarry a canal. 1867 *SMITHS Fugienots Eng.* i. (1880) 7 Such an extraordinary uniformity was considered entirely beyond the reach of human contrivance.

+ 6. The way in which a thing has been contrived; the resulting condition, state, or quality. *Obs.*

1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 121 That which still appears most admirable is, the contrivance of the porticos, vaults, and stairs. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The curious Mechanism and organical Contrivance of those Minute Animals. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 38 A Parterre of Embroidery of a very new Contrivance. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 The contrivance of this rocket is very pretty. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 46 Rods with joints... each with a pin to slide into the ferule, and plugs of wood of similar contrivance, to fit afterwards into them.

7. An arrangement or thing in which the foregoing action or faculty is embodied; something contrived for, or employed in contriving to effect a purpose.

a. A plan or scheme for attaining some end; an ingenious device or expedient; an artifice, a trick. 1827-8 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xxvii. (R.), The sage sayings, the rare examples, the noble enterprises, the handsome contrivances... the motives and incitements to virtue, and the like... that must build us up to the gallantry and perfection of man. 1694 *Act. of Sweden* 16 Iron... is grown so cheap, that it is found necessary to lessen the number of Forges; neither has that contrivance had the effect intended. 1754 *EDWARDS Fred. Will* ii. xi. 116 The Grand Scheme and Contrivance for our Redemption. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 136 The world... regarded the interview as a contrivance to reconcile Francis and the emperor. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 436 The value which they set upon military stratagems and contrivances.

+ b. A conspiracy, plot. *Obs.*

1689 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 544 They had discovered a contrivance there, on which 3 lords... with others, are seiz'd. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 28 As the contrivance was yet but two days old... they would be some days caballing. 1726 *CHESTERMAN Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 208 This occasion'd many Plots and Contrivances to regain the flying Fair Ones.

c. A mechanical device or arrangement; sometimes applied contemptuously.

1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Letting this contrivance fall into the Current, along the Rocks. 1797-1804 *BEWICK Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 Various contrivances have been made both to kill and frighten them away. 1865 [see *CONSTRUCTIVE* 3.] 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* I. vi. 82 Tell Rose... to have an easy lounging-chair in place of that abominable horsehair contrivance. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iii. 190 The ratchet-wheel and click for winding up the weight... would soon be found an indispensable contrivance.

d. *fig.* Applied to natural arrangements, or organs showing special adaptation to the performance of functions.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 8 Nature hath also fitted it [the Butterfly's tongue]... with that spiral or cochleary contrivance. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 228 This cyst of liquor [in the cattle-fish] is certainly a most apt and curious contrivance. 1862 *DARWIN Fertile Orchids* Introd. 2 The contrivances by which Orchids are fertilized.

**Contrivancy** (*kən'traɪ-vənsɪ*), *rare*—1. [*f.* as prec. + *-ANCY*.] Contriving faculty; = prec. 5.

1877 *BESANT & RICE Son Pulc.* 164 A passionate love for everything that spoke of contrivancy and the mastery of Nature.

**Contrive** (*kən'traɪ-v*), *v.* 1 Forms: 4-6 *con-trove*, (4 -oove, -eoue), 4-5 -eve, -eeve, 5-6 -yve, 6- -contrive, (5-6 *Sc. contruve*). (*Syl-*vester has analogical pa. pple. *contriven*, after *striven*, etc.) [*a. OF. controuere*, *v.* with stem-stress *controuve* = *It. controuare*, *f. con-* together, etc. + *trouare*, *OF. trouver*, mod. *F. trouver* to find;—*L. turbare* to disturb, stir up, wake up, etc. (*Con-trover* thus answered formally to *L. contrubere*.) The vowel-mutation according to stress, regular in *OF.* (cf. *mouvoir*, *meuve*, *powvoir*, *peut*, etc.), has in mod. *F.* been levelled under *ou* (from *o*), but some *F.* dialects have *trouver*, *trouve*. *ME.* had orig. both *controuve* and *contruve* (from *-eoue*, -ooue) with *cf. move*, *meue*, *prove*, *preue*, *people*; *controuve* and its *Sc. repr. contruve* survived to the 16th c.; but, otherwise than in *move*, *prove*, the finally prevailing form was *controuve*; cf. *retrieue*. From the 15th c. this became *contrive*, a phonetic change still unexplained: cf. *brier*, *frier*, *tire*. The sense 'invent with ingenuity' has passed in *F.* into that of 'invent fraudulently or falsely'; though this is often present in *Eng.*, it has never superseded the original good or neutral sense.]

1. *trans.* To invent, devise, excogitate with ingenuity and cleverness (any plan or purpose).

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 14676 A selkoup... neuere controued in elde ne joupe. 1330—*Chron.* (1810) 241 A man þat oste salle lede, & controues no quayntise, Howe he disceit salle drede, scape vnwhile salle rise. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1567 Jam þat vnweyse controues. 1461 *Liber Piuscardien* xi. viii. All þr toulis that melody contruivis. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 216, I will... sodainly contruie the meanes of meeting betweene him, and my daughter. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 5 The prince's going into Spain... was contrived wholly by the duke. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 778 How close-plot man regrets The country, with what ardour he contrives A peep at Nature, when he can no more. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's Field* 781 Grossly contriving their dear daughter's good... Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!

b. *esp.* used of the planning or plotting of evil devices, treason, treachery, murder, etc.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 266 Thenne founden þay fylþe in fleschlych dedez & controued agayn kynde contrare werkez. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7146 He þoughte on oper wyse To controuene a fals queyntise. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl. B.* x. 19 Who-so can controuene deceytes an conspire wronges, to conselle is cleid. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 248 And to his neyghbore name euell controues. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. i. 8 Incontinent togidder... All Latium assenblit, sone controuit [ed. 1553 contruuit] Ane coniuatour or haisty conuene. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 A plot of Treason, which they had contrived together. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 17 7 To contrive the debauchery of your child. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* v. 501 This apostate contrives treachery against Huon.

+ c. *Const.* with *inf.* *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 240 Þe kyng controued þer ouer a brigge forto make. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 137 Þe iewes... casten & controueden to kulle him when þei mygte. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 241 A tretowre xal countryfe his deth to fortyfe. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xliii. iv. To make relacian, In boke many I shall of him contrive. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 63 We charge you, that you have contriu'd... to winde Your selfe into a power tyrannicall. 1709 *STARR Ann. Ref.* I. xxxii. 367 All the foreign papal powers contrived to dethrone or destroy her. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 205 Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God The incumbence of his own concerns.

+ 2. *intr.* To make use of contrivance or ingenuity; to form devices; to plot, conspire. *Obs.*

1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 241 Than wolde we knawe why þis knave þus cursidly contriu'd. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 360 Thou hast contriu'd against the very life Of the defendant. 1601—*Jul. C.* ii. iii. 16 The Fates with Traitors do contrive. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. ii. (1851) 102 That men should be tampering and contriving in his worship.

3. *trans.* To devise, invent, design (a material structure, literary composition, institution, etc.).

1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl. B.* x. 177 Of alkinnes craftes I controued toles. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xv. 161 Was neuere creature... þat knew wel þe bygyngnyge Bote kynde [i. e. Nature], þat controuede hit furst. 1523 *FITZGERARD Surv. Prol.* (1539) 1 By experience I contriued, compiled, and made a treatise. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 206 Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive. 1666 *WHISTON Th. Earth* iii. (1722) 267 Such a peculiar Bottom... as our great Ships are contrived with. 1736 *BERKELEY Wks.* III. 521 The bank called the general bank of France, contrived by Mr. Law. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 60 But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contrived. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 Broad-shouldered Liverpool merchants for whom Stephenson and Brunel are contriving locomotives and a tubular bridge.

*absol.* 1701 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* v. vi. I'll have the music from both houses; Pawlet and Locket shall contrive for our taste.

+ 4. To find out or discover (as the solution of a problem or riddle); to come to understand. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 90 These olde philosophes wise Of all this wordes erthe rounde, How large, how thicke was the grounde Contrived in texpence. 1400 *York Myst.* xxx. 434 No cause can I kyndely contriue Þat why he schulde lose þis life. 1450 *Castle Hd. Life St. Cuthb.* (Surtees) 440 God spak in him þe smyth contriue [intellext]. 1600 *THYNNE Epigrams* No. 55 Deepe witted menn þe experience haue contrived, that marriage good and quiet is ech hower, where the mans heinge organs are deprived of their ight vse. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 156 Some... Contrive creation; travel nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimit height, And tell us whence the stars.]

+ 5. To make up, concoct, fabricate, invent. *Obs.* [*Cf. F. controuer* 'to faine, forge, inuent, imagine out of his own brain' (Cotgr.).]

1400 *Rom. Rose* 1249 Though he nought fond, yet would he [Wicked Tongue] lie... Discordaunt ever for armonye, And distoned from melody, Controve he wolde. 1450 *HENRYSON Rom. Fab.* 74 Thine argument is false and eke contrufed. 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 313 The malycious contrived tals that Frere Brakley... and othys ymagyned ontruly... of me.

6. To succeed in bringing to pass; to 'manage', to effect (a purpose).

1530 *PAISGR.* 497/2, I contriue, I bringe to passe a mater by sekynge of my wyttes, *Se machine.* *Ibid.*, It was harde to do, but I have contriued it at the laste. 1593 *MARLOWE Dido* v. i. A desperate charge, Which neither art nor reason may achieve, Nor I devise by what means to contrive. 1656 B. HALL in *Rem. Wks.*, *Life* (1660) 22 It pleased God unexpectedly to contrive the change of my station. 1726 *CHESTERMAN Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 211 Tho' the Horse was sold for twenty Pistoles, we contriv'd it so, that my Landlord seid'd the Money for his Reckoning. 1820 *SHELLEY Adonais* 1. 135 Prophecies when once they get abroad... Contrive their own fulfillment.

b. *Const.* with *inf.* Extended ironically to action that has the result of bringing about an unintended or undesired event.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 55 Th' industrious Kind... with their Stores of gather'd Glue, contrive To stop the Vents, and Crannies of their Hive. 1716-8 *POPE in Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* I. xxvi. 82 You have contrived to say... most pleasing things. 1771 *PRIESTLEY Mat. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 31 Members of the Church of England... contrive to differ among themselves. 1828 *SOUTHEY Ep. Allan Cunningham*, He has just contrived to keep Out of rope's reach, and will come off this time For transportation. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hyphatia* xxvi. The negress put the cup to her lips, and contrived, for her own reasons, to spill the contents unobserved. 1888 *GREAT CHANCER'S Minor P.* Introd. p. xxxvii. An editor should always look at the MSS. for himself, if he can possibly contrive to do so.

+ 7. To bring by ingenuity or skill into a place, position, or form. Also in analogous uses with *to*, *in*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 109 [He] contrived

such things as he had heard of his master, into short compendious notes. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* 163. Sometimes I address my judgement and contrive it to a noble and outworn subject. 1606 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. iii. iii. *The Lave* How much fold since is in few words contrivien! 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. iii. 618 So tough, that being contrived in building, it lasteth for ever. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 332 A few such Closets . . . might be easily enlarged, and contrived into an Hospital. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 The half Bullets of Musquets contrived upon them. a 1687 *SANCRIFT Let. in Clarendon's Hist. Rob.* I. 6, MS. . . consisting of xvi books, contriv'd into 92 quires. 1701 *COLLIER M. Aurel.* (1726) 124 He was afraid his son might make a false step . . . the notions contrived into him miscarry.

† **Contrive**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [app. irreg. f. L. *contrivō*, pret. of *contrēre* to wear away (cf. *contrite*, *contrition*); perh. associated by translators with the prec.] *trans.* To wear down, wear away, consume, spend; to pass, employ (time).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 Whiche allemoste contrived (*pertriverunt*) the Romanes and victores of this worlde with many batailles. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 81 Coyllus . . . contrived (*contrivit*) all his yowthe in the service of their wars. 1556 *PAINTER Pal. Fleas.* I. 116 b, You tarie and abide here . . . to contrive your tyme. 1590 *SIRNERS F. O. II.* ix. 48 Nor that sage Pylas syre, which did survive Three ages, such as mortall men contrive. 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* I. ii. 276 Please ye we may contrive this afternoone. And quaffe carowes to our Mistresse health. [Taken by some to belong to CONTRIVE *v.* 1.]

**Contrived** (*kōntrīvd*), *pp.* a. [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -ED.] Ingeniously or artfully devised or planned. c 1400 *Soudens Bab.* 333 The firste warde thus thay wonne By this fals contrivede engyne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bneis* xi. viii. 73 His dreid and sle contrivit (*1553 contrivit*) feir. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. i. 171 The guilt of premeditated and contrived Murder. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 203 As insufficiently . . . they provide by their contrived Liturgies. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiii. vii. Don't you consider this contrived interview as little better than a downright assignation?

b. With qualification, as *ill-contrived*. 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. (1682) 135 A loathsome contrived place. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 400 In Mansion prudently contriv'd. 1713 *OCKLEY Acc. Barbary* 2 The Houses are large, but very ill contriv'd. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullan's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. vii. xii. 130 Most of the houses are of stone, well contrived.

† **Contrivement**, *Obs.* [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -MENT; cf. F. *contournement*. Exceedingly common in 17th c.; but superseded before 1700 by CONTRIVANCE.]

1. The action of contriving; = CONTRIVANCE 1. 1599 *SANDYS Etrusca Spec.* (1632) 127 Their wit and cunning in contrivements. 1656 *HEVELIN Surv. France* 31 The death of Arthur was not without his contrivement. 1681 *FLAVELL Right. Maus Ref.* 121 Those acts . . . are the height and top of all rational contrivement.

2. Mode of contriving or planning; ingenious construction; = CONTRIVANCE 6. c 1590 *Faustus* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 224 Which for . . . the contrivement of the church, hath not the like in christendom. a 1634 *CHAPMAN Alphonsus* Introd., Plays 1873 III. 107 The Design is high, the Contrivement subtle. a 1670 *Rest Disc. Truth* (1682) 176 The admirable contrivement and artifice of this great Fabrick of the Universe.

3. A device for attaining some end; an expedient, artifice, plot, stratagem; = CONTRIVANCE 7. 1611 *SEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 965 Hopefull and costly contrivements. 1616 *SHIRLEY Brothers* v. iii. 'Tis a plot! a base contrivement To make my name ridiculous! 1678 *GALT Crv. Gentiles* III. 59 Al the bloody contrivements, barbarous and cruel executions.

**Contriven** (*obs.*), irreg. pa. pple. of CONTRIVE. **Contrivier** (*kōntrīvīer*). Also 6 *controvar*, -or. [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -ER; cf. OF. *controvoier*, mod. F. *controvoier*.] One who contrives.

1. One who ingeniously or artfully devises the effecting of anything; one who effects by plotting or scheming; a schemer, plotter.

1513 *DOUGLAS Bneis* xi. viii. 70 Controvar (*1553 contruvar*) of many wickit slycht. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. i. 158 Marke Antony . . . we shall finde . . . A shrew'd Contruier. 1605 = *Match* iii. v. 7. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. Pref.* 6 A principal contriver of this uniformity in religion. 1670 *COTTON Espionem* I. ii. 82 To return the mischiefs . . . upon the heads of the first contrivers. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 456 A mere cold-headed Contriver. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* I. 270 By the sheer exigencies of his inheritance . . . Prince Louis was driven to be a contriver.

† b. An inventor of falsehoods. *Obs.* 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 23 Bakkyters, Contruvers or Reporters of tales. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* *Contruor*? he that of his own head, devises or invents false bruits, or feigned news.

2. The deviser or inventor of an institution, system, machine, etc.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 237 The contriver and orderer of the prophetic stage. 1678 *AUBREY in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 The learned contriver of those [analytic] tables, Mr. Ray. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 8 It would . . . not a little redound to the Glory of the All-wise Contriver. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 238 Man is the contriver of musical instruments. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 604 Machines . . . more or less adapted to accomplish the object of the contriver.

3. A (good or bad) manager. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* i. She was an excellent contriver in housekeeping. 1860-1 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 49 Accidents which will happen among the best contrivers. 1864 *N. & Q. Ser. III.* VI. 61 (*Cornish Proverb*) My wife

Joan is a good contriver, and a good contriver is better than a little eater.

**Contriving** (*kōntrīvīng*), *vbl. sb.* Also 4-6 *controving*. [f. CONTRIVE *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb CONTRIVE; contrivance; devising.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Of bat fals controuyng gaf bei jugement. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 82 Of his owne controuyng He found magique and taught it forth. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* Ep. Ded. (1877) 6, I have taken vpon me the controuyng of this book. 1751 *LABELLE Westm. Br.* 107 Methods of my own contriving. 1858 *LONGF. Birds of Passage, Children* ix. What are all our contrivings. And the wisdom of our books?

**Contriving**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That contrives; skillfully or artfully devising, scheming, inventing.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 189 Our contriving Friends in Rome. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* Pref. 15 Revenge is a busie and contriving Vice. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 233 A thousand uses suggest themselves to a contriving mind. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxiv. Jobs that require both a nice hand and a contriving head.

Hence **Contrivingly** *adv.* 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 394 Wickedly and contrivingly, as my friends still think.

**Control** (*kōntrōl*), *sb.* Forms: 6 *controlle*, 6-7 *control*, -oule, -ole, 7 *comptrol*(e), 7-9 *control*, 8- *control*. [perh. a. F. *contrôle*, earlier *contrerolle* 'the copie of a roll (of account, etc.)', a parallel of the same quality and content with th' original; also, a controlling or overseeing' (Cotgr.), corresp. to med. L. *contrārotulus*, f. *contrā* against, counter (cf. CONTRA- 3) + *rotulus* ROLL. But, as the sb. appears only about 1600 in Eng., and app. not in the original literal sense, but only as a noun of action, it was probably then formed immediately from the verb. A few examples of COUNTER-ROLL (q.v.) directly represent the Fr. Johnson (copied in later Dicts.) has as first sense, but without quotation, 'A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.' This J. retained from Bailey's folio, where it was founded on the statement in Kersey's Phillips, 1706, *Propriety*, a Book, or Register, in which a Roll is kept of other Registers'. But this is merely an etymological remark, applicable to med. L. *contrārotulus*, and OF. *contrerolle*; there is no evidence that *control* was ever so used in Eng.: see COUNTER-ROLL.]

1. The fact of controlling, or of checking and directing action; the function or power of directing and regulating; domination, command, sway. *Board of Control*: a board of six members established by Pitt in 1784 for the supervision of the East India Company in the government of British India; abolished in 1858. *Control Department*: a former department of the British army, now subdivided into the departments of Commissariat and Transport; the name was abolished in 1875. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. i. 19 The winged fowles Are their males subjects, and at their controules. 1601 = *Twel. N.* II. v. 74 Quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. lxii. 498 The only advantage that can accrue from conquering a nation is . . . the controul of its commerce. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 107 Over no nation does the press hold a more absolute control than over the people of America. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 594 Permitting offensive smells to emanate from certain drains under their control.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 497 Correspondence between the Board of Control and the Crown. 1853 *BRIGGS Sp. India* 2 June (1856) 2 The President of the Board of Control.

2. Restraint, check. *Without control*: unrestrainedly, freely. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iii. v. 84 Where his raging eye . . . Without controul, lusted to make a prey. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Inqir.* (1652) 122 This . . . bruising of the Stalk doth give a kind of Check or Comprole unto the Sappe. 1745-50 *POPE Hlad.* i. 208 Speak what thou know'st, and speak without controul. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. xvi. Lust that defies controul. 1837 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxx. 164 His operations were subject to so little controul, that he was able to insert forgeries. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 Calmness . . . and control of the passions.

3. A method or means of restraint; a check. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 14 The particular checks and controuls provided by the constitution. 1879 *GLADSTONE Glean.* III. i. 19 The essential conditions of civil society may require an universal controul, or veto.

b. In mod. scientific use: A standard of comparison used to check the inferences deduced from an experiment, by application of the 'Method of Difference'. Often *attrib.* as in *control-experiment*, a test experiment devised with this end in view. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 413 Four bladders were first tried as a control experiment. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 162 Radicles without any attached squares, which served as standards of comparison or controuls. 1890 *Nature* xi Dec. 122 Control mice died of tetanus within 48 hours.

4. A person who acts as a check; a controller. 1786 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 1371 They were always about him, as checks or controuls upon his conduct. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 64 Men formed to be instruments, not controuls. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. V.* ix. vii. 371 He could not be a resident rival and controul upon the Doge. 1884 *STUART C. CUMBERLAND in Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 2/2 These 'controuls'—these 'astral bodies', or whatever they are called. 1885 *Academy* xi July 20/1 He was a rank Spiritualist, a tool in the hands of his Control.

5. *Comb. Control-experiment*: see 3 b.

**Control** (*kōntrōl*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *controlle*, 6 *controule*, -trowl, 6-7 *trowl*(e), -trole, 7 (control), 6-8 *control*, 6-9 *control*, 6- *control*; also 5-8 *comptrol*(l). *Pa. i.* and *pple.* *controlled*; also 6- *troule*, 6-7 *troid*(e). [a. F. *contrôler* (16th c. in Littré), earlier *contreroller* (c 1300 in Anglo-Fr.) 'to take and keepe a copie of a roll of accounts, to controll, observe, oversee, spie faults in' (Cotgr.), f. F. *contrerolle* (now *contrôle*): see CONTROL *sb.* Both in vb. and sb. the spelling *controul* was almost universal in 18th c. and early part of 19th, and is still occasional.]

1. *trans.* To check or verify, and hence to regulate (payments, receipts, or accounts generally): *orig.* by comparison with a 'counter-roll' or duplicate register; now in the wider sense of 4.

[c 1300 *MS. Cott. Tib.* E. viij. ff. 49 (*Househ. Ord. Edw. II*) Un contrerollour qui doit contreroller au tresorere de la garderobe toutz lez recettes.] c 1475 *Househ. Ord.* 59 To controlle the recytes & all the yssues of the Thesaurers office. 1515 *BARCLAY Egloges* iii. (1570) C ii/4 Or some busy body . . . Comptroll their countes by theyr neuer so right. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne Animadv.* Introd. (1865) 35 To controule the same [expenditure], givinge noe larger allowance than there ought to be. 1549 [see 5]. 1709 *STEVENS Ann. Ref.* Introd. iii. 24 And to comptroll his books from time to time.

2. *transf.* To check by comparison, and test the accuracy of (statements, stories, or their authors). *arch.*

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 726/a He shalbe sure seldome to meete anye manne that hath bee there, by whome hys tale might be controlled. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland, etc.* 41 Which by mine own search and view of the Records heere I can justly controul. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. vi. (1840) 186 Afterwards this report was controlled to be false. 1878 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 1 Anyone who wishes to control my statements will have no difficulty in doing so.

† 3. Hence: a. To take to task, call to account, rebuke, reprove (a person). *Const. of, for. Obs.*

a 1529 *SKELTON Ware the Hawke* 96 Whereof I hym controule. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. Pref. 9 To be controuled for the Evil, or rewarded for the Good. 1692 *DAVIDEN Cleomenes* Prolog. Control these foplings and declare for sense.

† b. To challenge, find fault with, censure, reprehend, object to (a thing). *Obs.*

a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Venen.* *Tongues* Wks. I. 133 That I would Controlle the cognisance of noble men. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 143 How oft did I controll the sluggish oares. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 78 note, Maruel not if Heretikes controule the old authentical translation. 1623 *LISLE Jettico on O. & N. T.* Pref. ¶ 1, I put not out anything rashly in print, especially in this age so ready to controul. 1713 S. OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 80 The Women . . . never dare Controul or Dispute their Husbands Commands. 1738 *SWIFT Polit. Conv.* p. xxii, An Argument not to be controlled.

4. To exercise restraint or direction upon the free action of; to hold sway over, exercise power or authority over; to dominate, command.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 6 Any persone assigned to comptroll and oversee theym in their working. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 265 But (oh vaine boast) Who can controll his Fate? 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* Mor. lxx. But the Philosophers exalted Soul No little outward Trifles can controul. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xl. 456 Thy words like music every breast controul. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 184 Castles . . . built with the evident purpose of controuling . . . the navigation. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. iv. 196 Such is the way in which great thinkers control the affairs of men. *absol.* 1709 *PRIOR Merry Andrew* 27 Henceforth may I obey, and thou controul. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 400 A Resident, with power to advise and control.

b. To hold in check, curb, restrain from action; to hinder, prevent (? *obs.*).

1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Who comptrolleth the deuyll at home at his parish, why he [the prelate] comptrolleth the mynte? 1593 *DRAYTON Eclogues* iv. 96 Felt the stiffe curb controule his angrie Jawes. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 266 Through God that drift she chiefly hath controul. 1727-38 *GAY Fables* I. xxxviii. 29 Controul thy more voracious bill. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* i. 16 The superabundance of life is controlled by the law of mutual destruction.

c. *refl.* To hold in check or repress one's passions or emotions; so to control one's feelings, tears, etc.

1818 *SHELLEY Laon* Ded. iv. 8, I then controuled My tears. 1855 *KINGSLY Heroes* II. 231 He [Theseus] controlled himself. 1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 99 Difficulty in controlling his temper. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 Good men are those who are able to control themselves. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. xii. 146 [He] could not control his emotion at the loss of his men.

† 5. To overpower, overmaster. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 678 Till with her own white fleece her voice controlled Entombs her outcry. c 1600 = *Sonn.* xx. A man in hew all Hews in his controuling. 1610 = *Temp.* I. ii. 373 His Art is of such pow'r, It would controul my Dams god Setebos. 1755 *JOHNSON s.v.* He controlled all the evidence of his adversary.

b. *Law.* To overrule (a judgement or sentence). 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 122 Sir John Holt's opinion . . . I doubt in practice . . . hath been frequently controlled. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 372 The super-added words of limitation may be admitted to controul the preceding words. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. iv. 19 Though the preamble may assist in construing ambiguous expressions in a statute, it will not be allowed to control clear ones.

c. Fencing. *To control the point*: 'to bear or beat it down' (Gifford in loco).

1598 B. JONSON *Br. Man in Hum.* i. v. I will learne you, by the true judgement of the eye, hand, and foot, to controll any enemies point i' the world. *Ibid.* iv. v.

**Controllable** (kənt'rɔʊlə'bəl), a. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being controlled or restrained.

a. 1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* vi. v. § 2 They were all controllable by the Apostles. 1751 JONSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 8 It is to suppose custom instantaneously controllable by reason. 1871 *Member for Paris* i. 231 The voice of the speaker...gathered firmness and became controllable. 1883 *Times* 23 Jan. 3/4 The 'controllable' [torpedoes]...capable of being directed by the operator.

† b. Liable to check or stoppage. † c. Open to challenge; cf. **CONTROL** v. 3. Obs.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 3 If your friendship be fervent, & your kindness, not controllable. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 21 Things of falsitie, controulable...by critical and collective reason.

† c. Liable to be overruled. Obs.

1649 MAY *Hist. Parl.* n. iv. 69 Under the Great Seal, which is the king's greatest and highest command, and not controllable, nor to be dispensed with.

**Controlled** (kənt'rɔʊlɪd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Held in check, restrained, dominated; cf. *uncontrolled*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 65 The limits of a controlled rule. 1783 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 112 Controlled depravity is not innocence. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3/1 Controlled enthusiasm.

**Controller** (kənt'rɔʊlə), Forms: 4-5 counter-, conter-, cōnterroller, counteroller, countrollour, 5 countroller, 6 countroller, 7 (counteroller, -rouler), 6-9 controulour, 6- countroller. Also 5- cōmptroller. [In ME. *counteroller*, -our, a. AF. *contreoller*, *contreroullour* = OF. *contre-roller* (= med.L. *contrā-rotulātor*), agent-n. from OF. *contre-roller*, med.L. type \**contrārotulāre*: see **CONTROL**. (Examples of the agent-noun as name of an official apparently occur earlier than those of the verb.) Already in 15th c. often reduced (as in contemporary Fr. *contrôleur*) to *countrollour*, *countroller*: the first syllable of this was mistakenly supposed to be *count*, etymologically *compt*, and the word was spelt *comptroller*; this erroneous way of writing the word was especially affected by official scribes, and hence became the established form in connexion with various offices; in these its retention has prob. been partly due to a desire to separate the title from the general modern sense of *control*.]

1. One who keeps a counter-roll so as to check a treasurer or person in charge of accounts.

[1292] BRITTON i. ii. § 16 En presence del viscounte q' nous volons qe soit seen contreroullour en tū son office. 1393 LANG. *P. Pl. C.* xii. 298 Seide...falleþ be seunt so diepe in aerages As doþ be reyse orde be contreroller [v. r. r. contreroller, contrerollours, contreroullour] þat rekene mot and acounte. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtyse* 550 In *Boates Bk.* (1868) 317 Per-fore þo countrollour...Wrytes vp þo somme as euery day. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 47 b. Comptroller or any other officer in the common weale. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref. Wks.* III. 293 There is taken away...the treasurer, the comptroller (for a comptroller is hardly necessary where there is no treasurer), etc.

2. Hence a title of office:

a. A household officer whose duty was primarily to check expenditure, and so to manage in general; a steward. Now chiefly used in the household of the sovereign, and in those of members of the royal family, and spelt **COMPTROLLER**.

1441 HEN. VI. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* n. 35 I. 107 Sir Thomas Stanley, countrollour of our household. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 411 II. 43 The sewer wyll not tak no men no dyschys till they be comandyd by the Cōwntroller. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 2 One Foggie...that was Countrollour to Edward the Fourth. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 69 For I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford This night to be Comptrollers. 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* xxxv. 110 Her father...[was] with that honorable Personage Henry Earle of Darby, being Controller of his house. 1770 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) 111. 7 Sir John Holland, comptroller of the household. 1836 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 299 The archbishop sent his comptroller to the Prior of Christ Church.

b. An officer having similar duties in various public offices. In some of these the spelling is at present *controller*, in others **COMPTROLLER**, q.v.

Occurring in many specific titles: e.g. *Controller (or Comptroller) of the Hauger, of the Mint, of the Navy, of the Pipe*; see these words.

1486 Act 3 *Hen. VII.* c. 8 The Customer or Comptroller of the same Port. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Should we haue ministers of the church to be comptrollers of the myntes? 1594 BLUNDELL *Excer.* vii. xi. (ed. 7) 664 William Borough controulour of her Maiesties Navy. 1679 *Pict. Staffordsh.* (1686) 277 Controller of all the Excise in England and Wales. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 75 Alonso de Quintanilla, comptroller of the finances in Castile. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. Y. Pass.* ii. 8 My excellent friend Sir Byam Martin, Comptroller of the Navy. 1845 STAPEN *Laws Eng.* II. 171 An officer in London, called the comptroller in bankruptcy.

† 3. One who takes to task, calls in question, reproves, or censures; a censorious critic. Obs.

1566 DRAMT *Horace Epist.* ii. i. (1567) G iv, Of dumpshines,

enuye, and ire a sharpe controulour he. 1583 FULKE *De-fence* xviii. 532 These controulours...of the Latin text by the Hebrew. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Percevall* 21 Pert Controulours of Magistracy. 1614 BR. HALL *Agst. Brown* § 2 *Recoll. Treat.* 721 My omissions were of ignorance...An easie imputation from so great a controulour.

4. One who controls or keeps under control; one who restrains, directs, or manages.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 312/1 Rulers, and counsellors, and controulours. 1630 PRYNN *Anti-Armin.* 115 It makes the great controulour of the world, a bare spectator. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 258 God [is] the sole controulour of the laws. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State stands...as regulator and controulour of the family.

b. *transf.* of things inanimate.

1630 R. JONSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 588 The puissance of their neighbours hath bene...a controulour to their famous invasions. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 343 Feare, the controulour only of those that would be bad. 1864 BURTON *Sci. Abr.* I. v. 250 Catholicism was the great rival and controulour of the feudal strength and tyranny.

c. A piece of mechanism that controls or regulates motion; *Naut.* an apparatus for regulating or checking the motion of a chain-cable as it runs towards the hawse-holes.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Chain-cable controulour*, a contrivance for the prevention of one part of the chain riding on another while heaving in. 1868 NARES *Scamanship* (ed. 4) 129 A link of the cable, which in running out is caught in the controulour. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. 491 Regulating its motion by an abutting controulour. 1886 *Bicycling News* 23 Apr. 437/1 The machine...has...a very effective automatic steering controulour.

5. **Controller-general**: an officer entrusted with the supreme direction or control.

1562 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 143 Controller general of all y<sup>e</sup> Cities hospitalles. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3716/3 Comptroller-General of the Revenues of these Countries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 416 Grand financier of confiscation, and comptroller general of sacrifice. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 58 The Controller-General should also submit a carefully prepared estimate of the entire cost of the ship.

Hence **Controller-ship**, the office of controller.

1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 18 Thoffice of Comptroller-shippe of all ples. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. v. We saw Turgot cast forth from the Controllership. 1871 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 1 In 1868...the Controllership of the Navy was associated with the office of Third Lord of the Admiralty.

† **Controllery**. Obs. rare. [f. **CONTROLLER**: see -ERY.] = **CONTROL** sb., **CONTROLLERSHIP**.

1595 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1651) 412 Duties pertaining to the Offices of Controllerie and Collectory. 1639 *Ibid.* 454 The Office of Controllerie [was] given to Sir David Murray.

**Controlless** (kənt'rɔʊlɪs), a. [f. **CONTROL** sb. + -LESS.] Not under control or restraint.

1657 J. GOODWIN *Triers Triad* 8 A rule-less, law-less, controule-less generation of men. 1818 BYRON *Juan* l. cxvii. The controulless core Of human hearts.

**Controlling** (kənt'rɔʊlɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. **CONTROL** v. + -ING.] The action of the verb **CONTROL**; restraint, domination; † calling in question. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1533 LD. BERNERS *Provs.* I. cxliii. 264 The great lordes...vysited the ladies and damusels without any controulyng. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1297/1 [To] vse their owne judgement in thallowing or in the controulyng of any part of hys context. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 139 Consequently to controule their controulyngs. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 265 The right of granting and controlling subsidies.

**Controlling**, ppl. a. [see -ING.] That controls; formerly † censorious, overbearing.

*Controlling experiment*: see **CONTROL** sb. 3 b. *Controlling nozzle*: one by which the volume of the stream issuing from it can be regulated.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 330 Which deserved well lyking, and not controlling contempt. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 103 Controlling Lawes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 689 There was no controlling authority.

Hence **Controllingly** adv.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 2 Which makes him write with such a Turkey-cocks quill, too controulyngly and censoriously. 1886-7 G. O. FAY in *Proc. Amer. Soc. Instruct. Deaf* 224 'To mingle socially, controulyngly, with the children.

**Controlment** (kənt'rɔʊlmənt), arch. Forms as in **CONTROL** sb. and v. [f. **CONTROL** v. + -MENT: cf. mod.F. *contrôlement*.]

† 1. The controlling of accounts: see **CONTROL** v. 1.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis. York* (1830) 66 Clerc of comptrolment of the Kinges household. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* in *Thynne Animadu.* Introd. (1865) 35 The said Clerkes Comptrollers shall yearly make the Booke of Comptrolment. 1647 HOWARD *Crown Rev.* 5 Two deputy Chamberlaines to layne the Comptrolment of the Pell. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. xii. (1743) 101 All bills of comptrolment...are allotted & allowed by the Clerks-Comptrollers. *transf.* 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Leave to lay out our owne reckonings, as we thinke best, hauing himselfe the advantage of controlement, if error happen to fall out.

2. = **CONTROL** sb. 1.

1494 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 15 Justices of Peace...appointed...to haue the Oversight and Controlment of the said Sheriffs. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 127 In thy fayth I maye...repose the controlement of my life. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 29 Otherwise the course of destinie were subject to our controlement. 1706 ENTRICK *London* IV. 121 One of the sorting houses, under the comptrolment of the general penny-post. 1879 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 384 God has...abdicated the controlment of my acts.

3. Restraint, check = **CONTROL** sb. 2. Very common in 16-17th c. in phr. *Without controlment*.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Provs.* II. cxlxxv. [clxxx.] 556 That the Englyshmen shulde go at their pleasure without any controlement. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 20 Heere haue we war for war, & bloud for bloud, Controlement for controlement. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iii. iv. § 14 note, He will enjoy his lust without controlement. 1764 CHURCHILL *Indep.* (R.), Happy the bard Who 'bove controlement, dares to speak his mind. 1778 *Love Feast* 11 Kick against Controlement and Direction. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 172 Not righteous by controlement, nor by laws, Themselves restraining of their free accord.

† 4. Calling to account, calling in question, censure: cf. **CONTROL** v. 3. Obs.

1546 BR. GARDINER *Decl. Art. Joye* 95 b, Not dismayed, with your controlements. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 16 Controlements came from haughtie breast, for that I undertooke With English quill to turne the verse of learned Lucans booke. a. 1600 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* vii. xvi. § 4 In controlement of this conceit. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 106 He incurs the controlement of reason.

† **Controm.** Obs. rare -1.

1599 PERLE *Sir Clyon.* Wks. III. 92 She went even cheek by jowl With our head controns's wife.

† **Controposition**. Obs. rare. [f. **CONTRA-** + **OPPOSITION**.] Opposition against; counter-opposition.

1611 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 110 In these foilorn times of Contradiction and controposition.

**Controve**, obs. form of **CONTRIVE** v. 1

**Controvene**, etc., obs. ff. **CONTRAVERNE**, etc.

† **Controversable**, a. Obs. -o [f. **CONTOVERSE** v. + -ABLE: corresp. to It. *controversabile* (in Florio 1611), and mod.F. *controversable*.] Capable of being controverted; convertible.

1611 FLORIO, *Controversabile*, controversable. *Ibid.* *Contraversenole*, controuersable.

† **Controversal**, a. Obs. [f. L. *contrōversus* turned against, controverted, disputed (see **CONTOVERSE**) + -AL.]

1. Turned or looking in opposite directions. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 The Temple of Janus with his two controuersal faces.

2. Subject to controversy; debatable; = **CONTOVERSIAL** 1.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 The iudgment of the most controuersall matters was committed by God to the Priests. 1635 AUSTIN *Medit.* 92 Their Countrie, from whence they came, is as controuersall, and incertaine. 1660 STILLINGF. *Iren.* i. vi. § 6 (1662) 122 Far from inserting any thing controuersial into them.

3. Of or pertaining to controversy; polemical; = **CONTOVERSIAL** 2.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iii. 22 His polemical and controuersall books. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* ii. xliii. 60 Abundance of Controuersial Writings. 1697 D. F. CHAR. *Dr. S. Annesley* Pref. B ij, Some excel in Polemical Divinity, some in Controuersal.

4. Taking part in controversy; = **CONTOVERSIAL** 3.

1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* 130 Not so common a thing as some controuersal Doctors...take it to be. 1657 - *Pres. Thoughts* 25 A hundred other controuersall men.

Hence **Controuersally** adv., controuersially.

1674 PENN *Spir. Truth* viii. 39 Those who trade either Ministerially or Controuersially with them.

† **Controuersary**, -ory, a. and sb. Obs. [f. L. *contrōversarius* (see **CONTOVERSE**) + -ARY, -ORY; cf. *adversary*.]

A. adj. = **CONTOVERSIAL**.

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. agst. Brownists* § 26 Diuers controuersary discourses. 1618 - *Old Relig.* Ep. Ded. 4 These controuersorie points.

B. sb. = **CONTOVERSE**.

c. 1635 SIR W. POLE *Descript. Devon* i. 164 Which hath sett many controuersaries on.

† **Controuerse**, sb. Obs. Also 6 *controuerose*. [a. F. *controverse*, ad. L. *contrōversia* **CONTOVERSE**.] = **CONTOVERSE**.

15... FEYLDIE (W. de W.) *title*, The Controuerse bytwene a Louer and a Iaye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 2 Now here commeth next in place...The controuerse of beauties soveraine grace. a. 1631 DONNE *Pragr. Soul* (R.), We see in authors, too stiff to recant An hundred controuerses of an ant. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* 15 (T.) He...with his sword the controuerse decides. *Ibid.* 106 (T.) The controuerse of life and death Is arbitrated by his breath.

† **Controuerse**, v. Obs. [The ppl. adj. **CONTOVERSED** = F. *controuersé*, L. *contrōversus*, came at length to be treated as a true pple., implying a verb to *controverse*, which actually occurs in Florio as a rendering of It. *controuersare*. In Fr., *controuersé* goes back to 16th c., but the verb *controuerser* is given only as a useful neologism by Littré. Latin had a deponent *contrōversari* to enter into controversy, dispute: cf. sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To make (a matter) the subject of controversy; to discuss, debate.

1602 CAREW *Corwall* 26 b, The causes [are] so controuersed amongst the learned. 1611 FLORIO, *Controuersare*, to controuerse. 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & A.* (1655) 33 It is much controuersed, whether the Assidues were Pharisees or Essenes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* ii. i. 9 The most learned Philosophers have been controuersing this Point for above 2000 Years.



b. To *controverse* in question: to call in question, challenge, dispute, controvert.

1601-2 Fulbecke *and Pt. Parall.* 12 If this title bee controverted in question, whether shall the ecclesiastical court or temporall hold iurisdiction.

2. *intr.* To enter into controversy, dispute with.

1699 F. Bugg *Quakerism Exp.* 60 There never was any Heresie had the Impudence . . . to wrong all People they controvers'd with.

† **Controversed**, ppl. a. Obs. [In form = prec. vb. + -ED<sup>1</sup>, and at length so regarded: but F. *controversé* and Eng. *controverted* both appeared earlier than the respective verbs, and were app. direct adaptations of L. *controversus*, with the native ppl. endings -*é*, -*ed*. L. *controversus* appears to have been a compound of *contrā* (= *contrā*) + *versus* turned, with the sense (1) 'turned against, or in a contrary direction', (2) 'opposed, disputed, controverted'; in the latter sense it was practically the pa. pple. of an unused verb *controvertēre*: see CONTOVERT.]

Made the subject of controversy; called in question; disputed, controverted.

c 1575 Fulke *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 447 That answereth one controversie with another, as much controverted. 1581 N. Burne (title), The Disputation concerning the Controversie Heades of Religion. 1585 Andr. SANDYS *Serm.* (1581) 126 In upright deciding of controverted causes. 1631 R. H. Arraignment. *Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 Who . . . thus decides the controverted case. a 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* vii. (1681) 295 One single Controversed Conclusion.

† **Controverser**, Obs. Also -or. [f. CONTOVERSED v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One engaged in controversy; a controversialist.

1600 Br. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 29 (T.) Which place, houlled before to the bray by many controversers, etc. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar.* ix. 91 *Sine Dei gratia* . . . saith the controverser. a 1670 HACKER *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 153 This opinion their Cardinal Controverser disavows.

**Controversial** (kənt'rɒvɜːʃiəl), a. Also 6-7-sial, 6-tial. [ad. L. *controversiālis*, f. *controversiā*; see CONTOVERSED and -AL.]

1. Subject to controversy; open to discussion; debatable, questionable; disputed.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 111 Although it be controversial whether they be things indifferente or not. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. x. 211 The Priests . . . had a controversial City appointed them . . . so that they must win it before they could wear it. 1800 *Mod. Trav.* IV. 157 My opinion on this controversial point. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 142 As controversial a point as the authorship of Junius.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of controversy; polemical.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 112 The court of Controversial Divinity. a 1710 Br. HULL *Serm.* vi. I. 150 (R.) Polemical or controversial divinity is . . . that part of divinity, which instructs and furnishes a man with necessary weapons to defend the truth against its enemies. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 32 His controversial writings. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 240 The general object of his writing was didactic rather than controversial.

3. Engaging in or given to controversy; disputations.

1659 *Vulgar Errors Censured* 112, I wish . . . that Controversiall Divines would cease to be stinging Satyrists. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 251 But she fears the controversial pon. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 210 What a pity it would be if controversy were abandoned to the weak or controversial only.

4. as sb. A controversial matter or argument. 1668 MARLOWE *Exp. Jude* 3 In controversies there is great use of writing, controversies not being so easily determined by the judgment of the ear as the eye.

**Controversialism**. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A controversial spirit or practice.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* V. 459 It shows a tendency to controversialism. 1884 BRECHER in *Monistic Monthly* Mar. 386 There are temptations on the part of many to controversialism.

**Controversialist** (kənt'rɒvɜːʃiəlɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or is skillful in controversy; one who treats a subject in a controversial manner; a disputant.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. § 126 (1740) 503 That I have taken this Author to Task, in the Quality of a Controversialist. for a Party and not Truth. 1794 PALLEY *Evid.* i. ix. § 7 (R.) This rash and wild controversialist [Marconi]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3 (1888) 229 Wyclif . . . the boldest and most indefatigable of controversialists.

**Controversialize**, v. rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To engage in controversy with. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 The easy and vain work of controversializing with straggling laggards.

**Controversially** (kənt'rɒvɜːʃiəli), adv. [f. CONTOVERSIAL + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a controversial manner; as regards controversy.

1668 *and Plea Nonconf.* Ded. A iij b, Some that are too controversially disposed. 1871 MONTREY *Voltaire* (1886) 251 It would have been controversially futile if he had done so. 1882 Mrs. PITMAN *Mission Life Gr. & Pal.* 344 We allude to the subject, not controversially, but, etc.

**Controversialness**, rare-°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Controversial quality. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). Hence 1775 in ASH, etc.

† **Controversible**, a. Obs. [f. L. *contrōversibilis* CONTOVERSED + -BLE.] Open to controversy; CONTOVERTIBLE.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* vii. xix. Wks. VII. 159 What place of Scripture is there less controversible for grammatical signification of the words. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 120 The discussing of things dubious and controversible.

† **Controversiless**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. CONTOVERSED sb. + -LESS.] Without or not admitting of controversy.

1604 Tooker *Fabrique of Ch.* 30 (L.) This matter being controversiless, that tithes predial and personal belong to churchmen.

**Controversion** (kənt'rɒvɜːʃən), [a. med.L. *contrōversīōn-em*, OF. *controversion* controversy, f. L. *contrōversus*: see CONTOVERSED and -ION. In sense 2 treated as n. of action from *controvert*.]

† 1. A controversy, a dispute. Obs.

1677 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (ed. 4) 47 They . . . did . . . work them . . . to remit the decision of the controversion to King Edward [ed. 1, 1655, has controversee]. 1762 H. BROOKE *Trial Rom. Cath.* 33 Any Controversion or Doubts that may arise.

2. The action of controverting.

1762 H. BROOKE *Trial Rom. Cath.* 55 Depositions . . . open to the . . . Cavil and Controversion of all People. 1846 WILKINSON, *Controversion*, act of controverting, dispute, *Hoover*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/3 Allow me space for a few words in controversion of your statement.

3. A turning in the opposite direction. *lit.* and *fig.* (also CONTRAVERSION).

1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 53 Controversion . . . in Wheeling is performed by the Front of the Squadron, so that whilst the Rank makes the Motion, the File remains. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 339 A similar fundamental controversion in ethics seems to have taken place in Greece to that which took place in Italy in Machiavelli's time.

**Controversional** (kənt'rɒvɜːʃənəl), a. rare. [f. prec. + -AL.] = CONTOVERSIAL.

1822-3 SCHAEFF *Heracl's Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* I. 245 [Benoit] wrote several controversional tracts.

Hence **Controversionalism**, **Controversionalist**.

1820 *Examiner* No. 660. 778/2 The . . . writings of controversialists. 1822 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 509 A . . . civility which controversialists do not invariably display. 1858 Sir A. GRANT in *Oxford Ess.* 86 Such a various controversialism . . . could not fail to give rise to manifold inconsistencies.

† **Controversious**, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *contrōversiosus* much controverted, f. *contrōversia*: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *contraversios* (Godef.)] Full of controversy.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Pref., Touching matters in religion controuersious. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Contraversious*, full of controversy.

† **Controversist**, Obs. [f. CONTOVERSED + -IST.] = CONTOVERSIALIST.

1606 W. SCLATER *Explos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 69 To this accord . . . Schoolemen and Controversists. *Ibid.* 150 Greatest Controversists.

† **Controversity**, Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. *contrōversitiā*, prob. ad. med.L. *\*contrōversitiās*, f. *contrōversus*: see CONTOVERSED. Cf. *adversity*, *perversity*.] Controverted condition, controversy.

1588 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* F. Controversitie amonge phisicians touchyng the choyce of fleshes. 1552 HULOT, *Controversitie, controuersie, lit.*

**Controversor**, -y; see CONTOVERSER, -ARY.

**Controversy** (kənt'rɒvɜːʒi), sb. Also 5-7 contra-, 5-cye. [ad. L. *contrōversia*, n. of quality f. *contrōversus* turned against, disputed; whence also earlier F. *controversee* (14th-16th c.), and mod.F. *controverse*, in same sense.]

1. The action of disputing or contending one with another; dispute, debate, contention.

† a. as to rights, claims, and the like. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Feb.* vi. 16 The ende of al her controuersye or debate is an ooth to conformation. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* an. 7 John (R.), Contrauersy and varyaunce began to aryse amonge y<sup>e</sup> personys assygneyd for the iij estatys. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* i. v. 27 He . . . made hym a Iudge in causes of controuersie. 1652 NEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 75 The Carthaginians enjoying the Dominion of the Sea without controuersie.

*transf.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 109 The Torrent roard, and we did buffet it . . . stemming it with hearts of Controversie.

b. Disputation on a matter of opinion; the contending of opponents one with another on a subject of dispute; discussion in which opposite views are advanced and maintained by opponents. Now chiefly applied to such a discussion conducted in writing.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 564 It was agreed by both, without Controuersie (not one saying contrary) that, etc. 1599 HOOKER *Eck. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 3 There is no place left of doubt or controuersy. 1644 MILTON *Ethica* (1738) 136 To be tossed and tormiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controuersy. 1650 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* xiii. (R.), The signs of two opinions contradictory one to another, namely affirmation and negation of the same thing, is called controuersy. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* Pref. x This is the first time I have appeared in Controuersy properly so called. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Might put an end to religious controuersy. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 150 This text has been the subject of endless controuersy.

c. Const. *At, in controversy*: said of persons, or matters in dispute. *Without, beyond, out of controversy* [Lat. *sine controversia*]: without or beyond dispute, question, or doubt.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scoties* 218 He without al doubt or controuersy, was very Emperour of al Britayn. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 40 The matter is yet in controuersie. 1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol.* § 1 The facultie or power of pronouncing sentence betweene persons at controuersie. 1611 BIBLE *Transl.* Pref. 5 S. Hierome . . . the best linguist without controuersie, of his age. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) I. 140 That it should be plain, healthful, and moderate, I suppose is out of controuersy. 1777 WATSON *Hist. Philip II* (1830) 279 Vitelli, who was, without controuersy, the ablest and most experienced general. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 89 This case was considered to have fixed, beyond controuersy, the rule of law upon this subject.

2. (with a and pl.) A dispute, contention.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 92 Be-tweene Jame cawsyd we controuersys. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xix. 60 Fyndyng alwayes som controuersies that nede not, but only for to passe tyme. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Variacions and controuersies . . . bytwene the seid parties. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 109 Husbands, Fathers, and betrothed Louers, That shall be swallowed in this Controuersie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 19. 18 A perpetual War and Controuersie in the World . . . betwix these two Parties or sects of men. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metropol.* 797 In criminal controuersies.

b. *esp.* A debate or dispute on a matter of opinion; a discussion of contrary opinions.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 It were more fruitfull for us . . . to handle sum sad & witty controuersi. 1611 BIBLE *Transl.* Pref. 11 Lest the Authoritie of the Scriptures for deciding of controuersies . . . should somewhat be shaken. 1743 BERKELEY *Hylas & F.* iii. Wks. I. 359 The controuersy about Matter . . . lies altogether betweene you and the philosophers. 1852 H. ROGERS *Eck. Faith* (1853) 100 The great controuersy respecting the 'Origin of Evil'.

† 3. Difference of opinion, disagreement. Obs.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 28 Thys thyng . . . semyth to be a controuersy . . . betwyx Aristotyl and Plato. *Ibid.* i. ii. 44 Thus, Master Lypset, the thyng dyuersly consyderyd makyth betwyx vs to appere controuersy.

4. *Comb.* as † *controvercy-logic*, -writer.

1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 195 For Controuersie Logick I mention nothing. a 1691 Br. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 159 (T.) Their schoolmen, casuists, and controuersy-writers have so mixed Aristotle's philosophy with their divinity.

† **Controversy**, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] = CONTOVERSED v. Hence **Controversying** *vbl. sb.*

1593 BILSON *Gout. Christ's Ch.* 108 More controverted than the other two. 1605 T. WHITENHALL *Discov. Abuses Ch. Christ* 5 These pointes of religion now controverted among vs. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's Ch.* xviii. x. About which there has been such commenting and controuersying.

**Controvert** (kənt'rɒvɜːt, kənt'rɒvɜːrt), v. Also 7-8 contra-. [Appeared about 1600: f. L. type *\*controvertēre* (f. *contrō-* against + *vertēre* to turn) on the assumed analogy of L. *contrōversus* CONTOVERSED, and of *conuert*, *pervert*, etc. So in mod.Sp. *controvertir*, Pg. *controverter*.

The source of this and the conjunct words was L. *contrōversus* turned against, opposed, controverted; whence, OF. *contrōvers* adj. (15th c.) opposed, hostile, controverted; also F. *contrōvers* (16th c.) controverted, and Eng. *controverted*; whence the Eng. verb *controverse*, and mod.F. *contravert*; finally, by analogy, Eng. *controvert*, with its ppl. adj. *controverted*. The stress varies between the first and the third syllable: the latter mode is less usual, but more according to analogy: cf. *animadvert*, *advert*, etc., *contradict*, *contravene*, etc. So with the derivatives.]

† 1. *trans.* To oppose by argument or action; to dispute or contest (a title, possession, etc.).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 60 He may . . . alledge that na recognition should be taken, anent the lands contraverted. 1661 BRAMBALL *Just Viud.* iii. 37 Whether the possession . . . was certain and sold, or controverted and unquiet. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 188 Yet the Rights of Guardianship . . . were never controverted.

2. To make the subject of controversy or verbal contention; to debate, discuss, dispute about.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 A Theame of some matter which may be controverted. 1622 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* i. iii. iii. (1651) 207 Why melancholy men are witty . . . is a problem much controverted. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1775) III. 110 A point which was controverted between Mr. Thwackum and Mr. Square. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 612 He would controvert the matter with eminent divines.

b. Const. with *object clause*.

1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* I. 254 The fathers . . . disputed and controverted, whether paradise was corporeal, or intellectual only. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. i. (1765) 126 Whether all this deserves the name of Good or not, I do not controvert.

3. To contend against or oppose in argument; to dispute, deny, contradict.

a 1613 OVERBURY *News to Unio.* Wks. (1856) 180 When one truth is granted, it may be . . . brought to confirm any other controverted. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. iv. 346 The existence hereof men do not controvert. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 265 The Aristotelian philosophy . . . which no person had the courage to controvert before Descartes. 1818 CRAIG *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 316 This doctrine has been controverted; it is, however, very ably defended by Mr. Hargrave. 1830 S. R. MANTLAND *The 1260 Days* 23 The statement which you have attempted to controvert. 1880 M. CATHRY *Own Times* IV. iii. 127 A fact which cannot be controverted.

b. To oppose, stand up against (a person). 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii. Thou wilt join thy grey hairs to his green youth to controvert me in this matter!

4. *intr.* To engage in a controversy.  
 1616 BULLOCKAR. *Controversy*, to contend, strive, or be at variance about a matter. 1643 R. B. K. *Parallel Liturgy v. Mass.* etc. 48 They do controvert among themselves about the words. 1683 CURTIS in *Mem. of Story Revived* 32 Thou dost not much controvert with him. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 304 He would not controvert with me at all, unless I subscribed to his doctrine, etc.

**Controverted** (see *prec.*), *pph.* a. [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] Subjected to controversy.

† 1. Made an object of contest; disputed. *Obs.*  
 1631 J. POPE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 273 III. 276 There is none now living but himself that hath any title to that so long controverted Crown. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 478, I have not called for a sword, to divide the controverted child betwixt the two mothers. 1756 JOHNSON *Life of King of Prussia* Wks. 1787 IV. 543 He... dispatched two thousand soldiers into the controverted countries.

2. Made an object of controversial discussion.  
 1605 T. SPARKS *Brotherly Persuasion* (1607) 80 To smother the controverted changeable things. 1629 DONNE *Biographical* (1644) 180 The Expositors (of what persuasion soever in controverted points). 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xliii. 331 Texts... of obscure, or controverted Interpretation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 99 ¶ 13 A better explication of a controverted line. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 31 The very atmosphere is full of controverted doctrine.

† 3. *Controverted election*: a. contested (quot. 1736); b. disputed, petitioned against. *Obs.*

1736 FIELDING *Pagitt* ii. Wks. 1784 III. 254 Heaven send us a controverted election. 1823 CRABB *Tech. Dict.* *Controverted Election*, the same as contested Election. 1844-7 BARRON & ARNOLD (title) Reports on Controverted elections. 1866 HANSARD Ser. iii. CLXXXI. 870 *Controverted Elections*. Mr. Speaker asked the House that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was upon the Table.

**Controvertor** (see the *vb.*). Also 7 -or. [f. as *prec.* + *-OR*.] One who controverts; a disputant, a controversialist.

1593 DONNE *Sat. ii.* (R.) As controverters in vouch'd texts leave out Shrew'd words, which might against them clear the doubt. 1636 B. JOHNSON *Discov. Controv. scriptures*. Some controverters in divinity are like swimmers in a tavern, that turn every thing into a weapon. 1827 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* II. 375 Dr. Parr... the skilful controvertor.

**Controvertible** (*kənt'rɔv'təbəl*), a. [f. *CON-TRUVERT* or L. type \**controvertēre* + (*-I*)BLE.] Capable of being controverted; disputable.

1614 Bp. HALL *Agst. Brownists* § 33 *Recoll. Treat.* 767 If controvertible or doubtful, men ought to bear one with another different judgement. 1665 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 Covenants containing smaller and controvertible points.

Hence *Controvertibly* *adv.* In mod. Dicts.

**Controverting** (see the *vb.*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CON-TRUVERT* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *CON-TRUVERT*; debating, disputing.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law* C. 11 *Artes* 11 After many delays and controvertings, a Tax was granted by the States. 1821 NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 26 It is not safe controverting with the master of twenty lessons.

**Controverting**, *pph.* a. [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] That controverts.

1647 CRASHAW *Miscell. Duell Poems* 88 In controverting warbles evenly shared With her sweet self she wrangles.

**Controvertist** (*kənt'rɔv'tɪst*), *v-ɪst*. Also 8 *contra-*. [f. *CON-TRUVERT* + *-IST*.] One who practises or is engaged in controversy; a *CON-TRUVERTIST*.

1665 S. W. *Schism Disarmed* 212 He was borne a Controvertist. 1669 *Decay Chr. Piety* x. § 1. 312 Our controvertists fall from arguments to reproaches. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxii. Their disputations... often continued till neither controvertist remembered upon what question they began. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 262 To crush and pound to dust the audacious controvertist. 1884 *Frail. Educ.* x Sept. 341 One hint which might advantageously be acted upon by all controvertists.

† **Controvertistical**, a. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *-IAL*.] Of the nature of a controversy; *CON-TRUVERTSIAL*.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 350 (D.) Eudoxus told him in controvertistical debates, there was no appeal from reason to the sword. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 40 He... writ... Discourses, Controvertistical Libels, Notes, etc.

**Controvertor**: see *CON-TRUVERTER*.

**Controverting**, -or, *obs.* ff. of *CON-TRUVERTING*, -ER.

† **Contruicide**, v. *Obs.* [f. *pph.* stem of L. *contruicere* to cut to pieces, slay, f. *con-* + *truicere* to cut to pieces.] 'To wound, murder, or kill' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Contruide**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *contruīd-ere* to thrust together, push, crowd in, f. *con-* together + *truīd-ere* to thrust, push, shove.] *trans.* To thrust or crowd together.

1609 *Tourneur Pm. Poem* 43 As Fear contruīdes, so Choler doth disperse. 1624 *Heywood's Galleat.* To Rdr. Why I have shut up and contruīded within a narrow room, many large Histories. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 52 The Air... doth contruīde and thrust together the Flame.

**Contruēde**, *obs.* Sc. pa. *pple.* of *CON-TRUVE*.

† **Contruēcate**, v. *Obs.* [f. *pph.* stem of L. *contruēcare* to cut down, f. *con-* + *truēcare* to cut off.] 'To cut away part' (Cockeram 1623).

[*Contruēd*, -sit, error for *CONTRUED*.]

† **Contruētion**. *Obs. rare* [f. L. *contruēctiō-nem*, n. of action f. *contruēd-ere* to *CONTRUERE*.] Thrusting or pressing together.

a 1691 BOYLE Wks. (1772) III. 617 (R.) The pressure or contruētion of the particles of the water against one another.

† **Contruēth**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [see *CON-*]

*intr.* To be true together, agree in truth.

1656 Bp. HALL *Revel. Unrev.* § 9 All the holy doctrines of Divine Scripture do, as that Father said aright, *συμμετρεῖν*, 'contruēth with' each other.

**Contubernial** (*kəntɪn'biəl*), *sb.* and a. [ad. L. *contubernālis* tent-companion, comrade, prop. adj., f. *con-* together with + *taberna* hut, tent: cf. *contubernium* occupation of a tent in common.]

A. *sb.* One who occupies the same tent; a tent-fellow, comrade.

[1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* iii. (1681) II. 40 Under the same Captains Contubernales and Comrades.] 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 681 Mine ancient contubernial, Billy Sheridan.

B. *adj.* Of or relating to occupation of the same tent; pertaining to temporary marriage.

1873 C. C. JONES in *Literature* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 1889, 273 Frequently monogamous—the contubernial relation being dissoluble at the will of the male.

† **Contubernial**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *contubernium* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*.] Sharing the same tent. Hence *Contubernially* *adv.*

1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 686 Humble folk been cistes frendes; they been contubernial (*v. r.* -yall, -ial, -iale, *Harl.* 7334 contubernally) with the lord.

**Contubernian** (*kəntɪn'bɪʃniən*), *nonce-wd.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AN*.] = *CON-TRUERNAL*, *sb.*

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 138 Dear Froude is pretty well, but is languishing for want of his Oxford contubernians.

† **Contuative**, a. *Obs. rare* [f. L. *contuativus* ppl. stem of *contuere* to gaze upon (f. *con-* + *tuere* to behold) + *-IV*.] Having a steadfast gaze.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyst.* II. v. 170 Of a Contuative... aspect, such as is seen in those who with some Tragical... look would affright and scare others.

† **Contumace**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *contumace*, ad. L. *contumacia* CONTUMACY.] = *CONTUMACY*; also, a pronouncing a person to be in contumacy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Contumace... is onwile þing þet heo hæuð undernemen worto done. 1664 HUYLIN *Hist. Presbyterianis* 258 (D.) Except the fault be notorious... and so declared by an assize, excommunication, contumace, and lawful admonition.

† **Contumace**, a. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contumace* (in Godef.) stubborn, unyielding, ad. L. *contumacia* -em: see *CONTUMAX*.] = *CONTUMACIOUS*.

1345 *Land. MS. of Chaucer, Pars. T.* 288 Contumace is he, etc. [Other MSS. contumax, contumax: see *CONTUMAX*.] 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh*, ad fin. 3rd *Ballade* i. Renegade and contumace in all obstination. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 D ij b, Contumace & wayward vices.

† **Contumace**, v. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *contumacer* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *contumace* CONTUMACIOUS.] *trans.* To pronounce guilty of contumacy.

1663 SPALDING *Trans. Chas. I* (1799) I. 313 (Jam.) No bishop was called nor contumaced, except the pretended bishop of Ross.

† **Contumaced**, *pph.* a. *Obs.* Become 'contumacious': cf. *CONTUMACE* a. (for which it may be an error).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 D ij b, [He] wolde often open it [an ulcer] to wit if it were contumaced.

**Contumacious** (*kəntɪ'meɪʃəs*), a. Also 7 -acious. [f. L. *contumaciū* (-contumax); see *CONTUMAX* and -ACIOUS.]

1. Contemning and obstinately resisting authority; stubbornly perverse, insubordinate, rebellious. (Of persons and their actions.)

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1601) 997 Their Turcoman nation... were grown velle contumacious. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 81 His contumacious Company-keeping (contrary to his Confessors command) with an Excommunicated Count. 1774 *Hist. Rochester* 127 To reduce the contumacious monks to obedience. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 291 That spirit of contumacious scrupulosity which is the parent of schism.

† b. Of diseases: Not readily yielding to treatment, stubborn. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 152 Contumacious sicknesses. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compih.* viii. 263 In contumacious Diseases.

2. *Law.* Wilfully disobedient to the summons or order of a court.

a 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 1 Contumacious persons which refuse to obey their sentence. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 190 He is in Law said to be a contumacious Person, who, on his Appearance afterwards, departs the Court without leave. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 202 On her refusal to appear in person or by her attorney, she was pronounced contumacious. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Sprms.* II. 282 Contumacious prisoners were put to a dreadful torture.

Hence *Contumaciously* *adv.*, *Contumaciousness*.

1626 J. POPE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 333. III. 243 They contumaciously refused to go. 1654 CORDINGTON tr. *Hist. Justice* 219 Having their contumaciousness punish'd with a Pestilence. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rldg. 1883) 286 The clients are contumaciously litigious. 1676 *WISMAN Surgery* I. xxv. (R.) The difficulty and contumaciousness of cure (of elephantiasis). 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) II. 645 Imposing a fine when that assistance was contumaciously withheld. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 723 Various delays in deciding upon his contumaciousness.

**Contumacity** (*kəntɪ'meɪʃəti*), *rare.* [a. F. *contumacitē* (16th c. in Godef.), f. L. type \**contumacitās*, f. *contumax*; see *CONTUMAX* and -ITY.] Contumacious quality, stubborn perverseness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hist.* iv. 671 To tame her contumacities. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 223 A solemn high-stalking man with such a fund... of contumacity, irrefragability.

**Contumacy** (*kəntɪ'meɪʃəti*). Also 4-7 -acie, 5 -acye. [ad. L. *contumacia*, n. of quality f. *contumax*; see next and -ACY. Cf. *CONTUMACE* *sb.*]

1. Perverse and obstinate resistance of or disobedience to authority; rebellious stubbornness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 317 Strif, contumacie, presumption. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 316 His contumacy agayne y<sup>e</sup> church. 1574 *Whitgift Def. Answer* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 245 If [we offend] through contempt or contumacy, it is to be reprov'd. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* 32 If contumacy against one lawful single superior be schismatically, 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 1027 Such acts Of contumacy will provoke the highest. 1828 SCOTT *Fr. M. Peril* ii. His entertainer took not the contumacy of the young apprentice with so much patience. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 177 Direct contumacy to God's known voice. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 148 They passed sentence of death upon the philosopher for contumacy towards themselves.

† b. rarely in good or neutral sense: Refusal to comply, obstinate resistance. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. vii. 18 All other the gods... leaving the place, Juvenus and Terminus only, would not stir. This contumacie of the powers divine pleased the Sooth-sayers well. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 395 The contumacy which the motion they have already gives them against the reception of all other motion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 90/1 With a free contumacy proceeding not from Pride, but the greatness of his Mind.

† 2. Of diseases, etc.: Reluctance to yield to treatment; stubborn or unyielding nature. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 D iv. Some vices and diseases are contumacy and rebellion to heal. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* vii. xviii. (1678) 183 The contumacy of the humour which gives no place to the resolving Medicines. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 366 By reason of... contumacy of the matter, it expelleth nothing out of the mouth, except a thin and waterish humour.

3. *Law.* Wilful disobedience to the summons or order of a court. † *To put in contumacy*: to pronounce (in legal form) contumacious.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 764 For his [Balliol's] wylful contumacy. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij.* Holden for a rebel... and put into contumacye. 1579 FENTON *Gyricard.* ii. (1599) 140 To put the Duke of Myllan in contumacie, it were necessary to haue interpellation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 200 If any of the King's tenure be called before their Ordinaries... if they be excommunicate for their manifest contumacy. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* I. iii. 329 They were pronounced guilty of contumacy in not obeying the summons of the council.

4. An act or instance of wilful disobedience.

1726 *AYLIFFE Parerg.* 159 These Certificates... mention the Parties Contumacies. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 133 He corrected all excesses, and contumacies.

† 5. *To hold the contumacy*: see *quot.* *Obs.*

[1682] *Wheeler Journ. Greece* i. 26 Which they call doing Contumacia, or Quarantine. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 236 A Lazaretto, in which travellers in the time of a plague must perform quarantine, or as they term it here, hold the contumacy.

6. *attrib.*, as in *contumacy fees*.

1685 *Conset Pract. Spirit. Contris* 322 His contumacy fees being paid.

† **Contumation**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *CONTUMACIOUS*, by false analogy after *vexations*, *vexation*, etc.] = *CONTUMACY*.

1618 NAUNTON *To Sir R. Wilson* 16 Sept. (R. Suppl.), If he [Raleigh] should fail in either of these two conditions, he should but augment his fault and contumation both.

† **Contumax**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *contimax*, -ymax. [a. L. *contumax* insolent, obstinate, showing contempt of court (also a technical word of criminal law in Fr.), f. *con-* prefix and -*ax* suffix (-ACIOUS); the radical part *tum-* is generally referred to *tumē-re* to swell, but some would connect it with *tumē-re* to despise.] = *CONTUMACIOUS*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 328 Contimax is he þat þorough his indignacioun is agayn euerich autorite... of hem þat been his souerayns. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 35 The Court is called, and yee are Contumax. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/1 Brynge hyder a bedde of yron that laurence contumax may lye thereon. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 555 In the end... was that worthy Martyr decreed Contumax, that is, sturdy, forwardly, and wilfully absent.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 154 They shall be halden as contumax and censur'd thairfore.

† **Contumelacy**. *Obs.* = *CONTUMELY*.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* Pref. Neither have the Paracelsian order the least share in these contumelacies.

**Contumelious** (*kəntɪ'meɪʃiəs*), a. [a. OF. *contumeliū* (mod. F. -eux), ad. L. *contumeliōsus*, f. *contumelia* CONTUMELY + *-OUS*.]

1. Of words and actions: Of the nature of, or full of contumely; reproachful and tending to convey disgrace and humiliation; despiteful.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/3 He sayd noo wordes tume-lous ne contumelious ne other dysordynate wordes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 23 Contumelious and opprobrious blas-phemes of the jewes. 1532 *ELIOT Gov.* iii. xii. Catullus... wrate agayne hym contumelious or reprocheable versis.

1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 39 With scoffes and scornes,

and contumelious taunts. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 32 The people frequently proceeded to rude contumelious language. 1854 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 3/4 'Bonnet'.. 'jackal'.. 'badger'.. are all contumelious terms.

b. Of persons: Dealing in or using contemptuous reproach or abuse; superciliously insolent.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 198 b, Kyng Edward . . is a man, contumelious, opprobrious. 1614 T. ADAMS *Direll's Banquet* 229 He is not contumelious against vs, that have been contumacious against him. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xiii. 2 Curving a contumelious lip.

† c. Insolent. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., A contumelious and stubborn sonne, which will not be ruled by his Father or Mother. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. 100 In the contumelious despoil of Nature [they] will have ears larger than Hounds. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 438 [Faction] was so universal that I observed the dogs in the streets much more contumelious and quarrelsome than usual.

† 2. Reproachful, shameful, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. v. 89 a. It was a contumelious thing both among the Romans and the Lombards to be shaven. 1653 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Of Liberty* (1669) 82 If anything indeed ought to be called honorable, in so base and contumelious a condition.

**Contumeliously** (kɒntɪmɪliəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a contumelious manner.

a. With insolent contempt; with the infliction of dishonour.

1539 TONSTALL *Serv. Palm Sund.* (1823) 80 In playenge at any games the tearynge of goddis name . . be contumeliously in wayne brought forth. c 1630 RUSDON *Serv. Devon* § 111 Cutting off his head, [they] contumeliously threw it in a bush. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 93 Derided, despis'd and contumeliously treated. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 530 The magnificent discoveries of Newton were contumeliously rejected.

† b. Insolently. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *R. ped. Scotl.* in Arber *Garnier* III. 68 Contumeliously against the High Majesty of God. 1577 NORTON *Dicing* (1843) 66 He did it of set purpose, contumeliously, obstinately. 1631 GOWER *God's Arrows* i. § 32. 51 They . . carry themselves contumeliously against the threatnings of Gods Ministers.

† c. With opprobrious language, opprobriously. 1632 LITTON *Ym.* i. (1682) 3 Let venom-lundring critics, contumeliously carp. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* ii. 13 Contumeliously envilling, as those epicures at Athens did. 1665 WITTNER *Lord's Prayer* 129 They . . jeer each other asson as departed, and tattle as contumeliously to their mutual disparagement.

**Contumeliousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Contumelious character or quality.

1637 S. W. SCHISM *Dispackt* 1 Imputing contumeliousness. 1659 HAMMOND *Dispackt* Disp. Wks. (1684) II. 173 [To] retort on him the charge of contumeliousness.

**Contumely** (kɒntɪmɪli), *sb.* [a. OF. *contumelia*, ad. L. *contumelia* abuse, insult, reproach; in origin prob. cognate with CONTUMAX, in which the stem part *tim-* is of disputed etymology.]

1. Insolent reproach or abuse; insulting or offensively contemptuous language or treatment; despite; scornful rudeness; now, esp. such contemptuous treatment as tends to inflict dishonour and humiliation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7480 The sinne of contumelie or strif and cheste. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (1531) 93 b, Detraction is pryvely, contumely is openly done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 159 Those that hearde tearmes of contumely thundred against your grace. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 71 The Oppressors wrong, the poore mans Contumely. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1840) 452 Contumely is the disgracing of another for his own pastime. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 183 To join contumely to cruelty. a 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs*, Perishing gloomily, Spurr'd by contumely. 1848 DICKENS *Douby* (C. D. ed.) 86 Which Mrs. Pipchin had with contumely and scorn rejected.

2. (with a and pl.) An instance of contumely; an insult, an insolent reproach, a piece of scornful or contemptuous insolence.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3694 In Jerusalem of his contumelies and the place of his passionne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He should have contumelies, and reproches, ringing about his eares. c 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iii. 276 Who, pressing me with contumelies, dare such things as past the power of utterance are. 1773 STEELE in *Englishman*. No. 15. 97 A Freeman, will vindicate himself from all Contumelies. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 126 The pedlars find satisfaction for all contumelies in making good bargains.

3. Contemptuous insult as it affects the sufferer: disgrace, reproach, humiliation.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* 137 The king thynketh it to sounde greatly to his contumely and reproche. 1659 PEARSON *Cred* (1830) 18 It . . casteth a kind of contumely upon the author of it. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iii. 48 He would outlive humiliation, contempt and hardship.

† **Contumely**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *contumeliar*, f. *contumelia*: see prec.] *trans.* To treat with contumely; to reproach insolently, insult.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 141/1 She . . said many Injuries & vylonyes to fyacre contumeliyng & blasphemyngh hym.

† **Contumulate**, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *contumulat-us*, pa. pple. of *contumulare* to entomb, bury, f. *con-* + *tumul-us* sepulchral mound, tomb.] Laid in the same tomb, buried together.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whyche must be . . contumulate both Man and Wyfe.

† **Contumulate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—o. [see prec.]

1623 COCKERAM II, *Bury*, Inhumie, Contumulate. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contumulate*, to bury or intomb together.

**Contumulation**, *rare*—o. [n. of action from prec.] The action of burying together.

1846 in WORCESTER, and in subseq. Dicts.

**Contund** (kɒntʊnd), *v.* *rare.* [ad. L. *contundere*, f. *con-* together + *tundere* to beat, thump, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To pound, bruise, beat small (in a mortar). *Obs. or arch.*

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicke* 49/a Take Roses, and contunde them with the whyte of an Egge. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 236 Medicines made of vegetables, decocted, contunded or mixed, etc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Contund*, to knock or beat in peeces.

2. To bruise (the body), affect with contusions; to pound or thrash (adversaries). *humorous or affected.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. ii. 71 His muscles were so extended and contunded that he was not Corpus mobile. 1661 in. viii. 127 He would so contund him. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 121/1 We drove into Avranches, wearied and contunded (as a friend of mine expresses it). 1885 BURGON in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 19 (*Twelve Good Men* II. 185) He was, single-handed, contunding a host of unbelievers.

Hence **Contunded** *pp. a.*, **Contunding** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; **Contunder**, one who 'contunds'.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicke* 136/f Make of contunded Akornes, and of honye a pest. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 51 Preparations . . made with contunding, grinding, or scraping. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Drun's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 65 A contunding Instrument strikes the Head. 1860 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 63 II. 85 This Contunder of Heresies. 1882 SCOTT *Nigel xxii.* (K. James *logitiner*), Us that are . . the contunding and contrituring hammer of all witches.

† **Contune**, *v.* *Obs.* A variant of CONTINUE of obscure formation, frequent in 14-15th c.

c 1400 *Rom. Ross* 1354 It is of Love, as of Fortune, That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune. *Ibid.* 5335. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 He is cause pat he synnar contunip in his fuel. c 1430 *LYNG. Bochas Prol.* 9 Ne none so high in his estate contune Free from thawayting and danger of Fortune. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 299 And whan that she longe in this manere Contunyd had, no word saying. c 1475 *Partenay* 2207, 2281.

† **Contunely**, *adv.* *Obs.* Variant of CONTINUALLY: cf. prec.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 234 The rumour of this revelacyoun Wyth more and more contunely grew.

† **Conturb**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *contourb*. [a. OF. *contorber*, *-turber*, ad. L. *conturbare* to disturb greatly, throw into confusion, f. *con-* + *turbare* to disturb.] *trans.* To disturb greatly, perturb.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49, I am . . so conturbed that I ne may my wittes gete. 1490 CAXTON *Ecceles* xix. (1890) 70, I am sore conturbed with a drede merueyllous.

† **Conturbate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *conturbat*, ppl. stem of *conturbare*: see prec.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 263 The inveterate is imbecil, and conturbates the bowels.

† **Conturbation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *conturbatio*—em, n. of action from *conturbare* to CONTURB.] Disturbance (physical or mental).

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxiii. vii. Without more warre or conturbation. 1603 HOLLAND *Putarch's Mor.* 6a (R.) Pretty devised termes of morsures, contractions, or conturbations. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* lxxv. 23. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sat. Disc.* vi. 217 The words of his holiness, which have wrought such a conturbation within me. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 281 Exciting in the Head . . unexpectable Conturbation. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 225 The conturbation of the heavens.

† **Conturmat**, *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *conturnare* to arrange in squadrons, f. *con-* together + *turna* troop, squadron.] A formation of troops or squadrons; a force so drawn up.

fig. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 272 Assault, propell, and rout the conturmations of the disease.

**Contuse** (kɒntɪʊz), *v.* [f. L. *contūs*, ppl. stem of *contundere*: see CONTUND.]

1. *trans.* To injure as by a blow with a blunt instrument or heavy body, without breaking the skin; to bruise.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Fij b, Yf the flesshe be contused or cut. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), The ligature contuses the lips in cutting them. 1677 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 237 The forceful onset had contus'd his brain. 1843 LYVTON *Last Bar.* I iv, A patient so contused should lose blood.

*transf.* a 1699 KIRKTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1827) 296 A book which had been contused by a pistol ball.

† 2. To pound, beat small, bray, crush, bruise.

1552 HULBERT, *Anacrchus*, . . beyng contused or stamped in a mortar with Iron pestles. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 574 Their Roots, Barks, and Seeds, contused together.

Hence **Contused** *pp. a.*, bruised.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1766) 118 Contused or lacerated Wounds. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 19 With no further harm than a contused shoulder.

**Contusion** (kɒntɪʊzən), (In 5 -teschown.) [a. F. *contusion*, ad. L. *contūsio*—em crushing, bruising, n. of action from *contundere*: see prec.]

1. The action of bruising, or condition of being bruised.

c 1400 *Laurens's Cirurg.* 50 margin, Wondis made with conteschown, pat ben maad wip anytyng of staf or stoon, or fallynge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Fij b, Yf that there be contusyon. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 204 One is performed by Contusion, the other by Excision.

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 95 That e'ery stroke did Execution, By deep Incision or Contusion.

b. *transf.* The action of striking as with a blunt heavy body.

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 187 The Interior [sound] is rather an Impulsion or Contusion of the Air, than an Elysion or Section of the same.

2. An injury to the body caused by a blow with a blunt or heavy instrument, by collision with a hard surface, etc., without breaking the skin; a bruise.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 3 That Winter Lyon, who in rage forgets Aged contusions. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 113 Used . . for contusions and swellings. 1711 *Land. Gas.* No. 4895/4 Major General Sibourg . . receiv'd a Contusion in the Breast, from a piece of a Bomb Shell. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 294 Contusions of the scalp sometimes occasion abscesses. 1878 I. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 122 A 'contusion' is caused by a blow from a blunt instrument.

† 3. Beating small, pounding, or braying. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 269 Contusion is the beating of grosse bodies into smaller or very subtle parts. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 94 Juices are got out by Contusion and Expression. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xvi. iv. 171 There are other ways . . of potting flesh for keeping, besides that of contusion.

**Contusion**, *v.* [ad. F. *contusionner*, f. *contusion*: see prec.] *trans.* To affect with contusion, to bruise. (Only in pass.)

1871 *Standard* 7 Feb., In this rush the general was thrown down and contusioned. 1884 E. A. B. HODGKINS *Pers. Remin. Skobelev* 278 When Skobelev was contusioned on the night of the 8th November, his father came to see him.

**Contusive** (kɒntɪʊsɪv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *contūs*, ppl. stem of *contundere* + -IVS: in mod. F. *contusif*, -ive.] Producing contusion, bruising; of or belonging to a contusion.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 26 Shield from contusive rocks her timber limbs. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 229 The pain is of an obtuse or contusive character.

**Contynance**, -aunce, *obs.* f. COUNTERNANCE.

**Contynewe**, -ue, -we, *obs.* ff. CONTINUE.

**Co-numerary**, *a. rare*—1. [f. CO- 2 + NUMERARY, f. L. *numerus* number: cf. *supernumerary*.] Corresponding in regard to number.

1850 CLINTON *Fasti Rom.* II. 210 The first year of Antioch was nearly connumerary with the 264th year of the Seleucidae. The 301st of Antioch was connumerary with the 564th of the Seleucidae.

**Co-numerous**, *a. rare*—1. [f. CO- 2 + NUMEROUS.] Coextensive in number.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 133 Even were our organs or senses to be made co-numerous with the modes of existence, our knowledge would still be only of the phenomenal.

**Conundrum** (kɒnʊndrəm), Also 7 *conimbrum*, *quonundrum*, 8 (*conuncerum*), *quadundrum*, *eunundrum*, (*conunder*). [Origin lost: in 1645 (sense 3) referred to as an Oxford term; possibly originating in some university joke, or as a parody of some Latin term of the schools, which would agree with its unfixed form in 17-18th c. It is doubtful whether Nash's use (sense 1) is the original.]

† 1. Applied abusively to a person. (? Pedant, crotchety-monger, or ninny.) *Obs.*

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 158 So will I . . drive him [Gabriel Harvey] to confess himselfe a Conundrum, who now thinks he hath learning enough to proue the saluation of Lucifer.

† 2. A whim, crotchety, maggot, conceit. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, I must ha' my crotchets! And my conundrums! 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, (Topsy man says) I begin To have strange conundrums in my head. 1651 BEDELL *Life Erasmi*, in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 61 These conundrums, whether Reall or Nominal, went downe with Erasmus like choyt hay. 1689 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. ii, I hope he'll chaine her up, the Gad Bee's in his Quonundrum. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Conundrums*, Whimses, Maggots, and such like. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* iv. 4, You don't know her; she has more Conundrums in her Head than a Fencer. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 140 My Blood she advances, With Twenty Quadundrums, and Fifty Five Fancies.

† 3. A pun or word-play depending on similarity of sound in words of different meaning. *Obs.*

1645 *Kingdom's Weekly Post* 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his device alwayes in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. For an instance. . . Now all House is turned into an Alehouse, and a pair of dice is made a Paradise, was it thus in the days of Noah? Ah no! a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty Wks.* (1730) I. 94 Pun and conundrum pass with them for wit. 1707 E. WARD *Ind. Rediv.* (1713) I. x, Such frothy Quibbles and Conundrums. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 A Clinch, or a Conundrum. 1736 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxix. (1742) 204 Plain sense was esteem'd nonsense from the pulpit, which rung with ambiguities and double meanings; the poor sinner was mightily awaken'd to his duty by a pretty pun, and oftentimes owed his salvation to a quibble or a conundrum. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Conundrum*, a quaint humorous Expression, Word, or Sentence. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Conundrum*, a low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word. 1794 GOSWICK *Cal. Williams* 47 Zounds! sir, do not think to put any of your conundrums upon me.

4. A riddle in the form of a question the answer to which involves a pun or play on words: called in 1769 *conundrumical question*. b. Any puzzling question or problem; an enigmatical statement.

1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Elegy to Apollo* Wks. (1812) II.



278 The Riddle and Conundrum-mongers cry Pshaw! 1806-7 J. HERKESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life (1806) III. xxxviii, Exhausting your faculties... in vain endeavours to guess at a conundrum. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xv. xxi. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1853) 101 'You speak in conundrums,' said Morley; 'I wish I could guess them.' 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* II. 32 The stars... will be after Adam's race has ceased to perplex itself with metaphysical conundrums.

5. A thing that one is puzzled to name, a 'what-d'ye-call-it'. *rare*.

1817 SCOTT *Let.* 8 June in *Lockhart*, We are attempting no cavellated conundrums to rival those Lord Napier used to have executed in sugar. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. xii. 396 In her plain cap, plain kerchief, and plaited conundrums, by which the female Friends are distinguished.

6. *Comb.*, as *conundrum-game*, *-making*, *-monger* (see prec. 4), *-party*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert.* 32 Mr. Wood... makes a Conundrum-Game with poor Cornaro's Daughter Su. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. No. 20. 271 Conundrum parties. *Ibid.* No. 20. 281 Leger-de-main, conundrum-making, and punning.

Hence, † *Conundrummed*, grown crotchety, slightly crazed; † *Conundrumical* a., whimsical, fantastic, crotchety; also, of the nature of a conundrum (sense 4); † *Conundrumize* v. *intr.*, to make conundrums.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii. *Mel.* Am I stark mad? *Proz.* No, no, you are but a little staring. There's difference between staring and stark mad. You are but whimsied yet; crotcheted, conundrummed, or so. 1743 *London Mag.* 36 Of all the conundrumical inconsistencies, and incoherent images that ever arose from a sick stomach and a weak head. 1760 *Town & Country Mag.* 1 Sept. 462/2 Answers to Mr. Wags conundrumical questions. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 420 The conundruming of the said Billy... set everybody making conundrums. 1839 L. BLANCHARD *Ibid.* LVI. 519 It was from you that he had the joke first, while you were conundruming for want of thought.

† *Conusable*, a. *Law. Obs.* [a. AF. *conusable*, *conis(s)able*, = OF. *conois(s)able*, in mod.F. *connaissable* capable of being known or taken knowledge of, f. stem of *conus-ant*, *conuis-ant*, mod.F. *connaiss-ant*: see *CONUSANT*.] An earlier form of *COGNIZABLE* in the legal sense: Capable of being judicially examined or tried; subject to the jurisdiction of a law-court.

a 1691 BR. BARLOW *Rem.* 365 (T.) One of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable. 1694 R. COKE *Crit. & State Eng.* I. 391 Causes conusable at Common Law.

† *Conscience* (kpnĩz-, kpnĩzĩns). *Obs. or arch.* Also 6 *connu-*. [a. OF. *conus(s)ance*, also *conois(s)ance*, *conis(s)ance*, mod.F. *connaissance* knowledge: see *COGNIZANCE*.] An early form of *COGNIZANCE*, retained to recent times in legal use.

1. *gen.* = *COGNIZANCE* 2: Knowledge, information. 1642-1656 [see *COGNIZANCE* 2].

2. *Law.* = *COGNIZANCE* 3.

1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 38 The Chancellor... shall have conuissance of ples. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 84 Conuissance of ples is a privilege that a Cite or Towne hath of the King's grant, to hold ples of all contracts, and of lands within the Precinct of the franchise. 1653 CHISHAMBLE *Cath. Hist.* 265 It being a thing not properly lying within his conuissance... or capacity to grant. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 21 The taking conuissance of blasphemy. 1705 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* II. 202 That may properly fall under your Conuissance.

3. = *COGNIZANCE* 4: Recognition or acknowledgement, esp. of a FINE of lands.

(Fines were abolished by Acts 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 74 1570-6, 1604 [see *COGNIZANCE* 4].)

4. = *COGNIZANCE* 5: Device, heraldic emblem; badge, mark.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabinets Instit.* IV. 100 As soldiers beare the conuissance of their capitaine. 1570-6 *Lambard Peramb.* Kent (1862) 412 The house of Lancaster... [had] a red Rose for their badge or conuissance. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 243 Where discretion the daughter of time is his fairest conuissance.

† *Conusant* (kpnĩz-, kpnĩzĩnt), a. and sb. Also 6 *connu-*. [a. OF. *conusant*, *conis(s)ant*, *conois(s)ant* knowing, pr. pple. of *conuistire*, *conoisistre* now *connaître* = L. *cognoscere* to know.]

A. *adj.* An early form of *COGNIZANT*, chiefly legal: Having cognizance or knowledge.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* vi. 48 By common intendment he is more conusant of things, then Country people. 1678 HALK *Hist. Plac. Coronae* I. Suppose the officer should be conusant of the formalities of the law. 1792 CHITMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1817) 36 Plaintiff is conusant of his own title. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 4) II. 220 Where the party... was not conusant of the treaty.

B. *sb.* = *CONUSOR*.

1741 ROBINSON *Cavalier* v. 84 Judgment for the Conusant. Indeed the Reporter properly doubts whether the Conusance being for Part of the Rent only was good.

† *Conusee*, -zee. *Law. Obs. or arch.* An archaic form of *COGNIZEE*: He to whom cognizance was made, esp. in a FINE of land.

1604 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 65 [If] the payment of the money should be made at Bristowe, and the conusee received it at another place. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 363 The conusee or recoveror hath a fee-simple vested in himself by the fine or recovery. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 661 An ejectment may be brought by the following persons: Assignee of a bankrupt; Conusee of a statute merchant or staple; copyholder.

† *Conusor, conuzor. Law. Obs. or arch.* Also 6 *conur*. [a. AF. *conusor*, *conis(s)or* = OF. *conois(s)or*, f. L. type *cognoscitor-em* (cf. It. *conoscitore*, Pr. *conoisidor*), f. *cognoscere* to know.] Archaic form of *COGNIZOR*: The party who made cognizance, esp. in a FINE of land.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 202, Wee... beare you fayth for the landes y<sup>e</sup> wee hold of you your conusor. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 772, So if the Conusor of a fine executorie of lands holden by Knights service, dyeth. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 82 An affidavit shall be made, stating the time of the death of such conusor or conuzors. *Ibid.* V. 544 He is not the issue in tail of the conusor of the fine.

† *Co-nutrition* (kō-nū-tri-shən). [f. CO- + *NUTRITION*.] Nutrition together, under the same conditions.

1885 F. WARNER *Phys. Express* 364 Co-nutrition in two subjects produces similar proportions of growth.

Convaie, obs. f. *CONVEY*.

† *Convail, convale, v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *convail-oir*, *convail-ant* to recover health, f. *con-* + *valoir*: cf. L. *convalescere* in same sense.] To grow strong, recover strength.

c 1500 *Poem on Heraldry* 2 (R. E. T. S. Extra Ser. 1869) So convailt vicis & variance... So that few mycht labour for discrepance. a 1532 *Remed. Love* 410 (R. Suppl.) Whereby reviled Causelesse he is, never to convaile. 1692 COLES, *Convail*, to recover.

† *Convainquish*, obs. f. *CONVANQUISH*.

† *Convale, sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *convallis* a valley enclosed on all sides, f. *con-* altogether + *vallis* valley, *VALLE*. In OF. *convale*.] See quot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 37/2 Convaies or Valleys... enclosed all about with hills.

† *Convalesce* (kpnvāl's), v. Also 5 -valeshe, 6-7 *Sc. -vales, -ual* (lesse). [ad. L. *convalescere* to grow strong, recover health, f. *con-* altogether + *valēscere* to grow strong, inceptive of *valēre* to be strong or well. Used by Caxton, and common in Sc. writers from 16th c.; but not in English Dicts. nor in ordinary English use till the 19th c.: cf. F. Hall *Mod. English* 287.]

1. *intr.* To recover from sickness, regain health, get better.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/3 As he... that of late convaleshed and yssued out of a greuous sickness. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 400 Elfr that the seik man... begins to convalesce. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 679 He convalesst within an littill space. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. 422, I recovered my health, and... being better convalesced, I recoured backe in a Flemish Pink. 1676 W. ROW *Contin. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 438 News came that he was convalesced. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 229 The insane person convalescing. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) II. 137 That illness when one does not convalesce at all. 1878 EWER *Catholicity* III. 84 The Catholic Church is... under another aspect, the human race convalescing.

† *b. transf.* To grow strong. *Obs. Sc.*

1537-90 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 254 Mr. Andro Foster... after his convalescing, took a great trouble in his mynde. 1864 in *Reader* No. 98. 603/1 Delicacies to the convalescing. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 3/7 Accommodation... for the treatment of convalescing patients.

2. *Roman Law.* To become valid.

1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. (ed. 2) 601 The alienation, originally invalid, convalesces.

Hence *Convalescing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1637-90 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 254 Mr. Andro Foster... after his convalescing, took a great trouble in his mynde. 1864 in *Reader* No. 98. 603/1 Delicacies to the convalescing. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 3/7 Accommodation... for the treatment of convalescing patients.

† *Convalescence* (kpnvāl'sēns). [a. F. *convalescence* (15th c.), ad. L. *convalescentia* regaining of health, f. *convalescent-em*, *CONVALESCENT*.]

1. Gradual recovery of health and strength after illness.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xl. (1890) 149 Seeng his fader broughte vp ayen in good convalescence and helth. c 1500 *Melusine* 173 In me was none hope of convalescence nor of lyf. a 1631 DONKE in *Selections* (1840) 88 Sickness had enfeebled my body, but I have a convalescence. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arab.) 24 The Physicians hold there is no perfection of corporall health in this life, but a convalescence at best. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 8 Oct. On Thursday... I ventured on my dinner, which I think has a little interrupted my convalescence. 1815 SCOTT *Grey M.* xvii. [He] had written to my mother, expressing his entire convalescence. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 180 The slow days of convalescence were away in the sea-port town.

2. *transf.*

1856 OLMSSTED *Slave States* 278 The convalescence of Virginia agriculture.

2. *Roman Law.* (See quot.)

1875 POSTE *Gains* II. (ed. 2) 283 The retroactive effect of the removal of an original impediment to the validity of a title is called the Convalescence of the title. 1880 MURHEAD tr. *Gains* II. § 218 If the legacy be to one who is not an heir, Sabinus held it incapable of convalescence under the Neronian senatus-consult.

† *Convalescency*, *rare.* [ad. L. *convalescentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] A convalescent state.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 273 Either in sickness or convalescency. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 180 Prescribed... in low fevers and convalescencies.

† *Convalescent* (kpnvāl'sēnt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *convalescent-em*, pr. pple. of *convalescere* to *CONVALESCERE*. Also in mod.F.]

A. *adj.* Recovering health and strength after illness; in the way of recovery; still in need of nursing.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Convalescent*, that waxeth strong. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 149 The French monachy... with an infant king, and a convalescent royalty. 1866 *Med. Trul.* XV. 191 The patients become convalescent within the first week of the fever. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Little Georgette was now convalescent.

B. *sb.* One who is recovering from sickness.

1758 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) IV. 148 A troublesome and dangerous [journey] for a convalescent. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves*, To Young Lady, How glad I am to see you here, A lovely convalescent. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manchester Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/1 There were the Infirmary convalescents taking the air.

b. *attrib.* Of or for convalescents.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 501 The sick... are to be sent on board the convalescent Ship. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 91 Like the convalescent ward of a hospital. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 895/1 A convalescent home... was built.

† *Convalescently*, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In the manner of a convalescent; with increasing strength or vigour.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

† *Convallidate*, v. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *convallidare* (Du Cange) = *consolidare*, f. *con-* altogether + *validus* strong: see *VALID*.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Convallidate*, to strengthen.

† *Convallidation*, *obs. rare.* [n. of action from prec.] Strengthening, confirmation.

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 102 That thing which may be to the most convallidation and surety of the Process.

† *Convall, convaille, in Convall Lily, Lily Convaille, Obs.*: see *CONVALLY*.

† *Convallamarin* (kpnvāl'mār'in). *Chem.* [f. L. *convallium* (see next) + *amar-us* bitter + -IN.] A bitter glucoside, C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>13</sub>, obtained from the Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria Majalis*).

So *Convallarín*, an acrid purgative glucoside C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>62</sub>O<sub>11</sub> obtained from Lily of the Valley. *Convallamaré-tin, Convallaretin*, products of the action of dilute acids on convallamarin and convallarín respectively.

1863-7 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* *Convallamarin*... is obtained by diluting and filtering the mother-liquor from which the convallarín has separated... Nitric acid colours convallamarin yellow; alkalis decompose it, with separation of convallamaré-tin. 1887 BRUNTON *Text-Book Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 1040 Convallamarin acts like Digitalis... Convallarín has only a purgative effect.

† *Convally*, *Obs.* In *lily convally*, also *lillie convaille, convall lily*, adapted forms of L. *Lilium Convallium* lily of the valleys (*Vulgate*, Cantic. ii. 1), used by the herbalists.

1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 679 Woodlillie, or Lillie convaille. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 337 The Convall Lillie, or Lillie of the Valley. 1605 TIMME *Quercit.* III. 175 With water of peonie, of lillies convally, or of flowers of the linden tree. 1657 W. COLLS *Adam in Eden* xii. It is called in English, Lily of the Valley, or the Convall Lily. *Ibid.* lxiii. White flowers, smelling as sweet as those of Lily Convally. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* 328.

† *Convanesce* (kpnvā's), v. *Math.* [f. L. *convanescere* + *vanescere* to vanish.] To disappear by the running together of two summits: said of the edge of a polyhedron.

1851 E. P. KIRKMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 187 If AB convanesces by the union of its summits, P becomes P', losing the faces A and B.

† *Convanesce, a.* [f. prec. + -BLE.] Liable to convanesce, as in *convanescent edge* (of a polyhedron).

1851 E. P. KIRKMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVIII. 186 Theorem. Every Polyhedron P, not a pyramid, has either a *convanescent* or an *evanescent* edge.

† *Convanguish*, v. *Obs.* Also 5-6 -vainq-, -vaynq-. [a. OF. *convainquiss* lengthened stem of *convainquir* by-form of *convaincre* = L. *convincere* to conquer: see *CONVINCE, CONVICT*.]

*trans. a.* To vanquish, overcome. *b.* To convict.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 176/1 When they had... convanguysshed the heretikes. a 1541 WYATT *Wks.* 1815-6 Let. xxx. To the King (R.), His other great conspiracies... hath made him convanguished in whole parliament.

† *Convane, obs. form of CONVENE*.

† *Conve'cted, pa. pple.* [f. L. *convect-us*, pa. pple. of *convēhere*, f. *con-* together + *vehēre* to carry + -ED.] Carried by convection.

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 369/1 This is convected heat — i.e., that which is obtained by the transfer of heated air from place to place.

† *Convection* (kpnvē'kshən). *Physics.* [ad. L. *convectio-em*, n. of action from *convēhere*: see prec.] The action of carrying; conveyance; *spec.* the transportation of heat or electricity by the movement of a heated or electrified substance, as in the ascension of heated air or water.

1623 COCKERAM, *Convection*, a bearing. 1834 W. PABOT *Bridgway Treat.* 256 The process by which heat is communicated through water, we have termed *convection*. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* 177. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 371 Heat is communicated by radiation, conduction, and convection. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 56 The passage of electricity from one place to another by the

motion of charged particles is called Electrical Convection or Convective Discharge.

**b. attrib.**, as in *convection current*.  
 1868 B. STEWART in *Macm. Mag.* July 254 There are... convection currents in constant operation all over the disc.

**Convective** (kɒn'vektɪv), *a.* [f. L. *convect-*, ppl. stem of *convellere* to carry + -IVE.]

1. Having the property or power of conveying.  
 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 266/2 [The bronchial tubes] are merely convective passages. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 353 The convective force of a stream of water in washing away the less valuable minerals.

2. Of the nature of, or relating to convection.  
 1862 SIR W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect.* (1889) I. 363 There must be an approximate convective equilibrium of heat throughout the whole. 1865 S. NEWCOMB in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 94 The latter is constantly cooling by radiation, and thus convective movements are established.

**Convectively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a convective manner, by convection.

1864 WEBSTER cites HARR.

**Conveen**(e), *obs. f. CONVENIR*; *obs. Sc. f. COVIN*.  
**Convehith**, *-yth*, *obs. 3rd sing. of CONVEY*.

† **Conve'll**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *convellere* to wrench up, overthrow, shatter, *f. con-* intensive + *vellere* to tear, pull, pluck. Cf. *CONVULS*.]

1. *lit.* To tear, wrench. *rare*.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* x. 75 The muscles appointed for respiration, being also convellid. 1657-94 [see *CONVELLED*, etc. below].

2. *fig.* To overthrow or refute completely.

1536 *Articles Relig.* p. xvii. Such as neither ought ne can be altered or convellid by any contrary opinion. 1657 HAWKES *Killing is Murder* Pref. To convell, and confute, this pestilent and perilous Libel. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 111 It's impossible to convell the material facts he has set down.

Hence *Convelled*, *Convellling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*  
 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 318 Broken and convellid nerves. 1660 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 187 For convelling... of this vaine custome. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 24 Very strong irritations in the Members of the Body, by convelling of their Muscular Fibres.

**Convellent** (kɒn'velənt), *a.* [ad. L. *convellentem*, pr. ppl. of *convellere* to *CONVELL*.] Wrenching, pulling up.

1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 525/2 As long as the ends... are fixed, and will not yield to convellent force.

† **Convenable** (kɒn'venəb'l), *a. 1 Obs.* [a. F. *convenable*, OF. also *covenable*, *f. stem of convenir*, *conven-ant* to meet, to agree (—L. *convenire* to *CONVENIRE*): see -ABLE, -BLE. Cf. *Pr. convenable*, *convenhable*. The earlier form was *COVENABLE*, whence also the early variants *convenable*, *conable*. But *convenable* gradually became the established form in French, and is found in Eng. beside *covenable* down to the 17th c. Johnson (1755) says 'Not now in use'.]

1. Agreeing with circumstances or requirements; suitable, appropriate, proper, meet, becoming.

15386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* p. 243 (Harl. MS. 7334) Whiche [thynges] ben convenable [4 MSS. covenable, *Peiru* conable, *Camb.* 603 nede] to veray confession. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxx. 27 That manys lyvynge be convenable, And redy unto thi servyse,—That is all thi covetise. 1579 J. STRUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Bj. Let vs then see whether this prince be a convenable marriage in regard of her priuate person. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 230 Where the Lord profereth convenable marriage to his ward. 1659 MACALLO *Canons Physick* 75 By reason of the convenable quality and reasonable quantity. 1815 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 June. As the superior officer... in active service for Louis XVIII, [he is] forced to innumerable convenable expenses.

2. Agreeing with each other; consistent, congruous; in agreement.

1450 *Martin* 59 This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph be-takeneth the place that Mathew fulfild; and, sir, thus be these two tables convenable. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 175 With his word his work is convenable.

3. Suitable to the purpose or requirements of any one; convenient.

1421 in Rymer *Feodera* (1710) X. 463 In such place, as were most convenable unto the said King of Romans. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamb. The convenable tyme of helpe is comine. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 81 Nothing seemed more convenable to the Brittons than to encompass their enemies on their backs. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 31 The playnest manour of teachynge and moste convenable. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 278 A convenable aliment for the particular parts. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 278 The convenable season of the imploying of the good lent was passed.

**Convenable** (kɒn'venəb'l), *a. 2* [f. *CONVENIRE* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being convened.

1755 JOHNSON, *Convenable*, that may be convened. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xciii. 599 The States of Jersey are not convenable without the consent of the Governor.

† **Convenably**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *CONVENABLE* a. 1 + -LY 2; cf. *COVENABLY*.] In a suitable, proper, or convenient manner; properly, suitably, fitly.

1430 LYDO. *Bochas* (1558) vi. xvi. 9 Matters conveyed by iust conveniency Disposed in order conveniably to shewe. 1444 HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* iii. 33 I. 77 If it were not conveniably resisted. 1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W. 1506) iii. iii. 152 Unto whom it appertayneth mooste conveniably for to correcte. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 202, Well and conveniably arrayed for the warre.

VOL. II.

|| **Convenance** (kɒn'venəns). Also 7 -enoe. [a. F. *convenance*, OF. also *convenance*, convention, agreement, convenience, *f. convenir* to come together, agree, fit, etc. Introduced in 15th c. in sense 1 (in form *CONVENANCE*), and in sense 2 in 17th c., but in neither sense retained in the lang.; in recent use a non-naturalized French word in sense 3.]

† 1. A convention, covenant, agreement. *Obs. rare*. 1483 [see *CONVENANCE*].

† 2. Concurrence, agreement. *Obs. rare*.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 104 Mombarecke... with the lest convenance of his Maistie, would continue his Armes against the Turke. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 17 Neither order nor distinction, nor union, nor convenance.

|| 3. Conventional propriety or usage.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, The Visit Wks.* (Bohn) I. 404 The duration of a glance is the term of convenance. 1867 — *May-Day, etc. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 423 Our foaming ale we drunk from hunters' pans... and if any missed Their wonted convenance, cheerly hid the loss With hunters' appetite.

|| *b. pl.* The conventional proprieties of life or social intercourse; the conventionalities.

1857 DE QUINCY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 140 That it does not shock or revolt my taste or sense of propriety—of decorum—and the convenances arising out of place... occasion, or personal circumstances. 1881 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 476 Her utter ignorance of London convenances and proprieties.

† **Convenancy**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] Convenience, accommodation.

1769 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends* i. (1886) 5 Holding this week day meeting twice in a Month at Nuffield for the Convenancy of the Nutfield Friends.

**Convenand**, *-ant*, *-aunt*, *obs. ff. COVENANT*.

**Convene** (kɒn'veɪn), *v.* Also 5 *convene*, 6 *conven*, 6-7 *convein* (e), 6-8 *conveen*, 7 *conveane*. [a. F. *convenir* (pr. ppl. *conven-ant*), in OF. also *covenir*, = Pr. *covenir*, *convenir*, Sp. *convenir*, It. *convenire*:—L. *convenire* to come together, assemble, unite, agree, suit, fit, befit, *f. con-* together + *venire* to come.]

1. To come or bring together.

1. *intr.* To come together; to assemble, or meet, esp. for a common purpose. *a.* of individuals.

Much more used in Scotland and U.S. than in England. 1499 in Rymer *Feodera* X. 430/2 (Scotch Doc.) It is Accorded that Four Persons of either Partie... shall convene and assemble togidder. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* i. li. 124 At which time we convened in the pope's little chamber. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 15 The Scottis convenit in Argyle; quhair the capitaines war devidit... concerning this battell. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII Wks.* (Bohn) 446 The two princes convened and communed together in the suburbs of Calais. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxiii. I appointit the next Fryday to our eldis to convene... I warrant all to convene on Saturday next to the sermon of preparation at the ordinar tyme. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxvii. 48 They convene in a large Hall. 1760 H. BROOKE *Foot of Quality* (1792) v. 110 In the afternoon, all the town's folk and neighbours... convened to the great house. 1787 BURNS *Hallowe'en* ii. Some merry, friendly, countra folks Together did convene. 1830 SCOTT *Demondale* x. 380 They convened within the premises of a tavern. 1871 ROSSETTI *Love's Nocturn* i. Master of the murmuring courts Where the shapes of sleep convene!

*b.* of a collective body: To assemble for united action; to meet in a convention.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xiv. 365 The States also convening in a grand Council at Oxford. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 154 That Council did convene in the year 1225. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 57 The chief city... where their chief courts of justice convene. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Wks. & Days Wks.* (Bohn) III. 71 Academies convene to settle the claims of the old schools. 1882 *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* IX. 127 The 'Birle Court' of the land-owner is said to have convened under its shadow.

*c. trans.* of things: To concur, occur together.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qij b, The sygnes of lepro aswel equyuoalles as vnyuoalles and are the sygnes that conueneth onely in this dyssease. 1774 FERGUSON *Cauler Water Poems* (1845) 22 The graces That aft conven in gleefu' looks, and bonnie faces. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 370 As events convene, he gradually develops into an unfeeling and selfish man of the world.

† *d.* To come together; to unite. *Obs.*

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 4 By guiding the first motions of the small parts of Matter, bring them to convene after the manner requisite to compose the World. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 216 Those dispersed Particles could never of themselves have convend into this present or any other like Frame of Heaven and Earth. 1728 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 141 If the rays convene before the retina.

2. *refl.* in prec. sense.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qij b, The equyuoall sygnes conueneth them in dyuers maladyes. 1585 *Commend. Verses* in Jas. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) to Conveine your selfs (o sisters). 1638 *Council Records in Inverness Courier* 25 Oct. (1884) 3/4 The counsell... haifing conveit thaimselfes. 1674 CLARENDON (J.), *The*... people would frequently... convene themselves by the sound of a bell.

3. *trans.* To cause to come together; to convoke: *a.* individuals.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1885) 226 The hail estates he conveineth till Ed. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 156 First he [Chas. I.] went to Abergeiny where he convend y<sup>e</sup> country gentlemen. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. 114 Mir Vais now convened the chief men of his tribe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 257 With all due speed I will convene The Doctors of Theology. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 26 Fifty Bishops of the neighbouring dioceses were convened.

*b.* a collective body, an assembly or meeting.  
 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 53/2 The parliament... was convened by his Majesty's grace and inclination. 1793 POPE *Thebais* 274 Th'almighty Father of the Gods Convenes a council in the blest abodes. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III.* l. 123 They convened the assembly of the people. 1879 FROUDE *César* xxii. 367 The Senate was convened by the tribunes. 1885 Act 48-49 *Vict. c. 54* § 5 The Archdeacon... shall... convene a meeting of the beneficed clergy.

4. To summon (a person) before a tribunal. In the University of Cambridge: To bring a student before the college court of discipline. (Not a statutable phrase.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 78 The Byschape Robert bat gud man, He conwenyde before hym Jan. 1640-1 *Kirk-cudbr. War-Comm. Bk.* Bk. (1855) 35 Johne Gordoun... and George Livingstone... being baith conveit for committing ane ryot. 1660 *Trist Regit.* 105, I do wonder for what cause you do convene me here before you. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iii. ii, Tom was presently convened before Mr. Allworthy. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii, Foker, whom the Proctor knew... was... summarily convened and sent down from the University. 1865 Hook in *Athenaeum* No. 1945. 154/3 Knapwell was convened before the Archbishop.

II. To agree, harmonize.

† 5. *intr.* Of persons: To come to agreement in purpose, opinion, or action; to agree. *Obs.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xiv. 116 His purpos vas... to conuen and accord witht the said Kyng of maid contrar the greiks. 1568 Q. MARY in H. Campbell *Lone-lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 20 They have conveit and accordit that my sone should be deliverit in his handis. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref. They all convene in this, that a young man... is an unfit hearer. 1652 GAULLE *Magastrom*, 270.

† 6. To agree or accord in size, quality, or character; to be suitable or fitting. *Convening* to: conformable to, according to. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 6a Euerie foul [=fowl] convening to the greines of the schel. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Practise* 141 (Jam.) The halines of the doctrine convenis not to the conuenticule of the Calvinistes. 1627 Bp. FORBES *Eubulus* xxi (Jam.) Barking can convene but to living and sensitive creatures.

† 7. *trans.* To bring into agreement; to harmonize, settle. *Obs.*

1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 86 To Almygthy Gode, wych hath geyvn yow grace so to ordyr and conven yow afferys, that ye be... the ruler of thys your Realme.

† 8. *U.S. dial.* To be convenient to; to suit, fit.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U. S.*, *Convene*... is used in some parts of New England in a very strange sense... 'This road will convene the public,' i.e. will be convenient for the public. The word, however, is used only by the illiterate. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 78 Father... never confined himself to water neither, when he could get anything convened him better.

9. *intr.* To come together in harmony; to harmonize, fit each other.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* I. 305 There are articles which the marriage-monger cannot make to convene at all, tempers... tastes, etc.

**Convene**, *obs. Sc. f. COVIN*, compact, company.

**Convenee** (kɒn'veɪnɪ), [f. *CONVENIRE* v. + -EE.] One convened or summoned to a meeting.

1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER.

† **Convenement**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *convenement* convention, *f. convenir*: see *CONVENIRE* v. and -MENT.] The action of convening; convention.

1603 in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 62 We took the best course we could for Securing of the Towne of Corcke; holding a convenement for his Majestys Service.

**Convenent**, *obs. form of COVENANT*.

**Convener** (kɒn'veɪnər). Also 6 -venar, -or, 7-8 -veener. [f. *CONVENIRE* v. + -ER 1.]

† 1. One who assembles along with others. *Obs.*

1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 304 Yf it shall happen in our saids conventions any hard place of Scripture to be redd, of the wh. no profit arysith to the convenaris, that, etc. 1626 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. César* 69, I do reverence the Conveners [at the Synod of Dort] for their places, worth, and learning. 1641 — *Acts and Mon.* (1642) 510 Another Epiphanius... one of the Conveners at the second Council of Nice.

† 2. One who enters into a mutual agreement.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 35 A mutual consent among the conveners, that such a thing shall be so or so.

3. One who convokes (a meeting, etc.).

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 35 The greatest Convener of the People to Conventicles, that was in all the Countrey. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed... without the conveners having assigned any public reasons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 10 Doubtless its conveners would be glad to make it [the 'Church Congress'] more comprehensive if they could.

*b. spec.* One officially appointed to summon the meetings of a committee or other organized body, etc. *Chiefly Sc.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 All Deacons of Trades, and Deacons Conveners in the said Burroughs. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4426/10 To the Dean of Guild, Deacon, Convener, and the Community of the City of Glasgow. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 523 Your Committee... cannot conclude this part of the subject better, than by an Extract of a Letter to their Convener. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 43 The convener, who shall preside at such committee, shall be entitled to a casting vote. 1886 *Rep. Mitchell Libr. Glasgow*, Committee, — Councillor X, Convener, Councillor Y, Sub-Convener.

*attrib.* 1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug., The lord-provost and

magistrates...the members of the town council and convenor court.

**Convenership.** [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of official convenor.

1822-3 *SCHAFER Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1900 For many years, under the convenership of Dr. Candlish, the Free Church was very zealous in promoting primary education, 1837 *Rep. Mitchell Libr. Glasgow* 10 The good-humoured persistence with which...he urged the claims of the Library upon the citizens during his Convenership.

**Convenery** (kənvɪəri). *Sc.* [f. CONVENER (sense 1): see -ERY.] A body of persons convened together; a convention, assembly, congress.

1821 *Blackie Mag.* XXIX. 988 A Constituent Convenery assembled to decide on the comparative power...of the two 'political literatures'. 1890 *Miss A. H. Duxford Annot. Old Edinb.* 119 The Forthburgh Convenery consisted of four delegates from each trade.

† **Conveniable**, *a. Obs.* A by-form of CONVENIENT, assimilated to convenient.

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 20 (Jam.) At tyme and place conveniable. 1547-64 *Baillowin Mor. Philos.* (Paisl.) ii. ii. God...guideth all things in order conveniable. 1574 *HYLL Ord. Bess* (1608) 84. 1633 J. DOME *Hist. Septuagint* 140 That which to you shalbe most agreeable and conveniable.

**Convenience** (kənvɪniəns), *sb.* [ad. L. *convenientia* meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, conformity, suitability, fitness, n. of quality from *convenient-em* CONVENIENT: see -ENCE. (The word also occurs in Fr. in 15-16th c.: but the actual Fr. equivalent is *convenance*.)]

† 1. Agreement, accordance; congruity of form, quality, or nature. *Obs.*

1413 *LYND. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 71 There is a manner of convenience bytwyne the thyng that is sene in the mytoure, and that other that is sene withouten. c 1430 — *Bochas* ii. xvi. (1554) 55 b. Atwene the Cedre of trees of royal And a sharpe thistle is no convenience. 1554 T. SAMSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 52 There is no convenience between Christ and Belial. 1636 *GAULE Magastrom* 189 Divination...made from the similitude and convenience betwixt them [inferior creatures] and the stars.

† b. An agreement, a correspondence. *Obs.*

1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1274/1 Thys kynde of man created God of a merueyous convenience also, with all other maner of creatures. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. i. 234 For want of these requir'd conveniences.

† c. *Of convenience*: in accordance (with the premisses or facts); as a matter of congruity, accordingly. *Obs.*

1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* ii. v. Of convenience it followeth that the soule of man must nedys be immortall. 1565 *Jewel Kepl. Harding* (1611) 352 Thus it followeth of convenience...that the Flesh is not the same in qualities.

† 2. An agreement, a covenant. *Obs. rare.*

1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* ii. xxix. 213 For the conclusion of such conveniences as were drawn and articulated between the D. of Somerset and the said company.

† 3. Accordance of nature; fitness, aptitude. *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYND. Hornys Away* 60 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 47 In whom alle vertue is, by iust convenience, Made stable in God by gostly confidence. 1568 *GAFFTON Chron.* II. 772 The convenience of both their ages and estates. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. ii. 75 The Duke will lay vpon him all the honor That good convenience claimes. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xix. 95 Convenience, or Aptitude to provide the Peace. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 348 As its use is very easie, so its convenience is very great. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. Wks.* 1842 i. 48 Proportion relates almost wholly to convenience, as every idea of order seems to do.

† 4. Moral or ethical fitness; propriety. *Obs.*

1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. m. Pref. O! how much did they vainly glorie in this Congruitie and Convenience of their actions.

5. The quality of being convenient, generally:

i. e. of being suitable or well-adapted to the performance of some action or to the satisfying of requirements; suitability, convenience, convenienceousness. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. iii. 253 He beate him...if I can meete him with any convenience. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* ii. iv. (1712) 50 The great convenience and pleasure of Navigation. 1726 *CHETWOOD Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 260 Vera Cruz...where I should have Convenience of imbarcking for Spain. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prolog. (1739) 3 The Ancients, at the erecting of Villages, had a regard to the Convenience of Water. 1827 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* iii. 230 The convenience and the facility of decimal arithmetic for 'calculation'.

6. The quality of being personally convenient; ease or absence of trouble in use or action; material advantage or absence of disadvantage; commodity, personal comfort; saving of trouble. Hence at one's convenience, to suit or await one's convenience, marriage of convenience, etc.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 148 The best forming of all Members in a Building for the...Convenience of the intended Inhabitant. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 3 His intended Son-in-Law, who had all along regarded this Alliance rather as a Marriage of Convenience than of Love. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 125 A building...for the convenience of the drinkers. a 1745 *SWIFT Wks.* (1847) II. 4 It is merely for convenience or ease that you are content to take them. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 55 Articles of necessity, convenience, or luxury. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 14 The convenience of borrowing and lending in one generally recognized commodity. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vii. 127 Like Pilate again, he preferred his own convenience, and the prisoner was put to death. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christm. No. 276 He awaited my convenience in the drawing-room.

7. (with a and pl.) a. A convenient state or condition of matters; an advantage.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 7 I have abandon'd Troy...expos'd my selfe, from certain and posset conveniences, To doubtful fortunes. 1647-8 *CORTRELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 17 He would obtain riches...with divers other conveniences. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 198 Men who want a present convenience must be over-solicitous about future contingencies. 1846 *MILL Logic* i. v. § 6 There is sometimes a convenience in extending the boundaries of a class.

† b. An opportune occasion, an opportunity. 1679 *Jesuites Ghostly Ways* 7 Having let slip so fair an opportunity and convenience, for him to perform his bloody...design. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 430 That he buy Books the next convenience.

c. pl. Material arrangements or appliances conducive to personal comfort, ease of action, or saving of trouble. (Rarely in sing.)

1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* i. v. (1673) 100 These Demons have no administration of the conveniences of man's life. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 4 They were eating their Flesh upon cakes of Bread for want of other Conveniences. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* i. vii. 20 Having in their all the conveniences of a palace. 1762 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 330 Unfit, from their habitual sloth and ignorance, to raise any convenience of human life. 1830 *BREWSTER Edin. Cycl.* VII. i. 220/1 Labourers, whom he pays with what are called conveniences; these consist in a house, ground for potatoes, grass for sheep and cows, etc. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 569 Necessary conveniences for the homestead.

d. A particular appliance; a utensil; formerly applied commonly to a conveyance; now often used euphemistically.

1672 *SIR C. LYTTELTON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 65 Before they can order their convenience to London by land. 1700 *Gov. NICHOLSON in W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 120 To find a convenience and provide necessities for his voyage hither. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 250 A convenience to spit in appeared on one side of her chair. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* xii. xi. (D.), A man packed up in this leather convenience with a wife and children. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4 A post-office car, which contains that great convenience a letter box. 1883 *STEVENSON in Longm. Mag.* II. 296 An American railroad-car...with a stove and a convenience, one at either end.

e. *transf.* of a person.

1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sacr.* iii. v. 392 A God, who without maintaining any good of principle, consents to be only the convenience of all. *Mod.* They wanted to make a convenience of me.

† 8. Means of living conveniently, competence.

1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1807) 44 The best part of his convenience he acknowledgeth to receive from the family of Lancelotti.

**Convenience** (kənvɪniəns), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.*

To afford convenience or accommodation to; to suit; to accommodate.

1630 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 365 What way we may be pleasur'd and convenient'd. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* Ep. to Rdr., According as they...do convenience themselves with just and equal Laws and Customs. *Ibid.* 43 In places that are eminently convenient for quick getting out. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 4/2 A general rule that the public are not to be inconvenienced unless they pay for it.

**Convenienceer**, *rare.* One who accommodates or conveniences.

1710 *STERLE Tailor* No. 199 ¶ 2 Honest Coupler the Convenienceer. [But some later edd. read *convenienceer*, which suits the sense.]

**Convenience** (kənvɪniəns), [f. as CONVENIENT-ENCE *sb.* with later suffix -ENCY. Formerly more frequent than convenience, but now little used.]

† 1. = CONVENIENCE 1. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* I. xxi. (R.), More to the conveniency of tyme and agreement of other crouncylers. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 That imitation wherof Poetry is, hath the most conveniency to Nature of all other. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 42 The things spoken...have a real likeness and conveniency in nature with one another. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* ii. l. ii. (1743) 329 If this conveniency was not a sufficient testimony, the inscriptions...found...would put it beyond all dispute.

† 2. = CONVENIENCE 3. *Obs.*

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 b. By this...appereth the conveniency how our exercise...may be compared to a buyldyng. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 37 Such a palace roial...ought of all conveniency in reason to be ornated and set forth with the name and title of an honour. 1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Answer* iii. Wks. 1851 l. 369 The perpetual equity, reasonableness, and conveniency of this order. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 220 Moved thereunto [his marriage]...by the conveniency of her years. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* vii. § 5 (1681) 224 This way is with most conveniency to be used when the Stock is too big to be cleft.

† b. *Conveniency of*: what is according to or in accordance with. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. xvi. 243 It was against convenience of reason, that he should be fearful for the salvation of his soule. 1644 L.D. KENSINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 301 III. 174 No further to oblige himself...then might well stand with the...conveniency of his state.

† 3. = CONVENIENCE 4. *Obs.*

1583 *BARINGTON Commandm.* vii. (1637) 58 Tricking and trimming our selves above convenience, is a dangerous allure of lust. 1655 *FINSTF. R. Ambass.* 2 His Majesty...desireth to perform all things with conveniency.

4. = CONVENIENCE 5.

1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xl. Notes 181 Convenience of situation. 1689 *TRYON Way to Health* 309 If conveniency will permit, go to Bed and keep your self warm for an hour. 1722

J. MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. 230 What adds to the Beauty as well as Convenience of these Offices, is, that they all open into St. James's Park. 1772 *HUTTON Bridges* 3 The convenience of the passage to and from the bridge. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 30 It is probable that such convenience originally presenting itself first suggested the idea.

b. with qualifying words expressing the respect in or purpose for which a thing is convenient.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 7 The plaine country by reason of the fruitfulness, doth minister...convenience to joyne their forces. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. l. 183 They should returne...into the next Towne for the more convenience of lodging. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* xi. § 2 (1681) 232 The Forewheels are lesser in a Waggon...for its convenience in turning. 1721 *PERRY Daggenh. Breach* 122 Water enough for the Convenience of Ships to lie afloat. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 279 The convenience of the scholastic phrase to distinguish the kind from all degrees.

† c. Convenient occasion, opportunity. *Obs.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. xxvi. 51 There will be convenience every week of receiving and sending. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 61 Their sudden submission, gave the Spaniards convenience to hasten to the relief of the Duke. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 10 If they should want a convenience of communicating the same to their Neighbours. a 1834 *LAMB Lett. to Manning* in *Talfourd Life* ix. 87, I have no convenience of doing it by this.

† 5. = CONVENIENCE 6. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 64 To weigh the immortal wisdom in even scales with mortal convenience or inconvenience. a 1664 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 40 Churches are set apart for the convenience of men to Worship in. 1657 *CROMWELL Sj.* 13 Apr. (1871) V. 19, I cannot, with convenience to myself, speak out. 1728 *MORGAN Agiers* i. vi. 189 Consulting the Convenience of the worst of Infidels. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Narrow causeways...for the convenience of foot passengers.

b. Time or occasion convenient to a person.

1649 *ALCORAN* 28 You shall do well to stay their convenience. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 144 The French at their first convenience intend to make a descent on Scotland. 1739 tr. *Duhamel's Hist.* i. ix. (1762) 52 As your best convenience invites you, 1831 *SCOTT Nigel* v. [He] would...wait his royal convenience for payment.

6. A convenient thing; = CONVENIENCE 7.

† a. A convenient state or condition of matters; an advantage. *Obs.*

1638 *WILKINS New World* i. (1684) 8 Neither are there Seas, or Rivers, or any other convenience for Habitation. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 17 Wherefore to have the occasion of abounding in Seamen, is a vast Convenience. 1725 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 53 Another convenience will be, that you will hinder the Smoak...from being beaten down into your Room. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xi. 78 A stranger may fairly avail himself of every convenience arising from their obliging manners.

† b. with defining words connected by *of*. *Obs.*

1660 *BLOUNT Boscobel* ii. (1680) 24 [To] stay there some days before the convenience of a transportation could be found. 1676 *KAY Corr.* (1848) 123 Wanting the convenience of books to assist me in such an undertaking. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* (1775) 194 This town wanted the convenience of a closet. 1798 *FERNANT Hindoostan* I. 8 The Chinese merchants...got the convenience of the river Ilak for part of their journey.

c. pl. Material arrangements or appliances advantageous to life, personal comfort, ease of work, saving of trouble, etc.

1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 3 The Blessings and Conveniences of Life. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 2, I furnished a large room with all conveniences for study. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* III. 202 The ancients were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, which have been invented or improved by the progress of industry.

d. A particular convenient appliance or article; a utensil; formerly, esp. a conveyance or vehicle; = CONVENIENCE 7 d. *arch.*

1660 *TRIAL Regie.* 109 Having a conveyency out of my house into a Gallery. 1679-88 *Sacr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 26 For providing ships and conveniencies to transport horses to Tanger. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antientis* liv. 238 Thy Helmet I believe thou wear'st...for a conveyency to drink out of in a Tavern. 1777 *Mrs. CENTLIVRE Bold Stroke for Wife* v. (D.), I remember thou didst come up in the leather conveyency with me. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6423/3 A large Diamond Ring, with another Conveyency set with Diamonds. 1756 *NUCENT Gr. Tour* IV. 36 The next thing is, to get you a conveyency to carry you abroad. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 10 This magnificent hotel and conveyency we call Nature.

e. *transf.* of a person. *arch.*

1728-9 *Mrs. DELANY in Life* (1801) I. iii. 192, I did make a conveyency of him, for by his means I found my Lady Carteret. 1847-48 *EMERSON Ess. Ser.* ii. viii. (1876) 191 The uninspired man certainly finds persons a conveyency in household matters.

† 7. Means of living conveniently, a competence. a 1628 *PRUSTON Effect. Faith* (1631) 155 He will leave a conveyency for his posterity if he can.

**Convenient** (kənvɪniənt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *convenient-em* agreeing, consistent, accordant, fitting, suitable, becoming, pr. pple. of *convenire* to come together, meet, unite, agree, fit, suit, etc. (There was also an OF. *convenient* in 15-16th c.)]

† 1. Agreeing (in opinion); in accord. *Obs.*

1485 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 178 (Jam.) Sa that...the princez that sld be the party, be greable and convenient.

† 2. Accordant, congruous, consonant (to). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 b. Eche of these petitions be convenyent and agreeyng to some gyfte of y<sup>e</sup> holy goost. 1552 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 3 To our office mair convenient and consonant. 1654 *Burton's Diary*



(188) I. 55 It may seem not altogether so equitable and convenient to reason.

† 3. Agreeing with or consonant to the nature or character of; in accordance with; in keeping with; befitting, becoming 'to or for a thing or person).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 230 It is convenient to a god, to tie no mate. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 786 Her nose directed straight. With form and shape thereto convenient. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. 1. 8 The best kynd of lyfe and most convenient to the nature of man. 1544 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 144 Of apparell and of demeanure nothing comely ne convenient for one that should bee a manne. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 250 Interred in . . a place of Saint Maries Church convenient for so worthy a person.

† b. Of befitting size or extent; commensurate, proportionate (to). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 550 Hise proporcionales convenient for his equacions in every thyng. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* v. xxiv. 581 The roote is long, and of a convenient thickness. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 186 b. The reward of eternal lyf convenient to the merit. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 1. 3 Suitable at least in a convenient degree to the worth of the Faculty.

† 4. Suitable, appropriate; a. to or for a purpose, etc. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xi. 97 Nature yeueth to every thing pat pat is convenient to hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 124 A place mote mete and convenient for to abide battail. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 b. Shut them [bees] up with fodee convenient for them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* n. iii. 1. 2 Here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearsall. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxx. 8. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 Pieces of Wood, of a Substance convenient to the light or heavy work they intend to Turn. 1790 ANNA M. JOHNSON *Mounmouth* I. 186 [A place] convenient to the purpose of holding our secret consultations.

† b. Suitable to the conditions or circumstances; befitting the case; appropriate, proper, due. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 4 Wherefore me semith convenient. to make of it special declaracioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 20 Set in trow and conveniente termes, without erreure or darkenes. 1547 *Act 1. Ediv.* VI. c. 3 § 16 To punish. . . with chaining, beating, or otherwise, as shall seeme to them convenient. a 1593 H. SMITH *Term.* (1866) II. 139 It was convenient Christ should visit sinners for their speedy conversion. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 59 Put them into a convenient quantity of the best butter. 1670 Dk. RICHMOND in *Marvell's Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 299, I thought convenient to advise you, that I intend to prosecute this business. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 When the piece Q, is set to its convenient height. 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 309 Many were destitute of convenient clothing.

† c. Of time: Due, proper. *Obs.*

1415 in *York Myst.* Intro. (1885) 34 And that every prayner. . . be redy in his pagiant at convenient time. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Aib.) 20 So must he at all times convenient preache diligente. 1556 ANR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 35, I sal gif yow wayne in tyme convenient.

† 5. Morally or ethically suitable or becoming; proper. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks, Soc.) 149 It is not convenient a man to be Ther women gon in travalyng. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D ij b. All other of theym lyved in a convenient chastyete. 1512-20 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 5 It is not convenient nor standing with good and indifferent ordre that the said sir Robert should be Auditor and Judge of hymself. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* v. 4 Neither filthinesse, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xviii. 6a She sang and danc'd more exquisitely than was convenient for an honest woman. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. iv. 56 And which is the convenient end, seems. . . to be left to every man's conscience.

6. Personally suitable or well-adapted to one's easy action or performance of functions; favourable to one's comfort, easy condition, or the saving of trouble; commodious. (The current sense.)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 2 Take therewith gretter acquyntance at som other convenient tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiv. 2 When I may get a convenient tyme I shall judge accordinge vnto righte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 And so by convenient journeys came to the towne of Eidenborough. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 258 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor. 1722 Col. REC. *Pennsylvania* III. 120 To come with all convenient speed. 1732 BURKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* II. 277 It would be very ill convenient to his Men, to be out all Night in the Frost, upon a cold Beach. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* vii. A very convenient arrangement for mutual support. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 205 It had once been convenient to forget, it was now equally convenient to remember.

7. *collog. and dial.* a. Within easy reach; easily accessible; 'handy'.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii. Heretics used to be brought thither convenient for burning hard by.

b. Conveniently near; near in place or time to. (Ireland and U.S.)

1849 POLK cited in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1865 *Dublin Even. Mail* Feb. It was convenient to five o'clock when I got home. 1880 *Autism & Down Glass*, 'Convenient, near. 'His house is convenient to the church'. 1883 *Daily News* 21 Jan. (*Dublin Conspiracy*), At the College rail, convenient to Clarendon's Riding School.

† Formerly often compared by -er, -est.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 37 If you find it more convenient to use the plumb line then the Index. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 207 Although it is the nearest way, it is not the convenientest way for Seamen. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. i. 233 He will have larger panes of glass, and convenient casements.

B. sh. † 1. Agreement, accord. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. x. (1495) 37 The joynture and convenyente of domes of god. *Ibid.* viii. xxviii.

340 A body that is blisful and a nother that is not blisful maye be togdyers in the same stede and place wythout convenyent.

† 2. pl. ? Proprieties; formalities. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cccxlvii. A Prince is Synow-Shrunke, And Cramp't, betwixt a Title, to keepe warme And Cold Conventions.

† 3. A mistress, concubine. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* ii. iii. Dorimant's Convenient, Madam Loveit. 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Alantia* ii. i. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Concubines, Conventions, Cracks.

**Conveniently** (kənvēniēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a convenient manner, in accordance with convenience.

† 1. Congruously, harmoniously. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. x. (1495) 37 Sadde setes ben convenable and conveniently joynd. 1477 NORTON *Orat. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Conjoyne your Elements . . With all their Concord conveniently.

2. In accordance, in harmony; in accord with premises or facts, accordingly. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xxxii. It shall hym prouffyt yf he wyll apply To doo thereafter ful conveniently. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. xii. The soule conveniently must be infynyte. 1829 C. BRIGGS *Exp. Ps.* cxix. (1830) 184 [God] acts conveniently with his own nature.

† 3. Fitly, suitably, appropriately. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Conveniently this virgine glorious May to a margaryte comparyd be. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 39 Revenues to maynteyn honorably and conveniently the estate of a Duke. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. viii. 45 Such faire ostents of loue As shall conveniently become you there. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 49 My Hostis . . is both cleanly and conveniently handsome. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 9 That the Staires may stand conveniently to the Stories.

† 4. With ethical or moral propriety. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 And they concluded, yf the king might conveniently ayde her with Golde and Sylver.

5. In a way that affords ease or comfort, or obviates difficulty; commodiously.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 62 With a Chimney, very properly and conveniently built. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eclg.* i. A carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 4 They could not conveniently be wanting. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 26, I have now, more conveniently, divided the whole into six chapters.

b. In a way that fits one's purpose or desire.

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 47 So very conveniently [he] finds him in Britain when St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans.

6. With personal ease, facility, or comfort; readily; without trouble or difficulty.

1509 FISHER *Penn. Serm.* Cless *Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Vysytting them as often as she conveniently myght. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 22 An housbande can not convenientlye plowe his lande, and lode out his dounge bothe vpon a daye, with one draughte of beastes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 11 He sought how he might conveniently betray him. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Drink the Broth as soon as you can conveniently. 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Letts* III. 9 If you could conveniently bring a small bag of meal with you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Some lesser points may be more conveniently noticed in this place.

† **Convenientness.** *Obs.* The quality of being convenient; CONVENIENCE.

1599 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. iii. 6 Profitable. . . for commodiousnesse, convenientnesse, and delightsomnesse. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxvii. 1158 Thus much concerning the convenientnesse of the time.

**Convening** (kənvēniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVENIEN + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CONVENIEN; coming together, assembling, etc.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 376 The same practice of convening we find continued in the following years. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiii. Any delay of their convening might endanger the public. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* ii. xx. Aye at first at the convening, Moralized on what was right.

**Convening**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That convenes.

1884 *Pall Mall* G. 22 Sept. 6/1 The poor-law doctor would report to the convening authority.

† **Convenisse.** *Obs.* [L. *convenisse* 'to have agreed', perf. inf. of *convenire* to agree.] A document setting forth what certain parties have agreed upon; an agreement, contract.

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurements* 122 At the Dedication of which Oratory there was a Convenisse. between the Foundress and the Bishop.

**Convenor**, var. of CONVENOR.

**Convent** (kənvənt), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-7 ovent, (3 kuvent), 5-6 ovente, 5 oouvnt; β. 6- oovnt. [ME. a. AF. *convent*, *convent*, *convent* = OF. *convent*, mod.F. *convent* = Pr. *convent*, Cat. *convent*, Sp. and It. *convento* :- L. *conventum* (u-stem) assembly, company, f. *convenire* to come together, CONVENIEN. In OF. usually spelt *convent*, but already in 16th c. pronounced *convent*, to which the spelling was conformed in the Academy's Dict. after the first ed. In England on the contrary the latinized spelling *convent* was introduced c 1550, and by c 1650 superseded the M.E. form; the latter remains in *Convent Garden*. Cotgr. 1611 has 'convent, a couent'; mod.F. dictionaries have *convent*, a convent.]

† 1. An assemblage or gathering of persons; a number met together for some common purpose; an assembly, meeting, convention, congregation. a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18349 (Cott.) Pan cried dauid wit steuen strang. . . Pan answered all pat clene couent. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxiii. 3 [lxiv. 2] Thou hast defended me fro the couent of warriens. 1384- . . Yas. ii. 2 If ther shal entre in to 30oure couent, or gederung to gydere, a man, etc. 1484 CAXTON *Curtial* 9 The couente is a couente of peple that vnder fayntyse of comyn welle assemble him to-gydre. 1505 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 27 As for your Councell of Trident, God wot, it was a silly Couent. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar.* i. 7 A classical Dictator amongst the Couent. b. a 1534 tr. *Fol. Perg. Eng. Hist.* I. 47 Through the recours and convents of merchants. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 21 The King, fearing some man-slaughter would grow vpon these amorous convents, and that Rosamond like a second Helena would cause the ruine of Thesaly. 1652 GAULLE *Magistrum.* 352 In the convent of other witches. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ix. 247 We believe that Couent of Trent to haue been. . . no lawfull Council. † b. *transf.* of things. *Obs.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* i. 16 As touching the couent of Veynes and Arteries, within the inner scope. . . of the head. † 2. A company; *spec.* the company of the twelve apostles; cf. 3 b. *Obs.* 1226 AUDELAY *Poems* 21 When he dyd wesche hem, And knelud lowly upon his knen to fore his bleissid couent. 1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 b. The poore vnlearned fysshers, Peter, John, Andrew, and James, and the resydue of y<sup>e</sup> holy couent. *Ibid.* 284 His couent the holy apostles. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John 105 b. Neuer one of his couente or fellowship hath perished excepte one. 3. A company of men or women living together in the discipline of a religious order and under one superior; a body of monks, friars, or nuns forming one local community. Often applied to the brethren or sisters exclusively of the superior. a. c 1390 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 71/25 Saint Wolston. . . was imaked prior of pat hous. . . his Couent he wuste swyke wel and to alle goodnesse hem drouz. c 1300 St. *Brandun* 267 Tho sege hi come a fair couent, and a croice to fore hem here. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* 185 Thabbot with his couent hath sped him for to burie him ful fast. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 210 Every day, when the couent of this Abbeye hath eten. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1514 Saynt Audry, than abbesse, toke her holy couent And mette the sayd kyngne. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 19. 1636 FRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 7 The Abbot without the Couent, the Master of the Colledge without the Fellowes. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Rust. Ramgait* Wks. (1687) 466 This. . . was the answer of the Couent. b. 1689 BURNER *Tracts* I. 36 He immediately called the Couent together. † b. A company of twelve (or, including the superior, thirteen) 'religious' persons, whether constituting a separate community or a section of a larger one. *Obs.* The number is believed to refer to the company of the Apostles with their Master (see sense 2), and was apparently of later introduction into conventual organization. Thorne (14th c.) says of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 'Anno Domini mclxvi. iste Hugo reparavit antiquum numerum monachorum istius monasterii, et erant lx monachi professi preter abbatem, hoc est, quinquē conventus in universo' (*Decem Scriptores* 1652, col. 1807). c 1390 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 286/304 A frere prechur of bologygne . . hadde a couent of freres. . . his twelf freres bi-fre him comen, him-self was be brettepe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 550 (Harl. MS.) And bring me xij freres wit 3e why For brettepe is a couent as I gesse [so 4 texts: *Ellesu.* & *Laud.* For twelve is a Couent as I gesse]. 1536 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 274 All . . houses of religion . . whereof the number in any one house is or of late hath been less than a couent, that is to say, under 13 persons. 4. An institution founded for the living together of a number of 'religious' persons, monks, friars, nuns, etc. a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Jus hit is i kuuent. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 207 Rigt so be religioun it roilep and steruip, pat out of couent and cloistre coueten to libben. 1521 *Dial.* on *Latus Eng.* ii. xxxvii. (1638) 128 Abbies and Priores, and other houses that have colledge and couent. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 95 The Couent of Charity of the Canons regular at Venice. 1699 *Hist. Jettar* 2 He intreated the Fathers. . . to Receive him into their Couent. b. a 1699 LADY HACKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 5 Go immediately and putt himselfe in a Convent. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr. Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 91 Convents . . which are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the poltick, and the morose. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Aug. During the present week a second convent of nuns has been established in the suburbs of York. 1871 MONLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 196 Voltaire often compared the system of life at Berlin. . . to that of a convent, half military, half literary. † b. As a translation of Germ. *Kloster*, the name of some Lutheran ecclesiastical corporations, retaining the property and some features of the constitution of pre-Reformation convents. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 343 The convent consists of a Lutheran abbot, a prior, and four conventuals. 5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such a religious community. a. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 82 Fryers. . . in conuents whereas they are, Thycke mantels of fryse they weare. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 180 Virgins who neuer past the bounds of their Couents. 1621 MURON *Animade.* (1851) 217 The building of Churches, Cloysters, and Couents. b. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* A vja. The places . . were called Monasteries, Convents, or Cloisters. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 104 The white towers of a convent peeped out from among the thick mountain foliage. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 28 Out of his convent of gray stone. . . Walked the Monk Felix.

6. In senses 4 and 5 the word is often popularly restricted to a convent of women, a nunnery, a convent of men being distinguished as a *monastery*; but this is not warranted by historical usage.

1795 TRUSLER *Words esteemed Synonymous* II. 66 *Cloister* is a general term. *Convent* is a religious house for nuns, and *monastery* for monks or friars. 1814 STRATFORD DE RENDLIFE in S. Lane-Poole *Life* (1888) I. 204 Tell me whether I am right in suspecting that San Lucar is a convent, and not a monastery. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1853) I. v. 196 No woman could obtain permission to come into the monastery of the men; none of the men to come into the convent of the women.

7. Applied to a Buddhist or other non-Christian monastic institution: cf. *MONASTERY*.

1798 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 115 Their Priests . . live an hundred or two hundred of them together in one cloister or convent. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* V. 539 Convents for priests, as well as nunneries, exist in all countries where Buddhism has been introduced.

8. An administrative division of a province. *Obs. rare*.—[cf. med.L. *conventus* 'districtus, diocesis episcopii' (Du Cange).]

1638 USSHER *Ann.* vi. 594 Pontus . . being added to Galatia, and divided into eleven Convents, was called by the name of Bithynia.

9. attrib. and Comb. (in senses 3–5), as *convent-cell*, *chanting*, *crowned*, *prayer*, *roof*, *seal*; *convent-bred a.*, educated in a convent or nunnery; † *convent-loaf*, † same as *chapter-bread*.

1886 Q. Rev. Apr. 529 \*Convent-bred demoiselles. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. vi. The cheerless \*convent-cell. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 55 \*Convent-chanting which the child hears. 1847 DISRAELI *Tuncrad* iv. xii. The \*convent-crowned height. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 114 This \*convent-founding, convent-ruling business. 1930 PALSGR. 210/1 \*Convent-lofe, *miche* [Cotter, *Miche* . . a fine Manchet, or, particularly, that kind of Manchet which is otherwise termed, *Pain de chapitre*]. 1824 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* 1 Deep on the \*convent-roof the snows are sparkling to the moon. *Ibid.* 5 The shadows of the \*convent-towers. 1838-9 *Instruct. Hen. VIII Visit. Monast.* (1886) 14 Whether the \*Convent-seal of this House be surely and safely kept.

† *Convent* (kɒvənt), *v.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. L. *convent*-ppl. stem of *convenire* to come together, *CONVENIRE*: cf. *present*.]

1. *intr.* To come together, assemble, meet; = *CONVENIRE* 1; to enter into a convention.

1544 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 402 The lords convented in the fratre of the said graie freers. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1590) 481/2 Unneth the Christians could safelie convent in their owne houses. *Ibid.* 144/1 Crescentius with the people and clergie conventing against the said Gregorie, set up John the 18th. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ix. liii. (1611) 239 And each one to a divers sect convents. 1670 GULLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxv. (1612) 180 Many Beasts did often convent together at some River to drinke. 1657 R. LOVEJAY *Let.* (1663) 50 The Trees convented to chuse them a King.

2. *trans.* To cause to come together; to assemble (persons or a body); = *CONVENIRE* 3.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 56 The king . . conventing hys nobles and Clarkes together. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 59. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 8 Command him to convent His whole host arm'd before these towers. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 12 How the Parliament shall be summoned and convented by the Lords, Commons, and great Officers of the Realme themselves.

3. To cause (persons) to come or appear; to call to a meeting or interview, to summon.

1540-1 EXVOR *Image Gov.* (1556) 157 For that cause onely [he] had often times convented him when he repayed into that country. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 5 He convented Q. Catullus before the body of the people to receive their order. 1645 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar*. 24 I must yet convent your honesty somewhat further. 1659 OSBORN *Ess.* i. (1673) 523 The King . . upon his arrival convented the Boy.

b. *spec.* To summon before a judge or tribunal, for trial or examination.

1514 FITZGER. *Just. Peas* (1538) 139 b, The . . partie greved may convent the partie so offending before his ordinarie or other judge. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abns.* ii. 17 The great daye of the Lorde, when all flesh shall be convented before the tribunall seate of God. 1649 PRYNN *Demurrer* 37 A certain English Knight decreed to convent a Jew . . before the Judges. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 247 She was convented before Mr. Wotton.

c. With the judge or tribunal understood: To summon, to cite; to summon on a charge of.

1548 Act 2-3 *Edm. VI.* c. 13 § 13 The Party . . may and shall be convented and sued in the King's Ecclesiastical Court. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answ.* *Over.* 295 b, The Emperour is convented of heresie. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 66 The Commons have convented Flood, exanymed him, and sentenced him. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. i. 275 Meantime, the owner and master of the ship were convented, and forced to promise not to land the tea.

† 4. ? To agree or covenant to give: cf. *convention*, and *covenant*. *Obs.*

1587 in *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 145 Whereas I convented in marriage with my daughter Meryall the some of 300l., whereof my sonne-in-lawe William Wycliffe, hir husband, hath already received 200l.

† 5. In the following taken by some to mean 'To be convenient, fit, suit' (= *CONVENIRE* 6); but sense 3 'To summon, call together', is possible. *Obs.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 391 When that is knowne, and golden time convents A solemne Combination shall be made Of our deere soules.

† *Conventer, conventer.* *Obs.* [f. *convent*, *CONVENT* + *-ER* 1.] One who lives in a convent.

1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasmus*. 502 What shall we say then of so many Monasteries of Conventers, who have money, who drink, play at dice, etc.

*Conventical, a. rare.* Also *erron. -ticle*. [E. L. *convent-us* + *-IC* + *-AL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a convent, conventual. 'Conventical prior: the same as an abbot' (Ogilvie).

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vii. xxi, The gardener . . had mortgaged a month of his conventical wages in a borachio or leathern cask of wine. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 107 If hereafter I should resolve upon a conventicle life.

2. Of or pertaining to a conventicle.

1872 J. H. NEWMAN *Disc. & Arguments* 257 Sir Robert [Peel] breaks out into almost conventical eloquence.

Hence *Conventically adv.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 321, 'I was reading my blessed bible' . . said Tim, looking conventically.

*Conventicle* (kɒvəntɪkl̩). Also 4-5 *-icle*.

[ad. L. *conventiculus* assembly, meeting, association, also place of assembly; in form dim. of *conventus* assembly, meeting, but not having in cl. L. any diminutive or depreciatory sense.

It was applied, app. by the Roman Christians themselves, to their meeting-houses, or places of worship, and is so used in the edict of Galerius, A.D. 311, permitting them to be rebuilt. In med.L. the word began to receive a derisive or contemptuous, and hence bad sense; according to Du Cange 'de hæreticis proprie dicitur'. The 4th Council of Carthage has 'conventicula hereticorum non ecclesie sed conciliabula appellantur' (Du Cange), where, however, the word itself is merely 'assembly', or 'little assembly'; but assemblies of separatists, heretics, or reformers, being usually small and private, in comparison with the great public assemblies of the popular church, were naturally designated by the diminutive form, which gradually acquired from this association an unfavourable connotation. In English, the word has been used in the good or neutral sense received from ancient Latin; also, in the opprobrious sense in reference to private or clandestine meetings, first of a civil or political, and afterwards of a religious character. Although the ecclesiastical application arose directly out of the political, and was never thoroughly distinct from it in English Law, it was in common use largely affected also by the mediæval association with meetings of sectaries or heretics. Cf. F. *conventicula*, 16th c. in Littré, 'prohibition des conventicules (pour le protestantisme)'. In all the early verse quotations, from Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Daniel, Crowne, Butler, Dryden, etc., it is accented *conventi-cle* or *conventi-cle* (rhyming in *Hudibras* iii. ii. 1388 with 'stickle'; Bailey's folio, 1730-6, accents *conventi-cle*; and Cowper, *Tasli* ii. 437, originally wrote 'the nasal twang, At conventicle heard'; but altered it in ed. 3 (1787) to 'Heard at conventicle'.]

1. A meeting secular or religious.

† 1. An assembly, a meeting; esp. a regular meeting of any society, corporation, body, or order of men. *Obs.* [L. *conventus* and *conventiculum*.]

1382a WYCLIF *Ps.* xvii. 4. I shal not gadere to gidere the conventiculis [1388 *ethir lile conentis*] of hem of blodis [Vulg. *conventicula corum de sanguinibus*, after LXX *συνοχαι*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 Pis William . . made openliche conventicles and counsailes and gadrynges of men. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 49 [Item [The Deane of the Chappell] ought every Friday to kepe a conventicle with them all [chanters, etc.] and there to rehearse the fautes. 1548 UPDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 63 Will plucke you as yll doers into their counsailes and conventiculis [ver. 17, *ἐν ταῖς συνοχαῖς*]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 He caused a convocation of Bishops to be holden at Westmyster. . . In which conventicle, then being present all the Bishops and Abbottes. 1590 GAZENE *Never too late* Wks. 1882 VIII. 161 He [the Mayor] called a Conventicle of his Brethren. 1611 SPERD *Theat. Gt. Brit.* ii. (1614) 47 What could not be there decided, was referred to a societie or conventicle of greater jurisdiction. 1630 BAUM. & FL. *Kut. Malta* i. iii. To you, and all this famous conventicle, Let me with modesty refuse acceptance Of this high order. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 392 Not by a . . Conventicle of bishops and doctors.

† 2. The action of assembling, assembly. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xiii. (Arb.) 46 They had yet no large halles or places of conventicle.

† 2. A little assembly, a meeting of a private character. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Conventicle*, a little assembly. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp. Pref.* § 34 The societies of Christians growing up from Conventicles to Assemblies. . . little by little turned the Common-wealth into a Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 4 No disgrace is imported in the notation of the word Conventicle, sounding nothing else but a small Convention. . . However Custome (the sole mini-master of current words) hath took of Conventicles from signifying a small number, to denote the meeting of such (how many soever) in a clandestine way, contrary to the commands of the present lawfull Authority. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Conventicle, a little or private Assembly.

† 3. A meeting or assembly of a clandestine, irregular, or illegal character, or considered to have sinister purpose or tendency. *Obs.*

In many of the quotations *conventicle* is associated with other terms, as *congregation*, *gathering*, *assembly*, the unfavourable sense being conveyed by the context; but it is evident that the term came to be considered as specially fitted to express disapprobation. (Cf. sense 2, quot. 1655.) [Cf. *Edict John I. of France* (1316) III. Ord. p. 63 (Du Cange) *Colligaciones aut conventiculas factas aut initas in castro*.] 1583 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 480 That no man make none congregacions, conventicules, ne assemblies of people. 1640 *Apol. Loll.* 50 Foule spechis . . or conventiculis posing iuel, as best or manslaughter, or swilk oper. [1422 Act

1 *Hen. VI.* c. 3 Pur tant qe diverses homicides murtheres 12apes 10beries & autres felonies riotes conventicles & malefaisz jatarde out estez faitz en diverses countees d'Engleterre par gentz neez en Irlande.] c1438 *Hen. VI.* in Halliwell *Royal Lett.* 128 Not suffering privy gatherings, or conventicles to be had or made by night or by day thereabout. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 350 Dyuers conventiculis and gaderynges were made of the cytezens and other, that robbid in dyuers places of the cytie and dyd moche harme.

1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Preamb., Confederacies, riotys, routys, conventicles, unlawfull lyeng in wayte. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 176 The erles of Marche and Warwicke . . had knowledge of all these doynages, and secrete conventicles. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. v. (1588) 183. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 166, I, all of you have lay'd your heads together, My selfe had notice of your Conventicles, And all to make away my guiltlesse Life. 1616 BULLOKER, Conventicle, a little assembly, most commonly for an ill purpose. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Parl.*, App. 26 The Commons . . drew them to Conventicles and Companies. 1718 PENN *Wks.* 1726 I. 465 Conventicle is a diminutive private Assembly, designing and contriving Evil to particular Persons, or the Government in general.

4. A religious meeting or assembly of a private, clandestine, or illegal kind; a meeting for the exercise of religion otherwise than as sanctioned by the law.

In the statutes of Henry IV and V, not distinct from sense 3; the special sense begins under Henry VIII.

[1400-1 Act 2 *Hen. IV.* c. 15 De hujusmodi secta nefandisque doctrinis & opinionibus conventiculis & confederacionibus illicitis faciunt scolas tenent & exercent. 1414 Act 2 *Hen. V.* Stat. i. c. 7 Dequerer de toutz yceux qi teignent ascuns erreurs ou heresies come lollardes. . . si bien de lour sermons come de lour escolles conventicles congregacions & confederacions.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, He sente a flode after her, by the which is vnderstanded the conventicle of heretikes. 1550 RIDLEY in E. Cardwell *Ann. Reformed Ch. Eng.* (1844) I. 92 Whether any of the Anabaptists' sect, or other, use notoriously any unlawful or private conventicles . . separating themselves from the rest of the parish? 1559 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 586 The Nouatians kept conventicles from the Catholiks. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 425 When some Men seeke Christ, in the Conventicles of Heretikes, and others, in an Outward Face of Church. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vii. § 27, 40x Yet are not to be sought for in the Conventicle of Papists. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., I went to London to receive the B. Sacrament, the first time the Church of England was reduced to a chamber and conventicle, so sharp was the persecution. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 40 The Conventicles or meetings of the Arrians. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. 9 You . . preferred the established Italian assemblies to the English conventicles set up against them by dissenting English ladies. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 25 The rigorous prohibition of conventicles . . in which the [Arian] heretics could assemble with the intention of worshipping. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 326 [Under Cromwell] episcopalian conventicles were openly kept in London. 1872 SURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 8 One object of persecutors has always been to put an end to all conventicles, as they have called them.

b. *spec. in Eng. Hist.* A meeting of (Protestant) Nonconformists or Dissenters from the Church of England for religious worship, during the period when such meetings were prohibited by the law.

This specific application gradually became distinct after 1593, and may be said to have been recognized by the 'Conventicle Act' of 1664; for although the word there occurs in constant conjunction with *assembly* and *meeting*, and always with qualification, it was entitled 'An Act to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles', by which title it is cited in the Act of Toleration of 1689. The application to Nonconformist worship after its legalization or 'establishment' in 1689, and esp. after the repeal of the Conventicle Act in 1812, comes, according to circumstances, from a historical survival of the idea of illegality or from a living idea of schism or heresy.

1593 Act 35 *Eliz.* c. 1. To . . be present at any unlawful Assemblies, Conventicles or Meetings, under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 200 Mr. Vicars preacheth at Stamford and blesseth some and curseth others that doe not frequent his conventicles. 1663 *Peers Diary* 27 May, The first [bill] . . is, he [Roger Pepsy] says, too devilish a severe act against conventicles. 1664 Act 16 *Chas. II.* c. 4 (*Conventicle Act*) Any Assembly Conventicle or Meeting under colour or pretence of any Exercise of Religion in other manner than is allowed by the Liturgy or practise of the Church of England. 1664 *Peers Diary* 7 Aug., Came by several poor creatures carried by constables, for being at a conventicle. 1698 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. li. 1388 Take all religions in, and stickle From Conclave down to Conventicle. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 284 A Conventicle of gloomy sullen Saints. 1721 Act 20 *Anne* c. 6 (*Occasional Conformity Act*) Present at any Conventicle Assembly or Meeting, for the Exercise of Religion in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England . . at which Conventicle Assembly or Meeting there shall be Ten Persons or more assembled together over and besides those of the same Household. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 7, I wish it may not drive many ordinary Women into Meetings and Conventicles. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 185 When . . even those who voluntarily renounced the temporal advantages of the establishment were hunted from their private conventicles. 1876 LECCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 39 It was made a capital offence to preach in any conventicle.

c. In *Sc. Hist.* more especially associated with the field preaching (*field-conventicles*) of the Presbyterian ministers during the reigns of Charles II and James II, which was often attended by large numbers of armed men (*armed conventicles*). 1667 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scott.* (1721) I. ii. v. 319 Upon Notice of any numerous Conventicle . . you shall do your

utmost endeavour to seize the Minister. 1678 *Let.* 6 Aug. in J. DODDS *Sc. Covenanters* vii. On Sunday last there was a conventicle in the west country in Carrick that the like hath not been seen in Scotland, for there were, as is said, above 600 well-appointed men in arms, and above 7000 common people. a 1725 *BURNET Own Time* I. ii. 506 House conventicles, crowded without the doors, or at the windows, were to be reckoned and punished as field conventicles. 1828 *SCOTT Tales Grandf.* Ser. II. (1841) l. 223 The custom of holding field conventicles was adopted. *Ibid.* The number of armed conventicles increased. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 106 News... of an unusually large and well-armed conventicle to be held at Blacklock [in 1884].

*transf.* 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 20 Wizards and Witches have sometimes their field Conventicles.

† 5. Applied controversially or opprobriously, to any assembly of which the public or regular character is denied: a 'hole-and-corner' meeting.

1666 *BERNARD Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 259 Wee have long desired a Free General Council, but not a gathering together like the lewd Conventicle of Trent. 1635 *PAGITT Christianogr.* l. iii. (1636) 130 Against this assembly Francis the French King protested and held it but for a private Conventicle. 1688 G. TOSHAM *Rome's Trad.* 216 Things look now with another face than they did before the Conventicle of Trent.

II. A place of meeting or assembling.

6. *gen.* Also *fig. rare.*

1596 *Edward III.* ii. 1. In the summer arbour sit by me, Make it our council-house, or cabinet; Since green our thoughts, green be the conventicle. 1865 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* ii. 33 On this ground of Consciousness... as the repository, storehouse, or conventicle of all knowledge.

† 7. Used to render L. *conventiculum* applied to the early Christian places of worship in Rome. *Obs.* [1311 *Edict of Galerius* in *Lactantius De Morte Persec.* xxxiv. Promptissimam in his quoque indulgentiam nostram credidimus porrigendam, ut denuo sint christianis, et conventicula sua component. See also *ibid.* v. xi. 10, xxxvi. § 3.] 1563 *Honillies ii. Idolatry* iii. (1859) 255 In Maximian and Constantius the Emperors' proclamation the places where Christians resorted to public prayer were called 'Conventicles'.

8. A nonconformist or dissenting meeting-house. Hence put for nonconformity as a system or practice. (Now rhetorical or opprobrious.)

1550 *BALE Apol.* 118 Every where appointed they howses of prayer... called conventicles or places of assembly for sober honest men and not for prestes and nunnes. 1682 *DRYDEN Medal* Ep. to Whigs, I hear the conventicle is shut up. 1688-9 *LUZANCY in Pepys Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 164 A conventicle set up here since this unhappy Liberty of Conscience. 1793 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 24 Though five only of the parishes have churches, there are six conventicles, or meeting-houses. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. xi. 229 These new levellers would have converted a cathedral into a conventicle. 1845 *BRIGHT Sp. Incl.* 16 Apr., Not through the portals of the cathedrals and the parish churches but from the conventicles. 1891 *Anti-Jacobin* 21 Mar. 1821/2 His intellectual faculties, when not engaged in the mill or the counting-house, have free course in the conventicle.

† 9. A small convent. *Obs.* [Cf. *conventicula monachorum*, A.D. 962 in *Du Cange*.]

1550 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (1891) III. 73 All monasteries and religious houses, and all conventicles and conventes of monkes, freeres, nonnes... and other persons called religious. 1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 406 A gentleman of Venice... came to the town to the conventicles of St. Francis... where the King lay concealed.

10. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *conventicle preacher*, etc. Conventicle Acts, the acts 16 Chas. II, c. 4 and 22 Chas. II, c. 1 to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles.

a 1631 *DONNE Sermon*, viii. (1839) I. 77 All true purification is in the light: corner purity, clandestine purity, Conventicle Purity is not purity. 1820 *SOUTHWELL Life Wesley* II. 536 His friends advised that an application should be made to Parliament for the repeal of the Conventicle Act. 1837 *Hist. Eng.* (Lardner) VII. ii. 39 *forth.* The English protestantism which inspired the conventicle act has little right to reproach French popery with intolerance and persecution. *Ibid.* VII. x. 360 That the conventicle preacher should be hunted down. 1884 *Statutes Index* (ed. 9) 234 Conventicles Act (repealed by 52 Geo. 3. c. 255. s. 2).

**Conventicle, v.** [f. prec. sb. Formerly accented *conventicle*.]

† 1. *trans.* To form (persons) into a conventicle or irregular assembly, to band together. *Obs.*

1597-1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls (Yorks. Archæol. Assoc.)* 76 Upror of people... raised and conventicled within the saide towne.

† 2. To convert (a place) into a conventicle. *Obs.* 1683 O. U. *Par. Ch. No Conventicles* 34 Their little Variations about Modes... will not be of validity to conventicle or disconventicle Parochial Churches.

3. *intr.* To meet in a conventicle; to hold or frequent conventicles.

1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Innoc.* (1840) 343 If factious people should, in peaceable times, against lawful authority, conventicle in a barn or stable. 1670 *MARVELL Corr.* cxxxvii. Wks. 1872-5, II. 307 That one Fox, a teacher of some fanatical people in Wiltshire, did conventicle there. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 69 They [the Scotch] began to Conventicle in... formidable numbers... in the Fields.

† **Conventicleer, v.** [f. CONVENTICLE sb. + -ER.] A variant of CONVENTICLER.

1649 *New Quæres to Prelates* 6 Whether if the Apostles were now in England... our Lord Prelates would not... fine and imprison them for Conventicleers. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 302 The surly Conventicleer. *Ibid.* 303 He would help him to hunt the Conventicleer into his own narrow boundaries.

**Conventicler** (kɒnvenˈtɪklər). [f. CONVENTICLE + -ER.] An attendant or frequenter of conventicles; opprobriously, a separatist, schismatic.

1590 *GREENWOOD Collect. Sclaud. Art.* Aij b, Publishing them... Anabaptists... Donatists, Conventiclers. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 181 Who us'd to shave the Grandees of their Sticklers, And crop the Worthies of their Conventiclers. 1681 *Trial s. Collage* 96 He always went to Church, was no Conventicler. 1685 *EVELYN Diary* 10 May, Those late desperate Field-Conventiclers who had done such unheard-of assassinations. 1774 *PENNANT Tours Scot.* (1790) 117 Here I found my good old mother Church become a mere conventicler. 1862 M. NAPIER *Life V'ct. Dundee* II. 212 A glorification of these very Conventiclers.

**Conventicling, vbl. sb.** [f. CONVENTICLE v. + -ING.] The forming of, meeting in, or frequenting conventicles. Also *attrib.*

1626 *BERNARD Isle of Man* (ed. 10) 27 Ready to send the Hue and Cry... against privie Schismaticall conventicling and unlawful meeting. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvi. lxxx. (R.), The fond schismatic and heretic fry Flatter their conventicling cells in vain. 1777 *De For Men. Ch. Scot.* iii. 64 Beside his Sentence for Conventicling, as they called it.

**Conventicling, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING.] Forming or frequenting conventicles.

1683 *London Gaz.* No. 1856/4 Fanatic Conventicling Traitors. a 1775 *BURNET Own Time* (1843) II. iii. 733 Those conventicling people were become very giddy and furious.

**Conventicular, a. rare.** [f. L. *conventicularium* CONVENTICLE + -AR.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a conventicle.

1847 *Eng. Rev.* No. 11. 33 All possible varieties of conventicular meetings. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 27/1 You can, by an infallible diagnosis, detect the conventicular Gothic.

† **Conventiculist, Obs.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] = CONVENTICLER.

1637 *BASTWICK Litany* l. 8 An enemy of straglers and sectaries... for which he is hated by the conventiclists.

† **Conventing, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. CONVENT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONVENT; a. Assembling; b. Summoning.

1533 *MORE Apol.* xl. Wks. 907/6 The conventing of hereticks *ex officio*. 1633 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* i. vi. 29 Which is meant either of his judicial conventing him, or, etc. a 1619 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Malta* i. iii. Our next occasion of conventing are these two gentlemen.

**Convention** (kənvenˈʃən). [a. F. *convention*, or ad. L. *conventionem* meeting, assembly, covenant, n. of action f. *convenire* to come together.]

1. The action of convening.

† 1. The action of coming together, meeting, or assembling. *Obs.*

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xiv. 30 But Iuno... wolde speke to the goddess Venus for to doo conuencyon of Eneas wyth the sayd Dydo. 1572 *FORREST Theophilus* 1129 in *Anglia VII.* We... haue at this season caused this convention. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 543 Divers Princes... haue often made their residence in this Towne... but now for want of that general convention, the Castle... is greatly decayed. 1641-*EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 25 In this place of convention of merchants from all parts of the world. 1782 *V. KNOX Ess.* (1819) I. xlii. 239 An audience whose convention in a church is a proof that they already believe it.

2. The action of summoning an assembly.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 531 In this interval, between the sealing the writs and the convention of the parliament, the lord keeper Coventry died. 1861 *STANLEY East. Ch. v.* (1869) 181 The settlement of the general controversies to the Council's convention. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* i. iii. 14 Thenceforth the Convention of Parliament, when the Crown required aids, became frequent.

† 3. The action of summoning before a judge or other person in authority. *Obs.*

a 1600 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 2 Transgressors were not from the time of their first convention capable of the holy mysteries. 1609 *SKEENE Reg. Maj.* 88 The like proces could be kept, and observed in the breive of convention; quereof this is the forme. 1619 *BRENT tr. Sappi's Hist. Comu. Trent* (1676) 332 Convention before the Ordinary, in criminal and mixt causes. 1726 *AYLMER's Parerg.* 274 They are demanded or sued for by Convention, that is to say by convening, and commencing a suit against the Party.

b. In the University of Cambridge, the 'convening' of a student before the college authorities. (Not an official term.)

1811 *BYRON Hints from Horace* 231 Fines, tutors, tasks, conventions threat in vain.

4. An assembly or gathering of persons for some common object; esp. a formal assembly met for deliberation or legislation on important matters, ecclesiastical, political, or social.

1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 4471 For Christ, in his last conuention, The day of his Ascension, Tyll his Discipulis gaif command. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183 All these conventions may be without any apparent shew of Assembly against the Peace. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. viii. 10 Not in the ear of a popular convention. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Ch. Examp.* II. § 9 Conventions for prayer. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 17. 103 If that suffice not, they may call a new convention of estates. 1712 *PARNELL Spect.* No. 460 ¶ 20 The Propriety of their [the Mahometans] Demeanor in the Conventions of their erroneous Worship. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 109 The prince of Orange proposed in the council, that... she should summon a convention of the States. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. II. l. 107 Councils were only occasional diets, or general conventions, not a standing representative Senate of Christendom. 1886 *MORLEY Explan. Eng. Crit. Misc.* III. 293 When a colonial convention presses the diplomacy of the mother-country and prompts its foreign policy.

5. *spec. a. Eng. Hist.* Applied to certain extraordinary assemblies of the Houses of Parliament, without the summons of the Sovereign; viz. that of 1660, which restored Charles II, and that of 1688, which declared the throne abdicated by James II. Hence *convention parliament*, a parliament constituted of such a convention.

1660 *Trial Regis.* 52 That none of us do own that Convention, whatsoever it be, to be the Parliament of England. 1688 *EVELYN Diary* 26 Dec., Till a Convention of Lords and Commons should meet in full body. 1689 *Ibid.* 15 Jan., The greates Convention being assembled the day before... resolved that K. James... had by demise abdicated himself. *Ibid.* 19 July, The Convention (or Parliament as some call'd it) sitting. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 323 Charles now dissolved the convention parliament. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. viii. 675 In 1689, the Convention declared itself a Parliament.

b. In Scotland; *Convention of estates* (Hist.): a meeting of the Estates of the kingdom of Scotland (before the Union), upon any special occasion or emergency, without the formal summons which was required for a regular parliament. *Convention of royal burghs*: a yearly meeting of commissioners from the royal burghs held in Edinburgh.

1572 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 149 Because I hard of ane Convention Now to be maid for this dissention That is into this land. 1689 *CLAUVERHOUSE in M. MORRIS Life* ix. (1888) 163 While I attended the Convention at Edinburgh. 1689 *BALCARRES in M. MORRIS Claverhouse* ix. (1888) 158 To leave Edinburgh and to call a Convention of Estates at Stirling. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 195 Another convention of estates was held in May. 1802 *SCOTT Song, 'Bonnie Dundee'* i, To the Lords of Convention 'twas Claver'se who spoke. 1873 M. MACARTHUR *Hist. Scot.* vii. 154 A deputation... was sent to him [Will. of Orange], to pray him to call a Convention of the Estates. *Ibid.* The Convention then turned itself into a Parliament. 1876 *JAS. GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 363 The collective wisdom and learning of Scotland, including Parliament, privy council, convention of royal burghs, and the ministry of Edinburgh.

c. U. S. An assembly of delegates or representatives for some special or occasional purpose.

(a) In a general sense (see 4): applied to several assemblies of historic note, as the *Convention of Congregational Ministers* of Massachusetts organized early in the 18th c.; the *Albany Convention* of 1754, the first movement of the colonies towards concerted action; the *American Convention* of Abolitionists, founded in 1793; the *Hartford Convention* of 1814, with a view to the possible division of the Union; etc. *Joint convention*: the meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.

(b) In *Law*, a body constituted by statute to represent the people in their primary relations, and in some sense outside of the constitution, as e.g. for the framing or amending of the constitution itself (*Constitutional Convention*). In this sense, applied to the body of delegates from the several states which framed the federal constitution in 1787; also, to a body meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution for a new state, or convened by a state legislature, in the manner prescribed by law, to revise the constitution of the state.

(c) In party politics, a meeting of delegates of a political party (*National Convention* of the Republican or the Democratic Party) to nominate candidates for the presidency of the U. S., or for state or local offices.

(d) The title of the triennial assembly (*General Convention*) of the American Episcopal Church (corresponding in some respects to Convocation in England), and of the annual diocesan assemblies (*Diocesan Conventions*) of the same.

(e) a 1720 in *Memo. Hist. Boston* II. 223 The 'Convention of Congregational Ministers' was organized. In 1720 they 'Voted', etc. 1754 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1887) II. 355 *Plan of Union* Adopted by the Convention at Albany. 1793 *Mem. Pennsylv. Soc. for Abol. Slavery* 41 That the Society... will appoint Delegates to the proposed Convention, provided a majority of the Abolition Societies in the United States do agree. 1814 *Niles Register* 12 Nov. 255 Against the resolution proposing a convention of delegates from the New-England States [at Hartford] and the resolutions connected therewith. 1865 *N. Y. Nation* 14 Sept. 330 If the Englishman can initiate no public enterprise without a public dinner, the American is equally helpless until he has called a convention. 1891 *Boston Jrnl.* 13 Nov. 9/2 The great national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union opened in Tremont Temple this morning.

(f) 1783 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 256 Have a convention of the states to form a better constitution. 1787 *WASHINGTON To Madison Wks.* (ed. Ford) XI. 121 Congress have recommended to the States to appear in the convention proposed to be holden in Philadelphia next May. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4 July* 12 Much is expected from the Federal Convention now sitting at Philadelphia. 1789 *the Constit. U. S.* vii. Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 18 Within a few days, the convention of New York approved it. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commun.* I. App. 539 It is always by a convention (i.e. a representative body called together for some occasional or temporary purpose) that a constitution is framed.

(g) 1817 *Niles Register* 5 Apr. 96 At a convention of the republicans members of the legislature of New York... at Albany on the 25th ult... held for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported for the office of governor of the state. 1831 *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 74 The anti-masonic convention, to nominate a president and vice-president of the United States, met in this city [Baltimore] on Monday last. 1891 *Boston Jrnl.* 25 Nov. 3/1 A National Republican Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party will be held at the city of Minneapolis on the 7th June, 1892, at 2 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

(h) 1785 *Constit. of Oct.* in *Perry Hist. Amer. Episc. Ch. II.* 99 There shall be a general Convention of the Protestant Ep[iscop] Church in y<sup>e</sup> U<sup>a</sup> States of America; which shall be held



.. once in three years. 1890 M. TOWNSEND 'U. S.' 446 The first Episcopal Convention held in the United States was convened at Philadelphia in 1789.

d. *National Convention*: (a) the sovereign assembly which governed France from Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795; (b) the name of an assembly of the English Chartists in 1833.

1792 *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 159. The French Nation is invited to form a National Convention. 1793 M. D'ARLAY *Lett.* 22 Feb. The aristocrats.. hold the Constitutionists in greater horror than the Convention itself. 1848 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* 16 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 224 The delegates of the National Convention talked pikes and armed processions and all manner of horrors. 1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 221 [In 1833] a meeting was summoned in Coldbath Fields to pave the way for the formation of a National Convention.

+6. *fig.* Of things: Assemblage, gathering, union. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. tr. *Hyperotomachia* 63 Euerie partition and elegant convention of creature Lineaments. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* 1. i. Within, all virtues have convention. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 32 Venice is no other than a Convention of little Islands peeping up above the Waters. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Nation* Nk. 65 They.. believ'd all things to have been made by the Atoms, considered as their Conventions and Concretions into the Sun, Stars, Earth, and other Bodies. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* iii. 19 'Tis a convention in his sacred frame Of divine atoms.

## II. Agreement, conventional usage.

7. An agreement or covenant between parties.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 161 (Harl. MS.) For the trespass that I have made against your convention. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b. They eares also hath made a conencyon or conande with reason. 1667 *Ferry's Diary* 6 Mar. My wife is come to convention with me; that, whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 47 Though society had not its formal beginning from any convention of individuals. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 50 There were frequently, especially upon ecclesiastical lands, farmersholding land under conventions or covenants.

b. An agreement creating legal relations.

1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1. Preamb. Notaries.. to.. record the Knowledge of all contracts bargayns conventions factes and agreements.. made within the said Citie. 1612-15 *Br. Hall's Contempl. O. T.* vii. v. Fraudulent conventions oblige not. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1016 In the language of the English Law 'convention' or 'covenant' is restricted to.. contracts of a subordinate species: namely to a species of that species of contracts which are evidenced by writing under seal. 1875 *Poste Gains* III. *Comm.* (ed. 2) 360 A Contract is a convention or agreement.. enforceable by appeal to a court of judicature.

## 8. = CONVENTIONARY tenure.

1803 LD. TENNYSON in *Concannon Rep.* 322 (*Rome v. Brenton*) The conventionary tenant is said to take his tenement in free convention for seven years from Michaelmas. 1808 BARNEWELL & CRESSW. *Rep.* VIII. 746 (*Rome v. Brenton*) To hold their tenements by the foresaid servile services in native convention, at the will of the lord, during the term aforesaid.

8. *spec.* a. In *Diplomacy*: An agreement between sovereigns or states: formerly = *TREATY*; now applied to an agreement of less formality or importance than a treaty.

Such are international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights; monetary conventions for an international coinage; the *Geneva Conventions* of 1864 and 1865, providing for the neutralization of ambulances and hospitals, and for the protection of civilians rendering help to the sick and wounded, etc.

a. [c. 1425] WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xvii. 71 Or gyve any Conventioun Wes trettid of successiounne. Betweene hym and Edmund Iremysde. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 159 In the 3ere of Henry 46 was convention mad betwix the Kyng of Fraunce and him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 195 In which wing were also placed the Christian soldiers sent by Lazarus out of Servia, according to the late convention of peace. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 Postal conventions. 1888 *Act 51 & 52 Vict.*, An Act to carry into effect an International Convention respecting the Liquor traffic in the North Sea. 1888 T. E. HOLLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* s. v. *Treaties*, In the language of modern diplomacy the term 'treaty' is restricted to the more important international agreements.. while agreements dealing with subordinate questions are described by the more general term 'convention'.

b. *Mil.* An agreement made between the commanders of opposing armies for the evacuation of some post or country, the suspension of hostilities, or the exchange of prisoners.

b. 1780 T. JEFFERSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 125, I believe the Convention of Saratoga entitles them to keep the horses they then had. 1812 BYRON *Notes to Ch. Har.* i. xxiv, The Convention of Cintra was signed in the palace of the Marchese Marialva. 1814 WELLINGTON 27 May in *Gurw. Disp.* XII. 29 The conventions for suspending hostilities agreed upon by me with Marshals Soult and Suchet.

9. General agreement or consent, deliberate or implicit, as constituting the origin and foundation of any custom, institution, opinion, etc., or as embodied in any accepted usage, standard of behaviour, method of artistic treatment, or the like.

1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 289 They had invented artificial marks, or signs of convention, for this purpose. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 112 Moral truth is co-essential with universal nature, independent of all authority and convention. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 235 One family, by nature, or by convention. 1872 F. HALL *Exempl. False Philol.* 58 As all

are alike legitimate formations, it is for convention to decide which we are to prefer. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 278 The Greeks contented themselves with discussing whether language had originated by convention or by nature.

b. In a bad sense: Accepted usage become artificial and formal, and felt to be repressive of the natural in conduct or art; conventionalism.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 128 There are thousands now Such women, but convention beats them down. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) III. 55 He who shall bravely.. subdue this Gorgon of Convention and Fashion.

10. A rule or practice based upon general consent, or accepted and upheld by society at large; an arbitrary rule or practice recognised as valid in any particular art or study; a conventionalism.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1793) 104 Every convention of artificial manners was invented not to cure, but to conceal, deformity. 1832 BENTHAM *Deont. Wks.* 1843 II. 146 He who goes one step beyond the line which the world's poor conventions have drawn around moral and political questions. 1841 J. K. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Introd. 10 The ordinary convention.. as the disposal of the plus sign. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* 7 My father, who through love had suddenly thrown off the old conventions. 1899 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 284 The Germans.. were bent.. on throwing off literary conventions, imitations of all sorts, and on being original. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 68 When the charge is positive, that is, according to the usual convention, vitreous.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *convention parliament* (see 5 a); *convention-coin*, -dollar, coins struck according to monetary conventions between different German states.

**Conventional** (kənvenʃənl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [*ad. L. conventionalis* pertaining to a convention or agreement, *f. convention-* CONVENTION. Cf. *F. conventionnel* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a convention or assembly.

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 1810 Pref. 3 The national, conventional, and legislative assemblies of France. 1850 H. S. FOOTE in H. von Holst *J. C. Catholism* (1884) 324 Intimating.. that this Conventional movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina.

2. Relating to, or of the nature of, a convention, compact, or agreement; settled by a convention or compact between parties. In *Law*: Founded on actual contract (opposed to *legal* or *judicial*).

1883 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 54, Rights, Customs, Privileges.. as well Legal, Conventional, Customary, as Local. 1892 WEST *1st Pl. Symbol.* § 19 C. A pledge voluntarie or conventional, is a pledge delivered by the covenant of both parties. 1896 HALE *Anal. Law* (1799) 49 Conventional Services; as, Homage, Knights Service, Grand or petit Serjeanty. 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 1 (1883) 593 A conventional hypothecation is that which is founded purely upon contract. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Conventional Estates*, those freeholds not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal and arise from the operation and construction of law. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Conventional Obligations*, are obligations resulting from the special agreement of parties.. in contradistinction to *natural* or *legal* obligations.

## b. = CONVENTIONARY.

1804 MARSHALL *Landed Property of England* 3 Conventional Rents are acknowledgments reserved, by a proprietor of lands which he has thus temporarily sold—that he may have the right of conveying the tenants, annually or otherwise, to his court or audit; to acknowledge him as.. the reversionary proprietor, etc.

c. Of the nature of an international convention. 1883 PRES. ARTHUR in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 8/1 In the absence of conventional engagements, owing to the termination of the treaty of 1848. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 5/1 Delegates of the Powers to meet in Paris to draw up a conventional Act.. guaranteeing the freedom of the Suez Canal.

3. Relating to convention or general agreement; established by social convention; having its origin or sanction merely in an artificial convention of any kind; arbitrarily or artificially determined.

1761 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 211 In matters merely conventional, examples are more powerful than principles. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* vi. (Seager), The connexion between words and ideas may in general be considered as arbitrary and conventional. 1818 CRUISE *Digest.* (ed. 2) V. 322 Proceedings of this kind were carried on by a species of conventional fraud, between the religious house and the tenant of the land. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 120 There is known to some systems of law a sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

4. Characterized by convention; in accordance with accepted artificial standards of conduct or taste; not natural, original, or spontaneous.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vi. A tone of levity, approaching to conventional satire. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. ii. 52 Breaking through the conventional phraseology with which English preaching had been so long encumbered. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 384 What they saw was a conventional imitation of philosophy.

b. *Art.* Consisting in, or resulting from; an artificial treatment of natural objects; following accepted models or traditions instead of directly imitating nature or working out original ideas.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 Representation is said to be conventional either when a confessedly inadequate imitation is accepted in default of a better, or when

imitation is not attempted at all, and it is agreed that other modes of representation, those by figures or by symbols, shall be its substitute and equivalent. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 34 Some conventional costume, never actual but always graceful and noble. 1899 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 25 In their works you find the finest specimens of conventional or imaginary foliage. 1888 *The Lady* 25 Oct. 374/2 Some palm-trees and star-fish kind of flowers, which, I was told, were conventional lilies—classical, too, I suppose—for they were not like anything growing now.

## B. as *sb.*

1. *The c.*: That which is conventional.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 Happy the youth, who.. lets go only the conventional and the accidental [in religion], but binds closer about him the valuable and the essential! 1837 EMERSON *Nat., Amer. Sch. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 177 Neither can any artist entirely exclude the conventional, the local, the perishable from his book.

## 2. = CONVENTIONALIST 1.

1876 MORLEY *Robespierre* Crit. Misc. Ser. II. (1877) 128 The Conventionalists.. were unconscious apparently that the great crisis of the drama was still to come.

**Conventionally** (kənvenʃənəli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.]

1. Adherence to or regard for what is conventional (in conduct, thought, or art); tendency to obey conventional usages or regulations.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* (1839) III. 178 The incubus of conventionalism. 1882 SEELY *Nat. Relig.* 129 The opposite of conventionalism is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) Anything characterized by adherence to mere convention; a conventional principle, idea, usage, or practice.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 560 His style.. is.. defaced by conventionalisms the Academy would hardly sanction. 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Business* I. 12 A man.. had better defraud his creditors, than.. violate a single conventionalism of respectable society.

**Conventionalist** (kənvenʃənəlist), [*f. as prec. + -IST*.]

1. A member or supporter of the French Convention of 1793.

1801 *Ann. Reg.* 1800. 39 The five hundred, animated by the old conventionalists. 1857 O. BROWNSON *Convert Wks.* V. 94 The daughter of Joubert the Conventionalist.

2. One who follows conventional usage.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 564/1 Conventionalists.. finding the school of painting too free from convention for their taste.

**Conventionality** (kənvenʃənəli), [*f. as prec. + -ITY*.]

1. The quality or state of being conventional; conventional character or style; obedience to mere convention (in conduct or art).

1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 341 Its plain sense in the familiar conventionality of language. 1846 FOR A. C. MOWATT *Wks.* 1864 III. 43 The hack conventionality of the stage. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* III. i. 269 The conventionality of modern life.

2. A conventional thing or practice.

1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of conventionalities. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. 9 He hated those trivial conventionalities of society in which other people delight.

b. *The conventionalities*; all that is conventionally regarded by society as fit and proper. (Cf. *the proprieties*.)

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1860) 199/1 A man who sacrificed scarce anything to the conventionalities. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 3/2 Dwellers in great capitals are abject slaves of the conventionalities.

**Conventionalization** (kənvenʃənəlaɪzəʃən), [*f. next + -ATION*.] The action of conventionalizing.

1880 *Academy* 12 June 446 Bold conventionalisation of trees and flowers. 1890 *Athenaeum* 6 Sept. 328/1 The happy medium between conventionalization to excess and raw naturalism.

**Conventionalize** (kənvenʃənəlaɪz), *v.* Also *-ise*. [*f. CONVENTIONAL + -IZE*.]

*trans.* To make conventional; to bring under conventional rules; in *Art*, to treat conventionally, represent in a conventional manner.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* 154 You will often hear.. that architectural ornament ought to be conventionalized. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 43 Natural gestures were very commonly conventionalized and abridged to save time.

Hence *Conventionalized ppl. a.*, *Conventionalizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 528 We miss a little of the needful conventionalizing suitable to architecture. 1879 *Academy* 39 Decoration with slightly conventionalized irises and lilies.

**Conventionally** (kənvenʃənəli), *adv.* [*f. CONVENTIONAL + -LY*.]

1. In a conventional manner; according to conventional rule or usage.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1859) II. 121 A series of pantomimists, who taught action conventionally to represent words. 1841 J. K. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* I. 8 The purpose for which they are conventionally introduced into algebraic notation. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 246/2 She.. would not talk of him now, save conventionally.

2. *nonce-use*. In a way that belongs to a political convention or assembly.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived.. with the revolution, revolutionally; with the convention, conventionally; with the directory, directorially.

**Conventiōnary** (kɒnvenʃənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *conventiōnarius*: see CONVENTION + -ARY.] Applied to tenants and tenure on terms originally fixed by convention as distinguished from custom, or presumed to have been so.

But the terms had themselves in fact become customary when the word is met with in Eng., as applied to a peculiar form of tenure existing in Cornwall and parts of Devonshire: see *quots.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 38/a The ordinary covenants of most conventiōnary tenants are to pay due Capons, etc. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 48 They are helde only a kinde of conventiōnary Tenants, whome the custome of the Mannor doth only call to do their services at the Court. 1807 *Complete Farmer* (ed. 5) I. s.v., Conventiōnary rents, a term applied to the reserved rents of life leases. 1828 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. *Rep.* VIII. 738 (*Route v. Brenton*) That the plaintiff's land is a conventiōnary tenement of the manor of Tewington, and that . . . such tenements were held to the tenants, their heirs, and assigns from 7 years to 7 years renewable for ever. 1883 POLLOCK *Land Law* App. 204 The peculiar conventiōnary holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 2/6 Two heriots and the conventiōnary rent were demanded, equal to the ground rent being paid to the landlord five times over for that year.

**B. sb. a.** A conventiōnary tenant. **b.** A conventiōnary tenure.

1828 BARNEWALL & CRESSW. (as above) VIII. 762 A class of tenants called free conventiōnary tenants, distinguished from free tenants, and from native conventiōnaries. — *ibid.* 745 One message. . . to hold in conventiōnary from the feast of St. Michael in the 7 Ed. I., to the end of 7 years next following not completed.

**Conventiōner**. [f. as prec. + -ER.] **A** member of a convention.

1691 *Reply to Vind. of Disc. conc. Unreas. of New Separ.* 11 A proud pragmatical Conventiōner. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Conventiōner*, a Member of a Convention. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Conventiōnist** (kɒnvenʃənɪst). [see -IST.]

1. A member of a convention or assembly. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 550 Such politicians as the Dublin Conventiōnists. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 506. 926/t The Philadelphia Convention. The Conventiōnists.

2. One who enters into a convention or contract. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) 17 The buyer cannot go forth with the seller therof into the street to terminate the difference betwixt them, but he instantly . . . views his conventionist with the same sort of eye, as if he was going . . . to fight a duel.

† **Conventiōment**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. CONVENT + -MENT.] A convention or agreement.

1547 HEN. VIII in *Wyatt's Wks.* (1816) II. 405 They shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to our ancient amities and conventiōments already concluded.

**Conventiōl** (kɒnvenʃiəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *conventiōlis*, f. *convent-us* CONVENT: in *F. conventiōl* 13th c.]

1. Of or belonging to a religious convent. c. 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xiv. to In Saynct Andrewys Cathedralre Kyrk the Conventiōale Chanowyns togyddyr gaddryd all. c. 1475 *Parlementary* 342 The Abbot and monkes conventiōl . . . scorched and bend were to Askes, small. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The Priorie at Leedes was a conventiōl house of regular Chanons. 1699 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 57 Some Religious or Conventiōl men dwelling in the town. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* vi. He turned with conventiōl reverence to the Lord Abbot. 1855 *PRESGOTT Philip II.* I. II. xii. 277 Neither monk nor nun ventured to go abroad in the conventiōl garb.

**b.** *Conventiōl church, prior, priory*: see *quots.* 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 25 Conventiōl churches, parochiāll churches, chappels. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 Abbacies, priories conventiōl, and other benefices elective. 1603 in *Stow Surv.* (1842) 181/2 There were in this city . . . thirteen great conventiōl churches, besides the lesser sort called parish churches, to the number of one hundred and twenty-six. 1726 *AVLFFRE Parerg.* 6 Conventiōl Priors that have the chief ruling Power over a Monastery, and wherein no Abbot or other Person is of greater Dignity than they themselves are. *Ibid.* 167 A Conventiōl Church is that which is appropriated to some Religious House. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xiv. 152 To be daily said in all churches instead of in only the conventiōl ones.

**c.** Belonging to the Franciscan order of the Conventiōls: see *B. 2.*

1706 in *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xi. 449 The Franciscans were divided into Conventiōl Friars, and Friars of the Strict Observance. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. i. 63 The Franciscan orders . . . observant or conventiōl.

**d.** *transf.* Characteristic of a convent.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 [He] compels his clipped fancy to the conventiōl discipline of prose. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nis.* (1884) 144 The garden was conventiōl, the house had the air of a prison.

2. Pertaining to an assembly. *Obs. rare*—1.

1569 J. SANFORD in *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Or els Conventiōl, or belonging to companie.

3. (See *quot.*) *Obs.* (Cf. CONVENTIONARY.) 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* v. i. 80 These Renewes may be said to be Conventiōl and Incident. Conventiōl Renewes comprize al Rents both in Esse and in Posse.

**B. sb.**

1. A member or inmate of a convent.

1611 SPEDER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 53 In this time of Interdict, both Conventiōls and Seculars might in their Churches celebrate diuine seruice. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 343 It [a Lutheran convent] consists of an abbot, a prior, and four conventiōls. 1849 *Sidonius* II. 132 Sidonia von Bork, Conventiōl (and not Prioress) of the

noble convent of Marienfliess. 1889 JESSOP *Coning of Friars* iii. 132 That large class of conventiōls which comprehended the mendicant order.

2. A member of that branch of the order of Franciscan friars who live in large convents and follow a mitigated rule; the other branch being the Observants.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xv. Wks. 875/2 And some question hath arisen in the order of saint Francis, betwene the obseruantes and y<sup>e</sup> conventiōls. 1611 SPEDER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 995 Sixe religious Houses for Franciscan Friars, three of them for Observants, and the other three for Conventiōls. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 9 An Observant Friar, that is a strict Franciscan, who observed his rule, as distinguished from the Conventiōls, who lived in great luxury and managed to secure great estates.

† **Conventiōalist**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.] = CONVENTUAL B. 1.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 749 The convent of New St. Johann, the conventiōlists of which are elected by the abbey of St. Gall. *Ibid.* VI. 234 An abess and twelve conventiōlists.

**Conventiōally** (kɒnvenʃiəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a conventiōnal manner.

1814 BERRINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* iii. (1846) 133 This place . . . as yet was not conventiōally regulated. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct., A conventiōally-trained 'French demoiselle'.

† **Conventiōnship**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Conventiōnal function or status.

1689 N. JOHNSON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 59 We for ever . . . abolish the said Order, with all it's Dignities, Offices, and Ministries, and all it's Conventiōnship, Title, Essence and Denomination.

**Converge** (kɒnvɜːdʒ), *v.* [ad. late L. *converg-ere* (Isidore) to incline together (*intr.*), f. L. *con-* together + *verg-ere* to bend, turn, incline.]

1. *intr.* 'To tend to one point from different places' (J.); to tend to meet in a point; to approach nearer together, as lines do, which meet if produced far enough. The opposite of *diverge*.

1691 tr. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 The sides of the Ship converge into an Angle. 1757 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Rays coming converging out of a rarer into a denser medium, converge less . . . than if they had continued their motion through the first medium. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 609 To the south-west . . . the mountains converge into a single ridge. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 144 Forces from these four points were to converge on London. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 145 In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all diverge from the trunk channel.

**b. fig.** To tend to meet in a common result or point of operation.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) 377 Every circumstance converges to the same effect on the mind. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homor* III. 341 We find much and varied evidence converging to support the hypothesis.

**c. Math.** To approximate in the sum of its terms toward a definite limit: see CONVERGING 2. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 436 The first series is called a converging one, because that by collecting its terms successively, taking in always one term more, the successive terms approximate or converge to the value or sum of the whole infinite series. 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* § 226 *note*, This series converges very rapidly.

2. *trans.* To cause (lines or rays) to approach each other; to cause to come together.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 537 The object-glass . . . and the eye-glass . . . one to converge the rays collected by the other. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 243 By converging the sun-beams into a narrow compass. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* IV. 304 A central rendezvous for converging them. 1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 102 Power of converging the optic axes.

**Convergement** (kɒnvɜːdʒmənt), [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of converging; drawing together.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 265 In this convergement of the several frontiers, and the confusion that ensued. 1841 — *Homor* Wks. VI. 393 From the close convergement of the separate parts.

**Convergence** (kɒnvɜːdʒəns), [f. CONVERGENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of converging; movement directed toward or terminating in the same point (called the *point of convergence*).

1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. ii. (Seager), The convergences and divergences of the rays. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 75 We have here two focal centers . . . viz. the center of irradiation or emission, and that of convergence or reception. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 364 In the metropolis of commerce the point of convergence was the Exchange. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 29 The convergence in both cases is to a point.

**b. ellipt.** For *degree or point of convergence*.

1845 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. viii. 357 An adjustment of their axes to the requisite convergence. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Oct. 5/2 Krakatoa is situated at the convergence of three great earth fractures.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Coming or drawing together; concurrence of operations, effects, etc.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. iii. 3 From the convergence of such various and unsuspected testimony. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 640 Convergence of effort, not conflict. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 90 A convergence of phenomena points to some lost reading.

3. *Math.* Of convergent series or fractions.

1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xl. heading, Convergence and Divergence of Series. *Ibid.* xl. § 558 Some writers prefer another definition of convergence; namely, they consider a

series convergent only when the sum of an indefinitely large number of terms can be made to differ from one fixed value by less than any assigned quantity.

4. Convergent quality, CONVERGENCY. *rare.*

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 208 A lens weaker still might only destroy the divergence of the rays, without being able to give them any convergence.

**Convergency** (kɒnvɜːdʒənsi), [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being convergent.

1709 BEAKLEY *Th. Vision* § 35 The convergency or divergence of the rays. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. § 41 Rays of different degrees of divergence and convergency. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xvii. 312 To collect the light, or to bring it to a proper degree of convergency.

**b. transf. and *fig.* of things immaterial. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 140 A kind of convergency in my feelings.**

2. *Math.*; cf. CONVERGENCE 3.

1791 E. WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 171 Many more propositions concerning infinite series and their convergency are given in the *Medit. Analyt.* 1887 HALL & KNIGHT *Higher Algebra* xxi. heading, Convergence and Divergency of Series. *Ibid.* § 270, 239 Rules by which we can test the convergency or divergency of a given series without effecting its summation.

3. = CONVERGENCE 1, 2.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 162 The point of convergency. 1836 LANDOR *Fer. & Asp.* ccxxv, Humours, the idioms of life . . . are generalised in the concourse and convergency of innumerable races.

**Convergent** (kɒnvɜːdʒənt), *a.* [ad. L. *convergent-em*, pr. pp. of *converg-ere* to CONVERGE: so in mod. F.]

1. Inclining toward each other, or toward a common point of meeting; tending to meet in a point or focus; = CONVERGING *pp. a.* 1.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Converging*, or *Convergent lines* in geometry are those which continually approximate, or whose distance becomes continually less and less. 1794 MARTIN *Roussseau's Bot.* xvi. 198 The filaments and anthers are convergent or bend towards each other. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 145 Some point where all those scattered rays should meet Convergent in the faculties of man. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 79 Light moves in straight lines, which receive the name of rays. Such rays may be either divergent, parallel, or convergent.

**b.** of things immaterial, operations, etc.

*Convergent breeding*: 'similarity in external characters concealing fundamental differences of structure in different animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**c.** Composed of or formed by converging lines. (*Convergent squint*: strabismus in which the axes of the eyes converge.)

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. § 39, 34 The convergent point of converging rays. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 140 If General McClellan . . . meditates a convergent attack on all parts of the South. 1870 T. HOLMES *Swrg.* (ed. 2) III. 248 Strabismus may be either convergent or divergent.

2. *Math.* = CONVERGING 2, as in *convergent series*. *Convergent fractions*: see *B.*

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 208 A crystal is said to be convergent, when . . . the series converges rapidly as 75, 9, 2. 1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xl. § 554 An infinite series is said to be convergent when the sum of the first *n* terms cannot numerically exceed some finite quantity, however great *n* may be. 1867 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Problems* 53 heading, Convergent Fractions. 1882 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 32 Hence the series  $P_1 + P_2 + \dots$  is a convergent series.

3. *Convergent-nerved* (Bot.), (of leaves) having convergent nerves, ribs, or veins.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**B. sb.** = *convergent or converging fraction*.

1858 TODHUNTER *Alg.* xlv. (1875) 369 The fractions formed by taking one, two, three . . . of the quotients of the continued fraction  $a + \frac{1}{b + \frac{1}{c + \dots}}$  are called *converging fractions* or *convergents*. . . The convergents taken in order are alternately less and greater than the continued fraction. *Ibid.* 371 Every convergent is nearer to the continued fraction than any of the preceding convergents. *Mod.* The first four convergents of  $\pi$  (3.14159 . . .) are  $\frac{22}{7}$ ,  $\frac{333}{70}$ ,  $\frac{355}{113}$ ,  $\frac{1039}{318}$ .

**Convergenti-nervose**, *a. Bot.* [f. comb. form of L. *convergent-em*.] 'When simple veins diverge from the midrib of a leaf, and converge towards the margin' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Convergence** (kɒnvɜːdʒəns), [f. L. type \**convergens* to begin to converge, inceptive of *converg-ere*: see -ENCE.] Tendency to converge.

1796 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 6 Dec., A wonderful convergence of moral probabilities.

**Converging** (kɒnvɜːdʒɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. CONVERGENT + -ING 2.] That converges.

1. Inclining towards each other or towards a common point of meeting; tending to meet in a point. In *Optics*, applied to rays of light which meet or tend to meet in a focus; in *Bot.*, etc., to pairs of organs that bend towards each other.

*Converging fibres* (Phys.): 'fibres which connect different centres of the brain with each other, as the cortical substance with the centres at the base of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 219 Calyx tubular

with 5 converging scales at the mouth. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 75 More of the converging light will be absorbed. 1811 J. Wood *Optics* ii. 15 Converging rays... approach to each other in their progress, and, if not intercepted, at length meet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 Approaching the fated city by many converging routes. 1884 BOWLER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 244 They curve in a converging manner at the next node.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial that tend to concur or meet.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlviii. 185 Where all the converging lines of Scripture meet. 1871 GROVE *Eth. Fragu.* iv. (1876) 73 The ethical sanctions have a converging tendency towards the happiness of society as their end.

c. Consisting or formed of converging elements or parts.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimes* (1877) III. i. 86 Under a converging fire of artillery.

2. *Math.* Applied to an infinite series of terms or numbers, the sum of which, beginning with the first, continually approximates towards a definite limit as more and more terms are taken.

A simple converging series is exemplified by the series  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$ , etc., the limit of which is 2. *Converging fractions* := CONVERGENT B.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Converging series, in mathematics. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 300 So arranged... that the series produced may be a converging one, rather than diverging; and this is effected by placing the greater terms foremost in the given fluxion. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* 35 Expanded in a converging series of ascending powers of  $\mu$ .

3. Causing convergence.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 202 The gathering or converging power of any glass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 354, I placed a large converging lens in the sunbeams.

**Convergently**, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a converging way; with convergence.

1832 *Nat. Philos., Thermom., & Pyrom.* II. 27 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Two brass rods, fixed on a brass plate convergently. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 139 He had always read with a purpose; carefully, thoughtfully, in certain fixed lines, convergently.

† **Convers**, *verb.* In the following passage 'in convers' is perh. a scribal error for 'in conuex', the Ital. original having *i conuessi* 'the convexes'; if Chaucer wrote 'in convers', he must have read the It. as *i conuersi*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1820 His gost... is went vp to [pe] holighesse of be senenbe spere, In conuers letynge eueryche element. [Boccaccio *Tes.* xi. 1, L'anima... volando Ver la concavità del cielo ottava Degli elementi i conuessi lasciando.]

**Convers**, var. of CONVERSE *a.* and *sb.* 2 *Obs.*

**Conversible** (kɒnˈvɜːsəbəl), *a.* (erron. -ible.) [*a. F. conversable* (16th c. in Littré), *ad. med. L. conversabilis* to be conversed with, *f. conversari* to CONVERSE. In 17th c. stressed *conversible*.]

1. That may be conversed with. † *a.* That may be frequented, associated with, etc.: see CONVERSE *v.* 1-3. † *b.* Open to intercourse, sociable (*obs.*). *c.* With whom one can converse easily and agreeably; easy and pleasant in conversation. *d.* Able or disposed to converse, fond of talking.

1598 FLORIO, *Pratificabile*, conversable, that may be frequented or practised. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 21 May, The lady here is very conversable, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 134 The conversable Fop is such a one who can indifferently discourse of what he has heard or seen. *a* 1689 MRS. BEHN *Novels* (1871) II. 143 That conversable thing I hate... That prides himself upon his prate. 1773 *Guardian* No. 137 An empty man of a great family is a creature that is scarce conversable. 1797 WATSON & BURBURY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 324 The mild, courteous, conversable Heathens who border on Georgia and Carolina. 1845 BACHEL *Albany* (1848) 228 Mrs. Lilly was so conversable a woman, that she was in the habit of talking to herself. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 143 He was cheerful, musical, politely conversible.

2. Of, pertaining or proper to social intercourse, or converse.

*a* 1631 DOWNE in *Select* (1840) 37 Which are names of... sociable relations, conversable notions. 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 209 The three Homiletically conversable Virtues, Veritas, Comitas and Urbanitas. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 264 ¶ 5 A Sacrifice of more than the Four hundred thousandth Part of his Conversable Life. 1815 JAMES AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 84 The evening was quiet and conversable. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 138 Cleveland, having won 14 points, was in a very gay, conversable humour.

**Conversableness** (kɒnˈvɜːsəbəlɪnəs), [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being conversable.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1844) 9 b, The existence of God and his conversableness with men. 1734 MRS. PENDARVES in Mrs. Delany *Corr.* 478 The good-humour and conversableness of the people. 1880 *Brit. Q. Rev.* No. 143, 90 Reason in its comprehensive form of conversableness with God and with His rational universe.

**Conversably** (kɒnˈvɜːsəbəlɪ), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY.] In a conversable manner; † conversationally.

*c* 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 44 Nor is there any people, either in the island, or on the continent, that speaks it [the old Greek] conversably. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Conversation** (kɒnˈvɜːsəns), [*f. CONVERSANT*: see -ANON.] The practice, state, or quality of being conversant (in its various senses).

1609 HERWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 v. 194 Any thing according to my poore acquaintance and little conversation.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 205 By converse with the consummate refinement of life at Paris. 1885 *Lav Times* LXXIX. 339/2 The mode... would seem to require more than ordinary skill and converse with the law.

**Conversancy** (kɒnˈvɜːsənsɪ), [*f. as prec.*: see -ANON.] The state or quality of being conversant.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 553 This discipline does not appear to have excluded him from conversancy with his nation. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* Pref. 12 An extensive and diversified conversancy with business. 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* VI. 884 Our native literati... have great injustice done them, on the score of their conversancy with languages. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 39/2 A select commission, chosen for their conversancy with the subject.

**Conversant** (kɒnˈvɜːsənt), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4-5 (north.) -and, 4-6 -ant. [ME., *a. OF. conversant*, *pr. pple. of converser* := *L. conversant-em*, *pr. pple. of conversari* to CONVERSE. Originally *conversant*, whence later *conversant*; *conversant*, given by J. and various orthoepists, is not recognized by the poets, nor by current use.]

*A. adj.* (usually predicative).

† 1. Dwelling habitually or frequently, accustomed to live or abide, passing much of one's time, in a place. (With various preps. and adverbs.)

1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 9 Et hors pris ausi ceux q' ne sont mie conversant et continuellement demorant en les hundred. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 198 He [Anticrist] sal be lered... And nurist and mast conversant In be cite of Bethsayda. 1382 WYCLIF *v. Sam.* xii. 2 Mysones ben with 30w; also conversant before 30u. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. ii. (1482) 59 In his... fayre branches the birdes ben alwey couersant. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 25 My selfe there wouned, and there was conversant. 1555 BODEN *Decades* 31 They are whyte... saunye suche as are much conversant in the sonne. 1610 BARROUCH *Math. Physick* II. vi. (1639) 80 It is good to have the sick conversant in a hot house. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Ded. They who have been conversant abroad. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 170 On marshy and muddy grounds, where they are conversant. *c* 1820 G. S. FABER *8 Dissert.* (1845) II. 8 By reason of Christ's being visibly and personally conversant within its precincts.

2. *a.* Living or associating with in familiar intercourse; having regular or frequent intercourse with (together); on terms of familiarity with.

1400 MAUNDREY (1839) x. 113 Oure lady... was conversant with hire some xxxiii 3eer and ij monethes. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goodes Chylde* 20 All men that hem knew or be with hem conversant or famylier. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 43 They lived and were conversant in company of the principal Rebels. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 120 They were much conversant together. 1611 BIBLE *v. Sam.* xxv. 15 Neither missed we any thing as long as we were conversant with them. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 1, I am afraid you have been very little conversant with Women. 1784 COWPER *Tasit* v. 815 Much conversant with Heaven. 1823 H. MARTINEAU *Each & All* i. 3 She had been conversant with many ranks of society.

† *b.* Having familiar intercourse in (a family, etc.), among (people, etc.), about (a place). *Obs.*

*a. in* := *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 379 Tho whiche... Han be conversant here longe before In oure Company. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 72, I have my self ben conversant in a religious hows of whyt freres. 1580 BARET *Adv. C.* 1241 Conversant in princes courtes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. iii. (1675) 187 When I had occasion to be conversant in great Mens Families. 1768 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. viii. viii. 123, I had been much more conversant in a college library than in a circulating one.

*b. among* := *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psal.* xxv. 6 Conuersant among innocents bodely & gostly. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 40 Hyt behoueth a kynge to... be conversant amongst them [his people] without ouermuche famylyarite. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 35 Pliny the younger was... conversant among them in Asia. *a* 1805 PALLEY *Serm.* xx. (1825) VI. 178 The beings with whom we converse, or amongst whom we are conversant.

*c. about* := *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), A man conversant about Whitehall and the court.

† 3. *a.* Occupied, busied, or engaged in; having one's activity or attention engaged in or among (affairs, objects of study or inquiry, etc.). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxix. 3 He schal be conversant in the hid thynges of parablis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 56 Much matter wherein to be conversant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 4 Studies have an influence and operation upon the manners of those that are conversant in them. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* lxiv. 398 He was a meer Fisherman, or man conversant in water. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ¶ 2 It is, methinks, the Mark of a little Genius to be wholly conversant among Insects, Reptiles, Animalcules. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* II. 211 As she had been long conversant in this horrid practice. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xxv. 246 A Jew, skilled in mineralogy... has been conversant among these mountains. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 64 Men too much conversant in office are rarely minds of remarkable enlargement.

*b.* Concerned, occupied, or having to do with (things).

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 70 Neuer to be infected with delight, Nor conversant with Ease and Idleness Till, etc. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* t. 130 Thou and all angels conversant on earth With man or men's affairs. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 1 The Scholar has been very conversant with Books, and the other with Men only.

† *c.* Occupied or employed about; having one's activity or attention exercised about, upon. *Obs.*

1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* t. ii. vi. (1651) 85 Such as are conversant or employed about any office or business. 1612 DOWNE *Serm.* (1624) 8 He [Bp. of Rome] is euermore too

conuersant vpon the contemplation of temporall kingdomes. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 4 To shewe what the Diuill is conversant about. 1866 K. WHITE *Let.* 25 June, God... is as intently conversant about the smallest as about the greatest things. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* II. § 7 He had been... long conversant about corn.

4. *fig.* of things: Exercised in, concerned about (touching); dealing or having to do with; having for its object or sphere.

*a. in* := *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), The matters wherein church policy is conversant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 8 The controversies wherein moral philosophy is conversant. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 47 Is not justice conversant in Rewards and Punishments? 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm.* Col. & Philom. (1876) 273 Physical science is conversant in experiment; logical science in argumentation.

*b. about* := 1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 The object whereabout the contemplations and actions of the Church are properly conversant. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 12 There are three things, touching which the Law is conversant... Persons, Things, and Actions. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 329 Public virtue being... conversant about great concerns. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. § 2 note, Logic is entirely conversant about language.

*c. with* := 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Pelletier* Wks. 1846 III. 249 That philosophy which is conversant with human affairs. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* II. (ed. 2) 58 Chemistry... had... been conversant merely with the qualities of matter.

5. Versed or experienced in; 'well up' in.

1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 424 Some whom he judgeth to be conversant in histories. *a* 1606 BACON *Q. Eliz.* Wks. (Bohn) 487 She was very conversant in the Scriptures and writings of the fathers. 1635 SWAN *Spect.* M. vii. § 3 (1643) 341 One well versed or conversant in these things. 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 76 A great master who is thoroughly conversant in the nature of man. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 45 All the languages in which Milton was conversant.

*b.* Familiar or intimately acquainted with (anything), as a result of having been occupied with it.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. vii. (1840) 82 They are conversant with other parts of God's creation. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* liv. 282, I speak to facts with which all of us are conversant. 1863 BRIGHT *S. Amer.* 16 June, Those men who are most conversant with American affairs. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 412 Like Walpole... he was thoroughly conversant with questions of finance.

*c. with one.*

1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* xvii, The young man... seemed to be very conversant on the subject.

† 6. Of things: Frequently occurring and hence familiarly known, familiar. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, The vile serpent the Leviathan... Whych of kynde is neuer couersant. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 609 These thynges be now so couersant, we seme it no shame. 1601 CORNWALLYSE *Disc.* *Seneca* (1631) 13 The most pleasing and most conversant thoughts of the best contented minds are descended from hope. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Bullinger* 334 To imbrace a pure worship of the Lord, which had not yet been conversant amongst them.

† 7. Familiarly known, frequented. *rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 26 She thynkyth the place is right conversant of pupyll for hyr to abyed in, for she kepeth hyr as close as she may for spyng.

8. Having the quality of conversing, ready to converse; conversable. *rare.*

1804 *Man in Moon* 92 He... was polite and attentive to the women, and friendly and conversant with the men. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 408 Fluent without volubility, and conversant without loquaciousness.

*B. sb.* † 1. A person who 'converses' or is intimate with another; a familiar acquaintance. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 Some such... secret disease, as the common conversant can hardly discover. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 221 Not thy familiar acquaintance, nor thy intimate conversants. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 114 While Fools their Conversants possess As unawares with Sottishness.

† 2. One who leads a 'religious' or monastic life: see *conversare* in Du Cange.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 149 Some women of that Colledge... whom they call Conversants, encouraging me, with their exhortations, to persevere in my holy purpose.

**Conversation** (kɒnˈvɜːsəʃən), [*a. OF. conversacion*, etc., (*varsasyon*).] [ME., *a. OF. conversacion*, *-acion* (12th c. in Littré), *ad. L. conversatiō-em* frequent abode, intercourse, *n. of action f. conversari* to CONVERSE.]

† 1. The action of living or having one's being in a place or among persons. Also *fig.* of one's spiritual being. *Obs.*

*a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 1 Haly men pat has paire conuersacioun in heuen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 241 'Oure conuersacioun', he zayth, 'is ine heuene', uor bet body is ine be erpe, be herte is ine heuen. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. 229 (Harl. MS.) Where is his conuersation but in the Empire of heuene? 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mors v. Utop.* II. (Arb.) 148 This same belefe of the present conuersation of their forefathers and anctours among them. 1611 BIBLE *Philom.* III. 20 For our conuersation [1881 *R. V.* citizenship] is in heuen. 1650 FULLER *Pilgrim* III. iii. 322 They [fish] were improper for offerings, living in an element wherein men had no conuersation. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 409 Their Prone-ness to Idolatry, which a long Conversation in Egypt had disposed them to.

† 2. The action of consorting or having dealings with others; living together; commerce, intercourse, society, intimacy. *Obs.*

*c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 And an othir tym he lefte be conuersacion of alle worldly men... and went into disserte



upon the hills. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 41 Dydo toke grete playis in his conuersacyon. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success*. i. 6 That natural instinct which man hath to live in conversation. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1857) 354 Unfines and contrariety frustrates... all the good and peace of wedded conversation. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxv. 320. I shunn'd the conuersation for the little Time I staid at Calcutt. 1790 LANGHORNE *Philarch* (1879) I. 1524 In the course of long sieges there is usually some conversation with the enemy.

3. Sexual intercourse or intimacy. *Criminal conversation* (abbrev. *crim. con.*): adultery. c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) p. xxvii. The men hath conuersacyon with the wemen, who that they ben or who they fyrst mete. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 31 His Conuersation with Shores Wife. 1649 Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. v. 445 After a conjugal conversation. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xii. (1715) 298. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*. The usual mode of punishing adulterers at present is by action of *crim. con.* (as it is commonly expressed), to recover damages.

4. fig. Occupation or engagement with things, in the way of business or study; the resulting condition of acquaintance or intimacy with a matter.

a 1626 BACON (J.). Out of long experience in business and much conversation in books. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr. Ep. Ded.* There is requir'd... a Conversation with those Authors... who have written with the fewest Faults in Prose and Verse. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 194 By Experience and Conversation with these Bodies, in any Place or Mine. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 13 Some scholars, by their constant conversation with Antiquity... know perfectly the sense of the Learned dead. 1722 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 59 Nor have I had Conversation enough as yet with the Sea to give so ample an Account as I hope to do.

5. Circle of acquaintance, company, society.

1620 SIMLTON *Quix.* iv. xxvii. 220 You may know the Man by the Conversation he keeps. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. i. 40 His Domestic Conversation and dependants... were all open Papists. 1673 DRYDEN *Mart. & la Mode* i. i. A Gentleman, Sir, that understands the Grand mond so well, who has haunted the best Conversations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 That all Conversations in the World have indulged Human Infirmary in this Case.

6. Manner of conducting oneself in the world or in society; behaviour, mode or course of life. *arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plaller* ii. 12 Haldis goed lyf & fayre conversacioun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 12 In al hyr conversacioun bothe pure and clement. 1554 Bk. *Com. Prayer*. Ordia. Pref. A man of vertuous conversacion, and withoute crime. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 307 True pietie doth not consist in knowledge & talking, but in the action and conversation. 1611 BIBLE Ps. i. 23 To him that ordereth his conversation aright. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 117 Your Conversation gives this your Mouth-profession, the lye. a 1765 LAW *Conf. &ary* *Pilgr.* (1809) 25 The outward behaviour and visible conversation of Christ while dwelling among men. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. 193 The walk and conversation of any commonest person.

7. Interchange of thoughts and words; familiar discourse or talk.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.). She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet conversation of her sister. 1609 TOWNSEND *Fun. Poeme* 47 In little time he made such benefit Of Conversation (the commerce of minds). 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 151 Calling the earl of Bristol... to assist them in their conversation, the prince then not speaking any Spanish. 1713 GUARDIAN No. 24 The faculty of interchanging our thoughts with one another, or what we express by the word Conversation. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 8 Flagerness to lead the conversation. 1783 — in *Boswell* Mar. No. Sir... we had talk enough, but no conversation; there was nothing discussed. 1871 RUSKIN *Munera P.* Pref. (1880) 20. I used to sit silently listening to the conversation.

fig. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. ii. 36 There are some [buildings] which are only for covert or defence, and from which we require no conversation [cf. pp. 35 and 208].

b. 'A particular act of discoursing upon any subject' (J.); a talk, colloquy.

1604 J. WRIGHT (title) Country Conversations; chiefly of the modern Comedies, of Drinking, etc. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* i. xviii. 57. I had the honour of a long conversation with him last night. 1824 LANDOR (title) Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 The conversation is said to have taken place when Theætetus was a youth.

8. A public conference, discussion, or debate.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Ded. Publick Conversations... where there is hardly such a thing as being merry, but at another's Expense. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 9 ¶ 18 At a publick conversation of some of the defenders of this Discourse of Free-thinking, and others that differed from them.

9. An 'At Home'; = CONVERSATION 2. *Obs.*

1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 71 Lady Pomfret has a charming conversation once a week. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Oct. I have been invited twice to Mrs. Vesey's conversation. 1783 — *Ibid.* 31 Dec. I never saw her, unless perhaps, without knowing her, at a conversation. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 389 It being at a tea-conversation he... went on rhyming thus.

10. (In full *conversation piece*): A kind of genre painting representing a group of figures: see quot. 1854. So *conversation painting*.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 3 None should be admitted into this green Conversation-Piece, except he had broke his Collar-bone there. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verdus Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 77 He imitated the manner of Terburg's, a Dutch painter of conversations. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 2/2 Small portraits in oil, at one guinea... Conversation Pieces in proportion. 1854 SIR E. HEAD *Kugler's Handb. Painting* I. 289 note. Waagen calls Terburg 'the creator of conversation-painting,' meaning that particular branch of genre, which bears the same relation to historical painting on the one side, and to the buffooneries of Jan Steen on the other, that 'genteel comedy' bears respectively to

tragedy and to farce. 1891 Bookman Oct. 29/2 'The Finances of the gods' is a masterpiece... such an interior—one almost fancies Metsu painting a conversation-piece.

11. *attrib.* and *comb.* Conversation tube, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf persons; a speaking-tube for communicating between different parts of a building; conversation painting, piece (see 10).

1755 T. AMORY *Memo.* (1769) II. 167 To furnish them with chat in their conversation hours. 1824 MISS HAWKINS *Memo.* I. 270 A man with great conversation-talents. 1890 *Catal. Army & Navy Stores* Mar. 580 Conversation Tubes... each 2s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

12. = CONVERSION. [so also in OF. (see Godefroy).]

1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxviii. 22 Ne forsothe ther is conversacioun [1388 turning]. 1388 — *Acts* v. 3 Thei telden the conversacioun of hehene men [Vulg. *conversionem Gentium*]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 12 Hys merueyllous conuersacyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xv. 3 They... declared the Conversation of the Heythen. a 1570 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supp. & Mass* (1844) 357 In the conversation of the bread.

Conversation, v. *nonce-vud.* [i. the sb.] *intr.* To converse, talk, engage in conversation. Hence Conversationing *vbl. sb.*

1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 366 The sailor... answered... that in general he conversational well enough. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Three years of friendly conferencing and conversationing in Downing Street.

Conversationable, a. *rare.* [i. as prec. + -ABLE.] = CONVERSABLE; open to conversation.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 653 She, having the superintendence of her domestic concerns... was merely conversational at breakfast-time. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 331 You're a conversational individual.

Conversational (kɒnvə'si:ʃənəl), a. [i. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of persons: Ready to converse; addicted to conversation; gifted with powers of conversation.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 78 Without being talkative I am conversational. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* I. Although Tom and his sister were extremely conversational, they were less lively.

2. Of, belonging to, or proper to conversation.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 293 His conversational powers. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 286 That tone... which confers on the women of England a high conversational rank. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xxi. 221 Provençal was degraded to be the mere conversational dialect of the vulgar. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 337 The conversational manner, the seeming want of arrangement... are found to result in a perfect work of art.

Conversationalist (kɒnvə'si:ʃənəlɪst), a. [i. as prec. + -IST. Cf. *nationalist, agriculturalist.*] One who is conversational; one who excels in conversation. Cf. CONVERSATIONIST.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 105 English Women are in general better conversationalists than the men. 1884 J. PAYE *Canon's Ward* II. 265 An eminent conversationalist living by himself is a deplorable spectacle.

Conversationally (kɒnvə'si:ʃənəlɪ), adv. [i. as prec. + -LY.] In a conversational manner, in the way of conversation.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 167 That I might conversationally learn the [Welsh] language. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 333 The Lord was questioned, perhaps conversationally, about His followers and His teaching.

Conversational, ppl. a. *Obs. rare*—1. [i. CONVERSATION sb. + -ED.] Of a specified 'conversation' or behaviour, conducted, behaved.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* i. i. Till she be better conversational'd, I'll keep As far from her as the gallows.

Conversationism, *rare*—0. [i. as prec. + -ISM.] A conversational expression; colloquialism. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Conversationist (kɒnvə'si:ʃənɪst), a. [i. as prec. + -IST.] One who converses much, or is addicted to conversation; one who practises the art of conversation; = CONVERSATIONIST.

1806 SOUTHEY in *Roberts Memo.* II. 131 A little too much of the conversationist. 1824 MISS HAWKINS *Memo.* I. 282 Agreeable conversationists were met in great frequency. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 24 Mr. Taylor is reckoned a brilliant conversationist.

Conversationalize (kɒnvə'si:ʃənaɪz), v. [i. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold a conversation.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. vii. 16 They would have retired to a corner... and conversationalized with any stray four-year-old not yet sent to bed. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 308 After some little time spent in arranging his papers... and conversationalizing with a native clerk.

Conservative (kɒnvə'sɪtɪv), a. *rare.* [i. L. *conservat-* ppl. stem of *conservāre* to CONVERSE + -IVE.] + a. Belonging to, or fitted for, social intercourse; sociable. *Obs.* b. Ready to converse or talk, given to conversation, talkative.

1631 Br. WEBBE *Quietm.* (1657) 179 Actions conservative doe consist in the ordering of our conversation. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 76 To endue him with conversative qualities and ornaments of youth. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke ii. 45 Of a free and conservative, not of a sullen and morose disposition. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jour.* II. 108 He was very entertaining and conservative.

Conversazione (kɒnvə'sa:ʃiənzə), Pl. -oni (-juni), now usually -ones. Also in 8-ations. [a. It. *conversazione* (in 16th c. -atione) conversation, assembly for conversation or social recreation.]

1. In Italy, the name for an evening assembly for conversation, social recreation, and amusement (often described by travellers in the 18th c.).

1740 GRAY *Lett. to his Mother* (T.). The diversions of a Florentine Lent are... in the evening, what is called a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, full of I cannot tell what. 1753 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1887) II. 243, I have often smiled to myself in viewing our assemblies (which they call conversations) at Lovere. 1754 DRUMMOND *Trav.* 41 (T.). These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies:—some played at cards, some passed the time in conversation, others walked from place to place. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 283 In most little towns in Italy good music; and *conversazioni* in all. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xx. 337 The *conversazioni* of the *demi-monde* where they say everything.

2. Introduced into England, and applied to the private assembly now known as an 'At Home'. (Occasionally anglicized as CONVERSATION, q.v.)

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i. The charade you made last night at Mrs. Drowle's conversazione. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Nov. She is... foremost in collecting all extraordinary... people to her London conversazioni. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 206 She held a sort of conversazione at her house... frequented by all foreigners. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. cvii. With evening came the banquet and the wine: The conversazione; the duet.

3. From about the close of the 18th c. chiefly applied to assemblies of an intellectual character, in connexion with literature, art, or science.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 238 In the evening to the *conversazione* of Signore Fabbioni, where I met Signore Pella, director of the gallery, etc... the company did not assemble in order to converse on the trivial nonsense of common topics, like so many coteries in all countries. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 200 In the balls, concerts, and *conversazioni* of polite literature. a 1845 HOOD *Odes & Addr.* To *Kitchener* v. Oh, hast thou still those *Conversazioni*, Where learned visitors discoursed—and fed?

4. Now chiefly used for a *soirée* given by a learned body or society of arts, at which the society's work is illustrated by the exhibition of specimens, experiments, and demonstrations.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 208 (*Architectural Society*) Jan. 21, the members of this institution held their first *Conversazione* for the season at Exeter Hall, which was attended by 200 professors and amateurs of architecture. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 3) 276 The organizing of *conversazioni* for more familiar and popular addresses on scientific subjects.

Converse (kɒnvɜ:s), v. [a. F. *converser* (12th c. in *Littre*) to pass one's life, live, dwell in or with, in mod. Fr. also to exchange words with; = Pr. and Sp. *conversar*, It. and late L. *conversare*; —L. *conversārī* lit. to turn oneself about, to move to and fro, pass one's life, dwell, abide, live somewhere, keep company with; middle voice of rare *conversāre* to turn to and fro, freq. of *convertere* to turn about. As with other deponent vbs. the active form was in late L. substituted for the middle, whence the Romanic forms. The transference of sense from 'live with' to 'talk with' is recent in Fr. and English, and most complete in the latter.]

1. *intr.* To move about, have one's being, live, dwell in (*on, upon*) a place, among (*with*) people, etc. *Obs.*

1340 [see CONVERSANT a. 1]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iii. 10 In whos houses I hadde conversed and haunted for my soules. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Bv. Before them emonge the whyche we converse and go dayly. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 405/4 How many yere arte thou olde and where conversedest thou. 1638 WILKINS *Life Thoul* xiv. (1707) 116 Birds... which do most converse upon the Earth... as a Pheasant, Partridge, etc. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. ix. (1675) 224 Impurities... contracted by conversing to and fro in a defiling World. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 26 Cetaceous Fishes which converse chiefly in the northern Sea. *Ibid.* n. (1704) 420 Birds have been taught to pronounce Words,—yet Quadrupeds never, though Dogs and Horses converse almost perpetually with Men. 1797 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* Intro. (1840) 3 It converses here, is with us, and among us.

2. To associate familiarly, consort, keep company; to hold intercourse, be familiar *with*. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 861 You shall... Visite the speechlesse sickes, and still converse With groaning wretches. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 134 So rude a Country, as hath not hitherto conversed with more civil Nations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 284 For ever, sunk Under yon boylng Ocean, wrapt in Chains; There to converse with everlasting groans. 1678 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 137 Too blessed a creature to converse with mortals. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Congreve*, Having long conversed familiarly with the great, he wished to be considered... as a man of fashion. 1829 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 322 The old pagans believed that a mighty god... openly conversed with mortals.

b. To hold sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xix. This Albyne, with her fiftie sisteris... conversit with devillis in forme of men, and consavit childrin. 1611 CORGER. s.v. *Riffarde*. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 45 They may lawfully converse together as man and wife. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 165 ¶ 7. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. x. That wench with whom I know he yet converses. 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 31 Liberty... to converse with as many females as he pleased.

c. To have commercial intercourse, to deal, trade, traffic. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. (R.)*. They friendly converse and exchange mutual traffic together. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 9 The Turke having given certain scales to trade in, out of which... it was unlawful for any to converse. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 141 This Law will not at all incommode Gentlemen as to what they buy in shops, neither those that converse in Fairs and Markets. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 These Indians had canoes... by which, perhaps, they conversed with the islands near them.

† 3. To be engaged in; to have to do with (a thing); to deal with; be familiar or conversant with. *Obs.* exc. as fig. of 4 or 5, in to converse with books.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 90 You that converse in these and such like actions. 1602 MARSTON *Auton's Rev.* IV. III. O world, thou art too subtle For honest natures to converse withall. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Nat. Men* (Arb.) 364 When they converse in those things they do not affect. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. v. § 5 Since he hath conversed more with the Oriental traditions. 1688 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* XII. 22 Wheresoever he treads, he sinks, and converses with a bottomless pit. 1709 STYVE *Aut. Ref.* I. xxxi. 354 That ministers should converse in this catechism, and learn true divinity from it. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connosser* 204 By conversing with the Works of the Best Masters. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. VIII. He had indeed conversed so much with money. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 409 A man... who has conversed, not only with books, but with lawyers and merchants... statesmen and princes.

† 4. To communicate or interchange ideas (with any one) by speech or writing or otherwise. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. II. 162 Did you converse sir with this gentleman? I never spake with her in all my life. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 177. [As] I have att noe tyme soe much ease and content as when I converse with you, I hope I shall gaine pardon for this tedious letter. 1712 POPE *Let.* 28 May. It is not only the disposition I always have of conversing with you, that makes me so speedily answer your obliging letter. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. vi. 151 Like ships at sea, they must converse by signals. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1768) II. 137 He conversed little with the painters... except Velasquez, with whom he continued a correspondence of letters.

b. To hold inward communion, commune with. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. 1. 26 Well let them practise and converse with spirits. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. II. (1821) 415 He knows how to converse with himself, and truly to love and value himself. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* IV. 66 Before he eats, converses with himself, while he is eating converses with God, and after he hath eaten, converses with the holy angels. 1747 T. WARTON *Plens. Melancholy* (R.). Remote from man, conversing with the spheres. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 233 So you... have time to converse with your sensations.

5. *Spec.* To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk' (J.); to engage in conversation, to talk with (a person), on, upon (a subject), in (a language, voice). The ordinary current sense.

1613 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 249 If... you desire to converse with him, you must tarry till he be awake. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. 32, I have conversed with those which have conversed with him. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. 6 Adam's posterity learnt to speak immediately from him, and so to converse with one another. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 7 My Heart clave to him as soon as he spoke. And the more we convers'd, so much the more did I esteem... him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lyric Poems, Old Man's Comforts*. You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death. 1825 LYTTON *Rakland* 41 We had been conversing with Lady Margaret on indifferent subjects. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. XI. 136 Wishing to converse... in a language unknown to the Spaniards. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXI. Talk for you is good discipline. You converse imperfectly.

6. *trans.* † a. To keep company with; b. To render familiar or well acquainted; c. To communicate with, talk with, *Obs.* d. To talk (any one) out of, etc.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Exhort. § 9 Such a life without which human society cannot be conversed. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Surf-fooling* 84 Not conversing him daily or very often. 1683 D. A. ART *Converse Pref.* Whether we Converse our Superiors, Inferiours, or Equals. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1768 I. 176 This Temple having been Educated and long Conversed among the Ancients. 1718 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 354 After I have conversed himself, and read his theses. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* LXVII. She called her daughter to her, and contrived to converse her out of the room.

**Converse** (kɒnˈvɜːs), sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. CONVERSE v., c. 1600; orig. like the vb., stressed *converse*.]

† 1. Intercourse; = CONVERSATION 2, 3. *Obs.* exc. in certain expressions now referred to 3.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. VI. (1611) 203 The mutual converse of humane Society. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 50 Enfeebled by the continual converse of women. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 378 By converse or copulation. 1653 H. MORE *Anti-d. Ath.* II. IV. (1712) 51 Sociableness or love of Converse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 202 Free converse, traffic, and commerce. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 775 ¶ 16 Thus numerous are the dangers to which the converse of mankind exposes us. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. VII. 205 Converse with the world will do more for you. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Remola* I. v. I have returned from the converse of the streets as from a forgotten dream.

† b. Formerly with a and pl. *Obs.* 1660 INGULO *Benito*, & *Ur.* II. (1682) 113 God... nourish'd it by a Converse with the first Man whom he made. 1676 GLANVILLE *Seas. Refl.* 176 Thus we dress ourselves for public converse.

† 2. Familiar engagement or occupation (with things); = CONVERSATION 4. *Obs.*

1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. 347 Dwelling... in a carnal converse with these sacramental symbols. 1665 MANLEY

*Grotius' Low C. Warren* 199 Long Experience, and continual Converse among Troubles. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 114 A strange Diver, by his continual converse in water, degenerated. 1725 J. KEYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 2 'T' abandon all that's dear... My friends and studies too, And all my known converses here.

3. Familiar interchange of thoughts; discourse, talk; = CONVERSATION 7. Now *poetic* or *rhet.*

(Quot. 1604 may belong to 1.) 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. I. 40 A meane to draw the Moore Out of the way, that your converse and business May be more free. 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hag lost Pearl* I. I. It [Latin] is so much my own converse, that if there be none but women in my company, yet cannot I forbear it. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccle. Hist.* I. (1654) 171 Upon converse, finding his sufficiency, he inquired the cause of his voyage. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XV. 355 Sweet is thy converse to each Social ear. 1859 TENNYSON *Cerain & Enid* 520 And told her all their converse in the hall. 1888 BURTON *12 Gd. Men* II. XII. 416 His converse at such seasons was always elevating.

† b. Formerly with a and pl. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. 113 In this manner ended the first converse between Z. and A. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. VII. 61 It will be difficult in these converses not to talk of secular matters. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. III. (1673) 37 By daily converses build them up and make them better. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 99 Still prompt to charm with many a converse sweet.

c. Interchange of thoughts otherwise than by speech.

1798 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* p. xi. The leading topics of our epistolary converse. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* III. 35 The same signs [i. e. gestures] serve as a medium of converse.

4. Spiritual or mental intercourse; communion.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 87 In the wonted course of our converses with God. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 7. 32 Gods Converse with Man... was by the immediate manifestation of his Spirit. 1750 SHRISTONE *Rural Elegance* 217 With Nature here high converse hold. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 74 A person who is much occupied in inward converse with God. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 10 In converse with the thoughts of manlier men.

† 5. Manner of life, 'conversation'. *Obs.*

c. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *Kings* XIII. 33 The true Worship of God, and the Converse of those that use it. 1702 ECHARD *Eccle. Hist.* (1710) 28 To be avoided in all affairs of civil society and converse, as... persons of infectious converse.

† **Converse**, a.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 3-6 convers. [a. F. *convers*, -se, ad. L. *conversus* turned, pa. pple. of *convertere* to CONVERT.]

A. adj. Converted in mind or feeling.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10736 (Cott.) Fra bat time men cald him ai Conuers paule in goddis lai. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 203 That our verry foo Mow be to us convers and turned.

B. sb. 1. A convert.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Chron.* XXII. 2 Conuersis fro hethenesse to the laws of Israel. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 178/3 Somme converses of the Jewes wold mynysshe the bounte of the grace of god.

2. *Eccle.* A lay member of a convent; a lay brother or sister.

Orig. applied to those who were converted from a secular to 'religious' life in adult age, as opposed to the *nurtiti* who had been brought up in the monastic life from childhood; see Du Cange.

14. *Prose Leg. in Anglia* VIII. 135 In þe steppes of þe converses or monkes. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 240/a A frere converse began to be tormented of the deuyll. c. 1500 *Melusine* 100 Thabbot and an hundred monkkis, beside the convers. 1512 CRESS RICHMOND in *Nichols Royal Wills* (1780) 368 On perpetuall brother, called a converse. specially to serve the same monks at their masses. 1691 tr. *Emilienne's Observ. Journ.* Naples 178 The Fifth Monastery... contains the Brothers Converses.

|| b. Often in the L. form *conversus*, pl. -i.

1777 *Archaeol.* IV. 38 He was *conversus*, a lay-brother. 1863 J. R. WALLRAN *Mem. Pountains Abbey* (Surtees) 71 It [South Park Abbey] contained not less than sixty-six monks and one hundred and fifty convers.

**Converse** (kɒnˈvɜːs), a.<sup>2</sup> and sb.<sup>3</sup> [ad. L. *conversus* turned about, transformed, pa. pple. of *convertere*; see CONVERT. La converse occurs in F. from 13th c., = Fr. and med. L. *conversa*.]

A. adj.

1. Turned round; opposite or contrary in direction or action; acting in reverse manner.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 355 The transformation of vapour into air [and] the converse change. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. IV. § 26 As in this case... so in the converse case. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 218 The converse arts of destruction and defence. 1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer.* 227 Now of Zephuros Euros is the converse wind from the opposite point of heaven.

† 2. *Math.* *Converse ratio, proportion*: see QUOTS.

1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. XIII. 134 Converse proportion, or proportion by conversion is, when the consequent is taken as the antecedent, and so is compared to the antecedent as to the consequent. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. XVI. Converse ratio is when the antecedent is compared to the excess wherein the antecedent exceeds the consequent. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 Converse Reason or proportion is the comparing the Antecedent to the excess, wherein the Antecedent exceeds the Consequent.

B. sb.

1. *gen.* A statement or form of words derived from another by the turning about or transposition of two important antithetical members; e. g. 'the possession of wealth without learning'; 'the possession of learning without wealth'; 'a quiet

day and a noisy night'; 'a noisy day and a quiet night'. [This use occurs in OF. in 13th c.]

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 240 The converse of this will be also true. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 47 The theory of the mechanic forces is another example. What we gain in power is lost in time; and the converse. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 446 A series of observations the converse of this, viz. winter in the North Atlantic, summer in the South. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* II. 278 'All wickedness is weakness'. The converse he seems to have believed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 23 The thesis... is the converse of that of Thrasymachus... not right is the interest of the stronger, but right is the necessity of the weaker.

b. A thing or action which is the exact opposite of another. [Occurs in OF. in 14th c.]

1786 TOOKER *Purley* 11 They travelled backwards... adopting the converse of the principle. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXI. 330 By evaporation water is carried up into the air; by the converse of evaporation, it falls down upon the earth. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XIII. (1859) 295 She was the very converse of our old ship, she never missed stays although I did cruelly. a. 1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 453 The natural converse of accession is secession; and therefore when it is stated that the people of the States acceded to the Union, it may be more plausibly argued that they may secede from it. 1869 T. GRAHAM in *Sci. Opinion* 10 Feb. 270/a This contraction of the wire is in length only. The result is the converse of extension by wire-drawing. 1879 MALLOCK *Life worth Living* 135 The positions of the two moralists are in fact the exact converses of each other.

2. *Math.* (One proposition is the converse of another, when the datum and conclusion of the one are respectively taken as the conclusion and datum of the other.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. VI. 16 The 8 proposition being the converse of the fourth. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. axiom VIII. note. Things which agree together are equal one to the other. The converse of this Axiome is true in right lines and angles, but not in figures, unless they be like. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 53 The Converses of these are evident. *Mod.* This proposition is the converse of the preceding.

3. *Logic.* A converted proposition; formerly applied to the original proposition upon which conversion is performed (called by Hamilton the CONVERTEND), but now usually to that which results from converting the original.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. II. § 4 Conversion can then only be illative when no term is distributed in the Converse, which was not distributed in the Exposita. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* I. 256 The original or given proposition is called the Converse or Converted... It would be better to call [it] the Convertend. This language I shall use. *Ibid.* I. 257 The Quantity of the Proposition in Conversion remains always the same; that is, the absolute quantity of the Converse must be exactly equal to that of the Convertend. 1884 JEVONS *Stud. Deduct. Logic* 32 It must be observed that the converse, obverse, and contrapositive are all true if the original proposition is true.

† **Conversed**, ppl. a.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* = CONVERSE a.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C ij b, Of Proportion conuersed or indirecte.

† **Conversed**, -verst, ppl. a.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [f. CONVERSE v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] With whom intimate intercourse has been held; familiar.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 116 Never giving over, till Death, such a convert Friend, except on a capital Discontent.

**Conversely** (kɒnˈvɜːsli, kɒnˈvɜːsli), adv. [f. CONVERSE a.<sup>2</sup> + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In the converse manner or order; as the converse; by conversion.

1806 HUTTON *Converse Math.* I. 278 Conversely, if the two angles ABC, ABD, on both sides of the line AB, make up together two right angles, then CB and AD form one continued right line CD. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 15 The greater the expenses of governments, the deeper must they encroach on the incomes or capitals of those who pay taxes, and conversely. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 325 A thing is not seen because it is visible, but conversely, visible because it is seen. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phenom.* 491 Succeeding one another from above downwards or conversely.

† **Conversement**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *conversement* business, relation, connexion, f. *converser*; see -MENT.] Business, relation, occupation, affair.

1455 *Parson Lett.* No. 249 I. 340 He hadde no lyvelode in the shire, nor conversement. 1599 SANDYS *Europae Syc.* (1632) 241 Assiduitie... in prayer, not interrupted... by secular conversements.

**Converser** (kɒnˈvɜːsɪz). [f. CONVERSE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who converses; a talker; *spec.* = CONVERSATIONALIST.

1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 217 Of much eloquence in words and discourse, great conversers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. VII. § 5 A familiar converser with learned professors. 1786 Mrs. PROZIO *Anecd. Johnson* in *Ann. Reg.* 1/4 Mr. Johnson was not intentionally a pompous converser. 1853 LYNCH *Sel. Improv.* IV. 88 He seeks too early the repute of a converser. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 43 The best converser I ever listened to.

**Conversibility** (kɒnˈvɜːsɪbɪlɪti). [f. as next + -ITY.] = CONVERTIBILITY.

1784 T. A. MANN in *Orig. Lett. Benin. Men* (Camden) 427 Mr. Cavendish's discovery of the convertibility of Air into Water.

**Convertible** (kɒnˈvɜːsɪbəl), a. [ad. late L. *convertibilis*, f. *conversus*-ppl. stem of *convertere* to CONVERT; see -BLE. Also in mod. F.] Capable of being converted or transposed.

a. 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* VII. Wks. 1684 IV. 603 So that this convertible retrogradous Sorites may shut up all. ¶ See also CONVERSABLE.

**Conversing** (kənv'si:ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* CONVERSE: having intercourse; discoursing, talking.

α 160 HALEY *Theophrastus* xx. (1636) 71 Tediousses... is a troublesome kind of conversing, without any other damage or prejudice. α 1640 J. BALL *Answer to Can.* i. (1642) 138 Much more guilt was contracted by civil conversings. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 76 Her unlawful conversing with him who was not her husband. 1790 Dr FOX *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 146 We did not seek the conversing, or acquainting ourselves with the natives. 1884 PALL *Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4/1 Conversing as to the low price of corn.

**Conversing**, *pphl. a.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -ING.] 1. That converses: † that affords intercourse, companionable.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. (1851) 29 A fit conversing soule... is stronger than death. 1645 — *Colast.* (1851) 361 A conversing solace, and peaceful society is the prime end of marriage.

† 2. Conversant. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. ii. 99, I had been long conversing with the writings of your lordship, Mr. Locke, Mr. Molineux, etc.

**Conversion** (kənv'si:ʃən). [A. F. *conversion*, ad. L. *conversio-nem* turning round, n. of action from *convertere* to turn round: see CONVERT.]

I. Turning in position, direction, destination. † 1. The action of turning round or revolving; revolution, rotation. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 68 Conversions of sterres, motions, and reuolutions of planettes. 1587 GOLDING *De Morray* ix. 126 Were the World eternal, the Conversions or turnings about therof should be eternal too. 1665-6 Phil. Trans. i. 123 The conversion of Jupiter about his own axis. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 307 That strait line... which touches a spiral at the end of its first conversion. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* i. 139 In the conversion of the Body of the Sun, this Virtue thereof... is also turned about.

b. *Centre of conversion*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

† 2. The action of turning to a particular direction; turning. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. i. xx. (ed. 7) This Greeke word Tropos, which is... a conversion or turning. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 50 Divers Conversions of those sides towards our Eyes. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 111 The conversion of the needle to the North. 1660 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 A Conversion to that Magnetic Posture.

† b. *fig.* The action of turning or directing (one's mind, attention, actions, etc.) to some object. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ocor.* 513 b. With such an unremovable conversion of mynde to Godward. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1842) 291 Daily sin... is an aversion from God and his daily repentance a conversion to God. 1722 *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ 5 An habitual inclination and conversion of his sight towards it.

† 3. The action of turning back or returning; *spec.* the turning back of the sun in its apparent course on reaching the tropic; the solstice. *Obs.*

1553 EDEM *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 41 The summer conversion of the sunne. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* ii. 162 If at the sun's conversion thou shalt sow The sacred earth. α 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 3 The tropical conversion of the Sun.

† b. In versions of the O.T., rendering L. *conversio*. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jor.* xxxiii. 7 And y schal conuert the conuersioun of Juda [1382 Turne the turningyng of Juda]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jor.* xxxiii. 26, I wil bring backe their conversion, and wil have mercie on them.

4. Transposition, inversion (of the terms of a statement; cf. CONVERSE *sb.* 3 I); *spec.* in *Logic*, the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition according to certain rules to form a new proposition by immediate inference.

Conversion in which the quantity of the proposition is unchanged is called *simple conversion* (e.g. 'No A is B'; 'No B is A'); when there is a change of quantity, *c. per accidens* (e.g. 'All A is B'; 'Some B is A'). Cf. CONTRAPOSITION 2.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 20 b. Conversion is the chaunging or altring of wordes in a proposition, when the former parte (whereof any thing is rehearsed) and the hinder parte (whiche is rehearsed of the former) are chaunged, thone into thothers place. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. vi. 16 In Geometrie is oftentimes used conversion of propositions. 1651 HONNUS *Govt. & Soc.* iv. § 24. 69 As the law of nature is all of it Divine, so the Law of Christ by conversion... is all of it also... the doctrine of Nature. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 1. 68. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 80 A Conversion may be defined as an immediate inference in which from one proposition we infer another having the same terms as the original proposition, but their order reversed.

† 5. *Rhet.* Used by 16th and 17th c. writers as the equivalent of ANTI-STROPHÉ 3, and sometimes of APOSTROPHÉ 1. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Conversion, or speakyng one to another. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 207 b. Conversion is an ofte repeatyng of the last worde, and is contrarie to that whiche went before. [1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 209 The Greekes call this figure Antistrophe, the Latines, conversio, I following the originall call him the counterturne.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conversion*... a Rhetorical Figure, the same as Apostrophe. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

6. *Math.* The substitution of the difference of antecedent and consequent for the consequent in each of the ratios forming a proportion: see QUOTS. ? *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. Def. xvi. 134 Conuersion of proportion (whiche of the elders is commonly called euerse proportion). 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 130 So that here is now four Proportionals, and by any three given, you may

strike out the fourth, by Conversion, Transposition, and Division of them. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A:B::C:D then by Conversion 'will be as A:A-B::C:C-D'. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Conversion*, or *Conuertendo*, is when there are four proportionals, and it is inferred, that the first is to its excess above the 2d, as the third is to its excess above the 4th.

7. *Law.* The action of (illegally) converting or applying something to one's own use. Usually in *phr. trover and conversion*.

1615 COKE in *Bulstrode Rep.* ii. (1657) 311-2 There may be a trover and no conversion, if he keep and lay up the goods, by him found, for the Owner. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxii. (1739) 121 Fraudulent conversion of Treasure-trove. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1717) 9 He talks of nothing but... writs of error, actions of trover and conversion. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 151-2 This action, of trover and conversion, was in its original an action... against such person as had found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use. 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1267 A person is guilty of a conversion who takes the property of one person by assignment from another, who has not any authority to dispose of it.

II. Change in character, nature, form, or function.

8. The bringing of any one over to a specified religious faith, profession, or party, esp. to one regarded as true, from what is regarded as falsehood or error. (Without qualification, usually = conversion to Christianity.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19471 heading (Fairf.), Of the Conuersioun of saint Paule. 1473 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iii. x. (1483) 56 Paynymys and heretikes that ben dede withouten conuersioun. 1555 EDEM *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 50 *marz*, The conversion of the gentyles. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* i. 1. 2 The Conversion of the British Nation, to the Christian Faith. 1765-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 427 At the conversion of the late count Ernest Metternich to the catholic religion. 1890 Br. STRUBBS *Primary Charge* (Oxford) 31 She is the Church of the National History, of the Conversion, the Constitution, the Reformation.

b. The festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, observed on Jan. 25.

1382-8 WYCLIF *N.T.*, *Table of Lessons* 69x (*Propre Sanctorum*) Jan., Seynt Vincent, martir, Conuersioun of Seynt Poul. 1501 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Rolls) II. 184 On Sent Powelles evyn the Conuersioun.

† c. *spec.* In the mediæval church: Change from the secular to the 'religious' life; entry into monastic life. *Obs.* (See Du Cange, *conversio*.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Peasler Tr.* (1866) 5 When I had taken my synfuler purpos and lefte be seculere habyte... it fell one a nyghte... in the begynnynge of my conuersioun, etc. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 There was a certen yong man, turnyd... fro thys worldys vanyte to the lyfe of a Monke, the whiche abowte the begynnynge of his conuersioun fyll yn to a grete and a greuous sekene.

d. *transf.* The action of converting or fact of being converted, to some opinion, belief, party, etc. *Mod.* Conversion to Free Trade principles, to Darwinism, etc.

9. *Theol.* The turning of sinners to God; a spiritual change from sinfulness, ungodliness, or worldliness to love of God and pursuit of holiness.

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Peasler* xvii. 53 In conuersioun of synful men. c 1430 tr. *Th. à Kempis' Imit.* i. xlii, Somme men haue most greuous temptacions in be begynnynge of her conuersioun, somme in be ende. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 38 See how God wrought for my conuersioun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 724 And to them preachd Conversion and Repentance. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 279 The very beginning of your conversion to God. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Intro. 15 Labours in the conversion of souls. 1834 J. ANGELL *JAMES ANGLIUS' Inquirer* vi, The first error... is to mistake knowledge, impression, and partial reformation, for genuine conversion. *Mod.* Few conversions occurred under his ministry.

† 10. A change in the constitution of a state; a revolution. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 12. 416 In such Cases, especially where God intendeth a great conuersion of Empire. α 1618 — *Maxims* St. (1651) 49 The ruin of many Tyrants, and conversion of their States.

11. The action of turning, or process of being turned, into or to something else; change of form or properties, alteration.

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, Not by conversion of the Godhead into flesh. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 84 The conuersion or turnynge of ayer into water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Artificial Conuersion of Water into Ice, is the worke of a few Houres. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (J.), The conversion of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 354 The conversion of sedimentary Silurian Strata into crystalline rocks.

b. Change of condition or function. (*Const. info.*)

1660 HICKERINGILL *Yanaka* (1667) 36 If cut through from Sea to Sea... This Isthmus would lose it's name in an Island; And the conversion conduce much to its security. 1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 128 A conversion of a large tract of sea into land. 1890 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. 14 The conversion of the thorny wilderness into the fertile meadow.

12. Hence, many technical uses in *Manuf.*

a. *Steel Manuf.* The process of changing iron into steel. Cf. CONVERT *v.* 12 a, CONVERTER 3 b. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The steel employed for files requires to be very hard, and in consequence undergoes a longer process in the conversion. It is said to be doubly converted. 1875 *Uran Dict. Arts* III. 899 The carbonisation or conversion is effected, as it were, in layers.

b. *Ship-building.* (a) Reduction of timber from the rough state into pieces of nearly the required

shape and size. (b) Change of a vessel from one class to another.

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 111 *Conversion*, the art of lining and moulding timber, plank, etc. with the least possible waste. 1859 GEN. F. THOMPSON *Andri At.* II. xcii. 72 Expenditure in the construction and conversion of Her Majesty's ships. 1865 *Dockyard Accts.* (Blue Bk. 3. 465-1), The cost of rough timber is proportionately less than that of sided timber, and compensates for the greater loss to which it is subject in conversion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Conversion*, reducing a vessel by a deck, thereby converting a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker.

c. *Fire-arms.* The process of changing a muzzle-loader into a breech-loader, or the like.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Converting*, The cost of conversion is about 15s. for each rifle.

d. *Watch-making.* (See CONVERT *v.* 12 d.)

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 67 The operation of converting [a watch] is spoken of as making a conversion.

† 13. *Mil.* An evolution by which files were converted into ranks, or smaller ranks into larger; a change of front to a flank. *Obs.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* xxxi. (1661) 38 Inversion doth alwayes produce file or files; and Conversion, rank or ranks. 1650 R. ELTON *Mil. Art.* (1668) 32 My subject in this Chapter shall be of Ranks filing, and Files filing, and Ranks ranking, and Files ranking, which are by some called Inversion and Conversion. 1678 A. LOWELL tr. *Fontaine's Mil. Duties Cavalry* 9 Wheeling by conversion is performed by the front of the squadron, so that it is the rank and not the file which makes the motion. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Conversion*, in war, is when the soldiers are ordered to present their arms to the enemy who attack them in flank, whereas they were before supposed to be in front: the evolution necessary thereto is called *conversion*, or *quarter-wheeling*. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimée* (1877) I. xiv. 279 By a movement in the nature of that which tacticians describe as 'conversion', a column of men facing eastward... was suddenly formed into an order of battle fronting southward.

III. Change by substitution of an equivalent in purport or value.

† 14. Translation into another language (or into a different literary form); usually *concr.*, a translation, version. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Abraham Flemming in his conuersion of the Eglogues, promised to translate and publishe [the Georgics]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 117 And see that my conuersion much abates The license they take. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 7 This Epigram... I have taken a little pleasant pains to make such a conversion of it as, etc.

15. *Math.* Change of a number or quantity into another denomination; reduction. † *Conversion of equations*: reduction of fractional equations to integral by multiplication (*obs.*).

1557 RECORDS *Whetst.* 23, Any of them maie be diuided by conuersion into a fraction. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Conversion of Equations* (in Algebra). *Mod.* The conversion of vulgar fractions into decimals, and *vice versa*.

16. Substitution of or exchange for something else; esp. of one kind of property for another. *spec.* The change of an issue of public securities, of bonds, debentures, stocks, shares, etc., into another of different character, or with an altered (generally reduced) rate of interest. Also *attrib.*, as in *conversion scheme, operation*, etc.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 35 Neyther they infranchise-ments, nor the conversion of works into rents doe so farre free them, but that they still owe services. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* i. xi. iii. 192 The price at which payment in kind was exchanged for a certain sum of money, is in Scotland called the conversion price. 1826 T. TOOKER *State of Currency* 69 The conversion of the four per cents into three and a half per cents was facilitated. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 12/1 A Five per Cent. Portuguese Conversion Loan for over a million sterling.

b. *spec.* in *Law*. The operation of changing the nature of property:

(a) from real to personal or *vice versa*.

'Actual conversion is the act of converting land or other property into money by selling it, or of converting money into land by buying land with it. *Constructive conversion* is a fictitious conversion, which is assumed in certain cases to have taken place in order to carry out the intention of the parties' (Sweet *Law Dict.* 1882).

1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 60 Money considered as land, and *vice versa*. What amounts to such a conversion. 1849 G. SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd.* *Crt. Chanc.* II. 235 The conversion will operate only so far as the will disposes of the land into which it is to be converted. 1890 *Partnership Act* § 22 (*marg. note*) Conversion into personal estate of land held as partnership property. *Mod.* The will contains usual trusts for sale and conversion.

(b) as between partners, from partnership to separate property or *vice versa*. Cf. CONVERT 15. 1819 Sir T. PLUMER in *Swanston Rep.* II. 584 Where there is a conversion of joint property by a valid act, it is a fallacy to consider it still joint. 1886 Sir N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 5) 335 A conversion of joint into separate property, or *vice versa*, most frequently takes place when a firm and one of its partners carry on distinct trades.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.* (in senses 8, 9).

1678 *Yng. Man's Call* 109 He takes up his bible, and often reads the father's conversion-scripture, praying the Lord that it may prove his also. 1827 *Edin. Rev.* XLVI. 389 [They] convert their halls into conventicles and conversion-shops.

Hence *Conversional*, *Conversionary* *adjs.*, of or relating to conversion (senses 8, 9); † *Conversionist*, a writer on conversion; *Conversionist*,



one who advocates or devotes himself to the religious conversion of others; so **Conversionism**. (All more or less *nonce-nds*.)

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Narr.* ii. vii. (1862) 382 This rough sea of conversational toings. 1847 Bp. JESS Life & Lett. lxxvi. 672 Wholly unconnected with societies, or with conversational movements. 1865 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 7 The Conversioner mainly stickleth for the Apostle Peter to have first preached the Gospel here. 1887 H. ADLER in *Papers Anglo-Jewish Hist. Exhibit.* 278 The aged R. Aaron Hart, with whom Mr. Goldney, the zealous conversionist, held several disputations. 1889 *Pail Mall G.* 6 June 3 The class from whom the professional conversionist draws his candidates for salvation.

**Conversive** (kənv'siv), *a.* 1 [a. F. *conversif*, -ive, in med. L. *conversivus*, f. *convers*-pp. stem of *convertere* to CONVERT: see -IVE.]

†1. = CONVERSE *a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*  
1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lvi. 774 In the conversive proposition . . . I admit, etc.

2. Having the power or function of conversion.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 90 Those operative and conversive words. 1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* ii. iv. 24 Impulsive of althings and conversive of althings into itself.

b. *Heb. Gram.* In *Vau conversive*, a term applied to the conjunction *va* (wa) 'and', when employed to give to the future (or imperfect) tense, following a past (or perfect) expressed or understood, the force of the latter tense.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 154 The conversive particle *v*, with a Patha. . . turns the Future into a Perfect. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispers.* (1823) II. 88 Neither of the verbs has the conversive *Vau* prefixed. 1844 Geseinus *Heb. Lex.* 274 When whole sections or books begin with *Vau conversive* . . . this denotes that they are connected with an earlier narrative.

3. 'Capable of being converted or changed' (Webster 1864).

Hence † **Conversively** *adv.* = CONVERSELY.

1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 33 We may say, conversively . . . that the wisdom of Salomon, etc. 1634 'E. Knott' in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i. v. Wks. (1742) 236 Every Heretique is a Schismaticke, but not conversively every Schismaticke is an Heretique.

† **Conversive**, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. CONVERSE *v.* + -IVE.] = CONVERSATIVE.

1607 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxv. 318 Deficient in the conversive quality of Man. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 57 Conversive with others, useful to many.

**Convert** (kənv't), *v.* Also 6 *conuert* (e. [a. OF. *convert-ir* = Pr. *convertir*, Sp. *convertir*, It. *convertire* :- pop. L. \**convertere*, for cl. L. *convertere* to turn about, turn in character or nature, transform, translate, etc., f. *con*- together, altogether + *vertēre* to turn.]

1. To turn in position or direction.

†1. *trans.* To turn (a thing or oneself) about, to give a different (or specific) direction to. *refl.* = To turn (*intr.*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 38 Sothli Ihesu conuertid [v. r. turned; Vulg. *conversus autem Jesus*] and seynge hem suwyng him, seith to hem, What seken ge? 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 530 in dowie VII. Which waye to converte hym, standinge in dowie. 1622-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* Intro. (1682) 18. Priests. . . who usually in their Sacrifices. . . Convert themselves unto the East. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 51 Electricity, that is a power to attract straws or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 29 By the volitive Power of the Soul . . . the Eye is converted to this or that object.

† b. In *convert the visage, eyes*, etc., the sense passes from *literal* to *fig.*: cf. 2. *Obs.*

1283 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 763 Unto the lord I conuerte my visage. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii. The eyes . . . now converted are from his low tract and looke another way. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities, Kirchner's Orat.* Upon thee I convert the minds and eyes of all my Auditors. 1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* II. iv. 41 The mind that converts its eyes to that so great amplitude of the first Beautie. 1730-8 THOMSON *Winter* 39 These, the publick Hope And Eye to thee converting.

† 2. *fig.* To turn, direct; *refl.* to turn one's attention. Const. to, against, upon, from.

c 1430 *tr. Th. a Kempis' Imit.* ii. i. Lerne to despise outward pings & to conuertē be to inward pings. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 331 Quincius Cincinnatus began to convert his prayaris to the goddis. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) xi If I onc convert mi studdi to diuinitie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. lv. 38 After this he converted his mind to the affaires of the citie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 523 Hee now . . . converts his forces against the King of Fez. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 203 He converted his fury upon himself, and . . . fell upon his own sword. 1652-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 661 Euripides. lastly converted himself to Tragic Poetrie. 1777 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* i. 268 The two kings . . . agreed to convert their whole attention to the rescuing Jerusalem.

† b. *intr.* To turn, direct one's attention (to). *Obs.*  
1413 LYDO. *Pilgr. Soule* i. xxii. (1850) 25 Take hede now, and to thy selfe conuerite. And see what wretchednesse is the withynne. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 24 That we may turne or conuert, toward heavenly thinges. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 Now conuert we to the Person and Court of this Sultan.

† 3. *trans.* To turn back, cause to return; sometimes, to bring back, restore. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 6 To conuertē the drastis of Israel. — *Jer.* xxxiii. 6 Y schal conuert the conversion [1382a turne the turning] of Jerusalem. c 1477 CAXTON *Ysaion* 64 She was so angry that she might not conuertē Jason. 1633 G.

HERBERT *Temple Ps.* xciii. iii. Or if I stray, he doth convert, And bring my minde in frame.

† 4. To reverse the relative position of, to invert, transpose; to exchange the data and conclusion of (a proposition in mathematics). *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 82 b. A woman, the syllables converted is a man in wo. 1557 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* ii. lxxvii. This Theoreme is nothyng els but the sentence of the last Theoreme before conuerted.

b. *Logic.* To transpose the subject and predicate of (a proposition) by CONVERSION (sense 4).

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iv. § 23. 204 Punties in Logick, know that universall affirmatives, are not simply converted. 1724 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 3 No spirit is an animal' may be converted, 'no animal is a spirit'. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 80 A proposition is said to be converted when its terms are transposed, so that the subject becomes the predicate, and the predicate the subject.

† 5. *fig.* To reverse the course of, turn in the opposite direction; *pa. pple.* = opposite, contrary.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* viii. Notes 124 Fortune conuerted by martiall opportunity, they were at last by Camillus . . . put to the sword. 1703 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* 288 Soft Wood, because its being loose, will not endure scraping without leaving a roughness upon the Work; but hard Wood, or Ivory (for the Reason converted) will.

† 6. To turn, twist; *pa. pple.* = twisted. *Obs.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 41 The cornua uteri . . . are . . . converted in form of a snail.

7. To turn or apply to (another or a specific use or purpose), to divert; *spec.* in *Law*, wrongfully or illegally to appropriate and apply to (one's own private use). (Cf. CONVERSION 7.)

1480 BURY *Wills* (1850) 57 That alle the issues . . . be houly conuertyd and applyd to thuse and profyts of thynhabytauntys. 1542-3 *Act* 34-35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 Receiueurs of his reuenues . . . conuerted the same to their owne singular profit. 1547 in *Eng. Gilds* 248 Landes and possessions . . . w<sup>ch</sup> are nowe . . . converted . . . to dedes of charyte. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 76 The great and wastfull expences bestowed at Rome might . . . have bene converted to their . . . flocks committed unto them. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 53 Much Lead, which they conuerted to the vse of slings. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. (1646) 215 Converting all their goods and moveables into his own coffers. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 190 He rarely converted his . . . knowledge to an improper use. 1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wallace's Disp.* 10 Large supplies of dollars . . . intended for the China investment, were converted to the purposes of the war. 1890 L.D. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 One Bates converted to his own use this deed more than six years ago.

II. To turn or change in character, nature, form, or function.

† 8. *trans.* To turn in mind, feeling, or conduct; to bring into another state (of mind, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 301 Blessed be Love, that can thus folk convert. 1382a WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 20 If the rightwis man shal be converted for his rightwisnes, and shal doo wickidnes. c 1534 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 A man doubtful and suspect of jelous is some converted and turned in smerte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 50 Conuertynge them to a better mynde. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 180 Bot at that time, I traist he was conuart. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 88 Least the custome of pleasure shoulde . . . conuertē vs . . . from God and good workes.

† b. *intr.* To turn from a course of conduct, purpose, disposition, etc.; to turn aside. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1412 But I make hym soone to conuertē And don my red with Inne a day or tyme. c 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 212 Al wolde he from his purpos not conuertē. 1566 EDWARD III. ii. i. When thou conuert'st from honours golden name. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi. When thou from youth conuertest.

9. *trans.* To cause to turn to and embrace a (specified) religious faith, usually implying that the turning is to truth from error or ignorance. (Without qualification, usually = 'to convert to Christianity'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19134 (Cott.) Par was conuerted thusand fue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4502 Pai sal drawe And convert be Iewes til cristen lawe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Cristend and converted to Cristen faith. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 37 In conuerting Iewes to Christians, you raise the price of Porke. 1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 448 Repent thee of thy wickedness, and be converted to the Holy Mother Church. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 9 Except it be granted that Naaman was converted, the whole scope of our Saviours speech is overthrowen. 1704 NETSON *Fest. & Fasts* ii. vii. (1730) 540 When Philip the Deacon had converted . . . the Men of Samaria. 1849 PARKER *Goth. Archæol.* i. i. (1874) 9 When the Saxons were converted to Christianity.

b. *transf.* To cause to turn to and adopt (what is implied to be) a better opinion, belief, party, etc.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 On speculative points any man may be suddenly converted. 1832 CAMPBELL *To Sir F. Burdett* ii. Convert the men who waver now, and pause between their love of self and human kind. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* i. 48 Do you care for Venetian glass? Ah, not so very much, I see; but you would be converted, I am sure you would, by my chandelier.

† c. *refl.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1153 I rede þu bou conuertē the in hie, And then sall saughtlyll with thyn Eme sir Garcy. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* ii. xxiv. (1869) 85 Ne were it, þe jewes wolden come to hire, and conuertē hem.

† d. *intr.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29367 (Cott.) Þe iulus sal conuert, als it sais. c 1440 *Partonope* 3994 Yf thou wilt conuertē and crystened be. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Yonah* Arg't. That they which were of the heathen, should conuert. 1825 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ii. 1292 If a Christian haue deserved death . . . if hee will conuert,

they will . . . remit his punishment. 1649 *Alcoran* 171 Your Lord shall pardon you, if you convert.

† (b) with complement: To become, 'turn'. *Obs.*  
1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 383 But the doctors of your law, perceiving that many Jewes did convert Christians, and that . . . they gathered that Christ was the true Messias.

10. *Theol. (trans.)* To cause to turn from a sinful or irreligious life to one marked by love of God and pursuit of holiness; to turn to godliness.

c 1340 E. E. *Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) lii. 14 Þe wickid shul ben conuerted to þe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 120 Comune wommen conuerted and to good turned. 1382a WYCLIF *John* xii. 40 That thei be conuertid, or al turned, and I heele hem. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7189 The grace . . . That doth the synfulle folk converte, And hem to Ihesu Crist reverte. c 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 139 Thow hast . . . conuerted her with thine longe preching and good ensamples. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Gd. Friday.* Rather that he should be conuerted and lue. 1611 BIBLE *Yas.* v. 20 Hee which conuerteth the sinner from the error of his way. 1745 WESLEY *Annu. Ch.* 35 That none but those who are converted . . . ought to communicate. 1832a M'CHEYNE in *Bonar Life* i. 27 If worldly motives go with me I shall never convert a soul. 1875 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* v. When a wicked companion gets converted, his old associates wonder at his boldness in preaching.

† b. *refl.* *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rais Coligay* 924 Wald thou conuert the in hy, and couer the of sin Thow sald haue . . . mekle pardoun.

† c. *intr.* *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 169 Conuertes to me moste mightelye I shall save you. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 454 The synneful schulle to þee conuertē. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. i. Many of them do never conuertē from those vyces. 1554 KNOX *Godly Lett.* B. j. They haue hardened their faces harder then stones, they will not conuert. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xv. 7 Likewise ioye shal be in heauen ouer one sinner that conuerteth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 10 Lest they . . . vnderstand with their heart, and conuert and be healed. 1630 PRYNNIE *Anti-Armist.* 113 By which they may conuert, repent, beleue, and be saued. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* iii. 2 Arguments to move a sinner to repent, and to convert to God. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vi. 91 The insatuated world! It will not convert! it must be destroyed.

11. *trans.* To turn or change into something of different form or properties; to transform: a. something material.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 228 b. The same asbes or dust in to the whiche mannes body is conuerted. 1614 DAY *Festivals* (1615) 290 Even as the Wind . . . is sometimes converted to be a Plague. 1623 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 273 III. 274 Some redd spots appeared on his face and breast, which . . . were converted into the Small Poxe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxix. 171 As if the poyson endeavoured to convert him into a Dogge. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 299 Take any animal matters . . . and convert them into a black coal, by heating them. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 170 One cubic foot of water must be converted into steam per hour. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 70 The trunk is often converted into canoes.

b. something immaterial.

1382a WYCLIF *Anos* vi. 13 3e conuertē dom in to bitternesse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 190 Crist hath conuerted be kynde of rightwisnesse In to pees and pyte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 216 b. Not knowynge that or night, hys triumphynge shoulde be turned to tryblyng, and hys solempnitie converted into mournynge. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 60. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1564 That still lessens The sorrow, and converts it nigh to joy. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 264 Did they convert a legal claim into a vexatious extortion? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 286 He was obliged to convert the siege into a blockade.

c. To change in character or function; to turn (into, to).

1557 NORTH *tr. Guevara's Diall Pr.* 155 a/1 Since they [men] are converted vnto adulterers, tyrantes, etc. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 Lately converted by the Townesmen into a Free schoole. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 142 Whose skull he did convert into a pot. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xlii. (1647) 106 Solomons Temple he converted to a Mosque. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxii. 'Tis yours to . . . convert Hymen to a broker. 1787 *Genl. Mag.* xxi/2 Carapa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 150 Nouns or names of things, which they convert into verbs.

† d. *spec.* To turn into one's own bodily substance; to assimilate, digest. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 73 Wyyn . . . is soone converted of kyndely heete & for he is so sotil . . . he assendiþ soone into þe heed. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 56 Angels have sometimes benee knowne to eat . . . although they did not convert the meate . . . into their owne substance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 492 Wonder not then, what God for you saw good If I refuse not, but convert, as you, to proper substance.

† e. *intr.* To turn, change, undergo a change of form or nature (into or to something else). *Obs.*

1540-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. xxxii. 4 All my blood and humors moyst to drines did convert. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 17 His reuenues would conuert to nothing in a moment. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. iii. 229 Let griefe Conuert to anger. 1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 196 The drops distilled from Clinos convert to blood. 1700 DAVEN *Fables, Cinyras & M.* 342 Her solid bones convert to solid wood.

12. *trans.* Hence, in many technical uses in *Manuf.*

a. *Steel Manuf.* To turn (iron) into steel. Cf. CONVERTER 3 b.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The steel employed for files . . . undergoes a longer process in the conversion. It is said to be doubly converted. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 899 Thin bars of iron are much sooner converted than thick ones.

b. *Ship-building.* (a) To reduce (timber) from the rough state into pieces of nearly the required shape and size. (b) To change (a vessel) from one class to another by alteration of size or rig.

1862 Lb. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. 393 Most of the steam-vessels... could be converted easily into men-of-war. 1865 *Dockyard Acts.* (Blue Bk. 8. 465-1) There is a great excess of offal timber... resulting from a larger quantity of rough timber having been converted.

c. *Fire-arms.* To change (e.g. a muzzle-loader) into (a breech-loader).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* From among the various competing plans for converting the Enfield rifle of the English service into a breech-loader, that of Snider was adopted.

d. *Watch-making.* (See *quots.*)

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 67 A converted watch is one in which an escapement of a different kind has been substituted for the original one. *Ibid.*, In converting a watch from a verge to a lever.

III. To change by substituting something of equivalent purport or value.

† 13. To turn into (another language), translate, render. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* l. iv. 136 Hyt ys necessary... to haue hyt converted into our tong. 1573 (*title*) Eneidos of Virgill... converted into English Meeter by T. Phaer. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxiii. 204 The seventy Interpreters that converted the Bible into Greek.

14. *Arith.* To reduce to a different denomination; to 'turn into'. ? *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. ii. xiv. (ed. 7) 397 The difference of the Longitudes converted into time. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 27 The common rule of Three... by which means any one thing may be converted into the species of another, in respect of value or quantity.

15. To change by substitution of something of equivalent value; *spec.* in *Law*, to change (actually or constructively) the quality of property (see *CONVERSION* 16 b), a. from real to personal or *vice versa*, b. as between partners.

1793 S. C. Cox in W. P. Williams *Rep.* III. 22 The court was of opinion that upon the construction of the will the real estate was converted into personalty for all the purposes of the will. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 67 Until the trustees should think proper to convert the property. 1849 G. SPENCE *Equit. Jurisd. Crt. Chanc.* II. 235 Where money is devised to be laid out in land, the same principle applies as where land is directed to be converted into money. 1860 SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (1888) 334. It is competent for partners by agreement amongst themselves to convert that which was partnership property into the separate property of an individual partner. 1867 SMILES *Engines Eng.* x. (1880) 167 Those who possessed goods and movables, made haste to convert them into money.

**Convert** (kɒnˈvɜːt), *a.* and *s.* Also 6 con-  
vert. [app. f. *CONVERT* v.; perh. by abbreviation for *converted*, but possibly partly due to *CONVERSION* sb. 2, a. *F. converters*: cf. sense 2.]

*A. adj.*

1. = *CONVERTED* 2. Now *rare*.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (Bohn) 387 John Osbeck, a convert Jew. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) III. 78 By means of a convert emperor, the heathen church-lands... became transfer'd to the Christian clergy. 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rejected Adm.*, *Archit. Atonis* (Ridge), 128 When convert Christians read No sacred writings but the Pagan creed.

† 2. *Convert brother, sister*: = *CONVERT* sb. 2, *CONVERSION* sb. 2. *Obs.*

1639 GLAPTHORNE *Will in Const.*, More money... Than would for convert-sisters build ten almshouses. 1693 tr. *Emil-Hann's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 179 The Convert Brothers shall recite... seventy seven times the Lord's Prayer.

*B. sb.*

1. A person converted to, or brought to embrace and profess, any religious faith or doctrine.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. 191 [They] appoint certain dayes to their new convertes, during the which they must exercise themselves in penance. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* i. 27 Zion shall be redeemed with judgement, and her converts with righteousness. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 265 A Convert's but a Fly, that turns about After his Head's pull'd off, to find it out. 1704 NELSON *Past. & Fasts* i. (1739) 17 An early Convert to Christianity. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* ii. ix. § 2 Converts properly so called, that is... adults voluntarily embracing Christianity. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. i. 87 In Sogdiana and Khorasan they had become converts to the Mahometan faith.

b. *transf.* A person brought over to any opinion, belief, or party.

1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 3, I did forsake my former opinion as erroneous, and do now embrace the contrary... and so am now become a convert. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. xv. (1675) 144 If... our new Convert shall consider things of this Nature. 1771 *Fumius Lett.* liv. 287 A convert to triennial parliaments. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. 87 For some time, he did not make a single convert, and gained nothing but... abuse.

† 2. = *CONVERSION* sb. 2. *Obs.*

1577 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 336 One of his owne seruants did conspire with a convert of that abbey.

† 3. That which has undergone conversion; that into which anything is turned. *Obs. rare.*

1890 WARNER *Atl. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 137 When his sudden eyes admird the boan-fleeth faire Conuert Deriued from his Side. [Adam's rib 'converted' into Eve.]

4. *Comb.* (in sense 1).

1738 *Lond. Mag.* 390 A Missioner in Ireland, and a very busy Convert-Monger.

**Converted** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪd), *pp.* *a.* [f. *CONVERT* v. + -ED 1.]

† 1. Turned, turned back; cf. *CONVERSION* 3. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 434 Fifty days after heaven's converted heat... Then grows the navigable season fit.

2. That has turned or been brought over to a religious faith or profession, whether from a different religion or from irreligious life.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* i. v. 42 Countenancing and encouraging the converted Governours of the Church. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 74 One Converted Indian that revealed the Plot. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 198 Of all his works, Sir Godfrey was most proud of the converted Chinese at Windsor. 1851 *Missionary* I. 207 A brother and a sister... the former a converted, the latter a heathen, native. *Mod.* A converted prize-fighter. The preacher was a converted Jew.

3. Changed into something else; see *CONVERT* v. 12. † b. Reduced; see 14.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. ii. xiv. (ed. 7) 397 The summe of the two converted longitudes added together is 1247. 1865 *Dockyard Acts.* (Blue Bk. 8. 465-1) The curvature and bevelling required in a large portion of the converted timber. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* III. 895 Cemented or converted steel... is produced by the carbonisation of wrought iron. 1884 [see *CONVERT* v. 12 d].

**Convertend** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪnd), *Logic.* [ad. L. *convertend-us*, -um to be converted, gerundive pple. of *convertere* to *CONVERT*.] The name given by Hamilton to the proposition to be converted, or as it stands before conversion; see *CONVERT* v. 4 b.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) I. 256 The original or given proposition is called the *Converse* or *Converted*. It would be better to call [it] the *Convertend*. This language I shall use. *Ibid.* I. 257. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* x. (1880) 82 In order that the converse or converted proposition shall be inferred from the convertend.

**Converter** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪər), *Also errone. -tor.* [f. *CONVERT* v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who converts (another) to any faith, opinion, or party; one who makes converts.

1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 2 The messengers of Pope Gregory (that were converters of the people). 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 510 He became a converter of the gentiles. 1766 CAVALLIER *Mem.* i. 3 These unmerciful Converters began with ravaging and destroying all that the Protestants had in their Houses. 1838 PUSEY (*title*) The Church the Converter of the Heathen.

2. One who converts or changes one thing into another; one who turns a thing to another purpose or to his own use.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord Wks.* III. 261 Let our covetous converters chop and change bread and wine, till we there feel, see, and taste neither bread nor wine. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 26 A converter of Ecclesiastical Monys to his own use. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 570 Modern converters of field-sports into butcheries.

b. *spec.* (a) One whose business it is to 'convert' rough timber: see *CONVERT* v. 12 b. (b) One whose business it is to convert iron into steel.

1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 88 One of the timber-convertors of the dock-yard. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* III. 898 Réaumur... first [brought] the process of conversion to any degree of perfection... The first principles laid down by him are now the guide of the converter. 1883 *Mechanic* § 198 Buyers and converters of all kinds of English timber.

3. An apparatus for converting one thing into another.

1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 631 A vessel, called a converter... whose use is to permit the water to resolve itself into steam.

b. *Steel Manuf.* A large vessel or retort, made of iron and lined with some refractory material (usually a kind of siliceous stone called *ganister*), in which molten pig-iron is converted into steel by the Bessemer and other processes: see *BESSEMER*.

1867 *Morn. Star* 20 Sept. 7 The converters can thus be worked with liquid iron direct from the blast furnaces, the iron remaining perfectly liquid during the short time of transit. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 334/2 The Bessemer [process]... decarbonizes melted iron in huge converters by forcing an air stream through it.

c. *Electric Lighting.* An apparatus for converting high-tension into low-tension electricity.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 6/1 The mains are underground, and... the current generated is of high tension. At each house lighted, the current is changed into low tension by means of converters. 1890 C. W. VINCENT in *19th Cent.* Jan. 147 In electric lighting, induction coils of converse construction are employed, the primary coil being of fine wire, and the secondary or induction coil of the thicker wire. These coils convert high-tension into low-tension electricity, and under the name of 'converters' are already in use in several electric lighting systems.

**Convertibility** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪbɪlɪtɪ), *f. L. convertibilis* = *CONVERTIBLE* + -ITY: cf. *F. convertibilité* (13th c.). The quality of being convertible (in different applications of the adj.).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 57 The general characteristics of oracles were ambiguity, obscurity and convertibility, so that one answer would agree with several... events. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* 163 The mutual convertibility of land into money, and of money into land. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 213 Proofs of the convertibility of the Hindoos. 1875 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxxii. 213 The discoveries recently made of the convertibility of one kind of force into another. 1879 LUBBOCK *Adm. Pol. & Educ.* II. 42 The Bank Act certainly has secured the convertibility of the note.

**Convertible** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪbəl), *a. (sb.)* [a. *F. convertible* (13th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *convertibilis*, f. *convertere* to *CONVERT*: see -BLE.]

1. That may be 'converted' or transposed each into the place of the other; interchangeable. Usually of terms: Equivalent, synonymous.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 31 For theft and Riot they been Convertible. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 57 Thou demest luste and love convertible. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 21 The definition is not of any special testament... nor is convertible with any special kind of testament, mentioned in any part of the Ciuill lawe. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 109 To be carnall and to be weak are convertible termes. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 133 [Those who] put prelacy and popery together as terms convertible. 1875 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii. As the names of Roman and Christian had been once convertible, so long afterwards were those of Roman and Catholic.

b. *Logic.* That may be transposed by *CONVERSION* (sense 4).

1609 BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Recoll. Treat. 626 It is a sure and convertible rule; nothing was done by Christ, which was not foretold; nothing was ever foretold by the Prophets of Christ, which was not done. 1785 *Rolliad* 74 The position, therefore, is what logicians call convertible. Nothing can equal his falsehood but his fairness; nothing his fairness but his falsehood. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 109 But the two Terms of a Judgment are not always convertible or equivalent.

† 2. Capable of being turned, or made to take a particular direction. Also *fig. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 261 b, A wyll that was conuertible to thy grace. 1620 WATSON in *Relig. Walton.* (1672) 300 It is convertible (like a Wind-Mill) to all quarters at pleasure. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 77 The Axis of the Earth is supposed to haue a convertible nature.

3. Capable of being turned or applied to a particular use or purpose.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 98 The hide is convertible to many useful purposes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 89 Some few universal principles convertible with due modification to other instances.

4. Capable of being converted to a religion, belief, or opinion; *spec.* to Christianity or to a religious life.

1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 622 The Hindoos are difficultly convertible. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims.* *The Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 206 A rogue alive to the ludicrous is still convertible.

5. Capable of being turned into something else; capable of being changed in form, condition, or properties.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. (R.). It is conuertible into bloude and flesh. 1694 *Acc. of Sweden* 11 These [trees] being generally very straight and tall, are easily convertible into timber. 1799 *Med. Frit.* I. 46 The collected mass of nuisance... is convertible, by the powers of vegetation, from poison to wholesome articles of food. 1864 HUXLEY *Lect. Wreke* Men 16 The researches... have shown that heat is convertible into electricity, that electricity is convertible into magnetism, magnetism into mechanical or chemical force. 1884 *Times* 30 Oct. 13/5 A Waggonette convertible to Stanhope phaeton.

† b. *spec.* Capable of assimilation; easily digestible. (cf. *CONVERT* v. 11 d.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 75 No manere convertyble mete.

6. Capable of being converted by exchange into property of another kind; *spec.* of paper money, capable of being converted into specie.

1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* iii. 92 By rendering paper money convertible into metallic money. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 461 Produce, convertible into money, according to the prices at the time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 241 A kind of paper-currency of the mind, convertible, in due time, into the gold of truth.

7. *Convertible husbandry*: that which consists in a rotation of crops, whereby the pasture of one year is converted into the corn-land of another, and so on. *Convertible land* (dial.): see *quot.* (cf. *Penny Cycl.* II. 228).

1810 J. T. in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* p. vi. Admirably adapted to the convertible husbandry, as it is called. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 97 Convertible husbandry was quite out of the question. 1856 OLMSHEAD *Slave States* 43 The greatest benefit he derived from guano, and... a regular plan for bringing all his more sterile upland into the system of Convertible husbandry by its aid. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Convertible land*, loamy soils.

*B. sb. pl.* = *Convertible* things or terms: see 1. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Sakyr.* Ess. (ed. 2) 368 To make truths and tales convertibles. 1634 H. R. SALERNS *Regim. Pref.* 2 Those in whom Folly and Ignorance are convertibles. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 539 Publicans and most hated persons, were grown convertibles.

Hence *Convertibility* = *CONVERTIBILITY*.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); whence in mod. Dicts.

**Convertibly** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪbəlɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.*]

1. Interchangeably, as equivalents, synonymously.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 142, I will not say that the terms *idea* and *notion* may not be used convertibly. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 164 These terms are used convertibly throughout the New Testament.

† 2. By conversion, conversely. *Obs.*

a 1716 *South Serm.* I. ii. (R.). There neither is, nor ever was any person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also unsufferably proud; nor convertibly, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful.

[*Convertible*, mispr. for *CONVERTINE*.]

† **Convertine.** *Obs. rare* -1. Inclined to be converted.

1608 DAY *Law Triches* i. ii. Did not true learning make the soule diuine, She hath spoke enough to make me *convertine*.

**Converting** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb **CONVERT**; conversion.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 297 The converting of Irish moneys into sterling. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 2 Several Brevets having been granted for the converting of Subalterns into Scarf-Officers. *attrib.* 1819 *Genl. Mag.* LXXIX. 1. 324 The Jews Converting Society.

**Converting**, *ppl. a.* [see -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That converts (*trans.*); see the verb.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 203 A converting commandment. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 67 A wholesome and perhaps a converting parable to many an Israelite. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 903 The form of converting vessel which has been found most convenient.

†2. Undergoing conversion; see **CONVERT** v. 10 c. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* iv. 310 The converting sinner. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 89 The Divine Arms are ever open to the Penitent and Converting. 1846 MANNING *Serm.* II. (1848) II. 32 The zeal, fervour, activity, which converted or converting men exhibit.

Hence **Convertingness**.

1671 EICHARD *Observ. Annu. Cont. Clergy* (1705) 102 Confident. of the... Convertingness of their method.

†**Convertise**, -yse, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *convertiss-* lengthened stem of *convertir* to **CONVERT**.] By-form of **CONVERT** v.

1423 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 Sone after he... conuertysed and baptysed hym. *Ibid.* 430/4 He conuertysed many paynims to the feythe.

**Convertism** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪzəm). [f. **CONVERT** sb. + -ISM.] The system or practice of making converts.

1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 23 [They] wanted encouragement as well as convertism to the Church of England. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 57 The work of detraction on the one hand and convertism on the other. 1884 *Ch. Times* 8 Feb. 102/4 Their convertism is done within a small area of the upper class.

†**Convertist**, *Obs.* [f. **CONVERT** + -IST.]

1. A professed convert to religion.

1611 CORAM, *Filles repenties*, an order of Nunnes which have beene profest whores; Convertists. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 127 A statism may looke upon Moses... and a convertist, Timothy.

2. A professed or professional converter.

1711 J. GALE *Ref. Wall's Hist. Inf. Bapt.* 8 And wgd the words of the Parable 'Compel 'em to come in', as strongly as the hottest convertist in France. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Ded. to Jews 19 Teach you to reply to such Convertists.

**Convertite** (kɒnˈvɜːtɪt), *arch.* [f. **CONVERT** v. or sb. + -ITE. Common in 17th c., and revived in 19th, esp. in sense 1.]

1. A professed convert to a religious faith.

c. 1502 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. *Rem.* Why, Barabas, wilt thou be christened? *Bara.* No, governor, I will be no convertite. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. iii. *Tho.* A much converted man. *Hyl.* A sound Convertite. 1644 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* vi. 271 Exhort him to leave his Judaisme and be a convertite, and turne to the Christian religion. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 718 With all the zeal of a new convertite. 1890 *Ch. Times* 23 May 509/4 The devotion of so many Roman clergy... among these convertites, to the service of the poor.

b. *transf.* One converted to an opinion, party, etc.

1598 TOTTIE *Alba* (1880) 119 A Convertite, from Vaine Love now I part. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* III. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 215 The happy day in which Bellina prov'd to love a Convertite. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 5 June 763/1 The late convertites to Home Rule.

2. A person converted to a religious life, or to an approved course of action. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. 1. 19 But since you are a gentle convertite, My tongue shall hush againe this storme of warre. 1600 — *A. F. L.* v. iv. 190 Out of these convertites, There is much matter to be heard, and learn'd. 1605 *Narr. Murders* Sir F. Fitz (1866) 7 Yet can I not excuse him in this his exile for a penitent convertite. 1627 FLETCHAM *Resolves* (1647) 355 How many vile men seeking these, have found themselves convertites. 1868 DIXON *Spir. Wives* II. 54 Who and what this man is... theologian, preacher, sinner, convertite and saint.

3. *spec.* A reformed Magdalen. *arch.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 If they turne and repent, there are houses called Monasteries of the Conuertites, and special prouision and discipline for them, where they are taught how to bewaile their vnchaste life so sinfully past over. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 646 This Church was built by a female conuertite, to expiate and make satisfaction for her former sinnes; and... was called Hore-Church at the first. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasmi.* (1711) 134 Several of the Convent (which they call Conuertites) were constantly with me. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1198 Herself along with those good Conuertites, Those sinners saved, those Magdalens remade.

**Conuertive**, *a. rare.* [f. **CONVERT** v. + -IVE. (Cf. *conversive*, *diuertive*.)]

†1. Characterized by turning. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN *tr. Primand.* *Fr. Acad.* (1618) 686 These circles are nominated Tropickes, that is, turning or conuertue.

2. Having the property of converting.

1816 J. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 478 Intellect is of a reuolutive or conuertive nature. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind. Protest. Princ.* 177 The conuertive act of respiscence on the part of the individual must necessarily intervene.

**Conuortor**, *erron. form of CONVERTER.*

|| **Conueth**. *Ancient Celtic Law.* Also *coneveth* (e, *cuneveth* (e, *conevet*. [a. Irish *coinneadh*, in *Tighernach* 1163 *coinneadh* = *condemned* billeting, inf. or *vbl. sb.* of *vbl. condmim* I billet; cf.

*coinnemh* billeting, COYNIE. (See Stokes *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1890.)] One of the burdens upon land in Scotland under the Celtic kings: see *quot.* 1880.

1127 *Charter of Robert Bp. of St. Andrews*, in *Chart. Coldingh.* 41 Concessimus et confirmavimus ecclesiam de Coldingham liberam et quietam... ab omni... consuetudine et cana et cunevethe, atque ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertinet. c. 1190, 1251 [see CAIN. Also various examples in *SKENE Celtic Scotl.* III. 227-32]. 1866 COSMO INNES *Scotland in Middle Ages* iv. 121 Kain and conueth, imposts not altogether abolished till a later period. 1872 — *Sc. Legal Antig.* II. 205 Conueth seems to have been a due collected by a lord from his vassals, perhaps on the occasion of journeys. Malcolm the Fourth granted to the canons of Scone... this privilege, that no one should take conueth from their men and lands except with their consent. 1880 SKENE *Celtic Scotl.* III. 232 Conueth... came to signify a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory, which was exigible four times in the year; and when the tribe territory came to be recognized as crown land, it became a fixed food contribution charged upon each ploughgate of land.

**Convex** (kɒnˈvɛks), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, rounded, app. an old pa. pple. (= *convectus*) of *convellere* to carry or bring together (because in forming an arch the extremities of the surface are brought together): in Lat. *convexus* was sometimes used to include *concavus*: see B. 1 c. By Milton stressed *convex*, which is not infrequent with later poets.]

For a possible early use see **CONVERS**.

**A. adj.**

1. Curved like the outside of a circle or sphere; having a curvature that bulges toward the point of observation; the reverse of *concave*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. Aij, Manyfolde superficies, playne Conuex and Concaue. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (ed. 7) 271 The upper part of such a Vault is sayd to be Convex and the inward part Concaue. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 695 The convexe or out-bowed side of a vessell. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4222/3 Letters-Patents for the Convex-Lamps. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 459 Flint breaks with smooth surfaces, one of which is convex, the other concave. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. 13 (1873) 191 The earth's surface is... less convex—that is, flatter—as we approach its poles on all sides from the equator. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Austral.* ix. 195 Its coast being concave instead of convex, and, therefore less open to the cool sea.

b. *esp.* of glasses, lenses, mirrors, etc. of this shape used for optical purposes.

1571, 1666 [see *CONCAVE* a. 2 b]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A convex mirror represents its images smaller than the objects. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 237 When parallel rays... fall upon a double convex lens, they will be refracted. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 1. 130 The light is made by a convex glass or lens to converge to one point or focus. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 104. 16 All the foci, and all the images of a convex mirror are virtual.

2. *Conib.*, as *convex-concave*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 2613 No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities.

**B. sb.** [elliptical use of the adj.]

†1. A convex surface or body; a vault, arch, hemisphere, etc. as viewed from without. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Flat against Flat, and Convex against Convex. 1659 T. FEGGE *Parnassi Fuerp.* 160 The sublime convex of the Quirine Hills. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* (1840) 56 He has apparently posted an army of ministering Spirits... round this convex, this globe the earth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 56 A spherical convex nearly as round as the globe itself.

b. The convex part of anything.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 The middle of the Convex of the Hook. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 262 Placed on the convex of a piece of timber.

c. By the poets often applied to the vault of the sky or heavens, hell, etc. Cf. L. *convexum*, -a.

1627 MAY *Lucan.* ix. (1631) 1 And takes Up to the convexe of the sky his flight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 434 This huge convex of Fire... immures us round Ninefold. *Ibid.* vii. 266 In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great Round. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 514 Through the large Convex of the Azure Sky. a 1740 TICKELL (J.), Half heav'n's convex glitters with the flame.

2. A convex glass or lens.

1705 BERKELEY *Common-pl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 480 Qu. if blind would think things diminish'd by convexes. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (R.), The polish'd glass, whose small convex Enlarges to ten millions of degrees The mite.

3. A card prepared for cheating by being cut slightly convex along two edges.

1873 [see *CONCAVE* sb. 4.]

**Convex**, *v. rare.* [f. prec. The stress varies.]

1. *intr.* To bow or bend convexly; to present a convex side to or toward.

1805 LD. COLLINGWOOD in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 263 It formed a crescent, convexing to leeward. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Atl. Bridges* 148 The island... convexing, towards Entersdorf and Essling, in a large, regular curve.

2. *trans.* To make convex; to bow or bend (anything) outwardly.

1805 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. ix, Must be imperceptibly convexed a little.

**Convexed** (kɒnˈvɛkst), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *convexus* + -ED: cf. prec. The stress varies.] Made or fashioned in a convex form.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 Inwardly hollow, but outwardly convexed, or imbossed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 235 They [dolphins] are straight, nor have

they their spine convexed, or more considerably embowed, then Sharks, etc. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 291 Shaped into a convexed oval.

†**Convexedly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] = **CONVEXLY**.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 235 Drawne repandous, or convexedly crooked.

**Convexedness**, *rare* <sup>o</sup>. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = **CONVEXITY**. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Convexity** (kɒnˈvɛksɪti), [ad. L. *convexitās*, f. *convexus* **CONVEX**: cf. mod. F. *convexité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being convex; outward bulging.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 10 The finiteness or convexity of heaven. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 292 By reason of the convexity of the Earth, the eye of man under the Aequator cannot discover both the poles. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 186 If the radius of convexity be less than the radius of concavity, the meniscus will have all the properties of a convex lens. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. in Relig.* 70 The cornea... is often untrue in its convexity.

2. A convex curve, surface, side, or part.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. ii. 1348 *note*, Much like a bow full bent: the convexitie or outward compass whereof containeth a mile. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 220 An Hollow-Mandrel, made fit stilly to receive the convexity of the Globe in its concavity. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Richter* (1869) 2 This mirror is so twisted with convexities and concavities. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 54 A double convex lens with equal convexities. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 207, I had taken so steady an aim at the convexity at the root of the tree.

**Convexly** (kɒnˈvɛksli), *adv.* [f. **CONVEX** a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>. The stress varies.] In a convex form or manner; with a convex outline or surface.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.*, *The Sting* (R.), Buckler fleshy above, formed convexly: flat beneath. 1831 CARLYLE *Nihilungen Lied* *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 114 Each mirror reflects concavely or convexly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 392 A rocky barrier which curves convexly upwards.

**Convexness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS. The stress varies.] Convex quality, convexity.

1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 134 Were not the Cornea of a Convexness answerable to the Flatness of their Eyes. 1813 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 44 Convexness and concavness usually meet in the same object.

**Convexo-** (kɒnˈvɛksə), *In combination* = **CONVEXLY**, convex and —, as in **CONVEXO-CONCAVE**, convex on one side and concave on the other, and thickest in the centre (cf. *CONCAVO-CONVEX*); of the form of a meniscus; **CONVEXO-CONVEX**, convex on both sides; **CONVEXO-PLANE**, convex on one side, and flat on the other = *plano-convex*.

1693 E. HALLIEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 961 Whether the Lens be... Plano-Convex or Plano-Concave, or Convexo-Concave. a 1727 NEWTON (J.), Thick convexo-concave plates of glass which are every where of the same thickness. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 468 The use of a convexo-concave lens, instead of the double convex.

**Convey** (kɒnˈveɪ), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *convei* (e, -vey (e, 4-8 -vay (e, 5 *conway*, *conway*, *cunvay*, 6 *convey*), 6-8 *conveigh* (e, 4- *convey*. Also 6 (3rd sing.) *conveys*, -veyth. [a. OF. *con-*, *cunveter*, retained in ONF., while in Central F. it passed into *convoier*, now *convooyer*, f. L. *con-* + OF. *veie*, *voie* = L. *via* way: cf. the cognate OF. *aveier* to set on the way, *desveier* to turn out of the way, *enveier* to send on one's way, *forveier* to put out of the way; also *it. conviare*. At a later date the usual F. form *convoier*, was adopted as **CONVOY**. The Renaissance spellings *conveigh*, *conveighth*, imply a mistaken notion of derivation from L. *convellere*, to which *convey* is not related: cf. **INVEIGH**.]

†1. *trans.* To go along with (any one) on his way for the sake of company; to accompany in token of courtesy or honour, or as an escort; to set forward or bring (one) on his way; to **CONVOY**. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12379 (Cott.) Quen þai him had couaid [v. r. *conuaid*] sua, Forth in pes he bad þam ga. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5111 Semli puple Went wip him on gate wel an fne myle, To conuey him curtesli as kindnesse it wold. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 2687 Sho cunvayd him forth on his way. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xvi. 11 Conveye hym forthe in peace. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 184 b, Aldermen were appointed to mete them at Barnet, and to convey them to London. 1720 *HARNE Collect.* 4 Mar., He was convey'd... to Westminster Hall by a prodigious Confux of y<sup>e</sup> Mob.

†2. To go with as a guide; to lead, conduct, guide, by going with or otherwise. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. B. Allit.* P. B. 768 Godde glydded his gate by þose grene wayez & he conueyen hym con with cast of his yze. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tindale's Vis.* 105 They entred in to Jerusalem... Conveyed ever with the bryght beam Of the sterre. c 1450 *Martin* 538 Toke a yoman with hym to conveye hym the wey. 1530 *PALSGR.* 498/1, I conveye one, or lede him on the way, *je conduys*. 1590 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 181 (R.) They would send their shippes emptie with souldiers to conveye them, either to Siuill or Lisbon. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 53 The King is at his earnest desire... conveyed to New-market House. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P 7 The lackey conveyed her... to his master's lodging.

†b. *fig.* Said of a way or gate: To lead, conduct. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* iv. 136 Her open dores Convey to private lust. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 65 These brackish waters of Urine, convey to none, or few faithful



Discoveries. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 7 A Doore to be so set as it may not convey the Wind toward the Chimney.

†3. To lead, take, or carry forcibly. *Obs.*

1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 The duke was wrothe.. and made her to be conveyed in a castle. 1450 *Merlin* 656 The kyng commanded hem to..conveye the prisoners till they were in saf warde.

4. To transport, carry, take from one place to another. It formerly included the carrying of small or individual objects, where *carry*, *take*, or *bring*, is now used; but it is now used chiefly in reference to things in mass, or persons, forming the load of a 'conveyance' or vehicle.

1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 8 This letter was conveyed. 1516 *Myrr. our Laidge* p. xlix. He and his suster..conveyed the relics & the bones of..their moder to the sayd Monastery. 1524 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 1. Pream., Marchant strangers..do daily convey, transporte and carie out of this realme..wollen clothes. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 27 He prively provided a Ship..to convey the prince into y<sup>e</sup> realme of Flaunce. *Ibid.* 28 All men conveying letters from the one of us to the other. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1240 All..wonder how such a slender Glass could be safely conveyed hither. 1697 *Dampier Voy.* (1698) I. xlii. 372 While the Gunner was busie, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 499 ¶ 2 They could not convey away many of their effects. 1795 *Soutlikey Joan of Arc* vii. 638 He..sunk senseless, by his followers from the field Convey'd with timely speed. 1839 *Murphinson Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 511 If the reader will convey his eye over the whole of the region coloured in the map. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. 663 The charge for conveying passengers is also very modest. 1875 *Jevons Money* (1878) 21 Cattle..convey themselves about. 1891 *G. W. R. Railway Time Table*, Horses and carriages are not conveyed by the under-mentioned trains. Luggage conveyed by these coaches will be charged for.

†b. To project to a distance, to 'carry' (a shot, etc.). *Obs.*

1634 *W. Tirwhitt tr. Balzac's Lett.* 79 The Sunne conveyes its light thither, but never its heat. 1660 *Willsford Scales Comm.* II. iii. 171 The gun discharged shall convey the bullet wide from the mark..A piece of great Artillery mounted at 18 or 20 degrees..shall convey a shot the farthest.

c. In reference to things immaterial.

1640 *Charles Enchirid.* IV. c, Convey thy love to thy Friend.

†5. To take away, to remove. *Obs.* (exc. with *away* expressed.)

1530 *Palsgr. 497/2*, I conveye, I take a thyng away out of a place. *Ysoste.* Who hath conveyed my cappe away? 1570 *R. Edwards Damon & P.* in *Hazl. Dods.* IV. 94 And with a trice thy head from thy shoulders I will convey. 1653 *Holcroft Procopius* I. 4, I rather think his ear was cut off, and the Pearl conveyed away. 1883 *J. Gilmour Mangols* xxiii. 285 He had stolen the horse, and tied it up in the mountains till he should be able to convey it away secretly.

†6. Often with a connotation of secrecy, mystery, or concealment; *esp.* to carry off clandestinely, to make away with. *Obs.*

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 In the meane tyme conveyenge and hyding the body of the deed shepe. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 163 One pixe and one hallywarpe fatte gone and conveyed awaie we know not how. 1680 *Buxler Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Whose Science, like a Jugler's Box and Balls, Conveys, and counterchanges true and false. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* IV. 745 The Mother Nightingale..Whose Nest some prying Churl had found, and thence, By Stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd Innocence.

b. Hence, a euphemism for: To steal

1460 *Bk. Nurture* 212 in *Babes Bk.* 77 Take heede who takes thy spoon up For feare it be conveyde. 1548 *Cranmer Catech.* 99b, I may convey from hym an Oxe, Asse, or an Horse. For he hathe greute plentye of all these thynges, and may spare one or two of them. 1566 *Wapull Tyde laryeth no Man*, I by that meane Will convey very cleane And not be understood. 1598 *Shaks. Merry IV.* i. iii. 31 *Ni.* The good humor is to steale at a minutes rest. *Pist.* Conuay, the wise it call: Steale? for: a fco for the phrase. 1607 *Marston What you will* Wks. II. 260 (Farmer), I will convey, crossbite and cheat upon Simplicius. 1753 *Smollett Out. Nations* (1813) II. 119 Teresa..was..detected in the very act of conveying a piece of plate, which was actually found concealed among her cloaths. 1883 *A. Donson Old World Idylls* 237 (Farmer) If they hint..That the ballad you sing is but merely conveyed From the stock of the Arnes and the Purcells of yore.

†7. *refl.* To take oneself away, etc., remove; often furtively, to steal or slip away, *in*, etc. *Obs.*

1535 *Coverdale Ps.* xxx. 11 They y<sup>e</sup> se me in the strete, conveye themselves from me. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 56 b, The citizens..would prively steale and convey themselves away. 1611 *Bible John* v. 13 Jesus had conveyed himselfe away, a multitude being in that place. 1643 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 89 Then his Spirit offers, and conveys itself into the heart. 1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 362 One..that had surreptitiously conveyed herself in amongst the rest.

8. To lead or conduct as a channel or medium; to transmit, be the medium of.

a. To lead or conduct (running water or the like), as a channel, pipe, or other passage; also to lead or conduct by or through such a channel.

1535 *Coverdale 2 Chron.* xxxii. 30 Ezechias..covered the hye water condyte in Gihon, and conveyed it vnder on the west syde of y<sup>e</sup> cite of David. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 110 A fontaine..out of which fresh water is drawne and conveyed..through pipes made of leather. 1665 *Manley Grovins Low C. Warren* 229 Hedin formerly was contained in the Maes, before the waters were conveyed away by a new Channel. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* IV. 385 Thro' redden Pipes convey the Golden Flood. 1700 — *Sigism. &*

*Guise*, 116 A rift there was, which from the mountain's height Conveyed a glimmering and malignant light. 1765 *A. Dickson Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 134 What methods are most proper for conveying away water? 1799 *G. Smith Laboratory I.* 19 The small tube that conveys the fire from that to the other end.

b. To conduct or transmit (sounds and other sensuous impressions).

1666 *Bacon Sylva* § 122 Impression of the Air with Sounds, asketh a Time to be conveyed to the Sense. 1691 *Ray Creation* II. (1704) 265 To receive and convey to the Soul the impressions of external Objects. 1749 *Shenstone An Irregular Ode*, Come, gentle air..Convey the jasmyn's breath divine, Convey the woodbine's rich perfume. 1854 *Woodward Mollusca* (1856) 21 The auditory nerves convey impressions of sound. 1899 *Harlan Eyesight* II. 19 The optic nerve can convey no other impression than that of light.

†9. To transmit, transfer, or cause to pass; sometimes to transmit or transfer secretly or furtively. *Obs.*

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 6 b, The issue of the daughter maye not conveye to him the dyscente of heire male. 1581 *Lambardes Eiren.* I. iii. (1602) 14 Such as..have the charge of the Peace conveyed under their other Offices. 1613 *R. Taylor Hog lost Pearl v. Stage Direct.*, Rebecca..seeming to put the keys under his bolster, conveyeth them into her pocket. 1639 *W. Whately Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 8 She used deceit and fraud to convey the blessing to Isaac. 1683 *Robinson in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 [A boring insect] conveying its eggs into the ilex, together with a venomous vehicle. 1726 *W. R. Chetwood Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 51 The old Gentleman..got an Opportunity of conveying some of the Drops into a Glass of Wine.

†b. To transmit to posterity, to hand down. *Obs.*

1592 *tr. Justinus on Rev. ix.* 4 He miserably set all christendome on fire, and conveyed over unto his successors the burning brand of the same. 1665 *J. Webb Stone-Heng* (1725) 125 What Customs were used by them, for conveying to Posterity, the Actions performed by their Ancestors. 1667 *Pooler Dial. Protest.* & *Papist* (1735) 204 What hath been, by constant Tradition, convey'd to them from the Apostles Times. 1704 *Locke* (J.), A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. 1741 *Betterton Eng. Stage* Introd. 2 To convey the Names of some of our most eminent Players, to a little longer Date, than Nature has given their Bodies.

c. *esp.* To communicate, impart (a conception, sentiment, influence, benefit, etc.)

1386 *Chaucer Clerk's Prol.* 55 He wold conveyen his matiere. c. 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 5916 Whanne thyne eyen were thus in blisse..Allone they can not have hir joye, But to the herte they conveye Part of her blisse. 1514 *Barclay Cyt. & Uplandysheun.* (Percy Soc.) 8 He hadde good reason suche thynges to conveye. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 5 This Tongue was very fit to convey the Law and the Gospel by. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 Any influence..but such as is conveyed..from the Sovereign Authority. 1718 *Hickes & Nelson's Kettlemell* I. xxxi. 55 The Blessing which it was a Means of Conveying to a great many Souls. 1766 *Fordyce Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1777) I. ii. 58, I am sure they convey a loud lesson. 1859 *C. Barker Association Princ.* II. 56 These..exceptions serve but to convey a deeper impression of the complete wreck. 1898 *Huxley Physique*, Pref. 7 The attempt to convey scientific conceptions without the appeal to observation.

d. To communicate (ideas) by language or its equivalent; hence, to express in words (*obs.*); words are also said to convey an idea or meaning.

1596 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 443 A cunningly compiled and a learnedly conveyed history. 1599 *Warner Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. (R.), One heart of two, two soules to one By wedlock is conuaid. 1592 *Greene Art Conny Catch.* II. 5 There is no act, statute, nor law, so strickt conueid, but there be straight found starting-holes to auoid it. 1692 *South Serm.* (1697) I. 530 Means, or Signs, whereby they would Express, or Convey their Thoughts one to another. 1794 *Sullivan View Natl.* II. 422 Something more is meant than what the words literally convey. 1866 *G. Macdonald Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 213 What I say may fail utterly to convey what I mean. 1883 *G. Lloyd Ebb & Flow* II. 93 A tone which conveyed at once surprise and intensest satisfaction. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 Such words..suggest, if they do not convey, the impression that the efforts..spring from motives which are open to censure. 1888 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 13/2 Do you mean to convey it that it was known that you..?

†e. *refl.* To express oneself. *Obs.*

1642 *W. Hakewill Lib. Subject* 4 That I may the better convey my selfe through my Argument, and be the better conceived of you.

10. To transfer or make over (as property) to another; now only in *Law*, to transfer or make over by deed or legal process. *absol.* To make conveyance.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 60 § 1 The seid Hugh [shall] also be enhabled..the same londes..to convey as heire to the seid John Mayne. 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* VII. xxiv. § 1 To deprive them of their goods, and to convey the same unto men of secular calling. 1626 *Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 50 Lands may be conveyed sixe maner of wayes 1 By feoffment. 2 By fine. 3 By recovery. 4 By use. 5 By covenant. 6 By will. 1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* II. § 4. 21 He is said to part with his right, who either absolutely renounceth it, or conveys it to another. 1818 *Craus Digest* (ed. 2) I. 103 If a tenant in tail agrees to convey, he is bound by that agreement. 1863 *Fawcett Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 209 The cost of conveying a small estate is..in proportion to its value, much greater than the cost of conveying a large one. 1881 *J. Russell Haigs* II. 30 By this charter, De Morville conveys to the blessed Mary and St. Leonard..that land where the Hospital is situated.

†11. To bring down by succession, to derive. *Obs.* c. 1430 *Lydg. Hors. Skelfe*, & G. 9 Be dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Abrahame. 1447 *Bokenham*

*Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Hyr nobyl and royal Kynrede Conveyde from david down lynally. 1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 387 The same also did convey theyr Succession from the priesthood of Aaron. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* i. ii. 74 [Hugh Capet] convey'd himselfe as th' Heire to th' Lady Lingare. 1606 *G. W[ooncocke]* tr. *Hist. Justine* 56a, The house of Æacus, from whence by auncent descent..she was lineally conueied.

†12. To conduct (an affair); to carry on, manage; to conduct or carry out to a conclusion.

b. To manage with secrecy, privacy, or craft. *Obs.* 1530 *Palsgr.* 498/1 He conveyeth his maters as wisely as any man that I knowe. 1533 *Lo. Berners Huon* xlii. 138 She saw well that her dede shold the surelyre be conveyed. 1542 *Udall Erasim. Apoph.* (1564) 11 That we maie gouerne & conueigh, aswel our own priuate matters, as also the publique affaires of the common weale. 1543 *Grafton Contin. Harding* Pref. iii, When and betwene whom warres have befall..Howe the same have been conueighed & wrought. 1608 *Shaks. Lear* i. ii. 109, I will..convey the business as I shall find meanes. 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1841) III. 404 He had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his exceeding above his monastical pittance.

†c. *refl.* To conduct oneself; to behave (F. *se porter*). *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 498/1 He hath conveyed him selfe in his office as wisely as any man I sawe these seven yeies.

†13. = CARRY (Branch II): To bear, support, sustain; *refl.* to support oneself, keep or maintain oneself. *Obs.*

1514 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iv. 7 What time they have paid al their duty, many a one have not a peny left to convey himself for the three months to come..What time any of the said garrison hath not mony to convey themselves and their households. 1587 *Golding De Mornay* xi. 156 The pleasant dwellings which they [the Mountains] convey in them. 1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 307 When Sleep conveys our Dreams.

†Convey, v. 2. *Obs. rare.* [ad.F. *conviere* (=Pr., Sp. *convadir*, It. *convitare*) = L. *convilare*] To invite.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 193/4 The prynce..conveyed and summoned al the peple poure and riche to come to the dedycacion of this chyrche.

†Convey, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 conveys, (-veighe, -veyghe). [f. prec.: cf. CONVOY.]

1. The act of conveying in various senses.

a. Conveyance from place to place, transport. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* I. 301 He appointed to transport his armie ouer into Gallia at two conueies. 1606 *G. W[ooncocke]* tr. *Hist. Justine* 69 b, Ships, for safe conuey of his armye ouer.

b. Conveyance of property; transference.

1592 *Greene Upt. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 226 Though..[he] make a convey of all his lands to the usurer.

2. Conduct of life; = CONVOY sb. 1.

1567 *Fenton Trag. Disc.* A 4 iv, Her honest conveyghe and integritie of lyfe seemed to deserve no lesse than the vertue of Lucrecia. *Ibid.* A viij b, For the better conveyghe of their abhominable lyfe.

3. The act of conveying or escorting, escort; = CONVOY 3.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. 38 Hee found the Lord Hastings his Chamberlaine, well-accompained for his Convey.

4. An accompanying and protecting force either by sea or land; an escort; = CONVOY 7.

1579 *Digges Stratist.* 109 A reasonable convey of Horsemen for the safetie of such as bring vittells to the Campe. 1583 *Stocker Hist. Cin. Warren Loue* C. 1. 78 b, That Duke Lodwyke should be sent with a safe convey unto the borders of the empire. 1611 *Evlyn Mem.* 29 Jan. 1645 (R.), We were faine to hire a strong convey of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods. *Ibid.* (1857) III. 32 (an. 1648) If I desired a safe convey thither, he would readily procure it. 1675 *Hobbes Odys.* vii. 295 But 'gainst your will I will not make you stay..To morrow shall be ready your convey.

5. A train of provisions and ammunition under the protection of an escort; = CONVOY 12.

1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 821/2 The Frenchmen were coming with their conueie of vittels to refresh the Town. — *Scot. Chron.* II. 256 The same armie passing forth with a conueie of vittels into Haddington.

Conveyable (kə'vɛɪəbəl), a. [f. CONVEY v. 1 + -ABLE.]

†1. Having the quality of leading or conducting. 1567 *Drant Horace* To Rdr. sig. + iv, It is a more conveygheable waye to the top of the hill.

2. That may be carried or transported.

1665 *Ray Flora* 50 Transferable favours from one florist to another, aptly conveyable many miles distant. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 75 Cholera not contagious, but conveyable in atmosphere.

†3. Transferable, transmissible. *Obs.*

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 663 An euerlasting priesthood and not conveyable.

4. Communicable.

1738 *Anderson in Rigand Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 320 Our thoughts are conveyable in writing. 1756 *Burke Subl. & B. v.* vii, Opinions..conveyable for the most part by words only.

5. That may be legally conveyed.

1875 *Poste Galus* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 177 Corporeal hereditaments were conveyable by feoffment.

Conveyal. [f. CONVEY v. 1 + -AL.] The act of conveying; = CONVEYANCE 1.

1886 *Chamb. Jurl.* 379 For the conveyal of unimportant messages.

**Conveyance** (kōnvē'āns). [*f.* CONVEY *v.* 1 + -ANCE.] 1. The action or process of conveying.  
†1. Conveying, escorting, or conducting; conduct. *Obs.*

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 27 Preamble. For sure conveyance of the Marchaundises to the said Staple at Calais.  
1504 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 286 To his conveyance I assigne my wife.

2. The action of carrying or transporting; the carriage of persons or goods from one place to another. (Formerly used more widely.)

c 1520 *Men. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Pro vj<sup>th</sup> fawdom long lyne for the conveyance of the schryne. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 93 For ther ys conveyances of many thyngs necessary to the use of our pepul. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 302 For the conveyance and bringing over of the French king, and his other Prisoners into England. 1752 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. cv. 350 Peregrine was forcibly separated from his chamber during the conveyance. 1791 *COWPER Odyssey* viii. 100 Desirous only of conveyance home. 1796 in *Anderson Mission Amer. Bd.* IV. xiv. 462 Postal arrangements for the conveyance of money, as well as letters. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 673 In sailing or any other mode of conveyance which is not fatiguing.

†b. with subjective genitive. *Obs.*

1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxx. 427 When . . . Huon was in his bedde he lay and studied of the conveyance of the Gryffon [i.e. the griffin's carrying of men].

†c. The carrying of a communication. *Obs.*

1608 *Br. Hall Char. Virtues & V.* ii. 117 Even in absence hee extolled his patron, where hee may presume of safe conveyance to his ears. 1614 — *Epiet.* i. ix. *Recoll. Treat.* 413 Gods strange conveyance of this offer to mee.

†3. Carrying away, removal, riddance. *Obs.*

1565 *MAPLER Gr. Forest* 90 The best riddance or conveyance that they haue of such commodities. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 283 Thou. . . Mad'st quicke conveyance with her good Aunt Anne. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. India* 394 A very cleanly conveyance for Parents to be rid of their unruly Children. [With word-play on sense 11 b.]

4. Furtive or light-fingered carrying off; stealing. (Sometimes associated with sleight of hand or jugglery; see sense 11 b.)

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 500 *Cr. Con.* What, Counterfet Countenance! C. Count. What, Crafty Conveyance! 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) 63 A certain gentleman . . . stole a piece of plate . . . at a banquet; the conveyance was not so cleanly but one had spied it. c 1605 *ROWLEY Birth Merit* iv. i. Ha, cleanly conveyance again! ye haue no invisible fingers, haue ye? 'Tis gone certainly. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Smith* Wks. II. 465 The simile . . . is stolen from Cowley, however little worth the labour of conveyance.

5. The communicating or imparting (of a thing to any one).  
1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. i. § 1 The matter to be believed should have a certain uniform conveyance to mens minds. 1739 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 367 If the putting on Christ carries with it a Conveyance of the Holy Spirit. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 567 Ghostly counsel, if it . . . be dishonour'd in the exterior form and mode of its conveyance. c 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iv. v. (1876) 69 Absolution is the conveyance to the conscience of the conviction of forgiveness.

6. Transmission, transference, handing from one to another.

1646 *J. GREGORY Notes & Obs.* (1652) 121 This body of Adam was embalmed and transmitted from Father to Son by a Reverend and Religious way of conveyance. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 5 In those things which had no certain conveyance to posterity. 1850 *GLADSTONE Gleam* V. xlviii. 202 It is expressly affirmed . . . to be valid in very deed as to the conveyance of the episcopal character.

7. Law. The transference of property (esp. real property) from one person to another by any lawful act (in modern use only by deed or writing between living persons).

1523 *FITZGEREB. Surv. Prol.* If the owner make a true pee degree or conveyance by discent or by purchase unto the said landes or lordshippes. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 5 Covenous and fraudulent . . . conveyances . . . as well of landes and tenementes as of goodes and catals. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man. in Hum.* v. iii. Master Wellbred might make a conveyance of mistris Bridget to my young master. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Madit.* Pref. (1868) 9 The law upheld the conveyance to uses which he had made. 1653 *MILTON Hirelings* (1659) 66 Where did he assigne it [tithe] or by what evident conveyance to ministers? 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 48 He has the original deed of conveyance to the fortunate islands. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 330 A fine being considered as a common assurance or conveyance of real property. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* ii. xi. 209 The conveyance of land in England is most cumbrous and costly.

b. The written instrument or document by which this transference is effected.

1596 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 240 Your father left you nothing either by deeds of gift, testament, or any other conveyance. 1599 *Pappe v. Hatchell* 31 These Martins make the Scriptures a Scrienures-shop to drawe conveyances. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 110 The very conveyances of his Lands will hardly lye in this Boxe. 1606 *Sir S. D'EWEES Truels* (1793) 35 All particulars to be inserted into the marriage-conveyance. 1699-88 *Serv. Serv. Money Chas. & Jan.* (Camden) 65 To Daniel Storer, for copying and ingrossing the conveyances made by Sir Wm. Poultney and others of the ground and houses bought by his said late Majesty to enlarge St. James Parke. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 399 [Deeds] used in the alienation of real estates, are commonly denominated conveyances. 1879 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prisoner* II. 26 His brother Gilbert received the conveyance for him. *Mod. Undersent of purchase deed or draft*, Conveyance of message and hereditaments at Stoke in the county of X.

8. The conveying or conducting of running water, air, heat, electricity, or the like, by a suitable channel or medium,

1577 *B. GOODE Hereshbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 49 b, Conveyance by Condit or pumpe, or running stream. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 125 Disposing Veines and Arteries throughout the bodie, for their apt conveyance of the blood and spirit. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* Introd., If it be upon its decay, it is the better . . . for Conveyance of sound. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 176 An aperture, at the top, for the conveyance of smoke. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 144 Pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, or other fluid. 1871 *B. STEWART Heat* § 403 There will be a conveyance of heat from the first to the second.

attrib. 1860 *TYNDALL Glaciers* i. 9 By suddenly stopping a cock from which water flows you may burst the conveyance pipe.

†9. The conveying of meaning by words; expression, or clothing of thought in language; disposition of material in a poem, etc. Hence, b. Manner of expressing thought, form of expression or utterance, style. *Obs.*

1523 *BARCLAY Eglages* iv. (1570) c. iv. 1/2 Mercury geueth to Poetes laureate Goodly conveyance, speeche pleasant and ornate. 1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* 519 Howbeit concerning that opinion menne may see the conveyance therof in the type of . . . Henry the Seventh. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 14 Ye wittie inuention and fine conveyance or disposition of ye matter. 1556 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 342 The conveyance of his matter is manifest and perceivable. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 52 This Inuective . . . howbeit both termes and conveyance are somewhat hard, yet is it in such cases very tolerable. 1592 *GREENE Arct. Comy Catech.* ii. Pref. 3 I shewed no elegant phrases, nor fine figurative conveyance in my first booke. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) A b, The imperfections in the harsh composure and conveyance of the stile. 1625 *tr. Gonsaluid's Sp. Inquis.* 197 The profound learning that was in him, as also his singular art for conuainces. 1703 *KIRKTON Hist. J. Welsh* (1845) 7 No man could forbear weeping, his conveyance was so affecting. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 79 The soft conveyance of a female patriot bewailing the miseries of her . . . fellow-citizens.

†c. with *pl.* An expression. *Obs.*

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 12 By diuers Epithites, and fine conveyances.

†10. Carrying on, conduct, management (of an affair); carrying out, execution. Also in *Mus.*, Execution. *Obs.*

1572 *R. H. tr. Lanutius' Ghostes* (1596) 27 [She] declared the sile conveyance of this horrible deed unto her husband. 1587 *GOLDING De Morney* xi. 150 By the orderly conveyance of things which he seeth both aboue and beneath; by the order which they keepe without fayling. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 150 One with a quicke hand playing vpon an instrument . . . will by the hast of his conuaince cloke manie fautes. 1609 *DEKKER Northw. Hoe* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 63 My reuenge will haue a more neat and vnexpected conveyance. c 1652 *BROME Mad Couple* iv. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 69 Full directions for the conveyance of our designs.

†11. Manner of managing or conducting; skilful management, skill; generalship. *Obs.*

1526 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* 173 Since such a patron, so greatly recommended for his conveyance and wisdom, handleth this matter. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. Ep. Decl. In . . . the world, there is most excellent conuaince without confusion. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 110 Marke the conuaince of this lovelie hand. 1604 *EDMONDS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 53 Neither is a Commaunder the lesse valued for fine conveyance in military prolects.

†b. esp. Cunning management or contrivance; underhand dealing, jugglery, sleight of hand. *Obs.*

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* i. xxvi. If they be taken with any crafty conuaince. 1547 *J. HARRISON Exhort. Scottes* 211 In an euill cause, muche arte and conuaince must be vsed, afore it can appere good. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 287 Miracles be wrought . . . sometime by the conuaince of the Diuell. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 2, I am come to suruey the Tower this day; Since Henries death, I feare there is Conuaince. 1608 *DAY Law Triches* iv. iii. The deepest wit could not haue bettered Our smooth conuaince. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 278 He hath a sleight of hand, or cleanly conuaince, which threaten silver spoones. 1625 *W. PEMBLE Justification* (1629) 34 Arminius . . . vsed much closenesse & cunning conveyance. 1624 *MILTON Apol. Smech.* (1853) 289 The dexterity and conuaince of his nonsense. c 1704 *T. BROWN Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdemain must be clean and the conveyance impentrate to the eye of the people.

†c. (with *a* and *pl.*) A secret or cunning device, an artifice, a trick of jugglery. *Obs.*

1534 *Mrs. M. BASSET tr. More's Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1397/1 Your subtle conuainces. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* (1611) 43 That . . . is another conuaince, to blinde thy sight. 1565-78 *COOPER Theatrum, Pilarius*. A juggler that playeth his conuainces with little round balles. 1592 *NASHE P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) 30 a, All Italianate conuainces, as to kill a man, and then mourne for him. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolues* ii. lxxviii. 303 They are deterr'd from poor and skulking conuainces. 1641 *MILTON Animadu.* (1851) 205 A pretty slip-skin conuaince!

†d. *concr.* An ingenious device, a contrivance. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax*. The deuiser of this rare conveyance. 1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 207 Sundry little pieces of . . . marble in checker-work, and other most exquisite conuainces. *Ibid.* 455 A very large sphere beautified with many cunning conuainces and witty inuentions.

II. A way or means of conveying.

12. A conducting way, passage, or channel.

†a. A way of communication, a passage. Sometimes, a private or secret passage. Also *fig.* 1542 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 237 Our enemy, knowynge the places and conuainces of the countrees. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Ferme* vii. xxxix. 867 [Badgers] holes are deepe and narrow . . . consisting of many conuainces and passages. c 1639 *W. WHATELY Prototypes* ii. xxxi. (1640)

156 To keepe . . . this window as it were of the soule, to be master of this conveyance, by which so much comes in and goes out of the soule. 1642 *R. CARPENTER Experience* iv. p. vii, Scarce a House . . . which they haue not fitted with private doores and conveyances. 1691 *tr. Emilienne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 173 Stopping up the Conveyance they had made under their Walls.

†b. A channel for conveying water, steam, smoke, electricity, etc.

1577 *B. GOODE Hereshbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 109 For conveyances of water, the Alder . . . and the Pitche Tree, are best made in Pipes. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. i. 54 These Pipes and these Conuainces of our blood. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 125 Vnder the mouthes of the vpper ouens are conuainces for smoke. 1659 *LEAK Waterworks* 26 There must be 3 conuainces for the wind. 1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extensib.* 300 A free circulation through the minutist Conuainces of the Humane Machine. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 308 If struck with lightning, it would thus far be a sufficient conveyance; then joining the kitchen grate to the leaden sink by a metal conveyance.

†c. A conducting pipe in an organ; see *quots.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492 One of the front pipes, to which the wind is conveyed by metal tubes called conveyances. 1876 *HILES Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 40 The pipes in the front of the case [of an organ] are supplied with wind from the wind-chest by means of pipes of metal, tin, or wood, called conveyances, which carry the wind from the sound-board to those pipes at a distance.

13. A means of transport from place to place, a carriage, a vehicle; now, esp. applied to anything used to convey persons as passengers, e.g. any kind of private or public vehicle, a railway carriage, a boat, ship, etc. Formerly applicable also to a beast of burden; cf. *CARRIAGE*.

1508 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 125 Your husband's heere at hand, bethinke you of some conveyance; in the house you cannot hide him. 1649 *Sir E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) 126 The last letters you sent were by Mr. Hardings conveyance. 1702 *R. NELSON in Pepy's Diary* VI. 257 The conveyance of public conveyances. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. IV.* i. (1869) II. 312 Mules are the only conveyance which can safely be trusted. 1825 *C. WORDSWORTH Let.* in *Overton Life* (1888) 31 We start by the first conveyance, the night coach, for London. 1830 *DISRAELI House Lett.* I. 2 The steam packet is a beastly conveyance. 1850 *LYELL and Virel U. S. II.* 290 It must have been transferred to three distinct conveyances, including two railways.

†14. *fig.* A means or medium for communicating; an organ or channel of communication; a 'vehicle' (of thought, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* 11 There lacked only an orgaine and conveyance bothe how secretly to serche and knowe the myndes of the nobilitie. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. 4 Should serve as . . . conveyances of his body and blood unto them. c 1711 *KEN Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 318 Thou . . . art the Author and Fountain of grace, and thou only hast the right of instituting the conveyances of thy own grace. 1715 *BENTLEY Sermon* x. 348 And the Apostles to speak more authentically than that conveyance [Latin] than in their own Words. 1841 *MURKIN Cath. Tr.* iii. § 6. 21 Our Lord did not use His Apostles as mere mechanical conveyances of Truth.

III. attrib., as conveyance-stamp, -pipe (7 b, 8).

1845 *M'CULLOCH Taxation* ii. vi. § 3 The conveyance stamp on a sale is fixed at 10s. per cent.

**Conveyance**, *v.* Usually in *pa. pple.* **Conveyanced**: see *quot.*, and cf. **CONVEYANCING** *sb.* 12 c.

1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Parish Ch.* 73 The larger pipes do not suffer . . . from being brought forward, or conveyanced off, as the organ-builder terms it. 1876 *HILES Catech. Organ* v. (1878) 40 Pipes of metal, tin, or wood, called conveyances, which carry the wind from the sound-board to those pipes at a distance; and which are thus said to be 'conveyanced off'.

**Conveyancer** (kōnvē'ānsar). [*f.* CONVEYANCING *sb.* : see -ER 1.]

1. That which conveys or accomplishes the conveyance of anything. (In *quot.* 1791 said of a person.)

1623 *Br. Hall Sermon* Wks. 1837 V. 165 The moon . . . the receptacle of all the influences of the heavenly bodies, and the conveyancer of them to this inferior world. 1668 *Howe Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1844) 248 b, The vehicula, the conveyancers of the divine nature. 1791 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 7 July, Her Majesty made me also the happy conveyancer of various presents to them both. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 387 Nature is nothing more than a conveyancer . . . conducting activity from one substance to another.

2. A lawyer who prepares documents for the conveyance of property, and investigates titles to property.

1640 *E. HENDON, etc. (title)*, The Perfect Conveyancer; or Select Precedents. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 1, I have a young Kinsman who is Clerk to a great Conveyancer. 1723 *STEELE Consc. Lover* ii. i, The mother has actually sent for the conveyancer to draw articles for his marriage with Lucinda. 1832 *MACAULAY Ess. Walpole's Lett.* (1854) I. 264/2 He . . . tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement. 1878 *BLACK Green Past.* xiii. 101 Who is also . . . a notary public, a conveyancer and real estate agent. 1891 *Law List* 291 [List of]. Conveyancers not at the Bar.

†3. A dexterous thief. *Obs.*

1753 *SMOLLETT Cnt. Ratham* (1813) I. 99 He had therefore concerted his measures with the dexterity of an experienced conveyancer.

**Conveyancing** (kōnvē'ānsing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* CONVEYANCING *sb.* : cf. *gardening, banking*, etc. and see -ING 1.]

†1. The use of 'conveyance' or underhand practices; deceitful contrivance, *Obs.*

1876 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 27 Sufficient for Salvation, without the Chicanery and Conveyancing of humane Ex-tentions. 1690 DRYDEN *Anphitryon* v. 1. He's damnably used to false conveyancing.

2. The drawing of deeds and other instruments, for the transference of property from one person to another; the branch of the law which deals with titles and their transference; the art or profession of the conveyancer.

1714 G. JACOB (*title*), The Accomplished Conveyancer; of the nature and kinds of all Deeds and Instruments used in Conveyancing. 1808 SCOTT *Mem. in Lockhart*, The abstruse feudal doctrines connected with conveyancing. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 123 For the most part, the natural science in England is... as void of imagination and free play of thought, as conveyancing. 1881 *Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41 (title)* An act for simplifying and improving the practice of Conveyancing.

b. *attrib.* or *ppl. a.*  
1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 Imperfection... in conveying instruments. 1858 Ld. St. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 175 Investments under the opinion of one of the Conveyancing Counsel will render the trustee, &c. safe. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Pr.* i. viii, Common-law clerk, conveying clerk.

3. Fraudulent transfer of property, swindling.

1754 'GYLES SMITH' *Dang. Tendency Card-playing* 9. I have always look'd upon a Gaming-House in no other Light than as an Office of Conveyancing.

**Conveyed**, *ppl. a.* See CONVEY *v.* 1

1502 ATKINSON tr. *A. Kenji's Init.* 156 The royal poets with their craftie conveyeyd poems, & elegant oratours with their oracions garnished with eligancy. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 84 b. Their craftie conveyghed purpose. 1871 *Parl. Debates* 1369 A case in which a man was called upon to return conveyed property the day after his vote.

**Conveyer** (*kɒnˈveɪər*). Also -or (in senses 3, 4 b). [*f.* CONVEY *v.* 1 + -ER.]

1. One that conveys, carries, or transmits.

1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII. c. 3*, Preamble. The utter undoing of... merchants conveyers of the said clothes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 122 b. The conveyers of the hulkes knewe not the very channell. 1612 BARREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 121 The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves even with one inch [of descent] in 600 foot. 1664 H. MORE *Myt. Inq.* 100 The Church may be unfailing conveyers of [Scripture] down to posterity without being infallible interpreters thereof. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 201 Being but the humble Conveyer of her Bounty to them! 1829 *The Bengallee* 344 The messenger and conveyer of these... writings and their replies.

† 2. A nimble or light-fingered thief: see CONVEY *v.* 6 b. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 317 Oh good: conuey: Conueyers are you all, That rise thus nimble by a true Kings fall.

3. One who transfers property.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xli. (1739) 66 Where Lands were conveyed by writing or act of the party... the Will of the Conveyer should be strictly observed. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 61 Contrary to the intent of the Conveyer.

4. A thing that conveys, or transmits.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* n. iv. ii. (1652) 378 Whey, which is the common conveyer of all such things as purge black choler. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. l. § 14 Making the senses the only certain conveyers of the truth of things to the mind. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 123 The dense matter is... the conveyer of the undulations.

b. *spec.* Applied to various mechanical contrivances, e.g. for conveying grain, chaff, flour, etc. in a mill, timber to the wheel in a saw-mill, hay or straw to another part of a barn, etc. Also *conveyor*. 1880 CHAMBER'S *Encycl. s.v. Barrel-Making*, [The staves] are then laid upon an endless conveyor, which carries them against two circular saws. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 75/2 (*Amor. Flour-mills*) It empties itself into conveyers, consisting of small buckets travelling upon an endless belt. 1887 *Engineering* 29 July 121 The anti-friction grain conveyor... bids fair to come into extensive use.

**Conveying** (*kɒnˈveɪɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] = CONVEYANCE, in various senses.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/4 By the conveyeng of one of them of Amalech. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Estouement*, a conveying away. 1886 W. WEBER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The fine repetitions: the clarklike conveying of contraries. 1621 BURTON *Stat. Irel.* 335 (an. 11 Eliz.) As well by stealing, as by open conveying of the same. 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 41 We agree upon the conveying of this House.

**Conveying**, *a.* [-ING 2]. That conveys, in various senses of the *vbl.*

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 E, Instruments constitutive conveying, are those by which estates, properties or powers... are transferred and conveyed to others. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. i.* vi. 5 By interims, and conveying gusts, we have heard The charges of our friends. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/7 The conveying steamers were seven in number.

**Conveyor**: see CONVEYER 3, 4 b.

† **Con-vicar**. *Obs.* [*f.* OF. *convicatre*]. A co-vicar. (Cf. Co-3 b.)

1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 502 A perpetual Vicar of this kind... may have a Temporal Co-Vicar to aid and assist him.

† **Convi'ciate**, *v. Obs.* Also -tiate. [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *conviciā-rī* (*vitiārī*) to revile, rail at, *f.* *conviciū* or -*vitiū* outcry, wrangling, loud reproach.]

*trans.* To revile, reproach, slander, rail at.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 281 Injuried... calumniating, convicting, or any way dishonoring vs. 1646 GAULE *Cases Con.* 61 Convi'ciating her (the blessed Virgin), with one infamous nick-name or other.

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Hence † **Convi'ciating**, *ppl. a.*

1628 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* 23 Amidst the noise of such conviciating iares, the truth is scarcely heard.

† **Convi'ciatory**, *a. Obs.* Also -tiatory. [*f.* L. type \**conviciatō-ris*, *f.* *conviciatō-ris* railer, agent-n. *f.* *conviciatī*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] Wrangling, railing; reproachful.

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* To Rdr. (1612) 14 Avoiding... convitiatory Arguments which doe but ingender strife. 1813 J. C. HOUSTON *Journey* 585 The favourite term of reproach with the Greeks, whose convitiatory language is most violent and abusive.

† **Convici'city**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [After med.L. *convici'nium* neighbourhood, *convici'nalis* neighbouring, *f.* L. *con-* together + *vicin-us* neighbouring: cf. *vicinity*.] Vicinity to each other.

1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1815) 24 Having first stated the convici'city and contiguity of the two parishes.

† **Convici'cious**, *a. Obs.* Also 6-7-tious. [*f.* L. *convici-um*, or -*vitiū* (see CONVICIATE) + -OUS.] Railing, reproachful, abusive.

1407 *Exam. IV. Thorpe* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 109 Many more... convici'cious words were spoken to me. 1533 *Letit. Suppression Monast.* (Camden) 6 A convici'cious dyaloge... inveigling specially agaynst Saynt Thomas of Canterbury. 1559 *Injunct. Q. Eliz.* (R.). These convici'cious wordes... papist, or papistical, heretike, scismaticke. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 312 Convici'cious speeches and reproach.

**Convict** (*kɒnˈvɪkt*), *ppl. a.* [*ad.* L. *convict-us* proved, convicted, confuted, pa. pple. of *convincere*: see CONVINCER. It occurs in Afr. in Act. 38 Edw. III, 1364-5.] † *A.* as *pa. pple. Obs.*

1. Proved or pronounced guilty of an offence by a tribunal. *Const. of.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 1 Lord in thi dome... sett noght swilk skilles agayns me þat i be convyctye. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxi.* 17 Who stelieth a man, and selith hym, convyctye [1388 convyt] of the trespas, with deeth dye he. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 411/3 Wherof he was convyctye and was shorne a monk. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 47 Him that is convicute of manslaughter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 192. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* iii. 12. 636 He had been Convict of having four Wives at one and the same time. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 96 He shall be held as convict. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Ral.* v. i. 481 Convict by many witnesses... of the guilt of treachery and treason.

b. with other const.

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 459 They that were convict in conspiciat agaynst hym. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 24 Mysdoaris for þare trespas convyct. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 124 The Jewys of Norwych were convicte before the Kyng, that they had stole a child. 1525 TINDALE *N. T.* Prolog., We... are... convicte to eternal damnacioun. 1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 20 Suche... be as convyct in the same iniury. a. 1619 DONNE *Devotions* (1644) 94 A witch, which is convict to have eaten a man. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.*, *Chronol.* 24 May 1681, Welmore convict for kidnapping.

2. Proved guilty of error or reprehensible action.

1382 WYCLIF *Cor. xiv.* 24 If alle men prophicien, forsoth if any vnefaithful man ydiot enter, he is convict of alle, he is wysely demed of alle. 1525 BARCLAY *Elogies* iii. (1520) c. 11/1 He shalbe convict of lusing repleuable. 1642 B. JONSON *Epigrammes* i. lxviii, Playwright convict of publick wrongs to men. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Cinyras & M.* 228 For Myrrha stood convict of ill, Her reason vanquish'd but unchang'd her will. a. 1845 HOOD *Ghost* xlii, And you, Sir... Of perjured faith convict.

3. Proved, demonstrated, made evident.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 He is convict not to be His vicar.

4. Brought to internal conviction.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 36 Cain no doubt was convict in conscience. 1673 JACKSON *Cread* i. cxvi. Wks. I. 115 The later Grecians having their consciences convict with the evidence.

5. Overcome, vanquished, subdued.  
c. 1430 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* 147 Oure faderis here-beforn... were neuere in bataill, neyther convyctye ne lom. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manlynde* 129 Which [food] for the cōpye and superfluite theof can not be convicte ne oner-cume of nature.

¶ *Accused.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 132 No fault could be found against any of the Personnes that were convict before the king. By reason wherof, diverse... were restored to their offices.

b. as *adj.* 1. = CONVICTED.

1549 COVERDALE in *Udall's Erasmi. Par.*, James 30 A convicte transgressor of the lawe. 1625 in *Kushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 343 His wife being a convict popish Recusant. a. 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 313 *note*, A convict libeller. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 528 p. 1 By fining Bachelors as Papists convict. 1805 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 2 Unless he died as a felon convict.

† 2. Proved, manifest. *Obs.*

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 481 To argue against convict impertinencies.

**Convict** (*kɒnˈvɪkt*), *sb.* 1 [*f.* *prec.*, with subseq. shift of the stress.]

1. One convicted in a judicial investigation of a punishable offence. *arch.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII. c. 15* All wilful escapes, as well of convictes as of other persons. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Scannad. Art.* A i j b, Who... might deluyther them, as convictes of heresie vnto the secular powers. 1740 *Prolog. Prov. Poor* 13 Convicts of Theft and Robberies... may be committed. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 44 The following convicts were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 83 That this Galilean convict shall be the world's confessed deliverer.

2. *spec.* A condemned criminal serving a sentence of penal servitude.

1786 *Trials, etc., of J. Shepherd* 49 The intended transportation of convicts to the new settlements at Botany Bay. 1823 *Syn. Smith Wks.* (1859) II. 151/2 Under the infamous term convict, are comprehended crimes of the most different degrees and species of guilt. One man is transported for, etc. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 The children of the convicts at Botany Bay. *Mod.* Escape of a convict from Dartmoor.

† 3. A person proved to be wrong. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xiv. (1588) 562 Even so were these convicts ridiculously purged by them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2). a. of or pertaining to convicts or to the system of keeping convicted criminals in penal establishments or settlements; b. used for convicts, as *convict-barge*, -*colony*, -*dress*, -*hulk*, -*prison*, -*ship*, etc.

a. 1811 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 152 The convict population of the country. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 138/2 The importation of negro slaves... soon lowered the value of convict labour. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 245 The unwieldy convict gangs. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Of convict life in the Australian colonies.

b. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 138 The Bishop sent him to the convict Prison. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar.* *Syst.* 50 The infection which a few hands taken out of a... convict-ship spread amongst the seamen. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 146/2 On board the different convict-hulks a book is kept by an overseer, in which are entered the names of all convicts. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs.* S. Africa I. p. xviii, Giving the Mother Country the right to make the Cape a Convict Colony. 1885 *Severgon Trans.* *Dev. Ps.* cxxxii. 28 It shall be their convict dress to all eternity. 1890 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 143/2 He was... incarcerated in the central convict-prison at Kharkoff.

† **Convict**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. Sc.* [*f.* CONVICT *v.*] = CONVICTION, verdict of guilty.

1567 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 566 (Jam.) The pretendit convict, decret, and dome gevin in the Justice court. *Ibid.* 577 Duersers pointines and articles content in the convict foirsaid.

**Convict** (*kɒnˈvɪkt*), *v.* [*f.* L. *convict-* ppl. stem of *convincere* (see CONVINCER). Cf. CONVICT *ppl. a.*, which was in use before the other parts of the *vbl.*; the *pa. t.* was also formerly sometimes *convict(e).*]

1. *trans.* To prove (a person) guilty of an offence which makes him liable to legal punishment; *spec.* to find or declare guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge. *Const. of.* (= CONVINCER 4.)

c. 1380 WYCLIF *1 Pts.* (1880) 75 God techip. þat o trewe man, as danyel dede, schal convyctye two false prestis. 1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lix, To have convyctyd hym of heresy. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 387 No englishman should be convicted except by English Judges. a. 1610 HEALRY *Theophrastus* (1636) 25 Being convicted of theft, he shall be drawn and halled by head and shoulders. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 332 If we believe some historians, they were convicted by sufficient evidence. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 106 Lawrence Earl Ferrers... was convicted and executed for murder, in the year 1760. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 323 The attempts... made by the accusers of Socrates to convict him of treason against the Athenian commonwealth.

† b. with other const. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xviii. iii. 108 His wife... by good proove was convicted to have written the same. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 468 The Spaniard... was afterwards convicted, that he would by treachery have invaded his Castles upon the Sound.

c. *absol.*

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compens.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 If you make the criminal code sanguinary, juries will not convict. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 A single justice of the peace might convict without a jury.

2. To prove or declare guilty of reprehensible conduct, error, etc.; now taken as *transf.* from *prec.* *Const. of* († *for*). (= CONVINCER 4.)

c. 1366 CHAUCER *A BC* 86 That he hath in hisse lystes of mischaunce Convict þat ye boþe haue bought so deere. 1381 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 61 Danyel hadde convict [1388 convyctid] hem of her mouth, for to haue saide fals witnessyng. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 82 Augustin... mad many bokes; convicte many heresies. 1654 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* i. § 32 (1663) 7 That will... convict thee of a desire to have executed it thyself. 1708 J. PARTRIDGE (*title*) *Squire Bickerstaff* detected; or the astrological impostor convicted. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems (1850) I. 21, I... look away from Earth which doth convict me. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 136 One could hardly be convicted now of want of sensibility, if, etc.

b. *transf.*

1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 That boundless plain of Languedoc, convicted of all guide-books of being arid, brown, and wholly uninteresting. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 7. 99, I have just convicted the Greek fret of ugliness.

† 3. To prove, establish by proof, as against assertions to the contrary. (= CONVINCER 5.) (*Orig.* of things blamable.) *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 If he be convicted not to luf, ne to do þe office of Crist. 1553 KENNEDY *Tractate in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 119 Thir two argumentis... convictis the generale Counsaills to be the membir of the Congregationu representand the universale Kirk. 1563 *Honities II. Rebellion* ii. (1859) 565 Convicting such subjects... to be neither good subjects nor good men. a. 1600 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* (J.), Imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. 1666 RINGLEY *Pract. Physick* 137 Cold water may be allowed to those as used to it, on the state and the matter being convicted.



4. To bring conviction or acknowledgement of error home to (a person); to impress with the sense of sinfulness. Cf. CONVICTION 8.

1596 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b. Notwithstandynge that they owe reason convicted them. 1611 *Bible John* viii. 9 They . . . being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. 1624 *Fletcher Wife for Mouth* iv. i. You are too late convicted to be good yet. 1862 *Furnival Pref. R. Brunne's Haudl. Synne* 18 You yet speak to us, and convict us of sin as we read your words. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 He is supposed to have a mission to convict men of self-conceit.

† 5. To compel (a person) by proof, argument, etc. to acknowledge an assertion, confess an opinion, etc.; = CONVINCE 3. *Obs.*

1583 *Golding Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 The people were convicted of Gods mighty working in their behalf. 1598 *Greenway Tacitus Ann.* i. iv. (1622) 7 He would . . . by his own confession convict him, that the Common-wealth was but one body. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 3 He did not indubitably believe, until he was after convicted in the visible example of Abel. 1659 *M. Casaubon Pref. Dees Relat. Spir.* Djb, If by that time he be not convicted he shall have my good will to give it over.

6. To prove (a doctrine (*obs.*) or its holders) to be wrong, erroneous, or false; = CONVINCE 6. *arch.*

1594 [see CONVICTION 3]. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. viii. 122 Which conceit being already convicted, not only by Scaliger, Riolanus and others, but daily confutable almost every where out of England. 1681 *W. Robertson Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 387 To convict, or prove the contrary, *refutare*. 1705 *E. Howard (title) Copernicans of all Sorts* Convicted. 1805 *Grote Plato* I. xi. 371 No man shall be able to convict you in dialogue.

† b. To detect and expose (an error, etc.). *Obs.*

1717 *J. Fox Wanderer* (1718) 139 Arguments . . . sufficient to convict the Fallacy of a desponding Principle.

† 7. To overcome, vanquish, conquer; = CONVINCE 1. *Obs.* (Cf. CONVIC *pa. ppl.* 5.)

1595 *Shaks. John* iii. iv. 2 A whole Armado of convicted saile is scattered and dis-ioyn'd from fellowship. 1607 *Pilgr. Princes* 11 [Hippolita] being convicted by Theseus, for her singular stoutness and courage, was married to him.

Hence **Convicting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 *Cotgr.* *Eviction*, an eviction, conviction, or convicting. 1805 *C. J. Vaughan Plain Words* xi. (1866) 211 These accusing and convicting consciences. 1868 *Daily News* 13 Aug., The belief of the convicting magistrates.

**Convictable**, -ible, *a. rare*. [f. CONVIC *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of deserving of being convicted.

1775 in *ASH (Suppl.)*, *Convictable*, *convictible*. 1846 *Worcester*, *Convictible*.

**Convicted** (kɒnvɪktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. CONVIC *v.* + -ED.] As *ppl.* found already in Wyclif, but as *adj.* not till CONVIC *ppl. a.* began to go out of use in this sense.]

1. Proved or found guilty; condemned.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Convicted*, convicted, convicted. 1641 *Milton Animadv. Pref.*, To justify a . . . convicted pseudopis copy of prelates. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXV. 1407 The proportion of convicted offenders to population . . . is as 1 to 850. 1858 *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 318 [Henry] was never known to pardon a convicted traitor of noble blood.

† 2. Overcome, vanquished. *Obs.*

1595 [see CONVIC *v.* 7].

**Conviction** (kɒnvɪkʃən). Also 5 -viction.

[ad. L. *conviction-em*, n. of action from *convincere*: see CONVINCE. Cf. mod. F. *conviction* (not in *Cotgr.*)] The action of convicting or convincing.

1. The proving or finding a person guilty of an offence with which he is charged before a legal tribunal; legal proof or declaration of guilt; the fact or condition of being convicted; sometimes including the passing of sentence. *Summary conviction*: conviction by a judge or a bench of magistrates without a jury.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 21 As though none atteyndour nor conviction had ben hadde ageynt the said William. 1608 *Dic. Jesuits Coll.* (Camd. Soc.) 22 They . . . ministered matter sufficient for their legal conviction. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 69 For the conviction of a Bishop, there was seventy-two witnesses requir'd. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 421 This forfeiture commences from the time of conviction. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 360 The perjury of the witnesses placed an effectual barrier against conviction.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1787 *T. Dogherty (title)* Crown Circuit Assistant; being a collection of precedents of Indictments, Informations, Convictions by Justices. 1827 *Bentham Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 314 Convictions pronounced by justices of the peace acting out of sessions. 1861 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* 229/3 Convictions generally proceed on the verdict of a jury; but our law also admits of summary convictions, without the intervention of a jury, in certain circumstances.

† 2. Demonstration, proof. *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 144 We . . . rest sufficiently confirmed in the experiments of worthy enquirers . . . wherein to omit the ancient conviction of Apollonius, we shall set downe some few of moderne Writers. 1647 *Jes. Taylors Dissuas. Popery* i. § 5 The words of Saint Austin may suffice, as being an evident conviction, what was the doctrine of the primitive church in this question.

† 3. The proving a person to be in error; confutation. *Obs.*

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* III. § 8 (T) To convict hereticks . . . to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason. 1661 *Bramhall Just. Vind.* v. 99 Although their silence . . . be a sufficient conviction of them, and a sufficient vindication of us.

† 4. The proving (of error, etc.) to be such; detection and exposure. *Obs.*

a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 Nothing was contained in those books which did make to the conviction of their heresies. 1647 *Jes. Taylors Dissuas. Popery* ii. title-p. Further reproof and conviction of the Roman errors. 1653 *Manton Exp. James* iii. 17 It is a sleepy zeal that letteth errors go away quietly without conviction. 1784 *A. Collins Gr. Chr. Relig.* 279 [It] makes his conviction of mistakes in some cases difficult.

5. The bringing any one to recognize the truth of what he has not before accepted; convincing.

1664 *H. More Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 57 This Conviction to what is false, or Inconviction to what is true, arises not from any fault of his, but is invincible Ignorance. 1692 *Locke Toleration Wks.* 1727 II. ii. 264 [They] seek only the Compliance, but concern themselves not for the Conviction of those they punish. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* I. 299 To require something more for the conviction of the experimentalist. 1828 *Whately Rhet.* i. Introduct., The Conviction of those who are either of a contrary opinion to the one maintained, or who are in doubt whether to admit or deny it.

6. The mental state or condition of being convinced; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; settled persuasion.

1699 *Pepps Diary* VI. 197, I little expected to have been ever brought so near to a conviction of the reality of it. 1719 *J. Richardson Sc. Connoisseur* 40, I am serious, and speak from Conviction, and Experience. 1752 *Johnson Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 6 A painful conviction of his defects. 1828 *Carlyle Life Werner Misc.* I. 109 His belief is likely to have been persuasion rather than conviction. 1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* 20 The quiet depth of conviction with which she spoke.

b. Phrase. To carry conviction (CARRY 28 d).

1817 *Keatinge Trav.* II. 168 In order to carry conviction home on the subject, our Palinurus now ran us ashore for the second time. 1846 *Greenier Sc. Gemmy* 27 Reasons . . . such as carry with them a conviction of their truth. 1864 *D. Mitchell Ser. Stor.* 60 An earnestness and directness . . . that carried conviction to the neighbors.

7. An opinion or belief held as well proved or established; a firm or settled persuasion.

1841 *W. Spalding Italy & It.* 121 III. 203 Consistent with the conviction that Manzoni is a man of high and original genius. 1883 *Froude Short Stud.* IV. ii. i. 168 In the masses of the people the convictions which they had inherited were still present.

8. Theol. The fact or condition of being convicted or convinced of sin. *Under conviction* (s): in the state of awakened consciousness of sin. Cf. CONVINCEMENT 4.

1675 *Brooks Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 294 Oh, how many men and women have fallen under such deep convictions, that they have day and night cried out of their sins, and of their lost and undone estates. 1678 *Bunyan Pilgr.* i. 114 A work of grace in the soul discovereth itself. . . It gives him conviction of sin. 1821 *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 279 My soul was at that very time groaning under deep convictions.

† 9. Overthrow, defeat. *Obs. rare.*

1621 *Chapman Caesar & Pompey* v. i. Would Caesar knew, Sir, how you conquered him in your conviction.

10. Comb.

1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 139 Certain myrmidons . . . in the expectation of conviction-money, are so extremely unwilling that a highwayman or house-breaker should escape punishment, etc. 1805 *W. P. Mackay Grace & Truth* (1875) 13 Your name may have been written in the sheets of the Newgate conviction-book for murderers.

**Convictional**, *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to conviction or assured belief.

1839 *J. Sterling Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 355 Persons . . . to whom a limited, conventional, rather than convictional, standard will make the whole distasteful.

**Convictionless**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Void of conviction.

1884 *F. A. Thayer in Chicago Advance* 27 July, To enter the field of doctrine with convictionless phrases or borrowed thought.

**Convictism** (kɒnvɪktɪz'm). [f. CONVIC *sb.* 1 + -ISM.] The convict system; the system of penal settlements for convicted criminals.

a 1864 *W. Howitt* (cited in Webster). 1864 *Realist* 24 Feb. 4 No one who has not lived in Australia can appreciate the profound hatred of convictism that obtains there. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 June 1 To bring the reign of convictism to a close in New Caledonia.

b. This system as embodied in its subjects; the convict class or body.

1868 *Daily Tel.* 1 Sept., All the Australian colonies shut their gates against the invasion of convictism from Swan River. 1875 *M. Clarke His Natural Life* I. i. v. 68 Convictism had established a tacit right to converse in whispers.

**Convictive** (kɒnvɪktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *convictivus*, *ppl. stem* of *convincere* (see CONVINCE) + -IVUS.] Having the power of producing conviction.

1612-13 *Br. Hall Contempl. N. T.* iv. xvi. The convictive answer of Christ is by way of parable. 1666 *Tillotson Rule of Faith* II. v. To show that the scripture is not convictive of the most obstinate and acute adversaries. 1702 *C. Mather Magn. Chr.* vi. vii. (1852) 456 Her confession was attended with such convictive circumstances, that it could not be slighted. 1737 *L. Clarke Hist. Bible* (1740) II. iv. 70 Convictive of their malicious design upon him. 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* vii. 306 Convictive as a marriage ring Before adulterous eyes.

Hence **Convictively** *adv.*, **Convictiveness**.

1653 *H. More Antid. Ath.* III. v. (1712) 98 The Convictiveness of these Narrations. 1664 — *Exp. Seven Epistles* 141 The truth of the Gospel had clearly shined . . . so convictively. 1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* III. 123 Rationally, solidly,

and convictively solved by Bradwardine. 1702 *C. Mather Magn. Chr.* The public judgments have sometimes very convictively intimated the sins and faults of which, etc.

**Convictment** (kɒnvɪktɪmənt), *rare*. [f. CONVIC *v.* + -MENT.] = CONVICTION.

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 73 That the greater may be your conviction. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 26 May 321/2 A reduction in crime and in the number of convictions.

**Convictor**¹ (kɒnvɪk'tɔr, -tɔ), [a. L. *convictor*, -ōrem, one who lives with another, table companion, f. *convivere* to live or dine together.] A table companion; a boarder, commoner.

In Academical Latin, e.g. in the Laudian Statutes of the Univ. of Oxford, 1636, one of the equivalents of *commensalis* COMMONER; e.g. p. 265 'Nullus convictor sive commensalis'. In Eng. use, in Roman Catholic seminaries and colleges.

1647 *Crashaw Poems* 195 Lift our lean souls, and set us up Convictors of Thine own full cup. 1674 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Convictor*, a daily companion at a Table, a Sojourner. One that lives and diets in a Religious House, but is not tied to the Rules of it. 1708 *COLES*, *Convictor*, a boarder. 1845 *G. Oliver Collect. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 84 The second . . . became convictor of the English College at Rome in 1667. 1889 *Hadfield Hist. St. Marie's Mission Ch., Sheffield*, He took up his residence at Ushaw College as a convictor.

† **Convictor**². *Obs. rare*. [Agent-n. in L. form from *convincere* to CONVINCE: cf. L. *victor* from *vincere*.] One who convicts.

1650 *T. Bavin Herba Parisiis* To Rdr. 4. 1655-60 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* (1707) 23/2 If any Man shall be convicted privately of theft . . . it shall be . . . at the pleasure of the Convictor . . . to put him in chains five days.

† **Convictory**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [f. CONVIC *v.* + -ORY: cf. prec.] Convictive, condemnatory.

1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* ¶ v b, For of letters there be sundrie sortes . . . Laudatory, Convictorie, Objurgatory.

† **Convicy**. *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *convici-um* or *-vitiun* outcry, wrangling, loud reviling or insult. Cf. OF. *convince*.] Reviling, reproach.

1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Conuicyes is when the default in nature, whether it be in body or soule, or any other misfortune in our neyghbour, is recited to his rebuke.

**Convince** (kɒnvɪns), *v.* [ad. L. *convincere* to overcome, conquer, convict, demonstrate, f. *conv*-altogether, wholly + *vincere* to conquer.]

I. To overcome.

† 1. To overcome, conquer, vanquish; *fig.* to overpower. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1548 *Hall Chron.* 161 b, Thenglishmen . . . with all their wittes studied bothe how to repulse & convince their enemies. 1570 *Preston Canibyses* in *Hazl. Dodley* IV. 174, I mean to go into the Egypt land, Them to convince by force of arms. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* i. vii. 64 His two Chamberlaines Will I with Wine, and Wassal so convince, That Memorie, the Warden of the Braine, Shall be a Fume. a 1633 *Munday Pal. of Eng.* i. 1 At length convinced with the heaviness of sleep . . . he turned him to the wall.

† 2. To overcome (a person) in argument; to prove to be wrong, confute. *Obs.* (Cf. also 6.)

1530 *Falsgr. 498/2* There have ben twenty doctours to dispute with hym and above, but they all can nat convince hym. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Acts* xviii. 28 For he with vehemencie convinced [so 1611; 1881 confuted] the Jewes openly, shewing by the scriptures, that Iesus is Christ. 1611 *Bible Job* xxxii. 12 There was none of you that convinced [so 1885] Job, or that answered his words. 1671 *Milton P. R.* iii. 3 Satan stood . . . confuted and convinced Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift. 1708 *J. Chamberlayne St. G. Brit.* i. ii. vii. (1743) 69 Their office is to confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate.

† Johnson's explanation 'to force any one to acknowledge a contested position', is intermediate between 2 and 3: he has not the fully developed current sense.

3. To cause (a person) to admit, as established to his satisfaction, that which is advanced in argument; to bring to acknowledge the truth of; to satisfy or persuade by argument or evidence. In *passive*, To be brought to, or to have, a full conviction; to be firmly persuaded. (= CONVIC 5.)

1632 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eromena* 65 The reverence I owe you obligeth mee to receive them [your reasons] as if they had already convinced mee. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* iv. xi. (1695) 363 He that sees a Fire, may, if he doubt . . . feel it too; and be convinced, by putting his Hand in it. c 1750 *Shenstone Elegies* vi, Translate the song, convince my doubting maid. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 255, 'I am confuted, but not convinced' is an apology sometimes offered. 1828 *Carlyle Misc.* (1857) I. 202 Let him who would move and convince others, be first moved and convinced himself. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 488 I am convinced . . . and have nothing more to object.

b. of a fact.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 640 Convinced of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. 1797-1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 63 But having seen several . . . the author is convinced of the mistake. 1879 *Lubbock Sci. Lect.* vi. 171 It is never very difficult to convince one's self of what one wishes to believe.

c. with *subord. cl.*

1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 171 That persuasion could but thus convince me, That my integrity and truth to you, Might be affronted, etc. 1662 *Stillington, Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 2 Those who would not be convinced by them that there was a God. 1791 *Cowper Lett.* 27 May, No man shall convince me that I am improperly governed, while I feel the contrary. 1862 *Ruskin Umbera P.* (1880) 83 My neighbour cannot be convinced that I am wiser than he is.

d. To produce a moral conviction of sinfulness. Here there is a mixture of 4 (where see quot. 1611 'convince of sin') with the modern notion of 3. Cf. CONVIC 4.

1548 *Shorter Catech.* Q. 31 Convincing us of our sin and misery. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. IV. (1872) 59 By convincing of sin, by humbling the man. 1880 FROUDE *Bungay* II. 25 A man of fervid temperament suddenly convinced of sin.

† *e.* Phrase. To convince one's belief. *Obs.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 496 After I had convinced his belief of that Truth by many protestations. *Ibid.* 360.

† *i.* To convict, prove, demonstrate.

† *4.* To prove (a person) to be guilty, or in the wrong, *esp.* by judicial procedure; to prove or find guilty; to convict of, rarely for, in (an offence or error); = CONVICT *v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

*a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 435 Who that hath broken the laws of Moyses, if he were convinced by two or three witnesses, he with out any mercy shulde dye. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 443 Thou art convinced... of many other heinous crimes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1981 If... they be convinced thereby in the latter day for abusing this ceremony. 1580 BARET *Adv.* C. 359 To be charged or convinced in many crimes. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 46 Which of you convinceth mee of sinne? 1624 RAY *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 398 Convinces him of a gross Mistake. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. 87 Instead of clearing, this paper only serves to convince her.

† *b.* transf. of things. *Obs.*

1624 A. WOTTON *Rune fr. Rome* 58 The assumption... will convince the proposition of falsehood. 1776 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 361 All of them convinc'd... Arianism of Heresy and Blasphemy.

† *5.* To demonstrate or prove (orig. something reprehensible, but subsequently also in a neutral or good sense). *Obs.* (= CONVICT 3.)

† *a.* a person to be or to have done something.

1555 *Parille Pacions* App. 320 Excepte any man... can bring any other cause to convince them [the judges] not to have judged a righte. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 103 Thereby to convince vs to be sinners. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Germania* vi. (1622) 270 The Gallican tongue doth convince the Gothinos... not to be Germanes. 1660 T. M. C. *Walker's Hist. Judea* IV. 54 It were sufficient to convince the Speaker to be a Son of Beliall. 1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 64 Whoso was convinced to have ploughed them [the Termini] up, both his Oxen and himself were accursed.

† *b.* a thing to be or as something. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heshins' Parl.* 409 The false Latine that is in many, is sufficient to convince them for counterfets. 1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 203 This may easily be convinced as false. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 53 Other Arguments, whereby they convinced their doctrine to be true. 1654 FULKER *Two Serm.* 58 So much of the Moral Law... as may convince their practice to be contrary therunto.

† *c.* that a thing is something. *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 173 Those two proverbs of holy Scripture... convince, that they [dogs] are emblems of vile, cursed, rayling, and filthy men. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphitheat.* 108 Sufficient to convince, that without doubt Herod's Amphitheatres were of Wood.

† *d.* with simple object (representing a proposition). *Obs.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* VII. § 1 The first proposition is beyond all dispute. *Illoc facite* convinces it. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.*, *Disc. Occas. Med.*, If Experience did not convince the contrary.

† *6.* To demonstrate or prove (a thing, argument, etc.) to be erroneous; to disprove, refute.

(This sense has relations also with sense *a*: cf. CONVICT 6.) *a* 1533 FIRTH *Disput. Pirgati.* (1829) 146 Whatsoever is not answered in this part, shall be touched and fully convinced in the third. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, *Luke* III. (R.), With a text of Holy Scripture rightly alleged, he convinced the texts of Scripture whiche Satan had falsely cyted. 1621 VENNOR *Tobacco* (1650) 398 It convinceth not my assertion. 1625 BACON *Ess. Atheisme* (Arb.) 331 God neuer wrought Miracle to convince Atheisme, because his Ordinary Works convince it.

† *7.* To demonstrate or prove (absurdity, error, vanity, etc.) to be such; to expose (in its real character). *Obs.* (= CONVICT 6 b.)

1583 FULKE *Defence* x. 391 The text itself, you say, is sufficient to convince this absurdity. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 42 A very great argument... to convince that grosse and blockish conceit of them who, etc. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 462 The other... would not discover or convince their Vanity. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 7 I shall convince hereafter an important and a popular error.

† *b.* To expose and reprehend (faults). *Obs.*

1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Recoll. Treat. (1614) 740 The faults... of a Church may be severely reprov'd and convinced according to the quality thereof, and yet the Church not be condemned.

† *8.* To demonstrate or prove any quality, property, or predicate, of a person or thing: *i. e.* that the person or thing is possessed of such quality, etc. *Obs.*

1549 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 124 Yet shal I now agayne convince more amply the vntruth therof. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cith.* of God xxi. vi. (1620) 789 To convince the possibility of what we intend against those Infidels. 1674 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* (1675) 9 An evidence... sufficient to convince the existence of a Deity. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 6 The ancient Champions of Christianity most rationally convinced the Vanity of Heathenish Superstition.

**Convinced** (kɒnˈviːnst), *pp.* *a.* [f. CONVINCED *v.* + -ED.] Brought to a state of conviction; firmly persuaded.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 345 The slain with the Sword are the convinced and converted by the powerfull preaching of the word. 1829 SOUTHBY *O. Neumann* VII. Soon... thou wilt have cause To give that sentence thy convinced assent.

1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* I. iv. 52, I am a convinced authoritarian. I share none of those... Utopian fancies.

Hence **Convincingly** *adv.*, **Convincingness**.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 My observation has not been sufficiently lasting to speak convincingly on this topic. 1882 *Athenaeum* 12 Aug. 2201 The hero of the piece, played... with a resoluteness, coolness, and convincenced altogether admirable. 1883 CABLE *Dr. Scriver* xv. The students nodded convincingly to the speaker.

**Convincement** (kɒnˈviːnsmənt), [f. CONVINCED *v.* + -MENT.]

† *1.* The action of convicting or proving guilty or in the wrong. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 6 Of which the Lord will make great use to their shame and convincement. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* IV. (1851) 365 The convincement of his own violent courses. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 257 Is an accusation then a sufficient convincement?

† *2.* The action of proving; demonstration. *Obs.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 684 Having received from him a full conviction of the certainty thereof. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* VI. 24 If that be not convincement enough, let him weigh the other also. 1689 *Trial Bps.* Pref. 2 A clear convincement, that it was not Ambition... which rowed your Courage.

† *3.* The action or fact of convincing, mental conviction.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* II. 66 A special convincement of the understanding. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Others... assenting to the force of reason and convincement. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxv. 3 The convincement of those who... shut their eyes to the... evidences of his divine power. 1888 *Athenaeum* 1 Dec. 731 [It] aided in giving Trollope his power of convincement.

† *b.* The mental condition of being convinced.

1823 LAMB *Elia* 373 But with the deepest convincement of this gentleman's own veracity, we think, etc.

† *4.* Conscientious or religious conviction; conviction of sin; *esp.* used by Quakers in the sense of religious conversion.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 116 If, by the mercy of God, our conscience shall meete vs againe and againe at euery turne; and... hedge vs in with vnauoidable convincements. 1656 G. FOX *Fruit. L.* 269 A great convincement there was through all that country, many meetings... we had, and the Lord's power was over all. *a* 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 126 I. 149 In the early Days of my Convincement. 1797 (*title*) Account of the Convincement and Call to the Ministry of M. Lucas. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 213 The number of Members of the Society of Friends was 15,381... in the Western quarterly meeting... 57 had been admitted by convincement.

† **Convincent**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *convincens*-em, *pr. pple.* of *convincere* to CONVINCERE.] Convincing.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 215 I add another [reason] more convincent, taken out of Aquinas. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* VII. 110, I see no convincent argument to persuade me.

**Convincer** (kɒnˈviːnsər), *rare.* [f. CONVINCERE + -ER.] One who or that which convinces.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* III. (1662) 172 The divine Light now was only a convincer of his miscarriages.

**Convincible** (kɒnˈviːnsəbəl), *a.* [ad. L. *convincibilis* (Isidore), *f. convincere*; see -BLE.]

† *1.* Capable of being convinced, in various senses:

† *a.* Capable of being convicted, proved false, etc.; convictable. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 107 [This] is not only convincible and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 125 What uncertainties, and also convincible falsities. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 194 Whatsoever... crime is punishable before men, is also convincible by men.

† *b.* Capable of being convinced; open to conviction.

*a* 1687 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 337 Even the mere Natural and Unregenerate Man is Convincible from hence, that Jesus is a safe Guide to follow. 1860 BAGEHOT *Mem. Jas. Wilson in Lit. Stud.* I. 376 A peculiar power of bringing home his opinions by convincing reasonings to convincible persons.

† *2.* Of convincing power. *Obs.*

1647 *Quares to be presented to his Majesty* 14 Is the Arbitration in Government of a Prince... more convincible to the reason of obeyers, then these laws?

**Convincing**, *vb.* *sb.* [f. CONVINCERE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. CONVINCERE; conviction.

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 600 Able to write and preach for the convincing of gainesayers. 1641 MILTON *Annuado*, Pref. The detecting and convincing of any notorious enemy to truth and his countries peace. 1642 O. SEDGWICK *England's Preserv.* 6 God... enters into the heart or soule of a sinner by irresistable convincings.

**Convincing** (kɒnˈviːnsɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That convinces; † *a.* that convicts, proves guilty, etc. (*obs.*); † *b.* that brings conviction to the mind.

1644 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gage* x. 75 Your texts are not expressive, they are not evictive, nor convincing. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv. This convincing experience. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & Sc. III. 83 Convincing proof that men possess a common nature.

**Convincingly** (kɒnˈviːnsɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a convincing manner; † *a.* so as to overcome, refute, prove, or demonstrate (*obs.*); † *b.* so as to convince or produce internal conviction.

1641 'SMECTVMNUS' *Answer*, § 16 (1653) 66 That... which others have convincingly and meritoriously opposed. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 119 When a Minister shall deal with them for their sins convincingly. 1774 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 177 He felt it convincingly. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xi, He reasoned, convincingly enough.

**Convincingness** (kɒnˈviːnsɪŋnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Convincing quality or character.

1647 *Power of Keys* IV. 45 The force, or convincingness of this interpretation. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 556 The directness and convincingness of his style. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* IV. 83 Buckingham proved, with tolerable convincingness, how small had been his own share in the *Rehearsal*.

† **Convincive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CONVINCERE + -IVE.] Having the power of convincing. Hence **Convincively** *adv.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 291 Considerations... such as rightly understood, convincively declare the wisdom of the Creator. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II* cclxxvi, If all These May be Convincive, wee haue Miracles.

**Convine**, *obs.* *sc.* form of COVIN.

† **Convite**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *convitare* or It. *convitare* (Pr., Sp., Pg. *convitar*, F. *convier*). Diez supposes *convitare* 'to invite to a feast' to be formed after *invitare* to INVITE, by sense-association with *convivium* (see CONVIVIA).] *trans.* To invite. (Chiefly in transl. from Spanish, etc.)

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall.* Pr. IV. vii. (1582) 386. 1578 T. N. Cong. *W. India* (1596) 327 Other times they would convite them to supper. *Ibid.* 360 In the which letter hee convited him earnestly to come. 1602 SEGAR *Hou. Mil. & Civ.* III. xxxv. 161 The Constable... convinced Clifford with his company to dinner.

**Convitiative**, *convitiuous*: see CONVIO.

† **Convival**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *convivialis* pertaining to a feast, *f. convivere* one who feasts with others, *f. convivere* to live together.]

*A. adj.* Belonging to a feast; = CONVIVIAL.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv, Yet as Herodotus tells us, the same [horse flesh] was a convival dish, and solemnly eaten at the feasts of their natives. 1662 PEARSON *Cread* art. xii. 431 *note*, It is an old inscription, 'Amici, dum vivimus vivamus'; as in the convival wish, Ζῆλονος. 1755 JOHNSON, *Convivial*, *Convivial*. 1755 T. H. CROKER tr. *Aristotle's Orl. Fmr.* XIV. cix, Dulcet relics of convival treat.

† *B. sb.* One who partakes of a feast; a guest.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 78 The number of the convivals at private entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were under three.

† **Convivor**, *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *convivor*, agent-sb. from *convivare* to feast or carouse together, *f. convivere* CONVIVERE *sb.* 2.] A companion in feasting, a fellow-carouser.

*a* 1656 HALES *Golden Rem.*, *Four Serm.* (1673) 29 In a youthful meeting, one of his petulant Convivors poured a cup of cold water on his head.

† **Convive**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *convive*, ad. L. *convivium* feast.] A feast, banquet.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 304 O precious feasts and convyve! 1512 *Helias* xxiii. in Thoms *E. Pr. Rom.* (1827) II. 77 Convives, daunces and sports were... reysed in the palays.

|| **Convive** (kɒnˈviːv, kɒnˈvaɪv), *sb.* 2 [a. mod. F. *convive* (not in Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *convivare* fellow-feaster, *f. convivere* to live together with. The 17th c. use was perh. directly from L.; there is app. a break between this and modern use, in which it is usually printed in italics as French.]

† *1.* One who feasts with others; a fellow-banqueter, table-companion, mess-mate.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. 211 (R.) A feast, which though with pleasures complement The ravish'd convives tongues it courted; yet, etc. 1651 FULLER *Atheist Redd.* (1667) I. 114 But idiots also his convives, had their share. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1700) 367 The Christians in these times, much after the manner of the Lacedaemonian Convives, us'd to eat in public and together. 1880-1 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Georgia in Repository* No. 80. 111 Preserves, fruits, dried sweetmeats... engage the fair convives for some time. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 148 'What now?' said he, 'my old convive and boon companion'.

† *2.* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 218 We next come to the consideration of convives, or those [women] who live in the same house with a number of others.

† **Convive**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.* (or L. *convivere*, *-vivare*)] *intr.* To feast together.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 329 All you Peeres of Greece go to my Tent, there in the full convive we [fol. you].

**Convivial** (kɒnˈviːviəl), *a.* [ad. L. *convivialis* pertaining to a feast, *f. convivere* to live together with, cf. mod. F. *convivial*. (The commoner word in L. was *convivialis*; see CONVIVIAL.)]

† *1.* Of or belonging to a feast or banquet; characterized by feasting or jovial companionship; such as befits a feast, festive.

*a* 1668 DENHAM *Old Age* III. (R.) Which feasts convivial meetings we did name. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1851) III. 205 In their convivial garlands they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness. 1755 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 To shorten the way to convivial happiness, by eating without cost. *a* 1770 ARKENSIDE *Odes* I. xiii. (R.) Kind laughter and convivial joy. 1875 JOWETT *Plaid* (ed. 2) V. 19 The idea... that the characters of men are best seen in convivial intercourse. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* I. 284 Those convivial evenings... will still continue.

† *2.* Fond of feasting and good company, disposed to enjoy festive society; festive, jovial.

17... DR. NEWTON (J.), Your social and convivial spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 595 The plump convivial person. 1847 GROTE *Greece* IV. II. xlv. 108 A man of convivial and amorous habits. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* 159 Mr. Micawber was uncommonly convivial.

**Convivialist** (kə'nvi-vi-əl-ist). [*f. prec. + -IST.*] One who lives convivially or practises conviviality; a person of convivial habits.

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 204. She prepared a late supper for the return of these convivialists. 1861 WATTS *Melville Good for Nothing* I. 43. A stout soldier-like convivialist.

**Conviviality** (kə'nvi-vi-əl-iti). [*f. as prec. + -ITY.*] The quality of being convivial; the enjoyment of festive society, festivity; (of persons) convivial spirit or disposition.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1779 Sept., A man of sterling good sense, information, discernment, and conviviality. 1794 MALONE *Life Sir J. Reynolds* 51 (R.). These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater conviviality. 1817 SIR D. WILKIE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 472. The dinner was given quite in the ancient style of Border conviviality. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 84. His disqualifications for the coarsest forms of conviviality.

b. *pl.* Convivial practices, festivities. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 263. In the course of his...convivialities he was attacked with a serious illness.

**Convivialize** (kə'nvi-vi-əl-iz), *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] *intr.* To practise conviviality. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 285. So late and so loudly did they convivialize.

**Convivially** (kə'nvi-vi-əl-i), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY.*] In a convivial manner.

1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* I. To complain of occasional headaches...when I have...lived too convivially.

**Convocator** (kə'nvok-ə-tor), *rare*. [*ad. L. convocant-* *pr. pple. of convocare*: see below.] One who calls together or convokes.

1850 NEALE *East. Church* Introd. 60. On the 11 July, 1833, a national Synod met at Nauplia...owning no higher convocator than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education.

**Convocate**, *pp. a. and sb.* [*ad. L. convocatus*, *pa. pple. of convocare*: see below.]

a. *pa. pple. and adj.* Convocated. *arch. or post* 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12. § 9. The spiritual prelates...assembled and convocate by the kynges wytt. 1537 STARKER *Let. to Pole* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. bxxii. 193. At such time as a council general of all Christian nations was first convocate and assembled. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* (1748) 61. For the Cinque-Ports the Barons convocate. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 439. The innumerable throng of Hebrews, convocate around their chief.

b. *Sb.* A person called to an assembly. *Obs.* 1563-87 FOLKE *A. & M.* (1596) 405/1. In the presence of us, and our fellowe brethren and other convocates.

**Convocate** (kə'nvok-ə-tor), *v.* Also *γ-at.* [*f. L. convocāt-* *pp. stem of convocare*: see CONVOKE.] 1. *trans.* To call or summon together; to assemble or bring together by summons. *arch.*

c1540 *Life of Fisher* Wks. II. Introd. 47. He would convocate the clergy of this Realm at his pleasure. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 136. In the meantime the Emperor convocated a Synod. 1699 RICHAUT *Grk. Ch.* 392 (T.). Smyrna or Angora, where trade hath convocated great numbers of the Armenian nation. 1760 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. ix. 172. Until a council...could be convocated. 1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vii. Where is the royal commission, under which the lieges are to be convocated in arms?

† 2. To call or summon (a person). *Obs. rare.* 1542 BORDR *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 226. Convocated thorow the kynges goodnes to wayte on his prepotent mageste.

† 3. *intr.* To meet in convocation; to congregate. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *Scotch Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2034/3. We hereby Require and Command all our Ledges on the Sea-coasts...forthwith to Convocat, and rise in their best Arms.

**Convocated**, *pp. a. arch.* [*f. prec. + -ED.*]

Called or summoned together. 1651 HOBBS *Gent. & Soc.* xvii. § 19. 316. A convocated Assembly. 1814 MRS. WESS *A. de Lacy* I. 301. The Earl of Lincoln...took his seat among the convocated barons.

**Convocating**, *vbl. sb. arch.* [*f. as prec. + -ING.*]

The action of calling together. a1649 DRAUM *of HAWTH.* *Hist. Yrs.* V. Wks. (1711) 100. He would concur with the emperor for the convocating a general council.

**Convocation** (kə'nvok-ə-tion). [*ad. L. convocatio-nem*, *n. of action f. convocare* (see above). Cf. *F. convocation* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of calling together or assembling by summons; the state or fact of being called together.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* I. xxxvii. (1859) 41. The Frouste lete make a grete convocation. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 93. Quhen kyng edward maid ane convocations of al the nobillis of scotland at the toun of ayre. 1698 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 9. The convocation of the Army is to be on Monday next. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 43. To procure the convocation of a general council, for suppressing heresy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 71. They shall meet, on convocation by their senior member, in order to make the necessary inquiries.

2. An assembly of persons called together or met in answer to a summons.

1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111. Pere was i-made a seyne and a convocation aboute he cheryng of be bishop. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b. In a general convocation or counseyle of any congregacion or couent. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 21. A certaine convocation of politick wormes are e'ne at him. Your worm is your onely Empeior for diet. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xii. 16. And in the first day there shalbe an holy convocation. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 588. We may hope a happy issue from the approaching

convocation. 1862 C. WORDSWORTH *Hymn*, 'O day of Rest', To holy convocations The silver trumpet calls.

3. *spec.* In the Church of England: A provincial synod or assembly of the clergy, constituted by statute and called together to deliberate on ecclesiastical matters.

There is a convocation of each of the provinces, Canterbury and York. The former is the more important, and is often referred to as 'Convocation' simply; it consists of two Houses, an Upper and a Lower (on the model of the Houses of Parliament). It was convoked originally in the time of Edward I, at the same time as the lay Parliament, for the purpose of self-taxation, but it gradually assumed synodical powers. In Ireland a convocation, supposed to be the first, formed by a union of the four provincial synods, met in Dublin in 1615; after the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was superseded by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, composed of both clergy and laity.

a1400 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 261. The counsell-hous before-seyd xal sodeynly onclose scheyving the buschopys, prestys, and jewgys sytting in here astat lyche as it were a convocation. 1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 687 III. 33. Also the[r] schalle be a convocation of the Clergye in all haste. 1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 19. The Clergie of the Realme of England haue knowledged...that the Convocations of the same Clergie is, alwaies hath bene, and ought to be assembled only by the Kings writ. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 52. We haue in our spiritual convocation graunted to your highnes suche a some of money as, etc. a1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18. They [the Thirty-nine Articles] were made at three several Convocations. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 2. My duty to the bishop of Clogher...I take it ill he was not at convocation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 380. As arch-bishop, he, upon receipt of the king's writ, calls the bishops and clergy of his province to meet in convocation: but without the king's writ he cannot assemble them. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 319. The convocations of the two provinces...have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I down to the present day.

b. In the American Episcopal Church: A voluntary organization of the clergy of a subdivision of some of the dioceses, for mutual conference, promotion of missionary work, etc., but having no legislative function. Its president is called the *Dean of Convocation*. The name is also applied to the division of the diocese in question, e.g. 'Convocation of East Tennessee'.

The analogue in England is a conference of the clergy of an archdeaconry or rural deanery.

4. In the English Universities: a. At Oxford and Durham: The great legislative assembly of the University, consisting of all qualified members of the degree of M.A.; also, a meeting of this body (the earlier sense). In the University of London, and the Royal University of Ireland, a body consisting of all registered graduates, having the power of discussing and expressing an opinion on any matter connected with the interests of the University, and of electing certain members of the Senate. † b. At Cambridge, formerly: An assembly of the Senate out of term. *Obs.*

1432 *Oxford Statute* in *Anstey Mun. Acad.* 312. In Convocatione seu Congregatione magistrorum ubilibet celebratura. 1477 *Junior Proctor's Bk.* (Anstey 481). Ante magnam Convocationem Regentium et Non-regentium. 1521 (see CONGREGATION 3 b). 1577 EARL LEICESTER *Letter* 8 Apr. (in *Oxf. Archives*), I...have thought good thus farre to open the whole matter to you in Convocation. a1644 LAUD *Hist. his Chanc. of Oxf.* 7 (T.). I was named in convocation one of the delegates myself. 1679 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 67. Your letter having passed the Convocation this afternoon. 1755 LO. ARRAN in *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. n. 895. That I shall act agreeably to the sentiments of the whole University in desiring that it may be proposed in convocation to confer on him [Johnson] the degree of Master of Arts. 1835 *Stat. in Durham Univ. Cal.* (1837) 75. That the number of Terms [etc.] shall, until settled by Statute, be determined by the Senate and Convocation. 1872 *Oxford Statutes* xx. iv. 3. The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to hold Congregations and Convocations in the Theatre, when he shall think fit. 1882 *Ibid.* v. v. § 1. x. No person shall be eligible [to sit on a Board of Faculty] who is not a member of Convocation.

b. 1688 in *Wall Cerem. Univ. Camb.* (ed. Gunning) 429. May it please you that this Convocation be turned into a Congregation, and that this day [28 June] and tomorrow be Term, and that the 15th and 16th of November next be Non-Term for the death of Dr. Cudworth. 1828 *Ibid.* 230. [For the election of] Members of Parli...the Vice-Chancellor gives four days notice, at least, of the Election, at a Congregation or Convocation. *Ibid.* 239. If the notice, etc. be at a Convocation, the forms of the Notice, Nomination, and Voting, are in English [not in Latin as in Congregation].

† 5. The parliament of tinnors in Cornwall: see CONVOCATOR and STANNARY. *Obs.*

1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 342. The convocation of tinnors met the 16th instant at Truro in Cornwall. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 128. Convocation and Convocators, or Parliament of Tinnors. All stannary laws are enacted by the several convocations.

6. *Comb.* Convocation-house, the place where a convocation meets; the assembly itself, the 'House' of Convocation; † Convocation-man, a member of a convocation.

1575 GOLDING *Cabin on Ps.* xxiv. 6. Being desired to sitte downe by the Usher of the Convocation house. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 77. The higher Convocation house, where the Archbishops and Bishops sit severally by themselves; the other, the lower Convocation house, where all the rest

of the Clergie are bestowed. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 716. The senior Proctor having sprain'd his leg...and therefore not able to come to the convocation house to be admitted. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Mar. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 354. The Apodyterium of the Convocation-House. 1870 *Oxford Statutes* x. iii. § 2. 14. All notices herebefore required to be issued shall be given by affixing a paper to the door of the Convocation House. 1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 42. To consider whether any man Complain'd of here, being a Convocation-man, may not by Authority of this House be sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 245. Mr. Giffard was three times Convocation-Man for the Church of Peterborough.

**Convocational** (kə'nvok-ə-tən-əl), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Of or belonging to a convocation; of the nature of a convocation.

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. conc. Laud* iii. 11. They were a Convocational, Synodical Assembly of Commissioners. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 274. Himself and his Brethren of both the Convocational and the Congregational way. 1886 J. W. JOYCE (in *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 1890/3). Referred, not to any ecclesiastical or civil court in the realm, but in every case to convocational jurisdiction.

Hence *Convocationally* *adv.*

1701 ATTERBURY *Addit. to 1st ed. Rights Convoc.* Pref. 9. The Present Members...sat and acted Convocationally.

**Convocationist**. [*f. as prec. + -IST.*] An advocate or supporter of Convocation.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 332/2. Convocationists who desire to amalgamate the lay and clerical elements of the Church.

**Convocator** (kə'nvok-ə-tor), [*a. L. convocator* (in Du Cange), agent-n. f. *convocare* (see above).]

1. One who convokes an assembly. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 312. The convocation of their meetings...is rather capricious...Any individual may notify one, but...it will be attended...according to the respect entertained for the convocator.

† 2. *spec.* A member of the convocation of tinnors in Cornwall: also called STANNATOR. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 393. Pursuant to the returns, the Convocators all met. 1739 JONKIN *Note* *Ibid.* I. (1811) 60. A list of the convocators and assistants, and a complete journal of the last convocation under Queen Anne. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* 135. The Stannary Courts and the Convocation...each [town] sending six convocators. 1778 [see CONVOCA-TION 5].

**Convocatory**, *a. ? Obs.* [*f. prec. : see -ORY.*]

Of or pertaining to a convocator or to convoking.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 28. The Elector-palatine...is joint convocatory Prince of the Circle of the Upper Rhine. *Ibid.* V. 312. The convocatory office being likewise held jointly by them.

† **Convoce**, *v. Obs.* ? To make of one voice.

1486 *Hen. VII at York, Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57. The His knyght He hath callid victoriously To convoce and concord His contrie condigne.

**Convoke** (kə'nvok), *v.* [*ad. F. convoquer* (14th c. in Littré), *ad. L. convocare* to call together; *f. con-* together + *vocare* to call.]

*trans.* To call together, summon to assemble; to assemble or bring together by summons.

1598 FLORIO, *Convocare*, to convoke or call together. 1626 tr. *Boccaccio's New-f. Polit.* 84 (T.). The queen of Italy...having convoked all her princes. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VI. vi. 85. The pope continued his negotiations for convoking a general council. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 210. For five years afterwards the queen did not convoke parliament. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 207. In order to carry on the war, he was obliged to convoke the States anew.

Fig. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xi. 153. I thus convoked From every object pleasant circumstance To suit my ends.

Hence **Convoke**, **Convoing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 153. Such of our monarchs as were inclined to govern without parliaments, neglected the convoking them...under pretence that there was no need of them. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 282. Through the land Meantime the King's convoking voice went forth. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 270. The law was that not more than three years should pass between the dissolving of one parliament and the convoking of another.

† **Convolvency**. *Obs.* [*f. L. convolvant-* (see next) + -ANCY.] The action of flying together.

1655 J. S. ORNITH. in *Fuller Cause & Cure* (1867) 247. They all met together; and birds of all feathers had a general convolvency.

**Convolut**, *pp. a. nonce-wd.* [*ad. L. convolutant-em*, *pr. pple. of convolare* to fly together, *f. con-* + *volare* to fly.] Flying in company.

1831 *Crayons fr. Communs* 93. Bearing my words convolut with the sound.

† **Convolution**. *Obs.* [*n. of action f. L. convolare*: see prec. and -ATION.] = CONVOLUTUS.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 24. A fortuitous convolution of blind Atoms could not do this.

**Convolute** (kə'nvolut), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. convolutus*, *pa. pple. of convolvere*: see CONVOLVE.] Rolled up together.

1. *Bot.* Of a leaf in the bud: Coiled laterally upon itself so that one margin is within the coil and the other without. Of petals in the bud: Coiled upon each other so that one margin of each is within the coil and the other without.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 423. Four petals...often convolute. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 67. Coryle-dous leafy, usually convolute, occasionally plaited. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 123. If the leaf is rolled up from side to side like a plan, with only one edge free, it is convolute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 106. Leaves convolute in bud.



**2. Conchol.** Of a shell: Having the whorls flattened out in the direction of the axis and wound on each other, so as nearly or entirely to conceal the spire, the aperture being then as long as the shell, as in the cowries, *Bulla*, etc.

**1854** WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 99 The shell of the gastropods is usually spiral . . the following are its principal modifications, . . elongated or turreted . . cylindrical . . convolute. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 249 *Volutida*.—Shell turreted or convolute.

**3. gen.** Rolled or folded together; having convolutions.

**1874** COOKE *Fungi* 24 The form is lobed, folded, convolute, often resembling the brain of some animal. **1875** BLAKE *Zool.* 243 In the Tetrabranchiata the funnel is formed by a convolute muscular plate.

**B. sb.** 1. Something of a convoluted form; a convolution, a coil.

**1846** DE QUINCY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 181 The lower lip . . is drawn inwards with the curve of a marine shell—oh, what a convolute of cruelty and revenge is there!

**2. Convolute to a circle:** see quot.

**1869** SYLVESTER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* II. 137 My attention having been drawn . . to Captain Moncrieff's self-reversing gun-carriage, the rack in which for steadying and regulating the motion is the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail . . (which I call a *Convolute* to the circle).

Hence **Convolutely adv.**

**Convolute, v. rare.** [f. *L. convolut-*, ppl. stem of *convolvere*: see CONVOLVE.]

**† 1. trans.** To twist or coil round (something); to embrace. *Obs.*

**1698** J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 404 These Leaves . . stand cross-wise, or alternately opposite, convoluting the Stalk. **1702** *Ibid.* XXIII. 1256 Its Leaves are narrow, long and apt to convolute, or close round the Panicle.

**2. To coil up, form into a coiled or twisted shape (fig. in quot.).** See also CONVOLUTED.

**1867** SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lett.* ii. 42 The special Elizabethan sin of convoluting and entangling his phrases.

**3. intr.** To twist or wind about. *nonce-use.*

**1847** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Orlando* 29 Rolling and winding, convoluting and evolving.

Hence **Convoluting ppl. a.**

**1818** KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 176 The fervid choir that lifted up a noise of harmony, to where it aye will poise Its mighty self of convoluting sound.

**Convolute** (*kɒnˈvɒlɪtəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + *-ED*: cf. *F. convoluté* (found without the implied verb), and *CONVOLUTED a.*] Of a coiled, twisted, or sinuous form; exhibiting convolutions. (Chiefly *Zool.* and *Anat.*)

**1811** J. PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 212 This . . is found contorted, or convoluted, in fantastic forms. **1836** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 121/1 A short wide convoluted intestine. **1849** MURCHISON *Siluria* xvi. 392 The convoluted and broken rocks. **1873** MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 370 The inner surface of the cerebral hemisphere . . is very much convoluted.

**Convolution** (*kɒnˈvɒlɪʃən*), *n.* [n. of action f. *L. convolut-*, ppl. stem of *convolvere* to roll together: see CONVOLVE.]

**1. The action of folding (obs.), coiling, twisting, or winding together; the condition of being coiled or convoluted.**

**1597** J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 375 A convolution or folding vp together. **1674** GRUW *Anat. Plants* iii. ii. vi. (1682) 137 The Claspers of a Vine . . have also a Motion of Convolution. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* (1837) I. 152 Where, after many convolutions and evolutions they chanced . . to settle. **1730** THOMSON *Autumn* 837 Toos'd wide around, O'er the calm sky, in convolution swift. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 393 If the convolution is imperfect, the ovules are partially naked.

**2. A fold, twist, turn, winding, sinuosity (of anything rolled or coiled up, or of a coiled form).**

**1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 26 It hath many convolutions, as wormes lyng together haue. **1667** BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* To cast it self into such grand . . convolutions as the Cartesians call Vortices. **1682** T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 375 Full of windings, like the convolutions of the guts. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 5 The center round which every succeeding convolution of the shell is formed. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 439 Each additional convolution . . adds its electro-motive force to that of all the others. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 The curious convolutions of this rugged coast.

**3. Anat.** Each of the sinuous folds or windings of the surface of the cerebral hemispheres in man and the higher animals.

**1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 449 The convolutions of the Brain. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 203 Upon the surface of the convolutions of the cerebrum. **1880** BASTIAN *Brach.* 279 In the lowest Quadrupeds there are no convolutions.

**Convolute, a. Bot.** [f. *L. convolut-* (see CONVOLUTE) + *-IVE*.] = CONVOLUTE *a.* I.

**1866** in *Treas. Bot.*

**Convolut-**, combining form of *L. convolutus*; = CONVOLUTELY, as in **convolutoporous a.**

**1846** DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 180 The cells at bottom are finely convolutoporous.

**Convolve** (*kɒnˈvɒlv*), *v.* [ad. *L. convolvere* to roll together, roll up, roll round, f. *conv-* together + *volvere* to roll.]

**† 1. trans.** To enclose in folds, enwrap, enfold. *Obs.* (cf. *involve*.)

**1599** B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii. Nor can my weak imperfect memorie Now render halfe the formes unto my tongue. That were convolv'd within this thriftie roome. **1622** R. SHEDDEN *Serm. St. Martin's* 28 That dreadful whirlwind . . which shall convolute and wrap him vp with his consorts . . into the whirlpoole of Eternall damnation. **1744** ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* iii. 53 When Eurus' blasts This way and that convolve the labouring woods. **1794** T. 1 AVLOR *Pausanias's Descr. Greece* III. 257 She [Ceres] stably convolves, too, and contains all secondary fountains.

**2. To roll together, roll up, coil, twist.** (Usually in *pa. pple.*)

**1650** HULWET *Anthropomet.* 144 The tongue would be convolv'd as it were into a globe. **1700** ADDISON *Poems, Æneid* iii. Wks. 1726 I. 58 Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls convolv'd. **1816** G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 440 When he sleeps, he convolves himself into a circle, with his head in the centre. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. iv. 552 He beheld . . a huge black snake, convolved about the body of his child. **1833** H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 140 Wreathed trumpets, curiously convolved.

**Fig. 1865** MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 387 The human mind was convolved into completed being.

**† 3. pass.** To be contorted or twisted about. *Obs.* **1667** MILTON *P. L.* vi. 329 Then Satan first knew pain, And with'd him to and fro convolv'd. **1728** THOMSON *Spring* 781 His sportive lambs, This way and that convolved in friskful glee, Their frolics play. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* xiii. 752 Convolved with pain he lay.

**4. intr.** To roll over each other; to revolve together or in one system.

**1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 278 The whirlwinds wheel above, the floods convolve below. **1849** MISS MURLOCK *Ogilvies* xxxix. (1859) 299 The circle wherein Mrs. Lancaster and her set convolved.

Hence **Convolved ppl. a., Convolving vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*; **Convolement** (*nonce-verb*).

**1713** DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xi. 193 Made of convolved skins hardened. *Ibid.* x. i. 458 Vegetables . . by their odd Convolving Faculty, by twisting themselves like a screw about others. **1824** MISS FLETCHER *Inher. iv.* Having disengaged herself from this involvement or convolement, she dropped a curtsy to her guest. **1832** MISS MITFORD *Pillage* Ser. v. (1863) 504 The convolved and snaky roots. **1862** MISS MURLOCK *Domest.* T. 227 The unmoved centre of so many convolving fates.

**† Convolve, a. Obs.**—<sup>1</sup> In *Convolveine potato*, the Sweet Potato or BATATA (*Batatas edulis*, N.O. *Convolvulaceae*).

**1756** P. BROWN *Jamaica* 11 Nor does the vanilla, the mace, or the convolveine potato . . grow any where in greater perfection.

**† Convolve, v. Obs.** [mod. *L.*, fem. of *convolvere* (sc. *herba, planta*).] A winding plant.

**1674** GREW *Anat. Plants* iii. ii. vi. (1682) 136 The Wood of all Convolve's or Winders, stands more close and round together in or near the Center. *Ibid.* 137 Convolve's do not wind by any peculiar Nature . . which other Trunks have not.

**Convolveaceous** (*kɒnˈvɒlveɪʃəs*), *Bot.* [f. mod. *L. Convolvulace-* + *-OUS*.] Of or belonging to the natural order of plants *Convolvulaceae*, of which *Convolvulus* is the typical genus.

**1847** NAT. CYC. II. 984 *Batatas*, the Malayan name of a convolveaceous plant.

**Convolveic, a. Chem.** [f. *CONVOLVULUS* + *-IC*.] = CONVOLVEINIC (acid).

**1863-72** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 14 Convolveic acid is a white, very hygroscopic substance, resembling convolvein in appearance.

**Convolvein, Chem.** [f. *CONVOLVULUS* + *-IN*.] A glucoside, a colourless transparent resin,  $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$ , obtained from the rhizome of *Convolvulus Schiedanus*, the officinal jalap-root.

Hence **Convolveinic acid**,  $C_{31}H_{48}O_{16}$ , a product of the action of fixed alkalis upon convolvein.

**Convolveinol**, a crystallizable substance, obtained from convolveinic acid. **Convolveinolic acid**, an acid formed by the action of alkaline solutions on convolveinol.

**1850** PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 1455 *Convolvein*, a substance supposed by Maquart to be a vegetable alkali. **1877** WATTS *Fornes' Chem.* II. 605 Convolvein . . is a gummy mass having a strong purgative action; resolved by acids and by emulsion into dextrose and convolveinol, which is converted by alkalis into convolveinolic acid.

**Convolvulus** (*kɒnˈvɒlvʊləs*), *Pl.* -luses, rarely -li. [a. *L. convolvulus* the bindweed (also a caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf), Pliny, f. *convolvere* (see CONVOLVE), with dim. suffix.]

**1. A genus of plants, containing many species, found in temperate and sub-tropical climates, having slender twining stems and trumpet-shaped flowers. The English wild species are known as BINDWEEDS. Convolvulus minor and major are florist's names of well-known garden annuals.**

**1551** TURNER *Herbal* i. Lvj. Mesue describeth diverse kinds of Convolvulus. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* (1636) 865 Convolvulus or Bindweed. **1640** PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 170 This and other Convolvuli [being] herbaceous and annual. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1799) 107 Set Leucoum . . Lupines, Convolvulus's. **1740** MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 73 Her clothes were embroidered upon white satin, with vine-leaves and convolvulus's and rose-buds. **1848** C. BROUTE *J. Eyre* iii. Bird of paradise, nestling in a wreath of convolvulus and rosebuds. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 577 The lustre of the long convolvuluses That coil'd around the stately stems. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 212 The blue Convolvulus minor of gardens (correctly *C. tricolor*) is a native of the South of Europe. The Major Convolvulus

(*Pharbitis purpurea*), common in the Tropics, is probably an American species.

**b. attrib.**, as convolvulus moth, a species of Hawkmoth (*Sphinx convolvuli*).

**1854** MEDLOCK tr. *Schneider's Bh. Nat.* (ed. 2) 566 The convolvulus moth (*Sphinx convolvuli*), the death's head moth, etc. **1869** E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 6 The Convolvulus Hawk Moth. The caterpillar . . is said to feed on the bindweed.

**† 2. A caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf.**

**1634** HOLLAND *Pilgr. I.* 547 To prevent . . that worme convolvulus bred not in a vine, hee appointed, etc.

**Convoy** (*kəˈvɔɪ*), *v. trans.* [a. *F. convoier* (12th c. in Littré) = *It. conviare*: see CONVEY.]

**I. To accompany, escort.**

**1. In general sense. Chiefly Sc.**

**1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 269 Quhen he convoyit had to these His brothir Edward and his menage. **c. 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 61 [He] convoyit hame wpaat be gate And went be-for hame to be yathe. **1549** COMPT. *Scot.* xvii. 149 The comont pepil met them . . with grit solempnite, and syne convoyit them to the plane mecat before the capitol. **a. 1670** SPALDING *Tramb. Chas.* I. (1829) 19 The king . . convoyed in form foresaid, came frae the abbey and sat with the lords of the articles. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 303 Several gentlemen, who . . convoyed us from place to place. **Fig. 1879** LOWELL *Post. Wks.* 388 May sunniest hours Convey you from this land of ours.

**b. esp.** To escort (a lady), conduct (guests). *arch.*

**1764** FOOT *Mayor of G. I.* 1, Gad's so, you will permit me to convey her in? **1785** BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* vii. Jenny . . Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor To do some errands, and convey her hame. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* iii. May I be permitted to convey your ladyship and Miss Bellenden home? **1849** C. BRONTE *Shirley* vi. Caroline, having been conveyed home by Robert. **1889** *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., *The Convey* v. We are conveyed through the hall by Sir Joseph.

**2. To accompany as guide or conductor; to conduct, guide. arch. Chiefly Sc.**

**1536** BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 101 Vespasian . . was convoyit be certane treasonabill Britonis, quhare the Albanis war. **1549** COMPT. *Scot.* vi. 42 Ther come pipis, calland and conoyand mony fat floe to be fed on the feldis. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 295 And change as many Horses as he listeth, having the masters which owe them to convey them for less or longer way. **1846** HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. iii. 67 Many of the company had bespoken a will-o'-the-wisp to convey them home.

**Fig. 1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ii. 34 O thou sueit goddess . . Convey and teche this poet to say richt. **1865** JAMES I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 42 That old blind Dame . . which does conuoy Her quheill by gess.

**† 3. To conduct or lead (a band of men); to conduct or drive (a vehicle). Obs.**

**1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. i. 51 And all the sonkeris meyt for swerdis dynt Of thar tentis convoyit in array. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* vi. 753 The Chariot of Paternal Deitie . . convoyd By four Cherubic shapes.

**4. To escort with, or as, an armed force for protection.**

**1550-66** *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 57 John Knox, being convoyed to Dundie, preached the Word. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 The King . . sent the Governour of the Citie and about fiftie horsemen to convey him to his lodging. **1675** *Lond. Gas.* No. 976/2 Yesterday . . 2500 French Foot, convoy'd by several Squadrons of Horse, approach'd the Suburb of this City. **1796** CAVALLIER *Mém.* iv. 297 A fresh Guard was to convey me to Dijon in Burgundy. **1823** SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 294 For honour as well as protection, Tio Jonge, with an escort of musqueteers, convoyed him the first stage.

**b. esp.** said of ships of war accompanying merchant or passenger vessels.

**1641** EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) I. 18 Embarked in a Dutch frigate, bound for Flushing, convoyed and accompanied by five other stout vessels. **1665** PERSY *Diary* 9 May. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. ii. 342 The fleet without delay convoyed the Queen into France. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mém.* I. 182 To prevent Admiral de Torres from convoying the galleons from the Havannah to Old Spain. **1862** *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 288 In the present situation of belligerent rights, numbers of English men-of-war must . . be employed in convoying merchantmen. **1885** J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IV. 33/2 The squadron . . which convoyed the homeward trade in the next autumn.

**II. To convey, carry, carry on.**

**† 5. To convey, carry. lit. and fig. Obs.**

**c. 1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxxi. (1869) 152 Pere j see grettest winnyng, thider j conveys my tunge . . as j see per ben most pens. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. xlii. To fitter place their noisome load conveying. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. 47/2 With what loyalty they will use me in conveying this Truth to my understanding. **a. 1670** SPALDING *Tramb. Chas.* I. (1829) 72 Alexander Keith . . was conveyed out of the tolbooth of Aberdeen in a trunk to a boat ready lying at the shore. **1673** R. LIGON *Barbadoes* i. To lay hold on the first opportunity that might convey me to any other part of the World. **1703** *Lond. Gas.* No. 3888/4 Boast to convey Letters and Pacquets between England and the Islands of Barbadoes, Antego, etc.

**† b. refl.** To transport or betake oneself. *rare.* **1706** MAULE *Hist. Picci.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 13 Those Britons conveyed themselves into the western parts of the Island.

**† 6. To conduct or carry through (an affair); to manage. Obs. Chiefly Sc.**

**1430** *Lydg. Chron. Troy* Prol. To convey it with thine influence. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems*, 'Thir ladyis fair', With littill noy, Thay can conveye An mater fynaly. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. v. 15 Not onexpert to convey sik a thing. **1549** COMPT. *Scot.* Ded. 4 His . . enterprise was conveyit and succurred be ane diuyn miracle. **a. 1662** R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 382 (Jam.) A thorny business . . which the moderator, by great wisdom, got cannily conveyed.

Hence *Convoying* *vbl. sb.*

1632 J. HAYWARD in *Bianchi's Evmenia* 161 His daughter was a conveying homeward by the Prince of Mauritania.  
1651 *Relig. Wotton* 453 (R.) I aim at the conveying of you up to your Eton.

**Convoij** (kɔn'vɔi), *sb.* [a. F. *convoij* (in Froissart, 15th c.), *i. convoier to CONVOY.*]

I. Conduct of oneself or of affairs.

† 1. Carriage (of oneself), deportment, demeanour, conduct. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance in Q's Chalmers*, Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance, Hir guid convoij and countenance.  
† 2. Conduct, management; artful management, art, trick. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis in Sempill Ball* 202 Bot how, alace, as ye shall heir Betrayed thame bayth with a tryme convoij. 1599 A. HUME *Hymns* (1832) 62 Think not that thou by thy industrie, convoij, or diligence, art able to accomplishe onye gude thing.

II. The act of conveying.

3. The act of conveying or escorting; escort for honour, guidance, or protection.

1557 in *Lodge Illust. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 283 The French wold not suffer the same to depart without the convoie of some great man. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 81 Through this adventurous glade... to give him safe convoij. 1652 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* 1. § 8 It is... hard to believe that there have been ocular witnesses of these happy convoies. 1766 DRYDEN *Aurenga* v. i, Your Convoij makes the dangerous Way secure. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xviii, They deemed it hopeless to avoid The convoij of their dangerous guide. 1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-cap* 234 No dream warned, and no need of convoij was.

b. In *mod. Sc.* The accompanying of a person part of his way homeward, or on a journey.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx, 'It's just a Kello convoij, a step and a half o'er the door-stane.' 1825-79 JAMIESON s.v., *A Scots convoij*, accompanying one to the door, or 'o'er the door-stane'. In Aberdeen... signifying more than half way home. *Ibid.*, *Kello Convoij*. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Acc. Scot.* (1855) 333.

4. *spec.* The protection of an escorting force; esp. of ships of war.

1690 CHILDE *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 4 To sail always in fleets, to which in all time of danger they allow Convoij. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 32802 His Majesty's Ship the Chester, with several Vessels under her Convoij. 1760 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xii. 374 He set sail... under convoij of a large fleet. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 237 The frigate Phoebe, and the two sloops of war Cherub and Racoon, had sailed in convoij of the Isaac Todd from Rio Janeiro. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 435 So difficult was it to obtain the convoij of a man of war, except by giving immense bribes.

† 5. Conveyance, transport (of supplies). *rare.*  
1600 HOLLAND *Livv* xxi. lvi. 46 Whereby all convoij [L. *convectus*] of victuals from everie part was stopped, but onely that which came by the Po, in Keeles.

III. An escort.

6. An honorable escort. *a. gen.*

1634 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. (1682) 237 With this shouting Convoij of six thousand Oriental Christians. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* 18 Your Peake-bred Convoij of rude Men and Boys, All the way whooting. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. x. 254 A convoij of honour to Mahamad.

b. *spec.* A funeral train or cortège.

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclxiii. 781 Of the burying of the Flaunders and of the comitess his wyfe, whose bodies were brought to an abbey besyde Lysle... ther foloweth such as were ordainyd for the convoij. 1603 HOLLAND *Philatels Mor.* 1365 Heavie funerals and convoies of the dead. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Pnn. Mon.* 17 The convoij of his fathers obsequies. 1863 RUSKIN *Misera P.* (1880) 136 The grey convoij of chief-mourner waves.

c. 'The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, *North of Scoll.*' (Jam.). [So F. *convoij* in Cotgr. 'a following, waiting, or attending on, esp. in marriage and burial matters'.]

7. An armed force accompanying or escorting any person or persons, goods, provisions, or munitions of war; a protecting escort.

1596 DRYDEN *Legends* III. 613 A chosen Convoij of His chiefest Friends, To guard me safe to Yorke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 285 Scanderbeg... sent them with a sufficient convoij of horsemen in safety out of Epirus. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 259 The said Convoij consisted of about fifteen hundred horsemen. 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* I. III. 1 And with a convoij send him safe away. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* xxv. I. 80, I desired him to appoint where he would be met by the Turkish convoij. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 187 This Corps is to move to the redoubt, at which place I shall have occasion for it as a convoij for provisions. 1845 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xiv, To Paris, whither she could easily have met with a convoij.

b. *esp.* A party of ships of war escorting unarmed vessels.

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 27 Rhodian Gallies... to be our Convoij against Pyracie. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4. ¶ 7 A Dutch Man of War of Forty Guns, which was Convoij to the said Fleet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 Cloudesley Shovel and George Rooke, commanded the men of war which formed the convoij. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 232 A convoij now accompanied the herring fleet for its protection.

† 8. One who (or that which) guides; a guide, conductor. *Obs.*

1628 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* III. v, Sir, if an angel were to be my convoij, He should not be more welcome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 If God hide his path, Satan is at hand to turne Convoij. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 470 Charity is not only our Convoij to Heaven, but engaged to stay with us there for ever. 1745-6 PONS *Odys.* xvii. 289 Oh be some god his convoij to our shore!

† 9. A thing that conducts, a conducting medium, channel, way, or path. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 203 Cords made like a tackled staire, Which to the high top gallant of my ioy, Must be my convoij. 1604 Jas. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 103 The Nose being the proper Organ and convoij of the sense of smelling to the braines. 1607 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* (1651) 41 The Drink, which is the convoij of the Meate. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 93 The Religion of a Christian is immortal, and certain... and therefore needs not be received by humane and weak Convoies.

10. An appliance for conducting or guiding a vehicle; a clog or brake used to check the speed of a coal-wagon descending an incline on rails.

1764 *Lond. Mag.* 144 F is a convoij... it is by this that the wagon is guided when it comes down what the wagon-men call runs. 1825 TRUSGOLD *Railroads* 106 The waggoners are regulated by friction on the surfaces of the wheels, which is produced by the attendant pressing on the end of a bent wooden lever called a convoij, which has its centre of motion fixed to the side of the wagon. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 11 The wagoner standing behind to check the speed by means of a convoij or wooden brake bearing upon the rims of the wheels.

IV. A company or individual conveyed.

11. A company under escort.

a. A train of carriages or beasts carrying provisions or ammunition to a town or army, under the protection of an escort; a supply of ammunition or provisions under escort.

1577 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* 479/1 The same army under the conduct of the sayde Erie passing forth with a convoij of vittles unto Haddington. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1482/3 A great Convoij is lately arrived at Audenard, with vast quantities of all sorts of Military Provision, and a Train of Artillery. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 7 To cut off all unnecessary Convoies of Meats and Drinks, and the Seige cannot last long. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4714/1 A great Convoij of Bread... came yesterday to the Camp. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Adv. Cent. Amer.* 289 They often met convoies of mules laden with merchandise. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 341 The cavalry... surprised a convoij of provisions with 500 beasts of burden. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xiii. (1860) 351 Never ceasing his charge... until he had seen the precious convoij safe on the road to Allahabad.

b. A fleet or number of merchant ships under the protection of ships of war, or powerful enough to defend themselves.

1605 CAMPDEN *Rem., Epitaphes* 38 The sinking of the great galiasses, the taking of their Convoio, which in the East partes is called a Caruana. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 Joind Company with his Majesty's Ships... with a large convoij of Merchant-Ships. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Convoij*, a fleet of merchant-ships bound on a voyage to some particular part. 1793 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 214 A Convoij was expected from Tunis of twenty-five Sail, with two Sail of the Line, three Frigates and two Corvettes. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 111, I once fell in with a convoij of merchant ships, bound for the West Indies.

† c. A company marching together for companionship and mutual protection, a caravan. *Obs.*  
1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1369 Through these... Countries there is no passage, but with the Caravans or Convoies.

d. A consignment of stores under escort; a conducted party.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 31 To this rendezvous the company sends annually a convoij of supplies from its establishment on the Atlantic frontier. *Ibid.* II. 27 A party of trappers... on a journey with a convoij of goods or peltries. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 152 M. had brought back his convoij without even seeing a moose.

V. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *convoij-board*, *-duty*, *-ship*; † *convoij-carriage*, a tender.

1595 DRYDEN *Poetry & Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 206 As convoij-ships... accompany their merchants. 1803 PRIT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1850) II. 8 The repeal of the Convoij Duty. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 892 The convoij bond mentioning the port of destination. 1825 WOOD *Railroads* 150 The water and coals required for the regular wants of the engine are carried in the convoij carriage X, attached to the engine.

† **Convoynance**. *Obs.* [f. CONVOY *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Artful management; cunning device; = CONVEYANCE II.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 499 Their wiles, sleights, close conveyances. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Bivb, The cunning conveyance of that old Serpent. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnl.* (1841) II. 108 It was the canny conveyance of those who guides most matters to their own interest.

2. = CONVEYANCE.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 53 The adoration... must first be carried to the Signe as a meanes of conveyance vnto Christ.

3. The channel by which anything is conveyed.

1603 DANIEL *Commend. Verses in Florio's Montaigne*, As a guest in gratefulness... [he] Might spare to tax th' unapt conveyances.

**Convoier**. In 5-6 *Sc. -ar.* [f. CONVOY *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>, -AR<sup>2</sup>.] One that convoies, a conductor: a. a guide; † b. a manager; c. a convoij-ship.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 1253 Convoier oft schoo was to gud Wallace. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. vi. 87 Bellona... sall stand by. To be convoier of the marriage. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 72/3 Four Fireships... formerly Convoiers to the Herring Busses.

† **Convulnerate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *convulnerare*, *i. conv-* intensive + *vulnerare* to wound.] *trans.* To wound all round, or severely.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* 13 (D.) As thornes did His head convulnerate, So rods all round Him did excoiate.

**Convulsant** (kɔn'vʌlsənt), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *convulsant*, pp. pple. of *convulser* to CONVULSE.]

A. *adj.* Producing convulsions. B. *sb.* A drug that produces convulsions.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 234 Porphyroxia... the most powerful of all the convulsant opium alkaloids. *Ibid.* 232 Claude Bernard ranks narcotina above morphia... as a convulsant in the lower animals.

**Convulse** (kɔn'vʌls), *v.* [f. L. *convuls-* ppl. stem of *convellere* to pull violently hither and thither, to wrest, wrench, shatter, etc., f. *con-* together + *vellere* to pluck, pull, tear.]

1. *trans.* To shake violently; to agitate or disturb physically (as in an earthquake), politically, or socially.

1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 38 To dote on life, or be convulsed and tremble at the name of death. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 652 The late war, by which North Carolina was greatly convulsed. 1825 SHELLEY *Alaster* 349 The bursting mass That fell, convulsing ocean. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. i. 6 A revolution... was to convulse England for many years. 1866 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 131 Our watering place has been convulsed by the agitation, Gas or No Gas. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxviii. 94 The plain of Bogotá... was convulsed by an earthquake.

2. *Path.* To affect with a succession of violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, so as to produce agitation of the limbs or whole body; to throw into convulsions. (Chiefly in *passive*.)

1681 HALLYWELL *Melanthr.* 78 (T.) A young man, who was strangely convulsed in his body, having sometimes one member and sometimes another, violently agitated. 1695 tr. Colbatch's *Lt. Chirurg.* Put out 53 Which did not fail... in convulsing the Patient. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 273 The left side of the body was more convulsed than the right. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Convulsed*, affected with a Convulsion.

† b. To affect with involuntary contraction or stiffening; to 'draw up'. Cf. CONVULSION 2 a.  
1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 82 The parts... are, by and by, convulsed and shortly relaxed.

c. To throw into a violent fit of laughter. (Associated with 1 and 2.)

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 1 Convulsing them with irresistible laughter. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Findar) *Ep. falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 124 A thought that now convulseth us with laughter. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 112 Explanatory comments, after the showman's manner, in which he would convulse his friends at the expense of his enemies. 1887 JESSOP *Aurality* vii. 213 He kept us all convulsed with laughter for miles.

3. *intr.* To become convulsed; *esp.* to be affected with convulsion, go into convulsions, be convulsed.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* III. 76 The Child cried a little, did not faint, nor convulse. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. x, Feelings... That rise—convulse—contend—that freeze or glow, Flush in the cheek or damp upon the brow. 1888 B. WAUGH in *Daily News* 7 June 5/2 He... fell down... shivered a little, and convulsed at the mouth.

† **Convulse**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *convulsus*, pa. pple. of *convellere*: see *prec.*] Convulsed.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* III. 110 They that are convulsed by wounds, are puffed up.

**Convulse**, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb., or after a L. type \**convulsus* (u stem).] = CONVULSION.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 129 Liker still to one who should take leave Of pale immortal death, and... with fierce convulse Die into life. 1845 HOOD *Jack Hall* xxxiv, Nor vultures sniff'd so far away A last convulse.

**Convulsed** (kɔn'vʌls), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec. vb.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>; or perh. f. L. *convulsus* + -ED<sup>1</sup>, before the vb. was in use.] Affected with convulsion; violently agitated or disturbed.

1632 tr. Briet's *Praxis* M. 228 Good for the convulsed parts. 1796 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 211 In the present convulsed situation of Europe. 1885 F. D. STOREY in *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 475/1 Convulsed torrents of matter in igneous fusion... rolling in all directions.

**Convulsible** (kɔn'vʌlsɪbəl), *a. rare.* [f. CONVULSE *v.* or L. *convulsus* + -IBLE.] Capable of being convulsed or violently agitated.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Circles* Wks (Bohn) I. 134 The great man is not convulsible or tormentable.

† **Convulsific**, *a. Obs. rare*<sup>-1</sup>. [f. L. *convulsus* convulsed + *-ficus* making: see -FIC.] Producing convulsion.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. xi. (1678) 222 The conceived convulsifick cause.

**Convulsing**, *ppl. a.* That convulses. Hence **Convulsingly**, *adv.*

1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) I. 306 Convulsingly ridiculous in awkwardness. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* ix, Gander, in a convulsing speech, gives them the health of Bailey junior.

**Convulsion** (kɔn'vʌljən), *n.* [ad. L. *convulsio* -em, n. of action f. *convellere* (see CONVULSE), or perh. immed. a. F. *convulsion* (Amyot, 16th c.). The medical sense was already used in L. by Pliny and the medical writers.]

† 1. The action of wrenching, or condition of being wrenched. *Obs.*

1599 NASH *Letten Stuffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 297 The poore fellow so tyrannously handled [on the rack], would rather in that extremite of convulsion confesse hee crucified Iesus Christ. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 68 The crisping of the

haire is as it were a kinde of convulsion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1649 Those two massy pillars With horrible convulsion to and fro He tugged, he shook. 1825 SOUTHEY *P. Paraguay* II. 37 The lofty Tree . . . Uptorn with horrible convulsion dread.

† b. fig. A 'wrench'. Obs.

1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 90 The convulsion was soe sensible to them both that she was forced to give way to her importunities. 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* v. iii. Wks. (1720) 102 It is with some convulsions I am torn from you.

2. Path. † a. An involuntary contraction, stiffening, or 'drawing up' of a muscle, limb, etc.; cramp; tetanus. Obs.

1858 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* V viij. A convulsion after the drinking of hellebore is deadly. 1860 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 260 Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts With dry Convulsions, shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps. 1655 CULPEPPER *Rivertus* I. v. 24 Spasmus, Cramp, or Convulsion, is an involuntary and continued retraction of the Nerves and Muscles. 1760 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 101, I am now so bad of a constant convulsion in my heart. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. vii. vii. 90 The common or partial, and the malignant or arched convulsions . . . those . . . attacked by the latter sink under it in two or three days.

b. In modern use (usually *pl.*): An affection marked by involuntary contractions or spasms of the muscles, alternating with relaxation, and producing violent irregular motion and agitation of a limb or of the whole body.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 142 Who . . . fell straight way into a Convulsion and Epileptical fits. 1670 EICHARD *Cent. Clergy* 46 It shall not . . . put you into a fit of a convulsion. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 36 One every hour till the Convulsions cease. 1803 *Med. Jurid.* IX. 532 Convulsion, as an idiopathic disease, has been considered as one of the most frequent to which children are subject. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 89, I knew a mother whose baby was in great danger one day from convulsions.

c. *transf.* Violent agitation of the animal frame. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1861) I. iii. 26 A twitching motion in one of it's hind legs, the convulsion of death. 1865 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. 153 Her voice was choked with the convulsions of her passion. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* v. 63 The water . . . muddy, rendered more so by the splashing and convulsions of the animal.

d. *esp.* (*pl.*) A violent fit of laughter.

1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 87 Pit, Box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurld. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* IV. This . . . set every one present into convulsions of laughter. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Atms.* *Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 202 When the orator shakes him into convulsions of laughter.

3. Violent social or political agitation.

1643 PRYNNE *Rome's Master-P.* (ed. 2) 20 Councils . . . most meet for the convulsion of the Ecclesiastick, and politick estate of both Kingdoms. 1691 TROTTER *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 310 Great convulsions were feared in that state. 1769 JENNINS *Lett.* xi. 47 Wide is the distance between a riot of the populace and a convulsion of the whole kingdom. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 189 The Exclusion Bill had thrown the nation into convulsions. 1886 MORLEY *France 1816* C. Crit. Misc. III. 288 If the convulsions of 1789-1794 were due to the revolutionary doctrine.

4. Violent physical disturbance; *esp.* said of an earthquake or similar phenomenon.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Tunis* (1732) 79 As if the Earth had here suffer'd some great convulsion. 1794 SULLIVAN *Viv. Nat. II.* Earthquakes, volcanos, and convulsions. 1840 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxxviii. 456 The geological convulsions of our planet. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 187 If a single convulsion of this kind can thus raise such an amount of solid land.

5. *Comb.*, as *convulsion fit*.

1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispatch* 118 S. Peter's Authority . . . begins suddenly to feel the cramp and convulsion-fits. 1748 HARTLEY *Observer* *Man* I. ii. 174 The Convulsion-Fits which happen to young children. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, The convulsion fits and triumphs of selfish self-will.

**Convulsional**, *a. rare.* [*f. prec.* + *-AL.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of convulsion.

1834 LAMB in *Life & Lett.* xiv. 133, I acknowledge life at all, only by an occasional convulsional cough.

**Convulsional** (*kɒnvʊl'sjənəl*), *a. and sb.* [*f. CONVULSION* + *-ARY*: cf. *F. convulsionnaire*.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, affected with, or marked by, convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 515 The Abbé Winckelmann . . . has formed a school of declamatory connoisseurs, who ape his convulsional extasies. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. liv.* After one or two desperate and almost convulsional struggles. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 140 This . . . gives it also much more of a sudden and convulsional character. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 270 Whatever was convulsional and destructive in politics.

b. Pertaining to the Convulsionaries: see B.

1814 tr. *Voltaire's Candide* I. xxi. 107, I have been acquainted with the scribbling mob, the caballing mob, and the convulsional mob. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 28. 32 The Revivals in Ireland seem to be nowise different to the Convulsional movement. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s. v., The hold which the Convulsional delusion had on the popular mind was considerable.

*B. sb.* One of a number of fanatics in France in the 18th century, who fell into convulsions and extravagances, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, at the tomb of a Jansenist named François de Paris, in the cemetery of St-Médard near Paris. (Also in *Fr. form convulsionnaire*.)

1741 tr. *D'Argen's Chinese Lett.* x. 59 The Convulsionaries have Fits of Madness; some leap and dance, without Rule and Cadence; others throw themselves flat along, and tumble upon the Floor. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 37

The Convulsionnaires, who . . . flung themselves into cataleptic fits before the tomb of the Archdeacon Paris. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 86 The paroxysms of Jansenist convulsionaries, or the hysterics of Methodist negroes.

**Convulsionism**, [*f. as next* + *-ISM*.]

1. The practice of the Convulsionaries of the 18th century: see *prec.*

1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July, Convulsionism.—The scenes in the St. Médard churchyard remind one of certain epidemics of the Middle Ages.

2. The doctrine of geological convulsionists; catastrophism.

**Convulsionist** (*kɒnvʊl'sjənɪst*), [*f. CONVULSION* + *-IST*.]

1. = CONVULSIONARY B; also used of other religious enthusiasts.

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* iv. 40 As insensible to pain as the Jansenist convulsionists of St. Médard. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Reign Geo.* II. 11, 59 Wesley and his brethren threw themselves on their knees round the Convulsionist.

2. *Geol.* One who holds that the great geological changes were produced by violent convulsions or upheavals; = CATASTROPHIST.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 216 Upholding the soundness of the views of the 'Uniformitarians' as opposed to the 'Convulsionists'. 1881 *Genius in Macin. Mag.* July 229/2. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVI. 113.

**Convulsive** (*kɒnvʊl'sɪv*), *a. (sb.)*. [*ad. L. type \*convulsivus* (prob. in med. or mod. L. of medicine), *f. convuls-* ppl. stem + *-IVE*. Cf. mod. F. *convulsif*, *-ive* (not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Of the nature of convulsion; characterized or accompanied by convulsion.

1815 CROOKER *Body of Man* 250 There is a threefold motion of the wombe, one altogether natural, another altogether Symptomaticall and Convulsive. 1901 ROWS *Amib. Step-Moth* v. i, I cannot bear these fierce convulsive Starts. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 277 Spasmodic or convulsive affections. 1839 PRABD *Poems* (1864) II. 397 The hand that trembled in his grasp was crushed by his convulsive clasp. 1864 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1863, 94 On the Therapeutical value of Cod-liver Oil in Chronic Convulsive Diseases.

b. *fig.*: cf. CONVULSION 3.

1797 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 187 England has continued . . . to oppose the ambitious views of France; except during two short, critical, and convulsive intervals. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* x. 42 To prevent convulsive and perilous reforms. 1869 PHILLIPS *Penn.* viii. 243 Earth-movements of the convulsive kind we call earthquakes.

2. Affected with convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1866 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 249 Subterraneous Streams issuing from an hiatus of a convulsive Mountain. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 952 Rolling convulsive on the floor. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii. 142 Suddenly becoming convulsive and making an effort to tear her front off.

3. Productive of convulsion; tending to convulse.

1700 DRYDEN (J.), Convulsive rage possess'd Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. 1776 GIBSON *Deed & F. L.* xxv. 160 His whole frame was agitated with convulsive passion. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 233 Nothing so . . . convulsive to society, as the strain to keep things fixed.

† *B. sb.* A drug that causes 'convulsion' or contraction (see CONVULSION 2 a). Obs.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. *Tumour*, You must neither use Convulsives nor Reperversives.

**Convulsively** (*kɒnvʊl'sɪvli*), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2]. In a convulsive manner; spasmodically.

1796 SOUTHEY *Mary, Maid of Inn* 20 Her eyes from that object convulsively start. 1802 *Med. Jurid.* VIII. 251 The larynx heaved up and down convulsively. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xv. 292 You clutch convulsively at the excrescences of an overhanging rock. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 Most political changes are made blindly and convulsively.

**Convulsiveness**, [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being convulsive.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 298 The extraordinary convulsiveness of his expressions. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 28 May 314 With a sort of convulsiveness of anxiety.

Convyne, obs. Sc. f. COVIN.

Conwoy, obs. Sc. f. CONVOY.

**Cony, coney** (*kɒni*, *kɒni*), *sb.* Pl. conies (coneyes). Forms: a. 2 cunin, 3 conyng, 4-5 conyng(e), 5 conninge, -yng, konyne, 5-6 cunnung, cunynge, -ing; B. 2 cunig, 4 conig, 5 connyg;

γ. 6-7 conie, conye, connie, -ye, conny, conney, cunnie, cunney, 6-8 cunny, 4- cony, 6- coney. [The current form represents OF. *conil*, *connil*, cogn. w. Pr. *conil*, Sp. *conejo*, Pg. *coelho*, It. *coniglio* = L. *cuniculus* = rabbit (also burrow, underground passage, military mine), according to ancient authors a word of Spanish origin. The OF. pl. (with *l* suppressed) *conis*, later *conis*, gave an Eng. pl. *conys*, *conies*, and this a singular *cony*, *conie*. The ME. *cunin*, *konyne*, *conyng* was a OF. *conin*, *connin*, Anglo-Fr. *coning*, a parallel form to *conil*, which gave also MDu. *conijn*, Du. *konijn*, and, with a for o, LG. *kantn*, whence mod. G. dim. *kaninchen*. In Eng. the form *cunying*, *cunning* came down to the 16th c.; but from the 13th c. onward it varied also with *cunig*, *conig*, *connyg*. The historical pronunciation is with (v); common spellings from 16th to 18th c. were *cunnie*, *cunney*, *cunmy*, and the word regularly rimed with *honey*,

*money*, as indicated also by the spelling *coney*; but during the 19th c. the pronunciation with long *o* has gradually crept in.

This pronunciation is largely due to the obsolescence of the word in general use, while it occurred in the Bible, and esp. in the Psalms, as the name of a foreign animal (sense 3); the oral tradition being broken, readers guessed at the word from the spelling. It is possible, however, that the desire to avoid certain vulgar associations with the word in the *cunmy* form, may have contributed to the preference for a different pronunciation in reading the Scriptures. Walker knew only the *cunmy* pronunciation; Smart (1836) says 'it is familiarly pronounced *cunmy*', but *cōny* is 'proper for solemn reading'. The obsolescence of the word is also a cause of the unfixed spelling; the Bible of 1611 has *conie*, *cony*, *conies*, modern editions *coney*, *conies* (cf. *money*, *monies*), an irregularity retained in the Revision of 1885.

The rabbit is evidently of late introduction into Britain and Northern Europe: it has no native name in Celtic or Teutonic, and there is no mention of it in England before the Norman period; in the quotations the fur, perhaps imported, appears before the animal. The Welsh *cuning*, *cuningen*, is from ME.; the Irish *cúimín*, and Gaelic *cúinean*, *cúineán* from ME. or AFr.]

1. A rabbit: formerly the proper and ordinary name, but now superseded in general use by *rabbit*, which was originally a name for the young only. b. Still retained in the Statutes, and in more or less familiar use with game-keepers, poachers, game-dealers, and cooks: in market reports, now usually meaning a wild rabbit. c. It is also the name in *Heraldry*. d. *dial.* In some districts applied to a young rabbit, but elsewhere more properly to an old one.

a. β. [1292 BARTON I. xxii. §: De veneyssoun et de pessoun et des conys [w. r. conys, coning, conys].] c. 1302 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule þo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 182 Y charged wib conyng & hares. 1350 *Minor Poems* viii. 75 Hane we nowþei conig ne cat. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 17 Conynges in croteyne colouredes fulle faire. c. 1400 *Rout. Rose* 7046 With conynges, or with fyne vitaille [Fr. *conis* *lards* *en pastel*]. c. 1475 *Rans Colgear* 209 Of Conouns and Cunnings they had plenty. 1587 *Sc. Acts* 325. 17, § 59 The slayers and schutters of Hart, Hinde, De, Rae, Haires, Cunnings, & vthers beasts. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 18, I saw the cunning and the cat, Quhais wounds with the dew was wat.

γ. 1292 [see α, β]. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chrom. Wace* (Rolls) 12550 Fiond þey neure heit ne hynde. . . Ne hare, cony [w. r. conyng], flownen, no ro. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 193 The hiel conyes to her ley gunne hye. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* 742 P. xviii. i. (1495) 742 Conies and hares and other such. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 142 Rabet, yonge conye, *cuniculus*. 1575 TURNER *Venerie* lxiii. 178 The Conie beareth her Rabettes xxx dayes. 1611 COGGE, *Coni-leau*, a young Rabbet, little young Conie. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 151 The Romans, who fattened young Hares in Clappers, as we do Cunnies. 1669 WORTLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 173 Besides the wilde, which are very profitable in Warrens, tame Conies may be kept. . . either in Hutches, or in Pits. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Drake* Wks. IV. 432 Holes like those of conies. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xii. 1, You might see . . . the hares and conies stealing forth to sport or to feed. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Amman Water* viii. Conies, like elfin things, gambolled in the grass before him.

b. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 147 Þe cony, ley hym on þe bak in þe dish, if he hane giece. 1466 *Mam. & Housel. Exp.* 435 Item, for a shulder of motone, a brest, and a cony, viij. s. 1598 STOW *Surr.* xxx. (1603) 265 A signe of three Conies hanging ouer a Poulterers stall. 1785 *South Cave Inclos. Act* 33 No person shall turn out or stock with conies or rabbits any part of the lands. 1789 *Bath Jnl.* 22 June, Mr. Welbore Ellis brought in a Bill for the better preservation of Conies. c. 1839 PRABD *Poems* (1864) I. 133 And filled her kitchen every day With levetres and conies. 1867 *Wigan Observer* 23 Feb. On Monday, at Southport, . . . two young men . . . were charged with trespassing in search of conies. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 6/7 Leverets 2/6d. to 3/6d., conies 8d. to 10d. [1890 *Salesman in Oxford Market*, 'Wild rabbits we call conies.']

c. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 148 He beareth Argent, three Conies, Sable. 1641 YORKE *Union Hou.* Suppl. 28, 3 Conies currant argent. 1882 CUSANS *Heraldry* 89 A Hare or Rabbit (heraldically termed *Coney*).

d. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 132 A conie, x a Rabet, and after an old Cony. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Old-Coney*, after the first Year. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Glass.* *Coney*, usually applied to a young rabbit.

e. (without *pl.*) The flesh of the rabbit.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 487 They wyl dirty puddyngees eate, For wante of befe and conye [Fr. *meat*. *monye*, *honye*, *sunny*]. 1886 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxxxv. (1636) 136 Conie . . . so plentiful a meate in this land.

2. The skin or fur of the rabbit. (The earliest recorded use in Eng.) Obs. or *dial.*

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 361 Ne se al þer beo fou ne grei ne cunig [w. r. cunin, conyng] ne ermine. 1213 *Wyl of Morys* (Somerset Ho.), j pylone de conynges. 1514 FITZGERARD *Just. Peas* (1538) 122 None of the clergie . . . weare any manner furs, other than the blacke cony, boyg, gray cony, etc. c. 1594 *Chercheu. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 124 A rosset old gowne with old blak coney. c. 1605 *Fletcher's Noble Gent.* v. i. A quiver of your grace's hinde with Cunney. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 305 All of them of cloth, and furred with Cony. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Conies*, rabbit-skins.

3. In O.T. used to translate Hebrew *יָעוּ שְׂחָפְלָן*, a small pachyderm (*Hyrax Syriacus*), living in caves and clefts of the rocks in Palestine.

14. WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 5 (MS. N. c. 1420) A ciogrylle, ether a conyng [w. r. or a cony]. 1535 COVEDALE *Ps.* ciii. [civ.] 18 The hilles are a refuge for the wyde goates, and so are the stony rockes for y<sup>e</sup> conyes. 1568 BUXE (Bishops) *Prov.* xxx. 26 The conies are but a feeble folke, yet make their



boroughs among the rocks. 1611 — *Dent*. xiv. 7 The camel, and the hare, and the cony [*mod. add. coney*]. 1663 *KINGSLEY Water-bab*. ii. (1886) 81 The beast... is first cousin to the little hairy coney of Scripture. 1793 *Dawson Earth & Man* 248 The Modern Damons or Conies. 1886 *BIBLE* (Revised) Lev. xi. 7 The Coney [*marg.* The Hyrax Syriacus or rock-hadger].

4. Applied also locally to the Cape Hyrax or Das (*Hyrax Capensis*), and to the Pika or Calling Hare (*Lagomys princeps*) of the Rocky Mountains; also with qualifications to other small quadrupeds.

1554 *EDEN Decades* 134 In the cite of Dominica... conies (whiche they caule *Vitias* beyng no bygger then myse). *Ibid.* 135 This messenger denouced three of the conies. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/4 A Guinea Pig... in Johnston's Natural History goes by the Name of a Spanish Cony. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xlii. 153 The long-nosed Cavy... or Indian Cony. In Surinam... there is still another species of the Agouti, called the Indian Rat-Cony, on account of its having a long tail. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 Rocky ravines inhabited by... the das or coney. 1865 *LIVESTONE Zambesi* vii. 162 Afterwards brought us... a roasted coney. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/5 Among the novelties lately added to the collection of living animals in the Regent's Park is a coney or hyrax belonging to a different species.

† 5. A term of endearment for a woman. *Obs.* 1598 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 225 He calleth me his whytyng. His nobbes and his conny. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* (Arb.) 127 Ah sweete lambe and coney. 1564 *J. HERWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 Lane thou seltest sweete conies in this pultry shopp: But none so sweete as thy selfe, sweete conye moppe. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn. Peelle Induct.* *Wife*... Husband, Husband. *Cit.* What sayst thou Conie?

b. Also indecently. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 52 Now for your ran-some my cloyster-bred coney. 1624 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* ii. 1. A pox on your Christian cockatrices! They cry, like poulterers' wives, 'No money, no coney'. 1631 *DEKKER Match me* i. Wks. 1873 IV. 137. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* VI. 198.

† 6. A dupe, a gull; the victim of the 'cony-catcher'. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Art Cony-Catch.* 13 In Coni-catching law He that is coonsed [is called] the Conie. 1592 — *Def. Cony-Catch.* (1859) 18 An old Cony catcher... that could lurch a poor Cony of some thousands at one time. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Cony*, a silly fellow. 1730-6 *BATLEY* (folio) s. v. *Cony, Tom-Cony* (with the vulgar), a very silly fellow.

7. a. Some kind of shell-fish; ? a cone. b. A name for the Nigger-fish (*Epinephelus punctatus*) of the West Indies.

1782 *P. H. BRUCE Mem.* xii. 424 Their shell-fish are coniques, petriwinkles, conies, etc.

8. attrib. and Comb., as *cony-coop*, *fur*, *kind*, *skin*, *stealer*, *white*; † *cony-cheaping*, a rabbit-market; † *cony-clapper* (see *CLAPPER sb.*); † *cony-cloze*, a cony-warren; † *cony-dog* (*slang*), a person who assists in 'cony-catching'; † *cony-gat*, a rabbit burrow; † *cony-ground*, a cony-warren; † *cony-man*, ? a rabbit-catcher; † *cony-pear* (see *quot.*); † *cony-vaulted a.*, having a winding cavity, like a cony-burrow; † *cony-yard* = *CONY-GARTH*.

1421 in *Liber Cust.* (Rolls) 344 De Paternosterlane usque Conichepyng [in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 208/1 Cony hole or clapper, *tainiere*. 1574 *T. WILSON Usury*. The poore gentleman is caught in the cony clapper. 1446 *Paston Lett.* No. 88. l. 71 Ye happyd hym... in the Conyenclosse. 1563 *W. CARTWRIGHT Lady Errant* v. ii. We must carry... Bird cages... And Cony-coopes. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Tumblers*. a Coney Dog. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* i. l. iv. (1743) 32 England produceth... wax, tallow, coney-furs, etc. 1591 *PRELIE Sp. Q. Ellis, Gardener's Sp.* This weasel-monger, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a Cony-gat. 1617 *MINSHUE Dict.* Conie-catcher... taken from those that vse to robbe Warrens and Conie grounds. 1898 *Browning Poets Croisic* 42 Classified once more among the 'cony-kind'. 1590 *Parish Reg. H. Trin.* Hull, John Blagbrough, Conneyman. 1615 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 477 Tender or delicate pear, such as the little Conie pear. 1664 *Perrys Diary* (1879) III. 67. I find that a Coney skin in my breeches preserves me perfectly from galling. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 209 The very Cony-stealers that were abroad that night... for hast... left their Ferret in the Cony-boroughs behind them. 1575 *BANISTER Clycer.* iii. (1585) 493 Deepe Connyuaulted, or cavernous ulcers... make many turnings and foldings, out of sight. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* iii. ii. Oh! this same Coney-white takes an excellent black. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 41 For keeping the Cony-Yard, Fee: 182. 5s. od.

† *Cony, coney, v. Obs. rare.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To act the rabbit.

1611 *FLORIO, Coniieggiare*, to cunnie, to play the cunnie, to be fearful and lurke in holes.

*Conyack*, obs. f. *COGNAC*.

*Cony-burrow. Obs. or arch.* Also -borough, -berry, -bury. [See *BURROW sb.* and *BERRY sb.*] A rabbit-burrow.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vi. A Berry of Conyis. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1590) 277 Swearing... that... he would fetch him out of his cunny-berry. 1600 *Distr. Emperor* iii. i. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 208 A cranny as bygg as a conye borrowe. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* vii. (R.) Calling... the places made for conies to hide and shroud themselves in *cony-buries*, or *cony-burys*, and in other parts of England *cony-burrows*. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* xvi. (1654) 120 About the heads of Conney-Berries. 1670 *HOBBS Dial. Com. Law* (1840) 98 The place [Old Sarum] looketh so like a long cony-borough.

b. *transf.*

a 1654 *Brome City Wit* v. Wks. 1873 I. 371 Can he not... read Cupids Conybery, the Park of Pleasure, Christian Love-Letters, or some other Pamphlet? 1691 *WOON Ath. Oxon.*, P. *Martyr*, The R. Catholics... usually stiled them Concubines, and the Lodgings that entertained them and their children Stews and cony-buries.

† *Cony-catch, v. Obs.* For forms see *CONY*. [A back-formation from *CONY-CATCHER*.]

*trans.* To cheat, trick, dupe, gull. (See next.) 1592 *GREENE Def. Conny-Catch.* (1859) 29 The Alewife unles she... Connycatch her guesstes with stone Pottes and petty cannes can hardly paye her Brewer. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. i. 102 Take heede signior Baptista, least you be cony-catcht in this businesse. 1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 89 There is no doubt but you are Conny-catch't.

b. *absol.* 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* i. iii. 26 There is no remedy: I must cony-catch. I must shift. c 1600 *DAY Begg. Badnell Gr.* iv. i. I'll teach thee to cony-catch too when I come into Norfolk.

† *Cony-catcher. Obs.* For forms see *CONY*. [f. *CONY* + *CATCHER*.]

1. One who catches rabbits.

1617 in *MINSHUE Ductor*. 2. One who catches 'conies' or dupes; a cheat, sharper, swindler. (A term made famous by Greene in 1591, and in great vogue for 60 years after.)

1591 *GREENE (title)* A Notable Discovery of Coosnage. Now daily practised by sundry lewd persons, called Coni-catchers, and Crosse-biters. — *Art Conny-Catch.* (1592) 1 The cony-catchers apparelled like honest ciuel Gentlemen... attend only to spie out a pray. 1602 *ROWLANDS Greene's Ghost* 3 The name of Coni-catchers is so odious, that now a dayes it is had vp, and vsed for an opprobrious name for euerie one that sheweth the least occasion of deceit. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. viii. (1637) 361 No sharkers, no connicatchers, no prolers. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* 329 In this order are Cunnycatchers, who like the Devil are... still goinge up and downe seeking whom they may deuoure. [1822 *Scott Nigel* xxiii, 'Marry, thou hast me on the hip there, thou old miserly cony-catcher!']

fig. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 15 Whereof that old-english prophet of famous memory (whome one fondly term'd Albion's ballade maker, the Cunnicatcher of time)...

† *Cony-catching, vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. *CONY* + *CATCHING*.] Cheating, duping, knavery.

1591 *GREFFE (title)* The Second and last part of Conny-Catching. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 45 Come, you are so full of cony-catching. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iv. Subtley, cunnycatching, knavery... carries all away. c 1650 *BRATHWAT Barnabees Rival.* iii, Cheats who liu'd by cony-catching. 1703 *E. WARD London Spy* xi. 260 (Farmer) Being almost Drunk, their Brains ran on Coney-catching.

† *Cony-catching, ppl. a. Obs.* That cheats or tricks; gulling, swindling.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 338 These Cunnicatching knaves would have made less than Nobody of him. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. l. 128 Your cony-catching Rascalls, Bardolf, Nym, and Pistol. 1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 21 The most... Cony-catching Art of Astrologie. 1688 *R. L'ESTRANGE Brief Hist. Times* II. 115 A Brace of Cony-Catching Impostors.

*Conydris, conydrine, var. CONHYDRIA, -INE.*

*Conye, conze, var. CONYSE, Sc. Obs. coin.*

*Cony earth, early form of CONY-GARTH, q. v.*

*Cony-fish. A name for the Burbot.*

1721 *R. BRADLEY Wes. Nat.* 65 They frequently take at the Buoy of the Nore, about Christmas, a Fish which they call a Coney-Fish, somewhat like an Eel. 1880-4 *F. DAY Fishes Gt. Britain* i. 309 *Cony-fish* appears to be derived from its habit of lurking in holes of river banks, as a coney, or rabbit, does on land.

*Cony-garth. Forms: 5 connyngre erthe, conyngherth, conyngertke, Sc. cunnyngarth, 6 cony earth, 6-9 coney (conie, etc.) -garth.* [A corruption of *M.E. conyng-erthe, conig-erthe* 'cony earth', in which the final *g* has been transferred to the second element, which has thus come to be identified with *GARTH* 'yard, enclosure'.] A rabbit-warren.

c 1430 *LYNG. in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 26 With hem that fyrttyth, robbe conyngherthys [*v. r.* conyngers]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 90 Connyngere, or connyngre erthe, *cunniculartine*. 1493 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* *ibid.* 90 For making of the conyngertke pale. 1494 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 107 (Jam.) That na man... tak cunnyngis out of wheris cunnyngarth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 208/1 Cony garthe, *garenne*. 1552 *HULOET, Conigare*, or cony earth. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 352 The North downs towards the Tamis for the Conny-garth. 1886 *J. K. JOHNSTONE Isle of Axholme* 31 The Cony Garth at Haxey, and Koning's Garth at Wroot. 1890 *E. F. PACOCK* (in letter), There is a field in this parish [Bottesford] called the Cony Garth.

† *Conynger, conynger. Obs. Forms: a. 4-5 conynger, 5-6 connynger(e, Sc. cunnyngaire, cunyinghare, kunnyngare, 6 connynggar, conigare, conyger, 7 conieger, 7-9 Sc. (Hist.) cunyingar; b. 6 conyngry, conyngarye, 6-7 coney, conni(e, conny-gree, conie, connie-gree, (6 conny-greene), 7 conigrie, conni, conie-grey; c. 6 cunnyerye, conyrie, 7 conery. [M.E. *conynger*(e, 15th c. *Sc. cunnyngare*, a. OF. *connyngiere*, *yere*, a parallel form of *conilliere*, *conilliere* (= It. *conigliera* 'a cunnie-grea, a warren', Florio); — L. type *cuniculāria*: cf. *cuniculāris* adj), neut. pl. *-āria*, pertaining to the rabbit;*

also *cuniculāria* (a military) miner, f. *cuniculus* a rabbit, (*-us, -um*) a burrow, a military mine, underground passage: see *CONY*. The animal being in OF. both *conil* and *conin*, its warren was *conilliere* and *coniniere*; the latter alone passed into Eng., where *conin*, *coniniere* became *conyng*, *conyngere* and *conig*, *conyger*, with variants in *-aire, -are, -ar, etc.* The *β* forms are more obscure, but appear to start from *conyng-rye, -arye, conig-rie*, where the suffix (*-aria, -ière*) takes the form *-ary, -ery, -ry*, as in *rookery, Jewry*; but in the 16th c., when *conyng*, *conyg* were obs., and only *cony*, *coney* remained as the primary word, the derivative was analysed as *cony-rye*, and the second element variously transformed by popular etymology into *-gree, -grey*, and even *-greave, -grave, -green*, with obvious striving after a meaning. Only rarely was the true composition asserted, as in the *cony-rie, cunne-rye* of Levins. Many forms of the word survive as local farm- or field-names, e.g. *Cony Grees* (*Greaves, Graues*), *Conery*. Hence also Welsh *cunying-gaer* (Pughe), adapted in form to *caer* castle.]

A rabbit-warren.

a. 1292 *BRITTON* iii. vii. § 5 Fraunchises, marchez, garrennes, conigers. *Ibid.* i. xxii. (MS. C). De pessoun e des conies [*v. r.* coningers]. 1380 *Act 13 Rich. II.* c. 13 § 1 *W. chaceantz es parkes, garrennes & conyngers*. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 33 The... destroyers of Cunnigaires [*v. r.* cunighariss] and Dowcattes. c 1430 *LYNG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 With them that ferret robbe conyngers. 1474 *Rental Bk. of Cister Abbey*, Warrandar of Kunyngare. 1519 *HORMAN Vulgaria*, Warrens & conygers & parkis palydde. 1552 *HULOET, Conigare*, or cony earth, or clapper for conies, *vinarium*. 1617 *MINSHUE Ductor*, Conieger, Conie-grey, or Warren for Conies. 1693 *J. WALLACE Orkney* 13 There are rich cunyingars almost in every Isle, well stored with Rabbits. 1701 *BRAND Orkney* 37 (Jam.) The whole isle is but as one rich cunyingar [*M.S. cunnyngarth*] or cony-warren. [1884 *C. ROGERS Scot. Life Scot.* II. xiii. 271 Denizens of the Cunniggar or rabbit-warren.]

b. c 1521 in *Archaeol.* XXV. 313 (D.) A conyngry called Milborowe heth granted by the King to John Honteleey. 1544 *Will of T. Kempe* (Somerset Ho.), The litle conyngarye with all the profecte of the Connyes in the great. 1575 *TURBERV. Venere* 184 Warreynes and Connyngres, full of litle rabbits. 1598 *FLORIO, Conigliera*, a conigrea [1611 conie-grea] or warren for conies. 1611 *COTGR. Coniniere*, a conigrey, or warren of conies. 1634 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 55 Here they have a spacious coney-gree.

c. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 104 A cunnerye, *leporarium*. *Ibid.* 107 Conyrie. 1637 *J. HARRISON Surv. Sheffield in Sheff. Gloss.*, A close of arable called the Conery.

b. *transf.*

1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram.*, *Horti di Venere*, the woman's secreete connyngers.

† *Conygrate*, corruption of *CONY-GARTH. Obs.*

c 1580 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 147 note, To Leonarde Trollope... the cony grate there, paying yerely therefore to my heires xxx couple of conyes.

† *Cony-gree, -grey. Obs.* Later spellings of *conigrie, conyngrye*: see *CONYGER*.

† *Cony-green. Obs.* = *CONYGER*, q. v.

1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* vii. (1841) 81 At the back side there is a cunnie-greene [ed. 1874, 336, coney-green]; Stay there for me.

† *Conyhold. Obs.* Perhaps a variant of next, assimilated to *hold*: cf. *stronghold*.

1548 *HALL Chron.* an. 3 *Hen. VI.* 91 To bring to obeisance Charles the Dolphin or els to drive hym out of his litle Cony holdes and small countries.

† *Cony-hole. Obs.* A rabbit hole or burrow. Also *transf.* in *quots.* 1440-83, 1668.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 90 Connyys hole, *cunna*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 A Connyng-hole [*v. r.* Conyng holle], *cuna*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 208/1 Cony hole or clapper, *tainiere*. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Clapier*, a Cunny hole. 1643 *AVSCOGHE* 29 July in *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (Carlyle) App. 4 By reason of the conyholes, and the difficult ascent up the hill. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* n. vii. 110 Gassendus saw... the Septum of the Heart to have through-fares, by reason of sundry windings and crooked Cony-holes as it were.

† *Conyhood. Obs. nonce-ud.* [see *-HOOD*.] The state of a cony (or dupe).

1595 *Stationers Reg.* in *N. & Q. Ser.* III. 116 Questions concerninge Connyhood, and the qualitie of the Conny.

*Conylene* (kō'nīl'n). *Chem.* [f. *CONIA* (*conium, conine*) + *-YL* + *-ENE*.] A liquid non-poisonous hydrocarbon, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, separated by Wertheim from conine and conhydrine.

1896 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 587 Conia contains the hydrocarbon, conylene. 1882 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 964 Conylene is a yellowish oil, having a pungent... odour.

*Cony-lia. Chem.* A synonym of *CONYLENE*, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.

[*Cony*, a frequent misprint for *conyng*, *COVIN*.] *Conyng(e, obs. f. CONY*.

*Conyngarye, conyngry, conyrie, var. of CONYGER*.

*Conysaunce, obs. f. COGNIZANCE*.

*Conyschant, var. of COGNIZANT sb. Obs.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 193 With corone and with conyschantis as it a kynge were.

*Cony-warren.* [See *CONY*.] A rabbit-warren. 1635 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 71, I observed a coney-warren walled about with stone. 1655 *HARTLIB Ref. Silk-worm* 17

The multiplying of Cunny-warrens. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Nov. 2/2 The Manor and Soke of Caistor, with the Royalty, Coney Warren, and encroachment Rents.

**Coney-wool.** [See CONY.] The fur of the rabbit, used in hat-making, etc. Hence **Coney-wool-cutter**.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 224 Coney-Wool or Hair, which the Hatters and other Dealers bring from Foreign Parts. 1723 *London Gazette* No. 6171/1, Ruth Pritchard, Coneywool Cutter. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 10/2 'Coney wool' is now worth 7s. a pound. Many of the dyed articles of fur, as well as many hats, are made of rabbit fur.

|| **Conyza** (konēzā). Bot. Also 5-6 coniza, 6 conisa; and (in 6) in anglicized form conyase. [L., a. Gr. *konvā*, applied (according to Fraas) to the two plants *Inula viscosa* and *I. graveolens*.] A genus of strong-smelling herbaceous or shrubby plants of the Composite order. The Flea-banes, to which the name was originally applied, are now placed in the genus *Inula*; the 'Ploughman's Spikenard' or 'Fleawort', is variously classed as *Inula Conyza*, DC., or *Conyza squarrosa*, L.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 287 Coniza is an herbe. That drie is good to kest under the grayne. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* 1. Liv 6, Coniza is of two sortes. It may be called in Englyshe Conyase. strowed upon the ground, or in a perfume wyth the smoke of it, [it] dryeth away serpentes and gnattes and kyll[eth] the flees. 1578 *Lvt. Dodoens* 1. xxiii. 34 Of Conyza or Flebane. 1812 35 Theophrast calleth the great Conyza the male, and the smaller Conyza the female. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 326.

**Coo** (kū), v. [Imitative of the sound.]

1. *intr.* To make the soft murmuring sound or note characteristic of doves and pigeons.

1710 *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* 11. i. ii. So, two kind turtles sit alone, And coo, and harken to each other's moan. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* v. 29 As the Wood Pidgeon cooes without his Mate. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* 11. xlii. (1853) 275 Doves coo in an amorous and mournful manner. 1815 *WORDSW. IVks.* 1. Pref. 25 The stock-dove is said to coo, a sound well imitating the note of the bird. 1837 *BESANT The World went* 11. 14 The doves cooed sleepily from the dovecot.

b. reduplicated.

1879 *R. JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. County* 213 The dove may be heard... coo-cooing still more softly... to her mate.

2. *transf.* To utter a sound like that of a dove; esp. said of an infant.

1736 *ELIZA STANLEY tr. Hist. Prince Titi* 11 He was perpetually smiling or cooing, he never cried, nay did not so much as whimper. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) 11. 42 Between his three or four sleeps, he [the Baby] coos like a pigeon-house. 1885 *H. C. McCook Tenants of Old Farm* 23 As he cooed on in this way he applied the web like a plaster to the torn flesh.

3. To converse caressingly or amorously; usually in phr. *to bill and coo*; see *BILL* v. 2. 3.

1816-7 *BYRON To T. Moore*, What are you doing now, Oh Thomas Moore? 1. Billing or cooing now, Which, Thomas Moore? 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* 1. 295 Jenny and Jessamy... billing and cooing in an arbour.

4. *trans.* a. To utter or express by cooing. b. To send to rest, etc. by cooing.

1798 *B. JOHNSON Orig. Poems* 73 No longer now he... cooes the praise of every fair. 1814 *S. ROGERS Jacques* 11. 3 The doves had cooed themselves to rest. 1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 444 A pair of turtle-doves lived in one nest, and cooed their love on the same branch. 1891 *WINGFIELD Maid of Hon.* 11. xviii. 262 'The good Marquise', she cooed. 'The dear excellent Marquise'.

**Coo** (kū), sb. 1. [f. prec.] The sound uttered by doves and pigeons; a sound resembling this.

1799 *SAVAGE Wanderer* 1. (R.), Soft coos of distant doves. 1858 *D. M. MOIR Poems, Bloom and Blight* v. The cushat's coo of love. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 101 The wood-pigeon had uttered his last coo.

b. reduplicated.

1883 *Fall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2/1 The perpetual, never-ceasing song of the wind... and the coo-coo of the wood-pigeon.

**Coo**, sb. 2. var. of *Co* 1, jackdaw.

c1400 *Roul. & O.* 286 Coo ne pye that there come none. **Coo**, var. of *Co*.

**Co-obligant**. [Co- 3 c.] One under joint-obligation. So **Co-obligor**, one who obliges or binds himself together with others.

1818 *COLBROOKE Oblig. & Contracts* 1. 159 The debtor... is thereby... entitled to sue any one of the co-obligants. 1880 *R. MACKENZIE 19th Cent.* 11. vi. 385 The industrious villager is the co-obligant of the idle and vicious. 1786 *Term Reports* 1. 103 *nurg.* A co-obligor in a bond to the ordinary. 1847 *C. G. ADDISON Contracts* 11. iv. § 1 (1893) 663 From the relation of the co-obligors or co-promisors *inter se*.

**Co-oblige**, **Co-occupant**: see *Co*.

**Cooch**, -grass, obs. ff. *COUCH*, -GRASS.

**Coochele**, var. of *COCHLE*, Obs., a snail.

c1500 *L. ANDREW Noble Lyfe in Babees Bk.* (1868) 232 Coochele is a snayle dwelling in the water & also on the londe... they thruste out .ij. longe hornes wherwith they fele theyther go.

**Coochold**, etc., obs. ff. *CUCKOLD*.

**Coochcow**, **coochoo**, obs. ff. *CUCKOO*.

**Cood**, obs. f. *COO* sb. 1 bag, CUD.

**Coo**, obs. f. *CODE* sb. 1 & 2.

**Coodoo**, var. of *KOODOO*.

**Cooee**, **cooey** (kū-ī, kū-i), sb. Also **cow-ee**, **koo-eh**, **cooeh**, **oo-eh**, **ooie**. The call or

cry (kūūūū-ī) used as a signal by the Australian aborigines, and adopted by the colonists in the bush. ('If the prolonged stress laid upon the syllable *coo* were expressed in letters, there ought to be six or eight *oo's* to the one short sharp shrill *ee*.' B. A. Petherick.)

1790 *Vocab.* in Gov. Hunter's *Jrnl.* 408 *Conyee* to come. 1827 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* 11. 23 In calling to each other at a distance, the natives make use of the word *Cony-ee*, as we do the word *Hollo*, prolonging the sound of the *coo*, and closing that of the *ee* with a shrill jerk. [It has] become of general use throughout the colony; and a newcomer, in desiring an individual to call another back, soon learns to say 'Coo-ee to him' instead of *Hollo* to him. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* 1. 315 The ringing koo-eh of the aborigine. 1871 *Athenaeum* 27 May 651 In a narrow and rocky gorge... Mr. Cooper gave the Australian cry of 'coohee', which was answered by a thousand echoes. 1887 *G. L. ANDERSON in All Year Round* 30 July 671 A common mode of expression is to be 'within cooey' of a place. 'Now to be 'within cooey' of Sydney is to be at the distance of an easy journey therefrom. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 1/3 Two well-known and wealthy Australian squatters on a visit to the mother country lost themselves in a London fog, and were only reunited after a series of shrill and vigorous 'coo-ee's'.

Hence **Coo-ee**, **coo-ey** v. *intr.*, to utter this call.

1817 [see above]. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 80 When I cooeyed, like a 'black fellow', from Queen Anne's tower.

1888 *M. CATHY & PRAD Ladies' Gallery* 1. i. 10 A black fellow would not coo-ee in that way.

**Cooer** (kū-ī). [f. *COO* v.] One that coos.

1862 *JOHNS Brit. Birds* 331 So close an imitation may be produced, that a genuine cooer may be beguiled into giving an answer. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct. No hawk could swoop on such billers and cooers as these.

**Coof** (kūf). Sc. [Only modern Sc.: the form corresponds to an earlier *cōf*, which might be identical with *M.E. cōfe*, now *COVE*, slang for 'a fellow'; but the words show little agreement in sense. Identity with Sc. *coffe*, also *cofe*, *coif* 'merchant, hawker', has also been suggested, but here the phonology presents difficulty.]

A dull spiritless fellow; one somewhat obtuse in sense and sensibility.

1724 *RANSAY Tra-t. Misc.* (1733) 1. 27 Let coofs their cash be clinking. 1795 *BURNS For a' that* 111, Tho' hundreds worship at his word, He's but a coof for a' that. 1858 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* 11. 18 Do you think I'm heeding what a coof's ancestors were, when I ken I'm worth twa o' him?

**Coofer**, **Coogell**, obs. ff. *COFFER*, *CUDGEL*.

**Cooling** (kū-ī), vbl. sb. [f. *COO* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *COO*.

1. *lit.*; see *COO* v. 1.

1665 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arith.* 1. 701 The Dove Ceases her Cooling. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 257 The... doves... still fill with their coolings the luxuriant gardens.

2. *transf.*; see *COO* v. 2. 3.

1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* 11. 1272 Let not the Coolings of the World allure thee. 1822 *BYRON Yuan* 11. viii. No one cares for matrimonial coolings. 1857 *TROLLOPE Three Clerks* 22, You may as well give over your billing and cooling.

**Cooling**, *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That coos.

1665 *HOWARD & DRYDEN Ind. Queen* 11. i. That murm'ring Noise that cooling Doves Use. 1832 *TENNISON Miller's Dam* vi. I often heard the cooling dove In firry woodlands moan alone.

Hence **Coolingly** adv.

1818 *KRATS Endymion* 1. 248 Turtles Passion their voices coolingly 'mong myrtles. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 735 Her mother kissed her coolingly as she would have kissed a baby.

**Coo-in-new**. Australian name of a timber-tree of New South Wales, also called White Beech (*Amelina Leichhardtii*).

1862 *Catal. Nat. Prod. N.S. Wales in Internat. Exhib.* 25.

**Cook** (kuk), sb. Forms: 1 *cōo*, 3 *coo*, *cook*, *kōk*, 4-7 *coke*, *cooke*, (4-5 *Sc.* *uk*), 5 *koke*, *kowke*, *kuke*, *pl. coous*, 5-*cook*. [OE. *cōc*, ad. L. *coccus*, late L. *coccus* cook. Cf. OS. *kok*, MDu. *co*, *pl. cōke*, Du. *kok*, LG. *kōk*; OHG. *chok* (*h*), MHG., mod.G. *koch*; Icel. *kōkkr*, Da. *kok*, Sw. *kock*. In continental Teutonic, as shown by the short *o*, and the High Germ. form, older than the 7th c.; in Eng. the long *o* speaks to an independent later adoption from Latin, after the lengthening of original short vowels in open syllables (*coccus* for *cocus*).]

1. One whose occupation is the preparation of food for the table: see *COOK* v. 2. a. *orig.* always masculine; applied to (a) the domestic officer charged with the preparation of food for a great household, monastery, college, ship, etc., (b) a tradesman who prepares and sells cooked food, the keeper of an eating-house or restaurant.

In sense (a) now chiefly used in colleges and ships; in large households, hotels, etc. the *head-cook* is usually called *CHEF (chef de cuisine)*; in other cases distinguished from b. as *man-cook*. In (b) it survives in the *Cook's Company*, one of the London City Companies, and in *pastry-cook*, and *cook's shop*, now commonly *cook-shop*, but is obs. as a simple trade-name.

(a) c1000 *Ag. Ps.* ci. 3 *Swayce* hi on cocher-pannan cocas gehyrstan. c1000 *ELFRIC Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 176 *coccus* cocas. c1205 *LAY. 8202* Weoren in bees kuchen cuche twa hundred cookes. 1812 *Neddie* he [Arthur] neuere nanne *co* [c1275 *co*]. c1300 *Havelok* 2898 Bertram bat was he erles kok. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 540 A cuke and a portere.

c1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvi. Cocus in the kechine. c1450 *Nominals* in *W. Wulcker* 68/24 *Hic archemerns*, a master cuke. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* ix. 23 Then the cuke toke vp a shoulder... and set it before Saul. 1553 *S. CABOT Ordinances* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 260 The steward and cooke of euery ship. 1566 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 35 This yere was a cuke boyld in a cauderne in Smythfield for he wolde a powsynd the byshoppe of Rochester. 1665 *BOYLL Occas. Refl.* Intro. Pref. (1675) 33 He had rather his Entertainments should please the Guests, than the Cooks. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* 1. vi. 73 I had three hundred cookes to dress my victuals. 1890 *Ballof College (Oxf.) Rules* 4 The dinner at the Strangers' Table is not to cost more than half-a-crown per head, and is to be arranged by the Cook.

(b) 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Pro.* 104 *Cookes* (B. *cokes*) and heore knaues Cryen hote pies, hote! 1812 *ibid.* 11. 70 Brewsters, Bakers, Bochers and Cookes. c1386 *CHAUCER Pro.* 379 A Cook [w. r. *co*, *cooke*] they hadde with hem for the nones To bolle the chickens with the marybones. 1415 *York Myst.* Intro. 24 *Ordo paginarum ind.* No. 35 *Cukes*, Waterleders [c. 1440 *title of xxxii in text*], The Cokis and Watir-leders. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 405 That non Bochoor... occupie cookes crafte wytn the liberte of the seid cite. 1530 *PALSGR.* 206/2 *Coke* that selleth meate, *cuisinier*. 1722 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 14 We went to a boiling cook's in Rosemary-lane. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 200 The Cooks of London, who were incorporated by King Edw. IV. bargained and sold a part of their lands in fee.

b. Applied to a woman, esp. one employed to cook or manage the cooking in a private family. Also *woman-cook*; cf. *COOKERS*, *COOK-MAID*.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* viii. 13 As for youre daughters, he shall take them to be Apotecaries, cookes [Wyclif *fier makers*], and bakers. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* 1. ii. 4 *Mistrix Quickly*; which is in the manner of his Nurse; or his dry-Nurse; or his Cooke; or his Laundry. 1611 - *Wint. T.* 11. iv. 56 She was both Pantler, Butler, Cooke, Both Dame and Senuant. 1868 *MISS MULOCK Th. ab. Wom.* 95, I am truly thankful, and sincerely indebted to her too; for a good cook is a household blessing. 1882 *Standard* 18 Dec. 8/3 Wanted, a Good Plain Cook.

c. *fig.* One who 'cooks' literature, accounts, etc. See *COOK* v. 3.

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 113 Thy scrows obscure are borrowed fra some buike; Fra Lindsey thou tooke; thout Chaucers cuke. 1830 *BARRAGE Decline of Science* 178 If a hundred observations are made, the Cook must be very unlucky if he cannot pick out fifteen or twenty which will do for serving up.

2. *Proverbs*.

1539 *TAVERNER Erasmus. Prov.* (1559) 19 He is an evyle cooke, that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Life Sir P. Carew* 33 There is the proverb, the more cookes the worse potage. 1577 *VAUTROUILLE Luthier on Ly. Gal.* 263 There is a common proverbe, that hunger is the best Cooke. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* 11. ii. 6. 1602 *FULBECK Pandectes* 78 The Italian by word, the woman is the fire, the man is the roast meate, in cometh the deulle, and he playeth the cooke. 1662 *GERRIER Princ.* (1665) 24 Too many Cooks spoils the Broth. 1663 - *Conuel* (1664) 104 As every Cook commands his own Sauce; more then one Cook to a dish will spoil it. 1681 - *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 397 He is a Master of Cook's Latin. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. A bad Cook is call'd the Cook of Hesdin, who poison'd the Devil. 1774 *GARRICK On Goldsmith's Character. Cookery*, Heaven send us good meat, but the Devil sends cooks.

3. *Comb.* as *cook-director*, *cook-like* adv., *cook-serving* ppl. a.; *cook-book*, a cookery-book (U.S.); *cook-boy*, a boy engaged in cooking, or as assistant to a cook; *cook-conner*, -*unner*, *cook-fish*, *cook-wrasse*, the male of a species of Wrasse (*Labrus mixtus*); *cook-housemaid*, a female servant who does the work both of cook and housemaid; *cook-pot*, a pot used for cooking; *cook's mate*, *cook-mate*, the deputy or assistant of a ship's cook. See also *COOK-HOUSE*, -*MAID*, -*ROOM*, -*SHOP*, -*WENCH*.

1889 *Fall Mall G.* 2 July (*Rept. of American Library*) We cannot supply the demand for 'cook books and elementary works on domestic economy. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 104 Bob, the 'cook-boy, comported himself rudely. 1799 *E. WARD in Whs. Cervantes* vi. To be chosen 'Cook-Director of the whole Feast. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 240 The 'Cook-fish is so called of the Seamen, because he so pleasantly tasteth when he is well sodden. 1882 *Standard* 18 Dec. 8/3 Wanted, a 'cook-housemaid and nurse. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristophanes* (1887) 1. 41 Did you hear how 'cook-like... he serves up to himself. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 23/2 A new patent colander sauce-pan and 'cook-pot. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 91 Lascaris disguised himself as a 'cook-serving man. 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4649/4 [He] has been at Sea some time in the Queen's Service as 'Cook's Mate. 1763 *MACKENZIE in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 80 Cooks and cooks mates, who are always near the fire, suffer more by the plague, than any other set of people. 1865 *Calcutta Rev.* XII. 327 A cook-mate on board a Dutch man-of-war. 1859 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) 1. 495 The Red Wrasse... was ascertained by Fries to be the female of the 'Cook Wrasse.

**Cook** (kuk), v. 1. Also 4 *coke*. [f. *COOK* sb. Cf. OHG. *kōchōn*, *chochen*, MHG. and mod.G. *kochen*, MLG. *kōken*, Du. *koken*, Da. *koge*, which are however only parallel forms.]

1. *intr.* To act as cook, to prepare food by the action of heat (for a household, etc.). (Now regarded as the *absol.* use of 2.)

c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 150 þei [prestis] schulden travel night and day to coke for mennis gostly fode. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvi. 60 Tenne cam contrioun þat hadde cokod for hem alle. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* 11. 150 They did not venture to make a fire and cook, it is true. 1881 *Queen's Regul. for Army* xvii. § 86 The most

competent man is to be selected to cook for the whole of the troops on board.

**2. trans.** To prepare or make ready (food); to make fit for eating by due application of heat, as by boiling, baking, roasting, broiling, etc.

**1611 SHAKS.** *Cymb.* iii. vi. 30 There is cold meat 'th' Cause, we'll break on that Whilst what we have kill'd, be Cook'd. **1611** — *Cymb.* v. iv. 156 Hanging is the word, Sir, if you be ready for that, you are well Cook'd. **1653 WALTON** *Angler* 52 I will tell you... how to cook him. **1779-80 COOK** *Voy.* i. 1. xvii. (R.) Bread-fruit is sometimes cooked in an oven of the same kind. **1819 SHELLEY** *Cyclops* 193 Well, is the dinner fitly cooked and laid? **1841 LANE** *Arab. Nts.* i. 102 Cook the fish thyself here before me. *Mod.* (title) A hundred ways of cooking potatoes.

b. with *up* (implying manipulation).

**1680** SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1859) III. 468, I know no other animal wherein the rectum is cooked up.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of food: To undergo cooking, to be cooked.

In the construction 'to be cooking', 'cooking' is historically the *vbil. sb.* (to be *a-cooking*, i.e. in process of cooking); but this runs together with 'to cook', '= 'cook itself' or 'be cooked'; = *F. se cuire*. Cf. similar construction of *bake, boil, cut, eat, taste*, etc.

**1857 S. OSBORN** *Quedah* xx. 274 Whilst the rice was cooking, I thought I might as well run up and see the town. **1891** *Leisure Hour* Dec. 1441 Stew, stirring well, till the pulp cooks to a marmalade. *Mod.* These pears do not cook well: they are not good cookers.

**3. fig.** Also with *up* (*esp.* in a and b, rare in c).

**1588 T. L.** *To Ch. Rome* (1651) 19 How may he cook or spice his Commandments, to have them approved of your mouths? **1710 PALMER** *Prayers* 188 When the countenance is thus cook'd up, and set in form, out comes two or three If you'll give me leave's. **1739 SHERIDAN *tr. Persius* iii. 51 He is cooked up in all the State and Formalities of a dead Person. **1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. 194, I got that job cookit. **1859 M. NAPIER *Mem. Claverhouse* i. ii. 353 Lauderdale... was cooked into such a loyalist... by eleven years of durance in the Tower.******

b. To 'get up', concoct.

**1624 QUARLES** *Div. Poems*, *Jab* (1717) 155 The toiling Swain, that hath with pleasing trouble Cook'd a small Fortune. **1751 CHESTER** *Left* III. cxxviii. 233 We cooked up a bill for that purpose. **1795 WOLCOTT (P. Findari) *Louisa* ii. I've cooked up a Petition. **1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 84 [They] cook up a doctrine of fatality. They say, it is the fate of nations, etc. **1889 GRANT** *Allen Tents of Shem* i. 145 To inspect the sketch he was busily cooking.****

c. To present in a surreptitiously altered form, for some purpose; to manipulate, 'doctor', falsify, tamper with. *collog.*

**1630 EARL** *STRAFFORD Lett.* (1739) II. 16 The Proof was once clear, however they have cook'd it since. **1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xviii. Some falsified printed accounts, artfully cooked up, on purpose to mislead and deceive. **1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. ix. § 2 These accounts, even if cooked, still exercise some check. **1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Introd. Compl. Scot.* 117 The editor was attacked by... Pinkerton, for not printing the text 'as a classic', i.e. cooking the spelling, etc., as he himself would have done. **1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 420 Occasionally the sealers may have quietly 'cooked' the return.********

**4. To ruin, spoil, 'do for', slang.**

**1851 MAYHEW** *Lab. Labour* (1861) III. 360 (Farmer) When... the cabs that carry four come in, they cooked the hackney-coachmen in no time. **1889 Field** 14 Dec. 854 [Chess] If there are two key-moves, a problem is cooked.

b. To cook any one's goose: to 'do for' a person or thing; to ruin or kill. *slang.* See **GOOSE**.

**1851 Street Ballad** in Mayhew *Lab. Labour* I. 243 (Hoppe) If they come here we'll cook their goose, The Pope and Cardinal Wiseman. **1860 TROLOPE *Framley P.* xlii. Chalcidines, Gagebees, is a cooked goose, as far as Sowerby is concerned. **1863 READE** *Hard Cash* xiv. If you worry or excite your brain... you will cook your own goose—by a quick fire. **1868 E. YATES** *Road Ahead* iii. v. It... will be quite enough to cook your goose as it is.**

† **Cook**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. cook.* [From the sound.] *intr.* To utter the note of the cuckoo.

**1599 T. MOUNT *Silkwormes* 50 Let constant Cuckoes cuckoo on every side. **1744 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (Cherrie & Stae II.). The Corbie cries, The Cuckow cuckoes.****

**Cook** (*kuk*), *v.* 3 *Sc.* [Origin uncertain]. To disappear suddenly.

**1787 BURNS** *Halloween* xxv Whyles glitter'd to the nightly rays, WF bickering, dancing dazle; / Whyles cookit underneath the braes, Below the spreading hazel.

**Cook**, var. of **CUCK** *v.*

**Cookable** (*ku'kəb'l*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **COOK** *v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] *A. adj.* That can be cooked. *B. sb.* Anything that may be cooked for food (cf. *eatable*).

**1858 GRW. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* II. lxxii. 18 Canada will doubtless furnish some equally savoury cookable. **1884 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. No. 6. 773 All the cookable and eatable fats fall into the class 'fixed oils.'****

**Cookdom** (*ku'kdəm*), *noun-nd.* [f. **COOK** *sb.* + *-DOM*.] *a.* The office or position of cook. *b.* The domain of a cook or of cooks.

**1829 Blackw. Mag.** XXVI. 749 All old quartermasters... look forward to the cookdom, as the cardinals look to the popeedom. **1874 T. JACKSON *Stories ab. Animals* xiv. 180 Cook is fond of the animal, because he has cleared her cookdom of this insect pest.**

**Cooked** (*kuk't*), *ppl. a.* [f. **COOK** *v.* 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Of articles of food: Prepared by heat for eating. Often with qualification as *half-cooked*, *ill-cooked*, *well-cooked*, etc.

**1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 115 Whether the flesh is raw or cooked. **1855 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Chem. Common*****

*Life* vi. (1879) 108 A well-cooked piece of meat. **1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal. 371 Cooked and tinned Salmon.**

**2. fig.** Altered to suit a purpose, 'doctored'. **1861 Sat. Rev. 14 Sept. 266 Cooked statistics and unsound theories. **1861 Illust. Lond. News 30 Mar. 283/3 A placard headed 'Cooked statement of income and expenditure.'****

**Cooke**: see **COOKY**.

**Cookeite** (*ku'kəit*), *Min.* [Named 1866, after Prof. J. P. Cooke of Harvard: see *-ITE*.] A variety of lithium mica, in colour white to yellowish green, occurring in minute scales, and in slender six-sided prisms.

**1866 Amer. J. Sci. Ser. II.** XLI. 246 On cookeite, a new mineral species. **1868 DANA *Min.* 489 Cookeite. Occurs with tourmaline and lepidolite at Hebron and Paris, Maine.**

**Cooker** (*ku'kar*), [f. **COOK** *v.* 1 + *-ER*.]

1. A stove or other apparatus designed for cooking. *B.* A vessel in which food is cooked.

**1884 Health Exhib. Catal. 68/1 Gas Cookers in Work. **1887 Manch. City News 26 Feb. 4 The soup is prepared in a thirty-gallon 'Cooker.'****

**2. A fruit, etc., that cooks well.**

**1887 Daily News 25 Jan. 2/8 They are a large, juicy apple, agreeable to eat and splendid cookers. **1888 Ibid. 17 Oct. 4/3 The best cropping apple... unequalled as a cooker.****

**3. fig.** One who 'cooks up', or dresses up (literature), manipulates accounts, etc.

**1865 Contemp. Rev. XII. 53 Homer is called a 'cooker' of early ballads. **1888 Sat. Rev. 15 Dec. 702/1 He sometimes called their composer or compiler a 'cooker', who made a dish of floating poetic figments.****

**4. That which 'cooks' or 'does for' any one** (see **COOK** *v.* 1 4); a 'finisher'. *slang.*

**1866 Daily News 12 May, Jeames [writes] 'I expect this will be a cooker for me.'**

**Cookering**, *obs. var.* of **COOKERING**.

*c.* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 86 Cookeryng mete, *carificio*.

**Cookery** (*ku'kəri*), *Forms:* 4 cokerie, (5 kokery), 6 cokery(e, coquerie, -rye, (kroukery), 6-7 cookerie. [f. **COOK** *sb.* or *v.* 1 + *-ERY* 2.]

1. The art or practice of cooking, the preparation of food by means of fire.

**1393 GOWER** *Conf.* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacie. **c.** 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Here Beginnethe A Boke of Kokery. **1555 EDOEN** *Decades* 258 Their manner of coquerie is in manye thynges differyng from owres. **1570 WILLS & INN. N. C. (Surtees) 327 A booke of kokcery in prent. **1606 SHAKS.** *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 64 Fine Egyptian cokerie. **1745 DE FOR VAY**, *round World* (1840) 265 A house, or a place at least, for our cokery. **1828 COLEBROOKE *Import Colon. Com.* 94 Animal matters which have undergone cokery, etc. **1884 L'pool Daily Post 24 July 5 A new department will be opened for the neighbouring School of Cookery.******

b. with *pl.*

**1699 DAMPIER** *Voy.* (1729) II. 1. 31 The most common Sorts of Cookeries... is to dress little bits of Pork. **1863 Mrs. MARSH** *Heathside R.* II. 86 Wait till I get a school of my own, and see what cookeries I'll have.

† **2. concr.** Cooking apparatus and material. *Obs.*

**1613 PURCHAS** *Pilgrimage* 388 [In Cairo] there are esteemed to be 15000 Cookes which carry their Cookerie and boile it as they goe, on their heads.

† **3. A product of the cook's art.** *Obs. rare.*

**1734 NORTH** *Lives* (1808) II. 205 (D.) His appetite was gone, and cookeries were provided in order to tempt his palate, but all was chip.

† **4. A cooking establishment; a kitchen; a cook-shop.** *Obs.*

**1598 STOW** *Surv.* x. (1603) 80 A common cookerie or cokoes row. **1611 CORN. Rotisserie. a kitchen, cookerie, or cokoes shop, wherein meat is usually roasted. **c.** 1693 *URQUHART* *Rabelais* iii. xxviii. 320 The Roast-meat Cookery of the Petit Chastelet, before the Cook-Shop. **1837 DICKENS** *Pickw.* xlv. The pie made and baked at the prison cookery hard by.**

**5. fig.** The action or method of 'cooking' or 'dressing up' (e.g. a literary work); the practice of 'cooking' or falsifying: see **COOK** *v.* 1 3.

**1799 Tatler** No. 12 ¶ 6 We... have no Occasion for that Art of Cookery, which our Brother Newsmongers so much excel in;... dressing up a second Time for your Taste the same Dish which they gauge you the Day before. **1869 Contemp. Rev. XII. 62 The legends might have been 'cooked' over and over again, but the cookery came at last to nought.**

**6. attrib. and Comb., as cookery competition, -lesson, -school, etc.; cookery-book, a book of receipts and instructions in cookery.**

**1810 ANNABELLA PLUMPTRE** (title) *Domestic Management; or, The Healthy Cookery-Book.* **1873 LOWELL** *Among my Bks.* Ser. n. 121 A recipe in the cookery-book. **1884 Pall Mall G. 21 Feb. 2/1 A cookery competition for the women was carried on during the three days.**

† **Cookesses**, *Obs. rare.* In *ME. cokysses*. [f. **COOK** *sb.* + *-ESS*.] A female cook.

**1450 Land MS.** 416 ff. 74 (Halliiv.) Hyt is now hard to deserue and know, A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelars wyf, From a gentywoman, yf they stond arow, **1556 in Rep. Univ. Oxon. (Oxf. Hist. Soc. 1887) II. 1. 287 Mawde, Cookesse of Hart Hall.**

**Cooke**: see **COOKIE**, **COOKY**.

**Cook-house.** [f. **COOK** *v.* 1 + *HOUSE*: cf. *bake-house*.] A building or room in which cooking is done; a detached out-door kitchen in warm countries; the **COOK-ROOM** on board a ship.

**1795 Hull Advertiser** 8 Aug. 3/2 Fire broke out in the cook house, on board the Nelly. **1875 Miss BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 58 A small eating-room with a grass cookhouse**

beyond. **1890 Daily News** 20 Nov. 7/1 'The Rookery' at Wellington Barracks is perfectly unsanitary, a portion of it being over the cook-house.

**Cookies.** *humorous nonce-wd.* [cf. *ethics*, etc.] **1845 THACKERAY** *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXXIII. 80 The grand and broad principles of cookery or cookies.

**Cookie** (*ku'ki*), *Sc.* and *U.S.* Also *cooky*, *cookey*. [prob. a. Du. *koekje* (*kū'kyē*) dim. of *koek* cake: this is app. certain for U.S.; but for Scotland historical evidence has not been found.] In Scotland the usual name for a baker's plain bun; in U.S. usually a small flat sweet cake, but locally a name for small cakes of various form with or without sweetening.

**c.** 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scot.* (1760) II. xxiv. 272 In the Low-Country the cakes are called Cookies. **1808 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 368 Those notable cakes, high new-year cookies. **1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. Muckle bliged to ye for your cookies, Mrs. Shortcake. **1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* 97 Very dry cookies, spiced with caraway seeds. **1870 B. HARTE *Luck Racer, Camp* 227 (Farmer) He lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a cookey!********

b. *Comb.*, as *cookie-shine* (*humorous*), a tea-party (cf. *tea-fight*).

**1863 READE** *Hard Cash* v. Conversaciones, cookey-shines, etcetera. **1867 N. & Q. Ser. III.** XII. 195/2 From the frequent appearance of these [cookies] at tea-parties, the latter are irreverently spoken of as Cookie Shines.

**Cooking** (*ku'kin*), *vbil. sb.* [f. **COOK** *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb **COOK** (*lit.* and *fig.*).

**1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 221 It is man's perverse cooking who hath turn'd this bounty of God into a Scorpion. **1815 HUNT *Feast of Poets* 6 And will find ye all out with your cookings and cares. **1873 H. SPENCER *Study of Sociol.* vi. (1877) 122 'Cooking' of railway accounts and financial prospectuses.******

**2. concr.** That which is cooked at one time; a meal. (Cf. **BAKING** *vbil. sb.* 2.)

**1804 W. TAYLOR** in *Ann. Rev.* II. 635 The rustic greediness of swallowing two cookings in a day.

**3. attrib. and Comb.** **Cooking-range**, a cooking-stove containing several openings for carrying on different operations at once; **cooking-stove**, a stove adapted for cooking.

**c.** 1813 *Mrs. SHERWOOD* *Ayah & Lady* ix. 59 He was carried under the cooking-boat, and seen no more. **1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 395 Then peeled his flesh with a great cooking knife. **1849 LONGR.** *Kavanagh* (1851) 412 Who wants to know about the cooking-range. **1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xlii. A neat, well-blackened and shining cooking-stove. **1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xvi. 172 Our cooking-gear. **1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 9 Needful for cooking and drinking purposes. *Mod.* Gas cooking-stoves in great variety.********

**Cooking**, *ppl. a.* That cooks.

**1874 RHIND *Hist. Vegetable Kingd.* 186 Man who has been humorously defined to be a cooking animal.**

**Cookish** (*ku'kiʃ*), *a. rare.* [f. **COOK** *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Like a cook. Hence **coo'kishly** *adv.*

**1611 DEKKER** *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 177 I cannot abide a man that too fond over me, so cookish. **1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* iv. iv. How cookishly, how dinnery He manages his duties.**

† **Cookly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. **COOK** *sb.* + *-LY* 1.] Like or after the manner of a (skilful) cook.

**c.** 1611 *CHAPMAN* *Ilud* xxiv. 556 And cookly spitted it, Roasted, and drew it artfully.

**Cook-maid.** A maid or female servant employed in cooking, or as assistant to a cook.

**1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* iv. ii. 179. **1664 PERYS *Diary* (1879) III. 75 Neither I nor anyone in my house but Jane the cook-mayde could do it. **1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 12 note, Gloucester. discovered the Lady Anne in the dress of a cookmaid in London. **1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 167 Those who think that the development of society can be arrested because a farmer's wife finds it hard to get a cookmaid.********

[**Cook-mate**, erroneous form of **COOK-MATE**.]

**Cookoo**: see **CUCKOO**.

**Cookquean**, var. of **CUCKQUEAN**. *Obs.*

**Cook-room.** A room in which cooking is done, a kitchen; a. on board a ship, the galley; b. a separate building or outhouse, **COOK-HOUSE**.

**1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 260 The cooke roome and all other places to be kept cleane. **1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Cooke-roome... commonly in Merchantmen it is in the Fore-Castle. **1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. xlvii. There are no chimneys or fire-places... but in the Cook-room. This word is used to signify their kitchen. **1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cookroom*, the cook-room... or cuddy, of a lighter or hoy. **1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. 6 All the vessels of his table silver, and many of those of his cook-room.**********

*fig.* **1615 CROAKE** *Body of Man* 95 Passe along vnto the stomacke, the Cookeroome, where Diet is the Steward, Appetite the Clark, and Concoction the maister Cooke.

**Cookship** (*ku'kʃip*), [f. **COOK** *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The position or function of a cook.

**1826 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) 6 'T would be cook-ship versus Quaker-shop.**

**Cook-shop.** Originally cook's shop. A shop where cooked food is sold; an eating-house.

**a.** **1552 HULOET**, *Cokes shop*, *popina*. **1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* *Blood* iii. 9 Such vulgar diet with Cookies shops agree. **1825 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. ii. The cookes shop in Ram Alley. **1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 249. ¶ 8 [He] carried me to a Cook's Shop. **1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlvii. (1741) 252 Frequenting... inns, cooks-shops, taverns **b.** **1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry Combe for a Caxe-Combe* to It seemes he hath... been brought vp... rather in a cooke-shop. **1677 Act 29 *Chas. II.* c. 7. § 3 In inns, cooke-************



shops, or victualling houses. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* viii. 71 He dined and supped in an eastern cook-shop. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 33 Running to and fro of boys from cook-shops.

**Cook-stool**, corrupt var. of **COOK-STOOL**. *Obs.*  
**+ Cook-wench**. *Obs.* A servant-girl employed in cooking; = **COOK-MAID**.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xl. The cook-wench and dairy-maid. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 IV. 199 Thy Cook-wench soon becomes thy proper mate. 1811 ORME *Govt. Indostan* 413 An Indian cook-wench.

**Cook-wrasse**: see **COOK** sb. 3.

**Cooky** (ku'ki), *collog.* Also **cookee**, -ie. [f. **COOK** sb. with -Y hypocoristic: cf. *Nelly*, *Betty*, etc.] A name for a (female) cook.

1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* i. 259 The valet in his tarnish'd lace, And cooky with her shining face. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/2 Cooky, with whom the metropolitan bobby is supposed to be on affectionate terms.

**Cooky**, var. of **COOKIE**, bun, small cake.

**Cool** (kūl), *a.* Forms: 1 **coöl**, 3-5 **cole**, 4 **coul**, 6 **Sc. cuill**, 4-7 **coole**, 3, 7- **cool**. [OE. *cōl*: OTeut. \**kōlu-z*, f. ablaut stem of *kāl* = L. *gel-*: cold; see note under etymology of **COLD**. Passage from the -u into the -jo declension (\**kōljo-z*) gave OHG. *chulsi*, MHG. *kiele*, G. *kühl* cool.]

1. Moderately cold; said of a temperature which, in contrast with heat, is cold enough to be agreeable and refreshing, or, in contrast with cold, is not so low as to be positively disagreeable or painful.

In earlier use sometimes app. not distinguished from *cold*. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 26 Swa oft aspringe utawaleð of clife harum col and hlutor. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 324 Hær mid stocan of þæt hit col sie. c 1275 *Pains of Hell* 82 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 Þat fule pool þat euer is hot and neuer cool. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 452 Al schet in a schæpe þat schæd ful cole. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 87 (MS. K) Cole or sumwat colde. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 202 In mid winter quhen that the wædder is cuill. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 89 Vnder the coole shade of a Siccamore. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* xii, Along the cool sequester'd vale of life. 1776 *Trial Nundocovar* 32/a He was then in a cool sweat, with a low pulse. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* i. xxv. 177 We were in the cool shadow of the mountain. 1881 *ROSSETTI Song & Music*, O leave your hand where it lies cool Upon the eyes whose lids are hot.

b. *fig.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. 30 The cool and temperate Wind of Grace. 1602 *— Ham.* iii. iv. 124 Upon the hente and flame of thy distemper Sprinkle cool patience. 1738 *WRSLEY Come Holy Spirit* ii, Come, Thou our Passion's cool Allay. 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 108 The country, seeing the cool water thrown on it [a scheme].

c. Producing a sensation of coolness; not admitting or retaining heat; as 'a cool dress'.

d. *Med.* Said of a medicine, treatment, etc. that lowers the temperature of the blood; cooling.

1625 *LATHAM Falmoury* (1633) 100 You must... coole it [the heat of the hawk's stomach] with some coole thing that is meet for it. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1729) 208 Assist them with Emulsions of the cooler seeds... as Melons, Cucumbers. 1793 *BEDFORD Caterpillars* 151 The cool treatment of small pox.

2. *transf.* a. Applied to a sensation of the organs of taste analogous to that of actual coolness; or to anything which produces this sensation.

1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 252 Nitrates have properties common to nitrates; such as a cool taste.

b. *Hunting.* Of a scent: Faint, weak. Cf. **COLD** a. 12.

1647 N. BACON *Laus Eng.* i. lxvii. (1730) 158 Though... they lost ground, and hunted upon a cool scent.

c. Of colours: Between 'warm' and 'cold'; containing low-toned red or yellow; as, 'a cool green'.

d. ? Having little vitality or force. *Obs.*

1669 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 282 I reckon they have but a coole patent of it, and I suppose should they bring it into Parliament it will prove not only impossible there but ridiculous.

+ 3. *fig.* Chilled, depressed. *Obs.* Cf. **COLD** a. 9. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 925 Þen comford he caught in his cole heart.

+ b. Chilling, comfortless. *Obs.* Cf. **COLD** a. 10.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 'Wat segge 3e maistres', quod Merlyn, 'þat 3eue þat cole red To bi nyne blod and my lyf. c 1325 *SHORHAM* 105 Hys red to couli, That let man to such mescheryf.

4. Of persons (and their actions): Not heated by passion or emotion; unexcited, dispassionate; deliberate, not hasty; undisturbed, calm.

*Ranulf* 282 And þa ceare wyntre colran wurdæð. c 1440 *CHAUCER'S L. G. W.* (MS. Gg. 4. 97) 258 Thow... thyntist in thyn wit that is ful cole That he nys but a verray propre fole That loutht paramours to harde and hote. 1570 *LEVINS Maniþ* 161 Coole, *quietus*. 1590 *SHAKS. Mid. N. v.* i. 6 Such seething braines... that apprehend More than coole reason euer comprehends. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xvii. 27 A man of understanding is of an excellent [swag] coole] spirit. 1768-8 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* xxii. 69 Upon cooler reflexion, I think I had done better to have left it alone. 1776 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. vii. 376 Some of them were men of the coolest tempers. 1798 *MILLER in Nicolas Disch. Nelson* VII. cliviii, I caused a cool and steady fire to be opened on them. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 491 The energy of the young prince had not then been found a match for the cool science of the veteran. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* ii. i, While she wept, and I strove to be cool.

b. *transf.* of things.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 93 In coole matters thou art hot: in the hottest causes, cold. 1689 *Trial Bps.* 28 The zeal of one time may bring in that by surprize... which when things are cooll... will appear to be plain injustice. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 117 Who now, from dread of the Pope, cannot take a cool bottle of claret... with any tolerable quiet.

c. (In) cool blood; cf. **COLD BLOOD**.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 77 We should not, when the blood was cool, have threatend Our Prisoners with the Sword. 1626 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* iv. ii, Be that her prison, till in cooler blood I shall determine of her. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 22 (1684) 86 That without any provocation at all, in cool blood, as they say, they can thus wrong their poor brethren. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* II. 249 He... massacred all the inhabitants in cool blood. 1887 *Mrs. P. O'DONOGHUE Ladies on Horseback* ii. v. 72 No horse that ever was foaled could do it [a big leap] in cool blood.

5. Deficient in ardour, zeal, or enthusiasm; lacking warmth of interest, or heartiness; lukewarm. (In first quot. possibly a verb).

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 177 'Twill make them coole in zeale unto your Grace. a 1656 *BP. HALL Occas. Medit.* (1851) 151 Oh, give me a true sense of my wants: and then, I cannot be cool in asking. 1825 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desph. K.* 169 The people are a little cool both at Vienna and in England in respect to the Bourbons. 1874 *BLACKIE Self Cult.* 70 An honest hater is often a better fellow than a cool friend.

b. Wanting in cordiality.

1675 *Essays Papers* (Camden) I. 319, I found him at first cooler in his reception than when I left him. a 1706 *VANBRUGH Mistake* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 442/1 Were I to meet a cool reception. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Murray Fam.* III. 77, I am rather upon cool terms with him.

6. Assured and unabashed in demeanour, where the circumstances would call for diffidence and hesitation; calmly and deliberately audacious or impudent in making a proposal or demand: said of persons and their actions.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 80 A right cool fish. a 1845 *BARNHAM Ingal. Leg., Black Monoguel*, A fact which has stamp'd a rather 'cool hand'. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xxiv. 394 He certainly knew that such a request was a trifle cool. 1874 *MARSHY Soc. Life Greece* viii. 256 The cool way in which Plato in his Republic speaks of exposing children.

7. *collog.* Applied to a large sum of money.

[Of doubtful origin: perhaps originally 'deliberately or calmly counted, reckoned, or told', and hence 'all told', 'entire', 'whole'; but it became a mere phrase, helping to contribute emphasis or reality to the amount.]

1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* ii. i, I just made a couple of Betts with him, took up a cool hundred, and so went to the King's Arms. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xii, He had lost a cool hundred, and would no longer play. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. (1825) 201 My table alone stands me in a cool thousand a quarter. 1844 *DISRAEL Coningsby* iv. v. 132 Lord Monmouth had the satisfaction of drawing the Whig minister into a cool thousand on the event. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* lvii. 1870 *BRADWOOD The O. V. H.* 264 To save me a cool seven hundred a year.

8. *Comb.*, as *cool-rooted*, -sheltered adjs.; + *cool-crape* (see quot.); *cool cup*, a cooling drink (see quot.); *cool-drawn a.*, drawn or expressed without the aid of heat (cf. *cold-drawn*); *cool-trough*, a trough in which anything is cooled. Also **COOL-HEADED**, etc.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \*Cool-crape, a slight Chequer'd Stuff made in imitation of Scotch Plaid. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.*, When a Person dies, he is said to be put into his Cool-crape. 1818 *TODD, \*Cool-cup*, a beverage, so called, usually composed of wine, water, lemon-peel, sugar, and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 9/1 Whale Oil of this and last year. 'Cool Drawn'. 1820 *KEATS Ode to Psyche* 13 'Cool-rooted flowers'. 1797 *Mrs. S. PENNINGTON Lett.* III. 171 And here, \*cool shelter'd from the mid-day sun. 1777 *HOOKE Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 88 He quencheth hot irons in the 'cool-trough'.

**Cool** (kūl), sb.<sup>1</sup> For forms see prec. [f. **COOL** a. Cf. OHG. *chulsi*, MHG. *kiele*, mod. G. *kühl*.]

1. That which is cool: the cool place, time, thing, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5534 To see quat selcuth is seet in þe salt watir, How many kind of creatours þat in þe cole duellis. c 1450 *Mertin* 191 As they that wolde ride in the cole of the mornyng. a 1533 *LP. BERNERS Hous* lxvi. 227 It were good for us to aryse... it is good to ryde in the coole. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* iii. 8 In the coole of the daye [50 1611]. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* iii, But see where Lucia... Amid the cool of yon high marble arch, Enjoy the noon-day breeze! 1863 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 171 He... goes for his ride in the cool of the evening. 1879 *BROWNING Phædriades* 64 There in the cool of a cleft, sat he—majestical Pan!

+ 2. A cool breeze, a light and refreshing wind. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 231 The wind stood thanne nought amis, But every topsaile cole it blew. a 1470 *TIPTOT Chesur* iii. (1730) 4 That he had a good and convenient time and also a good cole. 1506 *GUYLORD Pilgr.* 72 The wynde began to blow a ryght good coole in our waye. 1558 *PHAER Aeneid* iii, A mery coole of wynde them fast pursueth. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Aura*, a solite coole of wynde. *Aprica Zephyri aura*, a warme coole of [wynde].

3. Coolness.

14. *Songs & Carols* (1847) 35 A pillion or taberd to wer in hete or cole. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxv. 13 Like as the wynter coole in the harvest. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1709 There oft the Indian Herdsman shunning heate Shelters in coole. 1860 *SIR T. MARTIN Horace* 133 Thou a grateful cool deld yield To the flocks that range afield.

4. *fig.*

1617 *BP. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 1122 God loves to give us cools and heats in our desires. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr.*

*Princ.* 291 Men of intemperate heates and cooles in religion. 1714 *ARBUUTHNOT, etc. Mar. Scribblers* ii. ix, To treat... of the emollients and opiates of poesy, of the cool, and the manner of producing it.

**Cool** (kūl), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Comm.* [Another form of **COWL** sb.<sup>2</sup>] A tub of butter, usually of 28 lb., but sometimes of other size.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade Products* 104 *Cool*, a tub cut in two, in which butter is sometimes sent to market... it weighs from 2 cwt. to 1 cwt. 1801 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/8 (*Trade Report*) *Butter*.—Cork. Prices show another advance... Fine mild-cured and fine cools advanced 1s.

**Cool** (kūl), *v.* Forms: 1 **coölian**, 3-7 **cole**, (3-5 **coolen**), 4-5 **kole**, **koole**, 5-6 **Sc. cuile**, **cuill**, 4-7 **coole**, 7- **cool**. [OE. *cōlian* (*cōlide*) = OS. *cōlbi*: OTeut. \**kōlōjan* to be cold or cool, f. *kōlu-z* adj. cool, f. stem *kāl*: cold; see note to **COLD** a. The trans. use is not original, and appeared in ME. with the obsolescence of the original trans. *kele*, *KEEL*, OE. *cēlan*, *cēlan*: OTeut. \**kōlōjan* to make cool.]

1. *intr.* To become cool; to become less hot or warm. Often with *down*, rarely *off*.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1281 (Gr.) Lic colode. a 1000 *Andreas* 1258 (Gr.) Weder colodon. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 204 Seod on weallendon wætere, let þonne colian. a 1225 *Jutlana* 70 Hit [boiling pitch] colode anan. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 In boylande water pou kast hom may. To harden þen take hom oute to cole. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* B ij b, When it is baken... let it cole by hymselfe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 396 A while discourse they hold; No fear lest Dinner coole. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 308 The eggs... of small birds... being liable to cool more quickly. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 81 What form the melted matter may assume at great depths on cooling down. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 175 It cools with extreme slowness. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* § 487 Jupiter and Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, do not seem yet to have cooled off to anything like the earth's condition.

2. *fig.* a. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to lose fervour, to become less zealous or ardent.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 9 (Gr.) Colap Cristes lufu. 1283 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 250/2 He made to cole the cruelte of þe persecutours. 1525 J. HESWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Their good opinion therein... cooles. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. ii. 19 Thou hast describ'd a hot Friend cooling. 1605 *— Macb.* iv. i. 154 This deed lies do, before this purpose coole. 1653 *Br. PATRICK Parado. Pilgr.* xix. (1668) 193 After the first onset, they are wont to cool and make a retreat. 1738 *Pope Ep. Lady* 261 She who ne'er answers till a Husband cools. 1842 *MACAULAY Ess. Franch.* Gt. (1844) 695/2 This eccentric friendship was fast cooling. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* v. (1883) 114 To give this feeling time to cool down.

+ b. To become 'cold' with fear. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 10 The time has been, my senses would have cool'd To hear a Night-shriek.

+ c. Of things: To lose their opportuneness.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 240 Come, to the Forge with it then, shape it: I would not have things coole. 1607 *— Cor.* iv. i. 43 Advantage, which doth euer coole It's absence of the needer.

3. *trans.* To make cool; to cause to lose heat or become less hot. (Formerly expressed by *KEEL*.)

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 87 (MS. K.) Colyn or kelyn, *frige-facio*. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. v. 122 To be throwne into the Thames, and coold... like a Horse-shoe. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Perry Soc.) 40 You may... keepe your wine to coole your pottage. 1795 *ADDISON Italy* (1) 11 Snow they use... because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner. 1862 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Ing.* III. iii. 74 A thunderstorm... had cooled the atmosphere.

b. To impart the sensation of coolness to, esp. to refresh by allaying excessive or painful heat.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2814 A dede of is helm of stel and colede him þer in fraiche wel. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus, that he dippe the palm of his fyngur in water, and kele [MS. X. c 1420 koole] my tunge. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* x. 428 The cler water culyt the hors sumdeill. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. i. 65 Warm'd and cooled by the same Winter and Sommer as a Christian is. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 609 The ready Cure to cool the raging Pain. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's Field* 289 Cooling her false cheek with a featherfan.

c. To reduce the temperature of the blood or of the 'humours' of the body. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Loufrand's Cirurg.* 11 (MS. B) Whanne þat a mete opere a medecine... hetyth hym neot & colyth hym nauet. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. 24 As if I had swallow'd snow-balls, for pills to coole the reines. 1616 *LATHAM Falmoury* (1633) 100 You must... coole it [the heat of the hawk's stomach] with some coole thing that is meet for it. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 161 Steel... given in this manner (which far the most part rather Cools than Heats).

d. *Painting.* To make less 'warm' in colour; to tone down the reds or yellows in a picture.

4. *fig.* To cause (a person) to lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to make less ardent or zealous; to diminish the intensity of (strong feeling, emotion, resolve).

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxviii. 18 That i ware kolid in þi mercy fra hete of vices and temptaciouns. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iv. xii. 265 To repent hymself of the castynge of his gage and to be so kolid of the bataylle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 260 The king then being somewhat cooled of his great furie, granted their desire. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. i. 59 He hath... thwarted my bargaines, cooled my friends, heated mine enemies. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. i. 136 Which cools the resolutions of the zealous Prince. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 198 ¶ 13 I found my friends... cooled in their affection. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 524 The lapse of time which cools the ardour of the friends whom he has left behind.

b. *fig.* To deprive (a thing) of its opportuneness or freshness of interest; to make stale.  
 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* i. xl. 164 The great gulf between you and me cools all news that come hither.  
 1738 THAYER *Byron's Rev.* (1856) II. i. 198 You are come too late, the thing is cooled.

5. Phrases. † *To cool cares*: to assuage them: see also KEEL *v.* *To cool one's coppers*: see COPPER *sb.* † *To cool one's heels* († *hoofs*): i. e. by rest, after the feet have become hot with walking; hence, *ironically*, to be kept standing or waiting.  
 c 1340 GAW. & GR. *Knt.* 1259 Keuer hem comfort, & colen her carez. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Mind* iii. 340 The soldiers all sat down enrunk'd, each by his arms and horse. That then lay down and cool'd their hoofs. 1633 W. R. *Match at Mid-night* iii. In Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 52 To let him cool his heels there till morning. 1641 Barthol. *Faire* (N. s. v. *Heels*). Who forthwith committed my little hot furie to the stocks, where we will leave him to coole his heels. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* vi. ix. In this parlour Amelia cooled her heels, as the phrase is, near a quarter of an hour. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn x.* Whilst Philip was cooling his heels in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a rather curious scene was in progress.

† **Cool**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* Also *cole*. [? a. F. *couler* to flow, run as a liquid:—L. *collare* to pass through a filter, f. *collum* a strainer.] *intr.* To run, flow.

1545 RAYNOLD *Eyrth Mankynde* 23 The vessels through which it colith or runnith. *Ibid.* Hhij, It droppeth and collyth out the waynes.

**Cool**, *coole*, *obs. ff.* **COLE**, **COWL** *sb.* 1

† **Cool-back**. [app. a. Du. *koelbak*, f. *koel* cool + *bak* BACK *sb.* 2.] = **COOLER** 2: *esp.* in a brewery. *Obs.*

1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.) Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewing*. Let it run from your cool-backs into your Tun very cool.

**Cool'd**, *obs. f.* **COLD**, and *could*, *pa. t.* of **CAN**.

**Coole**, *obs. f.* **COLL**, **COWL**.

**Cooled** (*kūld*), *phl. a.* [f. **COOL** *v.* 1 + -ED.] Made cool († or cold); lowered in temperature.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 87 Cooled of heete, *frige factus*. 1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 356/2 Anoynte the cooled ioyntes. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 88 Mortified and cooled hearts. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 55 The surface of the double lake [of lava] was continually skinning over with a cooled crust. . . like frosted silver.

**Coolee**, *var.* of **COOLIE**.

**Cooler** (*kū-lar*). [f. as *prec.* + -ER. Cf. **KEELER**.]

1. Anything that cools or makes cool.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 53 But whoo so was found so hot in dayre, with the wreast of a Cok was sure of a cooler. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 6 Wind is a Dryer, even as Frost a Cooler. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xcii. 235 They do not use ice as a cooler, but snow.

2. A vessel in which anything is cooled or set to cool; *esp.* one used for cooling the wort in brewing, or for similar purposes in other manufacturing processes.

1616 SURFEL & MARKH. *Country Farne* 589 Boile it very well the second time with the hops, then . . . put it into the coolers and coole it. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 34 A great Alembick, with its cooler or Copper Still. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. vi. 279 Shift your first Wort out of the Coolers into a Working-Tun. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, *Spring* 217 Streams of new milk thro' flowing coolers stray. 1820 W. SCORSEBY *Arctic Regions* II. 398 On a little lower level than . . . the copper, is fixed a square or oblong back or cooler. . . capable of containing from 10 to 20 tons of oil. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bets* 211 The boiling beer is now pumped up to the coolers.

3. A cooling medicine or agent; a refrigerant.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 11. (1652) That the liver be outwardly anointed with some coolers that it be not overheated. 1671 SALMON *Sig. Med.* iii. 161. Citruls, the seeds are great coolers in fevers. 1744 BERKELEY *Stris* 57 An admirable febrifuge, at once the safest cooler and cordial. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* *Coat* (1812) i. 46 In . . . cases, where coolers and restoratives are necessary.

4. *fig.* Anything that cools emotion, excitement, or ardour, or damps the spirits.

1592 BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 527 The Law, we know, is a great cooler to presumption. 1600 ABP. ARBOT *Exp. Jonah* 27 This is a cooler both to the Pharisees and Novatians, who were wont to despise sinners. 1608 HIERON *1 Pks.* i. 718 What coolers of zeale, what clogges in the way that leadeh vnto life. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 58 See coolers here, that damp the fire of rage. 1824 'P. Quiz' (*title*) Fashionable Bores, or Coolers in High Life.

5. *U.S.* (*Thieves' slang*.) A prison or gaol.

1884 *Milton* (Dakota) *Teller* 8 Aug. Arrested on the charge of drunkenness, lodged in the cooler over night and then fined \$5 in the morning. 1885 *Ibid.* 25 Apr. Now, then, I'll give you a chance to keep out of the cooler!

**Cooler**, *obs. f.* **COLOUR**.

**Cooler-staff**, *var.* of **COWL-STAFF**.

**Cooley**, *rare.* [Phonetic spelling of *F. coulis*, **CULLIS**.] Broth of boiled meat.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 41 Make a rich cooley.

**Cool-headed**, *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of *cool* head: see **COOL** *a.* 8.] Having a cool head; free from excitement, not easily excited in mind.

1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 140 The old, cool-headed, general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat. 1885 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 644 Soon, however, some cool-headed people ventured to remark that the fact . . . was not quite so certain as might be wished.

1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 850 Among the cooler-headed members of his own party.

Hence **Cool-headedness**.

1891 *Athenaeum* 9 May 598/2 No better illustration of his cool-headedness can be given.

**Coolie**, **cooly** (*kū-lī*). Forms: 6 *pl. colles*, 7 *collee*, (cowler), 7-8 *coulee*, -ie, *coly*, 7-9 *coolee*, 8 *couley*, 8-9 *cooley*, 7- *coolie*, *cooly*. [Now found (in sense 2) in the Indian vernaculars generally: Urdu قولى, *qulī*, *qultī*, Bengali *kūli*, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, *kūli*; of disputed origin.

By some considered to be originally Tamil, and identical with the word *kūli* 'hire, payment for occasional menial work', whence (either by metonymy, or as short for *kūli-kāram* 'hire-man', *kūliyāl* 'hire-person') *kūli* 'hiring, labourer, man who does odd jobs'. The objection to this is that the first known mention of Coolies early in the 17th c. refers not to the Tamil country, in the south, but to the region of Guzerat, in the west of India. On this account there is reason to think the word identical with *Kulī* or *Koli*, the name of an aboriginal tribe of Guzerat (see sense 1), which is actually found spelt *Kouli*, *Coolie* in the middle of the 17th c.

(The Kulis of Guzerat were well known to the Portuguese in the 16th c.; and these probably carried the name both to Southern India and to China (cf. 1745 in 2). It is probable that the similarity between *Kulī* and the Tamil word *kūli* 'hire' may have led to the use of *coolie* in Southern India in the sense of *kūli-kāram* or *kūliyāl*.)

† 1. A variant of *Kulī* or *Koli*, name of a numerous aboriginal tribe of Guzerat, formerly noted as robbers, but now settling down as respectable labourers and cultivators. *Obs.*

1554 BORTOLLO *Estado da India in Subsídios* (Lisb. 1878) V. 155 É a Renda dos cooles que são pescadores ás estaquadas ao mar, e per este Rio de Bapam. *transl.* And the rent from the *colis* who are fishers at the stakes at the sea, and along this river of Bassein. 1563 GARCIA DE ORTA *Colloquios* (Lisb. 1872) 34 Colles. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voyages* xxvii. (Y.). Others that yet dwell within the countrie called Colles: which Colles . . . doe yet live by robbing and stealing. 1609 W. FINCH *Yrnl.* in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. iv. § 6. 436 A certain Kalaw [of] . . . the people called Colles or Quillees, keeping in a Desert Wilderness, which secures him from Conquest. 1616-22 TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* (1655) 192 Those who inhabit the Country Villages are called Colles; these till the ground and breed up Cattel, and other things for provision as Hennes, etc. 1630 LORD *Baniyas* 85 The husbandmen or inferior sort of people, called the Colles. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 4) 75 To live a while in Guzerat . . . to extirpate that rascal race of Coolies and Bielsgrats. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 164 (Y.) The inhabitants of Rammagur are the Salvages called Coolies. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xiii. 143 The Rasspouts and Coulies make Inroads into this Province (Cambay), and plunder even to the Gates of the City. 1820 *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* III. 355 (Y.) In the profession of thieving the Coolies may be said to act *con amore*. 1825 HENRY *Journey* (1828) II. 556 A. Kholee, the name of a degenerate race of Rajpoots in Guzerat, who, from the low occupations in which they are generally employed, have (under the corrupt name of Coolie) given a name . . . to bearers of burthens all over India. 1856 A. K. FORBES *tr. R. As Mala* I. 103 The Coolies lived for a long time on the sea-shore, in the neighbourhood of the Indus. *Ibid.* 104 The Bheels and Coolies lived in security. 1885 *Imp. Gas. India* III. 51 s. v. *Bombay*. The aboriginal race of Kulis is rapidly rising in the scale of civilization.

2. The name given by Europeans in India and China to a native hired labourer or burden-carrier; also used in other countries where these men are employed as cheap labourers.

1638 W. BRUTON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1807) V. 49 (Y.) He lent us horses to ride on, and Cowlers (who are Porters) to carry our goods. 1680 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras* (1851) I. 129 (Y.) That the drum be beat to call all coolies, carpenters, etc. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 344 At which his Coolies were frightened. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 140/1, 500 Colys or Labourers. 1745 P. THOMAS *Yrnl. Account* Voy. 271 We employ'd . . . many Chinese Labourers, whom they call Cooly's, to make the Chinam. 1763 ORME *Milit. Trans. Indian* (1801) I. i. 79 Coolies a cast of Indians whose sole occupation is to carry burthens. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 134 Made use of by the natives of Golconda as coolys or slaves in the mines. 1799 WELINGTON in *Gurw. Des.* I. 55 An order . . . stating the number of Coolies which an officer may call for from a village. 1826 W. ELLIOTT *The Nin* 100 note, *Coolie* means a porter, but is often used reproachfully to other servants of superior rank. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 235 The number of Malabar coolies employed. 1873 MORLEY *Leveson* II. 55 A kidnapper of coolies or the captain of a slaver.

3. *slang.* (See *quot.*)

1803 R. PERCIVAL in *Naval Chron.* X. 31 A Cooly, or common fellow of the lowest class. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Coolie*, a soldier, in allusion to the Hindoo coolies, or day labourers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coolie boy*, *emigrant*; *coolie labour*, *system*, *traffic*; *coolie-catcher*.

c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cath.* xxi. 200 Shall I tell the coolie boy to run after him? 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iii. (1876) 92 *Coolie-traffic* can never be carried on by private enterprise. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 4/6 A ship . . . started from Calcutta with four hundred coolie emigrants. 1879 *Constit. California* in Bryce *Amer. Comm.* (1888) II. App. 678 Asiatic coolieism is a form of human slavery, and is for ever prohibited in this State, and all contracts for coolie labour shall be void. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Feb. 10/4 The Chinese agents employed to collect the coolies, and known as 'coolie-catchers'.

**Coolieism**. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] The coolie system, the importation of coolies as labourers into foreign countries.

1879 [see **COOLIE** 4].

**Coolie**, *var.* of **COLLIE**, **COULÉE** (*U.S.*).

**Cooling** (*kū-līn*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **COOL** *v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb **COOL**.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvi. 2 In shadow of pi wengis . . . pat is, in hilyng and kolyng of pi goodnes and bi pite. 1340 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. 227 In the cooling, putt in these things following. 1886 *Athenaeum* 4 Sept. 298/2 Shrinkage consequent on the earth's secular cooling.

b. *fig.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 39 The disdain of thy parentage . . . is a sufficient cooling to thee. 1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsel* 69 Take heed of the first coolings.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cooling place*; *cooling-oup*, a contrivance for cooling liquids, consisting of a cup into which is plunged another containing a heat-absorbing substance, as a solution of ammonium nitrate; *cooling-floor*, a large shallow tank or cooler in which wort is cooled.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enfriadera*, a cooling-place.

**Cooling**, *phl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.]

1. That cools or makes cool. *spec. a.* Of medicines, etc.: Lowering the temperature of the blood, refrigerant. b. *Painting*. Making less warm in colour; toning down warm colour.

1586 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 14 The greene leaves quiver with the cooling winde. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 626 Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can assuage. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 244 Pomegranates contain a Juice styptic, and extremely cooling. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 422 The stream that spreads its cooling vapour o'er the dewy meads. c 1790 IMSON *Sch. Art* ii. 61 Cooling crayons, composed of black and white, should succeed these, and melt into the hair. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* viii. 69, [I] left the . . . cooling drink beside the sick woman.

† 2. *Cooling card*: see **CARD** *sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 188 A cooling card it was unto them, still to see ships arrived in the haven out of England, openlie before their faces. 1664 MARQ. WORCESTER in Dircks *Life* viii. (1865) 137 It would . . . prove a cooling card to many, whose zeal otherwise would transport them. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. i, *Wood*. [*Aside*.] That, besides her self, is a cooling Card.

3. That is becoming cooler.

1877 J. COOK *Boston Monday Lect.*, *Concessions of Evolutionists*. In the complex conditions of a cooling planet.

Hence **Coolingly** *adv.*, **Coolingness**.

1855 G. MEREDITH *Shaw. Shaghat* 352 None of earth were like to them in silverness, sweet coolingness. 1880 LADY FL. DIXIE *Across Patagonia* i. xi We are off again, with a slight breeze stealing coolingly over us.

**Coolish** (*kū-līsh*), *a.* [f. **COOL** *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat cool.

1759 GOLDSM. *Ess.* i. Wks. (Globe) 286/2 The nights began to grow a little coolish. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 495 This salt tastes coolish on the tongue. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 423/1 My zeal is getting coolish. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* i. 8 It was a coolish day.

**Coolisse**, *coolis*, *obs. ff.* **CULLIS**.

**Coolly** (*kū-līli*), *adv.* [f. **COOL** *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a cool condition, with coolness.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 155 They may walke there very coolelyeuen at noon. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. 2, The aire . . . did coolly glide through every part. 1727-30 THOMSON *Summer* 463 Thrice happy he! who . . . in the gelid caverns, woodbine-wrought . . . Sits coolly calm.

2. *fig.* Without the heat of passion or emotion; without haste or excitement; calmly, collectedly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Attrembrément*. temperately, coolly, moderately. 1540 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 9/2 This safe liquor will send the guests home coolly tempered. 1779 JOHNSON L. P., *Dryden* Wks. II. 418 When admiration had subsided, the translation was more coolly examined. 1875 HELPS *Antin.* & *Mast.* vii. 161 The cab-driver meanwhile was taking it very coolly.

3. Without fervour, enthusiasm, or friendly warmth; with an air of indifference.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 7. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr. He promis'd me but coolly. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 206 Lewis at first affected to receive these propositions coolly.

4. With calm and unabashed assurance.

1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 Agricultural chemistry coolly . . . offering . . . to turn a sandbank into corn. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Dec. 5/1 This essential point was coolly taken for granted.

**Coolness** (*kū-līnés*). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.]

1. *lit.* The condition of being or feeling cool; cool quality or sensation.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxv. 11 And du us on colnesse clene zelzdest. 1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Colnesse, *frescheur*. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 53 The . . . delectable coolness of the fountain. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 386 The Coolness of the Night. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 523 The thunder-shower fell with refreshing coolness on my head. 1859 TENNYSON *Merl. & Viv.* 755 Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard.

2. *fig.* Freedom from excitement; calmness.

1651 H. MORE and *Lash of A lasanoni*. 79 Eugenius, will you venture, in Philosophic Coolness, to say, etc. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. 1. 5, I wish . . . my readers may attend me with . . . coolness. 1805 CAPT. BLACKWOOD in Nicolas *Desp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 224 After performing wonders by his example and coolness, Lord Nelson was wounded by a French Sharp-shooter. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. i. (1865) 3 Old house! there is a charm in thy quiet:—a cessation—a coolness from business . . . which is delightful. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 526 Only Hampden's coolness and tact averted a conflict.

3. Want of fervour or enthusiasm; absence of friendly warmth.

*a 1674 CLARENDON (J.)* They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. *1753 MELNETHU Cicero's Lett. i. iv. (R.)* As being unwilling it should appear, that any coolness had arisen between us. *1767 J. PINN Sleepy Sermon*, 24 Inattention in hearing the Word of God, generally produces a Coolness for sacred Worship. *1880 L. STEPHEN Pope ii. 55* A coolness had sprung up between Pope and Addison.

4. Calm and unabashed assurance.

*1751 JOHNSON Life of Cheyne Wks. IV. 516* Who with his usual coolness and modesty, took possession of the lodgings soon after by breaking open the doors. *1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. xi. 280* He comes there, and takes possession of the territory with all the coolness of a usurper.

**Coolooly**, var. of **KOOLooly**, an Algerine of mixed descent.

**Coolor** (e, -our, obs. ff. **COLOUR**).

**Coolrife**, a. Sc. Also -riff. [*f. COOL + -RIFE*: after **CAULDRIFE**.] Having a tendency to cool or be cold; 'also fig. Indifferent' (Jam.).

*1768 Ross Helenore 27 (Jam.)* And fain, fain was she of the coolrife shade.

**Cool tankard**. A cooling drink, usually made of wine and water, with lemon-juice, spices, and borage; also, a local name of borage, from its use in this beverage (Britten and Holland).

*a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Cool Tankard*, Wine and Water, with a Lemon Sugar and Nutmeg. *1777 Chron. in Ann. Reg. 1791*: This day... the Lord Mayor... partook of a cool tankard at Newgate with Mr. Akerman. *1847 WILLIAMSON Mem. C. Simcoe i. 12* The day was hot... I drank a great deal of cool tankard. *1858 R. HOOD Veg. Kingd. 541* The fresh tops [of borage] were formerly used in cool tankards.

**Coolth** (*kūlp*), rare, exc. dial. In 6 *coolthe*, 7 *cooth*. [*f. COOL a. + -TH*: cf. *warmth*.]

1. Coolness.

*1549 SALUSURY Welsh Dict., Oerfel, coultie. 1611 COIGR, Froid, cold, cooth; coldness. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary i. 379* My father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors... for cooth and chat. *1863 T. TAYLOR Pictures in Words xiii*, In pleasant dreams Of English cooth and greenery. *1875 PARSON Sussex Dialect, Coolthe, coolness*. I set the window open for cooltie.

2. A cold (i. e. the malady so named).

*1881 Miss JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk. s. v. Cooth*... 'That child's ketch a cooth'. *1884 Cheshire Gloss., Cooth*, cold (malady)... 'I'm so full of cold and cold'.

**Coolume**, obs. f. **COLUMN**.

**Coolweed**, *Herb.* One of the names of *Pilea pumila* (N. O. *Urticaceae*), a North American plant with succulent pellucid stem, called also Clearweed, Rushweed, and Stinging Nettle.

**Coolwort** (*kūlwɔɪt*). *Herb.* [See **WORT**.] A North American herb (N. O. *Saxifragaceae*).

*1860 BARTLETT Dict. Amer. Coolwort (Tiarella cordifolia)*, the popular name of an herb, the properties of which are diuretic and tonic, prepared for sale by the Shakers.

**Coolwort**, obs. f. **COLEWORT**.

**+Cooly**, a. Obs. rare. [*f. COOL sb. + -Y*.] Of cool refreshing quality.

*1594 CAREW Tasso (1881) 26* Some coolly easeful place he sought to great. *1595 SPENSER Col. Clont 58* Keeping my sheepe amongst the coolly shade Of the greene alders. *1610 TOTTIE Honours Acad.*, 1 Greene coolie grasse with faire coloured flowers to delight the senses. *1710 PHILIPS Pastorals i. 86* E'er the warm Sun drinks up the cool Dew.

**Cooly**, var. of **COLLIE**, **COOLIE**.

**Coom** (*kūm*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 6-7 *coame*, 7 *coome*, *coom*, *coom*, *coomb*, 8 *coomb*, 7- *coom*. [In senses 1-2 app. another form of **CULM**, pointing to a ME. *coln*, whence also ME. *colmy* adj. sooty, grimy, *bicolmen* vb. = *bicolan* to begrime with soot. In Sc. and north Eng., *ul* may become *u*, as in *bulk*, Sc. *bouk* (*būik*), *Bulmer* in Northumberland, locally *Boomer*; cf. also *shoulder*, *coulter*, Sc. *shooder*, *cooter*. But the form *coame* in 1 may correspond to ON. *kām* 'grime, film of dirt'; and sense 3 may be related to Ger. *kahn*, mould, 'the white film on fermented liquids'; cf. **KREM**. (For *coom* from WGer. *kāma*, OTeut. *kāma-s*, cf. **BROOM**, **MOON**.) The relationship of sense 4 is quite uncertain. Thus there are here possibly two or even three words.]

1. Soot, esp. that which forms about a fireplace, or settles as smuts from a smoky atmosphere. *Smithy coom*: the hard granular soot that forms over a blacksmith's fire. (But see also 2.) Now Sc. or north Eng.

*1587 MASCALL Gout. Cattle, Horses (1617) 126* The coame about the Smithes forge. *1610 MARKHAM Masterp. ii. xxxvii. 273* The coame about the Smithes forge. *1691 RAY N. C. Words 137 Smidy*, a Smiths Shop, whence *Smidy-coom*. Var. Dial. *1696 PHILLIPS, Coome*, the soot that gathereth over an Ovens Mouth. *1845-79 JAMIESON s.v.* If coom hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretelling the arrival of strangers.

b. fig.

*1823 GALT Entail III. xxvii. 251* 'How ye'll clear your character o' the coom ye hae brought on't.' *1826 J. WILSON Noct. Amb. Wks. 1855 i. 152* The thin black coom o' annihilation and oblivion.

2. Coal dust or refuse, small coal, slack: cf. **CULM**.

*1611 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 161* Paide for beringe sand and smethie come to the same lyme, *xijd. 1652 BOATE Nat.*

*Hist. Irel. xx. § 4. 158* Upon this they lay a lay of... a certain sort of Sea-coal, the which, being wonderful small, and peculiarly called *Comb*, is hardly used for any other purpose (than burning lime). *1755-73 JOHNSON, Coom*... is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals. *1825-79 JAMIESON, Coom*... small coal, Sc.; *Culm* Eng. *1879 DICKINSON Cumblid. Gloss. Suppl., Coom*, the debris of coal; *culm*.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

*1609 C. BUTLER Fenn. Mon. vi. (1623) Oij*, This kinde of honey... after a while it corrupteth and... becometh the sowrest, and the most unsauory of all things... which, then they commonly call *Stopping* or *Coom*.

† 4. The black stuff, composed of grease and dust, which works out from axles or bearings. *Obs.*

In quot. 1758 *coom* perhaps means grease for the wheels.

*1744 Lond. Gaz. No. 6204/a* By marking of Sheep with large Quantities of Pitch, Tar, or Coomb. *1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Coom*... that matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *1749 W. ELLIS Shepherd's Guide 298* To do this, it's only rubbing the Coomb of a Cart-wheel over the Breast of the Ram, or if Coomb cannot conveniently be had, you may rub his breast over with Redding, and the Colour of it... will be left behind on the Ewe. *1750 - Country Housew.* 207 To cure Shingles, take the black Coom that is made by oiling or greasing Bells in a Steeple and anoint with it. *1758 Ann. Reg. 107* A remarkable carriage set out... without coach, or any oily, unctuous, or other liquid matter whatever to the wheels or axles. *1786 SPARRMAN Voy. Cape G. H. i. 117* A box for the coom.

5. Dust from a corn mill, saw-dust, etc. *dial.*

*1811 WILLIAM W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss., Coom*, dust and scrapings of wood, produced in sawing. *1887 JAMIESON Suppl., Coom*, dust from a mill, or from riddled seeds, i. e. from corn. Orkn.

**Coom**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also 8 *cumb*. [Of uncertain origin: the general sense appears to be that of an arched or rounded top, dome. Connexion has been suggested with med.L. *cumba* hold or bottom of a ship or boat, 'locus imus navis' (Isidore Orig. XIX. ii. § 1), and with Sp. *combo*, Fr. *comb*, bent, curved: cf. **COOMB**.]

1. The wooden centre or centering on which an arch is built.

*1753 Scots Mag. Aug. 422/1* A new-finished arch, from which the cumb or timber frame had been taken away. *1769 in Sinclair Stat. Acc. Scot. XVII. 8 (Jam.)* As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame, or coom, on which it was raised, must have sunk while it was building. *1805 FORSYTH Beauties Scot. i. 335* The coomb of the most westerly arch appears to have sunk before the arch was thrown over. *1808-25 in JAMIESON*.

2. 'The lid of a coffin, from its being arched' (Jam.).

In quot. 1537, it seems to be used for the coffin as a whole. *1537 Ld. Treasurer's Acc. in Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot. i. 286* Twa pund sex unce black sewin silk to be Frengeis to the Quenis Coyme. *1804 CHAMBERS Bk. Days (1809) i. 824* Some surgeon apprentices rudely stopped the cart... and broke down part of the cooms, or sloping roof of the coffin.

3. Here may belong *coom* or *coomb* applied locally to dome-like hills in the North.

Examples are *White Coom* or *Palmoody Coom*, a hill 2695 ft. high near Loch Skene, above Moffat, the *Coom* or *Coomb* at Teviothead, *Coom Cairn*, *Coom Dod*, *Coom Law*, *Coom Hill*, all in the south of Scotland; also *Coom Fell*, south of Cheviot, and *Coomhill* in Northumberland, *Black Coombe*, *White Coombe*, *Green Coomb*, *Hen Coomb* in Cumberland, etc. [In some of these the word may be *Coomb* sb.<sup>1</sup> in sense 6, d, 'crest, ridge', but the local form of this is *kame*, *hain*, which is actually in use. Attempts have been made to identify the word with *Coomb* s. esp. in sense c, but on no valid grounds.]

*1669 WORLIDGE Syst. Agric. (1681) 323* A Comb, in some places it is said to be... a Hill or Plain between Valleys. *1807 Brighstone News 26 Mar.*, *Coom*... in Yorkshire... is applied not to a valley or depression of any kind, but to a conical sandy hill, or large hillock, rising out of the level plain... such is Terrington Coom, north-east of York.

4. *Comb*, *coom*-ceiled a., covered with an arched or vaulted ceiling of plaster: said of a room, in whole or part directly under the roof, as a garret, attic, etc.; cf. **CAMP-CEILING**. Hence *Coom*-ceil v.

*1795 in Sc. Leader (1887) 16 Aug. 8* For upwards of ten years... it had nothing but the bare rafters above, but in 1795, it was agreed to have it 'coomceiled'... not for ornament, but for the health of the hearers of the gospel! *1825 in JAMIESON*. *1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw i. 309* It was a little room... what is called in these regions 'coomceiled', which is to say, the roof sloped on one side, being close under the leads. *1879 SHAIRP Burns 102* A garret, coomceiled, for the female servants. *1880 J. F. S. GORDON Chron. Keith 422* The last Duchess of Gordon renewed and coomceiled the primitive tabernacle.

**Coom**, sb.<sup>3</sup> A dialectal pronunciation or variant form of **COMB** sb.<sup>1</sup> in various senses.

**Coom**, v.<sup>1</sup> rare. Also 7 *coom*. [*f. COOM sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. becomen, ME. bicolmen (s.v. BE-6a).*]

1. *trans.* To begrime or smut as with soot.

*1606 BIRNIE Kirk-Burial (1833) 35* The colgar, by cowlmng the walkers whyte webs, did weary him away. *1823 GALT Entail III. iii. 40* 'I'll no coom my fingers w' meddling in ony sic project.'

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

*1664 EVELYN Sylva 105* Small-coals are made of the spray and brush-wood... which is sometimes bound up into Bavin for this use; though also it be as frequently charked without binding, and then they call it *cooming* it together.

**Coom**, var. of **COOMB**<sup>2</sup>, valley; obs. form of **COOM** sb.<sup>2</sup>, radicle of barley; obs. pa. t. of **COOME** v.

**Coomb**<sup>1</sup>, **comb** (*kūm*), *dial.* Forms: see the separate senses. [The senses here included appear

to belong to the same original word, though this, from want of early evidence, is not quite proved. Sense 1 is found only in OE. as *cumb*; sense 2 is found from 14th to 17th c., in form *combe*, *combe*; its pronunciation is unfortunately unknown; sense 3 begins a 1500, and has the forms *comb*, *combe*, *coomb*, pronounced (*kūm*). OE. *cumb* was prob. identical with older LG. *kumb*, HG. *kump*; cf. mod.LG. and HG. *kumm* a vessel, in various dialects, a round deep vessel, basin, cistern, trough, etc. (also mod.G. *kumme*, older prob. *kumbe*). Besides this mod.G. has *kumpf*, LG. *kumpf*, a vessel (in many senses), a measure of corn and fruit,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a maller, i. e. an English peck nearly. The Bremen Wörterbuch identifies the two LG. forms: 'kumm oder besser kumpf, tiefe schüssel': so that we have app. an OTeut. type \**kumbo*-, \**kummo*-, with by-form \**kumpo*- (as in *clump*, *clampf*), with general sense of vessel, or hollowed-out receptacle. As to the phonetic history, the vowel of OE. *cumb* was app. lengthened before *mb* as in *comb*, *climb*, *clamb*, with similar loss of *b*, and the *d* sound preserved in modern Eng. instead of being diphthongized, as in OE. *rim*, ME. *roum*, mod. Room. Cf. also **COOR**.]

† 1. (OE. *cumb*). A vessel, a cup; or perhaps a small measure. *Obs.*

*791-6 in Birch Cartul. Sax. i. 280 (No. 273)* Cumb fulne lides alop, and cumb fulne Weliscas alop. *c 1000 Sax. Leechd. III. 28* Gebreow mid gryt cumb fulne eslað mid ðy wætere.

† 2. (5-7 *combe*, 6-7 *comb*.) A brewing tub or vat. *Obs.*

*7 a 1400 Chester Pl. (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82* For castinge maulte besyddes the combe. *1559 Lanc. Wills i. 151* The greatest mashe fatt... and the great yealngue combe. *1615 MARKHAM Eng. Housew. (1660) 157* To let it be too long in the Comb... will make it both corrupt, and breed Weevels... the greatest destroyers of malt. *1635 BREBETON Trav. (1844) 104*, I took notice of that common brew-house... the greatest, vastest leads, boiling keeves, cisterns and combs, that ever I saw. *1688 R. HOLME Armony III. 319/2* A Comb, or a Brewers Working Comb, or... Yelling Comb or Tub is that Vessel into which the Wort is put to Work with the Yeast. *[1847-78 HALLIWELL, Comb, a brewing-vat. Ches.]*

3. (5-6 *coombe*, 5-9 *comb*, 6 *come*, *coome*, *koome*, 6-7 *coome*, 7 *coomb*, 6- *coomb*.) A dry measure of capacity, equal to four bushels, or half a quarter.

*1418 Bury Wills (Camden) 5*, i comb brasij. *1465 Mann. & Housak. Exp. 179* For a combe whete, *iiij. s. iiij. d. 1560 Provide Wykes Peter Noster 75* in Hazl. E. P. IV. 155 Of dyuers comes I have many to come At home in my barn for to sell. *1572 Tussers Husb. (1878) 36* Ten sacks whereof euerie one holdeth a coome [*measure*]. A Coome is halfe a quarter. *a 1690 HACKETT Asp. Williams i. (1690) 63* To whom his Majesty measured out his accumulated gifts, not by the bushel, or by the coome, but by the barn-full. *1694 RAY S. & E. C. Words 62* A Coomb or Coomb of Corn: Half a Quarter. *1793 Lond. Gaz. No. 6204/2* Loaded with 12 Last 18 Combs of Malt. *1762 tr. Busching's Syst. Geog. V. 408* They also cultivate yearly... 44,000 coombs of potatoes. *1808 H. C. ROBINSON Diary (1869) i. v. 106* Wheat has fallen... from 92s. to 30s. the coomb. *1883 Times 9 Mar.* Out of 65 towns selling by measure, only 35 used the Imperial quarter; the others selling by coombs, sacks, loads, etc.

4. (*oomb*, *cumb*, *coom*, *kim*.) A tub, cistern, as 'a milk-cum or kim'; also a large ladle for baling out a boat; *West and South of Sc. (Suppl. to Jamieson, 1887.)*

5. *Comb*, as *coomb-sack*, a sack containing a coomb.

*1573-80 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 93* Brought... to your mill in a koome or quarter sack. *c 1600 DAY Begg. Bedwell Gr. v. (1881) 111* They are all our own, and there were a combeck full on 'em. *1891 'Coomb-sack* I know well here in Suffolk. F. Hall.

**Coomb**<sup>2</sup>, **combe**, **comb** (*kūm*). Forms: 1 *cumb*, (? 3 *comb*), 6 *coome*, 6- *coombe*, *combe*, 7- *comb*, 8- *coomb*, (9 *coom*). [In OE., *cumb* masc. 'small valley, hollow' occurs in the charters, in the descriptions of local boundaries in the south of England; also in numerous place-names which still exist, as *Batancumb* Batcombe, *Brancescumb* Branscombe, *Eastcumb* Eastcomb, *Sealcumb* Salcombe, *Wincelcumb* Winchcombe, etc. As a separate word it is not known in ME. literature, but has survived in local use, in which it is quite common in the south of England: see sense b. In literature *coomb* appears in the second half of the 16th c., probably introduced from local use; a century later, it was still treated by Ray as a local southern word. OE. *cumb* is usually supposed to be of British origin: modern Welsh has *cwm* (*kūm*) in the same sense, also in composition in place-names as *-cwm*, *-gwm*, and in syntactic combination as *Cwm Bochlwyd*. A large number of place-names beginning with *Cum*-, especially frequent in Cumberland, Dumfriesshire, and Strathclyde, as *Cumwhiton*, *Cumdivock*, *Cumlongan*, *Cumloden*, appear to be thus formed. Welsh *cwm* represents an earlier *cumb*, O Celtic \**kumbos*.]



The OE. word might however be an obvious application of *cumb*, COOMB<sup>1</sup>, to a physical feature, though there is no trace of any such application of the cognate German words on the continent; in any case, if the Saxons and Angles found a British *cumb* applied to a hollow in the ground, its coincidence with their own word for 'basin, bowl, deep vessel' would evidently favour its acceptance and common use. This might further be strengthened, after the Norman Conquest, by the existence of a *F.combe* 'petite vallée, pli de terrain, lieu bas entouré de collines' (Littre, 12th c.), cognate with *Pr.*, *Sp.* and north *It. comba*, for which also a Celtic origin has been claimed. See Diez, Thurneysen, Littre. The phonetic history is the same as in COOMB<sup>1</sup>; in composition (in names of old formation) -*kūm* has sunk to -*kəm*.]

a. A deep hollow or valley: in OE. charters; not known in ME.; but occurring from the 16th c. in the general sense of valley, and more especially of a deep narrow valley, clough, or cleugh.

770 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 290 (No. 204) Of þære brigge in cumb; of þam cumb in ale beades ac. 847 *Ibid.* II. 34 (No. 451) Fram smalan cumbes heafde to grawan stane. 1578 *Lvte Dodens* II. xxiv. 175 Foxglove... growth... in darke shadowie valleys or coombes where there has been myning for iron and smithes cole. *Ibid.* II. xii. 332 Gentian growth... in certayne coomes or valleys. 1586 J. Hooker *Girard. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 169/2 A vallie or a combe... of a great length, between two hills. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii. The walks and arbours in these fruitfull coombes. 1799 *Southey Lett.* (1856) I. 79 Imagine a vale, almost narrow enough to be called a combe, running between two ranges of hills. 1874 *Tennyson Gareth & Lynette* 1162 Anon they past a narrow comb wherein Were slabs of rock with figures.

b. *spec.* In the south of England, a hollow or valley on the flank of a hill; *esp.* one of the characteristic hollows or small valleys closed in at the head, on the sides of and under the chalk downs; also, a steep short valley running up from the sea coast.

1674 *Ray S. & E. C. Words, Combe*: Devon. Corn. Vallis utriusque collibus obsita, *Skinner*. 1807 *Van Couver Agric. Devon* (1813) 21 The banks of the rivers Taw and Mole, as well as the combs or hollows branching in from them. 1855 M. Arnold *Poems, Youth of Nature*, Far to the South the heath still blows in the Quantock coombs. 1866 *Ansted Channel Isl.* I. v. (ed. 2) 103 There is here a pretty combe, or semicircular depression of the surface. 1879 *Dowden Southey* III. 64 Roaming among the vales and woods, the coombes and cliffs of Devon. 1886 *Besant Childr. Gibbon* II. xii. Where the sea mists sweep up the narrow combe.

c. In the south of Scotland and in the English Lake district, '[in] such hills as are scooped out on one side in form of a crescent, the bosom of the hill, or that portion which lies within the lunated verge, is always denominated the coomb' (Hogg *Queen's Wake* 1813 *Notes* xxiv.)

That the word is native in Scotland is doubtful: Jamieson's Dictionary knows nothing of it beyond Hogg's assertion, and it is not in common use. But in Cumberland it appears in some local names, as *Gillercambe*, the great hollow above Sour Milk Gill in Borrowdale, and as a separate word in *Glaramara Combe*, *Langdale Combe*. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 223 The dark cock bayed above the coomb Throned mid the wavy fringe of gold. 1872 *Jenkinson Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 219 A small stream which flows from the Comb—the large opening scooped out of Glaramara.

Coomb, obs. f. COMB; var. COME sb.<sup>2</sup>

Coombing, Cooming, var. of COAMING.

1833 *Marryat P. Simple* (1863) 32 The sentry standing... over the coombings of the hatchway.

† Coomby, a. rare. [f. COOMB<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the coombs under the chalk downs.

1794 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* 78 The coomby soil of West Kent is an extreme stiff moist clay mixed with stones and flints of different sorts.

Coomb-oiled: see COOM sb.<sup>2</sup> 4.

Coome, obs. f. COOMB, COME.

Coomfort, obs. f. COMFORT.

Co-omnipotent, a. [Co- 2.] Jointly omnipotent.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 896 Auouching the whole Godhead... to be coessential, & consubstantial, and coeternal, & coomnipotent. a 1656 Br. Hall *Myst. Godliness* § 7 Thy Co-omnipotent Spirit. 1865 T. F. Knox *Life H. Swop* 304 The co-eternal, co-omnipotent indwelling and outflowing of Persons.

Co-omniscient: see Co-.

Coompanion, Coompasse, obs. ff. COMP.

Coomy (kū-mi), a. [f. COOM sb.<sup>1</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>.] Begrimed with soot or coal-dust.

1833 *Galt Entail* II. iii. 22 Ye see my fingers are coomy. 1830 - *Laurie T. L.* iv. (1840) 11 A wee coomy thing of a nair like me. 1853 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 88 Ilk coomy collier.

Coon (kūn). U.S. [A familiar abbreviation of RACCOON.]

1. The RACCOON (*Procyon lotor*), a carnivorous animal of North America.

1839 *Marryat Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. II. 232 In the Western States, where the racoon is plentiful, they use the abbreviation 'coon' when speaking of people. 1850 *Lvll and Vis.*

U. S. II. 279 Cash paid for coon, mink, wild-cat... and deer-skins. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 98, I had never killed a coon.

2. Applied to persons: a. A nickname for a member of the old Whig party of the United States, which at one time had the racoon as an emblem.

(The nickname came up in 1839.)

1848 *Lowell Biglow P.* ser. 1. ix. A gethrin' public sentiment 'mongst Demmercrats and Coons. a 1860 *Boston Post* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Democrats... rout the coons, beat them, overwhelm them.

b. A sly, knowing fellow; a 'fellow'.

1860 *Punch XXXIX.* 227 (Farmer) Then baby kicked up such a row As terrified that reverend coon. 1870 *Miss Bridgman R. Lynne* II. xiv. 296 Dicky Blake's a 'cute little coon. 1887 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiii, Jack they called him—a sort of half-wild little coon, that nobody knowd much about.

3. Phrases (chiefly U. S. slang). A gone coon: a person or thing that is 'done for' or in a hopeless case; hence gone-cooniness, -coonishness. A coon's age: emphatic for 'a long time'. To hunt the same old coon: to keep doing the same thing. To go the whole coon: 'to go the whole hog'; to 'go in for' a thing thoroughly.

1845 Mr. Giddings in Congress (Farmer), Besides the acquisition of Canada, which is put down on all sides as a gone coon. 1857 *Drickens Lying Awake* in *Repr. Pieces* 192 (*Ibid.*) Or, like that sagacious animal in the United States who recognized the colonel who was such a dead shot, I am a gone coon. a 1860 *Southern Sketches* (Bartlett), This child haint had much money in a coon's age. 1879 *Lowell Port. Wks.* (1879) 384 Meanwhile I only curse the bore Of hunting still the same old coon. 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 304 Before the performance was over he was a gone coon. 1884 H. R. Haweis *My Musical Memories* (N. Y. 1884) i. 7 For downright fanaticism and 'gone-cooniness', if I may invent the word, commend me to your violin-maniac. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 53 When the former forgot the 'gone coonishness' of his earlier days.

4. attrib. and Comb., as coon-hunting sb. & a., store; coon-beel, coon-oyster, varieties of North American oysters; coon-skin, the skin of the racoon, used as a fur (usually attrib.).

1851 *Mayne Reid Scalp Hunt.* xx. 144 There is a jauntiness in the set of that coon-skin cap. 1862 T. Hughes in J. M. Ludlow *Hist. U. S.* 329 The usual coon-hunting, whisky-drinking pioneers of the West. 1870 *Emerson Soc. & Solit.*, Chubs Wks. (Bohn) III. 100 He liked, in a bar-room, to tell a few coon stories. 1890 *Opelousas* (La.) *Democrat* 8 Feb. 3/4 Coon-hunting still gives great enjoyment to hunters in the mountainous districts of Massachusetts.

Hence Coon v. intr., to creep (along a branch, etc.), clinging close like a racoon. Coonery, the practice of the Whig 'coons' of U. S. (see 2 a. above). Coony a., bald like a racoon.

1886 *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 16 note, In trying to 'coon' across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. a 1860 *Boston Post* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., Democrats... we must achieve a victory... coonery must fall with all its corruptions and abominations. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 71 Hat-wearing man becomes Alopeciac, or 'coony'.

Coonda-oil (kūn-dā). Also coondi, kunda-kundah, kundoo-oil. [From the native name.] An oil resembling carap-oil, obtained from the seeds of a tree (*Carapa guineensis*), in Senegal.

1868 *Treas. Bot.* 221/2 Coondi oil, is employed as a purgative and anthelmintic.

Coome, obs. form of CONE (14 b.).

Coonly: see CONELY adv.

Coontah, coontie (kūn-tā, -ti). Also coonta, -ti. The name in U. S. of a species of cycad (*Zamia integrifolia*), found in the West Indies, Florida, etc.; also of the variety of arrowroot obtained from its stem.

1854 F. R. Goulding *Young Marooners* xxvi. 173 Harold discovered a fine patch of Coontah or arrowroot from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured. 1879 *Pickering Chron. Hist. Plants* 76x The coontie is a low palmetto-like plant, its trunk yielding the... white bread. 1883 *Chapman Flora South. U. S.* (ed. 2) 437.

Coop (kūp), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-5 cupe, 4-7 coupe, 5-6 coope, 5-7 cowpe, 7 coup, 7-coop. [mod.E. coop, in 15-17th c. *coupe, coupe*, is app. identical with ME. *cupe, coupe* basket, pointing to an OE. \**clipe* fem., an unrecorded collateral form of *clipe* cask, bushel, basket; app. = Du. *kuipe*, MDu. *clipe*, Efris. *kufe*, MLG. *klippe*:—OLG. \**klipa* f. 'cask', for which OS. had *cōpa*, MLG. *kīpe*, OHG. *chīfa*, *chīfofa*, MHG. *kūfof*, mod.G. *kufe* f. 'cask'. The German words are generally considered to be a L. *clipea*, in med.L. also *cōpa* 'cask'; but if this be their origin, it is difficult to account for the umlaut in OE. *clipe*, KIFE.

When *clipe, coupe* appears in ME., it is as a synonym of *kipe, kipe*, 'basket'; in sense 3 also *coop* and *kipe* are still synonymous. Sense 2 is not found in *kipe*, though a natural enough development of the sense 'basket'.

The phonetic development *clipe, coupe, coop*, is paralleled by *stīpīan, stīpīe, stoop*, and ON. *drīpīa, drīpīe, drōp*, where also the sound (v) is retained, instead of being, as usual, diphthongized to (au) in mod. Eng., and the spelling is assimilated to that of words in *oo* from OE. *o*, ME. *o*, &]

† L. (ME. *clipe, coupe*, pl. -en.) A basket. Obs. [From the ambiguity of ME. *u*, it is possible that in some of these *u* means *ū*=*y*, and that they are examples of *kipe*,

KIFE; but the spelling *coupe* of the later text of *Floriz* must belong here.]

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 435 Cupen he let fulle of flures To strawen in þe maidenes burens.. He let Floriz on þat on cupe go [Abbots]. Club ed. c 1350, coupen, coupel, c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1278 Of þe relet þat hem leude bi-fere, Twi cupe-ful weoren vp i-bore. 1387 *Travis Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 (Mätz.) Þe relet of þe twelf cupes [v. r. kipes or lepes]. *Ibid.* IV. 359 Paule was i-lete a doun in a cupe [sporadic] ouer þe wal.

2. A kind of basket placed over fowls when sitting or being fattened; a cage or pen of basket-work or the like for confining poultry, etc. See also HEN-COOP.

14.. *False Fox* in *Rel. Antig.* I. 4 The fals fox camme unto oure cowpe, And there he made our gese to stowpe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 210/2 Coupe for capons, caige a chappons. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 36 Take iij Chekyns or iijij... & put them in a coupe to feede. 1577 *Harrison England* II. xiv. (1879) 1. 265 To be caged up as in a coupe. 1616 *Surrel. & Markh. Country Farme* 72 They must be kept under a Cowpe with the Henne or Capon. 1607 *Cress D'Annay's Trav.* (1706) 258 A great Coup, in which they feed poultry. 1740 *Stack in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 302, I took Four strong Pullets, which I shut up in Coops. 1829 E. Jesse *Strut. Nat.* 193 He has known it [the shrike] draw the weak young pheasants through the bars of the breeding coops. 1866 *Roovers Agric. & Prices* I. xvi. 339 Geese were either turned into stubble or fattened in coops.

3. A wickerwork basket used in catching fish: also called KIFE.

1469 *St. Act. Jas. III* (1507) § 37 Salmond, Girsilles and irones, quihik ar destroyed be cowpes... nettes, pryntes set in rivers, that hes course to the Sea. 1601 *Ray N. C. Words* 17 A Fish-coop is... a great hollow Vessel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fish upon Humber. 1786 *Gilpin Observ. Pict. Beauty* (1788) II. 133 At this place salmon coops are placed; where all the fish, which enter the Esk, are taken. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Coop, a hollow vessel made of twigs for taking eels. 1873 *Act* 36-37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 17 Any fishing box, coop, apparatus, net, or mode of fishing... forming part of such weir.

4. A protecting grating about a tree, etc.

1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* VIII. 76 If a fence or coop was set about each pole.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 2). A narrow place of confinement; a cage or prison.

1579 *Spenser Sheph.* Cal. Oct. 72 Sunnebright honour pend in shameful coupe. 1594 *Carew Tasso* (1881) 118 Armide appeared likewise with her troupe, Where a burgrave had bene their lodging coupe. 1784 *Cowper Task* III. 834 Such herds Of. vagrants, as make London... a crowded coop. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 339 Why think to shut up all things in your narrow coop?

6. a. slang. A prison. b. In U. S. polit. slang: The place where electors were 'cooped'.

1866 *Loud. Misc.* 3 Mar. 58/3 (Farmer) A cove as has... smelt the insides of all the coops in the three kingdoms. 1877 J. Greenwood *Dick Temple* (Farmer), You say that you have been in the coop as many times as I have. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 6/2 They were made to vote the ticket of the party that controlled the 'coop'. Our coop was in the rear of an engine-house on Calvert-street.

Coop, sb.<sup>2</sup>, var. of COUP, a dung-cart.

Coop, sb.<sup>3</sup> [Etymol. obscure: cf. COP sb.<sup>2</sup> 4.]

A small heap, as of manure.

1845-79 *Jamieson Coop*, a small heap, as a 'coop of muck'. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 411. 626 The raking of an adequate quantity of Oak and Chestnut leaves and carting them to the leaf-coop, with which to make up hotbeds, etc.

Coop (kūp), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 6-7 cope, 7 coope, coupe. [f. COOP sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *trans.* To put or confine (poultry, etc.) in a coop, pen, or narrow enclosure. Also with *up*.

1598 *Drayton Heroic. Ep.* xv. 20 Nor will with Crowes be coup'd within a Grove. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* an. 1728, The flesh of animals who feed exclusively, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. 1846 J. Baxter *Litt. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 223 As soon as it is perceived that the geese are desirous of laying, coop them up under their roof. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/6 The... pigs and poultry were cooped or tethered on the outskirts of the camp.

2. *transf.* To confine (persons) within small space; to shut up within irksomely narrow limits; to cage, cabin.

In the Shaks. quotes, the meaning is app. 'To enclose for protection or defence', in reference to one of the uses of a coop for poultry. This sense may also occur in other quotations.

1563-67 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 46/1 Their armie... was cooped and shut in within the streets. 1583 *Stanyhurst Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee farther almighty... Mewed vp these reuelers coupt in strong dungeon hillish. 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* v. i. 209. 1595 - *John* II. i. 25 That white-fac'd shore, Whose foot spurnes backe the Oceans roaring tides, And copes from other lands her Ilanders. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* I. xvi. 73 They had coped him in a corner of his kingdom. 1728 *Pope Iliad* XVIII. 334 What! coop whole armies in our walls again? 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* II. xxviii, Sailors... Cooped in their winged sea-girt citadel. *Ag.* 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* iv. 136 He is hard to get fairly cooped in a corner.

b. with *up*; also *in*, together.

1583 T. Stockett *Civ. Warres Low-C.* II. 49 b, The Prince of Parma besieged the Cite of Mastricht, and with suche force so straightly coup'd it vp. 1591 *Horsey Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 204, I... beinge cooped up and kept close as a prisoner. 1602 J. Clapham *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 435 When he considered how he was cooped in. 1667 *Dryden Mollie Queen* v. 1, A strait place, where they are all coupt up. 1760 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) III. 12, I was obliged once more to coop myself up in the Room. 1836 *Thirlwall Greece* III. xx. 155 Suddenly facing about,

to coop him in, and capture the whole squadron. 1864 SKERT tr. *Ukland's Poems* 374 I've caught you cooped together, much honoured brotherhood! 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Wks. (Bohn) III. 4 Coop up most men, and you undo them.

c. U.S. polit. slang. (See quot.)

1848-50 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Cooping of Voters*, collecting and confining them, several days previous to an election, in a house or on a vessel hired for the purpose. Here they are treated with good living and liquors, and at a proper day are taken to the polls, and voted, as it is called, for the party. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 6/2 Four of us, including [E. A.] Poe, were nabbed by a gang of men who were on the look out for voters to 'coop'.

† 3. fig. Of persons. Obs.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 235 The one is ever coopt up at his empty speculations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xx. 4 They are cooped in close, by the Laws of their Countries. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol Wks.* 1842 I. 270 They feel themselves in a state of thralldom, they imagine that their souls are cooped and cabined in.

b. Of action, feeling, etc.

1642 ROGERS *Naamans* 198 That we cope all our Sabbath devotion, yea all our religion within the Church walls. 1643 *Case of Affairs* 5 Which yet did not so much coop up or curbe the regal power from any due worke or office. 1764 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) II. 25 What is his verse, but cooping sense within an arbitrary fence. 1846 PARSCOTT *Poet. & Is.* II. xviii. 165 The papal line of demarcation cooped up their enterprises within too narrow limits.

† 4. To confine (a thing) within a containing vessel or narrow limits. Usually with *up*. Obs.

1646 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 677 The water is easily cooped up in a glass or bucket. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. xi. 255 The place is so cooped up with mountains, that it is scarcely possible to escape out of it. 1782 GILPIN *Voy.* (1798) 143 The river is cooped between two high hills.

5. To surround with a protecting grating or coop. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 379 Grated, or cooped about with iron. 1888 One Tomb in the body of the Church cooped with iron. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* VIII. 74 The great expanse of cooping and fencing each tree.

† **Coop**, *v.* 2. Obs. or dial. rare. [A back-formation from COOPER *sb.*] *trans.* 'To hoop, to bind with hoops' (Jamieson); = COOPER *v.*

HOLLAND (in Webster 1864), Shaken tubs. be new cooped. 17. in *Facobite Relics* (1821) II. 54 There was a cooper. He coopt a coggie for our gudwife, And heigho! but he coopt it brow.

**Coop** (kup), *int.* Also *cop*, *cup*. [app. contraction of *co'up* = *come up*; cf. *cl. dnp* = *do up*.]

1. A call for domestic animals.

a 1825 FORNY *Voc. East Anglin*, *Coop*, a common word of invitation to domestic poultry. to come. to peck up the food thrown down for them. It is, perhaps, an abbreviation of the words *come up*. 1873 HALE *Level Best*, In front of the barn, from which we had already heard shouts of 'Coop! Coop!' 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Coop*, a word used in calling horses; particularly when in the field they are enticed by a sieve of oats to be caught. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Coop*, a call for cows.

2. *Coop* or *coop* and *seek* (U.S.): the game of 'hide and seek'.

*Coop* is the call of the hider when he is ready.

1884 J. N. TARBOX in *Chicago Advance*, And then we play at coop and seek.

**Coop**, *coope*, obs. ff. CUP, CORM.

**Coopacener**, -ery, obs. ff. COOPERORNER, -ERY.

**Cooped** (kūpt), *pp.* a. In 6-7 coupt. [f. COOP *v.* 1 + -ED.] Confined in or as in a coop; caged, shut up.

1633 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Coupt*, kept within certain limits. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1798 II. 106 The cooped lion has broke through. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* III. A Spanish wife has a worse life than a coop'd chicken.

**Cooped** (*Her.*), obs. form of COUPED.

**Copee**, obs. f. COUPPE.

**Cooper** (kūpər), *sb.* 1. Forms: 5-6 couper, 5-8 cowper, (5 cowpare, 6 coupar), 6-cooper. [Occurs in 15th c. as *couper*, *couwer*, *cowpar*; app. of L.G. origin: cf. M.Du. *cuiper*, 15th c. Nieder-rheinisch *kuper*, E.Fris. *kuper*, mod.L.G. (Bremen, Hamb.) *küiper*, dial. MHG. *küifer*, mod.G. *küifer*, also dial. *küfer*; from M.Du. *cupe*, L.G. *küpe*, mod. G. *küfe*, cask; in med.L. *cūpius*, *cūperius*, f. *cūpa* cask: see COOP. (It is not an Eng. derivative of *coop*, which, so far as appears, has never had the sense 'cask'.)]

An old spelling remains in the surname *Cowper*, pronounced *Cooper* by those who bear it.]

1. A craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs.

A dry cooper makes casks, etc., to hold dry goods, a wet cooper those to contain liquids, a white cooper pails, tubs, and the like for domestic or dairy use. See also BUTT-COOPER, etc.

1435 *York Myst.* Intro. 20 Coupers. 1445 *Voc.* in Wt-Wilcker 650 *Hic cuparius*, cowpare. 1450 *Nom.* 117 The other ben coupers. 1500 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Paed to the cooper for new botomyng of a bucket. 1593 *Acc. 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 The misteries. of smithes, joiners, or coupers. 1598 *Papye v. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Now you talke of a cooper, Ile tell you a tale of a tubb. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. (1663) 221 He had in his hand an Hatchet in the form of a Coopers Addis. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* v. 63 Nailed with Coopers Nails. 1790 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5874/4 Michael Morgatroid, of Ripon, Cowper. 1794 *Ibid.* No. 6419/10 John Higgs. Turner and

Wet-Cooper. 1837 Whittrock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 161 The 'Dry-cooper' is employed in making sugar hogsheds and other casks. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 43 The coopers. now tightening hoops, and now slackening them.

b. On board ship: One who looks to the repair of casks and other vessels.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 36 The Cooper is to looke to the caskes, hoopses and twigs, to staue or repaire the buckets, baricos, cans, steepe tubs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cooper*, a rating for a first-class petty officer, who repairs casks, etc.

c. From the practices of the journeymen coopers employed on vessels in the Thames, the word acquired in the end of the 18th c. an evil connotation.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 65 No inconsiderable portion of the pillage fell to the share of Journeymen Coopers. necessary to repair casks and packages, which have suffered injury in the stowage. They have even been known to break hogsheds wilfully to obtain plunder. *Ibid.* 64 Coopers, Revenue Officers, and the Ship's Crew all participated in the spoil. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xviii. Then we've the Coopers and Bumboat-men and the Rat-catchers and the Seafire Hunters and the River Pirates. all living by their wits.

2. One engaged in the trade of sampling, bottling, or retailing wine; a wine-cooper.

1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 285 Paid for carriage of a hogghed of wyne into his place at London. viii. d. Item to the coower the same tynte, iiii. d. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 88 Wher as the cowers of this cite have used and daily vse to colour straungers goods as in taking vpon them malmeseis and other wyynes belongyng to strangers to bee their owne. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Canister*, A certain Instrument which Coopers use in the racking of the Wine. 1837 WHITTROCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 162 The Wine-Cooper is employed in drawing off, bottling and packing wine, etc.

3. ? A six- (or twelve-) bottle basket, used in wine-cellar.

[Prob. from its use by wine-coopers.]

1817 T. L. PRACOCK *Melincourt* II. xx. 80 Give me a roaring fire and a six bottle cooper of claret. 1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories of Waterloo*, R. Kennedy, He and the ambassador having discussed a cooper of port within a marvellous short period. 1876 GRANT *One of the '600'* lii. 436 And a rare cooper of old port Dave Binns shall set abroach.

4. A mixture composed half of stout and half of porter. (So called in London, and some other places: see quot. 1873.)

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. viii. 252 Vast hunches of bread and meat and stone jars of 'cooper', being the favourite form of refreshment. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cooper*, 'stout half and half', i. e. half stout and half porter. Derived from the coopers at breweries being allowed so much stout and so much porter a day, which they take mixed.

5. *Comb.*, as *† cooper-shop*, cooper's shop.

1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* x. (1662) 444 All the Cooper-shops, and dwelling-Houses. adjoining to the Town's Wall.

**Cooper**, *sb.* 2. [f. COOP *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who coops or confines. (With quot. cf. COOP *v.* 1 a c.)

1889 FARMER *Americanism* 168/2 To coop voters is to collect them as it were in a coop or cage, so as to be sure of their services on election day. Liquor dealers are the usual 'coopers' for obvious reasons.

**Cooper** *sb.* 3. var. of COOPER.

**Cooper** (kūpər), *v.* [f. COOPER *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To make or repair (casks, etc.); to furnish or secure with hoops.

1746 in W. Thompson R. N. *Advoc.* (1757) 8 One, two, or three Months. expiring before they are cooper'd and made tight. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 32 Coopered with brass hoops weather-tight. 1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* (1856) 177 'I'll cooper it up.' And he began to repair the cask.

2. To put or stow in casks.

1746 in W. Thompson R. N. *Advoc.* (1757) 42 Many a Cart-Load. brought into the. Victualling Office, and Slaughtered, Salted, Pack'd, Cooper'd, etc. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 210 The whalers. resort thither to 'cooper their oil'.

3. *intr.* To work as a cooper, do cooper's work. In mod. Dicts.

4. *trans.* To 'rig up', furnish up, put into a presentable form. *collog.*

1829 SCOTT *Fruit* II. 199, I employed my leisure. to peruse Mure of Auchendrane's trial, out of which something might be coopered up for the public. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 174 When I was washed and cleansed, and fairly coopered up.

5. To 'do for', spoil. *slang.* (Cf. COOPER *sb.* 1 c.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 357 The ring-dropping 'lark' is now carried on this way, for the old style is 'coopered'. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 31 *Cooper'd* (spoilt) by too many tramps calling there. [Said of a house.] 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* i. ix. 99 'The cove wasn't at home, and the slavey'd been changed, and the ken was coopered.'

**Cooperage** (kūpərɛdʒ). [f. COOPER *sb.* 1 + -AGE.]

1. A place where a cooper's trade is carried on. 1714 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5246/2 A parcel of. unserviceable Staves. lying in the Cooperage. 1724 *De For Tour Gt. Brit.* (1748) I. 26 (D.) Room for erecting. warehouses, rop-walks, cooperages, &c. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii. 63 That the meeting should take place behind the cooperage. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 9/2 To place a cooperage. at each fishery station along the south coast.

2. The coopering of casks; cooper's work; the business or trade of a cooper; cooper.

1740-1 A. HILL *Let.* in Wks. (1753) II. 172 The prime cost of caskage. with the care of their cooperage and ordering. 1746 in W. Thompson R. N. *Advoc.* (1757) 47 Good Cooperage will be found productive of good Package. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 375 The Cooperage,

Hoops, and Nails, which such Cargo may require. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Mouthly Rev.* 490 The cooperage of the French hogsheds is also a subject of complaint. 1872 YATES *Hist. Comm.* 140 In the latter part of the Middle Ages, the articles of cooperage were very numerous.

3. Money payable to a cooper for his services.

1755 JOHNSON, *Cooperage*, the price paid for cooper's work. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 131 Cooperage, money paid to a cooper who attends on the quays to mend casks, also to open them for samples.

4. *attrib.*

1871 *Daily News* 5 Sept., They were compelled to pay heavy cooperage charges, though there was not a loose hoop nor a broken stave in the hold. *Mod. Adv.*, A Plant of Cooperage Machines can be seen in daily operation.

**Co-operant** (kōp'pērānt). [f. CO-OPERANT: see -ANOUS.] a. The state or condition of being co-operant or working together. † b. The action of working together, co-operation (*obs.*).

a 1670 HACKER *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 231 Will not he make us the sheep of his pasture, without our active cooperancy? 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 307 A perfect co-operancy of the emotions, the conscience, the reason, and the imagination. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 99 The co-operancy of the energies of humanity with. light, and motion.

**Co-operant** (kōp'pērānt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *cooperant-em* (Vulgate), pr. ppl. of *cooperari* to CO-OPERATE.] a. *adj.* Working together or to the same end; co-operating.

1598 J. DICKINSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 111 Haue not Planets their conjunctions, the elements their mixtures, both their cooperant motions? 1676 BR. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* 60 The Donation of Heavenly Grace prevent, subsequent, excitant, adjuvant, or co-operant. 1884 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 369 Co-operant factors of human progress and happiness.

b. sb. A co-operating agent or factor.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 383/2 Ye sacrament doth nothing worke, nor is no cause thereof nor cooperant thereto. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & M.* I. 127 A necessary cooperant.

**Co-operate** (kōp'pērēt), v. [f. L. *cooperat-* ppl. stem of *cooperari* to work together, f. *co(m)-* (see Co-) + *operari* to work.]

1. *intr.* To work together, act in conjunction (with another person or thing, to an end or purpose, or in a work): a. of persons.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cooperate*, to worke together, to helpe. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 128 Man. cooperateth with man unto repentance. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. iv. 136 Though he doe not cooperate to his owne destruction. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit.* IV. cxxi. It is. difficult to induce a number of free beings to co-operate for their mutual benefit. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 402 That the British army should cross the Tagus. and co-operate. in an attack upon Victor. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. ii. 54 The Turk began his career in Christian history by cooperating with a Christian Emperor. 1879 *Spectator* 7 June 719 Living in communities and co-operating in labour.

b. Of things: To concur in producing an effect. 1504 N. D. 3rd Pt. *Three Conversions Eng.* 121 Free will. can cooperat nothing at all. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xv. (1718) 307 All things co-operate for the best. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. vi. (1765) 98 Here a double Force is made co-operate to one End. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 9 Vanity cooperated with taste. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 707 If sunlight and chlorophyll do not cooperate to produce new formative material by assimilation.

2. *intr.* To practise economic co-operation. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerr.* (1849) I. 217 If the rats were to be advised to economize or to 'co-operate'. 1880 MCCARTHY *Oven Times* IV. 175 Why should they not also co-operate for the purpose of supplying each other with good and cheap food and clothing?

Hence Co-operating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. Pref.*, Some cooperating advancers. 1680 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* (1689) 8 There must be a mutual Cooperating for the good of the whole. 1821 SHELLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 508 Various, yet cooperating reasons.

**Co-operate** (kōp'pērēt), a. [ad. L. *cooperātus*, pa. ppl. of *cooperari* to work together; the suffix is app. used as in *corporate*.] Caused to co-operate; brought into co-operation.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 175 The system of co-operation or co-operative industry. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 12/2 You want the co-operative knowledge of political economy and sound critical ability of Mr. A.

**Co-operation** (kōp'pērēt'jən). [ad. L. *cooperatiō-em*, n. of action from *cooperari* to CO-OPERATE. Cf. F. *coopération* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of co-operating, i.e. of working together towards the same end, purpose, or effect; joint operation.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 7 By the cooperation of the holy ghost. 1626 BACON *Sylva Cent.* x. Intro. Not Holpen by the Cooperation of Angels or Spirits. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 61 As there may be an estate taile by custome with the co-operation of the Statute of W. 2. cap. 1. 1734 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 137 ¶ 11 The business of life is carried on by a general co-operation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. i. 408 His temporary cooperation with Sweden. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. iii. (1881) 477 Civilization is co-operation.

2. *Pol. Econ.* The combination of a number of persons, or of a community, for purposes of economic production or distribution, so as to save, for the benefit of the whole body of producers or customers, that which otherwise becomes the profit of the individual capitalist.

For the history of the term see the quotations. As origin-

ally used by Owen the name contemplated the co-operation of the whole community for all economic purposes, i.e. communism. In practice, the principle has been carried out in *production*, when a body of workmen corporately own the capital by which their concern is carried on, and thus unite within themselves the interests of capital and labour, of employer and employed; and in *distribution*, when an association of purchasers contribute the capital of a store by which they are supplied with goods, and thus combine in themselves the interests of trader and customers. See CO-OPERATIVE.

1817 OWEN *Letter in Lond. Newspaper* 9 Aug. Advantages to be derived from the Arrangement of the Unemployed Working Classes into 'Agricultural and Manufacturing Villages of Unity and Mutual Co-operation'. 1821 — *Economist* 3 Mar., Monastic institutions... nevertheless exhibit striking proofs of what is to be effected by the principle of Co-operation. *Ibid.* in Holyoake *Hist. Coop.* I. 67 The Secret is out; it is unrestrained Co-operation on the part of all the members, for every purpose of social life. 1824 W. THOMPSON *Distrib. Wealth* vi. Labor by co-operation opposed to labor by individual competition. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix. 126 The colony must be so organized as to secure the due co-operation of labour and capital. 1844 M. HENNELL (*title*), Outline of the various social systems and communities which have been founded on the principle of co-operation. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 418 Most of these thinkers had a glimpse, more or less clear, of the principle of co-operation... but unfortunately they were unable to distinguish this principle from that of community of goods. 1865 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. i. (1876) 105 The essential characteristic of co-operation is a union of capital and labour. 1875 HOLYOAKE *Hist. Coop.* I. 68 The term Co-operation was at first... and for several years afterwards, used in the sense of communism, as denoting a general arrangement of society for the mutual benefit of all concerned in sustaining it. Later, the term Co-operation came to be restricted to the humbler operations of buying and selling provisions. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 180/1 The workman... uniting in a trade partnership with other workmen, with the distinct purpose of using his own capital as well as his own labour under such an association. The latter form is called co-operation.

Hence **Co-operationist**, one who practises or advocates co-operation.

1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crotchet Castle* v. (1887) 61 Next to him is Mr. Toogood, the co-operationist, who... wants to parcel out the world into squares like a chess-board, with a community on each, raising everything for one another. 1881 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXXIII. 182/2 Long and honourably distinguished for his labours and writings as a co-operationist.

**Co-operative** (ko'p'etiv), *a.* (*s.*) [f. L. *cooperari* - ppl. stem of *cooperari* + -IVE : on analogy of *operative*.]

1. Having the quality or function of co-operating; working together or with others to the same end; or of pertaining to co-operation.

1803 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 Some other kind of persuasive power co-operative with it. 1869 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. 31 All other causes were but... concusses, and co-operative unto God. 1899 JAMES LEWIS *XXV*, IV. 2 Not as an immediate, but as a co-operative cause. 1895 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. 3. 342 Four great principles... mutually co-operative. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 1 With regard to a young English statesman, we want to know two things mainly—his intrinsic value, and his co-operative capacity.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Pertaining to industrial co-operation. *Co-operative society*: a society or union of persons for the production or distribution of goods, in which the profits are shared by all the contributing members.

*Co-operative store*: a store or shop belonging to and supported by a co-operative society, with the purpose of supplying themselves with goods at a moderate price, and of distributing the profits, if any, among the members and regular purchasers.

(The earliest co-operative societies and stores were established as a first step towards the contemplated communistic organization of society, mentioned under CO-OPERATION. But the primary aim was gradually lost sight of, and in 1844 the principle was introduced of giving the profits not to the owners of the business, but, partly at least, to the customers.)

1808 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* III. xiv. 135 If co-operative labour were as practicable as it is desirable, what a history of English literature might he and you and I set forth! 1821 *Economist* No. 1. 15 (*Resolution at meeting of Printers*, etc., 22 Jan.) That a Society, to be denominated 'The Co-operative and Economical Society', be now formed. 1826 *Revolt of Bees* 175 The power which the first Co-operative Societies will possess... of underselling, in the disposal of their surplus produce, whatever is brought to market from the establishments of private individuals. 1848 *Mill. Pol. Econ.* I. 244 That a country of any large extent could be formed into a single 'Co-operative Society', is indeed not easily conceivable. 1854 L. D. GONDERICH in L. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 85 In the end of 1850, the London Central Co-operative Store, as it was then called, was opened. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 79/1 The first development of the principle which obtained considerable results was the Co-operative Store. 1872 HOLYOAKE *Hist. Coop. Rochdale* (ed. 7) 56 At the third London Co-operative Congress, 1872, there was reported the existence of a Rochdale Friendly Co-operative Society... It manufactured flannel. 1891 MISS POTTER (*title*), The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain.

**B. sb.**  
1. One who practises or advocates co-operation; a member of a co-operative society.

1829 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 148 The scheme of the other co-operatives... tends to secure employment for all its members, and equitable wages.

2. Short for *co-operative store*. (*colloq.*)

1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 126 As we are so close to the Co-operative we might order those things

Hence **Co-operatively** *adv.*, by means of or in relation to co-operation; **Co-operativeness**, the state or quality of being co-operative.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VII. 208 Passively, how far co-operatively it is hard to say, Pompey owed his triumph to mere acts of decoy. 1889 *Co-operative News* 3 Aug. 824 The society would be placed in a much better position both co-operatively, and commercially. 1855 SIR H. VANE *Retired Man's Medit.*, Bringing his fleshly principles into... useful co-operativeness with his heavenly and spiritual.

**Co-operator** (ko'p'et'at). [a. L. *cooperator* fellow-worker (Vulgate), agent-n. from *cooperari* to COOPERATE. So F. *coopérateur* (16th c.).]

1. One who co-operates with another or others; a fellow-worker.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. § 11 God the author... and man a co-operator by him assigned to work for, with, and under him. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) I. xii. 169 They are... Co-operators with God. 1789 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 8 They were styled the adjutants, co-operators, and administrators of the public weal. 1835 ARNOLD *Lek. in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 16 The co-operators with whom I may possibly have to work. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xi. § 507 The plan which is followed by Captain Ginn... one of our co-operators.

2. A member of a co-operative society; one who practises industrial co-operation.

1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 438 The opinion is growing among the London co-operators that the system, etc. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 134 The Co-operators, who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.

**Co-operatress**, *rare*. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female co-operator or fellow-worker.

1865 PUSCH *Truth Eng. Ch.* 158 Salazar writes... 'In another way she may be called co-operatress and helper of Christ'.

|| **Co-operatrix**, *Obs. rare*. [fem. in L. form of *cooperator*; see -ATRIX.] = prec.

1674 BREVINT *Saulat Endor* 109 She was (saies Salmeron...) co-operatrix, that is, Christ fellow-laborer in the very Passion to the end. a 1804 W. GAHAN *Serm.* (1882) 583 She was the principal co-operatrix of human redemption.

† **Co-opere**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *coopérer* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *cooperari*.] *intr.* To co-operate.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* i. (1683) 6 This innate instinct did not co-operate with these impostures.

**Coopering** (kū'peri), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. COOPER *v.* + -ING.] The occupation of a cooper.

1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 46 The next Article in Coopering, may be considered of the Journeyman Coopers. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii. He was not brought up to the Law, but to Wine-Coopering. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 615/1 Dry coopering consists of making barrels for flour, etc.

**Coopering**: see COOPERING.

† **Cooperison**, -izon, *Obs.* [Alteration of *caparison* after L. *coopere* to cover.] = CAPARISON.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 102 Their armour and cooperisons of their horses. — 336 Any saddle, chapperon, cooperison, or other instrument. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 67 A noble Horse... clad in Armour and Cooperisons.

Hence † **Cooperize** *v.*, to equip (a war horse).

1866 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 67 The cooperizing or furnishing of a horse of war.

**Cooper's-wood**. A name given in Australia to the wood of two rhamnaceous trees, Red Ash *Alphitonia excelsa*, and Victorian Hazel *Pomadouris apetala*.

1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 918 P. *apetala* forms a small tree in New South Wales, and yields a hard close-grained wood there called Cooper's wood. 1884 in MILLER *Plants* [in both senses].

**Coopery** (kū'peri). [f. COOPER *sb.* + -Y 3; see -ERY.] Cooper's work; a cooper's workshop; cooper's ware. Also *attrib.*

1558 *Inventory of W. Pultney, Lichfield Registry*, Item, in cowperye ware, xs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 564 To steep the wheat within certain cowperie vessels, made of wood. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3116/4 To be Sold, all sorts of Basket, Coopery, and Turnery Wares. 1852 P. NICHOLSON *Encycl. Archit.* I. 199 The art of coopery is a curious branch of mechanism. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 89 It is much used... in mill work, turnery, and coopery.

**Coopie**, -y, *Obs. ff. COPE.*

**Cooping** (kū'pin), *vbl. sb.* [f. COOP *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb COOP.

1813-4 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XLIV. 373 From fifteen to twenty [jews] were put into the hurdles (*hobbling or cooping*) daily. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 11 After our long cooping-up on shipboard we were not equal to any exertion.

**Coople**, *Obs. ff. COUPLE.*

**Coopsman**, var. of COPEMAN, *Obs.*, trader.

**Co-opt** (ko'opt), *v.* [ad. L. *cooptare*, f. *co(m)* together + *optare* to choose. In L. strictly 'to choose as a colleague, friend, or member of one's tribe or family'; sometimes also 'to elect into a body', otherwise than by its members. Cf. the earlier uses of CO-OPTATE, CO-OPTION.] *trans.* To elect into a body by the votes of its existing members.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 158 The favour they did him to co-opt him into the body of their Nobility. *Ibid.* 183 He suffered himself to be co-opted into the College of Cardinals. 1724 *Reg. Trin. Coll. Dublin* in *Fraser's Life Berkeley* iv. (1871) 101 Dr. Clayton was admitted and co-opted Senior Fellow. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 17 A body of bravoes... who co-opt into their body those who, by strength of arm and skill in the use of the stiletto, may have shown them-

selves worthy of the distinction. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 217/1 The claim of the existing Residentiaries to co-opt to a vacancy. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 418 These eight co-opted two more, and these ten two more. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 292 He was co-opted a Senior Fellow... [and] made Vice-Provost.

Hence **Co-opted**, **Co-opting** *ppl. adjs.*

1875 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* I. iii. 149 The Grand Council... as a co-opting body, tended to become a close aristocracy. 1881 *Times* 17 May 4/1 The Convocation of Canterbury... by means of members of their own body and co-opted scholars and divines... have completed one portion of the work. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 176 Co-opted trustees.

**Co-optate** (ko'opt'et), *v. arch.* [f. L. *cooptat*.] *ppl. stem* of L. *cooptare* to choose or elect to an office, etc.] = CO-OPT; but formerly less definitely = To choose or elect to an office, into a body, etc. Hence **Co-optated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cooptate*, to chuse. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Co-optate, to elect or chuse. 1668 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 228 These are they whom we purpose... this day to admit (cooptate) into the holy office of Priesthood. 1818 TODD, *Cooptate*, to choose. 1882 JEVONS *Meth. Soc. Reform* 75 The co-optated trustees.

**Co-optation** (ko'opt'et[ən]), [ad. L. *cooptationem* election, n. of action f. *cooptare* to CO-OPT.] Election to vacancies in a body by the votes of the existing members; formerly, also less definitely, = Election, choice, adoption.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 299 Their new tribuns in cooptation, and chusing of thare collegis, usit the counsel of the Faderis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. iv. 142 By cooptation and election into the number of the Nobles, as being chosen either by the favour and grace of the Kings, or els by the peoples votes after the Kings were expelled. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. v. 25 This is true in the first election and co-optation of a friend. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. ii. 283. 1818 HALLAM *Midd. Ages* (1872) I. 217 The first six kings of this dynasty procured the co-optation of their sons, by having them crowned during their own lives. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 327 The six electors added by cooptation fifteen others. 1883 M. PATTERSON *Ment.* (1889) 74 The co-optation of fellows into the society, or corporation, of a college. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. cii. 435 Boards... allowed to renew themselves by co-optation.

**Co-optative** (ko'opt'ativ), *a.* [f. L. *cooptativus* - ppl. stem (see CO-OPT) + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or chosen by co-optation.

1874 *Scheme of Wilton Grammar School*, The governing body shall consist of twelve persons, of whom five shall be representative Governors, and seven shall be co-optative Governors. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 The governing body... consists of 12 representative governors and 12 co-optative governors.

**Co-option** (ko'opt[ən]), [f. CO-OPT + *option*, adoption.] = CO-OPTION.

1885 M. PATTERSON *Ment.* 89 The eccentricities of this casual cooption were exhibited... at the Oriel election of 1846.

**Coopy**, *Obs. f. COPY.*

**Coorbash**, -batch: see KOORBASH.

**Coorbed**, -yd, var. COURBED *Obs.*, curved, bent.

**Co-ordain** (ko'p'adin), *v. rare*. [f. CO- + ORDAIN.] *trans.* To ordain together.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. ii. 114 (R.) So must Christ be [the end] of all the creatures appointed and co-ordained with him. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Escr.* (1842) II. 40 The Saint-Simonian term is 'co-ordain'; men have not discovered aright, because nobody would 'co-ordain' for them beforehand. And 'co-ordain' means to command.

So **Co-ordainer**, one who takes part in ordaining.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ebb.* 52 Those which were Co-ordiners with the Bishop.

**Coord(e)**, *Obs. f. CORD.*

**Co-order**, *v. rare*. [f. CO- + ORDER *v.*] *trans.* To arrange or dispose co-ordinately.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 411 All things are plainly Coordered to One, the whole world conspiring into one agreeing harmony. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Address at L'pool*, The difficulty of duly proportioning and co-ordering the supply of schools according to the need.

Hence **Co-orderer**.

1657 S. W. *Schisms Dispatch* 449 The Allwise orderer and coorderer of nature and grace.

† **Co-ordinacy**, *Obs.* [f. CO-ORDINATE: see -ACY.] Co-ordinate condition; co-ordination.

1683 *Brit. Spec. Pref.* 7, I assert the Sovereignty of our Lord the King... in opposition to the pernicious Doctrine of Co-ordinacy. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 371/1 They... provided for their own co-ordinacy.

**Co-ordinal**, *a. Geom.* [f. CO- + ORDINAL, with reference to co-ordinates.] Having (so many) co-ordinates.

1875 A. CAVLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 678 We require... the prepotential of a uniform (s-coordinal) circular disk. (*Note*) The adjective *coordinal* refers to the number of co-ordinates which enter into the equation.

**Co-ordinance**, *rare* -o. Joint ordinance.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Co-ordinancy**, *rare*. [f. med.L. *co-ordinare* to co-ordin: see -ANCY.] = CO-ORDINACY.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 157 They [elders] are supposed to act in a kind of co-ordinancy with the minister.

**Co-ordinate** (ko'p'adin[ət]), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *co- + ordinat-us* ordered, arranged, pa. pple. of *ordinare* to order; prob. formed as a parallel to *subordinate*. Cf. mod.F. *coordonné*. But in some senses it is analysed as CO- + ORDINATE.]

1. Of the same order; equal in rank, degree, or



importance (*with*); opposed to *subordinate*. In *Gram.* used *esp.* of the clauses of a compound sentence.

1641 R. BROOKS *Eng. Epist.* ii. vii. 106 All these Churches are but Coordinate, not among themselves Subordinate. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 23 He is placed beneath God, coordinate with intellectual creatures, but above corporeal creatures. 1794 PALLEY *Evid.* II. vi. § 23 Annas . . possessed an authority co-ordinate with or next to that of the high-priest properly so called. 1832 J. C. HARRIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 648 The formal laws of our understanding are not coordinate to the infinite variety of nature. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 250 Instead of three being thus subordinate to one, all four are coordinate with one another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 Two or more Species are thus said to be Coordinate when each excludes the other from its own Extension, but both or all are included under the Extension of the same nearest higher Concept. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 151 A Coordinate Clause is not governed in its construction by the Principal Sentence. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 103 A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more co-ordinate principal sentences, joined together by co-ordinative conjunctions.

2. Proceeding in a corresponding order.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 414 The phases of the moon are co-ordinate with the course of the sun.

3. Involving co-ordination; consisting of a number of things of equal rank, or of a number of actions or processes properly combined for the production of one result.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 61 All the inconveniences arising from a divided and co-ordinate jurisdiction. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* iii. vii. (1879) 605 So complex and co-ordinate a movement.

B. sb.

1. One who or that which is co-ordinate, or of the same rank; an equal; a co-ordinate element.

a 1890 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 397 The great fundamental division of the powers of the system, between this government and its independent coordinates, the separate governments of the states. 1879 TONGER *Fool's Err.* xlv. 343 Can the African slave . . develop into the self-governing citizen, the co-ordinate of his white brother in power.

2. *Math.* Each of a system of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, etc. (Usually in *pl.*)

In the original (and most often used) system, invented by Descartes, and hence known as that of *Cartesian co-ordinates*, the co-ordinates of a point (in a plane) are its distances from two fixed intersecting straight lines (the *axes of co-ordinates*), the distance from each axis being measured in a direction parallel to the other axis. (The determination of the position of a place by *latitude* and *longitude* is a similar case.) The co-ordinates are *rectangular* when the axes are at right angles; otherwise *oblique*. The name *Cartesian co-ordinates* is also extended to the case of points in space (not in a particular plane) referred to three axes not in one plane intersecting in a point (like three edges of a box meeting at one corner).

Hence applied to various other systems, mostly named from the nature of the fixed figure, etc., to which the points are referred; as *Bipunctal co-ordinates*, co-ordinates defining a line or point by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction. *Polar co-ordinates*, co-ordinates defining a point (in a plane) by reference to a fixed line (*initial line* or *axis*) and a fixed point (*origin* or *pole*) in that line; the co-ordinates of any point being the length of the straight line (*radius vector*) drawn to it from the pole, and the angle which this line makes with the axis (as in defining the position of a place by its *distance* and *bearing* from a given place). The name *polar co-ordinates* is also applied to an extension of this system to points in space. So *bicircular co-ordinates*, *bilinear c.*, *trilinear c.*, etc.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Co-ordinates* (Geom.), a term applied to the absciss and ordinates when taken in connexion. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 60 He can in thought shift his centre of co-ordinates and the position of his axes. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 202 The most general system of co-ordinates of a point consists of three sets of surfaces, on one of each of which it lies.

b. *attrib.* Pertaining to or involving the use of co-ordinates.

1855 TONHUNTER (*title*) *Treatise on Plane Co-ordinate Geometry*.

**Co-ordinate** (koi'p'rdine't), *v.* [med.L. has *coordinare* to ordain together; mod.F. has *co-ordonner*; but the Eng. word was prob. formed independently, from Co- and L. *ordinare*, as a parallel form to *subordinate*.]

1. *trans.* To make co-ordinate; to place or class in the same order, rank, or division.

1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 26 These two . . are not opposed, but co-ordinated. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. § 1 Those who count four classes . . commit the error of co-ordinating sub-classes and classes. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 36 The marks of a concept are not coordinated as all of equal value.

2. To place or arrange (things) in proper position relatively to each other and to the system of which they form parts; to bring into proper combined order as parts of a whole.

1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xviii. viii. 516 The different parts of each being must be co-ordinated in such a manner as to render the total being possible. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Man, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 An omnipresent humanity co-ordinates all his faculties. 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* I. p. xviii. It systematises their results, co-ordinating their truths into a body of Doctrine. 1881 B. SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 439 How are the motions of our bodies co-ordinated or regulated?

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act in combined order for the production of a particular result.

VOL. II.

1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 413 When we remember the number of muscles which must co-ordinate to enable a man to articulate.

Hence **Co-ordinated**, **Co-ordinating** *ppl. a.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 674/1 To bring such an organ into co-ordinated action. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 486 Let us grant that there is some co-ordinating power—some executive presiding over the just association of our ideas. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 196 The several coordinated movements by which radicles are enabled to perform their proper functions. 1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 414/2 The co-ordinating intelligence.

**Co-ordinately** (koi'p'rdine'tli), *adv.* [f. CO-ORDINATE *a.* + -LY.] In a co-ordinate way; in equality of order or rank.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. v. 331 The Formation . . was neither coordinately nor instrumentally the Work of Angels. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. ciii. 2 The plan . . of having several judges sitting there co-ordinately.

**Co-ordinateness**, *rare* = *o.* 'Equality of order, rank, or degree' (Bailey *folio* 1730-6).

**Co-ordination** (koi'p'rdine'ti'f'n), [*n.* of action from CO-ORDINATE *v.*; it occurs in F. in Oresme, 14th c., and prob. in med.L.] The action of co-ordinating; the condition or state of being co-ordinated or co-ordinate.

+1. *gen.* Orderly combination. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vii. § 6. 28 The simple forms or differences of things, which are few in number, and the degrees or coordinations whereof make all this variety. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* 52 What consent and coordination there is in the leaves and parts of flowers.

2. The action of arranging or placing in the same order, rank, or degree; the condition of being so placed; the relation between things so placed; co-ordinate condition or relation: opposed to *subordination*.

c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 4 Co-workers together for common good, not . . by subordination, but co-ordination of principall causes. 1657 CROMWELL *Sy.* 21 Apr. I cannot do anything but in coordination with the council. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1850 VIII. 287 That brotherly co-ordination and equality, which our Lord did appoint. 1833 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 10 Apr. There are two possible modes of unity in a State; one by absolute co-ordination of each to all, and of all to each: the other by subordination of classes and offices. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 91 The Relation of Co-ordination exists between different Species which have the same Proximate Genus.

3. The action of arranging, or condition of being arranged or combined, in due order or proper relation.

1842 W. GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 1 The theory consequent upon new facts, whether it be a co-ordination of them with known ones, or etc. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 57 To arrange the primary materials in a regular co-ordination, which constitutes Science. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 794, I have recently put the materials in the hands of Lieutenant West for co-ordination.

4. Harmonious combination of agents or functions towards the production of a result; said *esp.* in *Phys.* in reference to the simultaneous and orderly action of a number of muscles in the production of certain complex movements.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1879) I. i. iii. 61 These two highest nervous centres . . perform the general function of doubly-compound co-ordination. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 20 (1879) 20 In each of these acts, the co-ordination of a large number of muscular movements is required. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* iii. vi. (1879) 562 Let us . . examine the coordination of the movements of our own bodies.

**Co-ordinative** (koi'p'rdine'tiv), *a.* [f. as CO-ORDINATE *v.* + -IVE.]

+1. Involving co-ordination; co-ordinate. *Obs.*

1642 C. HERLE *Answer, Dr. Ferne* 3 England is not a simply subordinate, and absolute, but a Coordinative, and mixt Monarchy. 1869 *Treat. Monarchy* II. iii. 42 The Lords stiles, Comites, or Peers, implies . . a co-ordinative society with his Majesty.

2. Having the property or function of co-ordinating.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 613. 346 The summation of the lives of a cell aggregate, brought into harmonious action by a co-ordinative machinery. 1884 W. FRASER *Nat. Co-ordination in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 773 A supplementary principle of co-ordinative supervision.

b. *Gram.* (See *quots.*)

1848 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 25 The co-ordinative compound proposition, where the two propositions are co-ordinate or independent of each other. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* 113 Co-ordinative conjunctions are those which unite either co-ordinate clauses, or words which stand in the same relation to some other word in the sentence.

**Co-ordinator**. [f. CO-ORDINATE *v.* + -OR: cf. L. *ordinātor*.] A person or thing that co-ordinates.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 422 This great cephalic ganglion becoming the co-ordinator of all the creature's movements, there no longer exists much local independence.

So **Co-ordinatory** *a.* = CO-ORDINATIVE 2.

**Coore**, *obs.* f. **CORE**.

**Co-organize**, *v. rare*. [See Co-] *trans.* To organize together.

1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1854) 120 The doctrines . . taken as co-organised parts of a great organic whole.

**Co-original**, *a. rare*. [See Co-] Conjointly original; equally original each with the other.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 297 Co-ordinate and co-original elements.

Hence **Co-originality**.

1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 54 The co-originality and reciprocal independence of the subject and object.

**Coorne**, *coornel* (l), *obs.* f. **CORN**, **KERNEL**.

**Coors** (e), *obs.* f. **COARSE**, **CORSE**.

**Co-orthogonal**, *a. Geom.* [f. Co- + **ORTHO-GONAL**.] = next.

**Co-orthotomic** (koi'p'rdit'mik), *a. Geom.* [f. Co- + **ORTHOTOMIC**.] Cutting one another at right angles at each point of intersection: said of a system of curves, every pair of which intersect orthogonally.

1884 JEFFERY *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XVI. 114 Coorthotomic conditions. *Ibid.* 116 Four fixed coorthotomic circles. *Ibid.* 125 Coorthotomic circles of inversion.

**Coortyowre**, *obs.* f. **COURTIER**.

**Cooscoosoo**: see **COUSCOUSOU**.

**Cooscot**, *dial.* form of **CUSHAT**, wood-pigeon.

**Coosen**, -in, *obs.* ff. **COUSIN**, **COZEN**.

**Coosherer**: see **COSHERER**.

**Co-ossify** (koi'psifai), *v. intr.* and *trans.* To ossify together; to unite into one bone.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vii. 203 All the bones of the skull finally coossify, excepting, of course, the mandible. 1882 O. C. MARSH in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XX. 314 The fibula . . may be co-ossified with the side of the tibia.

Hence **Co-ossification**, union (of two or more bones) into one bone.

1885 C. A. BUCKMASTER in *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 193 The co-ossification of the pelvic bones is peculiar.

**Coost**, *obs.* f. **COAST**, **COST**; *Sc. pa. t.* of **CAST** *v.*

**Coostie**, **Coostos**, *obs.* ff. **COAST** *v.*, **CUSTOR**.

**Coosyn**, *obs.* f. **COUSIN**.

**Coot** (kūt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-7 *cote*, *coote*, (5) *cute*, *cuyt*, 6-7 *cout* (e), 7- *coot*. [ME. *cote*, *coote*, corresp. to Du. *koet* (recorded c 1600); a Low German word, the earlier history of which is unknown.

The long *o* of ME. *cōte*, evidenced also by the Du. form, which implies MDu. *\*cōte*, *coote*, makes impossible the conjecture that the word is connected with Welsh *cwt* short, which is on other grounds inadmissible. Prof. Newton thinks that there is a connexion between *coot* and *scoot* or *scount*, another name of the guillemot, and allied sea-fowl; but the early history of the latter is obscure.]

1. A name originally given vaguely or generically to various swimming and diving birds. In many cases it seems to have been applied to the Guillemot (*Uria troile*), the Zee-koet or Sea-coot of the Dutch.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 16 An ostriche, and a nyxt crowe, and a coote, and an hawk. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxvi. (1493) 429 The Cote highte Mergulus and hath that name of ofte dopyngge and plungynge. *Ibid.*, It tokenyth moost certainly full stronge tempeste in the see yf Cotes fle cryenge to the cliffes. 1773 JOHNSON *Journ. Scot.*, *Slanes Castle*. One of the birds that frequent this rock [Buchan Ness] has . . its body not larger than a duck's, and yet lays eggs as large as those of a goose. This bird is by the inhabitants named a *Coot*. That which is called *Coot* in England is here a *Cooter*. [This is some error; no such name is known.] 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Guillemot. Quet (Aberdeen). [Cf. Queit (Aberd.) = Coot in Jamieson.]

2. Afterwards restricted in literary use to the Bald Coot (*Fulica atra*, fam. *Rallidae*), *Meer-koet* of the Dutch, a web-footed bird inhabiting the margins of lakes and still rivers, having the base of the bill extended so as to form a broad white plate on the forehead (whence the epithet *bald*); in U.S. applied to the allied *F. Americana*; and generically extended to all the species of *Fulica*.

[a 1300 *Gloss. W. de Biblisc.* in Wright *Voc.* 165 *Une blarpe*, a balded cote.] c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 95 Cote, byrde (MS. K. cote byrde), *mergus, fulica*. 1483 *Calit. Augl.* 87 A Cote (MS. A. Cuyt), *fulica, mergus*. 1486 *Blk. St. Albans* F. vj b. A Couert of cootis. a 1509 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 408 The doterell, that folyshe pek, And also the mad coote, With a balde face to coote. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Foulique*, a bird called a Coute. 1604 DRAYTON *Envie* 941 The Brain-bald Coot, a 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 154 Where coots in rushy dingles hide. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern. 1861 Boston (*Mass.*) *Jrnl.* 12 Mar. 4/1 Twelve redheads, one bald pate and a coot were secured during the day.

b. Proverbial phrases. *As bald (bare, black) as a coot*; *as stupid as a coot* (this and the epithet 'mad coot' may have originally applied to the Foolish Guillemot).

1430 LYDO. *Chron. Troy.* II. xv. And yet he was as balde as is a coote. a 1536 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 John Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 224 The body . . is made as bare as Job, and as bald as a coot. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. i. (1651) 599 I have an old grim sire to my husband, as bald as a coot. 1667 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* v. 9 They poled him as bare as a Coot, by shaving off his Hair. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 271/1 The Proverb, as black as the Coot.

3. Locally applied (with distinctive additions) to the Water-rail and Water-hen or Gallinule.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Mauylach y dour* [lit. 'ouzel of the water': cf. 'Brook ouzel' = Water-rail (Swainson, 1766)]. a *cote*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Coot*, the Water-hen. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Coot*, the water-hen. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 176 *Water-rail*. Skitty coot (Devon, Cornwall). *Ibid.* 178 *Moor Hen*. Cuddy. Moor coot. Kitty coot (Dorset).

4. *fig.* [Cf. 2 b.] A silly person, simpleton. (*collog.*, *dial.*, and *U.S.*)

[1824 *Hist. Gaming* 44. The poor plucked pigeon (now become a Bald Coot) lost his reason.] 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Coot, is often applied by us to a stupid person; as, 'He is a poor coot'. 1860 *Margaret* 134 (Bartlett) Little coot! don't you know the Bible is the best book in the world?

5. *Comb.*, as † coot-foot, a name given by some to the Phalarope; coot-footed *a.*, having feet like a coot's; hence † *Coot-footed Tringa*, a name given by Edwards to the red or grey Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*; coot-grebe, a name given by some to the Fin-foot or Sun-grebe *Helimorus*.

1757 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 255, I chuse, by way of distinction, to name it the coot-footed tringa. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1824) II. 126 *Red Phalarope*. This is the red coot footed tringa of Edwards.

**Coot**, *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Sc.* Also *cutt*, *cutt* (*köt*). [A com. Low German word, found in *Sc.* since c1500: cf. MDu. *cöte*, *cöte*, Flem. *keute*, Du. *koot* fem., knuckle-bone; East Fris. *kote*, *köt* ankle-joint, ankle; OFris. *köte* joint, knuckle; MLG. *kote*, LG. *köte*, *köte*, also in mod.G. in sense 'pastern-joint, fetlock': see Grimm.]

1. The ankle-joint.  
1508 DUNBAR in *Flying* 232 For red of the, and rattling of thy butts. Sum clascis the, sum cloddis the on the cutts.  
1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 17 Some had hoggars, some straw boots, Some uncover'd legs and coots. 1820 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 81 Whyles o'er the coots in holes he plumped. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 531 With feet, with cutts, unshod—but clean.

2. The fetlock of a horse.  
1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 81 Rub my horse-belly and his coots, And when I get them, dight my boots.

3. A thing of small value; a trifle.  
Perhaps, orig. a knuckle-bone used by children in playing, as in MDu. *cote* 'osselet du bout des pieds de bestes, de quoy jouent les enfans, astragalus, talus' (Plantijn); see also Grimm, *Köte* 3.

1750 LYNDSEY *Spr. Meddrum* 294 Your crackis I count thame not ane cutt. 1805 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlv. (1886) I count your cunning is not worth a cutt. — *Misc. Poems* xlv. I count not of my lyf a cutt. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgr. & Hermite* 9, I care not a cutt for her sake to bee slayne.

4. *Comb.*, as coot-bone, ankle-bone, knuckle-bone, *esp.* as used to play with.  
1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Pickelen*, to play at Coot-bone as boyes doe.

**Coot**, *v.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* *intr.* Of tortoises: To copulate. Hence *Cooting whl.* *sb.*

1667 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 500 The Tortoises .. coot for fourteen daies together. 1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. Index s. v. *Turtle*, When they Coot or Couple. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 309 in cooting-time.

**Coot** (*küt*), *v.* <sup>2</sup> *local.* [Deriv. obscure: some associate it with *cote* in *dove-cote*, *bell-cote*.] To slope back the upper part of the gable of a house, the end of a hay-rick, etc., so as to form a 'pavilion' or 'tabernacle' roof. Hence *Cooted*, *ppl. a.*, *Cooting*, *whl. sb.*

1813 DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 258-268 (in *Archaeol. Rev.* Mch. 1888) Hay-ricks are .. sometimes oblong with cooted ends, not gable ends. 1892 *Corrresp.* at *Alera, Wills*. A rick or cottage has its end, 'cooted' or 'cooted in', when instead of being carried up perpendicularly to the ridge, they are so carried up only to the same height as the side-walls, and then sloped back. Sometimes the ends are carried perpendicularly to a greater height than the sides, and then sloped back: this is called *half-cooting*. Gable-end ricks are rarely seen here, the general practice being to coot them in.

**Coot** *e.*, obs. f. COAT, COY.

**Cooter** (*küt*), *cf.* COOT *v.* <sup>1</sup> A popular name in the Southern United States of two tortoises, the Common or Carolina Box-turtle (*Cistudo carolina*), and the 'Florida Cooter' (*Chrysemys concinna*), family *Testudinidae*.

1884 G. BROWN GOODE *Fishes of U.S.* 155 *Psudemys concinna*, the 'Florida Cooter', is found in all the Southern States. *Ibid.* 158 The Carolina Box Turtle. In the southern States it is known as the 'Pine-barren Terrapin', and is also called 'Cooter' by the negroes.

**Cooter**, *dial. f.* COULTER.

**Cooth** (*küt*), *also* cooth, couth. The local name in Shetland and Orkney of the Coal-fish, before it is full-grown. (Jamieson.)

1793 *Statist. Acc. Orkney* VII. 453 (Jam.) But the fish most generally caught .. is a grey fish here called *cooths*, of the size of small haddock. 1795 *Ibid.* XVI. 261 These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cooths, and *tribics*, which are the small or young cooths. 1841 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 251. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv. (1855) 137 (Shetland) The *Gadus Carbonarius* .. known by the varying term of *sillock*, *cooth*, and *seath*, according to age and size.

**Cooth**, *dial. f.* COTHE, disease; obs. f. COOLTH.

**Coothie**, *Coothly*: see COUTHY, COUTHLY.

**Cootie**, *sb.* *Sc.* Also *coodie*, *coodie*. A wooden kitchen dish, a small wooden bowl or basin.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil*, I Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick or Clootie Wha in yon cavern grim an' sootie. Spairges about the brunstane cootie, To scaud poor wretches.

**Cootie**, *cooty*, *a. Sc.* [f. COOT *sb.* <sup>2</sup> ankle + -Y.] Having legs clad with feathers.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Ye cootie moor-cocks, crousely craw. 1814 TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 49 The cooty cock ahint the door Did clap his wings and craw,

**Co-owner**. [See Co-] A joint owner.

1828 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 270/2 The King's rights being protected against those of his co-owners. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 4. 241. 1884 R. RINGWOOD in *Laws Times* 27 Dec. 180/2 Certain lands .. were vested in several co-owners in undivided shares.

Hence **Co-ownership**.  
1875 POSTE *Gains II.* Comm. (ed. 2) 205 An inseparable union sometimes produces co-ownership in the whole. 1884 *Laws Times* 14 June 116/1 In a co-ownership action.

**Cooze**, **coozen**: see COZ, COZEN.

† **Cop**, *sb.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [Old Northumbrian *copp* ? masc., cup, vessel, corresp. to ON. *kopp-r* cup, small vessel, MDu. *cop(p)*, MLG. and Du. *kop* drinking-cup, OHG. *choff*, MHG. *kopf* beaker, bowl, generally thought to be akin in origin to OE. *cuppe* fem., *Cup*. Med.L. had both *coppa* and *cuppa*; cf. It. *coppa*, Pr. *copa*, F. *coupe*: the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words are difficult to determine.

*Copp* and *cuppe* apparently came down into ME. as distinct words; but ME. had also *coppe*, app. a mixture of the two, or a northern form of *cuppe*, *Cup*, assimilated to *copp*. It is not possible to separate the plural of *copp* from that of *cuppe*, and the examples of *coppes* have consequently been all considered under *Cup*; but it is possible that some of them belong here.]

1. A drinking-vessel, a cup.  
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 41 Sua hua .. drinca geseleð iuh calic vel copp wæstres on noma minum. *Ibid.* John xix. 29 Bolla full vel copp full of æcced. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 91 *1st Pastor*. I drynk for my parte. and P. Abyde, lett cop reyle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *The Dance* 96 Him followit mony fowil drunkart, With can and collep, cop and quart.

b. To drink or play coot-out: to drain the cup.  
1508 DUNBAR *Testament* on Drynkand and playand cop-out. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 631 At emrik draucht the playit ay cop out. 1818 [see CAP *sb.* 1 b.]

2. A measure of quantity: the fourth of a Scotch peck; now also CAP. [Perhaps a different word.] 1497 *Halliburton's Ledger* in C. Innes *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 245, 4 copis of fegis, coot 20g. the cop. *Ibid.*, 2 copis of raysins coot 5s. the cop.

3. *Comb.* cop-ambry, a chest or closet for cups and vessels; cop-house, a house or room for the same purpose. See also the combinations of *Cup*. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.). A langesald bed, a copamry, & ane schuring. 1542 *Inventories* (Jam.), Memorandum, thir veschell underwritten .. In the copous, etc. 1663 SPALDING *Travels* Chas. I. 1. 157 (Jam.) They brake down beds, boards, cop-ambries, glass windows, etc.

**Cop** (*kopp*), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> Forms: 1- cop; 3-7 coope, (7 coops). [OE. *cop*, *copp* top, summit; generally thought to be identical with prec., since in MDu. *cop* developed (after 14th c.) the sense 'skull' and then 'head', and *kopp* was in MHG. 'cup', in mod.Ger. 'head'. Cf. also the analogy of L. *testa* pot, shell, skull, It. *testa*, F. *tête* head. But in OE. the sense 'skull' or even 'head' is not known, only that of 'top, summit', which hardly runs parallel with the words in the other langs., besides being so much earlier. It is possible that the two words are distinct or only related farther back.

(One might suppose that *kopp* (*p*) top, was the native OE. word, and *copp* of the Northumbrian Gospels a. ON. *kopp-r*: but the whole subject of the history and origin of these words in Teut. is very obscure: see Kluge, and Franck, also *Cup*.) There was also an OE. *coppe*, summit (cf. *Copere*), by which our word may have been influenced.]

1. The top or summit of anything. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1000 *Aldhelm Gl.* (Mone) 1576 (Bosw.) Coppe, *summitate*. c 1205 LAY. 7781 And þa tures cop [c 1275 *toppe*] mihte weoren a cniht mid his capen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/185 A gret treo, So heþ þat he was a-drad toward þe coppe i-seo. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 738 *Tiste*, This wal .. Was clove a two ryght from the cop a-doun. c 1386 — *ProL C. T.* 554 Upon the cop right of his nose he hade A werte, and thereon stood a tuft of heres. 1387 TRAVISA *Higdon* (Rolls) I. 81 In Ynde deef trees, þat haueþ coppis as hize as me schal schete wiþ an arwe. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 16 [Thei] han defouled thee, til to the cop of the heed. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 Coppe or copper of a othe thinge [MS. *K.* top of an hie thing; Pynson 1499 coppe of an hie thinge], *cucumen*. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* II. lix. 225 V. *floures*, lacke suche a come or coppe. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 271 The wals .. want their battlements, curtain, and coppe. 1611 CORAG, *Pignon*, a Finiall, Cop, or small Pinnacle on the ridge or top of a house. [1879 G. MURKIN *Egoist* I. 255 A venerable gentleman for whom a white hair grew on the cop of his nose].

b. *esp.* of a hill.  
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 44 On þe cop of þe mountayn. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 29 And ledde him to the cop of the hill on which the cite of hem is found. c 1400 MAUNDEY (1539) iii. 17 Aboveh at the Cop of the Hille is the Bir so cleer. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 63 In þe coppe of the hille plente of oyle welthe out largely. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 107 This cape is a high hill .. and on the East corner it hath a high cop. [1628 *Coke on Litt.* i. § 1: *nole*, *Cope* signifieth a Hill, and so doth *Lowe*. 1730-6 BAILY (folio), *Cop*, *cop* at the beginning of a name, signifieth a top of an hill, as Copeland.]

Hence in many names of hills, as *Coulderton Cop*, *Kinniside Cop* in Cumberland, *Meltham Cop* near Huddersfield, *Moorf Cop* in Cheshire, *Pin Cop* in Derbyshire, etc.

† c. The head. *Obs.*

c 1264 *Song agst. K. of Abmeine* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 70 Sire Simond de Montfort hath suore by ys cop. c 1275

LAY. 684 Bi þe coppe [c 1205 *bone toppe*] he him nam, also he hine wolde slean. c 1260 *Poem on Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* 326 And there shal symonye ben taken bi the cop. 14000 *Robin Hood* 28 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 27 A payre of blacke breeches the yeoman had on, his coppe all shone of Steele.

† d. A crest on the head of a bird. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 Cop, *cirrus, crista est autem*. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 169 The cop on a birdes head, *crista*. 1606 HOLLAND *Snelon*. 23 The blacke cop, or hair-like fethers that it carrieth upon the head. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 995 The one has a tufted Cops on the Head, the other is smooth feather'd. 1787 *Best Angling* (Ed. 2) 89 The top, or cop, of a pevit, plover or lap-wing.

† e. A tall or towering head-dress. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 395/1 The Jews cover for the head I have seen termed a Cop.

† 2. A round piece of wood within the top of a bee-hive. *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 37 The Cop is a round piece of wood an inch or two thick, convex, turned or hewed fit to the concavity of the top of the Hive.

3. *Spinning*. The conical ball of thread wound upon a spindle or tube in a spinning machine; see also *quot.* 1874.

1795 AIKIN *Country Round Manchester* 167 The custom of giving out wett in the Cops .. grew into disuse. 1803 *Specif. Wood's Patent* No. 2711. 2 These methods of forming the cop improves reeling much. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 96/1 While returning to the roller, the thread which has been spun is wound or built on the spindle in a conical form, and is called a cop. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 292 Never mind whether the man .. ever made a 'cop' of cotton or not. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 33 Spinners .. have, in technical language .. to 'doff the cops'; in other words, to remove and relieve the spindles of the spun yarn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cop*, a tube, also known as a *quill*, for winding silk upon in given lengths for market; a substitute for skeins. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* I. 998 At the commencement of the formation of a set of cops, when the yarn is being wound on the bare spindles, the spindles require to have a greater number of turns given to them than they do when the cop bottom is formed. 1880 SPENCER in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers* 507 It is necessary to wind the nose of the cop in all its stages equally close and firm.

b. *transf.* Applied to the form in which the line of a rocket-apparatus is wound.

1887 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 The line is wound up in the form of a cop with a hollow extending throughout its whole length. The cop is placed in a canister, which has a hole in the rear end.

II. [Here are placed provisionally several senses, obs. or dialectal, possibly related to the preceding; though their history is uncertain.]

4. ? A heap, mound, tumulus: cf. *Cop* *v.* <sup>1</sup> 1, *Coop* *sb.* 3

1666 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 375 That the said Roger .. throw the coppe hee made upon the highway .. into the castle trench. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 16/1 Silver coins .. found .. in an old cop upon Cockey Moor, near Bolton. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Cop* (x.), a heap of anything. *North.*

5. A conical heap of unbound barley, oats, or pease, or of straw or hay. (Chiefly in Kent.)

1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*, Payd for viij copys off strawe xiiijd. ob. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Hush* (1586) 43 Come .. is presently to be bounde in sheaves; although Barly, Oates, and other Come and Pulse is made up in Coppes and Ryckes, but not without hurt and hazard. 1648 EARL WESTMRLD. *Oliva Sacra* (1879) 175 With crooked Sickle reaps and bindes—Up into Sheaves to help the hinds; Whose arguing alon's in this, Which Cop lies well, and which amiss. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* s.v. *Coppe*, A cop of hay, a cop of pease, a cop of straw, etc. are used in Kent for a high rising heap. 1736 LEWIS *Tenat* (= *Thanel*) 96 *Cop* of pease. 15 sheaves in the field, and 16 in the barn. [Hence in *Pege*, Halliwell, etc.] 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720-7 (in *O. C. & F. Wds.* 139) *Cop* of straw (Kent), the straw from sixteen sheaves. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.*, *Cop*, a shock of corn; a stack of hay or straw.

6. An enclosing mound or bank; a hedge-bank. Chiefly in *Cheshire*.

In the first quot. the word is perhaps *copse*. [1600 *Maites Metam.* II. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 128, I do come about the coppes Leaping vpon floweres toppes.] 1822-56 DR. QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) xiv On the right bank of the river [Dee] runs an artificial mound, called the Cop. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 60 Walking by the side of the river, upon the Dee *Cop* as it is called (the large embankment by which some thousands of acres of reclaimed land were formerly enclosed). 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 99-103. 1854 R. EG. WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 97 And straightway at a hedgerow cop he drove his gallant steed. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cop*, a mound or bank. The raised earthen part of a fence in which the thorns are planted. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cop*, a hedge bank. Also commonly called *hedge-cop*.

7. The central ridge of a butt of ploughed land (*BUTT* *sb.* <sup>0</sup>), lying midway between the 'reens' or gutters on each side.

1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1. 221 The fashion was to plough in 'five-bolt butts', that is, small lands or stretches of ten furrows each; and the work being thus all 'cops' and 'reanes', not only was there a waste of ground from such a redundancy of water-furrows, but there was a great loss of time in ploughing. 1876 *W. Worcester Gloss.*, *Cop*, in ploughing, the first 'bout' of a 'veering'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Work-bk.*, *Cop*, the highest part of a 'but' in ploughed land. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., To 'set the cops' in ploughing is to mark out the first furrows on each side of the spaces or 'lands' into which the field is divided. The cops of a field in med. Latin are *capita*.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *cop-crowned* adj.;

cop-bone, the knee-cap (*dial.*); † cop-castle (see quot.); † cop-height, a great height; cop-horse = COOK-HORSE (*dial.*); cop-spinner, a spinning machine combining in one frame the advantages of the throstle and mule; cop-tube (see quot.); cop-twist, 'twist' or warping yarn in 'cops', as taken off the spindles; cop-waste, the waste cotton from the cops; cop-yarn, cotton yarn in 'cops'.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, \*Cop-bone, the knee-pan. *Somerset.* 1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.* Cop-bone, the knee-cap. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Cop.* A cob-castle, properly \*cop-castle, a small castle or house on a hill. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 3 The Genuensians for the most part have high and \*coppe-crown'd heads. 1751 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 93 That Envie, though she shoote on \*cop-height, cannot reach her. 1877 E. PRACOCK N. W. *Lin. Gloss.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 613 \*Cop-tube, the tube in a spinning-machine on which the conical ball, or cop, of thread or yarn is formed. 1888 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 2/5 Some spinings of 32's and 40's \*cop twist... an advance was quoted upon them of 1-16d. per lb. 1849 *Amer. Railroad Jnl.* 3 Nov. 696 Adv't. Clean \*cop-waste suitable for cleaning engines. 1851 *Art Jnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vi 1/2 A conical-shaped coil of yarn, which... is slid off the spindle, in which state the article is ready for the market, under the denomination of \*Cop yarn. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 6/8 For cop yarns spinners are willing to accept the lowest prices they have taken.

† Cop (*kpp*), sb. 3. *Obs.* Forms: 1 -coppa, 3-6 coppe; 7 COB, q.v. [OE. -coppa masc. prob. identical in stem with *cop(p)* top, head, or copp cup; occurring in the compound *attorcoppa* (*attor*, *attor* poison), Da. *adderkop*, Sc. *adderkop*, *ethercap*, see ATTERCAP, ETTERCAP; the simple form appears also in MDu. (and mod. Flem.) *coppe*, *cobbe*, Westph. *cobbe*, spider; mod. Du. has *spinnecop*. Cf. also COB sb. 4; COBWEB, ME. *coppeweb*, *copweb*.] A spider.

1400-50 *Alexander* 3300 Like to the werke, þat þis coppis opon kell-wise knytt in þe woges. c. 1450 MYRC 1937 3ef any flye, gnat, or coppe Down in to the chalyds droppes.

Cop, sb. 4. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also copse. [Derivation unknown: *copse* is app. for the plural *cops*, the plural being common in local names of this apparatus, e.g. *lead-trees*, *ripples*, etc.; but it is also possible that *copse* was really a singular, and *cop* mistakenly formed from it under the notion that it was a plural: cf. the history of CORN sb. 1.] The moveable frame attached to the front of a wagon or farm cart, or projecting all round its sides, so as to extend its surface when carrying a bulky load, as of hay, corn, copsewood, or the like.

1679 P. HENRY *Diaries*, etc. (1882) 279 A child... fell off y<sup>e</sup> cop of y<sup>e</sup> cart near Oxford, his father driving the cart. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 154 [Taken to execution with] her coffin on the copse of the cart. 1841 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 76 The outrigger, or 'copse' supported over the horse by an iron upright from the shafts. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cop*, that part of a wagon which hangs over the tiller-horse [no source or locality given].

Cop (*kpp*), sb. 5. *slang.* [Cf. COP v. 8 and CORPER 4.] A policeman.

1859 MATSELL *Rogue's Lex.* 154 (Farmer) Oh! where will be... all the cops and beaks so knowin' A hundred stretches hence? 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 262 What's a cop? That's what the boys call a policeman. 1884 *Breadwinners* 212 'Who's afraid of half-a-dozen cops,' said a burly ruffian.

Cop, sb. 6. *dial.* = COB sb. 8, a blow.

1884 in *Cheshire Gloss.*

Cop, var. of CORN sb. 4; erroneous singular of CORN, CORN.

Cop (*kpp*), v. 1. Now *dial.* [from COP sb. 2 II.] 1. *Trans.* To pile up in a tumulus, heap, or mound; to bank up.

1553 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 521 A great Hepe of Stones layed coppid up where he was buried. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 101 A great heape of stones was laide copped vp where Hubba was buried. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.* To cop up a fence, to set up a fence. 1873 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* Cop, to heap anything up. 1887 in *Kenish Gloss.*

2. To put up unbound corn or hay in 'cops'.

(Now in Kent and Sussex.)

1581 Act 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 Before... such Corn or Grain shall be shocked, cocked, hilled or copped. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 In any ground where any corne or graine did then grow, or before it was shocked or copped. 1851 J. M. COWPER (in letter), [In Kent] when rain threatened, the barley or oats were hurriedly copped, as hay is now, to save as much as possible from being wetted.

3. 'To plough in ridges for planting' (*Radnor Gloss.*).

Cop (*kpp*), v. 2. *dial. trans.* To throw, toss, 'chuck' (*East Anglia, Kent, Sussex*).

1866 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 26. I could have cop't them at their pates. 1825 FORRY *Vocab. E. Anglia* Cop, to throw something upwards, in order to reach a mark at some moderate distance. 1845 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* VI. 38 A pancake nicely cop't, as the Suffolk people have it, who are reported... to throw a pancake up the chimney, then go to the street door, and catch it without smutting it. 1873 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* Cop, to throw. 1887 in *Kenish Gloss.*

Hence COP-halfpenny sb.

1825 FORRY *Vocab. E. Anglia* Cop-halfpenny, the game more generally called chuck-farthing.

Cop (*kpp*), v. 3. *north. dial. and slang.* [Perh. a

broad pronunciation of CAP v. 2 (OF. *caper* to seize); in nearly all North Eng. glossaries; and now of general diffusion in the slang of school-boys, criminals, policemen, etc.]

*trans.* To capture, catch, lay hold of, 'nab'.

1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hyph.* 30 If the Cruel Stork should come, He'd Tyrannize and Cop up some [Frogs]. 1844 tr. *Engene Sue's Myst. Paris* III. xi. Waiting until the patrol should pass to commence my robbery... in order to be copped. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. The privileged driver, on dropping his fare... almost invariably 'cops' a job on his way back. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v. A cricket ball is cop't; so is a bird if hit with a stone. 1886 T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* II. (1888) 26 He copped Joe as he was coming out of the granary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 8/1 Prisoner said, 'Yes, I am the man. I am glad you have copped me.'

Cop (*kpp*), v. 4. *dial.* [app. f. COP sb. 2; but cf. CAP v. 4.]

1. *Trans.* To top, surpass; to excel, out-do.

1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*

2. *Intr.* To be saucy. Cf. COPPED 4 b.

1859 in *Lanc. Gloss.*

Cop, var. of COOP, a call to animals.

† Copable, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. COP v.] That can be copped with.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 69 Not copable with by those Gyants.

† Copahu. [F. *copahu* copaiiba.] = COPAIBA.

1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* 68 Balsam of Capivy, Balsam of Copahu.

Hence Copahene, Copahu-vene, synonyms of COPAIBENE. Copahu-ve a. = COPAIVIC.

Copaiiba, -aiba (*kopai'bā*, -ā'ibā, -ā'ivā). Also -ayba, -ayva. [a. Sp. and Pg. *copaiba*, ad. Braz. *cupaiba*.] A balsam or resinous juice of aromatic odour and acrid taste, obtained from various S. American trees or shrubs of the genus *Copaifera*; used in medicine and the arts.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 255 Copayiba, a Balsam. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 705 A gum... of the smell and taste of balsam capavia. 1817 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 202 Essential Oil of Copaiiba, is obtained by distillation. 1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. Balsam, Brazilian copaiiba is light yellow... of various degrees of consistence, from mobile to syrupy. It has a peculiar, aromatic, disagreeable odour, and a persistently bitter and irritating taste. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 503.

b. *attrib.*, as *copaiiba resin*, *tree*; *copaiiba balsam* (see above); *copaiiba oil*, a volatile, mobile oil obtained by the distillation of copaiiba balsam with water.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 136 The copaiiba tree is a native of South America and the Spanish West India Islands. *Ibid.*, The copaiiba balsam of the shops is procured by wounding the tree. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Copaiba balsam* consists of several resins dissolved in a volatile oil. Copaiiba balsam is used in the preparation of lac-varnishes and tracing paper; but its chief application is in medicine, as a remedy in diseases of the urinary passages.

Copaihal (*kopai'bāl*), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to copaiiba.

1874 Van Buren's *Dis. Genit. Org.* 67 Copaihal Erythema consists in the appearance... of small red blotches... causing a tingling, hot, itchy, sensation.

Copalva, variant of COPAIBA. Copalvate, a salt of Copalvate acid, a crystallizable acid resin (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained from copaiiba balsam. Copavene, the camphene contained in the crystallized hydrochlorate of copaiiba oil' (Watts).

1863 *New Syd. Soc. Year Bk.* 194 The next step was... to experiment with copaiiva acid or with the copaiiva of soda. 1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, s.v. *Copaiba oil*, Hydrochlorate of Copahene or Copavene.

|| Copaiye (*kopā'ye*). [Native name.] In *Copai-yé-wood*, a kind of timber used in Guiana.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 122 The Copai-yé-wood of Guiana is derived from *Vochysia guianensis*.

Copal (*kōpāl*). [a. Sp. *copal* (F. *copal*, *copale*), ad. Mexican *copalli* incense (Molina, 1571), a fragrant translucent white resin which distils from a tree, thence called *copalquahuil*, also by extension applied to any similar resin (Hernandez, 1651, III. 1.)]

1. A hard translucent, odoriferous resin obtained from various tropical trees, and from which a fine transparent varnish is prepared.

The name was first applied to that obtained from Mexico; but copal is now procured also from Brazil, the West Indies, W. Africa, Mozambique and Zanzibar, Madagascar, India, Manila, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. That from East Africa is most highly valued, and is often dug from the ground in a semi-fossilized condition. For list of Copals, see R. INGHAM Clark *Varnishes and Fossil Resins*, 1891.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 2 They doe bryng from the Newe Spaine [Mexico] twoo kindes of Rosine... the one is called Copall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. xiii. 678 They brought also Copalli, a sweete gumme, to incense the Gods. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, Copal, white resin, very bright. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 330 Liquid Amber, Anime, Copal, Suchicopal, and other Gums. 1843 PRISCOTT *Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 6f Offering up no other sacrifice than the sweet incense of copal. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 211 Copal forms the efficient substitute for amber in the modern vehicle of painting.

b. *Fossil copal*: = COPALITE; also the semi-fossilized copal of Zanzibar.

1815 Aikin *Manual of Min.* (ed. 2) 64. 1839 J. F. W.

JOHNSTON in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XIV. 87. 1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 21 Copalin, Fossil copal, Highgate resin. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 118 Collection of Anime Fossil Copal, from the beach of the east coast of Africa.

2. *attrib.*, as *copal amber*, *resin*, *tree*, *varnish*.

Copal balsam = COPALM balsam.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 392 The amber itself... may have had a similar origin with the copal amber which exudes from the *Vateria Indica* of Linnaeus when cut. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xiii. 125 Burning branches of the copal tree. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 64 Rods... stained and varnished... with copal varnish. 1863-82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Copalin*, resembles copal resin in hardness, colour, lustre, and transparency.

|| Copalche, -chi (*kopā'itʃi*). [The native Mexican name.] A shrub of Mexico and Central America, *Croton pseudo-China* or *noveus*, N. O. *Euphorbiaceae*, yielding the *Copalchi-bark*, used as a febrifuge, as a substitute for quinine; also a Brazilian tree *Strychnos pseudo-China*, to the bark of which the same properties have been ascribed.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 351 *Croton pseudo-China*, called in Mexico *Copalche* yields a bark... used in Mexico in place of cinchona. *Ibid.* 1106 *Strychnos pseudo-China*, a native of Brazil, yields *Copalche-bark*, which is largely used in that country in cases of fever. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Copalchi bark*.

Hence Copalchine, the bitter alkaloid of Copalchi bark. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

Copaline (*kōpā'īlīn*). [f. COPAL + -INE.]

1. *Min.* The same as COPALITE.

(So-called in German by Hausmann 1847; in DANA (1850) 556; WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1863-82 *Copalin*.)

2. Another name of Copalm Balsam.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Chem.* A hard colourless friable substance found in copal.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Copalite (*kōpā'īlīt*). *Min.* [f. COPAL + -ITE, DANA 1868.] Dana's name for the fossil *Highgate resin*, found in the blue clay of Highgate Hill; also called *Fossil copal*, and *Copaline*.

1868 DANA *Min.* 739 *Copalite*, Fossil Copal, Highgate Resin.

Copalme. In *copalm balsam*, a yellowish thickish fluid, exuding from the Sweet Gum-tree of N. America, which has been used instead of storax.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 702 Liquidamber styraciflua... yields by incision of the bark a liquid balsam, called liquid-amber, or copalm balsam... Another product is obtained from the tree... of a dark colour... called black copalm. 1884 MILLER *Plant-m.* *Liquidambar styraciflua*, Copalm Balsam-tree, Sweet Gumtree.

Cop-ambry: see COP sb. 1.

Coparace, obs. var. of CORPORAS.

Co-parallel: see CO-pref. 3 b.

Coparcenary, -ery (*kopā'pā'shnerī*), sb. *Law.* Forms as in COPARCENER, with -ere, -erie, -ery, -arie, -ary, -ory. [f. CO + PARCENARY (a. OF. *parconerie* partnership). The spelling in -ERY is more etymological.]

1. Joint share in an inheritance; joint heirship.

1503-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 1 All the ordre forsaide Castelles... to holde in coparcenary as coparceners. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Pream. [They] were seased in their demean as of Fee in Coparcenary. 1560 RISSON *Surre. Devon* § 75 (1810) 76 Cadleigh... at the conquest, was held by Thanes in Coparcenary. a 1635 Sir W. POLE *Descr. Devon* III. (1791) 166 These lands... descended in coparcinary unto... his twoe eldest daughters. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187 An estate held in coparcenary is where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 188 The notion of a great Frankish realm held in a sort of coparcenary long survived. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 4. 242 note. An estate in coparcenary arises by devolution *ad intestato* to daughters, sisters, etc., or sons in gavelkind tenure.

2. Co-partnership; joint ownership. Also *fig.*

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 111 Pastours then which feede the flocke, have coparcinerie with the Apostles. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. To God vwill haue all resuered to Himselfe, and vwill admit no coparcinory. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vii. 132 This Idol was held in Coparcenary betwixt them, and the Ammonites. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 A thousand workmen... associating themselves in a legal coparcenary.

Coparcenary, a. *Law.* [f. prec. by association with adjs. in -ARY: cf. *mercenary*.] Of or pertaining to coparceners.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* xvi. iii. 332 They rule and govern in a kind of coparcenary way. 1858 J. B. NORRIS *Topics* 190 Members of coparcenary communities. 1880 PHEAR *Aryan Village* iii. 87 All the adult... members... have their own joint coparcenary interest in the property.

Coparcener (*kōpā'pā'shner*). *Law.* Forms: 6 coparsener, -parsoner, copartioner, -percioner, 6-7 copercener, -parcioner, 6- coparcener. [f. CO + PARCENER, a. OF. *parconier* sharer, f. *parcon*: = L. *partitio*-em parting, division, PARTITION.]

One who shares equally with others in inheritance of the estate of a common ancestor; a co-heir or co-heiress.

1503-4 Act 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 1 His hole parte... as on of the heires and coparceners of the same Lyon late Lord Wellys. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxx. (1638) 116 Coperceners of an aduowson. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 46 Then it cam by Heires General to diuerse Copartioners. 1594 West and Pt. *Symbol.* *Chancerie* § 37 If they were joint- 122-2



tenants in common, or coparceners of other things. 1616 B. PARSONS *Jug. Charter* 14. There is no coparcener with God, the grantor, here. 1644 J. PERKINS *Profl. Bk.* i. § 73. If three coparceners be of a Seigneurie in grosse and one grant his part. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 187. By common law: as where a person seised in fee-simple or in fee-tail dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives... these co-heirs are then called coparceners. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 516. An estate in coparcenary also frequently arises in consequence of gavelkind and other customary descents to all the male children, in which case they are coparceners.

**Coparceny** (kō'pā'snī). *Law.* Also 6-7 coparcynce, 7 co-parcenis. [f. AS COPARCENARY, with change of ending.] = COPARTNERSHIP.

1556 *Will of M. Myller* (Somerset Ho.), Coparcynce. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* III. (1867) 134. But God will... hold nothing in coparceny. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 43. They were to hold the same in co-parceny with the French Protestants. 1837 *Geistl. Mag.* XCII. ii. 5. The co-parceny of Dodsworth and Dugdale in the Monasticon. 1837 WARRICK *Bk. Trades* (1849) 412. Connection with some paper-mill... either by direct coparceny or by making advances.

**Coparcener**: see COPARCENY.

**Co-parent**: see Co-pref. 3 b.

† **Copart**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Co- + PART *v.*]

1. *trans.* To share.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* n. i. You that have been coparcners in our wars Shall now co-part our welcome. 1661 WEBSTER *Cure for Cuckold* v. i. Wretched to be when none coparts our grief.

2. *intr.* To share.

1637 HEYWOOD *R. King* i. i. Will you copart with me in this my dejectedness? 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* II. 127. How few there were that will co-part with any in their ruined fortunes! [1847 in HALLIWELL.]

**Co-part**, *sb.* [see Co-pref. 3.] One of two or more conjoint parts of a whole.

1668 CONGREVE *Ess.* (1874) 181. Yet it [Ireland] was seen to be in a different relation to its co-parts from that in which other portions of the same whole stand to one another.

† **Copartial**, *a. Obs.* [f. Co- + PARTIAL, after *copart v.*] Taking part or sharing with another.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 417. We allow the second cause to co-operate with God in a way of subordination, but not to be a coordinate, social, or copartial cause with God.

† **Copartiality**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + cf. *partiality*.] The quality of taking part or sharing with another.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 417. The Coordination or Copartiality of the second cause.

**Copartiment**, **copartment**, *obs.* variants of **COMPARTMENT**, *esp.* in senses pertaining to *Heraldry, Art, Architecture, and Gardening*.

1590 R. W. *Three Lords & Ladies Lond.* i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 461. Their shields impress'd with gilt copartiments. 1653 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* i. ii. As black copartiments [*orig. ed.* copartments] show gold more bright. 1659 CADE *Serm.* for these Times Ded. i. The cloisters... beautified with comely copartments and inscriptions of wise counsels. 1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 121. Mosaics of different coloured marbles, inlaid in copartments. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ixiii. In one copartment of this old-fashioned garden.

**Copartitioner**: see COPARCENER.

**Copartitive**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. Co + PARTITIVE: cf. L. *compartiri* to share together.] Of or pertaining to co-partnership.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 123. The Slavo-Russian people; in many co-operative and (so to say) co-partitive associations, apart from land... show themselves to possess certain communistic instincts.

**Copartner** (kō'pā'tnər). Also 6 copertyner, -partener, -partener. [f. Co- + PARTNER: cf. COPARCENER.]

1. One who shares or takes part with others in any business, office, enterprise, or common interest; a fellow-partner, associate, accomplice. (Formerly = COPARCENER.)

1593 HAVES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 148. And you of hym shall be copertyners. 1534 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 804/a. Fellowes and copartners with the holie angels in the everlasting inheritance. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 34. He was led prisoner, for being a copartner in the conspiracy of Caius Gracchus. 1634 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav.* 74. Joying little to be copartners with Infidels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 265. Th' associates and copartners of our loss. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 127. Their co-partner in Delight. 1786 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* iv. 18. I do not find, that, in this particular deprecation he had any co-partners or accomplices. 1864 J. SPENCE *Amer. Union* 66. A copartner in that sovereignty of the people.

2. *transf.* of things.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 40. The soule and bodie being copartners in good and ill. c. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 145. Hills, Dales, and Caves, Copartners of their Woe. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parry's Chirurgery* vi. xii. (1678) 128. The first [muscle], together with its Co-partner draws it [the tongue] upwards.

† 3. A fellow; an equal; a match. *Obs.*

1591 LVLV *Sappho* l. ii. 16. Sappho for vertue hath no co-partner. 1660 HICKERLING *Janaica* 37. Without a Co-partner, or any Parallel in any other Settlements.

**Copartnership**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The relation of copartners; the possession of a joint share in any business, office, or interest.

1574 *tr. Marlow's Apocalyp.* 12 He... hath taken vs into copartnership of hys office. 1688 MALYNE *Ans. Law.*

*Merch.* 128. In all Contracts, made for a copartnership in providing of a ioynt Stocke. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 19. Whose worship is incapable of any Corivallary or Copartnership. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State* (R. Cromwell to C. Gustavus 1658). The other... in Copartnership with one Peter Heinbergh, said away for Stettin in Pomerania. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patinus* x. 136. Hell or Hades, in grim copartnership, tracking his desolating path.

fig. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. ii. (1853) 19. During this thy short Co-partnership with Flesh and Blood.

2. A company or association of copartners.

1759 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 12. To hold mankind together in little fraternities and copartnerships. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 46. A special clause which all banking copartnerships take care to include in their regulations.

† 3. = COPARCENARY, *sb.* *Obs.*

1676 HALL (J.). [If he] left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in co-partnership.

**Copartnership** (kō'pā'tnərshīp). [f. COPARTNER + -Y: cf. *coparcenary*.]

1. = COPARTNERSHIP *i.*

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 159. Rodrigo de Bastidas fitted out two ships in copartnership with John de la Cosa. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii. Having been of late taken into copartnership... by Mr. Gilbert Greenhorn. 1828 MISS MURFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 519. That more important and durable co-partnership—marriage. 1864 *Act* 25-26 *Vict.* c. 89 § 183. Any... contract of copartnership... or other instrument constituting or regulating the company.

2. = COPARTNERSHIP *2.*

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 191. The Copartnership were obliged to break up, and give it over. 1796 *Hill Advertiser* 9 Apr. 3/1. One copartnership salted about 7000 [herings]. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* iii. § 151. A co-partnership continues as long as the partners are of the same mind. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar. The best thing he can do is to form his own little copartnership against all the ills of the world.

† **Copartning**, *pl. a. Obs.* [f. COPARTNER + -ING, as if there were a verb *copartner*.] Being or acting as co-partners; associated in any business or transaction.

1643 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1646) 128. They teach, that grace and free-will are co-partning causes jointly concurring to the beginning of conversion. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 3738 I. 353. The Sympathy, and joint pace which they go in the North of Ireland, with their Copartning Rebels in the South.

† **Co-passionate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Co- + PASSIONATE: cf. COMPASSIONATE *i.*] Used as an equivalent of Sympathetic.

1661 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 332. Called mag-netical and sympathetic, or attractive and co-passionate.

**Copastor** (kō'pā'stər). [f. Co- + PASTOR.] A joint pastor; a colleague in the pastoral office.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 520. Dr. Priestley... was elected in 1755 copastor to Mr. John Meadows. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 580. In the saying of Rowland Hill to his co-pastor Theophilus Jones.

Hence **Co-pastorate**, joint pastorate of a church.

1881 *National Baptist* XVII. 740. With us, co-pastorates or assistant-ministries do not work well. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/6. The invitation... to occupy the chair of Hebrew at the Regent's Park College, London, with the co-pastorate at Bloomsbury Chapel.

† **Copataine**, *Obs. rare.* App. the same as COPINTANK, a high-crowned hat in the form of a sugar-loaf.

(Fairholt spells it *copotain*: Scott has *CAPOTAINE* q.v., perh. only after Shaks.)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 69. Oh fine villaine, a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloake, and a copataine hat.

**Co-patentee**: see Co-pref. 3 b.

**Co-patriot**, variant of COMPATRIOT.

**Co-patron**, **Co-patrons**: see Co-3 b.

1834 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 540. S. Teresa de Jesus, Co-patroness of the Spains. *Ibid.* III. 541. The intercessions of their great Co-patroness.

**Copayba**: see CORAIBA.

**Copce**, *obs. f. COPSE.*

**Cope** (kō'p), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-4 cope, 3- cope; 4- northern cope, (caip, kape, kape); also 3 kope, 4 goepe, 4-6 coppe, 5-7 coope, 6-7 coape. [In 12th c. *cope* (pl. *capen*), ME. *cope*, repr. an OE. \**cape* wk. fem., not exemplified (cf. ON. *kāpa*, Dan. *kaabe*), a. med.L. *cāpa* cope, as to which see CAP.]

*Cape*, if in OE., must have been a late word, introduced after *cāpa* 'cope' became the prevalent form and sense in med.L. (see Du Cange), long after *cappa* in its earlier form and sense gave *cappe* CAR. Cf. *cantelcapas* in O. E. *Chron.* an. 1070: see CANTEL-CAPE. The ME. forms might be from ON. *kāpa*, but this is an unlikely source. The phonetic series L. *cāpa*, OE. *cape*, ME. *cape*, *cope*, mod. *cope*, Sc. *cape*, *caip*, is parallel to L. *pāpa*, OE. *pāpa*, ME. *pape*, *pope*, mod. *pope*, Sc. *pape*, *pāp*.]

† 1. A long cloak or cape worn as an outer garment, chiefly out of doors. *Obs.* Cf. CAPE.

(By the 16th c. translators used to render *χλαμύς* and *toga*.) c. 1505 LAY. 7782. A cniht mid his capen. c. 1575 — On cniht mid his cope. 1593 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46. A route Of ladies... In kirtles and in copes riche They weren clothed alle aliche. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270. Cloth for a ridyng cope for himself. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx. 22. Yf ye destroye the syluer workes of youre Idols, and cast awaye the golden copes that ye deckt them withall. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* (1877) 27 (D.). Xantippe had pulled awaie her housebandes cope from his backe, even in the open strete. *Ibid.* 47. The side robe or cope of homely and course clothe soche as the beggerie philosophers, and none els vsen to weare. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford*

(1846) 203. Copes and garments as well for the common use as for the ministerie. 1795 BAKER *Don Quix.* I. i. v. 31. This curious Cap and his fine brocard Cope will make him outshine the Sun-Dial.

† 2. As the special dress of a monk or friar. *Obs.* (*Quire cope* = *cappa choralis*.)

a. 1225 ANCR. R. 56. 3if he haueð enne widne hod & one ilokene cope. c. 1250 S. Eng. Leg. I. 227/274. Monkes it weren ech-on. And yreuested faire and in queor-copes. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 110. Under couele and cope The foule prede lythe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 262. For there he [the Frere] was nat lyk a Cloyster With a thredbare cope as is a poure scolere. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 292. Seyn pat þey folwen fully Fraunceses rewle, Pat in cotynge of his cope is more clop y-folden Pan was in Fraunces froc. c. 1400 ROM. *Rose* 7412. Doen on the cope of a fiere.

c. In the University of Cambridge, a cape or tippet of ermine worn by doctors of divinity on certain special occasions.

1798 A. WALL *Ceremonies Univ. Camb.* (1828) 39. The Vice-Chancellor is in his cope. *Ibid.* 80. After the Service, they return to the Vestry, where the Doctors in Divinity change their copes for their Scarlet gowns, and the Proctors their Congregation habit for their hoods squared.

2. *Ecl.* A vestment of silk or other material resembling a long cloak made of a semicircular piece of cloth, worn by ecclesiastics in processions, also at Vespers, and on some other occasions.

[1868 MARSHALL *Vest. Chr.* 167. The name *pluviale*. and... *cappa*, and our own cope point to the origin of the vestment as originally worn out of doors as a protection from the weather.]

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 134/954. Po seint thomas hadde is masse i-songe his chesible he gan of weue; All is opur uestimenz, on him he let bi-leue... A-boue he caste is cope. 1384 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xviii. 24. In the clothing of the preest cope, that he hadde, was al the roundnesse of erthis. c. 1460 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Andrew's, East Cheap (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 397). For amending of Coopis & vestiments xvjd. 1527 in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xxvi. 54. Four of the doctors prebendaries of the said Paules in coppes and grey amys. 1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion* Rubric. The Priest... shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministration, that is to say, a white Albe plain, with a vestment or Cope. 1562 *Paper prepared for Synod* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 318. That the vse of vestments, copes and surplices, be from henceforth taken away. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 300. A most solemne marche, and pompous procession: wherein... there wanted neither Cope nor Canapie. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 84. Copes and costly vestments decke the hoarst and beggerlyest singing-man. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccles.* No. 24. Copes to be worn in cathedral churches by those that administer the Communion. 1645 *Purchas Pilgrims* II. 1409. After them came... Friars in their rich Coapes singing, carrying many Pictures and Lights. 1649 P. SMART *Treat. Altars* 8. If we do, then may we also admit to the administration of the holy Communion, instead of decent Copes, ridiculous piebald vestments. 1828 *Coronation Service* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 88. The Archbishop goeth to the Altar and puts on his Cope. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. The cope is used in processions by those who assist the celebrant, by cantors at vespers, etc., so that it is by no means a distinctively sacerdotal vestment.

† Often erroneously used as a historical term, where *chasuble* or *pallium* would be correct as a matter of fact. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Casulla*, a cope for a priest, *iana*. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 13. I saw the Arch-heretic, enrobed in the cope and all mitred Canterbury. Lift the dread Host with misbelieving hands. 1864 H. MARRVAT *Yaar in Sweden* I. 311. He arranged... that the Swedish prime should receive the cope, sent by the pontiff, from the hands of her archbishop.

† 3. A cover for a table, a table-cloth. *Obs. rare.* c. 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 690 in *Baebes Bk.* 322. At aper ende he [the pantere] castes a cope Layde downe on borde, the endys played up.

4. fig. (In *cope of night*, the primary notion was app. 'cloak'; but in later use, that of 'canopy' or 'vault' appears to be sometimes present; cf. sense 7. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 101. This Yris... Her reiny cope did upon. c. 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 275 b/2. The cope of tene is wound about all my body. 1430 LYDE *Chron. Troy* III. xxiii. Night aprocheth with his coppes dunne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osar.* 45. Whom though you... enrich with a great dower of wordes, and decke with gay copes of sentences. 1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 74. Till the dark cope of night with kind embrace, Befriends the rout and covers their disgrace. 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xxv. The second night drew over them Its sheltering cope. 1866 ALGER *Soult. Nat.* & *Man* iv. 282. Under the cope of midnight.

† 5. *Cope of lead*: a leaden coffin. *Obs.* Only Sc.: usually in form *cape*, *caip*. c. 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* 135. And to the deid, to lurk vnder thy caip, I offer me with hairt richt humilite.

1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* xvi. xix. He miserably decaist, and was brocht in ane caip of leid in [=into] Ingland. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 179. It was thought best, to keep him frome styncking, to geve him great salt newcht, [and] a cope of lead.

† 6. A covering of vaulted form; a vault. *Obs.* 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* l. v. b. They [two queenes] were take and putte under a grete and heuy cope of lede, and there they deyd of an euyle dethe. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 62. The vi [muscle]... runneth under the coope, or vaulte of the wrest of the hand.

7. *Cope of heaven*: the over-arching canopy or vault of heaven. Cf. CANOPY 2 b, VAULT.

Under the cope of heaven = 'under heaven, in all the world': an exceedingly common phrase from 14th to 18th c. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3. Oþer housis hadde he

noon but his wilderness and cope [*v. r. cope*] of heven.  
*c. 1305* CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1527 (*Hyph. & Medea*) Under the cope of heven that is above. *1460* Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 97 The grettest Clerke . . vnder heven cope. *c. 1489* Caxton *Sommes of Aynon* xxvii. 574 There is not your leke vnder the cope of heven. *1549* Compl. Scot. Ded. 3 The maist valliant princis that at vndir the cope of hauny. *1571* CAMPION *Hist. Ire.* ii. ix. (1633) 115; I serve under the cope of heaven, when you are served under a Canopy. *1591* SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 1228 Whatso the heauen in his wide cope contains. *1609* HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xiv. vi. 10 From all parts of the wide world. . . within the cope and curtaine of heaven. *c. 1611* CHATMAN *Itad v.* 773 Betwixt the cope of stars and earth. *1666* BUNYAN *Grace Abounding* (1879) 389 Whether there be . . a Woman breathing under the Copes of the whole Heaven. *1771* T. SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 106 Without any other cover than the cope of heaven. *1829* H. NEEDLE *Lit. Rem.* 314 The arch of Heaven's wide cope. *1880* SWINBURNE *Stud. Song* 38 Daubening the sky To the extreme azure of all its cloudless cope.

b. Also simply the cope.

*1566* SPENSER *Ilynn Hom. Love* 95 All these things that are contained Within this goodly cope. *1608* SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 132 The cheapest country under the cope. *1657* COKEIN *Obs.* *Lady II.* i. The most insatiable gluttons under the Cope. *1735* THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 117 Exalted as the cope That swells immense o'er many-peopled earth. *1827* POLLOCK *Course of T. x.* The cope, above and round about, was calm. *1867* G. MACDONALD *Songs of Summer Days* iv. ii. Slow clouds from north and south appear. . . And climb the vaulted cope.

c. In later usage, apparently, vaguely used for (a) vertex, height (as if confused with *cap*); (b) firmament, expanse.

*1603* BRETON *Post w. Packet Lett.* Of Love, Sweete Ladie, If the reach of my capdile could elime the Cope of your favoure. *1610* HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 68 Not from the temporall skin and firmament, but even from the highest Cope of heaven. *1730* THOMSON *Autumn* 25 From heaven's high cope the fierce effulgence shook.

*1816* COLERIDGE *Lay Serms.* 343 He . . can as little appropriate it. . . as he can claim ownership in the breathing air, or make an inclosure in the cope of heaven. *1830* TENNYSON *Poems* 81 Larks in heaven's cope Sing.

d. A vault or canopy like that of the sky.  
*1658* MARVELL *Poems*, *Appleton House*, Under this Attic cope I move. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* i. 345 Bad Angels seen Hovering on wing under the Cope of Hell. *Ibid.* vi. 215 So under ferie Cope together rush'd Both Battels maine. *1847* LONGF. *Ev.* ii. ii. 79 Over them, vast and high, extended the cope of a cedar.

8. *Founding*. The outer portion or case of a mould; the outer mould in bell-founding.

*1856* PENNY *Post Nov.* (Ellacombe). In the case of the large Westminster bell, the cope was of iron, with the interior covered with a composition of clay and sand. etc. *1857* W. C. LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The outer mould or cope is formed. *1879* ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 200 The cope fitted over the core, like an extinguisher over a candle, with a vacuum left between them to receive the fused metal. *1881* RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Drugg*. The mould having been prepared in the two parts of the flask, the cope is put upon the *drag* before casting. After casting, the flask is opened by removing the cope. *1889* *Notes Building Constr.* III. 269 The outer brick cope. . . is lifted away.

† 9. A superficial deposit considered as a covering or coating of the stratum beneath: cf. *COPIING*.

*1631* MARKHAM *Wald of Kent* ii. 1. 7 Some of them [marls] have over them a cover of ground, which we call Cope. *Ibid.* A cold stiff and wet clay, which is either the Cope of the Marl or lieth near unto it. . . commonly called The Marl Cope ground.

10. THE COPING of a wall, etc. (dial. *cape*).  
*1847-78* HALLIWELL, *Cape*, the coping of a wall. *1877* E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Cape*, *Capeing*, the coping-stones of a wall or other building. *1880* L. WALLACE *Bentley* 351 Solid wall. . . with a balustrade on its cope.

11. *Comb.* (sense 2), as *cope-chest*, *-maker*, *-work*.  
*1551-60* Invent. Sir H. Parkers in Hall Elizabeth. Soc. (1887) 151 A Tester of blew and white velvet, panyd & embroidered with Cope worke of gould. *1628* *Cauterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Salter of Canterbury cope-maker. *1865* *Athanasius* No. 1942. 241a Armoire, cope-chest, stalls. *1874* MICKLETHWATE *Med. Par. Churches* 163 The mediaeval quadrant-shaped cope-chest.

† *Cope*, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [Either f. *COPE* v. 2, or immediately a. F. *coupe*, OF. also *colp*, *colp*, blow, stroke, shock, etc.] The shock of combat; encounter. Also *fig.*

*1525* LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 469 They ran togdyer and met so rudely y<sup>t</sup> their horses stayed with y<sup>e</sup> cope. *Ibid.* 475 The seconde cope they attaynted eche other on the helmes that the fyre flew oute. *1594* Sec. Rep. Dr. Faustius in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 408 In the cope all the four Janisaries were run quite thorow and thorow. *1633* URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol. Books. . . in the cope and encounter somewhat difficult. *Ibid.* (1859) I. 181 He fought at barriers. . . and when it came to the cope, he stood so sturdily on his feet. *1773* J. ROSS *Fraser's* iv. 310 (MS.) Bent on the signal cope and steel'd with guilt.

† b. To gain cope of: to gain the advantage over.  
*c. 1620* T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 350 (D.) We should gain cope of them, and outrun them.

*Cope*, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* or dial. [f. *COPE* v. 3: cf. *CHEAP* sb.]

† 1. A bargain. *Good cope*: cf. *good cheap*, F. *bon marché*, *Obs.*

*1564* J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 77 The Ducheman saith, that segging is good cope. *c. 1590* GREENE *Fr. Bacon* Wks. (Ritdg.) 1571 Maids, when they come to see the fair, Count not to make a cope for dearth of hay.

† 2. *God's cope*: a proverbial expression for a very large sum. *Obs.* [App. belongs here.]

*1580* WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 He wolde spende goddes

cope [*Tantaleus opes*] yf he had it. *1532* Dice Play (Percy Soc.) 27 He that will not stoop a dodkin at the dice, per chance at cardes will spend God's cope. *1553* T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 He will spende Goddes cope if he had it.

3. *Derbyshire Mines*. A duty paid by the miner for permission to raise lead-ore. [See quot. 1747, and *COPE* v. 3 4.]

*1631* Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 91 The said M<sup>r</sup> Carrier . . had likewise taken a farme or lense of the tythe oare, called the lott and cope, from his Majesty, under the seale of the Dutchy of Lancaster. *a. 1661* FULLER *Worthies* i. 229 The Lord for Lot, hath the thirteenth dish of Oar, within their Mine, and six pence a load for Cope. *1747* Hooson *Miner's Dict.* FJ, Any Miner is said to have a Groove [=digging, mine] or Cope, when he takes the said Groove or Bargain to get or raise the Ore, at a certain Price per Load, for some certain time. *1815* FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 365 In the measuring of [Lead] Ore at present, every 25th Dish . . is taken. . . as the King's Lot, Cope, or Duty. *1851* Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 94. § 9 (*High Peak Customs Act*) The Lessee for the Time being of the Duties of Lot and Cope.

4. *Comb.*, as *cope-money*.  
*1815* FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 366 It is not customary for the owners to advance any of the Cope-money on account.

† *Cope*, *cop*, sb.<sup>4</sup> *Obs.* [Derivation and proper form unknown.] (See quot.)

In quot. 1577 *cope* is app. the plural of this word; but this is uncertain, as it translates a Latin singular *temenent*.  
*1577* HOLLINGSHED *Chron.* I. 262 They [Britons] would run up and downe verie nimble upon the Cops, and stand upon the beame [Cesar per temenent percurrere et in iugo instare], and convey themselves quickly again into the chare. *1688* R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. viii. 335 The Waive Cop, is the long peece that cometh out from the Cart body to which the Oxen are fastned. *1704* WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Cart*, 2. The Wain Cope, that part which the hinder Oxen are yoked unto to draw the Wain. . . 25. The Cope Sale and Pin, are Irons that fasten the Chain with other Oxen thereat, to the end of the Cope. Hence *1727* in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, 1730-6 BAILEY *fol.*, 1823 *Univ. Techn. Dict.*, etc., etc., s.v. *Cope-sale*. *1847* HALLIWELL, *Cop*, the beam that is placed between a pair of drawing oxen. [No source or locality given.]

*Cope* (kōp), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. *COPE* sb.<sup>1</sup>, in various unconnected senses.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with or dress in a cope.

† To cope it: to put on a cope (*obs.*).

*1362* LANG. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 35 Penne com per a Confessour i-cope as a Frere. *Ibid.* 138 For heo cōpē he Commissarie and cōtēp he Clerkes. *1535* Brieff Disc. Troubl. *Frankford* (1642) 167 Such as are turne-coates, and can change with all Seasons. . . can cap it, can cope it, and curry for advantage. [See also *COPE*.]

2. *Arch.* To cover (a wall, etc.) with a COPING.

*1665* in 10th Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. v. App. 4 That upper part of the said wall which hath bine since made and coped by other men at day-work. *1725* BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Brick-Walls. . . are sometimes coped with Stone, and sometimes with Brick. *1788* Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts VI. 5 Stone fences, of a proper height coped with two turfs. *1853* KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 The mounds. . . were . . . coped and defended with limestone slabs. *1884* Law Times Rep. LI. 230/2 That A. B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall by Christmas next.

*fig.* *a. 1625* Boys Wks. (1630) 843 For though he may . . blinde the Bishop and cope [hoodwink] the Commissarie, yet Gods all-seeing eye. . . findeth out his foule folle.

b. To cover a ridge or 'hip' on a roof with a metal or other coping to carry off rain, etc.  
*1792* Phil. Trans. LXX. 338 There are eight hips, all of which are covered or coped with lead.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover as, or as with, a coping; to form a coping to.

*1842* Blackw. Mag. LII. 402 Behold, where olive-thickets Cope the soft and emerald-tinted slope Of sacred Scilus. *1879* BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 222 With stones dragged thither had he builded it and coped it with a fence of white thorn. *1890* H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxx. 292 Tufted clumps of trees. . . coping some turret-like crag.

3. To cover as with a vault or canopy.

*1704* ADDISON *Italy* 485 A very large Bridge, that is all made of Wood, and coped over Head, like the rest in Switzerland. *1821* JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* *Coburn* xii. Midnight coped the ocean wide. *1856* T. AIRD *Foot. Wks.* 240 The sympathetic heavens Coping this isle of mischief.

4. *Gardening*. To protect (wall-fruit) by an over-hanging coping, or sloping shelf-like projection.

*1822* The Garden 11 Feb. 205/3 Apricots. . . may be coped and poled. *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 187/1 Well coped, but otherwise exposed trees.

5. *intr.* To slope downwards or hang over like a coping.

*1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv. xiii. (R.) Some bending downe and coping toward the earth, others standing upright. *1703* MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 Coping over, is a sort of hanging over, but not square to its upright. *1866* GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Coping*, The sofite of a projection is said to cope over when it slants downwards from the wall.

*Cope* (kōp), v.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 4-6 *coupe*(e), 5 (*Destr. Troy*) *caup*, *cawp*, 6-7 *coap*(e), 5- *cope*. [a. F. *couper*, in OF. *colper*, *cofer*, *couper* to strike (now to cut), f. OF. *colp*, *colp*, *colp* blow:—med. L. *colpus*, *colapus*:—L. *colaphus* blow with the fist: see *COUP*.]

1. *intr.* (without with).

† 1. To strike; to come to blows, encounter, join battle, engage, meet in the shock of battle or tournament. (Often with *together*.) *Obs.*

*c. 1350* [see *COPING* vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup>]. *c. 1400* *Destr. Troy* 721 [They] couped to-gedur. *Ibid.* 6486 They caupit at the knight, kene

men of armys. *Ibid.* 7775 Pai caupit togedur That bothe were backward pere borne of pere horses. *a. 1475* *Chron. Rich. II.*, etc. (Camden 1868) 8 The ertl of Penbroke was slayn with that other knyghtis speer, as he cast it from him whanne thay hadde coupid. *1485* CAXTON *Paris & F.* (1868) 18 And coped togdyer so fyersly they breke theyr speers. *1519* HORMAN *Vulg.* 261 Both the hostis wolde fayne haue. . . copit together [*properabat consiliere*]. *1525* LD. BURNERS *Proiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 468 The thyrd course theyr horses refused and wolde nat cope. *1598* GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* ii. iii. (1622) 36 They had coped, if Stertinius had not runne in, and held lacke Flavius. *1611* SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. vii. (1632) 424 Foot to foot, and man to man, coped together in a most cruell fight. *1725* POPE *Odys.* xviii. 65 Swear to stand neutral, while we cope in fight.

*fig.* *1532* MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 616/2 Euerye chylde may see howe lothe he is to come nere and cope. *1755* GARRICK *On Johnson's Dict.* in *Boswell* an. 1755 In satire, epistles, and odes would they cope.

II. *Cope* with.

† 2. To come to blows with, engage, encounter, contend, fight with. *Obs.* or *arch.* (exc. as in 3).

*c. 1400* *Destr. Troy* 1262 One caupet with hym kene. . . And set hym a sad dyut. *a. 1467* GREGORY *Chron.* (1876) 219 He wolde nevyr cope whithe no man. *1548* HALL *Chron.* 175 b. He neither would nor durst once medle or cope with the Erls navie. *1598* GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xii. vi. (1622) 186 One Iulius Montanus. . . by chance coping with the Prince in the darke, and rudely thrusting him backe. *1640* YORK *Union Hon.* 45 Hee also unhorsed. . . a Valiant Knight, and at last coped with Earle Henry himselfe. *1660* E. HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 42 The Spaniards never durst cope with our men in the plain field. *1774* J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 47 He slew every person who ventured to cope with him. *a. 1839* PRÆD *Poems* (1864) II. 15 Woe to the wretch whose single might Copes with dark Allan in the fight!

3. To contend with, in a well-matched fight, to contest the field with, to be or prove oneself a match for. (Usually with *can*, *able to*, or the like.)

a. in a *lit.* contest or battle.

*1583* STANHYURST *Acetis* i. (Arb.) 33 A lucklesse stripling, not a matche too cope with Achilles. *1710* ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 3 74 They have not been able to cope with the troops of Athens. *1777* J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 63 If your Excellency thinks your force sufficient to cope with his. *1868* FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1896) II. x. 501 It would be impossible to gather an army able to cope with the insurgents.

b. in a *fig.* contest.

*1651* N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xxvi. (1739) 117 None must cope with him, he must run and out-run all. *1684* tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Conspit.* i. 347 The onely [remedy] . . able to cope with so stout an Enemy. *1711* C. DAVENANT *Acc. Trade Gt. Brit.* 67 To be in a lasting Condition to Cope with the Dutch in Trade. *1782* MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov. His being too unwell to cope with Dr. Johnson. *1822* BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xxvii, Brisk Confidence still best with woman copes. *1875* EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Gratitude* Wks. (Bohn) III. 270 Let the scholar measure his valour by his power to cope with intellectual giants.

4. *fig.* To contend with, face, encounter (dangers, difficulties, etc.). Often implying successful encounter.

*1641* MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii, Two heads of evil he has to cope with, ignorance and malice. *1726* SHAWVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 327 The difficulties and hazards we had to cope with. *1835* URE *Philos. Manuf.* 26 He was. . . little qualified to cope with the hardships of a new manufacturing enterprise. *1850* FRASCROTT *Peru* II. 83 His nature was too gentle to cope with the bold and fiercer temper of his brother. *1850* ROBERTSON *Serms.* Ser. iii. i. (1872) 8 The work of coping with evil. *a. 1862* BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 293 Unfit to cope with the problems.

† 5. To meet with; to come into contact, touch, or relation with; to have to do with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

*1593* SHAKS. *Linc.* 99 But she, that never coped with stranger eyes, Could pick no meaning from their parding looks. *1602* — *Ham.* iii. ii. 60 As just a man as ere my Conversation cop'd withall. *1611* — *Vint.* T. iv. iv. 435 Thou, fresh peece Of excellent Witchcraft, who of force must know The royall Foole thou copst with. *1640* BROME *Sparagus Gard.* ii. v. His malice works upon me, Past all the drugs and all the Doctors Counsells, That ere I cop'd with. *1674* N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 84 If we our selves were not body as well as soul, our understandings would never have coped with such a thing as placelessness or stowage at all. *1822* HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iii. (1866) 75 A heartier friend or honest critic I never coped withal. *1865* SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *At Eleusis* 101 How as mate He coped with Hades, yokefellow in sin.

III. *trans.*

† 6. To cope blows: see quot. *Obs.*

*1569* J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 125 b, This Arte [War]. . . dothe trimly teache to cope blowes, to auoyde them that be geuen, or to warder them with the buckler.

† 7. To meet, meet with, come into contact (hostile or friendly) with. *Obs.*

*1592* SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 888 Finding their enemy to be so curst, They all straine curstie who shall cope him first. *1600* — *A. Y. L.* ii. i. 67. *1604* — *Old.* iv. i. 87 Where, how, how oft, how long ago, when He bath, and is againe to cope your wife. *1606* — *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 34 They say he yesterday cop'd Hector in the battell and stroke him downe. *1603* FLORENTO *Montaigne* (1632) 489 His [Cupid's] power checketh and copes all other might.

† 8. To meet or match (a thing) with (an equivalent). *Obs.* *rare*. Cf. *RECOURP*.

*1596* SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 412 Most worthy gentleman . . Three thousand Ducats due vnto the few We freely cope your courteous paines withall.

9. To be a match for, face, encounter (cf. 4). *rare*.

*1872* TENNYSON *Garath & Lyndette* 1144 Saving that you mistrusted our good King Would . . yield you, asking, one Not fit to cope your quest.

**Cope** (kōp), *v.3* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 5-6 copen, 6-9 cope, 7 dial. coop. [Of LG. origin; used by Lydgate as Flemish: cf. MDu. *cōpen*, Du. *koopēn*, LG. *kōpen* to buy, to traffic, buy and sell, exchange, barter; for the ulterior etymology, see CHEAP *v.*, which is the native Eng. form. Cf. also COUP *v.* from Norse *kaupa*, the senses of which run parallel to those of *cope*, so that it is often treated as merely a northern dialect form of this verb.]

†1. *trans.* To buy. Obs.  
c. 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems*, London *Lyckpeny* vii, Flemynges began on me for to cry, 'Master, what-will you copen or by?' 1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 170/1 To cope, *cambire*, *emere*. 1599 (title) Key to unknown knowledge, or a shop of five Windows, Which if you doe open To cheapen and copen.

2. To exchange, barter. *Cope away*: to give away in exchange, to barter away. dial.

1590 [see 1]. 1824 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 331 Have you any old boots or any old shoes. To cope with new brooms? 1638 Heywood *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 314 If a man might change away his wife... and cope her away like a bad commodity. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 62 *Cope*, to chop or exchange, used by the Coasters of Norfolk. Suffolk. Etc. [ed. 1693 as also in Yorkshire]. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Norfolk of Dogger* III. 37 I've seen scores of nets coped away for brandy.

†3. *intr.* To make an exchange, make a bargain.  
1575 FULKE *Conf. Purg.* (1577) 371 You say we might... have coped for one of those Lyrurgies, if we liked not Gregorys Masse, rather then to have forged a new. 1597 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 527 [The Patron] Will cope with thee in reasonable wise; That if the living yerely doo arise To fortie pound, that then his youngest sonne Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 345 And bringeth them Gold and fresh supplies, and copeth with them.

4. *Derbyshire Mines*. To agree to get ore at a fixed sum per dish or measure.

1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss.

**Cope** (kōp), *v.4* *Falconry*. [app. a. F. *cooper*, *couper* in its later sense 'to cut'. Cf. COPE *v.2*]

*trans.* To cut, pare, the beak or talons of a hawk.  
1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 78 Copping yrons to cope his hawkes beake if it be overgrown, and to cope hir pownces and talons, if neede be. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* viii. viii. (1668) 130 If you break or rive her pounce, or but cope it so short that she bleed... yet it will indanger her life. 1619 BERT *Treat. Hawkes* 67 Let her be short-coped, so I would advise all short-winged hawkes to be used. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* II. (1706) 77. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 244 The beak and talons should be closely coped.

**Cope**, *v.5* Obs. or dial. Also 7 *coap*, *coupe*. [Derivation uncertain; sometimes referred to COOP *v.1*.] *trans.* To tie or sew up the mouth of (a ferret); also fig. of a person. Const. *up*.

1601 DRAGON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 214 If shall not be amisse to cope up your lips a little. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 9 Neither are they here coped from all manner of speech, when just occasion of speech is offered. 1665 *Conscience's Sp. Inquis.* 105 By this their so strait enjoinyng them silence... they cope them with needle and thread and so keep in all their knavery and tyranny. 1631 DEKKER *Match* *see* IV. Wks. 1873. IV. 109 Your lips coap'd like a ferret. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimsies* 99 His nimble ferrets must now become pioneers for their master who copes them. 1674 EICHARD *Hobbs State Nat.* 86 Roger has a vocal organ... called a mouth, and being not mured, gagged, or cop'd... may stretch it as wide as he pleases. 1885 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cope*. The use of this word is confined to warreners, who are said to 'cope' their ferrets, when they sew or tie up their mouths, to prevent them from biting rabbits, when they... drive them from their holes.

†**Cope**, *v.6* Obs. *trans.* [cf. COPE *v.2*: but perh. an error for *wipe*; the Fr. original has *assuwyer les larmes*.]

1647 W. BROWNE *Poetaster* I. 166 The Old Narcissus... lifted his hands to his eyes to cope thence his tears.

†**Copeage**. Obs. -1 ? The action of coping.  
1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi-vii. 213 He that by such rare copeage Mounts, is sure To break his neck, or live for e'r secure.

**Copeck** (kōp'pek). Also 7-8 *copec*, 8 *copeik*, *copique*, *capeck*, *kapeke*, 8-9 *copeck*, 9 *kopek*. [ad. Russ. *копейка* *kopëika*, *kopëika*, *kopëika*, deriv. (dim. form) of *копѣй* *kopëy* lance, pike.

So called from the substitution in 1535 of the figure of Ivan IV. on horseback with a lance, for that of his predecessor with a sword. Cf. Bestuzhev-Riumin, *Russkaya Istoriya*, 1885, II. 206, and Karamzin VIII. i. (citing the contemporary Chronicle of Rostov.)]

A Russian copper coin, the 100 part of a rouble, now worth from 1/4 to 1/5 of a penny English.

1658 CAULL *Miscovy* 144 To spend every Copeck (or Penny) they have, in a Tippling-House, is a common thing here. 1716 J. PERRY *State of Russia* 7 note, Each Copeck [was] full an English Penny Value; but since the Czar has recoined his Money, it is little more than half the former Value. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 164 Every one pays a few copeicks for admittance. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 461 A pound of beef sold in Woronetz for twenty-six copeicks. 1888 *Times* 27 June 12/1 A tax of half a copeck per pood should be levied on exported corn.

**Coped** (kōp't), *pp. a.* Also 7 *copped*. [f. COPE *sb.* or *v.1* + -ED.]

1. Wearing a cope.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 34 And the Abot copyd wyth his munkys alle. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 68 His Croser kneeling behinde him, coped. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino*

& *Bellana* 140 During the time that you were cowl'd and coped. 1852 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 371 Headed by cuped and surplised choristers.

2. Having the top or upper surface sloping down on each side like a coping.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. viii. 235 Whose body was intomb'd in a Coffin of Gray Marble, the couer coped. *Ibid.* vii. xiv. 366 His... bones as yet remaine... in a Chest of Grey-Marble, reared upon four small pillars, couered with a coped stone of the same. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 275 The rest are coped stones, all of grey marble. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 21 There is an unusual but very becoming kind of monument, which may be called the coped high tomb. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 A large stone coffin with a coped lid was uncovered.

Coped, obs. f. COPEDED.

**Co-peer**. *nonce-wd.* [f. CO- + PEE: cf. *compeer*.] A fellow-peer.

1811 CTESS BECKLEY *Addr. to Peers* 3 The Co-Peers of a beloved husband.

Copel, obs. form of COPEL.

**Copeman** 1, †**copeman**. *arch.* [orig. *copeman*, f. COPE *sb.* (in possess. *cop's*) + MAN: cf. *craftsman*, *tradesman*, etc. The later *copeman* may have been influenced by Du. *koopman* in same sense: but cf. also *copecmate*, COPEMATE.]

1. A chapman, merchant, dealer. Obs.

a. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 68 b, And having found a copeman for his great barque, with the money thereof and with other... he bought a small pinnas. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Marchand*, a merchant, a chapman, a copeman. 1580 *Apol. Prince Orange* in *Phoenix* (1721) I. 520 There is... no Country, wherein they are not counted for inconstant People, and great Coops-men.

b. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v. Wks. (Rldg.) 191/1 He would have sold his part of Paradise For ready money, had he met a copeman. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 86 When the Copemen arrive in the harbours to sell their goods from the Vessel.

2. (See quot.)

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* III. 120 The Copemen or the Receivers of stolen goods on the shores of the river. *Ibid.* 172 The Copemen provide Bags, Jiggers, Bladders... the Plunder goes on to a great extent in the night.

**Copeman** 2. A person wearing a cope.

1853 J. H. DALE *Tr. Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 65 If there be Copemen, the master of the ceremonies appoints the first of them to assist at the incensation.

†**Copemaster**, *copec*. Obs. = COPE-MAN 1.  
1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon* *Tim.* 572/1 They play the copemasters, and make merchandise of the doctrine of the Gospel. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispatch* 294 What faith is to be given to the most formal bargain made with such Copemasters of testimonies?

†**Copemate**, *copecmate*. Obs. [orig. *copemate*, f. COPE *v.2* + MATE; the change to *copecmate* was prob. through association with *copeman*, or with other words in which the first element is a sb. in the genitive, as *craftsman*, *tradesman*, etc.]

1. A person with whom one copes or contends; an adversary, antagonist.

a. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 279 Against my toother copemate will I use the same.

b. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 138 *Riv.* Walke not too boldly, if the Sergeants meete you; You may have swaggering worke your bellie full. *Pal.* No better Copemates. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 39 He... needs not care... what Copemate encounters him next. 1644 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gaggs* To Rdr. x Being put upon such a copemate. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 372 This ponderous confuter, elected... to be my copemate.

2. A partner or colleague in power, office, etc.; an associate, companion, comrade.

a. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 392 They will not leave [it] to Christ, but will herein also joyne a copemate with him, that Romish vicar. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 12 This lewd companion Sinne, and his Copemates.

b. 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 In soothe their old copemate thou werte. 1594 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 They vanished away like Cadmus' copemate that sprung up of vipers teeth. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* 137 O ye my noble copemates, drinke your fill. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Math.* xvi. 24 That he might not be... made collateral, a very copemate, to Christ himself. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1824) 344 My copemates, for what wait we here?

b. fig. of things.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 b, Freewill must of necessity be copemate with Grace. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 925 Mis-shapen Time, copemate of ugly Night. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 101 Then let him say, whether q looks not... as Potent as her Lower and less Copemate.

3. *spec.* A. an accomplice in cheating; a confederate at cards, dice, or the like.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 73 These Copemates, and corrupt bribe takers. 1864 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was no... privy pilferer but... he was a copemate for him. 1685 MASSE *tr. Aennian's Germanus d'Af.* 246 How often had I a Copemate that stood by... who would tell me what cards they went upon, and what their game was?

B. a paramour.

1593 Tell-Trothe's *N. Y. Gift* 17 Were taken by their husbands with other of their copemates. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii. Wks. (Rldg.) 24/2 O, this is the female copemate of my sonne. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 309 Iulia the daughter of Augustus Caesar... played false and had many copemates. 1693 URBANET *Rabelais* III. xlvii. 373 Who is to be the Copemate of your Wife.

C. A partner in marriage; a husband or wife.

1621 WEEVER *Inc. Funn. Mon.* 17 Husbands... and wives... contracting second marriages, before... their cope mates be cold in their graues. 1639 FORD *Lady's Trial* V. 1, Was

ever such a tatter'd rag of man's flesh, Patch'd up for copes-mate to my niece's daughter!

4. = FELLOW, in the vague and often contemptuous sense. (Cf. COMPANION *sb.* 1 4.)

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* 74 For a time I was vainly suspected by such madde copemates that can surmise any thing for their purpose. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence* (1607) 127 Oh wise fellow, without doubt! This copemate will bring men... quite beside themselves. 1625 LITTLE *Du Bartas* 41 Fools, idiots, jesters, anticks, and such copes-mates as of naught-worth are suddenly start up. 1633 W. R. *Match at Midn.* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 30 What cope's-mate's this, trow? who let him in? 1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* (ed. 2) 151 An odious, filthy ill-favoured Copes-mate.

†**Copen**, *v.* Obs. In early ME. *copnien*. [Implies an OE. *copnian* or *copemian*; cf. COPENER.] *trans.* To desire eagerly, long for.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* (1826) 20 Cum nu leof to thi lif for ich copni thi cume. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 237 Ich iseo Iesu Crist þe cleopeð me & copnēð. *Ibid.* 2457 Þe wununge of eueh wunne kepeð & copnēð bi cume.

Copen, to buy: see COPE *v.3*

†**Copener**, -ere. Obs. Also -iner, -yner. [OE. *copener*, agent-n. from \**copenian*, ME. *copnien*: see above.] A paramour.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* III. Hwæt þu ðonne eart forlegen wið manigne copenere. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1340 Bet luvien hire oþene were, Thane awet hire copenere. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 324/58 Is i-go with hire copiner. c. 1320 *Seynyn Sag.* (W.) 2258 The pie saide, 'Bi God Al-might! The copiner was her to-night, And hath i-don the mochel sschame'. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 199 Pat woman þat bare tweile children on lillre to hire housbonde, and þe oþere to be copenere [adulter].

Co-penetrating: see Co-*pref.* 2.

Copentank, var. COPINTANK. Obs.

**Copepod** (kōp'pōd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *κόπη* handle, oar-handle, and hence oar + *πόδ*-footed, f. *πῶς*, *πόδ*-foot.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Copepoda* of minute entomostracous Crustaceans, having four or five pairs of feet chiefly used for swimming.

B. *sb.* A member of this order: *pl.* copepods; collectively, as name of the order, (in L. form) *copepoda* (kōp'pōdā).

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 762/2 The copepoda supply no such instances of thoracic extremities... destined for swimming. 1876 BENEDEN *Anim. Parasites* 45 It attaches itself to a copepod crustacean. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 348 The resemblance to an adult Copepod is so striking that it may be termed the Copepod stage. 1885 *Athenaeum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The phyllopods and copepods.

Hence *Copepodan*, *Copepodous* *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Copepoda*.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 358 The fore part of the head has remained Copepodous. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. L.* 536 The three parasitic Copepodan genera.

**Coper** 1 (kōp'pā). [f. COPE *v.3* + -ER 1.]

1. One who 'copes'; a dealer, chapman.

1609 SKENE *Reg. May.* 152 Forebuyers of quheit, bear, and aites, copers, sellers, and turners thereof in merchandises. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 118 There is not a better caterer or coper of his birds, 'twixt this and the Land's End.

b. Often in comb., as *horse-coper*, *herring-coper*, *silver-coper* (-*cooper*, -*couper*). See these words.

a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 287 There were horsecopers amongst them. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 28 One Cordus... had been trepanned into the West India Company's Service by the crimps or silver-coopers as a common soldier. 1845 *New Statist. Ac. Scot., Berwicksh.* 160 The fisheries are chiefly rented by Salmon Copers in Berwick. 1891 C. BRADLEY in *Outdoor Games & Recr.* xxii. 357 That old rascal Screwdriver, the pony coper.

c. *spec.* (= *horse-coper*) A horse-dealer.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 236 The old clerical's turned coper. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 291 The young cavalry officer was a bit of a coper... and was not long in ascertaining that he had got hold of a circus-horse. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/1 The trade of the coper is all trickery.

2. *Derbyshire Mines*. 'One who agrees to take or make a bargain to get [lead] ore:' see COPE *v.3* 4, COPE *sb.* 3.

1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. 1825 FAREY *View Agric. Derbyshire* I. 366 The miners who dig the Ore are usually called *Copers*, for their working at a certain *Cope* or price per Ton.

**Coper** 2, **cooper** (kōp'pā). [a. Fl. and Du. *koop*, Fris. and LG. *kōper*, purchaser, trader dealer, f. *koop*en to buy, deal, trade = G. *kaufen*, Eng. CHEAP *v.*

Usually spelt *cooper* in the newspapers 1881-84, but pronounced *coper* by the fishermen, and so spelt in the publications of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. In the memory of old smacksmen of Grimsby (as stated by Mr. J. F. Winttingham) the name goes back to 1854, when Flemish and Dutch *koopers* first began to frequent the fleets.]

A vessel fitted out to supply ardent spirits, etc. usually in exchange for fish, to the deep-sea fishers in the North Sea; a floating grog-shop.

The practice began in a comparatively innocent barter trade carried on by Dutch boats visiting the fishing fleets, when the latter fished in close to the land, off Camperdown and the Texel; but it led to the fitting out of 'floating grog-shops' to attend each fleet. Public attention was called to the demoralizing nature of the traffic in 1881, and it formed the subject of a convention between the British, German



and Dutch governments in 1882, for the carrying out of which an Act of Parliament was passed in 1888.

1881 *Conference at the Hague*, Sitting 8 Oct. (*Blue Bk.*, *Comm.* No. 24, 1882). The traffic carried on... by those [boats] known as 'coopers' or 'bum-boats'. 1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 5/3 The Hollanders are... the chief offenders; but 'coopers' are also familiar in ports nearer home. 1884 *Rep. on N. S. Fisheries in Blue Bk.*, *Comm.* No. 5 (1888) 12 The 'coopers' or floating grog-shops chiefly hail from German and Dutch ports. They trade in tobacco and spirits of vile quality... and latterly in immoral and obscene cards and photographs. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* iii. 28 These Dutch coopers ostensibly cruised with the English fleets for the purpose of selling tobacco. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Sept. 414 The 'cooper', or grog-ship, has been banished.

**Coper**, **Coperas**, -ris, obs. ff. **COPPER**, **COPPERAS**. **Copera**, obs. f. **COPRA**, dried coco-nut.

**Copercenarie**, -ery, -er, obs. ff. **COPAR**, **COPERNARY**, -RE. **Co-perception**: see **CO**-**pref.** 3 a.

**Copering**, **coopering**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. COPE* 2 + *-ING* 1.] The trading of the 'coopers' in the North Sea: see **COPE 2. Also *attrib.***

1882 *Standard* 28 Dec. 5/3 What is known as 'coopering' [should be] altogether prohibited. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/4 The floating grog-shops in the coopering trade are the curse of the North Sea. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* iii. 35 They wouldn't insure the vessel any longer unless she gave up the copering.

**Copernically**, *adv. nonce-wd.* [as if f. an adj. **Copernical** (= next) + *-LY* 2.] According to the Copernican view of the solar system.

1867 DR MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 52 How can one explain Copernically that the velocity of the Moon must be added to the velocity of the Earth... to learn how far the Moon has advanced from one fixed star to another?

**Copernican** (*kop-er-ni-kān*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. Copernicus*, Latinized form of *Kopernik*, name of a celebrated astronomer, a native of Thorn in Prussian Poland (1473-1543) + *-AN*].

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus.

**Copernican system**, *theory*: the astronomical system or theory propounded by Copernicus (and still held with modifications), according to which the planets, including the earth, move in orbits round the sun as a centre (in opposition to older notions, according to which the earth was supposed to be fixed, and the sun and planets to move round it).

1867 *Sprat Hist. Royal Soc.* (1702) 246 A Copernican Sphere, representing the whirling motion of the Sun, and the motion of the several Planets. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 502 Copernicus... is obliged to introduce a system of epicycles entirely resembling that of Ptolemy. But... the Copernican epicycles are more successful than the Ptolemaic.

1889 *CAIRD Kant* I. 213 We should keep in mind this Copernican change of the centre from which the intelligible world is regarded.

*B. sb.* One who holds the Copernican theory. 1877 *HALK Prim. Orig. Man* i. iii. 80 The supposition of the eternal Motion of the Heaven or Sun; or if you will, of the Earth, as the Copernicans will have it. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Sent. Authority Relig.* II. i. 151 In the present day, Catholics are Copernicans like other people.

Hence **Copernicanism**, belief in the Copernican theory; the theory itself; so also **Copernicize**, *v. intr.* to hold the Copernican theory.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 200 How circumstantially... does Kepler demonstrate that Euclid copernicizes! 1858 *Masson Milton* (1874) I. 39 In the interval between that time and the completion of his *Paradise Lost* his Copernicanism may have become decided. 1880 *Athenaeum* 11 May, Blaming the action of the Roman authorities in their treatment of Copernicanism and of its aged and illustrious advocate.

† **Copernico-elliptical**, *a. Obs.* Said of the Copernican theory as modified by supposing the planetary orbits elliptical.

1877 *PLOT Oxfordsl.* 225 The same... Bishop first Geometrically demonstrated, the Copernico-Elliptical Hypothesis to be the most genuine, simple, and uniform.

**Coperos**(s)e, -ouse, etc., obs. ff. **COPPERAS**.

† **Coperon**, *Obs.* Also **coproune**, **coporne**, **coporone**, -perun, -poroun. [*a. OF. couperon*, -un, *couperum* summit (still in Guernsey *coupron* summit of a hill), deriv. of *OF. cope*, *coppe*, *Sp. copa* summit, whence also *F. coupeau*, and *OF. coupet*, *coupie*, *coupiar*. See *Diez* s.v. *coppa*, *Littre* s.v. *coupeau*.] A summit, top.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1461 *be coperonnes* of *be canacles* *bat on be cuppe* *reces*. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 797 *Fayre* *fylyolez*. With *coroun* *coprounes*, *craftyly* *sleje*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 91 *Coporne* or *coporoun* of a thyng *[K. H. coporone, 1499 coporun]*, *capitellum*.

† **Copersignatory**, *Obs.* A confusion between **copersignatory**, **COPERNARY**, and **SIGNATORY**; intended to mean 'Joint inheritance of lordship'.

1654 R. VILVAIN *Euchir. Epigr.* 83 The 3 tru Sons of Brutt amongst whom he divided this Isle in Copersignatory.

**Copertener**, obs. f. **COPARTNER**.

**Copertinaunce**: see **COPURTENANCE**.

† **Coperture**, *Obs.* -1 [ad. med.L. *coopertura* covering, *f. cooperte* to cover.] = **COVERTURE**, covering, horse-cloth.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 188 The coperture of a barbed horse.

**Coposal**: see **COPSOLE**.

**Copesman**, -mate: see **COPESMAN**, -MATE.

† **Copester**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. COPE* sb. 1 + *-STER* 1.] A wearer of a cope, *i.e.* a monk.

1637 N. WHITING *Albino & B.* 134 Into the Arras-sieled parlour then The copesters went, in every corner snookt.

**Cope-stone** (*kōp-stōn*). Also **Sc. kaip**, **cape**. [*f. COPE* sb. 1 + **STONE**. The derivation is made certain by the northern forms in *cape*-, *caip*-; but the sense appears to be influenced by association with **CO** **TOP**, or in the northern form perhaps with *cap*: see **CAP** sb. 1 *10 b.*] The top or head stone of a building; almost always *fig.* the crown, completion, finishing touch.

1567 in *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 401 Newsall yee see the kaip-stone of that worke wherof yee layed the foundation. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 133 The house of God shalbe builded in to it. Yea, it sall not lack... the verray cope stone. c 1779 R. KER *Spring & Rise Ho. Queensberry* in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 373 The superstructure was carried on, By shedding of the blood of men! And then the capstone its put on. 1782 *BURNS Poor Man's Elegy* i, The last sad cope-stane of his woes; Poor Maillie's dead! 1828 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 63 This eloquent was the cope-stone of the admiral's misfortunes. 1891 J. CLARK MURRAY in *Educator* *Rev.* I. 38 Such an education of the will places the copestone on the whole educational building.

**Co-petitioner**: see **CO**-**pref.** 3 c.

**Copful**: see **CUPFUL**.

**Cop-head**, *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. COPE* sb. 2 + **HEAD**.]

1. A high peaked head.

*Cf. cop*, *coppeit-crowned*, s.v. **COPE sb. 2 8, **COPPED** 5.**

2. 'A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of an animal' (Halliwell); a crested head.

*Cf. COFFLE*, **COPPLE**, **CROWN**.

† 3. To play *cop-head* over: *app.* to turn head over heels. *Obs.*

1671 *BLAGROVE Astrol. Physick* 174 In her fits she... would sometimes leap about with her arms and legs like a frog, sometimes she would play *cop-head* over and over.

Hence **Cop-headed**, having a *cop-head*, or high tapering head.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 311 *Homer*... sayth that he [Thersy] was streyte in the sholders... and coppehyd [ver]te *acuminat* lyke a *gygge*. *Ibid.* 312 A coppehyd fellow may haue wytte ynough, *cito satis potest sapere*. 1882 *DICKINSON Cambrid. Gloss.* (and *Suppl.*) *Copit*, *Cop-headit*, [having] a peaked crown, as many polled cattle have.

**Cophee**, -ie; -in, -yn(e); -or, -our: obs. ff. **COFFEE**, **COFFIN**, **COFFER**.

† **Cophosis** (*kōf-ō'sis*). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *κωφωσις*, *f. κωφ-ew* to deafen, *f. κωφός* dull, dumb, deaf.] Total deafness.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Cophosis*, is when the hearing is totally gone, so that the patient either heareth no noyse, or if he do, he cannot distinguish. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1853 *WILDER Obs. Aurul Surg.* 381 *Cophosis*, or total deafness, coming on gradually, and unaccompanied by any symptom but noise in the ear. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Text-bk. Phys.* 364 Loss of motion or sensibility in a limited part of the body, or confined to a special sense, as in lead-palsy, or in amaurosis, *cophosis*, etc.

**Cophouse**: see **CO** **sb.** 1 3.

**Cophes**, -ties, etc.: see **COPT**.

† **Copia** (*kō-pi-ā*). [*L.* = plenty.] Plenty, a plentiful supply: now chiefly in the *L.* phrase *copia verborum* abundance of words, a copious vocabulary. *Cf. COPY* sb. 1 c.

1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 155 ¶ 3 Since they [women] have... such a *copia verborum*, or plenty of words, it is pity they should not put it to some use. 1729 T. DALE tr. *T. Freind's Emmeol.* xii. (1752) 147 A sufficient copia of spirits being thus wanting. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 61 Furnish yourself with a *Copia* of equivalent Words. 1822-56 *De Quincy Conf. Wks.* 1890 III. 258 A critical familiarity with the syntax of the language, or a *copia verborum*.

**Copiable** (*kō-pi-ā-b'l*), *a. rare*. [*f. COPY* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being copied.

1755 *RICHARDSON Corr.* (1804) I. 185 That you would copy into your life and practice all that was copiable (No academical word, I doubt). 1789 *BENTHAM Wks.* X. 216 The above is ostensible and copiable. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/4 Here lately appeared pictures were at all copyable.

**Copiapite** (*kō-pi-ā-pit*). *Min.* [*f. Copiapo* in Chili + *-ITE*.] A yellow translucent hydrous silicate of iron, called also *yellow copperas* and *misy*. 1850 *DANA Min.* 447.

† **Copiate**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κομιάνης* grave-digger, *f. κομιά-ew* to work hard, toil, *f. κώμος* toil.] A labourer, a toiler.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 452 Whether voluntary charity inclined these copiates to this office, or whether they were hirelings, I cannot determine.

† **Copiator**, *Obs. rare*. [med. or mod.L. agent-n. from *copiare* = *F. copier* to **COPY**.] One who copies out documents.

1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809, 171 There is so much writing in the Scotch law, that all the men of law... are called... writers, *i.e.* scribes, or copiators.

**Copice**, **Copis**, obs. ff. **COPICE**, **COPY**.

**Copid tank**: see **COPINTANK**.

**Copied**, *phl. a.*: see **COPY** v.

**Copier** (*kō-pi-er*). Also 6-8 **copyer**, 8 **coppler**. [*f. COPY* v. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who copies or makes a copy of a writing or document; a transcriber, copyist.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 151 To impute it to the oversight of the copiers. 1650 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 349 The Copiates or Copiers out of old books wrote it. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Introd.* 9 The Scribes and Copiers of those Times. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., A. Phillips*, He supposed

it to be corrupted by the copiers. 1879 *FURNIVALL E. Eng. Text Soc. Rep.* 8 For the decipherment of the faded text the Society is indebted to its Oxford copier.

*b.* One who copies a work of art.

1720 *STEELE Tatler* No. 166 ¶ 3 This Order has produced great Numbers of tolerable Copiers in Painting. 1729 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 175 Neither is that... Intirely Copy where the Whole Thought is taken, but the manner of the Copier used as to the Colouring.

2. One who copies or imitates; an imitator.

1679 *DRYDEN Tr. & Cr. Pref.* To imitate Fletcher is but to copy after him who was a Copier. 1700 - *Vind. Dh. Guise* (R.). The Sorbonists were the original, and our schismatics in England were the copiers of rebellion. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 164 ¶ 9 His virtues will be cited to justify the copiers of his vices. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* vii. 158 Such imitation does not in the least interfere with the natural character of the copy.

**Copihold**, obs. f. **COPYHOLD**.

**Copill**, obs. f. **COBLE** 1, **COUPLE**.

**Copiner**, var. **COPENER**, *Obs.*, paramour.

**Coping** (*kō-piŋ*), *sb.* Also 8 **copeing**. [*f. COPE* v. 1 sense 2 + *-ING* 1.]

1. *Arch.* The uppermost course of masonry or brickwork in a wall, usually made of a sloping form to throw off rain.

1602 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* B v, Warham. The Iron barres upon the bridge bestow'd: Warner the copings did reedifie. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* vii. 9 Euen from the foundation vnto the coping [1388 *WYCLIF* cop of the wallis]. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Witches Frolis*, The Vicarage walls are lofty and thick, And the copings are stone and the sides are brick. 1876 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s. v., Coping thinner on one edge than on the other serves to throw off the water on one side of the wall, and is called *feather-edged coping*. Coping thicker in the middle than at the edges is called *saddle-backed coping*. *transf.* 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 89 The eyebrows form a sort of coping or fence.

2. An overhanging ledge or shelf for protecting wall-fruit. *Cf. COPE* v. 1 4.

1881 *Garden Feb.* 105 A broad Coping of glass, if possible 2 ft. wide and portable.

3. *Comb.* as coping-brick, a brick used for a coping. See also **CORING-STONE**.

1725 *BRADLEY Ram. Dict.* s. v. *Wall*, Fence-Walls built of great Bricks are copied with Coping Bricks.

**Coping** (*kō-piŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. COPE* v. 2 + *-ING* 1.]

† 1. Meeting in the shock of combat; encounter.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2602 So keni he a-cunnted at be coupling to-gadere, bat he kniþ spere in speldes also-schuered. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* (1511) II. 533 Cochorne, was throwen at 37 secconde couplinge to grounde horse & man. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 54 The Britons used Charlots in there fights, which... at the first copinge did greaitlee greeve and astonishe the armie of their enemies. 1611 *CORNE*, *Choc.* a violent encounter, or coping of armed, and angrie souldiers.

2. Contending in opposition or rivalry.

1678 *Hist. Indulgence* in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 74 Never to be out-done. in a coping with the Mediator, and a downright denial of Him to be King.

**Coping** (*kō-piŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f. COPE* v. 3 + *-ING* 1.] Bargaining. Now only in reference to horse-coping = horse-dealing: *cf. COPE* 1.

1595 *Marocerus Ext.* 11, I knowe a man that... solde but three yardes of satten unto a gentleman, and forsooke himself at least three times in the coping. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gospel* 104 Alasse, alasse, segging is no good coping. 1864 *Land. Rev.* 18 June, 643 Amongst the mysteries of horse-flesh is the noble science of coping, and its practitioners the horse-copers. These individuals practise fraud as a trade. 1876 *World* V. 18 Skilled in the thousand-and-one devices of coping.

**Coping**, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Falconry*. [*f. COPE* v. 4 + *-ING* 1.] The cutting of a hawk's beak or talons. Hence coping-iron, an instrument for doing this.

1575 [see **COPE v. 1]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 238/2 Coping-Irons are Instruments used in coping or paring of Hawks Beaks, Pounces, and Talons. 1855-83 *SALVIN & BRODRICK Falconry in Brit. Isles Gloss.* 150.**

**Coping**, *vbl. sb.* 4 *Ship-building*. 'Turning the ends of iron lodging-knees, so that they may hook into the beams' (A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846), so as to ease the strain on the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

c 1850 in *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 111. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Coping**, *phl. a. Obs.* [*f. COPE* v. 1 5 + *-ING* 1.] Over-arching; of an arched or vaulted form; sloping laterally like the coping of a wall.

1602 *HOLLAND Phny* II. 566 The coping and vaulted roofe of the furnace. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 4 Another argument is the coping figure of the island.

**Coping-stone**. [*f. COPING* sb. 1 + **STONE**.]

1. One of the stones forming the coping of a wall. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 236 Cemented into the coping stones on the parapet-wall. 1844 *HOOD Hamlet* H. i. vii, The time-worn coping-stone had tumbled after! 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 4 The monkey-peoples' mild brown eyes glittered from bough and coping-stone.

2. *fig.* = **COPE-STONE**.

1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* i. 5 Comparative Grammar has deserved the title of 'the coping stone of philological inquiries'. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 150 That put the coping-stone on the young fellow's embarrassment.

† **Copintank**, **copentank**, **coptank**, *Obs.* Forms: see below. [A word of obscure origin and history, appearing also in the form **cooping**- and **copid tank**, with the related adjs. **coptanet** and

**copple-tanked.** Apparently the same word also occurs in Shaks. (1st fol.) as COPATAIN.

Nothing similar is known in Dutch or the Romanic langs.; although L. *capitaneus* chief in size, large, or *capitulum*, *caputium* head-covering, cap, Du. *kop* top, head, have been suggested as more or less possible explanations of part of the word. That it is really connected with the English group *cop*, *copped*, *copple*, is favoured by the variants, and by Horman's use of *coppid cappis* in the same sense as the *coppid*, *copping*, *coppin*-tanked of the quots. But *tank* still remains unexplained. Our actual word *tank* is out of the question, being of recent introduction from India; of *tankard* no simple form *tank* is known.]

A high-crowned hat of the form of a sugar-loaf.

(Cf. 1519 HORMAN *Ulgaria* 111:1. Sometime men were coppid cappis like a sugar lofe.)

a. In form *copin*, *copyn*, *coppin*, (*copping*-), *copentank*(e), *-tanke*, *copentante*.

1508 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1871) l. 38 Do on your Decke Slut: if ye purpos to come off. I mean your Copytanke: And if it wyl do no goode, To kepe you from the rayne, ye shall haue a foles hode. c 1525 *Image Ipoecr.* Skelton's Wks. II. 429 For nowe the tyme failes To speake of cardinalles. With ther coppentante They loke adutante. 1555 *Fardle Facions* n. vii. 160 Thei cary. on their heades a copintanke, embattell aboute like a turrette. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1583) 2056 On his head a copping tanke. 1570 G. GILPIN tr. *Martin's Beehive Rom.* Ch. l. xii. I vijb, Then should come in the doctours of Loven with their great coppin-tanks [Dutch *haere grote Tolen*] and doctours hattes. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Delicate Diet* (1792) 18 Of... a Turkie bonnet [we make] a copentank for Capphas. 1584 T. HUNSON tr. *Du Bartas' Judith* m. 19 (1641) 364 Joynd with the men of. Armania With coppintanks [chef creste].

b. *cop(p)id tank*.

1552 PHAER *Æneid* viii. (1588) Liv. The Salij praunsing Priests, with mitred crownes and coppid tanks. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1595) 994 In a long gown after the fashion of the Medes with a high copped tanke hat on his head narrow in the toppe [*haec in hant chappeau pointu sur la teste, dont la pointe estoit droite*]. 1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Yunius' Nomenclator* 165 *Apex*. a suger loafe hat; a coppid tanke hat.

γ. *copntank*, *copntant*. (The examples are attrib.; the form in -t may be adj. = *copntanked*: cf. below.)

1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* Wks. (1587) 154 A copntanke [v. r. copntank] hat made on a Flemish block. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 578 A high copntank Hat. *Ibid.* 774 With a high copntank Hat on his head, narrow in the top, as the Kings of the Medes... do use to wear them.

b. A high peaked head; = COP-HEAD I.

1585 J. HIGINS tr. *Yunius' Nomenclator* 449 *Cilo*. One that hath a heade with a sharpe crowne, or fashioned like a sugerloaf: a copid tanke. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 Ulysses revolt not Thersites with these termes... Thou bald pate, thou copntank [cf. *Iliaid* II. 219 φάος ἐν κεφαλῇ].

Hence **Copping-tanked**, also **Copple-tanked** a., (of a hat or head) high-peaked.

1586 FERNE *Bias. Gentrie* 150 On their heades coppinge tanked hattes. 1596 DANERT tr. *Conius* 10 Vpon their heades the Burgundians were felt-hats, copletanked, a quarter of an ell high or more.

† **Copiosity.** Obs. Also 6 copiosite. [a. obs. F. *copiosité* (15th c.), or med.L. *cōpiōsitas*, f. *cōpiōs-us* plentiful, *COPIOUS*.] Abundance; plentifulness; = *COPIOUSNESS* I.

[1530, in *COPIOUSLY* 2, may be an error for *copyonstye*.] 1543-4 Act 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Fountaines, whervnto requireth abundance and copiosite, for the servinge of the inhabitants. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Copiosity*, plenty, store.

**Copious** (kō'piəs), a. Forms: 4-6 -yous, -ious, 4-9 copious, (5 -yowse, -yose, -lose, 6 -eus). [ad. L. *cōpiōs-us* plentiful, f. *cōpia* plenty; cf. F. *copieux* (16th c. in Littré).]

† 1. Furnished plentifully with anything; having or yielding an abundant supply of; abounding in; Obs. exc. as in *copious sources*, where it passes into 3.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 (Mätz.) Pe. erpe of that lond is copious of metal ore. 1398—Barth. *De P. R.* xiii. vii. (1495) 444 Eufurates... is most copious in gemmes and precyous stones. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 A copious lond, and habundant in marchandise. c 1523 FARRIS *Bk. agst. Rasell* (1826) 218 He is more copious in labours, in stripes above measure. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 335-1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 24 A certane toune copious in citizenis. 1593 LITTONG *Trav.* iii. (1682) 206 It is indifferant copious of all things necessary for humane life. 1730 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 Newgate's copious market. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 152 Copious of flowrs the woodbine, pale and wan. 1838 PRESCOTT *Perd.* & *Is.* (1846) I. Intro. 53 More copious sources of knowledge.

2. In pregnant sense; a. Abounding in information; full of matter.

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia X.* 327 *pat* bene copiose and habundant in pe lettere science. 1561 T. HOVY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. iv. Those studies shall make him copious. 1630 PYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 102 Our learned Divinity Professors are full and copious in this point. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Touching which particular both the Canonists and Civilians are very copious. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* I. xxxviii. 149 This copious subject has drawn me from my description of the exchange. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 20 July. You have two or three of my letters to answer, and I hope you will be copious and distinct, and tell me a great deal of your mind. 1868 GLADSTONE *Yv. Mundi* i. (1869) 13 The *Iliaid* and *Odyssey* give a picture of the age to which they refer, alike copious and animated, comprehensive and minute.

† b. Having a plentiful command of language for the expression of ideas. Obs.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xvi. And of wordes wonder copious. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. (Arb.) 94 It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 50 Our author seems copious, but is indeed very poor of expression.

c. Profuse in speech; diffuse or exuberant in style or treatment.

c 1430 LYDG. *Stans Puer* 74 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 28 Be not to copiose [v. r. copious] of langage. 1528 MORE *Dialogue* i. xxiii. Wks. 153 She will waxe copious and chop logicke. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 p. 2 When you see a Fellow watch for Opportunities for being Copious. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 15 Declaimers of a copious vein. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1858) 112 A copious Archdeacon, who has the command of immense papers, of sonorous language.

d. Of a language: Having a large vocabulary.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* Prol. 17 Oure scottis tong is nocht sa copious as is the lateen tong. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 379 French, English, or any other copious language. 1772-7 SIR W. JONES *Poems*, Ess. i. 172 Their language is... the most copious, perhaps, in the world.

3. Existing in rich abundance; plentiful; abundant. Now chiefly used with sb. expressing production or supply, or in reference to quantity produced; with names of material substances, it is obs. or arch., but is used of literary materials.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 6 In the mydday... a copious list schon aboute me. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 There lyme is copious and slates for houses. 1424 BRAMPTON *Penit.* Pr. cix. 41 Oure raumoun is ful copious, For thou art redy this grace to sende. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* Cj b, If the colour of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos armys. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Macc.* ix. 35 To desire... that they would lend him their provision which was copious. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 325 Rose as in Dance the stately Trees, and spread their branches hung with copious Fruit. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1704) 67 Sea-water, containing a copious Salt. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 287 The copious Use of Vinegar. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* i. 158 The copious produce of her fertile plains. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 212 The moisture... is quickly condensed... and falls down in copious dew. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 714 Diacetate of lead throws down a copious white precipitate. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 94 Which... induces a more copious display of flowers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* vi. (1857) 98 A clear and copious spring comes bubbling out at its base. 1860 TROLLOPE *Franklin* P. i. 3 Her hair which was copious. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 455 The evidence collected is exceedingly copious.

† b. Multitudinous, numerous. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF i. *Macc.* x. i Kyng Demetrie... gadride an oost ful copious. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 The peple of hit is copious, of semely stature. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Macc.* v. 6 A strong hand, and a copious people. 1715-20 POPE *Itiad* I. 534 To beat the shores with copious death. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 82 We shall... conclude with the Actions of the Hands, more copious and various than all the other Parts of the Body.

4. as adv. = *COPIOUSLY*.

1791 COWPER *Iliaid* xvii. 104 And from his wide wound bleeding copiously still. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 397 Buried gold drawn copiously from the mine.

**Copiously** (kō'piəsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Plentifully, abundantly; in or with abundance. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 Hyr blood owrt ran ful copiously. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 29 It is found... most copiously amongst our Whinns or prickly Broom. 1744 BERKELEY *Stris* § 77 This medicinal water, drunk copiously. 1879 PROCTOR *Flas. Ways* Sc. xvi. 366 Dew is only formed copiously in serene weather.

2. With fullness of treatment or expression; fully, profusely.

1530 WHITTON *Tully's Offices* i. (1540) 2 Plato... might have persuaded with syngular gravitye and copiously. 1556 BELL *Surv.* *Pohery* ii. 204 Which point I haue proued copiously. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 205 All which does more copiously and fully appear in this Proeme. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 495 This subject has been copiously treated by that great critic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 221 There is none of the writings of Plato which has been more copiously illustrated.

b. With plentiful supply of words.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Fann* ix, To express himself copiously in words.

**Copiousness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Plentifulness; abundance.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 280 The grett wepyng Wyche she dede usyn in copiousness. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 118 There is plenty of fische... and copiousness of woll and cloth. 1639 BENTLEY *Phal.* Intro. 9 The Kings... rivalling one another in the Magnificence and Copiousness of their Libraries. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 p. 8 This copiousness of ideas, and felicity of language. 1867 TRISTRAM in *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. cxxxiii. 2 We had sensible proof... of the copiousness of the 'dew of Hermon.'

2. Abundance of words; fullness of vocabulary.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 53 In Caesar and Cicero's times (whereof the one for purity, the other for copiousness, were the best that ever writ). 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 227 That force and copiousness which is required in a consummate Orator. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* v. § 10 The copiousness and consequent precision of the Greek language. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 217 The principal excellences of a language consist in copiousness, meaning by that word distinct expressions for distinct things, etc.

3. Fullness of treatment; diffuseness of style in speech or writing.

1699 BURNET 35 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 253 It seemed necessary to explain these with a due Copiousness. 1764 HAMMER *Observ.* i. 2, I do not know that this has been done with anything of copiousness and particularity. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 234 He harangued on his favourite theme with a copiousness which tired his hearers out. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 276 We are inclined rather to regret his copiousness for his own sake than for ours.

**Copique, Copir, Copise**, obs. ff. *COPROCK*, *COPPER*, *COPICION*.

† **Copist.** Obs. [a. F. *copiste* (in Cotgr. 1611) or med.L. *copista*, f. F. *copier* to COPY.] The earlier form of *COPYIST*.

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* vi. 164 The Copists have written ἀλλὰ instead of ἄλλοι. 1696 Phil. Trans. XIX. 328 Added by Readers or Copists. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 64 The fear of passing beyond the bounds of this exactness... makes the hand of the copist stiff. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 354 He is... no other than a copist after nature. 1779 APPLEARTH *Surv. Hum. Und.* iii. 156 note, To the Errors of Translators and Copists.

b. Name of certain officials in the Ecclesiastical Court.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, Wherein reyneth... For Evangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Decretaries. 1587 J. HARMAR tr. *Beas's Sermon*. 134 (T.) Proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, bullists, copists.

**Copistaff:** see *Co-pref.* 3 c.

**Coplanar** (kō'plā'nār), a. [f. Co- + L. *plānār-is*, f. *plānum* PLANE.] Situated or acting in the same plane.

1862 SALMON *Geom. Three Dimensions* xiv. § 510 (1874) 442 The number of points on the line such that the line is coplanar with two of the normals at the point. 1882 MINCHIN *Unif. Kinemat.* 11 Coplanar concurrent forces.

**Coplanation**, erton. f. *COMPLANATION*.

† **Copland.** Obs. [f. *COP sb.* + LAND.]

1698 PHILLIPS, *Copland*, a Land [1706 piece of ground] whereinto the rest of the Lands in a furlong do shoot. Hence 1708-21 in KERSEY; 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Co-plant**, v. Obs. rare. [f. Co- + PLANT v.: cf. *COMPLANT*.] *trans.* To plant along with something else.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1753) 457 The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof, and so co-planted their language.

**Cople**, obs. f. *COUPLE*.

**Co-pleased**: see *Co-pref.* 2.

**Copled**, -ing: see *COPPELED*, *COPPLING*.

**Copletanked**: see *COPINTANK*.

**Co-plotter**, rare. [f. Co- + PLOTTER: cf. *COMPLEOTTER*.] A fellow-plotter.

1889 FARRAR *Lives of Fathers* I. x. 585 Tools and co-plotters of eunuchs.

**Co-ploughing**. [Co- 1, 3 a.] Co-operative ploughing; = *CO-ARATION*.

1883 SEEBORN *Eng. Vill. Comm.* iv. iii. 121 And those who join in co-ploughing must bring a proper contribution. *Ibid.* 124 According to the Welsh laws [the *erw* or acre] was the measure of a day's co-ploughing.

**Copolar** (kō'pōlār), a. *Math.* [f. Co- 2 + POLAR.] Having the same pole. *Copolar triangles*: triangles such that the connectors of corresponding vertices are concurrent.

1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 19 Two copolar triangles are coaxial.

**Copopoda**, var. of *Copepoda*: see *COPPEOD*.

|| **Copopsia** (kōpp'siā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *kōp-os* weariness, fatigue + *opsis* sight.] 'Weariness or fatigue of sight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Coporas**, -is, -ose, obs. ff. *COPPERAS*.

† **Coportion**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [Co- 3.] A joint portion or share.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 47 My selfe will beare a part, coportion of your packe.

|| **Copos** (kōpp's). Obs. [mod.L., a. Gr. *kōmos* toil, weariness, fatigue.] 'Old term for weariness or lassitude' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 in PHILLIPS, and in Medical Dicts., but app. never used as Eng.

**Copotain**: see *COPATAIN*.

**Coppe**, obs. f. *COP*, *CUP*, *COPE*.

**Copped** (kōp'd, kēpt), *ppl.* a. Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6-7 cōpt, 7 cōpet, cōped, *Sc.* 7-8 capped, -et, -it, (5 kōpeth). [f. *COP sb.* 2 head, etc. + -ED 2. The relation of 4 b is somewhat uncertain.]

† 1. ? Having the top cut off; polled. Obs. (OE.) So usually explained, but the sense may be as in 2.

900 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 145 (Rosw.) Andlang weges on ða coppedan ac. 939 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* v. 240 To ðan coppedan þone.

2. 'Rising to a top or head' (J.); peaked.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 A wonder copped pilour. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 131 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 6 Hys schon wes with gold dyght, And kōpeth as a knyght. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxxiii. 101 A lytle cōpdyd hyll. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Præp. Parv.* 97 *Millens*, a copped shoo. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. 199 Cōpdyd thynges standeth vpon theyr [women's] hed, within ther kerchers, lyke... a gōse podynge. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Epil.*, Women. 'with high cōpt hattes, and fethers flaunt a flaunt. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. i. 101 The blind mole casts Cōp'd hills towards heaven. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 101 The form of a copped brown Household-loaf. a 1667 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 39 They shew you... a copped Hill, whereon... stood formerly a Castle. 1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. 94 The Pupil... round, and the Cornea Copped, or Conical. 1749 Phil. Trans. XLVI. 146 This [Echinite] is greatly copped, the Apex lying very high. 1824 *Gd. Words* Nov. 772/2 He talks volubly of the moles, worms, and traps, and the copped hills.

† b. In the following sense may be 'heaped up, formed into a tumulus': cf. *COP sb.* 1 4, 5.

*a* 1552, 1605 [see *COP* v. 1]. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gr. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/2 Hubba the Dane... was there... under a heape of copped stones interred. 1630 *RISDON SURV. DEVON* (1714) II. 363 They... piled on him a Heap of copped Stones, as a Trophy to his Memorial.

3. Crested, having a tuft on the head. Now dial. 1398 *TRAVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxviii. (1495) 436 The Lapwinge... is copped on the head. 1570 *LEVINUS MANIP.* 49 Copped, *cristatus*. 1611 *COTGR.* *Cocheris*, the copped Larke; the Larke that hath a little tuft standing on her head. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* vi. 17 We saw Adders; that were copped on the crowns of their heads. 1700 *C. LEIGH Nat. Hist. Lanc.* *Chesh.* etc. 195 The copped Wren that fed the Dragoons near Dorton. 1881 *DICKINSON Cumb. Gloss. and Suppl.* *Copt*, *Cop-headit*... tufted as some birds are.

4. *fig. s.* 'Stuck up'; proud, conceited. dial. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. ii. The most copped, lofty and high-crested Poets affirm, etc. 1691 *RAY Collect. Gloss. Northan.* 140 *Copt*, superbus, fastuosus. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq. Gloss.* *Copt*, in the North, high; as a Copt-man, i.e. a proud and high-minded man. 1869 *PEACOCK Lonsdale Gloss.* *Copt*, set up, filled with conceit. 1878 *DICKINSON Cumb. Gloss.* *Copt*, pert, set up, proud.

b. Saucy, peevish, crabbed. *Perh.* primarily 'heady'. Now *Sc.*

1449 *PROCKE Refr.* I. xx. 123 Thillk wommen whiche maken hem self so wise bi the Bible... and ben ful coppid of speche anentis clerks. 1597 *JAMES I. Damocles* Wks. 120 To these copped creatures, he [the devil] appears as he pleases. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* (1887) x. 23 Quhills are bot cappit vane conceits. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1839) 34 Would not the kemps of the corps-guarde... coddle him also for his copped conceits? 1674 *RAY N. C. Words.* *Coppit*, saucy, malepert, peccatory; also merry, jolly. 1785 *R. FORBES Poems Buchan Dial.* 9 (Jam.) Fight your fill, sin ye are grown Sae unco' crous and cappit.

5. *Comb.* as *copped-crowned* adj. (Cf. *cop-crowned* (s.v. *COP* sb. 2), *COPPLE-CROWNED*).

16. *FLETCHER Poems* (N.). From a coppid-crown-tenent prick'd up by a brother. 1650 *BUIWEN Anthropol.* i. (1653) 10 Scuffling at his coppid-crown'd Head, which appeared like the head of a Lapwing. *Ibid.* (ed. 1) 17 Copt-crown'd, or acuminate heads.

**Copped**, obs. f. **COPEN**.

**Copped tanke**: see **COPINTANK**.

**Coppell**, var. of **COPPLE**, *Obs.*

**Coppell**, -ation, obs. f. **CUPEL**, **CUPELLATION**.

**Copper** (kɒpər), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 copor, 1-7 copper, 5 copre, copar, copir, -yr, copur(re, koper, couper, 6 coppar, copper, 6- copper. [OE. *coper*, *copor*, ME. *coper*=MDu. *coper*, Du. *koper*; also ON. *kopar* (Sw. *koppar*, Du. *kobber*). The OHG. *chuphar*, MHG. and mod.G. *kupfer* correspond to WGer. type \**kuphar*, ad. pop. L. *cuprum*. The LG. forms point, according to Pogatscher, to a variant L. form \**cuprum* (whence also OF. *covre*). The cl. L. name was *Cyprum* as, *Cyprium*, i.e. Cyprian metal, so called in Italy from its most noted ancient source, *Cyprus*, Gr. *Kῦρος*, whence *Kῦριος*, *Cyprius*. *Cuprum* occurs in the Edict of Diocletian, A.D. 301; cf. also the post-cl. derivatives *cupreus*, *cuprinus*. Before the adoption of the Roman name, copper was by the Teutonic peoples included with some of its alloys under a general designation cognate with L. *as*, appearing in Gothic as *ata*, WG. *air*, OHG. *ēr*, ON. *eir*, OE. *dr*, whence *OB.* Cf. the wide application of Gr. *χαλκός*.]

1. One of the well-known metals, distinguished by its peculiar red colour; it is malleable, ductile, and very tenacious, and is found native as well as in many ores. Chemically it is a dyad: symbol Cu. By the alchemists it was represented by the same sign as the planet Venus (♀).

c 1000 *Sax. Leachd.* III. 16 Genid þu buteran on þæm hwet-stane mid copore. c 1050 *OE. Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 217/9 *Cuprum* copir, *cyprium* cypren. 12386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeman. Proh. & T.* 276 Saturnus leed, and Iuppiter is tyn, And Venus Copir, by my fader kyn. 1387 *TRAVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 þe hille bat copir [c 1450 copur] is idigged inne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xl. (1495) 502 *Cyprius*... was full famous and namly of metall of copre. c 1440 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 653/16 *hoc cuprum*, *copurre*. c 1440 *Præf. Parv.* 92 *Copir*, metalle, *cyprium*. 1485 *MAJOR Arthur* II. xi. Xii ymagines of laton and copir. 1552-3 *Two Ch. Goods*, *Stafford* 8 On crosse of copir. *Ibid.* 36 On crosse of copir. 1590 *NASHE Pasquill's Apol.* I. C. iij. Chawke may not beare the price of Cheese, nor copir be currant to goe for payment. 1611 *BIRNIE Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of the Philosophers stone, that it turneth copir into gold. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 7 The 18th of April, 1764... the bottom was sheathed with copir... which was the first experiment of the kind that had ever been made on any vessel. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 23 Copper... is found in many parts of the world nearly pure, and fit for working.

b. With qualification, in the names of various compounds and ores of the metal, etc.: e.g. **Antimonial copper**, a sulph-antimonide of copper, **CHALCOSTIBITE**; **Arsenical c.**, a native copper arsenide, **DOMBYKITE**; **Black c.**, unrefined copper after smelting; **Black c. (ore)**, a native black oxide of copper, **MELACONITE**; **Bliaster(ed) c.**, copper as it appears after the roasting process; **Blanchet c.**, an alloy of copper and arsenic, used for clock dials, etc.; **Blue c.**, (a) native copper sulphide, **COVEL-**

**LITE**; (b) blue carbonate of copper, **AZURITE**; **†Burnt c.**, an old term for oxide of copper; **Chessy c.**, a beautiful crystallized variety of Azurite, found near Chessy in France, **CHESSEY-LITE**; **Dry c.**, copper in one of the resultant conditions of the refining process; **Emerald c. (ore)**, a rare silicate of copper occurring in emerald-green crystals, **DIOPHASE**; **Enamellers' c.**, fine copper used for enamelled dial-plates; **Grey c. (ore)**, an antimonio-sulphide or arsenio-sulphide of copper, **TETRAHEDRITE**; **Indigo c.** = **Blue copper** (Covelite); **Japan c.** (see quot. 1875); **Octahedral c. (ore)** = **Red copper**; **Phosphor c.**, an alloy of copper and phosphorus; **Purple c. (ore)**, a term applied to various minerals consisting of cuprous and ferric sulphides, esp. **Bornite**; **Pyritous c.** = **Yellow copper ore**; **Red c.**, a form of native cuprous oxide, **CUPRITE**; **†Rose c.** (see quot. 1706); **Variogated c. (ore)** = **Purple copper**; **Velvet c. (ore)**, a native sulphate of copper and aluminium, **CYANOTRICHITE**; **Vitreous c.**, a sulphide of copper = **Chalcocite** (see **CHALCO-**); **White c.**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel = German Silver, **Nickel Silver**; **Yellow c. (ore)**, native sulphide of copper and iron, **CHALCOOPYRITE**.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Rose-Copper*, a copper melted several times and separated from its gross and earthy Parts. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio), Burnt Copper* (in Chymical Writings) is expressed by these Characters &c. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 78 Purple copper does not give off sulphur when ignited in a test-tube. *Ibid.* 70 Red copper... occurs crystallised in the regular system, generally in octahedrons and with octahedral cleavage. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* I. 978 It is covered with black blisters, like cementation steel, whence it has got the name of blistered copper. *Ibid.* 920 Copper is also made into small ingots, about six ounces in weight. These are intended for exportation to the East Indies, and are known in commerce by the name of Japan copper. *Ibid.* 925 Fusion for blister copper. 1884 *Whitaker's Almanack* 385/2 Phosphor-copper... contains 15 per cent. of copper, and produces an extremely close-grained elastic metal which heightens the quality of copper and brass when added to them.

2. Copper money; with *a* and *pl.* (*colloq.*), a copper coin; a penny or halfpenny; a cent of the United States. Still used of the bronze which has superseded the copper coinage.

*Bungtown Copper* (U.S.), a spurious coin counterfeiting the English halfpenny.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* iv. iii. 386 If so, our Copper buyes no better treasure. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 509 P a To chace the lads from chucky, that the head might seize their copper. 1788 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 407 Neither had a wish to lay up a copper. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 67 He has 'no more copper' about him. 1845 *HOOD Tale Trun-jet* xxviii, Chucking a copper To Jack or Bob with a timber limb. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* xxxv, One feels a difficulty in offering a princess the change for a shilling in coppers. *Mod.* Only a few coppers in his pocket.

b. *U. S.* In *Faro*, orig. a copper coin used to 'copper' with (*COPPER* v. 2); hence, a small disk, token or check, now used for the same purpose.

1892 *Corresp. at Cincinnati*, The game is now played with ivory checks for money, and checkers or buttons as 'coppers'.

3. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler for cooking or laundry purposes, originally made of copper, but now more often of iron; in *pl.*, esp. the large boilers or cooking vessels on board ship.

1667 *Land. Gas.* No. 136/4 The New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of Coppers. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 350/4 The Brewing-Pan... is... of some called a Brewers Copper from the Metal which it is made of. 1697 *DAMPFIER Voy.* I. vii. 190 The chiefest of their business was to get Coppers, for each Ship having now so many Men, our Pots would not boil Victuals fast enough. 1703 *Land. Gas.* No. 321/8 A convenient Sugar-house... and all Utensils, viz. Two Boiling Coppers, Three Cooling Coppers, Pots and Stones. 1796 *MRS. GLASS Cookery* iii. 26 When you boil a ham, put it into your copper when the water is pretty warm. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* xiv, What can you expect from officers who boil their tators in the ship's coppers? 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* I. 508 *Brewing*, For every quarter of malt mashed, the copper should contain 140 gallons. 1881 *Mechanic* 5 1219 Fixing coppers and ranges should be left to the professional bricklayer.

b. A copper mug or vessel for liquor.

1749 *R. GODFREY Carew* (ed. 2) 122 Of the Butler they got a Copper of good Ale. 1809-12 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Absentee* ix, He... darted into the public-house, re-appearing, in a few moments, with a copper of ale and a horn in his hand.

4. A plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched. Cf. **COPPER-PLATE**.

1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* Av, How to etch in Copper. How to prepare your Copper. How to take off any Picture, or Map-letters, &c., upon your Copper. 1814 *Adv. in J. Smeaton's Misc. Papers*, The Council of the Royal Society having granted the loan of the coppers in order to afford every facility in their power to the publication. 1887 *F. WIDMORE in Academy* 19 Feb. 126/2 Certain of the coppers are known to have been destroyed.

5. A copper implement like a cotton reel or bobbin hollow and open at the ends, used by gold and silver wire-drawers in annealing; it is also borne by the Company in their armorial ensign.

1828 *BERRY Heraldry* i, Corporations: Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, az. on a chev. or, between two coppers in

chief of the second. 1892 *G. KENNING (in Letter)*, The copper... is a hollow copper cylinder open at the ends, and is used by wire-drawers in the process of annealing.

6. The copper sheathing of a vessel. *rare*.

1836 *MARRVAT Pirate* vii, Through the clear... water her copper shone brightly.

7. Short for **copper-butterfly**.

1808 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-mecum* 140 *Lycena Phlaea*, the Common Copper. *Ibid.* 40 Our native coppers also are remarkable for the fulgid colour... of their wings. 1872 *WOOD Insects at Home* 408 Lovely Butterflies which are known by the popular name of Blues and Coppers.

8. *Phrases.* (*colloq.* or *slang*). **†To catch copper**: to suffer harm, 'come to grief'. *Hot coppers*: a mouth and throat parched through excessive drinking; hence, *to cool or clear one's coppers*.

1530 *PALGR. 478/2*, I catche copper, I catche [h]ai me, *Te me endommitage*. And he be nat the wyser, he maye happe to catche copper by the meanes. 1578 *WHISTSTONE Promos & Cass.* v. iv, Go lo, Barber, no more, leat copper you catch. 1831 *CAPT. TRELANWYN Adv. Younger Son* vii, Bring some grog to clear our coppers. *Ibid.* xcv, Upon which he turned a glass down his coppers. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxii, His smoking tea which went... hissing over the 'hot coppers' of that respectable veteran. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iii. (1889) 22 A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that without something to cool his coppers. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* i. 16 In the repentant morning... when hot coppers, fiery throats... parched tongues and fevered brows are served out among young sinners.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. *simple attrib.* a. Made of copper; = **OE. cyperen**. (Formerly often hyphenated)

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 391 There is copper coine of the stampe yat gold is, yet is it not currant. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. iv. 15 Shakt his long locks colourd like copper-wyre. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* i. 3 He gaue vs... for a Copper Kettell, fiftie skins. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Gas.* III. Wks. (1711) 50 Copper-money was coined in the minority of the king. 1790 *J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Epist. Sylv. Urban.* One of Sir Joseph Banks's Copper-farthing Oracles. 1877 *W. JONES Finger-ring* 148 Wearing a copper ring.

b. Of or pertaining to copper. (Often hyphenated.)

1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 168 Next Oranges the longing boys entice To trust their copper fortunes to the dice. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 46 In the gallery of a copper mine. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 101 A green oxide, called Copper Rust, or Verdigrise. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 267 This copper district contains perhaps the richest copper ores in the world. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 12/1 Copper shares continue to fluctuate.

† **C. of copper** as a base metal: often with the notion of spurious, pretentious, worthless. *Obs.*

1603 *H. CROSBY Vertues Commu.* (1898) 117 As these copper-lace gentlemen growe rich. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. 107 Some with cunning guild their copper crownes. 1649 *BP. HALL Cases Cons.* i. vi. 52 As if a man have sold you copper lace for gold; or alchymie-plate for silver. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* i. 1, Whores... in their Copper trim. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 276 Here vanity... trims her robe of frize with copper lace. 1799 *C. WINTER in W. Jay Life* 1843 25 Beware of being golden apprentices, silver journeymen, and copper masters. [See also **COPPER CAPTAIN**.]

d. Copper-coloured, coppery. (Cf. *gold, silver*.)

1699 *DAMPFIER Voy.* II. i. vii. 128 They are... of a daik Indian copper colour. 1741 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 229 The natives of America... are of a red or copper colour. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* II. vii, All in a hot and copper sky. 1834 *H. MARTINEAU Farmers* iii. 39 The copper sun showed himself behind the opposite chimney.

10. *General comb.*: a. attributive, as **copper-founder**, -market, -miner, -office, -seller, -turner; b. objective, as **copper-bearing**, -smelting; c. instrumental, as **copper-poisoning**; d. similitive, as **copper-brown**, -green, -red, -yellow, adjs.; e. parasynthetic, as **copper-bellied**, -headed, -laced (cf. 9 c), -toed.

1887 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 The producers of \*copper-bearing pyrites would be tempted to augment their sales of copper. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 20 Their colour is a dark copper, or \*copper-brown. 1863 *HEROES, Philos., etc. time Louis XVI.* II. 85 Cagliostro married the daughter of a \*copper-founder. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 527 The rock is of a light \*copper green. 1833 *A. FOMBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) II. 382 Two new footmen, with... \*copper-headed canes. 1602 *DEKKER Satirum.* Wks. 1873 I. 244 These charitable \*copper-lac'd Christians. 1629 *DAVENANT Albovine Wks.* (1673) 416 Copper-lac'd Christians cannot personate Her Tragick Scenes. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 80 This I will sell in the \*copper-market. 1776 *Land. Gas.* No. 541/3 The Governour and Company of \*Copper-Miners in England. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 61 P 1 An honest and worthy Citizen belonging to the \*Copper-Office. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 492/2 The feathers... are of shaded \*copper-red. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4316/4 Middleton Shaw... \*Copper-seller. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 45 Swans are the centre of the \*copper-smelting... 1872 *O. W. HOLMES Post Breakf.* i. ii. (1885) 54 \*Copper-toed shoes. 1700 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquill* (1868) 359 From \*copper turners turned to golden guineas. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 205/2 The pink and \*copper-yellow Tea Roses.

11. *Special comb.* **†copper-back** = **COPPER 3**; **copper-beech** (see **BEECH 1**); **copper-bellied**, as in *Copper-bellied Snake*: see *quots.*; **copper-bit**, a pointed piece of copper, riveted to an iron shank, used in soldering; **copper-butterfly** (cf. *sense 7*), the common name of the species of the genus *Lycena*, so called from the metallic colouring of their wings; **copper-cap**, a percussion-cap or gun-cap, orig. of copper: see *CAP* sb. 1 14; **copper-colic**, a disease to which workers in copper are subject; **copper-out**, a copper-plate engraving;



+ copper-face = COPPER-NOSE; copper-faced *a.*, (a) 'brazen-faced' impudent; (b) of printing-type, faced with copper; copper-fastened *a.* (of a ship), fastened with copper bolts to prevent corrosion; copper-finch, a provincial name of the Chaffinch (Montagu 1802); copper-foil, pure metallic copper, thin and bright (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); + copper-grove, a copper-mine; copper-head, the head of a copper or boiler; see also COPPERHEAD; copper-hells, formerly a name for small gambling houses; + copper-hole, a kind of stove (see quotation); copper-hops, a variety of hops; copper-Indian, a red Indian of N. America; copper-iron attrib., of copper and iron; copper-man, (a) one who has the management of a copper or boiler; (b) an Australian prison term = COPPER sb.<sup>4</sup>; copper-piece, a copper coin; copper-powder, a precipitate of metallic copper, used in bronzing; copper-rain, minute globules thrown up from the surface of molten copper when it contains but little suboxide (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); copper-schist, -slate (Ger. *Kupferschiefer*), a dark-coloured bituminous schist impregnated with copper-ore, found in Saxony; copper-smoke, the gases from the calcination of sulphuretted copper ores (Raymond); copper-snake = COPPERHEAD 1; copper-spot, name of a predatory beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, found in Canada; copper-wing, a synonym in some American works of copper-butterfly; copper-work, -works, a place where copper is worked or manufactured; copper-zinc attrib., of copper and zinc, as a copper-zinc couple in *Electr.* Also COPPER-BELLY, -HEAD, etc.

1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 4) 211. He had secured the square hole in the middle of his \*Copper-back. 1846 J. Baxter *Litt. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 333 \*Copper beech, purple-beech. 1881 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Mar. 332/2 Under the shade of cedars and copper beeches. 1905 R. Beverley *Virginia* (1922) 266. The \*Copper bellied Snake, said to be as venomous as the Rattle-Snake. 1802 G. Shaw *Gen. Zool. Amphib.* III. 458 (*Crotalus erythrogaster*). The Copper-bellied Snake is a native of North America. 1861 *Mechanic* 1205 The soldering-iron, or \*copper-bit as it is sometimes called. c1846 [see *Cop* sb.<sup>1</sup> 14] \*Copper cap. 1856 *GREENER Gunmerry* 437 Copper caps are now a misnomer. Brass caps boiled to the colour of copper are the rule. 1868 R. Holmes *Armoury* III. 257/1 Drawn in all fantastick pieces and \*Copper-Cuts. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. III. The gaping poplars gapes over Wood-cuts or Copper-cuts. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1546) B viij. As touchynge a disease called Gutta rosacea, or \*Copperface in english. 1602 *DEKKER Satirum*. Wks. 1873 I. 199 The \*copper-fact rascal will for a good supper outwear twelve dozen of ground Juries. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 9 July, 2/4 She is \*copper-fastened and copper-bottomed, and a remarkable fine ship. 1876 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 She was copper-fastened and coppered, the copper sheathing being but very slightly torn. 1902 R. THORNTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1092 My said Cousin receiv'd it from the \*Copper Groves at Falmouth. 1820 SCORSEBY *Arctic Regions* II. 402 note, The platform built around the edge of the copper, is called the \*copper-head. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Mar. 275 Minor gambling-houses, were popularly known by the ugly name of \*copper-hells'. 1785 *Specif. F. Phillips Patent No.* 1477 That species of stoves or fire places commonly called \*copper holes or stove holes. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/5 The advance... on sound useful \*copper hops. 1799 *SOUTHERN Nondescripts* III. My poor complexion I am made a \*copper-Indian of already. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 56 The \*copper-man who has the boiling them under his care and management, puts them in a large copper. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 177 A parcel of \*copper-pieces intrinsically not worth above a crown. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* I. 923 Smelting of the Mansfeld \*copper-schist. The \*copper-slate is sorted, according to its composition. 1873 *Dawson Earth & Man* VII. 167 The copper slates of Thuringia. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 46 There are... a great number of reptiles, particularly the \*copper-snake. 1806 *MOORE Lake of Dismal Swamp* v. The she-wolf stirred the brake, And the copper-snake breathed in his ear. 1831 *JORDEN Nat. Bathes* x. (1869) 71 We have but one \*Copper work that I hear of in all his Majesties Dominions, and that is at Keswick in Cumberland. 1716 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the Cuplio, or Copper-Works... are to be Let. 1774 *JOHNSON Diary Tour Wales* 3 Aug. in *Boswell*, At a copper-work which receives its pigs of copper... from Warrington.

12. Esp. in the names of chemical compounds and of minerals; e.g. copper acetate, carbonate, chloride, oxide, sulphate, sulphide, etc., where also CUPRIC or CUPROUS is used (q.v.) or the form acetate of copper, etc.; copper arsenate, a descriptive name of several minerals, e.g. OLIVINETTE, LIBONONITE; copper-arsenide = arsenical copper (1 b); copper-arsenite, the poisonous pigment, called Scheele's green; copper-blende, a sulph-arsenite of copper, TENNANTITE; copper-bloom, a native oxide of copper, CHALCOTRICHITE; copper-emerald = emerald copper, DIOPHASE; + copper-froth, a basic arsenate of copper; + TYROLITE (Dana 1868); copper-glance, native cuprous sulphide, CHALCOITE; copper-green, (a) a general name of green pigments containing copper, as verdigris, verditer, Scheele's green, etc.; (b) an obsolete name of CHRYSOCOLLA; copper-manganes, a variety of CREDNERITE; copper-mica, a

hydrous arsenate of copper, CHALCOPHYLLITE; copper-nickel [G. *Kupfer-nickel*, so called from its resembling copper], arsenical nickel = NICCO-LITE; copper ore, generally any ore of copper; spec. black oxide of copper, MELANONITE; copper-pyrites, a double sulphide of copper and iron of a metallic yellow hue, yellow copper ore, CHALCOPYRITE; copper-uranite = TORBERNITE (Dana 1844); copper-vitriol = Blue vitriol, COPPERAS 1 c.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 243 The name \*Copper-Emerald intimates that this mineral... resembles emerald. *Ibid.* II. 188 \*Copper glance is scitile. *Ibid.* II. 237 What he describes under that name is \*Copper-Green. *Ibid.* II. 243 In the present case I use the term \*Copper-mica. 1728 *WOODWARD Catal. Foreign Fossils* 25 \*Copper-nicol. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 47 Copper-nickel contains sometimes a good deal of copper. *Ibid.* 391 \*Copper-pyrite. 1795 *KIRWAN Min.* II. 141 Copper pyrites projected on burning coals... gives a green color to flame. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 108 Of the single (three-sided pyramid) we have examples in... copper-pyrites, etc. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xv. 274 Marly flagstones often largely impregnated with \*copper-pyrites. 1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 131 \*Copper vitriol, blue vitriol. 1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 34 If a plate of iron be inserted in a solution of copper-vitriol, it soon becomes incrustated with copper.

+ **Copper**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Obs. Also 6 -ar(e). [f. *Cop* sb.<sup>1</sup> or *coppe*, CUP + -ER.] A cup-bearer.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. viii. Mercie is copper and mixes well his wine. 1528 *LYNDISAY Dream* Ded. 27 And, sumtyme, seware, Coppere, and Carroure. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 104 The erle of Murray, coppar, and the erle of Bothwell, sewar.

**Copper** (koppər), sb.<sup>3</sup> [f. *Cop* sb.<sup>2</sup> 3.] In *Spinning*, a part of the mechanism which forms the 'cop'. 1840 *Specif. Smith & Hocking's Patent No.* 8426 The rise and fall of the 'copper' may be simultaneously adjusted in speed to accommodate the change in draft and twist.

**Copper** (koppər), sb.<sup>4</sup> slang. [app. f. *Cop* v.<sup>3</sup>; but other conjectures have been offered.] A policeman; also attrib., as in *copperstick*, a policeman's truncheon.

1859 *MATSELL Rogue's Lex.* 21 (Farmer). 1864 *Manchester Courier* 23 June (Farmer). As they pass a policeman they will... exhibit a copper coin, which is equivalent to calling the officer copper. 1881 *Standard* 13 Jan. 2/7 Remarking that Withers and his brother constables were only 'coppers' out of uniform. 1882 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 2/5 A crowd followed, shouting out... 'Kick the Coppers'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 6/1 Specials... with 'copper' sticks in hand.

**Copper** (koppər), v. [f. *COPPER* sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *trans.* To cover with copper; to sheathe the bottom and sides of a ship with copper.

1530 *PALSCA* 498/2, I copper. 1788 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 325 A very large frigate... the only one the Spaniards have coppered. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 174 Coppering her bottom. 1862 *Maenn. Mag.* June, 167 A bronze statue and a cast-iron one coppered by electricity.

2. In the game of faro: To lay a copper coin or other token upon (a card) to indicate that the player bets against that card; to bet against. (U.S.) 1892 *Corresp. in Cincinnati*, If he bet the card to lose, he put an old-fashioned copper cent on the top of the silver or gold; in other words he 'coppered' it. To 'copper' a thing, therefore, is to bet or estimate that it will lose: you 'copper' a horse in a race.

Hence *Coppering* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also as sb. the copper sheathing of a ship's bottom.

c1865 G. GORR in *Circ. Sc.* I. 213/1 Each room, whether for coppering, silvering, or gilding. *Ibid.* 213/1 They are then immersed in the coppering liquid, and a thin film of copper is thrown down.

**Copperah**, var. of COPRA.

**Copperas** (koppəras). Forms: 5-7 copperose, (5) coporosse, coporose, coprosas, 6 coporus, cop(p)erous(e), coporouse, (copper(x)oo)st(e), (copporose), 6-7 coperas, cop(p)eress(e), -is, -ose, cop(p)oras, -ess, -is, cop(p)ras, -ess, 7 cop(p)erass, -ass, -ice, cop(p)ris, -ice, -ose, 6-copperas. [In 15th c. *copperose*: cf. F. *copperose* (14th c. in Littré), *copperose*, *it. copporosa*, med.L. *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, *coporosa*, in various early glossaries: see esp. Grimm, s.v. *Kupferrose*. Diez explained *cuprosa*, as = *cupri rosa* rose of copper, comparing the Gr. name χαλκαῖον, -ος lit. 'flower of copper'. It seems more probable that med.L. *cuprosa*, *cuperosa* was simply short for *aqua cuprosa* = Ger. *Kupferwasser*, Du. *koperwater*, and its association with *rosa* 'rose' merely an etymological fancy. That it was so understood is certain: cf. Kilian (Flemish 1599) '*Koper-rose*, *Koperwater*, chalcantum, vitriolum, vulgo *cuprosa* and *coppa rosa*'; and obs. Ger. *kupferrose* = *kupferwasser* (Henisch); also mod. Du. *kopperwood* copper-red, obs. Ger. *kupferroth*, L.G. *koperrödt*. See the many forms in German under *kupfer*, *rauch*, *ross*, *roth*, *ruß*, *wasser*, in Grimm. In F. *copperose* is also applied with more descriptive propriety to the disease *copper nose*; so in Ger. 'eine kupferose nase' (Grimm).]

1. A name given from early times to the proto-sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc (distinguished as *blue*, *green*, and *white* copperas respectively); etymologically it belonged properly to the copper salt; but in English use, when undistinguished by attribute or context, it has always been most commonly, and is now exclusively, applied to *green* copperas, the proto-sulphate of iron or ferrous sulphate (Fe SO<sub>4</sub>), also called *green vitriol*, used in dyeing, tanning, and making ink.

(The extension of the name beyond its etymological meaning is anterior to its appearance in English, and indeed inherited from Gr. χαλκαῖον, the description of which by Dioscorides gives prominence to *blue vitriol*, while its use as shoemaker's ink implies *green vitriol*; the same is true of Pliny's account of *chalcantum*. It is probable that, at all times, the occurrence of composite salts containing a variable proportion of copper and iron, as well as the failure to distinguish between copper and iron pyrites, contributed to the confusion. It has to be remembered also that from the mediæval point of view 'copperas' was a *species*, occurring in various colours, the difference of composition being only vaguely apprehended, and that the phenomenon of the dissolving of iron by a solution of green copperas, with deposition of its copper, was explained as conversion of iron into copper by the mediation of the 'copperas', which changed its colour from blue to green in the process.)

+ *a. generically or vaguely. Obs.*

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 91 Coporose, vitriola. c1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 159/24 Draganti, vitryole, or coporose. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Chalcantum*... coporas, or vitriol. 1577 *HARRISON England* III. x. (1878) II. 68 The chrysocola, coparis, and mineral stone. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* I. 10 Copres is a salt... vitriol is a salt, allom is a salt. 1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* (1854) 55 Making of salts, alloms, copresses, and saltpetre. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 Artificiall copporose... is a... salt drawne out of ferreous and eruginous earthis, partaking chiefly of Iron and Copper, the blew of copper, the green most of Iron. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. There is copperas of England, of Pisa, Germany, Cyprus, Hungary and Italy, which differ from each other in colour, richness, and perfection... The English copperas is of a fine green; that of Cyprus and Hungary is of a sky blue, and has copper for its basis.

b. Protosulphate of iron: more fully *Green copperas*.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 234 Coporose blank, ij. d'. Coporose vert, at vi. s'. viij. d'. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 No Person... shall dye... black, any Cap... but only with Copperas and Gall. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 414 A hundredre and a half of grene copperous. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Prol. All gall and copresse from his inke he diayneth. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 336 Inke... made, by copperose cast upon a decoction or infusion of galls. 1681 *CHETNAM Angler's Vade-m.* II. § 4 (1689) 9 Half a Pound of green Copperas. 1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Copperas*, a name given to vitriol, particularly to vitriol of iron. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 114 The red colour used by the Chinese is made from common green vitriol or copperas. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 252 Sufficiently pyritous to be used in the manufacture of copperas and sulphuric acid.

+ c. Protosulphate of copper: *Blue copperas*.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 217 The best Copperas... is made of Copper, or of the Mineral of copper. *Ibid.* 212 The best kind of Copperas... is in colour of a pleasant blew. 1650 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. II. (1686) 40 The Common Conversion of Iron into Copper by the Mediation of blew Coporose. 1678 R. [JUSSELL] *Geber* III. II. II. xiii. 199 Vitriol and Copperas, which also is called Gum of Copper.

d. Protosulphate of zinc: *White copperas*.

1464 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 280 For medesen for you, take a lytell whyte copperose. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1553) Cijij B, Take the biggness of a nutte of whyte copperose... and powder it. 1607 *TORSELL Four's Beasis* (1673) 280 White copperas, one ounce. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *White copperas* is a vitriol of iron, with a mixture of some other mineral, brought from Germany in cakes of 40 or 50 pounds each. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 640 A very... useful [dryer]... is made by grinding in linseed... about two parts of the best white copperas.

2. *Min.* Applied generically to a group of native hydrous sulphates, comprising ordinary or *Green copperas* (Melanterite), ordinary *White copperas* (Goslarite), *Blue copperas* (Chalcantite), Pisanite, a sulphate of iron and copper of bright blue colour, Bieberite or cobalt vitriol, Morenosite or nickel vitriol, and Coquimbite, a native ferric sulphate, also called *White copperas*. *Yellow copperas* is a name of Copiapite, a sulphur or citron-coloured sulphate of iron.

1868 *DANA Min.* 645 Copperas group: the species here included are the ordinary vitriols.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *copperas bag*, *fume*, *vein*, etc.; *copperas-maker*, -work(s); also COPPERAS-STONE.

1639 J. MAYNE *City Match* 33 (N.). I know you'll not endure, to see my Jack... wear shirts of \*copperce bags. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* iv. 122 A... Tophet, of \*copperas-fumes. 1604-5 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Owen Jones de Whitstable, \*copprismaker. 1605 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 510 This Vitriol is ingendred many waies of the \*copperesse vein within the mine. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* II. 27 Enrich with coppas vaines. 1634 *BRETON Trav.* (1844) 2 Here was a most ingenious \*copperas work erected. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 99 Vessels for Brewers, Dyers, Copperas-works, Dairies, etc.

**Copperasine** (koppərasin). *Min.* [f. *COPPERAS* + -INE: named 1847 by Shepard.] A sulphate of iron and copper from the decomposition of copper pyrites; allied to Jarosite.

1859 *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXVIII. 129 Copperasine. + **Copperas-stone**. *Obs.* A former name of iron pyrites or Marcasite.

1640 *Jnl. Ho. Commons* II. 33 The Patent concerning Coporis Stones. 1654 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* vi. 58 Take Copperas stone, which is a certain Sulphurous glittering Marcasite. 1694 *SLARE in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 218 He was Master of a Copperas Work at Whitstable in Kent, and engrossed all the Pyrites or Copperas-stone. 1776 *SEIFERTH tr. Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 497 Pyrites, or Copperas-stone.

**Copper-belly.** A popular name of the Copper-bellied Snake: see COPPER II.

**Copper-bottom, v.** [f. next.] *trans.* To sheathe or cover the bottom of a ship with copper. 1840-60 *Sax's Jolly Mariners*. It makes a sailor grin To see you copper-bottoming Your upper decks with tin.

**Copper-bottomed, a.** [parasyntetic comb. f. *copper bottom*.] Having the bottom covered or sheathed with copper.

*Spec.* of ships, as a protection against the destruction of the planks by the teredo, and the accumulation on the surface of shells and weeds which retard the ship's motion. First applied to ships of the British navy in 1767.

1795 *Null Advertiser* 23 May 3/1 The copper-bottomed ship Ann. 1796 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 451 This effect of copper upon the iron bolts and nails, in copper-bottomed ships. 1807 *W. Irving Salmag.* (1824) 170 The copper-bottomed angel at Messrs. Paff's in Broadway. 1829 *MARRIAT F. Midway* xix, The wreck proved to be a copper-bottomed schooner.

**Copper-captain.** [f. COPPER sb. + c.] A sham captain who assumes the title without any right.

1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1820) 340 This thrice valiant copper captain. 1865 *Daily Tel.* Nov. 4/6 There was never a deficiency of copper captains and sham barons. 1887 *T. A. Trollope What I remember*, I. ii. 47 The copper captains. . . would slink away in search of the cover of darksome nooks.

**Copper-coloured, a.** Of the colour of copper.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. x. 297 The Natives of this Island . . . are Copper-coloured. 1705 *London Gas. No. 4127/2* A Copper-coloured Broad Cloth Coat. 1899 *W. S. COLEMAN Woodlands* (1862) 17 The Copper-coloured Beech. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. II.* xxxviii. 449 The copper-colored men are characterized by a moral inflexibility.

**Coppered** (kɒpəd), *pp. a.* [f. COPPER v. + -ED.] 1. Covered, plated, or coated with copper; copper-bottomed, as a ship.

1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Polixander II.* PPF 4a, The Ladies servants lifted him into a coppered chaire. 1798 *H. NEALE in Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 163 French brig, coppered. 1840 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Oct. 4/1 The fast-sailing coppered and copper-fastened American Ship. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 88/1 Spring baths . . . on coppered springs.

2. Affected with *Acne rosacea*. *Obs.* 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1553) B v b, Remedy to palliate the coppered face that is incurable.

† **Copperen, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. COPPER sb. + -EN; or OE. had *cyperen*.] Made of copper.

1527 *Andrew Brinswyll's Distyll. W.* Biv b, Copperen helmets be to feare, and specially the brason helmets.

† **Copperer, rare.** [f. COPPER v. + -ER.] One who coppers, or works in copper.

1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 97 A small party of our tinners and copperers had . . . succeeded in climbing to the summit of one of the lofty ranges of the Andes.

**Copperess(e, obs. form of COPPERAS.**

**Copperhead** (kɒpəhɛd), [Synthetic comb. of *copper head*, primarily attrib. = *copperhead snake*.]

1. A venomous snake (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*) common in the United States: so called from the reddish brown colour of the top of its head.

It is less than a foot long; and unlike the rattlesnake strikes without previous warning, whence it has become the type of secret or unexpected hostility.

1823 *J. D. HUNTER Captivity* 171 The common black, copper-head, and spotted swamp snake. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* III. 400 The black snake and the copper-head have gone to the old rock heaps. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 87 The copperhead is said to be more venomous than the common moccasin.

2. *U. S.* A nickname given, during the Civil War, to a northern sympathizer with the Secessionists of the south. Originated in autumn of 1862. Also attrib.

1863 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 Jan. 4/6 The more malignant Copperheads of this state. 1863 *Spectator* 15 Aug. 2375 The organ of the Pro-slavery Democrats or Copperheads. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Speeches* xxiv. 526 Copperhead Democratic sympathy with the aristocracy of the South. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commun.* II. iii. 358 The Democratic party . . . was long discredited by . . . the opposition of a considerable section within it (the so-called Copperheads) to the prosecution of the war.

Hence **Copperheadism.**

1865 *Boston Commun.* 30 Oct., In the attempt to turn Maryland and Missouri over to copperheadism. 1882 *New York Tribune* 15 Mar., How he [Jackson] would exorcise Tilden for his copperheadism.

**Copperice, -is, obs. ff. COPPERAS.**

**Coppering:** see under COPPER v.

**Copperish** (kɒpərɪʃ), *a. rare.* [See -ISH.] Somewhat coppery.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 468 In other places. . . Copperish fluors are mixed with Leadens ones. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. vii. 173 Pearl-Oysters. . . taste very copperish, if eaten raw. 1774 *MRS. DELANY Corr.* Ser. II. ii. 47 A little brassish, copperish, goldish thread-like stuff adhering to a bit of slate. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug., The once golden and silvery town . . . has a copperish look about its edges like a very old coin.

**Copperize** (kɒpəraɪz), *v.* [f. COPPER sb. + -IZE: cf. *silverize*.] *trans.* To impregnate with copper or some preparation containing that metal. In mod. Dicts.

**Copper-nose.** [Cf. Ger. *kupfernase*, *F. couperose*.]

1. *Path.* A red nose caused by the disease *Acne rosacea*, by intemperance, etc.; also, as a single word, a name for the disease.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 115, I had as lieue, Helens golden tongue had commended Tryolus for a copper nose. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* x, The stoutest raven dared not come within a yard of that copper-nose. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coppernose*, a synonym of *Acne rosacea*.

2. The Copper-nosed Bream (*Lepomis pallidus*). Hence **Copper-nosed a.**, having a red- or copper-coloured nose.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 386 He was copper-nosed, and that was full of white streaks here and there. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Pomacre*, a filthy, foule, rotten, copper nosed one. 1784 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Copper-nos'd Francie and Gibbie.

**Copperooste, -ose, -ous, obs. ff. COPPERAS.**

† **Copperose, a.** *Obs.* [Attrib. use of an early form of COPPERAS, app. treated like an adj. in -OSE = COPPEROUS a. 2.] Of or belonging to copperas or vitriol.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 An Atramentous condition or mixture, that is a vitriolate or copperose quality. 1698 *CAY in Phil. Trans.* XX. 370 [It] has in some Places a Copperose Taste pretty strong.

† **Copperosed, a.** *Obs.* [f. *F. couperose* copper-nose + -ED: cf. next, sense 1.] Affected with *Acne rosacea* or copper-nose.

1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1553) B v b, Rednes of the face that is not copperosed.

† **Copperous, a.** *Obs.* Also 6 *copperous*. [In sense 1 perh. related to *F. couperose* (Paré, 16th c.) the disease COPPER-NOSE; in sense 2 app. related to COPPERAS, *F. couperose*; though in both there was prob. association with copper: sense 3 is perh. immed. f. COPPER + -OUS for *cuprous*.]

1. Of the nature of, or affected with, the disease *Acne rosacea* or COPPER-NOSE. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iv b, Blacke copperous skil and scabbie in the face. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1546) C j, A general diete for all copperous faces.

2. Of or belonging to copperas or vitriol.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 A vitriolous or copperous quality; for vitriol is the active . . . ingredient in Inke.

3. ? Coppery, cuprous.

1824 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 8 Funnels that exhale warm copperous vapours.

**Copper-plate, copperplate.**

1. *gen.* (Better written as two words.) A plate of copper; also *collect*.

1665 *PERRY'S Diary* (1879) III. 306 Silk in bales and boxes of copper-plate. 1669 *WORLDINGE Syst. Agric.* xii. § 6 (1682) 246 Then take a Copper-plate, about the size of an ordinary Trencher-plate. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 172 The letters are of gold, and set in a copper-plate. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 379 They are composed of thin lacquered copper-plates. 1882 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Copper-plates*, the plates of amalgamated copper over which the auriferous ore is allowed to flow. . . and upon which the gold is caught as amalgam.

2. *spec.* A polished plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched for printing.

1668 *Excellency Pen & Pencil* 55 Copper plates ready polished do often come from Holland. 1685 *PERRY Last Will* p. vii, I have . . . the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland. 1730 *SOUTHWALL Bury Pref.*, He not only forwarded the Impression, but directed and ordered the Copperplate. 1816 *J. SMITH Pantheon Sc. & Art* II. 770 The copper-plate is prepared, and the ground laid upon it in the same manner as for etching. 1822 *BABAGE Econ. Manuf.* x. 66 Impressions from the same block, or the same copper-plate.

3. A print or impression from such a plate.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* G ij b, Untill a large worke (with Copper Plates) shall have had time to be put forth. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 174 Copper-plates of their paintings . . . published by various authors. 1840 *THACKERAY G. Cruikshank* (1866) 297 A couple of numbers, containing about a score of copperplates.

4. *collect.* Copperplate engraving or printing.

1827 *KEATINGE Trav.* II. 82 What ideas copper-plate supplies are yet more inadequate. 1826 *Missa Miffrord Vil. lage Ser. n.* (1862) 294 The Th was there as legible as copper-plate. *Mod. colloq.* His writing is like copper-plate.

5. *attrib.* (Better as one word.)

1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* I. 525 The earliest specimens of copper-plate printing. 1868 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Copper-plate Maker*, a workman who shapes, smooths, and prepares metal plates for engraving. *Ibid.*, *Copper-plate Press*, a roller press for striking off impressions on paper from a metal plate. 1878 *THURSTON Hist. Steam-Engine* 33 A copperplate engraving.

**Copperplate, v.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To engrave on and print from a copper-plate.

1822 *SCOTT Let.* 15 Mar. in *Lockhart*, It will be time for him to be copperplated, as Joseph Gillon used to call it, when he is a Major General. 1882 *SIR J. BENEDICT Weber* 84 The notes flowed to his pen with the marks of all the shading of expression, as if copper-plated on the paper.

**Copperroost, obs. f. COPPERAS.**

**Copper-rose, var. COP-ROSE, the Corn-poppy.**

**Copper-smith.**

1. An artificer in copper; one who manufactures copper utensils.

1327 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 160 Robert de Suttonne and Walter le Kew copresmythes. c 1515 *Cochle Lorrills B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Kew makers, copper smythes, and lorymers. 1526-27 *TINDALE 2 Tim.* iv. 14 Alexander the coppersmithy did me moche evyll. 1712 *Lond. Gas. No.* 5006/4 Fit for

any Brasier or Copper Smith's use. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim.*

*Homer* 138 The copper-smith is a pretty familiar personage. 2. The popular name in India of the Crimson-breasted Barbet (*Xantholæma Indica*). [So Urdu *tambayat*.]

1862 *JERDON Birds of India* (1877) I. 376 It has a remarkably loud note which sounds like *took-took-took*. This sound and the motion of its head, accompanying it, have given origin to the name of *coppersmith*. 1879 *E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia* 20 In the mango-sprays The sun-birds flashed; alone at his green forge Toiled the loud Coppersmith.

**Copper-wall.** An old-fashioned arrangement in sugar-making, consisting of a long row of open pans or boilers bricked together within two parallel walls, and heated by a fire at one end.

The cane-juice from the mill was conducted into the boiler most distant from the fire, and successively ladled from one boiler to another, until it reached that nearest the fire, where the process of inspissation was completed.

† **Copper-worm. Obs.**

1. 'A little worm in ships' (J.). Supposed to mean the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*.

2. 'A moth that fretteth garments' (J.).

3. 'A worm breeding in one's hand' (J.).

1755 *JOHNSON Cites ANSWORTH.*

**Coppery** (kɒpəri), *a.* [f. COPPER sb. + -Y.] Characterized by the presence, qualities, or appearance of copper.

1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. 77 A reddish coppery tinge. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 39 The grim coppery clouds. 1865 *C. BONER Transylvania* 328 Coppery particles attach themselves to the iron. 1871 *NAPHYS Pres. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 626 A bitter, coppery, or metallic taste.

b. Qualifying, or combined with, names of colours, as *coppery green*, *red*, etc.

1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 284 Head coppery-green. 1882 *The Garden* 1 Apr. 210/2 Of a coppery yellow colour.

**Coppet:** see COPPED *pp. a.*

**Coppeweb** (be, obs. f. COBWEB.

**Coppice** (kɒpɪs), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *coppys*, -eys, 6-7 *copp(p)ise*, (6 *coppisse*, *coppisse*), 7 *coppis*, *coppice*, 7- *coppice*; b. *pl.* 6 *coppys*, 6-7 *coppies*, -ys; *sing.* 6 *coppie*, 6-7 (8-9 *dial.*), *coppie*, -ey, -ie. See also CORSE.

[a. OF. *coppis*, *coppis*, *coppis* - late L. type \**colpāciūm* 'having the quality of being cut', f. *colpā* - *pp. stem* of *colpāre*, to cut with a blow, f. late L. *colpus* (Salic Law), earlier *colapus* (Alemannic Law) blow, stroke: -L. *colaphus*, a. Gr. *κόλαφος* blow, cuff. (The AFR. and ME. form was latinized in later times as *coppicia*, *coppicia*.) As in other Fr. words ending in an s sound, the plural was orig. the same as the *sing. coppys*; this led to the Eng. sing. being frequently made *coppie*, *coppie*, which is now very common in the dialects. On the other hand, the vowel of the final syllable was, as in the -es, -is, -ys of plurals, often dropped, leaving *cops*, surviving in the form CORSE, q.v.]

1. A small wood or thicket consisting of underwood and small trees grown for the purpose of periodical cutting.

a. 1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Cadua symia*, woddess used to be cutte, Coppyses. 1540 *Charter* in *Madox Formulæ Anglic.* (1702) 215 Una prædictarum coppicium vocatur Overkyl Coppys, secunda vocatur Feyroffe Coppys, etc. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 153 And set fire of all the boughs and Coppyses they passed by. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. Z.* IV. i. 9 Vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1593-5 *NORDBEN Spec. Brit.*, *M'ses & Herbs*, II. i. Enclined to wood, and coppises. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 372 It is of this nature, To be cut as a coppis. 1732 *POPE Lines to Ld. Balthart* 10 For shrubs, when nothing else at top is, Can only constitute a coppice. 1826 *J. SMITH Pantheon Sc. & Art* II. 622 In fourteen years, coppices are generally fit for cutting. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* I. xxxiii. 285 These coppices, or belts of woodland, belonged to the archdeacon.

b. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.*, c. 5 For the woodes, groves, coppes, and springs, growinge and beinge within the saide Chace. 1564 *HAWARD Entropius* vi. 53 For the enlargement of theyr groves or coppes. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 102 Fence coppie in, Er heawers begin. 1626 *SURFL. & MARKH. Countre Parre* 657 Coppies of underwood. 1637 *HARRISON MS. Surv.* *Sheffield* (in *Sheffield Gloss.*), Item she holdeth an intacke lying between Rivelin coppie and Rivelin firth south. 1700-1 *R. Gough Hist. of Myddle* 29 Called the higher parke and the coppie. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*, and 1878 *Cumbria Gloss.*, *Coppie*, coppice.

b. *collectively.* Coppice-wood, underwood.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 102 A Great Wood of Okes, and Coppisse, planted in very good order. 1669 *WORLDINGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Coppice*, *Coppise*, or *Copse*, the smaller sort of wood, or Underwood.

2. *Comb.*, as *coppice-bird*, -ground, -land; *coppice-feathered*, -topped adjs.; *coppice-wood* (see CORSEWOOD).

a 1849 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* (1859) 123 The piping notes of the \*coppice-bird. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* IV. 5 By every \*coppice-feather'd chasm and cleft. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 17 The seventh, for \*Coppie grounde: the eyght, for Timber trees. 1707 *J. MORTIMER Husb.* (J.). You may transplant them [trees] for coppice ground, walks, or hedges. a 1704 *Locke* (J.), The rats of \*coppice lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. 1852 *DICKENS Black Ho.* II, The green rise, \*coppice-topped.

**Coppice** (kɒpɪs), *v.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. sb.] = CORSE v. 1.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* V. 82 The Wood cut down was never

128 - a

copisid. 1581 *Act 23 Edm. c. 5* § 4 Woods or Underwoods by him preserved and coppiced for the Use of his Iron Works. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Mith. Co., Cophy*, to cut down, for underwood.

**Coppiced** (kə'pist), *pp. a.* [f. COPPICE + -ED.] 1. Treated as coppice; cut down periodically.

1577 H. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush*, II. (1586) 105 b, Coppiced Woodes are commonly severed into so many parcels, as may serve for yeerely felling, some still growing while others are a felling.

2. Furnished with a coppice or coppices, copped. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 96 In amber robes the coppiced dells were dressed.

**Coppicing** (kə'pisiŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. COPPICE *sb.*] Coppice-wood.

1881 *Field* 7 Mar. 337/t The awful damage they [rabbits] did to coppicing during the frost.

**Coppid-tank**: see COPINTANK.

**Coppie**, *obs. f. COPPICE*, *COPY*.

**Coppiehoall**, -hool, *var. CAPPY-HOLE* *Sc. Obs.*

**Coppil**, *obs. f. CUPEL*.

**Coppild**, *var. COPELED* *pp. a. Obs.*

**Copping**, *sb.* [f. COP + -ING.]

† 1. A top-knot or curl of hair; called *dial. a* *topping*. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 464/2 Women wear Hair in a Copping, or fore-lock, when a Lock is laid from the fore-top to the Crown of the head, as little Children that have long hair are usually dressed.

2. 'A fence. *North*' (Halliwell). Cf. *COP sb. 2* 6.

**Copping**, *vb. sb.* [f. COP *sb. 2* + -ING.]

*Spinning*. The formation of 'cops' of thread. Used *attrib.*, chiefly in the names of parts of the machine connected with the formation of the 'cops', as *copping-beam*, -*part*, -*rail*, etc.

1793 *Specif. Tate's Patent* No. 1938. 3 The moveable rail... which gives that motion necessary to wind the thread with exactness upon the bobbin (which amongst spinners is termed the copping part). 1805 *Specif. Earl of Dundonald's Patent* No. 2896. 2 The bobbin does not rest on or touch the copping rail. 1875 *U.S. Dict. Arts* I. 992 The range upon which the threads should be wound, in order to form a conical cop upon the spindle, is hit by depressing the copping wire to various angles. *Ibid.* III. 877 There is a copping motion connected with the machine.

**Coppin-tank**: see COPINTANK.

**Coppis(e)**, -isse, *obs. f. COPPICE*.

† **Copple**. *Obs.* Also 7 *coppell*. [app. a *dim.* of *COP sb. 2*. Cf. *OF. coupel*, *copel*, now *coupeau* summit of a hill, etc., *dim.* of *OF. coppe* summit.]

1. A crest on a bird's head. Hence an appellation for a crested fowl: cf. *COPPY sb. 2*.

15... P. KINGSTON *Town*. *Tottenham* 49 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 84 And coppull my brode hen that was brogt out of Kent. 1600 *Surflet Countrie Faine* I. ix. 125 The [pea] cocke... hateth... his yong ones, vntill they be growne to haue a coppell vpon their heads.

2. A little summit or eminence; = *F. coupeau*. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 606 (R.) It is a low Cape, and vpon it is a copple not very high.

**Copple**, *obs. f. CUPPEL*, *CUPEL*.

**Copple-crown**. *Obs. exc. dial.* [see *prec.*]

1. A tuft of feathers on a fowl's head; a crest. 1634 RANDOLPH *Anyntas* II. iii. Like the Copple-crowne The Lapping has. 1705 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. II. 14 Thus did he straddle up and down, Like stalking Cock with Copple Crown. 1730 *SWIFT Panegy. Dean*, Whose Offrings... Adorn our crystal River's Banks: Nor seldom grace the flow'ry Downs, With spiral Tops, and Copple-Crowns. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Copple-crown*, a tuft of feathers on the head of a fowl, permanently erect. It is sometimes called a *topple-crown*.

2. Short for *copple-crowned hen*; = *COPPY sb. 2* (U.S. local).

Hence † **Copple-crowned** *pp. a.*, crested, peaked. 1685 L. WATTS *Voy.* (1729) 336 Of different colours and breeds, as Copple-crown'd, the common Dunghill cock and hen, and of the Game kind. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* I. 362 You are very good in getting the copple-crowned fowl. 1732 *SWIFT Wks.* (1778) IV. 191 Excrements... copple crowned with a point like a cone or pyramid.

† **Coppeld**, *pp. a. Obs.* Also 7 *coppeld*, *coppild*, -elled. [f. COPELLE + -ED.]

1. Crested, furnished with a crest or tuft. 1600 *Surflet Countrie Faine* I. xxii. 123 The rough footed or coppild [pigeons]... are too mournful. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* viii. § 1 (1643) 363 A Saw-fish, having an hard copled head with teeth like a saw.

2. Rising conically to a summit or point.

1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 606 (R.) Without this cape about a league there is a little coppled rocke. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sion* I. i. xxv, So School-boys do aspire With coppeld hat to queme the Bee. 1738 *WOODWARD Fossils* (J.), Some being flatter on the top, others more coppled.

† **Copple-stone**. *Obs.* [cf. COPELING *pp. a.* 3; also COBBLE-STONE, COGGLE-STONE.]

1738 *WOODWARD* (cited by JOHNSON), *Copple-stones* are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water.

**Copple-tanked**: see under COPINTANK.

† **Copping, copling**, *pp. a. Obs.* [Related to *COPPLE sb. 2*, and *COPPLED*; but in senses 2 and 3 app. influenced by *cockling, toppling*.]

1. Swelling upwards to a summit.

1690 H. STUBBS *The Plus Ultra* 144 It rose with an unequal intumescence, copling, like a loaf in the midst. 1688 in

*Somers Tracts* Ser. I. II. 305 A few Foreigners of no Quality were only to keep the Secret of what her Majesty was to make the copling Belly. 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Voy.* I. 23 A small rocky Island, copling up like a Haycock. *Ibid.* 42 Large Hills, and some round copling tops. *Ibid.* 80 Two peaked copling Rocks. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anson's Voy.* 18 The Country about it is pretty much on the Level, except a few copling Hills to the Northward.

2. Of the sea: Surging up into short irregular waves, tumbling; = *COCKLING pp. a.* 2.

1667 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 497 The waves... are short, and make a Copling Sea in the Bay of Biscay.

3. Of stones, etc.: Unsteady, toppling; = *COCKLING pp. a.* 3.

1825 FORBY, *Copping*, *adv.*, unsteady, in danger of falling. 'It stands coppling, as if it stood upon its head'.

**Coppola**, *obs. f. CUPOLA*.

**Copporas, copprās**, etc. *obs. ff. COPPERAS*.

**Copps**, *obs. form of COPSE*.

**Coppy sb. 1, coppy-stool**, *north. dial.* Also *copy*, 5 *copstole*. [Of uncertain derivation.] A low stool.

14... *Burlesque Poem in Rel. Aut.* I. 86 Colrakus and copstolus, one gret whyle-barrous. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems (Cambrid. dial.)* 10 The bryde now on a coppy stool Sits down. 1817 *WILLAN West Riding Gloss.*, *Coppy*, a low stool for a child. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Coppy*, a small stool, generally a three-legged one. 1875 *Lancashire Gloss.*, *Coppy-stool*. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* I. iii. 57 His supreme pleasure was to sit on his 'copy' (a kind of stool).

**Coppy**, *a. and sb. 2 dial. and colloq.* [f. *COP sb. 2* + -Y.] A. adj. Having a cop, crested. B. *sb.* A crested or tufted fowl.

1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Coppies*, tufted fowls. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1248/2 Lancashire coppies and plainheads... special prize for best buff copy. 1891 *Ibid.* 20 Feb., 3 large buff copy hens, 20/- each.

**Coppy, coppyse**, *obs. f. COPPICE*.

|| **Copra** (kə'pra). Also 6 *chopra*, 8 *copera*, 9 *coprah*, *copperah*. [a. Pg. (and Sp.) *copra* (in Garcia 1563, Acosta 1578), app. ad. Malayālam *koppāra*, in Hindi *khopra* coco-nut. Now naturalized in some isles of Polynesia.]

The dried kernel of the coco-nut, prepared and exported for the expression of coco-nut oil.

1884 BARRET in *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 413 (Y.) Chopra, from Cochín and Malabar. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 101 (Y.) The other Oyle is prest out of the dried Cocus, which is called Copra. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv, 306 Cocoa-nut... product... Copra, or the kernels of the Nut dried, and out of those kernels there is a very clear Oyl expressed. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 809/t It is fortunate for Fiji that her future is not dependent on copra alone. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 275 Copra is the kernel of the ripe cocoa-nut, cut into small pieces and dried in the sun.

**Copraemia**, -agogue: see COPRO-.

**Copras**, -es, *obs. ff. COPPERAS*.

**Copre**, *obs. form of COPPER*.

**Co-presbyter**. [Co- *pref.* 3 b.] A fellow-presbyter. Cf. *COMPRESBYTER*.

c. 1228 E. IRVING *Hist. Ch. Scot. Wks.* 1864 I. 56x Columba... with twelve co-presbyters, settled in Iona.

**Co-presence**. [Co- *3 a.*] Presence together; the state or fact of being co-present.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 125 The conception of nature does not apparently involve the co-presence of the intelligence. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* I. iv. 109 The peaceful copresence and orderly cooperation of millions of human beings.

**Co-present**, *a.* [Co- *2.*] Present together.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* I. vi. 116 That living chain of causes, to all whose links... the free-will... is co-extensive and co-present. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* I. iii. 98 Several instinctive affections are co-present on terms of equality.

**Copresse**, -price, -pris, *obs. ff. COPPERAS*.

**Co-principate**: see Co- *pref.* 3 a.

**Copro-**, before a vowel *copr-*, combining form of Greek *κόπρος* dung, as in **Copraemia** [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], blood-poisoning from the faeces in case of costiveness; hence **Copraemia** *a.* **Copragogue** [Gr. *ἀγώγ-ος* carrying away], a purging medicine. **Copremesis** [Gr. *ἐμεσις* vomiting], stercoraceous vomiting. **Coprophilous** *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* loving], fond of dung; feeding or growing upon dung. † **Coprophory** [med. L. *coprophoria*, Gr. *-φορία* carrying], purgation (Bailey). **Coprostasis**, in Bailey † *coprostacy* [Gr. *στάσις* a stopping], costiveness. (See other words below.)

**Co-produce**, -projector: see Co- *pref.* 1, 3 c.

**Coprolite** (kə'prɒlɪt). [mod. f. Gr. *κόπρος* dung + *λίθος* stone: see also -ITE.] A stony roundish fossil, consisting (or supposed to consist) of the petrified excrement of an animal.

1829 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) III. 223 On the Discovery of Coprolites, or Fossil Faeces, in the Lias at Lyme Regis, and in other formations. 1870 VEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 31 As a source of manure, coprolites have become important.

**Coprolith** (kə'prɒlɪθ). [f. Gr. *κόπρος* dung + *λίθος* stone: see *prec.*] A ball formed of hardened faeces in the bowels (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also = *prec.*

Hence **Copro-**, *coprolithic a.*

1858 BAILEY *The Age* 142 High would rise The coprolithic mountain of his lies.

**Coprolitic** (kə'prɒlɪtɪk), *a.* [f. *COPROLITE* + -ITIC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of coprolites; composed of or containing coprolites.

1829 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) II. 228 The extent and quantity of this coprolitic breccia... is very remarkable. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 241 The small coprolitic bodies. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 187 Zones of bony and coprolitic matter.

**Coprolology** (kə'prɒlɒdʒɪ). [f. *COPRO-* + -LOGY; cf. Gr. *κοπρόλογος* dung-gatherer, dirty fellow.] A gathering of ordure; filth in literature or art.

1856 *Times* 29 Jan. Pictures of his particular contributions to coprolology. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 204/t The Greek Anthology—or Coprolology as it ought to be called. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* ii. 95 All English readers, I trust, will agree with me that Coprolology should be left to Frenchmen.

**Co-promisor**, -promoter: see Co- *pref.* 3 c.

**Co-property**. [Co- *3 a.*] Conjoint property. 1875 SIR G. MELLISH in *Law Rep.* 1 Com. Pleas Div. 57 Both parties have more or less a co-property in the house.

**Coprophagan** (kə'prɒfəɡən). [f. mod. L. *Coprophagi* the dung-beetles.] A dung-beetle.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Science & Art*, *Coprophagans*, *Coprophagi*, A section of Lamellicorn beetles which live in and upon the dung of animals.

**Coprophagist** (kə'prɒfəɡɪst). [f. as next + -IST.] A dung-eater.

1887 *Pop. Sc. Mo.* XXX. 605 There are real coprophagists or dung-eaters among birds. Some vultures, etc.

**Coprophagous** (kə'prɒfəɡəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Coprophagus* -us, *a.* Gr. *κοπρόφαγος* dung-eating (f. *κόπρος* dung + *-φαγος* eating): see -OUS.] Feeding upon dung; said *esp.* of the dung-beetles.

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 493 Coprophagous insects. 1849 *St. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 119 Extremely few coprophagous beetles have hitherto been found in Australia. 1866 *Intell. Observer* No. 56. 134.

So **Coprophagy**, the eating of excrement.

1891 J. G. BOURKE *Scatol. Rites* v. 29 Observations upon the existence of coprophagy among insane persons.

**Coprophilous**, *a.*: see COPRO-.

**Co-proprietor**. [Co- *3 b.*] A joint proprietor or owner. Hence **Co-proprietorship**.

1796 BENTHAM *Wks.* XI. 115 Co-proprietors might, any or all of them, have been repugnants. 1832 *Act 2-3 Will. IV.* c. 65 § 8 All co-proprietors or joint owners shall be entitled each to vote in respect of their joint property. 1875 POSTI: *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 207 Communio or co-proprietorship.

**Cop-rose, copper-rose**. [Cf. *F. mod. coprose* in same sense. Connexion with *F. couperose* copperas, or copper-nose, has been suggested; Halzfeld compares Ger. *klapperrose*.] A local name of the red Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*).

1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 487 Corn, or Red Poppy. Corn Rose. Cop-rose. Head-wark. 1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, *Cop rose*, *Papaver rhæas*, called also head work. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Copper-rose*, the red field poppy. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plants*, *Cop-rose*, or *Copper-rose*. (Northumb., Yorksh., Suffol.) One Yorkshire correspondent writes it *Copper-rass*.

**Copros(e)**, -sse, *obs. ff. COPPERAS*.

**Coprostasis**: see COPRO-.

**Cops, copse** (kɒps). Also 5 *copys*. [OE. *cops*, *cosp* = OS. *cosp* (in comb. *litho-cospum* dat. pl.).]

† 1. A shackle for any part of the body; a fetter (OE. *fōt-cops*), manacle (*hand-cops*), or collar (*sweor-cops*), to secure a prisoner. *Obs.*

a 700 *Æginald Gloss.* 765 *In quo pedes victorum tenentur cops* [so *Brf., Corpus*]. 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxlix [cl. 8] To zebindanne cýnyngas heara in fot-cleop. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxviii. 1 And siððan cleop on þa racentan and on cospas. c. 1000 *Suppl. Ælfried's Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 182/20 *Anglica cops*, c. 1100 *Voc. in Wr. W.* 336/37 *Copes* uel *cippus* fotcops. *Bogia* iuc oððe sworcops. *Manice* hand-cops. a 1200 *Ibid.* 552/15 Fotcops, sworcops, hondcops.

2. A hasp for fastening a door or gate.

The hasp is closed over a staple which is then padlocked. 14... *Medulla Gram.* (Cant. MS.) (in *Prompt. Parv.* s. v. *Hespe*), *Pessellum*, a lytel lok of tre, a haspe, a cospe, a scloft [cf. *Prompt. Parv.* *Hespe* of a doore, *pessulum*]. 1536 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canteib.*, Payd for ij copseys for a gatte iijd. (Still used, and well known to country ironmongers in the south of England.)

† b. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1497 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Record Soc.) 121 Payd to Antony for dressyng of the yron and a copys that beryth the lyght... i. iijd.

3. A u-shaped iron, which, by means of a pin passing through the ends, can be fixed on the end of a pole or beam so as to provide an attachment for tackle, etc.; a *CLEVIS*. Applied to various similar contrivances for analogous purposes: see the *quots.*

1797 *Trans. Soc. Encouragem. Arts* XV. 233 The copse, by which the cattle draw. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Cops*, a connecting crook of a harrow. *Ibid.* s. v. *Wey*, The *wey* is fastened at its middle to the plough or harrow by a *cops* (an iron bow with a free joint). 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Wd.-bk.*, *Copse*, in harness or plough-tackle, a U-shaped iron, having a pin through its ends, by which the foot-chain of a sulk is attached to the bodkin; = *CLEVIS*. In breeching harness a *copse* on either side connects the breeching-strap with the short breeching-chains. The *bow* of a watch is called a *copse*.



4. A piece of wood (or iron) fixed on an oar, having a hole in it to turn on a thole-pin. Such oars are called on the south coast of England *copse-oars*.

1891 *Corresp.* at Weymouth, Where copse oars are used a single thole-pin is required.

† See also *COSP*.

† *Cops*. = *COCK*'s as a deformation of *God*'s.

a. 1693 *URQUHART Rabala* iii. iv. 49 Cops body, I sink, I drown. *Ibid.* iii. xviii. 146 Copsody, that I do believe.

*Copsal* (e, var. of *COPSOLE*).

*Copse* (kops), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 cops, 7-8 copps, 7 copp'ce, cop'se, copoe, 6- copse. [16th c. *cops*, *coppis*, syncopated form of *coppis*, *coppis* *COPPIC*. Like *coppis*, also, sometimes dialectally treated as a plural.

The phonetic reduction of M.E. *coppis* to mod. *copse* was quite regular: cf. plurals such as *crops*, M.E. *crophes*, *crophis*, *crophys*, and such words as *elce*, *once*, in M.E. *elles*, *-is*, *-ys*, *ones*, *-is*, *-ys*. The retention of *coppis*, *Copice*, beside *cops*, *Copse*, is owing to special circumstances.]

1. = *COPPIC*; a thicket of small trees or under-wood periodically cut for economic purposes.

1578 *LYTTE Dodocus* l. xxxix. 57 Agrimonie groweth . . in hedges and Copses. 1587 *TURNER* *Trag.* 7. (1837) 130 There laye he close in wayte within the cops. a. 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1630) 23 Ten loads of wood out of my copps. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 42 The willows and the hazel copses green. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 137 Near yonder copse where once the garden smil'd. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 248 My path lying through the fields and copses.

*b.* as plural, whence rarely an error. sing. *cop*.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6420/2 Young Oaken Timber Trees, growing in Hedge-Rows, Copses, and other Parts of the . . Estate. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Woodcock*, They remain all the Day . . under the Leaves and amongst Cops. 1727 *Ibid.* I. s.v. *Bird*, The Birds . . rest upon some tall Trees, if there are any, or on the Top of Cops. 1877 *MACKAY Let. in Life* iii. (1890) 56 Imagine a forest of lofty slender trees with a cop between of thorny creepers.

*b.* collectively. = *COPSEWOOD* 2; loosely, the under-wood of a wood or forest.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 183 Where those tow'ring Oaks Above the humble copse aspiring rise. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* ix. A deep and wooded dell, from the copse of which arose a massive, but ruinous tower. 1827 *STUART Planters's G.* (1828) 11 The transplanting of Copse or Under-copse. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ix. 344 Deep jungles of copse.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Pilgrimage* ii. So to cares cops I came, and there got through. With much ado. 1645 *G. DANIEL Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 65 If I have bristled hair, Or my head bald, or beard in Copses grow.

3. *Comb.*, as *copse-shooting*, *-ware*; *copse-clad*, *-covered* adjs. Also *COPSEWOOD*.

1818 *KRATS Lindynton* i. 120 Through \*copse-clad vallies. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 17 Low copse-clad hills. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 293 Rough \*copse-covered cliffs. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 324/2 In \*copse-shooting it is advisable to know both who and where are your companions. 1886 *T. HARDY Woodlanders* ii. Mr. George Melbury, the timber, bark and \*copse-ware merchant.

*Copse, cops* (kops), *v.* 1. [app. f. *COPS sb.*; but possibly f. *COPSE sb.*] *trans.* To fasten or shut up, to confine, enclose. Also *fig.*

1617 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 15 Not to suffer your labours to be coped and mued up within the poverty of some pretended method. 1647 *FARINORD Sermon*. (1672) I. 146 Why should we paraphrase Mercy . . and draw our limitations as it were to copse her up and confine her? 1657 — *Sermon*. 439 (T.) Nature itself hath coped and bound us in from flying out.

*Copse* (kops), *v.* 2. [f. *COPSE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To treat as copse-wood; to make a copse of; 'to preserve underwood' (J.).

1575 *TURBURY Veneria* 82 If he chance to finde any little hewes or springes privily coped within the thicke where the Harte may feede by night. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 12 By Copsing the starvelings in the places where they are newly sown. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* vii. The neglect of copsing woods cut down hath likewise been of very evil consequences. 1827 *STUART Planters's G.* (1828) 521 A certain proportion of the Forest Trees had been cut over, or copsed, in order to improve the closeness of the screen at bottom. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 128 Nor can they when they have been copsed Grow up again.

2. To clothe with a copse. Hence *Copsed ppl. a.*

1755 *T. AMORY Man.* (1769) I. 200 Low birch and hazle-trees, which copse the sides of Carvery loch. 1782 *W. STEVENSON Hymns to Deity* 14 Thick-cops'd hills. 1853 *G. JOHNSON Nat. Hist. Bord.* I. 154 Here the brae glows with . . budding broom, — there copsed with grey willows and alders.

*Copsemate*: see *COPEMATE*.

*Copsewood, coppice-wood*.

1. A *COPSE*, arch. or Obs.

a. 1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 In and upon all . . Woods commonlie called Coppleswoods and Underwoods. 1577 *B. GOUGE Heresbach's Hist.* ii. (1586) 205 Coppisse Woodes, that are continually to be feld. 1602 *HOLLAND Piny* I. 380 There be also of Date trees copsey woods, which they vse to fell and cut at certaine times. 1626 *BACON Sylva* v. § 425 To make hasty Growing Coppice-Woods. 1790 *AMBLER Reports* 131 All coppice woods are liable to tithes. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* II. 543 The crater being filled with coppice woods and pools of water.

*b.* 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (J.). The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of copse woods. 1732 *MRS. DELANY Corr.* I. 376 A little copsewood which is cut into vistas and serpentine walks. 1830 *SCOTT Demond.* v. 162 Sequestered valleys, and dim copsewoods.

2. The low trees and underwood of a copse.

a. 1809 *BAWDWEN Domesday Bk.* 7 There is coppice wood there. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 20 After threading through some coppice-wood.

*b.* 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* iii. § 16 (R.) Generally copps-wood should be cut close. 1884 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 288 Trees and copsewood sprinkled about.

3. *attrib.*, as *copsewood oak*.

1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scot.* IV. 489 There is . . one considerable tract of copsewood-oak.

Hence *Copsewooded ppl. a.*

1862 *J. GRANT Capt. of Guard* liv. In many a copsewooded glen.

*Copshen*: see *CORPION*.

*Copsing* (kopsin), *sb.* [f. *COPSE sb.*] = *COPPING*, copsewood.

1783 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 93/2 Ash for poles or copsing.

*Copsole, copsil.* *Obs.* or *dia.* Forms: 6 copsol, 7 copsole, 7-8 cope-sale, 8 cope-sal, 9 copsil. [app. f. *COPS sb.*: the rest is uncertain.]

1. = *COPS sb.* 3.

1562 *Lanc. Wills* II. 34 ij copsolles xvid. 1625 *Inu.* in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* 97 Two pair of Cotterells or Copsoles. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. viii. 335 He beareth Gules, a Cop-sole and Pin, with the chain pendant Argent, by the name of *Copsole*. This is very often by old Herald's termed a Dog-Couple, but . . I should rather take it for a Shackle and Bolt, with the Chain hanging at it. 1704 [see *COPS sb.*] 1707 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cart*, The Cope-Sale, an Pin. 1847-48 *HALLWELL, Copal*, a piece of iron which terminates the front of a plough. 1881 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Copail* . . c. A piece of iron describing an arc, welded to the end of the plough-beam, perforated and furnished with pins, for adjusting the width and regulating the draught.

2. 'A wedge for keeping the coulters of an old-fashioned wooden plough in its place at a proper angle to the beam.'

1881 *Shropshire Verdict* bk. 56 Copails of this kind fell out of use when iron ploughs became general, about 1835-40.

† *Copspin.* *Obs.* [cf. *Don. spinnekop* spider: see *COP sb.* 3.] A spider.

1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* Dviii. The copspin that made his nette to take the flies.

*Cop-spinner*: see *COP sb.* 2 8.

*Copstole*: see *COPPY sb.* 1

*Copsy* (kopsi), *a.* [f. *COPSE sb.* + *-y*.] Abounding in copses; planted with copses.

1757 *DYER Place* i. 718 Linger among the reeds and copsy banks. 1825 *R. WARD Tremaine* III. iii. 19 Nightingales . . that lived on the banks of the copsy stream.

*Copt* (kopt). In 7-8 *Coptie*, *Copt(e)*, *-tie*.

[Cf. *F. copie*, mod. *L. Coptus*, *Cophitus* *Arab.* قُطِي *qufti*, *qifti* collective, 'the Copts', with relative adj. قُطِي *qufti*, *qifti* Coptic, also قُطِي *qubti*, *qibt* 'with relative adj. *qubti*, *qibt*, most prob. ad. Coptic *ϣⲡⲓⲛⲟⲥ qyp̄tiōs*, *κϣⲡⲓⲛⲟⲥ kyp̄tiōs*, repr. Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος* Egyptian. The Arabic *u* is in some places pronounced *o*, and Arabic having no *p* is obliged to substitute *f* or *b*: to the former is owing the early *Cophitus*.

Some have referred the name to *Coptos*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, and it is possible that this notion has tended to make *Copt* the settled form.]

A native Egyptian Christian belonging to the Jacobite sect of Monophysites.

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 100 Of Christians, the native Copties are the most in number. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 79 They are termed Coptes: these are the true Egyptians. 1723 *R. MILLAR Praefatio* Chr. II. viii. 368 Turks and Arabians, Christian Greeks and Coptes. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* i. iii. 25 Copties, who are circumcised Christians. 1849 *LANE Mod. Egypt.* II. 311 The Copts, at present, compose less than one fourteenth part of the population of Egypt.

*b.* *attrib.* or *adj.*

1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* i. (1646) 99 The Copt Language. 1849 *LANE Mod. Egypt.* II. 314 The Copt women veil their faces . . when any men, excepting their near relations, are present.

*Copt*, var. of *COPPED ppl. a.*

*Copt*, obs. pa. t. and pa. pp. of *COPPE v.*

*Coptank*, *-tanct*: see *COPINTANK*.

*Coptic* (koptik), *a.* (*sb.*) [mod. f. *COPT* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Copts.

1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. ii. 1585 And from their Coptick Priest, Kierkus, Found out this Mystick way to fear us. 1792 *Genil. Mag.* LXII. 11. 981 An exact copy of an ancient Coptic alphabet. 1849 *LANE Mod. Egypt.* II. 325 Confession is required of all members of the Coptic church.

2. *sb.* The language of the Copts.

1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 697 2, I am not versed in the Modern Coptick. 1849 *LANE Mod. Egypt.* II. 312 The Coptic has become a dead language, understood by very few persons.

*Coptine* (koptin). [See *-INE*.] A colourless alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*, a ranunculaceous plant of N. America.

1879 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl.

† *Coptite*, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* = *COPT*, *COPTIC*.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 328 The Coptites also to this very day call it *Chem.* 1680 *H. DODWELL Two Letters* (1691) 209 The Coptite or ancient Aegyptiack [tongue].

*Copula* (kopyulā), [*a.* *L. copula*, f. *cop(m)*- together + *ap-ere* to fasten, fit, with dim. suffix.]

1. *Logic* and *Gram.* That part of a proposition which connects the subject and predicate; the

present tense of the verb to be (with or without a negative) employed as a mere sign of predication.

1560 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 62. 25 It belongs to the Copula, or word (*Is*). 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. i. § 5. 46 Not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the Predicate and Copula. 1725 *WATTS Logic* ii. 1. A proposition is usually denominated affirmative or negative from its copula. 1846 *MILL Logic* i. i. § 2 The Copula is the sign denoting that there is an affirmation or denial. 1887 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* ii. ii. 25.

2. *gen.* A connexion; a link.

1566 *HARDY 1st Ep. John* (1865) 185/1 This [faith] brings, as it were, the Copula, that which knits Christ and the Christian together. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 109 No copula had been detected between any cause and effect either in physics or in thought.

3. *Anat.* A part (e.g. a bone, cartilage, or ligament) connecting other parts.

1681 tr. *Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab. *Copula*, a joyning or fastning together, fetering. 1851-60 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Copula*, old tam for a ligament. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Copula magna cerebrī*, a synonym of the *Corpus callosum*. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 469 As a rule its [the hyoid arch's] copula is increased in size and affords a support for the tongue.

4. A *COPULER* in the organ.

1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 67 The copula is that contrivance by which two or more key-boards are so connected, that if the one is played upon, the other acts at the same time.

5. *Mus.* A short connecting passage; = *CONJUNCTA*, *CONDUIT* 7; a 'link'.

1880 *OUSELEY in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 568/1 A few notes to connect the subject and answer. Such connecting notes are named the *Codetta*, *conduit*, or *copula*.

6. Sexual union. [A term of Roman Law.]

1864 *LD. CHANCELLOR* (in *Times* 8 June), Supposing this promise to be given in England in writing: 'When we go back to Edinburgh I will marry you'; and, on the faith of this, copula follows in Scotland.

† *Copulant*, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. *L. copulānt*, pr. ppl. of *copulāre* to link together, conjoin, *COPULARE*.] Connecting or coupling.

1658 *R. WHITE tr. Digby's Povul. Synop.* (1660) 47, B is copulant, lying between A and C.

*Copular* (kopyulār), *a.* [f. *L. type copulāris*, f. *copula*: see *-AR*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a copula.

1860 *MANSIEL Proleg. Logica* Notes 358 An apodeictical . . judgment requires a different statement of the copular relation.

† *Copulate*, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. *L. copulātus* linked, coupled, pa. ppl. of *copulāre*: see next.]

1. Connected, coupled; conjoined, united. (In first quot. const. as *pa. ppl.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 128 These ij. wordes, Iebus and Salem, copulate to gedre, this worde, Ierusalem, resulteth. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.*, *Custom* (Aub.) 372 If the force of Custom Simple and Separate be greater; the force of Custom Copulate and Conjoin'd . . is farre greater. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 243 Is our commission . . to take the parts of a copulat axiom, both absolutely affirmative, and to say the first is absolutely true, the other not?

2. Serving to connect, copulative. *b.* as *sb.* A copulative word.

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. 1 This copulate particle *And*. 1672 *PENN Spirit Truth Vind.* 233 Gerunds, Adjectives, Conjunctions, Copulates, Subjunctives, Prepositions.

*Copulate* (kopyulāt), *v.* [f. *L. copulāt*, ppl. stem of *copulāre* to fasten together, link, couple, f. *copula*: see above.]

† 1. *trans.* To couple, conjoin, link together. *Obs.*

1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. iii. 45 Things of themselves most opposite, were copulated and linked together. 1677 *Ibid.* iv. Proem 7 The parts of an hypothetic proposition are copulated by the conditional particle, 'if'. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* 328 Copulated, like syllables, by a mutual connexion.

† 2. *intr.* To become conjoined or united. *Obs.*

c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 60 The two nations must needs copulate and mix.

3. *intr.* To unite in sexual congress. (Now chiefly a term of Zoology.)

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. (1682) 149 The devout Mahometans . . accomplishing themselves damned to copulate (as they think) with the off-spring of dogs. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 261 All that urine backward do copulate *πυρρὸν, climacum*, or averly. 1703 *QUEK Dec. Wife's Sister* 20 It had been . . an heinous Sin . . in the Brother to have copulated with this Widow. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 134 When the copulating season is over. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 12 These animals . . do not copulate, but the males shed a fecundating fluid upon the ova deposited by the females.

*Copulation* (kopyulāshən), [*a.* *F. copulation* (14th c. in *Littre*), ad. *L. copulātio-em*, n. of action f. *copulāre*: see prec.]

† 1. The action of coupling or linking two things together, or condition of being coupled; connexion, union. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 278/2 Every othe by knitting of copulation must have these lawes. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Eram. Par. John* Pref. 32, The wonderful copulation of the sayed nature unto ours by his incarnation. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 5 That kynde of copulation called Synchronosis, is to be noted by the bones of the breast. a. 1623 *W. PEMBLE Justification* (1629) 221 The copulation of a living faith and obedience together. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 10 Wit . . is the unexpected copulation of ideas. 1752 *H. WALPOLE Corr.* (1837) I. 179 A pyramid which by a most unnatural copulation is at once a grotto and a green-house.

## b. Grammatical or logical connexion.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 86 When one or more members do follow in equal sentences, as thus... or thus with copulation: neither hast thou..., nor..., nor... 1854 HICKOK *Men.* Sc. 146 The varieties of judgements, which depend upon the forms of copulation.

† c. quasi-concr. A combination. *Obs. rare.*

1774 H. WALPOLE *Let. Sir W. Hamilton* 19 June, A new instrument... a copulation of a harpsicord and a violin.

2. *spec.* The union of the sexes in the act of generation. (Now chiefly a term of Zoology.)

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Avb. Made one fleshe by carnal copulation or bodily fellowship. c. 1530 MORE *Life Hen. VIII.* 63 Because of the carnal copulation had between prince Arthur and the queen. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 185 Some thinking that they [bees] are ingendered by copulation, the drone being the male, and the Bee the female. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii. li. 84 The copulation of Cattle. 1645 PAGITT *Heresbach* (1661) 37 Marriage, which is a lawful copulation of a man and a woman. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 28 They produce living young, without copulation. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 157 In viviparous fishes actual copulation takes place.

**Copulative** (kɒˈpʊlətɪv, -etɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *copulatif*, -ive (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *copulativus* of or pertaining to coupling, connective, *f.* ppl. stem of *copulāre*: see above and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Serving to couple or connect; *spec.* in *Gram.* applied to conjunctions which connect (constructionally) words or clauses which are also connected in sense; opposed to *adversative* or *disjunctive*. [So already in Martianus Capella and other L. grammarians.]

1588 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 57 A participle of a present tens... mai be resoluio into a verbe of the same tens, and a conjunction copulatif. 1520 WHITWORTH *Vulg.* (1527) 6b, Two nominative cases... with a conjunction copulativus comynge bytwene. a. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 5 These copulative particles, *and*, *again*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1.89 Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the copulative and disjunctive.

## b. Involving such connexion of words or clauses.

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cclxliii. (1612) 262 These kind of copulative sentences. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 223 A Copulative Axiome... is that, the conjunction whereof, is Copulative. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. § 6 Copulative propositions, are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honour are temptations to pride. 1884 tr. *Loise's Logic* 74 The copulative judgment ('S is both p and q and r').

c. *Logic and Gram.* Connecting the subject and predicate, or subject and predicative complement; forming the copula.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* vii. 42 With a Verb copulativ in midst of al. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 110 The Verbs which so couple a Subject and Complement are called Copulative Verbs.

† 2. Characterized by 'copulation' or connexion; connective; forming a connected whole. *Obs.*

1648 SANDERSON *Sermon* (1653) 20 True obedience is copulative. 1660 SWINMOCK *Door Salv.* Op. 177 The commands of the law are all copulative, they hang together like a carnet of Jewels. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 425 The command in their Proclamation was copulative, to go to their meetings, and to attend and concur, and the going was only commanded in order to their attending and concurrence.

3. *Zool. and Anat.* Relating to or serving for the reproductive union of the sexes; copulatory.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 147 At the extremity of the vagina is situated the copulative sac. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 545/2 The reproductive organs... are commonly subdivided into the *formative* and *copulative*.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* A copulative conjunction or particle.

1530 PALSGR. 148 Of conjunctions some be copulatives. 1609 W. SLATER *Thresf. Preservative* (1610) Biva. Copulatives sometimes have force of conditionals. 1695 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 156 A great number of learned men expound the particle *Vau*, as a Causal, not as a Copulative in this place. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 187 The principal copulative in English is *and*. 1845 STODART in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1847) I. 159/2 The Latin *ac* and *atque*... in their first sense are mere copulatives.

b. A connecting word or particle. *rare.*

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 13, I can by no means approve of studied abbreviations, and leaving out the needful copulatives of speech in trading letters.

† c. *Logic*. = COPULA. *Obs. rare.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 102, x. The subject... 2. The predicate... and 3. The copulative.

† 2. A copulative agent or instrument, a link. *Obs.*

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maestie* 120 Righteousnesse, which is the copulative of all true virtues.

† 3. Something involving or characterized by connexion or union; a connected whole. *Obs.*

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ir.* 165 The same Act being in such a copulative. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* vii. 23 The law is one entire copulative.

† 4. Used humorously of persons about to be coupled in marriage. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. iv. 58, I presse in heere sir, amongst the rest of the Country copulatives.

† 5. ? 'Connexion, conjunction by marriage' (Todd). *Obs.*

1679 RICAUT *State of Greck Ch.* 307 They understand Polygamie to be a Conjunction of divers Copulatives in number, which is not understood till a person proceeds unto a

fourth Wife, which makes more than one Copulative in the rule of Marriage.

**Copulatively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a copulative manner.

1626 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 189 Understand them copulatively, so that they have connexion with other graces. 1651 BRIGGS *New Disp.* 7 230 Seeing it is denied disjunctively, it may also be denied copulatively. 1796 AVLIVER *Parerg.* 392 Six things are copulatively requir'd, to the end that the suppletory oath should be given. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Inductus* 10 Equality is predicable of things contemplated, not alternatively, but copulatively.

**Copulatory** (kɒˈpʊlətəri), *a.* [f. L. type \**copulātorius*, *f.* *copulātor* one who couples: see -ORY.]

*Zool.* Pertaining to or serving for copulation.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 171/2 The female organs have in many genera a... copulatory pouch. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 390 [In Reptilia] there are two distinct types of copulatory organs.

**Copull**, **copur**, *obs. ff.* COUPLE, COPPER.

**Co-purchaser**: see *Co-pref.* 3 c.

† **Copurtenance**. *Obs.* (?)

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 22 A Jewes letter scribble scabble over the Copurtenance of a Mans countenance.

**Copweb**, -webbe, *obs. ff.* COBWEB.

**Copy** (kɒpi), *sb.* (a.) Forms: 4-7 *coppe*, 4-8 *copie*, (4 *copy*, 5 *coopy*, 6 *cooiple*), 6 *coopye*, 6-7 *coppie*, 6-8 *coopy*, 4- *copy*. [a. F. *copie* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *copia*, ad. L. *cōpia* abundance, plenty, multitude. Branch II, found in med.L. and all the Romanic langs., and from which all the Eng. sense-development starts, appears to have arisen out of such L. phrases as *dare vel habere copiam legendi* to give, or have, the power of reading, *facere copiam describendi* to give the power of transcription, to allow a transcript to be made, whence med.L. *copia* 'transcript'.]

I. 1. Plenty, abundance, a copious quantity. c. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* ii. 774 Of teres full gret copie. 1389 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 302 Spayne... hap grette copy and plente of castell. 1514 Test. *Edor.* (Surtees) V. 58 If there be copie of prestes. 1593 LODGE *Will. Longbeard* Addr. to Rdr., No conceits... but such as have copy of new coined words. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Spir. Plough* 209 All that copie or riches... is nought else but extreme poverie. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* li. i. *Pl.* Which would you choose now, mistress? *Pl.* 'Cannot tell: The copy does confound one. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Copia*, plenty, abundance.

† b. Fullness, plenitude. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Esop* (E. E. T. S.) 295 Requyrnyng hym that she might have the copie of his loue. a. 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 371 In þe coppe of grette delytes.

† c. *esp.* of language: Copiousness, abundance, fullness, richness. *Copy of words*: = L. *copia verborum*. *Obs.*

1531 ELVOT *Gov. i. x.* Whereby he shall... attaine plentie of the tongues called *Copie*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 3 To excell in variatie of sentences, and copie of words. 1598 FLORIO *World of Words* Ep. Ded. AvA, The copie and variatie of our sweete-tooth-toong. 1612 BRINSLEY *Und. Lit.* 22 The propriety, puritie and copie of our English tongue. *Ibid.* 117 To get propriety and copie of words and phrases. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Pref., The Copie of it, and Matchableness with other tongues.

† d. ? = CORNUCOPIA. *Obs. rare.*

1592 R. D. *Hyperbomachia* 46 b, Everie one of them in their right hand did holde a copie full of all kinde of fruites. *Ibid.* 98 b, In her right hand she held a copie full of rype graine.

II. A transcript or reproduction of an original.

2. A writing transcribed from, and reproducing the contents of, another; a transcript.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 293 The barons... Of ping bat heild ask bad him be copie bere. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 Pat we shuld send 300 a kopy of our statuz. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 352 Cooptes were made of the sayd statutes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 171 The coppie of the bull. 1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20 The coppie of the Catechism which I caused to be written out. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 106 The Copy of a Sermon. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. (1695) 328 Though the attested Copy of a Record be good proof, yet the Copy of a Copy never so well attested... will not be admitted as a proof in Judicature. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 45/1 The copy I wrote remained with... Nundocomar; the original remained with Pudmohun Doss. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 5 No such perfect similarity between the copy and the original.

3. A picture, or other work of art, reproducing the features of another.

1580 BARRET *Alv.* C 1267 An example written, or painted out, a copie or patterne. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sci. Connoisseur* 150 If any One says That Picture is a Copy I'll break his Head. 1719 -- *Art Crit.* 176 Copies are usually made by Inferiour Hands. 1749 BERKELEY *Wks.* IV. 310 The third [picture] is a copy, and ill-coloured. 1801 FUSLI *Lect. Art* (1848) 348 Our language, or rather those who use it, generally confound, when speaking of the art, 'copy' with 'imitation', though essentially different in operation and meaning. 1857 RUSKIN *Pl. Econ.* Art ii. 125 Never buy a copy of a picture... All copies are bad; because no painter who is worth a straw will copy. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sch. Lect.* v. 156 Some of the bronze axes appear to be mere copies of the earlier stone ones.

4. *fig.* a. Something made or formed, or regarded as made or formed, in imitation of something else; a reproduction, image, or imitation.

1596 BR. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Ded. 83 The practise of these Bishops, and perhaps their deeds. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 298 My brother hath a daughter, Almost the copie of my child that's dead. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv.

v. 334, I see but as it were a Copy or Transcript of the first created nature of Man in the first Individuals. 1739 HUMPHREY *Nat.* i. li. (1874) I. 317 Of this impression there is a copy taken by the mind. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 614 A rough copy of the Christian face Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 509 Pompey, the Clown, is a copy from the life. 1890 SIR A. KERKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 When one finds one drama to a great extent a copy of another.

† b. A specimen, instance, example. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 91 A little Child... a faire copie of meeknesse and innocencie. a. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* 209 Was this a copy of his particular zeal?

c. A page or specimen of penmanship written after a model: cf. 8 b.

*Mod.* You must write a copy every morning to improve your penmanship. The writing of copies as school-impositions.

5. *Eng. Law.* The transcript of the manorial court-roll, containing entries of the admissions of tenants, according to the custom of the manor, to land held by such tenants in the tenure hence called *COPYHOLD*.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 34, I wil and graunte to the seid Jenete Whitwell my yeirs that I have be copy in the medwe at Babwelle. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 37 § 2 Landes Tenementes... Leases and Fermes as well holden by copie as otherwise. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petiti.* (1872) 166 At the vacation of his copie or indentur he must paye welmoste as muche as would purchayse so much grownde. 1580 LUTYON *Singula* 142 Whiche, if he perceyve to stand free, then he maye buy it, or take it by coppy or lease. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 60a, These tenants are called tenants by Copie of Court Rolle, because they have no other evidence concerning their tenements, but only the Copies of Court Rolles. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 95. 1885 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 504/2 The several tenements may be comprised in one copy.

b. A holding by copy, *COPYHOLD*.

a. 1626 BR. ANDREWES *Sermon* (1843) V. 27 (D.) What poor man's right, what widow's copy, or what orphan's legacy would have been safe? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 6 Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines...) had its copie altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *fig.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 38 Thou know'st, that Banquo and his Fleans liues. *Lady.* But in them Natures Coppies not eterne.

III. Without reference to an original.

6. One of the various (written or printed) specimens of the same writing or work; an individual example of a manuscript or print. (The ordinary word in this sense.)

Originally, the idea of 'transcript' or 'reproduction' was of course present; but in later use an original edition itself consists of so many 'copies'. In *fair copy*, *clean copy* of a writing, the idea of 'transcript' is distinctly present; but it disappears when the original draft is called the *rough* or *foul copy*. The word is much used in bibliography, as in 'early copy, tall copy, uncut copy, large paper copy, Mr. Grenville's copy, the British Museum copy', etc.

1477 CAXTON *Dietes* 147, I am not in certayn wheder it was in my lordis coppe or not. 1538 COVERDALE *N. T. Ded.*, In many places one copy hath either more or less than another. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 114 So are the wordes set down in three ancient copies. 1625 ABP. USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132 Touching the Samaritan Pentateuch, the copie which I have is about three hundred yeares old. 1680 GASOPHYL *Alp.* Pref. A vj a, Being printed from a foul copy. 1711 HARGREAVE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 242, 3 Copies of the fourth, and 4 of the 7th Vol. of Leland. 1771 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 292 All our present copies... agree with one another. 1817 tr. *Bambale's Life Haydn & Mozart* 180 His rough copies [of MS. music] are full of different passages. 1890 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 224 The acting copy is much altered from the old play. 1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Compl. Scot. Pref.* 16 Of the book in these circumstances given to the world only four copies are known to have come down to recent times. Leyden, writing in 1801, says, 'all four copies were imperfect.' *Mod.* Of how many copies does the edition consist?

† b. Formerly sometimes with the force of 'text', 'version', or 'edition'.

[Cf. 1538 in prec.] 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b, The copies before this have beene... erroneously many waies delivered. 1830 BR. MONK *Life Bentley* (1832) II. 226 They read him with... more satisfaction in Dr. Bentley's text than in any other copy.

7. A copy of verses: a set of verses, a short composition in verse: now chiefly applied to such a composition (*esp.* Greek or Latin verses) as a school or college exercise.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 184, I will speak you a Coppie of Verses that were made by Doctor Donne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 To present his Mistress with a Copy of Verses made in the Shape of her Fan. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 19 Mar., They have put me again into the newspapers, in a copy of verses made upon literary ladies. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Comic Dram.* (1854) I. 574/2 Wycherley... was present at a battle, and celebrated it, on his return, in a copy of verses too bad for the bellman. 1884 JENN *Bentley* i. 4 The only relic of Bentley's undergraduate life is a copy of English verses on the Gunpowder Plot. That stirring theme was long a stock subject for College exercises.

IV. That which is copied.

8. The original writing, work of art, etc. from which a copy is made.

14... *Tundale's Vis.* Colophon, Be it trwe or be it fals Hyt is as the copy was. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xxiv. 193 In whiche translation... I have to my power folowed my coppe. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Confering the translation with the Copie. 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* A iij b, The Art of Drawing... by Instructions and Copies so easy and intelligible, that, etc. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. xxi. (1865) 164 The devil... working after my copy.

b. *spec.* A specimen of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campho di Fior* 339 Give us a copie now if it please you [*una mostra da scrivere*]. *Ibid.* 363 Let me give you an other copie, which, God willing, you shall write tomorrow. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 95 We took him setting of boyes Copies. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. ii. 178 There is more required to teach one to write then to see a copy. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. viii. 182 Why the Scholar writeth not like his Copy? 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 488 The first copy I wrote after, with its moral lesson 'Art improves Nature'. 1891 *Illustr. Mag.* IX. 285 Edith looked at the copybook. The copies had been set by herself.

† c. *fig.* Pattern, example. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *Folio* iv. ii. 113 The Copye of your speede is learn'd by them. 1601 — *All's Well* i. ii. 46 Such a man might be a copie to these younger times. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 164 Doctor Taylor set archbishop Cranmer... a copy of patience. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53 In preparing... of the Flux... This is the way they do it in Germany, and thou mayest write by their Copy. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 252 Every officer and private man... imitated the intrepid copy of their martial leader.

9. *Printing.* Manuscript (or printed) matter prepared for printing. (Now always without a and *pl.*)

Formerly used in a sense nearer to 8: a MS. or other exemplar which is printed from, or serves as 'copy', though not specially prepared for that purpose.

1485 CAXTON *Malory Pref.* 3 And I accordingly to my copie have doon sette it in enprynt. 1563 T. GALT *Certain Wks. Chirurg.* To Rdr., Dr. Cunningham who was no small helpe to me in... perusing the copies written [i. e. for the printer]. 1590 NASHES *Pasquill's Apol.* I. B. When he carried his copie to the Presse. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 59 More Copie, More Copye; we lesse a great deale of time for want of Text. 1652 URQUIART *Troci's Wks.* (1834) 181. I usually afforded the setter copy at the rate of above a whole printed sheet in the day. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123. I have been lately solicited to reprint my Catalogue... and have sent the copy up to London as it is. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson an.* 1732. Johnson engaged to supply the press with copy as it should be wanted. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* Introduct., He is neither more nor less than an imp of the devil, come to torment me for copy. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xvii. 40 The doom that visited bits of his own copy and proof-sheets.

† b. Property in 'copy'; = COPYRIGHT. *Obs.*

In its beginnings, only contextually differing from 9: the registration and licensing of the 'copy' or 'copies' proposed to be printed, conferred the 'right'.

1577 *Stationers' Reg.* II. 16 140. *Julij* Licensied vnto H. Bynnenman these ij. copies. 1580 *Ibid.* (Arb. II. 380) 29 Oct., John Harrison. Assigned ouer from Hugh Singleton to haue the sheppards caller which was Hughe Singletons copy. 1589 *Ibid.* (II. 11. 251 b) x Dec., Master Ponsonby. Entered for his Copie, a booke intyuled the fayre Queene. 1655 tr. *Francion* v. 3 [Other authors] lived on what was given them for their copies. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 549 Securing the property of copies in books to the right owners. 1765 STRANGE *Lett.* iv. Which will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the copy. 1779-BT JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison Wks.* III. 63 Steele... sold the copy for fifty guineas.

V. 10. Name of a particular size of paper.

1712 *Act* 10 Q. Anne in *Lond. Gas.* No. 5018/3 Paper called... bastard or double Copy. 1795 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 497 The smallest size of the fine quality... measures 12½ by 15 inches, and is termed pot; next to that foolscap...; then post...; copy, 20 by 26½. Of coarse papers may be mentioned... copy loaf, 16½ by 21½, 38-lb.

VI. Phrases.

† 11. To change (turn, alter) one's copy: to change one's style, tone, behaviour, or course of action; to assume another character. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. ccdix. 369 Thus the knyghtes and squyers turned their copies on both partes. *Ibid.* II. cxliii. [cix.] 327 Change your copie, so that we haue no cause to renewe our yuell wylls agaynst you. 1571 GOLDING *Calvino Ps.* ii. 4 He will sodelien turn his copie. 1580 NORTH *Plutarck* (1676) 58x Callisthenes changing copy, spake boldly many things against the Macedonians. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countie*, (1693) 178 Fortune changing her copie, the affaires of the winner decline. 1608-1640 [see CHANGE v. 1]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 106 Hee that writeth Dunce on the... Eve of his Doctorship, doth not alter his copie, and go out Scholler next day. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39x Such as lived orderly... had now turn'd their copie... and were fallen.

† b. Copy of a conference: memorandum or minutes of a conference; also app. the agenda or subject matter; the theme. *Obs.*

1588 UDALL *Distrephes* (Arb.) 10 One had conference with a bishop about Subscription, and... gave his friende a copie of his conference. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 62 It was the copie of our Conference. In bed he slept not for my vrging it, At boord he fed not for my vrging it.

† c. Copy of one's countenance: a mere outward show or sign of what one would do or be; hence, pretence. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 They haue... threatned highly too put water in my wordes, whensoever they catch me; I hope it is but a copie of their countenance. *Ad diem fortasse mutantur.* 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xxx. 270 If ye [Romans] but shew a copie of your countenance, as if ye would aid and succour us. *Ibid.* xxvi. viii. 588 Carried away with every copie of Anniball his countenance [ad nutus Hannibalis], and with vaine threats and menaces. 1663 ABP. BRAMHALL *Wks.* (1842-4) II. 367 (D.) Whatsoever he prateh... it is but a copie of his countenance. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iii. xiv. (D.), This, as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed... was only a copie of his countenance. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) XI. 493 Many who affirmed this, did not believe themselves... it was merely a copie of their countenance.

B. *adj.*

† 1. Abundant. (Cf. *diab.* 'plenty money', etc.) 1546 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 60 Ther shalbe... fyue masses said... yf so be that ther be copye compagne of prestes sufficient to celebrate the same.

† 2. = COPYHOLD 3. *Obs.*

1502 BURY WILLS (1850) 94 All my lands... w<sup>th</sup> all ther apportionments, free and copy. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b. Bothe charter lande and copye lande. 1538 BURY WILLS 136 The copye close. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestol.* (1880) 88 Copie land, and after a freeholde. 1639 BURY WILLS (1850) 174 All those my lands, both copy and free.

C. *Comb.*, as † copy-clerk, a copying clerk, a scribe; copy-head, copy-line, the line of writing placed at the head of the page of a copy-book to be imitated by the pupil; copy-holder, a clasp for holding printer's copy while being set up; copy-land, see B. 2; copy-purchaser, one who purchases a MS. for press; copy-slip, a slip of paper on which a writing-copy is written (cf. copy-head). See also COPY-BOOK, -HOLD, -MONEY.

1623 LISTB *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* Pref. 5 The Latine 'Copy-clerke... hath enforced these words. 1662 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 279 'There is nothing' (as the 'copy-head says') 'which is denied to well-directed labour'. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The great adage is current in copyheads. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 209 As the 'copy-line says', 'procrastination is the root of all evil'. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcii. 108 His importance among the 'copy-purchasers in town. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 1 To go to the country with the cry of Church and Queen... this kind of 'copy-slip policy'.

Copy (kō'pī), v. 1. Forms: see the sb. [a. F. *copier*, ad. med.L. *copiāre* to transcribe, f. *cōpia*: see COPY sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a copy of (a writing); to transcribe (from an original).

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 69 Gerebertus hadde i-write and i-copied all this philosophes booke. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 49 Copied has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 92 (MS. K) Coppyyn, *copie*. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* II. 523 A Physician copied it from the original letter. 1776 *Triad Nundecimar* 45/1 Maha Rajah had bid me copy the papers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 126, I copy it from the writings of M. de Villers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. A. V. 4) Philippius... copied them [the Laws] out of the waxen tablets.

b. with out († forth, † over).

1563 NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 20, I have caused it to be copied out againe. 1595 SHAKS. *Folio* v. ii. 1 Let this be copied out. And keepe it safe for our remembrance. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxv. 1 Prouerbes of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah... copied out. 1663 in *Picton L'pool Musie. Rec.* (1883) I. 332 Tyne for copying forth of the same. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 147 She... got one to copy it [this letter] over. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* i. 21 [He] has copied it out in full.

2. To make a copy of (a picture, or other work of art); also to reproduce or represent (an object) in a picture or other work of art.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 190, I like the worke well... I would haue it copied. 1655 E. TRARV *Voy. E. India* 135 They are excellent at limning, and will copie any picture they see to the life. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 153 He that works by Invention or the Life, endeavouring to Copy Nature... makes an Original. *Ibid.* 174 If a Larger Picture be Copied. 1827 *Centl. Mag.* XCIV. II. 580 Columns of the Corinthian order... copied from the Choric monument of Lyciastes. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) i. 302 The potters copied his [Socrates'] ugly face on their stone jugs.

3. *fig.* To make or form an imitation of (anything); to imitate, reproduce, follow.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 139 Could she [nature] in all her births but copy thee. 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Greatness* Wks. 125 An Ode of Horace, not exactly copy'd, but rudely imitated. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 164 § 4 When the original is well chosen and judiciously copied, the imitator often arrives at excellence. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 649 A wish to copy what he must admire. 1828 D. STEWART *Wks.* (1854) I. 35 We copy instinctively the voices of our companions.

† b. with out (*fig.* from i b. 2). *Obs.*

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 103 Mightiest monarchs... May copy out their proudest, richest lookes. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. i. (1821) 409 God hath copied out himself in all created being. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* (J.) To copy out their great forefathers' fame.

4. *absol.* or *intr.*

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 33 He will neither copy after Christ, nor St. Paul. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 105 Those that copy after his Adversaries in their infamous way of writing. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), When a painter copies from the life. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 192 An end put to Authors copying from one another. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) i. 395 They must have had an original to copy after. 1859 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art ii. (1868) 125 No painter who is worth a straw ever will copy.

† Copy, v. 2 *Obs.* [related to *copy*, *COPIOR*; cf. also *COPSE* v. 1.]

1530 PALSGR. 498/2, I copy or close in, *Jeuclos*, or *je copia*. Copyable: see COPIABLE.

Copy-book. [f. COPY sb. + BOOK sb.]

† 1. A book containing copies of documents, accounts, etc. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalis* F vij, The Thesorers accompt-booke and the Thesorers privat Copy-booke all made in... time for the Audite. 1660 WILFORD *Scales Comm.* 206 Books usually kept in great Merchants Accounts... A Copy-book of charges at home, or Foreign accounts... A briefe of Receipts or Acquittances.

2. A book in which copies are written or printed for pupils to imitate.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 42 Faire as a text B. in a Copie booke. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lind. Lit.* iv. (1697) 30 Instead of setting of copies... let every one have a little copie booke fastened to the top of his writing booke. 1657 COCKER (title) A Copy Book of Fair Writing. 1762 BORLASS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 Another part of the same flash... tore and dispersed the copy-books of the scholars. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* I. 41 Words of wisdom, but... cut and dried, like proverbs from a copy-book. *Mod. Vere* Foster's Drawing Copy-books.

b. *attrib.* (Applied allusively to maxims of a conventional or commonplace character.)

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* II. x. A few copy-book headings about benevolence, and industry, and independence. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 4 Well provided with stores of copy-book morality. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 28 It is easy to recite copy-book maxims against its [vanity's] sinfulness.

Copyd, obs. f. COPIED.

Copye, Copper, obs. ff. COPIOR, COPY, COPIER.

Copyhold (kō'pīhold), *Law.* For forms see COPY sb. [f. COPY sb. + HOLD: cf. freehold.]

1. A kind of tenure in England of small origin: tenure of lands being parcel of a manor, 'at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor', by copy of the manorial court-roll (see COPY sb. 5).

1483 *Act* i *Rich.* III. c. 4 § 1 Lands and Tenements holden by Custom of Manor, commonly called Copyhold. 1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 125 Which y<sup>e</sup> said Alexander helde be copy holde of y<sup>e</sup> riall & noble Raufe Erie of Westmorlande. 1551 CROWELEY *Pleas. & Payne* 171 Let the pore man haue and enioye The house he had by coppyholde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 84 Copyhold is a tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing to shew but the copies of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1778) I. 218 The nature is of ability to purchase lands, and to convey them, to make leases, to grant copyholds, and do other acts of ownership, without the concurrence of her lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Copyhold, a base tenure founded upon immemorial custom and usage... Because this tenure derives its whole force from custom, the lands must have been demisable by copy of court roll from time immemorial. No copyhold estate can... be created at the present day. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 7 A rule of which there are plain traces in our English law of copyhold.

b. *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 58 Set free... from the meere vassalage and Copy-hold of the Clergie. 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 69 T<sup>e</sup> enjoy a Copyhold of Victory. 1773 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 17 What he said did touch... my Father's (religious) Copy-hold, as the Phrase is.

2. An estate held by this tenure; a copyhold estate.

1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scotter* 125 Wks. (1843) I. 186 Ye bare yourselfe somwhat to hold, Therefore ye lost your copyhold. 1618 RALPH *Maxims St.* (1651) 58 To provide that the richer men place in their Farms and Coppyholds, such decayed Citizens. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 173 The lord of a manor, in which there are copyholds... holds a distinct court for that species of tenants, for the purpose both of determining pleas of land between them and for the alienation of their copyholds. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 By the voter in respect to property I mean the man who votes in respect to freehold; copyhold, or leasehold.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by copyhold; relating to or of the nature of copyhold.

1511-2 [see COPYHOLD]. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 235 All my landes, as well coppyholde as freehold. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 27 The Mannor of Taunton Dean in Somersetshire is... but a Copy-hold Mannor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introduct. § 3 (1778) 75 The special and particular customs of manors... which bind all the copyhold and customary tenants that hold of the said manors. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 450 Copyhold estates are held of a subject as part of a royalty, honour, or manor, and are liable to fines on account of deaths, transfers, and other such circumstances, according to the customs of the royalty, honour, or manor of which they form a part. 1876 DICK *Real Prop.* v. § 6. 257 note, Land held by copyhold tenure is always parcel of, and included in, a manor.

Copyholder<sup>1</sup> (kō'pīhōldā), [f. COPY sb. 5 + HOLDER; = 'holder by copy'.] One who holds an estate in copyhold.

1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Customarye and Copieholders tenants of any Coppyholde lordes holden at wylle of the Lorde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 These maner of copye holders haue an estate of enherytaunce, after the custome of the maner, yet haue they no franke tenement... and therefore they be called tenants of base tenure. 1606 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 37 Being in truth bondmen at the beginning, but having obtained freedom of their persons, and gained a custome by use of occupying their lands, they now are called Coppyholders. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trips Scarb.* v. ii, What's your name? Come, are you a freeholder or a copyholder? 1876 DICK *Real Prop.* v. § 6. 256 The authorised copy of the entry on the rolls of the court delivered to the tenant is his muniment of title, and gives him his name of 'copyholder'.

Copy-holder<sup>2</sup>: see COPY sb. C.

Copyholding, *vbl. sb. rare.* Tenure by copy. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 11/1 Serfdom was turned into copyholding.

Copying (kō'pīin), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb COPY, q.v.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Doublement d'escrip-ture*, a copying out of a writing. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 5 Those more numerous Copyings, which are found among the Vessels of the same Body. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 25 May 327/a Faithful copyings of nature.



2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. of appliances for copying writing by some transfer process, as in *copying-book*, *-ink*, *-machine* (first patented in 1780 by James Watt), *-paper*, *-pencil*, *-press*; also *copying-instrument*, an instrument for copying outlines etc.; *copying-lathe* (see quot. 1889); *copying-ribbon*, a ribbon used in a type-writing machine, when a duplicate copy is taken; *copying-telegraph*, a telegraphic apparatus by which, a written message being placed in the transmitter, a copy of it is produced in the receiver on the passage of the current.

1813 JAS. WATT & Co. *Direct. for using Patent Copying Machine* 6 A bottle of copying ink. To prepare the Copying Paper. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxix. 36 Press Copying-books have an unlucky knack of coming to pieces. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 271 *Copying-inks*.—Inks for this purpose must be rather thick, not dry too quickly, and soften when moistened again, without becoming too fluid. 1889 E. MATTHESON *Aid Bk.* (ed. 2) 680 Copying-lathes are those in which the shape is given to the article operated on.

**Copying**, *ppl. a.* [see -ING 2.] That copies; engaged in transcription, as in *copying clerk*.

1876 GLADSTONE *Synchr. Homer* 56. I deny that the Poet is but the copying clerk of the actual world. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xiv. 346 They were chiefly turned into copying-clerks, the lowest and the meanest of all handicrafts.

**Copyism** (kō'piz'm). [*f.* COPY *sb.* or *v.* + -ISM.] The practice of copying or imitating; an instance of such practice. (Usually contemptuous.)

1814 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) III. 70 If there be any copyism, it must be in the two poems, where the same versification is adopted. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. vi. i. § 27 The meanest and most ignorant copyism of vulgar details.

**Copyist** (kō'piz-ist). [A modification of the earlier COPIST, brought into more obvious relation to COPY *v.*] One who copies or imitates; esp. one whose occupation is to transcribe documents.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 475 An Error of the Copyists. 1725-27 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* II. 217 (T.) The first may be ascribed to the copyist's haste, negligence, or ignorance. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 9 (T.) No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding copyists, as [Theocritus]. 1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1780) V. 36 A faithful copyist of ancient buildings, tombs, and prospects. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 210 Excepting England and her copyist, the United States, there is not a nation... which tolerates a paper circulation. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Text.* 5 Some of the original words or letters will have been mistaken by the copyist.

**Copy-land**: see COPY *sb.* B. 2.

† **Copy-money**. *Obs.* Money paid to an author for his manuscript, or for copyright. (Cf. COPY *sb.* 9 b.)

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Nov. What prospect is there of a bookseller for Barnabas, and on what proposals for copy-money and copies? 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xiv. 401 In the year 1722, he received of a bookseller 120*l.* for copy-money. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xi. A scale of book-selling transactions measured by which the largest editions and copy-moneys of his own early days appeared insignificant.

**Copy-nere**, var. of COPIER *Obs.*, paramour.

**Copytanks**: see COPIETANK.

**Copyose**, *-ous*, etc., *obs.* ff. COPIOUS.

**Copyr**, *obs.* f. COPPER.

**Copyright** (kō'pī-rit), *sb.* (a.) [*f.* COPY *sb.* + RIGHT *sb.*]

1. The exclusive right given by law for a certain term of years to an author, composer, designer, etc. (or his assignee), to print, publish, and sell copies of his original work.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 407 Much may also be collected from the several legislative recognitions of copyrights. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1748. A considerable deduction from the price stipulated to be paid for the copyright. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 361 The law of Copyright, is, in some measure, allied to that of patents. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 166 We have international copyright.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Protected by copyright; not allowed by law to be printed or copied except by permission of the author, designer, etc.

1881 *Athenium* 29 Feb. 257/4 There is to be no export of English editions of copyright books to the United States.

3. *Comb.*

1795 LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 347 So blind were copy-right-holders to their own interest.

**Copyright**, *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To secure copyright for; to protect by copyright.

1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 101 It had indeed been suggested that the oath should be registered and copyrighted for their exclusive use. 1887 *Athenium* 7 May. 609/3 The number of books copyrighted in the United States last year was 11,124.

Hence **Copyrighted** *ppl. a.*, **Copyrighting** *vbl. sb.*; **Copyright**, one who 'copyrights'.

1860 C. READE *8th Command.* 217 Copyrighted plays. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 14 June 4 Copyrighted English literature for the American market. 1891 M. D. CONWAY in *Athenium* 21 Mar. 377/1 It is difficult to see any objection to the use of the copyright's trade-mark.

**Copys**, *obs.* f. COPICE, COPIES.

**Copywise**, *adv. rare.* In the way or after the manner of copy.

1709 STYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 138 Some... affirmed, that it past not above twenty sheets of paper copywise.

|| **Coque** (kō'k), *sb.* [a. F. *coque* shell, in same senses: but in *r* associated with *L. coccum*.]

† 1. *Bot.* One of the carpels of a dry fruit; a COCCUS. *Obs.*

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Plants* 199 *Coque*, *Cocum*, a cell that opens elastically. *Ibid.* 639 *Lavaretta*. . . Coques many, one-seeded.

2. *Millinery*. A small loop of ribbon formed by joining and attaching the two ends, used in trimming.

† **Coque**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *coquere* to cook, digest, concoct.] *trans.* To digest.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 126 For the receyving of the meat to be coqued for the whol body.

|| **Coquelicot** (kō'k'likō). [Fr.; the name of the Red Poppy, and hence of its colour.] The colour of the common Red Poppy, a brilliant red with an admixture of orange. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Dec. 3/4 Lady Melbourne has introduced the fashion of brown stockings with coquelicot clocks. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 177 Coquelicot is to be all the fashion this winter. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi. Directly did there fit before his eyes coquelicot bonnets, striped parasols, buff boots. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 371/1 The fashionable Coquelicot, or poppy shade.

† **Coqueluche**. *Obs.* Also 7 -luch(e)o. [a. F. *coqueluche* hood, etc. (*obs.* It. *coquuccio*, f. *co-collo*, *L. cucullus* hood, cowl), applied orig. to a kind of grippe or epidemic catarrh, for which patients covered their heads with a *coqueluche*.] A name given in the 16th c. to an epidemic catarrh, and afterwards to hooping-cough.

1611 COGGE, *Coqueluche*. . . also the Coqueluche, or new disease; which troubled the French about the years 1510, and 1557; and vs but a while ago. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coqueluche* (Ital.), a kind of violent Cough. 1796 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 209 *Coqueluche* a cough which most frequently seizes young children. . . as soon as it seizes them, they fall into fits, and are all in a muck sweat, and several have died of it for want of present relief. 1749 T. SHORR *Chronol. Hist. Afr.* etc., The disease called Coccoluche, or Coccoluco (because the sick wore a cap or covering close all over their heads) came from the island Melite in Africa. 1872 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) II. 68 It [hooping-cough] has received a variety of names: chin-cough, kink-hoast; coqueluche.

**Coquerie**, -rye, *obs.* f. COOKERY.

**Coques**, *obs.* form of COAX.

**Coquet** (kō'kē), *a.* and *sb.* 1 [a. F. *coquet*, orig. *sb.*, dim. of *coq* cock, in reference to the strutting gait and amorous characteristics of the cock; hence 'a beau', and in the fem. *coquette* 'a belle'; also as *adj.* 'forward, wanton, gallant': cf. COCK *v.* 1, also COOKISH, COOKY *a.* and COCKET *a.*, which is prob. the same word in an earlier stage of meaning. In later use, the adjective in English became inseparably blended with the attributive use of the *sb.*, to which also it became entirely assimilated in sense. The *sb.* was, as in Fr., formerly used of both sexes, and in both spelt *coquet*; but in the 18th c. the fem. became *coquette* after Fr., and the masculine became obsolete.]

*A. adj.* [† 1. = COOKY: see COCKET *a. Obs.*]

† 2. Amorously forward or familiar. *Obs.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 112/4 A gentleman, a Friend of her's, is always very Coquet to her in his drink, and never so at other times: because folly is the effect of drunkenness. 1711 *Wentworth Papers* (1882) 214 Her Grace of Shrewsbury is now very coquet with Lord Ashburnham.

3. Having or showing the disposition of a coquette; coquettish; said of persons or their actions.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. 1. A lady may (with the Experience of a few Coquet Glances) lead twenty fools about in a string for two or three years together. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 274 The greatest miracle love can work is to cure a coquet humour. 1769 MRS. BROOKE *Hist. E. Montague* (1784) I. iv. 23 They [Canadian ladies] are gay, coquet, and sprightly; more gallant than sensible. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July. Some women dressed as 'vivandières', minus the coquet air and the trousers and boots of those ladies. 1869 MRS. PALMER *Luce* xxv. 299 More coquet than a woman.

*b. transf.* of things.

1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 285 On the piers of a garden-gate not far from Paris I observed two very coquet sphinxes. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 129 Steamers of all shapes. . . with flags often exceedingly coquet.

† *B. sb.* 1. A man who from vanity or selfish motives aims at making himself generally attractive to the other sex; a male flirt; a 'lady-killer'. *Obs.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *Coquet*, an Amorous Courtier, one that makes it his business to cause himself to be beloved, and gain the love of Women. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* III. Wks. (1772) 123 The coquets of both sexes are self-lovers, and that is a love no other what ever can disposess. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 362 My brother is playing the coquet among the belles on Ynbridge walks. Cf. COQUETTE *v.* 2.

2. The common earlier form of COQUETTE, *q. v.*

† **Coquet**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* COQUET *v.*] An act or 'piece' of coquetry.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) V. 188 When Men whine too much in wooing, Women with like Coquets use them.

**Coquet**, var. of COCKET *sb.* 1

**Coquet, coquette** (kō'kē). *v.* [a. F. *coquette* -r (*il coquette*), f. *coquet*; see COQUET *a.* and *sb.* 1

The dictionaries have the present tense as *coquet*, which seems to be the spelling of all the earlier quots.; but some modern writers spell it *coquette*, like the *sb.*]

1. *intr.* 'To act the lover' (J.); to practise coquetry, to flirt with. (Formerly used of both sexes, now only of a woman.) † *To coquet it*: to play the coquette.

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* III. i. See how they coquet it! Oh! there's a look! there's a simper! there's a squeeze for you! 1713 SWIFT *Cadens & V.*, Phillis. I saw coqueting. . . with that odious knight. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV ix. He then. . . turned about to coquet it with Fanny. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 180 At the age of ten or eleven. . . girls began to coquet. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. viii. 148 Another courtly Charmer, hypocritically modest, coquettes under the tatters of a Gipsy. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. 167, I could not coquet with other men.

18. 1839 LONGER *Hyperion* I. vi. How the wanton, treacherous air coquets with the old greybeard trees. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 254 Those fantastic clouds which are coqueting with your thrones.

† 2. *trans.* 'To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness' (J.); to flirt with. *Obs.*

1725 SWIFT *Lett.* 26 Nov. You coqueting a maid of honour. 1729 — *Grand Question Debated* 167 He caught me one morning coqueting his wife. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. Wks. (Globe) 656/4 *Stage-direction*. She follows, coqueting him to the back scene. — *Ephl.* Wks. 1806 II. 445 Talks loud, coquets the guests, and scolds the waiters.

3. *intr. (transf.)* To dally, trifle, or toy with (a matter or proposal).

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Miss W.— begged her to sing us a French song. She coquetted, but Mrs. Riggs. . . insisted upon her obedience. 1796 LD. FITZWILLIAM in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 357 He made war to gain a duke, and he coquetted with peace to retain a county member. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 299 We have lost precious time in coqueting about his recognition, if we are to acknowledge him king at the last. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 155, I was at last coquetted with to retire from the service. 1878 LECKY *Eng. 18th C.* II. ix, Lady Townshend for a time coquetted with Methodism with Popery.

4. To play with (a horse), by pretending to let him have his way.

1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 150 Robert. . . maintaining a perfect seat, coquetted with his fiery chesnut horse, to the delight of the multitude.

Hence **Coquetting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1725 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 241 Pox on Town Cheatings, Jilts and Coquettings. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. VII. 396 To take advantage of the fortunate fugitive moment in this coqueting climate of ours. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 110 There was a long coqueting consultation about how it should be worn. 1891 R. ZIMMERMANN in *Athenium* 4 July 20/3 An exclusive section of society, enfeebled by refined sensuality and absurd coqueting with culture.

**Coquetoon** (kō'kētōn). [Native name.] A small West African antelope (*Cephalophus rufilatus*, Gray).

1846 GRAY in *Ann. & Mag. N. H.* XVIII. 166. Also in *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

**Coquetry** (kō'kētrī). Forms: 7 coquetterie, -queterie, 7-8 -quetry, -quetry, 8- coquetry. [a. F. *coquetterie* (not in Cotgr.), f. *coqueter* to COQUET.]

1. The action or behaviour of a coquette; the use of arts intended to excite the admiration or love of the opposite sex, without any intention of responding to the feelings awakened.

At its first adoption used more in the earlier F. sense of pretty or attractive pertness in women.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coquetterie* (Fr.), the prattle or twattle of a pert Gossip or Minx. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 135 This pretty gossiping humour in women the French call by the name of Coquetterie. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. 1. Coquetry is one of the main ingredients in the natural composition of a woman. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 54 In vain your eyes with coquetry you arm. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 22 Yet let not us their loose coquetry's blame. Women of every nation are the same. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. If there was any coquetry in the action, it was well disguised by the careless indifference of her manner. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, Bella's colour deepened over the little piece of coquetry she was checked in.

*b. (with a and pl.)* A coquettish act.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Rand.* xiv. I was guilty of a thousand ridiculous coqueteries. 1755 ELIZ. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 320 An old batchelor and an old maid after twenty coqueteries, promising eternal love and constancy. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvi. 262 The boy. . . mimicked the shy coqueteries of the girl.

2. *fig.* Coqueting with questions, parties, etc., without seriously espousing them.

1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli. 212 There was much coquetry between the court and the attorney general. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* III. iv. 53 There was a good deal of political coquetry in the patriotic independence of. . . Wentworth.

3. *transf.* Attractive prettiness, winsomeness as the result of art.

1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 249 What a charming coquetry in the sheep and shepherdesses of Watteau. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Ni-cap* 667 The house-front. . . one coquetry Of coloured brick and carved stone!

|| **Coquette**. In *Coquette bark*, name of a non-official bark obtained from *Cinchona lancifolia*.

1878 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Coquette** (koke't), *sb.* Forms: (7) cooquet, 7-8 cooquet, 8 cooquet, 7-coquette. [a. F. *coquette*, fem. of *coquet* COQUET. Formerly spelt *coquet*, like the masculine: so found even in 19th c., but *coquette* was occasional before 1720, and usual after 1740. The stress on the second syllable is found about 1700.]

1. A woman (more or less young), who uses arts to gain the admiration and affection of men, merely for the gratification of vanity or from a desire of conquest, and without any intention of responding to the feelings aroused; a woman who habitually trifles with the affections of men; a flirt.

In early use the notion ranged widely from gallantry, wantonness, or immodesty, to pretty pertness.

a. 1611 CORCOR. *Coquette*, a prattling or proud gossip; a frisking or piperous mink; a coquet. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* i. 1. 3. A perfect Coquet, very affected, and something old. 1706 FULLERS (ed. Kersey), *Coquet*... also a wanton Girl that speaks fair to several Lovers at once. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 293 A meek Coquet, or such I thought her. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1743) II. 63 False are the loose Coquet's inveigling airs. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 221 A coquet commonly finds her own perdition, in the very flames which she raises to consume others. 1829 LYRION *Daughters* II. ii. Amorously eyeing the pretty coquet.

β. 1669 DRYDEN *Ev. Love* III. 1, One of the greatest Coquettes in Madrid. 1712-4 FORD *Rape Lock* 1. 88 Instruct the Eyes of young Coquettes to roll. 1744 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. iii. 83 If it was possible for a Coquette to love. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night Poems* I. 88 Coquettes no more pursue the jilting plan. 1837 LYRION *E. Maltrav.* 65, I am no heartless coquette. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 1892 A coquette is a young lady of more beauty than sense.

b. *fig. or transf.*

1768-9 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1852) I. 239 Pleasure is an errant coquet, flying those who court her most servilely, and showing herself most gracious to those who bear the greatest indifference towards her. 1822 SNELLER *Fragm. Moon* i, Bright wanderer, fair coquette of heaven.

c. *Male coquette*: = COQUET B. I.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 72 One of those Narcissus-like, or Lady-like, gentlemen, called a male-coquet. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 371 Dr. Rundle was a kind of male coquette. 1779 Mrs. THURLEIGH in *Mad. D'Arbly* diary Feb., I often say Dr. Burney is the most of a male coquet of any man I know. 1793 ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 77 There is nothing more deserving reprehension... than a male coquette.

2. A genus of crested humming-birds. [F. *coquet* masc., made *coquette* in English.]

[1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 273/1 s. v. *Trochilidae*, 27th Race, the Pops (Coquets).] 1866 ANCYLL *Reign Law* v. (ed. 4) 246 One of the most... beautiful of all the tribe is comprised within the genus *Lophornis*, or the 'Coquettes'.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

a. *attrib. or as adj.* (Not distinguishable from COQUET a. 3.) Having the air of a coquette; coquettish.

1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* IV. ix, A few coquette airs of youth and galeaty. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 219 Every little coquette air we give ourselves [will] lessen the value of our charms. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 3 The forest of Soignies... if not as coquette, fully as enjoyable as the famous 'Bois' itself. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. 209 Picturesque and coquette as ever their [mills'] wasp-like waists were.

b. *Comb., as coquette-like adj.*; † *coquette-patch*, a patch for the face.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* II. i. Araminta, before she can come abroad, is so long placing her coquet-patch, that I must be a year without company. 1760 GOLDSM. *Civ. World* lxx, Coquet like she flies from her close pursuers. 1864 TENNISON *Handcuffs*, As some rare little rose... or half coquette-like Maiden.

*Coquette v.*, *Coquetting*: see COQUET v.

**Coquettish** (koke'tish), *a.* Also 8 -quettish. [f. COQUETTE + -ISH.] Like or of the nature of a coquette; of or characterized by coquetry.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 29 A Coquettish Humour is an Irregularity, or Debauchery of the Mind. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 295 Her dress is extremely modest in appearance, and yet very coquettish in fact. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. xcv. 294 He then paid court to a coquettish young widow. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 Hetty tossed and patted her pound of butter with quite a self-possessed, coquettish air.

b. *Comb., as coquettish-looking, etc.*

1869 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i, A pretty, coquettish-looking girl.

**Coquettishly** (koke'tishi), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a coquettish manner; with the air of a coquette.

1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xxvi, A nun coquettishly frisky. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 28 A coquettishly dressed young lady. 1882 C. GIBSON *Heart's Problem* x. (1884) 147 He somewhat grave, she glancing coquettishly at him.

**Coquicide**, *noun-ud.* [f. *L. coqu-us* cook + -ICIDE.] The killing of a cook.

1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) I. 239 A unanimous verdict of Justifiable Coquicide.

**Co-quicken**: see Co-*pref.* 1.

|| **Coquilla** (koki'la). [app. Sp. or Pg. dim. of *coca* shell: cf. F. *coquille* shell of nuts, almonds, etc.; cf. COQUILLO.] In *Coquilla-nut*, the nut of the Brazilian palm-tree, *Attalea funifera*, the thick hard shell of which is much used by turners.

1851 E. FORBES *Veg. World* n. in *Art Frml. Illust. Cat.*, The Coquilla nut of commerce, so much used for similar purposes.

poses with the vegetable ivory, and especially for the handles of canes and umbrellas. 1860 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. (1872) 254 Coquilla nuts. The endocarp is the part used by turners to make toys and trinkets.

|| **Coquillage** (koki'ya:z). [Fr.; f. *coquille* shell: see COCKLE and -AGE.] A shellfish, mollusc. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 268 The buccini and other coquillages to which they fed. *Ibid.* XLIV. 444 The different sorts of 'coquillage', which are included in this 'sea-fruit'.

|| **Coquillo** (koki'lo). [Sp. *coquillo*, Pg. *coquillo*, dim. of *coco* coco-nut.] The Physic nut, *Curcas purgans*, a native of tropical America, the seeds of which yield an oil used as a purgative.

[a 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy.* (1878) 132 In the kingdom of Chile, and in Brasil, is another kinde, which they call coquillos, and are as big as wal-nuts.] 1851 *Exhibition Catal.* II. 2430 (Mexico) A bottle of oil, called oil of coquillo, is also exhibited.

**Coquimbite** (koki'mbit). *Min.* [Named 1841, from *Coquimbo*, a province of Chili, where originally found: see -ITE.] A native ferric sulphate, of a white, yellowish, or brown colour, found chiefly in parts of South America; native White Copperas.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 369.

**Coquimbo owl**: see OWL.

|| **Coquina** (koki'na). [Sp. *coquina* (Minsheu 1623) shell-fish, cockle, deriv. of OSp. *coca* = F. *coque*: -L. \**cocca*, by-form of *concha* mussel, shell.] A soft whitish rock of recent formation in the West Indies and Florida (where it is used as a building material), made up of fragments of marine shells united by a calcareous cement.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 5/2 St. Augustine [Florida], a still older settlement. [with its] white coquina walls, quaint Peninsular houses with hanging balconies, etc.

† **Coquinat**, *v.* Obs. -o [f. ppl. stem of *L. coquinare* to cook, f. *coquin-us*adj., f. *coquus* cook.] 'To play the cook' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

So **Coquinat**ion 'a dressing, or Cooking of meat' (Phillips 1658).

† **Coquinerie**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coquinerie*, f. *coquin* rogue, knave.] Roguery, knavery.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 147 This hand here is cleped coquinerie.

|| **Coquito** (koki'to). [Sp.; dim. of *coco* coco-nut.] A palm tree, *Jubaea spectabilis*, a native of Chili, from the sap of which the palm-honey of the Chilians is obtained. Also *Coquito nut, palm*.

[1828 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 762 *Jubaea spectabilis* is a native of Chili, where it is called Coquito.] 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 639/1 The Coquito Palm, is very abundant in central Chili... the fruit is roundish or egg-shaped, and has a thick fibrous husk, enclosing a hard one-seeded nut which has three small pores at the bottom. 1871 J. SMITH *Domestic Bot.* 147 Coquito Nut. In habit it is similar to the Date Palm.

**Coquy**, *obs.* form of COCO.

**Coquy-le**, *obs.* f. COCKLE sb. 2, mollusc, shell.

1840 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. iv, Men may finde... in the montaynes the coquilles and shells of fysshys that somtyme swame in the see.

|| **Cor** 1 (kōr). [Heb. כֶּרֶךְ *kōr* lit. 'round vessel', adapted by LXX. as *κόρος*, Vulgate *corus*, *chorus*, whence in Wyclif (also *ohore*, *ohoor*) and Rhemish.] A Hebrew and Phœnician measure of capacity, the same that was in earlier times called the *homer*, containing ten ephahs or baths = about 9½ bushels (liquid) or 8 bushels (dry measure).

1288 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 7 An hundred coris [1288a *mesuris*] of wheat. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xiv. 21 That the bat may take the tenth part of a cor, and the ephi the tenth part of a cor. 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* Ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths. 1876 Tr. *Kil's Ezek.* II. 330 The cor is not mentioned in the preceding words, nor does it occur in the Mosaic law. It is another name for the homer which is met for the first time in the writings of the Captivity.

† **Cor** 2. *Obs.* Also *oor-fish*. Salt cod, salt fish as distinguished from dry or stock-fish. (Cf. CORVED.)

(The first quot. is of doubtful meaning.) 1619 B. JONSON *For Honour of Wales Wks.* (Rldg.) 612/1 A salmon, cor, or chevin, Will feed you six or seven. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 210 They take nothing but small Cod, whereof the greatest they make Cor-fish, and the rest is hard dried, which we call Poore-John. *Ibid.* vi. 204 Of dry fish we made about forty thousand, of Cor-fish about seven thousand... The best of this fish was sold for 5 li. the hundred.

|| **Cor** 3, *Mus.* [F. = horn], in *cor anglais* (kōr anglē), lit. 'English horn': the tenor oboe; also, the name of a stop of similar tone in an organ or harmonium.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 531/1 His cor anglais stop is a 4 ft. tone. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 400 Beethoven has written a fine trio... for two oboes and cor anglais.

**Cor**, *obs.* form of CORE.

**Cor** 1, assimilated form of the prefix COM-, CON-, before r; as in *L. correctus* CORRECT, *corruptus* CORRUPT, etc. For the general sense see COM-.

**Cor** 2 **coro-** (core-). Gr. *κόρη* girl, doll, pupil of the eye (cf. BABY), has been taken as the basis of modern surgical terms relating to the pupil. The combining form of the Gr. word (as in other words in -η, -α) is *κορο-*, *corp-*, before vowels

*cor-*; but *core-* representing the Gk. nom. case has by some been erroneously taken as the formative, giving the barbarous forms *corelysts*, *coremorphosis*, and the illiterate *coreometer*, *coretodyalists*, etc. Few of these combinations are English in form: the chief being *Coreotomy*, *Corotomy* (core-), excision and incision of the pupil, *Coroplasty* (core-), an operation for forming an artificial pupil; *Coreotome*, an instrument used in cutting through the iris; *Coroplastio* (core-) *a.*, relating to coroplasty.

1829 GUTHRIE *Lect. Surg. Eyes* (1823) 393 *Coretomy*, division of the iris. *Ibid.*, *Coretomyia*, when a portion of the iris is cut off. *Ibid.* 394 *Coretodyalists*, the separation of the iris. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 348 Mr. Guthrie approves of coretomy, or a free transverse division of the iris with a sharp edged needle, or iris-scalpel. 1830 — *Dict. Surg.* (ed. 6) 2007 The separation of a part of its circumference from the ciliary ligament called in the language of oculists corodialis. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 433 *Coretodyalists*, produces a second and false pupil. 1860 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect of Med.* XLII. 250 Mr. Streetfield... now names his operation *Corelysis* (meaning Pupil freeing. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 222 *Coreplasty*... The operation for artificial pupil.

[**Corage**, an error in Cowel, etc., for CORNAGE.] **Corach**, variant of CURRAGE, a coracle.

**Coracine** (kprā'sin). [ad. *L. coracinus*, a. Gr. *κορακίος* or *κοράκινος*, f. *κόραξ* raven: so called from its black colour.] A kind of fish like a perch, found in the Nile.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii, The golden-headed coracine out of Egypt. 1865 TRAISTRAM in *Reader No.* 149. 506/3 The cat-fish or coracine.

**Coracite** (kprā'seit). *Min.* [f. *κόραξ*, *κοράκινος* raven + -ITE.] A variety of pitchblende, from Lake Superior.

1849 *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* Ser. II. III. 117 On Coracite, a new ore of Uranium. 1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 125 Coracite is probably pitchblende mixed with some gummit.

**Coracle** (kprāk'l). So 7-; also 6 corougle, 7 coraale, curricla, 8 coricle. [a. Welsh *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, deriv. (? dim.) of *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, in 13-14th c. *coruic*, *coruic* coracle, and carcase, = Ir. *curach* boat (appearing in Adamnanus 7th c., in latinized form *curuca*), mod. Gaelic *curach*.]

A small boat made of wickerwork covered with some water-tight material (originally hides or skins), used by the ancient Britons, and still by fishermen on the rivers and lakes of Wales and Ireland.

The coracle is described but not named in *O. E. Chron.* anno 891 'on anum bate butan aelcum gereþrum of Hibernia... se bat was geworht of briddan healfre hwa'.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kwruwgl* na wola *hroen*, a corougle. 1611 COTGR., *Carabe*, a coracle, or little round skiffe, made of Otter twigs woven together, and covered with raw hides. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 221 The boats on the Avon... were baskets of twigs covered with an ox-skin, which the poor people in Wales use to this day, and call them curricles. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Salop* 178 The Fishermen in these Parts have a pretty Device, to catch Fish... which is called a Coracle. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madow in W.* I. 13 On his back, Like a broad shield, the coracle was hung. 1873 *Act* 36-7 *Vict.* c. 71 § 36 Any boat, barge, coracle, or other vessel used in fishing.

b. *attrib.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Two Coracle Nets. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/6 Dee Salmon Fisheries... The coracle net-men had caught 849 salmon.

**Coracler** (kprāk'laz). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who uses a coracle.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 83 At Caernarthen... I saw the coraclers... sweeping the Towy.

**Coraco-** (kprāko-), corresp. to Gr. *κορακο-* combining form of *κόραξ* raven, crow, now used in *Anat.* as comb. form of CORACOID, in sense 'relating to the coracoid process and some other part', as *coraco-acromial*, connecting the coracoid with the acromial, as the *coraco-acromial ligament*; *coraco-brachial*, applied to a muscle which arises from the coracoid and is inserted into the shaft of the fore-arm, which it draws forwards and inwards; *coraco-clavicular*, uniting the coracoid and clavicle, as *coraco-clavicular ligament*; *coraco-costal* = COSTO-CORACOID; *coraco-humeral*, pertaining to the coracoid and humerus, as *coraco-humeral ligament*, the accessory ligament of the shoulder joint; *coraco-hyoid*, *coraco-mandibular*, *coraco-pectoral*, applied to muscles which extend from the coracoid to the hyoid bone, the lower jaw, and the thorax respectively; *coraco-procoracoid*, pertaining to the coracoid and procoracoid, as a *coraco-procoracoid symphyseal ligament*; *coraco-scapular*, pertaining to the coracoid and scapula; consisting of coracoid and scapula combined; *coraco-vertebral*, applied to that angle of the scapula which lies between its coracoid and vertebral borders.

1852-3 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 434/2 The \*coraco-acromial, or triangular ligament. [1785 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 270 Which is the \*coraco-brachialis?] 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-m.* 65 The foramen for the medullary vessels is situ-

ated... a little below the coraco-brachial ridge. 1841 *Library of Med., Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 179 The two 'coraco-clavicular ligaments are continuous. 1847 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 570/1 The 'coraco-costal fascia. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Coraco-subital muscle, a synonym of the *Flexor brachii longus* of Solipedes. 1841 *Library of Med., Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 183 The capsule is strengthened above by a considerable bundle of fibres called the coracoid ligament, 'coraco-humeral ligament, or accessory ligament of the fibrous capsule. [1706 PHILLIPS, 'Coracohyoides.] 1788 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones & Nerves* 179 Immediately behind this... cavity the coraco-hyoid muscle has its rise.

**Coracoid** (kōrākōid), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [ad. medical L. *coracoidēs*, *a.* Gr. *κορακοειδής* (also *κορακώδης*) raven-like, *f.* *κόραξ* raven, crow: see -OID.] *A. adj.*

1. Beaked like a crow. Applied to a process of bone (*coracoid process*), extending from the scapula or shoulder-blade toward the sternum or breast-bone, which in adult man somewhat resembles in shape and size the beak of a crow; also to the bone (*coracoid bone*) homologous with this process, which, in birds and reptiles, extends from the scapula to the sternum, and forms the distal or ventral element of the scapular arch.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Coracoides*, a Process of the Shoulder-blade which takes Name from its Figure resembling that of a Crow's Bill. 1741 in BAILEY.] 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 245 The Base, Acromion, coracoid Process and Head of the Scapula, are all in a cartilaginous State at the Birth. 1847 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 840/1 The coracoid bone... is only fully developed in the Reptilia and in Birds. 1874 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. 476 Another process, the coracoid, which only serves in Man for the attachment of certain muscles.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, the coracoid process.

1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 219/1 The humerus... can act upon the scapula... depressing its coracoid angle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 479 The coracoid insertion of the pectoralis minor can also be seen.

*B. sb.* = *Coracoid process or bone*: see A. 1.

1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 37 The scapula has... a point named the coracoid, for the attachment of certain muscles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 In the *Monotremata*... the coracoid reaches the sternum.

**Coracomorphic**, *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Coracomorphus* (f. Gr. *κορακο* raven, crow + *-μορφος*, *f.* *μορφή* form) + -IO.] Of or belonging to the group *Coracomorphæ* or birds of the crow form, in Huxley's classification of 1867, corresponding nearly to *Passerines* of Cuvier.

**Coracosteon** (kōrākō'stēon). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *κορακο* raven + *στέον* bone.] A term applied to an additional symmetrical osseous centre formed in the sternum in certain birds. Hence **Coracosteal**, *a.*, as in *coracosteal ossification*.

1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Co-radicate**, *a.* [f. Co- + L. *radicatus* rooted, *f.* *radix* root.] In *Etymology*: Having the same root.

1881 SKRAT *Etym. Dict.* s.v. *Brook*, *Brook* is co-radicate with *Fruit*.

**Corage**, obs. *f.* COURAGE.

**Coraggio** (kōrādʒo), *int.* In *γ*-agio. [It. *coraggio* courage. (Cf. *bravo*!)] Courage! as a hortatory exclamation.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 97 Brauely, Coragio. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 258 Coragio, Bully-Monster, Coragio. 1850 MACADAM *Diary* 12 Jan. But coraggio! and think of A.D. 2850. Where will your Emmons be then?

**Corah** (kō'rā), *a.* and *sb.* [Urdu *kōrā*, Hindi, Bengali *kōrā*, new, unbleached, silk cloth undyed.] Plain, undyed: applied to Indian silk; 'an Indian pattern silk handkerchief' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). *Corah printer*: 'one who prints imitation silk handkerchiefs' (Simmonds).

1833 *Gimcrackiana* (Manchester) 178 For we dye our own Corahs, and let it be hinted Tho' we can't dress them well, yet we beat 'London Printed'. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 221/3 India Silk Handkerchiefs. Unbleached or Cream Colour Corahs. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 148/2 Tussah Silk, Corah Silk.

**Corahism**, *Obs. rare.* [f. proper name *Corah*, *Korah* + -ISM.] A rebellious, factious spirit: in allusion to the sedition of Korah (*Numb.* xvi.).

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. ii. (1852) 495 Some in our New England wilderness have complained of a crime, which they have distinguished by the name of Corahism.

**Coraios**, obs. form of COURAGEOUS.

**Coraiouste** (i=f). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corageusē*, *f.* *corageus* COURAGEOUS.] Courageousness. 1382 WYCLIF *P.* li. 9 [iv. 8] To litil coraiouste of spirit. Co-raise: see Co-pref. 1.

**Coral** (kōrāl), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4- coral; also 4-8 -ale, 5-7 -all(e), 6-7 corral(l), 6-8 -ell, 5 cural(l), 6- curroll, 6-7 -all, 7 -al, -ell, (5 quyal). [a. OF. *coral*, *corral* (12th c. in Littré), later *corail* = Pr. *coralh*, Sp. *coral*, It. *corallo* = L. *corallium*, *corallium*, *a.* Gr. *κοράλλιον* red coral.]

1. A hard calcareous substance consisting of the continuous skeleton secreted by many tribes of marine coelenterate polyps for their support and habitation. Found, according to the habits of the

species, in single specimens growing plant-like on the sea-bottom, or in extensive accumulations, sometimes many miles in extent, called *coral-reefs*.

*a.* Historically, and in earlier literature and folk-lore, the name belongs to the beautiful *Red Coral*, an arborescent species, found in the Red Sea and Mediterranean, prized from times of antiquity for ornamental purposes, and often classed among precious stones. *Pink coral*: a pale variety of this.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 70 Of grene Jaspe and red corale. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 158 Of smal coral aboute hire arm she bar A peire of bedes gauded all with grene. 1398 TREVISI Barth. De P. R. xvi. xxxii. (1495) 563 Corall is gendred in the red see and is a tree aslonge as it is couerdyd with water, but anone as it is drawn out it turneth in to stone. 1483 Cath. Angl. 86 Curalle, *corallus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iv. 7 Their colour was fresh red as the Corall, their beutie like the Saphyre. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodley VI.* 276 Coral will look pale when you be sick. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxx, Curral is farre more red then her lips red. 1621 JORDAN *Nat. Bashes* v. (1669) 34 Coral also being a Plant, and nourished with this juice, turns to a stone. 1665 Phil. Trans. I. 116 Whole Forests of Coral at the bottom of the Red Sea. 1769 Mrs. PROZZI *France & It.* I. 258 The coral here is such as can be seen nowhere else. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 87 Red Coral... is found attached to rocks at the bottom of the sea... Coral was for a long time regarded as a marine plant.

*b.* Afterwards extended to other kinds; at first named from their colour, as *White coral*, originally applied to Madreporæ, Black coral (*Antipathes*), Blue coral (*Heliospora*), Yellow coral, etc. In more recent times, many kinds have been named from the appearance of the aggregate skeleton, as *Brain c.* (*Meandrina*), *Cup c.* (family *Cyathophyllidæ*), *Mushroom c.* (*Fungia*), *Organ-pipe c.* (*Tubipora*), *Star c.* (*Astroidea*), etc. See also MADREPORE, MILLEPORE.

a 1600 *Customs Duties* (Add. MS. 25097), Curral, white or red. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 She had... about her forehead a band of white Corall. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 23 There are several sorts of Coral, but the two Principal are the White and the Red; but the Red is the best... There is also a Black and Yellow kind of Coral. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 196 The several Sorts of Mineral Corall. 1732 LEDARD *Sethos* II. vii. 75 White and red coral, and of a sort of blue coral called Acoris. 1841 EMERSON *Addr.* *Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 224 Nature turns off new firmaments... as fast as the madrepores make coral. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* c 1073 In the *Meandrina cerebriformis* (brain-stone coral), the whole mass... is nearly hemispherical. *Ibid.* c 1097 *Tubipora musica*... from the regular arrangement of its cylindrical tubes by each other's side... is commonly termed Organ-pipe Coral. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 87 The Black Coral is distinguished from the Red by the horny nature of the stem, and by its flexibility and smoothness. White Coral differs still more. The axis is stony or calcareous; but the polyps are contained in lamellated star-like cavities, and not in the fleshy cortical substance.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) *a.* A particular species of the preceding, or of the colonial zoophyte of which it is the skeleton; also, a single polypary or polypidom in its natural condition (= CORALLUM).

The coralligenous zoophytes belong to the two classes *Anthozoa* (or *Actinozoa*) and *Hydrozoa* of the COELENTERATA (q.v.). Both these classes contain families of compound, aggregate, or colonial zoophytes, secreting a continuous calcareous skeleton, which goes on growing by the constant development of new polyps or individual animals, each, like the bud of a plant, springing from and connected with the common stock. The *Anthozoa* are usually subdivided into two sub-classes, *Alcyonaria* (= *Oactinaria*), to the colonial families of which belong the Red, Blue, and Organ-pipe corals; and *Zoantharia* (= *Hexacorallia*), of which the division *Antipatharia* contains Black coral, and *Madreporaria* the Madrepores, Brain-corals, Mushroom-corals, Star-corals, etc., the chief reef-building corals. To the class *Hydrozoa* belong the *Milleporæ*, which are only distantly related to the other coralligenous animals, though their calcareous skeletons also form extensive reefs.

1579 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 161 One of them pulled up a curral of great bignesse and price. The currals does grow in the manner of stalkes vpon the rockes on the bottome, and waxe hard and red. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 97 Of all the Corals the Red is most in use. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There is a kind of white coral [Madre-pore] pierced full of holes, and a black coral named *antipathes*. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 90 Living corals exist and build compound polypidoms at far greater depths in our northern latitudes. 1887 *Spectator* 7 May 614/2 Nature when she builds an island out of corals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 739 The calyces are in the majority of colonial corals connected by a calcareous ctenenchyma.

*b.* A piece of (red) coral, as an ornament, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 164 Aelianus saith, that there was an Elephant in Egypt, which was in love with a woman that sold Corals. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 24 One of his Wives had a new Fashion'd Coral on. 1841 ELLINGSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 543 Various jewels, including pearls, corals, diamonds, and rubies.

3. A toy made of polished coral, given to infants to assist them in cutting their teeth. The name has been extended to toys of glass, bone, etc. used for the same purpose.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. v, Art thou not breeding teeth... I'll get a coral for thee. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 293 Some sucking Satir, who might have done better to have us'd his corall. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 17 p. 2, I... would not make use of my Coral till they had taken away the Bells from it. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 p. 2 Of all

the toys with which children are delighted, I valued only my coral. 1840 HOOD *Kilmanegg, Childhood*, Cutting her first little toothy-peg With a fifty guinea coral. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh.* 3 Which things are corals to cut life upon.

4. In various fig. senses: *†a.* Applied to anything precious; cf. *jewel*, *pearl*. *b.* Anything of bright red colour; blood, the lips, etc. *†c.* Applied to Christ as a 'tree of pearl'.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase diamande the dere in day when he is dyht, He is coral y-cud with cayer ant knyht. 1395 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* xvii. 12 His teeth pure Pearle in blushing Correll set. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 Her amorous feaver... caused the corals and roses fade away from her... face. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 33 Where she stood, Blood's liquid coral sprang her feet beneath. 1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. ii, It is meer joy unto me to perceive that our Paradisical Corall flourisheth, and bringeth forth fruit in my fellow-members. 1696 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3207/4 Having... a small Wart on the Corral of the Upper Lip. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1870) 464 His barefoot soldiers... Tramping the snow to coral where they tread.

5. *transf.* *a.* The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster; so called from the colour when boiled. 1768 TRAVIS in *Penny Cycl.* II. 573/2 That black substance... when boiled, turns of a beautiful red colour, and is called their [lobsters'] coral. 1805 Mrs. S. MARTIN *Eng. Housekeeper* (ed. 3) 121 Take a good lobster and pick out all the meat; lay the berries, or coral, by themselves. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, Two fine lobsters, one full of coral, and the other of berries. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-fish* 31.

*b.* In the names of plants, as *Garden Coral*.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Garden coral, the *Capsicum annuum*.

6. Short for CORAL-SNAKE.

[1784 *Unto Mag.* 121 Among the Serpents, there are none so venomous... nor more common in this Isthmus [Darien] than the Corales.] 1852 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 152 The Cascabel, or rattle-snake, the Coral, and other vipers... frequent these... arid haunts.

7. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) *a.* Made or composed of (red) coral as a material.

1554 *Will of J. Barker* (Somerset Ho.), Quyrall bedis. 1554 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 179, ij, pair of curral bedes. a 1593 MARLOWE 'Come live with me', Coral clasps and amber studs. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 151 She wore that pink coral set.

*b.* Coral-like, of the colour of red coral.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prolog. 155 Phebus red fowle hys corall crest can steyr. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 179, I saw her corall lips to moue. 1633 *Castile Whore* II. i, in Bullen O. P. IV, I loathe to looke upon a common lip, Were it as corall as Aurora's cheekie. 1852 Beck's *Florist* 257 The Fuchsia... a brilliant coral tube and sepals, with corolla of intense violet.

*c.* Naturally consisting or formed of coral in the mass.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* Wks. 1753 III. 846 Amongst the coral-groves in the Virginian deep. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 302 Thro' coral grooves, Thro' labyrinths of rocks. 1790 BRATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 59 Having nearly reached her destination, she, through the ignorance of the pilot, run against a coral rock. 1819 HEBER *Hymn*, From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 480 Some of the... encircled islands are composed of coral-rock.

8. General combinations: *a.* objective, as *coral-fishing*, *-making*, *-secreting*; *b.* instrumental, as *coral-bound*, *-built*, *-circumred*, *-girt*, *-paven*; *c.* similitive, as *coral-red*; *d.* parasynthetic, as *coral-beaded*, *-buttoned*, *-rooted*, *-stamened*.

1883 *Gd. Words* 113 Gorgeous articles of native dress... \*coral-beaded. 1872 DANA *Coral* II. 129 A \*coral-bound coast. 1884 J. COLBORNE *With Hicks' Pasha* 259 The white, \*coral-bulk town of Suakin lay like a pearl before me. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohile* I. 41 Waistcoat blue, \*coral-buttoned. 1867 T. WATSON *Poems* 55 (Jod. My \*coral-cinctured stole. 1872 DANA *Coral* II. 130 \*Coral-girt islands. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 883 Heave thy rosy head from thy \*coral-paven bed. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 49 High was his comb, and \*coral-red withal. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 17/1 Handsome bold buds of intense coral-red. 1767 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 33 \*Coralrooted Twyblade. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* II. § 9 (1848) 15 The \*coral-secreting polyps. 1881 Mrs. HOLMAN *Hunt Child.* Ferns. 139 A branch of the yellow-tasselled \*coral-stamened acacia.

9. Special combinations: coral beadplant, *Abrus precatorius*, a native of India, bearing small scarlet egg-shaped seeds, used for necklaces and other ornamental purposes, also in India as a standard of weight; coral-bean, the seed of the flowering shrub *Erythrina glauca*, and of the bead- or neck-lace-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*; coral-berry, an American shrub (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) allied to the Snowberry, but having the berries deep red (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); coral-creeper, a species of *Kennedya* (*K. prostrata*), a leguminous plant bearing large bright red or pink flowers; coral-fish, a name for fishes of the families *Chaetodontidae* and *Pomacentridæ* which frequent coral-reefs; coral-flower, the flower of *Erythrina*: see CORAL-TREE; coral-grove, a dense mass of tree-like corals growing together; coral-insect, a popular but erroneous name for a coral-polyp; coral-island, an island of which the formation is due to the growth of coral; coral-lacquer, *-lao*, a red lacquer, forming a surface capable of being carved in low relief; coral-milk (see quot.); coral-



mud, mud formed by decomposed coral; coral-polyp, one of the individual animals of a coral polypidom; coral-zoophyte; coral-sand (cf. coral-mud); coral-serpent = CORAL-SNAKE; coral-shoemaker, a fish of the genus *Teuthis*, found in the coral reefs of the Indian Ocean; coral-stitch, a stitch used in embroidery, producing an irregular branched appearance like that of some kinds of coral; coral-stone, limestone or marble composed of fossil corals; coral-teeth = CORAL-ROOT (Miller *Plant-names*); coral-worm = coral-polyp; coral-zone (see quot.); coral-zoophyte = coral-polyp. See also CORAL-PLANT, -RAG, -REEF, etc.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanism*, \*Coral Berry, the Indian Currant of Missouri. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 325 The small Zoophytes covering the banks, round which these "Coral-fishes" abound. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 263 A beautiful erythrina, or coral-flower. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. xx*. (1852) 461 These "coral-groves" which... had attained the utmost possible limit of upward growth. 1752 in WATSON *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 454 Upon the coasts of Barbary... he had the pleasure of seeing the coral-insect move its claws or legs. 1832 DE LA BECQUE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 149 M.M. Quoy and Gaimard... paid particular attention to the coral islands and reefs. 1841-71 I. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 128 The nutritive fluids, after elaboration by the polyps... are conveyed into the larger deep-seated parallel tubes: the nutritive fluid contained in these tubes resembles milk so much that it is known by the name of 'coral-milk'. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 254 The loose blocks are cemented into compact masses by means of coral-sand and coral-mud. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* ii. (1848) 15 note, The animals of a coral zoophyte are coral-animals or coral-polyps. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 68 Formed entirely of coarse coral-sand. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. ix. 215 (Jod.) The coral-serpent, which is red, and whose bite is said to be fatal. 1807 TORSSELL *Pourf. Beasts* (1873) 152 It is like to... the Marble called *Lapis Coralliticus*, 'Coral stone'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 426 The 'coral-stone' has a sparry crystalline aspect. 1840 CLOUGH *Diphychus* II. iv. 140 But I must slave, a meagre 'coral-worm'. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v. In marine geology, the 'coral zone'... is the region of the calcareous and stronger corals, and extends from 300 to 600 feet. 1874 DARWIN *Cave-lum.* II. 71 In the tissues of the coral-zoophytes it assumes the form of stony groves.

† **Coral**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [a. OF. *curail* 'balle du blé' (Godef.), chaff.] Chaff of corn.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Coralle, or drasse of corne (K., P. corals or drosse, II. corallines), *acus.* c 1480 *Harl. MS.* 1587 (in *Promp. Parv.* 92) *Acus. coralle.*

**Coral**, *v. rare.* [f. CORAL *sb.*<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To make red like coral, to crimson.

1648 HERRICK *Hesp.* (1869) 231 The immortal Sunne Corolla his checks to see those rites not done. 1658 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Vic.* iv. 37 The modest blush Corals the virgin cheek no longer.

**Corallo**, *-ine*, etc.: see CORALLIC, *-ine*, etc.

**Corallist** (kəˈrəlɪst). [f. CORAL + *-IST*.] A dealer or artificer in coral.

c 1835 BROCKEDON *Handbk. Italy* iv. 90 The shops of the jewellers, corallists, and dealers in silks and velvets.

**Coralla**, *pl.* of CORALLUM.

**Corallaceus**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *corallum* CORAL + *-ACEOUS*.] Of the nature of coral.

1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Corallate**, *v. rare. Obs. trans.* ? To make into or like coral.

1657 G. STARKY *Heimst. Vind.* 275 The Arcanum Corallinum... is Mercury precipitated by mean of the Liquor Alchahest, and corallated by the water of whites of Eggs.

**Coralled**, *a.* [f. CORAL + *-ED* 2.] Furnished or covered with coral.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. (Jod.), The coral'd sea. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* vi. 218 The sacred wave and coral'd bed of the Erythrean sea.

† **Coraller**, *Obs.* [f. CORAL + *-ER*. Cf. F. *corailleur*.] One who collects coral, a coral-fisher.

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *Coral Fishery*, Twenty five quintals of Coral to each boat, this is divided into thirteen parts; of which the patron or master coraller has four.

**Corallet** (kəˈrælət). *rare.* [dim. f. CORALLUM.] The coral skeleton of an individual polyp.

1872 DANA *Corals* I. 48 The coral of the zoöthome being the corallum, that of each polyp in the compound corallum may be called a corallet.

**Corallian**, *a. arch.* [f. L. *corallium* CORAL + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to coral; = CORALLINE *a.*; esp. in *Corallian Sea*.

1842 DARWIN *Coral Reefs* (1874) 217 The space between Australia and New Caledonia, called by Flinders the Corallian Sea.

**Corallie**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *corallium* CORAL + *-IO*.] Of the nature of or consisting of coral.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 421 A black corallie marble.. with madreporas an inch or two in length.

**Corallidomous**, *a. rare.* [f. L. *corallum* + *-domus* home + *-OUS*.] Inhabiting coral reefs.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 802 This corallidomous barnacle.

**Coralliferous** (kəˈrəlɪfərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + L. *-fer* bearing + *-OUS*.] Coral-bearing.

1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. 588 The Caribbean Seas are very coralliferous.

**Coralliform** (kəˈrəlɪfɔrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-FORM*.] Having the form of coral.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 94 Coralloidal or coralliform. When two or three branches, having rounded

or pointed extremities, proceed from one stem. 1806 D. DENHAM, etc. *Trav.* I. 30 Some curious, tubular, hollow, coralliform productions were picked up in the sand. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 333/1 They are coralliform bodies.

**Coralligenous** (kəˈrəlɪdʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-GENOUS* taken (erroneously) in the sense of 'producing'.] Coral-producing.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1813, 497 These coralligenous polypi are only a few lines in length. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 28 The coralligenous Zoophytes or 'corals'.

**Coralligerous**, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + L. *-ger* bearing + *-OUS*.] = CORALLIFEROUS.

In mod. Dicts.

**Corallin** (kəˈrəlɪn). *Chem.* [ad. L. *corallinus* coral-coloured, coral-red: see *-IN*.] A red colouring matter, called also *Ponin*, obtained in 1861 by treating phenol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. Yellow corallin (= Aurin), a yellowish-red dye, obtained by heating carboxylic acid with the same substances; so called because by heating with ammonia it is converted into the red corallin.

1873 *Nature* 11 Dec. 113 By the addition of corallin... to a bromide of silver film, it becomes sensitive to the yellow ray. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 391 Corallin is much used for dyeing on wool, and may also be employed for printing on wool.

**Coralline** (kəˈrəlɪn), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> [ad. It. (and mod.L.) *corallina*, dim. of *corallo* CORAL.] A name given originally to organisms thought to resemble or be of the nature of coral, but of more minute size, less firm texture, etc.

Prob. first given to the calcareous sea-weed *Corallina officinalis* (sense 1 below); but also including the compound animal organisms of plant-like habit growing in the sea, then thought to be plants. When the animal nature of coral was recognized, the corallines (including *Corallina*) were transferred to the animal kingdom. More accurate knowledge has since separated senses 1 and 2. The animal 'corallines' have moreover been found to belong to entirely distinct zoological divisions, some of them (*Polysa*) being Coelomata, others (*Hydrasoa*) being Coelenterata; hence the name is no longer a term of Zoology, though retained in popular use, as in 'a collection of sea-weeds and corallines'.

1. A genus of seaweeds having a calcareous jointed stem, one species of which (*Corallina officinalis*) is common on the coasts of the North Atlantic; 'a plant having the power of secreting lime like the coral animals' (Dana).

1543 TRAHERON *Vig's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 Coralline, corallina, is thought to be Bion, which is mosse growing to stones in the sea, and killeth the worms of young children. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6. 91 That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water... we have experiment in Coralline. 1857 J. G. WOOD *Conn. Obj. Sea Shore* iv. 56 Of these plants the coralline is a good example; for until a comparatively late period, it was placed among the animals in company with the true corals. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38, 615, I dredged slow-growing red calcareous Algae (true corallines) in the Mediterranean.

b. As an ingredient in the Pharmacopoeia.

1543 [see 1]. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 47 He prescribed six grains of coralline. 1707 G. MUDGE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 17 Coralline is also... strengthening, and good in hot Gouts. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 407 Will kill worms, as Steel, Hartshorn, Coralline. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corallina officinalis*, White worm-seed, sea moss, or coralline; formerly given to children as anthelmintic.

2. A name applied to plant-like compound animals with a calcareous or horny coenecium; esp. to the Polysa or Bryozoa, and the Sertularian Hydrozoa. In this sense, formerly in scientific, but now only in popular use.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 15, I commonly find them accompanied with Corallines, the Sea-Fan, and other such like Bodies. 1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 421 By a Coralline I mean an animal growing in the form of a plant. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 4 Not being aware of the true nature of those half-animated beings called Corals and Corallines. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1872) 387 A delicate branching coralline, studded with polypi. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Animals* viii. 453 The Polysa or Bryozoa: in outward form these animals bear a general likeness to the Sertularian Hydrozoa, with which they were formerly confounded under the name of 'Corallines'.

† 3. Mountain Coralline, Coralline Moss: old names for the Reindeer Lichen, from its resemblance to *Corallina*. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corallina*, also Corall or mountain coralline. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 240 Our Horse and Sheep make a shift to live upon the grass under the snow, and the Coralline-moss called *Mucosus Marinus*. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 859 The common coralline moss is the principal food of the Rein-Deer, in winter.

4. attrib. a. *Coralline Crag* (Geol.): the lowest member of the 'Crag' or Pliocene series of Norfolk and Suffolk, consisting of shells and 'corallines' (*Polysa*) imbedded in calcareous sand.

1835 E. CHARLESWORTH in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. VII. 83, I propose to designate the lower [beds] as the *Coralline Crag*. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 358 The coralline crag was partially consolidated before the deposition of the red crag. 1874 [see CORALLOID *a.*]

b. *Coralline-Snake*.

1802 G. SHAW *Zool. III.* 432 Coralline Snake. *Coluber Corallinus*, scales... on the body... disposed in longitudinal rays or stripes, representing, in some degree, the articulations of Coralline.

c. *Coralline zone*: the third of the zones or strata into which Milne Edwards and Forbes di-

vided the sea-depths, being that in which corallines (sense 2) abound.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 76 The Coralline [zone] extends from 90 to about 300 feet in depth.

**Coralline** (kəˈrəlɪn, *-sin*), *a.* and *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [ad. L. *corallinus* of the nature or colour of coral; f. *corallum*, CORAL.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the colour of red coral; red. *Coralline ware*: pottery of a red paste made in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries.

a 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 19 The mouth little, the lips coralline. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vi. § 7 (1681) 101 Pyracantha... is raised... of the bright Coralline Berries. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 318 The pinks are coralline.

2. Of the nature of coral; composed or consisting of coral, as *coralline limestone*, *marble*, etc. *Coralline oolite* = CORAL RAG.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 387 The same Coralline Coruscules. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6158 Coralline incrustations upon truly wooden and branchy sticks. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 83 It is these coralline forests which form the true 'weeds' of this fantastic sea. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II. 21 All the parts that I have seen have either been volcanic or coralline. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 299 The coralline oolite and calcareous grits must have been produced in long fringes and detached banks.

3. Resembling coral; coral-like.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. ix. 81 The extremities form a kind of coralline leaf. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 122 Coralline root is applied to a root which consists of a number of succulent branches of nearly equal size.

† 4. *fig.* Of or pertaining to the coral, or 'tree of pearl', which is Christ. *Obs.* Cf. CORAL 4 c.

1649 J. ECLUSTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xxxi. iii, I make no doubt but the precious coralline branch of the new birth is begotten in you.

*B. sb.* (improper uses.)

1. A coral zoophyte.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 537 Corallines are at work about the Gulf Stream, they have built up the Florida Reefs. 2. = CORAL (the calcareous substance).

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 269 The sand was too hard, and mixed with broken corallines for turtles to lay. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 6 Next day we went on to Europa, a small island of coralline. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* I. 18 The outside walls... are whitewashed with burnt coralline.

**Corallinite**, *Geol.* [f. prec. + *-ITE*.] A fossil coralline. In mod. Dicts.

**Corallite** (kəˈrəlɪt). [f. L. *corallum* + *-ITE*.] 1. A fossil coral.

1845 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 141 Petrifications of marine animals as corallites, encrinurites, pentacrinites. 1834 BECKMAN *Italy* I. 364 Squabbles arise about the genus of a corallite.

2. = CORALLOID.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Coelent.* 155 So... may the fully developed sclerodermic corallum consist of a single 'corallite' or of several connected by a 'coenenchyma'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Animals* iii. 155 The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a 'cup-coral', and receives the name of a corallite.

3. Corallitic or coralline marble.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Cutlery... Mounted in Rock Corallite and Pearl and Ivory Handles.

**Corallitic** (kəˈrəlɪtɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *coralliticus*, f. \**corallites* (see *-ITE*), f. *corallum*.] = CORALLINE *a.* 2. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 309, 351 There were other well known kinds of statuary marble... the corallitic resembling ivory, from Asia Minor.

**Corallize**, *v. notice-wd.* [See *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make into coral.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Jan. 88/2 Full fathom deep the well-intentioned Bowlder lies... where his bones are being coralized. [Cf. SHAKS. *Tempest* i. ii. 397.]

**Coralloid** (kəˈrəlɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *corallum* CORAL + *-OID*: in mod.F. *coralloïde*.]

*A. adj.* Having the form or appearance of coral; akin to coral.

1604 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1606 Fossil Coralloid Bodies. 1775 PENNANT *ibid.* XLIX. 513 The greatest magazine of coralloid fossils, that I am acquainted with. 1874 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* xiii. 178 From the abundance of these 'coralloid' mollusca the... White Crag obtained its popular name of Coralline Crag; but true corals, as now defined, are very rare in this formation.

*B. sb.* Any organism resembling or akin to coral; = CORALLINE *a.* 2.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 646 Some resembled Pearl-Necklaces, and were a kind of microscopical Coralloids. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 32 Notes, Other marine animals called coralloids raised walls and even mountains by the congeries of their calcareous habitations.

**Coralloidal**, *a.* [see *-AL*.] = CORALLOID *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 6. 91 Many coralloidal concretions. 1805- [see CORALLIFORM]. 1865 W. WALLACE in *Reader* No. 123. 520/2 Flos Ferri, or coralloidal Aragonite.

|| **Corallum** (kəˈrəlɪm). [L. *corallum* CORAL; applied in a special sense.] A coral; the calcareous skeleton of a coral polypidom; also the horny, suberose, or siliceous tubular envelope of any zoophyte, whether colonial or simple.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* II. § 9 (1848) 15 The corallum in the live Zoophyte is... in general wholly concealed within the polyps. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 18 *Hydradia*, animals either naked, or inclosed in a horny, tubular envelope (*corallum*). *Ibid.* 24 *Antennularia*. Corallum simple or branched.

jointed, with slender hair-like branchlets set in whorls. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* v. 251 The skeleton or corallum... is left as a contribution to the solid floor of the sea.

**Corally** (kōrālī), *a.* [f. CORAL + -LY.] Abounding in or characterized by coral.

1785 JAS. KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific* III. 106 Towards the bottom of the bay there is foul corally ground. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 720 The red, or (as these pupils call it) the 'corally sea'.

### Coral-plant.

†1. A coral of plant-like form. *Obs.*

1774 GOLDSVI. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 193 The coral-plants, as they are called, sometimes shoot out like trees without leaves in winter; they often spread out a broad surface like a fan, and not uncommonly a large bundling head, like a faggot.

2. A name of the plant *Jatropha multifida* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceae*). (Miller *Plant-names* 1884.)

1813 W. AINSLIE *Med. Hindostan* 73 That species of *Jatropha*, called by the English the Coral plant.. (*Jatropha Multifida*) is cultivated in many gardens.

**Coral-rag.** *Geol.* [f. CORAL + RAG in its local sense of hard coarse-textured rock.] The upper member of the Middle Oolite series, a kind of limestone, containing continuous beds of petrified corals.

1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 19 The Coral Rag consists chiefly of lumps of coralline limestone. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 274 The coral-rag itself is altogether similar to the coral-limestone.

**Coral reef.** A reef or marine bank of rock formed by the growth and deposit of coral; a connected mass of coral structures, whether trending away in long partially-submerged ledges, encircling islands like breakwater-barriers, or rising as low ring-shaped islets above the water' (Page).

The reef-building corals are chiefly madrepores of the genera *Meandrina*, *Caryophyllia*, and *Astrorhiza*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Frut. Anson's Voy.* 151 A Coral Riff of Rocks between us and the Shore. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 151 In the Pacific, where volcanos and coral reefs are both abundant. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 743 Some of the *Madreporaria* descend to great depths... The majority form the well-known coral reefs.

**Coral-root.** [transl. of Ruppian's name *Corallorhiza*.] A book-name of the orchideous plant *Corallorhiza*.

1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 138 One of the orchis family, the spurious coral-root, found only in a very few situations in Scotland. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 1912 The Coral root and... *Epipogium*... are of a similar saprophytic character.

† Sometimes erroneously used for CORALWORT.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* Coral-root.. sometimes applied to *Dentaria bulbifera*.

**Coral-snake.** [f. CORAL + b.] A name given locally to many different snakes marked with red zones; *esp.* the species of the genus *Elaeophis* found in the southern U.S. and Central America.

1760-70 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* I. 60 The most poisonous are the coral, or coral snakes. 1863 BATES *Nat. Anom.* v. (1864) 112 The Coral-snake... is a most beautiful object... banded with black and vermilion. 1874 T. BELT *Nat. Nicaragua* 320 The beautifully banded coral snake (*Elaeophis*), whose bite is deadly.

### Coral-tree.

†1. A name formerly given to the red or other branched coral, when it was believed to be of vegetable nature. *Obs.*

1835 DAVENANT *Madagascar* Wks. (1673) 212 They strive to root up Coral-Trees. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 6 Indeed the Coral-tree is neither hard nor red, till taken out of the sea.

2. The popular name of the trees of the genus *Erythrina*, which are distributed throughout the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 288 The Coral or Red Bean Tree. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 256 We found here... the coral tree, *Erythrina corallodendron*. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. i. iii. 92 One of the most magnificent of the flowering trees, is the Coral tree... It derives its English name from the resemblance which its scarlet flowers present to red coral. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 323 The coral tree—the flower of which exactly resembles a spray of real coral.

**Coral-wood.** A fine hard cabinet-wood from Central and South America, which becomes of a beautiful red or coral colour.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The Aquitzeit of New Spain... an elegant Tree called Coralwood. 1721 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 62 The Americans use the Coral Wood for several Sorts of Work.

**Coralwort.** [see WORT.] A herbalists' name of the plant *Dentaria bulbifera*, in allusion to its curiously toothed white rhizomes.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccclxxxi. 986 Called in English Toothed violets or Coral worts. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Coram** (kōrām). A Latin preposition meaning 'before, in the presence of', occurring in various legal and other phrases, e.g.

*coram iudice* before a judge; *coram nobis* before us (i.e. the sovereign)=in our court of King's Bench; *coram non iudice* before one not the proper judge, or who cannot take legal cognizance of the matter; *coram paribus* before one's peers; *coram populo* before the people, in public.

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. When a Cause is brought in a Court, whereof the Judges have not any Jurisdiction; there it is said to be *Coram non iudice*. a 1641 Br.

MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 279 You would never have brought us coram him who is the common Father and Conservator of all.

† b. Hence, in phrase *To bring under coram*, call to or in coram: to call to account, bring to book; so to have one under coram, i.e. under discipline or correction.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1577) 380 Oū sūvtrayai: that is, I am none of those which are brought under coram. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 366 b, She is called to coram, before these cloisterers. 1588 *Marpref. Epist.* (Arb.) 23 The parties were neuer calde in Coram for it. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871), He hath had me under coram so often. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 271 He supposeth that which he doth shall... come vnder coram. 1611 CORAM, *Discipliner*, to discipline, schoole, correct, bring vnder coram.

† Used by confusion for QUORUM.

1598 SHAKES. *Merry IV.* i. 1. 6 Robert Shallow Esquire... Justice of Peace and Coram. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 73 The Committee foirsaid, halden... be ane sufficient coram. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 782 Justices of Coram, *perici quastores*.

**Coran**, var. of KOBAN; *obs.* f. CURRANT.

† **Corance.** *Obs.* A chaplet or garland: see CRANTS.

**Corance, coranies, corans:** see CURRENT.

**Coranich, -noch, -nough,** var. CORONACH.

**Corant(e, obs. f. COURANT, COURANTE, CURRENT.**

† **Coranto** 1 (*korānto*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also

6-7 couranto, chora(ū)nto, 7 coranto, caranto,

onto, carranto, -ta, 7-8 curranto. [Ulti-

mately from *F. courante* lit. 'running (dance)';

either a modification of the French word itself,

assimilated to words of It. and Sp. origin in -o

(cf. CORANTO 2), or immediately from It. *coranta*,

*corranta* 'a kinde of French dance' (Florio), an

It. adaptation of the French. The French form

was itself adopted somewhat later: see COURANTE.]

1. A kind of dance; the same as COURANTE.

1564 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 313 Paid to

Mr. Attkynson for stayng the choroanto... 1598 E.

GILPIN *Shial.* (1878) 26 Excuse This quick Couranto of my

myrry Muse. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 33 They bid vs

to the English Dancing-Schools, And teach Laoulia's high,

and swift Carranto's. 1611 CORAM, *Courante*, a Curranto.

1651 GUILBY *Asop* (1665) 136 How stately move in a

Coranto. 1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 24 The skip-

ping Mountains in Choranto dance. 1696 tr. *Dumont's Voy.*

*Levant* 284 A sort of Country-Dance or Couranto, danc'd

by Paris. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 383 He... suffered

the fair owner to ransom the rest by dancing a coranto with

him on the heath. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 363.

2. A tune in triple time used for accompanying

this dance; = COURANTE 2.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* (1608) 120 A Carranta plaide

in the new proportions by them lately found out. 1668

SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* i. i, Torments me with a damnd

Coranto, as he calls it, upon his violin. 1776 STR. J. HAWKINS

*Hist. Mus.* IV. iii. i. 387 The Coranto... is a melody or air

consisting of three crotchets in a bar, but moving by quavers.

3. *attrib.*, as *coranto movement*, *pace* (the latter

also *transf.* = 'a very swift pace').

1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 21 Running

a coranto pace. 1617 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers*

(N.), But away rid I, sir; put my horse to a coranto pace.

1782 MASON *Collect. Anthemus* xxxvi, I cannot be persuaded

that he... ever admitted Coranto or Gavot movements.

† **Coranto** 2. *Obs.* Also 7 coranto, curranto,

to(e, coranta, caranto. [A variant of COURANT,

modified in form in the same way as the prec.] A

letter or paper containing public news; a gazette,

news-letter, or newspaper; = COURANT 2.

1641 BURTON *Anat. Met.* *Democritus* to *Rdr.* 3 New

books, every day, pamphlets, currantoes, stories. 1625

MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 318 III. 209, I send you a Cor-

anto... it was well aired and smok'd before I received it, as

our Lettres all used to be. a 1635 CORSET *Poems* (1807)

140 Corantoes, diets, packets, newes.

*attrib.* a 1652 BROME *Crt. Beggar* ii. Wks. 1873 I. 212,

I... stood... at the Coranto-shop to read the last great news.

† **Corantoly, adv.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. CO-

RANTO 1 + -LY 2.] In the style of a coranto.

1669 COWLEY *Obs. Lady Poems* 302 He walks corantoly,

and looks big.

**Corasie, -ive, obs. ff. CORSE, CORROSIVE.**

**Corasion:** see CORRASION.

**Corassier, obs. f. CURASSIER.**

† **Corat.** *Obs. rare.* Name of an obsolete dish.

† c 1390 *Forme of Curry* in Warner *Antiq. Culini* 6 [where

see Recipe].

**Corance, -awnce:** see CURRENT.

**Corb, -e, obs. f. COARB (Celtic Ch.).** Hence

**Corbship** = COARBSHIP.

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. Earl Salisb.* Wks. (1787) 248 Though

the Corbe were ever in orders, yet was he... usually married.

*Ibid.*, This corbship was in a manner hereditary.

**Corb, obs. f. CURB; var. of CORF.**

**Corbage, Corbal:** see KOORBAGE, CORBEL.

† **Corban** (kōrbān). Also 6 corbone, 7 cor-

bon. [Heb. קרבן *qorbān* 'offering' (f. קרב *qārab*

to approach, draw near), in N. T. Greek κορβάν,

in Vulgate *corban*, whence in Eng. N. T. versions.

In sense 2 it represents L. *corbana*, Gr. κορβανᾶς

(Josephus and N. T.), perh. repr. an Aramaic

קרבנא *qorbānā*, Syr. ܩܪܒܢܐ.]

1. Among the ancient Hebrews, an offering given to God, *esp.* in performance of a vow.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 11 If a man schal seye to fadir or to modir, Corban, that is, What euer gifte of me, schal profite to thee. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, Corban: which is: that thou desyrst of me to helpe the with, is geuen God. a 1557 CALMET (J.), If a man made all his fortune corban, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. 1865 DIXON *Holy Land* II. 234 Wanting funds to execute this mighty scheme... Pilate employed the Corban—the money laid up in the Temple as given to God.

b. *transf.*

1648 Eikon Bas. (1824) vii. 49 Who thinke to satisfie all obligations to duty by their corban of religion.

† 2. The treasury of the temple at Jerusalem, where such offerings, when made in money, were placed; also *transf.* Church-treasury. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16537 (Cott.) To be don in þair corbanan

[*Trin. tresorie*] Þai said þat it noȝht doȝht. 1548 UDALL,

etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 164 Into the corbone, that is,

their churche treasurie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxvii. 6

It is not lawfull to cast them into the Corbana [WYCLIF

*tresorie*, COVERDALE the Gods chest, CRANMER *treasure*]

because it is the price of bloud. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan*

in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 53 He complains of nothing, but

that courtiers robbed his corban, I mean his monastery.

† **Corbe** 1. *Obs. rare* 1. Shortened f. CORBEL.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 6 A bridge... With curious corbes

and pendants graven faire.

**Corbe, obs. f. CURB; var. CORB, COURBE** *Obs.*

† **Corbeau** (kōrbō). [F. = raven.] In the

diapery trade, name for a dark green colour verg-

ing on black.

1833 LAMB *Elin* (1860) 281 You flaunted it about in that

overworn suit—your old corbeau. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD

*Mrs. Hall's* i. xxiii, The gloves... were of a very dark green

colour, almost black, called corbeau in the trade.

**Corbed, var. of COURBED** *Obs.* bent, curved.

**Corbeil, || corbeille.** [ad. F. *corbeille* (kor-

bē'ly) basket;—L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corb-is* basket.]

† 1. *Fortif.* A basket filled with earth and placed

on a parapet to protect and conceal the defending

soldiers. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification, *Corbels*

are little Baskets about a Foot and a half high, eight Inches

broad at the bottom, and twelve at the top, which being

filled with Earth are often set one against another on Breast-

works or elsewhere, leaving certain Port-holes, from whence

to fire upon the Enemy under Covert. 1818 in *Tonn*; and

in mod. Dicts.

2. *Arch.* (See *quots.*) (Sometimes *erron.* corbel.)

1734 *Builder's Dict.*, *Corbels* is a Piece of Carved Work

in the form of a basket, full of flowers or fruits, serving in

Architecture to finish some Ornament. *Corbels*... the Re-

presentation of a Basket sometimes seen on the heads of the

Caryatides. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 583 *Corbels*

... sometimes used to express the bell or vase of the Corinth-

ian capital. 1876 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

† 3. In the French form, sometimes used for an

elegant fruit or flower basket.

1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 17 In the truly

graceful form of its dishes, *corbeilles*, *compotiers*. 1849

C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxxii. 463 The full corbeille of blushing

bloom. 1881 *The Queen* 31 Dec. 663/4 Many-tinted flowers

they reserve for their bouquets or corbeilles.

**Corbel** (kōrbēl), *sb.* Also 4 ? corbyal, 5-7

corble, 5-9 corbell, 6 corbal, 7 -ll(1. [a. OF.

*corbel*, now *corbeau* 1—late L. *corvell-um* (nom. -us),

dim. of *corvus* raven.

The architectural application of the term began in Fr., in which there are other senses transferred from that of raven or raven's beak. Hatzfeld, *Dict. Général*, says that the architectural corbel was originally cut slantwise (taillé en biseau), so that its profile would be beak-like. (The assumption in some English dictionaries that *corbel* is to be identified with *F. corbeille* a basket, is entirely erroneous.)

† 1. A raven. *Corbel's fee:* part of a deer taken in hunting, left for the ravens; cf. CORBIN-BONE, RAVEN-BONE. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 456 He watz colored as þe cole,

corbyal vntwe. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1355 Þe corbeles

fee þay kest in a greue.

*sortant de la muraille*..a corbell, a stone set out of a wall to bear weight on. 1617. MINSHU Ductor, A Corbell, Corbel, or Corbill in masonry, is a luting out like a braggot or shouldering piece in timber-work, à [F.] Corbeau, 1. Lat. *corvus*. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. ix. The corbels were carved grotesque and grim. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. xvi. (1862) 584 The massy foot, the grim, grotesque human heads for corbels. 1839 YEWELL *Arch. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 132 Two human heads on the corbels of the arch. 1849 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* (1861) 243 Corbel, a projecting stone to carry a weight, usually carved. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 206 The dripstone. is in general supported by a corbel, either of a head or a flower. 1862 Macn. Mag. Apr. 531 On massive corbels, projecting from the fronts of the piers, there are placed the statues of the great men. 1881 *Mechanic* 736 Brackets, or corbels as they are sometimes called, are often taken advantage of to enrich the building, by ornamenting them with carving or sculptured work.

b. A short timber laid upon a wall, pier, or other bearer, longitudinally under a beam or girder, to shorten its unsupported span and give a better bearing upon the wall or pier. Also *corbel-block*.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 Corbel, a piece of Timber set under another piece of Timber, to discharge its Bearing. 1820 FREEDGOLD *Carpentry* (1853) 287 A tie-beam plate.. placed under the tie-beam, forming thus a corbel. 1873 WHIPPLE *Bridge Building* 292 A small bolster, or corbel block, under the chord at the end, affords some protection at the weak point in the chord.

¶ Erroneously alleged in many dictionaries to be 'used by some architects' for 'A niche or hollow in a wall, to contain a statue, bust, etc.' An entirely baseless statement, taken over from CORBELT. 1895 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. Corbel-Stones. 1706 in PHILLIPS (Kersey). 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.; thence in JOHNSON and modern Dicts.; also c. 1800 A. J. COOK *New Builder's Dict.* 1835 P. NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 292.

¶ Misused for F. *corbeille*: see CORBEIL.

In COOK and NICHOLSON as above.

3. Comb., as corbel-block: see 2 b.; corbel-head, a head carved on a corbel; corbel-piece = CORBEL; corbel-step, a conjectural substitute for CORBEL-STEP; corbel-stone, a stone forming a corbel; corbel-table, a projecting course resting on a series of corbels; corbel-tabling, corbel-tables collectively.

1848 HADFIELD *Ecc. Archit. Eng.* II. Figs. 6 and 7, represent the side and front face of a 'corbel-head'. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 289 In a few instances a return is used instead of the common corbel-head. 1860 T. INKERSTLEY *Rom. & Pointed Archit. France* 338 Projecting canopies corresponding to the 'corbel-pedestals' below. 1829 P. NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.* I. 292 'Corbel-Steps, those steps to be observed in the gables of some old buildings. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXIX. 876/1 The top of the gable wall was notched into corbel steps. 1825 in KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* II. 254 Aptanti et facienti xviii 'corbel-stones' ponendis in prædicto muro. 1628 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 258 Felletting the portch with lime, and putting in a corbel stone. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess. Ser.* II. 120 On the lowest corbel-stone... my eye detected the date 1591. 1447-8 *Will. Hen. VI.* in WILLIS & CLARK *Archit. Hist. Camb.* I. 305 In height cxx fete vnto the 'corbel table'. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 179 The eaves... rest commonly on small arcades or corbel-tables without shafts. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 442 A row of corbels carrying the projecting eaves of the roof is called a corbel-table. 1848 B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiol.* 573 Chigiogina has a modernized church but retaining some 'corbel-tabling'. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 131 The windows of the triforium gallery, with the corbel tabling over them, still remain.

**Corbel** (kɔr'bɛl), v. [f. CORBEL sb.] To corbel out or off: a. *trans.* to support in a projecting position on or as on corbels; b. *intr.* to project on or as on corbels.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 681/1 A very wide... chancel-arch, of which the shafts are corbelled off. 1851 BERRIS. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 191h C. 206 [The organ] boldly corbelling out from the choir triforium on the north side. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Parish Ch.* 66 [The organ] corbelled out over head.

**Corbelled** (kɔr'bɛld), ppl. a. [f. CORBEL sb. or v. + -ED.] Furnished with or supported by corbels (CORBEL 2); fashioned as a corbel.

1843 *Weale's Bridges* II. 91 Corbelled breastsummers... require nothing to abut against. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 Figures which stood on the corbelled brackets. 1889 F. A. GUTHRIE *Parish* II. iv. Old brick houses, with projecting corbelled roofs.

**Corbelling** (kɔr'bɛlɪŋ), sb. [f. CORBEL sb. + -ING 1.] Work consisting of corbels. Also *attrib.* 1848 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 722 This work Corbelling bare the candlesticks of antyke workes. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 Two clever and quaint pieces of corbelling.

b. *attrib.*; also corbelling-piece = CORBEL 2 b. 1843 *Weale's Bridges* II. 90 The beam or breastsummer bearing from pile to pile may be strengthened by means of corbelling pieces. 1862 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 28 Jumna Bridge, Delhi. The wells... have been built up solid, and the corbelling courses set.

† **Corbet**. Obs.—1 [a. F. *corbet*:—Rom. type \**corveto*, dim. of *corvus* raven, and so a synonym of OF. *corbel*, *corbeau*.] = CORBEL sb. 2.

c. 1284 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 214 Ne how they hate yn masoneries As corbetz [Caxton corbetis, *Thymne* corbetes] and ymageryes [Bodl. MS. corbetis full of ymageryes]. 1617 MINSHU Ductor, Corbell, Corbet, or Corbill in masonry. 1865 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Corbel, Corbet, or Corbill.

¶ Erroneously explained in Dictionaries, etc., from misinterpreting the prec. passage in Chaucer; the error has been extended to CORBEIL.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Corbets*, places in walles where Images stand. [So in COCKERAM 1623, etc.]. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 127 Corbets, Holes left in the Walls of ancient Churches, etc., for Images to stand in. 1838 J. BRITTON *Dict. Arch.* 98 Corbets, Corbetis, Corbetis, have all been used as synonymous with corbels; but corbets seem more particularly to signify niches for images: Chaucer uses *corbetis* in this sense.

**Corbet**: see CURVET.

|| **Corbicula** (kɔr'bikʊlə). *Entom.* Also, erroneously, corbiculum. [L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis* basket.] A part of the hinder leg of a bee adapted to carry pollen; = BASKET 7.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xviii. 117 Their posterior tibiae also want the corbicle and pecten.

Hence **Corbiculate** a., having or furnished with *corbicula*.

**Corbie** (kɔr'bi). *Sc.* Also 5-9 corby, 6 corbe. [f. OF. *corb*, or its derivs. *corben*, *corbel*; in Sc. the ending seems to be assimilated to the hypocoristic -y, -is, in *Robbie*, *Sandie*, etc.]

1. A raven; also, often, the carrion crow.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 15 Schir Corbie Ravin was maid Apparitor. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ProL. 174 Quhill corby gaspyt for the fervent heyt. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 60 A corbie was sitting on the houses top, crying, Croup, Croup, Croup. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 In quest of... the Corbie, the Glede, and the Hawk.

b. Also corbie-crow.

a. 1811 LUDEN *Lord Souils*. Nothing I wot he saw, Save a pyot upon a turret that sat, And beside it a corbie crow. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 498. 1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Ork. & Sket.* 81.

2. **Corbie messenger**: one who returns too late, or not at all: in allusion to the raven in Gen. viii. 7. (Cf. CORBIN quot. 1300.)

a. 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* liiii. How Corby messenger.. Thow ischit out of Noyes ark.. Taryit as a troutour, and brocht na tythingis. c. 1650 SIR J. MALVIL *Mem.* (1683) 170 (Jam.) His Majesty alledging that I was Corbie's Messenger. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 448 He proved Corbie messenger (as it is in the proverb) to his master the Pope; for he himself.. was converted to the truth; and.. became one of the Reformers. 1822 HOOG *Perils of Man* II. 97 (Jam.) I wadna like that we were trowed to be corbie messengers.

3. Comb. corbie-gable, a gable having corbie-steps; corbie-steps, projections in the form of steps on the sloping sides of a gable; occurring in old houses in Scotland, the north of England, and on the Continent.

[This term appears in Jamieson's Dict., 1808, as a modern Sc. vernacular name, with the synonym *cat-steps* (also G. *katsentreppe*); another form, not given by Jamieson, is *craw- or crow-steps*, used in the south of Scotland. These names have app. no literary history, and are evidently popular designations, meaning steps such as only a perching or climbing animal, like a crow or cat, could get at or use. Jamieson, however, offered the conjecture that *corbie-steps* might be a corruption of 'corbel-steps' (of the existence of which he had no evidence whatever), and this merely fictitious form has been adopted in some Dictionaries, etc.]

1808 JAMIESON, *Corbie-steps*, the projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. i. 24 Gable ends... are not unfrequently drawn with corbie-steps. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 25 That corbie-gables should be so common in Scotland is readily accounted for. 1888 FREEMAN in *Yrnl. Archaeol. Institute* XLV. 16 The slope of the aisles is cut into two stages so as to give the whole rather the air of great corbie-steps.

**Corbil**, obs. f. CORBEL sb.

**Corbillion**: see CORBULLION.

† **Corbin**. Obs. Also 4 corbum, -oun. [OF. *corbin*, deriv. of *corb*, *corp*, *corf*:—L. *corvus* raven: cf. L. *corvinus* adj.] A raven.

a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 84 Pe bachitare.. beked mid his blake bile o cwike charoines ase pe bet is pes deoffes corbin of helle. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1892 (Cott.) For-pi men sais on messenger pat langes lang to bring answare, He mai be cald, with right resun, An of messagers corbin. *Ibid.* 3332 (Cott.) Licknes to corbin [v. r. rauen] had he nan. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 853/2 Embroidered with Corbins fethers.

b. Comb. corbin-bone, the raven's bone, or lower end of the breast-bone of a deer. Cf. CORBEL sb. 1.

a. 1425 *Bk. Hunting* 1586 (Halli.) Then take out the shoulders slitting anone The belly to the side to the corbin-bone. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 320 To give... the quarre to the hounds, and the expected corbin bone to the raven.

† **Corbitate**, v. Obs.—o [f. L. *corbita* ship of burden.] 'To lade a ship'. Cockeram 1623.

**Corble**, obs. f. CORBEL sb.

**Corbolyng**, obs. f. CORBELLING.

**Corbon(e)**, **Corboun**, obs. ff. CORBAN, CORBIN.

**Corbiship**: see CORB, obs. f. COARB.

|| **Corbula** (kɔr'bikʊlə). *Zool.* [L., dim. of *corbis* basket.]

1. A common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed, in some of the Coelenterata. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Coelent.* 95 A basket-like receptacle, or 'corbula', within which the reproductive bodies are lodged.

2. (*With capital C.*) A genus of bivalve molluscs living in mud or sand, related to the clam.

**Corbule** (kɔr'bikʊlə). Anglicized form of prec.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 710 The Corbules are inequivalve and regular shells.

† **Corbillion**, **corbillion**. Obs. [a. F. *court-bouillon*, f. *court* short + *bouillon* = *bouillonnement* boiling: see LITTRÉ.] A liquid composed of water, vinegar, white wine, and various seasonings, in which fish is boiled.

1658 MAYERNE *Archimag. Augio-Gall.* xlviii. 41 Take... a little white wine, some of Corbillion wherein your great Carp is boyled. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 126 Boil them in a good Corbillion, but not to Pieces.

**Corbulje**: see CUIR-BOUILLI.

**Corby**, var. CORBIE Sc., raven.

**Corbual**, obs. f. CORBEL sb. 1 = raven.

**Corcass**. [Corrupt. of Irish *corcach* marsh, moor.] The name in Ireland of the salt marshes along the banks of the Shannon and other rivers.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 176 The most fertile of all are the bullock pastures of Limerick, and the banks of the Shannon... called the Corcasses. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 346 The famous pastures, called the *corcasses* or *caucasses*, on the banks of the Shannon and Fergus.

**Corce**, **Corcelet**, **Corchet**, obs. ff. CORSE, CORSELET, CROCHET.

|| **Corchorus** (kɔr'kɔrʊs). *Bot.* [a. Gr. *κόρchoros* name of a plant mentioned by Theophrastus.]

1. An extensive genus of *Tiliaceæ*, some of the species of which yield jute.

2. A popular name of *Kerria japonica* (N. O. *Rosaceæ*, *Spiræidæ*) of which the double-flowered variety is often trained as a wall plant for its profusion of yellow blossoms.

1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 118 Higher up, there were corchorus's, or Jew's mallows. 1816 T. L. PRACOCK in DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. 513 The front wall of the vicarage was covered with corchorus in full flower.

**Corcle** (kɔr'kl), **corcule** (kɔr'kɔkl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor heart*; in mod. F. *corcule*. The L. form is also in use.] A name for the embryo in the seed of a plant.

[1772 *Ann. Reg.* 171 The cotyledons... which include the corculum or first principle of the future plant.] 1810 *Ibid.* 111 The position of the corcle in the seed is always in the vicinity of the hilum. 1826 GOON *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 166 It is the corcle which is the true punctum saliens of vegetable life. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Edm.* II. 106 At the base of the plumule is the corcula, or germ of the future plant.

**Corcy**, var. of CORSY, Obs., corpulent.

**Cord** (kɔrd), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-5 coorde, 4-7 corde, 6 coarde, 7-8 coard, 4- cord. See also CHORD sb.<sup>1</sup> [a. F. *corde* string of a musical instrument, string, rope, cord = L. *chorda*, ad. Gr. *χορδή* gut, string of a musical instrument (made of gut). The later refashioning CHORD, q.v., is now restricted to a few special senses.]

1. A string composed of several strands twisted or woven together; in ordinary popular use, now restricted to small ropes, and thick or stout strings; but formerly applied more widely, e.g. to the ropes of a ship, the string of a bow, etc. Cf. also *whip-cord*, *weaving-cord*, and quot. 1835. Also applied to strands of wire twisted or woven together.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21356 (Cott.) Abute his hals a cord þai fest, And tilward prion drogh. c. 1305 *St. Andrew* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 100 Bynde him honde and fet.. With stronge corden. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 202 þai kairen to be cordis, knitten vp þe saile. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 b. Saye no more that I take two cordes or strenges on my bowe. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 160/a They hewe the cordes of the shyppe. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 154 There was no cord but it was of gold and sylke. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xvi. 11 Yf they bounde me with new cordes. 1611 BIBLE *Joh. ii.* 15 A scourge of small cordes. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 444 P 4 A Twine-Cord, strained with two Nails at each End. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 85 The pulley is a wheel moveable on an axis with a groove cut in its circumference, round which a cord passes. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 94 Turkey (silk) has a flaxen appearance, and consists of ten ultimate filaments, which form a cord of 3/16 of an inch. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 344 Wearing the cord of St. Francis.

b. A rope for hanging; the hangman's rope.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1141 (Mätz.) Thei ye me hong bi a cord. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2485 *Phillis*. She was her owne deeth right with a corde. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Cj. Yf he had the corde aboute hys necke for to be hanged. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 388 If there be Cords, or Knives, Poyson, or Fire. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 7 They will soon create you a Knight of the Hemen Cord. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xiii. Left his men to brand and cord. 1886 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* I. 44 Robespierre had the typic sacerdotal temperament... its private leanings to the stake and the cord.

c. pl. The ropes inclosing that part of a race-course, near the winning-post, where the spectators stand; the part inclosed by them.

1787-91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 113 Just as they [horses] enter'd the cords, they were both at laps. *Ibid.* 114 Whilst new wagers echoed from the Betting Gap and cords every moment. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/3 This order was maintained until inside the cords, when Leghorn was beaten.

d. *transf.*

1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 244 The electrical cord in this cable is composed of 7 small wires twisted together and insulated by a thick layer of gutta-percha.



e. (without a and pl.) As a material.

1875 GUILT Arch. § 2260 Patent copper wire cord, extensively used for window sash line, picture cord, clock cord, etc. 1881 JEFFERIES Wood Magic I. iii. 73 The end of Pan's chain, was not of iron, but tar-cord. 1882 [see Cord-work in 12]. *Med.* A piece of stout cord.

¶ *Literal rendering of L. funicularis in the Vulgate* (Heb. חֵטֶל cord, measuring-line, tract, region).

1388 WYCLIF Ezek. xlvii. 13 For Joseph bath double cord, or part. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Zeph. ii. 5 Wo to you that inhabit the cord of the sea.

2. *Anat.* A structure in the animal body resembling a cord.

† a. Formerly used to render *L. nervus*, Gr. νεῦρον, applied both to the tendons or sinews and to the nerves. (Cf. NERVE.)

c1400 *Langland's Pilgrimage* 24 A corde... comeþ from þe brayne eþer from þe nucha. From þe brayn come vii. peire cordes & þei ben cleped sensible senewis. *Ibid.* 29 þat þat is maad of þis nerf & þis ligament is cleped a corde. 1541 R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. From it [the muscle] descendeth rounde strynges and cordes that cometh nygh to the ioyntes. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 345 Sinews, Cords, and Ligaments.

b. Now applied generally to a nerve trunk, and spec. to certain structures, esp. the *spermatic*, *spinal*, and *umbilical cord*, the *vocal cords*; see these words.

1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VIII. 15 [The intestines of a caterpillar are] strengthened on both sides by a fleshy cord, by which they are united. 1830 R. KNOX BÉCARD'S Anat. 20 A nervous ring, from which proceed two cords running along the whole length of the body. 1842 E. WILSON Anat. Vade M. 550 The Spermatic Cord is the medium of communication between the testes and the interior of the abdomen. 1851 CARPENTER Man. Phys. (ed. 2) 540 The thickness of the Spinal Cord differs considerably at its different parts. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM Obstetr. Med. 79 The Umbilical Cord, or Navel String, is a rope-like cord running from the navel of the child into the body of the placenta.

¶ In the following passage app. applied to a supposed vital fibre or ligament (cf. HEART-STRING), with a *fig.* reference to the string of a musical instrument (sense 4).

1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iii. ii. 106, I would 'twere something 't would fret the string. The Master-cord on's heart.

3. A part of a plant with a cord-like appearance or function.

1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants (1796) I. 367 An elastic Cord taken out of the ripe Capsule. 1866 TREAS. Bot., Umbilical cord, a thread by which seeds are sometimes attached to their placenta.

4. A string of a musical instrument; now written CHORD, q.v.

c1340 HAMPOLE Painter's lxxiii. 10 In psawtry of ten cordis til þe sall I syng. 1388 WYCLIF Ps. cl. 4 Praise þe hym in cordis and organe. 1880 SHELLEY tr. Homer's Hymn to Mercury viii. Symphonious cords of sheep-gut rhythmical. 1830 JUAN DE VESCA [C. Cochrane] Yrnl. Tour. ii. (1847) 10 One of the young ladies, examining my guitar, lightly touched the cords with her fingers.

5. *Math.* A straight line joining the extremities of an arc; now written CHORD.

1551 RECORDE [see CHORD sb. 4].

6. *Ferriery*. (Usually pl.) A disease affecting the sinews of a horse; string-halt. ? Obs.

1523 FITZHERB. Husb. § 92 The cordes is a thyng that wyll make a horse to stumble... and appereth before the forther legges. a1605 MONTGOMERY Flying 301 The cords and the court-euill, the claipe and the cleiks. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme 147 If your Horse be troubled with the Cordes, take a corued [cornet] made of the browantler of an old Stagges horse, and thrust it vnder the Cord, and twynd it ten or twelue times about... then cut the Cord asunder. 1702 LOND. Gaz. No. 3855/4 A brown-bay Horse... two small Knots on his Nose which was cut for the Cordes.

7. a. *Arch.* The semicircular nosing or projection of a string-course. b. *Glass Manuf.*

1776 G. SEMPLE Building in Water 137 The Plinth and Cord. 1807 T. THOMSON Chem. (ed. 3) II. 513 Cordes. These are asperities on the surface of the glass, in consequence of too little heat.

8. A raised cord-like rib on the surface of cloth; a ribbed fabric, esp. corduroy; ellipt. in pl. corduroy breeches or trousers.

1776 SPECIF. of Woollenholme's Patent No. 1123. 3 Velvet-cords are made of the same materials. 1795 ARKIN Manchester 163 The fustian trade has also been improved by the addition of strong and fancy cords. 1837 T. HOOK Jack Brag! Our sprightly gentleman in the scarlet jacket and white cords. 1843 LEVINS Y. Hinton vii. A green coat of jockey cut, a buff waistcoat, a fustian with a fine cord visible upon the one side, and a satiny surface of yarns running at right angles to the cords upon the other side. *Ibid.* An example of king's cord or corduroy, and of Dutch cord.

9. A measure of cut wood, esp. that used for fuel (prob. so called because originally measured with a cord): a pile of wood, most frequently 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet high, but varying in different localities.

1616 SIR R. BOYLE Diary (1886) I. 112, 20 cordes of olde woode. 1677 YARRANTON Eng. Improv. 61 A Tun and three quarters of Timber will but make one Coard of Wood. 1725 LOND. Gaz. No. 6447/4 Which Stacks or Piles of Wood did contain about Thirteen Coards. 1804 NELSON in Nicolas Disp. (1845) V. 437 Commissioned to procure ten chords of wood for the Victory. 1817-8 CORBETT Resid. U. S. (1822) 266, 2 dollars a cord for Hickory; a cord is 8 feet by 4,

and 4 deep. 1874 J. DEADY in Law Times Rep. XXXI. 231/2 The loss of the *John Francis*, and her cargo of eighty cords of ash wood.

b. A measure of stone or rock.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 256 In some parts of Kent, Stones are sold by the Cord, consisting of 27 solid Feet. 1882 Kentish Express 1 July 1/2 Tenders... for digging 300 cord of rock, at Kick-hill, near Hythe.

10. *Weaving*. One of the strings which connect the leaves with the treadles in a pattern-weaving loom (or the neck or harness twines to the hooks in a jacquard loom); also, the space of the design-paper confined by two vertical lines and representing one of the threads of the warp.

1875 URE Dict. Arts III. 982 Upon the design-paper... the dots... denote raising cords, the blanks, sinking cords.

11. *fig.* a. With reference to the binding or confining power of a cord. Chiefly in scriptural language, or expressions derived from it.

1388 WYCLIF Job xxxv. 8 If the shul... ben bounde with cordis of porrenesse. *Prov.* v. 22 With the cordis of his synnes he is togidere streyned. 1535 COVERDALE Hos. xi. 4 I led them with cordes of frendshipe. a1600 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. vi. vi. § 8 The wicked shall be held fast in the cords of his own sin. 1667 POOLS Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist (1735) 53 Here is a fourfold Cord, which you will find is not easily broken. 1850 MRS. SROWE Uncle Tom's C. xxvi. 294 Those mysterious intimations which the soul feels, as the cords begin to unbind ere it leaves its clay for ever. 1883 STEVENSON Treasure Isl. m. xiii. (1886) 104 The very sight of the island had relaxed the cords of discipline.

b. A 'thread' which runs through and unites the parts of anything.

1848 W. H. BARTLETT Egypt to Pal. i. (1879) 13 Through all the multitudinous sights of Europe, there is found one central historic cord running up to antiquity.

12. *Comb.*, as *cord-makers*, *net*; *cord-bound*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *cord-drill*, a drill worked by a cord twisted round it and pulled backwards and forwards; *cord-grass*, a modern name for *Spartina stricta* (erroneously attributed to Turner, who called it *Frail-bente*); *cord-leaf*, a name given by Lindley to plants of the N. O. *Restiaceae* (*Treas. Bot.*); *cord-moss*, 'the genus *Finnaria*' (Miller *Plant-n.*); *cord-reel*, a reel on which cord is wound; *cord-rooted a.*, having roots like cords; *cord-winder*, one who makes cords or ropes; *cord-wise adv.*, in the manner of a cord; *cord-work* (see quot.). See also CORD-WOOD.

1834 F. WRANGHAM Homerics ix The 'cord-bound raft. 1865 TYLOR Early Hist. Man. ix. 241 The Brahmins still use a 'cord-drill. 1861 MISS PRATT Flowering Pl. VI. 51 'Cord-grass. 1884 MILLER Plant-n., *Spartina stricta*, Common Cord-grass, Mat-weed, Spart-grass, Twin-spiked Cord-grass. 1845 LINDLEY Veget. Kingd. (1853) 105 The 'Cord-leaves (*Restiacea*). 1611 COTGER, *Cordelene*, cordie, 'cord-like. 1809 MED. Fnl. XXI. 423 The inflammation crept gradually up the vein, which was evident from its peculiar cord-like feel. 1880 NORTH Pintarch (1876) 138 'Cord-makers, Sadlers, Coller-makers. 1630 in Binnell Descr. Thames (1758) 65 Any Draw-Net, 'Cord-Net, or other Net. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme 255 Many measures of small cord... many 'cord-veeles. 1890 NATURE 17 Apr. 557 'Cord-rooted grasses. 1846 ELLIS Elgin Marb. II. 120 A 'cord-shaped diadem round the hair. 1707 LOND. Gaz. No. 4362/4 Lancelot Bowler... 'Cordwinder. 1541 R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. They waxe rounde in 'cordewyse. 1882 Dict. Needlework, 'Cord Work... is a kind of coarse needle lace executed with black or coloured purse silks, fine bobbin cord, or strong linen thread.

1. *Cord*, sb. 2. Obs. Aphetic f. ACCORD; see also CHORD sb. 2.

c1300 R. ALIS, 411 He [telli]th to hire, by word and cord, Alle the festis of Ammon his lord. 1340 AYNB. 58 Pet hi mynthen his [=them] drage to hare corde. c1440 GENEYDES [see ACCORD sb. 2].

*Cord* (kɔːd), v. 1 Also 5 coord, 6 coard, 8 chord. [f. CORD sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cord; to string (e.g. a bow).

c1430 PILGR. Life Manhode iv. lviii. (1869) 204 With þe corde which þe bowe was corded, and þat j haue vncorded. 1870 [see CORD sb. 1].

2. To bind or fasten with a cord or cords.

1610 MARKHAM Masterp. II. v. 228 You shal then cord him hard about the midst of the necke. 1691 LOND. Gaz. No. 2646/4 A hair Portmantua Trunk, lock'd and corded. 1708 OCKLEY Saracens (1848) 403 He commanded his men to cord the tents closer together. 1844 DICKENS Mart. Chus. vi. Miss Charity called him to come and cord her box. 1875 URE Dict. Arts III. 980 To cord the treddle 1, to the back leaf, put a raising cord, and to each of the other four, sinking cords.

3. To stack or put up (wood) in 'cords'.

1762 tr. Busching's Syst. Gagg. V. 652 The greater part of the wood which is transported to Hamburg... is first corded here. 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit. xi. 239 The owner of the wood-lot finds only a number of discoloured trees, and says... they should be cut and corded before spring.

1. *Cord*, v. 2. Obs. Also corde. [Aphetic form of ACCORD v.]

1. *trans.* To bring to agreement, reconcile; = ACCORD v. 1.

c1300 CURSOR M. 9722 (Cott.) Merci and hir sisters tua, Blithli wald i cord þam sua. c1440 PROMPT. Parv. 92 Cordyd or accordyde, concordatus.

2. *intr.* Of persons: To come to agreement, agree with; to agree, assent to; = ACCORD v. 5, 6.

c1380 WYCLIF Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 101 Of a peny þou cordist wip me. c1400 Apol. Loll. 91 To þis sentens I suppose Austeyn to cord. c1430 LYNG. Bakas (1558) ii. xxii. 6 Touching his dreme they corded all in one. c1435 TORR. Portugal 1359, I cord with that assent. 1525 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 194 To gar thair mynydis cord in one.

3. Of things: To agree, be in harmony; *impers.* to be suitable; = ACCORD v. 7, 8.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 316 Pos says þe prophet David, In a psalme þat cordes þar-wyth. c1374 CHAUCER Troylus [see ACCORD v. 8]. c1400 Apol. Loll. 30 It cordip to hem [prestis] to 3ene comyn. 14. . *Graun. Rules in Relig. Ant.* II. 14 And how a nowne substantyfe Wyllie cordes with a verbe and a relatyfe. a1500 CHAUCER'S Drems 1250 Counsell cords not well in rime.

So † *Co*rdable, † *Co*rdant adjs., † *Co*rdantly adv., = ACCORDABLE, etc.; † *Co*rding vbl. sb., agreement, reconciliation = ACCORDING; † *Co*rd-ing ppl. a. and adv. = ACCORDING (in quot. 1593 quasi-*prep.* = 'according to').

a1300 CURSOR M. 9515 (Cott.) A sample cordant [Trin. en-sample cordyng], þat i tok Vte of sent Robert bok. 1382 WYCLIF a Chron. xx. 21 With cordaunt voice. c1400 Apol. Loll. 6 Cordandil wip holi writ. c1420 PALLAD. on Husb. vi. 274 And after olderose We may baptize and name it, cordyng even. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur i. xi. They... made grete ioye of their welfare and cordyng. 1483 Cath. Angl. 75 Cordyng in sang, *concentus*. 1485 CAXTON Paris & V. (1868) 3 This loue was not wel lykelye ne cordable. 1593 T. WATSON Teares of Fancie lix. 208 To paint thy glories cord-ing their desert. 1860 HEAVYSEGE Count Filippa 22 As one struck string, To other cordant, with low breath responds.

*Cordage* (kɔːdɪdʒ). [app. a. F. *cordage* in same sense, f. *corde* CORD; see -AGE. Cf. also It. *cordaggi* pl. 'all manner of cordage, tacklings or ropes for ships' (Florio).]

1. Cords or ropes collectively or in the mass, esp. the ropes in the rigging of a ship.

1598 BARRET Theor. Warres v. iii. 135 Cordage of sundry sorts. 1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw. (1603) 16 To make sailes and cordage for the furnishing of shipping. 1634 FORD P. Warbeck v. iii. To brave the cordage Of a tough halter. a1643 W. CARTWRIGHT Lady Errant iv. i. Wee'l give our hair for Cordage, and our finest Linnen for Sails. 1791 HAMILTON tr. Berthollet's Dyeing I. i. ii. 1. 150 From the strongest cordage, to the finest kind of thread. 1847 Illust. Lond. News 10 July 30/1 Amidst the cordage and silk of the balloon. 1887 STEVENSON Underwoods i. xvi. 37 The seaman hears Once more the cordage rattle.

b. *transf.*

1490 CAXTON Eneydos xxviii. 110 Grete ruyeles and fromples, that putte oute the beaulte of the playsaunte vysage, that she sheweth all wyth cordage, aswelle in the nek as aboute the temples. 1599 T. MOUNTF. Silkewormes 60 What cordage first they make and tackling sure. 1847 LONON. Ev. ii. iii. 23 A cluster of trees with tangled cordage of grape-vines. 1857 DICKENS Lett. 28 Jan. His knitted brows now turning into cordage.

c. *fig.*

1649 LOVELAKE Poems 307 Dragg'd on still by the weake Cordage of your untwined will. 1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. xv. iii. The cordage of his life had been so strained and torn. 1. 2. The action of cording or tying cords. *rare*.

1616 T. ADAMS Sacr. Thankf. 28 This mans whole life is spent in tying of cords: his profession is cordage.

1. *Cordail*, sb. Obs. Also 6 Sc. -ale. [a. OF. *cordaille* (14th c. in Godef., and in Cotgr.) = It. *cordaglia* = L. type \**chordālia* pl., f. *chorda* CORD; see -AL 5.] Cordage; tackling of a ship.

1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Fj, Beryng with hym the cordaylle wherwith he made his cordes. 1548 ABERD. Reg. V. 20 (Jam.) Ane anker and tua cordails.

1. *Cordal*, sb. Obs. [a. OF. *cordal*, *cordail* cord; = L. type *chordāle* sing.; see prec.] See quot.

1688 R. HOLME Armory ii. iii. 39 The Cordal, or String of the Mantle, with its Buttons and Tassels. 1828 BERRY Enc. Her. I. s.v., *Cordails*, strings of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold thread, interwoven like a cord.

*Cordant*, apheet. f. ACCORDANT; see after CORD v. 2

*Cordate* (kɔːdɪt), a. Also 7 cordat. [In sense 1 ad. L. *cordāt-us* wise, prudent, sagacious, f. *cor*, *cord*-heart, in sense of judgement; in sense 3, ad. mod. L. *cordātus* (Linnaeus), in sense analogous to that of *ovatus* egg-shaped; see -ATE 2.]

1. Wise, prudent, sagacious. Obs.

1651 FULLER'S Abel Rediv., Life Colst 105 The Bishop assisted by two of his brethren, almost as learned and Cordate as himselfe. a1734 NORTH Lives (1890) III. 91 He was cordate in his practice, and I believe never in all his life betrayed a client to court a judge. *Ibid.* 125 To allow his assistants... that he shall think faithful and cordate.

2. Hearty, cordial. Obs. *rare*.

1670 MAYNWARING Physic. Repos. 117 Unanimous concurrence and cordate adherence to one another. 1671 — Pract. of Physic 45 Cordate esteem for all those who have contributed their endeavours for so happy a restitution.

3. (Chiefly in Nat. Hist.) Heart-shaped; resembling in form a longitudinal section of a heart, i.e. with outline generally rounded, but pointed at one end and having an indentation at the other.

1769 J. WALLIS Nat. Hist. Northumb. I. xi. 393 The depressed cordate Echinus, or Sea-Egg. 1794 MARTYN Rousseaux's Bot. v. 52 The form of these petals... is usually cordate or heart-shaped. 1854 WOODWARD Malacca II. 290 Shell regular, equivaive, free, cordate. 1882 VINES Sachs' Bot. 476 The leaves of *Selaginella*... are usually cordate at the base.

b. Prefixed to another adj. = 'cordate and...', or 'with a combination of the cordate form'; as

in *cordate-amplexicaul*, *-lanceolate*, *-oblong*, *-sagittate*, etc. See also CORDATO.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 86 Floral leaves broad-ovate, at the base cordate-amplexicaul. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flor. 310 Polygonum Convolutulus*; leaves cordate-sagittate.

Hence **Cordately** *adv.* in a cordate form.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Cordated** (*kɔˈdɪtəd*), *a.* *Nat. Hist. Obs.* [f. *L. cordatus* + *-ED*: in earlier use than *prec.*] = CORDATE 3.

1715 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 243 Leaves... more rugged and cordated at the Footstalk. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1770) IV. 8 A young bird... with transverse bars of brown on the breast instead of cordated spots. 1780 COKE *Russ. Disc.* 336 The leaves... of a roundish cordated figure.

**Cordato-** (*kɔˈdɪtəʊ*), combining form of *mod.L. cordatus*, CORDATE: cf. CORDATE 3 b.

1865 *Trans. Bot.* 329 *Cordato-lanceolate*... *Cordato-ovate*... *Cordato-sagittate*.

**Cordavan**, *obs. f.* CORDOVAN.

|| **Cordax** (*kɔˈdæks*). [*Gr. κόρδαξ*] An indecent or extravagant dance of the Old Greek Comedy. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx. Dissolute motions and wanton countenances in that which was called *Cordax*. 1812 R. CUMBERLAND *Aristoph.* With the obscene device of an old hag dancing the drunken cordax in her cups. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxix. The cordax or dance of comedy. 1847 J. LITTLE in *Miller's Man. Archæol.* 426 Silenus as a cordax-dancer.

**Cordeal**, *obs. f.* CORDIAL.

**Cordebeck**, *-derbeck*, illiterate spellings of CAUDEBROCK.

1674 *Land. Gas. No.* 946/4 Black Cordebeck Hat. 1698 *Hatter's Adv.* in *N. & Q.* 14 Mar. 1891 204 A new invention of making hats, felts, Carolinas, Cordebecks. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. iii. 20 Behind these came two Bully Hecks With feather'd Cock'd up Cordebecks.

**Corded** (*kɔˈdɪd*), *pph. a.* [f. *CORD* + *-ED*.]

1. Bound with cords; in *Her.* represented as bound or wound about with cords.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Cij. Among odyr crossis oon is founde the wich is calde a cordoidd cros. [for hit is made of cordys. 1801 *Med. Trul.* V. 256 A sense of corded tightness round his head. 1856 *Ald. Poet.* IVks. 287 In corded stiffness pent.

2. Having cords; made of or furnished with cords; in the form of cords.

1382 *Wyclif Prof. Ep.* *Jerome* vii. 72 The ten cordid sawti. 1575 *Vills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 20 Bedsteads not corded. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 33 This night he meaneth with a Corded-ladder To climb celestial Silia's chamber window. 1824 *Sourthey Omnia* II. 41 All Minorites... and all the corded families. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Gallic Coins* 11 The legend is contained within two corded circles.

3. Having raised lines or stripes, like cords, upon the surface; *asp.* of textile fabrics: ribbed, twilled.

1760-72 *tr. Yuan & Ullas's Voy.* II. 126 The Indians... apply themselves to weaving bays, corded stuffs, etc. 1847 CRAIG, *Corded*, f. furrowed. 1882 *Beck Draper's Dict.* *Corduroy*, a thick corded stuff of cotton. 1884 *Gil's Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 The corded turtle, so called because of seven deep furrows or grooves on its shell. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Fokyl* x. 121 The hand... was lean, corded, knuckly.

4. Piled or stacked in 'cords' (see *CORD* sh. 1 g).

1847 *EMERSON Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 489 The kennel by the corded wood.

**Cordee**, *var. of* CHORDEE.

**Cordelier** (*kɔˈdɪliə*). Forms: 4-5 cordilero, 6 cordillero, -ylar, -elere, -eleir, 7 -ilier, 6- cordelier. [a. *F. cordelier*, in OF. also *cordeler*, f. *cordele* (now *cordelle*), dim. of *corde* CORD: see *-IER*. Cf. *It. cordigliere*, *cordigliere*, OF. *cordelais*, med.L. *cordelista*, *cordiger*.]

1. A Franciscan friar of the strict rule: so called from the knotted cord which they wear round the waist.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7461 So been Augustins, and Cordileres, And Carnes, and eke sacked fires. Full holy men, as I hem deem. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Tidings from Session* 45 Baith Carmeleitis and Cordillaris Cumis thair to gennar and get ma freiris. 1554 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 568 With small number of Monks and Freris, Off Carmeleitis, and Cordeleris. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 260 Of Rule as sullen and severe As that of rigid Cordeliere. c 1720 *Prior Thief & Cordelier* iv. A Norman, though late, was obliged to appear, And who to assist but a grave cordelier? 1827 *MACAULAY Co. Clergyman's Trip to Canb.* iv. An army of grim Cordeliers... Will follow, Lord Westmoreland fears.

2. *pl.* Name of one of the political clubs of the French Revolution (*club des cordeliers*), so called because it met in an old convent of the Cordeliers.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. iv. The whole Cordeliers District responds to it. *Ibid.* II. i. v. One party, which thinks the Jacobins lukewarm, constitutes itself into *Club of the Cordeliers*; a hotter Club; it is Danton's element.

3. Name given to a machine for rope-making.

1828 in *ROSSIER Illustr. Dict. Sc. Terms*.

**Cordeliere**. Also *6 Sc. cordeliere*. [a. *F. cordeliere* the cord of the Franciscans, a similar cord orig. put round the armorial bearings of widows and maidens to mark their devotion to St. Francis of Assisi, and in various transf. senses; f. *F. cordelier*: see *Littre*. Now usually written *-ere* as in *Fr.*, and pronounced *kordeliɛr*.]

1. *Her.* A knotted cord,

a 1725 A. NISBET *Heraldry* iv. 59-60 (Jam.) All the above churchmen, who use and carry the exterior ornament of a hat above their arms, have also a cordeliere (issuing out of the same), which is a cord with two running knots on each side, whereat hang down the foresaid tassels on both sides of the shield.

† 2. 'Knotted cordwork on embroidery' (Cotgr.). 1561 *Inventories* (1815) 133 (Jam.) Upon the silver cordeleris knottis of gold.

† 3. 'A black and knotted silk neckerchief' (Webster). (So *F. cordeliere* in Cotgr.)

† **Cordelin**. *Obs. rare*. [prob. a. OF. or AF.

\**cordelin*; see CORDELIER and *-IN*.] = CORDELIER 1. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn, And William of Gaynesburgh was a Cordelyn.

**Cordeling**, *-elling*, *pph. a.* [f. *F. cordeler* to twist.] Twisting.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

**Cordelle** (*kɔˈdɪlə*), *sb.* [a. *F. cordelle*, dim. of *corde* CORD.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cordelles*, twisted cords; tassels.

2. *Canada* and *U.S.* A towing line or rope. [The only sense in *mod.F.* and thence adopted in *Canada* and the *Mississippi Valley*.]

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Men. Captivity* 84 Where rapids occurred in the river, we assisted at the cordelle, or towing-line, from the shore. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 A 'Kanuck', or French Canadian, at the oar or the 'cordelle', the rope used to haul a boat up-stream.

**Cordelle** (*kɔˈdɪlə*), *v.* *Canada* and *U.S.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To tow (a boat) with a cordelle.

1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 144 The men of the Hudson's Bay Company cordelled several batteaux down this rapid—part of the men going in the boats, and part on shore cordelling. 1885 *U. S. Grant Mem.* II. xii. 37 To get up these rapids, steamers must be cordelled.

† **Cordement**. *Obs.* [Aphetic f. *acordement*, *ACCORDMENT*.] Agreement, reconciliation.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1199 And kiste hire at þat cordement. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2422 Syr, shall I neuyr of cordemente wene, That we myght frendys be a3eyne? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Cordement, concordia, concordancia.

**Corden**, *-ar*, *-er*, *obs. ff.* CORDWAIN, *-ER*.

**Corder** (*kɔˈdɪə*). [f. *CORD* v. 1 + *-ER*.]

1. One who cords or fastens with a cord.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lii. (1869) 204 My mooder Charitee was cordere and thredere of þis cordere. 1824 *Sourthey in Lett.* (1856) III. 449 Take care this box be a little better corded than the last, the corder whereof ought to have been sent to the treading-mill.

2. An operative who forms a cord, welt, or braid, in the shoemaking and other trades.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/1 A 'corder' forms the top and button scallops over a round-pointed piece of steel... fastened to a tab. 1891 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 9/1 Bonnaz Braiders and Corders.—Permanent weekly hands wanted.

3. In a sewing-machine: An appliance for stitching a piping-cord, or the like, between the folds of a fabric.

1890 *Willcox & Gibbs' Price List* 22 Cording with the Corder. The Corder lays the Cord while the Machine stitches it in.

**Corderoy**, *var. of* CORDUROY.

**Cordevan**, *-vant*, *-wane*, *-wayn(e)*, *-weyne*, *obs. ff.* CORDWAIN.

† **Cordi-** in derivatives, formerly not infrequent for *CARDI-* from *Gr. καρδιά* heart, on account of the identity of meaning and greater familiarity of the Latin *cor*, *cord-*: e.g. *Cordialgie*, *Cordiognostic* (properly *cardiognostic*), *Cordiology*.

1659 C. NOBLE *Inexped. of Expe.* 4. I shall leave that to the great Cordiognostick that is above. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Stomach*, A Cordialgick Pain. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 38 Why may not the human heart be registered in a good sized quarto volume... and be made the basis to a system of Cordiology. *Ibid.* To expose her heart... to the manipulation of a cordiologist.

**Cordial** (*kɔˈdɪəl*), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7 *cordale*.) [ad. med.L. *cordialis* (perh. immed. through *F. cordial*, 14th c.), f. *L. cor*, *cord-* heart + *-AL*: cf. *L. concordialis*, f. *concordia*. *Cordialis* appears to have been in its origin a word of medicine.]

**A. adj.** † 1. Of or belonging to the heart. *Obs.* *Cordial spirits* (in *Medieval Physiology*) = *Vital spirits*, for 'the Vital Spirit resides in the heart, is dispersed by the arteries, etc.', and 'by the labour of y<sup>e</sup> complexyon of the brayne... is the vital spirit made anymall' (Salmon 1672).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 112 Pei [veynes] bryngyn liif & dewe norischinge & cordialle spirits. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkoner's Bk. Physicke* 16/1 Heerwith inungate the Cordial pit verye fat, and this will alsoe cause appetite. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1634) 426 If it be neither cordiall, nor stomachall. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. (1686) 153 An opinion... which magnifies the condition of the fourth finger of the Left Hand; presuming therein a cordial relation.

b. Of the heart as the seat of feeling, affection, etc.; internal.

1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. § 39. 382 The verbal is very often quite different from the cordial Creed.

2. Of medicines, food, or beverages: Stimulating, 'comforting', or invigorating the heart; restorative, reviving, cheering.

† *Cordial water* = spirit (*obs.*).

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Fode to Man and Woman most cordyall. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 94 a. Al thinges whiche he cordiall, that is to say, which do in any wise comfort the hart. 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 55 A cordial ointment against the Pestilence. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 672 This cordial julep here... With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixed. 1719 *De For Crusoe* xviii. (1858) 287 He had brought me a case of bottles full of excellent cordial waters. 1797 *COLERIDGE Christabel* I, O weary lady, Geraldine, I pray you, drink this cordial wine! 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 215 Juniper berries are a diuretic and cordial.

b. *fig.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. iii. 77 This Affliction ha's a taste as sweet As any Cordial comfort. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Canb.* (1840) 189 He bestowed on them cordial statutes, (as I may call them,) for the preserving of the College in good health. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. xxviii. 204 All Sunday... was a cordial day to her from morning to night.

3. *Hearty*; coming from the heart, heartfelt; sincere, genuine, warm; warm and hearty in a course of action or in behalf of a cause.

c 1477 *CANTON Jason* 128 My only cordyall loue and frende. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xlix. 190 Enflamed with yre & of cordyall wrath, for loue of their lord. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* clxxx. 721 My dere and cordyall frende. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 178 He was a stout and valiant gentleman, a cordial protestant. c 1750 *STENSTONE Elegies* xiii. 7 Soon may thy breast the cordial wish resume. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 183 To induce the emperor to give the cause his cordial support. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Sermon* x. 184 A cordial abhorrence of what is sensual.

b. Warm and friendly in manner.

1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* III. 276 By the gentle Queen With cordial affability received. 1827 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 157 The latter took a cordial leave of his host. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 58 'Right', said the minister, in a deep cordial tone.

† 4. *quasi-adv.* = 'By heart'. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay Prol.* 10, I not aquynted of birth natural With frenshe his verray trew fairghnesse, Nor empreyntyd in mynde cordiall.

b. *sb.* 1. A medicine, food, or beverage which invigorates the heart and stimulates the circulation; a comforting or exhilarating drink. *Comm.* Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 443 For gold in Phisik is a cordial [v. r. cardial, cordeal, accordial]. Therefore he louede gold in special. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 171 As poysons, laxes, cordialles, plasters, and other medicines. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* III. v. 50 Costly Cordialles she did apply. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 250 Aquavitas distilled out of Wine... the chief cordial in cheering the heart of man. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. 168 Observing I was ready to faint, [he] gave me a cordial to comfort me. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyme* vi. 100 He... slipped his evening cordial. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Num.* v. The closet which held the peppermint-water and other cordials.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1479 *EARL RIVERS (title)* The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final things. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. i. 41 A pleasing Cordiall. Is this thy Vow unto my sickly heart. 1621 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 155 Harmlesse mirth is the best cordiall against the consumption of the spirits. 1751 N. COTTON *Visions in Verse* (R.), Reflections on a life well past Shall prove a cordial to the last. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 92 Of all the cordials known to us, the best, safest, and most exhilarating... is society.

2. *Comb.* as *cordial-bottle*, *-glass*; *cordial-maker*, manufacturer, 'a manufacturer of liqueurs, syrups, and sweet drinks' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858.)

1663 *COWLEY Cutter Colman* St. II. viii. Fetch me the Cordial-glass in the Cabinet Window. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Lottery* i. She thought herself obliged, every quarter of an hour, to have recourse to her cordial-bottle.

**Cordialgie**, erroneous f. *CARDIALGIC*.

† **Cordialine**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *CORDIAL* + *-INE*.] Of the nature of a cordial.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 87 With some other Cordialine Medicine... to revive and keep up his spirits.

**Cordiality** (*kɔˈdɪəliɪti*). [f. *CORDIAL* + *-ITY*: cf. *F. cordialité* (Oudin, 16th c.); *It. cordialità*.]

† 1. The quality of relating to the heart. *Obs.* -1.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 184 That the practice... had any such respect of cordiality or reference unto the heart will much be doubted.

2. Cordial quality: a. Heartiness, earnestness, sincerity.

1598 *FLORIO, Cordialità*, hartines.] 1611 — Hartinesse, cordiality. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 158 The sound cordiality, and constant warmth of a disinterested friendship. 1796 A. MITCHELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 456. IV. 370, I trust to the King's justice, and to the cordiality with which he acts, for a full discovery. 1845 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* II. iv. (1866) 212 Margaret of Parma hated the Cardinal with great cordiality.

b. Sincere good-will or friendly feeling towards others; warmth and friendliness of manner.

1730 *SWIFT in Craftsman* No. 232. I will not suspect the present fidelity of France, and their cordiality to the protestant establishment. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* (1849) 63 He... did not return your kindness with any cordiality. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 123 Had there been any cordiality between the European officers and the native garrison. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 12 His cordiality towards progress and improvement.

**Cordialize** (*kɔˈdɪəlaɪz*), *v.* [f. *CORDIAL* + *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To make into a cordial.

1774. PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 342 Rum, cordialized with jelly of bilberries. 1862 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 204 They hastily swallowed mugs full of steaming egg-hot and cordialized porter.

† 2. To treat with cordials. *Obs. rare.*

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 43 A state which the unwary would assert to be typhus, and begin... to cordialize.

3. To make cordial or friendly.

1817 Br. JEBS in *Life & Lett.* liii. 575 Inward religion... congenializes and cordializes human life.

4. *intr.* To become cordial; to be on terms of cordiality, fraternize (*with*). Chiefly Sc.

1834 A. KNOX *Corr.* II. 264 I have not, beyond these walls, one thoroughly congenial soul. I do not know even one, who cordializes with me, on the same intellectual level. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subsec.* (ed. 3) 62 With devotional feeling... he cordialized wherever and in whomsoever it was found. 1864 — *John Leech* (1882) 14 He would have found one student... with whom he would have cordialized.

**Cordially** (kɔːrdi-əli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† 1. = 'By heart'. *Obs. rare*—

1779 CAXTON *Conyngall* A iv b/2 v they may cordially be enprynted with in your heretes.

2. Heartily, with all one's heart, in a way that proceeds from the heart.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxix. 517, I desyre you ryght cordially, my dere frynd, shewe me yf ye haue any hurt. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* ii. (1831) 24 If thou dost cordially resist and mourn for thy manifold distractions in prayer. 1799 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 123, I cordially sympathize with you. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 552 He cordially detests the Hindūs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 204 To this I cordially agreed.

3. With hearty friendliness or good-will; in a manner that betokens warm friendliness.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 379 How cordially I pressed His undissembled virtue to my breast. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 325 Mrs. Burke desires to be most cordially remembered to you. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii. I was cordially invited to eat. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/1 Lord John... cordially shook hands with him.

† **Cordialness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = CORDIALITY.

1611 CORGE, *Cordialitē*, cordialnesse, heartinesse. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 v. 550 The cordialness of his love. 1697-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 288 In all the Reality, Cordialness, Sincerity and Constancy of [our love].

**Cordicole** (kɔːrdi-kol), [*ad. mod. L. cordicola*, f. *cor*, *cordi*-heart + *-cola* worshipper.] 'A worshipper of the heart': a nickname for one who worships the 'Sacred Heart'.

1854 J. B. DALGAIRNS *Devot. Hrt. of Jesus* (ed. 2) 38 It was in Jansenist periodicals that the nickname of Cordicoles was attached to the members of the Confraternities. [1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Heart of Jesus*, Nicknamed 'Cordioliatres' or 'Cordicoles', and charged with Nestorianism.]

**Cordierite** (kɔːrdi-ərit), *Min.* [Named (in 1813) after Cordier a French geologist. See -ITE.] A synonym of IOLITE.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.*, Cordierite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 270 Cordierite-granite is a variety... containing cordierite or iolite.

**Cordies.** 'An American name for a kind of felt hat, covered with camel or goat hair' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

**Cordiform** (kɔːrdi-fɔrm), *a.* [f. *L. cor*, *cordi*-heart + -FORM. Cf. *F. cordiforme*.] Heart-shaped.

*Cordiform foramen*; the obturator foramen of reptiles. *Cordiform tendon*; the central tendon of the diaphragm.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 286 Thorax slightly convex; scutellum generally cordiform. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 292 The... marine turtles have the carapace cordiform and depressed like an elliptical arch. 1887 *Bookworms* Dec. 34 The famous cordiform map of Apian. [This map (1730) the earliest known on the single heart-shaped projection. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*]

**Cordignostic**; see CORDI-.

**Cordil**; see CORDYL, the water-newt.

**Cordilere**, -ier, *obs.* ff. CORDELIBER.

† **Cordillas.** *Obs.* [F., formerly *cordillats*, f. \**cordille*, dim. of *corde* CORD: cf. *cordillon*.]

1714 Fr. *Bk. of Rates* 67 Cordillas Stuff per Piece of 28 Ells. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Cordillas, a kind of kersey.

† **Cordillera** (kɔːrdily-erā). (In 8 rarely *cordeliera*). [Sp. = mountain-chain, 'the running along of a rock in great length' (Minshen 1599), f. *cordilla*, in OSp. string, rope, dim. of *cuerda*: = *L. chorda* cord, rope.]

A mountain chain or ridge, one of a series of parallel ridges; in *pl.* applied originally by the Spaniards to the parallel chains of the Andes in South America (*las Cordilleras de los Andes*), subsequently extended to the continuation of the same system through Central America and Mexico.

Some geographers in the U. S. have proposed to transfer the name to the more or less parallel chains of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada, with their intervening ridges and tablelands, termed by them the *Cordilleran region*; but this is not approved of by European geographers.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church) III. 121 The Cordillera grows rougher. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 Pinchinca, one of the Cordeliers, immediately under the line. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 232 A cordillera and an atom are welded or cast with equal facility by her [Nature's] powerful hand. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 519/2 (s.v. *Andes*) At the northern limit of the group of Loxa... the main range divides into two subparallel chains, or cordilleras. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.*

(ed. 3) 15 A cordillera includes all the mountain-chains in the whole great belt of high land that borders a continent. *Fig.* 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 290 The ship upon a bed of rocks, mountains of them on one side, and cordeliers of water on the other.

**Cordillere**, *obs.* f. CORDELIBER.

† **Cordi-loquy.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *L. cor*, *cordi*-heart, after *ventriloquy*: cf. CARDIPHONIA.] A speaking from the heart.

1642 FULLER *Hoby & Prof. St.* II. ix. 83 Some have questioned ventriloquie, when men strangely speak out of their bellies... might I coin the word cordiloquie, when men draw the doctrines out of their hearts, etc.

**Cordinar**, -er, *obs.* f. CORDWAINER.

† **Cordine.** *Obs. rare.*

1611 CORGE, *Cordons d'une trumette*, the cordines or strings of a Trumpet.

**Cording** (kɔːrdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. CORD v. 1 and sb. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of binding or fastening with a cord; hanging (quot. 1619). b. *Weaving.* The connexion of the treadles of a loom with the leaves of heddles by cords, in such a way as to produce the pattern required.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* 33 A cording be your end. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 279 Like a Shepherds Tent that falls to the ground for want of pinning, cording, and sowing. 1822 A. PEDDIE (title) Linen Manufacturer, Weaver, and Warper's Assistant, with Tables, Drafts, Cordings, etc. 1875 *URD Dict. Arts* II. 524 The draught and cording of common fustian is very simple. *Ibid.* III. 982 *Fig.* 1955 represents the draught and cording of a fanciful species of dimity.

2. *concr.* Cords collectively; cordage; corded work.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 363 Ij dossen cording for coddies xij<sup>d</sup>. 1616 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* iv. i, Nay then I must buy the stocke—send me good cording. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church) III. 583/2 They use Cording instead of Wood for Fuel. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 24 May, A narrow brimmed hat, with gold cording.

3. *Cording quire* (of paper): see quot. 1825.

1634 URQUHART *Fewel Wks.* (1834) 182 Writing... upon the loose sheets of cording-quires. 1825 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* I. 139 *Cassie Quire*, the two outside quires of the ream, also called cording quires.

**Cording**, *vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.*, aphetic f. AC-CORDING; see CORD v. 2

**Cordiology**; see CORDI-.

**Cordite** (kɔːrdi-ait), [f. CORD + -ITE.] A smokeless explosive, introduced in 1889, so called from its cord-like appearance.

1889 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/3 The new explosive, known by the name of 'cordite' on account of its curiously string-like appearance. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 7/2 A velocity of no less than 2,666 ft. has been realized with a 194lb. charge of cordite from a 6-inch quick-firing gun.

**Cordivant**, -iwin, *obs.* ff. CORDWAIN.

**Cord-leaf**; see CORD sb. 1

† **Cordlett.** *Obs.* [Cf. *F. cordelette* small cord, dim. of *corde* CORD.

But perh. = *cordillats*, CORDILLAS.]

1661 in *Topographer* (1790) 20, 6 Cordletts and fowre Blanketts.

† **Cordly.** ? *Obs.* [Cf. *F. cordille* young tunny emerging from the egg: see Littré.] 'A tunny' (Halliwell). (No authority or reference given.)

**Cordon** (kɔːrdən, -ŋ), *sb.* Also 6 *cordone*, 8 *cordoon*. [a. *F. cordon*, deriv. of *corde* CORD; = *It. cordone*, Sp. *cordón*, Pr. *cordo*: in *It.* an augmentative, in *F.* also diminutive. The earliest form in Eng. appears to have been *cordone* from *It.*; but this was soon superseded by the Fr.]

1. *Fortif.* A course of stones along the line of junction of the rampart and parapet, or forming the coping of the escarp or inner wall of the ditch.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 The ditch... to be made so deep, and cast vp so high, that it should cover the wall, at least vnto the Cordone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cordon*. In Fortification, a row of stones... set between the Wall of the Fortress that lies a-slope and the Parapet which stands upright; serving for an Ornament in Defences made of Masons-work. 1782 *Siege of Aubigny* 60 Humieres... had already gained the cordon of the rampart. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 261 The *Cordon* is a semicircular projection of stone... placed at the top of the slope of the revetment of the escarp.

2. *Arch.* A string-course, or projecting band of stone, usually flat, on the face of a wall.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cordon*. In Architecture, a Plinth, or edge of Stone on the out-side of a Building. 1739 LABEYRE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The Masons set the last Stone of the *Torus* or *Cordon*. 1876 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Cordon*, the edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

3. *Mil.* A line of troops composed of men placed at detached intervals, to prevent passage to or from the guarded area; a chain of military posts. Also *attrib.*, as in *cordon system*, *duty*.

1758 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 373/2 If [four officers] order us to form a line, we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we must be obliged to apply to the Chaplain for a *Disenchantment* of the mysterious word. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 These troops... are dispersed at posts placed at proper distances on a *Cordon*, surrounding the colony on the land side. 1817 WYNN in *Pursh, Deb.* 356 A cordon of troops had been stationed on the banks of the

river to intercept any communication. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 314 There are two systems of outposts, viz. the Cordon system, and the patrol system.

b. *transf.* A continuous line or circle of persons round any person or place.

1854 M. HARLAND *Alone* xxiv, He attached himself to Mrs. Read's cordon of admirers. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxii. 70 A large crowd... kept back by a cordon of police.

c. *fig.*

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 21 They propose that all Europe shall form a cordon to hedge in the cuckoo. 1868 G. DURF *Pol. Surv.* 212 To draw round it a cordon, and to allow... no rival near the throne. 1879 W. F. STVENSON in *Gd. Words* Mar. 158 Foreigners who have been excluded by the strictest cordon ever drawn.

4. A guarded line between infected and uninfected districts, to prevent intercommunication and spread of a disease or pestilence. Called also *sanitary cordon*.

1826 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 264 If a cordon against the ordinary plague is an expedient measure, etc. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE *Pac. Tour* 89 A sanitary cordon as a protection from the plague may have mitigated the ravages of this scourge in Eastern Europe. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 June 4/6 They will establish cordons and lazarettos in order to insure the complete isolation of all infected towns.

5. An ornamental cord or braid forming a part of costume. Also, the cord worn by Franciscans.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 219 (Jam.) Lang slevis with silver pasmentis and small cordons of silvir and blew silk. 1599 SANDYS *Europea Spec.* (T.), All lay brethren and sisters that did wear St. Francis's cordon. 1619 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* (1629) 960 (Jam.) What are such cuts and cordons, silkes and satins... but infallible tokens of an unsanctified heart? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 367 This done he knitteth the Cordon of the Cloak about him. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* i. i. 4 Ordinary Jews had the cordons or binders of their fringes of this colour. 1822 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 28 Unconsciously tied and untied the rich cordon that fastened his cloak several times. 1828 CUSSANS *Heraldry* 242 The Mantle [of the Order of the Garter]... is fastened by a rich white cordon, with large tassels, which extend to about the middle of the body.

b. *Her.* An ornamental cord accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary.

¶ 6. A ribbon, usually worn scarfwise, as part of the insignia of a knightly order. [Either confessedly Fr. (*kordon*) or a Gallicism, the English equivalent being RIBBON.]

*Grand cordon*: that distinguishing the highest class or grade of such an order. *Blue cordon* (*F. cordon bleu*): the sky-blue ribbon worn by the Knights-grand-cross of the French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbon kings; hence extended to other first-class distinctions: cf. BLUE RIBBON. These and similar names are also applied to the wearers of the insignia, and by extension to other persons of distinction; *cordon bleu*, jocularly or familiarly, a first-class cook.

1717 *Philip Quarll* 255 He meets with several Noblemen, some with a blew Cordon. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 9 The ceremony of the day was, the King's investing the Duke of Berri... with the cordon bleu. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Comp.* iv. vii. 263 For in his family, and this The Corporation knew, It rightly would be valued more Than any cordon bleu. 1836 T. HOOK G. GURNEY III. 62 Cordons, as they call them... the things they wear over their shoulders with the Garter, Bath, Thistle and St. Patrick. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 229 He suffered himself to be publicly stripped of his grand cordon of the Legion of Honour.

7. *Hort.* A fruit-tree made by pruning to grow as a single stem (usually as an espalier or wall tree). Hence *cordon-trained*, *cordon tree*.

1878 W. ROBINSON *Parks & Gard. Paris* (ed. 2) 280 A cordon means a tree confined to a single stem, that stem being furnished with spurs, or... little fruiting branches nailed in. *Ibid.* 417 The U form, or double Cordon, is best suited for a very high wall or fence. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 264/2 The fruits were all gathered from cordon-trained trees. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 6/2 Pyramid, bush, and cordon trees... that will often with their first year's crop repay their cost.

† 8. 'The twist of a rope' (Bailey fol. 1730-6).

† **Cordon**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. *F. cordonner*, f. *cordon*.]

1. *trans.* To twist into a cord or rope.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. vii. 120 This long haire, tressed and cordonned after the Anticke practise.

2. To ornament with a cordon or braid.

1561 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 148 (Jam.) Item, sevin quainis of clath of silvir, cordonit with blak silk.

**Cordoned**, *ppl. a.* [f. CORDON + -ED.]

1. Decorated with the cordon of an order.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 263 Your starred and cordoned agitator of the Bourse.

2. Having an encircling line or band in relief.

1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 825/3 In most cases they [vases] were surrounded by beads or raised 'cordons' which divided them into zones... the clay counterparts of the 'cordonned' or pedestal vases.

**Cordonar**, *obs.* f. CORDWAINER.

¶ **Cordonnet**. [F. (*kordoné*), dim. of *cordon*.]

A loosely spun thick silk thread or weak cord made from waste or inferior silk, and used for fringes, outlines of lacework, etc., where strength is not required.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Cordonnet*, coarse silk. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Dict. Five Ins.*, *Cordonet*.



† **Cordous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [prob. repr. a med.L. \**chordosus*, f. *chorda* CORD.] Affecting the 'cords' or sinews.

c 1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 99 Pe crampe is a sijknes cordous eijer nervous.

**Cordovan** (kə'dɒvən), *a. and sb.* Also (6 oor-duban), 7 cordovan, 7-8 -devan, -divan, -devant, -divant, (cordiaunt). [a. Sp. *cordovano* (now *cordobán*) 'cordonian or Spanish leather' (Minshew 1599); *cordovano* adj., of *Cordova*. The same word as CORDWAIN, but adopted directly from Sp. at a later date. Originally, and still dialectally, *cordovan*; the forms in -ant appear to be owing to false analogy; perh. to association with *van*, *avan*, as weakened form of AVANT-.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to Cordova; made of the leather there manufactured.

1591 PERCIVAL *S. Dict.*, *Tabernacles*, the inside of a cordovan skin turned outwards. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* iv. vii. You musk-cat, Cordovan-skin! 1676 ERMINGHAM *Man of Mode* iii. iii. I... was almost poison'd with a pair of Cordovant gloves he wears. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* iv. His walking boots were of cordovan leather. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii. She removed the cordovan leather from the grand piano.

**B. sb. l.** One who belongs to Cordova (L. *Corduba*).

1599 BR. HALL *Sat.* i. iii. 29 The famous Corduban.

2. Cordovan leather; = CORDWAIN.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherd* i. i. Hanging scrip of finest cordovan. 1651 OGBURN *Altop* (1665) 114 In Cordovan at leisure walk the Street. 1708 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* iv. vi. (1737) 23 Of their Skins the best Cordovant will be made. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems, Rural Content* iv. But now they're flung by, an' I've bought cordovan. 1875 URD *Dict. Arts* III. 96 In leather whose grain is tender, as cordovan, which is manufactured from horse-hides.

† 3. A skin of this leather. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. *Vote poem*, No Roman perfumes, Bulls or Cordovans. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 407 Goat-Skins undrest, Cordovans. 1750 BEAUMAIS *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 734 Red and yellow Cordovans.

**Corduan**, *obs. f. CORDWAIN.*

**Corduroy** (kə'dʊəri), *sb. and a.* Also 8 corderoi, 9 cord de roy, corde du roy. [A name app. of English invention: either originally intended, or soon after assumed, to represent a supposed Fr. \**corde du roi* 'the king's cord'; it being a kind of 'cord' or corded fustian.]

No such name has ever been used in French: on the contrary, among a list of articles manufactured at Sens in 1807, Millin de Grandmaison *Voyage de Départ. du Midi* I. 144 enumerates 'étouffes de coton, futaines, kings-cordes', evidently from English. Wolstenholme's Patent of 1776 mentions nearly every thing of the fustian kind except corduroy, which yet was well known by 1790. *Duroy* occurs with *serge* and *drugges* as a coarse woollen fabric manufactured in Somersetshire in the 18th c., but it has no apparent connexion with corduroy. A possible source has been pointed out in the English surname *Corderoy*.]

**A. sb.**

1. A kind of coarse, thick-ribbed cotton stuff, worn chiefly by labourers or persons engaged in rough work.

1795 [see B. 1.] c 1810 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Fustian*, The manufacture comprehends the various cotton stuffs known by the names of corduroy, velveteen, velveteen, thicksett, etc. 1850 SVO. SMITH *Let.* clxxxv. No distant climes demand our corduroy. Unmatched habillment for man and boy. 1856 URD *Cotton Manuf.* II. 32 Eight-shaft cord, vulgarly called corduroy. 1878 BLACK *Green Pat.* x. 84 He was dressed for the most part in shabby corduroy.

**b.** Extended as a trade name to other fabrics of similar appearance.

1884 *Even. Standard* 28 Aug. 4/3 Corduroy is the 'coming material'. The new *corde du roy* will be a dainty silken fabric, as indeed it was in the beginning. [A baseless assertion.]

2. *pl.* Corduroy trousers. *collog.*

1787-92 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 127 Nothing but a pair of corderoys between him and the Horse's back. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 114 A fellow in corduroys.

3. A corduroy road (see B. 3); the structure of such a road.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 114 Over these abominable corduroys the vehicle jolts, jumping from log to log. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 564/3 Long timbers both above and beneath, placed parallel to the road, and pinned to the corduroy. 1884 *Farmer's Mag.* June 105/2 The government road... in comparison with which the roughest 'corduroy' would appear a brilliant... innovation.

**B. adj.** [attrib. use of the *sb.*]

1. Made of the fabric corduroy.

1795 *Full Advertiser* 10 Oct. 2/1 An old brown coat, and old corduroy breeches. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs.* S. Africa II. 428 Antigropelos boots, and everlasting corduroy breeches.

2. Ribbed and furrowed like corduroy.

1865 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 13 Their surface was so deeply chiselled over with 'corduroy' work. 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Some of it is striped in tiny ridges, and is therefore called corduroy crepon, though the ridges are merely miniatures of the furrows in corduroy.

3. *U. S.* Applied to a road or causeway constructed of trunks of trees laid together transversely across a swamp or miry ground; hence, to bridges, etc. of the same construction.

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1830 GALT *Laurie T.* III. i. (1849) 85 The anguish we endured from the corduroy crossways. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* (1839) i. 338 Picking our way along the swampy corduroy road. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris Civil War Amer.* II. 9 The whole Federal army was at work... constructing long solid corduroy causeways through the marshy forests. 1882 *Three in Norway* vii. 48 There is a corduroy bridge over the Slangen river.

**Corduroy** (kə'dʊəri), *v. [f. prec.] trans.* To form (a road) by laying tree-trunks or split logs close together transversely with the rounded surface upwards; to cross (a swamp) with a road so made. So to corduroy it.

1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 8 Jan. 8/6 'Corduroying it' up to an enemy is tedious work. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* IV. 357 The marshy places are corduroyed with small logs. 1880 MISS BRID *Japan* II. 52 The 'main road'... is roughly corduroyed by the roots of trees.

**Corduroyed** (kə'dʊəri-d), *pp. a. [f. prec.]*

1. Clad in corduroy.

1847 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* i. to Corduroyed men... bawling coals or yellow sand.

2. Formed as a corduroy road.

1834 *Chamb. Trav.* I. 242 Over these corduroyed parts of the road, the carriage goes securely, but bumpingly.

**Cordwain** (kə'dwɛn), *arch.* Forms: 4-6 cordewane, -wayne, -weyne, (cordein), 5 cordwane, -uane, (corwen), 6 cordwayne, -uain, -waine, -iwin, cordowan, 5- cordwain. For later forms see CORDOVAN. [ME. *cordwan(e)*, *cordewane*, *a. OF. cordaan*, -*uan*, -*ewan* = Pr. *cordaan*, It. *cordovano*, OSP. *cordovan*, prop. adj. 'of Cordova', f. Sp. *Cordova*, *Cordoba*, Fr. *Cordoue*; -L. *Corduba* a town of Spain, where this leather was made. (The word has also passed into the other Teutonic langs.; Du. *corduan* formerly *hordevaen* (Kilian), Ger. *Da. corduan*.)]

Spanish leather made originally at Cordova, of goat-skins tanned and dressed, but afterwards frequently of split horse-hides; = CORDOVAN. Much used for shoes, etc. by the higher classes during the Middle Ages.

[1228 ORDERICUS VITALIS *Hist. Eccl.* II. 453 Inde subtolares corduanos Hugo prior ei dedit.] c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyche* 126 Bishops wole kepe here feet ful cleene wif scarlett and cordewane. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 21 His schoon of cordewane [v.r. -wayne, -weyne]. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Newe sades, corden oer tray. a 1400 *Coat. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Off flyne cordewan a goodly peyre of long pekyd schon. 14... *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 628/19 Incutus allutum, *gl.* clowtyst corduane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76 A Cordewain (MS. A Corwen), *aluta*. c 1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1824) 478 Me thinketh thy vyssage is covered over wif blacke cordewan. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolagus* iv. 177 His Cocks were of Cordwin, His Hood of Minivere. 1834 CARY *Dante* xx. 117 Who now were willing he had tended still The thread and cordwain. 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xli. Shoes of Spanish cordwain fastened with silver buckles.

**Cordwainer** (kə'dwɛnər), *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1-5 cordewaner(e), 5- *wenere*, corduener(e), (oorwaner, kordwanner), 5-6 cordeweyner(e), -wayner, kordwaner, 5-7 -wayner, 6- *weiner*, -*wener*, 6- cordwainer; *corruptly* 7 cordwiner, 7-9 -winder. *B.* 5-6 cordyner(e), 6-7 -inere, -ener, (Sc. -anar, -inar, -enar, -onar), 6-9 *Sc. cordiner*. 7. 6-7 corviner. [a. AF. *cordewaner* = OF. *cordoanier*, -*ouanier*, -*uenier*, etc., mod. Fr. *cordonnier*, f. *cordewan*, *corduan*, CORDWAIN. Cf. It. *cordovaniero*, MDu. *kordewanier* (Kilian), MHG. *kurdwainer*, shoemaker. Originally in Sp., It., and OF., a maker of or dealer in cordovan leather; thence in later F. and the Teutonic langs., a worker in this leather, a shoemaker. The form *cordiner* was retained till a late period in Scotland.]

A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; a shoemaker. Now *obs.* as the ordinary name, but often persisting as the name of the trade-guild or company of shoemakers, and sometimes used by modern trades unions to include all branches of the trade. (In Scotland in the 18th c. distinguished from 'shoemaker'; see 1722 in *B.*)

*a.* a 1100 in *Earle Land Charters* 257 Randolf se corde-wan[er]. 1200 *Rotuli Chartarum* 61/1 Roger Cordewaner. 1397 *Act. Ric. II.* c. 16 § 1 Qe null Suour ne Cordewaner ne use la mistier de Tanner. 1415 *York Myst.* Intro. 23 Cordwaners. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 651/31 *Hic abiturus*, A' cordewener. c 1489 *Cotton Sources of Aymon* vii. 175 They lighted at a corduener's house. c 1515 *Cocke* *Will.* B. (Percy Soc.) 9 Corderes, cordwayners, and cobblers. 1590 LEVINS *Manuf.* 79 A cordwainer, *calcearius*. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1872 i. 44 L. Ma. Maister Eyre, are all these Shoemakers? Byrre. All Cordwainers, my good Lord Mayor. 1682 MAS. BENN *Fakes Count* i. 1, Her Father... was in his youth an English cordwinder, that is to say a shoemaker. 1790 STRYKE *Shoer's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 299/2 The company of Shoemakers or Cordwainers as they stile themselves... were first incorporated in the 17th year of King Henry VI. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desq.* XII. 30 The unanimous resolution of the incorporated company of Cordwainers of Newcastle upon Tyne. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i. (1851) 128 This poor Cordwainer, as we said, was a Man. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Apollonius* I. 325 Surrendering thyself to... cordwinders, To leather-cutters and to hide-dealers. 1892 *Adams's Oxford Almanac* 45 Trades Unions. 'Cordwainers' Society.

*B.* 1473-4 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 65 To Henry Lint-stare the Kingis corderan. 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 331 The crafte of cordynerez. 1512 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 7 The crafte of corderen in Oxford. 1552 LYNDESAY *The Tragedy* 353 Ane trym Tailyeour, ane connyng Corderan. 1608 N. *Riding Records* (1884) I. 125 John Simpson of Staythes, corderen. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 85 Cordiner or Cordwayner. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* 113 II. 124 The magistrats apprehended... one Killon, a cordiner. 1722 *Annals of Hawick* (1850), The cordiners petition the council to be incorporated and separated from the shoemakers 'or those who make single-soled shoes'.

*y.* 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xliii. Another shoemaker who had taken the next corderen shop unto him. — *Ibid.* (1634) I. 188 The art of sowing, as wel for tailors as Corderen and shoemakers.

**Cordwainery**. [f. prec.: see -ERY.] The art or craft of the cordwainer; shoemaker's work.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i. The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in Cordwainery. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 118 The simplicity of American-Indian cordwainery.

**Cordwinder**, corrupt form of CORDWAINER.

**Cord-wood**. [f. CORD *sb.* 1. 9.] Wood stacked in 'cords'; wood for fuel cut in lengths (usually) of 4 feet. Also *attrib.* Now chiefly in America.

1638-9 N. *Riding Records* IV. 109 A man presented for stealing Cord wood. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 543 (*North American*) A strong breast-work of cordwood. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogonius* P. ix. 73 Zeph's sled was... loaded up with cord-wood. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cord-wood*, a pile of wood, such as split-up roots and trunks of trees stacked for fuel.

**Cordy** (kə'di), *a. rare*. Of or like cord.

1611 COTGR., *Enficheures*, the rattlings; the cordle steps whereby Mariners climb up to the top of a Mast. 1718 ROWE *Lucan* 246 With cordy Sinews off' her Jaws are strung. 1861 THORNHURST *Turner* I. 267 The dark and dirty water, which is opaque and cordy, and of a uniform grey.

† **Cordyl**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κορδύλος* water-newt.] An old book-name of the water-newt, or some allied animal; now applied to a genus of lizards (*Cordylus*).

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 681 Of the Cordil... I finde some difference about the nature of this living creature... whether it be a Serpent or a Fish. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii. 402 The Cordyle, the Lockey, the Tejuaguacu.

**Cordylar**, *obs. f. CORDELLER.*

|| **Cordylane** (kə'dilɪn), *Bot.* [f. Gr. *κορδύλη* club.] A liliaceous genus of trees, sometimes called palm-lilies, found in tropical Africa, Madagascar, the Malay Archipelago, etc.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 391. 1887 C. WRAGGE in *Ed. Words* 687 Tropical cordylanes.

**Core** (kōr), *sb.* Forms: 4- core; also 4-5 coore, 5-7 coare, 7 chore, choare, kore, quore), 7-8 coar. [Appears c 1400, in senses 1, 2; core has been the prevailing spelling from the first. Etymology uncertain.]

Minshew conjectured 'perhaps it hath its name from L. *cor* the heart, because it lieth in the middle of the fruit'. Skinner pronounced it 'from F. *coeur*, It. *cuore*, L. *cor*', which has been repeated by most etymologists since. But the original meaning does not agree with any sense of the L. *cor* or Fr. *coeur*, and it was not app. till late in the 16th c. that any one thought of associating it with the notion of 'heart'. Moreover the OF. word was *cuier*, which in the end of 14th c. gave place to *cuier*, latinized after the Renaissance to *cuore*, *cuor*. Other conjectures are that it represents F. *corps* (OF. also *cor*) body, or *cor* horn. Some support is given to the last by sense 3 (see esp. quof. 1580); but the persistent final *e* of the Eng. word is a great obstacle to any such derivation. The primary sense of *core* had formerly been expressed by *Colr.*]

I. Original literal senses.

1. The dry horny capsule imbedded in the centre of the pulp and containing the seeds or pips of the apple, pear, quince, etc. (= COLR.).

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. de P.* xvii. lxxxi. (Tollem. MS.), Som greynes bep ordeynid in harde cores [ed. 1495 coares, L. *in substantia callosa*] within be frute, as it farep in apples and in peres. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 506 Take quynces ripe, and pare hem... but kest away the core. *Ibid.* iii. 968. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55. fo. 31 Pare hem & take oute the coore. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. i. 61 An Apple, whiche shal be parted by the myddle in foure parties right... by the core [*par le moillon*]. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* vi. xlii. 713 In the middle of the fruite [Pear] there is a Coare with kernels or peppins. 1602 BR. W. BARLOW *Defence* 138 The spottes of an apple about the quore. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farnes* 423 Take your Quinces and pare them, and cut them in slices from the chore. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. vi. § 2 The Coar is originated from the Pith; for the Sap... quits the Pith, which thereby hardens into a Coar. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. Concl. None throws away the apple for the core. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 41 Take a mellow Apple, take out the Core. 1887 MRS. BURNETT *Fantlery* xi. 216 He'd set there, an' eat... apples out of a barrel, an' pitch his cores into the street.

† *b. fig.* Something that sticks in one's throat, that one cannot swallow or get over; also, in allusion to ADAM'S APPLE (sense 2), said of part of the original corrupt nature still remaining. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 757 Lord I haue offendyd the in many a sundry vyss That styckyth at my hart as hard as a core. c 1556 KINGSBURY *Man's Est.* vi. (1580) 33 We are all choked with the core of carnall concupiscence. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iv. (1631) 468 This scruple was such a core in Anselm's mouth that he would not pronounce the words of Contract vntill, etc. c 1639 *Downe Sermon*. lxxii. 631 The coare of Adams apple is still in their

**Corect, Coreccion**, obs. ff. **CORRECT**, -ION,

**Corestome, -tomy:** see COR-2.

**Co-rector = CONRECTOR.**

1822-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 599 Dach. became teacher in the cathedral school of Königsberg in 1633, co-rector in 1636.

**Cored** (kōrd), *ppl. a.* [f. CORE *v.*, *sb.* 1 + -ED.]

1. With the core taken out, as 'a cored apple'.

2. Placed in or occupying the inmost part.

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems* 89 The cored sleep of sleep, tranquillity.

3. **Founding.** Moulded with a core.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 205 The little bronze bells... are cored castings.

4. [f. the *sb.*] Affected with 'core' or 'cores' (see CORE *sb.* 1 c).

1722 LITTLE *Hush.* 395 They look on a sheep's eye to see whether it be cored or not. *Ibid.*, A sheep which is cored, after it has been so a year, will have a water bladder, as big as an egg, under its throat.

**Cored** (herrings): see CORVED.

**Co-redeem, v.** [Co-1.] *trans.* To redeem in conjunction (*with*). Hence **Co-redeemer**, **Co-redemptress**.

1865 PUSBY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 152 The human race... whom, together with Him, she herself [the Virgin Mary] co-redeemed. 1865 — *Biven.* 152 The immaculate Conception of their Co-redeemer. *Ibid.*, That She... was Co-redemptress of the human race.

**Co-redialysis:** see COR-2.

**Co-reflexed:** see Co-*pref.* 2.

**Co-re-gence.** *Obs.* = next.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 86 If that Illustrious Conqueror had admitted a co-regence to some eminent Kingdome in his Sovereignty.

**Co-regency** (kō'rejēnsi). [Co-3 a.] Con-joint regency.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 84 The Co-regency of my brother with me in the Throne. 1855 W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 309 Dated his reign from the commencement of such co-regency.

**Co-regent** (kō'rejēnt), *a. sb.* [Co-2, 3 b.]

*A. adj.* Ruling in conjunction with another.

1876 BURCH *Lect. Egypt* 38 The numerous contemporary and coregent kings of Egypt revolted.

*B. sb.* One who rules in conjunction with another; a joint regent or ruler.

1799 WRAXALL *Courts of Berlin*, etc. II. 435 (T.) Joseph was emperor of Germany, as well as co-regent of Hungary and Bohemia. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 199 Confirm me as co-regent of thy realm.

**Co-regnant** (kō'regnānt), *a. and sb.* [Co-2.]

*A. adj.* Reigning in conjunction; *B. sb.* One who reigns in conjunction with another. So **Co-regnancy**, **Co-regnation**.

1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London* Sheet 12 The Danes then attempted to Land and became Co-Regnants for divers years. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The Saints coregnant with Christ. 1886 *Expositor* Dec. 448 The co-regnancy with the Lord that is promised to the suffering believer.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 84 Was it impossible for Caesar and Pompey... to have contrived a Co-regnation?

**Co-reign.** [Co-3 a.] A conjoint reign.

1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) III. 332 Neither can there be any literal or personal co-reign of the martyrs resuscitated.

**Co-reigner.** *Obs.* [Co-3 b.] One who reigns together with another.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 Co-governours and co-reigners with the Supreme God. *Ibid.* 449 Sons of God, Co-reigners together with God.

**Co-rejoice:** see Co-*pref.* 1.

**Corelarie,** *obs. f. COROLLARY.*

**Co-relation.** [Co-3 a.] Joint or mutual relation; CORRELATION.

1839 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 652 A necessary co-relation between the result of the function, and the aliment. 1864 *Realist* 24 Feb. 6 The co-relations between the various German States.

So **Co-relative** *a. and sb.*, **Co-relatively** *adv.*

1765-60 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.*, *Form. Lang.* (ed. 6) II. 409 Propositions are the words which express relation considered... in concrete with the co-relative object. 1870 WORDSW. *Ess. Epitaphs* Wks. (1888) 810/1 Origin and tendency are notions inseparably co-relative. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. 1 § 6 The contrast, co-relative, or negative of that.

1870 RUSKIN *Lect. on Art* 165 What ought to take place co-relatively with their executive practice, the formation of their taste.

**Coreless** (kōr'les), *a.* [f. CORE *sb.* 1 + -LESS.]

Without a core; hollow; heartless.

1873 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 233 Empty and vain as his own coreless heart. 1877 SIR H. TAYLOR *L. Commens* II. 1, I... am very old; Coreless and spleenless. 1885 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 165 And God makes these coreless fair women... To mock us—it may be—a little.

**Corelewe,** *obs. f. CURLEW.*

**Co-religionary.** [Co-3 b.] = next.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 208/2 The French... are not likely to indulge their co-religionaries in the luxury of wholesale judicial murder.

**Co-religionist** (kō'rili'dženist). Also (*error.*) *conr.* [f. Co-3 b + RELIGION + -IST.] An adherent of the same religion.

1824 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 256 His sanguine coreligionists. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 397 How... could the evangelical members of the Confederation look on, while... their co-religionists were thrown into prison? 1862 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 438 His compatriots and co-religionists.

**Corella** (kōr'elā). A bird-fancier's name of the parakeet *Calopsitta Nova-Hollandiae*, also called *Cockateel*.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar., *Foreign Birds*—Australian corella, very tame, fond of children, talks well. Price £5, with cage.

**Corellar,** *obs. f. COROLLARY.*

**Corelisis, -morphosis:** see COR-2.

**Coren,** *ppl. a.* Also corn, core. *Obs. form* of CHOSEN; also as *adj.*, Elect, select, choice.

See examples under CHOOSE *v.* A. 6, and the superlative CORONEST.

**Coren, Corence, -ens,** *obs. ff. CURRANT(S).*

**Corenacyon, -enalle,** *obs. ff. CORONATION, CORONAL.*

**Core-nounce, v. Obs.** [Co-1.] *trans.* To renounce at the same time.

1657 S. W. SCHISM *Disputat* 92 An Act of Schism involving heresy, by corenouncing the Rule of Faith.

**Coreometer:** see COR-2.

**Coreopsis** (kōr'i'psis). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *kōps*, *kope-* bug + *opsis* appearance, in reference to the bug-like shape of the seed.] An American genus of *Compositae*, several species of which are cultivated for their handsome flowers with yellow or parti-coloured rays.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.*, *Coreopsis*... the name given by Linnaeus to a genus of plants, called by Dillenius... a species of *Bidens*. 1891 *Queen* 14 Nov. 804/3 The proper time for planting coreopsis seeds.

**Corepicioun,** *obs. f. CORREPTION.*

**Coreplasty:** see COR-2.

**Corer** (kō'rər). [f. CORE *v.* + -ER 1.] An instrument for taking out the core of fruit.

1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery v. 71* Some carrot... cut round with an apple-corer. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* xiv. 240 A patent back-action apple-corer.

**Coressaynt,** var. CORSAINT, *Obs.*

**Coresefe, -sif:** see CORROSIVE.

**Corese, Coreser,** *obs. ff. COURSE, -ER.*

**Core-sidence.** [Co-3 a.] Residence together.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Rooting* 116 The Coresidence, Joynt-endeavour... and... Martyrdome of the two chief Apostles.

**Core-sidual** (kō'r'i'dizāl), *a. and sb. Math.* [f. Co-2 + RESIDUAL. (See quot.)

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves v.* (1879) 134 If any conic be described through four fixed points on a cubic, the chord joining the two remaining intersections of the conic with the cubic will pass through a fixed point on the cubic. This point... is called the *core-sidual* of the system of four points. Two points which are core-sidual must coincide.

**Core-sie, -sy,** var. of CORSE.

**Co-resign, -resort,** etc.: see Co-*pref.*

**Co-respond, obs. f. CORRESPOND.**

**Co-respondent** (kō'r'i'spōndēt). *Law.* In a divorce suit, a man charged with the adultery and proceeded against together with the respondent or wife.

1857 *Act 20 & 21 Vict.* c. 85, § xxviii, The Petitioner shall make the alleged Adulterer a Co-Respondent to the said Petition. 1889 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/3 The witness in a divorce case... being asked, 'Are you the co-respondent?' replied, 'I am the alleged co-respondent.' 'Never mind the "alleged"', said the Judge, and very properly.

Hence **Co-respondency.**

1891 *Pictorial World* 14 Nov. 67/2 The shock of the... case, and the co-respondency of the Duc d'O.

**Coretomy:** see COR-2.

**Co-revo-lving, ppl. a.** [Co-2.] Revolving together.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 128/2 These co-revolving orbs.

**Corey,** *obs. f. CURRY v.*

**Corf** (kōrf). Also 5 corfe, 7-9 corfe, 9 corve, (cauf, coff). Pl. *corves* (kōrvz); also 7 corfes. [cf. MDn., MHG. *corf*, *corf*, Dn. and LG. *korf*;

also ON. *korfr* (Fritzer), Norw. and Sw. dial. *korv*, Da. *kurv*; in OHG. *chorp* (b-), MHG. *korp* (b-), mod.G. *korb* basket. The word has not been found in Eng. before the 15th c., when it was probably introduced from some LG. source. The German words are usually considered to be a L. *corbis* basket, taken into WGer. in form *korb* (b-); but many German scholars think it possibly a native word; see Grimm, and Kluge.

(WEBSTER 1828, followed by other Dictionaries, has *Corb*, either a misprint for *Corf* (omitted in W.), or perh. a local form in U. S. It is unknown in England.)

†1. A basket. *Obs.*

c 1423 CAXTON *Boke for Trav.* ff. 19, 19 *Le corbillier A foudus ses vans ses corbilles*... the mande maker Hath sold his vannes His mandes or corfies. 1498 in C. Innes *Scot. Mid.* Ages viii. 248 [The Abbot of Holyrood is charged for a 'corf of apple oranges']. 1542 *Jour. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 62 (Jam.) Two round tabletts of gold within ane corf of silver wyre.

1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 28 (Jam.) Ane corf full of apillis, contenannd vij<sup>th</sup> & tene apillis.

2. **Mining.** A large and strong basket formerly used in carrying ore or coal from the working place in a mine to the surface: now generally superseded by boxes or 'tubs' made of wood or iron.

The corf was placed on a sledge, tram, or barrow, for conveyance from the working place to the shaft, up which it was hoisted by a rope to the surface.

*Corves* varied in content from 2½ to 7½ bushels; a smaller size of the capacity of 14 or 2 bushels, called *leading corves*, were used in delivering coal from the pits at the houses of consumers in the neighbourhood.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 271 Corfes, Clivies, Deads, Meers. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 129 There being no need for these [open workings] of windless, roap, or carf. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* 39 The wages... for putting so many loaden corves as are carried on one sledge or tram in one day to the pit shaft. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* V ij b, The Drawer... lets down the empty Corfe faster or slower as he thinks fit. 1769 *De Feo's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 105 A Cart-load of large Coals, containing 10 Corves, being brought to the Doors for ss. 2d. 1781 A. BELL in *Southey Life of Bell* (1844) I. 47 Four turns of the wheel bring up one coff. 1788 *Genl. Mag.* LVIII. 192/1 On his being... drawn out of the pit, in a corf, 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 15 Since the introduction of tubs for conveying coals underground, the use of corves has, in a great measure, ceased. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 263 The old method of descending into a colliery was by a corf or strong basket.

*b. transf.* The wooden or iron 'tub' used in mining.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Mamf. Metal* I. 46 Along this [metal railway] an iron corve or wagon... was made to move by means of a chain. 1862 *Chamb. Freil.* Apr. 262 As he pushes along a corf (the small wagon... used for conveying the coal along the workings and up the shafts). 1892 *Trans. Inst. Mining Eng.* 147 If they are not well geared the collier loses time in taking corves backwards and forwards, the drivers are delayed by continually putting corves on the road.

3. **Fishing.** A large basket or cage, or a large box with holes in it, in which fish, lobsters, etc., are kept alive in the water. (See CAUF.)

a 1825 FORBY *Proc. E. Anglia*, *Corf*, a floating cage or basket to keep lobsters; used on the Suffolk coast. In M[oor's] S[uffolk Words] it is *cauf*. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. 423 Fish baits should be kept in a corfe with plenty of gratings in it. A corfe is simply a large box made of stout elm or oak timber, and shaped rather like the bow of a boat. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* I. 20 Selected... out of a huge corve, or floating crab-box.

4. **Comb.** as *corf-cage*, *-filler*; *corf-bitter*, one who picks the stone and other rubbish out of the coal in a corf; *corf-bow*, the 'bow' of a corf, corresponding to the handle of a basket; *corf-house* (*Sc.*), 'a house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the nets in during the close season' (Jamieson); *corf-rods*, the dried rods of hazel used for corf-making.

1857 SMILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 21 Taken on at the colliery where his father worked... as a 'corf-bitter' or 'picker', to clear the coal of stones, bats, and dross. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 37 They hook it (the Corfe) by the 'Corf-Bow to the Cable. 1728 *Specif. Hoadson's Patent* No. 499 A new way or method of making corf bows of iron. 1857 SMILES *Stephenson* iv. 24 The ascending 'corve cage. 1865 *Morning Star* 27 Feb. 7 The deceased, who was about twenty years of age, followed the employment of 'corve filler, in common with several females of about her own age. 1649 *Act Chas. II* (1844) VI. 396 (Jam.) The hail works and 'corfehouses... were barbarous brute and destroyit. 1804 *Edin. Even. Courant* 21 Apr. (Jam.) To be let... The salmon-fishings in the river Awe... with the corf-houses, shades, etc. belonging thereto.

[**Corf**, 'a temporary dwelling, a shed.' *Corfe*,

'a gap': see *List of Spurious Words.*]

**Corfew, corfu,** *obs. ff. CURFEW.*

**Cori,** *obs. f. COWRY.*

**Coria'ceo,** combining form of next.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compend.* 259 Coriaceo-membraceous wings.

**Coriaceous** (kōr'i'as, kōr'i-), *a.* [f. L. *coriāce-us* leathern, f. *corium* skin, hide, leather: see -AOROUS.]

1. Resembling leather in texture, appearance, etc.; leathery. Chiefly used in *Nat. Hist.*

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 87 A certain fungus of Sicily, with a blewish pulp, and a coriaceous shell. 1723 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 363 An inflammatory and coriaceous thickness of the Blood. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 354 The shell of the legume being coriaceous or leathery. 1865 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* III. 442 The middle part is coriaceous and the margin membranous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 124 Common Ivy... with coriaceous, shining leaves.

2. Made of leather, leathern. *rare, affected.*

1824 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 45/1 To invest with these coriaceous integuments [Hessian boots] the leg of a liege subject at York. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 136 The Kaffir... enveloped in his coriaceous covering.

**Coriamyrtin.** *Chem.* [f. *Coria* (ria) *myrtifolia* + -IN.] A crystalline, bitter, poisonous glycoside obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. Called also CORIARIN.

1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1090 Coriamyrtin is a white, bitter, very poisonous substance.

**Coriander** (kōr'i'ændər). *Forms:* 4-6 coriandre, (5 coriande, 6 corandre, corriandir), 5- coriander. [a. F. *coriandre*, ad. L. *coriandrum*, ad. Gr. *koriavron* (app. a foreign word). An early popular L. var. *colicandrum* gave OE. *cellendre*, OHG. *chullantar*, OF. *coltiandre*, whence earlier Eng. COLLANDER, q.v.]

1. An annual plant, *Coriandrum sativum*, N. O. *Umbelliferae*, with compound leaves and globose fruit; a native of Southern Europe, the Levant, etc., naturalized in some parts of England. The



fruit is carminative and aromatic, and used for flavouring purposes.

[1225] *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 556/9 *Coliundrum*, coriandre. 1388 *Wyclif Ex.* xvi. 31 Whit as the seed of coriandre. 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxix. (1495) 626 The herbe Coriandre hath the gode smelle in itself while it is ale and soude. 1586 *Cogan Health* xvi. (1612) 43 Coriander, commonly Coliander, the seede is . . . moderately hot and dry. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 235 Coriander has no proper universal involution. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 179 Coriander and caraway are grown extensively in Essex.

† 2. Short for *coriander-seed*. *Obs.* Small globular comfits containing a single 'seed' are also called *corianders* [so *It. coriandoli*]. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* Mja, Coriander layd to wyth breade or barley mele is good for saynt Antonyes fyre. † 3. *slang*. Coin, money; short for *coriander-seed*. Cf. *COLIANDER* c. *Obs.*

1737 *Ozell Rabelais* iv. ix. 123 (N.) The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles, and other coriander seed with which she was quilted all over. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) l. xix. 156 You . . . must shell out your corianders.

4. *attrib.*, as *coriander cake*, *confit*, *fruit*, *oil*; *coriander-seed*, the popular name of the globose fruit, which contains two carpels; also *slang*, coin, money (see 3); † *coriander wound-weed* (see *quot.*).

1873 *QUIDA Pascarel* l. 50 No temptation of \*coriander cakes, or anchovy pasties. 1566 [J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 144 A kind of snowy-hail we sometimes see like \*Coriander Confit. 1863-82 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 84 \*Coriander oil is a mixture of several oils. 1530 *PALSGR.* 208/2 \*Coriandre seide, *coriandre*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ex.* xv. 31 It was like Coriander seide, and whyte. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* l. 6 Little Tubercles, about the size of Coriander-seed. 1737 [see 3]. 1886 *Official Guide Kew Gardens*, Fruits of the Coriander . . . known in Commerce as Coriander seeds. 1552 *TURNER Herbal* II. 236 a, The thyrdie kynde [of Sidentis] . . . maye be called in Englishe \*Coriandre wounde wede.

*Coriar*, -or, obs. ff. CURRIER.

*Coriarin* (kə'ri:rin). *Chem.* [*f. Coriaria* + -IN.] 1. The same as CORIAMYRTIN.

2. A non-poisonous crystalline substance found in *Coriaria myrtifolia*, a shrubby plant of Southern Europe.

1863-82 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 84.

*Coribant*, *coridon*: see CORY-.

*Corie*, -rier, obs. ff. CURRY, CURRIER.

*Corige*, v.: see CORRIGE.

*Corigeen*, variant of CARRAGEEN.

*Corimb*, *Corinall*: see CORYMB, CORONAL.

*Corin*, obs. f. CURRANT.

*Corindon* (kə'ri:ndən). *Min.* [*f. corindon*, CORUNDUM.] An early name of Corundum or Adamantine Spar; by some mineralogists used as a name of the species: see CORUNDUM 2.

1802 W. NICHOLSON *Trav.* l. 151 Corindon or Adamantine Spar from Philadelphia. 1823 *Nat. Philos. I. Gloss.* (Useful Knowl. Soc.), *Corundum*, or *Corindon*, a stone found in India and China.

*Coring* (kō'rip), *vbl. sb.* [*f. CORE sb. 1* or *v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb *CORE*; *concr.* a piece cored out. *False coring* (in *Founding*): the use of false cores: see *CORE sb. 1*.

1866 *BLACKMORE C. Nowell* lvi. (1883) 397 He had cut himself a good broad coring from the inside of the mowana-tree. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 262/2 Should there be deep indentations . . . the caster has to resort to a process called false coring.

*Corinoch*, obs. f. CORONACH.

*Corinth* (kə'rinθ). [*f. Corinthe*, Gr. *Κόρινθος*.]

1. Name of a city of ancient Greece celebrated for its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness; hence, † *Corinth metal*: = *Corinthian brass*. † b. Allusively: A house of ill fame.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 487 Goodly vessels and pieces of Corinth metall. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* n. ii. 73 Would we could see you at Corinth. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Corinth*, a bawdy house (*cont.*).

† 2. *pl.* Natives of Corinth, Corinthians. [*Wyclif* has *pl. Corinthis*, -ies, -yes, -eis, -es, *f. L. Corinthus*]. 15380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 521 Seynt Poul. . . seip bus in his firste pistel to be Corynthies. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Cmsc.* (1679) 199 The Apostle chargeth the beleueing Corinths. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 92 God saw sin in the justified Church of the Corinths.

3. An etymological form of CURRANT, q.v.

† *Corinthiac* (kō'rinpiæk), *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. Corinthiacus* or *Gr. Κορινθιακός*]. = next.

1677 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 4) 64 Four hundred Porphyrian pillars framed in Corinthiac architecture. *Ibid.* 142 What kind of structure the whole was, whether agreeing with the Ionic, Doric or Corinthiac.

*Corinthian* (kō'rinpiæn), *a. (sb.)* [*f. L. Corinthius* (Gr. *Κορινθιος*) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Corinth.

b. *Arch.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the lightest and most ornate, having a bell-shaped capital adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves giving rise to graceful volutes and helices.

1565 *SHUTE Archit. Dij.* a, The Pedestal of Corinthia. *Ibid.* Div b, The whole Trabeations of the Corinth. 1593 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 24 b, For beaute columns Cor-

inthies.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v., In Architecture there are five orders of pillars, The Tuscan, Dorique, Ionique, Corinthian, Composite or Italian. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 32 The disposition of doric pillars in the first story, of ionic in the middle, and corinthian in the third. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. l. 14 The two orders, Doric and Corinthian, are the roots of all European architecture.

c. *Corinthian brass* (*bronzes*) [*f. L. Corinthium* as]: an alloy, said to be of gold, silver, and copper, produced at Corinth, and much prized in ancient times as the material of costly ornaments. Also *fig.* (from the *fig.* sense of *BRASS*) effrontery or shamelessness, such as that attributed to the Corinthians. Hence also *Corinthian* = 'brazen'.

1504 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 86 For God remembered that he made not Man Of stone, or Steel, or Brass Corinthian. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 487 The Corinthian brass metall was most highly commended: and the same mixture happened even by meere chance and fortune, when the city Corinth was woun, sacked and burnt to the ground. 1706 in *PHILLIPS*. 1755 *AMORY Memoirs* (1769) II. 162 He has the Corinthian face to offer, etc.

2. After the elegant style of Corinthian art. Applied by Mr. Matthew Arnold to an over-brilliant literary style: see *quot.* 1865.

1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Nothing can be more excellent in kind than the Corinthian grace of Gertrude's manners. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. 74, I have already spoken of the Attic and the Asiatic styles; besides these, there is the Corinthian style. . . It has not the warm glow, blithe movement, and soft pliancy of life, as the Attic style has; it has not the over-heavy glitter and encumbered gait of the Asiatic style; it has glitter without warmth, rapidity without ease, effectiveness without charm. 1869 *Crit. & Aut.* (1883) p. xii, A flight of Corinthian leading-articles, and an irruption of Mr. C. A. Sala.

3. 'Relating to the licentious manners of Corinth' (J.), profligate; in 19th c. use: Given to elegant dissipation.

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 81/2 The sage and rheumatic old prelatess, with all her young Corinthian laity. 1821 P. EGAN (*title*), *Life in London*: The Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorne and his Elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 25 Feb. 47/ (Farmer) Is it not curious that hotel proprietors [at Monte Carlo] should countenance . . . a Tom and Jerry tone and a wild Corinthian element?

4. (U.S.) *Yachting*. Amateur.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* June 83/1 On the yacht of a friend who was fond of sailing Corinthian races.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Corinth.

1566 *TINDALE A Cor. vi. 11* O ye Corinthians! [*Wyclif* A 3e Corynthies, 1388 Corynthies] our mouth is open vnto you. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. 253 The Corinthians seem to have had some reason for expecting an attack.

2. (From the proverbial wealth, luxury, and licentiousness of ancient Corinth): † a. A wealthy man; a profligate idler; a gay, licentious man; also, a shameless or 'brazen-faced' fellow (cf. A. 1 c). *Obs.*

1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 282 If there were any manne in anye parte of Asia, verry wealthye and riche, he was called by a common Phraze, a *Corinthian*. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 13, I am . . . A Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy. 1607 *POTTER Epist. Greece* ii. 12 (T.) To act the Corinthian, is, to commit fornication, according to Hesy-chius. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Corinthian*, a very impudent, harden'd, brazen-fac'd fellow. 1783 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Corinthians*, frequenters of brothels; also an impudent brazen faced fellow. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iii, Who is this gallant, honest Mike!—is he a Corinthian—a cutter like this fellow? 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 403 A reference to the immorality of the city may still be heard in the use of the word 'Corinthians' for profligate idlers.

b. A 'swell'; a man of fashion about town.

'In the third decade of the present century the word, both as a substantive and an adjective, was at the height of its popularity' (Latham).

1819 *MOORE Tom Crui's Men.* 9 (Farmer) 'Twas diverting to see, as one ogled around, How Corinthians and Commoners mixed on the ground. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 242 This more elegant appellation [Corinthian] has superseded its predecessor Dandy, once so popular in every rank. a 1847 *MRS. SHEPHERD Lady of Manor* I. ix. 385 The brothers were what, in modern times, we should call Dandies, or Corinthians. 1854 *THACKERAY Leech's Pictures* in *Q. Rev.* Dec. (Farmer), Corinthian, it appears, was the phrase applied to men of fashion and *ton*. . . they were the brilliant predecessors of the 'swell' of the present period.

c. A wealthy amateur of sport who rides his own horses, steers his own yacht, etc.; esp. in U.S. an amateur yachtsman.

Hence *Corinthianism*.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 279 In England their profession was Corinthianism, when that sect was in its glory; but now . . . real pleasures are too low for their refined appetites.

*Corinthianesque* (kō'rinpiænsk), *a.* [*See -ESQUE*.] Approximating to the Corinthian style.

1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* iii. (1844) 101 Ranges of massy pillars, crowned with rude Corinthianesque capitals. 1879 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 77 That perfectly Byzantine variety of the Corinthianesque type.

*Corinthianize*, *v.* Also *Corinthize*. [*After Gr. Κορινθιάζω*: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act the Corinthian: to live voluptuously and licentiously.

1820 A. CLARKE *Bible w. Comm.* Pref. i Cor., So notorious was this city for such conduct, that the verb *κορινθιάζω*, to Corinthize, signified to act the prostitute. 1883 *U. Presbyt. Mag.* Sept. 388 To Corinthianise meant to be licentious.

2. To imitate or approach the type of the Corinthian order of architecture. Hence *Corinthianizing ppl. a.* = CORINTHIANESQUE.

1846 *FREEMAN in Proc. Archaeol. Inst.* 12 Rich Corinthianizing capitals. 1861 *NZALS Notes Eccles.* 100 The piers circular, the caps square and Corinthianizing.

*Corion*, obs. spelling of CHORION.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. § 17. 269 The infant hath three teguments, or membranous films which cover it in the wombe, that is, the Corion, Amnios, and Allantois.

*Coriour*, obs. f. CURRIER.

*Corious* (e, -te, obs. ff. CURIOUS, CURIOSITY.

*Coripheus*, obs. f. CORYPHÆUS.

*Coritser*, obs. f. CURASSIER.

|| *Corium* (kō'ri:əm). [*f. L. corium* skin, hide, leather.]

1554 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 73 Twice a day the fore-said Squires . . . should Flebotomize her salt Corium.

1. *Phys.* The true skin or derma under the epidermis.

1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 The integument is composed of two layers or pellicles, viz. the epidermis and the corium. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 26 The Corium contains yellow as well as white fibres.

2. *Entom.* The leathery or horny basal portion of the wing of a heteropterous insect.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 614 In *Aradus depressus* the corium is driven to the base of the wing.

3. *Antiq.* A leathern body-armour formed of overlapping flaps or scales.

1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 52. 1860 *FAIRHOLT Costume Gloss.* s.v., He wears a leathern corium, the flaps of which are of different colours.

† *Corium*, *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. OF. choron*, *corum*, *choro*, *f. L. chorum*, *chorus*, transf. to a kind of musical instrument: cf. *Pl.* cl. 4 (*Vulg.*) 'in tympano et choro'.] An ancient name of a musical instrument.

c 1205 *LAY. 7002* Ne cuide na mon swa muchel of song of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of corium.

*Coriundum*, -vendum, -vindum: see CORUNDUM.

*Corius*, obs. f. CURIOUS.

*Co-rival* (kō'ri:vəl), *sb.* and *a.* [*f. Co-* 3 b + *RIVAL*. But it seems to be only a modern treatment of *corival*, an old variant of *CORRIVAL*, synonym of *RIVAL*. The early unhyphenated examples might as properly be included under *CORRIVAL*.]

A. *sb.* A joint rival with others; one of two or more rivals ranked as equals.

Latham says 'Corival, though used as synonymous with rival or corival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivaling another are the only true corivals'. But this does not seem to be historically correct.

[1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxii. (1612) 114 For this coriual seed begot England English againe. 1566 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 207 Without Co-riual [Q. *coriual*]. 1640 *H. MULL. Night's Search* 76 She rules the roost And every Jack's coriual to mine Host. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xi. § 10. 368 The Lord . . . will have no Co-partner, nor Co-rival of his Glory. 1799 *CORRIEDGE Sibyl. Leaves* Wks. 1877 II. 212 Co-rivals in the nobler gift of thought. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 310/1 He shines out as a bright particular star in comparison with his co-rival.

B. *adj.* Jointly rivaling some one else.

1832-4 *DE QUINCY Caesars* Wks. IX. 66 Co-rival nations who might balance the victorious party.

Hence *Co-rivalry*, *Co-rivalship*.

1835 *FRASER's Mag.* XII. 272 In the corivalry of trade.

*Co-rival*, *v.* var. of *CORRIVAL* v.

*Corive*, *co-rive*, var. *CORRIVE* v. *Obs.*

*Cork* (kɔ:k), *sb. 1* [*Cf. Sp. corcha*, *corche* in same sense; but 15th c. *corke*, with 16th c. *Du. kerk*, *kurk*, *Ger. kerk*, appears to represent *OSP. alcorque* 'a corke shoe, a pantofle' (Minsheu), in which sense *corke* is cited in 1463 (sense 2); cf. also *Ger. kerk* slipper (1595 in Grimm), and the earliest *High G.* name for cork, *pantoffel* or *pantoffelholz* slipper-wood.

The *Sp. corche* represents (directly or indirectly) *L. corticeus* bark (in which sense *Sp.* now uses *corteza*:—*L. corticea*). *Alcorque*, known in *Sp.* of date 1458, was immediately from *Sp. Arabic* (Covarrubias 1611 has 'dicho en Arabigo *corque*'); but its origin is uncertain; Dozy thinks it represents *L. quercus*. If this be so, then *corque*, and by implication *cork*, has no connexion with *Sp. corcha*, *corche*, or *L. corticeus*.]

I. 1. The 'bark' or periderm of the cork-oak, which grows to a thickness of one or two inches, is very light, tough, and elastic, and is commonly used for a variety of purposes.

*Virgin cork*: the outer casing of the bark formed during the first year's growth, which afterwards dries, splits, and peels off naturally in flakes. *Spons Encycl.* II. (1880) 723.

[1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 93 Corktre, *suberis*. Corkbarke, *cortez*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76 Cork. [*No Latin*.] 1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 171 Cork, *suber*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xvi. viii. (R.), Concerning cork, the woodie substance of the tree is very small, the barke only serveth for many purposes. 1666 *PERVY Diary* 14 July, Four or five tons of cork to send . . . to the fleet, being a new device to make barricados with. 1840 *BARRAM Angol. Leg. Execution*, Blacking his nose with a piece of burnt cork. 1874 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 239 Cork is the outer bark, removed from the tree at intervals of from six to ten years.

2. Applied to various things made of cork.

† a. A sandal or slipper made of cork; a cork sole or heel for a shoe. *Obs.*

1463-4 *Act 2-3 Edw. IV.* c. 4. Botes, shoen, galoches or corks. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* l. 29 To pay for patynys and corks. 1530 *Palsgr.* 169 *Liege*, a corke for a sylpper [cf. 201]. 1569 *Hewwood Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 211 They were so much Corke under their heels they cannot choose but love to caper. 1624 *Davenport City Nt. cap.* 11, She must have a Feather in her head and a cork in her heel. 1800 *Ballad 'The Queen's Marie'* xvii. (Minstr. Sc. Border), The corks frae her heels did flee.

b. A piece of cork used as a float for a fishing net or line, or to support a swimmer in the water.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 17 Make your floatys in this wyse. Take a fayr corke, etc. 1555 *Eden Decades* 195 As light as a corke. 1617 *Hibson Wks.* II. 79 Whoso thinks to swimme well enough without this ministeriall corke. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* iv. vi. (1675) 197 Whilst we contin'd angling... we often cast our Eyes... upon each others fishing Corks. 1840 *Crough Early Poems* l. 31 The corks the novice plies to-day The swimmer soon shall cast away.

3. *esp.* A piece of cork, cut into a cylindrical or tapering form, used as a stopper for a bottle, cask, etc.; also *transf.* a similar stopper made of some other substance.

1530 *Palsgr.* 737 Stoppe the bottell with a corke. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* III. iii. 95 As you'd thrust a Corke into a hog's-head. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem* 12 That hole was stoppt with a Corke. 1797 *Holcroft Stobberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 229 Corks for bottles are made from the bark... and likewise cork soles. 1869 *E. A. Parkes Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 27 Bottles, with glass stoppers and not with corks. 1890 *G. Macdonald Back of N. Wind* l. He... got a little strike of hay, twisted it up, folded it... and having thus made it into a cork, stuck it into the hole.

4. The cork-tree or cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*), a species of oak found in the countries on the Mediterranean, and grown for the production of cork.

1601 *Chinster Love's Mart.* lxiii. (1878) 95 The Holly-halme, the Corke. 1814 *Soutney Roderick* xi, The vine... clinging round the cork And flex, hangs amid their dusky leaves.

5. *Bot.* A peculiar tissue in the higher plants, forming the inner division of the bark (which name is sometimes restricted to the dead tissues lying outside the cork); it consists of closely-packed air-containing cells, nearly impervious to air and water, and protects the underlying tissues.

1875 *Bennett & Dyer tr. Sachs' Bot.* i. ii. § 15. 80 The formation of cork is very frequently continuous... when this occurs uniformly over the whole circumference, there arises a stratified cork-envelope, the Periderm, replacing the epidermis, which is in the meantime generally destroyed. 1878 *M-Nab Bot.* ii. (1883) 39 All tissues external to the layers of cork, die and dry up, forming a strong... protecting tissue, the bark.

## II. *transf.*

† 6. Used by Grew for the 'head' or torus of some fruits, as apples, pears, gooseberries, bearing the withered remains of the floral leaves. *Obs.*

1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. vi. § 4 Ten [branches] are spread... through the Parenchyma [of the apple], most of them enarching themselves towards the Cork or Stool of the Flower. 1677 — *Anat. Fruits* ii. § 9 (Pears) A straight channel or Ductus, which opens at the middle of the Cork or Stool of the Flower. *Ibid.* § 10 (Quince) The coar stands higher or nearer to the Cork... and the Ductus from the bottom of the Coar to the top of the Fruit, much more open and observable.

7. *Fossil cork, mountain-cork, rock-cork*: names for a very light variety of asbestos.

1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* 389 *Rock-Cork*, a variety of asbestos whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork... Often known as 'mountain-cork'. *Ibid.* 207 *Fossil-Cork*. 1868 *DANA Min.* 234 *Mountain Leather* is a kind [of asbestos] in thin flexible sheets, made of interlaced fibres; and *mountain cork* the same in thicker pieces.

8. *fig.* Applied to a person.

1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* iv. 39 A slight bubling spirit, a Corke, a Huske. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 7, I can love... Her who still weeps with spungie eies, And her who is dry corke, and never cries.

9. *Sc. colloq.* A small employer or master tradesman; an overseer or foreman. [Perh. not the same word.]

1832 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 50 An' our cork when he's slack, Will gie ye a hint when he's takin on han's. 1856 *J. STRANG Glasgow* 129 The corks or small manufacturers of Anderston.

III. 10. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of or with cork. (Sometimes with hyphen.)

1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5466/4 His Left Foot Shoe-heel half a Quarter of a Yard high, a Cork-sole answerable. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. iii. (ed. 6) 241 A Cork Plate or Plum, for taking Gauges of Ale or Beer. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 82 Providing themselves with cork-belts and cork-collars. 1886 *Offic. Guide Museum Econ. Bot. Kew* 144 A Cork hat, as used in Portugal. 1889 *Times* 18 Feb. 5 A dark-complexioned young man... with a cork-leg.

11. *Comb.* a. attributive, as *cork-band*, *-bark*, *-cambium*, *-cell*, *-crop*, *-hole*, *-layer*, *-tissue*; b. objective, as *cork-bearing*, *-forming*, *adjs.*; *-borer*, *-boring*, *-drawer*, *-maker*; c. parasynthetic, as *cork-barked*, *-brained* (see d), *-heeled* (see d), *adjs.*

1615 *E. S. Britain's Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 631 These sixty corks must have sixty \*Cork-bands to tie them to the net. 1740 *Prompt. Par.* v. 93 \*Corkbarke, *cortex*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1188 (s.v. *Ulmus*) The \*Cork-barked Elm is in habit intermediate between the common and wych elms. 1759 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 210 Acorns of the \*Cork-bearing

oak. 1854 *SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 291 Each of these \*cork-borers is a brass tube. *Ibid.* 356 In the way of \*cork-boring. 1878 *M-Nab Bot.* ii. (1883) 38 The \*cork cambium forms new annual rings, as the ordinary cambium forms rings of wood. 1882 *VINES tr. Sachs' Bot.* 107 Thus arises... a layer of cells... which continues to form new \*cork-cells, the Cork-cambium or layer of Phellogen. 1824 *Browning Soliloquy Sp. Cloister* i. Not a plenteous \*cork-crop. 1800 *WELLS Washington* vii. (1877) 52 Mere \*cork-drawers and songsters. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* i. ii. § 15. 91 The Lenticels are a peculiarity of \*cork-forming Dicotyledons. 1743 *London & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 199 Stopping it up... excepting the Top vent or \*Cork-hole. 1859 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* V. 480/2 The \*cork-layer of the vegetable integument. 1862 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 129 That absurd \*corkmaker. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.* i. ii. § 15. 90 When succulent organs... are injured, the wound generally becomes closed up by \*cork-tissue.

d. *Special combs.* *cork-board*, a kind of card-board, made by mixing ground cork with the paper pulp, used as a non-conductor of heat, etc.; † *cork-brain*, a light-headed or giddy person; so † *cork-brained a.*; *cork-faucet* (see quot.); † *cork-fossil* = *fossil-cork* (see 7); *cork-heeled a.*, having the heels fitted with cork; † also *fig.* light-heeled, wanton; *cork-leather*, a fabric of cork and leather; also of cork and india-rubber; *cork-machine*, a machine for making corks; *cork-oak*, the tree (*Quercus Suber*) from which cork is obtained; *cork-pine*, *cork-press* (see quot.); *cork-pull*, an instrument for extracting a cork which has gone down into the bottle (see Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *cork-wing*, name of a fish, *Crenilabrus melas* or *cornubicus*. See also *CORK-OUTTER*, *-JACKER*, etc.

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* II. 173/4 Some Giddy-headed \*Corkbrains. 1630 — *Wks.* (N.) An upstart \*cork-braind Jacke. 1874 *KNOTT Dict. Mech.* \*Cork-faucet, one adapted to be inserted through a cork, to draw the contents of a bottle. 1806 *GROVER Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 437 \*Cork-fossil, a kind of stone, somewhat resembling vegetable cork. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 I. 133 Oh, who would trust your \*cork-heeled sex? 161700 *Ballad 'Sir P. Spens'* Our Scots nobles were richt laith To weat their cork-heild-shoone. 1886 *W. A. HARRIS Tech. Dict. Fire Insur.* \*Cork-leather, which is waterproof and very elastic, is cork-powder consolidated with india-rubber. 1873 *FR. ALICE in Mem.* (1884) 300 Cypressess, stone pines, large \*cork oaks. 1873 *Atlas of Michigan* Pref. 20 The soft or 'cork' pine, so called from the resemblance in softness and texture of the wood to... cork. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct. Valuable cork pine timber. 1874 *KNOTT Dict. Mech.* \*Cork-press, one in which a cork... is rendered elastic, to enable it the more readily to enter the neck of a bottle. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (L.) The \*Corkwing... is not confined to the western part of England. 1868 *Chambers Encycl.* s.v. *Wrasse*. The corkwing is not frequent on the southern shores of England.

**Cork** (kɔrk), *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 corke, 6 corok, 7 korok. [app. a contraction of CORKE, a. Gaelic and Ir. *corcur*, orig. 'purple', hence, the lichen yielding a purple dye. *Corcur* was ad. L. *purpur*, with Goidelic change of p to c, as in L. *planta*, Ir. *cland*, *clann*, L. *pascha*, Gaelic *casga*, *caisg*.] A purple or red dye-stuff obtained from certain lichens growing on rocks in Scotland and the north of England; = *CUDBEAR*.

Lightfoot, *Flora Scotica* (1789) 818, has *Lichen omphalodes* as 'Dark purple Dyer's Lichen; Cork or Arcell. *Crotal* of the Gaels', and L. *tartareus* (now *Lecanora tartarea*) as 'Large yellow-saucer'd Dyer's Lichen; *Corcar* of the Gaels'. Both of these produce cudbear. 'Cork' has also been more or less identified with *ARCHIL* or *Orchil*, a foreign dye-stuff of similar origin; see quot. 1483. (See Paper by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, in *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* (1877) 19.)

1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 8 § 3 Diers... usen to dye... Clothes with Orchell and Corke brought from beyonde the See called Jare corke. c. 1485 *Craffe of Lymynge* in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Soc.) 90 Whenne hit is alle-moste at boylynge, caste in your corke. 1536-3 *Act 24 Hen.* VIII. c. 2 A Good and sufficient corke or orchall. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* l. P. j. b. This is called in London orchall and the dyers vse it to dy withall. The Northernmen about blakamore where as it groweth calleth it corke, it groweth ther like a mos vpon stones. 1634 *PRACHAM Genil. Exerc.* l. xxiii. 79 The principall blewes... in use are, Blew Bice. Smell... Korok or Orchall. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 677 The corke or arcel, which is used by the Scotch... to dye a purple or scarlet colour. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Cork, *Lecanora tartarea* and *Rocella tinctoria*.

† **Cork**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [Var. of COLK, possibly influenced in spelling by association with CORE.]

1. The 'cork' or core of an apple, etc.

c. 1440 *Avic. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 448 Appuls and peres clene pared, and the corke tane out. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Toke 30 coynes and x wardones, and pare hem, and drawe out the corkes at eyther end.

2. *pl.* 'Cinders, Lancash.' (Halliwell). Cf. COKE, *CORE sb.* 2.

**Cork**, *sb.* 4, *Corlk*, *erron*, spellings of CAUK.

1815 *Annals of Agric.* XIX. 476 (E. D. S.) An imperfect chalk marl, or a cork, that is, a hard chalk. 1846 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 450 The lower beds of hard chalk, provincially called in. *asp.*

**Cork** (kɔrk), *v.* 1 [f. *CORK sb.* 1: in various uses, having no connexion with each other.]

I. † 1. *trans.* To furnish (a shoe) with a cork sole or heel. *Obs.*

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Liege des pantouffes*, to

to corke slippers. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. (1612) 218 Then wore they Shoes of ease, now of an inch-broad, corked hye. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 268 The [shoes and slippers of the men] 'corked'... and richly ornamented.

b. To provide or fit with a cork (as a float).

1641 *S. SMITH Herringbuss Trade* 11 They are to bring the Nets to their ropes, and... Corke them, and make them in all respects fit.

II. 2. To stop (a bottle, cask, etc.) with, or as with, a cork; and so to confine or shut up (the contents of a bottle, etc.).

1659 *GAYTON Art of Longevity* 20 In bottles close Corkt up a prisoner. 1744 *BERKELEY Let. on Tar Water* § 2 Keep it in bottles, well corked. 1759 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 209 Then cork the bottle. 1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 334 He corked it up, and kept it some time.

b. *transf.* To stop up as with a cork; to shut up like the contents of a bottle.

1650 [see *CORKING*, below]. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 221 The Fat had corked up the Extremity. 1824 *MEDWIN Convers. w. Byron* (1832) II. 45 Rogers had composed some very pretty commendatory verses on me; but they were kept corked up for many long years.

III. 3. To blacken with burnt cork.

1836 [see *CORKED* 3].

Hence *Corking vbl. sb.*

1650 *H. MORE Observ. Anthropol. Theomag.* 51 The corking-up close of the urine of a bewitched party. 1821 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/4 Bottles, corks, corking apparatus, and other appliances used in manufacturing sparkling wines.

† **Cork**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* In 5 corke. [f. *CORK sb.* 2] *trans.* To treat with 'cork' (the dye-stuff).

c. 1485 *Craffe of Lymynge* in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Soc.) 90 After hit is y-maderyd, 3e moste corke hit... for if 3e wolle korke crymones, 3e moste... whenne hit is alle-moste at boylynge, caste in your corke.

**Cork**, *v.* 3, *erron*. f. CAULK v.

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 53 The merchants... will not entrust one penny worth of goods on that man's vessel that corks her. 1776 *G. TEMPLE Building in Water* 102 Corking any Leakes that may happen to appear. *Ibid.* 108 Scrape the Joins... and... cork them with the shavings of Lead. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xxiii. 449 After corking up all openings with snow.

**Corkage** (kɔrkɪdʒ). [f. *CORK sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + *-AGE*.] The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence (= *corkage-money*) a charge made by hotel-keepers, waiters, etc. for every bottle of wine or other liquor uncorked and served, orig. when not supplied by themselves.

1838 *SIR F. POLLOCK Remembrances* (1887) I. 119 Corkage money on the number of bottles opened was paid to the tavern. 1884 *C. ROGERS Soc. Life Scotland* II. xiii. 312 The members used their own wine, allowing a 'corkage' to the innkeeper. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 3/2 Even the waiters, in certain restaurants, levy a tax [on shippers of champagne] in the shape of 'corkage', without which they may boycott a brand.

**Cork-cutter**. [f. *CORK sb.* 1 + *CUT v.*]

1. One whose occupation is to cut cork into stoppers for bottles, bungs, etc.

1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4574/4 Felix Oneall, Cork-Cutter. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 181/2 Her deceased better-half had been an eminent cork-cutter.

2. An instrument or machine for cutting corks.

So *Cork-cutting vbl. sb.*

1756 *TOLDEBURY Two Orphans* IV. 101 Many of the inhabitants, who were of the cork-cutting profession. 1875 *UR Dict. Arts* I. 952 In the art of cork-cutting the French surpass the English.

**Corked** (kɔrkɪd), *pp.* a. [f. *CORK v.* 1 and *sb.* 1]

† 1. Furnished with a cork sole or heel. *Obs.*

(Cf. *CHORINE*.)

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 113 She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet. 1589 *PURFETHMAN Eng. Poetic* l. xv. (Arb.) 49 Those high corked shoes or pantofles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini*. 1615 *T. ADAMS Spyn. Navigator* 52 Cork'd at the heels.

2. Stopped or confined with a cork; also *fig.* (Also with *up*.)

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1877) 198 Giving full vent to a hitherto corked-up giggle.

3. Blackened with burnt cork.

1836 *T. HOOK G. Gurney* II. 205 With their... painted cheeks, corked whiskers, and chalked necks. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* (1850) 73/2 Partially corked eyebrows.

4. Of wine: Tasting of the cork; spoiled by an unsound cork into the substance of which the wine penetrates.

1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xxxiv. This wine is corked. 1851 *R. S. SURTES Spunge's S.A. Tour* xxv. 148 This [wine] fortunately was less corked than the first.

Hence *Corkedness noun-wd.*, state or quality of being corked (sense 4).

1888 *Standard* 10 Sept. 5/2 [They] would scorn to offer a bottle with even a suspicion of corkedness.

† **Corken**, *a. Obs. rare.* [-EN 4.] Of cork.

1635 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* I. iii. 57 A little corken-boate. 1647 *W. BROWNE Poet.* II. 293 He presented mee a corken cup, full of cleare water.

**Corker** (kɔrkɪkɔ). [f. *CORK sb.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

† 1. ? A cork-knave. *Obs.*

1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6174/11 John Ping. Corker.

2. *slang.* Something that closes a discussion, or puts an end to any matter; a 'settler'; a thing that one cannot get over. Hence, something very striking or astonishing, e.g. a monstrous lie. (Cf. *CAULKER* 4.)

1837 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. xix. (Farmer), Then I

lets him have it. . . . . 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Corker*, 'that's a corker', i. e. that settles the question, or closes the discussion. 1889 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 5 Dec. 'It's a corker. If it [a proposed law] passes we'll have to quit'.

**Corkes**, var. of *corkies*, obs. f. *CARCASSE*.

**Corkiness** (kɔːkɪnəs). [f. *CORKY* + *-NESS*.] State or quality of being 'corky', in different senses. 1846-55 *CARPENTER Princ. Human Physiol.* § 408 (L.) A feeling of freedom and lightness (or 'corkiness') of the limbs. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1056. 558/1 The prevalent 'corkiness' of his [a painter's] manner.

**†Corking-pin**. *Obs.* Also 7 calkin, cawking, 8 corkin pin. [App. corrupted from *cawking*, *CALKIN*, as spelt by the pinmakers in 1690. Origin unknown.] 'A pin of the largest size' (J.).

1660 *Pinmakers Case in oppos. to Killigrew's Bill* (Broadside, Brit. Mus.) Double long whites alias Calkins. *Case or Petit. of Pinmakers* (London) (Broadside, Brit. Mus.) Double Long Whites, al. Cawkins. 1797 *Swift Gulliver* II. v. 139 A corking-pin that stuck in the good gentleman's stomach. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *Case of Delicacy*, I could hear two or three corking pins fall out of the curtain. 1770 *Foots Lane Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 62, I gave my German a challenge. . . . . to drive a corkin pin into the calves of our legs. 1824 *Scott Redgummet* xix, Crista Nixon. . . . . secured it [his riding-skirt] with large corking-pins. 1840 *Hood Kilnanseng* cxlii, It pierced her heart like a corking-pin.

**Corkir**. *Sc.* Also *korkir*. [Gaelic *corcur*: see *CORK sb.*] A kind of lichen furnishing a red dye: see *CORK sb.*

1703 M. MARTIN *IP. Isl.* 135 (Jam.) The stones on which the scurf call'd Corkir grows. . . . . on the coast, and in the hills. This scurf dyes a pretty crimson colour. 1760 *Pocock Tour Scot.* (1885) 92 Two seaweeds for dying grow on the stones there, Corkir for crimson and Cottill for Philamorte. 1775 L. SHAW *Moray* 156 (Jam. s.v. *Korkie*). 1856 *LINDSAY Brit. Lichens* 225 This Lichen [*Lecanora tartarea*] is the 'Cork' or 'Korkir' of many parts of the Highlands.

**Corkish** (kɔːkɪʃ), *a. rare*. [f. *CORK sb.*]

1. Of the nature of cork, somewhat corky. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 94. 2/2 *Corkish* Excrescences. 2. Tasting of cork; somewhat corked. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 113 As port at Highland inn seems sound, all corkish though it be.

**Corkite** (kɔːkɪt). *Min.* [f. *Cork* in Ireland, where found + *-ITE*.] A synonym of *BRUDANTITE*. 1875 in *DANA Min.* and App. 13.

**Cork-jacket**. [f. *CORK sb.*] A jacket made partly of cork, or lined with cork, to support a person in the water.

1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157/1 A fisherman who had been cast away seven hours, and saved his life by means of a cork-jacket. 1818 *Scott Hist. Midl.* i, The cork-jacket which carries the heroes of romance safe through all the billows of affliction. 1891 *Standard* 19 Nov. 2/1 A large number of men crowded into the boat with cork-jackets on. † **Corkle**. *Obs. rare* = 1. Contortion. 1798 *TREVISA Barith. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (1495) 758 The adder *Alphibena*. . . . . rennyth and glydeth and wyrgleth wyth wrynkyles, corkles and draughtes of the body.

**Corkless** (kɔːkɪləs), *a. rare*. [f. *CORK sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a cork.

1888 *Home Missionary* Mar. 459 The corkless bottle. **Corkscrew** (kɔːkskriː), *sb.* [f. *CORK sb.* + *SOREW*.]

1. An instrument for drawing corks from bottles, consisting of a steel screw or helix with a sharp point and a transverse handle.

1790 *AMHERST Poems, Bottle Screw*. This hand a corkscrew did contain. And that a bottle of champagne. 1814 *Scott Wav.* lxxvi, The landlord's cork-screw was just introduced into the muzzle of a pint bottle of claret. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv.* Pl. iii. 52 With their tentacles twisted about, . . . the longer ones like corkscrews.

2. Short for *corkscrew curl*: see 2. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 402/1 No small mincing. . . . . 'corkscrews', but a goodly sized tress.

3. Short for *corkscrew twill*: see 2. 1887 *LD. MACNAGHTEN in Law Rep. App. Cases XII.* 295 The goods. . . . . belong to a class of wearing material known in the trade as 'corkscrews'.

4. *attrib.* Resembling a corkscrew; spirally twisted; *asp.* of curls or ringlets, and of staircases.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 285 Their leaves have. . . . a uniform spiral arrangement. . . . . so as to give the stem a sort of corkscrew appearance. 1839 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan* iii, Little corkscrew ringlets. 1842 *TENNISON Walk. to Mail* 82 Up the cork-screw stair. 1887 *LD. SELBORNE in Law Rep. App. Cases XII.* 286 In all goods of the class called 'corkscrew twills' the weft lies hidden inside, the surface on both sides being warp.

5. *Comb.*, as *corkscrew-like* adj. 1882 *VINES Sachs Bot.* 443 The corkscrew-like antherozoid, which is coiled 12 or 13 times.

**Corkscrew** (kɔːkskriː), *v. colloq.* [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To cause to move or advance in a spiral course.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxv, Mr. Bantam corkscrewed his way through the crowd. 1872 *Daily News* 11 May 5/7 Herr Gerwig has corkscrewed his line round the Eisenberg. 1887 *Jessors in 19th Cent.* Mar. 370 [The horses] have to be corkscrewed into our diminutive stables.

2. *intr.* To proceed in a spiral course.

1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 117 An interminable. . . . . gallery. . . . . corkscrewing round and round the tower. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 225 A turnpike stair That corkscrewed up a round tower.

3. *trans.* To draw out as with a corkscrew; to elicit by roundabout devices, or with effort.

1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* II. xxiv. 328 From what Small has dropped, and from what we have corkscrewed out of him.

**Corkscrew**, *a.* Like a corkscrew, spiral. 1886 *Pail Mall C.* 15 Dec. 4/2 The bird [snipe]. . . . . then enters upon that corkscrew flight, which is his chief charm as an object of sport. 1890 *Chambr. Yrnl.* 5 Apr. 221/1 A 'corkscrew' ringlet dangling at each cheek.

† **Cork-shoe**. *Obs.* A shoe of cork; one furnished with a cork sole or heel.

1591 *NASHB Introd. Sidney's Astrophel*, 'Tis as good to goe in cut finger pumps as cork shoes, if one wears Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 32 For maides that weres cork shoes may step awrie. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 59 Thy voice squeakes like a dry cork shoe. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear Wks.* 1730 I. 77 Swimming-girdles and cork-shoes. . . . . were not then in fashion.

**Cork-tree**.

1. The cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*), from which cork is obtained. (See *CORK sb.* 1 4.)

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corktre, suberies. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 201 b, The cork tree. . . . in Spanische Alcornoque. 1759 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 206, I sent governor Ellis in the year 1757. . . . . some acorns of the cork-tree. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* x, The cork-tree's furrow'd rind. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cork*, The cork-tree at the age of twenty-five years is barked for the first time.

2. Applied to various trees with light or soft wood resembling cork, as *Entalea arborescens* of New Zealand, *Millingtonia hortensis* of the East Indies.

**Corkwood** (kɔːkwud). [f. *CORK sb.* + *WOOD*.]

† 1. Cork in the mass. *Obs.*

1769 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LIX. 63 The black side of a piece of cork-wood.

2. A name given in various parts of the world to various light and porous woods, and the trees yielding them; e.g. in the West Indies to *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, *Ehiscus* (*Paritium tiliaceum*); in N.S. Wales to *Duboisia myoporoides*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 256 The Alligator Apple Tree or Cork-wood. The wood of this tree is so soft, even after it is dried, that it is frequently used. . . . . instead of corks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 800 *Ochroma*, the well-known Corkwood tree. . . . . is very common in the West Indies and Central America, where its soft spongy and exceedingly light wood, called Corkwood in Jamaica, is commonly employed as a substitute for cork. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 133.

3. A name of the White Cork Boletus (*Polyporus niveus*, formerly *Boletus suberosus*), which grows on the trunks of trees. So commonly called in the South of Scotland. **Corky** (kɔːki), *a.* [f. *CORK sb.* + *-Y*. The fig. uses appear to be the earlier.]

1. Having the nature or character of cork; cork-like.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 38 Of a more corky texture. 1836 *MAGILLVIRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxvi. 393 Corky asbestos. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* (1875) 24 The greater number of species are leathery or corky. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 553 The thick corky layers of *Quercus Suber*. 1887 *All Year Round* 14 May 394 The sombre water way on which they [boats] ride with a corky buoyancy.

† 2. *fig.* Dry and stiff, withered, sapless. *Obs.*

1603 *HARNSNET Pop. Impost.* 23 To teach an old corkie woman to writhe, tumble, curuet, and fetch her Morice gambols. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. vii. 29 Binde fast his corky arms.

3. *fig.* Light, trifling, frivolous; buoyant, lively, springy; hence, skittish, ticklish, restive. *colloq.*

1601 J. MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 324 That same perpetual grin, That leads his corkie jests, to make them sink into the eares of his deriders. 1621 *WHEVER Anc. Fm.* Mon. 54 Inventing, out of their owne corkie braines, a new certaine no-forme of Liturgie. 1661 *Sir F. Vane's Politics* 2 Churles of a light and corky humour. 1746 *ERIZ. CARTER* in *Pennington Mem.* (1808) I. 136 Before they are half over I grow so restless and corky, I am ready to fly out of the window. 1782 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Observ. Scot. Dialect* 200 Corky, airy, brisk. 1862 C. BIDE *College Life* 24 He's rather corky at the best of times; what will he be now?

1862 *Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Falib.* II. xxi, 'They be getting corky at the beer-shops, now-a-days, and won't give no trust.' 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* iv. (1885) 89 They felt so 'corky' it was hard to keep them down. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i. v. § 5. 438 If the horse seems light and corky.

4. Having acquired a flavour of cork; = *CORKED* 4. In mod. Dicts.

5. *Comb.*, as *corky-brained*, -headed *ads.* (cf. sense 3, and *cork-brained* s.v. *CORK sb.* 1 1 d).

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Corky-brain'd* Fellow, silly, foolish. 1879 *BURNS Brig of Ayr* 170 Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless Gentry. 1825-79 *JAMIESON Sc. Dict.* *Corky-headit*, light-headed, giddy. *Roab.*

**Corlede**, *obs. f. curled*: see *CURL v.*

**Corlew**, *corlu*, *corlure*, *obs. ff. CURLEW*.

† **Corn**, *corne*. *Obs.* [a. *F. corne*, app. = *L. cornum* the cornel-cherry (see *CORNE*); but in OF. the names *cornier* and *corne* were applied to the service-tree and its fruit, also called *sorbe*; see *LITTRE*.]

1. The fruit of the service-tree, the sorb; also the tree, *Pyrus domestica* (*Sorbus* L., *Cornus* Spach).

1578 *LUTE Dodoens* III. lxxiv. 437 The apples be pale, in

figure lyke the Sorb-apple or Corne. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 268 Cornes, services, azerolls, and the like.

2. The cornel tree.

1696 *HOBBS Illud* (1677) 255 Many lusty limbs then broken are Of barky corne [II. xvi. 767 τανύφλοιον κράναιον], broad beech, and lofty ash. — *Odyss.* (1677) 285, I cut up by the root, And smooth'd with iron tools a lusty corne.

**Corm** (kɔːm). *Bot.* [ad. mod. *Bot. Lat.* *cormus* (Willdenow c1800), a. Gr. κορύς, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, f. κέρειν (ablaut stems κερ-, κορ-) to cut, poll, lop.]

A short fleshy rhizome, or bulb-like subterranean stem of a monocotyledonous plant, producing from its upper surface leaves and buds, and from its lower, roots; also called *solid bulb*.

(By Asa Gray applied also to the rhizomes of dicotyledonous plants such as cyclamen; but this is not generally followed.)

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 269 The fleshy cormus of some Cannas. 1838 — *Gloss. Bot.*, *Corn*, a fleshy underground stem, having the appearance of a bulb, from which it is distinguished by not being scaly. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 2 What is named the root of a Crocus is a variety of the tuber, called a *corm*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 61 A good type of corm is that of Cyclamen.

*attrib.* 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 53/2 (*Crocus*) The corm-tunic is the only permanent record of perennial existence, and even this in a living state lasts but a year.

**Cormeille**, another form of *CARMELE*, the Heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*.

1794 *GISBORNE Walks Forest* (1796) 16 Thy tuberous roots, Cormeille, famed cure of hunger's gnawing pangs.

**Cormo-**, combining form of Gr. κορύς-trunk of a tree, stem, taken as the basis of terms (chiefly proposed by Haeckel) referring to the evolution, etc., of races or social aggregates: as **Cormogeny** [Gr. -γενεα descent], that branch of ontogeny which deals with the germ-history of races (or social aggregates: families, communities, etc.). **Cormophily** [Gr. φυλή, φύλον set of men, tribe, race], that branch of phylogeny which deals with the tribal history of races. Also **Cormology**, 'the anatomy of the cormus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 24 Germ-history of races (or of social aggregates of persons: families, communities, states, etc.) **Cormogeny**. *Ibid.*, Tribal history of races (or of social aggregates of persons: families, communities, states, etc.) **Cormophily**.

**Cormogen** (kɔːmɒdʒen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. κορύς-trunk, stem + -γενος produced: cf. *acrogen*.] = **CORMOPHYTE**; sometimes restricted to cryptogamic cormophytes or Acrogens.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* Introd. 1852 [see *CORMOPHYTE*]. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 8 All plants, from the mosses upwards, are therefore termed *Cormogens*, or *Cormophytes*.

**Cormogenous**, *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] Belonging to or resembling a cormogen; also, corm-bearing. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cormogeon**, -ion, -moggian, *obs. ff. CORMUDGEON*.

**Cormoid**, *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. κορύς + *-OID*.] Resembling a corm. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cormophyte** (kɔːmɒfɔɪt). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. κορύς-trunk, stem + φύον plant.] Endlicher's name (*Cormophyta*, in *Gen. Plant.* 1836-40) for one of his two primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, comprising all plants that have a proper stem or axis of growth, i. e. all phænogamous plants and the higher cryptogams (Acrogens). His other division *Thallophyta* was thus equal to Lindley's *Thallogens* (Algæ, Fungi, Lichens).

1852 *BALFOUR Class-Bk. Bot.* 69 Such cellular plants have received the name of *Thallophytes* or *Thallophytes*; while those producing stems composed of both vessels and cells are sometimes called *Cormogens* or *Cormophytes*. 1882 *VINES Sachs Bot.* 345 The vegetative body is here always a cormophyte.

Hence **Cormophytic** *a.*, of the nature of a cormophyte.

**Cormorancy** (kɔːmɒrənsi). *nonce-wd.* A body of cormorants; a greedy oppressive class.

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 253 A letter which ought to reach the souls of our cormorancy, even to their bellies.

**Cormorant** (kɔːmɒrənt). *Forms* 4-6 *cormaraunt* (e, *cormera* (u)nt (e, *cormoraunt*, 5 *cormerawnt* (e, (*cormorount*, *cormirande*), 6 *carmorant* (e, -aunt (e, -an, *cormarant*, 6-7 *cormorand* (e, 6- *cormorant*. [ad. *F. cormoran*, in 15th c. *cormarant*, *cosmarans* (Littre), 16th c. *cormarain*, *merant*; still with fisherman *cormaran*, *-marin*; app. altered from an OF. \**corp-marin*:-*L. cornus marinus* sea-raven (occurring in the Reichenau Glosses of 8th c.); whence also *Pr. corpmari*, *Cat. corbmari*, *Pg. corvomarinho*. The ending is identified by Hatzfeld and Thomas with that in *faucon moran*, which they think to be a deriv. of Breton *mor* sea, and so = *marin*. In the earliest known Eng. examples, the *-an* is already corrupted to *-ant*, as in *peasant*, *pheasant*, *tyrant*, etc.: see *-ANT* 8.]

1. A large and voracious sea-bird (*Phalacrocorax*



*carbo*), about 3 feet in length, and of a lustrous black colour, widely diffused over the northern hemisphere and both sides of the Atlantic. Also the name of the genus, including about 25 species, some of which are found in all maritime parts of the world.

c 1200 *Orpheus* 296 in *Ritson Met. Rom.* II. 260 Of game they fonde grete haunt, Pesaunt, heron, and cormorant. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Poules* 362 The hote cormorant of glotonye. 1382 *Wyclif Lev.* xi. 18 A swan, a cormorant [1388 cormorant]. c 1440 *Yronp. Parv.* 93 Cormerawite, *cormus martius*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 155 Cormorant, a cormorant. c 1532 *Dewes Interd.* Fr. lib. 912 The cormorande, *le cormorant*. 1610 *Hist. Nat.* iii. 100 The Callis Cormorants from Dover roade are not so chargeable as you to feed. 1658 *MARVELL Unfort. Lover* Poems (1870) 243 A numerous fleet of cormorants black. 1744 THOMSON *Winter* 144 The cormorant on high Wheels from the deep. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 299 One day I observed a cormorant playing with a fish which it had caught.

2. *fig.* An insatiably greedy or rapacious person. Also with qualification, as *money-cormorant*.

1531 *ELVOT Gov.* iii. xxii. To whiche cormorantes, neither lande, water, ne ayre mought be sufficient. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 They were cormorantes or usurers, that gathered it to fill their cofers with. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scars Comm.* i. n. 99 There would be many money-cormorants, and their profit great. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. ii. Why, what a cormorant in love am I. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 207 His treasure'd stores these Cormorants consume. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 155 We must look a little after these cormorants of Romana.

b. Said of qualities, things, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. i. 38 Light vanity, insatiate cormorant, Consuming meanes some preys vpon it selfe. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 7 Law is a bottomless pit; it is a cormorant, a harpy, that devours everything. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* I. 51, I. suppose the cormorant time may have devoured them.

3. *attrib.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 124 Cressus he that cormorant King. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 No stighian vengeance lyke too theses cormorant haggards. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. 1. 125 The Cormorant belly. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Pl.* iv. 17 A cormorant head of a college. 1785 Mrs. A. M. BRINNET *Jour. Indier.* (1786) V. 216 A peevish discontented sister and her cormorant companion.

¶ Under the influence of etymological fancies, the word was sometimes altered to *corvorant* [L. *vorant-em* devouring]; see also CORNVORANT.

1577 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* II. 701 That corvorant generation of Komaniists. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 476 Genus xxv. Corvorant. Note, The learned Dr. Kay, or Caius, derives the word *Corvorant* from *Corvus vorans*, from whence corruptly our word *Cormorant*. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 103 *Corvorant*, a name for the Cormorant.

† **Cormorous**, *a. Obs.* [Irreg. f. prec. + -OUS.] Insatiable as a cormorant.

1747 E. POSTON *Prairer* I. 82 My Desires are not cormorous.

**Cormudgeon**, obs. form of CURMUDGEON.

† **Cormullion**. *Obs.* = CURMUDGEON.

1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* ii. 60 Who like unto the wealthy Cormullions of our time, increase their wealth by others want.

|| **Cormus**. [mod.L.: see CORM.]

1. = CORM, *q.v.*

2. Haeckel's name for the common stock of a plant or 'colonial' animal, bearing a number of individuals which originate by gemmation or budding; as applied to animals it is equivalent to *polyplodum*.

1898 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 93 Colonies (*cormi*) are formed from single animals by gemmation. 1880 PACKARD *Zool.* (1881) 181 A cormus, polyzoarium or polyzoostock is formed by the budding of numerous cells from the one first formed.

**Corn** (*kārn*), *sb.* 1. Also 3 *coren*, 4 *korn* (e, 4-7 *corne*, 5 (9 *dial.*) *coorn*; *Sc. CURN*. [Common Teut.: OE. *corn* corresponds to OFris. *korn* (E.Fris. *körn*, *kören*), OS. *corn* (MDu. *coorn*, *coren*, Du. *koren*), OHG. *chorn*, *choron* (MHG. *korn*, *koren*, mod.G. *korn*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *korn*, Gothic *kauru* n. :- OTeut. \**korno-* from earlier \**kurnōn* grain, *corn* = OSlav. *srinō* (Boh. *srno*, Russ. *zernō*) grain :- Aryan type \**grydn̥*; in form, a passive pple. neuter from the vb. stem *ger-* (*gor-*, *gr-*), in Skr. *gr* to wear down, waste away, pa. ppic. *grīrṇa* :- *gr̥dn̥*, whence also L. *grānum*. A *corn* or *grain* is therefore, etymologically, a 'worn-down' particle.

The ablaut grade (*ger-*) is represented in Ger. *kern* kernel, OHG. *kerno*, ON. *kjarni* :- OTeut. *kernon*-masc. More directly related is *kernel*, OE. *cyrnel* :- OTeut. *kurni-ilo*, dim. of *kurnō*.]

I. *gen.* A grain, a seed.

1. *gen.* A small hard particle, a grain, as of sand or salt. In OE. and mod. *dial.* (In literary use in 16-17th c., chiefly transl. L. *grānum*.)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 4 Swa fela welena swa para sondeorna heop be pisum seclifum. a 1000 *Runic Poem* 9 (Gr.) Hægl byþ hwitust corna. c 1000 *Ag.* Ps. cxxxviii. 16 [cxxxix. 18] Hi beoð ofer sand corn sniome manige. 1340 *Aeynd.* 233 Hit behouep þet þis flour habbe wyþinne þri cornes of gold. þe þri cornes of þe lilye. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 599 (Of poultry) Cornes [L. *gryna*] that wul under growe her eye, That þou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. iv. 38/2 He offered 3 cornes of incense [cf. L. *grana thuris*] to the sacryfyce of the

ydoles. a 1571 JEWELL *On Thess.* (1612) 132 We must vnderstand this authoritie with a corne of salt [L. *cum grano salis*] otherwise it may be vnsauorie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 475 When you haue... brused it, and brought it into small cornes. a 1656 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 11 He, that cannot make one spire of grass, or corn of sand, will yet be framing of worlds. 1698 CRULL *Muscovy* 293 Having put a corn of Salt in the Child's Mouth. 1876 *Mid-Vorlesh. Gloss.*, *Corn*, a grain, or particle, a 'corn of tobacco', a 'corn of powder', a 'corn of rice'. 1888 *Elworthy West Somerset Word-bk.*, *Corn*, a particle of anything... as a corn of sugar-candy, black pepper, brimstone.

† b. *spec.* One of the roundish particles into which gunpowder is formed by the corning or granulating process; a grain of corn-powder. *Obs.* Cf. CORN *v.* 1.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville Argt.*, Sir Richard mayntained the fight, till he had not one corne of powder left. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 343 A Train of Powder... takes fire from corn to corn, till at last the Barrel is burst in sunder. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 The harder the Corns of Powder are in feeling, by so much the better it is. 1735 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 583 The soldiers... else would not have had a corn of powder... in case of an action.

† c. Kind or size of 'grain'. *Obs.*

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 206 The Ale serves to harden the Corn of the Salt. 1679 *Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 If they intend a large Corne [of salt] they put into it [the brine] about... a quart of the strongest and steepest Ale.

2. *spec.* The small hard seed or fruit of a plant; now only with contextual specification or defining attribute, as in *barley-corn*, *pepper-corn*, etc.

a. A seed of one of the cereals, as of wheat, rye, barley, etc.

c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* John xii. 24 Hwætene corn [1382 *Wyclif* corn of white; so 1611; 1881 grain of wheat] wunað ana buton hyt fealle on eorþan & sy dead. a 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 241 þis bread was imaced of ane hwete corne. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 260 Heo breken þe eares bi weie, & gniðen þe cornes ut betweneþen hore honden. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirug.* 62 Þe weiteþ of þre cornys of wheete. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Every Sterling to be of the Weight of xxxij Corns of Wheat that grew in the Midst of the Ear. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 23 The cornes be very great and white, and it is the best barley. 1576 *FLYNNING Pynoph. Epist.* 228 The ant... was occupied in gathering wheat cornes together. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 63 Suppose that 1 Corn produces the first Year 50 Corns. c 1824 *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 12 The ears had ninety corns each on an average. 1875 *URB Dict. Arts III.* 185 (Malting) A sprouted corn or two. 1882 Broken and bruised corns.

b. The seed or fruit of various other plants, as of an apple, a grape, pepper, coffee, etc.

a 700 *Æthel Gloss.* 790 *Plysones*, berecorn berenda. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 8e æppel... monig corn onlinan him hæfð. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 3emum... xviij pipor corn gnið to somme. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xiii. 31 The kyngdam of heuene is like to a corn of senecy. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v a, Take... the cornes of sporge and grinde it weell. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Apoth.* 24 a, Juniper whereon are manye berryes or cornes. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* cxvii. (1636) 123 A few cornes of blacke pepper. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 203 Swallow fyve or six corns of White Pepper. 1896 *Sir S. D. Scott To Jamaica* 204 Each [coffee] berry contains two corns... The corns slide through into other troughs of water.

II. *spec.* The fruit of the cereals.

3. *collective sing.* The seed of the cereal or farinaceous plants as a produce of agriculture; grain.

As a general term the word includes all the cereals, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, etc., and, with qualification (as *black corn*, *pulse corn*), is extended to leguminous plants, as peas, beans, etc., cultivated for food. Locally, the word, when not otherwise qualified, is often understood to denote that kind of cereal which is the leading crop of the district; hence in the greater part of England 'corn' is = *wheat*, in North Britain and Ireland = *oats*; in the U.S. the word, as short for *Indian corn*, is restricted to *maize* (see §).

87-89 *Charter Alfred in O. E. Texts* 452 He geselle of ðem londe xxx... cornes eghweler gere to hrofesceastre. 898 O. E. *Chron.* an. 895 Hie wearon be numene æððer 3e þæs ceapes 3e þæs cornes. 1044 *Ibid.* (MS. C). On ðisum gere wes... corn swa dyre swa nan man ær ne gemunde. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 234 Satan is georne abuten uorto riðlen þe ut of mine corne! c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 259 Iacob forðan Sente in to egipt to bringen corne. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.). Sum corne þryueþ in on grounde, and fayeþ in a nopere. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexie's Ser.* (1568) 24 b, All sortes of pulse corne, as Pease, Beanes, Tares, and Fitches. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 533 Grounds that are to be sowne with corne, that is to say, with Rie corne, Maslin, some kind of Barly, Turkie corne, and such others, whereof breed is made, and especially... Wheat corne. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 143 Rice is the only corn that grows in the island. 1774 *PERCIVAL Ess.* (1776) III. 62 Wheat... so lately has it been cultivated in Lancashire, that it has scarcely yet acquired the name of corn, which in general is applied only to barley, oats, and rye. 1825-79 JAMIESON *Sc. Dict.*, *Corn*, the name commonly given to oats, before they are ground. 1859 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 263 An ancient churl... Went sweating underneath a sack of corn. 1876 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Black corn*, beans; dark pulse. 1880 *Autrim & Down Gloss.*, *Corn*, oats. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Corn*, wheat.

† b. *pl.* Kinds of corn; also corn-stuffs. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Lviiij, Wheate is best among all other cornes euen as wyne among all other licours. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Treatise 140, Cornes, sic as pease, beanes, should be sowne zealie. 1632 *LITTONOW Trac.* vii. (1682) 317 Malta... a barren place... for their Corns and Wines come daily by Barks from Sicilia. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Load-Star Wks.* (1711) 184 For the provision of the army in corns, fewel, viands. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* i. vi, Corns [*frumenta*] may also be kept in pits.

4. Applied collectively to the cereal plants while growing, or, while still containing the grain.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* iii. Done æcer... ðe stent on clennum lande, & bið unwassðmbære oððe unrefeynde corn bringð oððe deaf. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* (Land MS.) an. 1103 *Æt* ðer 5e on corne and eac on eallon treow wastman. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Þe blomste þe cumeð of coren of eorðe and of treuwe. c 1340 *Cursor* 47, 492 (Fairf.) Na corne ne grisse on erpe sprange. 1499 *PYNSON Pynoph. Parv.*, Corne that is grene, *bladum*. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xv. 5 Samson... brent y' stoukes and the stondeing corne. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. v. 32 Her Poes shake like a Field of beaten Corne. 1795 *SOUTHWY Joas of Arc* ix. 368 As o'er the fertile field Billows the ripen'd corn. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 29 Sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 The corn is all cut, with the exception of a few late pieces.

† b. *pl.* Corn crops, cereals. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 6840 (Cott.) Your land yee sal sau enen yeir, And seer þar-of your coins seir. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 51 Locustis ere bestis þat fleghis and etis kornes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiv. 255 There ben grete Pastures, but few Cornes [Fr. *poys des bestes*]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxi. 640 To gather and bring home theyr cornes, and some to threshe and to fanne. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Rv, Wilde cicorie, growing in the cornes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* I. 35 Gif... the cornes in the fieldis happens to be brunt and consumed. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* xi. ii, During these days the corns must be weeded. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 299 The practice of weeding their corns is not so carefully observed among the moderns.

† c. A plant of one of the cereals; a corn-plant, corn-stalk. *Obs. rare.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 134 And many flowte and lilyng horne And pipes made of grene corne. 1590 T. WATSON *Ecolg. Walsingham* (Arb.) 163 Now in the fields each corne hang down his head. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* i. 67 Playing on pipes of Corne.

5. U.S. Maize or Indian corn, *Zea Mays*; applied both to the separated seeds, and to the growing or reaped crop.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, etc. are in U.S. called collectively *grain*. *Corn* in combinations, in American usage, must therefore be understood to mean *maize*, whereas in English usage it may mean any cereal; e.g. a cornfield in England is a field of any cereal that is grown in the country, in U.S. one of maize.

1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 40 A Fleet of Pereagoes laden with Indian Corn, Hogs, and Fowls, going to Cartagena... Here... we stock'd our selves with Corn, and then went. 1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 359 How happy he [an Indian] should be in the Company of their God, where would be no want of Corn, or Wood, or any Thing. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xxvi. 247 The planting or sowing of maize, exclusively called *corn*, was just accomplished. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 43 Everything eats corn, from slave to chick. 1851 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 Nov. 6/1 The corner in November corn is still on.

6. With defining attribute as AMELOORN, BREAD-CORN, BROOM-CORN, INDIAN CORN, POP-CORN, SEED-CORN, TURKEY-CORN, etc., *q.v.*

III. 7. Phrases. † *New ale in corns*: ? ale as drawn off the malt; cf. CORNWY 2. *Corn in Egypt*: said of a plentiful supply of anything to be had in the proper quarter: in allusion to *Gen.* xlii. 2. *To measure another's corn by one's own bushel*: see BUSHEL *sb.* 1 c. And other proverbial expressions. *To acknowledge the corn*: see CORN *sb.* 2.

a 1520 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 378 And blessed her wyth a cup Of new ale in cornes. 1532 MORR *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 491/2 Then would those heretikes by their willes, that in stede of wyne and water, men woulde consecrate new ale in cornes. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 60 The corne in an other mans grounde semeth euer more fertyle and plentyfull than doth oure owne. 1552 HULOET, Ale newe, or new ale in the cornes, *mustum*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 All this winde shakis no corne. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mau.* iv. vii. 348 Mankind is negligent in improving his Observation, he never rabs the Corn out of the Ear. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, A great Harvest of a little Corn, a great adoe in a little Matter. a 1834 LAMB *Let. in Anger Life* vii, There is corn in Egypt while there is cash at Lendenhall. 1837 GORING & FITCHARD *Microgr.* 65 He must not measure his neighbour's corn by his own bushel.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Almost exclusively in senses 3-5.)

8. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to corn or grain, or, in U.S., to maize.

c 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 233 In a good come contrey rest the. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlv. 2 Put my cup... in the sackes mouth of the yongest, and his corne money. 1798 W. LORIMER *(Hills)* A Letter to the Corn Committee, on the Importation of Rough Rice, as a Supplement of Wheat Flour. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 302 The Corn tribe... such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, Rice, and Guinea Corn. 1832-32 McCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* 416 Until the season was too far advanced for bringing supplies from the great corn markets in the north of Europe. 1842 *Act* 5-6 *Vict.* 2 Sess. c. 14 Any Corn Returns believed fraudulent may be omitted in the Computation. *Mod. Market Report*, Corn Averages.

b. Consisting of grains; granulated.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 Corn Emery used for sharpening cutting burnishers.

9. General combinations: a. attributive, as *corn-bread*, -colour, -crop, -dole, -ear, -fair, -feast, -goddess, -harvest, -head, -heap, -leaf, -market, -mart, -merchant, -plant, -produce, -riddle, -shock, -song, -stack, -stubble, -trade, etc.; (used in the

cultivation, carriage, storage, etc., of corn), as *corn-bin*, *-bing*, *-chamber*, *-city*, *-fan*, *-loft*, *-ship*, *-shovel*, *-sieve*, *-vau*, *-vauin*, *-yard*. b. obj. genitive (sometimes as names of mechanical contrivances), as *corn-cadger*, *-cleaner*, *-crusher*, *-cultivator*, *-gauger*, *-harvester*, etc. c. objective, as *corn-cumbering*, *-devouring*, *-exporting*, *-growing*, *-planting*, *-producing*, etc., vbl. sbs. and adjs.; d. instrumental, as *corn-clad*, *-feeding*, *-laden*, *-strewn*, *-wreathed*, etc., ppl. adjs.; *corn-fit* adj.; e. para-synthetic, as *corn-coloured* adj.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Brit. Geog. Soc. XXIX*. 161 A mortar for grain, and sundry gourds and bark *corn-bins*. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* i. vi. The granaries are also distinguished with partitions or *corn-bings*. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 150 The *corn-chambers* and *Magazines* in Holland. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) xi The rats were bad in the *corn-chamber*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* viii. 4 The *conecyities* [1611 stone cities] which he buylded in Hemath. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 18 And *corn-clad* vales a happier state attest. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 3/4 *Corn colour* is popular for ball gowns. 1887 *Ibid.* 20 July 6/2 A girl in *corn-coloured* surah, relieved with shoulder-knots and belt of wheat-green velvet. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 260 When applied to *corn-crops*, it should be... already decomposed. 1865 LUSBOCK *Preh. Times* 133 The presence of *corn-crushers*, which are round balls of hard stone, two or three inches in diameter, proves that agriculture was known and practised even in the Stone Age. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. i. iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 115 Cockle, wilde oats, rough Burs, *Corn-cumbering* Tares. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 270 The *Corn-devouring* Weazel here abides. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 105 Caius Gracchus *corned* was gret, he wasted therefore the treasure. 1787 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 (Mätzl.) De sweene of pe seuene *corneres*. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. -Wulcker 664/10 *Hec spica*, a cornere. 1888 *Easton* (Mass.) *Frut.* 24 Nov. 4/4 Portsmouth, Ohio, is to have a *corn fair*. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (677) 287 Bearing upon his shoulder a *corn-fan*. 1844 J. D. HUNTER *Mem. Captivity* 274 No occasion... displays in a more manifest degree its social effects than the *corn feast*. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 443 Though the population in *corn-feeding* countries were dependent on the cheapest species of grain. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. ii. iv. The *Corn-fit* soyl. 1890 J. G. FRASER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 330 note, Demeter as a *corn-god*. 1823 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 265 To send their *corn-gaugers* over the country regularly year after year. 1670 GOTTOM *Espernon* iii. x. 479 Their *Corn Harvest* had prov'd this year so thin, that thereupon a great... Famine ensu'd. 1709 *Act 7 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 451/11 All Persons working at Hay-Harvest and *Corn-Harvest* work... shall not be impressed. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 2/5 This... offence of plucking a few *corn-heads*. 1620 BR. HALL *How Mar. Clergy* 295 (T.) What if in his chaff he find but one untruth, whiles I in my *corn-heap* can find more? 1881 *Corn Times* 14 May, She [i. e. the vessel] is *corn-laden* for Buffalo. 1856 OLMS-TRAD *Slave States* 414 Some bundles of *corn-leaves*, to be fed to the horse. 1611 CORTEZ, *Grenier*, a Garner; i. e. *Corn-loft*; a room to keep salt, or *corn*, in. 1547 *Item. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 77 Unius burguli in Ripon in le olde *Corne* marketstede. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* 164 The Factor introduces samples of the *corn* upon his stand or counter in the *corn market*. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 6 A Village where a *Corn Mart* is kept once or twice in a Week. 1824 *Veg. Subst. Food* 10 The chief *corn-plants*... are wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, and maize. 1849 GROTE *Græce* ii. xlii. v. 268 The importance of its *corn-produce*. 1878 *Oxford Bible Helps* 210 Egypt was a great *corn-producing* country in Jacob's time. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* viii. (1860) 80/2 Two tall pyramids of braxy-mutton, heaped up each on a *corn-riddle*. 1878 *Oxford Bible Helps* 142 Alexandrian *corn-ships* carried one large square-sail. 1893 STANVHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 53 *Corneshocks* singed with blasterus hurling Of Southwold whizzling. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Kivb, Paddles, are pieces of wood... resembling a *corn-shovel*. 1890 J. G. FRASER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 306 Isis placed the severed limbs of Osiris on a *corn-sieve*. 1844-5 SCHODCRAFT *Onseta* 254 The cereal chorus, or *corn-song*, as sung by the Northern Algonquin tribes. a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 322 (Jod.) On the *cornstrew'd* lands. 1842 BISCHOFF *Wollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 212 The weeds and thistles which are in *corn stubbles*. 1753 (title) The State of the *Corn Trade* considered. a 1455 *Houltate* xv, Crynd cravis... Will cum to the *corne* yard.

10. *Corn* is also prefixed to the names of many plants to distinguish a species that grows in corn-fields, as *Corn Bell-flower*, *Blue-bottle*, *Bugloss*, *Campion*, *Crowfoot*, *Mustard*, *Poppy*, *Speedwell*, *Thistle*, *Woundwort*, etc.; also to names of animals living in corn-fields or infesting corn, as *Corn Bunting*, *Sawfly*, *Weevil*, etc. See these words.

11. Special Combinations: † *corn-badger*, a dealer in corn (see BADGER sb.1); *corn-ball* (U.S.), a sweetmeat made of popped corn or maize; *corn-beef*, corned beef (see CORNED ppl. a.); *corn-beetle*, a very small beetle, *Cucujus testaceus*, the larva of which often makes great ravages in stores of grain; *corn-bells*, (a) a species of fungus, *Cyathus vernicosus* or *Nidularia campanulata*, found in England in corn-fields, etc.; (b) dial. name for ears of corn (see quot.); *corn-bill*, a parliamentary draft of a proposed corn-law; *corn-bind*, (a) the wild English convolvulus; (b) Running Buckwheat, BIND-CORN, *Polygonum convolvulus*; also called *corn-bind-weed*; *corn-binks* (dial.), the Blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; *corn-blade* (U.S.), the broad

leaf of Indian corn; *corn-boggart* (dial.), a figure set up to scare away birds, etc., from growing corn; *corn-boor*, in South Africa, a boor who chiefly grows corn (Ger. *korn-bauer*); *corn-bottle* (dial.), the Blue-bottle; *corn-brake* (U.S.), a plantation of maize; *corn-broom* (U.S.), a broom made of the panicles of Broom-corn or of the tops and dried seed-stalks of the maize-plant; *corn-cake*, Charlock or Field Mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*; *corn-cart*, a farm-cart adapted to the carriage of corn, etc.; † *corn-dish*, a dish for measuring corn; *corn-drake* (dial.) = CORN-ORAKE (Montagu 1802-33); *corn-drill*, a machine or drill for sowing grain in rows or, in U.S., Indian corn; *Corn-Exchange*, an Exchange devoted to the corn-trade; † *corn-floor*, a threshing floor; *corn-fly*, a name given to flies of the genera *Chloris* and *Oscinis* on account of the injury done by them to growing crops; *corn-fodder* (U.S.), Indian corn sown broad-cast and cut to serve as fodder; *corn-fritter* (U.S.), a fritter made of batter mixed with grated green Indian corn; *corn-grass*, an old name of *Agrostis Spica-ventris*; *corn-grate*, *corn-grit* (dial.) = CORN-BRASH; *corn-grater* (U.S.), an appliance for detaching green Indian corn from the cob; *corn-hill*, in N. America, a small hillock raised by the Indians for the planting of maize; † *corn-honey*, honey which has become granulated; *corn-hook* (U.S.), an instrument with a short scythe-like blade, for reaping Indian corn; † *corn-honey*, a measure for corn; *corn-huller*, a machine for hulling corn; *corn-jobber*, a dealer in corn; *corn-juice* (U.S. slang), whisky made of Indian corn, hence whisky generally; *corn-knife* (U.S.), a large strong knife for cutting standing Indian corn; *corn-lift*, a mechanical contrivance in a mill or warehouse for raising sacks of corn; *corn-man*, a labourer employed in the reaping or carrying of corn; † *corn-meter*, one who superintends the measuring of corn sold or distributed; *corn-mildew*, a mildew that attacks growing corn; *corn-mint*, (a) a name, in Turner, of a species of Calamint, *C. Acinus*, Wild Basil (cf. Ger. *kornminze*, Du. *corneminte*); (b) book-name of the Field-mint, *Mentha arvensis*; *corn-month*, the month for harvesting the corn crops; *corn-moth*, a species of moth, *Tinea granella*, the larva of which, called the 'wolf', is very destructive to corn; *corn-mother*, *corn-queen*: cf. *corn-spirit*; *corn-mow* (dial.), a stack of corn or a place where corn is stacked; *corn-oyster* (U.S.), a corn-fritter with a taste resembling that of oysters; *corn-pike*, (a) a pitch-fork; (b) a circular rick of corn, pointed at the top (dial.); *corn-pit* (U.S.), the part of an Exchange where the business in Indian corn is carried on; *corn-planter*, a machine for planting grain or Indian corn; *corn-popper* (U.S.), a wire pan or covered tray used in popping Indian corn; *corn-popping* (U.S.), the making of popped Indian corn by roasting it till it splits and the white flour swells out; a social gathering at which this is done; *corn-queen* (see *corn-mother*); *corn-rail* = CORN-ORAKE; † *corn-rate* = CORN-RENT; *corn-rig* (dial.), a 'ridge' of growing corn, the strip between two furrows in a corn-field; *corn-rust*, a parasitic fungus infesting growing corn; † *corn-sedge* = CORN-FLAG; *corn-sheller* (U.S.), a machine for removing the grains from the ear or cob of Indian corn; *corn-smut*, a disease in growing corn, produced by a fungus which turns the grains into a black soot-like powder; *corn-spirit* (in writers on folk-lore), a spirit or animated being (taking various forms), supposed by some races to dwell in corn; *corn-starch* (U.S.), (a) a starch made of Indian corn; (b) a fine flour made of Indian corn and used in puddings, custards, etc.; *corn-stook* (north dial.), a shock of corn; *corn-thrips*, a small insect, *Thrips cerealeum*, which deposits its eggs on wheat, oats, grasses, etc.; *corn-tongs* (see quot.); † *corn-van*, a 'van' or fan formerly used in winnowing corn; † *corn-violet*, a name of *Campanula Speculum*. Also CORN-BABY, -BRANDY, etc. 1666 MERRETT *Piaz Rev. Natur. Brit.* (Britten), Call'd in Westshire *Cornbells*, where it grows plentifully. 1865 *Corn. Mag.* July 39 Corn-ears in Northamptonshire are corn-bells. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on a Sticks* i. (1794) 5 In the debate on the *corn-bill*. 1822 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 77 That distress which led to the present Corn Bill. 1786 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorkshire Gloss.*, *Cornbind*, climbing buck-wheat; also corn convolvulus. 1828 WEBSTER, *Corn-blades* are collected and preserved as fodder, in some of the southern states of America. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 92 He's as shy at new faces as a bird at a *corn boggart*. 1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 249 In their company

came a husbandman, or, as they are usually called here, a *corn-boor*, from the country near Cape Town. 1731 MIN-LEY *Kollen's Cape G. Hope* II. 268 *Corn-Bottles* were brought to the Cape with the corn that was first sown there. 1844 G. FEATHERSTONHAUGH in *Chamb. Frut.* 5 Oct. 223 He slept softly through a *corn-brake* which lay between the animal and himself, and fired. 1794 G. B. HERBERT *Agric. Surv. East Lothian* 74 (Jam.) Hay and the different kinds of grain are carried on the open spoked cart, known by the name of *corn-cart*. 1419 *Liber Abus* (Rolls) i. 243 Quilibet capitalis mensurarius habeat unum quarterum, et bussellum, et stryk, et *corn-disse*. 1856 *Farmers' Mag.* Jan. 22 The occupier preferred hiring to purchasing a *corn-dill*. 1794 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* (1809) s.v. *Corn*, The exportation of corn [is] to be regulated in London, Kent, Essex, and Sussex by the prices at the *Corn Exchange*. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvii. 10 It schal... wexe drye in the *cornfloris* of his seed [Vulg. in arvis germinis sui arcescit]. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* ix. 1 Strange iewaldes hast thou loued, more then all corne floures [so 1611 and 1885]. Therefore shall they nomore enioye the *cornflores* [1611 the floor, 1885 threshing-floor] and wynepresses. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. iii. 5 *Corn-grass* hath many grassie leaues. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 114 The under-soil is a loose irregular mass of that kind of flat broken stones called in Wiltshire, *'Corn Grate'*. 1822 CONVEARE & PHILLIPS *Geol.* 202 In Wiltshire it is known by the name of the *cornbrash* or *corn-gilt*. The latter appellation however is improper because it is not a grit. 1805 LUSBOCK *Preh. Times* 230 In many places the ground is covered with small mammillary elevations, which are known as Indian *corn-hills*. 1609 C. BUTLER *Penn. Mon.* vi. (1623) O ij, When it is turned white and hard (even like unto sugar) it is called *corn-hony* or *stone-hony*. 1660 WILSON *Scales Comm.* 155 The dimension of round, concave and dry measures, as Pecks, Bushels, Strikes, *Corn-hoops*, etc. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Nov. 2/4 The *corn jobber*... from this sample bought up the whole. a 1848 ROSS *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), Tom wanted a fight, he was too full of *corn-juice* to cut carefully. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Any Moss* 50 He... did anything... which youthful spirits and *corn-juice* prompted. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 The... rates of wages for dockers and *cornmen*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vii. 129 Joseph was *corn-meater* general in Egypt. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 549 *Corn-meter* [as one of the public officers of Hindustan]. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 733/2 Later in the season this [rust] develops into the *corn-mildew*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) G vj b, Thys kynde of Calamintye... is called in Englishe comonly *corne mynt*. 1661 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 163 *Corn Mint*... is one of the commonest species of mint. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Earth Poems* 398 The *corn-month's* golden hours will come. 1890 J. G. FRASER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 341 Out of the last sheaf the Bulgarians make a doll which they call the *Corn-queen* or *Corn-mother*. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 24 Aug. 192 A poor man... fell from a *corn-mow*... and fractured his skull. a 1796 BURNS *Ploughman*, Command me to the barn-yard, And the *corn-mou*, man. 1611 COROR, *Javelier*, a *corne-pike*, or pitchfork, wherewith sheaves of corne be loaden, and vnlodad. 1714 J. WALKER *Suff. Clergy* ii. 394/1 One Susan Bolke... came, and with her *Corn-Pike*, made at Morton. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Frut.* 20 Nov. 8/3 For a time this morning there was a panic in the *corn-pit*, and the November option of that cereal sold up 7 cents from the closing price of yesterday. 1856 *Engineer* I. 14/5 Improvements in hand *corn-plasters*. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 610/2 What romps they would have! what *corn-poppings*! 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Acharnians*, etc. *Birds* 228 Stones... the *cornralls* chiselled with their bills. 1665 D. LLOYD *Fair Warnings* 17 The setting of the *Corn-rate* for the Universities. 1794 BURNS *Rigs o' Barley*, *Corn rigs*, an' barley rigs, An' *corn rigs* are bonnie. a 1843 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Jerry Jarvis*, Hid in a *corn-rig*. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. 121 In appearance the *corn-rust* is a meie patch of reddish-yellow powder. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 104 (L.) Called... in English, *corn-flag*, *corne-sedge*, *sword-flag*, *corne-gladden*. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.-t.* 9 A thing... that turns out results like a *corn-sheller*. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 735/2 *Corn-smut* is not nearly so injurious as *corn-mildew*. 1890 J. G. FRASER *Gold. Bough* I. 307 The *corn-spirit* seems to be only an extension of the older tree-spirit. 1864 *Exhibition. Rep. of Suries* (1863) III A, 13 Maizena or *corn starch* used for food. 1887 *Hood's Cook-Bk.* No. 7 Cake made from *corn-starch*. 1884 SPEEDY *Sport* x. 176 Those who conceal themselves in *corn-stooks*. 1622 MABE tr. *Alemant's Gussman d'Alf.* 233 As if they had pull'd out his Eyes with Pincers and held him by the nose with *Corn-tongs*. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clock*, 69 *Corn Tongs*... [are] Tweezers with the gripping points formed to resemble the shell of a barley corn. They are used by jewellers for picking up stones, etc. 1795 *Pope Odes*, xxxii. 291 An ear my hand must bear; a shepherd eyes The unknown instrument with strange surprise And calls a *corn-van*. 1665 HOOKER *Microg.* 152 Of the seeds of Venus looking-glass, or *Corn Violet*.

**Corn** (kōrn), sb.<sup>2</sup> [a. OF. *corn*, later *cor*, horn, also corn on the foot:—L. *cornū* horn.]

1. A horny induration of the cuticle, with a hard centre, and a root sometimes penetrating deep into the subjacent tissue, caused by undue pressure, chiefly on the toes or feet from tight or hard boots. The earlier native name was *angnail*, AGNAIL (where see other quotes).

c 1440 *Prunp. Parv.* 93 Coorne or haide knott in þe flesche, *cornicallus*. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ii. (1559) 3 *Claums*... In englyshe it is named cornes or agnelles in a mannes fete or toes. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 22 She that makes dainty, She Ile swear hath Cornes. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. i. (1660) 6/2 *When he is pinch'd on that Toe where his Corn is*. 1710 SWIFT *Teller* No. 238 ¶ 3 A coming Show'r your shooting Corns pressage. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 524/1 Corns are sometimes developed at the roots of the fingers. 1846 WELLINGTON in *Nonconformist* VI. 13 The Duke begs to say he has no corns and never means to have any. It is his opinion that if there were no boots there would be no corns.

b. In horses' feet: A bruise of the sensitive parts of the heel, in the angle between the bars and the

wall of the hoof, caused by the pressure of the shoe, or by the violent contact of stones or other hard substances.

[It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here. Bosw.-Toller has it under *Corn sh.* Quot. 1616 may mean 'hoof': Colgr. 1611 has as senses of *F. corne* 'also the hoof of a beast's foot; also, the su-fast (a hard or hoine swelling in the back-part of a horse)']

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* III. 62 Þis mæg horse wið þon þe him bið corn on þa fet. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 145 The disease of the hooft or the corne. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 434 Caesar's Horse, who, as Fame goes, Had Coins upon his Feet and Toes. 1787-91 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 25 Spavins, splints, corns... being all curable.

2. To tread on any one's corns: fig. to wound his susceptibilities. To acknowledge the corn: to confess or acknowledge a charge, imputation, failure, etc. (Orig. U.S.)

1846 *New York Herald* 27 June (Bartlett), The Evening Mirror very naively comes out and acknowledges the corn. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 239 Insulted the doctor, and trampled on the inmost corns of the nurse. 1883 SALA *Living London* 97 (Farmer) Mr. Porter acknowledged the corn as regaid his fourteen days' imprisonment, and is forgiven by his loving consort. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* iv. We cannot avoid treading on each other's corns as we go on our various ways.

3. Comb., relating to the treatment or cure of corns, as *corn-doctor*, *-extractor*, *-knife*, *-operator*, *-plaster*, *-rubber*, *-salve*; *corn-sick* adj.; *corn-leaf* (*diat.*), the Navel-wort (*Cotyledon Umbilicus*). Also CORN-CUTTER.

1767 S. PATRICKSON *Another Trav.* I. 301 The noted corn-doctor. 1777 *Contemph. Man* I. 76 The Coach now overtaking them, to the great Joy of Mr. Cnbl, who was Coin-sick. 1818 BYRON *Let. in J. Murray's Mem. & Corr.* (1891) I. 398 He brought nothing but his papers, some corn-rubbers, and a kaleidoscope. 1819 P. O. *London Directory* 379 Wolff & Son, Corn-operators. 1851 MAXWELL *London Labour* I. 27 The vendors of corn-alve. 1854 *Pharmac.* *Ann.* XIII. 459 They are used for corns and warts... hence... called *corn-leaves*. 1868 *Morning Star* 16 Jan., His client was not a corn-cutter, but a corn-extractor.

† **Corn, corne**, sb. 3. Obs. [In sense 1, a. OF. *corn*, later *cor* a horn, as an instrument of music:—L. *cornu*. Cf. also *F. corne* horn of a beast, projecting corner, etc.—L. *cornua*, pl. of *cornu*, in Romanic a fem. sing.; cf. L. *arma*, *F. arme*.]

1. A musical instrument, a horn. In first quot. app. a mere reproduction of the Latin. [a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 11. 6 Syngis til oure god... in voice of trumpe corne [Vulg. *noce tuba corne*].] c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 Jason diide do sowne trompettis, tabours, and coines.

2. *Portif.* A horned work or HORNWORK. 1603 *Memo. Ct. Tackley* II. 106 The next day Tackely.. took the Corn almost in the view of the Town.

3. ? A corner. Cf. CORNER 2. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Rings.. made like them at the hatches cornes (by which we take them up and lay them downe).

**Corn** (*kɔrn*), v. [f. CORN sb. 1: a number of uses connected only by their common relation to the sb. in its various senses.]

I. 1. *trans.* To form into grains; to granulate; *spec.* to bring (gunpowder) into roundish particles or grains by working it through sieves.

1560 WHITTTHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 28 Powder.. must be corned, and then dried. 1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned. 1679 *Pior Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 A quart of the strongest and steepest Ale... which cornes it [salt] greater or smaller according to the degree of its staleness. 1729 SHIRLOCK *Artillery* II. 104 Powder when it is corned is more active and powerful than when pulverized. 1796 *Full Advertiser* 6 Aug. 2/4 This mill.. was used for.. corning the powder. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 496/s The composition.. is sent to the corning-house to be corned or grained; here it is first pressed into a hard and firm body, broken into small lumps, and the powder is then grained by these lumps being put into sieves, etc.

† 2. *intr.* To take the form of grains, to become granular. Obs.

1560 WHITTTHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 28 Into the which Seeue the powder must be put while it is dancke, and also a little bowle, that when you sifte, it may roule vp and doune vpon the clots of powder, to breake them, that it may corne, and runne through the hooles of the Seeue. 1644 *Nvs Gunner* I. (1647) 20. 1674-91 RAY *Making Salt* Coll. 206 After one hour's boiling the Brine will begin to corn. 1679 *Pior Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 They boile it [the brine] again gently till it begin to Corne.

II. 3. *trans.* To sprinkle with salt in grains; to season, pickle, or preserve with salt; to salt.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aspergers salam carnis*, to corne with salt. 1573 *Tusser* *Harb.* (1578) 167 Some corneth, some brineth, some will not be taught, where meate is attained, there coolethe is naught. 1634 R. H. *Salernus Regim.* 86 The foresaid fishes be better, being a little corned with Salt, then fresh, or utterly salt. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) V. 266 The beef was wondrously corned. 1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1800, 110 Herrings sprinkled (or, as it is termed, 'roused or corned') with a moderate quantity of salt. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 648 Obligated to corn a great part of the meat as the only way of preserving it for use.

III. † 4. To provision with corn or grain. *rare.* 1456 *Sc. Acts* *Gas II* (1814) 45 (Jam.) Thai ar bettir cornyt than than far fernyere, and their innemyms war cornyt.

5. To give (a horse) a feed of oats. *Sc. and north.* 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 171 The pannel called at the de-

ponent's house..to have his horse corned. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* ix. When thou was corn't, an' I was mellow, We took the road ay like a swallow. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii. There is nothing like corning the horse before the journey. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Corn'd*, supplied with food. 'Get 'em corn'd', get the animals fed.

IV. 6. *intr.* Of cereals, or pulse: To form the corns or seeds in the ear or pod; to KERN.

1622 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. liii. (1660) 122 The infant Eares shoot forth, and now begin to corn. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 102 When it begins to corn in the ear. 1884 *Times* 20 June 4 Spring-sown beans..are short, thin, weak, and cannot corn well.

V. † 7. To produce corn. *Obs. rare.*

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 397 There will never come his like, while the earth can corn.

8. *trans.* To crop (land) with corn or grain; in U.S. to plant with maize.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 184 And when you have corned your Land as much as you intend, then to alter it to Clover is the properest season. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* III. § 4 (1681) 27.

† **Corn, coren**, ppl. a. Obs. Early form of CHOSEN. For quotes. see CHOOSE v. A. 6.

**Cornaceous** (*kɔrnɪʃəs*), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Cornaceus* + -ous]. Belonging to the Order *Cornaceae*, of which the genus *Cornus*, Cornel, is the type.

**Cornage** (*kɔrnɪdʒ*), *Hist.* [a. OF. *cornage*, 'droit qui se levait sur les bêtes à cornes', f. *corn*, *corne* horn: in med.L. *cornagium*.] A feudal 'service', being a form of rent fixed by the number of horned cattle; horn geld.

[1813 *Baldon Bk. in Domesday Bk. Supp.* (1816) 568 Due ville redd. xxx. sol. de corinag & ii. vacc de metryde. 1238-9 BRACON *Note Bk.* (ed. Maitland 1887) No. 1270 Et pleterea qua dedit cornagium quod anglie dicitur horn geld. c 1290 *Fleta* III. xiv. § 9 Sunt etiam alia praestationes, ut auxilia in Comitatu Vice comitatum. Hydagia, Cornagia, Caragia, Secta, etc.] 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 133 The tenure of a pastoral state of society was Cornage. The herd was numbered, or the flock, the tenth animal was set apart as the prerogative of the king or overlord.

¶ The following erroneous explanation given by Littleton, as an 'it is said', has been repeated in the Law-books and Dictionaries down to the present time. It was perhaps founded on the passage from Bracton given above, in which there is mention both of a tenure by serjeanty, and of 'cornage' or horn geld.

1594 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 34 a. It is said that in y<sup>e</sup> Marches of Scotlande some holde of the kinge by cornage, y<sup>e</sup> ys to say to blowe an horne for to warne the men of the countrey etc. when they here y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Scots or other enemies will come. 1613 Sir H. PIERCE *Law* (1636) 149. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 107. 1641 *Tenures de la Ley* 85. 1679 BLOUNT *Ans. Tenures* 13. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 74 Tenure by cornage.. was, to wind a horn when the Scots or other enemies entered the land. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 321.

¶ **Cornage** has also been misread as *cornage*, *corrage*, and treated as a distinct word, with various conjectural explanations.

c 1250 BRACON II. xvi. 8 Quendam communes praestationes.. sicut sunt Hidagia, Cornagia [ed. 1569 has *corragia*: so Cowel, Blount, etc.], Caragia. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* Cornage is a kinde of imposition extraordinarie.. and it seemeth to be of certain measures of corn. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Corrage*, in Common-law, is a certain extraordinary imposition upon certain measures of Corn, which is upon some unusual occasion.

**Cornal**(le), **Cornal**(line), obs. ff. CORONAL, CORNELIAN.

**Cornamouse**, -muse, -mute, obs. ff. CORNE-MUSE.

**Cornar**, -are, obs. ff. CORNER.

† **Cornardy**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cornardie*, *cornadie*, *cornardie*, f. *cornard* one that is hoined, a cuckold, a fool, f. *corn* horn.] Folly.

1340 *Ayeub.* 130 Þis byeh þe uour hornes þet is to zigge: þe uour cornardies þet amereþ þe contraye.

**Corn-baby**, a literary perversion of KIRN-BABY = harvest-home doll (BABY 2); originated by an erroneous conjecture of Brand, and retained by some writers on folklore, but never in popular use.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1801) 341 The Northern word [Kern-baby] is plainly a corruption of Corn Baby, or Image. 1825 T. D. FOSSBROOK *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 694/s The old Gauls used to parade a figure of Berecynthia over the fields.. This is the Kern or Cornbaby. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 344 In the North of England the last handful of corn was cut by the prettiest girl and dressed up as the Corn Baby or Kern Baby.

**Corn-brandy**. [Cf. Ger. *kornbrandwein*, Du. *korenbrandewijn*, Da. *kornbrandewijn*, etc.] Spirits distilled from grain; whiskey.

1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4022/s [In S. Germany] a Quart of Corn Brandy [is sold] for 3 Dollars. 1845 C. H. J. ANDERSON *Suedish Brothels* 8, I shall want some of your corn-brandy. 1863 B. GOULD *Iceland* 161 Cornbrandy—the taste of which resembles spirits of wine out of a Castor oil bottle.

**Cornbrash** (*kɔrnbræʃ*), *Geol.* [f. CORN sb. 1 + BRASH sb. 1] A name, originally local, for the coarse 'brashy' calcareous sandstone which forms the upper division of the Lower Oolite in various parts of England. Also *attrib.*

1815 W. SMITH *Mem. Delineation Strata* 45 The corn-brash is very aptly described by its name, as in the western part of its course.. this is almost the only land in tillage. In Wiltshire it is called *cornbrash*, and in Northamptonshire *redbrash*. 1833 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* III. 66 Beds of sandy limestone..replete with numerous fragments of shells, and much resembling, in structure, the English cornbrash. 1866 PHILLIPS in *Athenaeum* 2 May (1874), While walking over some cornbrash fields near Bath.

**Corn-cake** (*kɔrnɪkɛk*), *U.S.* Cake made of Indian corn meal.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. Corn-cake, in all its varieties of hoe-cake, dodgers, muffins, and other species too numerous to mention. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 25 Eating their frugal meal of corn cake.

**Corn-chandler** (*kɔrnɪtʃandlɪə*). A retail dealer in corn and allied products.

1807 *London Gaz.* No. 2298/s The Persons making such Oaths shall be no Corn-Chandler, Meal-man, Factor. 1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 644 Retail maltsters and some corn-chandlers have querns or handmills to grind their corn. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyland's Weird* I 7 A corn-chandler and respectable inhabitant of the same town.

Hence **Corn-chandlery**, goods dealt in by a corn-chandler.

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 1/s The Board of Management are prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of Meat.. Cheese, Cornchandlery, Oilman's Goods.

**Corn-cob** (*kɔrnɪkɔb*), *U.S.* [Cf. *COB* sb. 1 II.]

The elongated and somewhat woody receptacle to which the grains are attached in the ear of maize.

1877-8 COBBETT *Resid.* U. S. (1822) 7 This little stalk, to which the seeds adhere, is called the Corn Cob. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breaky.* i. (1865) 24 London is like a shelled corn-cob on the Derby day. 1881 T. HUGHES *Rugby, Tennessee* 58 They remained peacefully among corn-cobs till the danger had passed.

b. *attrib.*, as *corn-cob pipe*, a tobacco-pipe with the bowl made of the cob of Indian corn; *corn-cob shell*, a shell made by removing the pith of the cob and filling the hollow with powder.

**Corn-cockle** (*kɔrnɪkɔkəl*). The common Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*; see COCKLE sb. 1.

1713 J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 205 This differs from our Corn Cockle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 225 The..purple red flowers of the corn-cockle.

**Corn-cracker** (*kɔrnɪkrækr*).

1. *U.S.* A contemptuous name for a 'poor white' in the Southern States (? from his subsisting on corn or maize); a 'cracker'; see also quot. 1848.

1837-40 HALSBURTON *Clockmaker* (1862) 318 There's the hooser of Indiana, the suckers of Illinois, and the corn-crackers of Virginia. 1848-60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Corn-cracker*, the nickname for a native of Kentucky. 1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 228 That class of..people called in the south—because they subsist largely upon corn—*Corn Crackers*, or *Crackers*. These Crackers are the 'poor white folks' of the planter.

2. A species of ray-fish, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, found on the south-eastern shores of the United States.

**Corn-cracker**: see CORN-CRACKER, and next.

**Corn-crake** (*kɔrnɪkrækr*). Also 6-9 -*crak*, 8 -*crak*, -*orek*. [f. CORN sb. 1 + CRAKE]

1. A name (originally Scottish) of the bird also called Landrail, *Crex pratensis*, found in summer in the British Islands; it lives concealed among standing corn and the grass of the hayfields, whence its harsh grating voice may be heard.

a 1455 *Houlate* lxi. The Corne Craike, the pundar at hand. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 6314 The Cornecraik in the croft I heir hir cry. 1772 HARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 318 This bird is..very common..in Ireland, where they are called corn-craiks. a 1813 A. WILSON *Port. Wks.* *Summer Evening*, House screams the corn-craik from the dewy hay. 1829 E. JESSE *Fruit. Nat.* 329 The noise..reminds us of the spring call of the rail or corn-crake. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 29 May 6/s The corn-craik in the misty fields.

2. 'A hand-rattle with a ratchet wheel, used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing corn' (Jamieson); also a nursery toy making a similar grating noise.

3. *Comb.*, as *corn-crake-like* adj. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb., His flail-like movement of arm and corn-crake-like voice in full action.

**Corn-craker**. Also -*cracker*. A local variant of CORN-CRAKE in W. of Scotland.

1703 M. MARTIN *West. Isles* 71 (in Pennant) Corn-craker. 1802-33 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 203. 1885 in SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds*.

**Corn-crib**. *U.S.* a. A crib or manger for corn. b. A ventilated building or granary, for storing Indian corn in the ear or cob.

1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Alice* 296, I sprang off my horse..cast him loose to make his way to the corn-crib. 1883 E. P. ROSE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 43/s A. corn crib was near.

**Corn-cutter**. 1. *U.S.* [f. CORN sb. 1]

a. A machine for reaping Indian corn; a corn-harvester or corn-knife. b. A machine like a chaff-cutter used for chopping up stalks of Indian corn to feed cattle.

**Corn-cutter**. 2. [f. CORN sb. 2]

One who cuts corn on the feet, a chiropodist.

1593 NASHE *Poor Lelt.* *Confuted* 27 Broome boyes, and corn-cutters (or whatsoever trade is more contemptible).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 292 Enough to make a Tooth-



drawer, or Corn-cutter passe for a general Physician. 1799 *Steele's Tailor* No. 103 p. 11. I committed him into the Hands of Dr. Thomas Smith in King-street (my own Corn-Cutter). 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vi. 50 Testimonials gracefully vouchsafed to corn-cutters.

**Corn-cutting.** [f. CORN sb.<sup>2</sup>] *A. vbl. sb.* The profession of cutting corns. *B. ppl. a.* That cuts corns professionally.

1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 203 (*A Quacksalver*) His maine cunning is Corn-cutting. 1750 TOLDEREVY *Two Orphans* I. 107 He professes corn-cutting only in London. 1764 FOOT *Mayor of G. i. Wks.* 1799 I. 164 You blood-letting, tooth-drawing, corn-cutting. glistering—.

**Corn-dealer.** One who buys and sells corn. 1707 R. BLACKWELL (*title*) The Corn-dealers Companion. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Aug. 3/2 The mob were deliberately destroying the windows, doors, etc. of a corn dealer's house. 1837 WHITLOCK *Rk. Trades* (1842) 165 There are many persons that act as Corn-factors who deal largely for themselves; these are known by the name of corn-dealers.

**Corn-dodger.** *U.S.* A kind of cake or bread made of the meal of Indian corn, baked very hard.

1856 OLMSTED *Texas* (Bartlett), The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be corn-dodger and fried bacon. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Xmas No. 135/1 Madeline... was hurrying the corn-dodgers and venison steak on the table.

**Cornea** (kōr'ne-ä). *Anat.* [L. *cornea* short for med.L. *cornea tēla* horny web or tissue, later *cornea tunica* horny coating, f. L. *corneus* CORNEOUS.]

The transparent convexo-concave portion of the anterior covering of the eyeball, so called from its horny consistence.

Also called *lucid* or *proper cornea*, as distinguished from the *opaque cornea* or sclerotic coat.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (1495) 108 Of the four webbes in the foremost partyes of the eye the fyrste hyghite tela arena... the thirde Cornea, horny. 1547 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Disyll. Waters* Fijb. The moistenes which is in cornea of the Iyen. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 note. The second is cornea or hornie tunicle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 7 The diaphanous Cornea [of the Flea's eye]. 1799 *Med. Frnl.* I. 332 An Instrument for cutting the Cornea, in the Operation of extracting a Cataract. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 104 On the inner or concave surface of the proper cornea is a thin elastic membrane—the 'elastic cornea'. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 226 In front... the fibrous capsule of the eye... becomes transparent, and receives the name of the cornea.

*b. Corneal cornea:* a conical projection of the cornea.

1854 W. MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* (ed. 4) 686 It is generally the case that objects appear multiplied to an eye affected with conical cornea. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 48 Conical cornea is a staphylomatous bulging of the middle portion of the cornea, caused by a thinning of that structure in the central region.

**Corneal** (kōr'ne-äl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the cornea.

1808 WARDROP *Ess. Anat. Eye* i. 23 The whole of the corneal substance had become cloudy. 1850 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* XX. 225 The nature of the corneal surface.

**Cornean**, var. of CORNEINE.

**Corn-eater.** An eater of corn; *spec.* a name formerly given in North America to those Indians who yielded to the influences of civilization.

1847-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. ii. (1876) 57 The lights of the church, the ascetics, Gentoos and corn-eaters she [Nature] does not distinguish by any favor.

**Corned** (kōr'nd), *a.* [f. CORN sb.<sup>1</sup> & v. + -ED.]

1. Formed into grains or particles; granulated. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. vi. (1878) ii. 38 [Honey] white as sugar, and corned as if it were salt. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accd. Vng. Seamen* 32 Powder, be it serpentine or corned powder. 1879 FLOT *Staffordsh.* (1889) 94 They begin... to take the corned salt from the rest of the brine. 1883 J. M. SPERMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 57 The corned powder should be spread upon a table and bruised, and the saltpetre sifted over it.

2. Of meat: Preserved or cured with salt; salted. 1621-3 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. ii. 1. 66 Beef... corned, young, of an Ox. 1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Improvement* (1746) 149 If you eat it [pork] corned, yet is it of gross Juice and speedy Corruption. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 203 Slices of good wheat bread, and corned pork. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Corned-meat*, flesh slightly salted, intended for early use, and not for keeping for any time. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. The corned beef was exceedingly tender and cooked to a turn.

3. Covered with a crop of corn. *Obs. rare*—1. 1631 DONNE *Epigrams* (1652) 98 Glebes which... Now the Dutch Plowman sees wel corn'd and sheav'd.

4. Bearing seeds or grains; having the seeds developed.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 47 The beans and peas, which were thin, though pretty well corned. 1865 *Times* 30 Oct., Beans are this year well corned, though rather short in the straw. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand*, 170 Sangai grass (which has a long and many-comed ear).

5. *slang.* Intoxicated. [Cf. CORNY a.<sup>1</sup> 2, 4.]

1765 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Corned, drunk. 1825-79 JAMISON *S. v. Corn* v. 2 'These lads are well corned'. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* i. II. 230 When a man is tipsy (spirits being made from grain), they generally say he is corned. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Corned, slightly drunk. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Corned, full of drink, intoxicated.

† **Corned**, *a.* 3 *Obs.* [f. *corné* horned, with substitution of Eng. suffix -ED.]

1. Horned, peaked, pointed,

1529 SKELTON *Mann. World* 26 So many garded hose, Such corned shoes. 1592 GREENE *Poems, Deser Chaucer* (Ritld.) 290 His shoes were corned broad before. 1847 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.*, The corned crest.

2. In comb. = cornered.

1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Sermon* 146 b, Fower-corned cappes. 1651 RALEIGH'S *Ghost* 78 In mans body more than six hundred muscles, as long muscles... plain or even corned.

† **Corned**, *a.* 3 *Obs.* [f. CORN sb.<sup>2</sup> + -ED.] Of the feet: Having corns.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 Whens come cornde crooked toes? From short shapen shoone.

**Corneil(e, -eill, var. of CORNEOL, Cornelian.**

1542 *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 67 (Jam.) Item, ane ring with ane corneil.

**Corneine.** *Min.* Also cornean, -een. [f. L. *corne-us* horny + -INE.] = APHANITE.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxx. 401 They consist of greenstones... together with much compact felspar rock (corneine). 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, Corneine... an igneous rock, so called from its tough, compact, and horn-like texture. 1868 DANA *Min.* 248 Aphanyte (or corneine) is like diabase, but is without distinct grains.

† **Corneitis** (kōr'ne-i'tis), *Path.* [f. CORNEA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cornea.

1854 W. MACKENZIE *Dis. Eye* 595 We also meet with cases of corneitis in old persons. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 672 Corneitis... with ulceration and prolapse of the iris.

**Cornele**, -ekyl, *obs. ff. CHRONIOLE.*

† **Cornel**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *cornell(e, 5 cornal(a).* A variant of CARNEL, KERNEL = battlement, embrasure.

1730 K. ALIS. 720 The touris to take, and the torellis, Vawtes, alouris, and the cornelis [for cornells]. 1735 *Coer de L.* 1842 Six stages ful of towrelles, Wel flourished with cornelles. 1740 *Partonope* 408 Wyth Towres and Cornellis so well ymade. 1740 *Le Bone Florence* 808 Florence lay in a cornell. 1802 in T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* iii. vii. 308 Raise of a greater height than what Captain Turrell made, betwixt the house and the cornell.

† **Cornel**, *Obs. or dial.* [a. OF. *cornal*:—late L. *cornale* corner, f. L. *cornū*, in OF. *corn* horn, corner. The origin of sense 2 is obscure.]

1. Corner, angle (of a house, etc.).

1740 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 326 The side in longe upon the south thow sprede, The cornel ryse upon the winter sonne [in primo angulo excipiens ortum solis hybernū]. 1463 *Bury Wille* (1850) 22 My cornell hous in the Cook-rowe. 1475 *Rauf Coitseyer* 684 The flure... couerit full clene, Cummmand fra the Cornellis closand quemeley. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornel*, an old word, signifying a corner. 1721 in BAILEY. 1850 *Bury Wille* Notes 241/2 In the dialect of Herefordshire *cornel* still signifies a corner. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cornel*, a corner.

2. (See quotes.)

1740 *Prompt. Parv.* 93 (M.S. H) *Cornel, frontispicium.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornel*, also the fore-part of a house. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Cornel** (kōr'něl). Also 6-7 -ell, -eill, -eill(e, -ill, -oil(e, cornowlee. [App. first in 16th c. herbalists, in the compounds *cornel tree*, *cornel berry*, transl. Ger. *cornel*, *cornell-baum* (16th c. in Grimm), *kornel-beere*, app. 1—OHG. *cornulbaum*, -ber, *churnelbere*, *quernilbert*. According to Hildebrand, Kluge, etc., OHG. *cornul*, *cornul* was ad. med.L. *cornolium* (or ? *cornolius*) *cornel-tree* (in Du Cange). This med.L. seems to be formed on F. *cornouille* (in 16th c. *cornouille*, *cornouille*) 'cornel-cherry', which Diez refers to a pop. L. \**cornuculum* (in pl. -a), dim. of L. *cornum* 'cornel-cherry', the fruit of the *cornus* or *cornel-tree*.

The Ger. *kornelbaum* is also the source of Da. *korneltræ*, Sw. *kornelträd*. Mod. Ger. has *kornelle* for the fruit. From F. *cornouille* is derived Du. *kornelje*, whence Brereton's *cornouille* (quot. 1634). Various formed derivatives of L. *cornus*, *cornum*, and the adj. *cornuus*, appear in CORN-TREE, OE. *cornutree*, and It. *cornio*, *corniolo* the tree, *cornia*, *corniola* the fruit (cf. Picard dial. *cornolle*, *cornolle*), obs. F. *cornille* the berry (Cotgr.). Sp. *cornejo* (—*corniculus*), F. *cornier*, *cornouillier*, *cornel-tree*].

1. English name of the botanical genus *Cornus*, of which the ancient writers and early herbalists distinguished two 'sorts', *Cornus mas* 'Male Cornel', and *C. femina* 'Female Cornel'. The former was the *Cornel-Tree* (see 3 a) or *Cornelian Cherry-tree*, the *Tane Cornel* of Lyte (*C. mascula*), a large shrub or low tree bearing edible fruit, a native of Southern Europe, sometimes cultivated in Britain; the latter was the *Cornel-bush*, *Wild* or *Common Cornel*, or *Dogwood* (*C. sanguinea*), a common hedge-row shrub in the south of England, of which the berries are not edible. *Dwarf Cornel* is a modern book-name of *C. suecica*, and in N. America of *C. canadensis*. With other qualifying words the name is sometimes given to other species of *Cornus*, of which more than twenty are known.

1551 (see 3 a). 1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* ii. 31 The pearre tree changed for to beare apples grafted thereon, And stonie cornells to wax red with damens or with plums. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 45 Cornowlee makes an hedge like privet. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 284 The goddess... strows The fruits of cornel, as their feast. 1791 COWPER *Thad.* xvi. 936 Or beech, or ash, or rugged cornel old. 1856 BRYANT *Strange Lady* viii, Where cornels arch their cool dark

boughs o'er beds of winter-green. 1863 *Life in South* I. vi. 84 The abundant blossom of the cornel, or dogwood.

*b.* The fruit of the *Cornel Tree*, the *Cornelian Cherry* or *Long Cherry*, a fruit of the size and shape of an olive.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 Others turn red, as Mulberries, Cherries, and Cornelles. *Ibid.* I. 449 Mulberries, Cherries, and Cornells, have a sanguine and bloudie liquor. 1666 A. BROME *Horace* II. ii. (1671) 244 Avidienus... would eat wild Cornells. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 109 And stony cornels crimson on the plums.

*c.* A javelin or shaft of cornel-wood. [Only transl. L. *cornus*, so used.]

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 His heavy cornell with a head of brasse, he hurles. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 496 A twang Emits the whirling cornell.

2. *attrib. or adj.* Of cornel-wood. [After L. *corneus*.]

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 260 He had bought oaken ones, when there was need of Firr, or Cornel ones. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arc.* 1546 Reclining on her cornel spear she stood. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 570 His cornel spear Ulysses way'd. 1809 HEBER *Palestine* 328 Form the long line, and shake the cornel lance. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 107 To see the mighty cornel bow unstrung.

3. *Comb. a.* *Cornel-tree*, the *Cornelian cherry tree*. (Rarely = Dogwood.) Cf. sense 1.

The earliest use of the word.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Mij b, I here say that ther is a Cornel tree at Hampton Courte here in Englande. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. li. 725 There be two sortes of the Cornell tree... the tame and wilde. 1616 SURR. & MARK. *Country Farms* 395 As for the Cornelle-tree, which the Latines call *Cornus*, it would be planted or grafted after the manner of the Cerasee-tree. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 132 The trees most common in Persia are the plane tree... and the cornel-tree. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 161 Circe flung them acorns and mast and fruit of the cornel tree.

*b.* *Cornel-berry*, -fruit: = *b.* (Sometimes the fruit of other species of *Cornus*.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. viii. 15 Like to a small Olive or Cornell Berry. *Ibid.* vi. li. 726 The Cornell fruits [of the garden]... is good against the laske. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* x. 299 With acorns, cheenuts, and the cornel-fruit. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W. i.* (1864) 59 The cornel or bunch berries were very abundant.

*c.* *Cornel-wood*, the wood of *Cornus mascula*, celebrated for its hardness and toughness, whence it was anciently in request for javelins, arrows, etc.: cf. *c.*

1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* i. lvi. 39 A golden rod within a staffe of cornell wood. 1800 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vii. xcii. IV. 83 For arms they had bows of cornel wood. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 440 Within the towne of Rome there stood An image cut of cornel wood.

*d.* *Cornel-bush*, *dogwood* (or other shrubby species).

1829 E. JESSE *Frnl. Nat.* 389 The cornel bushes (*cornus sanguinea*) were decorating our hedges in... profusion.

† **Cornel**, *Obs. rare.* [f. CORN sb.<sup>1</sup> + -EL, dim. suff.; cf. *cornel*, an obs. form of KERNEL.] A little grain, granule.

1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell. *Shaks.* VI. 14 They were glad with Æsops cocke, to scrape for a barley cornell. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Puerp.* 180 Nor shall she vend, a cornel of Bay-Salt.

**Cornel**, -ell, *obs. ff. CORONAL, KERNEL.*

† **Corneled**, *ppl. a.* 1. *Obs.* [f. CORNEL 1.] Embattled. Cf. CARNIELED.

1730 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9605 He... dide hym make a liter Corneled [v. r. kirmeld] as an hors bere.

† **Corneled**, *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. CORNEL 2.] = CORNERED.

1740 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 (MS. B) With a plumacyole pre corneled [MS. A. corneled]. *Ibid.* 45 (MS. B) Kepe þe sowynge wip plumacyoles þre kernelyde & wip byndynge. 1554 HULOET, Corneled equalye or right, *orthogonus*.

**Cornelian** (kōr'ne-li-än). *Forms:* A. 4-6

corneline, 6 cornalyn, (cornelling), 7 cornal-(1)in(e, (cornalin, corniolin, cornerine); B. 6 cornelye, cornellis, -es; 7. 6 cornellion, 7 cornellion, 7—cornelian. See also CARNELIAN.

[Refashioned in the termination from ME. *corneline*, a. 15th c. F. *corneline* (now *cornaline*) = Pr., OSp., and Pg. *cornelina*, Sp. *cornerina*, It. *cornalina* (in Florio *cornelino*). The med.L. name was *corneolus*, common in writers of *Nat. Rerum* and *de Lapidibus* from Constantinus Africanus a. 1087 onwards; later also *corneolus* ('corneolus, quem quidam cornelium dicunt' Albertus Magnus, 13th c.). See Schade, *Alid. Whch.*, App. 1378. With *corneolus* go It. *corniola*, OF. *corniole*, MHG. *corniöl*, Eng. CORNEOLE.

Diez referred the name to L. *cornu* horn (cf. esp. L. *corneolus* horn-like, dim. of *cornuus* of horn, horny), 'because the colour is (sometimes) like that of the finger-nail', comparing ONYX, Gr. *bvñ* nail. But grave objections to this are pointed out by Schade, who thinks the stone had its name from its likeness in colour to the *Cornel-berry* or *Cornelian-cherry*, L. *cornum*, adj. *cornuus*; in It. *corniola* was both the fruit and the stone.

Late in the 15th c. the L. *corneolus* was perverted to *carneolus*, after *carum* flesh, *carneus* flesh-coloured; thence an occas. MHG. *carneöl*, and the Eng. by-form CARNELIAN.]

A variety of chalcedony, a semi-transparent quartz, of a deep dull red, flesh, or reddish white colour; used for seals, etc.

a. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 276 On is of Oniche.,

another of Corneline. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 57 Cornelines and other Stonys wel entayld for Seales. 1598 *Inu. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 263 (Jam.) A string of cornelines sett in gold. 1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 How to make a Sardonix of a Cornaline. 1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* 919 About his neck hangs a great cornaline. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Agats, Cornelines, Emeralds. 1653 *Midlesex County Rec.* I. 48 A precious stone called 'a cornelye'. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 The Sardye. when it is most pure and cleane, it is called Carnelus; of some. the Cornelles. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxxvii. *A Dialogue* (1878) 101 Cornellis. and Cortall. 17. 1568 *Lanc. Wills* II. 233 My ringe of gold w<sup>th</sup> I commonly weare called a cornellion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Berylls and Cornelians. are subject unto fusion. 1756-7 *Tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 347 The Fichtelberg mountains yield good cornelians. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xcvi. The motto, cut upon a white cornelian.

b. The colour of this stone.

1718 OZELL *Townesfort's Voy.* II. 343 The light which passes through is sensibly reddish. inclining to a cornaline.

c. attrib.

1757 DYER *Flace* II. 580 That shine With topaz, sapphire, and cornelian rays. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 150 A large cornelian seal.

**Cornelian** <sup>2</sup> (kornē-liān). [*f.* CORNELIUS; cf. prec.]

†1. The fruit of the CORNELIUS-TREE, *Cornus mascula*; also the tree itself. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Gardens* (Arb.) 557 In September come . . . Nectarines; Cornelians. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 288. I have. invented the pickling of cornelians, and have frequently made them passe for olives of France. 1664 — *Kat. Hort.* (1799) 234 Catalogue of . . . excellent Fruit Trees. Cornelions, White, Red, etc.

2. Cornelian cherry [cf. Ger. *kornelien kir-sche*], = 1; † cornelian tree, cornel-tree.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 485 Take a Service-tree or a Cornelian-tree. 1762 B. STILLINGF. *Misc. Tracts* 142 With the first soft breeze, says Pliny, the cornelian cherry puts forth its buds. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 281 Cornel i.e. Cornelian cherry. The fruit used to be . . . preserved to make tarts.

† **Cornemuse.** *Obs.* Forms: 4, 9 corne-muse, 5 cornyse, cornuse, cornymuse, 6-7 cornamuse, 7 cornimuse, (cornamute), 9 (cornamouse). [*a. f.* *cornemuse*, also dial. *cornuse*, -*muse*, = Fr., Sp., It., med.L. *cornamusa*, *f.* Romanic *cornia*, *f.* *come* horn + *nusa* pipe.]

A horn-pipe; an early form of the bagpipe.

1734 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 128 That maden lowde menstrelcies In cornemuse and shalmys. 1798 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxiii. (1495) 213 He herde the symphony and cornemuse. 1740 LYDS. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 There is no bagpipe half so false, Nor no cornyse, for sothe as I ween, When they beun full of wynde at alle. 1740 *Prompt. Parv.* 93 Cornemuse, pype [1499 cornymuse] cornusa, 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Cornamusa*, a cornamuse, a hornpipe, *Asiula*. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-ob.* IV. 63 Euen from the shrillest Shawme vnto the Cornamute. 1623 LISCHE *Alfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. p. ii, Ancient Heard-men heretofore did vse Sometime the high notes of their Cornamuse. 1866 MRS. PALLISER *Britanny* 249 The Birnou, Cornemuse or Bagpipe is the national instrument of Western and Southern France. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 173 Long before the cornamuse (father of the bagpipe) sent its exorable Slavic notes up the Highland straths.

**Corneo-** 1. Combining form of *L. corneus*, CORNEOUS, meaning 'with a horny admixture', as in *corneo-calcareous*; *corneo-silicious*.

2. Combining form of *CORNEA*, as in *corneoritis*, inflammation of the eye affecting both cornea and iris; *corneo-sclerotic*, pertaining to the cornea and sclerotic coat.

1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 227 The corneo-sclerotic case of the eye. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 316 Interstitial keratitis is not unfrequently complicated by iritis, hence the name 'corneo-iritis'.

† **Corneole** 1. *Obs.* [*a. OF. corneole*, med.L. *corniolus*; see CORNELIAN 1.] = CORNELIAN 1.

1784 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. vi. 240 Corneolus mitigateth the heat of the mind, and qualifieth malice. 1786 BRIGIT *Melanich.* xxxix. 257 The corneole a mitigator of anger and meete for melancholicks. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corneol*, the same with the Cornelian-Stone. Hence 1731 in BAILEY.

**Corneole** 2. *rare.* [*ad. mod.L. corneola*, dim. of *CORNEA*.] 'The anterior transparent part of each of the segments of the compound eye of insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Corneous** (kōr-nē-əs), *a.* [*f. L. corne-us* horny (*f. cornū* horn) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of horn, horny, horn-like. (Now only in technical use.)

*Corneous membrane* = CORNEA. *Corneous lead* = PHOSGENITE. *Corneous mercury*: horn-mercury or calomel. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153 Such as have corneous or horny eyes, as Lobsters and crustaceous animals. 1727 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*. The membranes are the conjunctive or white of the eye, the corneons. 1834 LAMB *Viz. Horus* Misc. Wks. (1871) 378 Their old faces oddly adorned in front, with each man a certain corneous excrescence. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iii. § 12 Zoophytes have a very delicate corneous or cartilaginous exterior. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 102 The bony cores supporting the corneous sheaths of hollow-horned Ruminants.

**Corner** (kōr-nar), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 querner, quarner(e), 4-5 cornere, cornyer(e), 5 cornare, korner, 6 cornar, 3- corner. [*ME. corner*, *a. AF. corner* = *OF. cornier* masc., *corniere*, *cornere* fem. — late L. type \**cornārium*, pl. \**cornāria*, *f. cornū* horn: in med.L. *cornertum*, *corneria*.]

I. generally.

1. The meeting-place of converging sides or edges (e.g. of the walls of a building, the sides of a box), forming an angular extremity or projection.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. § 14 Un escu a iiii. corners.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21663 (Cott.) O four corner [v.r. querner, quarnere] be arche was made. 1340 *Asenib.* 124 Be uour tours ine be nour conyneres of be house. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. 22 The . . . hed of the corner. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 227 Sett vp the cornare of the wall. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxv. 202 The iiii. conyneres of the table. 1500 LANGFORD *Med. fol.* a b in *Lay Folks' Mass-Bk.* 179 After to go to be Ryght corner of be Avter And ben after to goo to be Lefte end of the Avter. 1530 PALSOR. 209/2 Corner of the eye, *coing doeyl.* 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. (1682) 367 An Isle [Sicily] with corners three. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 91 The corners of the mouth. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 236 Long, ere the hateful crow shall tread The corners of thine eyes. 1860 TYNDALE *Glaciers* II. x. 279 The corner of a window.

† b. An angle (in Geometry). *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vii. (1495) 113 A corner is the towche and metynge of two lynes. 1551 RYCORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. def. The square angle, whiche is commonly named a right corner.

c. *fig.* (cf. *ANGLE sb.* 6, quot. 1850.)

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. i. 22 Such society . . . rubs off the corners that give many of our sex an ungracious roughness. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Fashion . . . hates corners and sharp points of character.

† d. *Corner of the people*: a prince or chief, a 'corner-stone of the state'. (A Hebraism.)

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xx. 2 Alle the corniers of puplis [Vulg. *anguli populi*] and alle the lynages of Ysrael. — 1 Sam. xiv. 38 Aplithi midir alle the corners of the puple. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Isa. xix. 13 They haue deccied Egypt, euen the corners of the tribes thereof [1609 Douay, the corner of the peoples thereof].

e. *Within the four corners of (a document)*: (emphatic for) within the limits or scope of its contents.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 37 The spirit of the Church is eternally entombed within the four corners of acts of parliament.

II. A salient or projecting angle.

2. The place where two streets meet.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 5 As yporitis, the whiche stond-ynge loun to preyen. . . corners of stretis, that thei be seen of men. 1391 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 150 In Annesgate super le Corner ibidem. 1475 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 246 Super angulum vocatum Skelgate corner. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 145 With these borne before vs. . . will we ride through the streets, & at euery Corner haue them kisse. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 12 Now is shee without, now in the streetes, and lieth in wait at euery corner. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xvi. At the corner of Long Acre.

b. *To turn the corner*: to pass round a corner into another road, street, etc.; to pass round the corner of a race-course, *esp.* the last corner before the finish; *fig.* to pass a critical point or stage. So also *to go or come round the corner. To cut off a corner*: to take a short cut, so as not to go round a corner.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. v. I see he has turned the corner, and goes another way. 1796 PAGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 375 That expression which I heard in the country. He has turn'd the corner, i.e. gone away, so as no more to be seen [— he is dead]. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 54 They make most excellent drivers, and think nothing of turning short corners. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Clem.* II. 'You're round the corner now', cried Miss Pecksniff. 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* iii. We went round the corner. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* J. 13 (Hoppe) Those trumpety presents were very well while he was struggling for bare bread, but now he had turned the corner he could afford, etc. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripples* xxxii. For the present this young man (although he certainly had turned the corner), lay still in a very precarious state. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 189 Tourists, in their anxiety to cut off a corner, are sometimes induced to cross the valley.

c. *Sporting slang. The corner*: Tattersall's betting-rooms; formerly situated near Hyde Park Corner.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x. He is a regular attendant at the Corner. 1874 G. A. LAWRENCE *Hagarene* v. (Farmer), She heard how—without . . . making any demonstration at the Corner—the cream of the long odds against the Pirate had been skimmed.

3. An angular extremity at the junction of the sides or edges of anything; an angular projection, as a point of land running out into the sea.

a 1330 *Oruel* 1591 A corner of outweles scheld He gurde out amide be feld. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1185 A corner of be cortyn he cast vp a lyttel. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 He discovered a corner or poynt of the sayd mayne land. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 54 b. The fashion of hayle is sometime round. . . for falling from high, the corners are worse away. 1621 BIBLE *Lev.* xiv. 27 Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou marre the corners of thy beard. 1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 230 *Creek*. . . a crooked shoar, where two Corners of land extend themselves into the Sea at some small distance. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 7 Covered with a cloth, of which Prospero ordered his servant to lift up a corner.

4. A corner piece broken off or remaining as a fragment.

1881 LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. 304 Their stock of provisions consisted of . . . a sack of corners, and fragments of ship biscuits.

III. A retreating hollow angle.

5. The comparatively small space included be-

tween sides or edges at their meeting-place; *esp.* between the sides of a room or building.

*To put in the corner, lit.* as a punishment for a child; † *to put to a corner*, to set aside, displace from precedence. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 24 Betere is to sitte in a corner of a roof. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1052, I herde a grete noyse with alle in a corner of the halle. 1447 BOKERHAM *Seintys* (Roxb.) 21 An huge dragon. . . Sodisly from a corner dede aperc Of the presoun. 1533 LD. BRANHAM *Huan* liii. 179 To be mated in y<sup>e</sup> corner [of the chess-board]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. ii. 79 He keeps them like an Ape in the corner of his iaw. 1605 BA. *Hall. Medit.* 4 *Vows* I. § 34 The heart of man is . . . so infinite in desire, that the round Globe of the world cannot fill the three corners of it. 1784 COWLEY *Task* v. 27 The cattle mourn in corners where the fence Screens them. 17. — FORDYCE *Suppl. De.* 464 (Jam.) After his father's decease, he entered in his dwelling house, and . . . put her to a corner. 1886 J. FAYN *Luck of Darrells* xxxvii. He allowed himself to be metaphorically whipped and put in a corner.

b. *To drive into a corner*: to force into a difficult position from which there is no escape; to drive into straits; to put in a 'fix' or in a 'tight place'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 All . . . carnall temptacyons . . . ben suppressed, and in maner dryuen to a corner.] 1548 HALL *Chron.* 47 To the intent that his armie should not bee included in a straight or driven to a corner. 1611 CORGA. *Angler*, to shut vp in a corner, bring into a strait. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vii. 'I don't want to act the constable,' said the farrier, driven into a corner by this merciless reasoning. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxxvi. (1878) 201 He had been driven into a corner by the pertinacious ingenuity of Miss French.

6. *transf.* A small, out-of-the-way, secluded place, that escapes notice or intrusion; 'a secret or remote place' (J.). *Done in a corner*: done privately or covertly. *Hole and corner*: see *HOLE*.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 26 Forsoth nether in a corner is ouzt of these thingis don. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1640 Loken the contree be clere, the corners are large. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 34 Not in corners and holes, only, but openly in all these places. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 6 Ryches hepyd in cornerys, neuer applyd to the vse of other. 1856 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was . . . no brothel-house but he haunted, no oddie corner but he knew. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conc.* iv. viii. 475 Whatever private contract may be transacted in corners betwixt the parties. 1714 POPR. *Eph. Rowe's f. Shore* 18 In some close corner of the soul, they sin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 199 The theory throws some degree of light upon a dark corner of the human mind. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iii. 160 Such things were not done in a corner.

b. *fig.*

1836 J. HALLIVY in *Life* (1842) 58, I have hit on a new plan of redeeming an odd corner of time. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xlii. 258 Those quiet corners of history which are the green spots of all time.

c. *To keep a corner*: to reserve a small place.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe* (Percy Soc.) p. xlii. Softe man, and spare thou a corner of thy belly. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 272, I had rather be a Toad. . . Then keepe a corner in the thing I loue For others vse. 1713 STRELL *Englishman* No. 48. 312 Malefactors . . . preserve as it were a Corner of their Souls for the reception of Pity. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 100 'What the devil, mon, a pasty!' re-echoed the Scot; 'Though splitting, I'll still keep a corner for that'.

7. Any part whatsoever, even the smallest, most distant or secluded (as no corner, every corner).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 b. It shall leaue no corner of our soules . . . vnserched. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph.* *Epist.* 416 All mystes and fogges of ignorance, may be driven away out of all the corners of this kingdome. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 822 All the world was theirs, scarce any corner ours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 529 But first with narrow search I must walk round This Garden, and no corner leave vnsp'd. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I turn'd, and try'd each corner of my bed, To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 219 There was no corner of the kingdom in which the effect was not felt. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* xiv. My friend must have seen every nook and corner in the house.

8. An extremity or end of the earth; a region, quarter; a direction or quarter from which the wind blows (*obs.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciv. 4 In his honde are all y<sup>e</sup> corners of the earth. — Isa. xl. 12 He shal . . . gather together . . . the outcastes of Iuda from the four corners of y<sup>e</sup> worlde. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. II. 64 a. The Souldiers helde a counsell for their wages, which was promised them . . . or els be brought into a better corner. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 103 Sits the winde in that corner? 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 28. 1621 HOBBS *Leu.* II. xxvii. 155 In this corner of the worlde. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* II. ii. 39 Physitians from the four corners are called. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 96 The Wind lying in that Corner at least three quarters of the Year. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv. We are perfectly safe from that Corner. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 18 We . . . were carried away with a continued storm of wind, from the same corner, or near it. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *As. Relig.* (1873) 159 We find the ancient worship of the Aryan race carried to all the corners of the earth.

IV. Elliptical and technical uses.

9. A corner-dish for the table.

1844 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv. Silver tureens and corners. *Ibid.* xvi. Her silver corners were very handsome.

10. A cap or guard used to protect the corner of anything; the leather covering of the corner of a half-bound book.

11. *Bookbinding.* A triangular tool used in gold or blind tooling.

12. *U.S.* A mark placed at the angle of a tract which has been surveyed. Cf. *corner-tree* in 16.

1872 *S. De Vere Americanism* 173. We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] corners. Every tract of land blazed by a claimant... [is] defined by what the surveyors call the corners.

13. *Games.* a. *Association Football.* (In full *corner-kick*.) A free kick from the corner of the field obtained by the opposite side when a player sends the ball over his own goal-line.

1887 *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 4/5. Two corner kicks fell to them in quick succession. *Ibid.*, Forty minutes from the start, a corner fell to the Preston men. 1888 *Badminton Libr.*, Athletics 340. If a player kick the ball over his own goal line, the opposite side have a 'corner-kick'.

† b. *Whist.* (See quot.)

1845 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia, Corner*, a point in a rubber at whist. We say we play sixpences or a shilling a corner, not sixpenny or shilling points. 1824 *Scott St. Roman's* xxxix, If, on any extraordinary occasion, he ventured sixpence a corner at whist.

c. *Four corners*, a game: see *FOUR*.

14. *Comm.* A speculative operation in which a combination or syndicate buy up the whole of any stock in the market, or the whole available supply of any commodity, so as to drive speculative sellers into a corner, by rendering them unable to fulfil their engagements except by buying of the combination of corner-men at their own price. (Of *U.S.* origin.)

Sometimes applied to any combination to raise the price of an article by securing a monopoly; this is a development in which the primary meaning is lost sight of.

1857 *Hunt's Merch. Mag.* (N. Y.) July XXXVII. 135. When a party is made up to buy a large amount of stock, a larger... than is known to be at the time on the market, it is called a corner. Having inflated the market, they make a sudden call for several thousand shares of stock on their buyer's option, and then there comes a sharp time among the sellers, who are generally all short. This creates an active demand, and the clique sell their cash stock to the bears or shorts, who purchase at high rates for delivery at much lower prices to the very parties selling it. 1868 *Chicago Tribune* 1 Oct., The Corner of Corn. 1877 *R. Giffen Stock Exch. Securities* 49 A 'corner', is a Counter-rig to which a rig for the fall is liable. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/6. The league of spinners now being formed in Manchester and Oldham to check-mate the Liverpool 'corner'. 1883 *The American Vt.* 164. 'Corners' in railroad stocks or iron rails. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Oct. 377. The cotton corner in Liverpool... collapsed on Monday last.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *lit.* ('situated in or at a corner'), as *corner-cupboard*, *gate*, *house*, *pen*, *piece*, *port* (=gate), etc.

1335 *COVERDALE A Chron.* xxvi. 9. And Osias buylded towres at Jerusalem vpon the cornerpore. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* 1. 198. They make of yuore the very principals and corner posts of their houses. 1621 *Bible a Kings* xiv. 13. From the gate of Ephraim, unto the corner gate. 1663 *Pew's Diary* 3 May, Young Daves, that sits in the new corner-pew in the church. 1687 *CONGREGUE Old Back* v. xi. Walk to that corner-house. 1851 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 147. In each cell I saw a pretty little corner cupboard. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. x. He... stopped at a corner house.

b. *fig.* (Chiefly with meaning 'done in a corner': see 6), as *corner-contract*, *meeting*, etc.

1280 *STONE Arcadia* II. 350. Casting a kinde of corner-look upon him. 1585 *ABR. SANDVS Serm.* (1841) 50. These corner contracts, without consent of parents. 1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol. Pref.* § 8 (1632) 38. They had their secret corner-meetings. 1629 *W. WHATELEY Gods Husb.* II. (1622) 44. Drag this corner-seeking... vice into the open view. 1651 *J. F[REAKE] Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 165. With corner-whisperings from house to house. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 134. Our corner-miching priests.

16. *Special Comb.* *corner-boy* (in Ireland) = *CORNER-MAN* 2; *corner-chisel*, a chisel with two rectangular edges for cutting the corners of mortises; *corner-cove* (*slang*) = *CORNER-MAN* 2; *corner-dish*, a dish for the corner of the table; *corner-drill*, a drill used in places where there is not room to use the ordinary brace-handle; *corner-kick* (see 13); *corner-lot* (*U.S.*), a plot of ground (with its block of buildings) at the corner of two streets or roads, having a frontage to each; † *corner-pie*, a pie for the corner of the table; *corner-piece*, a piece (casting, tool, etc.) for strengthening or dealing with corners; *corner pillar* (*Coachbuilding*): see *quot.*; *corner-plate*, an iron angle-plate for protecting or strengthening the corners of anything; *corner-punch*, an angular punch for cleaning out corners; *corner-saw*, a saw for cutting off the corners of a block; *corner-tile*, a tile used for capping the hip of a roof; *corner-tilt*; *corner-tooth* (see *quot.*); *corner-tree* (*U.S.*), a tree which marks the corner of a surveyed tract. Also *CORNER-CAP*, *-SPONGE*, etc.

1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 3/4. The Dublin loafers, or 'corner boys', as they are called. 1886 *Dublin Daily Express* 5 Apr., In the Petty Sessions, Robert Nolan and James Kinsella, two corner boys, were charged with having committed a violent and unprovoked assault. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* IV. 445 (Farmer) 'I mean by 'corner-coves' them sort of men who is always standing at the corners of the streets and chaffing respectable folks a passing by'. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* v. 48. It is a pretty 'corner-dish' for dinner or supper. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* III. iv. lxxxi. 68. To keep a store in a 'corner lot' is the ambition

of the keen-witted lad. 1638 *SIR W. BERKELEY Lost Lady* (N.), A knights daughter... that has not one commendable quality, more then to make a 'corner pye and a salad. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages Gloss.*, 'Corner Pillars, the corner framings of bodies. 1877 *Act 17 Edu. IV.*, c. 3. Rofile ou crestle 'cornetile & gutterile. 1659 *WILLSFORD Archit.* 17. The corner tyles have their upper angles acute, with pinholes in them. 1726 *NEVE Builder's Dict.*, *Hip-Tyles, Corner-Tyles.* These are to lie on the Hips, or Corners of Roofs. 1755 *JOHNSON, 'Corner-teeth* of a Horse are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.* 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, 'Corner trees, trees which mark the boundary lines of homesteads, claims, etc.

† *Corner, sb.* 2. *Obs.* = *CORNEL sb.* 1, a battlement, embrasure.

1340 *CHURCH M.* 9924 (Laud MS.). The third colour. That tho corners [i.e. kermels, carnels] with are peynt. 1400 *MAUNDREY* vi. 66. I thath many toures, pynacles and corneres [Roxb. (ix. 35) kermelles and toures; Fr. *kernaux*].

*Corner* (*kɔːrnə*), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with corners, give corners to. (Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*)

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 305. De ilond Corsica is cornered wif many forlonde, schetynges to the see. 1674 *MILTON Hist. Mosc.* III. (1851) 487. The Imperial City... built of white stone four square... corner'd with four white Towers. 1838 *FRASER's Mag.* XVIII. 181. Its walls... are whitewashed, and cornered with stone. 1864 *R. A. ARNOLD Cotton Fam.* 26. Sometimes it is cornered with pilasters.

b. *To corner off*: to finish off with corners, to bring to a square. (Cf. *round off*.)

1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 581. The cornering-off of verses.

2. *To place or set in a corner.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 179. De citee... is cornered wifynne be clippyng of be walles faste by be see side. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* VIII. 45. A decent domicile cornered in snug Condott. 1873 *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 149. Cornered in the cosiest nook of all. 1888 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 7/4. A really clever work may be 'skied' or 'cornered' simply because it chances to fit a vacant space.

3. *To drive into a corner; to force into an awkward or desperate position; to put in a 'tight place'; to bring to bay.* (App. of *U.S.* origin.)

1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlii. 67. Their enemy, who had cornered them up in such a way that there was no other possible mode for their escape. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sev. Gables* v. A recluse, like Hepzibah, usually displays remarkable frankness... on being absolutely cornered, and brought to the point of personal intercourse. 1866 *CORNU Mag.* Dec. 740. The horses... bolt about the yard... and are only cornered with the help of numbers and forced to submit. 1884 *ROS Nat. Ser. Story* x. in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 548/2. A rat will fight a man if cornered.

b. *fig.* To put into a position of difficulty or embarrassment, *colloq.* (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1848 *LOWELL Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (Moxon) 345. Although there are few so outrageously cornered by fate as poor Crusoe. 1867 *O. W. HOLMES Guard. Angel* II. 1. 21. Clement was cornered. It was necessary to say something. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* III. iii. He felt that he was morally 'cornered'. 1881 *MARK TWAIN Prince & Pauper* vi. 57. Once the little Lady Jane turned to Tom and cornered him with this question.

4. *Comm.* To operate against (a particular stock or commodity, or the dealers in it) by means of a *CORNER* (14); to bring under the control of a 'corner'. (Of *U.S.* origin.)

The sense-development was (1) to corner the speculative sellers of a given stock; (2) to corner the stock or commodity; (3) to corner the exchange, or market.

1857 *Hunt's Merch. Mag.* (N. Y.) July XXXVII. 135. The managers of the stock cornered. 1860 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 1871 *Guardian* 12 Nov. 1598/1. Some speculators had 'cornered' the Cotton Exchange, that is to say, had bought more for the October delivery than can possibly arrive. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 5/8. Flagrant instances of 'cornering' and 'rigging' the market. *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 4/7. When sellers have contracted to supply a quantity in excess of what they can obtain they are said to be 'cornered'. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4. Those gentlemen who attempt to 'corner' cotton.

b. *intr.* To form a 'corner' in a stock or commodity.

1860 *A Week in Wall Street* 81 (Bartlett) These [brokers] generally unite in squads for the purpose of cornering. 1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7. There are many stocks even in America in which the... Wall-street operators would not dream of attempting to corner.

5. *trans.* a. To take round a corner. b. To go round (a corner) in a race-course. (*colloq.*)

1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* III. 99. He was taken down the Dover road, and cornered out of it. 1864 *Sanderson News Lett.*, Ford gaining a little until they came to the turn into the straight run in to the finish, which Rogers cornered beautifully.

6. *intr.* To abut or impinge on at a corner; to meet at a corner or angle. *U.S.*

1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 221. The woman led us to a new cornering on one of the side-aisles. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/2. The junction where Montgomery, Yell, and Garland counties corner.

*Cornerable*, *a. nona-vd.* That can be 'cornered' (see *CORNER v.* 4).

1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7. Useful articles of daily consumption are, perhaps, 'cornerable', but only at enormous outlay and risk.

† *Corner-cap.* *Obs.* A cap with four (or three) corners, worn by divines and members of the Universities in 16-17th c. See also *CORNERED* 3.

1573 *New Custom* i. i. in *Hazl. Doddsley* III. 11. It is a pestilent knave, he will have priests no corner-cap to wear. 1575 *Brief Disc. Tronib. Franchford* (1846) 213. Yif surplesse, corner capp, and tippet have byn badges off ydolaters. 1605 *Stow Ann.* 1432. The heads of the University of Cambridge, all clad in Scarlet gownes, and corner Caps. 1624 *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scott.* 5. A letter... against the Surplice, Tippet, Corner-cap. 1678 *J. PHILLIPS Tavernier's Trav.*, India i. xiii. 77. Nor do they [the Jesuits] wear Hats or Corner-Caps, as in Europe.

*fig.* 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 53. Long. Am I the first y<sup>e</sup> haue been periur'd so? *Biron*. Not by two that I know; Thou makest the triumphey [triumphy], the corner cap of societie.

† *Corner-creep.* *Obs.* One who creeps in corners; *fig.* one whose proceedings are underhand and stealthy.

1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Because my Lord Bishop, Maister Doctor, or such Scaunges, and corner creepers, as this Champion is... deceiue the people with lies priuily in corners. 1590 *COOPER Actiun.* 48. But what careth such a corner-creep what he saith of any man? 1618 *E. ELTON Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 93. Simple women, that are carryed away as a prey, by hypocriticall and cunning Seducers, Corner-creepers. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 149. The tumults of sectaries, corner-creepers, and debauched hang-by's. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Falkland Mixed Ess.* 211. Agents of conversion to the Romish Church, corner-creepers as they were called, penetrated everywhere.

So † *Corner-creeping* *ppl. a. Obs.*

1610 *BR. HALL Apol. Brownists* § 57. The corner-creeping Brownists. 1631 *HEVLYN St. George* 181. A slie and corner-creeping kind of people, active in private places. 1638 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 40. From corner-creeping parlour preachers... Almighty God deliver us!

*Cornered* (*kɔːrnəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *CORNER sb.* + *-ED* 2.]

1. Having a corner or corners. (Frequently in composition, as *three-cornered*, *sharp-cornered*.)

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10310. Cornered as a cheker quarre. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxix. (1495) 519. A syx cornered stone. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93. Corneryd, angulatus. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 111. Cornered bodies be most vnapt for to run. 1592 *WYRLEY Armerie* 139. Whose corner shield was laid with skillfull blew. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* 1. 73. The indented creekes and cornered nouks [of Peloponnesus]. 1756 *SIR J. HILL Herbal* v. 114. The leaves are cornered and smooth. 1779 *T. FORREST Voy. New Guinea* 9. A large four cornered sail. 1877 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* 90. Sharp-cornered, as in quartz and calcedony. Blunt-cornered, as in common opal.

† 2. Having (geometrical) angles. *Obs.*

1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxx. Those iij. lines will make a triangle equally cornered to the triangle assigned.

1610 *GUILLM Illegality* II. iv. (1611) 44. A cornered line is framed of sundry lines meeting together cornerwise.

† 3. *Cornered cap*: = *CORNER-CAP. Obs.*

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. 115. The cornered cappe, say these misterious fellows, doth signifie... the whole monarchy of the world, East, West, North, and South. 1590 *GREGN-wood Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 26. If yt be not necessarye, put such conueniency in your cornered Capp, or surpluse.

1640 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 139. Will make the Pope curse his mishap And Prelats wait their corner'd cap. 1682 *N. O. BOILEAU's Le Lutrin* IV. 75. His corner'd Cap (for fear of cold) on 's Head.

4. See *CORNER v.* 2, 3.

*Cornerer* (*kɔːrnəɪə*), [f. *CORNER v.* 4 + *-ER* 1.]

*Comm.* One who makes a 'corner' in a particular stock or commodity; a corner-man.

1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct., The unhappy 'sellers short'... have to pay over the difference between the price at which they agreed to deliver the stock and the price at which the 'cornerers' are willing to sell it. 1886 *W. GRAHAM Soc. Problem* 157. Some successful 'cornerer' of cotton or corn.

*Cornering* (*kɔːrnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CORNER v.* 1. Acting or dealing in a corner.

1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Manuvaring* (1832) 9. Take care of her asides, and her whisperings, and her cornerings.

2. *Comm.* The action of making a 'corner': see *CORNER v.* 4. Also *attrib.*

1860 *N. Y. Trul. Comm.* (Bartlett), The remarkable fluctuations in the stock-market are chiefly the result of a successful cornering operation. 1881 *Standard* 14 Sept. 4/7. The iniquitous system of 'cornering' which has crept into the [cotton] trade. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 5/2. Bonds to bearer are not... a promising subject for cornerings.

*Cornerless* (*kɔːrnələs*), *a.* [f. *CORNER sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no corners, without corners.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. II. iv. (1641) 139. Joyntless, pointless, cornerless. 1631 *DONNE Upon Transl. of Psalms* (R.), [They] thrust into straight corners of poor wit Thee, who art cornerless and infinite. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiog.* vii. 45. Smooth cornerless foreheads.

† *Cornerly*, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] Cornerwise, diagonally.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* IV. iv. (repr.) 150. The yssue or goyng cornerly or angularly sygnefyeth cautele or subtilyte.

*Corner-man.*

1. The end man of a row of 'negro minstrels'.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., There are two corner men, one generally plays the bones and the other the tambourine. Corner-men are the grotesques of a minstrel company.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1. At the ends are Bones and Tambo, the 'end-men', who are known in England, oddly enough, as the 'corner-men'.

2. One who lounges about street-corners, a street 'loafer' or 'rough'. Cf. *corner-boy*, *c.-cove* (*CORNER sb.* 16).

1885 *Chambr. Frul.* 28 Feb. 136. Curley Bond was well known in the district [in London] as a loafer and 'corner-man'. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 219. Processions of the most peaceful character are protected against corner-men and



roughs. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/1 The ruffianism of Birmingham is unfortunately the ruffianism of the entire kingdom. If Birmingham has its *claqueurs*, Liverpool has its corner men.

3. *Comms.* One who makes a CORNER (*sb.* 14).

1881 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 A corner, properly speaking, may be called a secondary not a primary speculation. Some one has taken liberties with the market by speculatively selling what he has not got; and the cornerman comes in and plays Prince Hal and Poinas by spoiling the spoilers. 1887 *Guardian* 23 June 925 The forestallers of the middle ages are reproduced in the corner-men of to-day.

### Corner-stone.

1. One of the stones forming the quoins or salient angle of a wall, a quoin-stone.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 6 Who dide down the corner ston of it? 1557 NORTH tr. *Guicard's Diall* Pr. 55a/1 The corner stone that lyeth on the toppe. 1599 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. lxxi. § 2 That first-laid corner-stone in Zerubbabels buildings. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iv. 2 See you yond Coyn a'th' Capitol, yond corner stone? 1724 WATTS *Logic* iv. ii. Rule 7 The largest and fairest building sinks, to the ground, if the foundations and corner-stones of it are feeble and insufficient. 1862 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* 63 The quoins or corner stones are arranged in a peculiar manner. 1870 F. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 94 The rest of the work, beyond these strong reliable corner-stones, is almost as rough as rubble.

b. *fig.* (esp. in reference to its function in consolidating the building.)

a 1300 *Cursus M.* 19155 (Cott.) Jesu . . bat es mad als a quarner stan For to mak tuin folk an. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 20 Above bildid on the foundement of apostoli and of prophetis, bi that hyeste corner stoon, Crist Jhesu. 1768-74 LUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1859) I. 513 A trust in God is the grand corner stone of all religion. 1803 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 32/2 The high price of labour is the very corner-stone on which the prosperity of a new colony depends. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 Why should we make an ambiguous word the corner-stone of moral philosophy?

† 2. The coving of a fire-place. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 118 Corner-stones . . are 2 Stones, of which there stands one in each Jamb of a Chimney. Their Faces are hollow in the breadth, being a certain Sweep of a Circle . . their height reaches from the Hearth to the Mantle-tree.

**Cornerwise** (*kɔːnəˈwaɪz*), *adv.* [See -WISE.] In the manner of a corner; so as to form a corner or angle; diagonally.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. iv. (repr.) 150 The alphyen goeth alwey cornerwise fro the thyrd poynt to the thyrd poynt. 1480 — *Descr. Eng.* 40 Y-shape endlong and corner-wise. 1586 T. B. *Lett. Primard.* *Pr. Acad.* ii. (1594) 41 Their legges . . are placed in regard of the backbone when they walke . . cornerwise, not downeright. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 35 Close up the open end, by turning in the Paper of Paste-board corner-wise. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Pr. & It. Frills* II. 40 Squares meeting one another cornerwise. 1857 Mrs. GASKELL *C. Bronte* 7 The gable-ended houses, which obtrude themselves corner-wise on the widening street.

† **Cornerly**, *a. Obs.* ? Abounding in corners.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Complex.* 159, 'The contexted net, celles, and cornerie ventricles of the brayne.

**Cornet** (*kɔːnɪt*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-9 cornette, 5 cornett, cornete, 8 (cornit), 6- cornet. [a. OF. *cornet* = Fr. *cornet*, It. *cornetto* dim. of Rom. *cornu*, *corn*, *cor* = L. *cornū* horn.]

1. A wind-instrument: † a. In early times a wind-instrument made of a horn or resembling a horn; a horn (*obs.*). † b. A rude musical instrument of the oboe class (*obs.*). c. Now a brass musical instrument of the trumpet class, with valves or pistons for producing notes additional to the natural harmonics; also called *cornet-à-piston* (see d), and CORNOPEAN.

1a 1200 *Morte Arth.* 1758 With cornettes and clariens, and clerigial notes. 1400 *Oceonim* 68 Trompys, taborus and cornettes crye. 1610 *Wan* he was on hors y-sette, Men toucht trumpes and corneto. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cornet, a horne, cornet. c 1620 T. RANDOLPH *Eclouge* in Fart S. P. Jas. I (1848) 288 When we all haue slept, Pan's cornets blowes, and the great sheepshear's kept. 1611 Bible 2 Sam. vi. 5 David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . on Psalteries, and on timbrels, and on cornets, and on cimballs. 1611 CORVAT *Cruddities* 252 Sometimes sixteen played together vpon their instruments, ten Sagbuts, four Cornets, and two Violedegambas. 1793 SOUTHEY *Triumph of Woman* 108 Shrill were heard the flute, The cornet, sackbut, dulcimer, and lute. 1843 PRES-COTT *Mexico* vi. i. (1864) 338 They marched by the sound of atabal and cornet. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* xix. 198 Fifes, cornets, and all kinds of musical instruments.

transf. 1599 T. M[OORE] *Silvowormes* 36 As doth the summer gnat Her little cornet which our eares doth fill.

d. *Cornet à piston*, à pistons [both forms also in F.]: = c; also the instrumentalist who plays on the cornet.

1836 *Mus. World* 3 June I. 192 The cornetta or cornet de piston. 1837 *ibid.* 29 Dec. VII. 254 The Cornopean, known in France as the Cornet-a-pistons. 1843 ALB. SMITH *Phys. Evening Parties* (1846) 67 The cornet-a-piston would long ere this have dropped fast asleep. 1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz's Instrument*. 149 The cornet-a-pistons is very much the fashion in France at present. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 902/a The trombones, the trumpets . . a cornet-a-piston.

e. The name given to several kinds of organ-stops.

*Solo cornet*, a stop of a loud and powerful tone formerly used on the great organ. *Echo cornet*, a stop of soft tone; still frequently applied to a compound stop of light tone in 'swell organs' (Grove). Hence *cornet voluntaries* (see quot.).

1660 *Organ Specif.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/1 Great Organ . . 9. Cornet, to middle C, 3 ranks. . . Echo Organ. 18. Cornet, 2 ranks. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Musick* IV. i. x. 147 The compound stops [on an organ] are the Cornet . . and sundry others. 1852 SEIDL *Organ* 93 The cornet is the only mixture-register which does not repeat. *Ibid.*, Cornet is also the name of an old, obsolete reed-register in the pedale. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The great organ Solo Cornet comprised either 5, 4, or 3 ranks of pipes. *Ibid.*, The Echo Cornet, of soft tone . . was of 3 ranks, or 4 at most. *Ibid.*, 'Cornet Voluntaries' . . consisted of runs and twirls for the right hand, played in single notes, first on the louder stop and then repeated on the softer.

2. A piece of paper rolled in a conical form and twisted at the apex, used for wrapping up groceries, etc. † Also a conical filter-paper.

1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cornet to put spice in. 1580 HOLLY-BAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vu Cornet de papier comme d'Apoticaire*, a cornet or Coffin, such as Grocers make of paper to put spice in. 1611 CORGER, *Cartouche*, the cornet of paper whereinto Apothecaries and Grocers put the parcels they retail. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 496 Separate the Oil in a Funnel lined with a cornet of brown Paper. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Nicotiana*, The People carry about their Necks, small Funnels or Cornets made of the Leaves of Palm. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 456 A flesh roll, and some salt screwed in a cornet of paper. 1880 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 221 To carry the insects in their paper 'cornets'.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Cornet* [with Chymists], a paper head in form of a cone to cover a chymical vessel.

† 3. A piece of bread cut in a conical form. *Obs.* 1467 *Intrinzication of Abp. Nevell* in Warner *Antiq. Culiv.* (1797) 101 Then uncover your salt, and with a cornet of Breade touch it in four partes. *Ibid.*, He taketh the assay with cornets of tenecher bread of his owne cuttyng.

† 4. A farrier's instrument formerly used for blood-letting. *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDELL *Horsemanship* iv. 62 First pare the hoove, and get out the grauel with a cornet, or drawer. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lxxi. 337 With a cornet and a quill, blow the skinne from the flesh about the bone. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 175 Open the same round about with your cornet. 1791 in BAILEY.

5. A flask or other vessel in shape like a horn. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* i. ix. (ed. 3) 265 Pour out your matter into a Cornet or Iron Mortar [F. *un creuset de fer*]. *Ibid.*, Pour it into the Lion Cornet [F. *le cornet de fer*]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Suffusion*, Give it the Horse to drink, or else make him swallow it with a Cornet.

6. *Metal.* In gold assaying: The small flat coil into which the gold-and-silver alloy is rolled after the process of cupelling, preparatory to its being boiled in nitric acid to free it from the silver; the small coil of purified gold remaining after this process. Also *cornette*.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 145 The solution must be cautiously decanted, taking care that the cornet does not fall. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn.* *Ednc.* IV. 192/1 [The gold] is then . . rolled up by hand into a spiral form. 'The Cornette', as this is called, is then put into a flask and boiled in nitric acid. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* *Gold Assay* II. 935 Withdrawing the crucibles from the furnace we find in each a small cornet of bright gold.

7. In various isolated senses, chiefly technical:

† a. A small cucumber (see quot. 1658). † b. The name of a fish (see quot. 1678). c. *Dressmaking.* 'The cuff of a sleeve opening like the large end of a trumpet' (Mrs. Leach). d. 'Term for the individual scaly pieces of the rattle-snake' (Mayne *Rep. Lex.* 1860). e. A small instrument for insertion in the ear (see quot. 1874).

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 283 Which they call cornets or gerkins, because we choose those which resemble little crooked horns. 1678 PHILLIPS s.v., There is also a sort of shell fish called in Latin *Buccinum*, in English Cornet, and both from the figure of a winding horn, which it resembles. 1721 BAILEY, *Cornet*, also a Fish resembling a Horn. 1847 YEABEY *Deafness* 175 The Ear-cornets which are fixed into the ears and retained there by metallic springs . . leave the hands at liberty. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Cornet*, an auricular instrument which does not protrude beyond the external ear. It is used in cases of obstruction of the *meatus auditorius* . . and is made of gold or silver.

† 8. As a translation of Lat. *cornu* in sense 'wing of an army'.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 21. 496 He placed them . . all in one front with the Hastati, and made of them his two Cornets. 1639 HORN & ROBERTHAM *Gate Lang.* *Unl.* lxxvii. § 708 The forces . . are cast into a squadron, four-square, fortified with wings or cornets (*cornibus munitam*).

9. *Comb.* as *cornet-horn* = CORNET 4; *cornet-pot*, a pot in which the 'cornet' of gold undergoes part of the assaying process (see 6); *cornet-stop* = c; *cornet-winder*, one who winds or blows a horn.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 Four hundred, as his portion, Gracchus gave To a dear cornet-winder. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 456 Bled him in both his Neck Veins . . with the Point of your Cornet-horn. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 27 Dec. 323/1, I have tried the assay pots (cornet pots).

**Cornet** (*kɔːnɪt*), *sb.* 2. Also 6-9 cornette, 6-7 *erron*, *coronet* (t. [a. F. *cornette*, dim. of *corne* = Rom. *cornu* f. sing., horn = L. *cornua* n. pl., horns.]

1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. † b. A part of a head-dress consisting of lappets of lace or the like hanging down the sides of the cheeks. c. The great white head-dress of Sisters of Charity.

'A fashion of Shadow or Boonegrace vsed in old time, and at this day by some old women' (Cotgrave); 'the upper

pinner dangling about the cheeks like a hound's ears' (Evelyn *Mundus Muliebris* 1690).

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 12, I neuer saw my Ladye laye apart Her cornet blacke, in colde nor yet in heate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 837 But on her head she had a cap . . with a Cornet of laune. 1598 *Iuv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 232 (Jam.) Ane quaff of camorage with tua cornettis. 1682 *Long. Gas.* No. 1769/4 Lost . . a Point Cornet for the Head. 1697 *Ciess D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 256, I immediately threw off my Bonnets and my Cornets. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 107 They sat up all night, that their women might lower their *cornettes*. 1874 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. ii. 39 She had visited this lady, finding her in the whitest cornette tied under the chin. 1891 *Tablet* 28 Feb. 357 The white cornette and gray robe of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

2. 'A scarf anciently worn by doctors' (J.), as part of their academical costume.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Cornet*, (French) a kinde of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick, or Law used to wear on the collar of their robes as an Ensign, or badge of their degree.

† 3. The standard of a troop of cavalry.

Originally a long pennon narrowing gradually to a point; cf. CORNETT B. 2.

1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 127 Neither may they . . departe from their Cornets or Ensignes. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 426 The Englishe encountered them with so great resolution and corage, as they did take two or three cornets. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iii. i. § 9. 84 This Gentleman which carrieth this Cornet hath all the Priviledges which an Ensigne of foot hath. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 10 Nine Cornettes and six standards were taken in the pursuit. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 3d Regim.* Foot 51 Three Cornets (or Standards) were taken.

Comb. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. 1. 86 b, The Princes Cornet bearer. 1817 G. CHALKERS *Prof. Churchyard's Chippes* 21 Churchyard served under count de la March, as cornet-bearer to 250 light horsemen.

b. A pennon or flag used in signalling.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 267 With a Cornet Under.

† 4. A company of cavalry, so called from the standard carried at its head. (No longer in use.)

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. ii. 56 b, There came out of the Wood twoo Cornettes of horsemen. 1594 PIERCE *Batt. Alcazar Wks.* 109 II. 95 Take a cornet of our horse, As many argolets and armed pikes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 100 A certaine Capitaine over a cornet of horse-men. 1638 J. S. *Art of War* 54 The Cavalry march, in little Squadrons each consisting of two Cornets. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 3d Regim.* Foot 7 Companies of foot were at this period [1572] styled Ensigns, and troops of Horse were called Cornets.

† *erron, cornet*: = 1598 GREENWY *Tacticus Ann.* xiii. ii. (1622) 180 With other Cohorts and Cornets of horse-men. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gh. Brit.* vi. xlvii. 160 Seuen Companies of footmen, and nine Cornets or troops of horse.

5. The fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry, who carried the colours; corresponding to the *ensign* in infantry. (No longer in use.)

1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 132 The chiefe of everye Troupe or at the least their Lieutenants or Cornets. 1589 Pasquill's *Ret. Cij.* For the grace . . and order of euerie Cornette and Ensigne in the same. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Acct.* 44 The Cornet shall be armed and horst in all points . . like the Lieutenant . . he shall carry charged on his right thigh, his Captaines Cornet. a 1691 LD. FAIRFAX *Memo.* (1699) 112, I had notice that Cornet Joyce . . had seized on the King's person. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond.* Sp. 242 There were three good Horses for each Captain . . and one for the Cornet. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Boy & V.* i. 91 One of Sir Brandon's great nephews was a Cornet in my regiment.

† *erron, cornet*: 1643 CROMWELL *Lett.* 28 Sept., The horses that his Cornett Boulry took. 1679 CLAVERHOUSE in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xcv. 165 The [shock] they gave us brought down the Cornet, Mr. Crafford.

b. The mounted bearer of a standard or colour. In the Burgh of Hawick, at the Common-riding, an ancient flag or colour is borne round the marches of the burgh lands by a mounted rider called the *Cornet*, followed by a large cavalcade. The gallop out of the town is the *Cornet's Chase*.

1706 in *Annals of Hawick* (1850), The person elected cornet, having declined to carry the pennil or colour, caused ane great disturbance.

† **Cornet**, *v. Obs.* [f. CORNET *sb.* 1] *intr.* To play on the cornet or horn.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* III. (D.), Here's a whole chorus of Syluans at hand cornetting and tripping th' toe.

*Cornet*, *obs.* f. CORONET.

**Cornet-à-piston** (s: see CORNET *sb.* 1 d).

**Cornetcy** (*kɔːnɪtʃ*). [f. CORNET *sb.* 2 + -CY.] The position or rank of a cornet.

1761 *Biogr. Dict.* XII. 477 (Jod.) His uncle . . diverted him from that pursuit, and gave him a cornetcy in his own regiment. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurv. Desp.* V. 141, I shall recommend your friend for an Ensigncy. Should you prefer a Cornetcy for him, I may be able to give him one. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 9 May 3/1 He was afterwards gazetted to a Cornetcy in the First Regiment of Life Guards.

† **Corneter**. *Obs.* Also 7 *cornetter*, *cor-miter*. [f. CORNET *sb.* 1 + -ER.] One who blows a horn or plays the cornet.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 429 So great was the rabble of trumpeters, corneters, and other Musitians. 1634 *Land's Visitation* in *4th Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 125/2 Two corneters and two sackbutters . . for the decorum of our quire. **Cornetist** (*kɔːnɪtist*). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A solo cornet-player.

1881 *Musical Standard* 29 Jan. 72/1 In the *Musical Record* (Boston, U.S.) mention is made of a young lady cornetist. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* June App. viii, What do you think of that young cornetist?

**Corneto**, *obs.* f. CORNUTO.

**Cornette**, variant of CORNET.

† **Cornettier**. *Obs.* [f. CORNET *sob.* + -IER, -ER.] = CORNETER.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xiv. ii. 6 These Brigands.. having.. heard the trumpeters and cornettiers sound.

**Corneule** (kōr-nū-lē). [a. F. *corniule*, dim. of *corne* cornea.] One of the minute facets of the compound eyes of insects; = CORNEOLE.

1835 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 661 Each facet, or.. corneule, is the proper cornea of a distinct eye. *Ibid.*, Immediately behind each corneule is a layer of dark-coloured pigment.

**Cornfactor**. A dealer in corn or grain; a corn-merchant.

1609 *Poor Man's Plot* 8 Among the Corn-Factors. 1775 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344 John Bennett of London, Cornfactor. 1789 WINDHAM *Lett. in Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 152, I am no corn-factor who am to profit by raising the price of grain. 1874 LITTLE *CARR. Ind.* Guyenne I. i. 27 Mrs. F. the Risorborough cornfactor's wife.

**Corn-fed**, a. Fed on grain; fig. well-fed.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 78 Than cornfed beasts whose bellie is their God. 1598 DELONEY *Jacks Newb.* viii. 104 My folks are so corn fed that we have much ado to please them in their diet. 1638 PRINCESTON *Artich.* I. iij b, An Ox stalled or Corn fed, 245 a grasse fed Ox 165. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* 1702 A woman is popularly said to be corn-fed when stout and plump—an allusion to the nourishing qualities of this kind of food (Indian corn).

**Cornfield, corn-field**. A field in which corn is grown.

1523 FITZHERB. *Herb.* § 141 Standynge water in his come feedes at the landes endes or sydes. 1638 PRINCESTON *Artich.* K. b, Great Flouds, which destroyed Come-fields, Pastures, and Beasts. 1775 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 537 Corn-fields surrounded with elms and vines. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 232 Zig-zagging about among hills and cornfields.

**Corn-flag**. [See FLAG.] A plant of the genus *Gladiolus* or *Sword-lily*, *N.O. Iridaceae*, species of which are cultivated as garden flowers.

1578 LYRE *Dodoens* p. xxxviii. 196 Come flagge or Gladioll. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxvi. 105 French come flagge hath small stiffe leaves. 1609 PARKINSON *Paradist in Sole* xxi. 180 Next unto the Flagges or Flowerduces, come the Gladioli or Come Flagges. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 717 The Indian Corn-flag hath the flowers growing on both sides the stalk, and of a sad red. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 263 You shall still see.. the tasselled grass, or the corn-flags. 1861 DELAMAR *Fl. Gard.* 27 *Corn Flag*.—The wild European species, *G. communis*, is perfectly hardy in England.

**Corn-flour**. Meal of Indian corn ground very fine; also applied to flour made of rice or other grain.

1851 *Exhibition, Rep. Series* (1852) 55 *United States*.—Maize-flour, commonly called 'corn-meal' or 'corn-flour' in the U. S., is extensively used for puddings and other purposes in that country. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXVII. 205/2 Summer Recipe for Patent Corn Flour with Preserved or Green Fruit. 1892 *Trade Adv.*, The British Corn-flour prepared from Rice.

**Corn-flower**. The name given to various plants commonly found growing amongst corn; *spec. a.* the common Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; *b.* the Corn-rose or common Wild Poppy; *c.* the Corn-cockle; *d.* *Golden or Yellow Cornflower*: the Corn-marigold.

1578 LYRE *Dodoens* II. xii. 261 This floure [Blew bottell] may also be called Hurte Sicke, and Corneflower. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ccxi. 591 Of Blewe Bottle, or Corne flower. *Ibid.* ccxv. § 2. 606 These plants are called.. in English Corne Marigold, yellow Corne flower, and golden Corne flower. 1599 A. M. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physic* 73/2 Adde as much water of blew corneflowers. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 482 There be certain Corn-flowes which come seldome or never in other places.. but onely amongst Corn: As the blew Bottle, a kind of Yellow Mary-Gold, Wilde Poppy and Fumitory. 1879 LUSBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 37 The common but beautiful cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). 1885 E. PRACOCKIN *Academy* 26 Sept. 204/2 Of the sunlight yellow and corn-flowers red.

**Corn-ground, arch.** A piece of land used for growing corn; corn-land.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 823/2 The king.. lodged within 3 miles of the cite in a corne ground up the river. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* xi. (1840) I. 180 Two pieces of corn-ground. 1747 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 203 Vineyards, corn-ground, and meadows.

**Corn-hoarder, arch.** One who hoards corn or keeps it in order to realize a larger price.

1566 BR. BARLOW *Three Serms.* II. 59 Cornhoarders, who had rather the corne should waxe fustie in their garners, than to sell it out at a reasonable rate. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 100 Greedy Corne-hoarders.. generally cursed. 1631 C. FITZ-GERTRAY (*title*) The Curse of Corne-hoarders.

**Corn-house**. †1. An ancient name for a granary. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Suppl. Ælfyris's Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 185 *Granarium*, cornhus. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xxxii. 28 Ezechias.. made him.. come houses for the increase of corne.

2. U.S. = CORN-ORIB.

**Corn-husk**. U. S. The husk of coarse leaves enclosing the ear of Indian corn.

1808 *Med. Jnat.* XIX. 122 They scrubbed him with corn-husks. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 221 The corn-husk punishment.. Dry corn-husks are.. lighted, and the burning embers are whipped off.. so as to fall in showers of live sparks on the naked back.

So **Corn-husker**, one who strips the husks from the ears of Indian corn; also a machine for this purpose. **Corn-husking**, the husking of Indian

corn; a gathering of neighbours at the house of a farmer to assist him in husking his Indian corn, usually finishing up with feasting and dancing; also called *husking bee*.

1852 HALIBURTON *Trails Amer. Hum.* (Bartlett), There was a corn-husking, and I went along with Sal Stebbins. 1886 S. LONGFELLOW *Life Longfellow* I. ii. 19 In autumn entering into the work and fun of the corn-husking. 1890 Boston (Mass.) *Jnat.* Dec. a big corn-husking match.. each contestant husked and cribbed about 150 bushels. *Mod. U. S. Newspaper Adv.*, The best corn-husker made.

**Cornic** (kōr-nik), a. Chem. [f. L. *cornu* -us (see CORNEL) + -IC.] In *Cornic acid*, a synonym of CORNIN, q. v.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 164 In 1835, Geiger.. discovered in it [bark of *Cornus florida*] a peculiar crystallized bitter substance.. which he distinguished by the name of *cornic acid*. 1863-82 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

**Cornice** (kōr-nis), *sob.* Forms: 6- cornice, 7 cornishe, corniche (coronix), 6-8 coronice, 6 coronich, (cornix), 6-9 cornish. [The forms *cornice*, *cornishe*, were taken immed. from F. and It. equivalents: cf. 16th c. F. *cornice*, *cornise*, in Cotgr. *cornice*, *corniche* 'the cornish or brow of a pillar or wall', *mod. F. cornice*; ad. It. *cornice* (kornī'tsē) 'the ledge whereon they hang tapestrie in any room; also an out-jetting pece or part of a house or wall' (Florio); *cornice* represents the It. spelling; F. *corniche*, Eng. *cornish* derive from It. pronunciation. The variants *coronix*, *coronice*, are based on 16-17th c. latinized forms.

It. *cornice*, the source of the word in all the mod. langs., is known from the beginning of Italian literature, being frequent in Dante. In form it is identical with *cornice*:—L. *cornix*, stem crow (*Cornus Cornix*), and by Florio it is treated as the same word; in the *Vocabolario della Crusca* the two are separated. The L. term for the architectural cornice was *cornua* (Vitruvius), and some have conjectured that the It. *cornice* is in some way derived or corrupted from that word, the form *cornix* cited by Du Cange, and used in Eng. by Shute in 1563, being assumed to be a connecting link. But there is no evidence for L. *cornix* before 16th c. Du Cange's example is of 1643, his example of *cornix* of 1605; both appear to be merely latinized forms of the Italian word, *cornice* being contaminated by the desire to connect it with *cornua*. Another suggestion is that the It. *cornice* was in some way related to L. *cornis*, *-idē* = Gk. *κορνίσιος*, given in Hesychius in the sense *τὸ ἐκτεταγὸν τῆς οἰκοδομῆς ἐνδομα* 'the finishing piece placed on the building', the 'cope-stone'. But this could not have phonetically given It. *cornice*, unless indeed the Gk. word had passed into popular Italian use, and been assimilated by popular perversion to *cornice* crow. Of this we have no evidence.]

1. *Arch.* A horizontal moulded projection which crowns or finishes a building or some part of a building; *spec.* the uppermost member of the entablature of an order surmounting the frieze.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cij b, The Coronix of the Pedestalle. *Ibid.* D iv b, The Architrave, frise, & Cornishe. 1575 LANDHAM *Lett.* (1871) 56 Columns.. that supported a cumly Cornishe. 1604 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 22 They [pillars] have all their.. upper Adjuncts, as Architrave, Frize, and Cornice. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv.* fr. Parnass. 277 Augustus raised up the walls thereof even to the highest Cornishe. 1663 GERBIER *Cornisel* 12 Cornishes and Frontispieces over the Windows. 1681 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 329 With all its Mouldings, Frize and Cornice. 1726 LEONT tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 97 a, Let there be Cornices of Stone.. projecting out a cubit. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 114 The water from the roofs and cornices of all houses or other buildings. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 33 The same enriched frieze and cornice.

b. An ornamental moulding, usually of plaster, running round the wall of a room or other part of the interior of a building, immediately below the ceiling; the uppermost moulding of a piece of wainscoting; a picture-moulding, or the like; also, the ornamental projection within which curtains are hung.

1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. (1698) 81 Over it runs a cornish of silver plate nailed to the wall. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The gilding of the cornish.. was quite blackened. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 18 The cornish of the wainscoting. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 28 Aug. A great piece of the cornice of the ceiling falling with a great crash. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cornice*.. a gilded or other ornamental work within which window curtains are suspended.

2. A ring or moulding encircling a cannon (It. *cornice degli orecchioni*, Florio; see also *cornicer* in 4).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 178 The Excesse wherby the Semidiameter of the Ringe or Cornice of the Head dooth exceed the Cornice of the Coyle [of a cannon]. 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid.* Fortif. 57 The musell-Ring or Coronice.

3. Applied to a path or road along the edge of a precipice. (Not an English sense.)

1823 GALT *Entail* III. xvi. 153 The road.. lay on the cornice of a precipice. 1824 — *Rothelan* III. 250 The road towards it is a cornice, as the Sicilians.. call the paths which wind along the edge of precipices. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. iii. 56 Seixal, on the north-west coast, famous for its cornice-road.

4. *Comb.*, as cornice-hook, a hook for hanging pictures from a picture-cornice; cornice-piece, a piece of moulding forming a cornice; cornice-plane, an ogee plane for planing mouldings; cornice-pole, a pole carrying rings from which

curtains are hung; cornice-rail (see quot.); cornice-ring, the ring or moulding encircling a cannon immediately behind the muzzle-ring; = ASTRAGAL 3.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 13 This [the front roof-rail], with the door-case rails, has \*Cornice-pieces nailed on. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/2 \*Cornice poles.. coated with thin brass. 1794 FELTON *Carriages Gloss.*, \*Cornice Rails, the top framing of the body of a coach or chariot, called roof rails. 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid.* Fortif. 56 The Astragal, or \*Coronice ring. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 The Astragal, or Cornice Ring. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Ordnance*, *Cornish Ring* of a Gun, is the next from the Muzzle Ring backwards. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Corniche* ring of a piece of ordnance.

**Cornice** (kōr-nis), *v.* Also cornish. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a cornice; fig. to crown or finish as with a cornice.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 123 Twelve marble-pillars.. carved and cornished after the Doric and Ionic manner. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 431 The whole work.. stretched into a hundred volumes.. would cornish the literary wainscoting of a five-and-twenty foot room. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 131 A goodly temple, walled behind With crag precipitous.. And by green birches corniced.

**Corniced** (kōr-nist), *pph.* a. Also cornished. [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + -ED.] Having a cornice, adorned with a cornice.

1821 KEATS *Lamia* 360 In the corniced shade Of some arch'd temple door. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxix. 369 The proud palaces of Rome, their corniced and balconied fronts.

† **Cornicement**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A structure of the nature of a cornice; *cornicing*.

1637 *Luminaria* A b, Above these, ran cornicements, which made the ground of a second order. 1655 J. WEALE *Stone-Heng* (1725) 75 Those single Cornicements, which being without Freese and Architrave, the Romans used to set over their Pylasters.

**Cornicing** (kōr-nisin). Also 7 -ishing. [f. as prec. + -ING.] Work consisting of a cornice or cornices.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 75 Door-cases, Cornishing, Mouldings, etc. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *F. Inglesant* (ed. a) II. v. 129 Between the rich pilasters and cornicing which adorned the front of the villa.

**Cornicle** (kōr-nik'l). [ad. L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornū* horn.] A little horn (*obs.*); a small horn-like organ or process, as the 'horns' of a snail, the antennæ of an insect.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 155 [In snails] there will be found on either side two black.. membranous strings, which extend into the long and shorter cornice upon protrusion. 1658 ROWLAND *Donjett's Theat. Ins.* q24 Having two cornicles or little short horns. *Ibid.* 2003 The cornicles long and black, the wings coming forth of the middle of the loins. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 843/1 Minute cornicles, sometimes attached to the pubis. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 176/2 In Poupart's ligament.. cornicles.. are said to have been found in the human subject.

**Cornicle**, *obs.* Sc. and north. f. CHRONICLE.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1223 As ther cornicles sheweth openly.

† **Cornicular**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *cornicul-um* little horn (see CORNICLE) + -AR.] = next.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 The Moon.. whether she is cornicular, or divided, or gibbous, or full.

**Corniculate**, a. [ad. L. *corniculāt-us* horned, f. *corniculum* little horn: see -ATE 2.] Horned; having pointed projections like horns.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. m. lxii. It hath been.. shown That Venus Moon-like grows corniculate. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 96 Herbs of a Corniculate or Horned Seed-vessel. 1721 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 219 Some with Corniculate Petala. 1866 *Trac. Bot.*, *Corniculate*, terminating in a process resembling a horn; as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

† **Corniculer**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *corniculārius* a soldier presented with a *corniculum* (or horn-shaped ornament worn on the helmet) and thereby promoted; an adjutant.] An assistant officer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 369 Oon Maximus, that was an Officer Of the Prefetes, and his Corniculer [v. r. eere, -ere]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 230 To oon Maximus hys cornyculer He hem delyverid.

**Corniferous** (kōr-nī-fēr-əs), a. [f. L. *cornifer* horn-bearing (f. *cornū* horn + -fer bearing) + -OUS.]

†1. Producing or having horns. *Obs.*

1650 T. BLOUNT tr. *Estienne's Art Devises* 72 The corniferous cressant. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 143 Elevating corniferous humors into his head, and producing horns.

2. *Geol.* Containing or producing hornstone.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 90 The \*Corniferous limestone, so called from the masses of hornstone.. contained in it. 1883 S. M. BURNHAM *Limestones, etc.* 50 The Corniferous period of the Devonian age.

**Cornific** (kōr-nī-fik), a. rare-0. [f. L. *cornū* horn + -FIC.] Producing horns or horn.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cornifick*. 1755 in JOHNSON; hence in mod. Dicts.

**Cornification** (kōr-nī-fik-ē-shən). *Phys. and Zool.* [n. of action f. CORNIFY: see -IFICATION.] Production of horn; conversion into horny substance. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxviii. 321 The habit of cornification. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 498/2 The outer [cells] undergo a more complete cornification. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Pathol.* 258 Drying, cornification, shrivelling up of the fibrin.

**Corniform** (kɔːnɪfɔːm), *a. rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [L. type \**corniformis*, *f. cornū* horn + *-formis* -FORM: cf. *F. corniforme*.] Having the form of a horn.

**1836** SMART, *Corniform*, having the shape of horns.

**Cornify** (kɔːnɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. L. *cornū* horn + -FY.]

† *trans.* To fit with 'horns'; to cuckold. *Obs.* **1811** CORVAT *Cruelities* 405 If she [my wife] were fair, she might perhaps cornify me.

**2. Phys. and Zool.** To turn into horn or horny substance. Hence *Cornified ppl. a.*

**1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 498 These cornified plates.

**1872** HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 278 Cornified and cornified cells.

**Cornigerous**, *a.* [f. L. *corniger* horn-bearing (*f. cornū* horn + -ger bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or having horns, horned; producing horn or horny substance.

**1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 261 Nature in other cornigerous animals, hath placed the horns higher. **1679** Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 257 Sheep... being reckon'd amongst the cornigerous Quadrupeds. **1834** GOOD *Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 465 Examples of the cornigerous variety [of fish-skin disease]... are by no means uncommon.

**Cornill**, *obs. f. CORNEL* 3.

**Cornimuse**, *var. of CORNEMUSE*.

**Cornin** (kɔːnɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *cornus* (see CORNEL) + -IN.] A bitter crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Cornus florida*; also called *cornic acid*.

**1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 107 Called by him [Mr. G. W. Carpenter] cornine, and afterwards cornia. **1863-82** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 85 Cornin dissolves easily in water and in alcohol, sparingly in ether.

**Corning** (kɔːnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORN *v.* + -ING 1.]

**1. The action or process of granulation.**

**1860** WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiers* (1573) 28a, The manner of canning all sortes of powder. **1679** Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 94 During the time of its [salt's] corning they generally slacken their fire. **1711** [see CORN-POWDER]. **1875** URR *Dict. Arts II.* 765 The cake produced by the action of the stones is ready for graining or corning.

**2. Pickling with salt; salting.**

**1655** MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 204 Each of them need first a little corning with salt. **1662** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro.

† **3. The growing or cultivation of corn.** *Obs.*

**1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Inq.* To Rd., All which are three staple Advantages of the Nation, and will hold hands with Tillage, Corning, Trade, and Merchandize.

† **4. The practice of begging corn on St. Thomas's day.** *dial. Obs.*

**1806** BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (1870) I. 246 There is a custom in Warwickshire for the poor, on St. Thomas's Day, to go with a bag to beg corn of the farmers, which they call going a-corning.

**5. attrib. and Comb., as corning-machine, -mill;** corning-house, the part of a powder-mill where the granulating is done.

**1667** Hist. Gunpowder in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* (1702) 281 From the Mill the Powder is brought to the Corning-house. **1794** Ann. Reg. 42 The explosion of the corning-mill was felt at the parsonage house. **1882** GREENER *Corn* 313 The old corning machine consisted of a large revolving rectangular wooden frame, etc. **1884** *Edin. Rev.* July 36 A large magazine and corning-house.

† **Cornish**, *a. 1 Obs. rare.* [f. CORN *sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.] Of the corn kind.

**1649** BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Inq.* (1653) 147 How to feed Swin, without any cornish meat. *Ibid.*, Their cornish Muskings they cast into the yard... for the Swine to root amongst. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 80. **1795** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*.

**Cornish** (kɔːnɪʃ), *a. 2 (sb.)* [f. first element of *Cornwall* (OE. *Cornuwallas* = Corn-Welsh) + -ISH. The native equivalent was *Kernedek*, *Kernowec*, deriv. of *Kernu*, *Pou Kernu* (= *pagus Cornubia*) Llwyd, *Cornow*, *Kernow* (Williams), Welsh *Cornnyu*, Cornwall: cf. Breton *Kerned*, *Kerned*, the district of Cornouailles in Armorica. These forms point to a proto-Celtic \**Corniois*-s. \**Corniois* = cf. med. L. *Cornubia*, whence *Cornubian*, *Cornubic* = Cornish. Ptolemy has *Koppaviois*, Roman sources *Cornuici*, as names of British tribes, though not in Cornwall. Prob. derived from Celtic *corni*, *cornu*, 'horn', in sense of projecting corner or headland.]

Of or belonging to Cornwall: *a.* Applied to the people and language; hence *Cornishman*. *b.* In the names of various animals, plants, natural products, etc. found in Cornwall, as *Cornish chough* (see CROUGH 2 a), *crow*, *daw*, *C. heath*, *C. moneywort*, etc.; also *Cornish boiler*, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton; *Cornish clay*, a clay obtained from the decomposition of Cornish granite, used in making earthenware; *C. diamond*, a variety of quartz found in Cornwall; a crystal of this quartz; *C. engine*, a form of single-acting condensing steam-engine, used for pumping up water, first used in Cornwall; *C. gilliflower*, a variety of apple; *C. hug* (in *Wrestling*), see HUG *sb.*; *C. pump*, a pump worked by a Cornish engine; *Cornish stone*, † (*a*) = *Cornish diamond*; (*b*) *Cornish granite* in a state of partial decomposition, ground and used with clay in the manufacture of earthenware.

**8.** **1547** BOORDE *Intro. Knowl.* I. (1870) 122 The appendix... treatise of Cornwell and Cornyshe men. *Ibid.* 123 In Cornwall is two speches: the one is naughty Englyshe, and the other is Cornyshe speche. *Ibid.*, No Cornyshe man dothe

number about xxx. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* I. (1769) 19 The Cornish people gave themselves principally... to the seeking of Tynne. *Ibid.* 55 Cornish names hold an affinity with the Welsh. **1880** T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornwall Gloss.* Intro. 74 The *Cornishman*, a Penzance weekly paper.

**b.** **1840-56** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.* s.v. *Boiler*, Boilers... 1st, globular; and 2nd, cylindrical... as the Cornish boiler. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 112 A large preserved Specimen of Cornish 'Brown Trout' (*Salmo fario*). **1552** HULOET, Cornyshe 'chowghe or crowe, Pyracorax. **1829** S. SHAW *Staffordsh. Potteries* 160 For the finest pottery there is also used a certain proportion of Cornish or china clay. **1866** E. METEYARD *Life Wedgwood* 423 The opposition of the Potters to Champion's Bill... left open... the free use of Cornish stone and clay. **1875** Parl. Byrdes 145 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 174 Then sayde the Cornyshe 'daw. **1891** NASHIE in Arb. Garner I. 502 (D.) If one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. **1748** De Foë's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1871) II. 5 (D.) Hengeston Hill, which produces a great plenty of Cornish diamonds. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Rock crystal... also known as... 'Cornish' or 'Irish' diamond. **1840-56** S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, *Cornish Engine*, a single acting beam engine, employed in raising water from mines. The steam... is used for the down stroke only, and raises an immense weight fastened to the pump rod at the end of the beam. **1880** Nat. Encycl. I. 937 The finest variety... is the Cornish 'Gilliflower. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 367 Cornish 'Heath... is well distinguished... by its truly bell-shaped corolla. *Ibid.* IV. 134 Creeping Sibthorpia... is called also Cornish 'Moneywort. **1882** The Garden 21 Jan. 34/2 The Cornish Moneywort... I have stuck... in against a moist bank in a deep Surrey lane. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1793) 198 The Cornish 'Stones, the Bristow-Stones. **1825** J. NICOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 481 The glaze for cream-coloured pottery is formed of white lead, Cornish-stone, and flint.

**2. sb.** The ancient language of Cornwall, a member of the Brythonic branch of the Celtic languages; it became extinct in the latter part of the 18th c.

**1547** BOORDE *Intro. Knowl.* I. (1870) 123 Who so wyll speake any Cornyshe, Englyshe and Cornyshe doth folow. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* I. (1769) 71 A kinde of Enterlude, compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history. **1867** MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiv. 300 Cornish began to die out in Cornwall about the time of the Reformation.

**Cornish(e, -nix, obs. f. CORNIC)**

† **Cornix**, *Obs.* [cf. It. *cornice*.] = CORNELIAN. Commonly *cornix-stone*.

**1611** FLORIO, *Corquola*, a cornix stone. *Cornice*... Also a red Cornixstone. **1632** SHERWOOD, The cornaline, or cornix-stone, *cornalinu*.

**Cornland, corn-land.** Land appropriated to, or suitable for, the cultivation of corn.

**1387** TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls II. 43 (Matten).) Pere is nobil cornland and fruitful. **1469** *Plumpton Cor.* 21 The corn-land is overflood with water. **1653** OVERBURY *Characters*, *Yaylor*, The best acre of corn-land... in England. **1707** CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 120 Nitre... has the greatest Effect on all Corn-Lands. **1846** C. G. PROWERT *Æschylus' Prom.* Bd. 18 The broad Corn-lands of fruitful Cicily. **1866** KINGSLY *Herew.* vi. 124 Broken by cornland and snug farms.

**Corn-law, Corn Law.** A law regulating the trade in corn, esp. its export and import.

In English political history the name is used specifically of the laws restricting the importation of cereals which were in force in the United Kingdom in the earlier part of the 19th c.; against these laws the *Anti-Corn-Law Agitation* arose in 1838, and they were repealed in 1846. (In this application usually spelt with capitals.)

**1766** (Title) Three Tracts on the Corn Trade and Corn Laws. **1777** J. ANDERSON (Title) An Inquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland. **1823** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1883) I. 405 The wise men of the newspapers are for a repeal of the Corn Laws. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Is.* III. 401 The Venetian corn-laws had two marked features. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, The 'Times' Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 It adopted the League against the Corn Laws. **1868** ROGERS *Man. Pol. Econ.* (1876) 263 There has been... a regular annual rise in rent, since the repeal of the corn-laws.

Hence (*monet-uds*). **Corn-law v.**, to impose corn-laws upon; **Corn-lawing ppl. a.**, passing or supporting corn-laws.

**1843** EMERSON *Misc.*, *Carlyle Wks.* (Bohn) III. 317 London and Europe tunnelled, graded, corn-lawed. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 188 Even corn-lawing Aristocracy.

**Cornless** (kɔːnɪləs), *a.* [f. CORN *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without corn; destitute of corn.

**1827** LYTTON *Pelham* lxiv. (D.), Alive to the cornless state of the parson's stable. **1883** H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law Spir.* W. 129 In this world only the cornless ear is seen.

**Corn-marigold.** Popular name of *Chrysanthemum segetum*, a plant with bright yellow flowers, common as a weed amongst corn.

**1597** GERARDE *Herbal* ccxlv. § 1. 605 Corne Marigold... hath a soft stalk, hollow, and of a Greene colour, where-upon doe growe great leaues. **1727** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Picoides*, The *Crysanthemum* or Corn-marigold. **1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 323 Corn Marigold... with its bright yellow blooms.

† **Corn-master.** One who has corn to sell. **1880** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 707 These Corn-masters bringing a sample of their Corn in a Dish or Napkin to shew you... by that little do sell all that they have. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 235 A Nobleman... A Great Graster, A Great Sheepe-Tracker. A Great Corne-Master. **1638** FENKERTHAM *Arack*, K. iij. The uncharitable greediness, or unconscionable hoarding of Corne-Masters and Farmers. **1667** LD. ORBURY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 262.

**Corn-meal, gen.** Meal made of corn or grain; *spec.* in Scotl., oatmeal; in U.S., meal of maize or Indian corn.

**1820** SCOTT *Monast.* viii. To put in a handful of ashes amongst Christian folk's corn-meal. **1855** W. SARGENT

*Braddock's Exp.* 85 Their... corn-meal, either ground by hand or pounded in a wooden mortar, afforded their only bread. **1879** MARION C. TYLER *Housch. Old Virginia* 60 Take one quart sifted corn meal and a teacup of cracklins.

**Corn-merchant.** A dealer in corn.

**1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 142 Neither well dyd the cornemarchant... in holding his peace. **1707** CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 117 The Corn-Merchant ought not to conceal... what he knows. **1795** *Hull Advertiser* 9 May 1/1 T. Tomlinson of Winterton... Corn Merchant.

**Corn-mill.** Also 6 -milm.

**1.** A mill for grinding corn or grain; a flour-mill. **1523** FITZGERALD *Surre.* 9 b, There be many maner of mylnes as cornemylnes, wyndmylnes, horsemylnes. **1625** N. RIDING *Records* IV. 159 A water corn mill. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 86 Man... can make corn-mills... that grind the corn he must have pounded in a mortar. **1864** A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilnarnock* 4 Where stood the corn-mill of the parish till the year 1703.

**2.** A machine for roughly grinding the cobs of Indian corn for stock-feeding purposes. *U. S.*

So **Corn-miller**, a miller.

**1812** *Examiner* 12 Oct. 64/2 J. Shephard... corn-miller.

† **Corn-monger.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 -munger.

A corn-dealer; often used with implication of greed or extortion.

**1515** COCKE *Lorall's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Arowe hadeis, maltemen and corne mongers. **1580** LVLV *Enphues* (Aib.) 438 They have more store of pasture then tillage... which maketh more grasiors then Cornemungers. **1603** BR. HALL *Serm.* 19 Ye CORMORANT Cornmongers, hatch up a dearth in the time of plenty. **1614** T. WILSON *Comm. Rom.* (1627), The covetous usurers, cornmongers, oppressors, extortioners. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, 'The corn-mongers will make the auld price gude against them as has horses till keep.'

† **Cornmudgin.** *Obs. rare* -1. App. an alteration of *cornmogeon*, *CURMUDGEON*, with the first syllable assimilated to *corn*, used as a rendering of *L. frumentarius* corn-dealer.

**1600** HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xv. 150 A rich corne-mudgin [*frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedom of his fellow citizens. *Ibid.* xxxviii. xxxv. 1004 The fines that certeine cornmudgins [*frumentarios*] paid, for hounding up... their graine.

**Cornmuse**, *var. of CORNEMUSE*.

† **Corno** (kɔːno). *Mus.* Pl. corni. [It. *corni*; -L. *cornu*.] The Italian word for HORN, applied esp. to the French horn. *Corno inglese* = COR ANGLAIS or English horn; *corno di bassetto*, the basset-horn; also name of an organ stop.

**1818** MOORE *Pidge Pan.* in *Paris* vi. 118 [He] superintends the *Corni* parts. **1856** MRS. C. CLARKE *Berlin's Instrument* 99 The low sounds of the corno inglese. *Ibid.* 115 The low notes of the corno di bassetto are the finest. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 72 Corno di Bassetto... another name for the Clarinet stop, when it extends throughout the compass of the Manual [of the organ].

**Cornock, -nock**, *obs. f. CURNOK*, a measure.

**Cornodo**: see CORNUTO.

**Cornoile**, *obs. f. CORNEL* 3.

**Cornopean** (kɔːnɒpiːən), *Mus.*

**1.** Another name for the *cornet à piston*: see CORNET *sb.* 1.

**1837** *Musical World* 29 Dec. VII. 254 The cornopean was first introduced into England... about four years ago. **1843** ALB. SMITH *Wassail-Bowl* II. 26 A harp, piano, and cornopean. **1892** *Civil Serv. Supply Assoc. Price List*, Cornopean, 2 tones, new model, water-key, in case 24/6.

**2.** An 8-ft. reed-stop on an organ.

**1840** in Grove *Mus. Dict.* II. 601 [Organ of] Town Hall, Birmingham. [Stops] on Solo Manual. 6. Cornopean. **1876** HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 73 *Cornopean*, an 8 feet striking reed, on the Manual.

**Corn-parsley.** A species of wild parsley, *Petroselinum segetum*, found as a weed in corn-fields; sometimes misapplied to *Sison Anomum*.

**1861** MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 23. **1868** *Trans. Bot.* 870/1 *Petroselinum segetum*, the Corn Parsley, formerly a rare plant in the cornfields of Sussex, is now frequently met with in arable fields throughout England. **1890** *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/2 Broad ditched full of flags, rushes... and cornparsley, and stinging nettles.

**Corn-pipe.** A rustic musical instrument made of a stalk of corn.

**1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42, I beheld mony... hirdis blaund the buc hornis and ther corne pipis. *Ibid.* vi. 65 The thrid playit on ane trumpe, the feyrd on ane corne pipe. **1740** TICKELL (J.), Now the shrill corn-pipes, echoing loud to arms, To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Fig.* **1828** CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc. I. 123 And so on, through all the variations of the critical corn-pipe.

**Corn-pone.** *Southern U.S.* [See PONE.] A kind of Indian corn bread made with milk and eggs; also a loaf of this bread.

**1860** in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* **1886** *Boston* (Mass.) *Frml.* 8 Dec. 2/4 A Southern Society has been formed in New York, and its members are confident in being as happy over the corn-pone and the hog-jowl as the New-Englanders over doughnuts and hard cider. **1890** *Century Mag.* Aug. 615/1 His comrade [produced] several large corn-pones.

† **Corn-powder.** *Obs.* Gunpowder that has been 'comed' or granulated.

**1560** WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiers* (1573) 42 a, Putting in the mouthes of the holes, a litle fine corne powder. **1581** STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* I. 22 Bullets, Chafeshot, Crossbarres, Corne-powder, Serpentine powder. **1627** CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 That [powder] for small Ordnance is called corne Powder fine. **1711** *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Powder*, There are two sorts of it; the one call'd Serpentine, which is in Dust without coming, the



other Corn-Powder. 1799 G. SMITH *Labor*. I. 10 Corn powder is whole gunpowder.

**Corn-rent.** A rent for agricultural land paid in corn, or one the amount of which is determined each year according to the price of corn.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, Corn-rents. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 420/2 Corn-rent is a money-rent varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn. In many parts of the south of Scotland corn-rents are paid according to the *four* prices of corn, as determined in each county by a jury. 1866 ROGER, *Agric. & Pr.* I. iv. 72 The Cornham serf... pays a corn-rent of one quarter of seed wheat at Michaelmas, etc. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* i. viii. 159 To a certain limited extent such a substitute, where lands are to be leased, has been found in corn-rents.

**Corn-rick.** A rick of corn in the straw. 11000 in Thorpe *Houllies* II. 178 (Bosw.) Yearly gemet 3æt feoh upon anre cornhrycan. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 Their Houses, Barns, and Corn-reeks.

**Corn-rose.**

1. The common Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*). 1597 ANDREW *Brunswick's Distyl.* Waters civiii. Kij a. Water of red corn roses. 1598 LYTE *Dodens* iii. lxxxii. 433 There be two sortes of red Poppie or Cornrose, the great and the small, differing onely in leaues, but the flowers are lyke one another. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* iii. 7 The white Corn-Rose groweth amongst the Wheat, between Pontfract and Ferry-Bridge. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* 167 *Papaver Rhæas*. Country people call the plant Corn-rose.

2. Applied to the Cockle (COCKLE 1 i, 2). 1611 CORN, *Alesnes*, Cockle, Come-rose, field Nigella, wild Nigella. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cockle*, a Weed call'd Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella. 1722-42 BAILEY, *Cockle*, a Weed, otherwise called Corn-rose. 1878 *Oxford Bible Helps* s.v. *Cockle*, 'Cockle' in Job xxxi. 40 means the corn-rose, a weed found among corn.

3. Applied to the Field-rose. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 465 White-flowered Dogs Rose. Corn Rose.

**Corn-salad.** A small succulent plant, *Valerianella olitoria*, or Lamb's-Lettuce, found wild in corn-fields, and cultivated as an early salad.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* xxxv. 242 Of Lambes Lettuce, or Corne sallade. 1640 GLAFFHORNE *Wit in Constable* 1, One that lives on Onions and Corne sallats. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 Sow Beans, Pease, Rounselee, Corn-sallet. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* 657/2 *Corn Sallad*, or *lanib's lettuce*; a small annual plant of three or four inches growth used as a substitute for common lettuce in winter and spring sallads. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 112 The value of corn-salad is its earliness. 1881 *Garden* 17 June 427/2 Corn Salad may be sown from February until June.

**Corn-shuck.** U.S. = CORN-HUSK. 1860 THORPE *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartl.), A wild-cat skin pulled off whole, stuffed with corn-shucks, for a pillow. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance* iv. 39 Cedar sprigs encircled ankles and waists, and corn-shucks tied up their hair. So **Corn-shucking** = CORN-HUSKING.

1859 *Major Jones* (Bartl.). The young people were all.. laughin', as if they'd been to a corn-shuckin', more 'n to a meetin' house. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/2, I have seen the negro at work, and I have.. attended his corn-shuckings.

**Corn-snake.** A large harmless snake, *Coluber guttatus*, common in the southern United States.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 631 There is another sort called the Corn-Snake, because he is usually found in Corn-fields. 1688 J. CLAYTON *Virginia*, *Ibid.* XVIII. 135 The Corn-Snake, most like the Rattle-Snake of all others in colour. 1736 MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carolina*, *Ibid.* XXXIX. 257 The Corn-Snake. This takes its Name from the Resemblance of its Colour to that of Maize or Indian Corn. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowledge* IV. 348 Corn snake.

**Corn-stalk.**

1. A stalk of corn, esp. in U.S. of Indian corn. Also attrib. and Comb., as *corn-stalk cutter*, a machine for cutting up the stalks of Indian corn of a previous year's crop to allow them to be ploughed into the ground; *corn-stalk fiddle*, a musical toy made of a stalk of Indian corn.

1816 J. PICKERING *Voc. Words U. S.*, *Corn-Stalks*. The farmers of New England use this term.. to denote the upper part of the stalks of Indian Corn (above the ear) which is cut off while green, and then dried to make fodder for their cattle. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 77 A spoonful or two of.. corn-stalk molasses. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. x. 107 The surprising height and stiffness of the corn-stalks. 1834 Dow *Serv.* (Bartlett), There is no more sentiment in the soul of an old bachelor, than there is music in a corn-stalk fiddle.

2. *fig.* A tall, lithe person; hence, a nickname given to persons of European descent born in Australia, more particularly in New South Wales.

1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burton* xxviii. More particular over their relations than any corn-stalk cockatoo. 1880 INGLIS *Austral. Cousins* 149 'Cornstalk' is the generic nickname applied to the native-born New South Welshman.. they are thus dubbed from the prevailing tendency of the *adolescents simplex* of Australia to run somewhat more to length than to breadth. 1886 F. H. H. GUILLEMAUD *Cruise Marchesa* I. 92 We were astonished at being greeted in very fair English by a long lean cornstalk of a lad.

**Cornstone** (kōrnstōn). *Geol.* [f. CORN sb. 1 + STONE.] A name, originally local, for an earthy concretionary limestone, mottled red and green, forming a subordinate bed in the Old Red Sandstone formation in various parts of Britain.

'They are said to derive their name from the fertile corn-soil that overlies them in Hereford, as compared with the tenacious clays which cover the marls and sandstones' (PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*).

1822 CONYEBARE & PHILLIPS *Geol. Eng. & Wales* 362 A rock of a pseudo-brecciated appearance, known by the name

of Corn-stone. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. § 6. 73 Passages sometimes occur from Calcareous Sandstones into Limestone, and the intermediate forms are called locally Cornstones.

attrib. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 176 The Cornstone formation is more extensively developed in Forfarshire. 1881 WHITHEAD *Foss* 22 The Cornstone division of the old Red Sandstone formation.

† **Corn-tree.** Obs. [OE. *corntrēow*, f. L. *cornus* cornel + *trēow* TREE.] = CORNEL-TREE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 138 *Cornus*, corntrēow. a 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* *ibid.* 217 *De cortice cornu*, of corntrēowes rindum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Mij b, The female is called of some doge berry tree: some call it corn tree. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) i. 330 Strange fruit such as almonds, figges, corne-trees. 1607 TORSSELL *Fow-f. Beasts* (1673) 145 A man bitten with a mad Dog, falleth mad presently when he cometh under the shadow of a Corn-tree.

|| **Cornu** (kōrnū). Pl. *cornua*. The Latin word for a horn: applied in *Anat.* to various processes resembling or likened to horns: esp. a. The two processes or lateral cavities of the womb (*cornua uteri*), into which the Fallopian tubes open. b. The three processes of each of the lateral ventricles of the brain. c. The two pairs of small bones (*greater cornua* or *thyrohyals*, and *smaller cornua* or *ceratohyals*) which articulate with the lateral surfaces of the hyoid bone. d. The two lateral processes of the coccyx, and those of the sacrum. e. The four processes (*superior* and *inferior cornua*) of the thyroid cartilage. f. The two processes or 'horns' of the grey matter (which exhibits in section the form of a crescent) in each half of the spinal cord.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 305 Before it [the 'egg'] passes through the Tubes or cornua into the uterus. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 375 Each Lateral ventricle is divided into a central cavity, and three smaller cavities called Cornua. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 89/2 The ossicle called 'lesser cornu' of the hyoid bone'. 1857 BULLOCK *Cascan's Midwif.* 18 Two tubercles, called the cornua of the sacrum. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. (ed. 3) 286 The convex sides of the cornua of the grey matter.. are joined by the bridge which contains the central canal. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 123 The uterus is developed from two simple, primitive tubes, the inferior portions of which form the cornua. 1881 MYRTAL *Cat* 227 Each inferior cornu articulates with that outside of the cartilage.

**Cornual** (kōrnūāl), a. *Anat.* [ad. L. *cornuālis*, f. *cornū* horn.] Of or pertaining to the cornua of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

**Cornuate** (kōrnūāt), a. [ad. L. *cornuātus* horned, horn-shaped, f. *cornū* horn: see -ATE 2.] 'Having horns, horn-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cornuated**, a. [f. as prec + -ED.] = prec. 1859 TOMM *Cycl. Anat.* V. 120/1 On each side projects upwards and backwards a cornuated process.

**Cornubianite** (kōrnūbiānit). *Min.* Also Cornubiate. [f. *Cornubian*, Cornish, f. *Cornubia*, Cornwall (see CORNISH) + -ITE.] A hard dark blue laminated rock found in Cornwall with granite. 1878 LAWRENCE in *Cott's Rocks Class.* 230 Naumann has collected into one class, under the name of 'Cornubianites', several exceptional varieties of gneiss. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 213 Cornubianite (ptecolite) is a compact granular-sclaly condition of gneiss.

† **Cornu-cap'd**, a. Obs. [None-wd. with reference to CORNUCOPIA (sense d).] Horn-capped. c 1650 BRATHWAITE *Barnabes Rul.* Xij a, *Veni, vidi, vici*, *vici*, I came call'd col'd to y'd triff'd kissed, *Cornu-copiam optans* Duci, Captaine Cornu-cap'd I wished.

**Cornucopia** (kōrnūkōpiā). Also -copiæ. [A late L. form, written as one word, of the earlier *cornū cōpiæ* 'horn of plenty'; fabled to be the horn of the goat Amalthea by which the infant Zeus was suckled; the symbol of fruitfulness and plenty.]

The horn of plenty; a goat's horn represented in art as overflowing with flowers, fruit, and corn.

1592 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* Poems 133 [Hospitality] With her cornucopia in her fist. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Men talke of Cornu-copia, that it had all things necessary for foode in it. 1623 FORD *Sun's Darling* iv. i, When Plenty, Summer's daughter, empties daily Her Cornucopia, filled with choicest viands. 1690 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 327 Candlesticks of pure gold made like cornucopias. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 117 Small head in an oval frame, with cornucopias and stone-work. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 197 Ceres.. with her bounteous cornucopia. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxviii. 9 The Lord, as from a cornucopia, shook out blessings upon it [the earth]. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* iii. 24

b. An ornamental vessel or receptacle shaped like the horn of plenty.

1863 WHITE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 267 A flagon or two of wine, and a golden cornucopia of fruit and flowers.

c. *fig.* An overflowing stock or store.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* To Redr., Fertill territories replenished with a very Cornucopia of al manner of commodities. 1625 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. vi. § 11 That County [Cornwall] is the Cornu-copia of saints. 1724 SWIFT *Corinna* Wks. 1775 III. 1. 154 Her common-place book.. Of scandal.. a cornucopia. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xix, My sympathy desired to keep its cornucopia replenished.

d. *humorously*. The 'horn' of cuckoldry.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 675 With *cornucopia*, Corne-

wall and the horn Which their bad wivies bid from their bed be sent. 1878 J. W. ELSWORTH *Bagford Ballads* 294 The ironical praise of Cuckolds.. may be studied with advantage by mature students, who do not believe that the Cornucopia was a new ornament.

**Cornucopian** (kōrnūkōpiān), a. [f. prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a cornucopia; plentiful, overflowing abundant.

1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 129 Her.. Who fronts me with a Cornucopian wreath. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 492 With a cornucopian opulence of thought and allusion. 1860 MRS. P. BYRNIE *Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 128 With cornucopian abundance.

**Cornucopiosity**, *nonce-wd.* ? Cornucopia-like arrangement or profusion.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* I, Flowers writhe up the walls in every kind of cornucopiosity.

† **Cornucopious**, a. Obs. *nonce-wd.* (cf. CORNUCOPIA d.)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 120 A Cuckolds eye (which is a Cornu-copious eye).

† **Cornue**, Obs. *rare-1*. [a. F. *cornue* 'a kind of bending Limbecke of glasse' (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *cornuālis*.] A retort; = CORNUTE sb. 1.

1672 SHADWELL *Aliter* II. Wks. 1720 III. 44 A furnace of brick, with the cornues and recipients.

**Cornuous** (kōrnūōs), a. *rare-1*. [f. L. *cornū* horn + -OUS.] Of the nature of horn, hoity.

1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 462 Cornuous substances.

† **Cornute**, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *cornūtus*, -a, -um horned, f. *cornū* horn. Already in med.L. used as a sb. in sense B. 1, *cornūta* a retort.]

A. *adj.* = CORNUTED.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); hence in BAILEY, etc. B. sb. 1. A retort used in distilling.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 Distill it by a cornute. 1730-6 BAILEY *(folio)*, *Cornute* (with Chymists) a still.. having a crooked Neck.. to draw Spirits or Oil; out of Woods, Minerals, and Things which require a strong Heat.

2. A forked pennon.

1655 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* III. ix. § 9 Those that were to receive this Honour.. came before him with their Cornutes, which were long Streamers or Ensignes with two long Forkes, or Nookes at the lower ende in the manner of Hornes.

3. Some horned animal.

1634 R. H. SALERNES *Regim.* 50 Wholesome.. against the byting of a Beast called the Cornute.

4. One who is 'horned'; a cuckold.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 173 Your best of friends.. Usurps your bed, and makes you a cornute. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, In the next severe Dispute Between the King and Earl Cornute.

5. *Logic*. A 'horned' argument, dilemma; the ancient sophism 'cornutus'; see CERATINE.

1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 21 A Dilemma is a kind of a Cuckoldy or horned Argument; wherefore Logicians frequently call it a Cornute. [1837-8 HAMILTON *Logic* xliii. I. 466 The *sophisma heterocliteseos*, or sophism of counter-questioning.. obtained among the ancients the names of the Dilemma, the Cornutus, the Litigiosus [etc.]. .. To take for an example of this fallacy, the *κερταρως* or Cornutus:—it is asked:—Have you cast your horns? [etc.] 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 155 note.]

**Cornute** (kōrnūt), v. *arch.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To give 'horns' to, to 'horn'; i.e. to make a cuckold of.

1597 LYLY *Woman in Moone* iii. ii, I have done this to cornute my maister. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iv. i, You are most shamefully.. most scornfully cornuted. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 80 O'regrown in Sin, cornuted, and in Debt. 1885 *Athenaeum* 2 May 577 He [Iago] vehemently suspects that Emilia and Othello have cornuted him.

b. *lit.* (*nonce-use*.)

1831 CARLYLE *Nibel. Lied in Miss. Ess.* (1888) III. 124 Let no one.. fancy that our brave Siegfried.. was actually cornuted, and had horns on his brow.

Hence **Cornutting** *vbl. sb.*

1640 SHIRLEY *Hum. Court.* iv. i, Some city-heir That would.. pay for his cornutting. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 23 He had.. been a capital offender in the cornutting way.

**Cornuted** (kōrnūtēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. adj. or vb. + -ED 1.]

1. Having horns, or horn-like projections; horned.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cornuted*, having horns. 1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 40 The silver Crescent, in the sable skye Seemes to resemble Loyres cornuted streames. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 101 Philosophical remarks on cornuted animals. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 351 The bovine and cornuted figure of Bacchus. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. vii, Bushel-breeches, cornuted shoes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. III, The males, except in the cornuted species, being slighter in make.

b. Having the form of a horn, horn-shaped.

1866 E. C. RYE in *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 132 Cornuted processes on head or thorax.

2. 'Horned', cuckolded.

1612 N. BRITON *Pasquill's Nt. Cap* (1877) 117 Loe here (cornuted Seigniors) here you see it is no wonder for to wear a horne. 1717 BULLOCK *Wom. a Riddle* i. i, A cornuted coxcomb. 1830 FRASER *Mag.* II. 92 Cornuted husbands.

† 3. Of an argument: 'Horned'. Obs. Cf. CORNUTE sb. 5.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Comment*, 20 Else he would not *aristare* against our Bishops.. with his cornuted arguments.

† 4. Of grain: 'Spurred' with ergot. Obs.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 761 The Cornuted Rey was the cause of the gangrens. *Ibid.* 760 This cornuted grain.

|| **Cornuto**. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also *cornodo*. [*It.*—*L. cornutus* CORNUTE.] A cuckold.

c 1430 *Lyng. Bochas* ii. xlii. (1554) 60 a. As in some lond, cornodo, men them call. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iii. v. 71 The peaking Cornuto her husband. 1651 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iii. 475 The husbands bankrupts, if not cornuto's. 1774 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 179 [He] can prove himself a Cornuto. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 42 The husband will not be obliged . . to eat a cornuto dinner with his frail spouse, nor share her detestable couch.

† **Cornutor**. *Obs.* [*f. CORNUTE* v. after *L.* agent nouns.] One who cornutes; a cuckold-maker.

a 1675 *JORDAN Forms* 2 b (T.). He that thinks every man is his wife's suitor Defiles his bed, and proves his own cornutor. c 1750 (*title*) The Cornutor of Seventy-five.

**Cornutus**: see **CORNUTE** sb. 5.

† **Corn-vorant**. *Obs.* Punning alteration of *cormorant*, *corvorant* (as if *f. corn* + *-vorant* devouring), in allusion to the extortions of corn-mongers. Cf. **CORN-MONGER**, **CORN-MUDGIN**.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* in Halliwell's *Character Rhs.* (1857) 103 He is an insatiable cormorant, or rather corn-vorant. a meacile meacile-monger, and unconscionable extortioner. 1621 R. H. *Arraigning Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 177 Eating like Cormorants (or Corn vorants).

**Cornwallite** (kɔrnwɔləɪt). *Min.* [*f. Cornwall* + *-ite*.] A green amorphous arsenite of copper, resembling malachite, found in Cornwall. 1850 *DANA Min.* 588.

**Corn-worm**. The larva of the Corn-moth or other insect, destructive to grain.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 2114 *Utruncumque*, cornuuma. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.*—*Wulcker* 117 *Utruncumque*, cornuuma. 1660 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.* *Ben Kalendar*. a Corn-worm. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cornworm*. The corn-worm eats into the grain, and attaches grains together by a web.

**Corny** (kɔrni), a. [*f. CORN* sb. 1 + *-y* 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to corn. a. when growing or cut.

1580 C'tess *PEMBROKE Ps.* lxxiv. xvi. The summers corny crown. 1595 *MARSHAM Sir R. Grimold* ii. The earth . . Boasting his cornie mantle stird with fire. 1625 *LISLE Du Bartas* 14 (T.) [The rain] downward gan to rave, And down'd the cornie Reeds. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 321 Up stood the cornie Rank Embattled in her field. 1805 *Poet. Reg.* 179 Von turkies perching on the corny pile.

b. as grain or meal. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 166 [They] wheaten cakes Along the grass place underneath the feast. . . And with wild fruits the corny board enrich. 1881 *Times* 13 May 4/1 The corny fragrance of meal and flour.

2. Of ale: ? Tasting strong of the corn or malt. *Obs.* or *dialect*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Pream.* 29 A draughte of moyste and corny ale. *Ibid.* *Prol.* & *T.* 128 Now have I dronke a draughte of corny ale. 1511 *CHRISTIANUS Carols* (Percy Soc.) 47 A draught Of cornie ale, Nappy and stailie. 1785 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* *Corny*, tasting well of malt. [The ale is corny].

3. Producing corn; abounding in (growing) corn.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Iv. Tong.* *Pais de blairie*, a coiney country. 1825-79 *JAMIESON* s.v. 'The last was a corny year'. 1865 *CARLYLE French*. *Ch.* xvii. iv. Seize Saxony. . . and in that rich corny Country form Magazines.

b. Abounding in grains of corn.

1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* iii. 959 By their high Crops, and Corny Gizzards known. 1718 *Prior Solomon* i. 154 The ant. . . bringing home the corny ear. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 250 A cloud of pigeons often descends among the corny chaff.

4. Intoxicated, tipsy; = **CORNEED**. *dialect*.

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* *Corny*, tipsy. 1863 *Rosson Bards of Tyne* 25 Yen day when aw was corney.

5. Comb., as *corny-faced* (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Corny-faced*, a very Red or Blue pimpled Phiz.

† **Corny**, a. 2 *Obs.* rare. [*f. F. corne* or *L. cornu* horn + *-y* 1: cf. *L. cornuus* thorny.] Hard as horn, horny.

(First quot. is doubtful.)

1751. *Pathway to Health* fol. 53 (N.) Also *Ipcoras* saith, that a woman being conceived with a man-child is ruddy, and her right side is corny about, but if she be conceived with a maid child, she is blacke, and her left pap is corny about. 1755 *JOHNSON, Corny*. strong or hard like horn; horny.

**Corny** (kɔrni), a. 3 [*f. CORN* sb. 2 + *-y* 1.] Having corns on the feet; pertaining to corns.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. iv. I had not long, in open Street, Been punishing my Corny Feet. *Ibid.* II. vi. The Crasy, Gouty, and the Corny. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 567 Offending the corny sensibilities of their friends.

**Corny**, obs. f. **CORNER**.

**Cornyky**, obs. Sc. f. **CHRONICLE**.

† **Cornylier**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. cornillier*, var. of *cornouillier*.] The Cornel-tree.

c 1490 *Caxton Ovid's Met.* (1819) x. iv. Lawrers, Mespiers, Cyphos, Ffresnes, Cornylers, Morbery trees.

**Cornymuse**, var. of **CORNEMUSE**.

**Coro-**, in surgical terms relating to the pupil of the eye: see **COR-** 2.

**Corober**, -bory: see **CORROBER**, -BORE.

**Corode**, **Corody**, etc.: see **CORRODE**, **CORRODY**.

**Corographer**, bad form of **CHOROGRAPHER**.

† **Corol**. *Obs.* Anglicized form of **COROLLA**.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 195 note. Their calyces and chorols. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 1807, 833 Stamens. . . crowning the subcylindric tube of the Corol. 1819 *CRAVE T. of Hall* ix. 280 Calix and corol, pericarp and fruit.

VOL. II.

**Corolla** (kɔrɔlə). Pl. *corollas*. [*a. L. corolla*, dim. of *corōna* crown, garland. Used as a botanical term by Linnaeus.]

† 1. A little coronet, coronet; a figure shaped like a coronet. *Obs.* rare.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2251 Surrounded by a corolla or coronet made up of little dark points.

2. *Bot.* The whorl of leaves (petals) either separate or grown together, forming the inner envelope of the flower, and generally its most conspicuous part; usually 'coloured' (i.e. not green), and of delicate texture. (Called by Grew the *foliation*. Cf. **CALYX**.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Corolla*, among botanists, is the most conspicuous part of a flower. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* i. 22 This is called the corolla, and not the flower, as it is by the vulgar. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 68 The corolla consists either of a single piece, when it is called monopetalous, or of many pieces, when it is called polypetalous. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* vi. 161 When a flower is fertilised by the wind it never has a gaily-coloured corolla. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 153 It is . . for the sake of the corolla that we cultivate the flower.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1858 O. W. *HOLMES Ant. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 78 Beauty's changed corolla-shades. 1870 *HOOKE'S Stud. Florn* 135 Corolla-tube uncelate or cylindric. *Ibid.* 178 Corolla-lobes with slender tips. *Ibid.* 201 Upper corolla-lip entire.

**Corollaceous** (kɔrɔləˈʃəs), a. *Bot.* [*f. prec.* + *-ACEOUS*.] Of the nature of a corolla.

1775 H. ROSE *Elem. Bot.* 91 The corollaceous covering of the flower. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corollaceous*, having, or being like, a corolla; synonymous with *Petaloid*.

**Corollar** (kɔrɔləˈrɪ), a. *Bot.* [*f. as prec.* + *-AR*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a corolla.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Corollarize**, v. *nonce-wd.* [*f. next* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To add by way of corollary.

1866 *Elgin Cathedral Guide* 51 'You see', corollarises the professor.

**Corollary** (kɔrɔləˈrɪ, kɔrɔləˈrɪ). Forms: 4-6 corollarie, 5 corollarie, 6-7 corollary, 7 corollarie, (corollarie), 6- corollary. [*ad. L. corollarium* money paid for a chaplet or garland, gratuity, corollary, properly neut. of adj. *corollarius* belonging to a chaplet, *f. corolla* a little crown or chaplet. With senses 3 and 4 cf. *Cotgr.* 'Corollaire, a Corollarie; a surplussage, ouerplus, addition lo, vantage about measure'.]

1. In *Geom.*, etc. A proposition appended to another which has been demonstrated, and following immediately from it without new proof; hence *gen.* an immediate inference, deduction, consequence.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. x. 91 As þise geometriens whan þei han shewed her proposicions ben wont to byrgnen in þinges þat þei clepen porismes . . . 1737 so wil I seue þe here as a corollarie or a mede of coroune. c 1449 *PROCKE Refr.* i. v. 25 Of which. . . folewith fether this corollarie. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* ii. liii. Of this Theoreme dothe there folowe an other. . . which ye maye calle. . . a Corollary vnto this laste theoreme. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1566) 467a The corollary or effect of this conclusion is, that, etc. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just. Vind.* vi. 110 Where that Author infers as a corollary from the former proposition, That no edict of a Sovereign Prince can justifie Schisme. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 214 This is but a corollary from what goes before. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene* A. i. v. That is scarcely a fair corollary from my remark. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xv. 135 [They] are in fact corollaries of the first six rules. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* xvii. 239 There are corollaries to all axioms.

*transf.* 1828 *HAWTHORNE Fanshawe* vi. The lady of the house (and, as a corollary, her servant girl).

† b. A thesis, theorem; = **CONCLUSION** 6. *Obs.* 1636 *HEVLIN Sabbath* 47 It is a Corollary or conclusion in Geographie, that, etc. 1800 *Med. Fnnl.* III. 243 Dr. Pearson's Corollaries on the Cow-pox. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* ii. i. 380 You have codes, And mysteries, and corollaries of Right and wrong.

2. *transf.* Something that follows in natural course; a practical consequence, result.

1674 *Gout. Tongue* (J.). Since we have considered the malignity of this sin . . . it is but a natural corollary, that we enforce our vigilance against it. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 305 The art of Writing, of which Printing is a simple, an inevitable. corollary. 1884 S. E. *DAWSON Handbk. Canada* 29 This gigantic enterprise [the Canadian Pacific Railway] was a necessary corollary of the confederation of British America.

† 3. Something added to a speech or writing over and above what is usual or what was originally intended; an appendix; a finishing or crowning part, the conclusion. *Obs.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1262 With these verses as with Corollarie. . . I will conclude this my discourse. 1644 *BULWER Chirolo.* 11 A Corollarie of the Speaking motions. . . of the Hand. 1649 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 36 There is published a declaration. . . which, being now the corollary and *emphosa* of what they have to say. 1676 *WORLDIDGE Cyder* (1691) 200 A Corollary of the Names and Natures of most Fruits growing in England. 1777 *PRIOR Alma* II. 122 How'er swift Alma's flight may vary (Take this by way of Corollary).

† 4. Something additional or beyond the ordinary measure; a surplus; a supernumerary. *Obs.*

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 123 b. The other side is also overlooked by a great hill. . . and for a Corollarium their Conduit water runneth thorow the Church-yard. 1620 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 57 Now come my Ariell, bring a Corollary, Rather than want a Spirit. 1653 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Corollarie*,

ouerplus, that is more then measure. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.*, *Corollary*, addition, vantage, or overplus.

**Corollary**, a. rare. [*ad. L. corollarius*, *f. corolla*: see *prec.* In sense 2 *f. COROLLA* + *-ARY*.]

1. Of the nature of a corollary; appended as an inference or conclusion.

c 1449 *PROCKE Refr.* 26 Therefore this corollarie conclusion muste nedis be trewe. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* iii. xxv. Forced to acquiesce in the Parson's corollary remark, 'That this was', etc.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to the corolla; corolline.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corollary tendril*, . . a tendril formed by a petal or segment of a corolla.

**Corollate**, a. *Bot.* [*f. COROLLA* + *-ATE* 2.] Having a corolla; resembling a corolla.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Corollated**, a. [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] = *prec.*

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 140 The dead vines . . . were laden with tufts and corollated shapes whatever these fantasies of flowers might cling.

† **Corollet**. *Bot. Obs.* [*f. COROLLA* + *-ET*.] The floret in an aggregate flower.

1794 *MARTYN Let. in Anthol. Hibernica* 47 From corol we regularly form corollet. 1823 *CRAVE Techn. Dict.* s. v. *Corollula*, *Corollet* . . a term applied to the florets in aggregate flowers. In mod. Dicts.

**Corolliferous** (kɔrɔləˈfɪərəs), a. *Bot.* [*f. COROLLA* + *-FEROUS*. Cf. *F. corollifère*.] Bearing a corolla; corollate.

1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Perfect corolliferous blossoms.

**Corollifloral** (kɔrɔləˈflɔərəl), a. *Bot.* [*f. mod. L. Corollifloræ* (*f. corolla* + *flōr*, *flōr* flower) + *-AL*.]

Of or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*, a sub-class of dicotyledonous plants in De Candolle's classification having calyx and corolla, the petals being united and the stamens usually attached to the corolla. So **Corolliflorous** in same sense.

1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 104 The following additional corollifloral orders. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 *Adoxa moschatellina* is another excellent specimen of a green corollifloral blossom. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2. 340 *Corolliflorous*: petals (mostly coalescent) not adnate to calyx, bearing the stamens.

**Corolline** (kɔrɔləˈlɪn, -ɪn), a. *Bot.* [*f. COROLLA* + *-INE*.] Pertaining to the corolla.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 Corolline and calycine segments. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 471 Applying the term *Sepal* to a calycine, *Petal* to a corolline leaf.

**Corollist** (kɔrɔləˈlɪst), rare. *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. corollista* (Linnaeus), *f. corolla*: see *-IST*.] One who classifies plants according to their corollas.

1750 *LINNAEUS Philos. Botan.* 13 Corollistæ a Corolla Petalosa classes distinguunt: uti Rivinus, Tournefortius. 1764 *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Corollists*. 1857 *WHITWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 253 Linnaeus . . . ended by being a corollist.

**Corollitic** (kɔrɔləˈlɪtɪk), a. *Arch.* Also *carollitic*, -ytic. [*ad. F. corollitique*, according to Littré *f. L. corolla* wreath, garland.] (See *quots.*)

1829 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 269 Carollitic columns have foliated shafts, decorated with leaves and branches winding spirally around them, or disposed in form of crowns and festoons. 1830 R. STUART *Archit. s. v. Column*, Carollitic columns have foliated shafts. 1876 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Carollitic*.

**Corollule**. *Bot.* [*a. F. corollule*, ad. *L. corollula*, dim. of *corolla*.] = **COROLLET**.

1829 in *Pantologia*. 1828 in *WEBSTER*. In mod. Dicts.

**Corolu**, obs. f. **CURLEW**.

**Corompe**, var. **CORRUMP** v. *Obs.*

**Coron**, obs. f. **CROWN**, or ? = **CORONAL** a.

1555 *Farde Facions* i. vi. 87 They vse to cauterise them on the coron vaine.

|| **Corona** (kɔrɔˈnə). Pl. *coronæ* (-nɪ), rarely coronas. [*L. corōna* crown, chaplet or wreath, fillet or circlet of gold or other material.]

1. A small circle or disc of light (usually prismatically coloured) appearing round the sun or moon. Also applied to a similar appearance opposite the sun, an **ANTHELION**; and more widely, to similar phenomena in optical instruments, etc.

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1670 H. STUBBS *The Plus Ultra* 150 The reflexion of the glasses. . . did create a corona of several colours. 1783 *BARKER in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 245 There was a remarkable corona about the moon. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* I. 466 The coloured circles or coronas, sometimes seen round the sun and moon. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Fnnl.* 273 A splendid display of five concentric coronæ, or prismatic circles, produced by the action of the sun on a low stratum of fog. 1849 D. P. THOMPSON *Introduct. Meteorol.* 227 In coronæ the blue prismatic colour is nearer the centre than the red; in halos this arrangement is reversed. . . the former arise from diffraction, the latter from refraction, of light.

2. *Astron.* The halo of radiating white light seen around the disc of the moon in a total eclipse of the sun; now known to belong to the sun.

1851-9 *AIRY in Ann. Man. Sci. Eng.* 3 If the eclipse be total attention should be paid. . . to the luminous corona surrounding the moon. 1879 H. V. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* v. 83 This region of discontinuous flame below the corona is called the chromosphere. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 208 The corona is proved to be a true solar appendage and not a mere optical phenomenon.

3. A circular chandelier suspended from the roof of a church; more fully *corona lucis* (crown of light).

1285 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. vi. 122/2 Pentent chandeliers, called *Coronæ*. 1244 *Ecclesiologist* May 127 Two *coronæ* incised to carry six lights. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 63 From the middle rib of the Chancel depends a corona.

attrib. 1868 *Morn. Star* 26 Mar. This staircase is lighted by two corona gas chandeliers.

4. *Arch.* A member of the cornice, above the bed-moulding and below the cymatium, having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection; also called *drip* or *larmier*. [In Vitruvian *corona* is the cornice.]

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C. j. b. Coronæ... you shall deuid into .4. partes. geue one part vnto Cymatium vnder Corona... geue likewise .2. parte vnto Corona... & the fourth part which remaineth, geue vnto Cymatium ouer Corona. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 415 P. 9. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Albion's Archit.* (1818) 109 Reason forbids the corona to be omitted in the cornice. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 474 In the cornices of the entablatures, the coronas should not be ornamented. 1864 *Smiths Engineers* II. 43 The last pieces of the corona were set [in the Eddystone Lighthouse].

5. R. C. Ch. The tonsure of a cleric. [med.L. *corona clericalis*, OF. *corone*, Godef.]

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* (1882) II. p. ci. note. The corona of the priesthood was distinguished from that of any lower order.

6. *Anat.* etc. Applied to various parts of the body resembling or likened to a crown; also to the upper portion or crown of any part, as of a tooth; cf. CROWN.

spec. a. (in full *corona glandis*): see quot. 1753. b. *Path.* (in full *corona ueneris*) Term for syphilitic blotches on the forehead, which often extend around it like a crown' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). c. *Zool.* The 'test' or body-wall of an echinoid.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 46 The tokens were evident on him, blotches, scabs, and the corona. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Corona*, in anatomy, is that edge of the glands of the penis where the preputium begins. 1828 WEBSTER, *Corona*, a. In anatomy, the upper surface of the molar teeth or grinders. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 103 The 'corona' is the main element of the test. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 556 [In *Echinoidea*] The five ambulacral and interambulacral areas make up the corona or test.

7. *Bot.* a. An appendage on the top of a seed, as the pappus on that of a dandelion or thistle. b. A crown-like appendage on the inner side of the corolla in some flowers, as the daffodil and lychnis. c. The circle of florets surrounding the disc in a composite flower; the 'ray'. Obs. d. The medullary sheath, or innermost ring of woody tissue surrounding the pith in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. e. The crown of the root, the junction of root and stem.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Corona*, among botanists, expresses anything growing on the head of the seed. Sometimes the *coronæ* are composed of simple filaments, and sometimes they are ramose. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Constr. Timber* 57 The Corona is a ring... placed between the wood and the pith. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* II. (1818) 401 It [wheat] has two sets of roots; one set proceeding directly from the seed, and the other from what is denominated the *corona* of the plant, about two inches above the first: the coronal roots do not shoot till spring-time, and collect more nutriment than the seminal roots. 1828 WEBSTER, *Corona*, .3. In botany, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. *Encycl.* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Petals... arising from without a short membranous rim or corona. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 471 When the corolla itself is gamopetalous, the parts of the corona also coalesce, as in *Narcissus*, where it is very large. *Ibid.* 540 The corona of hairs which serves... for the dissemination of many seeds through the air.

8. *Astron.* *Corona australis*, *C. borealis*: two constellations, the Southern and Northern Crown, consisting of elliptical rings of stars.

**Coronach** (kōrənəx). Sc. and Irish. Forms: 6 cōrrynogh, corre-, corri-, corynooh, 7 corronach, corinooh, coranough, 8 coronach, coranich, 9 coranooh, 8- cōronach. [A. Irish *coranach*, Gaelic *corranach* outcry, funeral cry, dirge, f. *comh*- together + *ránach* roaring, outcry.]

†1. *gen.* The Celtic word for a shouting of many, an outcry. Obs.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Sevin Deidly Synnis* 112 Be he the Correnoch [Maill. MS. corynooh] had done schout, Erschemen so gadderit him about. 15. Duncan Laider in Warton *Hist. E. P.* (1774) II. 278 The loud Corrinnooh then did me exile. 1680 C. MATLAND in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. cxix. 197 The hlan men maid a bussill, after which, some people cuming in, hislo[rship] went away with a great Corinooh.

2. *spec.* A funeral song or lamentation in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland; a dirge.

1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyng* 702 Cryand for 30w the cairfull cōrrynogh. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1092 A sad and sorrowful song, an Irish Coronach. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 (1790) 113 The Coronach, or singing at funerals is still in use in some places. 1783 W. F. MARTIN *Geog. Mag.* II. 413 The Highland funerals were generally preceded by bagpipes which played certain dirges, called coronachs. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xv. Their wives and daughters came, clapping their hands, and crying the coronach, and shrieking. 1860 BLACKIE *Archæologia* II. 240 The passionate oriental coronach with which the Persians conclude. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarney* I. 236 Eachan Macrimmon is playing a coronach as it were for a chief.

†b. The company crying the coronach. Obs. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Ch.* III. 3 Sept., Attended by the

coronach, composed of a multitude of old hags, who tore their hair.

†**Coronacle**. Obs. rare-1. [prob. a. OF. \**coronacle*, der. of *corone*, or of L. *corona*, crown.] = CORONAL. (See also CROWNACLE.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3451 Hire hede .v. Vm-by-clappid with coronacle of costious stones. *Ibid.* 5130 With cambs & with coronacles all of clene perle.

**Coronal** (kōrənāl), sb. Forms: 4 coronale, coronal, coronel, 1, 4-7 coronall, 5 corenalle, coronell, coronal(le, 5-6 coronalle, 5-9 coronel, 6-7 curnall, 7 coronall, -el, 4- coronal [app. repr. an AngloFr. \**coronal*, \**corounal*, f. *coronne* crown. Not known in continental Fr. In 5 prob. directly ad. L. *corōnālis*.]

I. 1. A circlet for the head; esp. one of gold or gems, denoting rank or dignity; a coronet.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11236 And in hure chambre vpon a pal pey coronoud hute wyf a coronal. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xvi. 10 Sche... boond togidere the tressis of hir heiris with a coronal [Vulg. *mitra*, 1611 tyre, marg. or miter]. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 642 Hyr here was hy3htyd on hold With a coronal of gold. 1494 *Housell. Ord.* 128 The imposition of the cappe of estate & coronell is for the creation of the Prince. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 833/2 On hir head a coronall all of greet peales. 1640 HARRINGTON *Q. Arragon* II. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIII. 345 Souls Whom courtiers' gaudy outside captivates And plume of coronel. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* VII. vi. His son shall... wear the coronal of a duke. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 20 On his head a coronel he had.

†b. A circlet of gold round a helmet. Cf. CROWN to b. Obs.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 297 Hys gorgette, with hys cornell tho, Hys necke he brak there atwo. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 10042 An helm he had on his hed... A riche coronall wyf perle, al of brent gode. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 908 The creste and be coronalle. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. III.* The golden garland, or coronal twisted around it [a helmet]... indicated noble birth and rank.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* II. The sooty coronal of the wick... fell with the shock. 1843 *Prescott Mexico* I. v. (1864) 43 Clustering pyramids of flowers, towering above their dark coronals of leaves. 1883 L.D. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. iii. 37 This royal hill is suitably crowned by a coronal of old stone pines.

2. A wreath of flowers or leaves for the head; a garland.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. My floweres... That bene the honor of your Coronall. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* I. 1. No more shall these smooth browes be girt With youthful coronals, and lead the dance. a 1766 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* 295 Your may-pole deck with flow'ry coronal. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VIII. iii. Wearing on her head a coronal of white roses. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 147 Twine for them Of rosemary a simple coronal.

b. *transf.*

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 120 note. The coronel of strawberry leaves... round the brow of the archiepiscopal mitre. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/1 [A bonnet] with a coronal, under the brim, of soft pink crushed roses.

†3. The head of a spear or lance, esp. of a tilting lance, ending in three or four short spreading points. (Often *coronall*, *coronel*, *curnall*.) Obs.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6219 Kyng Richard leet dyght hym a schaft. And... Leete sette thereon a coronal kene. a 1330 *Sir Degrev.* 568 His schaft was strong, and god with al And wel scharped the coronal. 1460 *Lybans Disc.* 929 Breg a schaft that nell nought breke, A schaft wyth a coronall. a 1470 TITMOT in *Segar Hon. Mith.* & *Civ.* III. ii. (1602) 188 Whoso meeteth coronal to coronall shall haue a prize... He that striketh Curnall to Curnall two times. [1860 FARRIS *Costume* 126 *Coronel*, the upper part of a jousting lance, constructed to unhorse, but not to wound, a knight.]

†4. The capital of a column. Obs. rare.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3665 Of fyne gold a foure hundreth posts. With crafti coronals... coruen of be same.

II. 1. 5. *Anat.* The frontal bone: cf. next 2 a.

c 1400 *Langrains' Chirurg.* 108 De firste boon is clepid be boon of be forehed or ellis coronale. *Ibid.* 109 (MS. B) Pese tweye bonys be y-clepyde Nerualia by cause of be figure of the same pat ys wyf be coronale. 1541 R. COPLAND *Chydons' Quest. Chirurg.* The fyist bone of the fore parte is called Coronall. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1772) 75 The Piece of Bone that was deficient in the Coronall.

**Coronal** (kōrənāl, kōrənāl), a. [a. F. *coronal* (Paré 16th c.), or ad. L. *corōnāl-is*, f. *corōna* crown.]

†1. Pertaining or relating to a crown, or to coronation. Obs.

1597 HELLOWES *Guineara's Chron.* 132 The tribute coronal, that is to saye, the money that was giuen vnto the Emperours for their Coronation. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* vi. (1851) 386 The Law and his Coronall Oath requires his undeniable assent to what Law the Parliament agree upon. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 17 Coronall gems of every dye.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. *Coronal suture* († *commisura*): the transverse suture of the skull separating the frontal bone from the parietal bones. So *coronal region* (of the forehead), etc. *Coronal bone*: the frontal bone.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 330 b. Vpon the coronall commissure. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* III. 27 The Coronall bone, in which is y Orlyts or holes of the Eyes. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 434 The Coronall suture or crowny suture. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv. Where-with he hit him in the coronall joynt of his head. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xi. § 2. At the Top of the Head where the sagittal and coronal Sutures cross each other. 1841 *Cruveilhier's Anat.* I. 46 in *Libr. Med.* VII. The Frontal or Coronall Bone. 1882 MIVART *Cat* 63.

b. Of or pertaining to the crown of the head.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 235 The Crested-Lark... coronal tuft of elongated acuminate feathers. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Geol. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The coronal region is ignobly flat.

†c. = CORONARY a. 3a. Obs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Coronal vein*, the Crown-vein; a branch of the spleen-vein, so termed because it environs the heart in manner of a Crown.

d. Pertaining to the corona (in various senses: see CORONA 6).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 233 The coronal teeth are less prominent.

3. *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a corona (in various senses: see CORONA 7).

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 294 The pipe of communication between the seminal and coronal roots. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 108 The coronal processes of Silene.

4. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the sun's corona.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* II. 49 The bright lines of the coronal spectrum correspond in position to those seen in the spectrum of the aurora. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Jan. So abundant is the coronal light... during totality. 1891 HUGGINS in *Nature* 20 Aug. 373/2 Of the physical and the chemical nature of the coronal matter we know very little.

**Coronalled, -aled** (kōrənāl), a. [f. CORONAL sb. + -ED.]

†1. Headed with a CORONAL (sense 3). Obs.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XIII. 861 With here muses coronaled with stel.

2. Adorned with a coronal or coronet.

1847 THACKERAY *Barnwell*, *Novels Enim. Hands* II. xxiv. The blazoned and coronalled panels.

**Coronally**, adv. ? Obs. [f. CORONAL a. + -LY.]

In the manner of a crown or coronet.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I. 38 The Oyle was powdered coronally or circularly upon the head of Kings.

1679 J. GIBSON in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1322 Either crown'd or coronally collar'd.

†**Coronant**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *corōnānt-em*, pres. pple. of *corōnāre* to crown.] One who crowns.

1615 ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841, etc.) IV. 115 The 'crown', the coronation, the coronant.

**Coronary** (kōrənəri), a. [ad. L. *corōnari-us* of or pertaining to a crown, f. *corōna* crown; see -ARY. Cf. F. *coronaire*, 13th c.]

†1. Of the nature of or resembling a crown; pertaining to or forming a crown. Obs. exc. as in b.

1466 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 118 The Basilisk... [having] some white markes or coronary spots upon the crowne. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 270 The coronary thorns did... also pierce his tender and sacred temples.

b. *Coronary gold* [transl. L. *coronarium aurum*]:

'a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general; orig. expended for a golden crown' (Lewis and Short).

1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 308 The Coronary Gold which was always presented to the Emperors by all their Subjects upon a Victory, or any other public occasion of Gratulation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. 71. 1864 MICHAEL *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxi. 347 Large gifts, under the name of coronary gold, were required from every province.

†2. Suitable for garlands or wreaths. *Coronary garden* (Evelyn) = flower garden. Also as sb. = coronary plant or flower. Obs.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. (1611) 114 Coronarie Herbes are such as... are used for decking and trimming of the body, or adorning of houses: as also... in making of Crownes and Garlands. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 Box... a most beautiful... Shrub, for Edgings, Knots, and other Ornaments of the Coronary-Garden. 1675 — *Terra* (1776) 6 The most desirable for flowers and the Coronary garden. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 89 Of garlands and coronary or garland-plants.

as sb. — 1696 EVELYN *Mem.* 28 Oct., Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare coronaries.

3. *Anat.* a. 'Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves which encircle parts like a crown' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), or to parts in connexion with these.

Such are the *coronary arteries* and *veins* (c. vessels) of the heart, which furnish the supply of blood to the substance of the heart itself; so *coronary plexus*, *sinus*, *valve*, parts in connexion with these; also c. *arteries* of the lip, of the stomach, c. *ligament* of the elbow, of the knee, of the liver, c. *sinus* of the brain, c. *vein* of the stomach, etc.

1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1861) 180 A Pullets heart, with... the Coronary Vessels descending from it. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nervus* (ed. 3) 73 The Coronary Arteries... are the only ones that supply the heart. 1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 439 The cavernous sinuses receive a great number of meningeal veins... and the two coronary sinuses. *Ibid.* 605 The coronary vein of the stomach. 1845 TOWN & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 137 The coronary ligament of the radius.

b. Applied to the small pastern (second phalangeal) bone of a horse's foot, and to parts connected with this. Also *absol.* as sb. = CORONET 5.

1847 YOUTT *Horse* xviii. 372 The hoof or box is composed of the crust or wall, the coronary ring and band. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 234 A sesamoid ossicle between this and the second is called the 'coronary'. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Coronary bone*, the altered second phalanx of the foot of the horse and like animals. *Coronary cushion*, the matrix of the wall of the hoof in Solipedes.

c. Pertaining to the crown (of a tooth).

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diom.* 29 The majority [of the teeth] having lost the upper portion of their coronary part,



**Coronary**, *sb. rare*. [ad. med.L. *coronaria*, f. *coronarius*: see CORONER.] The office of a coroner. 1873 3rd Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. p. xxiii. The offices of . . . Justiciary, Coronary, and Admiralty of St. Andrews.  
† **Coronate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *coronatus*, pa. pple. of *coronare* to crown.] Crowned.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlix. i. 3 With crown of golde full royally coronate. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werberge* ii. 1247 William conquerour . . . Was coronate at London.

**Coronate** (*kprɔnət*, *-ett*), *a.* [f. as prec., from CORONA in modern uses.] *Bot. and Zool.* Having a corona or crown; = CORONATED.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 201 Cells . . . described as coronate within. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Coronate*, furnished with a coronet.

**Coronate** (*kprɔnət*), *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *coronare* to CROWN.] *trans.* To crown. (See also CORONATED.)

1623 in COCKERAM II. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* Ded., Instead of Coronating your deserved Worth. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 163 A round purplish knob. coronated by a long membrane. 1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 487 It was coronated by an aristocracy dispensing clerical patronage on religious principles.

**Coronated** (*kprɔnətəd*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Offlowers: Arranged in a whorl: cf. CORONE. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plantis* iv. ii. App. (1682) 175 Sometimes, they [Flowers] are placed round about the Branch, that is, coronated, as in *Pulegium*.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Furnished with a corona, or something resembling a crown; *spec. in Conchol.* applied to spiral shells which have their whorls surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles.

1698 J. PUTTNER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 320 A small Coronated Fruit. 1703 G. J. CAMPL. *ibid.* XXXIII. 1247 A small dry berry coronated somewhat like a clove. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 113 Shell ventricose, coronated. *Ibid.* 145 Whirls angular or coronated.

† 3. = CORONATED, *Obs.*  
1767 *Babler* II. xio All the insolence of coronated pride.  
4. Made crown-like. (*nonce-use*.)

1864 LOWELL *Piramide Trav.* 143 He was . . . a true *avaç* *avapion*, and the ragged edges of his old hat seemed to be come coronated as I looked at him.

**Coronation** (*kprɔnə'siɔn*). Also 4-5 -cioun, 5 -tyown, -cyone, 5-6 -cyon, -cion, (5 core-nayon, 6 coronation, 7 coronation). [a. OF. *coronation*, -ation (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type \* *coronatio-nem*, n. of action f. *coronare* to CROWN. (In 16-17th c. refashioned as CROWINATION, q.v.)]

1. The action of crowning; the ceremony of investing a sovereign, or the consort of a sovereign, with a crown as an emblem of royal dignity, on or soon after his accession.

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sau.* Prol. This secounde booke of Kingis makith mencion of the coronacioun of Dauith. c. 1489 CAYTON *Blanchardyn* li. (1890) 193 The coronacyon of sadyon and of his wyff Beatrix. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 3 You come to . . . behold The Lady Anne, passe from her Coronation. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 261 The stone on which the emperors formerly kneeled at their coronation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 381 He does not seem to have received the ecclesiastical rite of coronation.

b. *transf. and fig.* (e.g. 'crowning' at draughts). 1426 AUBREY *Poems* 55 Vij blodes Crist he bled . . . The fourth in his coronacion [with the crown of thorns]. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* li. 13 The day of our owne coronation with an incorruptible crowne of glorie. 1865 DICKENS *Mud. Fr.* 27 The loss of three of her men [at draughts] at a swoop aggravated by the coronation of an opponent.

2. *fig.* Crowning of a work; completion.  
1582 BENTLEY *Mm. Matrones* Pref. Prayer. The saluation of our soules, and the coronation of thy gifts in vs. 1586 T. B. LA PRINCE *Pr. Acad.* (1589) 491 Mingling together their blood for a . . . coronation of their long and perfect love. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 393 This is about the coronation of a climax, some will surely think.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* *Coronation oath*, that taken by a sovereign at his coronation.

1587 *Vestry Bk.* (Surtees) 25 For bread & drinke which the ringers toke on the coronation day, vj d. 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 195 A cough sir, which I caught with Ringing in the Kings affayres, vpon his Coronation day, sir. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3804/2 The Treasurer of the Houshold threw about the Coronation Medals. 1709 *Ref. Sachewerell's Serm.* 6 By the first of William and Mary, chap. vi. the Coronation-Oath is establish'd. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 139/2 A kind and good King, whose coronation robes are but a few months old. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 97 Handel's coronation anthem . . . was played by Dr. Camidge on the organ.

**Coronation**, *obs. var.* CARNATION 3.

† **Coronator**, *Obs. rare*. [a. L. *coronator*, agent-n. f. *coronare* to crown.] One who crowns.

1603 HANSARD *Pop. Impost.* 86 It is to be hartly wished they were sent to the Creator of the Romish Saints Tyburne their Coronator.

**Coronatorial**, *a. rare*. [f. med.L. *coronator* CORONER + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a coroner. 1885 *Law Times* 7 Mar. 324/1 The Times . . . attacked the coronatorial system fiercely.

† **Corone**, *Obs.* An early form of CROWN, frequent in 14-15th c., but obs. by 1500. In the following, app. a new formation from L. *corona*: see CORONA 1-3, 8.

1569 J. SA(NFORD) *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 70 A certaine

continuall circle of light, which they call Stephanen, that is to sale, a Corone. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* 73 His floures do grow like ciounes or gailandes rounde about the stalke . . . The seede doth grow in the smal coronas from whence the floures fell of.

**Coronel** (l, obs. f. COLONEL, CORONAL.

**Corone**, coronement, obs. ff. CROWNMENT.

**Coroner** (*kprɔnər*). Forms: 4- coroner, (4 coronner, 6 -nere, coroner, 7 coronner). See also CROWNER. [a. AF. *coruner*, *corouner*, f. *corune*, *coroune* CROWN, the original title being *custos placitorum coronarum* guardian of the pleas of the crown. The suffix is -ER 2, corresp. to F. -ier, L. -arius, as in *falconer*, *officer*, *treasurer*, *gardener*, etc. The title was correctly latinized as *coronarius*. But at an early date the ending was confused with that of verbal agents in -er (though never app. written -or, -our), and was rendered into Latin as *coronator* (already in *Magna Carta*.)

An officer of a county, district, or municipality (formerly also of the royal household), originally charged with maintaining the rights of the private property of the crown; in modern times his chief function is to hold inquest on the bodies of those supposed to have died by violence or accident.

Believed to be first instituted in 1194 under the ordinance cited below.

*Coroner's inquest*: the inquiry or investigation as to the cause of death held by the *Coroner's Court*, a tribunal of record, consisting of the coroner and twelve jurymen (the *Coroner's Jury*) summoned for the inquest.

[1194 Ordinance in Hoveden (Rolls) III. 262 In quolibet comitatu elegantur tres milites et unus clericus custodes placitorum coronarum. 1204 *Rotuli Chart.* 129/2 Per coronarios comitatus Sumerset. 1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 10 Pur ceo que petit gent e meins sages sunt esliz ia de novel comuneument al office de Coroner. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 6 Et en noster hostel soit un Coroner, q'i face le mester de la Coroune par mi la verge, par tut ou nous seroms et venioms en noster reume. *Ibid.* i. xii. § 4 Et si nul homme murge en prison, si volom nous, qe le Corouner voise veer le cors, et prenge bone enqueste de sa mort, coment il avera esté mort.] c. 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxii. At justices and at shirryves, Coroners, and chancelers. A 1400 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 350 Twey coroners by-lyp bat per be in Wynchestre. 1480 CAYTON *Chron.* cxxxi. 212 Robert of Hamond that was coroner of the kynges household. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archaeon* (1635) 38 That the Coroner of the Household have his proper power within his Verge, and that he and others have the order of Weight and Measure throughout the Realme. 1607-72 COWEL *Interpr. s.v.*, The Lord chief Justice of the Kings Bench is the Sovereign Coroner of the whole Realm. . . There are certain Charters belonging to Colledges, and other Corporations, whereby they are licenced to appoint their Coroner within their own Precincts. c. 1630 RISPON *Surv. of Devon* § 215 (1820) 224 If any man die in the forest, the coroner of Lidford shall crown him. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 11 The office of Coroner and Attorney in the Kings Bench. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 95 The coroners jury being impanelled, brought in their verdict lunacy. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 271 The court of the coroner is also a court of record, to enquire when any one dies in prison, or comes to a violent or sudden death, by what manner he came to his end. 1836 MARRIAT *Mishl. Easy* xxxviii. The coroner's inquest and the funeral over, daylight was again admitted. 1885 TENNYSON *Despair* xxi. Our orthodox coroner doubtless will find it a felo-de-se.

**Coronership**. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a coroner.

1447-8 in *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) 121 Their power that longeth to theie office of coronership. 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 1/2 The incumbents, for the time being, of the various coronerships.

† **Coronest**, *a. Obs.* Also coronunest, coronoundest. [= *coron-est*: see COREN.] Chöicest. A 1400-50 *Alexander* 624 Arystollit . . . one of be coronest cleriks but ever knew letter. *Ibid.* 1910, I, be coronunest [DUBL. MSS. Coronoundest] kyng of kyngis all othire.

**Coronet** (*kprɔnət*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 coronette, 5-8 -ette, (7 coronate), 6- coronet. [a. OF. *coronete*, -ette, later *couronnette*, dim. of *corone*, *couronne* CROWN: see -ET. Also reduced to CORNET, and refashioned as CROWNET, q.v.]

1. A small or inferior crown; *spec.* a crown denoting a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign, worn by the nobility, and varying in form according to rank.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 603, iii. ladies rycheclad in golde and sylke, with coronettes vpon theyr heddes. 1547 BOORD *Introd. Knowl.* 285 The Duke weryth a coronet over a cap of sylke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 239 I sawe Marke Antony offer him a Crowne, yet 'twas not a Crowne neyther, 'twas one of these Coronets. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 54, i All the rest are Countesses. 2 Their Coronets say so. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x. 'By my coronet—by my knightly faith, it is true!' said the Earl. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara V. de V.* vii. Kind heats are more than coronets. 1876 *World V.* 3 He has no children to whom he might bequeath the well-earned coronet.

*fig.* 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 99 The fair star That gems the glittering coronet of morn.  
b. A figure of a coronet (in *Heraldry*, etc.). 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 872 Ladies . . . With coronets at their footmen's breeches. 1749 FLELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. iv. Are there no charms in the thoughts of having a coronet on your coach? 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 265 It . . . became a usage in the fifteenth century to have the Crest to rise from out of a Coronet.

2. A fillet or wreath of beautiful workmanship

or precious materials, worn as an ornament round the temples; *esp.* in modern costume, a decorative part of a woman's head-dress, consisting of a plate or band of metal, or the like, encircling the front of the head.

1599 *Microscynicon* (Fairholt). But oh her silver framed Coronet With lowe downe dangling spangles all beset. 1601 DENT *Pathos. Heaven* (1831) 38 Wearing of perriwig, and other hair coionets and top-gallants. 1687 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2230/4 A pair of Flanders lac'd Ruffles and Coronet. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 124 He made a nice garland, or rather a coronet, of sundry strings of beads. 1822 S. ROGERS *Italy, Geneva*, And on her brow, fairer than alabaster, A coronet of pearls. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 49 They wear gay coronets of plumes, particularly those of the swan.

b. A chaplet or garland of flowers for the head.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 57 She his hairy temples then had rounded, With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 546 That varietie of floures which she gathered and couched together . . . in her Coronets. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 400 We find it [the Nymphæa] . . . used for a kind of coronet upon figures of Orus. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 335 Thy coronet of rich flowers.

3. = CORONA 7 b; formerly, also, a whorl of small flowers as in Labiates; a flowering head of an umbelliferous or composite plant (cf. CORONA 7 c).

1555 *Fardle Factions* i. iii. 37 The coronettes of their Pasnepes and Garden Thistles . . . [are said] to be twelve Cubites compass. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* cxx, Feild Calamint with whorled Coronets. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* i. (1858) 13 Sometimes there is within, or upon, the corolla, a cup, as in the Daffodil, or a ring of scales, as in the Passion-flower; this is the *Coronet*.

† 4. *Arch.* The capital of a column. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Factions* ii. xii. 307 Pilers . . . upon whose coronettes or heades the . . . role of the Chuchie maye reste.

5. *Parriery*. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, immediately above the coffin; also the bone of this part, the CORONARY bone.

1696 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* v. xii. 223 Rasing the Hoof from the Coronet or top of it to the very bottom . . . until the Bloud come. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 222/2 The coronet of a horse's foot, is that part on the very top of it where the hair grows. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (ed. 3) 94 In the horse's leg the five bones . . . of the second phalanx [are consolidated] into the lesser pastern or coronet.

6. = CORONAL sb. 3. (See also CRONET.)

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

7. Short for *Coronet moth*: see 8.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* *Coronet moth*, a collector's name of *Acronycta Ligustri*.

1798 MISS BURNET *Enslina* liii. I perceived among the carriages . . . a coronet-coach. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 *Coronet Moth* (*Acronycta Ligustri*). 1829 SOUTHWY *Sir T. More* II. 161 Old family-trees, especially of the coronet-bearing kind. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths*, No. 432 The *Coronet*.

**Coronet**, *v. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confer a coronet upon; to adorn as with a coronet.

1813 SCOTT *Triumf.* iii. Introd. v. The simple lily-braid That coronets her temples. c. 1830 BENTHAM *IVth*, XI. 98 Mr. Eden, afterwards coroneted by the title of Lord Auckland.

**Coronet**, *obs. f. CORNET.*

**Coroneted** (*kprɔnətəd*), *ppl. a.* Also -etted. [f. CORONET sb. (or v.) + -ED.] Adorned with, bearing, or wearing, a coronet; of persons, often equivalent to 'belonging to the peerage'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 119 She . . . looked at the seal, ostentatiously coroneted. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. ix. 197 The staid conduct . . . of a succession of coronetted actresses. c. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. 24 The lady . . . getting out of her coroneted carriage. 1872 LONGSTAFFE *Her. Durham* 24 None of his own [Bp. de Bury's] charming seals give the Coronetted Mitre. 1885 *L'Pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/5 Coroneted 'eccentrics' who in other ranks would have been called other names.

**Coronetty**, -ee, *a. Her.* Made like a coronet; ornamented on the upper side coronet-wise.

1688 R. HOLME *Armour* i. iv. 33/2 He beareth Or, a Bend Archee, Coionettee on the top side, Gules. Some say haveing the higher side Coronet-ways. Morgan . . . termeth this a Coronet in Bend, but he should then have said (Extended in Bend) because it reacheth from side to side of the shield. 1865 PARKER *Gloss. Heraldic Terms* 108 These are the paternal arms of his R. H. Prince Albert. The bearing is sometimes called 'a ducal coronet in bend', and sometimes, more properly, 'a bend archee coronetty'.

**Coronice**, -nich, *obs. ff. CORNICER.*

**Coroniform**, *a. rare*. [ad. L. type \* *coroniformis*, f. *corona* crown: see -FORM. In mod.F. *coroniformis*.] Crown-shaped.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 39 The Stigma is . . . Coroniform, or Crown-shaped in Pyrola. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Coronis** (*kprɔnɪs*). [L. *coronis*, a. Gr. *κορωνίς* curved stroke or flourish at the end of a book or chapter, hence *fig.* in sense 1 below; also in sense 2. So in mod.F.]

† 1. The conclusion, end. *Obs. rare.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. 38 (D.) The coronis of this matter is thus; some bad ones . . . were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.

2. *Greek Gram.* A sign resembling an apostrophe ('), placed over a vowel as a mark of contraction or crasis; e.g. *καὶ γὰρ* for *καὶ γὰρ*.

1833 E. ROBINSON *tr. Buttmann's Gr. Gram.* 60 Over a crasis is commonly written the sign ' called coronis (*κορωνίς*).  
1863 W. SMITH *tr. Curtius Gr. Gram.* § 16.

**Coronium** (korōnīum). [f. CORONA 2, on the analogy of chemical names in -ium.] An otherwise unknown element supposed to exist in a gaseous state in the sun's corona. (Cf. HELIUM.)

1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 207 The characteristic feature of the visual spectrum [of the sun's corona] is a bright line in the green. It coincides with a dark line in Kirchhoff's map of the solar spectrum. This dark line is a close double, one of its components being due to iron, while the other is due to some unknown gaseous element, which has been called *Coronium* after the analogy of Helium.

**Coronix**, obs. f. CORNICOR.

† **Coronize**, v. Obs. [f. L. *corona* crown + -IZE (perh. in quot. 1592 associated with *corōnix* CORNICOR.)] *trans.* To crown, adorn with a coronet or coronal.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 63 An arched Eminence, adorned with coronised Lynceaments and graulings. 1596 FRIZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Be Drakes worth royalized by your wits, That Drakes high name may coronize your wits. 1666 FORD *Faine's Mem.* cxviii. To coronise high-scar'd gentility. 1623 COCKERAM, *Coronize*, to crown.

**Coronofacial** (korōnōfāshāl), a. *Anat.* [f. CORONAL + FACIAL.] Relating to the coronal suture and the face: in c. angle (see quot.).

1898 BARTLEY tr. *Togianar's Anthropol.* ii. iii. 291 The coronofacial angle of Gratiolet, formed by the meeting of the plane passing across the coronal suture of both sides and the facial line.

**Coronograph** (korōnōgrāf), *Astron.* Also *erron. corona-*. [f. *coron-*, combining form of CORONA + -GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing, writer.] An instrument for photographing the sun's corona in full sunlight.

That in use is a combined form of Newtonian telescope and photographic camera, suggested by Dr. W. Huggins in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1882.

1885 Sir H. GRUBB *Catal. Philos. Instr.*, Dr. Huggins' Coronograph for photographing Corona. 1890 CAPT. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* 306 The Coronograph was designed as the instrument which would give the best chance of rendering it possible to obtain photographs of the corona in sunlight.

Hence **Coronographic** a.; also **Coronogram**, a photograph of the corona so obtained.

1890 *Tablet* 25 Jan. 128 The special new coronagraphic instrument prepared for the occasion.

**Coronographer**, obs. f. CHRONO-

**Coronoid** (korōnōid, korōnōid), a. *Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *κορυνη* crown: see -OID.]

Applied to processes of bones of a curved form like a crow's beak, and to parts in connexion with these; esp. the c. process of the lower jaw, and that of the ulna, and the c. fossa of the humerus.

1741 A. MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 27 Such Processes as terminate in a sharp Point, have the general Name of coronoid bestowed on them. 1808 REEVES *ibid.* XCIII. 117 The zygomatic process terminates at the coronoid process of the lower jaw. 1865 *Reader Nov.* 139, 242/3 The coronoid origin of this muscle. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Coronoid fossa*, a depression above the inner segment of the trochlear surface of the lower end of the humerus for the reception of the coronoid process of the ulna in flexion of the forearm.

**Corons**: see CURBANT.

**Coronula**: see next.

**Coronule** (korōnūl). *Bot. and Zool.* [ad. L. *coronula*, dim. of *corōna* crown. The L. form is sometimes used.]

1. *Bot.* An appendage like a small crown or coronet surmounting a seed, etc.: cf. CORONA 7 a. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Acts & Sc.* I. 255 The coronula is a small sort of calyx adhering to the seed, like a little crown. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Coronule*, the small calyx-like body which crowns the nucule of *Chara*. [Called Crown in transl. of Sachs.] 1881 GROVES in *Yrnl. Bot.* X. 2 The small size and shortness of the nucleus and coronula.

2. *Zool.* A kind of acorn-shell or barnacle of the genus *Coronula* of Cirripeds; parasitic on Cetacea. 1866 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 686/1 All the Balanids—with the exception of the Coronules—have calcareous bases. 1876 BENEDEN'S *Animal Parasites* 57 Eschricht has in vain offered a reward to him who would send him coronulae still attached to the umbilical cord.

**Coroplasty, Corotomy**: see COR-2.

**Coroseis**, sb. pl.: see CORSEIS.

**Corosif**, -ive, etc., obs. ff. CORROSIVE.

**Corougle**, obs. f. CORAGLE.

**Coronal**, obs. f. CORONAL.

**Coroundest**, -inest: see CORONEST.

**Coroun(e, corowne, obs. ff. CROWN.**

**Corouns**: see CURBANT.

† **Corour**, a. Obs. [a. AF. *corour* = OF. *coreor*, later *coureur* courser, also as *adj.*] Fit for the course; *stede corour* = F. *cheval coureur*, courser. c. 1300 K. *Alis*. 2475 He leop upon a stede corour, And flogh away withoute socour.

**Corowner(e, obs. f. CORONER.**

|| **Corozo** (korōzo). [Native name.] A South American tree, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, allied to the palms; its seed is the *Corozonut* (or *ivory-nut*), the hardened albumen of which furnishes the substance called vegetable ivory.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullao's Voy.* I. 50 The fourth, which they call corozo, has a fruit larger than dates, of an exquisite taste; and proper for making cooling and wholesome

draughts. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 367/2 Buttons are made from the corozo nuts. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 88/1 Besides vast quantities of corozo nut or vegetable ivory, Birmingham consumes tons upon tons of shells for buttons.

**Corp**, Sc. and north Eng. dial. f. CORPSE.

**Corpax**, *erron. scribal f. corporax, CORPORAS.*

**Corpal(e, Corperas**: see CORPOR-

**Corpes**, -is, obs. ff. CORPSE.

† **Corpion**, Obs. Also *corpohum, ? corphun, copshen*. [Of uncertain etymology; perh. f. *corp*-body: the use of *les* in quot. 1516 does not make it certainly French. *Copshen* is prob. the same word, though the spelling suggests derivation from *corp* head.] Name of a quality of herring: see quot. 1758.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corphun [H. P. *corpshun* herynge]. 1512 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 322/3 Corpions 1 cade @ 4/3. 1516 *ibid.* 323/6 Herrings called les corpions 1 cade @ 1/4. 1758 BINNELL *Deacr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different Sorts: As the Fat Herring, the Shotten Herring, the Copshen, which by some Accident or other has been deprived of its Head.

**Corpulent**, obs. f. CORPULENT.

**Corporal** (kōrpōrāl), a. (sb.) Forms: 4-5 *corporell(e, 5 (corporell), 5-7 corporell, 5 -al*. [a. OF. *corporel* (12th c.), later *corporel*, ad. L. *corporel*-em bodily, f. *corpus*, *corpore*-body. See -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to the human body; bodily.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6759 Swynke he with his hondis corporelle. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 7 The corporal or bodily sight. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxix. 113 Fayre yefes of nature, as is beaute corporelle. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, His members corporell. 1547 *Act 1 Eduw. VI.* c. 3 If they should be punished by death, and with other corporal paine. 1641 in Nalson *Inpart. Collect.* (1682) II. 482 It is this day ordered by the Commons, that all corporal bowing at the Name, be henceforth forborne. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 299 In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease. 1762 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 131 A favourite topic of ancient railery was corporal defects. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Humid* v. (1866) 118 The achievements of Heracles are personal, indeed corporal.

b. Personal.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xx. 104 When the Victor hath trusted him with his corporal liberty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1782) I. xxvi. 189 Taking his corporal leave of her. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 173 Since by a devise a freehold may pass without corporal tradition or livery of seisin. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* i. i. 22 The chancellor has given [to Master John Homyl] in 1418] corporal and real possession of the foresaid benefice.

† c. Having a body, embodied. Obs.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* viii. in Ashm. (1650) 172 The Spryt may Corporall be, And become fyx wyth hyt and substanciall. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 142 There they suppose Enoch and Elias are corporal to this day. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* ii. 257 There are corporell Angels on earth.

† 2. Of the nature of body or matter; corporeal, material, physical. Obs.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 Though the form and fashion of any thing That is a corporal body be destroyed. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 115/2 The worshipping of god with golde and siluer, & suche other corporell thinges. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol* § 50 D. Corporal thinges are such as of their own nature may be felt or seen. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 81 What seem'd corporell Melted, as breath into the Wind. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1712) 23 Either God, or this corporal and sensible World must of itself necessarily exist. 1702 ECHARD *Ecol. Hist.* (1710) 644 Two principles; the one Good, the other Evil, from whence proceeded the evil soul of man; together with the body, and all corporal creatures. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 475 The two Planets observed in Corporal Conjunction [that is where the one seems to touch or cover the other].

† b. Relating to material things; material. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* Contents ch. x, Thorow corporal promises, the prophet ledeth men vnto the promises that are fulfilled in Christ.

† 3. Large of body. Obs.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 1456 Sin þat gret thikke is, wonder corporall. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 202 As for flesh-meat, I thinke that a Hawke in England eats more in a moneth, than a sufficient corporall Burger does in six weekes.

† 4. Having solidity; solid. Obs.

a. In early Chem.

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* One little Masse or Bead of corporal or yellow (though perhaps somewhat palish) Gold. *Ibid.* 131 In some grosse, or, as they speak, corporal Salts, such as Sea-salt, Salt-petre.

b. *Corporal number*: a number pertaining to cubic or solid measure.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xxvi. (ed. 7) 59 A Cubique or Corporall number, having both length, breadth, and depth.

5. *Phrases*: a. *Corporal oath* [med.L. *corporale iuramentum*; cf. *corporaliter jurare*, also BODILY Oath]: an oath ratified by corporally touching a sacred object, esp. the gospels, but sometimes the consecrated host, or relics of saints, and in heathen times the altar, etc., of an idol, as distinguished from a merely verbal oath, to which the body was, as it were, not a party. *arch.*

As the consecrated host or *corpus Dei* was sometimes the thing *corporaliter tactum*, the attributive 'corporal' has been held by some to refer to the host; but this is not historically tenable. See the treatment of the subject by Maskell, *Monum. Rit.* (1882) II. pp. li-liii; also the medieval examples in Du Cange, s.v. *Jurare*, the Italian

quots. in the *Vocab. Della Crusca* (1878) s.vv. *Corporale, Corporalmente*, etc.

[c. 1300 THORN *Chron.* (in *Decem Script.* II. 1966) *Forma fidelitatis faciende*. Ego N. de C. juro ad hæc sacra Dei evangelia, prestato corporaliter sacramento, quod, etc. c. 1300 ROBERT, Bp. of GLASGOW in Kymer II. 867 (Du Cange) Et cest serment auons nous fet sur le cors nostre Seigneur.] 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Leicestershire* 128 By vertue of corporall othe gyven to the Universite. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 29 b, Eche of them takyng a corporall othe upon the holy Evangelistes. 1585 ABR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 323 The eldest... servant of his house... (for he had rule over all which Abraham did possess), was not permitted to deal in this matter without taking a corporal oath beforehand [cf. *Gen.* xxiv. 2]. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 241 Untill he had taken his corporal oath (upon a booke) that he would, etc. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg. 1883) 252 He would... take his corporal oath his... life was tedious. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 269 He... confirmed the Truth of the... written Deposition with his Corporal Oath, before us.

b. *Corporal punishment*: punishment inflicted on the body; originally including death, mutilation, branding, bodily confinement, irons, the pillory, etc. (as opposed to a fine or punishment in estate or rank). In 19th c. usually confined to flogging or similar infliction of bodily pain.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. xii. (1602) 57 Corporall punishment is eyther capital, or not capital. 1622 MALYNES *Inc. Law-Merch.* 431 Imprisonment is a corporal punishment. 1714 *Act 1 Geo. I.* St. 2. c. 18 § 14 To be kept to hard Labour, and suffer such corporal Punishment as the said Justice or Justices... shall think fit. 1724 *Act 1 Geo. I.* c. 26 § 10 Any Crime, importing a Capital or any other Corporal Punishment. 1827 HANSARD *Parl. Deb.* XVI. 679, 26 Feb., Mr. Hume proposed... that it should be unlawful to inflict corporal punishment, by stripes or lashes, upon any soldier. 1836 O'CONNELL *Ho. Comm.* 14 Apr., They talked of 'corporal punishment'; they did not choose to use its right name—'flogging'. 1838 *Act 1 Geo. I.* c. 17 § 7 (Mutiny Act) That a General Court-martial... may sentence any Soldier to Corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, for Improbability, etc. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 26 The last reform... is the abolition, a few weeks ago, of corporal punishment in the army.

c. *Corporal works of mercy*: works of mercy to the bodies of men, of which seven are reckoned.

15... *Manual of Prayers*, The Works of mercy Corporall. To feed the hungry. To give drinke to the thirsty. To cloathe the naked. To visit and ransom the Captives. To harbour the harbourless. To visit the sicke. To burie the dead. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xxi. 711 He was ready to do the last corporal work of mercy to his departed sovereign.

† B. as sb. pl. (elliptical). Obs.

1659 FULLER *Apoph. Ins.* 1166 Naturals, corporals, morals, civils, intellectualls. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect.* Syst. 821 When the soul goes out of this body, whether it be carried into any corporal places, or to incorporeals like to corporals.

**Corporal** (kōrpōrāl), sb. 1 *Ecc.* Forms: 3 *corporel*, 4-5 *corporelle*, (5 -rale), 6-7 -all, 6- -al. [ad. med.L. *corporalis* (f. *corpus* body).]

† 1. An ancient eucharistic vestment. Obs.

a. 1000 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Laus* II. 250 We lærað þat ælc prest hæbbe corporellem þonne he mæssize. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 (transl. of prec.) That every Priest celebrating Mass, hath his Corporal.

2. A cloth, usually of linen, upon which the consecrated elements are placed during the celebration of the mass, and with which the elements, or the remnants of them, are covered after the celebration. Called also *corporal-cloth*.

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 A 'palyoun' of cloth of gold; two 'corporalles'. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Corporales or corporalle, *corporelle*. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 85 In ane vthir gardeviant:—In the first, a lamp of siluer, a corporelle with a cais, 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cc. 237 This squier had with hym the patent and corporal. 1637 Bk. *Comm. Prayer, Church Scot.*, *Communio* Rubric, He that celebrates shall... cover with a fair linen cloth, or corporal, that which remaineth of the consecrated elements. 1641 I. H. *Petit. agst. Pocklington* 3 He hath caused two cloathes to be made, which he calls Corporales, and these he useth to lay over the Bread in the Sacrament. 1725 tr. *Duglin's Ecc. Hist.* 17th c. I. v. 64 They made use of Veils also... which were made of Lawn, as the Corporal was, afterwards of Silk. 1840 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 38 Anciently, the Corporal-cloths were so large as to overspread the whole altar. 1888 *Times* 22 June 13/3 Concerned in stealing a silk veil, two linen corporals, a silver cross... from St. Peter's Church.

b. *Corporal case*: a case for the corporal.

[Cf. 1488 in prec.] 1559 *Inu. in Reg. Episc. Abern.* (Spalding Club) I. App. 90 Item a corporal case with a cover of cloth of gold.

**Corporal** (kōrpōrāl), sb. 2 *Mil.* [a. 16th c. F. *corporal*, var. of *caporal*, *caporal* (Littre), ad. It. *caporale* (Sp. *caporal*).

Diex and others take *caporale* as the original form, as a derivative of *capo* head; but this leaves the -or- unaccounted for. On the other hand, the *corporal* form is of considerable antiquity: Du Cange quotes from a letter of 1405, 'capitaneus, et utipisi [Venetians] vocant, corporalis'. This favours a derivation from It. *corpo*, L. *corpore*-body (i. e. of troops), with subsequent contamination by *capo*.

1. A non-commissioned military officer ranking under a sergeant.

'He has charge of one of the squads of the company, places and relieves sentries, and keeps good order in the guard' (Stocqueler). *Corporal's guard*: a small armed detachment such as is placed under the command of a corporal. Hence *fig.* a small body of followers or supporters.

1599 DIGGES *Stratist.* 84 The Corporal is a degree in dignitie above the private souldior. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 248 The word Corporall, which is a meere Italian, and also used by the French, we corruptly do both write and pronounce Corporall. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. For Raising Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That each Company of Dragoners have an experienced Souldior to be a Corporall. 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 35 Philipson . sent a corporal with 20 horse. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 ¶ 6 An old Soldier in the Civil Wars, who was Corporal of a Company in a Regiment of Foot. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 326, I, who command the largest British army that has been employed . have not the power of making even a corporal. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* vii, The key of the store-room, was under the charge of one of the corporals of marines. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 312 When Non-commissioned Officers are required to assist the Officers, Corporals may be appointed to act as Sergeants. 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/4 Mr. G. M., Corporal of Horse, Royal Horse Guards . writes to correct the statement.

† 2. *Corporal of the field*: a superior officer of the army in the 16th and 17th c., who acted as an assistant or a kind of aide-de-camp to the sergeant-major: see quot. 1622. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. ix. 153-5 The next great Officers . are the Four Corporals of the Field, who have their dependance only upon the Serient-Major and are called his Conditors or assistants . who for their election ought to be Gentlemen of great Dexterity . such as haue at least been Captaines in other times . It is meet that all these four Corporals of the Field be exceeding well mounted. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 156 Office and duetie of the four Corporals of the field. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxi. (1821) 415 Sent a Corporall of the field, to cause the like to be done in the Earle of Thomonds quarter.

3. *Naut.* † a. Formerly, a petty officer on board ship, part of whose duty consisted in teaching the sailors the use of small arms: see quot. 1626. b. 'The ship's corporal of the present day is the superior of the first-class working petty officers, and solely attends to police matters under the master-at-arms or superintendent-in-chief' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Corporall is to see the setting and releueing the watch: and see all the souldiers and saylors keepe their Armes cleane, neat and yare; and teach them their vse. 1669 STRUMV *Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 The Gunners at Sea did not exercise the Seamen in this knowledge, as the Corporal doth in Mustering of them with their muskets. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen . Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets . one Eighth Part. 1891 *Times* 20 Sept., A ship's corporal on duty in the Britannia.

† *Corporalate*. *Obs.* -1 [f. CORPORAL *sb.* 2 + -ATE -1.] A body commanded by a corporal; a corporal's guard or squad.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 Divided into parts and Corporalates under their Corporals and Sergeants.

**Corporality** (kəpəˈrɒləti). Also 5 -ite, 6 -ytic, 7 -itie. [ad. late L. *corporālitās* (Ter-tullian), f. *corporālis* CORPORAL: see -ITY. Cf. mod. F. *corporalité* (Bossuet).]

1. The quality of consisting of matter; material or corporeal existence; materiality.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 338 Saunye the corporality of eyther and contynuaunce of their substancial parties. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 7 Aristotle findeth corporality in the beames of light. 1642 H. MORSE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. iii. xxix, That fond grosse phansie . Of the souls corporality. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 150 A Mathematicall corporality or bodiliness. 1712 S. CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* 71 The Corporality of the Soul. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1464 Perhaps he . considered corporality and substantiality as identical ideas.

† b. as opposed to spirituality. *Obs.* 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xix. 34 Take her as she is in her self, not dimm'd and thickned with the mists of corporality; then is she a beauty. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 21 Whether the spirituality of them shall refine the rest . or the corporality, or earthliness of them, depress them.

† c. *Alchenny*. The gross and earthy part of anything, incapable of sublimation. *Obs.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxis* i. iv. 52 In that Colour is the Quintessence contained, the residue is the Corporality. 1683 SALMON *Dorm. Med.* i. 310 In this color are the Potestates contained, the residue is the 'Corporality'.

2. The quality of being embodied; embodied existence or condition.

1642 H. MORSE *Song of Soul* ii. i. xii, [They] deeply doubt if corporality were stroy'd Whether that inward first vitalitie Could then subsist. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 358 The Precious Gold of Heavenly Corporality. 1847 BLACKV. *Mag.* LXI. 755 Until certified of his corporality, [we] shall set down the gentleman . as a member of an imaginary clan.

b. *concr.* Bodily substance or organism, body. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIII. 27, I would much rather have frasered their minds with learning . than their corporality with drugs.

† 3. Corporate quality or organization of a society, town, etc. *Obs.*

1556 *Corpor. of Axburgh in 3rd Rep. Com. Hist. MSS.* (1879) 303/2 The same were oure Corporalitye was granted.

† b. *concr.* A body of men; a CORPORATION. *Obs.* 1603 [see CORPORALTY]. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 5 Citations . to be served by a corporality of griffonlike promoters and apparitors.

4. *pl.* Corporal or bodily matters; things pertaining to bodily wants, etc. Cf. *temporalities*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. x. 52 Motives of convenience, or mere corporalities, as I may say.

**Corporally** (kəpəˈrɒləli, *adv.*). [f. CORPORAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a corporal or bodily manner; by bodily or personal action; in or as to the body; bodily.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 198/3 Thus wroght our lord by the merites of the blessed yvirgine corporally whiche moche more habundantly wyrceth by hir merytes to the sowles spirituallly. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 51 The whole fulnesse of the Godhead doth corporally dwell in Christ. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hist. Portugall* (ed. 2) 40 Euery Harquebuzier that shoulde be found . without fiftie bullets . shoulde be corporally punished. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 196 They did enter upon the Sea corporally by occupation. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) X. 121 If Christ is not corporally present in the host, they grant their adoration to be idolatry. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. viii. 400 Euthymius . was corporally punished with blows and stripes. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 609 Whether the offence imputed was punishable corporally or by fine.

† 2. *Astron.* Cf. CORPORAL *a.* 2 quot. 1726. *Obs.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 225 The Sunne . is conjoined with many starres . and in the 8th of August is corporally conjoined with Basiliscus.

† **Corporalness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Corporal or physical condition; corporality.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 338 The water abythly in his corporalnesse by joynynge and contynnyng togidres of his parties.

**Corporalship** (kəpəˈrɒləʃɪp). [f. CORPORAL *sb.* 2 + -SHIP.]

1. A body of soldiers under the command of a corporal, or of a Corporal of the Field. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 28 If a corporall-shippe of pikemen be joynd together with another of shot. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 7 This done, you shall deuide one hundred men into foure Corporallships or Squadrons. 1635 BARNIFFE *Mil. Discip.* cxx. (1643) 425 Three rots of pikes make a Corporalship. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* 192 He [the sergeant] shall march on the outside, where he may best . take charge of their several Corporalships.

2. The office or position of a corporal.

1672 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* 192 The soldiers under his Corporalship. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vii, Petitions for sergencies and corporal-ships. 1858 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IX. 160 [He] had worked his way up from a corporalship of marines.

**Corporality**, var. of CORPORALITY, a corporate body or corporation.

1603 in Sir R. Boyle *Diary* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 62 Two casks of Powder . they . unshipt . the Major alledging that it was the act of the Corporality.

† **Corporance**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corporance*, -ence bodily form, stature, corpulence, f. *corporer* to embody, give a body to: see -ANCE.] Bodily size; physical proportions.

1590 G. BUCHANAN *Chamelon*, Albeit it be small of corporance noghttheless it is of a strong nature.

**Corporas** (kəpəˈrɒrəs). Forms: 3 corporeals, 4 -aus, -eaus, corporeaus, 4-6 -as, 5-7 corporeas (e), 5-6 -ace, 5 corporex, -arax, (coperas, -arace), 6 -esse, (corprax), 5-9 corporas, 6-9 corporex. [ME. *corporeaus*, a. OF. *corporeaus*, (earlier *corporeals*), nom. sing. of *corporal* = CORPORAL *sb.* 1 (The same form was in OF. acc. pl., and remains in pl. as *corporeaux*.)] = CORPORAL *sb.* 1, 2.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De meshakele is of medeme fustain, and te corporeals sole and unshapliche. c 1300 *Havelok* 188 The calix, and the pateyn ok. The corporeaus, the messe-gere. c 1315 SHOREHAM 50 And eke the corporeaus Under the deakne veldeth. 1377 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. xi Sixtus ordeyned bat be corporeas [Hav. MS. corporeasse] schulde nougt be of silk nober sendel. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363/2 She made mo than fifty corporeas and sente them . in to dyuysie churches. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 51 Some gaue a coope and some a vestement Some other a chalice and some a corporace. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 47 Corporaxes, altar clothes, albys, towells. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Commun.* Rubric, Then shall take so much Bread and Wine as shall suffice . laying the bread upon the corporeas. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* (1840) 275 Three corporeasses, whereof two white silk, and one blew velvet. 1884 *Life J. Skinner* ix. 174 The Rubric provides for the use of . a corporeas, a paten, a bell, and some other things.

b. *Comb.*, as *corporeas bag, case, cloth*, etc. 1478 *Churchew. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 36) Item, payde for a Corporas Case . . . . 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 117, iij fyne elle kerchers to be vsyd for corporeas clothes. 1599 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 To the parische church . my dublett of cremysyne satryn, to make thereof corporex cases. 1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 51 One corporex cloth, one corporex bagg. 1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 189 A pair of corporals in a corporeas case. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxii. 251 Richly-laced corporex clothes.

**Corporate** (kəpəˈrɒt), *pple. a.* [ad. L. *corporat-* *us*, pa. pple. of *corporare*: see next.] A. as *pa. pple.* 1. United into one body. *arch.* 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 81 What is drawn and is lyke thereto is corporate and onyd thereto. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* I. 123 Four several functions corporate in one.

† 2. Embodied. *Obs.* a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rev.* (1845) 333 It were too long to tell you . how long it were ere I could forsake such folly, it was so corporate in me.

B. *adj.* † 1. Large of body; corpulent. *Obs.* 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Follys* (1570) 153 His body is so great and corporate. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* iii. vi. 62 Leane men have more bold, corporat men have more fleshe.

† 2. Pertaining to or affecting the body. *Obs.* 1586 FERNIE *Blas. Centrie* 289 Goods and possessions be things onely accompanying the honor of the body of the owner, and therefore they be called corporate. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 427 When the partie for not appearing should haue some great losse or corporate paine.

† 3. Having a body, embodied; material. *Obs.* c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1057 In the whiche all maner shape and effigiation doth shyne clerely so well corporates [Fr. *corporees*] as incorporates. 1557 NORTON tr. *Gueuara's Diall* Fr. 29 a/x Al thinges, aswel . visible, as inuisible, corporate, as incorporate. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), Corporate, hauing a body. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* 442 Christ . is conceived to simply come into the corporate state of evil, and bear it with us.

4. Forming a body politic, or corporation. Hence *corporate body, body corporate*: see *Body sb.* 14. *Corporate town*: a town possessing municipal rights, and acting by means of a corporation. *Corporate county*: a city or town with its liberties, which has been constituted a county of itself, independent of the jurisdiction of the historical county or shire in which it is situated.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 20 In Hundredes, Townes Corporate and nott corporate, parishes and all other places. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) 1. 130 These citizens . are to serve . in corporat townes where they dwell. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 270 (R.) Any person or persons, body politique, or corporate, or incorporate. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. iv. 85 There are also counties corporate. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. ii. viii. (1869) 159 Corporate bodies are more corrupt and profligate than individuals. 1825 M'Culloch *Pol. Econ.* i. 33 The citizens of corporate towns. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. 1, The powerful and corporate association they formed amongst themselves. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 32 They no longer belong to a class, but to a body corporate.

b. *transf.* Forming one body constituted of many individuals.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 128 Such an organism as a crayfish is only a corporate unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.

5. Of or belonging to a body politic, or corporation, or to a body of persons.

*Corporate name*: the name by which a corporation engages in legal acts.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 213 They answer in a joynnt and corporate voice. 1553 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. Ded. 6 Your endeavours, in your private, as well as corporate capacity. 1790 in *Examiner* 4 May (1822) 286/2 Lord Denbigh . asked what made a Corporate act? Mr. Townsend, laughing, answered, an act of the Corporation. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 449 All county gaols, and . seventeen of the largest prisons under corporate jurisdiction. 1855 *Act 19-20 Vict.* c. 17 § 24 in *Off. & Camb. Enactments* 218 The College, if a corporation, shall be assessed for the same in its corporate name. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* i. § 12 The land ceased to be public land and became what we style corporate or private property.

† C. *quasi-adv.* Into the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xi. (1495) 206 In yonglynges meete taken corporat noursyssheth . the body.

**Corporate** (kəpəˈrɒt), *v. arch.* [f. L. *corporat-*, ppl. stem of *corporare* to form into or furnish with a body, f. *corpus*, *corpore* body.]

† 1. *trans.* To form into a corporation or body politic; to incorporate. *Obs.*

1531 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 All and singuler politike bodies spirituall in anie maner of wise incorporated. 1598 STOW *Shrw.* xiii. (1603) 449 Erected, corporated and endowed with landes. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxvii. (1614) 53/1 This city . whom Henry VI incorporated a county of itselfe. 1631 WEBBER *Acc. Finn. Mon.* 446 This Hospital was . erected, corporated, and endowed . by Queene Mary.

2. To combine in one body; to incorporate (*with*); to embody.

1545 HEN. VIII in *Slow Chron.* (R.) Such notable vertues and princely qualites as you haue alleaged to be corporated in my person. 1616 SURF. & MARKII. *Country Farme* 43 Corporated with the flower of Frankincense and aloes. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 1/1 In . 'public spirit' London is notoriously and disastrously deficient. The great thing needful is to corporate its conscience.

3. *intr.* To unite or join in one body. *rare.*

1647 H. MORSE *Song of Soul* iii. ii. xix, Though she [the Soul] corporate with no World yet. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Firrina* 61 At the threshold . a number of the chief burgesses of Cologne had corporated spontaneously to condole with him.

Hence *Corporating ppl. a.*, incorporating.

1881 GREENER *Gum* 307 According to these chronicles, incorporating mills, stamping mills, corning mills and solar stoves for drying the powder, were in use.

**Corporately** (kəpəˈrɒtli, *adv.* [f. CORPORATE *a.* + -LY 2.]

† 1. In or as regards the body; bodily. *Obs.*

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxiii. 269 He founded the abbey of Feuersham . where he nowe corporatly restyth.

2. In a corporate capacity; as a corporation.

1804 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *East Reports* V. 370 General corporate acts required to be done by the whole body corporately assembled. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 118 The Honourable John Company (as the Court of Directors . are corporately called in that country [India]).

**Corporateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Corpulence. *Obs.* (Cf. CORPORATE *a.* 1.) 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xc. 36 Corpulence, corporateness or gorges of the body. 1547 RECORDE *Yndic. Ur.* 43 It is a token of fatynge, or growynge to a corporatenesse.



†2. 'Bodiliness, bodily substance.' *Obs.*

1797-31 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

3. The quality of being a body corporate.

1755 in *JOHNSON*; thence in mod. Dicts.

**Corporation** (kōpōrā'fōn). Also 6 -acyon, 6-7 -cion. [ad. L. *corporatiō-em* (Tertullian), n. of action f. *corporā-re* to embody; in mod. (Anglo-)L. used in sense 2 below. Also in mod. F.: see *Litttré*.]

†1. The action of incorporating; the condition of being incorporated. *Obs.*

1439 *Rotul. Parl.* v. 9/1, 18 *Hen. VI.* c. 20 As touching the Corporation of the Towne of Plymouth. 1530 *Palsgr.* 209/1 Corporation, *corporation*. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 Thother company called 'the Surgeons', be not incorporate, nor have any manner of corporation. 1542 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 376 An act... for the union and corporation of small and exile benefices.

2. A number of persons united, or regarded as united, in one body; a body of persons.

1534 *More On the Passion Wks.* 1348/2 He [Christ] doth incorporate all christen folke and hys owne bodye together in one incorporacyon mystical. 1569 *Golding Henricus Post. Ded.* 24 The whole Church... the whole corporation of those that are registered in the booke of life. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 Some to appertain unto several corporations or companies of men. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 60/1 The most odious... projects... framed, and executed, by almost a corporation of that religion. 1650 *Fuller Pisgah* iii. iv. 324 David [was] a grand preserver of them [Nethinims], who first made them a Corporation.

3. *Law.* A body corporate legally authorized to act as a single individual; an artificial person created by royal charter, prescription, or act of the legislature, and having authority to preserve certain rights in perpetual succession.

A corporation may be either *aggregate*, comprising many individuals, as the mayor and burgesses of a town, etc., or *sole*, consisting of only one person and his successors, as a king, bishop, or parson of a parish. According to their nature, corporations are termed *civil*, *ecclesiastical* (U.S. *religious*), *eleemosynary*, *municipal*, etc.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iv. 23 If there be any, bee hee private person, or be it corporation. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* ii. 483 The Corporation or Body politike of the Citizens of Capua. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 177 ¶ to some fragment of antiquity, as the seal of an antient corporation. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 459 Corporations aggregate consist of many persons united together into one society, and are kept up by a perpetual succession of members so as to continue for ever... Corporations sole consist of one person only and his successors. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. a) v. 150 Corporations aggregate cannot levy fines. 1842 *Dickens Amer. Notes* iv. What we should term a Company of Proprietors, but what they call in America a Corporation. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 446 The 'Santa Casa' is spoken of by them as a living person, a corporation sole on which the whole city depends. 1875 *Poste Gains* i. Comm. (ed. a) 154 Some Universities have a visible existence in a number of individual members, and are then called Corporations.

b. Frequently used in the titles of incorporated companies, e.g. the *London Assurance Corporation*, *Irish Land C.*, *Oriental Bank C.*, *Peruvian C.*, etc.

4. An incorporated company of traders having (originally) the monopoly and control of their particular trade in a borough or other place; a trade-guild, a city 'company'. (Now so called only in legal or formal language.)

1530 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 87 There is a corporacyon made by the auctorite of the Mayre amongst fischmongers wryn the... towne. 1634 *Rainbow Labour* (1635) 40 The greatest of our Common-wealth have inrolled their names into the protection of some Corporation in this City. 1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 444/3 The several Corporations, or City Companies, marched from their respective Halls. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* vii. The whole corporations of weavers in silk and woollen.

5. *spec.* The *municipal corporation*; the civic authorities of a borough or incorporated town or city; the mayor, aldermen, and councillors. (A leading current use.)

a 1734 *North Exam.* iii. viii. § 34. 607 The Lord Mayor being Head of the Corporation. 1829 *Southey Pilgr. Compostella* iv. The Corporation A fund for their keep supplied. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 629 A branch of the Corporation of the City of London.

6. The body; the abdomen; esp. when large and prominent. *collog.* and *vulgar.*

1753 *Smollett Cnt. Pathom* (1813) I. 156 Sirrah! my corporation is made up of good wholesome English fat. 1785 *Gross Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v. He has a glorious corporation. 1840 *C. Bronte Shirley* xvi. 242 Looming large in full canonicals... with the dignity of an ample corporation. 1870 *Spurgeon Trans. Dev. Ps.* xvii. 10 Eglon was a notable instance that a well-fed corporation is no security to life.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *corporation land*, *oath*, *seal*, etc.; *Corporation Act*, the act of 1661, requiring all persons holding municipal offices to acknowledge the royal supremacy, to abjure resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant, and making ineligible for office all persons who had not within a year partaken of the communion as administered by the Church of England.

1651 *Baxter Inf. Bapt.* 318 When all Burgesses... are entered into a Corporation by the Corporation Oath or

Covenant. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 32 This very thing of Corporation Lands. 1714 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 78 The Corporation Seale. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N. L.* i. x. 133 The Corporation spirit has never prevailed among them. 1777 *Sheridan Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. All the family race-cups and corporation-bowls! 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xi. A bill repealing the Corporation Act, which had been passed by the Cavalier Parliament.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Corporational** a., or of belonging to a corporation; **Corporationer**, a member of a corporation; **Corporationism**, the system or principle of corporate action.

1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney III.* 238 Among all the soldier-officers, and mayors and corporationers. 1866 *Dickens Lett.* 18 Jan. I sat pining under the imbecility of constitutional and corporational idiots. 1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Aug. Individualism against corporatism.

**Corporative** (kōpōrā'tiv), a. [ad. L. *corporativus*, f. ppl. stem of *corporā-re* to embody + -IVE. Cf. mod. F. *corporatif*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a corporation; = **CORPORATE** a. f. 1833 *H. Martineau Tale of Tyne* vii. 121 She felt that a maintenance was due from corporative funds. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIII. 144 It is the corporative life that property derives from organic law that makes all the value. 1883 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 471/2 His treatment of the subject of monopolies, total or partial, individual or corporative.

**Corporator** (kōpōrā'tōr), n. [n. of agent in L. form f. *corporā-re* to embody.] A member of a corporation, esp. of a municipal corporation.

1784 *Chron.* in *Am. Reg.* 207/2 A man is not a corporator for his own sake. a 1832 *Macintosh Revol. Wks.* 1846 II. 135 Almost all the sheriffs, and a majority of corporators and justices were... Catholics. 1862 *L.D. Brougham Brit. Const.* iii. 49 The inhabitants, the individual corporators, did not of the Crown, but of the corporation. 1868 *W. Strabing in M. Pattison Acad. Org.* i. 7 A corporator of the university is not necessarily a corporator of a college.

†**Corporature**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *corporatura*, f. *corporā-re* to embody: see -URE.]

1. Bodily form and constitution; physique.

1555 *Eben Decades* 318 Thinhabitautes are men of good corporature. 1607 *Topsell Serpens* (1653) 639 The King... is of a more eminent stature, and goodly corporature. 1671 *Blagrove Astrol. Physic* 78 Those who are under the Sun are of a strong large corporature, and well composed body. 1678-96 *Phillips, Corporature*, the form or constitution of the body.

2. = **CORPORALITY** 1; materiality.

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. App. vi. That antiquate, secure, And easie dull conceit of corporature.

**Corpora**, **corpora**, var. **CORPORAS**.

†**Corpore**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *corpore*-r to embody, ad. L. *corporā-re*: see **CORPORATE** v.] *trans.* To incorporate; to unite in one body.

1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xiii. iii. (1495) 203 b/2 He corporyth and joyneith in himself waters and rennyth therto both in name & in substance.

**Corporeal** (kōpōrē'āl), a. (*sb.*) [f. L. *corpore-us* of the nature of body, bodily, physical (f. *corpus*, *corpōr*-body) + -AL: cf. **CORPOROUS**.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the nature of the animal body as opposed to the spirit; physical; bodily; mortal.

1610 *Healey St. Aug. Cite of God* 706 Corporeall shall hee [Christ] sit; and thence extend His doome on soules. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) III. 6 How inconsistent... to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xxv. 281 Nor allowed of any manner of corporeal presence in the Sacrament. 1754 *Sherlock Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 202 It was universally agreed that all that was Corporeal of Man died. 1870 *H. Macmillan Bible Teach.* viii. 153 The corporeal frame of every human being... is composed of the same mineral substances.

2. Of the nature of matter; material.

a 1619 *Fotherby Atheism* ii. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things corporeal, and incorporeal; of things living, and without life. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 119 Whether... the execution of the Air do prove the place... to be truly empty, that is, devoid of all Corporeal Substance. 1725 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* xlv. c. I. v. 164 He holds... that... the Devils and the Damnd are punish'd by a Corporeal Fire. 1788 *Reid Aristotle's Log.* i. § 2. 7 Are genera and species corporeal or incorporeal? 1864 *Bowen Logic* x. 334 Our conception of any corporeal thing must include... those obvious qualities, such as shape, color, specific gravity, etc. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. a) III. 533 That which is created is of necessity corporeal and visible and tangible.

3. *Law.* Tangible; consisting of material objects; esp. in *Corporeal hereditament*: see *quot.* 1767.

c 1670 *Hobbes Dial. Com. Laws* 45 Some Goods are Corporeal... which may be handled, or seen; and some Incorporeal, as Privileges, Liberties, Dignities, Offices. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 17 Corporeal hereditaments consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects. 1844 *Williams Real Prop.* 11 A manor, which is corporeal property. 1880 *Muirhead tr. Instit. Gains* ii. § 12 Corporeal [things] are those that are tangible, such as land, a slave, a garment, gold, silver, and other things innumerable.

b. Bodily; wherein the body is affected.

1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 271 Degrees of nobility... by immediate grant from the crown: either expressed in writing, by writs or letters patent, as in the creations of peers and barons; or by corporeal investiture, as in the creation of a simple knight.

†4. Formerly used where **CORPORAL** is now employed. *Obs.*

1722 *Sewall Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 13 Death or any corporeal punishment. 1808 *Med. Jur.* XIX. 1 Can a man really suffer corporeal pain, and have at the same time all

the criteria, etc.? 1831 *Sir W. Hamilton Discuss.* (1852) 408 He could enforce discipline by the infliction of corporeal punishment.

*B. sb. pl.* [= *corporeal things*.] Things material. 1647 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. ii. vi. They [the senses] never knew ought but corporealls. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 179 We should think of Incorporeals, so as not to Confound their Natures with Corporeals.

b. Things pertaining to the human body. *rare.*

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 129/1 Of their mental powers, men... form in general a pretty fair estimate, but they are often sadly out respecting corporeals.

c. *Law.* Corporeal possessions.

1880 *Muirhead Gains* ii. § 14 Nor does it affect our definition that there are corporeals included in an inheritance.

†**Corporealism**. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] Materialism.

1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 25 Imputations of Corporealism and Atheism. *Ibid.* 767 The very Principles of the Atheistick Corporealism.

†**Corporealist**. *Obs.* A materialist.

1646 *J. Maine Serm. Unity* (1647) 37 Another is a Corporealist, and holds the death of the Soul with the Body. 1744 *Berkeley Siris* § 259 Some corporealists and mechanicks, who vainly pretended to make a world without a God. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1859) I. 329 The atheists, I believe, to a man were all corporealists, holding no other substance in nature besides matter. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 253 note. Perhaps... we may prove him a corporealist.

**Corporeality** (kōpōrē'āliti). [f. as *prec.* + -ITY.] The quality or state of being corporeal; bodily form or nature; materiality.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* ¶ 157 Emancipated from the gabardine of corporeality. 1702 *Echard Eccl. Hist.* iii. iv. 375 He falsely maintained the Corporeality as well as the Traduction of the soul. 1829 *Southey Sir T. More* (1831) I. 333 And assume corporeality as easily as form. 1882-3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 801 The nature of the soul, whose corporeality he asserted.

b. *humorously.* Bodily substance; body.

1859 *Sala Gas-light & D.* ix. 112 Put your head, and subsequently your corporeality, into the long low coffee or tap-room.

**Corporealization** (kōpōrē'ālīzē'fōn). [n. of action f. next.] The making or figuring (of anything) as corporeal.

1863 *Drafer Intell. Devel. Europe* viii. (1865) 192 An animalization of religion and corporealization of God.

**Corporealize**, v. [See -IZE.] *trans.* To render corporeal; to materialize. Hence **Corporealized**, **Corporealizing** *ppl. a.*

1797 *Coleridge in Athenæum* 19 July (1890) 98/2 A Mother is so holy and divine a being that I cannot endure any corporealizing epithets applied to her. 1833 *Lamb Elia* (1860) 362 Deeply corporealised and enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of externality.

**Corporeally** (kōpōrē'ālī), *adv.* [f. **CORPOREAL** + -LY 2.] In a corporeal manner; in or as to the body; bodily.

1664 *H. More Myst. Iniq.* xv. 53 Christ being thus really and Corporeally there. 1744 *Warburton Rem. Ocas. Reflex.* ii. § 5 They heard Jesus use a word in their vulgar idiom which signified to see corporeally. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 12 June 83/2 He seems to be even more mischievous posthumously than while corporeally present.

**Corporealness**. *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Corporeal quality or condition; materiality.

1731 in *BAILEY*. 1856 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiii. § 13 The poor leaves or waves were left, in mere cold corporealness.

**Corporeity** (kōpōrē'īti). Also 7 -iety, -ity. [ad. med. L. *corporeitas*, f. *corpore-us*: see **CORPOREAL** and -ITY. Cf. *F. corporeité*.]

1. The being of the nature of body; the quality of being, or having, a material body.

1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 12 These paradoxes of their [spirits'] power, corporeity, mortality, taking of shapes. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Anim.* i. ii. 55 The Notion of a Spirit, or substance void of corporeity. 1693 *South Serm.* II. 115 God... is as void of Passion, or Affection, as he is of Quantity, or Corporeity. 1836 *I. Taylor Phys. Th.* Another Life 30 It is probable that sensation is the result of corporeity. 1865 *Mill Exam. Hamilton* 358 Corporeity, life, rationality, and any other attributes of man.

b. *concr.* Bodily substance.

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. iii. xxvii. How one Form may Inact a various Corporeity. 1660 *R. Coke Justice Vind.* 12 The outward Senses apprehend only the corporeity or substance of things represented unto them. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 283/2 Mind and matter, spirit and corporeity. 1884 *Plumtree Spirits in Prison* xvi. (1885) 400 Imagining a subtle attenuated corporeity as investing the soul.

c. Bodily personality; body, person. *collog.*

1865 *E. Burritt Walk Land's End* 74 The very physical corporeity of a good and pure man commands respect and reverence. 1880 *World of Cant* xl. (1885) 313 The dripping corporeity of the saturated saints.

†2. Earthliness; fleshliness; carnality. *Obs.*

1653 *H. More Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 30 Moses, having to deal with such Terrestrial Spirits, Sons of Sense and Corporeity. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* i. (1726) 85 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated... from the Filth and unclean Tinctures of Corporeity.

3. Material or physical nature or state. †Sometimes = Quantity of matter, density (*obs.*).

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* iii. ii. 155 An incomparable evicton of the Corporeity of Magnetical Effluvia. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6103 Whether the Corporeity of Light would be in hast determin'd by meer Ratiocinations. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 The two elements, namely

earth and water, seem to have a greater corporeity or density than the other two elements. 1880 *Forin. Rev.* Apr. 483 Newton. pointed out that his views of colours were entirely independent of his belief in the corporeity of light.

**Corporeo-**, in Comb. = CORPORAAL, -ALLY.  
1667 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 76 Man... being a Corporeo-Spiritual Thing. 1850 MANSFIELD *Let.*, etc. 9 (1873) A host of other corporeo-spiritual go-betweenes.

† **Corporeous** (kōpōrēōs), *a.* Obs. [f. L. *corporeus* (see CORPORAAL) + -OUS.] = CORPORAAL.  
1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. iv. 53 We are immortal and created with reason, far otherwise than things corporeous. 1677 *Ibid.* III. 26 A corporal or natural cause, acting by corporeous and material motion. 1834 LAMB *Prægn. Burton Wks.* (1889) 553 Certain mad wits which helde God to be corporeous.

**Corporese**, var. of CORPORAAL.

**Corporiety**, obs. f. CORPORAALITY.

† **Corporification**, *Obs.* [n. of action from CORPORAALITY: see -ATION.] The action or process of giving a body to, or of embodying; the fact of being embodied, embodiment.

1642 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 108 A substance very dry, vitall, and radical, having in it the beginning of corporification. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poet. Synop.* (1660) 142 It is no other then a corporification of the universall spirit. 1864 E. B. PENNY in *Athenæum* No. 1928. 462/x That higher corporification... Eternal Nature.

† **Corporificative**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. as CORPORAAL + -IVE.] That tends to 'corporify'. 1642 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 110 Yet these give it not a corporificative matter.

† **Corporify**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. type \**corporificare*, f. *corpore* + -FY: cf. mod. F. *corporifier*.]

1. *trans.* To cause to assume a body or material form; to solidify.

1644 *Digby Nat. Bodies* xiv. (1658) 160 These steams being thus corporified. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lumery's Chym.* i. xiv. (ed. 3) 347 The Salt of Vinegar fixed into the pores of the Coral, as in an Earthy substance, proper to corporify them. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 233 Water... hardens and corporifies it self into an Infinity of Figures.

2. To incorporate, unite into one body.

1667 *Observ. Burning of Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 449 Fire of itself is nothing but light which corporifieth itself in the matter. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 76 The Juices... become a solid Body by corporifying themselves with the Plant.

Hence **Corporified**, **Corporifying** *phl. adjs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., All Creatures, first those External and Corporeal... and then those Internal, Spiritual, and Corporifying ones. 1680 BOYLE *Scop. Chem.* ii. 122 A certain Spirituous Substance... by some mistaken for the Spirit of the World Corporified.

**Corpority**, obs. f. CORPORAALITY.

† **Corporize**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* = CORPORAALIFY.

1691 K. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xiv. 19 Which corporizeth the Elementary Concrets.

2. *intr.* To interpret or explain literally and materially; the opposite of *spiritualize*.

1605 *BELL Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. x. If Tertullian... erred montanizing... if Origen corporizing.

Hence **Corporized** *phl. a.*, made corporeal.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks.*, 1st *Apol. to B. Tytchen* 44 The Corporized Substantiality of the Humanity in Mary. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 316 In which Angels and Holy Souls become corporized.

**Corporolate**, obs. f. CORPORAALITY.

**Corporosity**, *U. S. colloq.* = Bulkiness of body.

In quot. as a humorous title, after his excellency, etc.

1837 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* (Farmer), His corporosity touches the ground with his hands in a vain attempt to reach it.

**Corpusant** (kōpōsant). Forms: 6 (corpus sancti), 7 corpus sant, (pl.) corpusants, 8 (corpo zanto), corpusant, (pl.) corpusansæ, 8-corpusant. See also COMPOSANT. [ad. Pg. and OSp. *corpo santo* = L. *corpus sanctum* holy body, or *corpus sancti* saint's body: cf. CORSAINT.]

The ball of light which is sometimes seen on a ship (*esp.* about the masts or yard-arms) during a storm; also called 'St. Elmo's Fire'.

1561 *Eden Arte Navig.* ii. xx. 51 b. Shining exhalations that appeare in tempestes; whiche the Mariners call *sant-clmo* or *Corpus sancti*. 1655 MARVELL *Poems, First Anniversary* 270 While baleful Tritons to the shipwreck guide, and corpusants along the tacking slide. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 414 After four a clock the Thunder and the Rain abated, and then we saw a *Corpus Sant* at our Main-top-mast head. This sight rejoiced our Men... for the height of the Storm is commonly over when the *Corpus Sant* is seen aloft. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 94. 2/x A Vapor... by Mariniers, call'd a *Corpus Zant*. 1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Levant* 363 Those luminous bodies which at sea... about the masts and yards of ships, and are called *corpusants* by the mariners. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast*, xxxiv. 131 Upon the main top-gallant masthead was a ball of light, which the sailors name a corpusant (*corpus sancti*). 1888 J. J. J. *Krakatau* 20 Captain Watson states that during the night the mastheads and yard-arms of his ship were 'studded with corpusants'.

b. *fig.*

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 41 Some new-lighted Corpuzans of the Army, or some young Paracetotes now nursing up in the Universities... will finish the other half.

**Corprax**, obs. f. CORPORAAL.

**Corps** (kōr). Pl. **corps** (kōr). Also 8 **corpse**. [For history, see CORPSE. As short for *corps*

*d'armée*, it is found in French before 1700, and appears to have come up in English during Marlborough's campaigns. Here it was prob. at first pronounced like English *corps*, CORPSE; but before the end of the 18th c. the French pronunciation generally prevailed, and with this the Fr. spelling was retained, while for the senses with the English pronunciation the spelling *corpse* was established.]

† 1. The earlier spelling of CORPSE 'body', in all senses of that word. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A division of an army, forming a tactical unit; a body of troops regularly organized; a body of men who are assigned to a special service.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 [In a letter 'very modishly chequered with this Modern Military Eloquence'] Our Army being divided into two Corps. 1712—*Ibid.* No. 289 ¶ 2 An huge Army made up of innumerable Corps, if I may use that Term. 1753 MIMMOTH tr. *Cicero's Lett.* xiv. xvii. (R.), I immediately returned back to join my little corps. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corps*, *Corps*. 5. A body of forces. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 382 No. 59 These little volunteer corps... have already begun to make a sensible impression. 1796 *Null Advertiser* 9 Jan. 1/4 A rescue and a riot by the rest of the corps might possibly be the result. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 13 A corps consisting of about 12,000 rank and file of British infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and six companies of artillery. 1816 'Quint' *Grand Master* II. 53 He's ordered off to join a corps, which he had never seen before. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 84 A sergeant, who does not belong to the corps of instructors of musketry. 1881 *Army Act* 44-5 Vict. c. 58. pt. 5. s. 190 (15). [Defines the expression 'corps'.]

|| b. In Fr. phrases: *corps d'armée* (kōr dar'me'), a main division of an army in the field, an army-corps; *corps de bataille* (kōr də bata'y'), the central part of an army drawn up for battle between the wings; *corps de réserve* (kōr də rez'rv), a reserve force kept out of the action, to give help if needed; *corps volant* (kōr vola'n), a body of troops intended for rapid movements. Also **CORPS DE GARDE**.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/2 His Grace... ordered the Corps de Reserve to advance. 1762 *FOUNT Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 200 If... we estimate this Corps de reserve at the half only of the standing force. 1799 *Piece Family Biog.* II. 82 They had immediately sent a Corps d'observation into the larder. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The Russian Army... consisted of five Corps-d'armée, each of two divisions. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 323 The apparition of a Corps d'armée under the tri-coloured flag.

c. *fig.*

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 It renders the flowery tribes a sort of immortal corps; for, though some are continually dropping, yet... others are as continually rising to beautify our borders. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 117 Most of us have our little corps of consolations.

3. *gen.* A body or company of persons associated in a common organization, or acting under a common direction. Cf. CORPUS.

c. 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 22 This corps has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them, whom they call constable of the caudys. 1803 *Med. Phil.* IX. 356 The whole respectable corps of counsellors, attorneys, and bailiffs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ix. The whole dramatic corps. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 103 Looking round... on his... ragged corps of labourers. 1882 *PROBY Eng. Journalism* xii. (1882) 87 One of the most brilliant of the corps of writers who made the reputation of the *Saturday Review*.

|| b. *Corps diplomatique* (Fr.): the body of ambassadors, attachés, etc. accredited to a particular Court or Capital; the diplomatic corps or body. In Burke = *corps of Law*: see CORPSE 4.

1796 BURKE *Regis. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 235 All this body of old conventions, composing the vast and voluminous collection called the *corps diplomatique*, forms the code or statute law. 1806 *Sunk Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 88 Making an eloquent defence of the whole corps diplomatique against the charges of 'the honourable gentlemen on the other side of the house'.

|| c. *Corps de ballet* (Fr.): the dancers in a ballet; the company of ballet-dancers at a theatre.

1845 *BARTAM Ingal. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, A nymph of the corps de ballet. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xiv. The glances which all the corps-de-ballet... cast towards his box.

† 4. *Spirit of (the) corps* (= F. *esprit de corps*): see ESPRIT. In *corps*: in a body, collectively (F. *en corps*). *Obs.*

1767 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 135 The world greatly mistook you if they imagined you would come in [to power] otherwise than in *corps*. 1796—*Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56 When... they come to understand one another, and to act in *corps*. 1796 *Junius Lett.* xxx. 138, I am sorry to see... the spirit of the corps. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 480 The spirit of corps animates them to such a degree, that, etc.

**Corps**, bad obs. spelling of CORPSE.

(Due to the spelling of *corps*, *corps*, as *course*, and consequent tendency to confound the two words.)

|| **Corps de garde**. Also 6 -of gard, -du gard, 7 -du guard(e), 7 -de gard, 6-8 -guard, 8 -oor de guard; 6-7 *Sc.* coorsgard, corps-guarde. [F. *corps de garde* 'petite troupe qui monte la garde, lien ou se tient cette petite troupe'. Introduced into Eng. bef. 1600, and often corrupted to *Court d'guard*, COURT OF GUARD.]

1. The small body of soldiers stationed on guard or as sentinels.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b. The bodie of the watch also or standing watch (as we were wont to terme it) they now call after the French, or Wallons, *Corps du gard*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 12 Placed for Sentinell or in the Corps de gard. 1606 HOLLAND *Sustent.* 17 The corps de garde of the [Pretorian] Souldiers, which at that time kept watch and ward. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii. The sentinell slain, The corps de guard defeated too. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5459/3 They were opposed by the Corps de Garde. 1726 CAVALIER *Ment.* i. 82 When the Centry saw us, he gave notice thereof to the Cor de Guard, and the Cor de Guard to the Governor.

2. The post or station occupied by a small military guard; a guard-room or guard-house.

1587 HARMAN tr. *Beza's Sermon*. 334 (T.) False pastors, whom a man shall find... any where else than in their corps de gard. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 59 When he is arrived at the Corps de gard, and hath... provided for all things necessary for the watch of that night. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxix. 579 Their weapons only stood reared up in their corps de guard [stationibus]. 1622 A. MELVILLE *Let. in Life* II. 330 (Jann.). Within my own garrison and coorsgard. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4129/2 The Wall between that Room and the Corps de Guard was... thrown down. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 125 In front of the archway of the corps-de-garde.

**Corpse** (kōps, kōps), *sb.* Formerly 4-8 corps; also 6-7 corps, *Sc.* corpses. [ME. *corps*, originally a variant spelling of the earlier ME. *cors* (see CORSE), a. OF. (11-14th c.) *cors* = Fr. *cors*: = L. *corpus* body. In the 14th c. the spelling of OF. *cors* was perverted after L. to *corps*, and this fashion came also into Eng., where *corps* is found side by side with *cors*, and became gradually (by 1500) the prevalent, and at length the ordinary form, while at the same time *cors*, from 16th c. spelt CORSE (q. v.), has never become obsolete. In Fr. the *p* is a mere bad spelling, which has never affected the pronunciation. In Eng. also, at first, the *p* was mute, *corps* being only a fancy spelling of *cors*; but app. by the end of the 15th c. (in some parts of the country, or with some speakers) the *p* began to be pronounced, and this became at length the ordinary practice; though even at the present day some who write *corpse* pronounce *corse*, at least in reading. The spelling with final *e*, *corpse* (perhaps taken from the modern pl. *corpses*) was only a rare and casual variation before the 19th c., in which it has become the accepted form in the surviving sense 2, which is thus differentiated from CORSE, used with French pronunciation in the military sense. In Fr. *cors*, *corps* the pl. is the same as the sing.; in Eng. also the ordinary plural down to 1750 was *corps*, though *corpses* is occasional from 16th c. In the 17th c. *corps* meaning a single dead body was often construed as a plural = 'remains', as is still the case dialectally; in Sc. *corps* pl. gave rise to a truncated singular *corp* before 1500.

Comparing the history of F. *cors*, *corps*, and that of Eng. *cors*, *corps*, *corpse*, we see that while mod. F. (kōr) has in pronunciation lost the final *s*, Eng. has not only retained it, but pronounces the *p*, and adds a final *e* mute, which is neither etymological nor phonetic, but serves to distinguish the word from the special sense spelt *corps* and pronounced (kōr).]

† 1. The body of a man or of an animal; a (living) body; a person. *Obs.* (before the spelling *corpse* was established.)

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 1954 (MS. 15th c.), And fel on knees down his hors And badde Mercy, for Goddes corps. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 23 Pe whiles I quykke be corps... called am I anima. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 197 (Harl.) God schilde his corps [so 3 MSS. of 6 texts, 3 cors] for schonde. c. 1400 *Beryn* 3246 As myne owne corps [rhime hors] I woll cherish hym. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxxx. 177 Foure knyghtes, whiche were called gardeynes of her corps. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 94 This awfull beist... wes... Rycht strong of corps. 1528 *LYNDESAY Dreum* 136, I thoct my corps with cauld suld tak no harme. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 166 Her soule unbodid of the burdous corps [rhime forse, remorse]. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 38 Wee often see... a faire and beautifull corps, but a foule vgly mind. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 601 To stuff this Maw, this vast unhide-bound Corps. 1707 E. WARD *Und. Rediv.* i. x. I shov'd my bulky Corps along.

2. *esp.* The dead body of a man (or formerly any animal). a. with epithet *dead*, *lifeless*, etc. (now felt to be pleonastic in ordinary speech).

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 677 *Cleopatra*, Forth she sette This dede corps [so 5 MSS., 3 cors] and in the shyne yf shette. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* iv. 19 Upon a dede corps to take vengeance so inutyle. 1544 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 336 Filled up with dedde corpses. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. ii. 132 Enter his Chamber, view his breathlesse Corps. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxxvii. 36 They were all dead corpses. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. vi. viii. 263, I would re-animate thy lifeless corps. c. 1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Rtdlg.) 645 He is now a lifeless corpse.

b. *simply*. (The ordinary current sense.)

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 88 At complyn hyt was y-bore To the berynyng. That noble corps of Jhesu Cryst. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgrs.* 7. 511 As in a tounbe is al the fyre about And vnder is the corps [so 3 MSS., 2 cors, 2 cours]. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* vii. (1890) 30 She fell downe dyverse tymes vpon the corps. 1548-9 *Mar. Bk. Cont. Prayer, Offices* 24 The priest metynge the Corps at the Church style. 1602

SHARKS. *Jnl. C.* III. ii. 162 Then make a Ring about the Corpse of Caesar. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. iv. 327 He intended them to bury the king's corpse. 1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 466 The burials of the Turks are decent. The corpse is attended by the relations. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 73 The ditch... was now partly filled with arms and corpses.

† *a.* pl. *corps* = *corpuses*. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 201 That he might over Tiber go Upon the corps that dede were Of the Romans. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 151 The entrance... was full of heads, legs, and arms, dead corps. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. i. 43 A thousand of his people butchered: Upon whose dead corpses there was such misse. By those Welsh-women done. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. ii. The dead corps of poor calves and sheep. 1635 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 603 With thousand Corps the Ways around are strown. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i. The corps of half her Senate Manure the fields of Thessaly. 1748 *Earth. Peru* II. 163 To collect and convey the Corps which could be found.

† *d.* pl. *corps*, said of a single body = 'remains'.

1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. When as his corps are borne to be enshrind. 1631 WEAVER *Anc. Pnn. Mon.* 475 Her corps were taken vp. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioud's Evromena* 31 The corps of the Prince were... brought to the Palace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 5 On the same day his Corps were buried at Westminster. [Still common in Sc. and north. dial.]

*e.* sing. *corp.* *Sc. and north. dial.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1544 With worship was the corp graith in grave. 1828 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 182 In Scotland the remains of the deceased person is called the 'corp'. 1878 DICKINSON *Cumbr. Gloss.*, *Corp.*, (north) a corpse. *Sc. Proverb*, Blest is the corp that the rain rains on, Blest is the bride that the sun shines on.

† *3.* *Alchimy.* = BODY *sb.* 22 *a.* *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 But for to worche it sickerly Betweene the corps and the spirit, Er that the metall be parfit, In seven formes it is set Of all.

† *4.* = BODY *sb.* 9, 17, 18: Collective whole or mass; the substance, main portion, bulk, or sum; body (of law, science, etc.) *Corps of Law* = *corpus juris*. *Obs.* (before *corpse* became the usual spelling.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 504, I suppose... bat þo gospel of Crist be hart of þo corps of Gods lawe. 1532 MORSE *Apology* iv. Wks. 849/4 Though the corps and bodye of the scripture be not translated into them in theyr mother tongue. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.*, *Luhe* v. 60b, The summe and the corpse of all sinnes together in general. 1585 J. CASE *Praiese of unistike* 32 Some *tyklopotheia*, the whole corpse and body of sciences. 1622 CALLIS *Sint. Serey* (1824) 32 There is better concord betwixt the Title and Body of my Statute, for the Corps of the Act perform as much as the Title promised. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded. (1630) a One competent and uniforme corps of law. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 122 The corpse of this Act is to secure the King's Title.

† *b.* A body of persons. Sometimes *fig.* from 1, 'body' as opposed to 'members'. *Obs.*

1534 SIR T. MORE *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xviii. 334 Sitt al Christendom is one corps. 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 Concurring... to make up a Corps or Society. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 62 The whole corps of Christendome.

† *a.* *Corps politic* = *body politic*: cf. BODY *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

1696 PHILLIPS, *Corps Politick*, or *Bodies Politick*, are Bishops, Deans, Parsons of Churches and such-like, who have Succession in one Person only. 1721 in BAILEY.

*5.* (*corps*, rarely *corpe*). The endowment of an office; † *a.* of a sheriffdom or other civil office.

1542-3 Act 34-35 Hen. VIII. c. 16 § 1 Shireffes... stande... chargeable towards his highnes... with diuers ancient formes annexed unto the corps of the same counties.

*b.* of a prebend or other ecclesiastical office. (*med. L.* *corpus prebende*.)

1580 App. *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 195 Manr de Relye... being the Corps of the ix prebende, per annum, 7 li. 12d. 100 Mannr de Holme, being parcel of the Deane's corps, per annum, 12 li. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 11 Where the corps of the profit or benefice is but one the title can be but one man's. 1600-30 L. HUTTEN *Antiq. Oxford* in Plummer *Eliaab. Ox.* (1887) 83 The Parsonage thereof [Hely] is the peculiar Corps of the Archdeaconry of Oxford. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Innoc. Sauts* 48 A Deane's office of good Corps and value. 1723 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks* I. 47 Part of this Parish is the Corps of a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 214 The prebends... are Bromesbury... whose Corps lies in the parish of Willesden, etc. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. viii. 273 Other portions of the estates... became the corpses of various prebends.

*6.* *Comb.*, as *corpse-bearer*, -*chesting* (*Sc.*), -*hood*, -*sheet*; *corpse-like* adj.; *corpse-cooler* *U.S.* (see quot.); *corpse-gate* (*dial.* -*yat*, -*yett*, etc.) = LICH-GATE; *corpse-light* = CORPSE-CANDLE 2; *corpse-man*, transl. *L. ustor*, one who burns corpses; *corpse-plant*, a name given in U.S. to *Monotropa uniflora* on account of its fleshy-white colour; *corpse-preserver* *U.S.* = *corpse-cooler*; *corpse-provider* (*slang*), a doctor; *corpse-quake* (see quot.); *corpse-reviver* (*U.S. slang*), a kind of 'mixed' drink; *corpse-watch* (see quot.). Also CORPSE-CANDLE.

1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 136 The massy shoulders of those 'corpse-bearers' [the waves of the sea]. 1827 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 71 Were you present at the 'corpse-chesting'? 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Corpse-cooler', a temporary coffin or shell in which a corpse is laid to delay the natural decay by exposure to an artificially cooled atmosphere. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Corpse Yat', the

Leich gate or Corpse gate of the archæologist. 1864 Chambers' *Encycl.* s.v. A corpse-gate is very common in many parts of England. 1820 SCOTT *Vanhoë* xlii. To prevent my being recognised I drew the 'corpse-hood' over my face. 1801 - *Glenfinlas* xxxi. The 'corpse-lights' dance—they're gone. 1823 BYRON *Island* iv. iv. He... vanish'd like a corpse-light from a grave. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 31 All cold, and dead, and 'corpse-like' grown. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 349 There it was before me, corpse-like, yet not dead. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lix. 5 Some half-shorn 'corpseman'. 1889 Boston (Mass.) *Jnl.* 15 Feb. 2/4 A New York grave digger says that persons of his calling are subject to what is called 'corpse quake'. It attacks a digger while he is about the cemetery, the victim shaking as though suffering from a chill. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii. 'Her throat's sair misgull'd and mashackered... she wears her 'corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it.' 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 45 note, To watch the dead... is called in the north of England the lake-wake, from the Saxon *lucawace*, or 'corpse-watch'.

**Corpse** (*kāps*), *v. slang*. [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a corpse of, to kill. *vulgar*. 1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 [His] attempt to 'corpse' a policeman. 1884 N. & Q. Ser. vi. 1X. 120/2 To corpse. This is one of many customary and coarse ways of menacing the infliction of death. It is horribly familiar in London.

2. *Actors' slang*. To confuse or 'put out' (an actor) in the performance of his part; to spoil (a scene or piece of acting) by some blunder.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Corpse*, to stick fast in the dialogue; to confuse or put out the actors by making a mistake. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 436 (Farmer) He [an actor] expressed a hope that Miss Tudor 'wouldn't corpse his business' over the forge-door again that evening.

**Corpse-candle**. [*f.* CORPSE *sb.*]

† 1. 'A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes' (Halliwell). *Obs.*

2. A lambent flame seen in a churchyard or over a grave, and superstitiously believed to appear as an omen of death, or to indicate the route of a coming funeral.

1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 201 What will... [a] meer Somatist say to the Corps-Candles, or Dead Mens Lights, in Wales? 1696 AUBREY *Affix*. 231 Those fiery apparitions (Corps Candles) which do as it were mark out the way for corpses to their κοιμητήριον and sometimes before the parties themselves fall sick. 1825-7 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1019 The exhalations in church-yards, called corpse candles, denoted coming funerals. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i. Corpse-candles gliding over nameless graves.

**Corpseless**, *a.* In 6 corpseless. [*f.* CORPSE *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a corpse; † without a body, incorporeal (*obs.*).

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. c. 445 Neither doth the father dwell in him corporally (who is corpseless).

**Corpsalet**, *obs.* *f.* CORPSELET.

† **Corpule**. *Obs.* *rare*. [*irreg.* formed dim. of *L. corpus* body.] = CORPUSCULE.

1541 R. CORLAND *Galyen's Tetraperit.* 2 E ij. Our bodies are nat composed of corpules, moles, nor of poores.

**Corpulence** (*kāpūlens*). [*a.* *f.* *corpulence*, ad. *L. corpulentia*, n. of quality *f.* *corpulentus* CORPULENT: see *-ENOUS*.]

† 1. Habit of body; size. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 12 b, Her... ladyly may[n]tiene and her noble face and corpulence. c 1480 - *Blanchardyn* xxiv. (1890) 82 He was of so hyghe & bygge corpulence. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. i. 3 b/2 Of corpulence he was lene by his abstinence.

2. Bulk of body; over-bulkiness, obesity.

1581 MULLICATER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 90 Running... abateh the fleshiness, and corpulence of the body. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 483 Some of Serpent kinde, Wondrous in length and corpulence. 1871 NAPIER *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. i. 615 The dryness of the air is not favourable to corpulence in our country [U.S.].

*b. concr.* Corpulent persons. (*nonce-use*.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 2/1 A real family boat, crowded with corpulence of both sexes.

† 3. Material quality or substance; corporeity. *Obs. rare*.

a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 584 Distinct and diuers from the substance and corpulence of the wood.

**Corpulency** (*kāpūlens*). Also 6-7 -*cie*. [*ad. L. corpulentia*: see prec. and *-ENCY*.]

† 1. Bigness of body; size, bulk. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 19 b, Of equal corpulency or bygnesse. 1594 T. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 597 The soule of a great man is not greater then the soule of a little man, in regard of corpulency. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Parne* 121 The dogge... for the keeping of the Farme, must be of grosse and great corpulency.

2. = CORPULENT 2.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herzschach's Husb.* (1586) 896 The Drones... by reason of unweidnesse, or corpulency of their bodies. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 204 They are generally fat... and rannck of the savours which attend upon sluttish corpulency. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 28 Apr. an. 1783, Talking of a man who was grown very fat, so as to be incommoded with corpulency. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 257 The king's health was growing visibly weaker; his corpulency was increasing.

† *b. concr.* *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1821) 246 Wipe your fat corpulencies out of our light.

† 3. Material quality or substance, density. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 101 This meat [Manna] had no corpulency to fatten them. 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 516 Men... phansie God ued' ſhāp, with matter and corpulency. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. (1658) 67 Flame... being mixed with smoke and other corpu-

lency. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1701) 169 The heaviness and corpulency of the Water.

**Corpulent** (*kāpūlēt*), *a.* Also 5-6 -*olent*. [*a.* *f.* *corpulent*, ad. *L. corpulentus*, *f.* *corpulentus* body: see *-ULENT*.]

† 1. Of the nature of a physical or material body: solid, dense, gross. *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. i. (Tollem. MS.) Amonge bodies þe eþþe is most corpulent [*corpulentissimum*] and hap leste of sotile. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 20 The bodie of the Vertebe is the corpulent and grosse parte therof. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 84 [The] winde... enterith... every place... not alreddie fulfilled with sum other corpulent bodye. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 116 Meat being in its own nature corpulent... and grosse.

2. Large or bulky of body; fleshy, fat.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 281 (Hail. MS.) He was corpulent and hevy. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clviii. 147 Bernulphus knyghtes were fatte, corpulent, and shorte breth. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 404 A goodly portly man yfaith, and a corpulent. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 242 He could not endure a corpulent scouldier. 1706 HARRNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 301 He was a great Fat, Corpulent Fellow. 1824 W. LIVING T. *Trav.* I. 66 Being rather too corpulent to dance. 1868 PEARL *Water-Jarm.* xii. 116 The good brothers... looked anxiously at many a corpulent carp. *transf.* 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Parne* 441 Some call it the bodie, or corpulent vessell, or the gourd. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 291/3 A work in two corpulent quarto volumes.

† 3. Corporeal; material. *Obs.* [So *L. corpulentus* in Tertullian.]

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. xii. § 3 (1622) 127 Sometimes certaine Spiits (though not corpulent, nor palpable) doe compasse round about vs. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 How can the minister of the Gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and processe in things meerly spiritual? 1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1684 IV. 516 To think anything pleasure which is not corpulent, and carnal.

**Corpulentness**, *rare*. [*f.* prec. + *-NESS*.] = CORPULENT: in quot. in sense 3.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Celum Empireum is the firste body, moste symple in kynde, and hap leste of corpulentnesse.

|| **Corpus** (*kāpūs*). Pl. *corpora* (*kāpūōrā*). [*L.*; = *body*.]

1. The body of a man or animal. (*Cf. corpse*.)

Formerly frequent; now only humorous or grotesque. c 1440 York *Myst.* xxxiii. 40 We ar comberd his copus for to cary. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. (1890) 123 They came wyth the corpus, makynge gret mone. 1551 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 104 He was lothe to goe and see the ded corpus. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 3/2 His Corpus (Now bulky as Porpus). 1799 *Piece Fam. Biogr.* II. 108 They ate up his corpus, his head, his feet. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* ix. xcvii. A sick polypus Stretch'd out its claws to incorporate my corpus. a 1854 Villikins & his Dinah (in *Mus. Bouquet*, No. 452), He kissed her cold corpus a thousand times o'er.

2. *Phys.* A structure of a special character or function in the animal body, as *corpus callosum*, the transverse commissure connecting the cerebral hemispheres; so also *corpora quadrigemina*, *striata*, etc. of the brain, *corpus spongiosum* and *corpora cavernosa* of the penis, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corpus Callosum* (in *Anat.*) is the upper Part, or Covering of a Space made by the joining together of the right and left Side of the inward Substance of the Brain. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (1865) 581 The ganglionic matter of the Corpora Striata. 1874 - *Meat. Phys.* App. (1870) 713 Experiments on the Corpora Quadrigemina (or Optic Ganglia). 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 298 The floor of the lateral ventricle is formed by a mass of nervous matter, called the *corpus striatum*.

3. A body or complete collection of writings or the like; the whole body of literature on any subject.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Corpus* is also used in matters of learning, for several works of the same nature, collected, and bound together. We have also a *corpus* of the Greek poets. The *corpus* of the civil law is composed of the digest, code, and institutes. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 26 Bound up inseparably with the whole *corpus* of Christian tradition. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.*, June 14 Assaults on the *corpus* of Scripture. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 211/1 The completion of such a corpus of Oriental numismatics.

4. The body or material substance of anything; principal, as opposed to interest or income.

1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 225 Not only the income, but also the corpus of any property, whether real or personal. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 711 If these costs were properly incurred they ought to be paid out of corpus and not out of income.

5. *phr.* *Corpus delicti* (see quot. 1832). *Corpus juris*: a body of law; esp. the body of Roman or civil law (*corpus juris civilis*).

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1870) I. xxiv. 470 *Corpus delicti* (a phrase introduced by certain modern civilians) is a collective name for the sum or aggregate of the various ingredients which make a given fact a breach of a given law. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 796 The very best attempts yet made to distribute the *corpus juris* into parts. 1891 *Portm. Rev.* Sept. 338 The translation... of the Corpus Juris into French.

† 6. *By corpus bones*: perh. a confusion of *corpus Domini* and *Goddess bones*: cf. also *cops body*! s. v. CORPS 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prolog.* 28 By corpus [2 MSS. *corps*] bones, but I haue triacle. - *Prioresse's Prolog.* 1 (Harl.) 'Wel sayd, by corpus bones [6 texts *corpus domini*]!' quod oure host. - *Monk's Prolog.* 18 By corpus [Harl. *corpes*, *Petw.* *goddess*] bones, I wol haue thy knyft.



**Corpusanise, corpusant:** see CORPUSANT.

|| **Corpus Christi** (kɔˈpʊs kɹɪˈstɪ, -ti). [L.; = Christ's body.] *R. C. Ch.* The Feast of the Blessed Sacrament or Body of Christ, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

In many places (e.g. at York and Coventry) it was regularly celebrated by performance of the Sacred Plays or Pageants: hence *Corpus Christi play*.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B. xv.* 381 As clerkes in corpus-christi feste singen & reden. c 1415 *Crowned King* 19 On Corpus Christi even. 1476 in *York Myst.* Intro. 37 All be artificers belonging to Corpus Christi Plaie. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 108 This 'amin tyme. Completit wes. Of Corpus-christie the solempnitie. c 1540 J. HRYWON *Four P. P.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 374 This devil and I were of old acquaintance; For oft, in the play of Corpus Christi, He hath played the devil at Coventry. 1656 *DUGDALE Antiq. Warwickshire* 116/1 The pageants that were play'd therein, upon Corpus-Christi day. 1863 *Lowncr. Weymouth Inn, Theol. Tale* 25 He. At plays of Corpus-Christi oft was seen. 1886 *Catholic Dict.* 227/1 s.v. This custom of carrying the Blessed Sacrament in procession on Corpus Christi.

**Corpuscle** (kɔˈpʊsəl, kɔˈpʊsəl). [mod. ad. L. *corpusculum*, dim. of L. *corpus* body.]

1. A minute body or particle of matter. Sometimes identified with atom or with molecule.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* i. 25 Each Corpuscle endeavour to beat off all others. 1674 *PERRY Disc. Dufl. Proportion* 124 Corpuscles, or the smallest Bodies that can possibly be seen. these Corpuscles are made of Atoms, or the smallest bodies in Nature. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iv. viii. (1715) 241 For from their Bodies on the Pile do fly Enrag'd Corpuscles jussling in the Sky. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. iii. § 4 Who knows what are the figures of the little corpuscles that compose and distinguish different bodies? 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 56 Whether matter consists of indivisible corpuscles, or physical points.

† b. Little body (of an animal). *Obs.*  
1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 127 This pretty little grey Moth.. could very nimbly, and as it seem'd very easily move its corpuscle, through the Air, from place to place.

2. *Phys.* Any minute body (usually of microscopic size), forming a more or less distinct part of the organism.

Often with defining attributes, or specific additions (chiefly in plural), as *blood-corpuscles* (see also b), *lymph-c.*; *gustatory or taste, tactile or touch c.* *Malpighian corpuscles*: certain minute bodies in the substance of the spleen (*splenic c.*), and of the kidney. *Pacinian c.*, c. of Vater: minute bulbous bodies enclosing the ends of nerves in various parts of the body, esp. in the fingers and toes.

1741 *MONRO Anat. Nervus* (ed. 3) 73 The Edges of the semilunar Valves are duplicated with a muscular Corpuscle in the Middle. 1845-6 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 120 Since lymph-corpuscles also pass into the blood, the formation of blood-corpuscles from them in the blood-vessels cannot be denied. 1858 *CARPENTIER Veg. Phys.* § 399 Little round corpuscles, which are emitted . . . from the spore-sacs, and which are the true germ-cells. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 99 The tips of the fingers. possess . . . an unusual supply of certain minute auxiliary bodies called tactile corpuscles. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 15 Such corpuscles of protoplasm as are provided with a nucleus are called cells.

b. *esp. (pl.)* Minute rounded or discoidal bodies, constituting a large part of the blood in man and other vertebrates.

1845-6 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 106 On shaking the blood with oxygen gas, the corpuscles became brighter and more transparent. 1869 *HUXLEY Phys.* (ed. 3) iii. 65 The particles, or corpuscles, of the blood. called respectively the red corpuscles and the colourless corpuscles.

3. *Bot.* = CORPUSCULUM 1 b.

**Corpuscular** (kɔˈpʊskjʊlə), a. [f. L. type \**corpuscularis*, f. *corpusculum*; see prec. and -AR. Cf. mod. F. *corpusculaire*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of corpuscles; consisting of corpuscles.

1671 J. WENSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 45 Atoms, or small corpuscular particles. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 124 To depend . . . upon the corpuscular aggregates being all of the same kind. 1876 *Tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 151 The corpuscular elements of the blood. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* iv. § 152. 156 The absorption of light is more compatible with a corpuscular constitution.

2. Concerned with corpuscles or atoms; = ATOMIC 2; *esp.* in *Corpuscular philosophy, theory*. 1667 *BOYLE (title)* Origine of Formes and Qualities (According to the Corpuscular Philosophy). 1684 — *Porosm. Anim.* & *Solid Bod.* vi. 95 Corpuscular Philosophers. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 7 The atheistical system of the world. . . is built upon a peculiar physiological hypothesis. . . called by some 'atomical', or 'corpuscular'. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* II. v. § 2 According to the corpuscular philosophy, improved by Descartes, Mr. Boyle and Sir Isaac Newton. 1878 *STEWART & TAIT Unseen Univ.* (1880) 37 Adopting like Epicurus the atomic or corpuscular theory of things.

b. *Corpuscular theory* of light = EMISSION theory; see CORPUSCULE, quot. 1853.

1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* iv. 180 note, The undulatory and corpuscular theories of light. 1875 *TAIT in Gd. Words* 858 How completely shattered was the corpuscular theory of light when the velocity was shown to be 280,000 miles per second.

**Corpuscularian** (kɔˈpʊskjʊləriən), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The Atomical and Corpuscularian Philosophers. 1685 *BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat.* 25 Epicurean and other Corpuscularian Infidels. 1741 *WARRINGTON Div. Legat.* II. 339 note, The Atomic or Cor-

puscularian Physiology. 1837 *McCulloch Attrib. God* II. 444 My object is not either to detail the corpuscularian hypothesis or to controvert it.

† 2. = CORPUSCULAR 1. *Obs.*

1705 *BECKLEY Commonpl. Bk. Wks.* IV. 433 The corpuscularian essences of bodies.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the corpuscular or atomic philosophy, or of the corpuscular theory of light.

1667 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* 1, I will assume the person of a Corpuscularian. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 484/2 Though the philosophy of Des Cartes resembled that of the Corpuscularians. 1837 *McCulloch Attrib. God* (1843) II. 391 The idlest dreams of the Corpuscularians.

**Corpuscularity**. [f. CORPUSCULAR + -ITY.] The quality of being corpuscular. In mod. Dicts.

† **Corpusculary**, a. *Obs.* [see -AR.] = CORPUSCULAR 2.

1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1084 The Philosophy of that Age was Corpusculary.

**Corpusculated**, ppl. a. [f. L. type \**corpusculatus* (f. *corpusculum*) + -ED.] Divided into or furnished with corpuscles.

1859 *LUTWIS Sea-side Stud.* 259 An albuminous corpusculated fluid. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 139 True corpusculated blood.

**Corpuscule** (kɔˈpʊskjʊl), a. [a. F. *corpuscule*, ad. L. *corpusculum*; see below.] = CORPUSCULE.

1816 L. HUNT *Poems, Bacchus in Tusc.* 17 All manner of corpuscles. 1833 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect. Sc.* vii. § 52 (1873) 268 According to the former [theory], light consists in 'Corpuscles', or excessively minute material particles darted out in all directions from the luminous body. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 319 Heat is a species of motion of the corpuscles of bodies.

**Corpusculiferous**, a. [f. L. *corpusculum* + -fer bearing + -OUS.] Bearing corpuscles.

1730 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 211 Stigma. dilated. with corpusculiferous angles.

**Corpusculous** (kɔˈpʊskjʊləs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of corpuscles or minute organisms.

1871 *TYNDALE Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 143 The finest cocoons may envelope doomed corpusculous moths. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 307 (*Germis*) Entirely the effect of a single corpusculous repast.

|| **Corpusculum**. Pl. -ula. [L.; dim. of *corpus* body; formerly used instead of CORPUSCULE; also in It. form *corpusculo*, and with incorrect pl. in -a's.]

1. = CORPUSCULE 1.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* ii. (1653) 71 Cacexicate their petty Corpusculums. 1674 *PERRY Disc. Dufl. Proportion* Intro. A v. Atoms (such, whereof perhaps a Million do not make up one visible Corpusculum). 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 154 Such Effluvia or Corpuscula's, as rise from the Earth or Waters. 1823 *LAMB Ælia Ser.* i. xxi. (1865) 166 The agreeable levities. the twinkling corpuscula which should irradiate a right friendly epistle.

b. *Bot. (pl.)* The central cells of the archegonia of Gymnosperms, within which the germinal vesicles are produced: so named by R. Brown who discovered them in 1834.

1844 R. BROWN *Annals Nat. Hist.* XIII. 373 My areolæ or corpuscula, which he denominates large cells in the embryo-sac or albumen. 1875 *Tr. Sachs* Bot. 434.

† 2. A small body of men; a small ecclesiastical body. *Obs.*

1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp. Pref.* to Rdr. 11 Inamoured with their Corpusculo's, the little new bodies of their gathered Churches. 1659 — *Tears of Church* 43 These new corpusculas of separate churches.

**Corpus sant, corpuzans:** see CORPUSANT.

† **Corradate**, bad formation for next. *Obs.*—

1623 *COCKERAM II*, To scrape, *corradate*.

† **Corra-de**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *corrādēre*, f. *cor-* = *com-* together + *rādēre* to scrape.]

1. *trans.* To scrape together; *fig.* to gather together from various sources.

a 1629 *FOTHERBY Athom. Pref.* (1622) 20, I have made choice of mine Authors, not corradating out of all *promiscue*. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* cix. 11 Paraphr. 553 They corradate and endeavour to get together the wealth of others.

2. To scrape, wear down by scraping.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Haile. . . which falleth from an high is by the length of its journey corraded, and descendeth therefore in a lesser magnitude.

**Corradial** (kɔˈrɛdiəl), a. *rare.* [f. *Cor-* + *RADIAL*.] Radiating to or from the same centre.

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 291 It is neither parallel nor corradial with the line of argument.

**Corradiate** (kɔˈrɛdiət), v. *rare.* [f. *Cor-* + *RADIATE*.] *intr.* To radiate together; to unite their rays.

1800 *COLERIDGE Death Wallenstein* i. i. 20 At length the mighty three corradiate. 1864 *NEALE Seaton. Poems* 111 Whereto the endless lines Intwisted and enlinked, corradiate still.

**Corradiation**, *rare.* [f. *Cor-* + *RADIATION*.]

Conjunct radiation, union of rays.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 6 (R). The conjunct light or corradiation of the Platonicks. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 277 So as there is a Corradiation and Conjunction of Beames.

**Corradage**, obs. f. CORRODY.

**Corragh**, variant of CURRAGH, coracle,

**Corral** (kɔˈræl), sb. [Sp. *corral* an enclosed place, yard, court-yard, pen, poultry-yard, etc.] a. An enclosure or pen for horses, cattle, etc.; a fold; a stockade. (Chiefly in Spanish America and U.S.). Cf. KRAAL.

1522 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* A iij a, To be as it were in one Corral, and vnder one Pastour or Shepheard. 1825 *CALDWELL Trav. S. Amer.* I. ix. 263 Catching the horses in his corral. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 64 To drive all the cattle into the corral. Note. The corral is an enclosure made of tall strong stakes. 1887 M. ROBERTS *W. Avernus* 5 Building sheep 'corrals' or pens of heaped, thorny mesquite brush. *attrib.* 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 99 'To go and see if them corral bars are down.

*transf.* 1849 *DANA Geol.* vii. (1850) 38: This great corral [a crater], if we may use a foreign word, is a thousand feet deep. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 385 A bird in every bush, without one showing outside the corral of boughs.

b. An enclosure formed of wagons in an encampment, for defence against attack.

1847 *RUXTON Adv. Mexico* 177 (Bartlett) The waggons formed into a corral or square, and close together, so that the whole made a most formidable fort. 1859 *MARCY Prairie Trav.* xi. 55 [He] will. . . form his wagons into a circle or 'corral', with the animals toward the centre.

c. An enclosure for capturing wild animals; e.g. wild elephants in Ceylon.

1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 151 A troop of wild young horses is driven into the Corral, or large enclosure of stakes. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. viii. iv. 348 In constructing the corral, collecting the elephants. . . and conducting all the laborious operations of the capture.

**Corral** (kɔˈræl), v. Chiefly U.S. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To form (wagons) into a corral. Hence *Corralled* ppl. a.

1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* iii. The camp, with its corralled wagons. 1868 *DILKE Greater Brit.* I. i. xiii. 143 As many wagons as there were fires were corralled in an ellipse about the road.

2. To shut up, in or as in, a corral; to confine. 1847 *RUXTON Adv. Mexico* 238 (Bartlett) The animals were all collected and corralled. 1830 E. N. BUXTON in 19th Cent. No. 162. 224 At night. . . they corral their flocks of goats. 1850 *Century Mag.* Aug. 613/1 Here they corralled us [prisoners] to the number of seven or eight thousand.

3. *U. S. colloq. or slang.* To secure, lay hold of, seize, capture, 'collar'.

1868 *Amer. Newspaper* in *Dilke Greater Brit.* I. i. 160 'These leeches corral more clear cash than most quartz mills', remarks the editor. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 663/2 We dashed out of the door, corralled a porter. 1888 *New York Times* 30 Dec. We will corral some of the ice cream.

**Corrands, -ants, -ans:** see CURRANT.

**Corrant**, obs. f. COURANT, COURANTE.

† **Corrase**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *corrās* ppl. stem of *corrādere*.] *trans.* To scrape together; = CORRADE 1.

1638 R. BAILLE *Lett. & Fruls.* (1841) I. 74 Accusations against him of all things they could corrase.

† **Corrasion**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action (on L. type \**corrāsion-em*), f. L. *corrādere* to CORRADE; cf. *abrasion*.] 'The action of scraping together: see CORRADE.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 620 These and other importunate corrasions, were not made only to fill vp such breaches as the French affaires had produced, but also to spend in entertainments. *Ibid.* 624 The Popes endless Corrasions from yeere to yeere.

**Corrasive**: see CORROSIVE.

**Corrasour**, error for *Corvasour* = CORVIER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 76.

**Correal** (kɔˈrɛəl), a. *Roman Law.* [f. L. *cor-reus*, *correns* (f. *cor-*, *con-* together + *reus* one under obligation) + -AL.] Under joint obligation: applied to an obligation in which the parties are severally liable.

1875 *POSTE Gaius* m. Comm. (ed. 2) 398 A second difference between Correality and Solidarity consists in the fact that in Solidarity the guarantor who pays the whole has regressus against his co-guarantors, that is to say, has a power of recovering from their contribution of their share of the debt: whereas the Correal debtor who pays has no regressus or right to contribution.

**Correality**<sup>1</sup> (kɔˈrɛəlɪtɪ). *Roman Law.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality, condition, or state of being CORREAL: see quot.

1875 *POSTE Gaius* m. Comm. (ed. 2) 396 In Correality each creditor is severally entitled to receive, and each debtor is severally bound to discharge, the whole Object of the obligation. By the ordinary rule, the creditors would be only jointly entitled to receive the whole object; and this the debtors would be only jointly bound to discharge. *Ibid.* 400 Correality in which one debtor is principal and others are accessory is instanced in *Fidejussio*.

**Correality**<sup>2</sup>, *rare.* [f. *Cor-* + *REALITY*.] The being equally real; equal or correlative reality.

1829 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discurs.* (1852) 24 His argument to prove the correality of his three Ideas proves directly the reverse. *Ibid.* 27 Instead of assuming the objective correality of his two elements on the fact of their subjective correlation.

**Correct** (kɔˈrɛkt), v. Also 4 correct, (correcte), 4-6 correcte, (6 correct, correct(e)). *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* corrected; also *pa. t.* 5-6 correcte; *pa. ppl.* 5-6 correcte, 5-8 correct (see CORRECT *pa. ppl.*). [f. L. *correct-* ppl. stem of *corrīgere* to

make straight, set right, reform, amend, *f. cor.* = *com.* together + *regere* to lead straight, direct, rule.]

1. *trans.* To set right, amend (a thing); to substitute what is right for the errors or faults in (a writing, etc.). Sometimes, loosely, to point out or mark the errors in, in order to their amendment.

† To correct the press: to correct, or mark for correction, the errors or faults in a proof-sheet (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *To Sevin*. 6 So oft a day I mot thy work renew It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape. c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxxi. 314 Pat my boke myghte be... corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet conseil. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ProL. 4, I praye mayster John Skelton... poete laureate in the vnyuersite of oxenforde, to ouerse and correcte this sayd booke. 1583 C. DESAINIENS *Campo di Fiore* 357 We bring you our writing, that you maye correcte it. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 2 When he corrected the Calendar. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parical's Iron Age* A iij b, Excuse the... roughness of the stile, in regard that... my occasions suffered me not to attend, nor correct the Presse. 1778 Br. Lowth *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 6: These they compared together, and... one copy corrected another. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 86 Rubens corrected some of his [the King's] drawings. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 164 Diderot corrected the proof-sheets.

† b. Proverb. To correct the Magnificat. *Obs.* 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) f viij, As our English proverb saith... some correct Magnificat that know not quid significat. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 388 To correct the magnificat, *nadum in scirpo quarere*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., To correct the Magnificat... to be hunting after Difficulties where there are none.

c. *absol.* To make a correction or corrections. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ProL. 3 Humbly requyryng alle them that shal fynde faulte to correcte and amende where as they shal oñ fynde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iij b, Correct where fault is, and the Printer and I shall be beholding unto you. 1717 POPE *Misc. Wks.* Pref., I corrected, because it was as pleasant to me to correct as to write.

2. To set right, rectify, amend (an error or fault). 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 956 Ilka rightwyse lered man pat my defaulte here correcte can. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* 3 Besecyng hym... Where any Error in this hym is sayne, it to correct. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 1312 Shortly he... corrected theyr error. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. ProL.* i. vii. § 21 Those... who sought the truth, being ready, when they found it, to correct their error, were not heretics. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 149 The means of detecting the errors of instruments are much more powerful than those of correcting them.

3. To set right, amend (a person); to cure of an error or fault; to admonish or rebuke, or to point out the errors or faults of, in order to amendment.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 284 For þi 3e correctours... correcteth fyrst 3ow-seluen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's ProL.* 66 Ne I wolde nat of hym corrected be. 1450-1530 *Myrr. over Ladye* 50 Meny that... erred from the faythe she correcte & broughte ayeine to the faythe. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fyllys* (1874) I. 7 With his mery speche myxt with rebukes he correct al them of the cyte that disordredly lyued. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 915 The doctor made a rejoinder in elegant Latin, wherein he corrected Powell for his false grammar. 1738 WYSLY *Psalms* cxxxix, Correct me where I go astray. 1796 BURNES *Metastasio* I. 236 The pleasure I have had in seeing one of my own children corrected of all natural defects. 1806 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* 5 Dec., If I speak incorrectly, you can correct me. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* xiii, Speaking no word... unless... to correct a small sister of somewhat crude manners.

† b. To admonish, advise, direct. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 164 Valerian, corrected as god wolde, Answerde agayn. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Hermes correctyng kyng hamon yave him this precepte.

4. To punish for faults of character or conduct (properly, in order to amendment); to chastise, chasten.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 299 Spiritus iusticie spareth nouzite... forto correcte þe Kyng, 3if he falle in gylte or in trespasse. 1469 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 390 It shalle be lefulle to eny inhabitant to correct his seruant. 1533 COVERDALE *x Kings* xii. 14 My father correcte you with scourges. — I *Macc.* vi. 16 Yf we synne, he correcteth vs. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xvi. 28, I will... correct thee in measure, yet will I not leave thee wholly unpunished. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 398 Vagrants meet with punitive charity, and... are oftener corrected than amended. 1798 Bay *Ames. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 4 Marine laws have permitted masters of vessels to correct unruly sailors. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 450 He shall not venture to correct such an one by blows.

b. with the offence or fault as object. 1309 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) III. 83 Josias... corrected euel dedes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. viii. § 9 Such madnesse were worthy to be corrected [*castigandum*] with strokes and stripes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. ii. 5 Since correction lyeth in those hands which made the fault that we cannot correct. 1744 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* ii. 272 The Licentiousness of the Soldier is supposed to be approved by the Officer, when it is not corrected. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxiv. It is a gross abuse, which the magistrate can and should correct.

† 5. To bring or reduce to order; to reclaim from disorder, wildness, etc., to tame.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. ii. Eternal Jove... That with thy gloomy hand corrects the heaven, When airy creatures war amongst themselves. 1659 HATLEY *Reports* 50 By the industry of man they (beasts) are corrected, and their savageness abated. 1793 POPE *Vertumnus* 37 Sometimes his pruning-hook corrects the vines, And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines.

6. To bring (the bodily 'humours', system, etc.) into a healthy or normal state.

1620 FENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 133 It... correcteth those [humors] that are putrefied. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.*

130, I... was obliged to soothe this sore since I could not correct it. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 19 People of rank, to correct their 'tone', Went out of town to Marybone.

7. To counteract or neutralize (harmful qualities); to remove or prevent the ill effect of (something harmful or undesirable).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xxvi. 353 Yet ought it [Hellebor] not to be given before it be prepared and corrected... with long pepper. a 1600 HOOKER (J.), O happy mixture wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess. 1691 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 183 The Sun which us'd to correct the rigour and inclemency of the weather, is now banished from their Horizon. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. vi, Its quality of relaxing too much may be corrected by boiling it with some animal substances. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 76 The sweet savour of the honey corrects the bitterness of the plant. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 171 The heart... corrects the folly of the head. 1856 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 375 This corrected the mossy tendency of the soil.

8. a. *Math. and Physics.* To bring (the result of an observation or calculation) into accordance with certain standard conditions. † To correct a fluent (in *Fluxions*): to determine the constant to be added after finding the fluent of a given fluxion (now called the *constant of integration*).

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 92 Verify, or correct, their Positions measured by the Log. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 302 To Correct the Fluent of any Given Fluxion... The finding of the constant quantity *c*, to be added or subtracted with the fluent as found by the foregoing rules, is called correcting the fluent. *Mod.* Reading of the barometer, corrected to sea-level and 32° Fahr.

b. *Optics.* To eliminate from a lens or other optical instrument the aberration or dispersion of rays which would occasion indistinctness or coloured fringes in the image: cf. *ABERRATION* 6. (Often with the instrument as object.)

1821 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. 79 Take a prism of each with such angles that they correct each other's dispersion as much as possible. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* No. 466, 217 An achromatic lens... truly made... [has] its spherical aberration corrected as well as its chromatic one. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xvi. § 534 An instrument [i.e. telescope] for photography must have an object-glass specially corrected for the purpose.

† *Correct*, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Correction.

1606 FORD *Fame's Mem.* xvi, Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe Or schools correct.

*Correct* (kɔ'rekt), *pa. pple.* and *a.* [ad. L. *correct-us* made straight, set right, etc., *pa. pple.* of *corrige*; see *CORRECT* v.]

† a. *pa. pple.* [Orig. immediately repr. the L., but in later times prob. considered to be short for *corrected*, or as a *pa. pple.* like *set*, *kniit*, etc.; or even as *pa. pple.* of *correct* = *mod.Sc. correctit.*] Corrected; punished, amended. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 249 That certeyn malefactoris... be not correct. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 66 Gef y had correcte hem. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 b, To be correcte for they offences. 1538 STARKER *England* ii. i. 167 The wych faute, onys correcte, shal also take away this frencey. 1721 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue*, I would have our language, after it is duly correct, always to last.

b. *adj.*

1. In accordance with an acknowledged or conventional standard, *esp.* of literary or artistic style, or of manners or behaviour; proper.

1676 DRVDEN *Aurengz.* ProL, What verse can do, he has performed in this, which he presumes the most correct of his. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. lviii, New buildings of correctest conformation. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 58 The correct thing is to have the owner's name worked in on the edge.

2. In accordance with fact, truth, or reason; free from error; exact, true, accurate; right. Said also of persons, in reference to their statements, scholarship, acquirements, etc.

*Correct card*: see *CARD* sb.<sup>2</sup> 6 e.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Monsieur Misson has wrote a more correct Account of Italy... than any before him. 1711 H. FULTON (J.), Always use the most correct editions. 1790 CATR. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 7 The correctest idea we can form of the equity of our maker. 1820 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1886) II. 388 Leaving to... their correcter judgment to decide. 1831 MACAULAY *Byron* Ess. 1854 I. 159/2 Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite correct in saying that, etc. 1875 *Jevons Money* (1878) 3 This definition will be correct. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 648 When the author returns his proof and revise, and is satisfied that the sheet is correct. *Ibid.*, Care is taken... that the pages are correct, and that the 'signatures' are in order. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* III. ii. 44 On reference to the correct card, they saw 'Captain Campbell's Tornado; scarlet jacket, etc.'

3. Of persons: Adhering exactly to an acknowledged standard: a. of literary or artistic style.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 381 Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease. 1736 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, The best and correctest authours. 1821 MACAULAY *Byron* Ess. 1854 I. 153/2 What are called the most correct plays of the most correct dramatists.

b. of manners or behaviour.

c 1800 JESS *Corr.* (1850) I. i. 4 He is... as a clergyman, extremely zealous and correct. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* July 42 Whenever a commandment is broken by one of these correct heroes... it is done with perfect regard for the usages of polite society.

*Corre'ctable*, *a. rare.* [f. *CORRECT* v. + *-ABLE*.] That may be corrected.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 350 The coldness and windiness [of Sider] (easily) correctable with Spice.

*Corre'ctant*, *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + *-ANT*.] A. *adj.* Corrective. *B. sb.* A corrective agent or medicine.

In *mod. Dict.*

† *Correcte*, *Obs.* ? Some medicinal herb.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe, correcte, diagedie.

*Corrected* (kɔ'rektəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *CORRECT* v. + *-ED*.] Set right, amended, etc.: see the verb.

1557 NORTH *Guanara's Diall* Pr. 115 b/v The woman whiche nourisheth & giueth y<sup>r</sup> child sucke, ought to be much more corrected, and sober in this case. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 498 A corrected pigeon (let blood under both wings) is both pleasant and wholesome nourishment. *Mod.*, The reading of the corrected copy. A corrected proof-sheet.

† *Correctedly*, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] Used before correct *adj.* and *correctly* were in use.] Correctly; with correction or emendation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263 Poets... that speake more finely and correctedly. 1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* v. (1622) 24 The Latine Fathers... would the sooner bee correctedly printed. a 1670 HACKER *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 17 Let me use the phrase correctedly.

*Corrector*, *obs. f. CORRECTOR* a.

† *Corre'ctify*, *v. Obs. nonce-word.* [f. L. *correct-us* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To correct, set right.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. i, When your worship's pleased to correctify a lady.

*Correcting* (kɔ'rektɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *CORRECT*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treans. Fr. Tong.* Emendation, an amending, a correcting. 1882 GROSART *Spenser's IVhs.* III. 188/2 The... folio has been credited with first correcting.

*Correcting*, *ppl. a.* [See *-ING* 2.] That corrects: see the verb. Hence *Correctingly* *adv.*, in a correcting manner, by way of correction.

1692 PRIDHAUX *Direct. Ch.-wards* (ed. 4) 117 His Correcting judgments will be tuned into destroying judgments. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 197 The correcting Birch. *Mod.*, No correcting hand had passed over the pages. 1897 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xxxix, 'I will take you home.' He added correctingly, 'I will take you at any rate into the drive.'

*Correction* (kɔ'rekʃən), *Also* 4 00(x)reccioun, 4-6 correccion, -cyon, -tioun(e, -one, (5 co-reccion, correxyon). [a. Anglo-F. *correctionem* = F. *correction*, ad. L. *correction-em*, n. of action f. *corrige*re (ppl. stem correct-) to CORRECT.]

1. The action of correcting or setting right; substitution of what is right for what is erroneous in (a book, etc.); amendment. Hence, loosely, pointing out or marking of errors (in order to their removal). *Correction of the press*: i.e. of printers' errors.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 9594 If any default in his tretice be... I wil stand til he correcte of ilka rightwyse lered man. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* iii. ii. 251 Yf in al thys boke I haue misprised... I demaunde correxyon and amende. a 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 Submytting me to the correction of your grace. 1599 THYNNIE *Animadv.* (1863) 19 Chaucer dothe submytte the Correctione of his woorkes to Gower. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 4 That Translation was not so... perfect but that it needed in many places correction. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 9 The accuracy... of the style was produced by the successive correction of the chief critics of the age. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vi. 80 All experience is a collection of life's delusions. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* i. 367 The correction of the calendar. 1877 BLACKIE's *Pop. Encycl.* II. 555/2 In the early times of the art of printing more attention was paid... to the correction of the press. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi, To admit that he has made a blunder or to appear conscious of correction.

b. *phr. Under correction*: subject to correction; a formula expressing deference to superior information, or critical authority. So † *saving correction*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1282 For myne wordes here and every part I speke hem alle vnder correccioun Of yow. c 1485 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 21 It semeth me (spekyng vnder correction) that my lorde... hath enterprised a great foly. 1599 THYNNIE *Animadv.* 57 Sauing correccioun, the former sence is good. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. ii. 130 Capitaine Mackmorrice, I thinke, looks you, vnder your correction, there is not many of your Nation. 1662 DRVDEN *Wild Gall.* iii. i, I do not conceive myself, vnder correction, so inconsiderable a person. 1867 STRUBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 17, I speak under correction; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act or instance of emendation; *concr.* that which is substituted for what is wrong or faulty, *esp.* in a literary work; an emendation.

1528 GARDINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. ii. 130 Wherein when we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. 1599 THYNNIE *Animadv.* (1865) 2 The annotations and corrections delivered by master Speghte upon the last editione of Chaucers Workes. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* Wks. 1738 I. 7 To see the first Thoughts and subsequent Corrections of so great a Poet as Milton. 1822 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 207 He should make the whole of his corrections in the manuscript, and should copy it out fairly. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 648 The compositor... makes the corrections in the types, by lifting out the wrong letters... and putting in right ones in their places.

†3. The correcting (of a person) for faults of character or conduct; reprehension, rebuke, reproof. *Obs.*

†1340 HAMFOLLE *Psalter* ix. 24 Grete ire is of god when correccioun is away & flatteryng comes. 1382a WYCLIF *Hos. v. 9* In the day of correccion [1388 amending; Vulg. *correctionis*]. — *Tit. iii.* 10 Schoney thou a man heretyk, aftir oon and the secunde correccioun, or *correctionis*, or *reproving*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. II.* 40 Feruent in the correccion of other mennes vices. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim. iii.* 16 All Scripture... is profitable for doctrine, for reproofe, for correccion. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1797) 34 His repeated correccion of the ambition of his disciples. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 384 Wotton, in a dignified reproof, administered a spirited correccion to the party-spirit.

4. The correcting (of a person) by disciplinary punishment; chastisement, properly with a view to amendment; but frequently in later use (now somewhat arch.) of corporal punishment, flogging.

†1386 CHAUCER *Priar's T.* 22 Thanne hadde he thurgh his Iurisdiction Power to doon on hem correccion. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xxxiii. (1886) 123 [They] mygt not reuoke he pepil from her eresyes by no spiriutal correccioun ne temporel correccioun. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 3 b. In the lawe of Moyses there was almost no correccion for notable and great crimes but deth. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia II.* 38 Their ordinary correccion is to beate them with cudgels. 1662a *Bl. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick, Sanctify.*... this thy fatherly correccion to him. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Blackmore Wks. III.* 179 Correccion seldom effects more than the suppression of faults. 1780 COMYNS *Digest Laws Eng. V.* 588 Other Instruments of Punishment or Correccion are... The Pillory and Stocks. 1836 SIR J. ELLIOT in *Ho. Com.* 26 Feb. Corporal punishment—a mode of correccion we all deplore. 1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xviii. I administered such a correccion across the young caiff's head and shoulders with my horsewhip.

†b. An exercise of correcting discipline. c. Correcting control. *Obs.*

†1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 502 II. 186 Desyryng hys Lordshyp that... a correccioun mygt be hadde, in as much as he was... hys ordynare, and... he was a prest and under hys correccioun.

d. *House of correction*: a building for the confinement and punishment of offenders, esp. with a view to their reformation; a bridewell.

1575-6 Act 18 *Eliz. c. 3* § 5 In everye Countye... one Two or more Abiding Howses... shalbe provided, and called the Howse or Howses of Correccion for setting on worcke and punishinge... of suche as... shalbe taken as Roges. 1611 in *N. Riding Rec. I.* 225 Ordered That a House of Correccion be erected in the Towne of Richmond for the whole North Riding and Richmond Towne. 1690 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 354 The Bill for Conventicles... orders that who cannot pay his 5s... shall worke in out in the House of Correccion. 1766 *Enquirer* London IV. 386 A bridewell or house of correccion. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii. A miserable shoelers, criminal, who had been... committed... to the House of Correccion for one month. 1890 *Home Office Order*, To The Keeper of the House of Correccion, at Preston, in the County of Lancaster.

†b. Control, regulation, governance. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 17 They have had the conservation and correccion of the River of Thames.

6. The counteracting or neutralizing of the ill effect of (something hurtful or unpleasant).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh. vi.* in Ashm. (1652) 97 Another Furnace... serving... for Correccion called Ablution. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal II.* cv. This strong medicine... ought not to be giuen inwardly unto delicate bodies without great correccion. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv. Other Medicines which need no such Correccion.

7. a. *Math. and Physics.* The addition or subtraction of some quantity to or from the result of an observation or calculation, to bring it into accordance with certain standard conditions; the quantity so added or subtracted. † *Correccion of a fluent* (in *Fluxions*): the determination of what is now called the *constant of integration*; the constant itself.

†1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions*, And finding the Fluent,  $s = \frac{3x^2}{2t}$ , which needs no Correccion (because when  $s=0$ ,  $x=0$ ). 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict. I.* 482 s. v. *Fluent*, The Fluent of a given fluxion, found as above, sometimes... wants a correccion. 1839 *Penny Cycl. XIII.* 422/2 The correccion for the thickness [of the lens], to be subtracted from  $F$  [the focal distance]. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xiv. § 492 The correccion for parallax always has to be added to the observed altitude.

b. *Optics.* The counteraction of the aberration or dispersion of the rays in a lens or other optical instrument.

1856 CARPENTER *Microscope* (1875) 45 If the lenses be so adjusted that their correccion is perfect for an uncovered object. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xvi. § 533 To give the most perfect possible correccion of the spherical aberration as well as of the chromatic. *Ibid.* § 534 It is not possible with the kinds of glass hitherto available to obtain a perfect correccion of color.

†8. The condition of being corrected or correct (in style). *Obs. rare.* [A Gallicism.]

1759 JOHNSON in Mrs. Lennox tr. *Brunoy's Gr. Theatre III.* 154 No poetry lasts long that is not very correct; the balance therefore seems to incline in favour of correccion... So certain is it that correccion is the touch-stone of poetry.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *correccion-house* = *house of correction* (see 4 d); *correccion-proof* a., proof against correccion; *correccion-table*, a table of correcciones (see 7).

c 1625 R. HARRIS *Hesekiah's Recov.* (1630) 28 There be, in the country... correccion-houses to be builded. 1630 in SIR F. M. EDEN *Hist. Poor I.* 159 That the Correccion-Houses in all Counties may be made adjoining to the Common prisons and the gaoler to be made Governor of them. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. II.* xvi. 111 A stubborn youth, correccion-proof. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlviii. A... fierce attack... upon the outer gate of the Correccion-House. 1853 KANE *Criminell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 Language as exact and mathematical as their own correccion tables.

**Correccion** (kɔˈrɛkʃən), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to correccion; corrective.

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 205 At present when the legitimate correccion powers of the Church have become dormant. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 533 In Jersey, minor offences are referred to a court of Correccion Police.

Hence **Correccionally** adv.

1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings IV.* 103 There are large classes of offences only punishable 'correccionally' not criminally.

† **Correccioner**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who administers correccion.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 23 You filthy famish'd Correccioner. [Applied to a headle.]

**Correccionish**, a. *nonce-ud.* [f. CORRECT a. + -ISH.] Pretty correct.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 111 That a man's bodily stature was a correccionish sign of his spiritual!

**Correective** (kɔˈrɛktɪv), a. and sb. [a. F. *correctif*, -ive, f. L. *correct*-ppl. stem + -IVE.]

A. adj.

1. Having the property or function of correcting or setting right what is erroneous or faulty, or of producing amendment; tending to correct.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne III.* x. (1632) 570 Somewhat an hereticke: Incapable of innovation, though corrective [*mesure correctif*]. 1630 BREWER *Treat. Sabbath* 14 (1.) The law of nations alloweth... masters over their servants not only a directive but a corrective and coactive power. 1622 R. HOLDSWORTH *Serm. on Ps. cxlvii.* 15, 27 (L.) The Psalmist interposeth a caution in this corrective particle, 'yea, happy'. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) II. xxxviii. 269 If my afflictions are sent me for corrective ends. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm. Ser. III.* viii. 108 The penalty... is, in the first instance, corrective, not penal. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 46 Utility... has been the great corrective principle in law, in politics. 1892 *Form D. Ind. Revenue*, Corrective Affidavit in connection with the Stamp Duties on Probates.

b. In *corrective justice*, a rendering of Aristotle's διωριστικὴ δίκαιον, also rendered *commutative justice* (see COMMUTATIVE I b); but by Hooker distinguished from this, and app. used in sense 'castigatory, punitive'.

1521 [see COMMUTATIVE I b]. c 1586 HOOKER *Serm. Pride II.* Wks. III. 772 The several kinds of justice, distributive, commutative, and corrective. *Ibid.* v. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirty of his corrective justice. 1660 R. COKR. *Power & Subj.* 120 Nor is that corrective and distributive justice, which Aristotle affirmed to be in Arithmetical, and in Geometrical proportion. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 493 Corrective or Reparative Justice takes no account of persons.

2. Having the property of counteracting or neutralizing the ill effect of something hurtful or unpleasant; or of restoring to a healthy condition.

1523 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1512) 71 b. Untill that humour be expelled, the diete must be corrective of that humour. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. i. § 3 This corrective spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 246 Mulberries pectoral, corrective of the bilious Alkali. *Mod. Adv.*, These corrective Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs.

B. sb. [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

1. Something that has the property of counteracting or neutralizing what is harmful; that which restores to a healthy state. Also fig.

1610 B. JONSON *Aleh. Prol.* No spirit so much diseased, But will with such fair correctives be pleased. 1631 DONNE *Poems*, To Sir H. Wotton, Do not adde Correctives, but as Chymikes, purge the bad. 1707 MILES *St. G. Brit.* II. 113 The Natives... take a large dose of Aqua Vitæ for a Corrective. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 209 It is not enough to ease the pain gained; we must... apply general correctives. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Jonases* xvii. 252 We take... some varieties of fruit as a corrective.

2. Something that tends to set right what is wrong, to remove or counteract an evil, etc. (Usually with more or less allusion to sense 1.)

Const. of or to.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 17, I had supplied a proper corrective to this. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* viii. 150 These calm correctives of a father's hand. 1857 BUCKLEY *Civilia* I. viii. 499 Patriotism is a corrective of superstition. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay I.* 8 His disproportionate partiality for the lighter sides of literature met with no corrective at Cambridge.

3. Something that acts so as to correct what is erroneous or mistaken. (Const. as in 2.)

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 152 The criticism of memory as a corrective to first impressions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 49 The utilitarian principle is valuable as a corrective of error.

†b. A modification introduced to remove error or inaccuracy; a correction. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 34 Such an instance... that with certain correctives and exceptions may give some kind of Explication. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 81 This corrective ought to be applied

to all general balances of our trade, which are formed on the ordinary principles.

Hence **Corre'ctively** adv., in a corrective manner; by way of correccion; **Corre'ctiveness**.

1626 W. SLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 282 Rule of moderation correctively annexed. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work invigoratively, correctively, and directly. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot III.* viii. 118 'Much' said Salome correctively. 1838 G. S. FABER *Anst. Husenbeth* 24 Mr. Husenbeth's oigan of critical correctiveness.

**Correctly** (kɔˈrɛktli), adv. [f. CORRECT a. + -LY.] In a correct manner; in accordance with what is considered right; exactly, accurately, without error: see the adj.

1692-9 LOCKE *Edue.* (J.), Speak as properly and as correctly as, etc. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* II. 240 Such Lays as neither ebb nor flow, Correctly cold and regularly low. 1751 BURKLEY *Lett. Wks.* IV. 330 The care you have taken in publishing the inscription so correctly. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 361 If I am correctly informed. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse I.* 6 He could not spell correctly.

**Correctness** (kɔˈrɛktɪnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being correct; conformity to an acknowledged rule or standard, to what is considered right, or to fact; freedom from error or fault; accuracy, exactness.

1683 BURNET tr. *Moré's Utopia* Pref. (1684) 11 The fidelity of the Translation, and the correctness of the English. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Wks. XVII. 331 There remains nothing but a dull correctness. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 188 The Correctness of the Eye. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India III.* 530 He denied the correctness of the assertion. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 182 The correctness of his private life.

**Corrector** (kɔˈrɛktə), Forms: 4 correctour, (5-6 *Sc.* correcter, -ar), 5-7 correctour, 6-9 -er, 6- -or. [a. Anglo-Fr. *co(r)recteur* = F. *correcteur*, ad. L. *corrector*-em, agent-n. f. *corrīgere* to CORRECT: see -OR.]

1. One who corrects or sets right; one who points out errors or faults, and substitutes or indicates what is right; a censor, critic.

1377 [see CORRECT v. 3]. a 1455 *Houlate* xvii. The archdene, that outman, ay prechand in plane, Correcker of kirkmen was cleit the Clerk. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 6, All knyghtes ought specially to here her corrigours or correctours. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garn.* Pref. (1616) 4 Diogenes of a coyner of money became a Corrector of manners. 1602 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (1868) 1 The Puritan is a curious corrector of things indifferent. 1710 SWIFT *On a Broomstick*, He sets up to be an universal reformer and corrector of abuses. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxx. Time! the corrector where our judgments err. 1869 BALDWIN *Brown Div. Myst.* i. ix. 224 Teachers, correctors, and exemplars to their fellow-men.

b. *Printing.* A printer's employé who reads proofs and marks the corrections to be made in the type before printing off; a proof-reader.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 36 That thyng passed my correctours handes. 1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* 1. B ij b. Who was corrector to the Presse at Couentrie? 1634 MALORY *Arthur* Pref. 12 Amended... by the pains and industry of the compositor and corrector at the press. 1720 SWIFT *Proposals Irish Manus.*, The corrector of a hedge-press in some blind alley about Little Britain. 1875 URN *Dict. Arts* III. 645 The first proof... with the MS. is handed to the corrector of the press, or reader. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 215 Mere misprints, showing only carelessness on the part of the corrector.

2. An official title = director, controller: a. In the *Roman Empire*, a governor of a province of lower rank than a proconsul or consul. b. A director or superior of an ecclesiastical office, religious order, etc. †c. Formerly, an officer in a chamber of accounts in France and some other countries. †d. = Sp. *corregidor*, magistrate. e. *Corrector of the Staple*: the controller of a wool staple: see quot. 1617.

1353 Act 27 *Edue. III* (Statute of the Staple) c. 22 Nous avons ordene que en chescun lieu ou lestaple se tiendra, soit certain nombre des Correcters. 1515 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials I.* 232 Makand him and his assignais Keparis, ouersearis, correkaris, and suplearis of the Isle of Luttill Comeray. 1553 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 5 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), Correctour of the queir. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxvii. iii. 307 Terentius... administered the office of a Corrector in this selfe same province. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling.* 2448 e, Correctour of the staple, is an Officer or Clerk belonging to the staple, that writeth and recordeth the bargaines of Merchants there made. 1631 WELVER *Anc. Fren. Mon.* 342 Officers belonging to these Staples, were Mayors, Constables, Manipernors, correctours. 1690 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2622/3 The Creation of two new Presidents, four Masters in Ordinary, four Correctors, and other Officers in the Chamber of Accounts of this City [Paris]. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 181 He will have the Superiors of his Order to be called Correctors. 1781 GIBSON *Duct. & F.* II. 37 The whole empire was distributed into one hundred and sixteen provinces... Of these, three were governed by proconsuls, thirty-seven by consulars, five by correctors, and seventy-one by presidents.

3. One who exercises discipline; one who inflicts correccion or chastisement.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. III.* xxi. Wherefore, said he to the correctour... loke that thow styl beate him. 1557 NORTON tr. *Guevara's Diall of Pr.* 125 a/1 The children being but 2. or 3. years old, it is to some to giue them maisters, or correcters. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Castigador*, a chastiser, a corrector. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxv. Having praised my Heavenly Corrector. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Nov. 5/2 A judge... holds his position as a public corrector.



4. Something that corrects, or furnishes a means of correction; something by means of which error may be got rid of or prevented.

1603 FLORENTO *Montaigne* (1634) 628 Defective and vnp- perfect forms... rather correctors then correcters. 1646 (*title*) A Corrector of y<sup>e</sup> Answer to the Speech. 1778 Br. Lowth *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. 62 This vast collection of variations, taken in themselves as correctors of the text. 1778 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc. viii.* (1876) 443 Simplicity... is considered as the general corrector of excess. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 242 The correctors... are bar magnets.

† 5. *Med. and Chem.* Something that counteracts what is harmful, or that restores (the bodily system, etc.) to a healthy state; a neutralizing or remedial agent, a corrective. *Obs.*

1606 TIMME *Querist* i. vi. 25 The true and proper corrector of opium... is vinegar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 334 Inquietude, which is a various turning of the body... [is] cured by correctors. 1740-1 BERKELEY *Lett. in Fraser Life* 263 No more powerful corrector of putrid humours. 1773 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 1301/2 Rice... is a very weak corrector of putrefaction.

**Correctorial**, *a. rare*. [f. L. type \**correctōri-us* (f. *corrector*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a corrector.

1731 *Hist. Litt.* II. 59 The Consulares, Correctores and Præsides had the Government of one single Province, which... was called Consular, Correctorial, or Præsidential.

† **Correctoriate**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.]

The office of a corrector (sense 2).

1693 tr. *Emilienne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xvii. 181 During the time of their Correctoriate.

**Correctorship**. [f. CORRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office of a corrector (of the press).

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 7 Your correctorship of typical errata.

**Correctory** (*kōrēktōri*), *a. and sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. type \**correctōri-us*, f. *corrector*: see -ORY.]

*A. adj.* Of the nature of a corrector or correction.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 123 It... addeth... a correctory relish... unto such [meats] as are hot and drie. 1757 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Hist. Feudal Prop.* (1758) 119 The statute... being correctory of the common law. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 6r This new edition does not profess to give any correctory annotations.

*B. sb.*

† 1. A corrective: see CORRECTIVE B. 1. *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Serpente* (1653) 661 They may be taken with other Correctories. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iii. 67 Pepper is the best correctory for it.

† 2. An emendatory treatise or work. *Obs.*

1611 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* iv. (1612) 89 Heereof in my Correctorie of S. Gregory, if God will.

**Correctress** (*kōrēktres*). Also *7* -eresse.

[f. CORRECTOR + -ESS.] A female corrector.

1611 COTGR., *Emendatrice*, she that correcteth, a correct-ress. 1763 MISS CARTER in *Lett. to Miss Talbot*, etc. (1809) III. 81, I wish Dr. Young had been the translator, and I the correctress. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 225/1 That powerful correctress Nature gave a temporary union to all parties.

† **Correctrice**. *Obs.* [a. F. *correctrice* (ad. L. *correctrix-cm*), fem. of *correcteur*: see -TRICE.] = prec.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 61 b, The goddess of waile called Bellona, which is the correctrice of pines. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 323 The correctrice, by whose means I am in my wits, and without whom I am no longer my-self.

† **Correctrix**. *Obs.* [a. L. type \**correctrix*, fem. of *corrector*: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* iii. Pref. (1668) 1 What is Art more than a Provident and skilfull Correctrix of the faults of Nature? 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 2 Experience the Correctrix of all Capriccio's.

**Corred** (herrings): see CORVED.

**Corredy**: see CORRODY.

† **Correference**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. COR + REFERENCE.] Mutual reference or relation.

1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 15 A true...correference one to the other.

**Correggiesque** (*kōrēdʒiːsk*), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] Characteristic of, or in the style of, the Italian painter Correggio.

1760 *Ann. Reg.* 252 Among us, any action that is singularly graceful, is termed Correggiesque. 1802-15 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 514 The far more than Correggiesque graces of female forms.

So † **Correggiesoity**, **Correggiesity**, the characteristic style of Correggio.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii. 60 The Correggiesity of Correggio. 1848 Mrs. JAMISON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 5 Of the grace of Raphael, and of the Correggiesity of Correggio.

|| **Corregidor**. Also 6-8 *corrigidor*. [Sp. *corregidor* (*kōrēyidōr*), n. of action f. *corregir*, ad. L. *corrīgĕre* to correct; cf. CORRECTOR.] A Spanish magistrate; 'the chief Justicer or governor of a towne' (Minshew).

c 1594 Sp. *Tragedy* iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 125 For thus I us'd, before my marshalship, To plead in causes as corrigidor. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. viii. 191 Corrigidors or Beadles to punish the Infragant or unruly. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* v. 1, Run to the corrigidor for his assistance. 1701 *Lon. Gaz.* No 3701/2 The Corrigidor and other Magistrates of this Town. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ford. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 42 To supervise the conduct of the corrigidors and subordinate magistrates.

**Correher**, *obs. f. CURRIER.*

**Correk**, *obs. f. CORRECT V.*

**Correlarie**, *obs. f. COROLLARY.*

**Correlatable**, *a.* [f. CORRELATE *v.* + -ABLE.]

Capable of being correlated.

1885 in *Imperial Dict., Suppl.*; and in later Dicts.

**Correlate** (*kōrēlāt*), *sb.* [f. COR + L. *relātum* (a thing) referred, related: see next. Probably suggested by the earlier *correlation* and *correlative*; but there may have been a mod.L. \**correlātum*, in philosophical use.]

1. Each of two things so related that the one necessarily implies or is complementary to the other.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 27 Sovereignty 'tis a relative, and cannot subsist without its correlat subjection. 1722 WOLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 43 The existence... of one correlate [inferred directly] that of the other. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 165 The idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its correlate, depth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 127 The death of a body, as a whole, is the necessary correlate of its life.

2. More generally: Each of two related things; either of the terms of a relation, viewed in reference to the other.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 That so wounding and healing, like loving correlates, might both worke. 1660 STILLINGFLEET *Iren.* ii. iv. (1662) 196 If they were [church-officers] they could have no other Correlate, but the whole body of the Church of God. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 39 In certain cases a sign may suggest its correlate as an image, in others as an effect, in others as a cause. 1878 LEWES *Stud. Psychol.* (1879) 14 We can classify subjective facts while remaining ignorant of their objective correlates.

3. Something corresponding or analogous; an analogue. *rare.*

1821 DE QUINCY *Richter Wks.* XIV. 115 The wildest vanity could not pretend to show the correlate of Paradise Lost [in French literature].

4. *Gram.* = CORRELATIVE B. 3.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1866) I. ix. 313 The term *tantus* which is its correlate [i.e. that of *quantus*].

5. *Physics, etc.* = CORRELATIVE B. 4. 5.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. iii. 204 A like amount of sensation is the correlate of an increased amount of produced motion. 1862 — *First Princ.* ii. viii. § 71 The forces called vital, which we have seen to be correlates of the forces called physical. 1867 C. BRAY (*title*) On Force and its Mental Correlates.

**Correlate** (*kōrēlāt*), *a. rare*. [f. COR + L. *relāt-us*, pa. pple. of *referre* to bring back, refer: see prec.] Mutually related; correlated; involving correlation.

1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 52 The correlate character of the two forces, electricity and heat. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iv. 33 Consider... some of our duties and some of our dangers—for the two are correlate—in the use of speech.

**Correlate** (*kōrēlāt*), *v.* [f. COR + RELATE: see CORRELATE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To have a mutual relation; to stand in correlation, be correlative (*with* or *to* another).

a 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref., What Caricature is in painting, Burlesque is in writing; and, in the same manner the comic writer and painter correlate to each other. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xii. 421 The real alone is knowable, correlating with knowledge. 1871 — *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 91 Ethical obligation correlates and is indissolubly conjoined with ethical right.

b. *trans.* To be correlative to. *rare.*

1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* v. § 3. 122 The right to the property correlated the duty to the Sacra.

2. To place in or bring into correlation; to establish or indicate the proper relation between (*spec. geological formations, etc.*).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 134 Mr. Symonds was enabled to correlate these beds with their equivalents near Ludlow. 1881 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* 337 He correlates the interglacial beds of Mont Perrier with those of Dürnten.

3. *pass.* To have correlation, to be intimately or regularly connected or related (*with*, rarely *to*); *spec. in Biol.* of structures or characteristics in animals and plants (cf. CORRELATION 3).

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 95 Transmuting relations into entities, and interposing these entities between things correlated. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 20 Parasitism... is often found to be correlated with... disappearance of structures. 1875 POSTE *Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 160 Other rights... have no determinate subject... to which they are correlated.

**Correlated** (*kōrēlāt*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Mutually or intimately related; involving correlation: *spec. in Biol.* (cf. CORRELATION 3).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 86 A large part of their structure is merely the correlated result of successive changes in the structure of their larvae. 1865 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 33 A modification in one part will cause correlated changes in other parts. 1878 FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 36 The dynamic circuit of correlated physical motions.

**Correlation** (*kōrēlāʃən*). [f. COR + RELATION: cf. F. *correlation*, and see CORRELATIVE.]

1. The condition of being correlated; mutual relation of two or more things (implying intimate or necessary connexion).

1761 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. § 14 If he did set before vs only an empty imaginative forme of bred... where

were y<sup>e</sup> correlation or similitude [*analogia aut similitudo*] which should leade vs from the visible thing to the invisible. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii, How in animal natures, even colours hold correspondencies, and mutuall correlations. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 148 The rocks of Cumberland will be placed in precise correlation with the types of Shropshire and Wales. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iii. 57 The mutual dependence and correlation of these three Axioms.

† b. Relationship (of persons). *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Ad sect. 20 ¶ 9 Christian charity is a higher thing than to be confined within the terms of dependence and correlation. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 89 Christ... made choise of brethren, as... Simon... and Andrew... hereby... providing against schisme... both by corporall and spirituall correlation.

2. **Correlation of forces** (in *Physics*): a phrase introduced by Grove to express the mutual relation that exists between the various forms of force or energy, by virtue of which any one form is convertible into an equivalent amount of any other. (cf. *conservation of energy*, s.v. CONSERVATION 4.)

1843 GROVE *Correlation of Physical Forces* 95 The sense I have attached to the word correlation... [is] a reciprocal production; in other words, that any force capable of producing another, may in its turn be produced by it. 1869 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* i. ii. 33 Another proof of the correlation of heat and electricity.

3. **Biol.** Mutual relation of association between different structures, characteristics, etc. in an animal or plant; 'the normal coincidence of one phenomenon, character, etc., with another' (Darwin *Orig. Species*, Gloss.).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* Introd. i. 9 The complex... laws of variation and of correlation of growth... Some instances of correlation are quite whimsical: thus cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are invariably [ed. 1878 generally] deaf. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 105 The correlation of large size of ova with the completion of development before hatching. 1883 19th *Cent.* May 763 There is... a mysterious law of correlation of growth between the hair and the teeth.

4. **Geom.** The reciprocal relation between propositions, figures, etc. derivable from each other by interchanging the words *point* and *plane*, or *point* and *line*: cf. CORRELATIVE a. 6.

5. The action of correlating or bringing into mutual relation.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi, It is on such false correlations that men found half their inferences about each other.

**Correlative** (*kōrēlātiv*), *a. and sb.* [cf. F. *correlatif*, -ive (16th c.); perh. the source of both was a mod.L. \**correlātivus*, f. *cor* = *com* - together + *relātivus* RELATIVE, referring.]

*A. adj.*

1. Having a reciprocal relation such that each necessarily implies, or is complementary to, the other; mutually interdependent; involving such a relation. Const. *with*, rarely *to*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxv. § 2 Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 305 Neighbourhood... is correlative, so that no man can be neighbour to another without the other being likewise neighbour to him. 1853 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxxiv. XI. 80 A free community with correlative rights and duties belonging to every citizen.

2. Normally or naturally related to each other or occurring in conjunction.

1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* li. xlii, The iustyce of God and the mercye of God be evermore correlative and concurrent. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.*, This conclusion is correlative with the first Article of our faith. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix, It was Adam's strength, not its correlative hardness, that influenced his meditations.

b. Related in the way of analogy, similarity, etc.; corresponding, analogous.

1596 BACON *Max. Law* Reg. xxv, Another sort of *ambiguitas latens* is correlative unto this: for this ambiguity... is, when one name and appellation doth denominate divers things: and the second is when the same thing is called by divers names. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 26 Such utterances of desire, or hope, or love, as seem to suppose the existence of correlative feelings... in him to whom they are addressed. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 179 The Wenlock shale and Wenlock limestone much resemble... the correlative rock in the typical district.

3. *Gram.* Applied to words corresponding to each other, and regularly used together, each in one member of a compound or complex sentence: e.g. *either*—or; *so*—as.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 94 (*margin*) Correlative Construction. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1635 Comparative sentences... are introduced by correlative adjectives or adverbs; e.g. *tantus*... *quantus*, *tam*... *quam*, *sic*... *ut*.

4. *Physics.* Of forces: Mutually dependent and convertible: see CORRELATION 2.

1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 96 The forces are inseparable and mutually dependent... correlative, but not identical. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 27 The forces of that [living] matter are... correlative with and convertible into those of inorganic nature.

5. *Biol.* Of variations of structure, etc.: Mutually related so that the one is normally associated with the other: see CORRELATION 3.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. ii. (1879) 309 The blood... undergoes important correlative changes.

6. *Geom.* Said of propositions, figures, etc. reciprocally related so that to a *point* in either corre-

sponds (in solid geometry) a *plane*, or (in plane geometry) a *straight line* in the other.

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 346 Figures which correspond according to the law of duality have been called by Chasles...correlative figures. 1885 LEUDSOMER *Cronaca's Prof. Geom.* 27 The following problem admits of two correlative solutions. 1886 In the Geometry of the plane, two correlative propositions are deduced one from the other by interchanging the words *point* and *line*.

### B. 30.

1. Each of two things having a reciprocal relation such that the one necessarily implies, or is complementary to, the other.

1845 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 36 The signe & the thing signified be correlative. 1863-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 12/2 Where no inferior is, there can be no superior, for...these together are correlative. 1862 T. FITZGERBERT *Apol.* 44 a, Priesthood and sacrifice are correlative, and cannot be the one without the other. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 102 Action and re-action are correlative; one cannot exist without the other. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* VI. xxiv. 373 The words used...are what are called correlative, one implies the other. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 245 Every several right has as its correlative an obligation.

† b. The two terms of such a relation have been distinguished as *relative* and *correlative*. *Obs.* 1879 FULKE *Haskins' Part* 475 Every relative must have a correlative. 1853 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* i. 5 The relative, a Father, the correlative, a Son.

2. Something normally related to, or occurring along with, something else.

1845 GARDNER *Decl. Art.* 66 b, That understande not the nature of correlative, and se not howe a promise, can only be apprehended by faith. 1862 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 248 Flanders...is the true correlative of the Indies, seeing that all the gold brought out of India, is spent in the low country warres. 1862 R. MATTHEW *Powerful Favourite* 58 A stab is always due for a box on the eare, and is a correlative to it. 1852 BIGGS *New Disp.* 186 The vital powers and blood are Correlative. 1888 RAY LANKESTER *Advancem. Science* (1890) 292 The naturalist-traveller and his correlative, the museum curator and systematist.

b. Something corresponding or analogous; an analogue.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 39 We have its very ancient correlative in Sanskrit *agra*, etc. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 259 Those classes and purposes differ in a majority of cases, from their correlative at the present day.

† c. Used of persons: A relative. *Obs. rare.* 1867 *Observ. Money & Coin* 33 As when a tender Parent or kind Friend orders...a Joynt or Limb to be cut off from his Correlative.

3. *Gram.* Each of two correlative words; see A. 3.

1808 MIDDLETON *Grk. Article* (1855) 36 Correlative words in regimen, having a mutual reference. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 288 b, *Either-or*, *neither-nor*, *whether-or*, *both-and*, are used in pairs as correlative. *Ibid.* § 163 The proper correlative of *which* is *such*.

4. *Physics, etc.* A correlative force; the equivalent of some force in another form.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. ix. 278 Pains are the correlative of actions injurious to the organism. 1862 — *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 What continues to exist during these oscillations is some correlative of the muscular effort which put the chandelier in motion. 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1870) I. xxi. 492 Every thought or feeling has its physical correlative.

5. *Biol.* A normally and apparently necessarily associated characteristic: cf. CORRELATION 3.

**Correlatively**, *adv.* [cf. prec. + -LY.] In a correlative way, in or by correlation.

1866 HAZES *Rem. Serm.* John xviii. 36 (R.) Our Saviour is a king three manner of ways, and so correlatively hath three distinct several kingdoms. 1852 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 210 The connecting of these observations correlatively together.

**Correlativeness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Correlative quality; inter-connection.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 298 Theological correlativeness. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Mochler's Symbolism* I. 48 The mutual correlativeness of these two articles of doctrine.

**Correlativity**, [f. CORRELATIVE + -ITY.] = prec.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 554 The correlativity or implicit identity of the self knowing with the self known. 1881 *Athenaeum* 18 June 873/4 A discussion...as to the bearing of Ferrier's perfect correlativity of knowledge and existence upon Spencer and English psychology.

**Correligionist**: see CO-RELIGIONIST.

**Correnoch**, *obs.* f. CORONACH.

† **Corrept**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *corrept-* ppl. stem of *corrēpere* to snatch up, blame, reprove, chide, f. *cor-* = *con-* intensive + *rapere* to snatch.]

1. *trans.* To reprehend, reprove.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr. Prol.* 2 Whanne euer he takith vpon him for to in neighbourli or brotherli maner correpte his Christen neighbour. *Ibid.*, Bothe to correpte and correcte.

2. To seize.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 319 The King of France correpted with the Leprosie.

Hence † **Correpting** *vbl. sh.*, reproving.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr. Prol.* 2 He seueith instructions of correption and of correcting which...longith to an ouer.

† **Corrept**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *corrept-us* snatched up, forcibly drawn together, contracted, reprov'd, p. ppl. of *corrēpere*: see prec.]

1. Abridged, contracted, shortened.

1654 VILVAINE *Epit. Ess.* Pref. A v b, Clipped off by corrept pronouncing.

2. Rapt.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 212 Corrept & corrupt extasies or extravagancies.

**Correption** (*kōrē'pən*). [ad. L. *correption-em*, n. of action f. *corrēpere*: see prec.]

† 1. Reprehension, reproof. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 292 Of charitable correption or reproof. 1382 — a *Pet.* II. 16 Sotheli he hadde correption, or reproofing, of his woddnesse. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 394 Thei wolden grucche...agens his correptions and reulngis. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) i *Cor.* x. 11 They are written for our correption. 1672 H. STUBBS *Justif. Dutch War* 43 The obligation of fraternal correption and admonition. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 137 Correptions more up-brading and severe. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. 1. 34 The Virgin Mother...could not forbear expressing a gentle correption to him.

† 2. A seizure. *Obs.* Cf. RAPTURE.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 212 Sudden correptions, seizures, raptures of spirit. 1664 HAMMOND *Serm. Matt.* x. 15 Wks. 1684 IV. 636 A sudden correption and depression of the mind.

3. *Gram.* Shortening in pronunciation.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 632 The first syllable has been reduced to its present proportion by 'correption', if we may revive the very happy Latin term by which a shortened syllable was said to be seized or snatched. *Ibid.*, The more liable to correption of its accented syllable.

† **Correptory**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type *corrēptōri-us*, f. *corrēptōr-em*, agent-n. from *corrēpere*: see above.] Conveying reproof.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 430 The Epistles Correptory or Consolatory to the seven Asian Churches.

† **Correpugnation**, *Med. Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *cor-* + *REPUGNATION*.] A symptom accessory to the main opposing symptom.

1623 HART *Arraigum.* *Ur.* III. iv. 103 Correpugnation (if so I may say) are such things as doe secondarily oppose themselves to the indication.

**Corresoe**, early form of CURASSOW.

† **Corresponcy**, *Obs.* Shortened form of CORRESPONDENCY.

1621 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Coeffeteau's Hum. Passions* 139 Any thing that hath any corresponcy with him.

**Correspond** (*kōrē'spənd*), *v.* [a. med. L. *correspondē-re*, f. *cor-* = *con-* together, with each other + *respondere* to answer; cf. F. *correspondre* (14th c. in Littré), It. *corrispondere*, Sp. *corresponder*. The etymology implies that the word was formed to express mutual response, the answering of things to each other; but before its adoption in English, it had been extended so as to express the action or relation of one side only, without however abandoning the mutual notion, which is distinct in the modern sense of epistolary correspondence.]

1. *intr.* To answer to something else in respect of fitness; to agree with; to be agreeable or conformable to; to be congruous or in harmony with.

1529 HEN. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1730) I. Records xxvii. 60 Knowing right well that ye...will now so acquit your self, as shall correspond to the perfect expectation, and firm opinion that we have of you. 1593 HYLL *Art Garden.* 19 Seldome in other places the like hap correspondeth. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. 31 Hap'ly this life is best...Well corresponding With your stiffe Age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. 1, Things are really true as they correspond unto his conception. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 86 Our nature corresponds to our external condition. 1769 JENNIS *Lett.* xxxv. 158 The prudence of the execution should correspond with the wisdom...of the design. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 262 His outward and his secret actions seldom corresponded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Their habits and their dwellings should correspond to their education.

2. To answer to in character or function; to be similar or analogous to (rarely with).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 247 He was...at a richsdach, an assembly that corresponds to our parliament. 1710 STERLE *Tattler* No. 119 ¶ 2 We see in these little Animals...Instincts and Modes of Life, which correspond to what you observe in Creatures of bigger Dimensions. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. 35 The Pleasures and Pains which correspond as Opposites to each other. 1845 STEPHEN *Latus Eng.* I. 107 Their general assembly, corresponding with our House of Commons. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 143 Plato's slave, in the Polity...corresponds curiously to Caliban.

b. To answer or agree in regard to position, amount, etc.

1694 HOLDER *On Time* II. 29 The days...throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly correspond with any artificial or mechanic equal measures of time. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 205 The degrees of condensation of the air correspond to the degrees of cold. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N. W. Pass.* III. 52 The screwholes in the flanchies did not correspond to each other. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* III. 49 The bright lines of the coronal spectrum correspond in position to those seen in the spectrum of the aurora. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 90 The silver penny...was supposed to correspond with a pennyweight.

† 3. To respond or 'answer concordingly' (Blount *Glossogr.*) *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 42 She was by her hopefull Bridgroom visited by letters and presents, whereunto she reciprocally corresponded. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gf. Exemp.* II. ix. ¶ 8 We having received so great a favour,

enter into Covenant to correspond with a proportionable endeavour. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* IV. (1798) 68 Perhaps Matilda might not correspond to his passion. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. I. 41 After a series of unfriendly proceedings, to which he had corresponded with a manly temperance. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* I. 45 The youth corresponded with their cares.

† b. To be in accord, compliant, or complaisant with. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 9/2 He [Cranfield] was not only negligent...to correspond with Him [the Duke] with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1698 J. PHILLIPS *Iavernier's Trav.* Persia III. III. 105 It is the interest of those two Potentates to correspond with him.

† 4. To hold communication or intercourse (with). Often of secret intercourse. *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* III. (1628) 68 They believed that the Sun...did with or in this idoll correspond or cooperate. 1644 H. PARKER *Yus Pop.* 57 They might the more easily correspond, hold intelligence, consult together. 1725 DE FOR. *Voy. round World* (1840) 203, I would not fail to correspond with him, by the passages of the mountains.

† b. Of commercial relations. *Obs.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 170 For his trouble in corresponding and negotiating his Principal's Affairs. 1722 DE FOR. *Plague* (1840) 1 Gathered from the letters of merchants, and others, who corresponded abroad.

† c. Of sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1756 T. AMORY *Buicks* (1770) I. 156 When a Babylonian and his wife had a mind to correspond.

d. *transf.* Of things: † To communicate, have communication (*obs.*); also used for 'to be in vital or sensible communication'.

1707 CURTIS in *Hush. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body...by means of many small Fibres, corresponds with the Parenchyma. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Laws in Sp. W.* VII. 207 The Amoeba...can only communicate with the smallest possible area of Environment. An insect...corresponds with a wider area.

5. *esp.* To communicate (with another) by interchange of letters.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 29 Nov. an. 1647 Sir, I had yours of last week, and by reason of som sudden encombances I could not correspond with you by that Carrier. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 9 Those who have a mind to correspond with me, may direct their Letters to the Spectator. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) II. xxiv. 319 Locke and Newton had corresponded on the prophecies of Daniel as early as 1691. 1869 GERTRUDE PARSONS *Uranus's Love Story* xxv. If they had been acknowledged lovers, and corresponded and met as such.

† 6. *trans.* To answer to, agree with, suit. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* I. 7 Newe names correspond their vertues and offices. 1600 FAIRFAX *Passo* XIV. xxvi. 256 Let him take paine To correspond your hope, and my desire. 1636 in *Ann. Dubensis* (1877) 44 Not wealth to correspond my will. 1675 COULBY *Brit. Ded.*, Tables, equally Corresponding Compliances of Peace and Rufflings of War.

**Correspondence** (*kōrē'spəndēns*). [ad. med. L. *\*correspondēntia*, f. *correspondere*: see CORRESPOND *v.* and -ENCE. In F. *correspondence*, 14th c.] 1. The action or fact of corresponding, or answering to each other in fitness or mutual adaptation; congruity, harmony, agreement. Also said of the relation of one of the corresponding things.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxvi. (1483) 71 Somme maneior of correspondence or relation must nedes ben bytwene the two that ben ylyke. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 4 They are in their times and seasons continued with the most exquisite correspondence. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 9 Considering...the suitable correspondence of the parts of the context. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* III. Wks. 1874 II. 37 The correspondence of actions to the nature of the agent renders them natural. 1772 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* v. (1876) 374 Perfect correspondence...between the subjects which he chose and his manner of treating them. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 By verbal truth we mean...the correspondence of a given fact to given words. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 343 *Micah* vi. 14 The correspondence of the punishment with the sin shall shew that it is not by chance.

2. Relation of agreement, similarity, or analogy.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 4 Light...hath a relation and correspondence in...corporal things to knowledge in...incorporal things. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. vi. (1673) 135 The form...of their Churches was...oblong to keep the better correspondence with the fashion of a ship. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* I. Wks. 1874 II. 11 There is such a correspondence between the inward sensations of one man and those of another. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* III. 101 The most striking correspondence is that of Arès with Mars, both used to signify war itself. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 222 The special interest of this planet [Mars] arising from its supposed close correspondence with the earth.

b. *Doctrine of Correspondences*: the tenet of Swedenborg, that every natural object symbolizes or corresponds to some spiritual fact or principle which is, as it were, its archetype or prototype, and that the Scriptures were written in harmony with these correspondences.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 881/2 The doctrine of Correspondences...is the central idea of Swedenborg's system. 1876 J. G. WILKINSON *Hunn. Sc. & Div. Rev.* 76 Now correspondences, according to which the Word of God is written, are equations between the spiritual and the natural worlds.

† 3. Concordant or sympathetic response. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The...benevolent myndes of his saied subiectes...toward his highnesse...by correspondence of gratitude to theym to be requited. 1685 G. SANDYS *Trav. Ded.*, A thankfull correspondence of affection

and duty. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. *Serm. on Mount* 13 To answer the importunity of our lusts, not by a denial but by a correspondence and satisfaction. 1660 LD. FAULKLAND *Life Edw. II.* in *Harl. Misc.*, Being now a king and a sovereign, he expects a correspondence of the same nature.

† 4. Relation between persons or communities; usually qualified as *good, friendly, fair, ill*, etc. *Obs.* (Very common in 17th c.)

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 52 Preferments to enter-tain them with in good content and correspondence. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 166/2 There were so good Correspondences betwixt the Nations, that, etc. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 33 Our ill correspondence with the French Protestants. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs*, One step towards cultivating a fair correspondence with the power in possession. 1835 1. TAYLOR *Spirit. Despotism* III. 110 The natural alliance...between Church and State...had given way to such a correspondence as belongs to a truce between enemies.

† 5. Intercourse, communication (between persons). *Obs.* exc. as in 6.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. v. He holds That correspond-ence...with all that are Neere about Caesar, as no thought can passe Without his knowledge. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 5/2 The Phoenicians, with whom the Grecians had a very ancient correspondence. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr. This amiable maiden has actually commenced a flirting correspondence with an Irish baronet of sixty-five. 1785 BURNS *Ep. Ing. Friend* x. A correspondence fix'd w' Heaven Is sure a noble anchor.

† 6. Often, intercourse or communications of a secret or illicit nature. *Obs.*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* 1. i. If Your father...held not or correspondence, or connived At his proceedings. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* IV. i. Concerning Osmyn and his correspondence With them who first began the mutiny. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xviii. 308 Their impious correspondence with the devil. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 334 To...prevent the Indians...from...carrying on any clandestine correspondence with those whom his arms had not reached.

† 7. Commercial intercourse; business relations. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i. To serve the State Of Venice with red herrings...from Rotterdam, Where I have correspondence. 1769 De Foë's *Tour* Gl. *Brit.* I. 374 Exeter drives a very great Correspondence with Holland. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 20. I wished to fix a correspondence for what I wanted, without purchasing at second hand.

† 8. Religious or ecclesiastical connexion. Also *concr.* A connexion, communion. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Ephes.* xxxii. (1647) 129. I had rather speake a truth in sincerity, then erre with a glorious correspond-ence. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* IV. ix. An Institution...kept both by all the Churches of the Roman-Correspond-ence, and by all the Reformed.

† 9. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 14 Fasting and abstaining from cor-respondence with their Wives.

† 10. Of things: Physical communication. *Obs.* 1698 J. CAULL *Aluskey* 49 The Caspian Sea has no communication or correspondence with any other Sea. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turke* v. iii. 166 A secret Passage, by which the wet and moorish Ground kept a Correspondence with the Ditch.

g. *fig.* Of persons and things: Vital, practical, or active communication.

1608 HAKEWELL *Van. Eye* 93 The braine (with which the eie holds a maruelous correspondence). 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* 1. ii. (1840) 46 The wise Men of the East...maintained a correspondence with the stars. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* VI. 8r How short our correspondence with the sun! 1821 LAMB *Etia. Old Benchers*, Sun-dials...holding correspondence with the fountain of light. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spirit* W. v. (1884) 147 In biological language he is said...to be 'in correspondence with his environment'...that is to say, in active and vital connection with them, influencing them possibly, but especially being influenced by them.

6. Intercourse or communication by letters.

1644 MILTON *Edm.* (1738) 135 Not to mention the learned correspondence which you hold in foreign parts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vi. 66 Cicero, with whom he held a correspondence of Letters. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Aug., Letter for letter is the law of all correspondence. 1810 SCOTT *Lett.* 18 Mar. in *Lockhart*, The risks of senti-mental correspondence. 1875 HELPS *Organ. Daily Life* Ess. 146 As education advances...there will be more corre-spondence by letters. *Mod. Newsp.* This correspondence must now cease.

b. The letters that pass between correspondents; also, letters contributed to a newspaper or journal (cf. CORRESPONDENT B. 4 b).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Introd., Printing the private correspondence of persons still living. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 The correspondence of Pope and Swift. 1868 G. DUFFE *Pol. Surv.* 30 *The Times* correspondence from Hungary. 1891 *Post Office Guide* Apr. 33 Railway Sub-offices (i. e. offices which receive their correspondence direct from a Travelling Post Office).

Correspondency (kɔrɪspɒndənsi). Now somewhat rare or arch. [f. prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. = CORRESPONDENCE 1: agreement, congruity, etc.; an instance of correspondence.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 So as there be found a iust correspondencie betwene them. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. xli. 241 According to that correspondencie, which is betwene the bodie and the soule. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 110 This...holds good correspondence with other Cases in our Law. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Intg.* I. xvii. (summary), The punctual corre-spondency of the Events...to the Predictions. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 681 The general correspondence of our

results. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudin. Theol.* I. 10 The corre-spondency...between plants and animals...plants...preparing...food which...the animal can assimilate.

† b. quasi-*concr.* A corresponding or fitly answering condition or arrangement of (things).

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* I. (1664) 14 Yet not fitting them with a correspondence of diet. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Heaven will follow it with a corre-spondency of Blessings. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolomi* I. iv. To move and act in all the correspondencies of greatness.

2. = CORRESPONDENCE 2: analogy, similarity.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. I. 123 The confines of a Kingdome, doth hold some correspondence with the circuit of a city. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 201 His faith...holds good correspondence with the faith of Abraham in the nature and truth of it. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 A Correspondency or Resemblance to it.

† 3. = CORRESPONDENCE 3: concordant or sym-pathetic response; compliance. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1578/1 She...promised correspondence in all that she might. 1612 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 7 note, Howe to give fitt correspond-ence to this your exceedingly lovinge kindnes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 97 Duke William must give all correspondence to the Normans.

† 4. = CORRESPONDENCE 4. *Obs.*

1588 D. ROGERS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 233 III. 144 The maintenance of all good correspondence to be entertained with the Crowne of Englande. 1634 W. TIRWITT *Balaac's Lett.* 169 What kind correspondence can be expected be-tween the Mistress of the house, and the Concubine? 1655 BP. GOODMAN *Mem. Cr. Etis.* & *Jas.* I. 362 When they desire the love and correspondence of a foreign prince. 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 412, I have...settled a firm and advantageous correspondence with them. 1724 T. RICHES *Hist. R. Genral. Spain* 132 The good Correspond-ency which then subsisted between that Prince and King Alphonso.

† 5. = CORRESPONDENCE 5: communication, inter-course; also in some of the specific uses, as secret communication, commercial intercourse, etc.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 113 Because of the great separation by distance, and difficult meanes of corre-spondence, which could be made between the Princes Christian and himselfe. 1656 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) I. 231 They had correspondence in the plot. 1660 WILKINSON *Scales Comm.* A iv b. The honourable Society of Merchants...keeping a correspondence with the habitable world. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 23 In their Correspondencies with Witches. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. vi. 26 Messieurs Cliffords...have, by an extensive correspond-ency, acquired a very considerable fortune.

† 6. = CORRESPONDENCE 6: communication by letters. *Obs.*

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iv 160 Continue correspondence with some choyce forrein friend after they return. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 48 A Cypher, whereby to hold correspondence with her in writing. 1826 BEDDOES *Lett.* 1 Apr. Poems 55 You would have little to complain of on the score of slack correspondence.

† b. = CORRESPONDENCE 6 b: the letters sent and received. *Obs.*

1699 ADDISON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 177. You will be surpris'd...to find among your Correspondencies in Foreign parts a Letter Dated from Blois

† c. *concr.* (from 5 and 6). A corresponding agency. *Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 5, I have already established Correspondencies in these several Places, and received very good Intelligence. 1796 MONSIEUR *Amer. Geog.* I. 520 Having long been accustomed to send their produce to...Phila-delphia and New York, and...having their correspondencies established.

Correspondent (kɔrɪspɒndənt), a. and sb. Also 5-6 correspondent(e). [f. med.L. *correspondent-em*, pr. pp. of *correspondere*: see CORRESPOND and -ENT. In F. *correspondant*, 14th c.]

A. *adj.* (In this use CORRESPONDING is now more frequent.)

1. Answering to something else in the way of mutual adaptation or fitness; in agreement or harmony, congruous, accordant with; consonant, conformable, suitable, agreeable to.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. Mt. Aurel.* (1546) D vj, Not correspondent to the good gouernance of the Emprye. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answr. Over.* 248 Can God be pleased to do anything that is not most correspondent to reason? 1622 DEKKER *Land. Triumph* Wks. 1873 III. 242 His robe and mantle...are correspondent to the quality of his person. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. 1. § 41. 51 One entire system of Philosophy correspondent with, and agreeable to, the true and real world. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 246 An order of things more correspondent to the sentiments of our constituents. 1809 PINNEY *Trav. France* 103 Nothing could...have fallen out more cor-respondent with my wishes. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exodus* xiv. 19 A series of...movements in the narrative cor-respondent with the native grandeur of the occasion.

† b. Characterized by agreement or harmony of parts; harmonious, congruous. *Obs. rare.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 208 Shewing as it were a fayre worke and correspondent picture. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxv. 140 The workmanship thereof is so correspondent, that all the perfection...from a good work-man is observed in it.

2. Answering to or agreeing with something else in the way of likeness of relation or analogy; analogous, or having an analogous relation to.

1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 219 An horse man made of brasse correspondente to the ymage of that prouince [legues

*quadam aeneis concordans mobiliter motu illius imagus*]. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1007 The pope hath no peere; Emperowre is nex hym euery where; Kyngge correspondent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 52 The petycon of the Pater noster correspondent to this branchoe or gyfte is...wryten in the margent. 1607 TORSELL *Forr-f. Beasts* (1673) 510 Squinells which have such lines of white and black, with correspondents lines in the tail. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 To these Uses [of speech] there are also foure correspondent Abuses. 1739 HUMR *Human Nature* I. i, I venture to affirm. that every simple impression [has] a correspondent idea. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* v. § 8. 144 Sculptural sketching, exactly correspondent to a painter's light execution of a background. 1895 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 220 The poet cannot see a natural pheno-menon which does not expresse to him a correspondent fact in his mental experience.

b. Agreeing (with each other) in relative position.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. iv. 13 Two triangles, of which two sides of th' one be equal to two sides of the other, eche side to his correspondent side. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 53 As five zones th' æthærial regions bind, Five cor-respondent are to earth assigned. 1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 164/1 Two points anatomically cor-respondent, when on opposite sides of the body they severally hold the same relation to the centre.

c. Agreeing (with something else) in relative magnitude or value; proportional.

1656 USSHER *Power. Princes* I. xxxi. (1683) 56 What correspondent thing can he repay to God, who by his gift enjoyeth an Empire? 1800 WELLINGTON in *Owen Desp.* 650 The...price has been...increased without any cor-respondent improvement in the quality of the goods.

† 3. Responsive; compliant, submissive. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 297, I will be correspondent to command. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 4 It [Britain] continued correspondent to the Romans.

† 4. Answerable, responsible. *Obs.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* v. We are not correspondent for any but our own places. 1658 OSBORN *Wks.* II. 37, I am no ways correspondent for the praise or blame due to any verses.

† 5. Used *adob.* *Obs.* (Cf. *according*.)

1684 R. WALLR *Nat. Exper.* 1 The Mercurial Standard...rises or falls...correspondent to the various Temperaments which the Air receives.

B. sb.

1. A thing that corresponds or answers to some-thing else; a correlative.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 276 Eggs are to birds as a relative to its correspondent. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Gray*, The first line was clearly bought by the ad-mission of its wretched correspondent. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 56 The nearest correspondent in quality to the short e of 'met'.

† 2. A person who holds communication with another, esp. secret communication; a confederate, accomplice. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii, Their faithful cor-re-spondent, who advised them by his letters, could no where be found. 1720 Dr FOR *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 172 His [a mutineer's] correspondent in the other ship...began the work. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. June, He [a high-wayman] had always acted...without partner or cor-respondent.

3. A person who has regular business relations with another (esp. in a distant place).

1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. (1704) III. 601 To take Bills of Exchange from Amsterdam upon their Cor-respondents in London. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 33 A Man may...meet with a Correspondent in Piety with whom he may Traffique...in the Affairs of Heaven. 1722 Dr FOR *Col. Jack* (1840) 171, I...had gotten...a correspondent in London, with whom I traded. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 226 This worthy man also gave me a letter to his correspondent at Granada.

4. One who communicates with another by letters. (The ordinary modern use.)

c. 1630 SIR H. WOTTON *The Parallel in Relig. Wotton*, The Secretary...knew there were some Letters in it from his Correspondents. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. Cress Mar* 18 Apr., I wrote to...all my...correspondents by the last ship. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess., Spirit. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 70, I have not answered the letters of my own correspondents. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 127 The lady was a voluminous correspondent.

b. One who contributes letters to a newspaper or journal; *spec.* one employed by a journal to contribute news and other material to its columns from some particular place.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 ¶ 11 The Letters of my Cor-respondents will represent this Affair in a more lively Manner. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* x, For the two following Poems we are indebted to unknown Correspondents. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chas.* xvi, 'He is a man of fine moral elements', said the war. correspondent. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Woong-t' xii*, 'The triumph of decorative art,' as 'our own correspondent' would call it.

5. *nonce-use.* An organism in vital communica-tion with its environment: see CORRESPOND 4 d.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spirit* W. vii. (1890) 214 Some change might occur in it [the environment] which the correspondents had no adaptive changes to meet.

Correspondential (kɔrɪspɒndəntʃəl), a. [f. L. type \**correspondentia* CORRESPONDENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to correspondence, or to a corre-spondent.

1818 WHEWELL *Wks.* (1876) II. 25 A sluggishness of the correspondential faculties. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 571/1 [He] never yet engaged in a correspondential war.



Hence **Correspondentially** *adv.*

1831 in *Fraser's Mag.* III. 108 The bi-sonorous matin knock, which excites so interesting a sensation... among all persons correspondentially inclined.

**Correspondently**, *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a correspondent manner; correspondingly.

1571 *Diggers Pantom.* III. xiii. Sij, Those fragments correspondently compared are also proportionall. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1669) 210 Correspondently to these types and prophecies. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 94 The blossoms... are correspondently succeeded by fruits. 1865 *Circle of Sc.* I. 364/2 The appetite being roused correspondently with... necessity.

**Correspondentship**. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

The office of a (newspaper) correspondent.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug., The task of special correspondentship. 1885 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Chr. Kirkland* II. v. 145, I happened on a Parisian correspondentship just then vacant.

**Corresponder**. [f. CORRESPOND *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who corresponds; a correspondent.

1776 C. McLMOTH [S. J. PRATT] *Pupil of Pleas.* I. 221 The lively Delia, a wit, a responder, a perfect penwoman. 1796 B. GREATHED in *Dr. Parr's Wks* (1828) VII. 291 The corresponders inclined to look up to him

**Corresponding**, *abl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the *vb.* CORRESPOND.

1673 O. WALKER *Education* 201 What ever good we do is a corresponding to, and as it were an assisting him.

**Corresponding** (*kprɪsˈpɒndɪŋ*), *abl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Not common before the present century; now superseding *correspondent*.

1. That corresponds or answers to another; correspondent.

1579 *Diggers Stratist.* II. v. 40 Which Deducted from the corresponding parts of the Divisible leathen o. 1683 *SOAMT & DRYDEN tr. Boileau's Art of Poetry* 1, Differing parts have corresponding grace. 1797-1804 *Brewster Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 215 An obtuse angle in the lower mandible... a corresponding angle in the upper one. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 127 The triangles are... similar; therefore their corresponding sides are proportional. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 461 His reserve... was met by a corresponding caution.

2. That corresponds by letters.

*Corresponding member* of a society: one residing at a distance, who corresponds with the society by letters, but has no deliberative voice in its affairs.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 373 The royal academy of sciences... were pleased to express their esteem... by admitting him a corresponding member. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 311 Corresponding misses fill the room With sentimental flippery. 1874 *STANLEY Lect. Ch. Scot.* Title-p., Corresponding member of the Institute of France.

**Correspondingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a corresponding manner; so as to correspond or answer to something else.

1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 537/2 A large crop, and... salivary glands of correspondingly large dimensions. 1883 *MAUCH. Exam.* 3 Oct. 5/4 The gradients... were becoming very moderate and the winds correspondingly lighter.

† **Corresponsable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *correspons-*, *ppl.* stem of *correspondere* + -IBLE; cf. *responsable*.] Liable to correspond or answer.

a 1659 *OSBORNE Q. Eliz.* Pref. (1673) D d viij, The main fons or bottom of her account being no farther corresponsable, than for a just and even balancing her layings out with what she hath received.

**Corresponsion**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ION.] The action of answering to each other.

1885 *AMER. Trnsl. Philol.* VI. 503 The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of reciprocal corresponsion. It has no equivalent for the *mutu.* *se* so much used in Greek.

**Corresponsive** (*kprɪsˈpɒnsɪv*), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. *responsive*.] Corresponding, correspondent, answering.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & C.* Pro. 18 With maxie Staples And corresponsive and fulfilling Bolts. 1658 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 200 To educate [you] in a corresponsive way to your extraction. 1809-10 *CORBRIDGE Friend* (1865) 78 He... weds the past in the present to some prepared and corresponsive future. 1880 *SWINBURNE Study Shaks.* I. (ed. 2) 25 A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the corresponsive progress within.

Hence **Corresponsively** *adv. rare.*

In mod. Dicts.

**Corriar**, var. of **CURRIER** 2 *Obs.*, a firearm.

**Corride**, *obs. f. CORRODY.*

**Corridor** (*kprɪdɔːr*). Also *γ* *corredor*, *curridore*, 7-9 *corridores*. [a. F. *corridor* (16th c., also *courridour*), ad. It. *corridore* (also *corridoio*) a long passage in a building or between two buildings, f. *correre* to run. Cf. Sp. *corredor* in same sense. Webster 1828 pronounced *kprɪdɔːr*; so BYRON; Smart 1836-49 *kprɪdɔːr*.]

The It. *corridoio* (from *orio*, L. *oriūm*) is the original type, the primary meaning being 'running-place'. In the form in -ore it is confused with *corritore*, *corridore* a runner.]

† 1. A passage, covered walk, or avenue between two places. *Obs.* in Eng. use.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 366 From thence a Curridore, or priuate way, to his Castle of Saint Angelo. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germany* (1677) 102 There is also a House of Pleasure in the Mote, into which there is no other passage but through a high Corridore. 1739 *GRAY Lett.* 9 Dec. (*Bologna*), From one of the principal gates to a church of the Virgin, runs a corridore of the same sort.

1814 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* II. 300 On descending I passed by the church of S. Maria del Monte and its magnificent corridor or piazza, on the declivity of a hill.

† 2. *Fortif.* The continuous path that surrounds the fortifications of a place, on the outside of the moat and protected by the glacis; the covered way. *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art of Warre* 326 To mount upon the Corridor of y<sup>e</sup> Counterscarpe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* Map, No. 54 The Gallery or Corridor... to the Counter-scarpe. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Corridor*. In Fortification, the Coveit-way above the Counterscarp, lying round about the Compass of the Place, between the Moat and the Pallisades.

[†] b. Applied to the curtain.

A Dictionary error handed down from Cotgr.

[1611 *COTGR., Corridor*, a curtaine, in fortification.] 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1658 *PHILLIPS, Corridor*, a Term in fortification, otherwise called *Cortina*, or Curtain. So 1768.]

3. An outside gallery or passage round the quadrangle or court of a building, connecting one part with another.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 1 Apr. (*Palace of Luxemburge*), The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the chiefe entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone. 1755 *JOHNSON, Corridor*, a gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. 1771 *SMOLLETT Hamph. Cl.* 23 Apr., If... there had been a coridore with arcades all round, as in Covent Garden. 1822 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lvii, Richly capaisou'd, a ready row Of armed horse... Circled the wide-extending court below; Above, strange groups adorn'd the corridore. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* x, Those glazed corridors are pleasant to walk in, in bad weather.

4. A main passage in a large building, upon which in its course many apartments open.

1814 *BYRON Corsair* III. xix, Glimmeing through the dusky corridore, Another [lamp] chequers o'er the shadow'd floor. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 16 They passed along a corridor lit from above, and lined with old family pictures. 1881 *GOLDW. SMITH Lect. & Ess.* 198 Finding themselves adrift in the corridors of Windsor.

fig. 1872 *LUDLOW Elem. Relig.* vi. 205 We do well to traverse all the corridors of history.

5. *Comb.*, as *corridor-train*.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 5/3 The Corridor Train is so named from a narrow passage which runs from end to end.

**Corrie** (*kprɪ*). *Sc.* Also *currie*, *correi*, *corri*, *corry*. [a. Gaelic *coire* (pronounced *corre*) cauldron, kettle; hence, whirlpool (as in *Corrie-vreckan* Breacan's cauldron), and circular hollow.] The name given in the Scottish Highlands to a more or less circular hollow on a mountain side, surrounded with steep slopes or precipices except at the lowest part, whence a stream usually flows.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 104 The Corries or Curries of Balglass. They are semicircular excavations hollowed out in that ridge of hills. 1807 *J. HEADRICK Arran* 60 This glen terminates in a circular hollow, or corrie. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xvi, That little corrie, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn. 1841 *LD. COCKBURN Circuit Journeys* 6 Sept., The great corries into which the weather has hollowed one side of most of the mountains [in Skye]. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Panph.* viii. (1872) 251 Left silent in the solitude of some Highland Corrie. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 235 The corrie where the deer are lying. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/1 In Blackmount deer corries there will be good sport.

**Corrier**, *obs. form* of **CURRIER**.

† **Corrige**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 *corrige*. [a. F. *corriger*, ad. L. *corrīgere* to CORRECT, f. *cor-* = *com-* together, altogether + *regere* to make straight or right.] *trans.* To correct, chastise, punish.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. iv. 125 Pat he maneres of shrewes ben coriged and chastised by veniaunce. 1483 *CAXTON Esop* 25 The... servauntes... sore corryged and bete hym (the ass). 1490-91 *Eneydos* xxiv. (1890) 89 To corrige and punyshe thoffence.

|| **Corrigendum** (*kprɪdʒɪndəm*). Chiefly in pl. *corrigenda*. [L. *corrigendum* that which is to be corrected, gerundive of *corrīgere* to CORRECT; see prec.] Something requiring correction; in pl. errors or faults in a printed book, etc., of which the corrections are given.

a 1850 A. JUDSON in *Wayland Mem. Judson* (1853) II. v. 170, I received thankfully yours of 28th January accompanied by a list of corrigenda. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 405/2 There are... five and a half pages of corrigenda.

† **Corrigent**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Med. Obs.* [ad. L. *corrīgēnt-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *corrīgere* to CORRECT.] Correcting, corrective. *sb.* A corrective ingredient in a medicine.

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Corrigens*, amending... corrigent. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corrigent*.

**Corrigible** (*kprɪdʒɪbl̩*), *a.* Also 5 *corrigabill*, 7 *corrigible*. [a. F. *corrigible* (in OF. *corrig(e)able*), ad. L. *\*corrīgibilis* (cf. *incorrīgibilis*), f. *corrīgere* to CORRECT; see -BLE.]

1. Capable of being corrected; rectifiable.

1483 in *Eng. Glids* 337 Provided allway, that... any of the said articles... be reformabyll and corrigabill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsaile of the citee. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 244 A skiffull artist, who... knows how to correct things corrigible. 1806 *ARENETHY Surg. Obs.* II. 52 The disorders of the digestive organs are more corrigible by medical remedies. 1892 *GROTE Greece* II.

lxxxi. X. 618 A vote which is understood to be final and never afterwards to be corrigible.

2. Of faults, weaknesses, etc.: Capable of being amended; capable of improvement or reformation.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. § 1. 5 The infirmity for the most part proves very corrigible. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 52 Both these Passions, as well that of Bashfulness, as Commiseration are corrigible. 1820 *Examiner* No. 614. 34/2 Despotism was a thing corrigible by experience. 1833 O'CONNELL *Corr.* (1888) I. 332 The other abuses will be easily corrigible.

3. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Open or submissive to correction.

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* iii. (1637) 28 If hee be corrigible, not euen in the Lords cause should I cuse my brother. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 74 Bending downe His corrigible necke. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 56 Such... punishments have made some corrigible offenders to become desperate and incurable. 1776 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1887) III. 62 He has not dragged into light a bashful and corrigible sinner. 1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., In public they are meek and corrigible.

† 4. Liable to or deserving chastisement or punishment. *Obs.*

1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1347/2 If anie prince fell into anie such kind of error, that prince were corrigible, but of whome? 1640 *HOWELL Doctor's Gr.* 196 He was taken up very short, and adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language. 1649 *JER. TAVI or Gf. Exemp.* I. v. § 2 Our inclinations averse and corrigible.

† 5. Having the faculty of correcting; corrective.

1601 B. JONSON *Portaster* II. i, Do I not bear a reasonable corrigible hand over him, Crispinus? 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 320 The power, and Corrigeable authoritie of this lies in our Wills

Hence **Corrigibility**, **Corrigibleness**, **Corrigibly** *adv.*

1765 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 213/1 The corrigibility of a bad soil. 1846 *DR. QUINCY Chr. as Organ of Polit. Movem.* Wks. XII. 264 Whatever was good or corrigibly bad, man saw associated with weakness.

**Corrigidor**, *obs. form* of **CORREGIDOR**.

† **Corrigiole**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *corrigoile* (in *Paré*) = *la renouée*, i.e. knotgrass, a. L. *\*corrigoila*, dim. of *corrīgia* thong, shoe-latchet.] The Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

(*Corrigiola* is in modern Botany taken as the name of another genus, the Strapwort, N.O. *Parnassiacae*.) c 1400 *Laufpant's Chirug.* 247 Grinde hem coitilly & temper him wip iuyes of corrigiole & make herof polotits. 1565 J. HALL *Laufpant's Chirug.* I. 116 29 *Corrigiola*, so called of the Apothecaries, and of the Frenche men *Corrigiole*, is oure common knottgrass.

† **Corrigiour**, *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *corrigeour* (mod. F. *corrigeur*) corrector, f. *corriger* to correct; cf. Sp. *corregidor*.] A corrector.

1474 *CAXTON Chese* 6 All kynges ought specially to here her corrigiours or correctours.

**Corrinnoch**, *obs. f. CORONACH.*

**Corrisif**, -sive; see **CORROSIVE**.

**Corrival** (*kprɪvəl*), *sb.* and *a.* *arch.* [a. F. *corrival* (16th c.), or ad. rare L. *corrivālis*, a compound adding emphasis to the relation expressed by *rivalis*, *RIVAL*, *Vaugelas* (1647) remarked that in Fr. *corrival* was disused in favour of *rival*. It continued longer in English, and has passed into the modified form *Co-RIVAL*, q.v.]

A. *sb.* 1. A rival in a position of equality; one of several competitors having equal claims.

1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. xii. (1612) 56 Fathering his late Corriuals act. 1596 *SPENSER State Irrel.* Wks. (Globe) 636/2 The two howses of the Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaries and corryuals one agaynst the other. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 122 Lycus was Rival unto another; and suddenly appearing stopped the mouth of his Corriual. 1696 *FR. PATRICK Comm. Ex.* xx. (1697) 363 A jealous God, who could not endure any Corriual or Consort. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. de Kempis' Solit. Soul* I. 127 One, seeking after One only Beloved, who can admit of no Corriual from without. 1874 *MOTLEY Barnveld* I. i. 82 The League... was rather a Catholic corrival than cordial ally of the Imperial house.

b. *esp.* A rival in love, a rival suitor.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 60 Suspecting... that Philautus was corriual with him and cocke-mate with Lucilla. 1592 *GREENE Disput.* 17 My husband... is content... to be corriual with a number of other good companions. 1607 *HEYWOOD Fair Maid* Wks. 1874 II. 19 What man so ere he be, Presumes to be corriual in his love. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 43 Yee bold Corriuals, which doe loue my Kate, Leave off your wooing. 1652 *PEYTON Calastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 9 The Lord Bothwel became a new Corriual in her Affection.

† 2. Without the sense of actual competition: A compeer, partner; one having equal claims, or admitted to equal rights. *Obs.*

c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* viii. 33 Base coward I false, and too effeminate To be corriual with a prince in thoughts! 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 31 And many moe Corriuals, and deare men Of estimation and command in Armes.

b. *adj.* Rivaling each other, rival.

1646 *Burd. Isaac.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 294 There is no co-equal, corriual, or co-ordinate Power. 1650 *FULLER Figural* 359 *Corriual*, in purity corriual with Crystall itself. 1714 L. MILBOURNE *Pyrron's Reas.* 13 Ruled by the corriual and contending governors. 1824 *SIR A. DE VANE Song of Faith* 207 Corriual forms of one surpassing glory.

† **Corrival**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]  
1. *trans.* To rival, to be a rival to in any pursuit.  
1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* v. 61 Who I suppose  
corriuald me in loue Of that Camelia. 1631 *QUARLES*  
*Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 360 Thou art she, corriuald  
with no other.

2. *intr.* To vie with.  
1596 *FITZ-GERFAY Holy Translations* (1881) 184 With  
the Sunne corriualing in light.  
† **Corrivality**, *Obs.* [f. L. *corriual-is*: see  
-ITY.] Joint rivalry; competition.

1598 *YONG Diana* 320 Faustus, had nothing else to doe,  
but walke vp and downe those fields in corriualtie with  
Firmus. 1628 *BR. HALL Old Reliq.* xvi. § 2. 166 Traditions  
were obtruded to God's people, in a corriualtie with  
the written word. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* iii. 185 Devon-  
shire...quits all claimes of corriualty...and acknowledgeth  
this as Paramount in greatness.

† **Corrivalry**, *Obs.* [f. CORRIVAL + -RY: cf.  
*rivalry*.] = prec.

1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 111 Largeness  
of Emperie, disdain of corriualrie. 1664 *H. MORE Myst.*  
*Aug.* vi. 19 Whose worship is incapable of any Corrivalry  
or Copartnership.

† **Corrivalship**, *Obs.* [f. CORRIVAL + -SHIP.]  
The position of a corvial; mutual rivalry.

1666 *FORD Honor Tri.* (1843) 18 Men in kindness  
are mutually lambs, but in corvialship of loue lions. 1677  
*GILPIN Damocles* iii. xx. 167 This kingdom is...managed  
by Satan with an envious competition and Corvialship to that  
of God. 1759 *B. MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 238 Bids Fair  
for a Corvialship with Nature.

† **Corrivalty**, *Obs. rare.* [See -TY.] A  
variant of CORRIVALTY.

1649 *BR. REYNOLDS Serm.* *Hosea* iii. 31 The bare cor-  
vialty and contesting of filthy lusts with the grace of  
the Gospel. 1658 — *Tan Creature* Wks. (1679) 23 Such a  
Love admits of no corvialty or competition.

† **Corrivare**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *corrivare*,  
ppl. stem of *corrivare* to draw together into one  
stream, f. *cor-* together + *rivare* to draw off (water).]  
*trans.* To cause (liquids or their channels) to run  
together into one. (Misused by Burton.)

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. iii. Veines...Of these  
there be two chiefe, *Vena porta*, and *Vena Cava*, from  
which the rest are corrivated. *Ibid.* ii. ii. iv. Rare devices  
to corrivare waters.

† **Corrivation**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *corrivatio*-  
*em*, n. of action f. *corrivare*: see prec.] The  
confluence of streams. (Misused by Burton.)

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* *Democ.* to *Rdr.* 54 Corrivations  
of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. 1635  
*PERSON Varieties* ii. 76 The beginnings...of Rivers are small,  
but by corrivation of other lesser ones they increase.

† **Corrive**, *v. Obs.* Also *corive*, *co-rive*,  
*coryve*. [In form answering to L. *corrivare*; but  
used in a sense derived from CORRIVAL, and perh.  
simply formed from the latter.]

1. = CORRIVAL *v. trans.* and *intr.*  
1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iii. xv. (R.), It lesser greeneeth he  
should grudge that I with him co-rive. 1592 *Ibid.* vii.  
xxxvi. (R.), Then Scotland warr'd on England, and in that  
same warre did end The knight that had corryved; so the  
ladie lost each frende. 1602 *Ibid.* 153 And standing on  
my manhood would not be coriv'd of any. 1608 *DAY Law*  
*Tricks* i. ii, 'Ist your countrie manner to corrive a leader?

2. *intr.* To consort. *rare.*

1647 *WARD Sings. Cobler* 17, I should suspect...that Opinion,  
that will cordially corrive with two or three sottish errors.  
Hence **Corriving** *ppl. a.*, acting as corvial.

1628 *SYLVESTER Archop.* *Epist.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 331,  
I may let you know Why I refrain from my coriving foe.

**Corrivare**: see CORROBORATE.

**Corroborant** (*kɔrɔbɔrənt*), *a. and sb.* [a. F.  
*corroborant* (Paré, 16th c.) or ad. L. *corroborant-*  
*em*, pr. pple. of *corroborare*: see CORROBORATE *v.*]

**A. adj.** 1. Strengthening, invigorating, *esp.* of  
medicinal agents.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 961 They be of three Intentions:  
Refrigerant, Corroborant, and Aperient. 1699 *Phil.*  
*Trans.* XXI. 55 The *Aqua Santa*...becomes so cordial and  
corroborant, that it works miraculous Effects in many  
Diseases. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ.* *France* I. 362 It is  
purgative, not corroborant, they tell me. 1800 *Med. Fm.*  
III. 231 His stomach had so lost its tone, that no medicine  
of the corroborant kind would stay a moment upon it. 1875  
*H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 44 It is thought to have a cor-  
roborant influence upon the nervous system.

**B. sb.**

1. A strengthening agent; a strengthener or in-  
vigorator of the system; a tonic.

1727-28 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.*  
(ed. 11) 321 The best corroborants which we know, are the  
Peruvian bark and wine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 333/2 In  
cases of debility, Dogwood is a valuable corroborant.

2. Something which corroborates (a statement,  
etc.); a corroboratory fact.

1805 *Med. Fm.* XVII. 511 It is not my intention...to  
trouble you with all the corroborants of this subject. 1890  
*M. DAVITT in 19th Cent.* Mar. 375 This charge...was dexter-  
ously used as a corroborant to the forgeries and fabrica-  
tions of *Parnellism and Crime*.

**Corroborate** (*kɔrɔbɔrət*), *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.*  
[ad. L. *corroborat-us*, pa. pple. of *corroborare*: see  
next.] Strengthened, confirmed, corroborated.

**a. as pa. pple. arch.**

1532 *THYNNE Chaucer's Wks.* Ded., Maynteyned, corro-  
borate, and defended. 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.*

(Camden) I. 112 That...the flood beinge corroborat it  
might strike a certain terror into the adverse parte. 1607-  
12 *BACON Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 366 There is noe  
tusting to the force of Nature...except it be corroborate by  
Custom. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xvii. 239 The sense Of  
duty, by the pride of self-control Corroborate. 1878 *TENNY-*  
*son Q. Mary* ii. ii, His light came down to me, Corroborate  
by your Acts of Parliament.

† **b. as adj. Obs.**

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 383 A more stable  
and corroborate concord. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iii.  
§ 3 Men are more curious...what model they lay about a  
young plant than about a plant corroborate.

**Corroborate** (*kɔrɔbɔrət*), *v.* [f. L. *corroborat-*  
*ppl. stem* of *corroborare* to strengthen, invigorate,  
f. *cor-* together, intensive + *robore* to make strong:  
see -ATE.] To strengthen, make strong.

† **1. trans.** To strengthen materially. *Obs.*

1593 *NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 46, I will corroborate my  
Crosse Giant-like, to vnder-beare the Atlas burthen of her  
insoles. 1611 *RAY Creation* ii. (1704) 336 Every part is  
...corroborated by Membranes. 1760 *M. EWEN Grace &*  
*Truth* iii. ii, These boards were corroborated with bars  
of the same wood. 1802 *PALRY Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819)  
321 These joints [in grasses and canes]...corroborate the  
stem.

† **2. To strengthen constitutionally or organic-  
ally; to invigorate, refresh. Obs.**

1532 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 50 b, Rydyng moderately  
...doth corroborate the spirite and body above other exer-  
cises. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Anus.* (1877) 107 Meats (moder-  
ately taken) corroborate the body, refresh the arteries, and  
excite the spirits. 1677 *GILPIN Damocles* (1867) 210 The  
outward man is also corroborated by the inward peace of  
the mind. 1720 *W. GIBSON Diet. Horses* xi. (1731) 178 No-  
thing so much strengthens and corroborates the whole Body  
[as the morning air]. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* v. xxii,  
Psyche, who was otherwise of an imbecile body and mind...  
is now corroborated.

† **b. esp. of medicinal agents or applications;  
also of the physician. Obs.**

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* ii. vii, Olyves condite in salte  
lykours...doth corroborate the stomacke. 1604 *BACON*  
*Apol.* 56 They...should...intend to cure and corroborate the  
part. 1611 *CORR., Comforter one plays*, to corroborate a  
wound by fomentations, or other (external) applications.  
1628 *A. Fox tr. Wurst's Surg.* ii. iii. 53 Give him some  
Cordials to corroborate his stomack. 1744 *BERKELEY Stris*  
§ 80 Nothing that I know corroborates the stomach so  
much as tar-water. 1797 *J. DOWNING Dis. Horned Cattle*  
17 This medicine...corroborates the parts that are hurt.

3. With non-material object: To strengthen (a  
quality, faculty, power, etc.); to confirm (a person)  
in a quality or attribute. *arch.*

1543 *Necess. Doctr.* Oij, Whereby they shulde be so cor-  
roborat...in the gyftes...before recievied in baptisme. 1655  
*FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 39 Paulinus...daily plyed the  
Word and Sacraments, thereby to corroborate his owne  
People in Piety. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 119 To  
corroborate their Faith. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus' Hist.* i.  
ii. § 1 Jonathan...corroborated his authority by...friendship  
with the Romans. 1898 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxx.  
(1866) II. 119 The inferior faculty...so far from nourishing  
and corroborating the superior...tends to reduce this faculty  
to a lower level.

4. To give legal or formal confirmation to; to  
confirm (a law, legal act, etc.).

1530 [see CORROBORATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*  
225 b, His high Courte of Parliament...in the whiche, all  
lawes and ordinances, made by him before that daie were  
corroborated and confirmed. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii.  
xi. (1840) 133 To corroborate his election. 1655 — *Ch.*  
*Hist.* ii. iv. § 14 This law...corroborated by eight hundred  
years Prescription and many Confirmations. 1748 *RICHARD-*  
*SON Clarissa* (1811) i. xxxvi. 275 If the yielding up that  
estate will do, resign it—and be mine—and I will corrobo-  
rate with all my soul, your resignation. 1818 *CRUISE*  
*Digest* (ed. 2) V. 218 If the fine had been levied for the  
purpose of corroborating the conveyance.

5. To strengthen (an opinion, statement, argu-  
ment, etc.) by concurrent or agreeing statements  
or evidence; to make more sure or certain; to  
support, confirm: said a. of a person; b. of the  
confirming statement.

1706 *POPE Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct, I am glad to corrobo-  
rate [these observations] by some great authorities. 1751  
*JOHNSON Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 2 My narrative has no other  
tendency than to illustrate and corroborate your own ob-  
servations. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* 321 He appears to have taken  
uncommon pains to corroborate all his assertions by an ap-  
peal to original authorities. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I.  
88 He recollected Rip at once, and corroborated his story in  
the most satisfactory manner. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vii.  
54 This observation corroborates those of Professor Forbes.  
1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 54 The simple explanation...has  
been corroborated by subsequent investigators.

† **6. intr.** To concur in testimony. *Obs. rare.*

1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 23 These...nearly cor-  
roborate with the Soundings at R. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790)  
V. 1776 Many circumstances corroborate to prove this  
beyond doubt.

Hence **Corroborated** *ppl. a.*, **Corroborating**  
*vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1530 *PALGRA Ep. to King* 8 For the auctorysyng and  
corroborating of my said thyrd boke. 1610 *GUILLM*  
*Heraldry* iii. x. (1660) 148 These [Herbs]...serve to the  
corroborating and comforting of the inward parts of mans  
body. 1684 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 424 A Chi-  
rurgion that applies corroborating plasters to a broken  
limb. 1713 *SLANE in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 257 To have  
lost their Cordial or corroborating Faculty. 1822 *T.*  
*TAYLOR Apuleius* v. ix, Through long continued association,  
and corroborated affection,

† **Corroborative**, *Obs. rare* <sup>-1</sup>. [irreg. f. as  
prec. + -IO.] A corroborant.

1704 *T. BROWN Wks.* (1760) II. 186 (D.) Get a good warm  
girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent corroborative to  
strengthen the loins.

**Corroboration** (*kɔrɔbɔrəʃən*), [a. F. *cor-*  
*roboration* (Paré, 16th c.) or ad. L. *\*corroboratiō-*  
*em*, n. of action f. *corroborare* to CORROBORATE.]

† **1. Strengthening (a. of bodily organs; b. of  
qualities, attributes, faculties, etc.). Obs.**

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 135/2 The miracles done of olde  
time by God...in corroboracion & setting forth of y<sup>e</sup> faith.  
1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's Bh. Physike* 102/2 For corrobora-  
tions of the head. 1605 *TIMM Quersit.* iii. 153 Where  
the liuer hath need of speedy corroboracion. 1640 *DARWICK*  
*Lord Bps.* vii. F iv, For...illumination, or consolation, or  
corroboration of any Grace in our Soules. 1651 *HOBBS*  
*Leviath.* i. vi. 25 The Motion, which is called Appetite...  
seemeth to be, a corroboracion of Vitall Motion, and a help  
thereunto. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* v. vii. 151 To the  
great corroboracion of his Spirit in his cruel Martyrdom.  
1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 47 Its [a system of fortifi-  
cation] application to the defence or corroboration of the  
strength of countries.

2. Legal confirmation. *arch.*

**Bond of corroboration** (Sc. Law): in a bond of debt, an  
additional obligation which confirms the original obligation;  
see quot. 1861.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Order. Deacons, Oath Kings*  
*Suprem.*, I will observe...all statutes made...in confirma-  
tion and corroboration of the king's power. 1655 *VINIS*  
*Lord's Supp.* (1677) 373 An ordinance of corroboration. 1680  
*Black Box Let.* in *Somers Tracts* Ser. i. 1. 78 The...Cor-  
roboration of his Right to the Imperial Crown of these  
Realms. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 120/3 Where the  
debtor in a bond dies, his heir may grant a bond of corrobora-  
tion of his ancestor's debt, which will save the expense  
of constituting the debt against the heir. Where the creditor  
in a bond dies, the debtor may grant a bond of corrobora-  
tion to his heir, which will save the expense of a confirma-  
tion, or of completing a title in the person of the heir, etc.

3. The confirmation (of a statement, etc.) by  
additional evidence.

1768 *JOHNSON Gen. Observ. Shaks.* Hen. VI. pt. iii, Let  
us now enquire what corroboration can be gained from  
other testimony. 1798 *BERESFORD in Ld. Auckland's Corr.*  
(1862) III. 412 We have had a long examination this day...  
a full corroboration of all we knew before. 1836 *J. GILBERT*  
*Chr. Atomem.* (1852) 310 In corroboration of the statements  
in the Lecture, we adduce the following quotations. 1865  
*DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iv. x, Riah bent his head in corroboration  
of his ancestor's debt, which will save the expense of a confirma-  
tion, or of completing a title in the person of the heir, etc.

4. That which corroborates; a corroborative  
circumstance; † a corroborative agent (*obs.*).

1542 *HEN. VIII Declar. Scots* 203 They be & ought to  
be a great corroboration of that hath ben in stories written  
and reported in this matter. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals*  
i. ii. 54 The remedies...would be a great comfort and corrobora-  
tion to the Godly. 1843 *POE Marie Roget* Wks. 1864  
I. 259 Corroboration will rise upon corroboration, and the  
murderer will be traced. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin Coll. Man.*  
xxiv. 326 The title of Caesar is never found upon coins of  
this reign [Vitellius] a corroboration of history.

**Corroborative** (*kɔrɔbɔrətɪv*), *a. and sb.* [a.  
F. *corroboratif*, -ive (Paré, 16th c.), ad. L. type  
*\*corroborativ-us*, f. *corroborat-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.]

**A. adj.** Having the quality of corroborating.

1. Strengthening, fortifying, invigorating. *arch.*

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Anus.* (1877) 78 These sweet smells  
are bothe corroborative to the senses, and confortative to  
the spirits. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* ii. iv. 74 Corroborative  
and other medicines. 1711 *SHAFTES. Charac.* (1749) III.  
70 We shall endeavour to make appear: 1st, That Wit  
and Humour are corroborative of Religion, and promotive  
to true Faith. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* iii. 48 A complete web of  
corroborative association is woven round the social feeling  
by the powerful agency of the external sanctions.

2. Of a legal act, statement, evidence, etc.: Con-  
firmatory.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* xi. x. § 21 A latter oath may be  
corroborative of the former, or constructive of a new obli-  
gation. 1750 *WARBURTON Lett.* (1809) 37 Any thing explana-  
tory or corroborative of what I say in the beginning of my  
book. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)  
I. 273 This epitaph, corroborative of the tradition above-  
mentioned. 1853 *C. BRONTE Villetta* xxii, I will give cor-  
roborative testimony. 1880 *GLADSTONE in 19th Cent.* No.  
38. 717 Whether the Homeric poems may not be a corrobora-  
tive witness to the Book of Genesis.

† **B. sb.** A strengthening or fortifying agent or  
measure; *esp. in Med.* = CORROBORANT. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II. 246 The Juice of Scordotis  
is holden to be a great corroborative of the stomack. 1649  
*JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* ii. ix. ¶ 20 The rite of confirmation  
is...intended by the Holy Ghost for a corroborative of bap-  
tismal grace. 1785 *D. Low Chirograph.* 128 A little warm  
wine...to act as a corroborative. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* ii. vi. 191  
An efficacious corroborative to his inflexibility.

Hence **Corroboratively** *adv.*

1849 *FRASER'S Mag.* XL. 407 'It is true', exclaimed  
Madame de Bohm, corroboratively. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 6  
May 4 The anonymous painter and grainer, who writes...  
so corroboratively to 'my dear Lord' from America.

**Corroborator** (*kɔrɔbɔrətɔr*). Also 7 -er.  
[Agent-n. in L. form, from *corroborare* to COR-  
ROBORATE.] One who or that which corroborates.

1672 *CROWNE City Politiques* i. l. 8 I'll bring a hundred  
witnesses to confirm it, besides corroborators. 1674 *R.*  
*GODFREY Inf. & Ab. Physic* 93 Medicines, that may prove  
true helpers and corroborators of the Vitals. 1741 *RICHARD-*  
*SON Pamela* IV. 356 He would be in a manner a Corroborator

of his Morals. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 557 The well-timed appearance of corroborators.

**Corroboratory** (kôrôbôr'atôrî), *a.* [f. CORROBORATE *v.* + -ORY.] That tends to corroborate, or has the effect of corroborating; corroborative. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* iv. 161 Coercive and compulsory and corroboratory power. 1883 J. PAYN *Kill* I. ix. 153 Collecting corroboratory evidence.

Hence **Corroboratorily** *adv.*

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 70 'It's a devilish serious matter!' corroboratorily added No. 3.

† **Corroborare**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 5-6 eo(r)-rober. [a. F. *corroborare* (15th c. in Littre):—L. *corroborare* to CORROBORATE.] = CORROBORATE.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* i The cristen feyth is affirmed and corrobored by the doctours of holy chyrche. 1536 RASTELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* iii. II. 509, I purpose to corobor it with mo auctorytees. 1563 WINZET *Pour Scoir Thre Quest.* Tractates (1887) I. 69 Corroborating our iugement with sufficient defensis.

**Corroborree** (kôrôb'rêrî). Also 8 caribberie, 9 corobory, corobobory, corrobberri, corrobory, -borree, -bory, -baree. [The native name in the now extinct language of Port Jackson, New South Wales. (Original pronunciation uncertain.)]

The native dance of the Australian aborigines; it is held at night by moonlight or a bush fire, and is either of a festive or warlike character.

See for description T. L. MITCHELL *Thre Exped. E. Australia* (1838) II. 4; also BLAIR *Cycl. Australasia* (1881) 90. 1793 J. HUNTER *Port Jackson* 195 They very frequently, at the conclusion of the dance, would apply to us . . . for marks of our approbation . . . which we never failed to give by often repeating the word *boobyry*, good; or *boobyry caribberie*, a good dance. 1835 J. BATMAN in *Cornwallis New World* (1839) I. 301 A corroboree with song was got up in quick time. . . . The company was composed entirely of women, twenty-four in number. 1837 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 126 After this meal they began a kind of dance, all hands repeating the word *corrobory*. We remained among them till towards daylight, during all which time they continued their revelry. 1848 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. xix.* (1873) 450 These men were persuaded to hold a 'corrobory' or great dancing party. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 324 The Pleiades seem to the Australians a group of girls playing to a corroboree. 1875 KIDLEY *Kamilaroi* 150 A song sung at corroborees at the junction of the Hunter and the Isis.

*transf.* 1885 FORBES *Nat. Wanderrings* iv. ii. 295 Kingfishers . . . in large chattering corrobories in the tops of high trees. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Feb. 168/2 A corrobory of gigantic dimensions is being prepared for [General Booth's] reception.

Hence **Corroborreeing** *vb.* *sb.*, *nonce-wd.*, performing the corroboree; also *attrib.* and *transf.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 55 The males [Lyrebird] congregate and form 'corroborying places', where they sing, raising and spreading their tails like peacocks.

**Corrode** (kôrô'd), *v.* Also 5-6 corode, (7 orode). [ad. L. *corrôdere* to gnaw away, f. *corrô-* (com-) intensive + *rodere* to gnaw. Cf. F. *corroder* (Paré) 16th c.,] ]

† *l. trans.* To eat into; to eat or gnaw away. *Obs. in lit. sense.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 Howe these woormes knawe and corrode the shypes. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 The Fox (being about to destroy a vine) doth it by corroding and gnawing the root. 1746-7 HENRY *Medil.* (1818) 162 No moth can corrode their texture. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. (1873) 28 The branch . . . corroded by insects.]

2. *transf.* To wear away or destroy gradually, as if by eating or gnawing away the texture.

a. Said of diseases, etc.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 70 Gallon seip bat scharp blood . . . corrupid [MS. B. cordith] fleisch. *Ibid.* 92 A festre . . . if bat . . . he have corrupid eiber rotid sumwat of be senewe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Healt.* 26 b, A Canker, the whiche doth corode and eate the superia partes of the body. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Fabricius Exp. Chyrurg.* i. 2 The Humours doe corode and knaw the place affected. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 144 A painful disorder, which had been secretly corroding her constitution for a number of years. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 103 The cartilage had been unequally corroded by the secretion.

b. Said of the action of chemical agents or rust upon metal, etc.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14 Grene vitriol . . . if pou leie him on moist compeccion he . . . corrupidh [v.r. corodub] it.] 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 37 Others [i.e. inks] would corode or fret the paper in peeces. 1667 H. STURGE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 495 The Iron-Guns . . . were so corroded, that some were . . . almost like Honey-Combs. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 264 Morter eates and corrodes the Timber. 1744 BRICKLEY *Siris* § 138 Iron and copper are corroded and gather rust in the air. 1875 *Univ. Dict.* Art. II. 283 Dürer, whom Landseer supposes to be the first who corroded his plates with *aqua fortis*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 491 As in the sea all things are corroded by the brine.

† c. Said of the gradual action of water, currents, etc. : To erode, eat away. *Obs.*

1654 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 34 The water . . . corrodes its way through the same. 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 130 The channels of Rivers [will be] corroded by the Streams. 1781 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* 98 The current . . . falling obliquely on the side of the bay, corrodes it incessantly.

3. *fig.* 1631 DONNE *To C'tess of Bedford*, Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode The bad with bad. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 215 Those restless thoughts and contentions which corrode the sweets of life. 1760 SMOLLETT *Love Ekeg.* 4 Heart-gnawing cares corrode my pensive breast.

VOL. II.

1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 Sept., Our time was almost all corroded by the general alarm. 1869 LECCKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 60 Luxurious and effeminate vices do undoubtedly corrode and enervate national character.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* (in prec. senses). *a. lit.* 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cxxiii. 486 It adusteth, dryeth, and corodeth. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 122 The green of brasse corodeth lesse when it is burned, than unburned. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 603 So great . . . irregularities . . . in the motion of a river, as will . . . corode through the banks. 1846 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* i. 18 Periods of comparative rest, during which the sea corroded deeply, as it is still corroding, into the land.

b. *fig.* 1656 D'URFEY *Mad. Fichle* i. i. But your sawce is scurvy, and will doubtless corrode upon your Nature. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1846) III. 155 The abuses in the management of the royal navy, and the multitudinous fraud that corroded there. 1759 GOLDSM. *Des No. 7 Sabina*, By incautiously suffering this jealousy to corrode in her breast. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 71 The love of money had not yet corroded into him.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become corroded, suffer corrosion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 174 Some minds corrode and grow inactive under the loss of personal liberty. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 31 Gold and silver . . . do not rust, corrode, or decay.

**Corroded** (kôrô'dêd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Eaten or worn away.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Corroded*, gnawed about. 1833 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 5 The half-corroded fragments of corals. 1844 HOOD *Haunted H.* ii. ix, The heraldic banners, That hung from the corroded walls.

**Corrodent** (kôrô'dênt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *corrôdent-em*, pr. pp. of *corrôdere* to CORRODE.]

A. *adj.* Corroding, corrosive.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelthor's Bk. Physique* 61/2 If the same be to corrodent, diffude as then that wyne, and take other. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 673 Corrodent vapours of the cave.

B. *sb.* Med. A corrosive agent. Also *fig.*

1614 J. KING *Vine Palatine* 17 The physicke of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was . . . a corrodent and . . . lenient, compunction and consolation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Corrodents*, *corrodentia* . . . such things as eat, consume, or destroy excrement flesh.

**Corroder** (kôrô'dar), [f. CORRODE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which corrodes.

1697 EVELYN *Nimium*, vii. 233 These Vermin, Clippers, Corroders, Regraters. 1826 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Proud* (1859) 553 Yon small grub, yon wee corroder.

**Corrodiary** (kôrô'diârî). Also 7 corodarie.

[ad. med. L. *corrôdiarius*, f. *corrôdium* CORRODY.] The recipient of a corrody; a prebendary.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Astr. Rec. Tower* 26 Having in every Cathedral and collegiate Church as incident to his Crowne a Corodarie. 1844 S. R. MITLAND *Dark Ages* 254 In the hall of Grimketul, our corrodiary.

† **Corrodiare**, *v. rare.* [Irreg. f. L. *corrôdere*.] = CORRODE. Hence **Corrodiating** *pp. a.*

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 95 Styx . . . whose waters are . . . so corrodiating that they can only be contained in the hoof of a Mule.

**Corrodibility**. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being corroded.

1735 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corrodible** (kôrô'dib'l), *a.* [f. CORRODE + -IBLE.] Capable of being corroded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 51 Mettalls . . . corrodible by waters. 1665 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* (1667) 14 Gold . . . is not like other Mettalls Dissoluble or Corrodible by [Aqua Fortis].

**Corrodiée**, *obs. pl.* of CORRODY.

**Corrodier** (kôrô'diâr), = CORRODIARY.

1866 KINGSLEY *Hereu.* II. i. 9 Outside the minster walls were the cottages of the corrodiors or folk who, for a corrody or life pittance from the abbey, had given away their lands.

**Corroding** (kôrô'dîng), *vb.* *sb.* [f. CORRODE + -ING.] The action of the verb CORRODE; corrosion.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 1 The extraordinary Eating and Corroding of their Rudder-Irons and Bolts. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 To preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

b. *attrib.*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Corroding-lead*, refined lead, sufficiently pure for the corroding process, by which white lead is manufactured.

**Corroding**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That corrodes, corrosive. *a. lit.* b. *fig.*

1605 TIMME *Querist.* I. vii. 29 A most sharpe cyle . . . most corroding and fretting. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. iii, Envious sir Moth . . . Thou shew'st thyself a true corroding vermin. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* ii. xiv, So gnaw'd the viper the corroding file.

b. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 12 A subtle tyrant, whose corroding hate, etc. 1735 POPE *Odys.* viii. 163 Steel from corroding care one transient day. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 92 Unconscious . . . of a corroding sin within them.

**Corrody**, *corody* (kôrô'dî). Forms: 5-6 cor(r)dyie, 5-7 cor(r)odie, -ye, 6 corradye, 7-8 corredy; (5 corride, *pl.* corodes, -eis, -ise, 7 *pl.* corrodices; 7 colede, 8 colady; 5- corody, 6- corrody. [ad. med. L. *corrôdium*, also -*râdium*, vars. of *corrôdium*, earlier *corrôdium*, f. OF. *cor-rêd*, *a. corroi*, mod. F. *corroi*:—Romanic type \**cor-rêd*o: see CONREY. Among the numerous other

med. L. forms were *corregium*, -*ragium*, *corrogium*, *correium*, *correium*, *correium*, also *correda*, *corredum*. Those in *o*, *a*, were perhaps due to Parisian F. *corroi*, A.F. *corrai*. The primary sense was 'preparation, outfit', hence 'provision'] Provision or allowance for maintenance, aliment; pension.

'Originally the right of free quarters due from the vassal to the lord on his circuit; but later applied esp. to certain contributions of food, provisions, etc., paid annually by religious houses . . . Sometimes the contribution might be commuted, and then it would be practically undistinguishable from an annuity or pension' (C. Plummer *Fortescue Notes* pp. 337-8). Little in use since the Reformation; the legal antiquaries of the 17th c. dealt with it as an obsolete word, and it is now chiefly a historical term, though surviving as the name of some local charities.

1292 BRITTON II. xi. § 15 Et ausi porta disseisne estre fete de conelz. *transl.* Disseisin may also be made of corrodis. 1316 *Act 9 Edw. II*, Stat. 1. c. 11 Pro corrodis pensionibus vel prebendationibus. 1327 *Act 1 Edw. III*, Stat. 1. c. 10 Grevez . . . par grosses empenions, provendes, Eglices, et Corodies. 1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 80 To John fletton his hous fre . . . and corodeye in seint katernes term of his lyfe. c. 1470 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Linc. Mon.* xviii, Than shall men off his howsold be rewarded with corodeyes, and have honeste sustenance in per olde dayis. . . . For such corodes and pensions were first given to be kyng for the same intent. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 182 Discharge of quit clame of any corodies corode pension or pencions dysmes, etc. *Ibid.* 256 Here begyneth the Corode in all the Abbeys in Englande. c. 1533 in FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 420 The said abbot hath sold corodies to the damage of the said monastery. 1555 GARDINER in *Parker's Corr.* 20 There be small corodies in Cambridge for cooks decayed. 1616 BULLOCKE, *Corodie*, an ancient term. 1628 MS. *Acc. St. Johns's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, Joane Palmer was admitted into St. Johns Hospital an In Sister . . . by a Corodie from my L: G: of Cant. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxvii. 231 The founders and benefactors hereby obtained a right of corody or entertainment at such places in nature of free quater. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. *Lesser Monast.* § 10 Corodice, and Pensions to Founders. 1707 in *Our Parish Bks.* I. 127 For Goodman Arnals Colady. . . . 25. *od.* 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 273 The king is entitled to a corody, as the law calls it, out of every bishoprick. 1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 99 To the office of Dean belongs a corody of one servant of the cellar. 1820 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. iii. vii. 357 David I. was entitled to a corody from the Monks of Coldingham. 1888 *Times* 3 Aug. 10/2 The annual party of poor residents of Lambeth and its neighbourhood was given . . . when the recipients of the Archbishop's weekly dole and corody (between 40 and 50) spent a happy evening.

b. *transf.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 352, Besides these floating burgeses of the ocean, there are also certaine flying Citizens of the ayre, which prescribe for a corodie therein.

c. **Corrody house**: a house given rent-free along with or as part of a corrody: cf. quot. 1429 above. c. 1535 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorkshire Archaeol. Jnrl.* IX. 215 A little corrody house w<sup>t</sup> a chambre.

† **Corrogate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *corrogat*, ppl. stem of *corrogare* to bring together by entreaty.] *trans.* ? To demand acceptance for.

1654 GAULE *Magistrat.* 107 Why an hypothesis . . . should be absurdly imagined and arrogantly corrogated, for the planting or promoting of error and falsehood?

† **Corro gue**, *v. Obs.*—0. Also *corroge*. [ad. L. *corrogare*: see prec. Cf. *prorogue*.]

1623 COCKERAM II. To Gather up on every side, *corroge*.

**Corronach**, **Corronation**, etc.: see CURON-.

**Corronel** (l, obs. f. COLONEL.

**Corrosibility** (kôrô'zibi-lîti). [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being corroded.

a. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 188 (R) Corrosibility being the quality that answers corrosiveness. 1757 tr. *Heinkel's Pyrit.* 225 The corrosibility of iron and copper therein. 1879 BAIN *Educ. as Science* viii. 255 Distinct properties . . . as weight, ductility, corrosibility.

**Corrosible** (kôrô'zib'l), *a.* [ad. L. type \**corrosibil-is*, f. *corrô-*, ppl. stem of *corrôdere* to CORRODE: see -IBLE.] = CORRODIBLE.

1721 in BAILEY; 1735 in JOHNSON [who says 'this ought to be *corrodible*']; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Corrosibleness** = CORROSIBILITY.

1730-6 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts. **Corrosion** (kôrô'zîon). Also 5 corrisoun, 5-6 corosion. [a. OF. *corrosion*, or ad. L. *corrôsiôn-em*, n. of action f. *corrôdere* to CORRODE.]

1. The action or process of corroding; the fact or condition of being corroded.

a. Destruction of organic tissue by disease, etc. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Alle scharpe corosisis if pat bei ben brent . . . her corrisoun [MS. B corosion] is lessid. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chyrurg.* v. 170, vi. diseases of the teeth, payne, corosion, etc. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 36 It is . . . a kinde of poison: for that it worketh either by Corrosion or by a Secret Malignity. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 433 The corrosion of the larger blood vessels. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* No. 52. 178 Ulceration and corrosion of [the stomach].

b. Destruction by chemical action; esp. by the action of acids, rust, etc. upon metal.

1612 WOODALL *Smrg. Male Wks.* (1653) 270 Corrosion is calcination, reducing things coagulated, by the corroding spirits of salt, sulphur. *Aqua fortis*, etc. into Calc. 1758-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 234 Green borax or *chrysocola* . . . is nothing else but copper turned into rust by corrosion. 1875 *Univ. Dict.* Art. II. 285 Etching is the result of a chemical process resulting in corrosion of the metal on which the design has been laid down.



† c. The gradual wasting action of water, currents, etc.; erosion. *Obs.*

1878 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI 97 note, This sand bank being always on the increase, occasions a corrosion of the opposite bank.

2. *fig.*  
a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1630) 111 It will infect his whole life with a continual corrosion. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ¶2 Peevishness... wears out happiness by slow corrosion. 1871 FARRAR *Wim. Hist.* ii. 57 When the faith of her priests has been eaten away by the long corrosion of unacknowledged doubt.

3. *concr.* A result or product of corrosion, as rust. *rare.*

1779 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 34 Arsenicunites with vitriolic, nitrous, and muriatic acids, forming a corrosion or compound not soluble in water.

**Corrosive** (kōrō'siv, formerly kōrō'siv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *corosif*, (-yf, -yff), 5-6 *corosive*, (-yve), *corrosyve*, (6 *corosyfe*, 7 *corosif*), 6- *corrosive*. *β.* 5 *corosif*, 6 *corosife*, *corrizive*, -yave, 7 -laive, -if. *γ.* 6-7 *oo(r)-rasive*. See also CORSE, CORSEIVE. [*a.* *corrosif*, OF. *corosif*, -ive (14th c. in Littré). The stress being orig. on the third syllable, and afterwards on the first, the second was obscure, and its vowel was represented by *e*, *i*, *a*, and at length lost, giving the form CORROSYVE. Since the 17th c. etymological influence has caused the prevalence of *corrosive* with stress on the second syllable, as in *corrode*, *corrosion*; this is found in Milton 1667.]

*Δ. adj.* Having the quality of corroding.

1. Having the quality of eating away or consuming by chemical action: said of acids, etc.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 300 Of watres corosif [*v.* *corosif*] and of lymayne. 1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch. Adm.* in Ashm. (1650) 190 Waters corrosyve and waters Ardent. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i. 295 Waters corrosive... waters of abifications, etc. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept. The corrosive aire of London. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. v. (1851) 321 Quicklime and oil of vitriol... exercise a powerful corrosive action on both animal and vegetable substances. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July *q.v.* You were sentenced for throwing corrosive fluid over your... wife.

2. Having the quality of eating away or destroying organic tissue: *a.* said of diseases, etc.

1400 Lanfranc's *Chirurg.* 214 Bis bou myst do with a medycine corosif, save an foot iren is better. 1413 LYDO. *Pylgr. Soule* i. xxxi. (1859) 35 A plaister corosyf. 1542 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 31 Lyke good surgeons... with corrosive and sharpe medecines, to drawe out the festred and stynkyng cores. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clvi. 460 The medecines are either corrosive, putrefactive, or caustick. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclii. 156 Not by taking anything corrosive to make you lean. 1843 CARLILE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 98 Some Saint-John's corrosive mixture.

*b. Med.* Said of medicinal agents or preparations: Caustic, escharotic.

1400 Lanfranc's *Chirurg.* 214 Bis bou myst do with a medycine corosif, save an foot iren is better. 1413 LYDO. *Pylgr. Soule* i. xxxi. (1859) 35 A plaister corosyf. 1542 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 31 Lyke good surgeons... with corrosive and sharpe medecines, to drawe out the festred and stynkyng cores. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clvi. 460 The medecines are either corrosive, putrefactive, or caustick. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclii. 156 Not by taking anything corrosive to make you lean. 1843 CARLILE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 98 Some Saint-John's corrosive mixture.

*γ.* 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 B. Any such corrosive, sharpe or eager medecine. 1618 M. BARET *Horseman-shipp* i. 72 The vnskilfull Chirurgion, which hath applied corrosive medecines to a greene wound.

*fig.* 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Christ administrators... a sharpe and corrosive sentence against a foul and putrid licence.

3. *fig. a.* Destructive, consuming, wasting. *b.* Fretting, wearing to the mind or feelings.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 166 Vnlawfull and corrosive maintenance. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* vi. iii. § 4 There ariseth... a pensive and corrosive desire that we had done otherwise. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 499 Ills corrosive, cares importunate. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) i. 236 That torpid but corrosive rest which is the greatest of all evils. 1849 C. BAONTE *Shirley* xxi. 314 The most corrosive woe. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 14½ The face of nature as it is before the corrosive hand of civilization sweeps across it.

4. **Corrosive sublimate**: mercuric chloride or bichloride of mercury (Hg Cl<sub>2</sub>), a white crystalline substance, which acts as a strong acid poison.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sublimiate Corrosive*, or *White Mercury*, a strong Corrosive Powder... us'd by Surgeons to eat away Corrupt or Proud Flesh, to cleanse old Ulcers, etc. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, Corrosive sublimate of Mercury... This sublimate is a violent escharotic. 1803 *Med. Trn.* IX. 8r Corrosive muriated quicksilver. 1842 MACAULAY *Freder. Gt. Esq.* (1854) II. 276½ Pills of corrosive sublimate hidden in his clothes.

*B. sb.*  
1. A substance that corrodes by chemical action; an acid or the like.

1471 RIFLEY *Comp. Alch. Adm.* in Ashm. (1650) 191 Oyles with Corrosyves Imade. 1816 F. ANTHONIS (*title*) Apologie or... Gold... made Potable and Medicinable without Corrosives. 1756-7 tr. *Kestler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 409 A corrosive, compounded of one third of tartar and two-thirds of nitre.

2. *Med.* A corrosive drug, remedy, etc.; a caustic, escharotic, etc.

c 1400 Lanfranc's *Chirurg.* 349 Corosivis & cauterizativis we usip in chirurgie in manie causis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 160 Black Hellebor... mended with Corrosives. 1767 JAGO *Edgell* iii. (R.). As sharp corrosives to the scirrhous flesh. 1830 R. CHRISTISON *Trat. Poisons* i. i. 2 Many of these irritants, such as arsenic, are in common speech called corrosives.

*γ.* 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidanus's Comm.* xxii. 346 a, To lay to this disease some corrosive or other sharp medicine. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* x. 259 In physick the corrosives shapen the lenitives, and the lenitives mitigate the corrosives. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems*, Job xiii, You Corrosives into my wounds distill.

*b.* Applied to condiments having a sharp or pungent taste. *rare.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 82 The hot Tastes in our Diet... such are the Acid or Corrosives, as Mustard and Garlic; the Aromatics as Ginger.

† 3. *fig. a.* Something that 'frets' or causes care or annoyance; a grief, annoyance. *b.* A sharp or caustic remedy (cf. 2). *Obs.*

*a.* c 1550 J. RAMSEY (*title*), A Caosyfe to be layed hard unto the Hartes of all faythfull professors of Christes Gospel. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. 150 They... so meditate continually of it, that it is a perpetual corrosive. 1663 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 731 The grief that arises from ill children, is a greater corrosive, than the comfort of good is a cordial.

*β.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 282 b, This is the Popes best corrozive wherewith he eateth out the canker of controversies. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parv.* 27 That... their fathers faults [should be] a continual corrosive.

*γ.* 1759 LIVLY *Euphonia* (A1b) 99, I was halfe perswaded that they [women]... would be comforters, but now I see they... will be corrosives. 1888 GREINE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 In things past cure, care is a corrosive. 1630 E. PELHAM *Cods Power in Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) IV. 87½ What a cutting Corrosive it would be to them, to bring of the untimely deaths of their Children. 1659 T. WALL *Charrac. Enimies* Ch. 43 What a corrosive... to the penitent soul of David, to hear Nathan say, Thou hast made the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme.

† c. Something that consumes. *Obs. rare.*

1533 ELVOT *Lett. to Cromwell in Gov.* (1883) p. xcvi, Doughters... be grete corrosives of a litle substance.

¶ The form *corrosive* has occasionally been taken as a deriv. of *L. rādēre* to scrape, and distinguished from *corrosive*.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 9 They are our corrosives, corrosives, used only to pare off our excrements. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corrosive* (from *corrado*), which scrapes together, shaves or spoils: This word is many times mistaken for *Corrosive*, from *Corrado*.

† **Corrosive**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *corrosive*. [*f.* CORROSYVE *sb.*] *trans.* To apply a corrosive to; to consume or 'fret' as a corrosive; to worry, vex, annoy, distress.

1581 RICH *Farewell* (1846) 14 Not only sett us free from these detestable enormities, but corrosived our consciences. 1593 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Mary.* Wks. 1753 II. 397 If any thing do corrosive his breast, it was, that he was in base England born. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 865 To have the dead flesh deeply corrosived.

Hence **Corrosiving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 CHETTEL *Kinde-harts* Dr. (1841) 22 Travelers that, by incision, are able to ease all aches... Note their cuttings, drawings, corrosivings, boxings, butchering. 1641 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 79 Let us take off the proud flesh with the corrosiving denunciations of vengeance to the impenitent sinners.

**Corrosively** (kōrō'sivli), *adv.* [*f.* CORROSYVE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a corrosive manner.

a 1601 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 303 (R.) At first it tasted somewhat corrosively. 1821 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 169 The traces of the French philosophy... had worn themselves corrosively into his literary being.

**Corrosiveness** (kōrō'sivnēs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corrosive.

1611 COROR, *Corrosivité*... corrosiveness. a 1631 DONNE *Poems*, To Sir E. Herbert, Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat. 1674 C. GOODALL *Coll. Physic. Vind.* (1676) 53 The corrosiveness of some juices. 1771 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s.v. *Cedar*, Cedar... used in Building... would reform the Malignity and Corrosiveness in the Air. 1876 W. C. CARTWRIGHT *Jessie* 225 The sublimated corrosiveness of which has been steadily gnawing away... every element of organic independence.

**Corrosivity**, *rare*—1. [*f.* CORROSYVE + -ITY. Cf. *F. corrosivité* 16th c.] = CORROSIVENESS.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* 401 It must infect its mischief, therefore, by its corrosivity.

**Corrosoe**, *ou*, *obs.* *f.* CURASSOW.

† **Corrounder**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* COR-1 + ROUNDER.] A fellow 'rounder'; a companion in walking the rounds or patrolling.

1613 LUSHINGTON *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 485 Epaminondas walks the Round, and finding one Soldier asleep, some of the Corrounders intreat for him.

**Corroux**, var. of *curroux*: see COURIER.

**Corroye**, *obs.* *f.* CURRY v.

**Corrugant** (kōr'ugānt), *a.* [*ad. L. corrūgānt-em*, pr. pple. of *corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.] Corrugating, wrinkling.

1706 in PHILLIPS (*Corrugant muscles*). 1721 in BAILEY; 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corrugate** (kōr'ugāt), *ppl. a.* [*ad. L. corrūgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *corrūgāre*: see next.] Wrinkled; contracted into folds or wrinkles. Also *fig.*

1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1382 Extended views a narrow mind extend; Push out its corrugate, expansive make.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 458 Howard... with corrugate brow now consigned Pailloles to the 'shell'.

*b. spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having a wrinkled appearance; marked with parallel ridges and furrows, usually wavy or curved.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 38 The surface frequently appears to be corrugate or plaited. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 133 *Corrugate* or *Crumpled*, as the petals of a Poppy, applies to the irregular crumpling of the otherwise plane corolla-leaves.

**Corrugate** (kōr'ugāt), *v.* [*f. L. corrūgāt-*, ppl. stem of *corrūgāre* to wrinkle, *f. cor-* (com-) intensive + *rūgāre* to wrinkle, *f. rūga* wrinkle.]

*trans.* To wrinkle (the skin), contract into wrinkles; hence *gen.* to draw, contract, or bend into parallel folds or ridges; to mark with ridges and furrows.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* (1650) 129 Salt excitheth the appetite by corrugating the mouth of the stomach. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 964 Cold and Drinnesse do (both of them) Contract and Corrugate. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 676 To soften and smooth, the Sinuosities of the stomach, that had by long abstinence been much corrugated. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 95 Whatsoever... acts as a Stimulus, and crisps and corrugates the Fibres. 1786 tr. *Backford's Vathek* (1834) 97 The haughty forehead of the intrepid princess became corrugated with agony. 1839 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 222 b, It [the muscle] corrugates the skin of the nose transversely. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 50 Tangential thrusts, which corrugate and wrinkle its surface into mountain chains and deep-sea-valleys.

*c. intr.* (for *refl.*) = To become corrugated.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xiv, Whether the Matter corrugates, or impostumates. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. 122 The elastic material corrugated before the enormous pressure.

Hence **Corrugating** *vbl. sb.* **Corrugating machine**, a machine for making corrugated iron.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Corrugated** (kōr'ugātəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Of the skin: Wrinkled, drawn into wrinkles.

1623 COCKERAM, *Corrugated*, wrinkled. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Personal Wks.* (Bohn) II. 132 His face corrugated, especially the large nose. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 146 Fain To... laugh smooth Thy corrugated brow.

2. *transf.* Marked as with wrinkles, i.e. with parallel folds, ridges, or furrows. *spec.* in *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc.: cf. CORRUGATE *a.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 138 (T.) [The palate] is... covered over with a nervous skin, corrugated with several asperities. 1776 WITTLING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 67 Foliage brownish green... puckered and corrugated. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 365 When... mixed with acetic acid, the fluid part of the mucus... coagulates into a thin semi-opaque corrugated membrane. 1882 *Zoologist* Mar. 103 The corrugated formation of the carapace.

*b.* Bent into regular curved folds or grooves; as *corrugated iron*, sheet iron so bent (for increase of its strength), used for making walls, roofs, sheds, and the like; also *corrugated gutta percha*, *glass*, etc.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 121 Patent Corrugated and Flexible Gutta Percha Tubing. 1856 *Engineer* I. 49½ Wrought-iron corrugated bearing plates. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 A large corrugated iron shed has been erected.

**Corrugation** (kōr'ugā'tjən), [*ad. L. type \*corrūgation-em*, *f. corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.]

1. The action of corrugating or state of being corrugated; contraction into wrinkles, folds, or ridges.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* D ij b, Veye hunger cometh by contraction and corrugation of the yernes procedyng from the mouthe of the stomake. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 745 The skinn of the forehead (which by his tension and corrugation... demonstrateth the manifold affections of the mind). 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extensp.* 22 Convulsive Corrugations of the Fibres. 1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 225½ Strong acids applied to arteries produce a corrugation or crimping of their structure.

2. *concr.* A wrinkle, fold, furrow, or groove formed by the contraction of a soft surface or the indenting of a hard one.

1829 E. JESSE *Frnl. Nat.* 53 An oak, with all the corrugations, twistings, furrows, and irregularities which this tree... generally exhibits. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* 224 Another element of strength... that which has of late been introduced into iron roofs, which by means of their corrugations... are made to span over wide spaces, without the support of beams or rafters. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nev.* i. 1 A succession of mountain chains folded in broad corrugations.

**Corrugative** (kōr'ugātiv), *a. rare.* [*f.* CORRUGATE *v.*: see -IVE.] Characterized by corrugation.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corrugated*, *Corrugative*, when the parts are crumpled up irregularly, as the petals of the poppy, or the skin of some seeds.

**Corrugato-** (kōr'ugātō), combining form of CORRUGATE *a.*, as in *corrugato-striate*, having corrugate striations or stripes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 136 Sides smooth, but somewhat corrugato-stiate.

**Corrugator** (kōr'ugātōr), [*a. mod. L. corrūgātor*, agent-n. *f. corrūgāre* to CORRUGATE.]

1. Anything which corrugates or causes corrugation. *rare.*

1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 215 Styptics, and other like corrugators, are vainly applied.

2. *Anat.* Each of the two small muscles which contract the brows in the action of frowning.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Corrugator Supercilii*.] 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 280/2 The corrugator and frontalis muscles. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 222 The corrugators, by their contraction, lower the eyebrows and bring them together, producing vertical furrows on the forehead, that is, a frown.

† *Corrugate*, *v.* Obs.—o [ad. L. *corrūgare* to CORRUGATE. Cf. also OF. *corrugier*.] (See quot.) 1623 Cockeram, *Corrugate*, to frowne, to wrinkle.

*Corrugent*, *a.* Mistaken form of CORRUGANT; in *corrugant muscle* = CORRUGANT 2.

1787-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Corrugent muscle*, the same as *corrugator supercilii*. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

† *Corruined*, *ppl. a.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. COR + *ruined*, prob. after L. *corrūpere* to fall together in ruin: see COR-] Altogether ruined.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 37 The State then corrupted and now corrupted by their pride and negligence.

† *Corrupp*, *v.* Obs. Also 4-5 *coromp*, *corump*, 5 *corompe*, 6 *corompe*, *corump*, *corompe*, 5-6 *corompe*. [a. OF. *corompere*, *corumpere* (mod. F. *corrompre* = Pr. *corrompre*, It. *corrompere*) = L. *corrumpere* to break in pieces, destroy, ruin, spoil, mar, adulterate, falsify, draw to evil, seduce, bribe, f. *cor-* together, altogether + *rumpere* to break, violate, destroy, etc. In Fr. also to spoil by decomposition, rot, render putrid.]

1. *trans.* To bring to naught, destroy, mar, spoil, render useless.

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* i. 1 Moryn or manqwaln. þe nerand corrupis all men. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xi. 98 Things þat ben contraries and enemys corrompen hem. 1382a WYCLIF *Flas.* ii. 12, I shal corumpen, or destruye, hir vyne þeerd, and hir figge tree. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxvi. 134 By the softnes of theses thinges... the stroke of the enyn shal be corromped and vayne.

2. To decompose, cause to rot or decay; to infect or taint with corruption.

1340 HAMFOLDE *Pr. Consc.* 850 It myght be ayr swa corrupid mak þat men þarof be dede suld take. 1382a WYCLIF i. Cor. v. 6 A litil sour dowr corrupith, or defouliþ, al the gobet. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* De P. R. xi. xlii. (1582) 164 Thunder... corrupeth wine in tuns. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* i. 2 Iþir corrupeth a þing a noon. c 1525 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles*, He loseth his soule, and corrupeth his body.

3. To destroy morally, make morally corrupt.

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psal.* v. 11 Strynkand wordes þat corumpis þe heiers. 1340 *Ayene*. 140 Put hi ne by yecorumped ne by ydele blisse, ne be 7013e, etc. 1482 CAXTON *Myst.* ii. viii. 85 Crysten men corrupted by the mariages... that they... make with the sarayns. c 1532 DUNN *Introd. Pr.* in Palsgr. 942 To corumpen or corrupt, *corumpere*.

4. To corrupt by bribery.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 321 Kyng William corrupede be warleyynes wib money. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 26 By gold ne siluer he shal not be corrupt ne corompid.

5. To corrupt (language).

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3478 Of langage of Rome, Of Latyne corruppede alle.

6. *intr.* To become corrupt; to putrefy or rot.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xi. 96 When it forletþ to ben oone, it mot nedis dien and corumpen to-gidre. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 77 To greet abundance of matter corruppinge. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* i. 2 It schal not corumpen ne rote whilic it is perinne.

† *Corruppable*, *a.* Obs. Also 5 *corromp*. [a. OF. *corruptibilis*, *corrompibile*, f. *corrompere* CORRUMP: see ABLE.] = CORRUPTIBLE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 2149 Of a thyng that parfyt is and stable Descendynge so til it be corruppable (v. r. corruppable). c 1430 LYNG *Bochas* vi. xv. (1554) 163 a, Of soule eternall, of body corruppable. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xvii. That whyche was mortal and corruppable. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 258/2 Be not thou wrothe to leue the world corruppable with his couetyse.

† *Corrupcion*, *Obs.* An early by-form of CORRUPTION: cf. CORRUMPE.

a 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* lxxiii. 23 Swa is pride corrupcion of luf. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 6153 Pe elementes alle sal þan clene be Of alle corrupcionis þat we here se. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 117 If þat any þing of corrupcion abide þe place schal be opened with an instrument.

† *Corruppent*, *a.* Obs. Also -ant. [ad. L. *corruppent-em*, pr. ppl. of *corrumpere* to CORRUPT: in F. *corruppent*.] Corrupting, destructive.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 28 This change corruppent of the forme. *Ibid.* ii. v. 10 The onely corruppent altering that can be named. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 41 Such corruppent grandees, that think whole kingdoms gobetts not great enough... to satiate their appetites.

† *Corrumpen*, -our. *Obs. rare.* [In 15th c. *corumpour*, a. OF. *corrupteur*, -*rumpeur*, f. *corrompere*.] = CORRUPTOR.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vii. Thou hast the eyen of corrupment of children, and art as a traytre. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 88/2 Corumper of the laws.

† *Corrup*, -uppe, *v.* Obs. By-form of CORRUPT *v.* [prob. partly due to taking the pa. ppl. and pa. t. *corrupt* as *corrup* + t: cf. the Sc. *corrupt*.] Hence *Corrupted* *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Engl.* 96 To Corrupte, *corrumptere*. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1887) 17 In their corrupit mind. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* x. 1 Deed flies yt coruppe swete oymment. a 1536 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 John ii. 15 To corruppe the Scripture with false glosses. 1552 ASB. HAMILTON

*Catech.* (1884) 11 Potegareis that sellis corrupit drogari. *Ibid.* 91 Thai corrup the ayre with the exempl of their unclein lyfe.

*Corrupt* (*kōrupt*), *ppl. a.* Also 4 *corupt*(e), 4-6 *corrupte*, (5 *corruptie*). [a. OF. *co(r)rupt* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *corrupt-us*, pa. ppl. of *corrumpere*: see CORRUMP.]

By Chaucer and Gower often stressed on first syllable.]

† *A.* as *pa. ppl.* Corrupted, depraved, spoiled.

1340 *Ayene*. 82 Hare wyt is al mysweent and corrupt ase the zuelþ of þe... wyfman grat myd childre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. p. 167 A luge that may nat been deceyued ne corrupt. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 5 That he be not corrupt or corrupted. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 36 b, How he had corrupt the estates of Rome with his treasure. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxvii, Eyes corrupt by ouer-partial looks.

*B.* as *adj.*

1. Changed from the naturally sound condition, esp. by decomposition or putrefaction developed or incipient; putrid, rotten or rotting; infected or defiled by that which causes decay. *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. xi. þou schalt have pestilence and fereve, cold, and brennyng hete, and corrupt air. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1008 A wyldre fyr and corrupt pestilence So falle vp on youre bodies yet to nyght. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men duse it in medicines... for cleansing of corrupte blude. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 52 It castip to be wounde be corrupt mater þat is in þe place þat is brusid. 1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* vii. 17 A corrupt tree bryngeth forth the evyll frute. 1563 FULKE *Meteore* (1640) 20 b, [It] may brede wormes, as all other corrupt flesh wil doe. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 193 The water... having gotten a corrupt quality by the nature and corruption of the metall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 605 Vapour, and Mist, and Exhalation hot, Corrupt and Pestilent. 1767 GOODE *Treat.* *Wounds* i. 220 A corrupt and stagnant air causes various disorders, and the worst kind of fevers.

2. Said of the blood of one legally attained: see CORRUPTION 2 b.

1642 *Termes de la Ley* 89 When any is attained of Felony or Treason, then his blood is said to bee corrupt, by meanes whereof his children, nor any of his blood, cannot be heires to him, or to any other Ancestour. a 1832 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 480 No title can be deduced through the corrupt blood of the father.

† 2. Spoiled by base additions; adulterated; debased. *Obs.*

1582 *Act* 23 *Ellis*. c. 8 § 1 A greate parte of the waxe made and melted within this Realme hath byn founde to bee of late verry corrupt by reason of the deceyffull mixture thereof. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 86 They were tould it was about corrupt money.

3. Debased in character; infected with evil; depraved; perverted; evil, wicked.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 282 He knew vche contre corrupte in hit seluen. c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat.* *Wyclif* 123 þise corrupt in mynde wipstolen treut. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. lxxxix. 59 Peceyuyng his corrupt mynde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* iv. 29 Let no corrupt communication procede out of your mouthes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on 1's.* i. 1 The corrupter that the world is, so muche the more carefully must we shunne all noysome fellowshipe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 15. 1642 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 206 A Liturgie which had no being... but from the corrupt times. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 11 However disagreeable this truth may appear to corrupt nature. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* viii. 281 Charles II came back... with tastes as corrupt as his morals. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* viii. 102 A corrupt form of Christianity.

4. Perverted from uprightness and fidelity in the discharge of duty; influenced by bribery or the like; venal. *a.* Of persons.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 But sodeinly the juge he nome, which corrupt sat upon the dome. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 16 The L. Chancellor is accused to be a corrupt judge. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 194 There never was, for any long time, a corrupt representative of a virtuous people. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iii. 1, He was shamefully corrupt in the disposition of his patronage. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 547 Those who receive the filthy lucre are corrupt already. 1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXXXIII. 139 A corruptionist and the proprietor of a corrupt legislative squadron.

*b.* Of actions, etc.

*Corrupt practices* (at parliamentary, municipal, and other elections): such forms of bribery, direct or indirect, as are made illegal and punishable by the various *Corrupt and Illegal Practices Acts*, notably that of 1883.

1563 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xxxv. 387 That corrupt labour was made for his deliviance under queen Mary. 1621-2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 312 Discharged them... from being publique Notaries, for their making of false and corrupt acts. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Des.* V. 534, I have no reason to believe that there is anything corrupt in the transaction. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 127 The general laws against corrupt practices at elections.

5. Of language, texts, etc.: Destroyed in purity, debased; altered from the original or correct condition by ignorance, carelessness, additions, etc.; vitiated by errors or alterations.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 421 A maner Latyn corrupt was hir speche, But algates ther by was she vnderstonde. 1535 *Jovc. Apoll.* Tindale 22 The copie was so corrupt. 1624 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 318 Both Tongues being a corrupt Arabick. 1740 THEOBALD *Pref.* to *Shaks.*, Shakspeare's case has in a great measure resembled that of a corrupt Classicist. *Ibid.* The emendation of corrupt passages. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 30 Rimac, an Indian word... from a corrupt pronunciation of which word the Spaniards have derived Lima. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Croker's Boswell* note, A grossly corrupt passage from the *Triclinus* of Euripides. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm.*

*Cong.* (1876) II. App. 680 The text seems very corrupt. 1881 SKLAT *Etymol. Dict.* s.v. *Necromancy*, Low Lat. *nigromantia*, corrupt form of *necromantia*.

*Corrupt* (*kōrupt*), *v.* For forms see the adj. [app. f. CORRUP *ppl. a.* (cf. to *content*); but subseq. referred directly to L. *corrupt-*, ppl. stem of *corrumpere*, and treated as the English representative of that verb, to the supersession of CORRUMP *v.* After the formation of the vb., *corrupt* was used for some time as its pa. ppl., beside *corrupted*; and is found also as a short form of the pa. tense.]

1. *trans.* To spoil or destroy (flesh, fruit, or other organic matter) by physical dissolution or putrid decomposition; to turn from a sound into an unsound impure condition; to cause to 'go bad'; to make rotten or rotting. *arch.*

1382a WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 16 Thouz the ilke that is withoute-forth, oure man can be corrupid; netheles that man that is withinne forth, is renewid. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 221 A body may be furdoo and corruped. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 16 The vytalles [being] corruped by taking water at the riftes euylly closed. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 184 *margin*, Breade corrupeth hony. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 195 It being certainly the quality of the place, either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or less corruped. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. (1682) 184 The infectious air, that corrupted the blood of strangers. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 175 Fruits, which... must have performed a voyage of sixty or fourscore leagues, without being corruped.

*b.* *fig.* Said in reference to the blood of attainted persons: see CORRUPTION 2 b.

1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* iv. 93 And by his Treason, stand'st not thou attainted, Corrupted, and exempt from ancient Gentry? 1628 COCK *On Litt.* § 745 By his attainer of Treason or Felonie his blood is so stained and corrupted as... his children cannot be heyres to him. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 4) III. 345 The attainer of the father only corrupts the lineal blood, and not the collateral blood between the brothers.

2. To render unsound or impure by the contamination of putrid matter; to infect, taint, render morbid.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 123 [The town] was now infected and corrupted, with the pestilent plague: whereby two partes of the people... wer destroyed. 1563 FULKE *Meteore* (1640) 16 This kinde of Exhalation corrupeth the ayre, which infecteth the bodies of men and beasts. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc.* *Wind* 173 Suffocating Air, which infests the Burning Zone; where the whole Masse is corrupted with intolerable heats.

† *b.* To adulterate. *Obs.*

1582 *Act* 23 *Ellis*. c. 8 § 4 Everye Person and Persons that shall corrupte the Honny... with any deceyffull myxture, shall forfeyte the Barrell. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 44 If any... Vintners shall Corrupt or Adulterate any Wine.

3. To render morally unsound or 'rotten'; to destroy the moral purity or chastity of; to pervert or ruin (a good quality); to debase, defile.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Göit.) 1553 *heading*, How manes sinne þat i of mene, Corrupt all þis world bidene. 1382a WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 12 Al forsothe flehs had corrupid his weie vpon the erthe. 1526-34 TINDALE i. *Cor.* xv. 33 Be not deceaved: malicious speakings corrupte good manners. 1530 PALSGR. 349 That their virginite shulde be corruped. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. iii. 33 The fittest time to corrupt a mans Wife, is when shee's false out with her Husband. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* 4 F. xxviii. III. 96 The worship of saints and relics corrupted the pure and perfect simplicity of the Christian model. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 360 The regard to wealth, as the most important object in life, which extensively corrupts Americans. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 358 Lewis XV., perhaps the most worthless of all the creatures that monarchy has ever corrupted.

4. To destroy or pervert the integrity or fidelity of (a person) in his discharge of duty; to induce to act dishonestly or unfaithfully; to make venal; to bribe.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 138 By corruptyng with money diverse Burgeses of the towne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 23 She ment him to corrupt with goodly meede. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 154 Upon hope of escaping punishment, by corrupting publique Justice. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 226 Baxter was neither to be corrupted nor to be deceived. 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, A lavish expenditure of money, in corrupting the electors.

*b.* with adverbial extension.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 204 Whether... it were not possible with well-weighing summes of gold to corrupt him to a reuolt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 368 The greatest part Of Mankind they corrupted to forsake God their Creator. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vii, The disease applies to the French military politics and corrupts nature over to his side. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* xxxi, Endeavouring to corrupt the waiter to mingle poison with the food.

† 5. To pervert the text or sense of (a law, etc.) by altering it for evil ends. *Obs.*

1382a WYCLIF *Prov.* Prol., Oure writen thingis... that ben not corrupid. 1509 [see CORRUPTING *ppl. a.*] a 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Title-p., The restoring agayne of Moses law corrupted by the Scribes and Pharisees. 1621 *Imble* 2 *Cor.* ii. 17 Wee are not as many which corrupt the word of God. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. 136 *note*, The Mahometans, who could not deny but [those words of the psalm] were spoken of the Messias, were forced to corrupt the text. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Oct., The Hereticks corrupted the New Testament.

6. To destroy the purity of (a language), the correctness or original form of (a written passage, a word, etc.); to alter (language) for the worse as judged by the standard of the original.

1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 17 Their language is Italian, but corrupted with the Greeke, French, and Spanish. 1699 DAMPER *Voy. II.* i. 1. 16 By the Spaniards *Isles des Arenas*, but the English Seamen .. corrupt the same strangely, and some call it the *Desarts*, others the *Desarques*. 1708 Johnson *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 The faults of all the [Publishers], have .. corrupted many passages perhaps beyond recovery. 1881 SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* s.v. *Cullass*, Hence the word was corrupted to *curtass*.

7. To spoil (anything) in quality: +a. a thing material. *Obs.*

1526-34 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 19 Se that ye gaddre you not treasure vpon the erth, where rust and mothes corrupte [1611 doth corrupt, 1881 doth consume]. 1665 Life *Earl Essex in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 164 Immoderate showers of rain had so corrupted the ground, that the body of foot could not march, nor the train of artillery move.

b. a thing not material: To spoil, mar. *arch.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mat.* iv. Wks. 1856 1. 48 Thou hast had a good voice, if this cold marthe .. have not corrupted it. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turks* 199 Hee was .. called backe again for corrupting the hope conceived of peace. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermenegio* 161 The Princess, finding now her pleasure corrupted with the feare of the Fleet that came towards her. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird* 15 Plenty corrupts the melody That made thee famous once, when young.

+8. To break up the constitution or existing form of; to dissolve, destroy. *Obs.*

1655-66 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 520/1 Of the corruption of the Number Ten .. is generated the Number Nine .. of Nine corrupted is generated Ten, by addition of One. 1799 CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* 17 We say an egg is corrupted, when we see the Egg no longer, but a chicken in its place.

9. *intr.* To become corrupt or putrid, to 'go bad'; to undergo decomposition; to putrefy, rot, decay.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knzt. T.* 1888 The clothed blood for any lechcraft Corrupteth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 b, Take away thy soule, and anone thy body corrupteth and stynketh. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* 65 b, Gold never corrupteth by rust. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 40 All her Husbandry doth lye on heapes, Corrupting in it owne fertillite. c 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 50 Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead, Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Bon's Gardening* 202 Stagnant Water is .. very subject to corrupt, and to stink. 1803 WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 69 The carcasses of dead animals .. were scattered in great abundance among the tents, to corrupt and moulder away.

b. of moral decay.

1598 MEXES *Palladis T.* In these declining and corrupting times. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Great. Kingd.* (Arb.) 488 In a slothfull Peace, both courages will effeminate, and manners corrupt. 1826 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* iv. 11 The human mind Corrupts and goes to wreck. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lviii. 8 Every unregenerate man is an abortion. He corrupts in the darkness of sin.

**Corrupted** (*kɔr'ptəd*), *pph. a.* [f. CORRUPT v. + -ED.] Made or become corrupt (in various senses); = CORRUPT *pph. a.*

1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxv. 393 That corrupted means were used for my delivery. 1581 *Act 23 Ellis.* c. 8. § 4, Yf the same corrupted waxe shall happen to bee solde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 57 In the corrupted currants of this world, Offence's glided hand may shoue by Iustice. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 320 This corrupted traitor. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xii. 327 The present copy of Seylae, one of the most corrupted books in the world. 1731 SWIFT *On his Death*, They argue no corrupted mind in him. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 291 The emendation of corrupted passages. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 500 The sap of corrupted wood. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St. I.* i. 44 A pagan, who had some notion of Christianity in a corrupted form.

Hence **Corruptedly** *adv.*, **Corruptedness**.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* ii. 11. 209 The senat .. judged ten yeares together most partially, and most corruptedly. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 90 Our native corruptednesse. 1694 STONES in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 62 Fowls .. called *Cuntur*, and by the Spaniards corruptedly *Condor*. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 73 The Judges, are thus kept .. in a state .. of .. corruptedness. 1851 G. S. FAIRER *Many Mansions* (1862) 381 note, References to Pagan Mythology, which sprang corruptedly out of Old Patriarchism.

**Corrupter**, -or (*kɔr'ptəz*). Also 6 -ar, -our. [f. CORRUPT v. + -ER; also spelt -or, like the L. agent-n. from *corrumpere*, and in 16th c. with Anglo-Fr. ending -our = mod.F. *corrupteur*.] One who or that which corrupts: in various senses.

1538 STARKEY *England* ii. 1. 150 Lyve alway as commyn corruptarys of chastyte. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (R.), Her corruptour being bibeaded. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 20 To much moisture, the corrupter of such carcasses. 1656 PRYNNE *Demurrer* 22 They were corrupters and counterfeites of the Kings money. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xv. 221 The artifices of corruptors. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 5 The great Corrupter of our Manners and Morality. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., New Words*, III. 46 There are three foul corruptors of a language: caprice, affectation, and ignorance. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 62 The apostles do not hesitate to attribute the worst motives to corrupters of the truth.

b. One guilty of bribery or 'corrupt practices'. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 47 Corruptors, regular or casual. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 116 Bribery is not only an offence in the corruptor, but also in the person receiving the bribe. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Mar. 313/2 The vote might be reckoned as given for the corrupter.

**Corruptful**, *a. rare*. [f. CORRUPT v. + -FUL, after words like *harmful*, *hurful*, in which the

first element is a sb., but is liable to be thought a verb.] Full of corrupting influence; fraught with corruption.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 54 She .. with corruptfull [ff. corrupted] bribes is to untruth distrayned. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all corrupting encroachments.

**Corruptibility** (*kɔr'ptib'iliti*). [ad. L. *corruptibilitas* (Tertullian), f. *corruptibilis*: see next and -ITY. Also mod.F. *corruptibilité*.] The quality of being corruptible.

[1526-34 *Incorruptibilitate*: see CORRUPTIBLE 1.] a 1680 CHARNOCK in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cii. 25 Those that are freest from corruptibility and change. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. iii. 127 He hoped to profit .. by the corruptibility of her guardian. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism*, Wks. 1862 VII. 116 The corruptibilities of perishing syllables. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dich. Sects* (1886) 428/2 The corruptibility incident to ordinary human nature.

**Corruptible** (*kɔr'ptib'ul*), *a.* Also 7 -able. [a. F. *corruptible* (14th c.) or ad. L. *corruptibilis*, f. *pph. stem of corrumpere* to CORRUPT: see -BLE.]

1. Liable to corruption; subject to natural decay and dissolution; perishable, mortal.

(Chiefly in Scriptural phraseology.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8860 Made of corruptybele matere. a 1400-50 Alexander 3459 A corruptible kyng of clay foured. 1526-34 TINDALE 1 Cor. ix. 25 They do it to obtayne a corruptible croune, but we to obtayne an vncorruptible croune. *Ibid.* xv. 53 This corruptible must put on incorruptibilitie; and this mortal must put on immortalite. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 7 The sacrament being of itself but a corruptible and earthly creature. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 29 They held that the World is corruptible. 1796 SOUTHEY *Occas. Pieces* v, The soul Inhabits still its corruptible clay. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi, In putting off our corruptible bodies.

+2. Pertaining to or characteristic of corruption; corrupt. *Obs.*

1586 COGAN *Haven Health* li. (1636) 65 Onyons .. engender ill humours and corruptible putrefactions in the stomach. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 116 They .. engender winde, and increase crude and corruptible humours.

3. Capable of moral corruption; open to the influence of bribery or corrupt practices.

1677 ORRERY *Art of War* 43 If an Officer .. be false, corrupted, or corruptable. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 98 The House of Commons .. was itself corruptible. 1864 CARLYLE *Predk. Gt. IV.* 221 Corruptible brute of a Chancellor.

4. Liable to verbal, textual, or phonetic corruption.

1887 ROGET *Old French* 100 The persistence of an essentially corruptible *m* in some [forms] is a curiosity.

**Corruptibleness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corruptible; corruptibility.

1398 [see INCORRUPTIBLNESS]. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 114 The corruptibleness of their substance. 1675 *Art Contentus* iv. § 2. 193 Considering the corruptibleness of our materials. 1890 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 75 The symbol of inherent corruptibleness.

**Corruptibly** (*kɔr'ptibli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a corruptible manner; so as to be corrupted.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 34 Loue (namely self loue) corruptibly growyng. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* vii. 2 The life of all his blood is touch'd corruptibly.

**Corrupting** (*kɔr'ptɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. CORRUPT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CORRUPT.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus, Manus in indicio abstinere* .. to refrain giving bribes, and corrupting of judges. c 1626 BACON *New Atk.*, Without all corrupting. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. xii. 244 By the gradual corruptings of the Traditions.

**Corrupting**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That corrupts (*trans.*): see the verb.

1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Folly* (1570) 107 That which is written both playne and holyly, By their corrupting and vnlawful glose .. they bring to damnable heresie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 34. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Skep.* (1878) 219 The way .. by force or by corrupting gold, To step into the throne. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 436 Power is a very corrupting thing, especially low and jobbish power. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 263 A tyranny more degrading and corrupting than any she had hitherto experienced.

2. That undergoes corruption; becoming corrupt.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 How be it, it is not golde alwayes that doth shine, But corrupting copper, of small valuation. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 95 Fed with every kind of flesh, whether fresh or corrupting. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vii. i. § 5 When .. living, we called it pure .. when .. corrupting, .. we call it impure.

**Corruption** (*kɔr'ptʃən*). Forms: 4-5 *corruptioun*, *corupcioun*, *-cion*, 4 *corrupoyone*, 4-6 *-cion*, 5-6 *-cyon*, *-cione*, 5-*tyown*, 6-*tione*, (*corruption*), 6- *corruption*. [a. F. *corruption* (12th c.), in OF. also *-tiun*, *-cion*, ad. L. *corruption-em*, n. of action from *corrumpere* to corrupt. Adopted from theological Latin.] The action of corrupting; the fact of being corrupted; the condition of being corrupt; corrupt matter; a corrupt example or form; corrupting agency: in the various physical, moral, and transferred applications of CORRUPT.

I. Physical.

+1. The destruction or spoiling of anything, *esp.* by disintegration or by decomposition with its at-

tendant unwholesomeness and loathsomeness; putrefaction. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 98 Kynde come after with many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences and moche poeple shente; So kynde how corruptioun kulleth full manye. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 92 Leo! I see four men .. walkyng in myddil of the fyre, and no thing of corruptioun is in hem. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) viii. 31 In þat abbay commes neuer fleess, ne flies, ne nan oper swilk vermyu of corruptioun. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Rij b, The hole body falleth in distemper .. it proceedeth commonly by corrupcion of the milke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 If you provide against the causes of Putrefaction, matter maketh not that haste to corruption, that is conceived. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 2 The naked Bone can rarely endure the Air without Corruption.

Fig. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 71 After my death, I wish no other Herald .. To keepe mine Honor, from Corruption, But such an honest Chronicler as Griffith.

b. *spec.* Decomposition as a consequence of death; dissolution.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prallor* xv. 10 Ne þou sall gif þi haligh to see corrupcioun. 1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. xv. 42 The agyn rysyng of deed men. It is sowun in corrupcioun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1078 His corse .. come to corrupcioun, as his kynd asked. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 34 Vair sal be na generacione na corrupcioun eftir dwimis day. 1615 CHOOKE *Body of Man* 12 If we would keepe a body long, the dissection must be begun at those parts which are most subject to corruption. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Corruption is a Reciprocal to Generation. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 324 Whatever is put in this oil, will keep from corruption .. for ages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) III. 511 When the bodies of the dead were taken up already in a state of corruption.

+c. Applied to inorganic matter: The breaking up or decomposition of a body, the oxidation or corrosion of metals, etc. *Obs.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Copper, in colour, coming nearest to Gold .. giveth way to corruption, being infected with that greene minerial Copperus. 1594 T. B. *La Pri-maud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 133 They are subject to corruption, and so are all the creatures that are compounded of the elements, whether they haue life or no. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 57 Those violent Corruptions of Bodies that are made by Outward Agents, shattering them into pieces.

+d. In a more general sense: Destruction, dissolution of the constitution which makes a thing what it is. *Obs.*

a 1606 BLUNDEVILLE, Corruption is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 27 When a Thing is destroyed, or ceases to be what it was before, we call it Corruption; thus we say it is a Corruption of the Wood, when we see the Wood no longer, but only the Fire in the Place of it. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 62 Corruption is a breaking up .. or .. resolution into its component parts, which involves eventually a loss of unity.

+2. Infection, infected condition; also *fig.* contagion, taint. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Whereby the towne was utterly assured From endengerynge of all corrupcion, From wycked ayre & from inflexion. 1598 tr. *Lin-schoten's Voy.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 14 Through the change of air and the corruption of the country, I fell sick.

b. *Law. Corruption of blood*: the effect of an attainder upon a person attainted, by which his blood was held to have become tainted or 'corrupted' by his crime, so that he and his descendants lost all rights of rank and title; in consequence of which he could no longer retain possession of land which he held, nor leave it to heirs, nor could his descendants inherit from him.

1563 *Act 5 Ellis.* c. 1 This Act .. shall not extend to make any corruption of blood. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. viii. (1650) 47 More over that they shall sustain corruption of their blood and family. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5927/11 No Attainder .. shall extend to work any Corruption of Blood. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 381 It is to be hoped, that this corruption of blood, with all its connected consequences, not only of present escheat, but of future incapacities of inheritance even to the twentieth generation, may .. be abolished by act of parliament. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 117/2 The next thing to which he objected, was the corruption of blood, which was a very different thing from the usual cases of forfeiture. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 414 In the United States, an attainder does not work corruption of blood.

3. *concr.* Decomposed or putrid matter, *esp.* in a sore, boil, etc.; pus. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, With a shell .. he scraped yf stynkyng fylth & corrupcyon of her deed body. 1580 BARET *Alv.* C 1339 Matter, or corruption coming out of a wound or sore, *pus*. 1688 R. HOLME *Ar-moury* iii. 324/2 Hooked .. Instruments .. termed Drawers are to scrape out Corruption in a Wound or Bruize. 1888 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. All blud and corruption.

Fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 81 When it breaks, I feare will issue thence The foule corruption of a sweet chilles death. 1597 — a *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 77 That foule Sinne gathering head, Shall breakie into Corruption. 1654 ROCKES *Naaman* 263 True humblenesse .. lyes open breasted to receive every point of Gods weapon, to let out her corruption.

II. Moral.

4. A making or becoming morally corrupt; the fact or condition of being corrupt; moral deterioration or decay; depravity.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 1553 (heading) De corrupcioun of le lande efter synne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 That is it that preserueh mannes soule from spirituall corrupcyon of synne. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* viii. xxi. As from Adam, all Corruption take. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 ¶ 2 The general Corruption of Manners in Servants is owing to the Conduct of Masters. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist.*



*Europe* I. ii. § 50. 168 Have the arts and sciences contributed to the corruption or purification of morals? 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 172 The clergy as a body were paralysed by corruption. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. 476 The blow at the corruption of the Court which followed was of a far more serious order.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4953 And clense it of al manere of syn, And of alle corrupcions, bath hegh and law. 1605 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vows* i. § 16 My progresse so small, and insensible; my corrupcions so strong. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 137 The young Man had strong Corruptions to grapple with. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* Pref. Let., Some corrupcions of my Yahoo nature have revived in me.

c. Corrupting influence or agency.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. § 2e whilk waxis noght soure thurgh be corrupcions of his waild. c 1386 CHAUCER *Para. T.* 785 Right so is a wicked prent corruption yough for al a parish. 1813 BYRON *Br. Alhys* ii. xx. How oft the heart Corruption shakes which perils could not part! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 124 The love of money is the corruption of states.

5. Evil nature, 'the old Adam'; anger, 'temper'. Now *collog.* or *dial.*

1799 C. WINTER *Let.* in W. Jay *Mem.* (1843) 36 His corrupcions were roused by the report. 1839 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XXV. 545 Fling down the Stannard—if you dinna, it'll be waur for you, for you've raised my corruption. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* v. xii. (1849) 247 'Let alone my goods', exclaimed I, for my corruption was rising. 1848 A. BRONTE *Ten. Wildfell Hall* xxxi. I am no angel, and my corruption rises against it.

6. Perversion or destruction of integrity in the discharge of public duties by bribery or favour; the use or existence of corrupt practices, *esp.* in a state, public corporation, etc.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii. 703 Quhat for corrupcioun and inwy, Thare charge þat dyd nocht deftfully. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 21 If any of the petit Jury take .any some of money .after any suche corrupcion by the Graund Jury founden, etc. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 141 Guy, escaped soon after by corruption of his keepers. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. xxiv. § 8 Simoniackal corrupcion I may not for honours sake suspect. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 144 The frequent corrupcion and partiality of Judges. 1769 *Finis Let.* i. (1804) 1. 13 It is not sufficient, that judges are superior to the wilfulness of pecuniary corrupcion. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1826) II. xii. 398 The real vice of this parliament was not intemperance, but corrupcion. 1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. ix. 316 The ballot has not extinguished corrupcion in small boroughs.

† b. A case or instance of corrupt practice. *Obs.* 1621 *Elising Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 14 The corrupcion wherewith the L. Chancellor was charged, viz., twenty-three several corrupcions proved by wytnesses.

III. The perversion of anything from an original state of purity.

† 7. Despoiling of virginity, violation of chastity. 1340 *Aenob.* 227 Maydenhod. .to loki al hare lyf hare bodies yholliche wyboute enye corrupcion. c 1420 *Meir. St. Kath.* 220 (Horstn.) Thou schewest here a false reson, Woman without corrupcion Never 3yt chylde ne bair.

8. The perversion of an institution, custom, etc. from its primitive purity; an instance of this perversion.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceanus* (1700) 38 The Corruptioun then of Monarchy is call'd Tyranny. 1661 BRAMHALL *First View* ii. 10 They who first separated themselves from the primitive pure Church, and brought in corrupcions in faith, practise, Liturgy, etc. 1776 JOHNSON 5 Apr. in *Boswell*. Afterwards there were gross corrupcions introduced by the clergy, such as indulgences to priests to have concubines. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 45 The Huguenots denounced the corrupcions of the Church, and demanded their reform. 1878 MONLEY *Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 201 To judge a system in its corrupcion.

9. Change of language, a text, word, etc. from its correct or original condition to one of incorrectness, deterioration, etc.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* ii. xlvii. 31 It was called Caerlud or Luddys towne: and after by corrupcion, or shortyng of the speche, it was named London. 1599 *TYNNE Animadv.* (1865) 6 Of necessarye, both in matter, myter, and meaning, yt [Chaucer's text] must needs gather corrupcions, passinge through so manye handes. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* i. iii. Tell me .is it [the writing] a sure intelligence of all The progress of our enemies' intents Without corrupcion? 1679 *Fior Staffordsh.* (1686) 417 It was ever after call'd Wulfrunes-Hampton, since by corrupcion of spech Wolverhampton. 1730 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 P. 3 The continual Corruptioun of our English Tongue. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. viii. 215 His numbers having suffered corrupcion during their passage through so many handes. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* I. ii. (1880) 47 By phonetic corrupcion .not only the form, but the whole nature of language is destroyed.

b. A concrete instance of such alteration.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 228 As for the two other names Aristodolium and Archebolium, the former is a manifest corrupcion. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 P. 9, I am not against reforming the Corruptions of Speech you mention. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 P. 9 A copy .by the help of which, the text might be freed from several corrupcions. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) v. 233 Nāblus being the corrupcion of Neapolis.

**Corruptionist** (*kɔrʌpʃənɪst*). [*f.* prec. + -IST.] A supporter, defender, or practiser of corruption, *esp.* in the administration of public affairs.

1820 L. HUNT (in *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 1880, 815/3) The corruptionists will have it that I am a turbulent demagogue. 1824 SVD. SWITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 43/3 Never mind, say the corruptionists, you must go on saying you marry in the name of the Trinity whether you believe in it or not. 1884 *American* VIII. 260 One of the most notorious corruptionists in American politics.

† **Corruptious**, *a. Obs.* Also 6-nous. [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by corruption.

1540 COVERDALE *Prout.* Less. Pref. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 199 Of ourselves we are but grafts of a corruptious tree. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 23 Yet for-as-muche as they be corruptious, they cannot be long kept. 1604 BRERON *Pass. Shepherd* Civ b. A breath that so the ayre perfumes As all corruptious sence [=scent] consumes.

**Corruptive** (*kɔrʌptɪv*), *a. (sb.)* [*ad.* L. *corruptivus* liable to corruption (Tertull.), or *a. F. corruptif*, -ive (14th c.), *f.* stem of L. *corrupture*: see -IVE.]

† 1. Subject or liable to corruption. *Obs.*

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 180 That wee may receive no corruptive inheritance. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 84 Salt .does tye or hold the corruptive parts of the flesh captive, that they cannot proceed to Putrification. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 233 Some corruptive quality for so speedy a dissolution of the Meat.

2. That has the quality of corrupting; that tends to corrupt.

1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* I ij b. To out-time thy ill-reason'd cloze In thy corruptive prayse. 1640 RYMONDS *Passions* iii. 16 Such a temper of Minde .is corruptive to the Memoire. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Ait.* xii. (1692) 65 Lightning is not always destructive or corruptive of Vegetables. 1737 WINSTON *Josephus' Hist.* iv. viii. § 3 This fountain .was entirely of a sickly and corruptive nature. 1827 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 322. 1884 F. PARK *in Contemp. Rev.* July 75 The association of the first offenders with the old and ineluctable convicts is fatally corruptive.

† B. *sb.* A thing that tends to corrupt. *Obs.*

1641 LD. DIGBY *in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 228 Of all these Corruptives of Judgment. I do, before God, discharge my self.

Hence **Corruptively** *adv.* in a corruptive manner.

1653 F. G. tr. *Scudery's Artamenes* viii. ii. (1655) 121 Forming that name out of two Greek words corruptively put together. 1851 G. S. FARRER *Many Mansions* (1862) 81 Corruptively derived from Primitive Patriarchal Tradition.

† **Corruptless**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* CORRUPT *v.* + -LESS; cf. *exhaustless*, and see CORRUPTFUL.] Not subject to corruption; incorruptible.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* iii. i. Corruptless hunny, and pure dew. 1613 HIRVWOOD *Silvay Age* iv. i. There is in me nothing mortal, save this shape. The rest all pure, corruptless, and refined. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. 595 The borders with corruptless myrth are crown'd.

**Corruptly** (*kɔrʌptli*), *adv.* Also 4 corrupliche. [*f.* CORRUPT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a corrupt or depraved manner; perversely; by means of corruption or bribery.

1537 STARKEY *Let. to Pole* in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxii. 126 Alas! Master Pole, what lack of learning and prudence was this, so corruptly to judge the matter. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 42 O that estates, degrees, and offices, Were not deri'd corruptly. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* i. 7 We have dealt very corruptly against thee. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 325 We are all of us, for the most part corruptly educated. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* v. 24 To which excess several of the judges corruptly gave countenance. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Feb. He denied that there had been any intention of corruptly influencing votes here.

b. By way of verbal or textual corruption.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 159 Cadwaledrus .is i-cleped Cedwalla .but corrupliche, for they knew nought the longage of Britouns. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9 Called in the Norman language *Cover le Jus*, which we now corruptly call Curfew. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 5 Writing Jasus corruptly for Inachus. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 184 Called by the Russians Morse, from thence by our Seamen corruptly Sea Horse.

**Corruptness** (*kɔrʌptnəs*). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being corrupt; corruption.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* ii. iv. (1634) 138 The wickedness that they have conceived by corruptness of nature. 1628 PRINCEMAN *Artach.* I ij b. The Beasts and Cattel also through corruptness of the grasse whereon they fed, died. 1766 J. ROBERTS *in Life* 38 Thou mayest see the corruptness of such laws. a 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor V.* xxix. 81 The corruptness of his motives in marrying my cousin.

**Corruptress** (*kɔrʌptres*). [*f.* CORRUPTER + -ESS.] A female corruptor; also *fig.* of things.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. 316 Man's fierce corruptress, Fight, Set up her bristles in the field with lances long and light. 1654 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* iv. iii. Peace, thou rude bawd Thou studied old corruptress. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 1. a What terms wouldst thou have me to keep with such a sweet corruptress? 1799 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 11 Ionia had been the corruptress of Greece, Ephesus was the corruptress of Ionia.

† **Corruptrice**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad.* L. *corruptrix*, -tricem, fem. of *corruptor*, on analogy of *F. corruptrice*: see -TRICE.] = prec.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 266 Licentious libertie, the corruptrice [corruptrice] of States and manners both.

† **Corruptrix**. *Obs.* [*L.*] = prec.

1611 CORN. *Corruptrice* a corruptrix, a woman that marres, or misleads, others.

**Corruscate**, -ation, *erron.* ff. CORUSCATE, etc. **Corry**, var. of CORRIE; *obs.* f. CURRY.

**Corrydie**, **Corrynogh**, **Corrysive**, **Corryvall**, *obs.* ff. CORRODY, CORONAON, CORROSIIVE, CORRIVAL.

**Cors**, *obs.* f. COARSE, CORSE, COURSE, CROSS, CURSE; *Cors*, in *Archit.* see CORSE 7.

[[**Corsac**, **corsak**. *Zool.* [Turki name: so *F. corsac*.] The Tartar fox, *Vulpes corsac*.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 393 The Fox of the Dukhun (Deccan) .which .much resembles the descriptions of the Corsac, is described by him .as a very pretty animal, but much smaller than the European Fox.

**Corsage** (*kɔrsəʒ*), or, as *F.*, *korsāʒ*). [*a.* OF. *corsage* (12th c. in *Littre*), *f.* *cors* body: see -AGE.]

† 1. Bodily condition as to size and shapeliness.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. vi. 72 Another beste of moche fayr corsage or shappe of body. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 387 He thought the greatness of their stature and corsage would be a terror to the Romans.

† 2. The body as distinct from the limbs; the bust. *Obs.*

1510-20 *Compl. too late Maryed* (1862) 20 Gorgously shewynge her fayre corsage. 1600 PUTTENHAM *in Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 476 What elle dame nature coold devise To frame a face, and corsage paragon.

b. Of a bird. [*A. Gallicism.*]

1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 65 The sapphire and the emerald gleam on their wings and corsages.

3. The 'body' of a woman's dress; a bodice (commonly pronounced as *Fr.*).

1857 A. HARRIS & E. FALCONER *Rose of Castile, Muleteer's Song*, Many a loving heart when near Doth trembling 'neath its corsage bound. 1867 *Nation* 3 Jan. 14/1 The same trimming was continued on the corsage and in the head-dress. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769/2 The ball dress has a train and corsage of turquoise blue satin.

† **Corsaint**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *cors seynt*, *cors-sanote*, *cor-seynt*, *corseint*, -sant, -saunt, -sand, 4-5 -saint, -seint, 5 *coresaynte*. [*a.* OF. *cors saint*, mod. *F. cors saint* holy body, body of a saint.] The body of a saint; a sainted person, (departed) saint (considered as locally present where his or her body rests).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8740 And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Ry3t as he were a cors seynt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 23 Knowest þou outh a Corseynt Men calleþ Seynt Treupe? c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemene* 873 Pat cristine mene suld nocht mak Cors-sanote of hyme, na honoure do. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 186 [At the] hegh auter in the wirschip of the haly corsand. 1410 *Morie Arth.* 1164 He seke3 seyntes bot seldene. That thus clekys this corsant out of hir hegh cyfice. c 1450 *Sh. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2 Saynt cuthbert lyfe who lyste to lere, And forto knowe þat coresaynte clere. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dream* 942 He trowed hire compleynt Shold after cause hire be corsesynt.

**Corsair** (*kɔrsɛə*). Forms: *a.* 6 *corsale*, 6-7 *corsaro*; *β.* 6 *coursayre*, (7 *cursare*, *corsore*), 7-8 *corsaire*, 7- *corsair*; *γ.* 6-7 *corsary*, 7-8 *oursary*, 8 *corsory*; *δ.* 7 *oursour*, -ore, *corser*. [*a.* *F. corsaire*, in 15-16th c. *coursaire* = *Pr. corsari*, *Sp. corsario*, *It. corsale*, *corsare*, formerly *corsaro*, -ario, med. *L. cursarius* (1234 in *Matt. Paris*, *Du Cange*), *f.* med. *L. cursus*, *cursa* hostile excursion, inroad, plunder, booty (*L. cursus* a run, march, voyage), *It.*, *Sp.*, *Pr. corsa*, *F. course* run, naval expedition for plunder. *Eng.* had in early use the *It.* forms *corsale*, *corsare*, and in the 17th c. the anglicized forms *cursary*, *corsary*, *curser*, *oursour*. (The reference of the name to *Corsica* was a piece of Italian popular etymology and animosity.)

1. The name in the languages of the Mediterranean for a privateer; chiefly applied to the cruisers of Barbary, to whose attacks the ships and coasts of the Christian countries were incessantly exposed. In English often treated as identical with *privateer*, though the Saracen and Turkish corsairs were authorized and recognized by their own government as part of its settled policy towards Christendom.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 82 Thei .send forth yerely certayne armed galeis to kepe the seas against Corsales, and Pyrates. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 4 A Barke of Coursayres and pyrates came by. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 128 *margin.* A Foist is .much used of the Turkish Corsaros, or as we call them Pirates or Rovers. *Ibid.* 217 There are many Corsaries or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling. 1609 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 246 III. 88 French and Italian Corsares. 1671 CHARENTRE *Let. Customs* 44 Master de Razilly came to make war with the Corsaires of Salee. 1697 *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 72 Meluza, the most famous and covetous of all the Corsaries. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.*, *Crit. Hist.* 97 The Corsories or Pyrates of Tripoly. 1773 BRYDONS *Stately* xiii. (1809) 157 The incursions of the Barbary corsairs. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* iii. xxiv. 18 He left a Corsair's name to other times. 1869 LECCKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 271 The terms brigand or corsair conveyed in the early stages of society no notion of moral guilt.

2. A privateering vessel such as those of the Barbary coast; a pirate-ship sanctioned by the country to which it belongs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. (1682) 96 There are many Cur sares and Turkish Gallies, that still afflict these Islanders. *Ibid.* ix. 385 which they as a Cursaro or man of War confiscated. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* i. 3 There are usually about Forty Christian Corsairs Cruising up and down in the Archipelago. 1746 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 The Captain of the Corsair was an Irish Renegade. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 337 Tuscan corsairs covered the Western Mediterranean.

3. *attrib.* (with *corsaire ship* cf. *F. gallic cour-saire* 15th c.)

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. (1682) 346 Two hundred Cur-sary ships or Pyrats. 1816 KIRBY & St. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 131 Idlers of their own species called by apiarists corsair.

bees, which plunder the hives of the industrious. 1863 *Daughter Sp.*, *Amherst* 26 Mar. Men. who will build corsair ships to prey upon the commerce of a friendly power.

**Corse** (*kɔːs*), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *corse*, 4- *corse*; also 4-5 *korse*, *sb.* *coorse*, *course*, *coorse*, 4-6 *course*, *coorse* (e), 5-6 *coorse*, 6-8 *coorse*. [M.E. *cors*, a. OF. *cors* (11-13th c.) = Pr. *cors*; -L. *corpus* body. In the 14th c. the Fr. was refashioned after L. as *corps* (p mute), and that spelling also passed into Eng., giving eventually the modern CORPSE, q.v. *Corps* was at first identical in pronunciation with *cors*, but by 1500 the p appears to have been sometimes pronounced, and this became at length the prevalent spelling and pronunciation. But *cors*, from the 16th c. spelt *corse*, never became obsolete, and still remains as a somewhat archaic and poetic form of *corpse*, which is itself moreover often pronounced without the p in reading.]

†1. A living body; = CORPSE 1. *Obs.*  
[1595] *Britton* i. xv. Rap este une felonie de homme de violence fete au cors de femme. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19356 (Edin.) Pan wip suaipis bai baim suang, and gremli on pair corsis dange. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Maniciple's T. Pro.* 67 Lift-ying up his hevry drunken cors [v.r. *corps*]. c1430 *LYDC.* *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 Hire semly cors for to embrace. 1586 *SIDNEY Sonnets* (1602) 491 Euen as the flye, which to the flame doth goe, Pleas'd with the light, that his small corse doth burne.

†2. *transf.* Person; a man's self. *Obs.*  
c1325 *E. Allit. P. B.* 683 How myr I hyde myn hert fro Habrahman be trwe, Pat I ne dyscovered to his corse my counsayle so dere. c1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 179 Judas. Qwhat man som I kys, Pat corse schall ye kyll.

2. A dead body; = CORPSE 2. Now chiefly poet. or arch. a. with epithet *dead*, *lifeless*, etc.  
c1300 *Cursor M.* 11975 (Gt.) On be ded cors bar it lay wid fote he smat. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 624 Dede corsys that lay wputt in graff. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xi. 48 The senseless corse appointed for the grave. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* i. i. 429, I shall see thee born at Evening back A breathless Corse. c1870 *C. Wolfe Burial* *Sir F. Moore*. As his corse to the rampart we hurried. 1815 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* vi. xv. Drops to the plain the lifeless corse. 1863 *W. Phillips Speeches* xiv. 295 The dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls.

b. *simply*.  
c1250 *Serm. in O. E. Misc.* 28 Mirre. be þo biternesses defendet þet cors þet is mide i-smered. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Pard.* T. 337 They herde a belle clynke bifrom a cors [1 MSS. *corps*] was caried to his graue. c1489 *CAXTON* *Blanchardyn* vii. (1809) 30 For to gyve the corsess a sepulture. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. ii. 36 Villaines, set downe the Corse, or by S. Paul, Ile make a Corse of him that disobeyes. 1651 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. iv. iii. 146 Some cannot endure a room where a corse hath been. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 286 Stretch'd on the Ground she lies A mangled Corse. 1821 *BYRON Cain* iii. i. I must watch my husband's corse. 1870 *BRYANT* *Idid* II. xxiv. 388 Yet seek we not to steal away the corse OF valiant Hector.

†c. pl. *corse* = *corpes*. *Obs.*  
1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 154 He lette þe stude halwe, for þe gode cors þat þer were. c1325 *Coer de L.* 279 He leet taken alle the cors Off the men and off the hors. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) i. 409 They betef forþ cors wip sorwe grete.

†3. *transf.* Of things: The 'body' or substance of a thing; the main bulk; also, a body or material substance.

c1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 85 For vynes land to cheeste eke must thou yeme In coors [*corpo*] and in colour solute and rare. *Ibid.* iii. 335 For, as he saith, the cors [of a vine] I delve in grounde. The rootes wol abounde and alle confounde. *Ibid.* xi. 102 Eke everie drie or roton cors remeve. 1506 *GULFORD Pyg.* (1851) 76 They thought. that the cors of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge.

†4. ? A corslet or corset. *Obs.*  
1507 *May & June* 87 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 124 They spared not cors, armyt, nor yet vembrace.

†5. A ribbon or band of silk (or other material), serving as a ground for ornamentation with metal-work or embroidery, and used as a girdle, garter, etc. *Obs.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coors of sylke, or threde [1499 *corce*], *textum*. *Ibid.* 451 Seynt, or cors of a gyrdelle, *textum*. 1454-6 *Churchw. Ac.* St. Andrews, *East Cheap* (in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 243), Paied for Clapes and Cores of the grete Boke iiii. 1134. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 A long grene coors of silke harnaysid with silvir. 1503 *Act 10 Hen. VII.* c. 21 Silk. in Ribbands, Laces, Girdles, Cores; Calles, Cores of Tissues, or Points. 1530 *PALSGR.* 209/1 Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu*. 1552 *HULOT*, Corse and broade gyrt, wherwith maydens were wont to be gyrt vnder theyr pappes, *perisontium*. 1565-73 *COOPER Thes. Cinnilegium*, a girdle which a bride weareth: a corse.

†6. The cover of a chariot. *Obs.*  
1552 *HULOT*, Corse of a chariot or horse lytter covered with bayles or bordes, *tympanum*. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesauris*, *Tympanum*, the cover or corse of a chaire.

†7. *Arch.* (cors) A square shaft or slender pier supporting a pinnacle, figure, or other terminal; sometimes surmounting a buttress, sometimes rising from the ground; placed with its sides parallel to, or diagonally against a wall, but never with the effect of a buttress or support.

1478 *BOTONCE Itin.*, *Bristol* ff. 129 (ed. Nasmith 220) [In Porch of St. Stephen's Ch.] A cors wythoute, A casement, etc. *Ibid.* ff. 127 (ed. N. 266) [In West Door of Radclyff Ch.] A cors wythoute forth. A cors wyth an arch buttant. A boterasse. A body boterasse. 1505 *Indenture St. George's*

*Chapel, Windsor* in R. Willis *Archit. Nom.* 71 [To have] arcebocens [-botens] and crestes, and coors with the king's beastes standing on them to bear the fanes on the outside of the said choir. 1844 R. Willis *Archit. Nom.* 71 These coors [at Windsor] are shown by the actual building to be the shafts of the pinnacles, which in this instance, have square capitals for the reception of the beastes. *Ibid.* 72 In the accounts of these [wax herces] bodies and boterases are enumerated; and it is evident that body and cors are identical terms.

b. See quot. (App. never in English use.)  
1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* [from Daviler *Cours d'Archit.* (1691) II. 510; also in *Dict. de Trévoux* and Littré], *Corps*, in architecture, any part that projects or advances beyond the naked of a wall, and which serves as a ground for some decoration, or the like. So 1811 *NICHOLSON Dict. Arch.* 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 5), as †*corse-girdle*, †*weaver*.

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 84 To Alys my doughter on cors gyrdyll of cooloo' blew, harnest w<sup>t</sup> syluer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 209/1 Corse weaver, *tissutur*. 1552 *HULOT*, Corse gyrdle, *castus, cinnilegium*.

†**Corse, course, v.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of uncertain origin.]

In sense it is identical with *Cors v.*, being the usual English form which *cors* is mostly Sc.; this, with the fact that both *cors* and *course* certainly go back to an early date, makes it almost impossible to consider them as mere phonetic variants arising from the vocalization of r in *course*, or the insertion of r into the spelling of *cors*. It is, however, in favour of their identity that there is a third verb, *Scorse*, variously written *skoarse*, *skoce*, *scorse*, *scource*, synonymous in meaning with *course* and *cors*; and that it has both *consonare* and *scossonare* to coarse or trucke horses with a house-coarse (Florence).

*trans.* To exchange, to interchange; to barter; to deal in (a thing) by buying and selling again. In later use only in to *course* horses. Hence *Corrsing* *vbl. sb.*, jollying, brokery.

c1325 *Metz. Rom.* 139 And thar bisyd woned a kniht, That thoru kind was bond and thralle, Bot knihted gat he wit catelle. This catel gat he wit okering, And led al his lif in corsing. 14. *Lyarde in Rel. Aut.* II. 281 And jilt salls they be coussid [?coursid] awaye at Appily faire, As wyfes makis bargan, a horse for a mare. 1552 R. HURCHINSON *Serm. Oppression* Wks. (1842) 321 To perswade the Roman senators to change and corse certain prisoners. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxii. xxiii. 446 About the exchange and coursing [*permutandis*] of certain prisoners or captives. 1650 *FULLER Fishak* II. iv. v. 78 They went thither to course horses. 1847-76 *HALLIWELL, Corring*, horse-dealing.

**Corse, obs. f. COARSE, COURSE, CROSS, CURSE.**  
**Corselet, var. of CORSELET.**

†**Corse-present.** *Obs.* Also *corps(o-present)*, -ant, -aunt, -prisaunt, -aunce.

A customary gift due to the clergy from the chattels of a householder at his death and burial; a mortuary.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 185, I wyte for my coisprent the best garment that I for my body orland. 1497 *Ibid.* IV. 124 My best horse, with bridell, sadill, and oder apparell, in the name of my mortuary coisprent. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Mortuaries, otherwise called corse presents. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 4479 He did nocht bid thame seik nor craif Cors presents nor offerandis. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleddane's Comm.* 1202, The parson and vicar wyll haue for a mortuary or a corse present the best thyng that is about the house. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 459 Mortuaries. because they were usually represented with the corse at the burial, weie therefore called corse-presents. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 425 It was antiently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corse when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a corse-present. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. 199. 1822 *FURNIVALL E. E. Wills* 139 Sometimes called Mortuary, Corse-present, or Foredrove.

†**Corser, courser.** *Obs.* [f. CORSE v. + -ER.] A jobber; esp. a horse-dealer, a horse-couper. *Obs.* exc. in HORSE-CORSER.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 172 Þei ben coorseis. and bien schep and neet and sellen hem for wyynyng. c1430 *LYDC. Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 1454, Like a coursour make couletes that be wilde, With spore and whip, to be tame and mild. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 94 Coisowre of horse, *mango*. 1449 *Petit.* 27 *Hen. VI.* in *Rolls Parl. V.* 154/1 Oon William Gerveis, by the colour of a patente. cleping hymself the Kyngs Corser, rideth and gothe to. markettis. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 251 b, Corsers of horses. by false menyng, make them loke freshe and fatte. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 120 A corser is he, that byeth all 1ydden horses, and sellet them agayne. 1607 *TORSILL Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 224 The coursers of horses do many times beguile the simpler sort of buyers by lying and deceitful affirmation. 1613 *BRAUN & F. Captain* v. i. I am no bawd, nor cheater, nor a courser Of broken-winded women.

†**Corserie.** *Obs.* [f. CORSER: see -ERY.] Brokery; jobbery; buying and selling, barter.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 283 Cursed coiserie of symonye. 1565-7 *Act 3-4 Phil. & Mary, Stat. Irel.* (Bolton) 255 [They] doe give themselves to idleness and will not labour, but daily use coiserie, as in buying horses.

**Corset** (*kɔːsɪt*). Forms: 4-9 *corsette*, 5 *corsete*, *coursette*, 9 *corsett*, 5- *corset*. [a. F. *corset* (13th c. in Littré), dim. of OF. *cors* body.]

1. A close-fitting body-garment; esp. a laced bodice worn as an outside garment by women in the middle ages and still in many countries; also a similar garment formerly worn by men.

1299 *Wardrobe Act.* 28 *Edu. I.* 28/15, a corsett' de miniver. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 361 He dede on a corsette of Janry. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* B viij, This

gyse. of these grete pourfys and of the coursetys toined by the sydes. c1530 *J. BERNERS Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 336 Her seneshal. mounted on a gret courser, and in a rich corset of grene, gyrt w<sup>t</sup> a white silken lace. 1805 *Hr. & S. Lee Canterb.* T. V. 228 She wore a corset, the short waist and petticoats of her country. 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* xxxiii, He conscious of his brodered cap and band, She of her netted locks and light corsette.

2. A closely-fitting inner bodice stiffened with whalebone or the like, and fastened by lacing; worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays.

1795 *Times* 24 June, Corsettes about six inches long, and a slight buffon tucker of two inches high, are now the only defensive paraphernalia of our fashionable Belles. 1796 *Specif. W. Booth's Patent* No. 2112 An improvement in the making of stays and corsettes. a1847 *Mrs. Sherwood Lady of Manor* V. xxii. 235 Her morning-dress, which. she always wore without her corset. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. iv. 81 To see if tightly laced the corsets be.

†3. = CORSET 1. *Obs.*  
c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Ye sholde haue seen. corsettes and flancardes all to brosten.

4. *attrib.*  
1837 *WHITTOK Bk. Trades* (1842) 165 (heading) Corset-maker. *Ibid.* 166 Females are more employed in stay and corset making than males. 1882 *Dict. Needlework* s.v., *Corset Cord.* is made both of linen and of cotton.

**Corseted** (*kɔːsɪtɪd*), *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Fitted with a corset; wearing a corset.

1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* II. iii, We know, how wholly worthless is the race, With body corseted and painted face. 1882 *Echo* 5 Apr. 3/5 The great and unnatural divergence between the Greek and the corseted English figure.

**Corsey, var. CORSY.** *Obs.*, corpulent; see CORSEIE. **Corsiare, obs. f. COURSEAR.**

†**Corsie, sb. and a.** *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Forms: a. 5 *corsey*, *corsey*; 6 *corrosie*, -ey, *corasey*, 6-7 *corasie*, (9 *dial.* *corrosy*, *corriease*, -zoe, *correasy*). β. 6 *corsie*, *coarsie*, *corasie*, -ey, 6-7 *corsey*, *corzie*, *corzy* (e). [Reduced from *corsetive*, *CORROSIVE*, by weakening of final -if-, -ive, to -ie-, -y, as in *hastif*, -ive, *hasty*, *tardif*, -ive, *lardy*; and by syncope of the medial short vowel as in *CORSEIE*.]

A. sb. 1. = CORROSIVE sb. (usually fig.)  
a. c1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 217 There is non erbe that growyth on grounde Nor no corsey may queth that quod. 1530 *TINDALE Pral. Pentateuch* Wks. (1573) 10 He. doth bot heale his woundes with freatyng corseis. 15. *Pater Sapientia* xlv. in *Ashm.* (1652) 199 Sulphurs in waters of Corrosie. a1625 *Boys Wks.* (1630) 476 The law. is rather a corsie then an healing medicine.

β. 1526 *TINDALE Pathw. Scripture* Wks. (1573) 383 The Law. is a sharpe salve, and a freatyng corsey, and killeth the dead flesh. 1552 *HULOT*, Gyue or minister a corsey, *vere hominem*. 1556 *J. Heywood Sp. & Rlie* xiv. 33 That corsey would cursly your stomake gnaw. a1604 *CHURCH-YARD Challenge* 37 And corries rose, that made a running sore. a1655 *VINCS Lord's Supp.* (1677) 347 Let the patient see and search his sin, and apply the corzy of the Law.

2. *fig.* A cause of trouble and grief, a grievance.

a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 176 Which was a great displeasure to y<sup>e</sup> kyng, and a mere corsey [GRAITON corroey] to the queene. 1569 *NEWTON Cicero's Old Age* 4 Should the same commodities, corasies and greunauces happen unto me. 1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 50 So lose ye your cost, to your corsie and smart. 1599 *Warr. Faire Wom.* ii. 165 Your mother; Leaving you, poore soules, by her offence, A corsie and a scandal to the world. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Corroey*, a grudge; ill will. *Devon.* 1880 *MISS COURTNEY W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Corroey*, *Corriease*, an old grudge; a sort of family feud handed down from father to son.

β. c1534 in *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 221 This was such a corsie to the herte of Edwinton that shortly after hee died. 1567 *TUSSEY, Epitaph* *Sir J. Tregonwell*, It was no corsey to this Knight long travell to susteine. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felie*, *Man* iii. (1603) 276 Princes. I. feele many times more corasies and unquietnesse of mind. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 314 Is it not a corsey, that the Ministers of Christ should be of scandalous conversation?

B. *adj.* Corrosive; smating; purulent.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. (1641) 98/a The pining Phthisis fills them all with pushes, Whence a slowe apout of cor'sie matter gushes.

**Corsie, a. 2, var. CORSY, corpulent, big-bodied.**

†**Corsie, v.** *Obs. rare.* In 6-7 *corzye*, -zie. [f. CORSEIE sb.] *trans.* To treat with a corrosive; *fig.* to vex, afflict, distress.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 34 When the faithfull bee corzyed in themselves with the sting of sinne. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 37 They ingender so much proud flesh in us, that we need daily to be corzyed.

**Corsilite** (*kɔːsɪlɪt*), *Min.* Also -lyte. [f. F. *Corse* Corsica + -LITE.] (See *quots.*)

1811 *PINKERTON Petral* II. 78 Corsilite. This beautiful rock being. from Corsica, it was thought proper to propose a geographical name. 1868 *DANA Min.* 235 Smaragdite. forms, along with whitish or greenish saussurite, a rock. The rock is the corsilite of Pinkerton.

†**Corsiness.** *Obs. rare.* The quality of being CORSY, corpulence.

1587 *GOLDING De Morney* xiv. 210 The lesse corsiness a man hath, the more of reason & understanding.

†**Corscious, a.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *corscious* = OF. *corscious*, f. *cors* body, CORSE.] = CORSY, corpulent. Hence †**Corsciousness.**

1430 *LYDC. Chron.* *Troy* II. xv, Although he were of body corscious. c1430 - *Bochas* IV. vi. (1554) 104 a, He waxe right fat, and wonder corscious. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 Corcyowse or grete belyyde, *ventricosus*. Corcyownesses,

*corpulencia.* 1638 PHILLIPS, *Corciousness* (old word), corpulency.

† **Corsive**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. Forms: 6-7 corsive, 7 corsive, coarsive, corzive. [A syn-copated form of *corrosive*, CORROSIVE.]

*A. adj.* = CORROSIVE *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1576 FLEMING *Paraph.* Epist. 25 There is no sorrowe . . . but continuance of time may assuage the bitterness therof, and consume the corsive eating of the same. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii. Your corsive waters.

*B. sb.* 1. = CORROSIVE *sb.* 2.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 76 b, Surgeons lay Corsives to any wounde, to eate out the dead-flesh. 1603 DRAVION *Bar.* Wars iv. xiv. Who still apply'd strong Corsives to the wound. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* i. v, Sharpe incisions, searings, and cruel Corsives.

2. *fig.* = CORROSIVE *sb.* 3.

1564 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* Prayers (1844) 69 Let the law be no corsive to his conscience. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xii. That which is their greatest corsive, they are in continual suspicion, feare, and distrust. 1669 CO-KAINE *Poems* 112 So old Petronius Arbitr applied Corsives unto the age he did deride.

† **Corsive**, *a.* 2 Obs.— [app. f. F. *corvus* (CORSY) with suffix change: see -IVE.] = CORSY, corpulent.

1530 PALSGR. 308/2 *Corcyse*, *corpsus*, *corpsne*. *Corcyse*, to full of fatnesse. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras.* Fr. *Tang*, *Corcu* . . . corsive, grosse, fleshy.

**Corslet**, **corselet** (kɔrs'lɛt), *sb.* Also 6 corselet, -laite, -lett, corselette, 6-8 corselet, 7 corselet. [a. F. *corselet* (16th c. in Littre), double dim. of *cors* body (cf. It. *corsetto*, Sp. *corsete*, from Fr.).]

1. A piece of defensive armour covering the body. 1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 121 All armed brane in Corselets white. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith* i. (1613) 369 (D.) While th' Armorer . . . the sturdy Steele doth bente, And makes thereof a corselet or a jacke. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* State iv. xvii. 329 Surely a corselet is no canonical coat for me. 1666 BR. PATRICK *Comm.* ix. xxviii. (1697) 556 The ancient Habergions or Corselets . . . made of Leather and Linen. 1701 COWPER *Ulad* ii. 502 His back'd and riven corselet. 1843 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 4 Polished corselets flashed in the sunbeams. 1859 TIMMONSON *Lady's*, *Enid* 1008 Geraint's [lance] Struck thro' the bulky bandier's corselet home. *fig.* 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* cxlii. (1862) I. 339 The love of Christ hath a corselet of proof on it and arrows will not draw blood of it.

† *b. transf.* A soldier armed with a corslet. Obs. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Varres* ii. 18 How many armed Corslets, and vnamed pikos. 1600 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Primores* . . . the pikemen or corslets. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 528 La Fontaine-Martel and Agueville . . . sallied out . . . each with ten Firelocks, and twenty Corslets. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. Introd. 17 To levy certain horsemen, both demy-lances and corslets.

2. A garment (usually tight-fitting) covering the body as distinct from the limbs.

1500 *Two Daudies* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 456 Wyth corselettyes of fyne veluet slyped Down to the hard kne. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 91 [Cassar] offered to Venus Genitrix . . . a Corselet of British Pearles. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 28 The women wear a petticoat, and a short corselet or jacket closely fitting their shapes. 1885 *Globe* 31 Jan. 7/4 Velvet corselet over a faille bodice, and sleeves embroidered to match.

3. *Zool.* That part of an insect which lies between the head and abdomen; the thorax. Also applied to an external structure on the thorax of some fishes, and to the mantle or pallium of a mollusc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Corselet*, in natural history, that part of the fly class which is analogous in its situation to the breast in other animals. Some flies have a double corselet. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. 501 [The butterfly has] three parts; the head, the corselet, and the body. 1834 M. MURTH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 201 A soft corselet round the thorax, formed by scales larger and smoother than those on the rest of the body. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 The corselet occupies a part of the superior and posterior edge of the shell. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 380/2 It [the mantle] is here not unfrequently termed the corselet. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. vi. 312 The legs are represented too long, the corselet or thorax too narrow.

4. *Comb.* as *corselet-maker*, *-making*; † *corselet-man*, a soldier armed with a corselet.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. 69 Two thousand corselet-men. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* ii. § 3. 30 Xenophon has recorded . . . a dialogue with a corselet-maker, in which Socrates . . . draws out the rationale of corselet-making.

**Corselet**, *v. rare*— [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To encircle with, or as with, a corselet.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* i. i, When her arms, Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall . . . corselet thee.

**Corseleted** (kɔrs'lɛtɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Furnished or armed with a corselet.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 1367 Their corseleted breasts.

† **Corsleteer**. Obs. [f. prec. + -ER.] A soldier armed with a corselet.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvi. xii. 69 The Corseletiers [cataphracts] and the Archers. 1658 USSHER *Ann.* 169 Xenophon with his brigade, consisting of 17 hundred corsleteers, and 800 targeteers.

† **Corsned** (kɔrs'nɛd). Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 8 (erron.) -et. [OE. *cor-snæd*, f. *cor* choice, selection, investigation, trial (cf. G. *kör*, *kör* choice), f. ablaut stem of *cleosan* to choose, *coren* chosen + *snæd* bit, piece, f. *sildan* to cut. Called in OFris. *cor-bita*.]

In OE. law, the morsel of trial, a piece of bread of about an ounce weight consecrated by exorcism (*panis conjuratus*) which an accused person was required to swallow as a trial of his guilt or innocence.

a 1000 *Laus of Ethelred* ix. 22 in Thorpe I. 344 (Bosw.) Gif man frendleasse weofod-þen mid tihlan belege, ga to corsnæde. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Corsned*, Ordeal-bread, or imprecated Bread. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 369 What was called . . . corsned (the loaf of exorcism) or the judicial morsel. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliii. 74 The use of the ordeal, corsnet. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 339 Corsned, or morsel of exorcism: being a piece of cheese or bread, of about an ounce in weight, which was consecrated with a form of exorcism; desiring of the Almighty that it might cause convulsions and paleness, and find no passage, if the man was really guilty; but might turn to health and nourishment, if he was innocent. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 121. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v.

**Corsour**, **Corsse** (e, obs. ff. COURSEUR, CORSE.

† **Corsy**, *a.* Obs. Forms: 5 *corsey*, 5-6 *corsey* (e), 6 *corssy*, *coarsye*, *corsey*, 6-7 *corsie*. [ad. F. *corsé*, in OF. *corcu*, having body, corpulent, f. *cors* body; the ending is assimilating to that of Eng. adjs. in -Y.] Corpulent, big-bodied, stout.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 92 *corcy* or *corcyows*, *corpulentus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. viii. 34 The corcy pasand Osyr's [he] hes slane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 Strang of nature, corsie and corgeous. 1607 FORSELL *Serpents* (1608) 259 Podagra . . . went . . . to the house of a certain fat, rich, and well-moned man; and quietly laid herself down at the feete of this corsie corsie.

**Cort** (e, Cortaine, -ayne, Cortal (l, obs. ff. COURT, CURTAIN, CURTAL.

**Cortays** (e, -aysye, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, -ESY.

† **Cortbeck**. Obs. *rare*. [app. f. F. *court* short + *bec* beak.] A short-billed variety of pigeon.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 244/5 The Turbit Pigeon, or Cortbeck, hath a thick short Bill.

|| **Cortège** (kɔrtɛʒ). [a. F. *cortège*, formerly *cortège*, 16th c. ad. It. *corteeggio* 'a traine of followers that attend one as it were to court him', deriv. of *corte* COURT, 'also a prince's whole familie or traine' (Florio).] A train of attendants, or of people in procession.

1679 EVELYN *Mann.* (1857) II. 137 To take the air in Hyde Park, where was a glorious cortège. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 193 Accompanied by a guard of honour, no very commodious cortège at best. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1862) 85 A cortège of labourers, and harvest-waggons. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. ii. 329 His embassadors followed in the wake of the imperial cortège.

**Cortegian**, obs. f. COURTESAN.

**Corteis**, obs. f. COURTEOUS.

**Cortelage**, **Cortelax**, obs. ff. CURTELAGE, CURTAL-AX. **Corteore**, obs. f. COURTIER.

|| **Cortes** (kɔrtɛs). Also 7-8 *cortex*. [Sp. and Pg. pl. of *corte* COURT, 'a prince's court, . . . a parliament, a court of aldermen; *hacer cortes* to call a parliament' (Minsheu, 1599).]

The two chambers or houses, constituting the legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 234/2 The next day . . . the Cortes, or Great Council of the Kingdom [Portugal] Assembled. 1696 *Ibid.* No. 3239/2 Here is a Talk of Calling together the Cortes, or States of Spain. 1712 *Ibid.* 3068/2 The Cortes adjourn'd. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penns. War* II. 615 By convoking a Cortes more numerous and free. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. 20 In Arragon the Cortes was of sufficient weight to constitute a Mixed Monarchy.

**Cortes**, **Cortesia**, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

|| **Cortex** (kɔrtɛks). Pl. *cortices* (kɔrtɛksɪz).

[L. *cortex* bark.]

† 1. *fig.* The external part; the outer shell or husk. Obs.

1660 H. MORR *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 128 Neither in the inward meaning nor outward Cortex of this Prophecy. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 285 To distinguish betwixt the Cortex and the Pith, . . . of these . . . Symbolical Visions. 1665 GLANVILLE *Steps*, *Sci.* xxi. 133 'Tis difficult to trace natural operations . . . by the sight of the Cortex of sensible appearances.

† 2. *Med.* The bark of various trees used medicinally; *absol.* Peruvian bark. Obs. (exc. as Latin.)

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Whs.* (1848) III. 472 Formerly they gave not the cortex to quaternarians. 1693 SIR H. SLOAN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 924 The Cortex Winteranus, commonly sold in the Shops. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 As you give the Cortex to cure Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan Agues. 1803 *Med. Trul.* X. 357 By . . . the free use of the cortex and a generous diet, the boy . . . got quite well.

3. Applied variously to differentiated external structures in a plant or animal body, or organ; *spec. a.* *Anat.* The outer gray matter of the brain.

*b.* The outer part or 'cortical substance' of the kidney. *c.* *Bot.* That part of the fundamental tissue which lies outside the fibrovascular bundles; the bark.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 65 Covered with . . . a Cortex that is obdured over the Cutis, as in Elephants. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 153 Each Tooth is composed of two Substances; an external Cortex. — *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 14 The Cortex of the Encephalon. 1826 GOOD *Bl. Nat.* (1834) I. 128 The solid parts of the trunk of the plant consist of cortex, cuticle, or outer bark. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* ii. v. 573 *note*. Sometimes . . . the [fibro-vascular] bundles [in a leaf-stalk] . . . form a closed

hollow cylinder which divides the fundamental tissue of the leaf-stalk into pith and cortex. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 The protoplasm . . . is divisible into an exoplasm (cortex) and endoplasm (medulla).

**Corteyn** (e, obs. f. CURTAIN.

**Corteys**, **cortez**, obs. ff. COURTEOUS.

**Cortian** (kɔrtiʌn), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Corti*, name of an Italian anatomist (1729-1813) + -AN.] In *Cortian organ*, *fibres*, *membrane*, *rods*, parts of the internal ear; also *organ*, *fibres*, etc. of *Corti*.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. (1881) 213 The scala media and its Cortian fibres. *Ibid.* Index 311 Cortian membrane and fibres.

**Cortical** (kɔrtɪkəl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *corticalis*, f. *cortex* bark; see -AL.]

1. *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to the cortex or external part of some member or organ of a plant, as the bark, the rind of a fruit, etc.; *spec.* belonging to or forming the cortex or outer part of the fundamental tissue. (Opposed to *medullary*.)

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 3 Of the Root. . . The next Part is the Cortical Body, which, when it is thin, is commonly called the Barque. *Ibid.* i. App. (1682) 34 Cortical Thorns are such as those of the Raspberry Bush, being not . . . propagated from the Lignous Body, but . . . wholly from the Cortical and Skin. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 This thallus is formed of a cortical and medullary layer. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* & *Ferns* 520 Nageli has called this external limiting zone of the bast-layer the *cortical sheath*, a term corresponding to medullary sheath, used for the internal boundary of the wood.

*b.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* Belonging to or forming the superficial part or investment of an animal body or organ; *esp.* of the brain, the kidneys, the teeth, the hair. (Opposed to *medullary*.)

1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 302 Assigning the cortical part for generating Spirits, and the seat of Memory. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 156 The cortical Substance at the Base of the Grinders is thinner than in any other Teeth. 1748 HANTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. 17 The Nerves arise from the medullary, not the cortical Part. 1794 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 87 In the Cerebrum they [the Nerve-cells] are spread-out on the surface, forming an external or cortical layer. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 23 The central part of the hair, or pith, is less dense than its rind, or cortical substance.

† 2. *fig.* External, superficial: cf. CORTEX 1. *Obs.* 1685 H. MORR *Para. Prophet.* 128 The Cortical or literal sense is . . . most obvious. 1740 CHRYNE *Regimen* 136 The literal and cortical Meaning and Use, may be fitted to elementary and initiating persons. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. 121 The spleen will hereafter . . . I anticipate . . . be found to be cortical and caducous.

Hence **Cortically** *adv.*, in relation to, in or upon, the cortex or external part.

1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* 256 Cortically placed granules.

**Corticate** (kɔrtɪkət), *a.* *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *corticatus* having bark, f. *cortex*: see -ATE 2.] Having bark; made of the nature of bark.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 583 Stem sparingly ramose . . . corticate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Corticate*, having a rind, as the orange. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Corticated** (kɔrtɪkətɪd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Having a tough skin or hide. *Obs.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xiv. 139 A quadruped corticated and depilous. *Ibid.* iii. xvi. 144 Sanguineous corticated animals, as Serpents, Toads and Lizards.

2. Covered with bark, rind, etc.; having a cortex. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Corticated*, that hath a rind or bark. 1874 COOKE *Pungt* (1875) 236 Some species . . . run over corticated or corticated wood.

† 3. 'Having the bark pulled off' (Bailey, folio 1730-6). *Obs.*

**Corticole**, **Corticiculous**, the etymologically correct forms of **CORTICOLOUS**, **-COLOUS**.

**Corticiferous** (kɔrtɪsɪfərəs), *a.* *rare*. [mod. f. L. *cortic-em* bark + *-fer* bearing + -OUS. In mod.F. *corticifère*.] Bearing bark or a cortex.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corticiform** (kɔrtɪsɪfɔrm), *a.* *rare*. [f. as prec. + -FORM. In mod.F. *corticiforme*.] Having the form of bark; bark-like.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Corticin** (kɔrtɪsɪn), *Chem.* [f. L. *cortic-em* bark + -IN.] An amorphous yellowish substance, found by Braconnot in the bark of the aspen.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 86 *Corticin* . . . is tasteless and inodorous, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and acetic acid.

**Corticine** (kɔrtɪsɪn). [f. as prec. + -INE.] Commercial name of a floor-covering made of ground cork with India rubber or a substitute.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 86/2 Corticine floor covering (a patented improvement in Linoleum).

**Corticole** (kɔrtɪkɔlə), *a.* *Bot.* [Erroneous ad. mod.F. *corticole*, f. L. *cortic-em* bark + -cola inhabitant.] Growing or living in the bark of trees. 1881 J. M. CROMBIE in *Engelb. Brit.* XIV. 562 With respect to *corticole* lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees.

**Corticulous** (kɔrtɪkɔləs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS. (It ought to be *corticiculous*.)] = prec. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 101 Of corticulous species, . . . as various Parmelias, Ramalinas, or Stictas. 1874 COOKE *Pungt* (1875) 289 In corticulous species. 1881 WEST in *Trul. Bot.* X. 114 The corticulous form gathered from a tree in Norway is exactly identical.



**Corticose** (kōrtikō's), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *corticōs-us* abounding in bark, f. *cortic-em* bark.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corticose*, full or thick of bark. 1847 CRAIG, *Corticose*, resembling bark. 1864 WEBSTER, *Corticose*, *Corticous*, resembling bark; made of bark. 1885 OGILVIE, *Corticose*, *Corticous*, barky, full of bark.

**Corticous** (kōrtikō's), *a. rare*—o. [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] See quot. Hence † *Corticousness*.

1731-90 BAILEY, *Corticous*, full of thick bark. 1730-6 — (folio), *Corticousness*, Fullness of, or Likeness to bark. 1847 CRAIG, *Corticous*, barky; full of bark. 1864-85 [see CORTICOSE].

**Cortier**, obs. f. COURTIER.

|| **Cortile** (kōrtī'le). [It. *cortile* 'court or yard of a house' (Florio), deriv. of *corte* COURT.] (In Italy.) An enclosed area or court-yard within or attached to a building: usually roofless or surrounded with a covered walk; occasionally roofed; sometimes serving as a hall or court of entrance, as in some Italian churches.

1847 *Penny Cyc.* XX. 75/2 The cortile of the Palazzo Piccolomini at Siena. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xi. 403 Within, it [an Italian villa] had a great, cool, gray cortile, with high, light arches around it. 1884 HORNER *Florence* I. xvi. 370 The central door under the portico opens on the cortile or court of entrance.

**Cortina-rious**, *a. Bot. rare*. [f. late L. *cortina* curtain (Vulgate) + -ARIOUS.] = next.

**Cortinate**, *a. Bot. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] See quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cortinate*, *Cortinarious*, having a cobweb-like texture.

**Cortine**, -tyn(e), obs. ff. CURTAIN.

**Cortlage**, obs. f. CURTILAGE.

**Cortoute**, obs. f. CURTAL, a kind of artillery.

**Co-ruler**. [Co- 3 b.] A joint-ruler.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. ii. 103 These Demons they placed in Dignitie. co-rulers with the great God. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 246 *Συνάρχοντες Θεοί*, co-rulers with God. **Corum**, **Corun**, obs. ff. QUORUM, CROWN.

† **Corundic**, *a. Obs.* [f. CORUNDUM + -IC.] Of the hardness of corundum.

1821 PINKERTON *Petrul*, *Introd.* 20 To express the relative hardness of other substances, by the following terms: Cretic, Gypsic, Marmoric, Basaltic, Felsparic, Crystalline, Corundic. **Corundite**, *Min.* = CORUNDUM.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 86.

**Corundophilite** (kōrōndōfīlīt). *Min.* [f. CORUNDUM + Gr. *φίλος* friend + -ITE: in reference to its association with corundum.] A silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, occurring in green micaceous crystals.

1851 *Amer. J. Sci.* n. XII. 211. 1868 DANA *Min.* 504.

**Corundum** (kōrōndōm). Also 8 *corivindum*, -vendum, *coriundum*, 9 *corundon*. [a. Tamil *kurundam*, in Telugu *kurwindam*, Hindi *kurund*; Skr. *kurwindā* 'ruby'. Cf. also CORINDON.]

1. A crystallized mineral belonging to the same species as the sapphire and ruby, but opaque or merely translucent, and varying in colour from light blue to smoky grey, brown, and black; called also *Adamantine Spar*.

1728 WOODWARD *Calal. For. Fossils* 6 *Nella Corivindum* is found in fields where the rice grows. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 403 My friend Colonel Cathcart sent me its native name, *Corivindum*, from India, with some specimens. In 1784. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 335 The second, in India, near Bombay and there called *corundum*. 1868 DANA *Min.* 238 *Corundum*... is ground and used as a polishing material, which, being purer, is superior in this respect to emery. It was thus employed in ancient times. 1886 *Pull. Mill G.* 9 Mar. 11/2 A new process for obtaining pure aluminium from aluminium oxide or broken corundum.

2. *Min.* Used as the name of a mineral species, under which Dana includes the transparent sapphire (including the ruby, and the (so-called) oriental amethyst, emerald, and topaz), the opaque or translucent adamantine spar (= prec. sense), and the granular emery. It consists of crystallized alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) variously coloured.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 44 Those stones which offer the greatest resistance to a mechanical division, such as quartz, blue corundum or sapphire. 1868 DANA *Min.* 239 Emery... in which the corundum is in distinct crystals. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv. 273 The sapphire... the ruby and the Oriental topaz... are all mere coloured varieties of the mineral substance known as corundum.

3. *attrib.*, as in *corundum point*, *stick*, *tool*, *wheel*, used in polishing, dressing millstones, etc.

1792 OAKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 407 Among these broken lumps, the Corundum stone is found. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 106 Corundum or emery wheels are now generally used for dressing both saws and cutters. 1884 E. J. BATTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 86 The edges of holes in dials may be trimmed with corundum sticks.

† **Coruscancy**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *coruscant-em*: see next and -ANCY.] The quality of being coruscant or glittering.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. II. 11/2 One... glimpse of the translucency of your eyes sun-dazzling coruscancy.

**Coruscant** (kōrō'skāt), *a.* Also 5 *coroscant*, 6-7 *coruscant*. [nd. L. *coruscant-em*, pr. pp. of *coruscāre* to flash, gleam: see CORUSCATE.] Glittering, sparkling, gleaming.

1592 R. D. *Hypnometomachia* 79 A coruscant rounde Rubie. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 27 b, A Comet most coruscant. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 An Angel whose face was more coruscant than the Sun. 1700 J. BROME *Trav.* II. (1707) 60 Bright and coruscant Luminaries. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* IV. Turrets and pinnacles sparkled, Playing in jets of light, with a diamond-like glory coruscant.

b. *fig.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 953 No creatur so coruscant to my consolacyon | 1644 H. PARKER *Yus Populi* 17 The woman is coruscant by the rays of her husband. 1881 J. DARRELL in *Argosy* 29 A coruscant cloud of phrases.

**Coruscate** (kōrō'skēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *coruscāre* to vibrate, glitter, sparkle, gleam.] *intr.* To give forth intermittent or vibratory flashes of light; to shine with a quivering light; to sparkle, glitter, flash.

1705 [see CORUSCATING]. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 162 A sudden glare Coruscates wide. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Mother Rigby's Pipe* II. The star kept coruscating. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/2 The light was a brilliant green, coruscating from the centre... in... flashes of flame.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 104 Like a swift flashing meteor he came into our circle; coruscated among us, for a day or two. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1296. 262 The President will be chosen mainly for his power of coruscating.

b. with cognate object.

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii, Coruscating continually an unnatural light.

**Coruscating** (kōrō'skē'ting), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That coruscates; glittering, sparkling.

1705 T. GREENHILL *Embalming* 331 As flaming fire was more coruscating and enlightening than any other matter. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darb. Cont.* II. xiii. 374 Dazed by the coruscating displays of the electric flame.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. v. (1872) 36 In coruscating wit, in jocund drollery. 1881 *Athenaeum* 8 Oct. 460/1 Mr. Browning's coruscating lines.

**Coruscation** (kōrō'skē'tjōn). Also (erron.) 5 *chor-*, 7-9 *corr-*. [ad. L. *coruscation-em*, n. of action f. *coruscāre* to CORUSCATE.]

The action of coruscating; usually with a and *ppl.*: A vibratory or quivering flash of light, or a display of such flashes; in early use always of atmospheric phenomena.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 53, I shall girde alle the heuens with thondres, lyghtnynges, choruscacyons. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 26 b, Coruscation is a glittering of fire... and a glimmering of lightning. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 226 Coruscations, or scintillations seen in the night. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 3 The coruscations of the Aurora borealis. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 81 What so grotesque as the coruscations of frost? 1878 MARKHAM *Ch. Frozen Sea* xv. 205 As a rule the auroras consisted of faint coruscations darting across the heavens.

1852 J. SMITH *Sek. Disc.* I. 19 Those pure coruscations of immortal truth will shine into us. 1870 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 252 The mere coruscation of heated fancy. 1880 TOPHUNTER *Shelley* vii. 199 Coruscations of epigrammatic wit.

**Coruable**, **coruster**, obs. ff. CRUIBLE, CHORISTER.

**Corve**, var. CORF; obs. pa. t. & pple. of CARVE.

† **Corved**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In *corved herring* (corruptly *corred*, *corred*): see QUOTS.

1641 S. SMITH *Herringbuss Trade* 7 The Corved Herring, which are to make red Herrings, are those that are taken in the Yarmouth seas, provided that they can be carried on shore within 2 or 3 days after they be taken, otherwise they must be pickled. The Corved Herrings are never gipped but rowed in salt, for the better preservation of them, till they can be brought a shore, and if any be preserved for to make Red-herrings, they are washed out of the pickle before they be hanged up in the Red-herring houses. 1641 — *True Narr. R. Fishings* 4 For the latter Fishing, if Corved Herrings, the best vent of them is at Yarmouth, to make red Herrings. Hence, c 1682 in J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 106; and 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herring*.

[App. the same as MDu. *korffharinck*, mentioned under CORVE, of which the exact sense is equally obscure. A suggestion is that, as *tonharinck* is barbelled herring, *korffharinck* may be herring not barbelled, but brought ashore in baskets. *Corved* would then be 'put in a corf or corves'.]

† In the *Dict. Rusticum* 1704, the quot. from S. Smith is given, s.v. *Herring-fishery*, with 'corved' misprinted 'corred'; whence ASH 1775 has the spurious 'Corred' (in the herring fishery) rolled in salt, prepared for drying, which has been mechanically repeated in many subsequent Dictionaries: some of the most recent invent a fictitious vb. trans. 'Core, to roll herrings in salt and prepare them for drying'.

|| **Corvée** (kōr've). *Feudal Law*. [F. *corvée*, in 13th c. also *corouée*:—Romanic *corvada*, *coruada* (in a capitulary of Charlemagne):—late L. *corrogāta*: *corrogāta opera* requested (i.e. requisitioned) work: f. L. *corrogāre*, f. *cor-* together, and intensive + *rogāre* to ask, request, Medieval Latinized forms of the F. were *corruvada*, *corruva*, *croada*.]

A day's work of unpaid labour due by a vassal to his feudal lord; the whole forced labour thus exacted; in France, extended to the statute labour upon the public roads which was exacted of the French peasants before 1776; see quot. 1877.

1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Kueade lodes. . pat be-ulazep be poure men . . be toyes, be corvees [printed tornees], be lones, be kueade toyes. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Reign Louis XVI.* 184 The abolition of the *Corvée*, in kind, which had for ages been a source of constant oppression to the country people. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 The peasant, altho' personally free . . is nevertheless restrained by limited corvees and some pecuniary contributions. 1877 MORLEY *Crit.*

*Misc.* Ser. II. 202 When, in the early part of the [18th] century, the advantages of a good system of high roads began to be perceived by the Government, the convenient idea came into the heads of the more ingenious among the Intendants of imposing for the construction of the roads, a royal or public corvée analogous to that of private feudalism. 1882 L. OLIPHANT *Khemi* 138 The canals were kept up by a corvée of the inhabitants.

**Corven**, obs. pa. t. (pl.) and pa. pple. of CARVE.

† **Corver** 1. *Obs.* [a. MDu. *corver* a fisherman, and fishing ship (of some kind): cf. the phrase *te corve varen* to go a fishing in a *korfschip*; *korffharinck* a herring (of some kind), *korffmarct* the market where the fish were sold. Of uncertain origin: possibly from *corf*, *korf* basket: the only sense of *Corver* in Kilian is 'cistifer, cistam seu corbem ferens, corbulo' = basket-man, basket-carrier. But this does not well explain the phrase *te corve varen*.] A kind of Dutch herring-fisher and fishing-boat.

1491 EARL OF OXFORD in *Paston Lett.* No. 926 III. 372 The robbery and dispoysing of certay Corves of Holond and Selond done by the shipp callid the *Footle*, wherof Robert Spenser was maister, aswell in herryng, vitayle, and takelyng.

† **Corver** 2. *Obs.* [f. CORF + -ER 1.] One who makes corves: see CORF.

1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1845) 34 Whereas I speak of Corves, or Baskets to put the Coals in, we must have a Man (which is called the Corver) to make them.

**Corveser**, **corvester**, var. CORVISER *Obs.*

† **Corvester**, *Obs.* A corruption of Ger. *kurfirst*, formerly *chörfirst*, electoral prince.

1552 HULORN, *Corvesters*, whyche be noble men, beyng officers or electours of the Emperoure. 1566 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relation* Pp j b, The choise of Emperours by the Corvesters of Germany.

**Corvet**, obs. f. CURVET.

**Corvette** (kōr'vet). *Naut.* [a. F. *corvette*, ad. Sp. *corbeta*, Pg. *corveta*: cf. L. *corbita* (navis) a slow-sailing ship of burden, f. *corbis* basket.]

The phonetic relation between the mod. Romanic and the L. word is not clear. The *corbita* is said to have been named from the basket hoisted as an ensign or signal by the Egyptian grain-ships.]

A flush-decked war-vessel, ship, barque, or brig-rigged, having one tier of guns; now, in the British navy, classed among Cruisers.

In the earlier quotes the name of a particular kind of French vessel: see esp. quot. 1711.

1636 SIDNEY *Let. in State Papers* II. 436 (L.) A corvette . . of Calais, which has been taken by the English. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4.) A *Corvette*, is a sort of *Barco Longo*, carrying a Main-Mast and a little Fore-Mast, and using both Oars and Sails. They are much us'd at Calais and Dunkirk, and serve as Tenders to Fleets. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 16 May 1/4 One sloop of war of 20 guns and a corvette. 1798 CAPT. MIDDLETON in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 433 She proves to be *Le Moussou* brig corvette. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Life Nelson* 23 Captain Nelson fell in with four . . frigates and a corvette. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* IV, He called the enemy a corvette, not specifying whether she was a brig or ship corvette. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 129 Sometimes such frigates would only cut up into bad corvettes. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 2/7 Her Majesty's corvette Conquest is about to sail for Honolulu. 1892 *Times* 16 Feb. The Imperial German cruising corvette *Prinzessin Wilhelm*.

**Corvetto**: see CURVET.

**Corvine** (kōr'vein), *a.* [ad. L. *corvin-us*, f. *corvus* raven.] Of or pertaining to a raven or crow; akin to a crow, of the crow kind.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Corvine*, pertaining to, or like a Raven or Crow; black as a Crow. 1652 R. F. BURTON *Falc. Indus* I. 5 A din of corvine voices. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 210 Notwithstanding its essentially corvine form, the habits of this bird . . are rather those of Jays. 1886 GUILLERMO *Cruise Marchesa* I. 122 Corvine birds are abundant wherever there are fish.

**Corviner**: see CORDWAINER.

† **Corviser**, -or. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *corveser*, -our, 5-6 *corvyser*, 6 (corvoster), 7 (corvestor), 7-8 *corvisor*, 8 *corvizor*, -ser, -cer. [a. AF. *corviser*, *corveser* = OF. *corveisier*, later *courvoisier* shoemaker, f. OF. *courveis* leather:—L. *Corubense* = *Corubenum*, of Cordova, CORDOVAN.] A shoemaker.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 109 Girdelers, coferers, ne corvisers. 1467 in *Eng. Gals* (1870) 377 That the corvisers bye ther lether in the seid yalle. 1469 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 193 J. Thomson, corvesour. 1530 PALMER 200/1 *Corviser, cordovanier*, a 1563 BALE *Sol. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 446 None excepted neither King nor Corvester. 1609 D. ROGERS *Harl. MS.* 1944 ff. 25 b, Corvesters or shoemakers. 1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5906/9 David Weaver, of Kelliber Issa, in the Parish of Kerry, Corviser. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6380/7 David Richards, late of Llangathen, Corvisor.

**Corvorant**, perverted form of CORMORANT, q.v.

† **Corvy**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Possibly a variant of CORBY, or f. L. *corvus*, taken in sense of F. *corbeau* (see Hatzfeld, sense II. 1.)] An ancient engine of war, consisting of a beam of timber armed with grappling irons, used by the besieged to pull down stones from the works of the besiegers, or snatch up assailants who came near the walls.

1584 HUDSON *Judith* iii. (1613) 111 (D.) Here coked Corues, fleeing bridges tal, Their scathful Scorpions that runes the wall,

† **Cory**, *a. Obs.* [f. CORB *sō* + -Y.] Of the nature of a core (of a boil): cf. CORB<sup>1</sup> 3.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 94 The Lungs send out superfluous blood... which... is converted into a whitish cory substance.

† **Cory**, *sō. Obs.* (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 93 Cory, shepherdys howse, *magale, mapale.*

**Cory**, **Coryar**, -er, -our, obs. ff. CURRY, -IER.

**Corybant** (kōribānt). Also 4 **Coribande**, 6 **Coribant**. Pl. **Corybants**; now usually in L. form **Corybantes** (kōribāntēz). [a. F. *Corybante*, ad. L. *Corybant-ēs* (nom. *Corybās*), a. Gr. *Κορυβάντης*, -ωντα.] A priest of the Phrygian worship of Cybele, which was performed with noisy and extravagant dances.

c 1374 CHAUCEER *Boeth.* iv. v. 133 Per is a maner poeple bat hyzte coribandes bat wenen... when be moone is in be eclips bat it be enchanted. and perfore... bei betyn hite basines wip hikke strokes. 1570 KIRKIMMER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. (1884) 17: Thus woont the Corybants. The crying noise of Jupiter new borne with song to hide. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1717) 41 Those mad Corybants, who dance and glow on Dindymus high tops with frantic fire. 1850 LITTON tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* 395. 521 Cybele enthroned, a Corybant dancing. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. iv. 277 Christians now howl it out like the Corybantes.

Hence **Corybantian** (kōribāntiān), *a.* [L. *Corybant-ius* + -AN], of or pertaining to the Corybantes or their worship. **Corybantiasm** *Path.* [Gr. *κορυβαντισμός* Corybantian frenzy]: see quot. † **Corybantie** *v. Obs.* [see -ANTIE 3], to act like a Corybant. **Corybantie** [Gr. *κορυβαντικός*], **Corybantine** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the Corybantes or their rites.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 25 Dances partly religious, partly waltz-like, as the Corybantian. 1847 CRAIG, *Corybantism*, in Pathology, a sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corybantism*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corybantism*, to sleep with one's eyes open, or be troubled with visions that one cannot sleep. 1775 ASH, *Corybantism*, to act the part of the Corybantes who were wont to make many odd noises and gestures, to act the part of a lunatic. 1642 CUDWORTH *Serm.* i. Cor. xv. 57 (1676) 92 True Divine Zeal is, no Corybantick Fury, but a calm and regular heat. 1864 CORNH. *Mag.* IX. 165 He was corybantic in his execution of a Scotch 'reel'. 1890 HUXLEY in *Times* 1 Dec. 173/2 That form of somewhat corybantian Christianity of which the soldiers of the Salvation Army are the militant missionaries. 1798 MONTGOMERY *Rabelais* v. i. (1737) 2 The Corybantian Cymbals of Cybele.

† **Corydale**, *Obs. rare* -l. [ad. Gr. *κορύδαλος*.] The Crested or Tufted Lark.

1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 731 The Calanders, Corydales, and Larks.

**Corydaline** (kōridālīn). *Chem.* [f. *Corydalis* + -INE.] An alkaloid existing in the root of *Corydalis tuberosa* and some allied plants.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 287 Corydalina was detected by M. Wackenroder (in 1826), in the root of the *Corydalis tuberosa*. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 87 Corydaline forms light, non-coherent, greyish-white masses.

**Corydie**, obs. f. CORROY.

**Corydon** (kōridōn). [L. *Corydon*, Gr. *Κορύδων* proper name, applied by Theocritus and Vergil to a shepherd: cf. *Eccl.* ii. 56 'Rusticus es Corydon'.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a rustic.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osar.* 256b, I suppose Corydon him selfe could not have done more rustically. 1603 H. CROSS *Vertues Conuinc.* (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latches... nor schollers teach Corydon to holde the plough. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 83 Where Corydon and Thyrsis met, Are at their savoury dinner sat... Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. 1763 J. CUNNINGHAM *To Shenstone, Corydon, a Pastoral* iv, Give me my Corydon's flute. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ii. xii. 191 'Gad, what a debauched Corydon!' said my lord.

Hence † **Corydonical** *a.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 185 Being either not well in his Wits, or a Corydonical Coxcombe.

† **Corylet**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *coryletum*, f. *corylus* hazel.] A hazel copse.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* iii, The prouder pines, The under Corylets. [1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 221 Your Coryletum or copse of Hasels.]

**Corymb** (kōrimb). Formerly in L. form **corymbus**, pl. -i. [a. F. *corymbe*, ad. L. *corymbus*, a. Gr. *κόρυμβος* head, top, cluster of fruit or flowers, esp. of ivy-berries; with Pliny, also the capitulum or close head of a composite flower.]

1. *Bot.* A species of inflorescence; a raceme in which the lower flower-stalks are proportionally longer, so that the flowers are nearly on a level, forming a flat or slightly convex head.

By writers before the time of Linnæus, *corymbus* was applied to the discoidal head of a composite flower: see RAY *Hist. Plants* (1686) I. 11.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbus*, among Modern Herbalists, is used for a compounded discous flower, whose Seeds are not Pappous, or do not fly away in Down. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 567 *Lepidium pterispermum*. Flowers in a close corymbus. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxvi. 393 The purple corymbs of the Asters. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 321 The modern corymb must not be confounded with that of Pliny, which was analogous

to our capitulum. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 75 Sea Aster. The flower-heads are in a compact corymb.

b. *transf.* (Zool.) Used of a group of zoophytes. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 173 A whole corymb or hemispherical group.

† 2. A cluster of ivy-berries or grapes. (Not an Eng. sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbus*, a Bunch, or Cluster of Ivy-berries. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-Coach Wks.* IV. 347 Gorgeous corymbi from vintages. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 408 Ivy branches... surround its [a mirror's] rim with a delicate tracery of sharp cut leaf and corymb.

**Corymbed** (kōrimbd), *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Fashioned as a corymb.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 43 Spreading obliquely upward, and much lamose, forming an even top clump (corymbed or fastigiata).

† **Corymbiate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *corymbiāt-us* set with clusters of ivy-berries, f. *corymbus*.]

1823 CRABBE *Techn. Dict.*, *Corymbiate* (Ant.), set about and garnished with clusters of ivy berries.

† **Corymbiated**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corymbiated*, set about with Berries. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corymbiated*, garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.* Hence in later Dicts.

**Corymbiferous** (kōrimbifērōs), *a.* [f. L. *corymbifer* bearing clusters of berries (f. *corymbus*), adopted in 17th c. as a term of Botany + -OUS.]

1. *lit.* Bearing corymbs; *spec.* belonging to the *Corymbifera*, a sub-order of Composite plants, having the florets of the disk tubular and perfect, and those of the ray, when present, ligulate.

Although many of the *Corymbifera*, as tansy, milfoil, the Asters, Senecios, Cinerarias, etc. bear their heads of flowers in typical 'corymb' (in the modern sense), the name goes back to the earlier botanical sense of *corymbus*: see CORVUS 1 note.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* iv. § 7 To the Corymbiferous Kind, as Tansy, Chamemile, and the like. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 The Corymbiferous, that are not Pappose, these have either a radiated, or a naked Flower. 1688 R. HOLLME *Armenia* ii. 115/5 Corymbiferous Flowers... made of thimbs, without any circle of leaves. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Corymbiferous Plants* (among Hebalists) are such as have a compound discous flower, but their Seeds have no Down sticking to them: Of this kind is the Daisy, Camomile, etc. 1731-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Corymbiferous Plants*. Mr. Ray distinguishes them into such as have a radiate flower, as the Sun-Flower, the Marygold, etc. and such as have a naked flower, as the Lavender Cotton and Tansey. 1836 TOWN *Cyl. Anat.* I. 248/2 We might instance the flower of any corymbiferous plant. 1852 TIT. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 A shrub ten or fifteen feet high, of the corymbiferous family.

† 2. See quotes. (Not an English use.)

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Corymbiferous*, bearing berries. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Corymbiferous*, that beareth Berries like Ivy. 1755 JOHNSON, *Corymbiferous*, bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

**Corymbiform** (kōrimbifōrm), *a.* [See -FORM.] Of the form of a corymb.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 29 *Brassica campestris*... flowering racemes corymbiform. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 278 The corymbiform distribution of the skin-disease.

**Corymbos** (kōrimbōs), *a.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *corymbosus*, f. *corymbus*.] Growing in corymbs; of the nature of or resembling a corymb.

1775 ASH, *Corymbos*, belonging to the corymbus. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 234 The flowers of Yarrow... grow in a corymbos manner. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 438 *Dichotomania obtusata*, Lam. Branching, corymbos, dichotomous, jointed. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 307 Terminal corymbos heads of yellow flowers.

b. Of a disease.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 155 The corymbos variety is very fatal. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Corymbos* smallpox.

Hence **Corymbosely** *adv.*, in the manner of a corymb, in corymbs.

1849-55 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1291 Flowers capitate or corymbosely panicked. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 192 Stem... corymbosely branched.

**Corymbous** (kōrimbōs), *a. rare* -o. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by corymbs.

1828 WEBSTER, *Corymbous*, consisting of corymbs; in clusters. *Barton. Lee.* Also in later Dicts.

**Corymbulous**, -ose, *a. rare* -o. [f. L. type \**corymbulus*, dim. of *corymbus* + -OUS, -OSE.]

1828 WEBSTER, *Corymbulous*, having or consisting of little corymbs. *Barton.* 1847 CRAIG, *Corymbulous*, formed of many corymbs.

**Corynid** (kōrinid). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Corynidae*, f. *Coryne*, generic name of a Hydromedusa, a. Gr. *κορύνη* club.] A member of the family *Corynidae* of the order *Hydroidea* of Coelenterates.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* lviii. 73 The... elements of generation... by the union of which the young Corynid is produced.

**Coryniform** (kōrinifōrm), *a. Zool.* [f. *Coryne* + -FORM.] Having the form of a Corynid.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* iii. 132 Some medusoids... the hydroid stages of which are not... certainly known, but which are probably coryniform.

**Corynite** (kōrinīt). *Min.* [Named 1865; f. Gr. *κορύνη* club + -ITE.] A native sulph-arsen-antimonide of nickel. 1868 DANA *Min.* 74.

**Corynoch**, obs. f. CORONACH.

**Coryous**, -owse, -osyte, -oust, obs. ff. CURIOUS, -OSITY.

|| **Coryphæus** (kōrifē-ūs). Also 9 -eus; 7 Anglicized as coryphe. [L.; a. Gr. *κορυφαῖος* chief, head man, leader, in the Attic Drama 'leader of the chorus'; f. *κορυφή* head, top.]

1. The leader of a chorus.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 396 All those other Gods... are to that First... God, but as the Dancers to the Coryphæus or Choragus. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 419 The people sung... and the coryphæus answer'd. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* 13 The leader of the chorus, the foreman, or coryphæus. 1870 MACCOLL *Ammergau Passion Play* 52 The coryphæus... recited in monotone a short explanation of the type and ensuing act.

b. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, appointed (in 1856) to assist the CHORAGUS. [1856 *Statuta Univ. Oxon.* (1890) 77 Præcentor, sive coryphæus, una cum chorago bipartita opera constantem musicæ practicæ exercitationem habendam curet.] 1863 *Oxf. Ten Year Bk.* 54 It was enacted that there shall be a Præcentor or Coryphæus... who is to assist the Choriagus. 1892 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 26 Music (Coryphæus or Præcentor). John Henry Mee.

2. *fig.* The chief or leader of a party, sect, school, etc.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 2 They call him [Peter] the coryphe of the apostles. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNETT *Health's Improvement*. 141 As amongst Poets there is some called the Coryphæus, or Captain-poet, so farreth it likewise amongst Meats. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 226 A coryphæus of the popular party. 1871 FARRAR *With. Hist.* ii. 50 Strauss, the coryphæus of modern scepticism.

|| **Coryphæe** (kōrifē). [F.; ad. L. *coryphæus*: see prec.] The chief dancer in a ballet.

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vii. 254 Round each set of dances the people formed a ring, in which the figurantes and coryphæes went through their operations. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Apr., Men dressed as coryphæes, wriggling about like the Arab dancing-girls, to the sound of the native music.

**Corystoid** (kōristoid), *a. Zool.* [f. *Corystes* name of a genus of crabs (a. Gr. *κορυστῆς* helmeted soldier, f. *κόρυς* helmet) + -OID.] Allied to the genus of crabs *Corystes*, or the family *Corystidae*.

1852 *Dana Crust.* i. 65 The *Corystoid* species.

**Coryve**, var. of CORNIVE 2.

|| **Coryza** (kōrizā). *Path.* Also 7 corisa. [L.; ad. Gr. *κόρυζα* running at the nose.] The running at the nose which constitutes or accompanies a cold in the head; catarrh.

1634 R. H. SALERNE'S *Regim.* 156 These 1heumes If to the Breat they flow... Th' are call'd Catharre. But running through the Nose It's call'd Corisa: others say the Pose. 1683 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 377 Many Coughs and Hoarsenesses, and Coryzas are said to be cur'd. 1834 J. FORBES *Lancet's Dis. Chest* 249 Some throat and coryza considerable. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 8 An ordinary coryza.

**Corzie**, -zy: see CORSE.

**Cos** (kps). Also 7-8 *Coss(e)*. [The ancient name (Gr. *Κῶς*) of an island in the Ægean (now Stan-chio).] In full *Cos lettuce*: a variety of lettuce introduced from the island of Cos.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 130 *Coss Lettuce* from Turkey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lettuce*, The most valuable, of all the English lettuces, are the white cos, or the Versailles, the Silesia, and the black cos. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 307 The cos and the cabbage lettuce. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/6 The tender cabbage lettuce... is more tender and digestible; but the cos holds its own because it produces a greater weight per acre.

**Cos**, var. of *Coss*; obs. f. KISS.

**Cos**, abbreviation of COSINE.

**Cosack**, *cosak*, obs. ff. COSSACK.

**Cosalite** (kpsālīt). *Min.* [Named in 1868 from *Cosala* in Mexico (where it occurs): see -ITE.] A native sulphide of lead and bismuth.

1868 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XLV. 319 Cosalite, a new mineral.

|| **Cosaque** (kōsāk). [App. a trade application of F. *Cosaque* Cosack, prob. in allusion to the sudden and irregular firing of the latter.] A cracker bon-bon.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Prod.*, *Cosagues*, a French fancy paper for wrapping sweetmeats. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 91 A little cosaque, which I saw him merrily 'exploding' at the supper-table. 1884 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/3 The manufacture of cosagues and bon-bons must be brisk this Christmas.

**Cosaque**, obs. f. CASSOCK.

1698 CRULL *Muscovy* 79 Their upper Garments are made like Vests, or rather Cosagues, falling down to the mid-leg. **Co-saviour**: see Co-*prof.* 3 b.

† **Cosbaude**. [Cf. CASBALD.] A term of reproach to a woman.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 43 A Cosbaude, *mirgious* [cf. 55 *coylst*, *mirgious*].

**Cosch(e)**, obs. f. COACH, and var. COSH, *Obs.*, hut.

**Coschyn(e)**, obs. f. CUSHION.

**Coscinomancy** (kpsinōmānsi). Also 7 *choschino*, *cosino*, 7-8 *coskino*, 9 *koskino*. [ad. med. L. *coscinomantia*, f. Gr. *κοσκινομαντία*, f. *κόσκινο* -v sieve: see -MANOY.] Divination by the turning of a sieve (held on a pair of shears, etc.).

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Ynd. Astro.* xvii. 356 Comparing Astrologie with Auspicie, Hydromancie, Chiromancie, Choschinomancie, and such like. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ii. (1712) 89 Coskinomancy, or finding who stole or

spoiled this or that thing by the Sieve and Shears. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (ed. Hazlitt) III. 301-2. 1872 TAYLOR *Prim. Cuh.* I. 116 The so-called cosmiancy, or, as it is described in Hudibras, 'th' oracle of sieve and shears'.

**Cose** (kōuz), *v.* [Back-formation from COSY *a.*] *intr.* To make oneself cosy.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iii. To see the comfortable gleam through the windows, as the sailors come round the fire with wife and child. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh's Fort* II. 241 Rachel was cosing with a delightful new novel in her sofa corner.

Cose, obs. *f.* COSS *sh.* (Anglo-Indian), COSS *v.* Co-seat: see Co-*pref.* 1.

**Cosecant** (kōus'kānt), *Trig.* [*f.* Co-*pref.* 4 + SECANT. The L. cosecans was used a 1576 by Rheticus, *Opus Palatinum* (1596). *F. cosecante.*] The secant of the complement of a given angle. (Abbreviated cosec.)

1706 in PHILLIPS, *Co-secant*. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 3 The radius, cotangent, and cosecant [form] another right-angled triangle. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 243 AP .. is called the cosecant of A (written cosec. A).

**Coseismal** (kōus'izmə), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Co-*pref.* 2 + SEISMAL.]

*A. adj.* Relating to the points of simultaneous arrival of an earthquake wave on the earth's surface; in *coseismal line, curve, zone*.

1851-9 MALLER in *Ann. Man. Sci. Eng.* 361 Upon maps of the country in which the shock was felt, coseismal and meizoseismal curves may be finally laid down. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 124 By drawing a curve through these points we have a coseismal curve.

*B. sb.* for *coseismal line, curve*: A line or curve connecting points of simultaneous shock from an earthquake wave.

**Coseismic** (kōus'izmik), *a.* [*f.* Co- + SEISMIC.] = *prec.* A.

1886 J. MILNE *Earthquakes* 20 These points will lie in circles called 'isoseismic' or 'coseismic' circles.

**Cosen**, -age, -er, obs. *ff.* COUSIN, COZEN, etc.

**Co-sentient** (kōsen'shent), *a.* [See Co- 2.] Feeling in company or together with, jointly sentient. (Cf. CONSENTIENT.)

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxviii. For of himself Co-sentient and inseparable parts The snaky torturers grew.

So **Co-sentiently**, co-sentient quality.

1884 GURNEY & MYERS in 19th Cent. May 809 The obscure pervasive co-sentiently of man and man.

**Coser**, **Coseri**: see COSSEB, COSSEY.

**Co-settler**, **Cossey**: see Co-*pref.* 3 b, COSY.

† **Cosh**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 cosche, 5-6 cooshe, 6 cosse. [Of uncertain origin: Gaelic *cois* 'little hole, cavern' has been compared.] A small cottage, hut, hovel.

c 1490 *Præp. Parv.* 94 Coote, lytylle howse [*K.* cosh, *H.* cosche, *Pynson* cosshe], *casa*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b. Some persones buyldeth to god but a poore coshe or small cottage. 1530 PALSGR. 20913 Cosshe a sorie house, *caverne*. 1547 SALISBURY *Dict. Welsh, Breth.* cottage, cosse. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Cosh*, a cottage, or hovel. *Crauen*.

**Cosh**, *sb.* *2. dial.* [Cf. OF. *cas* (Godef.), *F. cosse* pod.] The husk of grain; the pod of beans or peas.

1789-95 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norfolk Gloss.*, *Cosh*, the husk or chaff of wheat and oats. 1866 *Finn. R. Agric. Soc.* ser. II. 11. 1. 167 The cost of separating it [seed] from the husk or cosh must always be considerable. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Cosh*, the pod of beans or tares; as 'Tars have such a many coshes'; hence also *Cosh'd*; as 'How well the beans are cosh'd'.

**Cosh** (kɒʃ), *a.* *Sc.* and *dial.* [Derivation unknown.]

1. Quiet, still.

171. *Gay Goss-hawk* xiii. (*Minstr. Sc. Border*), He..sang fu' sweet the notes o' love, Till a' was cosh within. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cosh*, quiet, still. *Salop.* 1887 *Autobiog.* 7. Younger iv. 34 John Wallace had sat as cosh as a mouse in the corner. *Ibid.* xxiii. 284 All was hushed as cosh as midnight. *Mod. Sc.* Keep it cosh! Be cosh about it.

2. Sheltered, snug, comfortable.

a 1774 FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle*, Blythe to find.. That a' his hoisie looks sae cosh and clean. 1813 E. PICKEN *Poems* I. 124 (Jam.) I've gaid gramashens worn myself.. They kept me cosh baith cauf an' coots. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 82 Beside our cosh hearthstane.

3. Trim, neat.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 94 They come flocking in.. their bosoms made cosh and tidy. 1832-33 *Whistle-Binette* (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 37 The coshest wife that e'er I met, Was Mistress Dougal Dhu.

4. (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Cosh*.. 4 In a state of intimacy; 'They are very cosh'.

**Co-sharer**: see Co-*pref.* 3 c.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* xii. lxxv. (1612) 311 Haue Cleargie-men cosharers? tush a Lye: To aske doe Courtiers, Church-men shame to offer Simonie.

**Coshe**, obs. *Sc.* *f.* COACHE.

**Cosher** (kɒʃər), *v.* *1. Ireland.* [Phonetic repr. of Irish *coisir* feast, feasting, entertainment.]

*intr.* To feast; to live at free quarters upon dependants or kinsmen.

1634-5 *Stat. Ireland* 10-11 Chas. I. c. 16 If any person or persons.. shall cosher, lodge or cesse themselves.. upon the inhabitants. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Irel.* v. i. I would not leave a head.. from my mother's sucking pig at her

nipple to my great-grandfather's coshering in the peas-straw. 1689 *Irish Hudibras* (N. 1. A very fit and proper house, sir, For such a worthy guest to cosher.

**Cosher** (kɒʃər), *v.* *2. trans.* To treat with indulgent fondness, pamper; to cocker or coddle up. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester* T. 181 She coshered up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Aug. 232/1 He is.. dandled and coshered like a baby in arms.

**Cosher** (kɒʃər), *v.* *3. colloq. intr.* To chat in a friendly and familiar fashion.

1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* I. v. 339 Rogers made Tom Moore and me sit down with him for half an hour, and we coshered over the events of the evening.

**Cosher**, *a.* (in Jewish use): see KOSHER.

**Cosherer** (kɒʃərər), *Ireland.* Also 7 cash-. [*f.* COSHER *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who coshers, or lives by coshering.

1634-5 *Stat. Ireland* 10-11 Chas. I. c. 16 An Act for the Suppressing of Cosherers and Idle Wanderers. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 123 There are yet to spare, who are Cashers and Fait-neants, 220,000. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 153 Commissions were scattered profusely among idle cosherers who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. 1865 *Times* 11 Mar., A 'cosherer' is one who pretends to be an Irish gentleman, and will not work.

**Coshering** (kɒʃərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Ireland.* Also 7 cooshing. [*f.* COSHER *v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

† 1. Feasting. *Obs. rare.*

1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 67 Their noble men, and noble messes tenants, now and then make a set feast, which they call coshering, wherto flocke all their retainers, whom they name followers.. In their coshering they sit on straw, they are served on straw.

2. The practice or custom, claimed as a right by Irish chiefs, of quartering themselves upon their dependants or tenants: see COSHERY 2.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. viii. (1633) 102 The Irish imposition of Coyne, Livery.. cosherings, bonnaght, and such like. 1605 T. RIVERS *Picard's Plea* (1620) x The lawes are executed in every place alike, cosherings are reduced to chiefe-rents. 1612 DAVIES *Irish Ireland, etc.* (1747) 169 Irish exactions;—namely cosherings; which were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. Irel. 44. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 130 Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by coshering, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family.

**Coshering**, *phl. a.* [*f.* COSHER *v.* 1 + -ING 2.]

That 'cosher' or lives upon the industry of others. 1797 C. THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibern.* C viij, Dodder.. quits the root, and like a coshering parasite lives upon another's trencher. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 180 A head of squandering, coshering, wandering blackguards. 1882 GOLDW. SMITH in 19th Cent. July 6 Some hereditary despot, the representative of their old coshering chiefs.

**Cosher** (kɒʃər), *Ireland.* Also 6 cooshirh, coosherie, cashery, 7 coshary. [*f.* Irish *coisir* (kɒʃər) feast, feasting.]

The ending appears to be assimilated to Eng. *sir* in -ery; the direct repr. of the Irish word would be *cosher*: cf. *Houlston Tracts* II. xxxviii. 10 A portion of the dough.. is cleverly hid [by the servants], for what the Irish call a *cosher*, after the family are in bed.]

1. *gen.* Feasting. *rare.*

1883 STANFURD *Aeneis* 1. (Arb.) 40 On pallet of scarlet they were for cosheriey settled.

2. *spec.* Entertainment for themselves and their followers exacted by Irish chiefs from their dependants.

1826 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel.* in Holinshed II. 23/2 No lords.. shall extort or take any coine and livery, cosheries, nor cuddies, nor anie other like custome.. in or upon anie of the church lands and territories. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/4 But now by this Statute the sayd Irish Lord is wronged, for that he is cutt of from his customayre services, as Cuddeehih, Coshirh [*v.* *r.* Cosherie], Bonaght, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like. 1600 DVMOK *Ireland* (1843) 9 Cashery is certeine feastes which the lorde vseth to take of his tenants after Easter, Christmas, Whitsontide, Michaelmas and all other tymes at his pleasure. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 141 This chiefe Lord had his Coshaies upon his tenants, that is he and his would lie upon them until they had eate up all their provisions. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 348 Coshery.. is somewhat analogous to the royal prerogative of purveyance. 1870 *Athenaeum* 22 Oct. 523 Among these exactions 'coshery' figures as the most oppressive and most hateful.

**Coshionet**, obs. *f.* CUSHIONET.

**Coshly**, *adv.* *Sc.* [*f.* COSH *a.* + -LY 2.] Quietly, undisturbedly.

a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 82 (Jam.) It's i' the Palms o' David writ, that this wide world ne'er should flit, But on the waters coshly sit.

**Cosie**: see COSY.

**Cosier**, a cobbler: see COZIER.

**Cosignace**, -ais, obs. *ff.* COUSINESS.

**Co-signatory** (kōus'ignātəri), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Co- + SIGNATORY.]

*A. adj.* Signing jointly with others, uniting with others in signing.

1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/5 The co-signatory powers to the Beilin guarantees.

*B. sb.* One who signs (a document, treaty, etc.) jointly with another or others; a joint signatory.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 4/4 It is thought that Austria.. will avoid the difficulty of becoming a co-signatory of Italy. 1897 C. W. BINGHAM in *Times* 9 Nov. 10/1 He has requested me to acknowledge on behalf of ourselves and our co-signatories the receipt of your courteous reply.

**Cosignificative**, -ficator: see CONSIG-.

**Cosily** (kōw'izli), *adv.* Also cozily, etc. [*f.* COSY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a cosy manner; snugly and comfortably.

1721 RAMSAY *To Eolus* 17 Cauty and cosily I lye. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* v, Syne cozily, aboon the door, Wi' cannie care, they've plac'd them. 1837 W. IAVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 14 [He] would take his seat quietly and cozily by the fire. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. iv. 103 She had seen the little girl.. cosily in bed.

**Cosin**, -age, obs. *ff.* COUSIN, COZEN, -AGE.

**Cosine** (kōw'sain), *Trig.* [*mod. f.* Co-*pref.* 4 + SINE. The L. *cosinus* occurs in Gunther *Canon Triangulorum* (1620); *f.* cosine.] The sine of the complement of a given angle. (Abbrev. *cos.*)

1635 I. W. *Sciographia* 44 As the Radius Is to the cosine of the angle given. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 141 The Co-sine of the Angle. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 123 The mean annual evaporation.. varies as the cosine of the latitude.

*attrib.* 1881 *Nature* XXV. 167 Integrators were of three kinds: (1) radius machines, (2) cosine machines, (3) tangent machines.

**Cosine**, **Cosiner**, obs. *ff.* COUSIN, COZENER.

**Cosiness** (kōw'iznēs), Also cozi-. [*f.* COSY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being cosy.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* *Sk.* *Dublin* Wks. I. 236 Old rambling houses.. displaying, in the dwelling-rooms, comfort and 'cosiness'. 1882 *Athenaeum* 2 Dec. 741/1 Palmer said he loved cosiness, as a cat does.

**Cosino**, **coskinomancy**, obs. *ff.* COSINO-.

† **Cos'ins**, *Obs.* [So called from the name of the maker.] A kind of stays or 'bodice'.

1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 94 Laid in her Cosins new appea'd the bride. 1729 *Art of Politicks* 10 I think we that modern words eternal are? Toupet, and Tompion, Cosins, and Colmar Hereafter will be called by some plain man A Wig, a Watch, a Pair of Stays, a Fan.

**Cosma**, *erron.* form of *chasma*, CHASM.

† **Cos'marchy**, *Obs.* [*ad. Gr.* type \*κοσμοαρχία, *f.* κόσμος-world + -αρχία government.] 'The power of the devil, the government of the world' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Cosmete** (kɒz'mē), *Gr. Antiq.* [*ad. Gr.* κοσμητήρ-ης, *f.* κοσμεῖν to order.] A state officer or director in charge of the ephebi at Athens.

**Cosmetic** (kɒz'metɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. Gr.* κοσμητικ-ος relating to adornment, *f.* κοσμεῖν to arrange, adorn, *f.* κόσμος-order, adornment. Cf. *F. cosmétique.*]

*A. adj.* Having power to adorn, embellish, or beautify (*esp.* the complexion); also = COSMETICAL. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Introd., Which damnable portion of cosmeticque Art. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 20 Whilst Iris his cosmetic Wash must try, To make her Bloom revive. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 13 When her face is smoothened.. by a thousand cosmetic sops and washes. 1845 HOOD *Progress of Art* xii, Washed by my cosmetic brush How Beauty's cheek began to blush.

*B. sb.*

1. A preparation intended to beautify the hair, skin, or complexion.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 48 Recommend those Cosmetics.. which preserve hair for the use and intention of Nature. 1691 *Rav Creation* II. (1704) 437 No better Cosmetics than a severe Temperance and Purity. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Oct., Between her medicines, and the.. cosmetics, I shall expect to become stout and beautiful. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 55 Knowing no cosmetic but cold water.

*fig.* 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 25 All the loathsome deformities of guilt disappear under the cosmetics which fortune can apply.

2. The art of adorning or beautifying the body.

Also *pl.* (cf. *athletics*). [= *Gr.* ἡ κοσμητική.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x x Art of decoiation [of the body] which is called cosmetic. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 11. § 48. 37 Painting and music.. counted as.. only somewhat more liberal than cookery or cosmetics. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxii. 95 Cosmetic, or Ornamental Trickery, is the counterfeit of Gymnastic.

3. One who practises the cosmetic art. *nonce-use.* 1713 *Guardian* No. 64 That you would place your petitioners at the head of the family of cosmetics [barber, perfumer, etc.].

**Cosmetic**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f.* *prec.* *sb.* 1: cf. *to physic.*] *trans.* To treat with cosmetics.

1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 446 Joan and Anne were gorgeously arrayed, roseate-cheeked, cosmeticked.

**Cosmetical** (kɒz'metɪkəl), *a.* [*f.* *Gr.* κοσμητικὸς COSMETICO *sb.* + -AL.] *a.* Relating to cosmetics. + *b.* = COSMETICO *adj.* *Obs.*

1559 MORWYN *Enonym.* 195 Waters distilled called Cosmetical. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Introd., The office of Cosmetical Physick. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script.* *Herb.* 5 The bitter oil is good in pains of the ear and cosmetical. 1823 MOORE *Rables, Holy Alliance* 102 They then wrote essays, pamphlets, books, Upon cosmeticall economy.

Hence **Cosmetically** *adv.*

1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 51 Her face, cosmetically well-preserved, still retained.. traces of great beauty.

**Cosmeticism** (kɒz'metɪsɪz'm), *rare.* [*f.* COSMETICO + -ISM.] The practice of the cosmetic art.

1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. iii. 100 [Her] complexion did not, in spite of all the arts of cosmeticism, harmonize very well with the bright golden ringlets,



**Cosmeticize** (kəzme'tisiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with cosmetics.

1844 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 88 What an atmosphere of palms, gentle and simple...cosmeticized and unwashed!

1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 493 The skins that were not hard red, were of a ghastly cosmeticized whiteness.

**Cosmian**. [f. Gr. κόσμος of the world, secular, f. κόσμος the world.] = COSMIST.

1842 J. STEWART (*title*). The Bible of Nature, condensed from the Scriptures of Eminent Cosmians, Pantheists and Physiphilanthropists.

**Cosmic** (kəz'mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. κόσμος of the world or universe, f. κόσμος order, the world. Cf. F. *cosmique*.]

1. Of this world, worldly. *Obs.*  
1649 J. ECCLESTON *Behmen's Epist.* vii. § 13 He must turn from his Imagining in the Cosmick Spirit [*in spiritus mundi*] wherewith the soull is covered and disguised.

2. Of or belonging to the universe considered as an ordered system or totality; relating to the sum or universal system of things.

1846 GROVE *Greece* (1862) I. xvi. 305 The one unchangeable cosmic substance. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 11 Metaphysics is the knowledge of the absolute or cosmic reason so far as it is knowable by our limited individualised reason. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 109 The great cosmic law of gravitation. 1877 CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess.* (1886) 394 (*title*) Cosmic emotion. By a cosmic emotion—the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's—I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.

b. Relating to or dealing with the cosmos; *Cosmic philosophy* = COSMISM.

1874 FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 98 The Cosmic Philosophy, which aims only to organize into a universal body of truth the sum of general conclusions obtained by science, adopts as the only trustworthy guide for its inquiries the method of science. 1879 RYDBERG *Magic Mid. Ages* iv. 181 Supernatural ideas in cosmic philosophy will destroy reason, morality, human feeling.

3. Belonging to the material universe as distinguished from the earth; extra-terrestrial.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. Whether...the molten condition of our planet was...due to the collision of cosmic masses or not. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 706 The presence of extremely minute particles...which there is strong reason for regarding as cosmic dust.

b. Characteristic of the vast scale of the universe and its changes; applied to the distances between the heavenly bodies, the periods of time occupied in their cycles, the velocity with which they move, and the like.

1874 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1889) II. 195 The play between organism and environment through cosmic ranges of time. *Mod.* What is the speed of an express train to the cosmic speed of a planet in its orbit?

4. Orderly, in good order; the opposite of chaotic. *rare.* Cf. COSMOS.

1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gt.* (1865) I. i. 9 Alas, the Books are not cosmic, they are chaotic. 1867—*Remin.* (1881) II. 134 Rough nature I knew well already, but here it was reduced to cosmic.

5. 'Cosmic disease, a synonym of Syphilis, from the universality of its prevalence' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cosmical** (kəz'mikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Relating to the world, *i.e.* the earth; geographical. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Wheare thou supposest therefore, that here Italye fast by Dooth stand...Withdraw thy judgment from that grosse cosmical erreure. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 166 The tabernacle represented the world: whence the...apostle terms it [Heb. ix. 1] a cosmical or mundane sanctuary.

2. = COSMIO 2.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 37 We may make use of one or other of these Terms, Fabrick of the World, System of the Universe, Cosmical Mechanism. 1850 BLACKIE *Aschylus* II. 297 This original cosmical meaning of the Greek gods, though lost by anthropomorphism to the vulgar. 1865 GROVE *Plato* I. i. 14 note, This Pythagorean cosmical system. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vi. § 186. 190 There may be many cosmical intelligences, each embracing the whole universe.

b. = COSMIO 2 b.  
1856 MEIKLEJOHN *tr. Kant's Crit. P. R.* (1884) 256, I term all transcendental ideas in so far as they relate to the absolute totality in the synthesis of phenomena *cosmical conceptions*. 1861 B. POWELL in *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 5) 133 Those thoroughly versed in cosmical philosophy.

3. = COSMIO 3.

1849 HERSHEL *Outl. Astron.* 538 That...our view is limited by a sort of cosmical veil which extinguishes the smaller magnitudes. 1869 PHILLIPS *Pearse*, xii. 324 General terrestrial or cosmical conditions. 1882 PROCTOR *Pam. Sci. Stud.* 47 Signs of the earth's passage through cosmical dust.

b. = COSMIO 3 b.

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 70 A term which...sinks into nothing with reference to cosmical time, if cosmical time be not eternity.

4. Of or pertaining to COSMISM.

1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 74 Cosmical or Atheistical opinions.

5. *Astron.* Occurring at sunrise, coincident with the rising of the sun; said of the rising or setting of a star.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. l. xxxv. (ed. 7) 348 The Cosmical setting...is when a starre goeth downe under the Horizon at such time as the Sunne riseth. 1638 PENN. *Conf.* viii. (1657) 257 The Cosmical and Acronical rising and setting of such asterismes. 1796 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 232 The Cosmical rising and setting is all one with the Morning

rising or setting, as if the beginning of the Artificial Day, or the Rising of the Sun, were the same with that of the World. 1866 COLEBROOK *Misc. Ess.* (1873) II. 372 It is the heliacal rising, not the cosmical, which governs certain religious rites.

**Cosmically** (kəz'mikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] 1. *Astron.* Coincidentally with the rising of the sun: see COSMICAL 5.

1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* 1. 8 Cosmically, not heliacally: for these two, rising and setting, are ascribed to the stars. 1805 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1857) 88 The Holy Bishop of Winchester...called the weeping Saint Swithin, for that about his feast Præsepe and Aselli, rainie constellations, do arise cosmically, and commonly cause raine. 1809 COLEBROOK in *Asiat. Res.* IX. 357 The star, rising cosmically, became visible in the oblique sphere, at the distance of 60° from the sun. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 914 A heavenly body is said to rise or set cosmically when it rises or sets at sunrise.

2. In a cosmic or cosmical way; in relation to the cosmos.

1854 GREG (*title*). Observations on Meteorolites or Acolites, considered Geographically, Statistically, and Cosmically. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 395 All our sense-phenomena...are indeed cosmically associated.

**Cosmico-** (kəz'miko), *comb.* form of Gr. κόσμικός COSMICAL = cosmically, as in *cosmico-natural* adj.

1881 in *Nature* XXV. 193 Of the 'influences which act upon suicide', the first that are considered are the 'cosmico-natural'.

**Cosmism** (kəz'miz'm), [f. COSM-OS + -ISM.] 1. The conception of the cosmos or 'order of nature' as a self-existent, self-acting whole; the theory which explains the cosmos or universe solely according to the methods of positive science.

1861 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Limits of Atheism* (1874) 7 To believe in Nature, in its self-existence, its self-subsistence, its self-action, its eternity, infinity, and materiality, and in that only, is Affirmative Atheism. *Note.* This might stand for a definition of Cosmism. *Ibid.* Pref., Cosmism, as well as Secularism, expresses a new form of Freethought. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 74 The new notion of Affirmative Atheism, or Cosmism. 1874 FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. 184 In the progress from Anthropomorphism to Cosmism the religious attitude remains unchanged from the beginning to the end.

2. (See quot.: formed after *patristism*.)

1873 RUSKIN in *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 928 The name of the emotion would then be properly 'Cosmism', and would signify the resolution of such a people to sacrifice its own special interests to those of Mankind.

**Cosmist** (kəz'mist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in cosmism; a Secularist.

1861 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Limits of Atheism* (1874) 11 It is the first instinct of the Cosmist...to keep his mind open to reason. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 68 The Cosmist asks for a proof of the existence of the Great Spirit; he calls on us to prove that the world is not self-existent, self-creating. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3/1 The prosecutor...declined to give his evidence on oath because he was a 'Cosmist', which he subsequently explained...meant 'much the same as a Secularist or an Agnostic'.

**Cosmize** (kəz'maiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a cosmos.

1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 28 It's the duty of man to try...to cosmize his own particular little corner of it.

**Cosmo-**, before a vowel **cosmi-**, combining form of Gr. κόσμος COSMOS, as in † **Cosmo-** **critics**, critical investigations of the world or universe; † **Cosmo-** **delyte** (see quot.); † **Cosmo-** **sophy**, knowledge or science of the cosmos; † **Cosmo-** **tel-** **urians** (see quot.); † **Cosmo-** **zoism**, the theory that the cosmos is endowed with life (see quot.). See also following words.

1686 GORD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 354 Gemma's Cosmocriticks. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cosmodelyte*, may be derived from κόσμος mundus, and δέλος, timidus or miser; and so Englished, one fearful of the world, or a worldly wretch. [Hence in BAILLY (1721-90)] 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* IV. 578 The various sophy's—cosmology, kerdosophy. 1867 J. H. STIRLING *Schlegel's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 53 Erdmann views the Theory of the middle ages as a necessary complement to the Cosmology of the ancients. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cosmo-tellurian influences*, conditions, celestial and terrestrial, such as eclipses, stellar influences...earthquakes, and the like, which were formerly supposed to affect the constitution...of various diseases. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 26. 132 That the whole world...was...an animal, as our human bodies are, endued with one sentient or rational life and nature, one soul or mind, governing and ordering the whole. Which Corporeal Cosmo-zoism we do not reckon amongst the Forms of Atheism.

**Cosmocrat** (kəz'mōkræt), *rare.* [f. COSMO- + -CRAT.] Lord or ruler of the world; 'the prince of this world'.

1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* xxviii. You will not think, great Cosmocrat! That I spend my time in fooling. 1870 E. PLACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 113 Endeavouring to solve that problem which even the great cosmocrat we have alluded to seems to have found a difficult one.

So **Cosmocratic** *a.*; **Cosmocrator** [Gr. κοσμοκράτωρ lord of the world] = COSMOCRAT.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 427 The idiosyncratic, democratic, cosmocratic, cosmocratic Jeremy that he [Benjamin] is. 1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mortality Hum. Souls* 130 Yet they reckon her [Sophia] among their proper Aeonis, far exceeding the Demiurgus and Cosmocrators. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 258 The cosmocrators [planets] are the leaders of the multitude in each.

**Cosmocritics**, **delyte**: see COSMO-.

**Cosmogenetic** (kəz'mōdʒ'netik), *a.* [f. COSMO- + -GENETIC: cf. next.] Of or pertaining to cosmogeny.

1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 271 The vision of the cosmogenetic theorist extends backward. **Cosmogony** (kəz'mōdʒ'ni), [ad. Gr. κοσμογένεια, or -γενία, origin of the world: see -GENY.] Origin or evolution of the universe.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 125 The heavenly bodies comprehended by Cosmogony. 1876 *tr. Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 321 This cosmogony, or theory of the development of the universe.

|| **Cosmognosis** (kəz'mōgnō'sis), [f. COSMO- + Gr. γνῶσις knowledge: in mod. F. *cosmognose*.] 'The instinct which teaches animals the right time for migration, and the fitting place to which to go' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cosmogonal** (kəz'mōgnō'nal), *a.* [f. Gr. κοσμογόνος (see COSMOGONY) + -AL.] = next.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.* 1854 THORAU (*Valden* xvi. (1863) 318 The stupendous and cosmogonical philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta.

**Cosmogonic** (kəz'mōgnō'nik), *a.* [f. Gr. κοσμογόνος (see COSMOGONY) + -IC. Cf. F. *cosmogonique*.] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mos.* I. 34 The cosmogonic system of the Aztec mythology. 1839 FRASER's *Mag.* XX. 200 The cosmogonic record of Moses. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* i. 9 The cosmogonic myths and legends of antiquity.

**Cosmogonical** (kəz'mōgnō'nikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Dealing or concerned with cosmogony; cosmogonic.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 449 The next 'cosmogonical analogy'...represents the celebrated serpent woman. 1880 *Athenæum* 31 July 137½ The cosmogonical legends of the Babylonians.

**Cosmogonist** (kəz'mōgnō'nist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies cosmogony, or offers an account of the origin or creation of the world.

† b. Formerly, One who holds that the world was created or had a beginning in time.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14 (*Contents*) Other Pagan Theists [were] neither Theogonists nor Cosmogonists; They holding the eternity of the world and of the gods. 1736-44 COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyg.* III. (T.), The sacred cosmogonist. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 104 The cosmogonist has availed himself of this, as of every obscure problem in geology, to confirm his views. 1873 GLUKIE *Gl. Ice Age* viii. 96 The astronomer and cosmogonist assure us that there was a time when this earth existed as a mass of gaseous matter.

**Cosmogonize** (kəz'mōgnō'naiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To form a cosmogony; to theorize on the origin of the world.

1863 DRAFER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1865) 104 This philosophy was hardly a century old before it began to cosmogonize.

**Cosmogony** (kəz'mōgnō'ni), [ad. Gr. κοσμογένει- a creation of the world, f. κόσμος a world + -γενία a begetting (cf. κοσμογόνος adj. world-creating). In mod. F. *cosmogonie*. Cf. COSMOGENY.] 1. The generation or creation of the existing universe.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 248 (R.) It was a most ancient tradition amongst the Pagans, that the *cosmogonia* or generation of the world took its first beginning from a chaos. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. Yet the cosmogony, or creation of the world, has puzzled philosophers of all ages. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. ii. (1849) 36 That I should proceed to notice the cosmogony or formation of this our globe. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 306 He uses strange tools in his cosmogony, but He does not use them in vain.

2. a. The subject of the generation of the universe, as a study or branch of learning.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 155 Teachers...who are skilled in theogony and cosmogony. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 16 It is little more than fifty years since the speculations of cosmogony were abandoned. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. iii. 40 In his mind...cosmogony and religion were indissolubly associated.

b. A theory, system, or account of the creation or generation of the universe.

1656 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 322 The Mosaic Cosmogony...supposes the Waters to have encompass'd the Globe. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Mau* II. ii. 87 There were many Cosmogonies and Theogonies current amongst the Pagans. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1863) II. 32 The vast and imaginative cosmogonies of the East.

† **Cosmographate**, *v. Obs.* -o [irreg. f. as next + -ATE.] = COSMOGRAPHIZE.

1730-6 BAILLY, *Cosmographate*, to describe the World.

**Cosmographer** (kəz'mōgrá'fə), [f. Gr. κοσμογράφος describing the world (f. κόσμος world + -γράφος writing, writer) + -ER.] One skilled or versed in cosmography; one who describes or maps the general features of the celestial and terrestrial worlds. But formerly often used as = geographer.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 The Cosmographers have divided the earth by 360 degrees in latitude. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 165 The name of this yland is nowhere founde amonge the olde...cosmographers. 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornu. Ded.*, Julius Caesar...sought for...both exquisite cosmographers to describe the whole World: as also skillfull Geographers to delineate...particular Countries, Kingdomes and Cities. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 312 That the Globe it selfe is by Cosmographers divided into East and West. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 170 By the Greek and Arabian cosmographers the first meridian was loosely placed at the For-

tunate or Canary islands. 1873 SIMMONS *Grk. Poets* i. 32 Aratus the astronomer, Ptolemy the cosmographer.

**Cosmographic** (kɔzmɔgræ'fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. *F. cosmographie*.] Of or relating to cosmography.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1841 BREWSTER *Nat. Sc.* ii. (1856) 29 Without overturning my cosmographic theory.

**Cosmographical** (kɔzmɔgræ'fikəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or relating to cosmography.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM (title), *The Cosmographical Glasse*, containing the pleasant Principles of Cosmography, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Part Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 340 'Tis a description Cosmographical Of all the Earth, the Ayre, the Sea and Heaven. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. xi. 241 To this rule. are squared all Cosmographical Tables. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvi. 107 Independently of the cosmographical knowledge it implies. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xiii. 15 Popular cosmographical treatises.

Hence **Cosmographically**, *adv.*  
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. (ed. 4) 68 Upon the . . . spherical magnet Cosmographically [ed. 1646 geographically] set out with circles of the Globe.

**Cosmographist** (kɔzmɔgræ'fist), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = COSMOGRAPHER.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 36 He was thought dead, and all the reverend Cosmographists ran to help him. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 58 This was the opinion of all the early cosmographists.

**Cosmographize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To describe the world in a map or cosmography.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 33 As if hee could with his head cosmographize the world in a moment.

**Cosmography** (kɔzmɔgræ'fi), [ad. Gr. *κοσμογραφία* a description of the world, f. *κοσμογράφος*: see COSMOGRAPHER. Cf. *F. cosmographie*.]

1. The science which describes and maps the general features of the universe (both the heavens and the earth), without encroaching on the special provinces of astronomy or geography.

But formerly often = *geography* in its present sense, or *spec.* as including *hydrography*.

1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 27 Of towns to know the situation, How far they be asunder, And other points of cosmography. 1549 *Camfl. Scot.* vi. 46 Cosmographie . . . is a universal discipline of the world, contained in it the four elements, the eird, the vattir, the ayr, and the fyir, the sone and mune, and all the steinis. 1560 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's 1st. Artes* 37 b. The measure of the world, and this is deuind into Cosmographie, and Geographie. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 The Matching of both [Astronomy and Geography], hath his peculiar Art, called Cosmographie. 1594 BLONDENVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. i. (ed. 7) 277 Cosmographie is the description . . . of heaven and earth, and all that is contained therein. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr. Intro.* (1674) 240 As well of History as of Geography. Out of which two compounded and intermixt, ariseth that universal Comprehension of Natural and Civil story, which by a proper and distinct name may be termed Cosmography. 1658 PHILLIPS *Cosmography*, a description of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe and in Maps. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Cosmography*, a Description of the visible World; a Science which shews the Frame of the Universe, or whole World. The two Branches of this Science are Astronomy and Geography. 1764 B. MARTIN *Syst. Philol.* II. 33 'That Science which is properly called Geography, or rather Cosmography. 1876 BLANCKFORD *Hist. U. S.* i. iii. 68 Sir Humphrey Gilbert . . . engaged deeply in the science of cosmography.

2. A description or representation of the universe or of the earth in its general features.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 23 Priscianus Grammaticus, in his Cosmographye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 89 That buik, quihill callit is for-ye Of Pholome the greit cosmographi. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 32 Which without further travel I can do in the Cosmography of my self. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 79 The Body [of Man] . . . being . . . a little Cosmography or Map of the Universe. 1828-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. § 73. 193 Two translations [of] . . . the cosmography of Ptolemy. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 226, I am far from meaning that he had in his mind an harmonious world-plan or cosmography.

**Cosmogyal**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COSMO- + GYAL *a.*] Whirling round the universe.  
1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 58 She . . . whils forth her globe in cosmogyal course.

**Cosmolabe** (kɔzmɔlə'b), [a. *F. cosmolabe*: cf. COSMO- and ASTROLABE.] An ancient instrument resembling the astrolabe.

1574 EDEN *Taisiter's Navig.* Ded. (in Arb. p. xlii/2), Of this instrument reade the Cosmolabe of Besson [*L'Usage et Pratique du Cosmolabe* 1567]. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cosmolabe*, an ancient mathematical instrument, serving to measure distances, both in the heavens, and on earth.

**Cosmolatry** (kɔzmɔlə'tri), [f. COSMO- + -LATRY.] Worship of the world.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 558 To lay a foundation for infinite polytheism, cosmolatry (or world-idolatry), and creature-worship.

**Cosmoline** (kɔzmɔlə'n), [f. as COSM-ETIO + -OL + -INE.] 'A name of purified solid paraffin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1876 *Dühring's Dis. Shin ga Petroleum* and its products vaseline and cosmoline.

**Cosmologic**, *a. rare.* = next.

1891 *De La Saussaye's Sci. Relig.* xxvi. 229 World-myths in which a cosmogonic and cosmologic doctrine cannot be mistaken.

**Cosmological** (kɔzmɔlə'dzɪkəl), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμολογικός* 'touching physical philosophy' (f.

*κόσμος* world + *λογικός* discoursing) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to cosmology.

**Cosmological argument** (for the existence of God): that form of proof which reasons from an actual existence, a contingent object of experience, to an absolutely necessary condition of that existence: see quot. 1867.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 140 The proof first mentioned. . . (the cosmological, I mean.) . . . presupposes the ontological. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 39 When Whiston first began his cosmological studies. 1857 J. H. STIRLING *Schopenhauer's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 229 (Kant) *The cosmological proof*. . . If anything exists, there must exist an absolutely necessary being as its cause. But I myself at all events exist, therefore there exists also an absolutely necessary being as my cause [etc.]. 1881 RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 Cosmological speculations.

**Cosmologically** (kɔzmɔlə'dzɪkəl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a way that relates to cosmology.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 141 In the former case he was speaking cosmologically, in the latter ontologically.

**Cosmologist** (kɔzmɔlə'dzɪst), [f. next + -IST.] One who studies or discourses on cosmology.

1792 GEDDES *Transl. Bible* I. Pref. (R.) According to the Hebrew cosmologist, the earth was, before the six days' creation, a desolate waste. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 25 As cosmologists were not at all restricted, in building their systems, to the agency of known causes. 1886 MORLEY *Conte Crit. Misc.* III. 345 Humboldt the cosmologist.

**Cosmology** (kɔzmɔlə'dzɪ), [ad. mod.L. *cosmologia*, a. Gr. type \**κοσμολογία*, f. *κόσμος* world + *-λογία* discourse. Cf. *F. cosmologie*.]

The science or theory of the universe as an ordered whole, and of the general laws which govern it. Also, a particular account or system of the universe and its laws.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cosmology*, a speaking of the world. 1735 B. MARTIN *Philos. Gram.* 101 By Cosmology is implied a philosophical or physiological Discourse of the World, or Universe in general. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Newton's Th.* 132 In the cosmologies . . . of Leibnitz and Buffon, fire and water are both employed. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 221 It throws . . . a most important light on Homer's cosmology.

b. *Philos.* That branch of metaphysics which deals with the idea of the world as a totality of all phenomena in space and time.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cosmology*, the science of the world in general. This Vollius calls general, or transcendental cosmology. 1867 J. H. STIRLING *Schopenhauer's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 205 Metaphysics . . . are subdivided [by Wolff] into Ontology, Cosmology, Psychology, Natural Theology. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* 58 The third branch of Metaphysics was Cosmology. The topics it embraced were the world, its contingency, necessity, eternity, limitation in time and space, etc. 1889 CARP *Kant* II. 39 Rational Cosmology deals with the idea of the world as a totality of phenomena in one time and space.

† **Cosmometry**, *Obs. rare.* Also *erron.* *cosmi-*. [ad. Gr. type \**κοσμομετρία*, f. *κόσμος* world + *-μετρία* measurement. Cf. *F. cosmométrie*.] Measurement of the universe.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cosmometry*, a measuring of the world. . . Cosmometry shews the reason of the world, by measures of degrees and minutes of the Heavens. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's 1st. Artes* xvi. 74 Let us have a few words now concerning Cosmimetry, which is divided into Cosmography and Geography.

**Cosmophil** (kɔzmɔfɪl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. COSMO- + Gr. *-φίλος* loving, friendly, friend.] Friendly to the world in general; loving all countries.

1881 *S. James Gaz.* 20 Mar. 10 Journals of less cosmophil tendencies.

So **Cosmophilite**.

1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 681/1 There was to be a great deal of Parisian beauty, which a cosmophilite ought to see.

**Cosmoplastic** (kɔzmɔplæ'stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κοσμοπλαστής* framer of the world (f. *κόσμος* world + *πλαστής* moulder) + -IC: cf. PLASTIC.]

† 1. Maintaining an inanimate plastic nature to be the highest principle of the universe. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 10 A fourth atheistic form . . . concluded the whole world . . . to be . . . onely one huge plant or vegetable, having an artificial, plantal, and plastic nature. . . those cosmo-plastic and hylozoic atheisms. *Ibid.* i. iii. 143 The stoical or cosmo-plastic Atheists. 1681 HALLIWELL *Melambr.* 84 (T.) He [Seneca] being no better than a cosmoplastic atheist, i.e. he made a certain plastic or spermatik nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.

2. Moulding or forming the universe.

1884 G. MACDONALD *Unspoken Serm.* 204 To the tides of whose harmonious cosmo-plastic life all his being thenceforward lies open for interpenetration and assimilation.

**Cosmopolity**, *nonce-wd.* = COSMOPOLITISM.

1813 SHELLEY *Lett. to Hogg* 7 Feb. in *Dowden Life* I. vii. 341, I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or cosmopolity of it [*Queen Mab*].

**Cosmopolitan** (kɔzmɔpəl'itæn), *a. and sb.* [f. COSMOPOLITE + -AN; cf. *metropolitan*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Belonging to all parts of the world; not restricted to any one country or its inhabitants.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. iii. xvii. 123 Capital is becoming more and more cosmopolitan. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 151 The mixed and cosmopolitan character of the Alexandrine population. 1869 R. SEMMES *Adv. Afloat* ii. 670 They were of the cosmopolitan sailor class.

2. Having the characteristics which arise from, or are suited to, a range over many different countries; free from national limitations or attachments.

1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 296 The legislation of this country should become more catholic and cosmopolitan than that of any other. 1847 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 179 He is of a cosmopolitan spirit. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 212 That cosmopolitan indifference to constitutions and religions which is often observable in persons whose life has been passed in vagrant diplomacy.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Widely diffused over the globe; found in all or many countries.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 38 A few kinds seem, indeed, cosmopolitan, but the great majority have a limited range. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxv. 272 Plants . . . many of which possess such unlimited powers of diffusion as to be almost cosmopolitan in their range.

*B. sb.* = COSMOPOLITE.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. *Vote Poem*, Every ground May be one's country—for by birth each man is in this world a cosmopolitan. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xliii. 520 He was no cosmopolitan. He was an Englishman of the English. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xxvii. (1877) 189 The cultivation of the ideas of Greece . . . transformed the children of Quirinus into mere cosmopolitans.

**Cosmopolitanism** (kɔzmɔpəl'itæniz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Cosmopolitan character; adherence to cosmopolitan principles.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 217 A certain attenuated cosmopolitanism had taken place of the old home feeling. 1898 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 374 In her vain striving after cosmopolitanism . . . he [Quintet] recognised the secret of Italy's decrepitude.

2. *Nat. Hist.* World-wide distribution.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 113 A nearer approach made to cosmopolitanism than is usual amongst insects.

**Cosmopolitanization**, *rare.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of making, or fact of becoming, cosmopolitan.

1889 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 427 Symptoms of this dead-level cosmopolitanisation of the world's flora.

**Cosmopolitanize** (kɔzmɔpəl'itænəiz), *v.* [f. COSMOPOLITAN + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To make cosmopolitan. *b. intr.* To act like the cosmopolitan.

Hence **Cosmopolitanized**, **Cosmopolitanizing** *pp. adjs.*

1876 W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* I. 19 If the army fails to cosmopolitanize a man there is no hope for him. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 4/2 The cosmopolitanizing influences that have penetrated so many of the rural districts. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 149/2 A cosmopolitanizing Radical.

**Cosmopolite** (kɔzmɔpəl'it), *sb. and a.* [ad. Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης* citizen of the world, f. *κόσμος* world + *πολίτης* citizen. Cf. mod.F. *cosmopolite*.]

1. A 'citizen of the world'; one who regards or treats the whole world as his country; one who has no national attachments or prejudices.

Common in the 17th c.; but app. revived early in the 19th c., and often contrasted with *patriot*, and so either reproachful or complimentary. To this 19th c. revival nearly all the derivatives belong.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 6 To finde himselfe *Cosmopolites*, a citizen . . . of the . . . one mystical citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the Cosmopolitical government thereof. c 1628 E. BOLTON *Hypocrit.* in Haslewood *Anc. Crit. Ess.* (1815) II. 254 Thou standest charged with a four-fold Duty. 1. As a Christian Cosmopolite. 2. As a Christian Patriot. 3. As a Christian Subject. 4. As a Christian Paterfamilias. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. 15, I came tumbling out into the World a pure Cadet, a true Cosmopolite, not born to Land, Lease, House or Office. 1657 W. RUMSEY *Organ. Sal. Ep. Ded.* (1659) 15 He who findes out any thing conducing to humane health, is the best Cosmopolite. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 191 He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who shank about the world, as if they had no right or business in it. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 190 You . . . have merged the patriot in the cosmopolite. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 335 Some had passed a great part of their lives abroad, and . . . were mere cosmopolites. 1885 TENNYSON *Hands all Round* 3 That man's the best Cosmopolite, Who loves his native country best.

2. *transf.* A plant or animal at home in all parts of the world. So of proverbs, legends, or the like.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 101 Some species of the vulture tribe are said to be true cosmopolites. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 37 Sea-Rocket. A cosmopolite. 1853 TRENCHE *Proverbs* 42 There are others [proverbs], which we meet all the world over. True cosmopolites, they seem . . . to have made themselves an home equally in all [lands].

† 3. A man of this world, a worldling. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 166 The vanitie of carnall ioyes, the vanitie of vanities, are as bitter to vs, as pleasant to the Cosmopolite or worldling. 1657 KEVIE *God's Idea* 80 The Devil . . . hath an Incorporation of Cosmopolites, an Host of Lucre-worms.

*B. attrib. and adj.* = COSMOPOLITAN *a.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 201 Punctum visits of . . . cosmopolite patriots. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 1553 These are cosmopolite species. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 327 His doctrines were essentially cosmopolite. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 177 The existence of a cosmopolite Church.

**Cosmopolitic** (kɔzmɔpəl'itɪk), *a. and sb. rare.* [f. COSMOPOLITE + -IC, after *politic*.]

*A. adj.* = COSMOPOLITAN.

1824 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1865) XII. 149 The formation of a great primary state-body, or cosmopolitic Arcopagus. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 48 Why to the Hotel de l'Europe? . . . I hate these cosmopolitic terms.

**B. sb. (pl.)** World-politics.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* II. xv. 202 The transcendental cosmopolitics of [Keats's] Hyperion.

**Cosmopolitical** (kɒzmɒˈlɪtɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL, after *political*.] Relating to all states and politics; belonging to universal polity.

1858 [see COSMOPOLITIC]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 561 It discusses the possibility of a cosmopolitical federation. 1860 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* I. 173 Exhibiting... a nobler, a more commanding cosmopolitical spirit. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 196 Kant says somewhere, that... the memory of man will have room only for those [transactions] of supreme cosmopolitical importance.

**Cosmopolitism** (kɒzmɒˈlɪtɪzəm), [f. COSMOPOLITE + -ISM. Cf. F. *cosmopolitisme*.] = COSMOPOLITANISM.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 515 To found an academy for educating young men in the principles of cosmopolitism. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 189 The false philosophy... which would persuade him that cosmopolitism is nobler than nationality. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 284 That general fusion of races and nations, which... prepared the way for the cosmopolitism of modern times.

**Cosmorama** (kɒzmɒˈrɑːmə), [mod. f. Gr. κόσμος world + ῥάμα spectacle. Also mod. Fr.]

1. A peep-show containing characteristic views of all parts of the world.

Originally the title given to a public exhibition in Regent Street, London; afterwards taken by other shows of 'all the world in a box.'

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 473 The whole beats panorama, and cosmorama, and Covent-Garden scenery to boot. 1826 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, I can call by day*. The temples and saloons and cosmoramas and fountains glittered... before our eyes. 1848-9 *Sourirey Comm. Bk.* IV. 125 Wax and composition casts... exhibited in the Cosmorama in Regent Street.

2. *transf. & fig.* A peep-show of the world: in quot. 1852 applied to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

1852 B. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Sermon*. Ser. III. 26 In this Industrial Cosmorama, we do not see the names of many who have, perhaps, contributed most effectively to the production of the marvellous works. 1888 MYERS *Wordsworth* i. 12 Between the operations of his spirit and the cosmorama of the external world.

**Cosmorama** (kɒzmɒˈrɑːmik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IA.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a cosmorama or peep-show.

1826 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 60 While we are looking into the history of Venice, of Florence [etc.], we have a cosmorama view of each of those states, but we can never embrace a panoramic outline of the whole of Italy. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 381 Some glittering masque and cosmoramaic revel. 1887 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 24 June 7/3, 86 cosmoramaic views and peep shows.

|| **Cosmos** <sup>1</sup> (kɒzˈmɒs). Also 7 *cosmos*, 9 *kosmos*. [a. Gr. κόσμος order, ornament, world or universe (so called by Pythagoras or his disciples 'from its perfect order and arrangement').]

1. The world or universe as an ordered and harmonious system.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xv. 149 As the greater World is called Cosmos from the beauty thereof. 1848 tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* (Bohn) I. 53 In this work I use the word Cosmos... [as] the assemblage of all things in heaven and earth, the universality of created things, constituting the perceptible world. 1865 GROVE *Plato* i. 12 The Pythagoreans conceived the Kosmos, or the universe, as one single system, generated out of numbers. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 324 A complete history of volcanos should... be in harmony with the general history of the cosmos. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 11 Were it not for the indwelling reason the world would be a chaos and not a cosmos.

b. *transf.* An ordered and harmonious system (of ideas, existences, etc.), e.g. that which constitutes the sum-total of 'experience'.

1882 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 145 Sensations which do not amount to perceptions, make no judgment in the cosmos of our experience, add nothing to our knowledge. 1885 CLOPP *Myths & Dr.* ii. 111. 125 The confusion which reigns in [man's] cosmos extends to his notion of what is in the mind and what is out of it.

2. Order, harmony: the opposite of chaos.

1858 CARLYLE *Frédér. Gt.* II. i. 11, 111, brave Henry... still visible as a valiant Son of Cosmos and Son of Heaven. 1872 MINRO *Eng. Prose Lit.* i. 111. 187 Work, the panacea which alone brings order out of confusion, cosmos out of chaos.

|| **Cosmos** <sup>2</sup>, *Obs.* Also 7 *cosmos*, *cosmus*. Early form of KOUMISS.

[App. due to some error of transcription.] 1598 HAKLUTT *Voy.* I. 97 Their drink called Cosmos, which is mares milke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 167 As the Asiatics, so they [Tartars], delight in sower milke, or cosmus. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav.* 27 In Summer they drinke most Cosmos.

|| **Cosmosie**, *Obs. rare*—1. = COSMOS.

1600 TOURNEUR *Metamorph.* vii. The foamed Chaos of this Cosmosie.

**Cosmosophy**, -tellurian: see COSMO-.

**Cosmosphere** (kɒzˈmɒsfiə), [f. COSMO- + SPHERE.] See quot.

1864 WEBSTER, *Cosmosphere*, an apparatus for showing the position of the earth, at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

|| **Cosmotecture**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COSMO- + L. *tectura* covering.] World-envelope.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 448 The flies wing... may be thinned, extended, and enlarged, to make a case... to put the whole world into... This fictitious Cosmotecture and case.

**Cosmotheism** (kɒzməˈθiːzəm), *rare*. [f. COSMO- + THEISM.] The belief or doctrine that identifies God with the universe; pantheism.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Rev.* (1836) II. 326 The sacerdotal religion of Egypt had... degenerated from the patriarchal monotheism into a pantheism, cosmotheism, or worship of the world as God. *Ibid.* 350 Cosmotheism, or identification of God with the universe.

**Cosmothetic** (kɒzməˈθetɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. type \*κοσμοθετικός, f. κόσμος world + θετικός positing; cf. κοσμοθετής regulator of the world.] That posits or assumes an external world.

*Cosmothetic Idealism*, a term applied by Hamilton to that theory of perception which posits the existence of an external world, while denying that we have any immediate knowledge of it.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xvi. 295 Those... Hypothetical Dualists or Cosmothetic Idealists. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 209 (Hamilton) The phrase 'Cosmothetic Idealism'; meaning that an External World is supposed apart from our mental perception, as the inconceivable and incomprehensible cause of that perception.

**Cosmothetical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 652 This man is a Cosmothetic Idealist: that is, an Idealist who postulates an external universe as the unknown cause of certain modifications we are conscious of within ourselves, and which, according to his view, we never really get beyond.

**Cosmo-zoism**: see COSMO-.

**Coson**, -age, etc. *Obs.* ff. COZEN, etc.

**Cos-*o*-nant**, *a. rare*—1. [Co- 2.] Sounding alike, riming.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 486 Latin verse-writers constructed their metres by syllabic quantities, and not by co-sonant endings.

**Co-sounding**: see Co-*pref.* 2.

**Co-sovereign**. [Co- 3 b.] A joint sovereign; a fellow-sovereign.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 45 He proceeds... to act as co-sovereign of the territory. 1888 *Times* 30 June 5/2 (Opening of Reichstag) On his right... a galaxy of all his chief co-sovereigns.

So **Co-sovereignty**.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5050/2 The Canton of Berne shall be admitted into the Co-Sovereignty of the common Bailiages. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 Each... merging his local sovereignty in the extended co-sovereignty.

**Cosp. dial.** [OE. *cosp*, also *cops* a shackle, etc. = OS. *cosp*: see CORPS.]

1. A hasp; = COPS 2.

14... [see CORPS 2]. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*. For a hooke & cospe and a catche for the entre dore.

2. (See QUOITS.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cosp*, the cross bar at the top of a spade. 1873 MORTON *Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Cosp* (Heref.), the head of a plough. 1884 HOLLAND *Chess. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Cosp*, (r) the cross piece at the top of a spade handle; (a) frequently used for the head.

**Co-species**: see Co-*pref.* 3 b.

**Co-sphered**, *pa. ppble.* [Co- 1.] Placed in the same sphere, ensphered together.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. ii. At that moment... he is on... Par-nassus—or co-sphered with Plato.

**Co-spire**, **Co-splendour**: see Co-*pref.* 1, 3 a.

|| **Coss**, *sb. 1 Obs.* Also *cosse*. [a. *Obs.* F. *cosse*, ad. It. *cosa* thing, a translation of Arab.

شي *shai* 'thing', the term applied to the unknown quantity (or *x*) of an equation, etc.] In *Rule of Coss*, an early name for Algebra.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 6 That great Arithmetical Arte of Equation: commonly called the Rule of Coss, or Algebra. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 55 This Art of Algebra or Rule of Coss as the Italians terme it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cosse* and *Cossich*, the old Word for Algebra. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 335 *Coss*, *Rule of*, meant the same as Algebra, by which name it was for some time called, when first introduced into Europe through the Italians, who named it *Regola de Cosa*, the Rule of the thing; the unknown quantity, or that which was required in any question, being called *cosa*, the thing.

|| **Coss**, *cos* (kɒs), *sb. 2. Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 (*course*, *coursr*), 9 *cosse*, *kos*, *koss*. (*Pl.* same as *sing.*) [a. Hindi *kōs*, Pāli *koss*:—Skr. *krośa* a measure of distance, but orig. a call, calling distance: cf. COOBB.]

A measure of length in India, varying in different parts from 2½ miles or more down to about 1½.

\* Actual measure of road distance between 5 pair of Akbar's *kos-nudirs* (coss-pyramids) near Delhi, gave a mean of 2 m. 4 f. 1854 (Yule).

1616 TERRY in *Purchas Pilgrims* II. 1468 (Y) The length of those... Provinces is... 1000 Courses, every Indian Course being two English miles. 1877 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 63 A pilgrimage to Asmeer albeit a hundred and thirty course or two hundred English miles distant thence. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. v. 363 *note*, They reckon it two hundred and two coss, each coss of four thousand yards. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iv. 76 *note*, It is calculated, that an Indian coss is an English mile and a half; but it differs in the eastern and western parts. 1884 E. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 422 A Koss and a half of a Koss went they.

**Coss**, *sb. 3 Sc.* [f. next verb.] Exchange, barter.

1637 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 150 Here we have Paul's coss and quitting of all other things that he may get Christ.

**Coss**, *v.* Chiefly Sc. Forms: 5 *coss*, 5-6 *cosse*, 6 *cois*(s), *cose*, *coasse*, 6, 9 *cosse*. [Of uncertain derivation and history. Cf. (old and

dial.) F. *cosson* a re-seller, one who buys and sells over again (Godfrey) = IL. *coszone* 'a horse-courser' (Florio):—L. *cozionem* a broker.

But of these words the *-on* is an integral part; hence the derived vb. is in L. *cozionari*, It. *cossonare*, and this would not naturally become *coss* in English. There is also the difficult question of the relation of *coss* to COSSER v. and to SCORSE v., in the same sense, as to which see the latter.]

*trans.* To barter, exchange. Also *absol.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 470 Bruce said: Fer ma on this day we haiff losyt. Wallace answered: Allace, thail war ewill cosyt [v.r. coist]. 14... Lyarde in *Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Coussid awaye at Appilby faire, As wyfys makis bargans, a horse for a mare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. v. 188 The traste Alethys With hym he helmsy cossytt [v.r. coist]; Virgil ix. 307 *galeam permutat*], and gaue him his. 1570 *Regent's Trag.* ii. in *Sempill Ballades* 70 Steilling vp ane close, Posses in puppos, lyfe for lyfe to cose. 1573 DAVIDSON *Comm. Vpbrichtnes* xlvii. (Jam.) Let not the lyfe of this lyfe temporall. Stay you to cois with lyfe celestial. 1580 BARET *Alw. C* 1268 To Cope, or cose, *cambire*. 1808 JAMIESON, *Coss*, to exchange. *Loth. Berwick.*

Hence COSSING (f. *cossing*) *vbl. sb.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Stae* 795 Sic coissing lut loissing All homer men may vse. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Bola*. In all exambion, or cossing of landes. 1627 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 236 The mystery of Horse-cossing.

**Coss**, *obs. f. KISS sb., Cos.*

**Cossack** (kɒsæk), Also 6 *Cassack*, 7 *Cos-sacke*, -*aque*, *Cassok*, *Kosack*, 7-8 *Cosack*, -*ak*, 8 *Cossao*, 9 *Cossacque*, *Kozack*, -*ak*. [a. Turki قازاق *quazāq* adventurer, guerilla. 'In India it became common in sense of predatory horseman, freebooter' (Yule).]

Name of a wallike Turkish people now subject to Russia, occupying the parts north of the Black Sea. From them the Poles organized a body of light horsemen, in which capacity they now form an important element of the Russian army. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1598 HAKLUTT *Voy.* I. 388 The Cassacke beares his felt, to force away the raine. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turke* II. 231 The Piracies and Depredations of the Cossacks in the Black Sea. 1698 CRULL *Muscovy* 126 The Cossacks... were a certain Body of Soldiers, Established for the Guard of the Frontiers. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xv. 64 The Cossacks are a species of Tartars; their name signifies freebooters. 1822 BYRON *Juan* viii. lxxvii, The Kozacks, or, if so you please, Cossacques. *Ibid.* x. li. The parries He made 'gainst Cossacque sabres. 1835 TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade* iv, Cossack and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke Shatter'd and sunder'd. *transf.* 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ xlv.* (1879) 271 To hold these fierce Cossacks of the age in check.

Hence **Cossackian**, **Cossackic** *a. (rare)*, pertaining to the Cossacks.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 211 Form of government... entirely kozakian. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Elym. Interpr.* 14 The origin of Cossackic and Hottentotic, and of all the languages, etc.

**Cosse**, *obs. f. KISS sb., COSH, Cos.*

**Cossen**, *obs. f. COZEN.*

|| **Cosser**, **coser**, *Obs.* [f. COSS v. + -ER 1.] A dealer; a broker; a 'horse-corser'. So **Cossery** (in 5 *coseri*), barter, bargaining.

14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 684/40 *Ille mango*, a cosyr. 14... 1400 *Morie Arith.* 1582 It come neuer of knyghthede... To carpe of coseri, where captiys are takeyne.

**Cosset** (kɒsɛt), *sb.* Also 8 *cossart*. [Not found before the 16th c.: derivation uncertain.

Prof. Skeat (*Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1886) has suggested that it is the same word as OE. *cot-sæta* cot-sitter, dweller in a cot, cottar; cf. the Domesday forms, pl. *cosceas*, *cosets*, *coses* (= *ts*). This is phonetically satisfactory, and the sense of 'lamb dwelling in a cot' or 'kept by a cot-sæta or cottar' finds support in It. *cascicio* a tame lamb bred by hand, f. *casa* house; Ger. *hauslamm* house-lamb and 'pet', is analogous. Cf. also 'Cotts, lambs brought up by hand, cades', Marshall *Rural Econ. E. Norfolk*, 1787 (whence in Grose 1790). There is however a long gap between the *coscer* of Domesday and the *cosset* of 1579, during which no trace of the word in either sense has been found.]

1. A lamb (colt, etc.) brought up by hand; a pet-lamb, cade-lamb. Also *attrib.* as *cosset lamb*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 42, I shall thee give yond Cosset for thy payne. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe Wks.* 1772 III. 39 The best cosset in my fold. 1626 BAZTON *Pantasticks* Apr. (D.), The cosset lamb is learned to butt. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 62 A *Cosset* lambe or colt, &c. i.e. a cade lamb, a lamb or colt brought up by the hand. *Norfolk Suff.* 1749 W. ELLIS *Sheph. Guide* 77 A *cosset-lamb* in Hertfordshire is one left by its dam's dying by disease or hurt before it is capable of getting its own living; or is one that is taken from an ewe that brings two or three or four lambs at a yearning, and is incapable of suckling and bringing them all up. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 109 The character of cosset lambs is notoriously bad; and... the pet horse is, as a rule, a somewhat uncertain animal in stable.

2. Applied to persons, etc.: A pet of any kind; a petted, spoiled child.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 143 Who but an ingrain cosset would keepe such a courting of a Carteran. 1614 B. JOHNSON *Barth.* Fair 1. 1, I am for the cosset his charge. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 595 Some are such Cossets and Tantianies that they congratulate their Oppressors and flatter their Destroyers. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cosset*, a Fondling Child. 1823 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cosset*, a pet, something fondly caressed.

**Cosset** (kɒsɛt), *v.* [f. prec. sb. In literary use, chiefly of 19th c.] *trans.* To treat as a cosset; to fondle, caress, pet, indulge, pamper.



1699 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 375 Episcopacy .. was even pampered and cosseted by so excessive a favour. *c* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Cosset, to fondle. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 800 Henry, so cosseted during babyhood and boyhood by his grandmother. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxvi. (D.). I have been cossetting this little beast up. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 7 Nature is no sentimentalist—does not cosset or pamper us.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 201 Probe and dally, cosset fealty, Test your wanton sport completely. 1889 H. WEIR *Our Cats* xi Another [cat] would cosset up close to a sitting hen.

Cosset, variant of COSSID.

**Cossety** (kps'eti), *a. rare*. [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -y.] Fond of being cosseted; pertaining to cossetting.

1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, Cossety, used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed. 1889 H. WEIR *Our Cats* 61 The short-haired cat in general is.. more 'cossety'.. than its long-haired brother. *Ibid.* 120 Some cats are.. ever ready for cossety attention.

Cosshie, var. COSH Obs., hut.

Cosshen, -yn, obs. ff. CUSHION.

Cossherie, cosshirh, obs. ff. COSHERY.

† **Cossic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. It. *cossico*, f. *cosa*, *cossa*: see *Coss sb.*] Pertaining to algebra, algebraic.

1557 RECORDE (*title*), The Whetstone of Witte, which is the seconde parte of Arithmetike, containing the Extraction of Roots, the Cossike Practice, with the Rules of Equation. *Ibid.* S. j. b. Numbers Cossike, are soche as we contracte vnto a denomination of some Cossike signe as x. number, 1. roote, 1. square, 1. Cube, etc. *c* 1566 BR. HALL *Via Media* Rem. Wks. (1660) 307 Strigelius .. likens the place of predestination in Divinity to the Cossick Rule in Arithmetic. 1656 tr. *Hobbes Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 Algebra, or the analytics specious, symbolical, or cossick. 1674 DARY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 366 An universal series for any equation of two cossic notes. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 136. 242.

Hence † **Cossicly** *adv.*, algebraically.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* S. j. There bee some called numbers denominate vulgarly: and other bee called numbers denominate Cossicly.

† **Cossical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1571 DIGGES *Pantion* iv. Pref. T. j. The ingenious Student, having any meane taste of cossical numbers, shall finde them playne and easie. 1701 J. JAKES *Body of Arith.* 284 In subtracting Cossical Fractions. [1807 STUART *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 278 *note*, Certain algebraic figures, called cossical signings, which increased the intricacy of the game.]

|| **Cossid** (kps'id). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 cosset, 8 cossid. [a. Arab. (and Pers.) قاسد *qāsid* courier.] 'A courier or running messenger' (Yule).

1682 W. HEDGES *Diary* 20 Dec. (Y.), I received letters by a Cossid .. dated ye 18th instant from Muxodavod. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 416 (Y.) Word was brought .. of a Cossid's Arrival with Letters from Court. 1748 in J. Long *Select. Rec. Govt.* 3 (Y.) Our packets may be forwarded much faster by Cossids. 1807 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 159, I wish that you would open a communication by means of cossids with the officer commanding .. in the fort of Songhur. 1879 C. R. LOW *Prin. Gen. Abbott* iii. 245 A cossid arrived from Cabul bringing the Shah's reply.

Cosside, obs. f. *kissed*: see *KISS v.*

Cossing: see *Coss v.*

Cossoner, obs. f. COZENER.

**Cossyrite** (kps'irēt). *Min.* [Named 1881 from *Cossyria*, ancient name of the island Pantelaria, between Sicily and Africa: see -ITE.] A silicate of iron found in lava.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 31

† **Cost**, sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [ONorthumb. *cost*, *a. ON.* *kostr* trial, chance, state, condition, quality, etc. = Goth. *kustus* proof, trial = OTeut. \**kus-tus*, from weak grade *kus-* of *keus-*, *kais-*, *kus-*, to taste, prove, choose: cf. OE. *costian*, Ger. *kosten* to try, prove, taste; also L. *gustus*, *gustare*, Gr. *γεύω* (e) *eu*, to taste. See also *CUST.*]

1. Way, manner; available course; contrivance. *Needes cost*: in the way of necessity, necessarily. The OE. phrases *ænigum coste*, *alre coste*, appear to survive in the modern at *any cost*, which is now, however, in sense referred to *COST sb.*<sup>2</sup>

*c* 900 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees Soc.) 108 *Ineffabilibus modis*, vnasæccendicivm costvm. *Ibid.* 113 *Ulo modo*, ænigvm coste. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We ne mazen alre coste halden crist biode. *c* 1205 LAY. 13769 Nus þer cost nan oðer. *c* 1235 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1478 þe candelstik bi a cost watz cayred pider. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 619 Needes cost he moste himselven hyde. *c* 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 142 This word 'graued ymage' bitokeneth, needis cost.. a feyned graued God.

2. A quality, characteristic, habit; disposition, nature, kind, character. Often in pl.

*c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 He haueð þes deofles costes þet a fested and a deð tuell. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8056 And son summ icc wass waxenn uuel, þa fleah I childess costess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3327 Kneuen he noȝt þis dewes cost. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8799 (Barf.) þe king þat kinde was of coste. *c* 1340 *Gen. & Ex.* 3327 Who-so knew þe costes þat knit ar þer-inne. *c* 1440 *Sir Degre*, 364 What schuld ye do a this place, Swych costes to kythe?

**Cost** (kps't), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 3 coust, 4-6 coste, 5 cooste, *Sc. coist*. [a. OF. *cost*, *coust* (now *coist*) = Pr. *cost*, Sp. and It. *costo*, f. Rom. vb. *costare*: see *COST v.* The Rom. sb. (with fem. *costa*) has, like the vb., been widely adopted in Teutonic, Slavonic,

and Celtic: cf. OHG *kosta*, MHG. and MLG. *koste*, *kost*, mod.G. *kost*, MDu. *cost*, Du. *kost*; Icel. *kost*, Sw. *Da. kost*; Polish *koszt*, Russ. *kosht*; Irish *cost*, *cosa*, Welsh *cost*.]

1. That which must be given or surrendered in order to acquire, produce, accomplish, or maintain something; the price paid for a thing.

*Prime cost*: the first or original cost of production, without any charges for distribution; the price at which a merchant or dealer buys, as opposed to that at which he sells: in this case commonly called *cost price*.

*c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1374 (Cott.) Left þai noȝt for cost ne suing, And god wine had þai for to drinc. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Tymber with the coste and carlage. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Medyll wyth noȝt of gret cost. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 28 Which of you disposed to bilde a toure, sytthet not doune before, and counteth the cost? 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 670 For cost of clothes, for price of vessels. *c* 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* vii. Some small quantity which was sold below the prime cost. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. vii. 1. 57 In common language what is called the prime cost of any commodity does not comprehend the profit of the person who is to sell it again. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* 207 Dealing out flannel and sheeting a little below cost price. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (ed. 3) 7 The aggregate amount of labour expended on objects and services is called the *cost of production*.

† **Cost**, Outlay, expenditure, expense. *Obs.*

*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 829 Anilius, that his cost hath al for-lost. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 To spare for no coste that this be doo. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (A. b.) 222 Better is cost upon somewhat worth than spence vpon nothing worth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 98 The fashion of this world is to avoid cost, and you encounter it. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxi. 24, I will not .. offer burnt offerings without cost. 1701 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 12 No Art or Cost is omitted to make the Stay.. agreeable.

† **Cost**, Expenses, charges. *Obs. exc.* as in 2.

*c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13401 (Cott.) Sir architriclin, þat .. costes to be bridal fand. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H. v. Withoute gret costes and expenses. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 305, I will deliuer you a certayne some of money to pay your costes in your lodgings. 1609 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. § 5 (1681) 259 The Dace .. doth very well in Fish-ponds, if any think it worth their costs and pains to keep them there. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 71 (1794) III. 102 [This] induces all that can afford the costs. to send their children abroad.

2. *Law*. (pl.) The expenses of litigation, prosecution, or other legal transaction; esp. in an action at law, those allowed in certain cases by law or by the court in favour of the winning and against the losing party.

1340 *Aynb.* 40 þe ualse demeres, þet .. doþ maki þe greate costes, and nimeþ þe greate yefþes. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Pream., Sir William .. had judgement to recouere for his seid mayne and costes of the same suyte Miiij li. 1538 STARKER *England* II. ii. 190 The party condemnid .. shold euer be swardyd to pay costys. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 399 Thus much for judgments; to which costs are a necessary appendage. 1818 CRUICKSHANK *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 535 If a trustee sues in Chancery for the trust estate, and obtains a decree, with costs. *Ibid.* V. 613 [The judge] dismissed the bill, but without costs. 1892 *Newsp. Police Cases*, Fined 5s. and costs. *Mod.* Each party to pay their own costs. The judgement does not carry costs.

3. *transf.* Expenditure of time, labour, etc. Also in pl. (*Obs.*).

*c* 1300 C. *Alit.* 7363 Swete is love of damosele; Ac hit askith costes feole. *c* 1340 *Gen. & Ex.* 3327 Canande for his costes, lest he ne keuer schulde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7824 Some of þaire felawship þai lost, And of þair bydin al þair cost. 1477 NORWICH *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 8 They leese their Costs (=pains), as men see aldaye. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* Pref., In a simple phrase without any cost or port of words. 1676 HOBBS *Leadi* II. 254 After so much cost Of time and blood. 1876 TRAVELMAN *Macaulay* I. ii. 63 Intent on amusing themselves at any cost of time or trouble.

4. *concr.* That on which money, etc. is expended; a costly thing. *Obs. rare*.

1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiv. 7 [Bel. & Dr. 8] Who it is that cith these costis [1611 expenses] a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1480 It kindils on a lowe.. And many costius costis consumes in-to askis. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* IV. i. iii. 60 Like one, that draws the Modell of a house Beyond his power to build it; who (halfe through) Giues o're, and leaues his part-created Cost A naked subject to the Weeping Clouds, *c* 1600 = *Sonn.* lxi.

5. Phrases. † *To do or make cost(s)*, to be at cost: to be at expense; to spend money, etc.; to incur or bear expense. *Obs.* (Cf. EXPENSE 3 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 þo ys coust was al ydo. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1448 *Hips. & Medea*, Al the cost I wele myn seluyen make. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 For expenses and costis maad on our gardyne. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 529 II. 238 The coste that ye dede on me. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxi. 24 Do cost on them. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1247/2 William the first lord Coniers .. did much cost vpon Hornelie castell. *c* 1638 *Sat. Glasg. Assemb.* in Maidment *St. Pasquils* (1868) 37 Lordlings.. rule the roost And foreth us to make the cost.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 78 We .. have chosen rather to be at cost with God, than to forgoe the knowledge of his truths. *c* 1659 BR. BROWKIR *Serm.* (1674) I. 1 5 Obed-Edom had been at cost with God's Ark.

b. At (+ upon, + of) any one's cost († costs): at his expense (now usually implying loss or detriment: cf. d). At the cost of (something): at the expense of losing or sacrificing it. So at little cost, at any cost, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 283 Al þe bachelerye.. he nom in ys compaigny And of ys maynage, vp ys coust. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 799 [He] Shal haue a soper at oure aller cost. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 52 He was buried at the costis and dispensis of the comyn good. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1157 Many shyps were made upon the kynges cost. 1566 in Picton *L. pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 48 To drink .. of his lordships cost. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 327 Heere at my house, and at my proper cost. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xix. 42 Haue we eaten at all of the kings cost? 1724 Dr. Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 115 We feasted at the enemy's cost. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 40 To expel the English at any cost from Shahpuri. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 2 To increase the numbers of a nation at the cost of common health or comfort.

† **Cost**, Of (at, for) free cost: free of cost; without payment, gratis. *Obs.*

*c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 93/1 I'll feed thy devil with house-bread as long as he liues, of free cost. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* IV. 218 Tables.. where all that desired it .. were admitted to eat of free cost. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 29 Cedar .. being to be had here at free cost. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* II. Unwilling to quit good liquor when it was to be had for free cost.

d. To any one's cost: resulting to his expense; hence, to his loss or detriment.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* IV. iii. 13 Hee is at Oxford still, is hee not? *Sil.* Indeede Sir, to my cost. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Thralldom* iii. But quickly to my Cost I found, 'Twas cruel Love. had made the Wound. 1745 P. THOMAS *Prin. Anson's Voy.* 21 We soon learnt to our Cost that we were far from, etc. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 1. 87 He knows it to his cost, good man! 1834 H. H. MANTINLAU *Demerara* iii. 41 It wears out fast.. as I can tell to my cost.

† **Cost**, More cost than worship, etc.: see *quots.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Advt. (1634) A j. All their figures are cut in wood and none in metall, and in that respect infeior to these, at least (by the old proverbe) the more cost the more worship. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. You labour too hard .. Ay .. and for little or nothing: only victuals and cloaths, more cost than worship. 1876 WHITLY *Gloss. s.v.* It's mair cost than worship; more expensive than useful. 1877 E. FLACOCK *N. IV. Zinc. Gloss.* s. v. When anything costs more than it is worth, it is said to be 'more cost than worship'.

6. attrib. and Comb., as cost-free, -neglecting; cost price, see 1; cost-sheet, a table or statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. v. He would not serve God cost-free. 1631 QUARLES *Sauzon* Div. Poem. (1717) 266 The cost-neglecting Cooks. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 211 That he might his commons get cost-free.

† **Cost**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* Also 5 cooste, 5-6 coste, 6 coast(e). [OE. *cost*, ad. L. *costum* (costos), a. Gr. *κόστος* = Arab. قسط *qust*, Skr. *kustha* (Yule), the thick aromatic root of the composite plant *Aucklandia Costus*, now *Aplatocis Lappa* (*Treas. of Bot.*), a native of Cashmere, imported as a spice by the Greeks and Romans. Thence transferred in the Middle Ages to another odoriferous plant.] The herb also called *ALCOUST* or *COSTMARRY*.

*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 276 Wermod, betonica, redic, merce, cost. *Ibid.* III. 24 Wermod eforforthe ænglicu cost. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (1495) The juyes of warmode wyth powder of Coste. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 57 Bi þe enoynture of hote oiles as oile of coste. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 94 Cooste, herbe, castus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herubach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 170 Of Barly, or Millet, of Commyn, of Coast. 1585 LLOYD *Treas. Health* S viij, Coste or Detyrn stamp & mixt with oyle. 1598 FLORIO, *Costo*.. the herbe Coaste or herbe Marie.

|| *Occas* used in Lat. form *costus*, *costum*.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 158 Sage, costum, row, sothern-wood. 1712 *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 32 There are two sorts of this Costus, the sweet and the bitter.

**Cost** (kps't), sb.<sup>4</sup> *Her.* Also 6 cooste. [a. OF. *coste* (mod.F. *côte*) rib: -L. *costa* rib.] = *COSTIS*; but sometimes differentiated from it: cf. 1610.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A 'Coste' is the fourth parte of the bende .. and is called at sometime a Cotys, somtyme a Batune. 1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* (1679) 44 He beareth Or, a Bend Veirey, between 2 Cotises or Costis, Gules. *Ibid.* II. v. (1660) 61 When one of these is borne alone.. then shall you teame it.. a Cost; but if they be borne by couples.. then you may name them Cotises. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* iv. 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet .. which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. Costis never appear alone in a shield.

**Cost**, obs. f. *COAST*, side, rib, border, region, etc. **Cost** (kps't), *v.* Also 4-6 coste. Pa. t. and pple. *coste*; also in 4 pa. t. *costed*, *costide*, pa. pple. *coste*. [a. OF. *coster*, *couster* (mod. *colter*) = Pr. and Sp. *costar*, Pg. *custar*, It. *costare*: -L. *costāre* to stand together, stand firm, abide, be settled or fixed, stand at a price, cost, f. *con-* together + *stāre* to stand.

The construction of this verb is idiomatic, and for its analysis it is necessary to go back to Latin. *Hoc constitit mihi tribus assibus* was literally 'this stood (to) me in three asses'. The dative of the person has in Eng. become an indirect object, to being never expressed; the Lat. locative (ablative or genitive) of the amount or price became a simple object in French, and remains an adverbial object in English, *in* being never expressed. Hence a natural tendency to view the noun *ex-*

pressing the price as a simple object, and the verb as transitive. That it is yet really intransitive is shown by the fact that it has no passive either with the price or the indirect object as subject; 'this cost me nothing' cannot be changed into 'nothing was cost me by this' or 'I was cost nothing by this'. The adverbial adjunct may also be expressed by an adverb as *much, little, more, less, dear* (cf. *L. carius constat*): even here the tendency is to look upon *much, little*, etc. as adjs. used substantively.]

1. To be acquired or acquirable at (so much), to come into one's possession or be maintained at (an expressed price); to be of the price of, be bought or maintained for, necessitate the expenditure of (an amount specified, or indicated as *much, little*, etc.). c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 768 And it shal coste noght. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Merchandiser. to be valued after that they coste at the first byeng. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 305 A great fire was kindled. which cost a great deal. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* i. (1841) I. 6 [He] thereby knows what everything costs at first hand. 1882 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 243 A bureau that cost forty dollars.

b. With personal object (indirect): To bring or entail on (a person) in the way of expenditure; to 'stand (a person) in' (so much).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Pol. 204 And þou3 it had coste [i.e. hadde costned] me catel, biknowen it I nolde. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Amon* vi. 140, & [it] shold cost me all that I have in the world. 1538 STARKY *England* ii. i. 175 Hyt costyth hym more in nurychng hys family. . . then before. 1604 SHAKS. *Oil.* ii. iii. 93 Hi, Bieches cost him but a Clowne. 1647 BR. HALL *Ram. Wks.* (1660) 7 That whatsoever it might cost him, I should be sent to the University. 1653 II. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 For fear of losing the money I [a slave] cost him. 1799 II. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 595 Such an establishment would cost the State a very small matter. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 78 What will it cost him to set up the frame of such a ship.

2. *fig.* To necessitate or involve the expenditure of (time, trouble, or the like), loss or sacrifice of (some valued possession), suffering of (some penalty, etc.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 152 Which most is worth. . . And costeth lest a man to kepe. . . I say it is humilite. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xiii. [xii.] 19 Yf he fell vnto his lorde Saul, it mighte cost vs one neckes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 387, I am for you, though it cost me ten nights watchings. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Fauna Prudentum*, Good words are worth much and cost little. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* i. 414 To do him wanton rites, which cost them woe. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) i. ix. 150 It cost me a month to shape it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 72 The construction of their combs, costs them a great deal of labour. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 99 The journey having cost a little more than 14 hours. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 197 His eagerness to witness the spectacle cost him his life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 98 The King's violence. . . cost him the support of the clergy.

b. To cost (one) *dear, dearly*: to entail great expenditure or loss upon; to involve a heavy penalty.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1092 3if þou wolt him bugge to his feore, He schal costen þe ful deore. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3494 A sholde deliquery me out of prison. . . Coste hit nogt so dere. 1604 SHAKS. *Oil.* v. ii. 255 If thou attempt it, it will cost thee deere. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 121 This cruelty cost him dearely afterwards. 1869 LOWELL *Singing Leaves* iii. And woe, but they cost me dear! 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 162 To keep strict watch over the city whose conquest had cost William so dear.

† 3. Of persons: To incur expense, 'be at charges'; quasi-*trans.* to expend or spend (*much, little, aught*, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 194 Riche men. . . þat costen so moche in grete schapellis. — *Ser. Wks.* III. 305 þei wolen make executours to coste moche bi somonyng fro place to place. 1382 — *Acts* xxi. 24 Halowe thee with hem; and coste in hem, that they schauere her heedis. c 1400 *Avow.* *Arth.* xxviii. If thou haue oyste on hur coste. c 1490 *Promp.* *Parv.* 94 (MS. K) Costyn, or do cost or spendyn, *expensendo*.

4. *Comm.* To estimate or fix the cost of production of an article or piece of work. Hence *Costing* *vb.* *sh.* (also *attrib.*)

1884 *Birmingham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Managing Clerk. . . capable of costing. 1888 *Daily News* 7 July 7/2 Severe in economy of materials and in the costing of the work. 1891 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 8/4 Upholsterers' Trimmings.—Wanted, a smart Young Man, for Costing Department.

*Cost*, obs. f. *COAST*, and aphetic f. *ACOST*.

|| *Costa* (*kps'tā*). Pl. *costae* (*kps'tē*). The Latin word for rib, applied in Natural History and Physiology to various rib-like parts, also (after mod. *Romantic costa*, f. *coste*, *côte* side, border) to the edges of certain parts.

a. *Anat.* A rib. b. *Bot.* The midrib of a leaf. c. *Entom.* The 'rib' or 'vein' nearest to the anterior margin of an insect's wing; also the anterior margin itself. d. *Conchol.* A rib-like ridge on a shell, etc.

1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* v. 4. A leaf may have many costae. 1866 *Tate Brit. Mollusks* iv. 139 The disappearance of the costae upon the shell. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 145 One large central vein. . . called the midrib or costa. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 35 Each rib, or costa, has a double attachment to the backbone. 1875 W. Houghton *Sb. Brit. Insects* 87 Costa, that is the front edge of the wings. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Costa*. . . in Entomology, the vein next the anterior margin of the wing.

† *Costable*, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *costable* (later *costable*), f. *costier* to COST.] Costly, expensive.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 803 Capon, Bakemete, or Custade Costable. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxv. 311 That the faste be not to moche costable to bere.

*Costeform*, bad form of *COSTIFORM*.

† *Costage*. *Obs.* Also 4 *kostage*, *coustage*, 6 *costag*, *oustage*. [a. AF. *costage* = OF. *coustage*, f. *coster*, *couster* to COST.]

Expense, expenditure, charge, cost.

a 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 39 Whose rykeneth with knaves Huere costage. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm.* 7. 45 Ful of diligence To do plesaunce, and also gett costage. c 1430 *Sir Gener.* (Roxb.) 2302 Ye shal wende at my costage. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxxiv. Charged with all manner costage belonging to the said house and household. 1577 HAMMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 387 He gave them their costage, to wit, necessary provision for their voyage. 1670 *Petrus Fod. Regal.* xix. 88 If any Miner or other take Costage of a Merchant.

b. pl. Expenses, 'charges', 'costs'.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11917 Per ys no kyng doþ suche costages. 1420 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 69 note, Ye grete costages & expences at I have hadd. 1514 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 145 Ate costages. of the seid Maister and biethern of the seid Glide. 1670 *Petrus Fod. Regal.* 88 The Mine was found at his Costages.

*Costal* (*kps'tāl*), a. (*sb.*) [a. F. *costal* (Paré, 16th c.), ad. med. or mod. L. *costāl-is*, f. *costa* rib: see above.]

1. *Phys.* Pertaining to or connected with the ribs. *Costal respiration*: respiration produced chiefly by the movements of the ribs; opposed to *abdominal* or *diaphragmatic respiration*.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Paré's Chirurg.* 571 The shap splinters pricke the costal membrane. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 281/1 The costal vertebra. 1878 *Posttr Phys.* ii. ii. § 1. 239 The movement of the upper chest characteristic of female breathing, which is called costal.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 203 Whereby are excluded all cetaceous. fishes, many pectinall, whose ribs are rectilineall, many costall, which have their ribs embowed.

2. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a COSTA, q.v. Hence *costal-nerved* adj. 1839 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 927/1 The costal nervure is the first longitudinal nervus of the wing. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 92 Leaves. . . Costal-nerved, the nerves springing from a midrib or costa.

† b. *sb.*

† 1. The side. *Obs. rare.*

1634 *Malory's Arth.* vii. xii. (1816) I. 235 Sir Beaumains smote him through the costal [ed. CAXTON cost] of the body.

2. *Anat. and Zool.* Short for *costal vein, muscle, plate*, etc.

1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 405 Pelvis of five plates, supporting five costals. 1852 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. i. 282 The great lateral costals.

Hence *Costally* *adv.*, in a costal manner, position, or direction; in reference to the costa.

*Co-stander*. [transl. L. and Gr. as in quot. 1709: see Co-.] One who stands together with (others); = *CONSISTENT* B. 2.

1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman, Vadem.* ii. 51 With these were the *consistans*, co-standers. . . who had their places amongst the communicants. . . but were not admitted to the Holy Mysteries till the time of their penance was completed. 1737 *Waterland Encharist* 587. a 1773 A. BUTLER *Movable Feasts* (1852) I. 279 The fourth class of penitents were the *consistans* or co-standers.

*Costard* (*kps'tārd*). Also 5-6 *costerd* (e. app. of English formation; not found in OF. Perhaps f. OF. and AF. *coste* rib + *-ard*, meaning a prominently ribbed apple, a sense which agrees with the description of existing varieties so called.]

1. A kind of apple of large size.

Often mentioned from 14th to 17th c., after which the word passes out of common use, though still retained by fruit-growers in the name of one or more varieties of apple identical with or derived from the original Costard. The latter is described by R. Hogg, *British Pomology* 1853, as a large apple, distinctly five-sided, having five prominent ribs extending into the basin of the eye, and forming ridges round the crown. A Kentish grower who has *Martin's Costard*, describes it in May 1892, as 'a very large apple, shape oval, very much ribbed, a strong grower, bearing every other year.'

1292 *Acc. of King's Fruiterer* (Exch. Misc. T. R. 41, Record Off.) [Brought into Berwick Castle] cum eisdem pondera [i.e. pomforum] costard, [pred[ic]um] cent. xii d. [1345 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 419.] a 1400 *Physic of Susan* 96 Þe costardis comeliche in cuppes þei cayre. c 1430 *Lynd. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The fruits wiche more comen be, Quenynger, pechis, costardis, etiam wardons. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 94 Costard, appulle, *quiritarion*. 1519 in *Old City Acc. Bk.* (Archaeol. Frui. XIII.), Gret costards wt peyers and wyn. 1564 *Bacon Display. Popish Mass* (Parker Soc. 1844) 283 Ye. . . make merchandise of the sacrament, as the costardmonger doth of his costards and of his other fruits. 1696 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 All sorts of English Apples, as Pear-mains, Pippins, Russetons, Costards. 1853 R. HOGG *Brit. Pomol.* 62 The true Costard is now rarely to be met with. Modern authors make the Costard synonymous with the Catshead; but this is evidently an error. Ray describes both the Catshead and Costard as distinct, and Leonard Meager enumerates three varieties of Costard in his list—the white, grey, and red.

2. Applied humorously or derisively to the head. *arch.* (Cf. *coco-nut*.)

1530 *Palsgr.* 679/1, I shall rappe you on the costarde if you playe the knave. a 1553 *UDALL Royster* D. III. v. (Arb.)

58, I knocke your costarde if ye offer to strike me. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vi. 247 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. 1674 *RAY S. & E. Country Words* (1691) 93 *Costard*, the Head. It is a kind of opprobrious word used by way of Contempt. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii. It's hard I should get raps over the costard, and only pay you back in make-believes. 1880 *WGS Goethe's Faust* i. xi. 56 Each other's costards let 'em split.

† b. ? = CAP. *Obs.*

a 1625 *Fletcher Woman's Prize* III. v. 116 make a close-stool of your velvet costard.

*Costard* = *COSTREL*, *COSTRET*.

1503 *Will of Ferrer* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum ciphum vocat[um] costerd. 17. . . URVV *M.S.* *Additions to Ray* (in Halliwell), *Costard*. (a) a flask, or flasket.

† *Costard-jagger*. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. *JAGGER*, pedlar, packman.] 'Another name, apparently, for costard-monger [coster-monger]' (Nares).

1515 *BARCLAY Egloges* v. (N.), Coblers, or tynkers, or else costard-jaggers.

*Costard-monger*, obs. f. *COSTERMONGER*.

*Costate* (*kps'tē*), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *costātus* ribbed, having ribs, f. *costa* rib: see -ATE 2 a.] Having a rib or ribs; ribbed: see COSTA.

1820 *Pantologia*, *Costate leaf*, in botany, a ribbed leaf. 1881 H. B. BRADY in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 61 The body of the shell strongly costate.

*Costated*, a. = *piec*.

1846 in *WORCESTER*. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Bees* 91 Strongly costated or divided by longitudinal ridges. 1866 *Tate Brit. Mollusks* iv. 139 Both the smooth form and the costated variety.

*Costa-to-*, combining form of *prec.*, as in *costato-venose* a., having ribbed or rib-like veins.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Costato-venose*, when the parallel side-veins of a feather-veined leaf are much stouter than those which intervene.

*Costay*, obs. f. *COAST* v.

† *Cost-book* (*kps'tbuk*). *Mining*. [f. *Cost* *sb.* 2 + *BOOK*.] A book containing an abstract of all costs and expenses incurred in working a mine, and of all returns from sales, etc., with a balance of profit or loss.

By the Stannaries Act, the Cost-book must be made up and laid before the Shareholders at least once in every 16 weeks, and the term 'cost-book' is defined to include all the subsidiary books kept in the mine. Hence *Cost-book Company*, a kind of partnership formed to work a *Cost-book Mine* on the *Cost-book System*, according to which any partner is at liberty to withdraw after such periodical settlement of accounts, without further liability.

1849 *Act 12 & 13 Vict.* c. 108 § 1 A Partnership. . . formed for the working of Mines on the Principle commonly called the Cost Book Principle. 1866 *Crumm Banking* ii. 41 A cost-book mining company. 1889 E. MATTHEWS *Atid Bk.* 305 Some mines are worked under the 'cost book' system, by which the adventurers. . . meet from time to time to examine the accounts of expenditure and receipts, and then decide either to stop further outlay or to proceed. 1891 *Ervid. Royal Comm.* Rich 4752 A man can limit his liability in a cost-book mine much more than he can in a limited liability company, because we make up our accounts every four months, and a shareholder is perfectly at liberty to retire then.

† *Cost-castle*. *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. *cost* = *COAST*.] Name of some boyish game.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. xlii. (1639) 626 To see him [Scipio] carelessly to dallie. . . in chusing of cockle-shells, and play at cost-castle along the sea-shore with his friend Lælius.

(Montaigne's word is *cornichon va devant*, explained by Littre as a race at picking up a number of objects while running.)

*Coste*, obs. f. *COAST*, *COST*.

*Costean*, *costeen* (*kps'tēn*), v. *Cornish Mining*. [See quot. 1778. But Jago has 'wood-tin, costean, an ore of tin in structure like wood', f. *cos*, M. Cornish *cōd* wood + *stean* tin.] *intr.* To sink pits down to the rock in order to ascertain the direction of a lode. Usually *Costeaning* *vb.* *sh.*

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, Another way of discovering Lodes is by sinking little pits through the loose ground down to the fast or solid country. . . This way of seeking the Tinners call *Costeaning*, from *Cothas Stean*; that is fallen or dropt tin. 1850 *ANSTED Elem. Geol.* 500 Where their actual presence is doubtful. . . a series of experiments called in Cornwall 'costeaning', is undertaken with the view of discovering the presence of a vein. 1880 *MISS COURTNEY W. Cornub. Gloss.*, *Costeaning*, examining the back of a lode by digging pits. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Minng* 502 The pits or shafts sunk are costeaning pits or shafts.

Hence *costean* *pit*.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 319 *Costean pits* are shallow pits to trace or find Tin. *Costeaning*, ditto.

† *Costeaunt*, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *costeaunt* (-iant, -oyant), pr. pp. of *costier*, now *cōloyer* to *COAST*.] = *COASTING*, bordering.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 245 In a marche costeaunt.

*Costed*, obs. pa. t. and pa. pp. of *COST* v.

† *Costed*, obs. f. *COASTED* *pp.* a. In the following, app. = *Bordered*, flanked, or ribbed. [Cf. OF. *costē*.]

1548 *HALL Chron.* 12 Some had the helme. . . curiously graven and conningly costed. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* i. 18 They. . . rub their Beades on his hard costed belly: thus adoring that breathless masse of mettall.

*Costefe*, obs. f. *COSTIVE*.

*Costeyng*, obs. f. *COAST* v.

*Costelet* (te, obs. f. *CUTLET*.

**Costellate**, *a. rare*—*o*. [dim. of **COSTATE**, as if *f. l. \*costella*, dim. of *costa* rib.] 'Finely ribbed or costated' (Webster 1864).

**Costeme**, obs. *f.* **CUSTOM**.

† **Costen**, *v.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* In *i* costian, 3 costian. [OE. *costian*, a subsidiary form of *costian* to try, tempt. The inserted *n* appears also in *costnere* and *costnung* = *costere*, *costung*. OE. *costian* was Com. Teut. = OS. *costān*, OHG. *kostān* (MHG. and mod.G. *kosten*), Icel. *kosta*; *f. kostn* trial: see **COST sb.**] *trans.* To try.

*c* 1205 LAV. 24669 Bute he icostned *c* 1275 ifonded] weoren þrie ine compe.

† **Costen**, *v.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 costn-en (*pa. t.* costned(e), costen(en), costn(en) (*pa. t.* costenede, cosnede). [ME. *costn-en* appears to be a by-form (of earlier appearance) of *cost-en*, *a.* OF. *cost-er* to **COST**. The *n* of the stem appears also in Icel. *kostnaðr*, Sw. *kostnað*, Da. *bekostning* expense.] = **COST v.**

*a* 1225 Ancr. R. 290 His deorewurde spuse, þet costnede him so deore. *Ibid.* 392 Ure lue toward him þet kostnede him so deore. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 390 He esste, wat hii costenede? þre syllyng, þe oþer seyde. *c* 1380 Sir Ferrunb. 1683 þe werste .. cosnede a poustant pounde. 1399 LANGE. Rich. Redeles so Duble That the clothe costened.

**Costeous**, var. of **COSTIOUS a.**, *Obs.*

† **Coster** <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Also 5 *costur* *e*, *costere*, *coostre*, *coasterde*. [a. AF. *coster* = OF. *costier* side, also 'piece of stuff placed on the side (*e.g.* of an altar)', *f. coste* side. A med. (Anglo) *L. costera* is found.] A hanging for a bed, the walls of a room, etc. (See also *quots.* 1844, 1879.)

1385 in Dugdale Monast. (1846) VI. 1363 Duo costers panni magni de velvetto. 1424 E. E. Wills (1882) 56 De costers the which hengen in þe newe chamber. *Ibid.* 65 A browded bed wip þe costures. 1475 Sgr. loue Degre 833 (Mätz.) Your costeredes covered with whyte and blewes, And dyaped with lyles newe. 1482 Paston Lett. No. 86. III. 285, I bequeeth to Edmund Paston .. a fether-bedde .. and the costers of worsted that he hath of me. [1844 Pugin Gloss. Eccl. Ornament 8x *Coster*, a name given to hangings for the sides of an altar or choir. 1879 SIMMONS Lay Folk's Mass-bk. Notes 174 *Costers* or curtains running on rods at the north and south sides of the altar.]

**Coster** <sup>2</sup> (*kp'stər*). *collog.* Short for **COSTERMONGER**.

1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour (1861) I. 261 The costers never steal from one another. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON Mattie I. 135 Bawling costers with barrows. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Art* i. A street market, consisting almost entirely of costers' carts and barrows.

*b. attrib. and Comb.*, as *coster-boy*, *-ditty*, *-girl*, *-song*, etc.

1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour I. 352 The education of the coster-lads. *Ibid.* I. 452 The story of one coster-girl's life. 1857 KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago xxiv, Laying down the law to a group of coster-boys. 1887 Times 3 Dec. 123 He and his brethren of the coster fraternity had been driven from pillar to post. 1892 Graphic 21 May, Long before the days of Mr. Chevalier and his excellent songs, there was a coster-ditty, which, etc.

**Coster**, obs. *f.* **CASTER**.

**Costerel**, var. **CUSTREL**, *Obs.*

**Costeress**, *notice-wd.* A female 'coster'.

1865 Pall Mall G. 13 July 172 Wheries .. charged to the lrim with half-drunk costers and their costeresses.

† **Costering**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. **COSTER sb.**] A hanging, a curtain.

1480 Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV (1830) 118, Iijj costerings of wool paled rede and blue. *Ibid.* 144 Tapetes other wise called costeringes. 1488 Inv. R. Norton in Archæol. Grul. XXXIII. 327 A selur and testur and v costynges of bokeram.

**Costering** (*kp'stərɪŋ*). *collog.* [f. **COSTER** + *-ING* <sup>1</sup>.] The occupation of a costermonger.

1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour I. 366 For three or four months of the year half of these 'go to costering'. 1886 HALL CAINE Son of Hagar III. xi, Tom statted costering first.

**Costermonger** (*kp'stərmŋŋər*). Forms: 6 *costerde* monger, *costerd-m.*, *costerd-m.*, *costard-m.*, 6-7 *costard-m.*, 7 *costard-m.*, *costar-m.*, *coster-monger*, (*costerd-*, *costermunger*, *costormonger*, *custard-monger*, 9 *arch.* *costard-m.*), 6- *costermonger*. [f. **COSTARD** an apple + **MONGER** dealer, trader.]

*a. orig.* An apple-seller, a fruiterer; *esp.* one that sold his fruit in the open street. Hence, *b.* Now, in London, a man who sells fruit, vegetables, fish, etc. in the street from a barrow.

1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyshm. (Percy Soc.) 2 Than [was he] a costermonger. 1515 — *Egloges* (Percy Soc.) 26 I was acquainted .. With a costardemonger, and with an hostler. 1530 PALSGR. 209f Costardmongar, *fruytier*. 1563-7 FOXE A. & M. (1684) III. 124 To go before, and put out the Costermongers Candles, who use to sit with lights in the streets. 1608 D. CARLETON in Times 30 Nov. (1883) 3/6 Costermungers that sell fruit upon the passages. 1622 FEACHAM Compl. Gent. iii. (1634) 23 Which he culls out to admiration .. as a Costardmonger his fairest pippins. 1683 CROWNE City Pol. iv. 1. To have a fool carry a great basket on his head like a Costardmonger. 1766 ENTICK London IV. 350 These stairs are much frequented by costermongers, who have large warehouses near them for their fruit and cyder. 1828 SCOTT Rob Roy vii, No apple-wife .. can settle

her account with a costermonger without an audience of the reluctant Justice. 1864 KNIGHT Passages Work. Life II. xiii. 369 The costermonger has monopolised all the old cries of radishes, etc. 1886 G. R. SMS in Daily News 4 Dec. 5/4 A very old costermonger informs me that a man who carries a basket is a hawker, a man who has a barrow is a costermonger, and a man who has a donkey or a pony and cart is a general dealer. But I fancy that general dealer is often a euphemism for coster.

*fig.* 1725 AMHERST Terra Fil. xxxvi. (1741) 190 Concerning the several virtues of these academical apples .. I profess myself a philosophical costermonger. 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life I. vi. 209 From all the selected fruits of all the poetical costermongers .. could ye choose nothing more promising than this green sour apple?

*c.* As a term of contempt or abuse; also *attrib.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. i. 121 (Qc.) Virtue is of so little regard in these costermongers [*mod. edd.* costermonger] times. 1781 COWPER Lett. 25 Feb. In these costermonger days, as I have a notion Falstaff calls them. 1809 W. IRVING Knickerb. v. ii. (1849) 265 Thou art some scurvy costard-monger knave.

Hence **Costermongerdom**, the community or realm of costermongers; **Costermongered ppl. a.**, occupied by costermongers; **Costermongering ppl. sb.**, **Costermongery sb.**, the occupation of a costermonger; **Costermongery a.**, resembling or suggestive of a costermonger.

1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour I. 365 The interest of the man and woman in the business was closer than in costermongering. 1860 All Year Round No. 37. 257 The bulldog, that most costermongery and bloodthirsty of 'our four-footed favourites'. 1865 Pall Mall G. 19 July 3 The language of costermongery is more expressive .. than .. polished. 1888 HADDEN in Athenæum 11 Feb. 171/2 St. Thomas's was peculiar in another way. Costermongery was the 'industry' of the place; the district was *Costermonger*. 1889 J. THOMSON Trav. Atlas xxvi, The whole donkey-riding costermongerdom of Mavaksh. 1891 Daily Tel. 18 May 5/6 Liverpool Street is alleged to be the most costermongered street in the world for its size.

† **Costern**, *Obs.* *Perh.* = **CASTER** 6, a tray or decanter-stand.

1641 SIR R. BOYLE Diary in Lismore Papers Ser. 1. (1886) V. 183 Paid .. for a Lardge silver costern, weighing 680 ounces.

† **Coster-wife**, *Obs.* [f. **COSTARD** apple + *WIFE*: cf. **COSTERMONGER**.] A woman that keeps a stall for the sale of apples, and the like, an 'apple-wife'.

1661 K. W. Conf. Charact., Univ. Beadle (1860) 72 You'd take him for some bearded London coster-wife newly drest up on a munday morning.

**Costeous**, var. **COSTIOUS**, *Obs.*

**Costey**, obs. *f.* **CAST v.**

† **Costful**, *a.* *Obs.* (or *arch.*) [f. **COST sb.** 2 + *-FUL*.]

1. Costly, expensive.

1340 Ayenb. 229 Hi ham cloþeþ .. mid unyre robes and costuolle. 1430 LYNG. Dochas vii. x. xxi, His costful vintage came from the riverse. 1530 Pol. & Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 31 A costefulle clothe.

2. *transf.* Cansing expenditure or loss (of time, trouble, etc.).

1320 Gen. & Ex. 3880 Long weize and costful he ðor fond.

Hence **Costfully adv.**, in a costly manner.

1460 CAPORAVE Chron. (1858) 310 A banere costfully depeynted with a host and a chalis. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. Polesander i. 27 Those famous cabinets .. where the curiosity and luxury of our Age have so .. costfully laid open their charmes.

† **Costie**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—*1*. [cf. *It. caustico* costive (Florio).] = **COSTIVE**.

1657 TOMLINSON Remon's Disp. 18 Sorrell relaxes the Bally, the seed makes it costick.

**Costie**, obs. *f.* **CAST v.**

**Costiferous** (*kp'stɪfərəs*), *a.* *Anat.* [mod. *f. l. costa* rib + *-fer* bearing + *-OUS*: see *-FEROUS*. Cf. *F. costifera*.] Bearing ribs.

1878 BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat. 431 The costiferous transverse processes. *Ibid.* 440 The various costiferous portions of the vertebral column.

**Costiform** (*kp'stɪfɪrəm*), *a.* (*erron.* *costæform*.) [mod. *f. l. costa* rib: see *-FORM*.] Having the form of a rib or costa; rib-like. (See **COSTA**.)

1852-9 TODD Cycl. Anat. IV. 672/2 The vertebriform iliac bones become joined to the costiform pubic. 1857 BIRKBECK Cryptog. Bot. § 599 The absence of costiform veins and free veinlets distinguishes it.

**Costifous**, var. **COSTIOUS**, *Obs.*

† **Costing**, *sb.* *Obs.* A kind of apple. Cf. **COSTARD**.

1741 Compl. Fam. Piece ii. iii. 383 Apples [July]. Stone Apple. Summer Costing.

**Costing**, *vbl. sb.*: see **COST v.** 4.

† **Costious**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *costeous* [= *-vous*], *cousteous*, 5 *costius*, *-ifous*, *-lose*, 5-6 *costious*, *-vous* (*e*), *-uous* (*e*), 6 *costeous*. [a. AF. *costious*, *costeus* = OF. *costeus*, now *colteux* costly, *f. cost* **COST sb.** 2]

The forms *costeous*, *costifous* appear to be after *beauteous*, *-vous*, *f. OF. bonif*: cf. also *beauteous*, *plenteuous*, for *beauteous*, *plenteous*.

Costly, expensive.

1340 Ayenb. 228 Cousteouse 10bes. 1382 WYCLIF 2 Chron. xxxv. 24 He is deed, and beied in the costeous lombe of his fadirs. 1449 PECCOCK Repr. 231 Better and costioser

and precioser garnementis. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 1 Pet.* 2 By the costeous gyft of his owne sonne Jesus Christ. 1550 CROWELEY Last Triump. 1206 Neither for costouse buildinge. 1564 BECON Pleas. Newe Vaygay Wks. (Parker Soc. 1843) 226 A costious pearle.

Hence † **Costiously adv.**, † **Costiousness**.

1449 PECCOCK Repr. ii. ix. 193 The diligence of preestis .. by hem costiosell founde. *Ibid.* 553 Over greet curiositie, gayne, preciosite, or costiosenes. 1530 PALSGR. 209f Costyousnesse, sumptuosité.

**Costive** (*kp'stɪv*), *a.* Also 5 *costyff*, 5-6 *-yf*, *-if*, 6 *-efe*, *-iffe*, 6-7 *-yve*, 7-8 *caustive*. [app. a. OF. *costiv*, *costev*:—*L. constipāt-us* CONSTIPATED; the final *t* having (as in some other words) become mute. Prob. there was in this case confusion with the suffix *-iv*, *F. -if*, *-ive*, for the final *c* had disappeared even from the spelling by 1400.]

1. Suffering from hardness and retention of the faeces; 'bound' or confined in the bowels; constipated.

1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 51 Lose þe wombe if þat he be costif [*v.r.* costyff]. 1519 HORMAN Vulg. 412 b, This medicine maketh a man costefe. 1547 Boorde Brev. Health § 309 Beware that the bely be not constipated or costive. 1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 37 Honey .. is good .. for those that are costive. 1736 AMYAND in Phil. Trans. XXXIX. 338 She had been greatly caustive. 1808 Med. Grul. XIX. 158 The bowels were obstinately costive. 1875 H. C. WOOD Therap. (1879) 450 The finest white flour favors a costive habit.

† *b.* Of medicine or food: That confines the bowels, 'binding'. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT Horace Sat. ii. iv. (R.), Egges roasted hard be costive. 1587 GOLDING De Morney x. 121 Laxative in the pith and costive in the barke. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT Trav. 24 In the morne tis loosing, at Eve costive.

2. *fig.* Slow or reluctant in action; *esp.* † *a.* in speech or utterance: Close, reticent, uncommunicative (*obs.*); *b.* Reluctant to give, niggardly, stingy.

1594 PLAT Jewell-hb. iii. 63 They came so hardly from him as if hee had bene extremely costiffe. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe iii. i. in Bullen O. P. III. 48 Is your Lord costive of laughter, or laxative of laughter? 1610 B. JONSON Alch. ii. iii, Somewhat caustive of heliefe Toward your stone. 1752 CRUICKSHANK Lett. III. colxxxiv. 300 You must be frank, but without indiscretion, and close without being costive. 1824 MADWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 45 He is rather costive, and does not like to throw away his effusions. 1887 Durham Univ. Grul. VII. 228 The amount of compensation to be claimed from a Railway Company who are always costive upon such points.

† *c.* Given with reluctance or sparingly. *Obs.*

1734 NORTH Exam. iii. vi. 493 The costive supplies as were given towards it.

† 3. Hard and impervious. *Obs.* *rare*—*1*.

1709 MORTIMER Husb. (J.), Clay in dry seasons is costive, hardening with the sun and wind.

**Costively, adv.** [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a costive manner.

*fig.* 1858 HOGG Shelley I. 295 Scanty information, costively imparted.

**Costiveness** (*kp'stɪvnəs*). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The state or condition of being costive; confinement of the bowels, constipation.

1400 MAUNDIEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 Men duse it [manna] in medicines .. for costyffnes. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerni's Regim.* B. iij, Hit .. ofte tymes induceth stronge costyffnes. 1581 MULCASTER Positions xx. (1887) 84 Walking is good for .. costyffnesse. 1748 ANSON Voy. I. x. 101 It produced an obstinate costiveness. 1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med. (1880) 532 The terms constipation and costiveness are commonly used as synonyms. The latter is sometimes used to denote a less degree of insufficiency than the former.

2. *fig.* The state or quality of being close or reserved: see **COSTIVE** 2. *arch.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 128 Such a costiveness hath seized his Purse, nothing but a Tax .. can loosen it. 1792 WAKFIELD Mem. 226 (T.) A reverend disputant of the same costiveness in public elocution with myself.

**Costless** (*kp'stləs*), *a.* [f. **COST sb.** 2 + *-LESS*.] Without cost; involving no expense.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 68 They may their learning receyve costles and free. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Mau* (1627) 178 Costlesse Compléments, Faire Speech. 1665-9 BOYLE Occas. Refr. iv. ii. (1675) 174 After we had awhile enjoy'd this costlesse, and yet excellent Musick. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxii. (1862) 338 It was not .. an easy and costless effort. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xviii. 233 [Postage stamps] form a convenient and costless form of remittance.

Hence **Costlessness**.

1862 P. H. BIND in Builder 19 Apr., These plans recommend themselves by their simplicity, costlessness, and efficiency. 1885 Med. Times Dec. 885/2 Certainty of effect, simplicity of operation, and costlessness.

† **Costlet**, *costolet*, *Obs.* App. = **CORSLET**.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 335 Helments, costlets, and other armour. 1622 Vestry Bks. (Surtees) 85 The common Armes of this parishes being three muskets .. and three costlets with the pikes and all the furner belonging to them.

† **Costlew**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *costelew* (*e*), 4-6 *costlewe*, 5 *costelene*, 5-6 *costlow* (*e*, *costlew*). [ME. *costelewe*, *f. COST v.* or *sb.* 2 + *-LEW*: cf. ON. *costligr* costly.] Costly, sumptuous, expensive; lavish in expenditure, extravagant.

1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 121 Costelewe cloþis. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P. 344 Ther is also costlewe furrynge in hir gownes. 1398 TREvisa *Barth de P. R.* vi. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), An eyul wyf .. chydynge and scoldynge, dronkelew



[1535 drunken] and unsteadfast. costelew [1535 costily] stout and gay. 1480 Caxton *Chron.* Eng. cxxx. 243 He held a wonder ryal and costelew fest of saynt George. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Which sute ys long and costelowe [A.F. *costelous*]. 1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) p. xli. At the west dore of Powles was made a costelw pagent.

b. Used *advb.*

1482 Caxton *Chron.* Eng. ccliii. 324 Dyuerse pagentys .. shewyd in dyuerse places of the cyte Ryally and costelw.

† **Costilly**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. COSTLY + -LY.] In a costly manner.

c 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. v. 96 Hys cumly sted of Araby Sadelyd and brydelyd costillykly.

**Costliness** (kɒstˈlɪnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being costly; sumptuousness; expensiveness.

c 1536 TINDALE *Exp. John* (1537) 81 To purchase oughte of hym for ye costynesse. of the present. 1665 Boyle *Orcas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 331 A closet, to whose costliness nothing can put limits. 1753 Hogarth *Anat. Beauty* vi. 30 The grandeur of the Eastern dress. depends as much on quantity as on costliness. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* iv. 57 The costliness of a university education.

† b. *concr.* Costly material; treasure. *Obs.* *rare.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xx. 5 All their precious and gorgeous workes, all costynesse, and all the treasure of the kinges.

**Costly** (kɒstli), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4 costily, 5 coostily, coostly, costli, 6 costlie, *Sc.* costlik, -lyk, 5-6 costely, 6 costelew, costelwe, 4- costly. [f. COST sb. 2 + -LY.]

1. That costs much; requiring or involving great expenditure. a. Of great price or value; sumptuous.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Sol. IVhs.* III. 369 Clostid in grete cloystres and coostily. *Ibid.* 383 Costily housis. c 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. xxviii. 76 At Renfrewa a mawngrey costilyk he made. 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* v. cxx. 97 Ethelbertus .. amonge other costlie deedyes, began y<sup>e</sup> foundation of Poulys Church. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 6 All maner of costly riches. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 b. Served at the table with costely mente like a kyng. 1577 B. Googe *Hereshach's Fush.* i. (1586) 39 Not long since the women of Germanie knewe no costlyer attyre. 1664 BYRLYN *Kat. North.* (1729) 226 Rare, exotick, and costly shruubs. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 ¶ 3 Japan Screens and costly Jarrs. 1738 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi. The costliest palace. 1874 MICHELETTI *Watte Mod. Per. Churches* 191 All ornament ought to be costly.

b. Occasioning excessive expenditure; involving loss or sacrifice; expensive, dear.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Sol. IVhs.* III. 364 Generally, worst ping is more costly & more hevy. 1465 *Parson Lett.* No. 52 II. 224 Thou hast be the costlyest, childe that euer I hadde. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 His wares are costly and chargeable. 1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 60 Such a costly losse of wealth and friends. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* li. 17 No costly Sacrifice [dost thou] require. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 604 Sieges such as those of Mons and Namur were operations too costly for her means. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 212 Our costly courts of law.

† c. **Costly colours**: an obsolete game at cards.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 341 You must set up six for Costly Colours. 1756 W. TOLDSERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 206 They found Duroy and Heartley playing at Costly Colours; a game upon the cards peculiar to that country. 1826 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 341.

2. Lavish in expenditure, extravagant. *arch.* 1632 LITTON *W. Trav.* III. (1682) 87 They are not costly in apparel, for they wear but linen cloaths. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid.* ix. 177 To curse the Costly Sex. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 181 Hee sees .. No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 233 This dagger .. which when now admired By Edith. At once the costly Sahib yielded to her.

† B. *adv.* In a costly manner; sumptuously; dearly. *Obs.*

c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 19 Pat feden himsilf coostly. 1576 GASCOVNE *Compl. Phil.* (Arb.) 87 These thrifles birds .. Are costly kept, and finely fedde. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. a Thess.* (1630) 554 To goe costly attyred. a 1625 BAUM. & P. *Wit at Sec. Weapons* v. i. I thank you costly, sir, and kindly too.

**Costlykly**: see COSTILLY.

**Costmary** (kɒstˈmɛəri). Also 5 -maryn, marye, 6 coste-, 6-7 costmarie. [f. COST sb. 3 + (St.) Mary.]

In the middle ages, the plant was widely associated in name with St. Mary; in French, the *Grand Herbar* of 15th c. has '*Herba Sancte Marie*, q. alio nomine dicitur *costus dulcem*. *Herba Sancte Marie*, qui est autem appellat *costus* ut cogit; and Middle or mod. High German names are *Fravencrut*, *Fravencruore*, *Marinminia*, *Unser Fraven Mintz*, *Unser Fraven Distel*, *Marin-blätchen*, etc. (Pritze) & Jensen, *Deutsche Volksnamen*). Cf. also quot. 1578 from Lyte, and Florio 1598 '*costo* .. the herbe coaste or herbe Marie'. The early form *costmaryn* (see quot. c 1400, and 1530), which, on the analogy of *Rosemary*, might be supposed to be the original, appears to be either a corruption or an independent appellation. A recently proposed explanation of the name from a F. *cost amer* or L. *costus amarus* 'bitter cost' is superfluous.]

An aromatic perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum* (*Pyrethrum*, *Tanacetum*) *Balsanita*, otherwise *Balsanita vulgaris*, N.O. *Compositae*, a native of the orient region, naturalized in the south of Europe, and cultivated in English gardens since the 16th c. as a flavouring herb; formerly used in medicine and to give a flavour to ale, whence also called *ALCOST*; = COST sb. 3

The cultivated form seems to be a rayless variety (var. *Tanacetoides*).

c 1400 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Take YOL. II.

parrel, and myntes, and peletur, and costmaryn, and sauge. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 110 Take .. a foil or .ij. of costmarye, a clove of garleke. 1530 PALSGR. 209 Costmary hebe, *coste marine*. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* II. lxxvi. 250 Called in Latin *Balsanita maior* .. and of some *Herba diuæ Marie*; in English, Cooste marie and of some Balsamyn; in high Douch *Fravencruant*. 1590 SPENSER *Mariphotus* 195 Fresh costmarie and breathfull camomill. 1616 SURFL. & MARKII. *Comitrie Farme* 182 Costmarie and Avens. .. to give a savour like spice in pottage and Salads. 1620 VENNIE *Via Recia* vii. 157 Costmary is also called Alecoast. .. if it be steeped a while in Ale .. it maketh a pleasant drinke. 1863 F. BURR *Veget. Amer.* 416 Costmary is a hardy, perennial plant.

† **Costning**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *costn*-en, COSTEN v. 2 + -ING.] Cost, expense.

c 1205 LAV. 22547 Sixti scipen mid his aære costninge bringen heom to Londenne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 151 Hou me lvest þane time and costninge uor to lyearn þing þet naȝt ne is woȝ bote to ydele blisse.

† **Costnung**. *Obs.* [OE., f. *costnian* = *costian* to tempt: see COSTEN v. 1.] Temptation.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 13 Ne zelud þu us on costnung [Luthif. in costunge]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ne led us noht in to costnunga. a 1200 *St. Neat in Anglia* III. 108 His feondes settige wapnen ðæt mid costnungen.

**Costo-** (kɒstə-), taken as combining form of L. *costa* a rib, in anatomical and physiological terms, mostly in sense 'pertaining to, or connecting, the ribs and ...' as in **costo-ventral**, **-central**, **-chondral** [Gr. *χόνδρος* cartilage], pertaining to the ribs and their cartilages, **-clavicular**, **-colic** [COLON 1], **-coracoid**, **-pubic**, **-scapular**, **-sternal**, **-thoracic**, **-tracheal** [Gr. *τράχηλος* neck], **-transverse**, **-transverse**, connecting the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebrae, **-vertebral**, **-xiphoid**. Also **costo-inferior**, **-superior** (respiration), in which the chief movements are those of the inferior or superior ribs (cf. COSTAL 1); **Costotome** [Gr. *-τομή* cutting], an instrument for cutting through the ribs or costal cartilages in dissection.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 111 The costo-clavicular ligament .. connecting the sternal extremity of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib. 1865 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 359/2 [The axillary artery] is protected by the costo-coracoid ligament. *Ibid.* IV. 335/2 The costo-inferior and abdominal ties [of respiration] in boys. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 191 Middle Costo-Transverse Ligament. 1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 8/2 The costoxiphoid ligament.

**Costodie**, -dy, *obs.* ff. CUSTODY.

**Costom**, -able, *obs.* ff. CUSTOM, -ABLE.

**Costrel** (kɒstrel). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4-5 costrille, -ell(e), 5 costrele, -ylle, costerell, (6 kostorell, 7 costrell), 9 costrell, 4-9 costrel. [a. OF. *costerel*, synonymous with *costeret*: cf. med.L. *costarium*, *costerium*, 'poculum vinarium', and, in same sense, *costrellus* (Du Cange).]

OF. *costrel*, -et, are generally taken as dims. of *coste* basket, panier; but they have the form of dims. of *costier* 'that is by the side', L. type \**costarium*. Cf. the med.L. equivalent *collateralis*, also OF. *costereau* (= *costerel*) a dweller side by side, a neighbour.]

A vessel for holding or carrying wine or other liquid; a large bottle with an ear or ears by which it could be suspended from the waist (whence the antiquarian designation 'pilgrim's bottle'), or a small wooden keg similarly used, in which sense it is still in dialect use.

[a 1400 MS. in *Prompt. Parv.* 95 *Uter*, anglice a botel, sed *collateralis*, anglice a costrell. De cute dicis *utres*, de ligno *collateralis*.]

c 1280 *Sir Peremur.* 520 Ac by myddel þer honȝe her a costrel .. ful of bat name cler þat precious ys & fre. 1328 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 9 If also thou thrustist, go to the lill costrels [i.e. costretis] and drynke watris. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 666 *Hyperum* .. And therwithalle a costrel [so 3 MSS.; 3 costret] taketh he And seyde, 'Hereof a draught, or two, or three'. c 1430 LYDG. *Recheis* vii. viii. (1554) 172 b. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxix. The costrell that is olde whan it receyueþ new wyne .. bolneth oute and is in poyntre for to cleue & brest. c 1450 *Nominale* in W. Willeker 724/9 *Hic collateralis*, a costrille.

1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 173 A costrell for ale. 1572 *Iuv. G. Cope* in *Midl. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 331 Two kostorells of foure gallons a piece for drinke. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Oct., In the north they say a costrel of Tarr for a barrill of Tarr. 1824-8 CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Costrel*, a small barrel. It was formerly used here instead of a bottle, by labourers who took milk and beer in it. 1859 TENNYSON *Cervant & Enid* 386 A youth, that following with a costrel bore The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine. 1874 *Archaeol. Trul.* Dec. 431 Mrs. Daily sent for exhibition two costrels, or pilgrims' bottles.

**Costrel** 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 7 -ill. [Cf. COSTARD 2.] The head.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 12 Unless some Country Fore-horse came by .. with a Raine-beaten Feather in his costrell. 1640 BRATTON *Holster Lect.* 92 A wife .. that no image was (for shee could speake) And now and then her husbands costrell breake. 1891 In Sheffield dial. *Costrel* = the head (S.O. Addy).

**Costrel**, -ing, var. CUSTREL, -ING, *Obs.*

† **Costret**. *Obs.* Also -tred. [a. OF. *costeret*.] = COSTREL.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1491 Now, styward .. Bye us vessel gret plente. .. Fattys, tunnes, and costret, Makes our mete without let. 1328-85 [see COSTREL]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 95 Costred or costrelle, grette botelle [MS. *K.* costret or botel]. *onophorism*.

**Costrill**: see COSTREL 2.

**Costroun**, var. CUSTRON, *Obs.*

**Costumary**, *a.* *nance-rod*. [f. COSTUME + -ARY: cf. *customary*.] Of or belonging to costume. 1860 *Chamb. Trul.* XIV. 403 They [shawls] were regarded as mere customary curiosities.

**Costume** (kɒstjuːm), *sb.* [a. F. *costume* (in *Dict. de l'Académie* 1740 pronounced *costumé*), a. It. *costume* custom, use, wont, fashion, guise, habit, manner: -L. *consuetudinis*-em CUSTOM. Used, by Italian artists, of guise or habit in artistic representation, and in this sense adopted in French and Eng. early in 18th c. Thence transferred to manner of dressing, wearing the hair, etc., and in later times to dress.]

1. In historical art: The custom and fashion of the time to which a scene or representation belongs; the manner, dress, arms, furniture, and other features proper to the time and locality in which the scene is laid (*obs.*); hence, those belonging to a particular painting or sculpture.

1725 J. RICHARDSON *The Painter* 53 Not only the Story, but the Circumstances .. the Habits, Arms, Manners .. and the like, must correspond. This is call'd the observing the Costume. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. Costume. To observe the costume, among painters, is to make every person and thing sustain the proper character. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (R.). This is hardly reconcilable to strict propriety, and the costume, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer. 1827 RICKMAN *Archit.* (1848) 216 The costume of these heads is often useful as a guide to the date of the building.

b. *transf.* in literary art.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 124 Here is surely as gross a violation of the costume of manners as we find in the Achilles of Racine. a 1832 SIR J. MACKINTOSH (Webster), I was extremely delighted with the poetical beauty of some parts [of the Lay of the Last Minstrel]. The costume, too, is admirable. 1835 STERLING *Lett.* in *Carlyle Life* II. ii. (1872) 97 The costume of his [Sterne's] subjects is drawn from the familiar experience of his own time and country.

2. The mode or fashion of personal attire and dress (including the way of wearing the hair, style of clothing and personal adornment) belonging to a particular nation, class, or period.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 78 There is always a certain pleasure in contemplating the costume of a distant nation. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. i. 4 The clergy had no canonical costume. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x. A Swiss officer of the guards, who had resided some time at Paris, and caught the costume, but not the ease or manner of its inhabitants. 1818 - *Hist. Mil.* xxi. Her .. tresses of long fair hair, which, according to the costume of the country, unmarried women were not allowed to cover with any sort of cap. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 313 In costumes of that simpler age they came.

b. The dress and 'get-up' of an actor or actress in representing a character in the play.

1883 *Truth* 31 May 760/2 Madame Judic changed her costume thrice.

3. Fashion or style of dress appropriate to any occasion or season; hence, dress considered with regard to its fashion or style; garb.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36/6 For outdoor costume. 1840 BEACONFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 18 Feb., It was generally agreed that I am never to wear any other but a Court costume. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 1. 57 The best travelling costume. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii. The airiest costumes had been worn on these festive occasions. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 297 His costume was eccentric and affected.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1814 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 20 note, Whosoever Mr. Southey issues from the press, we find him arrayed in different costume. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xxi. 268 They [birds] are already in full summer costume.

4. (with a and pl.) A complete set of outer garments; in shop parlance, a woman's gown or 'dress', as the chief piece of her costume.

1839 BEACONFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 10 Feb., She .. departed in a white silk costume with border trimmings of birds of paradise feathers. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/6 Advt., Great Costume Sale. Fine Melton Costumes, with Medallions, really good quality.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* Costume-piece, a dramatic piece in which the actors wear a historical or other costume different from that of the present time (or at least of the Victorian era.)

The dresses for a 'costume-piece' are provided by the manager, for a 'modern piece' by the actors themselves.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 The 'costume-composers' of the present day .. are still supreme law-givers to the majority of their sex. 1889 *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 7/2 What man in a Shakespearean or 'costume' piece would think of wearing his own hair upon his face?

**Costume**, *obs.* ff. CUSTOM.

**Costume** (kɒstjuːm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To provide with a costume or dress; to arrange the costume or get-up of a theatrical piece.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 243 Spanish painters took .. great liberties with costuming their Saints. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley cxii, I had costumed my fair friend in my dragon cloak. 1884 A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* I. 213 The eccentricities .. in which they costumed their minds.

**Costumed** (kɒstjuːmd), *pp. sb.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Provided with or dressed in a costume. 1840 BEACONFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* 18 Feb., All our men were costumed but Scholefield and Muntz, and a few Rads.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Sept., He is as much astray as a costumed clown would be in a conventicle.

**Costumer** (kəstɪmər). [f. COSTUME + -ER: adaptation of F. *costumier*.] A dealer in costumes; one who makes or supplies costumes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1891 KATE FIELD *Washington* iv. 369/4 Costumers tell me they cannot sell short skirts, so they never keep them in stock.

**Costumery** (kəstɪməri). rare. [f. COSTUME sb. + -ERY.] Arrangement of costumes; costumes in the mass.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 166 Great praise .. bestowed upon the costumery and grouping of the piece. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist. Eng. Thought* II. 447 That business of buff-jerkins and mediaeval costumery which offends us in the inferior parts of Scott's writings.

**Costumio** (kəstɪu mik), a. nonce-wd. Of or pertaining to costume; in costume.

1806 J. CARTER in R. DAVIES *Wakes through York* (1880) 203 Three bustos .. highly to be prized for their costumic references. 1855 L. HUNT *Old Cr.* *Suburb* I. 195 Finally, to adopt the convenient word of .. Mr. John Carter, there stands on each side of the first story, the 'Costumic Statue of a charity-child'.

**Costumier** (kəstɪmɪər). [a. F. *costumier*, f. *costumer* to COSTUME.] One who makes costumes; a dealer in costumes; esp. one who sells or lets out on hire costumes and 'properties' for actors, masquers, etc.

1812 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 509/4 Our modern costumiers take measure by algebra, and cut out by diagrams. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 655/4 His painters and costumiers did their work to admiration. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 307 A thing of costumiers and *bric-à-brac* dealers.

**Costuming** (kəstɪmɪŋ), vbl. sb. [See -ING 1.] The action of fitting with a costume; material used for or forming part of costumes.

1896 KANE *Art.* *Espl.* I. xii. 134 Boots, socks, and heterogeneous costumings of our returned parties. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 6/2 Dr. ... Klapp .. was responsible for the costuming and making-up [of the actors in the Acharnians].

**Costumist** (kəstɪmɪst). rare. [f. COSTUME sb. + -IST.] A professed connoisseur in costume (see COSTUME sb. 1).

1826 D. WILKIE in HAYDON *Corr. & Table-t.* I. 364 And much more detail than the strict modern costumists allow. **Costuolle**, obs. (Kentish) f. COSTFUL.

**Costuous** (e, -tyous (e, var. COSTIOUS).

**Costur** (e, var. COSTER 1). Obs.

† **Costy**, a. Obs. [f. COST sb. 2 + -Y.] = COSTLY. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 312 More costly and profitable. — *Wks.* (1880) 194 Costy bokis. *Ibid.* 210 Costy festis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 77 *Costy, sumptuous.*

Co-subordinate, -suffer, etc.: see Co-*pref.*

† **Co-supreme**. Obs. [f. Co- 3 + SUPREME.]

One who holds a position of supremacy in conjunction with another; a joint overruler. (Cf. CONSUPERE a.)

1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xviii. To the phoenix and the dove, Co-supremes and status of love. 1619 H. HURTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 48 These co-supremes, which over-rule the fate, Enthronize him in Saturn's regal state.

**Cosy, cosey, cozy** (kɒzi), a. and sb. Also 8 *Sc.* colsie, 8-g coseie, cozie. [Orig. *Sc.* (and perh. north. Eng.): derivation unknown.

Guesses are that it is connected with *Coss*, or with Gaelic *còsagach* 'full of holes or crevices; sheltered, snug, warm', f. *còsag* 'little hole, crevice, dim. of *còs* hollow, hole. But neither of these seems tenable, the phonetic form and the sense both presenting difficulties. App. the primary sense was of personal condition, not of places or circumstances.]

A. adj. 1. Of persons: Comfortable from being warm and sheltered; snug.

1709 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 24 (Jam.) When I was colsie at home. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* vi. To keep you cosie in a hoord. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* 311 Where I hope you'll be cosy and free from bustle and fatigue. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix. After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very cosy. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Jan. 7 He lay warm and cozy.

2. Of a place: a. Sheltered and thus warm; this passes into the sense of b. Sheltering, keeping warm, in which one is warm and comfortable. Often both notions are involved.

1785 BURNS *To F. Smith* xviii. Then cannie, in some cozie place, They close the day. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* i. xlii. Fits the high crags cleaving, Raised a' round a cozie screen. 1806 MISS WORDSWORTH *Address to Child*, Here's a cozie warm house for Edward and me. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 219 Frank leaned back in a cosy arm-chair. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 105 The rooms so cosy and nice.

B. sb. † 1. (See quot.) Obs.

1856 *Engineer* I. 117/4 (little) Patent Cosy Express. Mr. H. R. ABRAHAM'S Patent Cosy Carriage. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cosy*, the name given to a small kind of omnibus recently introduced.

2. A quilted covering placed over a tea-pot to retain the heat; more fully, *tea-cosy*. A similar covering to keep an egg warm, an *egg-cosy*.

[Known to me about 1848. F. Hall.]

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. § 349 (1870) 274 It is not unusual to preserve the heat of teapots by a woollen covering, but the 'cosy' must fit loosely. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/4 Advt., Cushions, Tea Cosies, Antimacassars, etc.

Comb. 1890 H. S. HALLETT *1000 Miles* 250 We carried a cosie-covered Chinese teapot.

3. A cosy seat; spec. a canopied seat for two, occupying a corner of a room. [Called in F. *causerie*, which has perhaps suggested *cosy* in English.] 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 65 The salon itself .. is a pleasant room, gaily painted, with cosies all round it and a huge mass of gorgeous flowers in the centre.

**Cosyer**, var. of COZIER Obs., a cobbler.

**Cosymmedian** (kɒsɪmɪdiən), a. Math. [f. Co- 2 + SYMMEDIAN.] Of triangles: Having the same symmedian lines.

1888 J. J. MILNE *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* 147 Triangles ABC, A'B'C' so related, and having the same symmedian lines AKA', BKB', CKC', are called *Cosymmedian triangles*. *Ibid.* 150 If two triangles are cosymmedian, the sides of one are proportional to the medians of the other.

**Cosyn**, -yns, -yng, obs. ff. COUSIN.

**Cosynage**, obs. f. COZENAGE.

† **Co'syner**. Obs. [= Pr. *cosiner*, Sp. *cocinero*, F. *cuisinier*, med.L. *cocinarius*, -erius = L. *coquinarius* cook, master of the kitchen, 'præfectus coquinus' (Du Cange), f. L. *coquina*, med.L. and Sp. *cocina*, Pr. *cozina*, F. *cuisine* kitchen.] A cook; in quot. the member of a priory having superintendence of the kitchen.

1533 *Wells Wills* (1890) 162 The cosyner of Baiton, my gostly father, to pray for me xxx. 1533 *Ibid.* 162 Sir Will. bayly, cosyner [Canon of Taunton Priory].

[Du Cange cites a document of 1529 signed among others by the *Bursarius*, *Granetarius*, and *Coquinarius* of a priory.]

**Cosynes** (s, obs. f. COUSINESS.

**Cot** (kɒt), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5-9 cott. [OE. *cot* neut. (pl. *cotus*), in Lindisf. Gosp. also ? *cott* (dat. *cotte*, *cottum*) = MDu. *cot* (infl. *côte*), Du. *kot*, MLG. and mod.LG. *kot*; also ON. *kot* (infl. *koti*) neut. = OTeut. type \**kutōn*. Beside this is found in same sense OE. *cote* (see COTE) = MDu. *côte*, MLG. and mod.G. *köte* (*kothe*) wk. fem., also sometimes in MLG. and Ger. dial. wk. masc. The form with *tt* found in Northumbrian is also in Rhenish dialects of G. from 14th c. *kotte*, but the gemination is not original, and merely marks the short vowel.

From the same root came OE. *cýte*, *cýte*, *prop. cýte* cot, cell, chamber (whence app. ME. *CHETE*) = OTeut. \**kutōn*, in which *haus* is in abt. relation to *kut* =

1. A small house, a little cottage; now chiefly poetical, and connoting smallness and humbleness, rather than the meanness and rudeness expressed by *hut*. In OE. used more widely for 'cottage, house, bed-chamber, den'. Sparingly represented in ME., in which *cote* and, later, *cottage* were more frequent terms. *Cote* in this sense having become obs., or merely dial., about 1605, *cot* has been revived as a poetical and literary term. c. 893 K. ÆLFRIC *Orat.* ix. ix. § 17 *Et* ham æt heora cotum. c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xi. 7 *Cæstas* mino meo mid sint in cotte [c. 975 *Rushw.* Gosp. cote; Vulg. *cubili*]. *Ibid.* Luke xii. 3 *Pæt* in eare spreced ið woeren in cotum [c. 975 *Rushw.* Gosp. in cotum; Vulg. in *cubiliis*]. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 13 *Witodlice* 3e worhtun *pæt* to *peofa* cote [c. 1160 *Hath. Gosp.* to *peof-coten*]. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 362 *We* ne mei not, wíðuten swink, a lutei kot arenen. c. 1245 *Song Poor Husband.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 *Sæthe* y counte ant cot had to kepe. c. 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 576/4 *Cottagium*, a cottage, or a cot. c. 1635 QUARLES *Env.* iii. xii. (1718) 174 *Poor* cots are ev'n as safe as princes halls. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* n. 36 *O* leave the noise town, O come and see Our Country Cots, and live content with me! 1725 Dr. For. *Voy. round World* (1840) 259 *Huts* or cots of the mountaineers. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. vi. Did to a lonely cott his steps decoy. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 129 *To* every cot the lord's indulgent mind Has a small space for garden-ground assign'd. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 178 *A* few humble fishermen's cots. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* ii. (ed. 3) 33 *In* cot as well as castle.

2. A small crection for shelter or protection, as for sheep, a bell, etc.; = COTE 2. Also in comb. as *bell*-, *sheep*-, etc.

c. 1450 *Nominal* in W. Wulker 730 *Hec casula*, schepcot. *Ibid.*, *Hec barcaria*, i. *ovile*, a schepcot. 1804 J. DUNCAN *Hist. Hereford Gloss.*, *Cot*, a barn for folding sheep. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 66 Lucken church [has] a cot for one bell placed on the western gable.

3. A case or protecting covering; a finger-stall; the covering of a drawing-roller in a spinning frame, etc. Now dial or techn.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. i. li. 21 *In* Moscow .. men .. in time of snow, wear a cot or couer for their noses. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cot* .. a leathern cover for a sore finger. 1840 SPURDINS *Suppl. Forby* (E.D.S.), *Cot*, a case for a wounded finger.

4. Comb. (In OE. *cot* occurred in numerous compounds; later combinations often vary with *cote*, and more recently *cot* appears to be used as a contraction for *cottar* and *cottage*.) *Cot*-folk, *cote*-folk (Sc.), *cottars*, *cottar*-folk; *cot*-garth dial. (see quot.); *cots*-work, domestic work (cf. COT sb.<sup>3</sup>). Also *COT*-HOUSE, *COT*-LAND, -ER, *COT*-LIE, *COT*-MAN, *COT*-SET, *COT*-BETLA, *COT*-TOWN.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 69 What poor cot-folk pit their patch in, I own it's past my comprehension. 1795 POWELL *Antiq. Romance* 157 As to the home or cots-work, that was done by the women and children of the family. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cotgerth*, a small ground enclosure attached to a cottage.

**Cot** (kɒt), sb.<sup>2</sup> dial. Also 6 *cotte*, 7 *cote*. [ME. and Afr. *cot*; Godefroy has, app. for the same thing, in OF. (1410) the derivative *coterel*, pl. *coteriaux*, 'en oster [i. e. des laines] sning, gais, ciotins, esconusses et coteriaux', and says that *cottier* is now, in the arrondissement of Veivins, hard and matted wool used for mattresses.

Possibly identical with med.L. *cottum*, *cotum*, 'bed-quilt, stuffed mattress,' this being a purpose to which 'cot' was applied. Cf. *Statut. Antiq. Carthus.* in Du Cange s.v. 'Cotum vel coopertorium de grossis ovium pelibus'. *Cottum*, again, is identified with ONF. *coute*, *coete*, OF. *colite*, *cotte*, mod F. *couette*, quilt.]

1. Wool matted or felted together in the fleece.

1357 *Act 3r Eduw. III.* c. 8 *Et* que nul Marchant nautre qi achate laines face autre refuys des laines que ne solet estre fait devant ces heures; cest assavoir de Cot, Gare vileine tuson. 1389 *Act 13 Rich. II.* c. 9 *Que* nulle deincein ou forein ne face autre refus de leynes sinoun cod gard et vilein.] 1471 *Acta Audit.* 18 (Jam.) Ij sek of gude wolle, but cot or ter. 1531 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 *No* maner person. [shall] willede .. within any fleesce. *tailes*, deceptful lockes, *cotte*, *calles*, *combre*, *lambes* wolle, or any other thinge. 1607 COWLE *Interpr.*, *Cote* is a kind of refuse wolle clung or clotted together. 1791 HAMILTON *Burthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. vi. 209 *Throw* a small handful of cot or refuse wolle into the boiler. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cot*, a sheep's fleece that has become matted together during growth. [So in *N. Linc.*, *Leicestersh.*, and *W. Somerset Glossaries*.] 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Strut. Wool Gloss.* 352 *Cots*, matted locks of wool forming a hard felt in the fleece. 1888 ANDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cot*, knotted wool from sheep.

2. A confused entangled mass; a tangle: esp. applied in some districts to seaweeds or conservæ, that accumulate in pools, drains, etc.

1851 *Fril. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 295 The internal drains [in Linc. fens] are .. kept remarkably clear from weeds and cot. 1882 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cot*, any confused heap, tangle, or matting of hair, string, cotton, etc. 1884 S. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., 'The roots were all of a cot.' 'The coin had grown that length, and was all of a cot.'

**Cot** (kɒt), sb.<sup>3</sup> Irish. Also 6 *cote*, 6-7 *cott*. [Irish and Gaelic *cot* a small boat (O'Reilly, Macleod and Dewar): cf. also Irish *cóir* coracle, small boat (O'Reilly).]

A small roughly-made boat, used on the rivers and lakes of Ireland; a 'dug-out'.

1537 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 161 Boates, scowts, wherries, clarans, cottes, and other vessels. 1886 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. 161/2 They took a bote or a cote though, which could not hold above eight or ten persons at a time. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 9. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. x. (1668) 59 *A* little Boat or Cot, if you Angle in great Waters, to carry you up and down to the most convenient places for your pastime. a. 1650 G. BOATE *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 64 (1.) They call, in Ireland, cots, things like boats, but very unshapely, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Ireland* 106 Numerous cots employed in catching salmon. 1862 LEVER *Barrington* vii. One of those light canoe-shaped skiffs—cots as they are called on these rivers.

**Cot** (kɒt), sb.<sup>4</sup> Also 7-9 *cott*. [Anglo-Indian, ad. Hindi *khāt* bedstead, couch, hammock, bier (—Prākṛit *khattā*, Skr. *khatvā*). In Anglo-Indian use from early part of 17th c.; thence it passed into naval use, whence to a child's swing-cot.]

1. Anglo-Ind. A light bedstead; a charpoy.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 The better sort sleeps upon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with gith-weib. 1685 SIR W. HENRIS *Diary Beignat*, etc. 29 July (Y.). I hired 12 stout fellows .. to carry me as far as Lar in my cott [Palankeen fashion]. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* iii. iv. 41 In the East Indies .. Men take their Cots or little Field-Beds, and put them in the Yards, and go to sleep in the Air. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 32/2 Dr. Williams had informed him that Gungabissen might be brought into court on a cott. 1844 J. B. STRELEY *Wond. Ellora* iii. (Y.), I found three of the party insisted upon accompanying me the first stage, and had despatched their camp-cots. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v., In Northern India .. Cot .. is not in such prevalent European use as it formerly was, except as applied to barrack furniture, and among soldiers and their families.

2. A portable bed, or one adapted for transport.

1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 306 Every man in that country has a small cot called a *catre* made to double with a hinge, which may be taken down and wrapped up, with pillows and bed clothes in an oshide to carry on a journey.

3. *Naut.* A sort of swinging bed for officers, sick persons, etc. on board ship, made of canvas, stretched at the bottom by a rectangular frame, and suspended like a hammock from the beams.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cott*, a particular sort of bed-frame, suspended from the beams of a ship, for the officers to sleep in. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 209 Sailmakers making cots for the Royal Family. 1811 A. FISHER *Fril. Arctic Reg.* p. x. We were also provided with standing bed-places, which were deemed to be warmer than cots, or hammocks. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Our captain .. was put in his cot, and never rose from it again.

4. A small bed for a child; properly, one suspended so as to swing between uprights; a swing-cot; also frequently applied to a 'crib' or four-legged bed-stead with sides to prevent the child from falling out.

1818 TODD, *Cot*, or *Cott*, a small bed; as a cradle, as it is yet called in the north of England. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Cott*, the name is now often given to swing-cradles for children. 1856

Mrs. BROWNING *Poems*, *Tears*, The babe weeps in its cot.  
 1890 *Furrier's Catalogue*, Swing cot, perforated sides, with half tester. Patent swing-fold cot, can be readily folded into a thickness of 3 inches.

b. A bed in a children's hospital.

c. 1884 *TEENYSON Children's Hospital* iv, Here is the cot of our orphan. 1891 *Low's Handbk. Charities London* 50 An infirmary for sick children, containing twelve cots. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/4 The endowment of a cot in the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea, which the Princess of Wales has named after her late son.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cot-fame*, *cot-bed*.

1799 *Mat. Grnd.* I. 459 They should sleep in hammocks, or on cot-frames. 1856 *Olmutz Slave States* 611, I was informed that I must get up, that the servants might move the cot arrangement, and clear the cabin for the breakfast-table.

**Cot**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [In sense 2 contracted from or referring to COTQUEAN 3; sense 1 may be more directly related to COT *sb.* or its family.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1695 *KLUNNETT Par. Antiq. Gloss.*, *Cotarius*, the inhabitant of any country cot. Hence a country clown is now called a mere cot, as a citizen ignorant of country affairs, a mere cit.

2. A man that does domestic or household work usually done by women; a 'betty'; hence *cot-betty* (U.S.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cot* for *Cotquean*, a man that meddles with women's matters. 1771 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 3/4 He's a cot, still dangle about in the kitchen. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Cotbety*, a man who meddles in the woman's part of household affairs. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cot*, a man who interferences in the kitchen, a molly-coddle. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lin. Gloss.*, *Cot*, a man or boy who cooks or does other womanly work. [So in Glossaries of *Cheshire*, *Cleveland*, etc.]

**Cot** (*kpt*), *v.* 1. [f. COT *sb.*]

1. *intr.* 'To cohabit, to dwell with one in the same house' (Jamieson).

2. *trans.* To put up (sheep) in a 'cot' or sheep-cote; to keep under shelter during inclement weather. Hence *Cotting vbl. sb.*

1804 J. DUNCAN *Hist. Hereford Gloss.*, *Cotting*, folding sheep in a barn. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 676 This breed [of sheep], requires cotting in the winter season. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. X.* II. 436 The system of cotting has the effect of causing the staple of the wool to be much finer. *Ibid.* XIV. II. 456 They lamb in February .. and are sometimes 'cotted'.

**Cot**, *v.* 2 *dial.* [f. COT *sb.* 2] To tangle, mat, or felt together.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cot*, to knot, tangle, mat together. 1884 S. W. *Lin. Gloss. s.v.*, 'Her tail cots so with the dirt' .. 'The sheaves are quiet green and cotted' .. 'The wheat was all cotted together in the bags'.

**Cot**, *v.* 3 *dial.* [f. COT *sb.* 3] See quotes.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), 'To Cott', is said of Men who are apt to intermeddle in such [domestic] concerns. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cot*, to do one's own household work. 1878 DICKINSON *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Cot*, to wait on a sick person; to saunter about home.

**Cot**, *obs.* f. COAT, CUT.

**Cot**, *abbrev.* of COTANGENT.

**Cotabulate**, *var.* of CONTABULATE *v.* *Obs.*

**Cotage**, *obs.* f. COTTAGE.

**Cotangent** (*kotændʒənt*), *sb.* (a.) *Trig.* [f. Co-*pref.* + TANGENT. The L. *cotangens* is used by Gunther *Canon Triangulorum*, 1620.] The tangent of the complement of a given angle. (*Abbrev. cot.*)

1635 I. W. *Sciographia* 47 So is the tangent of R. Z. P. To the cotangent of R. P. Z. 1704 HARRIS (cited by Johnson). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cotangent* is the Tangent of an Arch of a Circle, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees. 1831 BARWELL *Optics* xix. 170 The index of refraction is the cotangent of the polarisation. 1852 Dr MORGAN in R. P. Graves *Life Sir IV. R. Hamilton* III. 387 Put coins in the middle, sines on the flanks, and cotans on the extreme flanks.

B. *adj.* *Cotangent line* = cotangent.

1652 STIRROU *Horometria* iv. i. (1659) 107 The side DE .. (for distinction) may be called a Tangent line, and the side FF a Co-tangent line.

**Co-tangential** (*kōtændʒənʃəl*), *a.* *Math.* Also *contangential*. [f. Co-, CON- + TANGENTIAL.] Having the same tangent.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 130 A line of curvature of a surface is a line which at every point is co-tangential with normal section of maximum or minimum curvature. 1886 JEFFERY in *London Math. Soc. Proc.*, On .. Contangential .. Spherical Circles.

**Cotarnine** (*kōtārnēn*). *Chem.* [a. F. *cotarnine*, f. *narcotine* by transposition of letters.] A non-volatile organic base, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by the action of oxidizing agents on narcotine. (Watts.)

1857 PERCIVAL *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. n. 609 There is a product of the decomposition of narcotine, namely cotarnine. 1873 FÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacop.* 54 By decomposition with sulphuric acid, narcotine yields Cotarnine, an undoubted base.

Hence **Cotarnic**, in *cotarnic acid*, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a product of the action of dilute nitric acid on cotarnine. **Cotarnamic** [AMT] *acid*, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, a product of the action of aqueous hydrochloric or sulphuric acid on cotarnine at 140° or 150°C.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 88 Like aspartic acid, cotarnic acid combines with strong mineral acids. *Ibid.*,

Cotarnine may be regarded as the methylated imide corresponding to cotarnic acid.

**Cotation**, *obs.* form of QUOTATION.

**Cotech**, *dial.* f. CATOCH.

**Cotchel** (*kptʃl*), *sb.* *local.* [Derivation unknown.] A portion (of grain, etc.) left in a sack or bag; a small remnant of a larger quantity.

1847-78 ILLIWEILL *Cotchel*, a sack partly full. *South* [So 1881 in *J. of Wight Gloss.*; 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* (E.D.S.)] c. 1870 *Kentishdial.* (from *cot* + *ch*), I have gathered all the cotchels of saltpetre together and put them into one bag. 1890 *Correspond. fr. London*, 'Cotchell' is a word in use on the Corn Exchange in London to denote a small remnant of a larger quantity .. it may be applied to a bushel left from a sack or .. 100 quarters left out of a cargo.

† **Cotchel**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* Also *kotchel* (l. App. the same as COCKLE v. 3 to cherish. [Cf. F. *cochelet* little cock, *coqueliner* to cocker.]

1578 N. BAXTER *Catvsn on Jonah* 30 They flatter themselves and after a sort kotchell their own minds. *Ibid.* 51 To much .. hath every one of us kotcheled himself in his sins. 1606 BARRON *Ouranion* D; Kotchelling all things in their infancy Till they have got strength and maturity.

**Cotchoneal**, *obs.* form of COCHINEAL.

**Cote** (*kōt*), *sb.* 1 Also 5 *kote*, *cote*, 6-7 *coat* (e). [OE. *cote* fem., a parallel form to *cot* neut. (see COT *sb.*), found also in MDu, MLG., and mod. G.]

†1. A small detached house such as is occupied by poor people or labourers; a cot or cottage. Now only *dial.*

a. 1034 *Lawt'unt* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 418 (Bosw.) Gif hwilc man forstolen þinge ham to his cotan bingce. c. 1150 *Hattin. Gasp.* Matt. xli. 13 To þeof-coten. c. 1300 *Ilavelok* 1141, I ne haue hws, y ne haue cote. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* viii. 16 Bothe pynces payleyes and poie menues cotes. 1382 *Wy-clif Writ.* xi. 1 In desert places they madden lil cot; [1388 little houses]. c. 1400 *Pronp. Part.* 96 Cote, lyttle howse. c. 1475 *Children's Bk.* 48 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 18 [As a kajrle þat comys oute of a cote. 1519 *Four Elements* (1848) 30 Buylidynge nor house they have non at all but wodes cotes and cavyes small. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. III. ii. 448 Call me Rosalind, and come euerie day to my cot, and woe me. 1605 *VANSTEGAN Dec. Inst.* ix. (1628) 286 A Cote in our language is a little shelt built county habitation. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. She them dymist to their contented cotes. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cote*, a sorry, slight County-House or Hovel. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cote*, a village, an isolated farm-house; as Beaumont-cote, Roose-cote. [In Sc. common in names of solitary shepherd's houses or farms, as *East Cote*, *West Cote*, etc.; also in the comb. *cote-house* a cottar's house.]

2. A slight building for sheltering small animals, as sheep, pigs, fowls, or for the storage of anything; a shed, stall; *spec.* a sheep-cote.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 1081 Her cotes make biforne .. and parte hem so betwene That every styne a moder wol sustene. 1524 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyshe* (Percy Soc.) 8 Go se & wyspe oure weathers in the cote. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. xxiii. 4 He doth me folde in coates most safe. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxxii. 28 Stalles for all manner of beasts, and coates for flocks. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 186 Where Shepherds pen their Flocks at eve In hund'rd Cotes Amid the field secure. 1691 *RAY Creationist* (1704) 177 Lean Hogs have been glad to creep into their Cotes. 1805 *LUCOCK Nat. Woot* 297 The produce of the Spanish cotes. 1865 *DIXON Holy Land* II. 46 The dove-seller kept his cotes for the accommodation of persons too poor to sacrifice a kid for lamb. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cote* .. a small building set apart for any special purpose; as *Peat-cote*, a house or place to put peat or turf in; *Salt-cote*, a place where salt was wont to be made on the sea-shore. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cote*, a shed for small cattle, or fowls. [So in *Dialect Glossaries of Sheffield, Cheshire, Shropshire*, etc.]

b. Now chiefly in combination, as in *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *bell-cote* (in which *cot* also occurs); and in more local use, *pig-cote*, *swine-cote*, *peat-cote*, *salt-cote*, etc., which see.

c. *fig.*

1868 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec. Every little human creature folded into the kindly cote of it [the Refuge Society] is .. a thief or a pauper the less.

3. *Comb.* See COT *sb.* 1, 4.

**Cote** (*kōt*), *sb.* 2 *Coursing.* Also 7 *coat*. [f. COTE *v.* 1] The action described under COTE *v.* 1

1575 *TURBURY Venerie* 246 He that giueth most Cotes, or most turns, winneth the wager. A Cote is when a Greyhound goeth endways by his fellow, and giueth the Hare a turn .. but if he coast and so come by his fellow, that is no Cote. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxii. (1748) 356 She from the dogs doth spin, That strive to put her off, but when he cannot reach her, This giving him a coat, about again doth fetch her. 1848 *JOHNSON Sportsman's Cycl.* 194 A cote is when two dogs start even together, the hare going in a straight forward direction, and one dog draws endways by the other, and gives the hare a turn.

**Cote** (*kōt*), *v.* 1 ? *Obs.* Also 6-7 *coat* (e), (*quote*). [Of uncertain origin. Etymological writers have treated it as a doublet of COAST, mod. F. *côteyer*; but under the prec. sb. (quot. 1575) *cote* and *coat* are distinguished: cf. also COAST *v.* 10]

1. *trans.* (*Coursing.*) Of one of two dogs running together: To pass by (its fellow) so as to give the hare (or other animal) coursed) a turn.

One dog *cotes* the other: Sir W. Scott erroneously makes the hound *cote* the hare or other animal.

1555 *Instit. Gentlemen* G ii j, Hunters .. wil affirme .. that the fallow dogge cotid the whyte, when as euen dede the falow came behind. 1602 *and Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* II.

v. (Arb.) 31 The buck broke gallantly: my great swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at the first behind, mainly presently coted and out-strip them. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xliii. (1748) 355 Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other coats. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubreuxia* (1877) 14 The Swallow-footed Greyhound .. with celeritie Turnes his affrighted game, then coates againe His forward Rival. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xvi. No greyhound loves to cote a hare, as I to run and course a fool. 1825 — *Talism.* viii, [A dog of] swiftness to cote an antelope.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To pass by, go beyond; to outstrip, surpass.

1566 *DRANT Horace* A vij, For he that thinks to coate all men and all to ouercome. c. 1590 *GRENE fr. Bacon* I. 144. 1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1639) 81 They have in some sorts outgrowne them in it, and quoted them in all, one only excepted. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. iii. 330 Wee coted them on the way. 1602 MARSTON *Antonius Rev.* IV. iii, Quick observation scud To coate the plot, or els the path is lost. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii. 324 My lovd son, get but to be first at turning in the course, He lives not that can cote thee then.

**Cote** (*kōt*), *v.* 2 Also 7 *coat* (e). [f. COTE *sb.* 1] *trans.* To put (animals, etc.) in a cote.

1630 in E. PEACOCK *N. W. Lin. Gloss.*, Not having a swine cote to cote up his swine in. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 29 When you have any swaine that is set up, Coate it as soone as you can. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/a All Sheep .. when Lodged .. are either Coated or Housed. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* T iv, If he give leave to them to Cote or Lodge any.

Hence *Coted ppl. a.*

1866 *JEAN INGELW Poems* 225 Or cooing of the early coted dove.

**Cote**, *v.* 3 Also *coat* (e). [F. *coter*.] *Obs.* form of QUOTE, q.v.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 The Gekes .. cotede yeres at the glory of their victory from the captiuite of Troye. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. N. T.* Pref. (R.), The text is throughout coted in the margin. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* xii. i Or any passage coted. 1660 S. FISHER *Ruswick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 244 To be more critical in Coting.

**Cote**, *obs.* f. COAT, COOT, COT.

**Cote**, *var.* of QUOT *Sc. Obs.*, rate, due.

**Cote-a-pye**: see COUTREPY.

**Cote-armure**, -hardy: see COAT.

**Coteful** (*kōtʃʊl*). [f. COTE *sb.* 1 + -FUL.]

As many as fill a cote.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 11 A coteful of pigeons.

**Cotel**, *Cotelar*, -ere: see CUTTLE, CUTLER.

**Côtelette**, Fr. form of CUTLET, q.v.

**Cotellax**, *obs.* f. CUTLASS.

**Co-teller**. [Co- 3 b.] One who tells along with another; the second teller or counter of votes in the House of Commons.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 Mr. Joseph Cowen .. acted as co-teller with Mr. Balfour.

**Cotemporane**, -anean, etc.: see CONT.

**Co-tenant**. [Co- 3 c.] A joint tenant. Hence **Co-tenancy**, **Co-tenure**.

1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* Wks. 1890 III. 307 Halting, therefore .. I waited for my solitary co-tenant of the Cop. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 194 *headnote*, One tenant .. has no right of action against his co-tenant.

1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* iv. 112 The 'Judgments of Co-Tenancy' is a Brehon law-tract. It puts, at the outset, the question, 'Whence does Co-Tenancy arise?' The answer given is 'From several heirs and from their increasing on the Land'. 1866 [see Co- 3 a] Co-tenure.

† **Coter**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. In 7 *coater*. [f. COTE *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] The tenant of a cote, a cottager.

1631 *Fitz-GERFAY Cornu-horders* 36 Your poore neighbour, some poore coater, some daily labourer for his groat.

**Coterel**, -ell, *obs.* ff. COTERELL.

**Coterell** 1 (*kptērl*). *Feudal Antiq.* Also *coterell*, -ill. [a. OF. *coterell*, med.L. *coterellus*, dim. of OF. *cotier*, med.L. *cotarius*, *coterius*, the occupant of a cota or cot. Cf. COTERIE.] A cottar, a cottager.

c. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (Du Cange), Septem villani quisque de una virgata, & 26 coterelli, & a servi. 1289 *Charter* in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* I. 439 Una cum villanis, coterellis, eorum catallis, serviciis, sectis et sequelis. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* x. 97 (MSS. G & I) These were almes .. to comforte suche coterels [other MSS. coters]. *Ibid.* 193 (MS. I) As coterels þei lybben. 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 96/1 Coterelle. 1560 in *Crossraguel Chart.* (1886) I. 120 His and thair subtenments, cottallis, servandis, and assignayes. 1866 *MAINE Mag.* XIII. 252 Besides these villans there are eight coterells or cottagers, four of whom are women and probably widows. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 75 There are nine coterells, each holding a cottage, and most of them an acre of land.

¶ Applied (erroneously) to the tenement.

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor, Cotta* or *Coterell* in old English, is the same that a Cottage, or a little house. [Hence in PHILLIPS 1657-1706.] c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 193 Each Copholder of a yard land, halfe yard land, farrundle, and Coterell.

**Coterell** 2, *dial.* [a. OF. *couturelle*, \**cote-rolle*, dim. of *couture*, *cuture* cultivated land; -L. *cultura* tillage, *CULTURE*, in med.L. = *ager cultus*.] (See quotes.)

1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 133 (D.) Here [Sheppey-Isle] are several *Tunnuis* in the marshy parts all over the island, some of which the inhabitants call Coterells; these are supposed to have been cast up in memory of some of the Danish leaders who were buried here. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Coterell*, a little raised mound in the marshes to



which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the salters are submerged by the tide.

**Coterie** (kō'tē-ri). Also 8-ary, coterrie. [a. F. *coterie* 'a company of people who live in familiarity, or who cabal in a common interest' (Littré), orig. 'a certain number of peasants united together to hold land from a lord'; 'compagnie, société, association of country people' (Cotgr.), f. *cotier* = med. L. *cotarius*, *coterius* cottar, tenant of a *cota* or cot. Cf. F. *coterie* 'a base, ignoble, and servile tenure, or tenement, not held in fee, and yielding only rent, or if more, but *cens* or *surcens* at most' (Cotgr.).]

By Walker and Smart stressed on the last syllable as French: the latter has the *o* short; whence the 18th c. *coterie*, and its riming in Byron with *lottery*.]

†1. An organized association of persons for political, social, or other purposes; a club. *Obs.* 1764 *Univ. Museum* Jan. 6 A numerous and formidable society of persons of distinction, property, abilities, and influence in the nation, is now forming, and a large house of a deceased nobleman is hired for their assemblies, which society is to be called *The coterie of revolutionists*, or of *anti-ministerialists*, from the French word *coterie*, vulgarly called a *club* in English. 1766 D. BARRINGTON *Observ.* Stat. 249 note. The word *coterie*, of which so much has been said of late. 1774 *FOOTE COZENS* i. Wks. 1799 II. 146 My expences in... subscription-money to most of the clubs and coteries.

2. A circle of persons associated together and distinguished from 'outsiders', a 'set': a. A select or exclusive circle in Society; the select 'set' who have the entrée to some house, as 'the Holland House coterie'.

'A friendly or fashionable association. It has of late years been considered as meaning a select party, or club, and sometimes of ladies only' (Todd 1818).

1738 *Common Sense* I. 345 Beware of Select Cotteries, where, without an Engagement, a Lady passes but for an odd Body. 1768 *STEVENSON* *Sent. Jour.* (1778) II. 164, I was lifted directly into Madame de V...s Coterie. 1779 M. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct. You recollect what M. de Thrale said of him, among the rest of the Tunbridge coterie, last season. 1821 *BYRON* *Yvan* iv. cix, Fame is but a lottery Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a coterie. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 400 Lady Holland was saying yesterday to her assembled coterie. 1880 *VERN. LEE* *Sind. Italy* iii. i. 68 A man... belonging to the most brilliant coteries of the day.

b. A 'set' associated by certain exclusive interests, pursuits, or aims; a clique.

1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. III. 12 Catiline, Clodius and some of that coterie. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. v. 207 A certain coterie, of men, skilful in the mystery of good painting. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. 8 § 32 Written for an exclusive coterie, not for the world. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. lvi. 359 In vain had Tiberius chafed under the jeers of this licensed coterie. 1888 W. D. HAMILTON *Cal. State Papers, Domestic Ser.* 1644 Pref. To this religious element... revived the bitter animosities of the old political parties, and caused the members [of Parliament] to group themselves into coteries.

c. A meeting or gathering of such a circle.

1805 MOORE *To Lady H*—iv. Each night they held a coterie. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 347 We are so accustomed now to this style of fusillade, that all we do is to lie close, and continue our little coteries.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Of animals, plants, etc.

1865 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* 219 With the permission of the masters of the coterie they build their nests in the vacancies that occur in the squares. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wand* 85 The genus *Pajus* is an exceedingly handsome and attractive coterie of orchids.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coterie-speech*.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 3/4 A coterie-speech—not to say a jargon—current only on the highest heights of culture.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Coterie** *v.*, to associate in a coterie. **Coteriean** *a.*, of or pertaining to a coterie; *sb.* a member of a coterie. **Coterieish** *a.*, savouring of a coterie. **Coterieism**, the spirit or practice of coteries.

1866 *Surr. Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 156 If... I can do otherwise than coterie with Neville and the Beauchamps. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 67 Drest by Coteriean Laws. 1778 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 225 Ye Coterieans! who profess No business, but to dance and dress. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 590 [She] received an immense quantity of praise from the English press, courteous, cordial, and coterieish. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 584 This spirit of coterieism is so prevalent. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 517 The polished coterieism of Moore.

**Coterminal**, *a.* [Co-2.] Variant of **CONTERMINAL**; = **CONTERMINOUS** 3.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 205 Zones of climate are not co-terminal with zones of latitude. 1870 E. MULFORD *The Nation* vi. 8. The scope of the latter is held as coterminal with the apprehension of the former.

†**Co-terminate**, *a.* *Obs.* = **CONTERMINATE**.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 32 The Stagge and Sheepe may be co-terminate, In Nature's final Surfe.

**Co-terminous**, *a.* [Improperly formed: cf. **CONTEMPORARY**.] = **CONTERMINOUS**.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perih* 59 These... fences are constructed and maintained at the mutual expence of co-terminous heritors. 1861 J. G. SHERRARD *Fall Rome* vi. 293 It was their policy to have a co-terminous kindred power on the opposite side of the Alps.

**Cotesian** (kō'tē-zī-ān, -zī-ān), *a.* [f. the name of Roger Cotes, a distinguished English mathema-

tician, 1682-1716.] Pertaining to Roger Cotes or his mathematical discoveries.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Cotesian theorem*, an appellation used for an elegant property of the circle discovered by Mr. Cotes. 1796 HURTON *Math. Dict.* s. v.

[**Cot-gare**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Coth**, obs. form of **QUOTH**.

**Cothe, coath** (kō'th), *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *coth*, 1-3 *cothe*, 5 *coth(e)*, *kothe*, 8-9 *dial.* *couth*, *cooth*, 9 *caud*, *coad*. [OE. *cōth*, *cōde* disease, pestilence, affecting men or beasts.]

†1. Sickness, disease, pestilence; an attack of illness, as swooning, the pains of childbirth, etc.

c. 1000 in Thorpe *Hom.* II. 545 (Bosw.) Seo cōth ðe læcas hatap paraliss. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 234 Wip wambe copum. 1086 O. E. *Chron.*, Swyle cōde com on mannun... þæt mænige menn swulton. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Cumeð cōde oðer qualm and michel þerof felleð. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96/1 Cothe, or swownyng, *sincoþa*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 173 Ne hap the wumman in ony kothe be And may returne and geyn lyf take. 1460 CAR- GRAVE *Chron.* 120 Hir cothis fel upon hir [Pope Joan] betwix the Colisse and Seynt Clement Chereh. c. 1460 *Towne- ley Myst.* 31 These wederes ar so hidus with many a cold coth.

2. Now a disease of sheep and cattle; cf. **COM. dial.** [Cf. **COED** *ppl. a.* diseased.]

1041 O. E. *Chron.*, Mycel orfes was... forefaren... þurh mist-lice cōð. 1764-1815 *Young* *Annals Agric.* *Cand*, the rot in sheep. *Corinn.* 1809 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cooth*, a cold caught by a cow or horse. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 512 Anthrax or coad in sheep and cattle.

**Cothe** (kō'th), *v.* *dial.* Also *coathre*, *cawthe*.

[f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* 'To faint' (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*).

2. *trans.* To give (sheep) the 'coe' or rot.

1867 J. R. WISE *New Forest* (1880) 281 The springs in the New Forest are said 'to cothe' the sheep,—that is, to disease their livers. 1880 E. *Corinn*, *Gloss.* s. v. *Cawed*, A sheep affected by that disease elsewhere known as rot is *cawed*. In Dorset it is *a-cothed*. 1884 *W. Morning News* 20 Dec. 8/6 In 1879 there was a great loss among their flocks in Devon, a greater part of them being cawed.

**Cot-house, cote-house.** *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. *COT* *sb.* 1, *COTHS* *sb.* 1 + *HOUSE* *sb.*]

1. A small cottage; *spec.* in Scotland, the house of a cottar.

(Although usually spelt *cot*, the actual word in the south of Scotland is *cote*, pronounced the same as *coat*, with the long *o* that has arisen from original short *o* in an open syllable, as in OE. *cō-te*, ME. *cō-te*.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 96 Ne scottis man suld duel in ane house that was loftit, bot rather in ane litle cot house. 1685 R. HAMILTON *Let. in Faithful Contendings* (1780) 198 Among the Cot-houses of Scotland. 1795 MACNELL *Will & Jean* ii. vi. Twice a-week to Maggie's cot-house, Swift by post the papers fled. 1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 258 'That I couldna make a cothouse in Kirkbride... look like hame to my own hairs?' 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cot-house*, the most usual name for a cottage; the latter is hardly ever heard among those who live in one.

2. A slight shelter; a shed, outhouse, etc.

1666 DEKKER *Sev. Sinus* iii. (Arb) 27 Creeping into the Beadles Couthouse. 1610 HOLLAND *Candens Brit.* I. 423 Londoners... laugh at strong walled cities, as cotte houses for women [*muliercularum habitacula*]. 1871 J. R. WISE *New Forest Gloss.*, *Cot-house*, an outhouse, shed.

**Cothurn** (kō'thurn, kō'thurn), *a.* [f. *a. cothurne* = L. *cothurnus*; see **COTURNUS**, the ordinary form.] = **COTURNUS**.

1606 PEACHAM *Graphice* (1612) 127 Melpomene [having] on her feet her high Cothurn or Tragick Pantofles of red Velvet and Gold. 1827 BEDDOES *Let. in Poems* p. lxxvi, [She] lays aside the mask, mantle, and cothurn. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 233 The sacrifice of a booted calf, a calf with cothurns on its feet.

b. = **COTURNUS** b.

1865 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 382 Uplifted on the cothurn half a yard above the natural stature! 1860 MORTLEY *Netherl.* (1867) III. 284 She did not drape herself melodramatically, nor stalk about with heroic wreath and cothurn.

**Cothurnal** (kō'thurnāl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. *cothurnal-us* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the cothurnus; of tragedy, tragic.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 130/1 Cothurnal buskins. 1657 *Lusts Dominion* v. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIV. 183 The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it in rich cothurnal pomp. 1659 CHAMBERLAIN *Pharonda* ii. iv. Then in its high Cothurnal scenes, a lofty tragedy Erects their thoughts.

†**B. as *sb.* = **COTURNUS**. *Obs.***

1626 G. SANDYS *Life of Ovid* (R. Suppl.) The tragick stage on high cothurnals climes.

**Cothurnate** (kō'thurnāt), *a.* [ad. L. *cothurnāt-us*, f. *cothurnus*; see *-ATE* 2.] Shod with the cothurnus; buskined; tragic.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* ii. 33 With royall stile speaks our cothurnate Muse. 1625 *Hierarch.* iv. 243 Sophocles the Prince of the Cothurnate Tragedie.

So †**Cothurnated**, **Cothurned** *ppl. a.*, buskined.

**Cothurnian**, †**Cothurnic** (in quot. *quothurn- nicks*), †**Cothurnical** *a.* = **COTURNAL**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Cothurnated*, one wearing buskins. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 562 With peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and cothurned. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Old Hording Hagg* (1860) 90 Her feet are enveloped in her aulean or rather cothurnian buskins. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 132 Her measured cothurnian step. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Erck.* Prol. Our Muse... to the highest pitch her wings shall reare, And provid quothurnicke action

shall devise. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 28 After your saucie manner in a cothurnicall challenge.

†**Cothurno**, *Obs.* [a. It. *cothurno*.] = next. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegy. Verses, Leave we the baggage then behind and to our matter turn us As Coryate did, who left at home his socks and his Cothurnoes.

†**Cothurnus** (kō'thurnəs), [L., ad. Gr. *κόθου- vos*; rarely adapted as **COTHURN**.] A thick-soled boot reaching to the middle of the leg, worn by tragic actors in the ancient Athenian drama; a buskin.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Sophocles is said to have invented the cothurnus. 1798 EDGEMORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 29 The actor on the stage is admired whilst he is elevated by the cothurnus. 1820 W. TUCKER *Lucian* I. 551 Think of a tragic actor, who should stand with one foot in a high cothurnus, while the other was quite unshod. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 60 The Cothurnus... equalised the stature of the actors.

b. *fig.* As characteristic of tragedy, or of a tragic and elevated style.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. She too wears the mask and the cothurnus, and speaks to measure. 1884 FARRAR *Messages of Bks.* xv. 300 St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic cothurnus, yet his lightest words are full of dignity.

**Cothy, coathy, a.** *dial.* [f. **COTHS** *sb.* + *-Y* 1.] Diseased, sickly. Of sheep: Affected with the 'coe' or rot.

1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Cothy*, faint, sickly, ailing. A dog is said to be cothy when he is meek and delicate. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Cothy*, rotten; applied to diseased sheep.

**Cotice**, obs. form of **COTISE**.

**Coticher, cotiger**, obs. ff. **COTTAGER**.

†**Coticular**, *a.* *Obs.* rare<sup>1</sup>. [f. L. *cōticula*, dim. of *cōs*, *cōt-em* whetstone + *-AL*.] Of the nature of a whetstone.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 184 Rubble slate, or coticular slate, or indurated clay.

**Co-tidal** (kō'tī-dāl), *a.* [Co-2.] Of or pertaining to the coincidence in time of tidal phenomena, *esp.* that of high water. *Cotidal line*, a line on a map connecting all those places at which high water occurs at the same hour.

1833 WHEDDILL in *Phil. Trans.* 151 The cotidal lines so produced will be nearly perpendicular to the length of the sea. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 164 'Co-tidal line'... a line passing through all those points which have high water at the same hour of the day.

**Cotidian, Cotidian**: see **QUOTI**.

**Coti'gnac** [F.], var. **CODINAC**; cf. **COTINATE**.

†**Coti'gulate**, *v.* *Obs.* [Error for *contigulate*.]

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* ii. To Tile a house, *coti'gulate*.

**Cotilidon**, obs. form of **COTYLEDON**.

**Co-tillage**. [Co-3a.] Co-operative tillage, as practised in ancient village communities.

1883 STEBOHM *Vill. Commun.* iv. iii. 121 In the co-tillage, the team... was assumed to be of eight oxen.

So **Co-tiller**.

1833 STEBOHM *Vill. Commun.* iv. iii. 121 If any dispute should arise between the co-tillers as to the fairness of the ploughing.

**Cotillon**, †**cotillon** (kō'tī-lən, kō'tī-yōn), [ad. F. *cotillon* petticoat, peasant girl's jupon, dim. of *cotte* coat, in 18th c. given as name to a dance for four or eight persons: see Littré.]

1. The name of several dances, chiefly of French origin, consisting of a variety of steps and figures.

In English usage now only as a foreign term; but in U. S. commonly used as a generic name for quadrilles, and particularly applied to a dance consisting of an elaborate series of steps and figures, called specifically the *German* *a.*

1766 [C. ANSTEV] *Bath Guide* xiii. 140 Miss Clunch and Sir Toby perform'd a Cotillon. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iii. v. These outlandish heathen Allemandes and Cotillions are quite beyond me! 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 126 Warlocks and witches in a dance; Nae cotillion brent new frae France. 1831 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *Dan. Manners Amer.* xiv. (1839) 127 [In America] they call their dances cotillions instead of quadrilles. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 If I am ever caught dancing the German cotillon.

b. *attrib.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 124 Monday's dress ball, Wednesday's concert, Thursday's cotillon ball. 1837-42 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1851) II. xv. 229 Some cotillon party, or subscription ball at a dollar a head.

2. A piece of music suited to or arranged for the dance.

1828 in WEBSTER.

3. 'A woollen material in black and white for ladies' skirts' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

**Cotinga** (kō'tīngā), [F. *cotinga*; originally native name in S. America.] A South American bird, or family of passerine birds, of brilliant plumage.

Originally applied to the Sky-blue Chatterer (*Amphisp. cotinga* of Linnæus); this (under the name *Cotinga carulea*) was subsequently made the type of a genus, the cotingas, which has since been taken as the type of a family *Cotingi- da*, cognate to the *Amphelidae* or Chatterers.

1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* II. i. 94. 1793 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1822) XV. 33 Few birds have such beautiful plumage as the Cotingas. 1840 CUVIER's *Antiq. Kingd.* 182 The Cotingas have the beak compressed, as in the generality of fycatchers.

Hence **Cotingine** *a.*, pertaining or related to the cotinga.

† **Cotiniate**. *Obs.* [ad. 16th c. *F. cotignat* (Paré), also *cotignat*, now *cotignac*: see CODINIAC.] A confection made of quinces.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 98 Your dried suckets, then your marmalades, and cottinates. 1620 VLN-NEH *Via Recta* vii. 112 The Cotiniate, or Marmalade made of Quinces.

**Cotise** (*kptis*), *sb.* *Her.* Forms 6 cotys, 6-9 -ize, 7 -is(æ), cottize, -as, 7-9 cottice, 9 cottise, cottice, 7- cottise. [a. *F. cotice*, in 16th c. *cottise*, of uncertain origin.]

1. An ordinary, in breadth the fourth part of a bend; usually occurring in couples, one on each side of a bend, less, or other charge; cf. *COST sb.* 4 [1300 *Stige Carlawerock* (1828) 12 O une blanche bende lee De deus cottices entre alea.] 1572 BOSWELL *Armoria* 12 A Cotte, is the fourth parte of the bende. . . and is called at somtime a Cotys, somtime a Batune. 1610 [see *COST sb.* 1.] 1844 BURKE *Encycl. Heraldry* s.v. *Brownie*, Sa. three ligers passant in bend betw. two double cottices arg.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.* 1650 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. vi. (1611) 271 If the things be liuing, and ense upon the Shield, then shall they be called properly Supporters; but if they are inanimate, and touch not the Escutcheon, then shall such Armes be said to be (not Supported, but) Cottised of such and such things. . . And these Cottises. . . are so called. . . of Costa, the Rib.

**Cotise** (*kptis*), *v.* *Her.* For forms see prec. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To border (a bend, fess, chevron, etc.) on both sides with cottises, barrulets, etc. See also prec., sense 2.) Hence *Cot-tised ppl. a.*, *Cot-tising vbl. sb.*

1572 BOSWELL *Armoria* II. 60 A bende, cottized with two cottises. 1610 [see prec. 2.] 1682 *Land. Cas.* No. 1644/4 Engraven with these Arms, viz. On a Fess Cottised between three Half-Moons, as many Roses, also. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* (Parker) 89 Cottised, Cottised, or Accotised, said of a bend borne between cottises. 1864 BOWELL *Heraldry Hist.* & *Pop.* xiv. 255 They appear. . . to have cottised their own silver bend with the two bendlets.

**Co-titular**. [*Co-* 3 b.] One of the patron saints to whom a church is jointly dedicated.

1889 J. MORRIS in *Archaeol.* LII. 390 The painting represents St. Paul, one of the original co-titulars of the chapel.

† **Cotization, cott-**. *Obs. rare.* [a. *F. cotisation*, earlier *cote-, quot-*, n. of action from *cotiser*, *quotiser*: see next.] Allotment to each person of the amount of contribution to a tax, etc.

1604 E. GRIMSTON in *D. Costin's Hist. Indies* vi. xiii. 459 The division was not made by equal portions, but by cotization, according to the qualities and wealth of the Country. 1611 COTWELL, *Cotization*, a Cotisation, assesment, or taxation.

† **Cottize, cottize**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [a. *F. cotiser*, formerly *cottiser*, f. *cote-*—*L. quota*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To fix the quota of, to assess; hence to assess or estimate the worth or dignity of.

1602 W. WATSON *Deuocordon* 257 [He] took upon him to cotive our English nobles, and gentles there, affirming that there were not past three or fourer. . . that were of any noble or generous blood.

† **Cotland**. *Hist.* Also *coth-*. [f. *COT sb.* 1 + *LAND*. Early documentary evidence shows chiefly the latinized forms *cotlandum*, *cotlanda*.] The piece of arable land (of about 5 acres) held along with his cot by the Old English cotset or cottar.

1120 in *Monast. Angl.* I. 325 Item una virgata terræ, cum dimidia unus Cotlandi tota, sicut fuerat Walteri. — *Ibid.* II. 128 Unam wiam, & 2 Cotlandas cum dominio & prato. 1316 *Patent* 9 *Edw. II* (in *Blount Law Dict.* s.v.). De una Cotlanda terre in Walthford. 1399 in *Kennet Par. Antiq.* II. 189 Dimidia acra jacet ibidem inter cotland quam Johannes Goldeing tenet ex una parte, et cotland quam Thomas Webbe tenet ex altera. 1866 ROBERTS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 76 'Three [acres] of cotland with a messuage.

**Cotlander**. *Sc.* 'A cottager, who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land' (Jamieson).

**Cotlequo**. corruption of COQUELICOT.

1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 217 A new rich silk cotlequo gown.

† **Cotlif**. *Obs.* [OE. *cot-lif* neut., f. *cot* *COT sb.* 1 + *lif* life, living, dwelling: cf. *mynstre-lif* monastery.] A cot-house, a cottage; or (as some think) a village.

1601 O. E. *Chron.*, Hy. . . forberndon ðone ham æt Wealham and oðra cotlif fela. 1720 *Chatter* (attrib. to Edw. Conf.) in *Coat. Dipl.* IV. 204 Ic ann ðat sainte Petre and ða gebroðran habban ðat cotlif Euerlesce. 1750 *Prov. Alfred* 259 in O. E. *Misc.* 118 Wo is him þat wuel wif bryngþ to his cotlif.

† **Cotloft**. *Obs.* App. a variant of COCKLOFT. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xiv. 45 These [elder brothers] are the Toppes of their houses indeed, like cotlofts, highest and emptiest.

† **Cotman**. *Hist.* Also 6 cote man. [f. *COT* 1, *COTE* 1 + *MAN*.] The tenant of a cot or cottage; a cottager, 'cotset', or 'cotterell'; in *Sc.* a cottar. Also *attrib.*, as in *colman land*, agricultural land held by a cotman.

1086 *Domesday Bk.*, *Worcestersh.* (Spelman), Et 8 bordaril & Cotmanni cum 2 carucis. 1358 *Durh. Halnolte Rolls* (Surtees) I. 24 Quilibet cotmannus habeat partem suam pasture. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 142, I bequith unto every cotman within the towne of Myddilton 1/2d a pece. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 13 Everie house holder,

as well gentle men as also husbandmen and cote men. 1823 *Calcuttan Mercury* 20 Nov. (Jam.). A boy belonging to a cotman on the farm. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 193 At Rotherfield. . . there are three kinds of land, Assait, Faithing-land and Cotmanland.

**Coto**. In *Coto-bark*, name of an official bark, obtained from Bolivia, and used to control diarrhoea and excessive perspiration (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hence **Cotoin** (*Chem.*), a fragrant balsamic substance in yellowish white crystals, obtained from coto-bark.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 573 Experiments. . . have shown that the active principles of coto-bark are not always the same, some samples yielding, not cotoin, but other bodies having similar but weaker medicinal properties.

**Coton**, *obs.* form of COTTON.

**Cotoneaster** (*kotwunstæst*). [mod. Bot. *L. f. cotonea*, *colonia* quince + *-ASTER*.]

A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, inhabiting northern Europe and the Himalaya mountains, one species being a rare native of England. Some of them are cultivated as ornamental shrubs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cotonaster*, in botany, a name given by several authors to a species of the *crataegus*. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xix. (1813) 324 *Cotoneaster* (a meular), dwarf quince. 1882 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. 567 *Cotoneaster* on a wall partly shaded by trees. *Mod.* The wall of the porter's lodge is covered with evergreen cottonasters.

**Cottonnade**: see COTTONADE.

**Co-tortment, -torture**: see *Co-*.

**Cotwal**: see KOTWAL, police officer (in India).

† **Cotquean** (*kptkwān*). *Obs.* Also 6 cote-cott, 6-8 cot-. [f. *cot* + QUEAN 'woman', *esp.* as a depreciatory term. The first element is apparently *COT sb.* 1, *COTE sb.* 1 in the sense 'mean house, hut': the original meaning being thus 'housewife of a labourer's cot'. Thence the transition is easy on the one side to 'one who has the manners of a labourer's wife, rude ill-mannered woman, vulgar beldam, scold' (cf. *hussey*, *HUSSY*, from *housewife*), and on the other to a 'man who acts the housewife'.]

1. (app.) The housewife of a cot or labourer's hut. To play the cotquean: said of a man: see sense 3. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Kotquean*, *Cotqueane*. 1586 *NASHE Almond for Parrot* 5 The Vicar of Little Down, in Norfolk. . . groping his owne hennes, like a Cotquean. 1624 *HARVEY Gynæc.* iv. 180 Aristotle holds it as inconvenient and uncomely for the wife to busie herself about any publick affaires, as for the man to play the cotqueane at home.

2. *obprobriously*. A woman to whom the manners of such a housewife are attributed; a coarse, vulgar, scolding woman, a low beldam. (Cf. such expressions as 'to scold like a market-woman', 'a fish-wife', 'a tinker's wife', etc.) 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 146 Why thou. . . Cotqueane and scrattop of scolds wilt thou never leave afflict- ing a dead Carcass. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. iii. [*Spitler to Fume*] We are a king, cotquean. . . we will cudgel thee to death, if thou find fault with us. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wycht* by Railing and scolding more meretricium worse then Cot-queanes. 1633 *FORBES* *1st Pity* i. ii. Scold like a cot-quean; that's your profession.

3. *contemptuously*. A man that acts the housewife, that busies himself unduly or meddles with matters belonging to the housewife's province. Cf. similar use of *old wife*, *old woman*, etc. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 9 *Cap.* Look to the bakke meates, good Angelica, Spare not for cost. *Ner.* Go you Cot-queane, go, Get you to bed. 1611 *DRYDEN Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 177, I cannot abide these apertne husbands; such cotqueanes. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 372 They fell upon him with obprobrious words, of Coward, Cotqueane, Milksopp. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 P. 4. a 1719 ANDERSON (J.), A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a cotquean; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 4 June 295: They brand a man with the name of a cot-quean. 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 113 If thou'rt a Cotquean by my soul, I'll split thy pruriginous nawl.

Hence **Cotqueaned ppl. a.**, made a (male) cot-quean. **Cotquean-ity** (*nounce-wd.*), character or quality of a (female) cotquean. **Cotquean-like a.** 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, This unbry- deled and cotqueanelike manner of scolding and lavishness of tongue. *Ibid.* 454 Cotqueanelyke rayling Rascallyke raging. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. iii. We tell thee thou angrest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy cotqueanety. 1704 D'URRÉ *Hell beyond Hell* Tales 79 Like a cotquean'd fool, whose life is less'd, if he can please his wife.

**Co-traitor, -tripper, -trustee**: see *Co-*.

† **Cots**. *Obs.* A deformation of *God's*. Cf. *cocks*, *COCK sb.* 8, *COPS*.

1526 100 *Merry Tales* Shaks, Jest Bk. (1866) 150 By cottes blut and her mayle. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) Bijb, Angels! Cots blue-hood. I pray you who sent her thither? 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III. 1, Cots my life I have a good mind to pull your eyes out!

† **Cotset**. *Hist.* [OE. *cot-sēta* (Somner), lit. 'occupant of a cot', chiefly known in latinized form *cotsetus* and OF. *cotet*, *cotet* (pl. -es) in *Domesday* and other early sources; f. *COT sb.* 1 + *-sēta* = OLG. *-sēto*, OHG. *-sēto* sitter, dweller.]

In *O.E. Law*: A villain who occupied a cot or cottage with an attached plot of land, held by service of labour. (See note to *COTTAR* 1.)

[c. 1086 *Domesday Bk.*, *Wiltshire* (Du Cange), Rogerius Comes: Octo villani, & octo Cosce cum quingue carucis. c. 1125 *Laws of Hen. I.* c. 30 (Spelman) Willani vero vel cotseti, vel feidngi, vel qui sunt hujusmodi viles vel inopes personæ, non sunt inter legum iudices numerandi.] 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Cotsets*. the meanest sort of men, now termed cottagers. [1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 427 The Domesday Survey. . . attests the existence of. . . nearly 7000 cotarii and cotseti, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce. *Ibid.* 431 The exclusion of the villani, cotseti, and feidngi. . . from the judicial duties of the shire-moot.] 1883 SEEBOM *Vill. Commun.* 63 [citing Liber Niger of Peterb. Abbey, 1125] In Kateringes. . . there were 8 cotsetes, each holding 5 acres. . . The 8 cotsetes work one day a week, and twice a year make malt.

b. *Comb.* *Cotsetland* = COTLAND.

*Liber Ramesimensis* 8265 (Du Cange) Dedit prædictus Abbas prædicto Hugoni. . . unam Cotsethlandam cum libero servitio.

† **Cotsetla, cotsettle**. *Hist.* Also *cote-*. [OE. *cot-*, *cote-sēla* lit. 'occupant of a cottage' (-sēla settler); app. the same as *cot-sēta*.] = prec. (See quot. 1890.)

c. 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 432 Cotsetlan riht, be ðam ðe on lande stent. 1861 FRANKSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 The tenants, cotsetlas, geburs, and genents, were the semi-servile. 1890 W. CUNNINGHAM *Growth Eng. Industry* 102 The cotsetle had a holding of about five acres, and was bound to work for his lord one day a week all the year round (week-work) and three days a week in harvest (moon-work).

† **Cotso**, *int. slang.* *Obs.* Variant of CATSO; but perh. associated with COTS.

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. iii. Cotso! I know 'em a little. 1741 RICHARDSON  *Pamela* III. 374 Cot-so, Madam, that mayn't be so well, neither!

**Cotswold** (*kptswld*). Forms: 4-8 Cotes-wold, 5 Cotteswolve, 6 Cottesolde, Cots-sold, 6-7 Cotsold, 7 Cotsold, Cotsal(l), Cot-wold, 8 Cotsol, Cotswold. [From the 17th c. conjectured to be derived from sheep cots or cotes + WOLD; but the first element is uncertain.]

The proper name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for some centuries for their sheep-pastures, and for a breed of long-wooled sheep named after them. Hence also *Cotswold lion*, a humorous appellation for a sheep.

1306 *Petit. in Rolls of Parli.* I. 198/2 Ecclesie de New- enton super Coteswolve. 1327 *Petit. ibid.* II. 122/1 Unus Sakes & Sys cloves de le meliour Leyn de Coteswold a l'oepe nostre dit Seignour. 1537 *Theristes* in Harl. *Dodley* I. 400 Now have at the lions on Cots'old. 1548 *HALLÉ Chron.* 196 Liberte for certayn cotswolde shepe to be transported vnto the countie of Spayne. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* (Arb.) 70 Then will he looke as fierce as a Cotswold lyon. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iii. 9. 1598 - *Merry W.* I. i. 92 How do's your fallow Greyhound, Sir, I heard say he was out-run on Cotsall. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* III. xviii. (N.Y.) Lo then the mystery from whence the name Of Cotswold lyons first to England came. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Cotswold* (old word), a company of sheepecotes, and sheep feeding on hills. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., I shall cross my Downs with Cotswolds.

**Cott(e)**, *obs.* f. COAT, COOT, COT.

† **Cotta** 1 (*kptā*). *Ecol.* [med. *L. cotta*, *cota* 'tunica clericis propria' (Du Cange): see COAT.] A surplice: see quotes. 1848, 1865.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* (1853) 47 Do you like the short cotta or the long? 1865 *Ch. Times* 25 Nov., The Cotta is the Surplice shortened, and with less ample sleeves. 1884 F. MARION CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 23 Putting on his purple cassock and his white cotta.

† **Cotta** 2. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Cotta*, a sort of measure, used for measuring of carries or cowries, of which it holds 12,000. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, etc.

† **Cotta** 3, *cottah* (*kptā*). *Anglo-Ind.* [ad. Hind. *katthā* (Yule).] 'A small land-measure containing eighty square yards' (Yule).

1784 in Seton-Karr *Select. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* I. 34 (Y.) An upper roomed House standing upon about 5 cottahs of ground. 1883 MATTER *Gospel in S. Ind.* 153 He collected some ten cottahs of paddy.

† **Cottabus** (*kptābōs*). *Greek Antiq.* [L., a. Gr. *κότταβος*.] An amusement of young men in ancient Greece, much in vogue at drinking parties, consisting in throwing a portion of wine into some vessel, so as to strike it in a particular manner.

'The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress's name; if the whole fell with a distinct sound into the basin, it was a sign he stood well with her' (Liddell & Scott).

1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.*, *Athen. Revels*, I must drink water that you may play the Cottabus with Chian wine. 1853 HICKES tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 21 Certain young men, drunk with playing at the cottabus.

Hence **Cottabist**, a player of this game.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 138 There is no cottabist in Sicily to match him.

**Cottage** (*kptōdg*). Forms: 4-6 cotage, 5- cottage. [app. a. AF. \**cottage*, in latinized form *cotagiun*, f. *cota* *COTE* 1, *COT* 1. The force of the suffix was prob. to denote a cot and its appurten-

ances, a cottage tenement; but no distinct evidence of this is quoted. Mod.F. *cottage* is from Eng. OF. had *cotage* as a term of feudal law in the sense of base tenure (*tenure roturière*, Godef.), and the rent paid for a tenement so held. Cf. the following:

*Asmole MS.* 837 (17th c.) art. viii. fol. 162 An Esquire... is he that in times past was Cottrell to a knight... whereof every knight had twice at the least [in] attendance upon him, in respect of the fee, For they held their land of the knight by Cottage, as the knight held his of the king by knight service.]

1. A dwelling-house of small size and humble character, such as is occupied by farm-labourers, villagers, miners, etc.

Historically the term is found first applied to the dwelling-places or holdings which under the feudal system were occupied by the cottars, cottiers, cotsets, or cotterells, and by the labourers of a farmstead; dwellings for the labouring classes in rural and urban districts were, under this name, the subject of various legal enactments, such as 31 *Edw. c. 7*, 15 *Geo. III. c. 32*, etc., and, when under a certain rental, were exempted from paying church-rate, poor-rate, etc.; with the disappearance of legal regulations and exemptions, and under the influence of 4, the term has become more vague in its application.

[a 1272 *Charter* in Kennet *Par. Antig.* I. 432 Et non habentur ibidem nisi tria cottagia. 13. *Extensio Maurii* Statutes I. 242 Item inquiturum est de Cotterellis que cotagia & Curtulagia teneant, per quod servitium & quantum reddant per annum pro predictis Cotagiis & Curtulagiis. c 1286 CHAUCER *Non's* *Par. T.* 2 a pourre wydwe... Was whilom dwelling in a narwe cottage. c 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 576 *Cottagium*, a cottage, or a cot. 1502-4 *Act 10 Hen. VII. c. 37* § 5 Too Cottages or Messes wth Flowers & Wharves... in Stepeney. 1514 BARCLAY *Cy. & Upplandishm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Nothyng he hadde to conforte him in age Save a melche cow, & a poore cottage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 440 Thys yere, of an evill favoured olde house or cottage was the Guildhall in London buydled and finished. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. 1. ii. 15. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll.* *Treat.* 166 Kings use not to dwell in Cottages of clay. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 91 By a Statute made in the 31. yere of Queene Eliz. cap. 7, no man may at this day build such a Cottage for habitation, unlesse he lay unto it foure acres of freehold land, except in Market-townes, or Cities, or within a mile of the sea, or for habitation of labourers in Mines, Saylor, Foresters, Sheepeheards, &c. 1722 DE FOE *Reliq. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 59 'Tis a sorry thit would rob a cottage. 1776 KERR *Hints* *Gentil.* (in *Gwilt Archt.* § 3005), We... are apt to look upon cottages as incurable and clogs to our property, when, in fact, those who occupy them are the very nerves and sinews of agriculture. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. i. 4 Mrs. Heron took her round to all the labourers' cottages.

† 2. A small temporary erection used for shelter; a cot, hut, shed, etc. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 8 Y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Syon is left alone like a cottage [so 1611; 1885 booth] in a vynyarde. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 83 In the farther Side of hit I saw it veri poore Cotagis for Somer Dayres for Catel. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 165 The servants of Mutezuma made cottages of straw for the Tamenez or carriers. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 161 Moving houses, built upon wheels like a shepherds cottage. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 344 Sometimes I endeavoured to make the savages of my cottage comprehend that I had lost a friend.

† 3. *transf. and fig.* A small or humble dwelling-place; the cell of a bee, etc. *Clay or earthen cottage*: the 'earthly tabernacle' of the body. *Obs.*

1574 HULL *Ord. Bees* vi. They frame by a marvelous skill and cunning their cottages of wax. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 228 The little pretie Ant couching closely in her countrie cottage. 1644-7 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 We... may be turned out of these clay cottages at any hours warning. 1650 WELDON *Cr. Jas.* I. (1651) 123 Surely never so brave parts, and so base and abject a spirit tenanted together in any one earthen cottage. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 189 This narrow cottage of a world.

4. The term cottage has for some time past been in vogue as a particular designation for small country residences and detached suburban houses, adapted to a moderate scale of living, yet with all due attention to comfort and refinement. While, in this sense of it, the name is divested of all associations with poverty, it is convenient, inasmuch as it frees from all pretension and parade and restraint' (*Penny Cycl. Supp.* (1845) I. 426). In this sense, the appellation *cottage ornée* (*ornée*) was in vogue, when picturesque effect was aimed at.

1765 WALPOLE *Corr.* 23 Aug. My new cottage... is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to call cousins with the mansion-house. 1820 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk*. A cottage with a double coach-house, A cottage of gentility. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 318 A variety of incongruous edifices called villas and cottage ornées. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xxix, The cottage-ornée (as all middle-sized houses with verandas and French windows are now designated). 1876 GUILT *Engl. Archt.* § 3002 The cottage ornée, as it is called... The only point to be attended to, after internal comfort has been provided for, is to present picturesque effect in the exterior.

b. In U.S. *spec.* A summer residence (often on a large and sumptuous scale) at a watering-place or a health or pleasure resort: see COTTAGER c.

1882 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Sept. 196 The shore of Frenchman's Bay... begins to be dotted with these attempts at 'cottage life'. Cottages are rising on all the favourable sites in the neighbourhood of Bar Harbor.

5 Short for *cottage piano*.

1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/3 D'Almaine's pianos... Trichord cottages, from hire or taken in exchange, £20 to £22. 1883

*Ibid.* 11 Sept. 7/4 Moore and Moore's iron pianofortes. Cottages from 36 Guineas.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cottage architecture*, *child, door, eaves, fan, garden, girl, home, nook, room*, etc.; *cottage-born*, *-rousing*, adjs.; *cottage allotment*, a small plot of land let out to a cottager, *esp.* an agricultural labourer, for cultivation (see ALLOTMENT 4); *cottage bonnet*, a woman's bonnet of a shape fashionable in the first half of the 19th c., and seen in early portraits of Queen Victoria; *cottage chair*, a simple form of folding chair; *cottage farming*, farming on a small scale, spade husbandry; so *cottage farmer*; *cottage hospital*, a small hospital, in a cottage or similar building, and without a resident medical staff, provided for the wants of a small community; also, a hospital arranged on the principle of having a number of detached cottages or buildings; *cottage loaf*, a loaf of bread formed of two rounded masses of dough, the smaller stuck on the top of the larger; *cottage piano*, a small upright piano.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 88/a The object of 'cottage allotments is to increase the resources of the labourer. 1798 J. MALTON (*title*), An Essay on British 'Cottage Architecture... comprising Dwellings for the Peasant and Farmer, and Retreats for the Gentleman. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 425 A sudden puff of wind took at once my 'cottage-bonnet. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xiii, The little cottage bonnet and the silk scarf. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 207 Such a Girl as this, 'Cottage-born. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3rd Epiph., Thou here didst sojourn, Cottage-born. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* vii. Wks. (1888) 285/a A 'cottage-child—if e'er, By 'cottage-door on breezy mountain-side... was seen a babe, By Nature's gifts so favoured. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (ed. 9) 12 Cottage children were sent to fetch water. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xvii, Like jagged icicles at 'cottage eaves. 1795 C. MIDDLETON (*title*), Picturesque and Architectural Views for 'Cottage Farm-Houses and Country Villas. c 1824 LANCER (*title*) The 'Cottage Farmer. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* I, The 'Cottage-gables glared in sunshine. 1725 THOMSON *Winter* 89 The 'cottage hind Hangs o'er the enlivening blaze. c 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Homes of Eng.* v, The 'cottage homes of England! In thousands on her plains. 1878 J. P. HOBBS *Life Jesus* II. 9 In their little cottage-homes. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 303 The establishment of a 'Cottage Hospital'. 1890 *Abundant Directory*, The Cottage Hospital... is arranged in two stories, the ground floor comprising two large and two small wards, dispensary, nurses' room, kitchen and laundry, and the upper floor a convalescent room and matron's servants' rooms. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* by Is there no hole, no bridge, no 'cottage-nooke? 1837 THACKERAY *Reminisc.* I, The little red-silk 'cottage piano. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. xi. 195 It was quite a 'cottage-room, with a lattice-window. 1785 BURNS *Winter Nt.*, And hail'd the morning with a cheer, A 'cottage-rousing crew. 1819 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'Grief, thou hast' Wks. (1888) 576/x Now that the 'cottage Spinning-wheel is mute. 1873 SHELLEY *C. Mat.* III. 205 Sleep they least sweetly on the 'cottage thatch, Than on the dome of Kings?

**Cottaged** (kɒtɪdʒd), *pph.* a. [f. prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. Lodged in a cottage or lowly tenement.

*Obs. rare*—1.

1633 EARL MANCHE. *Al Mondo* (x636) 98 Here I dwell cottaged in a house of clay.

2. Furnished or adorned with cottages.

1745 COLLINS *Odes*, *Death* Col. C. Ros x, Humble Harting's Cottag'd Vale. 1789 WORDSW. *Even.* *Walk* 9 Leads to her bridge, rude church, and cottaged grounds. 1832 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 954 The cottaged fields... smile in their vernal green.

**Cottagehood**, *nonce-wd.* [See -HOOD.]

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 201/2 The highest ideal standard of mansionhood, villahood, or cottagehood.

† **Cottagely**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>1</sup>.] Proper to a cottage; humble, mean, poor.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 40 A sorry subsistence, a dry morsel, a three-bare coat, a cottagely condition. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 172 Their tenuity and cottagely obscurity.

**Cottager** (kɒtɪdʒə), *Forms*: 6 cottager, cottiger, cotticher, 6-7 cottager, 7- cottager, (6 cottiger, 7 cottinger). [f. COTTAGE + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who lives in a cottage; used *esp.* of the labouring population in rural districts.

(Johnson's statement, repeated in later Dicts., 'A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own,' is a mere error, app. due to misunderstanding a passage in Bacon.) 1550 LIVER *Serm.* II. (Aib.) 82 The poore cottagers... had ye mylike for a very small hyre. 1555 *Act* 2-3 *Phil.* & *Mary* c. 8 § 2 Every Cottager and Labourer of that Parish. 1590 *Vestry Bks.* (Suites) 29 Everie landloide shall answer for there cottagers for the payment of ij d. in the yere for bread and wyne. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII* (J.), The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 175 Here... the proud Cottager will needs be a Lady, in Hope to conceal her Descent. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 93 But little cause to love the mighty ones Hath the low cottager. 1853 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. xiv. 257 They are living in a hut on the borders of Loch Achray, playing at cottagers, as rich people like to do.

b. As an equivalent of COTTAGER 2.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* x. I. 122 There still subsists in many parts of Scotland a set of people called Cottars or Cottagers... They are a sort of out-servants of the landlords and farmers. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Fife* V. 383 (Jam.) Upon the different farms, a cottager, or, as he is commonly called, a

cotter, is kept for each plough employed on the farm. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cottar*, A small village or hamlet, possessed by cottars or cottagers, dependent on the principal farm.

c. U. S. One who lives in a summer residence or villa of his own at a watering-place, etc.

1882 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Sept. 196 The summer season closed last week for the great body of the Boarders at summer resorts. The 'Cottagers', on persons who, when they go to the country, live in their own houses, will stay nearly three months longer. 1883 *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 111 An illustration of the conflict between the Boarder and the Cottager at our leading summer resorts, and especially those of the seaside.

d. *Cottager's dance*: an old-fashioned kind of country-dance.

1887 *Spot's Househ. Man.*, *Drawingroom* 622 Old Fashioned Dances... Cottager's—4 people stand for this as in the quadrille.

† **Cottagery**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COTTAGE + -ERY.] A cottage holding or tenement.

1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 159 The lord... of this manour... had also a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagery, and a chicken of half a cottagery; and in hay time every one that had a cottagery went a whole day to make hay for him in Grime cloas.

**Cottagish**, a. *nonce-wd.* [see -ISH.] Savouring of cottages; inclined to cottage-life.

1827 E. JENNER in J. BARON *Life & Corr.* I. 97, I feel my mind as cottagish as ever.

**Cottah**: see COTTA 3.

**Cottar**, *cotter* (kɒtə), [Partly ad. med.L. *cotarius*, f. *cota* col; partly a later formation from *COT sb.* 1 + -AR 3, -ER 1.]

1. Sometimes used to translate med.L. *cotarius*, applied in Domesday Book to a villain who occupied a cot or cottage with an attached piece of land (usually 5 acres) held by service of labour (with or without payment in produce or money).

*Cotarius* probably represented the OE. *cotsāta* or *cotset*, *cotsetla*, and *cotman*, or at least, with the *bordarius*, included these. The distinction between the *cotarius* and the *bordarius*, *bordar*, or *bordman*, has not been satisfactorily determined; when both are mentioned together the *bordarii* are usually named before the *cotarii*, and the latter are much less numerous. In some cases, also, Domesday seems to distinguish *cotases* and *cotarii*; thus under the manor of Haseberie, Wiltshire, there are 'xiii cotases, and ii cotar'. In Ellis's Abstract of Population in Domesday (II. 435-6), Devonshire has *bordarii* 487, *cotases* 70, *cotarii* 19. *servi* 3294, *villani* 8070.

[c 1086 *Domesday Bk.*, *Middlesex*, *St. Peter's* (Du Cange), Unus Cotarius de 5 acris qui reddit per annum 40. sol. pro hotis suis.] 1809 BAWDEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 135 libet has now these 4 ploughs, and sixty small Burgesses and sixteen cottars, etc. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 238 The cottar, the bordar, and the labourer were bound to aid in the work of the home-farm.

2. *Sc.* A peasant who occupies a cot-house or cottage belonging to a farm (sometimes with a plot of land attached), for which he has (or had) to give or provide labour on the farm, at a fixed rate, when required. b. A peasant, *esp.* in the Highlands, who occupies a cottage and rents a small plot of land under a form of tenure similar to that of the Irish cottier.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 98 Quidam... puttis cottaris to ouir sair labouris. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* *Min. Bk.* (1855) 53 The yeoman or cottar shall pay four merks, for ilk falzie. 1679 *Royal Procl.* in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1406/2 We hereby Require and Command all the Heretors and Masters of the said Shire of Fife and Kinross, to bring their Tenants, Cottars and Servants. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 42 They have power to judge in questions of highways... to call out the tenants with their cottars and servants, to perform six days work yearly for upholding them. 1785 BURNS (*title*), The Cotter's Saturday Night. 1786 - *Two Dogs* 72 A cotter howkin' in a sheugh, W' dirty stanes biggin' a dyke, Baring a quarry, and sic like. 1808-79 JAMIESON *Dict.*, *Cottar*, *cotter*, Persons of this description possess a house and small garden, or small piece of land, the rent of which they are bound to pay, either to a landlord or a farmer, by labour for a certain number of days, or at certain seasons... The service itself is still called bondage. 1884 MRQ. LORNE in *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 The cotter is a man having any small holding of land, and paying, in proportion to its size, from £1 to £30 of rent. A cottar is a man who as a rule has no land, and inhabits a hovel built by himself, paying perhaps five or ten shillings to the crofter for the use of a 'rig' or two of potatoes. He is the 'con-acre' man of Irish rural non-economy.

3. *Irish*. = COTTIER 2.

1791 BENTHAM *Pauph.* I. 234 Among the Irish cottars... one room is the only receptacle for man, wife, children, dog and swine. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 118 The farmers and labourers are merged into one class, like the miserable cotters of Ireland. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 310 Picture the Irish cotter of fifty or sixty years ago.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

a 1796 BURNS *Her Daddie Forbaid* II, A vera gude tocher, a cotter-man's dochter. 1805 FOSYTH *Beauties* *Scotl.* I. 507 A considerable extent of ground is annually manured in this county by what is called the cottar dung. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Cottar*, Hence *cotterman*, *cotterfouk*, contemptuously *cotter-bodies*. 1815 SCOTT *Grey M.* viii, 'Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses.' 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 127 (Jam.) The residence of the farmer... is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the cottar-town; the inhabitants are vassals to the farmer. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 157 A brighter specimen of cotter prosperity in the north. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm*. xiii. 129 The smallest of conceivable cottar water-farms.



**Cotted** (kɒtəd), *a.* [f. *COT* sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED.] Dotted or lined with cots or cottages.

1822 BYRON *Fun* v. lxvii. The green and village-cotted hill. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 341 The leafy, green, and cotted lane.

**Cotted** (kɒtəd), *pp. a.* [f. *COT* sb.<sup>2</sup> and *v.* + -ED.] Matted, tangled; said *esp.* of a fleece.

1793 *Young Ann. Agric.* XIX. 469 (*Norfolk*) What is called cotted fleeces, being so matted together as to be almost inseparable without great trouble. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Cot*, Cotted fleeces are frequently used for door-mats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'Cotted fleeces' are fleeces with felted lumps amongst the wool.

**Cotter**, sb.<sup>1</sup>: see **COTTER**.

**Cotter** (kɒtər), sb.<sup>2</sup> [See **COTTEREL** sb.] A pin, key, wedge, or bolt which fits into a hole and fastens something in its place.

The term is variously applied to: (a) a small pin which fits into a hole in a bar, bolt, or the like, and keeps something in its place; sometimes a split pin (see *quot.* 1887); (b) a bolt passing through a hole (in a shutter, etc.) and secured on the inside, usually by a smaller pin; (c) a 'key' or wedge-shaped piece of wood or metal used for tightening up or fastening parts of machinery, as the strap-head to the connecting rod, for holding together links of a broken chain, etc.

1649 [implied in *cotter-hole* and *COTTER v.*]. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Boring*, I do not at all like Sockets and Cotters. 1790 E. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Mith.* C. Gloss., *Cotter*, an iron key to a bolt. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal II.* 209 A coupling bar, bolted at both ends with steel cotters. 1842 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc. III.* 11. 350 This simple little contrivance is much preferable to pins and cotters, which are apt to shake out, or to be neglected in the fastening. 1856 *Ann. Reg.* 54 There was an outside shutter fastened by a cotter within. 1880 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 2 The use of the cotters was to tighten up the biacings. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cotter*, an iron pin or peg, split from the bottom into two arms diverging at a small angle. After passing through the hole the arms of course spring apart again, and the pin is secured in its place.

b. *Comb.*, as *cotter-hole*; *cotter-drill*, *cotter-file*, tools for making the holes for cotters to fit into; *cotter-patch*, see *quot.* 188 *cotter-pin*, a cotter, or a pin to keep a cotter in its place.

1649 *Burns Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 Through... the Wood, the tange of the Coultier must come, with a Cotter-hole in it above. 1828 *GARDNER Gun* 85 The thimble is retained in the barrel during the discharge by a cotter pin passing through the barrel, the base of the thimble, and the stock. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cotter-patch*, salt-making term. An iron patch put at one corner of a salt-pan, and fastened with a cotter, to cover the letting out place. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/8 The... Cycling Company have adopted the principle of fixing the pedals to the cranks by means of a cotter pin instead of a nut.

**Cotter**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *dial.* [f. *COTTER v.* + 2] An entanglement; fig. a difficulty, trouble, worry.

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Cotters*, entanglements. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Cotter*... the word is also used for plague, trouble, worry.

**Cotter** (kɒtər), *v.* 1 [f. *COTTER sb.* + 2] *trans.* To fasten with a cotter. Hence *Cottered* *pp. a.*

1649 *Blitham Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 67 To cotter it close to the over-side of the Staff. *Ibid.* 179 An iron bolt... strongly drawn up and cottered fast. 1856 *Ann. Reg.* 54 My father uncottered the window. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. *Cotter*, 'Cotter them shutters, an' let's get to bed.' 1877 M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Eng. Driving* v. (ed. 5) 246 Enginemen are warned against improperly cottering up any joint or brass, and thereby causing the journals to become hot.

**Cotter**, *v.* 2 Chiefly *dial.* [In sense 1, app. a frequentative of *COT v.* + 2; but it is uncertain whether all the senses belong to one and the same word.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To form into a tangled mass; to entangle, mnl., 'cot'.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves Gloss.*, *Cottered*, entangled. 1795 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorkshire* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Cotter*, to entangle; as thread, or the hair. 1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cottered*, *Cotter*, entangled, matted together. The word is usually applied to hair, or wool. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cottered*, matted, entangled; applied to hair or wool. [So in northern *dial.* glossaries generally.]

2. *trans.* To clot, coagulate, congeal.

1577 *HOLINGSHED Chron.* II. 338 A coffin of bones cottered with clods of clae. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves Gloss.*, *Cottered*... clotted. 1825-79 JAMESON s.v., To cotter eggs, to drop them into a pan, and stir them round with a little butter, till edible. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cottered*... coagulated.

3. *intr.* with *up*: To shrivel or shrink up.

1817 J. BELL *Treat. Confect.* (Newcastle) III. 136 If you boil the syrup too strong, the plums will cotter up to half the size. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cottered up*, shrivelled. 1877 *Hollderness Gloss.*, *Cotter up*, to become shrunken, withered or dried up. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cottered*, crumpled, shrunken, run-up; as applied to woollen or cotton goods.

4. To crowd together.

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cottering*, pres. part., crowding together as people over the fire-side.

Hence *Cottered* *pp. a.*; *Cottering* *vbl. sb.*, fig. an entanglement, difficulty (*Whitby Gloss.*).

**Cotterel** (kɒtərəl), *sb. dial.* Also *cotterell*, *cotteril* (l), *cotterel*, -il, *kotrell*. [Closely related to **COTTER sb.**, which may be a shortened form, or the primitive of which this is a dim. So far as evidence has been found, *cotterel* is the earlier. The connexion of sense between 1 and 2 is not clear; they belong also to different localities.]

1. = **COTTER** (in senses a and b). Chiefly *north.*

1590 *Louth Church Acc.* III. 66 For xxx cottierelles and viii wedges to the belles ijs. *ibid.* 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item given to James Huntlye for making kotrells, housses, bolts, and nales, to the bells, vij d. 1625 *Inu.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Two pairs of Cottierells or Copsoles. 1641 *Bst. Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 The 5th thing belonging to a barre [of a hurdle] is cotterills, which... serve in steade of pinnes, being something like unto wood-pinnes but that they have a notch in the midst that they beinge once knocked in they cannot come forth againe; they are made to keepe the spelles fast in their heades. 1793 THORNTON *Lat. to Ray* (E. D. S.), Cotterel, a piece of iron with a hole in to fasten. 1794 W. PRIRON *Carriages* (1801) II. 193 The perch-bolt Key or Cotterell, is a thin piece of iron, fixed through the eye of the perch-bolt. 1793 *Gloss. Swaledale, Yorkshire*, *Cotterell*, a cloven pin to fasten a bolt. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cotteril*, a metal pin put through a bolt-end, so as to prevent the bolt being drawn outward from its place. [So in Glossaries of Cheshire, Cumberland, etc.] 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cottril*, an iron pin passing through a shutter, and fastened on the inside by a peg fitting into a hole at the end.

2. A trammel, crane, or bar, from which a pot or kettle is hung over a fire. *Southern dial.*

1674 GUDPORT *Observ. Bath in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 130 As rust is bred upon pot-hooks and cotterells. 1674 *Ray S. & E. C. Words* 6a A Cotterel, a trammel to hang the Pot on over the fire. 1871 J. R. WISE *New Forest Gloss.*, *Cotterel*, the crane to which the kettle or pot is fastened so as to hang over the fire. 1875 W. D. PARSON *Sussex Dial.*, *Cotteril*, a pothook; a hook to hang spits on.

3. A washer.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cotterel*, the small round iron plate between the nut of a screw and the wood to which it is screwed. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cotter ell*, a washer, or broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt, to prevent it from crushing into the wood. A piece of leather of similar shape used to keep the strands of a mop together.

4. *Comb.*, as *cotterel-bolt*, -lug.

1850 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc. XI.* 1. 246 Held in its position... by means of iron pins or small cotterel-bolts passing through holes in the side of the grooves. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, *Cotterel-lug*, a bar across the chimney breast to which is fastened the pot-hook.

**Cotterel**, *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fasten with a cotterel; to cotter.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K iij b, In this hole is put a peg of wood with a Head upon it, and... Cotterel'd at the small End, that it cannot come forth. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Cottril*, to fasten by means of a cottril.

+ **Cottery**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *cotter*, **COTTER**: see -ERY; cf. **COTTERIE**.] A cottar's holding.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 407 The decrease is attributed to the abolishing of cotteries. 1808 *Agric. Survey, Inverness* 349 (Jam.) Let there be a house and garden provided for a Protestant Schoolmaster. There will arise under his tuition, a race of men and women... whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and cottery.

**Cottice**, var. of **COTTISE**.

**Cottier** (kɒtɪər), *Forms*: 4-5 *cottier*, *cotyer*, 6 *cottior*, 7- *cottier*. [a. OF. *cottier*, *cottier* = mod.L. *cottarius*, *cotterius*, f. *cota* *COT*.]

1. A peasant who lives in a cot or cottage; a cottager; orig. a villain who occupied a cottage; a 'colset', 'cotta' or 'coterell'.

1386 in Madox *Formul. Angl.* 428 (Du Cange) Omnibus tenentibus meis, videlicet Hugandis, Cottiers & Bond. 1393 LANG. P. Pl. C. x. 97 Almes... to comferte suche cottiers [i.e. women put woyneb in Cotes] and crokede men and bynde. *Ibid.* 173 Thee lollers, lachedrawers, lewede eremytes, Couveyten be contrarie as cottiers be lyb ben. 1599 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. 9 Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer. 1603 HOLLAND *Philark's Mor.* 200 [He] asked for bread and water; which the said peasant or cottier gave unto him. 1649 BLITHAM *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 77, I begin with the Poor Cottier, or day Labourer. 1821 MAR. ENDORWORTH *Mann. R. L. Edge-worth* II. 24 They had cottiers, day labourers established in cottages, on their estate. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages* 208 The largest class of all was the semi-servile. Of these villains, bonders, or cottiers, make up the mass, about 200,000 in all. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 136 Every one, from the lord to the cottier, had his customary claims.

2. *spec.* In Ireland, a peasant renting and cultivating a small holding under a system hence called *cottier tenure*.

The main feature of this system was the letting of the land annually in small portions directly to labourers, the rent being fixed not by private agreement but by public competition; recent legal and political changes have rendered this practice obsolete.

1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 6 An Irish cottier finds his business finished when he has dug and planted his potato field. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 120 Some landlords in Munster set their lands to cottiers far above their value. 1868 MILL *Eng. & Ireland*, He was a cottier, at a nominal rent, puffed up by competition to a height far above what could, even under the most favourable circumstances, be paid.

3. *transf.* A small farmer cultivating his parcel of land by his own labour.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 460 These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or cottiers, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune.

4. *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 2), as *cottier farmer*, *rent, tenant, tenure*, etc.; *cottier tenancy*, the tenancy of the Irish cottier; by an Act of Parliament of 1860 defined as tenancy of a cottage and not

more than half an acre of land, at a rent not exceeding £5 a year.

1831 R. JONES *Ess. Distrib. Wealth*, The disadvantage of cottier-tenants. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. § 1 By the general appellation of Cottier tenure, I shall designate all cases, without exception, in which the labourer makes his contract for land without the intervention of a capitalist farmer. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xiv. 475 In Ireland... the tithes... were levied upon vast numbers of cottier tenants, miserably poor, and generally Catholics. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. (1876) 214 In the case of a cottier-tenancy, it is population, and not capital, which competes for the land.

Hence **Cottierism**, the system of cottier-tenure (see 2).

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. x. § 2 The old vicious system of cottierism.

**Cotting**, **Cottise**, -ize: see *COT v.* 1 2, **COTTISE**.

**Cottish** (kɒtɪʃ), *a.* [app. f. *COT* sb.<sup>3</sup> + -ISH.] Savouring of a *COT* (sb.<sup>3</sup>), or cotquean.

1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 119 A gown has such a cottish appearance on a labourer in the vooled.

**Cottoid** (kɒtɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *zoöl.* [f. mod.L. *Cottus* name of a genus of fishes + -OID.] Belonging to a family of fishes of which the type is *Cottus*, a genus related to the 'Miller's thumb.' As *sb.* A fish of this family.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 96/2 Percoids, scianoids, cottoids.

**Cotton** (kɒtən), *sb.* 1 *Forms*: 3-5 *cotoun*, 4-6 *coton*, 5 *cotone*, -un(e, -ounn, -yn, kotyn, 6 *cottonne*, 6-7 *cotten*, 6- *cotton*. [ME. *coton*, *cotoun*, a. F. *coton* = Pr. *coton*, It. *cotone*, OSP. *coton*, Pg. *coito*, a. Arab. قطن *qutun*, *qutun*, in Sp. Arab. *goton*. From the Arab. with prefixed article, *al-qoton*, Sp. *alcoton*, *algodon*, comes ACOTON, q.v.]

1. The white fibrous substance, soft and downy like wool, which clothes the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*); used (more extensively than any other material) for making cloth and thread, and for various purposes in the arts.

(An early use in Europe was for the padding of jerkins worn under mail, and the stuffing of cushions, mattresses, etc.)

[1300 *Siege of Caerlaverock* (1828) 72 Maint riche gamboison garni de soie et cadat es coton. 1381-2 *Comptrols Earl of Derby* (11th. IV) fol. 2 (MS.), 1 lb. fit de coton... 16 d. — 6 lbs. coton, 4 s. 1 c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 272 Thise men ben the bestie worcheres of gold, Syluer, Cotton, Sylk. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 Pare er treez pat beiez cotoun. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 96 Cotune [1499 Pynson, cotton], *bombicium*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 5 Mattresses made of the cotton of the gossampine trees. 1598 HAKLUY *Voy.* I. 93 Cloathes made of cotton or bombast. 1622 WITMER *Philarete* (1633) 69g He... Softer finds those beds of love, Then the Cotton ripest growne. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1766) 108 Apply a drop or two of oil of Cloves on Cotton. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiv. (1876) 195 In 1860, about 622,000 tons of raw cotton were imported into the United Kingdom. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 151 The commercial value of Cotton depends upon the length and tenacity of these hair-cells.

† b. *ph.* Also *phr.* To tread on cottons: to go softly. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 137 Trees also here be that do bring forth cottons. 1677-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvi. 28 As for Man, [the Gospel] teaches him to tread on Cottons, mild's his wilder temper. 1658 L. ROBERTS *Mereh. Map Commerce* 293 The commodities that this place at first afforded... were... Aniseeds, Cottons, Gallies.

† c. ? A piece of cotton-wool. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxxix. 431 Other Farriers take of Gipsiacum the strongest kind, and lay it on the excretion with a cotton.

† d. The fibre used for the wick of candles; a candle-wick. *Obs.*

[1290 *Comptrols Bolton Abbey* in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Craven* 326 In sapo et Cotoun ad Candellam.] 1466 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* 213 For makeinge of candelle and for cotone to the same, xxiiij. d. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cotton for weke, cotton. 1598 FLORIO, *Lucignoli*. -weekes or cottons of candles.

2. The cotton-plant; the genus *Gossypium*. Also, cotton-plants collectively, as a cultivated crop.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 288 In that contree... men putten in werke the seed of cotoun. 1502 TURNER *Herbal* II. 12 b, Cotton is a small bushy herbe wyth a lefe lyke a vinde, but le-ve. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxv. 900 The seed of Cotton is hot and moist. a1668 DAVENANT *Plat. Lovers Wks.* (1673) 410 You shall to the Burmouds, Friend, and there plant Cotton. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 341 The exterior calyx in Cotton and Lavatera is uifid. 1858 R. HOOG *Veg. Kingdom* 105 *Gossypium herbaceum*, or Common Cotton, is the species which is most generally cultivated. *Ibid.* 106 G. *arborescens* is the Tree Cotton... a shrub growing from four to ten feet high.

3. Thread spun from cotton yarn, used for sewing garments and for weaving bobbin-net; also called *sewing-cotton*; in full *cotton thread*.

1848 A. BRONTE *Ten. Wildfell Hall* II. To pick up the ball of cotton, that had rolled under the table. 1877 WILLIAMS & GIBBS *Direct. for Sewing Machines* 13 Where 40 cotton would be used in hand sewing, use 60 or 70 cotton on the machine... Soft finished black and coloured cottons will often break... Use glazed cotton in place of linen thread. 1892 *Reel-label* Best six-cord 24 Sewing-machine Cotton, twopenny reel.

4. Cloth or other fabric made of cotton; in *ph.* cotton fabrics, also cotton clothes or garments.

See CALICO a. b. (The first two quots. apparently belong here.)

14. *Metz. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wulker* 629 *Bumblinism*, kotyn or paklothe. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 935 Looker be blanket, kotyn, or lynn to wipe be nebur ende. 1590 WEBBS *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 A shirt of Cotton and Breeches of the same. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Vit without Money* III. iv. Cloth of Silver turned into Spanish Cottens for a penance. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 389 Our woollens and cottons, it is true, are not all for the home market. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 21 The seamen... dressed in striped cottons. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 179, I think cotton is a more economical wear than woollen; the practice of wearing cotton has grown very much within the last six or seven years. 1887 MABEL WETHERAL *Two N. C. Maids* xxiv. 171 The blue cottons she mostly wore were washed out.

† 5. The pile of fustian. *Obs.*

† 55. *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 27 They strike and drawe the said Irons over the said Fustians unshorne, by means whereof they pull of both the noppes and the cotton of the same Fustians. *Ibid.* And also they layse vp the cotton of such Fustians, and then take a light candle and set in the Fustian burning, which sengeth and burneth away the cotton... downe to the hard thirds, in stead of shering.

6. *transf.* A down resembling cotton growing on other plants.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) I j b. The lenes of centunculus haue both without [and within] a whyte wolle, or cottone. 1598 LYTT *Dodoens* i. xii. 30 Which [the flowers of Folefoot] do suddenly fade, and change into downe, or cotton, which is carried away with the winde. 1657 W. COLTS *Adam in Eden* xiv. 28 It [the Quince-Tree] beareth the Name of 'Cotonea, as some think from the down, which groweth upon the Fruit, which is called Cotton. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 146 The nest is... bound to the twigs with the cotton of plants. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* s. v. *Ochroma*, The cotton [of *O. Lagopus*] is used for stuffing pillows and cushions.

† b. Down or soft hair growing on the body. *Obs. rare.* [So *F. cotton* = *poil follet*.]

1615 CROOKE *Boo of Man* 65 *Pubes* dothe more properly signifie the Downe or Cotton when it ariseth about those parts.

† c. *attrib.* Having (short) 'cotton' or soft hair. *Obs.*

1492 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 202 Quhyte smal cotton lamskynnis to lyne this gowne.

7. With qualifying word prefixed: corkwood cotton, the silky down of *Ochroma Lagopus* (cf. *Silk-cotton*); French cotton, the silky down of *Calotropis procera*; also the plant itself; mineral cotton, a metallic fibre, consisting of fine white threads, formed by sending a jet of steam through a stream of liquid slag as it runs from the furnace; Natal cotton, a textile material obtained from the pods of a species of *Batatas*; + petty cotton, an old name for *Gnaphalium* and allied plants; also called *small cotton*; + philosophic cotton, a name for zinc oxide, when obtained as a white flocculent powder by burning zinc; wild cotton, a name in Scotland for *COTTON-GRASS*. See also *FLAX-COTTON*, *GUN-COTTON*, *LAVENDER-COTTON*, *SILK-COTTON*.

1598 LYTT *Dodoens* i. lxii. 90 Of Gnaphalium or Small Cotton... It may be called also Petty Cotton, or small Bombace: in French *Petit Cotton*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Philosophic Cotton*, a name given by some chemical writers to the flowers of zink, from their whiteness, and silky or cottony appearance. 1808 JAMIESON, *Wild Cotton*, cotton-grass. *Eriophorum polystachion*, Linn.

II. *Attrib. and Comb.*

8. *attrib. or adj.* (without hyphen). Made of cotton: said of cloth, thread, garments, etc.; also in specific names of fabrics or materials, as *cotton batting*, *damask*, *rep*, *russet*, *tick*, *wadding*, etc.

1552 HULOET, Cotton clothe, *xylinus paumis*. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 Twenty pieces of Caracas, which are stained linnen, or Cotton Tapestry. 1697 DAMPNER *Voy.* (1729) I. 384 The Cotton-cloth was to make Sail. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, From the XIIIth century, cotton MSS. are more frequent than parchment ones. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. vii. (1866) II. 140 The muslins and other cotton goods of the East Indies. 1825 SIR J. BOWRING *Autobiog. Recoll.* (1877) 319 Her hair tangled, a common cotton gown on. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 26 Pieces of cotton cloth answer the purpose of a currency in Eastern Africa. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 636/2 Cotton thread for sewing is made by laying together two or more yarns of equal quality and twisting them. 1883 [see *BATTING* 2].

9. *attrib. and general comb.* (with or without hyphen). a. Of or relating to the growing plant or crop, as *cotton bole*, *bush*, *crop*, *field*, *grove*, *pod*, *straw*, etc.; *cotton-planter*; *cotton-growing*, *planting*, *producing*, etc., vbl. sbs. and adjs. Also *COTTON-PICKER*, *PICKING*.

1890 FRAZER *Gold. Bough* I. iii. 353 In the Punjab... when the 'cotton' boles begin to burst. a. 1693 URGUhart *Rabelais* III. II. 414 The Bombast and 'Cotton Bushes'. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 435 The caterpillars of these flies are frequently pernicious to the cotton-bushes. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, You'll lose your bet on the 'cotton-crop. 1861 L. NOBLE *Fleceberg* 23 The 'cotton-fields of Alabama. 1757 DYER *Freeze* II. (1761) 120 (Jodrell) Who plant the 'cotton-grove by Ganges stream. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* LX. 65/2 The 'cotton growers of Louisiana. 1864 DE COIN *Cotton & Tobacco* 68 The 'cotton-growing states of America. 1840 *Ann. Reg.* 68 Several... gentlemen, brought up as 'cotton-planters in the United States. 1890 in *Frazer Gold. Bough* I. iii. 353 Bhogla, a name sometimes given [in the Punjab] to a large 'cotton-pod. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 66 Fields of green crops, or downa stubble, or 'cotton straw.

b. Of or relating to cotton as a commercial product or material, as *cotton bale*, *-broker*, *-card*, *-dye*, *factory*, *fuzz*, *-jenny*, *manufactory*, *manufactory*, *manufactory*, *-mule*, *-operative*, *-reel*, *trade*, *-weaving*, *-worker*, *-wore*, etc.; *cotton-clad* adj. Also *COTTON-SPINNER*, *-SPINNING*.

1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* xiv. Piled with 'cotton-bales, the steamer moved heavily onward. 1782 in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. lvii. 468 Wool-cards, 'cotton-cards, and wire for making them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 1/2 The natives of the New Hebrides have been converted from naked cannibals into 'cotton-clad Christians. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 32 James Hargreaves... was a poor weaver employed in a 'cotton factory at Standhill. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 165 Manchester, with its 'cotton-fuzz, its smoke and dirt. 1835 *Use Philos. Manuf.* 175 The clove originally used by Hargreave in his 'cotton-jenny. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. II. 863 The establishment of 'Cotton Manufactories. 1886 MORLEY *W. R. Greg* Crit. Misc. III. 235 The wonderful machinery of the 'cotton manufacture. 1783 *Specif. Brotherton's Patent* No. 1357. 1 Peter Brotherton, of Pennyquick, 'Cotton Manufacturer. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 The 'cotton-mule of Roberts. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. (1876) 154 The skill of a 'cotton-operative. 1865 E. B. TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* vi. 113 A wooden brick or a 'cotton-reel. 1845 COBBETT *Riv. Rides* (1885) II. 108 To make the Irish 'cotton-workers would infallibly make them happy. 1862 T. GUTHRIE *Pract. Sympathy* (1863) 23 The suffering cotton-workers are not guilty. 1866 FORSTNER *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 352 Several 'cotton-works have been attempted but have not been successful.

10. Special comb.: cotton-backed a. (of velvet and other fabrics), having a back or web of cotton; cotton-bagging, a coarse wrapping material used for baling cotton-wool (Simmonds *Dict. Trade Prod.*); + cotton-bond (see quot.); cotton-cake, a mass of compressed cotton seed from which the oil has been extracted, used (like linseed cake) for feeding cattle; + cotton candle, a candle with a cotton wick (see *CANDLE* sb. 1); cotton-chopper (see quot.); cotton-cleaner, a machine for cleaning cotton by the operations of scutching, blowing, etc.; cotton-elevator, a tube through which cotton is carried to the upper stories of a cotton-mill by means of an air-blast or spiked straps; cotton famine, the failure of the supply of cotton to English mills which was caused by the blockade of the Southern ports during the American Civil War; cotton flannel, a strong cotton fabric with a long plush nap, also called *cotton plush* and *Canton flannel*; cotton-floater (see quot.); cotton-fly (see quot.); cotton gin, a machine for freeing cotton-wool from the seeds; cotton-mill, a factory where cotton is spun or woven by steam or water power; cotton-mouth, a venomous snake of the southern U. S., a species of the copperhead, so called from having a white streak along the lips; cotton-opener, a machine for loosening and blowing cotton after its transport in compressed bales; cotton paper, paper made from cotton; + cotton-pencil, a pencil or brush made of cotton; cotton plush = *cotton flannel* (above); cotton-powder, an explosive prepared from gun-cotton; cotton-press, a machine (or warehouse) for pressing cotton into bales; cotton print, cotton cloth printed with a design in colours; so cotton-printer, -printing; cotton-rat, a rodent (*Sigmodon hispidus*) common in southern U. S.; cotton-rib, a kind of fustian, or corduroy; cotton-rock (see quot.); cotton-rose, a name for the plant-genus *Pilago*; cotton-rush, -sedge = *COTTON-GRASS*; cotton shrub, a shrub of the genus *Gossypium*; cotton-stainer, a heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus suturalis*, which gives a reddish stain to cotton; cotton State, any one of the cotton-growing States of the American Union; cotton-tail, the common rabbit of the United States (*Lepus sylvaticus*), which has a white fluffy tail; cotton-tie, a combination of iron hoop and buckle used for the tying of cotton bales; cotton-topper, a machine for pruning the growing cotton-plants; cotton velvet, a cotton fabric made with a pile like velvet; a kind of fustian; cotton waste, refuse yarn from the manufacture of cotton, used for cleaning machinery and other purposes; cotton-wick, candle-wick made of cotton; hence cotton-wicked a.; cotton-worm, the larva of an insect (*Aletia xylinia*) very destructive to the cotton-crops of America; cotton yarn, cotton prepared for weaving into fabrics.

1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* III. 214 Beatrix in the glories of white 'cotton-backed satin. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/4 No one, however, objects to the various velveteen ladies... in cotton-backed velvet gowns. 1866 FORSTNER *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 352 A considerable quantity of 'cotton-bagging is annually made for exportation. 1865 *Morning Star* 6 Feb. What do you mean by 'Cotton Bonds? Witness: Certificates of the Confederate Government representing say twenty bales of cotton worth so much money. 1891 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. III. II. 837 Undecorticated

\*cotton-cakes. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1376/2 One pound of 'cotton candles. 1666 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 227 Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but... cotton-candle eloquence! 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \**Cotton-chopper*, an implement which is drawn over a drilled row of cotton-plants, and chops gaps in the row so as to leave the plants in bunches or hills. 1863 *Morning Star* 1 Jan. 6 The rapid extension of distress in the manufacturing districts of the North through what is justly called 'the 'cotton famine'. 1890 *Art Interchange* 20 Dec. 210/2 The beautifully coloured 'cotton flannels, now called cotton plush in the shops, have a soft satiny appearance. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \**Cotton-floaters*, an India-rubber envelope or casing, in which bales of cotton are floated down some of the American rivers. 1796 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 435 *Bruchus*... The 'Cotton-Fly. This little insect is chiefly of a scarlet colour. The caterpillars of these flies are frequently pernicious to the cotton-bushes. 1796 (May 12) *U. S. Patent to H. Holmes* for a 'cotton gin. 1832 *Mech. Mag.* XVII. 430 Memoir of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the Cotton Gin. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* II. 204 The soil on all the flat parts is a rich dark tenacious loam, known as the 'Cotton-ground' in India. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 1054 About three in the morning, W. Kilk's 'Cotton-mills at Bamford... were destroyed by fire. 1835 BAINES *Cotton Manuf.* 206 Ropes made of cotton-mill waste. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 31 A cotton-mill was first erected at Nottingham, driven by horses; and another... at Cromford in Derbyshire, turned by a water-wheel. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* \**Cottonmouth*, a poisonous snake of Arkansas. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 129 The copperhead... is also known as the cotton-mouth, moccasin and red-eye in the South. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, \**Cotton Paper*, *charia bonny-cina*, has been in use upwards of 600 years. 1837-9 HALLAM *List. Lit. i.* (1855) I. 59 [Letters] of the time of Edw. I. written upon genuine cotton paper of no great thickness. 1874 *Deutsch. Rem.* 407 Their material is vellum or cotton-paper. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 79 They were rubbed in with small 'Cotton-pensils. 1871 TYNDALL *Travag. Sc.* (1879) I. x. 322 The 'cotton-powder yielded a very effective report. 1888 WARDLE *Handbk. Gunpowder* 84 Tonite, or cotton powder, consists of gun-cotton thoroughly purified, mixed or impregnated with nitrates, usually nitrate of barium. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 385 To take charge of building and running a 'cotton-press in Memphis, Tennessee. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* 11, Shrouding herself... in her 'cotton print cloak, she followed him. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \**Cotton-printer*, a machine-printer, who stamps and dyes cotton fabrics. 1847 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 284 'Cotton-printing, paper-staining. 1844 E. BAINES *Hist. Lanc.* I. iv. 214 The fustian made in this early period of the manufacture were denominated herring-bone... 'cotton-ribs, and barragon... to which were afterwards added cotton thicksets. 1856 SWALLOW *Geol. Missouri* (Bartlett), \**Cotton Rock*, a variety of Magnesian limestone, of a light buff or gray color, found in Missouri. It is very soft when fresh from the quarry. 1826 CARRINGTON *Dortmoor* Pref. 8 The tall reed and the glossy plumes of the 'cotton rush nod in the breeze. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 272 Common 'Cotton Sedge. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Paper*, [The paper] made by the Chinese from their 'cotton-shrub. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* for People I. 340 The cotton shrub grows in almost every country where the annual herbaceous cotton is found. 1883 W. SAUNDERS *Insects Injur.* *Fruits* 387 *Dysdercus suturalis*... is commonly known as the red-bug, or 'cotton-stainer. 1858 W. L. YANCY in *Cradle of Confed.* 393 If we... organize 'committees of safety' all over the 'cotton States... we shall fire the Southern heart. 1891 M. TOWNSEND *U. S.* 66 Alabama is called the Cotton State because it is the central State of the Cotton Belt. 1879 BRIDGES *Round World* 25 Some 'cotton-tails (rabbits). 1881 *Harper's Mag.* May 828/2 A cotton-tail rabbit rose. 1888 *Star* 21 July 4/2 The 'cotton-ties from its world-renowned forges. 1777 *Specif. S. Dolignon's Patent* No. 1175. 1 Colouring the whole or part of the surface of... silk or 'cotton velvet. 1795 J. AIKIN *Country round Manch.* 159 About the time when draw-boys were first made, cotton velvets were attempted. 1824 E. BAINES *Hist. Lanc.* I. 548 'Cotton waste dealers. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxviii, I might as well put a firebrand into the midst of the cotton-waste. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Gaber* II. I. iv. v. 94 Putting a little 'Cotton-Wick into the hole. 1662 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Grammar*, II. 2231. 149 Dip *Cotton-Wick* into Gun powder wet with water. 1709 G. MIERGE *St. G. Brit.* II. 31 'Cotton-Wick'd Candle. 1870 KILEY *Missouri Rep. Insects* 37 The 'Cotton-worm (*Anomis xylinia* Say) is very generally known by the name of the Cotton Army worm, in the South. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo of the Ship Hamstead Galley... consisting of... 'Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wool. 1824 E. BAINES *Hist. Lanc.* I. 548 Cotton-yarn dealers.

† *Cotton*, sb. 2. *Obs.* [Of doubtful etymology. Possibly the same word as prec., connected with the sense 'down, nap', as being a sort of cloth on which the nap was left. Another suggestion would connect it with *Cot* sb. 2 as being perhaps made of *cot-wool*, or with med. L. *cottum* bed-quilt. But evidence is wanting.]

A woollen fabric of the nature of frieze, in the 16th and 17th c. largely manufactured in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Wales (*Manchester, Kendal, and Welsh cotton*).

1523 *Act 14-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Any Cottons or playne linge or flise, made... in... Lancashire. 1552 LELAND (*Draper's Dict.*), Bolton-upon-Moore market stondeh most by cottons and coarse yarne. Divers villages in the Moors about Bolton doe make cottons. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Pol. Plat* in Arb. *Garner* II. 166 At Rouen in France... be sold our English wares, as Welsh and Manchester cottons. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 597 In it there is a great traffike, especially of Welsh cottons, of a slight and thinne webbe. *Ibid.* I. 746 This towne was of farre greater account... for certain wollen clothes there wrought and in great request, commonly called Manchester Cottons. 1647 HEVLIN *Help to Hist.* (1680) 387 Manchester Cottons being famous in all Draper's Shops. 1754 Br. Pococke *Trav.* (1889) II. 2 [Kendal manufactures] A sort of frieze call'd Cotton, at eight pence a yard... for the West Indies, for the use of the slaves.

1840 C. NICHOLSON *Ann. Kendal* (1861) 241 'Kendal cotton' at length became degraded to the use of horse-checks, floor-cloths, dusters, mops, etc.

*attrib.* 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (Beck *Droghda's Dict.*), For 7 yards of cotton russet for the Queen's choate. 1585 *ABP. SANDYS SERV.* (1841) 155 A cotton coat, light for the one time and warm for the other. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 98 (R.) The poorer sort do line their clothes with cotton-cloth, which is made of the finest wool they can pick out. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 52, I can as well keep bare To a Cotton-Bench, as to a Velvet-Chaire.

† Cotton, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. It. *cotogna*, *mela cotogna* quince.] ? Quince.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 317 Malta... a barren place... but it yieldeth good store of Pomegranates, Citrons, Cottons, Oranges.

**Cotton** (kɒt'n), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 6-8 cotton. [f. the sb. Cf. F. *cotonner* (16th c. in Littré). The original notion in branch II is uncertain: but see quots. under sense 2, and 1608 in 4.]

I. *literally*. †1. *trans.* To form a down or nap on; to furnish with a nap, to frieze. *Obs.*

1488 [see COTTONED 1]. 1557 *Act 4-5 Phil. & Mary c. 5* § 11 Every Yard of Cotton being fully wrought and Cottoned shall weigh one Pound at the least. 1591 *PLICIVALL Sp. Dict.* *Frisar*, to rub, to cotton, to freeze cloths. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Cotonare*, to cotton, to bumbace, to thum, or set a nap upon.

2. *intr.* Of cloth, etc.: To form or take on a nap, to rise with a nap. ? *Obs.*

1608 [see 4]. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (Kersey), To Cotton, to Frieze, or wear Nappy, as some Stuffs do. — s. v. *Cottum*, In making Hats, To Cotton well, is when the Wool and other Materials work well and imbode together. 1822 *NARCS*, *Cotton*, to succeed, to go on prosperously: a metaphor, probably, from the finishing of cloth, which when it cottons, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite complete.

3. *trans.* a. To furnish or clothe with cotton.

1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Haut-shire* 7 William Cotton... was made Bishop of Exeter. The Queen merrily saying (alluding to the plenty of clothing in those parts) that she hoped that now she had well Cottoned the West.

b. To stop up with cotton or cotton-wool.

1862 *II. MARRVAT Year in Sweden* II. 323 All the interstices cottoned up.

c. *fig.* To wrap up as in cotton or cotton-wool, to pad. *nonce-use*.

1568 *LIVRON What will he do vi. v. (D.)*, While that man... should be rolling in wealth, and cottoned up in a palace. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 477 Already in our society... the bourgeoisie is too much cottoned about for any rest in living.

II. *fig. (intr.)*

†4. To prosper, succeed, 'get on' well. *Obs.*

In 16-17th c. very frequent in phrase *This gear cottons*. c. 1560 *PURSTON Cambriges* in *Hazl. Dandley* IV. 215 How like ye now, my masters! doth not this gear cotton? 1584 *LVLV Alex. & Campaspe* iii. iv. Doth not this matter cotton as I would? 1591 *Travels*, *Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 Come on Sir Friar, pick the locke, this geere doth cotton handsome. 1608 *MIDDLETON Rian*, *Love* ii. ii. It cottons well; it cannot choose but bear A pretty nap. 1615 *CHOCOK Body of Man* 308 After Females are separated from their mothers... they cotton sooner than men, grow sooner wise and sooner old. 1620 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* iv. vii. Still Mistress Dorothy? this gear will cotton. 1681 *ROSB. Eagl.* (1884) V. 202 Meal-Tub Devils, which never well did Cotton. 1876 *WHITLY Gloss*, s. v., 'Nought cottons well'; nothing turns out agreeable. 1877 E. PLACOCK *N. W. Zinc Gloss*, *Cotton*... (a) To grow, to improve (Obsolescent).

b. To 'get on' together or with each other; to suit each other; to work harmoniously, harmonize, agree. (Const. sometimes *together*, with.)

a. of persons, etc.

1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 169 John a Nokes and John a Style and I cannot cotton. a. 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 The Draper said, Truth and he should cotton well enough. 1660 T. M. C. *Walker's Hist. Independ.* i. 46 [The Parliament] and their Masters of the Army could not cotton together. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s. v., *They don't cotton*, they don't agree well. 1881 *MRS. C. PRAED Policy & P. I.* x. 272 All I ask is that I may be able to cotton with the man she's set her heart on.

b. of things.

1567 *DRANT Horace, Arte Poetica* A v. That first with midst, and midst with laste, May cotton, and agree. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Baugnet* 54 Our secure lices, and your seure Lawes will neuer cotton. 1652 *NORDHAM Selden's Mare Cl.* 163 These things do not cotton well. 1840 *LADY C. BURY Hist. of Flirt* xviii. The vaulted roof of a cathedral... did not 'cotton' with lively ideas.

6. To agree, to fraternize. Const. *together*, with, rarely *in*. *Cotton up*: to make friendly advances, 'make up' to, strike up a friendship.

1618 *Mercerius Elencticus* 26 Jan. (Thomasson *Tracts* Brit. Mus. CCCXLVII. No. 25. 64) Unless Harry Marten and he cotton again, and make a powerful intercession for him. 1668 *SHADWELL Sullen Lovers* iv. O rare! how we shall cotton together, as the saying is! 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iii. v. I love to see 'em hug and cotton together, like Down upon a Thistle. 1766 *AMORY Bunco* (1825) III. 79 He pledged me and cottoned in a very diverting way. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* ii. Didst see... how the old goldsmith cottoned in with his beggarly countryman? 1835 *FRASER'S Mag.* XI. 142 Gradually all cottoned together, and plunged into conversation. 1864 *Derby Day* 152 (Farmer) You stop here and cotton up to the gipsies. 1886 *HUGH CONWAY Living or Dead* xiv. 'Then you cottoned up?' suggested Valentine. 'Not a bit of it,' said Vigor, 'He began to patronize me'.

7. To 'take' to, attach oneself to; to become drawn or attached to.

1805 *KNOX & JESS Corr.* xxii. 164, I did not thoroughly cotton to your intended course of reading. 1840 *DICKENS*

*Old C. Shop xxxvii*, 'I don't object to Short,' she says, 'but I cotton to Codlin'. 1874 *TROLLOPE Lady Anna* xviii. 138 You see, she had nobody else near her. A girl must cotton to somebody, and who was there? 1881 *MRS. C. PRAED Policy & P. I.* xii. 214, I object to you personally. I have never cottoned to you from the moment I set eyes upon you.

**Cotton**, v.<sup>2</sup> *dial.* [Perh. the same word as prec., sense 3, in ironical use; cf. *line one's jacket* and *lambskin* vb. in same sense.] *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iii. xi. 147 To Cotton (as they say) ones Coat, that is, to baste it. 1746 *EXMOOR Scolding* (E. D. S.) 32 Zey zich a Word more, chell cotton thy Waistcoat. 1863 *MRS. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.*, I give thee a good cottoning if to 's siddle. 1865 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cotton*, to beat or thrash. 1888 *ELWORTHY IV. Somerset Wford-hk.*, *Cotton*, to flog; to thrash.

**Cotton**, obs. f. COT-TOWN.

**Cottonade** (kɒt'nɪd). Also cottonnade. [a. F. *cottonnade* cotton cloth: see -ADE.] A name for various cotton fabrics, especially of coarse or inferior quality; cotton check. Also *attrib.*

1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Cottonnade* (French), cotton check. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 440 Where cottonnades and Orleans stuffs have replaced the durable homespun. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* vi. 32 A man entered, dressed in dark blue cottonnade. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709 1/2 Blue cottonnade pantaloons.

† **Cottonnary**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COTTON sb. + -ARY.] Of the nature of cotton, cottony.

1698 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* 54 Those cottonnary and woolly pillows... sometimes... fastened unto Leaves.

**Cottondom** (kɒt'nɒm). [See -DOM.]

1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, *Cottondom*, the region in which cotton is grown; also cottonia.

† **Cottoned** (kɒt'nd), *pph. a. Obs.* [f. COTTON v. and sb. + -ED.]

1. Of cloth: Having a nap, friezed.

1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* i. 164, viii elne of cotonyt quilt clath to lyne the sailm hos. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Panno accottonato*, cottoned or friezed cloth. 1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.*, *Loba friadada*, a freeze cassock, or cottoned cassock.

2. Of a plant: Clothed with down.

1518 *LVTB Dodones* i. xii. 20 The stem or stalks is... as it were cottoned with fine heare of a span long.

**Cottonnee**. [f. COTTON sb. + -EE.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet. (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858.)

**Cottonneer** (kɒt'nɪr). *rare*. [f. COTTON sb. + -ER cf. mod. F. *cottonnier*.] A cotton-manufacturer or worker; a cotton-spinner. In 17th c. applied to the makers of 'Kendal cotton'.

1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado* 189 *Title*, To all true-bred Northern Sparks, of the generous society of the Cottonneers. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 539 The false fleeing Association of these Lancashire Cottonneers.

**Cottonner** (kɒt'nɪr). [f. COTTON v. + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *cottonneur*, -ere, f. *coton* COTTON, down, nap.]

1. One who cottons, friezes, or puts a nap on cloth.

1597 *Act 4-5 Phil. & Mary c. 5* § 12 Persons... of the Art or Science of Sheermen, Cottonners or Frisers. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16-19 Sept. 2/2 The Journeyman cottonners and nappers in the woollen manufactory of... Dublin. 1871 A. S. HARVEY in *Gd. Words* 608 The drapers, cottonners, and frisers of Shrewsbury.

2. A local name for the Water Elder (*Viburnum Lantana*), from its white cottony appearance. (Britten & Holland.)

**Cotton-grass**. A general name for the species of *Eriophorum*, referring to its heads of long white silky hairs.

1597 *GERARDUS Herbari* i. xxi. § 2. 27 Cotton grasse groweth upon bogs. 1824 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 270 The hare-tail cotton grass... blossoms in March. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* ii. 28 Acres of cotton-grass, waving like little white flags in the wind.

**Cottonian** (kɒt'nɪən). *nonce-wd.* [Cf. COTTONOPOLIS.] One whose interests are in the cotton trade; a member of the 'Manchester school' of politicians or economists.

1846 *LD. ASHURTON in Croker's Papers* (1884) III xxiv. 77 Cobden's speech to the French economists showed great tact and ability. That is a very clever Cottonian, and his character puzzles me.

**Cottoning**, *vbl. sb.* [f. COTTON v. + -ING 1.] The action of friezing cloth.

1565 *Act 8 Eliz. c. 7* § 4 No Person [trading in] Frizes, Cottons, or Plaines, shall use or exercise the Faculty of Friezing or Cottoning.

**Cottonize** (kɒt'nɪz), v. [f. COTTON sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce (flax, hemp, etc.) to a short staple resembling cotton. Cf. FLAX-COTTON.

Hence Cottonized *pph. a.*, Cottonizing *vbl. sb.* 1851 *McDERMOTT in Fris. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 241 The causes which... led him to experiment upon flax, for the purpose of 'cottonizing' it. *Ibid.* 246 The specific gravity of the cottonized substance will also be precisely similar to that of cotton itself. 1853 *WILSON Ibid.* XIV. i. 199 The attempt... to cottonize flax has been discovered to be really no novelty. 1890 *Times* 19 Aug. 10 Cottonizing and woollenizing fibres to imitate fine cotton or wool.

**Cotton lord, cotton-lord**. A wealthy cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton trade.

1823 *COBBETT Rev. Rides* (1885) I. 399 Oh, Oh! The cotton Lords are tearing! 1847 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 102 Helping to raise a gigantic fortune for

some cotton lord at Manchester. 1862 T. GUTHRIE *Pract. Sympathy* (1863) 13 Our religion... looks on the soul of the poorest cotton-worker to be as precious as the soul of the wealthiest cotton-lord.

**Cottonocracy** (kɒt'nɒkrəsi). *coll.* [f. COTTON, after aristocracy: see -CRACY.] The class who have risen to wealth through the cotton trade; the cotton-planting or cotton-spinning interest.

1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. ii. 343 To believe that he [Espartero] was the tool of the Manchester Cottonocracy. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Cottonocracy*, the cotton planters, or cotton-planting interest, in the Southern States of the American Union. a. 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 202 The great gulf between the aristocracy and the cottonocracy.

So **Cottonocrat**, *nonce-wd.* [cf. aristocrat; see -ORAT], a member of the cottonocracy; a cotton-lord.

1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* II. 616 One little white slave of a Manchester cottonocrat.

**Cottonopolis** (kɒt'nɒpəlɪs). [f. COTTON, after metropolis.] 'Cotton City': a sobriquet for Manchester as the centre of the cotton industry.

1886 B. QUARTICH *Catal. of MSS.* 3503 It... deserves to be printed in Manchester... as a memorial of the departed worthy who was one of the glories of Cottonopolis.

† **Cottonous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COTTON + -OUS; cf. mod. F. *cotonneux*.] Of the nature of cotton, cottony.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 251 There is a Salix... in which the Julus bears a thick cottonous substance.

**Cotton-picker**. a. One who picks cotton from the bolls of the plant; also, a machine for doing this. b. A machine for cleaning and dressing cotton. So **Cotton-picking**.

1849 *Sci. Amer.* v. 172 New Cotton Picker. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Herald* 9 Nov., Cotton Picking Machine... The wheels are four feet apart to enable it to cover a row of cotton plants.

**Cotton plant, cotton-plant**. A plant that yields cotton; a plant of the genus *Gossypium* or of an allied genus.

1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Cotton*, There is another kind of cotton plant, called, by botanists, *gossypium herbaceum*, which creeps along the ground. 1759 *J. ADAMSON'S Voy. Senegal* 151 The indigo and cotton plants displayed a most lovely verdure. 1825 T. D. FOSSROKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) I. 430 1/2 The Ancients knew two kinds of cotton plants, the *Bombax* and *Gossypium*. 1864 *De Coin Cotton & Tobacco* 148 The tap-root, which is the main support of the cotton-plant.

**Cotton-seed, cotton seed**. The seed of the cotton-plant, which furnishes an oil resembling olive oil, and fodder for cattle. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *cotton-seed meal*, *oil*; *cotton-seed cleaner*, *huller*, *mill*, *planter*.

1795 J. AIKIN *Country round Manch.* 169 The spinners had begun to pick the husks of cotton-seeds from their wool. 1851 *Great Exhib., Jrry Reports*, Specimens of cotton seed, and the oil and cake obtained from it, after the expression of the oil. 1891 *Pharmac. Trul.* 27 June 1172 1/2 Feeding the cows on cotton seed and cotton seed meal. 1891 *Scotsman* 12 Nov. 6/6 Witness had manufactured soap from cottonseed oil mucilage.

**Cotton-spinner**. a. A workman who spins cotton.

1805 *Med. Trul.* XIV. 481 James Heywood, et. 33, by trade a cotton-spinner, was admitted into the Manchester Infirmary. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* iv. 131 Cotton-spinners are generally well paid.

b. A master who employs workmen to spin cotton; the owner of a cotton mill.

1788 in *Manchester Directory* (15 persons so described). 1792 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1299, 1 William Kelly, of Lanark... Cotton spinner. 1835 *SIR R. PEEL Sp. in Fon-blancque Bng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 226 That the King had sent for the son of a cotton-spinner, that he might make him Prime Minister of England. 1852 *TENNIVSON Third Feb.*, We are not cotton-spinners all, But some love England and her honour yet.

So **Cotton-spinnery**, a place where cotton is spun; **Cotton-spinning** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 85 1/2 The spectacle of cotton-spinneries placed amidst rows of antique buildings, old gloomy churches, and monasteries. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. iv. All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble. 1842 *TENNIVSON Edwin Morris* 122 'Go' (shrill'd) the cotton-spinning chorus.

**Cotton-thistle**. A tall species of thistle, *Onopordum Acanthium*, entirely covered with white cottony down.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes, Acanthium*... maye be called in englishe ogethly... or gum thistle, or cotton thistle, because it is gummy and the leaues haue in them a thynge lyke cotton. 1651 *CORON. s. v. Argenti*, *Chardon argentin*, Argentine, Silver-thistle... Cotton-Thistle, the wilde white Thistle. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 245 The... cotton-thistle (*Onopordum acaanthium*), white with its woolly covering, is known to most.

**Cotton-tree, cotton tree**. 1. A name for various species of *Bombax* and *Eriodendron*.

1555 *HULOT Cotton tree*, *gossypium*. 1570 *Phil. Trans.* v. 1152 The Tree, call'd the Cotton-tree, bearing a kind of Down which also is not fit to spin. 1607 *DAMPPIR Voy.* (1790) I. 164 The White Cotton-tree grows like an Oak. They bear a very fine sort of Cotton, called Silk-Cotton. 1824 M. G. LEWIS *Trul. W. Ind.* 213 The first cotton trees which I saw were withered with age. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 97 1/2 The Cotton-plant, or *Gossypium*, must not be confounded with the Cotton-tree, *Bombax*, or *Eriodendron*.



2. A name for *Viburnum Lantana* and *Populus nigra*; in U.S. applied to *Platanus occidentalis*, also = COTTON-WOOD.

1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1490 (Britten & Holland), I enquired of a country man in Essex if he knew any name of this [*Viburnum Lantana*]; he answered, it was called the Cotton-tree, by reason of the softness of the leaves. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* iii. App. 5 The cotton tree is the only tree of this province except some scrubby pines and cedars. 1838 LONDON *Arboretum* (Britten & Holland), The female of *Populus nigra* is called the Cotton-tree at Bury St. Edmunds, the seeds being enveloped in a beautiful white cotton. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 132 (Mealy Guelder-Rose, or Wayfaring Tree)... One of its common names is Cotton Tree, doubtless from the cottony appearance of its young shoots. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Plane*, The North-American plane, or button-wood, is sometimes called the cotton-tree.

**Cottonweed.** A name for the species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied genera.

1561 TURNER *Herbal* II. ix. b, Cottonweede... hath lytle soft leaues whiche some vse for downe or stuffings of beddes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* xciv. 515 Of cotton weede, or Cudweede. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 82 Cotton-weed is of little or no use now. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 183.

**Cottonwood, cotton-wood.** The name of several species of poplar (*Populus*) in U.S.; so called from the cotton-like substance surrounding the seeds. Also *cottonwood tree*.

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity* 140 River bottom lands... support large growths of trees, consisting of cotton wood (*Populus angulata*). 1827 J. COOPER *Prairie* ii. He buried his axe to the eye in the soft body of a cotton-wood tree. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Sculp. Hunt.* xviii. A shady clump of cotton-woods invited us to rest.

b. *Comb.* Cottonwood dagger, the name of a moth (*Acronycta populi*), the larva of which feeds on these trees.

1870 RILEY *Missouri Rep. Insects* 119.

**Cotton-wool, cotton wool.**

1. Cotton in its raw and woolly state, as gathered from the bolls of the plant; raw cotton.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 544 In this Country is great store of Cotton wool, whereof the Indians make fine linen cloth. 1633 H. COGGIN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 215 They apparel themselves with Stuffs made of Silk and Cotton-wool 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo... consisting of... Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wool, &c. 1813 VAN SITTART (in *Examiner* 5 Apr. 217/6) The Import of Cotton Wool from the United States. 1858 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ii. (1876) 11 In a country like India the same person grows, gathers, cleanses and spins the cotton-wool.

† b. *pl. Obs.*

1638 L. ROBERTS *Merch. Map Commerce* 118 The commodities that are found here are cotton wools... wax, cotton and gromam yarne.

2. The same substance as prepared for wadding, quilting, packing fragile articles, etc.

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 65, I know no remedy against it but cotton-wool, or the wax which Ulysses stuffed into the ears of his sailors. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* x. 79 A coat thickly quilted with cotton-wool. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 522/2 They are... boxed in cotton-wool.

b. (*fig.*) To be or live in cotton-wool.

1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 45 Letty would never be happy unless she lived in clover and cotton-wool. 1890 J. PAVN *Burns Million* II. xxix. 230 To be in cotton-wool is a phrase significant of superfluous comfort.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 65/4 An increase of competition in the cotton-wool market. 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm.* Sc. xi. (1871) 334 A cotton-wool respirator.

Hence **Cotton-wool v.** (*nonce-wd.*), to stuff or close (the ears) with cotton-wool.

1857 MOTLEY *Corr.* 3 May, Cotton-wooling your ears absolutely to all hand-clapping and greasy mob applause.

**Cottony** (*kpt'ni*), a. [f. COTTON sb. + -y.]

1. Covered with a soft down or fine hairy nap or pubescence like cotton-wool.

1598 LYVE *Dodoens* i. lxi. 88 With small, narrow, & very soft cottonie leaues. 1611 COTTER, *Laungineux*. Cottonie, downie, mossie. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 442 The Cottony sides of their leaves. 1804 *Med. Jyrl.* XII. 558 Leaves... cottony underneath. 1876 HARLEY *Med.* 415 Amentel Exogens, with... numerous cottony seeds. 2. Resembling cotton, of the nature of cotton; soft, downy, and white like cotton.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 Oaks bear also a knur, full of a cottony matter, of which they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles. 1727 *Philos. Quaril* 170 The Grass being of a soft cottony Nature. 1815 AUDUBON in *Coues Birds N. W.* (1874) 74 Lined with the cottony or silky substance that falls from the cotton-wood tree.

**Cot-town, cottown** (*kpt'taun*). Sc. [f. COT sb. + Town.] A village or hamlet of cot-houses.

1446 in *Cartul. Aberdeen* 8 (Jam) And the Cotton sal frely occupy the ta side of the said lonyng on the north part, and the hospitale on the south side. 1561 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889) I. 114 To put hyr in conjunct fe of the cottoun of Forret. 1873 J. HEADRICK *Agric. Forfarshire* 137 Cottagers are collected in small villages, called cottowns, where they occupy a house and garden, and sometimes keep a cow, under the farmer.

**Cott-quean**, var. of COTQUEAN.

**Cottrel**, -il, var. of COTTEREL.

**Cotty** (*kpt'i*), a. *dia.* [f. COT sb. + -y.] Of the nature of cot-wool; matted together.

1799 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XI. 280 (*Kent, Romney Marsh*) A cotty fleece is clean, but so matted together in its fibres, that no art can separate them,

**Cottyer**, -yger, obs. ff. COTTIER, COTTAGER.

† **Cotul**. Obs. [ad. L. *cotula* (*cotyla*) a hollow vessel, measure of half a pint.] = COTYLE I. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 1265 Of that thei doo vin cotuls in a steine [*L. amphora*] of wyne trie. *Ibid.* xi. 383 Or gipse, or askes twey cotuls no wronge Thi wyne doth.

|| **Cotula**, + **cotule**. Bot. [A med.L. application of L. *cotula* (see prec.) referring to the shape of the flower: Lyte has the Anglicized form *cotule*.] A genus of *Compositae*, allied to camomile.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* ii. xxx. 186 The second kinde [of wilde Camomill] is now called in Latine and in Shoppes *Cotula fetida*. The thirde kinde is called *Cotula non fetida*. I have Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Mathes, and White Cotula without sauour. The fourth kinde may wel be called *Cotula lutea*, seeing it is so well like unto the Cotules abouesaid; in English Golden Cotula. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 87 White Cotula.

**Cotunnite** (*kotwn'it*). Min. [Named after Dr. Cottagna of Naples; see -ITE.] Native lead chloride found in white acicular crystals in the crater of Vesuvius.

1827 *Amer. Jyrl. Sc.* XII. 185 Muriate of lead, to which the authors give the name of *Cotunnite*. 1834 ALLAN *Man. Min.* 304 Cotunnite... fuses very easily before the blowpipe. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 280 Chloride of Lead—'Cotunnite'—found in the fissures of the Vesuvian lava.

Co-tutor, Co-twin, Co-twist: see Co-*pref.*

Cotwal, var. KOTWAL an Indian police-officer.

|| **Cotyle** (*kpt'il*). [Gr. *κότυλη* (in L. form *cotyla*) a hollow thing, a small vessel, a small liquid measure of about half a pint.]

1. *Gr. Antig.* See quot. (Not in English use.) 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 281 Galen Bleeds Youth of fourteen years one *Cotyla*, that is, ten Ounces. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 96 The *Cotyle*, or *cotylus*, is supposed to have been a deep cup. It was also a measure of liquid capacity.

2. *Anat. and Zool.* a. The acetabulum or socket of the hip-joint; also the coxal cavity in insects.

b. One of the cup-shaped suckers on the 'arms' of cephalopods, or on the heads of leeches, trematoid worms, etc. 1822 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cotyle*, the acetabulum, or socket of the hip-joint. Also, a cup-shaped organ, of which there are many, on the arm of Cephalopoda, by which the animal attaches itself.

**Cotyledon** (*kpt'il'dn*). In 6 cotilidon. [a. L. *cotyledon* the plant navelwort or pennywort, a. Gr. *κοτυληδών* (f. *κότυλη*; see prec.) a cup-shaped cavity, the sucker of an octopus, also in senses 1, 2 below. Sense 1 was used in Fr. by Paré (16th c.). The botanical sense 3 was introduced (in mod.L.) by Linnaeus.]

1. *Phys.* One of the separate patches of villi on the fetal chorion of Ruminants; also applied to the corresponding vascular portions of the uterine mucous membrane. Formerly applied also to the less separated lobules of the human and other discoid or diffuse placenta.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manekynde* ii. vii. (1643) 132 Cotilidons, that is, the veynes by which the conception and feature is tyed and fastened in the Matrix. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Paré's Chirurg.* iii. xxiii. (1678) 85 The Cotyledones [of the Uterus]... are nothing else than the orifices and mouths of the Veins ending in that place. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 513 Cassia... relaxeth the Womb, and weakens the Cotyledons. 1789 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 444 Without any small protuberances for the cotyledons to form upon, as in those of ruminating animals. 1869 HUXLEY *Introduct. Class. Anim.* 97 A foetal cotyledon half separated from the maternal cotyledon of a cow.

2. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Crassulaceae*, having thick succulent peltate leaves; the British species is *C. Umbilicus*, popularly called Navelwort or Pennywort.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 237 Cotyledon, named in Latine *Umbilicus Veneris*, is a pretty little herb, hauing... a leafe thick and fatty, growing hollow, like to the concavity wher- in the huckle-bone turneth, and therupon it took the fore-said name in Greek. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 404 We have now... Cotyledons, Chrysanthemums. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 319 Cotyledon (Penny-wort).

3. *Bot.* The primary leaf in the embryo of the higher plants (Phanerogams); the seed-leaf.

The number of cotyledons in the seed serves as an important basis of classification of Angiosperms into Monocotyledons (=ENDOGEMS) with one cotyledon, and Dicotyledons (=EXOGENS) with two; in Gymnosperms the number varies, being usually more than two.

[The term was introduced by Linnaeus, and was esp. applied by him to those seed-leaves which are not themselves depositaries of nutriment, but act as organs of absorption, in which he saw an analogy to the function of the cotyledons of the placenta (sense 1). Cf. Gaertner *De Fructibus* (1788) cclxii.]

1575 LEMNIVS *Philos.* Bot. 54 Cotyledon, corpus laterale seminis, bilobum, caducum. *Ibid.* 89 Cotyledones animalium proueniunt e Vitello ovi, cui punctum vitæ innascitur; ergo folia seminalia plantarum, quæ Coraculum inuoluerunt, iidem sunt.] 1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 420 The Seeds have two Cotyledons. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* i. (1858) 18 The embryo consists of three parts, the *radicle*, or young root, the *cotyledons*, or young leaves, and the *plumule*, or young stem. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* ii. v. 443 In some Cupressineæ there are from three to nine, and in some Araucarieæ whorls of four cotyledons; while among the Abietineæ there are... four or even as many as fifteen.

**Cotyle'donal**, a. *rare*. [f. prec. + -AL (less according to L. analogy than -AB)] = COTYLE-DONARY.

1820 OWEN in *Life A. Sedgwick* II. 193 It reminds me of the germ of a goodly tree between two fat cotyledonary leaves. 1875 — in Blake *Zool. Pref.* xii, Annular, discoid, cotyledonary, and diffused placenta.

**Cotyle'donar**, a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AB.] Of or pertaining to a cotyledon.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 305 The seed has its embryo lying in one end of the albumen, within which its cotyledonar extremity is enclosed.

**Cotyledonary** (*kpt'il'dnəri*), a. [f. as prec. + -ARY: corresp. to mod.F. *cotylédonaire*.]

1. *Bot.* Of the nature of a seed-leaf.

1824 BUSHNAN in *Cirr. Sc.* II. 27/2 These seed-lobes, or cotyledonary bodies. 1822 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 501 The Embryo [in Cycadeæ] enclosed in the large endosperm possesses two opposite unequal cotyledonary leaves.

2. *Phys.* Characterized by the presence of cotyledons (see COTYLEDON 1).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered, or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches corresponding with maternal patches (true *Ruminantia*).

**Cotyle'donoid**. Bot. [f. as prec. + -OID.] 1863 BERKLEY *Brit. Mosses Gloss.* 321 *Cotyledonoids*, a term applied to the germinating threads of mosses, from a notion that they are analogous to the cotyledons of Phanogams.

**Cotyledonous** (*kpt'il'dnəs*), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by the presence of cotyledons.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 The cotyledonous extremity becoming thickened in germination. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cotyledonous placenta*.

2. *fig.* Embryonic, 'in the germ'. (*nonce-use*.)

1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. 42 What cotyledonous Beethovens... broke the strings of that Broad-wood 'grand.'

**Cotyliform** (*kpt'ilifm*), a. Bot. [ad. L. type \**cotyliformis*, f. *cotyla*: see COTYLE and -FORM.] Cup-shaped.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 352 *Cotyliform*, resembling rotate, but with an erect limb.

**Cotyligerous** (*kpt'il'džərəs*), a. [f. L. *cotyla* (see COTYLE) + -IGEROUS.] Bearing or furnished with cotyles or cup-like organs. In mod. Dicts.

**Cotylo-** (*kpt'ilo*). Combining form of Gr. *κότυλη*, *κότυλος*: see COTYLE; as in cotylo-pubic, -sacral, -adjs., pertaining to the cotyle or socket of the hip-joint and to the pubis (or sacrum).

1849 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 132/1 The cotylo-sacral rib of the ilium. *Ibid.* 139/2 The cotylo-pubic arch... resists the starting outward of the ends of the cotylo-sacral arch.

**Cotylloid** (*kpt'iloid*), a. *Anat.* [ad. Gr. *κοτυλοειδής* cup-shaped: see COTYLE and -OID.]

Shaped like a cup: applied esp. to the socket or acetabulum of the hip-joint (*c. cavity*), and to parts in connexion with this; also to the coxal cavity in insects (cf. COTYLE 2).

1760 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 678 The cotylloid cavity greatly diminished in size. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 428 A corresponding deep socket (or cotylloid cavity). 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 682 The synovial membrane... covers the acetabulum, being continued... over the surfaces of the cotylloid ligament.

**Cotylophorous** (*kpt'il'fərəs*), a. *Zool.* [ad. Gr. type \**κοτυλοφόρος* (f. *κότυλη* hollow vessel, etc. + -φόρος bearing) + -OUS.]

Having a cotyledonary placenta; belonging to the *Cotylophora* or typical Ruminants of Huxley's classification of Mammalia.

**Cotyn**, obs. f. COTTON.

† **Cotzoo'ks**. Obs. A corruption of *God's Hooks* (the nails of the cross), as an asseveration or exclamation. Cf. ADZOOKS, GADZOOKS, ZOOKS.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. i. I trudg'd along as fast, Cotzooks, As Portet with a Billet Doux.

**Cou, Couard**, obs. ff. COW, COWARD.

**Couch** (*kauts*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-6 *couche*, *couch(e)*, (5) *kouche*, *ouche*, 6 *choche*, *oooch*, 7 *coutech*, 7- *couch*. [a. F. *couche* (13th c.), earlier OF. *culche*, f. *coucher*: see COUCH v. 1.]

1. A frame or structure, with what is spread over it (or simply a layer of some soft substance), on which to lie down for rest or sleep; a bed. Now, in literary use, a general or vague term, implying that on which one sleeps, whether in ordinary language a *bed* or not.

1340 *Aynb.* 171 Ich... wille wesse eche nigt mi bed and mine couche mid mine teares. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 99 (MS. Gg.), I bad men schulde me myn couche make. 1493 *Petrarcha* 101 Brought to hir couch and lyenge there bedrede. 1525 COVERDALE *Sann.* xi. 9 At euen he wente to lye him downe for to slepe vpon his couche. 1623 COKERAM, *Couch*, a little bed. 1757 GRAY *Barr* ii. i. Low on his funeral couch he lies! 1804 J. GRAY *Sabbath* 81 Waiting glad tidings to the sick man's couch. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 664 Hospitality could offer little more than a couch of straw. 1859 TENNYSON *Coraire* & *Enid* 737 The maiden rose And left her maiden couch, and robed herself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

138a WYCLIF *Isa.* l.v. 10 And the valei of Achor in to the couche [138b resting place] of droues. c. 1400 *Yvonne & Gau.* 2708 Sir Yvonne puld gres in the fælde, And made a couche upon his shelde. 1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epit.* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their . being, to . snore in the couche of carelessness. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* 1. v. § 11 As if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit. 1667 *Milton P. L.* 1. 377 Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery Couch, 1839 *E. D. Clarke Trav.* 41/2 If he can endure . . seveise frost, with a couch of snow beneath the canopy of heaven.

† c. ? An allowance for the night. *Obs.* [The original F. has *couche*.]

1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 18. 15 Amongst them al thei shal take for their couch two piclers of wine, ij galons of beere, vj candels, a tortis, etc.

¶ Erroneous rendering of L. *cubiculum* bed-room.

138a WYCLIF x *Kings* xx. 30 Benadab fleynge wente . into the couch that was beside the bed place. — *Matth.* vi. 6 Entie in to thi couche, and the dore schet, preyre thi fadir in hidils.

2. The lair or den of a wild beast (*obs.*); now *spec.* the burrow of an otter.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxvi. (1495) 785 Yf the whelpes gooth out of the cowche the bytche fetchyth them ayen. c. 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xii. Men myzte nozte his cowche kenne For howundes and for slayn men, That he hade draun to his denne. 1535 *Cowldale Job* xxxviii. 39 His whelpes . . lurking in their couches. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recant.* 98 If a Boar intends to abide in his Den, Couch, or Fort. 1834 *McDWIN Angler in Wales II.* 159 A dog-otter . . lushed from his couch among the roots.

3. An article of furniture for reclining or sitting on; a lounge: now commonly distinguished from a sofa by having a half-back and head-end only.

c. 1450 *Mertin* xxix. 580 Thei . . satte down on a Cowche that was covered with a cloth of silke. a. 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon li.* 194 He . . sat downe . . on a couche. 1663 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 179 Ten Table-bed, or Couches of ease which had the feete of Silver. 1702 *Rowe Amb. Step.* Moth. ii. 1. They who loll'd at home on lazy Couches. 1871 R. ELIUS *Catullus* lxi. 173 See one seated. 'Tis thy lord on a Tyrian Couch. 1885 *Upholsterer's Catal.* Walnut Drawing Room Suite, consisting of Couch, two Easy Chairs, and six Chairs.

† 4. A cloth spread upon a table for a meal. *Obs.* c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 187 Lay a clothe on be table, a cowche it is called & said. 1573 *Bk. Kerynysse in Babes* Bk. 268 Laye a clothe, a couche, it is called, take your felawe that one ende, & holde you that other ende.

5. A layer, stratum, bed; *esp.* a layer or coat of paint, varnish, etc.

1661 in T. Birch *Hist. R. Soc. I.* 52 Lay on four or five couches more . . When the last couche is well dried, rub it smooth. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 3 Digging in the Royal Physick Garden, and sowing his Couches. *Ibid.* 55 The first 2 or 3 couches or lays above the Foundation. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. Couch. The gold wire-drawers also use the word Couch, for the gold or silver leaf where-with they cover the mass to be gilded or silvered. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Porcelain*. On this powder they lay a couche of dry fen, and on the fern another of the slaked lime. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 The artist . . spreads a thin couche of oil or varnish over the colours.

6. *Malting*. The bed or layer in which the grain is laid to germinate after steeping; also the floor or frame upon which it is laid.

1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* (1649) 234 When . . for want of looking to the Couch, and not opening of it . . it come or sprout at both ends. 1616 *SURLE & MARKH. Countrie Farme* 556 A great big couch or heape a yard thicke or better. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 95 Malt . . to have its due Time in the Cistern, Couch, and Kiln. a. 1825 *Forsv. Voc. E. Anglia, Chick*, to begin to germinate, a . . barley on the couch in the malthouse. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts III.* 287 s.v. *Malting*. After remaining in the couch twenty-four hours . . the couch is broken, that is, the planks composing the front of it are removed.

b. Also in analogous uses, e. g. of hemp.

1849 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc. X.* 1. 178 The gleans [of hemp] are lifted on to the ground, and form a couch. . . If suffered to remain longer in the couch it heats and rots.

† 7. Applied by Grew to the simple folding of petals in aestivation. *Obs.*

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. v. § 6 The Foulds of the Flower or Foliation are various . . The Close-Couch as in Roses, and many other double Flowers. Then the Con-cave-Couch, as in *Blattaria flore albo*. . . Daisies, and all others of an ageing form: where the first apparent Fould or Compature of the Leaves is in Couch.

8. *Naut.* = COACH sb. 2.

1769-1850 [see COACH sb. 2].

9. *Paper Manuf.* A board covered with felt or flannel on which the sheets of pulp are placed to be pressed. (Cf. COUCH v. 1, 6, COUCHER 3.)

1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* s.v. *Couching*. Transferring the sheets of pulp from the moulds to boards covered with felt or flannel, called 'couches'.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as couch-foot; (in sense 6), couch-bushel, -frame, -gauge (see *quots.*); † couch-bed, a couch used as a bed, a bed without canopy or hangings; so couch-bedstead; couch-mate, a bedfellow; couch-roll, a roller forming part of the machinery used in paper-making (cf. COUCH v. 1, 6, COUCHER 3).

¶ Couch-fellow, bedfellow, cited by Johnson, from Shaks., is a conjectural alteration of the actual reading COACH-FELLOW, q.v.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. xxiv. 229 The Couch-Bed, which was . . inlayde with Checker-worke of

Silver. 1691 *Long. Gas.* No. 2653/4 A Couch-Bed made of Point of Hungary red and green. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake I.* xv. 146 Little Cells, with a Couch Bedsted in each. 1766 C. LEADBETTER R. *Gauger* (ed. 6) ii. v. 277 A number of Floor-Bushels that are equal in Charge to those Cistern or Couch-Bushels. 1880 *Browning Dram. Idylls Ser. II. Doctor* — From couch-foot back to pillow. 1766 C. LEADBETTER R. *Gauger* (ed. 6) ii. v. 274 Where Couch-frames are used he must take their Dimensions when they are empty. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) 1. 755 The grain, after being steeped . . is thrown out of the cistern into a square or oblong utensil called a couch-frame. 1766 C. LEADBETTER R. *Gauger* (ed. 6) ii. v. 275 The Length, Breadth, and Depth of each Couch-Gauge. 1875 *Browning Aristoph.* 209 Zeus' Couchmate. 1855 R. HERRING *Paper* (1863) 91 The ordinary couch roll, which acts upon the upper surface of the paper.

**Couch** (kauts), (*käts*), sb. 2 Also 6-7 couches, 7 cooch, coich; see also QUITCH. [A variant (app. originating in the southern counties, where still pronounced kauts) of QUITCH:—OE. *cwice*; cf. the phonetic series *swyle, swich, swouch, such*.]

1. A species of grass (*Triticum repens*) with long creeping root-stocks, a common and troublesome weed in cornfields. Also applied to various other creeping grasses.

T. *repens* is sometimes distinguished as *white couch*; the name *black couch* being given to *Alopecurus agrestis* or *Agrostis stolonifera*.

1637 *HEYWOOD Dial. Wks.* 1874 VI. 266 Her browsing be the Brakes and bitter couche. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 147 It is . . generally execrated by husbandmen under the name of Couch, or Quich, which is but a corruption of Quick. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 132 In clayey arable lands this is a troublesome couch or squitch. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 353 When the soil is very full of couch. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 The couch will not be . . eradicated in one year.

b. More commonly couch-grass.

1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* iv. xlv. 503 Couche grasse . . is a naughty and hurtful weede to corne. 1613 *HEYWOOD Silo. Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 140 Wheat, whose spykes the weed and couch-grasse shall outgrow. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* (1878) I. 7 The whole place is overrun with couch-grass.

2. *Comb.*, as couch-picking, -root; couch-onion, a name for *Avena elatior* or Haver-grass; couch-wheat, *Triticum repens* = COUCH-GRASS (see 1 b).

1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1812) 153 To burn nothing but couch roots and other perennial rubbish. 1880 *JEFFERIES Hodge & M.* II. 262 In the autumn comes . . the couch-picking and burning. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, Couch, Couch-grass, or Couch-wheat, *Triticum repens*. *Ibid.*, *Avena elatior*, Button-Grass, Couch Onion, Haver-Grass, Onion-Grass, Pearl-Grass.

**Couch** (kauts), v. 1 Forms: 4-5 cowoche, 4-6 couche, 6-7 cowauch, cowauch(e, (4 kouch, chouch, 4-5 kowch, 5 couce, 6 chouch, ohowch), 6- couch. [a. F. *coucher* (12th c.), earlier *colcher, culcher* = Pr. *colcar, Il. colcare* = L. *collocare* to lay in its place, lay aright, lodge, etc., f. *com-* together, intensive + *locare* to place.]

\* *Transitive* uses.

In the active voice *Obs.* in ordinary use, except in a few technical senses, as 4 b, 5, 6, 9; 7, 8, 15, are literary. In some other senses the pa. pple. survives in archaic, poetic, or literary use.

I. To lay down flat, and related senses.

† 1. *trans.* To cause to lie down, to lay down (a person, oneself, one's head, etc.); to lay to sleep, put to bed; *refl.* to lie down. *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 92 If he may couche adown his bill. c. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xli. Thus am I cachet to care, and couchet in clay. c. 1550 *Adam Bede* 76 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 142 Home she wente, And couched her downe agayne. 1594 *CAREW Huarie's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 256 They couched a verie faire lady by his side. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iii. ii. Thou look'st sunn-eyed; go couch thy head. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Binetti's Eromena* 14 Caused her to be brought to the Palace . . and couch'd her in a withdrawing chamber neere her owne. 1684 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 430 He fell into a drooping which couch'd him in his grave.

b. Now only in *pa. pple.* = Laid or lying on, or as on, a couch.

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* 1. (Arb.) 24 Coucht In a meddow Theyre panch with venison theye franck and quaffye carousing. 1820 *KEATS Ode to Psyche* 9 Two fair creatures [Cupid and Psyche], couched side by side In deepest grass. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxvii. The driver was couched upon the ground beneath. 1878 *Masque Poets* 25 Cleopatra, couched at feast.

c. Said of animals; almost always *refl.* or *pass.* arch.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2249 Pat witty werwolf . . kouchid him under a kiarge. c. 1450 *LONGELICH Grail* lvi. 493 The ton lyown Couched him at his feet and the tothir atte the hed. 1607 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* ii. 722 The Hind . . Then couched her self securely by her side. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iii. 706 Thou seest a single Sheep . . couch'd upon the Plain. 1879 *BUTCHER & LANG Odys.* 58 As when a hind hath couched her newborn fawns . . in a strong lion's lair.

d. *fig.*

1539 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1552) 4 Moue not an euylf that is well layed. An incommodie wel couched is not to be sturred. 1833 *WORDSW. By the Seaside* Wks. (1888) 710/2 The sun is couched, the sea-fowl goes to rest.

† e. To couch a hog's head (also a cod's head); to lie down to sleep. *Obs. slang.*

c. 1525 *Cooke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some couched a hogges heed under a hatche. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 365, I have more need to take a nap in

my bed. *Will. [aside]* Do so, and, hear you, couch a cod's head! 1641 *BROME Jov. Crow* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 392 Couch a Hogs-head, till the dark-man's past. 1673 R. HEAD *Caunting Acad.* 19 Couch a hogshedd with me than. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxx. 'We'll couch a hogshedd, and so better had you'.

† f. To track (a boar) to its lair. *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* 5 To couch and rear a Boar.

† 2. To cause to crouch or lie close; in *pa. pple.* prostrated, crouching, lying close; cf. sense 17.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 507 Hee shakes aloft his Romaine blade, Which like a Faulcon towring in the skies, Cowcheth the fowle below with his wings shade. 1613 *HAYWARD Norm. Kings in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 18 Their ancient laws . . were dashed to dust; all lay couched under the conqueror's sword. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xxii. 402 Trembling with dismay, Couched close to earth, unhappy Medon lay.

† 3. To lay (things); to place, set, put down; to dispose horizontally or in layers. *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 2075 The fyr was couchid first with stree, And thanne with drye stykkes. — *Miller's T.* 25 His Almageste and bookes . . His Astrelabie . . His Augrim stones layen . . On sheldes couched at his beddes heed. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6905 On folkes shuldris thinges they couchen, That they nyl with her fyrngis touchen. c. 1410 *Ans. Cookery* 467 Then couche the chekyns in dishes. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mat.* xiii. 77 Lay up and couche the cleane wheate in my barn. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 A littell apish hat chowchd faste to y<sup>e</sup> pate like an oister. 1581 J. BRILL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 32 b, If they had coucht all their noddles together. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret. D.* I couch it . . with all . . humilitie at her Maisties . . feete. 1600 *SURLETT Countrie Farme* i. v. 23 An vnderstorie . . to couch your wines and cides in. 1632 *WELVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 379 The bones of the dead couched vp in the Charnell-house. 1669 A. BROWN *Art. Pict.* 84 Smoothness of shadowes, or close and sweet couching the colours. 1794 *Rigging & Seemannship* 54 To couch well is to lay close and even.

† b. *Building*. To lay (stones, etc.) in a wall or building; to bed. *Obs.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov. iii.* xix. The stones beinge not surely couched and mortied, fallthe a way. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 88 These be few Peaces of Work yn England of thantiquite of this that standith so hole and so well couchid. c. 1570 *Pride & Lovel* (1841) 32 In his hand he had a flat measure . . Whereby his length and bredth he tooke. . . And wisely couched both his stone and brick. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 236 Wilt not thou suffer a ragged vnhewen stone to bee couched in thy wall? 1632 *WELVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 743 The Chappell . . where this spacious Grauestone lies couched.

† c. *Gardening*. To lay, set, bed (plants or slips) in the earth. *Obs.*

1574 *HVLL Planting* 84 Place or couche them [roots] in the sayde hole and earth agayne. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 127 Couch them in the bed where you rais'd them from seeds. 1720 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* (1719) 293 Florists now are busie in couching their Layers.

† d. To lay, overlay (gilding on a surface); to set (jewels in their setting). *Obs.*

14. . . E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 84 To cowche gold: take gleyre and saffron. . . and cowche on thy gold whyle it is moyste. 1578 *HUNNIS Hyef. Hunnye* Gen. xxiv. 22 Rich jewels coucht in silver fine.

† 4. With inverted construction: To lay, overlay, inlay, spread, set *with* (of). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c. 1320 *Arth. & Mer.* 452 Alle he was couched with azur. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 937 The way is . . paynd and cowchyd with harde stones. c. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 909 Claspiss of clere golde, couched wth stones. 1413 *LYDO. Pilgr. Soule* iii. ix. (1483) 55 A table that was couched with sulfur and with quyck colles. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 169 Gayly couched and set with precious stone. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 85/82 Two great cellars couched full of wine. c. 1621 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii. 719 His huge round target . . With hides well couch'd with store of brass.

b. To embroider with gold thread or the like laid flat on the surface. Also *absol.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1303 His coote armour was of a cloth of Tars, Cowched of perlys whyte. 1537 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 121 No woman . . weare any kyrtell . . couched ne layed with usker after the Irish fashion. 1604 *MIDDLETON Black Bk* Wks. 1840 V. 543 Under the plain frieze of simplicity thou mayest finely couch the wrought velvet of knavery. 1890 *Art Interchange* 20 Dec. 215/2 Couch around the edges of flowers and leaves. 1892 *Ibid.* 44 Feb. 55/2 The edge should be sewed down and couched with gold thread.

5. *Malting*. To lay or spread (grain after steeping) on a floor to promote germination.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 181 No bruer . . Dare couch malte and water, in house togyther. 1625 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* (1660) 156 The Corn being steeped, may . . be cast from the Fat or Cestern to the floor, and there coucht. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb. (J.)*, If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. 1725 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*. Then it must be couch'd or heap'd. 1876 [see COUCHING].

6. *Paper Manuf.* To lay (a sheet of pulp) upon a felt to be pressed. (Cf. COUCHER 3.)

1752 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Paper*, He delivers it [the pulp] to the coucher, who couches it upon a felt laid on a plank, and lays another felt on it; and so successively. 1807 *Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084 The said machinery for couching is used in the manner last described.

II. To lower, bring down, put down.

7. To lower (a spear, lance, etc.) to the position of attack, grasping it in the right hand with the point directed forwards; to level as a gun.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xi. Than they dressid her sheldes, and beganne to couche her speres many good knyghtes. 1582 *STYWARD Mart. Disciph.* 120 If your bataille

be assailed with horse, then couch and crosse your pikes. 1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 134 A brauer Souldier neuer couched Laurence. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* iii. xl. 544 With his Musket couch'd at his Cheek. 1757 GRAY *Bard* i. i. To arms! cried Mortimer, and couch'd his quivering lance. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 632 They... couch the long tube... dismiss the whizzing lead. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 222.iii. 291 The phalanx advanced, with spears couched.

8. To lay or bring down, lower, depress (a member or part of the body, etc.).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiii. (R.). All heads coucht so close to earth they plow the fallow with their horns. a 1711 KFN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 419 My Guardian [Angel] couch'd his Wing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Apple*, Six or eight thorns, some erect, others couched. 1796 HULL *Advertiser* 6 Feb. 4/3 She... couched her head for fear she should get the blow. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. vi. 212 When the longer ones [spines] are couched... the short ones may come into play. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 8 They might the more readily couch their cheeks to take aim.

9. Surg. To remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and displacing the opaque crystalline lens below the axis of vision. Also to couch the eye or a person.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 234 To be pricked with a needle for couching of a cataract. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr *Pearle's Chirurgery*, xvii. xlii. (1678) 385 Sometimes... the Cataract is not couched whole, but is broken into many pieces. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 620 Sir William Read... coucht one of the eyes of Sir Simon Harcourt with success. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 3 The young man couched by Cheselden. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxviii. She has been couched, and can see as well as ever. 1871 MORLEY *L'ollivier* (1886) 255 The surgeon who has couched his patient's cataract.

b. fig. in reference to mental or spiritual vision. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* ii. (1757) 96 So blind are mortal men, Tho' Satire couch them with her keenest pen. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. II. 135 She it was... that first couched his eye to the sense of beauty.

† 10. fig. To put down, quell, suppress, lay. *Obs.* 1806 J. HOOKER *Gerald. Inst. in Holinshed* II. 77/2 Which broiles being couched for a time. 1871 *Trine Non-conf.* 152 That your vanity may be... hereafter couched.

† 11. To bring down, lower in dignity. *Obs.* 1603 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 32 The state being now couched, and deuolued to the dregges of the people.

III. To place, lodge; hide; express in words. † 12. To place in a lodging or dwelling; to lodge; pass. to be lodged or located. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 63 *Pei* haue none houses, but tentes... and here benethe *pei* couchen hem and dwellen. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 239 Hee couched him self in an abbay. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. (1685) 291 They were couched in the College. 1690 in *Kirkton Hist. Ch. Scot.* viii. (1877) 339 The Council went on to couch the ministers in their confinements.

† 13. To lay in concealment (more or less); to hide, conceal; *refl.* and *pass.* to lie hidden, to lurk. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1217/2 There were some harquebusiers secretlie couched in court. 1610 BARROUCH *Illeth. Physick* v. xvii. (1639) 310 If the quantity of humour be great, it sometime coucheth it self in some principall member. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. 223 Much of providence being couched under the seeming casualty thereof. 1792 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* Apr. He wears no semblance that has not a real and sympathetic substance couched beneath. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii. Couch thee midway on the wold.

† 14. To set, place, put (together with others, in a list, category, etc.); to collocate, comprise, include. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Couched together in this one worke. 1573 BARETT *Abv.* To Rdr. (1580) 2, I have couched manie words together... in the... tables for breuitie sake. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 102, I... couched him in this Catalogue of Hereticks. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 Hee must couch in a faire Alphabetique paper-book the notablest occurrences. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 310 Under them are couched all Frauds, underhand Practices, &c.

15. To put together, frame, shape, arrange (words, a sentence, etc.); to express in language, put into words; to set down in writing. Now always to couch in such and such terms, words, language, etc.

1520 MOSE *Supplic. Sonlvs* Wks. 290/1 It is so contrived, & the wordes so couched, that... a simple reader might... in the reding be deadly corrupted. 1806 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 63 In couching the whole sentence, the like regarde is to be had. 1851 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxii. 205 The words wherein the question... is couched. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast*: 282 Flattery well couch'd. 1746 WESLEY *Prime Methodist* 5 The Argument... is best understood when couched in few words. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 255 All Insurances... shall be couched and executed according to the... Manner prescribed. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i. All the answers he received were couched in the negative. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 99 The Swedenborgians... couching it in their own peculiar phraseology.

b. To express in an obscure or veiled way; to cover up (an idea, meaning, etc.) under, in, etc. (Formerly sometimes with *up*: cf. to wrap up.)

1563 *Honillies* ii. *Fastig* i. (1859) 282 In this smooth question they couch up subtilly this argument or reason. 1589 NASH *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Arb.) 14 Which lies couched most closely vnder darke fables profunditie. 1642 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 47 The Truth it self which lay couched in this Fable. 1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Theos. Philo.* 410 The whole New Testament is couched up in the Old. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 224 ¶ 6 That great Philosopher... has couched several admirable Precepts in

remote Allusions and mysterious Sentences. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* vii. 195 Materialistic metaphors under which our spiritual conceptions are couched.

\*\* *Intransitive uses* (from *refl.*).

Now chiefly said of, or with figurative reference to, beasts.

IV. 16. To lie. a. Of persons: *esp.* To lie in a place or position of rest, to lie at rest or in sleep; to recline, to repose. *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 168 [Prestis] chouchen in softe beddis. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 32 They haue cleane strawe in some barne... where they couch comly to gether. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* ix. 415 The souls of wicked men... become heavy and sink down... and couch as near as may be to the centre. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. iv. At eve they couch'd in greenwood bowe. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 96 The peasantry... live under roofs of rushes and couch upon beds of straw. 1885 G. MCREDITH *Diana* I. i. 24 Couching in a garden, catching with one hand at fruits.

b. Of animals: now *spec.* to lie in their lair.

1393 COWER *Conf.* I. 84 The 3onge wehlp... Hap nocht his maistre betre awaited To couche, when he seith go lowe. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 84 Yf they [these dombe dogges] be but ones byde cowche... they draw the tayle betwene the legges. 1549-62 STERNHOLM & H. P. civ. To couche in their denes. a 1700 B. E. DICT. *Cant. Crev.* s.v. *Wild-boar*, A Boar coucheth, Lodgeth. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* i. 9 The beasts would couch in our neighbourhood. 1846 JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 270 An otter... it was supposed that he had gone to couch more inland. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. x. 106 They prefer the bare snow, where they can couch within the sound of our voices. fig. 1545 *Primer Hen.* VIII. 137 The waues couched, the winds fell.

† c. Of things: To lie (in the general sense). *Obs.* c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 39 Lat thyn Astrelabie kowch adown enene vpon a smothe grond. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 The ribbes... endowed with Appendances... where they couch with the cauities of the Vertebres. 1611 BRIAN *Dent.* xxiii. 13 The deep that coucheth beneath. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* xii. (1682) II. 174 The laying of Stones together by making them Couch close one to another. 1681 CHITRAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 8 (1686) 11 So as they may twine, and couch close one within another.

17. To take or fall into a posture more or less approaching that of lying at rest. a. To lie down, crouch, cower, as a beast, in obedience, fear, etc.

† b. To crouch or stoop under a burden (*obs.*). † c. Of persons: To bow in reverence or obeisance; to curtsy (*obs.*). d. fig. (from a and c) To bow in subserviency or submission; to submit, succumb.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerks* 2. 1150 Thou shalt make him couche as doth a quaille. 1410 *Morie Artike* 122 The Romanyes... Cowchide as kenetee before þe kynges selvyne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 96, I cowche to the than for fayn ne gretyng, Haylle, Lord! 1534 RT. WHITTINTON *Tullies Office* i. (1540) 20 To stoupe for no man... nor to couche to fortune. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 305 a, He with a naule of three hundred shippes made sixe hundred shippes of theis couche. a 1553 - Royster D. i. iv, Couche on your marybones... down to the ground. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ireland* ii. ix. (1633) 210 A Lady of such part, that all Estates of the Realme couched unto her. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 4 An aged Squire... That seemed to couch under his shield. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 43 The Asse wittily couched down to ease himself of his weight. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 14 Issachar is a stronge asse couching downe betwene two burdens. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 46 To perswade men to couch downe Under Usurpation. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* *Columbus* xlix, Like spaniel couching to his lord.

† e. *transf.* Of plants: To lie or bend close to the ground. Of leaves: To droop. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 224 It coucheth and creepeth low by the ground, and is like unto Millet. 1681 CHITRAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 7 The Weeds which have couched all Winter, begin to erect their heads. 1744 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* vi. ii. (1750) 82 Frosts that will cause the leaves... to look yellow and couch.

18. To lie in ambush, to lurk.

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* n. (Arb.) 44 Heer ar couching soom troups of Greekish assemblye. 1607 TORSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1673) 31 The beast... couching close in his cabin. 1718 POTT *Liad* x. 210 The unwearied watch their listening leaders keep. And couching close, repel invading sleep. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. iv, Bertram... couches in the brake and fern, Hiding his face. 1859 TENNISON *Jaylts, Guinevere* 31 Sir Launcelot passing by Spied where he couch'd.

19. Of leaves, etc.; To lie in a bed or heap for decomposition or fermentation.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 63 [Oak leaves] after being raked into heaps... should immediately be carried to some place near the hot-houses, where they must lie to couch. 1807 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 260 When the heat in the process of couching has gone too far. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 385 The leaves... are crushed into a pulp. This is... made up into balls, and dried for several days in open sheds. The mill grinds the hardened balls into powder, and 'couching' then begins; the powder being watered daily for several weeks, ferments.

Couch (kauts, küt), v. 2 [f. COUCH sb. 2] *trans.* To clear of couch-grass.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 341 Strong wheat-loam... repeatedly ploughed, dragged, harrowed, and couched.

Couchance. [See next, and -ANCE.] = next. 1886 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* May 874 If... prescription for levancy and couchance conferred any right.

Couchancy (kautsánsi). Law. [f. COUCHANT; see -ANCE.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being *levant* and *couchant*; see next. 1695 VENTRIS *Reports* Table s. v. *Common*, In a Title of Common for Beasts Levant and Couchant, the Levancy and

Couchancy is not Traversable. 1818 SIR J. BAYLEY in *Barnew. & Cr. Rep.* i. 710 If levancy and couchancy were incident to the right of common appanage.

Couchant (kautsánt), a. [a. F. *couchant*, pr. pple. of *coucher* to lie, COUCH.]

1. Lying down; couching: *esp.* of an animal: see COUCH v. 16 b. (Often with allusion to the heraldic use.)

1496-7 [see b]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 219 This dog... lay still couchant and neuer stirred nor made at them. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 48 The tomb of this... saint with her statue in a couchant posture. 1700 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 400 He beheld these Savage Creatures... Couchant at His Feet. 1807 WORDSW. *White Dog* i. 203 The milk-white Doe... Couchant beside that lonely mound. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Francis of B.* II. ii. iii. 172 Frisco, who had been couchant regardant, contributed another low growl to the dialogue.

b. Couchant and levant: lying down and rising up; said of cattle in permanent or quasi-permanent occupation of pasture; more commonly LEVANT and couchant, q.v.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 § 10 Where the same quykke catell ys couchant and levaunt.

2. Her. Of an animal: Represented as lying with the body resting on the legs and (according to most authors) the head lifted up, or at least not sunk in sleep (*dormant*).

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 129 in *Q. Elis. Acad.*, etc. 98, xv maneis of lions in armys... the v. seand; yj mordand; vij cuchand. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 25 His crest was covered with a couchant Hownd. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* iii. 157 Couchant [is] couching or lying downe close with his head betwene his legges like a Dog. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 248 If a Lyon were the proper coat of Judah, yet we it not probably a Lyon Rampant... but rather couchant or dormant. 1756-7 t. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 467 At the foot of the stairs... are two large lions couchant of white marble. 1766 PORSY *Heraldry Gloss.* *Couchant*, expressing the posture of any Animal that is lying on his belly, but with his head lifted up. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* x. 59 When in the attitude of taking repose, the Lion is Couchant, or Dormant.

fig. 1621 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 123 That [Religion] which is more calme... lesse rampant, and more couchant. 1859 TENNISON *Jaylts, Guinevere* 11 Sir Modred... even like a subtle beast, Lay couchant with his eyes upon the throne, Ready to spring.

† 3. Bending down, crouching: *Obs. rare.*

1706 DE FOR *Fure Div.* Introd. 3 A constant Bondage bows his Couchant Neck. *Ibid.* iii. 7 Kings were the General Farmers of the Land, Mankind the Cattle... Meer Beasts of Burthen, Couchant and Supplest.

fig. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xi. (R.). When couchant vice all pale and trembling lay!

† 4. Lodging, dwelling. *Obs.*

1602 WITHALS *Dict.* (1608) 77 The place, manor house, or Farme... where this Officer is couchant & abiding.

† 5. Lying hidden, lurking (lit. and fig.). *Obs.*

1648 *Annot. Cert. Quarries* x Your manner of expression hath couchant a pernicious insinuation. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* i. viii. 160 The Divine Majesty, Couchant under the Weakness of a tender Infant.

|| Couché (kufé), a. Her. [Fr.; pa. pple. of *coucher* to lie, COUCH.] Said of a shield suspended by the sinister corner so as to hang in a slanting position; also = COUCHED b.

1727-31 BAILEY vol. ii. *Couché* (in Heraldry) denotes any thing lying along, as a *Chevron couché* signifies a Chevron lying sideways. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 16.

Couched (kautt), ppl. a. [f. COUCH v. 1 + -ED.] Laid or lying down; lying hidden or concealed, covert; expressed in words, etc.; see the verb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. xiii. 68 Throw... hys targe platit thrus wyth steyll And throw the cowcht lynnyn euery deyll. 1573 TWYNT *Aeneid* x. Dd jþ, Deepe silence now to breake, and to disclose my couched paine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 97 Not force, but well couch't fraud. 1675 BURROGH *Causa Dei* 332 When this well couch't frame of World shall burn. 1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 91 The experiments were again repeated on the couched eye. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 168 Tiger Island (so called from some faint resemblance... to a couched tiger). 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 251 The couched resentment of the Church.

b. Her. Said of a chevron borne sideways, issuing from the side of the escutcheon.

1586 FERNÉ *Blas. Centrie* 181 The most rare manner is, to see them [cheurons] borne couched.

Couchedness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS. Cf. COUCH v. 15.] The quality of being set together; composition, flaming (of a defined kind).

1629 GAULÉ *Holy Madn.* 165 A... more solide couchedness of the Joynts and Bloud.

|| Couchee (kufé). Also 7-8 -ohé6, 8 -ohé6; rarely coucher. [a. F. *couché*, variant of *coucher* (Littre, *Coucher* sb. i) lying down, going to bed (subst. use of *coucher* inf.: see COUCH v. 1)]

1. An assembly of company in the evening; an evening reception.

Cf. F. *le coucher du roi*, or simply *le coucher*, the reception which preceded the king's going to bed; *petit coucher* the interval between this reception and the king's actual retirement, during which he saw only his household officers or other privileged persons.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i, I was coming late from Whitehall after the King's Couchée. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesman* ii. 28 Almost at all his Levyes and his



Couchees. *a1715 BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 251 The Duke's levees and couchees were so crowded that the antichambers were full. *1719 Mem. Lewis XIV.* v. 56 At the Queen's Couchers, where the King was. *1776 HARRIS Let. in Private Lett.* 1st Ed. *Malmesbury* (1870) l. 350, I attended the three Couches last night of the Speaker, Lord Mansfield and the Chancellor. *1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. iv, Pompous ceremonials. *Royal Drawing-rooms, Levees, Couches.*

† 2. An obeisance. *Obs.*

*1691 New Discov. Old Intreague* xxi, Bend with aukward Couches to the Throne.

Coucheneele, -nille, obs. ff. COCHINEAL.

† Couch<sup>er</sup>. *Obs.* Also 4 coucheour. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. \*coucheour: cf. F. *coucheur* 'a coucher' (Cotgr.).] ? A couch-maker, an upholsterer.

*c1400 Destr. Tray* 1597 Carpenter, coteler, coucheours. *1415 in York Mss. Intro.* 23 Tapistes, Couchers. *c1440 Ibid.* xxx. 270 (heading) The Tapistes and Couchers.

Coucher<sup>2</sup> (kau'tʃər). Also 5 ? co(u)chours. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. \*couchour = F. *coucheur* he who lies, a liar, f. *coucher*: see COUCH v.1]

1. One lying down: in 15th c. quot. perh. one confined to bed; in Sc. one who lies when he ought to be active, a laggard, coward, poltroon.

*14. Seven Deadly Sins* 76 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 217 He [Aurayssin], kepith me low lyke a coucheur. *a1661 RUTHERFORD Lett.* i. lxx. (Jan.), To go to the camp with Christ... not... sit at the fire with coucheurs. *1833 D. MOIR Mansie Wauch* iv. (1849) 20, I took the coucher's blow.

2. One who couches or couches.

*1880 BROWNING Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Doctor* —, The coucher by the sick man's head.

† 3. A table-cloth; = COUCH sb.1 4. *Obs. rare.*

*1573 Inu.* in T. D. Whitaker *Ilst. Craven* (1812) 229 One coucher, or carpet, for a longe table.

† 4. A large book, such as remains lying for use on a desk or table. *Obs.* Cf. LINGER.

*1519 HORMAN Vulg.* 84 A whole boke is commonly called indifferently a volume, a boke, a coucher: but... a volume is less than a boke: and a boke less than a coucher.

† b. *esp.* A large breviary that lay permanently on a desk in church or chapel. *Obs.*

*1444 Will of Clovyle* (Somerset Ho.), Librum vocatum a Couchor ad deseruiendum in ecclesia. *1467 Ripon Ch. Acts* 235 Do et lego ecclesie collegiate Ripon, unum coucher magnum de usor Ebor, quem volo... in stallo pœbende de Thorp cathena ferrea ligari. *1534 in E. PEACOCK Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 199 Item an other coucher with ij clasps of siluer. *1549 Act* 3-4 *Edu.* VI. c. 10 § 1 All books called... Couchers, Journals, Ordinals... shall be abolished. *1559 Injunct.* Q. *Ellis* in *Sparrow Coll.* (1675) 47 Item, That the Church-Wardens... shall deliver unto our Visitors the Inventories of Vestments, Copes... and specially of Grayles, Couchers... and such like.

† c. A large cartulary or register; a coucher-book. *Obs.*

*1607-37 COWEL Interpr.*, *Coucher*, the general book in which a corporation entrench their particular Acts for a perpetual remembrance of them. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Coucher*... In some old Statutes, it is taken for a Book, in which a Corporation, etc. Register their particular Acts.

† 5. A resident commercial agent or factor in a foreign place. *Obs.* Cf. *ambassador leger*.

*1601 J. KEYMOR Dutch Fishing in Phœnix* (1721) I. 227 She [the Herring-Buss] impleth... at Land Viewers, Packers... Couchers to make the Herrings lawful Merchandizes. *1607 COWEL Interpr.*, *Coucher* signifieth a factor that continueth in some place... for Traffique. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Coucher*, an old Word for a Factor residing in some Foreign Country for Traffick, as formerly in Gascoigne to buy Wines.

† 6. A setter dog. *Obs.*—

*1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Coucher*... also a Setter, or Setting-dog.

7. Comb. † coucher-book, a large cartulary.

*1611 COTGR.*, *Chartulaire*, a Terrier, or Couchor-book. *1623 LISLE Afric on O. & N. Test.* To Rd. 17 old charters that I met with among the Kings Records, and in the Couchor-books of Monasteries. *1640 SOMNER Antiq. Cantab.* 155 All... Couchor-books or Liegers and Records that ever I could yet see. *1801 J. T. FOWLER Couchor-bk. of Selby* (Yks. Record Ser.) I. xvii, The Couchor book, Cartulary, or Register, here printed, is a manuscript on vellum... 13 x 9 inches.

Coucher<sup>3</sup> *8. Paper Manuf.* [in mod. Fr. *coucher* (etymol. = prec.) and *couchart*.]

1. The workman who lays the sheet of pulp on the felt to be pressed (in making hand-made paper).

*1751* [see COUCH v.1 6]. *1807 Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3064. 3 The... machinery may be worked... without requiring the assistance of a coucher. *1837 WHITLOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 365 (*Paper Maker*) The Coucher receives the mould from the first man, and turns on the sheet upon a felt or woollen cloth. *1855 R. HERRING Paper* (1863) 51 Montgolfier contrived three figures of wood to do the work of the vatman, the coucher, and the layer.

2. A mechanical contrivance for doing the same. *1857 J. MUNSILL Chronol. Paper-Making* (1870) 167 A coucher and a scraper combined.

Coucher<sup>4</sup>, var. of COUCHER.

Couch-grass: see COUCH sb.2

Couching (kau'tʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUGH v.1 + -ING.]

1. The action of COUGH v.1, in various senses.

*c1397 CRAUCER Astral.* ii. § 29 Thanne wol the... lyne merydional of thyn astrolabe lye evene south... so that thou werke softly and avysely in the couchyng. *1571 GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lvi. 10 By reason of the crabbed couching of them [words] together, there is some darkness. *1578 BANISTER Hist. Man.* i. 37 Deeper concavities, for the couchyng in of the... heades of the bones. *1601 SHAKS. Jul.*

C. III. i. 36 These couchings, and these lowly courtesies. *1743 in Doran 'Mann' & Manners* (1876) I. vi. 165 A Quack Oculist... performed no one cure except couching. *1833 SIR C. BRILL Hand* (ed. 3) 170 When surgeons perform the operation of couching. *1876 Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 267 Maltng consists of four processes—steeping, couching, flooring, and kiln-drying.

2. Embroidery. Couched work: see COUCH v.1 4 b. *188a Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Couching*, Ancient Church needlework was profusely decorated with Couchings. *1884 Mrs. HARRISON in Harper's Mag.* Aug. 346/1 'Laid-work', or 'couching', as seen in the grounds of... old embroideries.

† 3. *conr.* Bedding; litter. *Obs.*

*1727 Philip Quarll* 254 He lays the Couching which he made for the Beast, by his own Bed.

4. *attrib.*

*1611 Bible Ezek.* xxv. 5 A couching place for flocks. *1614 SYLVESTER Bethulia's Revue* III. 293 Th' wofull Mother, on her Couching-Settle. *1748 H. Vegetius Dissemph. Horses* 151 You shall put in the couching Instrument... between the Coats of the Eye. *1805 Wordsw. Prelude* xiv. 4, I left Dethgelet's huts at couching-time. *1875 URD Dict. Arts* III. 490 (*Paper Manuf.*) The two rollers following the dandy... are termed couching-rollers, from their performing a similar operation... to the business of the coucher... They are simply wooden rollers covered with felt.

Couching, *vbl. a.* That couches: see the verb. *1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 123 A couching Lyon, and a ramping Cat. *1836 L. Hunt Rimini* II. 215 'The couching sun Levels his final look through shadows dune.

Couchless (kau'tʃlɪs), *a. rare*— [f. COUGH sb.1 + -LESS.] 'Having no couch or bed' (Ilyde Clarke, 1855).

† Couch-quail. *Obs.* In phrase, to play couch-quail, app. = couch as a quail (see COUCH v.1 17, quot. 1386): cf. leap-frog. Also as *vbl.*: To cower, crouch timidly.

*a1529 SKELTON Speke Parrot* 420 To lowie, to droupe, to knele, to stowpe, and to play couche quale. *1532 MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 586/r If there be such dogges... men... must... chastice them & make them couch quails. *1537 Theristes in Hazl. Dodsley* I. 396 How I have made the knaves for to play couch-quail.

Couchward (kau'wɔ:d), *adv., a. rare.* [See -WARD.] Towards one's couch or bed.

*1854 Meanderings of Mem.* I. 182 Care for your couchward path.

Couchy (kau'tʃɪ), *a.* [f. COUGH sb.2 + -Y.]

1. Full of or infested with couch-grass.

*1707 WINTER Syst. Insb.* 304 Capable of working in couchy, stoney, and every kind of soil. *1842 Foul. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 120 Rough, cloddy, and couchy ground.

2. Of the nature of or resembling couch-grass.

*1794 T. DAVIS Agric. Wills* (1813) 258-268 Black couch, agrostis stolonifera, or couchy bent. *1809 G. LANDT Perce Islands* (1810) 150 Creeping and couchy bent-grass.

Coucumber, obs. f. CUCUMBER.

Coud(e, obs. f. could: see CAN v.1

Coue, obs. f. COVE; var. COPE *Obs.* quickly.

Coue, var. of COW(e), obs. f. CHOUGH.

Couele, obs. f. COWL.

Couenaunte, corrupt f. COMMONTY.

Courtine: see CURTAIN.

Coufel (pl. coufles), obs. f. COWL 2, a tub.

Couffre, Coufin, obs. ff. COFFER, COFFIN.

Cougar (kū'gār). Also cougar (kū'gwar). [a. F. *cougar*, an adaptation by Buffon (1749-67) of Marcgraf's name *cuguaru ara*, reproduced by Pison 1648, and adopted by Ray 1693, repr. Guarani *guacu ara* or *guasu ara*.]

A large feline quadruped (*Felis concolor*), found wild in most parts of America; also called *puma*, *catamount*, *red tiger*, *American lion*, etc.

*1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 375 There is an animal of America, which is usually called the red tiger, but Mr. Buffon calls it the Cougar. *1796 STEEDMAN Surinam* II. xviii. 50 The cougar, called in Surinam the red tiger. *1809 CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom.* III. xiv. Nor foeman then, nor cougar's crouch I feared. *1825 WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* (1880) 36 The cougar is... not as large as the jaguar. *1865 PARKMAN Champlain* xi. (1875) 329 The whoop of the horned owl, the scream of the cougar.

Cough (kɒf), *sb.* Forms: 4 couhe, cow3e, cou3e, 4-6 coughe, 5 cogh(e, caughe, koghwhe, 6 cough(e, 5- cough. [f. COUGH v.: cf. laugh.]

1. The affection of coughing at short intervals, lasting for a longer or shorter period of time; a diseased condition of the respiratory organs manifesting itself in fits of coughing.

The affection was down to 1600 usually called the cough (cf. the measles, the cholera, etc.); now in medical language simply cough; a cough is a specific attack, whether of definite duration or chronic, or a particular kind, as 'a hollow cough', 'a churchyard cough'.

*1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 81 Coughes [C. couhes] and cardiaces, crampes, and toxiches. *c1386 CHAUCER Merch.* T. 773 [He] slepeth, til that the coughe hath him awaked. *c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 308 Passions of be eeren, & of be noseprills, & cold couge. *1400 Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 129 Yf the coughe had them caughte, Of yf I coude them heale. *1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distill. Waters* A j b. The same water drunken... at mornynge and at nyght... helpeth them that have the coughe. *1581 MULCASTER Positions* xii. (1887) 61 It is also good for the drie coughe. *1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 193 *Fal.* What disease hast thou? *Bul.* A whorsen cold sir, a cough sir. *1704 F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* Pref. It is in our Choice, whether a Cough shall run on to a Consumption. *1740-1 SWIFT Lett. to Mrs. Whiteway* 13 Jan., My cold is now attended with

a cough. *1744 BERKELEY Siris* § 21 An excellent medicine for coughs. *1845 BUDD Dis Liver* 247 He was affected with cough and dyspnoea. *1850 Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv, 'But she has a cough'. 'Cough! I... I've always been subject to a cough'. *1854* [see COUGHER].

2. A single act of coughing; a violent expulsion of air from the lungs with the characteristic noise.

*1742 WEST Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 136, It will go on, cough after cough... for half an hour together. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiv, Dwinning ventured to give a low cough... by way of signal. *1872 HUXLEY Phys.* iv. 94 A violent contraction of the expiratory muscles, producing a cough.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as cough-drop, -lozenge, a 'diop' or lozenge taken to cure or alleviate a cough; Coughwort, a name proposed by Gerard for the Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

*1597 GERARD Herbal* cclxxvii. § 2. 667 *Tussilago* (which may also be Englished Coughwort). *1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 3/1 Vendors of... sweetmeats, brandy-balls, cough-drops. *Mod.* Clear your throat with a cough-lozenge.

Cough (kɒf), *v.* Forms: 4 cou3-, cou3-, kou3-, cou3h-, couh-, cou3w-en, couwe, kow-, 4-5 couw3-, couwh-, cow-, 4-6 couough-, couogh-; 5 cogh-, koghe, couwf, 6 coughe, cough, 6-7 couff(e, 6- cough. [ME. *co3-, cogh-, couh-en*, answering to an unrecorded OE. \**colhian*, represented by a deriv. *colhetan* (app.) to cough; akin to MDu. *cuchten*, mod. Du. and LG. *kuchen* to cough; cf. also MHG. *kuchen* to breathe (on), direct the breath, exhale, and MHG. *kichen* to breathe with difficulty as in asthma, catch the breath (see CHINK, KINK), mod. G. *keuchen*, *keichen* to pant, gasp, catch the breath, be short of breath. All these words appear to be of echoic origin, representing various sounds and actions made with the breath.]

1. *intr.* To expel the air from the lungs with a more or less violent effort and characteristic noise, produced by the abrupt forcible opening of the previously closed glottis; usually in order to remove something that obstructs or irritates the air-passages.

*c1325 Old Age* 8 in E. E. P. (1862) 149, I clyng i cluche i croke i couwe. *c1340 Gower & Gr. Knt.* 307 He cojed ful hy3e. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 100 Sone his doctour... Coughed [v.r. couwede]; C. xvi. 109 kowede and carped. *c1386 CHAUCER Miller's T.* 511 (Hail. MS.) Softe he couwh [v.r. coughed, cogheth, kougheth, coude] with a semysoun. *c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 Make him cow3e & spitte out be quytture. *c1490 Prompt. Parv.* 97 (MS. K) Cowyn or hostyn [II. couwhyn, P. coughen], *tussio, tussilo*. *1514 BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyslum.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Neyther mayst thou rise, cough, spit, or neese. *1561 J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100, I neuer heard them cough nor hem. *1604 SHAKS. Oth.* IV. ii. 29 cough, or cry hem; if any body come. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Coughing, to conceal from the Provost the excess of his agitation. *1846 J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 142 The herdsmen should be aware of every beast that coughs. *1869 TROLLOPE He knew* xcii. 513 He fell a-coughing violently.

2. *trans.* To express or utter by coughing.

*c1450 MYRC* 891 Koghe thouw not thenne thy thonkes. *1784 COWPER Task* IV. 148 No stationary steeds Cough their own knell.

3. To cough out, up: a. to eject or get rid of by coughing.

*1362 LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 205 Glotoun was a gret cherl... And cowhede vp a cawdel in clementis lappe. *1647 CRAWSHAW Poems* 125 This last cough, *Elia*, cough'd out all thy fear. *1660 C. ELLIS Gentle Sinner* (1661) 239 It has well nigh cough'd out its very heart. *1797 M. BAILEY Morb. Anat.* (1807) 94 The tubular substances coughed up.

† b. *fig.* To utter; to disclose. *Obs.*

*1393 LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vii. 163 Al þat ich wiste wickede by eny of our count, Ich cowede hit vp in oure cloistre. *c1480 Ragman Roll* 183 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 77 Affir that ye coghyn up a songe. *c1485 Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1224 Lett vs syng, I say, Cowf vp þi brest. *1541 St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 711 To make her confesse the thinges testified against her, and also to cough out the rest, not yett discovered.

4. To cough down: to 'put down' or silence (a speaker) by coughing so as to drown his voice.

*1823 New Monthly Mag.* IX. 299/2 If he will make long speeches, he must be coughed down. *a1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 44 Who cheer one orator and cough down another.

5. *causal.* To cause to cough: see quot.

*1847 YOUATT Horse* xii. 255 The dealers' habit of coughing the horse, i. e. pressing upon the larynx to make him cough, in order that they may judge of the state of his wind.

† 6. To cough (any one) a daw, fool, mome: (app.) to make a fool of, befool; also to prove oneself a fool to or for (any one). *Obs.*

[The origin of the expression has not been ascertained: it is even uncertain whether *cough* is this or the next word.]

*1526 SKELTON Magyff.* 173 Wylt thou coughe me a dawe for forty pence? *Ibid.* 1077 A, I trowe, ye shall coughe me a sole. *a1553 UDALL Royster D.* III. ii. If he come abroade he shall coughe me a mome. *1583 STRUBBS Anat. Abs.* II. 48 Else he may chaunce to cough himselfe a dawe for his labour. *1594 LVLV Molk. Bombe* B ij, I know hee will coughe for angier that I yeeld not, but he shall coughe mee a foole for his labour.

† Cough, v.2 *Obs.* = COFF, to purchase, acquire, get.

*1550 LATIMER Last Sermon*, def. *Edu.* VI in 27 *Serm.* (1562) 121 a, If every man that hath beguiled the King should make restitution... it would cough the King xx m. poundes... Alac! alac! make restitution... ye wyl cough in hel els, that all the Devils there wil laugh at your coughing.

**Cougher** (kəʊə). [*f.* COUGH *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who coughs.

1611 COTGR., *Trousseau*, a cougher. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 319 The ablest cougher-down within the liberties of Dublin. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 357 Cough lies a good deal more under the influence of the will than most coughs suppose.

† **Coughery**, *noun-verb*. Coughing-place.

1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xv. 127 They... coughed in the Cougheries.

**Coughing** (kəʊʃɪŋ), *verb*. [*f.* COUGH *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUGH.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. i. (1495) 187 The olde man is... greynyd wyth coughynge and spyttyng. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 164 Greet akyne in his side & grevous cowyngs. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. v.* ii. 932 When... coughing drownes the Parsons saw. 1677 GILPIN *Diamond*. (1867) 121 Disturbances, by coughings, hemmings, tramlings. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 18 Movements... belonging to the automatic or reflex class. Coughing is one of those. *transf.* 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/4 The disagreeable sound, or 'coughing' as it is technically called, of the engine.

*attrib.* 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 122 The coughing motion. 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 462 There are very great numbers of quarts; 'tis also a coughing time. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gaugr. Sore Throat* 94 At every Coughing-bout.

**Coughing**, *pl. a.* [-ING 2.] That coughs.

1707 E. WARD *Ind. Rediv.* (1715) II. ii. Old coughing Fools, and crazy Nurses.

**Cought**, *obs. f. caught*: see CATCH *v.*

**Couhe**, *obs. f. COUGH*.

**Couherdely**, *obs. f. COWARDLY*.

**Couk**, *obs. f. COKE*: cf. COLK.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 351 Here Cool are Charred and then called Couk. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Couk*, a cinder.

**Couk**, *Sc. f. COOK* *v.* 2

**Coul**, *v. dial. trans.* To draw together or towards one with a rake or scraper.

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Coul*, to put together dung, mud, dirt, etc. 1885 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Coul*, to draw together with a rake; to pull towards you.

Hence **Couler**, and *app.* the form **Coul-rake**, current in some dialects for COLE-RAKE, *q.v.*

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Couler*, a rake; as we style one eager after money. *Couler*, *cf. Couler*, the fireside rake for the ashes. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Coul-rake*, a rake for ashes.

Also an instrument for raking the soot from the oven.

**Coul**, *obs. f. COLL* *v.* 2, *COOL* *a.*, *COWL*.

† **Coulant**, *pl. a.* *Obs. rare* 1. [*a. f.* *coulant* pres. *pple.* of *couler* to flow: see COOL *v.* 2] Flowing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 Epiphania calls it Chrysorae, that is, running, or coulant in gold. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Coulant*, gliding, slipping, flowing gently along.

**Coulboard**: see COWL.

**Could** (kud), *pa. t.* (and *obs.* and *dial. pa. pple.*) of CAN *v.*, *q.v.*

**Could**, *Coule*, *obs. ff.* COLD, COLE *sb.* 1, COWL.

**Coolée** (küle, küli). Also (U.S.) -ee, -ie, coolie, -ey. [*a. f.* *coulee* flow, *f. couler* to flow: see -ADE. Sense 2 appears to have arisen among the French trappers in the Oregon region.]

1. *Geol.* A stream of lava, whether molten or consolidated into rock; a lava-flow.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxii. 428 Large stratiform and horizontal coolées of volcanic rock. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iv. 32 Molten viscous lava, forming flows or coolées.

2. In the Western regions of Canada and the United States: A deep ravine or gulch scooped out by heavy rain or melting snow, but dry in summer.

1807 in *Amer. State P., Publ. Lands* (1832) I. 313 Bounded in front by the river Detroit, and in rear by a *coulée* or small run. — 346 Bounded... above by a creek (or coolée) called *venire de bonif.* 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1882 *Chicago Times* 14 May, These 'coolies' are dry during the summer season, but are flooded in the spring of the year. 1884 *Lisbon (Dakota) Clipper* 13 Mar., She [a cow] was discovered in a coolie.

**Coulee**, -ey, -ie, *obs. ff.* COOLIE.

**Couler**, *obs. f. COULOR*.

**Coule-staff**: see COWL-STAFF.

**Coulet**, for *coulet*, *dim.* of COWL.

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness*, App. xiii. [On the Common Seal each shield] is supported by a Monk in his full Dress and Coulet.

† **Couleur** (külor). The French for COLOUR. Hence *couleur de rose* rose-colour, pink; borrowed in Eng., *a. as adj.* 'rose-coloured', 'roseate'; *b. as adv.* 'in a rosy light, in an aspect to which fancy lends undue attractions'.

1783 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Strarford* June 24, I confess my reflections are *couleur de rose* at present. 1835 *Hoop Poetry, Prose, & Verse* xxiii. Our warfare is deadly and horrid... Not tinted with *couleur de rose*. 1851 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. II. 143 Not disposed to draw a picture *couleur de rose* of the condition of our people.

**Coulion**, *obs. f. CULLION*.

† **Coulisse** (küli's). [*F. coulisse*, subst. use of fem. of *coulis*, in OF. *coulis* = Pr. *coladit* flowing; -L. type \**colaticus*, *f. coläre* in Romanic to flow.]

1. A groove or channel in which a sluice-gate or movable partition slides up and down.

1864 WEBSTER, *Coulisse*, a piece of timber having a groove in which something glides. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*,

*Coulisse*, a grooved piece of timber. A pair of battens, or a groove in which a sluice-gate moves up and down.

2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre; also the space between them, the wings.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 82 And whistling through the long coulisses roar With blustering threats behind the side stage door. 1868 E. YATTS *Rock Ahead* II. i. The gossip of the coulisses. *fig.* 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 265/1 Those experienced in the coulisses of the political and religious world.

**Coulour**, *obs. f. COLOUR*.

† **Couloir** (külor). [*F. couloir* colander, passage, lobby, the steep incline down which timber is precipitated on a mountain side; -late L. *colatorium*, *f. coläre*, in F. *couler* to flow.]

A steep gorge or gully on a mountain side: first used in reference to the Alps (see quot. 1856).

1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* II. 21 It descended a narrow couloir from the Aiguilles Rouges. 1856 ROSKIN *Nord. Paint.* IV. v. i. § 9. 22 *note*, 'Couloir' is a good untranslatable Savoyard word for a place down which stones and water fall in storms; it is perhaps deserving of naturalization. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. vii. 47 Up this couloir we proposed to try the ascent.

**Coulomb** (külm). *Electr.* [After the French physicist, C. A. de Coulomb (1736-1806), who first invented the method of measuring the quantity of electricity.] The designation adopted by the Paris Electric Congress in 1881, for the unit of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by a current of one ampère. (For this unit the name *Weber* had been previously introduced into partial use.)

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 512 The name Coulomb to be given to the quantity of electricity defined by the condition that an ampère gives one coulomb per second. 1891 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* (Lightning Suppl. 3 Mar. 1892), The Coulomb is the quantity of electricity, which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver, deposits 0.00118 of a gramme of silver on the plate by which it leaves the liquid.

**Coulomb-meter** (külm'mī tar). *Electr.* A meter or apparatus for measuring the number of coulombs that pass into an electric circuit.

1891 *Gloss. Electr. Terms*.

**Couloire**, -our, *obs. ff.* COLOUR.

**Couplable**, *obs. f. CULPABLE*.

**Coulpe**, var. CULPE, *Obs.*, fault, guilt.

**Coulpon**, var. of CULPON, *Obs.*, cut, piece.

**Coul-staff**: see COWL-STAFF.

**Coult**(e), *obs. f. COLT*.

**Coulter**, *coulter* (kültar). Forms: 1 *cultre*, 4 *cultre*, *coltour*, *kultre*, 4-6 *culture*, 5 *cultre*, (-ere, -ur, -yr), 6 *cultar*, -or(e), (*dial.* *kowter*), 7 *coulter*, *culture*, (7-9 *dial.* *cooter*), 4-*cultre*, 5-*colter*, 6-*coulter*. [*OE. cultre*, *a. L. culter* *coulter*, knife; in OF. *culture*, *coultr*, *F. coultre*, which may have influenced the ME. and modern forms: cf. however with *coulter* and *dial. cooter*, the phonetic development of OE. *sculder*, mod. *shoulder*, *dial. shooder*. The spelling *cultre* is preferred in American dictionaries; *cultre* also given in mod. dictionaries on account of its use by Shaks., appears to be since 17th c. only *dial.* (*e.g.* in W. Somerset).]

1. The iron blade fixed in front of the share in a plough; it makes a vertical cut in the soil, which is then sliced horizontally by the share.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* in Wr. Wulker 90 Gefæstnodon sceare and cultr mid ðære syl. *Ibid.* 99 Hwanon ðam yrlingc sylanscear oþþe culter. a. 1000 *Voc. Ibid.* 313 *Vomer*, scear. *Cultor*, culter. c. 1250 E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 1547 As a coulter in clay ceases þo forges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 464 To schate or to culter. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 577 A smyth. That in his forge smythed plowharnes; He schapeth schar and culter bysily. 1558 WILLS & Iuv. N. C. (Surtees) 170 A kowter, a soken, a muk fowe, a graype, 2 yeme forks. 1573 TUSSEY *Hand.* (1878) 36 Two ploughs and a plough chain, ij culters, ij shares. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. P.* v. ii. 46 While that the Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Saugery. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xiii. 20 To sharpen euery man his share and his coulter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armenary* III. 334/2 A Plow Culter, or Cooter vulgarly. c. 1745 ARKENSIDE *Odes* i. xii, To Sir F. H. Drake, He whets the rusty coulter. 1872 YATTS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 24 The coulter and the share were in one, and the [ancient Egyptian] plough was constructed without wheels. *fig.* 1768 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 193 By time's deep-piercing coulter harrow'd o'er. 1889 I. HARDY *Mayor of C.* xiv, That field-mouse fear of the coulter of destiny.

† 2. A knife. *Obs.* (*app.* a Latinism).

[c. 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker 273 *Sicca*, culter.] 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 2 Set a culter in thi throte.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (First quot. doubtful.)

1830 in *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 202 That no man... shall presume to shute any Draw-net or Coulter-net... before sun rising nor after sun setting. a. 1740 TULL in Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Coulter*, Its right side above, to bear against the upper edge of the coulter-hole. 1807 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 297 Two coulter bars... containing grooves... for the reception of bolts and screws, by which the coulter is fastened. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 116 A sharp comb welded on the coulter margin of the share. 1834 R. MURPHY *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 254 Bill... coulter-shaped. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Coulter-box*... the iron clip and screw by which the coulter is fixed in its place on the beam.

Hence **Coultered** *a.*, as in *four-coultered*, having four coulters.

a. 1740 TULL in Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Coulter*, In the four coultered plough. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 228 The plough with two coulters... will not... do near so much work as the four-coultered plough.

**Coultierneb**. [*f.* COULTER + NEB beak, bill; so called from the shape of its bill.] A local (northern) name for the Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

1678 RAY *Villoghby's Ornith.* 325 The bird called coultierneb at the Farn Islands. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 308 The Sea-fowl, called Coultiernebs, are very numerous here. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 30 These are known by the fishermen as sea parrots or coultiernebs but are more generally designated in books as puffins. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 ft [the Act] includes the coultierneb, etc.

**Coulthe**, *Coulur*, *obs. ff.* COOLTH, COLOUR.

**Coumarin** (kü'marin). *Chem.* [*a. f.* *coumarine*, *f. coumarou* = *cumarit*, native name in Guiana of the Tonka bean + -IN.] A crystalline substance (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), with aromatic odour, found in the seeds of the *cumarit*, *coumarou*, or Tonka bean; also in melilot, woodruff, sweet-scented vernal grass, etc.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 The volatile oil of the *Coumarouma odorata*, or Tonka Bean, has been ascertained to be a peculiar principle called Coumainin. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 136 It is probable that hay-fever... may be attributed to the coumarin in the atmosphere.

Hence **Coumaric** *a.*, in *coumaric acid*, an acid (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) obtained from coumarin; **Coumarate**, a salt of coumaric acid.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 93 Coumaric acid decomposes carbonates. The formula of the coumarates is C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. M.

**Coumb**, *obs. f. of COMB* *sb.*

1649 BLITHES *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 And for the Coumb, or Whing of the Share, which is that which goeth upward upon the Shield-board, I shall term the Coumb.

**Coumb**, *obs. f. COOMB* 1, a measure.

† **Coumed**, *pl. a.* *Obs. rare*. ? Measured by the COOMB.

1566 DRANT *Medic. Morall* A vi b, He myght vplurne Hi coumed coyne with shoules wyde [tr. Horace *Sat.* i. i, *duces ut metretur minimos*].

**Coumforde**, -forte, *obs. ff.* COMFORT.

**Coumly**, **Compasse**, **Compunible**, *obs.*

*ff.* COMELY, COMPASS, COMPANABLE.

**Coumpt**, -er, *obs. ff.* COUNT, COMPTER, COUNTER.

**Coun**, *obs. f. CON* *v.* 2

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 198 The Quartermaster... couns to the Helmsman.

**Co-nal** (kə'nyāl), *a. rare*. [*f. L. co-* (com-) together + *in-us* one + -AL: cf. CO-UNE.] Of or consisting of a union of several in one.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 136 Nought can Co-nal Deity divide.

**Counceil**, -cele, *obs. ff.* CONCEAL *v.*, COUNCIL, COUNSEL.

**Council** (kaun'sil), *sb.* Forms: 1 (concilium), concilie, 3 concell, 4-6 counceil, 5 -ceyl(l), 5-cell, 6 concille, counceill(e), 6-7 counceel, 6-8 counceill, 6- counceil. Also (*esp.* in senses 4- ) 3-5 conseil, 4 cunsile, consile, consail, (-sile, -sille, 4-5 consale, -sell), counseill, (-seile, -sile), 4-6 counsail, -sayl, 4-7 counseill, -saille, 5 consaille, counseille, -seyl, -le, -ll, counw-sell, 5-6 conseyl(l), 5-7 counsell, -sall, counw-sell, -ell(e), 6 counsel, counsaille, -sayle, -sayll, 6-7 -sala, 6-8 counsel. [In Branch I, repr. OF. *cuncile*, ONF. *concilie*, = L. *concilium* (*f. con-* together + *cal-* to call) a convocation, assembly, meeting, union, connexion, close conjunction; sometimes an assembly for consultation, in which sense it became confused with *consilium* an advisory body (though the confusion was perh. in most cases due to later scribes of MSS.). In mediæval times *concilium* was mainly appropriated to the assemblies convoked to settle points of doctrine and discipline in the Church, or the relations between Church and State in particular countries, — the *Councils*. An early L.-Gr. Gloss. in Du Cange has *Concilium*, συνεδριον, συμβούλιον, συνέδος; and an ancient Codex of the Canons quoted by him has 'Synodum autem ex Græco interpretari Comitatum, vel Coetum; Concilii autem nomen tractum ex more Romano'. In OF. *consilium* came down as a living word in the form *conseil*, while *concile* (*concire*) was used for the ecclesiastical *concilium*, which sense it still exclusively retains. In English, the two words were, from the beginning, completely confused: *conseil* was frequently spelt *conceil*; *concile* was spelt *consile* and *conceil*; and the two words were treated as one, under a variety of forms, of which *counseil*, later *counsel*, was the central type. In the 16th c. differentiation again began: *counceil*, later *council*, was established for the ecclesiastical *concilium*, *F. concile*; and this spelling has been extended to all cases in which the word means a deliberative assembly or advisory body (where L. has *consilium*, Fr. *conseil*), leaving *counsel* to the action of coun-

selling and kindred senses. The practical distinction thus established between *council* and *counsel* does not correspond to Latin or French usage.]

\* I. Uses derived from *L. concilium*.

† 1. *generally*. An assembly called together for any purpose; a convocation or congregation. *Obs.* In the simple sense found only at an early date, and passing imperceptibly into the sense of 'deliberative assembly' (4). *a 1300 Cursor M.* 16076 (Cott.) Vp þar stent tva panterers in middes þat consile. *c 1340 E. E. Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) xxxix. [xli] 14 Ich ne hilde nouȝt þy mercy and þy soþenes þan þe michel consail [Vulg. a concilio multo] of þe vntrew. *c 1400* [see 4].

2. *spec.* An assembly of ecclesiastics (with or without laymen) convened for the regulation of doctrine or discipline in the church, or, in earlier times, of settling points in dispute between the ecclesiastical and civil powers. [The only sense of *F. concile*.]

Variouly qualified according to its sphere, as *acumenical, general, national, patriarchal, provincial, diocesan* (this = synod). Without qualification, usually applied to *general councils*, i.e. those called together by an invitation to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church, whether ultimately accepted as doing so (*acumenical*) or not. In early times *general council* was used less definitely, e.g. for a national or provincial council. In the Middle Ages there were also *mixed councils*, which met to settle both spiritual and civil affairs.

*a. [c 1133 O.E. Chron. an. 1119 Se [Pope Calixtus II] 5688 an. com into France to Ræins and þer heold concilium.] 1125 Ibid., Cardinal Johan of Creme. heold his concilie on Lundene. mid ærce bisceops and mid leod bisceops and abbotes and isered and lawed. 1197 R. Glouc. (1724) 495 This bisceops . . & abbodes al so, A concil held general. 1280 Caxton Chron. Eng. calix. 378 In this same tyme was the counseill of Basyl to which the counceyll pope Eugeny was cyted to come. 1643 Westminster Confess. Faith p. xxxi. All synods and councils since the Apostles' times, whether general or particular, may err, and many have erred. 1644 Milton Areop. (Arb.) 38 Condemnd in the general Councils. 1781 Gibbon Decl. & P. III. 19 To profess the doctrine of the council of Nice. 1868 Freeman Norm. Cong. (1877) II. x. 459 Two synods held at Rome. one of them the second Lateran Council. 1885 Catholic Dict. 230 At the Vatican Council the members were arranged in accordance with their hierarchical rank.*

*b. [c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 503 þis counseil of fieris at London. 1450-1530 Myrr. Our Ladye 37 By holy sayntes and popes and generale counseilles. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1532) 192 b. In the Crede of Nycene counseyle. 1554 ARP. HAMILTON Catech. (1884) x His provincial counsaile haldin at Edinburgh. Ibid. 5 The decisions and determinations of general counsaills. 1568 Grafton Chron. II. 11 A general counsaile of the Bishops, and Clergie of the Realme at Oxford. 1581 MARRICK Bk. of Notes 67 There was no Appelle, but vnto a general Counsell.*

3. In the New Testament, regularly used to render Gr. *συνοδus*, Vulg. *concilium*, chiefly in reference to the Jewish Sanhedrim, or a meeting of that body.

[In the MSS. and printed texts of the Vulgate, *concilium* and *concilium* are often confused; in Acts xxv. 12 the Clementine text has *concilio*, followed by the English versions, including 1611 and 1881, with *council*; but the oldest MSS. have *concilio*, the proper rendering of *συνοδus*. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels usually represent *concilium* by *gemot*, but they, as well as the versions of the Psalter, have sometimes *gesealc*, 'counsel, advice', implying that the translator had *concilium* before him in the Latin, e.g. in Mark xiv. 55 (where *concilium* is actually the reading of important MSS. written in Ireland and England). In Matt. xii. 14, *συνοδus* *ελαβον*, is rendered in the Vulgate *concilium faciebant*, for which Tindale, Channier, and version of 1611 have 'held a council'; current editions of 1611 have 'held a council', 1881, correctly, 'took counsel'.]

† 3a. *Wyclif Acts v. 21 They cleiden togidere the counceil [1388 Council, TIND., CRANM. counseill, Geneva. Council, Rheim. Council, 1611 Council]. 1611 Bible Mark xiv. 55 The chiefe Priests, and all the counceill [Wycl. counceill, TIND., CRANM. counseill, Geneva. Council, Rheim. council, mod. ed. of 1611 & R. V. counceill] sought for witness against Iesus. — John xi. 47 Then gathered y<sup>e</sup> chiefe Priests and the Pharisies a counceill [v. rr. 41 in last]. 1638 Pent. Conf. viii. (1657) 273 The unclean person was condemned by the Sanedrim or Council.*

\* \* Uses derived from *L. concilium*, *F. conseil*.

II. An advisory or deliberative assembly.

4. An assembly or meeting for consultation or advice, as a *family council*, a *council of physicians*; a deliberative assembly.

*a. c 1295* [see in b]. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 1703 Then he somond al þe Cite. To a counsell to come for a cause hegh. *c 1450 Merlin* I. 2 In this maner the fendes helden a gret counseil, and seide, etc. 1651 Hobbes Govt. & Soc. v. § 6. 79 The gathering together of many men who deliberate of what is to be done, or not to be done, for the common good . . is that which I call a Council.

*b. 1485 Caxton Chas. Gl. 16* Thenne the bourgoynons helden a counceyl. 1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. ii. 78 But by the holy Rood, I doe not like these seuerall Councils. 1726 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 172, I call'd a Council, to know what Course we should steer next. 1853 J. D. HUNTER Mem. Captivity 25 Till their fate is finally determined in a general council of the victorious warriors. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. I. xi. 356 No legislative act turned the witenagemot into a feudal council, and . . the feudal council into a parliament.

*b. Great Council* (in Eng. Hist.): sometimes applied to a *Witena gemot* or assembly of the *witan*, under the Anglo-Saxon kings; more frequently to the assemblies under the Norman kings of tenants-in-chief and great ecclesiastics, out of which the House of Lords originated, and to

occasional general assemblies of the barons or peers in later times. Also used of similar national assemblies of other countries, as the Cortes of Spain or Portugal.

The last *Great Council* in England was that summoned by Charles I at York in 1640, after the practice had been long disused. The name, though proper to the assembly, is sometimes given to its constituents as a permanent body: cf. sense 6. So *General or National Council*.

*a. c 1275 LAV.* 2324 Þe men to gaderes eode an [h]eolde conseil grete [c 1205 muchel husting] þe hehteste of þan londe. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (1839) iii. 16 At his awtier þei holden here grete conseilles and here assembleez. 1456 Paston Lett. No. 285 I. 392 Th' Eile of Sar [Salisbury] in London . . at begynnyng this day of the grete Counsaill. 1523 LP. BERNERS Froiss. I. ccxvi. 274 Ther was a great counseill in Englande, on the orderyng of the realme, and specially on the kynges chyliden.

*b. 1425 Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 52 Prelates, Byles, Barronnes and free holders of the King within the Realme. . . ar halden to giue presence in the Kingis Parliament, and General counsell. 1640 in Hardwicke State Pap. (1778) 208 In the Great Council of the Peers at York, Tuesday 25th September 1640. — SIR T. ROE *ibid.* 169 A grand council not called these three hundred years. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. II. § 95 A new convention. . . (that) . . had not been practised in some hundreds of years) was thought of, to call a Great Council of all the Peers of England to meet and attend his majesty at York. 1875 Stubbs Const. Hist. I. xi. 356 The witenagemot . . now [Norman Period] subsisting under the title of the great court or council, forms a second circle round the sovereign. Under the Conqueror this assembly retained very much of its earlier character. It was however rather a court than an organized council. 1876 S. R. GARDINER Puritan Rev. (1880) 170 The king had already [1640] called round him, after an obsolete precedent, a Great Council of Peers.

*c. Cabinet Council*: see CABINET 8, 8 b.

*1699-1726* [see CABINET 8 b]. 1827 HALLAM Const. Hist. (1876) III. xiv. 188 The plans of government are discussed and determined in a cabinet council.

*d. See also Council of War* 14 a, *Common Council* 15 c.

5. Phrases. *At, in, to, from council*: i. e. the deliberative assembly, the council-chamber, and thence the consultation or deliberation that takes place there. (Cf. at church, school, etc.)

*a. [c 1300 Cursor M.* 16066 (Cott.) Here-of in consail suld þai speke.] 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 95 Þe king com from Counseyl [v. r. counseil, -ceil, -seyle, -conveil, B. conseil, C. consail], and cleped after Mede. 1400 Soudene Bab. 363 The Pope. . . dide calle than to counsaile Alle the Sena-tours of Rome. 1450 Merlun ii. 28 Than wente the clerkes to counseill. 1539 TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov. (1552) 13 Come not to counsaile afoie thou be called. 1631 DONNE Poems (1650) 81 You may at Revels, you at counsaile, sit.

*b. 1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. I. (1843) 27/2* The qualities and qualifications of the several persons in authority in court and council. 1671 MILTON P. R. i. 40 But in mid air To Council summons all his mighty Peers. 1721 De For. Mem. Cauter (1840) 50 The Duke . . sat all night . . in Council with his privy councillors. 1821 BYRON Mar. Fat. i. 1, The Signory is deep in council. 1868 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1877) II. 15 Great alike in battle and in council.

III. A body of counsellors (or councillors).

6. A body of men chosen or designated as permanent advisers on matters of state, esp. to advise and assist a sovereign or ruler in the administration of the government. In Eng. Hist. chiefly applied to the King's PRIVY COUNCIL (q.v.), in which sense it is still used in the *Committee of Council* on Education, and for the Channel Islands; also in *Orders in Council*.

*a. [1329 BRITTON i. Prol. 2 Par le assent de nos Countes et Baillons et autres de nostre conseil] 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 77 þo be counseil of Rome y leudeys y faire bi hest. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce v. 480 His conseil he assemblit then. 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 514 Neiber þe kyng ne his counsaill deelde unrightfully. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 He schall schew it to þe emperour, or to his counsaill. 1546 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 97 The lorde chaunciler with the dewke of Norfokke and other of the counsaill. 1611 COTGR., s.v. *Council* The principall Secretaries who ouer attend his Maiesteie in this Council.*

*b. 1535 COVERDALE Dan. iii. 24* Then Nabuchodonosor . . spake vnto his counsell and sayde. 1598 SHAKS. Merry IV. i. 1. 35 The Council shall heare it, it is a Riot. 1624 MILTON in Marvell's Corr. Wks. 187-5 II. 9 If, the Council shall think that I need any assistance. 1765 BLACKSTONE Comm. I. 222 The principal council belonging to the king is his privy council, which is generally called, by way of eminence, the council. 1786 (Hille) Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council, upon the Two Questions referred to them by his Majesty's Order in Council of the 14th of January last. 1867 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1877) I. iii. 112 The King and his Witan acted together . . they were his own council. 1892 (Hille) Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education.

*b. In this sense Council of State was also used, as it is still in speaking of France (= Conseil d'État) and other foreign countries.*

*a. 1611 COTGR., Conseil des affaires*, The Counsell of State; the Privie Council; held ordinarily in the Kings closet

*b. 1654 COKAINE Diamea* 1. 55 His Father. . . who was the chiefe of his [the King's] Council of State. 1670 R. COKR. Disc. Trade a Who are the Council of State in England? They are those Persons with whom the King pleases to Advise and Consult in State Affairs. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 7 7 18 The Emperor hath lately added 20 new Members to his Council of State. 1825 A. CALDWELL Trav. S. Amer. I. iv. 96 (Brazil). An absolute hereditary monarchy, with a council of state, secretaries and boards for the administration of the treasury, war, and home departments.

† c. Also in other obs. titles, as *Secret Council* (in Scotl.), *Council of Trade*, etc.

1633 Sc. Acts Chas. I Act 5 It shall bee lawfull to him to have recourse to the Lords of secret Council. 1670 R. COKR. Disc. Trade 66 To have a constant Council of Trade established by Act of Parliament. 1783 Gentl. Mag. LIII. ii. 287 In ancient times, the sovereign frequently directed the principal manufacturing towns to send representatives to the Council of Trade.

7. *Sc. Hist.* The Scottish Privy Council, the members of which, called *Lords of Council*, sat for judicial business during the vacation of Parliament; also the *Daily Council*, a body having civil jurisdiction, created by Act Jas. IV, 1503, c. 58.

In 1532, the functions of the latter body, together with those of the 'Session of James I' (Act 1425, c. 65), and the judicial functions of the Lords Auditors of Parliament (instituted 1568-9) were combined in the *College of Justice*, also called *Court of Session*, then created. To the ordinary judges of this court, called in the Act of 1532 *Lords of Session*, the King exercised (till 1723) the right to conjoin three or four 'other Lords' from the members of his Council. Hence the judges of the court are styled *Lords of Council and Session*, and its records the *Books of Council and Session*.

1491 Sc. Acts Jas. III (1597) § 49 Quhair only partie follows ony action before the Lodes of Council. 1489 — Jas. IV, § 12 That the said council now chosen in this present Parliament be swome in the Kingis presence and his three Estates. 1503 — Jas. IV, § 58 That there be aunc council chosen be the Kings Hienesse, quhill sail sit continually in Edinburgh. . . to decide all maner of Sumoundes in civil matters, complaints, and causes dailie . . And sail haue the samyn power, as the Lodes of Session. 1540 — Jas. V, § 78 Of the admission of Notars, be the Lodes of Session. . . It is statute and ordained that all Schreffes. present their Clerkes and Notars in presence of my Lorde Chanceller, Presidente, and Lords of Council, to be examined, swome, and admitted. 1593 — Jas. VI, § 191 The Lodes of Council and session, sail na-waies graunt onie suspension or relaxation fra the home. 1698 SIR J. NISBET (Hille), Some Doubts and Questions on the Law, especially of Scotland; as also some Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session. 1861 W. BELL Dict. Law Scot. s.v. The Judges or Senators of the College of Justice are also called Lords of Council and Session. The 'Books of Council and Session' is the name given to the records in which deeds, and other writs competent to be inserted in the record of that court, are registered.

8. In Crown colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, a body assisting the governor in an executive or legislative capacity, or in both. This survives in some of the United States, as Massachusetts and Maine, in the advisory body called the *Governor's Council*.

1606 in Capt. Smith's Wks. (Arb.) Introd. 33 Us whom it hath pleased the King's Majesty to appoint of the Counsel for the intended voyage to Virginia. 1607 Ibid. 54 Captaine Smyth was this Day sworne one of the Counsell, who was elected in England. 1683 Col. Rec. Pennsylvania. I. 57 Journal of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON in P. O. Hutchinson Diary & Lett. (1883) I. 137 The House directed the Secretary of the Province [of Massachusetts Bay] to deliver to me a paper addressed to the Governor and Council. 1839 Penny Cycl. XIV. 347 1/2 Malta is a crown colony, and the local government is conducted by a governor, who, in legislative matters, is assisted by a council of six persons nominated by the crown. 1857 LD. CANNING in J. B. Norton Topics (1858) 74 The Governor-General in Council is sorry to see, etc. 1889 Whitaker's Almanack 433 Hong Kong. a Crown colony. . . administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of six members, together with a Legislative Council of twelve members.

9. In reference to foreign countries: The name of various deliberative and administrative bodies:

*e.g. Council of Ancients or Elders, C. of Five Hundred*, the two branches of the French Legislative Body, under the Directory, 1795-99; *C. of Conscience*, in France, Spain, etc., a council in which the king, with his confessor, and certain other persons, decided matters of religious or ecclesiastical incidence; *C. of Ten*, a secret tribunal of the Venetian Republic from 1310-1797; *Governor's Council* (see 8). See also the quotes.

1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. 239 [In Spain] matters . . are handled in several Councils, and they are seven in number, besides the Privie Council. . . The Council of Spaine, of the Indies, of Italy, of the Low-Countries, of Warre, of the Order of Saint John, and of the Inquisition. Ibid. 358 The Venetian hath two maine advantages above all other Princes: The one is, that they have a council that is immortal. Ibid. 524 In this Council called *Divan* (where audience is open to every suter) they [Turks] consult of Embassies . . of matters of State and of Sovereignty. 1699 B. HARRIS *Parliament's Iron Age* 108 The Spaniards, by the permission of the Council of Conscience, resolved upon it [i.e. assisting the Huguenots in France]. 1670 Lond. Gaz. No. 443/3 The Council of Ten. . . has forbidden all persons disguised to wear arms. 1720 Lond. Gaz. No. 5845/1 (Berne) April 24 Upon the Death of M. Steiguer, a Senator or Member of the Little Council of this Republick, the Sovereign Council of Two Hundred assembled . . to fill up that Vacancy. 1745 P. THOMAS *Yrnl. Anson's Voy.* 322 The [Dutch] Government of the Cape is administer'd by eight Courts or Councils. 1. The Grand-Council, or College of Policy, which consists of the Governor, and eight of the Company's principal Officers. Ibid. 324 The Common-Council (of which there is one in every Colony) is chosen every year by the Grand-Council. 1777 WATSON *Philiz II* (1839) 125 This tribunal [the Duke of Alva's in the Netherlands] might well be called, as the Flemings termed it, the Council of Blood. 1808 Edin. Rev. XII. 389 The Council of Ten. . . had encroached so much on the authority of the Doge. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon II*, The Council of Ancients had the power of rejecting the propositions laid before them by the Council of Five Hundred. 1836 Penny Cycl. V. 225/2 The Council of Elders met at six o'clock in the morning of the 18 Brumaire at the Tuileries.



10. The local administrative body of a corporate town or city; also (since 1888) of an English 'administrative' county or district; more fully described as *borough, town, city, county or district council*; cf. also *Common Council, Select Council* (15, below).

a. 1248 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 3 Pe Mayr and Pe Counsell of pe chumbr. 1562 N. WYCHER Cert. *Tractates* (1888) I. iii 26 To the honorable Prouest, Bailiffs and Counsell of Edinburgh. B. 1474 Sc. Acts Jus. III (1597) § 56 In Burrowes . . there salbe of the auld Council of the 3air before, foure worthy persones chosen 3airly to the new Council. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lii. (1591) 84. As they were in this perplexity, the council of Mutina increased their cares. 1851 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. iii. 232 The town council is the great ruling body of the borough. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The members of a Town Council are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. 1888 *Local Govt. Act* in *Whitaker's Almanac* 582/1 The original bill . . provided for the establishment of district councils subordinate to the new county councils. . . A measure will be introduced in 1889 providing for the establishment of district councils. *Ibid.* 582/2 As to the constitution of the county councils. In each administrative county a council consisting of a chairman, aldermen, and councillors, will be established to be entrusted with the . . administrative and financial business of the county. The council will be constituted much like the council of a borough divided into wards. *Ibid.* 584/2 The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of each county borough acting by the council, shall be the county council for that borough.

11. A body of men associated with the president (or directors) of a society or institution, to consult upon its business and share in its administration; a deliberative and administrative committee. [Latinized as *concilium*, though properly belonging to *L. consilium*; in *F. conseil*.]

1662 *Charter Roy. Soc.* Erit societates de praeside concilio & sodalibus consistens, qui vocabuntur & nuncupabuntur Praeses, Concilium, & Sodales Regalis Societatis Londini, etc.] 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref. At a Meeting of the Council of the said [Royal] Society the following Order was made, and entered in their Council-Book. 1806 *Med. Jynl.* XV. 201 The Medical Council of the Jennerian Society. 1824 *Rules Philol. Soc.* III. The Council . . shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, 1 or 2 Honorary Secretaries, and twenty ordinary Members. 1844 *Camden Soc. Publications* Pref. Note. The Council of the Camden Society desire it to be understood, that, etc. 1892 (title) The Metropolitan Auxiliary Council of the London Missionary Society.

b. In University use. In the Scottish Universities, the *General Council* is the great deliberative body consisting of the members of the University Court, the professors, and graduates, corresponding in function to Convocation in the University of London. In the University of Oxford, the *Heldomadal Council* is a representative board which consults upon and administers the business of the University, and takes the initiative in all matters to be brought before the Congregation and Convocation.

-1854 *Act 17-18 Vict. c. 81 (Oxf. Univ. Act)* § 5 Upon the 15th day of the said Michaelmas term 1854, there shall be elected . . a council, which shall be called the heldomadal council. *Ibid.* § 6 If any person shall be elected a member of the heldomadal council in two or more classes, he shall, when he first takes his seat in the council, declare under which class he desires to sit. 1873 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 43 The General Council of this University, and the General Council of the University of St. Andrews jointly, return a Member of Parliament.

12. In some of the Reformed churches: An advisory assembly of clerical, or clerical and lay, members.

*Congregational council*, and *National council*, advisory or consultative bodies organized by the Congregationalists in America. So *London Nonconformist Council*, etc.

13. *Council and Session* (Sc.): see sense 7.

14. *Council of War*. a. An assembly of officers (military or naval) called to consult with the general or commanding officer, usually in a special emergency. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1622-3 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* O. T. XIX. i. They may call a council of war, and lay their heads together. a 1671 Ld. FAIRFAX *Memo.* (1699) 72 We called a Council of war, wherein it was debated, whether we should attempt those in the works. 1855 TROLLOPE *Walden* xiv. Generals in their councils of war did not consider more deeply.

*fig.* 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i. What a pretty little pair of amiable persons are there gone to hold a council of war together! Poor birds! 1850 W. B. CLARKE *IVreck Fav.* 220 We then held a 'council of war', in which it was agreed that all should keep as close to the rocks as possible.

b. In some foreign countries: A body forming a permanent advisory committee or board on military affairs.

1590 Sir R. WILLIAMS *Briefe Disc. Warre* 17 All these Counsellors of warres both in Spaine and abroad, are expert and principall Capitaines. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xi. 33 The General of Achem. assembled his Council of War, who were all of opinion that the commenced siege was to be continued. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 18 The Emperor [of Austria] has advanced. . . Count Henry Thaur to be . . a Councillor of the Antick Council of War. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 65/1 [Prince Eugene] returned to Vienna, and was appointed president of the council of war.

15. *Common Council*. a. Without special meaning: = General council; see 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 357 At be commuyn conseil a day seint Gregori aros sone, And bad be pope and is cardinales graunt him ane bone. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5393 All spritis in his speloken here speke pai to-gedire, Here is paire counseill consaille.

b. The administrative body of a corporate town or city; a town or city council. In England (since the Act of 1835) retained as a title only in the case of London; used in some cities in U.S.

e. g. in Philadelphia the local authority now consists of the *Select Council* and *Common Council*, called together the *Councils*. The *Common Council* is mentioned in Penn's Charter of 25 Oct. 1701; the *Select Council*, formerly a court of Aldermen, appears in the Consolidation Act of 2 Feb. 1854.

a. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 387 Yf eny of the xlvij. persones chosen and named for the comyn counsell of the seid cite, discouere eny maner thing that ys seid at hur comyn counselle. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 47 To the . . common counsell of the cite of York. 1538 STARKLY *England* I. i. g To lyue other vnder a prynce or a comyn counsil in cytes and townys.

B. 1580 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 42 At the request of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, together with the consent of the Common Council there in the Common Hall assembled. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 38 Sheriffs of London have been always chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, and Livery-men. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5040/7 An act passed at a Court of Common-Council held for the City of London. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Despt.* V. 403 You see the dash which the Common Council of the city of London have made at me. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 323 Officers of the City of London. . . Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

1887 *City Govt. of Philadelphia* 20 The Assembly for the transaction of business was called the Common Council. *Ibid.* 15, 70, etc.

† c. A meeting of such a body. *Obs.*

1467 (see b above). 1548 *HALL Chron.* 170 The Mayre on y<sup>e</sup> next day . . called a common counsaile. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 7 4 As soon as he came into the Common Council.

d. Hence *Common councilman*: see under COUNCIL-MAN.

16. *Privy Council*: see PRIVY.

17. *Comb.* as *council-door, ground-seat; council-book*, the book in which the acts of a council are registered; the register of privy-councillors; *council-day*, the day on which a council meets for deliberation; *council-fire*, a fire kindled by the North American Indians when in council; *council-general*, a general or common council; *council-hall, -room* = COUNCIL-CHAMBER. See also COUNCIL-BOARD, -HOUSE, -MAN, -TABLE.

1618 Sir L. STURGELEY *Petit. in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 390 The publick act registered in the \*Council-book. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. (1872) 1. 324 Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the council-book. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xvii. 256 The declaration was projected, executed, and entered in the council-books without any previous notice to Pitt. 1664-5 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 121 Very constant he is on \*council-days. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* v. i. To keep guards doubled at the \*council-door. 1775 G. JOHNSON in *Sparks' Life Govt. Morris* (1832) I. 42 The Indians will not sit still, and see their \*council-fire extinguished. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. x. 935 The Delawares, and the Shawnees, lighted the council-fire, smoked the calumet, and entreated for peace. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 129/1 A report made to the \*council-general of hospitals in Paris. 1880 A. T. DRANE *St. Cath. of Siena* 537 Let him call a Council-general (*Consiglio Generale*) of the chief citizens and listen to their advice. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xv. We were . . assembled at the \*council-ground on the shores of the Buona Ventura. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* v. i. The \*council-hall was hung with crimson round. 1844 BISHOP *Woolen Manuf.* II. 177 The Duke of Wellington . . had proposed that both parties should meet in the \*council room, and calmly discuss the question before the ministers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 5 Then to the \*council-seat they bend their way. 1837 WHITELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 238 Nor is there any council-seat, for this is the third day and midst of Ceres' feasts!

**Council-board.** The board or table at which the members of a council sit; hence, the council in session, the assembled body of councillors.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archaeon* (1635) 116 To have his Causes determined . . at the Council-board without open hearing. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 99 [He] rated my Vnckle from the Council-Boord. 1647 CLARENDON *List. Reb.* II. (1843) 46/1 Acquainting his council-board . . with the indignities he had sustained. a 1693 Ld. DRYDEN *Wks.* (1694) 40 Attendance at the Council-Board. 1841 MACAULAY *IV. Hastings* Ens. 1854 II. 655/2 When he landed from India . . he had . . looked forward to . . a seat at the Council Board, an office at Whitehall. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. x. 437 The president . . had no higher functions than those of the president of a council-board.

**Council-chamber.** An apartment appropriated to the meetings of a council; the place of consultation.

1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Counsell chambre, *chambre de parlement.* a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Funon* lxxviii. 254 The barons . . went out of the counsell chambre. 1665 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 153 Thence . . to White Hall to the Council-chamber. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1851) I. 506 Irreverent methodism . . rushes with saucy familiarity into the council-chamber of heaven. 1886 MORLEY *Parliament's Mem.* Crit. Misc. III. 160 Those who . . fought in literature, in the council-chamber, in the field, against the Church revival of their day.

**Council-house.** A house in which a council meets for deliberation; in Scotland and elsewhere, a common name for a town-hall.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16094 (Trin.) Pilate . . jede in to be parjour: pat was a counsell hous badde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 That none but he be wepenles Shall come into the counsell hous. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 23 Agrippa and Bernice . . entrede into the counsell house with the cap-

taines. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. v. 38 The subtil Traytor This day had plotted in the Council-House, To murder me. 1760-72 tr. *Funon & Ullad's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 32 On the west side which faces the cathedral, is the council-house. 1890 *What to see in Birmingham* 6, The Council House.

b. † *Council-house-man*, a town-councillor.

1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3338/3 *Coventry* Nov. 1, The Mayor . . Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Counsel-House-Men . . met at St. Mary's Hall. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5377/1 An humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs . . Council-house-men . . and Inhabitants of the City of Coventry.

† **Councillist.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. COUNCIL + -IST, after *canonist*, etc.] One versed in the subject of ecclesiastical councils.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii. I have not . . read more of the councils . . I should be sorry to have been such a prodigal of my time. . . If ye provoke me . . I will in three months be an expert councillor.

† **Councillary**, a. *Obs.* [f. COUNCIL + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to counsel; advisory, CONSILIARY.

1651 HOBBS *Philos. Rud. Wks.* (1842) II. 260 Christ . . had not a royal or sovereign power committed to him . . but councilary and doctrinal only.

**Councilling** (kaun'siling), *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [as if from a verb \**council* to hold a COUNCIL.] The holding of a council.

1870 BRYANT *Ulad* I. II. 51 Shall all our councillorings and all our cares Be cast into the flames?

**Councillor** (kaun'silar). Forms: 3-7 as in COUNSELLOR; also 6-7 counsellour, -or, 6-councillor. [An alteration of the earlier word *counsellor*, through assimilation to *council*. When *counsel* (F. *conseil*), in the sense of an advising or deliberative body, came to be spelt *council*, *counsellor* (F. *conseiller*) in the sense of a member of such a body was conformably spelt *councillor*.] An official member of a council: a. of the council of state of a sovereign or ruler; cf. PRIVY COUNCILLOR; b. of the council of a colonial government, etc.; c. of a town, city, county or district council, (esp. as distinguished from an alderman).

a. (c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3005 (Bairf.) Pe kinge [Abimelech] made him [Abraham] his counsalar prute. c 1380 *Sir Perem.* 2032 Charlis consailer am y prute. c 1450 *Nom.* in *Wulcker* 684/18 (*Nomina dignitat.*) Hic assecratis, counsellere. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 5 The Kinges Highnes shall . . direct his lettres missyves to twayn of his honourable Counsellours. 1586 THYNE in *Holinshead Chron.* III. 1499/1 For his worthenesse and merit advanced to the estate of a councillor. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 219 One Gilbert Pecke, his Counsellour. 1652 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 286 To make Sir Geo. Carteret a councillor. is not the way to recover the honour of the K.'s council. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 6 Any of her Ministers or Counsellours. 1727 *De For. Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 57 Wise princes always choose wise councillors. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 192 Among the imperial councillors, difference of opinion prevailed. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 494 [Officials of the German Embassy in London] Councillor of Embassy. . . Councillor and Director of the Chancery of the Embassy.

b. 1608 E. WINGFIELD *Virginia in Capt. Smith's Wks.* Introd. (Arb.) 76 So much differed the President and the other Councillors in managing the government of the Colony. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 431 Straits Settlements . . The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members . . the Resident Councillor of Penang and Malacca having seats in both Councils.

c. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1537) 148 Heddies, counsellors and rulers of the sayd cite. 1673 *Jour. Journ. Louv.* C. 422 Private quarrels . . are usually referred to a Councillor of the Parish. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 437 Their idea of the . . dignity of the civil authority extended to the city councillors. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The members of a Town Council are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 582/2 (*County Councils*) County aldermen and county councillors will be eligible for the coronerships.

**Councillorship** (kaun'silarsip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of councillor.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warre* Loue C. I. 51 b. His Counsellorship of estate. 1596 Sir J. SMYTH in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 95 In the whole course of your Counsellorship and managing of affayres under her Majesty. a 1626 BACON *Adv. to Vulgiers* (J.). Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the counsellorship. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 157 Chamberlainships, Councillorships, and Extraordinary Ambassadorships. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 496, I even became political enough to stand for a councillorship.

**Council-man.** A member of a council, esp. of that of a corporate town; a councillor. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1659 W. SHEPPARD *Corporations, etc.* 57 To name the present Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Council-men, and Officers. 1881 BRIDGETT *Hist. Enchiridion* II. 28r The bailiffs and councilmen were summoned to appear personally at Rome.

**Common-councillman.** A member of a common council; a common councillor. Now used of the city of London, and common in U.S.

a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Fall of Mortimer* I. i. I, who am no common-council-man. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 17 As the Common-Council-Men of the said Ward shall think fit. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 127 [Vanities] qualifies the common councillor to dictate measures of state. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Priv.* III. (1844) 79 As the stout reforming Common-Councillman said to the spare conservative Alderman. 1873 RUSKIN in *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 934 Mr. Greg's . . philosophy of Expenditure was expressed with great precision by the Common Councillmen of New York.

Hence **Councilmanic** *a.* (U.S.)

1881 *Philadelphia Record* No. 3457. 1 Charges...made by a councilmanic sub-committee.

† **Councilship**. *Obs.* = COUNCILLORSHIP.

1649 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 130 Lord Cottingham was very much assisting to Mr. Longs Councilship... which is ill resented by her and all the Kings party.

**Council-table**. = COUNCIL-BOARD. *a.* *lit.*

† *b.* The Privy Council. *Obs.*

1621 G. HAKEWILL *K. David's Vow* 230 They may sit with me, as it were at Council-table. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 28/1 The Council-table and star-chamber enlarge their jurisdictions to a vast extent. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 325 How improper would it seem of a privy-councillor if in the House of Commons he should not justify the most arbitrary proceedings of the Council-table. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 *v.* 2 Pronounced in the most solemn manner at the Council-Table. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 23/2 The privy council, or Council table, consists of the assembly of the king's privy councillors for matters of state.

**Co-understanding**: see *Co-pref.* 3a.

**Coundight**, -dite, -duit, -dyte, *obs.* ff. CON-DUIT, CONDUCT *sb.*

**Coundue**, -dye, var. of CONDUE *v.* *Obs.*

† **Co-une** (kou,yūn), *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [*f.* L. *co-* = *com-* together + *ūn* = *us* one: cf. *tri-une*.] United together in one.

1711 *Ken Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 109 In thee Being and Love co-une the Blessed see.

† **Co-u-ne**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [*f.* L. type \**coīnāre*, *f.* *co-* together + *ūnāre* to unite in one: cf. L. *adīnāre* in this sense.] *trans.* To unite, combine.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xcv. 147 [They] are in Man one, and co-un'd together. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 25 God and Man, co-uned in one Christ.

**Counfirie**, *obs.* form of COMFREY.

1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 189 Venti major...consolidat major... gall. et angl. counfirie.

**Counfounde**, -fort(e), -found, *obs.* ff. COMFORT, CONFOUND.

**Counge**, *obs.* *f.* CONGE, leave to go.

**Co-unite**, *v.* [*f.* CO- + UNITE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To unite together, conjoin.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 23 This Gordon knot together counties A Medor partner in her peeslesse loue. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iii. ii. Whom kindred and acquaintance co-unites. 1656 TRAPP *Comen. Rom.* i. 9 With all the faculties of my soul concentrated and co-united. 1724 WATERLAND *Athian. Creed* viii. 120 Making the Persons distinct, but co-uniting them in glory, eternity, and majesty.

2. *intr.* To enter into union.

1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* 25 They quickly conjoynd and counited with them in marriage and affinity.

So † **Co-unite** *pa. pple.* = co-united; **Co-uniter**, *Co-unity*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 80 b, That those also might bee counite together. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 237 With all forms in our soul be counite. 1689 *Antid. Ath.* Scholia on App. 233 All things are so tender and loose that they seem to stand in need of some immaterial director and co-unitor. 1711 *Ken Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 435 Thou by Co-unity Divine, While One, wert Trine.

**Co-universal**: see *Co-pref.* 2.

**Counsel** (kaun'sel), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 con-, counsell, -seyl, -sail, -sayl, (-selle, -seille, -seyle, -saille, -saille, -sayle, etc.); also 4-5 coun-, cown-, koun-, kown-; 5-7 counsell, (-al, -all, -ale, etc.); 4- counsel: about 40 variants. Also 4-5 con-, coun-, etc., -cel, -cele, -ceil, etc.; 5-7 counsell, 6-8 -cel, 7-8 -oil: about 15 variants. [*ME. con-, counsell, -ail, -ayl, a.* OF. *conseil, conseil, in Afr. conseil* (= *Pr. conseil, Cat. consell, Sp. consejo, Pg. consello, It. consiglio*):—L. *consilium* consultation, plan decided on as the result of consultation, advice, counsel, advising faculty, prudence; a deliberating body, a council of state, war, etc.; a counsellor: a word of the same type as *colloquium, communiū*, etc., *f. consilium* to deliberate, etc., *f. con-* together + \**sal-* a root found also in *consul, consulo*, and prob. cognate with *Skr. sar-* to go. The various senses are retained in French; but in English, those meaning a deliberating body are now written COUNCIL, by confusion with L. *concilium*.]

1. Interchange of opinions on a matter of procedure; consultation, deliberation. To take counsel: to consult, deliberate.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/202 A-mong his Cardinales counsell here was i-nome. 1340 HAMFOLDE *Pealer* xii. 2 How lange sall I sett counsails in my hert of diuerse thynges. 1450 *Merlin* x. 141 After mete Arthur & Merlin went to-geder to counseile. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *John* xi. 53 Then from that daye forth they toke counsell together, for to put him to deeth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 There were great counsailles betwene the King and Jaques Dartnell, on the one parte, and the Counsailes of the good townes of the other part. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 11, I hold as little counsaile with weake feare, As you. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxviii. 2 Who is this that darketh counsaile by words without knowledge? 1720 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* i. 9 No time...for that Counsel and Consideration which is requisite. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 576 Time was not for long counsel. 1871 MORLEY *Voltair* (1886) xi There are...eras of counsel and eras of execution. 1879 MISS YONGE

*Cameos* Ser. iv. vi. 72 He found old Lefèvre, and took much counsel with him.

† *b.* Conference, conversation. *Obs.* *rare*.

1350 *Leben Jesu* (ed. Horstmann) 79 (Matz.) Nuste no man 3wat it was, pat conseil longe llaste. *Ibid.* 340 Pa comen be apostles, and pousten wonder pat he wolde stuych conseil drawe Mid a woman pat sunfol was.

2. Opinion as to what ought to be done given as the result of consultation; aid or instruction for directing the judgement; advice, direction.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ne no mon ne aski ou read ne coun-sail. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 111/169 Heo 3af him conseil pane wei to gon. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 315 Triste we to god pat he wole 3iue us conseil in bis. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7 207 Taak no conseil of a fool. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. x, The kyng asked counceill at hem al. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary Pref.* (1870) 226 Without the counceill [1547 counsell] of Mayster doctor Butte. 1599 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 If plaiers take a little more counsell of their pillowe, they shall finde them selues to be the worst...people in the world. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 241 Counsel, is where a man saith, do, or do not this, and deduceth his reasons from the benefit that arriueh by it to him to whom he saith it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 *p.* 1 The counsels of philosophy and the injunctions of religion. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. vi. 124 Both princes...hearkened the more willingly to the counsils of Anselm. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 487 The failure of the more moderate counsels for which his own had been set aside.

*b. spec. in Theol.* One of the advisory declarations of Christ and the apostles, in mediæval theology reckoned as twelve, which are considered not to be universally binding, but to be given as a means of attaining greater moral perfection; so *counsel of perfection*, esp. in reference to *Matth.* xix. 21. *Evangelical counsels*, the three obligations of voluntary poverty, chastity, and obedience to a religious superior (see quot. 1875).

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 2 31f men wolen...kepe be counsillis of Crist, Ioke þei criken not from him. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 230 By the nombre of xxii ys vnderstonde the x commaundementes and the xii counsailes of the gospell. *Ibid.* 140 The commaundementes of oure lorde that all must kepe that will be saued. The counsailes that longe to religyous & to folke of perfeccyon. 1577 VAUTROILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 85 *marg.* The Papistes diuide the gospell into precepts and counsels. To the precepts men are bound (say they), but not to the counsels. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exempt.* Exhort. § 8 Although some men did acts of Counsel in order to attain that perfection which in Jesus was essential and unalterable. 1863 KEBLE *Life Bp. Wilson* xii. 405 This...which the tenor of her life may justify us in calling no extravagance of pietism, but a real counsel of perfection. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 330 But the life of counsels—that is the life of poverty, the life of chastity, the life of obedience, which is the life of the priesthood, and the life of those who enter convents. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 325/1 The high estimation in which the Fathers held the evangelical counsels. 1886 EARL SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* iii. xvii. § 3. 297 A tendency...to elevate counsels of perfection into laws of bondage.

3. The faculty of counselling or advising; judgement; prudence; sagacity in the devising of plans. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 412 He was queynte of conseyl & speche, & of body strong. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2905 (Cott.) *Pe* gilt o wijit, of vnder-standing, o conseil. 1382 WYCLIF *Pe* gilt o wijit, And ther shal resten vp on hym the Spirit of the Lord...spirit of counsell and of strengthe. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 367 Tho by-spake a worthy man of counsaile, An Erille of the Senatours. 1525 STEWART *Crown. Scot.* II. 157 Lawlie and meik and of counsaill ryght gude. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xii. 13 With him is wisdom & strengthe, he hath counsell and vnderstanding. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. i. (1712) 38 Things are so framed that they naturally impute a Principle of Wisdom and Counsel in the Author of them.

4. That in which deliberation results; resolution, purpose, intention; plan, design, scheme.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 371 *Hii*...were alle at conseyl to worry Engeland. 1382 WYCLIF *Pe* xxxijf. 11 The counseill forsothe of the Lord withoute ende abit. 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 207 He ne kowde no counseile how he myght his londe defende. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 23 Delivered by the determinat counsell and foreknowledge of God. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 5 His prouidence and counsailes unscrutable. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xx. 262 Would any man impute it rather to deliberate counsell, than to some fit of heat and follie? 1680 BURNER *Rochester* (1692) 84 We who cannot fathom the secrets of the Council of God. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 15. 55 The secret counsels of the Infinite Mind.

† 5. A private or secret purpose, design, or opinion. *Obs.* (exc. as in d.).

1300 *Cursor M.* 3161 (Cott.) His conseil will he naman tell. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 683 How mygt I hyde myn hert fro Habraham þe trwe, Pat I ne dyscovered to his corse my counsaile so deie. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 9 There counselle was dyscovered. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 176 Many thought that this Duke was privity to all the Protector's counsaile. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. ii. 2 They of Rome are entred in our Counsailes, And know how we procede. 1652 NEEDHAM *Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 229 By diligent watchfulness discover they [Enemies'] approaches or counsels.

† *b.* A matter of confidence or secrecy; a secret; a confidence. *Obs.* (exc. as in d.).

1300 *Cursor M.* 27886 (Cotton Galba) Dronkinhede...mase oft kounsail to be talde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 157 Pat pat women witeh may nougt wele be counseile! 1380 *Sir Peremur.* 278 To sayn sop of þy make, Hit ne may beo no counsaill; þe Sarazyns him habbet itake. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 110 But natheles hir thoughte that sche dyde, That sche so long a counsell scholde hyde. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 722 But this is counsaile, keepe it secretly, (Quod she). 1460 *Play Sacram.* 52a Charge yow euer-

ychoon That yt be counselle that we haue doon. 1530 PALSGR. 208/1 Counsell, secret. 1613 MASSINGER *De. Milan* iii. i, Nay, it is no counsel, You may partake it, gentlemen.

† *c.* In counsel: in private, in confidence. *Obs.* 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xii. 137 He leet voyden out of his chambre all maner of men. For he wolde speke with me in counsell. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. i, Thenne sir Agraayne sayd thus openly and not in no counceyle. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iv. 12 There is spoken unto me a thyng in counsell. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 122 *Shal*. The Counsell shall know this. *Fal.* Twere better for you if it were known in counsell: you'll be laugh'd at. 1638 FORD *Fancies* i. iii, A pastime smiled at Amongst yourselves in counsel; but beware Of being overheard.

*d.* † To keep or hold (a matter) counsel (later in counsel): to keep it secret (*obs.*). To keep († hold) counsel: to observe secrecy (*arch.* and *diat.*). To keep any one's counsel: to keep a secret which he has committed to one (*arch.* or *obs.*). To keep one's (own) counsel: to keep one's own secret, be reticent about one's intentions or opinions.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27411 (Cott.) *Pe* sin þat said as to þe preist he held it counsell euer in breist. 1450 *Erls Tolous* 182 Madam, your trowthe ys pyghit, To holde counsaile, bothe day and nyght. 1455 *Merlin* i. 16 This may not be keppe counsell. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxviii, He kepeth it no counsell but that he is a knyghte of Kynges Arthurs. *Ibid.* xxi. v, Kepe hit in counceyle and let noo man knowe hit in the world. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 16 It is comyn prouerbe that women can kepe no counceyle. 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 26 Kepe ys counsell, dane Davy Dysymulacyon. 1562 J. HERYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1869) 168 Three may kepe counsell if it twayne be away. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 217 Women and children keepe that in counsell whereof they are ignorant. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. ii. 11 Do not beleuee it...That I can keepe your counsell, and not mine owne. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* viii. 17 Consult not with a fool; for he cannot keepe counsell. 1641 BROMF. *Jon. Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 374 We...have kept all your counsels ever since we have been Infant Play-fellows. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 *p.* 1, I am the best Man in the World to keep my own Counsel. 1757 FORTER *Author* i. Wks. 1799 I. 136 Don't be afraid; I'll keep council. 1818 BYRON *Joan* i, lxxviii, I'm really puzzled what to think or say, She kept her counsel in so close a way. 1853 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 584 William kept his own counsel so well that not a hint of his intention got abroad.

† *e.* Of counsel with or for (a person), in, with or to (an act, etc.); in the counsels, confidence, or secrets of; one of the advisers of (a person); privy to (an act). *Obs.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 22, I prey yow...that...ye will...defenden the seyd sutes...and to be of ovr counsell in these matieres. 1530 PALSGR. 424/1, I am chiefe a [= of] counsaile with one je suis de son segret priu. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 89 And noon of them other to blame or off counsell w<sup>t</sup> that lewed dede. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 15 Art thou of counsel with God? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 20 b, A thing priuie and of counsel to his first fault. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 783 She was a [= of] counsaile with the Lorde Hastings to destroy him. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. vi, Say, fellow, know'st thou any yet unnam'd Of council in this incest? 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. i. (1686) 65 Aristotle...was in his time thought to be the nearest of counsel to Nature. 1689 *Troyal Bks.* 3 This Writ was granted upon our Motion, who are of Council for the King.

II. † 7. An assembly or body of advisers. *Obs.* Now COUNCIL 4 and 6 q.v.

1297 [see COUNCIL 6; also 4 and 6 for other quotes.] 1300 *Cursor M.* 24793 (Cott.) His conseil badd him for to faand, þe king of danemerk wit saand. 1305 *Pilate* 38 in E. E. P. (1862) 112 He wolde him sle, ac his conseil ne 3af him no3t þerto. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* II. Ded. 1 The...whole some aduice and ministerie, of your noble uncle and counsaill.

† *b.* A single person with whom one consults or advises; a counsellor. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 289, I...tolde thee my wo As to my conseil and to my brother swoin. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 54 Will you follow your very worst Council so farre, as to provoke your very best? 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 134 Lo. Digby was soe much the ablest Council to the King.

8. A body of legal advisers, engaged in the direction or conduct of a cause. (Usually a collective plural, but sometimes treated as a numeral plural; formerly, in 'to desire the benefit of counsel', 'to be allowed counsel', etc., treated as a collective sing.: cf. quot. 1681.)

(In this sense erroneously stated in many legal text-books to be 'an abbreviation of *counsellor*')

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 Help, that I hadde counsell here Upon the trouthe of my matere. And Julius with that anon Assigned him a worthy one. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5. I. 20, I have, by aduys of counsell in making a procuracie to yow. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* ii. 15 Carefull to see his counsel, and to ply his Attorney. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* xi. 341 As shall bee devised by the Council learned in the Law. 1666 PERCY *Diary* (1879) IV. 219 The Lords did insist that he should have Counsel, which the Commons would not suffer. *Ibid.* IV. 280 The second of our three Counsel was the best. 1682 *Trial S. Colledge* 9 In Misdemeanour Counsel is to be allowed for the Prisoner, but not in Treason. 1709 CALVERTY in *Yorkish. Diaries* (Surtees) II. 122 Council for Mr. Hackett were lawyers Adams and Wickham...for Mr. Wilson...councils, Mr. Thornton of Leeds, and Mr. Rawson of Bradford. 1739 CRESSER *Apol.* (1756) II. 62 Two of the learned Council against us came afterwards to be successively Lord Chancellors. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 106/2 The duty of counsel is to give advice in questions of law, and to manage causes for clients. They are styled common law, equity, or chamber counsel, according to the nature of the business they transact. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld.*

*Lyndhurst v.* 139 The most formidable array of counsel that was ever banded together for a criminal prosecution.

b. as *sing.* (rarely with pl. *counsels*): A single legal adviser; a counsellor-at-law, advocate, or barrister.

1709 [see prec.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 Because a Council of the other Side asserted it was coming down. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 37 They have... charged one of their ablest counsels with the preparation of a memoir to establish this. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 99 An advocate... the first counsel in Edinburgh.

c. *King's (Queen's) Counsel*: barristers appointed (on the nomination of the lord-chancellor) counsel to the crown; they take precedence of ordinary barristers, and wear a silk instead of a stuff gown; also a member of this body. (Abbreviated K.C., Q.C.)

1689 *Trial Bps.* 2 It is our Duty, who are the King's Counsel... to prosecute such kind of Offences. 1797 WOLFE *Tome Autobiog.* (1828) 79 Two lawyers of great eminence... King's Counsel. 1853 H. COX *Inst.* II. iii. 375 Queen's Council or her Majesty's Counsel... as servants of the Crown, must not be employed in any cause against its interest, without special licence of the Crown, which is however never refused. 1892 *Newsp.*, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C. defended.

9. *Comb.*, as *counsel-giver, -giving, -keeping; counsel-keeper*, one who is entrusted with designs, secrets, etc. by another; a confidant.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxii. 4 They were his counsellors... to his fathers death. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 24 And Curtin d with a Counsaile-keeping Cause. 1597 — *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 290 And looke whether the ferie Trigon... be not liping to his Masters old Tables, his Note-Booke, his Counsell-keeper? 1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Advocata*, pleading, counsellor, the profession of an advocate. 1601 LADY M. WORTH *Urania* 476 She was not of... my counsell-keepers. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I.* 246 That counsel-giving to the King.

**Counsel** (kaun'sel), *v.* Forms (more than 30): 3 *conseill-en*, 3-6 vars. in *con-*, *coun-*, (4-5 *counw-*), -*seil*, -*sail* (l, etc., as in sb.; 5-6 *counsell*, 4-*counsell*). Also 4-6 *counceill*, -*cell*, -*cel*, etc. [ME. *conseillen*, a. F. *conseiller* (= Pr. *conseillar*, *consellhar*, OSP. *consejar*, It. *consigliare*) : late L. *consiliare*, for cl. L. *consiliari* to be a counsellor, to counsel, f. *consilium*: see prec.]

1. To counsel a person: to give or offer (him) counsel or advice; to advise.

1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 214 He bygan hem rede; And in his batayle to conseyle, and pes wordes seyde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 799 (Gott.) Comyn i am be to conseyle, þu folu it, and it sal be vayne. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 5043 To counsaile þam þat askes counsaile. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3877 He counseld þe childes fader. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 25 Theyr offyce is for to counsaile the kyng. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Ye shall truly counsell the king and his chancellour... in al thinges concerning the same. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. III.* II. 28 Pray be counsaill'd. 1709 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* II. 71 [He] has neither sense to counsel himself nor to choose counsellors for himself, much less to counsel others. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 27 Since we have thus met, I will pause to counsel you.

b. with constructions and adverbial extensions, expressing the matter or tenor of the advice.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3450 (Gott.) To counsil him rede; And in best. *Ibid.* 3751 (Gott.) Counsil me fader, how to lue. *Ibid.* 2423 (Fair.) Counsaile me vn-to þe best. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 70, I you counsaile That ye it kepe. c 1400 *Dest.* Troy 9804 He counseld the kynges to kayre into grece. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 43, I counsaile ye that ye tourne agayn. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 83, I will goe... And counsaile him to fight against his passion. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlii, Men who counsell'd him To offer terms. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 376 The weakly unjust king will be counseld to his own honour and interest. 1871 WEYMOUTH *Euph.* to Euphues counsels ladies to cultivate good-nature and courtesy.

2. *absol.* To give or offer counsel or advice.

† *Const. to* (a course or purpose). (Arising out of 1, by suppression of the personal object, and leading the way to 3, in which the personal object is also absent, and the matter of the advice expressed.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xlii. 377 And as he consailt, that haue done. 1382 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* III. 514 Alle men of þe Parlement counselling perts. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Cons.* i. 140 Austin the famous Disputer... counselleth to this purpose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. xx. 1099 So counsell'd hee and both together went Into the thickest Wood.

3. To counsel a thing: to advise its adoption or doing; to recommend (a plan, suggestion, etc.).

a. with the matter expressed by a sentence, clause, or inf. phrase.

1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 3927 Som clerkes counsaillles þat we it spare and reserve halely, Until we com til purgatory. 1393 LAMG. *P. Pl.* C. i. 207 Ich counsaile, for comune profit lete þe cat worthe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4648 To þe same þat counseld þar with þe cors to lende. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 35 b, He counsaileth that suche yoke and burden should be taken away.

b. with the matter expressed by a noun or pronoun.

c 1400 *Dest.* Troy 11336 Hade þu counseld the contrary. 1647-8 COTTRELL *David's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 28 It should be proposed and counseld, as necessary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 227 Thus Bellal... Counsell'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloath. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 14 Mar., I would counsel to all men moderation and justice. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 356 The Emperor... counseld prudence and delay.

† 4. To ask counsel of; to consult. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 21 The kyng... axide ydolis, he

counselleid [1388 took counsel at] entrallis. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. i. 167 He could no less do than to counsel other theupon. 1547 HOOPER *Annu. Bp. Winchester's Bk. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 141 Moses... counselleid the Lord and thereupon advised his subjects what was to be done.

† 5. *refl.* To take counsel with oneself; to consider; also = next. Cf. to advise oneself, F. *se conseiller*, s. *aviser*. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 122/522 Of ower olde lawes transcript þe me take And þare-oppe ich chulle counsellen me 3wuche beon to for-sake. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5509 (Cott.) Sir conail yow, and þat bi yare, Was neuer nede of counsaile maie. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 199 He thought he wolde him first counsaile With Apollo.

† 6. *intr.* To take counsel with others; to consult, deliberate. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 91 Our Kyng... vnder feng hym fayr yow, and counselleid of þe cas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14386 (Gott.) þa counseld þaim mang Him ouper for to heued or hang. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 90 Synful men shuld counsaile with prestis, and take of hem medicine to fle more synne. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 84 The saide governours of Rome... sadden they wolde counsaile together and advise a day. c 1500 *Melusine* 236 Ye muste counsaile among you, & take your best advys. a 1535 LATIMER *Serm.* & *Rem.* (1845) 360 Wives must counsel with husbands. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* I. 2 Those Druides... dwelt in darksome Groves, there counselling with sprites. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 64 Counselling They met despondent.

† **Counselful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. COUNSEL sb. + -FUL.] Full of counsel; able to give advice.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 196 The night counsaillful facultie of Decrees of the universitie of Parys.

**Counsellaible**, -elable (kaun'seləb'l), *a.* [f. COUNSEL v. + -ABLE.]

1. Open to counsel; willing to be counselled.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 515 Allace! that daye had he bene counsaillabyll, He hade obtained laude, gloire, and victorie. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 135 His Majesty engaged also to me to be secret, constant and counsaillable. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. iii. (1713) 310 He requires a perswadable counsaillable temper.

2. Of things: To be recommended; advisable.

1644 CHAS. I. *Let. in Carte Ormonde* (1736) II. App. 6 In case the Rebels here clap up peace with me... which possibly were not counsaillable for me to refuse. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 306, I know it is very counsaillable to write all factions against the present vsurper. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind. Tracts* (1727) 73 His Majesty found it most counsaillable to resolve to make a defensive war.

**Counselled**, -eled, *pph.* *a.* [f. COUNSEL v.]

† 1. Advised, determined, come to a decision.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxvii. [lxxiii.] 229 Ye Erie of Foyle... was soone counsaill'd in hymself.

2. Advised, recommended to be done.

1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* (1675) 33 Those armies would probably hinder the counseld retirement. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* (J), His counsell'd crime which brands the Grecian name.

**Counselleless** (kaun'seləls), *a.* [f. COUNSEL sb. + -LESS.] Void or bereft of counsel.

c 1300 *Proverb. Verses in Rel. Ant.* II. 15 King counselleless, Bisop loreless, Wumman schameless. 1400 BERYN 2313 Ffor her I have no frendship; but am al counselleless. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 82 Some coward, hat-lesse... or counsell-lesse creature. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 264 Leaderless, counsellless as they were.

**Counselling**, -eling (kaun'seləŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUNSEL v. + -ING.] The action of the verb COUNSEL; giving or taking of counsel; advising.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 þe comen wele was paid of þat counselling þat it were not delaied. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 67 But counselling is nat [v. r. nys] no comandement. a 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G b, And x. M. counsaillings wolde be holden vpon eche of these thinges. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 359 What counselling with lawyers before engrossing. a 1849 POE *Dickens* Wks. 1864 III. 476 The counsellings alluded to might be those of that gentleman with Rudge.

**Counselling**, -eling, *pph.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That counsels; advising.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Medling Man* (Arb.) 89 A serious and counselling forehead.

**Counsellor**, -elor (kaun'seləɹ), *Forms:* a. 3 *kunsiler*, 3-4 *consiler*, -*seller*, 3-5 -*seyler*, 4 *ounsayer*, *conseiller*, -*sailer*, *counsellere*, -*celle* (e), 4-5 *consellere*, *counsellor* (e), 4-6 *counseler*, -*sayer*, 4-7 -*sailer*, 5 *ounsailer*, -*celler*, 5-6 *sulere*, 5-7 *counseller*, 6 *conseylr*, *counselyer*, -*seler*, -*seller*, -*celor*. Also β. 4 *consellour*, -*sellour*, -*seylour*, *counsailor*, -*sellor*, -*celour*, 4-5 *counsellour*, -*sellor*, 4-6 -*sellour*, -*sailour*, -*sailour*, -*saylour*, 4-8 *counsellour*, 5 *conseylour*, *counsylour*, *counsailour*, 6 *ounsailour*, *counsailour*, 6-7 *counsailor*, *counsellour*, -*or*, 6-*counsellor*. [ME. *counsellor* (e), etc., a. OF. *consellere* (nom.), and ME. *counsailour*, a. OF. *consailleur* (oblique), respectively:—L. *consiliator* and *consiliatorem*, agent-n. from *consiliare* to COUNSEL, advise.

Like *counsel*, formerly also spelt *cunceler*, *cuncellor*, etc.; since c 1600 these forms have been differentiated from *counsellor* under the title COUNCILLOR, as official counsellor, member of a 'council'.]

1. One who counsels or advises; an adviser.

a. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 410 Luue is his chaumberler, & his kunsiler. c 1350 *Maid. Margrete* (1862) 38 Awei ye euele consilers. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9314 (Cott.) Man sal him clep...

Faillful and conseller [v. r. cunsaylere, cunsellere]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* III. 29 He cursip her wickide counsellere. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1550 *Hips & Medea*, Frely 3af he to hire conseylers [v. r. cunsellere, -seler, -seleris, cunsellers] Gityfys grete. c 1450 *Merlin* iv. 68, I may neuer have reste for hym, and Vlyfn hys counsellor. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1706 An agit knyght to be th' consulere. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. 1. 24 Hys wyse conseylers and polytyken men. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 38 God... mistersis na counsellor, 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxii. 3 His mother was his counsellor to doe wickedly.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9822 (Cott.) To nam haf faillful he sal, and consailur [v. r. cunsaylour, cunsellour, counceillour] man sal him cal. 1413 LYND. *Pilgr. Soule* I. i. (1859) 1 That lady that was thynne helper and thyn counsellour. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Pref.* 8 Suche noble and sapient Counsaillours. 1586 J. HOOKER *Grauld. Irel.* in *Holiushead* II, 128/2 They are also called counsellors, because they are assembled and called to the plement for their advise and good counsell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 55 My selfe your loyall Seruant, your Physitian. Your most obedient Counsaillor. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxi. (1714) 29 Let All Men of Business be Counsellors, Confidants, etc. 1795 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 81 His father's counsellours, rever'd for age. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 p. 3 The inefficacy of advice is usually the fault of the counsellor. 1880 DISRAELI *Eudym.* xvi, Above all, she was a first-rate counsellor in costume.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii(i). 24 In thy testimonies is my delite, they are my counsellors. 1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* v. iii 180 Hatred and feare be two bad Counsellors in warre. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 17 Those Linnen cheekes of thine Are Counsaillers to feare. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, Fill out the wine—it is a soothing counsellor, and I need it.

2. An official counsellor; an adviser of the sovereign, a member of the King's Council. In this sense spelt since 16th c. COUNCILLOR, q.v.

3. (More fully *counsellor-at-law*.) One whose profession is to give legal advice to clients, and conduct their cases in court; a counselling lawyer, a barrister or advocate. *arch.* in Eng. use; still used in Ireland. In some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts.

1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. xix. (1638) 92 What is the Counsellor in that case bounden to him that he gave counsell to? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 109 Good Counsellors lacke no Clients. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) xix Mr Tulke the elder ingrossed the said Butler's answer with his own hand, and gott a Counsellor's hand thereunto. 1648 LILLY *Astrolog. Prediction* 64 note, A Counsellor at Law, very learned and in great practice. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., A rich counsellor, learned in the law, but, to me, a displeasing man. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, Mr. Counsellor Pleydell. 1877 *Blacks's Pop. Encycl.* III. 704/1 A counsellor at law, named Mallet, who lived in the reign of Charles I. 1891 *Murray's Mag. Dec.* 977 (*Two Irish Stories*) I'm goin' to be med a barrister, or, as we call it here, a counsellor.

† 4. One who consults or asks counsel. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 Counsellour, qui petit consilium.

**Counsellorship** (kaun'seləʃɪp), *[f. prec. + -SHIP.]* The office of counsellor; formerly = COUNCILLORSHIP, q.v.

† **Counselment**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *conseillement*: see COUNSEL v. and -MENT.] Counselling, consultation, deliberation, conference.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 27 Than shall there be no counselment of the satures.

**Count** (kaunt), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *counte*, 5 *countw*, 7 *countw*, 5-*count*. Also β. 5-6 *compte*, (6 *compte*, Sc. *comp*), 5-9 *compt*. [ME. *counte*, a. OF. *conte*, *counte* = It. *conto*:—late L. *computum* calculation, reckoning, f. *computare* to calculate, reckon: see next. The spelling of the F. was refashioned in 14th c., after L., as *compte*, and this form became frequent also in Eng. from the 15th to the 17th c.]

1. The action or process of counting; a calculation, computation, reckoning.

*Out of count*: beyond calculation, countless, incalculable. *To put one out of count*: i.e. out of one's reckoning. *To keep count*: to keep up the reckoning of a series of things; so to lose count.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To be houses of Chartres tuo pousand mark bi counte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3614 Mare þan a stanecast at a count be-for his kniztis all. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Counte, a rekenning, *compte*. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 62 Infinite, because... out of all count. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. 103 About this time... the count of seventie wekes begane, according to the prophcie of Daniel. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 31 The count of all their Journeys through all Italy, beginning at it [the *Milliarium aureum*]. 1768 in *Wesley's Frit.* 25 May, So many... that they are out of count. *Mod.* One box of voting papers was omitted, and a second count will be necessary. I kept count of the meteors till midnight, when they became so numerous that I lost count of them entirely.

β. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5029 Thir nys comte ne mesure, a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P v b, I demaunded then to have a compte of the people. a 1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 13 Contrary to the Paschal counts, and Synodal Decrees of the Bishops. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 109 Thou hast no compt of years.

b. *Count-out*: the action of 'counting out' the House of Commons, or causing its adjournment, when there are fewer than forty members present: see COUNT v. 1 c. Also simply *count*.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 153 At one time there was imminent risk that the Address of condolence would evaporate in a count-out. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 375 The evening sitting succumbed to a count at ten o'clock.



2. The numerical result of reckoning; the number reckoned up, the reckoning; the sum total. 1283 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 171/3 They moche doubted that they shold not fynde theyr counte ne tale. 1570 TURBERV. *Dispryse of Woman* (R.). Let Creside be in compt and number of the mo. a 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* 1. 1. xxvii. 103 Among the bed-roll of sinners. Perjury is one of the count. a 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1884) II. 12 Which . . . will by a gross computation, very near double the count. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* 201 Heaven heads the count of crimes with that wild oath.

b. In the measurement of yarns: The number of hanks contained in a pound-weight.

1237 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 97/1 (*Cotton-spinning*) It will be seen that the price of the same count [of yarn] is greater for water twist than for mule twist. 1877 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/7 According to the present scale, a man who spins fine counts earns much higher wages than the man who spins coarse counts, though the work . . . sometimes requires equal skill and diligence. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/1 Yarns are designated according to the count, or number of hanks of 840 yards, in each pound weight.

3. A reckoning as to money or property; a statement of moneys received and expended (esp. by a steward or treasurer); = ACCOUNT sb. 2.

a 1345 *Song Poor Husbanden*, in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 132 Thus y kippe an cacche cares ful colde, Setthe y counte ant cot hade to kepe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 27 Whane the countis were caste. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Provis.* I. cxv. 137 Jaques Dartuall had . . . assembled all the reuenewes of Flaunders, without any count gyven. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Letf.* iii. (1862) I. 42 The count of sin ye will not be able to make good before God, except Christ both count and pay for you. 1869 *Act 32-3 Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The grantee being always bound . . . to hold count and reckoning with the grantor for the same.

b. c 1245 WYN ROUN *Cron.* viii. xxiv. 33 De nest compt, bat bat Schyrawe bare Suld gyue. a 1575 ASP. PARKER *Corr.* 476 In time of visitation and examining the comptes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vi. 26 Your Seruants euei, Haue . . . what is theirs in compt, To make their Audit at your Highnesse pleasure. 1650 *Histrio-m.* iii. 240 Look, Steward, to your compt. a 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep. Wks.* 1774 II. 62 Robert joins comptes with Burnam Black.

4. fig. Account of stewardship, answering for conduct, reckoning; = ACCOUNT sb. 8. arch.

1283 Caxton *Cato* Aivb. To the ende that thou mayst gyue counte when thou shalt be required. 1554 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 304 3e sall be callit to 3our count Off eweilk thyng belanging to 3our cuis. 1598 Yong *Diana* 169, I doe wish, that Loue may take A narrow count of thee hereafter. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tr.* ii. vi. Till I shall render Count of the precious charge.

b. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 179 Yf the cleigy lyue . . . in maner as they shold gyue no compte of theyr lyf past. 1556 LAUDER *Devoutie of Kyngis* 47 Kyngs sall gyue ane compt tharefore In presens of the kyng of gloire. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 273 When we shall meete at compt, This looke of thine will hurle my Soule from Heauen. 1861 LD. LYTTON & J. FANE *Tannhäuser* 66 Oh, if it be against high Heauen, to Heauen Remit the compt!

5. a. Estimation, esteem, consideration; b. The act or way of estimating or regarding; estimate, regard, notice, note; = ACCOUNT sb. 11-14; esp. in phr. to take, make, set (no) count of (upon, by), arch.

1275 Bk. *Noblesse* 31 They set no count ne prise of it. 1559 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1239/1 Though in the compt of the world it seme to come by chance of warre. 1555 *Pardie Facious* i. vi. 100 Thei . . . make compte of their wifes and their children in commune. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholam.* (Arb.) 82 They make no counte of generall counsels. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 18 Some other, that in hard assaies Were cowards knowne, and little count did hold. 1647 [see sense 6]. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 45 In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more count upon their periods. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd.* Poems 1850 I. 150 Of miserable men, he took no count. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 37 It has missed count of exactly the most important fact. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 2/a Ireland may be left out of count.

b. 1284 Caxton *Curiall* 4 The counte maketh ouer moche compte of this fortune. 1560 WHITTHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 49 b, A good Capitayne . . . ought not to make a compte of hurte that is particular. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem, He makes no mention, takes no compt of them.

¶ C. The pl. *countis* (compts) was sometimes used as singular, in senses 4, 5. (*A countes for accountes*: cf. ACCOUNT sb. 9.) Obs.

c 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 569/33 *Calculus*, a countes. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Biv, On this countes man specially should muse. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 2 Geve a comptes off thy Stewardshippe.

¶ 6. With *upon, on*: Consideration, cause, reason; = ACCOUNT sb. 4 a. Obs. rare.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. 11. cxiii. [They] count themselves His onely choice Ofspring Upon no count but that their count is so. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* i. (1839) 15 Lady O'Shane grew restless on another count.

¶ 7. Narration, tale, story; = ACCOUNT sb. 16.

c 1277 Caxton *Jason* 5 b, What shal I make you long compte. c 1500 *Melusine* 203 What shuld preuayll you long compte.

8. *Law*. Each particular charge in a declaration or indictment; also, in a real action, used for the whole declaration; see COUNT v. 11.

1588 *Fraunceis Lawiers Log.* i. 10 In every count, barre, replication, rejoinder, etc. 1503 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 18 The other Motiue Why to a publike count I might not go. 1607-72 *Cowley Interpr.*, Count signifieth as much as the original Declaration in a Procees, though more used in real then personal Actions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 293 The declaration, narratio, or count, antiently called the tale; in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of com-

plaint at length. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. 12 O'Connell and his comrades pleaded guilty to the first fourteen counts in the indictment. 1888 *Baynes Amer. Commun.* III. xciv. 307 The indictment falls on this count also.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as † count-book, an account-book, a note-book; † count-caster, a caster of accounts, a calculator; † count-free a. or adv., without giving an account; † count-maker, one who 'makes count of' or estimates; † count-making, rendering account; count-wheel, the wheel regulating the striking in some clocks.

1505 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i. Get thee a cap, a \*count-book, pen and ink, Papers afore thee. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 144 No man reproaches unto them the way they took to come thither, whether . . . by the school-book or the count-book. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (1884) 163 Everi scholar must make his reckning to be . . . a wise \*count-kaster. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 3 One text [Acts i. 7]. hath bred the gout in the fingers of all our Pythagorean Count-casters. 1644 PRYNN *Check to Britannicus* 7 To be forced to give in a speedy account, of all the vast summes of monies . . . received by him . . . that so he may not escape \*Count-flee. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 24 That we may be gode \*countmakers of duties. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 Geve us an account of the great treasure of Flaunders which ye have govened so long without \*compt making. 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 85 That which the \*count-wheel doth in the Clock; tell the hours. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clock*, 156 [A] Count Wheel . . . [is] a circular plate with notches in the edges at distances corresponding to the hours struck, used in striking work of a kind rarely made except for turret clocks.

**Count** (kaunt), sb. 2. [a. AF. *counte* = OF. *counte*, *conte* (in nom. case *quens, ciens, cons*) = Pr. *comite* (nom. *comis*), Sp. *conde*, It. *conte*; -L. *comit-em* (nom. *comes*) lit. 'companion', subseq. a title of dignity in the empire (cf. *peer*). The word was common in AF. of all ages, in the sense of *earl*, but, unlike the feminine *COUNTESS*, never passed into English till used in 16th c. to represent the mod. Fr. *comte* and It. *conte*, as foreign titles. See also COUNTRY sb. 2.]

1. A title of nobility in some European countries, corresponding to the English title *EARL* (by which in earlier times it was always translated).

It is now used to render not only the various cognate Romanic words, but also the German *graf* and its cognates in Du., Da., Sw., etc.

In reference to Roman History, it translates L. *comes*, as in *Count of Britain* (*Comes Britannicus*) and *Count of the Saxon Shore* (*Comes Litoris Saxonici*), two of the generals of the Roman province of Britannia in the 4th century.

1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (French ver.) Henri par la grace deu, Rey de Engleterre, Sire de Irlande, Duc de Normandie de Aquiten et Cunte de Angou. (*Eng. ver.*) Henri pur godes fultume king on Engielerlande, Lhoauerdor of Irlande, Duk on Normandie on Aquitaine and eorl on Aniou. 1293 BRITTON i. 1. § 5 Le counte de Norfolk.]

1553 *Machyn's Diary* (Camden) 34 Phelyp and Marie by the grace of God kyng and quene of England, Franse, Napuls, Jerusalem, and Ierland . . . prynsses of Spayne and Seyllyl, archedukes of Austherge . . . Contes of Haspurge, Flanders, and Tyrole. 1561 T. HOBY (*title*), The Courtier of Count Baldessar Castilio. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XL 27 Certain Italianate Contes, humorous Cavaliers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 15 The Count Meloune a Noble Lord of France. 1599 - *Much Ado* ii. 1. 218 Now Signior, where's the Count, did you see him? 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commun.* 173 [In France] The Governours of Cities were in old time called Dukes, and they of Provinces, Counts. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 234 The Counts or Dukes of the midland parts, and the Count of the Sea-Coast or Saxon Shore, had distinct charges. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 127 Had Count Egmont been of the same opinion with the prince of Orange. 1782 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xvii. (1846) II. 35 All these provincial generals were therefore *dukes*; but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of *counts* or *comitians*, a title of honour, or rather of favour, which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 511 The primitive organisation of the church of Germany under Charlemagne, founded on the combined power and agency of the bishops and counts. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 494 The German Empire . . . Ambassador in London, Count Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg.

2. **Count Palatine**: orig. in the later Roman Empire a count (*comes*) attached to the imperial palace, and having supreme judicial authority in all causes that came to the king's immediate audience; thence, under the German Emperors, etc., a count to whom it was granted to exercise supreme jurisdiction in his fief or province; in English History = *Earl Palatine*, the earl or other proprietor of a county palatine, now applied to the Earl of Chester, and Duke of Lancaster, dignities which are attached to the crown. See PALATINE.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 64 Why, he hath . . . a better bad habite of frowning than the Count Palatine. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 56 Two of the English counties, Chester and Lancaster are counties palatine, and the earls of Chester and the dukes of Lancaster bear the titles of counts palatine. The archbishop of York, previously to the reign of Elizabeth, claimed to be a count palatine within his possession of Hexham and Hexhamshire.

3. **Count-bishop**, a bishop holding also the temporal dignity of count; so count-cardinal (applied to Wolsey, who, as Archbishop of York, was Count of Hexhamshire).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 178 But our Count-Cardinal

Has done this, and tis well: for worthy Wolsey (Who can not erre) he did it. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* Pref., Loienzo Count-bishop of Ceneda.

**Count** (kaunt), v. Forms: 4-6 counts, (4 *Sc.* cont, 5 *cowat*(s), *kowat*), 4- count. Also *β.* 4-9 compt, 6 comput. [ME. *counte-n*, a. OF. *counte-r*, *conte-r* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *contar*, It. *contare*; -L. *computare* to calculate, reckon, f. *com-* together + *putare* to think: see COMPUTE, a modern adoption of the L. Mod.F. has since the 15th c. spelt *computer* in the sense 'count', keeping *counter* in the sense 'tell, relate': cf. the sense development of *tell*. Following the Fr., *compt* was a variant in English from the 15th to the 18th c.]

1. *trans.*

1. To tell over one by one, to assign to (individual objects in a collection) the numerals one, two, three, etc. so as to ascertain their number; to number, enumerate; to reckon, reckon up, calculate; also, merely to repeat the numerals in order up to a specified number, as *to count ten*.

Now the ordinary word for this; formerly TELL was used. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1731 Gode hatz counted by kyndam bi a clene nombre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5549 Of knighthede to count here was the clene flour. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) Cij/a Suche blinde fooles as can not count nor tell A score saue twentie. 1588 A. KING *tr. Cansinus Catech.* N v, Comptand . . . swa many dominical letters as yar be vnties in ye nombre of ye circle of ye son of yat jere. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* i. i. 16a Then must I count my gaires. 1665 SIX T. HENRIET *Trav.* (1677) 75 Inhabitants not to be counted. 1715 POPE *and Ep. Miss Blount* 18 Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. 1734 - *Ess. Man* iv. 89 Count all th' advantage prosp'ous Vice attains. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays, Lake Regulus* xxviii, And still stood all who saw them fall While men might count a score. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 262 The persons who at forty years, still read Greek, can all be counted on your hand. Mod. There are savages who cannot count more than three.

b. *Mus.* To mark (the time or rhythm of music) by counting the beats orally. Also *absol.*

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 31 The time should at first be counted audibly—one, two, three, four—and so on, during each bar. *Ibid.* 32 In slow movements, it is better to count by Quavers; in quick times, by Crotchets. Mod. You are not counting! No, I can play without that.

c. *To count up*: to find the whole sum of by counting, to reckon up. *To count out*: to count and give out or take out (from a stock), to count so as to exhaust the stock. *To count out the House* (of Commons): to bring the sitting to a close on counting the number of members present (which the Speaker must do when his attention is drawn to the matter) and finding it less than forty, the number required to 'make a House'; also loosely *to count out a member or measure*, i.e. to stop him or it by this means.

1833 [see COUNTING vbl. sb.], 1839 *Ann. Register* 51 [He] had not proceeded far in his address, when the House was counted out. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 74/a Mr. Freeman . . . was counted out summarily. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* iv. 73 The action of counting out coin. 1871 MORLEY *Pollaire* (1886) 98 To count up his talents and the usury of his own which he added to them. 1884 *Graphic* 21 June 1895/a It was expected that . . . the House would be counted out at 9 o'clock.

d. *To count kin* (*Sc.*): to reckon degrees of kinship with; hence, to be so near of kin that the degrees can be counted or exactly stated. (Used by Scott in the sense 'To compare one's pedigree with that of another'.)

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* iv. xxvi, No knight in Cumberland so good, But William may count with him kin and blood.

2. To include in the reckoning; to reckon in.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 b, A natural day . . . that is a day & a nyght counted togyder. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 70 He is not counted in the number of kings. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commun.* 145 They are bound . . . to serve three monthes within the Land, and forty dayes without, not counting the dayes of marching. 1859 JENSON *Brittany* xii. 192 In medieval warfare none but horsemen were counted. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 206/a The present number [of the House of Lords] is, without counting princes of the blood, 405.

3. To esteem, account, reckon, consider, regard, hold (a thing) to be (so and so).

a. with *obj. and compl.*; = ACCOUNT v. 6 a.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1683 Jus he countes him a kow, bat watz a kyng ryche. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis, Nitiens* 1355 To god I count a fa bat but chesoun a mane wald sa. c 1600 *New Not-br. Mayd in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Socy.) 44 In cardes and dyce, He compteth no vyce. 1546 *Suffolk. Poore Commons* (1875) 88 Comptynge all fyshe that cometh to the net. 1598 GREENWICH *Tactical Ann.* (1603) 263 They compt it a heinous crime. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commun.* 32 The coast of Nova Hispania counting his beginning at the town of Santa Helena. 1658 A. FOX *tr. Wurst's Surg.* ii. xiii. 97 These Wounds are counted mortal. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 15 It was counted a great exploit to pass this strait. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 32 Must we count Life a curse and not a blessing!

b. with *for* (*arch.*), as; = ACCOUNT v. 6 b.

1387 TREvisa *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 355 (Mätz.) Jey . . . counteþ reste for likyng, and freedom for richesse. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 48 But now . . . kownt we gold as clay. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* 48.3 Wherefore are we counted as beestes? 1557 NORTH

tr. *Guevara's Diall o. Princes* 217 b/2 We thinke that it counteth vs for men that be wise, when, etc. 1568 *GRAPTON Chron.* II. 338 Sir Robert, ye are...counted for a valiant man. 1611 *Bible Job* xix. 15 My maides count me for a stranger. 1859 *Tennyson's Gerald & Eudie* 1397, I count you for a fool. 1859 *Jerrison's Britany* II. 14 Died and was counted as a saint.

c. with *inf.* or *obj. clause*. *arch.* or *distal*. (With clause *colloq.* in U.S.: cf. *reckon*, *calculate*.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165 *Hym* this count to bee... a good Rhetorician. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestack's Husb.* I. (1588) 31 The Sommer seede... is... counted to yelde more flowers then the Winter grayne. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 34 Counting knowledge to bee an happiness. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War*, I count that old Ill-Pause... did draw up those proposals. 1753 *Footes Eng. in Paris* I, I count we shall ha' the whole Gang in a Se'night. 1784 D. HUMPHREYS *Yankee in England* (Bartlett), *Count de Luc*. You can read? *Doolittle*. I count I can. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 14 Count yourself not to know a fact when you know that it took place, but... when you see it as it did take place.

4. To reckon, estimate, esteem (at such a price or value); † to esteem, value, hold of account (*obs.*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27775 (Fairf.) Heuenes of mannis hert pat countis noht his awen quert. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 320, I count nocht my lyff a stra. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. x.* 303 Caton counteth hit at nouht and canonicis at lasse. 1440 *Sir Degrey*. 191 Y count hym nat at a cres. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv. Scho compt him not twa clockis. 1857 DE QUINCEY *China Wks.* 1871 XVI. 249 Homage paid to a picture, when counted against homage paid to a living man, is but a shadow.

† 6. To reckon or impute to, put down to the account of. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xv. 6 Abram beleued the Lorde, and y<sup>e</sup> was counted vnto him for righteousnes. 1701 ROWE *Amib. Step-Moth*. II. 1, All the Impossibilities, which Poets Count to extravagance of loose Description.

† 6. To tell, relate, recount. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii 183 O þing þat I haue herd counted when I was 30ng. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 288 Come count your newes. 1655 tr. *De Parv's Francion* v. 23, I... counted to him... the services I was capable to do for Philemon. 1778 *Camp Guide* x Your Tommy now writes, To 'count his misfortunes.

II. *intrans.* (often with indirect passive: e.g. to be counted upon).

† 7. To reckon, make reckoning. *Obs.* exc. in phr. To count without one's host: see *HOST*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 For to compten ate lest. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 552 in *Babes Bk.* 370 countrollour. Wytes vp bo somme. And helpes to count. 1523 *GAU Richt Vay* 97 O heuillie fader... be to vsz marvell... and count noht scherplie vith vsz. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* *Par. Rom.* II. 41 Christie gladly receyued you, not comptynge vpon the offences of your former lyfe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. III. 22 Hudibras... Found... He did but Count without his Host. 1877 S. OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xv, He counted without his host.

† b. To account for, give account of. *Obs.* *rare*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 305 Executours... redy to count for alle þe testament.

† 8. To make account of, think (much, little lightly, etc.) of, care for. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23337 (Fairf.) Of þaire misfare þai counte at noht. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xix.* 441 Pe pope... counteth nouht þough crystene ben celled and robbed. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Rob.* 20 Prydfull hee was. And counted not for Gods fauour. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. 1.65 So painted... that no man counts of her beauty. 1634 LINGGOD *Trav.* ix. (1682) 386, I counting nothing of it, would needs... go in again. 1700 S. PARKER *Sir Philosophical Essays* 31 He counts so highly of his merit, that, etc. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect. Ser.* I. vii. 108 To make them count light of it.

† b. To think of, judge of (as); = ACCOUNT v. 7.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 336 The Jesuits cannot abide to be counted of as good, devout, simple, religious men, but etc.

9. With *on*, *upon* († of): To make the basis of one's calculations or plans; to look for or expect with assurance; to depend or rely on (in reference to a possible contingency).

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* (1840) III. xxiii. 208 There is less honesty, wisdom, and mercy in men than is counted on. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 160 The whole town counted of no other. 1713 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ To We... may possibly never possess what we have so foolishly counted upon. 1745 SWIFT (J.), I think it a great error to count upon the genius of a nation as a standing argument. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 74 Counting on them as sure auxiliaries. 1840 MACAULAY *Frankie Ess.* (1851) II. 139 Only one thirtieth part of the population could be counted on as good Catholics. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. III, The Government count on the seat.

10. (*absol.* use of 1.) a. To practise arithmetic, to 'do sums'. Now *distal*.

1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 93 Schooles... in which they doo learne to write, read, and count. *Mod. Sc.* At school we learned to count on slates.

b. To reckon numerically.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 106 The Egyptians... counted by upright strokes up to nine, and then made a special sign for ten. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 10 To count by tens is the simplest way of counting. *Mod.* I am tired of counting.

† 11. *Law*. To plead in a court of law. [AF. *counter*, in Law-books from 13th c. Cf. *COUNT sb.* 1. 8.] To count upon: to make (any fact) the basis of a count or plea. *Obs.*

In the technical language of a system of procedure now abolished, the plaintiff was said to 'count' when he declared by the mouth of his advocate, or by written docu-

ment, the nature of his complaint, while 'plead' and 'plea' were specifically used of the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's count or counts.

A serjeant-at-law when appointed went before the judges and formally opened an imaginary case, in order to manifest his right to 'count' or plead.

1609 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 413/4 The next day... they Counted before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas at Seint-Johns-Inn, and this day appeared before all the Judges of England in the Temple-Hall where they had their Robes put on, and received their Coifs, Hoods, and Caps from the Judges. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 529. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4130/3 They again Counted, and gave Rings to all the Judges, Serjeants and Officers. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 295 In an action on the case upon an *assumpsit* for goods sold and delivered, the plaintiff usually counts or declares, first upon a settled and agreed price... and lest he should fail in proof of this, he counts likewise upon a *quantum valebant*. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Count*. In passing a recovery at the Common Pleas bar, a serjeant at law counts upon the *præcipe*, etc.

III. *intr.* with passive sense (*neuter-passive*).

12. To admit of being counted; in quot. of a verse, to 'scan' (by counting the feet).

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 397 An unimpeachable verse, for its counts right.

b. (with *compl.*) To amount to, be in number, 'number'; to reckon as (so many).

1819 BYRON *Poem* II. lxi. They counted thirty. 1820 *Hayle's Games Impr.* 371 The carmbole counts two. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* 54 Wks. 1863 XIV. 2 note, First and last, we counted as eight children... though never counting more than six living at once.

13. To be reckoned or accounted.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcix, They count as kindred souls. 1874 *Athenæum* 23 Mar., This volume... may count among the scarcest works of its time.

14. To enter into the account or reckoning: a.

To count for (much, little, nothing, etc.): to be of (much, little, no) account.

1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 630 The lower classes can count for little in [their] eyes. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* v. (1889) 43 Oxford ought to be the place... where money should count for nothing. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* I. 23 High birth... among the haughty Castillians has always counted for a great deal.

b. *absol.*

1885 PROCTOR *Whist App.* 186 Many doubt whether good play really counts much at Whist. 1892 Sir W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 12 July 6/3 There is Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire... and Somersetshire; but all these do not count! They like to leave out of account the 21 seats we won at the by-elections, but they do count upon a division. *Mod.* In this examination the first 250 marks do not count at all.

Countable (kau'nṭəb'l), a. Also 6 countabul, 6-7 countable, 7-ible, countable. [a. OF. *countable*, *non comptable*, f. *compter*, *comptier*: see *COUNT v.* Often aphetic for ACCOUNTABLE.]

† 1. Liable to give an account or reckoning; answerable, responsible; = ACCOUNTABLE i. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 1 Severally countable for the portions by them severally receyved. 1529 S. FISH *Synthetic. Beggers* (1845) a The poore wyves must be countable to theyn of every tenth eg. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 100 We are comptable to god, and so be they. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 571 An honest man is not countable for the vice and folly of his trade. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 269 We are under an obligation... we are countable for them. 1828 ATHELSTONE *Fall of Nineveh* xiii. 272 Who unto you has made us comptible?

† b. Involving responsibility; to be accounted for. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 105 Is it not a dygnitye wyth a charge? is it not comptable? It wybbe a chargeable dygnitye when accompte shal be asked of it.

† c. Liable to answer to, sensitive to. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 286 Good Beauties, let mee sustaine no scorne; I am very comptible, euen to the least sinister visage.

2. Capable or proper to be counted or numbered; numerable.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 452 If any person haue packed Fish in barrels, and haue mixed the countable Fish with the small Fish. 1596 SLEWICK *State Ire.* Wks. (1862) 503/4 The evils... are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. vii. § 64 Thirtieth men of Armes, and other inferior Souldiers not countable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i, They are countable by the thousand and the million.

b. Within countable degrees of kinship. Cf. *COUNT v.* I d. *nonce-use*.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. II.* x. v. 631 A Prince of Orange countable kinsman to his Prussian Majesty.

† Countant, a. *Obs.* *rare*. [Aphetic for ACCOUNTANT; cf. also F. *comptant*, *comptant*, pr. pple. of *compter* to COUNT.] Giving or liable to give account; = ACCOUNTANT.

1698 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 167 He... deposed my father in my swathed infancy, For which he shall be countant.

Countdom. *nonce-ud.* [f. *COUNT sb.* + *DOM*: cf. *earldom*.] The dominion of a count.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. ii, There are few things in his Countdom which my lord would not give to clasp the right hand of Harold.

Counted (kau'nṭəd), ppl. a. [f. *COUNT v.* + *-ED*.] Accounted, numbered, etc.: see *COUNT v.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. i. 47 Nor Mother, Wife, nor Englands counted Queene. 1823 BYRON *Gaioch* 972 Father!

thy days have pass'd in peace, 'Mid counted beads, and countless prayer.

Countess, obs. f. COUNTY.

Countenance (kau'nṭəns), sb. Forms: 3-5 countenance, -ance, 3-6 countenance, -ance, -once, -anse, -ans(s), -aunse, 4 counten-, counten-, countin-, kunte-, countenance, (Sc. cuntyr-, counter-, nans), 4-5 countynance, -ans(e, 4-6 counten-, -ance, -(-tin-, -tyn-, -teyn-, -ance, -ans, -aunse, 5 coun-), 4- countenance. [ME. *con-, cum-, countena(n)ce*, a. OF. *con-, countenance* (11th c. *Chans. Roland*) manner of holding oneself; bearing, behaviour, aspect, ad. L. *continētia* (see CONTINENCE), used in med.L. in sense of 'habitus, moris et gestus conformatio' (Du Cange): cf. CONTAIN v. The extension of sense from 'mien, aspect' to 'face' appears to be Eng.: cf. F. use of *mine*.]

I. † 1. Bearing, demeanour, comportment; behaviour, conduct; sometimes spec. behaviour of two persons towards each other. *Obs.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 113/245 Al-to nobleie of þe worlde his countenance he broughte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Of wayre countenance-to-oure alle men. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4900 With clipping & kessing and countenance hende. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 273 Fell neutir men so foul myschans Effir so sturdy cuntymans. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxi, They had goodely langage & lovely countenance to gyder. Fair syster I haue wel aspyed your countenance betwixe you and this knyght. 1566 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 235 When we be dissolute in heite, and lyght in countenance. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cas.* 120 The General by his Scouts shall inform himself of the Enemies Countenance. 1719 Dr FOS CRUSOE II. v, The Spaniard governor ordered two muskets to be fired... that by their countenance he might know what to expect. This stratagem took; for... they started up... and... ran screaming... away.

† b. To make (a) countenance (see also 2 d, 3, 7): to assume or have a certain demeanour or attitude; to comport oneself. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 5747 Wan þe Amerel hap iherd hym telle, Countenance made he fers & felle. 1485 CAXTON *Parv's V.* 53 For the good countenances that he made he was moche wel beloued. 1523 LD. BURNERS *Provis.* I. lxxvii. 98 To regarde... her great beauty, and the gracious wordes and countenance that she made. a 1533 - *Hyon* cxxix. 473 The admiral... wold not issue out... tyl he sawe what countenance the chrysten men wold make.

† 2. Appearance, aspect, look (*obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 4); also, a show or semblance of anything.

c 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 792 Ful clene watz þe countenance of her cler 37en. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 24 In countenance of clopinge quentelliche degysset. 1483 CAXTON *Cato Civ* b, The draper helle the countenance of a drunken man. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 134 To amaze the ignorant Reader with a countenance of great learning. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 41. 1639 HOWELL in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 77 The countenance of the weather invited me. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 20 These Authois did not espouse this Opinion... without some countenance of Probability. 1719 Dr FOS CRUSOE II. ii. (1840) 35, I... knew the very countenance of the place. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. § 30. 25 The countenance of Nature.

† b. Mere appearance or show; feigned or assumed appearance, pretence. *Obs.*

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 34, I haue thee taught diuision bitwene Frend of effect and frend of countenance. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 174 The sayde Godfrey, to dysayue y<sup>e</sup> Frenshemen, shewed outward countenance to be a Cristen man. 1579 TOMSON *Cato's Sermon. Tim.* 449/1 Let vs learn... to abstaine from al talke, and all countenances. 1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 101 They passed the day in Countenances, and nothing was done. 1727 SWIFT *To Yng. Lady*, Their whole demeanor, before they got a husband, was all but a countenance and constraint upon their nature.

† c. For (a) countenance: for a show or pretence, for appearance sake. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 711 And for a countenance in his hond bar An holow stikke. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255, I hadde in custom to come to scole late, Nat for to lerne but for a countenance. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 Although she [the Queen] joyned her husbande with hir in name for a countenance, yet she did all, she said all, and she bare the whole swynge. 1614 Br. HALL *Medit. & Venus* III. § 21 God hath many retainers that weare his Livery, for a countenance. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antig.* II. vi. (1733) 36 Joseph... for a countenance... charged them as spies. 1878 SIMSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 34 That Florida was for countenance, to hide the reality of authorized buccaneering.

† d. To make (a) countenance: to make a show (real or feigned) of any action, feeling, or intention. Also to set a countenance. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 482 Bot quhat pite that euir he had, Na countenance thar-off he maid. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxii, He... made countenance as though he wold haue stryken hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, He made a countenance to assaile his aduersarie. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 134 But, the election being done, he made countenance of great discontention therat. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. lxiii. 429 He set a countenance... as though hee wold take a journey like a private person. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 102 These Nations joynd together, and... made countenance of warre. 1766-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, I made a countenance as if I wold eat him alive.

† e. Ship of countenance: ?

1570 J. CAMPION in Arb. *Garner* I. 55 Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of countenance. She must not touch in any part of Spain. 1777 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 215

He went to Surat Road, in the Royal James and Mary, with three or four other Ships of Countenance, to try if he could bully the Governor, and frighten the Merchants.

† 8. A sign, gesture. *To make a countenance*: to make a sign, intimate by sign or gesture. *Obs.* c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1407 Priuelli...sche praide william panne to seche softly to hire chaumber... & he bi quite countenance to come he granted. For he ne durst openly. c1386 *Chaucer Melib.* 721 Vp roos the oon... and with his hand made countenance that men sholde holden hem stille. 1461-83 *Househ. Ord.* 375 If hee doe call them or doe make any countenance to them. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 375 The king made them a countenance to come nere.

4. The look or expression of a person's face. (In early use often not easily distinguished from 1, 2, and in later use difficult to separate from 5.) c1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 183 Po Normans were sorie, of countenance kan blaken. c1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 394 Pan him answered Olyuer wyf sterne countenance. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2098 He shewed ay countenance gladd. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 183 Imploing mercy... both with holding up his handes, and making dolorous countenance. 1553 *Elden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They haue greye or blew eyes, and are of cruell countenance. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. iv. 20 *Kent*. You haue that in your countenance, which I would faine call Master. *Lear*. What's that? *Kent*. Authority. 1770 *Juinius Lett.* xxxvi. 179 Their countenances speak a different language. 1859 *tr. Beigel's Gnomon* I. 313 A man's countenance varies; his face is always the same. 1875 *Manning Mission H.* Ghost ii. 51 God made your features, but you made your countenance.

b. *To change one's countenance*: to alter one's facial expression (or † as in 1, one's demeanour) as the result of feeling or emotion. *To keep one's countenance*: to preserve composure, refrain from expressing emotion; now esp. to refrain from laughing or smiling. So (here, or under 6) *his countenance fell*: i.e. he showed disappointment or dejection.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* vii. 127 That changit countenans and late. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iv. xiv. She kept her countenance and made no semblaunt of sorowe. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 386 To this the king with chaunged countenance answered. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 834 Sitting like an image without moving, and with a great state and majesty keeping his countenance, dained not to give them one of his looks. 1611 *Bible Gen.* iv. 5 Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. 1728 *Ado. Capt. R. Boyle* 212 It was as much as I could do to keep my Countenance at the Figure he made. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 373 Courtiers and envoys kept their countenances as well as they could while the renegade protested that... his conscience would not let him rest, etc. 1878 *Morley Diderot* I. 133 When he was told that the work must positively be brought to an end, his countenance fell. 1891 *N. Gould Doub. Event* 17 Captain Drayton changed countenance.

5. The face, visage. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 372 My countenance is on the boke. But toward her is all my loke. a1400-50 *Alexander* 484 He kest vp his countenance & knyghtly he lokes. 1535 *Cowdall Job* xxxiv. 29 Yf he hyde away his countenance. 1611 *Bible 1 Sam.* xvii. 42 But a youth, and ruddy, and of a faire countenance. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* vii. That vile representation of the royal countenance. 1835 *Lytton Rensel* i. 1. His countenance was handsome. 1871 *Browning Herod Riel* viii. How hope succeeds despair on each Captain's countenance!

6. 'Caltness of look, composure of face'; 'confidence of mien' (J.); esp. in phr. *To lose countenance, with a good countenance*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 3368 (Cott.) And of sco scamlful was, i-wiss, Sco tint na countenance wit his. c1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5740 Now is Gii of Warwike a coward... Lorn he hap countenance. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2518 All the buernes aboute abasshet per with... pere countenance failed. 1632 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eronena* 21 The Admirall (framing the best countenance he could) departed. 1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1879) I. 527/2 The Persians stood and received them with a good countenance.

b. *Out of countenance*: disconcerted, abashed. *To put out of countenance*: to disconcert. Also fig. 1511 *Ballad on Money* in Halliwell *Nugl. Poet.* 49 Every man lacking yt than is clene owte of countenance. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* v. ii. 61, I will not be put out of countenance. 1621 *Br. Hall Heaven upon Earth* § 4 Firme and obdurate fore-heads, whose resolution can laugh their sinnes out of countenance. 1668 *Pepys Diary* IV. 11 The table spread... for a noble breakfast... that put me out of countenance, so much and so good. 1701 *Griew Cosm. Sacr.* iv. iii. (R.), When Cain... was out of countenance. 1778 *MAD. D'Arblay Diary* Sept. You did put her a little out of countenance. 1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* II. vi. You'll stare my mother out of countenance.

c. *To keep (a person) in countenance*: to keep him from being abashed or disconcerted; now often involving the notion of encouragement by show of favour or support (cf. 8); to *COUNTENANCE*. So to *put in countenance*.

1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* v. ii. 623 And now forward, for we haue put thee in countenance. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii. It does not only keep impetinent Fools in countenance, but encourages them to be very troublesome to wise Men. 1716 *Addison Freeholder* (J.), It puts the learned in countenance. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic W.* xxii. To shut out the censuring world, and keep each other in countenance. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 504 Cornbury was soon kept in countenance by a crowd of deserters.

II. † 7. Demeanour or manner towards others as expressing good or ill will; show of feeling or manifestation of regard towards another. *Obs.*

[Immediately related to 1.] c1360 *Chaucer Dehe Balauce* 1022 She wolde not fonde To holde no wight in balaunce, By half word 'ne by coun-

tenaunce. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 12 The kyng gud countenans thaim maid. a1553 *Udall Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 49 Lo where she cometh, some countenance to hir make. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. iv. 15 The stout Faery... Thought... that great Princess too exceeding plowd, That to strange knight no better countenance allowd. 1632 *J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eronena* 138 Entertaining him with the best countenance that could be.

8. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side' (J.); moral support.

1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 27 Your authoritie and countenance giveth mee... great incouragement. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 33 Vnder whose countenance we steale. 1608 *D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 10 That his deedes may be alwaies readie to give authoritie and countenance to his words. 1782 *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 143 A doctrine which has no countenance in reason or revelation. 1841 *Macaulay W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 595 To lend no countenance to such adulation. 1864 *Levinson Aymer's Field* 307 Else I withdraw favour and countenance From you and yours for ever.

† b. *transf.* A support. *Obs.* 1565-73 *Cooper Thesaurus, Agger.* a bulwalle; a countenance to a fortress or campe; a rampier. 1691 *Norris Pract. Disc.* 102 One is a Countenance and Incouragement to another.

III. † 9. Estimation; credit or repute in the world.

1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 148 If I were in as great countenance with my sisters sonne. *Ibid.* 431 You are one whome before all other this Universitie hath in more countenance and estimation. 1599 *Livy Enghenes* (Arb.) 50 Philautus... both for his owne countenance, and the great countenance which his father had while he lived, crept into credit with Don Fernando. a1745 *Swift (J.)*, If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once in practice and countenance at court.

† 10. The estate or state which one maintains or keeps up; position, standing, dignity. *Obs.*

(It was often used by commentators as a rendering of *contenementum* in Magna Carta, though with doubtful propriety: see *CONTINEMENT*.)

c1477 in *Eng. Glou.* 304 Beinge men of good welthe and countenance. 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* 21 Saung to a gentylman his countenance and his household. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 199 Gentlemen of the best countenance, and highest degree of honour. 1581 *W. Stafford Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 64 Gentlemen... seeke to maintaine their countenances as their predecessors did. a1617 *Bayne On Eph.* (1658) 18 Men of countenance and authority. a1654 *Selden Table-t.* *Pines*, When a Man was Find, he was to be Find *Sakto Countenance*, so as his Countenance might be safe. 1784 *J. Reeves Hist. Eng. Law* (1824) I. 127 Such a grievous imposition as would entirely destroy their contenment, or, to use an English term... formed from it, their countenance and appearance in the world.

† 11. ? Maintenance. *Obs.*

1538 *Bale God's Promises* i. in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 287 But through his ordinance Each have his strength and whole countenance. 1553 *Grimalde Cicero's Offices* (1556) 56 b. Referred to the common use, and countenance of the life.

*Countenance* sb.<sup>2</sup> improperly for *continuance*. 1590 *Greene Menaphon* (1616) 1 As careful for the weale of his Countrey, as the countenance of his Diademe. 1592 — *Art Conny Catch.* iii. 10 Countenance of talke made them careless of the time.

*Countenance* (kaunt'na:ns), v. Also 5-6 -anse, -aunce, 6 -aunce, conti-, countenances.

[f. F. *contenancer* 'to countenance, fauor, grace, maintaine, give countenance vnto; also, to frame or set the face handsomely; to give it a graceful and constant garbe' (Cotgr. 1611), f. *countenance* *COUNTENANCE* sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To assume a particular demeanour, behaviour, or aspect; to behave, pretend, or make (as if...).

1486 *B. St. Alban* Avjb, Sum tyme yowre hawke countenans as she piked hir, and yet she prounyth not. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* I. 47, I can countenance comely.

† 2. *trans.* 'To make a show of' (J.), pretend. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* ii. 16 They were two knights... Which to these Ladies love did countenance.

† 3. *To countenance out* (also, *to countenance*): to face out, persist in maintaining unblushingly or unflatteringly; also (of a thing) to bear out, support, confirm (cf. sense 5). *Obs.*

1526 *Skelton Magnyf.* 439 Swaie and stare and byde theiey, And countenance it clely. 1563 *Forst A. & M.* 693 With furious words and irreuerent behayour... he thought to countenance out the matter. 1597 *Harrison England* II. xxv. (1877) 1.366 Let this suffice to countenance out my conjecture. 1615 *T. Adams White Devil* 13 Let not the pretended equitie to men countenance out our neglected piety to God.

† 4. To give a proper (or specified) aspect to; to set off, grace. *Obs.*

1575 *Langham Let.* (1871) 14 Who, for parsonage, gesture, and veterans beside, countenanst the matter too very good liking. 1592 *Greene Upst. Courtier* in *Hark. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 223 What is the end of service to a man but to countenance himselfe and credit his maister with braue suites? 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 1100 Countenanced this yeares war with greater shewes than deeds.

5. To give countenance to; to look upon with sanction or favour; to favour, patronize, sanction, encourage, 'back up', bear out: s. a person.

1568 *North tr. Guenard's Diall Pr.* (1619) 625 Noble men, whose credit... with the Prince, may honour and countenance them [Gentlemens sonnes]. 1599 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 41, I beseech you sir, To countenance William Visor of Woncot, against Clement Perkes of the hill. 1612 *Brinsley*

*Lud. Lit.* xxvii. (1627) 276 That the painfull and obedient be... countenanced, incouraged, and preferred. 1709 *Hearn Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 252, I am afraid some of these great Men countenance this bold and Heretical writer. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 243 To demand that Burnet should no longer be countenanced at the Hague.

b. a thing (action, practice, opinion, etc.).

1590 *Greene Orl. Fur.* (1590) 42 Content to lose the pleasure of his age, to countenance law. 1678 *Wanley Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 43, 464/2 Constantinus... the first Emperour who countenanced the Gospel. 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No. 113 ¶ 1 Let us should countenance the crime. 1832 *Ht. Martineau Life in Wilds* Pref. 13 We shall not be supposed to countenance the practice.

† c. a person to do or be something. *Obs.*

1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 159 Their power must not countenance them to be sevele. 1699 *Dampier Voy.* II. ii. iv. 116 The very Negroes... are countenanced to do so by the Spaniards. 1717 *DL For Hist. Ch. Scot.* 8 She countenanced the Priests to go on with all the persecuting Methods they could.

† 6. To keep in countenance (by acting in the same way); to be in keeping with. *Obs.*

1605 *Shaks. Macb.* ii. iii. 85 Malcolm, Banquo, As from your Graues rise vp, and walke like Sprights, To countenance this horror.

*Countenanced* (kaunt'na:ns), ppl. a. [f. *COUNTENANCE* sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. [f. the sb.] Having a (specified) countenance.

1594 *Carew Huart's Esq. Wits* (1616) 277 She cannot be fairly countenanced. 1609 *Walmington Opt. Glass* 130 Dull-faced, sad countenanced. 1820 *Wordsw. Sonnet. River Duaden* xx, Countenanced like a soft cerulean sky.

2. [f. the vb.] Favoured, supported, etc.: see *COUNTENANCE* v. 5.

1692 *Locke Toleration* iii. ix. The... unthinking Part of Men; who without Thought... may embrace the Profession of the countenanced Religion.

*Countenancer* (kaunt'na:nsər), [f. *COUNTENANCE* v. + -ER.] One who countenances, supports, or encourages.

1613 *Baum & FL. Hon. Man's Fortune* iv. ii. Are you her grace's countenancer, lady? 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 35 Root out the Masse and all countenancers of it. 1705 *Hearn Collect.* 23 Sept. A Countenancer of Fanaticks. 1827 *Scott Swng. Dm.* 1, To be thought an abettor or countenancer... of the Popish ritual.

*Countenancing*, ppl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb *COUNTENANCE*.

1628 *H. Burton Israels First* 5 To abhorre such countenancing of sin. 1680-90 *Temple Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 263 The countenancing... the Customs and Habits of Industry.

† *Counter* (kauntər), sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: 4

cunter, cunter, 5 cowntere, cowntere, 6 couter. [Aphetic form of *acunter*, *ACOUNTER*, *ENCOUNTER*.] Encounter, hostile meeting, opposition.

c1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1820) 38 Tille þei com to mide-weie, cunter non þei fond. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1344 3e ne herde neuer, y þei hope of so hard a cunter. c1400 *Melayne* 238 At the first cunter righte The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghts. 141. *Pencing in Rel. Ant.* 1.308 Thys ys the first cowntere of the too hond swerd. 1597 *Spenser Tears of Muses* 207 With kindly counter vnder Mimick shade.

*Counter* (kauntər), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 4 cowntour.

[a. AF. *compteur* = OF. *compteur* (mod.F. *compteur* counter, *compteur* recounter, narrator) = L. *computatōr-em*, agent-n. f. *computare* to compute, COUNT.]

1. One who counts, reckons, or calculates.

13. *MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii. f. 110 (Halliwell) Thei is no cowntere nor clerke Con hem reken alle. 1396 [see *COUNTER* sb.<sup>3</sup>] a1400 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 25 In my purs, so grate someth be, That there nys counter in alle cristente Whiche that kan at any nombre sette. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 A Cownter, *computista*. 1769 *Smith in Phil. Trans.* LIX. 309, I did not even hear the feet of the four counters, who had passed behind me from the windows to the clock.

b. In the House of Commons: One who causes the House to be counted.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 May 527 A counter is looked upon in the House with the same sort of individual dread... that is accorded out of the House to an informer or a hangman.

† 2. A serjeant-at-law, etc.: see *COUNTOUR*. *Obs.*

3. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions, strokes of a piston, etc. [cf. F. *compteur* gas-meter.]

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 145 A counter is placed so as to show the number of revolutions of the windlass. 1823 *Mechanics Mag.* No. x. 4 By fixing a counter on the beam of one engine... the number of strokes made... was ascertained. 1829 *R. Stuart Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 275 This... counter was formed of a series of small wheels, shut up in a box, having a dial and index hand, to show how many revolutions had been made.

*Counter* (kauntər), sb.<sup>3</sup> Forms: 4-counter; also 4 cowntere, (5 cowntewery, cowntre, 6 cowntier), 5-6 cowntor, -our, 5-7 cownter, 6-compter. [a. AF. *comptour*, *comptour*, in OF. *comptoir*, -oir, -oir, whence *comptour*, *comptour*, in 14-15th c. *comptouer*, *comptouoir*, mod.F. *comptoir* = L. *computatōrium* (in med.L. 1364, Du Cange), f. *computare* to compute, COUNT + -ORIUM. As this became, like the prec., *countour*, -or in AF., they are both *counter* in mod.Eng. The form *cowntewery* points to an AF. *comptoir* or *cowntoueri*.]

1. Anything used in counting or keeping



account: †a. A round piece of metal, ivory, or other material, formerly used in performing arithmetical operations. *Obs.*

a. c. 1320 *Know Thyself* 38 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Sitte down and take countures round. . . And for vche a synne lay pou down on Til pou bi synne, haue souyt vp and founde. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 300 A nest of countours to the King. 1515 *BARCLAY Eglowes* iii. (1570) Cij/1 The kitchen clark. . . Jengling his counters, chatting himself alone. 1530 *PALSGR.* 684/1, I shall reken it syve tymes by aulgorisme or you can caste it ones by counters [*par fections*]. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 86 b, Nowe that you have learned . . . Arithmetike with the penne, you shall see the same Arte in Counters. 1579 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Marchantes counters which nowe and then stande for hundreds and thousands, by and bye for odd halpenns or farthings and otherwhyles for very nihils. 1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xxvi. iv. 405 They assayed many times to cast with counters, and comprise the full number of them. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 2 [They] never used to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* iv. ii. 277 The stones and shells were laid aside, and counters made with ivory became their substitutes. b. 1540 *Act 3a Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Item for every nest of counters xviii s. 1599 *SANDVY Europa Spec.* (1632) 235 Praying by tale with Saint Dominicks round counters. 1617 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iii. 38 Every tod yeeldes pound and odde shilling: fiftene hundred shorne, what comes the wooll too? . . . I cannot do't without Counters. 1698 *CRULL Muscovy* 173 Arithmetick . . . which they perform by the help of Plum-Buttons instead of Counters.

b. In later times used chiefly in keeping an account or reckoning in games of chance, esp. cards. (These counters are of various shapes, according to convenience.)

1599 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 105/2 They cast it into the winde, they played with it as with a counter. 1600 *Tom Thunbe* 61 in *Hazl. E. E. P.* II. 179 Where he for counters, pinns and points, and cherry stones did play. 1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 345 He that hath first played away his cards demands as many counters as there are cards in the hands of the rest. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 4 They were marking their game with Counters. 1734 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vii. § 8 Counters . . . at a card-table are used . . . as signs substituted for money. 1874 *BURNARD My Time* vii. 61 Card-playing. for counters at two-pence a dozen. 1878 *H. H. GIBBS Ombré* 8 The Counters should be of various shapes—round, oblong, and long or fish-shaped.

c. Also, applied to the 'pieces' or 'men' used in playing shovelboard, chess, draughts and other games; also fig.

1605 *ARMIN Foote upon F.* (1880) 21 All alone he playd at slide groate, as his manner was: peeces or counters he had none. 1865 *MERRIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 299 The mass of the emperor's subjects . . . were moved as counters by the hands of a central government. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. 368 The noblest aims and lives were only counters on her board.

2. An imitation coin of brass or inferior metal; a token used to represent real coin; hence often rhetorically contrasted with real coins, as being only their temporary representatives or counterfeits. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1186 Nay, offer hym a counter in stede of a peny. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 24 A fool believeth every thing: that copper is gold, and a counter an angel. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. iv. 15 Words are wise mens counters, they do but reckon by them: but they are the money of foolcs. 1689 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2498/4 A silver box of Counters stamp'd with Kings and Queens heads, etc. 1704 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* iii. i. iii. (1852) 309 He sent her a brass counter, a silver crown, and a gold Jacobus. 1796 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1850) IV. 152 Counters will pay this from the poor in spirit; but from you, my friend, coin was due. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 Silver, not as now a sort of counter, but the body of the current coin. 1855 *BROWNING Statue & Bust.* The true has no value beyond the sham. As well the counter as coin, I submit. 1868 *Daily News* 23 Oct., How easy it is to pay fools with the counters of words instead of with the money of thought.

b. Also applied to debased coin, and contemptuously to money generally.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 80 When Marcus Brutus grooves so Countous To Locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* ii. Does Mr. Wood think, we will sell him a stone of wool for a parcel of his counters not worth sixpence. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 582 He was robbed indirectly by a new issue of counters, smaller in size and baser in material than any which had yet borne the image and superscription of James.

c. As the type of a thing of no intrinsic value. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vi. 63 What, for a Counter, would I do, but good? 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* 554 Childish assailing about Nut-shells, Counters and Cherry stones. 1682 — *Lett. Sev. Subjects* (1694) 32 Sticking to get the most Counters and Cherry-cobs.

II. †3. A table or desk for counting money, keeping accounts, etc.; a bureau. *Obs.*

In quot. 1369 perh. an abacus or counting-board. 1369 *CHAUCER Deshe Blanche* 436 Thogh Argus the noble covner [i.e. countour] Sete to reken in hys counter [i.e. countour].

1453 *MARG. EASTON in P. Lett.* No. 18: I. 250 The draute chamber, ther as ye wold your cofors and countewery shuld be sette for the whyle; and ther is no space besyde the bedd. for to sette both your bord and your kofors ther. 1493 *Enry Wills* (1850) 82, I bequeathe to Kateryn my wyff my countour stonding in my parlour. 1504 *Ibid.* 98 A featherbed and a tabylI callid a countour. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) W. 203 Unum magnam countour stans in aula. 1587 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 306 One featherbed . . . stonding in the westmost chamber, and the best counter, that is in the same chamber.

4. A banker's or money-changer's table; also, the table in a shop on which the money paid by purchasers is counted out, and across which goods are delivered. The tradesman stands behind the counter; goods are sold and money paid over the counter.

(In modern times the shop-counter is also used for the display of goods, but this is not implied in the name.)

a. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 259/1 He [is] . . . behind a Counter or Counting Table. 1701 *Dr FOS Tru-born Eng.* 25 Fate has but very small Distinction set Betwixt the Counter and the Colouet. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* (1755) 2 Sometimes you would see him behind his counter selling broad-cloth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 215 [He] might walk into a shop, lay on the counter a bit of brass worth threepence, and carry off goods to the value of half a guinea. 1875 *JEVONS Money* (1878) 252 Pay it back over the counter to the credit of his account with the same banker. 1889 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 31 May 7/4 In fair days he would take some £40 over the counter.

b. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* iii. 30 Then from the Compter he takes down the File. 1731 *FILLING New Way* ii. ii. Do you sit behind a desk, or stand behind a compter? 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* xvi. 136 Each spruce nymph from city compters free. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 324 Mrs. Bennet, milliner . . . who . . . marshalled a compter full of caps and bonnets at one side of the shop.

†5. A counting-house; a. In early use. *Obs.* 1386 *CHAUCER Shipm.* T. 213 Vp to hir housbande is this wyf ygon And knokketh at his Countour [i.e. counter] boldly. 1431 *Test. Ebor.* ii. (Surtees) 16 Omnia instrumenta et necessaria shoppe mea ad le meltinghouse et ad countour meum spectantia. 1530 *PALSGR.* 209/2 Counter, a countinghouse, comptoyr.

b. In 18-19th c. after *F. comptoir*. 1736 *BERKELEY App. to Querist* ii. § 136 Whether it would not be right to build the compters and public treasuries . . . without wood. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 861/1 England is only sensible in her compters.

III. †6. The office, court, or hall of justice of a mayor. *Obs.*

1479 *Mayor of Bristol in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 The Maie and Shireff. . . to kepe theire due residence at the Countour every Feryall day. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. viii. § 44 (1740) 616 The law Province was restored to its Seat in the several Counters, and the Sherriffs opened their Halls.

7. The prison attached to such a city court; the name of certain prisons for debtors, etc. in London, Southwark, and some other cities and boroughs. In this sense the official spelling from the 17th c. was COMPTER, q. v. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1388 [see *COUNTER-TENOR* i b for play upon this word]. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 The prisons of Ludgate . . . And the Countours. 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 36 He . . . gart him be sett in the Countre, till he founde sewerte to answer at the Gildelhal for the cloth. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 265 They . . . brake vp the prison of newgate and drafe oute al the prisoners and of both countours. . . and destroyed alle the bookes of bothe counteis. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Item the xxvij. day of September after was the countre in Bredstret remoynd in-to Wood-strete. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. i. He is got into one o' your citie poundes, the Counters. 1645 *PAGITT Heresinger* (1662) 215 He was committed by the Lord Mayor to the Countre, and from thence removed to the new prison in Maiden Lane. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 398 A counter or prison, carcer. [See *COUNTER*.]

IV. 8. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 3) counter-cloth; (sense 4) counter-dandy, -keeper; (sense 5) counter-door, -house; (sense 7) Counter-book, -gate, -scuffle, -wall; counter-cause, a flat case to lie on a shop-counter; † counter-caterpillar, (a) slang name for a constable; † counter-rat, (a) slang name for an inferior officer of a Counter; (b) a criminal inmate of a Counter; counter-skipper = COUNTER-JUMPER. Also COUNTER-JUMPER, -MAN.

1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* (N.), Though base and trebles, fortune did me grant, Yet to make up the musicke, I must looke The tenor in the cursed \*counter-booke. 1631 *Wat Tyler* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) I. li. 282 Into the counters then they get, Where men in prison lay for debt; They broke the doors and let them out, And threw the counter-books about. 1707 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* II. 6 These \*Compter-Caterpillars, These Hawk-ey'd Shoulder-dabbling Dealers. 1841 *Lanc. Wills* I. 229 A \*countre clothe xvij s. 1848 *THACKERAY Sh. Snobs* xxvii. Young \*counter-dandies are displaying their wares. 1736 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 85 For which ful faste his \*Countour dore he shette. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 85 Thou mightst as well say, I loue to walke by the \*Counter-gate. 1710 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.*, Go see 'em strait, I charge you, in at Counter-Gate. 1736 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 77 And vp in to his \*Countour hous gooth he. 1864 *Edin. Rev.* V. 6 The wretched perversion of judgement which uniformly ranks . . . \*counter-keepers . . . before the honest ploughman. 1613 *OVERBURY Chanc. Sergeant's Yeoman*, This \*counter-rat . . . hath not his full half-share of the booty. 1707 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* II. 6 Looking as rough as Counter Rats. 1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Mammy* xxv. 97 She . . . taught them . . . how to spee to a doctor, how to a \*counter-skipper. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 191/4 A counter-skipper in a small linen-drapeer's shop. 1607 *Heywood Fair Maid Esch.* Wks. 1874 II. 31 Sentences . . . for posteritie to carve Vpon the inside of the \*Counter wall.

Counter (kauntar), sb.<sup>4</sup> [In senses 1, 2, f. COUNTER a. or adv.: of senses 3-4 the history is uncertain, and perhaps they ought to be treated separately.]

1. *Hunting.* The opposite direction to the course taken by the game; see COUNTER adv. 1.

1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* xxi The huntmenmen . . . must take good heede that they houndes take not the counter by

cause the harte is fledde backwardes. *Ibid.* 205 Or els hunteth backe himself by the counter of hir footing. 1674 *N. COX Genlt. Recreat.* i. (1706) 87 That the Hounds may not think it to the Counter she came first.

2. The contrary, opposite.

1871 *TENNISON Last Tour.* 80 Whatsoever his own knights have sworn My knights have sworn the counter to it.

II. 3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck.

1678 *tr. Gay's Art of War* i. 25 [They] present the Pike to the height of the Horses Counters. 1727-31 *BAILEY vol. II.* Counter is that part of the fore-hand of a horse, that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* i. xlix, For he was barbed from counter to tail, And the rider was armed complete in mail. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* xlv, The poor beast . . . had been killed by a bullet in the counter. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Sculp. Hunt.* xlix, His throat, counter, and shoulders.

4. *Naut.* The curved part of the stern of a ship.

'The counter above extends from the gun-deck line, or lower ribbon moulding of the cabin windows, to the water-line (or seat of water); the lower counter is arched below that line, and constitutes the hollow run' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* xi The round-house, the counters, the wayst. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The hollow arching betwixt the lower part of the Gallery and the Transome, is called the lower Counter; the vpper Counter is from the Gallery to the arch of the round house. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Counter, an arch . . . whose upper-part is terminated by the bottom of the stern, and the lower-part by the wing-transom and buttock. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* VII. 195 note, Several shot-holes in the hull—one in the under counter 3½ feet under water. 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1926, 410/3 The explosion of the torpedo under her counter. 1883 *W. C. RUSSELL Sea Queen* iii. xi. 243 When her bows lifted and she dipped her counter in the black water.

b. Comb. Counter-rail, -timber (see quots.).

1815 *FALCONER'S Dict. Marine, Countertimbers*, short timbers in the stern, put in . . . for strengthening the counter. 1850 *Rudine. Naving.* (Weale) 122 Counter-rails, the ornamental rails athwart the stern into which the counters finish. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

Counter (kauntar), sb.<sup>5</sup> [ad. *F. contre*, It. *contro*, in same sense, a substantival use of the prep. *contre*, *contro* against.]

1. *Fencing.* A name applied to all circular parries, i.e. parries in which, while the hand retains the same position, the point is made to describe a circle, passing under the adverse blade so as to meet it again when the latter is 'disengaged', i.e. removed from engagement. Called also counter-parry, formerly † counter-parade, counter-caveating parade.

The particular engagement is indicated by an addition, as counter-frime, -seconde, -terce, -quarte (carle), -quinte, -sixte, -septime, -octave (now in practice reduced to four, -seconde, -terce, -quarte, -septime).

1611 *FLOUO, Contro*, as *Contro* in all compositions. Also a Counter. 1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 67 The Counter Caveating Parade, &c. When you observe your Adversary's Thrust coming home within your Sword, then immediately slope your Point, and bring it up again with a quick Motion on the other side of your Adversary's, and parrie his Thrust without your Sword, that he intended to give within your Sword. *Ibid.* 74 This may be Parry'd, by answering every Motion, or using the Counter-caveating Parade. 1707 [see *CAVEAT* v. 3]. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 64 To form a counter parade. . . at the time you disengage, I pass with a small circular motion under your wrist, or blade, and return, by forming my parade in nearly the same position I was in previously to your disengagement. 1829 *W. H. POLLOCK, etc. Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 57 Counters are named according to the engagement from which the parry is made. *Ibid.* 58 Reversed Counter-parries. These, as the name indicates, are the ordinary counter-parries executed the opposite way.

2. *Broadsword play.* An attack made as the adversary himself leads to attack. The stronger attack takes the advantage.

3. *Pugilism.* A blow delivered as the adversary, leads off; really a time-hit, which, if stronger than the adverse one, secures the advantage.

A counter with the other hand is called a cross-counter; e.g. if the adversary leads off with his left, he may be cross-counter'd with the right.

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii, My length of arm gave me the advantage in every counter. 1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 161 The leader-off has to take the counter in full face.

Counter (kauntar), sb.<sup>6</sup> *Shoemaking.* [Short for counterfort, in *F. counterfort*.] The piece of stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot round the heel.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 410/2 The closing of the vamp and counter to the leg [of the boot]. 1883 *F. D. Y. CARPENTER Round about Rio.* When a [Brazilian] buys a new pair of slippers his first object is to break the counters down out of the way. 1892 *Oxford Chron.* 7 May 6/2 The heel may be built a little higher on one side, and a stiff counter used.

Counter (kauntar), sb.<sup>7</sup> *Music.* Short for COUNTER-TENOR; also app. any voice part set in contrast to a principal melody or part.

1869 *MRS. STOW Oldtown Folks* 60 Uncle Eliakim . . . tuning up in a high, cracked voice, a weird part, in those days called counter. 1898 — *Paganini* P. vii. 56 Ben. . . beating and roaring, first to treble and then to counter and then to bass.

**Counter**, *s*.<sup>8</sup> *Mining*. Also *dial.* CAUNTER  
q. v. Short for COUNTER-LODE; also for *counter-*  
*gangway* (see quot.).

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Conner*, (1) a cross-vein; (2) a gangway driven obliquely upwards on a coal-seam from the main gangway until it cuts off the faces of the workings, and then continues parallel with the main gangway.

**Counter** (kaun-tai), *a.* [Arising chiefly from combinations in COUNTER- (esp. in senses 6, 9), with subsequent extension to more or less analogous instances, e.g. *counter-current*, *counter current*, *the currents are counter*. In many cases it is not possible to draw any line of demarcation between *counter* adj., and *counter-* pref.; see under the latter.] Acting in opposition; lying or tending in the opposite direction; having an opposite tendency, to the opposite effect; opposed, opposite: cf. senses of COUNTER- pref. Mostly attrib.

1396 SPENSER *P. O.* vi. xii. 1 A ship..met of many a counter winde and tyde. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 218 The Sensation of Relievo .. by one, or more hatches, cross an counter. 1780 Ld. STIRLING in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1835) III. 5 He might..send them counter orders. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1870) 218 The counter doctrine is self-repugnant. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 7 We cross between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up The counter side. 1844 Bp. WILBERFORCE *Amer. Ch.* (1846) 16r Having founded a counter episcopate. 1847 Dr. QUINCEY *Secret Soc. Wks.* (1863) VI. 305 The answer is found precisely in the parallel case of the counter sect. 1857 - *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 323 *note*, In one direction .. and .. in the counter direction. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 22 Withdrawing by the counter door to that which Leolin open'd. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 447 To combat false doctrine .. by the presentation of the counter truth.

b. Duplicate; serving as a check (see COUNTER- 8).

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I, 112 The magistrate., was to deliver in a list of all the owners of fishing boats...a counter list was to be kept on board the floating battery.

c. Rarely *predicative*: Opposite, contrary.  
1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22  
The currents of thought are counter.

**COUNTRE** (kaun'ter), *v.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4 **cuntre**, **countre**, 4-5 **countur**, -our, 4-6 **countre**, 5 **cowunter**, **contre**, **countire**, **cowunter**, 5-**counter**, (6- *Sc. conter*). [In senses 1, 2, aphetic form of **ACOUNTER**, **ENCOUNTER**; in sense 3, influenced by, if not formed afresh from, **COUNTER-pref.**; sense 5 goes with **COUNTER sb.**<sup>5</sup> sense 3. But in later use all the senses tend to mutual association; cf. 1813 in 2b.]

I, † I. *trans.* To meet. *Obs.*

c1325 *Coer de L.* 60 Whenne they come on mydde the sea . . . Another schip they countryd thoo. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* III. x, His eyes . . . Counter'd at once a dazzling glance.

† b. *intr.* (with *again* = *against*). Obs.

again With a wilfull hert full gentilly resceyuyng. *Ibid.*  
3346 The messingere leste contied hym again.

**2. trans.** To meet in opposition; to encounter or engage in combat.

c1400 *Desir. Troy* 1197 Duke Nestor anon, nobli arayed,  
 Countres the kyng. c1475 *Partenay* 3030 Gaffroy can  
 faste contring the Gauntt then, 1523 *BRADSHAW St. Wer-*  
*burge* 1. 236 Fewe of them haue countred., great nombre of  
 enemes. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Juggurth* Bij b. Often  
 tymes countnyng his enemies without dred of perill,  
 b. *intr.* (Const. with.)

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 38 With þe erle of Kent þei  
countred at Medeweie. c.1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I,  
p. 121. Blithe myȝte fro tooun to countre and nereve countre  
wip þar enywhere. c.1400 *Wyclif's Sermons*, p. 121.  
As they countre, Euterich vnhorsed knightly bath his  
fearse. c.1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 80 There bothe hostes  
mette and countred to gedre. 15-. *Eger & Grime* 144  
(Furniv. *Percy Folio* I, 358) To counten on froote he was  
full throue. 1823 SCOTT *Treivernian* II, xx, Blithe at the  
trumpet let them go, And fairly counter blow for blow.

II. 3. *trans. (fig.)* To go counter to, to act or speak in opposition to, or so as to check; to oppose, encounter, contradict, controvert.

138a WYCLIF *Prolog. to O. Test.* 55 Heere Sire . . countrith  
not Austen, but declareth him ful mychel to symple mennis  
witt. c. 1240 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 66 Se the profession Of  
every vyne, and wherin that myscheve As couter it  
c. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Shiamachea Wks.* (xvii.) 130  
The two houses . . issued out a declaration . . To counter  
this, the king sent a message . . to the lords of his council  
in Scotland. c. 1734 *North Exam.* ii. iv. § 31 (1740) 246 To  
all which Matters . . his Answer contained every Design of  
the Interrogations. 1840 *Whistobinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890)  
I, 254 Wha conters him may rue the same, 1834 EARL OF  
DUNRAVEN in 19th Cent. Mar. 426 The resolution . . was . .  
countered by an amendment. 1893 A. ROBERTSON *St. Athanasius*  
*Proleg.* 19 The 'eternity' of the Son was  
countered by the text, 'We that live are always' (4 Cor.  
iv. xi). 1893 J. M. BARRIE *Lit. Minister* xvi. 280 That's  
what I say; but Elspeth counters me, of course, and says  
she, etc.

b. *Chess*. To meet or answer with a counter-move.

1890 *Times* 12 Dec. 5/6 White moved his K<sup>t</sup> to B. 2, which Black countered with R. to K. square. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 394/1 The system by which they were countered and checkmated.

†4. *intr.* (*fig.*) To engage in contest, argue in opposition, dispute, retort *against*, *with*. *Obs.*

c1449 PROCK *Repr.* i. xlii. 72 Who euer wole . . countre  
 agens the firste conclusioun. x542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apop.*  
 4 b. Then Diogenes again countreyng saied, If Aristippus  
 had learned to be contented, etc. x548 — etc. *Erasm.* *Par.*  
*John* x. 74 b. We wil not counter with them. and give  
 rebuke for rebuke. x589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xiv.  
 (Arb.) 220 So cunning and so wise, To counter vvith her  
 goodman, and all by contraries.

III. 5. *Boxing*. To give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist; to strike with a counter-blow. Also *transf.* and *fig.*  
8. *trans.*

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown's Oxf.* xlv, Of course I countered him there with tremendous effect. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 744 We are glad to set down the author of such smart hits as a misanthrope, because it is easier to counter than to parry them.

**b. intr.**  
**1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. Instead of trying to counter, and leading his enemy. **1858** *Sat. Rev.* 7 Nov. 600 Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain have, in the language of an almost lost art, 'countered' heavily during the past week. **1889** *Sadminston Lib.*, *Boxing* 166 Instead of thus countering on the head the blow may be aimed at the ribs.

† **Counter**, *v.*<sup>2</sup> *Mus. Obs.* [*f. F. contre* against: cf. OF. *contre-chanter* in same sense, and COUNTER *sb.*7] *intr.* To sing an accompaniment to a melody or plain-song. Hence **Countering** *vbl. sb.*

c. 1140 *Prompt. Parv.*, Cowntryn [in] songe, occ. 1. Cownt-  
 tynryng y songe, *concentus* [v. r. *occensus*]. 1509 BARCLAY  
*Shyp Folyas* (1570) 117 Some rore, some countre, some their  
 balades fayne. a 1509 SKELTON *Laureate* Wks. I. 16 He  
 trymmyth in hys tenor to counteyr pyrdewy. — *Garl.*  
*Laurel* 705 There was counteryng of carollis in meter and  
 verse. — *Bouge of Courte* 365 Counteyr he coude O Lux  
 vpon a pottle. — *P. Sparow* 468 The theystly with her  
 warblyng. The counteyng of the coe. 1562 J. HERWOOD  
*Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 186 Nor the counteyr tennor for coun-  
 teryng to long.

**Counter**, *v.*<sup>8</sup> [f. COUNTER *sb.*<sup>3</sup>] *trans.* To furnish (a shop, etc.) with a counter or counters.  
1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, The offices were.. newly countered.

**Coun'ter**, *v.*<sup>4</sup> *Shoemaking*. [f. COUNTER *sb.*<sup>6</sup>]  
*trans.* To furnish (a shoe) with a counter.  
In mod. Dicts.

**Counter** (kaun'tar), *adv.* [a. F. *contre* (OF. *contre*, AF. *countre*); see COUNTER-*pref.* The adverbial use has mainly arisen by analysis and separation of verbs and verbal sbs. in *counter-*: e.g. to *counteract*, *countermarch*, to act or march counter; so to *run counter*, etc.]

1. In the opposite direction, back again. *To hunt, run, go counter: i.e.* in a direction opposite to that which the game has taken; following the scent or trail of game in the reverse direction. Also *fig.*

1. *uncount.* *Elzoo* *jug.*  
 c 1346 *Poet. Poems* (1859) II. 324 Now ye ha founde par-  
 fite, love welle you game; For and ye renne counten  
 themne be ye to blame. 1395 *TURNER, Venerie* 243 When  
 a hounde hunteth he kildeth, and saye wyl the chace  
 be. 1400 *SHAKESPEARE, The hunte* counten 160. *SHAKES.*  
*Ham.* iv. v. 110 How cheafely on the false Traile they  
 cry. Oh this is Counten, you false Danish Dogges, 1624  
 QUARLES *Yob* Div. Poems (1727) 203 Forwards they went,  
 on either hand, and back Return'd they counten. 1648  
 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 Sometimes they seem to  
 march on, and presently march counten. 1741 *Compl. Fann.*  
*Piece II. l. 392* The great skill in hunting the Buck, is to  
 keep the Hounds from hunting Counten. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.*  
 i. Hunting counten, or running a false scent.

+2. Against the front (of anything), in full face.  
 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (J.). They hit one another with  
 darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never  
 throw counter, but at the back of the flyer. 1654 H.  
 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 68 The enemy...coming counter  
 and tracers of our Canon. they received the greater losse.

3. *fig.* In opposition or antagonism; contrary; *esp.* in phrase *to run, go, act counter (to)*.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* c. 1. 55 The practice of men, often runs counter to their theory. 1688 HICKSON *gill News fr. Colchester* v. 7, p. 139. 1691 The Villagers swear good words afterwards. 1766 *GREEN Sigs. Synon., Nomencl.* *Passiflora* I siting as candidly disposed to make the best of the worst, as ever wight was, and all runs counter. 1827 *NEWMAN Par. Sermon*, (ed. a) III. xix. 302 Let us go counter to Tradition rather than to Scripture. 1858 *CARLYLE Frodoe. Gk.* (1865) I. ii. xiv. 30 At least Sigismund voted clearly so, and Jobst said nothing counter. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 478 A policy at home and abroad which ran counter to every national instinct.

† b. Contrariwise. *Obs.*  
1662 HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 302 Our new  
Gospellers, just counter, do not walk much like Christians,  
but can talk Christianly.

† 4. In opposite directions to each other. *Obs.*  
1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 120 Two foxes tied by the  
tailes, and their heades turned counter. 1662 HICKERINGILL  
*Serm.* Wks. (1716) I. 279 The wheels of Providence . . may  
move counter, yet each motion concur to make it go the  
better. c. 1704 LOCKE (J.), In this case, it is plain, the will  
and the desire run counter,

† **Counter**, *prep.* *Obs. rare.* [a, A.F. *countre*, F. *contre* against.] Against, contrary to.

c1430 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 259 Other way to wirche is  
counter reason. *Ibid.* xi. 442 Goode stomak wyne and  
counter pestilence Thus make.

**Counter-**, prefix:—ME. and AF. *countre-*, a. F. *contre-* (=Pr. It. *contra-*):—L. *contrā* adv. and

prefix (see CONTRA-) against, in return. The form in which the Lat. prefix has come down through Fr. into Eng. Used in words actually adopted from earlier F., as *counterbalance*, *counterchange*, *counterfeit*, *countermand*, *countermarch*, *countermark*, *countermine*, *counterpoise*, *countersail*, *countersign*, etc., and their derivatives; also in adaptations of later F. or Italian words in *contre-*, *contra-*; and in many words formed after them in English. *Counter* has thus become a living element of the language, capable of entering into new combinations even with words of Teutonic origin. It may be prefixed, when required, to almost any substantive expressing action, as *motion*, *counter-motion*, *current*, *counter-current*, or even to any word in which action or incidence is imputed, as *measure*, *counter-measure*, *poison*, *counter-poison*. Hence it is often viewed as an independent element, written separately, and practically treated as an adjective; see COUNTER *a*.

In those compounds which we have taken from French or Italian, the consolidation of the word is usually greater than in those formed in English, and they are regularly written as single words, as *counterbalance*, *counterfeit*, *countermand*, *countermarch*, though sometimes with the hyphen. The stress is normally, in verbs and their derivatives, on the root; in nouns and their derivatives, on the prefix: cf. *to undergo*, *underdone*. But there are exceptions, esp. where the noun stress is taken by a verb of the same form, as in *to counterfeit*. In words formed in English the two elements are in looser union, both accentually and in writing. In verbs the rhetorical or antithetical stress on the prefix may be equal to, or even for the nonce stronger than, that normally on the root, as in *to plan* and *counter-plan* (*counter-plan*), and the two parts are properly hyphenated. In nouns, when the *counter-* word is contrasted explicitly or implicitly with the simple word (as in 3, 4, 5), the predominant stress of the prefix is strongly marked, as in *counter-cheer*, *counter-announcement*. These are properly written with the hyphen (now rarely as a single word, but occasionally in two separate words). When such a contrast is not distinctly present (as in 6, 9), the predominance of the prefix is less marked, and the root-element may receive an equal or greater stress; in such case there is a growing tendency to write the prefix as a separate qualifying word, and in fact to treat it as an adjective. Thus *counter-side*, *counter-truth*, become *counter side*, *counter truth*: see *COUNTER a*.

All permanent compounds in *counter*-, with some of the more important of the looser combinations, are given in their alphabetical order; of the casual combinations (many of them nonce-words) of obvious meaning, examples here follow.

**I. verbs.** as **COUNTERACT**, **COUNTERMAKE**, **COUNTER-SAY**, **COUNTERWEIGH**, **COUNTER-WORK**, with their derivatives: which see in their alphabetic places. Also many nonce-words, either contextual, or framed as literal equivalents of French or Italian verbs in *contre-*, *contra-*, expressing the doing of a thing or performance of an action in the opposite direction or sense, with a contrary effect, or in opposition, retort, or response to the action expressed by the simple verb; sometimes with the notion of rivalling or outdoing, checking or frustrating that action; sometimes merely in reciprocation. Such verbs were formerly more frequently formed and used than now. Examples: *counter-address*, *counter-advise*, *counter-affirm*, *counter-ambush*, *counter-avouch*, *counter-beat*, *counter-bid*, *counter-bore*, *counter-cross*, *counter-dance*, *counter-dig*, *counter-fix*, *counter-gird*, *counter-judge*, *counter-lock*, *counter-meet*, *counter-petition*, *counter-plan*, *counter-please*, *counter-post*, *counter-pray*, *counter-preach*, *counter-prick*, *counter-refer*, *counter-ruin*, *counter-shine*, *counter-state*, *counter-swear*, *counter-thwart*, *counter-traverse*, *counter-tug*, *counter-vote*. A rare sense in English is that of 'across, cross-', as in *counter-dash*, *counter-strike*; **COUNTER-BAR**, **НАТОЧ**. (These are hyphenated, but were formerly often written entire. The main stress is on the verb.)

(1679) R. L'ESTRANGE *Answer. Diss.* 22 It would not do Amiss, if the Dissenter should \*Counter-Advise his Remembrancer upon Two or Three of these Last Points. 1611 *COGR.*, *Contreferme*, \*counter-affirmed, counter-aouched, the contrarie whereof is affirmed, or aouched. 1681 *Moore's Baffled* 24 On March 27, 1664, he \*counter-ambusht a strong Party of Horse. 1611 *COGR.*, *Contrabattuta*, a \*counteibating. 1698 *Ibid.*, *Contradivieto*, a counteimand, or \*counterbidding. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Contraforare*, to \*counterbore. 1611 *COGR.*, *Contratransversant*, \*counter-crossing, counter-trausing. 1849 CARLYLE *Daniel's Inf.* vii. 79 As does the surge, there above Charybdis, that breaks itself against the surge wherewith it meets; So have the people here to \*counter-dance. 1611 *COGR.*, *Cont'elder*, to counterhit, counterstrik, \*counterdash, countersquize; to break a stroke, or dash, etc., with a stroake, or dash, etc. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon. Wks.* (1673) 250, I fear some inlet has been \*counter-digg'd Into the Cave. 1596 R. [LINCHE] *Diella* (1877) 83 Speechlesse they are, eye \*counterfixt on eye. 1611 *COGR.*, *Contrepiqueur*, to returne gird for gird; to giue a nip for a nip. *Contrepiqueu*, \*countergrinded, counterpricked, counter-nipped. 1643 HERLE *Answer. Ferns* 20 A \*counterjudging,

and so unjudging judge. *Ibid.* 31 A possibly divided and \*counterlocking power of denial. *a1688 RESSAY Mem.* 102 (T.). The gentlemen . . . of Yorkshire, who had \*counterpetitioned, and declared their abhorrence of the . . . petition for a meeting of parliament. *1883 T. M. HEALY in Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/1 Irishmen . . . regard their representatives as useful to \*counterplan against the devices of the Government. *1611 FLORIO, Contrapianare*, to \*counterplease. *1664 GAYTON Pleas.* Notes III. ix. 127 But Sancho does runne \*Counter-posting back. *1859 DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. i. Instead of being \*counterprayed and countermined. *1623 LISLE Afric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. xi We hear daily men of divers opinions (yet all as called thereto) \*counterpreaching each other. *a1734 NORTH LIVES* (1808) I. 102 (D). If either be false and peridious, the other will be so also; and they \*counterrefer to each other. *1653 GAUDEN Hierash.* 429 They fortifie against oblivion . . . and \*counterturne the underminings of time. *1647 CRASHAW Poems* i Stars thou show'st, whose harvest dates Promise the earth to \*countershine Whatever makes Heaven's forehead fine. *1661 R. L'ESTRANGE Interest Mistaken* 12 It seems to me of high concern, to \*Counter-State that Declaration. *1611 FLORIO, Contra-collire*, to \*counterstrike. *a1864 LANDOR Wks.* (1868) II. 202 You have sworn many things . . . some of which were very soon \*countersworn. *1567 TURBEV. Ovid's Epist.* 77 b. Beholde the winds . . . and \*counterthwarting blasts. *1874 BAKER Nile Tribut.* II. 32 After much tugging and \*counter-tugging. *1641 L.D. DIXON SA in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 35 How the Lords \*Counter-voted the precedence of our Grievances. *1683-6 J. SCOTT Chr. Life* I. III. (T.). The law in our minds being countervoted by the law in our members.

b. From corresponding substantives, as *counter-gabion*, *-garrison*, *-query*, *-trench*; *COUNTERMINE*, *-MURE*, etc.

*1611 FLORIO, Contragabbionare*, to \*countergabion. *1593 L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lxiii. 34 a. All these flemynges lay in y<sup>e</sup> vale of Cassell, in tentes and paynyons, to \*counter-garrison y<sup>e</sup> french garrison. *1653 APL. for Goodwin* 3 \*Counter-querrying and quarrelling himselfe in subscribing them. *1611 CORG., Contratrencher*, to \*countertrench, or fortifie against an enemy entrenched.

II. *sb.* (and *adj.*) 2. With sense '(actor or action) against or in opposition'; as in *counter-exercise*, *-latration* (barking against), *-player*, *-volition*, *-willing*, *-working*. (Stress on the root-word.)

*1744 WARBURTON Wks.* (1811) XI. 393 Dexterity, in the \*counter-exercise of his arms. *1865 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. 1. 97 Porcine squealing, answered always by \*counter-latration. *1666 SPURSTOWN Spir. Chym.* (1668) 141 Have we not twins in our Womb, our \*Counter-lustings and our \*Counter-willings? *1611 CORG., Contrajouner*, a \*counter-player; an adversarie, or opponent, in play. *a1859 DE QUINCEY War Wks.* IV. 265 So weak and so flexible to any stern \*countervolution.

3. Done, directed, or acting against, in opposition to, as a rejoinder or reply to another thing of the same kind already made or in existence; as in *counter-address*, *-affirmation*, *-agitation*, *-alliance*, *-announcement*, *-answer*, *-appeal*, *-art*, *-association*, *-attack*, *-attestation*, *-avermant*, *-avouchment*, *-bidding*, *-cheer*, *-command*, *-competition*, *-complaint*, *-condemnation*, *-cry*, *-decision*, *-declaration*, *-decree*, *-demand*, *-demonstration*, *-deputation*, *-dogmatism*, *-draught*, *-effort*, *-energy*, *-enthusiasm*, *-exaggeration*, *-excitement*, *-excommunication*, *-explanation*, *-expostulation*, *-fallacy*, *-gabble*, *-gift*, *-imagination*, *-insult*, *-interpretation*, *-intrigue*, *-inveective*, *-law*, *-legislation*, *-life*, *-machination*, *-manifesto*, *-message*, *-mission*, *-narrative*, *-noise*, *-notice*, *-objection*, *-organization*, *-paradox*, *-petition*, *-play*, *-practice*, *-project*, *-pronouncement*, *-proposal*, *-proposition*, *-protection*, *-quip*, *-raising*, *-shout*, *-siege*, *-sleight*, *-smile*, *-snarl*, *-statement*, *-statute*, *-stratagem*, *-suggestion*, *-sympathy*, *-synod*, *-terror*, *-thought*, *-threat*, *-thrust*, *-treason*, *-trespass*, *-vaunt*, *-vindication*, *-volley*, *-wager*. (The stress is on the prefix; in long words there is a secondary stress on the accented syllable of the root-word.)

*1880 BURTON Reign Q. Anne* II. 62 In their \*counter-address, the Commons found consolation in the prospects of the war. *1611 CORG., Contreforne*, a \*counter-affirmation, or \*counter-avouchment; an affirmation of that whereof another affirms the contrary. *1850 M'COSH Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 488 The announcement . . . would ever be met by a \*counter announcement. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 384 Touching the \*countersawne agaynst the sayd Apology. *1611 FLORIO, Contrarioposta*, a counter answer. *1639 FULLER Holy War* I. xvi. (1647) 24 Art promising her self the victorie, and suddenly meeting \*counter-art, which mastered her. *1748 HARTLEY Observ. Man* I. iv. 460 Was it not restrained by \*Counter-Associations. *1851 J. TAYLOR Restor. Belief* (1856) 224 To dispute with him his mission by help of \*counter-attestations. *1880 MURHEAD Gains* IV. § 16 note. That the respondent . . . made a \*countei avermant of ownership. *1847 DE QUINCEY Secret Soc. Wks.* VII. 248 note. Not knowing the rate of the hostile biddings [they] . . . had no guide to regulate their own \*counterbiddings. *1847 GORTON Greece* II. ii. (1862) IV. 437 Cheer and \*counter-cheer. *Mod. Newspr. Parl. Rep.* The result was received with cheers from the ministerial benches, quickly followed by countercheers from the Opposition at the smallness of the majority. *1623 ROWLANDSON God's Bless.* 5 Not even the terrors and \*countercommands of the greatest should so interrupt us. *1848 MILL Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 1 A \*counter-competition would commence on the side of capitalists. *1857 S. W. SCHIRM Dispatch* 9, I have reason to make a \*counter-claim of the Dr. *1792 J. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 162, I would not give in my report till I should see Hammond's counter-complaint. *1865 TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xviii. She should encounter the condemnation of Captain Aymer . . . by \*counter-condemnation of him and his mother.

*1879 G. MEREDITH Egmont* III. vi. 107 Cries and \*counter-cries ring out. *1825 T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 77 A declaration, and \*counter-declaration, were cooked up at Versailles. *a1600 HOOKER E. P.* VII. xi. § 9 Their question he repelled with a \*counter-demand. *1868 G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 63 Russia . . . to make a \*counter demonstration to us . . . launched . . . a great expedition against Khiva. *1874 W. WALLACE Hegel's Logic* 13 Dogmatism . . . against which there would be an equal right of \*counter-dogmatism. *1611 CORG., Contrefort*, a \*counter effort; or, effort used against force. *1849 GROTE Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 389 If liberty be energetically assailed, the \*counter-energy necessary for its defence may be found wanting. *1871 MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 67 That . . . enthusiasm which can only make sure of itself by disparaging the object of a \*counter-enthusiasm. *1867 MILL Inaug. Addr.* 24 The value of Mathematics . . . has even been insisted on so exclusively as to provoke a \*counter-exaggeration. *1816 COLLINGRIDGE Statesm. Man.* (1817) 359 A sort of sanative \*counter-excitement. *1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 340 Ex-communication and \*counter-excommunication, the validity of which might be questioned by either party. *1806-7 J. BERRISFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxviii, You cannot hear . . . one guide for the continual \*counter-gabble of the other. *1822-5 DE QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 107 In the \*counter-gift of the proud post-office was nothing. *1864 KINGSLEY Rom. & Tent.* vii. (1875) 165 He answered by some \*counter-insult. *1875 STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 202 Warwick . . . began a \*counter-intrigue. *1611 CORG., Contr'insuetio*, a \*counter-injective; an answer to an injective. *1862 ELLICOTT Dent. Creature* II. 26 A mysterious and pervasive \*counter-law. *1883-3 SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 160 To secure \*counter-legislation. *1836 THIRLWALL Greece* III. xvii. 39 Through the \*counter-machinations of Sparta. *1865 MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxx. 176 In the \*counter-narrative of the Jews even the name of Christian is contemptuously disregarded. *1615 JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* I. xiii. 167 To drown the noises of Sinai . . . with a \*countenous of revelling. *1885 LAW REP.* 30 ch. D. 577 The Plaintiff accepted the notice and proceeded to give certain \*counter-notice under it. *1879 FARRAR St. Paul* I. 206 The objections . . . could be met by \*counter-objections of serious importance. *1887 J. F. HOGAN Irish in Australia* ix. (1888) 175 [They] . . . formed themselves into a \*counter-organization . . . and agitated for the perpetuation of the system. *a1674 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* (J.). Others of an opposite party were appointed to set a \*counter-petition on foot. *1898 BROWNING La Saitins* 15 What might be the Marshal's next move, what Gambetta's \*counter-play. *a1745 SWIFT (J.).* The obligation . . . was struck out of the \*counterproject by the Dutch. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 462 Wildman then brought forward a counterproject. *1890 G. SAINTSBURY in New Rev.* Feb. 137 The recent \*countei-pronunciamento at Rio. *1885 Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 4/7 The French \*counter-proposals . . . will have an exclusively financial character. *1867 A. BARRY Sir C. Barry* vi. 217 Mr. White addressed a \*countei-proposition to the Treasury. *1865 GROTE Plato* Pref. (1875) 7/2 note, Proposition and counter-proposition, the thesis which one impugns, as well as that which one sustains. *1817 L.D. CASTLERAGH in Parl. Deb.* 1849 We could not adopt such liberal principles . . . whilst the system of protection and \*counter-protection was maintained in other countries. *1641 MILTON Animado.* Wks. 1738 I. 99 This is a more Edomitic conceit than the former, and must be silenced with a \*counter-quip of the same Country. *1611 FLORIO, Contrazala*, a \*counter raising. *1857 HUGHES Tom Brown* II. iii. With their shouts and \*counter-shouts of encouragement. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* xi. v. § 36 Seauen weekes thus spent, in this \*counter siege of the City and Castle. *1611 CORG., Contraverse*, a \*counter-sleight; a wile for a wile. *1611 BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vii. If he . . . give but a \*countersnarl, there's not a dog dare meddle with him. *1865 MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* v. iv. (1866) 723 It was soon . . . followed by a \*counter-statement . . . containing his account of the same matters. *1643 MILTON Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 68 By his own Antinomie, or \*counter-statute. *1688 H. WHARTON Enthous. Ch. Rome* 98 The stratagems and \*counter-stratagems of the Devil and the Saints. *1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* (1877) I. v. 88 It requires . . . a long and powerful \*counter-sympathy in a nation to untwine the ties of custom. *a1677 BARROW Pope's Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 60 These Synods . . . reprobated by Popes in \*Counter-Synods. *1879 Q. Rev.* Apr. 402 Some \*counter-terror evidently neutralised a terror so potent. *1858 J. MARTINEAU Stud. Chr.* 281 The interchange . . . of thought and \*counter-thought. *1880 BURTON Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 19 The policy . . . was met by a \*counter-threat. *1861 BERRISFORD Hope Eng. Calidhr.* 10th C. vi. § 1. 226 The lighter kinds of stone . . . may be employed in groining without requiring an excessive \*counterthrust. *1611 CORG., Contratrahion*, a \*counter-treason; treason against treason. *1884 H. SPENCER in Contemp. Rev.* July 40 Among primitive peoples, trespasses are followed by \*counter-trespasses. *1857 MAYNARD REID Scalp Hunt.* xlv. Only . . . a \*counter-vaunt, the retaliation of a pang. *1880 MURHEAD Gains* I. § 134 In the event of the father asserting no \*counter-vindication. *1876 G. MEREDITH Beach. Career* (1886) 60 Volleys and \*countervolleys of fishy Venetian. *1875 Poste Gains* IV. § 167 He is ordered to pay the sums of the wager and \*countervager in which he was promisor.

b. Also with agent-nouns, as *counter-defender*, *-orator*, *-witness*; *COUNTER-APPELLANT*, *-CLAIMANT*.

*1609 BR. W. BARLOW Annu. Nameless Catholic* 220 To all these this \*Counter-defender scarce spends three Sections. *1797 E. M. LOMAX Philanthropist* 171 No. 22 'Be obscure' and set the \*counter-orator . . . at utter defiance. *1660 INGLIO Bentiv. & Urania* II. Pref. Cicero, whom I have opposed to him as a \*counter-witness.

4. Acting in reversal of a former action; as in *counter-conquest*, *-reform*, *-restoration*, *-sale*; *COUNTER-REFORMATION*, *-REVOLUTION*.

*1626 AILESBUURY Passion Sermon.* 19 Hee falls into an agony, in a \*counterquest of affection. *1871 FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. ii. 47 Another stands alone in passing a \*counter-reform bill. *1875 STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 200 The newly founded dynasty might be strengthened against the risks of a \*counter-restoration. *1616 BUDDEN tr. Aero-*

*dins' Disc. Parents Hon.* 2 So many \*countersales, which made them bond again.

5. Done or acting in reciprocation of or return for another thing of the same kind; reciprocal; as in *counter-acquittance*, *-assurance*, *-engagement*, *-equivalent*, *-gauge*, *-love*, *-obligation*, *-offer*, *-service*, *-token*.

*1611 CORG., Contrequitance*, a \*counter-acquittance. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* I. xvi. 81 The Covenant . . . is not valid, without his \*Counter-assurance. *1880 BURTON Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 48 The \*countei-equivalent of the oaths of allegiance taken by the subject. *1611 CORG., Contregage*, a \*counter-gage, or counter-pawne. *1635 QUARLES Embl.* v. viii. (1718) 277 Can . . . thy affection last without the fuel Of \*counter-love. *1884 Standard* 4 Mar. 5/4 Acts of benevolence on the part of the Sultan, without any \*countei-obligation towards him. *1788 T. JEFFERSON Wks.* (1859) II. 483 Denmark is asking the \*counter-offer of mediation from this court. *1601 SYLVESTER II. iv. Trophies* 716 One cannot use th' ayde of the Powers below Without some Pact of \*Counter-services. *1611 FLORIO, Contrasegio*, a \*counter token, or signe. *1632 J. HAYWARD tr. Biandi's Eremena* 22 Received of his master . . . the counter-token for getting againe the horse.

6. Opposite locally: a. Having an opposite direction, back; in nouns of action, as *counter-flight*, *flow*, *migration*, *pull*, *radiation*, *retreat*, *sway*, *vibration*; also in other nouns, as *counter-side*, *-stream*, *-tack*, *-wave*, *-wind*, *COUNTER-SEA*, *-SLOPE*, *-TIDE*, in which *counter* is also written separately as an adj.

*c1611 CHAPMAN Iliad* VII. 190 But he must make no \*countertflight. *1870 R. M. FERGUSON Electr.* 55 Faraday's experiment shews that no such \*counterflow takes place. *1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 172 Migrations and \*Counter-migrations which have gone on in various ages between Armoria and West Wales. *1857 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 341 A \*counter-pull . . . in the direction of order. *1851 HERSHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 163 Faster than his heat can be restored . . . by \*counter-radiation. *1612 Two Noble Kinsmen* I. i. A \*counter-reflect against My brother's heart. *1817 COLEBROOKE Algebra* 295 The product of half the sides and \*countersides is the gross area. *1719 Dr. FORCROSE 1. 220 The Rocks . . . check'd the Violence of the Stream, and made a kind of \*Counter-Stream or Eddy. 1830 SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 178 Such a process of reaction as has made M—take precisely the \*counter tack. *1877 ROY in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 205 A pointed plummet . . . has a small degree of \*counter-vibration to that of the ball. *1874 TYRWHITT Sketch. Club* 201 The water . . . meets shore, or \*counter-wave.

b. Formed at the opposite side; as in *COUNTER-CLEFT*, *-FISSURE*, *-FRACTURE*, q.v.

7. Across, crossing, making an angle with; as in *counter-haft*, *-tree* (= *counter-bar*); *COUNTER-BAR*, *-LATH*, *-LODE*.

*1611 FLORIO, Contramanica*, a \*counterhaft or handle. *1813 W. BEATTIE Tales* 53 (Jam.) The door was slightly girded tee, Wi an auld tow an' \*counter-tree.

8. Forming the opposite member or constituent of anything that has naturally two opposite parts, as *COUNTER-BALANCE*, *-FOIL*, *-PART*, *-POISE*, *-STOCK*, *-TALLY*, etc.; or constituting a second thing of the same kind standing opposite, parallel to, or side by side with the original, as *counter-branch*, *-pillar*, *COUNTER-EARTH*; often with notions of balancing, checking, sustaining thrust, or of mutual adaptation, correspondence, etc.; as in *COUNTER-OFFICER*, *-COPY*, *-DIE*, *-MARK*, *-SEAL*, *-TYPE*.

*1581 MULCASTER Positions* xxxix. (1887) 183 Yong maidens . . . be \*counter-branches to vs in the kinde of mortall and reasonable creatures. *1717 BERKELEY Tour in Italy* § 14 Pillars of jasper, with \*counter-pillars of alabaster.

b. Like *It. contra*. *F. contre*, often denoting that which is the counterpart of a thing or person, and hence the duplicate or parallel, the copy or substitute, or that which is the complementary, accessory, or subservient 'second' of another, = *rear*, *sub*; as in *counter-base*, *-border*, *-pond*, etc.; *COUNTER-ADMIRAL*, *-DIKE*, *-DRAIN*, *-WALK*, *-WARDEN* [cf. *COUNTER-MASTER*].

*1611 CORG., Contrebaze*, a \*countei-base; the lowest part of a Basis, or the part, or peecce, whereon it stands. *1721 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 62 Pieces of Parterre . . . with \*Counter-Borders. *1611 CORG., Contrestang*, a Poole-damme; a back-pool, or \*counter-pond; a . . . hollow ground, whereinto the water of a Pond, thats to be fished, is let.

9. Having the contrary tendency, nature, action, or position; running counter (to something else); opposing, opposite, contrary; as in *counter-advantage*, *-cause*, *-craft*, *-difficulty*, *-discipline*, *-doctrine*, *-establishment*, *-fact*, *-formula*, *-hypothesis*, *-idea*, *-ideal*, *-interest*, *-necromancy*, *-picture*, *-plan*, *-principle*, *-process*, *-project*, *-reason*, *-religion*, *-technicality*, *-tendency*, *-theory*, *-translation*, *-truth*, *-warmth*. (The stress is usually equal, as in adjective + substantive, and the prefix tends to be written separately: see *COUNTER* a.)

*1885 Manch. Exam.* 24 Mar. 4/7 No \*counter-advantages . . . would induce the Committee to pass the bill if they thought the bar would be damaged. *1684 T. BURNET Th. Earth* I. 203 Unless there be some \*counter-causes that hinder this general rule of nature from taking place. *1603 FLORIO Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 83 Let him borrow this pleasant \*counter-craft of Aristippus. *1856 Dove Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 69 A pious . . . endeavour to obviate a \*count-



ter-difficulty. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 46. 319 That has set up a \*counter-discipline to that of the Gospel. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 388 The \*counter-doctrine to the popular doctrine. 1797 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 170 Contrasting these solitary observations with a numerous train of \*counterfacts. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 35 The system to which this was the powerful \*counter-formula. 1865 GROTT Plato I. ii. 103 The \*counter-hypothesis of the discontinuous many. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 261, I cannot but single out that one supreme expression of this \*counter-ideal. 1720 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 37 He has no \*Counter-interest to deny... or Passion to countermand. a 1713 SHAFESBURY *Advice to Author* (Jod.), This is that... sort of \*countermagnum which instead of ghastliness and horror inspires only what is gentle and humane. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 261 There are \*counter-pictures given us to that of the heaven. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 519 The \*counterplan which they set on foot. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 5 It was the great \*counter-principle to asceticism. 1865 GROTT *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7 Reasoners who... recognise no refutation except from the \*counter-reason of others. 1822 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 349 Usurpers of the Christian name, teaching a \*counter-religion. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. viii. 12 The common lawyer could have felt respect for \*counter-technicalities. 1852 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 214 This \*countertranslation, suddenly advertised and so long written. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 547 He had demonstrated the errors of his listeners mainly by contrasting them with the \*counter-truths which it was his mission to announce. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 221 Nothing is more likely to recover the mind from this false attraction, than the \*counter-warmth of impartial debate.

10. In prepositional combination with an object (expressed, or implied in an adj.): cf. ANTI- II, III, CONTRA- 2.

a. Against, contrary to, ANTI-; as *counter-sparing*; COUNTER-FASHION a., against the fashion; COUNTER-NATURAL a., contrary to nature; often with the sense of 'specific against, antidote to', as in *counter-antidote*, -*pest*; COUNTER-BANE, etc.

b. Opposed to the true or genuine, false, counterfeit, pseudo-, ANTI-; as *counter-apostle*, -*Christ*, -*Jesus*, -*Kaiser*, -*prophet*, -*taste*, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Contr'antidote*, a remedie, or poison against a preservative; a \*counterantidote. 1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispatch* 220 Now that his \*counter-Apostle meets him in the same city. 1655 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* (1868) 830/2 An Anti-christ or \*counter-Christ, pretending to be instead of Christ, but fighting against Christ. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. & Thess.* (1830) 91 Jesuites... have erected their Head to be a Counter-Christ; so thousands of others, to be \*Counter-Jesuses. 1886 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 532 Pillaging the camp of an audacious \*Counter-Kaiser. 1686 W. DE BRIANNE *Hum. Prud.* vi. 20 It will be your Wisdom to carry a \*Counterpest or Antidote. 1858 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl. conc. Proph.* 70 Hath not every vocation... yielded some such \*counter-prophets and penny-fathers. 1611 FLORIO, *Contralesina*, a \*counter sparing, a laishe spender, or expence. a 1763 STENSTONE *Wks.* II. 320 (Jod.) There is a kind of \*countertaste... which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true, and may be expressed by the name *conetto*.

11. Mutually opposed, against each other, reciprocal; in several of the preceding senses: a. with nouns expressing reciprocal action, as COUNTER-CHANGE, reciprocal exchange, *counter-struggle*, struggle against each other; so *counter-conquest*, COUNTER-BATTERY, -*scuffle*, etc.; b. with plurals only, as *counter-curses*, curses against each other, *counter smiles*, smiles to each other; so *counter-declarations*, -*doctrines*, -*ferments*, -*forces*, -*opponents*, -*principles*, -*theories*, etc.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. l. 484 Where man's deep zeal and God's dear favour strove for \*Counter conquest in officious love. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 407 Cruell \*counter-curses and angry Anathemas against each other. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. iii. 135 To reconcile inconsistencies and harmonise \*counter-declarations. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 7 Force... may support a Rivalship and erect even \*Counter-Establishments. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 195 ¶ a Unnatural Motions and \*Counterferments... in the Body. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 159/1 Take these \*counter hypotheses, and see which of the two, etc. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 71 To think that there would one day be a \*counter marriage between us. 1657 S. W. SCHISM *Dispatch* 74 We should be mutually \*counter-opponents and counter-defendants. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 291 The two are clearly \*counter-parallel. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. vi. 101 These two \*counter-processes of analysis and synthesis. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. Those \*countersmiles are the dumb shows and prognostics of greater matters. 1709 TAILOR No. 43 ¶ 7 The Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their \*counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. 1885 TENNYSON *Ans. Sage*, No ill, no good! such \*counter-terms, my son, Are border-races, holding each its own By endless war. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlii. (1870) II. 457 The \*counter-theories of Plato and Aristotle.

12. Music. = CONTRA- 4: see COUNTERPOINT; as in *counter-base* = CONTRA-BASS, *counter-treble*, etc. Cf. COUNTER sh. 7, v. 2

1598 FLORIO, *Contralto*, a counter treble in musick. 1611 — *Contrasurano*, a counter treble.

13. Mil. Applied to works erected to act against the works of the enemy; as in *counter-breast-work* (Bailey folio), -*building*, -*engine*, -*gabion*, -*mount*, -*scence*, -*trench*; COUNTER-APPROACH, etc. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 553 The besieged also

raised \*Counter-buildings. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 33 The works and especially the \*Counter-camp are curiously hedged with quick. 1698 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* i. 109 Of \*Counter-Engines. To hinder Assaults and Storms. 1611 FLORIO, *Contragabbione*, a \*countergabion. 1611, *Contraforte*, a counter fort or \*countersconce. 1602 DANIEL *Philotas* iii. ii. And built her \*Counter-mounts upon that side. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, \*Counter-trench, a trench made against the besiegers.

14. *Heraldry*. (adjs.) a. Turned in the contrary direction, or (of two figures) in contrary directions, as *counter-couchant*, -*courant*, -*embowed*, -*naissant*, -*rampant*, -*reflected*, -*statant* (cf. COUCHANT, etc.), COUNTER-PASSANT, -*salient*, -*trippant*. b. On the two opposite sides, as *counter-indented*, -*nebulé*, -*pendent*, -*raguled* or -*raguly*, etc.; COUNTER-EMBATTLED, -*fleury*. c. Having the tinctures reversed, as COUNTER-BRINE. d. See quot. 1727, and cf. COUNTER-CHANGED, -*coloured*, -*compont*.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Contre-bent*, When there are two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so as colour be opposed to metal, and metal to colour... the coat is said to be contie or counter-paled, counter-bended, counter-fessed, counter-compont, or counter-bared. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Two arms \*countie embowed, and vested, gules. 1882 CUSSEANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 95 Its (the Dolphin's) usual position is *Embowed*... When moving towards the sinister side, it is said to be *Counter-embowed*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. (ed. 3) 311 Within a bordure \*counterindented or and gu. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., \*Counter-nebulé, borne nebulé on both edges, \*Counter-pendant, hanging on each side. \*Counter-reflected, turned contrary ways from each other. 1882 CUSSEANS *Her.* iv. 64 When a Fess, Bend, or Chevron, is bounded on each side by the lines embattled, potent, or \*ragulé, it must be blazoned as Embattled-counter-embattled, or Potent-counter-potent, as the case may be. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. § 2 (ed. 3) 437 Two lions \*counter-rampant.

Counter-acquittance: see COUNTER- 5.

Counteract (kaunterækt), v. [COUNTER- 1.]

+1. To act against, in opposition to, or contrary to; to oppose. Obs.

1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4423/4 We have... sworn to maintain Your Majesty's Government... and shall never counter-act the Obligations of so just an Oath. c 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* vii. 252, I had counteracted his intentions often before, especially in going to sea at first against his inclinations. a 1822 MACKINTOSH *Revolution* Wks. 1846 II. 161 The King, counteracted by his ministers, almost silently abolished. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 383 Particles and substances, acting and counteracting, preserve the equilibrium.

2. To hinder or defeat by contrary action; to neutralize the action or effect of.

a. Said of the action of persons.

1755 JOHNSON, *Counteract*, to hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. 1761 STERNER *Trist.* *Shandy* iv. viii. As the greatest evil has befallen him—I must counteract and undo it with the greatest good. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobio.* Wks. 1840 I. 84 To counteract them, I wrote several amusing pieces. 1838 LYTTON *Alceas* 7 Providence can counteract all our schemes. 1848 MAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 18 James was desirous to counteract the impression which these things had made.

b. Said of forces, influences, etc.

1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. x. 360 In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counter-act that principle, and to relieve him. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 9 Neither knowledge nor philosophy is in all cases sufficient to counteract the effect of human frailty. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 The weight upon the upper surface is counteracted by the upward pressure of the air on the under surface.

Counteractant (kaunteræktant), sb. [f. prec. + -ANT<sup>1</sup>, after *stimulant*, etc.] A counteracting agency or force.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 5/1 [This] is the best possible counteractant of the disloyal utterances. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 752/1 It is a great rectifier of style and counteractant to mannerism.

Counteracter, -or. [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>, -OR.] One who or that which counteracts.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iii. iii. 52 A feeble counteracter. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 11/2 To make the new paper a supplement and counteracter of the daily press.

Counteracting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That counteracts.

[1666 see CONTRA-ACTING]. 1793 BRIDGES *Obesity* 103 Counteracting causes. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Home Abroad* ii. 22 The counteracting forces. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xvi. 265 Self-respect, or conscience, or holy fear... is the counter-acting principle to the love of human praise.

Hence COUNTER-actingly adv.

1847 DE QUINCY *Protest* Wks. 1862 VII. 161 As if... God... had thus... self-counteractingly stepped in to solve his own problems.

Counteraction (kaunterækʃən), [n. of action f. COUNTERACT v.]

1. Adverse or contrary action, action in opposition to action, resistance.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 8 A temper... which fills him with perpetual stratagems of counteraction. 1751 — *ibid.* No. 168 ¶ 5 From the counteraction of the words to the idea. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 50 That opposition of interests... that action and counteraction which, in the natural and in the political world [etc.]. 1800 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 690 You will exclude from the public records every indication of jealousy and counteraction. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 71 The action and counteraction of wealth and poverty.

2. The counteracting or neutralizing of any action or tendency.

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 142 People whose whole life... is one continued counteraction of the principles in which they have probably been bred. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 1806, 97 It afforded the best counteraction of the turbulent spirit of reform. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 34 Instincts which, if left without counteraction, would naturally lead to isolation.

3. A counteracting influence or force.

1822 COLLIERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* § c. II. 91 If instead of a Helpmate we take an Obstacle, a daily counteraction. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 230 The fletting of little daily counter-actions.

Counteractive (kaunteræktiv), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -IVE.]

A. adj. Tending to counteract.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iii. 45 Circumstances... of an entirely counteractive order. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* i. 89 The innumerable counteractive and constructive agencies.

b. analytically. Active in opposition. *notice-use*. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* i. iii. 40 It only made him... look extremely counter-active and frowning.

B. sb. A counteracting agent or force.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xxiv. § 5 It must... meet all drains by counteractives more or less strong. 1865 MASON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 54 Benthamism in Britain would have had no adequate counteractive.

Hence Counteractively adv.

1864 in WILSTER.

Counter-address, -advice, -advise, -affirm, -affirmation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

+ Counter-admiral. Obs. [ad. F. *contre-amiral* (whence also in G.): cf. COUNTER- 8 b.] = REAR-ADMIRAL.

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 90 The admiralty consists of one high admiral, three admirals, three vice-admirals, and four counte admirals.

Counter-agency. [COUNTER- 2.] Agency in opposition to (something).

c 1838 DE QUINCY *Shakes.* Wks. (1863) XV. 39 Counter-agencies to the native majesty of the subject. 1858 — *Whiggism* Wks. (1862) V. 42 In fierce counter-agency... to the scorn of the unworthy.

Counter-agent. [COUNTER- 2.] A counter-acting agent or force; a counteractant.

1826-56 DE QUINCY *Confess* (1862) p. viii. The properties, counter-agents, etc., of this drug. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Funds* xi. (1870) 449 Reverence... the counter-agent to all meanness and selfishness.

Counter-agation, -ambush, -antidote, -apostle, -appeal, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-appellant. [COUNTER 3 b.] One who takes or makes a counter-appeal: in quot. applied to the eight Lords who in 1397 appealed of treason three of the Lords Appellants of 1387-8.

1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 17 Of the appellants of 1388, only [Henry IV] himself and Warwick survived; of the counter-appellants of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead.

Counter-approach. Mil. Usually in pl. In 7 contre-. [ad. F. *contre-approche*: see COUNTER- 13 and APPROACH sb. 9.] A work constructed by the besieged outside the permanent fortifications, to check and command the works of the besiegers.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* ii. 114 *Contre-Approches*, Works of the Besieged to hinder the Besiegers works. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Counter - Approches. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Line of Counter-approach, a trench which the besieged make from their covered-way to the right and left of the attacks, in order to scour or enfilade the enemy's works. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 107/1 The trenches of the enemy... being always, if possible, disposed so that they cannot be enfiladed by the guns of the fortress, a counter-approach becomes necessary in order that the garrison may be enabled to silence the fire from them, or to impede the communications along them.

Counter-arch, sb. [COUNTER- 8.] a. An inverted arch opposite to another arch. b. A relieving arch or 'arch of discharge'. c. An arch connecting counterforts at the top.

1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 42. Arches and Counter-Arches... make the strongest bond between divided Walls. 1751 LABFLEY *Westm. Br.* 83 The two damaged Arches were rebuilt... with much less Materials in the Inside... by Means of a Counter-arch... and two Semi-circular Arches. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 107/2 Counter-fores are sometimes connected together by counter-arches. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 22 The [Thames'] tunnel is to be made with a circular brick arch and curved side walls, resting on stone footings or skew backs, the whole being supported by a brick invert or counter-arch.

Hence Counter-arch v., to furnish or support with a counter-arch. Counter-arched ppl. a.

1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 465 This piece being firmly screwed to the cheeks of the slide, and counter-arched outwardly, forms a strong butt for the fixed end of the... rod... to act against. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 354 In order to diminish the pressure of the earth against the revêtement, several tiers of arches may be built between the counterforts in the form of segments of circles, their extremities being worked into the masonry of the counterforts. These form what is called a counter-arched revêtement.

Counter-argue, v. ? Obs. [COUNTER- 1.]

trans. To argue against. Hence Counter-arguing ppl. sb.

*a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled to the Spirit* (1867) 246, I have reasons in abundance to balance against all the counter-arguments of my flesh, my friends, and relations. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scpts*, St. xi. 58 For a man to go about to counter-argue this belief. 1701 REVERLEY *Glory of Grace* Ep. A ij, This Treaty, cannot be Denied or Counter-argued.

**Counter-argument**, [COUNTER-3, 9.] An argument on the opposite side, or against anything.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 120 The counter-arguments may be proved equally inconclusive. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 23: The only counter-argument is the manifestly unfinished condition of the 'Canterbury Tales'.

**Counter-argumentation**, [COUNTER-3.] Argumentation on the opposite side, or in opposition to previous argumentation.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improvement*, iv. 94 The argumentation and counter-argumentation that is constantly going on... about questions of general interest.

**Counter-art, -association, -assurance, -attack, -attestation, etc.**: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-attired**, *a. Her.* [COUNTER-14.] Attired with double horns pointing in two opposite directions.

1830 in ROBINSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Gloss*.

**Counter-attraction**, [COUNTER-3, 9.] Attraction of a contrary tendency; an attraction counteracting the influence of another.

*a* 1753 SHENSTONE (T.) *Attractions*... less perceptible, through a variety of counter-attractions that diminish their effect. 1842 MANNING *Sym.* (1848) I. 148 There was a counter-attraction overcoming the constraining love of their Lord. 1883 *St. James Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/1 As fast as new subjects are brought forward... new books on the old ones present counter-attractions.

So **Counter-attractive** *a.*, acting as a counter-attraction; having counter-attractions.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Counter-aver, -avouch, etc.**: see COUNTER-.

**Counterbalance** (kaun'tæbə'ləns), *sb.* Also 6-9 with hyphen. [COUNTER-8; in sense 4 app. from the vb.]

†1. The opposite scale of a balance. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 120 As it were two counter-balances, that their estate goes highest when the people goes lowest. 1581 *Asol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 If nothing be put in the counter-balance.

2. A weight used to balance another weight; *spec.* that used to balance the weight of a rotating or ascending and descending part, so as to make it easily moved and to diminish its momentum when in motion; also to cause a rotating body to return to a particular position after being moved, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalance*, a counterbalance, a counterpoise. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffett's Amphit.* 404 It comes out a Foot further than the Wall... to serve as a Counter-balance. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. cxi. 82 The air is always a counter-balance to itself. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 54 Employment of Counterbalance Chains. This counterbalance is made of large iron rings hung to the end of a chain with flat links, and working up and down a staple pit. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 2/1 All the piston has to do... is to sustain the weight of the passengers, as the counterbalance lifts the car.

3. *fig.* A power or influence which balances the effect of a contrary one.

1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 261 Hee held the Hamiltons a good counterbalance to weigh the House of Lenox down. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. (1853) 134 Self-Knowledge... will be a happy Counter-balance to the Faults and Excesses of his natural Temper. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1861) 151 As a counter-balance to her other perfections. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* lxxix. 330 Freedom was in his eyes a counterbalance to poverty, discord, and war.

†4. Weighing of one thing against another; comparison. *Obs.*  
*c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 23 [This] will appear if we cast them in counterbalance.

**Counterbalance** (kaun'tæbə'ləns), *v.* [COUNTER-1.]

†1. *trans.* Of a person: To weigh against. *Obs.*  
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 He is verie unworthy her acquaintance, that counter-balance her cost to his fruit, and knows neither the graces nor use of it.

2. Of a thing: To act as a counterbalance to; to counterpoise.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalance*, to counterbalance or counterpoise. to make of equal weight with. 1665 R. HOOKE *Micron.* 223 The greatest height of the Cylinder of Mercury, which of it self counterbalances the whole pressure of the Atmosphere. 1755 LABELYER *Vestm. Br.* 117 The Thrust or lateral Pressure of those Arches is intirely counterbalanced and destroyed. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 219 If a guinea... be counterbalanced by 120 grains in the opposite scale of the balance. 1840-56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.* 123 A weight employed to counterbalance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axes.

3. *fig.* To balance or neutralize the effect of, by a contrary power or influence.

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 347 Nor let Hannibals opinion counterbalance this. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* 687 These Mechanick Theists are again counterbalanced by another sort of Atheists, not Mechanical. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. l. viii. 92 Two opposite causes seem to counterbalance one another. 1866 GZO. ELLIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 4 A meeting-place to counter-balance the alehouse.

Hence **Counterbalanceed, Counterbalancing**

*pp.* *adj.*; **Counterbalancer**, an arrangement in an organ acting as a counterbalance.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebalance*, counterbalanced, counterpoised. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 77 Venice made a counterbalancing League with the King of Boheme. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 105 An eccentric pulley, with its counterbalancing weight to the long diameter. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 37 The saving of coal by means of counterbalanced drums. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 43 An arrangement of what are called counterbalancers is used.

† **Counterband**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER-5 + BAND *sb.* 1.] = COUNTERBOND.

1611 COTGR., *Contreband*, a counterband; or, the security given to a surety. 1616 J. LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 118 Wee bothe will... stand his Pleages too, so as he stand, bounde to vs bothe, in his own counterband. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Counterband* or Counter-security, a Band or Security given reciprocally to him that is Bound or Security for another.

† **Counter-band**, *sb.* *Obs. Her.* [f. COUNTER-14 + BAND *sb.* 2.] A bend sinister (F. *barre*).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Contre-bend*, The bar is called a contre-bend, or counter-band, because it cuts the shield contrary, and opposite ways.

**Counter-band**, *v. nounce-ud.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To band or form again (a disbanded army).

1648 *Petit. of East. Assoc.* 15 An Army disbanded by Parliament, counter-banded by the people.

**Counterband**(e, *obs. var.* of CONTRABAND.

† **Counterbanding**, *pp.* *a. Obs.* [COUNTER-8 b.] Forming a chain of defences, parallel (to the walls).

1632 LITTON *Trav.* VIII. (1682) 335 The Town on both sides the Flood, is strongly fortified with Rampired walls, and counter-banding Bulwarks.

† **Counterbane**, *Obs.* [f. COUNTER-10 + BANE.] An antidote, counterpoison.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 228 Strong counterbane, O sacred plant divine. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. 721 (D.), Angelica—that happy counter-baen.

† **Counter-bar**, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *contrebarre*: cf. COUNTER-7.] A cross-bar for a door or window on the outside. Hence **Counter-bar** *v.*

1611 COTGR., *Contrebarre*, a counterbarre; the long (outward) barre, wherewith some (two-leaved) doors and windows, and the most shop-windows, are shut. — *Contrebarre*, counterbarred; barred, or shut in, on the outside.

† **Counter-barred**, *a. Her. Obs.* = next.

† **Counter-barry**, *a. Her. Obs.* [a. F. *contrebarre*: cf. COUNTER-7.] see COUNTER-14 d.] Barry per pale counterchanged; see also quot. 1727.

1611 COTGR., *Contrebarre*, (in Blason) counterbarre. 1634 PRACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* III. 146 He bears barry counterbarry of eight, Or and Gules. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-barry*, or *Contre-barre*, is used by the French heralds for what we more ordinarily call bendy sinister per bend counterchanged.

**Counterbase**: see COUNTER-8 b, 12.

**Counter-batter**, *v. Mil.* [COUNTER-1, after F. *contre-batte*.] *trans.* To batter with a return fire (from a counter-battery).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 Gun casemates are therefore more frequently employed... in the flanking batteries of the ditches, where the liability to be counterbattered by artillery is remote.

**Counter-battery**, *Mil.* [a. F. *contre-batterie*: cf. COUNTER-2, 3, 11.]

†1. A counter-attack with artillery. *Obs.*

1522 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 429 With some few peeces of artillery making counter battery. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 123 And wee made a counterbattery against our enemies for ten dayes space. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 103 The besieged did... make so furious a counter-Battery, as, etc. 1670 COTTON *Experten* I. iv. 156.

*b. fig.*

1524 *and Ref. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Romances* (1858) III. 356 Faustus had begun to prepare for the counter-battery, determining to throw down upon the assemblies heads, so many heavy charms and conjurations that they should fall down.

2. A battery raised against another. Also *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 41 Provided with a counterbattery of forcible enchantments. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 170/2 They raised a battery of five great guns against the Town, which were dismounted by a Counterbattery of seven guns. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/1 That the guns... might be... concealed from the view of the enemy in his counter-battery.

†3. [COUNTER-11.] A battering of each other. 1643 HERLE *Austro. Ferme* 48 He would never have begun this unhappy counterbattery of inke.

† **Counter-battled**, *pp.* *a. Obs. Her.* In 6 counterbattled. = COUNTER-EMBATTLED.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 122 He beareth azure, two barres embattled, counterbattled d'Ermine.

**Counter-beam**, *Printing.* (See quot.)

1874 *Knight Mech. Dict.*, *Counter-beam* (Printing), a beam connected to the platen by two or more rods [by] which the reciprocating motion is communicated to the platen.

† **Counterbear**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1: cf. *countersign*.] *trans.* To bear in conjunction with the main bearer.

c1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Cornu.* (1728) 12 He that discovereth it associateth himselfe with some pursuable person to counterbear the charge with equal profit.

**Counter-beat, -bid, etc.**: see COUNTER-1.

† **Counter-bended**, *a. Obs. Her.* [COUNTER-14.] = next.

1727-51 [see COUNTER 14].

† **Counter-bendy**, *a. Obs. Her.* [COUNTER-14, after F. *contre-bandé*.] Bendy, with the bends formed of two halves of different tinctures counterchanged.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-bendy*, or *Contre-bandé*, in heraldry, is used by the French to express what we ordinarily call bendy of six per bend sinister counterchanged.

**Counter-bias**, *sb. rare.* [COUNTER-9: cf. F. *contre-biais*.] A bias against, or in the opposite direction; a contrary bias.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* 1. 220 They are governed by a most unreasonable Counter-Bias.

Hence as *adv.* [= F. *à contre-biais*], in the opposite direction, counter (to). *Obs.* Cf. *Bias adv.*, and 'against the bias' Shaks. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 5.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. from Perruss.* 191 The other senator... went so counter-bias to this his friend, as he did not only praise such actions... but, etc.

† **Counter-bias**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To bias against, give an opposite bias to.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 604 Which so counter-biased that Kings judgement against Presbytery. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. l. 12. 61 [They] had need to counterbias their minds, and set them to something better.

**Counter-bid, -bidding, etc.**: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-bill**, [COUNTER-3, 8.] †a. The counterpart or duplicate of a bill (*obs.*). b. A (parliamentary) bill forming a counterpart or set-off to another.

1598 FLORIO *Contrapollia*, a countermand, a counterbill [1611 a counterbill or schedule]. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.*, *Contrapollia*, the counterpart of a charter party, a counter-bill. 1839 LOCKHART *Ballantyne-Humbly* 102 Certain counter-bills, held by the Constables, being thrown into the market. 1880 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) II. vi. 261 Should we accompany our coercive measure by any counter-bill like the Disturbance Bill?

**Counterblast** (kaun'tæblæst). [COUNTER-3.] a. A blast blown in opposition to another blast. b. A blast or energetic declaration against something.

1567 STAPLETON (*title*), A Counterblast to M. Hornes wayne Blaste against M. Fekenhham. 1604 JAS. I. (*title*), A Counterblast to Tobacco. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 386 Till one unexpected counterblast of Fortune ruffled yew blew away all his projects. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess., Wordsw.* 170 The Quarterly Review—established... as a counterblast to the great Whig Bellows. 1883 *St. James Gaz.* 27 Dec. 4/2 The Orange leaders replied by a Counter-blast.

Hence **Counterblasting** *pp.* *a.*, that issues counterblasts. (In quot. alluding to James I.'s *Counterblast to Tobacco*.)

1869 *Daily News* 8 July, An abatement of the extreme counterblasting style might also be recommended. The anti-tobaccoists endeavour to prove... more than they can.

**Counterblow** (kaun'tæbləu), *sb.* [COUNTER-3, 5.] A return-blow; the back-stroke of a rebound.

1653-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/1 That the Voice is made by the Wind, hitting against firm resisting Air, returning the counter-blow to our Ears. 1707 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 76 A Man feels for a long time the Counter-Blow of indiscreet Expenses. 1768 in DORAN *Mann & Manners* (1876) II. viii. 190 The harshest counter-blow came from Spain. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 225/1 *Contrecoup*, a counter-blow; a rebound.

So † **Counterblow** *v.*, to give counterblows to.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* ix. (1682) 400 The Tartars are not expert in War... nor so many as the Polonians, who Counter-blow them at Rancours.

† **Counter-blown**, *pp.* *a.* [COUNTER-1.]

1611 COTGR., *Contre-soufflé*, counter-blowne, crosse-blow; blowne on both sides, or blowne vp two contrarie wayes.

**Counterbond** (kaun'tæbənd). [COUNTER-5.] See quot. 1706.

1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol.*, *Chancerie* § 108 The said R. L. did faithfully promise... to enter into a Counterbond unto your said Orator. *a* 1666 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 282 One... cares to make his money sure by good bonds and Counter-bonds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Counterbond*, a Bond or Security to save one harmless, that has enter'd into a Bond or Obligation for another.

† **Counter-book**, *sb.* Also *contre*. [COUNTER-8.] A book for checking receipts, expenses, etc.; a check-book, a duplicate account-book. Cf. COUNTER-ROLL.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 279 There is the Comptroller to keepe the Contrebookes for the Prince and State. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naut. Tracts* III. (1704) 323/1 He is to keepe Counter-Books with the Treasurer.

† **Counter-book** 2: see COUNTER-*sb.* 3, 8.

**Counter-bore**, *v.*: see COUNTER-1.

**Counter-brace**, *sb.* [COUNTER-3, 6.] a. A brace which counteracts the strain of another brace. b. *Naut.* The lee-brace of the fore-top-sail-yard, when in tacking it is counter-braced to assist in bringing the ship round.

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

**Counter-brace**, *v. Naut.* [COUNTER-1.] To brace the head-yards one way, and the after-yards another, so that the sails counteract each other.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 216 Counter-bracing becomes necessary to render the vessel stationary when sounding, lowering a boat, or speaking a stranger. It is now an obsolete term, and the manœuvre is called heaving-to.

Counter-branch, -breastwork, -building, etc.: see COUNTER- 8, 13.

**Counter-brand.** *U. S.* A mark placed on cattle when sold, destroying the force of the original brand. Hence **Counter-brand v.**

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Counter-brand*, to destroy a brand by branding on the opposite side.

† **Counter-bra-ve**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER- 3.] A boast, vaunt, or bravado in return.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. 580 Nor can we..make th' enemy yield, with these our counterbraves.

† **Counter-bra-ve**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To brave or defy in return.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1228 Being desirous to counterbrave this the Christians presumption, the third day of October they came forth of their trenches.

† **Counterbuff**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 counter-bough. [COUNTER- 3, II.]

1. A blow in the contrary direction; a blow given in return; the blow or shock of a recoil.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 25 The buff at the man, and the counterbuff at the horse. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xvii. lxxvii. (1634) 133 Yet was the counterbuff thereof so great, The Knight had much ado to keepe his seate. 1594 KYD *Coriolanus* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 243 One while the top [of the tree] doth almost touch the earth, And then it riseth with a counterbuff. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 158 Had he offered but the least counterbuff, by this hand I was prepared for him. 1613 WALTON in *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 406 Somerset, who with a counter-buff had almost set himself out of the Saddle. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Vele. Welbeck*, The blow. You gave Sir Quintain, and the cuff You 'scape o' the sand-bag's counter-buff.

Fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, If Luther should use this..counterbuffe..agaynst your rusty, clownish, and illfavoured Divinitie. 1641 MILTON *Prelat. Episc.* (1851) 91 Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two counterbuffs.

2. A rebuff, a check.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 650 There fell misliking betwixt Cicero and Cato, for this Counterbuff he had given him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 263 He did not commonly suffer any great Humane Prosperity, to continue long, without some check or counterbuff.

3. An encounter; an exchange of blows.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS in *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosop.* 15 Mischiefe required there should be distance betwixt such terrible counterbuffs. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. iii. v, Sir Edward Herbert is return'd, having had som clashing and counterbuffs with the Favorite Luyves. 1656 BEALE *Chesse Ded.* Verses A vj, Nor my leasure sings The Counterbuffs of the four painted Kings.

**Counterbuff** (kau'ntəbf), *v. arch.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To give a counterbuff to; to strike in return or in the opposite direction; to meet (a blow) with a return blow; to rebuff.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. Emblem, Whom Cuddy doth counterbuff with a byting, .prouerbe. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 33 To counterbuffe and beate backe all those overthwart blowes wherewith you have charged me. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xlii. (1660) 71 Have we not enemies to counterbuffe, Enow. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 342 Stunned with the different blows, then shoots again Till counterbuffed she stops and sleeps again. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 293 A dart. Which by th' hoarse bronze was straightway counterbuffed.

† **Counter-cal-k**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER- 1: cf. CALK v.3, and F. *contrecaler* to trace in reverse.] *trans.* To trace as counterparts.

1661 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 47 Yago de Capi did things..in a new way of Chalcro Suro, or Mezzo Tinto, by the help of two plates, exactly counter-cal-ked, one serving for the shadow.

† **Counter-cambiate**, *phl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [See next and -ATE 2.] Counterchanged, exchanged each for the other.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* 1. (1682) 5 Strain'd to assume, in counter-cambiat breath, A dying life, revert in living death.

† **Counter-cambiate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. COUNTER- 1 + late L. *cambiare* to exchange; cf. It. *contracambiare* (Florio).] = COUNTERCHANGE.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Pariss.* 292 Onely for having deserved such a reward as could not be counter-cambiated by any thing else then by the ingratitude which was used towards him.

† **Counter-ca-mbio**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. It. *contracambio* 'a counterchange' (Florio).] Counter-change, exchange.

1599 *Soliman & P.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 310 After we had got the chain in mummy, And lost our box in counter-cambio, My master wore the chain about his neck.

**Counter-camp**, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] 1830 ROBSON *Brit Herald* III, *Counter-camp* or *campé*, the same as *counter-compense* or *gobony*.

**Counter-carte** (Fencing): see COUNTER sb.5

† **Counter-cast**, *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER- 3.] An antagonistic contrivance or artifice.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 16 He can devise this counter-cast of slight.

† **Counter-ca-ster**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. COUNTER sb.3 + CAST v. 37.] One who casts or reckons with counters; 'a word of contempt for an arithmetician' (J.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 31 This Counter-caster, He, in good time, must his Lieutenant be.

**Counter-cause**: see COUNTER- 9.

**Counter-caveat** (Fencing): see COUNTER sb.5

**Counter-ceiling**. [COUNTER- 8 b.] A layer of dry material filled in between the joists of a

floor to deaden or prevent the passage of sound; 'pugging'.

1859 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specif.* 841 Counter ceiling to be laid under the ground floor..and..run in with plaster of Paris. *Ibid.* 864 Counter ceilings to be..composed of lime, sand, screened ashes, and chopped hay..between the joists upon slate bearers.

**Counterchange**, *sb.* [ad. F. *contrechange* = It. *contracambio* (Florio): see COUNTER- 3, 5, 11.]

† 1. Exchange of one thing against another. *Obs.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vi. (1599) 268 To occupy any place of importance..which they might hold in counter-change, or as a pawne to have againe Montpulcian. 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 81 Trafique, or craue counterchange with the Marchant or Usurer. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 94 Concerning counterchange of goods. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 124 In counterchange..of the Corne..transported into forren Countries, there is yearly brought into France, etc. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-change*, a mutual Exchange made between two Parties by Compact or Agreement.

† 2. Equal or equivalent return; requital, reciprocation. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. La Primand. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 407 The Romanes, being unwilling that he [Pyrrhus] should excell them in any kinde of benefecence..sent him as many prisoners of his for a counter-change. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* III. ix. 26 But Paridell sore brused with the blow Could not arise the counterchange to scorse. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 445 In counterchange whereof [kind entertainment] he then..flatly arrested his host.

† 3. Transposition. *Obs.* [cf. COUNTERCHANGE v. 3 b.]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 217 Antimetabole or the Counterchange, a figure which takes a couple of words to play with in a verse, and by making them to change and shift one into other place they do very prettily exchange and shift the sense. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xl. (1634) 103 Hath not Musicke her figures, the same which Rhetorique? What is a Revert but her Antistrophe?..her counterchange of points, Antimetabole's?

† 4. Alternation. *Obs.*

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 33 a, The varietie and counterchange of good & bad successe in the warres betwixt King Henry the sixth and King Edward the fourth.

5. (*counter-change*.) A change which is the counterpart of another.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 27. (1822) I. 214 She therefore wrought a counter-change in the appearance of Procris.

**Counterchange** (kau'ntəʃtʃeɪndʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *contrechanger* (16th c.) = It. *contracambiare* (Florio): see COUNTER- 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To exchange against or for another. 1598 FLORIO, *Contracambiare*, to counterchange. 1603 — *Montaigne* I. xxxviii. (1632) 120 Who doth not willingly chop and counterchange his health, his ease, yen, and his life for glorie? 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 28 (T.) Then shall agrandiz'd love confess..That hearts can easily counter-change'd be.

2. To change to the opposite (position, state, or quality); to cause to exchange places, qualities, etc.; to transpose.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Counterchange*, to change againe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 You shall see the Stone to Counterchange its Situation, and those equatorial parts of the Magnet, which before respected the East, shall now wheel about, and fix themselves in the West. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 154 When they are counterchanged the Renter becomes an Hypocrite, and the Hypocrite an able Renter.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To change places or parts. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 65 The contracting sovereigns counterchanged; Charles swore in Deutsch, Louis in Roman.

3. *Her.* To interchange or reverse the tinctures; to give (a charge) the same tinctures as the field (when this is of two tinctures), but reversed; so that e.g. colour comes upon metal, and metal upon colour. See COUNTERCHANGED.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 9. (ed. 3) 194 William counter-changes the tinctures. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 82 When a Roundle is counterchanged, it loses its distinctive name.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To interchange, to chequer. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 54 Her Ivory Neck Rubies and Saphirs counter-chang'd in check. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 32 Counterchanging harsh and mild consonances. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nis.* 84 A sudden splendour..counterchanged The level lake with diamond-plots Of dark and bright. 1850 — *In Mem.* lxxxix. 1 Witch-elms that counterchange the floor Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright. 1864 *Realist* 22 June 7 The cognate Teutons, who counterchange the debatable border between Denmark and Germany.

† **Counterchangeable**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to or characterized by counter-change, reciprocation, alternation, or transposition. Hence **Counterchangeableness**, **Counterchangeably** *adv.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 172 And counterchangeably write in the Argent, Ater, and in the Sables, Albys. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 69 Subject to the..mutability of the world, counterchangeableness of times, and inconstancy of people. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. *Roll Battle Abbey* 171 Then England and France may be said to have born counterchangeably each others Natives. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 4 The Empalement..consisting of several pieces; yet those in divers Rounds, and all with a counterchangeable respect to each other.

**Counterchanged** (kau'ntəʃtʃeɪndʒd), *phl. a.* Also 6 *counter-*, *contre-*. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

*Her.* Of a charge (on a field of two tinctures): Having the tinctures of the field reversed; transmuted.

c1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 132 in *O. Eliz. Acad.* etc. 38 The xij copy conter changit. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 29 b, Sable and Argent parted per Fesse Nebule, two Faucons volante, and a Greyhounde cursante, counter-changed of the feldes. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Princes of Wales..bear, quarterly, gules and or, four Lions passant guardant counter-changed. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 182.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1648 = chequered).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, 'Life is the Bodies Light', 3 Those counter-changed tabbies in the ayre, The sun once set, all of one colour are. 1861 NEALE *Notes Eccl.* 128 A dress of red or green moreen..open in front, bound round the neck and arms with counter-changed green or red cloth.

**Counterchanging**, *phl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERCHANGE; *spec. in Her.* (see prec.).

1586 FERNER *Blas. Gentrie* II. 105 An impaling of the armes of this lady with the Kings, with a counterchanging of them, by the fesse or vmbilique point of the sheeld. 1620 GUILLM *Heraldry* v. II. (1660) 365 Counterchanging or Transmutation is an intermixture of severall Metalls or colours both in field and charge occasioned by the opposition of some one or more lines of partition. 1881 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 531/3 We know no other [instance] where double counterchanging has been effected.

**Counterchange** (kau'ntəʃtʃeɪndʒ), *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A charge brought in opposition to another, or against the accuser.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-charge*, a Charge brought against an Accuser. 1721 in BAILEY. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 129 Now comes the accused, with defence and countercharge. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* iv. 135 note, The idleness of such charges may be measured by the counterchange of Celsus.

**Countercharge** (kau'ntəʃtʃeɪndʒ), *v.* [COUNTER- 1, after F. *contrecharger* (in Colgr.)] *trans.*

a. To bring a charge against (an accuser). † b. To oppose with a contrary charge or injunction (*obs.*).

c. To charge contrariwise.

1611 CORGER, *Countercharger*, to countercharge; to interchange burthens, or accusations. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Con. temp.* O. T. xxi. viii. If a Persian law might not be reversed, yet it might be countercharged. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* III. 183 Interested..in the passing topics of the hour..no less than in the larger concerns that countercharge our lives.

**Countercharm**, **counter-charm**, *sb.* [COUNTER- 10a, 3.] Anything that counteracts, or neutralizes the influence of, a charm; a counter-acting or opposing charm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 609 A collar of Ambre beads worne about the neck of yong infants, is..a countercharme for witchcraft and sorcerie. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 463 Now touch'd by counter-charms, they change againe, And stand majestic, and recall'd to men. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 336 Drawing blood..as the most powerful counter-charm.

Fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. xv. 254 My grief's too great for smiling eyes To cure, or counter-charms to exorcise. 1725 SWIFT *Poems, Want of Silver*, But, to this parchment let the Drapier Oppose his counter-charm of paper. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 45 In whose love he finds the counter-charm of his wandering life.

**Countercharm** (kau'ntəʃtʃeɪm), *v.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To counteract or neutralize the influence or effect of (a charm or spell); to affect with an opposing charm.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIII. xxx. 278 Then you may seeme to countercharme it [a hat] and redeliver it, to his satisfaction. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. xxv. 182 I countercharm thy spells. 1687 COTTON *Ode to Hope* (T.), Seducing Hope..I now can countercharm thy spell.

**Countercheck**, **counter-check** (kau'ntəʃtʃek), *sb.* [COUNTER- 3, 2.]

† 1. A 'check', rebuke, or reproof in reply to or return for another. *Obs.*

1559 *Primer in Prio. Prayers* (1851) 47, I became as a man not hearing, and having no countercheck in his mouth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 84 If againe, it was not well cut, he wold say, I lie: this is call'd the counter-checke quarrelsome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-check*, a Censure made upon a Reprover.

2. A check that opposes or arrests the course of anything.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 224 Whopainefully..Haue brought a counter-check before your gates. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxvii. (1739) 168 These Inquests..soon met with a countercheck from the Law. 1749 F. SMITH *Foy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* II. 85 Suddenly there came a violent countercheck of Tide from the South West. 1816 KIRBY & SE. *Entanmol.* (1843) I. 222 The evil that we suffer is often a countercheck which restrains us from greater evil. 1832 LYTON *Eugene A.* I. vii. There is no counter-check to his emotions.

3. A check that operates against or controls a check.

1832 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* II. 133 The checks and counter-checks which nature has appointed to preserve the balance of power amongst species. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 300 Many things perplex, With motions, checks, and counter-checks. 1892 *Standard* 15 June 5/2 There ought to have been check and counter check, and the laches even of a responsible person would have been atoned for by the vigilance of others.

**Countercheck** (kau'ntəʃtʃek), *v.* Also **counter-check**, (*7 counter-check*). [COUNTER- 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To 'check', rebuke, or reprove either



in reply to a rebuke or taunt, or as an expression of opposition. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1206/1 Hymineus denieth his good will... notwithstanding Diana hath so counter-checked him therefore, as he shall hereafter be at your commendament. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 66 Hee tooke the wall of the young noble man, which Serullius taking in disdain, countercheck with this frump. 1598 [see COUNTERCHECKING below].

2. To check or arrest by counteraction.

1590 LODGE *Enphues Gold. Leg. Ded.*, Every humorous passion countercheck with a storme. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Green in Conc.* (1878) 105 The course of a strong currant, countercheck by a barre of earth. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. 15 His Majesty... with his owne hand wrote to counter-checke his former Warrant. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 122 As if there were a secret opposition in fate... to... counter-check all our devices and proposals. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 357 All the tendencies of her condition are checked and counterchecked.

Hence Counterchecking *ppl. a.*

1598 MUCADORUS *Introd. in Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 203 Post hence thyself, thou counterchecking trull.

Counterchecky, *a. Her.* = COUNTERCOMPANY.

1611 FLORIO, *Contraccacato*, counterponie or countercheekie in armorie.

Countercheer, *etc.*: see COUNTER-.

Counterchevroned, Counterchevrony, *a. Her.* [COUNTER-14d; cf. F. *contrechevronné* (*contrechevronné*, 14th c. in Godefroy).] Of a shield: Chevronry and divided pale-wise, the half chevrons being of alternate tinctures.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Chevron*, A coat is said to be chevroned, when it is filled with an equal number of chevrons, of colour and metal. *Counterchevroned*, is when it is so divided, as that colour is opposed to metal, and *vice versa*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Chevroned*, a shield *Chevronny*, or parted by some line of partition. 1830 ROSSON *Brit. Herald III*, *Counterchevronny*.

Counter-Christ, Antichrist: see COUNTER-10.

† Countercipher, *sb.* [ad. F. *contrechifre* (Cotgr.) = It. *contracifera*, Sp. *contracifra*: see COUNTER-8.] A cipher that answers to and explains another; the key to a cipher.

1598 FLORIO, *Contracifera*, a countercipher, a cipher that doth answer another. 1611 COTGR., *Contrechifre*, a counter-cipher; a note explanatory of particular cyphers. 1651 *Life Feather Serp* (1656) 70 Where in a secret Cabinet there were Letters found... with Cyphers and Counter-ciphers.

So † Countercipher *v.* [ad. obs. F. *contrechifre* 'to answer cyphers with cyphers'; also, to expound cyphers' (Cotgr.), It. *contracifera* (Florio).] 1611 FLORIO, *Contracifera*, to countercipher.

Countercite, *v. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To cite in opposition or to the contrary.

1630 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. xiv. Either therefore let him neuer cite St. Austin against vs in this point, or else wee must be forced to countercite him once more.

Counterclaim, counterclaim, *sb.* [COUNTER-3.] A claim set up against another; a claim set up by the defendant in a suit.

1876 *County Court Rules* Order xxxvi. r. 15 a, Where a counter-claimant fails to establish his counterclaim, he may be ordered to pay... costs. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains Digest* 491 A debtor sued by him was entitled to deduction of all counter claims of whatever sort.

Counterclaim, counterclaim, *v.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To claim as against a prior claim, or against the plaintiff; *absol.* to put in a counter-claim.

1881 *Times* 23 July 6/4 The defendant... counter-claimed for a false and fraudulent misrepresentation by the plaintiff. 1884 *Law Times* 2 Apr. 427/2 The defendant pleaded payment, and counter-claimed the sum of £416 14s. 7d. 1892 *Standard* 15 June 2/5 The Defendant counterclaimed for the return of certain papers.

Counterclaimant, [f. prec. and CLAIM-ANT.] One who sets up a counter-claim.

1876 [see COUNTERCLAIM *sb.*] 1883 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times* Rep. XLIX. 380/r, I am not quite sure whether... a counter-claimant before the decree is not an actor to some extent.

† Counterclift, *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-6 b.] = COUNTERFISSURE.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxii. 159 A fracture... much distant from the wounded part, is called... Contrafissura, a counterclift.

Counter-clockwise, *a. and adv.* [COUNTER *prep.* + CLOCK + WISE.] In a direction counter to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

1888 [see CLOCKWISE *s. v.* CLOCK *sb.* 11.] 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Blum. Astron.* § 24, 16 All the stars appear to move in concentric circles around a point near the Pole-star, revolving counter-clockwise as we look towards the north.

Counter-clout, [COUNTER + CLOUT-NAIL.] A nail with a large head flat above like a clout-nail but bevelled below so as to be counter-sunk in an iron plate, etc.

1899 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 11/2, 3,000 different kinds of nails... such as clasp, clout, counter-clout [etc.].

Countercoined, *ppl. a. Her.* ? *Obs.* [tr. med. L. *contraconatus*; cf. COUNTER-14 d., COIN *sb.* 2 and COINED *ppl. a.* 1.] Said of a field: Consisting of gyrons of alternate tinctures, the 'coins' or apices of which meet in the centre of the shield.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 212 Those blazonners... which would have the Earle of March his coat to be countercoined, which cannot be. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1660) 363

Coats consisting of Gyronnes are of old Blazoners termed counter-coined, for that the Coynes or corners of their contrary or different colours do all meet in the center of the Shield.

Counter-coloured, *ppl. a. Her.* [COUNTER-14 d.] Having the opposite parts of different tinctures; counterchanged.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 b, This chevron [reversed] may be borne frettie with an other, and the same counter-coloured. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 202 You sayd euen how that coates counter-coloured be good and auncient armorie. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Contre-bend*.

So Countercolouring *vbl. sb.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 203 Of the signification of counter colouring.

Counter-command: see COUNTER-3.

† Counter-companion, *Obs.*—1. [COUNTER-8.] He against whom one is matched in contest. (In Grafton *counter-panion*).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, For though my horse fayled me, surely I will not fayle my countercompanions. [1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 Counter-panion.]

Counter-competition, -complaint, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† Counter-compone, *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER-14.] = next.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 40 In cheife d'Or and Sable countercompone. Thys cheife is... of two Tractes onely, therefore in no wise maye bee called Checke. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. (1611) 18 A bordure counter-compone, Or, and Gules [i. e.] compounded of these two colours counterly placed. 1727 BRADLEY *Fenn. Dict.* s. v.

Counter-company (kountakompāni), *a. Her.* Also -compone, -ee. [a. F. *contre-compone*: see COUNTER-14.] Composed of two conjoined rows of squares of alternate tinctures.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1659) 19/1 Note that Counter-company consisteth evermore of two Tracts only, and no more. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Counter Compone*, *Counter Company*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 460 A fesse counter-componee or and sa. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 67 If there be two Tracts, it is then said to be Counter-Company; if more than two, Cheque.

Counter-condemnation, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† Counter-copy, *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-8.] A copy which is the counterpart of another.

1715 tr. *Paucaulius Rerum Mem.* II. xiv. 365 A way of writing, which he thought to be impossible to be understood, unless a Man had had a Counter-Copy of it.

Counter-couchant, -coursant, *Her.*: see COUNTER-14.

Counter-coupe (-kupe), *Fencing.* [ad. F. *contre-coupé*.] A riposte made by means of a coupe.

1895 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 62 Simulate disengagement into tierce and make a coupe, just at the end of the other's parry, into tierce (this might be called counter-coupe).

† Counter-course, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER-6.] A course that runs counter to another or to the proper course.

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* l. 303 Why should you runne an Idle counter-course Thwart to the path of fashion? 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Pref., To turn men back more willingly from this Counter-course.

† Counter-course, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] 1. *trans.* To treat with an opposite course or a return course (of meat).

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* 2 His heauie friends... haue coursed him with messes somewhat hoat of the spice. 2. *intr.* To course or run in opposite directions. Hence Counter-coursing *ppl. a.*

1657 T. HAAR in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Pa. cxix. 113 The intermeddling, countercoursing thoughts.

† Countercozen, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To cozen or cheat in return.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xx. (1632) 43 Such as know their members docile and tractable by nature, let them endeavour to countercozen their fantasie.

Counter-craft, -cry, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Countercross, *v. rare.* [COUNTER-1.] To cross in contrary directions.

1611 COTGR., *Contratransant*, Countercrossing, countertrauersing. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 470 The river mouth was broad and black, With currents countercrossed.

† Counter-cross, *adv. Obs.* [f. COUNTER *adv.* + CROSS.] In a cross and contrary direction.

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 74 Such run counter-cross to diuine commands. 1675 — *Gold. Key* libd. V. 24 This opinion... runs counter-cross to all those thirteen arguments. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Encounter Counter-marchers, and they'll soon Run Counter-Cross into confusion.

† Countercuff, *Obs.* [COUNTER-3.] A cuff or blow given in return, or to parry another.

1589 (title), A Countercuffe given to Martin Junior by the venturous, hardie, and renowned Pasquill of Englande Cavaliero. 1622 BOYS *Wks.* 236 For Christ doth urge most, it is written, whereas the Pope by way of countercuffe, as Antichrist... maintaineth ordinances unwritten. 1704 E. WARD *Dissent. Hypocr.* 3 His lofty Hymn to th' Wooden-Ruff, Was to the Law a Counter-Cuff.

† Counter-cunning, *Obs.* [COUNTER-3 + CUNNING.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Contrefusse*, counter-cunning, deceiving of the deceiver. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-cunning*, Subtily us'd by the aduerser Party. 1721 in BAILEY.

† Countercurrance. *Obs. rare*—1. [See next and -ENG. Cf. *concurrence*, *concurrent*.] A running counter.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 32 By way of a countercurrance and resistance.

Counter-current, *sb.* [f. COUNTER-3, 6. Cf. F. *contre-courant* *sb.*] An opposite current.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 122 They suppos'd one current upon the surface... and under it at a certain depth a counter-current. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 29 The great counter-current, which in the North Atlantic borders the Gulf Stream. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 127 Currents and counter-currents eddied... in her mind.

Countercurrent, *a.* [Cf. prec.] Running counter or opposite. Also = COUNTER-COURANT.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 281 Sometimes their course is directly opposite, or counter-current. 1830 ROSSON *Brit. Herald III*, Gloss., *Counter-current*, running in contrary directions.

Counter-dance, -dash, -declaration, -decree: see COUNTER-.

Counter-debriused, *a. Her.*: see DEBRUISED.

Counter-deed, *Law.* [COUNTER-3: cf. F. *contre-lettre*, in this sense.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-deed*, a secret writing, or a private act, either before a notary, or under a privy-seal; which destroys, changes, annuls, or alters, some more solemn and public act. Counter-deeds are rather tolerated than permitted. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Counter-defender, -demand, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-diapason. *Mus.* [COUNTER-12.] An organ-stop an octave lower in pitch than the ordinary diapason.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 94 Large organs have sometimes, in the great organ, both a diapason eight feet and one sixteen feet, the latter being then called double-diapason, or counter-diapason.

Counter-die, [COUNTER-8.] The upper die of a stamping apparatus, which has hollows answering to the relief parts of the die. In mod. Dicts.

Counter-diffulty, -dig, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counterdike, [COUNTER-8 b.] A second or reserve dike within or behind the dike of a river (as in the Netherlands), which limits the area of floods caused by the bursting of the river-dike.

1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 401 The confederates at Lillo could, by opening the dyke of the Scheld, lay all the ground under water between Lillo and the counterdyke, while the besieged could, with the same facility, introduce the river into that part of the plain which lies between the counterdyke and Antwerp.

Counter-disengage, *v. Fencing.* [ad. F. *contre-dégager* to disengage at the same time as the adversary.] To disengage and make a thrust or lunge as the adversary changes the engagement.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 49 To counter-disengage on a change from quarte to tierce. *Ibid.* 62 § 4.

Hence Counter-disengage, -ment *sbs.*, the action of doing this; a disengagement on, or rather anticipating, the adversary's disengagement. Also b. A riposte made by means of a disengagement.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 49 A disengage is made by quitting one line for another. A counter-disengage, on the contrary, is made in the same line; the movement, though similar in appearance, is in fact reversed. *Ibid.* ii. 48 Simple attacks are those which are preceded by no feint. There are four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupe, and the counter-disengagement.

† Counterdistinct, *a. Obs.* [app. after It. *contradistincto* (Florio 1598): see CONTRADISTINGUISH.] = CONTRADISTINCT.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 14 The Essential Notion of a Spirit... is immediately counterdistinct to Matter. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 224 The... Divine Love, which is counterdistinct to Lust and Wantonness.

† Counterdistinction, *Obs.* = CONTRADISTINCTION.

1611 FLORIO, *Contradistinctio*, a counterdistinction. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. iii. (1712) 13, I say fully and absolutely Perfect, in counterdistinction to such Perfection as is not full and absolute. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* vi. 227 By Many we do not understand a certain number in counter-distinction to All.

† Counterdistinguish, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] = CONTRADISTINGUISH. Hence Counterdistinguished *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contradistinguer*, to distinguish against, to counterdistinguish. 1648 T. WHITE *Swank Boloni.* Pit 35 It [stony ground] is counterdistinguished to good ground. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 148 Counterdistinguishing it unto the Idiotismus Francicus. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffer's Amphit.* 172 The counterdistinguished Letters are wanting in the Stone, and I have supplied them.

† Counter-divide, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1.] = CONTRADIVIDE.

1608 BR. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 The counterdivided members of this diuision.

Counter-doctrine, -dogmatism, etc.: see COUNTER-.

Counter-drain, [COUNTER-8.] (See quot.) 1842-76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Counter Drain*, a drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting the soakage water by the side of the canal or embankment to a culvert or arched drain under the canal, by which it is conveyed to a lower level.

† **Counter-draw**, *v.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-drawing*, in painting, &c., the copying a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter. Sometimes they counter-draw on glass. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1735 in *Dict. Polygraph.*

† **Counterdrift**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-2.] A plan, plot, or scheme in opposition.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 372 Edward youngest but Suruior Sonne of the aforesaid Egeld: whom Normandie had. vnto nowe, mauer whatsoeuer counterdrifts, secured.

† **Counterdrift**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To plan, plot, or contrive (anything) in opposition.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 374 Whatsoeuer hath been at any time counterdrifted, a true title in a knowne descent hath euermore proued a preuailing Argument.

† **Counterdweller**, *Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-6.] A dweller on the opposite side; one who lives on the same meridian and in the same latitude, but on the opposite side of the equator.

1551 RECORDE *Cant. Knowl.* (1556) 95 Antichones or Counterdwellers, haue like times of the day, but not of the year.

† **Counter-earth**, [COUNTER-8:] a transl. of Gr. *ἀντίχθον*, f. *ἀντί* over against, opposite + *χθών* the earth.] An opposite or secondary Earth, in the Pythagorean system: cf. ANTICHTHON.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 52 They asserted that there was an *antichthon*, or counter-earth. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 1. 13 [see ANTICHTHON]. 1881 S. F. ALLEYNE tr. *Zeller's Pre-Socratic Philos.* I. 450 The earth always turns the same side to the counter-earth and the central fire.

† **Counter-element**, [COUNTER-6, 9.] An opposite element. So **Counter-elemental** *a.*

1847 G. S. FABER *Sac. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 211 The Virginity of the 144,000 Saints is the counter-element to the Unchastity of the Great Harlot. *Ibid.* III. 208 The name Jehovah . . . is designedly antithetical or (in the language of Mr. Mede) counter-elemental to the Name Apocatas.

† **Counter-embattled**, *pp. a.* *Her.* [COUNTER-14.] Said of an ordinary: Embattled on opposite sides.

1863 BOUTELL *Man. Heraldry* 77 *Brettesse*, counter-embattled, having Battlements facing both ways. 1882 CUSANS *Her. iv.* (ed. 3) 64 When a Fess, Bend, or Chevron, is bounded on each side by the lines embattled, potent, or ragulé, it must be blazoned as *Embattled-counter-embattled*, or *Potent-counter-potent*, as the case may be.

† **Counter-embowed**, *Her.*: see COUNTER-14.

† **Counter-enamel**, *sb.* [COUNTER-6:] after *F. contre-émail*.] The enamel of the reverse or lower side of an enamelled plate.

Hence **Counter-enamel**, *v.* [cf. *F. contre-émailler*.] to enamel on the back as well as the front.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 272 When the plate is not to be counter-enamelled, it should be charged with less enamel, as, when exposed to heat, the enamel draws up the gold to itself, and makes the piece convex.

† **Counter-energy**, *engine*, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counterer** (kaun'terər). *Boxing*. [f. COUNTER *v.* 1 § 5 + -ER.] One who counters.

1889 *Badminton Libr.*, *Boxing* 166 The answer to this cross-counter is to deliver the right at the face of the counterer.

† **Counter-ermine**, *Her.* [COUNTER-14:] cf. *F. contre-hermine*.] The reverse of ermine; = ERMINES.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-ermine*. See the article *Ermines*. [s. *v. Ermines*.] The French . . . have no such term; but call this black powdered with white, *contre-ermine*; as denoting the counter, or reverse of ermine.]

† **Counter-escaloped** = COUNTER-SCALLOPED.

† **Counter-espalier**, *Obs.* Also *contr' espalier* (e), *contrespalier*, *contra-espalier*. [ad. *F. contre-espalier*; see COUNTER-6, 8 and ESPALIER.] A lower espalier parallel to an ordinary espalier or to a fruit wall.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1655) 14 The counter espalier, is a hedge which forms all the walks and allies of the garden. 1675 in *Phil. Trans.* X. 373 Such fruit as agrees best for Contrespalliers, or hedge-rows over against the walled fruit. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Contra-espalier*. 1731- (vol. II.) *Contr' espalier*.

† **Counter-evidence**, [COUNTER-3.] Evidence tending to refute or rebut other evidence.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scep. Sci.* x. 54 Sense it self detects its more palpable deccits by a Counter-evidence. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 89. 1885 Sir E. Fry in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 294 The finding was evidence, and as no counter-evidence was produced was therefore conclusive.

† **Counter-excitement**, *-exercise*, *-explanation*, *-espostulation*, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-exposition**, *Mus.* [COUNTER-3.] (See quot.)

1859 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xxiii. 180 The counter-exposition is merely a kind of reflex of the exposition, produced by allowing the answer to lead, followed by the subject. . . It only implies that the subject and answer change places.

† **Counter-extension**, *Surg.* [COUNTER-6:] cf. *F. contre-extension*.] 'The pulling or holding of the upper part of a broken limb, or of a dislocated joint, towards the trunk, while extension is

being employed with the lower part' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860); see EXTENSION 1 b.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 303 By extension and counter-extension by jack towels or sheets.

So **Counter-extend** *v.*, *-ing* *vb. sb.*

1656 [J. SERJEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 34 Bodies would not be counter-extended with such a Magnitude. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Counter-extension Apparatus*. It consists of . . . a counter-extending band attached to the bed-head.

† **Counterface**, *v.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To face in opposition.

1721 CIBBER *Double Gallant* II, Sure she has a mind to counterface me, and not know me too.

† **Counter-faced**, *Her.* = COUNTER-FESSED.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.

† **Counter-fact**, *-fallacy*, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counterfacte**, *-ly*, *obs. var.* COUNTERFEIT, -LY.

† **Counterfacture**, *Obs. rare*—1. Alteration of COUNTERFEITURE, after *L. factiura*.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 Money . . . imbasied by Counterfacture, Clipping, Washing, &c.

† **Counterfaissane**, *var.* COUNTERFEISANCE, *Obs.* **Counterfait** (e), *-faict*, *-fate*, *-fayte*, *-fect*, etc., *obs. ff.* COUNTERFEIT.

† **Counter-faller**, *Spinning*. [COUNTER-8 + FALLER.] In a cotton-spinning machine or mule, a wire which passes beneath the yarns, when pressed down by the faller-wire, so as to keep the tension uniform. Also *attrib.*

1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 156 There is another regulating wire called the counterfaller. *Ibid.* 186 On the counter-faller shaft (of a mule) are several segments. 1866 PLATT in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engineers* 28 The working of the two faller wires, a second or counter-faller having now been added underneath the threads, which was lifted up for the purpose of taking up the slack in the threads after the backing-off. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396½ To keep the yarn at a uniform degree of tension whilst winding . . . was one of the most difficult problems . . . This is now . . . done by the 'counter-faller'.

† **Counter-fashion**, *a.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-10.] That goes against the fashion; anti-fashion.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i. This counter-fashion brother of mine, who hates a vest as much as a surplice.

† **Counterfayture**, *bad obs.* f. COUNTERFEITER.

† **Counter-feed**, *v.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To feed in return.

1659 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 231 Since you maintain His table, he should counter-feed your brain.

† **Counterfeisance**, *Obs.* Also *6-fesaunce*, *7-fes-*, *-fais-*, *-faysance*. [ad. *F. contrefeisance*, f. *contrefeisant*, pr. pple. of *contrefaire* to counterfeit; see next and -ANCE.] The action of counterfeiting; deceit, dissimulation, fraud, imposture.

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. viii. 49 Duessa, when her borrowed light is laid away, and counterfeisance knowne. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 284 All was hypocricie and counterfeisance. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 19 What tricking and counterfeisance to delude the sense. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. (1868) 279½ He scorns that such base counterfeisance should be found in his followers.

† **Counterfeit** (kaun'tarəfīt, -fīt), *a.* (*pa. pple.*) and *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *countrefet* (e), 4 *-feet*, 5 *-fayt* (e), 6 *-feiot*; 4-5 *countrefet* (e), 5-6 *-fayt* (e), *-faioit*, *-fait*; 6 *Sc. countrefait*; 5 *contrefiet*, 6 *counterfeit*, etc.; 5-7 *cownter-*, *countir-*, *countyr-* (e), etc.; 4-7 *counterfet*, *-fete*, *-feet*, 5-6 *fett* (e), 5-7 *-feyt* (e), *-fayt* (e), *-faioit* (e), *-faioit*, 6 *-feioit*, *-feot* (e), *-feight*, etc., 6-7 *-feait*, etc., 7 *-fitte*, 6 *-feitt*.

[a. OF. *contrefet*, *-fait*, *pa. pple.* of *contre-faire* = Fr. *contrafer*, Cat. *contrafer*, It. *contraffare*, f. L. type *contra-facere* to make in opposition or

factio, hence, in opposing imitation. (*Contra-factio*, setting in opposition or contrast, occurs in Cassiodorus, and the verb in med.L.). In Fr., from the 14th c., often spelt *-faict* after L., whence in Eng. in 15-16th c. *-faict*, *-fiet*.]

† **A.** as *pa. pple.* *Obs.*

† **1.** Made in imitation of that which is genuine; imitated, forged: see the verb. *Obs.*

[1592 BRITTON I. v. § 14 Deners counterfetz a nostre monce.] c 1586 [see COUNTERFEIT *v.* 1 b]. 1593 GOWER *Conf. I.* 122 This letter . . . Was counterfet in such a wise, That no man shulde it apperceive. 1598 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 803 Many well counterfet Jewels, make the true mistrusted. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 69 That it was counterfeit by some young counterfeit.

† **2.** Made to a pattern; fashioned, wrought. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 23 A basyn and an ever of laten counterfet therto. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. xvii, They shyppe boate curiously counterfayte. a 1547 SURREY *Enaid* iv. 687 The water counterfet Like unto blacke Avernus lake.

† **3.** Transformed in appearance, disguised. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 120 She loked a longe the halle, Where she saw her sonnes thus countrefayte, whyche she knewe not. *Ibid.* xiv. 315 He . . . dysguysed himself wonderfully . . . And whan he was thus torned and countrefayte, etc.

† **4.** Represented by a picture or image. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 245 For nothing can be kindly counterfeit or represented in his absence, but by great discretion.

**B. adj.**

1. Of material things or substances: Made in imitation of something else, 'imitation', not genuine; made of inferior or base materials; spurious, sham, base (*esp.* of coin).

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. xvii. 99 If he be not but countrefet goold. 1530 PALSCER, 209/a Counterfayt heer, *per-revequa*. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 144 b, Counterfet money in stede of good. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. iv. (1675) 194 A Bait, which . . . proves but a counterfet Fly. 1666 *Ferry's Diary* (1879) III. 497 A frame . . . of counterfeite tortoise shell. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 12 The Palace, which without these Counterfeit Pillars would be beautiful in its kind. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xvi. 32 Of . . . that paste, . . . they make counterfet jewels. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 107 It is difficult to make any counterfet gold or silver.

b. Of writings: Forged, not genuine, spurious.

1593 GOWER *Conf. I.* 124 This letter countrefete The messenger . . . bare. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/1 Knowe which wer the verye true scripture of God, and which wer scriptures countrefet. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 123/a Panetius believes them to be his own, not counterfeit. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxx. 224 To distinguish those that are truly ancient and genuine from such as are counterfeit. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* II. 21 To discern between the honest record and the counterfeit one.

† **c.** Fashioned, made after a pattern. *Obs.*

1463 *Act 3 Edw. IV.* c. 4 Countrefeit basyns, ewers, hattes, brushes, etc.

2. Of things immaterial: Pretended, feigned, false, sham.

1593 GOWER *Conf. I.* 70 With a contrefet simplesse, Which hid was in a fals colour. 1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 1389 That counterfet church standeth al by mennys tradycyons. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Protophyes* II. xxvi. (1640) 17 This painted and counterfeit goodness. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 39 ¶ These Counterfeit Terrors often grow . . . to be Real. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 3) I. xiv. 205, I also warn you against a counterfeit earnestness.

Comb. 1538 *Beggars' Pettit. in Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 151 Counterfeit-holy, and idle beggars, and vagabonds.

† **b.** Disguised. *Obs.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v, This counterfeit hand of my pretence is not very legible.

3. Of persons: a. That pretends or is falsely represented to be (what is denoted by the noun); sham, pretended.

1530 PALSCER, 209/a Counterfayt gentylman, *gentillatre*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 229 This counterfeight Herault. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 33 Perkyun Werbeck, a counterfeick Prince. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 117 I see, envie and despair, which marred his borrow'd visage, and betrayd Him counterfet, if any eye beheld. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 420 The counterfeit and the worthless Poor do a world of mischief to the cause of beneficence.

† **b.** Pretending to be what he is not; false, deceitful. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 181 He is some counterfeyt variet. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 18 A craftie, close, and counterfet fellow. 1603 JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 244 III. 80, I am also glaiide of the discoverie of yone litle counterfette Wenche. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VI. § 22 Fabulous or counterfeit writers.

† **4.** Misshapen, deformed. *Obs.* [After *F. contrefait*; cf. COUNTERFEITED 2.]

c 1450 *Martin* xxxii. 635 A dwelf, the moste contrefet and foulest that eny hadde seen. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422/a Hir ii handes were styffe and contrefayte. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 54 Harts beare their heads in diuers sortes and manners, some well growne . . . some other counterfeit.

† **5.** Imitated or represented in a picture or image (or *transf.* in writing or literary art); portrayed.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 246 This kinde of representation is called the Counterfait countenance. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 54 Look heere, vpon this Picture, and on this, The counterfet presentment of two Brothers. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x, To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon flesh-tint.

**C. sb.**

1. A false or spurious imitation.

a. of material things or substances.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 150 Men counterfeten hem [diamonds] often of cristalle. . . But . . . theise contrefetes ben not so harde. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 540 Neuer call a true peece of Gold a Counterfeit. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 17 They have no Beards but counterfeit. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. David* II. viii. (1840) 289 Every coin has its counterfeit, every art its pretender. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 353, I cannot be sure that it is an apple. It may be only a wax counterfeit.

b. of things abstract or immaterial.

1599 SHAKS. *Much. Ado* II. iii. 109 Counterfeit? There was neuer counterfeit of passion came so neere the life of passion as she discovers it. 1649 MILTON *Edon.* Pref. Els Justice. . . were not Justice, but a fals counterfeit of that impartial and Godlike vertue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 One who does not value real glory, will not value its counterfeit.

c. A writing, etc. that is not genuine; a forgery. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 322 Though for the same also Origines be cited: yet certain it is, that that Origines is a counterfeit. 1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 109 Citing (besides some of his owne counterfayts, . . .) a saying of S. Chrysostome. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, He has the original deed. . . the others are counterfeit.

† **2.** One who imitates another for whom he passes himself off; a pretender, an impostor. *Obs.* 1574 tr. *Martian's Apocalips* 30 Of which Epistles . . . the fifth and seventh are directed to the counterfeiters and hypocrites. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funn. Mon.* 232 The two counterfeiters, Lambert, and Perkin Warbeck. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 88 Narses met him; and upon speech

with him, found him a counterfeit. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) l. 1. 36 The specious Pretences of Counterfeits and Impostors. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 86 The persons who could best detect the Counterfeit, if he [Perkin Warbeck] had been one.

† b. = COUNTERFEITER I. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SYLVESTER *De Barts* II. iii. *Vocation* 1326 To boyt to dwell some cunning counterfeit That with false stamp some Princes Coyn hath beat.

† 3. An imitation or representation in painting, sculpture, etc.; an image, likeness, portrait. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 218 All þo þat ben maryed han a countrefete made lyche a mannes foot vpon here hedes. In tokene þat þei ben vnder mannes foot and vnder subieccioun. 1581 J. BELT *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 322 They never painted the resemblance or countrefaite of Gods countenance in table, or picture. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. 1.* III. ii. 115 What finde I here? Faire Portias counterfeit. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 39 An olde little counterfeit in brasse representing him being a child. 1620 T. MAY *Heir in Dodsley* (1780) VIII. 126 Wear it about 'em as lovers do their mistresses' counterfeit. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* l. 99 Making more lively Counterfeits of Nature in Wax. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xiv. Him, in whose prophetic counterfeit Preserved, the children... may see their father's face, Here to the very life pourtray'd.

b. fig. A copy. *arch.*

1589 GOLDING *De Moray* xiv. (1617) 210 In the outward man we haue a Counterfeit of the whole world. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 16 He looketh like the king. I neuer saw so liuely counterfeit Of Richard Cordelion, as in him. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* ix. 378 Entranced at such A counterfeit of his own filial love.

† 4. A deformed or misshapen person: cf. B. 4.

1557 NORTH *Gueuere's Diall* Pr. 73 b/2, I am lame, I am crooked, I am balde, I am a counterfeyte. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 177 He had Dwarfs, crookebacks, and other deformed counterfeits. to laugh at.

† 5. The action of counterfeiting. *Obs. rare.*

1834 tr. *Custine's Empire of Saar* III. 309 Such originality as they have lies in the gift of counterfeit.

**Counterfeit** (kau'ntsɛɪt, -ɪt), *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.; taken as ad. F. *contrefaire*.]

1. *trans.* To make an imitation of, imitate (with intent to deceive): a. an action, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 431 þus sal anticrist þan countrefete þe wordis of God. 1356 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b. By their enchauntementes... counterfeytinge the myracles of Moyses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 106 That false Worm, of whomsoever taught To counterfeit Mans voice. 1729 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 186 Colouring and Drawing... are as impossible to be Counterfeited as the Handling. 1865 DICKENS *Mud.* Pr. III. vi. Counterfeiting a sneeze.

b. a thing: To make a fraudulent imitation of, forge (e.g. coin, bank-notes, handwriting).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 648 (Earl MS.) Stolen were his letters pruely. And countrefet þey were subtilly. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Men counterfeten hem [diamonds] often of cristall. 1590 HAKLUYT *Pict. Virginia* Pref. (1888) If any seeke to counterfeit the my booke. 1604 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 88 If a man doe counterfeit the Kings money... this is treason. 1621 ELSING *Debat. Ho. Lords* (Camden) 95 The prisoners which counterfeyted my L. Staffordes hande and seale. 1737 BERKELEY *Lett. Wks.* 1871 IV. 249 That it be felony to counterfeit the notes of this bank. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 6 Two attempts to counterfeit St. Paul's epistles. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 378 He counterfeited the seal of Pausanias, [and] opened the letter entrusted to him. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 43 The coins... would become dirty and easily counterfeited. 1890 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vi. Continuing, and counterfeiting as long as he lives.

† c. To make spurious, adulterate. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* xvii. xli (1493) Saffron is somtyme counterfeyd wyth a thyng that lyght Croco magna... the superfuyte of spycery. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Insh.* II. (1586) 65 It [saffron] is craftily counterfeited by... adding thereto... lead to encrease the weight. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Chym.* i. xvi. (ed. 2) 267 Crystal Mineral is often counterfeited by mixing Rocks along with it during the fusion... This adulteration may be known, etc.

2. To make (anything) in fraudulent imitation of something else; to make or devise (something spurious) and pass it off as genuine; to forge.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 648 And counterfeted was ful subtilly Another lettre wrought ful synfully. 1393 [see COUNTERFEIT *fn.* *pp.* 13. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 The fyn bayme is more heuy twys, þan is the bayme þ' is sophistical and counterfeted. 1560 SHAKS. *Certain Reasons in Harl. MS.* (Malh.) II. 477 By continuing of the base monies, divers persons... have counterfeited. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 267 He lost a Ring of Gold... he conceals the loss, and counterfeits another like it of silver. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 399 She... counterfeited the Letter she gave me as from her Father. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 86 § 25 Every person who forges or counterfeits any certificate.

† 3. To put a false or deceiving appearance upon; to disguise, falsify. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 172 Reynawde... counterfayted this his langage, by cause the duke Naymes sholde not knowe hym. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 44 Men like players counterfeted and disguised. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatian's Theat. World* l. 36 He counterfeits his voice, so that you would think it some other bird. 1722 DE FOS *Moll Fl.* (1840) 324, I counterfeited my voice.

4. To put on (with intent to deceive) the appearance or semblance of; to feign, pretend, simulate.

a. with simple obj. (a feeling, quality, etc.). 1325 E. E. *Allit. Poems* B. 13 Bot if þay counterfete craftie... As be honest vt-wyth, and in-with alle fylbes, þen ar þay synful. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 250 Hee, counterfeytinge great expedition to fighte, slipped away unto his adversaries. 1608 B. HALL *Char. Virgines* & P. II. 76 The Hypocrite... counterfeits a smiling welcome. 1662 STILLINGSP. *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 1 To deter men... from

counterfeiting a Prophetic Spirit. 1753 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 120 ¶ 6 To counterfeit happiness which they do not feel. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* IV. ii. To counterfeit death. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 326 Signs of increasing prosperity... which could neither be counterfeited nor concealed.

† b. with obj. cl. or inf. *Obs.*

1534 CHAUCER *Trilivies* *Obs.* 154015 Counterfaying that truce was taken for the dayes, and not for the nyghtes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 110 b. False teachers... counterfeiting to preache my gospell. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 174 Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1647) 189 These Templars were loth King Lewis should come to Ptolemais, though they counterfeited he should be very welcome there.

† c. *refl.* with inf. or compl. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cille of God* 2 [They] counterfeited themselves to be the servants of Christ. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 218 David to save his life counterfeited himself mad. 1726 DE FOS *Hist. Devil* II. v. (1840) 231 Who counterfeited himself to be a devil.

† d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) with compl. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 124 The same man of sin counterfeiting protestant. 1649 — *Eikon*. I. (1851) 344 The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to counterfeit Religious.

† 5. To assume the character of (a person, etc.); to pretend to be; to pass oneself off as; to personate. *Obs.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 14/449 Bi him þat þou countrefetest. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II. 122 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 These abbotes and priours... ridden wid hawk and bound, and countrefeten knihtes. 1480 ROBT. *Devill* 33 He muste counterfeyt a fole in all manere. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Pettit* 483 Tenauntes not able to be lande lordes, and yet, after a sorte, they counterfayte landelordes. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.). To counterfeit and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered.

6. *intr.* To feign, make pretence, practise deceit.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1483, I am seke in earnest... Quod Pandarus, Thow shalt the beir playne, And hast the lesse neede to countrefete. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Ach.* iv. in Ashm. (1659) 48 They will counterfeit to beguile their Brother. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 122 Are you not mad indeed, or do you but counterfeit? 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 72 In this last scene of death, there is no more counterfeiting.

7. *trans.* To take, receive, or have the appearance of; to 'imitate', be an imitation of, simulate, resemble, be like. (Without implying deceit.)

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 555 More haf we serued... þen pyse þat wrohte not houre two, And þou dotz hem vus to counterfete. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 173 So as it ne may nat countrefeten it... ne ben euene lyke to it. 1592 WEST 1st *Pt. Synod.* § 32 Fe. These Contractes... in respect of labor to be taken... counterfeit Location and conduction. 1634 MILTON *Il Penseroso* 80 Where glowing embers through the room Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 113 A bridge, which, being built on both sides, counterfeiteth a continued street. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortunes* Poems 25 A golden ray... taught the gloom to counterfeit the day. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 166 Sleep counterfeited Death so well.

† 8. To imitate, copy: a. To follow the example of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1119 Wol 3e the childishe Ialous countrefete? c 1386 — *Nun's Pr. T.* 301 Now syngeth sire... Let se konne ye youre fader countrefete? a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1186, I may not countrefite Scipion in armes. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* iv. 16, I desyre you to counterfayte me. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Counterfeiting those that doe speake distinctly. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. (1664) 83 They... do apishly counterfeit, and resemble a Poet.

† b. To imitate or follow (conduct, action, manner, fashion). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 139 She... peyned hire to countrefete cheere Of Court and to beend establish of manere. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. li. 100 3e contrefeyt my reuth and pite eik. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate in Voadr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 132 Walde God thair wer als mony countrefait thair repentance as dois thair vice. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 105 Counterfeiting the maners of others.

† c. To make an imitation or copy of (a thing).

*Obs. exc.* as in l. b. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. xi. 133 Of alle maner craftus I con counterfeten heor tooles. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Insh.* II. (1586) 50 Som making earth in mould do counterfeite Brickwals. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Every part as artificially counterfeited as they can devise. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 519 Her complexion... neuer was for excellency equald, or could be counterfeited.

† d. To make or devise (a thing) in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 22 Thys onest craft of good masonry Wes... Y-counterfeyd of thys clerkys y-fere. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Plans. Kenilzo.* Who had likewise huge and monstrous Trumpettes counterfeted wherein they seemed to sound.

† 9. To represent by a picture, statue, or the like; to depict, delineate, portray. Also said of the picture, etc. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowntrefyten, *configuro, conformo*. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 It requirith an Appelles to have Alexander well counterfeited. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. i. 125 The pictures counterfeite men and women. 1660 BLOOMER (*title*), The booke of five columnes of architecture... Drawn and counterfeited after the right Symmetry and cunning measure of Free-Masons.

† b. To represent, portray, or reproduce in writing or by literary art. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 1241, I can not now well counterfeire Her wordes, but this was the grete Of her

answere. 1530 PALSGR. 17 Suche as writte farcis and counterfeit the vulgare speche.

† **Counterfeitable**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being counterfeited.

1676 MOLLOY *De Jure Maritimo* 286 (L.) Provided it be durable, not counterfeitable, and difficult to come by.

**Counterfeited**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Imitated, simulated, feigned, pretended, etc.: see the vb.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1376 *Hips. & Medea*. With thyne countrefetid peyne & wo. 1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 568/1 The false counterfayted churches of heretikes. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 106 This counterfeited soothsayer. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 32 He pulled forth a counterfeited pass. 1769 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 201 Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee At all his jokes. 1886 *Full Moll G.* 27 Apr. 14/1 A large quantity of counterfeited 20 cockee pieces.

† 2. Deformed, misshapen; of monstrous form; = COUNTERFEIT a. 4. *Obs.* [repr. F. *contrefait*.]

1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Pis ilke best... 200 y-counterfeted and dredoul. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434/4 Foure men counterfeted and lame in al their membris.

**Counterfeiter** (kau'ntsɛɪtɜː). Forms: see COUNTERFEIT; also with endings -ore, -6-7 -or, -our, (-ure). [a. F. *contrefaiteur*, f. *contrefaire* to COUNTERFEIT; cf. *bienfaiteur* benefactor. See -ER 2 3.]

1. One who makes fraudulent imitations (of coins, seals, documents, etc.); a forger; *spec.* a maker of counterfeit coins, a coiner.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Blanhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 A... counterfete of seles. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6. § 6 The counterfeiter of any coyne currant within this realme. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 184 Coyne which was corrupted by Counterfeitours. 1677 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 269 The counterfeiters of the exchequer bills. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 60 To baffle the skill of the counterfeiter.

2. One who imitates (a person or an action) with intent to deceive; a pretender, dissembler.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. iv. He cannot be a true seruer of God... but... a counterfeiter of Gods service. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* I. 16 Satan is in many thynges a counterfeiter of God. 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purg.* (1577) 170 That... shamelesse counterfeiter, that calleth him selfe... Bishop of Ierusalem. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 224 A counterfeiter and dissembler. 1611 COTGR., *Casari*, an hypocrite; a counterfeiter of, or dissembler in, religion. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Crit.* 185 To know whether a Picture be of. such a Master... The best Counterfeiter of Hands cannot do it so well as to deceive a good Connoisseur.

3. An imitator (with no sense of deceit).

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 1 Be ye counterfeters of God. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 232 b. No man hath se a better counterfaytor or player in any Comedie or Tragedie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. i. (Arb.) 20 A Poet... is both a maker and a counterfaytor. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 376 The counterfeiter have changed their dress.

**Counterfeiting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERFEIT, q.v.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* Cowntrefyten, *conformacio*. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 2 b. Those Scriptures, which vterly want all suspection of counterfeiting. 1697 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3265/1 The Persons concerned in the said Forgery and Counterfeiting. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 To render counterfeiting more difficult.

**Counterfeiting**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That counterfeits; see the verb.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 28 As if the Tragedie Were plaid in iest, by counterfetting Actors. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xxvi. By heart They all have got my counterfeiting part.

**Counterfeitly** (kau'ntsɛɪtli), *adv.* *Obs.* [f. COUNTERFEIT a. + -LY 2.] In a counterfeit manner; feignedly, pretendedly, deceitfully, falsely.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi. 5 In whose [Christ's] syghte nothing is acceptable, that is counterfaytely done. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 107, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeity. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pr. Epist. Parag.* *Mystic Div.* 59 Wisdom from above... without Hypocrisis... not acting and wale counterfeity. 1717 DE FOS *Mem. Ch. Scot.* 35 Counterfeity and lyngly to serve you.

**Counterfeitness** (kau'ntsɛɪtnəs), *f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being counterfeit.

1557 CHEKE *Lett. in Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) Pref. 5 Then doth our tung naturallice... vter her meaning, when she borroweth no counterfeitness of other tungen to attire her self withall. 1645 R. GARNER *Treat. Baptisme* 3 The first Touchstone... whereby the... counterfeitness of the same will be discovered.

† **Counterfeitress**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *contrefai(c)teresse*, f. *contrefaire* to see COUNTERFEITER and -ESS.] A female counterfeiter.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irish* in *Holinshed Chron.* VI. 19 Dame nature the counterfeitresse of the celestial workman.

† **Counterfeiture**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 counterfeiture, 6 counterfeiture, contreyfayture, 9 counterfeiture. [a. OF. *contrefaiture*, ad. L. type \**contrafactura*, f. *contrafacere*: see COUNTERFEIT *v.* and -URE.]

1. The action of counterfeiting; feigning, pretence, deceit; forgery.

c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II. 280 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 Al his counterfeiture is colour of sinne, and bost. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 514, I converted myself to the belief that they are forgeries by trying to find arguments for their counterfeiture.



b. quasi-conc. An imitation, counterfeit.  
 1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 97 A countrefeiture and resemblance of the true sacrifice.  
 2. Mis-shaping, deformity. [A French sense.]  
 c. 1500 *Melusine* 198 It was grete damage, whan eny countrefeiture was in the membres of suche noble men.  
 Counterfeiture, bad obs. f. COUNTERFEITER.  
 Counterfesa(u)nce, var. COUNTERFEISANCE.  
 Counter-fessed, ppl. a. Her. [COUNTER-14; cf. F. *contre-fa*, OF. *contrefaissid* (Godefroy).] Barry and divided pale-wise, the half bars being of alternate tinctures.  
 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. B.ii. a, Fretly is calde in armys whan the coutermure is counterfessid. 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend*.  
 Counter-fessy, a. Her. = prec.  
 Counterfet(e), -fett(e), obs. ff. COUNTERFEIT.  
 † Counter-figure. Obs. rare. [COUNTER-8; it answers to Gr. *ἀντίτυπος* image, ANTITYPE.] A figure or type corresponding to something else.  
 1561 *DAUS* tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 77 b. These thynges.. be not to be taken corporally, but spiritually as counterfigures of other things. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 113 Howbeit through that happinesse as it were in a counter-figure, the prophet had further foresight.  
 † Counter-file. *Mil. Obs.* rare-1. [COUNTER-8.] A file standing opposite another.  
 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. (1663) 153 All the Army was.. divided into twelve Battalions, whereof they made twelve Files, and one Counterfile in the Vanguard, that encompassed the whole Camp, in manner of an half Moon.  
 † Counter-fillet. Obs. rare-1. A kind of fillet for the hair.  
 c. 1430 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. (Douce MS.) Here fax in fyne perre was fretted in folde, Contrefilet [v. r. contrefilette, countur-felit] and kelle, coloured fulle clene.  
 Counter-fissure. *Surg.* [COUNTER-6 b; cf. CONTRAFISSURE.] A fracture of the skull occurring opposite the place where a blow may have been received (Mayne *Exp. Lex.* 1860).  
 1656 *RINDLEY PRINCE*, *Physic* 172 The place of the Counter-fissure is guessed at. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-fissure*. [See CONTRAFISSURE.]  
 Counterfite, obs. f. COUNTERFEIT.  
 Counterfix, -flight, -flow: see COUNTER-.  
 † Counterfloury, a. Her. Obs. [COUNTER-14; cf. F. *fleurd.*] = next.  
 1634 *PEACHAM* *Genil. Exerc.* 160 Scotland beareth Or, a Lion enclosed with double tressure floury and counter floury Gules. 1830 [see COUNTERFLOWER.]  
 Counterfloury, -flory (kau'ntai,flō-ri, -flō-ri), a. Her. Forms: 6 counterflorie, counterflurie, 8-9 -floury, -flory, 9 -fleuri(e), -fleuré. [ad. F. *contrefleuri*: cf. COUNTER-14, and FLEURY, FLORY.] Of an ordinary (esp. a tressure): Having flowers on each side set opposite each other in pairs. (Cf. COUNTER-FLOWERED.)  
 1574 *BOSSERWELL* *Armorie* II. 41 b. Without mention made of anye tracte, or Tressour Counterflorie. c. 1806 *SURTEES* *Mem.* (Surtees Soc. 1852) 275 Some illuminated roll With borders rich and tressures counterflorie. 1882 *CUSSANS* *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 69 The Tressure.. is usually borne double, and -fleury counter-fleury,—that is, with eight *Fleurs-de-lis* issuing from each Tressure, as in the Arms of Scotland.  
 Counter-flowered, ppl. a. Her. = prec.  
 1 a. 1700 *Montgomery* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) I. ix. 48 In heralds books, your ensigns flower'd, And counter-flower'd. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. ii. (1743) 53 Within a double Tressure, counter-flowered Lys. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Contre-bend*. 1830 *ROBSON* *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-flowered* or -floury, same as counter-fleury or -flory, and sometimes called -florety.  
 Also Counter-flowerly.  
 1707 in *PORNY* *Her.* Gloss.  
 Counterfly (kau'ntaiflōi). *Mech.* [COUNTER-8.] A heavy fly-wheel running at a high velocity on an intermediate shaft for equalizing the power of rolling-mill engines.  
 Counterfoil (kau'ntaifōil). [f. COUNTER-8 + FOIL leaf.]  
 1. A complementary part of a bank cheque, official receipt, or the like, which registers the particulars of the principal part, and is retained by the person who gives out that part.  
 (It varies from a duplicate to a mere memorandum of the contents of the part given out.)  
 1706, 1708 [see CHEQUE 1]. 1865 *TYLOR* *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 166 The tally survives still.. in the counterfoil of the banker's cheque. 1887 *Times* 20 Oct. 3/3 To enter on the counterfoils of the licences the amount he received.  
 † 2. = COUNTERSTOCK. Obs.  
 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Counter-foil* or *Counter-stock*, that part of a Tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by the Officers of the Court; the other Part, call'd the Stock, being deliver'd to the Party that has paid or lent the Queen any Money upon such Account. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. xlii. (1743) 121 In those Office at Westminster are preserved all the Counterfoils of the tallies.  
 Counterfoot, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT.  
 † Counter-footed, ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd. A transl. of Gr. *ἀντιπόδες* ANTIPODES.  
 1551 *RECORDE* *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted or Counterpassers.  
 Counter-force, counterforce. [COUN-

TER-2, 3.] A force acting in opposition to another; contrary, opposing, or resisting force.  
 1609 *Br. W. BARLOW* *Astur.* *Namesless Cath.* 168 By counterforce of both their strengths (the one impelling, the other resisting) the Clouds breake into Thunder. 1817 *COLDRIDGE* *Lay Sermon*, 405 A counter-force is wanting. 1859 *DE QUINCY* *IVar Wks.* III. 263 A counterforce to greater evils. 1871 *MORLEY* *Voltaire* (1886) 181 There was no counter-force, for the mass of the people was dumb, ignorant, and fettered.  
 Counterfort (kau'ntaifōrt). [ad. F. *contrefort* or lt. *contraforte* (Florio): see COUNTER-.]  
 1. A buttress or projecting piece of masonry to support and strengthen a wall or terrace: a. in *Fortif.* 1590 *MARLOWE* and *Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii. The bulwarks and the rampires (must be) large and strong, With cavalieros and thick counterforts. 1599 *MINSHU* *Sp. Dict.*, *Contra-fuerte*, a counterfort or skonce. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Counter-forts* (in *Fortif.*) are certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, distant from 15 to 20 Foot one from another. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 353 For full scarpe revetements.. the length of the counterforts should be one-fifth of their height. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 269 The counterfort joins the escarp. 1877 *WRAXALL* *Hugo's Mistr.* II. lxx, Mitchell's brigade, and Maitland's guards, as epaulments and counterforts.  
 b. in *Arch.*  
 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counterforts*, Buttresses, or Spurs, are pillars of masonry, serving to prop or sustain walls or terraces, subject to buldge, or be thrown down. 1861 *SMILES* *Engineers* II. 20 The quay-wall was.. strengthened at the back by strong counter-forts. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 30 The path.. is kept in fairly good order, propped up by stone counterforts.  
 2. *transf.* A lateral spur projecting from a mountain or mountain-chain.  
 1839 *MURCHISON* *Silur. Syst.* I. xiii. 163 Rocks.. acting as counterforts or supports to the higher mountain summit. 1847 *GROTE* *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 16 Between the.. gulf and the eastern counterforts of Olympus and Bermius.  
 † 3. *nonce-use*. A fort raised by the besiegers, an opposing fort. [f. COUNTER-3.]  
 a. 1640 *JACKSON* *Creed* XII. xvi. Wks. XII. 128 We are to shake these two rotten foundations whereon their arguments.. are grounded.. Our first counterfort shall be this.  
 Counterforted, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Strengthened with counterforts.  
 1816 *KEATINGE* *Trav.* (1817) II. 75 Acute-angled embankments faced with cut stone counterforted.  
 Counter-fracture. *Surg.* [COUNTER-6 b; cf. F. *contre-fracture*.] A fracture produced in an opposite or different part.  
 1847 *TODD* *Cycl. Anat.* III. 374/a A counter-fracture at some other part of its [i.e. the trachea's] circumference.  
 † Counterframe, v. Obs. [COUNTER-1.] To fashion or frame contrariwise, to reverse.  
 1542 *UDALL* *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 165 a, Philippus.. espynnyng.. Hecateros to bee a prudente feloe.. and contrariwise Amphoteros to bee a loutyshe persone.. clene turned, and counterframed their names.  
 † Counterfront, sb. Obs. [ad. It. *contra-fronte* 'a spur or the inner part of a bulwarke' (Florio 1598). Cf. OF. *contrefront* part opposite the front (15th c. in Godefroy). See also CONTRAFRONT.]  
 a. *Fortif.* A spur; = CONTRAFRONT. b. The rear face (of a pier or the like).  
 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. iii. 133 The Orechion which is the guard or shoulder of the Bulwarke, the Curtaine which is the front, the Counterfront which are the Spurs. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 220 The Counter-front is something less than an Inch [narrower].  
 Hence † Counterfront v.  
 1611 *FLORIO*, *Contrafrontare*, to counterfront.  
 † Counterfrush, v. Obs. Sc. In 6 contyr- [f. COUNTER-1 + FRUSH v.] *trans.* To smash or break in pieces reciprocally.  
 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* xi. xii. 44 Togidder duschis the stowt stedis stanis, That athris contyr fruschit vtheris banis.  
 Counter-fugue. *Mus.* ? Obs. [a. F. *contre-fugue*: see COUNTER-12.] A fugue in which the imitation of the subject is by contrary motion.  
 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Counter-fugue*, (in *Musick*) is when the Fugues proceed contrary one to another. 1721 *BAILEY* *Counter-fuges*.  
 Counterfutt, obs. Sc. f. COUNTERFEIT.  
 Counter-gabion, -gabble: see COUNTER-.  
 Counter-gauge, sb. Also -gage, -guage. [COUNTER-8.] (See quotes.)  
 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-gage*, in carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring, v. gr. the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. [So in *BAILEY* (vol. II. 1732), *Builder's Dict.* (1734), *NICHOLSON* *Pract. Builder* (1823) 583, *GWILT*, etc.] 1874 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.*, *Counter-gage*, an adjustable, double-pointed gage for transferring the measurement of a mortise to the end of a stick where a tenon is to be made, or vice versa.  
 Counter-gauge, v. [COUNTER-1.] To gauge so as to check a prior gauging.  
 1869 *Daily News* 22 Nov., Those who know that the Canal has been constantly gauged and counter-gauged.  
 Hence Counter-gauger.  
 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4027/4 By John Tremlett, Counter-Gager for the present Lord Mayor.  
 Counter-gear. [COUNTER-8.] The driving gear whence power is communicated by a belt or the like to the separate machine driven by it.

Counter-gift, -gird: see COUNTER-.  
 Counter-gobony. Her. = COUNTER-COMPONY.  
 1830 in *ROBSON* *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.  
 Counter-guard, counterward, sb. Also 6-7 -gard(e), 7 contre-gard(e). [ad. F. *contre-garde* (15th c.): see COUNTER-8, 12.]  
 † 1. An extra guard to check another guard, or to be a reserve defence. Obs.  
 1523 *LD. BERNERS* *Proiss.* I. ccxix. 493 The constable, for doute of his men, sent out another company of men of armes, to be a counterward to the foragers that were gone before for the engyn. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxvi. (1739) 116 As if he had obtained a general Pass from Providence, with warranty against all Counter-guards whatever.  
 2. *Fortif.* 'A narrow detached rampart, placed immediately in front of an important work, to protect it from being breached' (Stocqueler).  
 1591 *GARRARD* *Art Warre* 312 This masse of earth being placed as I have said, may be named a Counterward. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3200/3 The Contre-gard of a half Bastion called St. Roque. 1762 *STERNE* *Tr. Shandy* vi. xxvii, The counterward which faced the counterscarp. 1839 *SIR W. F. NAPIER* *Penins. War* xvi. v, Counterwards for the bastions. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/t Counter-guards are outworks whose primary object is to screen the escarpments of the ravelins and enceinte from being breached.  
 3. Part of a sword-hilt.  
 1874 *BOUTELL* *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 In addition to these primaries.. of the hilt, the pommel, barrel, and cross-guard, our model sword in its hilt has also a guard and a counter-guard (*garde* and *contre-garde*)—that is, it has on each side of the barrel, or fusée, and perpendicular to its axis, a plate of metal, flat or concave, plain or in open work.  
 † Counterguard, v. Obs. Also 6-7 -gard. [ad. F. *contre-garder* (13th c. in Littré): see COUNTER-1.]  
 1. *trans.* To guard against, ward off (danger, evil).  
 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres* *Lowe* C. 1. 28 a, To counterward and prevent all discorde, sedition, and ill will.  
 2. To guard (a person or thing) against danger or attack; to safeguard.  
 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 53 They are set before them to counterward and keepe them, both from ouer great heate, and from excessive colde. 1594 *CAREW* *Huarts Exam.* Wits xiii. (1616) 204 He alwayes studieth to offend with wiles, and such wit is requisit wherewith to counterward our selues. 1640 A. HARNET *God's Summ.* 171 He counter-guards his heart with all diligence.  
 Counter-haft, -hypotheses: see COUNTER-.  
 † Counter-harmonical, a. Obs. = CONTRA-HARMONICAL.  
 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*  
 † Counter-hatch, v. Obs. [ad. F. *contre-hacher* (17th c. in Hatzfeld): cf. COUNTER-7 + HATCH v.] To CROSS-HATCH.  
 1662 *EVELYN* *Chalcogr.* 120 Thwarted (if you will counter-hatch) at equal and uniform intervals. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hatching*, Hatching in pale, counter-hatched in fess, signifies sable or black.  
 Hence † Counter-hatch sb., † -hatching vbl. sb.  
 1662 *EVELYN* *Chalcogr.* 126 Of Counter-Hatches. *Ibid.* The counter-hatchings also, coming tenderly off, and well conducted.. render.. an admirable.. effect.  
 † Counter-hedge. Obs. rare-1. [COUNTER-8 b.] A second hedge to reinforce a main hedge.  
 1642 *FULLER* *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 100 Hedges and counterhedges (having in number what they want in height and depth) serve for barracades.. and scotch the wheeling about of the foot.  
 Counter-hem, sb. Needlework. [COUNTER-8 b.] A hem parallel and opposite to a first or main hem.  
 Thus, when a patch is felled or hemmed in on both sides, that on the inside is the counter-hem.  
 So Counter-hem v., Counter-hemming vbl. sb.  
 1822 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD* *Dict. Needlework* 92 *Counter-hemming*. The flat side should then be tacked down, and.. felled (or hemmed), and as soon as one side has been finished, the second, or 'counterhem', is made in the same way.—This is an untidy method of working. 1887 *SPONS* *Househ. Management, Workroom* 800 *Counter-hemmed Patch*.—This could be utilised for almost any repairing.  
 Counter-idea, -ideal: see COUNTER-.  
 Counter-indented, Her.: see COUNTER-14.  
 Counter-indication = CONTRA-INDICATION.  
 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1866 in *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.*  
 Counter-influence, sb. [COUNTER-3.] An opposing or contrary influence.  
 1824 *HT. MARTINEAU* *Demerara* viii. 93 There seemed little hope that any counter-influence would be of any avail. 1852 *GLADSTONE* *Glean.* IV. ix. 147 A counter influence.. quite as effective.  
 Counter-influence, v. Obs. [COUNTER-1; cf. prec.] To influence in the opposite direction; to affect or oppose with a counter-influence.  
 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* II. p. 1. 209 That this so auspicious planet should be counter-influenced by any malevolent star. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iii (F.), This malignant temper.. is counter-influenced by those.. meek and auspicious ones.  
 Countering (kau'nterig), vbl. sb. The action of the verb COUNTER 1, q.v.  
 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breach.* I. (1865) 68 Feinting dodging, stopping, hitting, countering,—little man's head not off yet. 1871 *Daily News* 1 Sept., The hardest hitting and the most slashing style of 'countering'.  
 Countering, ppl. a. That counters: see COUNTER v. 1, 5.

1889 *Badminton Libr., Boxing* 165 The head of the leader-off, coming forward with his blow, is projected in an utterly defenceless condition on to the countering fist.

† **Counter-instrument**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] To enter into a counter-engagement (in writing).

1725 *Woodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 39 Mr. Simson came in and counter-instrumented that he should be obliged to make good his charge or be censured.

**Counter-insult**, -interpretation: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-interrogation**. [COUNTER-3.] Cross-examination.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 93 The scrutinizing power of counter-interrogation. 1823 — *Not Paul* 141 Without any troublesome counter-interrogation.

**Counter-irritant**. [*f.* COUNTER-3 + IRRITANT.] *Med.* A medical appliance used to produce irritation of the surface of the body, in order to counteract disease of more deeply-seated or distant parts. Also *fig.*

1824 MACAULAY *Biog., Bunyan* (1860) 36 Counter-irritants are of as great use in moral as in physical diseases. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxix. 336 She afforded him no counter-irritant. 1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 24 Aug. 147/4, I felt as if a flogging would even be welcome as a counter-irritant to mental pain.

So **Counter-irritate** *v. trans.*; **Counter-irritation**, irritation artificially produced in order to counteract the action of disease.

1864 in WEBSTER, *Counter-irritate*, -irritation. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Counter-irritation*, the production of irritation, redness, vesication, or destruction of the skin, for the purpose of favourably influencing diseases of deeper seated or distant parts, by modifying the nutrition or mode of action of their structures.

† **Counter-jetting**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [COUNTER-1.] Pushing in opposite directions.

1609 BE. W. BARLOW *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 114 Advising not to draw in a counter-jetting yoke with Infidels.

**Counter-judge**: see COUNTER-1.

**Counter-jumper**, *colloq.* [*f.* COUNTER *sb.* 3 + JUMPER.] *lit.* One who jumps over a counter: applied in contempt to a shopman or shopkeeper's assistant.

1841 WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* I. i. 3 They... know that I'm only a tallow-faced counter-jumper. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xx. I don't want to see my daughter spinning round a public assembly room in the arms of any counterjumper.

So **Counter-jumping** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1870) 345 What right has he to call me a counter-jumping snob? 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* viii. i. 279 Aesthetic beauty, or grandeur compatible with counter-jumping.

**Counter-lath**, *sb.* [COUNTER-7, 8.]

1. In *Roofing*: *a.* A batten or slight rafter laid between two rafters, and blocked-up on the purlins to the same face-level, to shorten the bearing of the laths. *b.* A lath placed by eye between every two gauged ones.

1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 16 Betwixt every Rafter there ought to be a counter-lath. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-lath* (in Building), a Lath that is laid in length between the Rafters. 1796 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Laths*, About 90 five-foot, and 122 four-foot Laths, will complete a Square of Tying (Counter-laths and all). 1830 R. STUART *Dict. of Archit.*, *Counter Lath*, one placed between every couple of gauged ones.

2. In *Plastering*: A lath or fillet nailed lengthwise along a timber or beam to keep the cross-laths away from the surface of the timber, so as to allow the plaster to squeeze in between them and form a 'key' to the plastering.

Hence **Counterlath v.**, to furnish with counter-laths, or counterlathing. **Counterlathing** (in *Plastering*), laths for plastering nailed to fillets on beams or timber: cf. sense 2 above.

1796 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Tyle*, For Ripping and Heeling again... our Sussex Bricklayers reckon 32. 6d. per Square, and if they Counter-lath it then 35. 9d. or 4s. 1840 A. BARTHOLOMEW *Specif.* § 1348 To counter-lath all such parts of the work as may so require. 1859 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specif.* 52 All the roofs... to be thoroughly rendered... with lime and hair mortar on counter lathing. 1880 J. LEANING *Quantity Surv.* 60 Filleting and Counterlathing to Partitions. 1886 SEDDON *Builder's Wk.* 242 Counter-lathing.

**Counter-law**, -legislation: see COUNTER-4.

† **Counter-league**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] *a. intr.* To form an opposition league. *b. trans.* To form a league against.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 163 [Edward I] now (upon this defection of King Balioi, and his league made with France) counter-leagues with all the Princes he could draw in. *a. 1734 NORTH Exam.* i. l. § 13 (1740) 21 Lest they should take the Alarm and counter-league it.

† **Counter-letter**, *Obs.* [COUNTER-3.]

1. A letter of reply.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian in Earl. Misc.* II. 377 He... delivered certain letters from the King, and there were counter letters written, which were never... delivered to the King.

2. A letter countermanding a letter; a counter-deed.

1611 CORER, *Contre-lettre*, a counter-letter, or counter-mand; a retraction of a letter by letter. 1818 COLEBROOK *Treatise Oblig. & Contr.* I. 240 Counter-letters, or private and secret agreements, derogating from ostensible articles

and authentic contracts, have no effect in respect of the interests of third persons.

**Counter-lever**. [COUNTER-8.] (See quot.) 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 110 That part which is between the weight and the fulcrum is called the 'counter-lever.'

† **Counterlibration**, *Obs.* [COUNTER-2.] Counter-balancing, counter-poising.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 23 All the comprehensible motions of the Heavens, and Counterlibration of the Earth, according to Copernicus.

† **Counter-light**, *Obs.* [COUNTER-6.]

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter light*, a window or light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. A single Counter-light is sufficient to take away all the beauty of a fine painting. [Hence in J.]

**Counter-likeness**, *rare.* [COUNTER-8.] A fac-simile.

1823 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 499 Fac-similes, or counter-likenesses, are, therefore, seldom to be met with.

† **Counter-line**, *sb. Fortif.* [COUNTER-13.] A line of entrenchment made against the enemy's lines; *spec.* a ditch bordered with a parapet to cover the besiegers in the direction of the fortress (Littre *Contre-ligne*). Hence † **Counterline** *v.*

1598-1611 FLORIO, *Contrafortera*, a counterlying. 1611 — *Contrafortera*, to counterlyne. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 40/2 Our men were diligent to counter-line them.

† **Counter-list**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER-8 b.] *pl.* Lists or barriers placed outside of the lists proper as an additional or second line of fence.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xvii. 136 Without the principal lists were euer certain counterlists, betwixt which two, the servants of the Constable and Marshall did stand.

† **Counter-list**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] To enlist in opposition.

1648 C. WALKER (Th. Verax) *Relat. & Observ.* 1. 123 This... listing Servants against their Masters... had provoked that dull Beast the City... to Counter-list in their own defence.

**Counter-lock**, -love, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-lode**, *Mining.* [COUNTER-7; cf. the dial. form CAUNTER.] A lode running across a main lode; a cross-lode or vein. Called also *contra-lode*, *caunter-lode*; cf. COUNTER *sb.* 8.

† **Counter-lusting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [COUNTER-2.] Lusting against; contrary lusting or desire (see Gal. v. 17).

1656 JAMES *Phil. Christ* 186 The counter-lustings of the flesh. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 141 For have we not two Natures in us, the Spirit and Flesh... our Counter-lustings and our Counter-willings?

† **Counterly**, *a. and adv. Her. Obs.* [*f.* COUNTER *a.* or *adv.* + -LY.]

*A. adj.* Of the shield, etc.: Divided into two parts of different tinctures.

1426 Bk. St. Albans B. va, Dynerse beryngis of feeldis ther be. Oon is beryng hole felde. The secunde is beryng to foldis, hit is calde in armis Counterli. 1586 FERRIS *Blas. Gentrie* 186 The secunde felde was when as the scutcheon consisteth (as it were) of two feldes parted equally either in pale, bend, fesse, chiuiron, pile, &c. and of the ancients it was called Counterley.

*B. adv.* In a way that is counter to another, or in which two parts are counter to each other in colour, order, direction, etc.; counterwise.

1620 GUILLIM *Haraldry* (1611) 18 He beareth Azure a Bordure counter-componed, Or and Gules, which is as much to say as compounded of these two colours counterly placed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 14/4 He beareth... three pair of Wings, the uppermost and neithermost counterly crossed.

† **Counterly**, *a. 2 Obs. rare.* [COUNTER *sb.* 3 + -LY: cf. *heavenly*, *earthly*.] Having kinship with the Counter or Computer (prison).

c. 1575 *Cambyeses* in Hazl. *Douglas* IV. 233 Why, ye stale counterly villain, nothing but knave?

**Counter-machination**, -manifesto: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-make**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1; after *F. contrefaire*.] *trans.* To make over again; to counterfeit, make the match of.

1595 A. COPELY *Wits, Fitts & Pancies* (1614) (N.) He... took the chalk in his hand, and began to make and unmake and counter-make a many lines and dashes upon the cloth. *a. 1655 USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 449 The besieged counter-made these Engines, with others of their own.

**Counterman** (kaun'təimən). [COUNTER *sb.* 2] A shopman who serves at the counter.

1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 49 A clever Chemist is not of necessity... a good counter man. 1880 *News-Spacer Adv.*, Wanted a good counterman in the grocery trade.

**Countermand** (kaun'təimənd), *v.* Also 5-6 *countyr*, -countre-, -conter-, -contre-, (*Sc.*) *contra*-, 5-7 -maund(e). [*a.* OF. *contremander* (13th c. in Littré) = med.L. and OIt. *contramandare*, *f. L. contrā* against, counter + *mandāre* to command, order.]

1. To revoke or annul a command.

*l. trans.* To command or order the opposite of (a previous command or order); to revoke, recall, reverse, annul by a contrary command.

c. 1440 *Compl. in Lydg. Temp. Glas* 63 Sythe that she wele me nat comande Nor hyre centence countymaunde. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 13 Warrants... not lawfully counter-

manded nor revoked. 1644 J. M. Argt. *conc. Militia* 36 The King can no more countermand their judgement [*sc.* of Parliament]. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 241 To declare his will to day, and countermand it to morrow.

1840 MACAULAY *Cibbe* 43 He ordered his army to march against the English. He countermanded his orders. 1892 *Law Times* 145/2 Had it been possible to countermand the invitations the gathering would not have taken place.

† 2. To command (a person to do something, or that something be done) in contradistinction or reversal of a previous command. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, Pryamus. To worthy Hector repayed is agayne Hym countermaunding that he ne shuld gone, Thilke day to fight. *a. 1470 TITMOR *Cesar* xii. (1530) 14 But Cesar countermaunded that they shuld no further follow. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 He countermaunded his officers to cease of making of any farther prouision, tyll he knewe more. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 336 The Maior countermaunded not to stirre that night. [The Mayor had before 'counsailed'... that in the night tyme they should have issued out of the Tower']. 3. To recall by a contrary order, to order back (a person, forces).*

*Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 190 The pope's legate brought him a flat countermand, that he must go no further, but instantly return. *a 1713 Ellwood Autobiog.* (1714) 40, I forthwith mounted, and went off; lest I should receive a Countermand. *1809 Wellington in Gurw. Desp.* IX. 260 The Central Junta had countermanded the orders... of which countermand they gave us no notice. *1883 J. SAUNDERS Robbing Peter* viii. The steward was still busy despatching the notes of countermand.

2. *Law.* An action that has the effect of making void something previously executed.

*1628 Coke On Litt.* 55 b. If a woman make a lease at will reserving a rent and she taketh husband, this is no countermand of the lease at will. *1805 East Rep.* V. 209 Though marriage operate in law as a countermand to the arbitrator's authority. *1848 Wharton Law Lex.* *Countermand*, where a thing formally executed is afterwards by some act or ceremony made void by the party who first did it; it is either actual by deed, or implied by law.

† 3. A command against; a prohibition. *Obs.*

*1581 J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 154 Beyng quite overthrown by the onely countermande of almightie God. *1644 Sanderson 12 Sermon.* (1637) 454 If by his countermand hee inhibit the vertue of the bread. *1689 T. Plunket Char. Gd. Commander* 28 March Counter to the countermand of those Would hinder you from chasing of your Foes.

**Countermandable**, *a.* [f. COUNTERMAND v. + -ABLE.] That can be countermanded.

*a 1626 Bacon Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Grants are never countermandable... whereas declarations evermore are countermandable in their natures. *1883 Anderson Contracts* (ed. 8) 656 A guarantee to secure moneys to be advanced to a third party... for the space of twelve calendar months, is countermandable within that time.

**Countermandate** (kau'ntəməndāt), *v.* [f. COUNTER-3; cf. mod. F. *contremandat*.] A mandate or order to the contrary.

*1880 Kinglake Crimea* VI. ix. 285 A countermandate delivered by the voice which had sent out our troops.

**Countermander**. [f. COUNTERMAND v. + -ER.] One who countermands.

*1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Wks.* i. 119/1 This... British, Celtic, Callidonian commanding Marine countermander. *1637 Heywood Royal King* ii. ii. What! are we King, Or have we countermanders?

† **Countermandment**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT; also in mod. F.] Command against; COUNTERMAND.

*1560 Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 70 b. When it was agayne defeated by the Emperours countremandement, it opened the waye to rebellion.

**Counter-manœuvrē**, *sb.* [COUNTER-3.] A manœuvre opposed to a preceding manœuvre.

Hence **Counter-manœuvrē v.**, *ing vbl. sb.*  
*1845 Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxiv. 18 Considering counter-manœuvring pious in such a cause. *1865 Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* xiii. iv. 41 He kept manœuvring upon Neipperg, who countermanœuvred with vigilance.

**Countermark** (kau'ntəsmārk), *sb.* [COUNTER-6.]

1. A march in the contrary direction; a march back. Also *fig.*

*1598 Barrett Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 Keeping well their arayes, in march, counter-march, etc. *1679 Everard Prot. Princes Europe* 12 By the divers Marches and Counter-marches which these two Armies made. *1810 Wellington in Gurw. Desp.* VI. 441 To give General Leith's corps the trouble of a counter-march. *1863 Kinglake Crimea* II. 507 Wasting time and strength in a march towards the sea-shore, and a counter-march back to the Telegraph.

2. *Mil.* An evolution by which the front and rear, or the right and left file, of a body of cavalry or infantry change places, the original order of the files being retained. Now *Obs.*

The front rank turns to the right and marches off, while the rear rank does the same to the left, each wheeling close round the end toward which it marches, and thus stepping into the place of the other, but facing in the opposite direction. It is now superseded by 'changing ranks', in which the whole simply face about, and number off anew, the rear rank then becoming the front.

*1635 Barriffe Mil. Discip.* xviii. (1643) 56 A part-Counter-march is when one Moity or part of the body, counter-marcheth, etc. *1678 A. Lovell Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 9 Of Counter-marches. *1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 99 The Counter-march changes the front and flanks of a body, and faces it to a rear, and is equivalent to a wheel of the half circle made on any of its parts or points. *1847 Infantry Man.* (1854) 55 Counter-marches by files... tend to an extension of the files. *1884 Field Exerc. Infantry* 84 On the word *Front*, the guides will change flanks and take post as before the counter-march.

**Counter-march** (kau'ntəsmārk), *v.* [COUNTER-1; cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To march in a contrary direction; to march back.

*1644 in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. II. 690 The Earl of Essex pretended to Counter-march to the East. *1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 564 Standing in readiness to march, to counter-march, and change our measures alertly, as occasion shall require. *1811 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 113/1 Gen. Graham immediately counter-marched in order to support the troops left for its defence. *1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 333 Mackay...wasted some weeks in marching, in counter-marching, and in indecisive skirmishing.

2. *Mil.* To execute a counter-march (sense 2).

*1625 Markham Souldiers Accid.* 19 Ranks, counter-march from the right hand to the left. *1833 Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 83 The Regiment in Line is required to counter-march on its centre. *1884 Field Exerc. Infantry* Vol. II.

84 Counter-marching and changing Ranks. [This is the last appearance of *Counter-marching* in the official manual.]

3. *trans.* To cause to counter-march (in either sense).

*a 1658 CLEVELAND Engagement Stated* 43 He... Must first... Like Witches compact counter-march his Faith. *1796 Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 95 When the column... is to proceed in the new direction, and therefore to be counter-marched in part. *1859 F. A. Griffiths Artill. Man.* (1862) 11 A Company in line may... be counter-marched by Files. Hence **Counter-marcher**, **Counter-marching** *vbl. sb.*

*1625 Markham Souldiers Accid.* 20 In counter-marching... you are to name neither Ranks nor Files. *1689 T. Plunket Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Encounter Counter-marchers, and they'll soon Run Counter-Cross into confusion. *1721 De For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 49 Their... marchings, counter-marchings... were done with... order. *1889 Spectator* 30 Nov., After his [Stanley's] eighteen months of hideous suffering, of marching and counter-marching.

**Countermark** (kau'ntəsmārk), *sb.* [ad. Fr. *contremarque* (15th c. in sense 1 a); f. *contre-* in sense of COUNTER-8 b + *marque* MARK.]

1. An additional mark put on something which has been marked before, for greater security, etc.

*spec.* a. A second or third mark placed on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants; b. the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company (*hall-mark*) upon gold and silver articles, added to that of the artificer, to show that the metal is standard; c. a mark stamped upon a coin after its issue from the mint, to denote a change of value, etc.

*1502 Arnold Chron.* (1811) 111 And shall make every vessel therof with the mark of the said John de Castro and the countmark of the same J. Bolle. *1697 Evelyn Nymism.* vi. 215 A blemish on the Countermark in some medals. *1727-51 Chambers Cycl.* s.v. In goldsmiths works, etc. the *counter-mark* is the mark, or punchion, of the hall, or company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer who made it. *1806 Gregory Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446 Counter-marks are distinguished... in this, that being struck after the medal, they are indented. *1866 Athenæum* No. 2009. 567/1 An angel of Henry the Eighth with countermark. *1876 Humphreys Coin-Coll. Man.* xvii. 217 The small types called countermarks were evidently struck on the coin after it had left the mint.

† 2. A mark, letter, etc. on a plan, corresponding to one in an explanatory description.

*1665 J. Webb Stone-Heng* 7 Mr. Camdens words relating to the Countermark B, are only saxa quæ vocantur Cronets. 3. (See quot.)

*1727-51 Chambers Cycl.* *Counter-mark of a horse*, is an artificial cavity, which the jockeys make in the teeth of horses that have outgrown the natural mark, to disguise their age, and make them appear as if they were not above eight years old.

**Countermark** (kau'ntəsmārk), *v.* [ad. F. *contremarquer* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *contremarque* (see prec.)] *trans.* To furnish with a counter mark; see prec.

*1611 Florio, Contraseguare*, to countermark. *1665 J. Webb Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 He hath... countermarked them with the Letter B. *a 1755 Farrier's Dict.* (J.). A horse is said to be countermarked when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age.

† **Counter-marque**. *Obs.* Also 6 -marke. [f. COUNTER-3 + MARQUE; cf. the equivalent CONTRA-MART, CONTRE-MART.] Reprisals against *Letters of Marque*.

*1502 Arnold Chron.* (1811) 230 Whiche haue desired letters of marke, countremarke, or graunte taking ayen. *1755 MAGENS Insurance* II. 24 The said Assurers insure the Assured from the Sea, Fire, Winds, Friends, Enemies, Letters of Marque, and Counter-marque.

† **Counter-mart**. *Obs.* = prec.

*1722 E. HATTON Merch. Mag.* 265 Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the ASSURORS... do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas, Men of War, Letters of Mart, and Counter-Mart.

**Counter-master**; see CONTRA-MASTER.

**Countermatch** (kau'ntəsmætʃ), *sb.* ? *Obs.* [COUNTER-3, 11.]

† 1. A thing matched against another; a parallel; an antithetical clause. *Obs.*

*1587 GOLDING De Morney* xxv. (1677) 415 It is spoken (say they) from one Countermatch to another. 2. A rival. *Obs.*

*c 1590 GREENE Fr. Bacon* (1630) 40 Wines richer than the Egyptian Courtisan Quaff to Augustus Kingly counter-match.

† 3. Competition, rivalry. *Obs.*

*1581 MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 142 His child must renounce him in countermatch with his countrie. 4. A reciprocal match. ? *Obs.*

*1614 TOMKINS Alibonazari* v. You two decreed a counter-match betwixt you, And purposed to truck daughters.

**Countermatch**, *v.* [COUNTER-1; cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To be a match for, to match (in opposition), to equal, counterbalance.

*1600 HOLLAND Livy* xxiv. viii. 573 At leastwise equal unto them, and able to countermatch them. *1840 Edouard 49* The centrifugal tendency... being more counter-matched by the centripetal. *Ibid.* 51 The extinguishing or the counter-matching of the original impulse.

† 2. To match one thing against another; to set in antithesis. Hence **Counter-matching**, antithesis. *Obs.*

*1587 GOLDING De Morney* 472 He was condemned, but he justified; Hee was slaine, but he saueh... For these

countermatchings and the like we reade of in our Euangelists. *Ibid.* 485 For who seeth not here a manifest counter-matching between the people that are healed, and the parties that suffereth for the healing of them?

† **Counter-mate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-3.] A rival, antagonist. (Cf. COUNTERMATCH *sb.*)

*1594 CAREW Tasso* (1881) 6 On thee, thou Godfreys counter-mate, my rime Attend. *Ibid.* 101 Nor at a counter-mate he takes offence.

† **Counter-mate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To match (in opposition); to checkmate.

*1602 FULBECKE Pandectes* 50 Annibal... was fully counter-mated by the Romanes.

**Countermaund**(e), *obs. f. COUNTERMAND.*

**Counter-meet**, -message, etc.; see COUNTER-

† **Counter-mesh**, *u.* *Obs.* (See quot.)

*1725 BRADLEY Fann. Dict.* II. 5 U i/i There is a triple or Counter-mesh net called by some a Raffle wherewith they likewise catch birds.

**Countermine** (kau'ntəsmīn), *sb.* [mod. f. COUNTER-3, 13 + MINE; cf. F. *contremine*, It. *contramina* (both 16th c.)]

1. *Mil.* A mine or subterranean excavation made by the defenders of a fortress, to intercept a mine made by the besiegers. Also, a permanent excavation made in fortification for the like purpose.

*1548 HALL Chron.* 56 b. Least either they should make a countremyne or be an impediment to his worke men. *1579 FENTON Guicciard.* vi. (1590) 230 It is subject to countermynes on all sides. *1590 SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. ii. 67. *1645 N. STONE Bucher. Fortif.* 47 Counter-Mynes are made in Ramparts or Bulwarks, at the first new making of a Fort. In them the least noise that is made in the outside is to be heard, and which way they work. *1686 BURNET Trav.* v. (1750) 276 All the Bastions have a Countermine that runneth along by the Brim of the Ditch. *1863 J. C. MORISON St. Bernard* iv. i. 422 He undermined the towers, and was met by the countermynes of the garrison.

b. In naval war: A submarine 'mine' sunk in such a position as to explode the enemy's mines by the concussion of its explosion.

The sea mines and countermines are cylinders, or other vessels, filled with an explosive; the mines being laid so as to defend a harbour, etc., by exploding under the ships of an assailant, the latter sinks the countermines in their supposed vicinity, and explodes them from a distance by electricity. *1880 Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242 [To] discover the approach of any hostile torpedo launches when they attempt to tow countermines against the line of defence... The lines of countermines were laid and exploded in a masterly manner by the naval launches.

2. *fig.* A secret device or plot designed to frustrate another; a counter-plot.

*1570 B. GOOGE Pop. Kingd.* iii. 33 b. With dreames and fond device of men, and cursed countermine. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 992 With secret countermynes and open weapons of Law. *1647 MAY Hist. Parl.* iii. vi. 100 Many Mynes and Countermynes were every day working with great industry on both sides. *a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.)*, The countermine was only an act of self-preservation.

**Countermine** (kau'ntəsmīn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *contreminer*, It. *contraminare*, Sp. *contraminar*.]

1. *Mil. a. intr.* To make a countermine.

*1583 J. STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe* C. 1. 87 b. The enemy neuer giuing ouer vnderminyng, caused the townes men also to pley it with countermynyng as fast. *1592 PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Contraminar*, to countermine, *Cynichum adversum agere*. *1600 HOLLAND Livy* xxxviii. vii. 986 b. They counterminded directly against them. *1692 Capt. Smith's Seaman's Grammar* ii. ii. 91 He may be able... to Mine or Counter-mine under the same.

b. *trans.* To make a countermine against; to oppose or check by a countermine.

*1684 J. PETER Stage Vienna* 85 Whilst the Turks were working... under that part of the Ravellin... and that our Men were digging from above to countermine them. *1686 Lond. Gas.* No. 2159/1 Our Mines... were Counterminded by the Enemy. *1709 STEELE Taiter* No. 38 P 13 A great Body of Miners are summoned to the Camp to countermine the Works of the Enemy. *1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng.* IV. 438 The mine was counterminded.

c. In naval war: To lay down countermines.

*1880-6* [see COUNTERMINING below.]

2. *fig.* To defeat by a counter-plot.

*1580 NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 1003 Nero counterminding her, presenteth his mother with many rich jewells. *1668 DRYDEN Evening's Love* iv. i. He knew you, Madam, and was resolv'd to countermine you in all your Plots. *1707 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome* 417 Maesa... still counterminded all his Designs. *1794 GORDON Cal. Williams* 107, I seem to myself perpetually on the brink of being counterminded. *1863 Q. Rev.* CXIV. 519 Cecil... did not countermine works of darkness with works of darkness.

† *Erroneously for countermine.*

*c 1592 MARLOWE Jew of Malta* i. ii. Though countermind'd with walls of brass. *1630 R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 289 These walls are... wel counterminded with earth on the inside.

Hence **Countermining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. **Countermining cable**, gear, etc., that used in laying and exploding sea-countermines.*

*1649 ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 325 Gods counterminding of Hamans plot. *1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia* 298 Counterminding Emulators. *1880 Athenæum* 22 Aug. 249/2 Experiments in counterminding... exemplified by the submarine operations carried on last October. *1883 Daily News* 16 Nov. 6/6 The Admiralty, with the view of undertaking extensive torpedo experiments, have ordered... 20,000 yards of counterminding cable. *1886 Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 4/1 Suitable counterminding gear with which to destroy their mines.



**Counterminer** (kau'nta'mīner). [*f. prec. + -ER.*] One who countermines.

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 33 Making use of Counterminers. 1852 MISS YONGE *Canoes* II. xxv, 270 Three times his miners were met by counter-miners of the enemy.

† **Countermoil**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 2.] Labour in opposition. (Somewhat contemptuous.) So **Countermoil** *v.*, to work laboriously against; **Countermoiling** *vbl. sb.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 277 b, Strong and.. invincible agaynt all the battery and countermoyles of Heretiques. *Ibid.* 299 Undetermined with the countermoyling of her outrageous Pioners.

**Counter-motion**. [COUNTER- 3, 6.]

1. Motion in the opposite direction; contrary motion.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPT. in *True & Perf. Relat.* Ooivb. By counter-motion or opposition to the speeches of the former government. 1644 *Digby Nat. Bodies* ix. (1659) 93 That resistance is a counter-motion, or equivalent to one, is plain. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scots. Sci.* vi. 28 This motion would be quickly deadened by Counter-motions. a 1677 MAYNOR *Serm.* Pa. cxix. 128 Wks. VIII. 321 They owned Christ, and so walked in a counter-motion to the times.

2. A motion or proposed resolution contrary to one already proposed.

*Mod.* The amendment is in effect a counter-motion.

Hence **Counter-motion** *v. nonce-wd.*

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. 112 For what end at all are men.. sent to St. Stephen's.. kept talking.. motioning and counter-motioning?

**Counter-mount** *sb.*: see COUNTER- 13.

† **Countermount**, *mont*, *adv. Obs.* [*a. F. contremont*, in *GF. contremunt* up-hill, up, contrariwise, *f. contre* against + *mont* mount, hill.] Up-hill, upwards, against the hill or slope; against the natural course or ordinary way. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. x. 77 Quhair throw the sandis.. Brydandis, the hevillie river cleir, Flowis countermount and upwart to the lift. 1556 DANETT tr. *Comines* 118 He might have gone vp countermount against the river of Rhene. *Ibid.* 324 Horses and men were forced to draw countermount at the tail of every pece. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 99 They rather draw countermount with their hearts. 1808 JAMIESON, *Contremont*, against the hill, upwards. The term is metaphorically applied to any thing that is contrary to the nature or the course of things.

† **Countermount**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. F. contremont* (Cotgr.): *cf. prec.*] *trans.* To mount in the opposite direction; to reverse.

1556 DANETT tr. *Comines* 30 There they deused to countermount all the artillerie in their armie against the Kings.

**Counter-move**, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] A move in opposition to another; a contrary move. A term of chess, transferred to war, diplomacy, etc. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 446 His rival's counter-move had checked him, but he waited his opportunity. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 2/1 [It] was a mistake, and the advance of the Russian outposts a fair counter-move.

**Counter-move**, *v. rare*°. [COUNTER- 1.] 'To move in a contrary direction or in opposition to' (Webster 1864).

**Counter-movement**. [COUNTER- 3.] A movement in opposition; a contrary movement.

1818 TODD, *Counter-movement*, a manner of moving in opposition to another movement; chiefly, perhaps, a military term. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* xxxiii, Where there is no strong counter-movement, any proposition to do something unspecified stimulates stupid curiosity. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 705 This first counter-movement from the south, against the stream.. from Central Asia.

**Countermure** (kau'nta'mi'ur), *sb.* Also 6 *contremure*, *contremure*, 6-7 *contremure*, 7 (*counter-mire*), 7-8 *contramure*. [*ad. F. contre-mur* (16th c.), in *It.* and *Sp. contramuro*, *f. contre*, *contra* = COUNTER- 8 + *mur*, *muro* wall.]

1. *Mil.* A wall raised within or behind another wall as a reserve defence, in case of its being breached.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 355 Ther was ditches trenchis countremurs bulwarkes and other repares made within the wall. 1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* G viij, But they within made a countermure as high as the olde wall. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 261 Fortifying themselves with counter-mires which they opposed to the breaches.. made with pieces of timber taken from the houses. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 126 The main hope of the Peloponnesians.. was completely defeated by the countermure. 2. An outer wall for additional defence.

a 1552 LLELAND *Collect.* III. 145 *Fromurale*, a countermure. 1599 HAKLUYT *Poy.* II. 308 The city hath a threefold wall about it; the innermost very high.. the third a countermure. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 117 *Contramure*, an Out-wall, built about the Wall of a City. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 292 With countermure guarded by sea and by land.

† *b.* Applied to a breakwater. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 755 The Iland Walney as a forefence or countermure lying along by it. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 126 Wanne Iseland wh<sup>ch</sup> is a narrow screed of land lying before Fourness and serving for a countermure to hold off y<sup>e</sup> violence of y<sup>e</sup> sea. 1645 *Ibid.* 164 Cross piles.. fasten'd to y<sup>e</sup> whole work.. as a countermure to receive y<sup>e</sup> force of y<sup>e</sup> water.

3. A mound or wall raised outside the walls of a fortress by the besiegers to assist their operations.

1553 EDEM *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 They rowled before them a bulwarke or countermure of earth, in maner as bigge as a mountayne, which.. they moved neare vnto the

trenche or ditche of the castell, so that they.. battered the walles and towres thereof very sore. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* x. ix. 357 It was impregnable, either by assault, or countermures & skonces. 1627 MAY *Lucan* i. Annot. Inasmuch that Caesar to besiege the conquered, made a countermure of dead carcasses.

4. *fig. (cf. bulwark, rampart).*

1580 Ap. *Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 476 A Countermure against their Pride and Rashness. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* 1 Either kingdom being such a foitres and countermure to other. 1661 WITHER (*title*), A Triple Paradox affixed to a Countermure raised against the Furious Batteries of Restraint, Slander, and Poverty.

**Countermure** (kau'nta'mi'ur), *v.* [*a. F. contre-murer*, *It. contramurare* (16th c.), *f. the sb.*: see *prec.*]

*a. trans.* To fortify or defend with a countermure. *b. intrans.* To raise a countermure.

1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V. 91 Where, countermurd with walls of diamond, I find the place impregnable. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 7) 329 The falling of a house is more perillous than the rising of a flood.. [in] the latter.. there being time either to avoid the place, or to countermure. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1671) 189 A running trench.. countermurd with a thick wall of stone.

**Counter-naïant**, *a. Her.*: see COUNTER- 14 a.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald*.

**Counter-name**, *rare*. [† COUNTER- 3.] A name used in opposition to the real or proper name.

1856 AYTON *Bohwell* (1857) 57 Wretch, villain, traitor, regicide—These are the counter-names For men whom fortune sets aside.

† **Counter-natural**, *a. Obs. rare*. [COUNTER- 10.] Contrary to nature; = CONTRANATURAL. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iii. 17 A counternatural, Hectick.. wasting of all the parts of the body.

**Counter-nebulé**, *a. Her.*: see COUNTER- 14 b.

**Counter-noise**, *notice*: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-note**, *sb. Mus. Obs.* [COUNTER- 12.] ? Note against note; = COUNTERPOINT *sb.* 1.

c 1380 WYCHIE *Pks.* (1880) 77 Bi per grete crying of song, as deschaunt, countre note & orgene, pei ben letid for studyng & prechyng of be gospel. 14175 *Sqr. love* Degre 790 Your quere nor organ songe shall wante, With counter note and dycant.

† **Counter-note**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER- 1.] = COUNTERMARK *v.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 7 Those which are thus counter-noted, are not the overthwart Pieces mentioned by him in his Narrative.

**Counter-objection**, *-obligation*, *-offer*, *-orator*, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-opening**. [COUNTER- 6.] An opening opposite another; *spec. in Surgery*, an opening made in an abscess opposite to one already existing, to facilitate the discharge of matter.

1611 COTGER, *Cont'ouverture*, a counter-opening. a 1750 S. SHARP *Surgery* (J.). The place for a counter-opening. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 271 Immediately made free incisions and counter-openings in the parts which contained the matter. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Counter-opposite**, *a. Her.* 'Opposed to each other on opposite sides' (Robson *Brit. Herald* 1830).

**Counter-order**, *sb.* [COUNTER- 3.] An order contrary to, or reversing, a previous order.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl. The very positive counter-orders which he had sent by Lambourne. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 42 Perpetual orders, errands and counter-orders.

**Counter-order**, *v.* [*f. prec.*: *cf.* COUNTER- 1. (In first quot. app. nonce-use for an etymological purpose.)] *trans.* To give orders against (what has been previously ordered); to countermand.

1643 PLYMNE *Son. Power Parl.* iii. 122 The first word signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1768 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 31 The Russian troops.. were now counter-ordered. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lvii. I did not counter-order it. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xiv. 22 To counter-order what Vendome had ordered.

† **Counterpace**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.]

1. A movement in a contrary or reverse direction. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 750 She [the moon] fades and falls away again, and runs a counter-pace, Vntill she have foregone the light, and figure of her face.

2. A movement or step against something. 1592 TEMPLE *Memoirs* iii. 339 (Seager), The rebellion in Scotland broke out; upon which it was pleasant to observe the counterpaces that were made. 1732 SWIFT *Pref. Temple's Wks.*, Not.. a Person fit to be celebrated for his Part in forwarding that famous League.. who had made such Counterpaces to destroy it.

3. A retaliatory action.

1611 FLORIO, *Contrapasso*, a counterpace, a forfeiture against law, a law, as we say, limme for limme. So † **Counterpace** *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Contrapassare*, to transgress, to do or forfeit against any edict, to counterpace.

† **Counterpacer**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* One who paces or walks opposite; in *pl.* = ANTIPODES.

1551 RECORDE *Cash. Knowl.* (1556) 93 Antipodes, as you might say Counterfooted, or Counterpacers.

† **Counter-page**, *v. Obs. rare*. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To place (a text or version) parallel to another on the opposite page.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 8 To fill vp that empty roome which of necessitie ensued the counter-paging our translation,

**Counterpais**(e), *obs. ff. COUNTERPOISE.*

† **Counterpalace**, *-palys*. *Sc. Obs.* [*Derivation uncertain*: see JAMIESON.] A rival.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Howlat* 904 As souerane him awne self throw bewte he baif Counterpalace to the Pape, our princis, I plicht. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 524 Stud thow rychtwys to me, Countwyr palys I sulld nocht be to the.

**Counter-paled**, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14: *cf. next.*] Of a shield: Parted into an even number of divisions pale-wise, and divided fess-wise, the tinctures of the upper and lower halves being counterchanged. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

**Counter-paly**, *a. Her.* [*a. F. contre-palé.*] = *prec.*

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-palé*, or *-paly*, is the same as *paly* of [six, etc.], per fesse counter-changed.

† **Counterpane**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *contrepayne*, 6 *-payne*, *contrepayne*, *-pain*, 6-7 *-paine*, *-pane*, 7 *-pain*. [*app. a. Anglo-F. contrepain*, in the (unrecorded) sense 'opposite part', *f. contre-* + *OF. pain* piece, part, portion (see Godef.): the Anglo-French word occurs in Britton, *app.* in sense 'counter-part of the contract', or 'counter-obligation': *cf.* COUNTERPAWN.

1292 BRITTON I. 237 Cestes condicions obligent les parties .en tele manere, qe si le un doigne ou face, le autre est tenuz et obliger a fere le countrepan solom le contract.]

1. *Law.* The counterpart of an indenture.

1509-20 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 The jurye.. shall receyve the counterpayne of the office.. ended and sealed by the eschetour. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 b. This duke of Aumerle.. had his counterpane of the enditure of the confederacie.. in his bosom. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 65/1 Keeping the one counterpane with himselfe, sealed with his seale that made the seizure, and leaving the other in the hands of the said warden. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Read, Scribe, gi' me the Counterpane, a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. li. 414 Makers of Counterpanes, Writers.

*fig.* 1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 89 The assurance that we haue for our saluation is in the word of God.. but God keeps a counterpane thereof. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems, Hum. Learning* lxxvii. 1629 *Covt. Grace* Conditional 3: The counterpane of the Covenant.. engraven on the heart.

2. *gen.* A copy, duplicate; = COUNTERPART 2.

c 1475 *Parlement* 6587 Or ellys man myght by computation In ther contrepain finde othis reson, In frensch or english. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* V iv, I have a letter under his owne hand.. this is the counterpane of it.

3. *fig.* = COUNTERPART 3. To play the counterpane: to imitate.

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par.* Rev. 35 Of bothe these states.. the earthly Jerusalem.. is set for a figure, comparison, example and counterpane. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 62 That name sould preis to play the counterpane. 1628 PLYMNE *Love-locks* 33 We are but their Echos, Shadows, Apes, or Counterpanes. 1666-70 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 107 Now is not famous London the sad counterpane of desolate Jerusalem? a sore and unquenchable fire hath turned England's metropolis into ashes.

4. One of two parts which fit together and complement each other; = COUNTERPART 4.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* Ded., Whose holy doctrine and life, are the counterpane one of the other. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 338 Our life should be the counterpane of our doctrine. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Gd. Husband* in *Halliv. Repr. Char. Bks.* (1857) 139 Love and providence be the two counterpanes of a good husband.

**Counterpane**<sup>2</sup> (kau'nta'pēn, -pān). Also 7 *-poyne*, 8 *-pain*. [*An alteration of the earlier COUNTERPOINT* 2, the second element being made identical with the word *PANE* (*f. pan*, *L. pannus* cloth), used in 15th c. (*cf.* *quots.* 1459, 1464) in the sense 'coverlet, bed-cover', or with the same element in *COVER-PANE* covering cloth, *q. v.*]

The outer covering of a bed, generally more or less ornamental, being woven in a raised pattern, quilted, made of patch-work, etc.; a coverlet, a quilt.

1459 *Inu. in Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 484 [Bedchamber] I fcedder bed.. Item, ij blanketys, j payre of schettrys. Item j rede pane furred with connyngs. [Also on p. 483 *ibid.*] 1464 *Will in Draper's Dict.* s.v., Six pair of blanketis, and a pane of miniver.]

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. xli, On which, a Tissue counter-poyne was cast. 1646 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 193 For [the].. outside of a skarlett gown to mak a Counterpane suitable to my Skarlett Bedd. 1679 *Long. Gas.* No. 1434/4 An Indian Counter-pane or Coverlid with silk and silver. 1745 F. THOMAS *Frnl. Anson's Voy.* 200 The Counterpain is in a manner the same. They do not use Feather Beds. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White Iv.* 28 The counterpane was of patchwork. 1885 TENNYSON *In Children's Hospital* viii, Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the counterpane.

**Counterpanion**: see COUNTERCOMPANION.

**Counter-parade**, *-parry* (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.* 5

**Counter-parole**. [COUNTER- 8 b.] An additional or extra parole or password given in time of alarm. *cf.* COUNTER-SIGN.

1823 in CRABE *Technol. Dict.*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Counterpart** (kau'nta'pāt). [COUNTER- 8: *cf.* *F. contre-partie* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*)]

1. *Law.* The opposite part of an INDENTURE, *q. v.*; each of the indented parts of a deed of contract, etc., in its relation to the other part; *esp.*

that which is not considered the principal part or original, e.g. the executed copy of a lease or receipt retained by the grantor as a counter-security. 1617 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (1886) I. 160 Sir Walter Raleigh endorsed with his own hand on the counterpart of the lease. 1787 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 296 When the several parts of an indenture are interchangeably executed by the several parties, that part or copy which is executed by the grantor is usually called the original, and the rest are counterparts. 1808 *Regul. Service at Sea* v. ii. § 16 The Captain is to keep Counterparts of all the Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of Stores and Provisions with which the Ship shall be supplied. 1858 *Ld. St. Leonards Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvi. 107 A counterpart of the lease is to be executed by the lessee. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxvi. 644 It does not seem that any counterpart was delivered to the borrower.

fig. a 1720 *Sheffield* (Dk. Buckhm.) (1753) I. 120 And this contract [friendship] will never hold, without an exact counterpart.

† 2. *gen.* A duplicate, or exact copy. *Obs.*

a 1676 *Hall Law Eng.* (J.), In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts of one another. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 4. In *The Spanish Friar* .. the two different Plots look like Counterparts and Copies of one another.

3. *fig.* A person or thing so answering to another as to appear a duplicate or exact copy of it.

a 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) I. 136 So like in all Things, that one Brother is but a Counterpart of the other. 1785 *Cowper Tiroc.* 442 He, that seemed our counterpart at first, Soon shows the strong similitude reveals'd. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 31 A full-length portrait, the very counterpart of his visitor of the preceding night. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. App. 429 You can .. build up a sandstone mass which shall be the exact counterpart of that presented by nature.

4. One of two parts which fit and complete each other; a person or thing forming a natural complement to another.

1634 *Wither Emblems* 99 To meet each other's nat'ral Counterpart. a 1700 *Dryden* (J.), Oh counterpart Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords. 1822 *Hazlitt Table-t.* I. xvi. 392 Popular fury finds its counterpart in courtly servility. 1833 *Chalmers Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 112 In counterpart to this complacency, there is a felt discomfort. 1880 *Haughton Phys. Geog.* II. 19 Deep-sea valleys .. are the counterparts of the mountain chains.

5. *Music.* A part written 'against' or to accompany another. [COUNTER-12.]

1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 154 Likewise betwixt the treble and counter part another might easilie be placed. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Counterpart*, a Term in Musick, only importing one Part to be opposite to another; as the Bass is said to be the Counter-part of the Treble. 1806 *Gregory Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446.

6. *attrib.* 1833 *Chalmers Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 155 Urging onward their counterpart desires. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 669/1 The parties having come to an agreement, the terms thereof were embodied in two counterpart documents.

† **Counterparty.** *Obs.* Also 6 *contre-*, 7 *contre-*. [a. F. *contre-partie* (15th c. in Littré; 13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*)]

1. An opposite party in a law-suit or contest; an adversary or opponent.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xii. 58 Whye thou goest with thy counterpart to ye ruler. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 838/2 Then in came the counterpartie richlie apparelled, to the number of twelue. 1644 *Brief Inform. Affairs of Palatinate* 52 These commings and goings too and fro, caused by the contraparty, were for no other end.

2. The opposite party in a contract, etc.

1676 R. Dixon *Two Test.* 29 As to the Act of God, Abraham was not the Counterparty with whom it was done, but the Beneficiary unto whom it was done.

3. = COUNTERPART 1.

1644 *Brief Inform. Affairs of Palatinate* 34 The instruction of the said Embassade (the counter-partie whereof is in mens hands) sheweth the quite contrarie.

**Counterpase, -payse, obs. ff. COUNTERPOISE.**

**Counter-passant, a. Her.** [COUNTER-14.]

Passant or walking in opposite directions.

1610 *Guillim Heraldry* iii. xv. (1660) 183 He beareth .. two lioncelles counterpassant. 1797 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v., When two Lions are born in coats of Arms, and one appears to be passing or walking quite the contrary Way with the other; the Herald calls it by the Term *Counter-passant*. 1864 *Boutell Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 60.

**Counter-passion.** Also 7 *contre-*. [COUNTER-2, 3, 8.]

a. A passion opposed to or the opposite of another. † b. Passion or suffering corresponding to that felt by another. † c. An outburst of passion against something.

1597 *Daniel Civ. Wars* viii. lxxviii, When this great fight of counter-passions had been through try'd. 1609 Br. W. Barlow *Answ. Namless Cath.* 365 These sections concludorie, are rather Contre-passions of Lunacie, then artificial closes of an Epilogue. 1630 *Lennard tr. Charron's Wind.* I. xx. heading, Of Credulousness and her counter-passion. c 1630 *Jackson Creed* vr. xxxiii. Wks. V. 520 Punished according to the rule of retaliation or counter-passion. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 81 (1794) III. 291 The prevalence of some counter-passion.

† **Counter-pawn.** *Obs.* [f. COUNTER-5 + PAWN; but possibly directly from OF. *contrepan*, 'a pledge, gage, or pawne, especially of an immovable' (Cotgr.), found from 13th c. in Godef. in sense 'security, evidence, or assurance of pro-

perty'; cf. also AF. *contrepan* quoted under COUNTERPANE<sup>1</sup>, and see PANE, PAWN (both from OF. *pan*)] = COUNTERPANE<sup>1</sup> I.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Contregage*, a counter-gage, or counter-pawne. 1620 *Foro Linea V.* (1843) 46 A tripartite counter-pawne, whereby wee hold the possession of life. 1634 — *Warbeck* v. iii., No indenture but has its counterpawne.

**Counterpease, -peise, obs. ff. COUNTERPOISE.**

**Counter-penalty.** [COUNTER-3; transl. Gr. *ἀντιτιμωρία*.] *Gr. Antiq.* The penalty which an accused person who had been pronounced guilty suggested for himself in opposition to that which the accuser proposed.

1847 *Grote Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 494 note, The practice of calling on the accused party, after having been pronounced guilty, to impose upon himself a counter-penalty .. in contrast with that named by the accuser, was a convenient expedient for bringing the question to a substantive vote of the dikasts. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 342 Why should he propose any counter-penalty when he does not know whether death .. is a good or an evil?

**Counter-pest, -petition, -picture, -pillar, etc.** : see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-pilaster.** *Obs.* [COUNTER-8; cf. mod.F. *contrepilastre*.] An opposite or secondary pilaster; in quot. a pilaster projecting from a pier (which was formerly called a pilaster).

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 220 The Counter-pilaster, or the flat Pillar runs from the Foot of it to the Top. *Ibid.* 221 The lower Pilasters have .. in the Middle of them, in place of our Counter-pilaster, a half Doric Pillar.

**Counter-placed, pa. pple.** [COUNTER-14 a.] Placed in opposite directions.

1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1318/4 A brown Gelding .. with a .. brand marked with two P's counter-placed, thus, q p upon his near shoulder. 1830 *Rosson Brit. Herald* III. Gloss, *Counter-placed*, opposite to each other.

**Counter-plan, -play :** see COUNTER-.

**Counterplea.** *Law.* Also 7-*plee*. [COUNTER-3.] An answer or replication to a plea or request made, in which arguments are advanced why the same should not be admitted.

1565 T. Stapleton *Forr. Faith* 69 Is this counterplea good by any lawe .. of man or of God? 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 370 In writs of right or of possession .. that is a good counterplea. 1809 *Tomlins Law Dict.* s.v. *Benefit of Clergy*, Against the defendant's prayer of clergy, the prosecutor may file a Counter-Plea; alleging some fact, which in law deprives the defendant of the privilege he claims. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ellis of Gar.* v. 60 She now asked impatiently where the laird was. Not where she could reach him to lodge a counter-plea, the steward answered.

fig. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 393 A counter-plea to that prophane and peremptory principle of the atheists.

† **Counterplead, v. Obs.** Also 4-5 *contre-*, *conter-*, *counter-*, *contre-*, *countur-*, *countyr-*, *plede*, *-pleide*, *-plete*. [a. AF. *contreplede*, *r*, *f*, *contre-* against + *pledere* to PLEAD.]

1. *Law.* To plead in opposition to (a declaration, demand, voucher, etc., of the opposite party); to make a counterplea.

1375 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 40 Purveu est en brief de possession .. que si le teneant vouche a garant, ce demaundant le contre pleide, etc. 1392 *Barron* III. xi. § 15 Et si le autre garrant vigne en court et contrepleide la garrantie. 1530 *Palser* 500/1 When a man of lawe maketh a reason peremtorie, it can nat be contrepleied. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 370 If the vouchee counterplead the warrantie, and it be found against him, he shall lose the land. 1642 *Perkins Prof. Bk.* III. § 200 The demandant may well counterpleade the voucher.

fig. 1534 *More On the Passion* Wks. 1280/1 His mercy no cause had to counterpleade his justice, in abiding the eternitie of the proude spirites paine. 1589 *Warner Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* (1612) 338 Aeneas, thankfully acknowledged her great bounty, counter-pleading to haue pretended a departure without leave taken.

b. *absol.* To plead or argue one against the other.

c 1611 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Wks. (1621) 500 There is a Tale, that once the Host of Birds .. ambitiously did strive, And counter-plead for the Prerogative.

2. *gen.* To argue against (a person, statement, etc.); to oppose in argument; to contradict.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* XII. 100 Ne contrepleide clerkes i conseilie pe for eure. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. IV.* ProL. 476 Lat be thyn arguynge For loue ne wele nat countyrpleyde be In ryght ne wrong.

*absol.* 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* ProL., Agayne the trouth who so euer strue Or counterplede or make any debate.

† **Counter-plight.** *Obs. nonce-ud.* [COUNTER-6 + PLIGHT fold.] A fold in the opposite direction.

1625 *Lisle Du Bartas*, Noe 155 Among the greater six, that with a counter plight [i.e. *pli contraire*] Do half divide the globe, the circel of Maich-day-night Is justly set betwixt the north and southern pole.

**Counterplot, sb.** [COUNTER-3, 2.]

1. A plot contrived to defeat another plot.

c 1611 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. 961 The Towns-men are not slow With counter-plots to counter-push their Foe. 1777 *Sheridan Sch. Scand.* v. iii, Plot and counter-plot, egad! 1879 *Dixon Windsor* II. vi. 60 The lords, suspecting his designs, were talking of a counterplot.

† 2. A plotting against. *Obs.*

1664 *More Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 Such a Mystery as in effect is a real counterplot and undermining as well of the Privative as Positive Scope of the Gospel of Christ.

**Counterplot, v.** [COUNTER-1.]

1. *intr.* To devise a counterplot against; to plot in opposition.

1597 *Daniel Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 55 You have great Cause your Subjects to suspect, And counterplot against their Subtilties. 1675 *Art Contentum* I. § 1. 176 When lapsed man had counterplotted against himself, defeated the purpose of the Divine goodness, etc. 1861 *Perry Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 535 Against these plots the bishop counterplotted.

2. *trans.* To plot against (a plot, or plotter); to frustrate by a counterplot.

1662 *Perry Diary* 27 June, He do counterplot them by setting him up higher still. 1678 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* III. 55 Their plotted contrived evil was counter-plotted and contrived by God for good. 1700 *Tyrell Hist. Eng.* II. 885 He was counter-plotted by the other's Policy. 1711 W. King *tr. Naudé's Ref. Pol.* iii. 69 It is permitted to counterplot what is plotted against us. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1160 To counterplot that infamous trickster.

Hence **Counterplotter, -plotting** *vbl. sb.*

1642 *Milton Apol. Suet.* xii, The endless brabbles and counterplottings of the Bishops. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* (1824) I. 209 All his stratagems .. and all your pretty counterplottings. 1883 D. H. Wheeler *By-ways of Lit.* viii. 147 Marc Antony the counterplotter.

**Counterpoint** (kaunt'point), *sb.* Also 6-*point*, *conterpoynt*, *-pointe*, *Sc. countirpoint*. [In sense 1, a. F. *contrepoint* (15th c. in Littré) = Olt. *contrapunto*, in med.L. *contrapunctum*, *cantus contrapunctus*, lit. 'song or music pointed-against', the part added as accompaniment to a plain-song being indicated by notes, 'pricks', or 'points', set against (over or under) the notes or points of the original melody. In senses 3 and 4, f. COUNTER-3, 6, 8.]

1. *Music.* The melody added as accompaniment to a given melody or 'plain-song'. Also *fig.*

1530 *Palser* 208/2 *Conterpoynt, contrapoynt*. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 39 The lyntquith sang contrapoint quhen the osyll 3elpit. 1620 *Syntagma Qnt.* III. xxviii. 157 To your braying Music, what counterpoint Could you expect but bat blows? 1648 *Morus Earthly Par.* I. (1870) 306 A rainy wind from 'twixt the trees arose, And sang a mournful counterpoint to those. 1880 *Ouseley in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 407 It is usual to take some fragment of an old chant or chorale as the 'canto fermo' or plain-chant, to which other parts or melodies are added as accompaniments .. This is called 'adding a counterpoint to a given subject'.

2. The art of adding one or more melodies as accompaniment to a given melody or 'plain-song' according to certain fixed rules; the style of composition in which melodies are thus combined.

*Double counterpoint*: counterpoint in which the melodies are so constructed as to admit of being placed in any order above or below one another.

1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 71 The first waie wherein we shew the vse of the codes, is called Counterpoint: that is, when to a note of the plainsong, there goeth but one note of descant. 1674 *Playford Skill Mus.* III. r Counterpoint .. was the old manner of Composing Parts together, by setting Points or Fricks one against another. 1764 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. (1763) 69 Counterpoint, or an artificial Composition in various Parts, was altogether unknown. 1880 *Ouseley in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 408 Plain counterpoint is generally divided into five species. The first is called 'note against note' .. The second species is called 'two notes to one' .. The third species is called 'four notes to one' .. The fourth is called 'syncopated counterpoint' .. The fifth species is called 'florid counterpoint'.

II. *general.*

† 3. A contrary point (in an argument). *Obs.*

1565 *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1611) 151 Heere M. Harding, by counterpoints .. compareth the state of the Primitive Church and his Church of Rome together. a 1626 Br. Andrews *Serm.* (1856) I. 158 Which two counterpoints make in shew a conflict or contradiction between the Prophet and the Evangelist.

4. The opposite point; † the exact opposite, antithesis.

1599 *Sandys Europa Spec.* (1632) 167 Who affecting in them selves and followers a certaine Angelicall purity, fell sodainly to the very counterpoint of justifying bestiality. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turke* (1621) 834 The portall .. standing in counterpoint with the third gate above mentioned. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* III. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 151/1 My ambition is the counterpoint. 1878 *Tennyson Q. Mary* III. vi, Should her love .. Veer to the counterpoint.

Hence **Counterpointist**, a contrapuntist; **Counterpointless** a. lacking counterpoint.

1826 M. Kelly *Remin.* I. 225, I compare a good melodist to a fine racer, and counterpointists to hack post horses. 1887 E. Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 30 Figureless counterpointless sec-savings.

† **Counterpoint, sb.** 2 *Obs.* Forms: 5 *counturpynt*, *conter-*, 5 *countyr-*, *countwter-*, *counterpoynt* (e, 6-7 *-point* (e). [a. OF. *contrepointe* (15th c. in Littré), synonym of *courtepointe*, both forms being app. corruptions of OF. *cuillo-pointe*, *cuille-pointe*, *coute-pointe*, repr. L. *culcita puncta* (see Du Cange) lit. 'quilt stabbed or stitched through, quilted mattress'. The first element is thus the same word as QUILT; the second has, since 1600, been altered to *pane*.] A quilted cover for a bed; a COUNTERPANE.

1423 *Schedule*, 1 *Hen. VI.* Add. MS. 4603 f. 170 Item le testour .. Item le Counterpoint du dit lit. c 1450 *Bk. Cur-tasye* 155 In *Babees Bk.* (1868) 314 Po counturpynt he lays on beddys fete. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 186 My best fetherbed and oon countwter poynte of tapstre worke. 1588

*Law. Wills* III. 13 A feather bedd a bolster and a counterpoint of tapistree. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxix. 223 Hid with the sheets and counterpoint. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2949/4 Stolen... Curtains and Counterpoint of a Bed, of Indian Damask.

b. Comb., as counterpoint-maker.

1611 *Cotgr.* *Contrepointerie*, the shop of a Quilter, or Counterpoint-maker.

† **Counterpoint**, *v.* Obs.—o [a. OF. *contrepointier* (in 15th c. also *contrepointier*) to quilt, f. *contrepointe*, etc. sb.: see prec.]

In French this vb. has run together with an original word *contrepointier* to set point against point, add the counterpoint in music, point a battery against another, cross, thwart, etc.: see *Cotgr.* and *Littre*.]

To quilt by stitching together two pieces of cloth with an intervening layer of padding.

1598 FLORIO, *Imbotitive*, to stuff, to quilt, to bumbase or counterpoint. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Contrapuntear*, to counterpoint.

**Counterpointed**, *-pointé*, *a.* *Her.* [F. *contrepointé*, f. *contre* against, opposite + *point* point.] (See quot.)

1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-pointed*... is when two chevrons in one escutcheon meet in the points; the one rising, as usual, from the base, and the other inverted, falling from the chief... They may also be counter-pointed... when they are founded on the sides of the shield, and the points meet that way; called *counter-pointed in fesse*.

**Counterpoisable**, *a.* *rare*. In 6-peisable. [F. *COUNTERPOISE* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That can be counterpoised, or weighed in the opposite scale.

1596 FLEMING *Panopli.* *Epist.* 303 So excellent, that nothing therewith is counterpoisable. *Ibid.* 365.

**Counterpoise** (kaun'tarpoiz), *sb.* Forms: a.

5 cowntyrpeyce, -peys, counterpeis, 6-7 counterpoise, -peyse, -peyse, -pease, -peaze; 5 counterpease, counterpais, 6 -payse; β. 5 (? cowntyrpeys), 6-7 counterpoysse, 6-8 -poise, 6- -poise. [ME. a. OF. *countrepeis*, -pais = Central F. *contrepois* (now -poide), f. *contre* against + *pois*, *pois* = L. *pensum* weight. The original OF. *ei*, which became in Parisian in 13th c. *oi*, was retained in Northern French, and gave *ai* in Anglo-French and English; but towards 1600 the latter adopted the contemporary continental Fr. *oi*.]

1. A weight which balances another weight, or acts against a force, so as to establish equilibrium; an equal or counterbalancing weight.

a. c. 1430 LYDG. *Mun. Poems* 50 (Halliiv). The counterpease was light. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowntyrpeyce [K. -peys, 1499 *Pyson* -poys], *hostimentum*, *librammentum*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 209/2 Counterpease, *contrepoyse*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Contrepoint*, a counterpease.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Marchio della stadiera*, a counterpoise, anie thing put in the balances or scales to make even weight. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 259 We put a Metalline counterpoise into the opposite Scale.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* 195 These... are of the same weight, and therefore a counterpoise to each other. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 143 The counterpoise at the other end of the lever-beam raises the pistons to the top of their respective cylinders. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 250 Wheels and counterpoises... to facilitate the raising of the telescope when the collimators... are examined.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something of equivalent force, effect, or weight on the opposite side; that which serves as a counter-balance or set-off.

a. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xlix. (1869) 199 [at] j shal fynde in his place countrepeis and equipollence of he hegge of penitence. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* ii. iii. 290 The greuous counterpease of discontentmentes, that euerie worldly pleasure hath with it. a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 27 A Protestant party, rais'd... to be a ballance or counterpease to that dangerous Heptarchy of Spain.

β. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 137 Who... put (as a man will say) a counterpoise into the ballance. 1645 BACON *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 307 Their Second Nobles... are a Counterpoise to the Higher Nobility, that they grow not too Potent. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* i. ii. (1699) 21 There is no felicity upon Earth which carries not its counterpoise of Misfortunes. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* ii. i, O jealousy... thou grand counterpoise For all the transports beauty can inspire!

1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39/1 The counterpoise and corrective to that tendency. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. ix. There was no counterpoise or rival to Politian.

† b. A compensation, equivalent. Obs.

1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* Ded. (1616) 3 If your Honour shall but... partly like it, the end of my labours [shall] haue a condigne counterpoise. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 182 Tell her she is thine: to whom I promise A counterpoise, if not to thy estate A ballance more repleat.

3. The state of being balanced; equilibrium.

a. 1594 PLAT *Yewell-ho.* iii. 61 If there be a true counterpeize given to a short tallow candle. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 152 b. With so equall a counterpeize, that the push of a finger will sensibly moue it too and fro.

β. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 415 All Climats then should not be serv'd aright With equall Counterpois of day and night. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 205 After a few vibrations up and down... they arrive at a Counterpoise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 200 The pendulous round Earth with ballanc't Aire In counterpoise.

b. *fig.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 222 Others coming without authority from God, shall change this counterpoise. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 38 These... antagonistic principles are in a state of doubtful counterpoise throughout Christendom. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* II. 115 The... two styles of mind... are ever in counterpoise.

c. In the *manège*: The due balance and equilibrium of a rider in his seat.

1737 in BAILEY (vol. II).

d. *attrib.*

1459 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 A counterpais wheith of the weight stone that the wooll was weyed with. 1765 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 208 Before the counterpoise steel pin and loop are put on.

**Counterpoise** (kaun'tarpoiz), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 countrepese, -peyse, 4-7 counterpeise, -peyse, 5 contrepese, counterpeyse, 6 contrepese, counterpease, -pease, conterpease, counterpayse, 6-7 counterpeise, -payse; β. 5-7 counterpoyses, 7 -poise, -poysse, 6- counterpoise. [ME. *countrepese*, -peise, a. OF. *contrepeser* (pres. sing. orig. *peise*); in 16-17th c. assimilated to the sb. with *-poise*.]

1. *trans.* To balance by a weight on the opposite side or acting in opposition; to counterbalance: a. of the thing; b. of persons or agents.

a. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. vii. Fij, Simo may... have not giftes, or qualities, to counterpeyse a straw. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxv. (1877) i. 365 One shilling of silver in those daies did counterpoise our common ounce.

β. 1556 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 30 That all the world he would weigh equalle, If ought he had the same to counterpoys. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 42 It [the book] counterpoyseth a Cade of Herring, and three Holland Cheeses.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 277 We counterpoiz'd both it and the thread with a weight in the other Scale. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. iii. 71 The pressure upwards is counterpoised by the mercury in the tube. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xiii. 268 A piece of lead is made to counterpoise the bottle.

† c. To put as an equivalent. Obs. *rare*.

1613 SYLVESTER *Little Bartsas Wks.* II. 88/378 If sometimes som truth they chance to hit They'll counterpoiz a hundred lies for it.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To balance in power, quality, or effect; to be, or furnish, an equivalent for; to counterbalance, compensate.

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1358 For to reconquer blisse and ben at ese And passed wo with ioie countrepese [*v.* -peyse]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 Pite may nought be counterpoised Of tirannie with no peise. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. xiii. Not sufficiency sorowe to counterpeyse the pleasure. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 9 a. With the shewe of some plausible seruice, to counterpeyse the offences he had committed.

β. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 58 Even the greatest worldly happines is counterpoised with evill. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x. (1664) 127 Their rare Qualities... do more than counterpoize this Natural fault. c. 1630 RISON *Serv. Devon* (1714) I. 67 Let my Labour counterpoise your Patience. 1738 FIELING *Conversation Wks.* 1784 IX. 379 A weakness which may counterpoise this merit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 345 [More] had attempted to counterpoise the attack upon the church by destroying the unhappy protestants.

† 3. *intr.* To be equiponderant, act as a counterbalance (to, *with*, *against*). Obs.

a. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. x. (1544) 22 a. If any sorowe or mischiefs unrecured May counterpeyce to that I haue indured. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* i. (1876) 321 Yf all these so many testymonyes... shall not counterpeyse agaynst one fere.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. iv. 200 Such a bitterness of sorrow... as may in ballance counterpease with the trust of pardon.

4. *trans.* To bring into or keep in a state of equilibrium. *lit.* and *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 135 Whiche is a thing full necessaire To counterpeise the ballance. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 92 My doctor brings his drugs to counterpeise all quarrels. 1621-21 BURTON *Anat. Med.* iii. iv. i. (1651) 639 This makes us happy, counterpoising our hearts in all miserie. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 74 No man can imagine how the parts of the Earth about the Center should alwayes be equally counterpoysed. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea v. § 290 The exquisite compensation of this grand machine, the atmosphere. It is exquisitely and wonderfully counterpoised.

5. a. To weigh (a thing) *with*, i.e. against (another), in order to ascertain their relative values.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 He renders himself unworthy of it who will counterpoise its cost with its fruit. 1795 SOUTHBY *Joan of Arc* vii. 498 Who in the deceitful scales Of worldly wisdom, dare to counterpoise The right with the expedient.

† b. To weigh mentally; to balance opposite considerations in one's mind; to consider or ponder carefully. Also *absol.* Obs.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 113 b. And after [she] began to think and contrepseye in her mynde in dyuerse maners. c. 1500 *Sc. Poem. Heraldry* 191 in *Q. Elix. Acad.* 100 Quha will study his wittis, and contrepseye The hie planetis, and signis of the aire. 1683 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 300 He acts with circumspection. He is a Janus in counterpoising, and an Argus in discerning.

Hence **Counterpoising** *phl.* *a.*; **Counterpoising** *phl.* *sb.* and *phl.* *a.*

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Nomore seche weyes so contrepseyed. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. xviii. 208 Held firme with a counterpoised weight. 1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr.* 316 The soul is kept in an evenness... by reason of the counterpoising consolations. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th.* another *Life* (1857) 189 Some counterpoising statements. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 702 The doctrine of right becomes... a network of qualifications, counterpoising duties, and compensations.

**Counterpoison**, *counterpoison*, *arch.* Also 6 *conter*, *contre*. [a. F. *contrepoison* (H. Estienne 1539); cf. It. *contraveleno*, med. L. *contravenenum*, and see **COUNTER** 10 a, 9.]

1. A medicine that counteracts the influence of a poison; an antidote.

1598 LYDG. *Dodone* ii. lxxxvii. 266 They mangle the floures... in conterpoysens & medicines that are made to expell poysen. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xxi. (1633) 269 They... are mixed in Counter poysens as Tracle, Myrrhodate, and such like Compositions. 1610 HOLLAND *Candell's Brit.* i. 14 A soveaigne counterpoison and remedie against all venim.

1678 J. PHILIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* iii. i. 100 He sent me... a Case of Medicaments and Counterpoysens.

Fig. 1548 VERNON (*title*), An Holisom Antidotus or counterpoysen agaynst the pestilent heresye and sect of Anabaptistes. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* iv. 7: (1618) 449 Unless by the counterpoysen of the word of God hee vomit it out againe. 1656 COWLEY *Pind. Odes*, To Dr. Scarborough, A Medicine and a Counterpoysen to the Age.

b. *attrib.*

1629 J. PARKINSON *Parad.* xxvi. 216 *Aconitum salutariferum*... in English... eyther wholesome Helmet flower, or counterpoison Monkes hood. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 328 Ye rich prizd homes Of counter-poysen sea-fish unicorns.

2. An opposite poison.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dan. Med.* (ed. 11) 473 The vulgar notion, that every poison is cured by some counter-poison, as a specific, has done much hurt. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 102 The men whose heart... revolted against intolerance... were themselves infected with the counterpoison of French philosophy.

**Counterpoise**. [**COUNTER** 6.] The opposite pole.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Rom. Meals Wks.* 1863 III. 267 This 'prandium'... was taken standing... the very counter-pole to the luxurious posture of dinner. 1840 — *Style* i. (1860) 197 It offers the direct counterpoise to the French style.

**Counterponderant**, *a.* *notice-wd.* [**COUNTER** 3; as if f. a L. *contra-ponderare* to weight against.] Counterweighing, counterbalancing.

1844 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 28 The equipoise of the system required a counter-ponderant continent in the southern ocean.

**Counterpond**, *post*: see **COUNTER**.

† **Counterpoise**, *v.* Obs. *rare*. [f. **COUNTER** 1 + L. *pōnere* to place: cf. **CONTRAPONE**, **-POSE**.]

*trans.* To place against, set in opposition to.

1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 45 Christ... doth counterpoise his authority to that of the Law-givers.

† **Counterpony**, *a.* *Her.* Obs. [**COUNTER** 14.] = **COUNTER-COMPANY**.

1611 [see **COUNTER-CHECKY**.]

† **Counterportraiture**. Obs. [**COUNTER** 8 b: cf. *counterfeit*, *counterfigure*.] = **COUNTERPART** 3. Cf. *counter-likeness*.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Belamen's Theos. Philos.* 349 His Copy or Counterportraiture.

**Counterpose** (kaun'tarpoiz), *v.* *rare*. [f. **COUNTER** 1 + *-pose*, after L. *contrāponere*: see **CONTRAPONE**, **-POSE**.]

1. *trans.* = **CONTRAPOSE**.

1657 S. W. *Schism Disp.* 64 To points which they accounted fundamental, I counterpoise'd... suchas they esteemed not-fundamental. 1665 J. SERJANT *Sure-footing* 62 When two Causes are counterpois'd. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 580 Sentences... in which the infinitive-regnant with 'to' stands counterpoised with our flexional infinitive.

¶ 2. Blending **COUNTERPOISE** and **CONTRAPOSE** in form and sense.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vii. xxvi. (ed. 7) 688 The North part of the Needle... would alwaies decline downward if it be not otherwise counterpoised or letted. 1637 R. BAILLE *Lett. & Fmle.* (1842) I. 35 To counterpoise this policy the other party resolved to draw up a formal complaint.

Hence **Counterpoised** *phl.* *a.* *Her.* 'Placed opposite to each other.' Robson *Brit. Herald* 1830.

**Counterposition**. [*n.* of action f. as prec.; see also **COUNTER** 6, 9.]

† 1. Opposition, **CONTRAPosition**. Obs.

1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* (1616) 117 The much cold of the country calleth backe the natural heat inward by counterposition.

2. The opposite or contrary position. [**COUNTER** 9.]

1861 F. HALL in *Fmle. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 4 To substantiate the counter-position to that which I take.

**Counterpotence**, *-potency*, *a.* *Her.*

[= F. *contre-potencé*: see **COUNTER** 14. In English the final -é appears sometimes treated as an English -e mute.] Having the figures called 'potents' (shaped like the heads of crutches) arranged as in **COUNTER-VAIR**.

1578 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 35 Beareth Sable, a Bende Argent, with two double Cotizes, Potences and Counterpotences of three peeces d'Or. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Contrepotencé*, counterpotencie (a term of Blason). 1833 CRABE *Techn. Dict.*, *Counter-potencé*.

So **Counterpotence** *sb.* *rare*; **Counter-potent** *a.* (*sb.*), applied *esp.* to a 'fur' in which the potents are arranged as in **COUNTER-VAIR**.

1610 GULLIM *Her.* i. iv. 15, I hold it better blazoned Potent counterpotent for the resemblance it hath to the heads of crowsches. 1797-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-potent*... by the French heralds called *contre-potencé*. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. s.v., *Counter-potent*... is classed with the furs, but composed of pieces representing the tops



of crutches. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20 Potent and Counter Potent are always argent and azure. *Ibid.* xiv. 158, I give the shield of Champagne in order to show more clearly the field of the shield between the counter-potences of the cotises. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iii. 53.

**Counterpoynne**, obs. f. COUNTER-PANNE.

**Counter-practice**, -pray, -preach, -prick, -principle, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-pressure**. [COUNTER- 3, 6.] Opposite or contrary pressure.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. i. 3 A resistance, or counter-pressure. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 419 The pressure being much greater on the external surface than the counter-pressure from within. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1049/2 The counter-pressure of the atmosphere in the thorax.

† **Counter-price**. Obs. [A literal rendering of Gr. ἀντι-λutron in 1 Tim. ii. 6.] A ransom.

1671 FLAVEL *Poem. of Life* vii. 19 A Ransom or a Counter-price. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 67 The word, properly signifieth a counter-price, when one doth undergo in the room of another that which he should have undergone in his own person. 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 17 To be a 'ransom' for them, a counter-price.

Hence † **Counterpriceable** a., capable of being a counterprice or ransom.

1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 That blood .. was ἀντιδωρον καὶ ἀντάδωρον, counteravailable, and counterpriceable. .to purchase in ten thousand worlds.

**Counter-process**, -project, -proportion, -proposal, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-profit**, v. Obs. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To counterbalance with profit.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1677) 111 Thy land . . shal both Soard so Timely, & so Richly, as it shall counter-profit all thy prejudice.

**Counter-proof**, sb. [COUNTER- 9, 8.]

† 1. Proof on the other side or to the contrary. (Might be written as two words.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xx. 162 [He] had a suspicion of the Fidelity of his wife. . . until he was diuven by counter-proofs to acknowledge his causlesse suspicion.

2. (See quot.)

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-proof*, in rolling-press printing, a print taken off from another fresh printed; which, by being passed thro' the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted. — [see COUNTERPROVE 2]. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Counter-proof**, a. Obs. Proof (against something).

1648 HARRICK *Hesper.*, *Chr. Milit.*, A man prepar'd against all illis. . . counter-proofs against the farms mis-haps.

**Counter-prophet**: see COUNTER- 10 b.

**Counterprove**, v. Also 8-proove. [COUNTER- 1; cf. also COUNTERPROOF.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring proof contrary to; to disprove. Obs.

1699 *Trial of Green, Berry*, etc. 51 The woman was willing . . to have counterproved the Evidence.

2. To take a counter-proof of; see COUNTER-PROOF 2.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Counter-proof*, To counterprove is also to pass a design in black lead, or red chalk, through the press, after having moistened with a sponge . . the paper on which the counter-proof is to be taken.

**Counter-puff**, sb. rare. [COUNTER- 3, 6.] A puff in the opposite direction, a contrary puff.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Fathers* 246 The lofty pine, that's shaken to and fro With counterpuffs of sundry winds.

† **Counter-puff**, v. Obs. rare. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To puff against; to issue a counterblast to.

1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 142 Thus I have entreated Patience of my self to Counterpuff your Pamphlet.

**Counter-pull**, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-punch**. [COUNTER- 8.] (See quot.) 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Counter-punch* (Chasing), one which supports the metal beneath while the hammer is applied above.

† **Counter-push**, sb. Obs. rare. [COUNTER- 6.] A push or thrust from the opposite side.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* (1659) 39 A counterpush that quite pierced their targets.

† **Counter-push**, v. Obs. rare. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To push or thrust against; to oppose by pushing.

c 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1961 The Towns-men are not slow With counter-plots to counter-push their foe.

**Counter-quarter** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER sb. 5

**Counter-quartered**, a. *Her.* [COUNTER- 14.]

1. Of a charge (such as a cross): Borne counter-changed upon a field quarterly.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 30 He bereth Sable, and Argent quartered, a playne Crosse counterquartered of the fiede. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 202 Quarterly argent and blew a fesse counterquartered.

2. Of an escutcheon: Quarterly, with each quarter also quartered.

**Counter-quarterly**, a. *Her.* = prec. 2.

In mod. Dicts.

**Counter-question**, sb. [COUNTER- 3.] A question in reply to another question, a question asked by the person questioned.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 42 They try to escape from this broad question under cover of the dust of other counter-questions. 1876 G. McREDITH *Beauch. Career* xii. 88 The counterquestion was a fair retort.

**Counter-question**, v. [COUNTER- 1.] To put a question in reply to a question. Hence **Counter-questioning** *vb.* sb.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 216 The Cornutus and Crocodilinus of the ancients . . were . . sophisms of counter-questioning. 1877 *Athenaeum* 6 Oct. 430/3 The antagonism of counter-questionings.

**Counter-quip**, -radiation: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-raguled**, -raguly, -rampant, -reflected, *Her.*: see COUNTER- 14.

**Counter-reason**, -refer, -reform, -religion, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-reformation**. [COUNTER- 4.] A reformation following on, and running counter to, another; applied in *Hist.* to the movement in the Church of Rome which followed on the Protestant Reformation.

1840 MRS. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Popes* v. iv. (heading) (1866) II. 25 Beginning of the Counter-reformation in Germany. *Ibid.* II. 92 From this time the Counter-reformation began throughout all the Archducal territory. 1889 A. W. WARD *Counter-Reform.* Pref. It is not always easy to define the correct use of even so well-worn a phrase as 'the Counter-Reformation'. 1890 M. WARRE in *Dollinger's Stud. Europ. Hist.* 88 In Bavaria the counter-reformation was accomplished under William V.

† **Counter-resistance**. Obs. [COUNTER- 2.] Active resistance by a force or motion in the opposite direction (as distinct from that due to inertia or friction).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 Of the proportion of the counter-resistance of winds or tides.

**Counter-restoration**, -retreat: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-revolution**. [COUNTER- 4.] A revolution opposed to a previous revolution or reversing its results.

1793 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 388 A very large portion of the people are disposed to a counter-revolution. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 186 The effect of such a counter-revolution would be . . that William would sink into insignificance. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 138 A real counter-revolution may have effected itself in their opinions.

So **Counter-revolutionary** a., pertaining to or of the nature of a counter-revolution; **Counter-revolutionist**, one who takes part in a counter-revolution; **Counter-revolutionize** v., to subject to a counter-revolution.

1791 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 144 To the troops mentioned are added by the counter-revolutionists 15,000 Hessians. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 473 To impress on public opinion a counter-revolutionary tendency. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 306 He should march against it with equal activity, whether revolutionized or counter-revolutionized. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. viii. 55 The counter-revolutionists had gained the ascendancy. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lvi. (1862) V. 88 The oligarchical party . . promised them a counter-revolutionary movement.

**Counter-riposte**. *Fencing*. [Fr. *contre-riposte*: see COUNTER sb. 5.]

A riposte delivered, still on the lunge, after parrying the adversary's first riposte. Also, sometimes, a counter followed by a riposte.

1829 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 86 The fencer whose attack has been defeated, and who has in turn parried the riposte, can deliver the counter-riposte. . . A thrust delivered after parrying the counter-riposte is called a second counter-riposte.

† **Counter-roll**, sb. Obs. Also 7-rolle, -roule, control. [a. obs. Fr. *contrerolle* 'the copie of a roll (of accounts, etc.), a paralell of the same quality and content with th' originall' (Colgr.), corresp. to med.L. *contrarotulus*: see CONTROL and COUNTER- 8.]

A copy of a roll or document, kept for purposes of checking: cf. CONTROLLER 1.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 244 The Sherifes shall haue Controlles with the Coroners, as well of their Appeals, as of enquests of Attachments. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vii. 683 The officer . . was to reside at the Receipt of the Exchequer, and to have a counter-roll of all things pertaining to the said receipt.

b. *fig.* A list, catalogue. (Cf. ROLL.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ii. (1632) 451 A Counter-roule of divers and variable accidents.

† **Counter-roll**, v. 1 Early form of CONTROL v.

**Counter-roll**, v. 2 [COUNTER- 1.] *intr.* To roll in the opposite direction.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 210 Spiritual thunders . . did . . o'er him roll and counter-roll.

† **Counter-rolment**. Obs. [f. COUNTER-ROLL v. 1] The entering in a COUNTER-ROLL.

1598 W. LAMBARDE *Office of Aliensations in Bacon's Wks.* (1778) II. 409 This present manner of exercising this office hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counter-rolments.

**Counter-round**. *Mil.* ? Obs. [ad. F. *contreronde*, in It. *contraronda*, f. *contre*, *contra*-against, acting as a check on + F. *ronda*, It. *ronda*, a military 'round'.] A patrol of officers to inspect or check the rounds; also *concr.* the body of officers going on this duty. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* s. iv b, To understand

the orders of watches, bodies of watches, centinells, rounds, and counterrounds. 1599 MINSHU *Plans. Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 63 There is news of the enemy & therefore needfull . . that the round & counterround may goe very thicke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 To walk the round and counter-round with his fellow inspectors. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Counter-round*, a body of officers going to visit, and inspect the rounds.

**Counter-run**, v. [COUNTER- 1.] To run back or in the opposite direction.

1726 DE FOR. *Hist. Devil* i. xi. (1840) 154 He [the Devil] is like a hunted fox, curvetting and counter-running to avoid his being pursued.

**Counter-sale**: see COUNTER- 4.

**Counter-salient**, a. *Her.* Also 7-8-saliant, 8-saliant. [COUNTER- 14.] Said of two animals borne as charges: Salient in opposite directions. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xvi. 147 Two Reynards, Countersalient in Bend. 1766 PARNY *Heraldry* v. 165 Two Foxes countersalient. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. 90 *Counter-salient*: Two Animals leaping—one in Bend, the other in Bend-sinister.

† **Countersalue**, v. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 counter- [f. COUNTER- 1 + SALUE to salute.] *trans.* To salute in return.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 39 He saluist thame on his best wayis. . . In gentill wise thay him countersaluted.

† **Countersay**, v. Obs. Also 4 countre-*segge*. [f. COUNTER- 1 + SAY v.] *trans.* To contradict, gainsay.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xii. 224 Ich countresegge þe nat. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 144 b, Desire that countre-sayeth the duty, honor, and reputation of my state.

Hence † **Countersaying** *vb.* sb., contradiction.

1581 MARBECK *Bl. of Notes* 751 Our Lord himself wept for Lazarus. . . And Christ saith . . to the woman whose sonne was dead, Weepe not. Which counter-saying Paule reconcileth. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxxiii. 537 What practises, what wiles, what countersayings, what inforcements.

**Counter-scale**. [COUNTER- 8: cf. COUNTERBALANCE.] The opposite scale (of the balance); *fig.* in quot.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. i. viii. To compare their University [Leyden] to yours [Oxford], were to cast New-Inne in counterscale with Christ-Church Colledge. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mill. New Wks.* 1863 III. 4 This little inevitable wreck, when placed in the counter scale to the magnificent purchase of eternal idleness. [Here prof. COUNTER adj.]

**Counter-scalloped** (-skæ'lypt). *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Counter-scalloped*, or -scalloped, covered with scallop-shells, laid like the scales of fish . . each row being so placed that every scallop may overlay part of two, or appear to come from the two above it.

**Counterscarp** (kau'ntarskärp), sb. Forms: 6-7 counterscarf(e), 6-scharfe, 7-scarph, -skarfe, counterscarp(e), contrascarpe), 6-9 counter-scarpe, 6- counter-scarp. [ad. F. *contrescarpe* (in Rabelais 1550), ad. It. *contrascarpa*, f. *contra*-opposite + *scarpa* slope of a wall, etc., SCARP.]

1. *Fortif.* The outer wall or slope of the ditch, which supports the covered way; sometimes extended to include the covered way and glacis.

1571 DIGGES *Pantoni.* i. xxv. H b, Scaling ladders that shall reach from the brym of the ditch or edge of the counterscarfe, to the top of the wal or curtain. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xviii. (1636) 152 Scipio . . hemming them round within trench and counterscarph. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., By this term is often understood, the whole Covertway with its Parapet and Glacis. And so it is to be understood, when 'tis said The Enemy lodged themselves on the Counterscarp. 1709 STEELE *Tailler No.* 41 ¶ 9 General Schuylenburgh had made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp of the Tenaille. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 196 The trenches were . . brought close to the counterscarp of the ditch.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 The fleshy Membrane as an avant Mure or inward counter-scarpe, is ordained as a secret defence. 1650 BULWER *Antiquarian* xi. (1652) 182 Defended by the counter skarfe of the lips. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 27 A secure counterscarp from the rage of the Sea. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* i. vii. (1862) 72 Bastions and counterscarps of clipped yew and variegated holly.

3. *attrib.*

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 376 The counter-scarf towers. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 353 Counter-scarpe revêtements.

Hence **Counterscarp** v. *trans.*, to provide or defend with a counterscarp: also *fig.*

1611 FLORIO *Contrascarpate*, to counterskarfe. 1648 tr. *Sennart's Par.* 706 32a [Rocks] counter-skarfed and encompassed with Praecipices.

**Counter-score**: see COUNTER- 13.

† **Counterscore**, v. Obs. [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To run up or make a score against; to rival.

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Ital.* in *Holinshead* VI. 28 Leaving behind him a monument, rather by his posteritie to be wondered, than possible by anie man living to be counterscored.

† **Counter-scout**. Obs. [COUNTER- 3 b.] A scout of the opposite side.

1621 G. SANDYS *Orind's Met.* xiii. (1626) 261, I Dolon, then a Counter-scout, surpris'd.

**Counter-script**. rare. [COUNTER- 8.] The counterpart or duplicate of a writing.

1888 M. D. DAVIS *Hebr. Deeds Eng.* Jews 103 Having lost the counter-script, Manser makes this declaration.

† **Counter-scuffle**. *Obs.* [COUNTER-11.] A scuffle between opposing parties or persons. (Sometimes, humorously, a scuffle in the Counter prison.) 1628 R. S. (*title*). The Counter Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter Ratt. 1656 *Artif. Handson*. 154 What fierce conflicts and counter-scuffles have been among people of various minds. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1703) II. 540 The Counter-scuffle at Petherton-Bridge, when two of his own Parties.. fought with each other. 1688 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. Arg. 30 This Counter-Scuffle, I dare stand in't, The Goddess Discord had a hand in't.

So † **Counter-scuffler**, one who engages in a counter-scuffle; a competitor.

a 1674 *Wood Life* (1848) 37 *note*, The Mertonian counter-scufflers.. tug as hard for a postmaster's place as commons.

† **Counter-sea**. *Obs.* [COUNTER-3, 6.] A sea running against the course of a ship, or against another sea or current.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 130 We met with a countersea out of the North board, and the last voyage in this very place we had the countersea out of the South, being very calm weather. 1620 HOLLAND *Candide's Brit.* II. 60 [The Irish Sea] rageth all the year long with surging billows and counter seas.

† **Counter-seal**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. OF. *contre-seal* (1256 in Joinville): cf. COUNTER-8.]

a. A smaller seal impressed upon the reverse of a main seal, to give additional security or sanction. b. The reverse side or part of a seal.

1511 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. 221v. § 376 To stampe his owne Armes both in their great and Counter-Seale. 1677 F. SANDFORD *General Hist. Eng.* 73 Upon this Counterscal Richard is represented on Hoi-back. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 398 In taking these impressions; two dies or matrices.. were employed; these were severally called the *Seal* and *Counter-Seal*.

† **Counter-seal**, *v.* *Obs.* [See prec. and COUNTER-1.] *trans.* To seal with an additional seal by way of sanction or further security: cf. COUNTERSIGN.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 205 You shall beare A better witness backe then words, which we On like conditions, will haue Counter-seal'd.

**Counter-seconde** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER sb. 5

**Countersect** (kauntseisekt), *v. rare.* [f. COUNTER-1 + L. *secare*, *sect-* to cut: after *intersect*.] *trans.* To intersect crosswise; to cut across, or in cross divisions.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1898) 87 The valley of the 'Arabah, countersected by its hundred watercourses. 1897 — *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* lxxii. Characters and principles which underlie and countersect the artificial distinctions on the surface of controversy.

**Counter-secure**, *v.* [COUNTER-1.]

1. *trans.* To secure (any one) against the risk which he incurs by becoming security for another: usually done by, or on behalf of, the latter.

1667 *Pepys Diary* 10 Mar. The King of France offers, for security herein, that the King of England shall be bond for him, and that he will counter-secure the King of England with Amsterdam. 1700 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 304 A certain summe of money. for w<sup>ch</sup> they are to be counter-secured out of y<sup>e</sup> town's revenue. 1785 BURKE *Sy. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 278 When a.. money dealer, becomes security for any native prince, the course is, for the native prince to countersecure the money dealer, by making over to him in mortgage a portion of his territory.

2. To give additional security to, on which to fall back should the primary security be insufficient. (The object of the verb may be the original security or the party giving it.)

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 The chancellor of the exchequer of that day, Montagu.. counter-securing the state by the appearance of the city with the Lord Mayor of London by his side. 1799 *Ibid.* iii. *Ibid.* 300 You are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to counter-secure it.

**Counter-security**. [COUNTER-5.] Security given in return or exchange; security given to any one to cover his risk in becoming surety.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lvii. (1739) 104 Too much countersecurity from the King to the people, is like so many Covenants in Marriage, that make room for jealousy. 1700 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 304 A summe.. for w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Corporation shall give counter-security to y<sup>e</sup> persons who are bound for y<sup>e</sup> same. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Counter-security*, security given to a Party, that has enter'd into Bonds, or other Obligations for another.

**Counter-sense**. [ad. F. *contresens*, f. *contre* = against + *sens* sense.] An interpretation or meaning opposed to the true sense.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 191/1 Herein the countersense of our divines to me.. seems admirable; who teach that God gave this as a merciful law, not for man whom he here names.. but for the wife whom he names not. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 461 There are some words now in French which are turned to a countersense; as we use the Dutch word *crank* in English to be well-disposed, which in the original signifieth to be sick. 1789 P. SARTRE tr. *Aldrich's Archib.* (1818) 46 Though since reformed by a modern artist.. too much in countersense.

b. The co-existence of opposite senses in the same word.

1884 C. ABEL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 500 The disappearance of countersense.. admits of being lexicographically traced.

**Counter-septime** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER sb. 5

**Counter-service**: see COUNTER-5.

[Counterset, a frequent misprint or misreading in 15-16th c. for *counterfeit*, COUNTERFEIT.]

**Countershaft** (kauntershaft), *Mech.* [COUNTER-8.] An intermediate shaft driven from a main shaft for giving motion to a particular machine.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 264 Both armatures are driven.. by belts from the same countershaft. 1880 SPENCER in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Eng.* 515 Nearly all mules are now driven by counter-shafts.

So **Countershafting**.

1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 359 The mode of fixing main and counter shafting.

† **Countershape**. *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER-8 b.] = COUNTERFIGURE.

1597 GOLDING *De Moray* vi. 74 A verie Image and countershape of the power from whence it proceedeth.

† **Countershock**, *sb.* *Obs.* [COUNTER-6.] A return shock, a recoil.

1511 FLORIO, *Contrairio*, a countershocke.

Hence **Countershock** *v.*

1511 FLORIO, *Contrairare*, to countershocke.

**Counter-shine**, -shout, -side, -siege: see COUNTER-.

**Countersign** (kauntseisin), *sb.* [a. OF. *contresigne*, ad. It. *contrasegno* 'a counter token or signe' (Florio): cf. COUNTER-5.]

1. A sign or signal used in reply to another sign; *spec.* a private signal, usually a word, given or to be given to a soldier on guard by any one entitled to pass; a watchword, pass-word.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. li. 106 He ought to have a different countersigne, that when he returns, he may be knowne thereby. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* i. iv. 149 If it had been thought of, to have answer'd her Signal by the usual countersign (the Gally) had infallibly been taken. 1799 SHRIDAN *Pizarro* v. i. We are near our outposts, and the word we heard just now was the countersign. 1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 6 'Advance, patrolle, and give the Countersign to me'. 'The Countersign is London'. 1847 *Infantry Man*. (1854) 203 When a sentry is posted, the Countersign only is given him. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) i. 144 We who sign for reform.. have our secret communications.. our signs and counter-signs.

2. A special sign or mark put on something for the purpose of authentication, identification, or reference; = COUNTERMARK.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 67 It is necessary his ensigne have certain special countersignes and markes. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Bv. Baccio Baldini his works, and countersign. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. vii. 91 The character which was upon them was a legible countersign of their claim to be His servants.

† 8. A token in return. *Obs.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 156 Radiobanes.. King of Sardinia.. doth send this countersigne of contracted hospitality to thee Meleander, King of Sicily.

**Countersigner** (kan tseisin), *v.* [ad. F. *contresigner* (1415 in Hatzfeld), in It. *contrasegnare* 'to countermark' (Florio): cf. COUNTER-1.]

1. *trans.* To sign (a document) opposite to, alongside of, or in addition to, another signature; to add one's signature to (a document already signed by another) for authentication or confirmation.

[1611 COTGR. has *contresigner* to subsigne.] 1566 PHILLIPS, *Countersign*, to sign a Patent or Order of a Superior, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more Authentic. a 1714 in Somers *Tracts* II. 99 He.. had a Warrant granted him, and countersigned by the Secretary at War. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 446 Charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state or lord chancellor. 1822 PEBONY *Eng. Journalism* viii. 62 He brought an action against the Secretary of State who had countersigned the warrant for his arrest.

b. *fig.* To confirm, sanction, ratify.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1862 X. 232 What he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures we may now countersign by an experience of eight or nine. 1871 MACDUFF *Memo. Patmos* xviii. 241 'Blessed are the dead!' How the death-chamber belies the utterance—refuses to countersign the strange benediction! 1873 F. HALL *Mud. Eng.* v. 153 *note*, As to dictionaries, the Dean [Swift] writes of them, as if he supposed their contents were countersigned beyond the stars.

† 2. To mark with a particular sign for authentication, identification, or reference. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 37 Martine of Antwerp, whose works.. were usually countersigned with M. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 If Mr. Camden hath not countersign'd them, then is his Draught imperfect. *Ibid.* 16 Two Stones countersigned by me with the Letters I I.

**Counter-signal**. [COUNTER-5: cf. F. *contre-signal*, It. *contrasegnale* (Florio).] A signal in response to another signal.

1828 TODD, *Countersignal*, a corresponding signal; a naval term. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Countersignation**. *Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTERSIGN: see ACTION.] The affixing of a mark for reference; see COUNTERSIGN sb. 2.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6 I shall.. present it to you, with some other Countersignations.. for your more clearly understanding thereof.

**Counter-signature**. [f. COUNTER-SIGN and SIGNATURE.] The action of countersigning; a signature added to another person's signature on a document, for authentication or confirmation: see COUNTERSIGN v. I.

1842 WHITELY in *Life* (1866) II. 17 The form of counter-signature is my usual one. 1883 *Bankruptcy Rules* R. 73 For the purpose of his counter-signature to the order being written thereon.

**Countersink** (kauntseisink), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. A tool for countersinking; see the verb.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 115 The head of the countersink is conical. 1849 *WEALE Dict. Terms* 124 Countersinks for iron have two cutting edges forming an obtuse angle.

2. The conical enlargement of the upper part of a hole for receiving the head of a screw or bolt. Cf. COUNTERSUNK sb. Hence *countersink bit*, a bit for cutting a countersink.

1846 WORCESTER cites TANNER. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 330 The shank is conically shaped under the head in order to fit the countersink. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 135/2 Punching.. has the advantage of giving a slight countersink, or conical form to the hole.

**Countersink** (kauntseisink), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. **countersunk**. [COUNTER-, app. in a sense akin to 8 b, the hole being the counterpart of that which is to be sunk in it.]

1. *trans.* To enlarge the upper part of (a hole or cavity), usually into a conical form, to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc.; to bevel the edge of a hole.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 170 The practice of countersinking the holes, to receive the nail heads. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Counter-sinking the eyes in order that they may not cut the cotton. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xxi. 482 The holes in the plates to receive the bolt-heads are countersunk one-half through the plates.

2. To sink the head of (a screw, bolt, etc.) in a depression made to receive it, so that it lies flush with the surface.

1836 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 70 The heads of the bolts must not project above the surface of the plate; therefore the grooves must be.. wider at the top than the bottom, and the heads may then be countersunk. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 573 b. The horse's shoe is not to be grooved but simply punched, and the nails countersunk.

Hence **Countersinker**, a tool for countersinking;

= COUNTERSINK sb. 1; **Countersinking** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Mechanic* § 329 The 1008 or roundheaded countersinker. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 6/1 Countersinking machines.

**Counterskarfe**, *obs.* f. COUNTERSCARP.

**Counter-skipper**: see COUNTER sb. 3

**Counterslope**, *sb.* [COUNTER-6.]

1. The opposite slope of a hill, a ridge, etc.; a slope in the opposite direction.

1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiii. 359 The rising of a counterslope almost imperceptible to the eye. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 105 The counter-slope of this ridge is narrow.

2. 'An overhanging slope; as, a wall with a counter-slope' (Webster 1864).

1838-46 MAHAN *Civil Engineering*.

**Counterslope**, *v.* [COUNTER-1: cf. prec.]

*trans.* To slope on the opposite side (in quot., on the inner side).

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 353 In all these cases he supposes the revêtement to be countersloped, that is, to have the exterior face in a vertical plane, and the interior face inclined.

**Counter-smile**, -snarl: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-speech**. *Obs. rare-1.* [COUNTER-2.] Speaking against, contradiction; = AGAIN-SPEECH.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. lxxix, But t' be left free to doubt and counter-speech Authority is lost.

**Counter-spell**. [COUNTER-3, 10.] A spell or charm against something; a spell to dissolve another spell.

1725 SWIFT *Poems, Want of Silver*, Wise people.. Affirmed the moon was sick, and fell To cure her by a counter-spell. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 222 He muttered a rapid counterspell to the omen.

† **Counter-stand**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER-1.]

*trans.* To stand against, withstand; = AGAINSTAND.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 207 Which tries and counter-stands the shock, And ramme of time.

**Counterstand**, *sb. nonce-wd.* [Formed in imitation of *It. contrasto*: cf. prec.] Standing against; resistance or withstanding.

1870 LONGF. tr. *Dante Inf.* vii. 85 Your knowledge has no counterstand against her.

**Counter-stant**, -state, -statement, -statute: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-step**. [COUNTER-3, 6.] A step in opposition, or in the opposite direction.

1730 MEAD *Prof. Disc. Plague* 222 (Jod.) Such counter-steps will happen in a government, where there is too much of faction, and too little of public spirit. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 50 They have been making some little Counter-steps to this. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 May, A counter-step against the project of compromise.

† **Counterstock**. *Obs.* [COUNTER-8.] That part of a tally retained by the payee: see quot.

1706 [see COUNTERFOIL]. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. xiii. (1743) 123 The Tally being cloven asunder.. one Part thereof, called the Stock, is delivered to the Party that pays the money, and the other part, called Counter-stock, or Counterfoil remains with them.

Counter-stratagem, -stream, -strike : see COUNTER-.

† **Counterstrength**. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 2, 3.] Opposing strength or force; resistance.

1599 FENTON *Giuciard.* (x618) 2 To make a counterstrength against the might of the Venetians, he judged it necessarie to alie himselfe with others. 1611 CORG., *Contre-carre*, a counterstrength, opposition, resistance, defence.

† **Counter-stricken**, *pa. pple.* [Implies a vb. *counter-strike* : see COUNTER- 1.] Stricken by a return-blow, or by repercussion of sound.

1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* 1. 33 The high promontories Resounded counter-stricken.

† **Counter-strive**, *v. Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To strive against. Hence † **Counter-striver**, an antagonist; † **Counter-striving**, striving against, violent opposition.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1882) 100 Whence he his counter-striver drawne apart, Arraisons him with this besmoothing art. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prind.* v. 219 They have... many Counter-strivings to master, many Reluctancies to get over.

**Counterstroke** (kaun'tə'strɔ:k). [COUNTER- 2, 3, 6 b.]

1. A stroke given in return; a counter buff. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q. v. xi.* 7 He met him with a counter-stroke so swift, That quite smit off his arme. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St. I. ii.* 53 This alliance suggested to Heraclius the counterstroke of allying himself with the Turkish freebooters. 1891 G. MACDONALD *One of our Cong.* x, The strokes and counterstrokes were like a play of quarterstaff on the scone.

2. = COUNTER-COUP 2.

1786 JUSTAMOND (*title*), Essay on Counter-strokes, exclusive of the head. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Counter-stroke*, same as Contrecoup and Counter-fissura.

**Counter-struggle**, -suggestion : see COUNTER-.

**Countersubject**. *Mus.* [COUNTER- 12.] A subordinate melody forming an essential part of a fugue, written against, or as accompaniment to, the subject and answer.

1854 tr. *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 64 In a two-part fugue there can be only one counter-subject. 1880 OUSELEY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 568 s.v. *Fugue*, When the countersubject is introduced simultaneously with the subject at the beginning of a fugue, it should be looked on rather as a second subject.

**Countersunk** (kaun'tə'sʊŋk), *pple. a. and sb.* [Pa. pple. of COUNTERSINK *v.*]

A. *pple. a.* Said of a hole or cavity: Cut to receive the head of a bolt, screw, etc. Of a bolt, screw, etc.: Sunk or let in so as to lie flush with the surface.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages Gloss*, *Counter Sunk Bolt*, a bolt, the head of which is let in level with the surface of the plate it fixes. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 242 A piece of the same stone imbedded, with a countersunk cavity. 1884 *Notes Building Constr.* (Rivington) ii. 357 Countersunk rivets are those in which the point is hammered down, while hot, flush with the surface of the plate.

B. *sb.* (See quot.); = COUNTERSINK *sb.* 2. Hence † **Countersunk bit**. *Obs.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Countersunk*, a hollow, cut by a bit round the edge of a hole. *Counter-sunk bit*, a bit having two cutting edges at the end, reversed to each other, which form an angle from the point. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Countersunk*, the hollows in iron plates, &c. which are excavated by an instrument called a countersunk bit, to receive the heads of screws or nails.

† **Counter-surety**. *Obs.* = COUNTER- 5.] (See quot., and cf. COUNTER-SECURITY.)

1552 HULOT, *Contresureties*. 1611 CORG., *Contrepleige*, a Countersurety; one that's bound to save a surety harmless. — *Contrepleiger*, to save a surety harmless by counterband, etc.; To give him a countersurety, or other surety.

† **Countersway**, *sb. Obs.* [COUNTER- 6.] An exertion of opposing force.

1643 MIRON *Divorce* II. i. By a countersway of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance.

† **Countersway** (kaun'tə'sweɪ), *v. Obs.*

[COUNTER- 1: cf. prec.] *trans.* To forcibly move or incline to the opposite side; to counterweigh.

a. 1640 JACKSON *Cread* x. xxxiv. Wks. IX. 246 Attended or counterswayed by heat. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 9 There are Two Things that seem to Countersway, and incline to the Confederacy on the other side. 1920 NORRIS *Chr. Prind.* vi. 233 To countersway our Concupiscence, by the more powerful weight of Divine and Heavenly Love.

**Counter-swear**, -synod, -tack, -taste, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-tail**. *Obs.* Also *countre*, *coun-tir*, *-taille*, *-taille*, *-tayle*. [a. OF. *contretaille* the opposite half or duplicate of a tally: cf. next.]

1. The opposite half of a tally; a tally or score kept to check another.

c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 71 *Di reckenyng bi tyme bisill* bou make, Or þe deuel bringe þe countretaille. a. 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 204 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 9 *Hys paymentes* ben scored on the countretaille. 1570 LEVINS *Manit.* 199/11 A countretaille, *anticopa*. 1617 [see COUNTERTALLY].

2. A counter-stroke.

c. 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* vi. iil (1554) 149 b, Agayn the malice, to make a countretaille Of proude Silla, the malice eft tas-sayle. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 174 The countretailles Of oure ennys.

3. At the countertail: in reply, in retort.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1134 Folweht Ekko that holdeth no silence, But euer answereth at the countretaille. c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (1840) 130 Always at the Countretaille Theyr [wives] tunge clappeth and dothe hewe.

† **Counter-tally**. *Obs.* = COUNTER- 8 + TALLY after prec.] The opposite half or part of a tally: = COUNTER-STOCK.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 99/x *Countertylly, anticopa*. 1617 MINSHCU *Ductor, A Countertail or Countertallie*, or tallie to confirme or confute another tallie. because it is a piece of wood which the one partie keepeth, that is cut off from another peece that the other partie keepeth: and so when both parties meet with their tallies, they score vp the number of that which is deliuered and receiued, by cutting a notch with a knife. [Hence in subsequent Dicts.]

**Counter-taste**: see COUNTER 10 b.

† **Counterte-ll**, *v. Obs. rare* = COUNTER- 1.] *trans.* To tell in a contrary way.

1619 LUSHINGTON *Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 They cross and countertell each others News.

**Countertemps**: see CONTRÉTÉMP.

**Counter-tendency**, -term: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-tenor**. *Mus.* Also 5 *cowntur-tenur*, 6 *counter tenouer*, 7 *counter tenor*, 6–8 *CONTRA-TENOR*. [ad. obs. F. *contre-tenor*, obs. It. *contra-tenore* : see COUNTER- 12 and TENOR.]

1. A part higher in pitch than the tenor, sung by a high male voice; the alto.

1388 [see b]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iv. 393, I understande þe... the counter tenour [of the glorious melody of paradise] the loye and the gladnes of the blessed men and women of paradise. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* ii. 95 They make the voice... small, cleere, and shrill, like to the countertenor. 1631 BRATHWAIR *Whinnies, Char. Ballad-monger* 29 Now he counterfeits a natural base, then a perpetual treble, and ends with a counter-tenure. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 272 This in Musick, signifies the Counter Tenor.

† b. with word-play on COUNTER *sb.* 3, a prison. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (1850) I. 277 Perauntere on ware *past sumptuous temporis glausus*, A cowntur-tenur at Newgat cantablit *carere clausus*. 1611 DEKKER, etc. *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 188 *Sir Dav.* Think you the Counter cannot breake him? I'll make him sing a Counter tenor; sure.

c. *fig.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 284 Sometimes the Tenour of Judgement; sometimes the Counter-tenour of Reproofe. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 195 To the union of which they would not scruple to recite the counter-tenor.

2. A counter-tenor voice.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. I. 30 Apr. He has got such a clear counter-tenor. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xlii.* If you heard her fine counter-tenor admonishing Kate and Matty in the morning. 1856 SABILLA NOVELLO *Voice & Vocal Art.* 4 In England, a fourth class of male voice is recognized, called alto, or counter-tenor. 1879 J. HULLAH in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 581 The falsetto counter-tenor... still to be found in cathedral choirs, dates... from the restoration of Charles II.

3. A singer with a counter-tenor voice.

1623 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 10 John Croker, a counter tenor of Westminster. 1627 *Ibid.* 12 Richard Sandy, a contra tenor of St. Pauls. 1711 BUNELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 3 A most excellent Bass, but... at present he only wanted a Counter-Tenor. 1728 [see CONTRATENOR].

† 4. Name of the fourth string of the bass-viol. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* 11. 92 The Bass-Viol... is usually strung with six strings... the first... is called the Treble... the fourth, the Counter-Tenor.

5. *attrib.*

1598 BARNFIELD *Pecunia* iii, I would not sing the Counter-tenor part. a. 1672 *Wood Life* (1848) 67 Mr. Ellis would take up a counter-tenor viol, and play. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 299 A counter-tenor voice. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* 9 When the C Clef is placed so that the two cross strokes enclose the middle line, it is called the Counter Tenor or Viola Clef.

† **Counter-terrace**. *Obs.* [COUNTER- 8 b.] *Landscape Gardening*. A step or 'benching' covered with turf.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 117 Foot-Paces, Counter-Terraces... and Slopes of Grass... These Foot-Paces and Counter-Terraces, are sustained by low Walls.

**Counter-terror**, -theory, etc.: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-think**, *v. Obs. rare.* In quot. *contre*. [COUNTER- 1: transl. F. *contrepenser*.] *intr.* To think again or contrariwise.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Thus thought and contrathought Mirra.

Hence **Counter-thinker** (see quot.).

1611 CORG., *Contrepensur*, a counter thinker; one that thinks otherwise then, or contrarie to, that he hath done.

**Counter-thought**, -threat, -thrust, -thwart, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-tide**. [COUNTER- 6.] A tide running counter to the main or usual current.

1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* 18 Places of dangers... or of Quick-sandes... Countertides, Whorlepooles, etc. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* iv. 8 Such were our counter-tydes at land, and so Presaging of the fatal blow. 1755 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 119 Rivers that have flat Shores, Counter Tides, and Eddies. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lxiii, Counter-currents and counter-tides.

**Counter-tierce** (*Fencing*): see COUNTER *sb.* 5

**Counter-timber**: see COUNTER *sb.* 4

† **Counter-time**. *Obs.* [In senses 1 and 2 transl. F. *contretemps* in same senses: see CONTRÉTÉMP; in sense 3 *counter* is prob. adj.]

1. *Fencing*. A pass or thrust made at a wrong or inopportune moment; CONTRÉTÉMP 1. Also *fig.* 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Marlius... nee discourseth but of fencing feats, Of counter times, finctures, sly passataes. 1676 DAVENANT *Aurengz.* iv. 1, Let Chearfulness on happy Fortune wait And give not thus the Counter-time to Fate.

2. *Horsemanship*. Interruption by a horse of the cadence or regularity of movement, owing to bad horsemanship or to unruly disposition.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 82 His horse... gave sometimes such counter-times, as might teach a good Horseman to stick firme to his seate. 1730–6 BAILLY (folio), *Counter Time* is the defence or resistance of a Horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manage.

3. *Contrary* or opposite time.

1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 14 You would see... the water on the other side of the bar to do the same, but in counter-time.

**Counter-title**. *Law.* [COUNTER- 3.] A title to property in opposition to another title.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 20 The grounds of the defence in respect of counter-title. 1883 *Solicitor's Fnl* 10 Nov. 25/1 Rule 244 abolishes the practice of adding a counter-title to the action when a counter-claim is confined to a claim for relief against the original plaintiff alone.

**Counter-token**, -traverse, -treason, etc.: see COUNTER-.

**Counter-toning**, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [COUNTER- 12.] The accompanying (of singing, etc.) in a different pitch.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xi. 145 And as neath the chants of Nature, So beneath the smiles of Art, Speak the same low counter-tonings, To my sad and questioning heart.

† **Counter-treacle**. *Obs. rare* = COUNTER- 10 + TREACLE, an antidote.] A preparation counteracting a treacle, antidote, or remedy.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 487 We have invented a Counter-Treacle to convey Poisons to the Heart.

**Counter-tree**, -trench: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-trevis**, *a. Her. Obs.* [COUNTER- 14 b.] Of a charge: Divided into two parts of different tinctures.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B v a, Countretrevis is calde in armys when halfe the beest is of con colour and that other halfe of an other colour. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 204 Tofte beareth aig. a Lion rampant partee per fesse gewies and sable, which the auncients called countretrevis, that is countercoloured or cullored of two collors in trausers as one would say ouerthwart the middist.

**Counter-triangle**, *a. Her.* See COUNTER- 14, and TRIANGLE.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-triangle*, called *barry indented*, the one into the other, or *barry bendy losengy counterchanged*.

**Counter-trippant**, *a. Her.* = next.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-trippant* or *-tripping*.

**Counter-tripping**, *a. Her.* [COUNTER- 14.] Said of two stags, hinds, etc.: Walking in opposite directions on the same plane.

1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiv. 132 Hee beareth Sable, two Hindes counter-tripping in Fesse argent. 1727 BRADLEY *Renn. Dict.* s.v.

**Counter-truth**, -tug: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-tune**. *Obs. rare.* [COUNTER- 12.] A tune or musical part, answering, or forming an accompaniment to, another.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Colomnes* 743 All these sweet-charming Counter-Tunes we hear.

**Counter-turn**. [In senses 1 and 2 formed to render Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*; in senses 3 and 4 f. COUNTER- 6.]

† 1. = ANTISTROPHE 1. *Obs.*

a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxxxvii. *Pindaric Ode*, The Strophe, or Turn. The Antistrophe, or Counter-turn.

† 2. *Prosody*. Used by Puttenham for the continued repetition of the same word at the end of successive clauses; = L. *conversio*. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 The Greekes call this figure *Antistrophe*, the Latines, *conversio*, I following the original call him the counter-turne, because he turnes counter in the middist of every meetre.

3. A turn in the contrary direction.

1744 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 101 Some turns and counter-turns in politics. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XII. 148 Amid the turns and counterturns, the strife And various trials of our complex being.

4. In a dramatic composition, an unexpected turn or development of the plot at the climax. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., The fourth [Act], gives... a counterturn to that main design which chang'd in the third. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poety* in Arb. *Garnier* III. 320 The Catastasis or Counter-turn... embroils the action in new difficulties.

**Counter-turned**, *pple. a. Her.* Turned in contrary directions.

1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss.

**Counter-turning**, *vbl. sb.* [COUNTER- 6.]

A turning in the contrary direction. a. 1668 DAVENANT *To Earl of Orrery Wks.* (1673) 280 Yours can all Turnes and Counter-turnings find To catch Opinion, as a Ship the winde.

**Countertype**. [COUNTER- 3, 8: cf. ANTI-TYPE.] † 1. = ANTI-TYPE. *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 121 Christ might not as well



compare the type with the truth; as the type with the countertype.

2. A parallel type in another sphere; a parallel. 1865 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. iv. 170 Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin countertype.

3. An opposite type; a logical opposite. 1880 *Scribn. Mag.* May 121 Whitman is his countertype at the pole opposite from that of art.

**Countervail** (kauntarvél'), *v.* Also 4-6 countre-, countyr-, countir-, contre-, conter-, contur-, 4-7 -vaile, -vayle, -vaille, -vale. [a. AF. *countrevailoir* = OF. *countrevailoir* (pres. subj. *countrevaille*):—L. phrase *contra valere* to be of worth against.]

†1. *trans.* To be equivalent to in value. *Obs.* 1730 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 392 *Pes tibi et his offryngis, be whiche as I suppose countervaylen be secular lordis rentis.* 1894 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 509 Jewells & other stuffe y<sup>e</sup> countervayled the sayd value. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 45 All the goodes in the worlde are not hable to countervayle mans life. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. §4. 240 Such a pretious Jewell, a million of golde would not countervayle. 1645 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. v. §10 As a Shilling passing in Payment countervailith six two-pences.

2. To equal, match, come up to. *arch.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 801 Whan the frenche tonge hath many adverbs that countervaille one adverb in englyshe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 133 Notwithstanding they countervail not the Greyhound in greatness. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ix. 164 That these vapours countervaille the water perpetually brought in, is, very improbable. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* i. Arg't. Reason alone countervails all the other faculties. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.* *Times Wks.* (Bohn) II. 250 An incalculable energy which countervails all other forces in nature.

†b. To make an equivalent return for; to reciprocate. *Obs.*

1853 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 63 Though I be vnable with any benefit to countervail my great pains. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holished* III. 1295/2 So much the lesse hope haue we...to countervaille the huge sea of the rest of your benefites. 1610-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 7 Whome you shall ready finde To countervaille your curtesie. 1633 HERWOOD *Eng. Trav.* ii. Wks. 1874 IV. 41 This, and more...can never countervaille The oft and frequent welcomes given my sonne.

†3. To act against or resist with equal force; to counterbalance. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 29 He fierly at him flew... Who, soone prepared to field, his sword forth drew, And him with equal vailow countervayld. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* ii. xvi. (1648) 292 The outward streames...must be of so much force as to countervail all that weight. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* i. xlvii. (1682) 263 The Air in the Bladder...was able by its Pressure to countervaille the weight of 42 pound.

†b. To balance against any force; to ballast. *Obs. rare.*

1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 70 If any tempest suddenly arise, they [bees] countervaille themselves with little stones, flying in the wind as neere the ground as may be.

4. *fig.* To avail or prevail against; to have force or be of effect against; to counterbalance.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 226 Though prescription served in that case...yet the warres made from tyme to tyme, countervaille a possession thereof. 1560 ASP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxxviii. 337 Gods hand them all so countervayle. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* Pref. §5 These few stones and sling...may countervail the massive armor, of the uncircumcised Philistin. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 404 No certificate of a judge was allowed...to countervail the oath of the jury. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. iv. (1862) V. 6 Advantage...which had to a certain extent been countervailed by subsequent losses. 1859 KINGSLEY *Agric. Crisis* Misc. II. 170 No subsequent failures...can countervail that fact.

5. To compensate, make up for (damage, trouble, loss, etc.). Formerly said also of persons.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 270 He...countervailith The harm, that he hem so travaileth. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxxxviii. 167 The good seruyce that ye haue done, and your valyantesse...must countervayle your tresparse, and be taken for your excuse. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* iii. (1636) 23 God...hath provided food...to restore and countervaille...the continual impairing...of our flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* vii. 4 Although the enemy could not countervaille the kings damage. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 135 ¶1 It...more than countervails all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly befall us. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 252 What hope for myself could countervail the despair for thee? 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 273 A full breadth of positive philosophy to countervail his own negative fertility.

6. *intr.* a. To be of equal force or weight on the contrary side; to avail against (with, for obs.).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prolog. I. 28 Where Rome than wolde assaile, There mighte nothinge countrevaille. 1536 STARKEY *Lett. in England* p. xi, Albehyt...suffeynt to countervayle agayn al outward displeasure. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 233 Alwaies the one signe countervailing with his contrary, there is euermore one halfe of the Zodiacke about the Horizonte. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 27 There is no sinne so greuous, which the grace and mercy of God is not able to countervaille withal. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1851) 433 Against which testimonies...the bare denyall of one man...cannot...countervaille. 1660 INGELG *Benito.* & *Urania* i. (1682) 116 Will the treading a few steps countervail for perseverance in our journey? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 108 What name...could countervail against the High Priest of Science.

†b. To be equivalent or equal; to vie with. *Obs.*

1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 6x [He] would say in comparison nothing countervails, 1570 ASCHAM

*Scholern.* (Arb.) 102 Surelie the profit...wold countervaille with the toile. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer.* Osor. 81 b, A certeine man...who rashly...seemeth to countervaille with the politticke prowess of Themystocles.

**Countervail** (kauntarvél'), *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] That which countervails; an equivalent.

1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (1818) 15, I to have more poise closid in myn entraille Than alle my body set for the countervaylle. 1663 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 15 The Engine consisteth of the following Particulars:—1. A perfect Counterpoise for what quantity soever of Water.—2. A perfect Counterpoise for what Height soever it is to be brought unto.—3. A Viceregent or Countervail supplying the place and performing the full force of a Man, Wind, Beast or Mill. 1717 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 515 The present pleasure of a sinfull Act, is a poor Counterpoise for the bitterness of the Review. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 126 This...structure is given as a countervail to the great size and weight of the seed.

†**Countervailable**, *a. Obs.* [f. COUNTER-VAILE *v.* + -ABLE.] To be matched or set against as equivalent. *Const. will.* to.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 299 What commendation...can I give thee that is countervailable with the singularity of thy virtue. 1577-8 HOLMESHER *Chron.* III. 1401/2 With knightlike courage countervailable to his double desire of honour. 1633 BE. HALL *Serm.* V. 157 Worlds of all these are no way countervailable to Truth. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 161 A countervailable summe of money.

**Countervailing**, *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb COUNTERVAILE, *q.v.*

1612 BRERWOOD *Lawg. & Relig.* xiv. 148 What is wanting in the south parts of the two foresaid continents, towards the countervailing of the north parts.

**Countervailing**, *phl. a.* [-ING.] That countervails; counterbalancing, compensating.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 15 It would not have been wonderful if we had taken countervailing measures. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xx. 173 Balanced by countervailing advantages. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 187/1 If we impose a countervailing duty upon bounty-fed sugar.

†**Countervailment**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Compensation.

1594 NASH *Terrors of Night* Fivb, He that hath consumed his braines to compass prosperitie and meetes with no countervailment in hir likeness but hedge vine and lean mutton.

**Countervair** (kauntarvè'v), *sb.* (a.). *Her.* Also 8 contre-. [COUNTER- 14: cf. F. *contre-vair*.]

A variety of vair (one of the 'f' furs), in which the bells or cups of the same tincture are placed base to base.

1766 PORRY *Heraldry* iii. (1777) 27 *Counter-Vair* or *Contre-Pair*, is when Bells or Cups of the same Tincture are placed Base against Base and Point against Point. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* iv. (ed. 3) 20. 1868 CUSANS *Her. iii.* (1882) 54.

So **Countervair** *v. a.* (in 8 contre-vary).

1731 BAILEY (vol. II, s.v. *Vary*). *Contre-Vary.* 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Countervairy* or *verry* is considered a fur.

**Countervallation** = CONTRAVALLATION.

1676 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 173 Our modern Lines of Circumvallation and Countervallation. 1825 *Genl. Mag.* I. i. 300 Lines of circumvallation and countervallation.

†**Countervalue**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 contre-. [COUNTER- 1 + VALUE *v.*: cf. the earlier *countervail*.]

1. *trans.* To equal or counterbalance in value; = COUNTERVAILE 1.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 17 We haue nothing to sell...to countervalue those things that we must buy agayne. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 133 Whose vse and doctrine countervalue not their doubts & vncertaine opinions. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* B vj b, The Rent remaining will counter-value the Ground-Rent.

2. *intr.* Of an accused person: To give a counter-estimate. Cf. COUNTER-PENALTY.

1823 SIR G. C. LEWIS in *Philol. Museum* I. 132 The defendant was then allowed to make a lower assessment of the fine or other penalty, to counter-value, as it was called (*ἀντιτιμολογία* or *ἐντιμολογία*).

†**Countervalue**, *sb. Obs.* [cf. prec. and Fr. *contre-valeur*.] Equivalent value.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 613/1 It is altogether fruitless, and not of countervalue with the troubles which follow it.

**Counter-vault**. [Cf. COUNTER-ARCH.] An inverted vault or arch.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Counter-vault**, *vibration*: see COUNTER-.

**Countervene**, *v. rare.* = CONTRAVENE.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 141 The demonstrability required would countervene all the purposes of the truth in question.

†**Countervenge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *contrevenger*, f. *contre* + *venger* (see AVENGE).]

*trans.* To revenge, take retaliatory vengeance for. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cclv. 365 [They] toke in great dyspyte the takyng of the said messengers...wherefore they thought to counterveng it. *Ibid.* cclviii. 581 The eile gaue leue...to the knyghtes and squiers...to countervenge them of their domages.

**Countervenom**, *rare.* [Cf. It. *contravveleno*.] = COUNTERPOISON; but in quot. = A venom or poison used as an antidote to another poison.

1854 DE QUINCEY *War Wks.* IV. 264 A counter-venom to the taint of some more mortal poison.

†**Counterverse**. *Obs.* [? COUNTER- 8.] ? A verse sung alternately; a burden or refrain taken up by others.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 459 The best and longest song with the most counterverses in it should be set up at his coming. 1624 J. DAVIES *Eglogues Wks.* (Grosart) II. m. 21 And I, with thee, will chaunt each counterverse.

**Counterview**. [COUNTER- 8, 9; cf. F. *contre-vue* opposite point of view (in Littre).]

†1. An opposite or reciprocal view; view from opposite sides or in opposite directions; position of two persons or things fronting each other, or placed so as to contrast with each other.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies Lond.* 1. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 464 A counterview of pages and of shields. 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 39 The two Cherubims that face the Mercy seat with mutual counterview. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 231 Within the Gates of Hell sat Sin and Death, In counterview. 1738 SWIFT *Pel. Conversat.* Introduct. I have drawn some lines of Sir John Lingar's character...on purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with that of the other company. 1780 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 121/2 He had only to pass the names of the protestors in counterview before them.

2. The opposite view or opinion. (Better as two words.)

1823 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 2 M. Peisse has ably advocated the counterview.

**Counter-vindication**, -vote, -volley, -wager, etc.: see COUNTER-.

†**Counterwait**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 co(u)ntre-wait, -wayte. [a. AF. *countre*-, ONF. *contrevaitier*, OF. *contreguaitier*, f. *contre* against + *guaitier*, in ONF. *waitier*, to WAIT, watch.]

*trans.* To lie in wait against; to watch against.

1586 CHAUCER *Melib.* 353 (Harl. MS.) Panne schal 3e euermore countervayte enbusshementz and alle espiallie. 1562 PHAER *Ancid.* ix. A 21 b, Aye watching lyke some Wolfe...countervaiting shipfold cots. 1602 CARR *Countervail* 29 b, Another troope com's in with fire and sword, Yet cowardly, close countervaites his way.

Hence **Countervaiting** *phl. a.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 66 Their returne...Was by the countervaiting foe distrust.

**Counter-walk**. [COUNTER- 8b.] A smaller parallel walk as an accessory to a main walk.

1664 FLECKNOE *Disc. Eng. Stage* (1869) 277 A...well contriv'd Garden, cast into its Walks and Counterwalks. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 41 Three Alleys close together, a large one in the Middle, and two on the Sides that accompany it, and are called Counter-walks.

†**Counter-walker**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* One who walks on the opposite side; in *pl.* = ANTIPODES. (Cf. COUNTER-PODER).

1625 LISLE *De Barbis.* Noe 123 That the men of Chili are the right Antipodes or counter walkers unto Spain.

**Counter-wall**. *Mil.* [COUNTER- 13.] A line of wall raised against the enemy's wall.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 411 The Syracusans...had returned to the city...leaving a guard at the counter-wall. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lix. VII. 342 A tenable counter-wall...would completely defeat the intent of the besiegers.

†**Counter-warden**. *Obs.* = [COUNTER- 8 b + WARDEN: cf. COUNTER-MASTER.]

1611 COTER, *Contre-garde*, an vnder-warden, or counter-warden.

**Counter-warmth**, -wave: see COUNTER-.

**Counterweigh** (kauntarwè'v), *v.* Also 5-6 -wey, 6 -way, countweigh. [f. COUNTER- 1 + WEIGH *v.*, a partial englishing of AF. *countrevoyer* to COUNTERPOISE.]

1. *trans.* To weigh (things) against each other, or in opposite scales; to balance. (In quots. *fig.*)

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* m. xvii. 90 a, Yf their power wer weyed in balance And countereyed aught in their memory. 1541 WYATT *Abused Lover* *resolveth* Poet. Wks. 26 With words and chere so contrarying, Sweet and sower counte-weighting.

2. *intr.* To act as a counterpoise or equivalent weight; to weigh evenly (with, against). *lit.* and *fig.*

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 847 With whose chaste lvyng Your noble demourour is countervayng. 1545 ASCHAM *Taoph.* (Arb.) 127 To peece their shaftes...with brasel or holys, to countervay with the head. 1568 — *Lett. to Raven* (T.), If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not counterweigh with the loss of this occasion. 1809 FINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 To counterweigh against the continental predominance of the French Emperor.

3. *trans.* To counterbalance, counterpoise.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* ii. (1845) 73 The few men of worth...are too disagreeably counterweighed by the baleful swarm of creatures who keep humming round you. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in H.* i. ii. 1. (1879) 148 If one slight column counterweigh The Ocean, 'tis the Maker's law.

**Counter-weight**, **counterweight** (kauntarwè'v). [COUNTER- 8: cf. prec. and COUNTERPOISE *sb.*] A weight in the opposite scale, a counterbalancing weight, a counterpoise.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2837/4 Lines, Pullies, and Counterweights. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 216 However it may be outweigh'd...by a Counterweight in the prevailing Scale. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 78 As soon as the counter-weight was taken off, the spring exerted its power. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/2 The telescope is balanced by counter-weights suspended by chains.

b. *fig.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 64 They attribute [to the Will] a power of controlling desire, without aid of any

counter-weight whatsoever. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos. in Enceyl. Metrop.* 662/1 Physical studies as a counter-weight. . to theology.

**Counterweighted**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with a counter-weight.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 401/3 The case is analogous to that of a counter-weighted body. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 637/2 A counterweighted wire... to balance the threads after they are depressed by the faller-wire.

**Counterwheel**, *v. rare.* [COUNTER-1.] To wheel round in the contrary direction. Hence **Counterwheelled** *pp. a.*

1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 178 The falcon charges at first view With her brigade of talons, through Whose shoots the wary heron beat With a well counterwheel'd retreat.

**Counter-wind**, -witness: see COUNTER-.

† **Counter-window**. *Obs.* [transl. F. *contre-fenêtre, contre-vitre.*] A shutter outside a window.

1611 CORGER, *Contre-fenestre*, a wooden window (on the outside of a glass one), a counter window, or outward window. 1616 SURFEL & MARK, *Country Farme* 15 By the means of Windows and counter-Windowes, you may cut off the entrance both of Sunne and whatsoeuer Winds.

† **Counter-word**. *Mil. Obs.* [COUNTER-8; after F. *contre-mot.*] = COUNTERSIGN.

1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 37 Quarter Master... It is his duty likewise to do duly and receive the word. He ought... to write it down with the Counter-word, that he may remember them.

**Counterwork**, *sb.* [COUNTER-3, 13.]

1. *gen.* Any work intended to oppose or counteract another work; opposing work or operation.

1598 FLORIO, *Contrapositione*, a counterwork, a contrarie operation. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 23 Side by side with the miracles... runs another line of wonders, counterworks of his who is ever the ape of the Most High. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* II. 297 The history of good and evil... is the history of his work and her counterwork.

2. *Mil.* A work raised in opposition to those of the enemy.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 2 Apr. (Carlyle) The enemy had made two retracements or counter-works, strongly palisaded. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4077/2 We are preparing a Counter-work, from whence we may beat them from the Breach. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 411 The whole army proceeded... to the counterwork.

Fig. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 49. 459 If any Good was done, they might erect some Counterworks to prevent its Effect.

**Counterwork** (kaunt'wɜrk), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. -wrought or -worked. [COUNTER-1.]

1. *intr.* To work in opposition, or with contrary intent.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 258 Whereto amai'd she counter-workes, nor would for ought relent. 1683 CHALKHILL *Theatrina & Cl.* 37 And now Philemon 'gan to guess their ends And counterworks 't'pose them. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 53 Two divers sets of causes are ever interworking and counterworking in the tangled web of human affairs.

2. *trans.* To work against or in opposition to; to oppose by contrary operations; to counteract, frustrate.

1628 PYM *Addr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 596 By this means they [commonwealths] repair the breaches, and counterwork the ordinary and natural effects of time. 1678 J. B. in G. HICKES *Spir. Pophry* 75 After the Lord hath counter-wrought these Enemies. 1764 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. i. 26 To counterwork the amorous projects of his rival. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 635 He could not actively counterwork the regent. 1875 POSTER *Gains* iv. (ed. a) 598 A colliding right of the defendant, whereby the right of the plaintiff is... counter worked or restrained from operation.

† 3. *Mil.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Counter-work*, (in the Art of War) is to raise Works, in order to oppose and ruin those of the Enemy.

**Counterworker**. [f. prec. + -ER.] A worker against; a counteracter, an opponent.

1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vii. 146 A counterworker of all that had married His influence. 1877 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 76 Antichrist the great counterworker.

**Counterworking**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb COUNTERWORK.

1660 INGELIO *Benito & Ur.* II. (1682) 21 The Counterworking of Corivalls. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 100 The counter-workings of indwelling corruption... have ability to extinguish Grace. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1859) II. 424 In the external world, all is action and reaction—all is working and counterworking.

**Counterworking**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That counterworks.

1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* 441 Two troublesome counterworking Adversaries. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxix. (1862) VI. 382 By the counterworking rivalry of Pausanias. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 190 Varying and counterworking factors.

† **Counterwrite**, *v. Obs.* [COUNTER-1.] To write against. Hence **Counterwriting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Contrascritto*, a counterwriting. 1611 — *Contrascritto*, counter written. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 48 I. desire we may leave writing and counter-writing.

† **Counterwrought**, *pp. a. Obs.* See COUNTER-WORK *v.* 3. Furnished with or converted into counter-works. In quot. fig.

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 132 Let me make my approach, when I lye downe, With counter-wrought and trauers eyes [i. e. eyes serving as counterworks and trauers], VOL. II.

**Countess** (kaunt'és). Forms: 2-5 countesse, 3 -asse, contesse, -as, 3-4 contasse, 4 countas, countas, 4-5 countes(e, 4-7 -esse, (5 countasse, countass, countwyse), 6- countess. Also 5 cometas, comytiss. [a. OF. *countesse, contesse*: -late L. *comitissa*, fem. of *comes, comit-em*: see COUNT *sb.* 2 and -ess. In 13th c. F. partially assimilated to L. as *contesse*; the same influence produced the occasional 15th c. Eng. *comytiss, comelas*.]

1. The feminine of COUNT *sb.* 2 a. The wife or widow of a COUNT. b. In the peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, the wife or widow of an EARL. c. A lady holding a position in her own right equal to that of a count or earl.

Besides being the proper feminine answering to the English EARL, the word is used like COUNT *sb.* 2 to translate the cognate Romanic words, and also the German *Grafin* and its cognates in Du., Da., etc.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Þe kinges dohter Henries, þe hefebe ben Emperice in Alamanie & nu was contesse in Angou. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Aske þes cwenes, þes iche countasse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 157 Ygerne, Gorloys wyf... þat was contasse of Cownewail. *Ibid.* 510 The contesse Isabel, that therl mareschaes dougter was, to Gilebreð, Eil of Gloucestre, isposued was. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 Countas of Marche was sche. c 1450 in Wr. -Wulcker 691 *Hec comitissa, comytiss.* c 1475 *Ibid.* 792/6 *Hec comitissa, cometas.* 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 221 Prince Edward weddid Jone, the countesse of Kent. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 103 Queues, duchesses, countesses and alle other ladyes. c 1500 *Melusine* 35 Specially the Countesse, the said Erlis wyf. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. II. ii.* 1 Were not you eu'n now, with the Countesse Oliuia? 1706-6 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 179 The King... may, and often hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Duchesses, and the like. *Ibid.* 180 The Lady Mary Compton, in King James the Firsts time, was made Countess of Buckingham for Life. 1764 MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* III. xi. ii. § 16 The sanctimonious pontiff resided at that time with the young Mathilda, countess of Tuscany. 1802 *Standard* 26 May 3/3 The guests comprised... Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Gosford... the Dowager Countess of Mayo.

2. A middle size of roofing slate.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 109 He had delivered... eight thousand Countesses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 305 The Welsh slates are generally classed in the following order:—Ladies 1 ft. 3 in. by 8 in.; Countesses 1 ft. 8 in. by 10 in.; Duchesses 2 ft. by 1 ft. 8 in. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podrida* (Ridg.) 256 Countesses are very light, and the wind gets under them. 1883 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 1 Sept. 1/4 The disturbed slates rattled down on every side, regardless of the precedence in order of rank to which they were soon introduced as 'ladies', 'countesses', or 'duchesses', according to their merits.

Hence **Countessship**, the quality, position, or personality of a countess.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 140 To see with what alacrity I'll accost her Countessship. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* II. 16 If the countess-ship of the countess were to be admitted.

**Countess**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make (any one) a countess.

a 1785 WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* (F. Hall), Countessed. 1801 G. MCDRITH *E. Harrington* II. ix. 253 She's grown since she's been countessed, and does it peacocky.

**Countessnaunce**, *obs.* f. COUNTERNAUCE.

**Counthood**, *nonce-wd.* [See -HOOD.] The rank or dignity of a count; countship.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 138 Reverence for his Counthood. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* II. i. x. His Counthood is not indifferent to this man.

**Counting**, *vbl. sb.* Also **compting**. [f. COUNT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb COUNT, *q.v.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1886) 65 3if þei zeuen benefis to clerkis fore here worldly seruyces... as for kechene clerkis and countynge or daunsynge c 1400 MAUNDVELL (1839) vii. 77 After countynge of x. monethes of the 3eer. 1686 *Lond. Gas.* 2124/4 The new Serjeants having... performed in the Inner Temple Hall... the Ceremony of Counting, and had their Quoit put on by the Judges. 1833 *Ann. Reg.* 34 If no counting out of the House took place, the House might resume at 5. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* II. 22 He's bullied me about my compting. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. III. lxxv. 488 The election frauds... ballot-stuffing, obstruction of the polls, and fraudulent countings in.

† 2. A 'company' (of preachers). *Obs.*

1486 *Bh. St. Abans* F vi b, A countynge of prechours.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **counting-art**, † **board-machine**, -*place*; † **counting-book**, an account-book; † **counting-cloth**, a cloth for covering a counting-table; † **counting-table**, (a) a table on which money is counted out, a counter; (b) an abacus; an arithmetical table. Also **COUNTING-HOUSE**, -*ROOM*.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poetrie* Wks. (Ridg.) 735 They learne... How to diuide into a hundred parts, A pound by their long 'compting arts. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 98/2 \*Countynge borde, or table, *tabacca, tabaceta.* 15... in Pollard *Miracle Plays* 80 My 'countynge boke I wolde make so clere That my rekenynge I sholde not neede to fere. 1642 ROOKES *Naaman* 205 Some Prentices in the shoppes, have the trust of their Masters counting bookes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 170 A yerde and liij quarters grene clothe for half a 'counting-cloth [for Exchequer Auditors]. 1889 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 11 Jan. 6/1, I have been in four or five of the largest banks in Russia... The Chinese 'counting machine... is everywhere. 1483 *Calc. Angl.* 79 A 'Countynge place, *libratorium.* 1440 'Counting-table [see *counting-board*]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trens. Fr. Tong.* La

*Table au comptoir des changeurs, banquiers ou Argentiers,* the machautes counting table. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 298 Nor love I him that counts the counting-table Of deep arithmeticians but a fable.

**Counting-house**. [f. COUNT *v.*] A building or apartment appropriated to the keeping of accounts; a private chamber, closet, or cabinet appropriated to business and correspondence; an office. Now only as in c.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Countynge hows, *computoria.* 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 286 These kind of fellows... keep themselves close in secret counting houses, their baggs are their pillows whereon they sleep. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 157 In the lyttell countynge howse within the great chamber. 1734 *Watts Reliq. Fuv.* (1789) 97 Closets and compting-houses often told our ancestors their duty. *Nursery Rhyme.* The king was in his counting-house, Counting out his money.

† b. The office of account of the royal household. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housel.* Ord. 83 He indenteth with the Thesaurer of the household in the countinghouse for all the basyns, ewears, cuppes, etc. 1539 *Ibid.* 228 The Lord Great Master, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Kings Household shall be dayly in the Countinghouse between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Counting-House* of the Kings Household. Commonly called the Green Cloth... where sit the Lord Steward... the Comptroller... for daily taking the Accompts of all Expenses of the Household.

c. *spec.* A building, room, or office in a commercial establishment, in which the book-keeping, correspondence, etc., are carried on; also *attrib.* (Now largely superseded in everyday use by *office*.)

1614 G. MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in Arb. *Garnier* IV. 334 The counting-houses of the Fish Brokers. a 1633 LENDARD *tr. Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxix. § 10 To hear... a Merchant talking in his counting-house. 1777 *BURKE Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 148 The merchant who sits in his counting-house. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 134 There were those who still remembered him an apprentice, sweeping one of the counting houses of the City. *attrib.* 1882 *Proby Eng. Journalism* x. 75 A year or two of countinghouse work disgusted James Perry with invoices and ledgers.

† d. An office of finance, a **COMPTROL.** *Obs.*

1735 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* § 234 To appoint four counting-houses, one in each province, for converting notes into specie.

**Counting-room**. = prec. c. (Chiefly in U.S.)

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 52 If they ventured into the counting-room, a fellow would throw an ink-bottle at their head. 1838 EMERSON *Nat. Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 218 In the counting-room, the merchant cares little whether the cargo be hides or barilla. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 580/2 He staid in his counting-room.

**Countir**: see COUNTER-.

**Countise**, var. of QUAINTESE, *Obs.*, cunning.

† **Countize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. COUNTY + -IZE.] To form into a county.

1598 SPENSER in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 540 This new Countizing of the Countrie of Monahan.

**Countless** (kaunt'less), *a.* Also 7 **comptless**.

[f. COUNT *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] That cannot be counted: of number, less commonly of quantity or value.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* iii. 159 O were the summe of these that I should pay Countlesse and infinit, yet would I pay them. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 84 One sweet kisse shall pay this comptlesse debt. 1607 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* (1621) 448 The Flock of Israel A count-less Flock. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* (J.), I see, I cry'd, his woes, a countless train. 1807 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Morning* viii, New treasures still, of countless price, God will provide for sacrifice. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* I. 26 The countless worlds that surround it.

**Countly** (kaunt'li), *a.* [f. COUNT *sb.* 2 + -LY 1: cf. Ger. *gräfflich*.] Of, pertaining to, or proper to a count.

1847 *Secr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 324 'To repair', as the laws express it, 'his countly hat'. 1879 S. B. GOULD *Germany* II. 187 No countly house in Germany has... produced such good... rulers.

**Counto**, *obs.* form of CONTO.

† **Countour**, -*or.* *Obs.* [An earlier form of COUNTER *sb.* 2, A.F. *countour*, as an official title.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* An accountant; an officer who appears to have assisted in early times in collecting or auditing the county dues.

[1292 BRITTON II. xxi. § 3 Ou seignurs, ou counsellors, ou countours.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 Vor as he huld this hundred... Adam of Arderne was chif countour. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 359 A frankleyn was in his compaignye... At sessions ther was he lord and sire ful ofte tyme he was knyght of the shire... A shireue hadde he been and Countour. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6874 Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours; These lyven wel nygh by ravyne.

2. *Law.* An ancient term for a legal pleader, or serjeant-at-law; cf. COUNT *v.* 11.

[1775 *Act 3 Edw. I. c. 24* Si nul sejaunt, Contour, ou autre face nul manere deceyte ou collusion en la Court le Rey.] c 1325 *Poem on Edw. II* 342 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 And countours in benche that stondeh at the barre. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 292 A Countour was (if I am not deceiv'd) a Sergeant at Law, known also then by both names. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 92 *Countours* by M. Horne, are such Sergeants skillful in the Law of the Realme, which serve the common people to pronounce and defend their Actions in judgement for their fee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 24. 1861 RILEY *tr. Liber Albus* 42 The Common Serjeant-at-law, who is otherwise called the 'Common Countour'. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. iii. 373 note.

Count out: see COUNT *s.* 1 b, COUNT *v.* 1 c.  
 Countré, obs. form of COUNTRY.  
 † Countriel. Obs. rare. [Cf. COUNTOUR.] = ACCOUNTANT.

1499 *Paston Lett.* No. 839 III. 254 Lete my countreile doo what hym liste.

**Countrified** (kʌnˈtrɪfaɪd), *adj.* [f. next + -ED.] (The Dictionary gives preference to *countrified*; but *countrified* often occurs in good modern writers.)

1. Conformed to the country and its life, as opposed to that of the town; having the appearance, manners, and character that belong to, or are associated with, rural life; affected by or smacking of life in the country; rustic.

1653 FISHER *Baby Baptism* 7 We ourselves were now countrified by our long non-residence in the University. 1750 J. TOWNLEY *High Life below Stairs* 1, I'll be so countrified you shall not know me. 1840 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, Miss Bell's a little countrified. 1875 Mrs. RANDOLPH *Hyacinth* 1, 7 They will think us stupid and countrified. Comb. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 12 A thoroughly countrified-looking fellow.

b. Conformable to the fashion of a country.  
 1854 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 38 If... you wish to be peculiarly countrified, you sign to him to kneel.

2. Of scenery: Country-like, rural.  
 1750 LLOYD *Cits Country Box* 60 So sweet a distance for a ride, And all about so countrified! 1824 LAMB *Let. to Wordsworth* 9 Aug. All that was countrified in the parks is all but obliterated. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. viii. 133 It was altogether more retired and countrified, nestling closely among the chestnut woods.

Hence **Countrifiedness**.  
 1881 *Athenaeum* 16 July 43 The common countrifiedness of their subjects.

**Countrify** (kʌnˈtrɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. next + -FY; cf. *beautify*.] To impart the characteristics of the country to; to make rural or rustic. Chiefly in pa. pple. (see prec.).

**Country**, *country*, obs. and arch. ff. COUNTRY.

**Country** (kʌntri). Forms: a. 3-6 *contree*, -*tre*, 4-5 *con-*, *contree*, 4-6 *contre*, -*tre*; also 3 *contreie*, 4 -*trai*, -*tray*(e), -*trez*, -*try*, *conuntry*, -*trei*, -*thre*, *kon-*, *kuntre*, *kontrey*, 5 *conturye*, 6 *contrie*, -*tra*, *contrie*, -*try*, -*traith*, -*breth*; β. 5-6 *countre*, 5 -*tray*, 5-8 -*tre*, 6-7 -*trie*, (arch. 8 *countrie*, 8-9 -*tree*), 6-*country*. [ME. *contree*(e), *contre*(e), a. OF. *contree*, *contree*=Pr. and It. *contrada*:—late L. *contrāta* (quoted by Brachet from *Leges Siciliæ*), f. *contrā* against, opposite, *trā* that which lies opposite or fronting the view, the landscape spread out before one: cf. the old Pr. equivalent *encontrada*, that encountered or met with. So Ger. *gegen* region, f. *gegen* against, formed (according to Kluge) after the Rumanian word.]

The original stress on the final syllable, common in verse in ME., has been retained as an archaism of ballad poetry, sometimes with the spelling *countree*, *countrie*.  
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2362 Oute of þi kíp and þis cuntree. 1386 CHAUCER *Thopas* 7 Yborn he was in fer cuntree, In flaunders al biyonde the see. a 1425 *Thomas of Erceles* 346 Wha sall be kyng, wha sall be name, And wha sall welde this north cuntre? c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4651 To straunge cuntre he wil we trus. a 1784 *Dick's of the Cow* xli. (*Bord. Minstr.*) Thus Dickie has fell'd Johnie Armstrong The prettiest man in the south country (prime three). 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* vii. i. He loves to talk with Mariners That come from a far Contree. 1816 BYRON *Stage of Cor. Intr.* And some are in a far cuntree.]

1. A tract or expanse of land of undefined extent; a region, district.

c 1275 LAV. 1282 Bi Ruscicadan hii neome þe see, and bi þe contree of Assare [c 1205 montaine of Azare]. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 1437 Þe cuntre well he knewe Er he be dragoun souzt And seige. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 A1 þe contrey aboute Jordan. *Ibid.* 9 Marie wente into monteyne contre. c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 32 That contre is full of grete forestis. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 196 Two days ago, we went across the country to visit Squire Burdock. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. vi. 88 His road lay over a flat country. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 446 A rich grazing country admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep.

b. without a. and pl.  
 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* iii. 38 Round Jedburgh and Hawick were immense belts of country covered with trees. *Mod.* All this is new country to me.

c. The transition from 1 to 2 is seen in the application of the word to a district having distinct physical or other characteristics, as the *chalk country*, the *fen country*, the *country of the red-deer*, the *stag-hunting country*, etc.

1821 COBBETT *Riv. Rides* (1885) I. x12 The saint-foin hay has all been got in in the chalk countries without a drop of wet.

2. A tract or district having more or less definite limits in relation to human occupation, e.g. owned by the same lord or proprietor, or inhabited by people of the same race, dialect, occupation, etc.

Formerly often applied to a county, barony, or other part; in Ireland and Scotland, still to the territory of a clan as the *O'Neil Country*, *Lochialla Country*.

1297 R. GLOUCE (1724) 268 Vew contreyes bep in Engeland, þat monkes nabbeþ of Normandy somþyng in her honde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Þe cuntre of Dorseth,

land & tenement, Alle had þei wasted, fro Seuerne vnto Kent. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 422 þey wolen infecte cuntreys and cuntreys wolen infecte reumes. c 1434 *Paston Lett.* No. 19 I. 36. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. xcix. 79 There was a kyng Britone that held the cuntre of leycestre & al the cuntre aboute named Brenciale. 1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* § 2 In Leicestershyre, Lankeshyre, Yorkeshyre... and manye other cuntreys, the plowes be of dyuers makings. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* viii. 94 The very account of the yere was vncerteine and confused in the cuntre of Europe, vntill the time of Iulius Cæsar. 1665 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 47 Welcomed by... the nobility and gentlemen of the contreys with the volunteer troopes as wee passed. 1706-43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 291 Shire of Aberdeen... contains the Countries of Marre, Fourmantean, Garioch, Strathbogie, and... Part of Buchan. 1798 PRINCE REGENT [Geo. IV.] in *Chatterton Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. xxi. 347 To know whether I would not give up hunting what is called the Piddletown country. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Intro. The fort at Inversnaid, constructed for the express purpose of bridling the country of the Mac-Giegers. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (ed. 3) 275 The ancient Irish tenancy consisted of a village or district, or, in the phraseology of the island, a 'country', in which there was a paramount chief... and a number of dependent clansmen. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss.* *Country*, a country-side, district. Two adjoining parishes might be spoken of as different countries.

3. The territory or land of a nation; usually an independent state, or a region once independent and still distinct in race, language, institutions, or historical memories, as England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the United Kingdom, etc.

With political changes, what were originally distinct countries have become provinces or districts of one country, and *vice versa*; the modern tendency being to identify the term with the existing political condition.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 162 Of Jerusalem cuntre þe gode kyng Guyoun. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 11 Þe contree clepid Bythynye. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* xiii. 5426 What kynges þere come of cuntres aboute. c 1400 *Langland's Churg.* 173 If a leche be in straunge cuntre he ne schal bi no maner we take sich a cure. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 22 To bee of one cuntre, of one nation, of one language. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 In those times very many Countreys of the West... spake or vnderstood Latine. 1673 RAY *Serm. Low C. Pref.* Spain... being a Country out of the ordinary road of Travellers. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 56. 8 A Country, where every thing is in the Disposal of the Crown. 1875 *Jevons Money* (1878) 6 The most advanced commercial countries. 1885 *Whitaker's Alb.* 433 Irish Peers... may represent any Borough, County, or University in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any of the three countries. *Ibid.* 311 (*title*), Foreign Countries, chiefly those with which this Nation holds intercourse by means of Ambassadors or Consuls.

4. The land of a person's birth, citizenship, residence, etc.; used alike in the wider sense of native land, and in the narrower one of the particular district to which a person belongs. a. with *possess. pron.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18163 (Cott.) Þai war for-wondred o þat light, In þair cuntre þai sagh sa bright. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 722 Mi-self knowe ich nougt mi ken ne mi kontre noþer. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5662 In erthe is not our cuntre. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 23 The most pernicious... enemy to them and his owne natural country. *Ibid.* 44 The final destruction of your native country and natural region. 1566 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 82 To weepe Ouer his Countries Wrongs. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 811 Mighty Cæsar asserts his Country's Cause. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 Heroes that have... acted for the Good of their Country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 304 The people had no love for their country or for their king.

b. *absolutely*. Native land, fatherland.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 2 Which speake of... invincible mindes, of bold adventures for Countries safeties. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 81 Forgive me Country, and sweet Countreymen. 1738 FORD *Epil. Sat.* i. 258 See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 101 vi. 61 If love of country move thee there at all. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 321/2 The old-fashioned love of country which never swells into bombast or sinks into chauvinism.

5. 'The parts of a region distant from cities or courts' (J.); the rural districts as distinct from the town or towns; sometimes applied to all outside the capital, called, by eminence, 'town'.

1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* v. 14 And... the swyne hee'des feed, and tolde it in the cyte, and in the cuntre. 1530 PALSGR. 587/2, I lyke nat his daunsing, he hoppeth and tryppeth lyke one of the countreys... *comme ung paysant*. 1598 NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 b, In the Country, the Gentleman... vnderthoeth the Farmer. In London, the Vsurer snatcheth vp the Gentleman. 1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 241 Hee... is gone into the Country, but not far from London. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iv. 201 Passed through one of the town-gates, and went about three miles into the country. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 749 God made the country, and man made the town. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 The refinements of the capital follow him into the country. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/4 [He] has so far recovered as to be able to leave town for the country.

6. The people of a district or state; the nation.

c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 1407 Þe cuntre alle biðene þai seiþe fle ful riht. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13202 (Fairf.) Þe cuntre hally til him souzt. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 24 b, By the puissance of the townsmen and aide of the country, they were repulsed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 136 All the Country, in a general voyce, Cry'd hate vpon him. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 57 And all countries came into Egypt to Joseph, for to buy corne. 1734 FORD *Ep. Bathurst* 290 No noon-tide bell invites the country round. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 874 The country mourns. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 409 What was called the country, that is, the country as represented

by town councils and lairds was nearly unanimous against this reform.

b. To appeal or go to the country: to appeal to the body of parliamentary electors from an adverse or doubtful vote of the House of Commons, which is practically done by the dissolution of Parliament: see APPEAL *v.* 5.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 34 What with church and corn together, and the Queen Dowager, we may go to the country with as good a cry as some other persons. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hilarys & Burtons* lix, It became necessary for James Oxtou to go to the country... He [the Governor] dissolved the assembly and sent James Oxtou to the country. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 450/1 The cry of a 'cheap breakfast table' would no longer be one 'to go to the country with'.

7. Law. Applied to a jury.

In 12-14th c. a jury was a body of witnesses summoned to decide by their sworn testimony (*oerdictum*, verdict) some question debated between litigants who had formally agreed to be bound by that testimony. The jury being summoned from the neighbourhood (hundred) in which the controverted facts were supposed to have taken place, the question was said to be tried by the neighbourhood (L. *vicinetum*, *visinetum*, Fr. *visnet*) or by the 'country' (L. *patria*, F. *pays*). The litigants were said to put themselves upon the, or their country, and trial by the country was distinguished from other modes of trial. The phrase has been retained to the present day, when accused criminals still formally submit to trial 'by God and their country', although the character of trial by jury has been greatly changed. (F. W. Maitland.)

[1234 *Bracton's Note-bk.* I. 649 Inde ponit se super patriam. c 1250 BRACTON ff. 142 b, Item defendit se... de necessitate per patriam. 1293 *Year Bk.* 21-2 *Edw. I.* 393 'Coment volet averer?' 'Par pays.' 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2948 Als a man has drede bodilly, When he es accouped of felony Byfor kynges iustice, and þe cuntre. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 189 If hee [the prisoner] plead not guiltie, the clark asketh him how hee will be tried and telleth him he must say, by God and the cuntre, for these be the words formall of his triall after inditement. 1660 *Trial Regis.* (1679) 110 And for his Tryal hath put himself upon God and the Country, which Country you are. 1752 J. LOUTHRAN *Form of Process* (ed.) 206. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 313. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. x. 550 When the prisoner has pleaded not guilty, and for his trial put himself 'upon the country' (which country the jury are). 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. By his country, represented by twelve men in a box, he will be tried.

8. With qualifications, as *black country*, *low country*, *old country*; also *east*, *west*, *north*, *south country*, in senses 1, 2, or 3. See BLACK, etc.

II. Technical uses.

9. *Naut.* a. A region of the sea or ocean. b. A station (see quot. 1867).

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. iii. 22 The Spanish sailors, being for the most part accustomed to a fair weather country. 1820 SCOTTSBY *Arct. Regions* II. 237 What the fishers call... the close season, when the country is nearly full of ice. *Ibid.* I. 314 Two French frigates had cruized the fishing country during the latter end of the season, and had destroyed several of the whalers. 1821 A. FISHER *Arct. Regions* 270 They also told us that no less than eleven ships were destroyed in this country by the ice last year. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Country*, a term synonymous with station. The place whither a ship happens to be ordered.

10. *Naut.* (U.S.) The space in a cabin, as the ward-room or steerage, not occupied by berths, and used by the members of the mess in common.

1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* cxi. (1856) 25 The area... which is known to naval men as 'the country', seemed completely filled up with the hinged table.

11. *Mining* (Cornwall). The rock in which a lode of ore occurs; called also *country-rock*; see also *quots.*

1674 RAY *Prep. Tin in Eng. Words* (E. D. S.) 11 Besides the main load, they have little branches that run from it north and south, and to other points, which they call country. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Countries*, among the miners, a term or appellation they give to their works under ground. *Phil. Trans.* No. 108. 1857 J. SCOFFERN *Useful Metals* 81 The rock in which the lode occurs is called the country.

12. *Cricket slang*. Applied to parts of the field a long way from the wickets.

1884 *Lillywhite's Crick. Comp.* 206 Splendid field, being especially good in the country.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

(In simple attributive use, as in *country girl*, *country manners*,=attributive use of *rural*, *rustic*, and hence considered by some an adjective. But *country* cannot, like *rural*, *rustic*, be used predicatively, or undergo comparison; we say a *country town*, but not a *more country town*, nor the *town is country*.)

† 13. *attrib.* Of a country, particular district, or part of the world; of the country (in question), of one's own country; national, native. Almost always with a possessive or demonstrative, as *his own country speech*, the speech of his own country, *that country steel*, the steel of that country. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. COUNTRYMAN, COUNTRYWOMAN.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls Ser.) VI. 143 To make songes and ditee in þe contre longage [in *lingua patriæ*]. 1552 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* 30 He chaunced to fynde certayne of his countreys shippes. 1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 97 The pens of our owne countre writers. 1598 GRENWEEY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. xiii. (1622) 24 Offered vp in honour of their countrey gods. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgr.* i. ii. 49 What country-crauer are you? 1632 LITTON *Trav.* i. 42 In Padua I... found there a Country Gentleman of mine. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. ii. Talk not



of our country ladies: I declare myself for the Spanish beauties. 1675 BURTHOGGS *Causa Dei* 202 Among all the Country Rites [*patriis ritibus*] of Religion. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 Many Workmen commend that Country-Steel for best, from whence that Steel came.

b. *Anglo-Ind.* Of or belonging to India (or other foreign country), as distinguished from European; native.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. India* 36 a, The Nayres may not take any Country women, and they also do not marry. 1593 PRING in *Purchas Pilgrims* I. 638 (V.) Master Methwold came from Messalipatam in one of the Country Boats. 1797 HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. iii. 253 When we arrived there, we found three European Ships, and a Country Ship from Surat. 1752 in Orme *Hist. Mil. Trans.* (1805) I. 212 (Y.) A sergeant who spoke the country languages. 1817 RAFFLES *Ind. Java* I. 210 (Y.) Since the conquest... a very extensive trade has been carried on by the English in country ships. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. r. v. 272 Employing the vessel in what is called the country trade, that is, on intermediate voyages from one port to another in India.

14. Of or pertaining to the rural districts; living in, situated in, belonging to or characteristic of the country (often as contrasted with the town); rural, rustic: as in *country bank, boy, breeding, bumpkin, carpenter, carrier, church, clergyman, fellow, gentry, girl, labourer, manners, parish, pleasures, reader, school, sport, squire, tailor, trader, village, wake, wench, work*, etc. (In some of these the hyphen is often used, esp. by earlier writers; but it is unnecessary.)

c1545 *Vox Populi* 374 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 281, I know not whates a clocke, But by the countre clocke. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 61 The country Squire, doth couet to be Knight. 1576 FLEMING *Penopol. Epist.* Ajb, The commendations of countre pleasures. 1577 GOOGE *Hereshbach's Husb.* II. (1860) 109 Of great use among countre people. c1588 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* I. 40 How lovely in her country-weeds she look'd. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. I. ii. 122, I doe loue that Country girle. 1600 C. PERCY in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 38, I am heere so pesterd with countre businesse. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 138 These fresh Nymphes encounter euery one in Country footing. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 49 In our country-work of threshing. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 7 Salomon heere applies his wisdom to countre capacities. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* vii. 1 A plain Country-fellow. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 301 To discover to our Country-Reader these mysterious Intricacies of Nature. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 21 To preach to ordinary people, and govern a country-parish. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 245 Applause from the Country-Fry. 1680 DRYDEN *Prolog. Unto. Oxf.* a Thespis, the first professor of our art, At country wakes sung ballads from a cart. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 § 2 A Country Wake. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol. Ded.* In my Country-Privacy. 1714 STEELE *Spect.* No. 480 ¶ 7, I was bred at a country-school. 1774 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* I. 62 Enjoying the sweets of repose in a country solitude. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A's* vii. Wks. 1812 I. 28 A poor country-bumpkin of a Stag. 1824 MISS MITTFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 40 That unpopular class of beings, country-boys. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara V. de V.* You thought to break a country heart For pasture, ere you went to town. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii, Conscious of my country-brogue. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iv. 56 Ranked with the country gentry. 1885 WHITAKER's *Annals* 229 Bank of England. Country Branches. *Ibid.* 234 Country Banks in England and Wales, with their London agents.

15. General combinations: locative, as *country-dweller, -liver* sbs.; *country-born, -bred, -made, -trained* adjs.; objective, as *country-loving, -selling*; adverbial and parasyntetic, as *country-plain, -flavoured*, etc.

1690 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 A town-bred or \*country-bred similitude. 1834 C. BRONTE *Lett.* in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 93 Too much afraid of appearing country-bred. 1576 NEWTON tr. *Lennie's Complax.* (1533) 63 Rather like Forrainers and strangers, then \*Country-borne people. 1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Doddley* VIII. 53 Such \*country-butto'd caps as you. 1886 *Longin. Mag.* VII. 438 Blessings which \*country-dwellers thankfully acknowledge. 1892 *Tablet* 2 Jan. 35 No country-dweller could be ignorant of the limits of the manor in which he dwelt. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* Apol. 17 That black-eyed, brown-skinned, \*country-flavoured wench. 1886 G. HAMILTON in E. H. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygonies* Pref. 2 Some old time \*country livers... may run over its pages. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asphodel* I. 280 A pair of strong \*country-made gray horses. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. vii. 245, I am \*Country-plaine, and still short. 1695 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* II. xiii. 322 \*Country-selling knavery. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 105/5 No \*country-trained hound should be allowed even to be tried in the streets of London.

16. Special comb. (sometimes hyphenated): *country air*, (a) the fresh air of the country; (b) a rural melody or song; † *country base* = BASE sb. 2; † *country-bishop*, a rendering of Gr. *xepent-skonos*, CHOREPISCOPE; *country-box*, a small country-house (see BOX sb. 4 14); *country captain*, (a) a captain stationed in the country; † (b) *Anglo-Ind.* a captain of a native ship (cf. 13 b); also a peculiar dry kind of curry; † *country disease*, home sickness; † *country dog*, a dog bred for use in the country; *country gentleman*, a gentleman having landed property in the country and residing there; hence *country-gentlemanlike*; † *country husband*, a rural husbandman; † *country Joan*, an awkward country lass; *country life*, life in the country following rural pur-

suits; *country-like a*, and *adv.*, according to the manners in the country, rural, rustic; rustically; *country-looking a*, having the appearance of belonging to the country, rustic-looking; *country note*, a bank-note issued by a local bank, as distinguished from the Bank of England; † *Country Pepper*, the Biting Stone-crop, *Sedum acre*; † *country pie* (see quot.); † *country-put* (*obs. slang*), a rustic lout or greenhorn; *country-talk*, the talk of a disuict or country-side; † *country Tom*, † a bedlam-beggar; *country town*, a small town which forms the centre of a rural district, and has only the industries connected with rural and local requirements, as distinguished from a seaport, manufacturing town, etc.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Gratefulness* vi, These \*country-aies thy love Did take. 1715 POPE and Ep. *Miss Blount* a Some fond Virgin, whom her mother's care Drags from the Town to wholesome Country air. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 20 Lads more like to run The \*Country base, then to commit such slaughter. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvins Inst.* iv. 21 Them they called \*country-byshops, because in the contrey they represented the Bishop. 1757 LLOYD (*title*), Cits \*Country Box. 1876 BROWNING *Pachiar.* 67 Nor country box was soul's domain. 1649 W. CAVENDISH (*title*), The \*Country Captain. 1769 LD. TEIGNMOUTH in *Life* (1843) I. 15 (Y.), I supped last night at a Country Captain's; where I saw for the first time a specimen of the Indian taste. 1726 CAVALLER *Memo.* i. 29, I was two Months in Geneva, where... I got the \*Country Disease, and began to grieve after my Father and Mother. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1673) 35 Their quantity is not much bigger then a \*Country Dog. 1624 BRONTE *Cont. Beggar* Dram. Personae, Mr. Swaynwick, a blunt \*Country Gentleman. 1722 BERKELEY *Alciphron* II. § 12 Among country gentlemen and farmers. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 78 English, which he treated with a Country-gentlemanlike familiarity. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 Let our \*Country-Husbands conclude, that Water... is an excellent Vehicle to convey the Spirit, Salt, and Sulphur that are apt for Vegetation into Vegetables. 1802 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 48 You are such a dowdy, such a \*country Joan, no one will look upon you. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) Aij b, Every one knows that a \*Country-life was the most Ancient. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 1 We always find the Poet in Love with the Country-Life. 1804 HOLLAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Rural, rude, \*country like. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 209 Anciently... the Feast of Bacchus was transacted Country-like and merrily. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, A \*country-looking fellow, your worship. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxi, A tall, stout, country-looking man. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 203 The extinction of the \*country note issue. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* cxxviii. § 5. 415 Stonecrop... [called] of some... wall Pepper, \*country Pepper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 The Goblet, or \*Country Pye, is made of large pieces of Flesh. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \*Country-put, a silly Country-Fellow. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 190 An old maid, a country-put, or a college-pedant. 1759 STERNE *Trist. Sh.* I. x, The parson... had made himself a \*country-talk by a breach of all decorum. 1660 *Midsummer Moon* (Halliwell), [He] has one property of a scholar, poverty: you would take him for \*Country Tom broke loose from the gallows. 1625 BURGESS *Personal Tithes* 10 If he live in a \*Country Towne. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 37 To search in Villages or Country-Towns.

**Country cousin.** A cousin or relative from the country, to whom the sights and life of the town are novel; one whose 'countrified' manners and ways are apt to embarrass town relatives.

1770 FOOTE *Laine Lover* II. 42 Pester'd at table with the odious company of... country cousins. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. lxviii, Escorting two or three coaches full of country-cousins on their first importation into London. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 31 One of the sights of London for country cousins was to see the mails starting.

Hence **Country-cousin v.**, to treat as a country-cousin; **Country-cousinship**, a relationship felt as awkward or embarrassing.

1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 139 They are fine, and inclined to 'country cousin' me. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 21 The brain is often forced to acknowledge the inconvenient country-cousinship of the stomach. *Ibid.* 364 Theory is too fine a dame to confess even a country-cousinship with coarse-handed Practice.

**Country-dance** (*kwntri-dans*). [f. COUNTRY + DANCE, lit. a dance of the country. On its introduction into France the name was perverted to *contre-danse*, which has been erroneously assumed to be the original form: see *CONTRÉ-DANSE*.]

a. A dance practised by country-people, usually in the open air. b. *esp.* a generic name for all English dances of rural or native origin (already in 17th c. contrasted with French dances); specifically, applied to dances in which an indefinite number of couples stand up face to face in two long lines, as in the well-known *Sir Roger de Coverley*.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 27 *Haydegates*, A country daunce or rownd. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 The courant hath twice so much in a straine, as the English country daunce. 1611 COTGER, *Cordace*, a kind of country daunce. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triuarch.* *Rich. II.* ciii, Peasants... can advance At best, noe higher than a Country Dance. 1650 WELDON *Crt. K. James* 134 Because they could not learn the French Dances so soon as to be in gay Clothes, Country Dances must be in the garb of the Court. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 Sir Roger de Coverley. His Great Grand-father was Inventor of that famous Country-Dance which is called after him. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horngate*, a country dance, danced commonly

to a horn. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Country-dances being low, were utterly proscribed. 1842 Q. VICTORIA *Journ. Life Highlands* (1868) 36 We danced one country-dance—I with Lord Willoughby—and Albert with Lady Carington. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A merry country dance was going on... and new couples joined in every minute, till there were a hundred of them going down the middle and up again.

Fig. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumbs* II. iv, A country-dance of joy is in your face.

Hence **Country-dance v.** (*nonce-wd.*), **Country-da'noer**, **Country-da'ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 6, I was very much pleased... with that Part, which he called *French Dancing*. After this Part was over, they began a Diversion which they call *Country Dancing*. *Ibid.* ¶ 16 As for Country Dancing... as [it] is the particular Invention of our own Country... I would not Discountenance it. 1741 H. WATFORD *Lett. H. Mann* 2 Nov., I country-danced till four. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 39 She... also gave him an invitation to 'squire her to a country-dancing. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) I. x. 56 The collitions were over, the country-dancing began. a 1822 T. MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* v. 20 Here... I... spite of some few dandy lancers, Who vainly try to preach Quadrille—See nought but true-blue country-dancers.

**Country-folk.** Also **-folks**. a. People of the (same) country; countrymen, compatriots: usually with *possessive*; cf. COUNTRY 13. *Obs. exc. dial.* b. Inhabitants of the rural parts.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) I. ii, Surely strangers would have lesse mercy on mee then mine owne country-folke. 1548 UDALL *Brans. Par.*, *Luke* Pref. 3 Your... charitie and zeale towards your country folkes. 1626 J. POPE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 331 III. 239 Thrust them and all their country-folkes out of the Queens lodgings. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 95 Though the savages were their own country-folks, yet they were most terribly afraid of them. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* xxxv, Which at once acknowledged the connection betwixt them as country-folk.

b. 1862 *London Rev.* 30 Aug. 179 The townsfolk and countryfolk of Derbyshire.

**Country-house.** A house or mansion in the country; *esp.* the residence of a country gentleman; a country-seat. Also *attrib.*

1592 R. D. *Hysperotomachia* a No humane creature to my sight... nor country house, field tent, or shepherds cote. 1664 PERVIS *Diary* (1879) III. 25 Going out of towne to his country-house. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* to We met at a country-house. 1849 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 21 Dec., I do not love country-house society.

**Countryism**, *nonce-wd.* [See -ISM.] Attachment to one's country; patriotic principles. 1860 CAROLINE FOX in *Yrke*, (1882) II. 274 He [Tennyson] talked of the Cornish, and rather liked the conceit of their countryism.

**Countryless, a.** Without a country.

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 22 A penniless and countryless adventurer.

**Countryman** (*kwn'timæn*).

1. A man of a (specified or indicated) country or district (COUNTRY 2, 3); a native or inhabitant. Often in *comb.*, as *north-countryman*, etc.

c1305 *Life St. Kenelm* 292 in E. E. P. (1862) 55 ¶e contrai men per beside... Outrowede wel whar hit lay. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 31 The countreemen coloured well ichone. c1570 TUNNEY *Pride & Lovel.* (1821) 15 The other sayth he is this countryman. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 210 Being borne a countryman of such a country. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 67 *Mr. Ser. Holl.* What Countrymen are you, Sir? *Mr. Zeal.* Somersetshire. 1708 tr. *Erasm. Life Colet* in *Phenix* II. 29 A Disease which seiz'd no Countrymen but English. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprill's Lett.* II. 57 When he knew what countryman I was, he made many inquiries respecting Salamanca. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 Other countrymen look slight and undersized beside them.

*transf.* 1616 SURREL & MARKE. *Country Farme* 396 The Bay-tree... a Countryman in euerie coat and quarter.

2. A man of one's own country, a fellow-countryman; a compatriot; usually with *possessive*.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 19 A countreman of myne in the seyrd court, Maister John Ury. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* 239 Rather brothers then enemies, rather Countrymenne then Conquerours. 1570-76 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. x, You my countrie men the Gentlemen of this Countie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 110, I am Welch you know, good Countryman. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 256 A countrie man of ours. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. iii. 31 The Earl of Stafford was born my near Neighbour (as well as my Country-man) in Yorkshire. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 454 Christian and countryman was all with him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154 Simonides is a countryman of yours. *Mod.* Wear a country-men.

3. One who lives in the country or rural parts and follows a rural occupation; a husbandman.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 Concerning Wooddes what needfullest are for our Countrymen to plant. 1608 (*title*), The Great Frost... A familiar talk between a Countryman and a Citizen. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 25 Strangers, your fare is homely... But such it is as we poor countrymen Earn with our toil. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 616 Monmouth and his friends disguised themselves as countrymen. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. i. § 4 The words 'countryman, rustic, clown, paysan, villager', still signify a rude and untaught person.

**Country party.** *Politics.* A political party which advocates the interests and claims of the country as a whole in opposition to the court or other particular interest, or (in later use) of country against town, the agricultural against the manufacturing interest.

1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 43 A Country Party must

be authorized by the Voice of the Country. 1762 HUME Hist. Eng. VIII. lxviii. (Jod.). The elections had gone mostly in favour of the country party. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 25 The language of the country party was perceptibly bolder and sharper than on the preceding day. 1888 Times 3 Jan. 9/5 The Country Party and the Town Party were battling for supremacy under the rival standards of margarine and butterine.

**Country-people.** a. Men and women of the country, rustics. † b. (with possessive) One's own countrymen and countrywomen, compatriots: cf. COUNTRY-FOLK.

1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husband*. i. (1586) 6 b, Country people were always preferred before the people of the City. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iv. § 16 Talk but with Country-People. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* III. 193 Ordered to turn them against his own country people. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) i. 384 Practising on the prejudices and facility of country-people.

**Country-rook:** see COUNTRY II.

**Country-seat.** The mansion and demesne in which a country family is seated or established; the residence of a country gentleman or nobleman; a country-house.

1583 STANYHURST *Ennis* iv. (Arb.) 99 Pheebe, to Delos, his native country seat, hastening. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* v. 1, A pretty country seat, madam, with a handsome parcel of land. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 4 A Description of her Country-Seat... about an hundred Miles distant from London. 1715 PRIOR *Alina* ii. 58 So merchant has his house in town And country-seat near Banstead Down. 1805 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. x Belton Castle is a pretty country seat, standing in a small but beautifully-wooded park.

**Countryship.** [See SHIP. Used as if for countryman'ship.] Position in relation to a country, or to a common country; compatriotism.

1505 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 32 The old acquaintance and countryship that had been between them. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. vii, Casting behind all earthly care, All countryships, all national regards And enmities. 1863 *What is Truth?* 88 My dear brethren in common countryship,—compatriots.

**Country-side.**

1. A side (e.g. east or west side) of a country, one side of a river-valley, of a hill-range, etc.; hence a district, region, or tract of country having a kind of natural unity; = COUNTRY 2. Orig. Sc. (and perh. northern Eng.); now a favourite word of descriptive writers.

1621 CADE *Serm.* 16 A terror and a plague to the towne and side of a country where he dwells. 1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 173 (Jam.) Mr. Guthrie continued until the 1664, and then was obliged to leave that country-side. 1825 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii, It made me sma' noise in the country-side. 1827 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ii, At the revels and pastimes of the country-side. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 7 The most notorious thieves... in the whole country-side. 1885 MRS. CADDY *Footsteps* 7. d'Arcy 23 The country-side in these north-western Vosges teems with memories of Jeanne.

2. The inhabitants of a tract of country.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Yackd. Rheims* 124 He long lived the pride of that country side. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 105 All the countryside is sure to be there [at the Fair].

3. attrib.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, 'Twill mak' a bonnie country-side talk. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1903 Without reproof from the priest or rebuke from country-side opinion.

**Countryward,** a. and adv. [See -WARD.]

In the direction of the country. (Orig. with to.) c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2176 And to his cuntryward [var. cuntrye warde, cuntryward, cuntry ward] he sayeth swythe. 1548 UDALL *etc. Erasmus. Par.* Luke 30 b, To gather and laie up treasures to that same countryward. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. iv. 74 To... strain her dimmed eyesight seaward and countryward.

**Countrywoman.** a. A woman of a (specified) country, or of one's own country (*fellow-countrywoman*). b. A woman who lives in the country or rural parts.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109/2 Contremann, or womann, compatriota. 1582 [see COUNTRY 3 b]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 1. 67 You are too bitter to your country-woman. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 99 A Hyrcanian Lady (which Country-woman... his mother also was). 1679 *Hist. Jettser* 37 To dress him up like a Country-woman. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 86 Her fair countrywomen. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 49 Conceiving an undying passion... for a young countrywoman whom he found in Holland.

**Countship** (kannt[ship]). [f. COUNT sb. 2 + -SHIP.]

a. The office or dignity of a count (also used as a title).

b. The domain or jurisdiction of a count. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* III. i, Where's that bombast look... your countship were just now? 1831 CARLYLE *Early German Lit.* Misc. Ess. (1838) III. 199 For all which, Anton and his kindred had countships and principships in abundance. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 336 The countships of Northumberland and Huntingdon, which had once belonged to his wife's father, Waltheof. 1868 BROWN *Ring & Bk.* vi. 416 How his Countship sulks!

**Countur,** obs. form of COUNTER.

**County**<sup>1</sup> (kannti). Forms: 4-5 counte, cunte, 5 county, 6-7 countie, -ye, 6- county. [a. AF. *comitatus* (in Laws of Wm. I.), later *countie* = OF. *comité*, *comté*, later *comité* = Pr. *comitat*, *comitat*:—L. *comitatus*, f. *comes*, *comitatus* = COUNT: cf. *ducatus* DUCHY from *dux*, *ducent* DUKE. The L. word had primarily the sense of 'a body of companions, a

companionship,' subsequently 'an escort or retinue'; when *comes* became a designation of a state officer, *comitatus* followed as the name of his office, and when the *count* became a territorial lord, the *comité* became his territory—the stage at which the word entered English.]

† 1. The domain or territory of a count. Obs. Common in AF., but in Eng. perh. only used in reference to the territory of a French or other foreign count. (The first quot. is fig., but seems to belong here.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 85 Pe Eridome of enuye and Wrathe togideres... Pe counte [v.r. countee; A text kingdom] of couetise, and alle be costes aboute. 1530 PALSGR. 209/2 Countie, an erledome, *comité*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 50 The Dutchy of Aniou, and the County of Main. 1611 CORGA. *Druids Royaux*, the Royall Prerogative... to create of a Chastellenie, a Baronie, or Countie; and of this a Marquisdome, or Duchie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 399 When he began to prosecute his Victory into the Bounds of the County, or Earldom, the Switzers interceded him to respice his Fury. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 271/2 Boulogne had... been erected into a county.

2. One of the territorial divisions of Great Britain and Ireland, formed as the result of a variety of historical events, and serving as the most important divisional unit in the country for administrative, judicial, and political purposes.

The AF. *comitatus* and the med.L. *comitatus* were used to render the English SHIRE, the division of the country administered originally by an *eorl* and later by a *sheriff* (AF. *viscount*); whence *countie* was gradually adopted in English (app. scarcely before the 15th c.), as an alternative name for the shire, and in course of time was applied to the similar divisions made in Wales and in Ireland, as well as to the shires of Scotland, and also extended to those separate portions of the realm which never were shires, as the duchy of Cornwall, Orkney and Shetland, etc.

b. The status of county was also given at various times to a number of cities and towns in England and Ireland, with a certain portion of adjoining territory; these were separated from the shire in which they were situated, and made counties by themselves; more exactly called *corporate counties* or *counties corporate*: see CORPORATE ppl. a. 4.

c. By the Local Government Act of 1888 the word has received a further modification of meaning; besides the historical counties, and counties corporate, boroughs of above 50,000 inhabitants are made administrative counties under the name of *county boroughs*, which are administratively, but not politically or judicially, independent of the counties in which they are situated.

1392 BRITTON i. xiv. § 3 A nos viscountes de cel counte et des countes joingnautz. 1411 in E. E. *Wills* 20 Pe londes and be rentes in the Counte of deun-shire. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* (2 Hen. VI) IV. 108 At Oghtryn in the Countee of Kildare. 1424 *Ibid.* iv. 258 That Justices of Pees in every Countee of England shuld examen all manere of servauntz in her Countees. 1488 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 40 Dwellyng with the cunte of Cumbreland. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 2 In all Shires, Counties, Countie Palatynes and other Places of this Realme. 1546 *Ibid.* c. 26 § 2 The residue of the said Lordshippes Marchars within the said Countrey or Dominion of Wales shall be severed and devyded into certayne particular Counties or Shires, that is to say, the Countie or Shire of Monmouth, etc. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 64, I am Robert Shallow (Sir) a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Justices of the Peace. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 40 Alfred... divided all England into Counties. 1824 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXI. 408/1 The word shire is in most cases equivalent to *county*, a name often substituted for it in Great Britain, and always in Ireland. 1860 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) i. ii. 46 Of the Old-English kingdoms several still survive as counties. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 The extension of the household franchise to the counties.

b. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The county of the City of Yorke... the county of the town of Kingston vpon Hull. The county Palatine of Lancaster, the county of Salop, Leicester, Hereford and Lincoln. c 1630 RISON *Serv. Devon* (1810) 107 King Henry... did... make this City [Exeter], with its suburbs, a County... by means whereof they have Justices of the peace, a sheriff, constables, and all other officers that pertained to a county. 1671 *Cowel's Interpr.* s.v. *County*, Besides these Counties... there be likewise Counties Corporate... these be certain Cities, or ancient Boroughs of the Land, upon which the Princes of our Nation have thought good to bestow such extraordinary Liberties. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 115 There are also counties *corporate*; which are certain cities and towns, some with more, some with less territory annexed to them. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 18/1 Cork, a city, the assize town of the county of Cork... situated in the county of the city of Cork... The county of the city consists of the city, suburbs, and liberties. 1859 *Polit. Perils* 26 There are in England nineteen Counties-Corporate, that is, cities, or boroughs which are counties of themselves. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/5 The inquiry was simply limited to the 'County of London', which means the metropolis with a twenty-miles radius.

c. 1888 *Local Govt. Act* in *Whitaker's Alm.* (1889) 584 The following large boroughs, each with a population of not less than 50,000, or being, before the passing of the present Act, a county of itself, will be separate administrative counties, and will be known as *county boroughs*. 1892 *Ibid.* 586/2 The clerk of the peace for the county of London must be a separate officer from the clerk of the council for the administrative county of London.

3. Introduced into most of the British colonies as the name of the administrative divisions; in the United States, the political and administrative division next below the State, into which all the States of the Union are divided, except South Carolina, of which the divisions are called 'districts', and Louisiana, which is divided into 'parishes'.

For the relations between the *county* and the *town* or *township* in U.S., see BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* ch. xlviii. 1883 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 61 Govern<sup>t</sup> of Pensilvania and

Countys annexed. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* i. 117 The colony... was divided... into four counties or shires. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. x. 113 The society, town and county, in these countries, are new modifications of the parish, hundred and shire. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 217/1 These districts [Lower Canada] are sub-divided as under: Counties, Seigniories, Fiefs, Townships. 1841 VI. 311/2 (South Carolina) The number of districts, which name is here substituted for that of counties, is 29. 1839 *Ibid.* XIII. 75/2 Jamaica is politically divided into three counties, Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xlviii. 568 The county... is still in the main a judicial district in and for which civil and criminal courts are held.

4. Eng. Hist. The periodical meeting, convention, or court held under the sheriff for the transaction of the business of the shire; the shire-moot, shire-court, COUNTY-COURT I; also a particular session of this court.

This was perhaps the earliest sense in which *counté* was used in English. It was a regular use of Anglo-Lat. *comitatus* and AF. *comité*; app. no such phrases as *curia de comitatu*, or *court du comité*, being in use. Business was done *in pleno comitatu*, *en plein comité*, a man was not outlawed until he had been 'exacted' *in quatuor comitatibus*; he must be exacted *de comitatu in comitatu*, etc.

1217 and Charter *Hen. III* (and *Re-issue of Magna Carta*) § 42 Nullus comitatus de cetero teneatur nisi de mense in mensem [transl. Pulton, c. xxxv, No Countie from henceforth shall be holden, but from moneth to moneth]. 1229 BRITTON vi. iv. § 3 Purra li weywer la court seon seignur... et pleder en Counté. 1241 vi. iv. § 6 Et moustrer le bref en plein Counté. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Contek in countes alle was peysed wele, Baret of baron fees forgyuen ilkadele. 1341 309 To com to be parlement, For erles & barons at London suld it be, Four knyghtes be somons chosen in ilk counte. 1444 *Petition in Rolls of Parl.* v. 110 That the shirre of every shire... in the next counte holden in thaire shires... make an opyn proclamation... Of the suitors of the said countes than being in the pleine counte. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 15 Preamb., Shirefs Undersherifs Shire Clerkis or any other officers holding or keeping the Countes in the name of a Shiref. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 24 The Shire Court or Countie of and for the said Shire or Countie of Brekenok shalbe holden and kepte in the said Towne of Brekenok. 1549 *Act 2-3 Edu.* VI. c. 25 Shires which have and vse their Counties to bee holden every six weekes. [1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 776 At the next County (i.e. County-Court) which should be holden.]

5. The people of a county collectively as a part of the nation, or as a body of ratepayers. b. The county gentry or county families collectively.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 17/1 The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed... that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be billeted upon them. 1886 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* xxxi. (*Leisure* Ho. 535), 'I am sure', said Mrs. Rochford, 'the county will like far better to see you there than Mrs. Russell Penton.' *Mod.* The expenses are to be borne by the county. The new bridge has been built at the joint expense of the County, the Borough, and the Thames Commissioners.

6. Used to render L. *conventus*, a Roman provincial judicial assembly, and hence an administrative division of a province for the administration of justice.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 52 Within the countie or jurisdiction of Corduba. 1818 *Ibid.* 88 The whole province [of Spain] is divided into three counties [*in conventus tribus*] or judicial courts of Assises.

7. County palatine: orig. the dominion of a count or earl palatine, a palatinate; in England, a county of which the earl or lord had originally royal privileges, with the right of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. See PALATINE.

The counties palatine are now *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*; formerly Durham, Pembroke, Hexhamshire, and Ely were of the number.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 24 Preamb., Where the Countie of Lancastre is and of long tyme hath byn a Countie Palatynne. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 43 It is now used to keepe Sessions in the said County Palatine of Chester, as it is used in other Shires of England. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 106 There were five county palatines erected in Leinster. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s. v., Of these Counties there are foure more remarkable than others, called County Palatines, as the County Palatine of Lancaster, of Chester, of Durham, and of Ely, An. 5. El. c. 23, there was also the County Palatine of Hexam, An. 33. H. 8. c. 10. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxix. (1739) 45 Of the same sort of Franchises were these which are called County-Palatines, which were certain parcels of the Kingdom assigned to some particular person, and their Successors, with Royal power therein to execute all Laws established, in nature of a Province holden of the Imperial Crown. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 351 The franchise of a county palatine gave a right of exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. 1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 474 The counties palatine of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster are so called on account of the delegated royalty—the 'jura regalia'—formerly exercised by the Earls of Chester, the Bishops of Durham, and the Dukes of Lancaster.

8. attrib. and Comb. Of a (or the) county; belonging or pertaining to a county; concerned in the administration of the affairs of a county, as *county alderman*, *clerk*, *councillor*, *treasurer*; for the use of the whole county and administered by its authority, as *county asylum*, *bridge*, *gaol*, *road*; of or belonging to a county in its parliamentary aspect (which, from the important differences in the qualifications of electors and representatives, formerly presented distinctive features from that of a borough), as *county constituency*, *election*, *elector*, *franchise*, *member*, *vote*, etc.

1656 W. SHEPPARD (*title*), Survey of the County Jurisdictions. 1788 (*title*), County Management, with an Argument in favour of Pocket Sheriffs. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Bridge*, Quarter sessions may . . . alter the situation of county bridges. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 409/1 (*House of Commons*), England and Wales: The number of county constituencies before the Reform Act was 52. *Ibid.* The number of county members is raised from 94 to 159. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 181 In 1749 there was established, at Aberdeen, the first county bank ever seen in Scotland. 1868 G. O. TREVELYAN in *Parl. (Daily News)* 10 Dec. 1884 3/3 As regards the County Franchise, I am clearly of opinion that it should be identified with the Borough Franchise. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 50 [They] would maintain churches on the same principle on which they maintain the county constabulary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 11 The Ordnance Survey issues county maps on a scale of six inches to a mile. 1883 SIR J. F. STEPHEN *Hist. Crim. Law* I. vii. 200 In 1856, after an experience of 17 years . . . an Act . . . made compulsory the establishment of county police in all parts of England. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* (1889) I. xlviii. 565 The County system of the South and the Town system of the North-east. *Ibid.* xlix. 588 There are in some States county high schools and (in most) county boards of education. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 There are fifteen towns and cities which at present enjoy the county status, from which it is to be taken by Mr. Ritchie's bills. 1888 *Local Govt. Act* (in *Whitaker's Ann.* 1889, 58) [In] the administrative County of London . . . the county aldermen will not exceed (in number) one-sixth of the county councillors.

b. Special combs.: county ball, a subscription ball held in the county town and attended by the county gentry; county borough (see 2 c above); county commissioner, (a) a justice of the peace on the commission of a county; (b) in U. S., an elected administrative officer in many counties in the United States; hence *Board or Court of county commissioners*; county crop (*slang*), the county goal 'crop', or style in which a prisoner's hair is cut, prison-crop; hence *county-cropped*; † county day, a day on which the county court sits (see 4 above); county family, a family belonging to the nobility or gentry, having estates and an ancestral seat in the county; county hall, a building for the conduct of the business of a county, in which the county quarter sessions, assizes, etc. are held; a shire hall; county house (U. S.), a county poor-house or 'union'; county meeting, a meeting called by the High Sheriff of a county and held to be representative of the county; county rate, a general rate levied upon a whole county, for the maintenance of bridges, roads, asylums, etc.; county seat (U. S.), the place which is the seat of government of a county; county sessions, the quarter sessions for a county; † county stock, the fund for defraying county expenses; county town, the chief town of a county, formerly called *shire-town*.

a. 1839 PRATER *Poems* (1864) II. 20 From Lodge, and Court, and House, and Hall, Are hurrying to the County Ball. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. 1, An expedition to the county ball, or the yomanry review. 1869 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *County rates*, Justices of liberties and franchises not subject to the County commissioners. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* (1889) I. xlviii. 569 The chief administrative officers are the county commissioners, of whom there are three in Massachusetts. 1883 *Punch* XXIV. 147 My reward is the County crop and the treadmill. 1886 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., You've got the county-crop: said in ridicule. 1867 J. GREENWOOD *Unsent. Journ.* xxv. 199 A slangy, low-browed, bull-necked, county-cropped . . . crew. 1840 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 43 Preamble, One yere viij shires or county daies and another yere ix shires or county daies. 1867 SIR R. COTTON in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. 470 That a care be had that there may be a County-day after the Sheriff hath received the Writ, before the time of sitting. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 79 The aristocracy are marked by their predilection for country life. They are called the 'county families'. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Pred.* xi. § v. 451 Mistress Alice . . . the Lady Macbeth of county family connections. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/4 The Commissioners . . . intend to meet . . . at the County-Hall of the County of Nottingham. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 582 Shire and county halls, assize courts, judges' lodgings, and other official buildings. 1888 *Philadelphia Press* 29 Jan. (Farmer), An exceedingly singular character has just died in the Hillsdale County house. 1797 J. PEARSON (*title*), The Rights of Inhabitants at large to attend County Meetings asserted. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 208 Saying that the meeting was not a County Meeting, because it was not called by the Sheriff! 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 70/1 The grand juries in Ireland . . . have a power of making a 'county rate' for roads, bridges, and other objects of general accommodation. 1888 in BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* (1889) I. xlviii. 575 The county government is established at some place designated by the voters, and called the 'county seat'. 1772 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 7 1 The old man caught a Cold at the County-Sessions. 1651 W. SHEPPARD *Eng. Balme* (1657) 28 Be punished with a good Fine, to the use of a County-stock. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 7 1, I arrived at the County Town at twilight. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 338 It was seldom that a county gentleman went up with his family to London. The county town was his metropolis.

† **County**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* Also *countie*, *countee*. [app. an adoption of AF. *countie*, or OF. *contie*, with unusual retention of final vowel, confused in form with COUNTY<sup>1</sup>.] = COUNTY *sb.*<sup>2</sup>  
1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 68. (1877) 80 Monster de Labright, countie de Foyx. 1586 T. B. La Primaud.

*Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 230 John, countie of Arminack. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. 1. ii. 49 Than is there the Countie Palentine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 29 Raymund countie of Poltoun. 1671 BRYDALL *Law Nobility* (1675) 9 And those which of antient time were created Countees, or Earls. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xiv. 120 Who care to propagate A race of Counties from such blood as theirs. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Countee* or *Count*, the most eminent dignity of a subject before the conquest.

**County council.** [See COUNCIL 10.] A council which conducts the affairs of a county; in England, since the Local Government Act of 1888, the representative governing body, consisting of aldermen and councillors, of an administrative county; in Canada, a feature of the local government of longer standing.

1886 J. G. BOURNOR *Local Govt. Canada* 72 In Canada County Councils have existed since before the British N. America Act of 1867.—[In Ontario] the council of every county consists of the reeves and deputy reeves of the townships and villages within the county, and one of the reeves shall be the warden. *Ibid.* 78 In the province of Quebec . . . the County Council is composed of the mayors of the several local municipalities of the county. the warden is chosen by the county council. 1888 [see COUNCIL 10]. 1892 *Standard* 15 June 2/1 The Bill promoted by the London County Council for carrying a line of tramways over Westminster Bridge.

#### County court.

† 1. *orig.* A court held periodically by the sheriff of a county for the execution of certain judicial and administrative functions, the nature of which has varied much at different periods; it is the historical survival of the old folkmoor, shiremoor, or shire court, and was formerly styled simply *comitatus*, *le counté*, or *the county*: see COUNTY<sup>1</sup> 4 for earlier references. Now only *Hist.*

[1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 And that the countie or shire court of and for the said countie or shire of Denbigh shall be holden and kept the first time at the said towne of Denbigh.] 1548 *Act 2-3 Edu. VI.* c. 25 The said Countie Courtes are holden from Sixe Weekes to Sixe Weekes. a 1566 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 7 The Countie Court . . . wherein men may sue monthly for any debt or damages under 40<sup>s</sup>. 1688 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiogr.* 346 On whom the gentlemen at the countie court on which an election should have been made, had agreed for knights. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 35 The county court is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under the value of forty shillings. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 203 The county court in its full session, that is, as it attended the itinerant justices on their visitation, contained the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, and from each township four men and the reeve, and from each borough twelve burghers. . . It contained thus all the elements of a local parliament.

2. Now, in England, a local judicial court for civil actions, chiefly for the recovery of small debts; established in 1846 (mainly as a re-constitution of the earlier court, sense 1); often *attrib.*, as in *county court district, judge, summons*.

Since its establishment the powers of this court have been constantly extended.

1846 *Act 9-10 Vict.* c. 95. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Suppl. 158A The new County Courts first established for the recovery of claims not exceeding 20<sup>s</sup>. in amount, in 1846, but whose jurisdiction has since been considerably extended. 1882 SERYT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* ii. 24 Justice was slow and expensive. There were no county courts.

*attrib.* 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. i. 15 The balance . . . exceeded the salary of a county court judge.

3. U. S. A judicial court having jurisdiction in a county.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* (1889) I. xlii. 489 Local courts . . . We hear of . . . quarter sessions, hustings' courts, county courts, etc.

**County-court, v. colloq.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To sue (a person) in the county court, esp. for payment of a debt.

1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponges's Sp. Tour* xlviii. 271 He had once been county-courted for a similar trespass before. 1858 *Times* 29 Nov. He said the defendant might County-court him for what he owed. Lord Campbell observed that to 'County-court' was a new word in the English language. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 You must county-court me for the money.

**Countyism, nonce-wd.** Attachment to one's own county, upholding of its credit, etc.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 118 The sentiment of nationalism is very good; so also is that of 'countyism.'

**Countyance, obs. form of COUNTERNANCE.**

**Countyocracy, nonce-wd.** [After aristocracy.] The aristocracy and leading families of the county.

1859 TROLLOPE *Bertram* II. vii. 101 Some mysterious acquaintance with the countyocracy that went a long way with the ladies.

**Countyry, obs. form of COUNTERY.**

**Countyryfe: see CONTRIVE.**

**Coup** (kūp), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Now only *Sc.* Also 5 *caupe*, *kaup*, 6 *coupe*, 9 *coup*. [In sense 1, a. OF. *coup*, *cop*, *calp* blow: see COUP *sb.*<sup>3</sup> (The spelling *caupe* in *Desir. Troy* is not satisfactorily explained, but it varies with *coupe*: cf. COPE *v.*<sup>2</sup>) Sense 2 may be the same word, connected by the notion of 'a shock that overturns', but it tends, at least in modern use, to the status of a verbal derivative. The remaining senses are almost certainly of later formation from the vb. (COUP *v.*<sup>3</sup>).]

† 1. A blow, stroke; the shock of a blow, engagement, or combat; = COPE *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.*

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1237 The kyng with the caupe [was] caste to be ground. *Ibid.* 10890 Ho knownen was for kene with kaup of hir swerd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 616 [They] . . . thrust so sore eche at other, that the speares flew alle to peces. . . and at the seconde coupe they dyde in lykewise. 1535 STEWART *Crau. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Sum gat ane coup gart all hir tymmaris crak.

2. A fall, upset, overturn. *Sc.*

1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 2430 Let se gif I can loup. I man rin fast, in case I get ane coup. a 1586? MONTGOMERIE *My Ladyis Pulcritud.* 28 Albeit from cair to cair Thou cathe my hairt in coup. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. v. 40 Dear me . . . but ye hae gotten an unco coup. I hope nae bones are broken?

3. A dislocation or fault by which a coal-seam is tilted up. *Sc.*

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl. (Campsie Par.)* XV. 329 (Jam.) The coal in this district is full of irregularities styled by the workmen coups, and hitches, and dykes. These coups and hitches . . . are found where the strata above and below the coal suddenly approach, or retreat from each other, by this means coupling the coal out of its regular bed.

4. The act of tilting or shooting rubbish from a cart, wheelbarrow, etc.; also the right or permission to do this at a specified place. *Sc.*

1887 JAMIESON *Suppl. Coup*, the act, right, or liberty of emptying a cart-load. *Free-Coup*, liberty to coup or deposit rubbish free of charge; also, a place where this liberty may be had. [Called also *free town*.]

**Coup, coop** (kūp), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* or *dial.* [perh. the same word as COOP *sb.*<sup>1</sup> (formerly *coupe*, *coup*). In German, as is pointed out by Hildebrand (in Grimm), *kiepe*, prop. a basket, is also applied in Saxony to a chest or box, and to a box-cart. We might suppose our word to be short for COUP-CART (now taken in the sense of a cart that can be tilted), but the simple word appears much earlier than the compound.]

1. A cart or wagon with closed sides and ends, thus fitted for carting dung, lime, etc.

1582 in T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. viii, Carriages, called cowps, of the tenants of the s<sup>d</sup> manor . . . in which they did take and carry . . . dung. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (1697) 17 *Coup*, a Muck-coop, a Lime-coop; a Cart or Wain made close with Boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (B. D. S.), *Caup*, as a muck caup. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 48 A coup laden with magazene, drawn by six oxen. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorksh.* Gloss., *Coup*, an ox-cart, with a close body, and without 'shelvings', for carrying manure, etc., still in use. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Coup*, *Coupe*, a small fell-side cart. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scotl.* in *18th C. II.* x. 109 Re-coupe was had to cowps, i. e. panniers fixed upon a sledge.

b. Sometimes explained as a cart that can be 'couped' or tilted. (Pronounced *kaupe*).

1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Coup*, a cart that can be couped or tilted. (*N. Lancash.*)

2. The load of such a cart.

1679 in *Archaeol. Collect. Ayr & Wigton* (1884) IV. 149 For seven score sextine coups of fullzie.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coup-load*; *coup-lining*, the boards forming the sides of a 'coup'. Also COUP-CART.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 The best and readiest way for keeping in of the water . . . is to sette downe broad and close doore or coupe-lynyngs against some hecke or bridge. *Ibid.* 107 As many coupe loads of redde clay.

|| **Coup** (kū), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> [*Fr. coup* (ku) blow, stroke:—OF. *colp*, *cop* = Pr. *colp*, *cop*, It. *colpo*—late L. *colpus* (Salic Law), *colaphus* (Law of the Alemanns) blow, stroke, for L. *colaphus* blow with the fist, cuff, a Gr. *κόλαφος* cuff, buffet. Adopted in M.E. in a literal sense, and naturalized in pronunciation (see COUP *sb.*<sup>1</sup>); re-introduced in the 18th c. in fig. sense, as a non-naturalized word, with modern Fr. pronunciation (exc. that in Eng. the vowel is made long); it also occurs in many French phrases and expressions borrowed in English.]

1. A blow, a stroke (that one sustains). *rare.*

1793 MAD. D'ARLEY *Lett.* 4 Oct., This is a terrible coup, so soon after your union.

2. A stroke, a move (that one makes); a successful move, a 'hit'. † *At one coup* (= *Fr. tout d'un coup*): at one stroke, at once.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 829 A corrupt majority, who have at one coup overturned all that is good. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 280 Alfred is the only fellow who has made a coup. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xi, Henry Poker is engaged to his cousin . . . not a bad coup of Lady Kosherville's that. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. 77 He hailed the chance for a grand theatrical coup.

3. *Billiards*. The act of holing a ball without its first striking another ball, which occasions a forfeit.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 5 A miss lost one and a coup three.

4. Among North American Indians: A successful stroke; esp. one that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy.

1876 R. I. DODGE *Plains G. West* (Farmer *Americanisms*), *Giving the Coup*, the term indicates that it was . . . named by the old French trappers, predecessors of the Hudson Bay Company. When a foe has been struck down in a fight, the scalp belongs to him who shall first strike the body with knife or tomahawk. This is the *coup*.



5. French phrases frequent in English use.

a. *Coup d'état* (kudeta) [F. *état* state]: a sudden and decisive stroke of state policy; *spec.* a sudden and great change in the government carried out violently or illegally by the ruling power.

1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII, Life of Richelieu* 157 These were the two first *Coups d'état*, strokes of State that he made. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* VIII. 352, I shall be sorry to commence the era of peace by a *coup d'état* such as that which I had in contemplation. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcvi. 87 A *coup d'état* as effectual for the time as that of Louis Napoleon [a Dec. 1851].

b. *Coup de grâce* (kudgrās) [*lit.* stroke of grace]: a blow by which one condemned or mortally wounded is 'put out of his misery' or dispatched quickly; hence *fig.* a finishing stroke, one that settles or puts an end to something.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 43 Whil't Poor Pretenders trifle o're a Case, You but appear, and give the *Coup de Grâce*. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frml. Auson's Voy.* 326 Not being indulged, like other Malefactors, with the *Coup de Grâce*, the favourable Blow, to put an End to their Pain. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 481/7 Whenever the baker's stomach fails him, he meets his *coup de grâce* in the adulterated drugs of his friend the apothecary.

c. *Coup de main* (kudmæn) [*lit.* stroke of hand]: 'a sudden and vigorous attack, for the purpose of instantaneously capturing a position' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*); also *transf.*

1758 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/2 A *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in Marshal Saxe. 1779 J. MOORE *Vieu Soc. Fr.* II. liv. 46 Laundon retook it... by the most brilliant *coup-de-main* that perhaps ever was struck. 1802 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* I. 365 This place can be taken by a *coup de main*, and probably in no other manner. 1877 CLERY *Mit. Tact.* xiii. 778 To secure the guns from the *coup de main* on the left.

d. *Coup d'œil* (kudōy) [F. *œil* eye]: (a) A glance taking in a general view; *concr.* a view or scene as it strikes the eye at a glance.

1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 21 Nov. This is the first *coup d'œil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 468 The spot is a beautiful *coup d'œil*, a woody recess. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* i. (ed. 2) 2 We embraced one of the most magnificent *coup-d'œils* it is possible to conceive. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* No. 87. 227 The first magnificent *coup d'œil*.

(b) *Mil.* The action or faculty of rapidly taking a general view of a position and estimating its advantages and disadvantages.

1839 SIR C. NAHER in W. N. Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 127 This is my first *coup d'œil*, and may be a very erroneous one. 1853 in STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 1864 H. AINSWORTH *J. Law* i. iv. (1881) 91 He was but a mediocre general, lacking the *coup d'œil* of genius.

e. *Coup de soleil* (kudsoylēy) [F. *soleil* sun]: a sunstroke. *Obs.*

1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* I. 260 Even a *coup de soleil* is to be counteracted by the external application of... volatile alkali. 1814 Q. Rev. Oct. 202 Many European soldiers (in India) were struck dead by a *coup de soleil*. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 4. I. got the malaria at Rome, a *coup-de-soleil* at Naples.

f. *Coup de théâtre* (kudtēātr): a theatrical hit; a sensational turn or action in a play; *transf.* any sudden sensational act.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* June 26, This *coup de théâtre* procured Knight his Irish coronet. 1889 MORLEY *Walpole* xi. 225 The House of Commons is the worst place in the world for *coups de théâtre*.

g. In other phrases, now rare or obs. in Eng. use, as *coup d'éclat*, a stroke which makes a sensation; *coup d'essai*, a first attempt; *coup de maître*, an action worthy of a master, a master-stroke.

1676 BERRIDGE *Man of Mode* iv. ii, *Sir Pop.* I have been endeavouring at a song... 'Tis my *Coup d'Essay* in English. 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No. 324 p. 1 To put the Watch to a total Rout, and mortify some of those inoffensive Militia, is reckon'd a *Coup d'éclat*. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. (1798) 20 Ay, that will be a *coup de maître*. 1768—Devil on a Sticks iii. (1794) 57 It may do for a *coup d'essai*, and prove no bad foundation for a future engagement.

**Coup, coup** (kaup), *v.* 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. ON. *kaup-a* to buy, bargain, barter, exchange, = Gothic *kaupōn* to traffic, trade, buy and sell, OSax. *kaupōn*, OHG. *kaufōn*, OE. *ceapian*: see CHEAP *v.* A northern word, the senses of which run parallel to those of the cognate COPE from LG., of which it is often viewed as a mere dialectal variant.]

†1. *trans.* To buy; *fig.* to abye, pay for, suffer for. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Flavelok* 1800 'No, quodh on, 'bat shaltou coupe, And bigan til him to loupe.

2. To exchange, barter.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 2 He had been couped from hand to hand, sometimes kept against his will as a captive. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (1691) 18 *Coup*, to exchange or swap; *Horse-couper*, Horse-buyers. 1808 JAMIESON, *Coup, coup*, to exchange, to barter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* To *Coup*, to exchange. 'Will you coup seats with me?' To have the 'couping word', the last or decisive word which shall fix the bargain or exchange. 1863 in ROBINSON *Bards of Tyne* 356 There's Billy the Barber for coupin' see cliver: *Mod. Sc.* I'll coup knives with you.

**Coup, coupe** (kūp), *v.* 2 *Coup* 5 *coupe*. [a. F. *couper* to cut: cf. COPE *v.* 4, a doublet of this.]

†1. *trans.* To cut, slash. *Obs.* (Only in pa. pple.)

a 1300 *Syr Degarre* 790 His schon i-couped as a kni3t. 1377 LANGE P. Pl. B. xviii. 14 To geten him gylte spores or galoches ycouped [C. y-coped, ykped]. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1193 Withouthe couped shone.

2. *Her.* To cut off clean: see COUPED.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiii. (1660) 160 Couping is when a part is cut off smooth. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxiv. (1840) 285 Piercing, voiding, ambrating, ingrailing, coupling (the cross).

**Coup** (kaup), *v.* 3 *Sc.* Also 5 *coupe*, 8 *coup*. [prob. originally the same word as COPE *v.* 2 (which had variant forms *coupe*, *coupe*). From sense 1, we pass easily to that of 'upset or overturn with a shock or impact', and so to 'upset, overturn, tilt' generally; cf. the sense history of TILT *v.*]

†1. *intr.* To strike; to come to blows, meet in the shock of combat, tilt. *Obs.* See COPE *v.* 2

? a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2059 Thane the comlyche kyng... With a crewelle launce coupez fulle eueue... emange the schortte rybbys. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* 453 In scheldes pay couped full euen.

2. *trans.* To overturn, upset, tilt; to empty out, as from a cart or wheelbarrow by suddenly tilting or the like; to toss off (a pot of liquor).

To *coupe* the crans, or creels: *Sc.* Fishery phrases; also *fig.* to cause or sustain an upset, be upset, come to grief; in various applications. (See CRAN, CREEL.)

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 203 (Jam.) The pure woman... coupit up his heilles so that his heid went down. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 399 He is in hazard of being couped and wrecked. 1785 BURNS *To J. Lapraik* 13 Sept. ix. But stooks are coupet wi' the blast. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii. 'The bairns would be left to... coupe anither into the fire.' 1818—*Hrt. Midl.* xlviii. 'She only spae's fortunes, and does not... coupe cadgers' carts, or any sort of mischief.' 1832-33 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 9 Let us coup aff our bicker, And toast meikle joy to the iwa. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* 823 He just brings a cartload of texts and coups them in. *Mod. Sc.* The horse ran away and coupit the cart.

3. *intr.* To be overturned or upset; to fall or tumble over; to capsize.

1785 BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* xviii. I drew my scythe in sic a fury, I near-hand coupit wi' my hurry. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. 'Ower he couped as if he had been dead.' 1853 READ *Chr. Johnstone* 228 'She'll hae coupit a mile wast Inch Keith, an' the tide rinnin' aff the island.'

**Coup**, obs. form of COOP, COPE, CUP.

**Coupail**, -ble, obs. forms of CULPALE.

†**Coupage**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *coupage*, f. *couper* to cut: see -AGE.] 'The cutting up or carving of meat at table.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 59 That ye... be at the coupage of fleysshe and at the departing of fysshe.

**Coupar**, obs. form of COOPER.

**Coup-cart** (kaupkɑrt). [f. COUP *sb.* 1, 2 or *v.* 3] 1. = COUP *sb.* 2, 1, a box-cart.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 185 (Jam.) In the year 1750, there were but two box-carts, or what is here called coup carts, in the parish [of St. Vigeans, Forfar], but at present there is no other kind made use of here. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 61 A close single-horse cart... sometimes termed a coup-cart. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Coup*, *Coup-cart*, a dung-cart, a small cart.

2. A cart with a body which can be tilted, so that the load may be 'couped' out. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1794 *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 167 (Jam.) The body of the coup-cart is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 100 Used in what are called coup-carts, i.e. when the box is moveable on a frame; and the contents can be discharged, without lifting the shafts. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, *Coup*, to tilt out the material from a 'coup cart', or cart that turns up to be emptied.

**Coupe**, obs. f. COOP, COPE, COUP, CULP, CUP.

†**Coupe** (kupe), *a. Her.* Also 6 *coupye*, 7 -6e. [F. *coupe*, pa. pple. of *couper* to cut.] = COUPED 2.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* iii. 26 An Arme Coupye, Partie per Pale, or Ermine. 1634 PRACHAM *Genll. Exer.* 158 The heads... of beasts Coupye or erased, that is cut or plucked off. 1761 *Brit. Mus.* II. 362 The bust of a king... couped at the breast proper. 1803 ROBINSON *Brit. Herald* III. *Gloss.*, *Couped* or *Coupye*.

†**Coupe** (kupe), *sb.* [F.; specific application of *coupe* (pa. pple.) cut: in sense 1 Littré has also *carrosse couped* cut carriage.]

1. A short four-wheeled close carriage with an inside seat for two, and outside seat for the driver.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 182 There we met with his 'Coupe' and the fair Ravensene *en route*. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 13. I will send the coupe for you at a quarter to one. 1892 *Times* 16 Feb. The Coupe company wish to return... arg... left in one of their carriages.

2. a. The front or after compartment of a continental diligence.

1834 J. BARROW *Excurs. N. Europe* ii. 82 The coupe in front accommodates one who sits next to the conducteur... In the rear in another coupe. *Ibid.* 83 A seat in the after coupe of a Russian diligence.

b. An end compartment in a railway carriage, seated on one side only.

1853 *Ann. Reg.* 132 Two ladies, who were seated in a coupe. 1859 *All P. Round* No. 30. 78. I have written a column of close 'copy' in a coupe.

3. *Fencing.* A movement of the sword equivalent to a disengage, but effected by drawing the sword along and over the point of the adversary's.

1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 49 The coupe is the opposite of the disengage, the blade being passed over the adversary's blade instead of under. *Ibid.* 62 Simulate disengagement into tierce and make a coupe.

4. *Dancing.* = COUPEE, q. v.

†**Coupe-band**, ? *Obs.* A portion cut off the end of a stack to supply material to complete it above.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 That which is cutte of the stacke end is called (for the most parte) a coupe-band.

**Couped** (küpt), *pple. a.* Also 7 *couped*.

†1. Cut, slashed: see COUP *v.* 2 1. *Obs.*

2. *Her.* Said of the head or any member of an animal, or a part of a plant, represented as cut off 'clean', or smoothly (opp. to *erased*, *slipped*); also of an ordinary (e.g. a cross) having the extremities cut off so as not to extend to the boundaries of the shield.

1679 *Flor Staffordsh.* (1686) 207 Three childrens heads couped at the shoulders. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 24 Nov., An Asses Head couped. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 274 A dexter hand couped at the wrist. 1882 *CUSSANS Her.* iv. 61 The Cross humetté, or couped, as its name implies, has its extremities cut off.

*transf.* 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. iii. 214 Th' Ears, Eras'd, or Couped for Perjurers.

**Coupee** (kupi), *ku'pi*, *sb.* Also 8 *coupee*, *coupie*, *coupe*. [ad. F. *coupé* in same sense: see -EE.] A dance step formerly much used; the dancer rests on one foot and passes the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation; hence, sometimes used for a bow made while advancing.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* iii. i. One, two, and a coupee. 1690 D'URFAY *Collins's Walk* iii. (D.) Couplees low from pauper drudges. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 Jerts. *Coupees*, Hops, Leadings, Risings. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 105 Why shall a man practise couplees, who only means to walk? 1827 *LAMB Let. to Barton in Final Mem.* viii. (1865) 261 Advancing... with a coupee and a sidelong bow.

Hence **Coupee** *v. intr.*, to make this movement; to make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

1690 D'URFAY *Collins's Walk* iii. (D.) [He] Would lose his freedom like a puppy, Rather than she [his daughter] not learn to coupee. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Con. Wks.* (1709) 386 It being dubious whether I limp or coupee. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* iii. 255 That it may not hinder them in rising or coupeeing.

†**Coupe-gorge** (kūpgorgz). [Fr.; = cut-throat.] 1. A cut-throat. *Obs.*

1400 *Rom. Rose* 7422 A rasour sharpe and wel bitinge That was forged in a forge Which that men clepen Coupe-Gorge. (Hence in MINSHU 1677, PHILLIPS, COLLES.)

2. 'Used in a military sense to signify any spot or position which affords an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces' (Stocqueler).

3. *fig.*

1612 SIR R. WINWOOD *Let. to Jas. I in Motley Barneveld* II. 456 On this, he long insysted, as th' only coupee-gorge, of all results, whatsoever, between france and spayne.

**Couper**, obs. f. COUPLE.

**Couper, couper** (kaupɔɪ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. COUP *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who barter, deals, or buys and sells. Cf. COPEE. Now chiefly in *Comb.*, as *herring-, horse-couper*, etc.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 122 The halding of horses at hard meat all the Sommer season, vsed commonlie be... Cowppers. a 1666 R. BAILLIE *Let. I.* 85 (Jam.) The horse which our coupers had bought at Morton fair. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 44 note (Jam.) Nor are they... a match for horse-couppers, cow-couppers,—the people that farmers have to deal with. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xiii. (1855) 121 Its visitants [were] Dutch herring-couppers.

**Couper**, obs. form of COOPER, COPPER.

**Coupholite** (kaufolait). *Min.* Also *koupholite*. [Named 1797 from Gr. *kouphos* tender + -LITE.] A variety of PREHNITE occurring in thin fragile laminae.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 561 Foliated Prehnite... Koupholite. 1868 DANA *Min.* xix s.v. *Prehnite*, Coupholite is in cavernous masses, made of small, thin, fragile laminae or scales.

**Coups**, pl. of coupe, obs. form of CUP.

**Coupsisse**, obs. form of COPISE.

**Couple** (kūp'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 *coppell*, 4-5 *couple*, *coupil* (1), *coupel*, 4-6 *coupil* (1), -yl (1), *cople*, *coppell*, 4-7 *cuppel*, 5 *coupull*, *coupwylle*, *cuppil*, -ylle, 5-6 *copel*, -il (1), -yl (1), *cowple*, 6 *couple*, 4- *couple*. [a. OF. *cople*, *cuple*, later *couple*: = L. *cōpula* band, tie, connexion: see COPULA.]

1. That which unites two.

1. A brace or leash for holding two hounds together. Usually in *pl.*; also a pair of couples.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1147 Couples huntes of kest [=hunters cast off couples]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Cwpylle of hundys, *cōpula*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Ev v. When he has of cast his cōples at will. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of houndes... had their couples cast off. 1678 *Land. Gas.* No. 1345/4 Strayed... a red pied Fox Beagle Bitch... with a pair of Couples about her neck. a 1763 *SHERSTONE Progr. Taste* II. 10 Oh days! when to a girdle ty'd, The couples ginged at his side. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 81 Care should be taken

that the couples be not too loose, lest they should slip their necks out of the collar. 1821 SCOTT *Kennet*. xxiv. Hounds yelled in their couples.

Fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 66 In pursuit of a husband who will run away from the couple.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To go, hunt, run in couples.

Here the original meaning is often forgotten, and couples used with the sense of pairs, twos.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. 'Sdeath, you perpetual curs, Fall to your couples again, and cozen kindly. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 135 He keeps my Stables where I lodge my Wife, He goes in couples with her. 1633 P. FLETCHER

*Purple Isl.* ii. 19 note, None of them [the nerves] single, but runne in couples. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 They hunt in their Couples, what one doth at the head, the other scores up at the heels. 1705 HICKERINGILL

*Priest-cr.* ii. iv. 39 (Like Blood-hounds) they usually hunt (in Couples) together, (Avarice and Ambition) that's their Name. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Dancing Acad.* ix. And when he had been sufficiently broken in in the parlour he began to run in couples in the Assembly-room.

2. *transf.* † a. A connexion between two parts of the body; † a ligament. *Obs.* 1735 COVERDALE *Col. ii.* 19 The heade wherof the whole body by ioyntes and couples receaueth norishment and is knyt together.

† b. *Gram.* A connecting word or particle; a copula. *Obs.* 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 161 The Verbe (in the common language of the Schooles) is called the band, or couple. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 152 It is called the Subjunctive Mood because it is subjoin'd or added to the first Sentence by some Couple or Tie.

† 3. Union or coupling in matrimony; the bond of wedlock; sexual union. *Obs.* c. 1320 *Orpheus* 122 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 265 A foule couple it were forthy To lette hir com in thy company. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 180 Hit is an vn-comely couple...

To geuen a 3ong wenche to an old feble Mon. c. 1450 *MVRC* 194 Wyth-owten couppule or fleschly dede. a. 1553 L.D. BERNERS *Hyon* clxii. 651 It were a mete coupyll of vs twayne to be ioynted together in maryage. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* 442 To be begotten in the honest and chaste couple of marriage.

II. A union of two; a pair. The plural after a numeral is often couple, esp. when followed by of with the names of animals or things.

4. A brace of dogs used for hunting, esp. harriers or spaniels; also, a brace of conies or rabbits. c. 1430-50 *Two Cookery-bks.* CC. copull Conynnges. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlii. 434 A noyse as hit hadde ben a thyrty couple of houndes. 1527 W. CARON in *Fiddes Wolsey* ii. (1726) 104 He gave to us 6 couple of conyes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 167 Skillfull Forresters

Do use to say, A couple of Rabbits or Conies. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 24 Then throw they in their Couples, and one cry of Many Parkes do ring about the Skie. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* Couple, in respect to Conies and Rabbits, the proper Term for two of them; so it is for two Hounds. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. i. 19 Two spaniels or harriers were called a couple.

5. A man and woman united by love or marriage; a wedded or engaged pair. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10163 (Cott.) To wiif he has dame anna tan, -Was suilk a couple [i.e., couple] neuer nan. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xix. 224 The bible berep witnessse...

Pat a-corsed alle couples bat no kynde forth brouthe. 1436 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 107 Eury couple of man & wyf dwelling at Ochecote. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 44 b. iij. pownd of eury hundreth, to be bestowyd ypon poore copyls at their maryages. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 40, I must Bestow ypon the eyes of this young couple Some vanity of mine Art. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 339 Fair couple, linkt in happy nuptial League. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The happy couple who got the Dunstable bacon in 1751. 1847 EMERSON

*Repr. Men.* *Uses of Gl. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples, who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I. 43 Sir Loudoun would give up Glen Ettrick at once to the young couple.

b. A man and woman associated as partners in a dance or the like. 1759 *Compl. Lett.* -writer (ed. 6) 226, I stood two couple above her. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. viii. A merry country-dance was going on, and new couples joined in every minute. c. 1875 *Routeledge's Ball-room Guide* 31 The Lancers must be danced by four couples only in each set.

6. Of animals: a. A pair of opposite sexes. c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 333 Of vche best bat berez lyf busk be a couple. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 169 Alle schulen dye for his dedes... Out-tan Eihthe soules, and of vche beest a couple.

b. *Farming.* A ewe and her lamb; double couple, a ewe with two lambs. a. 1722 LISLE *Hush. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Couples*, ewes and lambs. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. ii. 295, 200 ewes with their lambs, generally here [Bucks.] called 'couples'. 1882 *Somerset Gas.* 18 Mar. 9 single couples and 1 double ditto of ewes and lambs.

7. *gen.* Two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same sort taken together; properly used of such as are paired or associated by some common function or relation; but often loosely, as a mere synonym for two. Cf. *pair*. † *Couple of corns*: app. two quarters.

All shades of gradation connect the strict sense (as in 1547) with the loosest (as in 1711). 1365 *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 42 Ad emendum ij coppell' de silles cum les pannes. c. 1400 *Beryn* 2002 Per & her a coupill gon to speke & eke to rounce. 1481 CAXTON

*Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Tho gaf I hym a copel of maynchettis with swete butter. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. vi. a. A Couple or a payer of bottillis. 1526 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* in *Stat.*

*Irish* (1621) 77 After the rate of fifteen shillings the couple of corne. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xix. 3 A seruauant and a couple of asses. 1541 R. CORLAND *Gydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Howe many couples of sensityle synewes come fro the brayne. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholemin.* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 20 Though they three do cost me a couple of hundred poundes by year. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. v. 34 A couple of as arrant knaues as any in Messina. 1611 BIRBEK 2 *Sam.* xiii. 6 Make me a couple of cakes. 1638 BROME *Antiph.* iv. viii. These persons passe over the Stage in Couples. 1711 STEELE

*Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 1, I shall here communicate to the World a couple of letters. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 194 We spent a couple of hours resting and exploring the ruins. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. xix/1 The rule... has existed for at least a couple of centuries.

8. One of a pair of inclined rafters or beams, that meet at the top and are fixed at the bottom by a tie, and form the principal support of a roof; a principal rafter, a chevron. [Cf. c. 600 ISIDORE *Orig.* xix. xix. 6 Cuplæ [v. r. coplæ, comples] vocatur, quod copulens in se lucantibus. 1364 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 31, j domum sufficientem de iij copuls. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1328 Al he coples cypres were & he rafres were al-so. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. vi. 163 Twenty cuppill he gave or ma, to be body of he kirk alsa. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 75 An house is neuer made perfecte, till these coples be put ypon it, by the manner of an heade. 1659 WILLFORD *Scales Comm.* *Archit.* 32 At every joynt a collar-beam, fastned at their heads with a pin only; these last by some are called the Arch-couples. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 140 (Jam.) The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 97 The other [room], showing the naked couples from roof-tree to floor. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. A 'half-couple' is a single main timber, such as would be used in a 'lean-to' roof.

† 9. = COUPLET I. *Obs. rare.* c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 102 Sir Tristrem; ouer gester it has be steem... if men it sayd as made Thomas; But I here it no man so say, Pat of some couple som is away. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xxxiii. All the garding and the wallis rong Ryght of thaire song, and on the copill next Off thaire suete armory. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. x. (Arb.) 99 By distick or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.

10. *Dynamics.* A pair of equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, tending to produce a motion of rotation. 1855 PERCEN *Anal. Mechanics* 40 A couple of forces is a system of two parallel and equal forces which act in different lines. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 203 The moment of the couple with which terrestrial magnetism tends to turn the... magnet. Fig. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 250/1 The central 'couple', as the Mathematicians would call it, of the European balance.

11. *Geom.* (See quot.) 1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 257 If three or more pairs of points A, A'; B, B'; C, C'; etc. be taken on a straight line at such distances from a point O thereon that OA . OA' = OB . OB' = OC . OC' = etc., they are said to constitute a system in Involution. the points (A, A') (B, B') (C, C') etc., are called Conjugate Points or Couples of the involution.

12. *Electr.* A pair of connected plates of different metals, used for creating either a galvanic or a thermo-electric current. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. App. (1870) 17 The figure represents what is called a thermo-electric pair or couple. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 415 The system of two dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid which acts on one of them is called a *Galvanic or Voltaic Couple*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 240.

13. *Astron.* A double star. 14. *attrib. and comb.* as couple-balk (Sc.), cf. sense 8 and BALK sb. 11; couple-keep (see quot.). 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 113 The wooden framework of an old bed... was brought down from the couple-balks of the barn. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* Couple-keep is often to be found in advertisements. It means a good crop of early grass fit for ewes and lambs, which must be well fed.

**Couple** (kɔp'l), v. Forms: 3 kuple, 3-5 couple, 4 copil, cuppel, -ul, 4-5 coupel, -il, -yl, cowpyll, cuppille, 4-6 copple, cowpale, coupul, 4-7 couple, cupple, 6 couple, 4- couple. [a. OF. *copler*, *cupler*, later *coupler*, f. *couple*: see prec. and cf. L. *copulāre*.]

1. *trans.* To tie or fasten (dogs) together in pairs. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1139 Penne bise cacheres bat coupe coupler for houndes, Vnclosed be kenel dore, & calde hem per-oute. c. 1440 [see COMPLE v. 7]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. iij, Couple vp yowre houndys. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr.* Ind. i. 18 Couple Clowder with the depe-mould'd brach. 1604 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. (Arb.) 32 The Huntsmen hallowed, so ho, Venue a couple, and so coupled the dogges. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 Tom. Bellfry and Ringwood were coupled together... to be in at the Death of the Fox, Hare, or Stag. 1859 JEPSON *Britany* ix. 147 They [the dogs] were all coupled.

2. *gen.* To fasten or link together (properly in pairs); to join or connect in any way. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 88 If it were made in ryme couwee... bat rede Inglis it ere inowe, bat couthe not haf coupled a kowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 8 Wo that ioynen hous to hous, and feeld to feeld coupleth. 1432-50 tr. *Higden Rolls* I. 135 The superior Scythia is a grete region... couplede of the este parte to Ynde, of the north to the ocean. c. 1475 *Rauf Colliar* 43 With ane Capill and twa Creillis cuplit abute. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxiv. 22 These shalbe coupled together as prisoners be. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 566 They bound our armes behind vs... coupling vs two and two together. 1665 SIR T.

HERBERT *Troie*. (1677) 64 These [places] Echbar coupled to the iest of his Empire. a. 1744 FORR (J.), That man... who is measuring syllables and coupling rhymes, when he should be mending his own soul. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 202, I see my young lambs coupled two by two with willow bands.

† b. To yoke (a horse or cart). *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6220 (Cott.) His folk all armed did he call, And cuppled did his carres all. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 190 Let couple be commissarie, oure cart shal he drawe.

c. *Organ-playing.* To connect (two keys or keyboards) by means of a coupler. Also *intr.* (of a key or keyboard) To admit of this connexion. 1829 *Organ Specif.* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 599/1 Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1880 *Ibid.* 601/2 When the Swell was coupled to the Great Manual.

d. *Mech.* To connect (railway carriages) by a coupling; to connect (the driving-wheels of a locomotive steam-engine) by a coupling-rod. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 249/1 The two pair of wheels [of a locomotive engine] were coupled together by connecting rods. 1864 *Law Times Rep.* X. 719/1 Trucks... filled with ballast... were coupled together and carried away by an engine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Car-coupling*, in Europe the connection is more intimate, the cars being coupled together so firmly as to prevent the jar as the cars collide or jerk apart in stopping or starting.

† 3. To join in wedlock or sexual union. *Obs.* a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 God til mankyng as spouse til spouse is couplid. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* iv. 41 Dame mariory was couplyt in-to goddis band with Walter stewart off Scotland. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 112 Borne of a woman that was carnally coupled unto hym. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 2, I am coupled in matrimony to the sone of the euerlastyng kyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* x. 9 Let not man therefore put asunder that which God hath coupled together. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Solemn. Matrim.*, If any man do allege any impediment why they may not be coupled together in matrimony. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. iii. 45 The Vicar of the next village... hath promised to... couple vs. 1726 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 17 Nov. 369 To assist... in degrading a parish who couples all our beggars. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. ix, As eager for her marriage with Jones as he had before been to couple her to Blifil.

† b. To espouse, marry. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12754 Clunestra at kirke couplid onone This Engest, with Jolite to hir iuste spouse.

c. To pair (animals). 1721 R. BRADLEY *Whs. Nat.* 91 If a Sow of that Breed is Coupled with a Boar of the Cloven-footed kind. a. 1754 FIELDING *Fathers v. v.* Wedding I directly I what, do you think you are coupling some of your animals in the county? 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unite with one of the opposite sex, come together sexually; to pair.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 153 To kepe his cun from Caymes bat he coupled not to-gedere. a. 1547 SURRY *Anecd.* iv. 35 He that with me first coupled tooke away My love with him. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. iv. i. 145 Begin these wood birds but to couple now? 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1726) 194 Furnish... your Aviares with Birds before they couple. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 182. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1796) IV. 96 They [moles] couple towards the approach of spring. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & E.* 526 Why then let men couple at once with wolves.

5. *trans.* To associate or bring together (persons) in pairs, or as companions or partners; † formerly also, to match or engage as opponents in a contest. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 132 Clerkes bat were confessours coupled hem to-gedere Forre construe his clause. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 3596 That saw never under the hevy Twa Knights that were coupled so evyn. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Asmon* xvii. 392 Or ever they lefte eche other go, when they were coupled ones togyder [wrestling]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 26 He assayed to couple hym silf with the apostles. 1583 STOKER *Hist. Civ. Warrens* Loue C. ii. 58 a, Ihon Montew, as he was coupled to the enemy, was slaine with an Harquebouze shott. 1684 ORWAY *At theist* i. 1, When the rest of the Company is coupled. 1822 WORDSW. *Ecclies. Sonn.* ii. xxxiv. *Latimer & Ridley*, See Latimer and Ridley in the might Of Faith stand coupled for a common flight!

b. To attach or unite by ties of affection, or the like. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 116 Ryd forþ bi Richesse... For 3if þou couple þe to him, to Clergie comestou neuere. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 22 For ewere loue couplid god to man. 1526 TINDALE *N. T. Prol.* The spryde of god, which... coupleth us to god. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 171 Although the bodies of these noble personages... were... a sander seperated... yet their hartes were knitte and coupled in one.

† c. To couple friendship; a Latinism. To couple a skirmish (cf. to join battle). *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclies.* xxxvii. 1, I frenshipe couplede [1388 Y haue couplid frenschip]. 1583 STOKER *Hist. Civ. Warrens* Loue C. ii. 66 a, A skirmishe beganne to be coupled betweene the Roiters of the Wood and the Roiters of the Enemye.

6. *intr.* To join or unite with another as a companion, to come together or associate in pairs; † to engage (with another) in a contest. c. 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 39 b, They were none so hardy that durste... couple with him. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 182 b, The queene beyng therof asserntained, determined to couple [i.e. join battle] with hym while hys power was small and his ayde not come. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 21 They crowding come, I see, already, Close coupling, or withdrawn unsteady.

7. *trans.* Of things immaterial: To connect, conjoin, link (one with or to another, or together). Properly of two things only. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1059 Purh bet he was soð godd, in his cunde icuplet wið ure. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18804 (Cott.) He... bat cuppled þus vr kind til hi. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 138 Clergie an Couette heo [Meed] couple to-gedere. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* i. 236 The wrechyt dome, That is couplyt to

foule thyrdome. 1556 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 2 Will they be-  
hold your pure conversation coupled with feare. 1597  
HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 30 He hath coupled the  
substance of his flesh and the substance of bread together.  
1727-38 GAY *Fables* l. xii. 48 Avrice. Must still be coupled  
with it, cares. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.*  
(Bohn) l. 342 A biblical plainness, coupled with a most un-  
canonical levity. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiii. x. 57  
A man who coupled acts with words.

b. To conjoin in thought or speech.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Isaie weleð hope & silence, & kupled  
hede togederes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anst. Osor.* 489  
Neither did he so couple you to the Colledge of Philo-  
sophers, and Oratours. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 5  
Theft and swearing are coupled together in the Prophet  
Zachariah. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Ecl. Angl.* 253 To this let  
me couple the just complaint of Melchior Canus. 1866  
MRS. RIDGELL *Race for Wealth* xxiii. I wish you would  
not couple her name and mine together.

† **Coupleable**, *a. Obs.* [f. COUPLE *v.* + -ABLE.]  
That may be coupled.

1611 COTGR., *Accoupleable*, yokeable, coupleable, fit to be  
coupled with.

† **Couple-beggar**. *Obs.* [f. COUPLE *v.* 3 +  
BEGGAR.] A disreputable priest who made it his  
business to 'couple' beggars or perform irregular  
marriages.

1702 *Wilmington Parish Reg.* in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* I.  
99 Were lately married by a couple beggar. 1725 SWIFT  
*Poems, Riddle*, No Couple-Beggar in the Land 'Er joint'd  
such Numbers Hand in Hand. 1744 *Paulkner's Trul.* 6-9  
Oct. in *Lecky Eng.* in 18th c. (1878) II. 369 This last term  
a notorious couple beggar... was excommunicated... by the  
Vicar-General of this diocese, on account of his persisting in  
this scandalous trade, which he had taken up, to the un-  
doing of many good families.

**Couple-clause**. Coupling of clauses; a name  
given by Puttenham to the rhetorical figure *Poly-  
syndeton*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 186 Another  
maner of construction which they called (*Polyindeton*) we  
may call him the (*couple clause*) for that every clause is  
knit and coupled together with a conjunctive.

**Couple-close**. Also -close. [app. f. F. *couple*  
*couple* + *close* closed, shut.]

1. *Her.* A diminutive of the chevron, having one  
fourth of its breadth, borne in couples, and usually  
cotising a chevron.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Coupleclose muste containe  
the fourth part of the Cheuron, and is not borne but by  
payres, except there be a Cheuron between two of them.  
1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop. xvi.* (ed. 3) 363 A  
chevron between two couple-closes. 1868 CUSSEANS *Her.*  
iv. 57 The term Cotising is applied indifferently to Costs,  
Barrelets, and Couple-closes.

2. A pair of rafters or couples in a roof. (See  
COUPLE *sb.* 8.)

1849 J. WEALE *Dict. Terms, Couple-close*, a pair of spars  
of a roof, 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Coupled** (kw'pld), *pp. a.* [f. COUPLE + -ED.]

1. Tied, joined, linked, or associated together in  
pairs. In *Her.* = CONJOINED *c.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 99 Cowplyd, *copulatus*. 1598 SYL-  
VESTER *Du Bartas* II. l. iv. 614 Thou... that things to come  
dost know Not by... coupled points, nor flight of fatal  
Birds. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 361 The rest... came  
coupled, Polarchos and his soone woman Lady, etc. 1709  
WATTS *Lyric Poems, Adventurous Muse* v. His verse  
sublime A monument too high for coupled sounds to climb.  
1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/2 The coupled wheels [of  
a locomotive] were... equally loaded. Six-wheeled coupled  
engines had from 5 tons to 6 tons on a wheel.

b. *Arch.* **Coupled columns**: columns disposed  
in pairs close together, with wider intervals between  
the pairs. **Coupled windows**: windows placed  
side by side, forming a pair: cf. COUPLET 3.

1731 BAILEY (vol. II) s. v. *Column, Coupled Columns*,  
are such as are disposed by two and two, so as almost to  
touch each other at their bases and capitals. 1842-76 GWILT  
*Archit.* § 267 The use of coupled columns and niches ex-  
hibits other varieties in which the Romans delighted. 1879  
SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 95 Coupled columns of  
nearly three feet diameter each. 1883 FREEMAN *Subj.*  
*Venice* 208 A grand range of Romanesque coupled windows,  
bearing date 1250.

c. Joined in marriage.

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 38 After they have mar-  
ried persons, the coupled, on discontents, part, and pretend  
they were not legally married.

† 2. Built with couples or rafters, roofed. *Obs.*  
(See COUPLE *sb.* 8.)

1322 WYCLIF *Hagga* i. 4 That 3e dwelle in housis couplid  
with tymbre [Vulg. in domibus laqueatis].

3. In combination, as well-coupled, short-coupled:  
said of the joining of the back to the hind-quarters  
in horses, etc. Also in reference to roof-couples.

1641 BEST *Purru. Bkr.* (Surtees) 100 Horses that are short  
coupled and well-backed. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. V.*  
colxxxv. The well-raised Arch Of Honour! where noe Act  
of Fame misplac't, Firms him, well-coupled, from the sure-  
lay'd Base. 1790 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* viii. (ed. 3) 120  
Many of our best ambling nags are well coupled, and for  
the most part durable on a journey. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.*  
*Perth* viii. A strong black horse... high-shouldered, strong-  
limbed, well-coupled, and round-barrelled.

† *Erroneously* for COUPOLAED, having a cupola.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 33 The Ottoman Mausoleas... built  
all of white marble, round in forme, coupled on the top.  
1666 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 'Tis covered at top,  
arched and coupled after the mode of those oriental Coun-  
treys.

† **Couplement** (kw'plmēt). *Obs.* Also 7  
coopel-, couple-, couple-. [a. OF. *couplement*:  
see COUPLE *v.* and -MENT; cf. *accouplement*.]

1. The act of coupling or fact of being coupled  
together; union of pairs.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. an. 16. 52 b. By this con-  
junction and couplement of matrimony. 1596 SPENSER  
*Prothal.* vi. Ioy may you haue and gentle hearts content  
Of your louses couplement. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi. Mak-  
ing a couplement of proud compare With Sunne and Moone,  
with earth and seas rich gems. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Will-*  
*iams* II. (1692) 140 He met with all sort of brain-sick fac-  
tions combined in one couplement.

2. The result of coupling. a. A couple, pair.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 535, I wish you the peace of  
minde, most royall couplement. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. v.  
24 And forth together rode, a comely couplement. 1826  
SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate, Dream* 70 Anon two female  
forms... Came side by side, a beauteous couplement.

b. Of verses: A couplet or stanza.

1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* (1616) 42 He made  
couplements of verses very well composed.

3. Anything that couples together; a coupling.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. x. § 5 Ordinance ready  
mounted with all their Couplements, Ornaments, Tires.

**Coupler** (kw'plar). [*cf.* COUPLE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One that couples; *spec.* one whose business it  
is to couple railway carriages or trucks.

1552 HULOET, *Coupler, copulator*. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red.*  
*Rand.* xi. (1804) 58 No such creature as you neither—no ten  
pound sneaker—no quality coupler. 1774 PENNANT *Tour*  
*Scot.* in 1770 (1790) II 95 Those infamous couplers despise the  
fulminations of the Kirk. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7  
Couplers [of railway carriages or trucks]... expose them-  
selves to danger in shunting operations.

2. A thing that couples or links together. *spec.*

a. In an organ: A contrivance for connecting two  
manuals, or a manual with the pedals, or two keys  
an octave apart on the same keyboard, so that  
both can be played by a single motion.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLS *Anatol. Anat.* III. viii. 144 The  
Orbicular Muscle only moves the upper Eye-lid, and doth  
but embrace the lower, and knit it as a coupler. 1840 PENNY  
*Cycl.* XVI. 492/2 These several parts, or organs, when  
brought together by stops, called *couplers*, give to the keys  
of the great organ the command of every pipe in the instru-  
ment. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 8 The organ... is fitted  
with 125 stops and 32 couplers.

b. (See quot.) Also = COUPLING.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Coupler*... 2. The ring which  
slips upon the handles of a crucible tongs, or a nipping-tool  
of any kind. Also called *reins*.

**Coupleress** (kw'plares). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.]

A female coupler; a woman who brings couples  
together.

1864 W. BELL in *N. & Q. v.* 442 These old witches were  
frequently bawds and coupleresses at Rome. 1885 R. F. BUR-  
TON *1001 Nights* I. 338 note. So the Germ. 'Kupplerinn', a  
Coupleress. It is one of the many synonyms for a pimp.

**Couplet** (kw'plēt). Also 7 cop-, cup-, (? cap-  
let). [a. F. *couplet* (1364 in Godefroy) two pieces

of iron riveted or hinged together, succession of  
verses riming together, stanza, etc., dim. of *couple*.]

1. A pair of successive lines of verse, *esp.* when  
riming together and of the same length.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), In singing some short couplets,  
whereto the one half beginning, the other half should  
answer. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv. v. Jonson Wks.*  
(1711) 225 It is all in couplets, for he detested all other  
rhymes. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Congreve Wks.* III. 171  
Except what relates to the stage, I know not that he has  
ever written a stanza that is sung, or a couplet that is  
quoted. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 A popu-  
lar notion, embodied in a rhyming couplet. 1883 SKELT  
*Chaucer's L. G. W.* Introd. 33 He introduces a new metre  
... now famous as 'the heroic couplet'.

2. *gen.* A pair or couple; in *pl.* = twins (quot.  
1824, *nonce-use*: cf. *triplets*).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 412 Weel whisper ore a  
couplet or two of most sage sawes. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 310  
As patient as the female Dove, When that her golden  
Couplet [Og. couplets] are disclos'd. 1824 MISS MITFORD  
*Village Ser.* I. (1863) 161 Their very nurse, as she used to  
boast, could hardly tell her pretty 'couplets' apart.

3. *Arch.* A window of two lights.

1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 149 The church is lighted with  
four couplets and a half on each side. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT  
*Lect. Archit.* I. 257 The couplets, triplets, and more nume-  
rous groups of the Early English windows.

4. *Music.* Two equal notes inserted in a passage  
of triple rhythm and made to occupy the time of  
three.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

† 5. A coupling, link, or chain. *Obs. rare*—1.

1601 MARSTON *Passquil & Kath.* III. 705 Being chain'd by  
the mightie coplet of inevitable destiny.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *couplet-chiming*, *couplet*  
*verse* (sense 1); † *couplet-harness*, mail.

1609 HOLLAND *Am. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 264 A couple of  
Parthyans in couplet-harnes [L. *cataphractarii*]. 1666  
DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 38 In this neces-  
sity of our rhymes, I have always found the couplet verse  
most easy. 1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grims* Lament. viii.  
'Twere strange if they [dead poets] should rise, and go  
afresh to couplet-chiming.

**Couplet, v. nonce-wd.** [f. the *sb.*] *To couplet*  
*it*: to compose couplets.

1741 JARVIS *Quix.* II. iv. xvi. (D.), Methinks, quoth Sancho,  
the thoughts which give way to the making of couplets

can not be many. Couplet it as much as your worship  
pleases, and I will sleep as much as I can.

**Coupling** (kw'plɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. COUPLE *v.* +  
-ING 1.]

1. Joining in couples, pairing; linking: see the *vb.*  
c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose* 77. 34 Lufe properly es a full cup-  
pilyng of þe lufande and þe lufed to-gedyre as Godd and  
a saule in-to aue. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 11 Trees to  
the ioyningis of the bilydyng, and to the coupling of housis.  
1564 BECON *Art. Chr. Relig.* Prayers (1844) 463 In the  
coupling together of the christian members. 1589 PUTTEN-  
HAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 222 We vse sometimes to  
proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling.  
1641 *Termes de la Ley* 212 b. Couplings in lawfull marriage.  
1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. ii. Sir, there's such  
coupling at Panaras, that they stand behind one another,  
as 'twere in a country dance. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*,  
*Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 37 Their realistic logic, or coupling  
of means to ends. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 622  
Any detaching or coupling of vehicles.

2. The pairing of the sexes; sexual union.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 A ghostly marriage, wilk þe bodily  
coping performiþ. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII*  
(1878) 247 The fleshy couplinge which befoe the sin of Adam  
was in marriage an office or virtuous deed. 1677 HALL  
*Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 190 The promiscuous couplings  
of Males and Females of several Species.

*attrib.* 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. vi. 160 This was their  
[tribes'] coupling-time.

3. *concr.* Anything that couples, or is used to  
join together.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Col.* II. 6 Deriued into  
euery member through the ioyntes and couplinges. 1611  
BIBL. *Ex.* xxxvi. 11 And he made loops of blew, on the  
edge of one cutaine, from the seluege in the coupling.  
1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 42 These two peeces are  
called couplings.

† 4. = COUPLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 106 They take off their  
Dog couplings. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2254/4 A handsome  
young white Hound of the King's... slept his Couplings,  
and run out of the Mews. 1695 *Ibid.* 3080/4 A... Spaniel  
Dog... a pair of Couplings about his Neck.

† 5. A rafter; = COUPLE *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 For Cup-  
plings and Rafters of houses, the Elme. 1611 BIBL.  
2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 11 Timber for couplings, and to floore the  
houses.

6. In *Machinery*, etc.: The name of various con-  
trivances for connecting parts of constructions or  
machinery, *esp.* in order to transmit motion. a. A  
contrivance for connecting the ends of shafting  
together, either permanently, or so as to admit of  
their being disconnected at pleasure: they are of  
various kinds, as *box coupling*, *clutch coupling*, etc.  
1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 407 It is... often  
requisite to connect two or more shafts together. These  
connections are denominated couplings.

b. The chain or link connecting two carriages  
or trucks of a railway train.

1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. III. v. 159 The engine  
and three of the front carriages had broken from their  
couplings and plucked on to the bank.

c. *Carriage-building.* (a) The connexion or  
joint upon which the fore-carriage turns or locks.  
(b) The attachment of whatever kind uniting the  
hind to the fore wheels.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. In an organ; = COUPLER.

7. Of a dog or other animal: see quot. (Cf.  
COUPLED 3.)

1881 V. SHAW *Bk. of Dog* 38 *Couplings*, the length or  
space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and tops of  
the hip-joints, or huckle-bones. The term denotes the pro-  
portionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or  
long in the couplings.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coupling-ledge*; *coup-*  
*ling-box*, a metal box joining the ends of two  
shafts, so that they may revolve together; *coup-*  
*ling-chain*, the chain which couples railway  
carriages, trucks, etc.; *coupling-link* (see quot.);  
*coupling-pin*, a pin used for coupling railway  
carriages, etc. (see also quot. 1874); *coupling-*  
*pole*, the pole connecting the fore and hind gear  
of a wagon (cf. 6 c); *coupling-reins*, the reins  
that couple a pair of horses together; *coupling-*  
*rod*, the rod that couples the wheels of some  
locomotive engines; *coupling-strap*, a strap for  
linking animals together, used *esp.* with restive  
horses running in pairs.

1824 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 473 Couplings which  
have no \*coupling boxes are denominated clutches or glands.  
1831 N. WOOD *Railroads* (1838) 220 The \*coupling or  
dragging chains are fixed to these [springs]. 1858 *Mech.*  
*Mag.* LXIX. 287 It is well known how severely coupling  
chains suffer from... sudden jerks. 1858 *Sermon Organ* 92  
Some call the gemshorn a \*coupling-flute. *Ibid.* 59 These  
ledges are called \*coupling-ledges. they are between the  
two parts of the slide. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Coupling-*  
*link*, an open or split link for connecting two objects, or  
forming a detachable section in a chain. *Ibid.*, \**Coupling-*  
*pin* (Vehicle), A bolt which fastens the hind hounds to the  
coupling-pole, which is attached to the fore-gears by the  
king-bolt. 1887 M. ROBERTS *W. Avernus* 239 He... fetches  
a coupling-pin (of iron, about one inch thick and ten inches  
long)... and lets drive at me. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages*  
(1802) II. 137 The \*coupling reins, which are what both horses  
are checked by, so as to turn one way, being fastened from the  
rein of one horse to the bit of the other. 1844 DICKENS *Mart.*



*Chuv.* xxxvi. The buckles of the leaders' coupling-reins. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/2 The "coupling-rods" were made without brasses. a 1734 *GAV Pastors* iii, Let hares and hounds in "coupling-straps unite. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Coupling-strap*, a strap connected to the off bit-ring of the off horse, thence through the near bit-ring, and leading back to the harness of the near horse. Used with artillery horses, and for restive horses in ordinary service.

**Coupola**, -o, obs. ff. **CUPOLA**.

**Coupon** (*kū'pən*, || *kupōn*). [a. F. *coupon*, in OF. *colpon*, *copon* piece cut off, cutting, whence the earlier Eng. *CULPON*, *colpon*, *coupoun* slice, cut, piece (of meat, etc.). The latter has come down to *coupoun*, *coupon*, *coopin* in Sc., but was obs. in English when *coupon* was reintroduced from mod. French.]

A separable certificate or ticket, of which a series are attached to, and form part of, certain original or principal certificates, in order that they may be severally detached and given up as required.

a. One of a set of certificates attached to a bond running for a term of years, to be detached and presented as successive payments of interest become due to the holder; a separable dividend-warrant. b. One of a series of conjoined tickets issued together, which entitle the holder to certain services rendered in separate instalments, after each of which the corresponding coupon is detached and given up. They are largely issued by Excursion Agencies, so as to facilitate the prepayment in a single fixed sum of the travelling and hotel expenses of a tourist, who then, instead of paying money, gives up the corresponding coupon at each stage of his tour. The name and system of Coupons was introduced by the late Mr. Thomas Cook in 1864.

a. 1822 *COHEN Compendium of Finance* 19 These 212,000 rentes [of the City of Paris] are made to bearer, and divided in coupons of 250 francs each. 1836 *Stock Exch. Official List* Oct. 28 Spanish Bonds 5 per Cent. Consolidated .. Ditto ex Coupons. 1839 J. J. WILKINSON *Law of Public Funds* 216-7 Dividends on Russian bonds .. are payable half-yearly, on presenting the dividend-warrants (*coupons*) .. and on some Dutch bonds by delivery of the *coupons*. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. S.V.*, in the United States, the certificates of State stocks drawing interest are accompanied by *coupons*, which are small tickets attached to the certificates. 1874 *Act 37-3 Vict.* c. 3 § 5 The coupons for interest annexed to any debenture shall also pass by delivery.

b. 1864 *Cook's Excursionist* 25 Apr. (Suppl.). The (railway) tickets are .. in the shape of small books of coupons. 1868 *Ibid.* 1 July, The Hotel accommodation coupons .. constitute quite a new feature in tourist programmes.

Hence **Couponned** *ppl. a.*, bearing coupons, having coupons attached.

1881 *Echo* 28 June 1/1 Promissory notes, with or without coupons, or couponned certificates payable to bearer, will be issued for sums of Rs. 500.

**Coupul** (l, obs. f. **COUPLE**.

**Coupulo**, obs. f. **CUPOLA**.

**Coupure** (*kū'pūrə*). [a. F. *coupure*, in OF. *copeüre*, *coupeüre* cutting, f. *couper* to cut: see -URE.] *Mil.* A ditch or trench; esp. one dug by the besieged for purposes of defence. b. *Fortif.* A passage cut through the glacis in the re-entrant angle of the covered way, to facilitate the sallies of the besieged. (*Stocquerel Mil. Encycl.*).

1710 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 639 The besiegers .. made too deep coupures to drain the inundations. 1714 *Land. Gas. No.* 5264/12 They carried all the Coupure which was behind the Monastery. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. xv.* ii, Making coupures (trenches or sunk barricades) in the streets. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 Portions of the faces .. are isolated by a small ditch and parapet at right angles to the face, called a coupure.

**Coupy**: see **COUPÉ (Her.)**.

**Coupyl** (l, obs. f. **COUPLE**.

**Cour**, obs. f. **COVER**, **COWER**.

**Courach**, var. of **CURRACH**.

**Courage** (*kū'radʒ*), sb. Forms: 4-7 corage, courage, (4-6 corrage, 5 courag, coreage, 6 curage, courra(d)ge, 7 coreoge), 5- courage. [ME. *corage*, a. OF. *corage*, *curage*, later *courage* = Pr. and Cat. *coratge*, Sp. *courage*, It. *coraggio*, a Common Romanic word, answering to a L. type \**coraticum*, f. *cor* heart. Cf. the parallel *etaticum* from *etāt-em* (AGM); and see -AGE.]

†1. The heart as the seat of feeling, thought, etc.; spirit, mind, disposition, nature. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Als.* 3559 Archelaus, of proud courage. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 11 Small fowles maken melodye .. So priketh hem nature in here corages. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xxxiii. (1869) 20 What thickest in thi corage? c 1430 *Stans Puer* 5 To all norture thi corage to enclyne. c 1500 *Knt. Curtesy* 407 in *Ritson Met. Rom.* III. 213 In his courage he was full sad. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. 57 This soft courage makes your Followers faint. 1638 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Irene Wks.* (1711) 163 Men's courages were growing hot, their harts kindled. 1659 *R. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 41 The Spaniards .. attacked it with all the force and mastery the greatest courages were able to invent.

†b. *transf.* Of a plant. *Obs.* (Cf. 'To bring a thing into good heart'.)

c 1400 *Palladius on Husb.* xi. 90 In this courage Hem forto graffe is goode.

†c. Applied to a person: cf. *spirit*. *Obs.*

1561 *T. HOVY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) V j b, The proves of those diuine courages [viz. Marquesse of Mantua, etc.]. 1647 *W. BROWNE Ptolemy* ii. 197 These two great

courages being met, and followed by a small companie of the most resolute pirates.

†2. What is in one's mind or thoughts, what one is thinking of or intending; intention, purpose; desire or inclination. *Obs.* (Cf. 'To speak one's mind', 'to tell all one's heart'.)

c 1320 *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 2446 Lo her, sire, a litel page! That schal sai the thi corage. c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 10 Swich a greet corage hadde this knyght to been a wedded man. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 7 Fayr frend what is your corage or entent. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 277 Ye mayster dyscouered to her all his corage, how that he loued her. 1557 *NORTH tr. Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 93 b/1 The remaines had a great corage to conquere straunge realmes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 289 Many were taken of their owne corage, which might have scaped if they had list. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. iii. 24 I'de such a courage to do him good. a 1666 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxii. 81 The law .. shall .. make construction that my minde and courage is not to enter into the greater bond for any menace.

†3. Spirit, liveliness, lustiness, vigour, vital force or energy; also *fig. Obs.*

a 1498 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 2 Thei .. were greved with colde and rayne, that they had no corage to fight. 1505 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 505 In the Cardinals of Rome, Pride, Avarice, and Lechery are in their greatest Courage. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 249 They have horses of excellent courage. 1705 *Land. Gas. No.* 4182/4 A Chestnut Mare .. of great Courage.

†b. Anger, wrath; c. Haughtiness, pride; d. Confidence, boldness. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* (Harl.) 1154 The hunt[er] strangled with wilde bores corage. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Fij b, [She] became .. so grete of courage that also to the kynge her lord she bare not so grete reverence as she ought. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 285 Every man cryed and besought the king to have mercy .. for Gods sake refrayne your courage, ye have the name of sovereigne noblesse. 1590 *SPENCER F. Q.* iii. x. 30 Trompant .. Besought him his great corage to appease, And pardon simple man. 1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to catch a l.* i. i. I will .. set so good a courage on my state, That I will be believed.

†e. Sexual vigour and inclination; lust. *Obs.*

1541 *BARNES IVes.* (1573) 320/1 By the reason that priestes are so hoate of courage, that can not keepe theyr chastite. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 129 If the Bull be not lusty enough about his businesse .. his courage is also stirred up by the like odours. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE tr. Justin* 56 Darius horse .. by reason of the courage had to the Mare, forthwith neighed alowde. 1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 15 If they be taken away, the iollity and courage of the Creature is extinguished.

4. That quality of mind which shows itself in facing danger without fear or shrinking; 'bravery, boldness, valour.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 208 A knyght off gret corage .. That thaim comfort with all hys mycht. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxv. 3 Seith 3ee of litil corage, taketh comfort. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 10 The faith of Christ .. armeth us with patience, constancy, and courage. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 108 Courage never to submit or yield. 1783 *WATSON Philis* III (1793) II. v. 99 He possessed .. the virtues of political and martial courage. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. 409 Evagoras .. had raised himself by his courage and prudence to the throne. 1841-42 *EMERSON Ess., Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 75 Courage to defy the world. 1867 *T. FOWLER Princ. Mor.* ii. 1. 24 We speak of a man's courage in undertaking some financial, literary, or political enterprise, or in sustaining some misfortune, or in braving public opinion where he believes himself to be in the right. In this application the term is often qualified as *Moral Courage*. *Ibid.* 25 Courage in the original sense of the term [the readiness to face physical dangers], that is, *Physical Courage*.

†b. Formerly also in *pl.* in reference to a number of persons. (Cf. *hearts*). *Obs.*

1545 *RAYNOLD Borth Mankynde* D a The gud courages of al honest entrepreysers in those matters & al other. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1107 Every man .. gave God the praise, for taking away the Turkes courages. 1675 *SHADWELL Pyghe* iii. If danger cou'd our courages remove. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* v. (1806) III. 109 Their drooping courages he cheer'd. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 98 Undaunted are their courages, Right Cossacks in their forages.

c. (with a and *pl.*) A kind or species of courage; an instance of courage. *rare.*

1886 *TUPPER My Life as Author* 92 But there is nothing like flight: it is easy and speedy, and more a courage than a cowardice. 1888 *WOLSELEY in Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 136/1 As for Charles Gordon, he had all the courages—the courage of instinct, of religion, of contempt of life.

d. *Phrases*, as *To take courage*, *be of good c.* (obs. or arch.), *pluck up c.*, *lose c.*, etc. *Dutch* courage: bravery induced by drinking (*collog.*). The courage of one's convictions or opinions [F. *le courage de son opinion*, cited 1864]: courage in action equal to the courageousness of one's opinion; courage to act consistently with one's opinions.

c 1490 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xli. (1890) 154 Bycause they sholde take a better corage for the persone & sight of her. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xix. 13 Take a good corage vnto the, and let us quyte our selues manly. 1611 *BIBLE Josh.* i. 9 Be strong, and of a good courage. — a *Chron.* xv. 8 He took courage, and put away the abominable idoles. 1728 *Adv. Capt. K. Boyle* 42, I pluck'd up courage enough to speak to her. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xii, Laying in a store of what is called Dutch Courage. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* i. 104 He took courage and entered. 1873 *H. SPENCER Stud. Sociol.* viii. 188 A dose of brandy, by stimulating the circulation, produces 'Dutch courage'. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* Pref. 8, I never could muster up the courage .. to undertake the business. 1898 *MORLEY Diderot* II. 12 He is one of Swift's Yahoos, with the courage

of its opinions. 1883 *J. FAYN Thicker than Water* xxxviii. (1884) 306 That courage of his opinions which he never failed to display against any odds. 1887 *HALL CAINE Life Coleridge* i. 21 [He] believed in the efficacy of the birch, and had the courage of his convictions.

e. As an exclamation: = Take courage! Cheer up!

1556 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 111 What man, corage yet. 1784 *COWPER Tirocinium* 787 But courage, man! methought the muse replied. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* ii. iii, Courage, poor heart of stone!

†5. *To the courage of*: so as to awaken or increase the courage of, to the encouragement of.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 To the great corage, boldnesse, and comforte of the seid evyll doers. 1531 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Many clerkes conuicted were .. suffered to make their pugacions, to the great corage of evyll doers. 1659 *Vulg. Err. Cens.* 5 To the cowardise of themselves, or the courage of their enemies.

†**Courage**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. prec. sb.] 'Stout' of body. Hence †**Courageousness**.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 92 Corage or craske, *coragiosus*. *Ibid.*, *Coragenesse* or craskenesse, *crasitud*.

†**Courage**, v. *Obs.* Also 5-6 cor(r)age.

[f. **COURAGE** sb.: perh. partly aphetic (in Eng. or AF.) for *acorage*, OF. *acorager*: see **ACCOURAGE** (the Eng. examples of which are however late).] *trans.* = **ENCOURAGE**. (Very common in 16th c.)

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xv, Ye must courage yourself or els ye ben al shente. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 11 b, And corage them the more to lerne. 1535 *COVERDALE Psal.* iv. 8 They .. corage them in their wickednesse. 1556 *J. HESWOOD Spiler & F.* lxxviii. 91 He coraged them to stand. 1614 *T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 242 Consecrate and courage your hands and voyces to the vastation of Jericho-walls.

Hence **Couraging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* viii. (1874) 22 It is a great coraging to hym to trouble his neyghbor. 1570 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 36 He lacketh teaching, he lacketh coraging. 1612 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn.* Pestle Ind., A couraging part.

†**Courageable**, a. *Obs.* [f. **COURAGE** sb. + -ABLE.] Abounding in courage, courageous.

1689 *HICKERINGILL Cerem.-Moner* 28 Oh poor English! a foolish people and unwise, though the most courageable and best hearts. 1693 *W. FREKE Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 224 A Courageable Enemy is better than a Bastard Friend.

**Couraged** (*kū'radʒd*), a. [f. **COURAGE** sb. + -ED 2.] Having or endowed with courage. Now only in parasynthetic comb., as *high-couraged*.

1540 *HVRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* ii. v. (R.), He who .. is most like stomached vnto a woman, nor lusty courage. 1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 60 Couraged Hector. 1622 *BACON Henry VII.* Wks. (Bohn) 426 As commonly the captains of commotions are but half-couraged men. 1830 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 1 Admin.* (1851) II. 50 High-couraged cattle. 1891 *SIR W. HARCOURT in Scot. Leader* 26 Sept. 5 A high-minded, high-souled, high-couraged party who believe in their own principles.

**Courageless** (*kū'radʒləs*), a. [f. **COURAGE** sb. + -LESS.] Without courage.

1593 *MUNDAY Def. Contraries* 82 Some .. strength-lesse, courage-lesse, or counsel-lesse courage. 1598 *GREENWY Tacitus Ann.* ii. v. 39 Arminius being now courageles, by reason of continual danger, or fresh bleeding wound. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Jas.* 11 Wks. (1711) 35 He was courageless in war, and base in peace.

†**Couragement**, *Obs.* [f. **COURAGE** v. + -MENT.] = **ENCOURAGEMENT**.

1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos Wks.* (Grosart) 62 (D.) From Sovraigne's weaknesse taking couragement T'assault their gates.

**Courageous** (*kū'radʒəs*), a. Forms: 3-5 corageous, coraisous(e), (2=f), 4 koraious, curaiows, coragous, corrageous, 4-6 corageous(e), 5-6 cur-, curragious, corragious, corragyous, 5-7 coragious, 6 coragious, 6-8 corragious, 5- corageous. [a. AF. *coragiosus*, OF. *corajus*, -os, *corageus*, later *corageux*, f. *corage*, *courage* **COURAGE**: see -OUS. Cf. It. *coraggioso*.]

1. Having courage, full of courage; brave, fearless, valiant.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 359 Harald, a man wyb grete herte corageus ynou. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3318 So coraisous a contenance pat kud knyt haddre. c 1380 *Sir Perumh.* 439 Hym dredeþ nopyng of Olyuer. For he was strong & coraisous. c 1440 *Generydes* 203 A myghty prince in armys corageus. 1543 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. clxiv. 203 The prince of Wales .. was coragious, and cruell as a lyon. 1611 *BIBLE Josh.* i. 7 Bee thou strong, and very corageous. 1632 *LITTONG Trav.* iv. 145 He was .. of a sanguinal complexion, and a coragious stomache. 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* v. v, Coragious thane, Receive this dagger. 1885 *F. TEMPLE Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. 4 Among religious men we ought to expect to find .. the most corageous of men of science.

†2. Desirous, eager (to do something). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479/607 To witen hire stat euer echel he was wel coraisous. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4416 Whanne .. traitours .. To noyen me be so coragious. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1892 Made vs corageous and kene þoure clere gold to wyn.

†3. Full of virile force; lively, lusty, vigorous.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Para. T.* 511 His conpleccion is so corageous that he may nat forbere. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 176 b, The erle of Marche beyng lusty, and in the floure of his coragious youghth [=youth]. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) iii. 116 b, They feede them [stallions] lustely, to make them more coragious, for the lustier they be the better coultres they bring.

**Courageously** (kbr̄'adzslī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a courageous manner; with courage; valiantly, bravely, boldly, fearlessly.

1777 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* et Exorte thy people as courageously as thou can. 1750 *Melville* xxiv. 176 [They] courageously ran upon their enemies. 1756 *Flavello* *Panegy.* 391 Howe terrible a thing it was, that he so courageously attempted. 1674 *Wood Life* (1648) 114 Then Holloway... required of them admission... which the fellows did all coragiously denie. 1702 W. J. tr. *Brady's Voy.* Levant xi. 43 Martyrs who so courageously laid down their Lives in the Defence of the Faith. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 315 The Servians... defended themselves most courageously.

**Courageousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being courageous; valour, bravery, boldness, courage.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. cxxxvi. 273 He was of... great courageousness. 1545 *ASCHAM Tetrab.* (Arb.) 35 Labour prepareth the body to hardnesse, the mind to courageousness. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 202 True valour and manfull courageousness.

† **Couragie**. *Obs. rare.* Also *courragie*. By-form of **COURAGE**.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* Cv. With great and vertuous couragie. *Ibid.* D viij. With a hey myndede courragie.

**Couragio**, *obs.* variant of **CORAGGIO**, assimilated in spelling to *courage*.

1605 *Tryall Chex.* v. ii. in Bullen O. P. III. 344 Couragio, my hearts! S. George for the Honour of England!

**Courant**, *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 *corant*. [a. F. *courant*, OF. also *curant*, *corant*:-L. *current-em* running.]

**A. adv.** † *a.* Running: early form of **CURRENT** *a. q. v.*

**b. Her.** Applied to figures of animals represented as running. (Formerly also *current*.)

1727 *BAILEY II.* *Courant* (in *Heraldry*), running, as a buck *courant*. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist.* & Pop. xvii. 202 Three greyhounds *courant* in pale. 1886 *MISS YONGE Armoirer's Prentices* 29 Crest, a buck *Courant*.

† **B. sb.** 1. A running-string; see *quot. Obs.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. i. (1634) II. 3 A...net...together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out.

**Courant** (kur̄'ant), *sb.* Also 7 *corant* (e), *corrant*. [a. F. *courant* runner, subst. use of *courant* running, posting (Cotgr.). With sense 2 cf. Du. *krant* (from *krant*) gazette, newspaper.]

† **1.** ? An express (messenger or message). *Obs.* 1614 *CART. SMITH Virginia* (1629) 168 A *Corante* was granted against Master Deputy Farrar, and... others... to plead their causes before... the Lords of his Majesties Privy Council. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 442: For his relations, *Corants*, avises, correspondences With this ambassador, and that agent! 1642 *Strangling Gl. Turk* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 290 Shameless reports of strange men, and weak certificates by *courants* from foreign parts. 1727 W. MATTHEW 136. *Man's Comp.* 26 *Courant*, a Messenger.

**2.** A paper containing news; a published news-letter or newspaper. (Now only in names of newspapers, esp. in Scotland and northern counties.)

1621 *BR. H. KING Sermon* 59 Every fabulous Gazette, and idle *Corante* that posts betwixt England and Doway. 1646 *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 529 The liberty of these times (wherein your *courants*, gazettes, pasquils, and the like, swarm to abundantly). 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xi. *Vulcan*. The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all Th' admired discourses of the prophet Ball. 1646 *HOWELL Rom. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 There are in Paris every week commonly some odde Pamphlets and Pasquils dispersed... with which the Gazettes and *Courants* he should do well to read weekly. 1774 *FOOTE Cosmeters* i. Wks. 1799 II. 146 Journals, chronicles, morning and evening posts, and *courants*.

**Courant**, *sb.* 3: see **COURANTE**.

**Courant, carant, v.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. next.]

† **1. intr.** To dance a comante. *Obs.* 1625 *LISLE Du Bartas*, Noe 73 The neighbour hillocks leap, and woods rejoiced round, Carranting, as it were, at her sweet voice's sound.

**2.** To run or race about. *dial.*

1800 F. LEIGHTON *Let.* 17 Feb. to J. Boucher (MS.) To the list of Shropshire words you may add 'Couranting', i.e. begging corn about the country on St. Thomas's day. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho* xxx. (D.). 'If everybody's caranting about to once each after his own men, nobody'll find nothing.' 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Couranting*, going about from place to place gossiping and carrying news.

**Courante, courrant** (kur̄'ant, kur̄'ant). Also 7-9 *corant*, 8 *currant*, *corrant*, (*courraunt*). [a. F. *courante* in same sense, lit. 'running (dance)', from *courant*, -ante, pr. pple. of *courir* to run. In 17th c. usually *corant*, and **CORANTO**, *q. v.*; in 18th c. conformed to the French, and in this form alone now used as a musical term.]

**1.** A kind of dance formerly in vogue, characterized by a running or gliding step (as distinguished from leaping).

1586 *SIR E. HOBY tr. Cognet's Truth & Lying* xi. 39 The Voltes, courantes, and vylent dances proceede from furie. 1596 *DAVIES Orchestra* lix. What shall I name those current travases, That on a triple dactyl foot do run Close by the ground, with sliding passages, Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won, Which with best order can all orders shun; For everywhere he wantonly must range, And turn and wind with unexpected change. 1597 *MORLEY Introduct.*

*Mus.* 18r The volte rising and leaping, the courante trausing and running. The courant hath twice so much in a straine, as the English country dance. 1676 *ETTINGER Man of Mode* iv. i. I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now, a Corant, a Roree, or a Minuet. 1701 *SEALEY Grumbler* iii. i. L. You would have a grave, serious dance, perhaps? G. Yes, a serious one. L. Well, the courante, the bocane, the sarabande. 1746 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 304 She... swam round the room, as if leading up a courant. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* v. 10 He dreamed of the reel, the jig, ... and the corant.

*attrib.* 1867 *DRYDEN Maiden Q.* v. i. I can... walk with a courant slur.

**2. Mus.** The tune used for accompanying this dance, or a tune of similar construction; a piece of music in triple time, regularly following the Allemande as a movement of the Suite.

1597 [see 1.]. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Our late solemn Musick is now justled out of esteem by the new Corants and Jigs of Foreigners. 1694 *HOLDER Treat. Harmony* ix. (1731) 151 The Kinds of Air... as, Almand, Corant, Jiggs, etc. 1880 *PROUT in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 470 As a component of the suite, the Courante follows the Allemande, with which in its character it is strongly contrasted.

**3. dial.** A running or careering about.

1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Lonsdale* i. Wks. 1812 I. 176 All her wild Courants in fields of clover. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. ii. 244 By a courant with the boys, they mean a game of running romps.

† **Couranteer**. *Obs.* [f. **COURANT** sb. 2 + -ER.] A newspaper writer, journalist.

1733 *Revolution Polit.* vii. 11 The Haarlem and Amsterdam Couranteers should make a dismal Story of it. 1734-5 in *The Bookworm* (1889) 86, I solemnly protest to you (in the words of an honourable couranteer).

† **Couranter**. *Obs.* ? A pamphleteer.

1681 *Relig. Clerici* 122 We can never have peaceable days, as long as Bulkers and Coblers are Preachers and Couranters.

**Couranto**, *obs.* f. **CORANTO**.

|| **Courap** (kur̄'ap). [ad. west. Ind. vernacular *kharup* a kind of herpes; cf. *Mahratt kharpadī* scab or scab, *kharapne* to scratch; *Skr. kshur* to scratch.] 'Name given in India to cutaneous diseases attended with itching and eruptions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 *PHILLIPS, Courap*, a kind of Indian Itch, a Disease like a Tetter or Ring-worm. 1811 *HOOPER Dict.* *Courap*, a distemper very common in Java, and other parts of the East Indies, where there is a perpetual itching and discharge of matter. It is herpes on the axilla, groin, breast, and face. 1868 *HOBLYN Dict. Terms Med.* 178 *Courap*, a form of Impetigo, peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *scabies Indica*.

**Couratour**, *obs.* f. **CURATOR**.

**Courbaril** (kur̄'baril). [Native American name.] The West Indian Locust-tree, *Hymenaea Courbaril* (N. O. *Leguminosae*), a common tree of tropical South America; also the resin obtained from it (called also **ANIMÉ**).

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Hymenaea*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, first described by Plumier under the name of *courbaril*. 1828 *WEBSTER, Courbaril*, gum anime, which flows from the *Hymenaea*, used for varnishing. 1852 *TH. ROSS tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 216 The orchideae, the pipers, and the pothoses, nourished by a single courbaril, or American fig-tree.

**Courbash**: see **KOORBASH**.

† **Courbe**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *corbe*. [a. F. *courbe*, in OF. *corbe* (=Pr. and Cat. *corb*, Sp. and It. *corvo*) :-L. *curvus* bent.] Bent, bowed, crooked.

1395 *GOWER Conf.* I. 99 Her necke is short, her shuldurs corbe. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lvi. (1869) 203 Courbe and impotent j wole make pee with be grete strokes

J shal giue bee. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 56 So on thy corbe shouldeir if (thy head) leanes amisse.

**b. Comb.**, as *corbe-backed* adj.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xii. xvi. An olde lytil man, pale and coui backed. 1484 — *Esopé* ij. He had a grete hede... corbe-backed, grete legges and large feet.

† **Courbe**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *courbe*, subst. use of the adj.: see prec. The modern form is **CURB**, under which the surviving senses will be found.]

**1.** A crook, a hump.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 159 Vulcanus, of whome I spake, He had a courbe upon the back.

**2.** A swelling on the back of a horse's hock: see **CURB** sb.

† **Courbe, courb**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *kourbe*. [a. F. *courber* :-L. *curvare* to bend: see **CURVE** v. In modern Eng. the form is **CURB**, but the following senses are associated with the earlier form.]

**1. intr.** To curve, bend, bow.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B.* ii. 1. I courbed on my knees and cryed hir of grace. 1603 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 153 Vertue it selfe of Vice must pardon begge, Yea courb and woe, for leaue to do him good.

**2. trans.** To bend, bow.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Tray* v. xxxvi. He thurgh whom al is wrong kourbed. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 41 Sallys may also be propagated like Vines, by courbing, and bowing them in Arches. 1814 *CAR. DANTE* (Chandos ed.) 138 So courb'd to earth, beneath their heavy teams Of torment stoop they.

**3.** See **CURB** v.

† **Courbed**, *phl. a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *coorbed*, 7 *corbed*. [f. prec. + -ED.] Bowed, bent, crooked.

1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 Som man coorbyd, som man goth uprlite. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's*

*Met.* iii. (1593) 77 Medon... having lost his former shape did take a courbed backe. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Egloues* (1772) 114 So corbed elde accoyes youth's suiquety.

**Courber**, *obs.* f. **CURBER**, hooker.

|| **Courbette** (kur̄'bt). [F. *courbette*, ad. It. *corvetta* 'a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continuall dancing of a horse' (Florio).] = **CURVET**.

a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Life* (1886) 74. A demivolte with courbettes... may be useful in a fight or mêlée. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* vii. The horse made a courbette, and brought the full weight of his chest against the counter of the other.

**Courche, Courchie**, *obs.* ff. **CURCH**.

**Courchef** (e), -er, *obs.* ff. **KERCHIEF**, **KEROCHER**.

**Courchie, Courd**, *obs.* ff. **CURTSY**, **CURD**.

**Coure, Courouer**, *obs.* ff. **COWER**, **CURRIER**.

**Courey, Courfeu**, *obs.* ff. **CURRY** v., **CURFEW**.

**Couri, Courie**: see **COWRIE**, **CURRY** v.

**Courier** (kur̄'iar, kur̄'iar). Forms: a. 4 *curour*, *corour*, 4-5 *currou* (e), 5 -owre, -ur, *corour* (e), *currou*, 6 *currar*, *currar*, 6-7 *curror*, -er, 7 *curror*. β. 6-7 *currior*, 6-8 -ier, 7 -eour, 7-8 *currier*, 7- currier. [Here are combined two words: (1) ME. *corour*, *currou* :-OF. *coroir*, F. *coureur* runner = Pr. and Sp. *corredor*, It. *corrédore* :-late L. *curritōr-em*, f. *currere* to run; (2) *currier*, 16th c. F. *currier*, F. *currier*, ad. It. *corriere*, in med.L. *currerius* a professional runner, post, messenger, f. It. *corre*, L. *currere*. The two words remain distinct in French; but in Eng. the earlier word, which by the 16th c. had the forms *curror*, *currer*, coalesced with the later under the forms *currior*, *currier*, in the 17th c. conformed to F. spelling as *currier*.]

**1.** A running messenger; a messenger sent in haste.

a. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xxx. 6 Curours wenten with letters. — *Jer.* ii. 23 A list corour [1388 swifte rennere]. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xv. (1495) 321 Mercurius is callyd in fables the curour of goddes. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* x. (Gibbs MS.), xv dayes iournes of a comyn curour [ed. 1530 renner]. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* (1868) 55 He deluyerd his letter to a courtour. 1530 *PALSGR.* 211/2 *Currar*, a man that rometh, *curreuer*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* 82r He was the common curier and dailie messenger betwene them. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Voy.* x. xiii. 229 A winged Currier. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiruy* iii. 60/1 The Currior at Arms, or Foot Messengers of Arms.

β. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 449 If his Lord Ambassador would write by that Currier. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* x. (1595) 434 The Pope sent to him dayly curriers and postes. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* ii. 126 Spying agents and courreours. 1670 *COTTON Espenon* ii. vii. 338 Dispatching away an express Currier the next morning. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 27. 189 A Courrier or a Running-Footman. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 149 Those Curriers are called Dog Chouckier. 1815 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* XII. 239. I will write to his Lordship by the next Currier. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 580 The... courriers who had anived from the West.

† **2. Mil.** A light horseman acting as scout or skirmisher. *Obs.* Cf. **AVANT-COURRIER**.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xliii. 67 They met with a xxv. courrois of the frenchmen. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 220 Kyng Edward... dispatched certayn curriers on light horses. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 21 They [the Tartars] have 60000 Courriers, who being sent before upon light horses... will in the space of one night gallop three dayes iourney. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* i. xliii. Most fit for scouts and curreis, to descry.

**3.** A servant employed by a traveller or travelling party on the continent, having the duty of making all the arrangements connected with the journey.

Orig. (as still in F. *courrier*), a mounted messenger sent in advance of the carriage to secure relays of horses at each stage and arrange for accommodation at the inns.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* 106 Naples. The Duke of Dorset arrived here on Thursday last, and his courier, a Piedmontese. 1820 *Ibid.* 976 Bartolomeo Bergami was taken into her majesty's service as courier. 1838 *Murray's Handbk.* N. Germ. p. xxi. A courier... is a most useful person. His duties consist in preceding the carriage at each stage, to secure relays of post-horses on those routes where horses are scarce. 1867 *MISS BRADDON Run to Earth* III. i. 2 The door was opened by... Paulina's confidential courier and butler.

**4.** A frequent title of newspapers, as *The Liverpool Courier*. [So F. *Courrier*.]

1798 *CANNING & FRERE in Anti-Jacobin* xxxvi. (1852) 215 *Couriers and Stars*, Sedition's Evening Post.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Courriering** *vbl. sb.* **Courrierish** *a.*, characteristic of a courier.

1807 *SIR R. WILSON Trul. in Life* (1862) II. viii. 386, I have done with courriering if a soldier can fix a resolution. 1879 *SALA Paris Herself Again* (ed. 4) II. 36 Using in his courierish conscientiousness about fifty words.

**Courious**, *obs.* f. **CURIOUS**.

**Couri**, *obs.* f. **CROWL** v.

|| **Courlan** (kur̄'lan). [Fr.; ad. S. American name.] A name sometimes given to S. American birds of the genus *Aramus*, closely related to the Rails.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Courrouce**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *courrouce*, *corvee*, fem. form = *cour* (r) *ou* (L. type \**corruptia*): see next.] = **COUROUX**.

1450 *Knit. de la Tour* (1868) 87 When she saw the wrathe and courrouce [printed courance] of her husbonde.

**Couroucou**: see **CURUCU**, a S. American bird.

† **Couroux**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cour* (r) *ou* (L. type \**corruptia*): see next.] = **COUROUX**.

1558 *Cloſe Rollin Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 181 The yere of oure  
Lord God, after the course and rekenynge of the Church of  
187-2



England, a thousand, fyve hundred, fyftee and seuen. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 Inversion of words besides their common course, as when we say *... faults no man lieth without*, when order requirith we should say, *No man lieth without faults*. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 48 For the choice of these Lessons... holy Church observes a several course.

21. A line of (personal) action, way of acting, method of proceeding. To take (such and such) a course: to proceed or act in such and such a way. † To take a course: to act in a particular way or with a particular purpose; to take steps (*obs.*).

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Now what counsayl, what course may rightlie be taken? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erenena* 23 If you will follow this course, you shall... reape thereby many commodities. 1650 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 172 The Mayor... shall disburse moneys and take course to see the same fenced. 1661 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvi. If there be not a speedy course taken to remove some Encroachments. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 18 To persevere in this Course is often more than half the Cure. 1826 DISRAELI *Piv. Grey* VI. 1. 268, I think our wisest course will be to join the cry. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 53 The Supreme Pontiff was for legal and moderate courses. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. iii. 47 He had made up his mind to a certain course of action.

b. *pl.* Ways of action, proceedings; personal conduct or behaviour, *esp.* of a reprehensible kind; 'goings on'. *arch.*

1592 GREENE *Groatsworth*. Wit, I might intreat your rare wits to be employed in more profitable courses. 1605 *London Prodigal* v. i. 275 With conceit of his vile courses. 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 2, I knew his courses as much... as any man beside. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. xi. (1699) 129 They have dissuaded them from their Evil courses. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 107 Baser courses, children of despair. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 23 But in his old age he has mended his courses.

#### IV. A consecutive series.

22. A planned or prescribed series of actions or proceedings: as of medicine, diet, study, lectures, etc.

1605 D. BOYN in Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* App. (1855) 31/2 [He] will pass his course at the College within two years. 1609 BR. HALL *Passion Serm.* Recoll. Treat. (1614) 640 A wonderful Physician; a wonderful course of cure. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 114 A certain strict course of dyet. 1750 N. BLISS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 337 Any one of these Classes or Courses will require about three Months. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxii. 241 A regular course of study and exercise was judiciously instituted. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 205, I wished... to put him on a course of chalybeate tonics. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wildf.* ix. 290 He began to deliver... a course of lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Nov. 701/2 The 'course' is usually fifteen douche-baths and five tube-baths.

b. *Ecll.* The prescribed series of prayers for the seven canonical hours.

1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 36 b, To him they certayne prayers giue, that here the Course they call. 1839 YEOWELL *Ang. Brit. Ch.* VII. (1847) 72 Shewing... that the Scottish... course was of as ancient and noble parentage as their own. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 272 The course, or order of daily prayer for the seven hours.

c. *gen.* A number of things following one another in regular sequence; a prolonged series.

1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Suit. Fund.* 25 Formed in a long course of centuries. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* III. (1876) 64 Persons who have been housemates for a course of years.

23. *Agric.* The system of rotation of crops; a series of crops in rotation.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 141 Let this experiment last three courses, or twelve years. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 251 The turnip and grass land course, which is the prevalent course on the more or less fertile, sandy and gravelly loams. 1844 *Jnl. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. 1. 48 The general system of working the land is on the four or five years' course; of roots, spring corn, seeds for one or two years, and wheat.

24. *Change-ringing.* The successive shifting of the order in which a particular bell is struck in a series of changes; also, a series of changes in which the bells return to their former order.

1677 F. S[TEEDMAN] *Campanul.* 82 Upon six bells there are also single and double Courses, viz. twelve changes in every single Course, as in Grandire Bob, etc., and twenty four changes in every double Course, as in Colledg Bob, etc. 1684 R. H. *School Recant.* 94 Some Peals upon five Bells consist of single Courses, wherein are ten Changes, and twelve Courses make the Peal. *Ibid.* 112 The two hind Bells double, and the five first go a perfect Hunting-Course. 1880 TROYTE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 334 Treble Bob... derives its name from the fact that, instead of the plain hunting course, the bells, and more especially the 'Treble', have a dodging course.

#### V. Each member of a consecutive series.

25. Each of the successive parts or divisions of a meal, whether consisting of a single dish, or of a set of dishes placed upon the table at once.

1325 *Coar de L.* 3429 Fro kechene come the fyrste cours, With pyppes, and trumpes, and tabours. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 58 It nedeth nat for to deuyse At every cours the ordre of hire servyse. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 119 How many course and how many dishes at every cours they were seruid. 1599 MINSHU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 6 Bring us some Olives for the third course. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, I'll tell you the Story between the Courses. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. What's here? For the first course; for the second course; for the dessert. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 108 Like one returning thanks after a dinner of many courses.

† 26. Each of several successive attacks: a. of disease. *Obs.*

1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 20 b, Medicinable agaynste gowtes, joynt aches, and fevers, which come by courses. 1762-71 H. WALTROP *Virtues' Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 24 He... died of a severe course of the gout.

† b. in *Bear-baiting. Obs.*

'The bear was tied to a stake and baited with dogs, a certain number at a time. Each of these attacks was technically termed a *course*' (Aldis Wright, *Note on Macbeth*).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. vii. 2 They have tied me to a stake, I cannot flye, But Beare-like I must fight the course. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* IV. i, Also you shall see two ten dogge-courses at the Great Beare. 1829 SCOTT *Jnl.* (1890) II. 276 I am brought to the stake, and must performe stand the course.

27. *pl.* The menstrual discharge, catamenia, menses. Also in *sing.* (*obs. rare*).

1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 151 Beware that they which have their monthly courses, doe not then... come neare. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxiv. § 2. 47 The monthly course of women. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 177 When Maids begin to have their Courses. 1672 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. iii. 389 Chast-tree... stops the courses. 1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 440/1 The... expressions of 'the illness' or 'the courses' are those in most common use among the vulgar.

28. A set of things made or used at one time; *spec.* of candles made at once.

1551-2 *Will of W. Smythe* (Somerset Ho.), Unto the poore... of this parish a Course of Candelles xviij in the pounde. 1572 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 Y<sup>e</sup> every fuller have eleven course of kandells and a payre of sheres at y<sup>e</sup> least. 1772 *Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 503/6 No. 1. Maker of Candles... shall begin to make any Course or Making of Candles, without Notice thereof first given.

29. A row, range, or layer.

† a. A layer, stratum. *Obs. exc.* as in b, c.

1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Ley be iiij. course of pin Fleyssche... as brode as pin cake. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 131 Set the nethermost course vpon the endes, and the seconde course flat vpon the syde. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* F viij, Over those a newe course of trees and stones agayne. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 146 The breadth that the thatcher taketh up with him, all at a time, afore the ladder bee removed, that is called the course... they will say that hee wanteth... soe many course to the ende of the howse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 487 They... have out the first course of the Centurion's star-board side.

b. *Building.* A single continuous range or layer of stones, bricks, or timber, of the same height throughout, in a wall, the face of a building, etc.; also, a row of slates, tiles, or shingles.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 20 That certain Courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayered like Bones. 1663 GERBERT *Counsell* 15 Lay a course of Stone on the Cornish. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 129 Three, or four, or five course of Bricks to be laid. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany* XIV. 233 In some parts of the walls courses of Roman brick might still be seen. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* II. 34 Broad bricks laid in several courses among small squared stone.

c. *Mining, etc.* A layer or lode of ore, etc.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 319 Any Vein or Lode is often termed a Course. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv.* Devon p. xiii, They are called by the miner cross lodes, cross courses, or caunters. 1880 *Mining Jnl.* 9 Oct., A course of ore... was struck.

d. In a musical instrument. e. In a file.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Course*, a. (*Musical*) A set of strings of the same tone placed alongside, and struck one, two, or three at a time, according to the strength of sound desired. *Ibid.* 3. A row of parallel teeth on the face of a file. One course makes a single-cut file. A course crossing the file at right angles constitutes it a double-cut file.

f. A flight (of stairs).

1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxxii, Seven courses of stairs brought you up hither with fatigue and shortened breath.

g. A stage (of life).

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 273 The beginning, the several courses, and the close of a human life.

† 30. The time for anything which comes round to each individual in succession; (one's) turn. *Obs.* 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Couis of order, *toor*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 116 b, Every company, as their course came, saluted the kyng. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 105 a, Where men by courses be borne to dye. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. cc iij, As it were course by course, when we have the night, they have the day. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 After the death of some noble Gentlemen, my course came next. 1665 G. HARRIS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 374 Trouble and peace... comfort and discontent, come all of them by courses.

† b. *advb.* = In turn. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 90 Pelops to Atreus, chief of men; he, dying, gave it course To prince Thyestes, rich in herds.

31. A set of persons appointed to serve in their turn along with another set or sets.

1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xxviii. [xxvii.] 1 Officers waytinge vpon the kyng, to go of and on after their course every moneth one. Every course had foure and twenty thousande. 1611 BIBLE *Chron.* xxviii. 13 Also for the courses of the Priests and the Leuites. — *Like* 1. 5 A certain Priest, named Zacharias, of the course of Abia. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 305 We have the Courses of Israel for the first example of Rotation in a popular Assembly.

#### VI. Naut.

32. Each of the sails attached to the lower yards of a ship; now usually restricted to the fore-sail (*fore-course*) and main-sail (*main-course*). Formerly including also the stay-sails upon the lower masts: cf. quot. 1769.

c 1515 Cocke *Lorell's B.* 12 Mayne corse toke in a refe by force. a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 134 And severed our bonnets from our courses. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* VII. 31 The maine saile and the fore saile is called the fore course, and the maine course or a paire of courses. 1694 *Serv. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 21, I stood to the Southward, close haled under my Courses. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) K k b, The courses are the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen, main-stay-sail, fore-stay-sail, and mizen-stay-sail; but more particularly the three first. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 503 Haul the courses up and heave to. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Renee* xxxviii, She was pitching and rising without appearing to advance, under her courses and storm staysails.

#### VII. Prepositional Phrases.

33. *By course.* † a. In due course or order; as a consequence, naturally, duly, properly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1343 Moche sorowe for be sight & sobbing of teres... hom be course felle. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 30 The kynges grace hath systers... whych by succession and course are inheritours to the crowne. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I, So by course my lease might be long. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* I. (ed. 4) 78 That it may... not be violently forced into a high Fermentation; for then by Course the Salt and Sulphur will be too violently agitated.

† b. By turns, in turn, alternately. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* II. 27 And by course questioning with them. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alterna vice*, by course. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 5 They took their journey... Claus and Strephon by course carrying his chest for him. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 38 These Psalms we sing or say by course, The Priest one verse, and the people another. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 202 As though that could not be known which knows not again by course. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1725) I. 493 [To] sing to themselves or to another by course... or one after another.

c. *By course of:* according to the customary course or procedure of (the law, etc.).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. viii, Thenne by course of kynde he slepte. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 7 He had sued lyvere... by cours of the lawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 229 Concord was maid be cours of common law. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 35 Cut off by course of Justice. 1658 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Nat. Secrets* 198 They... yet expect a pardon by course of Law.

34. *In course.* † a. In order, in turn. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27160 (Cott.) An er bai aght in curs to kene, qua, quate, qui, quare, quam wit, quen, hu off-sith, on quat-kin wise. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. 1, When the rest... Tell mirthful tales in course that fill the room With laughter. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 158 He that was deified gave the first Stroke, and so they struck in Course.

b. In the regular, usual, natural, or due order.

*Now in due course.*

c 1305 St. Edmund 222 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 Of art he radde six yer... & sibbe for beo more profound... arismetrike radde in cours in Oxenford wel faste. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 1824 The tapster... straight leaves his other guesates, in course to take his cup. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French K. Wks.* 1730 I. 59 Ev'n Oaths, with these, are only things in course. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Cas. Delicacy* II. 208 Hearing there were words between us, and fearing that hostilities would ensue in course. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 321 Everything now appearing to go successfully and in course. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xx. 179 Mr. George Miller arrived in due course. 1883 BESANT *Garden Fair v.* When the boys got promotion, which came in due course.

c. Naturally, as might be expected; = *Of Course.* (Now only in vulgar use.)

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 The inclination itself... is in this case uppermost, and in course takes the commanding post. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Translation*, If he had, I should in course have put the bow I made him into French too. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 425 In course they are convertible words. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine v.* 'Oh, in course,' echoed the tall man.

† d. In a row or series. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1644 Of crafty colours to know, all in course set. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 12 Four Stones in Course one within another.

35. *In course of:* (in regular) process of; in process of (construction, etc.). *In the course of:* in the process of, during the progress of. *In the course of things:* in the ordinary sequence of events.

a 1656 BR. HALL *Rev. Wks.* (1660) 6 Which himself should in course of Nature inherit. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 320 No account being received in course of the post. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 186 A line is now in course of construction to the Hudson. 1865 TROLLOPE *Balton Est.* xxiii. 267 In course of post there came an answer.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I Any chances that may arrive unto them in the course of their lives. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achil.* I. 549 In the course of one revolving moon, Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon. 1790 PALSY *Horn Paul.* I. 8 Difficulties which presented themselves in the course of our inquiry. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. In the course of the morning. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. (1889) 3 In the course of things men of other ideas came to rule. 1873 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 51 In the course of time... [it] may be introduced.

36. *Of course.* a. *adjectival.* Belonging to the ordinary procedure, custom, or way of the world; customary; natural, to be expected. Now *esp.* in a matter of course.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 With other clauses of course necessarie for the same. 1580 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 93 The friendship between man and man as it is common so is it of course. 1642 J. M. *Argl. conc. Militia* 19 (Milton's Wks.) It will be said that the Writ is a Writ of course... and that from this there is no varying. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 3 Their Congratulations and Condoleances are equally Words of Course. 1739 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 392 He thought

it a Matter of Course. 1795 *Yennina* II. 87 You profess a wish to oblige me, said Rosina; if only words of course, I beg you will spare my ear. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 88 A case in which this right is supported, as a thing of course. 1849 *MACAULAY Speech in Misc. Writings* (1889) 749, I am not using a mere phrase of course, when I say, etc. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley Farm* xiii. 99 As for her innocence, that was a matter of course. He knew that she was innocent.

b. *adverbial*. In ordinary or due course, according to the customary order, as a natural result. † *Of common course*: ordinarily, as an every-day occurrence.

1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 53a, Of course and custom. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 9 b, A pardon... which either is granted of course, or by way of pity and compassion geveth. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 207 No man presuming to intimate, that it should be granted in any other manner than of course it had been. 1657 *HAYLIN Ecclesia Vindicata* II. 472 That not once or twice, but of common course. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vi. 325 Information... is by no means always given us of course. 1772 *Yennina Lett. Ded.* (1804) I. 9 To dissolve the present parliament a year or two before it expires of course. 1845 *STEPHEN Laws Eng.* II. 391 It was at one time made a question whether giving the royal assent to a single bill did not of course put an end to the session.

c. Hence, in qualification of the whole clause or sentence: Naturally, as will be expected in the circumstances; for obvious reasons, obviously. (Sometimes used as an emphatic affirmative reply.)

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 39 She made some very particular inquiries about my people, which, of course, I was unable to answer. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxiv. 260 You will tell her I am here! Of course. 1865 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 It would be easy, of course, to exaggerate this truth of the continuity of history into a falsehood. *Mod.* And you were present? Of course; why not?

† 37. On or upon course = 36 b. Obs.

1628 *BOLTON Florus* III. x. 199 The Tide withdrawing upon course, during the skirmish. 1626 *ALESBURY Passion Sermon*. 24 Thus Pilate... is desirous that Christ might be pardoned upon course. 1677 *Gout. Venice* 7 When that is held, the rest do cease on course, as formerly all the Courts in Rome did during their Comitia. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 3 When I see the Name Coelia... at the Bottom of a Scrawl, I conclude on course that it brings me some account of a fallen Virgin, etc.

† 38. Out of course (adj. and adv.). Out of proper order or measure, irregularly, improperly.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 Pe pape sauh out of course be wikkednes of Jon. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 29 b, Master Jhon Petit... wrested scripture and doctors so far out of course. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 He spake manie things notable, but this, oute of course.

VIII. 39. Comb., as course-end (*Change-ringing*), see sense 24; course-stone, one of a course or series of stones (see 29 b).

1883 *Birn. Daily Post* 19 Oct. 7 The peal has the tenors together throughout, and is in six parts with 120 'course ends'. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 252 Stones called Coursestones, Weighing 12 tunne. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 17 He sets down... twelve Tun unto his Coursestones, and six or seven to his Cronets over them.

**Course** (kōrs), *v.* Also 5 *cours*, 6 *course*, *coursse*, *coarse*. [f. *COURSSE sb.* in various senses, giving verbal senses unconnected with each other.]

1. To pursue or hunt (game) with hounds; *spec.* to hunt (hares) with greyhounds in view (not by scent); see *COURSING vbl. sb.* a. *trans.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* (1877) 57 Falow-dere, wyldre bores, and wolves for noble men to course. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 2 As it hadde byn hares coursed with greyhounds. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxv. (1877) 99 To hunt a hare, and course a hart. 1771 E. LONG *Trial Dog 'Porter'* in *Hone* II. 209 He'll never course hares again. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rural Sports* v. 551 The animals which were coursed by the ancients were of very different kinds, such as the wild ass, the stag, the mountain goat, the wolf, jackal, boar, fox, hare, etc.

b. *absol.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. i. in *Harl. Dodsley* II. 246 He coursed and coursed again with his dogs here. 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* Induct. ii. 49 Say thou wilt course, thy greyhounds are as swift As breathed Stags. 1637 N. WHITTING *Albino & B.* 32 He bowled, coursed, angled in the brooke, His pleasure was his joy. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* xxiii, She hunted with Smith Barry's hounds... she coursed, practised at a mark with a pistol.

c. *trans.* To course away.

1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* III. 3 With hawk and hound I coursed away the hour.

2. *trans.* To chase, pursue, run after.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 135/2 Sir John Perot... so coursed and followed them... that he left him no one place to rest in. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. i. 39 The big round teares Cours'd one another downe his innocent nose In piteous chase. 1786 *Tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 25 Some coursing butterflies, others culling flowers. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Meru* xvi. 133 Inky banks of clouds... coursed each other rapidly across the pale stormy blue of the heavens.

† 3. To pursue, persecute, worry, trouble. *Obs.*

1466 *Plumptre Corr.* 27 To make prossis against my Cousin Godfrey, to bring the issues and profits that he hath received... and else to cours him from day to day. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* III. xi. 96 [He] coursed and troubled [agitare] the Commons, and persecuted the Tribunes as it were with open warre.

† 4. To chase or drive with blows; hence, to drub, trounce, thrash. *Obs.*

1585 *ABR. SANDYS Sermon*. (1841) 37 He bestirred him with his whip, coursed those simoniacal choppers and changers. 1589 *Tr. Marprel. Epit.* Civ b, Let me take you againe in such a pranc, and ile course you. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v.*

iv. 44 That mighty yron man With his strange weapon... Them solely vext, and courst, and overran. 1611 *COTGR.* *Accommoder*... also, to course, beat, cudgell. *Ibid.* s.v. *Robbe*, He courst his coat or jacket soundly.

5. *intr.* To run or gallop about, to run as in a race, to career; also *transf.* of liquids, etc.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, A trumpet-totter, that coursed as a knyght vpon a horse. 1598 *GRENEWY Tacitus' Ann.* XII. viii. (1622) 165 Caractacus coursing hither & thither. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 66 Swift as Quick-silver, it courses through The natural Gates and Allies of the Body. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* xxvii. 125 To course through Woods and Mountains. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* I. 187 In wanton Rings Coursing around... The merry multitude disporting play. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 266 Coursing like a colt across its lawns. 1850 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* x. 79 Raising her hand to her face to wipe off the tears that were coursing down her cheeks. 1844 *TENNISON Gard. Daughter* 217 We spoke of other things; we coursed about The subject most at heart.

† b. To course it: in same sense. *Obs.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Simeon Round* i, Sorrie I am, That my offences course it in a ring. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 141 She [the Mole] courses it not on the ground like a rat or mouse, but lives under the earth.

† c. *fig.* To 'run' over or through successively a number of particulars, writings, etc. *Obs.*

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. iii. 72 She did so course o're my exterior with such a greedy intention. 1641 *MILTON Re-Journ.* I. (1851) 26 It were tedious to course through all his writings. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 337 After they have coursed through all sciences and literate enquiries.

6. *intr.* To steer or direct one's course; to take or pursue a particular course.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 61 Courseynge alonge by all the coastes and goulfes. 1725 *Dr. For Voy. round World* (1840) 343 They took the southernmost channel, and then they coursed for three or four days. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The Roman roads that coursed from Mancunium to the neighbouring stations. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 39 We then coursed down a considerable stream. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 419 We coursed more than the third of a mile in almost a direct line.

† 7. *intr.* To run a course (in a fight or tournament). *Obs.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. iv. 30 So as they courst, and turneyd here and there.

† b. *Oxford Univ.* To oppose a thesis in the Schools. *Obs.*

1600 [see *COURSING vbl. sb.* 3]. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 479 He did with as much facility course (or oppose his Antagonist) in the publick Schools, as in Latine.

8. *trans.* [from 5.] To run or move swiftly over (a place) or along (a particular path).

1789 *WORDSW. Even. Walk* 21 In thoughtless gaiety I coursed the plain. 1807 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. xxviii, Tears coursed his burning cheek. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. iv. 117 Fauns... tired With coursing the wide pastures.

b. To follow the course of. *rare.*

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 66 We proceeded onward, coursing occasionally the streams, and then crossing one range of hills after another.

9. *causal.* To cause to run, exercise in running; to give (a horse) a run; to use (greyhounds) in coursing.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 534 She would course horses, and ride them to water. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 147 Some of the Mariners went on shore to course dogs. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 99 Course to your Horse hard 4 or 5 Days before your Match. a 1819 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Wks.* I. 19 The greyhound ye desired to course. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* II. (ed. 3) 10 Two grey-hounds will run down more hares, if they course in unison, than if they are coursed separately.

† 10. *fig.* To turn over in one's mind. *Obs. rare.* 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XL. viii. 1064 He walked up and downe alone... coursing and discoursing [volutans] many matters in his head.

† 11. To put through a course (of physic). *Obs.*

1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 You have been dosing me ever since I was born... you have thoughts of coursing me through Quincy next spring.

12. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 17 *Coursing*, conducting the air backwards and forwards through old workings, by means of stoppings, properly arranged. Air is usually coursed or shethed 'two and two', or 'three and three', according to the greater or less quantity of fire-damp evolved.

**Course**, *v.* 2, to exchange, etc.: see *CORSE v.*

**Course**, obs. f. *COARSE*, *CORSE*, *COSS sb.* 2, *COURSE*.

† **Course-a-park**. *Obs.* Name of a country game, in which a girl called out one of the other sex to chase her.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii. 19 Staid with the maidens to runne at barilbreake: Or that he cours'd a parke with females fraught, Which would not runne except they might be caught. 1640 G. H. *Witts Recreations* (N.), At course-a-park, without all doubt, He should have first been taken out By all the maids i'th town. 1675 *TEONGE Diary* (1825) 112 Like boys and gyrls at course-a-packe, or barly breakes.

**Coursed** (kōrst), *ppl. a.* [f. *COURSE sb. & v.*]

1. [f. the vb.] Chased, *spec.* as a hare by greyhounds.

1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* III. 427 So the cours'd Hare to the close Covert flies. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 199, I swerved like a coursed hare.

2. [f. the sb.] Of masonry: Laid or set in courses.

1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. v. 6 There are solid as well as coursed masses of precipice. 1861 *SMILES Engin.* II. 173 The whole of the masonry was plain rustic coursed work.

**Courseless**, *a.* Without a (definite) course.

1845 *HIRST Poems* 68 Vessels rudderless and courseless.

† **Coursely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *COURSE sb.* + *-LY* 2.]

In due or ordinary course or order.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 271 Kende, or kynde of thyngys þat Godd cowrsly haþe inset, *natura*. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 59 The 12 signers... In the zodiak cerke had passyde coursly. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. CCXXXVIII 276 He renewed coursly the Chartre house of Witham, besyde Salysbury.

**Coursely**, *-ness*, obs. ff. *COARSELY*, *-NESS*.

**Courser** 1 (kōrsər). [In earlier sense immediately repr. OF. *courseur*, L. *cursor-em*, n. of action from *cursare* to run: in later senses prob. directly f. *COURSE v.* or *COURSE sb.* + *-ER* 1.]

† 1. A runner; one who runs in a race, a racer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 267 (Cott.) *Cursor* [v.r. *cursor*, *coursur*] o world man aght i call For almost it ouer-rennes all. 1652 *GAULÉ Magastrom.* 309 A certain courser, intending to try his speed at the Olympick games.

† 2. One who chases or pursues. *Obs.*

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 16 The greatest coursers, and professed hunters of dumbe dogs. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-Master* I. ii, If he cannot protect us from the constable, and these midnight coursers, 'tis not a house for us.

† 3. *Courser of bulls*: a bull-baiter. *Obs.*

1599 *MINSHEU Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 20, I was once a courser of Bulls, and I alwaies tooke pleasure in fierce Bull.

† 4. A disputant in the schools (in Oxford University): see *COURSE v.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1658 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 242 A noted sophister and a remarkable courser... in the publick schooles. 1688 *MIRCE Fur. Dict.* *Courser* or Disputant in Schools.

5. One who practises the sport of coursing.

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 29 Some coursers even pretend, that all, not being of the fashionable colour, are curs, and not greyhounds. 1824 *BYRON Yuan* xvi. lxxx, Hunters bold, and coursers keen. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1920 The fore-legs... are more important organs in the greyhound than many a courser imagines.

b. A dog used for coursing.

1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* VII. xxix. 855 Collers hung with bells put about the dogs neckes which are called coursers. 1822 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 4/6 A sale of greyhounds. [The] famous courser Salamis brought 245 guineas. 1886 *Pail Mail* G. 14 Dec. 14/2 Some twenty greyhounds... racers and not coursers.

6. A building stone used in forming a course.

1885 *Blacklaw Quarry Price List*, Coursers 6 in. by 6 in. 3 3/4 per lineal foot.

**Coursier** 2 (kōrsiər). *Forms*: 4 *coursiere*, *corsour*, 4-5 *coursiere*, *coursour*, 5 *coursoure*, (5) *coursouer*, *corsiare*, *coreser*, *coursere*, *coursere*, *coursor*, -set, *corsowyr*, 5-6 *coursier*, 6 *coursore*, *coursar*, 6-9 *Sc. coursour*, 4- *coursier*. [a. F. *coursier*, OF. *corsier* = Pr. *corsier*, It. *corsiere* = L. type *\*cursarius*, f. *cursus*: see *COURSE*. In ME. the ending *-our* was often erroneously substituted.]

1. *orig.* A large powerful horse, ridden in battle, in a tournament, etc. [cf. *COURSE sb.* 5]; a charger.

b. Since 17th c. usually taken as: A swift horse, a racer. But in either sense now only *poetic* or *rhetorical*.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 4056 And sette him on an hygh corsour. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 41 A couser, that he sholde ride into the felde. 1413 *LYNG. Pilgr. Soule* v. x. (1483) 101 A fayre courcyer brydeled with gold. 1424 *CAXTON Chivalry* 25 Knyghtes ougt to take coursers to Iuste and to go to tomyeres. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* 551 Vpon a bardit curser stout and bald. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 232 This Colgurnus vponne ane cursour wycht, With speir in hand all cled in armor brycht. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. ii. 51 That they may breake his foaming Coursers backe, And throw the Rider headlong in the Lists. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 421 The Courser of Naples... though he be not so swift as the Spanish Genet, yet is he better able to indure travell, and to beare the weight of Armor. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eremena* 35 Armed at all pieces, and mounted on a great Courser. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 58 He entered the lists on a fiery courser. 1867 *BRYANT Poems, Brighter Day* II, The fiery coursers fling Their necks aloft, and snuff the morning wind.

b. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 27 Then I... a hundred Coursers from the Goal will drive. 1719 *Thom. Buntis* I. i, Ethiopia sends A thousand coursers fleetier than the wind. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 223 He alighted from his chariot, mounted a fleet and eager courser.

† 2. A stallion. *Obs. or Sc.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Cowrissor, *admissarius*. 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 72/22 A courser, *equus admissarius*. 1808 *JAMIESON, Coursour*, *coursur*, *coursur*, a stallion. 1866 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 5 A fey man and a cursour fears na the deil.

3. *Comb.* as *coursur-breeding* ppl. adj.

1725 *Pope Odys.* XXI. 374 Wide Elis' courser-breeding plain.

**Coursier** 3 (kōrsiər). *Zool.* [ad. L. *cursorius*, orig. adj. 'adapted to running', used subst. as a generic name.] A bird of the genus *Cursorius*, noted for swift running; esp. C. *isabellinus*, the cream-coloured courser, a native of Northern Africa, very rarely seen in England.

1766 *PERRINANT Zool.* II. 108. 1840 *Tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 237 We shall place near the plovers and oyster-catchers, the Courser. 1878 T. *HARDY Return Native* I. x, A cream-coloured courser had used to visit this hill, a bird so rare that not more than a dozen have ever been seen in England.

**Coursier** 4, var. of *CORSEB, Obs.*, dealer.

**Coursette**, obs. f. *CORSET*.

**Coursey**, -ie, obs. ff. *CURTISY*, var. of *COURSY*.

**Coursing** (kō'sin), *vbl. sh.*<sup>1</sup> [f. COURSE v.]

1. The action of the verb COURSE; running, racing, pursuing, etc.

1568 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 101 There shall bee no such gadding nor coursing over any more to Rome. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 4 There was wrestling, running with Horses... coursing with Chariots. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 138 The coursings and streamings of rivers... from the midland parts toward the sea.

2. *spc.* The sport of chasing hares or other game with greyhounds, by sight.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 102 Faire Launds, for Coursynge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 990 In Coursing of a Deere, or Hare, with Grey-Hounds. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* i A fine Champion Country pleasant for... Riding, Hunting, Coursing. 1870 BLAINE *Enyclopedia Rural Sports* v. 551 Coursing, as a popular term, is understood to denote a branch of hunting, in which the dogs... pursue their game by sight only.

*attrib.* 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlix. A grand coursing match on Newark hill. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl. Bute Crawley didn't go to a coursing meeting.

† 3. *Oxford Univ.* The opposing or challenging of a thesis in the Schools. *Obs.*

1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 353 In Oliver's time... excellent disputations and much zealous coursing. 1698 — *4th. Oron.* II. 603 Coursing in the time of Lent, that is the endeavours of one party to run down and confute another in disputations, did commonly end in blows. 1663 SHAFESBURY in *Remus*. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 36 In the year 1637 I went to Oxford to Exeter College... [We] did then maintain in the schools coursing against Christ Church.

4. *Comb.*, as coursing-joint (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Coursing-joint, the mortar-joint between two courses of bricks or stones.

† COURSING, *vbl. sh.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. COURSE *sh.*] (See quot.)

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 The kynnes grace hath systers... which by succession and course are inheritours to the crowne. Who yf they shulde mary with straungers, what shoulde ensue God knoweth. But God grant they neuer come vnto coursing nor succedynge.

**Coursing**, *phl. a.* [ING 2.] That courses: see the verb.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 143 We do not meane the coursing snatchers only. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 229 The mean mud'rous coursing Crew; intent On Blood and Spoil. 1802 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 307 Coursing officers, and watching officers.

**Coursiter**, -or, *obs. ff.* CURSITOR.

**Coursse**, *obs. f.* CORSE.

† **Coursy**, -sey, *Obs.* Also -sis. [a. *obs. F.* *coursie*, *corse* (in Cotgr. 1611) = It. *corsia*, deriv. of *corso* COURSE.] A raised passage from prow to poop of a galley over the rowing benches.

1611 COTGR., *Coursie*, the Coursey; or, the Gallerie like space, on both sides whereof the seats of the slaues are placed. 1687 J. PHILLIPS *Quint.* 377 With that the Admiral, leaping upon the Coursey, Courage, Boys, all hands to work, let her not scape Us'. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. lii. 429 Hatches, Decks, Coursies, Bends and Walls of his Carricks.

**Court** (kō'ut), *sh.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 2-4 *court*, 3 *kurt*, (4) *courte*, *courth*, 4-5 *kourt*(t), 4-6 *courte*, *cort*(e), 4-7 *courte*, (5) *courtie*, *courtth*, *courtwt*, *kourt*(t), 5-6 *courtte*, 6 *cortte*(s), 3-court. [Early ME. *cūrt*, *cūrt*, a. OF. *cūrt*, *cūrt*, later *court* (from 15th c. *cour*) = Pr. *cort*, Sp. and It. *corte* = L. *cōhōrt*-ens, *cōrt*-ens (nom. *cōhōrs*, *cōrs*, in med.L. *cortis*, *curtis*) *court*, poultry-yard, yard, enclosure, also company of soldiers (COHORT), crowd of attendants, retinue. At an early date the French word appears to have been associated with L. *cūria* (which has not itself survived in Romanic), and hence apparently the series of senses under branches III and IV, in which *cūria* is the regular med.L. equivalent.]

I. An enclosed area, a yard.

1. A clear space enclosed by walls or surrounded by buildings; a yard, a court-yard; e.g. that surrounding a castle, or that left for the sake of light, etc. in the centre of a large building or mass of buildings; formerly also a farm-yard, poultry-yard. At Cambridge, the usual name for a college quadrangle.

1300 CURSOR *M.* 9934 (Cott.) Pat castel brightnes sua vngede Oueral bat curt on length and brede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 466 Rigt as capones in a court cometh to menues whistynge. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 18 They... came to a mans house at Bahurim, which had a well in his court. 1544 BOORDE *Dyetary* 238 Than deyde the lodgynges by the cyrcuyte of the quadryuall court. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 There are... in the castell, three very large courtes in which the noble men of the court have theyr lodgynges. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* v. 1 Esther stood in the inner court of the kings house. 1625 BACON *Ess. Building* (Arb.) 550 And in all the four Corners of that Court, Faire Staire Cases. 1724 Dr. Fox *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 78 The king came down into the castle court. 1789 P. SMYTH *tr. Aldrich's Archib.* (1818) 147 Through the entrance you go into the great court. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perith* xvii. The jolly train halted before the door of Sir John Ramorny's house, which a small court divided from the street. 1862 STANLEY *Few. Ch.* (1877) i. iv. 75 Round the cloisters of the vast courts into which these gateways opened were spacious mansions.

b. Each of the uncovered enclosures surrounding the Jewish tabernacle, and constituting the temple

area round the fane or sanctuary on Mount Moriah.

[Vulg. *atrium*.]

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiv. 4 Blessed is the man whom thou chocest... that he may dwell in thy court. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxvii. 12 And for the breadth of the Court, on the West-side shalbe hangings of fifty cubits. — *Ps.* lxxxiv. 2 My soule longeth, yea even fainteth for the courts of the Lord. 1619 W. WHATELY *Gods Husb.* i. 32 The true Christian... hath farre more to doe in the inward roomes of his soule, than in the outer court of his conversation. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 50 Those who unfortunately have to sit in the darkness of the outer court.

c. A section or subdivision of the area of an Exhibition building, a museum, or the like, open above (to the general roof), and usually devoted to the products of a particular country, or department of science, art, or industry.

This application of the word appears to have originated in the structure of the building in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The rows of pillars supporting the roof, which crossed each other at right angles, divided the central area into a number of rectangular sections; these being themselves open to the lofty roof, while bordered on two sides by galleries supported by the pillars, suggested courts within buildings, and soon received the name; the term was further extended in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham (as in the Alhambra, Egyptian, Pompeian, and Renaissance Courts), and in later Exhibitions has been used with still greater extension; it has also been, with more closeness to the original notion, applied to the central open area of a museum, surrounded by its arcades and galleries.

1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 3 May 364/1 The very nature of the construction of the building suggests its subdivision into courts; and this is distinctly illustrated in the plan of the gallery... there are four of these large courts, and two smaller ones, parallel with the transept in each of these western divisions of the Building... from the gallery these courts form a most interesting feature in the arrangements. *Ibid.* 31 May 494 The Tunis Court. *Ibid.* 495 The Canadian Court... The Building Court. 1854 (*title*) The Ten Chief Courts of the Sydenham Palace. 1865 *Illustr. Lond. News* XL. 315/1 (*International Exhib.*) The French Court will be the largest... section of the foreign department in the whole building. 1886 *Guide to Colonial & Ind. Exhib.* 21 The Court devoted to Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco is filled with the largest assortment of specimens ever got together. 1892 *Kelly's Direct. Oxfordsh.* 697/2 The Oxford University Museum... The main entrance... leading into a large lobby and thence into the great Court, which has a glass roof supported by iron columns and arches... the court is surrounded by an open arcade of two storeys.

† 2. A large building or set of buildings standing in a court-yard; a large house or castle. In early times applied to a manorial house; = BURY. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 385 Hii by gonne hem to sprede, And robby aboute & berne, & courtes adoun caste. *Ibid.* 546 Curt Lincolne & Berkele, & other courtes also, Were aboute in the lond tho a fure ido. 1300 *Howelok* 1685 His wif he dede with him lede, Vn-to he heyte curt [Ubbe's castle] he yede. 1330 *Sir Benes* 334 Toward is kourt [v.r. hous] he [Sir Saber] him kende. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 23 Consience... bad me come to his courte, with clergie sholde I dyne. 1598 Stow *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 294 The name of Aldermans burie (which is to say a Court) there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Court*, the principal house in a village. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.* (E. D. S.), *Court*, or *Court lodge*, the manor house, where the court leet of the manor is held.

b. Often in proper names of English manor-houses, e.g. *Hampton Court*, *Tottenham Court*.

1529 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 401 To whyche court? To the kynnes court, or to Hampton Court. c. 1630 RUSPON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 89 This Nutwell Court (which signifies a Mansion-house in a Seigniorie). 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 232 Delightful Abs-court, if its fields afford Their fruits to you, confesses you its lord. 1843 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 3 Let us picnic there At Audley Court.

3. In a town: A confined yard or more or less quadrangular space opening off a street, and built around with houses; 'a small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street' (J.).

In towns, usually tenanted by the poor, except where, as in the City of London, they have been converted into business offices, e.g. *Copthall Court*, *Hatton Court* (Thread-needle Street), and the like.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/3 He liv'd in Drury-lane in King's-Head-Court. 1799 *tr. Meister's Lett.* Eng. 178 *Lanes and Courts* [in London] are passages through which no carriage can pass, and, therefore, they are commonly paved in the same manner as the footways. 1838 LYVTON *Leila* i. v. He... continued his way with rapid strides, through various courts and alleys. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 177 The shop... was situated in a little narrow court. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/6 A city-bred child, brought up in narrow, dingy streets and courts.

4. An enclosed quadrangular area, uncovered or covered, with a smooth level floor, in which tennis, rackets, or fives are played; the plot of ground marked out for lawn-tennis; also applied to each of the quadrangular divisions marked on such grounds. (See TENNIS-COURT, etc.)

1519 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (Brewer) III. ii, The tennis court at Richmond. 1587 HOLMESHEED *Chron.* 545 He would tosse him som London balles that perchance would shake the walles of the best court in France. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 265 Tell him, he hath made a snatch with such a Wrangler, That all the Courts of France will be disturbd With Chaces. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 84 Tennis... is a Pastime, used in close or open Courts, by striking a little Round Ball to and fro... with... a Racket. 1878 JULIAN MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 115 In order to understand the

game of Tennis, one should first of all become acquainted with the arena, or Court, in which it is played. *Ibid.* 117 The area enclosed between the lines *a* and *b*, and the walls, may be called the *service-court*; and the area enclosed between *a*, *b*, and the main wall, the *pass-court*.

II. A princely residence, household, retinue.

5. The place where a sovereign (or other high dignitary) resides and holds state, attended by his retinue.

This sense is said to have arisen in Old French, the name *court* being applied to the residences of the early Frankish kings on their rural domains: see Littré, and cf. sense 2. But the actual history is involved in obscurity from the paucity of early evidence.

1175 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 231 An rice king... wolde... 3eclepien all his under-peod bat hi... to his curt [berie] come sceolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* viii. 15 Pei... knownen cortres and courts and many kynnes places. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knts. T.* 646 He... Is liden in to the feedles hym to pleye Out of the court were it a myle or tweye. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Eng.* 17 The messagers of Rome came to the grete Arthurs court. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 25 They which are gorgeously apparelled and lyue delicately are in kynges courtes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 43 Mistris, dispatch you with your safest haste, And get you from our Court. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 497 In Courts and Palace, he also Reigns And in luxurious Cities. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 509 The quarters of William now began to present the appearance of a court.

6. The establishment and surroundings of a sovereign with his councillors and retinue.

1225 *Anscr. R.* 210 Auh heo leobbeð to þe uconde, & beoð alle ine his hirde, & serueð him ine his kuit. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ac ulatous and lyegeys byþe to grat cheap ine hare cort. 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 þe maner of his [the Soudan's] counte schold I wele ynogh ken. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 62 When the Court lay at Windsor. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. v. (1675) 316 It will... be imitated by all those on whom the Court has Influence. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 9 Pictures of the reigning Beauties of the Court of France. 1830 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 93 Charles appears to have designed that his Court should resemble the literary Court of the Medici. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* 25 May children of our children say... 'Her court was pure'.

b. without article or other defining word (at *court*, to *court*, etc.), primarily meaning the place, but including the persons and proceedings. Cf. at church, council, school, etc.

1300 *Beket* 165 He com to court and was in god offiz With the Archebisshop of Canterbury. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 140 And peyned hire to countrefete chere Of court, and been estatlich of manere. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11527 All the counceill fro kourt was clenely depertid. 1529 SKELTON (*title*), Why come ye nat to Courte? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 129 You shall be mist at Court. 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks.* 1730 I. 29 His writings... had the air of Court. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶ 3, I appeared at court on all publick days. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1118, I go in state to court, to meet the Queen.

c. *The Court*: as an institution.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 264/4 She norryshed them more for desert than for the courte. 1616 BAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* ii. i, The court's a school, indeed, in which some few Learn virtuous principles. 1707 CURIUS. in *Husb. & Gard.* 22 Every one is tir'd with being here, but the Court enervates our Resolution. 1803 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iii. ii, Love rules the court, the camp, the grove.

7. The body of courtiers collectively; the retinue (councillors, attendants, etc.) of a sovereign or high dignitary. (Construed as plural.)

1300 CURSOR *M.* 5244 (Cott.) Ioseph of his fader herd, Wit his cutt gain him he ferd. 1400-go *Alexander* 981 A crie bat all be curte kniſtis and erles Suld put baim in-to presents his precep to here. 1483 CAXTON *Reynard* i. (Arb.) 5 Whan the kynge of alle beestis had assemblid alle his court. 1600 *Disc. Courte Consist.* in *Moyses Mem.* (1755) 266 All the huntsmen... attending his majestie on the green, and the court making to their horses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 198 In the presence of the Great Duke of Tuscany and his court. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, If the king and the whole court are standing by! 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 21 One morn when all the court, Green-suited... Had been, their wont, a-maying.

† b. An escort. *Obs.*

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace i. 381 Part of the court had Wallace labour seyne. *Ibid.* iv. 22 Wallace sum part befor the court furth raid.

8. The sovereign with his ministers and councillors as the ruling power of a state, or in international relations. (Construed as singular.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 In Chambre whom the court avunceth. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 234 To give you some pertinent notice of the affaires of the French court. 1841 EXPLINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 641 An assignment granted to him by the court of Delhi. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 622 The two cabinets whose union had caused the northern courts so much uneasiness. *Mod.* Accredited as ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

b. *Court of Rome*: the papal Curia.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 25/50 þe erende þat huy brouzten fram þe court of Rome. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) i He wente vnto þe court of Rome, For to tak his penance. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 In þe court of Rome mai no man geyt no grace, but if it be bowt. 1631 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 105 The Court of Rome commanding.

III. An assembly held by the sovereign.

9. A formal assembly held by the sovereign at his residence; in early times, of his councillors and great lords, for purposes of administration; in later times to give state receptions, audience to ambassadors, and the like. The early use has



given rise to the 'high court of parliament' (sense 10), and 'the king's courts' of justice (sense 11); the modern use is naturally associated with senses 6, 7, as in to be presented at court.

1254 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.). And [Henri] held þær [in Lundene] micel cort. [The regular phrase said of earlier kings was 'heold his hieð': cf. 1085, 1091, 1106, 1110.] 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 42 In that sweet isle where Venus keeps her court. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 331 At Berlin, the Court was only held on Sundays. 1850 TENNYSON *Ger. & Enid* 146 For Arthur on the Whitsuntide before Held court at old Caerleon upon Usk. 1879 Miss YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iv. ix. 109 He journeyed to York, and held court there for a week.

IV. A court of judicature, of law, or of administration.

10. Applied to Parliament. Cf. Sp. Cortes.

1450 *Impeachment. De. Suffolk in Paston Lett.* No. 76 I. 105 We pray that this be enacted in this your High Court of Parliament. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 134 Now call we our High Court of Parliament; And let vs choose such Limbes of Noble Counsaile. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. vi. § 10 Parliament being a mere temporal court. 1662 *Blk. Com. Prayer.* A Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, to be read during their Session.

11. An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.

Justice was in early times administered in assemblies held by the sovereign personally (sense 9), then by judges who followed the king as officers of his court; hence the title the King's Courts (*curia regis*).

In this sense more fully defined as court of law, law-court, court of justice, of judicature. These are distinguished as superior or inferior, according to their respective rank, the highest court of a country or state being called the Supreme Court. Court of first instance: a court in which a matter must first be tried, as distinguished from a court of appeal, to which it may subsequently be carried. Court of record: see quot. 1765.

1292 BRITTON i. i. § 1 En droit de nous mesures et de nostre Cort. *Ibid.* § 11 Sauve les Justices q' suivent nous en nostre Cort. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 471 The king wolde, that in is court the ple solde be drine. 1300 *Becket* 606 That he scholde fram thulke curt biclipie to the kyng. 1320 *Cast. Love* 239 In þe kynges Cort þit vche day Me vseh pulke selue lay. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 173 Þe courte oþon him sat, þe quest filed him & schent. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 97 The serch and the copy of the wrytts, out of one cort to another costeth much money. 1506 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 243, I do beseech the Court To give the judgement. *Ibid.* 338 He hath refus'd it in the open Court. 1637 *Decree Star Cham.* in *Milton's Areop.* (A1b). 8 The Court hath now also ordered, That the said Decree shall speedily be Printed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 94 b. The greater part are Courts of record, some are not, and therefore accounted base Courts in comparison of the others. 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Law* (1840) 25 A court of justice is that which hath cognizance of such causes as are to be ended by the positive laws of the land. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 257 He [the king] therefore has alone the right of erecting courts of judicature. *Ibid.* III. 24 A court of record is that where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled in parchment for a perpetual memorial and testimony. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Pleading* § 2 This would often embarrass the jury, and sometimes the Court itself. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 641 This new Court is to be in ecclesiastical matters a Court of first instance. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 110 The Courts of the Equites were to be composed two-thirds of knights and one-third only of senators. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture* Crit. Misc. III. 26 In crimes and contracts, and the other business of courts of law. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* xiii. 1112. The Judiciary in every State includes three sets of courts:—A supreme court or court of appeal; superior courts of record; local courts.

b. With many specific qualifications indicating the sphere, business, or constitution of the court, as BASE, BURGH, CIRCUIT, COUNTRY, CRIMINAL, CUSTOMARY, FOREST, HUNDRED, INSOLVENT, MANORIAL, POLICE, SHERIFF, etc.: C. of ADMIRALTY, ARCHES, ATTACHMENTS, AUGMENTATION, CHANCERY, CHIVALRY, COMMON PLEAS, EQUITY, GUELSTING, HIGH COMMISSION, JUSTICIARY, KING'S or QUEEN'S BENCH, LODGERMAN, PIPEPOWDER, PROBATE, SESSION, STANNARIES, TIENDES, TRAILBASTON, WARDS, etc., for which see these words.

c. Court of Claims: a court in which claims are adjudicated on; in U.S. a court sitting at Washington for the investigation of claims against the government; also, in some States, a county-court charged with the financial business of the county. Court of Conscience or of Requests: a small debt court; court of conscience (fig.), conscience as a moral tribunal.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 Signor Emulo has wa'nd my master to the court of conscience. 1680 DRYDEN *Prov. Les's Cæsar* Borgia 23 One theatre there is of vast resort, which whilome of Requests was called the Court. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 363 An act for erecting a court of conscience at Newcastle upon Tyne. 1691 *Ibid.* II. 314 Many Irish were come to Dublin to demand their estates, which were restored. a court of claims will be set up there to decide such matters. 1798 W. HURTON *Autobiog.* 123 Courts of Requests or Courts of Conscience, for the recovery of small debts, were first established in the reign of Henry VIII., and they now exist under local Acts, in many populous places. 1882 SCRIP. BALLANTINE *Expt.* ii. 24 Here and there in the metropolis were dotted small debts courts, called Courts of Request.

12. The place, hall, or chamber in which justice is judicially administered.

(In many phrases senses 11 and 12 are blended: cf. b.)

12300 *Cursor M.* 21435 (Cott.) Bath to þe quenes curt þai com, þe luu thrali badd giue him dom. *Ibid.* 19339 (Edin.) þai gaderit oute bape prince and prieste, and set þaim in þat corte imide. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xiii. (Arb.) 29 Reynart wente forth proudly with his neuen thurgh the hystre street of the corte. 1530 PALSGR. 2107 f. Court where men plede, *avouoir*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 14 Go one and call the law into the Court. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 58 a. Court is a place where Justice is judicially ministred. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. 117 But won't she have to go and sit in the court,—with all the people staring at her? 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 61 The Master of the Rolls: What is a court? This remarkably ugly room is called a court, but it is not the ugly room that is a court. It is a court because we sit in it.

b. without article or other defining word (*in, into, out of court*, etc.), including place and proceedings. Also in phrases, as *men of court* (= men of law), *attorneys of court*, *INNS OF COURT*.

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 398 Tu schalt, þu motild, to curt cumen seoben. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9478 (Cott.) þis es þot lagh. Vsed in curth þis ilk dal. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 700 To corte quen þot schal com, þer alle oue causes schal be tryed. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 409 They cared for no coyffes That men of court usyn. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 79 Men of lawe and attorneys of court. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 This yere was a giete debate arose betweene Fleet strete and the howsys of court. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 10 It is his Highnesse pleasure, that the Queene Appaere in person, here in Court. 1713 *Pop. Remy* of J. D., Producing further proofs of this truth in open court. 1883 Sir E. Fry in *Law Rep.* xi Q. Bench Div. 596 A barrister may be reprimanded by the judge if he misconducts himself in court. *Mod.* The case had been already settled out of court.

c. Phr. Out of court: said of a plaintiff who has forfeited his claim to be heard; now mostly fig. of arguments having no claim to consideration.

1846 MILL *Logic* iii. xx. § 2 The argument of analogy is put out of court. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* Out of Court, a plaintiff in an action at common law must declare within one year after the service of a writ of summons, otherwise he is out of court. 1855 BRIGHT *Sp. Russia* 7 June, These gentlemen are almost, if not altogether, out of court. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* ii. i. 254 Though there is much truth still in many of his statements, the conclusion he draws from them... is quite out of court now.

13. A session of a judicial assembly; usually in phr. to hold (or keep) a court. (Cf. sense 9.)

1292 BRITTON i. i. § 13 Et volums ausi, qe .soint les Courtz tenues par les sutyours. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 The constable of Gloucester. Held ofte in the kinges name, courtes ver & ner. 14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 38 They shall haffe two Ballyffes and two undyr Ballyffes... for to hold the fore sayd court of ther own fre will. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 43 Of these matters therefore there was keppe a corte agaynst Menelaus. 1673 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 27 The Archbishop of Canterbury... Held a late Court at Dunstable. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* I. 69 The Superior Court was to be held the next morning in Boston. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 197 Forfar... the county town of Angus-shire, where the sheriff has held his courts for upwards of two centuries.

14. A council of War. (Cf. COURT-MARTIAL.)

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 73 When the Reare was come vp, immediately he called a Court of Coronels and Captaines. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 302 A Soldier... sneezing at a Court of War the whole Company bowed and blessed the Gods.

15. An assembly or meeting of the qualified members of a company or corporation (*general court*), or of the managing board or council thereof (*court of assistants, committeees, directors, governors*), according to the style of these in different corporations; also, the qualified members or board collectively.

1527 *Minute-book of the Mercers' Company* (London), The Court of our Company holden the 5th day of March 1456. 1555 *Articles Russia Co.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 295 The Governour, Consuls, Assistants, and whole Company assembled this day in open court. 1556 *Minute-bk. Grocers' Co., London*, (heading), Courte of Assistants. 1600 (Dec. 31) *Charter E. Ind. Co.*, At any of their publick Assemblies, commonly called their General Court, holden for the said Company. 1608 (title), Letter from the Factors at Bantam to the Court of Committees of the East India Company, 4th Dec. 1619-20 *Order & Constit. Virginia* 4 Rule 14 The Treasurer and the Counsell, or the Court, have power to admit any into this Society. *Ibid.* 18 It shall not be counted a Court of Committees, vnless the Treasurer or Deputie with sixe Comities be present. 1628 *Charter of Chas. I to Mattachusetts Bay Co.*, The said governor, deputy governor, and assistants of the said company... shall or may... assemble and hold and keep a court or assembly of themselves for the better ordering and directing of their affairs. 1661 *Charter of Chas. II to E. Ind. Co.* 3 At any public Assembly commonly called the Court General, holden for the said Company. 1694 *Charter Bank of Eng.* (in *Penny Cycl.* III. 380/1), That thirteen or more of the said governors and directors... shall constitute a Court of Directors. 1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5097/1 The Sovereign, Recorder, Burgesses, Freemen, and Commonalty of Your Majesty's... Corporation of Kinsale, assembled at a Court of Deer-hundred. 1722 *Act Incorpor. Guy's Hosp.* 15 Subject to the approbation or disallowance of a General Court or Assembly of such intended Corporation. 1726 *Craftsman* No. 5 (1727) 43 This day was held here [at the East India House] a general Court of the United Company of Merchants of England. 1809 *HEATH Grocers' Comp.* (1860) p. vii, The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. 1833 *Act renewing Charter of Bank of Eng.* (in *Penny Cycl.* III. 383/1), A general Court of Proprietors of the Bank shall be held. 1839 *Penny*

*Cycl.* XIV. 118/1 The senior law-officers of the city have seats in the court [of Common Council], but have no vote. The sheriffs attend the lord-mayor on state occasions and at every court of aldermen. *Ibid.* 119/1 Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants'. 1854 STROCKWELLER *Brit. India* 43 There are eighteen directors of the East-India Company, ten or more of whom constitute a 'court'.

16. General Court: the designation of the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, as Colonies and as States of the American Union.

The former is the continuation of the 'general court' of the Massachusetts Bay Company, in preceding sense.

1628 *Charter of Chas. I to Mattachusetts Bay Co.*, Held and kept by the governor, or deputy governor of the said company, and seven or more of the said assistants... which four general assemblies shall be styled and called the four great and general courts of the said company. 1662 *Massach. Colony Laws* c. 108 (1814) 211 It is ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, that, etc. 1691 *Massach. Province Charter* (1814) 8 Which said great and general court or assembly shall consist of the governor and council or assistants for the time being; and of such freeholders of our said province or territory as shall be... elected or deputed by the... inhabitants of the respective towns or places. 1716 *Expian. Charter of Geo. I.* The representatives... shall... elect a fit person out of the said representatives to be speaker of the house of representatives in such general court. 1776 *Massach. Prov. Laws* to Geo. III. c. 328 An act providing for a more equal representation in the General Court. 1777 *Ibid.* c. 335, 1 Ind. (1814) 707 Whereas the King of Great Britain hath abdicated the government of this and the other United States of America, by putting them out of his protection, and unjustly levying war against them... Be it therefore enacted by the council and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, etc. 1860 *BARR-LETT Dict. Amer. Court*, In New England this word is applied to a legislative body composed of a House of Representatives and a Senate; as the General Court of Massachusetts. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 24 The Court of Massachusetts ordered, in 1649 [etc.]. 1889 *Bryce Amer. Commw.* I. xxxvii. 414.

16. By some Friendly Societies, originally and particularly the Foresters, used as the name for a distinct local branch, corresponding to the 'lodge', 'tent', etc. of other Societies; also a meeting of such a branch, and of the central body (*High Court*).

Adopted from the style of the *Court of the Forest* or *Forest-court*; cf. the similar use of the terms *Ranger*, *Woodward*, etc.

1841 C. HARDWICK *Friendly Soc.* 9 In January, 1830, the foresters consisted of 1553 courts (as they are named) comprising 80,089 members. 1886 (title), Rules of Court 'Loyal Oxonian' No. 2991, Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters. *Ibid.* Rule 23 The Beadles... shall not admit into Court any but members of the Order. 1890 *Report Chief Regr. Friendly Soc.* 31 The 'Royal Order [of Foresters]' by August 1834 had opened 358 courts... In that year... a disruption took place, and the 'Ancient Order' was founded, drawing away to itself... 294 courts of the Royal Order. *Ibid.* The first 'High Court meeting' was held at Salford in that year [1835]. *Ibid.* 24 United Sisters Friendly Society, Suffolk Unity... Cambridge Court... Cowen Court... Loyal Clifford Court.

V. 17. Homage such as is offered at court; attention or courtship shown to one whose favour, affection, or interest is sought: in phr. to make or pay (one's) court to [F. *faire le cour*, *faire son cour* a] = COURT v. 3, 4. (With quot. 1590, cf. ACCOUNT.)

1590 SPENSER *P. O.* ii. ix. 2 Him the Pince with gentle court did bord. 1667 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 24, I went to make court to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, at their house in Clerkenwell. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* (J.), Flatter me, make thy court, and say it did. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iv. (1755) 32 All the servants in the Family made high court to her. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 14 Sept., At supper... the men had the permission of paying their Court. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 11 His court being rather made to her mother than to herself. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Riddg.) 126, I went every day at certain hours to pay my court to the king. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iv. 49 Forgetting all the court that should have been paid to a pretty woman. 1875 M. PATRISON *Casabon* 29 Casabon... had probably fallen in love with Estienne's MSS. collections, before he began to pay his court to the daughter.

18. ? Favour, influence. Obs.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 134 Let Christ's love bear most court in your soul and that court will bear down the love of other things. *Ibid.* I. 351, I am in some piece of court with our great King.

VI. 18. attrib. and Comb.: a. in sense 'of or belonging to a royal court', as court-amour, -attendant, -ball, -beauty, -breeding, -bubble, -chaplain, -contempt, -ease, -faction, -familiar, -fashion, -favour, -favourite, -flatterer, -frump, -fucus, -intrigue, -lady, -life, -manners, -milliner, -mistress, -odour, -pageant, -poet, -r, -rook, -sermon, -trick, -wit, -word; court-bred, -curious, -ridden adds.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 23 Bestowing those charges vpon... Court-familars and fauorites. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. i, You must look to be envied, and endure a few court-frumps for it. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 759 Receives not thy Nose Court-Odour from me? Reflect I not on thy Baseness Court-contempt? *Ibid.* 768 Adocate's the Court-word for a Pheasant. 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Br.* iv. i. 2 You are... Shapes, shadows, and the signs of men; court-bubbles, That every breath or breaks or blows away. 1631 FULLER *David's Sin* (1867) 235 Court-curious entertainment and fine faie. 1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* ii. ii. (1839) 36 This same whoreson court-ease is

temptation To a rebellion in the veins. 1647 R. STAPFYLTON *Journals* 283 The great court favorite, Paris, sells The major's place and colonel's. 1649 MILTON *Elkon*. Pref., While the king... washes over with a court-fucus the worst and foulest of his actions. *Ibid.* iv. By him only and his court faction. *Ibid.* vi. Certainly court-breeding and his perpetual conversation with flatterers was but a bad school. *Ibid.* viii. The quibbles of a court sermon. 1655 B. J. RICHARDSON *Upon Old Test.* 385 (T.) The court-ladies especially, that were faulty as the men. 1661 HOLYDAY *Journals* 69 A court-rook, or one that by playing the coggling jester, and so humouring a lead emperor, was become a noble man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 767 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots... nor in Court Amours. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 61 I'm sure Sir, I made your Cloaths in the Court-fashion. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. i. (1713) 275 What am I the better... for court-favour and countenance? 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* ii. ii. Ha! Grillon here! some new court-trick upon me. 1683 TEMPLE *Memo.* Wks. 1731 i. 408 He was by a Court-Intrigue recall'd to Madrid. 1687 DRYDEN *Amid Ded.*, But was Ovid, the court-poet, so bad a courtier, as, etc. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 1 A Fine Court-Lady. 1715 WYCHERLEY *Posth.* Wks. 23 (Jod.) Common court-friends, like common court-mistresses, ruin those they profess to love, by their embraces and friendship. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xxxiii. Who have been fully convinced, by an infamous Court-Chaplain, that there is no such place as Hell. 1760 GOLDSM. *Ch. W.* xiii. Court-bred poets. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 273 The refinements of court-manners. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. It was dangerous flattery... to tell a poor minister's wife that she was like a court-beauty. 1836 FRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Manikind* (1837) i. 1 Some brilliant ceremony, or court-pageant. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. (1876) 2, I wonder shall History ever pull off her Periwig and cease to be court-ridden. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. 1. She afforded a Court Milliner the very best possible scaffolding for expensive gowns.

b. in sense 'of or belonging to a court of law', as *† court-bar, fee*.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxviii. 13 David borroweth not colored Rhetorik from the court-barre. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* i. 92 And that same stock's gone off in Court-fee and law gratuities.

19. Special combinations: court-almanac, an almanac or annual hand-book of royal families and their courts; *† court-book* (see quot.); *† court-bowl*, ? some form of the game of bowls (perhaps played in a court); *† court-bread*, bread of the finest quality; court-calendar = *court-almanac*; *† court-chair*, tr. of L. *sella curulis*, curule chair; *† court-chimney*, ? a kind of small stove; court-circular, a daily record of the doings of the Court, published in the newspapers; *† court-compliment*, an insincere compliment offered out of politeness; *† court-cream*, insincere flattery such as is used by courtiers; *† court-cup* (see quot. 1676); *† court-dish* (see quot.); *† court-element*, hollow flattery (cf. *court-water*); *† court-fagot*, name of a kind of fagot; court-fold, 'a farm-yard. *Worc.*' (Halliwell); court-fool, -jester, a jester kept for the amusement of a prince and his court; *† court-form*, a form of process in the law courts (L. *formula*); court-guide, a directory (or section of a general directory) containing the names and addresses of the nobility, gentry, and people in 'society' (the theory being that it contains the names of all persons who have been presented at court); *† court-hall*, (a) the hall where the king holds his court; (b) a manor-house (cf. COURT-HOUSE); court-hill, a moot-hill, on which a court was held; *† court-holder*, one who holds or presides at a court; *† court-jack*, a kind of leathern bottle or jug; cf. BLACK-JACK; *† court-keeper*, (a) = *court-holder*; (b) see quot. 1847; court-lands (see quot.); *† court letter*, the form of letter used in COURT-HAND; *† court marshal*, the marshal of a prince's household (= G. *Hofmarschall*); hence court-marshal, the wife of a court marshal; *† court-martialist*, a soldier belonging to the Court; court-mourning, a period of mourning observed at Court, 'mourning' worn at Court or with court-dress; *† court nap* (see quot.); court-newsmen, a person appointed to furnish news of the doings of the Court; court-night, a night on which the sovereign held his court; court-paper, an official paper giving particulars of the business before a (legal) court; court-party, a political party which advocates the interests of the Court (cf. COUNTRY-PARTY); *† court-passage*: see PASSAGE (a game at dice); *† court-post*, the court-officer who carried letters between the Court and the post-office; court-Scotch, the court-language of Scotland; court-suit, (a) a suit preferred at Court; (b) a suit worn at Court, court-dress; court-sword, a light sword worn as part of a man's court-dress; *† court-table* (cf. COURT-TUEBOARD); *† court-water* (cf. COURT-HOLY-WATER).

1557 *Order of Hospitals* F iv. You shall kepe a \*Court-booke... whereinto you shall write all things passed in any

Courte or otherwise. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 60 One might shoot with the arbalet, or play at 'Court-boule on Sundays. 1676 SURF. & MARK. *Country Poeme* v. xx. 579 That which is called the finest bread, or 'Court bread which is the lightest of all the rest. 1758 GARRICK *Male Cognito* i. (Jod.) There are quicker successions in your honour's list than the \*court-calendars. 1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 29 Sept., If it had been an old court-calendar... he would have received it with his best bow and smile. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. 292 There the Senator staid at him, as he sat in his \*Court-chaire. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* v. 414 (N.) They use... no fire, but a little \*court chimnie in their owne chamber. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xl. Mr. Chuckster entertained them with theatrical chit-chat and the \*court circular. 1848 [see CIRCULAR B. 2]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 13 This was in some of them but a \*Court-Complement. 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 180 With no more labor and expence, then the cunning bestowing of soume \*courte creme one the comons. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (N.) And yet I know a hundred... that will make a jolly shift with a \*court-cup on their crowns, if the weather bee colde. 1676 TRUE GENIUS, *Delight* (N.) Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise called a court-cup... till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer. 1655 B. G. GOODMAN *Crt. James I.* i. 321 The King... caused his carver to cut him out a \*court-dish, that is, something of every dish, which he sent him, as part of his reversion. 1649 MILTON *Elkon*. xvii. This intricate stuff tattle here of Timothy and Titus, and I know not whom their successors, far beyond \*court element and as far beneath true edification. 1523 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. *Canterb.* For making of x loodis of \*Court fagot lijs. liij. 1789 *Walpoleiana* cxi. 46 Our \*Court-fools ceased with the reign of Charles I. 1688 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 22 The authors thus played the part of court fools by deputy. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1700) 276 Aquilius... had not then publish'd his \*Court-forms about Knavery. 1614 MOORE *Epigr.* i. 309, 'I want the \*Court-guide,' said my Lady, 'to look if the House, Seymour Place, be at 30 or 20'. 1837 THACKERAY *Kavensing* i. Registered in Mr. Boyle's \*Court Guide'. 1552 HULOET, \*Courte hall, *Basilia, Regia Aula*. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 294 The name of Aldermans burie... there kept in their Bery or Court-hall. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 15 On the point of a tongue of land is an ancient \*court-hill. 1540 Act 3a *Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 7 The steward or deputy-stuarde or \*courtholder of the same leete or lawday. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. v. (1588) 504 The Court-holders of such Leetes are bound to certifye the same. 1631 *Celestina* Ep. Ded. A iij. Like a \*Court-jack, which though it be blacke, yet holds as good liquor as your fairest. 1641 W. SHEPPARD *(title)*, The \*Court Keepers' Guide, for keeping of Courts Leet and Courts Baron. 1715 G. JACOB *(title)*, Complete Court Keeper; or Land Stewards Assistant. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Court-keeper*, the master at a game of racket, or ball. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, \*Court-lands, domains or lands kept in the lord's hands to serve his family. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2612/4 The Young Clerk Completed... with breaks off the \*Court Letters, and 166 Words Abbreviated in Court Hand, and fairly written at length in Secretary. 1692 MOLESWORTH *Act. Denmark* (1694) 147 The \*Court Mareschal invites whom he thinks fit to eat with the King. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2815/2 Next... the Grand-Marshal, and Court-Marshal with the Silver Staves of Office [at the Saxon Court]. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 76 Countess and Hofmarschallin (\*court-marschales) von E... 1624 DAVENPORT *City N. Cap.* iv. Have I ruined so many city-citadels to let in \*court-martialists, and shall this country-cottage hold out? 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 771/2 Goldsmith's last comedy was to be represented during some \*court-mourning. 1639 SHIRLEY *Genil. of Venice* iii. iv. We are cheated by a \*court-nap [referring to an old officer of the court who is going to arrest them]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii. (headings), Describes, far more fully than the \*Court Newsmen ever did, a bachelor's party given by Mr. Bob Sawyer. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. (Hoppe), The Queen has conferred the appointment of Court-newsmen upon Mr. Thomas Beard. 1715 POPE *Lett. to Congreve* 19 Mar., The three first nights (notwithstanding two of them were \*court-nights) were distinguished by very full audiences of the first Quality. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 193 The Clerk... should make a \*Court-paper of the Day and Place of the Sessions, the Names of the Justices present, and of the Persons indicted. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* VIII. lxviii. (Jod.) The \*court party reasoned in an opposite manner. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. (1881) 8 This second plan, though supported by the court party... was rejected. 1743 *Last Govt. Officers* in Chamberlayne *St. G. Brit.* ii. 80 \*Court-Post, Dennis Bond, Esq; at per Diem £2. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. V.* 295 There is a court-post, who has al. a day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. She was educated in a convent abroad, and speaks that pure \*court-Scotch, which was common in my younger days. 1632 BROME *Crt. Begger* i. Wks. 1873 i. 187 Your ayme has bin to raise Your state by \*Court-suits. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vii. It was Tubalcain that made thy very Taylor's needle, and sewed that court-suit of thine. 1629 *Inv. Househ. Goods* (Trans. Essex Arch. Soc. New Ser. III. ii. 167), 1 little \*Court Table... i. Court Cubberd, Carved. 1616 T. ADAMS *Disc. Sovle* xviii. 67 The Flatterer is after the nature of a Barber; and first trimmes the head of his masters humour, and then sprinkles it with \*Court-water.

*† Court, sb. 2 Obs.* Some kind of cart for carrying stones, bricks, lime, sand, and the like. Hence court-load. Cf. also COURTIER 2.

1576 Act 18 *Edw.* c. 10. § 4 Every person shall be charged to find... one Cart, Wain, Tumbrel, Dungpot or Court, Sleads, Cars, or Drays, furnished for... Repairing of the Highways [in *Statutes of Irel.* an. 12 Jas. I. (Bolton, 432) printed 'Tumbrell, Dung-pott or Courtslad']. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 858 Yet had they for their horse, their court, and their driver but onlie twelve pence a day. 1589 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1542/1 There were to be imploied five or six hundred courts about a wall of small bredth. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 203 Workmen in Sussex tell me, that they commonly put 2 of their Court-loads (that is about 24 Bushels) of Sand to 1 Load... of Lime.

**Court** (kōrt), v. [*† COURT sb. 1* Cf. Old It. *cortear*, OF. *cortoyer* to be or reside at court (f.

*corte, court COURT*), later It. *corteggiare*, F. *courtiser* in senses 3, 4: cf. COURTESAN.]

I. *† 1. intr.* To be or reside at court, to frequent the court. *Obs.*

1515 [see COURTING 1]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 The king reteyned unto him a gard of Archers of Cheshire... And after these rustical people had a while Courted, they entered into so great a boldnesse, that they would not let [etc.].

*† 2. To court it:* To play or act the courtier. *Obs.* (Cf. to coach it, foot it, etc.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 When we see one gaie and gallant, we use to saie, he courtes it. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 To instruct them to become as bold as souldiers, to court it like curtezans. 1619 *Sacrilege Handled* Ep. Ded. 2 It goeth neuer better, than when the Church Courteth it and the Court Churcheth it. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 74, I cannot Court it, i. e. I can not perform the duty or manners of a Courtier.

II. 3. *trans.* To pay court to, pay courteous attention to; to try to win favour with.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 34 A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate, Courted of many a jolly Paramoure. 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our unletter'd Grand-fathers were wont to court God Almighty with false Latin. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 362 To flatter kings, or court the great. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 218 While the king was thus courting his old adversaries. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* viii. 200 A man... sure to be courted in the best London society.

b. *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 25 She led him vp into a goodly boure And comely courted with meet modestie.

4. To pay amorous attention to, seek to gain the affections of, make love to (with a view to marriage), pay addresses to, woo. (Now somewhat homely; also poet.)

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 353 To picke out those that can court you, not those that loue you. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Engl.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 156 With ruffill looks, sighes... and Fooleries more than few I courted her. 1697 DAVEN *Virg. Past.* iii. 4 While he Neera courts, but courts in vain, And fears that I the Damsel shall obtain. 1722 Dr. FOR *Relig. Courtsh.* i. ii. (1840) 102 She declares she will not marry, no, not if a peer of the realm courted her. 1735 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 11 He courted a young lady. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 353 There they had made their friendships, had courted their wives. 1873 R. BRIDGES *Poems* (1891) i. v. I heard a linnnet courting His lady in the spring. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* i. 1 A young man had come courting the earl's daughter.

b. *absol.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 85 Long agoone I haue forgot to court. 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 27 See how they kisse and court. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B v b. But how he courted... And how the fauour of this Nimph he wonne. 1785 BURNS *Young Peggy* 14 When feather'd pairs are courting. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Starling* 7 When we and our mates were courting merrily!

c. *fig. and transf.* Cf. to woo.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 329 Our Boate ready to court the shoare. 1674 MILTON *Samson* 719 Sails filled, and streamers waving, Courted by all the winds that hold them play. 1743-6 SHENSTONE *Elegies* v. 27 A train of lovers court the chequer'd shade. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* ii. 4 Fruits... That proudly rise, or humbly court the ground. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. i. Courting the sunbeam as she plied her toil. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 1 Their broad sheets court the breeze.

5. To seek to win or attract (any one) to do something; to invite, allure, entice into, to, from, out of, etc. Cf. to woo.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Downy sleep Courts us to entertaine his company. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 429 Opportunity courted him to procure the Empire for himself. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 688, I come not now to Court you from him. 1663 Bp. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.*, A sight he had been long pursuing... but could never court it into his embraces. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 38 All the skies, ambitious of thy sway, Conspire to court thee from our world away. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) ii. v. Dear Sir... let me court ye To take a Coach, because it's dirty. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 30 Sept. (1788) I. 156 An interval of calm sunshine courted us out to see a cave on the shore. 1844 CAMPBELL *Poems, Caroline* ii. To *Evening Star* 6 Wanton flowers that well may court An Angel's feet to tread them down. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 218 Gustavus Adolphus... courted them to his standard.

6. To show oneself desirous of, to seek to win or attract, to affect (a thing).

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ii. ix. (1633) 109 That he curtyed acquaintance with meeie Irish enemyes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 192 Never would he have had the face to have courted the crown imperial. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. ii. 281 Both of them courted his friendship. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 130 They rather court publicity for their opinions. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 79 Sylla never courted popularity.

III. 7. To sue in a court of law, to 'put in the court'. *collog.* (Cf. *courtly-court v.*)

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 July 67/3 The usual advice when a party complains of another owing him money, is, 'Oh, court him!'

|| **Courtage** (kōrtāg, kō-ītēdg). [*F. courtage*, in OF. *correlage, couratage*, f. *correter, courreter* to act as a *courtier* (OF. *couratier, corretier*) or broker, L. types \**cūrātīre*, \**cūrātīrius*, f. \**cūrātus* management, charge, f. *cūrāre* to take charge of, manage, f. *cūra* care.] = BROKERAGE.

1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* (ed. 2) Index, *Courtage*, brokerage. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Courtage*, the business or remuneration of a courtier or broker in France.

**Courtage.** *Obs. rare.* [Obs. Du. *cortagie*, now *kortasje* = F. *courtage*.] = prec.

168a SCARLETT *Exchanges* 8 He must be content with that Reward... which is called by the Hollanders *Courtage*. Those Covetous Exchangers that will save the *Courtage*, by concluding their own Exchanges face to face, without the help of the Brokers.

**Courtall**, obs. f. CURTALL.

**Courtaine**, -ein(e, etc., obs. ff. CURTAIN.

**Courtall**, -aud, -auld, -ault, obs. ff. CURTAL.

**Court-baron.** [a. AF. *court baron*, earlier *court de baron*; in med.L. *curia baronis*, court of the baron or lord.] The assembly of the freehold tenants of a manor under the presidency of the lord or his steward.

Such a court had a jurisdiction in civil actions arising within the manor, especially in such as related to freehold land. This jurisdiction began to decay at an early date, and is now practically obsolete. (In modern times lawyers have distinguished between the *court-baron* which was the court of the freehold tenants, and the *customary court* which was the court for the copyhold tenants. The early history of this distinction is obscure. F. W. Maitland.)

[1292 BRITTON i. xxvii. § 3 En nostre Court ou aylours, sicum en Counte ou en court de baroun ou de autre franc homme. *Ibid.* vi. iv. (heading). De Court de Baroun. 1461 *Year-bk. i. Eduw. IV.* f. 10 Mich. pl. 19 II avoit une court baron.] 1542 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 23 Such leetes, lawdaies, and courtbarons, as apperteyneth to the lordships and manours. 1591 LANBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 15 The Court Baron, anciently called Heal-gemot, and corruptly Haylemot, that is... the Court of the Hall, Mannor, or chiefe place. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 24 To have and to hold a Court Baron, with all things whatsoever which to a Court Baron do belong. 1733 *Court Roll of Manor of Aldenham*, The Court Baron of the Most Noble Lord Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, Lord of the Manor aforesaid held... before Peter Walter, Steward. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 91 Manors were formerly called baronies... and each lord or baron was empowered to hold a domestic court, called the court-baron, for redressing misdemeanors and nuses within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants. 1790 H. C. ROBINSON *Remin.* (1869) I. ii. 20, I was out of town with Mr. Francis all day holding a Court Baron. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 364 At a court-baron holden for the manor of Featherstone in 1785, the homage presented the death of Sir S. Heller, and an entry of a proclamation on the rolls was made as follows. 1852 *Court Roll of Manor of Park*, At the General Court Baron and Customary Court of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Arthur Algernon, Earl of Essex... Lord of the said Manor... before John Boodle, Steward. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 129 I. 399. 1875 DUGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 6 (1876) 256.

**Courtby**, var. of COURTEPY, *Obs.*

**Court-card.** [An alteration of the earlier name COAT-CARD, q.v. (readily suggested by the personages represented on these cards): see also CARD sb.<sup>2</sup> 1.] I. A playing card bearing the figure of a king, queen, or knave; a picture-card.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 18 To blow them down like a past-board House built of Court-Cards. 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 192 If a Presbyterian or Scotch court card were trumpe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 187 When all the court-cards get together, and are acted by one mind, the game is usually turned accordingly. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 49, 55. 1851 DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* xv. Whom he took with him wherever he went, like a poor old limp court-card.

2. *fig.* *Obs. slang and dial.* [Cf. CARD sb.<sup>2</sup> 2 c.] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Court-card*, a gay fluttering fellow. 1795 in *New Cant. Dict.*, 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Ling. Gloss.*, *Court-card*, 'He's gotten to be a court-card now' is said of some one who has risen very much in social position.

**Court Christian**, an ecclesiastical court: see CHRISTIAN A. 2 b.

**Court-craft.** The craft or art practised or required at court; statecraft in the interest or service of the court.

1646 FANSHAW *Pastor Fido* (1676) 158 And in Court-craft not having any skill. 1662 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 190 You are made the King's Chief Treasurer and Steward of his Court-Craft [L. *anticastrum*]. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 23 The Throne is now established, not on the narrow and sandy Foundations of Court-Craft, and unconstitutional Expedients, but on the Popularity of the Prince.

† **Court-cupboard.** *Obs.* A movable side-board or cabinet used to display plate, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 8 Remove the Court-cupboard, looke to the Plate. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* (N.). Here shall stand my court cupboard, with its furniture of plate. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 Three Court-cupboards placed, upon the which was a great deal of very fine Porceelain. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi. A large portable court cupboard... showing the shelves within, decorated with a full display of plate and porcelain.

**Court-customary** = CUSTOMARY COURT.

**Court-day.**

1. A day on which a court (legal, administrative, etc.) is held.

1484-5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, Spent the next Corte day after and syng of the Corte lijd. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Press. Fr. Tong.* *Toues de Palais*, court dayes, when Judges do sit. 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mart. Scivil.* xv. The Judge took time to deliberate, and the next Court-day he spoke. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 93 I've notic'd, on our Laird's court-day... Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash. 1862 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) I. 68 To the great Court-day, when all things shall be righted.

2. A day on which a prince holds court.

1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5901/1 It happened to be the... VOL. II.

Court-Day, and there was a more than ordinary Appearance at the Palace. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, The court-days, which require a particular dress. 1836 HANSARD *Parl. Debates* Ser. III. XXXII. 243 Members of that House were accustomed on Court-days to carry certain things intended at least to represent words.

**Court-dress.** The costume worn by those who attend at Court, and on other state occasions. 1797 W. TOOKER *Cath.* II (1800) II. 370 The Court-dress for the men was a coat à la française. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 6 Why, he goes angling... in a court-dress, bagwig, and ruffles. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 1881/2 The Queen of the Belgians' court-dress on the occasion of her visit to Vienna for her daughter's marriage.

So † **Court-dresser.**

c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Und.* § 33 Such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances by this court-dresser, the fancy.

**Courted**, ppl. a. [f. COURT v. + -ED.] That is wooed or sought.

1616 BAUM & FL. *Scornful Lady* I. i. (Riddg) 81/2, I thought I had come a-wooing, and I am the courted party. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 Its retiring modesty renders it necessary to dig it from its courted obscurity.

**Courteis**, -eise, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, -ESY.

† **Courtel**, musical instrument: see CURTAL.

**Courtelage**, **Courtelage**, **Courtela**(e, obs. ff. CURTELAGE, CURTILAGE, CURTAL-AX.

† **Court-end.** The end of the town where the Court is, the fashionable quarter. (Cf. *west-end*.)

1712 SIBLEY *Spect.* No. 450 F. 5 A wealthy Spark of the Court-end of the Town. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 May, Mr. Thrale's house is in West-street [Brighton], which is the court end of the town here as well as in London. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 153 A puppet-show was exhibited at the court end of the town.

**Courteousie**, -eour(e): see COURTESY, COURTIER.

**Courteous** (kō'tyəs, kō'tyəs), a. Forms: a. 3-5 cortēs, -eīs, -eys, 4 -ays(e, -eē, *superl.* cortēyest); β. 3-5 curtais, 4 -aiss, -us, 4-6 -aise, ays(e, -as, -es, -eis(e, -eys(e, 5 -ase, -ace, -is, *superl.* curtaist, 6 curteiz, -ese, -ess, -yse, -uus, *curteyse*); γ. 4-6 courteis, -eys(e, 5-7 -es; δ. 5-6 curt-, courtois, -oys(e, 5 -oyus); ε. 6 courteous(e, -ious, corteous, 6-7 courtious, 6-courteous. [a. OF. *cortēs*, *cortēs* (later *cortois*, *cortois*) = Sp. *cortés*, It. *cortese*, deriv. of *corte*, *curt*, *court*, COURT + Romanic suffix -ese (-es, -eis), repr. L. -ensis: the corresponding L. type being \**cohortensis*, *cōrtēns*. In Eng. the typical form from 14th c. is *court-*, after later F. (whence also *Caxton's courtois*); by confusion of suffixes, -ous has been substituted for -eis from the 16th c.]

1. Having such manners as befit the court of a prince; having the bearing of a courtly gentleman in intercourse with others; graciously polite and respectful of the position and feelings of others; kind and complaisant in conduct to others.

c 1275 *xi Poems of Chaucer* in *O. E. Misc.* 155 Hug is his rihte name And he is curteis and hendy. 1330 ROLAND & V. 28 A knight ful curteis. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 1298 Comly mayde of kynges kende, be cortest pat i knowe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 99 His sone a yong squier, Curteis he was, lowely, and seruyabul. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. x. The curteyst knyghte... and mekest vnto all ladyes and gentylwymmen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 Curtas, *curialis*. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnet* of Aymon I. 38 A good man, sage, curteis & valyaunt. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* II. 803 A swete faire gentilwoman, curtes and comly. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiii. 4 Love suffreth longe, and is corteous. A 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 The lady... was ryght sage and curtoys. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* (1859) 508 If thou lovest him only because he is gentle and curtes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 167 Be kinde and courteous to this Gentleman. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 209 Gracious, and Courteous to Strangers. 1655 FULLER *C. Hist.* IV. ii. § 8 King Henry the fourth... though courteous, was not servial to the Pope. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* III. 49 We found the natives always very free and courteous. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & E.* 554 With smiling face arose... a Prince... Gawain, surnamed The Courteous.

† b. Const. of Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. IV. 17 Curteis of speche. 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 19 Curteis of behaviour. 1644 HEYWOOD *Gumak* IV. 182 Our English women are more courteous of their bodies than bloodie of their mindes.

† c. Of superiors: GRACIOUS. *Obs.* (or absorbed in the general sense.)

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 54/2: An Eorl bare was in poile pat was corteyes and hendy. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11793 (Trin.) Ihesus pat was so curteise. c 1360 *De Gratias* in *E. E. P.* (1866) 129 Almythi corteis crowned kyng, God graunt vs grace to rule vs so. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 190 Pite maketh a king curteise Both in his woide and in his dede. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 57 Oure curteis crist, oue king rale. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 149/1 Fayr brother, god is more curteis than ye be. 1578 *Po. civ.* in *Guide & Godlie Ballades* (1878) 100 Cortes and kynde till all men is the Lord. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xxi. vi. 175 A lady... excelling a number, and yet in so high an estate right curteous. 1813 SCOTT *Trevelyan* I. i, Courteous as monarch the morn he is crown'd.

† d. Of inferiors: Politely respectful or deferential. *Obs.* (or absorbed in the general sense.)

c 1450 *Bk. Curteysie* 163 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 305 Be curteys to god, and knele down On bothe knees with grete deuocioun.

e. As a formula of address; orig: to superiors = Gracious, gentle, benign. *arch.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 433 'Cortayse quen' penne s[aj]yde pat gaye. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 313 Nowe curteysie kynges, to me take tent. 1598 MARSTON *So. Villanie* x. H ij b, Say (Courteous sir) speaks he not movingly. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 185 Haue with you Prince: my courteous Lord adew. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. 1 If you are desirous, Courteous Reader [etc.]. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 1 Courteous Companions, sometime since, to tell you my Dream... was pleasant to me, and profitable to you.

† f. *absol.* (Cf. *fair, gentle, etc.*) *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2411 Comandezme to bat cortays, your comlych fere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 78 It maketh curteis of the villain.

2. *transf.* Of personal qualities, words, actions, etc. † **Courteous prison** (F. *prison courtoise*, It. *prigione cortese*): honourable imprisonment (*obs.*). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2256 (Cott.) Bot dryghtin dere pat ai es hend A curtais wrak on pam he send. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 512 Cortays woidez. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. H v, Hit is sayd in a comyn prouerbe curtoys langage & wel saying is moche worth and coste lytyl. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon*, *Cress. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 29 Full curteysie answered she wolde make to all that came vnto her. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 205 He was set in a courtoysie pyson, so that he coude not departe when he wolde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 287 Taken... and... committed into Courtoysie prison in the Tower. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 31 When her curteous deede he did compare. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 75 This is call'd the retort courteous. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. ii. 25 A kind and courteous letter. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 50 In her most courteous tones.

† b. Of things personified. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, Some courteous winde come blowe me happy now. 1580 SINDRY, etc. *P.* cxlviii, Ambitious mountaines, courteous hills. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 179 Thanks, courteous vvall.

**Courteously** (kō'tyəsli, kō'tyəsli), adv. For forms see prec. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a courteous manner; with courtesy; with obliging politeness or civility; † graciously; kindly.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 397/140 And cortesliche seruebe hom. 1340 *Ayenb.* 160 Jesu crist... zayh wel cortaysliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 3 Iulius tretynge manly, or kurteysli Poule. c 1475 *Rais Coligear* 423 Courtesly to the Knight kneillit the Coligear. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnet* of Aymon III. 75 He salued theym curtoysly. 1568 SIR F. KNOLLVS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 193 li. 245 Hyr Grace answered me very curteysly. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 Diuers of their gallies putting into the haueu were curteously entertained. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 277 By the gentle Queen With cordial affability received; By Agnes curteously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 388 It was... intimated to him, kindly and courteously, but seriously.

† b. Handsomely, deftly. *Obs.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyf. Bryt.* (1814) 136 He strake the seconde so curteysly, that he ouerthrowe both horse and man.

**Courteousness** (kō'tyəs, kō'tyəsnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being courteous; gracious or obliging politeness; courtesy.

c 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 179 The curteynesse of criste... be wth pese other cheynes. 1530 PALSGR. 210/2 Courtesnesse, *benignité*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* v. (R.), Godly menne... muste moue and allure all menne with curteousnesse, ientleness and beneficialnesse... to loue and to conorde. 1568-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 253 Courteousness is the skin and outside of virtue. 1877 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 236 His manly courteousness and affability of disposition.

† **Courtepy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 courtpey, -by, kourtepy, courtpy, curt(e)by, -py, 5 coute(e)by, (cowerbe, 6 courtby, 7-9 courtpie, cote-a-pye). [app. a. MDu. *korte pte*, i.e. *korte* short + *pte*, coat of coarse woollen stuff, now *pij*: cf. *Pra-coat, -jacket*.] A short coat, cloak, or tabard of coarse material, worn in the 14th and 15th centuries.

1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. v. 63 A kertil & a courtpey [B. v. 80 kourteby, courtpey, courtpey]. 1377 *Ibid.* B. vi. 191 An heop of heemites... ketten here copes, and courtpies [v. v. courties, courtbies, courtbies] hem made, And wenten as werke-men with spades and with shooules. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 290 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford... Ful thredbare was his ouerest courtpey [Lansd. courtpey]. — *Friar's T.* 82 A gay yeman... He hadde vpon a courtpey of grene [Petru. courtpey, Lansd. courtpey]. a 1400 — *Rom. Rose* 220 She was clad ful porely, In an old torn courtpey. 1425 *Poc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 655 *Hoc optogium*, a courtpey. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79/2 A Cowrbe [v. v. Courtby], *renale, enitogium*. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 196 They had also about this time [Rich. II.], a short gabbardin called a court-pie. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v. Going out in that old courtpie and wimple—you a knight's grandchild. *Ibid.* II. ii.]

**Courter** (kō'tər), [f. COURT v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who courts; a wooer.

1611 COTGR. *Muguet*, a fond woer, or courter of wenches. 1688-9 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 294 Lovers and courters of the fair sex. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. xli. 261 A great courter of popularity.

**Courter**, obs. f. COURTIER.

† **Courtesan**, -zan, sb.<sup>1</sup> and a. *Obs.* Also 5 courtesane, -sane, 6 curtisan, 7 courtisan. [a. F. *courtisane*, ad. It. *cortigiano*, in Florio *cortegiano* a courtier, f. *corte* COURT. It. *cortigiano* is primarily adj., app. an extension of *cortese* (*cortesi-ano*) in its etymological sense (see COURTEOUS): cf. *Parma, Parmese, Parmigiano, Parmesan*.]

A. sb. One attached to the court of a prince: a. in 15-16th c. commonly used for a member of the



papal Curia. (Cf. BOCCACCIO *Decam.*, 'le maniere del papa . . . e di tutti i cortigiani'.)

1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 24 On Maister Robert Sutton, a courtesane of the Court of Rome. *Ibid.* 25 Maister John Blodwelle. . . a sufficient courtesan of the seyde court. 1460 *CARVER & Chron.* 216 With fraude of the courtesanes, which were commensals with the Pope, they were illuded. 1563-By FOXE *A. & M.* (1681) i. 198/1 That it should be lawful for a few Curtisians and Cardinals. . . to chuse what Pope they list.

#### b. trans.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 986 Their Priests, and Courtisians, that is, the Learn'd among them [in Japan], which bear the Offices of the Court.

B. *adj.* (here used *absol.*). The court language (of Italy).

1540 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 3 Considering what a noubre of diversities they haue in theyr tounge, it is a meruelle, that in manner all gentilmen dooe speake the courtesane. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 104 [Italy]. To be discerned from the vulgar, to chuse what Pope they list.

**Courtesan**, -zan<sup>2</sup> (kō'itizæn, kō'it-). Forms: 6 (cortegian), cortisaine, cortisan, 6-7 cortisan, -zan, 7 cortisan, -zan(e), courtesian(e), 6- courtesan, 7--zan. [a. F. *cortisane*, ad. It. *cortigiana*, in Florio *cortegiana* 'a courtesane, a strumpet', orig. woman attached to the court, fem. of *cortigiano*. In quotation 1565 directly from Italian. Formerly always pronounced kōr-, which is still said by many, though kōr- is the growing usage.] A court-mistress; a woman of the town, a prostitute. (A somewhat euphemistic appellation: cf. *quots.* 1607, 1635.)

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 84 b. The rest of the brethren dooe keepe Courtesanes. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 409 M. Harding. . . hath bene in Rome, hath seene Bishops, and Cardinals men of warre. . . Open Stewes so deereley rented: so many thousand Cortegians so well regarded. 1576 FLETCHER *Paraph. Epist.* 369 His misdeemeanours. . . with courtesans and common strumpets. 1607 E. SHARPHAM *Fleire* D ij b. Your where is for eury rascal, but your Curtizan is for your Courtier. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. (1646) 147 The name Courtesan (being the most honest synonymy that is given to a Whore) had his original from the Court of Rome. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 342 Accus'd to have dress'd her like a Curtizan. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Curtizan*, a gentle fine Miss, or Quality Whore. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* I. 296 The lewd leer of a courtesan. 1855 MILMAN *Litt. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. 420 She had ministered to the licentious pleasures of the populace as a courtesan. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 160 The ambitious courtesan who now ruled the king. 1869 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11 That knowledge may not be as a courtesan, for pleasure. . . but as a spouse, for generation. 1873 LITTON *Trav.* i. (1882) 28 For fear of Ex-communication from that Anti-Christian Curtizan.

Hence **Courtesan** *z. nonce-vul.*, to make or treat as a courtesan. **Courtesanism**, **Courtesanship**, the practice and position of a courtesan.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. iii. 13 The Ladies. . . courtised him, but he courtizaned not them. 1840 (title) Woman, Physiologically considered as to Mind, Morals, Marriage. . . Concubinage, Courtesanism, Infidelity, Divorce, etc. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 562 She amassed no wealth by her courtesanship. 1880 EANSWORTH in *Bagf. Ballads. Amanda Grop* 534 We might have shown the Courtesanship, not only of Stuart times, but also during the reign of the Virgin Queen.

**Courtesy** (kō'itisi, kō'it-), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 cortisie, -sie, (3) kurtesie, 4 cortaysie, -se, 4-5 cortaysie, -ase, -asi, -aisi, -assy, -esi, -esie, -eisy, -eysie, -eassy(e), -issie, -osye, -ysy, 4-6 cortisie, 4-7 cortiesie, -sye, 4-9 cortiesy, 5 cortiesie, cortiesoy, -oysy, 5-8 cortiesie, 6 cortiesy, -ezy, -eosis, (cort'isic, cortisic, cur'isic, curchy), cortiesye, -aysye, (7) courtesie, 6- courtesy. See also CURTESY. [a. OF. *cur*, *cortiesie* (later *cortisiesie*) = Pr. *cortesia*, It. *cortesia*, a Romanic abstract in -ia, from *cortese* COURTEOUS. Formerly pronounced kōr-, now more generally kōr-, exc. in sense 4, which is also commonly spelt *cortisy*. In the 16th c. the medial short *e* was frequently elided, giving *cort'sy*, *curt'sy*, formerly occasional in all senses, but now confined to 9, and treated as a separate word: see CURTESY.]

1. Courteous behaviour; courtesy elegance and politeness of manners; graceful politeness or consideration in intercourse with others.

1225 *Ancre R.* 476 Of ancre kutesie, and of ancre largesse, is i-kumen ste sunne & schein on ende. 1340 FLAM-FOLP *Pr. Consc.* 159 Pat sountyme men held velany Now ylung men haldes cortisy. 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 46 A knyght ther was. . . he loued chynalite, Trouthe and honour fredom and cortisie. 1450 *Martin* xxvii. 529 It is no cortisie a man to auante of hymself. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 61, I am the very pluck of cortisie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xlv, Cortesie grows in court; news in the cite. 1653 HOLCROFT *Prophus* 3 The King. . . entertained the Ambassador with much cortisie. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iv. 164 The Lieutenant endeavoured, with great cortisy, to dissipate their fright. 1845 FORD *Handb.* *Spain* i. 8 In no country is more to be obtained by the cheap outlay of cortisy in manner and speech. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Oct., Courtesy, the true consideration which will infringe no right of another. . . which recognises all individuality and pays homage to all just claims, is self-suppression in action, as well as concrete sympathy.

b. *To show or do one (a) courtesy*: also *fig.*

1622 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* 97 An Ointment or Plaister of it might do a man a courtesie that bath any hot virulent sores.

† c. *To strain or pinch courtesy*: (a) to insist too much on, be over-punctilious in, the observance of courtesy; to stand upon ceremony; (b) to act or treat with less than due courtesy.

(a) 1528 MORE *Herseyest.* Wks. 107/2 Without any stayning of cortisie, whereof the sermynones in disputacion marreth much of the matter. 1530 PALSGR. 657, I pynche courtaysye as one doth that is nyce of condicions. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 69 Modesty caused us to pinch cortisie, who should first come. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 101 Yet to this honour, as my fitting hire, If you me call, I will not curchly staine. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Disc. to Salisbury* 25 a (N.) But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand straining cortisie who shall goe first. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 4 Such was Peters unseasonable Humilitie. . . who. . . would needs straine cortisy with his Master. 1820 LAMB *Two Races Men* Wks. 1876 III. 167 Strain not courtesies with a noble enemy.]

(b) 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 55 Pardon Mercutio, my business was great, and in such a case as mine, a man may straine cortisie. 1594 LVLV *Nath. Bomb.* III. iii. I must straine cur'sie with you, I have business, I cannot stay. 1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Princess Eromia (whom feare had caused to strain cortisie with her religious vow).

2. As a quality: Courteous disposition; courteousness; † also nobleness, generosity, benevolence, goodness (*obs.*).

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 189 pe Kynges los so wyde sprong yow Of godenesse & of cortesy. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sal. Wks. I. 378 Crist, of his cortisie, interpretib per wordis to goode. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) II. b. Whiche vertues, as chastity, cortesy, gentylnes, good maner, and suche other. 1579 TOMSON *Cabini's Serm.* Tim. 557/2 Let vs learne to esteeme God's graces, to the ende they may bring vs to all cortisie. 1794 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1799) I. xlii. 344 Love towards inferiours. . . is Courtesy and Comdescension. 1889 FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. ii. 9 Kindness may be defined as a disposition to confer benefits, cortesy as a disposition to waive rights. 1891 G. W. RUSSELL *Gladstone* xi. 280 A most engaging quality of Mr. Gladstone's character is his cortisy.

† b. *To stand to or at the courtesy (of)*: to depend or be dependent upon the indulgence, favour, or kindness of; similarly to leave to, be at the courtesy (of). *Obs.*

1538 STARKY *England* II. iv. 111 Some prouysyon for the second bretherne. . . and not to leue them bare to the only cortisy of theyr eldyest brother. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 143 It is better. . . to stand at the cortisy of crows than of flatterers. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 21 For better it is that thy children should seeke to thee, then that thou shouldst stand to their cortisie. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Intro. 64 That did place the legislative power absolutely in the Parliament, and left it at cortisy, whether the Parliament would after concede any negatives to him. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 43 We always let a raw brother come in for a full share to encourage him, but afterward. . . he stands to cortisy. 1737 MONTOLY *Kolbri's Cape G. Hope* I. 300 The younger sons of a Hotentot. . . are at the cortisie of the eldest both for their fortunes and liberty.

3. *Of, by (that) courtesy*: by favour or indulgence; by common good will or allowance, as distinguishing from inherent or legal right.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1871) I. 115 His [a knight's] wife also of cortisie so long as she liueth is called my ladie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetes* i. xxx. (Arb.) 72 March paines and such other dainty meates as by the cortisie and custome eury gest might carry from a common feast home with him to his owne house. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 4 If he relied upon that Title he could be but a King at Cortisie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sam. II.* II. xxi. It has no unity Therewith, but onely doth of cur'sy lend it life. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 58 The Popes in latter times had some power in England, of Cortisy not of Duty. 1706-43 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 165 Only of Cortesy the Title of Lord is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and to the Eldest Sons of Earls. 1804 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 185 One. . . who calls himself (by cortisy) Your humble servant. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) II. 657/1 By the cortisy of the House, a member who has been thanked in his place is considered as having a right always to occupy that place.

b. Hence **Courtesy title**: a title of no legal validity given by social custom or courtesy; *esp.* applied to the territorial titles given to the eldest sons of earls and peers of higher rank, the prefix *Lord* or *Lady* to the names of the younger sons and the daughters of dukes and marquisses, and of *Honourable* to the children of Viscounts and Barons. So also **courtesy rank**, etc. Also *transf.*

1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iii. 91 The courtesy rank which they had acquired already. 1865 E. LUCAS in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* (ed. Manning) 361 A sort of courtesy-title, allowed to some aggregation of men who profess to belong to the One Society, but who do not in reality belong to it. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/3 The deceased. . . is succeeded in the courtesy title by his brother. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 660 (heading) Titles of Courtesy borne by Eldest sons of Dukes, etc.

4. **Law**. A tenure by which a husband, after his wife's death, holds certain kinds of property which she has inherited, the conditions varying with the nature of the property. More fully called **Courtesy (Curtesy) of England or of Scotland**.

The most common instance is that in which the husband holds for life estates of which the wife in her lifetime has been seised in fee-simple or fee-tail, provided there has been lawful issue of the marriage able to inherit.

1523 FITZGER. *Surre.* 22 Tenantes by the curtesy, tenants in dower. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* i. vii. (1638) 14 To hold as tenant by the curtesie of England. *Ibid.* II. xv.

84 No man shall be tenant by the curtesie of Land, without his wife have possession in deed. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 73 Curtesie of Scotland, is quhen ane man marries ane heretrix of lands: procreates vpon hir ane quick barne, mail, or female: And it happens the woman onlie, or beath the woman and the bairne, to deceise. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 98 b. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iv. 42 The husband shall be Tenant by the Curtesie of a Moieties. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 234 A marriage, though of the longest continuance, gives no right to the curtesy, if there was no issue of it. 1818 CROWE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 158 (heading) Origin of Estates by the Curtesy, and Circumstances required to their Existence. . . Curtesy in Gavel-kind. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 155/1 The wife's equitable inheritances are subject to curtesy. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 148 An estate by the curtesy of England.

† b. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 126 After I had served out the five years' servitude [having been kidnapped as a slave to Virginia], I should have the curtesy of the country, as they called it, that is a certain quantity of land to cultivate and plant for myself.

5. **U. S. Courtesy of the Senate**: (a) the custom by which the President of the United States, in making appointments to office, is guided by the wishes of the Senators of the State in which the office is held; (b) the custom by which the nomination of Senators or Ex-senators to an office is confirmed without reference to a committee.

1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* (1889) I. vi. 58 By this system, which obtained the name of the Courtesy of the Senate, the President was practically enslaved as regards appointments. *Ibid.* The 'Courtesy of the Senate' would never have attained its present strength but for the growth. . . of the so-called Spoils System.

6. (with *pl.*) A courteous act or expression.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtesye* 171 in *Babes Bk.* 304 Another curtesye y wylle be teche. 1521 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 419 By your greute fauoures and curtesies obteynynge the same. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 11 He fiercely gan assay That cur'sie with like kindness to repay. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 129. 1627 J. WARE in *Litt. Lit. Men* (Camden) 134 The many curtesies which I received from you at my last being in England. 1704 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. i. To have a nauseous Curtesie forc'd on me. 1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 925 All the courtesies and humanities of generous warfare. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 162 He seem'd to slur With garrulous ease and oily courtesies Our formal compact. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 95 Some courtesies even passed between him and the great Sir Robert Walpole.

7. The courteous or ceremonious expression of apology or deprecation: in phrases to make courtesy (*af*), to make a show of ceremonious deprecation, to scruple; to make no courtesy, to make no ceremony, scruple, or 'bones' (at or of). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 69 (D) Plato refused to doe it. . . but Aristippus made no courtesie at the matter. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 638 When the Lorde Chamberlaine had tolde this message they [the 2 Ambassadors] rode furth and made no more cortisie. 1579 TOMSON *Cabini's Serm.* Tim. 249/2 They that haue any honestie or any shame in them, will make cortisie at it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 284 A very great gift, which he made curtesy to accept, saying it was too much for such a mean person.

† 8. The customary expression of respect by action or gesture, *esp.* to a superior; the action of inclining, bowing, or lowering the body; usually in phrase to make or do courtesy. *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. of Keruynge* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 270 When your souerayne is set. . . make your souerayne curtesy. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 5 In the name of y<sup>e</sup> same Jesus. . . eury knee should bowe & make cortisie. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 7 Thei. . . loov. . . to haue curtesie doon to them in the commun places. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 All suche as wayte on hym, stoupe downe and make lowe cortisie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 114 The Elephant hath ioyns, but none for cortisie. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 234 Them that make curtesie to the Chancell where the high Altar stood.

9. An obeisance: see CURTESY *sb.* 2.

† 10. A 'mannerly' or moderate quantity; = CURTESY *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 463/2 It is good for your sonne to drinke a courtesye [ung *per*] of Malvesye. 1535 COVERDALE *i Kings* xvii. 22, I haue no bred, but an handfull of flour in a pitcher, & a curtesy oyle in a cruse. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xliii. 11 Carie to the man for presents, a courtesie of rosen, and of honey, and of incense. 1627 TREAS. *Hidden Secrets* xlv, Take a curtesie of Storax liquida.

† 11. Used like *worship*, etc. as an ascriptive title. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 22 He that shoves store of Money amongst needie persons whets a borrower to cut his Courtesies purse or a Theife to steal it.

12. **Comb.** †courtesy-morsel, a piece left 'for manners' sake', a 'manners-bit'.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 41 When we see a glutton leave nothing in the platter, not so much as the curtesi-morsell, we say *Lari sacrificat*.

**Courtesy**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To treat with courtesy; to pay courteous attentions to. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 256/1 marg., Boner looked to be curtesied. a 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Act. Low Countries* (1618) 5 (T.), The prince politickly courtesied him with all fauours.

2. *intr.* To make a curtsy: see CURTESY *v.* 1.

**Courteyer**, *obs.* f. COURTIER.

**Court-gate**. The gate of a court or courtyard; the gate of the king's court.

1540 *Househ. Ord.* 211 Item, the allowance of board-wages to be given to every of them being lodged without the Court gate. 1554 in *Chron. Gr. Priars* By Most traytours shoot at the corte gattes. 1673 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 18 The new Proclamation That's clapt vpon the Court Gate. 1699 *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* i. 165 A Proclamation to proclaim King Charles, which was forthwith published at the Court-Gate at Theobalds. 1696 Sir T. Overbury *Acc. Murder W. Harrison* (1743) 5 He did [go] to Mr. Harrison's Court-Gate.

**Court-hand** (kō'it,hænd). [*f. COURT sb.* 1 11.] The style of handwriting in use in the English law-courts from the 16th c. to the reign of Geo. II, when it was abolished by statute.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 200 He can make Obligations, and write Court hand. c 1640 *SHIRLEY Capt. Underwit* ii. i. in Bulletin O. Pl. II. 339 Papers defil'd with Court hand and long dashes, or Secretarie lines. 1650 in *Neal Hist. Purit.* (1758) IV. 32 All writs shall be in a legible hand, and not in court-hand. 1731 *Act 4 Geo. II.* c. 26 Be it enacted . . . That . . . all Proceedings whatsoever in any Courts of Justice, shall be written in such a common legible Hand and Character, as the Acts of Parliament are usually ingrossed in, and not in any Hand commonly called Court Hand, and in Words at Length and not abbreviated. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 198 ¶ 3 Ability to draw a lease and read the court hands. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quiz.* (1803) I. 242 By no means employ a scrivener, who may write it in such an unintelligible court-hand, that Satan himself could not understand it. 1776-1789 A. WRIGHT *Court Hand Restored* Intro. (ed. 9) p. x. I have pitched upon the Court-Hand and its Contractions, as the best and most difficult of the Old Law Hands.

† **Court holy bread.** *Obs.* = next.

1593 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 6 A, Those that stand most on their honour, haue shut vp their purses, and shift vs off with court-holye-bread. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Westw. Hoe* ii. iii. He feedes thee with nothing but Court holy bread, good words, and cares not for thee.

† **Court holy water.** *Obs.* A proverbial phrase for fair words or flattery without performance or sincere intention. Also called *court-water* and *court-element*: see *COURT sb.* 1 19.

1583 *GOLDING Calvyn on Deut.* lxxiii. 448 Although some fayre promises be made them, all is but holy water of the Court as they terme it. 1598 *FLORIO, Montellivare*, to flatter, to giue one court holie water [1611 to court one with faire words]. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. ii. to O Nunkle, Court holy-water in a dry house, is better than this Raine-water out o' doore. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* App. 36 All this Court Holy-Water was onely to keep every Bird within his owne nest. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xv. (1851) 450. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. i. § 6 Her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled amongst the people.

**Court-house.**

1. A building in which courts of law are held. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Cowthouse. 1776 *Virginia Hist. Coll.* 31 Mar. VI. 159 To be Call'd on the Parade Nere the Court House to-morrow. 1828 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. She had looked anxiously for Butler in the court-house. 1875 W. M. LILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 33 At the east side of the Square [in Wigtown] is the new Court-house.

2. A manorial dwelling: cf. *COURT sb.* 2. (*South of Eng.*)

1857 G. OLIVER *Cath. Relig. Corru.* 60 Cannington . . Lord Clifford frequently resided at its noble Court-house.

3. U. S. (chiefly southern). = *County seat* (see *COUNTY* 1 b).

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* (1859) 80 She went to a Sunday-school at the Court House. 1860 *BARRETT Dict. Amer., Court-House.* The county towns of Virginia are often called so without regard to their proper names. Thus Providence, the county town of Fairfax, is unknown by that name, and passes as Fairfax Court-House. 1889 C. W. SUFFER in N. Y. *Nation* 27 Oct. 332 The word *court-house* for county-seat is probably of Southern origin, though there are at least two county-seats in Ohio that still retain this designation.

† **Courtician.** *Sc. Obs.* Also *court-*. [*a. 15-16th c. F. courtisien.*] = *COURTESAN* 1.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 133 In drede that sum courtician allege trason on vs. 1550 *LYNDESAY Sqr. Maitland* 1535 He was ane richt courticiane, And in the law ane praticiane. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* ii. 307 They will me call ane cassin Courticiane.

**Courtier** 1 (kō'rtiər). Forms: 3-4 *courteour* (e), 4 *kourteour*, 5 *courtour*, *teyer*, *teer*, *coortowre*, *courtoure*, *corteore*, 5-6 *courtier*, 6 *tyar*, *-ter*, *-ture*, *cortier*, 6- *courtier*. [app. repr. an AF. \**cortie(s)our* = OF. \**cortoyeur*, *f. cortoyer* to be at or frequent the court: see *COURT v.*]

1. One who frequents the court of a sovereign; an attendant at court.

c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 114/154 A-3en be proute courteours. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 342 My fader, I knew of court he bewes, for kourteour was he long. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iii. 372 (Add. MS.) Prelates of causes temporal, courtiers, iurours, and wily men. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 44 Reynard the foxe is now assquyer and a courtier. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. i. 159 To many courtiarys and idul servantiys. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. iii. 66 Thou wouldest make an absolute Courtier. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 535 A delicate Courtier, curious in her habites, . . did all things fit for a Court, as well as any braue Lady could doe. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 83 False is the cringing Courtier's plighted word. 1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* ix. (1848) 122 Chaucer was a courtier, and a companion of princes.

b. *transf.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. i. 97 That youth's a rare Courtier. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 13 We have now a new vicar, and I must turn courtier in my old age.

c. *Eng. Hist.*

1829 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 269 The new parliament consisted of courtiers, as the Cromwell party were always denominated.

† d. A court-card. *Obs. rare.*

1658 *OSBORN Adv. Sou.* (1673) 179 A Courtier kept out, and a mean trump foisted in, where the best is required.

† 2. One who courts; a wooer. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 17 Courtiers of beaution's freedom. a 1641 *SUCKLING* (J.), There was not . . a greater courtier of the people than Richard the III. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 333 Courtiers of Applause. 1766 *AMORY Bunicle* (1770) III. 183 The husband generally proves a very different man from the courtier.

3. *Comb.*, as *courtier-company*; *courtier-like* adj. and adv.

1598 *FLORIO, Cortegianesco*, courtier-like. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 268 Courtier-like dainty Courtship. 1735 *Colloch. Egrigianus* colvii. (Jod.) He courtier-like cry'd, prythee, get thee gone. 1858 *GLADSTONE Homer* III. 503 A spirit of courtierlike adulation. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Critic* 42 The courtier-company, to whom he passed The paper.

† **Courtier** 2. *Obs.* Also *courteer*. [*f. COURT sb.* 2] The driver of the cart called a 'court'.

1630 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For breade and beere for the courtiers that brought in our bricke and tyles ij*d.* 1638 *Ibid.* For the courtier to drinke ij*d.*

**Courtieress**, *nonce-wd.* [*f. COURTIER* 1 + -ESS.] A female courtier.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The hoop of a Windsor Courtieress.

**Courtierism.** [*f. as prec.* + -ISM.] The practice or quality characteristic of a courtier.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 318 Perfect politeness without courtierism or sansculottism. 1857 *CARLYLE Misc.* IV. 196 (D.) The perked-up courtierism . . of many here.

**Courtierly**, a. [*f. as prec.* + -LY 1.] Having the personal characteristics of the courtier; courtly.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xi. 344 His courtierly admirers. 1882 *LADY MARTIN in Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 69/2 Her formal, courtierly father [Polonius].

**Courtiership.** [*f. as prec.* + -SHIP.] The practice or position of a courtier.

1556 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1561) Liv, The Court . . entreated upon Courtiership so copiously. 1611 G. H. *Anti-Colon* To Rdr. 2 Knowing better what belongs to points of Courtiership, then Schollership. 1879 F. HALL in N. Y. *Nation* XXXVIII. 219/2 Promotion was perhaps oftener due to adroit courtiership than bestowed as the reward of desert.

† **Courtieri**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. as prec.* + -Y.] The manners of a courtier, or the body of courtiers collectively.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Entertainment, The Satyr*, In his garb he savours Little of the nicety In the sprucer courtieri.

**Courtilage**, *obs.* form of *CURTILAGE*.

**Courtin**, *dial.* Also *courtain*, -ing. [*ad. med. L. cortina* farm-court or close, *dim. of med. L. cortis* COURT.]

1794 A. LOWE *Agric. Berwicksh.* 34 Courtings, where young or wintering cattle lie . . or courtings where young cattle are confined during the summer. 1809 R. KERR *Surre. Berwicksh.* (1813) iii. § ii. 94 The offices, provincially called the *stead*, *steading*, or *courtin*, form three sides of a square or courtyard. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Courtain* (North Eng.), yard for cattle. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Courtin*, a court, an enclosed yard.

**Courtin(e)**, -ing, *obs.* ff. *CURTAIN*.

**Courtin(e)**, *vb.* sb. [*f. COURT v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *COURT*.

† 1. Residence at or frequenting of the court; the practice of a courtier. *Obs.*

1513 *BARCLAY Eglowes* ii. (1570) B. ij*½* All courtin(e) I defye. More clemency is kept within some hogges styre. 1556 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1561) n. N ij*½*, To finde oute som what to saie for one nyghte of Courtin(e). 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 784 For he is practis'd well in policie, And thereto doth his Courtin(e) most applie.

2. The paying of courteous attention, in order to win favour or love; paying of addresses, wooing. 1607 *HEWWOOD Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 28 A plague on this courtin(e). 1649 B. HALL *Cases Consc.* iii. iv. 259 A gainfull courtin(e) of so pleasing a mistress. 1655 Sir E. NICHOLAS in N. *Papers* (Camden) II. 350 There is danger by too much courtin(e) of enemyes to loose friends.

3. *attrib.*

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. xvii. 259 Is it a drinking day, or a Courtin(e) day, and no day of Turnament? 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 113 Vows of constancy and adoration engage some of our courtin(e) hours.

**Courtin(e)**, *pp.* a. [*f. as prec.* + -ING 2.] That courts, or pays court.

1830 H. GIFFORD *Gilliflowers* (1875) 154 Thou knowest among the courtin(e) crew, How little faith is forced. 1591 *SPENSER Ruins of Time* 202 The courtin(e) masker louteth lowe. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 118 What are the joys of courtin(e) lovers to conubial happiness!

**Courtious(e)**, *obs.* f. *COURTEOUS*.

† **Courtism**, *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [*f. COURT sb.* 1 + -ISM.] The practice or manner of the court.

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* xi. lix. 200 Thou . . spend'st pretious dayes In dances, Banquets, Courtisms, Playes.

**Courtlaos**, -lage, -las, -lax, -ledge: see *CURT*.

**Court leet.** [See *LEET*.] A court of record held periodically in a hundred, lordship, or manor,

before the lord or his steward, and attended by the residents of the district.

It had jurisdiction over petty offences and the civil affairs of the district, and performed a number of administrative functions. The institution still survives, but its jurisdiction has practically passed to authorities of more recent creation.

1588 *FRANCIS Laniens Log.* i. xii. 53 *Court Leete*. 1598 J. KITCHIN (*title*), Jurisdictions; or, the Lawful Authority of Courts Leet; Courts Baron, etc. 1604 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 5 To keep Court Leets or Court Barons, for the true administration of Justice, and to the punishing and suppressing of offences. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-t.* (Arb.) 42 Court-Leet, where they have a power to make By-Laws, as they call them; as that a man shall put so many Cows, or Sheep in the Common. 1683 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 198, I was at the court-leet of this manor [Deptford-le-Strond], my Lord Arlington his Majesty's High-Steward. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 307 He is one of the grand jury of the court-leet. 1819 *Mayor of Hitchin in Seeborn Eng. Village Community* (1883) App. 445 That in the Court Leet yearly holden after the Feast of St. Michael . . the jurors for our Lord the King are accustomed to elect and present to the lord two constables and six headboroughs, . . and likewise two ale conners, two leather searchers and sealers, and a bell-man. 1875 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. (1876) 54 The court leet held either separately or in conjunction with the court baron had jurisdiction over crimes committed within the manor, and the court baron over civil suits arising within the same limits. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 140 The Court Leet is still held, but partakes slightly of the nature of a harmless farce.

*transf.* 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. xii. (1851) 93 That power the undiscerning Canonist hath improperly usurpt into his Court-leet.

**Courtless**, a. [*f. COURT sb.* 1 + -LESS; in sense 2 app. f. after *court-ly*.]

1. Without a court.

1590 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 287 If it salbe . . sic court-teours to sett out our court, war it nocht better to be courtless?

† 2. Wanting in courtliness, uncourtly. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* ii. iii, Alasse, lady, these answers by silent curties, from you, are too courtless, and simple. I have euer had my breeding in court.

**Courtlet** (kō'rtlèt). [*f. as prec.* + -LET.] A small or petty court.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 220 At any other court or courtlet whatsoever, except that of Ashantee. 1844 *THACKERAY Let. Trav.* ii. These little mansions . . have a courtlet before them, in which . . green plants . . are growing. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 136 The . . hollow formalities of some coast or frontier courtlet.

**Courtlike**, *court-like*, a. [*f. as prec.* + -LIKE.] After the style or manner of the Court; courtly, elegant, polite.

1552 in HULOT. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 215 Abandoning all courtlike statelynesce. 1589 . . *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1308/1 Of all the bishops in the land he was accounted the courtliest and the best courtier. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 28, I think that our English tongue is . . as Courtlike as the French. 1628 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* i. 1, Very Court-like, civil quaint and new. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maitrav.* 50 Her wit was keen and court-like. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb. 5/4 In the words of a fashionable and courtlike journal.

b. Resembling a court; see *COURT sb.* 1 2.

c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 314 (1810) 226 This ancient court-like house . . is seated near a navigable river.

**Courtliness** (kō'rtlinēs). [*f. COURTLY* + -NESS.] The quality of being courtly; courtly civility or 'grace of mien'; courtly elegance of manners.

1590-1623 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.*, *Cortesamento*, courtiously, with much courtlinesse or courtesie. 1651 L. DIGBY *To Sir K. Digby* (J.), The slightest part that you excel in is courtliness. 1764 *HURD Uses For. Trav.* viii. (R.), All the courtliness and gallantry you make me master of. 1801 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 122 His general courtliness of conduct. 1879 M. CANTY *Omn. Times* II. xxi. 208 It was but the extravagance of courtliness which called his polished . . speeches oratory.

**Courtling** (kō'rtlɪŋ). [*f. COURT sb.* 1 + -LING.] A frequenter of the Court, a courtier (*obs.*); a creature of the Court; a young or petty courtier.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. (Riddg) 98/1, I must declare myself unto you no prof courtling. 1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Olla Sacra* (1879) 77 God by ipeproof sends. Proud Courtlings to th' Riches of the fields. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* II. 295 Showered down upon this happy courtling . . two pensions, two Irish titles, and a British peerage. 1835 *UZZ Philoa. Manuf.* 205 The courtiers about his person, and all their dependent courtlings in the country.

**Court-lodge**, a corruption of *CURTILAGE*.

**Courtly** (kō'rtli), a. [*f. as prec.* + -LY 1.]

† 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Court. *Obs.*

1484 *CAXTON Curiall* 3 The maner of the peple curiall or courtly. 1567 *NORFOLK Let.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. l. 536 Than that I can write any thing of courtly proceedings. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* i. l. 27 In Courtly company. 1611 *CORYAT Crudities* 485 The Courtly Church, where the Prince and his family of the Court heareth divine Service. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* iii. 62 And were his Majesty . . attended onely with his Ordinary Courtly Guard. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 10 July, I fear you will be so taken up with your courtly attendance, that you will have no leisure. 1822 *SHORTROUSE F. Inglesant* I. 105 The minion of courtly power.

2. Of persons (or their manners): Having the manners or breeding befitting the Court; polished, refined, of a high-bred courtesy.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 474 Be jolif, fressh, and fete, with thinges newe, Courtly with maner. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk.* 138-2

*Nurture* 679. Se pat ye have officers bope courtly and connyng. 1580 *LYLY Enphues* (Arb.) 367 Philautus... courteous by nature, and courtly by countenance. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* i. 1. The French are passing courtly. 1647-8 *CORTRELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 9 Of a courtly behaviour. 1797 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* June, I could but accede, though I fear with no very courtly grace. 1852 *MISS MIFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. xiii. 234. The most courtly gentleman that he has seen in Europe. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 520 His manners were genial, and even courtly.

3. Of things: Having the state, elegance, or refinement befitting a court; elegant, refined.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* i. 397 The madynis come in mony courtly ring. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 192 His youth, his sport, his pleasant chere, His courtly state and company. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 72 You have too Courtly a wit, for me. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 362 Many Courtly Barges, both for magnificent shewes and pleasure of the water. 1839 *PRABD Poems* (1865) II. 14 Alas! the same caprices reign in courtly hall, or tented plain. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 279 The governor... entertained them with a courtly hospitality.

4. In bad sense: Characterized by the fair words or flattery of courtiers.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. i. 28 To Promise, is most Courtly and fashionable. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* ii. i. 215 In our own [days] (excuse some Courtly stains) No whiter page than Addison remains. 1768 *H. WALPOLE Hist. Doubts* 78 Truth sometimes escapes from the most courtly pens. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 120 A large and respectable minority voted against the proposed words as too courtly. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 737 A more impudent case of courtly falsehood can hardly be found.

b. Disposed to favour or be subservient to the Court.

1828 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 213 That judgment James had notoriously obtained... by dismissing scrupulous magistrates, and by placing on the bench other magistrates more courtly. 1861 *ibid.* 225 Convicted by a jury, such as the courtly sheriffs of those times were in the habit of selecting. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 140 He was now essentially aristocratic and courtly in his predilection.

**Courtly, adv.** [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In the manner or style of the Court; in courtly fashion.

1592 *GREENE James IV* (1861) 194 Then will I deck thee princely, instruct thee courtly, and present thee to the queen as my gift. 1668 *DRYDEN Ess. Dram. Poetry* in Arb. *Garner* III. 532 They can produce nothing so Courtly writ... as Sir John Suckling. 1866 *KINGSLEY Herew.* vi. 122 You speak so courtly and clerkly that I too am inclined to trust you.

**Court-man.** A man of the Court, a courtier.

1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 248, I have now been a court man all my lyf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A courtman, or a courtyoure, curio, aultius. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Deining* 21 Be I ane courtman or ane knyght. 1862 *H. MARRVAT Year in Sweden* II. 325 The Danish king danced with all his court-men. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 36 On every side His courtmen and good bonders sat.

† **Court-mantle.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *court*, *cort*, now *court* short (see *CURT*) + *MANTLE*.] One who wears a short cloak. (A surname given to Henry II.)

1365 *Eulog. Hist.* (1863) III. v. cix, Henricum Curtauntel cognominatum, qui postea regnavit in Anglia. 1636 *JAMES Iler Lanc.* (1845) 3 As ye squire So are they all, court-mantles in attire Of blew. 1646 *Buck Rich.* III. i. 4 The French men called him, Henry du Court Manteau, or Court Mantle, because he wore a cloake shorter than the fashion was in those times. 1677 *F. SANDFORD Genial. Hist. Eng.* 599 This Henry (II) called... Court Mantle, because he was the first that brought the fashion of short cloaks out of Anjou.

**Court-marshall:** see *COURT* sb.<sup>1</sup> 19.

**Court martial, sb.** Pl. courts martial, sometimes incorr. court-martials. Forms: α. 6-7 martial (1 court, marshal's court; β. 7-8 court marshal (1, 7- court-martial, court martial. [Originally *martial court*: see *MARTIAL*. In 17th c. sometimes written *marshall* or *marshall's court*.]

1. A judicial court, consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences, or the administration of martial law.

There are various kinds of courts martial, differing in power and function, as *General, Garrison, Regimental*. α. 1577 *HANMER Chron. Ire.* (1633) 120 They enter into consultation and call a martial court. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Kud. B. Pestle* v. ii. As I am a soldier and a gentleman, it craves a martial court. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 96 To try the delinquents by a Marshals Court. 1639 (Feb. 14) in *Rymer Fadera* XX. 367/1 We do give... to you full power... to hold... one or more Military or Martial or Marshal Court or Courts.

β. 1651 in *J. SEACOME Hist. Ho. Stanley* (1735) 135 If a judgment be given in one Court Martial, there is no appeal to any other Court Martial. 1660 *HICKERINGILL Jamaica* (1661) 78 Leaving them to the Mercy of their Opponents Court-Marshalls, who presently down'd them to be shot to death. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 497 F. Without waiting the Judgment of court-martials. 1814 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* XII. 33 The formation of the General Court Martial for the trial of Lieut. General Sir John Murray, Bart. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes; by a District or Garrison Court-Martial to 350 Lashes; and by a Regimental Court-Martial to 100 Lashes. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 757 Cnut's courts martial really exercised this kind of jurisdiction.

b. *Drumhead court-martial:* a court-martial summoned round an upturned drum, for summary treatment of offenders during military operations. 1835 *COL. C. SHAW Let. in Mem. War Spain* II. 449, I

had the thirteen ringleaders tried by a drum-head court-martial. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 20 Apr., There is no more law but that of drumhead court-martial. 1880 *M. CARNEY Own Times* IV. 27 Taken to Morant Bay... tried by a sort of drumhead court martial, and instantly hanged.

c. *attrib.*

1833 *PALMERSTON in Bulwer Life* (1870) II. x. 149 Hardly any [Topics] voted with us on the court-martial clauses. † 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1632 *J. LEE Survey Sweden* 43 The next... is the college of war, wherein are handled all Martial or Military affairs, and is called the Court marshal or martiall. To this court belongs the Council of War... and over this court presides the great Marshall of the kingdom.

**Court-martial, v. collog.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To try by court martial.

1859 *LANG Wand. India* 61 He would... have been court-martialled and cashiered for the very first offence. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 5/6 He desired to court-martial General Lee and others. 1889 *Times* 4 Apr. 5/1 The possibility of his [Gen. Boulanger's] being arrested, court-martialled, and shot was also spoken of.

† **Courtroll.** *Obs.* Also -nol(e, -nold, -nowle, -nal. [f. COURT + NOLL.] A contemptuous or familiar name for a courtier.

1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Amittie* (N.) Though ich am not zo zeemlic chwort, As bene the courtrolles gay. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1871) 27 Now every loat must haue his son a courtroll. 1599 *PEELE Sir Cymon* Wks. (Ridg.) 516/1 What, you will not flout an old man, you courtroll jack? 1600 *DAY Beggs. Bedhall* Gr. iv. iii. I am to go amongst the Court nowies; you must needs let me have good store of money with me. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. (1612) 405 Such bastard Courtrolls serie but Turns, besibbing Coyns of brass. 1658 *CHAMBERLAYNE Love's Vict.* Ich cant abide these courtrollies.

† **Court of guard.** *Obs.* (Also c. de guard.) [A perversion of CORPS DE GARDE. So Du. *korte-gaard* in sense 2.]

1. = CORPS DE GARDE I.

1590 *GREENE Ork. Pyr.* (1599) 22 Goe see a Centenel be plac'd, And bid the souldiers keepe a Court of gard. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 163 Who... killed all the Court of Guard, and with small resistance, grew Masters of the place. 1678 *tr. Gay's Art of War* i. 72 The out Courts of Guard make Rounds about the covered ways. 1703 *DAMPER Voy. III.* i. 32 A small Fort... where is always a Court of Guard kept.

2. = CORPS DE GARDE 2.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 4 Let vs haue knowledge at the Court of Guard. 1647 *Treas. Acc. Aberdeen in Scot. N. & Q.* (1891) Sept. 57 Expense of constructing a Court de Guard in the links. 1648 *CROMWELL Let.* 15 Nov. (Carlyle), Until we have deal-boards to make them courts-of-guard. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 60 A fine Barrack... at the Entry [is] the Court de Guard. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* vi. vi. Bertram... Was entering now the Court of Guard.

**Courtois, -oys** (obs. f. COURTEOUS.

**Court-pie, -py**, vars. of COURTEPY, *Obs.*

**Court-plaster.** [So called from its being used for the black patches formerly worn on the face by ladies at Court.] Sticking-plaster made of silk (black, flesh-coloured, or white) coated with isinglass, used for covering superficial cuts and wounds.

1772 *GRAVES Spir. Quiz.* x. xxiv, Some gold beaters' skin and court plaster. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 593 Benzoin is used in the preparation of... Court Plaster. 1891 *Queen* 14 Nov. 805/2 Scissors, bodkins, and court plaster.

† **Courtress.** *Obs. rare* = COURTIERESS. A female courtier.

1592 *GREENE Misc. Poems* Wks. (Ridg.) 316/1 None of account but stout: if plain, stale slut, not a courtress.

† **Courtrie.** *Obs.* = COURTIER, body of courtiers.

1700 *Ballad 'Outlaw Murray'* iv. (Bord. Minstr.), There was an Outlaw in Etrick Forest Counted him nought, nor a' his courtrie gay.

**Court roll, Law.** The roll or record kept in connexion with a manorial court, containing especially entries as to the rents and holdings, deaths, alienations, and successions of the customary tenants or copyholders, a copy of which constitutes the tenant's title to his holding.

1461 *J. PASTON Lett.* No. 408 II. 36 The bille that Sir Miles Stapilton bath of the corte rolles of Gemyngham. 1523 *FITZHERES. Surv.* 12 b, Tenauntes by copye of corte role. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 602, These tenants are called tenants by Copie of Court Rolle, because they haue no other evidence concerning their tenements, but only the Copies of Court Rolles. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 147 An estate held by copy of court roll; or as we usually call it, a copyhold estate. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 105 The legal estate appearing on the Court Rolls to be in the trustees.

† b. *transf. and fig. Obs.*

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1880) 128 You have heard a whole Courte rolle of ribaudrie. 1673 *A. WALKER Lees Lachr.* 5 They are God's Records or Register, Heavens Court-Rolls. 1699 *FLOR Staffordsh.* (1686) 438 All the Musicians being call'd over by a Court-roll.

Hence † **Court-roller**, one who keeps a court-roll (or ? error for CONTROLLER).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 310, I was your chefe tollare And sithen court rollar.

**Court-room.** A room or chamber in which a court is regularly held.

1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 324 In the court-room are several fine pictures. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* i. 14 'Tis in the court-room you must read law.

**Courtsey, obs. f. CURTSY.**

**Courtship** (kō'st, [sp]). [f. COURT sb.<sup>1</sup> + -SHIP.] † 1. Behaviour or action befitting a court or courtier; courtliness of manners. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 363 Trim gallants, full of Courtship and of state. 1601 *WEIWER Mirr. Mart.* A vj b, For valour, wit, and courtship, few came nie me. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xciv. 148 A man may look in vain for Courtship in a Plowman; or Learning in a Mechanic. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 79 How one of his private condition and breeding could arrive to this degree of courtship.

† b. Courteous behaviour; courtesy. *Obs.*

a 1640 *MASSINGER Very Woman* i. i, Grant this, Which a mere stranger, in the way of courtship, Might challenge from you. 1665 *J. WCB Stone-Heng* (1725) 113 This Doctor might have had so much Courtship, or common Civility at least. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* IV. 175 His Honour... in Courtship exceeding, Return'd a smart Speech.

† c. with *pl. Obs.*

1631 *MAY tr. Barclay's Mirr. Mirides* i. 211 Besides other elegancies and courtships which the customers of the age doe teach them. 1655 *Theophrastus* 36 He was so unaccustomed to such Courtships, that he knew not what reply to make to his civil expressions.

† 2. The state befitting a court or courtier. *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii. 34 More Validitie... more Courtship. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 362 He liveth in better fashion of Courtship, than the other Princes.

† 3. Office or position at court; position as a courtier, courtiership. *Obs.*

a 1635 *NAUNTON Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 We take him now as he was admitted into the Court, and the Queens favour. Hitherto I have only touched him in his Courtship; I conclude him in his lance. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 62 I never had any office, nor any of my relations. I have no courtship.

† 4. Practice of the arts of a courtier; court-craft; diplomacy, flattery, etc. *Obs.*

1592 *NASHE P. Penilease* (ed. 2) 12 a, The Frenchman... is whollie compact of deceivable courtship. 1655 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 219 Courtship, Flattery and Pretence become not Kings Counsellors. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. i. 8 6. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 320 What-ever others out of fear or Courtship might call them. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 362 Who will think of using by any means but courtship or corruption?

† 5. The paying of court or courteous attentions; esp. the paying of ceremonial or complimentary acts of courtesy to (a dignitary). *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iv. 24 Heere Bagot and Greene Observed his Courtship to the common people. What reuerence he did throw away on slaues. 1638 *FORD Fancies* Ded., A practice of courtship to greatness. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 58 The Magistrate... is to be honour'd with a more elaborate and personall Courtship. 1729 *SWIFT To Dr. Delany*, Who paid his courtship with the croud As far as modest pride allow'd.

† b. with *a* and *pl. Obs.*

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 86 She all their courtships overpast with solemn negligence. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 8 He... cannot imagine God... pleased with... superficial courtships of ceremonious address.

6. The action or process of paying court to a woman with a view to marriage; courting, wooing.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. viii. 44 Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship, and such faire ostens of loue. 1676 *D'URFEY Mad. Fichle* iv. i, Follow me, and I'll place you, where you shall, unseen, hear all their Courtship. 1682 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 236 Pending courtship, as is said, to the lady Ann. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 261 F. 3 The pleasantest Part of Man's Life is generally that which passes in Courtship. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xiv, A newly-married couple who had visited Mr. and Mrs. Kenwigs in their courtship. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 304 A like piece of vigorous courtship is recorded of one of Æthelred's descendants.

with *a* and *pl.* = 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 9, 57 The Conversation of a Courtship is more pleasing than ordinary Discourse. *Mod.* The comparative advantages of long and short courtships.

b. *transf.* of animals and plants.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 26 Every meadow and marsh resounds with their [birds'] different calls, to courtship or to food. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 614 Not Darwin's self had more delight to sing Of floral courtship, in th' awaken'd spring. 1874 *SULLY Sens. & Inst.* 7 Deep sexual emotion built up during the courtships of unnumbered species.

c. *fig.*

1635 *COWLEY Davideis* ii. 60 Why does that twining plant the Oak embrace? The Oak for courtship most of all unfit 1856 *GRINDON Life* v. (1875) 51 The plainest face improves under the courtship of the summer breezes.

† 7. The action of courting, soliciting, or enticing; endeavour to win over or gain.

1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 86 The first attack the Devil made upon our Mother Eve we have had fully described... Mr. Milton has given us the particulars as distinctly... as if he had... heard the courtship, and how cunningly the Devil managed. 1816 *BYRON Siege* Cor. xlii, In vain from side to side he throws His form, in courtship of repose. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 454 Wallachia and Turkish Moldavia are open to Austrian courtship.

† **Courtshipment.** *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] = COURTSHIP 4.

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 162 Swaines more innocent That kenne not guile or courtshipment.

**Courtsie, -sy**, obs. f. CURTSY.

**Courtture**, obs. f. COURTIER.

**Courtwards, adv.** [See -WARDS.] In the direction of the court.

1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* xxv. (1860) 399 These opinions of mine... had [not] been intimated even courtwards.



† **Courty**. Given in Nares as a separate word; but in quot. app. a misprint of **COURTIER**.

1616 **SURFL.** & **MARKH.** *Country Farme* 583 **Courties**, Chanons, Monkes, and Schollers of Colledges. a1634 **CHAPMAN** *Revenge Honour* (N.), I shall declare to you... why men are melancholy. First, for your courties. 1659 **CHAMBERLAYNE** *Pharonida* (N.), A subtle way, To the observant courties to betray their serious folly.

**Courtyar**, -yer, -your, obs. ff. **COURTIER**.

**Court-yard, courtyard**. An open area surrounded by walls or buildings within the precincts of a large house, castle, homestead, etc.

1554 **HULOET**, *Courte yarde, plakea*. 1625 **K.** *Long tr. Barclay's Argenis* i. ix. 22 One of the maidens passing thorow the Court-yard, returns with report of Poliarthus death. 1779 **MAD.** *Darblay Diary* 12 Oct., Two immense gates and two court-yards precede the entrance into the dwelling part of the house. 1809-10 **COLERIDGE** *Friend* (1865) 56 Within the high walls and in the narrow court-yard of a prison. 1869 **TROLLOPE** *He knew* vii. (1878) 36 Windows looking out behind into a gloomy courtyard.

**Couryng**, obs. f. **COVERING**.

**Courtyne** (e, -tyse, obs. ff. **CURTAIN**, **COURTESY**.

|| **Couscous**<sup>1</sup>, **couscoussou** (ku'skus, -kusiu).

Also 7 **cousus**, 9 **kus-kus**, **kous-kous**; 7 **cuscus**, 9 **coos**, 9 **coos-coos**, 8 **cousussu**, -**coosoo**, -**oasow**, 9 **coos**, **couscoussou**, **couscoussou**, **kouscoussou**. [a. F. *couscous* (also *improp. couscou, couscoussou*),

a. Arab. كسكس *kuskus*, f. كسكس *kashasa* to pound or bruise small.] An African dish made of flour granulated, and cooked by steaming over the vapour of meat or broth.

1600 **PORY** tr. *Leo's Africa* 142 In winter they [of Fez] have sudden flesh, together with a kinde of meate called Cuscus. 1605 **MORRIS** *St. Olav's Morocco* 87 Their standing Dish is some Couscoussou, a Paste made with fine Flower, which has been boild with some young Pidgeons, Fowls, or Mutton. 1753 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cuscusou*, the name of a Moorish dish eaten in Egypt. 1759 tr. *M. Adamson's Voy. Savagel* 55 They sat cross-legged... round a large wooden bowl full of cuscus; which is a thick-grained pap, made of two sorts of millet. c1790 **WILLOCK** *Voy.* 112 Binging us a dish... called cuscus. It is made of flour, wet, after which they rub it between their hands, till it forms itself... like barley-corns... Underneath it they stew a fowl, mutton, or beef, with onions... the steam of which gives a nice relish to the small particles above. 1849 **W. S. MAYO** *Katoolah* (1850) 147 A large bowl of cooscoosoo. 1874 **F. W. PAVY** *Treat. Food* (1875) 243 The Kous-kous, Couscous, or Couscoussou, of the Arabs, which forms a national food in Algeria.

|| See also **CUSCUS**.

|| **Couscous**<sup>2</sup> (ku'skus). [Fr. spelling of a native Moluccas word, in Du. spelling *koeskoes*.] A marsupial quadruped, the Spotted Phalanger of the Moluccas (*Cuscus maculatus*).

1839 **Penny** *Cycl.* XIV. 460 *Cuscus maculatus*... named Coscoos at the Moluccas. At Wagiau... the natives call it *Scham-scham*. 1880 **Libr. Univ. Knowl. IV. 411 **Couscous**, or Spotted Phalanger, a marsupial animal [in Spice Islands].**

† **Couse, cousse**, v. **Obs.** and **dial.** In 4 **kowse**. [perh. related to F. *cuiser*, or to Ger. *kosen*: cf. **COZE**. The identity of the 14th c. *houwe* with the mod. Cornwall word is only conjectural.]

† a. To say. **Obs.** b. To chat, gossip. **dial.** a1400 *Cov. Myst.* 90 He muste here brynye, I herde hym kowse [rimes spouse, house], Into the tempyl a spowse to wedde. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cousy*, to chat, to gossip; to loiter on an errand, 'She's allus coussing.'

Hence **Couse sb.**

1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cousse*, a chat, a gossip. 'We had a bra' comf'or'ble cousse.'

**Co-use**: see **Co-pref.** 3 a.

**Cousen**, -age, obs. ff. **COUSIN**, **COZEN**, -AGE.

**Couseranite** (kū'zérānēit). **Min.** Also **couzr**. [Named c1823 from *Couserans*, old name of dept. Ariège, France.] A variety of diopside.

1823 **PHILLIPS** *Min.* (ed. 3) 203 **Couseranite**... occurring in rectangular prisms. 1868 *Dana Min.* 326 **Couseranite**.

**Coushot**, obs. f. **CUSHAT**.

**Cousignace**, -es, bad forms of **COUSINESS**.

**Cousin** (kū'z'n), sb. **Forms**: 3-6 **cosine**, -yn(e, 3-7 **cosin**, (4 **kosin**, -yn, **cozyn**, **cossen**, **pl. kosnis**, **cosignis**), 4-5 **cusin**, -yn, -ing, -yng, 4-6 **coosyng**, **cousyn**, -ing, -yng, 4-7 **coosen** (5 **kosen**, **kussin**, **cosinne**, -ynne), 5-6 **coosin**(e, **coosen**, -in, -yn, **coussin**, 6-7 **cousen**, **couzen**, (7 **cozen**, -in, **cozen**), 6- **cousin**. [a. F. *cousin*, in OF. also *cusin*, *cosin*=Pr. *cosin*, *cosin*, Cat. *cosl*, It. *cugino*, Rumanich *cusrin*, *cusdrin*=L. *consobrinus* cousin by the mother's side. Med.L. forms were *cossofrénus* and *cosinus* (St. Gall. Vocab. 7th c.). In mediæval use, the word seems to have been often taken to represent L. *consanguineus*: see 1 b, 9.]

† 1. A collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative; formerly very frequently applied to a nephew or niece. **Obs.**

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2437a (Cott.) Þir martirs tuin [St. Mary and St. John]. Cosins bath and martirs clene. c1320 *Sir Beues* 2578 Men tolde, þe bischop was is em. þe beschoþ. seide: 'Wolkome, leue cosin!' c1330 *R. Brunne Chron.*

(1810) 189 Þi sister sonne am I, þou eam & I cosyn. 1340 *Ayeb.* 89 [Jesus] ansuerede, 'huo ys my moder, and huo byep myne cosynes?' 1382 *Wyclif Dan.* xii. 29 She came with fadir, and modir, and sonnys, and alle hir cosyns [1388 alle kynesmen]. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 261 (Harl. MS.) A lorde god... have mercy of my swete sone, husbonde, and cosyn... that he may be clene of his synys. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 77 A Cosyn, *cognatus*. 1483 **CANTON** *Cato Aiv.* There be thre manere of cosyns. The fyrst is spiritual as ben godfaders and godmoders. 1526 **TINDALE** *Rom.* xvi. 7 Salute Andronicus, and Junia my cosyns [1611 kinsmen]. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23b, *Si parentes inter se lamentantur*, which is as muche to saye that yf the cosins of such a chylde have cause to make lamentacion. 1599 **SHAKS.** *Much Ado* i. ii. 2 How now brother, where is my cosen your son? 1668 **Mrs. EVELYN** *To her brother-in-law in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) IV. 13 Though your eye be continually over my cosyn your son. 1748 **RICHARDSON** *Clarissa* i. vi. 36 'Cousin Harlowe' said my aunt Hervey, 'allow me to say,' etc.

† b. In legal language formerly often applied to the next of kin, or the person to whom one is next of kin, including direct ancestors and descendants more remote than parents and children. (Here taken as = L. *consanguineus*.)

? a1400 *Arthur* 215 [The 'Emperor' Lucius to Arthur] Our cosyn Iulius cesar Somme tyme conquered þar. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 15 § 5 Anne his Wyf, in hir right as cosyn and heire unto the said Thomas Lord Dispenser that is to sey, Doughter to Isabell doughter to the same Thomas. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 63 § 4 Any of the premisses, that... reverts from any Ancestour or Cosyn of the said Fraunces. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 35 § 1 Robert Brews Squyer Cosyn and heire unto Sir Gilbert Debenham... that is to say, sone of Elizabeth Brews Sister to the said Sir Gilbert. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2a, Everye one that is his next cosyn collateral of the whole bloude. 1613 **SIR H. FINCH** *Law* (1636) 267 After the death of his great great grandfather or grandmother, or any other collateral Cosin, as the great great grandfathers brother. 1642 **PERKINS** *Prof. Bk.* viii. § 506 One P.D. and A. his wife enter into the same land as in the right of A. his wife as coosen and heire to the donor.

c. Applied to people of kindred races or nations (e.g. British and Americans).

1837 **W. IRVING** *Capt. Bonneville* II. 252 He had received such good accounts from the Upper Nez Percés of their cousins, the Lower Nez Percés. 1860 **JEAFFRISON** *Bk. about Doctors* II. 158 The example... was not lost upon the physicians of our American cousins. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 12 Aug. 7/1 The toast of 'Our American Cousins' was proposed by Mr. Harry Furniss.

2. **spec.** The son or daughter of (one's) uncle or aunt: = *own, first, or full cousin*, **COUSIN GERMAN**. (The strict modern sense.)

c1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 365/4 Huy weren ore louderdes cosines. c1380 **Wyclif** *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 86 Joon Evangelist... Crist was his cosyn, and Cristis modir was his aunte. c1440 *Pronp. Para.* 40 Coosyn or emys sone, *cognatus*. 1530 **PALSGR.** 209/1 Cosyn, brothers children, *cousin german*. 1593 **SHAKS.** *Rich. II.* i. iv. 1-20 Cosene Aumerle, How far brought you his herd for on his way? What said our Cosin when you parted with him? *Ibid.* iv. i. 181 Giue me the Crown, Here Cousin, seize y<sup>e</sup> Crown: Here Cousin, on this side my Hand, on that side thine. 1598 **B. JONSON** *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. i. 1, I am this gentlemans own cousin sir; his father is mine uncle, sir. 1565-60 **STANLEY** *Hist. Philol.* III. ii. 120 The children of uncles, or of cosens. 1841 **LANE** *Arab. Nis.* i. 6a A Cousin is often chosen as a wife, on account of the tie of blood. 1875 **JOWETT** *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 10 He is my cousin, and the son of my uncle Glaucon.

b. *Cousin-in-law*: a cousin's wife or husband. [after *brother-in-law*, etc.]

1874 **L. TOLLEMACHE** in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 242 The rich cousin-in-law [in 'Locksley Hall']. 1890 **DUNCLEY** *Ld. Melbourne* 78 The lady suggested was Lady Caroline's cousin-in-law.

3. **First, second cousin**, etc.: expressing the relationship of persons descended the same number of steps in distinct lines from a common ancestor.

Thus the children of brothers or sisters are *first cousins* to each other; the children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other; and so on. The term *second cousin* is also loosely applied to the son or daughter of a first cousin, more exactly called a (*first*) *cousin once removed*.

1660 **JMR. TAYLOR** *Duct. Dubit.* (1671) 242, I never knew the marriage of second cosens forbidden, but by them who at the same time forbad the marriage of the first. 1661 *Merry Drollery* II. (1691) 346 Who thus confineth all his pleasure To th<sup>e</sup> arms of his first Cousen. 1688 **MRS. FR. DICT.** s.v. *Cousin*, A second Cousin, a Cousin once removed, *Cousin issu de germain*. 1712 **STEELE** *Spect.* No. 496 ¶ 3 No man swung any woman who was not second cousin at farthest. 1752 **W. STANWART** in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 446/1 The deponent is first cousin to the pannel. 1834 **H.T. MARTINEAU** *Farrers* iii. 43 Morgan believed herself to be the fifth cousin of the family. 1883 **L. OLIPHANT** *Altiora Peto* i. 27 Full second cousin of, etc.

4. **fig.** A person or thing having affinity of nature to another. † *To have no cousin*: to have no fellow or equal (*obs.*).

1386 [see 9]. 1358 **BALD** *Thre Lawes* 271 Now wyll I proue ye a lyar Next cosyne to a friar. 1542 **UDALL** *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 20b, If he had had the feacte to hold and kepe an empire, as well as he could achieve and winne it, he had had no cousin. 1586 **COGAN** *Heaven Health* 279 Other diseases neere Cosins to the plague. 1607 **TORRELL** *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 300 The evill habit of the body is next cousin to the dropsie. 1629 **CHAPMAN** *Fruenel* v. 193 Glad to take An eel, near cousin to a hideous snake. 1875 **JOWETT** *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 The Sophist is the cousin of the parasite and flatterer. 1883 **G. LLOYD** *Ebb & Flow* I. 23 Hawthorn Hall was not first cousin to The Aspens, having nothing of the villa about it.

5. As a term of intimacy, friendship, or familiarity.

a. Used by a sovereign in addressing or formally naming another sovereign, or a nobleman of the same country.

In England applied in royal writs and commissions to earls and peers of higher rank. (See quotation 1765, and cf. c1460 **FORTESCUE** *Abol.* & *Lim. Alm.* x. 134 And by discentie þer is not like to falle greter heritage to any man than to þe kyng. For to hym bith cosens þe most, and grettest lordes of the reume.)

1418 **HEN. V** in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. i. 1. 2 With my cosin of Northumberland and my cosin of Westmerland. 1477 **EDW. IV** *ibid.* ix. 16 Where as our brother and cousin the King of Scotts desirith a marriage to be had, etc. 1513 **JAS. IV** to *Hen. VIII* *ibid.* xxvii. 78 To the right excellent, right hie, and mighty Prince our Derrest Brother and Cousing the King of England. 1593 **SHAKS.** 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinks your Lordship? 1601 *Al's Well* i. ii. 5 A certainte vouch'd from our Cosin Austria. *Ibid.* iii. i. 7. 1673 **CHAS. II** in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 112 Right Trusty and Right Welbelovéd Cousin & Counsellor, Wee greet you well. 1765 **BLACKSTONE** *Comm.* I. 386 In all writs, and commissions... the king, when he mentions any peer of the degree of an earl, always styles him 'trusty and well beloved cousin': an appellation as antient as the reign of Henry IV; who being either by his wife, his mother, or his sisters actually related or allied to every earl in the kingdom, artfully... acknowledged that connexion in all his letters. 1843 **PRESCOTT** *Mexico* (1850) I. 126 The title... of 'primo,' or 'cousin,' by which a grandee of Spain is saluted by his sovereign. 1850 *R. Commission Gt. Exchib.* in *Land. Gaz.* 4 Jan., Victoria, by the grace of God... Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury.

b. As a friendly or familiar term of address or designation. Now *esp.* in Cornwall; hence *Cousin Jan*, *Cousin Jacky*, nicknames for a Cornishman.

c1430 **LYDG.** *Bochas* i. i. (1544) 2 Our fader Adam... sayde 'Cosine Bochas'. 1859 **W. B. FORFAR** (*little*), Cousin Jan's Courtship and Marriage. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cousin*, a familiar epithet. All Cornish gentlemen are *cousins*. *Cousin Jan*, a Cornishman. — *E. Cornwall Words* 71 To imitate the talk of Cousin Jacky from Redruth or St. Just.

† **6. cant.** A strumpet, trull. **Obs.** (Cf. **AUNT** 3.) So *Cousin Betty*; also, a half-wit.

a1700 **B. E.** *Dict. Cant. Crew.* One of my Cosens, a Wench. 1708 **MORRIS** *Kabala's* (1737) V. 217 Cousins, Cullies, Stallions and Bell-bumpers. 1749 **GOLDBY** *Bampfylde M. Carew* xv, One of the sisters of that order of mendicants commonly called Cousin Betties. *Ibid.* xix, A gay bachelor, who... was a great admirer of that order of Female Travellers called Cousin Betties. 1847-78 **HALLIWELL** s.v., *Cousin Betty*, or *Cousin Tom*, a bedlamite beggar; now applied to a mad woman or man. 1863 **MRS. GASKELL** *Sylvia's Lov.* xiv. (D.), [No one] can say Foster's wronged him of a penny, or gave short measure to a child or a Cousin Betty.

7. **Phrases. To call cousins**: to claim kinship (*with*); see **CALL** v. 17 b. Similarly *To call the king one's cousin*, etc. (mostly with negative). † *My dirty cousin*, or *my cousin the weaver*: formerly used as a contemptuous form of address. *Cousin kiss-them-all*: a colloquialism for 'wheel-ler' (Suffolk).

136a **LANGL.** *P. Pl.* A. ii. 102 A Mayden ful gent; Heo mihte cusse þe kyng for cosyn 3if heo schulde. 1623, etc. [see **CALL** v. 17 b]. c1706 **SWIFT** *Pol. Conv.* ii. (D.), A kiss! marry come up, my dirty cousin. 1749 **FIELDING** *Tom Jones* iv. xiv. (D.), Marry come up! I assure you, my dirty cousin, thof his skin be so white... I am a Christian as well as he. 1793 **L. WILLIAMS** *Children's Friend* I. 175 He talks and acts as if the King were his cousin, and he has not a farthing all the while. 1836 **MARRATT** *Three Cutlers* ii, I only wish I had... I wouldn't call the king my Cousin. 1882 *Fall Mall G.* 9 June 4/4 A person who apparently calls cousins with some of the 'best' people in England.

† 8. *To make a cousin of*: to beguile, deceive, mislead, impose upon, gull, hoax. **Obs.**

[App. connected with *COZEN* v., either as the phrase from which that vb. arose, or as a play upon the two words, For the latter, cf. also *to prove a cousin* in quot. 1600.]

1580 **LYLY** *Euphues* (Arb.) 235 Cassander... determined with him self to make a Cosinne of his young Newew [app. by keeping him in the dark as to facts] until he had bought witte with the price of his woe. 1600 **ROWLANDS** *Let. Humours* Blood vii. 83 And while his eares with Brothers teares he feedes He prooueth but a Coosen in his deedes. 1655 **FULLER** *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 117 The said Sir Henry Savill... at an Oxford Act. in mere merriment, (to try whether he could make cosens of his aunts' children therein,) devised the story, far from any... mischievous intent to deceive posterity, but only for present delight.

9. In its use predicatively, as in *to be cousin to*, and in apposition, as in *cousin brutes* (cf. *brother men*), the word sometimes approaches the character of an *adj.*=kindred, akin, related. (Cf. L. *consanguineus*.)

c1386 **CHAUCER** *Protr.* 742 The wordes moote be cosyn to the dede. 1525 **L.D. BERNERS** *Proiss.* ii. xci. [1327vii.] 271 That ye shal be frendes and cosyn to the kynges, as by reason ye ought to be. 1590 **SPENSER** *F. Q.* iii. iv. 12 Her former sorrow into sudden wrath (Both cosens passions of distroubled spright), Conuerting. 1606 **SYLVESTER** *Du Barz* u. iii. iv. 138 All the Campe with head-les dees is sowne, Cut-off by Cozen-swords, kill'd by their own. 1852 **H. ROGERS** *Ess.* i. vii. 407 A family resemblance to his cousin brutes.

† **Cousin, v. Obs. rare.** [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to father*.] **trans.** To call cousin, claim kinship with. a1658 **CLEVELAND** *Publ. Faith* 52 The Publick Faith? Why 'tis a word of kin, A Nephew that dares Cousin any sin.

**Cousin**, -age, obs. ff. COZEN, -AGE.

+ **Cousinage** (kɔʒ'nɛdʒ). *Obs.* Forms: 4 **cusynage**, 4-5 **cosynage**, 4-8 (y) **cosin**, 6 **cosen**, **cousen**-, -yn-, (co)osin-, (co)osinn-, 7 **cousinage**, **cozenage**. [a. F. *cousinage* (13th c.); see -AGE.] 1. The condition of being 'cousins'; kinship, consanguinity.

1375 *Barbour Bruce v.* 135 A lady.. That was till him in neir degre Of cosynage. c1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 79 If pat a man wed in to wif.. a cosyn of his.. after his cosynage is known to him. c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Be wel ware of feyned cosynage. 1571 *Campion Hist. Irel.* ii. vii. (1633) 98 Clayingm cosynage to diverse noble houses. 1579 *Fulke Haskins Parl.* 12 By which mariages cosynage might easily.. growe betweene the two tribes.

b. *Law. Writ of cosynage*: see *quots.* (Cf. *Art.*, *BESAIEL*.)

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 2 Any Assise of Mort aunccestor, Cosynage, Ayle. 1598 *Kitchin Courts Lect* (1675) 424 Where he had wif before in a Writ of Cozenage. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 157 a. If there be a Challenge for Cosynage, he that taketh the Challenge must shew how the Juror is Cousin. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 90 b. Cosynage.. lyeth where my great Grandfather, my Grand-fathers Grand-father, or other Cosin dyeth seised in fee-simple, and a stranger abeth, viz. entred into the lands, then I shall have against him this writ. 1865 *Nichols Britton* II. 61 Nor can the grand-on.. proceed by writ of Cosynage in the life time of the daughter.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1398 *Travisa Barth.* De P. R. xiii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Betwene fische and water is nygnesse of cosynage. c1450 *Mvnt* 158 The cosynage of folowynge [= Baptism] teche. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* viii. 21 *note*, The spiritual cosynage is to be preferred to the carnal and natural. 1565 *Jewel Kepl. Harding* (1611) 133 The Punicall tongue, acknowledging a likeness and cosynage, as it were to be betweene that and the Hebrew tongue.

2. *concr.* Kinsfolk collectively; family, kindred.

c1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxxii. 9 [lxxiv. 8] Pe cosynage of þa seyde in þaire hert.. þe cosynage of þa is þe felashship of all dampnabil men. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xii. 3 Alle cosynages of the erthe. c1470 *Harding Chron.* Proem. iiii. Geue them in possessyon amonge the cosynage. a1577 *Sir T. Smith Commw.* Eng. i. xii. (1609) 16 Care to maintaine still this their cosynage and common family.

**Cousiness** (kɔʒ'nɛs). Forms: 4 **cosynes** (s), 5-6 **Sc. cosyness**, -nace, 6 **Sc. cosynage**, -nais, 9 **cousiness**. [f. **COUSIN** + -ESS. Used in ME.; frequent in 16th c. Scotch writers, and occasional as a nonce-wd. in 19th c.] A female cousin; a kinswoman (*obs.*).

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 625 þer-for, curteise cosynes, for loue of Crist in heuene, Kipe nouþ þi kindenes. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* i. 36 Loo I Elizabeth, thi cosyness, and sche hath conceyued a sone in hir elde. c1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 2150 His wif was Eduardis nre cusing [v.r. Eduardis cosyness]. 1575 *Morton Proclam.* (Reg. Privy Council Scot. II. 459) Betwix our souerane Lord and his dearest sister and consynage the Queene of England. 1858 *People's Paper* 28 Aug. 4/4 The wife of one and the cousiness of another. 1889 F. Pigot *Strangest Journ.* 321 He had the bad taste not to care for his cousinesses, if I may coin a word which is much wanted.

**Cousinet**, nonce-wd. Diminutive of **COUSIN**.

1874 W. S. WALKER in *Poet. Rev.* (1852) p. xxxiii, Remember me to all the republic of uncles, cousins, cousinsets, and friends.

**Cousinge**, obs. f. COZEN.

**Cousin-german**. Pl. **cousins-german**, formerly **cousin-germans**, orig. -s -s. [a. F. *cousin germain* (13th c. in Littre): see **GERMAN** a. Formerly also *german cousin*, like *brother-german*, *german brother*.

c1374 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 912 He is mi germain cosyn. a1555 *Ridley Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 23 This.. standeth upon transubstantiation its german cousin.]

1. The son or daughter of (one's) uncle or aunt; (one's) first cousin; = **COUSIN** sb. 2.

Now chiefly legal or technical.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2830 Cosyn also y am Germain to Roland. c1386 *Chaucer Melib.* 402 Ye ne han bretheren ne cosyns germainys, ne noon ooper neigh kynrede. c1450 *Melvin* vii. 117 Thei were bothe cosin germainys, and also thei hadde wedded two susters. 1555 *Eden Decades* 80 Shee.. and the kyng of Portogale were cosyn germaines of two systers. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Cons.* iv. v. 434 Whether the marriage of Cousens-germans that is, of Brothers or sisters children, be lawfull. 1697 *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 23 He was brought up with one of his Cousen Germans. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 138 72 A Cousin-German of mine and I were at the Bear in Holbourn. 1826 *Southey Lett. to Butler* 332 The marriage of cousin-germans.. was allowed in the first ages of the church. 1839 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 473/1 The marriage of cousins-german.. is reprobated as prejudicial by some.

† b. *Cousin german (once) removed*: = 'first cousin once removed,' i.e. first cousin's child or (vice versa) parent's first cousin. *Obs.*

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. cxxviii. 237 Seynt Edward and this duke Wyllyam were, by the fathers syde, cosen iarmynes removed. 1667 *Duchess of Newcastle Life of Dk.* (1886) 141 The now Earl of Devonshire, his cousin-german, once removed, lent him £1000.

2. *fig.* A person or thing closely related or allied to another; a near relative. Formerly approaching the character of an *adj.*: cf. **COUSIN** 9.

1547 *Lattimer Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 So to be natural may seem to be cater-cousin, or cousin-germain with to be diabolical. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 Poetrie and Piping are Cosen germans. 1638 *Chillingw. Relig. Prot.*

i. ii. § 67. 77 Extremely improbable and even cosen-german to impossible. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 49 Our Cousin-germans of Oxford will scarce give Credit hereunto. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 13 71 The Lion was a Cousin-German of the Tyger who made his Appearance in King William's days. 1822 W. Irving *Brace Hall* (1849) 300, I had been apt to confound them [rooks] with their cousins-german the crows.

**Cousinhood** (kɔʒ'nɦud). [f. **COUSIN** sb. + -HOOD.]

1. Cousins or kinsfolk collectively; an association of cousins or relatives. (Cf. **BROTHERHOOD** 5.) a1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 134 The only one of the cousinhood who could not be turned out. 1838 *Macaulay Ess.*, *Sir IV. Temple* 713 There were times when the cousinhood, as it was once nicknamed, would of itself have furnished.. the materials.. for.. an efficient Cabinet. 1886 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Feb. 4/6 Royal houses.. are fast becoming a kind of Coburg cousinhood.

2. The relation of being a cousin or cousins.

1833 *Lamb Elia* (1860) 365, I feel a sort of cousinhood or uncleship, for the season. 1865 *Lightfoot Galatians* (1880) 266 The cousinhood of these persons is represented as a cousinhood on the mother's side.

**Cousinize**, v. nonce-wd. [After *fraternize*.]

*intr.* To act as a cousin, play the cousin.

1888 *Tasma' Uncle Piper* iv. 37 She would 'cousinize' with them all.

**Cousin-like**, a. and adv. = next.

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 76 Mr. and Mrs. Gage have paid us several cousin-like visits.

**Cousinly** (kɔʒ'nli), a. and adv. [f. **COUSIN** sb. + -LY: cf. *brotherly*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Characteristic of or befitting a cousin.

c1815 *Jane Austen Persu.* (1833) I. xii. 308 That cousinly little interview. 1869 *Blackmore Lorna D.* v. (ed. 12) 27 He.. had been open-handed and cousinly to all who begged advice of him.

B. *adv.* In a cousinly manner.

1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* iii. 403, I love my cousin cousinly.. no more.

**Cousinred**, nonce-wd. [f. **COUSIN** + -RED: cf. *brotherred*, *kindred*.] Cousinship, relationship.

1828 *Scott Rob Roy* xxiv. 'There is some cousin-red between us, doubtless,' said the Bailie reluctantly. [In *Scott's Journal* 1826 (1890, I. 250) used with obvious reference to the Sc. phrase 'to red kin' i.e. to clear up obscure questions of kinship.]

**Cousinry** (kɔʒ'nri). [f. **COUSIN** sb. + -RY: cf. *F. cousinerie*.] A body of cousins or kinsfolk.

1845 *Carlyle Cromwell* (1873) I. 23 The numerous and now mostly forgettable cousinry. 1873 *Dixon Two Queens* IV. xx. v. 88 The Irish cousinry were taken into favour.

**Cousinship** (kɔʒ'nʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The relation of cousins; the fact of being (a person's) cousin; kinship, relationship.

1570 *Levins Manis.* 140/45 Cousinship, cognatio, affinitas. 1583 *Golding Calian* on *Deut.* xi. 62 These are the brotherhoods and cousinships (sent.) of the world. 1586 *Abp. J. Williams Holy Table* 139 Opposers of our Liturgie, who brag of their Cousinship and Cohership with Christ. 1833 T. Hoag *Widow & Margress* xii. His own cousin too; to be sure it was a cousinship far removed. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 9/2 Are you within any assignable degree of cousinship to this young gentleman? 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* i. iii. 120 A.. lady.. who claimed cousinship with his wife.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1853 *Lynch Self-Improv.* iv. 86 There will always be some cousinship between a man's chosen work and his favourite recreation. 1880 *Dk. Argyll in Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 53 There is an obvious cousinship and correspondence between the great bulk of the species.

2. The action proper to a cousin; the fulfilment of a cousin's part.

1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* iv. 329, I thank you for your generous cousinship. 1858 *Carlyle Predk. Gt.* iii. v. The lesser standing always under the express protection and as it were cousinship of the greater.

3. = **COUSINHOOD** 1.

1874 *Motley Barneveldt* I. i. 98 Breaking up the mighty cousinship which.. overshadowed Germany.

**Cousiny** (kɔʒ'ni), a. rare. [f. as prec. + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a cousin.

a1832 *Crabbe Posth. Tales* x. *The Will* 91 As for this paper, with these cousin names, I--tis my Will--commit it to the flames.

**Couslip**, -slop(e), obs. ff. **COWSLIP**.

**Couson**, -age, obs. ff. COZEN, -AGE.

† **Cousse**, *Obs.* Abbreviation of *cousin*: cf. **COZ**.

1598 B. JONSON *Evs. Man in Hum.* i. 1, You are welcome, cousse.

**Cousin, Cousyn** (g), obs. ff. **COUSIN**, **CUSHION**.

|| **Coussinet** (kʊ'sɪnɛt, or as *F. kussing*). *Arch.* [F. dim. of *cousin*, *cushion*.] (See *quot.*)

1876 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.* *Coussinet* (Fr.) or *Cushion* [a. A stone placed upon the impost of a pier for receiving the first stone of an arch..] The word is also used for the part of the Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter round, which serves to form the volute, and it is in the capital thus called because its appearance is that of a cushion or pillow seemingly collapsed by the weight over it.

**Cost**, -age, -ous, obs. ff. **COST**, etc.

**Costume, Coustreil**, obs. ff. **CUSTOM**, **CUSTREL**.

**Cout**, dial. f. **COLT**; obs. f. **COOT**.

**Coutech** (e), -er, obs. f. **COUCH**, -ER.

|| **Couteau** (kuto). [F.: -OF. *couteau*: see next.]

A large knife worn as a weapon. (Frequently used in English in 18th c.) *Couteau de chasse* (F.): hunting-knife.

1677 *London Gaz.* No. 1108. 4 A small Couteau walking sword. 1743 *Shenstone Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 73 In the Piazzas, Covent Garden, [pick-pockets].. come in large bodies, armed with couteaus. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* Wks. 1863 VI. 87 A couteau generally by his side. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* xxix. Drawing a large couteau from his side-pocket. 1782 *Fashionable Follies* I. 133 They each put on a long sword, instead of a couteau. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii. A gentleman, plainly dressed in a riding-habit.. without any arms except a couteau-de-chasse.

† **Coute<sup>1</sup>**. *Obs.* Also 3-7 **cotel**. [a. OF. *cotel*, *coute<sup>1</sup>*, earlier *coltel*: -L. *cultellum* knife.] 'A short knife or dagger in use during the Middle Ages' (Fairholt); a knife. Cf. **CUTTLE**, sb.

[1292 *Britton* ii. xxii. § 4 Cotel, haches, et bastouns.] 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxxi. (1730) 194 That Statute that forbids the use of a pointed sword, or pointed Cotel.. at that sport. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I.* p. 90 Leaving the knife, a ten penny cotel, in his body. 1834 *Planché Brit. Costume* 112 The cotel.. a military knife.. added to the offensive weapons [in Edward I's time].

**Coutelace**, -as, obs. forms of **CUTLASS**.

**Couter, cooter** (kʊ'tɜr). *slang*. [According to *Slang Dict.*, from Danubian-Gipsy *culta* gold coin.] A sovereign.

1846 R. L. SNODGRASS *Magistr. Assist.* 346, I.. got six Fennips and a Couter for the Yacks. 1851 *Maryew Lond. Labour* I. 312 Upon which the 'swells'.. come down with a couter (sovereign). 1880 J. PAVEN *Confid. Agent* I. 207 (Farmer) Well, he gave us half a couter at all events.

† **Coutere**. *Obs.* Also **cowter**. [f. OF. *coute* (13th c.), later *coude* elbow: -L. *cubitum*: cf. *F. coudière*, for which AF. had possibly *couteri*.] A piece of armour to protect the elbow.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 583 Gode couters & gay, & glouze of plate. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2507 Bristes þe 1e-brace with the bronde ryches, Kerves of at þe couteres with þe clene egge.

**Cout-euill**, obs. Sc. f. **COLT-EVIL**.

**Couth** (kʊθ), pa. *pple.* and a. (*sb.*). *Obs.* or only *Sc.* Forms: 1 *cūþ*, 2-4 *cūθ*, *cud*, 3 *cūþ*, *kuθ*, 3-4 *coup*, 4 *outh*, *oupe*, *coupe*, *koup*, *cowthe*, *couth*, *coud*, *kowd*, 4-6 *couthes*, *kouth* (e), 5 *cowpe*, 6 *kowth*, 3- *couth*. [OE. *cūþ*, pa. *pple.* of the vb. *cūm-an* CAN, corresp. to OS. *cūth*, *cūθ*, OHG. *kund*, *chund*, *chunt* (MHG. *kunt*, Ger. *kund*), Goth. *kund-s* known.]

† 1. pa. *pple.* passing into *adj.* Known. *Obs.* (See also **NAME-COUTH**.)

a1000 *Riddles* lxxxix. 1 (Gr.) Ic eom.. eorlum cūθ. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/797 Þat word was sone wide couth. c1300 *Cursor M.* 22140 (Cott.) Fra north to soth, He sal do mak his samun cuth. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* xiv. 7 How schal it be kowd that is songun? c1386 *Chaucer Par.* T. 7 692 This name of thraldom was neuere erst kowth. 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. v. As it is kouthes as well nigh as ferie. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* 5512 Pare was þe kirk of tynemouth Of cuthbert right to all men couth. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Couth*, knowne.

† 2. *adj.* As a quality of things: Known; well-known, familiar. *Obs.* Cf. the negative **UNCOUTH**.

a1000 *Daniel* 692 Ðæt wæs þara fæstna folcum cūþost. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Heo beoð, more herm is, to monie al to kude. c1300 *Sir Margarete* 65 Mi cunrede he seide is cūþ. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 578 To be keture y-kid þan any koup peple. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iii. li. 131 This couth surname.

† 3. Of persons: Well-known, familiar. *Obs.*

a1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxviii. 8 Feor ðu me dydest freondas cūþe. c1205 *Lay.* 2445 Alle þat cūþe folk. c1300 *Cursor M.* 24721 (Cott.) Þat blinful brid.. þat þu sua cuth was till. c1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 Euery man bope fremyd and kouth. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. III. 270 Sen tha till him most kyndlie war and couth.

† 4. Noted, renowned, famed. *Obs.*

a1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 230 Cubes werodes. c1200 *Ormin* 9240 Sannit Johan i wesstland Wass wurgenn cūþ þatt time. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2666 Wif waured and strengthe kuθ. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 5053 Comil castelles and coup and cuntres wide. c1400 *Destin. Troy* 2638 My fader was a philisofer.. & his nome kouthes. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 205 Deserts of Nymphs, that auncient Poets shewe, Ar not so kouth as hers.

† 5. Acquainted, familiar. (*with, of, or dative*.)

a1225 *Juliana* 22 3ef þu cneowe ant were cūθ wiθ þe king. c1275 *Luce Rou* 104 in O. E. *Misc.* 96 Mayde to be he send his schonde And wilneþ for to beo þe cūþ. c1300 *Cursor M.* 24711 (Cott.) Crist made þe cuth of his consail, And priuest of his kin. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* 842 Pare was three clerkes of þe southe Of england, with þe bishop couthes.

6. Kind, affable, agreeable, pleasant: said of persons and their actions; = **COUTHIE** 1. *Sc.*

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3659 Wip clipping and kesseng and alle coupe dedes. c1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 46, I was faine Of that couth word and of his companie. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 225 Comly lady good and couth. 1728 *Ramsay 1st Annu. to Somerville* 76 Nor will North Britain yield for fouth Of ilka thing, and fellows couth To ony but her sister South.

7. Comfortable, snug, cosy; = **COUTHIE** 2. *Sc.*

a1749 *Sir J. Clerk The Miller*, His house was warm and couth And room in it to hold me. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 182 (Jam.) A mankie gown.. Did mak them very braw, and unco couth.

† 8. *absol.* = Acquaintances. *Obs.*

a1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxvii. 18 Mine couth [notos meos]. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 9 Fer made þou mi kouth [Wyclif my known] fra me. a1400 *Octonion* 792 Lake boy, ne be naught betrayd Of kouth ne strange.

† **Couth**, *adv.* Obs. 1 cūpe, 4-5 couthie, etc. [OE. *cūpe*, *adv.* from *cūp*: see *prec.*] - Clearly, manifestly; familiarly.

† **Couth**, *sb.* Obs. [app. f. COUTH *pp.* a.] 1. ? Known quality, renown. c 1460 *Launfal* 624 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* I. 197 Syr Launfal schud be stward of halle, For to agye hys gastes alle, For couthie of largesse.

2. ? Friendliness, kindness; = COUTHNESS. a 1806 in *Jamieson Pop. Ball* I. 125 O, blessins on thy couth, lord John; Weel's me to see this day.

**Couth(e)**, obs. f. *couth*, pa. t. of CAN *v.* 1 **Coupe**: see *KEY* *v.*, to make *v.*

**Couthie** (*kū'pi*), *a.* Sc. Also couthy. [app. f. COUTH *a.* + -Y: cf. Ger. *kundig*, *kuindig*, OHG. *chundig* known, knowing, OE. *-cūpī*, f. *cūp* knowledge, early ME. *cūpi* (*i*) ? known, noted.

c 1205 *LAV.* 457 Heo beoð to gadere icumene, kuthies mæges [c 1275 *cūpie* meyes]. *Ibid.* 508 Cuthie meies [c 1275 *treuwe* broþers]. c 1275 *Ibid.* 860 þat folk com to gadere, cūpie meyes [c 1205 *gudliche* cūhtes].

1. Acting as befits persons well known to each other; full of friendly familiarity; warm and friendly in intercourse; kindly, pleasant, genial. (The opposite of treating each other as strangers.) 1719 *Ramsay and Anstr.* to *Hamilton* vii. Heal be your heart, gay couthy carle. 1773 R. *Ferguson Auld Reekie* Wks. (1870) 127 Where couthy chieftains at e'ning meet. 1824 *GALT Roshan* I. ii. x. 234 The magistrate and the chieftain... had often been couthy together. 1871 G. *Macdonald D. Elginbrod* iii. vii. 304 If they had met on the shores of the central lake of Africa, they could scarcely have been more couthy together.

b. Said of personal actions and qualities. 1830 *GALT Laurie* I. vi. viii. (1849) 287 After a couthy crack about auld lang syne. 1838 M. *Porteous Souter Johnny* 70 That couthy, social and humorous effect which it [Tam o'Shanter] so eminently possesses.

2. Of things: Agreeable, pleasing, 'nice' 1768 *Ross Helenore* 22 (Jam.) The water feckly on a level sled W' little dinn, but couthy what it made. - *Ibid.* (1866) 275 This strange but couthy tale. a 1806 in *Jamieson Pop. Ball* I. 293 The spence was ay couthie an' clean.

3. Used *adv.* After the way of familiar friends; kindly, genially.

1768 *Ross Helenore* 32 (Jam.) Kindly and couthy ay to her he spak. 1871 *BURNS Halloween* vii. Some kinde couthie, side by side, And burn together trimly. 1837 R. *Nicoll Poems* (1843) 92 She daunts them and hauds them fu' couthie and well.

Hence **Couthy-like**, **Couthily** *adv.*, **Couthiness**.

1768 *Ross Helenore* 88 (Jam.) He... spake sne kindly, couthy-like, and fair. *Ibid.* 76 In by they come, and haillst her couthily. 1808 *JAMIESON, Couthiness, Couthness, familiarity.* 1820 *Glenfergus* I. 239 (Jam.) How kind and couthie-like Lord Armbank was lookin' to Miss Flora.

† **Couthly**, *a.* Obs. In 3 *cūthlich*, *cūplich*. [-OE. type *cūplich*, f. *cūp* COUTH *a.*: see -LY 1.] Familiar, friendly.

c 1205 *LAV.* 987 Wið Claudien minne fader, þe wes þi cūthliche freond. *Ibid.* 19679 Pas swiken... cleopeden to þan cūthie mid cūthliche [c 1275 *cūpliche*] worden.

**Couthly** (*kū'pli*), *adv.* Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 *cūplice*, 3 *cūpliz*, *cūthliche*, *kippeliz*, 4 *cūply*, *cūpely*, *cūthli*, *couthly*, *kouthly*, 9 *couthly*, *couthly*. [OE. *cūpliche*, f. *cūp* COUTH: see -LY 2.]

† 1. Certainly, manifestly; clearly. Obs.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* ii. xii. 18 Ic cūplice wæ [scio *certissime*]. a 1000 *CYNWULF Juliana* 411 (Gr.) Acyrred cūplice from Cristes zc. 1388 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* Prol. 3 The wordis of daies, the which more kouthly may be clepid the Cronycle of Goddis stories.

2. Familiarly, kindly, as a familiar friend. Obs. exc. Sc.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* v. vii. Ðæt he ðe cūplicor from ðam halgum ze-earnode in heofonum onfongen beon. 1000 *Andreas* 322 (Gr.) Ðæt he eapmedum eforfurne oncnawe cūplice. 1200 *ORMIN* 2204 He to to frofenn hire anann Cūthly þi name. c 1205 *LAV.* 719 Ðu heom clepe to and cūthliche wið heom sece. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17596 (Cott.) Cūthli for him can [v. r. gon] i knele. c 1340 *Gau.* & *Gr. Kn.* 937 Þe lorde... couthly hym knowes & callez hym his nome. 1840 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) I. 271 I'm couthly come your love to win.

† 3. With the knowledge or skill of familiarity: the opposite of *uncouthly*. (A pseudo-archaism.)

1816 W. *TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* xlii. 330 He only passes for the parish star, Who couthly strains the bow, or thrusts the steel. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* i. vi. By the blood I this is couthly and marvellously blazoned.

† **Couthutlaughe**. Obs. *Law*. Also 3 (in MSS.) *couthutlage*, *couth vtlaghe*, *kuthutlaghe*. [app. an early ME. repr. of an OE. *cūp utlaga* known outlaw.] A term applied, according to Bracton, to a person knowingly harbouring or concealing an outlaw; or perhaps, more properly, to the offence of doing so.

c 1250 *BRACTON* iii. ii. xlii. (Rolls) II. 336 Talem [exulem] vocant Anglice utlaghe. [Utlagatus] aut potest esse notus et cognitus vel ignotus et incognitus; et unde qui notum et cognitum receptaverit par poena puniendus est, qui dicitur Couthutlaughe [MSS. v. rr.: see above]. 1607 *COWELL*

*Interpr.* **Couthutlaughe** is he that willingly receiveth a man outlawed... and hideth him. [Hence, 1641 in *Termes de la Ley*, 1666 *BLOUNT*, and later Dicts.]

[Known only in loc. cit.; the OE. term represented is not recorded. It is not easy to comprehend that the term 'known outlaw' could originally designate the harbourer; prob. the word is the fragment of a phrase designating the harbouring of a known outlaw; it has been suggested that the meaning might be 'acquaintance or familiar of an outlaw', but this would be in OE. *utlaga cūpa*, or perh. *cūpa utlaga*.]

**Coutil** (*kuti'l*). Also *coutelle*, -ille. [a. F. *coutil* (*kuti*), in 13th c. *keutil*, f. *keute*, *coute* mattress, quilt.] A close-woven sort of canvas, used for mattresses, pillows, and in stay-making.

1853 *Specif. R. Gill's Patent No.* 374. 1 My improvements are chiefly applicable to weaving double coutelle. 1854 *Specif. G. W. Reynolds' Patent No.* 644. 2 Double loom-stitched cout. 1890 *Pail Mail G.* 1 May 3/2 Black sateen corsets lined with white coutil.

**Coutre-bone**, var. *QUITTER-BONE*.

† **Coutrement**. Obs. Aphetic form of *Accoutrement*.

1641-51 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iii. 469 Costly stomachers... all those other coutrements. 1668 *Rivals* iii. 35 We represent a Morrice... Whose Coutrements hang heavy on my purse string.

**Coutrements**: see *QUIRENAIS*.

|| **Couvade** (*kuv'vād*). [a. obs. F. *couvade*; f. *couver* to hatch: see next. Cotgr. (1611) has *couvade* = *couvée* (COVEY) or *couverment* (brooding, sitting on eggs); whence the derivative phrase, *faire la couvade* 'to sit cowering or skowking within doors, to lurk in the campe when Gallants are at the Battell'.] A term applied by some writers to the 'man-childbed' attributed to some uncivilized or primitive races, and extended to comprehend a series of customs according to which, on the birth of a child, the father performs acts or simulates states natural or proper to the mother, or abstains for a time from certain foods or actions, as if he were physically affected by the birth.

1861 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* x. 288 One of these practices has an existing European name, the *couvade*, or 'hatching'; and this term it may be convenient to use for the whole set. *Ibid.* x. 294 The country... where Marco Polo met with the practice of the *couvade* in the thirteenth century, appears to be the Chinese province of West Yunnan. 1871 *YULE Marco Polo* Note 3 to ii. 1. 57 This highly eccentric practice has been ably illustrated and explained by Mr. Tylor under the name of the *Couvade* or Hatching, by which it is known in some of the Béarn districts of the Pyrenees.

[Fr. *couvade* (in R. Etienne 1543, Ph. Monet 1626) was a word of the same class as *croisade* *CRUSADE*, in which the suffix -ade, adapted from Pr. and Sp. -ada, It. -ada, -ata, is substituted for the cognate F. -de, from L. -ata: see -ADE. It was thus etymologically a doublet of *covade*, *covey*. As applied to men the phrase *faire la couvade* appears to have been merely derivative. The recent application of the word in anthropology is due to Dr. E. B. Tylor, following M. Francisque Michel *Le Pays Basque* (1857) 201, where the 'man-childbed' attributed to the Basques and Béarnese, is said to be so called by the latter. But this is a mistake, traceable to a statement as to the phrase *faire la couvade*, in Rochefort's *Hist. Naturelle et Morale des Antilles* (1658) 494-5, repeated with variations by a sequence of later writers. It is not true that *couvade* was ever a name for the practice in Béarn; the Béarnese *covade* is simply = F. *covade*, a covey of chickens. Further, the pretended existence of the practice in Béarn and among the Basques appears to be merely the echo of a statement of Strabo as to the ancient Celtiberians, loosely repeated by one compiler after another as a commonplace of history. (See *Academy* 29 Oct., 5 and 19 Nov., 10 and 17 Dec. 1892.)]

† **Couve**, *cove*, *v.* Obs. [a. F. *couve-r*, OF. *cover*, to hatch (eggs): -L. *cubare* to lie, recline.] *trans.* and *intr.* To incubate, hatch, or sit upon.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxi. xvii. Those living creature that couve and quicken their eggs within their belly. *Ibid.* Index to x. liii. The knitting of eggs within the bodie, the laying, couving and sitting of them. 1603 - *Phitarch's Mor.* 1316 Whiles they sit and cove, their eggs be preserved drie.

† **Couvey**, *covie*, *v.* Obs. Also 7 *couvie*, -y. [Var. of *prec.*, perh. affected by the cognate sb. *covie*, COVEY, F. *covade*.] *intr.* = *prec.*

1598 *FLORIO, Accovare*, to hatch, to lie close as a hen over hir chickens, to squat, to coule. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* x. liii. Doves lay and couvey ten times in the yeere. *Ibid.* (1634) I. 241 They [tortoisés] couvie a whole yeare before they hatch. *Ibid.* 318 Bees couvy and sit as hens do.

**Couvie** *sb.*, obs. f. COVEY.

**Couvre-feu**: see *CURFEW*.

**Coward**, *Couve*, obs. ff. *COWARD*, *COUGH*.

† **Cowee**, *a.* Obs. [a. F. *couée* tailed.] In 'ryme couwee', OF. *ryme couée*, med.L. *rihythmus caudatus* tailed rime, applied to a couplet or stanza with a tail, tag, or additional short line. [3. *Ar. Rihythmicandi in Reliq. Antig.* I. 32 Rihythmorum caudatorum alii sunt consoni alii dissoni. Primus modus est quando duae distinctiones concordant simul, et additur cauda, et duae aliae simul, et additur cauda, et caudae concordant.] c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* Prol. 85 If it were made in ryme couwee, Or in strangerre, or entrelace, Pat rede Inglis it ere Inowe, þat couthe not haf coppied a kowe, þat outere in couwee, or in baston, Som suld haf ben fardon.

**Couze**, *couze*, obs. ff. *COUGH*.

**Couyn**(e), var. *COVIN*.

**Couze**, obs. f. *COZ*.

**Couzen**, -in, etc., obs. ff. *COUSIN*, *COZEN*, etc.

**Couzeranite**, var. *COUSERANITE*.

**Covable**, *couabill*, *erron.* f. *CONABLE*, *COVENABLE*, suitable, proper.

**Covait**, *Covan*, obs. ff. *COVET*, *COVEN*.

**Covande**, -aunde: see *COVENANT*.

**Covariant** (*kove'riant*). *Math.* [f. Co- pref. 4 + *VARIANT*.] (See *quot.*)

1853 *SILVESTER in Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 544 *Covariant*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms do to a similarly derived transform of its primitive. 1880 *CARR Synop. Math.* § 169.

**Covarture**, *covate*, obs. ff. *COVERTURE*, *COVET*.

**Cove** (*kūv*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-2 *cōfa*, *cōua*, 4-*cove*, (*Sc.* 4 *cōwe*, 5 *cōue*, 6 *cōif*). [Common Teut.; cf. MHG. *kobe* (mod. G. *koben*), MLG. *cove*, *coven*, mod. *koven*; ON. *kofi* cell, hut, shed, Sw. *kofva*, dial. *kove*, *kuvvi*, hut, Norw. *kove*: -O Teut. \**kudon*. Some of the special applications in Eng. seem to be local developments, and are of late appearance in literature.]

† 1. In OE.: A small chamber, inner chamber, bed-chamber, cell, etc.; common with qualifying word prefixed, as *bán-cōfa* bone-chamber, body, *gást-cōfa* spirit's chamber, breast.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1383 *Pistrinum* [-num], *cōfa*. 956 *Charter Eadwig in Cod. Dipl.* V. 348 Of mædæna cōua on ðone hricweg to Ealhæres byrgsele. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1464 (Gr.) Wæs culufre eft of cōfan sended. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* civ. 26 [ev. 30] On cýninga cōfum [in *cubilibus regum*]. c 1000 *Loc.* in W. Wülcker 189/10 *Penates*, *cōgōdas*. c 1050 *Gloss.* *ibid.* 423/18 *In conclauis*, on cōfan.

† 2. *Cove* and *Key*: closet or chamber and key; an ancient legal phrase used by Bracton in reference to the functions and rights of the mistress of a house, from the age of fourteen or fifteen. Obs.

In the 1556 ed. of Bracton, erroneously printed *cove and key*; repeated in Spelman and the Law Dicts., as well as in the Rolls ed. of Bracton. The MSS. have clearly *cove*; MS. Rawlinson C. 158 has *cieve and key* (see *CREVE* 2 chamber, bed-room; closet = *cove*). MS. Rawl. C. 159 has *cōfre*, app. altered from *cōfa*. See W. H. Stevenson in *Academy*, 17 May 1890, 338. (It is not perfectly clear whether *cove*, *cieve* closet here meant 'bed-chamber' or 'store-chamber'.)

c 1250 *BRACTON* II. xxxvii. § 2 *Femina*. cum possit et aciat domui suæ disponere et ea facere que pertinent ad dispositionem et ordinationem domus, ut sciat que pertineant ad cove et keye, quod quidem esse non poterit ante quatuordecim annos vel decimum quintum. *Ibid.* § 3 Cum esset quatuordecim vel quindecim annorum... in tali ætate potest disponere domui suæ et habere cove et keye. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cove's Inst.* 33 A Woman is supposed to be of perfect age in Socage in all cases so soon as she is able to know how to dispose of her house... and is able to understand what appertains to Cove and Key, which cannot be before she be fourteen or fifteen years old. 1890 W. H. Stevenson in *Academy* 17 May 1890, 338 'Cove and key' meant 'closet and key', referring, no doubt, to the housewife's store-chamber.

† 3. A cell in a pigeon-cote. Obs.

1725 *BRADLEY Family Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon House*. As to the Nests or Coves of the Pigeon-house, some build them in the Wall with flat Bricks.

2. A hollow or recess in a rock, a cave, cavern, den. *Sc.* and *north.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 13 Hus min hus gebedes geceiged gie uttedlice gie worhton ða ilca cōfa ðeafana [Ag. *Gosp.* to þeafa cote; Vulg. *speluncam latronum*]. - *John* xi. 38 Se Hærend... cuom to ðæm byrgenne, ues uttedlice cōfa [Vulg. *spelunca*] 7 stan ofer-gesetted ues him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12341 (Cott.) To be leones cove he yod. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Magdalene* 814 & in þat roche hey & stay A cove he had quhare he lay. c 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 56 All wyld beasts... Drawes... vnto their dennes deepe, Couching for cold in couves them to keepe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. iv. 2 Vndir the hingand rokks was alsawa Ane colf, and thairin fresch wattris springand. 1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 47 A certane cove [Lat. *antrum*], quhairin water continualie drapping, in a schorte space tynes it a verie quhyte stane. 1787 *BURNS Halloween* i. Note. A noted cavern near Colean-house, called the Cove of Colean. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 358 The dark caverns, or 'coves', tenanted by these animals.

3. A recess with precipitous sides in the steep flank of a mountain. (Common in the English Lake district, where small lateral valleys often end in 'coves'.)

b. In some parts of U.S. = gap, pass. 1805 *WORDSW. Fidelity* iii. It was a cove, a huge recess That keeps till June, December's snow. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 337 The dark, solitary hollows of Nethermost, Ruthwaite, and Cock coves. *Ibid.* 342 A wild, secluded cove, at the head of the glen. 1872 *SCHLEZ DE VERE Americanism* 511 *Notch*, a narrow passage, through the mountains... in the Catskill mountains represented by *Cove*.

4. A sheltered recess in a coast; a small bay, creek, or inlet where boats may shelter.

1590 *FERRIS Voy. Bristol* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 161 Within five miles of St. Ives, we were constrained to seek for a cove; which we found called St. Dryvee, in Cornwall. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* I. 20 Gallant coves, to containe in many of them 100 sayle. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 62 *Cove*, a little harbour for boats. *West Country.* 1720 *DE Fox Capt. Singleton* iv. 58 We run our vessel into a little cove. 1776 C. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 244 The creek, or cove, which separates it from the continent, is near a mile wide. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon*



(1813) 37 There are several coves and indentures in the cliffs between the Start Point and the mouth of the Dart river. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 30 As waves that from the outer deep Roll into a quiet cove.

5. *transf.* A sheltered place or recess among hills, woods, etc.

1786 W. GILPIN *Mts. & Lakes* I. 133 Ambleside is . . . delightfully seated. A cove of lofty mountains half incircles it on the north. 1787 WOODWARD *Evening Walk* a 'Tis mine to rove Through bare grey dell, high wood, and pastoral cove. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Cove*, a strip of prairie extending into the woodland. 1863 MAYN HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 35 Small farm-houses . . . may not unfrequently be met with in the little coves of the valleys.

6. *Arch.* A concave arch or vault; an arched moulding or concavity running along the projecting member of a structure; esp. the concave arch of a ceiling; now usually the quadrantal curve at its junction with the cornice.

1511 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* Payd for makynge off a cove ouer de ovyne. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 219 The fillings up, or cove, betwixt the walls, were of urns and earthen pots, for the better sounding. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 133 O'er arching, mouldy, gloom-inspiring coves, Supporting roofs fantastic. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 278 note. This course . . . forms the cove on the outside. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Encouragem. Arts* XV. 252 Paintings . . . on curved surfaces, such as the coves of ceilings. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 139 The coves and cornices of rooms are generally executed in plaster. 1884 *Law Times* 18 Oct. 401/2 The ceiling . . . is . . . joined to the walls with a cove having a radius of six feet.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c. 1850 *Rudim. Naut.* (Weale) 112 *Cove*, the arched moulding sunk in at the foot or lower part of the taffrail.

7. *Comb.* Cove-bracketing (see quot.); cove-plate, a plane for cutting coved surfaces.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 146 In some shops it will be worked out by hand with cove planes. 1876 GILBERT *Archit. Gloss.* *Cove Bracketing*, the wooden skeleton for the lathing of any cove . . . usually applied to that of the quadrantal cove, which is placed between the flat ceiling and the wall.

**Cove** (kōv), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *slang* (orig. *Thieves' cant*). Forms: 6-7 *cōfe*, 6 *cōff*, 7- *cōve*. [The early variant *cōfe* has suggested that this is identical with Sc. *Coffe sb.*, 'chapman, pedlar', the sense having undergone the same transition as in *CHAP*, which is now nearly equivalent in meaning, save that *cove* belongs to a lower and more slangy stratum of speech. But the phonetic change of *f* to *v*, at so late a date, is not usual; and the origin of the word still remains obscure. Cf. also *Co sb.* 2] A fellow, 'chap', 'customer'; sometimes = *BOSS sb.* 6 (see quot. 1812, 1891).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 A gentry cove, a noble or gentleman. *Ibid.* 86 What, stowye you, bene cove . . . What, holde your peace, good fellowe. 1609 DEKKER *Laurel & Candle* Lt. Wks. 1884-5 III. 196 The word *Cove*, or *Cofe*, or *Cuffin*, signifies a Man, a Fellow, &c. . . a good fellow is a Bene Cofe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rldg.) 619/2 There's a gentry cove here, Is the top of the shire. *xv* 100 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cofe*, c. as *Cove*. 1737 in Logan *Pedlar's Pack* (1869) 147 Now my Kinchin Cove is gone. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flask Dict.* s.v. The master of a house or shop is called the Cove . . . when joined to particular words, as a cross-cove, a flash-cove, a leavy-cove, &c., it simply implies a man of those several descriptions. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x. That old cove at the book-stall. 1891 N. GOULD *Doubt*. *Event* 115, I am not in the habit of being called a cove. 1891 LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* *Cove*, master or overseer of an Australian station.

**Cove** (kōv), *v.* [f. *COVE sb.* 1]

† 1. *intr.* To shelter in a cove or small bay. *Obs.* 1631 E. PELHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church. 1704) IV. 811 Even there between two Rocks we coved. *Ibid.* 814 We could not possibly get to Bell Sound that night, but Coved halfway.

2. *trans.* To arch or vault; esp. to arch (a ceiling) at its junction with the wall.

1756, 1779 [see *COVED*]. 1817 SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 29 Oct., in *Lockhart*, I resign the idea of coving the library to your better judgement. 1864 KERR *Genl. House* 207 Another good principle is to cove the ceilings.

b. To incline inwards (the sides of a fireplace): see *COVING* 2.

1838 *Papers Duties Corps R. Eng.* II. 253 Fire-places . . . should all have their sides altered by coving them.

**Cove**, var. of *COVE adv.* *Obs.*, quickly. 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The listt-fot . . . The go-bi-grounde . . . The cove-arise.

**Cove**, var. of *COVE v.*; obs. f. *COVERT*.

**Coved** (kōvd), *pph.* a. [f. *COVE sb.* 1 and *v.* + *-ED*.] Formed into a cove; arched, vaulted.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 130 The spring . . . is surrounded with a coved wall of about three feet high. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. through Spain* xiv. (T.), The mosques . . . are round into domes and coved roofs. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 81. 209 The roof proper may be flat, coved, or domed. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Leat. Archit.* II. 138 Repeating on its coved surface the coffered panels.

b. Coved ceiling: one rising in an arched curve; now usually one connected with the cornice by a concave curve.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 489 A coved ceiling of about 20 feet high. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frs.* I. 165 In the coved ceiling . . . there are still some bright frescos. 1880 *Stat. Rev.* No. 1292. 135 The destruction of the coved plaster ceiling of Bishop Montague.

**Coveitise**, var. of *COVEITISE* covetousness.

**Covel** (le, obs. ff. of *COWL*, a tub, etc.

**Coveld**: see *COVID*.

**Covelt** (kōv'let). [f. *COVE sb.* 1 + *-LET*.] A small cove.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 4, I landed . . . in a covelt smothered by a succession of sandpits. 1887 HALL *Caine* *Deemster* ix. 64 The coast-line curved into covelts and promontories.

**Covelline, covellite** (kōv'el'ain, -ait). *Min.* [Named after Covelli, an Italian mineralogist who found the mineral in the lava of Vesuvius: see *-INE, -ITE*.] A native indigo-blue sulphide of copper; often called *blue* or *indigo copper*.

1850 DANA *Min.* 510 Covelline. 1868 *Ibid.* 84 Covellite is the result of the decomposition of other ores of copper. 1863-72 WATT *Dict. Chem.* II. 74 Protosulphide of Copper or Cupric Sulphide, CuS. This compound is found native, as Covellin, Indigo copper, etc.

So *Covellinite* = *prec.*

1861 Bristow *Gloss.* 98 Covellinite. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 278 Covellinite—a sulphide of copper—is noticed as a Vesuvian product by Beudant.

**Coven, covin** (kōv'en). *Sc.* Also 6 *covan*. [Var. of *covenant*, *CONVENT*.] An assembly, meeting, or company. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Quhen mony benefices vakit* Wks. (1885) 205 Lat anis the cop ga round about, And wyn the covanis [v. r. *covenis*] banesoun.

b. *spec.* A gathering of witches; a 'convent' or company of thirteen witches; cf. *CONVENT* 1, 2. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* III. 666 Ther vould meit bot sometyms a Coven. . . Ther is threitein perones in ilk Coven. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 286 The witches of Auldearne . . . were told off into squads, or Covines. 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* III. xx. 278 To their covens or gatherings the foul sisterhood were borne through the air.

† **Covenable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4-*abul*, 5-*abil* (l. [a. AF. and OF. *covenabile*, *covenabile*, early var. of *covenable* (cf. *CON- prefix*), f. *co(n)-ven-ir*, *co(n)-ven-ant*, to agree:—L. *convenire* to agree, come together: see *CONVENI*. In Eng. *covenable* was further reduced to *cōv'nable*, whence corruptly *communabile*, *communabile*, *COMMUNABLE*, and *COMARABLE*. (Cf. the forms of *COVENANT*.) Ultimately the full form *covenable* was exclusively used in French and adopted also in Eng.: see *CONVENABLE*.] 1. Agreeing with circumstances; appropriate, becoming, meet, fit, suitable.

1329 BRITTON v. iii. § 1 Lour covenable susteinaunce.] c. 1340 CURSOR M. 10222 (Trin.) Charite is so covenabul [v. r. *communabile*, *communabil*]. 1384 WYCLIF *Ex.* xv. 23 A covenable name [Vulg. *congruentum nomen*] he putte to the place, clepyng it Mara. 1395 E. E. *Wills* (1884) 6 A bed covenable for a gentel woman. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 795 Withouten covenable cause. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 89 He is happy that usith his dayes in doyng covenable thinges. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Arr.* (1546) H ij. Wise . . . as it is covenable for a curious prynce to be. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Oscr.* 383 b, All the Sacramentes. we doe observe in due and covenable order. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 82 a, Hee shall have time and space to tender to him covenable marriage.

2. Agreeing with each other; consistent. 1384 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 56 Sothli manye seiden fals witnessinge agens him, and the witnessinge weren not covenable [Vulg. *convenientia*].

3. Suitable for a purpose, or to the needs or wishes of any one; convenient.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 388 When a covenable day fell. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 339 The wind was covenable. 1429 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* xxiii. 136 Engyns covenable to drawe out of the shippes the timber, the stones, the pipes and other thinges. 1569 STOCKER *Tr. Diol. Sic.* iii. xviii. 135 Sending them into places covenable to winter. 1643 Prynne *Soc. Power* Part II. 70 To obvnt the malice of such felons, and to see a covenable remedy.

4. Of persons: OF becoming appearance or behaviour; seemly, comely; accomplished. Cf. *proper* (man, child, etc.), in obs. and dial. use.

c. 1350 *Vill. Palerne* 4089 A ful loueli lady lettered at be best, corteys & covenabul. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vii. x. (1495) 311 The sygne that hyght Gemini . . . makyth a man fayr, covenable, and of meane stature. c. 1400 *Beryn* 244 Ful abill To armes, & to travail, & persone covenabill. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cccxxix. 635 A sonne called Philip, a right covenable and gracious man.

† **Covenableness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Fitness; suitability; suitableness.

1384 WYCLIF *Ecc.* viii. 6 To alle nedde time is and covenableness [Vulg. *opportunitas*]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vi. xx. (1495) 208 In fedyngne men sholde take hede to covenableness of tyme.

† **Covenablete**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *covenabileté*: see *CONVENABLE* and *-TY*.] Fitness, suitability; also, a fit occasion, an opportunity.

1384 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 25 He kepte covenabletee [Vulg. *opportunitatem*], in which he shulde performe the maundement. — *Matt.* xxvi. 16 And fro that tyme he sougte covenabletee, for to bityke hym. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 16 This only covenabletee without the other propetees.

† **Covenably**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *COVENABLE* + *-LY* 2; cf. *COMABLY*, *CONVENABLY*.] In a suitable, proper, or convenient manner; fitly; appropriately; seasonably, opportunely; conveniently.

1384 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 21 And he sougte how he shulde bityrre him covenably [Vulg. *opportune*]. 1387 TREVISIA *Figden* (Rolls) I. 303 Gades is covenableliche first i-sette

among be ylondes of be greet see. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 9 A good medicine covenably yeven to them that be seke. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 175 If a daughter be covenably married by him, this is a sufficient aduancement. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 3 In every church . . . a secular person was to be ordained vicar perpetual, and covenably endowed. Cf. Act 4 Hen. IV. c. xii.]

† **Covenance, sb.** *Obs.* In 5-*aunce*. [a. OF. *covenance*, now *convenance*, whence later Eng. *CONVENANCE*.] Agreement, covenant, convention.

† c. 1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 902 in Hazl. E. P. II. 57 Vnto the kyngs soone he 1ade, As he before his covenauce made. 1483 CAXTON *Esop* (1889) 47 The covenances and pacyons made by . . . force oughte not to be holden. 1490 — *Eneydos* lviii. 156 The kyngs Latyne and the other barons deysed the covenances [of the combat]. c. 1500 *Melusine* (E. E. T. S.) 5 She assented to hit by such covenauce that neuer he shuld see her naked.

† **Covenance, v.** *Obs.* In 5-*aunce*. [a. OF. *covenancier*, *-ancier*, to covenant, settle or contract, f. *covenance*, agreement, covenant: see *prec.*] *trans.* To agree to, settle, or contract by covenant.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 100 She thenne, that wold fayne haue sene this mayage to be couenaunced and graunted. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxvii. 126 To hym he hadde couenaunced his daughter Layune.

**Covenant** (kōv'hānt), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *cōue-nante*, *-ande*, *-ond(e)*, *kōuenand*, 4-5 *cōue-naund(e)*, 4-6 *-and*, *-aunt(e)*, 5 *-awnt(e)*, 3-7 *cōuenant*, 7- *cōvenant*. β. 3 *cōuenant*, 4-*and*, 6-*ent*. γ. 4 *cōnant*, *connaunde*, *cūnnand*, *Sc. cūnnand*, 4-6 *conand(e)*, *Sc. cūnnand(e)*, 5 *cūnaunt*, *connownt*, *cōwnand*, *Sc. connand*. (4 ? *cūnaunt*, *kūnaunt*, 5 *cōvande*, *-aunde*: perh. error of *u*, *v*, for *n*.) δ. 5 *comnawnt*, *cūm-nawnte*. [a. OF. *cōvenant* (12-15th c. in Littré), later *convenant*, sb. use of *covenant*, *convenant* adj., orig. pa. pple. of *convenir* to agree: see *CONVENABLE*, and cf. the development of forms there.] 1. A mutual agreement between two or more persons to do or refrain from doing certain acts; a compact, contract, bargain; sometimes, the undertaking, pledge, or promise of one of the parties. Phrases. To make or enter into a c.; to hold, keep, break c. (No longer in ordinary use, exc. when coloured by legal or theological associations.)

a. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7484 (Cott.) Sir King, he said, hald me cōuenand. c. 1315 SHORTHAM 64 Hit is wykke condicioun, Cōvenant of schrewead-hede. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 859 Hauē I nat holden cōvenant vnto thee. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 999 Ne he keppeid no cōvenand to be kynd maydon. c. 1477 CAXTON *Ysaou* 77 b, They made cōvenant that they sholde sle him. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Solemn. Matrimonie*, So these persons may surely performe and kepe the vowe and cōvenant betwixt them made. 1611 BURL. *Gen.* xxi. 27 And Abraham tooke sheepe and oxen, and gaue them vnto Abimelech: and both of them made a cōvenant [1535 COVERDALE bond together]. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worshipp* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* i. li. (1658) 87 Who are now to be joynd in the Honourable estate of Marriage, the Covenant of their God. 1643 CARVE *Sacr. Covt.* 7 A Covenant . . . is more than a promise, and lesse than a Oath. 1785 COWPER *Conversation* 684 Bad men, profaning friendship's hallowed name, Form, in its stead, a covenant of shame. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 17 He had entered into a covenant for mutual support with forty of the king's other slaves.

β. 1797 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 322 Al pat lond By certeyn cōvenant was in Kyng Artures hond. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2352 (Cott.) Our janer him held treu cōvenand. 1346 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 327 Haistelle my cōvenent I brak.

γ. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Suane . . . to pat conant him bond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 753 The cūnnand on this wyss was maid. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5543 He [Alexander] makis a conand with his knyghtis. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1345 To Bruce sen syne he kepit na cōmand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74 To breke Conande, defaciisci. . . To make Conande, pacisci. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 102 How mony crakyt cūnnand? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 b, They eares also hath maid a cōvenancy or conande with reason.

δ. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Cumnawnte [v. r. *comnawnt*, *cūnaunt*], *factum, fedus, conuencio*.

† b. To, on, upon, in, at (a or the) covenant: on a mutual stipulation, or understanding; on the condition that. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7637 (Cott.) If he wald His doghter wedde . . . To be cōvenand for to bring An hundreth hefidis to be king. c. 1325 *Met. Hom.* 2 Thu gaf man skil and insiht. . . To kōuenand that he serue the riht. c. 1400 *Melayne* 193 In that conande I yelde it. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Theodora* 237 One pat cūnnande . . . I wil tel be a thinge. c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 666, I shall you telle, At this cōvenant wold I dwelle. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1700 On be conand pat whils I leue pou tell naman what I didd. 15-*Merchant & Son* 80 in Hazl. E. P. I. 138 On a cōvenant, fadur, y wyll, and ellys not. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 236 b, To conclude a truce . . . upon cōvenant, every man to have his awne.

† 2. A promise made to oneself, a solemn personal resolve, a vow. *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 688 *Cleopatra*, And in myn self this cōvenant made I tho, for ryght swich as 3e feldyn wel or wo The same wolde I felen, life or dethe.

† 3. Each of the points or terms of an agreement. *Obs.* exc. as in 4 b.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 712 And swiftly he sware on pat shene god; All the cōvenandes to kepe. c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 711 Home they rode. . . And to the quene the cōvenantys seyd. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 119 Certaine other cōvenants

were agreed upon between them. 1614 RALPH Hist. World iii. viii. § 6 To make good the Covenants of the late concluded peace.

4. *Law.* A formal agreement, convention, or promise of legal validity; esp. in Eng. Law, a promise or contract under seal. (The English equivalent of Lat. *conventio* as technically used from the Norman Conquest onwards.)

c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1820) 260 Pe conantz þat wer sette. Kyng Philip has þam gette for þat tyme hiderward. c1385 CHAUCER G. W. 2135 Ariadne, As ye han in this Covenantz herd me rede. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cxxix. 240 It was sent to the court of rome . . . that the forsayd covenantz shold be enbuled. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. Symbol. § 300 G. An Instrument of Covenants therefore is a formal deed containing an agreement of diuers persons. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* gr. b. Covenant is an Agreement made by Deed in writing, and sealed between two persons. . . if the one of them holdeth not his covenant but breaketh it, then hee which thereof feeleth himselfe grieved, shall have thereupon a Writ of covenant. 1877 W. SHELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. Index s.v. Express and Implied covenants defined. 1877 *Penny Cyc.* VIII. 116 The lien of covenants usually contains introductory words, declaring the extent of the covenant. If there are several covenants, it usually declares the covenant to be several, or joint, or joint and several. 1875 *Digest Real Prop.* i. (1876) 294. A covenant to stand seised was where a person by deed agreed to stand seised to the use of some near relation—son, brother, nephew, or cousin.

b. *esp.* A particular clause of agreement contained in a deed; e.g. the ordinary covenants to pay rent, etc. in a lease.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. iv. 155 Let there be covenants drawne between's. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 682 You invert the covenants of her [nature's] trust. a1720 SHIFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Wks. (1753) II. 103 The City granted the Lease at last. full of covenants so much to the City's advantage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 After warranty usually follow covenants, or conventions; which are clauses of agreement contained in a deed. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 127 The suit was instituted on several covenants contained in a deed made by John Peck. 1879 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 97 Four new leases. . . were declared void for non-fulfilment of covenants. *Mod.* Are there any restrictive covenants on this property?

†5. The matter agreed upon between two parties, or undertaken or promised by either; hence, covenanted duty, service, wages, rent, etc. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4990 (Cott.) Pe term es fourti dais sette þat i o þam mi cuunand gette. c1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 561 Watz not a pené þe covenantz þore? 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 153 (MS. C) Alle þat done her connande wel han dowlie hyre for her trauaille. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 326 Euey prentes that. . . trowly serueth his conwand. c1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1803 Lo, here is all þi connownt, allyedy þou sall it have. 1567 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* Wks. II. 244 Look well unto thy servants. Give them their covenants, and suffer them not to be idle. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 57 Exacting of them (besides his covenants) what he pleaseth.

†6. Pledge, security. *Obs. rare.* 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 32 He who freely magnifies what hath been nobly done . . . gives ye the best cov'nant of his fidelity.

7. *Script.* Applied esp. to an engagement entered into by the Divine Being with some other being or persons.

[The Heb. word בְּרִית *berith* is also the ordinary term for a contract, agreement, alliance, or league between men. It is constantly rendered in the Septuagint by διαθήκη 'disposition, distribution, arrangement', which occurs in Aristophanes in the sense 'convention, arrangement between parties', but usually in cl. Gr. meant 'disposition by will, testament'. Accordingly, the Old Latin translation of the Bible (Itala) appears to have uniformly rendered διαθήκη by testamentum, while Jerome translated the Heb. by *fœdus* and *pactum* indifferently. Hence, in the Vulgate, the O. T. has the old rendering testamentum in the (Gallican) Psalter, but Jerome's renderings *fœdus*, *pactum* elsewhere; the N. T. has always testamentum. In English Wyclif strictly followed the Vulgate, rendering *fœdus*, *pactum*, by *boond*, *covenantz*, rather indiscriminately, *testamentum* in the Psalter and N. T. always by *testament*. So the versions of Rheims and Douay. The 16th c. English versions at length used *covenant* entirely in O. T. (including the Psalter), and Tindale introduced it into 6 places in the N. T. These the Geneva extended to 23, and the Bible of 1611 to 22 (in 2 of which Gen. had *testament*), leaving *testament* in 14 (in 3 of which Gen. had *covenant*). The Revised Version of 1881 has substituted *covenant* in 12 of these, leaving *testament* in 2 only (Heb. ix. 16, 17).]

Thus בְּרִית, διαθήκη, *fœdus* (*pactum*), *covenant* are applied to God's engagement with Noah and his posterity, Gen. vi. 18, ix. 9-17; to that made with Abraham and his posterity, Gen. xvii, of which the token was circumcision; to the institution of the Mosaic Law, Exod. xxiv. 7, 8, and to that law or its observance itself, whence the expressions *book of the covenant* (i.e. of the law), *ark of the covenant*, *blood of the covenant* (i.e. of beasts ritually sacrificed), *land of the covenant* (=promised land, Canaan). The covenant with the Israelites, in its various phases, is commonly called the *Old Covenant*, in contrast to which the prophets made promise of a *new covenant*, Jer. xxxi. 31; and this name καὶνὴ διαθήκη *New Covenant* (testament) was, according to St. Luke xxii. 20, applied by Jesus to the new relation to man which God had established in Him. In this sense it is also used by St. Paul and the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, who contrast these two covenants (Gal. iv. 24, Heb. viii. 13, ix. 15, etc.), also called by commentators the *Temporal* and the *Eternal Covenant* (cf. Heb. xiii. 20).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1775 (Cott.) A couenand neu ic hight to þe, þou sal fia now mi rainbow see. *Ibid.* 2667 Hald 3ee þe couenand o þis wi[s]e Do your knaue-barnes to circumce. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 31 Yr xnaue smyte to the

houes of Israel and to the houes of Iuda newe pes couenant, not after the couenant that y couenantede with 3oure fadris [Heb. viii. 8, I schal ende a newe testament]. 1537 N. T. (Genev.) Heb. viii. 8, I schal make with the house of Israel and with the house of Iuda a new couenant [earlier versions testament]. 1611 BIBLE Ex. xxiv. 28 And he wrote vpon the Tables the words of the couenant, the ten Commandments. — Heb. viii. heading, And the temporall Couenant with the Fathers [is abolished] by the eternal Couenant of the Gospel. *Ibid.* xii. 24 The mediator of the new Couenant [margin testament]. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 892 And makes a Couenant never to destroy The Earth again by flood. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns*, Oh, how I love thy holy word, Thy gracious covenant, O Lord! 1818 J. BENSON *Bible w. Notes*, Heb. xiii. 20 The everlasting covenant—viz. the covenant of grace, in its last dispensation, termed everlasting. 1881 N. T. *Luke* xxii. 20 This cup is the new covenant [margin testament] in my blood.

b. Hence *covenant* is sometimes used = Dispensation.

1818 J. BENSON *Bible w. Notes*, Rom. iii. 28 The faith by which men, under the New Covenant, are justified. 1845 S. AUGUSTIN *Tauke's Hist. Ref.* III. 587 The doctrine, that it was allowable for a man now, as well as under the old covenant, to have several wives. 1867 BR. FORBES *Expi.* 39 Art. vii. (1881) 118 Another important instance of the connection between the old and the new covenant is Prophecy.

c. The two divisions of the Scriptures, belonging to the Mosaic and Christian dispensations respectively, are sometimes called the *Books of the Old and the New Covenant*, instead of the usual form O. and N. Testament (Gr. παλαιά and καινή διαθήκη). 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxxiii. 541 The Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistles, all which together we call the new Covenant or the new Testament. 1796 NEWCOMB (title), An attempt towards revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures or the new Covenant of Jesus Christ.

d. (*Greater*) *Book of the Covenant*, *Little Book of the C.*: names given by O. T. critics to certain portions of the Book of Exodus, viz. ch. xx. 22-xxiii. and ch. xxxiv. 11-26 respectively.

8. *Theol.* a. *Covenant of Works*, *Covenant of Grace*: the two relations which are represented as subsisting between God and man, before and since the Fall.

The *Covenant of Works* (or of *Life*) was made with Adam for himself and his posterity upon condition of obedience; the *Covenant of Grace* (or of *Redemption*) with 'the Second Adam' and with his elect in him, for their deliverance from the misery and penalty into which they had fallen through transgression of the covenant of works. The theology of the covenants, or Federal Theology, was first elaborated by Koch or Cocceius (1603-1669); and attained great vogue in the 17th c., esp. among the Puritans. It is prominently developed in the Westminster Confession of Faith, and its accompanying Catechisms.

a1640 J. BALL *Cont. of Grace* (1643) 8 The Covenant of works, wherein God covenanteth with man to give him eternal life upon condition of perfect obedience in his own person. The Covenant of Grace, which God worketh with man promising eternal life upon condition of believing. 1643-7 *Westm. Conf. Faith* vii. Of Gods Covenant with Man. 1647 *Assembly's Larger Catech.* A. xxxi. The covenant of grace was made with Christ as the second Adam, and in him with all the elect as his seed. 1647 *Shorter Catech.* A. 12 When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *and Answ. Bp. Rochester*, Only the covenant of works did God make with all men till Christ came: but he did never exact it after Adam. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* (1879) 351 Thus. . . was my Soul. . . tossed sometimes headlong into despair, sometimes upon the Covenant of Works. 1774 FLETCHER *Sabb. by Grace* Wks. 1795 IV. 30 An account of the two covenants, that God entered into with man. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. 'While Covenant is your honour meaning?—is it the Covenant of Works, or the Covenant of Grace?'

b. Applied to the engagement with God which is entered into by believers at their baptism, or admission into the visible church.

1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 17 The covenant or condition maid in Baptyme. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 4 Baptism implieth a covenant or league between God and man. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 222 Yet have they not any . . . power to make them members of God's church (if they be not under the visible covenant). 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* i. li. (1658) 84 To improve and make the right use of their Baptism; and of the Covenant sealed thereby betwixt God and their souls. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 325 That solemn service, the renewing of our covenant with God. 1821 WORDSW. *Ecol. Sonn.* iii. xxiii. On each head His law-robbed Servant lays An apostolic hand, and with prayer seals The Covenant. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year, 5th Sun. after Easter* x. The covenant of our second birth. 1897 T. MOZLEY *The Son* xlviii. 305 Admitted to covenant with God, as in our Catechism all baptized persons are described as children of God.

9. *Ecol. a. Sc. Hist.* The name given to certain bonds of agreement signed by the Scottish Presbyterians for the defence and furtherance of their religion and ecclesiastical polity.

The *National Covenant* was signed at Edinburgh on 28 Feb. 1638 for the defence of Presbyterianism against the Episcopal system that had been introduced by James I and Charles I. The *Solemn League and Covenant* was accepted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on 17 Aug. 1643, and by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and English Parliament, on 25 Sept., as a league between England and Scotland on the basis of the establishment of Presbyterianism in both countries. It is to the latter especially that the name usually refers. It is sometimes given also to the Bonds subscribed at Edinburgh by

the Lords of the Congregation and their followers on 3 Dec. 1557, and at Perth on 31 May 1559, the object of which was the carrying out of the Protestant Reformation.

1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 11 If you will not be content to admitt the Covenant to remaine, call a generall assemble wher ye may expect the Bishops to be limited. 1643 *Solemn League & Cowl.* We Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, Burgesses, Ministers of the Gospel and Commons of all sorts . . . after mature deliberation, resolv'd and determin'd to enter into a mutual and solemn League and Covenant. 1643 *EVERLYN Diary* 23 July, The Covenant being pressed, I absented myselfe. 1650 CHAS. II *Oath in Hist. Chas. II* (1660) 76, I Charles King of Great Britain France and Ireland, do assure and declare by my solemn Oath. . . my allowance and approbation of the National Covenant, and of the Solemn League and Covenant. 1661 *EVERLYN Diary* 22 May, The Scotch Covenant was burnt by the common hangman in divers places in London. Oh prodigious change! 1677 BURNET *Mem. Dks. of Hamilton* 367 The 17th of August, the day in which the Covenant was first made, which from thence some used to call *Saint Covenant's Day*. 1761 HUMPH. *Hist. Eng.* III. liii. 139 The Earl of Argyle . . . had at last embraced the Covenant. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 213 Lauderdale had been conspicuous among the Scotch insurgents of 1638, and zealous for the covenant.

b. *Church Covenant*: the formal agreement made and subscribed by the members of a Congregational Church in order to constitute themselves a distinct religious society. (An important feature of Congregational polity in New England.)

c1640 T. HOOKER *Ch. Discipline* i. iv. (1648) 45 Of the Formall cause of a Visible Church, the Church Covenant. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* v. iv. Of the Form of the Visible Church, and of Church Covenants.

10. *attrib.* and *Comd.*, as *covenant ark*, *blessings*, *charter*, *engagement*, *mercies*, *right*, *safety*, *servant*; *covenant-breaker*, *-closure* sbs.; *covenant-breaking*, *-ensuring*, *-keeping*, *-making* adjs.; *covenant-wise* adv.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 167 The 'covenant Ark' . . . will rise buoyant on the waters. 1836 E. OSLER in *Palmer Bk. of Praise* (1874) 299 A milder seal than Abraham found Of 'cov'nant blessings more Divine. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 \*Cumnawnt brekere, *fædfragus*. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* i. 31 Covenanta breakers, vnlovinge, truce-breakers. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Cowl.* i. 48 He cannot be a covenant-breaker. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 104 The Covenant, or rather, the 'Covenant-Charter, was given soon after the Fall, to Mankind in general. 1653 BAXTER *Peace Consc.* Ep. Ded. Your hearts in their 'Covenant-closure with Christ. 1861-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 290 Unless we perform it upon a 'Covenant Engagement. 1783 COWPER *Hope* 150 Bright as the 'Covenant-ensuring bow. 1685 J. HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* ix. 231 To that blessed. . . and 'covenant-keeping God. 1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* i. 561 Sa fell off this 'conand making. c1750 *Wesley's Hymns* (1831) *Suppl. Hymns* No. 748 And make the 'cov'nant peace mine own. 1660 *Hist. Chas.* II 83 Those hard 'Covenant Pills which the Kirkmen made him swallow. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 413 A 'Covenant-right to the Promises of God. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xii. 168 Let us rejoice in this 'covenant safety. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Paraphr.*, *Luke* 131 a. To live as a 'covenanta servant with so ryche . . . an housholder. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troyal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 76 An union 'covenant-wise could never have been, except God had in a manner bowed to us.

b. *Special comb.* † *Covenant-head* (*Theol.*), one who enters into a covenant as a representative of others; † *covenant-man*, a party to a covenant or contract; a *covenanter*; † *covenant-penny*, earnest-money.

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 15 We did not commit it, but Adam; but it is so reckoned ours, upon our being included in him as our 'covenant-head. 1766 CRUICK *Concordance* (ed. 3) s.v. *Covenant*, Elect sinners, on whom grace and glory were settled for ever in Christ, their covenant-head. 1540 *Will of J. Smyth* (Somerset Ho.). To euey of my Joreneyment & 'Covenantmen. 1581 DEER *Diary* (Camden) 11 Helen was hyred at our Lady Day for the yere. . . she had her 'covenant penny.

**Covenant** (kɔv'vɪənt), *v.* Also 4-6 *covenants*, (4 *pa. pple.* *y-covenant*, 5 *cumnawnt*, *yn*, 6 *conawnt*), 6 *conawnt*, a *covenantant*, *auant*, 7 *covenantant*. [the sb.: cf. COVENANCE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To enter into a covenant or formal agreement; to agree formally or solemnly; to contract.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Cumnawntyn, or make a cumnawnt, *covenando*, *fango*. 1536 in *Thynne's Annals*. Introd. 28 John Wylykynson . . . hath covenanted and bargayned with Edmund de Bekham. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 57 The reason why the landlord will no longer covenant with him. 1611 BIBLE *Matth.* xxvi. 15 They covenanted with him for three pieces of silver. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 666 They had jointly covenanted against Foreign Dominion and Tyranny. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 562 A man cannot grant any thing to his wife, or enter into covenant with her: for . . . to covenant with her, would be only to covenant with herself. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 185 Did I not pay them. . . the sum covenanted for?

b. with *infin.* or *clause*, expressing purpose or purport.

c1314 [see COVENANT *pa. pple.*]. c1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 38 A Carm me hab y-covenant þe Crede me to teche. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 140 They covenanted with hym to paye yearly a hundred pounde weyght of perles. 1645 *Direct. Publ. Worship* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* i. li. (1658) 87, I M. do take thee N. to be my married Wife, and do. promise and covenant to be a loving and faithfull Husband unto thee. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Pind.* vii. 122 The King of the Romans and Electors did covenant mutually to assist and defend one another. 1768

STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 120 I had covenanted at Montrail to give him a new hat with a silver button and loop. 1819 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 59 Did you not covenant to write to me first? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 524 An agreement by which the Company had covenanted to furnish a person named Colston with two hundred tons of saltpetre.

2. *trans.* To agree or subscribe to by covenant; to agree formally to give or do (something).

1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxiv. 27 These wordes with which I haue couenaunteid a boond of pees. 1500 *Melusine* 155 Ye couenaunteid with me a yette whiche I purpose now to take. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* (1812) I. cccclix. 794 These maryages were sworne and couenaunteid. 1530 PALSGR. 503 s. v. That that I comnaunt with you shall be parfourmed. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* (1851) 22 The Tribute Covenanted to Belinus for his enlargement. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. lxii. (1856) V. 374 Nothing is covenanted as to any remainder. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 179 She refused to pay the witch who had assisted her the sum covenanted.

3. To make it a condition or clause of an agreement, to stipulate. (with *obj. clause*.)

1597 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 153 b. The old husbundes in hiring of a shephearde, did alwaies covenant among others, that he should be sound of body and limme. 1599 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 234/1 With Poland, therefore, must I covenant thus, That if, etc. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v. *Imprimis* then, I covenant that your acquaintance be general. *Item*, I article that you continue to like your own face, as long as I shall.

4. To take the Covenant: see COVENANT sb. 9.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 25 Reverend Divines reduced to begge their Bread, because they would not Covenant.

5. *trans.* To covenant out: to exclude or expel by covenant. *Obs.*

1661 *Mercurius Caledonius* 1 Mar. That laudable custom of suppers, which was covenanted out, is again in fashion.

† **Covenant**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* An occasional variant of COVENANTED.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 474 As it was couenaunt bitenous two. 1523 STURMS *Anal. Anus.* II. 85 Having his monie that was covenant, is hee not bound... to teach them.

† **Covenant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *covenant*, early form of *covenant* suiting, agreeing.] = COVENABLE *a. 4.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 945 Let him goo, He semyth covenawnt and trewe.

**Covenantal** (*kʊvənəntəl*), *a.* [f. COVENANT sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a covenant.

1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. xii. (1874) 154 Heaven's bright bow The emblem of her covenantal sign. 1889 *Lux Mundi* xii. (1890) 493 The one condition of covenantal union with God.

**Covenanted** (*kʊvənəntəd*), *ppl. a.*

1. Of a thing: Agreed upon, established, or secured by covenant. *Covenanted grace, mercies* (Theol.): those that are secured to such as have entered into covenant with God: see COVENANT 8 b.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xii. 263 The reduction of his elect to their former covenanted obedience. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. (1852) 204 Hostages... to keep their covenanted peace. 1788 BURNS *Let. 8 Nov.* Nothing inconsistent with the covenanted terms. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* xxvii. There is not on the earth a soul so base, But may obtain a place in covenanted grace. 1887 S. COX *Expositiones* Ser. III. xiii. 169 There is a very general impression... that a radical and vast difference obtains between what are called the covenanted and the uncovenanted mercies of God. 1888 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxf. Lect.* viii. (1890) 199 Their covenanted liberty of self-government.

2. Of a person: Having entered into a covenant, bound by a covenant.

1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Court.* I. 165 To shew mercy to his covenanted people. 1722 *Let. fr. Hist's frnd* II. 235 Any profess'd Dissenter, and covenanted Member of a Conventicle.

3. *Hist.* Having subscribed the Covenant.

1660 in *Neal Hist. Purit.* IV. 256 He [Charles II.] thanked God that he was a Covenanted King. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 90 When the Covenanted Zealots were uppermost. 1817 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xi. 317 The presbyterians remembered that he [Charles II.] was what they called a covenanted King. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 456 The heir of a covenanted house.

4. *Indian Civil Service.* Applied to the regular members of the service who used to enter into a formal covenant with the East India Company, and do so now with the Secretary of State for India. Hence the *covenanted service*.

1757 in J. LONG *Select. Rec. Govt.* (Y.). A great scarcity of covenanted servants in Calcutta. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 323 The covenanted civil service in India. 1865 *Times* 23 July, In addition to general covenants for fidelity, obedience to orders, and accounting, the covenanted servants bind themselves to deliver to the Government, on demand, all their books and papers, etc. 1885 *Athenium* 11 Apr. 466/1 A covenanted Bengal civilian.

**Covenantee** (*kʊvənənti*). [see -EE.] *a. Legal and gen.* The person to whom a promise by covenant is made. The correlative of COVENANTOR.

1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 Even so it is between the King, who is Covenantor by Oath, and the People who are Covenantees concerning Lawes and Statutes... to be enacted. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 156 If a man covenants to be at York by such a day... and is not at York at the time appointed... these are direct breaches of his covenant; and may be perhaps greatly to the disadvantage and loss of the

covenantee. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 101 If a tenant in tail covenants to stand seized to the use of the covenantee for life. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 308/1 The reasons for making the trustees covenantees are that the husband cannot covenant with his wife.

b. *Theol.* One admitted into God's covenant with His people.

1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 2 The Covenantees according to the faultless Covenant must so continue in it, that God may be for ever their God, and they his People. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. III. (1852) 295 To be in covenant, or to be a covenantee is the *formalis ratio* of a church member. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 105 Both of them were the respective Rites of their Admission into the several Covenants, and the Covenantees became thereby entitled to the respective Privileges which were annex'd to them.

† **Covenanteer**, *-ier. Obs. rare*. [see -EER.] = COVENANTER 2.

1660 *Hist. Chas.* II. 86 The proud Marquess of Argyll, and other Covenantier Lords. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 114 His majesty... did recommend to them the suppression of covenanteers and all schismatics.

**Covenanter** (*kʊvənəntər*). [f. COVENANT v. + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who covenants or enters into a covenant with others.

1643 CARYL *Sacr. Court.* 20 You must bid high for the honour of a Covenanter. 1665 S. WINTER *Serm.* 40 Abraham is brought in as the first explicit Covenanter. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 288 Faithfulness is plainly and clearly declared... betwixt covenanteers. 1890 E. H. BROWN *Exp.* 39 Art. xxvii. (1874) 615 But a covenant on God's part implies the faithfulness of the Covenanter.

2. *Sc. Hist.* A subscriber or adherent of the National Covenant signed 28 Feb. 1638, or of the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643. (In Scotland traditionally pronounced *covenanter*.)

1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 51 Take him to be a uoorse instrument then anie Covenanter. 1638 CHAS. I. in *Hetherington Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1842) 290 I intend not to yield to the demands of those traitors the Covenanteers. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. I. 108 This blew ribbin was worne and called 'the Covenanter's ribbin' by the hail souldiers of the army. 1681 in *Bagford Ballads* (1878) 929 Each zealous Covenanter (rhyme a Ranter). 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 93 The same fanatic principle... emptied its whole vial of wrath on the miserable covenanteers of Scotland. 1886 MORLEY *Mills's Autobiog.* Crit. Misc. III. 66 The temperament of the Scotch Covenanter of the 17th century.

**Covenantee** (*kʊvənənti*), *vbl. sb.* [f. COVENANT v. + -ING 1.] The entering into or signing a covenant.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. (1711) 186 For whatsoever crime; except lease majesty against the state, and not covenanteeing. 1652 GAULE *Magistrom.* 140 In regard of their implicate covenanteeing. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 285 These Words do imply our formal Covenanteeing with God in Baptism.

**Covenantee**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That enters into or signs a covenant; *spec.* in *Sc. Hist.* (see COVENANT 9).

1653 GAULE *Hierash Pref.* to Rdr. 13 Their select fraternities and covenanteeing congregations. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 591/1 He had application enough from the covenanteeing party of Scotland. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Ab.* II. ii. 147 Alexander, who led the Covenanteeing troops. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* v. 82 A paper (known in Covenanteeing annals as the Hamilton Declaration).

† **Covenanteant**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [-LY 2.] According to covenant.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 29 The Army did not violate or breake any the rights and privileges of Parliament, properly, or Covenanteant so called.

**Covenantor** (*kʊvənəntər*). *Law.* [f. COVENANT v. + -OR.] One who enters into a legal covenant; the party by whom the obligation expressed in the covenant is to be performed.

1649 W. BALL *Power of Kings* 8 Every Covenantor may advise with Himselfe... as well as with the Council of His Covenantee. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 If the covenantor covenants for himself and his heirs, it is then a covenant real, and descends upon the heirs. 1887 *Law Rep.* 34 Ch. Div. 4 Necessary to give one covenantor a right through the covenantee as against other covenantors.

**Covenous**, var. of COVINOUS.

† **Covent**. The early form of CONVENT, q. v., common down to 17th c., and surviving in some proper names, as in *Covent Garden*, London.

**Coventre**, ? error for *coyentre*, *coyntre*: see COYN *Obs.*, quince.

c 1450 *Nom.* in W. Wülcker *Voc.* 716 *Hec cocianus*, a coventre. [Cf. *ibid.* 629/2 *Cocianus* qwynstre.]

**Coven-tree**, *covin-tree*. *Sc.* [In sense 1, app. from COVEN; but 2 is of uncertain origin.]

1. *trans.* A large tree in front of old Scottish mansion-houses, where the laird met his visitors' (Jamieson), or where he assembled his retainers.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii. I love not the Castle when the covin-tree bears such acorns as I see yonder. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 333 At all old Scottish mansion-houses, there was a tree at some distance from the door, called the coglin tree, (variously the covan tree,) where the landlord met his guests. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 367 The Border reivers were being hung to their own covin trees by rough and ready Jedburgh Justice.

2. A local name of the shrub *Viburnum Lantana*, called also *Wayfaring (Man's) Tree*: recorded by Britten and Holland from Bucks and Wilts.

a 1697 AUBREY (Brit. & Holl.), *Coven-tree* common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it.

**Coventry** (*kʊvəntri*, *kʊv-*). An ancient town in Warwickshire.

1. To send (a person) to Coventry: to exclude him from the society of which he is a member on account of objectionable conduct; to refuse to associate or have intercourse with him. So also to be in Coventry.

[The origin of the phrase has been the subject of numerous ingenious conjectures: see Brewer, *Phrase and Fable*, etc. A probable suggestion refers it to the circumstances recorded in quot. 1647; a less likely source has been suggested in quot. 1691.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 83 At Bromigham a town so generally wicked that it had risen upon small parties of the king's, and killed or taken them prisoners and sent them to Coventry [then strongly held for the Parliament]. a 1692 BAXTER in *Relig. Bax.* I. i. (1696) 44 Thus when I was at Coventry the Religious part of my Neighbours at Kidderminster that would faine have lived quietly at home, were forced... to be gone, and to Coventry they came.]

1765 *Club de la Turporley Hunt* in Eg. Warburton *Hunting Songs* Introd. (1877) 16 Mr. John Barry having sent the Fox Hounds to a different place to what was ordered... was sent to Coventry, but return'd upon giving six bottles of Claret to the Hunt. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. I sent his dependence and his building to Coventry, by not seeming to hear him. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 34 No. 3 [He] paid thirty shillings and sixpence for contumacy, and swore himself to Coventry. 1821 CROKER in *C. Papers* I. 203 (Farmer) I found MacMahon in a kind of Coventry, and was warned not to continue my acquaintance with him. 1829 MARRVAT *P. Midway* iii. The oldest... had sent me to the most rigid Coventry. 1885 W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xxxiv. She ended by virtually sending him to Coventry in his own house.

2. *slang.* A kind of cake (see quot.).

1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 198 Among the regular articles of this street-sale are 'Coventrys', or three-cornered puffs with jam inside.

† 3. **Coventry Bells**. *Obs. a.* An old name for *Campanula Medium*. Also called *Coventry Rapes*, *Coventry Marians*. It is possible that some British species, as *C. Trachelium*, *C. Rapunculus*, were sometimes included under the name: cf. CANTERBURY BELL. b. In Gerard also for *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 Like the Bellflowers, or Couentrie Marians... the Couentrie Marians violet. *Ibid.* II. xxii. 173 Of Marians violet, or Couentrie Belles... These pleasant flowers grow about Couentrie in England. *Ibid.* 174 We may also call them Couentrie Rapes. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxxiii. § 3. 309 In Cambridgeshire, where they [Passe Flowers] grow, they are named Coventry bells. *Ibid.* II. cx. § 2. 363 Couentrie bels are called... Mercuries violets, and Couentrie Rapes, and of some, Mariettes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxi. 117. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 329 Coventry-bells, Campanula.

† 4. **Coventry blue**. *Obs.* A kind of blue thread manufactured at Coventry, and used for embroidery. (Also simply *Coventry*.)

[1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* 49 a, I have heard say that the chiefe trade of Coventry was heretofore in making of blew thred.] a 1592 GREENE *Yas. IV* (1861) 208 Edge me the sleeves with Coventry blue. c 1600 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 463 She hath a cloute of mine, wrought with good Coventry. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rldg.) 625/1 A skein of Coventry blue I had to work Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief.

† **Coventry**, *v. Obs.* -1 [f. the surname of Sir John Coventry, on whose mutilation by the king's friends in 1670 the *Coventry Act* (22-3 Chas. II. c. 1) against nose-slitting and maiming was passed.] To slit the nose of.

1704 W. BISSET *Plain Eng.* 55 Sure to be cudgell'd or Coventry'd; or have my Throat cut the next hour.

**Cover** (*kʊvər*), *v.* 1. Forms: 3 *couver-en*, 3-6 *couver(e)*, 4- *cover*. Also 4-5 *covyr(e)*, *covir*, 4-6 *kever(e)*, *keuer(e)*, 5 *kouer(e)*, *kyuer(e)*, *oufere*, *couver(e)*, *couvre*, 6 *couour*; also 4-5 *cure*, 6 *cour*, 8 *Sc. couor*: see CURE v. 2 [a. OF. *couver*, *covir*, later *covyr* -ir = Pr. *cobrir*, *cubrir*, Sp. *cubrir*, It. *coprire* -L. *coopere*, f. *co-* = *com-* intensive + *operire* to cover, cover up, conceal. The OF. stressed form *couver(e)*, *queuvre*, of the pres. sing. gave the English variant *kever*, *kiver*, still extensively used in the dialects.]

I. 1. *trans.* To put or lay something over (an object), with the effect of hiding from view, protecting, or enclosing; to overlay, overspread with.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3678 (Cott.) Wit a rough skin sco hidd his hals And couerd par-wit his hands als. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9616 Priam a prise towmbe prestly gart make, And the bodies... buried perin. Couert hom clany, closet hom togedur. 14... E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 68 Kever the rotes ajene with same erthe. 1528 HESTER *Ser. Phiorau* III. xxxiii. 47 Put it into a greute Tubbe, and keuer it with water. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 9 Where finding life not yet dislodged quier He much rejoyst, and coud it tenderly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 107 Cover with dry Straw... your young exposed Evergreens. 1752 C. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) June 251/2 The people... were covering potatoes. 1800 in *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 420 Cover the whole with a stratum of charcoal.

2. To put a covering of some specified kind on. The addition or accession of the covering, rather than the condition of the object covered, is the prominent notion.



a. To put a cover or lid upon (a vessel, etc.), or over (its contents); also to overlay (a pie or the like) with paste.

138a WYCLIF *Ex* xxi. 33 If eny man open a cysterne . . and not couereth it, and oxe or asse fal into it. c1430 *Tenue Coohery-bks.* 45 Keuere pin cofyns with þe same past. *Ibid.* 52 Kyuere hym [þe Lamprary] fayre with a lede. 1577 GooGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 To cover every pot with one cover. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jervis.* (1732) 77 They [coffins] had been at first cover'd with handsome lids. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 63 Cover the saucupan for an instant, uncover, and serve.

† b. To put a roof upon or over; to roof. *Obs.* (but see *Cover* *int.* 18).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 64 Ich shal keuery 3oure kirke and 3oure cloistre maken. 148a CAXTON *Trevisa's Hiden* xli. (1527) 42 b. Brent tyle to couere [1387 TREvisa hele] with houses and churches. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* x16 Their houses . . are covered with straw or reed. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* x. § 666 To cover the house of another stranger. 1734 SALE *Koran Prelim. Disc.* 1. (Chandos) 4 Covered with a cupola.

c. To put a surface layer of something on for ornament or use; to overlay, overspread with.

c1400 MAUNDRELL (Roxb) xxi. 94 þe walles within er couerd with plates of gold. 1563 FULKE *Meteora* (1540) 31 The Sea-Calle is never hurt with lightning: wherefore the Emperours tents were wont to be covered with their skinnes. 1665 PEYRS *Diary* 21 Sept. Most of the house is covered with lead, and gilded. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 29 Pines covered with the freshly-fallen snow. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* i. viii. 132 The roof was covered with wooden shingles.

d. To spread a cloth or the like over the upper surface of (a table); esp. in preparation for a meal, to lay the cloth. Often *absol.*

1563 WINJET *Bk. Questions in Cert. Tractates* (1888) I. 84 Quhy couer 3e 3our table with a quhyte clayth at 3our communion? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 290 When the houre of Supper was come, and the tables covered. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1861) 169 To cover courtly for a king. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 63. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. 320 Having caused a table to be covered for us, and on it placed store of excellent good meat. 1877 R. J. MORRIS *Under the Balkans.* A low stool covered by a handkerchief, on which were placed the religious books.

e. To overspread with something which marks or occupies the whole surface; to strew with.

138a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xiv. 7 He shedde it not out vpon erthe, that it may be keuered with dust. c1430 LYDGE. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 22 The thorne is sharp keuered with freshe colours. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 Our bodies covered . . with the stripes of the lashes. *Ibid.* lxviii. 276 Covered all over with pearls and chains. 1784 COWPER *Tusk* ii. 829 Gardens, fields and plains were cover'd with the pest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 60 Art and literature covered England with great buildings and busy schools. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 58 The whole surface could not be covered with a design.

† f. To cover his feet (a Hebraism): to ease himself. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE i. *Sam.* xxiv. 3 There was a caue, and Saul wente in to couer his fete. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* iii. 24 Surely he doeth his easement [margin note he couereth his fete]. 1611 *ibid.*, Surely he couereth his feet in his Summer chamber.

3. To clothe (the body); to wrap, wrap up, invest, envelop.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 25465 (Fairf.) Ne palle to couer mi bane. c1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 126 Clop to coueren wiþ our bones. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5530 He was . . couert as a capull all the corse ouer. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 125/1 Y<sup>e</sup> haddest pite of my nakidnesse. For whan I was a cold thou couerdest me. c1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 28/1 Ladder to kyure theyr members with. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxvii. x Hee . . couered hymselfe with sackcloth. — *Ezek.* xvi. 10, I couered thee with silke. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 90 They cover themselves in the Summer with blankets.

b. *fig. and transf.*  
138a WYCLIF *Ps.* cviii[1]. 29 Be thei couered as with a double mantil with þer confusion. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cix. 29 Let them couer them selues with their owne confusion, as with a mantle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 267 Heav'n's all-ruling Sire . . with the Majesty of darkness round Covers his Throne. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. viii. He stood covered with confusion. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 You . . cover yourselves with the renown of a good name.

4. To cover (one's head): to put on or wear one's hat or other head-covering; *spec.* after it has been taken off as a mark of reverence or respect; also to be covered, and *absol.* to cover.

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 27 It es no wrychpe to Godd for to couer His heuede and leue His body bare. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 207/1 Thy veyl or keuerchiff wyth whiche thou kowest thy hede. 1530 PALSGR. 499/1 Cover your heed. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 28 Good eu'n gentle friend. Couer thy head. — Nay prethee bee cover'd. 1611 BIBLE i. *Cor.* xi. 6 If the woman be not couered, let her also bee shorne. 1665 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 194 Whether he would now, at his leave taking, cover in presence of her Majesty. 1667 PEYRS *Diary* (1879) IV. 472 Here I stood bare, not challenging to be covered. 1800 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. cxvii. The Order has the particular privilege of being covered in the King's presence.

5. Said of the instrument: To lie or be over (an object) so as to hide, protect, or enclose it; to serve as a covering to.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9998 (Cott.) Þe colur . . þat cuens al abute þe wal. *es. red.* c1340 E. B. *Pailler* (E. E. T. S.) xliii[1]. 21 Shadow of deþ couereth þe landes. 1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The rofe y<sup>e</sup> couereth all is the theologicall vertue, hope. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xl. 34 A cloud

couered the Tent of the Congregation. 1760-72 tr. *Yuan & Uloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 76 The shell which covers the coco nut. c1820 SHILLEY *Frigitibus* vii. One boat-cloak did cover The loved and the lover. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent M. Blanc* 16 A smooth broad sheet of ice covered the whole of the declivity. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. xxv. 82 Dreary swamps cover what was once the city of Classis.

b. Said of garments and the like.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 71 The scapularie also that kevereth the schuldris. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882 Clothes that shal only kever them and not kepe them warme. 1577 B. GooGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 127 He [the Camalleopard] is covered like a fallow Deare. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii. All that beauty that doth cover thee I; but the seemly raiment of my heart. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvii. 88 A cap which . . covers part of their shoulders.

c. To extend or abound thickly over the face of; to occupy the entire surface of; to strew, occupy.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 5931 (Trin.) Froges þat no tonge coude tel. . . al þe erþe þei couered so. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxii. 5 A people . . that couereth the yttremost of the erthe. c1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 202 The felde were couerdy with deed men. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 6 Froges came vp, and couered the land of Egypt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 312 So thick bestrown . . lay these, covering the Flood. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 97 The bands . . then couering the upper provinces of Hindustan. 1872 YEATS *Growth Commu.* 31 Phœnician and Greek vessels covered the eastern Mediterranean.

† d. To enclose as an envelope. *Obs.*

1801 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* IV. 364 Your Excellency's letter . . covering two letters from Lord Carysfort.

e. *fig.*

1819 SHILLEY *Cenci* ii. ii. 75 Words are but holy as the deeds they cover.

6. Of a stallion: To copulate with (the mare); rarely of other animals. Also *absol.* and *causally*.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 6 § 1 Horses and nagges . . to colour mares and felys of very small stature. 1575 TURBERY. *Venerie* xvii. 45 [The stag] which hath the matrie . . casting hymselfe with a full leape vpon the Hynde to couer hir. 1577 B. GooGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 126. 1604 SHAKS. *Uth.* i. i. 111. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. v. 576 Like that generous Mare . . she was contented at last to be covered by an Ass. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, The Persian Beast acquired his Faculty, by covering a Mare the Day before. 1790 BRIDGES *Quadrupeds* 5 Eclipse . . now covers by subscription forty mares at thirty guineas each. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 60 A stallion . . [which] covers this season at Dringhouses. 1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) II. 155 Covering her with another horse, or another kind of horse. 1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* V. 567/1 A bitch which had never been covered.

† b. Of a bird: To sit upon (eggs). *Obs.*

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 145 Eggs covered by the Hen. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 3 Whilst the Hen is covering her Eggs.

7. a. To place a coin, etc. of equal value upon another, as in wagering.

1837 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) II. xiii. 193 'This is slow work,' said Jack, banging down a guinea on the table; 'can you cover that, old fellow?' 1864 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* II. 166 (Hoppe) 'I'll put that [rol. note] in K's hand, and do you cover it. *Mod.* We must do something to help him. I will give a sovereign if you will cover it.

b. To play a card of higher value upon (one already played).

1885 PROCTOR *Whist* ii. 34 If a high card is led, and you hold a higher . . it is generally best to cover. *Ibid.* 35 When King is led, second player, if he holds Ace, puts it on ('covers'), is the technical expression).

II. To protect, screen, etc.

8. To shield, protect, shelter. Also *fig.*

a1275 *Prov. Alfred* 595 in O. E. *Misc.* 135 Þe woke gyf þu coueren. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1798 (Gott.) Was nan fra dede þat mith him couer. c1400 MAUNDRELL (Roxb) xxi. 97 A grete target, with whilk þat couer all paire body. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 90 They brought him out to a seller . . and so couered him from the people. 1602 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* Ser. II. (1887) I. 41 Tyrrell . . to cover his estates he maketh semblance to come to submission. 1698 tr. *Goya's Art of War* i. 112 *Parapet*, a casting up of Earth to cover the Defender. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 120 That he Comanded the Tartars to keep near him to cover his March. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. ii. 9 Conveyed to his camp by a body of horse, who covered him with their arms and bodies. 1841 MACAULAY in *Revelian Life & Lett.* (1876) II. ix. 130 Any measure which he chooses to cover with his authority. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* III. 236 Leake . . exposed his frigate to cover the merchantmen. 1887 A. B. ELLIS *Tshi-speaking Peoples* xvi. 200 The swamp . . is . . inhabited by a powerful god who covers the approach to the capital.

b. Said also of the material instrument: To serve as a defence, protection, or shelter to; *spec.* a fortress, or its guns, are said to cover the territory within their range. Also *fig.* *cf. command.*

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli. He keruet of the cantel that couert the knyghte. c1449 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 221 Our welve-batte . . keuerdy us from many stormys browne. 1726 LEONT tr. *Albert's Archit.* I. 75 b. A Port . . covered with some high steep hill, that may . . serve as a land-mark for the Sailors. 1735 J. SACCOMBE *Hist. Ho. Stanley* 110 Cannon . . to cover the Ships in the Harbour. 1758 *Ann. Register* 55 Some woods . . which covered their retreat. 1828-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxiv. 537 High ground, covered in front by the deep bed of the Anio.

c. Said of a ship's flag, and papers; of a law, constitution, etc.

1766 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 180 She was an American Vessel, although covered by British Papers. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 470 Such a constitution . . as will . . cover its friends, and make its enemies tremble. 1849-50

ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxxiii. § 7. 484 That the flag should cover the merchandise

d. To cover a siege, etc.: to protect the besieging army from attack.

1693 *Mem. Ct. Techely* ii. 162 The King at last consented to stay and cover the Siege. a1715 BURNETT *Oven Time* (1766) II. 6 The siege went on in form; And the king lay with an army covering it. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 620 By which the operation can be covered if it should be possible to continue it, or the siege can be raised if it should be necessary to raise it.

9. To hide or screen from view; to conceal.

a. Said of the agent. To cover the buckle: see BUCKLE *sb.* 1 b.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2046 (Gott.) A mantil fra his neck he toke. And him [Noah] þar wid couerid þai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2408 Nathing þere swa covered and hydde þat sal noht þan be shewed and kydde. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 129 Giet olyvys Covered in levis smale. 1530 PALSGR. 499/2 I covered me beynde yonder hangyng and herde all their counsaile. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* x. 26 There is nothing covered, that shall not be reueiled. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 697 Lead me to some solitary Place, And cover my Retreat from human Race. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 119 He [the stag] will often cover himself under water, so as to shew nothing but the tip of his nose. 1819 SHILLEY *Cenci* i. iii. 154 Cover thy face from every living eye.

b. To conceal or screen (actions, facts, qualities, and other immaterial objects).

138a WYCLIF *2 Esdras* iv. 5 Ne couere thou the wickenesse of hem. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Poure* 275 Ther may be vnder godelyhede Keuered many a shrewde vice. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xliii. 83 He made no semblaunt therof, as he that wel coude coure his courage. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) A iii b. If . . you . . finde any thing blame-worthy, cover it I pray you. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 249 With great care they will cover their losses. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 64 They covered their voyage with the pretext of ransoming prisoners. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 268 Frank laughed to cover his anxiety.

c. Said also of the instrument.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 34 Would to God the same earth . . could also cover the sinne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1358 By reason of a little mountain that covered them. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 187 His voice is so sweet, that it wants no instruments to cover it. a1843 SOUTHEY *Via. Maid Orl.* 265 That thou shalt wish The earth might cover thee.

10. Of a pickpocket's confederate: To screen the operations of (a principal).

1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xii. 140 He only required me and the third man to cover him. 1858 *Glasgow Gaz.* 13 Nov. (Farmer) I saw Merritt . . thrust his hand into the pocket. . . Joudan and O'Brien were covering Merritt. 1859 SALA *Tru. round Clock* (1861) 422 He had missed the confederate who usually 'covered' him.

b. To shield from legal penalties.

1888 *Lancet* 8 Aug. 297/2 He holds in his own name the appointment of a surgeon. . . He covers himself by employing a qualified assistant . . to sign certificates. *Ibid.*, *Cover Assistant*. — A qualified man 'covering' one unqualified at a distance of six or seven miles lays himself open to censure by the Medical Council.

11. To cover (with a gun, pistol, etc.): to present a gun or pistol at (something) so as to have it directly in the line of fire; to aim directly at.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. iv. 'Tis his diversion to set, 'tis mine to cover the partridge. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1831) 138/1 He [a duellist] levelled his pistol, and covered Mr. O'Grady for a few seconds. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 40/1, I covered him with the rifle and made him move off.

12. *Mil.* To stand in line with from a point of sight or of attention.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 6 That those several leaders may the more accurately and easily cover each other, when the march is in a straight alignment. 1853 STROUVER *Mil. Encycl.*, To cover . . to stand in such a position in file, that when [a man] looks exactly forward to the neck of the man who leads him, he cannot see the second man from him. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 155 The subaltern officers see that both the picket and tent pole numbers [i.e. men] cover correctly. 1869 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. In the field exercise and drill of troops, one body is said to cover another exactly in rear of it.

13. *Cricket.* To take up such a position behind (another man) as to be able to stop the balls missed by him.

1840 NYREN *Cricket's Guide* (ed. 2) 35-6 Long Field to cover the Middle Wicket and Point. . . must learn to judge the direction in which the batter . . will strike the ball, and . . he should be off to meet, or cover it. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Manual* 44 The long-slip is placed to cover the short-slip. 1870 BLAIR *Encycl. Riv. Sports* § 456 A man to cover the middle-wicket and the point, stands on the off-side of the striker. It is his duty to save those balls that either of the above may have missed.

III. To extend or stretch over, to pass over.

14. To be extensive enough to include or comprehend; to include within its application or scope; to provide for.

1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 618 Mr. Fox's general principle fully covered all this. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2 The words are sufficiently wide to cover them. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 104/2 In cases which are not covered by the statutory provisions of the Divorce Acts.

b. To include, comprise, extend over.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii. (1870) 90 The name may be one covering some of the allied contingents. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/2 The sixteenth annual report . . which covers the year 1884.

15. To extend over, be co-extensive with, occupy, comprise: a. a space; also *fig.*

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 215 His [Chaucer's] tales cover the whole field of mediæval poetry. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 July, Maux's brewery covers nearly four acres of ground. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wanderings* vi. 160 This [remark] covers the ground completely.

b. a period of time.

1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 334 The life... of Samuel covers the whole of this period of perplexity and doubt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 602 The long life of Hobbes covers a memorable space in our history.

c. In other *fig.* uses, in which it is sometimes combined with other senses. Cf. *to overtake*.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/4 The work... was found to be more than its existing staff at the ports could cover. 1890 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 28 Feb. 1/2 The... Loan has been covered many times over by subscriptions.

16. To pass over (ground); to get over, complete, or traverse (a given distance).

1878 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports* 510 Other racers... loiter on the ground, losing time while they cover space. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 269 In the same Kabir war... 1000 miles were covered in seventy-one days.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 4 Apr. Wanted, by manufacturer... Part Services of a Gentleman covering Beds, Berks, Bucks, Herts, and Oxon. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 83/2 The distance covered was close on twenty miles.

17. To be sufficient to defray (a charge, or expense), or to meet (a liability or risk of loss); to counterbalance or compensate (a loss or risk) so as to do away with its incidence; to be or make an adequate provision against (a liability); to protect by insurance or the like.

1868 SCOTT *Frail* (1890) II. 147 This... will prettily cover [the expense of] my London journey. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 132 A promissory note received from a customer and his surety to cover a running balance. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 119 A small charge... to cover the trouble and risk. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* 19 Apr. 218/1 The bill of sale shall cover... the whole 400l. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 An obvious saving in time and labour which must go a long way to cover their original cost.

b. *absol.* To provide cover; to meet the liability incurred in a speculative sale; to insure oneself.

1882 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4 The avowed expectation on the part of producers that they will be able to 'cover' later on to better advantage. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 15 Mar. 3/2 He can always 'cover' in Havre or Paris or Hamburg, where... much English business is already done.

c. *To cover short sales, or 'shorts'* (Stock Exch.): to buy in such stocks as have been sold short (i.e. without being actually held by the seller), in order to meet his engagements on the day of delivery, or to protect himself against loss.

1878 *Fables from N. Y. World* 14 Who had realized at the turn of the market, and was now trying to cover his shorts. 1892 *Times* 23 Aug. 3 The closing was strong, Reading advancing to 30, on covering by the 'shorts.'

d. *To cover into the Treasury* (U.S.): to cover or write off the balance in a balance-sheet by a transfer of the amount into the Treasury; hence, to pay into the Treasury.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 53/2 The bribe was 'covered into the Treasury'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/2 No heirs appeared, and the money was covered in time into the State Treasury. 1892 *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) 7 Jan., The work was done for \$1900 less than the appropriation, and that amount was covered into the State Treasury.

IV. With adverbs.

18. *Cover in.* To complete the covering of (anything) by adding the upper layer or part; to add the roof to a building; to fill in the earth in a grave or excavation. (Also said of the roof, etc.)

1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 57 a. Various methods of covering in a Building. 1752 STERNE tr. *Shandy* (1885) V. iv. 318 The gilded dome which covers in the fabric. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & M.* 316 Would the dust were covered in upon my body now! 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. v. 50 The little knoll which we cleared away to cover in our storehouse of valuables. *Mod.* The house is fairly dry; it was covered in before the winter.

19. *Cover over.* To cover the whole surface of, cover completely, overlay; to cover with anything that overhangs.

1830 PALSGR. 499/2 Saynt Thomas shrine is covered over with gold. 1883 STANYRURST *Wineis* III. (Arb) 77 Vnder a rock arched, with trees thick covered over. 1890 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 1. 104 The Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapestrie. a 1776 *Lass of Lochroyan* v. in Child *Ball.* III. lxxvi. A bonny piper, a' couer'd o' with pearl.

20. *Cover up.* To wrap up so as to conceal; to cover over.

1872 E. PRACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 131 The idea of covering up any portion of the rich garden loam with buildings. 1882 W. M. THAYER *Log Cabin to White Ha.* iv. Often... feeling cold after having kicked off the bed-clothes, he would say in his sleep: 'Tom, cover me up.'

† *Cover*, v. 2. *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 *couer-en*, *cover-en*. Also 4 *couir*, -*yr*, *couuer*, *couer*, *kuuer*, *kuver*, *keurie*, *keouerie*, 4-5 *keuer-e* (n), *kever*, 5 *keuyr*, *kouer*; 5 *cower*, *cure*, 8 *S. cower*, *cower*. [In part at least aphetic f. *Acouer* to recover, q.v.; but reinforced by the cognate OF. *couver*, *couverer*, to get, acquire = Pr. and Sp. *cobrar*, a word which contains the radical

part of F. *recouverer*, Sp. *re-cobrar*, L. *recuperāre* to regain, recover; *cuperare* appears also in med. L.: cf. *cuperamentum* acquisition, in Du Cange = OF. *courance*, *courance* (Godef.).

French influence is evident in the vowel-change in the form *keuer*, the 3rd sing. pres. of *couverer* being regularly *couere*, *keure*, as in COVER v. 1. Numerous examples of the OF. *couver*, *couverer* are given by Godefroy under *couverer*. Like COVER v. 1, this word was sometimes reduced to a monosyllable *cour*, *cour*, *coor*, esp. in Sc.]

1. *trans.* To get, gain, obtain, attain.

a 1250 *Prov. B.* 151ed 342 in O. E. Mss. 122 Þe mon þe hi [god wymmyn] may icheose, and icouere over opre [v. r. chesen hire from opere]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 664 (Cott.) Tell me... I sal couer [M.S. T. gete] þi saghteling. c 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 136 in E. P. (1802) 120 Þat he [Judas] þe teolping of þulke boxes to him keouerie miȝte. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. C. 485 I keuered me a comfort þat now is cast fro me. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 269 An yle, þat no creature might keuer for course of the see. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 37, I had moche leuer couere a littil blame therne [etc.].

b. with *inf.* To attain or get to be.

c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 128 þat it no schuld neuer Kuere to be king þer as þe kinde eyre.

c. *intr.* To attain, make one's way, get (to, out of).

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 319 Er moste þou couer to opre counsaill. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2221 Syþen he keueuez bi a cragge, & comez of a hole. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3625 William at last keuered with þe kinges some out of þe kene prese. *Ibid.* 3647 For out þat here enimes euer worche miȝt, þei keuered with clene strengthe with him to towne. c 1400 *Prout. Perce.* 99 Cowryn, or strechynge [v. r. curyn, or astrechyn; P. aretchyn], attynge.

d. *To cover up:* to get up, succeed in rising.

c 1300 *K. Als.* 4269 His hors. keouerd up abowe the fiod; And swam to that othir syde. c 1430 *Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 5898 Vp he keuered on his fete.

2. *trans.* To recover, get back, regain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1240 Wende þe it [ðe child] coueren neuere mor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26034 Samson... couerd siben his fax. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 22949 His cuntre to kouer, & his kid rewme. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 357, I scholde couere agayn my syght.

3. To recover, restore, relieve (a person, etc. from, of, out of); to heal (a wound).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2630 (Cott.) Godd sal couer þe of þi care. *Ibid.* 15575 (Cott.) Þou sal couer & confort ham þat sitis in sorow. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1700 [He] coupe vche kyndam to-keue & keuer when hym lyked. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1321 þour comfort mai him keure & his sorwe slake. c 1440 *Trist. Myst.* xxvii. 199 þat þus has couered vs of oure care. c 1450 *Mertyn* xxviii. 574 The kyngde deluyed hem leches to couer their woundes.

b. *refl.* To recover oneself.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17905 (Cott.) Saulus him couerd in a stand, þe luus fast can he confund. c 1475 *Ramf. Collyear* 924 Wald thou couer the in hy, and couer the of sin.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To recover (from sickness, fainting, or the like); to regain health; to be restored, to be relieved.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1744) 392 Kyng Wyllam keuerede aȝen to hele all to sone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8624 (Gott.) Þis child... miht not couer to lijf a-gayn. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 811 þan er men in dout... Wethir he sal euer couer agayn. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 34 Thei keuereden of syknesse. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 334 Thus he couyrd owt of care. c 1450 MYRC 858 Gef that they to lyf keure. 1470-1570 HENRY WALLACE x. 26, vij thowsand... Dede on the bent, that re-coueryt [ed. 1570 couerit] neuir mar. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 37 (Jam.) Say, ye're in love, and but her cannot couer.

COVER (kōvər), sb. 1. Forms: 4 *cuvur*, 4-5 *couere*, 5-7 *couer*, 5- *cover*; see also CURE sb. 2 [Mainly f. COVER v. 1; but it is possible that in early use the word represented F. *couvert*, which had in nom. sing. and in pl. *couers*, whence an Eng. sing. *cover* was natural. Sense 7 represents mod. F. *couvert*.]

I. 1. That which covers: anything that is put or laid over, or that naturally overlies or over-spreads an object, with the effect of hiding, sheltering, or enclosing it; often a thing designed or appropriated for the purpose.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 461r (MS. C) Of golde he made þe ryche couere [v. r. corner]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 55 þe arke or couere of god was conquerid into enemyes hondis. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 60 Her Waggon Spokes made of long Spinners legs: the Couer of the wings of Grashoppers. 1593 — *Rich. II.* III. ii. 254 That small Modell of the barren Earth, Which serueth as Paste, and Couer to our Bones. 1607 TOWNSLE *Serpents* (1653) 754 They climbe up to the selleng, or couer of the house. 1684 BURNET *The Earth* (J). The fountains... strengthened... by making a strong couer or arch over them. 1691 *Rat Creation* (J). With your hand or any other couer you stop the vessel. 1793 WASHINGTON *Let.* 12 Dec. Wks. 181x XII. 362 To the building of such houses, there would be no limitation, nor to that thatch for the couer of them. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 115 Having a good deal of couer of earth, &c. upon them, they were then chiefly wrought underground. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 188 The alluvial cover which rests upon the rocks of this district.

b. Often as the second element in combinations.

1663 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1662) 93 The violent flapping of a Chest-cover, no hand touching it. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 264 Needlework... in the shape of chair-covers, sofa-covers.

2. *spec. a.* The lid of any vessel, receptacle, or aperture, whether detached or not.

1459 *Paston Let.* I. 475 One white stondyng cuppe with a cover of silver. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Ansb.* (1586) 26

You shall but seeke to cover every pot with one cover. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 99 Take the Vessel from the Fire, and take off the Cover. 1694 *Seo. Late Voy.* II. (1771) 120 He hath a great many small holes on the Cover of his Gills. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 253 The... covers of the ship's coppers, were converted into frying-pan. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 39 The font requires a cover to keep out the dust.

† b. A defensive or protective covering for the body; a piece of armour; an article of clothing. *Cover of the eyes:* the visor (of a helmet). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Als.* 2359 He hitte Amanas... In the cubur [? error for *cuvur*] of the eyghe. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix (R.), This apparell... is the couer of antichrist. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lagland* xvii. 88 Of the skin of the bird called Loom... they make not an unbecoming cover for the head. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 20 They expose themselves... without any cover upon their breasts.

c. Of a book: (a) The binding, wrapper, or case, as a whole; (b) each of the boards or sides, as in *from cover to cover*; (c) the quantity of cloth required for a case.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 88 This precious Booke of Loue... onely lacks a Couer. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* vii. (871) 23 A manuscript [he] pores on everlastingly, especially if the cover be all moth eaten. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 9 Bound up in Past-Board Covers. 1875 UNK *Dict. Arts* I. 422 These three materials are then passed on to the case-makers: one of whom takes possession of the pile of cloth covers. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 99/1 The books are beautiful specimens of scribnerly, and from cover to cover may be searched without finding a blot.

d. The wrapper of a letter or of any postal packet.

Hence, to address to (a person) under cover to (another). In a general sense including an envelope (which is a special kind of cover); but *spec.* used of a wrapper cut and folded differently from an envelope, as in the 'Mulready covers'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 IV. 374, I acknowledge her goodness to me, with a pencil only, on the cover of a letter sealed up. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. xiii. 191 Direct to me at Lord Longwotons... under cover to Alce. 1804 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 75, I send this under Hammond's cover to the Postmaster. 1876 *World* V. 11 The task of addressing the covers to the subscribers does not devolve upon him [the Editor].

e. In various technical uses.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 583 Cover, in slating; the part of the slate that is hidden; the exposed part being called the margin. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 100 That part of the sliding faces projecting beyond the depth of the port, is called the cover, and is much greater on the steam side of the port than on the eduction side. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Cover*, a miner's box in which ore is removed from the rock or strata. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Cover* (machinery), the cap-head or end-plate of a cylinder.

3. That which serves for shelter or concealment; a shelter, a hiding-place.

14... *Stations of Jerus.* 400 (Horstm.) þan ranne we ferre & nere As conys doth to þer couere. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* x. 17 Wisedome... was vnto them for a couer by day. 1751 *Narr. of Wager* 28 The Tree... not proving so good a Cover from the Rains as we wished. 1776 N. GREENE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 298 As the state of the barracks is, they would find exceeding good cover for the men. 1827 F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 49 They will be here afore you can find a cover. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/2 When driven from their entrenchments they clung to every bit of cover the surface of the country afforded them.

† b. *fig.* Support, countenance. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 24 Bergerly fragmentes of mans invention, beyng without all cover of Scriptures, yea rather contrary to the same.

c. † *In cover:* in concealment (*obs.*). *Under cover:* under a screening or sheltering eminence, roof, etc. *Under (the) cover of:* under the protection or shelter of.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10513 Kepis you in couer, cleane out of sight! 1573 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 120 Sydenham... was in cover all the while. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1843) 508/2 [They] being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under cover. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 219 Whilst others got up water-butts, and slept in them under the cover of a tree. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, We can glide under cover of the woods with less hazard of being seen. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 143 These feed... under cover of the darkness. 1885 GRANT *Mem.* xx. I. 274 The troops... lay crouched under cover of the river bank.

d. *fig.* Something that hides, conceals, or screens; a cloak, screen, disguise, pretence. *Phr. Under (the) cover of.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 117 Death is the fairest couer for her shame. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosse* vii. (1652) 277, I will take their covers from their... eyes... Wicked men have divers covers for their lewdnesse. 1752 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. iv. 70 Presumption which loves to conceal itself under the cover of humility. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxi. 564 Precautions, which were probably nothing but covers to his ambition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 272 Under the cover of rhetoric much higher themes are introduced.

e. Concealment, disguise; underhand or deceitful conduct. *rare.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 198 We ourselves with a little cover, others more directly, pay a tribute to the republic of Algiers. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 7, I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover.

f. *Thieves' slang.* A confederate who screens the operations of a thief or pickpocket.

1822 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Cover*, Any body whose dress or stature renders him particularly eligible for this purpose [covering a thief] is said to be a good cover. 1863 W. B. JEROLD *Signals of Distress* 106 The ranks of . . the passers of base coin, shofulmen, 'wires', and 'covers' will be sensibly strengthened.

4. *Hunting*. Woods, undergrowth, and bushes, that serve to shelter or conceal wild animals and game; = COVERT 3. Also in comb., as *fox-cover*.

1719 DE FOX *Crusoe* i. xi, Never frightened Hare fled to Cover . . with more terror of mind than I to this retreat. 1781 F. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 264 You hunt a cover that is full of foxes. 1796 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 275 The rhinoceros . . broke cover at last and appeared on the plain. 1839 PRAD *Poems* (1864) II. 55 She wields the gun, or beats the cover. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 22 The fox trots out . . but, not liking the aspect of affairs, turns back to the cover.

5. *Comm.* Funds adequate to cover or meet a liability or secure against contingent loss.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/1 Warden supplying the necessary cover when losses were reported, in order to avert failure. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 104 Gledhill deposited the certificate with . . his stockbroker, by way of cover of security for all . . advances in the course of business. *Mod.* The Shanghai branch remits bills of exchange as cover for its own drafts on London. Having reason to expect a rise in Mexicans he bought £2,000 stock, and deposited £10 as £1 per cent. cover; contrary to expectation the stock declined, and he lost his £2 to cover.

6. See COVER v.1 6.

1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1851) II. 155 Retaining the horse all night, and offering her a fresh cover in the morning.

II. [After F. *couver*, (1) 'the covering or furniture of a Table for the meal of a prince' (Cotgr.), the cloth, plates, knives, forks, etc. with which a table is covered or laid; (2) the portion of these appropriated to each guest.]

7. The utensils laid for each person's use at table; the plate, napkin, knife, fork, spoon, etc.

1612 HARRINGTON *Nugae Ant.* (1799) II. 213, I must go before the breakfasting covers are placed. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4166/1, 4 large Tables, with 50 Covers each. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, Covers were laid for four. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 99 We get a card of invitation to a dinner of sixty covers at John Hamcock's.

III. 8. Combinations: attrib. and appositional, as *cover-boat* (see quot.); *cover-clay*, a bed of clay covering the strata of a quarry, mine, etc.; *cover-feather* = COVERT 5; *cover-glass*, a glass used as a cover, *spec.* a slip of glass used to cover a microscopical preparation; *cover-hack*, a horse ridden in a cover (for game); *cover-hole*, a hole provided with a lid or cover; *cover-pan*, a pan having a cover; *cover-plate*, a plate serving as a cover; the removable plate of a lock, a cap-plate or cap; *cover-shooting*, shooting (of game) in a cover; *cover-side*, the side of a fox-cover, where the hunters congregate; *cover-way*, 'the recess or internal angle left in a piece of masonry or brickwork to receive the roofing' (Gwillt).

1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 9/1 (*Queensland Labour-traffic*) The second boat . . called the 'cover' boat, keeps a short distance outside the surf, in order to cover the retreat of the trading boat. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Mineral Kingd.* (1810) 146 In some places this species of compounded 'cover-clay' contains specimens of all the strata found in the neighbourhood. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. ix. 336 The plumage . . is white, except the quill and the 'cover feathers' of the wings. 1881 DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 347 If slices of root under a 'cover-glass' are irrigated. 1883 *Med. News* IV. 163 Place a drop of Canada-balsam on the cover-glass and mount carefully. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hunters and two 'cover-hacks'. 1869 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1066 Houses . . open up to the thatch with a 'Cover-hole or two to vent the steam of the pans'. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 27 Place the 'Cover-plate' . . so as the Centre of the Cover-plate, may stand directly over and against the Centre of the Main-plate. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 194 The cover-plate . . which will just cover the opening of the box. 1864 *Reader* No. 88. 294/3 Better exercise than 'cover-shooting'. 1881 J. GRANT *Cannermenians* I. i. 2 I'll have . . Cecil Falconer over here, for a few days 'cover-shooting'. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 269 To ride to the 'cover side and see the fox found. 1882 *Genleman's Ann.* 103 More highly esteemed at the cover-side, on the cricket-field and the river. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 583 'Cover-way' in roofing.

|| *Cover* (kə'vɜː), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Wales*. [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cyffwr*.] The ordinary measure of land in South Wales, being  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an imperial acre.

1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4516/4 The Estate . . containing 551 Acres, Statute Measure, being 828 Welch Covers.

*Cover*, var. of QUIVER a. Obs.

† *Coverance*. Obs. Also 4 *keuraunce*, (*curans*). [a. OF. *covrance*, *covrance*, f. *couver*; cited by Godef. in sense 'getting, acquisition': cf. *COVER* v.2] Recovery, restoration.

1300 *Cursor M.* 9770 (Cott.) Adam . . moght wit na chance Of his fall get gain couerance [w.rr. haue Curans, haue keuraunce]. 1612 23722 (Cott.) O bat dun-cast we mai wit chaunce . . get couerance.

*Coveratour*, obs. Sc. var. COVERTURE, coverlet.

† *Coverchief*. Obs. Forms: 4-6 as in COVER, with -chief(e), -cheffe, -cheef, -chief(e), -chif, -ohyef, etc., 5- ooverchief; pl. 4-5 -cheues,

cheves. [a. F. *couver*-chief, in OF. *cueure*-chief, *queure*-chief, f. *couver* to cover + *chief*, OF. *chief*, head: see COVER v.1 and CHIEF.] Earlier form of KERCHIEF.

1. A cloth used as a covering for the head, chiefly by women; a 'head-rail', head-cloth, head-dress. Obs. since 16th c. exc. Hist.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 Scho 3ede out in hir smok . . Withouten kirtelle or kemse, saue kouerchief alle bare vis. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 739 With that hir couerchief ouer hir heed she breyde. c1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xx. 125 Women . . schulden haue linnen or silken keuerchiefs. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 149 Also ther is our Ladyes keuyrcheffe. c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 328 Giuyng eche to other laces, gyrdels, gloues, keuerchiefs. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xiii. (1632) 647 Before you can leave off your couerchieffe, and then your nightcap. [1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i, 'Give me my coverchief and my staff', said Hilda.]

b. With qualifying word, as *breast, neck coverchief*, a cloth to cover the neck, breast, or other part of the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 23 Necke couercheues and filetes and roketes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 148, xxiiiij brest couerchieffes of Holand clothe.

2. A handkerchief.

c1305 *Pilate* 156 in E. E. P. (1862) 114 Mi keuerchief ic him bitok and he wond hit aboute his face. c1325 *Coer de L.* 1063 The keuerchiefs he took on honde Abouten hys arme he hem wode. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur v.* vii, The kynge wepte and dryed his eyen with a keuerchief.

*Covercle* (kə'vɜːkl), sb. Forms: 5 *cou-*, *covercle*, -cule, -kell, -akylle, -kyl, *cowerkylle*, 8 *coverkil*, 4- *covercle*. [a. OF. *covercle* (mod. F. *covercle*), ad. L. *cooperculum* a cover, f. *co-* *operire* to COVER.]

† 1. A cover (of a vessel), a lid. Obs.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 284 A little roundell . . Paraventure as broad as a covercle. 1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 102 A littill couerckell for his coppe ygit. 1488 *Will of Fourmer* (Somerset Ho.), A salt woute a couercle. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Keissey), *Covercle* or *Coverkil* (old Word) a Cover, or Lid.]

2. *Nat. Hist.* Any natural structure, acting as a lid; an *operculum*, rare.

a1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* xi (L.) The covercle of a shell-fish. 1824 TH. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 453 Opening the covercle of the lycythis. 1876 *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 535 note, The hornets line their cells with silk, and stop them with a covercle of the same material.

† *Covercle*, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To close down or hide as under a covercle. a1631 *Donne in Select.* (1840) 233 We cover it [sin] with some pretences, some excuses, some hopes of covering it.

*Covercle*, a. *nonc-use*. [f. COVERCLE sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Having a covercle or lid.

1854 *BADHAM Hallant*. 64 Silver stewpans, covercle and without lids.

*Cover-cloth* (kə'vɜːklɒθ), [f. COVER sb. + CLOTH.] A cloth used as a cover, a cloth covering.

1599 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 336, iij pare of linnen sheates . . xiiij newe coverclothes, in a troncke. 1660 *FISHER Rusticks Alarum* Wks. (1699) 402 They who thou begin'st to lash . . in thy Latine Cover-Cloth. 1828 CAULFIELD, etc. *Dict. Needlework* 399/1 All these Pillows before they are finished are covered with three cloths known as Cover Cloths, which are used to keep the lace clean while in progress.

*Covered* (kə'vɜːd), ppl. a. Also 5-7 *couvered*, 5 *curyd*, *kevryyd*. [f. COVER sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Having a cover, covering, or lid. † b. Of a ship: Decked. † c. Of base coin: Overlaid or plated (with precious metal).

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 My best gay cuppe of erthe kevryyd. *Ibid.* 42 My browne cuppe of erthe curyd. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii. iv. 26, I do think him as concaue as a couered goblet. a1666 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1698) 421 King Eumenes, coming from Elasa with 20 couered ships. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Medals*, Couered or Plated Medals are those which have only a thin silver leaf over the copper.

† 2. Concealed, hidden; secret; of concealed or ambiguous meaning. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* 57 b, Yf she hadde holde her self more secrete and couered. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon*, 237d *Sund. after Trin.* Wks. II. 182 Yet he doth it with dark and couered words. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 173 Either by his couered, or discovered will.

3. Thickly clothed with some vegetative growth. Now only in comb., as *brake-, moss-, weed-covered*.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. (1682) 320 Some were in the couered fields hunting their prey. 1698 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties* Cav. 119 An Army passing through a close and couered Country.

4. Roofed or closed in overhead.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 763 The spacious Hall . . like a couer'd field. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 123 p. 2 These were more of them couered Walks. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 262 There is not a couered way to walk in after drinking. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 195 They walked about in the couered court.

5. Wearing one's hat; keeping one's hat on.

c1669 S. COLVIN in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 394 And speak to Statesmen with your hat on; And couered, round in ladies' ears. 1727 *SWIFT Wonder of Woud.* He stands always couered, even in the presence of the king.

6. Sheltered, protected, screened; *spec.* in *Fortif.* † *covered flank*, *covered-way* (formerly *covert-way*; see COVERT a. 1 b): see quotes.

1585 *TRAVELING Siege Neuhausen* 28 The besieged made a Sally by a couered way. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flank*,

Low, covered, or retired Flank is the platform of the casemate which lies hid in the bastion. 1828 *SPEARMAN Brit. Grammar* (ed. 2) 207 The Covered-way is intended to form a communication round the place, and to prevent the enemy from approaching the counterscarp of the ditch. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 261 The Covered way is a space of about 30 feet broad, extending round the counterscarp of the ditch, being covered by a parapet . . with a banquette.

7. *Comb.* Covered-binding (*Mining*) = plank-timbering (see quot.); covered-eyed a., having eyes protected by a covering; opposed to naked-eyed.

1857 *AGASSIZ Nat. Hist. U. S. I.* 71 The Covered-eyed Medusa. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Covered-binding, = Plank-timbering, the lining of a shaft with rectangular plank frames.

*Coverer* (kə'vɜːɹ), [f. COVER v.1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who covers.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 176 Constantyn shal be here cook and coueror of here church. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 The eye lyddes ben the helers and couerors of the eyen. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Vedador*. a coueror. 1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry in Harl. Misc.* III. 527 No coueror of his thoughts. 1861 *TRENCH Ep.* 7 *Ch. Asia* 205 The true coueror of the nakedness of man.

b. A thing that covers; a cover.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 142 Then side stones, and a stone coueror were put in.

2. *spec.* † a. One who covers or roofs building, etc. Obs.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Slate*, Helliers or Couerors with Slate. 1764 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 173/2 Tilers, and other couerors.

b. *Mil.* He who covers the man in front of him: see COVER v. 12.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 6 When any of those officers . . shift from their proper places, their couerors occupy such place during their absence, and on their return again resign it. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 101 The Standard and his Coueror resume their posts. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown Oxf.* xlv. (1889) 427 He is covering sergeant of my company, and the smartest coueror we have.

3. With defining word prefixed, as *boat-, bonnet-, flask-coueror*, etc.

1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6172/11 Henry Hunt . . Flask-Coueror. a 1779 *Cook Voy.* VI. iv. ix. (R.), The women . . are the . . boat-builders or boat-couerors. 1887 *Hackney Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/7 Wanted. Bonnet-Couerors—Velvet and beaders.

*Coverfeu*, obs. var. of CUREFEW.

† *Cover-fire*. Obs. [f. COVER v.1 + FIRE sb., after F. *couver-feu*.] A utensil for covering up and preserving fire.

1725 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 54 The Cover-Fire (as the Author calls it). *Ibid.* 129 The Cover-Fire Instruments. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 234/2 An iron implement which is called a curfew, or cover-fire.

*Covering* (kə'vɜːɹɪŋ), vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup>

1. The action of the vb. COVER, in various senses.

c1400 *MAUNDEV*. (1830) xliii. 252 In gode love scholde be no couerynge. 1428 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 80 To the keuering of the trinite schapell. 1554 *HULOET*, Coueryngge, horsyngge or leapyngge of a mare. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 152 The hiding and couering of mine owne actions. a1722 *LISLE Hist.* 36 Couering is when the lime is first laid on the land . . so covered over with earth. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 612/2 The division of Foy . . was charged with the covering of the retrograde movement. 1849 *YOUATT Horse* 319 From the time of covering, to within a few days of the expected period of foaling. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 155 The subaltern officers correct the covering and dressing.

2. *concr.* That which covers or is adapted to cover, whether for protection, shelter, concealment, or adornment; a cover; a cloth to spread over; clothing; the outer coating or integument.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 343 Scaffatis, ledderis, and coueryngis. 1382 *WYCLIF a Sam.* xvii. 19 A womman . . straute out a coueyngye vpon the mouth of the pit. c1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 346 Medicyns pat . . makþ a rynde aboute upon þe fleisch & makþ a strong keuyngye for to defende þe fleisch fro harm. 1473 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxvii. (1483) 84 Norysshing to the body within and koueryng withoute. 1550 *PALSGR.* 210/1 *Coueryng* of a sadell, *houwe*. 1566 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Fernyng*. (1866) 54 An alb—wheareof is made a coueryng for our font. 1597 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 70 b, Trees and Wooddes . . at the first serued men for fode, coueryng, and a clothing. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxii. 14 Thicke cloudes are a coueryng to him that he seeth not. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 48 The whole earth . . was buried beneath a covering of waters. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxx, There was neither cloak nor covering for the Prince. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 106 The covering or capsule, when the seeds become ripe, opens at the top. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* iii. 40 The geologist . . finds its solid covering composed of rocks. 1874 L. TOLLEMACHE *in Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 226 A convenient covering, from behind which he may direct his own shafts with impunity.

† b. *spec.* The roof of a building; a canopy; a bed-cover; the cover of a book. Obs.

1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxlviii. (1495) 711 Trees arrayd . . vp to the toppe of the house . . beeryth vp the coueryng thereof. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 335 l. 42a Item, j payre of schetyss . . Item, j coueryng of whyte linnen clothe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxli. 144 The stretes were couerd ouer his hede . . with ryche coueryngge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 78 Coueryngge of a buke, *cooperatorium*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1867, The foundacyon may be without the coueryngge of the hous. 1558 *Inuent. in Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 170 A payre of lin sheets & a old coueryngge. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 238 The tops and coueryngs of houses. 1681 *COLVIN Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 We sold covering, sheet, and blanket.



† c. A lid. Obs.

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 54 A pece of syluer w<sup>t</sup> a curving of syluer haueyng a knoppe above. c1540 *Pilgr. T.* 82 in Thyne *Annada*. App. 79 With keuring of his cape. 1623 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxv. 25 Like to a pet. with close-laid covering.

8. Comb. [here the *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* often blend], as *covering-hurdle*, *-party*, *-plate*, *-time*; *covering-board*, a plank which is fitted round the ship, covering the tops of all the timbers; = *PLANK-SHEER*; † *covering-seeds*, comfits made by coating seeds with sugar; *covering-stone*, the top stone of a cromlech or the like; *covering-strap*, in iron ships, a plate beneath the two meeting-plates in a strake, to which these are riveted, and thus connected together.

1846 A. YOUNG *Nant. Dict.*, \**Covering-board*, the same as *plank-sheer*. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. 1. noticed how close the water washed up against the covering-board. 1832 J. IRELL *St. Herbert's Isle* 122 The Britons are said to have used a "covering-hurdle in battle. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 14 Put into the pan, and covered with a "covering plate. 16... *Rich Closet of Rarities* (N.). To make each sort of comfits, vulgarly called "covering-seeds, etc., with sugar. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 218 In order to get the "covering-stone the easier into its place. 1786 *Sportsm. Dict.* s.v. *Stallion*. Let there be likewise a rack and manger, to feed him in during his "covering-time.

† *Covering*, *vbl. sb.* 2 Obs. [f. *COVER v.* 2 + -ING 1.] Recovering, recovery.

c1330 *Hali Meid.* 11 Hit is an lure þat is wiðute coueringe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12266 (Cott.) All had couering þat was in wa. c1320 *Cast. Love* 572 No mon neede of him-self a couyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* ix. 113 Swa seik was the king That men doutit of his couyng. c1450 LONELICH *Grail* li. 356 Keuring of myn grete maladye.

**Covering**, *ppl. a.* [f. *COVER v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That covers: see the *vb.* *Covering-leaves* (see *quot.*). *Covering letter*: a letter enclosing another letter or document; an explanatory letter. *Covering price*: an inclusive price.

1525 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxviii. 14 Thou coueringe Cherub. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 350 These couering Heauens. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* iv. 5 They shall take downe the couering Vaile. 1790 BEATSON *Narr. & Mil. Mem.* I. 323 Orders were given for the covering and working parties. to return to camp. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 36 The covering sergeants move up to the front rank. 1877 BENNETT *Tr. Thom's Bot.* iv. 86 Covering-leaves are so called because they cover or protect other parts of the plant. In this class are included the bud-scales already described and the bracts or hypophyllary leaves. 1881 H. H. GISS *Double Stand.* 28, 30s. per piece is a covering price. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 14/6 Addresses. must be written legibly on the back of the designs, and not on covering letters. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 189 The petition, with Rodney's covering letter... are... at the Record Office.

**Cover-key**, dial. f. CULVER-KEY.

**Coverless** (*kəvələs*), *a.* [f. *COVER sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cover. Hence *Coverlessness*. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 4 The gin-palace on one side of the way, and the empty cupboard and coverless bed opposite. 1881 Mrs. H. HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 58 The dinner was... [sent] coverless through the storm. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 304 The little quartos are so well printed... that one is bound to excuse... their coverlessness.

**Coverlet** (*kəvələt*), *Forms:* 4-5 *cou-*, *coverlite*, *-lyt(e)*, *-lyth*, *cowyrylythe*, *keuerlit*, *-lyte*, *kewerlyte*, *keuer*, *koverlet*, 5-6 *couerlet*, *let(e)*, 6 *couerlyght*, *couerlet*, *keuerlette*, 6-7 *couerlett*, 5- *couerlett*. [The early form *coverlite* appears to represent an OF. \**cove-lit* (f. *covrir* to cover + *lit* bed). Examples of *coverlit*, *coverlet* occur in 14th c. Anglo-Fr.; but these may be from English. (Mod.F. *couvre-lit* is a neologism, suggested perhaps in part by Eng. *coverlet*.) The variants in *-let*, *-lyth*, *-led*, *-lid* (see next), etc., show that at an early date the composition of the word was unknown.]

1. The uppermost covering of a bed; a counterpane, quilt.

1381 *Will of Cress of March* in Nicholls *Royal Wills* (1780) 100 Un coverlet de worstede pur mesme le lit, vn couerour de bleu, etc. 1399 *Will of Cress of Gloucester*, *ibid.* 181 Item, un lit... ove... testels, coverlitz, curtyns, et tapitz, qe a eux appertient. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12239 (Gott.) Was þar no pride [of] couerlite [w<sup>t</sup> covered] chamber curtin ne tapite. 1382 *Wyclif* 2 *Kings* vii. 15 He toke an coveylete... and spraddle upon his face. 1395 E. Z. *Wills* (1882) 4 A keuerlet of red sendel ypouthered with Cherons. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 160 (Harl. MS.) Bitwene hir shete and hir coveylete of hir bede. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* li. (1570) Bv j<sup>a</sup> All the cloathes and couerlet. 1522 *Bury Wills* 116 A coveylet with flowre deleyce. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* v. (1682) 200 Neither have they any bed-clothes, save only a coverlet above them. 1766 FERNANT *Zool.*, *Eider Duck*, It's remarkably light, elastic, warm qualities, make it [eider down] highly esteemed, as a stuffing for coverlets. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 405 A present of a quilted coverlet.

2. *transf.* A covering of any kind; a cover.

1551 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 The wyfe toke and spread a coverlet [COVERDALE, couerynge; so 1611] on the top of the well and strawed thereon... barley. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. Ind. 90 The Nets, are cover'd for avoiding the Rain with dry Coverlets made of Palm leaves. 1718 *Pope* *Trav.* v. 246 Ten polish'd chariots, well'd in spacious coverlets. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 104 Perhaps the inner Epidermis itself may appear thro' its

outer porous Coverlet. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 20 Any blind, shade, coverlet or awning... before any shop.

b. *fig.* (from 1 and 2.) 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxxiv. 57 Gold is the only Coverlet of imperfections. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bark.* iv. 1. Under the coverlet of religion. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. vii. 50 Over the slopes... was spread a coverlet of shining snow.

3. Comb., as *coverlet-maker*. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 273 The Sieur Veron, coverlet maker.

**Coverlid** (*kəvəlid*), *Forms:* 4-7 *cou-*, *coverled*, *-lyd*, (7-8 *coverlaid*), 6- *coverlid*. [A variant of *prec.*, with different analysis of the second part.] = *prec.*

a1300 [see COVERLET 1]. c1450 *Loc.* in Wt. Wülcker 742/16 Hoc coorporatum, a coverlid. 1589 *Hay any Work* 33 Fling a coverlet on him. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* xviii. 323 And on him laid a fair white Coverled. 1707 tr. C. Less D'Amoy's *Wks.* 508 She wrapp'd her self up in her Coverlaid. 1765 *Loud. Chron.* 3 Jan. 9 Blankets and coverlids were distributed to the necessitous poor. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 174 Blankets and coverlids. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 185 The bed, with its silken coverlid.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1651 GAYTON *Plena. Notes* iv. xv. 253 Having nothing but the spangled Coverlid of Heaven over him. 1658 ROWLAND MONTE'S *Theat. Ins.* 1070 This field Spider... stretching forth his sheet with a Coverlaid. 1854 RUSKIN *Lack. Archit.* i. 24 The very soul of the cottage... is in its thick impenetrable coverlet of close thatch. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gl.* IV. xii. ix. 202 Under a coverlid of London Fog.

**Coverly**, obs. var. of COVERLID.

† **Cover-panne**, *Obs.* Also 5 *keurepayn*, 6 *coverpanne*. [f. *COVER* + *PANNE cloth.*] A cloth that covers, a cloth covering: cf. COUNTERPANNE 2.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In another cofer toayles, a keurepayn, vj. white bolles unkeurevyn. a1552 LELAND *Inthorn. of Abp. Nevill* (R.). All to be covered with a cover-panne of diaper of fyne sylke. 1564 *Lanc. Wills* II. 57 Unto Robert Moreleys wief a coverpane. c1600 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Serjant [of the Pantry] hath for his fee, all the coverpannes, dinking towells, and other linen clothe... that are darned.

**Cover-point**, [f. *COVER v.* + *POINT sb.*]

1. *Cricket*. a. A fielder who stands behind, and a little to the bowler's side of, 'point', to stop and return such balls as are not fielded by the latter. b. His position in the field.

1850 'Bar' *Crick. Manual* 45 A good cover-point watches the motions of the batsman. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. viii. Look out now at cover-point. 1887 *Times* 5 Sept. 9/5 The smart fielding of cover-point.

2. *Lacrosse*. A player who stands just in front of 'point', with the object of preventing the ball from coming near the goal.

**Coversted** (*kəvəstɪd*), *a. Trig.* [f. *Co-* *pref.* 4 + *VERSED a.*] In *Co-versed sine*: the versed sine of the complement of an angle (see *VERSED*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Co-versed Sine* (in *Geom.*) is the remaining part of the Diameter of a Circle after the Versed Sine is taken from it. 1782 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 32 The difference between radius and sine will be the co-versed sine.

**Cover-shame**. Something used to conceal shame; a garment used to cover nakedness; also *fig.* b. The shrub *Juniperus Sabina* or *Savin*, employed to procure abortion.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 86 Hath made him a new kinde of Catch-credit of his old cover-shame. 1659 GAYTON *Art Longev.* 73 Thou cover-shame, old Fightee. 1681 DRYDEN *Spl. Friar* iii. 1. Does he put on holy Garments for a Cover-shame of Lewdness? 1693 *Reply to Ladies Petit.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 419/a Those dangerous plants called cover-shame, *alias* *savin*, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Cover-shame, *Juniperus Sabina*.

**Cover-slip**. 1. *Cricket*. An extra fielder sometimes placed to back up the two slips (short-slip and long-slip). b. His position in the field.

1891 *Daily News* 23 June 3/7 He was let off... by Wilson at cover-slip.

2. A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation; = *cover-glass* (COVER *sb.* 1 8).

**Cover-slut**. Something worn to cover sluttishness, an outer garment put on over unlidy attire, an apron, pinafore, or 'brat'. Also *fig.*

1639 *Short Contention betw. French-hood, Felt-Hat, etc.* 1. 9 Wee doe know you [i.e. the head-dress called 'The Bagge'] to be... a meere rumpel'd... Taffeta Cover-slut. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Viud.* 173 It is... hateful, that the providence of God should be misapplied as a cover-slut of idleness, ignorance, and unconscionableness. 1670 *Acc. Scotland in Harl. Misc.* VI. 19 (D.) Those women that can purchase plads need not bestow much upon other clothes, these cover-sluts being sufficient. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 54 Rags and Coverluts of Infamy. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep* Wks. 1812 V. 374 Put on your cover-slut of blue. 1845 *Athenaeum* 4 Jan. 17 Exhibiting... a smart architectural 'pinafore' in front... a meite 'coverluts' intended to hide meanness and deformity.

**Covert** (*kəvərt*), *a.* (*pa. pple.*) *Forms:* 4-7 *couert(e)*, 5 *couuerte*, 6 *couvert*, 4- *couvert*. [a. OF. *covert*, later *couvert*; = L. *coopertum*, *pa. pple.* of *covrir*, *covrir*; = L. *cooperris* to COVER.]

1. *lit.* Covered, hidden; roofed over; overgrown; sheltered. Now rare.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 227 For gladly wolde I... holde me covert alway. c1489 CAXTON *Blanch.* v. (1890) 22 Blanch-

ardyn... holdynge the couert wayes, because... he shold not be folowed or ouer taken. 1609 LIBERT (Douay) *Ezek.* iv. comm. Covert passage about seven foot in height. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 559 You are... to Plant a Covert Alley, vpon Carpenters Worke... by which you may goe in to Shade. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The fox is... very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially... near forest-woods and covert places. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ii. 177 This covert nook reports not of his hand. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 40 All is green, solitary, covert.

† b. *Fortif.* *Covert way*: = COVERED way.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 311 The way which is made in the counterscarpe which is commonly called the covert-way. 1688 J. S. Fortification 27 The Covert or close way... left above the Moat next the open Field. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 361 Turning them by the covert way.

† c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 4 This Covert-way of Courtship. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 11 The covert way of Pharisaism. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 401 The beaver has a covert way boied under the ice.

2. *fig.* Concealed, hidden, secret; disguised.

c1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 389 3yf hyt be shewede here apert, Yn ouber stede hyt ys couert. a1400 *Robbery in Rel. Ant.* II. 38 A covert thefte do he in case. 1574 tr. *Mariorat's Apocalyps* 50 The couert thoughts and delights of the minde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 73 b. Condition implied, or covert and not expressed, which is called a condition in Law. 1791 COWPER *Liad* i. 187 Wage covert war or open? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. v. 117 It was a covert attempt on the French side to disguise Catholic emancipation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 631 The words... were taken as conveying a covert threat.

b. of looks, glances.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii. Towards one particular window he directed many covert glances. 1865 — *Id.* *Mr. L. xvi.* A covert glance at her face.

† 3. Of persons: Not open, close, secretive; sly, deceitful. *Obs.*

1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Conv.* 4489 Gog es als mykel at say, als covert, And Marog es nogit elles bot als apert. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6152 Religious folk ben full covert; Seculer folk ben more apert. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clxv. 159 This Lewys was not so covert in his werke... but that his vnicle had thereof wytyng. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. v. 33 He was the couetist sheldred Traytor That euer liu'd. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 94 Tiberius the most crafty and covert of all men.

b. Of words: Of hidden or obscure meaning or reference. Now rare.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 55 To speke in wordes so covert. 1522 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 541/1 The covert and obscure wordes of... Christ. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 11 Those rather a kind of middle-way... under covert and indifferent words. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 They have no fancy, and never are surprised into a covert or witty word.

4. *Law*. Said of a married woman: Under the cover, authority, or protection of her husband. See also FEME-COVERT, COVERT-BARON.

1483 *Act & Rich.* III. c. 7 § 3 Women covert. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 32 b. If a woman covert with baron shall do homage they shall knele before the lorde. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Stat. Irel. 1621) 149 The husband or friend of any woman covert. 1699 *Act* 10-11 *Will.* III. c. 14 § 2 Any person... within the age of 21 years, or covert, *non compos*, imprisoned, or beyond the seas. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 202 The instrument of 1790, executed by Margaret Henderson, being then covert.

**Covert** (*kəvərt*), *sb.* *Forms:* 4-7 *couert*, 4 *Sc.* *couert*, 5 *couuerte*, *coovert*, *cowart*, 5-6 *couerte*, 4- *couert*. [a. F. *covert*, f. *covrir*, *pa. pple.* of *covrir* to cover: see COVERT a.]

1. *gen.* A covering.

a1400 *Stac. Rome* 768 Yppon his hed A covert of brasse. a1400 *Cov. Myst.* 140, I suppose that this woman slepte Withowtyn alle covert. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 90 My bed was straw... without any covert at all. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 303 His Head valled with a Wooden covert. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* vii. What covert dare eclipse thy face? a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 200 Provident nature hath wrapped them [Wal-nuts] in so many coverts. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Survey* 246 Sheltered from the cold Air by a moveable Covert. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 82 With blood-stain'd covert rent.

2. That which serves for concealment, protection, or shelter; a hiding-place, shelter; = COVER *sb.* 3.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 227 No couert mygt þei kacche þe cuntre was so playne. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* v. 582 Towart the covert can be ga. c1470 HENRY Wallace ii. 71 Couert of treis sawit him full weille. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 137 Whyche also shall make bryghte the courtes of darknesse. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iv. 113 In this City, Sheba the rebell, pursued by Joab... took covert. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 363 They did all creep out of their Holes and Coverts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 302 Firing from behind stone walls, and such like coverts. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* I. iii. 80 A surer covert for the thief than night. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. ii. 385 No thicket offered covert, no swamp a refuge from cavalry.

b. *fig.* = COVER *sb.* 3 d.

1574 tr. *Mariorat's Apocalyps* 1 b. Under the courtes of figures, [rather] than in open speeche. 1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* vii. (Arb.) 148 Hippocrisis drawt neer to religion for covert. 1713 S. PYCROFT *Eng. Free-thinking* 30 Free Thinking is made the common Cover for Scepticism. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. W.* cap 128 Publicity Stopped further fear... and what tale Cowardice thinks a covert.

c. † *By covert*: under cover, covertly. † *In (into) covert*: in concealment; in hiding, or disguise, secretly; rarely, in safety. *In (the) covert of*: in the shelter of; † rarely, in shelter from. [Cf.

F. à couvert de in both senses.] *Under covert*: under cover, in shelter; † in concealment, under a disguise. *Under (the) covert of*: (lit. and fig.) under the shelter, authority, or countenance of; under the veil or disguise of; † under cover of (a letter).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 528 [He] held him in-to covert ay. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13659 His cunthe [he] kept in covert & pes To the last of his lyf. 1477 NORTON *Orat. Alch.* From in Ashm. (1652) 8 Bacon, and Raimond, with others many moe wrote under covert, and Aristotle alsoe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. n.* xxiv. 177 Which [treastelles] shal serve to make aleyes undre covert. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clixiii. 635 They came downe in a valey by couete .. but the valyaunt knight. spyyed them. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* xii. 113 Neither is there anything. .. so close under covert, which shal not. .. be uncouered. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. xvii. 8 And under covert of thy wynges defend me secretly. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 198 Under the Covert of that name you do. set forth your own error. 1581 J. BULL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 2 If you have any delight in his fellowship, use the same rather in covert .. at home. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 21 He lieth .. in the covert of the reede. 1641 WILKINS *Mercurij* vi. (1707) 10 Arguments .. when they steal into a Man's Assent, under the Covert of a Parable. c1650 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) 599 I receiv'd your last under the covert of Sir John Sackville. 1678 A. LOVELL *Fontaine's Duties Cav.* 141 Ditches, Hedges, little Hillocks, and .. every thing that may put the Souldiers under Covert. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. xx. (1715) 153 Walls .. under the Covert of which the Vessels had Protection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* vi. 11 Thy Bees a quiet Station find, And lodge 'em under Covert of the Wind. .. *Ecolg.* vii. 12 Sit here with us, in covert of the Wind. 1773 HAN. MOORE *Search Hap.* 1. 134 The Dame. .. Dwells in the covert of yon green retreat. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* viii. 305 He under covert fought of the broad shield. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* i. vi. 382 Every theory of roofing and lighting which places the whole of an Assyrian palace under covert.

3. A place which gives shelter to wild animals or game; esp. a thicket; = COVERT sb. 4.

1199 *Rot. Chancery* 21 Sex acras terræ in foresta nostra .. juxta coepertum bosci. 1494 *Act* ix *Hen. VII.* c. 17 It is ordained .. that no Man .. drive them out of their Coverts. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 37 Coverts or boroughes, wherein .. he may find game at pleasure. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 379 Like a Deere .. to the Covert doth himselfe betake. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ to Sportsmen who boast of killing the foxes which they lodge in the covert. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. i. 2 Wolves .. infested the woods and coverts. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 19 The spiked palmetto forms an impenetrable covert. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiii. 79 Am I to .. Be with hind that haunts the covert?

Fig. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1852) 88 Tradition .. that wild, and overgrown covert of antiquity. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 335 The hedgehog .. within his Covert or thicket of Prickles.

† 4. The technical term for a flock or 'company' of coots. *Obs.*

c1430 *Lydg. Hors. Shepe*, & G. (1822) 30 A couerte of cootes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj. b. A Couert of cootes. [1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. ii. 33.]

5. *Ornith.* in pl. Feathers that cover the bases of the larger feathers on some particular part of the body, e.g. *tail-coverts*, *wing-coverts*, esp. the latter. 1774 GOLDISM. *Nat. Hist.* III. vii. xiii. The coverts of the wings are of a deep blackish green. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* 200 The middle coverts deep blue, glossed with green and gold. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* ii. ii. 179 The great coverts of the wings are stiff, narrow and pointed. 1834 R. MURIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 8 The ear covert .. consists of certain feathers that cover the external organ of hearing. 1856 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 351 The feathers which lie immediately over the quill-feathers are the 'greater coverts'. The small feathers .. upon the bones of the antebrachium .. the 'lesser coverts'. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. iv. § 2. 73 The wing-coverts are brownish, with the greater coverts white.

† 6. *Law*. In phr. *Under covert* = COVERTURE 9.

1563 *Families in Matrimony* (1850) 566 She is under covert and obedience of her husband. 1607 W. SHERLOCK *Answ. T. Danson* 67 A Wife under covert is secured from all Arrests at Law. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 262 ¶ 4 She was now under Covert, and not liable to any Debts contracted when she was a single Woman.

b. *transf.* Authority, jurisdiction. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 243/a Bishops and Priests ought not to come under the covert and controulment of Temporal power.

7. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *covert-bough*, -*shooting*, -*side*; *covert coat*, a short light overcoat worn while shooting, riding, etc., and as a dust-coat; hence *covert coating*, material, usually waterproof, for such coats; *covert-feather* = COVERT 5; † *covert-parent*, parental authority or protection (after *covert-baron*).

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iii. 360 The birds that shot the \*covert boughs between. *Mod. Advt.* Waterproof Venetian \*covert coats. 1575 TURBERV. *Paulconrie* 190 Fasten a bell upon the two \*covert feathers of your hawks stearne. 1760 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 835 The .. covert feathers of the wings and tail. 1867 B. P. BRENT in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xxi. (1867) 171 The whole of the lesser covert feathers of the wing shoulders. 1850 FULLER *Pigals* iv. vi. § 6 Being young Virgins of pretty stature they were closely kept under \*covert-parent. 1885 *New Bk. of Sports* 34 The physical aspects of \*covert-shooting .. have changed very much. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. x. 305 He mounts his hack, and is off to the \*covert-side.

† *Covert, v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put a covering over; to cover, conceal.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 147 In stre or other thyng To covert here is holsum husbandynge. *Ibid.* i. 385 This is husbandrie To covert hem with sunwhat while they drie,

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. i. (1840) 175 The love of his loyal subjects, hitherto rather covert than quenched.

**Covert-baron, a. (sb.)** Also 7 covert-barne, -*baron*. [a. AF. *covertie baroun*, orig. *covertie de barun* covered by a husband.]

A. *adj.* = COVERT a. 4.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 4 Women Covertbaron except. 1623 CROKERAM, *Covert-baron*, a married woman. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 442 The woman .. is therefore called in our law-french a *feme-covert*, *fœmina viro co-verta*; is said to be *covert-baron*, or, under the protection and influence of her husband, her *baron*, or lord.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly in phrase *under covert-baron*.) The condition of a *feme covert* or married woman.

1581 B. RICHE *Forewell* H j b, She beyng under covert barne, your Obligation is unpleadable. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 27 No woman under Covert-Baron was lyable to pay it. 1675 CROWE *Country Wit* iv. 68 Say you are my wife, and plead covert-barne.

† b. Said (humorously) of the position of a married man: cf. next. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xvii. (1632) 364 To put himselfe under covert-baron, he tooke him a wife from out that place. 1638 BROME *Antip.* ii. vii, Who dares trust A Ladies husband, who is but a Squire, And under covert-barne? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. li. 703 Impatient Grizel Has drubb'd her Husband .. And brought him under Covert-Baron.

† **Covert-feme, Obs. rare-1.** [Humorously formed on analogy of prec.] *Under c.*: (of a man) under the cover or protection of his wife.

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* iv. i, Instead of her being under covert-baron, to be under covert-feme myself.

**Co-vertical, a. Geom.** [CO- + VERTICAL.]

Having common vertices.

† **Co-vertil. Obs. rare.** [a. OF. *couvertil* (Godef.), dim. of *covert*, in same sense.] The lid (of a cup) = COVERABLE sb. 1.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 My lowe chased pece of silvir .. with outwyt any couertil, myn ij stondyng pecys of silvir chasid with a couertil to oon of hem.

**Covertine, obs. f. CURTAIN.**

**Covertless, a.** [f. COVERT sb. + -LESS.] Without a covert or (*obs.*) covering.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy. III.* 674 (R.) Our couertlesse boate .. was sometimes ready to sinke.

**Covertly** (kə'vɜ:tlɪ), *adv.* [f. COVERT a. + -LY 2.] In a covert manner.

† 1. In a close covered manner; closely. 1430 in Turner *Donn. Archit.* III. 39 So covertly enery thyng was couered. c1490 HENRY Wallace ii. 277 Rycht that kepe him in that caiff. 1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29 That princes causes be valled so covertly that no intelligence may bewraye them.

2. In a concealed manner; secretly, privately. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6113 He his lyf led covertly in Gile and in Ippocisie. 1430 *Lydg. Chron.* *Troy* iii. xxv, The tother eye can laugh covertly. c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 Commanding them al to be .. in .. a certayn place, as covertly as they myght, without any noyse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 97 Getting Information very covertly. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 26 To make his addresses to her not covertly. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxii. 440 Intimations were covertly made to him.

3. In a veiled or hidden manner; with the sense implied, not expressed; indirectly, by implication. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 19 Wighates That dremen .. Ful many thynges covertly That fallen after al openly. c1450 *Mertin* xix. 305 When Blase herde Merlin thus covertly speke. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 Virgil hath a gallant report of Augustus covertly compyred in the first Ætlogue. 1601 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* iv. iv. 158 There are, covertly or expresly .. glances upon the Millennium. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* v. 152 He treats of them, although covertly and in an indirect manner. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Icon Basilik* Wks. 1846 I. 522 In these two letters, more covertly in the first, more openly in the second, —Gauden apprises Lord Clarendon, that [etc.].

**Covertness** (kə'vɜ:tnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being covert; secrecy.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 103 In respect of the covertness, safety and assurance in him reposed. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Covertness*, hiddenness. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

**Coverture** (kə'vɜ:tʃər), *Forms*: 3 *kuuertur*, 4 *couertor*, 4-6 *cou-*, *covertour* (e, 4-7 *couerture*, 5 *couertowre*, (6 *coverture*, *Sc. covera-tour*), 8 *covarture*, 3- *coverture*. [a. OF. *coverture* (12th c.; now *coverture*) = Fr. and Sp. *covertura* = L. type \**coopertura*, f. ppl. stem of *covertura* to COVER = see -URE. Early instances in -or, -ur, -our were prob. a. OF. *covertor*, *covertor* = L. *coopertorium* covering; but on the mutescence of final -e these ceased to be distinguishable from the word in -ture.]

1. Anything used to cover. Formerly used of the cover or lid of a cup or dish; the cover of a book; the cover of a letter; now only in the general and usually collective sense of 'covering'. c1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 754 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 324 Wo so ever he takes pat mete to here, Schalle not so hardy bo couertoure rere. *Ibid.* 797 The keruer. Vnkouers be cup .. Into be couertoure wyn he powres owt. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Seele be vessel with his couertour. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1570) 1 Full goodly bounde in pleasant couerture. 1540 MORSE *Vives Introd. Wyls.* By b, The bodye .. is nothing els but a couerture and a thyng bound to serve the soule. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holished* III. 1374/2 For such letters as came vnto me ..

they were inclosed vnder a couerture from Fulgeam. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* F ij b, Strong Okes .. and blowne Hasils .. with the greene couerture of their innumerable leaues. 1697 tr. *Cicero D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 83 Her hair was white, which she hid under a Coverture of black Lace. 1702 W. J. BRYN's *Voy. Levant* xxxvi. 140 This Tomb is quite naked without any Coverture or Balisters. 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* ix. lxxxii. IV. 454 The couches .. daintily decked out with their rich couertures. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap 1061 Herbage and floral couerture bedeck Von splintered mass.

Fig. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 13 In Nights Coverture .. Wee may surprize and take him at our pleasure. 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 79 He stumbled home, In the darke couerture of shady night.

† b. *In coverture*: covered. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII.* *Matins*, Keep our eyes in coverture From all evil and vain pleasure.

† 2. A bed-cover, coverlet, or quilt. *Obs.* (App. the earliest sense in Eng.)

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 214 Schulen beon of wurmes his kurtel and his kuertur. c1300 *K. Horn* 716 He liþ in bure, Under couerture. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 855 Couertorez ful curious, with comlych panez. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6955 þi couerture on þe sene Sall be vermyn fulle felle and kene. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 110 The childe deyde bi cause .. the childe was ouer charged with couerture. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 66 To lye on the bedde of tribulation under the couertour of right mortal distresse. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 1261/1 A moche riche couertour for hys bedde. 1539 *Inventories* 45 (Jam.) Four coueraturis of grene tafatilis stikkil. 1697 tr. *Cicero D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 45 The Beds are without Curtains, the Couertures of Cotton.

† 3. Covering for the body, clothing; a garment. Also of a horse: Housings, trappings, caparison. c1300 *Thrusch & Night* 119 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) I. 55 Hoe fedde a crupel in hire bure, And heled him with couertour. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 602 þe cropore, & þe couertour, accorded wyth þe arsounez. c1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxii. 241, 4 grete Destresses. Covered with riche Couertures. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 152 Vestementes and couertours necessary vnto hys body. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 208 The men go vterly naked without any .. couerture at all. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 192 Other thinke that beasts skinnes .. was mans first couerture. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* x. 210 Without any caparison or other couerture but his saddle.

4. An overhead covering; † a roof, a canopy; the tilt of a waggon. Now rare. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxvi. 19 He made the couertour of the tabernacle of skynnes of wethers. c1430 *Lydg. Bochas* i. xviii. (1554) 344, The sterred heauen is thy couerture. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Decay of the couertures of thatched houses. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 384 The admirable Fishponds of Lucullus, (the Couverture of which, is supported by forty eight natural Pillars of stony Earth). 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* iii. 1094 Through the waggon's couerture.

5. Protective covering; shelter; refuge. Also *fig.* c1450 *MS. Cantab.* ff. i. 6, f. 151 (Halliwell) To kepe hym under the couerture Of trowthe and of connyng. 1556 ASP. PARKER *Ps.* cxi, My closely couerture. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 25 Agaynst his cruell scorching heate, Where hast thou couerture? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. (1682) 50 To seek the couerture of some Rock. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew C. Warren* 609 That he would assist those miserable Wretches, and take them into Couerture. 1837 M. J. CHAPMAN in *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 550 By Him, whose banner is our couerture.

6. Concealing covering; disguise, veil. Also *fig.* c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. iii. 159 Þilke notifficacions þat ben yhid vndir þe couertours of soþe. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1588 Ryght as a myrtour openly sheweth alle thyng that stonðith thereby. .. Withouten any couerture. 1594 CAREW *Huarts' Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 205 The wiles which come veiled with anie couerture. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* i. ii, To make Iehoua but a couerture, To shade ranck filth. 1625 W. B. TRUE *School War* 7 The specious Mantle, and couerture of Religion. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xix. 273 Shrowded under the couerture of other Persons and Names. 1856 BOKER *Anne Boleyn* v. vi, I'll hide thy name Under the couerture of even lines.

7. *fig.* Concealment; dissimulation, deceit, covert conduct. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 328 They .. faile of that they seche By couerture and sleight of speche. c1400 *Beryn* 1147 Kepte well hir purpose vndir couerture. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 683 Thoroughly arm'd against such couerture.

† 8. *fig.* a. A pretext, pretence; b. a justification, a defence of conduct. *Obs.*

c1440 *Generydes* 4596 To sle hym vterly, With fals tresone vnder a couerture. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, He followed Medea under the couerture of will to go .. to the temple. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matt.* i. 22 Under this dishonest couerture. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxvi. 710 Nay not then, when we haue just cause and couerture.

9. *Law*. The condition or position of a woman during her married life, when she is by law under the authority and protection of her husband. Also in phr. *Under coverture* (lit. and fig.). 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 22 The freholde of his wife, during the couerture between them. 1579 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1571) 85 If the Soule had held her selfe in awe, and onder couerture. 1624 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 20 To This grant shall not bind the husband during the couerture. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* i. iii. v. (1743) 179 If a freeman marry a bondwoman, she is also free during the couerture. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 698 B. afterwards died under coverture, no entry having been made on her behalf to avoid the fine. 1868 Miss BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* II. vii, His accomplished wife could scarcely be subjected to .. imprisonment .. while sheltered by the ægis of her couerture.

b. *humorously* said of a married man. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Watkins Tottle*, I pleaded my couerture, being a married man.

† 1. Strong or inordinate desire (*of*). *Obs.*  
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij b, Who so for coueteysene of  
lieng leses the tyme of his hawke mewynge. 1560 *Brcon*



*New Catal.* (1844) 122 The covetousness of money is the root of all evil. 1288 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 20 At last the covetousness of the covyne overcame him. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 29 When Workmen strive to do better then wel, They do confound their skill in covetousnesse.

2. Inordinate and culpable desire of possessing that which belongs to another or to which one has no right.

1566-34 TINDALE *Mark* vii. 22 Oute of the herte of men procede... theft, covetousnes, wickednes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Declaring the covetousnes of the Spaniards to be vnsociable. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 26 Desire of Riches [is called] Covetousnesse: a name used in wayes in signification of blame. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 54 Casting the eyes of covetousness upon the whole of the property. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed Ess. 49 We understand by covetousness the longing for other people's goods.

**Covey** (kō'vi), sb. 1. Forms: 5 coue, coueye, 6-7 covie, covioe, (6 couui), 7 couvive, covoye, 5-8 covy, 5- covoy. [ME., ad. OF. *covelle*, mod.F. *covelle* brood = It. *covata* = Rom. type \**cub-āta*, lit. a hatching, f. L. *cubāre*, It. *covare*, F. *couver* to sit, incubate, hatch.]

1. A brood or hatch of partridges; a family of partridges keeping together during the first season. (Sometimes also of grouse, ptarmigan, etc.)

c1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 361a Covey of perychys (H. P. coue, or couy). 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b. lxxij Let yowre spanyellis fynde a Couy of partrichys. 1513 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 This coui rauenous [of harpies]... They gnyte in tallants the meat. 1589 *Poype with a Hatchet* E.ij. There is not a better Spanniell in England to spring a couie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 The partridges... together with their couvie of young birds. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* xix Sinne is... like the Partridges, which flye by Couveys. 1790 *Gay Poems* (1745) I. 19 The fluttering couveys from the stubble rise. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* Partridge (1812) I. 305 A partridge followed by a large covey of very young birds. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* ix. 132 A covey of ptarmigans. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. 141 The sage-brush... gave shelter to a few coveys of sage-hens.

2. fig. and transf. A family, party, or set (of persons or things).

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. (1630) 16 Here's... a couie of Cockshames. a1616 BAUM & FL. *Elder* Bra. iv. iv. Who are they in the corner? As I live, a covey of fiddlers. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. App. 9 There are so many Couves of New Doctrines sprung up ever and anon. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. 124 I never did spring such a Couve of Mathematicians all at once. 1837 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. IV. 17 The whole covey of victims was thus netted. 1859 THACKERAY *Vigil.* xxvii. A whole covey of trumps was ranged in one corner.

† **Covey**, sb. 2. Obs. [perh. derivative of COVE sb. 1 in its OE. sense of 'closet', etc.] A pantry.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 68 From the cellar-door to the pantry or covey-door. *Ibid.* 77 A little vault at the west end of the Frater house like unto a pantry, called the Covey. 1861 *Our English House* 80 The pantry, called by ancient housekeepers the covey.]

**Covey** (kō'vi), sb. 3. slang or vulgar. [f. COVE sb. 2 + -Y 4.] Little 'cove'. (Used of an intimate or associate; cf. CHAPPIE.)

1821 P. EGAN *Life in Lond.* 287 The covey was no scholar, as he asserted. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii. 'Hullo! my covey, what's the row?' 1840 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Hamilton Tighe*, 'What a rum old covey is Hair-faced Dick!'

† **Covey**, sb. 4. Obs. (See quot.)

a1667 SKINNER *Etymol.*, *Botan.*, Covey, vel sweet Covey, pro Muscovy [= *Erydium moschatum* (Britten & Holland)].

† **Covey**, sb. 5. Obs. Perh. = CONVEY, CONVOY (but of earlier date).

c1325 *Coer de L.* 6367 Al that nyght, with fayr covey, They rede forth by the way.

† **Covey**, v. Obs. To hatch; see COVEY.

Co-vibrate: see Co-pref. 1.

† **Covid** (kō'vid). Anglo-Ind. Obs. Also 7-8 covet, 7 (coveld? misprint for coveed), 8 covit. [ad. Pg. *covado*, Flemish *eil*, cubit.] A lineal measure formerly used in India: its length varied, at different places and times, from 36 to 14 inches.

1665 FLOR in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1052 A China Covet (i.e. a piece 23 inches and 2 long) being worth 80 Tale. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & Pers.* 206 (Y.) Measures of Surat are only two; the Lesser and the Greater Coveld... the latter of 36 inches English. 1790 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) II. 338 (Y.) Four large pillars, each to be six covids high, and six covids distance one from the other. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* xxix. 366 He wants so many Covets of Ground to dig in. 1802 CAPT. ELMORE in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 383 Covids, of fourteen and a half inches long.

**Covie**, obs. f. COVEY.

Co-villager: see Co-pref. 3 b.

**Covin** (kō'vin), sb. Forms: 4-6 cou-, covoyne, 4-9 cou-, covine, covin, 4-7 cou-, covyn, (4-5 cou-, koueyne, 5 couuynne; Sc. couyn(e, cov-ynge), 6 covene, 6-7 coven; also in Sc. 5 con-yn(e, 6 covine-, uene-, 6-7 couynne, couene. [a. OF. *covin*, *covvin*, *cuvvin* masc., more usually *covine*, *covvine*, *-yne*, *covaine*, *covaine*, sometimes *covine*, *-vigne* fem. = late L. *convenium* (in Du Cange, of date 1218, 'in eodem pacto et convenio'), and its pl. *convenia*, or fem. sb. of same form; f. *convener* one who comes together

with others, f. *convener* to come together, CON-VERNE.]

† 1. A number of persons confederate together, a confederacy, company, band. Obs.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 Pe erle of Ascetelle, Sir Jon pe Comyn, Badenauh sonne, I telle, & pretty of her Couyn. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. iv. 21, I se þe felonous couynes of wikked men abunden in ioie and in gladnes. 1415 HOOCLIVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 21 Fro cristen folk to hethenly couyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. xii. 29 A thousand men he led of his covine From Coreite the citie Aglyne.

† 2. Private agreement, compact, covenant; often with unfavourable connotation. Obs.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* xxxvii. 158 They muste kepe wel that theyre couyne and entrepryse be not accused nor known. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. v. 168 For the maist part of our couynne and band To me sal be to tuiche your kingis hand. *Ibid.* vii. i. 9 All Latium assambli, some contrivit Ane conitouroun or haisty covynne. *Ibid.* xii. iii. 101 This covynne and trefy. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cotio*. Covine or confederacie in doing of any thing. [1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxvi, Such burghers as have covine and alliance with the Highland clans.]

† b. A 'combination' or union (not known to the law). Obs.

[1361 *Act 34 Edw. III.* c. 9 Totes alliances & covignes des Maceons & Carpenters... & sermentz entre eux faites ou affaires, soient desore anientiz & annulez de tout.] 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* ix All alliances and covins of masons and carpenters... shall be void.

3. A privy agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another; conspiracy, collusion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. xii, I wat nocht... quham with he maid the covyne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 The treson of Cateline... and the covine Of hem that were of his assent. 1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* xxvi, By assent and coven of the parties he shall make defaulte. 1594 WEST and Pt. *Symbol.*, *Chaucerie* § 36 If thome make a false plea of covin betwene him and the defendant. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Covine is a deceitful assent or agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 412 From the collusion and covin between the tenant for years and the remote remainder-man.

4. Fraudulent action of any kind to the injury of another; fraud, deceit, treachery. arch.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 14 Thai tald the king all the covynge [Edin. MS. conwyne] Of Iohn Cwmyne. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 631 By covynne of the quene, they were all iii. in great danger. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 100 Yf any person do sell in grosse any wyne by fraude or covin contrary to the prises set. a1533 L. BERNERS *Hmon* xviii. 50 Without tromperye or covyn. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicer's Offices* (1556) 132 When I demanded of him, what was Covine: he answered, when one thing is pretended, and another done... And this covine was punishable by the lawes. 1611 SPEDD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. 111 By the Couen of the French... and the Popes Connuency. 1710 M. HENRY *Comm. Prov.* iv. 28 This requires us to pay our just debts without fraud, covin, or delay. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 226 Mulcted of my right by thy fraud and covin.

† 5. Secret contrivance or device; secret or privy intent. Obs.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 932 Sche... knew al þe koueyne for oust he koupe hide. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 For yet was never such covine That couthe ordeine a medicine To thing, which God in lawe of kinde Hath set. c1450 *Mervin* xix. 306 To discure nought of your covueyne.

† 6. Internal condition; manner of being. Obs. [Very common in OF.]

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3147, I knowe al þe covueyne of cuntre how þe went. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 301 He sperit the covyn of the land, And quha the castell had in hand. *Ibid.* xiii. 122 Lordingis, now luk that þe Worthy and of gud covyne be At this assamble, and hardy. c1380 *Sir Fermyng*, 1227 Let me wip hem speke a browe For to wyte wat þay be & hure covyne y-knowe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I.* vii. 18 Serchyng alleway the state and couuynne of his aduersaires.

† **Covin**, v. Obs. [a. OF. *covenir* (now *convener*) to agree, be agreed, etc.] *trans.* To agree upon. To be covined: to be agreed.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 79 When they be covined, They feignen for to make pees. c1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxv. iv, By false confederacie Bytwene hym and therle of Marowe, Couened fully be fore cast traytours.

† **Coviner**, Obs. One guilty of covin or fraud; a covinous person.

1593 *Dee Diary* (Camden) 43 He called me spitefully couiner [printed coniver]. I told him that he did lye in so saying.

**Coving** (kō'vin), sb. [f. COVE sb. 1.]

1. An arched or vaulted piece of building, as the curved soffit of a projecting upper part of a building (see quot. 1703), the arching of a coved ceiling; coved work.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 122 When Houses are built projecting forth over the Ground-plot, and that is... turn'd with a Quadrant of a Circle... of Timber, which is Lathed and Plastered... under which People may walk dry... such Work is commonly call'd Coving. 1742 MRS. D. LANEY *Life & Corr.* II. 190 The new wall is almost built up, and the covings are now putting in the little parlour. 1801 BERRIS. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 101b C. vi. 224 Roofs, of which the transverse internal section shows an arch either curvilinear... or many sided (which is the case with a polygonal coving). 1881 *Athenaeum* 5 Nov. 603a The roof, which has the outline of a mauseard, or coving.

2. pl. The inclined or curved sides of a fireplace, approaching each other toward the back.

1796 RUMFORD *Ess.* I. 317 The vertical sides of a Fire-place,

or the covings (as they are called). 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 167 The covings, or sides, of a fire-place, are now commonly placed in an oblique position. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 6 Range with... plate rack, and tiled covings.

**Coving**, ppl. a. rare. [f. COVE v. + -ING 2.] Forming an arch or vault; coved.

1854 COL. WISEMAN *Fablia* i. i. 3 The coving roof leaves a large square opening in its centre.

† **Covinliche**, adv. Obs. rare. [f. COVIN + -liche, -LY 2.] In agreement, with one accord.

c1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 979 Pai seyden al couinliche, þe dome was 3ouen sikerliche [15th c. version wyth oon assente].

**Covinous** (kō'vinas), a. ? Obs. Also 6-9 covenous. [f. COVIN + -OUS.] Of the nature of covin; collusive; fraudulent, deceitful.

1590 *Act 13 Elis.* c. 5 § 2 Such guileful, covinous or fraudulent Devices and Practices. 1598 LAMBARDE *Athenaeum in Bacon's Wks.*, For the restraint of making those inordinate and covenous leases of lands. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, s. v. *Faine pleader*, It signifieth... a false, covinous, or collusive manner of pleading. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 529 Making voluntary or fraudulent and covinous conveyances.

**Coviously**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By collusion; fraudulently.

1550 *Wardmote Laws in Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) II. v. xxii. 423 If any have covenously, fraudently, or unadvisedly obtained the freedom of this city. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 387 Pretending... the said Edmund... for his deformitie to bee covinously put besides the Kingdome. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. ii. 1712 Every species of fraud and knavery covinously committed.

Co-visit, sb. [See Co- 3 a.] Joint visit.

1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 76, I am afraid our co-visit with Coleridge was a dream.

Covit, var. of COVID.

Covorly, corrupt form of CAVALLY.

1887 J. F. KEANE *3 Years Wand. Life* II. ii 77, I caught so much fish... as 'old-wives', young covorly, and skipjacks.

Co-votary: see Co-pref. 3 b.

Covy, Covyk, obs. ff. COVEY, CONVICT v.

**Cow** (kō), sb. 1. Forms: sing. 1-4 cu, 3-4 ku, 3-6 cou, kou, kow, 4-7 cove, kowe, (5 cough, 6 coowe), 3- cow. Plural *coues*, *kine* (kōin), north. *kye* (kai); see below. [A Common Teut. and Common Indo-germanic word: OE. *cū* = OFris. *kū*, OS. *cū* (MDu. *koe*, Du. *koe*, LG. *ko*), OHG. *chuo* (MSH. *kūo*, G. *kūh*), Icel. *kýr*, acc. and dat. *kú* (= *kú-a*, Sw., Da. *ko*, *kø*) = OTeut. \**kōu-s*, \**kō-s*, fem. = Aryan *gʷōus*, acc. *gʷōni*, whence Skr. *gāvis*, *gāni*, *gaw*, *gō*, Gr. *βοῦς*, *βο-*, *βο-*, L. *bōs*, *bou-*, *bo-*, ox; the word being of both genders outside Teutonic.

The *ū* in OE, Fris., and ON, against the original *ō* retained in OS. and OHG., is perh. to be explained from an original Teutonic inflexion *kō(u)s*, *kōni*, *kōwes*, *kōui*, pl. *kōwes*, *kōwōni*, *kō(u)nis*, whence, by regular passage of original *ōu* before vowels into *ū*, gen. *kūis*, dat. *kūi*, pl. *kūis*, etc. Hence by levelling in the separate langs., *kō* or *kā* (umlaut *ky*), throughout. (Prof. Sievers.)

The OE. inflexion was: Sing. gen. *cūe*, *cū*, later, after *o*-stems, *cuus*, *cūs*; dat. *cū*; Pl. nom. acc. *cye*, *cū*, gen. *cūa*, later, after *n*-stems, *cūna*, north. *cūna*; dat. *cūum*. The umlaut pl. *cye*, *cū*; = OTeut. \**kōwes*, *kūis* (cf. also ON. *kýr*, OS. *kōji*, OHG. *chuwōr*, *chwoi* (*chwoje*), *chuo*, Ger. *kühe*) gave regularly ME. *ky*, *kye*, still retained in Sc. and N. Eng. But Southern Eng. at an early period took an extended form *kyn*, later *kyne*, *kine*, still used, with slightly archaic flavour, beside the later *cows*, which hardly appears before the 17th c. ME. *kyn* is to be compared with *brethren*, *children*, and other southern plurals in *-n*. In this particular case, the use of the gen. pl. *cūna*, *cūna* (in 12th c. *cume*, *kyne*) with numerals (see 1 b below), may have contributed to the prevalence of the *kyn*, *kyne* form.]

1. The female of any bovine animal (as the ox, bison, or buffalo); most commonly applied to the female of the domestic species (*Bos Taurus*).

a1800 *Corpus Gloss.* 2085 *Vacca* cuu. 1085 O. E. *Chron.* Ne furdon... an oxe ne an cu ne an swin. a1225 *Anor. R.* 416 Vor þeonne met heo þenchen of þe kues foddre. *Ibid.* 418 3if eni mot nede habben ku. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 193/33 Heo bi-gan to milken þis cov. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6763 (Cott.) Ox or ass, or cou or scepe. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) xi He þat stelþ an oxe or a cove. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A v. b. Hoote mylke of a cove. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 37 Where the Bull and Cow are both milk-wives, They neuer do beget a cole-blacke Calfe. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 302 Milk, warm from the Cow. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 129 Cow's milk there is, and store of curdled cheese. 1853 MAYNE *Reid Bay Hunt.* xiii, They are buffaloes... two bulls and a cow. 1885-6 (*Xmas Card*) Song, 'Three Acres and a Cow'; We're all to have a bit of land, and learn to speed the plough, And live for ever happy on Three Acres and a Cow. 1886 JESSE COLLINGS in *Times* 25 Feb. 5/4 'Three Acres and a Cow' is the title of a leaflet issued by the Allotments and Small Holdings Association, 95 Colmore-row, Birmingham. This leaflet was... the origin of the phrase.

b. pl. a. 1 cūe, cū, 3-4 kīj, 4 kuy, 5-6 key, 3- ky, kye, kie. (Now Sc. and north. dial.) c1825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii. 31 Betwix cye folca [L. *inter vacas populum*]. c1900 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxiii. 13 ic hæbbe... zeeane cove and gecelle cy mid me. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4566 (Cott.) Fatt and faire kīj [other MSS. ky]. c1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1259 Boote to cayre at þe kart & þe kuy

mylke. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4732 Fifty pousand ky. 1424 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 57, I wul mywif haf half my mylke kye. 1511 *Pilgrimage Churchw. Acc.* (1890) 60 For iij key, xxxs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Beatus xii. Prol.* 185 Tydy ky lowys, veylys by thame ryynis. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII* c. 5 § 1 Any person... with... oxen, kye, or any other cattal. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 29 In this Wod war nocht onlie kye bot oxne and bules snawquhyte. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 55 About April some take Kie to hire, which have none of their own, and other buy Kie to farme them out. 1664 SIR R. FANSHAW tr. *Horace's Odes* l. xxxi. Hot Calabrias goodly kye. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 234 The kye stood rowtin' i' the loan. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 15 The sunny pastures of the kye. 1873 GIBSON *Lack of Gold* i. The song of the milkmaid milking the kye. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Kye*, cows. In West Holderness, *kye* is used to denote particular herds, kine being used for cows in general.

β. ? 3-4 cun, ? 3-5 kyn; 4 kuyin, kin [gen. pl. i cūna, cūna, 2-3 \*cūne, \*kūne, 4 kine], 4-5 kijn, kiyn, kyin, kyjn, kien, ken, kene, 4-6 kyen, kyne, keen(e), 6- kine. The spelling with *u* (*iu*) is early s. w.; *cūn*, *kūn*, *keen* is Kentish.

[c 960 *Rusw. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 19 Daal cūna ic bohte fite. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxii. 15 Feowertig cūna.] c 1200 *A. Alt.* 960 Oxen, schep, and eke kuyin [orig. ken, *rime* slen]. c 1300 *St. Kenelm* 233 in E. E. P. (1862) 54 Per nas non of alle þe kyn þat half so moche mule 300c. c 1305 *Satire* ibid. 155 Itripis and kine fete and schepen heuedes. 1340 *Aeneid*. 191 Alle þe prestes Ken. 1351 *Chron. Eng.* 595 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 204 Fif thousand fatte cūn. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi. 142 To kepe kye [v. rr. kye(n), ken, kijn] in þe felde. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxvii. 31 In þe kijn [1388 kien] of puppis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* t. 12 Thre kye [v. rr. keen, kye, kye(n)] and eke a sheep. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 305 (Mätzner) þe seuene kuyin. c 1400 *Oecumenus* 672 Of ken and oxe. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxvi. 269 Homes. of kyejn. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 64/3 Two wyld kyeen. 1495 *Frederick's Barth.* E. P. R. (W. de W.) xviii. ix. 850 Kene lowe than they be a bullynge. 1509 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 320/1 That he had them preache to oxen & keene and their calves to. a 1533 Lb. BENESS *Huon* cv. 357 What in beeffes keen and hogges. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* i. xxviii. 56 Spurry is good... fodder for oxen and kye(n), for it causeth kye to yeelde store of milke. 1586 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 450 Pharaohs laire Kine. 1667 MILTON P. L. xl. 647 A herd of Beeves, faire Oxen and faire Kine. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 46 She looked... after her rents in money, kine, and honey.

#### γ. 7- cows.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 55 Kine or Cows which are the female of this kind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 9 In Germany, Poland, and Switzerland, every peasant keeps two or three cows. 1877 H. A. LEVISON *Sport in many Lands* 514 Surely the same protection might be afforded to the American bison by the enactment of laws preventing cows being killed during certain times.

#### δ. kyis (kaise).

(Kaise appears to be only the Cheshire pronunciation of cows, with *ai* or *ai* for *eu*). Sc. *Kyis* is perh. a double pl. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballades* (1868) 177 Priests, tak na kyis [*rime* crys]. a 1820 TANNIALL *Poems* (1846) 88 Quoth Tom of Lancashire, Those are foine kaise thair driving there.

#### ε. In many phrases and proverbial expressions.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 262 As becometh a kow to hoppe in a cage. 14. *Eight Goodly Questions* viii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (ed. Bell) VIII. 189 God sendeth a shrewd cow a short home. 1547 J. HERWOOD *Dial.* ii. i. She is in this marriage As comely as a cowe in a cage. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 Every man as he loutheth, Quoth the good man, when he kyst his cowe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short homes, but to a Cow too curst he sends none. 1620 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 95 Drinking, eating, feasting, and revelling, till the cow come home, as the saying is. 1728 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 158, I warrant you lay a Bed till the Cows come home. c 1776 Miss F. GRAHAM in *Chambers Pop. Poems Scot.* (1829) 11 The black cow [=misfortune] on your foot ne'er tread. c 1800 *Hogg Song*, Tween the gloamin and the mirk when the kye comes hame. 1875 J. C. WITCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (ed. 3) 121 'There, exclaimed Rogers, 'that 'ull hold us till all's blue, and the cows comes hame in the morning'.

.. b. † To a cow's thumb: to a nicety. † Brown cow: humorous name for a barrel of beer. The cow with the iron tail: i. e. the pump.

1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* 404 To a cows thumb, ad amissum. 1685 H. MORE *Cursory Refl.* 27 Mr. Gadbury... will rectify the Time to a Cows Thumb. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) I. 40 (D.) Since you see 'tis as plain as a cow's thumb. *Ibid.* III. 26 (D.) You may fit yourself to a cow's thumb among the Spaniards. 1745 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* iii. ii. Prol. The auld auns think it best With the brown cow to clear their een. 1798 J. MIDDLETON *Surrey Middlesex* 337 A considerable cow-keeper in Surrey has a pump of this kind, which goes by the name of the famous black cow... and is said to yield more than all the rest put together. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 33 The cow with the iron tail is still milked a great deal in London.

3. The female of certain other large animals, e. g. elephant, rhinoceros, whale, seal, etc., the male of which is called a bull. See BULL <sup>1</sup> 2.

1795 [see BULL <sup>2</sup> 1]. 1766 FARRINGTON in Pennant *Zool.* (1812) I. 171 The vulgar name is sea calf, and on that account, the male is called the bull, and the female the cow. 1886 GUILLEMERD *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 200 The female [of the Fur Seal], or cow as she is always termed.

b. attrib. In sense of 'female', 'she'.

1863 *Spring in Lapl.* 184, I saw a magnificent cow elk quietly walking up the mountain-side.

4. transf. † a. A timid, faint-hearted person, a coward. Obs. Cf. COW-BABY, HEARTED, COWISH a. 1.

1581 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 11 What a one shal I seeme to bee unto my Lady? will she not thnke herselfe to be coupled with a cow! 1611 CORR. s. v. *Crier*, The veriest cow in a companie brags most. 1616 R. C. *Tunes' Whistle* ii. 731 Vain vpstart braggadochio! heartlesse cow!

b. Applied to a coarse or degraded woman.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Cow*, the Emblem... of a Lazy, Dronish, beastly Woman, who is likened to a Cow. 1891 FARMER *Slang and its Analogues*, *Cow*, a woman; a prostitute.

5. Mining. A kind of self-acting brake with two prongs or horns used in ascending an inclined line of rails: see quot. 1851. (Also called bull.)

1834 O. D. HEDLEY *Safe Transit Railw. Carriages on Tyne & Wear* (Newcastle) 28 The cow is essential to the safety of the carriage; for should the rope, the centre crooks, or the chains which connect the carriages together, break... it takes firm hold of the ground, and thus sustains the carriages, which are prevented descending the plane. 1840 WHISHAW *Railw. Gt. Brit.* 418 Each train is furnished with a cow, or trailer, for stopping the train. 1891 GREENWELL *Coal-tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 17 *Cow*, a wooden or iron fork, hung loosely upon the last wagon of a set, ascending an inclined plane. Its use is to stick into the ground, and stop the set, in case of the rope breaking.

b. Sometimes applied to the brake or 'clog' of a gin.

6. See quot. [Perh. not the same word.]

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxiii. note, A cow is a kind of floating raft peculiar to the western rivers of America, being composed of immense pine trees tied together, and upon which a log cabin is erected.

#### 7. attrib. and Comb.

Several of these appear already in OE., where it is difficult to separate real compounds from syntactical combinations, since the orig. genitive *che* was, when contracted to *ch*, identical with the nom. But where it was really a genitive, the later form of the case *che*, *cne* often appears as an alternative. Such are *ch butere*, *ch calif*, *ch dage* (*chis dage*) cow's eye, *ch mesa* cow's dung, *ch horn* (*cuns horn*) cow's horn, *ch tagel* cow's tail.

a. attrib. Of or belonging to a cow or cows, as cow-beef, -breath, -broth, -butter, -byre, -cheese, -crib, -flesh, -garth, -hair, -hold, -kind, -pasture, -shed, -shippon, -stable, -stall, -yard; b. similitative and parasyntetic, as cow eye; cow-bellied, -eyed, -like adjs.; c. objective or obj. gen., as cow-driver, -driving, -farmer, -jobber, -lifter, -lifting, -stealer, -stealing.

1588 COGAN *Haven Health* ciii. (1612) 113 \*Cow-biefe if it be young, is better then both [ox-beef and bull-beef]. 1883 *Fall Mall* G. 7 Apr. 7/1 Horseflesh was being sold in the parish as beef. Very few outside of the trade were able to distinguish it from good cow-beef. 1867 *Trial Trans.* in *Hazl. Dialect* III. 272 This \*cow-bellied knave doth come from the cart. 1852 HATHORNE *Blithedale* Rom. I. iv. 67 Let her... in the kitchen, and take the \*cow-breath at milking-time. 1840 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 146 A hundred millions of human beings think it... the most dreadful pollution to drink \*cow-broth. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 268 On hunige and on \*cu butern. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Maryn* 113 Take an ounce of cowe butter. 1889 A. S. HILL in *Times* 4 Aug. 8/5 The process by which it [bogus butter] is made to resemble cow butter. 1823 T. STROCKER *Civ. Warres* *Lower* C. i. 87 a. A pounce of \*Cowe cheese. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 33 Set on the carpenter to repair \*cow-crubs. 1870 Miss BRADSHAW *Rad as Ross* I. 168 Looking calm invitation at him out of her great, fine, passionless, \*cow eyes. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 495 The milk is measured and served out by the \*cow-farmer. 1528 *FLYNE* *Saterne's Regim.* E. iiij. He saythe... that \*cowe fleshe nourisheth moche. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 34/28 V. \*cowgarth, boule. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. And.* *Archit.* *Atoms* I sing how casual bricks... Encounter'd casual \*cowhair, casual lime. 1642 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Shee letteth the mucke of the \*cowe-holde to poore folkes for 8d. a weeke. 1723 *Land. Gas.* No. 6171/5 Richard Foster. \*Cowjobber. 1771 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi. 332 Pere ne was cow ne \*cowkynde cat conceyved hadde pat wolde belve after holes. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 245 Or man would quickly all cow-kind destroy. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 18 When... we have described the varieties of the cow kind, we shall pass on to the buffalo. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 405 Indicted to stand his trial for false-raising and \*cow-lifting. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Dec. 4/3 A grand cowlifting expedition. 1728 *Forc. Dunc.* ii. 164 His be yon Juno of majestic size, With \*cow-like udders, and with ox-like eyes. 1523 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* Rec. for a \*Cow-pasture ijd. 1878 EMERSON in *Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 422 In our own door-yards and cow-pastures. 1886 *Act 49-50 Vict.* c. 49 § 9 Any \*cowshed or other place in which an animal... is kept. 1869 *SALA Gas-light & D.* 187 Black are the hedgerows... and lonely \*cowshippons. 1648 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 185 As you go by y<sup>e</sup> \*Cowstable to y<sup>e</sup> Ings. 1817-8 COBBETT *Reid. U. S.* (1822) 4 The yard, cow-stable, pig-sty, hen-house. 1830 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 269 She... turned the coach-house into a \*cow-stall. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 631 Neither his commands nor his example could infuse courage into that mob of \*cowstealers. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* ii. A \*cow-stealing, A night-watching and door-waylaying thief. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Spring 186 Spring makes e'en a miry \*cow-yard clean. 1874 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. 226 The two apprentices were mending 'tumbrels' in Mr. Todd's cow-yard.

8. Special combinations: cow-bailie (Sc.), one who has charge of the cows on a common, etc.; cow blackbird (see cow-bunting below); cow-blakes (dial.), dried cow-dung used for fuel; † cow-brawl, a transl. of F. *raus des vaches*; cow-bug (U.S.), a species of beetle; cow-bunting (U.S.) = COW-BIRD 2 a; † cow-carrier, a ship used for cattle transport; † cow-cloomb, a mixture

of cow-dung and clay; cow-clap, -clot, -dab (local), a plat of cow-dung; cow-doctor, one who treats the diseases of cows; cow-down, a down on which cows pasture, an upland common; cow-dung, the dung or excrement of cows; hence cow-dung bob, cow-dung fly, a grub and fly used by anglers; cow-feeder, a dairy-farmer; † cow-gang, a common on which cows pasture; cow-girl, a girl who tends cows; in U. S. fem. of Cow-boy 3; cow's grass, pasture for a cow; cow-hitch (Naut.), 'a slippery or lubberly hitch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); cow-hooks, hooks which turn inwards like those of a cow; so cow-hooked *phl. a.* (said of horses and dogs); cow-horn, the horn of a cow; a horn used for calling cattle; attrib. in cow-horn forceps (see quot.); hence cow-horned *phl. a.*, shaped like a cow's horn; cow-killer ant (U.S.), a Texan species of the family *Atulididae* of hymenopterous insects; † cow-lack, diarrhoea in cows; cow-lease, cow-pasture (see LEASE sb.); cow-leech, a cow-doctor, 'one who professes to cure distempered cows' (J.); hence cow-leeching, the profession of a cow-leech; cow-liok, a lock or curl of hair which looks as if it had been licked by a cow (cf. calf-lick); cow-man, (a) a man who attends to cows; (b) a cattle-keeper or 'ranchman' in the western U.S.; † cow-meat, fodder for cows; cow-milker, a mechanical contrivance for milking cows; cow-paps, local name of a marine polyp, *Alcyonium digitatum*; cow-path, a path made or used by cows; cow-pilot, a fish (*Pomacentrus saxatilis*) of the West Indies and adjacent coast of the U. S.; cow-plat = cow-clap; cow-puncher (U.S.), a cow-driver in the western States; so cow-punching; † cow-remover (U.S.) = COW-CATCHER; cow-run, a common on which cows pasture; cow-shark, a shark of the family *Hexanchidae* or *Notidanidae*; cow-stone (local), a boulder of the green-sand; cow-sucker, † a hedgehog; cow-tick, an insect infesting cows; cow-troopial = COW-BIRD 2 a; cow-whistle (U.S.), a whistle used by an engine-driver to scare cows from the line; † cow-white, a payment to the vicar in lieu of the tithe of milk; cow-woman, a woman who tends cows.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* ii. Auld Sandy Ormiston, called from the most dignified part of his function the \*cow bailie. 1666 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 333 *Casings* or \*Cow-blakes, Cow-dung dried and used for fuel as it is in many places where other fuel is scarce. 1756 W. KEYSER'S *Trav.* (1760) I. 174 On the recruits for the Swiss regiments piping or singing the \*cow-brawl, a common tune among the Alpine boors. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 203 There is a black one nearly 2 in. long, and nearly an inch across... with yellowish spots on its back, which they call—I know not why—the \*cow-bug. 1844 Dr. KAY *Zool. N. Y.* ii. Bird 143 The \*Cow Bunting, Cow Blackbird, or Cowpen-bird, derives its various names from the circumstance of its following cattle in the fields. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 661 Two Fleets... the \*Cow Carriers from Ireland, and the Bristol Fleet from Virginia. 1666 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 284 Wicker-Hives made with spleets of Wood, and daubed with \*Cow-doom tempered for that purpose. 1710 R. WARD *Life* H. More 190 Nothing, but a \*Cow-Clot. 1780-6 VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Academicians* Wks. 1790 I. 177 Let but a \*cowdab show its grass-green face. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 73 The ignorance of \*cow-doctors. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devoit* (1813) 232 Allowance of 5 per cent. on the gross produce of the dairy for losses, cow doctor and other contingent expenses. 1724 S. SWITZER *Pract. Fruit Gard.* viii. liii (1727) 323 In dryish upland pasture ground, in sheep-walks and \*cow-downs. 1793-1813 *Agric. Survey Wills.* 17 (E. D. S.) Cow commons, called cow downs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 401 The Seed... having been steeped all night in Water mixed with \*Cow-dung. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 118/1 For fuel they burn weeds gathered in the steppes, as well as bundles of reed and cow-dung. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 \*Cow-dung-bob is found under cow-dung, and resembles a gentle. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 102 The \*Cow dung fly... is used in cold windy days. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 205 The Cow-dung, or Lion fly... is one of the most useful of the land flies. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 3 Our author... found the trade of a \*cow feeder a singularly profitable one. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix. A dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1882 *Inquisition in Halliwell Contrib. Eng. Lexicography* (1836) 10 From the south end of Winteringham \*cowgang to Winteringham haven. 1884 E. BARKER *Through Awerone* 129 We passed a group of \*cow-girls singing. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Trnl.* 28 Nov. 2/3 A beautiful cowgirl lives near Murkel, Taylor county, Neb. She owns some stock, which she personally looks after. 1844 MISS FERRIER *Inher. xiii.* I shall have a croft from you, a \*cow's grass and a kail-yard. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 3 Oct. 24/2 The land... is roughly measured by so many cows' grass. 1863 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 1. 94 [A horse with] short thighs, curly or \*cow hocks. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 532/1 Hacks, all rat-tailed, \*cow-houghed, ewe-necked. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 407 The Italian horse, generally speaking, is... ill-made, cow-hocked, etc. a 1000 *Law of the 59* \*Cow horn bip tweega peninga wurp. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxii. 6 My trumpets tone is terrible be tuisn Ron 3on cow-horne, yhereof 3e me accuse. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 25 The cow-horns were presently no longer heard. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Cow-horn Forceps*, a dentist's instrument for extracting molars. That for the upper jaw has one hooked prong like a cow's horn, the other prong

being gouge-shaped. 1886 *Bicycling News* 23 Apr. 437/2 The handles are long 'cowhomed hollow tubes. 1873 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 4/2 A medicine for the 'cowlaske 1854 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 422 The remaining 40 [acres] in 'cowleash ground, home crofts, paddock and homestead. 1745 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 532 To encourage Gentlemen of higher Degrees of Learning than the Farmer and the 'Cowlitch to make themselves acquainted with the Diseases of Horses, Cows, and other Cattle. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 40 His father was a famous cow-leech. 1707-16 *MORTIMER Husb.* (J.), 'There are many pretenders to the art of farriering and 'cow-leeching. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* ii. 86 The lockes or plaine feakes of haire called 'cow-lickes, are made turning vpwards. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 125 'See those cowlicks,' said an old farmer, pointing to certain patches on the clouds. 1887 *Judy* 23 Feb. 95 The Cowlick on the crown of his head rises up. 1824 *HEBER Frul.* (1828) I. 292 Herd of the village. under the care of two or three men 'gaowale' ('cow-men'), etc. 1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Cowman wanted, active, tidy and trustworthy. 1773 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 202 Som countries lack plowmeat, And some doe want 'cowmeat. 1862 *Morn. Star* 19 June, The construction of the 'cow-milker is very simple, consisting of two diaphragm pumps, etc. 1865 in *Century Mag.* Feb. (1890) 563/3, I shall expect to retain no man beyond the by-road or 'cow-path that leads to his house. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brandon* II. 385 A narrow cowpath between it and the columnar basalt cliffs. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Years on 'Traid* 357 The town was full of 'cow-punchers, mule-whackers, etc. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/1 A Wyoming ranchman, who has spent four seasons big-game shooting and 'cow-punching in that Territory. 1848 *Amer. Railroad Frul.* 13 May 305 This apparatus is said, by the inventor, to answer for a snow plough as well as 'cow-remover. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 12/1 The Government offers facilities for 'cow-runs—that is, pastures common to the hamlet. 1891 T. E. KREDEL *Old & New* 173 A very small percentage are without other allotments, cottage-gardens or cow-runs. 1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps. 'cow-suckers, and toads. 1812 *SOUTHEY Omniana* II. 262 An insect like a 'cow-tick. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XV. 307/1 The Cow-Pen Bird, Cow Blackbird, 'Cow Troopial, and Cow Bunting of the American colonists. 1883 A. CRANE in *Leisure Hour* 284/2 The engineer sounded his 'cow-whistle. 1870 *RANSAY Scot. Life & Char.* (ed. 18) p. xxxv, The poor 'cow-woman.

9. In many names of plants, in some of which cow- means 'eaten by' or 'fit for cows', or, like 'house-' in similar use, distinguishes a coarse or wild species from one grown for human use: Cows and calves, a popular name for *Arum maculatum*; cow-basil: see *BASIL* 2; cow-bind, *Bryonia dioica*; cow-cabbage, a kind of cabbage grown for feeding cows; cow-chervil = *COW-PARSLEY*; cow-clover, a name for *Trifolium medium* and *T. pratense*; cow-crackers, dial. name of *Silene inflata*; cow-cress, a name for *Lepidium campestre* and other plants; 'cow-fat, an old name for *Centranthus ruber*; cow-herb, *Saponaria Vaccaria* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); cow's lungwort, *Verbascum Thapsus*; cow-make, mack, dial. name for *Lychnis vespertina* or peih. *Silene inflata*; cow-mumble, dial. name for *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, and other plants; cow-pea, a name for *Vigna sinensis*, largely grown for fodder in the southern United States; cow-rattle (*local*) = *cow-cracker*; 'cow-suckle, -sokulle, some plant not identified.

1853 T. B. GROVES in *Pharm. Frul.* XIII. 60 *Arum maculatum*, the vulgar names 'cows and calves, and lords and ladies, are also known. 1858 LYTT *Dodona* 242 The Herboristes do call this herbe Vaccaria. We may call it Field Basil or 'Cowe Basil. 1820 SHELLEY *Question* iii. And in the warm hedge grew lush eglantine, Green 'cow-bind. 1832 *Feg. Subst. Food* 264 'Cow-cabbage, now cultivated in Jersey. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 147 The Cow Cabbage is much cultivated for milch cows in French Flanders, the Netherlands, and in Jersey and Guernsey. 1863-79 *Prior Plant Names*, 'Cow-cress, a coarse cress, *Lepidium campestre*. 1897 *GERARDE Herbal Suppl.* to Engl. Names, 'Cow fat is Cow Basil. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* I. 143 Great Woolly Mullein, Hag-taper, or 'Cow's Lungwort. 1837 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1827) 53 Some husbands (to make the cow take the bul the sooner) do giue her of the hearb called 'cow-make, which groweth like a white gilliflowe among corne. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Cow-mumble, a wild plant, more commonly called cow-parsnip. 1846 *WORCESTER*, 'Cow pea, a kind of pea, cultivated instead of clover. *Pharm. Ency.* 1890 *Century Mag.* July 459/1 'Cow peas'.. a vegetable that seemed to be a cross between a pea and a bean. 14. *M.S. Land Misc.* 553 fol. 9 b, Cauliculis agrestis is an herbe that me clepeth glande or 'couratle [*marig.* couatille] pis herbe hath leues liche to plantayne but hit biith nougt so moche.. & he hath whit floures & he groweth in whete. c 1450 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 644/14 (*Nomina herb.*), *Vaccinium*, 'cowsokulle. ['Apparently another name for the cowslip' (Wright)]

**Cow** (kau), sb.<sup>2</sup> Sc. Also **cow**, **cove**. [Possibly ad. OF. *coe*, *coue*, *cove* (mod.F. *queue*, dial. *coue*, *coue*, *cawe*, etc.) tail: cf. F. *queue de chanvre*, etc.] A twiggy branch, or bunch of twigs, of birch, broom, heather, etc.; a besom or birch of twigs.

a 1248 *Thrus Priests Pablis*, Ane cow of birks into his hand had he. 1598 D. FERGUSON *Scot. Proverbs* (1785) 21 It is a bare mow, that he gae o'er, and gets na a cow. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 198 They fastened heather kowes to their steale bonnets, to be a signe that they were freinds. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 77 (Jam.) Put on

[the fire] a cow till I come o'er the gate. 1873 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 68 Some horses ware of the brume-cow flamit And some of the greine bay tree. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychinont* I. 136 Thy broom. E'en kowe by kowe was all up-wrung. 1885 D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* Ser. viii. 46 He waved aloft a flaming cow O' whin.

**Cow, kow** (kau), sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. [Origin uncertain: it is phonetically distinct from Cow sb.<sup>1</sup>, not being (kɪ) in any Sc. dial.] 'A hob-goblin; a scare-crow, bugbear' (Jam.); cf. WIRRICOW.

c 1500 *Roull's Cursing* (Jam.). And Browny als, that can play cow Behind the clath with mony a mow. 1603 *Philolus* cxxvi, Gude-man quhat misteris all thir mowis? As 3e war cumberd with the cowis. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallowace* viii. 190 (Jam.) And Campbell kind, the good knight of Lochow, To Suthron still a fearful grievous cow. 1728 *RANSAY Anacreontic* 13 And he appear'd to be nae kow, For a' his quiver, wings, and bow. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 56 O what a brow has Betty! O sic a cowe is Betty!.. Sae baleful is the power o' Betty.

† **Cow**, sb.<sup>4</sup> Obs. Short for COW-FISH 4.

1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 24 Plenty of Shell fish, Oysters, &c.; Crabs, Cows, or the Tillnoe.

**Cow** (kau), sb.<sup>5</sup> local. [Phonetic variant of COWL sb.<sup>1</sup>] = COWL sb.<sup>1</sup> 4.

1736 *PEGGE Kentianus* (E. D. S.), Cow, the wooden thing put over the chimney of a hop-host or malt-house, which turns with the wind, and prevents smoking; it means cowl. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* vii, Who could continue to exist, where there are no cows but the cows on the chimney-pots? 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, Cow, a windlass, at top shaped like a cowl, for supplying mines with air.

**Cow**, sb.<sup>6</sup> obs. form of CHOUGH.

**Cow** (kau), v.<sup>1</sup> [perh. a. ON. *kilga* 'to cow, force, tyrannize over', Norw. *kue*, Sw. *kufva* to subdue; but of late appearance in literature; app. often associated with Cow sb.<sup>1</sup>].

*trans.* 'To depress with fear' (J.); to dispirit, overawe, intimidate.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 18 Accused be that tongue that tels me so, For it hath cowl'd my better part of man. a 1616 *BAUM & FL. Hum. Lieutenant* ii. iv, At that I was held a master in, he has cowl'd me. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. (1851) 53 Cowing our free spirits. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. ii. 711 For when men by their Wives are Cowl'd Their Horns of course are understood. 1780 *BURKE Let. T. Burke* Wks. IX. 230 We feel faint and heartless. In plain words, we are cowed. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 565 Their spirit was cowed. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1873) III. 194 The nation, cowed and broken, gave way.

b. *with into*; formerly also † *from*, † *out*.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 47 The Secretaries.. have so strangely cowed us out of late, as if God had taken away our hearts. 1685 *CROWNE Sir Cowly Nice* 1. a They are so cowl'd from marriage, they will go volunteers into a battle, but must be piest to marriage. 1847 *BUSHELL Chr. Nurt.* ii. ii. (1861) 256 To be cowed into weak and cringing submission. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June 822/2 To cow men into silence by threats of prosecution.

† *intr.* ? Confused with COWER v.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 56r Instead of ending like a man, he now cowed before me quite spirit-broken. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), Cow, to cower, shrink.

**Cow, cove** (kau, kou), v.<sup>2</sup> Sc. [A later form of COLL v.<sup>2</sup>: cf. *knowe*, *pow*, *rowe*, *scrow*, from *knoll*, *poll*, *roll*, *scroll*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To poll (the head); to clip, cut short, top, prune. Hence Cowed (*covit*), ppl. a.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Tua marit Women* 275 Well couth I.. kemm his cowlit noddil. 1536 *BELLENDEN Descr. Alb.* xvi. (Jam.) Nane of thaym throw ythand cowing of their hedis grow beld. a 1605 *MONTGOMERY Flying* 453 They made it like ane scraped swyne; And as they cowl'd they made it whyrne. 1786 *BURNS Ordination* xiii, They'll.. cove her measure shorter by 't' head, some day. 1828 *Minute Council Dumbarton* in *Hist. Dumbarton* (1878) 42 To cut and cow her hair, gill need be.

2. To overtop; surpass, excel: esp. in phrases *that coves the gowan*, *that coves a'*.

1824 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 18 The.. proverb.. 'That coves, or keels, the gowan'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 535 note, There was surely some God's soul at work for us, or she [a vessel] would never have cowed yon [wave].

**Cowage, cowhage** (kauédz). Also **cow-itch**, (?-3 **couhage**, 8 **cow edge**). [A perversion of the Hindi name *kawāch*, *kawāch*, contr. *kawāch*.] The stinging hairs of the pod of a tropical plant, *Mucuna pruriens*, N.O. *Leguminosae*, formerly used as an anthelmintic; also the plant, or its pods.

'The pods are 4 or 5 inches long, shaped like the letter J, and clothed with a thick coating of short stiff brittle hairs of a bright brown colour, the points of which are notched or finely serrated, and easily penetrate the skin, causing intolerable itching' (*Trans. Bot.* 1866).

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1056 The hairy kidney bean called in Zurrate where it groweth Cowage. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 145 Of Cowage.. call'd commonly, though very improperly, Cow-itch. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. i 379 With cow-itch meazle like a leper, And choak with fumes of Guiney-pepper. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) III. 80 The sharp spiculae or hairs, which are found on the pods of cowhage, have been recommended in worm cases. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 142 Methods of annoyance adopted by boys towards ushers and teachers, such as putting cowage between their sheets. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frul. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 107 In the dense jungle the cowhage.. and the stiff reeds.. annoy the half-naked porters. 1879 *GARROD Materia Med.* 234 Cowhage has been used as an anthelmintic.

b. **Creeping Cowage**, a twining euphorbiaceous shrub, *Tragia volubilis*, having hairy capsules.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 206 Cow-Itch. This is a long scandent vine. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 336 The creeping Cowhage.. well known on account of its sharp itching hairs.

c. **Cowage cherry**, a shrub of Central America, *Malpighia urens*; = BARBADOES CHERRY.

1725 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 106 Cowhage Cherry. The leaves have.. their under surface very thick set with very small sharp prickles lying along close to the leaf, which fill one's hands or flesh coming to touch it, full of prickles. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 230 The Cowhage Cherry. This weakly shrub.. is remarkable for the itchy setae upon its younger leaves. 1798 *SMILES Robt. Duck* v. 41 He found a specimen of the cowitch shrub.

**Cowage, cowhage**, v. [f. piec. sb.] *trans.* To cover or sprinkle with cowage.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 527 Having cowed his bed the preceding night.

† **Cowan**<sup>1</sup>. Sc. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [? a. Gaelic *cobhan* coffer, box, ark.] A fishing-boat.

1722 *WODROW Hist. Church* Sc. II. 535 The Earl.. resolved to man out.. thirty large cowans or fisher-boats.

**Cowan**<sup>2</sup> (kɔw̃ ɔn). Also 7 **kowan**, 8 **cowen**. [Derivation unknown.]

1. Sc. One who builds dry stone walls (i.e. without mortar); a dry-stone-diker; applied derogatorily to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly apprenticed or bred to the trade.

1598 *Stat. & Ord. Maister Maissounis* in D. M. LYON *Hist. Lodge Edinb.* (1873) 10 That na maister or follow of craft ressaue any cowanis to wirk in his societie or company, nor send name of his servants to wirk w<sup>e</sup> cowanis, under the pane of twentie pounds. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 267 (Jam.) A boat carpenter, joiner, cowan (or builder of stone without mortar), gets 1s. at the minimum, and good maintenance. 1806 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* IV. 3 The men who are employed in building walls for inclosing fields are called.. cowans, to distinguish them from the regular masons. 1873 *MACKELVIE Ann. U. P. Church* 511 He was by trade 'a cowan', that is an occupation combining the callings of a mason and house carpenter in one.

2. Hence, One uninitiated in the secrets of Freemasonry; one who is not a Mason. 1707 [Mother Kilwinning Lodge, Ayrshire, defines the Cowan as a Mason 'without the word']. c 1748 in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 525 They.. are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn sword, from all Cowens and Eves-droppers. 1707 J. ANDERSON *Constit. Free Masons* iv. 96 The Working Masons.. ever will have their own Wages.. let Cowans do as they please. 1767 *Collect. Masonic Songs* xii. 69 The Cowan may strive, nay plot and contrive To find out our great mystery. 1881 *Text Bk. Freemasonry* 2. 55 Armed with a drawn sword, to keep off all Cowans and intruders to Masonry.

3. *slang*. 'A sneak, an inquisitive or prying person' (*Slang Dict.*).

4. *attrib.* Uninitiated, outside, 'profane'.

1855 *STRANG Glasgow* (1856) 416 This tavern—shut off from the observation and the ken of the 'cowan' world. **Cowaree**, obs. form of COARSE.

**Coward** (kau'əd), sb. and a. Forms: 3 **cueard**, **cuard**, 4 **cuward**, **cuward**, **cuward**, **cuward**, **couherde**, 4-6 **cowart**, **cowarde**, 5 **coward**, **kuward**, 6 **cowerd**, **cowheard**, **cowherd**, 3-**cuward**. [a. OF. *coart* (*cohart*, *cuard*, *cuwaert*, later *cuart*, *cuward*) = Pr. *coart*, It. *codardo*, f. *coda*, L. *cauda*, OF. *coe* tail: see *ABD*.]

The precise reference to *tail* is uncertain: it may be to an animal 'turning tail' in flight, or to the habit in frightened animals of drawing the tail between the hinder legs: cf. the Heraldic use in sense B 2. It is notable that in the Old French version of *Reynard the Fox*, *Coart* is the name of the hare: this may be a descriptive appellation in reference to its timidity; but it is also possible that the hare was so called originally from its tail or 'bunt', so conspicuous as the animal makes off, and that the name was thence transferred to 'hearts of hare'.

A. sb. 1. A reproachful designation for one who displays ignoble fear or want of courage in the face of danger, pain, or difficulty; an ignobly faint-hearted or pusillanimous person. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 [MS. Cleop. C. vi.] He, kene bet was er cueard [*v.r.* eruh, kurre]. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 275/139 'Ous, 3e couardes', quath be king. c 1380 *Sir Perumh.* 593 Pou ne schalt me fynde no cuward. 1430 *Lyng. Chron.* 1701 i. v, Like a cuward faynte and hertes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx 324 Come fore, sir cuward! Why cuwe ye behynde. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 150 He.. was vanquished of his servaunte, beyng but a cuward and a wretche. 1662 *Winet Cert. Tractates* iii. (1888) 1. 26 Gif any.. hid him self as ane cuward at home. 1662 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. ii. 32 Cowards dye many times before their deaths. The valiant neuer taste of death but once. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. i. 83 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of vs all. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 125 ¶ 9 A Coward flying from his own Shadow. a 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 344 An earthly Coward is an odious Name, A Ghostly Coward an eternal Shame. 1828 *SHELLEY Ros. & Helen* 254 He was a cuward to the strong; He was a tyrant to the weak. 1883 *LIVON Ebb & Flow* II. 241 You've no conception what a cuward this illness has made of me.

2. Applied to animals: † a. An old appellation of the hare. † b. A cock which will not fight. Obs. c. A horse without spirit in a race. [1248 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Cuwaert the hare.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Ev b, *Hunting of Hare*, The cuward with the short tayle [transl. AF. *la couarde ou la court* 140 - 2]



*cowe* 1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 131 If... any of your Chickens Crow clear and loud... then to the Pot or Spit with them, they are Cowards. 1880 *Field* 22 May 638/2 Don Juan... ran a coward throughout, and Dinna Forget landed her backers with ease. 1884 *Illustr. Sporting News* 16 Feb. 563/2 If in all stables the young ones were treated as they are at Danebury, there would be fewer rogues and cowards when it comes to racing.

### 3. Comb.

1737-38 *GAY Fables* xxxiv. xxx. (Jod.). He ne'er like bulies coward-hearted, Attacks in public to be parted.

### B. adj. or attrib.

1. Of persons and their attributes: Destitute of courage; faint-hearted; = COWARDLY *a.* 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 455 In word he ys god ynou, & coward in dede. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* vii. 7, I bihold a 3ong man coward, that passith bi the stretis. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 22 A coward herte of love unlured. Wherof art thou so sore aferd. c. 1440 *Pransp. Parv.* 96 Coward, hertlesse, *vecors*, *iners*. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xlii. 134 Kyng turnus... sore merueyelled that they were... 500 coward. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. x. 15 Nor undertake the same for coward heart. *Ibid.* vi. vi. 26 That craven cowherd Knight. 1654 *GAYTON Pias* Notes iii. i. 67 The Don... excites his coward-spirits. 1745 *POPE Odyss.* xviii. 88 From his blank visage fled the coward blood. 1796 *BURNS A Man's a Man* i. The coward-slave, we pass him by, We dare be poor for a' that. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xxix. The Father-ruffian of the band Behind him rears a coward hand!

### b. Of actions, etc.; = COWARDLY *a.* 2.

c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxv. My body being dead, The coward conquest of a wretches knife. 1745 *POPE Odyss.* xxix. 79 Hence with those coward terms; or fight, or fly. 1748 *THOMSON Spring* 303 Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* v. 131 It is coward unfaithfulness, as well as cruelty.

### c. transf. Of things.

1808 J. BARTON *Columb.* iii. 498 But ah, forbear to tell my stooping sire His darling hopes have fed a coward fire. 1874 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 8 Not here... Let... our coward keel returning Stint the vow that brought us here.

2. *Her.* Said of a lion or other beast borne as a charge: Having the tail drawn in between the legs.

c. 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 133 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* (1869) 98, xv mappers of lions in armies... xliij in pome [morne]; xliij, lionne covert. 1650 *GULLIM Heraldry* iii. xvi. (1611) 184 This is termed a Lion Coward, for that in cowardly sort hee clappeth his tail between his legs, which is proper to all kind of beasts (having tails) in case of extremity and feare. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvi. § 4 (ed. 3) 250 Three lions coward in pale.

3. quasi-adv. In the manner of a coward, *rare*—1. 1745 *POPE Odyss.* iii. 366 Tremble ye not, oh friends! and coward fly, Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die!

† **Coward**, *v.* Obs. [f. COWARD *sb.* (Fr. has from 11th c. an intians, *cowarder* to be a coward,)] 1. *trans.* To render cowardly or timorous; to make afraid, daunt, intimidate.

c. 1300 *R. Als.* 3344 Thy taryng thy folk cowardich! 1563-67 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) I. 542/1 That which cowardeth a mans heart. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. 1. 75. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theatna & Cl.* iii. 53 This cowardeth the valour of the rest.

2. To call, or show to be, a coward.

1640 *GLAPTHORNE Ladies Privilege* i. Disgraced My noble fathers memory, defam'd my cowardly my Ancestors. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* xxvi. 59 A man that is forward in professing Courage... is in greater danger basely cowardly by silly Wench.

**Cowardice** (kau'ædis). Forms: 4-8 cowardise, 4-6 -yse, 4-5 -ys, (4) cowardyse, 5 cowardys (a, k) cowardise, 6 cowardais, 6-7 cowardize, 7- cowardise. [a. OF. *cowardise* (13th c. in Littré), f. *coward* COWARD *sb.* + *-ise*, suffix:—L. *-itia*; see -*itis*. An earlier F. equivalent was *cowardie* COWARDY; obsolete English synonyms are *cowardness*, *cowardry*, *cowardship*; see also *cowardliness*.]

The quality of a coward; cowardliness; want of courage to face danger; faint-heartedness, pusillanimity. *Moral cowardice*: ignoble fear of the disapprobation or hostile sentiments of others.

c. 1300 *K. Als.* 3066 That day thou hadist heorte of pris: And now art ful of cowardys. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2273 pou art not Gawayn... Such cowardise of pat knyzt cowpe I neuer here. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 338 Fule-hardymnt the formost is, And the tothyr is cowardys. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xv. 56 Wrothe of the grette cowardyse of these bestes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 24 To banish cowardize. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iii. v. 16 He is a Man... of comely Vertues, Nor did he soyle the fact with Cowardice. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xi. (1843) 660/1 It was imputed to his cowardice. a. 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Mark* vi. 34 It is no cowardice to fly from the rage of persecutors. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 267 It is like all of the cat kind except the lion, remarkable for its cowardice. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 9 Demoralized by cowardice of heart and understanding.

### b. with a and pl.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 372 Among alle coward-isis, cowardise of riches is þe moste. 1886 *TUPPER My Life as Author* 92 But there is nothing like flight: it is easy and speedy, and more a courage than a cowardice.

† *c. transf.* Weakness (of wine). Obs. *rare*—1.

1673 *Str W. SCROGGS in Hutton Corr.* (1878) 116 The cowardize of wine would turne it into vinegar.

**Cowardise**, *-dise*: see COWARDY, COWARDICE.

**Cowardise**, *-dise*, *-dise*: see COWARDY, COWARDICE.

188a N. LICHFIELD *fr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 124 a, *margh*, A base minded and cowardise kinde of people.

† **Cowardish**, *a.* Obs. [f. COWARD *sb.* + *-ish*.] = COWARDLY.

1530 *PAISER. 1732*, I wake cowardyshe, or faynte herted. 1537 *Thersytes* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 401 Here be a couple of knights cowardishe and scabbed. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 135 A cruel acte of a basse and a cowardyshe mynde. c. 1624 *LUSHINGTON Resurrection Serm.* i. (1656) 64 Fearful and Cowardish Souldiers, more womanish than women.

**Cowardize** (kau'ædis), *v.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + *-ize*.] *trans.* To make a coward; to render cowardly; to daunt. Hence *Cowardizing* *vbl. sb.*

1649 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* Ded. 6 The cowardizing of our English spirits. 1648 *GAGE West. Ind.* xix. (1655) 139 Now they are cowardized, oppressed, unarmed. 1667 *FLAVEL Saint Indeed* (1754) 57 It is guilt upon the conscience that softens and cowardizes our spirits. 1840 *BLACKW. Mag.* XLVIII. 261 That the poverty and slavery they were bred up in should cowardize them.

**Cowardize**, obs. form of COWARDICE.

**Coward-like**, *a.* and *adv.* [see -*like*.] Like, or after the manner of, a coward; cowardly.

1587 *TURBERRY. Trag.* T. (837) 36 With naked sworde he preast to do the deed, And came behinde, full cowardlyke to speed. 1640 *Ephialth* in *Herald & Geneal.* (1865) III. 378 Ling'ring, slow, and coward-like delay. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* in *W. V. Those... who... coward-like return'd to meet* Mockery and shame. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. vi. 204 To... shun the conflict, coward-like.

**Cowardliness** (kau'ædliness). [f. next + *-ness*.] The quality of being cowardly; cowardice.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* (1556) 53 b, Leste... slouthfulness, or cowardliness, or some such thing appeare. 1614 *Br. HALL. Recollect. Trag.* 1011 It is a base cowardliness... to think of running away. a. 1715 *BURNETT Owen Time* (1766) II. 174 The ill nature of the one side and the cowardliness of the other. 1847 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 21 July, The cowardliness and impolicy of the Nonconformists, at the Restoration. 1876 *MISS YONGE Woman-kind* iv. 26 The cowardliness of the action.

**Cowardly** (kau'ædli), *a.* [f. COWARD *sb.* + *-ly*.]

1. Having the character or spirit of a coward; wanting in courage; pusillanimous, timorous.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 39 Souldiours be not the cowardleste theves. 1576 *FLEMING Pamph. Epist.* 251 A... feareful cowardly, and dastardly loute. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. vii. 6 The Cowardly Rascalls that ranne from the battaile. 1665 *MANLEY Gratius' Louc C. Warres* 636 Their weak and cowardly Hearts. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* vi. I was too cowardly to do what I knew to be right.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a coward; proceeding from fear or a spirit of cowardice.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. i. 104, I do find it Cowardly... For feare of what might fall, so to prevent the time of life. a. 1709 *SOUTH (J.)*, A cowardly silence in Christ's cause. 1796 *COLERIDGE Ode Departing Year* viii. At cowardly distance... secure thou hast stood. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 33 The affront was not only brutal, but cowardly.

**Cowardly**, *adv.* [f. COWARD *a.* + *-ly*.] It occurs much earlier than prec. Like a coward; with cowardice or base avoidance of danger.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 2631, I fayne wolde Wyt þe wytte of þe wryt, þat on þe wowe clyues. For alle calde cleikes han cowardly fayed. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 379 He... cowardly consentid to his foly. a. 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 379 Yit had I leivir do what I may Than here to dye thus cowardelye. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Catech.* 49 They... quha dois falshe deny, or cowardly impugne this chair of peter. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 56, I... do now not basely dye, Not Cowardly put off my Helmet. 1699 *LUTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 529 Captain Hodgson's man was cowardly run through the back. a. 1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Matt.* xxviii. 10 Those apostate apostles, that cowardly left me in my danger. 1890 *BESANT Demonic* vi. 68 To whom you surrender basely and cowardly without a blow.

† **Cowardness**, Obs. [f. COWARD *a.* + *-ness*.]

1. = COWARDLINESS, COWARDICE.

a. 1400 *Gloss. in Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Vecordia*, cowardnes. c. 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xiv. It is a grette cowardnesse that men dreden hym so moche. 1563 *Homilies II. Mairimony* (1859) 503 It is a token of womanish cowardnes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commur.* (1878) 16 Too much boldnes, and too much cowardnesse. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 80 Poetry can turn hatred to love, cowardness into valour.

2. Applied to a 'company' of curs.

1486 *St. Albans F. v. j.* b. A Cowardnes of curris.

† **Cowardous**, *a.* Obs. [a. OF. type \**cowardos*: see COWARD and -ous.] = COWARDLY *a.*

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxvii, The cowardous pees that was ordeyned. 1530 *WHYTFORD Werke for Househ.* B. j. Fye for shame that any chrystyan sholde be so cowardous. 1557 *FAYNELL Barclay's Jugurth* A. j. By cowardous slouth. 1607 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1608) 648 Without heart or courage, cowardous, and unapt to war. 1614 *Br. HALL Heaven upon Earth* § 15 How desperately cowardous did he show himself!

† **Cowardry**, Obs. [f. COWARD *sb.* + *-ry*.] = COWARDICE.

a. 1547 *SURREY Eneid* ii. 511 And some there were, for shamefull cowardie Clambe up againe. *Ibid.* iv. 18 Cowardry notes hartes swarved out of kind. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 985 Shake off this vile harted cowardrye.

† **Cowardship**, Obs. [f. as prec. + *-ship*.] The action or behaviour of a coward; cowardice.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 920 Our cowardshippe we may it wite. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. John* xi. 80b, He... blameth the cowardship of them that. 1614 *Br. HALL Heaven upon Earth* § 15 How desperately cowardous did he show himself!

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† **Cowardy**, Obs. Also -die, -dye, -ty. [a. OF. *cowardie* (11-12th c. *cuardie*, *coardie*), f. *coward* COWARD *sb.*; = It. *codardila*: see -y. Other synonyms are *cowardice*, *cowardship*, *cowardry*.] = COWARDICE.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 92 He... Fleis thus for hys cowardy. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1872 No maner man heldn it no cowardye. c. 1440 *Parionope* 1469 Of hys fals cowardy. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 9 The febill cowardy of the nobillis. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. Ind.* (1596) 324 Quahutemoc beganne to reprehend his men for their cowardice and flight.

**Cowart**, -ice, -lie, etc.: see COWARD, etc.

**Cowatice**, -touss, obs. ff. COVETICE, -TOUS.

**Cow-baby**, Obs. exc. dial. Also 7 cow-babe.

[f. Cow *sb.* (sense 4 a) + BABY.] A reproachful designation for a timorous person, a coward.

1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 311 When we will note a man to be a burzard, and a cow-babie. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 129 (Fearfull cowbaby) he neuer heard peice shot off, but hee fell flat on his face. 1614 J. DAVIES *Scurvy Folly Wks.* (1876) 212 (D.) Peace, lowing cow-babe, lubbely hobberdehoy. 1687 T. PHILLIPS *Quix.* 85 The tears of a sniveling Cow-baby. 1696 *PHILLIPS, Cow*... the emblem of a cowardly timorous Fellow, who is called a Cow-baby, a Cow-hearted Fellow. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cow-babby*, a boy or girl childishly meek-hearted, or mother-sick. One easily cowed.

**Cow-bane**. [f. Cow *sb.* + BANE *sb.* 1 a b, poison, poisonous plant.] A name of the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, an extremely poisonous plant, mentioned by Linnæus as fatal to cows. *Spotted cowbane*: an American species, *C. maculata*.

1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* i. 177 Cowbane... is one of the iankest of our vegetable poisons... Early in the spring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it and are killed by it. 1800 *Sir J. E. SMITH Flora Brit.* i. 322 *Cicuta virosa*, Water Hemlock, Water Cowbane. 1854 *BALFOUR Class-bk. Bot.* 826. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *tr. Rydberg's Tent. Myth.* 216 A woman, who had her lap full of cowbanes.

**Cowbard**, obs. f. CUPBOARD.

† **Cowbeck**, Obs. app. a corruption of CAUDE-BECK.

1670 *Bk of Rates* (Jam.), Hats of hair and wool mixed, or cowbecks the dozen—3s. [1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.*]

### Cow-bell.

1. A bell hung round a cow's neck, to tinkle when the animal moves. (Esp. in Switzerland.)

a. 1813 A. WILSON *Forresters Poet. Wks.* (1846) 240 Jumbling cow-bells speak some cottage near. 1869 *TYNDALL Light* i. 23 The tinkle of the cow-bells.

2. A name in Scotland and U.S. for Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*).

**Cow-berry**. [f. Cow *sb.* 1: app. a rendering of the Latin *vaccinium*, f. *vaccinus* of or pertaining to cows, applied to some plant, supposed to be the Bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), and now taken as name of the genus.] A book-name, of recent bestowal, for the low shrub *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*, and its fruit, called also Red Whortle-berry, Red Huckleberry.

The name was unknown to Lightfoot (1789), who has only *Red Whortle-Berry*.

1800 *Sir J. E. SMITH Flora Brit.* i. 416 *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*, Red Whortleberry, Cowberry. 1899 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 93 Cowberry, or Mount Ida Whortleberry... They are of a scarlet or coral red colour, and have an acid harsh taste. 1866 *TREAS. Bot.* 1199 The Cowberry has short procumbent stems and evergreen leaves.

**Cow-bird**. [f. Cow *sb.* 1]

1. ? See quot.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 206 The cow-bird is seen an attendant upon herds of cattle [between Mogador and Morocco]. He resembles the sea-gull but his plumage is pure white.

2. U. S. a. A name for several species of *Molothrus*, esp. *M. ater* or *M. pecoris* (called also *cow-blackbird*, *cow-bunting*); so called from their habit of constantly attending cattle. b. The Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

1828 *AUDUBON Amer. Ornithol. Biog.* i. 18 in *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 210 From the resemblance of its notes to that word [cow, cow], this Cuckoo is named Cow Bird in nearly every part of the union. a. 1839 *NUTTALL in Penny Cycl.* XV. 308/1 Another of these birds forsook the nest on taking out the Cow-Bird's egg. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 683/4 The cow-bird makes room for her own illegitimate egg in the nest by removing one of the bird's own.

3. A local name for the Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla Rati*). Swainson, *Prov. Names of Birds* (1885) 45.

### Cow-boy, cow-boy.

1. A boy who tends cows.

1725 *SWIFT Receipt to Stella*, Justices o' quorum, Their cow-boys bearing cloaks before 'um. 1787 *O'KEEFE Farmer*, A flaxen-headed Cow Boy, As simple as may be. 1807 A. LANG *Johnny Nut* i. A little cow-boy named Johnny Nut.

2. U. S. Hist. 'A contemptuous appellation applied to some of the tory partisans of Westchester Co., New York, during the Revolutionary war, who were exceedingly barbarous in the treatment of their opponents who favored the American cause' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*).

1775-83 *THACHER Mil. Trul.* (1823) 285 Banditti consisting of lawless villains within the British lines have received the

names of *Cow-boys* and *Skimmers*. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 290 Who knows but you are one of the tories yourself or one of the cowboys? 1857 W. IRVING *Washington* (1865) IV. ix. 209 A beautiful region... now almost desolated by the scourgings of Skinners and Cow Boys.

3. In the western U.S.: A man employed to take care of grazing cattle on a ranch.

It is typical of the cow-boy that he does his work on horse-back, and leads a hard rough life, which tends to make him rough and wild in character.

1882 *Century Mag.* 311 (*New North West*). In place of the cow-boy we find the buffalo-hunter. 1884 *Miles City* (Montana) *Press*, June, The latest troubles between cowboys and Indians will cause an outbreak of redskins. 1887 *Speculator* 10 Sept. 229 The rough-and-ready life of men who have cast their lot among cow-boys.

4. A local name for the Ring Ouzel. (Tipperary: Swainson *Bird Names* 1885.)

**Cow-calf.** A female calf. (In quot. 1634 *fig.*) a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1155 *Baccula vitula*, cucaelf. a 1000 *Latius Alf.* in Thorpe I. 70 (Bosw.) Gif man of myran folan adriþ obbe cucaelf. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 462 Riht as þe cow-calf coueyeth swete mylke. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* 66 That he reere two oxe-calves and two cowe-calves. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* III. i. Mer. They worship Nothing with so much service as the cow-calves. *Paulo*. What do you mean by cow-calves? Mer. Why, their women. 1779 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 288 One was a bull-calf, and the other a cow-calf.

**Cow-catcher.** U. S. An apparatus fixed in front of a locomotive engine, to remove straying cattle or other obstructions from the rails in front of a train.

1838 *Railway Mag.* Mar. 185 This machine is used... in the United States, and is termed a 'cow or horse catcher'. 1852 June 8, A patent No. 8966 was granted in U. S. to C. Darling... for a 'cow-catcher'. 1862 G. F. BERKLEY *Sporting W. Prairies* iv. 60 The cow-catcher is a strong iron fence, or set of bars, springing out from the engine in front of both fore wheels. 1884 *Philad. Times* No. 3041. 2 Cow-catchers for street cars.

**Cowch(e, -er, obs. ff. COUGH, COUCHER.**

**Cowcumber, -cummer;** see CUUMBER.

**Cowd(e, obs. f. could:** see CAN v.1

+ **Cowde, cowd.** Obs.

[Possibly = Fr. *coude* (= L. *cubitus*) of which the primary sense was 'elbow', whence 'corner, angle'. The Winchester MS. of *Promp. Parv.* refers to Ugucio, *conus*; Du Cange has *conus* = corner, angle. (There was also a mediæval confusion of *conus* and *cunus*, both being taken as = F. *coin*; Du Cange has *cunus* a form of bread: cf. Ger. *Wecke* wedge, and roll of bread.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 96 Cowde, *frustrum, congiarium*. 1677 *MINSHU Ductor*, *Cowde* is an old English word, signifying a gobbet, morcell, or pece of any thing cut out. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Cowde* (old word) a gobbet.]

**Cowderon, obs. f. CAULDRON.**

1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 135, j of the brwyng cowderons. [Cow-drife. App. a scribal error in MS. for *cocodrife* = cockatrice.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4097 A burly best with a bake as bedell as a s3ge... a cowdrife breste.]

+ **Cowdy, sh. Obs.** [f. *cowd*, *cowed* polled (see Cow v.2) + -Y denominative.] A pollard cow.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* (1691) 133 A *Cowdy*, a little Cow, a Scotch Runt without Horns, or else with very short ones. 1825-79 *JAMIESON, Cowda*, small cow, *Roxb.*; *Cowdie*, Dumfri.

**Cowe**<sup>1</sup> (kau, kōu). Sc. [f. Cow v.2] The act of 'cowing', cropping, or pruning; *fig.* a dressing, a cropping.

1785 *BURNS To W. Simpson* xxvii, But new-light herds gat sic a cove, Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an-stowe.

**Cow(e 2), obs. f. COB sh.1**

1670 *Petrus Fodina Reg.* Table, Cowes are houses that the Miners build over their Groves. *Ibid.* 98 In their Houses, Cows, or any other place.

+ **Cowe 3, also coue, kow(e. Obs. = CHOUGH.** a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 66 þe hen hwon he hæueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. And hwat biȝit heo perof? Kumeð þe coue anonriht & reueð hire hire eiren. 1380-1501 (see CHOUGH 1A).

**Cowed** (kauð), *ppl. a.* [f. Cow v.1 + -ED.] Depressed or dispirited through fear; overawed.

1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iv. iii. 25, I do shame To think of what a noble train you are And of how cow'd a spirit. a 1745 *SWIFT Helter Skelter* (R.), Low in pocket, cow'd in courage, Safely glad to sup their porridge. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 149 Not like whipped curs and cowed slaves, but as free men. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* viii. 230 A farm labourer is a heavy, sanctimonious, and thoroughly cowed creature.

**Cowed, knew;** obs. var. of could: see CAN v.1 c 1500 *'Robin Hood & Pottier'* in *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1888) III. v. cxi. 111/2 The pottier cowed of corteysey.

**Cowedge, obs. f. COWAGE.**

**Cowel(e, Cowen, var. of COWL<sup>2</sup>, COWAN.**

**Cowens, var. of CONES.**

1844 *Frl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 3 A description of flour called 'cowens', used by bakers for making up their dough.

**Cower** (kauu), v. Forms: 4 *koure*, 4-7 *coure*, 5-7 *cowre*, 7 (8-9 *Sc.*) *cour*, 8 *cowr*, 8-*cower*. [perh. of Norse derivation: cf. Icel. *kúra* to sleep, doze, Sw. *kura*, Da. *kure*, to squat; also mod.G. *kauern* to cower, of which the antecedents are unknown.]

1. *intr.* To stand or squat in a bent position; to bend with the knees and back; to crouch, *esp.* for shelter, from danger, or in timidity.

c 1300 *K. Als.* 2053 Treowe love in heorte durith, Ac nedde coward byhynde kourith. 1340-70 *Alisannder* 557 To hur

God Seraphin þe gomes gon all Koure doune on hur knees, c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 47 He koured lowe To bi-hold in at þe hole. *Ibid.* 3336 3e. couwardli as catifis couren here in meue. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx. i, Wynter... causeth a lusty man and woman to coure and sytte fast by the fyre. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon* i. ii, They coure so over the coles, they eyes be beard' with smooke. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 155 If the Pail be put over the Mans head above Water and then he coure down, and the Pail be pressed down with him. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 513 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Conqueror's Sword. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 291 With humble Adulation cowering low. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iii, Close in her covert cowered the doe. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 550 She remained with her child, cowering for shelter from the storm under the tower of Lambeth Church. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* xii. 390 The dog cowers at the sight of the whip.

b. *Hawking.* (See quot.)

1707-51 *CHAMBERS Cyel, Cowering*, in falconry, the quivering of young hawks, who shake their wings, in sign of obedience to the old ones.

c. *pa. ppl.* = Cowering. (Cf. *huddled*.) rare.

1855 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* xxii, I left them cowered up in a small room.

2. *trans.* To lower, bend down. rare.

1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 179 But here my muse her wing mainn cou; Sic flights are far beyond her pow'r. 1819 *BYRON Yuan* III. xxxii, The patriarch of the flock all gently cowers His sober head. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxvii. (1848) 316 I have... Cowered my powers, and becalmed my course.

Hence *Cowering vbl. sh.*

1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* iii. 47 Cowering or crouching is so natural an expression of fear.

**Cower, Coward, obs. ff. COVER, COWARD.**

**Cowering** (kau'ring, kau'ring), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That cowers: see the verb.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 Hir colde and cowering syner. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 73 Nowther the roe, nor the rein-deir dun, The hide nor the cowering grew. 1860 *TRENCH Sermon. Westminster.* Ab. ix. 96 A servile band of cowering slaves.

Hence *Coweringly adv.*, in a cowering manner. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg.* Wallace lxxiii, Which coweringly ye sought to shun. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Rob. Falconer* I. 70 'I'll never lulk at it'... answered Shaigar, coweringly.

**Cowert, obs. f. COVERT, COWARD.**

**Cowff, cowgh(e, cowh, obs. ff. COUGH.**

**Cowffer, obs. f. COFFER.**

**Cow-fish.** [Cow sh.1]

1. The sea-cow or manatee.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 212 (Mauritius) The Mannatee or cowfish for taste and shape can pose both feeders and beholders. 1833 A. R. WALLACE *Trav. Amazon* xvii. 512 Their food is entirely produced by the river, consisting of the *Manatus*, or cow-fish, which is as good as beef.

2. A dolphin, porpoise, or grampus.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 212 Shoals of cowfish... played their uncouth gambols.

3. A fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, of the Indian and American seas, having the head and body covered with plates of bone closely united, and two strong spines like horns over the eyes.

1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 407 The beautifully coloured 'cow-fish'... with an expression of face exactly resembling that of a very benignant cow, horns and all. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 84, I noticed several small cow-fishes come out of a hole.

4. (See quot.)

1808 *JAMIESON, Cowfish*, a name commonly applied to *Macra lutraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney. 1866 *EDMONDSTON Gloss. Shell.* Orkney *Dial.* *Koo-fish*, a species of shell-fish, the 'Venous'; *isl.* *kúskel*.

**Cow-gate, -gait.** [f. Cow sh.1 + GATE, GAIT

going, walk: cf. *sheep-walk*. It was originally a syntactic combination, with *ky-gates*, *hine-gates* = *cows' gates* in *pl.*] A pasture over which a cow may range; pasture for a cow, *e.g.* in a common field.

1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. 277 To Thomas Hall... the howse that William Walton dwelt in, and vj kye-gaytes, in Wingait grainge. 1607-8 *N. Riding Records* IV. 136 Conveyance of one messuage in Ebberston with fower kyne-gaytes. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorkish* (1796) I. 41 Not to let... a cow-gait to a cottager. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 17 Apr. 1/a Some good Cow Gates at Maiden Hills to be let. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 50 On the enclosure of Great and Little Chesterford, the cottagers that had cow-gates on the commons, had allotments of land, which they now cultivate in wheat, potatoes, etc. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Cow-gate*, the right to pasture a cow on common land. Many of the farms at Frodsham have so many cow-gates on Frodsham marsh according to the size of the farm.

**Cow-grass.** A wild species of Trefoil, *Trifolium medium*; sometimes also applied to a cultivated perennial form of Red Clover.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 57 Rib-grass, fitch-grass, cow-grass. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 84 A grass called cow-grass, very similar to clover, only that the stem is solid instead of tubical. 1844 *Frl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 166 Cow-grass and marl-grass are found to be good substitutes.

**Cowhage, var. of COWAGE.**

**Cowheard, -herd, obs. ff. COWARD.**

**Cow-heart.** A pseudo-etymological alteration of COWARD: cf. next.

1708-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1825) I. 473 Your skirmishing parties, call them cohorts or cow-hearts, shall never drive my statarianly disciplined battalion from its ground. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cowheart*, a coward. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Cow-heart*, coward.

**Cow-hearted, ppl. a.** [cf. prec.] Faint-hearted, timorous, cowardly.

1660 H. ADIS *Fantasticks* Mite #iva, It will corroborate the Cow-hearted. 1680 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* 16 She [Lady Powis] struck him gently with her Fan on the hand, calling him Cow-hearted Fellow. 1793 *Pop. Tales Germans* II. 147 'Massnate, dost thou see anything?' cried the cow-hearted pilot from the coach-box. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 250 'You cow-hearted... cow-built wretch [a horse]!' Hence *Cow-heartedness*.

1718 *MOTTEUX Quil.* (1733) III. 46 Valour lies just half way between Rashness and Cow-heartedness.

**Cow-heel, cowheel.** The foot of a cow or ox stewed so as to form a jelly; the dish prepared from this.

1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 203 Also a tender Cowheel is counted restorative. 1747 *WESSLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Take a Cowheel from the Tripe House ready drest. *Ibid.* 93 Make a strong broth of Cowheels. 1799 C. WINTER *Lett. in W. Jay Mem. & Lett.* (1843) 60 A cowheel was his favourite dish. 1868 *Daily News* 19 June, The feet of sheep and oxen... after being duly cleansed and dressed, are retailed under the designation of 'trotters' and 'cowheels'.

**Cowherd.** Forms: 1 *cū-hyrde*, 5 *cow-hird*, 6-7 *-heard*. [Cow sh.1 + HERD 2.] One whose occupation is to tend cows at pasture.

a 1000 *Recl. Sing.* in Thorpe A. S. *Laus* I. 438 Cyhyrde gebyrð þæt he hæbbe ealdre cu meolc vii niht. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4 A couherde, þat fele winteres... had kepud Mennes ken þe þe cunre as a comen herde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowherde, *vaccarius, vaccaria*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 89 His grandfather was but a poore Ploughman, and his father a Cowherd. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 One Cowherd will serve an hundred Oxen. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. 26 A cowherd from whose lips... flowed the first great English song.

**Cowherdess, rare.** [f. prec. + -ESS: cf. *shepherdess*.] A female cowherd; a cowherd's wife.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxvi. 330 The Cowherdesse comming in... said, Thou fellow, dost thou see the bread burne before thy face, and wilt not turne it? 1883 *MONIER WILLIAMS Relig. Thought India* I. v. 112 Brought up among cowherds, cowherdesses, and... peasants.

**Cow-hide, cowhide, sh.** [Formerly pronounced with stress on *hide*, or with equal stress.]

1. The hide of a cow (stript off, 'raw', or 'dressed'). (Also pl. + *hine hides*.)

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 148 The best kyne hydes, being rough, be sold for liij lijs. 1676 *HOBBS Hist* (1677) 141 He himself slept on a good cowhide. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* I. 192 In a Rob of Cowhide, Sat yeasty Pride. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 127 (Jod.) A negro, his left arm wrapped round with a cowhide. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 83 Ships made of wicker, covered with bogs or cow-hides.

2. Leather made of the hide of the cow.

1728 *POPE Dunci.* l. 150 There Caxton slept, with Wynykn at his side, One clasp'd in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. 1759 *GOLDSM. Politic Learning* ix, Bound in cow-hide and closed with clasps of brass.

3. U. S. A strong whip made of the raw or dressed hide of the cow. Cf. RAWHIDE.

1839 *MARRVAT Diary Amer. Ser.* I. III. 30 He would receive forty lashes with a cow-hide. 1862 *SALA Ship Chandler* i. 6 The correction of a cowhide would be of the greatest possible benefit.

4. *attrib.* (kau'heid). Made of cow-hide.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 12 He wore thick, cowhide boots. 1850 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, Kicking the woman with his heavy cowhide shoe. 1854 J. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 323 A heavy cowhide whip.

**Cow-hide, cowhide, v.** [f. prec. sh., sense 3.] *trans.* To flog with a cow-hide.

1855 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 356 He got his skin well beaten—cowhided, as we may say—by Charles XII., the rough Swede, clad mostly in leather. 1864 W. WHITTAR *Amer. Slav.* 194 Cowhiding the half-naked back of a slave. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* III. 84 Cowhided by a lady.

Hence *Cow-hiding vbl. sh.*

1832-4 *DE QUINCEY Cassars Wks.* IX. 50 Dacia, that needed a cow-hiding for insolence. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 341/x Tall talk, which would hardly procure an extra cow-hiding per diem for a Bowery editor.

**Cow-house.** A house in which cows are sheltered or stabled; a cowshed, byre, or shippon. 1530 *PALSGR.* 209/a Cowe house, *vacherie*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/a In the Cow-house, a Boosce is the space between Range and Cratch. 1760-74 *Tr. Yuan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 235 I was obliged to remain in a cow-house on that mountain. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/a A great variety of cowhouse fittings.

+ **Cow-huby.** Sc. Obs. [Derivation of second element uncertain; it is not known as an independent word.] App. = 'calf', used in endearment or ridicule. (The meaning *cow-herd* suggested by Jamieson does not appear in the quotes.)

1500-20 *DUNBAR 'In secret place'* 58 Quod scho, 'Gramercye! I my swiet cowhubyte'. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* viii. Prol. 86 Knychtis ar kouhubs, and commonis plukyt crawis. 1558 Br. DURV in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 262 Fra France we thought to have gottin a Rooby (Monsieur de Rubyl); And yit he be nothing but a cowhuby. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 617 An clauering cohoobie that crackes of the pharie.

**Cowish** (kau'if), sh. [prob. an imitation of an American Indian name.] A plant with an edible root found in the valley of the Columbia River in North America.

1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour Rocky Mts.* (1846) 223 The

cowish or biscuit root grows on dry land, is somewhat larger than a walnut, tastes like a sweet potato.

**Cowish** (kau'ish), *a.* [f. *COW* sb. 1 + -ish.]

1. Like a cow; of the nature of a cow.

1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/9 Cowish, *vaccinus*. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 60 Brentius saith, A circle representeth Christes death as well as a Crosse. . . Peter Viereit said: A Cowe is as good a signe of it. The cowish and circle-like signe.

† 2. Cowardly. *Obs.*

1599 W. A. *Rem. Lawless Love, Vision of Raw Devise* to Amid the crewe of cowish carped knights. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. ii. 12 The Cowish terror of his spirit.

**Cow-itch**; see **COWAGE**.

† **Cowith**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cywylid*.] A form of Welsh verse, consisting of couplets, with internal alliteration or assonance or both, ending in like syllables which would rhyme, except that one is stressed and the other stressless. It is the commonest form of bardic verse.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* iv. Notes 59 Some Makers. . . Rehearse their high conceits in Cowiths. *Ibid.* 67 Cowiths are couplets of equal tetrameters.

**Cowke**, *obs.* form of **COKE**.

**Cow-keeper**. A keeper of cows, a dairyman.

1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* iv. i, Heav'n keep me a Cow-keeper still—I say. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Ch. II. 10 June, Let i. [He] had his head broke by a cow-keeper. 1843 LONGF. *Sch. Stud.* i. ii. Now here's my master Victorian; yesterday a cowkeeper, and to-day a gentleman. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 509 A lady of rank is a cowkeeper and profits by her dairy-farm.

So **Cow-keeping** *vbl. sb.*, dairy-farming; *pppl. a.*, that keeps cows, that manages a dairy farm.

1883 A. R. WALLACE *Land Nationalist*. 121 The habits of thrift and forethought encouraged by cowkeeping and dairying. 1885 HONE *Every-day Bk.* i. 870 This bull-field has since been . . . occupied by a great cow-keeping landlord.

**Cowl** (kau'l), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *cuzele*, *cuzele*, *cuzele*, [cuzele], 1-3 *cule*, *kuzele*, *cuzele*, 3-4 *couele*, *couel*, *kouel*, 4 *cole*, 5-7 *cowlie*, *cool* (e), 6 *coule*, 7 *kowle*, 8 *coul*, 7- *cowl*. [The derivation and form-history present difficulties. OE. renders *L. cuculla* by *cuzele*, *cuzele*, *cuzele* and *cule*, weak fem.; also *cufle* wk. f. The former comes down in 12-13th c. *cule*, and the *cule*, *cowl* (*coole*) of later times; *cufle* may be the parent of *kuzele* (which in Ancien R. would regularly stand for *kuzele*), *coule*, *kuzele*, *couel*. OE. *cuzele* is cognate with OHG. *cucula*, *cugula*, *chugula* (MHG. *kuzele*, *kuzele*, *gugel*, LG. *hogel*), a. eccl. Lat. *cuculla* monk's cowl, from cl. *L. cucullus* hood of a cloak. OE. *cufle* appears to be cognate with MDu. *covele*, *covele* fem., in Kilian *kouel*, mod. Du. *keuvel* 'cowl', and to be connected with (perh. the origin of) Icel. *kofl*, *kuf* str. masc. 'cowl'. The history of *cufle* and its allied forms is obscure.]

1. A garment with a hood (*vestis capitiata*), worn by monks, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but 'having the permanent characteristics of covering the head and shoulders, and being without sleeves' (*Cath. Dict.*). † Also, formerly, a cloak or frock worn by laymen or by women.

The cl. Lat. *cucullus* was the hood of a cloak, covering the head only. The cowls of the early Egyptian monks covered the heads, and barely reached the shoulders; by 800 the cowls of monks had become so long as to reach their heels, when St. Benedict restricted their length to two cubits. In the 14th c. the cowl and the frock were often confounded; but it was declared at the Council of Vienne 'we understand by the name of *cuculla* a habit long and full, but not having sleeves, and by that of *stoculus* a long habit which has long and wide sleeves'. See Du Cange s.v. *Cuculla*.

1605 ABELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lv. (Schroer 89), Dætte he hæbbe cugelan *Wille MS.* culan, *Tiberius Gloss* culan, *L. cucullum* and syric; sy on wintra seo cule [W. cule, T. Gl. culam] of piccum hrazle. *Ibid.* 92 Dæt he hæbbe twa cugelān [W. culan, T. Gl. culan, L. duas cucullas]. *Ibid.* 93 Dæt is cugele [T. Gl. Dæt is cufle]. 12100 O.E. *Glosses* in W. Wulcker 328 *Cuculla*, *cugle*. 12100 LAV. 17698 Seodden ane cule of ane blake clade [12105 ane blake couele]. 12100 *Whitney Rule St. Benet* lv. (Hille), Sancte Benediht 3708 munece cule and yestetted mantel tojeanes bære cule, and haligraft, forþan þe hit nis laza þæt munece habben cule; hodes hi mayon habban. 12100 *Ancr. R.* 10 Unwile . . . þæt wened þæt order sitte iðe kurel oþer ipe kuele. 12100 *Havelok* 766 He ne broucete bið and wewel, In his shirte or in his cowl. *Ibid.* 2904 Cuel (rimes with) sowel. 12125 *Shorham* 170 Under couele and cope The foule prede lythe. 1388 *Reg. Vestib. Westm. Abbey in Archæol.* LII. 224 A vestry gyrdyl to tukk up hys cole. 14130 *Lyng. Min. Poems* 110 (Matz.) Madame. . . Underne the your comly cowl to have myn intent. 14140 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowl, munks abyte, *cuculla*, *cuculins*. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 330/4 He dyde of thabyte of a bisshop and dyd on a cool and stode amonge the monkes. 1530 *Falsgr.* 200/2 Coule for a monke, *froc*. 1677 *Barrow Sermon*, Wks. 1716 II. 17 It is not the . . . badges of our Religion that make a Christian; more than a Cowle doth make a Monk. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 107 I know you'll grant the Devil is no Fool, He can disguise in Surplice, Cloak, or Cool. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 427 Luther. . . travelled indeed in a most lowly guise; the cowl he wore was borrowed. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 202 The cowl is a loose vestment worn over the frock in the winter season and during the night office.

b. Taken as the sign of monkhood, or monastic orders, and hence sometimes as = Monk.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xl, The frock and cowle draw unto it self the opprobries, injuries and maledictions of the world. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* xii, Bluff Harry broke into the spence And turn'd the cowls adrift. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. 1. 28 He was meant for the cowl, but his mother. . . let him make choice of the flat-cap.

2. Sometimes applied to the hood alone.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Capuchon*, a coule or hood. 1639 HORN & ROBOTHAM *Gale Lang.* Unt. iv. § 638 Monks hooded with cools. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 4 Thered Cap and the Coul will fall under the same Contempt. 1825 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 205 Each affrighted sentinel Pulls down his cowl upon his eyes. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* i. v. 485 The cowl is the hood belonging to the monk's every-day habit. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 6 [He] took off his cowl in token of respect.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 981 The first . . . hath as it were a grass cowl or hood which covers the head, neck, and almost half the body. 1842-3 TOWN *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 174/2 Each of the cowls [of the Clio] seems. . . to be composed of two spherical parts. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* (1878) 1 By the smoky town in its murky cowl.

4. A covering, commonly shaped like a hood, placed on the top of a chimney or ventilating shaft to assist ventilation; usually constructed so as to turn with the wind. b. A wire cage at the top of the funnel of a locomotive, etc. See *COW* sb. 6.

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 315 The invention of a cap or cowl to be placed on the top of chimneys. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 263 Moveable cowl, intended to exclude rain and yet to allow the free passage of air. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 129 Tubes with cowls turning towards the wind. 1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 35 The kilns have high conical roofs, each surmounted by a cowl with a vane. 1892 *Times* 16 Oct. 8/5 The work of providing her [a ship] with efficient ventilating apparatus is being pushed forward . . . she will be furnished with the largest cowls afloat.

5. *Comb.*, as *cowl-like* adj.; † *cowl-man*, one who wears a cowl, a monk; *cowl-muscle*, the cucullaris or trapezius muscle.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxviii, Our Cowleman's forehead Actor so prevailed. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 53 A small cowl-like depression.

**Cowl**, *cul* (kau'l), *sb.* 2. Forms: 3 *cuvell*, 4 *pl. couelles*, 5 *couel* (le, *kouuele*, *kowuele*, *cowuele*, *cole*, 5-7 *cowl*, 7 *coule*, *coole*, *kowle*, 6-*coul*, 7- *cowl*, (*cowel*). [ME. \**cuvell* (13th c. in *cuvell-staff*), *covelle*, app. a. OF. *cuvelle* -L. *cupella* small vat or cask, dim. of *cupa*, F. *cuvette* tub, cask, vat. But cf. also Ger. *kubel* (glossed in MHG. *cupa*, *tina*), OHG. \**chubul* (cf. *miluh-chubul*, milk-pail), with senses parallel to those of *cowl*, considered by Grimm and Kluge to be a native word. The uncertainty as to the origin of our word is increased by the ambiguity of the symbol *cu*, *ou*, in ME.]

1. A tub or similar large vessel for water, etc.; esp. applied to one with two ears which could be borne by two men on a cowl-staff. *arch.* or *dial.*

12100 [in *COWL-STAFF*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1294) 265 In lepes and in coules [vrr. c. 1400 *kouueles*, 15th c. *cowles*, *couelle*] so muche vyss [=fish] hit solde hym brynge, Pat ech man wondry assal of so gret cacchynge. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. ix (1869) 171 A kouuele there was bi nethe, that recseyuede alle the dropes. *Ibid.* lxii. 173 *Cowuele*. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 97 Cowl, vesselle, *tina*. 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 616 *Tina*, a couelle [see *cowl-tr* in 2]. 1450-75 *Pict. Vocab.* *ibid.* 808 *Hec cupa*, a colle; *hec tina idem est*. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 4 A cowl for Water xij d. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 71 Provide that they may have water brought them in cowles. 1642 TYVINE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 62 Carried away. . . in a great cowl betwixt a men. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithe* 38 The Parson or Vicar is amongst the Mayds, with a Pale or Coul every tenth day for tithe milk. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* i. 12 The Cowl is a water-vessel borne by two persons on the cowl-staff. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Cowl for carrying fish. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cowl*, a tub or barrel swung on a pole, or more commonly mounted as a wheel-barrow, used for carrying pigs' wash or liquid manure.

† b. Applied to a liquid measure. *Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *kuhel* as a measure, Grimm s.v. 2 b.]

1467 *Ord. Worc.* in *Eng. Glids* 371 That the comyns haue the Cowle to mete ale w<sup>t</sup>. *Ibid.* 382 That comyns haue vpe ayen, as hit hath ben, the Cowle to mete ale w<sup>t</sup>.

† c. A cup. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *cupella* 'vasis potorii species', Du Cange.]

[1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 577/10, *Cupa*, a. cupe or a cowl. 1476 *Will of Throuston* (Somerset Ho.), A cup called a cowl.

2. *Comb.* † *cowl-tr*, *cowl-tr* = **COWL-STAFF**. 1450 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 602 *Phalanga*, a cowl-tr.

**Cowl** (kau'l), *v.* 1 [f. *COWL* sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To put a monk's cowl on; to make a monk of.

1536 LATIMER *2nd Sermon*, bef. *Conv.* Wks. I. 48 Swaged and cowed with a Franciscan's cowl. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1640) II. 236 By such preposterous cowlings of boys, and veiling of girls. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. iii, Belike you'll cowl him.

2. To cover as with a cowl or hood; to draw over like a cowl.

1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama* ii. ii, The Rajah. . . smote his breast, and o'er his face Cowl'd the white mourning vest. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ix, The mountains, cowed with fog,

and seamed with storm. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 216 That stern Florentine apart Cowl'd himself dark in thought.

† **Cowl**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [Cf. *COIL* sb. 2.] To quarrel.

1556 *Rec. Nottingham* IV. 111 We present the organe makar wyffe for cowllyng with hyre neibours [3 instances].

**Cow-lady**. [app. a transposition of the name **LADY-COW**, which occurs earlier.]

1. A common provincial name of the coleopterous insects of the genus *Coccinella*; also called **Lady-cow**, and (more usually) **Lady-bird**.

1656 *Musarium Deliciae* (N.), A pair of buskins they did bring Of the cow-ladies corall wing; Powder'd o're with spots of jet. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 30 The Cow-Lady, or spotted Scarabee. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 97 Our common Cow-Lady or Lady-Bird, as usually called. 1877 *Stanford Mercury* 24 Aug. A bluish black beetle about the size of a cow-lady has made its appearance.

2. A fly used by anglers; also an artificial fly of similar appearance.

1676 COTTON *Angler* 325 The next is a Cow-lady, a little fly. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 162 Flies proper for every Month. . . For May. . . the Peacock-fly, the Cow-lady, the Cow-turd fly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 292 The cow-lady, a small fly: the wings of a red feather, or stripes of a red hackle of a cock: the body of a peacock's feather.

**Cowle** (kau'l). *Anglo-Ind.* [a. Arab. قَوْل *qawl* word, promise, bargain, compact, which 'has become technical in the Indian vernaculars, owing to the prevalence of Mohammedan Law' (Yule).] A written engagement; a lease or grant in writing; a safe-conduct or amnesty.

1688 in Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 176 (Y.) The President has by private correspondence procured a Cowle for renting the Town and customs of S. Thomé. 1799 BAIRD in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 128, I requested Major Allen. . . to proceed with a flag of truce to the palace, and offer Cowle to Tippoo Sultaun. . . on his unconditional surrender. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 193 On my arrival in the neighbourhood of the pettah I offered cowle to the inhabitants.

b. *Comb.*, as *cowl-flag*.

1799 HARRIS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 100 Cowle flags shall be distributed over the country, and safe-guards sent to all the villages. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 39 Cowle flags were hoisted in different parts of the town.

**Cowled** (kau'l, poet. -ed), *pppl. a.* [f. *COWL* sb. 1 and *v.* -ED.]

1. Furnished with or wearing a cowl.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 87 The cowed Sophisters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dr. Barbas* i. v. 58 The Mynded Bishop, and the Cowled Fryer. 1750 SHUNSTONE *Kin'd Abbey* 17 The cowl'd zealots. 1890 HOSMER A. S. *Freedom* 95 Cowled and tonsured priests.

b. *transf.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 332 A little membrane on each side uniting to form a cowed tube. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes For. Lands* II. vi. 234 The cowed monster [a cobra]. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 234 To block up the cowed windows.

2. *Bot.* Shaped like a cowl, cucullate.

1826 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Cowler**, *obs.* *erron.* form of **COOLIE**.

**Cowless** (kau'less), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *COW* sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of cows.

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 514 It is grassless and cowless; its only milk is goat's.

† **Cowlsh**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *COWL* sb. 1 + -ISH.] Characteristic of a monk; monkish. (Cf. *COWL* sb. 1 b.)

1536 LATIMER *2nd Sermon*, bef. *Conv.* Wks. I. 49 That cowlsh deliverance. . . theyr papal spoliations.

† **Cowl-staff**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec + -STAFF.] One who wears a cowl; a monk.

1637 N. WHITTING *Hist. Albino & Bell.* A vij b, The Cowl-staffs of this younger age.

**Cowl-rake**; see **COUL** v., **COLE-RAKE**.

**Cowl-staff**, **cowl-staff**. Forms: a. 3 *cuel-staf*, 6-7 *coule*, *cowl*, 6- *coul*, *cowl-staff*. b. 5-8 *cole*, 6-7 *coal*, *coole*, 7 *col*, *coll-staff*. c. 6-9 *colt-staff*. [f. *cuvell* (e), *COWL* sb. 2 + **STAFF**, in description of its primary use, that of carrying a 'cowl'. Partly through phonetic contraction, and partly by 'popular etymology', it came afterwards to be associated with *cole*, *COAL*, and *COLT*; but as a current word it is still generally associated with *COWL* sb. 2.]

A stout stick used to carry a 'cowl', being thrust through the two handles of it; a pole or staff used to carry burdens, supported on the shoulders of two bearers; a 'stang'. It was formerly a familiar household requisite, and a ready weapon. *arch.* and *dial.*

† To ride on a cowl-staff, etc.: to be set astride a pole and carried in derision about the streets; a rough form of popular punishment, inflicted esp. on a husband who allowed himself to be beaten or abused by his wife. See *BRAND Pop. Antig.* (1870) II. *Nuptial Usages* § 35.

1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 3710 Des xii ider hem hauen brojt. . . An win-grape on an cowl-staf. And tolden hem de lond is god. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 62/2 One clustre of grapes as moche as two men myght bere bytwene them upon a colstaff. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 92 [They] stroke. . . Wells on the breast w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> end of a greyt cowl staff. 1580 LUTTON *Siviglia* 54 If a woman beat hir husbande, the man that dwelleth next unto hir shal ride on a cowlstaffe. 1592 *Arden of Faversham* v. i, [We] haue taken the Constable. . . And carried him about the fields on a colstaffe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 156 Go, take vp these clothes heere, quickly: Wher's the Cowle-staffe?



*a* 1641 Suckling Goblins iii. (ed. 2) 35 Mounting him upon a Cowle-staffe Which . . . He apprehended to be Pegasus.  
*c* 1645 Howell Lett. (1892) II. 568 There are many that wear horns, and ride daily upon Colstavess. 1668 Sidney Disc. Gout: ii § 24 (1704) 268 He resolv'd to follow the Crown, tho it were upon a Coalstaff. 1721 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 182 Two Men will easily carry it upon a Coalstaff, or Hand-Barrow. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius's Vis. World* (ed. 12) 84 One can carry as much by thrusting a wheelbarrow, before him . . . as two can carry on a coal-staff. 1822 IMISON Sc. & Art I. 30 When two draymen carry a barrel on a coalstaff, to which it is suspended by a chain.

† b. as an appliance in bone-setting. *Obs.*  
 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. v. 488 Instruments proper for the Reduction of the luxated shoulder are Ladder, Coalstaffe, Pulleys, Gloscomium, etc. 1683 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* 297 A bone-setter . . . came . . . and tried it with a coal-staff, which put my Son to extreme torture.

† Cowme, obs. f. COOMB; 1, sense 3.  
*c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 97 Cowme of come, *cumba*.  
**Cowmforte**, -fory, obs. ff. COMFORT, COMFREY.

**Cowmand**, obs. f. COVENANT.

† **Cow-milk**. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *cu meoloo*, 5-7 *cowe*. [*Cow sb.*] The milk of the cow; now *cow's milk*, *cows' milk*.

*c* 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 40 Genin gife geallan . . . meng wið cu meoluc gif þu wille. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 120 Take flour and cow þu milke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerni's Regim.* E b. Gouttis mylke . . . is nat. . . so full of curdes and butter as kowe mylke and shepis mylke is. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Ky mylk & goue mylk. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 51 Cow-milk, thus prepared, I judge to be better than Ass-milk.

**Cownt**, obs. f. COUNT.

**Cowntewery**: see COUNTER sb. 3

**Cownuoie**, obs. f. CONVOY.

**Cownye**, obs. Sc. f. CUNY.

**Co-work** (*ko'wɔrk*), *v.* [*f. Co- + WORK v.*] *intr.* To work together; to co-operate.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. ii. (1614) 728 The . . . prouidence of God co-working in those works of Nature and Industrie. 1645 PAGITT *Herestogr.* (ed. 4) 111 All things co-work for good. 1860 PUSY *Min. Proph.* 524 Man co-working with God.

Hence **Co-working** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

*a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 5 The manner of his [God's] co-working in men. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. i. 2 (1817) Working and co-working grace.

**Co-worker**. [*f. Co- + WORKER*] One who works together with another; a co-operator.  
*a* 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1643) 105 We are co-workers with God. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm.* Heb. iv. 8 God . . . making men co-workers with himself. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xxi. 308 Work of this character . . . establishes sympathy between the co-workers.

**Co-workman**, *rare*. [*f. Co- + WORKMAN*] = *prec.*  
 1629 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxiiv. 635 Co-workmen with God. 1646 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1699) 223.

**Co-workship**: see CO-*pref.* 1.

**Cowp**, -e, var. COUP *v.* 1, 3; obs. f. COOP, CUP.

**Cow-parsley**. [*Cow sb.* 1 g.] A name of the umbelliferous plant *Anthriscus* (*Cherophyllum*) *sylvestris*, wild in Britain, also called COWWEED, *Wild Chervil* or *Cicely*. (Of recent origin.)

1776 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 The first [Wild Chervil] vulgarly called Cow-weed or Cow-parsley, has a smooth streaked stalk. 1800 SIR J. E. SMITH *Flora Brit.* I. 326 *Cherophyllum sylvestre*; Smooth Cowparsley, Wild chervil. 1884 GARDEN 25 Mar. 202/3 The Cow Parsnip and Cow Parsley, are often used in connection with other large and umbrageous plants.

**Cow-parsnip**. [*Cow sb.* 1 g.]  
 1. A large umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, wild in Britain: so named by Turner.

1548 TURNER *Namens of Herbes* 76 *Sphondylium*. . . It may be called in englishe Cowpersnepe or rough Persnepe. It groweth in watery meadowes and in ranke groundes about hedges. 1578 LYTE *Doctoens* iv. lxxvi. 328 Turner calleth it Cowe Parsnep, or Medo Parsnep. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 169 Cowparsnip or Wilde cartat growing in meadows. . . Some see the it in drinke with leuen, and vse it instead of Ale or Beere. 1884 GARDEN 6 May 306/2 Cow Parsnip . . . is in no way injurious to animals.

2. Used as a generic name of all species of *Heracleum*, e.g. American C., *H. lanatum*, Giant C. of Kamtschatka, *H. giganteum*, etc.

1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 52 There are no trees upon the island; it produces, however, the cow-parsnip which grows at Kamtschatka.

† **Cowpe**. *Obs.* [app. a. *F. coupe*, with sense of *L. cippa*.] ? A tub or cask.

*c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 771 *Hec urna*, a cowpe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 Cowpe, *cypn*. 1622 MALYNES *Angl. Lavo-Merck* 72 Onely the Cowpe must find the goodness of Indico by the working of it.

**Cow-pen**, *sb.* A pen or enclosure for cows.  
 1625 ALTHORP *MS.* in Simpson *Washington's p.* lxvii. To 11 women 2 days a peece weeding the oates in the cowpens. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 987 As soon as they were set forth of the Cow-pen, they would fall a feeding. 1796 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. ii. 384 Driven from time to time into cowpens.

† **Comb. Cowpen-bird** (U.S.) = COW-BIRD 2 a.  
 1826 J. JENNINGS in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1138 There is a bird in the United States of America, called 'Cowpen' *emberiza pecoris*, by Wilson. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* ii. 55 The cowpen-bird, which is never mated, and for several months in the year deposits fertile eggs in the nests of other birds.

**Cow-pen**, *v.* To pen cows upon (a piece of ground).

1688 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* iv. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 979 A fresh piece of Ground . . . will not bear Tobacco past two or three Years, unless Cow-pen'd; for they Manure their Ground by keeping their Cattle . . . within 'Hurdles, which they remove when they have sufficiently dung'd one spot.

**Cowper**, obs. f. COOPER; var. COUPER.

**Cowperian** (*kup'orian*), *a. Anat.* [*f. the name Cowper + -IAN*.] **Cowperian glands**: a pair of glands situated beneath, and with ducts opening into, the urethra in male Mammalia; discovered by the anatomist William Cowper (1666-1709). Also called *Cowper's glands*.

1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 496 He proves the Gonorrhoea to affect . . . Cowper's and Littre's Glands. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 338, I do not recollect to have seen Cowper's glands diseased. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 36 The glands representing the Cowperian glands of the male, and known in the female as the glands of Bartholini or Duvernoy.

So **Cowperitis** [*see -ITIS*], inflammation of Cowper's glands.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Cowperitis seems to occur only in connection with urethral inflammation.

**Cow plant**. A climbing plant of Ceylon, *Gymnema lactiferum*, N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*, yielding a milky juice used for food.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 233 The Cow Plant of Ceylon . . . yields a milk of which the Cingalese make use for food. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* (1860) 473. 1854 ADAMS, etc. *Nat. Hist.* 419.

**Cowple**, **Cowpyll** (e, obs. ff. COUPLE).

**Cowpon**, obs. Sc. form of CULPON.

**Cow-pox**. [*Cow sb.* 1] Also 8-9 -pooks, with sing. -pock. A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of cows in the form of vesicles (pocks) of a blue or somewhat livid colour. It was established by Dr. Edward Jenner in 1798 that the communication of this to the human subject by vaccine inoculation (VACCINATION) gives immunity (whole or partial) from the attack of small-pox.

A single pustule is called a Pock; the plural pocks taken as the name of the disease (cf. *measles*), is conventionally spelt *pox*.

[*Rep. Committee Ho. Comm.* (1802) XIV. 178 (Witness stated) It was in the month of May 1780 that Dr. Jenner first informed him of the particular nature of the cow pox as a sure preventive of small pox.] 1798 E. JENNER (*title*), An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ; a Disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the Cow-pox. 1804 The Cow-pox protects the human constitution from the infection of the small pox. 1800 *Med. Frul.* III. 176 Traditionally, this fact has been established time immemorial, with regard to the casual Cow-Pock. 1806 R. HILL (*title*), Cow-Pock Inoculation Vindicated. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 27 125 Women and Children who have not had the Small or Cow-Pox will not be allowed . . . in Barracks. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1042 Cowpox is transferred to man and from one person to another by the introduction of a virus, and never, at a distance, by infection.

β. Sometimes called *Kine-pox*.

1803 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 171/1, I had had the Kine Pox. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 215 Almost every soldier was inoculated with the kine-pox.

† **Cow-pox**, *v. Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To vaccinate. Hence † **Cow-poxing**, vaccination.

1815 *Inscr. on J. Birch's Monument* (St. Margaret Patten, Eastcheap). The practice of cow-poxing, which first became general in his day . . . he uniformly, and till Death, perseveringly opposed. 1829 COBBETT *Adv. to Fathers* § 263 In hundreds of instances persons cow-poxed by Jenner himself have taken the real small-pox afterwards.

**Cow-quakes**. *dial.* Also cow-quakers.

1. A popular name of Quaking-grass, *Briza media*. 1507 GERARDE *Herbal* i. 87 *Phalaris pratensis* is called also *Gramen tremulum* . . . about Nantwich, Quakers, and Shakers; in some places Cow-quakes. 1600 RAY *Synopsis* (Britten & Holl.), *Gramen tremulum cow-quakes dictum* pro dicit. 1711 J. FETTER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 380 Great Spanish Cowquakes. *a* 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1752) 280 The cow-quake grass, or *gramen tremulum* . . . is no indication of poor land. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 99 *Cow-quakes*, Quaking Grass. 1879 in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

2. According to Halliwell and Wright, a name in the East of England of Common Spurry.

**Cowre**, var. of COVER *v.* 2 *Obs.*; obs. f. COWER.

**Cowrie**, **cowry** (*kau'ri*). Forms: 7 (*kauret*), *cowrey*, *cori*, 8 *cowree*, *cauri* (e, 7-9 *courie*, 9 *couri*, -y, *cowri*, -y, 7- *cowrie*, *cowry*. 1. Hindi and Urdu *kauri* (*kaurī*); -Skr. *kāparda*, *kāpardika*].

1. The porcelain-like shell of a small gastropod, *Cypræa moneta*, found abundantly in the Indian Ocean, and used as money in some parts of Africa and Southern Asia; also the animal itself. b. *gen.* Any gastropod (or its shell) of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidae*, characterized by their oval shape, undeveloped spire, and narrow aperture as long as the shell; e.g. *Cypræa Europæa*, the common cowrie of the British coast.

1661 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's E. Ind.* i. (1669) 68 They [of Guzuatta] also make use of . . . certain Shells, which they

call *Kaurets*. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav. Ind.* i. ii. 22 Their other small Money are the little Shells which they call *Cori*. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 The small Shells, called Cowries, which pass for Money in Bengale and other places. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 347 Their Trade is chiefly from a small Shell-fish called *Courie*. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD  *Ayah & Lady* i. 9 She wanted a few cowries to buy khauna. 1857 WOOD *Common Obj. Sea-shore* ii. 22 The little shell . . . is one of the cowries. 1884 MISS NORTH *Lett. from Seychelles in Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. (Y.). A lovely cowrie two inches long, like mottled tortoise-shell.

2. *attrib.*, as in *cowrie-shell*.

1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* x Twice ten cowry shells are a *cauri*. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 24 Cowry shells . . . have long been used in the East Indies as small money.

**Cowrie pine**: see KAURI.

**Cowrse**, obs. f. COARSE, COURSE.

**Cowrtchis**, obs. pl. of CURCH.

**Cowrte**, -youre, obs. ff. COURT, COURTIER.

**Cowrteby**, var. of COURTNEY *Obs.*, short coat.

**Cowschote**, -scot, -shot, obs. ff. CUSHAT.

† **Cow-shard**. *Obs.* Also 6 -sherd, -shed, 6-7 -sheard. [*f. Cow sb.* 1 + SHARD, var. of SHARN.] *Cow-dung*; a cow-turd.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Arab.* (Arb.) 19 The Scarabe flies ouer many a sweete flower, and lightes in a cowshard. 1599 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 49 The beetle that . . . at night takes up his lodging in a cowshard. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Days Mirth Wks.* (1873) I. 96 (D.) Blind as a beetle . . . that in cowsheds fall. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Turf and Peat and Cow-shards are cheap Fawels.

† **Cow-sharn**. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 -shern, 7-9 -shorn, 9 -scarn, -shairn. [*f. Cow sb.* 1 + SHARN; -OE. *scarn* *dung*.] *Cow-dung*.

1622 W. BURTON *Descr. Leic.* (1777) 2 in *Leicester Gloss.*, The want of wood and fuel for fire, for which the inhabitants are constrained . . . to make use of . . . straw, cow-shern, and such like. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Wills* Royal Soc. MS. 168 (Halliwell) Hartflies . . . bred out of the dung of the deer, as beetles are out of cowshorne. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* (1810) 63 Ann. git cow-shairn . . . Nowt meks a pulstess better. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cow-shorn* or *Cow-sharn*, the leavings of the cow. Wilbraham's Gloss. 1820-6.

**Cow-skin**.

1. The skin of a cow (when stripped off); the same dressed as a mat, a covering for trunks, or the like. Also *attrib.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i. With a very small and weather-beaten old cow's-skin trunk.

2. Leather made of the skin of the cow or ox.

3. A whip of raw hide; = COW-HIDE 3.

1822 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1835) I. 87 He belaboured him with the 'cowskin'. 1864 W. WHITNEY *Amer. Slav.* 187 The man who wields the blood-clotted cow-skin.

Hence **Cow-skin** *v.* to flog with a cow-skin.

*a* 1849 POX W. *E. Channing Wks.* 1864 III. 239 Napoleon Buonaparte Jones . . . is crowskinned with perfect regularity five times a month.

**Cowslip** (*kau'slip*). Forms: 1 *cuslyppe*, *cusloppe*, 4-6 *couslop* (pe, 5 *cowslope*, -*sloppe*, -*slyppe*, *cowe*, *couslyppe*, *cowslyppe*, (*cow-slek*), 5-6 *cowslop* (pe, 6 *couslip*, *couslope*, 6-7 *cowslippe*, 6- *cowslip*. [*OE. cū-slyppe*, app. *f. cū* cow + *slyppe* viscous or slimy substance, i. e. 'cow-slobber' or 'cow-dung' (cf. *G. kuh-scheisse* as a plant-name in Grimm); the variant form in -*sloppe*, -*slop* may be compared with *ME. sloppe*, sloppy or wet place, and *slops*: see *SLOP sb.* and *v.*]

1. The common name of *Primula veris*, a well-known wild plant in pastures and grassy banks, blossoming in spring, with drooping umbels of fragrant yellow flowers. Also called *Paigle*.

*c* 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 326 Wyrc gode wenscalle; nim wudu merce . . . cu sylppan. *gecucca ealle*. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 135/26 *Britannica*, *cusloppe*. *a* 1287 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Herba paralisca*, *couslop*. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 99 Cowslope, herbe [FYNSON, cowslek, or cowslop], *herba petra*, *herba paralisca*, *gluglun*. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 386/44 *Gluglun*, *cowslyppe*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Apr.* 121 Daffadownillies, And couslips, and kingcups. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 There grows. The cowsloppe, the primrose, and the violet. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 89 In a Cowslips bell, I lie. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 26 April, Beyond into the fields, gathering of cowslips. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* i. 101 The tufted Cowslips breathe their faint Perfumes. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 Tall and luxuriant cowslips.

b. In U.S. commonly applied to the Marsh Marigold. 1856 A. GRAY *Manual Bot. U.S.* 11.

2. Applied with qualifying words to various plants resembling the common cowslip. a. **American Cowslip**, *Dodecatheon Meadia* (N. O. *Frimulaceae*), with umbels of large rose-purple or white flowers, found in woods in N. America. b. **French or Mountain C.**, the *Anricula* (*Primula auricula*). c. **C. of Jerusalem**, *Jerusalem C., the Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (N. O. *Boraginaceae*); also called *C. of Bedlam*, *Bedlam C.*, *Bugloss-C.* † d. Our Lady's Cowslip, the Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*, N. O. *Liliaceae*). e. **Virginian C.**, *Mertensia* or *Pulmonaria virginica* (Treas. Bot.).*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Bulbus sylvestris*, our ladies couslapes. 1578 LYTE *Doctoens* 125 We call it in English

Sage of Jerusalem and Cowslip of Jerusalem. c1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 324 With Cowslips of Hierusalem so nice, Sweet Eglantine, and cloues of Paradise. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* (1656) 240 They [*Primula Auriculata*] are called by divers women French cowslips. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Cowslips of Jerusalem, peculiar to mitigate Hectical fevers. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 421 The well-known American Cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, grows in woods in the warmer parts of North America. *Ibid.* 940 The *Pulmonaria* formerly held a place... under the country name of Jerusalem Cowslip. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Cowslip, French- or Mountain-, *Primula Auriculata*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as cowslip-bell, -bud, -cheek, -garland, -spangled adj.; cowslip-ball, a ball of cowslip-blossoms, often made by children; cowslip-peep, -pip, a cowslip-blossom (*dial.*); cowslip tea, a drink made by infusion of the flowers of the cowslip; also formerly a name for a variety of green tea (quot. 1796); † cowslip-water, a decoction made from cowslips, used medicinally; cowslip wine, wine made from cowslip-blossoms.

1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1865) 28 We will make a 'cowslip-ball. 1841 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 82 \*Cowslip buds, so early peeping. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 339 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow \*Cowslip cheeks. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* i. Your friend... Wreathed me this \*cowslip garland for my head. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 29 Folks tell me that the May's in flower, That \*cowslip-peeps are fit to pull. 1835 — *Rural Mus.* 36 In the cowslip-pips... Five spots appear. 1840 MISS NORFON *Dream* 238 Pleasant walks through \*cowslip-spangled meads. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Jan. 1/2 Superfine \*Cowslip Tea, 12s. per lb. 1869 MRS. GATTY *Aunt Judy's Tales* 49 Aunt Judy had got beyond the age when cowslip tea was looked upon as one of the treats of life. 1821 J. WEBSTER *White Devil* L. b. \*Cowslip-water is good for the memorie. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househldr.* (1778) 325 To make \*Cowslip Wine. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on the Fl.* i. vi. Ways of... making the cowslip wine.

**Cowslip'd, cowslipt** (kawslipt), *a.* [f. prec. + -D.] Covered or adorned with cowslips. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* i. The western gale Sweeps along the cowslip'd dale. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 6 Cowslipped lawns.

**Cowssing**, obs. f. CUSHION.

**Cowt**, dial. f. COLT.

† **Cow-tail**. Obs. The bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak used as a whisk; = CROWBY.

1671 tr. *Bernier's Voy.* 84 (V). These Elephants have then also... certain Cow-tails, hanging at their Ears like great Mustachoes. 1774 W. HASTINGS in Markham *Tibet* (1876) 8 Cattle which bear what are called cowtails. 1827 (see CHOWRY). 1840 H. H. WILSON *Vishnu-purāṇa* (1868) IV. 296 Yaśodā... waved over him a cow-tail brush.

**Cowter**, var. COUTERE, armour for the elbow.

**Cowthe**, obs. f. *could* (see CAN v. 1), COUTH.

**Cowther**, var. of QUETHER v. Obs., to tremble, to be 'all of a shake'.

1599 NASH *Leuten Stiffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 180 (D.) Plantus in his Rudens bringeth in fishermen cowering and quaking.

**Cow-thistle**. *Herb.* [See Cow sb. 1.] A name applied by early herbalists to a common species of thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus* or *C. palustris*.

Later writers sometimes use the word as a synonym of Sow-thistle, and esp. of *Sonchus alpinus* (*Mulgedium*) the Blue Alpine Sow-thistle.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Scolymus*... Some take it to be Cowthistle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxi. 535 Cooper calleth this (Wild Thistle) Wild Artichoke and Cowthistle. 1605 BRETTON *I pray you Wks.* (1891) 6 (D.) Like a mare that were knapping on a cow-thistle. 1834 *Veg. Subst. Food* 121 The Cow-Thistle (*Sonchus alpinus*)... grows spontaneously in Northumberland... The stem, which is milky, is peeled and eaten raw by the Laplanders.

**Cow-tree**. [transl. Pg. *palo de vaca*.]

1. A South American tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron* (called by Humboldt *C. utile*), N. O. *Artocarpaceae*, abounding in a juice closely resembling the milk of the cow both in appearance and quality, which is obtained by incision into the trunk, and is an important article of food.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 95 The famous Cow Tree of South America, which yields a copious supply of a rich and wholesome milk. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 171 The Cow-tree yields a milk of as good quality as that from the cow.

2. Subsequently applied to other trees yielding a milky juice; e.g. the Cow-tree of Para, *Minusops elata*, N. O. *Sapotaceae*; of British Guiana, *Tabernaemontana utilis*.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazonii* ii. (1864) 38 The Massaranduba, or Cow-tree... producing from its bark a copious supply of milk as pleasant to drink as that of the cow.

**Cow-turd**. Now *vulgar* or *dial.* A clot of cow-dung (e.g. in a pasture).

1485 *Digby Myst.* ii. xox Butt in a cow tord dyd yde slyde. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xciv. 68 Use local players, and among all other thynges a hote cowe toorde is nat the worst. 1885 LLOYD *Trans. Health* Nj. Take a drye coudor. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomata Anglo-Lat.* 171. *transl.* 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* ii. 21 The Prelates... put vp their fingers to their Four-square Cowturds, and giue him a nod with the head.

2. *Comb.* cow-turd-bob, the larva of a beetle found in cow-dung, used by anglers as a bait; so cow-turd-fly.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 10 (1689) 39. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 162 Flies proper for every Month...

For May... the Peacock-fly, the Cow-lady, the Cow-turd fly. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 246 Cow-turd bob, or Clap-bait, found under a cow-turd.

**Cowuele**, obs. f. COWL sb. 2

**Cowurs, Cowurt**, obs. ff. COURSE, COURT.

**Cow-weed**. *Herb.* [See Cow sb. 1.] Wild Chervil or Cow-parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*).

1744 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 21 They first gather'd me the *Cicutaria vulgaris* of John Bauhin, or Cow-weed. 1761 *Ibid.* LII. 90 The *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the botanists... in some parts of England is called cow-weed, in others wild cicely. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1792) I. 157 *Cherophyllum sylvestre*, Wild cicely or cow-weed.

**Cow-wheat**. *Herb.* [From the prevalence of the species *Melampyrum arvense* in wheat fields, where its black seeds are apt to be mixed with the grain: hence Gr. μελάμυρον 'black wheat'; the Eng. name answers to med. L. *tritium vacinum* or *horvium*, Fr. blé de vache, Ger. kuhweizen, in 16th c. *huweysen* (Dodoens), Du. *koeweyte* (Kilian): cf. Cow sb. 1.]

1. A plant, *Melampyrum arvense*, N. O. *Scrophulariaceae*, which grows in corn-fields in the E. and S. of England, and in the Isle of Wight. Sometimes distinguished from other species as *Purple Cow-wheat*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. xiv. 163 Horse flour, or Cowe wheate... hath a straight stemme. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxviii. 91 The seed of cow wheate raiseth up fumes.

2. Extended as a book-name to the other species of *Melampyrum*, as Crested Cow-wheat (*M. cristatum*), Meadow Cow-wheat (*M. pratense*), Wood Cow-wheat (*M. sylvaticum*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxix. 91 Red leaved wild Cow wheate. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 123 Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum*. The flower consists of a single petal, and approaches to the labiated shape. 1834 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 223 We can scarce miss the yellow corollas of the *Melampyrum pratense*, or common cow-wheat.

3. Locally applied to the Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

So in S. W. Cumberland (Britten and Holland).

**Cowyne**, obs. Sc. form of COFFIN.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Malthias* 49. Of spechis a cowyne pa mad til hymne met.

**Cox** (kɒks), *sb. colloq.* Abbreviation of COXSWAIN.

*Mod.* The cox of the Trinity boat.

**Cox**, *v. colloq.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act as cox or coxswain (at a boat); also *intr.*

*Mod.* The man who coxed his college boat.

**Cox**, var. of *cock*: s. see COCK sb. 8

1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* iii. l. By Coxbones.

**Cox**, var. of COCKS Obs., fool, and of COXE.

|| **Coxa** (kɒksə). *Pl. coxae*. [L.; =hip.]

1. *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; 'also applied to the ischium and to the coccyx' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Coxa*, the Hip, or Haunch, the Joint of the Hip, the Huckle-bone. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Intro. 34 The legs must be amputated at the Coxa.

2. *Zool.* The joint by which the leg is articulated to the body in insects, arachnida, and crustacea.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 185 One of the rotators of the anterior coxa. 1834 MCMURTRIS *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 288 The first articulation, which attaches the foot to the body... is called the coxa, or hip. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 405 The first sternum is... largely hidden by the coxae of the metathoracic limbs.

**Coxal** (kɒksəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to the coxa: a. pertaining to the hip or hip-joint; b. pertaining to the coxa of insects, etc.

1853 *Eucycl. Brit.* III. 121/2 *Ossa inuominata*, coxal or haunch-bones. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 332 The coxal joint of the antenna. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Townard's Anthropol.* i. 36 The iliac, or coxal bone.

**Coxa-gra** *Pathol.* [Gr. *dyra* catching, trap, after *podagra* trap for the feet, fig. gout], pain in the hip.

**Coxa-lgia** [Gr. -αλγία pain], **Coxa-logy** [F. *coxalgie*], pain in the hip-joint; disease of the hip-joint. **Coxa-lgie** [cf. F. *coxalgie*] *a.*, pertaining to or affected with coxalgia. **Coxarthrititis** [AR-THRITIS], gout in the hip; coxitis.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 208/1 Caries and necrosis of the pelvic bones... chiefly occur as the consequences of coxalgia. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 6/6 A child affected with painless coxalgia. *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 6/1 Coxalgic patients... unable to walk even upon crutches. 1851-60 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.* 237/1 Pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease... coxalgia.

† **Coxbody**. [cf. COCK sb. 8] (See quot.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xvii. That the Pages of the Palace might play upon it [the pavement] with their dice or at the game of coxbody.

**Coxcomb** (kɒkskɒm). [= COCKSCOMB]

† 1. A cap worn by a professional fool, like a cock's comb in shape and colour; = COCKSCOMB 2. Obs.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 24 He... shall strive for a coxcome, and thrive as a daw. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 226 What is your Crest, a Coxcombe? 1605 — *Leary* i. iv. 116 *Fool*. If thou follow him, thou must needs wear me my Coxcombe.

† 2. A ludicrous appellation for the head; = COCKSCOMB 3. Obs.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. 57 The skinne is good for your broken Coxcombe. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 193 If a bloody coxcombe be a hurt, you have hurt me. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* iii. 1. The knight broke his coxcombe. 1694 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marr.* i. 1. To score him over the Coxcomb. 1704 W. S. FERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* i. 181 Where each one drank a lusty dose His Stupid Coxcombe to dispose To form the accusation. 1866 KINGSLY *Herrev.* II. xiv. 242 Who may have seen them come in... with bleeding coxcombs.

3. A fool, simpleton (obs.); now, a foolish, conceited, showy person, vain of his accomplishments, appearance, or dress; a fop; 'a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments' (J.).

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 147 His looke like a coxcombe, vp puffed with pride. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 2 It were the part of a madman or a coxcome to runne headlong without any profite into danger. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 79. 1604 — *Orth.* v. ii. 234 Oh murd'rous Coxcombe, what should such a Foole Do with so good a wife? 1667 PEVYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 236 A vain coxcomb he is, though he sings and composes so well. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. (1843) 867/2 Oliver... was a brave fellow... but that Richard, that coxcomb... was surely the basest fellow alive. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* iii. vi. I told him, 'He was a coxcomb, always pretending to be wiser than his companions!' 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 54 Fond to be seen she kept a bevy Of powdered coxcombs at her levy. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peliter Wks.* 1846 III. 259 Those shallow, atheistical coxcombs whom his satire was intended to scourge. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 The young coxcombs of the Life Guards.

† b. Applied to a woman. Obs.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. ii, *Cuculo*. You tried my wife. Alas! you thought she was foolish... you have not found it. *Pedro*. I have found a pair of coxcombs. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* vii. iv. [Mrs. Bennet speaking] Latin... said [my aunt] had made me a downright coxcomb.

† 4. As a name of various plants; = COCKSCOMB 5.

1578 [see COCKSCOMB 5a]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Coxcomb*, a sort of Herb, otherwise called Yellow Rattle. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 119 Coxcomb, *Pedicularis*. The flower consists of a single petal, and approaches to the labiated kind.

† 5. ? A kind of lace with an edging like a cock's comb. Obs.

1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2864/4 A Point Nightrail 3 quarters deep, middle-sized flowers and Coxcomb loops. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* xi. (D.). To trim his light grey flock with a silver edging of coxcomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*

1782 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* II. xii. 309 The conceit of coxcomb-pyes and coxcombs, sink it below the original. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 327 Tird and jaded with the coxcomb strains. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* vi. iii. § 67. III. 326 The easy dupes of coxcomb manners from the court. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* i. 144 In coxcomb exultation, Here in the garden I walk.

b. *Comb.*, as coxcomb-hunting; coxcomb-proof adj.; † coxcomb-bird, a parrot.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i. One would imagine you were gone a coxcomb-hunting by this time. 1763 ROWE *Ulyss.* Prolog. 128 She was coxcomb proof. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 5 The coxcomb Bird, so talkative and grave.

Hence various nonce-wds. **Coxcomb-littles**, pl. things coxcombical. **Coxcombess**, a female coxcomb. **Coxcombhood**, the condition or status of a coxcomb. **Coxcomby** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of a coxcomb.

1831 MRS. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann.* Amer. xxx. (1839) 281 Nick nacks, bronzes, busts, cameos, and alabaster vases... in short, all the coxcomicalities of the drawing-room. 1867 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 4 Dec. Would to the fifth heaven no coxcombess had invented Albums! 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVIII. 243 In the potent prime of coxcombhood. 1885 *Ibid.* 641/2 A costume condemned as coxcombic.

**Coxcombic** (kɒkskɒm'ik, -kɒ'mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = next.

1724 *Morning Post*. Its greatest beauties have been selected and condemned with all the assurance of coxcombic pettness. 1830 PRISER *Mag.* i. 568 The coxcombic strut, the ignorant pretence and shallow senselessness, of some writers.

**Coxcombical**, *a.* Also coxcombical. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a coxcomb; foolishly conceited; foppish.

1716 ROWE *Biter* ii. i. Such a... whimsical coxcombical... kind of a Husband. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 524 She is a little coxcombical, and affects to be learned. 1820 *Examiner* No. 633. 345/1 Some coxcombical bookseller... introduced the fashion. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak* No. xviii. He is... the most coxcombical and utterly brainless ass!

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a coxcomb.

1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, He... assumed a coxcombical assurance and indolence joined. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. That singularly coxcombical work, called *Enghues and his England*. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* viii. (1878) 123 A curiously coxcombical lip. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* i. iv. 76 The tirade... was only one part coxcombical to three parts satirical.

Hence **Coxcombicality**, coxcombical quality or act. **Coxcombically** *adv.*, in a coxcombical manner, like a coxcomb.

1766 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 308 Cure him of his coxcombicality, and he may do good. 1834 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* III. 53 Not the least of his coxcombicalities. 1763 BYRON *Remarks* (R.). This coxcombically mingling Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjuggling. 1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVII. 434 Your creatures who prate coxcombically of belonging to the *juste milieu*.

†**Coxcomb**, *vbl. sb. noun-wd.* The making a coxcomb or fool (*of*). Cf. *fooling*.

1664 *Let. in Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. VII.* 484 Sir R. T... if all be true, made a very coxcombing of Pryne.

**Coxcomblity**, *rare*. [See -ITY.] = COXCOMBRY 2, 2 b.

c 1680 *Aubrey Let. Emin. Persons* (1813) II, 337 Our present writers reflect so much upon particular persons, and coxcomblities, that 20 years hence they will not be understood. 1854 *KNIGHT Once upon a Time* II, 140 Inferior masters paint coxcomblities that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.

†**Coxcomblly**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 cocksoomblly. [f. COXCOMB + -LY.] Resembling, or of the nature of, a coxcomb; characteristic of a coxcomb or fop. 1585 *Lupton Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 276 You coxcomblly knave, said he, it is a Mill. 1611 *BEAUM & FL. Maid's Trag.* i. ii, My looks testify them, you coxcomblly ass, you! 1662-3 *PERVY Diary* 8 Mar., The fellow would not be known, which my Lord imputed to his coxcomblly humour. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1736) I, 124 With all the true coxcomblly spirit and humour that the... character required. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvi, Go... and may I never see thy coxcomblly face again.

Hence †**Coxcombliness**. 1765 *J. Hoadley in Garrick's Corr.* (1831) I, 185, I thought that Dodd was deficient even in coxcombliness in the part of Lord George Brilliant.

**Coxcombr** (kɒkskɒmbrɪ). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

†1. Foolishness, foolery. *Obs.* 1608 *MIDDLETON Trick* iii. iv, Thou kitchen-stuff-drah of beggary, roguery and coxcombr.

2. The action, behaviour, or manner characteristic of a coxcomb; foppery.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II, 348 Our spunk of valour is degenerated into coxcombr. 1828 *MACAULAY Misc. Writ.* (1860) I, 245 The solemn coxcombr of Pinkerton. 1857 *GRN. P. THOMPSON Audi Al.* i. xii, 82 Military coxcombr and ignorance were always at work in India. 1870 *R. B. BROUGH Marston Lynch* x, 82 Attired in a nautical suit of ineffable coxcombr.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A trait or characteristic of a coxcomb; a thing in which foppery is embodied. 1794 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on* No. 16 There was no great appearance of trade in the city, except in coxcombrs and gewgaws. 1793 *Ibid.* No. 38 He... must even introduce his coxcombrs, affectations, and eccentricities into... the pulpit. 1834 *L. HUNT Sir R. Esch* (1830) 267 Unless it be a coxcombr in me, still, to say so. 1840 *RUSKIN Ser. Launce* iv, § 34, 124 A perfection... which by itself and regarded in itself, is an architectural coxcombr. 1878 *MORLEY Diderot* I, 137 Some of the coxcombrs of literary modishness.

3. Coxcombs collectively.

1818 *BYRON Beppo* lxxv, Of coxcombr's worst coxcombs e'en the pink. 1823 - *Island* ii. xiv, No babbling crowd Of coxcombr in admiration loud.

†**Coxe**, *cox.* *Obs. rare*. = COXA.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Of woundis in þe haunche, and of þe coxe, of þe knee, and of bonis of þe feet. *Ibid.* 227 Of an enpostom of þe haunche & of þe cox.

**Coxe**, *obs.* form of COAX, COXES.

**Coxen**, *obs.* form of COXSWAIN.

|| **Coxe**-*ndix*. Pl. coxe-*ndices*. [L., f. *coxa*] The hip or hip-bone; also the ischium, the ilium. 1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 344 Their Coxendices are distracted and parted asunder. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Anat.* Table Fig. iii, 16-19 Os Innominatum or Coxendix. 1866 *BLACKWOOD Crad. Novell Crad.* (1883) 207 A dahlia whose stake had gone through his waistcoat-back and grazed his coxendix or something.

**Coxitis** (kɒksɪtɪs). *Pathol.* [f. COXA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the hip-joint.

1878 *A. HAMILTON Nerv. Dis.* 59 Two cases supervened upon chronic coxitis.

**Coxless**, *a.* [f. COX *sb.*] = COXSWAINLESS.

1890 *Fall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 7/5 Seven colleges are putting on crews for the coxless fours.

**Coxocerite** (kɒksɒsɪtɪt). *Zool.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. *-keras* horn + -ITE.] 'The basal segment of the antenna in Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi, 314 An imperfect basal joint, produced into a prominent cone, perforated behind and internal to its apex; here called coxocerite. Hence **Coxoceritic** *a.*, pertaining to the coxocerite.

**Coxo-femoral**, *a. Anat.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + *femur*, femor- thigh, femoral-*is* of or pertaining to the thigh.] Pertaining to the coxa or ilium and the femur; ilio-femoral.

1831 *R. KNOX Cloguet's Anat.* 173 The coxo-femoral and scapulo-humeral articulations.

**Coxon**, *obs.* form of COXSWAIN.

**Coxopodite** (kɒksɒpɒdɪt). *Zool.* [f. L. *coxa* hip + Gr. *-pous* foot + -ITE.] The basal joint which connects the limbs to the body in the Arthropoda, esp. the Crustacea.

1870 *ROLLSTON Anim. Life* 94 The abdominal legs... consist each of seven joints... the proximal joint is known as the 'coxopodite'. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* iv, 143 A very short basal joint, the coxopodite.

Hence **Coxopoditic** *a.*, pertaining to the coxopodite.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888 *ROLLSTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 182 The structures known as coxopoditic setae.

**Coxswain**, *coxswain* (kɒksweɪn, kɒks'n). Also 5 *cox*, *koke*; 7-8 *coxon*, *coxen*. [f. COCK *sb.* ship's boat + SWAIN; cf. *boatswain*.] The spelling *coxswain* (which would more logically be

*coxswain*, since *cox* = *cocks*) has in the present century quite established itself in ordinary use. Thence also the familiar abbreviation *Cox*, and *vb. to cox*.] The helmsman of a boat; the person on board ship having permanent charge of a boat and its crew, of which he has command unless a superior officer is present.

In a man-of-war the *Captain's coxswain*, who has charge of the captain's boat and attends his person, ranks high among petty officers; the *Admiral's coxswain* in a flag-ship ranks still higher.

a. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 219 Geyvn... to the coxswayne in almesce, j. d. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roab). 68, I toke the kokeswayne of the Mary xx. d. 1633 *T. JAMES Voy.* 82 The Cockswaine and his Ging fetcht them, 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6289/t A handsome Barge, with a Cockswain and 12 Men. 1824 *F. COOPER Jack o' Lantern* I, 157 'Bad fig', sputtered Jacques, 'Raoul's cockswain'.

b. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The Coxswaine is to have a choyce gang to attend the Skiffe, to go to and againe as occasion commandeth. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* iii. ix, 399 The boat's crew... were in number eighteen and the Coxswain. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (ed. 6) I, vi, 219 The captain placed at my disposal his own coxswain.

γ. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 35 The Coxon hath... 3 [shares]. 1660 *PERVY Diary* 24 Apr., The Coxon of the Vice-Admiral came for me. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxiv. (1737) 100 Here, Coxen, get the Ladder over the Gunnel. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Coxswain* or *Coxen*, the officer who manages and steers a boat.

Hence **Coxswainless** *a.*, without a coxswain. **Coxswainship**, skill in steering.

1822 *Standard* 20 July 2/8 The Thames Cup, for Coxswainless Fours. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July, There were singularly few mistakes made in the coxswainless races. 1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 3/9 [They] lost their opportunity through bad coxswainship.

**Coxy**, *var. of COCKSY.*

1728 *RAMSAY Gen. Mistake* 199 You little coxy wight that makes sic wark With tongue and gait.

**Coxygael**, erroneous var. of COCYGMAEL.

†**Coy** (kɔɪ), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7 *quoy* (ə). [A. Du. *koet*, formerly *coye*, in same sense, a parallel form to MDu. *couwe* = MHG. *houwe*, *hōwwe*; -WGer. *cawia*, *carwia*, a. L. *cavea* hollow, enclosure, CAGE.]

1. A place constructed for entrapping ducks or other wild-fowl; a DECOY.

1621 [see COY-DUCK]. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 3 A convenient place in the remotest part of the marsh for a coy. *Ibid.* 172 He advised me... to bring a spring into my coy. a 1670 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* ii, 133 (D.) Until the great mallard be catcht in the coy. a 1825 in *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*. 1877 in *Gloss. Holderness* 46. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Coy, a decoy for taking wildfowl. 2. A lobster-trap. *dial.*

1723 in *W. Rye Cromer* (1880) 72 In 1733 Richard Ellis... granted licences to erect 'lobster coys' off Cromer. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, Coy... a coop for lobsters.

3. = COY-DUCK. Also *fig.*

1629 *GAULE Holy Madn.* 381 His mony flies out (like Stales or Quoyes) to fetch in more. 1659 *Lady Alimony* iii. vii, I have most fortunately made their pages our coyes.

4. *altrid.* and *Comb.*, as *coy-bird*, *-dog*, *-house*, *-man*, *-pool*. Also COY-DUCK.

1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 4 John my coymen reported it. *Ibid.* 171 (Bridgewater) About half a mile hence is Orion's coy, which is placed near a highway. This is a large spacious coy-pool... There are five pipes in this coy as in mine. *Ibid.* 172 None so little, nor seeming so nimble as my coy-dogs. *Ibid.*, The coy-house is larger than mine. 1639 *SALTMAIRHE Pract. Policy* 54 They will invite a returne of their like, and as quoy favours bring home more of their kinde to you. 1657 *M. LAWRENCE Use & Pract. Faith* 534 The Devil hath his coy-birds... to draw others into his net.

†**Coy**, *sb.* *Obs.* -1 [Seems to go with COY v.2: but may be from COY v.1] Encouragement of an animal by clapping the hands or the like.

a 1400 *Octonion* 1344 No man may on that stede ryde But a bloman be hym bysyde... For he hym maketh... A nysco coye (*rime Troye*). The coye ys with hys handys two, Clappynge togedre to and fro.

†**Coy**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *coy* 'a sinke', or as *fosse coye* 'a prinie, jakes, house of office', Cotgr. (*lit.* 'quiet or retired ditch')] ? A sink.

1620 *MARKHAM Favre. Husb.* (1625) 68 You shal in the lowest part of the ground (either ioyning vpon some other spoiled ground, or vpon the Sea wall or banke) place a Coy which may either cast the water into the other ground, or else over the wall and banke into the Sea.

**Coy** (kɔɪ), *a.* Forms: 4-6 *coie*, *koie*, 5-6 *koy*, 5 *koye*, 6 *Sc.* *quoye*, 4- *coy*. [a. F. *coi* (fem. *coite*) earlier *quai* = Pr. *quais*; -L. \**quētus*, from *quētus* at rest, still, quiet.]

†1. Quiet, still. Chieffy in to bear, hold, keep (*oneself*) *coy*. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* (1820) 281 Cambinhoy beres him coy. c 1380 *Sir Perunib.* 286 Roland cryede an he3. Many sayynz þar huld hem coy. c 1450 *Meliv* 318 His fellows... were stille and koy that seiden not o worde. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II, 540 Rycht closlie than the held thame all full quoy. a 1560 *ROLLAND Cri. Venus* iv, 163 The court was Coy, commandit was silence. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv, (1682) 158 Their Superiours, before whom they... keep great silence, and are wonderful coy during the time of their presence.

†b. of things. *Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ii. ix, 80 Secrete throwgangs ar

schawin, wont to be quoy. 1593 *DRAYTON Eclogues* vii, 43 These things beene all to coy for mee, Whose youth is spent in jollity.

†c. Cf. a quiet hint.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 52 Euphues, though he perceived hir coy nippe, seemed not to care for it.

2. Not demonstrative; shyly reserved or retreating.

a. Of a person, Displaying modest backwardness or shyness (sometimes with emphasis on the displaying); not responding readily to familiar advances; now esp. of a girl or young woman.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's Prol.* a Ye ryde as coy and stille as dooth a mayde Were newe spoused, sittynge at the bord. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86 Coy, or sobyt, *sobritus*, *modestus*. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 She was to them, as koy as a cokers mare. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 96 'Tis but a kiss I beg: why art thou coy? 1622 *WITHER Philarete*, *Juven.* (1633) 669 That coy one in the winning, Proves a true one being won. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 19 As some coy nymph her lover's warm address Nor quite indulges nor can quite repress. 1865 *THORP Belton Est.* x, 114 Why should she hesitate, and play the coy girl?

b. of actions, behaviour, looks, etc.

1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* i. ii, 27 He feining seemly merrith, And shee coy looks. 1593 *SHAKS. Linc.* 669 Love's coy touch. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv, 310 Subjection... Vielded with coy submission, modest pride. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II, 165 The cruel nymph well knows to feign... coy looks, and cold disdain. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* ii, What value were there in the love of the maiden, were it yielded without coy delay?

c. of animals; and *fig.*

1684 *R. H. Sch. Recreat.* 80 If he [the hawk] be froward and coy; when he kills, reward him not as usually. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i, 14 The coy rabbit ventured from his den. 1880 *Mrs. FORRESTER Roy & V.* i, 104 Sleep was almost as coy a visitant with her as with her lover.

d. *transf.* Of a place or thing: Withdrawn from view or access, inaccessible, secluded.

1670-8 *LASSALLS Voy. Italy* I, 83 The Bibliotheca Ambrosiana... is not so coy as the others, which scarce let themselves be seen. a 1767 *GRAINGER (J.)*, The Nile's coy source. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* vi, 185 Pursuers of exact science to its coy retreats.

e. Const. of or *inf.*: Reserved, backward.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 37 If good men be coy of their counsell. 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle* v, 1803 A true joviall boy, And one that of his purse is nothing coy. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl.* v, xiv, Unworthy they of art, who of their art are coy. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Unkindness* i, Lord, make me coy and tender to offend. 1850 *GRO. ELIOT A. Bede* 112 And her very vanity made her more coy of speech.

†3. Of distant or disdainful demeanour. Also quasi-*adv.* *Obs.*

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 67 b, Look not so coy upon us poore Civilians I pray you, because we gave our endeavour to learne y<sup>e</sup> Statutes of Christian Religion. 1591 *SPENSER Verg. Guet* 494 A yoweman... Their match in glorie, mightie, fierce, and coy. 1596 *SHAKS. Tem. Shr.* ii, 1, 245, I finde you passing gentle: 'Twas told me you were rough, and coy, and sullen. 1612 *COTGR. Mesprisance*, a coy, squeamish, or scornfull dame. 1655 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 89 He first goes to Prince Perwes, whom... he found so strangely altered, so coy and stately.

†4. To make it coy; to affect reserve, shyness, or disdain. *Obs.*

a 1560 *SKELTON El. Rummyng* 587 She made it as koy As a lege de moy. - *Magyfy.* 1262 The knave wolde make it koy, and he cowde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 624/2, I make it coy, or nyce. *je fais lestrange.*

†5. Lascivious. (? an error; but cf. COY v.1 3.)

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 214/14 To be coy, *lascivire*, *cove*. *Ibid.*, Coy, *lascivus*, *salax*.

**Coy** (kɔɪ), *v.* Also 4 *koy*, 7 *quoy*. [f. COY *a.*: or perh. originally an aphetic form of *acoy*, *ACCOY*, OF. *accioir* vb.]

†1. *trans.* To render quiet; to calm, appease.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii, 752 To... koy him, that thei sey non haime of me. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy Prol.*, He coyed also bothe beast, foule, and tree. 1530 *PALSGR.* 488/2, I coye, I styl or apase.

†2. To stroke or touch soothingly, pat, caress.

1340-70 *Alisander* 1175 Hee coies hym as he kan with his clene handes. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 133 Coy her as muche as you can devise. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iv, i, 2 While I thy amiable cheekes doe coy. 1645 *Bp. HALL Remed. Discontents* § 23 Like a dog, which being coyed, and stroked, follows us at the heels. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreation* ii, (1706) 74 Be very mindful of coying them [Sparrow hawks] as much as you can.

†3. To blandish, coax, court, gain over by caresses or coaxing. *Obs.*

c 1490 *Promp. Pav. v.* 86 (MS. K.), Coynn, blandior. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 83 Sir Paris gone to Greece, faire Helena to coy. 1590-6 - *To late acquainted Friend*, As when he [love] coyde the closed nunne in towre. 16.. *BEAUMONT & FL. Bonduca* iv, iii, Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted By all the mistresses of war.

†b. To coax, entice, allure into, from, etc. *Obs.* (Here, app. associated with COY *sb.* 1, DECOY *v.*)

1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 29 A wiser generation... who have the Art to coy the fonder sort into their nets.

†c. *intr.* To coy with: to coax, blandish.

1660-1 *PERVY Diary* 7 Mar., With good words I thought to coy with him.

4. *intr.* To act or behave coyly; to affect shyness or reserve. Chieffy in to coy it. *arch.*

1583 *STANYHURST Aeneis* (Arb.) 139 If she coye, that kend-leth this fondling loover his onset. c 1594 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* V, 47 Although she coy it, as becomes



her kind. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii. When He comes to woo you, see you do not coy it: This mincing modesty has spoil'd many a match. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* III. ii. What, coying it again! 1773 ROWE *3. Shore* II. Thus to coy it! With one who knows you too! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. What! you coy it, my nymph of the high-way? + b. To disdain. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v. i. 6* If he . . . coy'd To heare Cominius speake, Ile keepe at home. 5. *fig.* To withdraw itself, recede into the back-ground.

1864 BLACKMORE *C. Vaughan* lxiv. Of all the fronds and plumes and coynings, nothing so withdrew and coyed. 1866 — *Crad. Nowell* i. A massive wood . . . coying and darkening here and there.

Hence + *Coying vbl. sb.* l, fondling, coaxing, blandishing.

1380 LVLV *Enphues & Eng.* (Arb.) 277 We esteeme it [their old wooing and singing] barbarous: and were they living to heare our newe quoyings . . . they would tearme it foolish. 1603 DRYDEN *Odes* vi. 46 The Mothers o'x-joying, Makes by much coying The Child so untoward. 1887 BOURDILLON *Aucassin & Nicolette* 3 Sweet thy kiss, and sweet thy coying! None could hate thee, Nicolette!

+ *Coy, v.* 2. *Obs.* [See *COY sb.* 2.] To instigate or stir up to action. Hence + *Coying vbl. sb.* 2. c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 86 Coyng, or styngne to werkyn [v. r. styngne to done a werke, styngne], instigacio.

+ *Coyance. Obs. rare.* [f. *COY v.* 1 + *-ANCE*.] Coying; the object of coying or petting.

1608 T. HEYWOOD *Salust* 13 Men whose mind is their belly, their delight sleep, their body . . . their coyance.

*Coyche*, *obs. f. COACHE.*

*Coy-duck.* Also 7 *quoy-*. [f. *COY sb.* 1 + *DUCK*: cf. *Du. kooieend*.]

1. A duck trained to entice wild-fowl in a decoy; = *DECOY-DUCK*.

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. 268 Fowling . . . with lime, nets, glades . . . coy-ducks. a 1625 BOYS *IVks.* (1630) 389 To bring game to his snare by a stale or quoy duck. 1644 K. DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. (1658) 393 Coyducks are beaten and whipped to what they are caught, like setting dogs. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Coy-duck*, a duck trained to entice others into the tunnel in a decoy. 1877 in E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

2. *transf.* A person who entices others, one who leads the way.

1654 in *Dorothy Osborne's Lett.* (1880) 287 A couple of coy-ducks drew in the rest. 1665 SIR H. VANE *Politics* 8 Neither the diving-brain of the Protector . . . nor his coy-duck Tharloe. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Coy-duck*, an enticer, a snare. A very common name for pretty maidens.

Hence *Coy-duck v. dial.*, to entice.

1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* s.v. 'They'll coy-duck 'em away'. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 83 (Kentish woman says) 'Tis the other chaps as coyducks him away'.

*Coyf(e, ffe, obs. f. COIF.*

*Coygne, coynagne, obs. ff. of COIN, -AGE.*

*Coygnye (Irish Hist.)*: see *COYNYE*.

+ *Coyish* (koi'ish), *a.* Somewhat coy.

c 1350 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 433 in *Babes Bk.* 94 To thy fellow be not coyish. 1567 DRANT tr. *Horace's Sat.* II. iii. (R.) This coyishe paramour. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 202 As yet so coyish to be kist.

Hence + *Coyishness.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Esquividad*, statelines, coyishness.

*Coyl(e, Coyler, obs. ff. of COIL, COILER.*

*Coyler*, *obs. form of COOLER* (sense 2), a vessel for cooling the wort in brewing: also KERLER.

1551-60 *Inventorie in the Hall Sec. Elis. Age* (1887) 152 In the Brewehouse . . . Three fates w<sup>th</sup> a coyler.

*Coylett*, *obs. f. QUILLET*, plot of land.

*Coyl(e, Coyllon, obs. ff. of COAL, CULLION.*

*Coylish*, *erron. f. cloyish, CLOSH.*

*Coyly* (koi'li), *adv.* [f. *COY a.* + *-LY* 2.]

+ 1. Quietly. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 2184 Ful coyly and preuaily within entring.

2. In a coy manner, with display of shy reserve.

c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 86 Coyly or sobryly, modeste. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catch.* (1859) 45 He very coyly badde them all welcome to his fathers house. a 1640 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Lone suffers no Parasol* (R.). Then while ye coyly stand To hide me from those eyes. 1714 GAY *Trivia* i. 261 At first she coyly ev'ry kiss withstood. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolf-art's Roast* (1835) 271 The damsel hung her head coyly. 1842 H. ROGERS *Invrad. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 41 Beautiful imagery . . . long sought and coyly won.

+ 3. Distantly, disdainfully, haughtily. *Obs.*

1673 *Lady's Calling* i. § 4 P. 2 Putting on a supercilious gravity, looking coyly and disdainfully upon all about them.

+ *Coyly, a. Obs. rare.* [f. *COY a.* + *-LY* 1: cf. *goodly, sickly, weakly*.] Having a coy appearance. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 127 In . . . coyly looks thou dost delight.

+ *Coyyn, coynne, sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 *coyn*, 5 *coynne*, *quoyne*, 6 *quynne*. [a. OF. *coyin*, later *coim*, in mod.F. *coing* (with *g* always mute) = Pr.

*codoin*: — L. *codonemum*, var. of *cydonium* quince, f. *cydonius* adj. 'of *Cydonia*', Gr. *Kudonia*, the town of Canea in Crete; thence *κυδωνιον μηλον*, *cydonium mēlum*, Cydonian apple, quince. (Cf. It. *codogna*, *codogna*: — L. *codinea*, — *ia*, quince.)]

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 8 *Mala citonia*, cottana idem, coyns. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1374 Many . . . trees . . . That peches, coynes, & apples beere. c 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* — Wulker 647/39 *Hoc coccinum*, quoyne. c 1450 *Two Cookery*

*bks.* 106 Toke 30 coynes & x wardenes. 1575 *Art of Planting* 57 To graffe the Quyne Apple.

*Coyne(e, obs. f. COIN, QUEAN, QUOIN.*

*Coyne(e (Irish Hist.)*: see *COYNYE*.

+ *Coyness* (koi'nēs). [f. *COY a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being coy; display of shy reserve or unwillingness; an instance of this.

1599 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 52 The manner of Ladies to salute Gentlemen with coyne-ss. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i. This is but the coyne-ss of a bride. 1614 STIRLING *Domesday* 6th Ho. (R.). I scorn men's coyne-ss, women's stoutne-ss hate. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxiii. 232 Some of us women act as if we thought coyne-ss and modesty the same thing. 1814 Mrs. WEST *Alicia De Lacy* II. 280 Nor did Matilda affect those doubts and coyne-sses to which her heart was a stranger. 1853 MERIVALL *Rom. Rep.* III. (1867) 71 Rome . . . was wont to dispense the favour of her franchise with affected coyne-ss. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 313 The cause of her coyne-ss was . . . obvious — she had on neither shoes nor stockings.

b. Said of animals.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 137 You shall hardly reclayme hir [a hawk] from her coyne-ss. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 20. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 167 Then she [a carp] putting on a seeming coyne-ss, they force her through weeds and flags.

*Coynfayte, obs. f. COMET* (Halliwell).

*Coyne, coignye* (koi'nī), *sb.* *Irish Hist.* Forms: 5 (?) *coynne*, 5-6 *coynnye*, 6 *coignye*, *coynye*, *coine*, 7-9 *coigny*, *coynne*, 7 *coynie*, *coigne*, (8-erron. *coyn*, *coim*). [a. Irish *coinnemh* (koin'ev, with nasal *v*) billeting, entertainment, one billeted, a guest: OIr. type \**condem*, whence *condaim* vb. I billet, *condmed* vbl. sb., later *coinnmheadh* billeting, *condmedim*, *coinnmheadhim* vb. I billet. (Whitley Stokes.)] The billeting of military followers upon private persons; food and entertainment exacted, by the Irish chiefs, for their soldiers and attendants; an impost levied for the same purpose. *Coyne and livery*: see *quots.*

1449 *Act 28 Hen. VI* (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 14), No other man shall any more use any such coyne-ss . . . nor shall take no pledges from them. 1495 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) I. 54 [spelling corrupt] This evil custom of coyn and livery. c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Carew* 87 The wicked and detestable usages of the Irishry in coyn and livery. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 623 There is also such another Statute or two, which make Coyngye [ed. 1633 coigny] and Livery to be treason . . . It is apparent, that by the word Liverye is there meant horse-meate, like as by the word Coyngye is understood mans-meate; I think this word Coyngye is derived of the Irish. 1600 DRYMCKO *Treat. Irel.* (1843) 3 Coyngye is . . . a plaching of men . . . by a prerogative of the Brehon law, whereby they are permitted to take meate, drinke, aqua vitae and money of their hostes. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 157 Any such vnlawful exaction as coyne. 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland* (1747) 31 Maurice Fitz-Thomas of Desmond . . . began that wicked extortion of Coigne and livery and pay; that is He and his army tooke horse-meate and man's-meate and money at their pleasure. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 218 The damnable custome . . . of Coigne and Livery. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 361 The requisitions of coyne and livery . . . were again forbidden. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 209 *note*, A document in the book of Kells records how the quarterly coigny . . . was commuted. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 127 Coin and livery.

Hence + *Coynye, coi'nyne v., trans.* to billet *upon*; also to exact coyne from; *refl.* and *intr.* to quarter oneself upon.

1449 *Act 28 Hen. VI* (Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 13), They doe coyne-ss them upon poore Husbonds and tenants. 1456 *Act 35 Hen. VI* (ibid. 24), The sonnes of many men . . . doe robbe, spoyle, and coyngye the kings poore liege people. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 157 Their purpose was to coyne upon me, and to eate me out of house and home.

*Coynye, obs. var. of CUNYE, coin.*

*Coynt, -eliche, -ice, -ise, obs. ff. QUAIN, -LY, QUAINTEISE.*

+ *Coyote* (koi'yō'te, koi'yō't). *Zool.* [a. Mexican Sp. *coyote*, ad. native Mexican *coyotl*.] The name, in Mexico and now in the United States, of the prairie- or barking-wolf (*Canis latrans*) of the Pacific slope of North America.

[a 1628 HERNANDEZ *Anim. Mex. Hist.* (1651) 4. 1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* (ed. 3) I. 257 Coyotl seu vulpes Indica.] 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* (1862) viii. 77 We saw the coyotes . . . prowling along the margin of the slough. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 213 Several coyotes and a skunk. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* i. xxii, Wildest of all beasts is the wolf, and wildest of all wolves is the coyote.

*transf.* 1890 *Chicago Advance* 20 Nov., Many 'coyotes,' as the Mexicans call the half breed population.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *coyote-skin, -wolf*; *coyote-diggings*, small shafts sunk by miners in California, compared to the holes of the coyote.

1857 BORTWICK *California* 138 (Bartlett) The coyote diggings require to be very rich to pay. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nevada* x. 219 Floor of pine, and Coyote-skin rug. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 382 At nightfall the coyote-wolves . . . left their hiding places.

Hence *Coyotting vbl. sb.* (see *quoy*).

1867 J. A. PHILLIPS *Mining of Gold & Silver* 164 This method of mining . . . is called coyotting, from the supposed resemblance of openings so made to the burrows of the coyote. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Coyotting*, mining in irregular openings or burrows.

*Coyphe, obs. f. COIF.*

*Coypu, coypou* (koi'pu). *Zool.* [Native name

in S. America.] A South American aquatic rodent (*Myopotamus Coypus*), nearly equal to the beaver in size; called also *Coypu Rat*.

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* (ed. 3) II. 177 Le Coypu, Coypou . . . This animal lives equally well in the water as on land. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* xii. (1878) 218 We do not find the beaver or muskrat, but the coypu and capybara, rodents of the S. American type. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 124 Crab-eating Kacoon . . . Coypu Rat. *Coyr, obs. f. COIR.*

+ *Coyse.*

1692-1732 COLLES, *Coyse*, O[ld word], jolliness, joy.

*Coyse, -eyr, var. of COSS v., COSSER.*

1483 *Calh. Angl.* 177 *Coyse, alterare, & cetera; ubi to change.* *Coyseyr* of hors, *manago*.

[*Coybell* (*Chesler Pl.* and Halliwell.), error for *cayser, KAISER*.]

*Coystily*: see *COSTLY*.

*Coystrel*: see *COISTREL, CUSTREL*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55 A coystrel, *nirgiso*.

*Coysy, obs. f. QUEASY a.*

*Coyt(e, obs. f. QUOT; Sc. f. COAT.*

+ *Coyte. Obs. rare* — 1. [OFlem. *kuyte* thin beer, petite bière (Platijn and Kilian).]

1542 BOORDE *Dyct.* x. (1870) 258 Coyte is a dynke made of water, in the whiche is layde a sowre and a salt leuyen.

*Coyve, coyves, obs. sing. and pl. of COIF.*

1545 LD. BERNERS *Proissart* II. xlii. (lxv.) 209 Coyves. 1542 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. *Canterb.*, To mend syster Clerkis coyve.

*Coz* (kōz). Also 6-7 *coze*, *couze*, 6-8 *cuz*, 7 *cooze*, *cuzze*, *cuzze*. An abbreviation of *COUSIN* (*cozen*), used in fond or familiar address, both to relatives and in the wider sense. So *coz-german*.

1559 RALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) M iij b, I drynk to you good Cuz ech taylor sayes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 67 Content thee gentle Coz. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* III. i. 78 And deare Coze, to you The remnant Northward, lying off from Tient. 1600 DRYKKER *Gentle Craft* 12 Coze, for those words heres thirtie Portugues. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xcviij, Then guaid thee Cooze my Javelin now must fly. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Relicarsal* IV. i, I'll follow you, dear Couz. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 4. 3/1 Search not the Cause in Wings or Head, dear Cuz. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P. 1 Your very humble servant, dear coz. 1794 J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin) *Crying Expost.* 16 Coz-german to the best of Kings. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xliij, Good-bye, fair coz.

*Coze* (kōz), *v.* Also *cose*. [app. ad. F. *cause-r*: cf. *COUSE*.] *intr.* To converse in a friendly and familiar way; to have a long talk or chat.

1828 LVELL *Life, Lett. & Trils.* I. viii. 183 Breakfasted with Murchison and . . . cozed with him till midnight. 1849-78 HALLIWELL, *Coze*, to converse with earnestly and familiarly. *South.* 1874 H. D. BRISTE *Priestly Absol.* (ed. 3) 56 We used to sit together hour after hour cozing: I believe I must thus spell the word we have derived from the French *causer*: no other word has the same meaning . . . And so another hour's cose.

*Coze, sb.* [app. f. *COZE v.*: but may have been formed by associating *cozy*, *COZY* with F. *causer*, as if a 'cozy chat'.] A cozy, friendly talk.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxvi, Miss Crawford . . . proposed their going up into her room, where they might have a comfortable coze. 1874 (see *COZE v.*).

*Cozen* (kōz'n), *v.* Forms: 6-9 *cozen*; also 6 *cooson*, -in, (*coosunge*, *coossen*, *cussen*), 6-7 *cooson*, *coosen*, *cooson*, *cousin*, 7 *cooin*, *coozon*, *coozen*, *cousen*, -son, -sin, 7-8 *couzen*. [Derivation uncertain.]

The earliest trace of the word appears to be in the derivative *cozoner* in Awdelay's *Fraternite of Vacabondes*, 1561 (see *COZEN*); it is not improbable that it arose among the vagabond class. It has generally been associated with *COUSIN sb.*, and compared with F. *coisiner*, explained by Cotgrave, 1611, as 'to clayne kindred for advantage, or particular ends; as he, who to saue charges in traueiling, goes from house to house, as cousin to the owner of euerie one', by Littré as 'faire le parasite sous prétexte de cousinage'. From this it is not far to a transitive sense 'to cheat, beguile, under pretext of cousinship': cf. also the phrase 'to make a cousin of' under *COUSIN* 8. Still, the transition is not evidenced in our quotations for this vb.; and it is noteworthy that while in *cousin sb.* the ending -in predominates, this verb has sometimes -on, most commonly -en, the prevalent 17th. c. forms being *coosen*, *cousen*, *cozen*, *cozen*, the latter of which became the established form c 1710. In view of these difficulties, Mr. Smythe Palmer has suggested derivation from It. *cozzonare*, explained by Florio 1598-1611 as 'to play the horse-breaker or courser' . . . Also, to play the craftie knave', deriv. of *cozzone*, 'a horse-breaker . . . a horse-courser. Also, a craftie knave'. But this also presents difficulties, which the extant evidence is not sufficient to remove.]

1. *trans.* To cheat, defraud by deceit.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 24 Delight not for pleasure two houses to keepe, least . . . Jankin and Jenikin coosen thee so to make thee repent it. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 142 All is lost aforehand especially if two be confederate to cozin the thirde. 1594 WLST. and Pt. *Symbol.* § 218 The offence of cozening taketh place if any thing be done by guile in or out of contracts. 1622-62 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* II. (1682) 179 He that trusts to a Greek is sure to be cozened. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxxi, All worldly thoughts are but theeves met together To cozin thee. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 127 He would not willingly be cozened in his pay. 1790 COWPER *Odys.* xiv. 464 Since an Etolian cozen'd me. 1862 RUSKIN *Miserere* P. (1880) 8 They can only cozen their neighbours.

b. *Const. of, out of*: cf. *to cheat (out) of*.

1604 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 23. a. Cosining a Ladie . . of a certayne summe of money. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 28 They had cosoned the Earle of Cumberland . . and others; some of five pounds, some of ten. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* *Antiq.* xiii. x. (1732) 240 Soldiers . . had been cozened of their Pay. 1823 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hill & V.* i. 5 He would be cozened out of no more money.

### C. absol.

1593 H. SMITH *IVks.* (1867) II. 226 Nor to lie for your pleasure, nor to cozen for riches. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibras* i. l. 508 A Light . . For Spiritual Trades to cozen by.

### 2. To deceive, dupe, beguile, impose upon.

1583 STUBBERS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 47 Be not utterly deceived (or to speak in plainer terms, cosoned at their hands). 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 218 By gar I am cozened, I ha married oon Garsoon, a boy. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 397 Thus men coosen themselves with their own fancies. 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 96 The picture of the grapes that cosoned the birds. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ulysses* 265 All eyes were cozen'd by the borrow'd vest. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. xiv. 322 Do not think . . to cozen your contemporaries. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 3 Those agents . . who best knew the art of deceiving and cozening the people.

### † b. To beguile, while away (time). Obs. rare-1.

1685 F. SPENCE *House Medici* 315 In Vienna, where he cozen'd his time in Love and Gallantry.

### c. absol.

1839 FRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 141 Asylums, hospitals and schools, He used to swear, we were made to cozen.

3. To beguile or cheat into, *into*, *up*, etc.; † to induce by deception to do a thing.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc. 1847) 57 Would ye haue me . . cussen myselfe to beate her injuries? † 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* 421 Our feet are still in the same posture cozen'd up the hill. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1702) I. 74 It . . cozen'd very many honest men into apprehensions very Prejudicial to the King. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* i. i. Be cozen'd by thy guilty Honesty. To make thyself thy Country's Enemy. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xlv. A man who was cozened into leaving every shilling away from his own children.

### Hence Cozened ppl. a.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iv. 23 Sawcie trusting of the cosin'd thoughts Defiles the pitchy night. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* The cozened birds busily take their flight. † 1845 BARKHAM *Inglot. Leg.*, Leech Folkestone (1877) 373 The cozened countryman.

### Cozen, obs. f. COUSIN.

**Cozenage** <sup>1</sup> (kō'zēnāj). Forms: 6 cooson-, 6-7 coson-, couson-, coosin-, cousin-, coosn- age, 6-8 cosen-, 7 coosin-, coosoen-, coosnage, 7-8 couson-, couosen-, 8 coznage, 6- cozenage. [f. COZEN v. + -AGE. In form originally identical with COUSINAGE, whence many word-plays. The most usual 17th c. spellings were *cozenage*, *cozenage*; *cozenage* has prevailed since c. 1710.]

The practice or habit of cozening; cheating, deception, fraud; the fact of being cheated.

1583 STUBBERS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 48 Dissimulation, coosonage and guile. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 148 Whosoever shall vse any shifting, or cozenage . . or any manner of false play. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 31 Judas [cannot] swallow downe his cozenage and treason. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* v. ii. Forces us to pay for our own cozenage. 1705 STEELE *Tatler* No. 154 The Arts of his Mind, Cozenage and Falshood. 1828 BYRON *Two Foscari* iv. i. The old Doge . . smiled on him With deadly cozenage. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 105 We observe many queer developments of the cozenage of language.

b. (with a and pl.) An act of cozening; a deception, a fraud; a result or embodiment of cozening, a piece of deception.

1592 NASSHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 27 a. In Playes, all coosonages . . are most liuely anatomized. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* i. i. Then you shall see an exquisite coosnage. 1624 HERWOOD *Gnath.* iv. 186 One that for cozenages and forgeries had lost his eares. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* iii. (1696) 141 His Frauds and Cozenages appear like Specters at his Door. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* III. i. 2 The spectral face . . was no cozenage of the lad's fancy.

† In the following there are plays on or allusions to COUSINAGE.

1600 ROWLAND *Lett. Humours Blood* vii. 83 Brotherhood once in kindred bore the sway, But that dates out, and Coosnage hath the day. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* i. 1161 There is no kin, but Coosnage.

### Cozenage 2, obs. f. COUSINAGE.

**Cozener** (kō'zēnēr). Forms: 6 cooson-, coos- en-, cooson-, couson-, 6-7 cosen-, cosin-, 7 coosuen-, cooson-, cos'ner, cos'ner. [f. COZEN v. + -ER.] A deceiver, cheat, impostor.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Facab.* 3 The company of coosoners and shifters. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* xxx. 474 Magicians and deceitful Cooseners. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catching* iii. 31 Such a number of Connycatchers, Coosoners and such like. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* iv. v. 256 There are Cooseners abroad. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyrann. Love* v. i. Know, fair Coz'ner, that I know the Cheat. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iv. i. 1575 Nor will I listen to the Coz'ner, Hope. 1813 SCOTT *Guy R.* iii. It is the resource of cheaters, knaves, and cozeners.

**Cozening** (kō'zēnīng), *vb.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. COZEN; cheating, fraudulent dealing; an imposture.

1596 FLEMING *Caus' Eng. Dogges* (1880) 27 With colourable shifts and cloudy cozening. 1621-54 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. l. 43 Not . . true bodies . . mere illusions and cozenings. 1750 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 121 The mysteries of over-reaching and cozening. 1824 DIBDIN *Litr. Comp.* 34 By plundering, oppression, cozening.

**Cozening**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That cozens; cheating, deceitful, fraudulent.

1583 STUBBERS *Anat. Abus.* ii. 54 By which kind of theft, (for this coosoning shift is no better) they rake in great somes of money. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* viii. 133 The . . gulling of them with delusions and coosening devices. 1753 FOOTI *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 33 The traders here are a . . cozening people. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 182 A great stronghold Unto the cozening gods of old.

Hence † **Cozeningly** *adv.*, in a cozening manner.

1611 CORGR. *Pipensment*, deceitfully, . . cooseningly.

**Cozenry** (kō'zēnrī). [See -RY.] = COZENAGE. 1829 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 187 No tawdry pencil, disciplined to lie, Cheated thee with its gaudy cozenry.

**Cozey** (kō'zi). [ad. F. *causer* to chat, chatting, associated with COSY a. Cf. COZE.] A quiet chat. 1837 HOOK *Jack Brag* xxi. I am come to do a bit of cozey with you.

**Cozie** v. see COSE.

† **Cozier**. *Obs.* Also 7 coiziar. [ad. OF. *coisere* seamster, tailor, accus. *coisour*, -eur, f. *coisour*, *coisour* to sew; cf. Sp. *coser* to sew.] A cobbler.

1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 184 John Lye, cosyer, of Wellington. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.* ii. A Cosier or cobbler, *remendun*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 97 Ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice. 1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 22 How this lean Foole Leonard . . was reuenged of one that clapt coiziers wawe to his head. 1628 PHILLIPS, *Cosier* (old word), a Botcher, called also a Sower. [Hence in later Dicts., some of which erroneously have 'A tailor who botches his work'.]

**Cozily**, *cozily*, -ness, vars. of COSILY, -NESS.

**Cozin**, **Cozinnage**, obs. ff. COUSIN, -AGE.

**Cozling** (kō'zīng), *nonce-wd.* [f. COZ + -LING.] Little coz or cousin.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg* xliii. And down to the Cousins and Coz-lings . . Were all as wealthy as 'gossings'.

**Cozoner**, **Cozayn**, obs. ff. COZENER, COUSIN.

**Cozy** v. see COSY.

**Cr.**, abbreviation of *Creditor*, *Credit*.

**Craal**, var. of KRAAL, a South African village.

**Crane**, obs. f. CRANE.

**Crab** (kræb), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 crabba, *pl.* -an, 2-6 crabbe, 2-3 *pl.* -en, (5 crabe), 5- crab. [OE. *crabba* = ON. *krabbi* masc., MLG. *krabbe*, MDu. *krabbe*, Du. *krabbe*, *krab*, fem. (Thence F. *crabe* 13th c., in 16th c. also *crabbe*). Allied etymologically to MLG. *krævet*, MDu. *kræft*, Du. *kræft*; -OLG. type \**kræbit*, \**kræbato*, OHG. *chreibiz*, *chreibazo*, MHG. *kræb(e)*, *kræb(e)*z, Ger. *krabs* (whence F. *écrevisse*, Eng. CRAYFISH). (In no way related to L. *crabius*, Gr. *κράβος*, but to LG. *krabben* to scratch, claw: see CRAB v.2 and CRAWL.)]

1. The common name for decapod crustaceans animals of the tribe *Brachyura*; applied especially to the edible species found on or near the sea coast in most regions of the world. Also with qualifications applied to other Crustacea and Arachnida which more or less resemble these.

The common edible crab of Britain and Europe is *Cancer pagurus*; the small green, or shore crab is *Carcinus Maenas*; the edible or blue crab of the United States is *Callinectes hastatus*. Other genera of *Brachyura* are known as box-crab, calling-crab, fiddler-crab, lady-crab, land-crab, pea-crab, porcelain-crab, rock-crab, sand-crab, spider-crab, stone-crab, swimming-crab, etc. Black crab, a land-crab of the Antilles, *Gecarcinus ruricola*, so called from the marking of its carapace. The hermit-crab, *Pilodius*, *soldier-crab*, *tree-crab*, belong to the tribe *Anomura*. The horse-shoe, *Molucca*, or king-crab is classed among the Arachnida. Glass-crabs are young transparent crustaceans of the families *Piloduridae* and *Scyllaridae*. Crabs can move in any direction, and frequently walk sideways or backwards, to which characteristic frequent reference is made in language: cf. *crab-like*, *crab-sidle*, also CRABBED.

1000 ÆLFRIC *Collatary* in Wt.-Wulcker 94 Hwæt feht ðu on sæ? . . oostan and crabban. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Crabbe is an manere of fisce in here sea. c. 1300 *R. All.* 4943 After crabben and airen by skippen and lepeþ. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 600 Breke þe clawes of þe crabbe, þe smalle & þe grete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Crab, *piscis est*. 1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Polys* (1570) 78 One Crab blames another for her backward pace, And yet the blamer can none other do. 1579 T. STREVEN in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 162 We sawe crabs swimming on the water that were red as though they had been sodden. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 205 You your selfe Sir, should be old as I am, if like a Crab you could go backward. 1674 RAY *Collect. Wds.* *Fishes* 105 *Spanish Crab* . . *Cancer maia*. Besides all these we observed two other sorts of small Crabs. 1779 P. BROWN *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* 423 *Cancer Ruricola*. The Black or Mountain-Crab. These creatures are very numerous in some parts of Jamaica. 1834 M. MURTRIE *Cwitter's Anim. Kingd.* 318 They run swiftly, and frequently retrograde or move sideways like Crabs. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glencus* (1878) 76 The soldier crab is the most hasty and blundering of marine animals. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 262 The King Crabs are a very peculiar family of Crustaceans. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 215 Black crabs abound in the Palisades and are very fierce.

2. *Astron.* A zodiacal constellation, lying between Gemini and Leo. Also the fourth of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac, which originally coincided with the constellation; = CANCER 2.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 244 An þerra cancer ys gehaten aries þæt is ramm. Teoða cancer þæt is crabba. 1213 *Lyoc. Pilgr.* *Soule* v. xiii. (1483) 104 The sonne entred the

signe of Cancer which is cleped the Crabbe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. i. When Phebus entred was in Gemini . . And horned Dyane then but one degre in the Crabbe had entred. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cij b. Mars loaths the crab, he's in the lions den. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 675 Up to the Tropic Crab. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* 95, I have restrained the rage of the dog-star and mitigated the furores of the crab. 1860 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 372 The next group is situated in the Crab, and is known by the name of Presepe.

b. Name of a nebula or star-cluster in Taurus.

1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 30 The Dumb-Bell cluster in Vulpecula and the Crab cluster in Taurus . . have been resolved into stars. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranogr.* § 23 The so-called 'Crab Nebula'.

† 3. A malignant growth; = CANCER 3. *rare.*

1624 W. B. PHILOSPHER'S *Banquet* (ed. 2) i The Crabbe, the Gangrene, or the Stone.

4. Short for CRAB-LOUSE.

1840 *Cruvier's Anim. Kingd.* 188 The . . crabs or crab-lice, form Dr. Leach's genus *Phlebotinus*.

5. *Angling.* The larva of the Stone-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 266 The crab or creeper is the larva of the stone fly.

† 6. An arch. [*rare*, only transl. med.L. *cancer* in same sense.]

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 221 (Mätz.) Þis work is þsett upon sixe crabbes (*super sex cancores*) of hard marblston.

7. A machine or apparatus for hoisting or hauling heavy weights: the name being orig. applied to a machine with claws, and transferred to others of like use. a. A kind of small capstan (see quot. 1764); a portable capstan. † b. A three-legged frame with tackle for raising heavy weights; a gin. *Obs.* c. A portable machine for raising weights, etc., consisting of a frame with a horizontal barrel on which a chain or rope is wound by means of handles and gearing; used in connexion with pulleys, a gin, etc.; a portable winch.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* i. 2 A crab . . is an engine of wood of three clawes, placed on the ground in the nature of a Capsterne, for the lanching of ships. 1631 E. PALHAM *God's Power & Prov.* in *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) IV. 815/4 A Halser thereupon we got, which fastning unto our Handalls, we with a Crab or Capstang, by main force of Hand heaved them out of the Water upon the Shoar. 1739 LABELY *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The Masons placed their Crab or Engine, with which they hoisted their Stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Crab* or *Gin* . . an engine used for mounting guns on their carriages. It is made of three pieces of oak, ash, or other strong wood, of about 14 feet long, two of which are joined by transoms; so that they are wide asunder at bottom, and join at top, on a strong piece of wood . . The third piece of the crab is round; one end of it goes into the head, and the other stands on the ground; so that all three make a triangle called the pye. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Crab*. This machine differs from a capstern in having no drum-head, and in having the bars to go entirely through it, and reach from one side of the deck to the other. 1779 FORREST *Voy N. Guinea* 220 Hauled the vessel upon the dry land, by means of a crab, or small capstan. 1828 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terns Northumb. & Durh.* 18 *Crab*, a species of capstern, worked usually by horses, for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights, such as pumps, spears, &c., in a shaft. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. 201 402 Brooks has rigged a crab or capstan on the floor. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 221 On the truck were placed two powerful double-purchase crabs or windlasses.

8. 'An iron trivet to set over a fire, *Cheshire*' (Halli.)

† A cross ill-conditioned person: see CRAB *sb.* 3 6.

9. *pl. slang.* The lowest throw at hazard, two aces. To come off, turn out crabs: to turn out a failure or disappointment. [This may belong to CRAB *sb.* 2]

1768 LD. CARLISLE in Jesse G. Sekwyn (1882) II. 238 (Farmer) If you . . will play, the best thing I can wish you is, that you may win and never throw crabs. 1779 GAMBLERS 7 Then Hazard rose, and Crabs and Doctors sprang. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 7 Dreamt that I had thrown crabs all night, and could not rest seven for the life of me. 1862 WYATT MELVILLE *Tilbury Nags* 51 My next neighbour . . called for fresh dice, and selected two of them with the utmost care only to throw 'crabs'. 1874 G. A. LAWRENCE *Hagarene* iii (Farmer), My annuity drops with me; and if this throw comes off crabs, there won't be enough to bury me, unless I die a defaulter.

10. *Rowing.* To catch (rarely cut) a crab: to make a faulty stroke in rowing whereby the oar becomes jammed under water. The resistance of the water against the blade dives the handle against the rower's body with sufficient force (if the boat be in rapid motion) to throw him back out of his seat, and to endanger the capsizing of the boat.

The phrase prob. originated in the humorous suggestion that the rower had caught a crab, which was holding his oar down under water; it does not appear to have any historical connexion with the It. *pigliare un granchio* 'to catch a crab', to make a big blunder or complete mistake, 'toto calo errare'; all the quotes, given by Manzoni for this phrase are *fig.*, of conduct, action, etc., e.g. 'In nessun'altra cosa l'uomo più erra, piglia più granchi, e fa maggior marraioni, che nella cosa della guerra' (i.e. In no other thing does man err more, catch more crabs, and make greater blunders (*lit.* spades), than in the matter of war).

The phrase is not uncommonly applied, from similarity of result, to the action of missing the water with the stroke, or to any other action which causes the rower to fall backward; but this

(though found in Dictionaries from Grose onward) is an improper use by the uninitiated.

1785 *Grose Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Crab*, To catch a crab, to fall backwards by missing one's stroke in rowing. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 262 Catching crabs, that is, missing the hold they intend to take of the water with their oars. 1806 *Specif. C. Wilson's Patent* No. 264. 4 It will clear itself of the water, so as the most inexperienced man can never what is technically called catch a crab, or impede the boat's motion by a resistance against the water in rowing. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 9, I have been down the river...with some other freshmen...though we bungle and cut crabs desperately at present. 1862 *NARES Seaman'ship* (1882) 151 Q. When laying on your oars under sail, what should be done with them? A. Always fling them out of the rowlocks, and let them rest afloat in the gunwale. If they are left in the rowlocks, and the loom of the oar were not kept...down, it would 'catch a crab'. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, Catch a crab, in rowing, when an oar gets so far beneath the surface of the water, that the rower cannot recover it in time to prevent his being knocked backwards. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 11/3 A boat upset...because one of the rowers caught a 'crab'.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *crab-computing*, *-eating*, *-fishing*, *-gauge*, *-racing*, *-trap*; (sense 7) *crab-castan*, *-engine*, *-winch*, *-windlass*; *crab-claw*, a claw or clutch for grappling or fastening; † *crab face*, an ugly ill-tempered looking face (cf. *Sc. partan face*, used by the fisher folk: in later use app. associated with CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup>, cf. *crab-tree faced*, *sour-faced*); so *crab-faced*, *crab-favoured*; *crab-farming*, raising crabs in enclosed shallows for the market; *crab-lobster*, the porcelain-crab, an anomalous crustacean; *crab-pot*, a trap for crabs, a basket or frame of wicker-work so constructed that crabs can readily enter but cannot get out again; *crab rock* (see quot.); *crab-roller* (*Printing*), a term for the distributing roller, so called from its diagonal motion; *crab's claw*, (a) the claw of crabs, formerly used in medicine for the same purpose as CRAB'S-BYSS; (b) a water-plant, Water Soldier, *Stratiotes Aloides*; *crab-shell*, the carapace of a crab; *slang* a shoe; *crab-snouted* (see *crab-faced*); *crab-spider*, the name of several species of spiders; *crab-step*, a sidelong step by a capering horse; *crab-stone*, a calcareous concretion found in the stomach of crustaceans, previous to the casting of their shells; in crayfish it forms the *crab's-eyes*.

1694 *Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 207 And instead of Anchors, they have wooden \*Crab-claws, or Kellocks. 1780 *COWPER Error* 487 'E'en Leuwenhoek himself would stand aghast... And own his 'crab-computing powers' of erome. 1847 *CARPENTER Zool.* § 309 The 'Crab-eating Opossum is common in Guiana and Brazil, it...prefers marshy situations, where it feeds on crabs. 1838 *F. W. SIMMS Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* ii. 22 An ordinary 'crab engine was employed in driving the piles. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* V. 337 Viewing his 'crab face. 1593 *A. NEVILL in B. Googe Eglogs* (Arb.) 22 Such 'crab-faced, cankered, carlish chuffs. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* v. (1655) 14 An old crab-fac'd English Fryer. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) p. Being invited by a 'crab-favoured host to a neat house. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 10/2 Lobster and 'crab fishing. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. lxxviii, Patented aquaria...and 'crab and lobster gauges. 1793 *SINATRON Edystone L.* § 264 They...disengaged the layers of cork...and cut them to pieces for their 'Crab-pots and Seines. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* ii. will, (ed. a) 180 The rope made from it is especially valuable for crab pots. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 57: One of the latest forms of amusement at French and Belgian seaside resorts is 'crab-racing'. 1877 *A. H. GREEN Phys. Geol.* iv. § 4 'Crab Rock, local name of brecciated Permian rocks of Cumberland and Westmoreland. 1770 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extens.* 30 Take Powder of \*Crab-claws compound...half a scruple. 1798 *Dossie's Elabior.* laid open 163 Crab claws are for the most part sold or used when crabs eyes are demanded or ordered. 1593 *A. NEVILL in B. Googe Eglogs* (Arb.) 22 Those 'crab-snouted bestes, Those ragging heads of hell. 1861 *HULME tr. Moqum-Tandon* ii. v. ii. 260 The Mygales ('Crab Spiders and Mason Spiders). *Ibid.* iii. iii. 97 The 'Crabs Stones which are most esteemed come from Astrakan. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. 7 'Crab and Lobster Trap. 1877 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/2 The upper bolts of chain sheaves, 'crab winch, &c., had leaked a little at first.

**Crab** (kræb), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 5-7 crabbe; 6- SCRAP. [Of uncertain origin, appearing first in 15th c.

A Sc. form *scrab*, *scrabbe*, is evidenced from beg. of 16th c., and may easily be much older. This is app. from Norse, as Rietz has Sw. dial. *skrabb* fruit of the wild apple-tree, and may be the original form. In that case *crabbe*, *crab*, would be a southern perversion, assimilated to CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> But, on the other hand, this may be only a transferred use of that word: cf. the history and development of CRABBED, and the application of *crab* in various languages to a person. A fruit externally promising, but so crabbed and ill-conditioned in quality, might very naturally be so called; yet actual evidence of the connexion is wanting. (A Sw. *krabb*, *apple*, which has been cited, is merely the horticultural name of the American Crab-apple, *Pyrus coronaria*, introduced with the shrub from the United States.)

1. The common name of the wild apple, especially connoting its sour, harsh, tart, astringent quality; applied also to cultivated varieties having similar qualities, grown for preserving, making verjuice, etc.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Rolls hit on balles...in gnetes of crabbes. 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 594/6 *Malum macianum*, a Crabbe. *Ibid.* 715 *Hoc arbittum*, a crab. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 74 As

by Faces of People ye maie Deeme, When thei tast Crabs while thei be greene. [1533] *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. iii. 18 With wilde scrabbis and vthir frutis large. [1536] *TINDALE Whs.* 10 (R.) As a man would wring veruice out of crabbes. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. v. 13 She's as like this, as a Crabbe's like an Apple. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* vi. 2526 They must have veruice that will squeeze such crabbes. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 48/1 The Crab is a small round Apple, growing on Trees in Hedges by the Way sides. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 121, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws Or blushing crabs. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* i. i. 18 Crabs were collected in order to manufacture verjuice.

fig. 1615 *J. HALL Let.* in *Burnet Life W. Bedell* 300 What a sorry crabb [i.e. letter] hath Mr. Waddesworth at last sent us from Sevil? 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* 109 Weak fruit of idle hours, these crabs of mine I dare lay at thy feet, O Muse divine!

2. The wild apple tree of northern Europe, the original of the common apple (*Pyrus Malus*).

1425 [see CRAB-TREE, c. 1440 *Frump. Parv.* 99 Crabbe tre, *acerbus, macianus, arbittus*.] 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 507 Blossoms of Trees...those of Apples, Crabs, Almonds, and Peaches, are Blushy and smell sweet. 1679 *W. GURNALL in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* p. ci. 6 You would get the best fruit trees, and not cumber your ground with crabs. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 55 The Wild Crab is the only Apple indigenous to this country. 1849 *THOREAU Week Concord Riv., Friday* 358 Like the crab, which grow in hedges, they furnish the stocks of sweet...fruits.

fig. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1846) 330 The fellow proves to be a crab of my own planting in the days of...unrestrained libertinism.

3. With qualification applied to some cultivated varieties of the apple (tree and fruit), as *Minshull Crab*; and to other species of the genus, as *Cherry Crab* (*Pyrus baccata*), *Chinese Crab* (*P. spectabilis*), *Siberian Crab* (*P. prunifolia*), *Garland Crab*, or *American Crab-apple* (*Pyrus coronaria*), and several other North American species.

1657 *BEALE in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 517 The croft Crab and white or red Horse-pear do excel them, and all others. 1868 *R. HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 308 The small Cherry Apple or Scarlet Siberian Crab used for making quasar punch. 1881 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* vi. 71 The snowy clusters of the American crab...and seringa, lilac, laburnum, guelder rose. 1882 *GARDEN* 28 Oct. 38/5 The Chinese Crab...[is] a tree unsurpassed in beauty by any of the class.

4. A stick or cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree; a crab-stick.

1740 *GARRICK Lying Valet* i. ii. Out bolts her husband with a fine taper crab in his hand.

5. *transf.* The potato-apple. *dial.*

1794 *J. HOLT Agric. Surv. Lanc.* 30 Crabs, or oncles, which grow upon the stems [of potatoes]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Crab*, a potato-apple.

6. Applied to persons: a. as *fig.* of 1: A sour person. b. In later use, often a back-formation from CRABBED: a crabbed, cross-grained, ill-tempered person. [This might come directly from CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>; in Ger. and E. Fris. *krabbe* crab (the animal) is applied to a cross-grained, fractious person: see CRABBED.]

a. 1580 *BARET Alw.* A rude peasant, and crabbe of the countree. 1594 *SHAKS. Tem. Shrew* ii. 1. 230. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* ii. i. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 289 And that 'sowre crab do but leere the I shall squeeze him to vergus.

b. 1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* i. 179 What coming crab over us, old fellow? Very well, I shall bolt and try Randall, and that's all about it. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* i. iii. I love you better than that crab of a priest. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Crab*, a peevish, ill-tempered person. 1882 *MRS. LYNN LINTON My Love* i. xiii. 229 But there was not a coward nor a 'crab', as they called the cross-grained when speaking among themselves.

¶ *Crab* in Hazard: see CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> 9.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to the crab-apple or crab-tree, as *crab blossom*, *kernel*, *verjuice*, *vinegar*, etc.; b. resembling the crab-apple in its sour, harsh taste, or inferiority as fruit, as *crab lemon*, *orange*, *vintage*, *wine*, etc.; † *crab-bat*, a crab-tree club or cudgel; † *crab-knob attrib.*, rough and rugged like a crab-tree; † *crab-staff* = CRAB-STICK; in quot. *fig.* Also CRAB-APPLE, -STICK, -STOCK, -TREE, etc.

1647 *WARD Stimp. Cobler* 15, I am a \*Crabbat against Arbitrary Government. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 2/2 The glorious profusion of the 'crab-blossoms. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 \*Crab Kernels for Stocks. 1583 *STANHYURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 22 An Island Theare seat, with \*crabknob skurde stoans hath framed an haue. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* (1698) i. x. 256 The Lime is a sort of bastard or \*Crab-Limon...The Fruit is like a Lemon but smaller. 1606 *MARSTON Parasitaster* iii, She...lookes as sowerly, as if she had beene new squeezed out of a \*crab orange. 1603 *Q. ELIZ. in SHAKS. C. Praise* 400 Persius, a \*Crab-staff, Bawdy Martiall, Ovid a fine Wag. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 200 Bathe it in good \*Crab verjuice. 1884 *Farms & Home* 25 Oct. 27/3 The old English verjuice, called in the best of England 'crab vinegar'. 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, Better gleanings their worn soil can boast Than the \*crab vintage of the neighb'ring coast. 1612-5 *Br. HALL Contempl. N. T.* ii. v. His liberality hated to provide \*crab wine for his guests.

**Crab** (kræb), sb.<sup>3</sup> Corruption of CARAP, the native name of a South American tree, *Carapa guianensis*, used in composition: as *crab-nut*, the nut or seed of this tree; *crab-oil* (*carap oil*), the oil obtained from Crab-nuts, used for lighting purposes and as an anthelmintic; so *crab-tree*, *crab-wood*.

1769 *E. BANCROFT Nat. Hist. Guiana* 87 The Caraba, or Crab Tree...consists of numerous branches, covered with long narrow leaves, of a dark green colour. 1849 *J. F. BOURNE in Ecclesiologist* IX. 183, I intend to use 'crab-wood' for the roof and fittings. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Carap Oil, Crab Oil*, an oil obtained in South America from the Carapa guianensis. 1865-66 [see CARAP Oil]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 220/2 Crab-wood...is used for making articles of furniture, for shingles, and for the masts and spars of vessels. 1883 *1st Thurn Ind. of Guiana* xiv. 314 Crab-oil finds a ready sale in the towns. Most of this oil is prepared from the nuts of a very common tree, the crab-wood (*Carapa guianensis*). *Ibid.* On the savannah, where crab-nuts are less easily procured.

**Crab** (kræb), v.<sup>1</sup> Also 6-7 crabbe; *Sc.* 5-6 crab, 6-7 crabbe. [*F.* CRABBED a. or its source.]

† 1. *trans.* To go counter to, to cross; to put out of humour or temper; to irritate, anger, enrage, provoke. *Sc.* † *Obs.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5233 Qui colkins hou, ser conquirour & crabbis so bi saule. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 81 Ane full gude servant will crab his Master anes. 1461 *Liber Plurcardensis* xl. viii. (1377) l. 383 Thow makis gret falt...All thus but caus to crab the creatowre. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 563 To contray him or crab in ony thing. 1598 *A. KING tr. Cantins' Catech.*, *Schoot Wayne* 6 b, To put our selues in danger to crab god. 1598 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* *Offenda*, to stumble, to crabbe, to find by chance. a. 1605 *POLWART Flying v. Montgomery* 152, I will...swingeour, for thy sake refuse it. To crabbe thee.

b. *absol. and intr.*

a. 1500 *Ratis Raving* ii. 122 Thni here gladly, and lytill spekis, Laith for to crab and seldin wreiks. *Ibid.* iii. 175 Crab nocht lytlych for lytill thing. 1598 *FERGUSON Scot. Prov.*, He that crabbs without cause should mease without mends.

† 2. *trans.* To render (the disposition, etc.) ill-tempered or peevish; to sour. *Obs. rare.*

1662 *GLANVILL Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 33 How age or sickness sowers, and crabbs our natures.

**Crab** (kræb), v.<sup>2</sup> [App. the same as Du., L.G., E. Fris. *krabben* to scratch, claw, f. the same root as CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *Falconry*. Of hawks: To scratch, claw, or fight with each other. a. *trans.* b. *intr.*

1575 *TURBERRY Faulconrie* 73 That when your hawkes bate, they maye not reache one another for crabbing. *Ibid.* 114 Some falcons...will crabbe with every hawke and flee of purpose to crabbe with them. 1574 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1706) 57 If you mew more than one Hawk in one Room, you must set your Stones at that distance, that when they bate they may not crab one another. 1822 *R. F. BURTON Falconry* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown they are certain to fall the game at once, and the falconer is always flurried by their violent propensity to crab over the 'pelt'. 1822 *Note from Corresp.*, Two hawks soaring or on the ground will often claw each other, when they are said to 'crab'.

2. *trans.* To criticize adversely, cry down, find fault with, 'peck at', 'pull to pieces'. *slang* or *stable-talk*, whence *collog.*

1822 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.* s.v., To prevent the perfection or execution of any...business, by saying any thing offensive or unpleasant, is called *crabbing* it. 1862 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 385 Owners...will not send their horses to be crabbed and consequently lowered in value because they cannot pass a strict veterinary inspection. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 Officers naturally do not care to be frowned upon as men who 'want to crab the new rifle'. 1891 *MAUD: Merciful Divorce* 76 And you 'crab' the girl because she is able to take care of herself. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 128/2 To crab the complexion or the clothes of the people who occupied the pew in front.

3. 'To break or bruise. *North.*' (Halliwell.)

**Crab**, v.<sup>3</sup> [Nonce-use, derived from CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> and 2, or their derivatives.]

† 1. *trans.* To beat with a crab-stick; to cudgel. 1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* iv. vi. Get ye to bed, drab, Or I'll so crab your shoulders.

† 2. ? To catch as a crab does. *Obs.*

1721 *CIBBER Refusal* i. Plays II. 386, I hold six to four now, thou hast been crab'd at Paris in the Mississippi. *Granger*. Not I, Faith, Sir; I would no more put my Money into the Stocks there, than my Legs into the Stocks here.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crabbing* to it, carrying an overpress of sail in a fresh gale, by which a ship crabs or drifts sideways to leeward.

4. *U. S. collog.* (*fig.*) = CRAWFISH v.

5. *Dyeing*, etc. To subject to the operation of CRABBEING (*vbl.* sb.<sup>3</sup>).

1892 *PROF. HUMMEL (in letter)*, Cloth that has not been crabbed.

6. See CRABBEING 2.

**Crab-apple** = CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup> 1 and 2.

1712 *ARBUTHNOT Yohn Bull* iii. ii, John had his golden pippins, peaches, and nectarines; poor Miss a crab-apple, sloe, or a blackberry. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 244, I have often met with a crab-apple in a hedge. 1870 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Trach.* v. 100 The crab-apple and the sloe, the savage parents of our pippins and plums.

b. Also with qualifications, like *CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup> 3*, as in *American Crab-apple* (*Pyrus coronaria*), *Oregon Crab-apple* (*P. rivularis*).

† **Crabat**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *crabātus*, *grabātus*, a. Gr. *κράβ(β)ατος* couch; in *Fr. grabat*.] A couch. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 417/3 Julian dyd do bryngre a crabat of copper and dyd do laye...out the body theron.

**Crabat**, *crabbat*, *obs.* ff. CRAVAT, CROAT.

**Crabbat** (*crab-bat*): see CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup> 7.



**Crabbed** (kræbéd), *a.* Also 4 **crabyt**, 4-6 **crabbid**, 4-8 **-it**, 5 **-yd**, (*Sc.* 6-7 **crabbit**, 6 **crabbit**). [*orig. f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED: cf. DOGGED.*] The primary reference was to the crooked or wayward gait of the crustacean, and the contradictory, perverse, and fractious disposition which this expressed. Cf. Ger. *krabbe* crab, whence, according to Grimm, 'because these animals are malicious and do not easily let go what they have seized, LG. *ene lutje krabbe* (a little crab) a little quarrelsome ill-conditioned man (*Bremen Wbch.*)'; also in Saxony said of self-willed, refractory children. So E.Fris. *krabbe* crab, *transf.* a cantankerous, cross-grained man (who is refractory and fioward like a crab, sticking fast or going backwards, when he ought to advance); whence *krabbig* contentious, cantankerous, fractious, cross-grained (*Doomkaat Koolman*). Literal senses of 'cross-grained, crooked', and 'knotted, gnarled, un-smooth', applied to sticks, trees, and the like, also appear; these re-act upon the sense in which the word is applied to persons and their dispositions. In later use there is association with the fruit, giving the notion of 'sour-tempered, morose, peevish, harsh'.]

1. Of persons (or their dispositions): *orig.* Of disagreeably fioward or wayward disposition, cross-grained, ill-conditioned, perverse, contrarious, fractious. (Now blending with *b.*)

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8943 (Gott.) *pe iuuu pat war sua crabbid* (*Cott. & Fairf. cant.*) and *kene*. *c* 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 99 *Crabbyd*, awake, or wrawe (*W. wayward*), *ceronicus, bilisus, cancerinus*. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 130 For women are crabbed, pat comes þem of kynde. *1547 LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 He that is so obstinate and untractable in wickedness and wrong doing, is commonly called a crabbed and fioward peice. *1570 LEVINS Manib.* 49/9 Crabbed, fioward, *prauus, iratus*. *1643 MILTON Divorce Introd.*, The little that our Saviour could prevail . . . against the crabbed textuists of his time. *1844 ALB. SMITH Adv. Mfr. Ledbury* vii (1886) 22 Despite the persevering labours of those crabbed essayists. *a* 1845 *Hoon Tale of Temper* i, Of all cross breeds of human sinners, The crabbedest are those who dress our dinners.

*b.* In later use: Cross-tempered, ill-conditioned, intractable, acrimonious, churlish; having asperity or acerbity of temper. Since 16th c. a frequent epithet of old age, in which perhaps there was at first the sense 'crooked'; cf. sense *5*. Also often influenced by, and passing insensibly into, sense *9*.

*1535 STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 542 That I thairfor crabit or cruell be. *1579 LVLV Enphusis* (Arb.) 43 To you they breed more sorrow and care, because of your crabbed age. *1583 STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. 65 He that is borne vnder Cancer, shall be crabbed and angrie, because the crab fish is so inclined. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 3 Therein a canced crabbed carle . . . That has no skill of court nor courtesie. *1601 WECVER Mrr. Mart.* c. 3, Craft, anger, vsury, neuer seen in youth: In crabbed age these vices we behold. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* iii. i. 8 O She is Ten times more gentle, then her Father's crabbed; And he's compos'd of harshness. *1635 N. R. tr. Camden's Hist. Ellis.* ii. xvi. 170 A man of a crabbed disposition and rash to raise commotions. *1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett. Aug.*, Calling you a crabbed fellow. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. vii, His Father, the hardest of old crabbed men, he loved with warmth, with veneration. *1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola* iii. xviii, A crabbed fellow with crutches is dangerous. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 302 [The] ignorant . . . lays up in store for himself isolation in crabbed age.

*c. transf. of things.*  
*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3794 Colweas . . . & crabbed snakis And opire warlages wild. *1534 MILTON Comus* 177 How charming is divine Philosophy! Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose. *1682 DRYDEN Dk. of Guise* iii. i, But if some crabbed virtue tun and pinch them, Mark me, they'll run . . . and howl for mercy.

2. Of the temporary mood; Cross, vexed, irate, irritated; out of humour. (In early use only *Sc.*; now *dial.*; often pronounced *crab'd*.)

*c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 786 Sume mene saith he crabyt is. *1513-75 Durn. Occurrents* (1833) 8x Quhaira he was crabbit and causit discharge the said Johnne of his preitching. *1530 PALSGR. 773/2*, I waxe crabbed, or angrie countenance. *1553 ABE. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 9 It is nocht ane thing to be crabit at our brotheris persone and to be crabit at our brotheris fait. *1812 J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Crab'd*, affronted; out of humour; sometimes called being in *Crab-street*. *1861 HOLLAND Less. Life* i. 19 A business man . . . will enter his house for dinner as crabbed as a hungry bear.

3. Of words, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or showing an ill-tempered or irritable disposition; angry; ill-natured. *Obs.*

*1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 65 For nou is vche Boye Bold . . . Craken ayein þe Clergie Crabbede wordes. *c* 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* vii. iv. (1554) 168 b, Her feminine crabbed eloquence. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 277 Your crabbed and snappish accusation against Luther. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. ii. i. (1642) 155 He . . . chased him away with bitter and crabbed reproaches.

† *b.* Of the countenance: Expressing a harsh or disagreeable disposition: cf. *crab-face*, *CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> 11*. [*c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincentius* 302 Dacyane hymne-self nere wod Become . . . And kest his handis to & fra And trawit *[editor reads crabbit]* contenance cane ma.] *1603 H. CROSSE Vertues Commu.* (1878) 51 When a crabbed

visage and a mishapen body, shall stand by an amiable and lovely personage. *1641 Hist. Edu.* V 6 Hard favoured of visage, such as . . . is called . . . among common persons, a crabbed face.

† 4. Of things: Harsh or unpleasant to the taste or feelings; unpalatable, bitter. *Obs. or arch.* (Cf. sense *9*.)

*c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 502 After crysten-masse com þe crabbed lentoun, Pat fraysiez flech wyth þe fysche & fode more symple. *1593 Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 40 A kinde dinner and a crabbed supper. *1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed entertainment it gave us.

† 5. Of trees, sticks: Crooked; having an uneven and rugged stem, gnarled, knotted; having cross-grained and knotted wood. *Obs.*

*c* 1510 *BARCLAY Mrr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Bvj, To make a streight Jauelin of a crabbed tree. *1539 TAVERNER Erasmi. Proo.* (1552) 5 To a crabbed knotte muste be soughte a crabbed wedge. *1594 NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 53 A crabbed briery hawthorne bush. *1675 TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xxxiii. 540 A crabbed and knotty piece of matter.

† *b.* Of the human body and (fig.) nature.

*1601 DENT Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 18 Troubled . . . with a crabbed and crooked nature. *1613 COCKRAM III, Thersites*, one that was as crabbed in person as he was Clinical and doggish in condition. *1638 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 16 This king . . . being of a crabbed nature, pimple faced and a creple. *1799 SOUTHEY Sonu.* xv, A wrinkled, crabbed man they picture thee, Old Winter.

† *c.* Of land, weather, etc.: Rough, rugged.

*1579 FENTON Guicciard.* v. (1599) 221 A crabbed mountaine, where they lost threescore men at armes and manie footmen. *1583 STANFURD Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 17 God Mars the Regent of that soyle crabbed adoring [Virg. iii. 35 *Gellicus arvis*]. *1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 The crabbed mountains which overtopped it. *1876 ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Crab'd* or *Crabby*, Weather terms. 'Bits' o' crab'd showers', the rain or sleet driven by cold winds.

† 6. Rough, rugged, and inelegant in language.

*1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* i. 41 Though he be rough sometime & crabbed in his manner of speech. *1656 COWLEY Misc. Answ. Copy of Verses* 13 Such base, rough, crabbed, hedge Rhymes . . . set the hearers Ears on Edge.

7. Of writings, authois, etc.: Ruggedly or perversely intricate; difficult to unravel, construe, deal with, or make sense of.

*1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. 310 To debarre crabbed questions. *1612 BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 122 The best and easiest Commentaries of the hardest and most crabbed Schoole-Authors. *1675 BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii. 1.2 Writing . . . in crabbed Scholastick style. *1763-5 CHURCHILL Poems, Author*, O'er crabbed authors life's gay prime to waste. *1788 REID Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6 Those crabbed geniuses made this doctrine very thorny. *1830 MACKINTOSH Eth. Philos. Wks.* 1846 I. 179 Mr. Hume, who has translated so many of the dark and crabbed passages of Butler into his own transparent and beautiful language. *a* 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 76 Since my old crony and myself Land crabbed Euclid on the shelf. *1890 Times* 30 Jan. 9/2 A hard, dry, and rather crabbed collection of notes and statistics.

*b.* Of handwriting: Difficult to decipher from the bad formation of the characters.

*1612 DEKKER If it be not good Wks.* 1873 IIL 287 Lawes Wrap'd up in characters, crabbed and vnknown. *1800 Mrs. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* i. or It is such a crabbed hand, I can't read half of it. *1853 KARADAV in B. Jones, Life* (1870) II. 318 Do you see how crabbed my hand-writing has become? *1879 F. HARRISON Choice Bks.* (1886) 18 A few worn rolls of crabbed manuscript.

† 8. Of or pertaining to the zodiacal sign Cancer. *Obs. rare.*

*1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 43 Muskat is a citie . . . upon the Persian Gulfe and almost Nadyr to the crabbed Tropique.

9. Of the nature of the crab-tree or its fruit; fig. sour-tempered, peevish, morose; harsh.

*1565-73 COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Acerbus, Vultus acerbus*, sower or crabbed. *1599 MARSTON Sco. Villanus* 170 Against the veruice-face of the Crabbedst Satyrst that euer stuttered. *1611 SHAKS. Wint.* T. i. ii. 102 Three crabbed Moneths had sow'd themselves to death. *1656 DUCHLSS NEWCASTLE in Life of Dk.* (1886) 313 As for my disposition, it is . . . not crabbed or peevishly melancholy. *1726 AMHERST Terra Fil.* xxxvi. 189 This philosophical apple-tree . . . never grew kindly, nor produced any thing but sour crabbed stuff. *1865 HOLLAND Plato T.* iii. 107 Only treated respectfully by wives and children because they are crabbed and sour.

10. *Comb.*, as *crabbed-looking*, *-handed* adjs.

*1806-7 J. BRERSTORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xi, That sort of hideous old crabbed-looking crone of fashion. *1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 34 A lean-visaged, crabbed-looking personage. *1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair* xliii, That crabbed-handed absent relative.

**Crabbedly** (kræbédli), *adv.* [*f. CRABBED a. + -LY 2*] In a crabbed manner: crossly, ill-temperedly; sourly, morosely; with rugged intricacy. *a* 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3514 A man also to Julius Cæsar ones Crabbedly seide. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. v. (1634) 318 Many of them . . . have . . . spoken to crabbedly and hardly. *1580 BARET Adv. C* 1523 Crabbedly, sowerly, grimly, lowlingly, *torue*. *1593 NASHE Christ's T.* 66 a, [He] that in the Pulpit talks affectedly, coldly, crabbedly or absurdly. *a* 1774 *FERGUSON Plainstane Poems* (1845) 49 We sall have the question stated And keen and crabbedly debated.

**Crabbedness** (kræbédnés), [*f. as prec. + -NESS*] The quality of being crabbed.

1. Crookedness, perversity or refractoriness of disposition, fractiousness (*obs.*); ill-nature; harshness; asperity or sourness of temper.

*1413 LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xx. 66 O deth . . . bytter art thou and ful of crabbidnesse. *1535 STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 474 Throw crabbines with get crudelitie. *1598 FLORIO, Fernersila*, peruersenes, fiowardnes, crabbednes. *1765 T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Col. Mass.* Bay I. 187 The natural crabbedness of his wife's temper. *1888 J. K. LAUGHTON in Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 96/1 The sweetness of temper which everybody loves, or the crabbedness of will which everybody fears.

2. Ruggedness, roughness, asperity; rugged or perverse intricacy of language, questions, etc.

*1546 LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. ix. 19 a, Menander & Philemon . . . asswaged at the crabbednesse of the olde wyltinges. *1563 GOLDING Cæsar* (1565) 213 b, The crabbednesse of the wayes were a let to hym. *1579 FENTON Guicciard.* ix. (1599) 391 The crabbednesse of the season may suffice to detain vs. *1691 WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 319 Leaving the crabbedness of Logick . . . he became Herald. *1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius* i. 9 Like his uncle's sexagenarian crabbedness of hiologyphic.

† 3. Harshness or asperity of taste. *Obs.*

*1715 PANICOLLUS Rerum Mem.* II. v. 298 Sugar . . . mollifie, the Acrimony, and makes meek the Crabbedness of tart and sour things.

**Crabber** (kræbær), [*f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ER 1*] One who fishes for crabs; a boat used in crab-fishing.

*1848 C. A. JOHNS Week at Lizard* 241 It matters not much to the crabbers what sorts of fish they catch. *1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Crabber and Cod or Ling Boat.

**Crabbery** (kræbæri), [*f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ERY*, after *rookery*, etc.] A place abounding with crabs, or where crabs are fished.

*1845 DARWIN Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 80 Great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejaes or Crabberies, from the number of small crabs.

**Crabbing** (kræbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup>* [*f. CRAB v.<sup>1</sup>, 2 + -ING 1*] The action of the *vb.* *CRAB*.

1. Vexing, embittering; hence, vexation, crossness. *Sc. Obs.*

*c* 1450 *Wisdom of Sol.* 646 Better is crabbing na blythnes, or laiching. *1529 LYNDESAY Complaint* 32 I wyll nocht flyte . . . For crabbing of thy Celstitude. *1535 STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 187 Aurelius . . . sufferit thame of his benignitie, With[out] crabbing or jit crudelitie. *1610 III. 64* Great wraung he wrocht in his crabbing and ire. *1873 J. DAVENSON Brief Commend.* xlv, The feild of fremunt and clabbing of your kin.

2. Adverse criticism, 'pulling to pieces', detraction. See *CRAB v.<sup>2</sup> 2*.

**Crabbing**, *vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup>* [*f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>, 2*, implying verb to *crab*, perhaps not otherwise used.]

1. Catching crabs, crab-fishing. Also *attr. sb.* *1657 LIGON Barbadoes* (1659) 66 The Negroes will often upon Sundayes go a Crabbing. *1884 Western Morning News* 4 Sept. 4/5 At Sennen Cove the crabbing season is over. *1887 G. M. FENN Devon Boys* ii. 16 We . . . made plans to go . . . crabbing when the tide was out.

2. Gathering crab-apples: cf. *nutting*, etc. *1877 in E. PEACOCK N. W. Lanc. Glass.*

**Crabbing**, *vbl. sb.<sup>3</sup>* *Dyeing*, etc. (See *quots.*)

*1874 W. CROOKES Dyeing & Calico Print.* 654 Another important operation is 'crabbing'. Before stuffs can be dyed, all dirt, grease, and the dressing used by the weaver, must be completely removed. The pieces are generally first passed through hot water. They are next treated with hot lyes of soap, carbonate of soda, and liquid ammonia. *1892 PROF. HUMMEL (letter)*, Crabbing is the operation of passing a thin woollen or union fabric in a state of tension, and in the open-width, through boiling water, and at once wrapping it on a roller, where it is subjected to considerable pressure. The primary object of crabbing is to prevent subsequent wrinkling of the cloth, due to unequal contraction. A secondary object is to give the cloth a particular finish, so that the operation is now frequently used for all-wool and all-cotton cloth.

*b. attrib.*, as *crabbing-machine*, *-trough*, etc.

*1885 HUMMEL Dyeing* 112 The boiling water in the crabbing trough. *1892 Machine Maker's Adv.*, Makers of all kind of machinery for dyeing, etc. . . viz. crabbing, singeing, scouring, washing . . . machines.

† **Crabbish**, *a. Obs.* [*f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISH: cf. CRABBED*] Cross, crabbed.

*c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 91 Such crabyysh woides do aske a blow. *a* 1592 *GREENE Arbusto* iii, With a coy countenance, she gave me this crabbish answer. *1606 DEKKER Sco. Stimes* iv. (Arb.) 34 Crabbish Satyrsties.

**Crabby** (kræbɪ), *a.* [*f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y 1*]

1. Crab-like; + with sidelong gait (*obs.*)

*1583 STANFURD Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 84 It wil be saulfer too passe thee cuntrye Pachynus, With leasure lingring, and far streits crabbie to circle. *1886 R. C. LESLIE Seapainter's Log* 20 Some old fisherman's crabby paw dogging round the bottom of a crab-pot.

2. Abounding in crabs.

*1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 128 Which after we called Crabby cove . . . for that all the water was full of a small kinde of redd crabs.

**Crabby** (kræbɪ), *a.* [*f. CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup> + -Y 1*]

† 1. = **CRABBED** 5, 6, 7. *Obs.*

*1550 COVERDALE Spir. Perle* vi. 71 So doth God lop and hewe the crabby old Adam with the crosse. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 The most combersome and crabby treatie of Freewill. *1599 MARSTON Sco. Villanus* 170 Persius is crabby, because aunter, and his lerkas . . . dusky.

2. = **CRABBED** 1, 9.

*1776 PAINE Com. Sense App.* (1791) 86 The narrow and crabby spirit of a despairing political party. *1850 M. MARGOLITH Pilgr. Land of Fathers* II. 61 We must have looked very crabby when we made those rude speeches. *1891 ATKINSON Last of Giant-Killers* 101 The crabby, surly, savage old giant.

**Crab-catcher.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. One who catches crabs.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. iv. ii (Jod). The dexterous crabcatcher takes them by the hinder legs in such a manner, that his nippers cannot touch him.2. A name given to several American species of herons which feed on small crabs; esp., in W. Indies, *Ardetta* or *Butorides virescens*.1699 DAMIER *Voy.* (1705) II. ii. 66 Crabcatchers are shaped and coloured like Herons, but they are smaller. They feed on small Crabs no bigger than ones Thumb. 1731 MONTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 The Crested Bittern. They breed in the Bahama Islands. They are there called Crab-Catchers, because they mostly subsist on Crabs. 1796 P. BROWN *Jamaica* (1798) 478 The small red-winged Crab catcher. This is the smallest species of the Crab-catcher in Jamaica. The whole bird is very beautiful, and not above the size of a pigeon. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind. Proprietor* (1834) 319 A bird about the size of a large pigeon. It is called a crab-catcher.**Crab-eater.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>; cf. F. *crabier*.]1. An occasional book-name for a small species of heron, *Ardetta minuta*, the Little Bittern.2. A scombroid fish, *Elatea canada*, found on the North American shores of the Atlantic Ocean.1841 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* iv. Fishes 114 The Crab-eater. was captured in a seine in the harbor of Boston, and placed in a car with other fish.+ **Crab-er.** Obs. rare-1. [a. F. *crabier* (*raton crabier*), f. *crabe* CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>] The water-rat.1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 73 The Cormorant. and the Crabber which some call the water-rat.Crab-face, -faced, -favoured: see CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>**Crab-fish.** Obs. = CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> 1.1400-50 Alexander 3892 Now comes a company of Crabbe-fische, as calves gret. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 90 The crab-fish having caught his enemy. Doth catch him in on every side with all his crooked cleas. 1606 Sir G. Gosse *caphe* III. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 42, I lay my life some Crabfish has bitten thee by the tongue, thou speakest so backward still. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Crab*. The common large crab-fish has its abode from twenty to forty fathom water.**Crab-grass.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>]1. The Glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, a marine plant common in salt-marshes. ? Obs.1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxlvii. 429 The herbe is also called. *Kalt articulatum*, or jointed Glasewort. in English Crab Grasse, and Frog grasse. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. IV.* 285 Glasswort is sometimes called. Crab-grass.

2. The Knot-grass, (Britten and Holland.)

3. In U.S. A species of grass, *Panicum sanguinale*; also other allied species.1881 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* viii. 45 In its old walks. crab-grass had spread. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 133 A field in which crab-grass had grown in the place of the harvested wheat.**Crab-harrow.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + HARROW: cf. E. Fris. *krabbe*, *krab*, a small hoe or mattock with bent teeth for tearing up the ground.] A harrow with bent teeth for thoroughly breaking up deeply ploughed land; its later form is the *drag-harrow*. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIV. 205, I also find them (that is the wheels with short axle-trees) very useful with my crab-harrow. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 147 Ox harrows, heavier and more effective in deep working than the common crab-harrow of the county. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 51 The lands are dragged with a heavy crab-harrow.Hence **Crab-harrow v.**1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 34 Scarifying or crab-harrowing with four horses between the ploughings. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. 1. 511 The lands are. again crab-harrowed, and harrowed with common harrows.|| **Crabier.** [Fr.; f. *crabe* CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>] = CRAB-CATCHER 2.1845 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 28 In the marshes and creeks will be found coots, gulls, pelicans, crabiers.**Crabite** (kræ'bit). *Geol. rare.* [a. F. *crabite*, f. *crabe* CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>; see -ITE.] A fossil crab.

1847 in CRAIG, and in modern Dicts.

**Crablet** (kræ'blét). [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LET.] A small or young crab.1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk I.* 27 Sundry little crablets that had wandered among the rocks. 1883 *Cornub. Mag.* Feb. 184 Startled crablets making spasmodic movements.**Crab-like**, a. and adv. [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>] Like a crab, esp. in moving backwards or sideways.1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. 392 Because then Southward Sol doth retrograde, Goes (Crab-like) backward. 1646 J. BENBRIGE *Gods Fury* Aij b. Such was their Crab-like condition. 1727-38 GAY *Rables* II. xiv. 26 But, crablike, rather backward goes. 1819 BYRON *Venice* i. Thus they creep, Crouching and crab-like. 1861 WHYTE *Melville Tilbury Nogo* 355 He crawls first backwards, then sideways, crablike. to the spot.**Crabbling** (kræ'blɪŋ). [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LING.] = CRABLET.1882 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 316 Another crabbling, see, is coming forward. Save us! there's nought but crabs. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 400 The minute crabblings heedlessly run over their variegated discs.**Crab-louse.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>, in reference to the recurved feet by which it hooks itself to its host.] A parasitical insect, *Pediculus pubis*, or *Phthirus inguinalis*, which infests parts of the human body. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* s. 273 Head lyce, body lyce, crabbe lyce, and nits. 1658 ROWLAND *Alouet's Theat.*1599 May be Scaliger meant by a Tike some Lowse like a Crab, or some Crab-louse in man; for they both breed in the beard and privities, and can very hardly be pulled off. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vi. i. 296 The Public Louse. which is known by the common name of 'Crab Louse', attaches itself to the hairs of the sexual organs, the arm pits, and even of the eyebrows.Crab-nut, -oil: see CRAB sb.<sup>3</sup>**Crabologist.** nonce-*wd.* [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>, after *ornithologist*, etc.] A student or collector of crabs. 1824 McCulloch *Highlands Scot.* III. 420 The island furnishes rare minerals to the mineralogist and rare crabs to the crabologist.**Craboun**, corrupt form of *carabine*, CARBINE.1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1765 Dase worms must thou needs discharge thy craboun [w ed 1606, M.S. crabbyanne] to batter downe the walles of learning.**Crab's-eye, -eyes.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. (Usually in pl.) A round concretion, found in the stomach of the crayfish and some other crustacea, consisting mainly of carbonate of lime; it has been used, finely powdered, as an absorbent and antacid. Now also applied to finely powdered carbonate of lime from other sources.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Take . . of the stones which are commonly called crabbes eyes halfe an ounce. 1693 LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 958, I put some Crabbes into the Vinegar. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 364 A chalky substance, found in the lower part of the stomach of all lobsters, improperly called crab's eyes. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 604 The use of carbonate of lime as a manure, a paint, and a medicine, under the names of lime, whitening, crab's eyes, &c. is equally well known. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. iii. 97 When the Crabs are about to cast their shell, two calcareous masses are found in the lateral compartments of the stomach. These have received the name of 'Crab's eyes'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 223 A minute crab's-eye or gastrolith.2. pl. The scarlet seeds or peas of *Abrus precatorius*, the Coral-bead plant; also the plant.1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 166 The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, called 'Crabs'-eyes', are strung together for necklaces.3 *Crab's eye lichen* (see quot.).1849 in LINDLEY *Med. & Econ. Bot.* (1856) 20. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* *Crab's eye lichen*, *Lecanora pallascens*, which was formerly gathered under this name in the north of England for the dyers.**Crab-side**, v. [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + *SIDLE* v.] *intr.* To side or shuffle sideways like a crab.1800 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 105 They were obliged to walk . . some backwards like lobsters, others crab-siding along.+ **Crab-skuit.** Obs. [Du. *krab-schuyte*, f. *krabbe* CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + *schuit* boat.] A small open fishing-boat with sails.1654 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth* in Arb. Garner IV. 333 Vessels of divers fashions. go. for herrings. and they be called. Sword-Pinks. Crab-Skuits, and Yevers.**Crab-stick.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup>] A stick or cudgel of the wood of the crab-tree.1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* i. i. Do you see this Crab-stick, you Dog? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, A crabstick, which was all the weapon he had, brought the fellow to the ground with the first blow. 1837 CARLWIL *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. vi, Brave young Egalité reaches Switzerland . . with a strong crabstick in his hand.

b. Application of this in chastisement.

1830 JAMES DAVILEY v. 25 My own quantity of crabstick.

c. *fig.* A bad-tempered, crabbed person. 1841 LEVER C. O' Malley xxxv. 123 Our Colonel the most cross-grained old crabstick. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Crab-stick*, a bad-tempered child.**Crab-stock.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup>] A young crab-tree or wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon; *fig.* a person or thing of wild or unclaimed nature.1565 FLETCHER *Ni-Walker* I. i, Graft me a dainty medlar on his crabstock. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 1. 47 There may be such a Crab-stock as cannot by any ingrafting be corrected. 1798 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* 1. 18 The Crabstock's close wrought grain. 1806-7 J. BRERFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1865) xx. 281 You know me well enough by this time, young Crab-stock, to make a pretty good guess.**Crab-tree**<sup>1</sup>. [f. CRAB sb.<sup>2</sup>]

1. The wild apple-tree.

1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 646 *Hec arbutus*, crabtre. 1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 340 Duos crabtrees crescentes. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* s. 134 To sell, the crab-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 47 b, An Appel tree, is called, in y<sup>e</sup> South Countre, a Crab tree. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 205 We haue Some old Crab-trees here at home, That will not be grafted to your Rallish. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. iii, There's a crabtree, near our house, which . . has blusht our jackets, from Father to son for several generations. 1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect*, The crab-tree, which supplied a secret hoard With roasted crabs to deck the wintry board.2. *attrib.* a. Of or pertaining to the crab-tree.b. Resembling a crab-tree; crooked, knotted. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* s. 137 Grafte it in a crab-tree stocke. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* (Britten & Holl.) The crab-tree porter of the Guild Hall gates. 1653 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 7 Fetch me a dozen Crab-tree stanes, and strong ones. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 1. (1890) 205 He getteth him a grievous Crab-tree Cudgel. and beats them fearfully. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 7/1 The cadets suffered themselves to be beaten with a crabtree stick.c. *Comb.*, as *crab-tree-faced*, -like *ads.*1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 117 Of bodie bygge and strong he was and somewhat \*Crabtree faced. 1600 DAYBegg. *Beduall Gr.* II. ii, I lik'd him not, he had such a crabtree-fac'd countenance. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 55 Zeno the crabbe-tree-fac'd Stoicke. 1596 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 237 As your body is crooked, \*crabtree like, and grown out of all order, so your mynde is.Crab-tree<sup>2</sup>: see CRAB sb.<sup>3</sup>+ **Crabut.** Obs. [Derivation uncertain.]Cf. F. *crapaudine*, *crapandine*, ancient pieces of artillery.] A kind of fire-arm, used in 17th c1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accut. Ing. Seamen* 31 (The names of all sorts of great Ordinance and peeces, and their appurtenances.) Carbins, Crabuts, long Pistols, short Pistols. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For. Coluers, Crabuts, Carbins. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* s. vi, Smaller guns as courriours, harquebusses, muskets, crabuts, cabines.**Crab-weed.** = CRAB-GRASS 1 and 2.1790 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* VIII. 89 A marine plant called Crab-weed. grew luxuriantly.**Crab-wood:** see CRAB sb.<sup>3</sup>**Crab yaws.** [f. CRAB sb.<sup>1</sup> + YAWS.] The West Indian name of a kind of yaws or framboesia attacking the soles of the feet and palms of the hands, forming ulcers with very hard edges.1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 313 That which is called Crab-Yaws is never removed. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 33 In every instance . . of venereal taint in yaws, or crab yaws, I found it ineffectual, prior to the use of mercurials.+ **Craccus, cracus.** Obs. [? for *Caraccas*.] 'A kind of tobacco' (Halliwell).1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Four Quarrel* II. i, We'll roar the rusty lascal out of his tobacco. Ay, and he had the best craccus in London. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. ii, Selling (which is a sin unpardonable) Of counterfeit Cods or musty English Cracus.+ **Craches.** *Herb.* Pimpernel or chickweed.1530 PALSGR. 210/1 Craches herbe, *mouyon* [*Mouyon*, *mouyon* = pimpernel, also chickweed (Cotgr.)].+ **Crachoun.** Obs. Also -on, -un. A word of uncertain origin, frequent in *Cursor Mundi*, the later texts of which render it *cattiff* or *wretch*.[The only similar OF. word is *crachon* = F. *crachat* 'matter expectorated or spat out', which gives a possible sense in the quotes. There is a curious likeness in sense and form between *crachoun* and *crathoun* (*crathon*, *craton*), although so many instances of both occur that the hypothesis of an error of *ch* for *th*, or the converse, seems to be inadmissible.]a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9014 (Cott.) *De man sco* has in hir bandon, He es fornesten als crachoun. *Ibid.* 14717 Als crachouns [*Trin.* *cattifs*] he pam feld ilkan. *Ibid.* 18120 *pu* er nu crachoun [*other* MSS. *wreche*] fra þi stith. c 1340 *Ibid.* 27063 (Fairf.) He lise ouer-commen as a crachoun.**Crachyd**, obs. f. CRACKED.**Crack** (kræk), sb. Forms: 4-6 *crak*, 4 *krakke*, 5 *krak*, 6 *crakke*, *crake*, 6-7 *cracke*, 6- crack. [Goes with CRACK v. The sb. is not known in OE., but corresponding forms occur early in the cognate langs.: OHG. *hrac*, dial. G. *krack*, Du. *krak*, and OHG. \**hrach*, MHG. and G. *krach*, MDu. *crak* (dat. *cräke*), mod. Du. *krak*, E. Fris. *krak* and *kräk*. Cf. also F. *crac* (in Cotgr. 1611), similarly related to *cragner*] *orig.* An imitation of the sharp sound caused by the sudden breaking of anything hard; whence, I. any sharp dry sound, II. a break or beaking of various kinds, with III. sundry transferred applications.I. Of sound. \**inarticulate*.

1. A sudden sharp and loud noise as of something beaking or bursting; e.g. the crack of a rifle, a whip, of breaking ice, bones, etc. Formerly applied also to the roar of a cannon, of a trumpet, and of thunder; the last is still common dial., and in the archaic phrase the 'crack of doom', i.e. the thunder-peal of the day of judgement, or perh. the blast of the archangel's trumpet.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18953 (Gott.) Al carpan of þat grisl crack. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1210 Crak claryoun crack cryed on-lofte. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 952 Cyffrouns legges to-brak, That men herde the krak. c 1489 CALTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 218 Huge and horrible crakes of thunder. 1549 *Conq. Scot.* vi. 60 The enyl that the thondir dois. is dune or ve heir the crack of it. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 127 Cannons with their thundryng cracks. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracke of Doome? 1626 BACON *Sylva* s. 210 In Thunder, which is far off. the Lightning precededeth the crack, a good space. 1718 GAY *Let. to Mr. F.* 9 Aug. There was heard so loud a crack, as if heaven had split asunder. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 203, I made the necessary extension until the joint gave a crack. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 200 The crack of his whip. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xvi. (1875) 219 The deadly crack of the rifle.b. A cannon-shot (obs.); a rifle-shot (*collog.*).*Gynis* (engines) for *crakkis*, *crakkis* of *uer*: cannon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 250 Bot gynis for crakkis had he name. *Ibid.* xix. 390 Twa novelreis that day that saw. The tothir crakkis war of wer, That that befor herd neur cir. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 37 As Cannons over-charg'd with double cracks. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 23, I thought I'd take a crack at him. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* I. 3, I mean to carry you off. for a crack at the rabbits.c. A sharp, heavy, sounding blow. (*collog.*)1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, I'll do your business myself with a crack on the head. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* II. (Rldg.) xi You hit him an awful crack! 1882 J. STURGIS *Dick's Wand.* III. iv. xlvii. 156 To. .hit him a crack over the sleek head.

2. The time occupied by a crack or shot; a moment, instant. *In a crack*: in a moment, immediately (cf. *in a twinkling*). *collog.*

1795 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* i. i, I trow, when that she saw, within a crack, she came with a right thievish errand back. 1764 FOOT *Mayor of G. 1* Wks. 1799 i. 161 They.. will be here in a crack. 1824 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admin.* (1837) III. 162 He was a Reformer in the crack of a whip. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xxi. (1886) 171 He was on his feet again in a crack.

3. The breaking of wind, *ventris crepitus*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 409 A crack of be neher ende. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 47, Lattand a crack, bat men mycht here. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 464 That he should. let a cracke downwards. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Souchantre*.

\* \* \* *vocal.*

4. Loud talk, boast, brag; hence, sometimes, exaggeration, lie. *arch. or dial.* (In this sense there was a tendency in 16th c. to use *crake* as a distinctive form. Cf. CRACK v. 6.)

c 1450 HARDING *Map of Scotl.* (National MSS. Scotl. II. lxxv.), Wher Pluto.. regneth in wo In his palais of pride with boste and crack [*prime* lak]. 1523 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII.* VI. 122 Notwithstandyng the Fenchmenys crakes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* III. (1877) 92 Crakes, lyes, vauntes, bostes and fables. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 10 Leasinges, backbiting and vain-glorious crakes. 1621-2 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. III. xiv. 122 Out of this fountain [conceit] proceed all those crakes and brags. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 Tony. That's a damned confounded—crack. 1892 Still heard from school-boys, though *cracker* is more common.]

5. Brisk talk, conversation; *pl. news.* *Sc. and north dial.*

1795 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* II. i, Come sit down And gie's your crakes. What's a' the news in town? 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxi, They're a' in famous tune For crack that day. a 1810 TANNARILL *Poems* (1846) 55 Gossip ay maun hae their crack. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* v. 92 Having had another crack with the old man. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xxviii. 243 To have a crack with the boatman on the beach.

II. Breaking; fissure.

6. *Thieves' slang.* House-breaking.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *The crack* is the game of house-breaking; a crack is a breaking any house or building for the purpose of plunder. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, 'Here,' said Toby.. 'Success to the crack!'

7. A fissure or opening formed by the cracking, breaking, or bursting of a hard substance.

1530 PALSGR. *20/2* Cracke, breakyng, fente. 1604 COLL. *See. Late Voy.* II. (1717) 30 A Mountain.. full of cracks all filled up with Snow. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 37 Centipedes.. come out of the cracks.. of the walls.

b. A break in which the parts still remain in contact; a partial fracture.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 In case their peeces by overcharging.. or crackes, or rifts, doo breake. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 43, I have very often been able to make a crack or flaw, in some convenient pieces of Glass, to appear and disappear at pleasure. 1758 HANNAID *to Arts* (1764) II. 347 The surface will appear covered with.. a net-work of an infinite number of cracks. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 86 The most porous pieces [of charcoal], and such as are full of cracks. *Mod. A.* crack in the bell so minute as to be with difficulty distinguished.

8. Of things immaterial: A flaw, deficiency, failing, unsoundness.

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* 46 Such, as so vse me, will finde a fowle Cracke in their Credite. 1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. II. 415 My loue to thee is sound, sans cracke or flaw. 1611 *Wint. T.* I. II. 322, I cannot Believe this Crack to be in my deard Mistresse. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 7 The man who has no defect or crack in his character.

9. The breaking of the voice; cracked or broken condition of voice.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. II. 236 Though now our voyces, Have got the mannish cracke.

10. A flaw of the brain; a craze, unsoundness of mind.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 9 Here they come reeling.. having a cracke in their heads. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 143 A man most subject to the most wonderfull Crack. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 178 P. 2 The Upholsterer, whose Crack toward Politics I have heretofore mention'd. 1891 *Month.* LXXII. 494 The crack in Laurence Oliphant's mind was growing wider.

III. Transferred and doubtfully derived senses.

+ 11. A lively lad; a 'rogue' (playfully), a wag.

[Conjectured by some to be short for *crack-hemp*, *crack-halter*, *crack-rope*, used playfully. Cf. also *mod. Icel. krakki* 'urchin'.]

1597 SHAKS. *A Hen. IV.* III. II. 34 When hee was a Crack, not thus high. 1607 *— Cor.* I. III. 74 Val. Tis a Noble childe. *Virg.* A Cracke Madam. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Enter Cupid and Mercury, disguised as Pages. *Merr.*.. Since we are turn'd cracks, let's study to be like cracks; practise their language and behaviours. 1615 HRYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 253 It is a rogue, a wag.. A notable dissembling lad, a Cracke. 1649 W. M. IVAN *Yew* (1857) 44 Who is it, Jucolo? A melancholy Hee-cat (sir) said the cracke, a wilde man. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 76 An arch Crack.. had observed what counterfeit Rogues the major part of these were.

+ 12. [From 4.] A boaster, blaggart, liar. *Obs.* c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* (1659) 8, If I snip not off their purses then call me crack. 1882 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 405 A crack or boasting fellow, *glorious*.

13. [from 5] One full of conversation. *Sc.*

1827 SCOTT *Prinl.* (1890) I. 349 A bauld crack that auld papist body. 1829 *— Antiq. Adv.* To be a gude crack, that is, to possess talents for conversation.

+ 14. [from 8] A woman of broken reputation; a wench, a prostitute. *Obs.*

1616 D'URREY *Mad Pickle* v. II, He that you quarrel'd with about your Crack these. 1906 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 379 Her Beauty, Wealth and Birth, could not secure her from being consider'd as a Crack. 1715 VANBRUGH *Country Ho.* II. v, My Sister was with me, and it seems he took her for a Crack. 1719 D'URREY *Pills* V. 27 Cracks that Coach it now. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, Crack, a whore.

+ 15. [from 10] A crack-brain, a crazy fellow.

a 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* II, Is not that the Crack you tun'd away yesterday? 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 251 P. 2, I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a Crack, and a Projector.

16. That which is the subject of boast or eulogy; that which is 'cracked up'; a horse, player, ship, regiment, etc. of superior excellence: see CRACK a.

1637 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* IV. III, 1st Gent. What dost think, Jockey? 2nd Gent. The crack of the field's against you. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. I. 1703 *English Spy* 255 (Farmer) Most noble cracks and worthy cousin trumps. 1843 (*title*), Cracks of the Day [with engravings of celebrated race-horses]. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr., They were the 'cracks' of the regulars, as the Scottish and the London were the 'cracks' of the volunteers. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 (Cricket) When the Harrow crack had made 90, he was badly missed at mid-off. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 227 Our leading counsel—we had engaged a couple of cracks—began to state our case.

17. [from the vb. 11] *Thieves' slang.* A burglar; = CRACKSMAN.

1749 GOSDARY *Life Banffsyle-M. Carew* (Farmer), No strange Abram, ruffler crack. 1857 *Primh* 31 Jan. 49/2 (*Slang Song*) The High-toy, mob, crack and screeve model-school.

18. *slang.* Dry wood (from its sound in breaking, or burning). (Cf. CRACKMANS.)

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 328 The next process is to look for some crack (some dry wood to light a fire).

**Crack** (kræk), *v.* Forms: 1 *cracian*, 3 *craky*, *chrakien*, 3-4 *craken*, (4 *cracche*), 4-7 *crake*, *crak*, 5-6 *crakke*, 6-7 *cracke*, 6- *crack*. [Common Teutonic: OE. *cracian* (=-\*krakþjan) = OHG. *krachōn*, *chrahōn*, MHG. and mod.G. *krachen*, MDu. *crāken*, mod.Du. and Low G. *kraken*. Mod.Du. has also a by-form *krakken*, dial. HG. *kracken* = OLG. *krakōn*. Cf. also Fr. *cracier*, *cracquer* in same sense (16thc.), perh. from German. The regular phonetic descendant of OE. *cracian* is *crake* (cf. *macian make*, *wacian wake*), which showed a tendency in 16th c. to become a distinct form (in sense 6), and is now actually so used dialectally, e.g. in Essex. The form with short vowel has probably prevailed through the influence of the sb., and the continuous tendency to keep the word echoic, as in *cuckoo*; the mod. Du. and dial. Germ. parallel form goes back to an early date.] *orig.* To make a dry sharp sound in breaking, to break with this characteristic sound; hence, in branch I, mainly or exclusively of the sound; in II, of the act of breaking.

I. Referring mainly to the sound.

1. *intr.* To make a sharp noise in the act of breaking, or as in breaking; to make a sharp or explosive noise (said of thunder or a cannon (chiefly *dial.*), a rifle, a whip, etc.).

c 1200 *Ag. Ps.* xiv. 1, 3 Us pulite for þam gepune, þæt si eorpe all cracode. c 1205 LAY. 1875 Banes þer crakeden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3568 (Gott.) His heued bigines for to schake.. And his bonis for to crac. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 4438 The speris craketh swithe thikke. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xciv. (1495) 585 Comyn salt craketh and sperleth in fyre. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 370 The thoner fast gan crack. 1535 COVERDALE *Leek.* xxi. 6 Mournre therefore y<sup>e</sup> thy loynes crack withall. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 23 b, Moist wood that cracketh in the fire. 1621-2 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. II. IV. 285 *Aurum fulminans* which shall crack lower then any gunpowder. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 174 At every twist the bones of the buffalo were heard to crack. 1788 TRIFTER *No.* xciv. 309 The whips of the postillions again cracked. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Rainst* (1875) II. 26 Trees.. That tumble cracking.

b. *collog.* To shoot (with fire-arms), fire.

1871 *Standard* 23 Jan., Skirmishers went forward and cracked at the retreating foemen.

2. *trans.* To cause (anything, e.g. a whip, one's thumb) to make a sharp noise.

1647 STAYLTON *Juvenal* 45 The carter cracks his whip. 1666 *Tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 275 Waiting-Women.. who.. crack all the Joynets of their Arms. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 55 The post boy cracked his whip incessantly. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. viii. 96 Flourishing his stick, and cracking scornful fingers.

3. To strike with a sharp noise; to slap, smack, box. *Now dial.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cv. III, [The] Danes all were.. Without mercie cracked upon the croune. 1850 MRS. STOW *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 27 'She oughter cracked me over de head for bein' so sarcy'

b. *Cricket slang.* To hit (a ball) hard with the bat.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Ulyett let out at Morley and cracked him hard to the on for a brace of 4's.

+ 4. *intr.* To break wind, *crepitum reddere*. *Obs.* 1653 URQUHART *Rebels* I. xxi, Then he.. belched, cracked, yawned, etc. a 1693 *Ibid.* III. v. 54.

5. *trans.* To utter, pronounce, or tell aloud, briskly, or with éclat; formerly in *crack a boast, word, jest*; and still in *crack a joke*.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 99 Wordes that he cracketh. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 81 He cracketh boost, and swor it was nat so. 1402 HOCCLIVE *Let. of Cupid* 328 Kepe thyne owne what men clappe or clike! a 1420 *— De Reg. Princ.* 3092 Not a worde dar he crake. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 83 Myn enemyes cracked and spake many grete wordes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. III. 16 And further did uncomely speeches clike [*prime* take]. a 1637 B. JONSON *Horne's Art of P.* Wks. (Rtdg) 733/2 Or crack out bawdy speeches, and unclean. 1721 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 17 He cracked jests. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 211/1 (He) would fain have cracked a joke upon their extraordinary dispatch. 1769 *Babler* I. 265 He.. will.. even.. crack his indelicate ambiguities upon his children. 1860 THACKERAY *Romd. Papers*, *Thorns in Cush.* (1876) 47 Whilst the doctor.. cracked his great clumsy jokes upon you.

6. *intr.* To talk big, boast, brag; sometimes, to talk scornfully (of others). *Now Obs. or dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 111 Hard I never none crack so clere out of toyne. c 1470 *Hardyng Chron.* Ded. viii, Vs Scottes will aye bee boasting & craking. a 1523 UDALL *Royaler D.* v. i. (Arb.) 12 All the day long is he facyng and craking Of his great acts in fighting and fraymaking. 1621-2 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. III. II. i, What is it they crake so much of? 1633 I. ADAMS *Comm.* a *Peter* II. i Thus the ring-leaders begin.. to crack of their forces. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* III. I. i. (1852) 277 One that would much talk and crack of his insight. 1726 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, Thou art always cracking and boasting. 1854 CARLIE *Let.* in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) II. xx. 107 My sleep was nothing to crack of. 1855 E. WAUGH *Land. Life* (1857) 24 That's naut to crack on.

+ b. with *obj. cl.* To boast. *Obs.*

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* II. Cviij b, Thei bosted and cracked religiouslye deames to be shewed and declared of God. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 181 Lorde how the Fleminges bragged, and the Hollanders cracked, that Calice should be wonne and all the Englishemen slain. 1621-2 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. III, Which he.. cracks to be the most sovereigne remedie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 38 [The Stoics] crack that the duties of Virtue are therefore honest and desirable.

+ c. *trans.* (with simple *obj.*) To boast of. *Obs.*

1633 *Brevis Disp.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 318 They continually crake the perpetual Consent of the Fathers.

7. *intr.* To converse briskly and sociably, chat, talk of the news (see the *trans.* 'crake a word' in 5). *Sc. and north dial.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 As they were crackand in this case. In came the 3ow, the mother of the Lam. 1529 LYNDISAY *Complaynt* 235 Bot sum to crack, and sum to clatter. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Navigation* 201 They tuik some curage, and begouth to crack. 1789 BURNS *Two Dags* 135 The cantie ald folks crackin crouse. 1821 CLARE *Pill. Minstr* II. 113 He'd many things to crack on with his ale. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* II. IV. 88 'Twa o' them walkin' an' crackin' their lane.'

8. *trans.* Crack up: to praise, eulogize (a person or thing). So to crack into (*repute*, etc.) *collog.*

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xxxiii. 392 'Our backs is easy ris. We must be cracked up by other rises, and we snarl.' 'You'd better crack us up, you had!' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, Then don't object to my cracking up the old School House, Rugby. 1884 *American VII.* 334 Mexico.. is not what it has been cracked up to be. 1892 *Standard* 1 Jan. 3/3 Unfortunate individuals who are for a time 'cracked' into reputation by ill-advised patrons.

II. Referring mainly to the breaking indicated by the sound.

9. *trans.* To break anything hard with a sudden sharp report; now chiefly of things hollow, a skull, a nut, etc.

c 1300 *Havelok* 568 Hise croune he ther crakede Ageyn a gret ston. *Ibid.* 924 Sticks kan ich breken and kraken. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. xxxi. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepol and cracked a-two here legges. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* Ro To Crakk nuttes, nucliare. 1533 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 To cracke the nutte, he must take the payne. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. 7 Every coward that durst crack a spear.. for his lady's sake. 1631 WELVER *Anc. Rom. Mon.* 50 They crackt a peeces the glasse-windowes. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Euid* 573 Who heaved his blade aloft, And crack'd the helmet thro', and bit the bone. 1863 DRAFER *Intell. Devel. Europe* v. (1865) 111 [Diogenes] taking a louse from his head, cracked it upon her altar.

+ b. (from *fig. use* of *phr.* to crack a nut: see NUT) To puzzle out, make out, solve, discuss. *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. II, I'll come sometimes, and crack a case [at law] with you. 1724 SWIFT *10 Dr. Sheridan*, When with much labour the matter I crack. 1768 WESLEY *Vhs.* (1872) XII. 409 Logic you cannot crack without a tutor.

10. *trans.* To get at the contents of (a bottle or other vessel); to empty, drink, 'discuss'.

? 15.. in RITSON *Robin Hood* II. xxxvii. 60 They went to a tavern and there they dined, And bottles cracked most merrilie. 1597 SHAKS. *A Hen. IV.* v. III. 66 You'll cracke a quat together? Ha, will you not? 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 164 And sometimes stay to crack a Pot or two with the good Host. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, When two gentlemen.. are cracking a bottle together at some inn. 1775 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 25/2, I think we may venture to crack another bottle. 1821 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* III. (1876) 223 [He] bragged about.. the number of bottles that he.. had cracked overnight.

11. *Thieves' slang.* To break open. To crack a crib: to break into a house.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Crack, is also used to break open; as, To crack up a Door. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*,



*Crack*, to break open. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, The crib's barred up at night like a jail; but there's one part we can crack. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxvii (D.), If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to crack that particular crib known as the Bridge Hotel.

12. *fig.* To break (a vow, promise, etc.). Now *dial.* To crack tryst (Sc.): to break or prove false to an engagement.

1576 FLEMING *Panophl. Epist.* 342 Cracking in sunder the conditions of that covenant. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 256 He will crack a Commandment with her, and wipe off the Sin with the Church's Indulgence.

13. *intr.* To snap or split asunder. *Obs.*  
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7202 (Trin.) Sampson waked of his nap, his bonde doul heal to crack. 13400 *Morte Arth.* 369 With crowns of clere gold that kraked in sondure. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 The hoopes of his barrels cracked and brake. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* at The .. Rigging cracking and flying in Pieces. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 38 All her [Nature's] bonds Crack'd.

b. *trans.*  
1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. ii. 1 Blow windes, and crack your cheeks. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 148 Till .. Jove-strained crack Crack her poore heart-strings.

14. *intr.* Of persons: To come to a rupture, split, break off negotiations. *Obs.*  
1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 303 Upon these two matters they crack.

15. *fig.* To come to pieces, collapse, break down. (Cf. *the bank broke*.) Now only in *racing slang*. 1568-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 99 They came into this House, and voted themselves a Parliament. They acted high in some things, and soon cracked. 17900 DRYDEN (J.). The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, cracks when little comes in, and much goes out. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Sept. 278/4 The first named [of the racing horses] .. 'cracked' some distance from home. 1891 *Sportman* 8 July 8/4 Twice, however, the Dublin crew looked like 'cracking'.

16. *intr.* To break without complete separation or displacement of parts, as when a fracture or fissure does not extend quite across.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxxii. 325 For thrust [thirst] asundyr my lypys syn crake. 1675 SALMON *Polygraph.* ii. xxii. 109 Some Colours as Lake, Umber and others .. will crack when they are dry. 1688 MITCHELL *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Crack*, These Boards begin to crack. 1691 BOYLE (J.). By misfortune it cracked in the cooling. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 243 When full grown the skin cracks and forms little scales. 1832 G. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 232 With a piece of heated wire .. he traces a line upon the globe, and .. wetting the line thus traced, the glass will crack and divide along the line. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1 174 Heat causes these soils to crack. 1874 *Punch* 9 May, When the glaze on chinaware cracks, it is said technically to be crazed.

17. *trans.* To break or fracture (anything) so that the parts still remain in contact but do not cohere. (Often contrasted with *break* in its full sense.)

1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* 1 99 Glasses that are once cracked, are soon broken. 1716 BLACKALL *Vks.* (1723) I. 147 Money .. so crack'd or broken that it will no longer pass in Payment. 1845 D. JERROLD *Curran Lect.* xiii. 31 There's four glasses broke and nine cracked. 1850 LYNN *Theo. Trin.* xi. 217 'Tis like a ball that time hath crackt. *Mod.* The servants say it was cracked before.

b. To break into fissures; to fissure, cause to split.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 256 Look to your Fountain-Pipes. .. lest the Frosts crack them. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 73 For a long time after the formation of the Earth till the Sun had crackt the outward crust thereof. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Oct. The poor old Bishop of London .. I think broke or cracked his skull. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 2056 A .. flash of lightning .. fell on the round tower of the church. .. the wall of which it crackt for the space of several feet. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* x. 122 The ground was everywhere cracked and dusty.

c. with *off.* *trans.* and *intr.*  
1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 43 Small .. thick bubbles of Glass .. being crack'd off from the Puntillion whilst very hot, and so suffered to cool without nealing. 1848-8 LAMOND *Imag. Conn.* Wks. (1846) I. 139 The varnish .. cracked off.

18. *trans.* To break the musical quality or clearness of (the voice); to render hoarse or dissonant, like a cracked bell. Also *intr.*

1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. He's hoarse; the poor boy's voice is crackt. 1607 SHAKS. *Pennon* iv. iii. 153 Cracke the Lawyers voyce, that he may neuer more false Title please. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 74 With such a scholastical Bur in their throats, as hath .. crack'd their voyces for ever with metaphysical Gargarisms. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. 249 The old Viking's voice was cracked and feeble. *Mod.* He was a fine singer before his voice cracked.

19. *fig.* (from the consequence of cracking the skull): To injure (the brain); to render of unsound mind. Cf. *CRACKED* 5.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii. i. Alas, his care will go near to crack him. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 7 When wise men turn Oppressors, they have crackt Their understanding in the very Act. 1694 LOCKE *Tolerat.* iii. ii. Having crack'd himself with an ungovernable Ambition. 1712 STOUT *Spect.* No. 526 73 Lest this hard student should .. crack his brain with studying.

20. To damage (something immaterial) so that it can never again be sound; to ruin virtually.

1590 SPENSER *P.* Q. ii. 12 He lives .. Ne yet hath any knight his courage crackt. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Connus. Titus* iii. 7 Not that we call any man to the cracking of his estate. 1691 WOOD *Atth. Oxon.* II. 95 [This] .. hath much crack'd his Reputation. 1891 *Spectator* 6 July, Natural effect here is

only suggested, because full effect would crack the drawing convention.

b. *esp.* in *phr.* To crack credit.  
1567 Test. K. Henrie Stewart iv. in *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 9 Fra creditte I crackt. No man wald throw the worde I did say. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* IV. 246 They had .. dealt .. contrarie to .. the law of armes, and thereby so greatlie cracked their credits. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. 95 He asperses and seeks to crack the credit of this spotless Virgin. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 266/2 Trust .. not .. the Borrower if once or twice he hath cracked his Credit.

III. Of sharp or sudden action.

21. *trans.* To move with a stroke or jerk; to 'whip' out or on, snatch out, clap on. (*collog.*)  
a 1541 WYATT in *Froude Hist. Eng.* III. 454, I reached to the letters. but he caught them. and flung them .. into the fire. I overthrew him and cracked them out. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* to Her commander had cracked on all the canvas she could carry.

22. *intr.* To 'whip' on, 'pelt' along, travel with speed; *Naut.* to clap on full sail (*collog.*)

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 43 He must have cracked on near about as fast as them other geese. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 July 74/2 The trio coming .. as hard as they could crack. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 [We] set the flying-jib and crack on to her again. 1867 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To crack on, to carry all sail. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trav.* II. xix. 126, I doubt if anything will hinder the Colonel from cracking on when he catches sight of us.

*Crack* (kræk), a. *collog.* or *slang*. [*CRACK sb.* 16, used *attrib.*] Pre-eminent, superexcellent, 'first-class'.

1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 95 [Sheep] called here [Suffolk] a crack flock, which is a provincial term for excellent. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 186 Crack regiments. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv. My sleeping-room .. was the crack apartment of the hotel. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* (1869) 365, I was .. such a crack-shot myself, that fellows were shy of insulting me. 1884 *Christian World* 14 Aug. 612/1 It wasn't .. the crack speakers that brought the crowds up.

*Crack* (kræk), *adv.* *int.* [The vb. stem so used.]  
1. *adv.* With a crack, with a cracking sound. (Cf. *bang, bump*, etc.)

1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 18 Crack! went the whip, and away flew the horses! 1807 SOUTHEY *Esmeralda's Lett.* II. 269 Crack went his whip, and we were off. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 Crack went the mast.

2. *int.*  
1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* ii. i, I've got our wife Joan to be the queen's chambermaid; and then—crack—says me I! and forget all my acquaintance. 1756 AMORY *Princls* (1770) II. 3 Crack! all is gone and vanished on a sudden.

*Crack-* in combination occurs in two groups of compounds; 1. Combs. in which *crack-* is the vb. stem governing an object: *CRACK-HALTER*, *-HEMP*, *-JAW*, *-NUT*, *-ROPE*, *-TRYST*; so *crack-fart*, *deriv. -er* (see *quots.*). 2. Combs. in which *crack-* app. stands for *cracked-* (which is occasionally found in early examples); as *CRACK-BRAIN* (ED), *-GROAT*, *-HEADED*, *-SKULL*, *-WINDED*.

1669 in *Hickeringill Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 12 Excommunications .. are but what our Famous Queen Elizabeth, when Excommunicated by Pope Sergius, called them, the Popes Crackfarts. 1688 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* ii. 15 Her Head-Quarters Where e're she [Fame, Rumour] roam'd by day, was the Crack-farters!

*Crack*, *obs. dial. f. CRAG sb.*  
*Crackable* (krækəb'l), a. [*f. CRACK v.* + *-ABLE*] Capable of being cracked.

1864 *Guardian* 16 Apr. 1 The fort which can mount the hugest ordnance, and can be so constructed as not to be crackable. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 221 Most of them of a brittle crackable nature.

b. as *sb.* (in *pl.*) Things that can be cracked, (*nonce-use*, after *etables*, etc.).

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 200 Fond o' breaking crackables.

Hence *Crackability*, quality of being crackable.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* 344 The crackability, which is here made the characteristic of this sort of nut.

*Crackare-t.* *Obs. nonce-ud.* [*f. CRACK*, after F. *sansonnnet*; see *Cotgr.*] = *CRACK sb.* 3.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. ii, To quell him comes Q. R. who limping frets At the safe passe of trixie Crackarets.

*Crack-brain* (krækbrɛn). [*For crack-brain*; see next and *CRACK-2*] One having a cracked brain or impaired intellect; a crazy fellow.

1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* ii. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 334 Such a crack-brain as thou art. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 91 Sure, once thou wast No crack-brain. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 329 If the unhappy crack-brain has any handicraft.

b. *attrib.*  
1718 Bp. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded., Any crack'd brain Girl. 1815 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* in *Talfourd* II. 10 These crack-brain metaphysics.

*Crack-brained* (krækbrɛnd), a. Formerly *cracked-*, *crackt-brained*. [*f. piec.* + *-ED*.] Having the brain cracked or crazy, crazy-pated, impaired in intellect.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 209 He would .. have called him idle head, cracked-brained, fool. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 15 Crack-brain'd Menippus. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbs* 28 A crack-brain'd Noddy. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 212 They always took me to be a little crack-brained at Oxford. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 214 One of those crack-brained wits, .. half wit, half fool. 1868 TRENCH *Misc.* *Intro.* 82 A certain crack-brained enthusiasm for .. allegorical interpretation,

*Cracked* (krækt), *ppl. a.* Forms: (5) *crachyd*, 6-8 *crackt*, *crack'd*, 7- *-ed*. [*f. CRACK v.* + *-ED* 1.]

1. Broken by a sharp blow.

[c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2027 He stode schakyng, the sothe to sayne, Crokyd and crachyd thetoow.] 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 202 Not worth a crackt nose. 1596 SHAKS. *x Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 96 We must have bloodie Nose, and crack'd Crownes. 1856 OLSTED *Slave States* 477 The cracked rice (broken in the process of removing the hull)

2. Burst asunder, fissured, full of cracks.

1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 49/10 Cracked, rimous. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* Pref., A ship .. so rent with rocks, so crackt and viterly denied. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 116 Their tongue is red, dry, and cracked. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* iii. The lips were parched and cracked in many places. *Mod.* The parched and cracked soil of the plain.

3. Broken without separation of parts, fractured; partially broken so as to be no longer sound.

1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Half Groats .. being Silver (howbeit they be cracked) shall. be current. a 1631 DRAVTON *Triumph David*, His brazen armour gaue a iaring sound Like a crackt bell. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtiers Orac.* 173 The crackt pot seldom breaks. 1817 SHELLEY *Hate* a He took an old cracked lute. 1879 TENNYSON *Falcon*, But one piece of earthenware, .. and that crackt!

4. *fig.* Damaged, having flaws; impaired or unsound in constitution, moral character, reputation, etc., blemished; † bankrupt (*obs.*).

1547 *St. Papers Henry VIII.* I. 278 Contynuyng my journeyes .. with such diligence, as myn olde and cracked body may endure. 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doct. Purgatory* (1577) 395 His cracked credit is nothing regarded vs. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horns-bk.* 25 Stammeing out a most false and crackt Latin oration. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never next* in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 167 These two crack'd gallants Are in several bonds .. For a debt of full two thousand a-piece. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1564/4 Two Geldings, one of them black .. his Wind a little crack'd. 1688 MITCHELL *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Crackt*, *qui a fait banqueroute*. 1704 SWIFT *Project Adv. Relig.*, A cracked chambermaid. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 39 A masculine widow, of cracked character.

5. Of the brain, mind, etc.: Unsound, impaired, somewhat deranged. Of a person: Unsound in mind, slightly insane, crazy. (Now *collog.*)

1611 COTGR., *Estropié de cabochu, ou de cervelle*, frantick, witlesse, braine-sicke, brain-crackt. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recollet Trav.* 78 That which this man was wont so oft to object to his brother (a crackt braine). 1629 LOCKE *Ednc.* Wks. 1812 IX. 165 Would you not think him a little crackt? 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* ii. i, You are as studious as a crack'd Chymist. 1775 JOHNSON 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, I never could see why Sir Roger is represented as a little cracked. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 29, I must have been cracked to have written it, for I have no evidence. 1874 MAUDSLLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* ii. 49 They were cracked, but as it has been remarked, the crack let in light.

6. Of the voice: Sounding like a cracked bell, broken in musical quality or clearness.

1739 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. (1884) II. 22 Imagine .. all this translated by cracked voices. 1780 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 522 Old Cuzzoni, who sung .. with a thin crackt voice. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 173 Shelley's [voice] was equally extraordinary, being what I should call a cracked soprano. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvii, The cracked jangling note.

7. *Comb.*: see *CRACK-BRAINED*, *CRACK-WINDED*, *Cracken*, var. of *KRAKEN*.

*Cracker* (krækər), Also 6 *crakar*, 6-7 *craker*. [*f. CRACK v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which cracks (in any of the senses of the vb.).

1. *gen.*  
1623 B. JONSON *Staple of News* Prol. for Crt., To scholars .. above the vulgar sort Of nut-crackers, that only come for sight. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 14/4 A teller of anecdotes and cracker of jokes. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* ii. xviii, A professional in his own line, a cracker of cribs.

2. *esp.* A boaster, braggart; hence, a liar.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 12 Crackers and hostels with Courtiers aunterous. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 121 Two good hay makers, woorth twentie crackers. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* ii. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares With this abundance of superfluous breath? 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* cx. 208 Beware .. Of Boasters and Crackers, for they will thee beguile. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 48 Crackers against you are hang'd in Effigy.

3. *familiar* or *collog.* A lie.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iii. iv, Crackers Put now upon me? 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 28 That was a cracker of those fellows. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, Learning to tell lies, and call them 'crackers'.

4. *U.S.* A contemptuous name given in southern States of N. America to the 'poor whites'; whence, familiarly, to the native whites of Georgia and Florida. Also *attrib.*

According to some, short for CORN-CRACKER; but early quots leave this doubtful.

1784 *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287 Maryland, the back settlements of which colony had since the peace been greatly disturbed by the inroads of that hardy banditti well known by the name of Crackers. 1850 LVELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 73 Sometimes .. my host would be of the humblest class of 'crackers', or some low, illiterate German or Irish emigrants. 1856 OLSTED *Slave States* 548 The operatives in the cotton-mills are said to be mainly 'Cracker girls' (poor whites from the country). 1887 *Beacon* (Boston) 11 June, The word *Cracker*, .. is supposed to have been suggested by their cracking whips over oxen or mules in taking their cotton to the market. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 240 They will live like the crackers of Georgia or the moonshiners of Tennessee.

5. A local name for the Pintail Duck (*Dasila acuta*), and the Corn-crake (*Crex pratensis*).

1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 376 The Sea-Pheasant or Cracker: *Anas caudata*. 1822 SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* X. 155 Pintail, Sea Pheasant or Cracker. 1843 YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1845) III. 253. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names of Birds* (E. D. S.) 177 Corn Crake. Ciek, Cracker, or Craker (*North; Salop*). Bean Crake, or Bean cracker (*South Pembroke*).

6. A kind of firework which explodes with a sharp report or a succession of sharp reports.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 39 Yes, yes, with squibs and crackers brauely. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 5 Nov., Seeing the boys in the streets flying their crackers. 1702 Dr FOS *Reform. Manners*. These are the Squibs and Crackers of the Law, Which Hiss, and make a Bounce, and then with-draw. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 206 Not a schoolboy but would have had his pockets stuffed with crackers.

b. (In full cracker bon-bon.) *A bon-bon*, or small parcel of sweets, etc., containing a fulminant, which explodes when pulled sharply at both ends.

1841 ALB SMITH *Delightful People in Mirror* XXXVII. 404 He exploded a cracker bonbon. 1844 — *Mr. Ledbury* xxiv. (1886) 75 They paid compliments, and said clever things, and pulled crackers. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 61 You remember the cracker we pulled together on Monday, and I would not show you the motto?

† 7. A pistol. *Obs. slang.* (Cf. BARKER 4.) 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxv. I don't value your crackers of a rope's end.

8. An instrument for cracking or crushing something; a crusher; *spec. in pl.* nut-crackers.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii. A pair of nut-crackers. 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* (1673) 344 The Tongues being at the best but the Crackers of Knowledge: the Kernel remaining useless... till picked and dressed by Employment and Experience. 1799 SOUTHEY *Notes* vi. It were an easy thing to crack that nut Or with thy crackers or thy double teeth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Cracker. 3. One of the deeply grooved iron cylinders which revolve in pairs and grind the tough, raw caoutchouc. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Turnip slicer, oilcake cracker.

b. *humorously* (in pl.). The teeth. 1815 LAMB *Lett. to Wordsworth* 9 Aug., I conjecture my full-happiness'd friend is picking his crackers.

9. A thin hard biscuit. (Now chiefly in U. S.) 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 459 Twenty barrels... flour, 20 barrels crackers, 30 bags navy bread. 1847 Dr QUINCY *Sp. Mil. Num Wks.* (1890) XIII. 179 note, His patent for a machine that rolls and cuts crackers and biscuits. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 108 Crackers, toast, and tea. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 28 The hunters live chiefly on bread or crackers.

10. pl. (S. Africa). (See quot.) 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 13 Sheepskin trousers—which, from the sound they make at every movement of the wearer, are called 'crackers'. *Ibid.* 121 Equipped in the easy dress of a broad brimmed 'Jem Crow' hat, a fustian jacket, leather 'crackers'.

11. *slang.* a. A 'cracking' or 'rattling' pace. 1871 *Daily News* 1 Nov. (Farmer), The shooting party, mounting their forest ponies, came up the straight cracker.

1891 N. COULD *Doubt. Event* 124 Rob Roy made the pace a cracker past the sheds. 1894 *Field* 9 Apr. 514/2 The deer... went a rare cracker over Shill Hill.

b. A break-down, a smash: cf. CROAK v. 15. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Nov. (Farmer), He's gone a cracker over head and ears.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) Cra-crocker v. *trans.*, to pelt with crackers. Cra-crocker, a female cracker.

Cra-crokers, crackers collectively. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 5 They not squib and cracker the inhabitants. 1883 *Chambr. Jnl.* 690 This young crackness was... ill dressed and untidy. 1884 Miss MITCHELL *Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 57 As much of squibbery and crackery as our boys can borrow.

Cracklet (kræk'let). *north. dial.* Also -it. [var. of CRICKET.]

1. = CRICKET, a low stool (called in Scotl. a crakey-stool).

1635 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 301 Mailing a cracklet to kneal on. 1664 *Ibid.* 332 For a cracklet for the reading pew, rs. 1743-4 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1862) II. 259 You desired me... to send you a pattern for cracklets. 1834 *Bishop-rick Garland* 54 He sits on his cracklet. 1889 *Archaeol. Eliana* N. S. XIII. 321 A third [cockpit], where chairs and tables, stools and cracklets... were regularly fought for.

2. = CRICKET, an insect. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland. Ball.* 69 The cracklets were chirping on the hearth.

Crackey! var. of CRICKY, an exclamation.

† Cra-cro-groat. *Obs.* [See CRACK- 2.] A 'cracked' or damaged groat.

[Cf. 1503 in CRACKED 3.] 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ad.* (1879) 367 Like those crack-groats and fourpence-halfpennies that ich men carry in their Purses, when their Gold is in their Trunks at home.

† Cra-cro-halter. *Obs.* [f. CROAK v. + HALTER.] One likely to crack or strain a halter, i. e. to die by the gallows; a gallows-bird; = crack-hemp, crack-rope. Also playfully: cf. 'rogue'.

It has been suggested that the original sense was perhaps 'one who has cracked or broken the halter, and so escaped death'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* i. 4 You crackhalter, if I catch you by the ears, I'll make you answer directly. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The little crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantouffles. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 52 Featherstones boy, like an honest crack-halter, layd open all to one of my prattices.

Crack-headed, a. [See CROAK 2.] = CROAK-BRAINED, crazy.

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1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* v. iii, She likes our crack-headed old doctor. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 395 What would you have me say to a crack-headed fellow like this?

† Cra-cro-hemp. *Obs.* [f. CROAK v. + HEMP.] = CROAK-HALTER.

1596 SHAKS. *Tem. Shr.* v. i. 46 Vin. Come hither crack-hemp. *Bion.* I hope I may choose Sir. Vin. Come hither you rogue.

Crackiness (kræk'iness). *collog.* [f. CROAKY + -NESS.] The quality of being 'cracky'; craziness.

1861 *Leisure Hours in Town* (1862) 131 An exhilaration that approaches to crackiness. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 5/a A huskiness of voice, perceptible in his opening sentences... and... a slight indication of 'crackiness' in the closing sentences.

Cracking (kræk'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROAK v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CROAK.

1. The emission of a sharp sound as in the act of breaking or bursting, or the noise so emitted.

c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 152/13 Porus noyes of be crakeyng he guode man i-hearde; but þat trow fel. c 1390 *Carv. & Gr. Knt.* 116 þe first cors come with crakyng of trumpes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxi. 8290 Wryngyng of hondes, clamur & crie, crakyng of fyngurs. 1535 COVERDALE *Bibl.* vii. 6 The laughing of foolies is like y<sup>e</sup> crakyng of thornes vnder a pot. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 203 Eeles do... stir at the cracking of thunder. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxxviii. The cracking of whips. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/3 The cracking of rifles was... heard.

† 2. Exaggerated talking, bragging, boasting. *Obs. or dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crakyng, or boste, iactancia, arragancia. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 103 Hys gret crakyng and bost. 1564 RASTELL *Confit. Jewell's Sermon* 34 b. So much crakyng, so lile performyng. 1654 CARL *Tentations* 62 The Cracking of a coward before he loseth the Victory. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 147 Let us learn to know our selves, without any cracking.

3. The breaking of anything hard and hollow; bursting or fissuring; partially fracturing.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 582 Crakyng of cristis, crussyng of speirs. 1423 *Cath. Angl.* 80 A Crakyng, uclia, 1574 tr. *Scheffer's Laptand* xxviii. 130 When they [reindeer] walk, the joints of their feet make a noise like the clashing of flints, or cracking of nuts. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 Keep the whole Frame compacted together from any cracking or opening. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xcii. They... can sustain sudden alternations of heat and cold without cracking. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) I. 54 Cracking of craniums was the rage.

4. Damaging (of credit, reputation, etc.); a flaw. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxv. (1617) 477 A cracking of his credit. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 9 Even the courses of the strictest saynts have their crackings: Peter was a good man, and yet dissembled.

5. *attrib.*

1805 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 192 Larger pebbles, very likely used as cracking-stones.

Crackling, *ppl. a.* [f. CROAK v. + -ING 2.]

1. That cracks or makes a sharp noise as in breaking; that breaks with a sharp report; that bursts asunder.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1165 Wyth such a crackande kry, as klyffes haden brusten. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xiv. (1682) 300 Roaring or distant Thunders signifie Wind; but cracking or acute Thunders Winds and Rain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 74 Cracking whip and jingling gears. 1868 GRO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 243, I stepped across the cracking earth, and knew 'I would yawn behind me.

† 2. Braggling, boasting; boastful. *Obs.*

1558 ROY *Sat. (Arb.)* 43 Full of crackyng wordes inopinable. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poete* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 The cracking Scotts... made this bald time upon the English-men. 1603 BRETTON *Packet Mad Leth.* 11/a A Cracking Coward was well cudgeled for his knavery. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Trav.* 20 Come leave your Cracking tricks.

3. *slang.* Vigorous, 'rattling', 'thumping'. 1880 LADY F. DIXIE *Across Patagonia*, He had gone quite ten miles at a cracking pace.

Crack-jaw (kræk'jaw), a. [f. CROAK v. + JAW sb.] Fit to crack the jaws; difficult to pronounce.

1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. 237 A Polish nobleman, a Count somebody; I never can remember their crack-jaw names. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 232 The names are far too crack-jaw. 1886 G. ALLEN *Marmie's Sake* v. Your outlandish crack-jaw foreigner lingo.

Crackle (kræk'l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of cracking; the emission of slight cracks.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vi. 68 The occasional crackle when Allen folded his paper. 1845 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 76 The crackle of the blazing faggots. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiv. 200 A thin crackle of laughter.

† 2. Something that makes a crackling noise; a rattle. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, Trebejo, a chesse boord, a childes crackle.

3. A kind of china was characterized by the appearance of minute cracks all over its surface. Also crackle-china, crackle-ware. So Crackle-glass, a kind of glass of a similar character (originally made at Venice).

1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* I. 170 Curious specimens of crackle, brought home by the Captain. 1885 G. H. BROUGHTON *Sh. Rambles Holland* xvii. 231 Their rarest and choicest bits of old blue and crackle.

*attrib.* 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 668 s.v. Glass, The reticulated glass, the crackle glass... are all due to the Venetian.

1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calif.* 43 They had... sniffed at the stale pot-pourri in old crackle vases. 1881 *Scillon. Mag.* XXI. 266/2 A skin like yellow crackle-ware.

Crackle (kræk'l), *v.* [dim. and freq. of CROAK v.: see -LE.]

1. *intr.* To emit a rapid succession of slight cracks; to creptate.

c 1560 T. INGELAND *Disob. Child in Dodsley* II. 315 My bones, alas, she will make to crackle. c 1657 COWLEY *Misc.*, Death W. Harvey ix, Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear It rage and crackle there. 1682 CURETII tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 190 The Leaves all crackle. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* IX. 80 Our tatter'd sail-cloth crackled in the wind. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 332 During the time of cooling the ice crackled audibly from its contraction. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 179 Huge logs blazed and crackled.

† b. To trill or quaver in singing. (Used in contempt.) *Obs.*

a 1500 *Cuckoo & Night.* xxiv. My song is both true and plaine... though I cannot crackle so in vaine, As thou dost in thy throte.

† c. *Lute-playing.* (*trans.*) To play the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; to execute an arpeggio. *Obs.*

1696 T. MACC *Musick's Mon.* 170 To crackle such three-part stops is only to divide each stop, with your thumb and two fingers, so as not to loose time, but give each crotchet its due quantity.

2. *trans.* To crush or break down with slight but rapidly continuous cracking; as in the case of anything hard and brittle.

1611 COTGR., *Crossiller entre les dents*, to crash, or crackle between the teeth, as a nut shell. 1881 J. W. OGLE *Harveim Oration* 119 The clown who crackles his chestnuts at the Christmas fire.

† 3. *intr.* To crack and break off in small pieces. *Obs.*

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. Colour, If there be too much gum, it will shine, and be apt to crackle off.

4. *trans.* To crack (jokes) in a small way. *nonce-use.*

1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 181 That wits might crackle their jests so droll.

Crackled (kræk'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CROAKLE v. + -ED 1.] a. Marked with small cracks upon the surface.

b. Of roast pork: Having the skin crisp and hard (see CROAKLING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1699 GAYTON *Art. Longen.* 32 The wayes are throng'd blockt up with bellies big, (And bellies would be so) for crackled pig. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 2/1 The appearance of crackled roast pork.

Crackless, a. *rare.* Without a crack; flawless, whole, unbroken.

1616 J. DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury's Wife* Wks. (1876) 6 Then sith good name's (like glass) as frail as clear, All care should keep it crackles in thy Dear.

Cracklin (kræk'lin), var. of CRACKLING, sense 5; perh. after F. *craguelin* biscuit.

1880 in *Whester Suppl.*, and in later Dicts.

Crackling (kræk'ling), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CROAKLE; the production of a rapid succession of slight cracking sounds; creptation.

1599 T. M[OUTET] *Silkwormes* 51 With wondrous crackling filling both our eares. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* vii. 6 The crackling of thornes vnder a pot. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Notes of Diet* i. 259 Dry Scurvy with crackling of the Bones. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 30 The crackling of the frozen snow beneath our... feet.

Fig. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 381 ¶ 13 Those little Cracklings of Mirth and Folly. 1862 CARLVE *Freth. Gt.* (1865) III. ix. ii. 85 Gay bantering humour in him, cracklings, radiations.

2. The crisp skin or rind of roast pork (usually scored with parallel cuts).

1709 W. KING *Cookery* 486 But if it lies too long, the cracklings pall. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 17 When you roast a loin... cut the skin across, to make the crackling eat the better. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Roast Pig*, There is no flavour comparable... to that of the crisp, well-watched, not over-roasted, crackling, as it is well called. 1882 MRS. H. REEVE *Cookery & Househ.* 195 The object is to keep the crackling from scorching and to render it crisp.

b. In Cambridge University slang, applied to the three bars of velvet on the sleeve of the gown worn by students of St. John's College. (In reference to the nick-name 'hogs'.)

1872 in *Slang Dict.* 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 15 Jan. 217 Richly laced over the upper part of the arm, the 'crackling' as it would be called at Cambridge.

3. The residue of tallow-melting, used for feeding dogs. (Usually pl.) Cf. CROON.

1621 *Acts Jas.* VI (1824) 628 (Jam.) That the candle-makers prowidy thame selfis of houssis for melting of their tallows and cracklings at some remote pairis of the town. 1844 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Lect. Agric. Chem.* 884 Cracklings are the skinny parts of the suet from which the tallow has been for the most part squeezed out. c 1865 LETHBR, in *Circ. Sc. I.* 94/1 The residue is sold under the name of greaves or cracklings, and is used for feeding dogs.

b. *dial.* and U. S. 'The crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard is fried out. *Crackling-bread* is corn-bread interspersed with 'cracklings' (Bartlett).

1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 27 A little fat melted in the pot, the cracklings carefully removed. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 Half dozen pones of cracklin' bread, made from Georgia-raised hogs.

4. = CRACKNEL. Now *dial.* [= *F. craquelin*.] 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Voy.* 1. xxx. 58 A great siluer or gullt vessell full of bread baked like cracklinges 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*, Cracklinges, crisp cakes.

5. = CRACKLE *sb.* 3, crackle-ware. 1876 OUIDA *Moths* ix. 109 Sipping tea... in an alcove lined with celadon and crackling.

† 6. *Crackling-pokes* (Sc.): bags for holding explosives in old naval warfare. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Boitis man bayr stanlis & lyme pottis ful of lyme in the cracklene pokis to the top.

**Crack-ling**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That crackles; see the verb.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xvii. Fj, If crackling cartes, if taumes noyse if stiffling dust disease the. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 226 Makinge thy peace with Heaven... With holy meale and cracklinge salt. 1757 DYER *Fleece* 1. 109 I knew a careful swain, Who gave them to the crackling flames. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* i. (ed. 5) 3 Crackling wit. Hence **Cracklingly** *adv.*

1611 COROR., *Frioler*, to consume... cracklingly, or with a noise, as fire does stubble. 1855 CHAMBERLAIN *Frnl.* IV. 66 As he creeps cracklingly along [through a wood].

**Crackly** (kræ'kli), *a.* [f. CRACKLE + -Y: cf. *crack-y*.] Prone to crackle; or crisp and brittle.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 78 The true Venetian crackly substance of water-colour, with the rich and transparent glazings of oil. 1884 MEHALAH x. 144 I'm crisp and crackly like seaweed in an East wind.

**Crackmans**. *Thieves' cant.* [see CROAK *sb.* 18: cf. *darkmans* = night.] A hedge.

1610 S. ROWLANDS *M. Mark-all*, Crackmans, the hedge. 1621 B. JONSON *Masque Met. Gipsies*, To their likins at the Crackmans. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v., The Cull thought to have loap'd by breaking through the Crackmans. 1737 BACCHUS & VENUS, Thou the Crackmans down didst beat.

**Cracknel** (kræ'knəl), *Forms:* 5 orakenelle, krakenelle, 5-6 oraknell, 6 oraknell, cracknell, 1, oracknelle, -nal, 6-9 -nell, 6- -nel. [app. an alteration of *F. craquelin*: cf. the dial. equivalent CROCKLING 4. With the *F.* cf. *Flem. crackel-link*, Du. *krakeling* in same sense, f. *krake* crack.]

1. A light, crisp kind of biscuit, of a curved or hollowed shape. Cf. CROCKLING 4.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 48 Brede twyrys bakyn, as krakenelle or symnel, or other lyke. 1481-90 *Howard House Bks.* (Roxb.) 165 Item, to krakenelles j. d. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Trilog.* I. xvii. 19 When the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste theron, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a krakenell, or bysket. 1530 PALSGR. 230/4 Cracknell, *craquelin*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 366 That oblation was... a bowed peece of breade (which we call a cracknell) baked in an oven. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xiv. 3 Take with thee ten loaves, and cracknels, and a cruse of honie. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cracknels*, a sort of Cakes made in shape of a Dish, and bak'd hard, so as to crackle under the Teeth. 1880 BEACONFIELD *Endym.* lxxix. 413 Plum cakes... and no end of cracknels. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 85/1 Crisp as a cracknell by Huntley and Palmer.

*attrib.* 1600 *Union Invent.* 27 One little cracknell boule.

2. *pl.* Small pieces of fat pork fried crisp. (*local Eng. and U. S.*) Cf. CROCKLING 3 *b.*

3. = CROCKLE 3, CROCKLING 5 *var.*

1821 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* 221 And other cackery both cracknell and green dragon.

**Crack-nut**, *sb.* and *a.*

*A. sb.* A nut-cracker. Now *dial.*

In the first quot. the meaning may be 'nuts that one cracks'.

16. FLETCHER *Poems* 244 (in Wright *Prov. Dict.*) That sweet fool, just wean'd from bread and butter, and the school... Cracknuts and hobbitorse. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wd.-bk.*, Cracknuts, nut-crackers.

*B. adj.* That cracks nuts.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 67 The little crack-nut squirrel.

**Crackow** var. of CROAKOW.

† **Crack-rack**, (*sb.*) *a. Obs.* An echoic word representing or describing a succession of cracks.

1583 STANFURD *Annals* II. (Arb.) 53 These crack rack crashing the vnywoting pastor amatheth.

† **Crack-rope**. *Obs.* [f. CROAK v. + ROPE.]

1. = CROAK-HALTER; also = *rogue*, vituperatively, and playfully.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tod's Confession* 48 (Jam.) Syne widdie-nek and crack-raip callit als, And till our hyre hangit up be the hals. 1574 EDWARDS *Damon & P.* in *Hazl. Dodgley* IV. 68 Away, you crack-rope, are you fighting at the court-gate? 1611 COROR., *Baboon*, a crack-rope, waghalter, unappealing rogue, retchless villain. 1600 SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. iii. 19 'Sancho, you are a Crack-rope,' quoth Don Quixote, 'faith you want no Memory.' 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* v. vii, About a score of fusty Crackropes and Gallowclappers.

2. *attrib. or adj.*

1611 *Tarleton's Jests* (1844) 19 There was a crack-rope boy, meeting Tarleton in London street. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in a Maske* iv. iii. You do not know the mystery: this lady is a boy, a very crack-rope boy. 1818 SCOTT *Herb. Midl.* xxx, Ye crack-rope padder, born beggar, and bred thief.

† **Crackship**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* A mock title for a 'crack' (see CROAK *sb.* 11).

1604 MIDDLETON *Burton* II. i, Did not he follow your crack-ship [a page] at a beck given? 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* iii. 30 *Bid.* [a page] How live you? *Slyd.* Miserably, complaining to your crack-ship.

**Crack-skull**. *rare.* = CRACK-BRAIN.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

**Cracksman** (kræ'ksmæn), *slang.* [f. CROAK *sb.* 6 + MAN: cf. *sportsman*, etc.] A housebreaker.

1821 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Cracksman, a house-breaker. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. 86 You'll be a fine young cracksman.

1886 BLACKBURN *Mag.* 597 The skilled 'cracksmen' thronged versed in the practical mechanics of burglary.

**Crack-tryst** (kræ'ktrist), *Sc.* [f. CROAK - I.] One who 'cracks' or breaks tryst (see CROAK v. 12); one who fails to fulfil an engagement.

1817 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 113 Thou shalt be punished as a crack-tryst.

**Crack-willow**. [f. CROAK v. + WILLOW.]

A name for *Salix fragilis*, a species of willow with brittle branches.

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant.* 271 The Crack-willow. 1806 T. HARWOOD *Lichfield* 453 Near Stow-pool, the *salix fragilis*, crack-willow, flourishes. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 80.

† **Crack-winded**, *a. Obs.* Also cracked, crackt-.

[f. CROAK - 2] = BROKENWINDED.

1680 *London Gas.* No. 1559/4 The other a little crack-winded. 1886 *Ibid.* No. 2136/4 A red roan Gelding... crackt-winded. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4190/4 A sorrel chestnut Nag, a little crack-winded.

**Cracky** (kræ'ki), *a.* [f. CROAK + -Y.]

1. Having cracks or fractures; prone to crack.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Slate*, That sort of Stone is not crackly, but firm and good. 1880 BLACKMORR *M. Akeley* I. xvii. 278 White buckled walls, and crackly lintels.

2. Somewhat cracked in intellect; crazy.

1854 H. STRICKLAND *Travel Thoughts* 99 Let crackly Cailyle say what he will. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A bit crackly, partially crazy.

3. Abounding in conversation. *north.*, chiefly *Sc.*

1801 MACNICHILL *Poems* (1844) 88 To mak us a' sae pleased and cracky. 1825 L.D. COCKBURN *Mem.* 355 They were rather civil, and very cracky creatures.

**Crackoe**: see CRAWKE.

† **Crakon**. *Obs.* Also craukonond, orakan, oraconum, krawkan, kraghen. [Etymol. uncertain: perh. f. CROAK v. or *F. craquer*; cf. CRAWKE in same sense.] = CROCKLING 3: cf. Du Cange s.v. *Cremium*.

c 1200 E. *Psalter* c. 4 [c. 11. 3] Mi banes als krawkan dried þa [Lat. *sicut in fraxinum confixa sunt*]. a 1340 HAMFORD *Psalter* c. 4 My banys as kraghen dried þa. rr. crakonond, crakon, bren grees, crakan. c 1450 MEDULLA *MS.* (in *Promp. Parv.* 101) A craconum of grece or talwe, 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crakan, *cremum*.

† **Cracovienne** (kræ'kɔviən), [F. fem. adj.] = Cracovian, f. *Cracovie* Cracow in Poland.] A kind of light and lively Polish dance.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. xi, He could... execute a Cracovienne with all the miming graces of a ballet heroine.

**Cracvus**: see CROCCUS.

**-cracy**, formerly also -cratie, -crasie, *a. F.*

-*cratie* (-krasie), *ad. med.L.* -*cratia*, *a. Gr.* -*κρατία*, in composition 'power, rule', f. *κράτος* strength, might, rule, authority. Already used in Greek in δημοκρατία aristocracy, rule of the best-born, δημοκρατία democracy, popular government, δημοκρατία ochlocracy, mob-rule, πλουτοκρατία plutocracy, an oligarchy of wealth, θεοκρατία theocracy, rule of God; whence ANGELOCRACY, government by angels, bestocracy (The Times 21 Nov. 1863) the rule of beasts. All these have a preceding o belonging to or representing the stem vowel of the first element, but which tends to be viewed as part of the suffix, as if this were -*ocracy*. The word aristocracy has in modern times, in Fr. and Eng., passed into the senses of 'a ruling body of nobles, the nobles as a ruling class, political power, or upper class', after which democracy has received the sense of 'the people or lower class as a political power or element', and plutocracy that of 'a class ruling or influential by virtue of its wealth'.

Hence the suffix, in the form -*ocracy*, has been added to English words, to designate in mockery or ridicule any dominant, superior, or aspiring class, as in the following (mostly colloquial or newspaper words): *barristerocracy*, *brokerocracy*, *capocracy*, *millocracy*, *shipocracy*, *shoddyocracy* (barristers, brokers, cap-setting women, mill-owners, ship-owners, shoddy-manufacturers, as classes of social standing or pretensions); see also BEEBROCRACY, CLUBBROCRACY, COTTONOCRACY, COUNTRYOCRACY, MODOCRACY, SNOBOCRACY, SHOPOCRACY, SNAWBOCRACY, etc.

1866 *London Rev.* 6 Jan. 6/1 The Lord Lieutenant... holds a court for the barristerocracy of Dublin to wear periodical pumps in. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 270/1 The 'demoralising' influence of a slipper-working 'capocracy' upon the minds... of the younger clergy. 1887 19th Centy. Aug. 159 Anarchy... is obviously as incompatible with plutocracy as with any other kind of *ocracy*.

† **Cradden**, *on, sb.* and *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6-7 *Sc. crau-*, *crawdown*; 8-9 *dial. craddant*. [Derivation uncertain: possibly the same word as CRATHON, but app. associated in Sc. with *craw* to cloy and *down*; several quots. refer to or suggest a cock that will not fight.] A craven, a coward,

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. Prol. 119 Becum thow cownt, craudoun recyand, And by consentery cok, thi deid is dycht. 1571 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 158 Neither must you... have him [the cock] a Craddon, for he must sometime stand in the defence of his wife and children. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 23 It wold make our craw-down farkum fal. 1825-79 JAMESON, *Cradden*, a dwarf. *Lanark.*

Hence † **Craddenly** *a.*, cowardly.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Crassantly*, as a crassantly lad, a coward. *Chesh.* In Lancashire they say craddantly.

So 1692-1732 in COLES. 1742-1800 BAILEY, A Craddantly Lad, a Coward. *Lancash.* 1789 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Craddenly, cowardly. *North.* 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Craddantly*.

**Craddle**, *dial. var. of CRADLE.*

**Crade**, *obs. f. of CRATE.*

**Cradge** (krædz), *sb. local.* In the East of England: A small bank made to keep out water.

1854 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 19 (*Linc.*) Crests, cradges, and ward-dykes [were] constructed to hold off fen-waters from the inned grounds. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 72.

**Cradge**, *v. local.* [f. prec. *sb.*] (See quots.)

Hence **Cradging** *vbl. sb.*

1880 *Lincoln Mercury* 5 Nov. 4 Many hands were set on to increase the cradging on the west bank. *Ibid.* 6 These [banks] were temporarily cradged, and slips and leakages made good. 1891 *Chamb.* *Frml.* 26 Dec. 828/2 'Cradging' banks—that is, heightening and backing them temporarily with clay, to prevent the water running over them or percolating through them.

**Cradle** (kræ'dl), *Forms:* 1 cradel, -ol, 3-7 cradel(e), 4 (crady), *Sc. kardil*, 4-6 cradil(e), 4-5 kradel(l), 5-7 cradell(e), 5- cradle; 4-6 credil(e), -dyl(l), -del, 5 *Sc. credill*(l), 7 credle, 7 (9 *dial.*) craddle, 9 *dial. creddle*. [OE. *cradol*, beside which there was perh. a parallel form \**cradel* whence northern ME. *credil*, *credel*, mod. Sc. and north. Eng. *creddle*. Derivation uncertain.]

Usually compared with OHG. *chratio*, *cratio*, MHG. *kratie* 'basket, panier, creel' which, with the synonymous OHG. *chreazo*, MHG. *chreaze*, *kreize*, Ger. *kratze*, *kreise* (having also, Grimm, *Kratze* I. 3, the sense 'cradle'), appears to go back to an ablaut-stem \**krat-*, *krad-*. From this, OE. *cradol*, *cradel* might be a diminutive formation, lit. 'little basket': cf. mod. *bassinet*.

The various Celtic derivations conjectured, e.g. from Welsh *crŷd*, 'shake, shakes, ague', now also in N Wales 'cradle', from Gael. *creathall* (kre'al), cradle, etc., have no etymological value. *Craddhal* sometimes erroneously cited as Irish, is a bad spelling of Gael. *creathall*, given by O'Reilly from Shaw.]

I. 1. A little bed or cot for an infant: properly, one mounted on rockers, but often extended to a swing-cot, or a simple cot or basket-bed that is neither rocked nor swung.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker I. 124 *Cumabulum*, cradel. a 1225 *Anor.* R. 62 He made of hire tunge cradel to þes deofles bearn; & rocked hit geomeleche ase nurice. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 243 In hir credille 3ing tille Ingolnd scho cam. 1393 *LANG.* P. Ph. C. x. 79 Wakynge a nyghtes... to rocke þe cradel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Cradel, or cradel, *crefundum*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 358 The... valiant warrior... once... lay crying in a wicker cradle. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 123 The rocking the infant in his cradle follows next. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* N.-W. Pass. 211 The Women carry these Cradles at their Backs, with the Child's Back to theirs. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, He rocked the cradle with his foot. *Mod. Proverb*, She who rocks the cradle rules the world.

fig. 1597 SHAKS, 2 *Hen.* IV. iii. 1. 20 Wilt thou... rock his Braines. In the cradle of the rude imperious Surge. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iv, To rock your baby thoughts in the cradle of sleepe. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii. iv, To rock them... in the cradle of their false security.

b. Applied to a piece of silver plate, or the like, presented to the wife of a mayor to whom a child is born during his period of office.

Originally a cradle, or the model of one, for which something else is now often substituted.

1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. (Hoppe), The Lady Mayoress of Dublin, having given birth to a child during her husband's year of office as Mayor, has been presented with a silver cradle. The gift is really a case, but on such occasions it is always termed a 'Cradle'. 1880 *Manchester City News* 4 Dec., At the Annual dinner of the City Council... Alderman Pattison the ex-Mayor, was presented with a silver cradle... It is a pretty conceit, this custom of presenting a silver cradle to a chief Magistrate on the occasion of a birth in his family during his year of office.

2. In various phrases, taken as the symbol of infancy or of the first period or stage of existence; e.g. *from the (first, or very) cradle, to stifle in the cradle, watch over the cradle*, etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 110 Wherwith the stomakes of ovr people... have euer byn nourished euen from their cradles.

1581 MULCASTER *Positiones* xxxix (1887) 186 To keepe a countenance faire above the common, euen from the first cradle. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* to In the Latine wee have been exercised almost from our verie cradle. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 153 Now this infamous treason was known... but all the difficulty was how to stifle it in the Cradle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 52 p. 4 A modest Fellow never has a Doubt from his Cradle to his Grave. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 300 To watch over the cradle of those seminaries. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 12 That the Norman gentlemen were orators from the cradle. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iv. 61 Churches whose origin goes back to the cradle of Christianity.

3. fig. The place or region in which anything is nurtured or sheltered in its earlier stage.



1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 64 Sith to thee is unknowne the cradle of thy brood. 1628 COKE *On Litt. Pref.*, Our labors are but the cradles of the law. 1734 tr. *Rolins's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 5 Egypt that served at first as the cradle of the holy nation. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 20 The cradle of literature and art. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 407 Wessex the cradle of the royal house. 4. Applied poetically to that which serves as a couch or place of repose.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 80 Swagging . . . So neere the Cradle of the Faerie Queene? 1595 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1185 In this hollow cradle (the bosom) take thy rest My throbbing heart shall rock thee day and night. 1790 COWPER *Odyssey*, iv. 506 Four cradles in the sand she scoop'd.

5. *Naut.* 'A standing bedstead for a wounded seaman, instead of a hammock' (Crabb).

1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 253 Captain Merville. . . gave him that night one of the ship's company's cradles. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

II. Technical applications to things having the structure, appearance, use, or rocking motion of the child's cradle.

6. Any framework of bars, cords, rods, etc. united by lateral ties; a grating, or hurdle-like structure:

*spec.* a. A framework or grating placed round anything to protect it; b. a supporting framework; c. a frame in which glaziers carry glass; d. a grate of glass; e. a basket-like grating or framework; a cresset; f. a suspended scaffolding or stage used by workmen on buildings, in mines, etc.; g. in *Coach-building* (see quot. 1794); h. The bed or carriage of a cannon (quot. 1497).

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de j. Credel. 1497 on *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 348 Giffin to pynouris to bere the treis to be Mons new cradil to hir. *Ibid.* 349, xiiij stane of irne, to mak grath to Mons new cradill. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* x. 16 (Jam.) Ane cradill of glass. 1561 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 102 For makinge a new cradle for the bere. *Ibid.* 130 For makinge of a cradelle to goe about the steeple. 1611 *MARSHAM Country Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 78 Set a little cradle of limed straws about his seat. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 Carefully protect . . . your Ranunculus . . . covering them with Mattresses supported on Cradles of Hoops. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 8: The Iron-grate or Cradle that holds the burning Coals. 1679 *Pict. Staffordsh.* (1686) 280 An old Man . . . that carried a cradle of glasses at his back. a 1682 SIR T. BROWN *Tracts* 49 Men place cradles upon high trees in marsh regions, that stocks may breed upon them. 1694 *Act. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 171 From the Water to the Cradle, (that is the round Circle that goeth round about the Middle of the Mast, and is made in the shape of a Basket). 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* Gloss. s.v. *Caracca*, A cradle . . . applied to some other utensils that carry or bear anything. As in the North, a dish-cradle, for the setting up wooden dishes or trenchers. 1748 Br. Wilson in *Keble Life* xxiii. (1863) 800 My proposal to dry corn-mows (by a sort of cradle performing them to ensure ventilation). 1771 *Batchelor* (1772) I. 256 Mr. F. mounted on the box, driving a stage coach, with Mr. P. — by in the cradle. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 130 A cradle is a leather platform, made to receive the seat. Coachboxes are not complete without cradles and seats. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuet.* 20 These pieces of wood being placed upon moveable cradles made of hammered iron. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shurt.* II. 65 You must see to the cradles. . . I can't have my young oaks barked. *Ibid.* III. 195 The iron cradle in which the warning-light had often burned. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, Cradle. 8 A suspended scaffold used by miners. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 7, 486 Each of the counterpoises is equal to twice the weight of one of the pulleys with its sliding cradle. 1884 J. MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis. Scot.* III. xxix. 329 The Wemyss glass-work. . . The cradles contained fifteen wisp.

7. *Husb.* A light frame of wood attached to a scythe, having a row of long curved teeth parallel to the blade, to lay the corn more evenly in the swathe; 'a three forked instrument of wood on which the corn is caught as it falls from the sithe' (*Tusser Redivivus* 1710).

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 37 A cradle for barlie, with rubstone and sand. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks* (Surtees) 49 Corne sythes have alwayes cradles, for carryinge of the corne handsonely to the sweathehalke. 1677 *Pict. Oxfordsh.* 255 Which [barley] they mow with a sithe without a cradle. 1750 *ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* IV. ii. 44 Barley . . . is mown by the scythe and cradle. c 1828 MRS. CAREY *Tour in France* i. (1829) 15 The scythes . . . are very light, with a little cradle attached. 1866 THORNTON *Yankee in Canada* iii. 56 Wishing to learn if they used the cradle. . . I set up the knives and forks on the blade of the sickle to represent one.

8. *Surg.* A protecting framework of different kinds for an injured limb, etc.

(a) A series of arches of wire or wood, connected by longitudinal strips, to sustain the pressure of the bedclothes. (b) A framework in which an injured limb may be slung.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 44 The sick Person may at once enjoy the Convenience of a Cradle. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A Surgeon's Cradle. To lay a broken Leg in. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius's Surg.* I. 511 For the more effectual cooling of the limb a cradle should be kept over it. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 886 The limb is then slung in a simple cradle. 1883 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXV. 167 The cradles for the knee and ankle are made of wood.

9. *Naut.* The framework on which a ship rests during construction or repairs, and on which she slides at launching. Also, that in which a vessel lies in a way or slip, or in a canal-lift (cf. COFFER 9); and other analogous applications.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* i. x A cradel is a frame of timber, made along a ship. . . for the more ease and safety in launching. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cables*, the ways, or cradles, upon which a ship . . . descends,

when she is . . . launched. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 50 There are different kinds of cradles . . . made use of for weighing of vessels; one sort is made of four cables of equal length. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 547/1 The Kent, of 80 guns, was . . . securely placed in a cradle for repair. 1852 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Pract. Archit.* 126 *Cradle, or Coffin*, the framework employed in perpendicular lifts, for holding the boats, and conveying them from one pond to the other. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 The 'cradles' must be fitted . . . between the bottom of the ship and the sliding-way.

10. An appliance in which a person or thing is swung or carried.

a. The apparatus in which a person is drawn from a wreck to a place of safety. b. 'A machine made of stout sail-cloth, for the purpose of shipping and unshipping horses' (Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1823).

1839 36 *Years of Seafaring Life* 268 They hauled the lines in. the cradle [was] sent along, and by this means thirteen persons were saved.

†11. The part of a cross-bow on which the missile rested. *Obs.* 1721 — in BAILEY.

12. *Arch. and Building.* (See quot.; also COFFER 5 a.)

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Cradle* (*Archit.*) vide *Coffer*. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Cradle* (*Carpentry*), the rough framework or bracketing forming ribbing for vaulting ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. 1875 *Gwilt Archt. Gloss.*, *Cradle*, a name sometimes given to a centering of ribs and lattice for turning culverts.

13. *Engraving.* A chisel-like tool with a serrated edge, which is 'rocked' to and fro over the surface of the metal plate, to produce a mezzotint ground.

1788-9 HOWARD *Enycyl.* I. 619 *Cradle*, among engravers, is the name of an instrument used in scraping mezzotints and preparing the plate. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts s.v. Engraving* II. 288 This operation is called *laying the ground*; it is performed by rocking the cradle to and fro. 1883 J. C. SMITH *Brit. Mezzotinto Portr.* iv. ii. p. xliii, The instruments used in mezzotinto engraving consist of the cradle, or rocking-tool, the scraper, etc.

14. *Gold Mining.* A trough on rockers in which auriferous earth or sand is shaken in water, in order to separate and collect the gold.

1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/1 (*Let. fr. Gold Diggings*) Two men can keep each other steadily at work, the one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. 1852 MOTLEY *Let.* (1889) I. 146 Whether I shall at last find a few grains of pure gold in my cradle. 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan., The Cradle or rocker is the rudest . . . of all machines for the separation of gold.

15. See CAT'S CRADLE.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

16. General: a. attributive, as (sense 1) *cradle-babe, -bed, -cap, -child, -clothes, -clout, -dream, -fellow, -head, -life, -melody, -necessaries, -practise, -side, -throne, -time, -tune*; (sense 7) *cradle-bar*; b. objective, as *cradle-dealer, -keeper, -plunderer, -rocker*; c. locative, as *cradle-sworn, -tombd.*

1592 SHAKS. *A Hen VI.* iii. ii. 322 As milde and gentle as the cradle-babe. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. xvii. 451 She took her little infant . . . and laid her asleep upon the cradle-bed. 1868 LD. HOUSTON *Select.* 210 Beside the downy cradle-bed. 1914 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 158 \*Cradolcald gepowode purh wælcrowe unlasa. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 55 Though a child-child misfortune threw me on the shoals of life. 1596 SHAKS. *A Hen. IV.* i. 1. 88 That some Night-tripping Faery lay, exchanged in \*Cradle-clothes, our Children where they lay. 1838 J. GRANT *St. Lond.* 333 To the profession of a \*cradle dealer. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 55 The Bethlehem-song that hushed our \*cradle-dreams. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxxi. 358 With him who had been my \*cradle-fellow. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 177 The woman . . . half embraced the basket \*cradle-head. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 164 *Cumina*, the \*cradle-keeper and wick-chaser. 1882-3 SCHARR *Enycyl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2138 Christian art in Rome, where it had its \*cradle-life. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 100 It had been a \*cradle melody to him. 1552 HULOET, \*Cradle necessities, or all things pertainyng to the swathynge of Infantes. 1548 UNALL *Erasm. Par.* Luke 190 b, An Infante in the \*cradle place. 1864 W. WHITTY *Amer. Slav.* 187 We have . . . \*cradle-plunderers for church members. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* iv. iv, The cure of the gout. . . without boast be it said, my \*cradlepractice. 1888 *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quarterly* June 105 Nations now gather to the \*cradleside of any new-born thought. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 547 A \*cradle-sworn conspiracy To set the world awry. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* iii. x. 10 That Saint . . . who to Jesus \*cradle-throne Led us first. 1886 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. iii. (R.), Hercules [of] whose famous acts . . . the first but not the least In \*cradle-time befell. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* xli, As free as if from cradle-time We two had played together. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* 511 One in the feeble birth becoming old, Is \*cradle-tomb'd. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 417 Ears whose \*cradle-tune had been the beat of ocean-waves.

17. *Special Comb.*: † *cradle-band, -bands*, swaddling cloth, or bands; † *cradle-barn, cradle-child*; † *cradle -chimney* (see quot.); *cradle-drill*, a rock-drill supported on a cradle-like trough; *cradle-heap, -hill* (U.S.) a hillock formed by the fallen trunk of a tree; *cradle-holding*, a name for land held in BOBOUGH-ENGLISH; *cradle-hole* (U.S.), a depression in a road; also a spot from which the frost is melting; *cradle-joint*, a joint allowing something to swing or oscillate; *cradle-land*, the land in which a people dwell in their earliest times; *cradle-man*, one

who uses a cradle-scythe, a cradler; † *cradle-piece*, a piece cut out of a quill in making a pen; *cradle-printing-machine*, 'a printing machine in which the cylinder has only a half revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion' (Ogilvie); *cradle-roof*, a roof, in shape like a half cylinder, divided into panels by wooden ribs; *cradle-scale*, 'a pair of scales for weighing sacks of corn in a mill' (Evans *Leicestersh. Gloss.*); *cradle-scythe*, a scythe fitted with a cradle (in sense 7); *cradle-song*, a song sung to a child in the cradle, a lullaby; † *cradle-tooth*, a rib of the cradle of a scythe; *cradle-vault* (see quot. and cf. *cradle-roof*); † *cradle-walk*, a garden walk over-arched with clipped yew or the like; † *cradle-witted* a, having the wits of an infant.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. ix. (1495) 105 The nourse bindeth the chylde togdyders wyth \*cradylbondes. c 1475 *Voc. in Wt.-Wulcker* 794/1 *Hec Jassia*, credylbond. 1552 HULOET, *Cradle bande*, *ustitia*, c 1300 *Havelok* 1912 He . . . made hem rowte Als he weren \*cradelbarnes. 1825-79 JAMESON, 'Cradle-Chimley, the large oblong cottage grate, open at all sides, used in what is called a round-about fireside. 1884 R. HUNT *British Mining* 526 A single-acting \*cradle drill mounted on a stretcher bar for sinking shafts. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. iii. ii. (1849) 86 Stumps and \*cradle heaps . . . succeeded one another. 1882 R. FOLLOCK in *Mach. Mag.* XLVI. 360 note, The land is known . . . as \*cradle-holding in some parts of the south. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 190 A small tube . . . connected to a stout pin by means of a \*cradle-joint. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 37 The position of Egypt between the \*cradle lands of the human race and the African continent. 1889 P. A. BRUCE *Plantation Negro* 107 \*Cradlemen, ditchers, sorters of tobacco are paid higher for the same . . . time. 1727 W. MATTHEW *Yng. Man's Comp.* 76 Enter your Knife sloping . . . about twice the breadth of the Quill . . . and cut away the \*Cradle-piece. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 282 The \*cradle roof of the chancel still remains; some of the bosses are very good. 1875 *Gwilt Archt.* c 202 a, The framing of cradle roofs, with king-posts carried upon the tie-beams. 1666-81 WOLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, A cradle is a frame of wood fixed to a sythe for the mowing of corn. . . it is then called a \*Cradle-sythe. 1822 J. FLINT *Let. fr. Amer.* 99 The axe, the pick-axe, and the cradle-sythe. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. iv. (1495) 19 Nourseys vse lullynges and other \*cradyl songes to playse the wyttes of the chylde. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 636/1 It is remarkable . . . that Watts, who was a bachelor, has written the loveliest cradle-song in the language. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks* (Surtees) 120 The smallest sort of them for harrowe-spindles, some for \*cradle-teeth; and some . . . for plough-staffes. 1875 *Gwilt Archt. Gloss.*, \*Cradle Vault, a term used, but improperly, to denote a cylindrical vault. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June (D.), The \*cradle-walk of horsebane in the garden is . . . very observable. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 124 The garden laid out in a cradle-walk, and intervening parterres. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. 222 Who . . . Though \*cradle-witted, must not honor lose.

**Cradle** (krād'l), *v.* [f. prec. *sē*.]

1. *trans.* To lay or place in, or as in, a cradle; to rock to sleep.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1707 The catyfest creatur þat credyllyt was euer. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Convey'd to earth and cradled in a tomb. c 1714 ARBUTHNOT, *ed. Mart Scrib.* i. iii, He shall be cradled in my ancient shield. 1856 CAPERN (ed. 2) to We'll cradle up our infant child, And take our evening's ramble. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 57 The babe . . . cradled near them, waill'd and woke The mother. 1659 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 207 Ere the morn cradles the moon. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* iv. 6 Let me have a silver bowl, Where I may cradle all my soul.

b. To receive or hold as a cradle.

1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 82 For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a king.

†2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lie as in a cradle. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 464 Wither'd 100ts, and husks Wherein the Acorn creeps.

3. *trans.* To nurture, shelter, or rear in infancy, or in the earliest stage.

1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 34 Cain . . . cradled yet in his fathers household. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 606 A commonwealth in a manner cradled in war. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 192 The house that cradled Prince Metternich. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 165 A fear in which they have been cradled. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 263 Wesleyan Methodism, if not born, was cradled in Lincolnshire.

b. To cradle into: to rock or lull into; to nurture into from the cradle.

1829 SHELLEY *Julian & M.* 545 Most wretched men Are cradled into poetry by wrong. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 177 The conscience is cradled into a state of stupefaction.

4. *Husb.* To mow (corn, etc.) with a cradle-scythe. Also *absol.* (dial. *cradalle*).

1750 *ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* V. ii. 61 The art of cradling corn. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 149 A ryefield . . . which he had . . . let to be cradled. 1836 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 153 A man with a cradle over his shoulder, having been cradling oats. 1856 OLIVIER *Slave States* 203 One quarter of an acre a day was secured for each able hand engaged in cradling, raking, and binding.

5. To set or support, in or on a cradle; to raise a boat or ship to a higher level by a cradle.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 50 A method that promises better success . . . namely, cradling the object. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Greenl.* 305 The ship being firmly cradled upon the tongues of ice. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Cradle*, The locks are insufficient or absent, and boats are cradled and transported over the grade.

6. To support the back of (a picture, panel, etc.) by longitudinal ribs and transverse slips.

1880 *WESTER Suppl. s.v.* To cradle a picture. 1891 *Pall Mall G. 24 Aug. 2/1* The panel was cradled—that is, narrow pieces of mahogany were fixed down the back of the panel, and these were cross-hatched with other slips. The cradling makes it difficult for the panel to warp.

7. To wash (auriferous gravel) in a miner's cradle. Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1855 *EARL Gold Col. Australia* 144 All occupations, other than digging and cradling, are reserved for Sunday. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 188 (Hoppe), I don't doubt there is some truth in the phenomena of animal magnetism; but when you ask me to cradle for it, I tell you that the hysteric girls cheat so, etc.

8. *Coopering.* To cut a cask in two lengthwise.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Cradling, cutting a cask in two lengthwise, in order to allow it to pass through a doorway or hatchway, the parts being afterwards united and re-hooped.

**Cradled** (kræd'ld), *a.* [f. CRADLE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] 1. Laid or reposing in a cradle.

1851 *DOONE Progr. Soul (R.)* Her cradled child. 1875 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. 1, Love, like a cradled infant, is lulled by a sad melody. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* xxxiii, Where in cradled rest they lay. 1871 C. B. PEARSON *Saracen Sequences* vii. 21 The King of Heaven is cradled found Amid the beasts He made.

2. Cut down with the cradle-scythe.

1847 *HALLACK Recorder* Wks. 216 Ripened like summer's cradled sheaf.

3. Provided with a cradle: cf. *Cradle-scythe*.

1885 *Fortin in Waggonette* 101 My friend was to exhibit his skill with the cradled scythe.

**Cradle-hood** (kræd'ld'hood). [f. CRADLE *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition of a child in the cradle; babyhood, infancy.

1899 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883-4 V. 212 All their transmutations from their Cradlehood. *Mod.* From the stage of cradlehood to extreme old age.

**Cradler** (kræd'lar). Also *g dial.* craddler. [f. CRADLE *v.* + -ER.] *a.* One who or that which cradles (an infant, etc.). *b.* One who reaps with a cradle-scythe.

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 149 Cradlers generally mow round the field when the crop admits of doing so. 1844 L. D. HOUGHTON *Memo. Mary Seaton, Dream in Gondola* 98 Cradling of placid pleasures. Dear boat! 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 204 A gang of fair cradlers and binders.

**Cradling** (kræd'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRADLE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* CRADLE in various senses; an instance of this. *lit.* and *fig.*

1818 *KEATS Endymion* i. 391 A yielding up, a cradling on her care. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brakyl.* i. iii. (1897) 60 Oftentimes a single cradling gets them all, and after that the poor man's labor is only rewarded by mud and worn pebbles.

2. A framework of wood or iron, *esp.* in *Archit.*

1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 69 Pinnacles, bound together by a cradling of iron. 1823 *CRAIG Techn. Dict., Cradling (Archit.)*, the mass of timber-work disposed in arched or vaulted ceilings for sustaining the lath-and-plaster. 1875 *CWILR Archit. Gloss.* Cradling, is applied to the wooden brackling for carrying the entablature of a shop front. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 2/1 The cradling makes it difficult for the panel to warp.

**Cradling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That cradles or forms a cradle.

1871 *Ann. Reg.* 242 Her cradling pinions there she amply spread.

**Craer**, var. of **CRAVER**.

**Crafish**, obs. form of **CRAYFISH**.

**Craft** (kraft), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-3 *craft*, (1 *craft*, 3 *crafts*), 1-4 *craft*, 3 (*Ormin*) *craft*, 4-5 *crafts*, 5-6 *Sc. craft*, 6 *Sc. craift*, 3- *craft*. [Com. Teutonic: OE. *craft* masc. = OFris. *craft* (mod. Fris. *craft*, *craft*); OS. *craft* m.f. (MDu. *craft* f., Du. and LG. *kracht*), OHG. *chraft* f., MHG. and G. *kraft*, ON. *kráfr* (Norw., Sw., Da. *kraft*). The ulterior etymology is uncertain, though connexion with mod. Icel. *kráfr* adj. 'strong', is possible; relationship to *CRAVE* *v.*, OE. *cræftan*, has also been suggested, through intervention of the sense 'compel, force'. The original meaning preserved in the other langs. is 'strength, force, power, virtue'. The transference to 'skill, art, skilled occupation', appears to be exclusively English; with the nautical applications in branch V cf. analogous uses of G. *kunst*.]

I. *Originally*.

1. Strength, power, might, force. *Obs.*

1823 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. xii. 52 On þem zefohte Meða craft & heora duguð zefoell. 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 394 (Gr.) Nydþ craft tid. 1000 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 260 Mid hlafordes craft and mid folcrite. 1000 *Gerefa & Ex.* 3900 Ður godes bode and godes craft(t). 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 Who þat deþeþ wiþ hem nedre more to be war more of gile þan of craft. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxx 305 Though he cryede wiþ all the craft that he coude in the hyste voys that he myghte. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. v. Thou hast vaynquissed them. By subtilties. . . But I vnt that am a romayn shal vaynquisshe them by craft and strength of armes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 37 b. By the craft of nature.

II. Intellectual power; skill; art.

In these and the following senses, *art* and *craft* were

formerly synonymous and had a nearly parallel sense-development, though they diverge in their leading modern senses: cf. *ART*.

2. Skill, skilfulness, art; ability in planning or performing, ingenuity in constructing, dexterity; = *ART* 2. *archaic* (or contextual).

1888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxviii. § 4 Wundorlice craftes þu hit hæst zescapen. 1295 *Cott. Hom.* 235 And don us mid his mihte þat stef craft ne mihte. 1200 *Ormin* 1809 Þatt iss þatt craft tatt tæcheþ þe Of tre to wircen anke. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2197 (Cott.) Lucas was . . . leche o craft, al lerd o gru. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* i. The lyf so short, the craft so longe to lerne. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 By hap oþer by craft [i. *casu vel industria*]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. Prolog. 56 Name is, nor was. . . ne 3it sal I have sic craft in poetrie. 1699 *DARRELL Voy.* II. ii. 37, I told them that the craft was in catching it. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 69 It is counted . . . good Workmanship in a Joyner, to have the Craft of bearing his Hand so curiously even, the whole length of a long Board. 1846 *GROTT Greece* i. 1. (1862) i. 4 Equally distinguished for strength and for manual craft.

3. *spec.* Occult art, magic. *Obs.*

1200 *Bestiary* 542 in O. E. Misc. 17 So wicches haue in here craft. 1340 *HAMFOL Pr. Consc.* 4212 Alle þat þe deuels craft can, Als negremancians and tregetours, Wiches and false enchauntours. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i (Harl. MS.) That knyght shall dye by my craft, yn what cuntre. . . so euer þat he be ymne. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 681/1 Saul . . . cam to the woman by nyght and made her by her craft to reyse Samuel.

4. Human skill, art as opposed to nature; = *ART* 2. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. iv. vii. (1495) 90 But it be take out by craft or by kinde. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 15 a, Ether by nature or by craft. 1577-8 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 803/1 And in the same pake curious trees made by craft.

5. A skilful contrivance, a device, artifice, or expedient. *b.* A magical device; a spell or enchantment. *Obs.*

1205 *LAV.* 273 Witen he wolde þurh þa wiper-craftes [i. *magical* craftes] wat þing hit were. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 854 Esculapius craftes ant Galienus grapes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19538 (Cott.) þat he moght of his craftes [Philip's miracles] lere. 1340 *Aeneid.* 45 þe negende boz of auracie is ine keuede craftes. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 36 This Dedalus, which . . . many craftes couthe Of fethers and of other thinges. 1440 *Geuerydes* 1233 For your entente I shall a craft devise. That ye shall haue your purpose euery dele. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 140, I have me be thought A praty craft by me shalbe wrought. 1533 *LD. BURNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mij, A sothisayer, that was had in great reputation for her craftes.

6. *concr.* A work or product of art. *Obs.*

1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* (Bosworth), Unbegunnen Scyppend, se ðe gemacode swylene craft. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 137, He calde on þat ilk craft he craft wiþ his hondes. 1583 *STANLEYST Æneis* viii. (Arb.) 137 Thre watyue cloudis shyning to the craft they rampyred hising.

7. In a bad sense: Skill or art applied to deceive or overreach; deceit, guile, fraud, cunning. (The chief modern sense; cf. *ART* 13: in *craft*, the bad sense is more explicit.)

In early use only contextually separable from sense 2.

1205 *LAV.* 2700 Euan der king hine aquale mid ludere his craft. 1340 *Aeneid.* 137 Our ous to gily be haie crite an by hire gynes. 1449 *PECCOCK Repr.* ii. xlii. 228 No gouernance in craft or out of craft is but that of it cometh yuel. 1530 *PALSGR.* 210/1 Craft, subtiltye, astuce. 1568 *CHAUCER Chron.* II. 390 His craft [is] so great, that I feare he shall circumvent us. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* xiv. 1 The Scribes sought how they might take him by craft, and put him to death. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. viii. 34 That Crooked Wisdom, which is called Craft. 1759 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 120 If craft had anything to do with them, never was craft better hid. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 They hate craft and subtilty. They neither poison, nor waylay, nor assassinate.

8. (with *a* and *pl.*) An application of deceit; a trick, fraud, artifice. *Obs.* (Cf. *ART* 14.)

971 *Bluch. Hom.* 19 Þat he us zescyde wiþ þa þusendlican craftas deofles costunga. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 257 Þe feont . . . bimong alle his crokeinde craftes. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 21 Þat such craftes cummen to counsell beoþ i-clept. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 308 All the subtilty craftes and sore temptacions of our spiritual aduersary. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 98 An old craft of the Clergy to secure their Church-Lands. 1886 *BURNETT Trav.* II. (1730) 103 That being one of the Crafts of the Italian Priests.

III. 5. The learning of the schools, scholarship. *b.* (with *a* and *pl.*) A branch of learning or knowledge, a science. *The seven crafts:* the 'seven arts' of the mediæval Universities: see *ART* 7. *Obs.*

1205 *LAV.* 10923 On bocken heo cude godne craft. *Ibid.* 30493 An clarc þe com from Spaine . . . feole craftes he cude. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 522 Fifti scolastres, of alle þe craftes þet clerics ah to cunnen. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1647 (Cott.) Þe seuen craftes all he can. 1400-50 *Alexander* 33 Þe passage of þat craft knowen in þaire tyme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 A Craft, ars liberalis, scientia [etc.]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 210/1 Craft of multiplyeing, *algebra*.

IV. A branch of skilled work.

6. An art, trade, or profession requiring special skill and knowledge; *esp.* a manual art, a HANDICRAFT; sometimes applied to any business, calling, or profession by which a livelihood is earned.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* i. 24 Se craft þæs laeowdomes bið craft ealra cnihta. 1900 *Budd's Hist.* iv. xii, Se þeoð done craft ne cude ðæs fiscoþes. 1000 *Rule St. Benet* 94 For ingehide his craftes. 1340 *Aeneid.*

178 Wone makeþ maister, ase hit sseweþ ine þise oþre craftes. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 3 Of his craft he was a carpenter. 1463 *Bury Walls* (Camden) 34 Prentys to a craft. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 336 About this tyme the craft of enpryntynge was fyrst founde in Magunce in Almayne. 1531 *HERVEY Kenough's Househ.* (1768) 14 Suche craftes, as be called handy craftes, they be very abiecte and vile, and lyttel regarded and esteemed. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xviii. 3 And because hee was of the same craft, he abode with them. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 31 ¶ 12 He has attempted at other times the crafts of the shoe-maker, tinman, plumber, and potter. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 120 Famous for his skill in the goldsmith's craft. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 67 Political journalism proper is a craft of which very few men . . . become masters by intuition.

7. *spec.* The occupation of a hunter or sportsman, as in *the craft of the woods* = *WOODCRAFT*.

*Gentle craft:* now often applied to Angling; formerly, a denomination of Shoe-making; see *GENTLE*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. vj b, Youre craftis let be kydde: And do as I yow bydde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 210/1 Crafte of huntynge, *uenerie*. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 74 A spot . . . known to lovers of the 'gentle craft' as Sprouton Dub. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 250 Fond as William was of the craft of the woods.

C. *fig.* (Cf. *business*.)

1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 88 But he was double in loue . . . And subtil in that crafte ouer any wight. 1450 *T. à Kempis* *Imit.* II. viii. 48 It is a craft, a man to be conuersant wiþ ihesu. 1490 *CAXTON (title)* The Arte and Crafts to know well to Dye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 142 We were but as seruantes bounde to lerne y<sup>e</sup> craft of y<sup>e</sup> exerceyse of vertues. 1821 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. i, To slay the dark too—Fie, Bertram! that was not a craft for thee! 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* I. 40 Their theology was a craft at which they were marvellous adepts.

7. *concr.* A trade or profession as embodied in its practitioners collectively; the members of a trade or handicraft as a body; an association of these; a trade's union, guild, or 'company'.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. Fol. 101 Tailloirs, tanneris & tolkeris boþe, Masons, minours, and mony oþer craftes. 1386 *Petit. London Mercers in Rolls of Parl.* III. 225 Of us togydre of the Mercerys, or other craftes. 1386 *CHAUCER Cook's T.* 2 Of a craft of vitalliers was he. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* 214 That the said craft and Mistere [of Bakers] shall . . . hold and kepe ther fest of theyre solempnite of theyre Brotherhede. 1556 *Chron. Cr. Friars* (1852) 43 The mayer, aldermen, & xij. craftes, theys rode, & all the 107 of the craftes went in their barges. . . to Westmyster. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vi. 118 You haue made faire hands, You and your Crafts. 1823 *ALISON Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 66 They . . . proposed to abolish all incorporations, crafts, faculties, apprenticeships, and restrictions of every kind.

8. *spec.* The craft: the brotherhood of Freemasons.

1430 *Freemasonry* 48 But mason schulde never won other calle, Withynne the craft amonghs hem alle, Ny soget, ny seruand. 1897 *Scot. Leader* 6 Nov. 4/2 It was agreed . . . that the craft at large should have an opportunity of presenting . . . a bust of the Grand Master.

C. *Sc.* = *CRAFTSMAN*: used of shoemakers.

1850 J. STRUTHERS *Autobiog.* Poet. Wks. I. 38 The remaining five were all regularly bred crafts. *Ibid.* 97 What among the brethren of the birse is called a ready craft.

8. *Man of craft:* one skilled in any craft or art; *a.* A CRAFTSMAN, a tradesman; *b.* one skilled in occult or magic art. *Obs.* (Now = *crafty* *man*.)

1375 *Lay Folke Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 37: Marchandes, men of craft, and tilmen. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 23 Alle trewe tyllers and men of craft. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 Men of craft and commune peple dwellen in the thyrdde . . . circuite of the walles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 A man of Craft, *artifex qui suam artem exercet*. 1797 *Dr. For Syst. Magic* i. iii. 62 Recommending themselves for men of craft, pretending to tell fortunes, calculate nativities [etc.]. *Ibid.* i. vii. 186 The Devil and those men of craft.

V. Applied to boats, ships, and fishing requisites.

[These uses were probably colloquial with watermen, fishers, and seamen some time before they appeared in print, so that the history is not evidenced; but the expression is probably elliptical, sense *g* being = vessels of small craft, i.e. small trading vessels, or of small seaman's art, and sense *ro* = requisites of the fisherman's art. It is not impossible that the latter was the earlier: cf. quot. 1704 in *ro*. The want in English of any general collective term for all sorts of 'vessels for water carriage' naturally made *craft* a useful stop-gap.]

9. *a. collect.* (constr. as *pl.*) Vessels or boats.

(*a.* *orig.* only in the expression *small craft*, small trading vessels, boats, lighters, etc.)

1672-3 *Sir C. LUTTELTON in Hutton Corr.* (1878) 75 Only ketches and such small craft to attend the flette and fire ships. 1699 *HACKER Robert's Voy. Levant* 34 There is good lying for small Craft. 1703 *DAMPPIER Voy.* III. 53 A Place of great Trade . . . and abundance of small Craft, that only run to and fro on this Coast. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 150 They employ 3000 sail of small craft in this fishery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 1/2 The want of efficiency of our navy [in]. . . what are known as small craft, that is to say, the classes of sloops, gunvessels and gun-boats.

(*b.*) Hence, without *small*, in same sense; later, in the general sense of vessels of all kinds for water carriage and transport.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Craft*, a general name for all sorts of vessels employed to load or discharge merchant-ships, or to carry along-side, or return the stores of men of war: such are lighters, hoys, barges, prames, &c. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 103 A transport buoy of a size proportioned to our sort of craft and service. 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desch.* IV. 270 We are much in want

of craft here. 1868 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 322 The light craft of those days. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 315/1 The salt is prepared...at Northwich, and...sent by craft to Liverpool for shipment. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/3 To arm such craft heavily would be to interfere materially with their speed and navigation.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A small vessel or boat; any sailing or floating vessel.

1775 *Falkland's Diving Vess.* 51 Four crafts are to be moored at equal distances. 1835 *MARVAT Pirate* 73 The sea-breeze has caught our craft; let them... see that she does not foul her anchor. 1871 *J. MILLER Songs Italy* (1878) 35 These crafts they are narrow enough. 1885 *Act* 48-9 *Vict. c. 76 § 29* The term 'vessel' shall include any... skiff, dingey, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft.

10. *collect.* Implements used in catching or killing fish; in mod. use chiefly in Whale-fishery: see *quot.* 1887.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 163/1 Craft is any kind of Nets or Lines to catch Fish with. 1694 *Collect. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1712) 1 Set out... with provision of Craft to take Fish, and Fowls, a Seyne Net, and hooks and lines, and fisgigs, and harping irons. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. III. 55 It is a mighty strong Fish, so that the Fishing-Craft must be very strong to take them. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* *Craft*, is a Sea word signifying all manner of Lines, Nets, Hooks, &c. which serve for Fishing; and because those that use the Fishing Trade use Small Vessels... they call all such little Vessels *Small Craft*. 1887 *Fisheries of U.S.* v. II. 241 The harpoons, hand-lances, and boat-spades, are usually called 'craft', and the other implements 'gear'.

VI. 11. *Comb.* (in senses 6-7) craft-brother, one of the same craft or trade; craft-guild, a guild of workmen of the same craft or trade; craft-warden, the warden of a craft-guild.

1837 *CARLYLE Rev. Rev.* IV. iv. His slight-built comrade and craft-brother. 1870 L. BRENTANO in *Eng. Gilds* p. cxvi. The oldest German charter referring undoubtedly to a Craft-Gild is that of a Cologne Weavers' Gild. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 889/3 The very plausible theory that the Scottish craft-guilds were modelled on those of the Hanseatic... towns. 1896 *Froude Hist. Eng.* I. 50 The 'craft-wardens' of the various fellowships... were levying excessive fees on the admission of apprentices.

12. -craft is also the second element in many compounds, e.g. HANDICRAFT, KINGCRAFT, PRIEST-CRAFT, STATECRAFT, WATERCRAFT, WITCHCRAFT, etc., q.v.

† *Craft*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *CRAFT sb.*]

1. *trans.* ? To attain, win. *rare.*

1315 *SHOREHAM* 3 Onneche cleft any that stat, Ac some creffeth that halve. *Ibid.* 157 God made mannes schefte, That ylike lo3 al to crafte.

2. ? To make or devise skilfully. *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 428 Have a cisterne... Let crafte it up pleasaunt as it may suffice.

3. *intr.* To use craftily devices, act craftily.

1526-1555 [see *CRAFTING*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 500/2 I se by that thou doest bot crafte with me. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 l. 257 Will that the Queen begane to craft. 1587 *GASCOIGNE Hearbes*, etc. Wks. 82 And canst thou craft to flatter such a frende?

4. *nonce-use.* To exercise one's craft, make a job of it.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* IV. vi. 118 You haue made faire hands, You and your Crafts, you have crafted faire.

*Craft*, -er, *Sc. dial.* f. *CRAFT*, -ER.

† *Crafterd*, *pph.* a. [f. *CRAFT v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Craftily or cunningly devised.

1550 *BALD Image Both Ch.* Blij b, Honyed colours of retoycke or of crafted philosophye.

*Craftedness.* Possession of a handicraft.

1897 F. W. ROBINSON in *Bad Hands* II. 185 Let honest, horny-handed craftedness take precedence of science.

*Crafter*, -est, *obs.* compar. and superl. of *CRAFTY*.

† *Craftful*, *a.* *Obs.* -o [f. *CRAFT sb.* + -FUL.]

Skilful. Hence *Craftful* *adv.*, skilfully.

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* xv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 *pe* best clark... Craftfullich makid his bastun.

*Craftihood.* *rare.* [f. *CRAFTY a.* + -HOOD.]

Craftiness, cunning, craft.

1827 C. J. PALMER *Diary* (1892) 53 Pretended miracles having by the craftihood of the Priests been worked at his tomb.

† *Crafilich*, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. *CRAFTY* + -lich, -LY<sup>1</sup>.] Skilful, skilfully wrought.

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 He was a clerk pat wrochete his crafilich werke.

*Craftily* (*kra fīli*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *craftig-lice*, 4 *craftilik*, -liche, -lyche, -li, 4-6 *craftily*, *craftly*, 4- *craftly*. [f. *CRAFTY* + -LY<sup>2</sup>: the spelling *craftily* perh. sometimes stands for the parallel *CRAFTLY*.]

1. Skilfully, cleverly: see *CRAFTY* 2. *arch.*

1690 *Bada's Hist.* IV. xix. (1891) 324 See headfostow wunder craftigliche zewort ateworde. c 1500 *Gloss* in *Wr. Wulcker* 402/21 *Fabre* craftigliche. c 1500 *Curior M.* 150 (Cott.) O salamon be wis, How craftilik v.r. craftilik, craftilik he did iustia. c 1586 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T. Prolog.* 48 On metres and on ryming craftily. c 1500 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xi. 42 *pe* dures or of cipresse, craftily made. 1509 *Barclay Skyp of Falyr* (1570) 40 Many are which others can counseile craftily. 1540 *COVERDALE Erasme*, *Par.* 1 *Part.* 5 *Wks.* 1 with their heare craftily boyded. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 45 I haue drunke but one Cup to night, and that was craftily qualified too. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 112/1 A craftily-prepared salad.

2. In bad sense: Cunningly, artfully, wilfully.

1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c 6 Preamb. Craftily feyned and forged informacions. 1550 *CROWLEY WYay to Wealth*

168 If thou haue not craftely vndermined him. 1688 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* v. 1387 So craftily a bait was laid. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Titles* v. 276 The Conqueror... craftily put them under the same Title. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* II. 43 They were playing cautiously and craftily.

† *Craftiman.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *crafti man*, 4-6 *crafty man*, 5 *craftiman*, *craftyman*. [The phrase *crafty man*, subseq. written as one word.]

1. One who pursues a handicraft; a craftsman.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1681 In be kechene... am crafti men manye. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. III. 218 Craftes men [v.r. crafty men] craueþ Meede for heore prentys. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Kings* vii. 14 A crafti man of metal... to doo al werk of metal. c 1450 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 565/42 *Artificialis*, a craftiman. 1488 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 1 Certeyn craftymen named Hatmakers and Kapmakers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 The plowman, and generally euery crafty man. 1550 *J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 70 (1877) 80 Lynen wevers and handy craftesmen of Gaunte... fought a great battayle... no lytell honour to the crafty men of Gaunte.

2. *fig.* Artificer.

1382 *WYCLIF Heb.* xi. 10 A cite... whos crafty man and maker is God.

*Craftiness* (*kra fītnēs*). [f. *CRAFTY* + -NESS.]

The quality of being crafty.

† 1. Skilfulness, cleverness; aptitude in a handicraft. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craftynesne, industria.

2. Artfulness in deceiving or overreaching.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 13 They... of their Craftynesse use to bring no more hider. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* iii. 19 He compasseth the wyse in their craftynes. 1598 *F. MERES Pall.* *Tamias* 281 When cheating and craftines is counted the cleanest wit. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* l. 97 Thoughts of politic craftiness arose. 1865 *DICKENS Man. Fr.* III. v. Its old simplicity of expression got masked by a certain craftiness.

† *Crafting*, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *CRAFT v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

Crafty or artful dealing; using crafty devices.

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 707 Craftynge & haftyng con- trived is. 1534 *WHITTON Tulyes Offices* III. (1540) 142 The lawes taketh away craftynge one way, and philosophers another way. 1555 *BONNER Necess. Doctr.* F.v. Thys ad- versarye of manynde... never ceased questioning and craft- ynge with the woman.

† *Craftious*, -ose, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [app. f. *CRAFTY* + (Romanic suffix) -OUS: it may, however, be of like formation to *righteous*:-OE. *rihtwuls*.]

1. Skilful, artistic.

c 1440 *Pleock Repr.* II. iv. 198 Her beldingis and her othere Craftiose doings.

2. Engaged in a handicraft.

c 1440 *Pleock Repr.* IV. v. 450 Craftiose men and Mar- chandis.

Hence † *Craftiously* *adv.*, skilfully.

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 147/2 Precyous clobes or craftiously coloured. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 93 In Athenis... all science was kennit craftiulise.

*Craftless* (*kra fīlēs*), *a.* [-LESS.] Without craft, unskilled in any art; without cunning.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 118/25 *Expers*, *in- doctus*, *deiles*, *nel* *craftless*. 1515 *BARLET Egloges* III. (1570) C ij/4 Some craftles foles. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1727) 268 Craftless and innocent people.

† *Craftly*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *CRAFT sb.* + -LY<sup>1</sup>: cf. OHG. *kräftlich*, G. *kräftlich*.] A. Artificial; B. Skilful, ingenious; C. Crafty, cunning.

a 1000 *Byrhtferth in Anglia VIII.* 377 *Vulgaris* vel artifi- ciales dies est pat byð ceorlic dæg oððe craftlic. 1497 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 220 b/2 Mete that is... without craftly sauer as fryutes, herbes & rotyes. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* 117 A great whele made by craftly Geometry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, By his craftly fraudes to deceyve men.

† *Craftly*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *CRAFT sb.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>: cf. OHG. *kräftliche*, OS. *kräftlico*. See also *craftely* under *CRAFTLY*.] Craftily, skilfully, cunningly.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 178/40 *Adfibre*, *craftlesse* *nel* *smicere*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2549 But if we craftlylike hem for-don. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3828 William... cumfort hem craftly with his kinde speche. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 225 *pe* ymage of Venus al naked... was so craftliche made pat [etc.]. 1569 *SANFORD Agrippa* xviii. 169 Redier craftly to deceiue then plainly to trie out the truthe.

† *Craftman.* *Obs.* = *CRAFTSMAN*.

1415 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Intro. 34 All maner of Craftmen. 1583 *STANFORD Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Craftmens cooning he marckit with wonder amazed.

*Craftmanship* (*kra fīmānšip*). [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] = *CRAFTSMANSHIP*.

1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* III. (1858) 16 Let a man honour his craftmanship. 1881 *Academy* 20 Aug. 135 With fairly competent craftmanship. 1882 *J. PAYNE* 1001 *Nights* II. 81 The doings of men are divided into four categories, government, commerce, husbandry, and craftmanship.

† *Crafts-child.* *Sc. Obs.* *rare.* pl. -childer. A craftsman's apprentice or lad.

1561 *Diurnal of Occurr.* 66 The provest and bailies sould discharge all maner of actiouns quhilk thaj had aganes the saidis craftschilder in ony tyme bygane.

*Craftsman* (*kra fīmān*). Forms: 4-6 *craftes*, *craftis man*, (4 *craftus*, *craftise man*, 5 *crafties- man*), 5-6 *craftis*, *craftya*, *craftesman*, 6-7 *craftes*, *crafts-man*, 6- *craftsman*. [Orig. two words in syntactical relation: cf. *tradesman*.]

1. A man who practises a handicraft; an artificer, artisan.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. III. 218 Alle kunne craftes men.

*Ibid.* VII. 63 Alle kunnes craftus men. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftise men, masouns and leyers, and craft- isemen of trees, and of alle craftis. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Eny craftiseman, artificer or other. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 150 Ane pure mecanyk craftis man. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 133 The Merchant liveth obscurely, the Tradesman pennously, and the Craftsman in drudgerie. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 544 The Craftsman have pro- claimed aloud that their privileges were in Danger. 1841 *Myers Cath. Th.* III. § 43 The commonest fisherman or craftsman who was a hearer of the Apostles.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* † a. Maker, artificer, inventor, contriver. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 1Vid.* xiii. 1 Thei... ne... knewen who was craftis man. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. 299 The kynges sayd... in game, 'I am a wonder craftsman, for I haue made a newe erle of an olde bysshop'. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluyn's Inst.* IV. 122 Such a presence of Christ in the Sacrament, as the craftsman of the Court of Rome haue fayned.

b. = *ARTIST* 7.

1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* III. 224 A picture deftly painted by the craftsmen over the sea. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* v. 58 Shakespere was learning his trade as a dramatic crafts- man.

3. *Comb.*, as *craftsmanlike* *adj.*

1881 *Academy* 11 June 433 Craftsmanlike skill.

*Craftsmanship*. [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The per- formance or occupation of a craftsman; skill in clever or artistic work; skilled workmanship.

a 1652 *BROME Queen's Exch.* II. Wks. 1873 III. 475 Now take thy piece of craftsmanship again. 1881 S. COLVIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 258/1 The poetry of Mr. Tennyson... will... interest and impress [the student] by choice and bril- liant qualities of craftsmanship. 1884 F. WEDMORE in *Forin. Rev.* Jan. 68 The patient craftsmanship of the engraver.

b. more generally: Exercise of craft or art.

1881 *SANFORD Dryden* 61 The consummate craftsman- ship with which he could throw himself into the popular feeling of the hour.

*Crafts-master* (*kra fīmāstə*). *arch.* Forms:

a. 6 *craftes*, *craftis maister*, *craftes-*, *craftismais- ter*, 6-7 *craftes*, *crafts master*, *crafts-master*, -maister, *craftesmaster*, 6-9 *crafts-master*; B. 6 *craftmaister*. [Orig. two words *craftes master* in syntactical construction.]

1. One who is master of his craft; usually *transf.* one skilled or proficient in a (specified) practice or occupation, an adept.

† a. *orig.* With possessive: *His (etc.) craft's master*: i.e. master of his (etc.) craft. *Obs.*

1513 *SIR T. MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 52/1 Suttell folke, and such as were their crafte maisters in the handling of suche wicked deuises. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 297 Hee is noth his Crafts-master, hee doth not doe it right. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* VI. xxxvii. 249 Sextius and Licinius... being their own craftsmaisters knew how to manage. 1659 B. HARRIS *Pai- val's Iron Age* 255 He was already his Crafts-master in War. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 32 Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their Crafts-master.

b. without possessive, as single word.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicerō's Offices* (1556) 115 Of arts none can perfetlie judge, but the crafts-master. 1607 *TORSELL Ser- jents* (1608) 638 A Bee is... the only crafts-master of hony- making. 1675 *J. SMITH Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 4 [Saturn] the Crafts-master of our Errour. 1847 *LANE Arab. Nts.* III. 584, I am a Crafts-master; I have no equal in this city; but no one is shaved at my shop because I am a poor man.

† 2. A master of craft (in the bad sense); a per- son of consummate craftiness or cunning. *Obs.*

1571 *GOLDING Calven on Ps.* To Rdr. 5 The craftsmaisters of the Court sought... to bury the undeserved blushed of the gildes, in the untrue slander of the holy Martins. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. ii. § 160 And was not the Earl a Craft- master to set his Jackall to get a Sum of Money if he could.

*Craftswoman* (*kra fīmāwman*). *rare.* A wo- man engaged in a handicraft; a female artificer.

1886 *Athenaeum* 4 Sept. 313/2 A craftswoman was rated like a craftsman, thus: 'Amicia Gudhale, Webster, vjd'.

*Crafty* (*kra fī*), *a.* Forms: 1 *craftig*, 3 *crafti*, *orefti*, *crafty*, 3-4 *craftil*, 4 *craftye*, *kräftig*, (? *craftil*, *crafty*), 6-7 *craftie*, 4- *crafty*; 4 *comp.* *crafteer*, *craftier*; *superl.* *craftest*. [Common Teut.: OE. *craftig* = OS. *craftag*, -ig, OIIG. *chreftig*, MHG. *kräftic*, G. *kräftig*, Du. *kräftig*, ON. *kräftugr* strong; deriv. of *craft*, *kraft*, *CRAFT*: see -Y. The original Teutonic sense 'strong, powerful' scarcely appears in Eng.] Having or characterized by *CRAFT*.

† 1. Strong, powerful, mighty. *Obs.* *rare.*

c 893 K. *ÆLFRIC Oros.* I. x. Swa eame wif and swa alpeode bæddon gegan þone craftigstan del. þises mid- dangeardes. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Comc.* 9088 Pa wades... Er mare crafty and stang þan any kan neuen.

2. Skilful, dexterous, clever, ingenious. a. Of persons or their faculties, etc. *arch.* and *dial.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Men... þe on ænigum þingum craftig sy. c 1205 *LAY.* 22892 A crafti weot-c-man. c 1275 O. E. *Misc.* 91 Þeos craftig clerkes þat vpe bok rede. a 1300 *Chir- sor M.* 8753 (Cott.) Sua wis was neuer nan; Ne crafter [v.r. crafter] in werc of hand. *Ibid.* 5898 (Fairf.) Þe crafter [v.r. crafterst] of his iogelours. 1447 *BOKINHAM Seyntys* Intro. (Roxb.) 3 Aftyr the scole of the crafty clerk Galfrid. c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 425 in Thynne *Aniynade*. App. i. To mark the crafty wyttis that on both the partis hath set there delitis. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. xl. 69 They that suppose themselves wise, or crafty. 1791 *Essay on Shooting* (ed. 2) 249 The most crafty and best tained dog. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* IV. 382 His crafty hands are busy, and the harp is murmuring yet. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Crafty*, skilful, ingenious.



† b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing skill or cleverness; skillfully wrought. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Byrthferth in Anglia* VIII. 321 To þam iungum munecum þe heora cildhad habbað abroð on crafstizum bocum. c 1205 LAY. 10355 þe viþen he makede scil wal wunder ane crafte. c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Ycom. Prolog.* & T. 700 This discipline, and this craft science. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3665 A four hundredth postis. With craft corals and clene. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 274 The crafty Poesye of excellent virgill. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. 1. 22 Of this matter is little Cupids crafty arrow made.

3. In bad sense (the current use): a. Of persons or their faculties, etc.: Skillful in devising and carrying out underhand or evil schemes; cunning, artful, wily.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Ycom. Prolog.* & T. 102 Sin that he is so crafty and so sly. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 219 Thou crafty knave. 1526-34 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* xii. 16, I was crafty, and took you with gile. 1599 B. HARRIS *Parion's Iron Age* 163 Where the most crafty Cheats are held the best Politicians. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. xxxviii. 272 The weak would... be at the mercy of the strong and the ignorant of the crafty. 1852 *MISS YONGE Canons* II. i. 2 Robert d'Artois grew to man's estate, crafty, courtly, ambitious, and unscrupulous.

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing craft or cunning.

a 1225 *Juliana* 34 Wite me from his [devil's] lað ant wið his crafte crokes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 & 2 Feyned suggestions and crafty Sutes unto his Grace made. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 33 Nay, you may thinke my loue was craftie loue, And call it cunning. 1722 *SWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. ix. 420 This crafty trick. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 710 Had not his crafty schemes been disconcerted.

4. *Comb.*, as *crag-headed* adj.; † *crafty-sick* a., feigning sickness.

1597 SHAKS. a *Hen. IV.* Induct. 37 Where Hotspurres Father, old Northumberland, Lyes craftie sick. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 55 A tale, devised long after by some crafty-headed hereticks.

*Crafshe*, obs. f. *CRAFTSH*.

**Crag** (kræg), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3- *crag*, 3-8 *crage*, (4 *krage*), 4-7 *crage*, (5 ? *dial. crack*); 6-4 *Sc. crage*, 6- *Sc. craig* (kræg). [app. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. and Gael. *crag*, Manx *crag*, *cragg*, Welsh *craig* rock. None of these, however, exactly gives the Eng. *crag*, *crage*, found in north. dial. already before 1500, and app. of ancient use in the local nomenclature of the north of England and Scottish Lowlands. The mod. *Sc. craig* comes nearer in its vowel to the Celtic form; but it is app. a later development from an earlier *crag* (found in 14-15th c.): cf. *Sc. naig* = *nag*, etc.]

The relations of the Celtic words themselves are obscure. *W. craig* is not the corresponding form to Ir. and Gael. *crag*, which would require *crech* in Welsh. *W.* has also *carraig*, *OW. carraig*, a stone (sometimes also, a rock), Irish *carraig*, *OL. carraig*, rocky, rocky headland, anglicized *carrick*.]

1. A steep or precipitous rugged rock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9885 (Cott.) þis castel, es heo sett a pon þe crag [w. r. crage]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 240 þat wity werwolf. kouchid him vnder a kragge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 211 Betuiche an hye crag and the so. c 1400 *HENRY WALLACE* vii. 847 The Irland folk. On craggis clam. 1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 293 In ane Craig that callit is the Bas. 1628 *LE GAY tr. Barclay's Argenis* 306 Nor... was there any... way to climb vp those craggis. 1681 *COTTON Wond. Peak* 76 Bleak Cragg, and naked Hills. 1786 *GILPIN Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrid.* (1788) II. 228 The bare sides of these lofty crags on the right. 1792 *BURNS Duncan Gray* ii, Meg was deaf as Ailsa Crag. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* 371 The awful and picturesque rocks called Minto crags. 1824 *TENNISON 'Break, break, break'* iv, Break, break, break, At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!

b. *Crag and tail* (Geol.): see quot.

1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 237 The... island... presenting the form of what is usually called 'crag and tail'—i. e. being rocky and precipitous on one side and gradually sloping to the water's edge on the other. 1865 *PAGE Handb. Geol. Terms, Crag and Tail* (properly 'craig and tail'), applied to a form of Secondary hills common in Britain, where a bold precipitous front is exposed to the west or north-west, and a sloping declivity towards the east. The phenomenon... is evidently the result of the currents of the Drift epoch.

2. A detached or projecting rough piece of rock. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 þer lies in ilke a haueu many grete craggis of stane. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxxiv, He lepte oute and fylle vpon the crackys in the see. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 150 One only rude Row of broken Craggs about the Base of the Tumulus. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. vii. xiv. 26 A crag of it [a mountain] being... struck from it by a flash of lightning. 1786 *GILPIN Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrid.* I. 293 Many of them are covered, like the steepes of Helvellyn, with a continued pavement of craggis.

b. Applied to a curling-stone.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 16 Then rattled up the rocking crag.

† c. As a material: Rock. *Obs. rare.*

1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 86r III. 285, I bequeeth to Katherine his wiff... a stoon mortar of crage. [This, although from Norfolk, can hardly belong to 3.]

3. A local name for deposits of shelly sand found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and used for manure; applied in *Geol.* to the Pliocene and Miocene strata to which these deposits belong, called, in order of age, the Coralline Crag, Red Crag, and Mammaliferous or Norwich Crag.

[It is doubtful whether this is the same word; the con-  
uection is not obvious.]

1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 77 In Levington... was dug the first Crag or Shell, that has been found so useful for improving of Land. 1764 *Gen. Mag.* June 282 There is in Suffolk a manure which the farmers call *cragg*. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 77 An experiment on shell marle from Woodbridge-side, called there, *crag*. 1838 G. A. MANTON *Wond. Geol.* (1848) I. 223 In England a very interesting assemblage of plicocene and miocene strata. is called the *Crag*; a provincial term, signifying gravel. *Ibid* 224 Coral-line or lowermost Crag. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xiii (ed. 4) 160 The Red Crag... often rests immediately on the London clay, as in the county of Essex.

*attrib.* 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 78 Whoever looks into any of these Cragg-Pitts cannot but observe how they lie Layer upon Layer. 1832 Dr. LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 210 Sections of the Crag strata. 1873 *GEIKIE Gt. Ice Age* App. 521 It is a *crag-fossil*. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xiii (ed. 4) 167 The commonest of the Crag shells.

4. *Comb.*, as *crag-built*, *-carven*, *-covered* adjs., *crag-hawk*, *-platform*, *-work*, etc.; *crag-fast* a., said of a sheep which in climbing among crags gets into a position whence it can neither ascend nor descend.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craggestone [P. *crag stone*], *rupa*, *scopula*, *cephid*, *saalun*. 1807 BYRON *Ho. Idleness*, 'When I roved' ii, As I felt when a boy on the *crag-cover'd* wild. 1822 *SHELLEY Prometh.* Unb. iii. iii. 122 The *crag-built* deserts of the barren deep. 1832 *TENNISON Pal. Art* ii, A huge *crag-platform*. 1872 — *Gareth & L.* 1172 In letters like to those... *crag-carven* o'er the streaming Gelt. 1862 *NEALE Notes Eccl. Dalmatia* 110 *Crag-hawks* wheeling... round the peaks. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 4/4 The sheep... along the rock ledges, seek the freshest grass. And in search of this they sometimes become *crag-fast*. 1888 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 5/2 A steep descent covered with scree, but... there is little or no *crag-work*.

† **Crag** (kræg), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.*

Forms: a. 4-5 *crag*, 5-8 *crag*, 7 *crage*, 7-8 *crage*; b. *Sc.* 6 *kraige*, 6-8 *craige*, 7 *craige*, 6- *craig* (kræg). [Chiefly northern: in *Sc.* from 14th c., and may be older. It corresponds to Du. *kraag*, MDu. *crâghe* (Kilian *kraeghe*) m. and fem., Ger. *kragen*, MHG. *krage* masc., EFris. *krage*, WFlis. *krage*, neck, collar; also to Icel. *kragi*, Norw. and Sw. *krage*, Da. *krave* collar.]

The WGer. type is \**krago*; but the non-appearance of the word in the earlier stages of the languages is notable. The general opinion of etymologists also is that the Norse and Scandinavian words are from German, since they show only the secondary sense 'collar'; in that case our word is prob. from some Low German source: no OE, \**craga* is recorded, and if it existed, it could only give *CRAQ* v. v.]

1. The neck. (Chiefly *Sc.*, but also north. Eng.)

c 1375 *BARBOUR Troy* 11. 226 He his crage strait ewyne ine two. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* II. 400 Apon the crag with his suerd has him tayne. 1523 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. xv. 151 Hir sowill crag inlynyand. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 7 With cumlie crag that was bayth greit and fair. 1599 *SCOTTS Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 82 Like wailful widows hangen their crags. 1607 *WALTONING Opt. Glass* 135 Atlas... would... breahe his crage. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac. Informers* (1866) 46 Extending his noddle, and straining his crag. 1704 R. KINGSTON *Hist. Man* 41, I will command him to be hanged by the Cragge. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* vi, Were I to be hanged myself, no other should tie the tippet about my crag. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Crag*, the neck or countenance. 'He hang a lang crag when t' news com'.

b. The throat. (So G. *kragen*.)

a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1789) II. 92 (Jam.) Couthy chieft at evening meet their bizzing crags and mous to weat. *Mod. Sc.* 'Pit that over yer crag' [=swallow that]. 'It's all away down Craig's Close', i. e. swallowed.

c. The craw or crop of a fowl. *dial.*

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Craig*, the craw. 1883 *ALMOND & HENDERSON Gloss.*, *Craig* or *Craigh*, the claw, or crop of a fowl.

† 2. A neck of mutton or veal, as a joint. *Obs.*

[Cf. *SORAG*, which appears to be a perversion of *crag* in this sense.]

1469 *Ord. Dh. Clarence in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 The craggis of veale and moton. 1767 B. THORNTON *tr. Plautus* I. 327 How I shall chop the crags from off the chines.

3. *Comb.* *crag-bone* (Sc. *-bane*), the bone of the neck, the cervical vertebra; *crag-cloth* (Sc. *craig-claith*), a neck-cloth; *crag-end*, the neck-end of a 'neck' of mutton; now *scrag-end*.

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* II. 54 His crag bayne was brokyn. a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1677) 127 A *crag-end* or two of necks of Mutton. 1685 in *Depled. Clan Campbell* (1826) 112 Item, twenty *craig-cloths* and cravatts for men. 1714 J. WALKER *Surg. Clergy* II. 61/2 That he did eat the Crag Ends of the Neck of Mutton himself, that he might leave the Poor the Shoulders. 1735 *Cock-laird in Orpheus Caled.*, *Craig-claiths* and lug-babs.

† **Crag**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare*—1. [A variant of *SORAG*; cf. prec., sense 2.] A lean scraggy person.

1524 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 131 a, Anaximenes... had a panche... fatte and great... to whom Diogenes came, and spake in this manner, I pray you geue to vs lene craggies some bealy to.

*Crag*, v. 1 local. *trans.* To dress (land) with crag (see *CRAQ sb.* 1 3).

1772 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Tour E. Eng.* II. 176 There is a strong notion... that the land can be cragg'd but once.

† **Crag**, v. 2. *Obs. or dial. intrans.* (See quot.)

1642 *BRIST. Farm. Bks.* (Suitees) 60 To hawne wheate and 1ye stubble... to thatch our stackes, and then our manner is to mix hauer-strawe with it to make it cragge well, that is to drawe out and lappe about the ende of the wipess, to keepe them fast.

**Craggan** (krægän). *Archaeol.* [ad. Gael. and Ir. *crogan* pot, dish, pitcher, OIr. *crocan* pot, in Welsh *crochan*.] A rude earthen pot or vessel, such as those made for domestic use by the inhabitants of the remote Hebrides.

1880 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present* 28 With regard to these Craggans, there is nothing known in the way of pottery more rude. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 171 The rude caggan of Tiree, manufactured by the old women of the island, and employed for domestic purposes.

**Cragged** (krægd), a. 1 [f. *CRAQ sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Formed into, beset with, or abounding in crags.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 102, The water, descending out of the cragg'd lockes. 1647 *SERRAGE Anglia Rediv.* iv. iv. (1854) 237 Through a country so cragged. 1699 L. WATER VOY. (1729) 384 Cragged ways and dangerous precipices. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 115 The mountains were lofty, with snowy peaks and cragg'd sides.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Rugged, rough.

a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 384 As knave wyth this cragg'd knad hym kyle I. 1570 *TYNNE Phisike agst. Fort.* 1. CXX. 150 b, A cragged headlong downefall. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.*, Our English names joining 1ough with cragg'd consonants. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis-Bibl.* 404 He is not 1ough and cragg'd, but smooth and polished. 1697 R. PEARCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 375 Having... a shap and cragg'd Stone in the Right Kidney.

**Cragged**, a. 2 Also *Sc. craiged*. [f. *CRAQ sb.* 2 + -ED 2.] Chiefly in parasynthetic combs.: Having a... neck, -necked; as in *narrow-craiged*. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* III. 14 His necke straight, firme... and not (as my Countreyen say) withie-cragg'd, which is loose and p1yant. 1722 *RAMSAY Fables* xvii, A narrow craiged Fig.

**Craggedness** (krægdénés). [f. *CRAGGED a.* 1 + -NESS.] The quality of being cragg'd; ruggedness, roughness.

1598 *FLORIO, Rnuidessa*, roughnes... shapnes, c1aggdnes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 7 By the reason of the c1aggdnes and hard passages of their country. 1626 *SURTL. & MARK Country Farme* 8 Falling through the downe-right places of stones and c1aggdnesse of the Rocks. 1697 R. PEARCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 367 [He] voided much Giavil, and Stones of a considerable bigness and c1aggdnesse.

**Craggily**, *adv.* *rare*. [f. *CRAGGY* + -LY 2.] In a craggy manner, ruggedly.

1598 *FLORIO, Scacesamente*, ruggedly, steepely, c1aggily.

**Cragginess** (krægínés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being craggy; ruggedness.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iv. 26 The Mountainous cragginess of the country. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.* (1685) 251 Its high Hills... thought unpleasant objects for their cragginess. 1735-6 *CARTER Ormonde* I. 319 By the hardness and cragginess of the ways, their feet had been so hurt. 1823 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 112 About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, cragginess, and desolation.

**Craggue**: see *CRAQ sb.* 3

**Craggy** (krægi), a. Also *Sc. craigie*, -y. [f. *CRAQ sb.* 1 + -Y.]

1. Abounding in or characterized by crags; of the nature of a crag, steep and rugged.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 108 Thys hyl is craggy and eke cavernous. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 80 Craggy lockes full of the denues of wyde beastes. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. cvii. (1612) 115 So inaccessible is Wales, so mountainous and craggie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 289 Whose Bark... Or Pinnace anchors in a craggy Bay. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 154 We... entered Craven, which is a very hilly and craggy country. 1786 *GILPIN Obs. Pict. Beauty, Cumbrid.* (1788) II. 227 Bunter-dale opens with a grand craggy mountain on the right. 1823 *STEVENSON Treas.* 131 III. xiv. (1880) 110 One of the hills, with two quaint, craggy peaks.

2. *transf.* Hard and rough or rugged in form.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 54 Weane the hart of craggy flint or Steele. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 140 Three craggy Blocks. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 102 The... craggy Part of each of these Bones. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 107 Neither is the swelling always irregular and craggy. 1890 A. C. DOYNE *Firm of Giraldstone* xxxiii. 261 The craggy, strongly lined face of the old merchant.

3. *fig.* Hard to get through or deal with; rough, rugged, difficult; perilous. *Obs.* (exc. as directly *fig.* of prec. senses).

1583 *STANVURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Smooth this craggie trauayl. 1632 L. GUY *tr. Valerius Patere*. 64 Hee... brought the Commonwealth into a craggie and redoubtable danger. 1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* (1877) I. 76 The quest of it is craggy, difficult, and painful. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 704 Byron 'liked something craggy to break his mind upon'.

b. Of sound: Rough, harsh, *rare*.

1774 W. MITTORD *Harmony of Lang.* 173 The whole passage has a broken, or rather, to borrow a metaphor from a sister art, a craggy form. 1856 *Sunday at Home* 134/1 Sounds that are very harsh, craggy, and grating to English ears.

4. *Comb.*, as *craggy-faced*, *-forked*, etc.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. *Handy-Crafts* 247 One day he sate... Upon a steep Rock's craggy-forked crown.

**Cragman** (krægzmán). Also *Sc. craigs*. [For *crag's man*, f. *CRAQ* 1: cf. *landsmán*.] One accustomed to, or skilled in, climbing crags.

1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* vii, 'I was a bauld cragman,' he said, 'ance in my life'.

1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 145 The cragmen and boatmen of this wild coast. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 303 A good cragman may scramble direct to the top of Scawfell from this spot.

**Craich**, **Craie**, var. of *CREACH*, *CRAVE*.

**Craier**, obs. form of *CRAVER*.

**Craiff, Craifft**, obs. Sc. ff. CRAVE, CRAFT.  
**Craig**, Sc. and north. form of CRAG sb. 1 and 2.  
**Craigie** (kræ'gi). Sc. and north. Also 8 craggy, 9 Craigy. [f. *craig*, CRAIG<sup>2</sup> + dim. -IE] = CRAIG<sup>2</sup>.  
 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-1 Misc.* (1733) l. 21 A good blew bonnet on his head, An owrlay 'bout his craggy. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Ar vi, If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant, May I ne'er weat my Craigie. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 102 If ever aw gan there agyen, The deel may beak my Craigy.

**Craik**, obs. Sc. f. CARRACK.  
 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 39 Nother houk nor craik May heir bruik sail. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 601 Ane greit navin.. Of craik and coluin, of mony bark and barge.  
**Craik, Crail**, var. of CRAKE, CREAL.

**Crailed**, a. Perhaps for *crailed*, *crulled*, *curled*. [*Crulled* is Devonshire dial., and the author was from Plymouth. Cf. also CRALL v.]  
 1703 T. N[ilve] *City & C. Purk.* 20 [Balcony Railings] are sometimes made of cast Iron of various Figures in semi Relief, and others of wrought Iron, in crailed Work, or flourishes, of different shapes, according to.. Fancy. [So 1734 in *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Balcony*. CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753 cites Neve's statement, but reads *crailed-work*, which has thence passed into *Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.* (1855) s.v. *Crailed*.]

**Craim, craimer**, var. of CRAME, CRAMER.

**Craime**, obs. var. of CRANE, CRANNY.

† **Crainte**, obs. rare-1. [a. F. *crainte* fear, f. pa. pple. of *craindre* to fear.] Fear.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 103 b, Sorow, craynte and doubte departed from his trete.

So + **Craintive** a. [a. F. *craintif*, -ive; see -IVE], fearful, timorous.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 In all affection crayntyue.

**Craion, Crair**, obs. ff. CRAYON, CRAYER.

**Craise, Craised**, obs. ff. CRAZE, CRAZED.

**Craisey**, var. of CRAYSE, a buttercup.

**Crake** (kræk), sb. Also Sc. *crak*. [In sense 1, app. a. ON. *kráka* f. *ciow*, *krákr* m. raven (Norw. *krake*, Sw. *kräka*, Da. *krage*, crow); of. also Ger. dial. *kräke*, *kracke*, *krack* in same sense; see Grimm. Of echoic origin: cf. CROAK. In sense 2, perh. orig. the same word (*corn crake* = corn crow), but now viewed as directly derived from the grating cry of the bird, as in sense 3: cf. the Gr. *κρέξ*, *κρεξ* - as name of some croaking fowl.]

1. A crow or raven. north. dial.  
 c 1320 *Seunyn Sag.* 3893 Fulfuld es now the crakes crying.  
 a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Briddes of krakis kalland him. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) viii. 31 Rukes and crakes and over fowles. 1823 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crake, *cornix*, *corvus*. 1874-91 RAY N. C. *Words, Crakes*, a Crow. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crake* or *Crake*, a rook or crow. 'And crake-sticks', an old rook's nest. 1876 in *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.*

2. A name of birds of the family *Rallidae*, esp. the CORN-CRAKE (also *Bean Crake*) or Landrail (*Crex pratensis*); also the *Water Crake* or *Spotted Crake* (*Porzana murina*).

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* lxi, The Corn Crake, the pundar at hand. 1793 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* ix, Mourn, clam'ring crakes at close of day. 1797 BEWICK *Birds* 213 The young crakes run as soon as they have burst the shell. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cr. iv, The brook shall.. flood the haunts of hvern and crake. 1863 *Spring Laft.* 353 None of the rails or crakes appear to come so far north. 1879 R. ADAMSON *Lays Leisure Hours* 49, I hear, in gloamin grey The crake among the corn.

3. The cry of the corn-crake.

1876 D. GORRIE *Summer & Wint.* in *Orkneys* v. 194 The far-beard crack of the rail. 1879 JEFFRIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 218 The corncrakes.. utter their loud call of 'Crake, crake, crake' not unlike the turning of a wooden rattle.

4. Comb. *crake-berry* (north.), the CROW-BERRY (*Empetrum nigrum*); *crake-needle*, the Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb (*Scandix Pecten*).

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words, Crakeberries*, crowberries. *Crake-needle*, Shepherd's-needle, or the Seed-Vessels of it. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 612 Black-berryed Heath, Crow, or Crake-berries. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's Greenland* 65 We found here.. a great quantity of black crakeberries.. nearly as well flavoured as our own. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 337 Black Crow-berry, or Crake-berry, is a small shrubby prostrate plant.

**Crake** (kræk), v. 1 Also 5- Sc. *crak*. [If CROAK goes back to an OE. \**cræcian* (of which the recorded *cræcian* would be dim.), *crake* may be the northern form, as in *oak, ake*, etc.; cf. L.G. *kræken* in Grimm. But *crake* is of late appearance, and both it and *crake* may be of echoic origin.]

1. *intr.* To utter a harsh grating cry: said of the crow, quail, corn-crake, etc.

(The first quot. may belong to CRAKE v. 2, CRACK v.)  
 c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 606 The slakke skin about his nekke schakith, While that he song; so chaunteh he and craketh. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Als the Quailbe crakand in the corne. 1547 *Pore Feib* x in *Styrpe Eccl. Mem.* II. App. J. 38 Some bluster and blowe, And crake (as the crowe). 1593 FLORIO *and Primitives* 101 When the crowe begins to crake, The Fox beguiles him of his cake. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 504 Geise and gaislings cries and crakes. [Cf. CRACK v.] 1886 W. W. FOWLER *Year with Birds* 32 Crooning, craking, and hopping into it again.

+ 2. To grate harshly; to creak. Obs.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 73 The craking of a door.

† **Crake**, v. 2 Obs. exc. dial. A variant of CRACK v. (being the direct phonetic repr. of OE. *cracian*), used esp. in the sense 'To boast, brag'.

It is still in dial. use, e.g. in Suffolk.

**Crakel**(e), obs. f. CRACKLE.

**Craken**: see KRAKEN.

**Craker**, dial. [f. CRAKE v. 1] = CRAKE sb. 2.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 24 Wrens, Stone-Chaker, Craker, Cuckov. *Ibid.* 37 Left the Craker to cry and lisp as he pleased. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 177 *Corn Crake*. Cracker, or Craker (North; *Salop*).

**Craker**, obs. f. CRACKER, esp. a boaster.

† **Crakow** (kræk'au). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 4-5 *crakowe*, 5 *cracow*, 7-9 *crac(k)owe*, 8 *crakow*, *crakoe*. [f. *Crakow*, *Krakau*, or *Cracovie*, in Poland, whence they were introduced to England: see Zébot, *Dějiny Kráje v Zemích Ceských* (History of Costume in Bohemia), Prague (1892) 333.] A boot or shoe with a very long pointed toe, worn at the end of the 14th century.

c 1367 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. clxxxvi. 23r Habent etiam scutulares rostratis in unius digiti longitudine quæ 'crakowes' vocantur; potius iudicantur ungulæ.. demonum quam ornamenta hominum. c 1380 *Anticost* in Todd 3 *Presat.* 1701f 128 Wip tagged clothes and crakowe pykis. c 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 With her long crakowis. 14.. tr. *Higden* (Roll) VIII. App. 467 A man.. was compelled to eite the ciawcows and leder of his schoone. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 47 A Stone-Coffin, wherein lay the Corpse of a Man.. upon his Legs were a Pair of Boots picked like Crakows. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 120 But one representation of crakowes thus fastened has been recorded, and in that instance they are secured to the girdle.

**Crakow(e)**: see CROKOWE.

† **Crall**, v. Obs. [Allied to *crull*, *CURL*: cf. Swiss *krallen* to curl oneself up, become twisted; in Grimm.] *trans.* To bend, curve, twist, curl.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Pennes under þo wynges þo skyn þou cralle. *Ibid.*, Summe cralled, sum streit. ? a 1500 *Ploumanies Tale* Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 134 (Matz.) A courser.. With curious harnes quaintly crallit.

**Crall**, obs. f. CRAWL; var. KRAAL.

**Cram** (kræm), v. Forms: 1 *crammian*, 4-5 *crum*, 4-7 *cramm(e)*, 5 *crammyn*, 6 *cramme*, 6-7 *crame*, 7 *crambe*, 7-8 *cramb*, 6- *cram*. [OE. *crammian* (:-\**krammijan*), deriv. of the strong vb. *crimman*, *cram(m)*, *crummen* to insert; cf. OHG. *krimman*, *chrinman* to press, pinch, scratch, and its deriv. Ger. dial. *krammen* to claw, also ON. *krénja* (*kræmbi*, *kræmbi* or *kræmb*) to squeeze, bruise, pinch (:-\**kram(m)jan*), Sw. *krama* to squeeze, press, strain. The primary meaning was 'to press, squeeze': cf. also CRAMP. The 15th c. variant *crammyn-yn* appears to be from Norse.

Some of the dialects preserve senses more akin to those in the continental languages; cf. the following:  
 1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetland Gloss.*, *Cram*, to scratch severely with the finger-nails. 1886 S. W. *Eng. Gloss.*, *Cram*, to crumple, tumble, disarrange. 'Look how my dress is crammed!'

1. *trans.* To fill (a receptacle) with more than it properly or conveniently holds, by force or compression; less strictly, to fill to repletion, fill quite full or overfull, 'pack'. Const. *with*.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 190 *Parcio*, icrammige oððe fylle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. Prol.* 20 My longe cristal stoonen I-crammed ful of cloutes and of boones. c 1440 *Promp.*, *Parv.* 101 *Crammyn*, or stuffyn, *fascino*, *repleo*. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Thee gats ar cramed with an army. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 231 Till hee had drained them dry to crambe his own Cofters. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 31 Dec. The room where the ball was to be, crammed with fine ladies. 1824 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 592/1 Every avenue leading to the fair was crammed. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/2 The boisterous party of us that crammed a double compartment.

b. *intr.* with passive sense. rare.

a 1763 J. BYRON *Poems* (1773) I. 12 The Coach was full as it could cram.

2. *esp.* To feed with excess of food (*spec.* poultry, etc., to fatten them for the table); to overfeed, stuff, fill to satiety.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 The knave crommeth is crop. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. i. 42 Tyl hure bagge and hure bely were bretful ycrammyn. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herzbad's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 (Pigeons) must be crammed in such sort as you cramme Capons. 1630 BRAITHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 86 Wee were not created onely to cramme our selves. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Intro. Those that feed themselves abroad.. are of better nourishment, than such as are cram'd in a coop. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 144 The infant.. stuffed and crammed with paps and puddings. 1830 SCOTT *Fryd.* 27 June, The little garden where I was crammed with gooseberries. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 75 In the Society Islands, dogs were crammed, as poultry with us, for the sake of improving their flesh.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To eat greedily or to excess, to stuff oneself; to 'stuff'.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 24 And so againe crammes in, As if a fortnight he had fasting bin. 1634 Heywood *Witches of Lanc.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 219 Such a bevy of beldames.. crammimg like so many Cormorants. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 779. 1785-95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 235 Madam Schwellenber, inclined to cram, Was wond'rous busy o'er a plate of ham.

3. *fig. (trans.)* To fill quite full, overfill (with facts, knowledge, etc.).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 22 Neither stuffe the bodye, nor choke the conceit, which it lightly doeth, when it is to much crammed. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 91 Cram's with prayse, and make's As fat as tame things. 1774 FOOTE *Coveners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 157 He never claims congregations, gives them more than they can carry away. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandf.* Ser. I. xxvii. (1841) 125/2 A boy of fourteen.. with as much learning as two excellent school-masters could cram him with. 1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 33 Books crammed with useless statements.

4. To thrust, force, stuff, crowd (anything) into a receptacle or space, etc. which it overfills, down any one's throat, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4455 Pus make 3e vessels.. to 3oume foule coyses, To crom in 3oure carious. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 533 Cramme not in People, by sending too fast, Company after Company. 1632 LOCKE *Tolerations* I. Wks. 1797 II. 243 Cram a Medicine down a sick Man's Throat. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 Do not.. cram your Hands into your Pocket. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* I, Andy was obliged to cram his face into his hat to hide the laugh. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiv. 166 He was.. cramming his shirts into his portmanteau.

b. *fig.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Man 97 b, Though he never cromme hys synne in to the prestes eare. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 106 You cram these words into mine eares, against The stomacke of my sense. 1668 LD. CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11, I would advise you to eate your words. else.. Ile crame them downe your throate with my sword. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 200 To have an Oath of Abjuration cramm'd down their Throats. 1751 PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) I. 14, I had but little heart to my nouns and pronouns, which now began to be crammed upon me. 1863 HOLLAND *Left. Janssen* xix. 275 [To] cram a lie down the public throat. 1879 GREEN *Read.* *Eng. Hist.* Pref., To cram as many facts as possible into their pages.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To press, crowd. rare.

c 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 69 A crowd then crams into the Kirk.

5. *slang.* To make (a person) 'swallow', i.e. believe, false or exaggerated statements. Cf. *colloq.* *st stuff (a person) up*; and see CHAM sb. 3, CRAMMER 3.

1794 *Gentl. Mag.* 1085 (Farmer), I lately came over him for a good round sum.. Luckily, I crammed him so well that, etc. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xviii, Ridiculous tales.. with which.. which.. Richie Monipplies had been crammed. 1825 - *Fryd.* (1890) I. 13 He crammed people, as it is termed, about duels, etc., which never existed. 1844 THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii, Poor Caledonian youth! I have been cramming him with the most dreadful lies.

6. *colloq.* To prepare (a person) for an examination or special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing his memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to the temporary object aimed at.

Orig. *University slang*; always depreciative or hostile.

[1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv. § 10 As a man may Le eating all day, and for want of digestion is never nourished, so these endless readers may cram themselves in vain with intellectual food, and without real improvement of their minds, for want of digesting it by proper reflections.] 1825 FONBLANQUE in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 394 An uninstructed man, when crammed for an occasion. 1827 WATSELEY *Logic* (1837) p. xxvi, By learning questions and answers by rote, -in the cant phrase of undergraduates, by getting crammed. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 94 He had been well crammed in his science. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* II. ix. 179 Cramming Ministers and Members of Parliament with statistical facts. 1879 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/5 Their boys had not been crammed, but had diligently studied their subjects.

b. To 'get up' (a subject) hastily for an occasion, without any regard to its permanent retention or educative influence.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vii. xxi, Randal had spent the afternoon in cramming the subject from agricultural journals and Parliamentary reports. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 184 Wasting six months in cramming up a minimum of forgettable matter. 1875 HFLRS *Anim.* & *Mast.* vi. 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1820 E. TATHAM *New Addr. Free Members Convoc. Oxford* 21 The business of cramming preparatory to Public Examination. 1875 A. R. HORE *My Schoolboy Friends* 150 'What are you cramming at?' said he. 1881 E. J. WORKBOISE *Sissie* xv, She can cram for an examination.

7. *trans.* To urge on forcibly (a horse). *slang.*

c 1830 C. WICKSTED *Cheshire Hunt* iv, in Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) 227 Who's crammimg his maie up yon steep rotten bank? 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. i. 15 Getting to the bottom of the nullah as best I might, I crammed my steed up the opposite sides. 1852 R. S. SUTTERS *Sponges's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 379 Taking his horse back a few paces, [he].. crammed him manfully at the palings, and got over.

8. *intr.* To thrust oneself in, intrude. *dial.*

1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Cram*, to intrude, 'My Papa doesn't like me to cram in that way'.

**Cram** (kræm), sb. [f. *cræm* verb.]

1. A mass of dough or paste used for cramming fowls, etc.; any food used to fatten. *dial.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 To cram a Capon.. take Barley-meale.. and.. make it into a good stiff dough; then make it into long crams, biggest in the midst, and small at both ends, and.. give the Capon a full gorge-full. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 18 Mix up two quarts of flour, four ounces of Jamaica Pepper, [etc.], to the consistence of Crams. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. 1. 99 Receipt for making crams [for calves].

2. A crammed or densely crowded condition or party; a dense crowd, crush, 'squeeze'. *colloq.*

1858 DICKENS *Letts*. 5 Aug. It was a prodigious cram, and we turned away no end of people. 188x ETHEL COXON *Basit Pl.* 1. 77 A cram like the Fields' can't be pleasant.

3. *slang* A lie. (Cf. CRAM v. 5.)

1842 *Pinch* II. 212 (Farmer) It soundeth somewhat like a cram. 1886 B. GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. xvi. 244 Master... believes all the crams we tell.

4. The action of cramming information for a temporary occasion (see CRAM v. 6); the information thus hastily and temporarily acquired.

1853 'C. BROS.' *Verdant Green* II. 98 Going into the school clad in his examination coat, and padded over with a host of crams [cf. *Cram-paper* in next]. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. 81 The temptation of contenting himself with cram. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 308 'He has not only crammed, but he has thoroughly digested and assimilated the cram. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 94 If capacity for taking in cram would do it, he would be all right. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-cult.* 27 Cram is a mere mechanical operation, of which a reasoning animal should be ashamed.

b. = CRAMMER 2.

1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's Dau.* ix. (Farmer), I shall go to a coach, a cram, a grindstone.

5. *Weaving*. 'A warp having more than two threads passing through each dent or split of the reed' (Webster 1864).

**Cram-**: the vb. or sb. in combination.

1. [cf. CRAM v. 2, sb. 1.] *cram-o-ake*, + (a)? fried cake, pancake; (b) = CRAM sb. 1 (dial.); + *cram-maid*, ? a woman who crams or fattens fowls, a poultry-woman; + *cram-paste*, ? = *cram-cake*.

1824 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 2 Their cramesakes wet with oyle [1828] their paast sodun in watir, bawmed, ether fried, with oyle. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 137 Placente sunt panes facti azima per quoddam artificium. angl. *Cram-pastes*. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 80/1 Cram kake, collirida, la-ganum. 1622 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* p. xxxi. To the Cram maide. 1634 *Ibid.* xiii. 4 Wooden platters for the cramaid. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Addit. *Cram cake*, a cake made of oatmeal or other coarse meal for feeding fowls.

2. [cf. CRAM v. 6, sb. 4.] *cram-book*, a book used for 'cramming' a subject; *cram-boy* (*nonce-ud.*), a boy who has been 'crammed' for an examination; *cram-coach*, a tutor who 'crams' pupils for an examination; *cram-man* (*nonce-ud.*), cf. *cram-boy* above; *cram-paper*, a paper of items to be 'crammed' for an examination. (All collg.)

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 150 Cramming, crammers, and cram-books, are the... fruits of this examination system... A cram-man is worthless enough... But a cram-boy is simply made less healthy and more conceited. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancement Science* (1890) 116 The drudgery of... popular lecturing and cram-book writing. 1885 M. PARSON *Mem.* 292 The successful cram-coach. 1888 *Daily News* 29 June 5/1 Partially to abolish the cram-creating system of payment by results.

**Cramaid**, var. *cram-maid*: see CRAM-

**Cramasie**, -sy: see CRAMOISY.

**Crambe**, obs. form of CRAM.

+ **Crambe** (kræmbʰ). *Obs.* Also 7 *cramb*. [a. L. *crambē*, a. Gr. *κράμβη* a kind of cabbage.]

1. Cabbage: only fig., and usually in reference to the Latin phrase *crambe repeticita* cabbage repeated, renewed, or served up again, applied by Juvenal (VII. 154 *Occidit miseros crambe repeticita magistros*) to any distasteful repetition. So in med.L. *crambe bis cocta, bis posita*, cabbage twice sodden, twice served up.

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 320 (D.), I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your crambe. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 301 This never cometh, but for want of other matter, being a crambe, oftentimes sodde. 1660 GAUDEN *Antisacrilegus* 17 That Boanerges... hath so oft... killed the world with the poisonous crambe of his Paradoxes. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactic* 329 It is nauseous to the strongest Stomach to have the Crambe bisconcocted so often drest up. a. 1713 ELLWOOD *Life* (1765) 289 It was indeed a Hash of ill-cooked Crambe.

2. Hence, (Distasteful) repetition.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1650) 330 That Crambe, *Zach.* 9. 11, etc. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. 18. 397 You obtrude upon us this Crambe no fewer than seven times. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* II. Can we not understand an order... of praying, reading, expounding, and administering, unless our Prayers be still the same Crambe of words? 1711 BAILEY, *Crambe*, a Repetition of Words, or saying the same thing over again. 1757 J. BYRON *Poems, Rem. Pamphlet* 36 Forbid the Gallic Nambly Fambly Here to repeat its crazy crambe.

3. = CRAMBO I b, 3.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. 7, F. Joule, owle, foule, troule, boule. P. Crambe, another of the Diuells games! 1630 — *New Inn* I. iii. Where every Iouial Tinker, for his chinke, May cry, mine host, to crambe! *give us drinke; And doe not stinke, but skinke, or else you stinke.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crambe* or *Crambo*, a Term us'd among School-boys, when in Rhiming, he is to forfeit, who repeats a word that was said before. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. 353.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 72 Nauseating crambe ventres, and questions over-queried. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 21 A Crambe-Pan and Quibble. Hence + *Crambe v.*, to play crambo.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Two* IV. i. Change my name of Miles To Guile's, Wile's, Pile's, Bile's, or the foulest name You can devise, to crambe with for ale.

**Cramble** (kræmbʰl). *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *crambil*, 9 *dial. crammel*, -le. [Actual origin obscure: in form app. a freq. and dum. from stem *cramb* - see CRAM. Analogous forms, but none of them exactly corresponding in form and sense, are Ger. *krammeln* to grope or clutch about, to finger; Ger. and E. Fris. *krimmeln* to crawl, *krabbeln* to crawl, move with all fours, or with many limbs as an insect, to grope with the fingers, clamber, scramble up. Cf. also *SORAMBLE*.]

+ 1. *intr.* To creep about with many turns and twists: said of roots, stems, etc. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 156/1a To *crambil*, *reptilare*. 1597 GRARDE *Herbal* I. xvi. 23 [It] hath many crooked and crawling routes of a woody substance, very like unto the right *Cyperus*. *Ibid.* I. xviii. 24 Also the root *crambleth*... hither and thither. *Ibid.* II. c. 431 Armes or branches *crambling* or leaning toward the ground.

2. Of persons or animals: To crawl, hobble, walk lamely, decrepitiy, stiffly, or feebly. (Still used in north. Eng. dialects down to Cheshire and Lincolnshire.)

1677 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. 11 The gathering of the foales legges makes it *cramble* with the hinder parts, and goe both crookedly and ill-faouredly. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 190 Up which defatigating hill we *crambled* with no small difficulty. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crammel* or *Cramble*, to walk ill, as with corns on the feet, to hobble. 1859 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Cramble*, to hobble or creep. *Crammle*, to crawl on the hands and knees. 1877 *Holder-ness Gloss.*, *Crammle*, to walk feebly or lamely: 'Poor awd man, he can hardly *crammle*'. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Cramble*, to move as though the joints were stiff. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cramble*, to hobble. (*Macclesfield*).

3. *trans.* (See quot.) Cf. CRAM, CRAMP.

1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Crammle*, to twitch, or squeeze into a small compass. Thus a shoe is *crammled* down at the heel.

**Cramble**, *sb.* *north. dial.* [Allied to prec. vb.] Boughs or branches of crooked and angular growth; used for rustic work or firewood.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 289 'Crambles'—firewood boughs, 10s. to 12s. a load. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crambles*, the large knotted boughs of trees. 1858 W. WHITE *Manth in Yorksh.* xi. 112 A *cramble* gate is a rustic gate with zigzaggy rails.

**Crambly**, *a.* *north. dial.* [f. CRAMBLE v. + -Y.] 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Crambly*, in a cramped state. 1878 *Cumbria Gloss.*, *Crambly*, tottery, unsteady. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crambly*, lame. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Crambly*, *crambling*, shaky, tottering, decrepit.

**Crambo** (kræmbʰ). [app. a popular variation of CRAMBE: cf. senses 1 b and 4.]

1. A game in which one player gives a word or line of verse to which each of the others has to find a rime.

1660 PEPPYS *Diary* 20 May, From thence to the Hague again playing at Crambo in the waggon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 6 A Cluster of Men and Women... diverting themselves at a Game of Crambo. 1712 *Steele's Ibid.* No. 504 ¶ 1 Those who can play at Crambo, or cap Veuses. 1711 BAILEY, *Crambo*, a Play in Rhiming, in which he that repeats a Word that was said before, forfeits something. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 289 A sort of Hellenic *crambo*—Hesiod singing one verse, and Homer filling up the meaning with another.

b. *Dumb crambo*: a game in which one set of players have to guess a word agreed upon by the other set, after being told what word it rimes with, by acting in dumb show one word after another till they find it. (Sometimes *transf.* = dumb show.)

1826 *PRATER Poems* (1864) I. 293 One finds my pretty chambermaid, And courts her in dumb *crambo*. a. 1839 *Ibid.* I. 66 And showed suspicions in dumb *crambo*. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two xxxiii*, Brush your hair with your hands! This is something between Dumb Crambo and Mulberry Bush!

2. *transf.* Rime, riming: said in contempt.

1697 PRIOR *Sat. mock. Transl.* 92 Wks. (1892) II. 362 Rymer to Crambo privilege does claim Not from the poet's genius, but his name. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 6. 1/2 For Faith the freedom of Dear Cuz. Pop'd out as Crambo pat to Buzz. 1720 SWIFT *To Stella*, His similes in order set, And ev'ry *crambo* he cou'd get. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 142 A page or two of such *crambo*. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxxiv, Every scribbler he permits emblam His *crambo* in the Journal's corner!

+ 3. A fashion in drinking. *Obs.* (Cf. CRAMBE 3, quot. 1630.)

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 12 And were drunke according to all the learned rules of Drunkenness, as *Vasy Freze*, *Crambo*, *Parmianant*, &c. 1617 T. YOUNG *England's Bane* (Bland), He is a Man of no Fashion that cannot drinke *Strepacucum*, carouse the *Hunters Hoop*, quaffe *Upseyfre Crosse*, bowse in *Permayant*, in *Pimlico*, in *Crambo*.

+ 4. = CRAMBE, repetition. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

c. 1670 MARVELL *Hist. Poem* 87 And with dull *crambo* feed the silly sheep. 1705 W. S. FERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col.* Ch. I. 254 Stuffing every half page... with his *crambo* Story.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crambo-rime*, -song;

*crambo-clink*, -jingle = sense 2. 1762 LLOYD *Odes, Oblivion* II. 9 Sacred to thee the *crambo* rhyme. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to Lauder* viii, Amaist as soon as I could spell, I to the *crambo-jingle* fell. 1786 — *On Scotch Bard*, A' ye hae live by *crambo-clunk*. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Feb., A *crambo* song, on his own name. 1876 CLEER in D. Macleod's *Life IV. Macleod* I. iii. 33 He would improvise *crambo* rhymes.

**Crame** (kræm), *sb.* *Sc.* Forms: 5—*crame*; also 6 *craym*, *creame*, 8 *crame*, 9 *craim*, *cream*, *kraim*, *krame*. [Adopted in 15th c. *Sc.* from MDu. (Flem.), or MLG. *krāme*, *kraeme*, *krām*, *kræm*, in mod.Du. *kraam*, LG. *kraam*, *krām*, tent, booth, stall, stock of wares. A word common to continental WGer.: cf. OFris., EFr. *krām* (WFr. *kreame*, Wang. *krām*); OHG *chram*, *cram* masc., MHG. *krām* m., *krāme* f., Ger. *krām* m. dial., *krame* m., f. The original sense is shown by OHG. to be 'tent-covering, awning'. In the transferred sense 'wares, merchandise, toys' the word went with German traders to the north (Icel., Norw., Sw., Da. *kram* n.), and into Slavonic and Lithuanian (Pol. *kram*, Boh. *krām*, Illyr. *krama*, Lith. *krōmas*), and prob. entered Scotland in a similar way. There is no trace of it in Gothic, or in OE.]

1. A booth or stall where goods are sold in a market or fair. (In common use in *Sc.*)

1477 JAS. III *Charter* in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 8 The Cramys of Chapmen. 1531 *Edin. Council Regul.* in R. Chambers *Tradit. Edin.* (1846) 307 Ony manner of burdis or cramis to sell siklyke stuff. 1694 *Acts of Sederunt* 29 Feb. (Jam.), If they make any merchandise privily in a shop or crame. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 207 (*Les-suden, Roxb.*) (Jam.) Booths, (or as they are here called, crams) containing hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected... at the fare. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gm* IV. 137 Krams, tents, and stands were swept away. 1881 MACGREGOR *Hist. Glasgow* xiii. 113 Freeman whose 'cram' might stand opposite their own doors. 1884 HARRISON *Our Towns* *College* II. 42 The 'Old Kirk' is bannacked round with 'krames'.

+ 2. A pack or bundle of goods carried about for sale; a pedlar's stock of wares. *Obs.*

1560 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 24 (Jam.) To help him to ane *cram*, that he may verbl to win his lifting in the cuntry. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Pede puerosus*, Ane pedder, is called ane marchand, or creamer, quha beais ane pack or creame vpon his back. a. 1706 *Mare of Collington* in J. Watson *Collect. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 40 Oft have I turst your hether crame.

3. *Comb.*, as *crame-folk*; *crame-ware* [Ger. *kramwaare*], goods sold in a crame.

1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Zealand* 131 (Jam.) Set up booths or shops, where they sell... several sorts of *crame-ware*, as linen, muslin, etc.

+ **Crame**, *sb.* 2 *north. dial.* *Obs.* [cf. Du. *kram* cramp, cramp-iron, hook.]

1614-5 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 165 Pd. for iron crames for the Church coffins.

+ **Crame**, *v.* *north. dial.* *Obs.* [cf. Du. and dial. Ger. *krammen* to fasten with cramps, f. Du. *kram* cramp, hook, fastening.] *trans.* To fasten or mend with cramps or hold-fasts.

1614 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 165 Pd. for craminge our church leades with iron, viij d. 1667 *Ibid.* 223 For craminge the shovell, a d.

**Cramer** (kræm), *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also *cremar* (e), *creamer*, *crammer*, *craimer*, *kramer*. [In 15th c. *Sc.*, a. MLG. *krēmer*, *krēmer*, *krāmer*, or MDu. (Flem.) *kramer*, *kraemer*, in LG. *krēmer*, *krāmer*, mod.Du. *kramer*, petty trader, retailer, pedlar, hawker, prop. keeper of a CRAMB; = OHG. *chrāmari*, *chrāmari*, MHG. *krāmere*, *krāmer*, *krāmer*, *kremer*, mod.G. *krāmer* (*kramer*): like the root-word, introduced by German trade into other langs.: Icel. *kramari*, Sw. *krāmare*, Da. *krammer*, Pol. *kramarz*, etc.]

One who sells goods at a stall or booth; also a pedlar or hawker.

1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 184 Graytht boycht be the King fra a *cramer* at the Kirk dure. 1504 *Ibid.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 120 To ane *cremar* for ane Psalter. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 300 James Dakeill Merchand, and Alexander Fousie *cramer*. 1644 SIR T. ROX in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 458 The pedling French trade must be met with, by diligent search, at the landing of these *creamers*. a. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842) III. 336 Diverse books set forth by Jesuits... brought in this cuntry by Poles, *crammers*, and others. 1718 J. SPOTTISWOOD *Forms of Process*, Perquisites... from the *kramers* in the outer hall. 1791 *Statist. Acc.* II. 508 (*Poyfara*) (Jam.) 2 *creamers*, persons who go through the parish... and buy butter, hens, eggs, etc., mostly for the Dundee market.

**Cramerie** (*acid*): see KRAMERIO.

**Cramery**. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also *cremery*. [cf. MLG. *krēmerie*, *crāmerie*, G. *kramerei*, *kramerei*, Du. *krameri* (Kilian *krameri* 'merx') the trade or merchandise of a CRAMER.] 'Merchandise, such goods as are usually sold by a pedlar' (Jam.).

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Small *cremery*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 237 Of siluer werk, and goldin *cremery*, Of silk and sabbil, and of tapestrie. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 4507 Gift with my merchandise [Bannatyne MS. *cramery*] 3e list to mell Heir I haue Folie-Hattis to sell.

**Cram-full** (kræm'fʰl), *a.* [f. CRAM v. or a. + FULL.] As full as cramming will effect; very full, over-full.

1837 W. E. FORSTER *Diary* in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 92 Cram full, and very interesting meeting. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Fabrics, *cramful* of patents. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The ceremonial of the Jews is *cram-full* of similar superstitions.



**Grammable** (kræm'äb'l), *a. colloq.* [f. CRAM *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being 'crammed' (see CRAM *v.* 6 b).

1867 J. M. WILSON in *Ess. on Lib. Education* 270 Geology and Chemistry are frightfully grammable. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 376/a Your undergraduate scents a grammable subject like a bloodhound.

**Crammasy, -assy**: see CRAMOISY.

**Crammed** (kræmd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRAM *v.*]

1. Stuffed full beyond the natural capacity; *spec.* fattened for the table.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 73 The crammed fowle comes quickly to his death. 1590 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 241 As fat as crammed Capons. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvi. 161 A Couple of crammed Fowls, with Oyster Sauce. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 595 No crammed cartouch their belted back attires.

2. *colloq.* Of a lesson, etc.: 'Got up' hastily for the occasion. Of a student: Prepared for an examination by 'cramming'.

1837 BEACONSFIELD *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov. I—made a crammed speech like a schoolboy. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 4/8 The crammer has given his pupils 'tips' out of Goethe [etc.] which the crammed reproduce more or less inaccurately and unintelligently.

Hence **Crammedness**, state of being crammed. 1802 W. TAYLOR in ROBERTS *Mem.* I. 420 There is not that crammedness of population.

**Crammee** (kræm'ē), *nonce-wd.* [f. CRAM *v.* 6 + -EE.] One who is 'crammed' (for an examination, etc.); the pupil of a 'crammer'.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 791 An ingenious crammee—if we may be allowed the convenient coinage—will, with equal facility, assimilate, reproduce, and forget. 1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 275/2 Young Brown (one of the crammees).

† **Crammel.** *Obs.* [? connected with CRUMB, in ME. also *cromme*.] ? A small crumb, a grain. 1340 *Ayend.* 253 þe bysye oþer þe malancollen. . byþe ylich þan þet zekþ þe crammee in þe russoles.

**Crammel**: see CRAMBLE.

**Crammer** (kræm'ər), [f. CRAM *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who crams or fattens poultry, etc. b. An apparatus used in cramming poultry.

1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1745) 119 The best fattening of all Fowl, is, First, to feed them with good Meat. Secondly, To give it them not continually, as Crammers do. 1887 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* Apr. 13 The Sussex cramming machine. At the end of the crammer... is a funnel-shaped opening.

2. *colloq.* One who 'crams' pupils for an examination, etc.; more rarely, a student who 'crams' a subject. (Cf. CRAM *v.* 6.)

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. iii. 49 Put him into the hands of a clever grinder or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. 1888 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Nov. 645 Thereupon grew up another class of specialists—the Crammers. Their business is, not to teach, nor to test teaching; but to enable students to pass the tests.

3. *slang.* A lie. (Cf. CRAM *v.* 5, sb. 3.)

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. xi. 287 Every other word he says is a crammer. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* 105 That's why she made me tell all those crammers.

**Crammer, var. CRAMER, Sc., pedlar, etc.**

**Crammosey**: see CRAMOISY.

**Cramming** (kræ'm'ɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. CRAM *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb CRAM.

1. Stuffing over-full, over-feeding, etc.

1508 FLORIO, *Saggenatione*, a pampering, a cramming, or feeding fat. 1616 SURREL & MARKE. *Country Farme* 558 The best food... for the cramming of all sorts of poultry. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 b, The filling up or cramming of the middle of the Wall. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1854) II. 618 People by frequent cramming stretch their stomach beyond its natural tone.

2. *colloq.* The imparting or acquiring of the knowledge of a subject hastily and for an occasion.

1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 247 It will be better not for him to stand out for College next year, because it will require cramming. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 308/x Without a sort of preliminary cramming, no one could have depicted the peculiarities of an attorney's office. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Address* 172 There is also a process called cramming, in some Universities—that is, getting up such points of things as the examiner is likely to put questions about.

*attrib.* 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 178 A paralytic stroke (probably caused by the cramming system). 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 105 There are more large schools and cramming institutions.

**Cramming**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That crams.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 93 A cramming tutor.

**Crammist**, *nonce-wd.* [see -IST.] One who 'crams' a subject for examination.

1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 107/x Any thorough student... [contrasted with] the slovenly crammist.

**Crammle**: see CRAMBLE.

**Crammosie**: see CRAMOISY.

**Crammy** (kræ'mi), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. CRAM *v.* or sb. + -Y: cf. *stuffy*.] Characterized by cramming or crowding; affording insufficient space.

1873 Mrs. WHITNEY *Other Girls* x. (1876) 160 Past all the little crummy courts and places, out into the big avenues.

† **Cramocke.** *Obs.* Corruption of CAMMOCK, crooked stick.

1871 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Madon* vi, Full hard it is a Cramocke straight to make.

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**Cramoisie, cramesy** (kræmoiz'i, -ēzi), *a* and *sb. arch.* (In earlier use chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 5 *cremesye, -ysy, cramyse, -ysy*, 6 *crammas(s)y, 6 cram(m)esye, -osie, -osye, 7 crambassie, cramoisy, (arch.) 8 cramasie, 9 -asye, -oisy, -ie, -ay*. [a. early It. *cremes* and OF. *crameis*, later *cramois*=Sp. *carmes*, Pg. *carmesim*; the original type is seen in It. *chermesi, chermist*, a. Arab. قمرى *qirmasi* of or belonging to the قمر *qirmia*, KERMES or ALKERMES, the Scarlet Grain insect: see CRIMSON. Since the 16th c. there has been a tendency to assimilate the spelling to modern French *cramois*, which has been facilitated by the fact that the word is itself obsolete and the tradition of its English spelling and pronunciation broken.]

**A. adj.** Crimson.

1480 *Warbur. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 153 Crumysy velvet. 1495 *Haliburton's Ledger* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* 244, 3 ells cramyse satyn. 1555 LYNDSEAY *Trag. Prol.* 21 In Rayment reid. Off vellot and of Satyng Cramoisie. c. 1600 *Christening Chas.* I in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 327 Two chairs of cramoisy velvet. 1622 *Inv. Furniture* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarcnock* 308 Stampit crambassie vorset courteinis. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 105 A blustering figure. in. cramoisy velvet, or other uncertain texture. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* iii, He gathered for her some velvety cramoisy roses.

**B. sb.** Crimson cloth; = CRIMSON *sb.* 2.

1423 JAS. I. *Knyghts* Q. cix, Als like 3e bene, as day is to the nyght; Or sek-cloth is vnto fyne cremesye. 1488 *Inv. Jewels* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A belt of crammassy harness with gold. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* III. 282 Couerit weill with crammassy rycht fyne. 1724 *Ramsay Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Sae put on your pearls, Marion, And kyrtle of the cramasie. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 224 I thought to see my daughter ride, In golden gear and cramasye. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Ld. Joln* xii, With a vest of cramoisie meet.

**Cramoysen, -in, obs. ff. CRIMSON.**

**Cramp** (kræmp), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-7 *crampe, (4-5) cromepe, croumpe, 5 cramppe, croumpe, 5-crampe*. [ME. *crā(u)mpe*, a. OF. *crampe* (13th c. in Littré), a. OLG. \**krampo*: cf. MLG. and MDu. *krampe*, LG. *krampe*, Du. *kramp* f., beside OS. *cramp*, OHG. *chrampf*, G. *krampf* m., according to Kluge, a subst. use of *cramp*, OHG. *chrampf* adj. compressed, bent in: see note at end of this article.]

An involuntary, violent and painful contraction of the muscles, usually the result of a slight strain, a sudden chill, etc.

Usually spoken of as *cramp*, formerly and still colloq. *the cramp*; a *cramp* is a particular case or form of the seizure. The word is also used of affections accompanied by feelings akin to those of *cramp*, and assumed to be in part due to it, as *cramp of the chest* (= ANGINA PECTORIS), *cramp of the heart, stomach*, etc., and it is also applied to paralytic affections caused by over-exertion of particular muscles of the hand, as *composer's, musician's, scrivener's, shoemaker's, writer's cramp*.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1022 Wei he felte a-boute his herte crepe. The crampe [i.e. cramp] of death. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 335, I cacche þe croumpe, þe cardicle some tyme. c. 1400 *Langfanc's Currye*, 99 þe crampe is a syknes in þe which syknes cordis & senewis weien drawn to he bigynnyng. *Ibid.* 105 þe maner of crampis: þe toon is clepid amprotones, he toper emipenstos, þe iij, tetanus. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 21 Wyth this vnguent annoynt the member which hath the crampe. 1600 SHAKES. A. Y. L. iv. i. 105 Leander... he went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and being taken with the crampe, was drown'd. 1610 = *Temp.* I. ii. 365 Ileracke thee with old Crampes. 1700 in *Maidment Sc. Paquith* (1868) 257 Who to your bed will cramps and stitches bring. 1788 MAD D'ARLEY *Diary* Feb., Hec recounted to me the particulars of his sudden seizure... from the cramp in his stomach. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 814 Painful contraction of muscles... not produced by any obvious cause, is known as *cramp*. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/6 The deceased, while bathing with his father, was seized with *cramp*.

b. Applied to diseases of animals, *esp.* a disease of the wings to which hawks are liable.

c. 1430 Bk. *Haukyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 If he take colde ore he be full sommyd, for soth he schall gendre the crampe. *Ibid.* 302 For the cramp in hawks wyng. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* B viij a, The Croumpe commyth to an hawke with takyng of colde in her yowthe. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* (1633) 122 The Crocke & the Crampe are two very dangerous euils. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 218 Cramp a distemper in sheep. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 337 They should be kept very clean, as indeed should all singing birds... otherwise they will have the cramp, and perhaps the claw will drop off.

d. *fig.*

1466 J. HALL *Poems* 64 Nor anger pull With cramps the Soule. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* l. 9 There is scarce a word... in the writing whereof his fingers were not woefully troubled with the Cretian cramp [i.e. lying].

d. *Comb.* *cramp-bark* (U.S.), the bark of the American Cranberry Tree, having anti-spasmodic properties; also the plant itself; *cramp-bone*, the knee-cap or patella of a sheep, believed to be a charm against *cramp*; *cramp-ray* = CRAMP-FISH; *cramp-spider*, the Whirligig, a water-beetle; *cramp-stone*, a stone used as a charm against *cramp*; *cramp-word* (see CRAMP *a.* 1). Also CRAMP-FISH, -RING,

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xvi, Carried in her pocket... along with two 'cramp-bones'. 1849—*David Copperfield*, xvii, He could turn cramp-bones into chessmen. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 67 \*Cramp-ray. 1772-84 COOK *Poy.* (1790) I. 323 The torpedo, or cramp-ray, is a very curious fish. 1722 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 147 Water Beetles of several kinds, Boat-Flies, a *Monoculus*, and \*Cramp Spider. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture v.* i, Ricardo I have the cramp all over me. *Hilario*. . . A 'cramp-stone', as I take it, Were very useful. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Cramp-steean*, a certain kind of pebble carried in the pocket as a preservative against *cramp*.

[Note. The family of words etymologically related to *cramp* is very large. The ablaut series *krimp-, kramp-, krump-* is a secondary (intensive) form of *krimb-, kramb-, krumb-* (varying phonetically as *krinim-, kramim-, krinim-*) with the root-meaning 'to press in, compress forcibly', as mentioned under CRAM *v.* There may have even been a simpler series *krin-, kram-, krin-*, represented by ON. *krinja* 'to pinch, squeeze'. Cf. the parallel relation of CLAM, CLAMP, and of the stems *crung-, crink-*, mentioned under CRANK *sb.* 1.]

The English members of the group are, I. from stem *krimb-, krinim-*: 1. OE. str. verb *crimman, crannu, crummen* to press in. 2. CRAM *v.* 5, 6; CROMB, CROMPE, *sb.* 3. CRUM, CRUMBS *a.* 1, 2; CRUMMIT. II. from stem *krimp-*: 1. CRIMP *v.* 1, 2, and their derivatives. 2. CRAMP *a.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and derivatives. 3. CRUMP *a.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; CRUMPFY, etc. III. from dimin. stem *krimbil-*: CRIMBLE *v.*, CRAMBLE *v.*, *sb.* IV. from dimin. stem *krimpil-*: CRIMPLE *v.*, *sb.*; CRAMPLE *v.*; CRUMPLE *sb.*, *a.*, *v.*, and their derivatives.

There is a strong analogy both of form and sense between this group and the parallel series of *cring-, crink-, cranh-, cringle, crangle, crinkle, cranle, crumle*.]

**Cramp** (kræmp), *sb.* 1. [Found since 16th century: apparently from Du. or LG. Cf. MDu. *krampe* (Kilian), in Mod.Du. replaced by *kram*], OHG. *chrampf* 'hook, aduncus' and *chrampfo*, MHG. *kramphe*, mod.G. dial. *krampf* m.; also mod.G. *krämppe*, properly of LG. origin: orig. the same word as CRAMP *sb.* 1, but now differentiated in the various langs. (mod.G. *krampf* spasm, *krämppe* the instrument, Du. *kramp* and *kram*); the immediate derivation of the two words in Eng. is distinct.]

† 1. An iron bar with the end bent to a hook; a grappelling-iron; = CRAMP-IRON 1. *Obs.* exc. dial.

1503 *Kal. Sheph.* (1506) F iv, Whales... lyke mylles euermore tournynge... & the wheles were full of hokes and crampes of yron. 1581 J. BELT *Haddon's Answ.* OR. 434 For the undoing of which [knottes] shall neede no great yron crampe, but a seely simple wyer onely shall suffice. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* i. vii. 52 A sharp grapple or cramp of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Cramp*, a bent iron, or the like.

2. A small bar of metal with the ends bent, used for holding together two pieces of masonry, timber, etc., a clamp; = CRAMP-IRON 2.

1594 PLAT *Jewellho.* III. 26 Peece the timber work in such sort, as that it may resemble an arch of stone, make the joints strong, and binde them fast with crampes or dogs of yron. 1628 *Louth Churchw. Acc.* IV. 34 (in Peacock *W. Linc. Gloss.*) A Drill for puttynge in y<sup>e</sup> cramps xij<sup>d</sup>. 1751 LABELY *Westm. Br.* 20 Every Couse cramped together with Iron Cramps, let into the Stones. 1793 SMERTON *Edystone* L. § 41 Iron cramps were used to retain the stones of each course together. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *W.* xv, Now have they from the stone coffin wrench'd the iron cramps. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 1223 In modern buildings iron is chiefly used for the cramps. The Romans wisely used cramps of bronze.

3. A portable tool or press with a movable part which can be screwed up so as to hold things together; *esp.* one used by joiners and others for pressing together two pieces of wood, etc., which are being joined (see QUOTS.). Cf. CLAMP *sb.* 2.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. i. 52 A pair of Cramps made of Iron, with Screws to fasten the Scale of Equal Parts and the Scale to be made together. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Cramp*, a short bar of iron, with its ends bent so as to form three sides of a parallelogram; at one end a set-screw is inserted, so that two pieces of metal, being placed between, can be held firmly together by the screw. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cramp*, an iron instrument about four feet long, having a screw at one end, and a moveable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for forcing mortise and tenon work together. 1882 Worcester *Exhib. Catal.* iii. 16 Joiner's Screws, Cramps.

4. In other technical uses.

† a. A contrivance for stopping a windmill. *Obs. rare.* 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 69 The Windmilles in Moorfields... have a devise called the Crampe, which will sodenly (in the face of the storm) [check] the circumsyration of the wheeles.

b. = CRAMPET 3, CRAMPON 3. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curving* i. i. 59 Riddell sprung upon the cramps. *Ibid.* II. i. 106 A pair of cramps cost 2s. 8d. 1892 *Corrh. Mag.* June 612 Hc... puts on his heavy shoes with iron cramps in the soles.

† c. An iron fastened on the feet for gliding on the ice; ? a skate. *Obs.*

1873 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 191 The youth, on cramps of polished steel, Like lightning o'er the lake they glide.

d. *Shoemaking*. 'A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape' (Webster). Also called *crimp*.

5. The cluster of calyces or husks of a bunch of nuts.

1866 *Nature & Art* i Dec. 216 A basket or bag of nuts in their husks or cramps being produced. *Ibid.* For so many lovers had Sue of the Vale, That no cramp of nuts could give half of the tale.

6. 'A pillar of rock or mineral left for support' (Raymond, *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

7. A cramped or stiffly wrinkled part in paper, etc.; a fold, crease, ruck.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 55 And when the paper is become dry, it will, by contracting again, stretch itself smooth and flat from any cramps and unevenness.

8. *fig.* A constraining and narrowly confining force or power; a cramping restraint.

1729 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 255 They are too wise to have any such Cramps upon Trade. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 466 Crippling his pleasures with the cramp of fear! 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 454 His genius was embarrassed by the cramp and confinement of the French literary laws. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. iv. § 104. 124 Attempts to fasten down the progressive powers of the human mind by the cramps of association.

9. A cramped or constrained condition or state.

1864 LOWELL  *Fireside Trav.* 143 The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and stunt out of it.

10. *Comb.*, as *cramp-frame*, *-hole*, *-joint*, etc.; *cramp-drill*, a portable drill consisting of a frame similar to the joiner's cramp, with a drill-spindle, feed-screw, and support for the article to be drilled.

1796 PEAGE *Anonym.* (1809) 346 The cramp-holes... do not perfectly correspond to the letters

**Cramp** (kræmp), *a.* [Not known before 17th c., and perh. formed from CRAMP *sb.* or *v.* But an adj. *cramped* cramped, seized or affected with cramp, occurs in OF. (cf. *goutte-crampe* in Littré), and the word is old in Teutonic: Icel. *kræpp-r*, for earlier Norse *\*kræmp-r* contracted, strait, narrow, OHG. *krampf*, *crampf*, forcibly squeezed together, crooked, *f.* Teut. vb. stem *krimpan*, *kramp*, *krumpen*, to press together with force, compress, for which see note to CRAMP, *sb.* 1. In OE. the only trace of the word is in the adj. *crampelut* as a gloss of *folialis*; cf. *'foliatum curbutum'* in Corpus Glossary (Hessels) 67.]

1. Difficult to make out, understand, or decipher; crabbed.

*Cramp word*; a word difficult to pronounce or understand.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selv.* Contents, Doctor More's cramp argument brought off. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. i. (1686) 151 The Cramp-names (as we call them) of the Muscles are no such hindrance to me as... to most others. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 562 Proposing Riddles and cramp Questions. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 91 Your Lawyer's. Cramp Law Terms. 1732 *Widow's* *Corr.* (1843) III. 48 It's pity a gentleman should write in so cramp a style, as to need a Dictionary at the margin and the foot of the page. 1898 *Lit. Churchman* IV. 4071 The cramp Latinity of Tertullian. 1889 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cramp-word*, a word difficult to be understood. 'Our new person... uses so many of these cramp-words.'

b. In *cramp handwriting* now associated with CRAMPED, constrained, not written freely and distinctly.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. in Eng.* Intro. d. They are written in such damned cramp hands, you will never be able to read them. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VII. XVIII. ii. 108 Handwriting, not too cramp for him.

2. Contracted, strait, narrow; cramping.

1785 MRS. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) I. 30 The old gentleman made a cramp sort of a will. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xii. 135 On your way to your seat in a cramp corner. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 135 There is a cramp limitation in their habit of thought... a tortoise's instinct to hold hard to the ground. 1863 HOYLE'S *Games Mod.* 357 s.v. *Billiards, Cramp-Games*, games in which one player gives to another some apparently great advantages.

**Cramp** (kræmp), *v.* [Strictly two words from CRAMP *sb.* 1 and CRAMP *sb.* 2 respectively; but these have run together in use, and have given rise to senses which partake of both notions.]

I. Connected with CRAMP *sb.* 1

† 1. *trans.* To give the cramp to (a person); to cause to be seized with cramp. *Obs.*

1572 R. H. tr. *Lanternus' Ghostes* (1596) 185 When thou wilt crampe some man by the toes in night time. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holiness* III. 1792/2 William Forbie... fell asleep and could not be wakened with pricking, cramping, or otherwise burning whatsoever. 1589 *Puffe v. Hatchel* B. What fast a sleeper? Nay faith, he cramp thee till I wake thee. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cramped*, a weight with a string tied to one's Toe, when a Sleep, much used by School-boys, one to another.

† b. To affect (a part of the body) with cramp.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O how impatience cramps my cracked veins. c. 1620 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* II. ii. And I take you railing at my patron, sir, I'll cramp your joints! 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. ii. I can laugh... When the gout cramps my joints.

2. To affect with the painful stiffness, numbness, or contraction of the muscles which characterizes cramp; the result of a constrained position, paralysis, exposure to cold, etc. Usually in *passive*.

1639 [see CRAMP *v.* 3]. 1677 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 729 When the contracted Limbs were cramped. 1732 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Egge* II. 206 Whoever touches this fish... his limbs will immediately be cramped and benumbed. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 5 July, We stood till we were cramped to death, not daring

to move. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. v. A man with a deep-veined hand cramped by much copying of manuscripts. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* iii. 23 A hand which was probably cramped together, and curved by the complaint.

II. Connected mainly with CRAMP *sb.* 2, but often affected by CRAMP *sb.* 1

† 3. To compress or squeeze (the body and limbs) with irons in punishment or torture. Contrasted with *to rack*. *Obs.*

a. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 258 Racking, and cramping, injuring and wronging the same. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. viii. Thou art to lie in prison, cramped with irons, Till thou be'st sick and lame indeed. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combats* I. i. Now, cramped with iron, Hunger, and cold, they hardly do support me.

b. *fig. and transf.* To compress forcibly.

1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lockymans* 12 Levelling Principles which... would wrack and cramp all conditions of Men into one size and Stature. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.). The antiquarians are for cramping their subjects into as narrow a space as they can. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 10 The Verses were to be cramped or extended to the Dimensions of the Frame that was prepared for them.

4. To confine narrowly, fetter or shut in (in space), so as to restrict the physical freedom of. Often with *up*.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 35 They intended to seize upon him and the Admiral, to cramp the one in Prison, and cut off the others head. 1705 W. BOSMAN *Coast of Guinea* 43 To banish, or at least cramp Akim so that he should not be able to go far inland. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89 a. The Cramp ought not... to be so cramped up and confined, as not to afford sufficient room. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xvii. (1813) 278 Bad planting by cramping the root, etc., will often induce sickness. 1831 DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 212 My objection to the vessel is its smallness, which cramps one so for room. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen, Lit.* 699 A company of puppy-dogs cramped up in a bag.

† b. To cramp in: to crush into a space where there is not sufficient room.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 8 Those which crampe in (into a writing) matters impertinent.

5. *fig.* To restrict or confine within injuriously narrow limits (any action or operations).

1625 BACON *Ess. Usury* (Arb.) 544 It is impossible to conceive the Number of Inconveniences which will ensue, if Borrowing be Cramped. c. 1645 [see b]. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* 3 The sloath and laziness which... hath crampt endeavour. 1794 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 Those who have used power to cramp liberty. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks. 1871 III. 443 The hardness of the landlord cramps the industry of the tenant. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 242 The want of money cramps every effort. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. II. vii. 109 Trade was cramped by laws and customs.

b. To compress or narrow (the mind, faculties, etc.) by preventing their free growth.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 33 The last week you sent me word that you were... cramped with Business... if you write not this week... I shall think you are cramped in your affection rather than your fingers. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 85 Poverty cramps the mind. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 9 They cramp their own Abilities too much by Limitation. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. A selfish pursuit had cramped and narrowed me. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* I. xiii. 273. [It] chilled his energies, and cramped his powers of production.

III. Connected with CRAMP *sb.* 2 alone.

6. To fasten or secure with a cramp or cramps; esp. in *Building*, to join stones (*together*) with cramp-irons. † To cramp up; to do up or repair by this means. *Obs.*

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* x. iii. Tottering houses must be cramped with iron bars, or they will soon down. 1675 EVELYN *Memo.* (1867) II. 102 This vessel was flat-bottomed... It consisted of two distinct keels cramped together with huge timbers. 1744 KNIGHT *in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 162 A Steel Bar... capped or armed with Iron at each End, cramped with Silver. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* I. § 93 The stones... were all cramped with iron, each to its neighbour. 1800 WELLINGTON *in Gurw. Desp.* I. 113 The 1st regiment will have their gallopers... which I have cramped up for them; it is impossible to do anything to those belonging to the 4th regiment. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 6/5 Supported by iron braces, which were cramped on to the central core.

*fig.* 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 419 The diversified but connected fabric of universal justice, is well cramped and bolted together in all its parts.

7. *Shoe-making.* To form (the instep of a boot, etc.) on a boot-cramp.

1864 in WEBSTER; and later Dicts.

† Crampand, *pph.* a. *Sc. Obs.* [Implies an intr. cramp to curl, not otherwise known, + *Sc. -and* = -ING 2.] Curling, curly.

? a. 1700 P. JOHNSTON *Three deid Powis Bannatyne Poems* (Hunterian Club) I. 157 Thy crampand hair, and eik thy cristall ene. [Misprinted in earlier edd. *crampand*.]

**Cramped** (kræmp-t, -ēd), *pph.* a. [from CRAMP *v.*]

1. Seized with cramp; suffering from the painful contraction of muscles which characterizes cramp.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 15 The Limbs of some Indian Penitents, become altogether cramped and motionless for want of use. 1858 MORRIS *Def. Guenevere* 210 And when she slipped from off the bed, Her cramp'd feet would not hold her. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xx. 347 It was morning when they got out cramped and frozen. 1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/5 His cramped fingers could scarcely hold the pencil.

2. Forcibly or unnaturally compressed and confined; constrained.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 25 Ye make a worse noise then cramp'd Hedge-hogs. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Bks.

Wks. (Bohn) III. 87 The creative power lying coiled and cramped here. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xiii. 155 The direction was written in... crooked, cramped little characters.

3. Confined, restricted in space, extent, action, etc.

1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 Nov., She would go to Ireland... to see you, were her fortune less miserably cramped. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 221 The cramped and narrow mould of a human system. 1884 *Law Times* *Rep.* LI. 306/a The space occupied by the schools was cramped and incapable of adequate expansion.

b. *fig.* Confined or restricted in character; narrow.

1741-2 RICHARDSON *Pamela* Intro. d. (ed. 2) 38 And squeeze cramp'd pity from the miser's heart? 1808 *Med. Jmnl.* XIX. 465 The effects of a cramped medical education. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 In high departments they are cramped and sterile. 1885 DUNCKLEY *in Manch. Weekly Times* 21 Feb. 57/5 The Archbishop's prayer... is cramped and stiff in style.

4. Fastened or secured with a CRAMP (*sb.* 2).

1764 WATSON *in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 215 From the bottom of the spindle to the first cramped joints.

**Crampedness**. [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] Cramped quality; narrowness resulting from restraint.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Aug. 193/1 The crudeness and crampedness of monkish annals. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 2/1 There is... an irritating... sameness of subject and crampedness of treatment in the pictures.

**Crampell**: see GRAMPLE.

**Crampet** (kræmp-et), *rare*. [*f. CRAMP v. or sb.* + -ET; in some cases perh. reduction of *crampetern*.]

† a. = CRAMP-IRON; b. A kind of fish; c. A preventative of cramp; see *quots.*

1598 FLORIO, *Falconer*, to arme with crampers. *Falconi*, hooked, armed with crampers, as the Romans were wont to arme their carts. 1628 *Louth Churchw.* Acc. IV. 34 (Peacock *N. IV. Linc. Gloss.*) For crampers for the steeple weigh 8<sup>th</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. 1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Pisc.* App. 1 *Brama saxatilis* seu *Pagrus Indicus*, caro inter dissecandum se contrahit, unde nonnullis *Crampetis* i.e. Spasmodes dicitur. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snpp.*, *Crampet*, in zoology... a large and broad sea fish, caught among the rocks on the shores of many parts of the East-Indies. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crampet*, a yarn or twine worn round the leg as a remedy against cramp.

**Crampetern**, *sb.*, *obs.* variant of CRAMP-IRON.

† **Crampetern**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. prec. sb.*]

† To fasten with cramp-irons or cramps; *fig.* to cramp, confine.

1777 STANFURD *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead Chron.* VI. 3 The scope of the English pale is greatly impaired, and is cramped and caught into an od corner of the country.

**Crampet** (kræmp-et). Also 5-9 *crampette*, (8 *cramp-bit*, 9 *crampit*). [*app. a deriv. of CRAMP sb.* 2]

1. The chape of the scabbard of a sword; occasionally used in *Heraldry* as a charge.

1489 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Fairholt* (1885) II. 136, ij crampettes for the king's sword. 1525 *Will of R. West* (Somerset Ho.), My best goblet with a cover with Crampettes upon the knopp. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 A Crampette, or a little Crampet... some term... a Crampnet. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 429 (*Scottish Regalia—the Sword of State*) On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver over gilt, two of them near to the crampet are enamelled with blue. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vii. 103 The Crampette is an infrequent charge.

2. = CRAMP-IRON 2. († *error*.)

1766 PORY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Crampette*, a small piece of iron, commonly called cramp-iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

3. *Sc.* = CRAMPON 3; *esp.* one formerly used by curlers; hence, applied to an iron foot-board laid on the ice for the player to steady himself while delivering the stone.

1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 149 (Jam.) We... clam the Dragon hole, With crampets on our feet, and clubs in hand. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 160 Their crampets of the trusty steel, Like bucklers broad did glance. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* II. i. 177 The use of crampits attached to the feet was forbidden, as they injured the ice. *Ibid.* III. iii. 408 After he has taken his place on the crampet every curler should give the soles of his stones a rub.

**Cramp-fish**. [*f. CRAMP sb.* 1 + FISH; cf. Du. *kramp-visch* torpedo (Kilian).] The electric ray or torpedo, also called *cramp-ray* and *numb-fish*.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Diet.*, *Torpige*, a crampfish, Torpedo. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40 And like the Cramp-fish darts... His sle insinuating poisonous juice. 1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* I. v. 19 That Paley which is caught by touching of the Torpedo or Cramp-fish. 1662 S. T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 384 The Torpedo or Cramp-fish... by his frigidity he benums such fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so preys upon them. 1773 GRANT *in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 468 The general name by which they are known here, is the Numb or Cramp-fish.

*fig.* 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 304 He cannot even tell what it is—this Cramp-fish of a Socrates has so bewitched him.

**Cramping** (kræmp-ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CRAMP, *esp.* a fastening together with cramps or cramp-irons.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 To hold Timber work together in old decayed Houses... is termed cramping. 1739 LABELY *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 32 The Masons proceeded in setting and cramping the third Course of Stones. *Ibid.* 41 The same Cementing and Crampings, as if built upon dry Ground.

b. attrib. † *Cramping-iron*, an iron for cramping or compressing.

1641 MILTON *Animado*. v. When you have us'd all your cramping irons to the Text, and done your utmost to cramme a Presbyterie into the skin of one person.

**Cramping**, ppl. a. [ING 2.]

1. That cramps or benumbs.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. iii. § 11 The Annular Fibres are contracted more narrowly, and after a cramping Manner. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp*, 369 Bearing well the violent heat of the Pekin summer and the cramping cold of its winter.

2. That cramps, or compresses and narrows.

1788 Trifler 158 No. xii. Freed from the cramping bonds of slavery. 1874 BLACKIE *Self Cult.* 30 The cramping influence of purely professional occupation. 1885 TENNYSON *Despair* iv. The cramping creeds that had madden'd the peoples.

Hence **Crampingly** adv., in a way that cramps or restricts free action.

1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 189 The prison he was shut up in so closely and crampingly.

**Cramp-iron**. Also 6 crameron, -peron(e). [f. CRAMP sb. 2 + IRON.]

† 1. A piece of iron bent in the form of a hook; a grappling-iron; = CRAMPON 1; sometimes also used to render L. *falx*. Obs.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Chalonia*, The Iron hooks or cramerons to take hold of the stones or timbers, *Forficis ferreæ*. Ibid. *Falx*, a cramerone, or hooke vsed in warre. *Paleatus curvus*, cartes armed with cramerones or hooke. 1618 *Kal. Sheph.* viii. Wheelles . . full of hookees and cramp-irons [edd. 1503-6 crampes, 1560-1611 crampions] of yron and Steele. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 43 A great Junk coming upon us . . those that were in her threw into us great Cramp-irons fastened unto two long chains, wherewithall they grappled us fast unto them. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 240, 300 gallant young lads . . with the help of cramp-irons, which . . they strook into the Rock, to hold fast by, gat by little and little to the top. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cramp-iron* or *Cramp-iron* . . a Grapple, or Grappling-iron, to lay hold of an Enemy's Ship. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. vi. 79 Cramp irons, and such like instruments, invented for the defence of cities. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Grecian Hist.* II. 202.

2. A small metal bar with the ends bent so as to grasp two stones of a building, etc., and hold them firmly together; = CRAMP sb. 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Fibula* . . a crampiron or hooke to hold square stones together. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cramp-iron* or *Cramp-iron*, an Iron that fastens Stones in a Building. 1778 Br. Lowth *Isaiah* Notes 128 They are large nails . . the ends being bent so as to make them cramp-irons. 1814 MOORE *Sale of Tools* ii. A cramp-iron, to stick in the wall Of some church that old women are fearful will fall. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cramp-iron* or *Cramp Iron*, usually called for shortness *cramp*.

† 3. *Printing*. (pl.) Pieces of iron fastened under the coffin of the old hand-press, on which it glided on the frame. Obs.

1713 J. WATSON *Hist. Printing* (T.). The cramp-irons, that it moves on still. Are the good motions of the will. 1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Cramp-irons*, irons nailed to the carriage of the press to run in and out.

4. = CRAMPON 3. rare -1.

1818 D. WALL tr. *Ebel's Switzerland*, 209 The most convenient . . kind of Cramp-irons, to proceed over the Glaciers.

† **Crampish**, v. Obs. [f. lengthened stem *crampish*- of OF. *crampir* trans. and intr., f. *crampe* CRAMP sb. 1] intr. To become cramped or stiffened by muscular contraction. trans. To cramp, stiffen painfully, paralyse.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 171 To groundes heo falleþe dede as any stoonc Al crampishsh [v. rr. *crampishsh*, *crampishsh*, *crampicheth*, -pichit, -pisheth] hir lymnes crokeþ. c 1430 LYDC. *Chron.* Troy iv. xxxiii. Stylle she laye dombe as any stonc As marbyll colde, her lymnes crampishsh. c 1440 - *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 19 b. Death crampishshing into their bert gan crepe. [1543 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 15 Encrampishshed . . was my conceyte.]

[Crampland (Jamieson): error for CRAMPAND.]

**Crample**, v. dial. A variant of CRAMBLE v. (sense 2). Also *crample-ham'd* (see quot.).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crample*, to move with pain and stiffness, as if affected by cramps. *Crample-ham'd*, stiffened in the lower joints.

**Crampness** (kræmpnəs). [f. CRAMP a. + -NESS.] State or quality of being cramp or cramped; confinedness.

1840 BLACKIE *Mag.* XLVII. 237 Faust feeling nothing but the crampness of his situation. 1859 C. BATHURST *Shaks. Versif.* 182 The use of parenthesis, instead of denoting crampness and entanglement, appears, etc.

**Crampoon** (kræmpən), sb. Also crampoon (kræmpūn). [a. F. *crampoon*, late L. type *crampōnem*, deriv. of radical form \**cramp*, f. LG.: cf. CRAMP sb. 1, 2.]

1. A bar of iron or other metal bent in the form of a hook, to serve as a grapple or clutch; a grappling-iron; also = CRAMP sb. 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 There myghte ye see sayles rente, Cordes and ropes broken, And crampoons of yron wyrtien a sonde and plucked out. c 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 143 The brase . . was so sore bounde with crampoons of stele to ye benche, that he coude not remeue it. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 7 (D.) Man with his crampoons and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Crampoons*, pieces of Iron, hooked at the ends, which are fastened to great Pieces of Timber, Stones or other things, to pull 'em up or draw 'em along.

[1706 - (ed. Kersey) *Crampoons*. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Crampoons*, hooked pieces of iron, something like double calipers, for raising timber or stones.

† 2. 'The border of metal which keeps a stone in a ring' (Halliwell). Obs.

3. A small plate of iron set with spikes or points which is fastened to the foot to secure a firmer hold in walking over ice or slippery ground, or in climbing a steep. Cf. CRAMPET 3.

1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* xxx. I. 421 To secure us as much as possible from slipping, the guides fastened to our shoes crampoons, or small bars of iron, provided with four small spikes of the same metal. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 12 As we had now to enter on the glaciers, I wore my spiked shoes, and the guides tied on their crampoons. 1823 CRABB *Tech. Dict.*, *Crampoons*, iron instruments fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart. 1856 *Patent Jnl.* 5 Sept., A crampton to prevent horses slipping in frosty weather. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct. 481 Our crampoons . . were very useful on ice or hardened snow.

4. Bot. † A name given to adventitious roots which serve as fulcra or supports, as in the Ivy. [So in f. : see Littré.]

1870 BALFOUR *Class-bk. Bot. Gloss.*

† **Crampton**, v. Obs. [a. F. *cramptonner*.] To fix or fasten with crampoons or cramp-irons.

c 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 44 Toures, cramptoned and knyghtyger wyth gret chaynes of yren. 1633 FAVINE *Theat. Hor.* iii. 339 On his Head, and toppe of his Wings, are fixed and cramptoned strong Pikes of Iron.

|| **Crampoonnee** (kræmpnə), a. Her. [a. F. *crampoonnee* cramptoned : see prec.] Said of a cross having a square hook-like bend at the end of each limb, all turned thus, f.

1727 BAILLY (Vol. II.) s. v., A Cross Crampoonnee . . has a Cramp at each end, or a square Piece coming from it, that from the Arm in chief towards the sinister Angle.

**Cramp-ring**. [f. CRAMP sb. 1 + RING.]

1. A ring held to be efficacious against cramp, falling sickness, and the like; esp. one of those which in pre-reformation times the kings and queens of England used to hallow on Good Friday for this purpose.

See BURNET *Hist. Ref. Records* II. 266; BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 85.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 41 My crampe ryng with blak innamel and a part silvir and gilt. 1526 MAGNUS *Let. to Wolsey in Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 30 Certaine Cramp Ringes which I distributed . . amongstes other to M. Adame Otterbourne, who, with oone of thaim, releved a mann lying in the falling sekenes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The Kynges of Englande doth halowe eury yere Crampe rynges, the whyche rynges, worne on ones fynger, dothe helpe them the whyche hath the Crampe. 1621 MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* iv. ii. A face . . which shows like an agate set in a cramp ring. 1694 *Collect. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1712) 193 The Morss or Sea-horse . . having a great semicircular Tusk . . very much valued . . for their uses in Medicines, as to make Cramp-rings (which they make also of the Bristles upon his Cheeks) to resist Poison and other malignant Diseases. 1750 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* II. 138 Is not a Brilliant more attractive than a Cramp-Ring? 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. clviij. These rings were called Cramp-rings, and the MS. in this volume is the service dedicated to their consecration. 1878 J. C. ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Cramp-ring*, a ring made from old coffin-tyre, or the metal ornaments of decayed coffins, and worn as a preventative of cramp.

† 2. *Thieves' cant*. [with reference to CRAMP sb. 2] pl. Shackles, fetters. Obs.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 *Quiet crampringes*, boltes or fetters. 1622 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rldg.) 620/2 Here's no justice Lippus Will seek for to nip us, In Cramp-ring or Cippos. 1673 R. HEAD *Causing Acad.* 17 Thou the Crampings we're didst scowre [i. wear].

**Crampy** (kræmpi), a. [f. CRAMP sb. 1 + -Y.] Characterized by or liable to cramp; suffering from cramp or a similar affection; inducing cramp; of the nature of cramp.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) A v j b. It is good for them that have their knee bowing backward by violence of a crampy disease. c 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 474 The crampy convulsions of the leg. a 1864 Howitt (quoted in Webster), This crampy country. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crampy*, rheumatic, lame.

† **Crämse**, **crämze**, v. Obs. [Cf. Norw. *krams*, Da. *grænse*, to grope, grasp, or clutch after, Icel. *kræfsta* to paw or scratch with the feet; Ger. dial. *krämschen* : see Grimm s. v. *krammen* to claw.] To claw, to scratch.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crämzyn, *supra* in cracchyn [H. c 1430, p. 1499 cramsyn, *supra* in clawyn]. Crämsynge, *supra* in crachynge.

**Cran** 1 (kræn). Sc. [Of uncertain etymology : *cran* is used in Gaelic in same sense, and it has been suggested that it is the Gaelic *cran* 'lot', and was applied orig. to the 'lot' or share of fish that fell to each man engaged.] A measure of capacity for fresh herrings as caught; fixed by the Fisheries Board at 37½ gallons (about 750 fish).

Up to 1815 the *cran* was measured by heaping full a herring-barrel with the ends taken out, which was then lifted, leaving the heap on the ground or floor. In 1816, the Commissioners for the Herring Fishery fixed the capacity of the 'cran' at 42 gallons, Old Wine Measure, which in 1832 was raised to 45 gallons, 42 gallons when 'pined' being found insufficient to make a barrel of bung-packed herrings. In 1852 the con-

tents were given in Imperial measure as 37½ gals., making, when pined, a barrel of 30 gals.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 282 (Lewis) They . . bought the herring . . at the great price of from 9s. to 12s. per crane (which is the full of a barrel of green fish as taken out of the net. 1815 *Act 55 Geo. III.*, c. 94 § 13 If . . any crane or measure not so marked . . shall be made use of . . in the British herring fishery. 1852 *Board of Fisheries Notice* (May 15), 'The Commissioners for the Herring fishery . . do hereby give notice that from and after the date hereof, the Cran shall be of the contents or capacity of Thirty-seven Gallons and One Half Gallon Imperial Standard Measure . . That it shall be made of Oak Staves . . that it shall be bound with Six good Iron hoops, etc. 1870 *Pat. Mfg. G.* 3 Sept. 4 The catch for the season is now nearly 90,000 crans.

**Cran** 2. Sc. [A Scotch form of the word CRANE.]

† 1. Applied formerly to the crane and the heron. Obs. (See Jamieson *Suppl.*)

2. The ordinary name of the Swift in the south of Scotland.

1840 [Remembered in actual use]. 1861 J. C. ATKINSON *Brit. Birds' Eggs* 69 Swift (*Cypselus apus*) : Devil, Black Martin, Screech . . Cran. 1880 *Berw. Nat. Club* 230 The Swift called 'Cran'.

3. 'An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the hinder part of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle' (Jamieson).

4. To *coup the crans* : fig. to have an upset, come to grief; see COUP v. 3. 2. (By Jamieson referred to sense 3; but perh. belonging to CRAN 1.) a 1796 BURNS *Annu. Poet. Epist.* v. Garren lassies cowp the cran Clean heffers owre body. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, The trades . . offered downright battle to the commons, rather than their kirk should coup the crans.

**Cranaige** (kræn'edz). Also 5 cranaige, 6 kranage, (cranaegh). [f. CRANE + -AGE.] The use of a crane to hoist goods; dues paid for the use of a crane.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 43 Item, [for] warfage j. d. Item, [for] cranaige vj. d. 1532 *Churchw. Acc.* *Heybridge, Essex* (Nichols 1797) 182 For the claper and yern worke of the gret bell 6s. 8d; for Cranaige 2d. 1607 *Cowel Interpr.*, *Cranaige* is a liberty to use a crane for the drawing up of wares from the vessels. 1641 W. HAKWILL *Libertie of Subject* 123 For example, Wharfage, Cranaige, Scavage, and such like. 1804 DENHOLM *Tour to Lakes* 141 The dues of cranaige at the quays. 1887 W. HUNT *Bristol* 209 The port dues, wharfage, cranaige, and the like.

**Cranberry** (kræn'bəri). Also 8 craneberry. [A name of comparatively recent appearance in English; entirely unknown to the herbalists of 16-17th c., who knew the plant and fruit as *marsh-whorts*, *fen-whorts*, *fen-berries*, *marsh-berries*, *moor-berries*. Several varieties of the name occur in continental languages, as G. *kranichbeere*, *kränbeere*, LG. *kränbere*, *krones- or kronsbeere*, *kränsbär*, *kränbeere* (all meaning *crane-berry*); cf. also Sw. *tränbär*, Da. *tranebær*, f. *trana*, *trane*, crane. As to its introduction into England, see sense 1.]

1. The fruit of a dwarf shrub, *Vaccinium Oxyccoccus*, a native of Britain, Northern Europe, Siberia, and N. America, growing in turf boggs : a small, roundish, dark red, very acid berry. Also the similar but larger fruit of *V. macrocarpon*, a native of N. America (*Large or American Cranberry*). Both are used for tarts, preserves, etc. The name is also given to the shrubs themselves.

The name appears to have been adopted by the North American colonists from some I.G. source, and brought to England with the American cranberries (*V. macrocarpon*), imported already in 1686, when Ray (*Hist. Pl.* 685) says of them 'hujus baccae a Nova Anglia usque missas Londini vidimus et gustavimus. Scribitis seu ortis (Nort's nostrates vocant) eas inferciunt'. Thence it began to be applied in the 18th c. to the British species (*V. Oxyccoccus*). In some parts, where the latter is unknown, the name is erroneously given to the cowberry (*V. Vitis Idæa*).

1672 JOSSelyn *New Eng. Rarities* 119 Cranberry, or Bear Berry . . is a small trailing plant that grows in salt marshes. 1694 *Act. Sev. Late Voy.* i. Intro. p. xvii, A Shrub whose fruit was . . of red juice like Currans, perhaps 'tis the same with the New England Cranberry or Bear-berry with which we make tarts. 1743-4 Jan. 18 P. COLLINSON in *Linnaeus Corresp.* I herewith send you a box of Cranberries or *Oxyccoccus*. They came from Pennsylvania; ours in England are very small. 1748 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 491, I gathered [near Clough] four sorts of fruits, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries, and nuts. 1777 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* i. 203 Cran-berries, Moss-berries, or Moor-berries. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 189 Cranberries, the finest fruit for tarts that ever grew, are bought for about a dollar a bushel, and they will keep . . for five months. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life in Highlands* 139 The dinner . . ending with a good tart of cranberries.

2. Applied with qualifications to several plants having fruit resembling a cranberry; as *Australian Cranberry*, *Lissanthus sapida* (N.O. *Epacridaceae*); *Bush C.*, *High C.*, or *C. Tree*, *Viburnum Oxyccoccus* Pursh (N.O. *Caprifoliaceae*); *Tasmanian C.*, *Astroloma humifusum* (N.O. *Epacridaceae*).

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 144 High and low-bush cranberries . . brought by the Squaws in birch baskets. 'The low-bush cranberries . . form a standing preserve on the tea-tables . . but for richness of flavour . . I admire the high-bush cranberries. The bush on which this cranberry grows resembles the guelder rose. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* (ed. 2) 168, *V. Opulus* L. (Cranberry Tree). (*V. Oxyccoccus*



and *V. edule*, Pursh). The acid fruit is used as a (poor) substitute for cranberries, whence the name High Cranberry-bush. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 688 *Lissanthus rapidus*, a native of South-eastern Australia, is called the Australian Cranberry on account of its resemblance both in size and colour to our European cranberry.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cranberry-crop*, *-picking*, *-tart*; *cranberry-tree* = *High Cranberry* (see 2).

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 342 Devouring a cranberry tart. 1864 G. A. SALVIN *Daily Tel.* 5 July, Speculators who have forestalled the cranberry crop at Cape Cod.

**Crance** (krans). [Cf. Du. *krans* wreath, garland; and see the latter word.] *Naut.* (See quot.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s. v., *Crance*, a kind of iron cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom traverses. Also a name sometimes given to any boom-iron.

**Crance**, chaplet, garland: see CRANTS.

**Cranch**, var. of CRAWNCH.

**Craneck**, obs. f. CRANK.

**Crane** (krā'n), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1-3 *cran*, 3 *cron*, *krane*, 3- *crane*. (Also 4 *crone*, *Sc. cron*, 5 *craine*, 6 *crayne*, *craine*, 5- *Sc. cran*, 6-7 *craine*, 7-8 *crain*.) [OE. *cran* corresponds to MG. *kran*, MLG. *krān*, *krān*. Cf. MDu. *crāne*, Du. *kraan*:—OLG. *kranō*, *krani*, *krani*, OHG. with guttural suffix, *kraniuh*, *kraniuh*, MHG. *kranech*, *kranech*, G. *kranech*. The corresp. Norse forms have initial *tr* for *kr*, ON. *trani*, Sw. *trana*, Da. *trane*.]

1. A large grallatorial bird of the family *Gruidae*, characterized by very long legs, neck, and bill. The name belongs originally to the common European crane, *Gruis cinerea*, of an ashy-gray colour, formerly abundant in marshy places in Great Britain, and prized as food, but now extinct; about 15 closely-allied species are found in other lands.

Among these are the common American or Sand-hill Crane (*G. canadensis*), and Whooping Crane (*G. americana*). The Crown Crane or *Demoiselle*, Numidian, and Stanley Crane of Africa belong to allied genera. The Adjutant or Gigantic Crane is a species of *Stork*.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 139/21 *Gruis*, *cran*, c. 1205 LAY. 20163 *Swa* doð þe wilde cron [c. 1275 *cran*]. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 472/342 *Cranes* and swannes. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1726 The beste mete That king or caysor wolde etc.; *Kranes*, lampreys, and gode sturgun. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxii. 103 *Pe* Pigmens, whilk er men of littill stature. . . feicht with *Cranes* comounly. 1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 182 Item, lit a man, for a *cran*. vs. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 16 They sawe flockes of great *cranes* twyse as bygge as owres. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 21 Like a Crane his necke was long and fyne. a. 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 713 Like an *cran*, in mounting soone oretrownen, That must take aye nine steps before shee fye. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 513 The Crane, that has totally forsaken this country, bred familiarly in our marshes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i (1858) 82 Large red-legged *cranes*, three feet high, with black and white wings.

b. Applied locally to other large grallatorial birds, as herons and storks; also to the Shag or Crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax graculus*).

1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 332 The Shag, called in the North of England, the Crane. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Crane*, a name improperly given in many parts of England to the shag or small cormorant. a. 1767 M. BRUCE *Lockleven*, The slow wing'd crane moved heavily o'er the lea. 1873 Q. Rev. CXXXV. 159 *Cranmere*, a haunt of herons (still called 'cranes' in Devonshire). 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 145 *Heron*, . . . Crane (Somerset; North-Hants; Westmoreland; Lancashire; Ireland; Scotland).

c. *Astron.* The southern constellation *Gruis*.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 The Phoenix, below which... are found Toucan, the Crane [etc.].

2. A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights; in its usual form it consists of a vertical post capable of rotation on its axis, a projecting arm or 'jib' over which passes the chain or rope from which the weight is suspended, and a barrel round which the chain or rope is wound. [So F. *grue*, G. *kran*, *krain*, *kranech*.]

1775 BARBOUR *Brace* xvii. 608 *Ane* *crēn* [v. r. *crane*] thai hat gett dress vp þey Rynand on quhelis. 1808 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 127 That they should doo make. a crane sufficient and able to take vp from the water of Thamis the weight of a tonne. 1845 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 Houses, with Key or Wharf, having any Crane or Gibet belonging to the same 1856 COWLEY *Davidides* II. 526 Some from the quarries hew out massy stone, Some draw it up with cranes. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Eur. Artis* VI. 325 A Model of a Crane for Wharfs. 1868 *Morn. Star* 24 Feb., A terrific gale made a great breach between the lighthouse and the breakwater, demolishing the machinery and cranes.

3. A name given to various other mechanical contrivances: a. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the crane described under 2. b. An upright revolving axle with a horizontal arm fixed by a fireplace, for suspending a pot or kettle over the fire. c. *Naut.* (pl.) Projecting pieces of iron or timber on board a ship, to support a boat or spar. d. *Turning*. A spindle with a bent arm, serving as a lever (quot. 1725). e. *Carriage-building*. (See quot. 1794; and cf. *crane-neck* in 7.)

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sonnet Building* 56 The Eyes in which the Spindle of the Crane turns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Elij b, A double rope-netting, supported by double cranes of iron. 1794 FELTON *Carriages*

Gloss., *Cranes*, strong iron bars which form the sides of the upper carriage, and unite the back and fore timbers, shaped like a crane's neck for the purpose of the fore wheels to pass under. 1864 WEBSTER, *Crane*. (h.) A similar arm turning on a vertical axis or support, in a fireplace for supporting kettles, etc. over a fire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crane*. . . Also pieces of iron or timber at a vessel's sides, used to stow boats or spars upon. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crane*. . . A forked post to support a boom or spar spar on deck. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Crane*, the iron arm over a fire from which the 'crook' hangs.

4. A bent tube, used to draw liquor out of a vessel; a siphon. [So G. *krant*.]

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nature & Art*, Take a Crane (that is a crooked hollow Cane) one end whereof let be somewhat longer than the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 Brewers by a Leaden Crane draw their Wort from one Cooler to another. 1771 tr. *Van Swieten's Comm. Boerhaave's Aph.* § 303 III. 35 An instrument inflected like a siphon or crain. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.*, *Hydros*. xvii. 182 That is called a distiller's crane or syphon.

5. An overhanging tube for supplying water to the tender of a locomotive; a water-crane.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* † a. Crane-coloured, ashen gray (quot. 1517). b. Crane-like; long and lanky. (Of or pertaining to a crane or the cranes.

1571 in Kerry St. *Lawr. Reading* (1883) 105, ij<sup>o</sup> Copes of satten russet and crane. 1697 *Lond. Gas. No.* 3328/4 A black Gelding. . . a long Crane Neck. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 11 The feet are not furnished with sharp claws, as in the cranes of the crane kind. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 250 Their crane stems are often burnt for charcoal. 1874 TENNYSON *Last Tour*. 723 Mocking at the much ungainliness. . . and long crane legs of Mark.

7. *Comb.* a. in sense 1, as *crane-flock*; *crane-battle*, a battle with cranes (attributed to the fabled Pygmies); *crane-colour*, the colour of the common crane, ashy gray; also *attrib.*; *crane-coloured* a., of this colour; † *crane-feather*, *attrib.* of the colour of crane's feathers; *crane-neck*, an iron bar bent like a crane's neck uniting the back and front timbers in a carriage (= CRANE 3 e); also *attrib.*; *crane-necked* *adj.*, (a) of a carriage, having a crane-neck; (b) having a long neck like a crane's; *crane-vulture*, a name for the Secretary-bird.

1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Cille of Rod* 582 Their. \*Crane-battels are fables. 1571 *Will of R. Aylmer* (Somerset Ho.), \*Crane colour. 1544 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 176 A gowne of crayne colour furrid with white budge. 1658 ROWLAND *Montpel's Theat.* Ins. 964 The fourth hath broad horns of crane colour. 1549 in *Surrey Church Goods* (1869) 100 One cope of \*crane-coloured sylke. 1593 *Lanc. Wills* II. 79 Tow Kirtles one of crane colored satten. 1557 *Will of J. Rowe* (Somerset Ho.), My \*crane-feather doblete. a. 1692 WHITTIER *To A. K.* 54 A's in air The \*crane-flock leaves no trace of passage. 1886 *Lond. Gns.* No. 2136/4 A \*Crane-neck Coach lined with figured Velvet. 1709 *Strutt's Tattler* No. 23 p. 2 A Lady's Chariot. . . had a Crane-Neck, and hung with twice the Air that hers did. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ.* Paris (1699) 12 They [coaches] are all \*Crane-Neck, and the Wheels before very low. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* Oct., The coach body was suspended by thick straps, from four of what are now called crane-necked springs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, One of those purse-mouthed crane-necked, clean-brushed. . . individuals. 1840 BARHAM *Engol. Leg.*, *Spectre of Topp.*, The man was fitting straps on a light pair of crane-necked spurs. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 424/1 The secretary-bird (*Serpentarius Secretarius*), or \*crane-vulture.

b. In sense 2 or 3, as *crane-charge*, a charge carrying a crane; *crane-chair*, a chair lowered and raised by a crane; *crane-house*, a shed or building in which a crane stands; *crane-keeper*, *craneman*, a man in charge of a crane; *crane-post*, the vertical post or axis of a crane; *crane-shaft*, (a) = *crane-post*; (b) see quot. and 3 e; *crane-wheel*, a tread-wheel by which a crane was formerly worked.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Crane-charge, a low flat-floored lump, fitted for the purpose of carrying a crane, in aid of marine works. 1769 *De Vos's Tour Gk. Bril.* I. 21 Baths are. supplied with . . Sea-water, And for the Convenience of such as . . have not strength to plunge themselves, there is a \*Crane Chair of particular Contrivance. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4103/4 The Stone-Wharf, with a Crane and \*Crane-House. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. ii § 7 Any Wharfenger, \*Cranekeeper. . . Weigher or other Officer. 1300 in *Riley Mem.* London p. xxi, Richard the Fruter, \*Crane-man. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 18 *Cranemans*, a lad. . . whose business is to hoist the corves of coals on to the railways with the crane. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 4/8 The tippers and crane men at the Bute Docks. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 644 In Morrison's steam crane, the \*crane-post forms the steam-cylinder. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages Gloss.*, \*Crane shaft, wood instead of iron for [carriage cranes]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 113 A Man turning a \*Crane-Wheel or Grindstone. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 251 In a crane-wheel the power is. . . applied. . . by a man walking within the wheel.

† **Crane** (krā'n), sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *crâne*, ad. med.L. *crānium* skull.] The skull; = CRANIUM.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The brayne-panne skulle or crane. 1557 *Lower Chirurg.* (1634) 312 Fracture of the crane. 1586 *Lower Via Recta* iii 63 The Crane is of an hard and fibrous substance. 1844 M'DOWIN *Convers. w. Byron* (1832) I. 83 A skull that had probably belonged to some jolly friar. The crane was filled with claret, and . . passed about. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 277 Till Autumn spoiled their [poppies'] fleecing quite with rain, And, turbans, a coarse, brown, rattling crane Lay bare.

**Crane** (krā'n), v. [f. CRANE sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *trans.* To hoist or lower with a crane, or with similar apparatus.

1570 *Der Math. Pref.* 35 By two Wheles more, there may be Craned vp 200,000 pound weight. a. 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 536 When I shake the rope, then crane me up again. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Britain* 53 It is craned into cellars. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* viii, Being safely craned up to the top of the crag.

b. *fig.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xix. 35 They are bad works, that need rewards to crane them up withal. 1634 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* III. i, An upstart, craned up to the height he has. 1676 KIDDER *Charity Dir.* 21 Let us not need Craning and Skrewing up to so Blessed a work. 1890 W. M. FULLERTON in *Forin. Rev.* Feb. 251 By money man is enabled. . . to crane himself above the dead level of uniformity.

2. To stretch (the neck) like a crane. (Also, rarely, to crane one's head.)

1799 *Southey Lett.* (1856) I. 64 A grotesque being, a little man who can. . . crane up his neck to the top-tower window. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 319 We all craned our necks over the edge to see what had become of our companion. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* III. 34 Craning his head forward he looked in the direction indicated.

3. *intr.* To stretch out one's neck; to lean or bend forward with the neck stretched out.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii. (1884) 270 Pen craned over the coach to have a long look at the great Hurtle. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xlii. 80 Those who sat above craned forward.

4. *Hunting*. To pull up at a hedge or other obstacle and look over before leaping; hence *fig.* to 'look before one leaps', hesitate at or shrink back from a danger, difficulty, etc. (*collog.*)

1823 BYRON *Manx* xiv. xxxii, He clear'd hedge, ditch, and double post, and rail, And never craned. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. lui*, A very fat pony, who would have craned if he had attempted to leap over a straw. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs.* S. Africa II. 240 The bold fox-hunter, who. . . ne'er 'craned' at. . . stone-wall, or double-ditch.

*fig.* 1864 *Bradford Advertiser* 27 Dec. 6/3 The American Executive appears to be feeling its way. In England it looks like craning. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 647/1 Was he expected to 'crane' at the taxation of ground values?

**Crane-fly**. [f. CRANE sb.<sup>1</sup> + FLY.] A two-winged fly of the genus *Tipula* or family *Tipulidae*, characterized by very long legs; in Great Britain popularly called *daddy-long-legs*.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Montpel's Theat.* Ins. 943 A Water-fly, which men call from the length of the feet or shanks. . . *Gruunum*; called therefore in English a Crane Fly. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Crane-fly*, a name given by some to the creature we commonly call father long-legs. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 90 Their long legs [fit] the crane-fly to course rapidly over and among the herbage. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 74 Marshes give birth to myriads of crane-flies.

**Cranel** (l), var. CRANNEL, cranny, chink.

**Crane-line**. [CRANE sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.]

† 1. The rope or chain of a crane, by which weights are hoisted or lowered. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 350 My mastyr paid to Felawe for a lede and a crane lync. vj. d.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1674 T. MILLER *Modelist* (1676) 6 *Cran-lines*, and mainstay. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xiv. 65 19 The Crane line. 20 The Horse on the Bowsprit. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Pantagruel*. . . the cat-hains, and crane-lines of the shrouds. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crane-lines*, those which formerly went from the spitsail-topmast to the middle of the forestay, serving to steady the former. Also, small lines for keeping the lee backstays from chafing against the yards.

**Craneling** (krā'n-līng), *rare*. A young crane.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 156 Young cranelings newly hatched.

**Craner** (krā'nai), [f. CRANE sb.<sup>1</sup> and v. + ER<sup>1</sup>]

1. [f. the sb.] An official in charge of a crane or public weighing-machine (CRANE sb.<sup>1</sup> 3 a).

1871 *N. & Q.* 4th ser. VIII. 123 Some country towns of Ireland have in the market-place a crane for the weighing of goods. An official, popularly the craner, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight. . . called the craner's note.

2. [f. the vb.] One who 'cranes'; one who hesitates at a dangerous leap, etc.: see CRANE v. 4.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 61 Leaving 'Welters' and 'Craners' and 'slow-uns' behind.

**Cranes (Falconry)**: see CREANCE.

**Crane's-bill**, **cranesbill** (krā'nz-bil)

[CRANE sb.<sup>1</sup> + BILL. A translation by the 16th c. herbalists of Du. *cranehals*, Ger. *kraneichhals*, MLG. *kranehsals*, names of *Geranium dissectum*.]

1. *Bot.* A name for the various species (*esp.* the native British species) of the genus *Geranium*; so called from the long slender beak of the fruit.

By the 16th c. herbalists applied originally to only one species, apparently *G. dissectum*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* D iij, *Geranium* is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke neddle or Cranes byl, the other is called Pes columbini of the commune Herbaries, and it may be called in englishe Douefote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccviii. 940 The roots of this Cranes bill have a little kinde of heat in them. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 8 One kind of Cranes-Bill, call'd *Geranium Moschatum*. . . smells just like Musk. 1769 Sir J. HILL *Herbal* 196 The cranesbills are characterised. . . by their singular fruit. 1824 Miss Mirford *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 99

Carpets of flowers, primroses, orchids, cowslips, ground-ivy, crane's bill, cotton-grass. 1878 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton*. xx. (D.) Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large crane's-bill, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?

2. *Surg.* A kind of forceps with long jaws. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vit. Querc.* (1708) 28 Came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Crane's-bill, a kind of forceps used by surgeons, and so named from its figure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Med.*, Crane's-bill, a pair of long-nosed pincers.

† **Crānet**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also 7 crannet. [Corrupted from OF. *crignete*, *crinete*, dim. of *crigne*, *creigne*, in sense of mod.F. *crinière*, f. *crin*, L. *crin*-is hair, mane.] A piece of armour covering a horse's neck or mane; a crinière.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 One band had the scafferon the crānet, the bard of the horse all white. 1670 GUILIM *Heraldry* iv. (1660) 266 Defensive, serving for Horse... as the Shafone, Crānet, Barde 1611 COTGR., *Criniere*... a crannet; armor for the neck, or mane, of a horse.

† **Crānet**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* A small red worm. *Cumberland* (Halliwell).

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* VI. 41 They will seeme to the looker on as eggs, and to the taker as young red little crānets. 1851 *Cumbria Gloss.*, *Crānet*, a small worm.

† **Crānew**. *Obs.* = CRANIUM, skull. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 354 The heade of an elephante of such huge byrgnesse, that only the bones or crānewe [printed crānewe; *Hakluyt* 1598-9 has crānew] therof.. wayed aboute two hundred weight.

**Crāney**, *obs.* f. CRANNY, CRANY.

**Crang** (κράγ). [A variant of *krang*, KRENG, a. Du. *krang*, MDu. *crenge*, carrion.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed; the flesh of a dead whale.

1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl. Arct. Regions* 43 As black as the crang of a whale. 1877 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 They lived upon the crang. 1867 in *Smith's Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 45 *Crang*, a skeleton. 'T' whoool crang', the entire frame of bones.

† **Crangle**, v. *Obs.* *intr.* To twist, writhe, wriggle; = CRANKLE. Hence *Crangleling* *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.* (In quot. 1642 *fig.*)

1886 HUDSON tr. *De Barlas Juidith* 18 (Jam.) A serpent... Which crangleing crept. *Ibid.* 75 (Jam.) The Danow which begins to flow, With snakish crangleing slow. 1642 ROGERS *Naumum* 222 Crangleing and worldly wise braines.

**Crāniad** (κράνι-αδ). *notice-wd.* [f. CRANIUM + AD I c.] The epic of a skull.

1878 C. GIBSON *Life G. Combe* I. vi. 99 A long poem entitled the 'Crāniad'.

**Crānial** (κράνι-αλ), a. [f. med. or mod.L. *crāni-um* (a. Gr. *κράνιον*) skull + -AL.] Pertaining to the cranium or skull; *strictly*, pertaining to the cranium proper or brain-case, as in *crānial bones*. *Crānial nerves*: the great nerve-trunks arising from the brain and passing through openings in the cranium; = CEREBRAL nerves.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 138 Imperfection of the cranial bones was similar to the case before related. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 21 The second or optic nerve, the largest of the cranial nerves, except the fifth. 1864 *Reader* 5 Mar., The cranial capacity of the largest chimpanzee measured is 27½ cubic inches, that of the smallest man being 55.

Hence **Crānially** *adv.*, in regard to the cranium. 1866 LAING & HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 132 Two sections of mankind may be very similar cranially, and yet very different in other respects.

|| **Crāniata**, **crāniota**, *sb. pl. Zool.* [f. L. *crāni-um* and Gr. *κράνι-ον*, with respective suffixes, as in *pinnata*, *πεπρωτά*. Introduced in the latter form by Hæckel, but generally used in the former by English naturalists.] A primary division or branch of the VERTEBRATA (q. v.), including those which possess a brain and skull, i. e. the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 413 In the Crāniota [it] gives rise, by concrescence and differentiation, to a head. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 98/2 We should have liked to have seen a marked distinction made between... the lampreys and the remainder of the Crāniota.

† **Crānice**, **crānish**. *Obs.* App. an error for *cravice*, CREVICE, by confusion with CRANNY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. vi. (1632) 508 Gaps and crānishes, representing hollow caverns. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* v. iv. § 7 Any glasse window or crānice.

**Crānio**, -d, *obs.* f. CRANNY, CRANY, CRANNIED. **Crānio-** (κράνι-ο), before a vowel **crāni-**, combining form of Gr. *κράνιον* CRANIUM.

a. In combinations, chiefly in sense 'belonging or relating to the cranium and...'; as **crānio-facial** a., belonging to both the cranium and the face; **crānio-spinal** a., belonging to the cranium and the spine; so **crāniocromial** [ACROMION], **crānio-pharyngeal**, **-thoracic**, **-vertebral** adjs.; also **crānio-tabes** (-tā-bīz) [L. *tābes* wasting away, putrefaction], 'a form of rickets in which the skull bones are softened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. In derivative formations, as **Crāniotomy** [Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision], see quot. **Crāniocoele** [see *CHELE* sb.], 'the protrusion of a part of the encephalon from the cranial cavity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Crānioclasia** [Gr. *κλάσμα* fracture, breaking], the breaking up of the fetal head in the operation of *crāniotomy*; **Crānioclast** [Gr. *-κλάστης* breaker], an instrument for doing this. **Crāniognomio** a. [Gr. *γνώμη*-ōs of or pertaining to knowledge], pertaining to crāniognomy. **Crāniognomy** [Gr. *γνώμη* knowledge], 'the science of the form and characteristics of the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Crāniognosy** [Gr. *γνώσις* knowledge] = prec. **Crāniograph** [Gr. *-γραφος* writer], an instrument for taking drawings of the skull; **Crāniographer**, one who draws or describes skulls; **Crāniography**, description of skulls. **Crāniometer** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], an instrument for taking measurements of skulls; **Crāniometrie**, **Crāniometrical** a., pertaining to crāniometry; hence **Crāniometrically** *adv.*; **Crāniometrist**, one who practises crāniometry; **Crāniometry**, measurement of the skull. **Crāniopathy** [Gr. *-πάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], 'disease of the cranium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Crāniophore** [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], an instrument invented by Topinard for measuring the dimensions and proportions of the skull. **Crānioplastic** [Gr. *-πλαστικός*, f. *πλαστός* moulded, fashioned], an operation for supplying deficiencies in the cranial structures. **Crāniopolis** (*notice-wd.*) [Gr. *πόλις* city], a city of skulls. **Crānioplastic**, **Crānioplastic** a., pertaining to crānioplastic; **Crānioplastic**, one who studies crānioplastic; **Crānioplastic** [Gr. *-σκοπία*, f. *-σκοπος* that views], examination of the size and configuration of the skull; formerly applied to what is now commonly called PHRENOLOGY. **Crānioplastic** a. (*notice-wd.* after *philosophic*, etc.), learned in skulls. **Crāniotomy** [Gr. *-τομή* cutting], 'name for the trephine; also a name for the crāniotomy forceps' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Crāniotomy** [Gr. *-τομή*, f. *-τομος* cutting], in obstetric surgery, an operation in which the head of the fetus is cut open and broken down when it presents an obstacle to delivery; hence *crāniotomy forceps*, a forceps used in this operation.

1871 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 761 [The operation] of \*crāniotomy, in which a strip of bone is removed from the cranium and the development of the brain... allowed to go on. 1860 SIMPSON *Crānioclast* in *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 357 The operations of crāniotomy, cephalotripsy, and \*crānioclast. *Ibid.* In the latter operation [Crānioclast] two instruments are necessary—a perforator... and the \*Crānioclast. 1852-3 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 656/1 The number of \*crānio-facial segments, 1813 *Pantologia*, \*Crāniognomy... a visionary system of physiognomy lately brought forward by Dr. Gall of Vienna. 1810 *Phil. Mag.* XXXVI. 74 Materials for a comparative \*crāniognomy. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anatrop.* 271 Profile taken with M. Broca's \*crāniograph. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. v. 84 To the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries... I would especially invite the attention of the \*crāniographer. *Ibid.* 83 That branch of [ethnology] which may be conveniently termed \*crāniography. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anatrop.* 297 The \*crāniometer substitutes mathematical data for the uncertain data founded on judgment and opinion. *Ibid.* 219 Requisite for \*crāniometrical study. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 738/3 A list of the \*crāniometric measures and processes adopted. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 105/1 Having been \*crāniometrically examined. *Ibid.* 105/2 He invited her to a comparative measurement by the authorized \*crāniometrists. 1861 CLELAND in *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 30 On a Method of \*Crāniometry. 1881 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 28 Crāniometry indicates that the natives of these islands are more mixed than either of the other Polynesian races. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \*Crāniopharyngeal ligament, the thickened median part of the pharyngeal aponeurosis attached to the tuberculum pharyngeum of the basilar process of the occipital bone. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anatrop.* 11, iii. 274 A new \*crāniophore (an instrument for taking all the cranial projections) by Paul Topinard. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 328 A populous Place of Skulls—a \*Crāniopolis like the catacombs. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 140 [Dr. Gall's] \*Crānioscopic passion. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 651 \*Crānioscopic landmarks drawn so geometrically by their rivals. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 79 A literary man, whose skull puzzled the \*crānioscopists. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 415 Uroscopy has... given way to \*crāniopscopy. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 191 Gall, whose system of Crāniopscopy, publishing itself under the name of Phrenology [etc.]. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 564 A \*Crāniopscopic public would disdain that work. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 642/2 The \*crānio-spinal cavity. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* v. 78 The segments of the crānio-spinal cord in which the sentient and voluntary nerves are rooted. 1860 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 400 \*Crānio-tabes occurring epidemically. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 22 A woman whom I delivered... by \*crāniotomy.

**Crānioid** (κράνι-οιδ), a. *Zool.* [See -OID.] Allied to the genus *Crania* of Brachiopods. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. (4854) 187 The Orbiculoid and Crānioid groups... afford some characteristic species.

**Crāniological** (κράνιολογ-ικ-αλ), a. [f. as CRANIOLGY + -IO + -AL. (In mod.F. *craniologique*.)] Of or pertaining to crāniology.

† 1. = PHRENOLOGICAL: see CRANIOLGY I. *Obs.* 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 227 Long before this time we should have looked for his crāniological death. a 1827 G. CRUMKSHANK (*title*), Phrenological Illustrations, or an Artist's View of the Crāniological System of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim.

2. Relating to the study of the characters of skulls: see CRANIOLGY 2.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1862) I. ix. 255 Crāniological illustration of ethnic characteristics. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. m. xliii. 478 Studying the crāniological characters of the American Indians.

**Crāniologist** (κράνιολόγιστ). [f. as next + -IST. (In mod.F. *craniologiste*.)] 1. = PHRENOLOGIST: see CRANIOLGY I. *Obs.* 1815 *Phil. Mag.* XLVI. 68 No arguments, according to the... crāniologists have yet been able to set aside the proofs of the truth of the theory. 1841 *Englishman's Mag.* i Feb. 20 Mr. Combe is a devoted crāniologist.

2. One versed in crāniology: see CRANIOLGY 2. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xii. 91 The great variety of shapes and characters exhibited in these... crānia, render them a very interesting study for the crāniologist and phrenologist. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anatrop.* 230 A skull... measured... by a foreign crāniologist.

**Crāniology** (κράνιολόγιστ). [mod. f. Gr. *κράνιον* skull (CRANI-IO) + -λογία: see -LOGY. In mod.F. *craniologie*.]

† 1. The study of the configuration of the skull as indicating the comparative development of the 'organs' or faculties; now known as PHRENOLOGY. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. Mar. heading, An Account of Dr. Gall's System of Crāniology. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xl. (1872) 233 He had a villainously formed head according to all the rules of crāniology.

2. The study of the size, shape, and character of the skulls of various races, as a part of anthropology. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1862) I. ix. 293 The crāniology of the later tumuli. 1883 TAYLOR in *Nature* 3 May 8 The mixture of races... in Europe makes European crāniology a study of extreme difficulty.

|| **Crānion**. *Obs.* [Gr. *κράνιον*.] Skull, head. 1621 CHAPMAN *May-Day Plays* 1873 II. 324 Shee has a Fox ied crānion. 1639 FLATMAN *Dooms-Day Thought* 38 A shinbone, or a Crānion.

**Crāniota**: see CRANIATA. **Crānish**: see CRANTON.

|| **Crānium** (κράνι-ον). Pl. **crānia** (κράνι-α). [med.L., a. Gr. *κράνιον* skull.]

1. *Anat.*, etc. a. *strictly*. Those bones which enclose the brain (as distinguished from those of the face and jaws); the brain-case, brain-pan, skull. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 36/1 The bone named Crānium, or the fyrst table of bones of the heade. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 140 The skull or crānium is all that bone which compasseth the braine and after-brain like a helmet. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Med. Anat.* (1807) 425 In a natural state... the dura mater can be perfectly separated from the crānium. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 15 The skull is divisible into two parts,—the crānium and the face.

b. *more widely*. The bones of the whole head collectively; the skull. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 119 If we examine crānia which have prominent upper jaws. 1878 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 353 The Labyrinthodon is known mainly by footprints and by crānia.

2. Used *humorously* for 'head'. (Cf. *skull*.) 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 79 Farewell simple world, If thoult thy Crānium mend, There is my Last and All. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. iv. § 144 (1740) 308 This Fancy... came into the Author's Crānium. a 1839 FRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 54 Cracking of crāniums was the rage.

**Crānk** (κράνκ), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 **crāno**, 5-7 **crānke**, 7- **crānk**. [OE. *cranc* in *cranc-stef*, ME. *crānk(e)*, a word rarely exemplified before the 17th c. App. an ablaut-derivative of the vb. *crinc-an*, *cranc*, *crunc-en*, found (but very rare) in OE. as a by-form of *cring-an*, *crang*, *crung-en* to fall in battle, of which the primitive meaning appears to have been 'to draw oneself together in a bent form, to contract oneself stiffly, curl up'. These verbs are not known elsewhere in Teutonic; but numerous derivatives occur in the other languages, connected with the two notions of 'to bend together, crook, curl up', and 'to shink, give way, become weak or ill'. Eng. *crānk* belongs to the literal sense-group, with the primary notion of something bent together or crooked; Ger. and Du. *krānk* adj. 'sick', formerly 'weak, slight, small', shows the figurative development.]

1. A portion of an axis bent at right angles, used to communicate motion, or to change reciprocal into rotary motion, or the converse.

a. In early times chiefly used as a handle or treadle to turn a revolving axis by hand or foot.

c 1000 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 Wulcamb, cnp, amb, crāncstef. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crānke, instrument, *cirillus* (K. H. F. *girgillus* [= a reel for winding thread]). *Ibid.* Crānke of a welle, *hanstrum*, *haustur*. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, The Crānke or winch of a Well, L. *Haustrium*. 1660 D'ACRES *Water Drawing* 11 Winches or crānks of wood or iron are also fitted to men's hands, thereby to make a round motion. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 188 [The fly wheel of the lathe] hath an iron axis with a Crook or Crānk at one end. 1703 *Ibid.* 233 *Crānk*, the end of an Iron Axis turned Square down, and again turned Square to the first turning down, so that on the last turning down a Leather Thong is slipt, to Tread the Treadle-wheel about. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 403 A crānk (of a pump) does not rise quite one third of its circle. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Crānk*, (2) the handle of a turnip-slicer, a 'blower', a grindstone, or any similar machine.

2. Relating to the study of the characters of skulls: see CRANIOLGY 2.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1862) I. ix. 255 Crāniological illustration of ethnic characteristics. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. m. xliii. 478 Studying the crāniological characters of the American Indians.

**Crāniologist** (κράνιολόγιστ). [f. as next + -IST. (In mod.F. *craniologiste*.)] 1. = PHRENOLOGIST: see CRANIOLGY I. *Obs.* 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 227 Long before this time we should have looked for his crāniological death. a 1827 G. CRUMKSHANK (*title*), Phrenological Illustrations, or an Artist's View of the Crāniological System of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim.

2. One versed in crāniology: see CRANIOLGY 2. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* I. xii. 91 The great variety of shapes and characters exhibited in these... crānia, render them a very interesting study for the crāniologist and phrenologist. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anatrop.* 230 A skull... measured... by a foreign crāniologist.

|| **Crānion**. *Obs.* [Gr. *κράνιον*.] Skull, head. 1621 CHAPMAN *May-Day Plays* 1873 II. 324 Shee has a Fox ied crānion. 1639 FLATMAN *Dooms-Day Thought* 38 A shinbone, or a Crānion.

**Crāniota**: see CRANIATA. **Crānish**: see CRANTON.

|| **Crānium** (κράνι-ον). Pl. **crānia** (κράνι-α). [med.L., a. Gr. *κράνιον* skull.]

b. Later, as a device for converting circular into reciprocal motion, and now chiefly (as in the steam engine) reciprocal into circular motion.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crank*, a contrivance in machines in manner of an elbow... projecting out from an axis or spindle, and serving by its rotation to raise and fall the pistons of engines for raising water. 1797 H. BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A quadruple Crank of cast iron. 1766 *Specif. Barber's Patent* No. 865. 6 Three cylinders... work a treble or other crank. 1771 WATT *Let.* in Muirhead *W's Mech. Invent.* (1854) II. 17 A crank of a sufficient sweep will be by much the sweetest motion. 1780 *Specif. Pickard's Patent* No. 1263 A. B. represents a lever commonly called a crank... the pin of which crank is inserted into the end of a spear or carrier. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 85 The connecting-rods gave the motion to two pinions by cranks at right angles to each other.

attrib. 1808 WATT in Muirhead *W's Mech. Invent.* III. 37 The true inventor of the crank rotative motion was the man... that first contrived the common foot lathe.

2. An elbow-shaped device in bell-hanging, whereby the rectilinear motion communicated to a bell-wire is changed in its direction, usually at right angles, as from horizontal to vertical or the reverse.

1759 MOUNTAINS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 288, I found the bell-wire... to be intirely melted... but the effect ceased at the crank, which transmitted it to the chamber adjoining.

3. An elbow-shaped support or bracket.

1769 FALCONER *Dick. Marine* (1789) *Crank*, is an iron brace which supports the lanterns on the poop-quarters, etc. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 201 A semi-cylinder of wirework, balanced in its proper situation by means of two arms, or cranks. 1780 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 112 Cranks, pieces of iron shaped as an elbow, etc., and attached to the beams of the quarter-deck for the capstans-bar to be stowed thereon.

4. A machine for the punishment of criminals sentenced to hard labour, consisting of a revolving disc to which a regulated pressure can be applied, and which the prisoner is required to turn a certain number of times each day.

1847 *2nd Rep. Surveyor of Prisons* 12 Means should exist of rendering the discipline... more stringent... by placing crank machinery in the cells. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Crank*, (2) a machine used in some prisons for finding employment for refractory prisoners. There was one in the now disused prison at Kirtou-in-Lindsey.

5. *Sc.* = CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> 4 b.

1845-79 JAMIESON, *Crank*, an iron guard for the feet in curling, to prevent sliding on the ice. *Reab.*

6. *Comb.* as crank-and-comb, a contrivance for stripping the carded cotton from a carding-engine; crank-axle, (a) the driving-axle of an engine or machine; (b) a carriage axle with the ends bent twice at a right angle, so as to lower the carriage-body and yet allow the use of large wheels (see CRANKED); crank-hatches (see quot.); crank-hook, the rod which connects the treadle and the crank in a foot-lathe; crank-pin, the pin by which the connecting-rod is attached to the crank; crank-shaft, the shaft driven by a crank; crank-wheel, a wheel which acts as a crank; *esp.* one having near its circumference a pin to which the end of a connecting-rod is attached as to a crank-pin; a disc-crank.

1836 *URS Cotton Manuf.* II. 35 This is the 'crank-and-comb' contrivance... This elegant instrument takes off the cotton in a fine transparent fleece. 1795 DESAGULIERS *Exp. Philos.* (1744) II. 516 [The wheels] are fitted to 'crank axles, by which improvement the [Fire] engine runs upon larger wheels, without raising the Cistern. 1887 BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 377 Geared by chains to fixed pulleys on the crank-axle. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, \*Crank-hatches are raised coamings on a steamer's deck, to form coverings for the cranks of the engines below. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 86 The 'crank pin' is of wrought-iron. 1850 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, *Crank-pin*, the cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank-arms, and attached to the connecting-rod, or, in vibrating engines, to the piston-rod: if the crank has only one arm, the pin projects from the end of it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 147 The rotation of the 'crank-shaft' will put in motion the bevel-wheels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 \*Crank-wheel, for spinning of lines, box-cord, etc. is fixed on an iron spindle.

**Crank** (kræŋk), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 6-7 cranok(e). [Of the same origin as prec., and possibly the same word, with the original sense 'crooking, crook'; but the two words had been differentiated before the earliest instances of this.]

†1. A crook, bend, winding, meandering; a winding or crooked path, course, or channel. *Obs.*

1579 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 12 a, Bowling in alleys... either in playne or longe alleys, or in suche as haue Crankes with halfe bowles. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 7 How he might easily wind out of the turnings and cranks of the Labyrinth. *Ibid.* 846 Aratus... was out of his path he should have found... and with many crooks and cranks went to the foot of the Castle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 52 So many turning cranks these [the planets] have, so many crooks. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. XXXV. 473 a, [Annibal] woun the erie tops of the Alpes, through by-lanes and blind cranks. 1607 SHAKS, *Cor.* I. i. 141. 1622 *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 28 Meet you no ruin but the soldier in The cranks and turns of Thebes? 1630 RUSON *Surv. Devon* (1820) 63 Exe... runneth a long course with his crooked cranks.

†b. *fig.* A crooked or deceitful way; a deceit, wile, sleight. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Prophecies* 68 To occupie... the commons... by flimflams, wily cranks, and sleightie knacks of the maker. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* (1615) 16 A cunning crank of deepe and deuilish deceitfulness. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., The waies of the Lord, strait and faithful... not full of cranks and contradictions.

†2. A tortuous or somewhat inaccessible hole or crevice; a cranny. *Obs.* b. Sometimes used as = Chink, crevice, crack: but prob. by confusion with *crack* and *cranny*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 217 Suche cranksis, such cony holes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 274 The 1001 is giuen to haue cranks and holes, and those full of mud or dirt. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 18 Exclude the light from the cranks and cranies of our chambers.

b. 1552 HULOTZ, Crannye or cranke in an eathen potte, ignea. 1867 M. NORTON *Lady La G.* Prol. 47 There daylight peeps through many a crank.

c. *fig.*

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 74 There is no crane, no secret, in all these tongues, but he hath searcht it out. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. 83 (T.) The politick heart is too full of cranks and angles for the discovery of a plain familiar.

3. A twist or fanciful turn of speech; a humorous turn, a verbal trick or conceit. Usually in phr. *quips and cranks*, after Milton. Also, anything fantastic in behaviour, gesture, or action.

1594 and *Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambals. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 25 Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crank*, 3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word. 1805 MOORE *To Lady H. v.* To play at riddles, quips, and cranks. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atlas* II. 5 Many quips and cranks She played upon the water. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. vi. 37 Wolsey was driven to quips and cranks which made the King suspect him.

4. An eccentric notion or action; a mental twist put into practice; a crotchet, whim, caprice.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* 130 These be new cranks, with a vengeance; we shall be choosing German or Saracen or Norman next. 18. CARLYLE (Webster *Suppl.*), Subject to sudden cranks; a headlong, very positive, loud, dull, and angry kind of man. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 67 The son... does not share what he probably deems the 'crank' of his sire.

5. *U.S. colloq.* A person with a mental twist; one who is apt to take up eccentric notions or impracticable projects; *esp.* one who is enthusiastically possessed by a particular crotchet or hobby; an eccentric, a monomaniac. [This is prob. a back-formation from CRANKY, sense 4.]

1881 *Times* 22 Dec. 3/4 Giteau continued, 'You have got a lot of stuff there. It is not in your handwriting. I guess it must have been contributed by some crank.' 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 4/1 Persons whom the Americans since Giteau's trial have begun to designate as 'cranks'—that is to say, persons of disordered mind, in whom the itch of notoriety supplies the lack of any higher ambition. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* May 28 It is the brightness of enthusiasm. Every crank has such eyes.

6. *dialect*. [App. belongs chiefly to this word, with sense of 'something wrong' (cf. WRONG from *wring* to twist, *F. tort*—*L. tortus*); but a physical comparison of pains or spasms to crank action is also possible.]

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Cranks*, aches and slight ailments. A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill-health.

†**Crank**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Thieves' slang.* *Obs.* Also 6 craneke. [app. a. Du. or Ger. *krank* sick, ill; also formerly in Ger. as sb. 'one that is sick or ill'. (The 16th c. vagabonds' cant contains words taken directly from continental languages.)]

(In full, *counterfeit crank*.) A rogue who feigned sickness in order to move compassion and get money.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. 52 These that do counterfeit the Crane be yong knaues and yonge harlots, that depely dissemble the falling sicknes. For the Crane in their language is the falling enyill. There came earely in the morninge that lamentably lamentinge. a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 13 She sent me the Counterfeit craneke for to play. 1594 T. B. La *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 167 There are some counterfeit cranekes... who vpon some occasion haue by meeke knauery fained themselves such. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. II. IV. VI. 159 Jodocus Damoderus... hath some notable examples of such counterfeit Cranekes. 1622 FELTCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Jarkman, or patrico, craneke, or clapperdudgeon.

**Crank**, sb.<sup>4</sup> *Sc.* [Cf. CRANK v.<sup>2</sup>] A harsh or grating sound.

1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* viii, When wanting thee, what tuneless cranks Are my poor veils! 1800 *Gloss.* to BURNS (Jam.), *Crank*, the noise of an ungreated wheel.

**Crank** (kræŋk), a.<sup>1</sup> Also 6-7 cranok(e). [Of obscure origin: not easily connected with the other adjs. and sbs. of same spelling.]

†1. Rank, lusty, vigorous, in good condition.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XL. xi. (1495) 306 Snowe nourythyth and fedyth good herbes, and makyth theym craneke. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* II. 20 He who was a little before bedred... was now craneke and lustie. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon* to Philologer, [The English language alters] sometimes the sense of the words which she borrows; as she useth *crank* for being lively and well, whereas 'tis *sick* in Dutch.

2. Lively, brisk, in high spirits; lusty, sprightly, merry; aggressively high-spirited, disposed to exult or triumph, 'cocky'. Now *dialect*. and in U.S.

1499 PYNSON *Pramp. Parv.*, Corage or craneke, *crassus, coragiosus*. c 1500 *Maid Enlign* 290 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 92 She was full crane, And of condycyons craneke, And redy was alwaye. 1548 W. PATTER *Exped. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 94 The Scots... showed themselves upon sundry brunts, very crane and brag. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII. (1612) 170 Princes Faours often make the faoured too craneke. 1602 DEKKER *Satirastick* Wks. 1873 I. 234 This Man at Armes has... some friend in a corner, or else hee durst not be so crane. 1611 COIGR. s.v. *loyez*, As crane as a Cocke Sparrow. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XI. 8 3 (1669) 114/2 Would not our blood much more grow too crane, and we too crane and wanton, if we should feed long on such luscious food? a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 112 It becometh them... to be jocund and crane in their humour. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. 21 (T.) How came they to grow so extremely crane and confident? 1736 PEECE *Kenticians*, *Crank*, merry, cheery. 1865 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. 317 (Bartlett) If you strong electioners didn't think you were among the elect, you wouldn't be so crane about it. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxi. 385 We feel pretty crane about having a book writer here in Crampton.

†b. quasi-adv. Boldly, briskly, lustily. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 46 As cocke on his dung-hill, crowing craneke. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 102 Since thee he mates so craneke.

**Crank** (kræŋk), a.<sup>2</sup> *Naut.* [Of obscure origin, appearing first in the comb. CRANK-SIDED, q.v. The early explanations suggest association with the Du. and Fris. *kræng* (of a ship) laid or lying over on its side, pa. pple. of *krengen*, orig. to apply pressure to, push over, *spec.* to lay or cause (a ship) to fall upon her side, e.g. in careening, also *intr.* to incline or lie on one side, as a ship does when her cargo shifts in the hold. See Dale, and Doornkaat *Koolman Ostfries. Wbch.* Possibly this foreign word was caught up, and confused with the native *crank*.]

Liab to lean over or capsize: said of a ship when she is built too deep or narrow, or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail. *Crank by the ground* (see quot. 1696, 1704).

1695 PHILLIPS s.v. *Crank*, A ship is said to be *crank* by the Ground when she is narrow-floor'd [1706 *adage*] so... that she cannot be brought on Ground, without danger of being overthrown, or at least of wringing her Sides. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 82 Through a jealousy of the vessel being crank. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Crank*, the Sea Term for a Ship that cannot bear her Sails, or can bear but a small Sail for fear of oversetting; and they say she is *Crank by the Ground*, when she cannot be brought on Ground without danger of over-throwing her. 1770 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 67/2 At present she is so craneke she cannot carry sail. 1850 LONGF. *Building of Ship* 29 Strangest of all, Towered the Great Harry, crank and tall. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 380 That crank little boat with its top-heavy sails.

fig. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. (D.), I have heard as how you came by your lame foot by having your upper decks overstowed with liquor, whereby you became crank, and rolled, d'ye see. 1808 MOORE *Corruption* II, Things, which... Still serve to ballast, with convenient words, A few crank arguments for speaching lords.

**Crank** (kræŋk), a.<sup>3</sup> [A group of senses connected with CRANK sb.<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> and CRANKY a.]

1. 'Crooked, distorted' (Jam.); angularly twisted or bent. *Sc.*

1825-79 in JAMIESON, who cites 'crank-handed, a crank hand', from Aberdeen, Mearns. 1892 J. MATHER *Poems* 252 There stood the old oak tree... No wonder he is crank and grim.

†2. In *fig.* sense of 'twisted, angular'; crabbed, awkward or difficult to pronounce, understand, or execute. *Obs.* or *Sc.*

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Birth-day Song*, A skilful critic justly blames Hard, tough, crank, guttural, harsh, stiff names. 1790 SHIRREFF *Poems* Gloss., A *crank job*, a work attended with difficulty, or requiring ingenuity in the execution. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Crank*, a. Hard, difficult; as, 'a crank word', a word hard to be understood.

3. Infirm, weak, shaky in health; = CRANKY 1. *dialect*. [Cf. Du. and Ger. *krank*.]

1802 R. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Crank*, infirm, weak, in bad condition. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Crank*, sick, ailing.

4. Of machinery: In a loose, shaky, or crazy condition; out of order, working with difficulty; = CRANKY 3.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, The machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed crank and slack. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, This Convention is unfortunately the crankiest of machines. 1876 *Times* 11 Nov. 9/2 The crank machinery of the double government would... enfeeble every effort of the State.

**Crank** (kræŋk), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. CRANK sb.<sup>1</sup>, 2, which yield a number of isolated senses.]

I. [from CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> 1, 2.]

†1. *intr.* To twist and turn about; to move with a sharply winding course, to zigzag. *Obs.*

Shakspeare's phr. to *come cranking* in is humorously echoed in the later quot. without regard to its strict sense. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 682 The purblind hare... He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles. 1596 — *i Hen. IV.* III. i. 98 See, how this Ruer comes me cranking in, And cuts me from the best of all my Land, A huge halfe Moone, a monstrous Cantle out. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* 4th



ser. (1869) 309 Here and there, too, farm-houses and cottages, half hidden by cherry orchards... come cranking into the meadows. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 664/1 Here is Professor Finn Magnusen some cranking in... and gives a totally different rendering to the Runes.

†2. *trans.* To wrinkle minutely with parallel ridges and furrows, to crinkle. Also to *crank in*.

1661 *CHILDREY Brit. Baconica* 75 They were streaked and cranked like a Cockle-shell. *Ibid.* 76 Other little stones... that were cranked in like a Cockle-shell, but deeper, and not so thick together. *Ibid.* 78 There is an apparent difference between the Muscletone, and the true Muscle of the Sea, both in the shape... and in the cranking of it.

3. *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crank*... (4) to mark crossways on bread-and-butter to please a child. Kent. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Crank*, to mark cross-wise.

II. [f. CRANK sb.<sup>1</sup>]

4. *trans.* a. To bend in the shape of a crank, i.e. with two (or four) right angles; to make crank-shaped. (Also, to *crank down*.) b. To attach a crank to, furnish with a crank.

1793 *SMITHSON Easton* L. 197 Each end was also cranked about an inch, so as to set the transverse part of the bars, clear of the copper sash frame. 1834 N. W. CUNDY *Inland Transit* 56 The axle of the greater wheels is cranked. 1842 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* III. n. 349 An excellent specimen of the low-chested cart, obtained by cranking down the axles. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 138 Tools are often cranked... without any idea of the object to be gained.

5. To fasten with a crank: see CRANK sb.<sup>1</sup> 3.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The edge-plate... should run from one extremity to the other, commencing at the hind bottom bar, on to which it should be cranked.

6. *Sc.* To shackle (a horse).

1822 *Hogg Perils of Man* L. 267 (Jam.) As for the reward of presumption, it is in Scotland to be crankt before and kicked behind.

7. To lift or draw up by means of a crank.

1883 *LATHROP in Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332/1 He... cranks his prey up [a steep incline] at the rate of 2000 people a day.

**Crank**, *v.*<sup>2</sup> [App. onomatopoeic, having associations with *clank*, and with *croak*, *creak*; cf. CLANK *v.* Cf. also north. dial. CRONK to croak.] *intr.* To make a harsh, jarring, or grating sound. (Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.)

1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* March 31 The solitary crane... Cranking a jarring melancholy cry. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crank*... (5) to creak. *North.* 1852 D. M. MOIR *Poems, Snow* xiv, Voiceless, except where, cranking, rings, The skater's curve along, The demon of the ice.

**Crank-bird**. [Cf. *prec.*] A local name of the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

1840 *MACGILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 86. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 99 Crank bird (Gloucestershire). From the cry of the bird resembling the creaking produced by the turning of a windlass.

**Cranked** (*krenkt*), *pp. a.* [f. CRANK sb. and *v.*]

†1. ? Twisted, crooked, tortuous. (In *quot. fig.*) 1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* C. j, The most cranked vyl-nesse of oure synnes.

†2. Crinkled, wrinkled. *Obs.* (Cf. CRANK *v.*<sup>1</sup> 2.) a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Cranked shells* or *Stones*, wrinkled or wreathed.

3. Formed into or furnished with a crank, *Cranked tool* (in *Wood-turning*): see *quot.* 1881.

1862 *SMILES Engineers* III. 102 The mechanical skill of the country was not equal to the task of forging cranked axles. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 252/1 The... action resembles that of a double-cranked... steam-engine. 1881 *Mechanic* 5 569 Cranked or internal tools... are used for turning recesses in a piece of wood. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1273/1 Humber bicycle... cranked handles.

**Crankery**. [f. CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> 5 + *-ERY*; cf. *foolery*, *knavery*.] The characteristics of a 'crank'; crack-brainedness, enthusiastic eccentricity.

1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 17 Oct. 15/3 Crankery ranges all the way from dangerous approach to insanity, to the one-sided fanatics in pseudo-scientific research [etc.]. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Apr. 481/2 The thoughts and words of a 'crank', often very amusing and interesting in themselves, and as a study of crankery.

**Crankily** (*krenkili*), *adv.* [f. CRANKY *a.* + *-LY*.] In a cranky manner.

1864 T. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XCV. 283 'Tis a saying... that hasna much sense in it', said the Doctor, crankily. 1875 *Anderida* III. iii. 54 A rusted brazier stood crankily on its three legs.

**Crankiness** (*krenkinés*). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being cranky or crazy.

1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 235 There is no better labour for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risk of crankiness, than business. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb. The reputation for 'crankiness' and wrong-headedness which that able historical writer has gained in British North America.

† **Cranking**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* App. = CRANK *a.*<sup>1</sup> 2. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 18 b, But he delighted with Diana more Than cranking Cupid or Dame Venus play.

**Crankish** (*krenksh*), *a.* [CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> 4, 5.] Somewhat cranky; inclined to cranks.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 746/2 Crankish theories of human perfection.

**Crankism**. [f. CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> 5 + *-ISM*.] = CRANKERY.

1890 *Troy Daily Times* 15 Nov. 2/3 The epidemic of crankism which has prevailed.

**Crankle** (*krenkl*), *v.* Also 7 *crankle*. [Frequentative of CRANK *v.*<sup>1</sup>; in use from c. 1600, but app. never very common. Cf. CRINKLE.]

1. *intr.* To bend in and out, to wind, twist; 'to run in flexures and windings' (J.); to run zig-zag.

1598 *FLORIO, Serpicolato*, turning, winding, cranking in and out like a serpent. 1611 *COTGR., Serpiger*, to wind, or crangle in and out. to goe waiving etc. like a serpent. 1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *Arctowild* n. iv. iv. The river crangles round an alder grove. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xiv. The forked lightning cranked out every now and then clear and bright. 1851 S. JUND *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 149 Some went cranking and sheering, some described somersets.

†2. *trans.* To bend sinuously, to zig-zag; to crinkle (a surface). Hence *Crankled ppl. a.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 58 Writhings, and cranked wanderings. 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng.* iii. (1707) 297 Stones... somewhat roundish... streaked and cranked like a Cockle-shell. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* 1. 14 Old Vaga's stream... her wonted track Forsook, and drew her humid Train aslope, Crankling her Banks.

**Crankle** (*krenkl*), *sb.* [f. *prec.*, or dim. of CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup>] A bend, twist, winding; a curve or angular prominence. See also CRINKLE-ORANKLE.

1598 *FLORIO, Tortuoso*, crooked, winding, full of crinkles and crinkles. 1755 *JOHNSON, Crankles*, inequalities; angular prominences. 1822 *LAMB Elia, Old Actors*, The accused Verulam buildings had not encroached upon all the east side of them, cutting out delicate green crankles. 1845 *TALFOURD Vac. Rambles* I. 128 It wound round one great crangle of the lake after another. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 209 Had the rack's rough crankles my joints untied.

**Crankle**, *a.* *dial.* [f. CRANK *a.*<sup>3</sup> 3.]

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crankle*, weak; shattered. *North.*

**Crankling** (*krenklin*), *vb. sb.* [f. CRANKLE *v.* + *-ING*.] A twisting or winding in and out.

1598 *FLORIO, Cataphechia*... cranklings, turnings in and out. 1611 *COTGR., Les replis d'une Riviere*, the manifold cranklings and wringings made in and out by a River in its course. 1835 *BECKFORD Recall*, 137 Saxon crinklings and cranklings are bad enough... the Moorish horse-shoe-like deviations from beautiful curves, little better.

**Crankling**, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] Twisting or winding in and out.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vi. xlviii, Along the cranking Path. 1612 - *Poly-oth.* vii. 105 Meander... Hath not so many turnes, nor cranking nookes as shee. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* 746 Amnis, or a cranking brook. 1850 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 243 Her cranking bays and sinuous lochs. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Crankling*, sinuous; twisting in and out.

**Crankly** (*krenkli*), *adv.* [f. CRANK *a.* + *-LY*.]

In a 'crank' manner; lustily, briskly, boldly, etc. 1566 *STUDLEY Agamemnon* iii, With clubbed bruising battringe batte he crankly did subdew. 1589 *PELLE Tale of Troy* Wks. (Rtldg.) 552/1 Thus this doughty daysman... Did crankly venture on this thankless deed. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 9 Danter's gentleman... crankly spitteeth upon the heads of some.

**Crankness** (*krenknés*). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being crank (in the different senses of the adjs.).

†1. Lustiness, vigour. *Obs.*

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Crankness*, briskness, liveliness. 1755 *JOHNSON, Crankness*, 1. health; vigour.

2. Of a ship: 'Disposition to overset' (J.).

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 2, I came under the Success's lee, and complained of the crankness of my ship. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) E ij, Crankness... is occasioned by having too little ballast, or by disposing the ship's lading so as to raise the centre of gravity too high.

3. = CRANKINESS.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 324/1 Absolute freedom from crankness, a virtue rare, indeed, in art-literature.

**Crankous**, *a.* *Sc.* [f. CRANK *a.*<sup>3</sup> + *-OUS*.] Inclined to be crank; irritable, fretful, cranky.

1786 *BURNS Earnest Cry* xvi, This while she's been in crankous mood, Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid.

**Crank-sided**, *a.* *Naut.* [See CRANK *a.*<sup>2</sup>, which appears first in this comb.] = CRANK *a.*<sup>2</sup>

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yag. Seamen* 13 A ship cranked sided. a. 1649 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1853) II. 337 The ship... was very crank-sided, so it was conceived she was overset in a great tempest. 1658-1706 in *PHILLIPS*, 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Crank*, A Ship is said to be crank-sided when she will bear but small Sail, and lie down very much with little Wind. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The ship of state at that time was a crank-sided concert.

**Crankum**. [A humorous formation from CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> Chiefly occurring in the combination CRINKUM-CRANKUM *q.v.*]

†1. = CRINKUM. *Obs.*

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac. Courtier* (1860) 21 He gets the French crankums, and so knows what it is to have a tenure in *taille*.

2. A twist, eccentric turn, crotchet, conceit.

1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* II. xxvii. 250 His contrariness is altogether of some misleat crankum about your caring nothing for him. 1825 R. WARD *Trenaine* III. xxi. 379 Woodington 'Squire is a noble fellow, with all his crankums. 1828 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 The cleft, the stave, the semitone, An' fifts an' thirds And other crankums.

3. *local.* A large wooden trap used for catching pheasants or other game alive.

**Cranky** (*krenki*), *a.*<sup>1</sup> [A comparatively modern formation, covering a group of senses that hang but loosely together, and have various associations with CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> and 3, CRANK *a.*<sup>2</sup> and 3.] (The order here followed is merely provisional.)

1. Sickly, in weak health, infirm in body; = CRANK *a.*<sup>3</sup> 3. *dial.*

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, ailing, sickly; from the dutch *crank*, sick. *North.* 1860 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cranky*, ailing, sickly. [So in *dial. Glossaries of Cumberland, Whithy, Holderness, Leicestersh., Berks.*; IV. *Somerset* has *crankish*; in others prob. omitted as being a general word.] 1891 *Science* (N. Y.) 21 Aug. 102/2 The vigorous sheep being constantly drafted away for sale, these 'cranky' sheep (as they came to be called) were left behind.

2. *Naut.* = CRANK *a.*<sup>2</sup>

1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bees* 358 'Beg pardon, sir, but the boat is very cranky... if you goes on so, she will be over.' 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 126 The craft is cranky.

3. Out of order, out of gear, working badly; shaky, crazy; = CRANK *a.*<sup>3</sup> 4.

1862 *SMILES Engineers* III. 90 It was constantly getting out of order... at length it became so cranky that the horses were usually sent out after it to bring it along. 1865 *Mrs. Toogood Yorksh. Dial.*, 'Don't sit on that chair, it is cranky.' 1868 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Cranky*, for machinery, out of gear; for a structure, in bad repair, likely to give way.

4. Of capricious or wayward temper, difficult to please; cross-tempered, awkward; 'cross'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 82 Cranky Newport, not annoyed with you. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* vii, That his friend appeared to be rather 'cranky' in point of temper. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 151 He got plaguy cranky of late; wouldn't come down with the money. 1876 *Mrs. Yonge's Womankind* xxiii. 199 We view our maids as cranky self-willed machines for getting our work done. [In *dial. Glossaries of Cumberland, Whithy, Holderness, Leicestersh.*]

5. Mentally out of gear; crotchety, 'queer'; subject to whims or 'cranks'; eccentric or peculiar in notions or behaviour. Cf. CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> 4, 5.

1850 *DICKENS Poor Man's Tale of Patient* (Househ. Wks. 19 Oct. 70), I said, 'William! Butcher... You are sometimes cranky.' 1863 C. READE *Hard Cash* II. 112 He [a mad-doctor] had... almost invariably found the patient had been cranky for years. 1876 *Whithy Gloss.* s.v., *Cranky* ways, crotchets. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. iv. 66 A cranky, visionary, talkative man. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Trnh.* July 11, Butler makes a long fight over his cranky notions.

6. Full of twists or windings, crooked; full of corners or ciannies. Cf. CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup> 1, 2.

1836 W. S. LANDOR *Wks.* 1876 VIII. 94 No curling dell, no cranky nook. 1876 *Whithy Gloss.* s.v., *Cranky* roads, crooked roads. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* iii. 71 Old closets, dim passages, and cranky holes and corners.

7. (See *quot.*) *dial.* Cf. CRANK *v.*<sup>1</sup> 2.

1788 *MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, checked [i.e. striped] linen; *cranky apron*, a checked-linen apron. 1876 *Whithy Gloss.*, *Cranky* adj., of stout old-fashioned linen for housewives' aprons, with a blue stripe on a white ground.

**Cranky**, *a.*<sup>2</sup> *dial.* [f. CRANK *a.*<sup>1</sup> + *-Y*.] Brisk, merry, lively, disposed to exult; = CRANK *a.*<sup>1</sup>

1811 *WILLAN W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Crank*, *Cranky*, jocular, sprightly, exulting. 1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 407 Most of the first chop men out and run, as they always do in such like cases, considerable cranky. 1886 S. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Cranky*, merry, sportive. How cranky the boy is! he's full of quips and pranks. [In *dial. Glossaries of Sussex and Hampshire*.]

**Cran-line**, *obs.* f. CRANE-LINE.

**Cranuage** (*krenédg*). [f. CRAN + *-AGE*; cf. *tonnage*.] Number of crans taken, in the herring fishery.

1890 *Scot. Leader* 2 Sept. 4 The herring fishing... gives promise of better results... Fraserburgh... holds the field with a total cranuage of 180,000 up to the present date.

**Cranne**, *obs.* f. CRANE.

† **Cranell**. *Obs.* Also *cranel* (l), *crannell*. [app. f. F. *cran*; see CRANNY; perh. identical with F. *cranel* (12th c. in Littre), fr. *cranel*, dim. of *cran*, which is however chiefly a term of fortification: see CRANELL, CARNEL.] A small opening or hole; a cranney, crevice, chink.

1533 Q. CATH. *PARR tr. Erasmus Commune Crede* 66 As... lyghte passeth... through a cranell or hole. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* n. (1599) 98 Every little hole... yea even the smallest cranell or crevise. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 161 It leaked at certain cranells.

**Cranried** (*krenrid*), *a.* [f. CRANNY + *-ED*.]

1. Having cranries or chinks.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crannyd, *rinatus*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 137 Their horses large cranied, and blacke. 1630 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxxix. 76 As a Raine doth drench The cranried Earth. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. 339 A... fruit... not unlike a Citron, but somewhat rougher, chopt and cranied. 1870 *TENNISON*, Flower in the cranried wall, I pluck you out of the cranries.

2. Of the formation of a cranry.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* i. 159 A wall... That had in it a cranried hole or chinke.

† **Crannock**. *Obs.* Also 6 *crennock*, *-eke*, *krenneke*, *cren-*, *cryn-*, *crineoke* (all in *Shuttleworth Acts.* Chetham Soc.). [See CURNOCK. Formerly often latinized as *crannocus*, *-acus*, *crannoca*. In Ireland the word was app. identified with the native word *crannag* (see next), whence in Irish Dictionaries 'hamper' appears as one of the senses of the latter.]

The name of a dry measure formerly in use in Wales, the West of England, and Ireland. It varied greatly in different places, and according to the commodity. For corn, the crannock of 2 or 4 bushels is mentioned; for salt it appears to have been much larger.

1189-90 *Pipe Roll & Rich. I. Glouc.* 163 Pro D. crannoc' frumentii. 1219 *Rot. Claus.* 3 Hen. III, m, 2 Rex mandat

Justiciario Hiberni ut liberet Regi Mannize, singulis annis, duo dolla vini et sexies viginti crennec bladi, pro homagio suo. 1235-52 *Reut. Glanab.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 1, j. crannoc frumenti. *Ibid.* 168 Centum crannococ salis. 1286 in *Shuttleworth Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 1. 29 Towe krennekes and a half of salte at the North Wyche xxxv. 1391 *Ibid.* 66 Thrie crynokes and a half of salte liij. 1393 G. OWEN *Pembrokeh.* 1. xviii. (1892) 137 Neither yb the Cranoke or Wey measures used in selling [corn]; but by the bushell only [see Note]. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 139/2 (Ireland) In 1330 a cranoc of wheat was sold for 20<sup>s</sup>, a cranoc of oates for 8<sup>s</sup>, a cranoc of pease, beanes and barley for as much. 1815 W. DAVIES *Agric. S. Wales* II. 172.

**Crannog** (kræn'ng). *Preh. Archæol.* [a. Irish *crannog*, Gael. *crannóg* structure of timber, pulpit, round top of a mast, cross-trees of a ship, etc., deriv. of *crann* tree, beam, mast, shaft, etc.]

Erroneously printed *crannoge* by Dr. Daniel Wilson, and after him by many archæologists, with pl. *crannogae*, as if the *g* were soft.]

An ancient lake-dwelling in Scotland or Ireland. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 357 One of the ancient Lake villages or Crannogues. *Ibid.* II. iii. 99. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/2 The Irish crannogues continued to be resorted to, in troublous times, even down to the seventeenth century. 1892 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 The well-known palisades of the crannogues in Scotland and Ireland.

*attrib.* 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iii. 300 The ancient forests of the crannoge era. 1889 *Westm. Rev.* June 345 Engineering and mechanical skill on the part of these early crannoge builders.

Hence **Crannoger**, a dweller in a crannog.

1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 19 Sept. 12 Crannogers felt strong in their fastnesses, and were unwilling to quit them for the convenience of the mainland.

**Cranny** (kræn'i), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: (5) *crayne*, 5-7 *crany*, 6-7 *cranie*, *craney*, 7 *crannie*, -ey, (*craine*), 7- *cranny*. [app. related to F. *cran* (in Cotgr. *cren*) 'a notch, cleft, niche, or jag', a crack in metal, a transverse fissure in strata, etc.; but the etymology and form-history present many difficulties.]

F. *cren*, *cran* is in Walloon *cren*, and is associated with Rumansch *creina*, Lombard *crena*. It is referred by Darmesteter to a pop. L. *crennum*, supposed to be related to *crena* a word formerly attributed to Pliny, but now considered as a textual error. No early example of the French word is known [see however CRAWELL]; Palgrave translates 'cranny' by *crevasse*. The form of the English word makes its French derivation doubtful, as this does not account for the termination. The form *crayne* in *Prompt. Parv.* is a scribal error for *crayne* (see ref. under *Craun*), and *craine* in Minshew is apparently merely copied from it.]

A small narrow opening or hole; a chink, crevice, crack, fissure.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 100 Cranye [erroneously Crayne] or crayes [PYNSON crany or cranes], *rima*, *rimula*, *risus*. 101 Cranus supra in Crany. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 710 Here the owin must ryve asunder & blede out at y<sup>e</sup> crany & an Image appere out w<sup>t</sup> woundis bleding. 1530 PALSGR. 270/6 Crany or ryft, *cravasse*. 1580 NORTH *Pittarch* (1676) 560 Peeping in at a cranny of his chamber door. 1617 MINSH. *Director*, *Craigne* or cleft, *vide Craie*. A *Cranie*, craine, or cleft. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. i. (1648) 152 Which does usually blow in at every chink or cranny. 1672 *Cave Prim. Chir.* II. ii. (1673) 281 No light but what peeped in from a few little crannies. 1771 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 166, I saw the water ooze in at several crannies. 1836 MARYAT *Faghat* xiv. 89 After examining every nook and cranny they could think of. 1865 GAYNE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* xii. 321 Swallows build their nests in the crannies of the cliff.

*fig.* 1c 1560 *Disturbed Emph.* i. i. Bullen in O. P. I. III. 181 Some... that near [neer] looks into the chynckes and crannies of the state. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 152 Some lurking vanity stealing slyly in through crannies where one would least expect it. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 Into every crevice and cranny of human life.

**Cranny**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Glass Manuf.* [Origin unknown.] The smooth iron rod on which the bulb of plastic glass is rolled in order to form a neck, in blowing crown-glass.

1662 MERRETT *tr. Ner's Art of Glass* 365 Cranny is a round Iron whereon they roll the Glass to make the neck of it small. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cranny* (Glass Manuf.), a tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

**Cranny**, a. A dial. by-form of CRANKY. 1674-9 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Cranny*, as a *cranny lad*, a jovial, brisk, lusty lad. *Chesh.* [Hence in BAILEY 1721, GROSSE, etc.] 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cranny*, quick, giddy, thoughtless. 1887 S. Cheshire Gloss., *Cranny* adj., simple, foolish; sb. simpleton.

**Cranny**, v. [f. CRANNY sb.<sup>1</sup>]

† 1. *intr.* To open in crannies or chinks. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 100 Crannyyn, *rino*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 35 The ground did cranie everywhere, and light did pierce to hell. 1607 BARKSTED *Mirra* (1876) 51 The ground did cranie.

2. To penetrate into crannies. *vare.*

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xvii. All tenantless save to the crannying wind. 1873 BLACKMORE *Craddock* N. vi. (1881) 21 Eyes that crannied not, like a crane's bill, into the family crocks and dust-bin.

**Cranreuch** (kræn'ruç). *Sc.* Also 7 *crain-roch*, 9 *cranreugh*, *cranrach*. [app. f. Gael. *crann* tree + *reudhadh* freezing; but the Gaelic Dicts. give for 'hoar-frost' *crith-reudhadh*, lit. 'shaking or quivering frost'. (The alleged Gaelic *crannrach* in Jam. is some error.)] Hoar-frost, rime. Hence **Cranreuchy** a.

1684 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 239 No frost at all excepting some cranroch or small frost. 1785 BURNS *To a Mouse* vi. To thole the winter's sleety drizzle, An' cranreuch cauld! 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. p. xxv. The dunie-wassell's neck and shoulders... were covered with *cranreuch* (i.e. hoar frost). 1883 J. BEATH *Bushopshire Lills* 14 The cranrach 's on the hill. 1892 J. MATHER *Poems* 59 The cranreugh grows its hoary plume.

1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 (Jam.), Like the rounky gleemoach in a cranrochie morning.

**Cranzier**, *erron.* form of CREANCER.

† **Crants**. *Obs.* Also *cranse*, *orance*, *cranoce*, *orance*. [a. Ger. (MHG., OHG.) *krans*, whence Du. *krans*, in Kilian 1599 *krants*, wreath, garland, chaplet.] A garland, chaplet, wreath.

1592 GREENE in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 246 The filthy queane weares a crance and is a Frenchwoman, forsooth. 1596 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Elis.* (1823) III. 391 After they received some reward, and with a crance with their ladies gave daunces with them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 255 (Qo.) Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants [for, rites]. 1611 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Wks 1873 III. 238 Flowers with each of them a miter with crances on their heads. 1706 J. WATSON *Collect. Sc. Poems* II. 10 (Jam.) Their heids wer garnisht gallandlie With costly crancis maid of gold. [1890 HARDMAN *Our Prayer-bk.* 138 The 'crants' were garlands which it was usual to make of white paper, and to hang up in the church on the occasion of a young girl's funeral... Some of these were hanging up in Flamborough Church, Yorkshire, as late as 1850.]

† **Crany**. *Obs.* Also 7 *cranie*. = CRANIUM.

1525 *Gerome of Brunswick's Surg.* xxx. With biekyn of Crany. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Kelig. Med.* 88 The Crany of a beast. 1646—*Pseud. Ep.* II. xiii. 137 It was rather the forehead bone petrified, then a stone within the crany. 17730 SWIFT *Dan Jackson's Reply* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 258 Good spelling-master, your crany has lead on't.

**Craun**, *Crakon*, *obs.* ff. CRANNY, CRAYON.

**Crap** (kræp), sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 *crappe*. [Identical with earlier Du. *krappe* 'carptus, carp-tura, res decerpta, frustum decerptum siue absclisum, pars abrasa siue absclissa; pars carnis absclissa; crustum; offella, offula; placenta; pulpa-mentum' (Kilian, 1599), connected with *krappen* to pluck off, cut off, separate. Cf. also F. *crappe*, OF. *crappe* siftings, also 'the grain trodden under feet in the barn, and mingled with the straw and dust' (M. L. Delisle in Godef.), med.L. *crappa* in Du Cange. (Cf. also *crapinum* the smaller chaff.) In mod.F. the word has taken the sense of 'dirt, filth', and 'grease of a millstone'. It is doubtful whether all the senses here placed belong to one word, though a common notion of 'rejected or left matter, residue, dregs, dust' runs through them.]

† 1. The husk of grain; chaff. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 100 Crappe, or gropys of corne, *acus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Crappes, *acus*.

2. A name of some plants: a. Buckwheat. b. Applied locally to various weeds growing among corn, as *Dandel*, *Rye-grass*, *Charlock*.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 66/29 *Hoc siligo*, rye. *Hec curatilis*, crappys. c 1450 *Ibid.* 70/15 *Hec uicua*, a fitch. *Hec curatilis*, craps. *Hoc exatium*, byge. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Crap*, in some places *Dandel* is so called, and in some it signifies Buckwheat. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words*, *Crap*, *darnel*, *Sussex*. In Worcestershire and other countries they call buck-wheat *crap*. [KENNETT makes the former *Crap*, PHILLIPS (ed. *Ranches*) makes both *Crap*.] 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Crap* = rye-grass in general. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crap* or *Crapgrass*, *Ray-grass*, *Lolium perenne*.

3. The residue formed in rendering, boiling, or melting fat; cracklings, graves; hence *crap-cake*, *tallow-craps*. In this sense it varies with *scraps*. (Usually in pl.)

1490-99 *Prompt. Parv.* 101 (MS. H. & ed. Pynson) *Crawke* or *crappe*, *creminum* [See CRAWKE.] 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crappins* or *Craps*, the shreds from pig's fat, after the lard is melted out. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Craps* are eaten with salt to tea, etc. In North Holderness the refuse pieces after tallow-boiling are also called *craps*. 1879 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Craps*, *Scraps*, scraps of pig's fat which remain after the lard has been extracted by boiling. People eat them with mustard, vinegar, and pepper.

4. 'The dregs of beer or ale' (Halliwell).

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Crap*, *Crap*, the settlings of ale or beer at the bottom of a barrel, sometimes used instead of barn.

5. Money. *slang* or *dial.* [A cant use of some of the prec. senses, or of F. *crappe* dirt: cf. 'dust'.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crap*, Money. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lond. Dial.* To Rd., 'I'm poor Got-wot... My Crap's aw done. 1877 GROSSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Crap*, in the north it is sometimes used for money.

6. A SCRAP: perh. due to confusion of the words.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iiij/4 And sometime to thee is sent a little *crap* With saunour therof to take thee in the trap. 1520 WHITTINSON *Puleg.* (1527) 42 b, *Gadre* vp the crappes & comes clene. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 26 A *crappe*, *micra gramum* [Levins has not *Scrap*].

† **Crap**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [a. Du. *krap*, MDu. *crappe*, whence also Ger. and Sw. *krapp*, Da. *krapp*, F. *crappe* (1513 from Lille in Godef.).] Maddier; esp. the commercial product obtained by grinding the inner part of the root.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 185 *Crap* Maddier from 1676 to 1679, 46s. a. 64s. per ct. wt. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst.*

*Geog.* V. 626 In some tracts [are cultivated] the herbs for dying, as *ciap*, *woad*, and *clay*. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 133 The finest sort [of madder], which is of a bright reddish colour, is called *Ciop*.

**Crap**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Thieves' cant.* [a. Du. *krap* *cramp*, *clamp*, *clasp*.] The gallows.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Crap*, the gallows. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 8 But our wealth is as free of the balliff's see, As our necks of the twisting *crap*. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v. If he come to the *ciap*.

Hence **Crap** v. *trans.*, to hang.

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 30 (Farmer) Sentencing some more to be crapped. 1822 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Crap'd*, hanged.

**Crap**, *Sc. dial.* f. CROP sb. and v.

**Crap**, *obs.* and *Sc. pa. t.* of CREEP.

**Crapan**, *erron.* f. TREPAN.

† **Crapaud**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *crapault*, -pauld, -paut, -pald, *crepau*(e), -pawd, 6 *crapau*(e), -pawd, (*crapiaux*, *cropolite*, *crapal*), 7 *crapaud*; 5 *crap*, *crepawnde*, 6 *crapon*. [a. F. *crapaud*, in OF. *crapaut*, -ot, for earlier -ault, = Pr. *crapaut*, *grapaut*, OCat. *grapaut*, *grapalt*, med.L. *crapaludus*, *crapollus*: see Diez, Littré, Hatzfeld.]

1. A toad.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xv. 99 Yf the tode, *Crappault*, or *spyncon*, byte a man or woman, they be in daunger for to dye. 1485—*Chas. Gr.* 89 Serpentes, *crapauldes*, and other beestes. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* III. 152 The old Armes of France were the three Toades or *Crappauds*.

2. (More fully *crapaud-stone*.) A precious stone formerly believed to be produced in the head of the toad: cf. Shaks. *As You Like It* II. i. 13; a TOAD-STONE. (The stones so named were of many kinds.)

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 101 *Crepawnde*, or *crapawnde*, precyous stone [PYNSON *crepauld*], *smaragdus*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 3 No man whyhas [=wys] The vertueous *crepau*(e) despyse lest, Thow [=though] a todys *crowne* wer' hys fyrst nest. 1465 *Will of Peko* (Somerset Ho.), My *crepau*(e) stone. 1557 *Will of G. Anyas*, A stone called a *Cropolte*. 1558 *Gifts to Q. Elis.* in Nichols *Priogr.* II. 539 A jewell, contayning a *ciapron* or *toade-stone* set in golde. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 11 Her haire like *Crapal* stone.

**Crapaudine** (kræpə'di:n). [F. *crapaudine* (=Pr. and med.L. *crapaudina*, orig. adj. fem.), f. *crapaud* toad. The Fr. word has many derived and transferred applications, a few of which have to a slight extent been used in English.]

† 1. ? = TOADSTONE. *Obs.*

1558 *Lanc. Wills* I. 182 On *crapadyn* iijl.

† 2. *Farriery*. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crapaudine* (in Horses), an ulcer on the coronet; also, a tread upon the coronet. 1823 in CRABB *Tech. Dict.*

3. A socket in which the pivot of a swing-door turns; whence *crapaudine door*.

1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Crapaudine Doors*, those which turn on pivots at top and bottom.

† **Crapautee**, **crapotee**. *Obs.* [A deriv. of *craput*, *CRAPAUD*.] = *CRAPAUD*, 2, Toadstone.

a 1440 *Thomas of Erceild.* 1. 52 Compaste all with *crapotee*, Stones of Oryente, grete plente. c 1460 *Emare* 94 Full of Stones ther hit was pyght... Of *crapowtes* and *nakette*.

**Crape** (kræp), sb. (In 7 *orespe*.) [An anglicized spelling of mod.F. *crêpe*, in 16th c. *craspe* (= *tissu crêpe*), sb. use of *craspe* adj. CRISP, crisped, minutely curled or frizzled.]

1. A thin transparent gauze-like fabric, plain woven, without any twill, of highly twisted raw silk or other staple, and mechanically embossed, so as to have a crisped or minutely wrinkled surface. The name originally comprised fine worsted fabrics (see b.); but it is now chiefly limited to a black silk (or imitation silk) fabric much used for ladies' mourning dresses, and for funeral trimming and draping.

Sometimes specifically called *English crape* (*crêpe anglais*). For similar fabrics of other colours or material the French form *Crêpe* (which has retained the wider meaning of the word) is now used by preference, though the English form also occurs with qualifications, as in *Canton* or *China crape* = *crêpe de Chine*, *crêpe-lesse* = *Crêpe lisse*, a kind of *crape* without any wrinkling or 'figure'; see also *crêpe-cloth* below. The 'crape' for which Norwich was formerly famous, was a plain cloth of silk warp and worsted weft, which afterwards degenerated into *bombastine*: see the latter word (quots. 1789-1832).

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 170 Tunicks of *Crespe*. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2001/5, 2 Pieces of Stript Silk Norwich *Crape*, and two Pieces of mixt Norwich Silk *Crape* not Stript. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 59 White *crape* or any other sort of white dress. 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3797/4 It will be allowed as full and proper Mourning, to wear Hatbands of Black English Alamode covered with Black *Crape*. 1721 SWIFT *Epil. to Play* Wks. 1755 III. II. 182 Proud Roxana, fr'd with jealous rage, With fifty yards of *crape* shall sweep the stage. 1727 [see CRAWLED]. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii. He could discern the outline of the bush, as through a veil of fine *crape*. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s. v. *Crape*, Aerophanes, *crape-lesse*, and gauze are either white or coloured. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 82 That's the kind of way widows talk in their first edition of *crape* and caps.

*plur.* 1709 STERLE *Tally* No. 76 p. 1 His *Wenches* are in plain *Pinners* and Norwich *Crapes*.

b. In the 18th c., 'a sort of thin worsted stuff,

of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made' (Bailey 1755); hence, sometimes put for those who are dressed in 'crape', the clergy, a clergyman; see also *crape-gown*, *-man*, etc. in 3 b.

1862 [see *crape-gown* in 3 b].  
1869 GARTH *Dispens.* I. (1730) 144 Avoid th' Inclemencies of Morning Air, And leave to tatter'd Crape the Drudgery of Pray'r. 1733 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 136 A Saint in crape is twice a Saint in lawn, A Judge is just, a Chancellor just still. 1754 G. COLMAN in *Connoisseur* No. 1, Jan., Those tattered *crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crape*, a thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay Wks.* 182 IV. 387 A Curate in his tatter'd crape.

2. a. A band of crape worn round a hat, etc., in token of mourning. b. A piece of crape drawn over the face as a disguise.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 That hat... To set it off, a mourning crape must deck. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 802 Crape and cocked pistol, and the whistling ball Sent through the traveller's temples. 1823 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 84/2 He [a highwayman] pulled down a crape over his face. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli. A white hat with a crape round it.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. (or adj.) Of crape; connected with crape.

1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 His Crape Hatband. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli. My father seized his hat... tore off the crape weepers and... threw them on the floor. 1835 URD *Philos. Manuf.* 255 To take up the crape trade in earnest. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 136 The folds of her white crape fichu.

b. Comb., as *crape-dresser*, *-dye*, *-scurver*, *-wreath*; *crape-like*, *-shrouded* adjs.; *crape-cloth*, a woollen material to which a crape-like appearance is given, used for mourning; *crape-faced* a., having the face covered with a piece of crape for disguise; *†crape-gown*, a gown of crape, formerly worn by English clergymen (see 1 b); hence *†crape-gown-man*, *†crape-man*, a clergyman; *crape-myrtle*, a Chinese shrub, *Lagerstræmia indica*, with bright rose-coloured petals of crumpled appearance, cultivated in greenhouses in England, and in gardens in Southern U.S.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 490 \*Crape-dresser. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Crape and Feather Dresser*, one who crimps and curls those articles, and re-stiffens crape with gum water. *Ibid.*, \*Crape-dyer, a tradesman who redresses and improves black crape. 1855 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 15 Robbers, black \*crape-faced robbers. 1862 (title), Speculum \*Crape-Gownum, Or, a Looking-glass for the young Academicks. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 309 A new Pudding-sleeve Crape Gown. 1682 \*PHILANAX MISOPAPPAS ¶ *Tory Plot*, and Pt. 3 High-flown \*Crape-Gown-men, that thunder brisly against the Dissenters. 1881 J. E. H. THOMSON *Upland Farm* 55 The dank and \*crape-like moss. 1887 H. T. WOOD *Illustr. Books* 51 A multitude of tiny crape-like makings or folds. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I. The lary \*crapemen of Oxford, bounding priests, whose eyes were so closed up with fat. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. (1862) 6 Orange trees, acacias, and the pink blossoms of the \*crape myrtle. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine* ix. 48 This side doorway... was overarched... by a crape-myrtle. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/4 Andrew Gayney. \*Crape-Scurver. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 136 The heavy \*crape-shrouded gown which marked the first period of her mourning. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 240 Great clouds of dark vapor are seen to the southward to-day, the \*crape wreaths of our first imprisonment.

† *Crape*, v. 1. Obs. [a. F. *crêper* = OF. *crisper* = Pr. *crispar*, It. *crispare* = L. *crispâre* to curl, crisp, crimp, f. *crispus* = CRISP a.] trans. To make (the hair) wavy and curly; to crimp, to frizzle.

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 July. The hour. for curling and craping the hair. 1789 MRS. PROZET *Journ. France* I. 185 Here is... no craping or fixing the hair. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 18 Hair craped and powdered.

*Crape* (kræ'p), v. 4. [f. CRAPE sb.] trans. To cover, clothe, or draped with crape. To *crape* it (colloq.): to wear crape in mourning. Also transf. 1815 *Hist. Y. Decastro* IV. 38 Six or seven men with their faces blacked or craped run... and intercepted my retreat. 1868 DICKET *Greater Brit.* II. 147 The moon was still craped with a ceaseless roll of cloud. 1891 MACRAE G. *Gillian* 128 note, I cap it neen when my man deed, I wis gled to be rid o' him.

*Crape*, obs. pa. t. of CREPE.

*Craped* (kræ'pt), ppl. a. [f. CRAW sb. and v.]

1. Crisped, crimped, minutely curled or crinkled. 1707-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Crape*, Crapes are either craped, i. e. crisped, or smooth. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Nov. 2/2 Two yellow craped feathers in the front.

2. Covered, robed, or draped with crape. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* II. 26 The Neapolitans had determined on marching with their flag furled and craped. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. x. She is standing long and craped beside the fire.

*Crape-fish*. [Cf. Norse *krappr* compressed, I.G. *krapp* hard-twisted (rope), hard-baked.] Cod-fish salted and hardened by pressure.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 22 We saw the cod fish here in all the stages of preparation... the stockfish dried in the open air without salt, crape fish salted and pressed.

*Crapen* (kræ'pən), a. rare. [f. CRAPE sb. + -EN 4.] Formed of crape.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 138 The foremost row [of caps] confronted me with all the severity of crapen folds.

*Craple*, obs. variant of GRAPEL sb. and v.

[OF. *grape*, *grapin*, etc., varied with *cr*-forms.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 40 The monstrous Scorpion... with ugly *craples* crawling. 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxviii. Still he thought he felt their *craples* tease him by the heels back to his ugly denne. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 5 Fearfully sinne they against this example, who... *craple* and couple livings together.

*Crapnel*, obs. form of GRAPEL.

*Crapon*, -owte, -otee, obs. var. CRAPAUD, CRAFAUTEE.

*Crapper*, obs. form of CROPPER, pigeon.

*Crappie* (kræ'pi), U.S. Also *crappé*, *croppie*. A species of sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, found in the Mississippi and its tributaries.

1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* III. 41 A fish they call the *crappée*. *Ibid.* xxii. 363 The *crappé*. very like our fresh-water bream. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer. Croppie*.

*Crappin*, Sc. dial. f. CROPPING.

*Crappit-head*. Sc. [Crappit has the form of a pa. ppl. of a vb. *crap* or *crop*, not otherwise found, but compared by Jamieson with earlier Du. *krappen* to fill the crop of, cram (a capon, etc.)] The head of a haddock stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, and spices. (Jamieson.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxiii. I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and to the crappit-heads too. 1816 - *Antig.* vi. Here is fish and sauce, and crappit-heads. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 64 'E crappit heads for supper last night and was the waur o' t'.

*Craps*: see CRAW sb. 1, esp. sense 3.

|| *Crápula*. Obs. [L. *crápula* excessive drinking, inebriation, intoxication, ad. Gr. *κρανδία* drunken headache or nausea, the result of a drunken debauch. In adopting the Gr. word, the Romans seem to have put the cause for the result; both senses are found in the English derivatives.]

1. The sickness or indisposition following upon a drunken or gluttonous debauch.

1687 COTTON *Poems, Night Quatrains* (1689) 248 The drunkard... when he wakes... shall find A *crápula* remains behind. 1722 BAILEY, *Crápula*, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking: Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.

2. A resin or drug productive of intoxication: a Latin use.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 424 If the wine when it is new be mighty and strong, they put in the more of this medicine or confection called *Crápula*.

|| *Crápula*. [L., ad. L. *crápula*.] = prec.

1687 H. MORE is cited by WORCESTER.

*Crapulence* (kræ'piuləns), [f. CRAPULENT: see -ENCE.] 1. Sickness or indisposition resulting from excess in drinking or eating.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Crapulence*, surfeiting by over-eating. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crapulence*, drunkenness, sickness by intemperance.

2. Gross intemperance, esp. in drinking; debauchery.

1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xx. 144 A thousand amiable qualities... were lost in this *crapulence*. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frnl. Geog.* Sec. XXIX. 163 The men are idle and debauched, spending their days in unbroken *crapulence* and drunkenness.

† *Crapulency*. Obs. rare-1. [See -ENCY.] = prec. sense 2.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 270 Whether *crapulency*, ebriety and an inordinate life be the actions of a sound state.

*Crapulent* (kræ'piulənt), a. [ad. L. *crápulentus* very much intoxicated, f. *crápula*: see above, and cf. *vinolentus*, *violentus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to *crapulence*; suffering from excessive drinking, eating, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Crapulent*, surfeiting or oppressed with surfeit. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 229 In *crapulent* cases, and after a drunken Debauch. 1863 POSSIB. of *Creation* 287 When the collective wisdom of the country was in an intensely *crapulent* state.

2. Given to gross intemperance.

1888 *Owen Court* 12 Apr. 881 The *crapulent* monks.

† *Crapulent*, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *crápulentus* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to *crapulence*.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* II. 35 The aforesaid *crapulent* all hurts are not induced.

*Crapulous* (kræ'piuləs), a. In 6 *crapulus*. [ad. L. *crápulosus*, f. *crápula*: cf. F. *crapuleux*.]

1. Characterized by gross excess in drinking or eating; intemperate, debauched.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1822) I. xxiv. Throw their *crapulus* and schamfull glutone. 1722 BAILEY, *Crapulous*, given to Gluttony. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 579 His distresses and his *crapulous* habits. 1839 L. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo.* III (ed. 2) 270 The *crapulous* life which her future successor led. 1854 BADDIAN *Halent*, 434 After one of these *crapulous* repasts. 1862 J. THURFF *Ang. Sax. Home* vii. 217 Under the Danish kings the monks were more *crapulous* than ever.

2. Suffering from the effects of intemperance in drinking; resulting from drunkenness.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crapulous*, sick with intemperance. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 11/2 The *crapulous* eruptions of a drunken cobbler. 1845 L. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. lvi. 141 Men who spend their evenings over their wine and awake *crapulous* in the morning. 1876 BARTHOLOW. *Mat. Med.* (1879) 85 *Crapulous* diarrhoea and dysentery are not benefited by them.

*Crapulousness*. [f. *crap.* + -NESS] State or quality of being *crapulous*.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 187 The *crapulousness* of his sententious colleague. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 513/2 Culminating... in mere *crapulousness*.

*Crapy* (kræ'pi), a. [f. CRAPE sb. 1 + -Y 1.]

1. Of the texture or appearance of crape; resembling crape.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. 221, I was soon enveloped in *crapy* mist. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 28/1 My pretty black butterfly... spun his *crapy* white-streaked halo among the leaves.

2. Of crape; clothed or draped in crape.

1855 *Chamb. Yearl.* III. 97 The tremendous interest which these gauzy, crapy, ribbony bewilderments have for hundreds of the other sex. 1891 G. MARETH *One of our Cong.* III. xiii. 276 I've had *crapy* processions all day before my eyes.

*Crare*, obs. var. of CRAYER.

*Crase*, *Crased*, etc., obs. ff. CRAZE, *Crazed*, etc.

*Crash* (kræʃ), v. Also 4 *crassche*, 5 *craschyn*, *craschyn*, 5-6 *crasshe*. [An onomatopoeic word having the same relation to *crack* that *clash* has to *clack* and *clap*: see CLASH, DASH. There are possible associations also with *crase*, *crase* (though here the *a* has been long, and the *s* pronounced as *g* prob. from the 14th c.). The mod. Scandinavian langs. show Icel. *krassa* 'perfricare, dilacerare' (Haldors.), Sw. *krasa*, Da. *krase* to cackle, and the phrases Sw. *slå i kras*, Da. *gå i kras* to dash in pieces, break to shivers; but these are app. only analogous formations.]

1. trans. To break in pieces with violence and noise; to dash in pieces, shiver, shatter, smash. (Now somewhat rare.)

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1109 The creest and be coronalle... with his clubb he crasschede doune. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* II. 13 Beholde, I wil crasshe you in sonder. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crash*, to kill. 1718 POPE *Iliad* IV. 602 The pond'rous stone... crashed the solid bone. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix. Clashing the branches as he went. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serv.* 1st Ser. x. (1866) 171 The tempest that crashes down the forest. 1854 LANDOR *Lett. American* 41 To see the valorous and adventurous ciasht by the portentous concurrence of brute matter.

† b. fig. To discuss with violence and noise; to 'thrash out'. Obs. rare.

1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* (1692) II. 42 He thought them [Calvinistic controversies]... worthy of crashing in the schools, but not in the Church.

c. To force or drive with a crash or with crashing; to cause to come or go with a crash.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 172 Two women literally crashing hoarse thunder out of a piano. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herem.* II. 67 Two other knights crashed their horses through the brushwood.

2. intr. To break or fall to pieces with noise, as when dashed down or violently struck; to smash, break up. rare. (First quot. of doubtful sense.)

1535 COVERDALE *Amos* II. 13 Like as a wayne crasseth, y<sup>e</sup> is full of sheaves. 1803 J. BRYANT in *Naval Chron.* IX. 240 At the first blow his head crashed.

b. To move or go with crashing.

1694 *Acct. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1713) 44 Crashing and grinding against each other. 1856 STANLEY *Snai & Pal.* I. (1858) 89 The rocks. overlap, and crumble, and crack, as if they would crash over you. 1866 T. MARTIN *It. Horace* 179 He crash'd through the fray with his terrible spear. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wld.* (1886) 24 Some... hand would crash through them and leave them dangling brokenly.

† 3. a. trans. To strike (the teeth) together with noise; to gnash. Obs.

c 1440 *Pronib. Parv.* 100 Craschyn, as tethe, *frenno*, *froudo*. 1530 PALSGR. 501/1 I knowe a foolle that wyll crasshe his tethe together. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. xlii. 125 He shak't his head and crasht his teeth for ire. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 2 Rub not thy teeth nor crash them.

† b. To crash with the teeth, in same sense. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 500/2 I crashe with my tethe together, *je grinche*. 1580 BARET *Urb.* C 1575 He crashest terribly with his teeth.

† c. To crush with the teeth; to CRAUNCH.

1530 PALSGR. 501/1 Herke howe he crasstheth these grystels bytwene his tethe. 1580 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 Swine have also crashed and broken acorns. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banguet* 147 A Lyon shall crash their bones. 1622 Bp. HALL *Serm.* Wks. (1627) 493 Some crashed in peeces by the teeth of lions. 1730-6 [see CRAUNCH].

† d. intr. (for *passive*) To go to pieces noisily between the teeth. Obs.

1515 BARCLAY *Eglages* II. (1570) B ii/2 Betwene thy tethe oft time the coles crashes. 1530 PALSGR. 501/1, I crashe, as a thynge dothe that is cryspe or brittle bytwene ones tethe, *je cresphe*.

4. To make the noise that a hard body does when dashed to pieces or smashed; to make a loud confused noise as of many hard bodies dashing and breaking together. † Formerly also, to make a crackling noise.

1553 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 b. Tinne is... very porose... which causeth it to crash, when it is broken or bitten. 1583 STANVURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Crash do the rent tacking [atridorque rudentum]. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 99 Something yet crash'd in his belly, as if there were a bag of Glass in it. 1777 GRAY *Wks.* (1807) I. 41 Pikes must shiver... Hauberk crash, and helmet ring. 1822 BYRON *Via. Judge* lix. Here crash'd a sturdy oath of stout John Bull. 1864 SKELAT *Unland's Poems* 69 O'erhead the rolling thunders crash.



5. The vb. stem is used adverbially, usually with the vb. go: cf. *bang*, etc.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. IV*. xiv. (1837) 54 Crash went half-a-dozen dragons upon the marble hearthstone. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* vi. Crash with that. The Image fell. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 61 Crash went the slight deal boards.

**Crash** (kræʃ), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> [f. CRASH *v.*]

1. The loud and sudden sound as of a hard body or number of bodies broken by violent percussion, as by being dashed to the ground or against each other; also transferred to the sound of thunder, loud music, etc. (It is often impossible to separate the sound from the action as exemplified in sense 2.)

1580 BARET *Alv. C* 1575 A crash, the noise of a thing that is broken, *fragor*. 1602 SHAK. *Ham.* ii. 11. 498 Senseless Ilium. Stoops to his Bace, and with a hideous crash Takes prisoner Pyrrhus eare. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 120 The windows were demolished with a terrible crash. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* vi. The thunder burst with a terrific crash. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 11. 12 The echo of the first crash.

2. The breaking to pieces of any heavy hard body or bodies by violent percussion; the shock of such bodies striking and smashing each other.

17. POPE *IVs.* 1886, X. 263 The decay of beauty and the crash of worlds. [But cf. CRUSH *sb.*] 1728 — *Iliad* xvi. 928 The whole forest in one crash descends. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* i. 11. 1. The oak, when with far-sounding crash it falls.

b. *fig.* The action of falling to ruin suddenly and violently; *spec.* sudden collapse or failure of a financial undertaking, or of mercantile credit generally.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* ii. (Bohn) 424 A rapid series of explosions (in mercantile language, a crash), and a consequent precipitation of the general system. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 663 With what a crash... would the whole vast fabric of society have fallen! 1880 GIFFEN *Case Agt. Binetallium* (1892) 119 At the cost of a financial crash to which the world has yet seen no parallel. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July. A great crash is expected in South America. Both in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, everybody has been over-speculating.

3. A bout of revelry, amusement, fighting, etc.; a short spell, spurt. *Obs.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Nij b. To recreate thim selves with sportyng tales a crashe. 1575 FULKE *Comfit. Purg.* (1577) 40 But first he must rayle a crash at the forsaken Protestantes. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. Jas.* 75 They have a spirt, a crash, a fit at the worde, and leave off. 1654 BROME *New Acad.* iii. 1. Come, Gentlemen, shall we have a crash at cards? 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 168 We could not have a friendly crash, but we must be troubled with one or more of those fellows [musical performers] to fill up the parts.

**Crash** (kræʃ), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [Of uncertain origin: cf. Russ. *krashenina* coloured linen.] A coarse kind of linen, used for towels, etc.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 125 A coarse sort of narrow Russia Linen... commonly called Crash, and generally used as Towelling. 1869 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 79 There is crash upon the wide surface of the parlour floors! 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/6 Coarse linens, such as canvas and crashes.

b. *attrib.* Made of crash.

1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 106 A basin, crash towels, a caraffe. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 14/1 Strong white 'crash' bags.

**Crashing** (kræʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRASH *v.* + -ING *1.*] The action of the verb CRASH, *q. v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Cracchynge of tethe. c 1450 *Mertan* 155 The crassing of speres. 1579 GOSWOLD *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 55 The Byrde Trochilus with crashing of her bill awakes the Crocodile. 1786 tr. *Bechford's Pathok* (1868) 46 The crashing of bones. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xii. 212 The horrible crashing of the tempest.

**Crashing**, *pl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*] That crashes; that makes a crash; that breaks, falls, etc., with a crash; see the vb.

1580 BARET *Alv. C* 300 A gashing, grinding, or crashing noise, *stridor*. 1699 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 464 The broad axe enters with a crashing sound. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 773 The crashing bones. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* iv. 69 Crashing thunder then came, peal upon peal. 1884 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 307/1 Remaining unmoved amid a crashing universe, and so forth.

†b. *Crashing lead*: an old appellation of tin, from its crackling when bent. *Obs.* (See CRASH *v.* 4.)

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* iii. 11. 11. 175 Crashing Lead, which is called White and in the Sentence of Art, Jupiter.

|| **Crasis** (kræˈsɪs). [Gr. *κρᾶσις* mixture, combination (also in the grammatical sense below), f. *κρᾶνναι* to mix.]

1. The blending or combination of elements, 'humours', or qualities, in the animal body, in herbs, etc. †a. As a permanent characteristic: Composition, constitution, temperament, 'complexion'. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* ii. 647 His bodies crasis is angelical. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 32 He had transmitted... that excellent... temper of body; which should have been like his own happy crasis. 1768 *Month. Rev.* 507 They have imagined them [animal spirits] of a somewhat diverse crasis. in different bodies. 1759 STERN *Tr. Shandy* I. xi. [Yorkic] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole crasis.

fig. 1652 EVELYN *State of France Misc. Wit.* (1805) 95 The complexion and crasis of this body polittick. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 11. 61 There are lodged in the very crasis and constitution of the Soul certain rational Instincts.

a 1734 NORTH *Æn.* i. iii. § 91 (1740) 186 But the Crasis of Times must account for all such Indecencies.

b. The combination of 'humours' or qualities constituting a state of health or disease; (healthy or diseased) condition. *f. Obs.*

1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. i. (Arb.) 21, I have considered of the crasis, and symptoma of your disease. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* i. 6 Virulent purgatives, that alienate the crases or ferments of the parts. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 75 In a dissolved Crasis of the blood. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 418/b In malignant petechial fevers the crasis is so broken as to deposit a sooty powder.

†c. In wider sense: Mingling, mixture, combination. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 56 The Heart is indeed the Crasis, or Collection of all the Powers of the Soul. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 440 A most pleasant Crasis or Euphony of Temper, Thoughts and Operations.

2. *Cr. Gram.* The combination of the vowels of two syllables, *esp.* at the end of one word and beginning of the next, into one long vowel or diphthong; as in *κᾶρῳ* for *καὶ ἐγῶ*, *τὸννομα* for *τὸ νομα*.

The explanation given in quot. 1836 is that of the late Greek Grammarians, and in the Greek Grammarians of the 16th c.

1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttmann's Larger Grk. Gram.* 60 Avoiding the hiatus... (1) by elision with the apostrophe; and (2) by contracting both syllables into one compound sound, or Crasis. 1836 EDIN. *Acad. Grk. Rudiments* (ed. 4) 14 There are three modes of contraction: *Crasis*, *Syneresis*, and *Syncope*. Crasis is the mixture of two sounds with a change of the vowels: as *τελεος τελευτος*. 1853 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Grk. Gram.* § 16 It [the coronis] indicates... a crasis... or contraction of two words. *Ibid.* § 89 With crasis the accent of the first is lost.

† **Crask**, *a. Obs.*—*o* (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Craske, or fryke of fatte [*K. crask*, or lustry], *crassus*. [Thence in MINSHU, HALLIWELL.]

|| **Craspedon**, *-dum* (kræspɛdɒn, -dʌm). *Zool.* Pl. *craspeda* (-dæ). [Gr. *κράσπεδον* edge, border: the form in *-um* is mod. Latin.] The convoluted filament, charged with thread-cells, forming the border of the mesentery in Actinozoa.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 107 Along the free margins of the mesenteries... occur certain... convoluted cords, charged with thread-cells, and termed Craspeda. 1888 LOLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 240 This thickening is the mesenterial filament or craspedon.

**Craspedote** (kræspɛdɔt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. type *κράσπεδοι*-*ος* bordered, f. *κράσπεδον* (see prec.).] Hence mod. L. *Craspedota* pl.] Applied to those Medusae which have a velum or intumed border along the margin of the 'bell'.

1888 LOLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 248 A Medusa with a velum is said to be Craspedote. Such Medusae characterize the *Craspedota*, one of the two main subdivisions of the class Hydrozoa.

**Crass** (kræs), *a.* [ad. L. *crassus* solid, thick, dense, fat, etc. Cf. F. *crasse* fern, adj. (16th c. in Littre); OF. had *cras*, now *gras*.]

1. Coarse, gross, dense, thick (in physical constitution or texture). Now somewhat rare.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 12 The bottome of the mother or wombe is more crasse, thicke, and fleshy. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 91 A crasse and fumid exhalation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 295 Particles, which are more crasse and ponderous. 1715 tr. *Pancicollus Rerum Mem.* i. 1. 12. 23 Of all Unguents... the most crasse and thickest. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* v. The leaves of cotyledons, which are much more fleshy, have been called crass. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 180 A crass, gluey substance.

†b. Said of things material as opposed to immaterial or spiritual. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ii. Ad Sec. 12. 94 Dives had the inheritance of the earth, in the crasse material sense. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. vi. § 7 Whatsoever is crass and external leaves stronger Impress upon the Phansie. 1664 — *Synops. Proph.* 217 Bearing strongly upon the phancy by exhibiting crass and palpable objects.

2. Of personal qualities, ideas, and other things immaterial: Gross; grossly dull or stupid, 'dense'. 1660 R. CORR *Justice Vind.* 20 Where the phantasie... is crass and dull and moves slowly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 120 An undoubted and conspicuous piece of the crassest Anti-christianism. 1859 *Times* 20 Aug. 3/3 A free Press... to dispel the crass ignorance which weighs over the land. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 108 The crass materialism which talks about the brain secreting thought as the liver secretes bile. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* 291 The crasser forms of religion.

b. Of persons: Grossly stupid, 'dense'; grossly insensitive or unrefined (*rare*).

1861 THACKERAY *Philip vid.* Your... undeserved good fortune... has rendered you hard, cold, crass, indifferent. 1874 G. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi. Crass minds... whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx. (1878) 161 This crass idiot.

**Crass** (kræs), *sb.* [An abbreviation of the specific name *crassicornis*.] A collector's name for a species of Sea Anemone, *Bunodes crassicornis*. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* vi. *Bunodes crassicornis*... is much too long a title for everyday use, and so it is contracted into 'Crass'. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 101 The glossy anemone is useless, but the firm solid crass makes the best possible lure for cod.

† **Crassament**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *crassamentum*: see next.] The thick part of a non-homogeneous

liquid, which solidifies or settles; lees, diegs, sediment.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 53 All the spermatall partes are generated of the Crassament or body of the seede. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 592 The crassament that remains... is called Powder of Mercury. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 179 The other solid parts of the body... are made of the same crassiment of seede.

|| **Crassamentum** (kræsəmentəm), *Phys.* [L.; = thickness, thick sediment, dregs, f. *crassare* to thicken, f. *crassus* CRASS *a.*] †a. = prec. b. *spec.* The solid jelly-like part of coagulated blood, consisting of fibrin with blood-corpuscles entangled in it; the clot, coagulum.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Crassamen*, or *Crassamentum*, wine-lees. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crassamentum* (with some Anatomists) the crur of blood, or that part which... forms the Coagulum, in opposition to the Serum in which it swims. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commem.* I. 283 The crassamentum was rather loose in its texture. 1874 JONES & SERV. *Pathol. Anat.* 28 The quantity contained in the crassamentum is not much inferior to that in the serum.

Crassantly, *a.*: see CRADANTLY.

Crassche, crasshe, *obs. ff.* CRASH.

Crasse, Crassete, *obs. ff.* CRESS, CRESSET.

† **Crassic**, **Crassid**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Bad formations from L. *crassus* CRASS *a.* on erroneous analogies.] = CRASS.

c 1700 D. G. *Harangues of Quack Doctors* 3 They purge the Brain from all Crassick Cloudifying Humours. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 136 Displaying... the most crassid and dark ignorance.

|| **Crassities**, *Obs.* [L. *crassities* density, f. *crassus* CRASS.] Density, materiality.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 120 It is manifest that the Crassities of Matter is every where alike. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 389 His one Ens must needs be devoid of body, because if it had any crassities in it, it would have parts. *Ibid.* 804 In a... Middle State, betwixt the Crassities of a Mortal Body, and the Spirituality of a Perfectly Glorified... Body.

**Crassitude** (kræˈsɪtʃd). [ad. L. *crassitudo*, f. *crassus* CRASS *a.*]

†1. Thickness (of dimension). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 429 Of the clave Is best an handful greet in crassitude... And cubital let make her longitude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 93/1 Spredde this foresayed on that peece of cloth, the crassitude of the back of a knife. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Try also the difference in Sound of several Crassitudes of Hard bodies percussed. 1630 T. WESTCOTT *Devon.* (1845) 90 A stone... not five feet in length and much less in crassitude. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 60 The Longitude, Latitude, and Crassitude of Ground-plates.

†b. Solid content, volume. *Obs. rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. i. Qj. Multiplies the length with the breadth, and the Product in the thickness, so haue ye the Content or Crassitude.

†2. Thickness (of consistency); density; coarseness (of physical constitution). *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Crassitude*, fat[ness] or thickness. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 773 The Dead Sea... is of that Crassitude, as Living Bodies... cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 189 A mere Vacuum... no crassitude any where. 1822 GOOD *Study of Med.* (1834) IV. 464 A... case... in which the same crassitude was found in the skin of an infant.

3. The state or quality of being crass; a. Coarseness, grossness (of ignorance, etc.); b. Gross ignorance or stupidity, excessive dullness of intellect, obtuseness, 'density'; an instance of this.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyardus's Theat. World* ii. 318 The Crassitude of Apprehension of our Senses. 1822 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* xvii. Wks. 1846 I. 208 Bonaparte, in the crassitude of his ignorance. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 32 They... are not panic stricken by Colenso's crassitudes. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. x. 292 Amy, not being afflicted with crassitude, soon did her work admirably.

† **Crassity**, *Obs. rare*, [ad. L. *crassitas* or *crassities*, f. *crassus*—*us*—*us*] = CRASSITUDE.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Crassly** (kræˈsli), *adv.* [f. CRASS *a.* + -LY *2.*]

Coarsely; grossly; 'densely'; see the adj. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* ii. 217 Being so crassly discovered and described. 1883 LOCKVER in *Nature* XXVII. 250 The artist was crassly ignorant of the phenomena he attempted to represent.

**Crassness** (kræˈsnɛs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being crass; (physical) density (*obs.*); coarseness, grossness; gross dullness or stupidity.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hhh iv. The crassnesse or thicknes of the inner coote. 1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 69 As well... a Terrestrial Crassness, as... a Spiritual Tenuity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 56 The crassness... of these Superstitions. 1883 *Standard* 24 July 5/3 A crassness of vulgarity and presumption.

† **Crassous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *crassus* CRASS + -OUS: cf. F. *crasseux* (in *Paré* 16th c.), dirty, sordid.] = CRASS *a.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 100 The Servitude of crassous Ignorance. 1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 20 The imputation of crassous ignorance.

|| **Crassula**, *Bot.* [med. L. *Crassula*, dim. of *crassa* (sc. *herba*) thick: see CRASS.] A name applied by the mediæval herbalists to some species of *Sedum*, esp. *Orpine*; but now limited (by Dillenius) to a genus of succulent plants, chiefly South

African, the type of the N. O. *Crassulaceae*, which includes the Stonecrops, Houseleeks, Echeveria, etc. *c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 331 Crassula major is a good repercutissif for cool mater. *1671 Salmon Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 400 Orpine. Crassula is a good wood herb. *1885 W. Gresswell in Macm. Mag.* Feb. 279/2 Heaths, orchids, crassulæ, and wild geraniums.

Hence *Crassulæceous a. Bot.*, of the Natural Order *Crassulaceae*, of which *Crassula* is the type. **† Crassulent, a. Obs.**— [f. *L. crassus* CRASS: cf. *crapulent*.]

*1696 Blount Glossogr.*, *Crassulent* (*crassulentus*), full of grossness, very fat.

**† Crassy, a. Obs.** Also crassie. [f. CRASS or *L. crassus* + *-y*.] *a.* = CRASS, coarse, thick. *b.* Sordid, dirty, greasy; = *F. crasseux*.

*1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) Taylor's Goose Wks.* i. 108/2 Geometry would lose the Altitude. The crassie Longitude and Latitude. *1648 Gage West. Ind.* xvi. (1655) 109 They take off the scumme or crassy part. *1658 Sala Journ. du North 80* A miserable moujik in a crassy sheepskin.

**† Crastin. Obs. rare.** [a. OF. *crastin* the morrow, the day after (any feast), ad. *L. crastinum* morrow, f. *crās* tomorrow + *-tinus* adj. suffix with words of time. Also written *crastino* after the Latin form in dates, e.g. *Crastino Sancti Vincentii*, date of Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. 3 (Cowell).] The day after, the morrow; the *crastin* of *Trinity Term* = the day after the last day of Trinity Term.

*1581-2 Fletewood Lett.* 14 Jan. in Ellis Orig. Lett. i. 212 II. 284 Sunday being crastino of the Twelfth daye. *1585*— 7 July *ibid.* i. 216 II. 296 Mundaye laste beinge the crastin of Trinity Terme.

**† Crastinate, v. Obs.**— [f. *L. crastinus*: see *prec.*] = PROCRASTINATE. So *Crastination* = PROCRASTINATION.

*1696 Blount Glossogr.*, *Crastinate*, to delay from day to day, to prolong. *1730-6 Bailey (folio)*, *Crastination*, a Putting of till to morrow, a Deferring or Delaying, etc. *1755 Johnson*, *Crastination*, delay. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

**† Crasure. Obs. rare.** [f. *crase*, *CRAZE* v. + *-ure*, app. on analogy of *F.* forms like *brisure* (13th c.).] Breaking or cracking, fracture.

*1413 Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. Goldwyll well enduren under the hamoure enlarging hymself withouten crasure.

**Crasy, crasyd, obs. ff. CRAZY, CRAZED.**

**-crat, -ocrat, suffix**, formerly also *-crate*, immediately after *F. -crate* in *aristocrate, démocrate*, formed from *aristocratie, démocratie*, with the sense 'partisan of an aristocracy or aristocratic government, of a democracy or democratic government'. By an easy transition, *aristocrate* came at the French Revolution to be used for 'a member of the aristocracy', after which *-(d)crat* is now used in such formations as *plutocrat*, member of a plutocracy, *cottonocrat*, member of the cottonocracy, etc. *Autocrat*, *F. autocrate*, may have been formed directly on, or with reference to, Gr. *αὐτοκράτης*, but other cognate words were in earlier use, which see in their places. Hence *-oratio, -oratical*.

**Cratch (krætʃ), sb. 1** Forms: 2-3 *orecche*, 4 *oreke*, 4-5 *oracche*, *oraccho*, 4-6 *orache*, *orato*, 6 *orach*, *oretohe*, (6-7 *dial. critoh*), 6-*oratch*. [ME. *creche*, a. OF. *creche*, *creche* manger, crib = *Pr. crepcha*, *crepia*, It. *greppia* = Rom. type *\*creppia*, a. Ger. type *\*crippia* (Goth. *kriþjo*), whence OHG. *chrippa*, Ger. *krippe* = OE. *cribb*, CRIB. Thus *cratch* and *crib* are in origin identical.]

1. A rack or crib to hold fodder for horses and cattle in a stable or a cowshed; in early use sometimes, a manger. *Obs. exc. dial.*

*a1300 Gloss. to Necham* in Wright Voc. I. 106 In stabulo sit presepe (*gloss* creche [f. *creche*]). *c1350 Will. Palerne* 323 Queyntliche to his crache was corue swiche a weie Pat men miȝt legge him [the horse] mete. *1382 Wyclif Isa.* i. 3 The oxe knej his weldere, and the asse the crache of his lord. *1580 Barrett Adv.* C 1530 A Crach or cribbe, *Præsepium*. *1598 Florio, Præsepio*, a cratch, a rack, a manger, an oxe-stall in a stable, a crib, or a critch. *1616 Surfl. & Markh. Country Farme* 91 Let his harnes be tied, and he close made fast to the cratch. *1653 Urquhart Rabelais* i. iv. Beeves fatted at the cratch in Oxe stalls. *1669 Worldidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 324 *Cratch*, a Rack for Hay or Straw. *1691 Ray South-country Wds.*, *Cratch*, or *Critch*, a rack.

*b. spec.* applied to the 'manger' at Bethlehem where the infant Jesus was laid. *Obs. or arch.*

*a1225 Ancr. R.* 260 Heo leiden hine up on heil in one creche, mid clutes biwraðbed. *c1325 Metr. Hom.* 64 3e sall fynd a chylde thar bounden In a creke, wit cloutes wounden. *1382 Wyclif Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone, and wlapide him in clothe, and putide him in a crache. *a1569 Kingesmyll Mai's Est. x.* (1580) 55 A stable was his beste house, and a crache his cradle. *a1654 SELDEN Table-t.* (Arb.) 33 The Coffin of our Christmas Pies in shape long, is in imitation of the Cratch. *1656 Traff Comm. Matt.* ii. 13 From his cratch to his cross, he suffered many a little death all his life long. *a1721 Ken Hymnus Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 48 When we saw him in a cratch, a weak, And sucking Babe. *1884 C. D. Warner in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 9/2 The 'cratch', that is, the manger in which the infant Jesus was laid.

**† c. Astron.** The star-cluster known as *Præsepe* (the manger), in the constellation *Cancer*.

*1647 Lully Chr. Astrol.* clix. 667 The ascendant directed To the Cratch in the Crab.

2. A movable rack for feeding beasts out of doors.

*1523 Fitzhens Husb.* § 70 It is necessary to make standyng cratches to caste theyr fodder in. *1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 140 To feede them [sheep] at home in cratches. *1688 R. Holme Armoiry* ii. 176/1 *Cratch*, or Racks, to give. Sheep. meat in, in the Winter-time. *1831 Howitt Seasons* 305 The farmer has driven his flocks into the farm-yard, where some honest Giles piles their cratches plentifully with fodder. *1834 Brit. Husb.* I. 208 It consists of a cratch in the centre for hay, and four mangers projecting from it for corn or roots; the whole roofed with boards and mounted on four wheels. *1870 Auctioneer's Catal.* in M.L.S. Jackson *Shroph. Word-bk.* s. v., Cratches and mangers. *1877 ibid.* Two sheep-cratches.

3. *transf.* A small house, a cot; cf. CRIB. *Obs.* *c1325 Poem Times Edw. II* 75 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He priketh out of toune. Into a straunge contré, and halt a wenche in crache.

4. A wooden grating or hurdle; a sparrd frame or rack, for various purposes. *local.*

*1382 Wyclif 1 Chron.* iv. 23 Dwellynge in plauntynge, and in crachis [1388 heggis]. *1613 Purchas Pilgr.* vii. ix. (1614) 696 In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set up. houses upon cratches. *ibid.* ix. v. 844 Their Bouacan is a grediron of foure cratches. *1644 Capt. Smith Virginia* iii. iii. 51 Poore bridges, onely made of a few cratches, thrust in the oxe, and three or four poles laid on them. *1804 Hull Advertiser* 3 Mar. 2/4 A large Bottle Cratch framed and tiled. *1863 Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. *Gloss.*, *Cratch* (*Rutl.*), a sort of rack with two legs and two handles, used to kill sheep on. *1865 E. Meteyard Life Wedgwood* I. 201 And hooked to the beams of the ceiling the great oak-made cratch for bacon. *1887 S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. The cratch in a drainer is the frame which supports the curd, and allows the whey to ooze out. Cratches are likewise fastened round the sides of a cart (e.g. in harvest-time) to allow of a larger load being placed upon it.

5. *Comb.*, as *cratch-yard*, a yard containing cratches or racks for fodder.

*1610 W. Folkingham Art of Survey* i. x. 30 Cast into the Cratch-yard all Winter, and bestowed on the fallowes next September. *1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Cratch-yard*.

**† Cratch, sb. 2** *Obs. or dial.* [f. CRATCH v.]

1. Some cutaneous disease attended with itching.

*a1300 Cursor M.* 11823 (Cott.) Wit þe crache [Fairf. skratting] him tok þe scurf.

2. *pl.* A disease in the feet of horses; the SORATCHES. Also a similar disease in sheep.

*1523 Fitzhens Husb.* § 112 Cratches is a soranche that . . appereth in the pastures, lyke as the skyn were cut ouer-thwart. *1607 Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 320 Of the Cratches, or Rats-tails. This is a kinde of long scabby ribs growing . . on the hinder part, from the fetter-lock up to the curb. *ibid.* 496 Of the warts and cratches of sheep.—This disease . . doth annoy the sheep. *1877 in N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

**† Cratch, v. Obs.** Forms: 3 *orechen*, 4-5 *oracche*, 5-6 *orache*, *oratch(e)*. [Etymological history obscure: somewhat similar forms are MDu., MLG. *kratsen* (mod. Du. and LG. *krassen*), OHG. *chrazzen*, MHG. *kratsen*, *kratsen*, G. *kratsen*; also Da. *kradsse*, Sw. *kratsa*. Of all these the original seems to be the OHG. *chrazzen*, which corresponds to a WGer. *\*kratōn*, app. the source of *F. gratter*, Pr., Sp. *gratar*, It. *grattare*. The Eng. may possibly have been adopted from Du. or LG. in 12-13th c.; but evidence is wanting. *Scratch*, which appeared in 16th c., appears to be a modification of *cratch*: see *Scr.*]

1. *trans.* To scratch.

*c1320 Anglo 78* She. crached her tyl that sche can blede. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 134 He [the cat] wil . . Crachoe vs, or clowe vs. *c1475 Stans Pier* 63 in *Q. Etic. Acad.*, etc. 58 Crache not þi fleche. *1547 Boorde Brev. Health* 966 A good payre of nayles to crache and clawe. *1552 Hulot*, Crache out ones eyes, *oculos excerpere*.

*b. absol. or intr.* (usually for *refl.*)

*1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. vii.* 140 Ich crie and crache with my kene nailles. *1494 Fabyan Chron.* vii. cxli. 281, iii. of them all rased the body of y<sup>e</sup> olde eglye, and the iiij. was cratchynge at the olde eglye eyen. *1547 Boorde Brev. Health* cxix. 96 Some do name it ych for the patient must crache and clawe.

2. *trans.* To seize or snatch with, or as with, claws; to scrape up greedily; to grab.

The first quot. is possibly an error for *crochen* or *lechen*. [a 1225 *Juliana* 35 Make me war & wite me wið his crefti crokes þat ha me ne crechen.] *1377 Langl. P. Pl. B.* xi. 139 Al þe clergie vnder cryste ne miȝte me crache for helle. *1564 Becon Wks. Pref.* (1843) 26 He that doth nothing but rake and take, cratch and snatch, keep and sweep all that he can get. *1811 J. Bell Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 402 Their crafty conveyance to cratche uppe the pence. Hence *Cratching vbl. sb.*

*c1320 Seyn Sag.* (W.) 876 He mot the bringge to swich ending. Als hadde the bor for his cracheing. *1545 Raynold Byrth Maikynde* V yj, In kembyng or cratchinge of the heade.

**† Cratchen, -ing. Obs.** (exc. *dial.*) [app. the same as CRAON, *crakan*, with palatalized *k*; but it has also the variant form SORATCHIN (G. as if associated with the pair *cratch*, *scratch*).] In *pl.* The refuse of grease or tallow; = CROCKING *sb.* 3. *1601 Holland Pliny* II. 369 The . . grease . . is to passe through linnen bags that it may be tried from all the grosse cratchens. *1688 R. Holme Armoiry* iii. 102/2 Craves or Cratchens is the Dross of the Tallow. *1884 Chesh. Gloss.*,

*Cratchern* or *Cratchings*, (1) the dried up bits that remain after the rendering of lard, used for making cratchern cakes; (2) graves, from a chandler's refuse fat. *1885 S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Cratchin*, (1) one of the bits of flesh remaining after the 'rendering down' of lard.

**† Cratcher. Obs. rare.** [f. CRATCH v. + *-er* 1.] One who scratches or scrapes up.

*1514 Barclay Cyt. & Uplandyalum* (Percy Soc.) 32 Hunters of ryches, Cratchers of coyne.

**Cratchet, obs. f. CROCHET.**

**Crate (kræt).** Also 7 *creat*, (? 8 *grade*). [app. ad. *L. crāt-is* hurdle.

But connexion with Du. *krat* basket, and its cognates is not impossible. Cf. esp. dial. Du. *krat*, *kret*, a ladder-shaped frame attached to the back of a wagon to extend its area. Sense 3 is difficult, alike from its sense and early date: it may be a different word, though quite possible as a fig. application.]

1. A hurdle or frame of parallel cross bars. *Obs.* *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, Saynt Laurence whan he laye 104tyng on the yren crate.

2. A large case, basket, or hamper of wicker-work, for carrying crockery, glass, or other goods; any case or box of open bars or slats of wood, for carrying fruit, etc.

*1688 R. Holme Armoiry* iii. 239/2 The Women of Lapland . . bear on their backs things like Pedlars Creaits. *a1750 Jack Horner* 11 Six jolly blades . . Who on their shoulders carry'd grades, And glasses in the same. *1775 Johnson Journ.* IV. 1st. Scot. Wks. 1825 IX. 80, I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a crate. *1796 Hull Advertiser* 6 Feb. 3/2 A sloop loaded with crates of earthenware. *1840 Hood Kilnmansegg cv.* The dish and the plate, Taken out of a Staffordshire crate. *1882 P. Robinson Under the Gum* iii. v. 205 A wicker crate filled with ducks. *fig.* *1859 TENNYSON Vivien* 623 So lean . . the skin Clung but to crate and basket, ribs and spine.

*b.* The frame in which a glazier carries his glass; also a measure of glass; see *quot.*

*1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Build.* 420 The glass is bought by the crate, which consists of twelve tables of the best. *1832 G. R. Porter Porcelain & Gl.* 186 Twelve of these plates make up what is called a crate or side of glass.

3. Applied contemptuously to a person. *Obs.*

*c1460 Towneley Myst.* 201 (To Jesus) Com furthe, old crate, Belyfe; We shall lede the a trot. *14. . How March dyd Wyfe betray* 213 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) I. 206 Hyt was thy wyfe, that olde crate

4. *Comb.*, as *crate-maker*.

*1775 Lond. Gaz.* No. 6402/4 Ralph Edwards. . Crate-maker. *1871 Daily News* 16 Sept., The cratemakers' strike in the Staffordshire potteries is at an end.

**Crateful (kræt'fʊl).** As many as fill a crate.

*1876 Annie Thomas Blotted Out* xxx. 275 A crateful of cackling hens, all fuss and feathers.

**Crateman (kræt'mæn).** Also 8 (?) *grades-man*. A man who carries a crate; a hawker of pottery.

*1679 Plot Staffordsh.* (1686) 124 The poor Crate-men, who carry them [pots] at their backs. *a1750 Jack Horner* 18 For crows they are rogues I know, And crades-men they are worse. *1865 E. Meteyard Life Wedgwood* I. 107 The Cratemens packed their wares, as they came from the oven, into crates which swung on either side their sorry beasts.

**Crater (kræt'ar).** [a. *L. crater* bowl, basin, aperture of a volcano, a. Gr. *κράτης* bowl, lit. 'mixer, mixing-vessel', f. *κερα-, κρα-* to mix. (In French *cratère* is late, senses 1 and 2 being admitted by the Academy in 1762, 1798 respectively.)]

1. *Greek Antig.* 'A large bowl in which the wine was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled' (Liddell & Scott). Also *krater*.

*1730-6 Bailey (folio)*, *Crater*, a cup or bowl, a goblet. *1774 J. Bryant Mythol.* II. 236 The crater, or cup. *1857 Birch Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 44 A kind of krater was used as a receptacle for the wine or water drawn from the amphora. *1866 J. B. Rose Voy. Ech. & Georg.* 34 With crater ivy-bound Libations to Læsus there he sheds.

2. A bowl- or funnel-shaped hollow at the summit or on the side of a volcano, from which eruption takes place; the mouth of a volcano.

*1613 Purchas Pilgrimage* viii. ix. 657 The Vulcan, Crater, or Mouth whence fire issued is about halfe a league in Compass. *1758 Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 355 The sides, form a concavity, or crater, resembling a truncated cone, with its base uppermost. *1860 Emerson Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 349 The mountains and craters in the moon. *1867 Whittier Abraham Davenport* 29 A dull glow, like that which climbs The crater's sides from the red hell below.

3. *Astron.* A southern constellation, situated between Hydra and Leo, west of Corvus.

*1658 Phillips, Crater*, called the bottom of the pitcher in Virgo, it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of March. *1850 C. A. Young Uranography* § 38 About the middle of his [Hydra's] length, and just below the hind feet of Leo. . . we find the little constellation of Crater.

4. *Mil.* The excavation or cavity formed by the explosion of a mine; the funnel.

*1839 Penny Cycl.* XV. 233/2 The dimensions of the crater or funnel formed by the explosion depend on the amount of the charge. *ibid.*, The ratio between the diameter of the crater and the length of the line of least resistance.

5. *Electr.* The cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc light in the course of combustion. *1892 S. Thomson in Electr. Engineer* 16 Sept. 281/2 At the surface of the positive electrode or crater.

6. *Comb.*, as *crater-formed*, *-like* adjs., *-rim*, *-wall*. *1830 Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 387 The . . crater-like configuration. *1865 Phillips Vesuv.* i. 6 Down the steep crater-walls. *1874 Lubbock Wild Flowers* i. 6 Each leaflet produces honey in a crater-formed gland.

Hence **Craterine** (krā'tērīn) *a.*, = CRATERAL. **Craterkin**, a little crater. **Craterless** *a.*, without a crater. **Craterlet**, a small crater; *esp.* applied to the smaller craters on the moon. **Craterous** *a.*, of the nature of a crater, crater-like.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 629 The harbor... with its hills, seems of craterine origin. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/2 There... was a small crater twenty feet wide... The bottom of the craterkin was entirely closed. 1890 R. S. BALL *Story of Heavens* 67 Those comparatively craterless peaks. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 281/3 Close along this rill [on the moon]... are three craterlets. 1883 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVII. 315 The craterlet which forms the tip-top of the Peak. 1886 Mrs. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* viii. 341 That June day Too deeply sunk in craterous sunsets now For you or me to dig it up.

**Crateral** (krā'tērāl), *a.* [f. CRATER + -AL.] Of, belonging to, of the nature of, a (volcanic) crater. 1860 W. WESS in *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 The alluvial deposits in crateral abysses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 195 A new cone seated within the old crateral hollow.

**Cratered** (krā'tēd), *pph.* *a.* [f. CRATER + -ED.] Having or furnished with craters. 1863 *Illustr. Beauties Trop. Scenery*, Her many cratered peaks. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 318/2 The... moon... cratered over with extinct volcanoes.

**Crateriform** (krā'tērīfōrm, krā'tērī-), *a.* [f. L. type *\*crāterīformis*, f. *crāter* CRATER and -FORM.] 1. *Geol.*, etc. Crater-shaped, crater-like. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 389 A conical and crateriform disposition. 1876 PAGE *Ad. Text-Bo. Geol.* xiv. 377 The crateriform hills of Auvergne.

2. *Bot.* Cup- or bowl-shaped; concave and nearly hemispherical. 1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 248 Crateriform, or Saucer-shaped, like rotate, except that the broad limb is cupped by some upturning toward the margin.

† **Crates**. *Obs.* App. a name for a beard of some particular cut, or for some parts of it: see FAIRHOLT's *Costume in England* Gloss. s.v. *Beard*.

1898 GREENE *Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* V. 406 He [the barber] descends as low as his beard and asketh... whether he will have his peak cut short and sharp... whether he will have his crates cut low like a juniper bush, or his suberches taken away with a razor?

**Crathie**, *erron. form for crache, CRATCH.*

† **Crather**. *Obs.* A cradle-scythe: see CRADLE. 1888 R. HOLME *Annuary* iii. 72/2 A Crather is... a Sith having a kind of Rack fixed to it for the Ears of Corn to fall on.

† **Crathon, craton**. *Obs.* Also 4 *crapayn*, *crayon* (? *crapon*), *crathan*. [Of uncertain form and obscure etymology: app. the same in meaning as CRACHOUN, though the forms of both words seem well established.] A term of depreciation: (app.) Craven, caitiff.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1773 He cared for his cortaysse, lest *crapayn* he were. c 1400 *Allegory* 680 He saide: 'Allas, sir Charlyone, That thou thus be come a crayon'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3078, I bat was strait to be sternes am streken now to grond, Now craton, now caitefe [Dybl. MS. Nowe a crathan and a Knaiffe], now am I kast vndire.

† **Craticle**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *craticula* fine hurdle-work, lattice-work, dim. of *crātis* hurdle: see -ICULE.] A lattice-work, a grating.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 485 The middle Region... is divided from the Consistory by a. *craticle*.

**Cratling**. *dia.* Also *crutlin*. = CRACKLING 3. (Cf. also CRITLING.)

1850 MADDEN *Wyclif's Bible* Gloss. *Critonus* [also s. v. *Croote*], cratlins, refuse of frying pan. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. (Suppl.)*, *Cratlins*, the remains of the leaf after the lard is extracted, sometimes called *scrachins* (*Ishtp* cruklins).

**Cratometer** (krā'tōmētr). Also *krato-*. [mod. f. Gr. *κράτος* power + *μέτρον* measure.

The stem of the Gr. word is *κράτος*, and the proper formation would be *cratometer*. *Cratometer* ought to mean 'head-measurer'.] (See QUOTE.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar.* S. 504 Kratometer for finding magnifying power, and focal length of objectives. Dr. ROYSTON PIGOTT, F.R.S. 1880 P. GRAY *Ac. Zodiac* I. ii. 47, I inspected the cratometer, which indicated a force as great as that with which I had started.

Hence **Crato-**, **kratometric** *a.*, pertaining to the measurement of power.

1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Laud* Wks. (Bohn) II. 28 I have seen a kratometric chart designed to show that the city of Philadelphia was in the same thermic belt... as the cities of Athens, Rome, and London.

**Craton**: see CRATHON. **Crail**, *obs.* Sc. f. CROW.

**Crauas**, -es, -ish, *obs.* ff. CREVICE, CRATFISH.

**Craunda**, -ant, *obs.* ff. CRAVEN.

**Crauke**, var. of CRAWKE, *Obs.*

**Craul**(e), *obs.* ff. CRAWL, KRAAL.

**Craump**, *obs.* f. CRAMP. **Craunce**: see CRANTS.

**Cranch**, **cranch** (krānʃ, krānʃ), *v.* [Cranch appears after 1600; in early use it varied with *scranch*, still given by JOHNSON, 1755, as retained by the Scots, and now dialectal. As in other words where initial *cr*- and *scr*- interchange (cf. *crab*, *scrab*, *crap*, *scrab*, *cratch*, *scratch*), it is doubtful which of these is the original. The priority of *scranch* is favoured by its nearness in form and sense to some Du. and LG. words. Cf. 16th c. Du., in Plantijn 1573, *schransen* to split, break,

evidently related to MHG. *schrans* breach, split, crack, rent; in Kilian 1599 *schransen* to break, tear, crush, bruise; also to chew, crush with the teeth, to comminute or grind (the food) with the teeth; mod. Du. *schransen* to eat voraciously, WFLem. *schransen* to gnash, eat with gnashing of the teeth, to crunch; also EFris. *schransen*, *schransen*, to tear or snatch to oneself, to eat greedily.

On the other hand, earlier examples are at present known of *cranch*, and this may, as in the parallel pair *crunch*, *scrunch*, be really the earlier form. *Cranch* might be an onomatopoeic modification of *crash*, which was used in the very same sense from 16th to 18th c.: see quot. 1730 from Bailey's Folio. That association with *crash*, *crush*, has affected the word, is evidenced by the later form *crunch*. The original pronunciation was as in *branch*; the occasional pronunciation as in *crunch* is due to the spelling with *au* (chiefly since JOHNSON), with the obsolescence of the word in living use: cf. Thoreau's spelling *crunch*.]

1. *trans.* = CRUNCH *v.* 1, 2.

1637 MASSINGER *Emp. East* iv. ii. We prune the orchards, and you cranch the fruit. 1658 ROWLAND *Tr. Muffet's Theat.* Ins. 983 They [locusts] easily eat ears of corn and scranch them with a great noise. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver, Brobdingnag* iii. The Queen... would cranch the Wing of a Lark, Bones and all, between her Teeth. 1730-36 BAILEY (Folio), *Cranch* (*scranch* or *crunch*) between the Teeth, *v.* *Crash*. [*Crash*, to break with the Teeth with a Noise, as in eating green Fruit]. 1760 *Life & Adv. Cat* 28 A leg of which he was cranching. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* iii. 185 The crocodile, the dragon of the waters... cranch'd his prey. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 249 The separated sides would come together with an explosion like a mortar, cranching the newly-formed field. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Tent* p. lii. Of a thousand acorns... but one shall... grow into a builder oak, the rest be cranch'd up by the nearest swine.

2. *intr.* and *absol.* = CRUNCH *v.* 1 b, 3.

1637 HENWOOD *Royal King* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 30 Here doe I mean to cranch, to munch, to eat. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II 158 If you find it... cranch between your teeth. 1857 Mrs. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 70 You encounter strings of mill-hands... cranching in hungry haste over the cinder-paths. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* iii. 32 The wild beasts can't be always howling, and yelling, and cranching.

Hence **Cranching** *vb.* *sb.* and *pph.* *a.*

1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Essex* (1842) IV. 139 Like the cranching of a stone in plum-cake. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* vi. A stealthy, creeping, cranching sound among the crisp fallen leaves. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* ix. 131 As a dog would... bury it [a bone], only resorting to it in the dark, for private cranching.

**Cranch, cranch**, *sb.* [f. prec. *vb.*]

1. An act, or the action, of cranching; = CRUNCH *sb.* 1.

1867 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) ix. 1, Mumping your way through a... very sour apple, though you are soon reduced to your fore-teeth (grinders *hors de combat* at the first cranch). 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 872 The all-destroying cranch of Mr. Murray's Review.

2. That which is or may be cranching; *e.g.* apples or the like. *collog.*

*Mod.* The children like the gauden, there is plenty of cranch there.

3. An accumulation of gravel, sand, grit, etc., at the mouth of a harbour. *local.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 8 There is what we call a cranch at the entrance of the harbour; the mud and sand accumulated there.

4. (*cranch*). *Mining.* A portion of a stratum or vein left in excavating to support the roof.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Fj b, *Cranches* are left though good Ore be in them... for a small Piece of wholes will hold up a greater weight than any Timber we can set to it. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Cranch*, part of a vein left by old workers.

**Crauwelak**: see CROW-LEEK.

**Cravand**, -ant, -aunde, *obs.* ff. CRAVEN.

**Cravas**, *obs.* f. CREVICE.

**Cravat** (krāvət), *sb.* Forms: 7 *crabbat*, *crabat*, *cravett*, *orevet*, *cravatt*, 7-8 *orevat*, 7- *cravat*, (8-9 *gravat*). [a. F. *cravate* (1652 in Hatzfeld), an application of the national name *Cravate* Croat, Croatian, a. G. *Krabate* (Flem. *Krawaat*, ad. Croato-Servian *Khrvat*, *Hrvat*, OSlav. *Khrivat*, of which *Croat* is another modification: cf. the following

1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3903/2 Monsieur de Guiche... Colonel-General of the Regiments of Horse called the *Cravates*. 1711 Dr. For. *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 119 We fell foul with two hundred Crabats. 1752 HUME *Ess.* ii. vii. 1. 355 The troops are filled with Cravates and Tartars, Hussars and Cossacs.]

1. An article of dress worn round the neck, chiefly by men.

It came into vogue in France in the 17th c. in imitation of the linen scarf worn round their necks by the Croatian mercenaries. When first introduced it was of lace or linen, or of muslin edged with lace, and tied in a bow with long flowing ends, and much attention was bestowed upon it as an ornamental accessory. In this form it was originally also worn by women. More recently the name was given to a linen or silk handkerchief passed once (or twice) round the neck outside the shirt collar and tied with a bow in front; also to a long woollen 'comforter' wrapped round the neck to protect from cold out of doors.

1865 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crabats* (Fr.)... is often used Substantively for a new fashioned Gorget which women wear [1674 (ed. 4) *Crabat* (Fr.) is of late well known with us to be that Linen which is worn about Mens (especially Soldiers and Travellers) Necks, in stead of a Band]. 1668 *Wit Restored, Burs of Reform.* (Fairholt), Pray you Madam

sitt, ile shew you good ware... Against a stall or on a stool Youd nere hurt a cravat. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1166 The Handkerchief about the neck (Canonical Cravat of Smeeck). 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* iii. ii. 'Twould be as convenient to buy satires against women ready made, as it is to buy cravats ready tied. 1676 ETHREDGE *Man of Mode* i. i. That a mans excellency should lie in Neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Cravat! 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 171/2 A Cravat is... nothing else but a long Towel put about the Collar. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* i. xiv. Criticks, with long Wigs, Steinkirk Cravats, and terrible Faces 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* iv. 16 While patriots... with tri-colour'd fillets, and cravats of green, Shall crowd round the altar of Saint Guillotine. 1874 BURNAND *My time* v. 40 He would fold his cravat twice round, and tie it in the nattiest bow possible. 1888 FRITH *Autobiogr.* III. xii. 236 Dickens wore one of the large cravats which had not then gone out of fashion.

b. *fig.* in reference to hanging or strangling. 1698 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 347 Hemp... Which others for Cravats have worn About their Necks. 1685 *Rash. Ball.* V. 607 The Gallows comes next... a hempen Cravat. 1820 BYRON *Yuan v.* lxxxix. With tough strings of the bow... To give some rebel Pacha a cravat.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cravat-goose*, a name for the Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*), from the white mark on its throat; † *cravat-string*, the part by which the cravat was tied.

1684 OTWAY *Altheist* i. i. Concerning Poets, Plays... Perukes and Cravat-stings. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* IV. 210 (Fairholt) His cravat reached down to his middle... A most prodigious cravat-string peeped from under his chin, the two corners of which... eclipsed three-quarters of his face. *Ibid.* (1760) IV. 223 (D.) The well-tied cravat-string wins the dame. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 13 June 4/1 With cravat puddings battle waded. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 308 The Canada Goose, or Cravat Goose... L'Oie à cravate of the French.

Hence **Cravat** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a cravat, *fig.* to cover as with a cravat; *intr.* to put on a cravat. **Cravatless** *a.*, without a cravat. **Cravatted** *a.*, wearing a cravat. † **Cravattess**, one who ties a cravat. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1814 SYD. SMITH *Mem. & Lett.* (1855) II. cvi, Douglas alarmed us the other night with the croup. I... cravatted his throat with blisters, and fringed it with leeches. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxxiii. I redoubled my attention to my dress; I coated and cravatted. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 779 Pozzlethwayte was... cravat-less. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i. The young man... handsomely cravatted. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* iv. (D) So nicely dressed... so booted and gloved and cravatted. 1859 *Chamb. Jnl.* XI. 319 The master of the wardrobe put the cravat round the royal neck, while the 'cravatter' tied it.

**Crave** (krāv), *v.* Forms: 1 *cravian*, 2-5 *craven*, 4- *crave*, *crave*; (also 5 *craywn*, 5-6 *Sc. craif*, *craiff*). [OE. *cravian*:—OTeut. type *\*krabjan*; akin to which ON. had in same sense *kraffa* (= *krabjan*), Sw. *krafva*, Da. *kræve* to demand, require, exact: cf. ON. *krafa* fem. craving, demand. Not known elsewhere in Teutonic, but *krab-*, *kraf-* has been conjectured to be the root of *craft*, with a radical sense of 'to force, exact'.]

† 1. *trans.* To demand (a thing), to ask with authority, or by right. *Obs.*

c 1025 *Chut's Sec. Laws* 70 in Thorne I. 422 3if hwa wite crafte. 1070 O. E. *Chron.*, þæt he [Lanfranc] mid rihte crafede þas þa he crafede. *Ibid.*, Eal þæt se arcēb' æt him crafede eadmedlice gefylde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1667 Quat-so ðu wilt for hire craven, Aske it wið skil and ðu salt hauen. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 249 And þeweue and þral may not craue þowr riht non heritage to haue. *Ibid.* 257 þat mowe his heritage craue.

† 2. To demand the presence of (a person) before a tribunal; to 'appeal', to summon; to prosecute. *Obs.* [Cf. 11th c. Anglo-L. *cravare* 'postulare, in iudicium mittere', Du Cange.]

c 1000 *Sax. Leachd.* III. 288 ðæt man... crafode hine on hundrede. a 1300 E. *Psalter* cxviii. 121 Noght gif þou me to me cravand [L. *persuadens* me]. *Ibid.* 122 Noght þe proude sal crave me [L. *non calumniatur mihi superbi*].

a. Here perhaps belongs the *Sc. Law* use: To ask (as of right) from a legal tribunal.

1688 *Stair Inst.* iv. 38 § 28 [Entitled] to compete and crave preference. 1828 [see 3]. 1881 *Alloa Advertiser* No. 1617. 3/4 They will crave interdict in the Court of Session.

2. To ask earnestly, to beg for (a thing), *esp.* as a gift or favour. *Const. of, from* († *at*) a person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8400 (Cott.) For na ȝerning þat i haue, Ani couenand of þe to craue. c 1300 *Havelok* 633 He sat up, and crauede bred. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 þe erle com himself mercy for to craue. c 1550 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 80 To craue some succour of the jolly friar. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 113 Madam your mother craves a word with you. 1594 CAREW *Huaird's Exam.* Wils. xiv. (1596) 239 Salomon... craved wisdom from heaven. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xv. 43 Ioseph... went in boldly vnto Pilate, and craved the body of Iesus. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3, I the rather make bold to craue your Advice. 1830-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 258 The cavalier... knelt and craved a benediction. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning's Poetry* ii. 73, I must crave the indulgence of the philosophic reader.

b. Often in the courteous or apologetic phrases *To crave pardon, leave, etc.* Cf. BEG *v.* 3.

1595-6 THYNNE in *Animado*. Intro. (1865) 54 Cravinge pardonnefor mytediouswrittinge. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 40, I must crave leave to tell you. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 421, I shall crave leave to make use of some unsuspected testimonies. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. I crave leave to observe, that [etc.]. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v. Let me crave pardon for having detained you so long.



c. To beg to know; ask to be told or informed.  
 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 180 If she denie to wed,  
 He craue the day when I shall ask the banes. 1735 POPE  
*Donne Sat.* iv. 67 'Permit' (he cries) 'no stranger to your  
 fame To craue your sentiment.' 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.*  
 (1845) 35 He craved my name.

d. To crave to do, or that something be done.  
 c 1175 *Pater Noster* 74. In *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His nome. he  
 hit haleje bet we crauen. c 1440 *Boetius* (Laud MS. 559)  
 fol. 5b. I woll not craue Youre daughter ne your tre-  
 soure to haue. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 8, I do  
 . . . but only craue that it may please thee [etc.]. 1597  
 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 46 When Ladies craue to be en-  
 countered with. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 246  
 Here are no Laws made, here only the execution of Law is  
 crav'd might be suspended. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams*  
 II. (1694) 4 The Keeper craved to be heard.

e. To crave of a person to do a thing (obs.), or  
 that he do something.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 26 Craving of you, in pitty of my  
 state, To doe none ill. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Civilization & P.*  
 iv. 65 The verdure seemed to crave of the light clouds.  
 that they would descend in showers.

3. To ask, request (a person) of, after, for a thing,  
 to do something; also, with double object, a person  
 a thing.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* a 7e. habbeð moni dai irem on me [v.r.  
 icraued me] after ȝe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 278  
 Maistres battechen clerkes crauen hure for mede. a 1400-50  
*Alexander* 887 (Ashmole MS.) Litill kyngis. . . Cairis into  
 be curte to craue him þar dettis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Arch.*  
 v. in Ashm. (1654) 160 Dyscoueryt not whoever thee craue.  
 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* iv. vii. 45 His auld promys na mair  
 will I hym craif. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel G. v. a.* None of  
 those who are pleased to accept it, are craved to Patronize  
 it. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. The crown, says he, canna  
 be craved to prove a positive.

4. To ask (a debtor) for payment, to dun. Sc.  
 1812 W. INGRAM *Poems* 75 (Jam.) He . . . strives to pay what  
 he is due, Without repeated craving. 1825-79 JAMIESON  
 s.v. 'I crav'd him whenever I met him'.

5. *transf.* Of persons (their appetites, etc.): To  
 long or yearn for, to desire earnestly; to call for  
 or demand, in order to gratify a desire or appetite;  
 to have a craving for.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4442 ȝe couett & craue castels &  
 rewmes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 87  
 Who so ploweth his Olive Garden, craveth fruitie. 1611  
 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 26 His mouth craveth it of him. 1669  
 PENN *No Cross* I. v. 8 I What the Eye views not, the  
 Heart craves not. 1737 POPE *Horr. Epist.* II. i. 121 If, when  
 the more you drink, the more you crave, You tell the  
 Doctor. 1875 H. L. F. *Ess.* *Aids Contentm.* II. Each of us  
 craves a recognition of his talents and his labours. 1890  
 BESANT *Demotiac* 57 The thing, that feeds the disease  
 and that the disease constantly craves.

6. *fig.* Of things. To need greatly, to require, to  
 call for, demand (something necessary or desirable).  
 (Const. also with *inf.* or *obj.*-clause.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl.* *Epist.* 156 Necessitie craveth, that  
 with him. . . conference be not refused. 1577 B. GOODE  
*Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, Bees . . . craue diligent  
 regard, when they are about to swarm 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.*  
 II. ii. 44 His designs craue hast. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 362.  
 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Ananas for goodnesse  
 and shape may craue attention. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch*  
 (1879) I. 161 Other parts of matter. . . craue the force of fire  
 as an informing soul. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. x. The  
 time craves speed. 1820 — *Ivashoe* xvii. But come, fill a  
 flagon, for it will craue some time to tune the harp.

7. *intr.* Const. for, after.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25823 (Cott.) For es na man mai merci  
 haue þat wil nocht ask and after craue. c 1386 CHAUCEUR  
*Wife's Prol.* 518 (Harl.) What thing we may not lightly  
 haue, Therafter wol we sonnest cie and craue. c 1440 *York*  
*Myst.* xxiv. 142 And for comferte bei call and craue. 1526  
*Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 248 b, It will craue importunely  
 for sustenance. a 1641 SUCKLING (J.). Once one may craue  
 for love. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 66 Vices. . . like so many  
 harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification. a 1862  
 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 380 They taught the men of  
 their generation to crave after the unseen.

b. *absol.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 49 And non so bold beggere to  
 bydden and craue. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. (Cant.) It is  
 better hold that I have Then go from doore to doore and  
 craue. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 24 Not begging  
 nor craving with bolde and shamelesse faces. 1644 FULLER  
*Holy and Prof.* St. II. xix. 127 He who gives to day may  
 crave to morrow. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (J). Who, spite of  
 all his store, Is ever craving, and will still be poor. 1865  
 S. BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 248 At that time the old  
 man was craving with hunger.

Hence Craved *ppl. a.*, begged, entreated.

1614 BP HALL *Recoll. Trent.* 60 The last refuge o. a  
 craved, denied, and constrained courtesie?

Crave (kræv), *sb.* [f. the verb.] = CRAVING.  
 (Not in general use.)

1830 FRASER's *Mag.* I. 134 His craue and his vanity so far  
 deluded him, that, he attempted to obtain distinction as an  
 orator. 1862 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 1363/1 A craue for deeper  
 knowledge. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* v. 144 The  
 craue to be doing something had so overmastered him.

Craven (kræv'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3, 7  
 cravant (crau-), 5 cravaunde, 6 cravine, -yne,  
 7 cravand, 6- craven. [In early ME. *crauant*  
 (rare), etymology obscure.

Mr. Henry Nicol (*Proc. Phil. Soc.*, Dec. 1879) suggested  
 its identification with OF. *crauanté*, *crauanté*, crushed, over-  
 come: see CRAVENT *v.* But the total absence of the final *e*  
 from the word, at a date when English still retained final *e*,  
 makes a difficulty. Others have considered it a variant, in  
 some way, of CREANT (OF. *creant*, *crauit*), which is a much

more frequent word in the same sense in ME. The difficulty  
 here is to account for the *v* (or *u*), for which popular association  
 with CRAVE *v.* and its northern pa. pples. *craued* has been  
 conjectured.]

A. *adj.*  
 1. Vanquished, defeated; or, perh., confessing  
 himself vanquished. Obs.

a 1225 St. Marher. 11 Ich am kempe ant he is crauant þet  
 me wende to ouercumen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 133 Al ha  
 icneowen ham crauant & ourcumen, & cweðen hire þe  
 meistræ & te menske al up.

b. To cry craven: to acknowledge oneself van-  
 quished, to give up the contest, surrender. Also *fig.*  
 a 1634 COKE *Iust. in.* (1648) 221 If he become recreant, that  
 is, a crying Coward or Craven he shall for his perjury lose  
 liberam legem. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xi. (1840) 196  
 He had been visited with a desperate sickness, insomuch that  
 all art cried craven, as unable to help him. 1768 BLACKSTONE  
*Comm.* III. 340 Or victory is obtained, if either champion  
 proves recreant, that is, yields, and pronounces the horrible  
 word of craven. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W. xv.* I. . . will make  
 That slanderous wretch cry craven in the dust. 1869 FRER-  
 MAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 431 Neither King nor  
 Duke was a man likely to cry craven.

2. That owns himself beaten or afraid of his op-  
 ponent; cowardly, weak-hearted, abjectly pusil-  
 lanimous.

a 1240 *Morte Arth.* 133 Haa! crauande knyghte! a  
 cowardle semez! 1598 DRAVTON *Heroic. Epist.* v. 77 Those  
 Beggars-Brats. . . Ally the Kingdom to their cravand brood.  
 1622 SHAKS. *Hann.* IV. iv. 40 Some craven scruple Of thinking  
 too precisely on the event. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* I. Cor. xv. 55  
 Death is here out-braved, called craven to his face. 1808  
 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii. The poor craven biidegroom said never  
 a word. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 592 All other feel-  
 ings had given place to a craven fear for his life.

† b. Applied to a cock: see B. 2. Obs.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Though hee bee a cocke of  
 the game, yet Euphues is content to be crauen and crye  
 creak. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Ansu. Nameless Cath.* 164  
 This Crauen Cocke, after a bout or two. . . crowing a Con-  
 quest, being ready presently to Cry Creak. c 1622  
 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii. Wks. (Rldg.) II. 161/1 Oh,  
 craven-chicken of a cock o' th' game! 1649 G. DANIEL  
*Trinarch.* *Henn.* V. xlix, Red Crauen Cocks come in.

B. *sb.* 1. A confessed or acknowledged coward.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansu. Osor.* 349 Monckes and  
 Friars, and that whole generation of Cowled Cravines.  
 1599 SHAKS. *Henn.* V. iv. vii. 139 Hee is a Crauen and a  
 Villaine else. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark* all 53 In re-  
 gard of manhood a meere cravunt. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of*  
*Arc* x. 458 Fly, cravens! I leave your aged chief. 1860 FROUD  
*Hist. Eng.* VI. 73 He climbed to the highest round of the  
 political ladder, to fall and perish like a craven.

2. A cock that 'is not game'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 228 No Cocke of mine, you  
 cloy too like a crauen. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv.  
 14 Whereto the Pope, no Crauant to be dard on his owne  
 dung-hill) as stoutly answered. 1826 *Gentil. Mag.* Feb.  
 157/1 It is certainly a hard case that a fighting-cock should  
 kill an unoffending craven.

C. *Comb.*, as craven-hearted, -like *adj.* & *adv.*

1615 CROOKT *Body of Man* 245 All creatures whose Tes-  
 ticles are hidde within should be faynt and craven-hearted.  
 1795 HICKENING *Priest-Craft* Wks. (1796) III. 56 Not as  
 Gentlemen and Scholars, but (Craven like) calling upon the  
 Jaijors, the Sumners, etc. 1836 WHITTIER *Song of the Free* i,  
 Shrink we all craven-like, When the storm gathers?

Craven, *v.* [f. prec.] To make craven or  
 cowardly, to render spiritless through fear. Hence  
 Cravened *ppl. a.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 80 Against Selfe-slaughter  
 There is a prohibition so Divine that cravens my weak  
 hand. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 81 This enslaves Our  
 craven'd Spirits so. 1683 DRYDEN *De. Guise* IV. iii, Awed  
 and cravened, as he had been spelled. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De*  
*For* xix. (1884) 219 There are circumstances which can  
 craven a spirit that never shook before the sword.

† Cravenly, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. CRAVEN *sb.* +  
 -LY<sup>1</sup>. Cf. cowardly *adj.*] Of the nature of a  
 craven, cowardly.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 561 Of no mean and cravenly kind.  
 Cravenly (kræv'nli), *adv.* [f. CRAVEN *a.* +  
 -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a craven manner.

a 1593 H. SMITH Wks. (1867) II. 479 Too cracking or too  
 cravenly. Too hateful or too gratefully. 1622 S. WARD  
*Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 64 He neither foolishly thinks  
 to resist. . . nor . . . cravenly yields. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 18  
 Aug. 521 They grovel cravenly under dread of what may be  
 termed the 'social boycott'.

Cravenness (kræv'n'nēs), *rare.* [f. as prec.  
 + -NESS.] Abject or acknowledged cowardliness.

1850 W. ANDERSON *Regen.* (1871) 76 In the cravenness of  
 your spirit. 1882 FRASER's *Mag.* XXV. 373 Your craven-  
 ness is past all bearing.

† Cravent, *v.* Obs. rare. [a. OF. *crauantier* (*cra-*  
*ventier*, *crauantier*) to crush, overcome, overwhelm =  
*Pr. crebantur*, Sp., Pg. *quebrantar* to break, crush,  
 etc.:-L. type *\*repatūre*, f. *crepatūre* pr. pple.  
 of *crepare* to crackle, rattle, clatter, also to burst  
 or break (*intr.*)] *trans.* To vanquish, to overthrow.  
 c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* II. 194 He craunted & over-  
 threw al before him.

Craver (kræv-er). In 4 -ere, 5 -are, -our. [f.  
 CRAVE *v.* + -ER.]

† 1. An appellant, an accuser. Obs.  
 a 1300 E. E. Psalter lxvi. 4 And meke þe cravere so he  
 salle [L. *humiliabit calumniatorem*].

2. One who asks or begs (favours, gifts, etc.);  
 an importunate or urgent asker; a beggar.

1406 HOCCEVE *La Male Regle* 429 As the shameless  
 craour wole, it gooth. c 1532 DLWES *Introd. 87.* in  
 Falsgr. 97 Craver, *truant*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par.*  
 Pref. 18b, Being cravers not of the least importune sort.  
 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 92 But crave? Then I'll turn  
 craver too, and so I shall scape whipping. c 1660 *Jovial*  
*Crew in Bagford Ball.* I. 196 A Craver my Father, a Maun-  
 der my Mother 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 502 A levier of  
 taxes, a craver of benevolence.

3. One who longs or earnestly desires.

1849 TRENCH *Mirac.* *Introd.* 78 The lovers of, and cravers  
 after, the maiweaves. 1883 *American VII.* 154 Cravers  
 for emotional excitement.

† b. Applied app. to the appetite. Obs.  
 1591 FLOUO *and Fritles* 49 R. Master, dinner is readie,  
 shall it be set upon the board? S. I pray thee doo so. . .  
 IV. My cravers, as the Scots man says, serves me well.

Craves, -eys, obs. ff. CRAYFISH.

Craves, obs. f. CREVICE.

Craving (kræv'ing), *obl. sb.* [see -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Accusation; persecution. Obs.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter cxviii. 134 Fra craving of men [L. *a*  
*calumniis hominum*] me bie þou.

2. Earnest or urgent asking; begging.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 359 Loke that thou pay wele every  
 mon algate . . . That no cravynge be y-mad to the. 1562 J.  
 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 29 Shamfull cravynge must  
 haue shamefull naie. 1622-5 BP. HALL *Contentm.* N. T. II.  
 vi, The opening of the Malady was a craving of cure. 1648  
*Eikon Bas.* Let my craving, O Lord, be accepted of. 1704  
 J. LOGAN in *Fa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 345 An unjust  
 method of craving and getting.

† b. Craving of the principle (Logic): = L.  
*petitio principii* or 'begging the question'. Obs.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 122 Is not this a setting  
 downe of that thing for a ground, which . . . resteth to be  
 piooved, and (to speake after his owne maner) a craving of  
 the principle?

3. Urgent desire; longing, yearning.

16. R. L'ESTRANGE (J). A regular vicissitude and suc-  
 cession of cravings and satiety. 1732 BRKLEY *Alciph.*  
 I. § 1 The first cure of mankind is to supply the cravings of  
 nature. 1856 BRADSHAW *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A  
 craving after prophecies . . . had infected all ranks. 1890  
 BESANT *Demotiac* 58 A man liable to attacks of craving  
 for strong drink.

Craving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That asks or begs earnestly; urgent or impor-  
 tunate in asking or beseeching.

1668 RYCAUT *Ottoman Emp.* (1686) 161 Covetous and  
 craving Turks. 1745 *De For's Eng. Tradesman* II. (1841) I.  
 17 Our poor are very craving, and money at this time very  
 scarce. 1887 *Charity Organ.* Rev. Nov. 416 Craving ap-  
 peals in the newspapers.

2. Urgently desiring, longing, hungering.

1688 MIEGR *Fr. Diet.* s.v. To have a craving stomach.  
 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P. 8 When some craving  
 passion shall be fully gratified. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India*  
 II. iv. v. 187 Meer Causim . . . regarded the supposed treasures  
 . . . with a craving appetite.

Cravingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a craving  
 manner.

1621 LADY MARY WROTH *Urania* 461 The Iambolian then  
 cast his eyes cravingly towards her. 1865 G. MEREDITH  
*R. Fleming* i. 4 The characteristic of girls having a disposition  
 to rise is to be cravingly mimetic. 1890 *Chambr. Jnrl.* 22  
 Nov. 742/1 Gazing cravingly in her upturned face.

Cravingness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Craving  
 state or quality.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* Wks. (1834) 31/1 Nor by in-  
 digence is hee meant craviness, or a sense of want only.

Cravish, Cravyn, obs. ff. CRAYFISH, CRAVY.

Craw (krō), *sb.* Also 4-6 CRAW, 6 craw. [ME.  
*craue*, repr. an unrecorded OE. *\*craga*, cogn. with  
 OHG. *chrago*, MHG. *krage*, Du. *krasg* neck,  
 throat; or else a. later Norse *krage*, Da. *krave*  
 in same sense. The limitation of sense in English  
 is special to this language.]

1. The CROP of birds or insects.

1388 WYCLIF *a Kings* vi. 25 The craue of culteris.  
*Margin.* In Latyn it is seid of the drit of culuers; but drit  
 is . . . takun here . . . for the throte, where cornes, etun of  
 culueris, ben gadeid. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Craw, or  
 croupe of a byrde, or ober fowlys, *gabus, vesicula*. 1552  
 HULOET, Craue or gorge of a byrde, *inguitis*. 1565-78  
 COOPER *Tesaurus, Chelidoni*. Little stones in the craue  
 of a swallow. 1604 DRAVTON *Orole* 75 The Crane . . . With  
 Sand and Gravell burthening his Craw. 1774 HUNTER in  
*Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 373 Some birds, with glazars, have  
 a craw or crop also, which serves as a reservoir, and for  
 softening the grain. 1855 LONGER *Hiau.* viii. 209 'Till their  
 craws are full with feasting. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes*  
 II. 35 Such an agitation of plumage, redness of craw, and  
 anger of manner as a maternal hen shows.

2. *transf.* a. The stomach (of man or animals).  
*humorous or derisive.*

1573 A. ANDERSON *Exp. Benedictus* 43 (T.) To gorge their  
 craws with bibbing cheer. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansu.*  
*Osor.* 320 b, Stuffing their craws with most exquisite vy-  
 andes. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812.  
 II. 449 They smite their hungry craws. 1822 BYRON *Juan*  
 viii. xlix, As tigers combat with an empty craw.

† b. To cast the craw: to vomit. Obs.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Runnymng* 489 Such a bedfellow  
 Would make one cast his craw.

† 3. *transf.* The breast of a hill. Obs. rare.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *May Day* II, Phœbus tugging up  
 Olympus craw.

† b. Humorously applied to a cravat, falling over  
 the chest in a broad fold of lace or muslin.  
 See Fairholt s.v. *Neckcloth*.

1787 'G. GAMBRADO' Acad. Horsemen (1809) 14 The creatures with monstrous craws. 1790 Poetry in Ann. Reg. 135 Now, at his word, th' obedient muslin swells, And beaux, with 'Monstrous Craws,' peep out at pouting belles.

4. *Comb.* † *crawl-bone*, the 'merry-thought' of a bird, which lies over the craw; *crawl-thumper* (*slang*), one who beats his breast (at confession); applied derisively to Roman Catholic devotees; so *crawl-thump v.*

1611 Cotgr. *Bruchet*, the *crawl-bone*, or merrie thought of a bird. 1785 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 93 We are no *Crawl-thumpers*, no Devotees. 1797-1802 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* 1. xxxv, Sir Thomas and the dame were in their pew *Crawl-thumping* upon hassocks. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Crawl thumper*, a Roman Catholic. Compare *Brisket-beater*.

† *Crawl*, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *trans.* To crawl out: to fill or distend like a bird's craw. b. To crawl *it*: to fill one's 'craw'. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Content* 31 To crawl out a Purse With th' molten Cinders of the Universe? 1798 MORTAUX *Rabelais* v. vi. (1737) 20 We might... gorge it, crawl it.

*Crawl*, *v.* 4. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Echoic: see CROW sb.] = CAW *v.*: said of rooks or crows.

a 1658 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 216 The Crows... when the men wandered out of the way in the dark, would with their crawling, call them into the right way again. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Crawl*, to caw or croak; said of the crow and rook.

*Crawl*, *Sc. and north.* form of CROW.

|| *Crawl-craw* (krō'krō). *Pathol.* [app. a Dutch Negro name, from Du. *kraauw* scratch, *krauw-en* to scratch, to claw.] A malignant species of pustulous itch, prevalent on the African coast, especially about Sierra Leone.

1863 *Wanderings in W. Africa* II. 93 A bad kind of scabies, commonly called *crawl-craw*, not confined to mankind; goats and other animals often die of it. 1891 *Nature* 20 Aug., A papulo-vesicular skin disease called *crawl-craw* is endemic in the sleeping sickness region. O'Neil found a filaria-like parasite in the vesicles of *crawl-craw*.

*Crawdoun*: see CRADDON.

*Crawe*, *obs. f.* CRAW, CROW.

*Crawed* (krōd), *a. rare.* [f. CRAW sb. + -ED 2.]

Having a crawl or crop.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1780) 348 Most sorts of birds, especially those of the *craw'd* kind, feed much on its seeds.

*Crawfish* (krō'fsh), *sb.* = CRAYFISH *q.v.*

1. Still the usual name in U.S. in sense 3 a.

2. *U.S. colloq.* One who retreats from or backs out of a position; a political renegade or turn-coat. cf. CRAWFISH *v.*

1860 in BARTLETT. 1889 in FARMER.

*Crawfish*, *v.* *U.S. colloq.* [f. prec.; from the animal's mode of locomotion.] *intr.* To retreat from a position taken up; to 'back out'.

a 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, We acknowledge the corn, and retreat, retrograde, *crawfish*, or climb down.—*Cairo Times*. 1888 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 5 July, The remark defeated him for Governor. He tried to *crawfish* out of it... but it didn't work. 1888 *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 22 Mar. (Farmer), He was afraid to bet and *crawfished* out of the issue by claiming that he didn't drink.

*Crawful* (krō'ful), *rare.* As much as fills a bird's *craw*.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 170 A *crawful* of half-digested shrimps

† *Crawke*, *crauke*, *Obs.* [Etymology obscure; but evidently closely akin to CRAWON, and perh. to CRAWK *v.* or F. *craquer*.] = CRAWKING 3.

c 1325 *Prase Psalter* ciii 4 My bones dried as *craukes*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 *Cracoke* [error for *crawke*], relefe of molte talowe or gress (*v. r.* *crauche* [craucke], *crawke* or *crappe*), *cremian*.

*Crawl* (krōl), *sb.* 1. [f. CRAWL *v.* 1.] The action of crawling; a slow creeping motion.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xliii, In the silence... Was heard on high the reptiles' hiss and crawl. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307, I rather dislike the crawl of centipede or snake.

*Crawl* (krōl), *sb.* 2. Also 7-8 *crawle*, *craul* (o). See also KRAAL. [a. Colonial Du. *kraal*, a. Sp. *corral*: see CORRAL.]

† 1. An enclosure, pen, or building for keeping hogs (in the West Indies). *Obs.*

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 17 They build two or three little Houses, or more; by them called a *Crawl*, and in these, they first inclose these tame Hogs. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvii, These *Crawles* or houses and sties built for feeding and breeding hogs.

b 'On the coast of Africa, a pen for slaves awaiting shipment' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. A pen or enclosure of stakes and hurdles in shallow water on the sea-coast, to contain fish, turtles, etc. Also a reservoir for keeping caught turtles, lobsters, etc. in stock for the market.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1769), *Crawl*, a sort of pen... formed by a barrier of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast, to contain any sort of fish within it. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 420 The Turtle *Crawls* filled with beautiful clear water. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 11/1 The custom is to give the turtles in stock... three days in the 'crawl' and three days in the tank. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trader* 338 The spongers go ashore and build a pen, or 'crawl', of stakes, close to the water's edge.

3. A village, or enclosure of huts, of Bushmen,

Hottentots, or other South African natives: in which sense commonly written KRAAL *q.v.*

*Crawl* (krōl), *v.* 1. Forms: 4 *croul*, *creul*, *craul*, 4-7 *craule*, *crawle*, 5-6 *craul*, 7 *craul*, 7-*crawul*. [A rare word in ME, and apparently only northern; prob. from Norse: cf. Da. and Norw. *kraule* to crawl, climb up, Sw. *krafta* to grope, Icel. *krafta* to paw or scabble with the hands (mod. Icel. *krafta fram* *ir* to crawl out of). The word existed also in West Germanic, but the corresponding OE. form \**craflan* has not been found.

To Norse *krafta* corresponds an OLG. \**krabablu*, whence 15th c. HG. *krablen*, *krablu* to crawl, creep, still used in various HG. dialects, but now replaced in mod.G. by *krabbeln* (see Kluge). The word is a frequentative from an OTEut. vb. stem \**krab-*: *krab-* to scratch, claw, paw: cf. CRAB *v.* 2 and see Grimm *krabbeln*, *krabbeln*.

The diphthongal ME *craule*, *crawle* (from *craule*), was reduced to *craul* by end of 15th c., riming with *small* in Spenser: cf. the form-history of *awl*. But the phonology of the early forms *craule*, *creule*, *craule*, is obscure; *craule* reminds us of MDu. *craelen*, but *craule*, *crule*, suggests some confusion with CROWN, Fr. *crouler*: see esp. sense 6.]

1. *intr.* To move slowly in a prone position, by dragging the body along close to the ground, as a child upon its hands and knees, any short-limbed quadruped or reptile, an insect, serpent, worm, slug.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Cott.) *Pai* fand bot wormes *creuland* emid [v. r. *Cott.* *crouland*, *Paisf.* *crawlande*, *Trin.* *cruylng*]. *Ibid.* 11836 (Cott.) Wormes *creuld* [Gott. *cruled*, *Paisf.* *crauled*, *Tr.* *cruled*] here and bare. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 441/1 To *craule*, *reperre*, *serpere*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 22 Serpents small... which swarming all about his legs did crawl. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 201 Spiders... *craul* under the Rail. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 100 Slow *crawl'd* the snail. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xlii, The children trotted or *crawled* towards her. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiii. 361 We had to *crawl* into the sanctuary upon our hands and knees. 1890 BESANT *Demonic* i. 15 They spoke of worms, reptiles, and things that *crawl*.

fig. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems*, *Dead Pan* xxxi, See! the wine *crawls* in the dust, Worm-like.

† b. *trans.* To crawl upon or over. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 SUCKLING *Poems* (1646) 48 Snails there had *crawl'd* the Hay. 1776 ELIZA PARSONS *Myst. Warning* I. 150 The veriest *wretch* that *crawls* the earth.

2. *transf.* To walk, go, or move along with a slow and dragging motion.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 155 The aged Symeon *crawls* to kyrk. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 444, I can no further *crawle*. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxv. (1840) 81 The patriarch *crawled* to Rome, being a hundred years old. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 25 This Fountain is so very small, Th' Observer hardly can perceive it *crawl* Through the sedge. 1798 SOUTHEY *Belogues* v, The poor old woman told me that she was forced to *crawl* abroad And pick the hedges. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xxiv, Mark it as the sunbeams *crawl*, Inch after inch, along the wall. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. ii, Gloomy vehicles... *crawling* heavily along.

b. To encroach stealthily upon. *rare.*

1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 241 This forest has been *crawled* upon by favourites and is now much smaller.

3. fig. a. To move or progress very slowly.

1605 SHAKS. *Leav. I.* 42 While we *Vnburthen'd* *crawle* toward death. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 124 Sickness *postheto* to us, but *crawlth* from us. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xxx, Months and seasons *crawled* along.

b. To move stealthily, sneakingly, or abjectly.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 293 Cranmer... Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the King. a 1703 SOUTH (J.), That litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Stewart* in Lockhart xiv, These Gaelic poems... are very unequal, often *drivelling* and *crawling* in the very extremity of tenacity. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv, Art thou not the veriest slave that e'er *Crawled* on the loathing earth?

4. Of plants, etc.: To spread over a surface with extending stems or branches; to trail, creep. (*rare.*)

1634 MILTON *Comus* 295 A green mantling vine That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barrihol. Anat.* i. xv. 38 A little... Nerve... which *crawls* up and down the Coat of the Liver. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ii. 57 Passion-flowers, ipomzeas, and hibiscus *crawled* over every wall.

5. *transf.* To be all 'alive' with crawling things.

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 204 All my skin *crawled* with lye. 1658 S. RICHARDSON *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 435 Dead Bodies... that lie rotting... until they *crawl* all over with Worms. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 127 The whole ground seemed alive, and *crawling* with unceasing destruction [ants]. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 20 Let the waters *crawl* with the *crawler*.

6. To have a sensation as of things crawling over the skin; to feel 'creepy', to 'creep'.

[The first quot. here may really be from F. *crouler* 'to shake, tremble, quiver, quake' (Cotgr.): see CROWL.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3567 (Cott., Gott.) *Queen* bat [a man] *sua* *creus* ald. It *crepes* *crouland* in his bak [Trin. hit *crepeb* *cruylng*, *Paisf.* *wip* *creping* *crouluis*]. 1881 *Confess. Frowlous Girl* 56: Kissing a ragged infant or two, whose dirtiness positively made me *crawl*. 1889 M. E. WILKINS *Far away Melody* (1891) 15 You make me *crawl* all over, talkin' so much about dyin'.

† *Crawl*, *v.* 2. *Obs.* Also 6 *craul*, 7 *craul*. To

entangle. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* iii. (R.), Beyng *craul'd* in the deuilles snares. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1735) 282 When we have *craul'd*, and *ravel'd* our Soules into Knots, at last, wee fall, like a Weaver, to Cutting. *Ibid.* 284 The

unprofitable Web of my Life, which in the Weaving I have so strained... Knt. and *crawled*.

*Crawl*, *obs. form* of CROWL *v.*

*Crawler* (krō'lər), [f. CRAWL *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which *crawls*; a crawling creature, a reptile, etc.

1649 LOVELAKE *Lucasta* 140 Unarm'd of wings... Unhappy *Crawler* on the Land. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 247 Thou child of the dust... Thou *crawler* on earth. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 462 The man who dies by the adder's fang May have the *crawler* crush'd. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 256 Ignorant *crawlers* upon earth.

b. *spec.* A louse. ? *Obs.* Cf. *creeper*.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Louiad* ii. Wks. 1812, I. 236 That we, your Cooks, are such a nasty ciew... as to have *Crawlers* in our heads. 1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* IV. 27/2 *Crawlers* were found in his wounds.

2. *collog.* A cab moving slowly along the streets in search of a fare.

1865 G. MURKEDITH *R. Fleming* x, Seeing that London cabs—*crawlers*, could when paid for it, do their business like lightning. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug., To amend the Hackney Carriage Act, in order to prevent what are called 'crawlers' plying along the streets.

3. fig. a. One who acts in a mean or servile way; b. A lazy person, loiterer.

1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 104 That scheming *crawler*. 1880 *Silver's Handbk.* *Australia* 289 *Crawlers* are not wanted, and will soon discover that they are in the way.

*Crawling* (krō'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CRAWL.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 522 Attentive to the *crawlings* of an emmet. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 16 The *crawling* of a glacier. 1879 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 53 The *crawling* of the Maggot or Caterpillar.

attrib. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 406 It can be entered only in a *crawling* posture.

*Crawling*, *ppl. a.* [f. CRAWL *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That *crawls* (*lit.* and *fig.*); see the verb.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Fairf.) *Pai* fand bot *crawlande* [Cott. *creuland*, Gott. *crouland*] wormis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 146 To plucke this *crawling* serpent from my breast. 1654 ROGERS *Naaman* 5 To raise up a base and *crawling* spirit to heaven. 1827 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* i. i. The *crawling* glaciers. *Ibid.*, The wingless *crawling* hours.

Hence *Crawlingly* *adv.*

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* 62 With which your Book of Politics is so *crawlingly* full. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii, Then propitiatingly and *crawlingly* Mr. Riderhood cried,

*Crawling*, *var. of CROWLING* *vbl. sb.*

*Crawly* (krō'li), *a. colloq.* [f. CRAWL + -Y.] Like or having the sensation of insects *crawling* over the skin; 'creepy'.

1860 THACKERAY *Lovelace* iv, A sort of *crawly* sensation, as of a... ghost flitting about the place. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Trans. Abroad* i. 198 It makes one feel *crawly* even to think of it.

*Crawn*, *obs. pa. pple. of CROW v.*

† *Crawpook*. *Obs.* Erron. form of CRAPAUDE.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. vi. 207 A *crawpocke* delivereth from prison, Chelidonius is a stone taken out of a swallowe, which cureth melancholie.

† *Cray*. *Obs.* Also 7 *craye*. [a. F. *craie*:—OF. *creie*:—L. *crēta* chalk. Also in F. in sense 2, for which another name is *pierre* stone.]

1. Chalk.

14. *Recipes in Rel. Antiq.* I. 52 do tharto *cray* that thir parchemeners wirkes withall.

2. A disease of hawks, in which the excrements become excessively hard and are passed with difficulty.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 294 An yvell y-callyd the *cray*, that is when an hawkie may not mure. *Ibid.* 295 The *Cray* comyth of wasch mete, that is wasch in hote water, in defaute of hote mete. 1575 TURBERVY *Faulconrie* 311 The Stone or *Cray*. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 134 This disease... that wee call... the *Craye*, is of an exiccative or astringing qualitie.

† *Craye*. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *craye*, *craie*, 7 *crea*. [app. erron. form of CRAWYER.] = CRAWYER.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 No person... shall carie... in any ship, bote, *craie*, or vessell any white wollen clothe. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxix. xxviii. (1634) 328 With gallies, bulks and *craies*... with sailes and oares to help at all assays. 1612 DRAVTON *Pol. orb.* xxii. (1748) 349 Some shell or little *crea*, *Hard* labouring for the land, on the high-working sea. 1627 — *Agricourt* 11 Skiffes, *Crays*, Scallops, and the like... cou'd all the Seas.

*Craye*, *obs. f.* CRAW.

*Crayer*, *crare* (krē'r). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4- *crayer*, 5 *krayer*, 5-7 *Sc. crear*, 6 *creyer*, *crayor*, *craire*, *Sc. crayar*, 6-7 *craier*, *craer*, *Sc. and north. crair*, 9 *creer*, 6-*craer*. [a. OF. *crayer*, *craier*, *creer*, *crayer*, in med.L. *craiera*, *creyera*.] A small trading vessel formerly used.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4785 Beres, schoutes, *crayeres* [printed *trayeres*] fele. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3667 Cogge appone cogges, *krayers* and ober. 1480-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (Roxb.) 25 His *crayer* laden with wete. 1493 *Charter in Hist. Montrose* (1866) I. 20 All schippis, *crearis*, and botis petteining to oure leigis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 18 b, Robbed... v. or vi. littel *Craters* and fisher botis laden with fyshs and corne. 1551 *Acts Privy Council* 15 Nov. III. 477 Those *Flemings* that have unlawfully taken ij English *crases*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 205 To show what coast thy sluggish *crare* Might easilist harbour in. 1654 NEEDHAM *Tr. Selden's Nave Cl.* 496 Our Cobles, *Crayers*, and Boats being small, .. are easily swallowed by a rough Sea. 1753 MATLAND

*Hist. Edu.* III 248 Every large Lime-boat and Crear without a Topmast. 1844 *JACK Hist. St. Nonance* 73 Six crears sailed regularly from this port to the Orkney Isles. 1849 *J. GRANT Kirkcaldy of Gr.* XIV. 131 He made several voyages with two armed crayers or sloops between Leith and the shores of Fife.

**Crayfish** (kræʃ-ɪʃ), **crawfish** (kræʃ-ɪʃ). Forms: a. 5 creusses, -ez, -eys, krevys, 5-6 crev, creues, -ys(e), 5-7 -is(e), -ice, 6 -yoe, -iz, 6-7 -isse, creavis(e), 7 krevise; β. 6 creuysshe, 6-7 crev, creuiah(e), 7 creyvishe, 7-8 creevish; γ. 6 crefysshe, 6-7 crefish, 7 creyfish, craifish, crea-fish, 7- cray-fish, crayfish; δ. 5 craveys, 6 crav-, craues, -ish, crafyshe, 6-8 crafish, (8 cra-fish), 7- cray-fish, crawfish. [ME. *crevice*, -vise, a. OF. *crevice* (13-15th c. in Littré); cf. *crevis* m., *crevical* dim. in Godef.; in OF. also *escrevisse*, mod.F. *écrevisse*, Walloon *grêvêse*, Rouchi *gravinche* (Littré); a. OHG. *crebiz*, MHG. *krebez*, a derivative of stem \*krab- in *krab-bo* CRAB q.v.]

In Southern ME. the second syllable was naturally confounded with *vish* (written *viss* in Aynbite), 'fish'; whence the corrupted forms under β and γ, and the later *crey*, *cray*, *cray-fish*. The variants in *cr*-go back to Anglo-Fr. when the stress was still on second syllable, and the first liable to vary between *cre*- and *cra*-; they are the origin of the modern *craw-fish*, now used chiefly in U.S.]

A. Illustration of forms.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3864 Creusses. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 A krevys with his claws longe. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 84 For v. crevis ii. d. c1490 *Promp. Parv.* 109 (MS. K) Creveys, fysshe [Pynson creues]. 1513 *Bk. Kerynges in Babees Bk.* (1868) 281 A creues, dyght hym thus. 1544 *Phaer Regum. Lysse* (1553) i va. Excepte it be a creuisse. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1580) 21 Some pleasant River . . full of crevis. 1612 tr. *Bevennot's Passenger* i. ii. § 87. 1633 *Creaves* are good for Hecticks. 1657 *Clotus Adam in Eden* 1171. To seek after Crevices. 1679 *Pilot Staffordsh.* (1686) 19 Lobsters . . analogous to a Crevice. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* II. \*Carabus . . a crab, cray-fish, or crevice.

β. 1555 *Eden Decades* 302 The fleshe of creuysshes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 b. Crevishes, Barbills, and Chevins. 1658 *Rowland Mowlett's Theat. Ins.* 1041 Crabs or river Crevish. 1783 [see B β b]. γ. 1555 *Eden Decades* 115 Full of crabbes or crefysshes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 70 Take a good sort of Crefysshes. 1597 *GERARDE II. ccli.* Crayfish Woolfshane. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. From his lurking hole Had pull'd the Cray-fish. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 269 The Crefish are some of themied. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour.* Germ. II. 443 The largest crayfish in Europe. 1880 *HUXLEY (title)* The Cray-fish. δ. 1478 *BOTONER Itin.* (1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare . . de craveys. 1526 *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (Add. MS. 27448, f. 27 b). A craves and ij ciabbes. 1577 *HARRISON England* III. x. (1878) II. 21 The lobster, crafish [1587 or crevis], and the crab. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Crusta*. Pillis of certain fishes, as of Crauishes. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v. 175 They caught . . great craw-fishes. 1626 *BACON Sylva* (1677) § 45 The Flesh of the Crab or Crayfish. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic.* (1762) 82 Ashes of Crayfish. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* v. 86 A ragoo of crayfish. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* i. (1880) 48 The tail of a cray-fish. 1883 *Century Mag.* 378 A dozen large crayfish.

B. Signification.

1. Formerly, like Ger. *krebs*, a general name for all the larger edible crustacea. Obs.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3864 Pan comes bare-out creusses of manykins hewis. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 9 Fresh Herring, Oysters, Samon, Creuis, and such like. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Und.* 159 Crevices are shelled swimmers, with ten feet, and two claws; among which are huge Lobsters of three cubits; round Crabs; Craw-fish, little Lobsters.

† b. *spec.* applied to the crab. Obs.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fols* (1874) I. 271 On the Crauys he styll saild backward ryde. 1546 *Phaer Bk. Childr.* (1553) Svja. The canker . . spreadeth it selfe abroad, like the fete of a cieues, called in latin *cancer*. 1570 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 909 To say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully: and go cleane kam ourselues like crevices. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morrell) i. *Crevis*, or *crevisch*, *cancer*.

† 2. A general name for large crustacea other than crabs. The name *Sea crayfish* included the lobster and its allies: cf. 3 b. Obs. or arch.

c. 1440 *Ans. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 Crabbes and cieveys and lamprons in lentyne. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 614 In Babees Bk. (1868) 159 The bak of pe Crevisse, bus he must be sted: array hym as ye dothe pe crabbe. 1546 *Ord. Hen. VIII in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 182 Perches, Crevis, Crabs, x mess 8d. c1532 *DWERS Intrud. Fr.* in Palsgi. 913 Creveyce of the see, *honnars*. 1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 128 Yea, but what am I? . . A ciab or a crevis, a crane or a cockerel? 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* II. 28 Crabs, Shrimps, Crevisses, Oysters.

3. In current use: a. *gen.* A fresh-water crustacean, *Astacus fluviatilis* (River or Fresh-water Crayfish, *crevice d'eau douce*), resembling a small lobster, found in rivers and brooks. Also applied to other species of *Astacus* and of the allied American genus *Cambarus*, e.g. the blind crayfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (*C. pellucidus*).

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 618 In Babees Bk. 159 Of Crevis dewe douz. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 15 a. Shell fysshe, excepte creveyse deau douce. 1577 *HARRISON England* III. x. (1878) II. 21 The little crafishes . . taken . . plentifully in our fresh riuers. 1578 *LYDG. Dodoens* II. xlii.

60 The Tayle of a Lobster, or river Creuis. *Ibid.* III. lxxxviii. 426 A freshwater Craeus. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 443 Crayfishes of the riuier . . be diureticall. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* III. (1662) 223 This Sir Christopher is also memorable for stocking the river Yower . . with Cievishes. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 213 The Cray-fish or Crayfish is an inhabitant of fresh water, and indeed only of the purest water. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* i. 16 There are a number of kinds of Cray-fish . . but they bear the common surname of *Astacus*. *Ibid.* 31 Crayfishes of a year old are . . two inches long.

b. With London fishmongers and generally on the sea-coast of Great Britain: The Spiny Lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*, the *Langouste* of the French. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 125 This was sea cray-fish; they generally weighed eight or nine pounds apiece. 1770 *WRSLEY Wisd. God in Creation* (1809) I. 275 The crab, the crayfish, and many other animals are seen to devour them [mussels]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 167 *Palinurus vulgaris*. It is the common Sea-crayfish of the shops, *Langouste* of the French. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (1865) 508 Crayfish are very fine, but not thought equal to lobsters in the London market. *Note.* This crustacean is . . the spiny lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*) of naturalists, and attains a length of 18 inches. 1865 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 81 The cray-fish, or thorny lobster.

4. *attrib.*, as *crayfish broth*, *soup*; † *crevishe eyes* = CRAB'S EYES; † *crevis fish* = CRAYFISH.

1599 *A.M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicæ* 1251 Take 6 or 7 Pickerells Eyes . . and as many Crevishe eyes . . contunde all these things very small. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 3381 A Crevice, or a Crefish, or as some write it, a Crevis Fish . . a Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick Index*, Crayfish Broths and Garlic recommended. 1719 *D'URREY Pills* I. 268 All must stoop to Crayfish Soup.

Crayling, obs. f. GRAYLING.

Craym(e), Crayne, obs. ff. CREAM, CRANE.

† Crayne, obs. var. of CRANNY sb. and v.

[App. a scribal or typographical error: in *Promp. Parv.* *crayne* occupies the alphabetical place of *crayne*; and in quot. 1607 two syllables are wanted.]

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 100 Crayne [PYNSON, crany], *rima*. 1607 *BARSTED Mirror* (1876) 61 The tree straight craynes, and springs forth a child.

**Crayon** (kræʃ-ɪn), sb. Also 7 orion, cryon, 8 oracon, oracon. [a. F. *crayon*, deriv. of *craye* :—L. *crēta* chalk.]

1. A pointed stick or pencil of coloured chalk or other material, for drawing.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 1451 Crions [are] either White or Red Chalk cut into long pieces, and made sharp at the end to draw withall. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Criticism* 174 If . . what was done in Oyl is imitated with . . Crayons. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* L. L. 185 He wrote his name . . with a cration. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 142 Lithographic Crayons . . may be used as pencils upon the stone. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. Pref. 6 note, Chalk debris, black and white, broken off the crayons with which Turner had drawn.

b. In *crayon*(s): usually said of a design drawn with a crayon or crayons; also an artist in crayons, etc. (Cf. in colours, in oils.)

1663 *PEPYS Diary* 15 May, Sir Thomas showed me his picture . . in crayon in little, done exceedingly well. 1681 *Land. Gas No.* 1636/8 Another Picture in Red Cryon upon white Paper. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 64 ¶ 4 A wonderful performer in crayons. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. viii. 181 Sketches of groups of horses in crayon.

2. *transf.* A drawing in crayons. † b. *fig.* A work not carried out in detail, a 'sketch'.

1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* A v b, Collecting the Crayons, Prints, Designs. 1787 T. JERRARDSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 247 It is a poor crayon, which yourself . . must fill up. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May Supp., The gallery of large photographs and crayons.

3. A carbon point in an electric arc lamp.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crayon-box*, *-board* (see quot.), *-draft*, *-holder*, *-sketch*.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 398 His crayon-drafts are also admirable. 1847 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 3471 Instruments resembling crayon-holders. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 121/2 Insert in each crayon-holder a piece of . . charcoal. 1880 *WEBSTER Suppl.*, *Crayon-board*, thick drawing-paper, or cardboard for drawing. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 98 Frank's original crayon sketch.

**Crayon, v.** [a. F. *crayonner* (Cotgr. 1611), f. *crayon*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To draw (something) with a crayon or crayons; to cover with drawing in crayons.

1662 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Jan., When Mr. Cooper, the rare limner, was crayoning of the King's face and head. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Dnn Wks.* 1832 VI. 305 The floor crayoned with roses and myrtles, which the dancers' feet effaced. 1851 *WELLS in W. Irving's Life & Lett.* IV. 69 The flesh is most skilfully crayoned, the pose excellent.

2. *fig.* To sketch, 'chalk out'.

1734 *BOLINGBROKE Lett. to Swift* Apr. 12, The other [books] will soon follow; many of them are writ, or crayoned out. 1797 *Ann. Reg.* 496 The plan which he had crayoned out. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 500 This relic . . has found a new kind of immortality, so charmingly crayoned in the page of a transatlantic writer.

**Crayon, Obs.**: see CRATHON.

**Crayonist**. [f. *CRAYON* sb. + -IST.] An artist in crayons.

1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 73 The charming crayonists of the eighteenth century.

**Crayonize, v. nomic-wd.** [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = **CRAYON** v.; in quot. *fig.* to sketch, depict.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 669 Let our own right hand crayonise the French chess-men.

**Crayse, craisey, local.** Also *crazey, crazy*. [Derivation unknown.] A rustic name of various species of Ranunculus or buttercup.

c. 1652 *Roxb. Bull.* (1873) I. 340 With milkmaids Hunney, suckle's phrase, The crow's-foot, nor the yellow crayse. 1789 *MARSHALL Gloucestersh.* I. 178 Creeping crowfoot, provincially creeper-crazey. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crausey*, the butter-cup. *Wilt.* . . *Crausey*, crow's foot. *South.* 1869 J. BRITTEN *Q. Jnrl. Folkestone Nat. Hist. Soc.* I. 29 In Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, etc., Buttercups are known as 'Craives'—a word, which is in Buckinghamshire embodied in 'Butter-creases' and 'Yellow ceases', applied indiscriminately to the three species. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.* 57 *Crazy* or *Crausey*, the buttercup, apparently a corruption of *Christ's eye*, *L. oculus Christi*, the medieval name of the marigold. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Crazy*, a buttercup.

**Crayues, obs. form of CREVICE.**

**Craze** (kræʒ-ə), v. Forms: 4-7 *crase*, 5- *crayse*, 6-7 *craise*, 6- *craze*. [A fuller form *acraze*, *ACRAZE*, is known in 16th c.; if this existed earlier, the probability would be that *craze* was aphetic for *acraze*, and this a. OF. *acrazer*, var. of *decraser*. The latter is supposed to be of Norse origin: cf. *Sw. krasa* to crackle, *slå i kras* to dash in pieces. If not aphetic for *acraze*, the Eng. *craze* may be immediately from the Scandinavian word.]

† 1. *trans.* To break by concussion or violent pressure; to break in pieces or asunder; to shatter.

c. 1369 *CHAUCER Deke Blanche* 324 With glas Were all the windowes well yglased . . and nat an hole ycrased. c. 1450 *Merlin* 325 Ther was many a grete spere crased. 1631 *HOLWOOD Maid of Westm.* III. Wks. 1874 II. 299 Thou canst not craze their barres. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 220 God . . will . . craze thir Chariot wheels.

† b. To break the surface of, batter with blows, bruise, crush, damage. Obs.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Tray* III. xxiv, His basenet was bowed and ycrased. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. ccxlv. 286 Kyng Phylipp broused or crased y<sup>e</sup> castelles of Gentelyne & Garney. 1562 *WINZET Certain Tractates* i. (1888) I. 3 Ane schip . . quhilk . . is euyl crasit on the schaldis. 1573 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 22 Sore wounded, crased, and brused, so as he dyeth of it. 1618 *LATHAM & Bk. Falconry* (1633) 139 If the feathers haue beene much bruised or crased. 1726 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) III. 260 Many of them [papers] are imperfect and sadly crased.

† c. *intr.* To be broken, crushed, shattered, or bruised; to break, crack, suffer damage. Obs.

c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5785 The sheldes crased thoo somdele. 1523 *SKELTON Garth. Laurel* 1209 Her pitcher should not craze. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xlv. (Arb.) 60 Thou glasse . . i. maruel howe he beames. . . Do never cease thy brittle sides to craze. 1732 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) III. 497, I would have caused him it, but he persuaded me it would craze in the sea carriage. 1854 F. TENNYSON in *Fraser's Mag.* L. 645 The wild waters crazing on the rocks.

2. *Mining. (trans.)* To crush (tin ore) in a mill. (See CRAZE-MILL, CRAZING vbl. sb. 3.)

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 185 Their devices of breaking, stamping . . crazing . . and fining the Metall.

3. *trans.* To break (a thing) so that the parts still remain contiguous; to crack. Obs. exc. *dialect*.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* T. 38 What quod my lord þer is no more to doone. I am right siker þat þe pot was crased. 1544 *Act 33 Hen. VII.* c. 35 The reparation . . of any the pyppes of leade hereafter to be crased or broken. 1665 *HOOKES Microgr.* 43 As soon as these parts are crazed by hard rubbing, and thereby their tenacity spoiled, the springiness . . makes a diuision. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Craze*, to crack. 'I've crazed the jug'.

b. *spec.* To produce minute cracks on the surface of (pottery). (Cf. CRACKLE sb. 3.)

1874-80 [see CRAZED 2]. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 525 The Japanese potter . . opens his oven . . and permits a cold blast of air to enter for the express purpose of 'crazing' his productions.

c. *intr.* To become minutely cracked; said of the glaze on the surface of pottery.

1832 [see CRAZING vbl. sb.]. 1883 *BINNS Guide Wore. Porcelain Wks.* 26 The glaze . . will not craze or crackle on the surface. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 525 To secure a paste and glaze whose coefficients of expansion were the same . . a condition of things in which the glaze should not 'craze'.

4. *fig.* To destroy the soundness of, impair, ruin; to ruin financially, render bankrupt. (Usually in *pass.*) Obs. or arch.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 168 b, Reveling his truth to the world now crased and waxen old. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 119 Thinking thereby to craze the force of veritie. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 29 b, Creditor . . crazed, and deade and buried in debt. 1641 *Heywood Reader here, et c.*, French and Spanish wines . . in their world deboust and crasid.

5. To impair or break down in health; to render infirm. Usually in *pa. pple.*: Broken down in health, decrepit, infirm. *Crazed in his wind* (of a horse): = **BROKEN-WINDED**. Obs. or arch.

1476 *SIR J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 775 III. 161, I ame somewhat crazed, what with the see and what wythe thys dyet heer. a. 1555 *RIDLEY Wks.* 366 Mr. Latimer was crazed, but I hear now, thanks be to God, that he amendeth again. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Antiquit.* (1879) 46 If fierce disease shall craze thy corps. 1637 *HEYWOOD Dial.* II. 123 Craze'd or in health. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 570 Till length of years And sedentary numbness craze my limbs. 1884 *Land. Gas.* No. 1937/4 A Brown Bay Mare . . a little crazed



in her wind. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 193 They've nae sair wark to craze their bones. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsias* 49 Job-like...crazed with blains.

† b. *intr.* To become infirm or diseased. *rare.* 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. (1669) 9/2 Thy body is not so firm, but thou findest this humour over-abound, and that part craze faster than another.

6. To impair in intellect; to render insane, drive mad, distract. Usually in *pa. ppl.*: Insane, mad, deranged, CRAZY. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c 1496-7 *Paston Lett.* No. 940 III. 391 Your broder...ys so troubelid with sekene and crasid in his mynde, that I may not kepe hym aboute me. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 175 The greefe hath craz'd my wits. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2030/4 Aged about 52 years...something Crazed in his Wits. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 394 Inscriptions. Such as...Craze antiquarian brains with endless doubt. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers.* Byron (1832) II. 17 The upbraiding of her own conscience, and the loss of her child, crazed the old lady's mind. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xx. iii. 73 The outbreak which was soon to craze the world with terror.

b. *intr.* To become crazy, go mad.

1818 KEATS *Eudym.* iv. My tortured brain begins to craze. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* i. 21 Asking a life to pass exploring thus, Till near I craze. 1867 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 365 Keeping the head from crazing, and the heart from breaking.

**Craze** (kræ'z), *sb.* Forms: 6 craze, 7 crayze, 8 (craze, crease), 7- craze. [f. *CRAZE* v.]

† 1. A crack, breach, cleft, flaw. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1545/2 The weight of the wall it self...made a cleft or craze therein. 1611 COTGER, *Cas*, hoarse like a bell that hath got a craze. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 339 The frame... must be kept from the least craze or throw in the wheels.

† b. *fig.* A flaw, defect, unsoundness; an infirmity of health or of brain. *Obs.*

1534 FISHER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. 175. 1. Fall into crazes and diseases of my body. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 75 Whilst there is yet but one craze or slender flaw in...thy reputation. 1608 HIRRON *Defense* iii. 77 Would it not argue a craze in the brayne? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xii. (1669) 153/2 This defect and craze that is in the Saints judgement.

2. An insane or irrational fancy; a mania.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 204 The Duke...has a twist, or, as the Scotch say, a craze on the subject of dress. 1858 DR QUINCEY *Autobiog.* 56. ii. Wks. I. 37, I had a perfect craze for being despised. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ix. 389 The miser's craze for gold.

b. Craziness, insanity; a crazy condition.

1841 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journey* (1883) 147 Germany, where mysticism and craze seem to be indigenous. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* x. 78 Until my head is in a craze with pain and misery.

† c. A crazy person, a crack-brain. *Obs. rare.*

16... *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 96 Tom Dekker, Haywood, Middleton, And other wand'ring crayves [prime blazes].

3. *Mining.* (See *quots.* and cf. *CRAZE* v. 2 and *CRAZE-MILL*.)

1778 W. PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 221 The tin...is sorted into 3 divisions...the middle...being named...the craze. *Ibid.* 319 *Crazees*, the work or tin in the middle part of the Buddle in dressing. [Hence in *WEALE Dict. Terms*, RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, etc.]

**Crazed** (kræ'z), *ppl. a.* [f. *CRAZE* v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Broken, cracked; flawed, damaged. *Obs.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 1830 Two crasid gatis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 A Crased shyp, whiche in drownynge her self, Drowneth many other. 1528 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) V. 248 To the mending of one crasid chalice. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. i. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balsac's Lett.* ii. (1654) 57 Cast on shore by a storm in a crased Vessel. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell the Third* vi. x, Like a crazed bell-chime, out of tune.

2. *spec.* Of pottery: Having the surface or glaze covered with minute cracks.

1874 PUNCH 9 May, When the glaze on china-ware cracks, it is said technically to be crazed. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Crazed pottery*, that which has the glazing covered with irregular cracks.

† 3. *fig.* Impaired, damaged, unsound; ruined in estate, bankrupt; of cracked reputation. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. i. 92 Yeelde Thy crazed title to my certain right. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. iv. i. Why may not the mother be a whore, a peevish drunken flurt... a crazed pecee, a fool? 1737 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Several crazed and starving creditors.

† 4. Broken down in health; diseased; infirm.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 98 Leauynge euer the crazed men beynd hym. 1574 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, The best drinke for the crazed at Buckstone, is meane Ale. 1632 LETHGOW *Trav.* iii. (1682) 79 With a fearful heart, a crazed body, a thirsty stomach. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 247 Caring for his crazed body.

5. Mentally impaired or deranged; insane;

= *CRAZY* 4. Cf. *cracked*.

1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Sonl.* xiv. (1714) 17 No craz'd Brain could ever yet propound...so vain and fond a Thought. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 400 Crazed and distracted persons. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 170, I took him...for a craz'd Man. 1876 C. GEORGE *Christ* xxxviii. 448 A mere crazed enthusiast.

6. *Comb.*, as *crazed-headed* adj

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 5 A Company of these Craz'd-headed Coxcombs.

† **Crazedness**. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The state of being crazed; infirmity of body or mind.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 3 In the crazedness of their mindes. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1612) 64 Iacob (in the feebleness and crazedness of his

body). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 658 A kind of crazedness or distraction.

**Crazeling**, *nonce-nd.* A person affected with a craze or mania.

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life of De Foe* x. 443 [They] look upon [him]...as a crazeling and a fool.

† **Craze-mill**. *Obs.* [cf. *CRAZE* v. 2.] A mill for crushing tin ore: see *CRAZING* *vbl. sb.* 3.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2111 Two sorts of Tin; the one, which is too small, the other, too great. The latter is new-ground in a Crazemill (in all respects like a Greist-mill with two stones, the upper and the neather). 1730-6 in BAILLY (folio), *Craze Mill, Crazing Mill*.

† **Crazen**, *a. Obs.* = *CRAZED*; broken, shattered.

1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 74 As the crazen tops of armesles Trees...Do tell thee of the north winds boisterous furies.

**Crazied** (kræ'zid), *ppl. a. rare.* [Assuming a *vb.* to *crazy*; cf. *to dizzy*.]

† a. *adj.* Unsound, infirm, 'shaky' (*obs.*). b. *pa. ppl.* Made crazy, distracted. (= *CRAZED* 3, 5.)

1652 *Plea for Free State* 32 The crazied and uncertain life of a King. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 312 The fruits of...a crazied fancy. 1842 ORDENSON *Creat.* xlii, 138 Like one...crazied with care.

**Crazily** (kræ'zili), *adv.* [f. *CRAZY* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In a crazy manner.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. ii. 195 It would be a sign that things hung very crazily and unsoundly together. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. lxi. 232 She now jumped about the room, quite crazily. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* xvii. 3 The rotten Legs too crazily staided on planks of old resurrections.

**Craziness** (kræ'zinés), [f. *CRAZY* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crazy.

1. The state of being flawed, damaged, or liable to break down.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 177 By reason of the craziness of the roof of their [colliers'] works, which often falls in of its own accord.

† 2. The state of being broken down in bodily health or constitution; indisposition, infirmity; shakiness. Also *fig. Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* Ded. i. Her...sisters did condeole with her, and deplore the iniurie of the times which did cause her craziness. 1621 LD. WILLIAMS *Portesque Papers* 166, I have bene much tormented with a flying report of your Lordships craziness and indisposition. 1640 HOWELL *Donado's Gr. (J.)*, The craziness of her title. 1697 LOCKE *Let.*, The craziness of my body so ill seconds the inclination I have to serve him.

3. Unsoundness of mind.

1755 JOHNSON, *Craziness*, 2. Weakness of intellect. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 47 It may appear downright craziness to common sense. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 69 Amalric's doctrines, which he characterized as mere craziness.

**Crazing** (kræ'zip), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CRAZE* v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb *CRAZE*; crushing, bruising, cracking, etc. (*lit.* and *fig.*); *spec.* of tin ore, and of pottery (*CRAZE* v. 2, 3 b).

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 38 b, To kepe the rule of holy obedience, hole and sounde, without crasyng or brusynge. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 195 In Stamping, Drying, Crasing and Melting. 1824 G. R. PORTER *Forcelain & Gl.* 30 Crasing is a technical phrase, used to denote the cracking of the glaze.

† 2. *concr.* A crack, cleft, chink. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Obad.* i. 3 Dwellynge in crasyngis of stoonys. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. cxxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Chynes and crasyng of schippes bep stoppid per wij.

3. **Crazing-mill**, a mill for crushing tin ore.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 12 a, From the stamping mill it [the Tin] passeth to the crazing mill, which...bruseth the same to a fine sand. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 65 The tin miner...took them to the crazing-mill.

**Crazing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That crazes: see the verb.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 247 The form winds could not bow Nor crazing tempests.

**Crazy** (kræ'zi), *a.* Forms: 6-7 crazy, 6-8 crasie, (6 crasie), 7-8 crazie, 7- crazy. [f. *CRAZE* v. or *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of cracks or flaws; damaged, impaired, unsound; liable to break or fall to pieces; frail, 'shaky'. (Now usually of ships, buildings, etc.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 51 If Aeolus with his blasts, or Neptune with his stormes chance to hit vpon the crasie bark. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 374 Or be their pipes untunable and crasies? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 26 As a crazie pitcher which is vnfit to hold water. 1748 AINSWORTH *Voy.* i. x. 151 With a crazy ship. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. i. 310 The house is crazy...and will not stand very long. 1844 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 119 The court was full of crazy coaches. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 336 An old crazy ship.

† 2. Having the bodily health or constitution impaired; indisposed, ailing; diseased, sickly; broken down, frail, infirm. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 4 Remove not from the place where you be, since you are weake and crasie. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* iii. 80 Some better place, fitter for sicknesse and for crasie age. 1611 SPENNER *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xv. (1634) 782 The King somewhat crasie, and keeping his Chamber. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 ¶ 2, I find my Frame grown crasie with perpetual Toil and Meditation. 1807 MED. *Yrnl.* XVII. 290 By a guarded mode of living...a very crazy constitution is frequently piloted into old age. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. ii. 33 An indulgence conceded to his little crazy body.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* Unsound, impaired, 'shaky'; frail, infirm.

1601 HOLLAND *Pitny* I. 3 Fraile and crasie mortal men, remembering wel their owne infirmities. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 34 To keep up the floating carcass of a crazie and diseased Monarchy. 1647 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 29 Misdoubting what issue those his crasie evidences would find at the Common Law. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 60 The old and crazy earth has had her shaking fits More frequent.

† b. Broken down in estate; ruined, bankrupt.

1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem.* 29 There sneaks a Hunger-starv'd Usurer in quest of a Crasie Citizen.

4. Of unsound mind; insane, mad, demented, 'cracked'. Often used by way of exaggeration in sense: 'Distracted or 'mad' with excitement, vehement desire, perplexity, etc.

1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let. in Crt. & Times* *Fas.* I. II. 19 He was noted to be crazy and distempered before. 1664 BUTLER *Hum. ii. Ep. Sidrophel* 2 'Tis in vain To tamper with your crazy brain. 1732 FRANKLIN *Let Wks.* 1887 I. 407 'Lord, child, are you crazy?' 1799 MRS. THRALD in *Mad. D'Arblay Diary & Lett.* May, Mr. Murphy is crazy for you play...do pray let me run away with the first act. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. i. 24 Lord George Gordon, a crazy fanatic, led the London mob to burn down Newgate. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. ii. 7 Linked in a marriage without love...driving each other crazy with...mutual spite.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing derangement of intellect; insane, mad.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 471/1 Crazy theories. 18... WHITTIER *Cassandra Southwick* ix, By crazy fancies led. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 5/1 The crazy wildness of his appeal.

5. *Comb.*, as *crazy-headed* adj.; crazy ant (see *quot.*); crazy Betty (see *quot.*: cf. *CRAYSE*); crazy bone (U.S.), the 'funny-bone'; crazy quilt (U.S.), a patchwork quilt made of pieces of stuff of all kinds in fantastic patterns or without any order; so *crazy patchwork*, *crazy-work*.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 132 Another curious variety is appropriately called the 'crazy ant'. He always seems to be in a violent hurry...moving forwards, backwards, and sideways in the most purposeless and insane manner. 1880 JEFFRIES *Gl. Estate* 24 Where to find the first 'crazy Betties'...These are the marsh marigolds. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, 'Crazy-bone', so called on account of the intense pain produced when it receives a blow. 1716 J. LONG *Assize Serm. Govt.* 3 'Crazy-headed people. 1885 HARPER'S *Mag.* Mar. 531/2 Alternate stripes of 'crazy patchwork' embroidered on crimson tulle. 1821 BLACKBURN *Mag.* IX. 61 The 'crazy-pate' banker. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 6/2 What is generally called 'crazy quilt' in the States and patchwork in England. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 471/1 As uncertain in marking as the pattern of a crazy-quilt. *Crazy*, a buttercup: see *CRAYSE*.

**Crazyologist**. A word formed in derision of CRANIOLIST.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxxiv. (1849) 82 The feeling of local attachment...Spurzheim and the crazyologists would have found out a bump on his head for its local habitation.

**Crea**, var. *CRAYE*, *Obs.*, small trading vessel.

† **Creable**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *creable*, now *crovable*.] To be believed, credible.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. x, How this fable is creable. † **Creable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *creabilis*, f. *creare* to CREATE: see -BLE.] That can be created.

1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 372 Man, as he was creable, fallable, saveable. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 432 The creative power extends it self to every thing creable. 17... WAITS cited by WORCESTER.

**Creach**, var. of *CREAGH*, plunder.

† **Creachy**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [Deriv. unknown.]

1. See *CREECHY*.

2. *dial.* Broken down, dilapidated, infirm; sickly, ailing; = *CRAZY* 1, 2.

1715 BYRON *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 37, I sent a box to London...open it, but carefully, 'tis creachy. 1842 F. E. PAGET *St. Antholin's* 44 You poor old creachy creature. 1881 LEICESTERSH. *Gloss.*, *Creachy*, sickly; weakly; ailing.

**Crea-fish**, *obs. f. CRAYFISH*.

|| **Creagh**, *creach* (krex), *sb.* Also 9 craich. [a. Gaelic and Irish *creach* plunder, pillage.]

1. An incursion for plunder (in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland); a raid, foray.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv (heading), A Creagh, and its consequences. *note*, A *creagh* was an incursion for plunder, termed on the Borders a *raid*. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 198 A border parish was exposed to sudden inroads and crachs. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 535 Farmers who lay exposed to the creaghs.

2. Booty, prey.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, The cattle were in the act of being driven off, when Butler...rescued the creagh. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxv. 22 Large 'creachs' of prey were driven by the Highlanders.

Hence **Creagh** v. *trans.*, to raid, plunder.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 464 Those who are 'creaghd'. 1884 MISS HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C.* I. 14 The wild creaghting life of Ulster.

|| **Creaght** (krext, kræ't), *sb.* Also 6 creete, 7 creat(e, cret(e, kreat. [a. Mid-Irish *caerai-ghaicht*, mod. Ir. *caorai-ghaicht*, (*caoraidhecht*, *croidhecht*), f. *caera*, *caora* sheep (the application being transferred to horned cattle).] In *Irish Hist.* a nomadic herd of cattle driven about from place to place for pasture, or in time of war with the forces of their owners. (The word often includes the herdsmen or drivers.)

1296 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 659/2 He shall finde no where safe to keepe his creete . . . that in shorte space his creete, which is his most sustenance, shalbe . . . starved for wante of pasture. 1622 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 123 [In these fast places] they kept their creaghts or herds of cattle. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib. x.* (1821) 127 The residue . . . I have left to keepe their Creas. 1643 COL. H. O'NEILL *Relation in Gilbert Contemp. Hist. Affairs Irel. III.* 202, O'Neill ordered his army and creaghts to move.

¶ Sometimes misunderstood and loosely or erroneously used.

1646 in Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 121 Commonly bringing their Cattle into their own stinking Creates. 1658 USSHER *Annals* 227 The country people . . . dwelt scattered in ciates and cabans. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. III.* 673 He was soon at the head of seven or eight thousand Rap-parees, or, to use the name peculiar to Ulster, Creaghts.

2. *transf.* Applied to Eastern pastoral nomads.

1634-77 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav.* 170 Near this place we overtook some of those Creas or wandering Herd-men, old Authors commonly call Nomades . . . now of no account amongst the Persians.

Hence **Creaght v.**, to take cattle from place to place to graze.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 25 They do . . . by kreating and shifting their Boobies from seed-fur til harvest bee inned, both depasture and soile their grounds. 1622 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 161 It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to creaght or graze upon their lands.

¶ **Creaghter.** [*f.* CREAGHT + *-ER.*] A nomad.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 3 Some skirmishing about bounds they have, being no Creaghters, as other Hunnes.

**Creak** (krĭk), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *creke*, 5-6 *kreke*, 6 (*crik*), 6-7 *creake*, 7 *creeke*, 7-9 *creek*, 7- *creak*. [*App. echoic; cf. crake, and croak.*] The M.E. pronunciation would be (krĭk) and that of the 16th c. (krĭk): the application of the verb has prob. been modified as the vowel-sound became narrowed.]

1. *intr.* Formerly: To utter a harsh cry: said of crows, rooks, etc., where CROAK is now used; also of geese, etc. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesworth* in Wright *Voc.* 152 *Le boif nuygist* (lowes), *la grue groule* (crane lounet, *Camb. MS.* crekes). 1428 CAXTON *Trivisia's Higden* vi. xxv. 317 A crowe that she hadde norysshed creked ludder than he was wonte. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xvii. f. ij. If that the Crow could feede in whishte, not creake nor make adoe. 1580 BARLET *Ar.* G. 9 To Gagle, or creake like a goose, *glacito*. 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 50 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 270 The Henne, the Goose, the Ducke, Might cackle, creake, and quacke. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 The Raven or Crow Creaking clear . . . signifies fair weather.

2. *intr.* To make a harsh shrill grating sound, as a hinge or axle turning with undue friction, or a hard tough substance under pressure or strain.

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 32 And gates with the metal dooe creake in shrilled harshing. 1653 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* (ed. 2) 37 The Chariot driver ask'd his wheele Wherefore it creak'd? 1694 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 6 The Door creaks; The Actor comes upon the Stage. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* i. 35 b. That is . . . best which being rubb'd with the Hand creaks the most. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow*. No swinging sign-board creaked from cottage elm. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi. How that door creaks! 1875 McLAREN *Sermon*. and Ser. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan. *Mod.* New shoes are apt to creak.

b. *transf.* Said of the strident noise of crickets, grasshoppers, etc.

1633 [see CREAKING *vb.* *sb.*]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 54 Where crickets creak.

c. To move with creaking.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 57 With a long, indented bone . . . he . . . creaks along the gunnel of the boat. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* Prel. 13 A single hay-cart down the dusty road Creaks slowly.

3. *intr.* To speak in a strident or querulous tone. (Used in contempt.) *Obs.*

In early use allied to *;* in more recent use to *2*.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* ii. 1006 Ye may weel karpe, stryue, clatere, and creke. *Ibid.* iv. 453 Lete hem calle, lady, lete hem crye and creke [*prime break*], Suffyseth you if ye may leue in pees. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* v. C. vii. I mayntaynde it with toothe and nayle, in all that I coulde creake. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 181 Against me dare they not to creake [*prime quake*]. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xxvii. xi. 322 To creake and vaunt in a loftie tragical note. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Nor . . . [bear me down] with his treble creaking, though he creak like the chariot wheels of Satan. 1661 P. BAILLIE *Laurel Papers* (1886) i. 96, I am an ill beggar, yet I must still creak to your [lordship] for yon presbiterians.

4. *trans.* To cause to make a creaking noise.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 31 Creaking my shoes on the plaine Masonry. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i. 24 The wind would . . . creak the door to and fro.

II. *Phasiological uses of the verb-stem.*

† 5. To cry creak: to confess oneself beaten or in error; to give up the contest; to give in. *Obs.* (Cf. to cry CRAWN, cry CREANT.)

1537 *Thersites* in Harl. *Dodley* i. 399, I would make the knaves to cry crik. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1788) 102 When tilth plows breake, poore cattle cries creake. 1577 STANVHURST *Desor. Irel.* in *Holmshed* VI. 52 When the prefixed daie [for the combat] approached neere, Vescie . . . began to crie creake, and secretlie sailed into France. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* i. (Arb.) 37, I now cry creake that ere I scorned loue. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Ainew. Nameless Cath.* 164 This Crauen Cocke, after . . . crowing a Conquest, being ready presently to Cry Creake.

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6. With *go*, in sense: With a creak, with a creaking noise. (Cf. *bang, bump, crack*, etc.)

1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* xvii. (1882) 441/2 Creak, creak, went the stairs. Her father was coming down.

**Creak** (krĭk), *sb.* [*f.* CREAK *v.*]

1. A strident noise, as of an ungreased hinge, new boots, etc.; a harsh squeak.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iii. *Latue* 1336 A wagging leaf, a puff, a clack, Yea, the least creak, shall make thee turn thy back. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 46 Roused by a creak and screech of the latticed window. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1876) 147 If he wears buckles and square-toed shoes . . . you never hear their creak. 1878 *Masque Poets* 53 The labouring vessel, with creak and strain, Struggled and groaned like a thing in pain.

b. The noise made by a cricket. *rare.*

1824 THOREAU *Excursions* (1863) 40 Cheery as the creak of crickets.

† 2. A watchman's rattle. *Obs.*

1836 *Ann. Reg.* 46 He heard Dillon springing his creak.

**Creak**, var. CRIOK *sb.*; *obs. f.* CREEK.

**Creaker** (krĭkər), [*f.* CREAK *v.* + *-ER* 1.] Something that creaks; an instrument for making a creaking sound; a child's rattle (*dial.*).

1855 *tr. Lannartine's Turkey* 104 The creaker that convoked the Christians before the invention of bells. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Creaker*, 'A bairn's creaker', a child's rattle.

**Creaking** (krĭkɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* CREAK *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb CREAK: † a. of birds, etc.; *esp.* of geese. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 269 The creaking and crying that they [hawks] use in the mewes sometyms. 1653 H. COGAN *Diad. St.* 182 The creaking of the grasshoppers. a 1693 URQUHART *Rebelaus* iii. xiii. 106 Creaking of Geese. b. of things.

1520 *Burlesque Recipe in Rel. Ant.* i. 251 The kreykyng of a cart-whele. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 97 The creaking of shoes. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix. Then a gentle creaking of his door.

**Creaking**, *pp.* a. [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That creaks: see the verb.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 76 The creaking Crow and carrion Kight. 1590 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abund.* in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 383 Some creaking goose. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 570 Creaking Grasshoppers. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xx. 47 What man can ever expect to be loved who wears creaking shoes? 1888 F. HUMER *Mad. Midas* ii. ii. 127 It is said that 'creaking doors hang the longest'.

Hence **Creakingly** *adv.*, in a creaking manner; with creaking.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 640 Backwards and forwards he creakingly swung. 1858 *Chambr. Yearl.* X. 124 Bolts and bays . . . cautiously and creakingly withdawn.

**Creaky** (krĭkɪ), *a.* [*f.* CREAK *sb.* or *v.* + *-Y*.] Characterized by creaking, apt to creak; *transf.* that creaks under a slight strain, crazy, frail.

1824 HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brummen* 362 Ailments to which our creaky frames are subject. 1861 *Times* 23 May, I like a woman to wait at table . . . Men always have creaky boots. 1878 Mrs. H. WOOD *Pomeroy* Ad. (ed. 3) 149 Mrs. Pomeroy sat . . . on a stool creaky with age.

† **Cream**, *creme*, *sb.* *Obs.* or *Hist.* Forms: 4-6 *creme*, 4-5 *creyme*, *crayme*, 4-6 *crem*, 5-7 *creame*, 5 *creym*, 6 *kreime*, *chreame*, 6-7 *cream*. [*ME. creme*, a. OF. *creme*, later *creme masc.*, now *chrême* = *Fr. crema* fem. - *L. chrisma*: see CHRISM and next word. In ME. the form *crisme* was used alongside of this; and since the 16th c. CHRISM has become the accepted form.] The consecrated oil used in anointing; = CHRISM.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9495 Holy bapteme, Houe of watry, and noytede wyb creme. c 1325 SHOREHAM 13 That hi beethe eche atte fount Mid oyle and creyme alyned. 1340 *Ayend* 93 Huanne he is ysmyred myd pise holy crayme. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 Creme scholde be blissede in the churche every yere. *Ibid.* VI. 150 The noyntynge of holy creame [*sacri chrismatis*, *Trivisa crisme*]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 273 Item whether the kreme and oyle be newe, and euery yere newe halowdy. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 675 A box of creame and oyle. 1563 BECON *Reliques of Rome* Wks. 383 The byshop must annoynt them with chrisme, commonly called, creame. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 320 Popish consecration of salt, creame . . . and suchlike. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Mad Fashions*, To Baptize with Cream, with Salt and Spittle. 1883 *tr. Campan's Mary Antoinette* 160 Some consecrated oil, called holy cream.

b. *Comb. cream-, creme-box, creme-stock*, a receptacle for the chrisma, a chrismatory.

1450 in *Mailand Club Misc.* III. 203 Ane crem stok of silver. 1505 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 106 Item one creme box broken and defaced.

**Cream** (krĭm), *sb.* 2. Forms: 4 *creym* (e, *creem*, *craym*, 5 *creme*, *kreime*, 5-6 *crayme*, 6-7 *creame*, 7- *cream*. [*ME. creme*, *creem*, *creyme*, a. F. *crème*, in OF. *creme* fem., *Pr. crema*, a popular application of *creme* chrisma (see prec.), with change of gender after L. words in *a*.]

Both words were in OF. *creme*, later *creme*; according to Beza, they were in 16th c. distinguished in pronunciation as *le crème*, *la crème*; they are now distinguished in spelling as *le crème*, *la crème*, but pronounced identically *crēm*. [*By etymological conjecture crème*, cream, was in 16th c. referred to L. *cremor* (see CREMOR), and latinized as *cremor lactis*, *crema lactis*.]

1. The oily or butyaceous part of milk, which gathers on the top when the milk is left undisturbed; by churning it is converted into butter.

*Clotted or clouted cream*, known also locally as *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire cream*, etc.: see CLOUTED.

1332 Creyme [in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 404]. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 269 A fewe Cruddes and Crayme [B. vi. 284 cream. C. ix. 306 creyme]. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 95 Al be cream and fatnesse of bat mylke. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 101 Creme of mylke, *quacium*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bl. Nurture* 81 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 123 Bewar at eve of crayme of cowe. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 122 Yf thou haue no honny take swete creame. 1542 BOORDI *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowdy crayme and rawe crayme put together. 1526 BACON *Sylva* § 314 We see Cream is Matured, and made to rise more speedily by putting in cold Water. 1778 *Love Feast* 33 With wheezing Whistle [He] whisks up his whipt Cream. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 208 A new class finds itself at the top, as certainly as cream rises in a bowl of milk. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 714/3 Smearing both with Devonshire cream and with honey.

*Fig. a* 1657 Sir J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 262 Notwithstanding of all this faire wether and sweet creame intendit by the court 1661 A. WRIGHT in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvii. 2 This turns all that a man bath to cream.

2. *transf. a.* A fancy dish or sweet of which cream is an ingredient, or which has the appearance and consistency of cream, as *almond*, *chocolate*, *iced cream*, etc.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Fride Creme of Almaundys — Take almaundys, an stampe hem, an draw it up wyth a fyne thylke mylke. gadere alle be kreme in be clothe. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 347 From sweet kernels prest She tempers dulcet creams. 1751 [see ALMOND 10]. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 29 The creams were not iced. 1836 T. HOOK G. *Gurney* (L.), The remnants of a devoured feast . . . creams half demolished—jellies in trembling lumps.

† b. A substance or liquor of cream-like consistency; *esp.* a decoction (of barley, etc.): cf. CREMOR. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 Skum or creme of the eyes. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 119 Till the meate bee perfectly changed and boyled into a moyest and liquid Creame. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 49 Indian Maiz . . . must be thoroughly boyled, and culped into a Maiz-Creame like a Barley-Creame. 1668 MULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xi. 24 To change the acid Cream brought out of the Stomach, forthwith into a brackish Salt.

c. The part of a liquid which gathers on the top like the cream on milk; a 'head' of scum, froth, etc.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 12 (1681) 141 Let the Vessel not be quite full, that there may be room for the Cider to gather a Head or Cream. a 1672 E. MONTAGUE *tr. Barro's Art of Metals* ii. xii. (1674) 38 Let it stand awhile, and if there arise a scum or cream, that is gross, or oily, scum it off. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. clxxviii, The cream of your champagne.

d. A cream-like preparation used cosmetically. See also COLD CREAM.

1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 85 In vain she tries her paste and creams To smooth her face or hide its seams. 1820 RUSSELL *To a Lady in Post. Reg.* 139 A pot of cold cream to Eliza you send. 'Who'er with this cream shall her countenance smear, All redness and roughness will strait disappear.

e. Used in the names of some cordials and liqueurs, with reference to their viscid character, or acknowledged excellence; *cream of the valley*, *of the wilderness*, fancy names applied to gin.

1858 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* i. x (farmer) What's up, Jim? . . . is it cream of the valley or fits as has overcome the lady? 1873 St. Paul's *Mag.* ii. 10 It's so jolly cold, I shall just buy some Cream of the Wilderness for mother.

3. *fig.* The most excellent element or part; the best of its kind; the choice part; the quintessence.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The gentlemen, which be the cream of the common. 1621-52 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iv. i. 215, I say of our Melancholy man, he is the cream of humane adversity. 1634 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. i, The cream o' the market. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Saved* (1886) 18 These therefore must have the cream of the gospel, namely, the first offer thereof in His lifetime. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Cong.* iv, The inside of the letter, is always the cream of the correspondence. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xli. An only daughter, Who seem'd the cream of equanimity. 1864 SALA *Seven Sons* i. iv. 65 Receiving the cream of society, but never returning visits. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 145/2 Flight-shooting at duck is the very cream of wild-fowl shooting.

4. *Cream of tartar*: the purified and crystallized bitartrate of potassium, used in medicine and for various technical purposes.

1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 201 The Cream of Tartar is . . . to be had at any Druggist. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cream of Tartar*, is made of Tartar, or dry Wine-les, 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 287 Tartar, or Cream of Tartar as it is commonly called when pure. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cream of tartar* *whet*, two drachms of bitartrate of potash are added to a pint of milk. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.

b. *Cream of tartar tree*: a tree of Northern Australia, *Adansonia Gregorii*: see quot. The name is also given to the allied Baobab, whence *Cream of tartar fruit*, the fruit of the Baobab.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 183 *Adansonia Gregorii*. is a native of the sandy plains of N. Australia, and is known as Sour gourd and Cream of tartar tree. The pulp of its fruit has an agreeable acid taste, like cream of tartar, and is peculiarly refreshing in the sultry climates where the tree is found.

## 5. Cream of lime: pure slaked lime.

1790-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 154 Earth convertible, by a second calcination, into quick-lime, is called the cream of lime. 1828 WEBSTER cites *Encycl.*, Cream of lime, the scum of lime water. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sc.* xi. 341 Reservoirs... containing pure slaked lime—the so-called 'cream of lime'.

6. simple attrib. or adj. Cream-coloured, yellowish white.

1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., A cream mare, fetched 50 guineas. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 38/1 Trimmed with cream lace.

b. ellipt. Cream colour; also, a cream-coloured horse, rabbit, or the like.

1788 *Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) 154 She was drawn by a pair of prancing, long-tailed 'creams'. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vii. 96 Barges in cream and gold. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 126/2 A grand pair of creams, with their litter of young. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 3/2 The Queen's horses... The creams are eleven in number.

7. attrib. and Comb., as cream-bowl, fat, freezer, -pail, -pancake, etc.; cream-blanchd, -hued, -white, etc., adjs.; cream-cake, a cake filled with a custard made of cream, eggs, etc.; cream colour, the colour of cream, a yellowish white; also attrib.; absol. a cream-coloured horse; cream-cups, a Californian papaveraceous plant, *Platystemon californicus*, with cream-coloured flowers; cream-faced a., having a face of the colour of cream (from fear); † cream-joy, a kind of sweet-meat; cream-jug, a small jug for holding cream at table; † cream-kettle (see quot.); cream-laid a., applied to laid paper of a cream colour; cream-nut = *Brasil nut*; cream-pan = *creaming pan*; cream-pitcher, (U.S.) a cream-jug; cream-pot, a vessel for holding milk while the cream is forming; a vessel for keeping cream; fig. a dairy-maid; see also quot. 1877 and cf. *cream-kettle*; cream-separator, a machine for separating the cream from milk; cream-slice, a knife-like instrument for skimming milk, or for serving frozen cream; cream-ware, cream-coloured pottery ware; † cream-water (see quot.); cream-wove, wove paper of cream colour. Also CREAM-CHEESE, etc.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* 345 Hath the 'cream-blanch'd steed... borne away His master? 1830 TARTON *News Purgat.* (1844) 56 As merry... as ever Robin Goodfellow made the cuntry wenches at their 'Cream-bowles. 1836 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* (Ridge) 747/2 You may sound these wits... They are cream-bowl, or but puddle-deep. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 4/2 Work up the milk into... \*cream-cake. 1864 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* (ed. 3) 35 A good Breed of Horses... of a yellowish 'Cream Colour. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* i. 1. 20 An... ass set up his horrid brag, started my cream colours. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 533/3 Chrysanthemums... cream colour, full flower. 1805 *Shaks. Macb.* v. iii. 11 Thou 'cream-lac'd Loone. 1792-7 *Polit. Ecl. in Spirit Public Frills* for 1797 (1799) I. 437 Great Marat... Sees cream-fac'd Stanley turn on Fox his heels. 1719 D'URRY *Pills* IV. 325, I have... Ruscan and 'Cream joy, Where with you may slubber you. 1773 *Land. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 The following articles... were assayed and marked... castors, ice pails, 'cream jugs. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv. 1 observe another fly in the cream-jug. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 93 This feast (harvest-home) is called the cream-potte or 'cream-kettle... the work-folkes will aske their dames if they have good store of creame, and say that they must have the cream-kite anon. 1863 R. HARRING *Paper & P-Making* (ed. 3) 123 With reference to the writing qualities... there are five kinds—cream wove, yellow wove, blue wove, 'cream laid, and blue laid. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Corr.* 131 My 'cream-pail is now before me in my china case, and makes a very considerable figure. 1860 HOLLY-RAND *Trans. Fr. Tong. Estuier*, to fleet the 'cream-potte. a 1645 FLETCHER *IVth an. Money* ii. v. To carry any dirty dairy Cream-pot, or any gentle Lady of the Laundry behind me Gelding. 1884 *Orway Atheist* ii. 1, What would you Cream-pot in the Country give for that title, think you? 1877 *Holmesness Gloss.*, Cream-pot, a harvest supper of cakes and cream. 1884 *Pall Mall G. Extra* 24 July 3/1 There are three 'cream separators. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 Milk from which the cream has been taken by the centrifugal cream-separator. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloss.* i. 269 'Cream-slice, a wooden knife, somewhat in the shape of a table-knife; length 12 or 14 inches. 1786 *Dict. Rust.* s.v., 'Cream-wader, such Water as has a Kind of Oil upon it or fat Scum, which being boiled, turns to several Medicaments. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launcel.* & *Q. Guinev.* 31 Her 'cream-white mule. 1882 *Garden* 5 Aug. 170/1 A little Hollyhock with cream-white flowers. 1863 'Cream-wove [see *cream-laid*]. 1892 *Haymarket Stores Catal.* 387 Foreign note paper. Strong cream wove.

## Cream (krīm), v. [f. CREAM sb.2]

1. intr. Of milk: To form cream.

1596 [see *CREAMING* vbl. sb. b]. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii. 121 The Dairy-Maid's first let the milk stand to cream. 1745 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 129 Strain your Milk into a Pot... put it in your Pans... when it's creamed, skim it exceeding clean from the Milk. 1881 J. P. SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 295 The salient idea in the system is that milk is set in ice-water to cream.

b. trans. To cause or allow (milk) to form cream.

1883 *Worcester Adver.* 9 June 3/2 It is better to cream the milk at the farm in small vessels. 1886 *All Y. Round* 14 Aug. 34 They churn the milk instead of creaming it first.

2. intr. Of other liquids: To form a scum or frothy layer on the surface; to mantle, foam, froth.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 Creamyn, or remyn, as lycour, spumet. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 1. 89 A sort of men,

whose villages Do creame and mantle like a standing pond. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vi. 13 Some Fountaines creame with a liquid Bitumen. 1769 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Househrr.* (1778) 331 If it... cream like bottled ale. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 291 The wine that was frothing and creaming in her glass.

fig. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* xxiv, My tempei chafed and creamed under hourly unkindness.

b. with advb. extension, as down, up.

1844 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* i. vii. (1851) 94 The stream... was seen creaming down a dark precipice. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., The tide creaming past us.

3. To rise to the top like cream. nonce-use.

1887 *N. & Q.* 7th ser. IV. 57/2 That a man must have creamed to the top by prosperity and success.

4. trans. To skim the cream from the surface of (milk).

1797-81 BAILEY vol. II. Cream, to skim off cream. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 205 The spoon, which had unluckily been left, after creaming the milk for my tea.

5. To separate as cream; fig. to take the cream of, take the best or choicest part of; to gather as the cream. Const. off.

1615 CROOKET *Body of Man* 410 Nourished... by a most pure and bright substance out of the separation of the blood; as if he should say, it is creamed as it were off from the blood. 1677 *Cleveland's Poems* Ded. A. iv, Yet how many such Authors must be creamed... to make up his *Fuscara*? 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, Such a man, truly wise, creams off nature leaving the sour and the dregs, for philosophy and reason to lap up. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 490 The picturesque table of matters which my aunt creamed for us. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 621/2 It has been found necessary to cream the battalions now in England to make up the Nile expedition.

6. To add cream to a cup of tea, coffee, etc.

1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helou* xxxvi, He sugared, and creamed, and drank, and thought, and spoke not. 1850 *Chamb. Fern.* XIV. 124 [She] creams and sugars as if her hands dallied over a labour of love. *Mod.* To cream tea.

Cream, var. of CRAMB, Sc., a stall, etc.

Cream, to crumble: see CRM v.

Cream-cheese. A soft, rich kind of cheese, made of unskimmed milk enriched by the addition of cream; a cheese of this kind.

fig. Sometimes used as a type of extreme fastidiousness of taste, elegance of language or style.

1523 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Loue* C. ii. 53 b A pounde of Creame Cheese two Sows. 1616 SUART & MARKIN. *Countrie Farme* 65 With this Creame, to make Cream-cheese, ordinarily accustomed to be sold in Summer 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 493 An English gentleman may believe the world was made by chance, or the moon made of cream-cheese, if he pleases. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohio* v, If the cream-cheeses be white, far whiter the hands that made them. c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 355/2 Cream-cheese is the richest.

Cream-coloured, a. Of the colour of cream, having a yellowish white colour.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 270 My Cream-colour'd Horse is yonder. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 41 Wedgwood... began to manufacture... cream-coloured ware, which acquired great celebrity.

Creamed (krīmd), ppl. a. [f. CREAM sb.2 and v. + -ED.]

1. Having the cream formed or separated.

1623 WOODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tong.* 211 (T.) Have you some creamed or curded milk? 1660 HUXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Gezande melck*, creamed milke to make butter off.

2. Made, flavoured, or mixed with cream.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 11 Mar. 3/3 Creamed Apple-Pies. a 1809 MISS SWARD *Lett.*, Drinking creamed tea.

Creamer (krīmər), [f. CREAM v. + -ER.]

a. A flat dish for skimming the cream off milk.

b. A machine for separating cream.

1858 SUGHT & BURN *Farm. Implem.* 509 The creaming-dish... made of china, and sometimes called the skimmer or creamer, is for taking the cream off. 1885 J. LONG *Brit. Dairy-Farming* 20 At Delft... two creamers are worked.

Creamer, Creamerie, -ry, var. of CRAMER, CRAMERY, Sc., pedlar, etc.

Creamery (krīmēri). [f. CREAM + -ERY: in sense 2 certainly, and in sense 1 possibly immediately ad. F. *crémérie*]

1. An establishment (often worked on the co-operative or joint-stock principle) in which butter (and cheese) is manufactured on a large scale from milk supplied by a number of producers; a butter-factory. Also the work of such an establishment, the making of butter, etc. (First used in U.S.) 1879 (*title*) Associated Dairying: Creameries and Creamery, Butter, Cheese and Cheese-making. 1880 pp. 74. *Launceston (Pa.)*. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The creamery is fast superseding the dairy in all thickly settled portions of the northwest. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 4/3 The introduction of creameries, or establishments for churning the cream of the small farmers... in Ireland.

b. The produce of this industry, esp. butter.

1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The current makes of creamery [butter] already beginning to show a good deal of grass flavor and color.

c. attrib.

1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 213 A deal of knowledge about this creamery business. 1886 *Standard* 24 May 2/1 The efforts of Canon Bagot to extend the creamery system in Ireland... have resulted in the formation of the Creameries Association of Ireland. Eight Creamery Companies have been affiliated.

2. A name for a shop where milk, cream, butter, etc. are sold, and light refreshments supplied.

(SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1858 has *Crémérie*, a breakfast or refreshment house in French towns.)

Cream-fruit. The juicy, cream-like fruit of a plant found in Sierra Leone. The name has been applied to an apocynaceous plant, *Roupellia grata*, which was believed to yield the fruit.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 The Cream fruit of Sierra Leone. 1882 *Garden* 29 July 86/2 *Roupellia Grata*... has been named Cream fruit by some botanists.

Creaminess (krīmīnes). [f. CREAMY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being creamy.

1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 31 Adulterated Quick-Silver looks somewhat dull, and is commonly crusted over with a kind of Creaminess. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* i. xxxiv. 287 The fresh creaminess of new stonework.

Creaming (krīmīng), vbl. sb. [f. CREAM v. + -ING.] The action of the verb CREAM; formation of cream or froth; skimming off of the cream.

1596 [see b. below]. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot Introd.*, A kind of milk, which will not stand above a single creaming. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* II. 251 The creaming and foaming of the waters flung from the vessel's sides.

b. attrib. and Comb., as creaming-dish, -pan, utensils used in the dairy.

1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vii. vi. 48 Some wicked beast unaware That breaks into her Dayr' house, there doth daigne Her creaming pannes. 1858 [See CREAMER]. 1886 *All Y. Round* 14 Aug. 35 The old-fashioned shallow creaming-pan.

Creaming, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That creams; forming into froth or foam, mantling.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 227 His animal spirits are more bounding, more humorous, more 'creaming' (to borrow a metaphor from champagne). 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xli, The lieutenant filled the long-necked glass... with the creaming mixture.

Creamometer (krīmōmētar). [f. CREAM sb.2, after lactometer. In F. *crémomètre*.] An instrument for measuring the percentage of cream contained in a sample of milk.

1876 A. H. HASSELL *Food* 414 The amount of cream is determined by means of an instrument invented by the late Sir Joseph Banks, called a creamometer. 1885 J. LONG *Brit. Dairy Farm.* 72 The value of the glass creamometer is much regulated by its diameter being in accordance with its height.

Creamy (krīmī), a. [f. CREAM sb.2 + -Y.] 1. Characterized by, containing, or abounding in cream.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* ii. 333 Eat The creamy wafer. 1795 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, When they are old, their Milk is not so creamy and it is rrier. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 309 The milk was creamy, and the eggs fresh.

2. Resembling cream in some quality: a. Of the general appearance or colour of cream.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xiv. 38 If it be extraordinary white, and as it were, creamy, then it is a signe the horse hath weak veins. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters*, *Choric Song* v, To watch the... tender curving lines of creamy spay. 1842 A. COMBE *Phys. Digestion* (ed. 4) 289 A yellow residue of a creamy consistence began to flow from the wound.

b. fig. Soft and rich, luscious.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* iii. i, Your creamy words but cozen. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 510 Verse... Without a creamy smoothness has no charms. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 18 His creamiest jokes are met with immovable stolidity. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* 4 ii. (Paterson) 47 A woman with a creamy voice.

c. Cream-coloured; often as a qualification of white, yellow.

The word has a connotation of richness or softness which is absent from cream-coloured.

1845 FLORIST'S *Frul.* 162 The Roses in pots attracted great attention... Nemesis, fine rose; Belle Allemande, large creamy yellow. 1880 VERN. *Lied Stud.* Italy ii. 102 The thickest and creamiest paper. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 4 All around that temple cooled The creamy doves.

Creamce (krīmāns), sb. Forms: 4-5 creamce, (5 -awnce, -auns, 5- creamce; also (in sense 4 only) 6 coryaunce, 6-7 -ance, 7 creyance, coryance, coryants, cranes. [ME. a. OF. *créance* (11th c.), corresp. to L. type *crēdēntia*, f. *creant* pr. pple. of *creire* = L. *crēdere* to believe. Cf. CREDENCE.]

†1. The mental action or condition of believing; belief, faith, trust, confidence, credence. *Obs.* c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1851 Pou scholdest leue by false creamce, and belyue on heuene kyngne. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 366 Er Rome came to the creamce Of Cristes feith. c 1450 MYRC 1788 And bydde hem say wyth fulle creamce. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 3 To abyde and deye in the same creamce and byleue.

†2. The matter of belief, the thing believed; (one's) belief or faith; a creed. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 185 This maiden taught the creamce Unto this wife. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 This is oure beleeve and creamce. c 1490 HARDING *Chron.* LXVIII. xi, Foure. C. lordes, of Cristes holy creamce. 1669 GALE *Fausenisme* 163 Not a creamce or belief.

†3. Credit, reputation. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 *Orvain* 8 3if he ben of gode creamce. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 358 If þou kynewe me arȝt, my doyngne and my creamce, þou noldest profre me no ȝyt for all þat gold of fraunce.

†4. Comm. Credit, trust. To creamce: on credit.

1399 LANGE *Rich. Redeles* iv. 17 Ne had creamce lcome at þe last ende... þey had be drawe to þe deyull for dette þat þey owed.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. v. (1885) 118 He shall... by [buy] all þat is necessarie... by creamce and borowynge. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. xxv. 314/1 Chapman that selle to creamce to le the byer from other chapmen.



4. *Falconry*. A long fine line or cord attached to a hawk's leash, by which she is restrained from flying away when being trained; also used similarly to confine the game at which the hawk is flown.

[So *F. créance*, a string to retain a bird *de peu de créance*, i. e. whose indications cannot yet be well trusted.]

14... *Sloane MS.* 2721 *Plut.* xcv. C. How to use her when she will come redeley in the creance. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij b. Take the partrich owte of yowre bagge and ty it by the legge with a creance. *Ibid.* B vj a. Ye shall call the long lyne that ye do call yowre hawke to Reclaym with: yowre Creance, what so euer it be. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 16 Draw her gently to you with your lure or cryanse. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar 337/1 Her wing became entangled in the creance, and she came to the earth with a thud.

Fig. 1635 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* i ii, No power flies Out of his favour but his policy ties A criance to it, to contain it still.

† b. Sometimes spell *cranes*, as if plural.

1598 *FLORIO, Filagula*, the cranes to lure a hawke with. 1603 — *Montaigne* i. xlii. (1632) 139 We commend . . a hawke for her wing, not for her cranes or bells. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady* v. iv. Take off her Cranes. 1689 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* III. 452 As a hawk takes his flight but still under the restraint of his cranes.

† *Creance*, *v.* Obs. [a. OF. *creancier* to promise, engage, etc., *f. creance*: see above.]

1. *intr.* To pledge oneself to pay; to take credit.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 289 We may creance whils we have a name, But goldies for to be it is no game. *Ibid.* 303 Now gooth this Maichant . . and byeth and creanceeth.

2. To pledge oneself, vow, plight one's troth.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jayen* 97 b, Jason and Medea swore and creanted that they shold take eche other by mariage.

**Creanced** (krī'ānt), *a.* rare. [f. *CREANCE* sb. 4 + -ED 2.] Confined with a creance.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 33 Like mated falcons round their creanced young.

† *Creancier*, *Obs.* Forms: 4 *creansour*, *-sure*, *creansure*, 4-6 *creancier*, *creansurer*, 5 *creancier*, *-syr*, 6 *-ser*, *-sier*, 7 *-sour*, *-sor*. [ME. *creansour*, in Anglo-F. *creancier*, *a.* OF. *creancier*, *f. creancier*: see prec. and -OR. The form in -er may repr. *F. creancier* (12th c. in Littré) from *creance*, corresp. to late L. *credentiarius*.]

1. A creditor.

138a *Wyclif 2 Kings* iv. 1 A creansure cume, that he take my two sons to seruen to hym. — *Prov.* xxix. 13. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. 178 His creanciers shul alway grucche for lake of their paymente. 1607 *COWLE Interpr.*, *Creansour*. signifieth him that trusteth another with any debt. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 196 *Creansour* or *Creditor*.

2. One entrusted with the charge of another; a guardian, tutor: *esp.* at school or college. (In med.L. *creditor*: cf. *Du Cange*.)

[*Statuta Aularia* (Bodley MS.), Unusquisque scolais manens sub magistro, tutore, aut creditore.]

1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 My creansyr Mayster Thomas [at Eton] . . praythe yow to sende hym sum mony for my comons. c. 1500 G. VERNON in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. 16 Mr. Grove, Pryncipall of Mawdlen Hall, the which is creanser unto me and my brothir. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 329 The Bussshop of Rosse. . . creancier and counsaillour to the saide Erle. 1540 *COVERDALE Erasmi. Par. Gal.* 13 The heyre . . vnder creansers & gouernours. [1853 *BLOXAM Register Magd. Coll.* I. 50 'It appears about this time' viz. 1660 'there was a College order that the choristers etc should have Cransiers.']

† *Creant*, *a.* 1. Obs. Also *creaunt*. [In form, *a.* OF. *creant* believing, trusting, giving oneself up, pr. pple. of *creire*:—L. *credere* to believe. But as OF. had only *recreant* in this sense, it is possible that *creant* is an abbreviated form of that word. Cf. *CRAYEN*.]

1. In phrases *To yield oneself creant*, *to cry* (or *say*) *creant*: To acknowledge oneself vanquished; to surrender oneself to an antagonist.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 And leif hire sulf aduneward, and buhð him ase he bit, and zeiof creant, creant, ase swowinde. c. 1314 *Guy Warw. (A.)* 478 (1883) Ar ich wald creant yeld me Ich hadde leuer an-hanged be. c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 5319 On knees he fel down, and clyde Creant, For Mahoun and Termagant. But Seie Fouk wolde nought soo; The hedde he smot the body froo. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 193 Pe thef, 3elte hym creant to cryst on þe crosse and kneched hym gulty. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 624 He that despireth hym is lyke the coward Champion re-creant that seith creant with ourt nede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. The knight overcome the clerk and made hym yelde hym creant of his false impeachment.

2. Believing, orthodox. *nonce-use*.

1833 *CARLYLE Cagliostro Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 124 The lives of all Eminent Persons, miscreant or creant.

**Creant** (krī'ānt), *a.* 2. rare. [ad. *F. créant*, or L. *creant-em* creating, *f. creare*.] Creating, creative.

1844 *MRS BROWNING Drama of Exile* 24 We Sprang very beauteous from the creant Word.

**Crear**, *obs.* form of *CRAYER*.

† *Crease*, *sb.* 1. Obs. Also 5 *crese*, *eres*. [f. *CREASE* *v.* 1] = *INCREASE* *sb.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 *Crese*, or *inrese*. . . *excreencia*. 1530 *FALSGR.* 210/2 *Crease*, *encrease*, *renewes*, *augmenta-tion*. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 19 The more it comes vnto the crease of yeres, The more it faylth. 1575 *Art of Planting* 13 In the crease of the Moone.

**Crease** (krīs), *sb.* 2. Also 6 *creaste*, 7 *creast*. [Origin and early history unknown.]

Goes with *CREASE* *v.* 2; it does not appear whether the sb. or the vb. had priority. In the sb. the spelling *creaste* appears in the 16th and 17th c., but perh. merely by confusion with *crest*, of which *creast* was a variant. The verb had from the beginning very frequently the form *crease*, which is the current form both of vb. and sb. in Sc. The spelling *ea* suggests French origin, as in *cease*, *grease*, *lease*, *pease*, *please*, etc. But no cognate Fr. word has been found. The suggestions of connexion with Breton *kriz*, *crease*, *wrinkle*, or Ger. *krans*, MHG. *krins*, must on obvious phonetic grounds be discarded.]

1. The line or mark produced on the surface of anything by folding; a furrow in a surface, such as is caused by folding; a fold, wrinkle, ridge.

1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* vi. xl. 709 [Peach] a fleshy pulpe. in the midst whereof is a rough harde stone full of creastes and guttels. 1605 *HOOKER Microgr.* 83 In the little furrows or creases of my skin. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 Having . . a hollow Crease cut into it round about. 1696 J. F. *Mercant's Ware-ho.* 20 Wove so extream thick, that it frets in the creasts under Men or Womens cloaths. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4144/4 A . . Saddle Nag . . with . . a Crease on his near Shoulder. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), An ivory knife, with a blunt edge . . which cut it even . . whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the crease, and disfigure the paper. 1865 *MISS BRADDON Sir Jasper* III. i. 3 Never mind the creases in that blue frock of yours.

2. *Cricket*. The name of certain lines scratched or marked on the ground to define the positions of the bowler and batsman.

These are the *bowling-crease*, drawn in the line of each wicket, from behind which the bowler delivers the ball; the *return-crease*, a short line at each end of the bowling crease, and at right angles to it, beyond which the bowler must not go; and the *popping-crease*, a line in front of each wicket parallel to the bowling-crease, behind which the batsman stands to defend his wicket.

1755 *Game at Cricket* 6 The Bowling-Creases must be cut in a direct line from each Stump. *Ibid.* 7 The Bowler must deliver the Ball, with one foot behind the Crease. 1849 *Laws of Cricket in Crick. Man.* (1850) 53 The Popping-Crease must be four feet from the wicket and parallel to it, unlimited in length, but not shorter than the bowling-crease. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. i. 1. § 3. 667 If the striker at his wicket go outside the popping crease . . the bowler may put him out. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* xos Within the return-crease . . and behind the bowling-crease, the bowler must stand when he delivers the ball.

¶ In the following, app. error for *CREST*.

3. *Arch.* A curved or ridge tile; = *CREST* 6.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 270 *Crease* . . These are such Tiles as are us'd to cover the Ridge of a House; they being made . . like a half Cylinder. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Crease*, a curved tile. *West.* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Crease*, a ridge tile.

4. *diab.* 'The top of a horse's neck' (Halliw.); = *CREST* 8.

**Crease**, *sb.* 3, Malay dagger: see *CREESE*.

† *Crease*, *v.* 1. Obs. Forms: 4 *creese*, *creesse*, *creose*, 4-5 *crese*, 5 *crese*, *creose*, 5-7 *crease*. [app. aphetic form of *crease*, *ACOREASE*, also found in sense of earlier *encrease*, *INCREASE*. A direct formation from *creiss*-stem of OF. *creistre* to grow, is possible in some cases.] = *INCREASE* *v.* 2. *intr.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 148 Pe fame of Crist must creese. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 276 He . . bad hem crese and multiply. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* ii. xix. (1495) 45 Always as the trespasses . . creasyth, Soo the payne creasyth also. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 227 As fatterlande wol creese and thrive. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 *Cresyn* or *encreysin*, *acrescio*. 1547 *BOODE Introduct. Knowl.* 130 My anger . . creaseth more and more.

b. *trans.*

c. 1475 *Parientay* 1262 Which ofte cressith hurt.

**Crease** (krīs), *v.* 2. Also 6-9 *cress*. [See *CREASE* *sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To make a crease or creases in or on the surface of; to wrinkle; to fold in a crease.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F viij b, A leafe of paper . . cressed in the middes. 1594 *NASHE Terrors of VV.* C iv b, The clearest spring a little tucht is creased wyth a thousand circles. 1605 *HOOKER Microgr.* 9 They double all the Stuff . . that is, they cresse it just through the middle of it, the whole length of the piece. 1824 *GALT Rothelan* I. ii. viii. 222 Seeing Sir Gabriel de Glowr cressing and cross-folding . . the brodered vestments. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 34 The clean abrupt edge of the fractures . . creased their otherwise symmetrical outline.

b. To cut deep furrows in the flesh (of mackerel, cod, etc.); to crimp. Cf. *CREASING* *vbl.* *sb.* 4 3, quot. 1883.

2. *intr.* To become creased, fall into creases.

1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* III. 106 'The legs are good realistically', said Hans, his face creasing drolly. *Mod. A.* material that is apt to crease.

3. *trans.* To stun (a horse, etc.) by a shot in the 'crest' or ridge of the neck. (*U.S.*)

1807 *PIKE Sources Missus.* II. 159 We fired at a black horse, with an idea of creasing him. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 58 We would try the experiment of creasing one [buffalo], which is done by shooting them through the gristle on the top of the neck, which stuns them so that they fall.

**Crease** (*Mining*): see *CRAZE* *sb.* 3.

**Creased** (krīst), *ppl.* *a.* [f. *CREASE* *sb.* 2 and *v.* 2 + -ED.] Having a crease or creases

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades which men call he rigged, creased or shouldered heades. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 153 They [seeds] seem'd . . a little crees'd or wrinkled. 1750 *GRAY Poems, Long Story* 68 Creased, like dog's ears, in a folio. 1865

*Morn. Star* 24 Apr., In a creased coat and trousers (evidently their first appearance since last summer).

**Creased**: see *CRAZED*.

**Creaseless** (krī'sles), *a.* [f. *CREASE* *sb.* 2 + -LESS.] Without creases.

1552 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLVI. 164 A creaseless cap. 1883 *L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe* I. iv. 63 How transcendent a neck-cloth! Spotless, creaseless, awful.

† **Creasement**, *Obs. rare*. In 6 *creasment*.

[f. *CREASE* *v.* 1 + -MENT.] Increase, augmentation.

1502 *WYRLEY Armorie* 95 Lurking sparke in hept straw inclosed, Feeling winde quicke life of cresent blowing.

**Creaser** (krī'sar), [f. *CREASE* *v.* 2 + -ER 1.] One who or that which creases; *spec.* applied to various mechanical contrivances for making creases, grooves, or furrows in iron or leather, for creasing the cloth in a sewing-machine, etc.

† **Creasing**, *vbl.* *sb.* 1. Obs. [f. *CREASE* *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Increasing, increase, growth.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. liiv. (1495) 279 Lepra meslyr, hath the begynnynge of the yveynes, and full creasyng without the yveynes. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. (1677) 211. 1629 *MASSE tr. Fonseca's Des. Contemph.* 235 Her [the moon's] ordinarie creasings and wanings.

**Creasing** (krī'sing), (*vbl.*) *sb.* 2. Also (in sense 2) *creasing*. [f. *CREASE* *v.* 2 and *sb.* 2.]

1. The action of the verb *CREASE*; production of creases or wrinkles; also quasi-concr. = *CREASE* *sb.* 2. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 9 The reason of which creasing we shall next examine . . the creasings or angular bendings . . become the more perspicuous.

2. *Arch.* (See *quots.*) Cf. *CREASE* *sb.* 2 3.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder, Tile-creasing*, two rows of tiles fixed horizontally under the coping of a wall, for discharging rain-water. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Creasing*, a layer of tiles forming a corona for a wall. 1876 *GWILT Archit.* II. iii. § 13. 700 Parapets . . finished with double plaintive creasing.

3. *attrib.*

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Creaser*, *Creasing tools* . . may be set in the jaws of a creasing-swage. *Ibid.*, *Creasing Hammer*, a narrow, rounded-edge hammer, used for making grooves in sheet-metal. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Mackerel splitting and reaming or creasing knives.

† **Creasing**, *ppl.* *a.* Obs. [f. *CREASE* *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] Increasing; yielding increase.

1502 *WYRLEY Armorie* 116 With thufte hand the creasing yearth none store.

**Creasote**, variant form of *CREOSOTE*.

**Creast**, *obs.* *f.* *CREST*, *CREASE*.

**Creasy** (krī'si), *a.* [f. *CREASE* *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Full of creases.

1858 *MRS. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* I. 168 Chairs . . covered with chintz . . which did not fit on well, and looked creasy and disorderly. 1864 *TENNISON En. Ard.* 747 The babe . . leard of his creasy arms.

¶ **Creat**, *Obs.* [F. *créat*, ad. It. *creato* foster-child, alumnus (cf. Sp. *criado* servant);—L. *creditus* offspring, child, subst. use of *creditus* *pa.* *ppl.*: see *CREATE* *pa.* *ppl.*] (See *quot.*)

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Creat* (with horsemen) an Usher to a Riding Master, or a Gentleman educated in an Academy of Horsemanship, with Intent to qualify himself for Teaching the Art of Riding the great Horse.

**Creat**, *create* *sb.*: see *CREAGHT*.

**Creatable** (krī'ē'tāb'l), *a.* [f. *CREATE* *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be created.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 862 The life of the Soul is only creatable and annihilable by the Deity. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 643 Capital is not creatable by statute.

**Creatal** (krī'ē'tāl), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [see -AL.] Of or belonging to creation.

1857 *GOSSE Creation* 182 It is their natal, or rather (to make a word) their *creatal* day.

**Create**, *ppl.* *a.* Also 4-6 *creat*. [ad. L. *creatus*, *pa.* *ppl.* of *creare* to produce, make, create.] *Created*. †1. as *pa.* *ppl.* *Obs.*

c. 1393 CHAUCER *Seignur a Statutes*. That creat were eternally to dure. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv, When such a counsell is fully create and established. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Quicunque vult*, Of none the Father is, ne made, ne creat, nor begot. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* I. 412 And the issue there create, Euer shall be fortunate.

2. as *adj.* *arch.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Aleh.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 A create perfection. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Polly* M ij b, Whether it be . . a create or an uncreate thyng. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 21 Any creat *Ens* or *Bonum*. 1805 *CARY Dante, Inferno* iii. 7 Before me things create were none.

**Create** (krī'ē't), *v.* Also 6-7 *creat*; *pa.* *t.* 5-6 *creat* (e), 6 *Sc. creat*; *pa.* *ppl.* 4-6 *creat* (e). [f. *creat*-*ppl.* stem of L. *creare*: see prec.]

The early instances are all of the *pa.* *ppl.* (= L. *creatus*, It. *creato*), or the *pa.* *t.*; *create* continued a true *ppl.* to c. 1600, but already in 15th c. it varied with *created*, and in 16th c. we find the present *create*, with *ppl.* *creating*, etc.]

1. *trans.* Said of the divine agent: To bring into being, cause to exist; *esp.* to produce where nothing was before, 'to form out of nothing' (J.).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 144 Al be it that God hath creat [3 *MSS.* created] al thing in right ordire. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 The creatour . . fro the begynnynge of tyme creat . . the creature . . of no thyng, or of no mateie precedent. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 189 Wherefore poetes feyne hym . . to have create men of stones. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 133/2 [He] that had created alle the world. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 202 b, He create

& infused that noble soul. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* i. 1 In y<sup>e</sup> begynnynge God created heauen and earth. 1597 Jas. I. *Poet. Exerc.* Lij b, Praise him for that he creat hath The heauen, the earth, and all. 1611 BIBLE Ps. li. 10 Create in mee a cleane heart, O God. 1644 MILTON *Arctop.* (Arb.) 52 Wherefore did he creat passions within us? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxxi. 290 To say the World was not Created... is to deny there is a God. 1852 MAX MÜLLER *Sch. Ess.* (1887) II. xx. 395 And the gods consulted a second time how to create beings that should adore them.

b. with complemental extension.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 39 Are you a god? would you create me new? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxxv. 18, I create Ierusalem a reioyning, and her people a joy. 1732 POPE *Ess. Mor.* i. 148 And what created perfect? 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 143 God created man a moral creature.

c. *absol.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* vii. (1714) 46 To create, to God alone pertains. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 606 To create is greater then created to destroy. 1821 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 38 It is only for God to create without toil.

2. *gen.* To make, form, constitute, or bring into legal existence (an institution, condition, action, mental product, or form, not existing before). Sometimes of material works as fig. of i.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 46 D. A constitutive Instrument creating... whereby any estate, propriety, power or obligation, not having any essence or being before, is newly rayssed and created. 1612 DAVIES *19th Ireland, etc.* (J.), With power to create a manor, and hold a court-baron. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Prolog. 8, I found not, but created first the stage. 1697 - *Virg. Georg.* iv. 295 Thus make they Kings to fill the Regal Seat; And thus their little Citizens create. 1818 CAUSSE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 336 The word heirs is not necessary to create a fee simple. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 345 Those towns where wealth is created and accumulated. 1854 RONALDS *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 225 It is always necessary, before lighting the fire in the stove, to create a draught by heating the chimney.

b. *absol.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., The imagination... becomes suspicious of its offspring, and doubts whether it has created or adopted. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 400 The inspired genius which creates. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* 3rd Ser. xii. 147 The mason makes, the architect creates.

c. Of an actor: To be the first to represent (a part or rôle), and so to give it its character. [F. *créer un rôle*: see LITTRÉ, HATZFELD.]

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 314, I have created... more than one important rôle. 1882 *Standard* 24 May, Madame Christine Nilsson... at the Royal Italian Opera... when she will create Boito's Opera *Mefistofele*.

3. To constitute (a personage of rank or dignity); to invest with rank, title, etc. *Constr.* To create a peer, to create a man a peer.

c1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* ix, Hugh Capite... which was the myghtieste subgett off France, and therefore create and callid *Dux* *Franciae*. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 35 Preamble, The Kyngis Grace... created hym Duke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 347 During the which [Parliament] he created two Dukes, a Marques and five Erles. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 20 Arise my Knights o' th' Battell, I create you Companions to our person. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1707) 347 The Ephori were first Created about the sixth Olympiad. c1690 WOOD *Life* (1848) 51 He was... created bach. of arts. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 374 Edward Hyde... was now created a peer by the title of lord Clarendon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 203 Opposition came from the very prelate whom Henry had created to enforce his will.

4. To cause, occasion, produce, give rise to (a condition or set of circumstances).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 264 O Ceremonie... Art thou ought else but Place, Degree, and Forme, Creating awe and feare in other men? 1667 DECCY *Chr. Piety* (J.), Difficulties of their own creating. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 185 'Tis only fit to create Mirth. 1873 BLACK P. *Thule* xii. 290 She failed to create any profound impression. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sch. I.* i. 12 Position and climate create habits.

**Created** (krî'zî-tîd), *pp.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Brought into being by an agent or cause. *esp.* a. Made or formed by the divine power. b. Constituted of a certain dignity or rank.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 705 But what created mind can comprehend This number? 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 586 He is held in silly dotage on created things, Careless of their Creator. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 428 A newly created Marshal of France, the Duke of Noailles.

Hence **Createdness**.

1564 J. SERGEANT *Surv-footing* 35 Their very Createdness and Finiteness entitle them to defectibility. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* i. l. (1886) 23 The double sense of His creation and of their createdness (to coin a word) is not in all their thoughts.

**Creator**, obs. f. CREATURE.

**Creatic** (krî'zî-tik), *a.* Also *kr-*. [f. Gr. *κρέας*, \**krear*- flesh + -IO.] Of or pertaining to flesh. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Nausea*, *Creatic nausea*, [that] produced by the sight of, or the attempt to eat, animal food.

**Creatine** (krî'zî-tîn), *a.* Also *kre-*. [f. Gr. *κρέας*, \**krear*- + -INE.] An organic base, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, discovered in 1835 by Chevreul in the juice of flesh.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 491/2 Osmazone contains a peculiar substance, to which he [Chevreul] has given the name of *creatin*. Creatin is solid, inodorous, insipid. 1851 [see CREATININE]. 1858 THUDICUM *Urine*, 126 Creatine is present in the blood and urine of man and animals. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 160 Kreatin, a crystalline body... supposed to be the chief form in which nitrogenous waste matter leaves the muscle on its way to become urea.

**Creating** (krî'zî-tîng), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREATE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CREATE.

1605 SHAKS. *Leam.* i. ii. 14 More composition... Then doth... Go to th' creating a whole tribe of Fops. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* Concl. (R.), The creating of so many malcontents. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frmts.* II. 93 The god-like attribute of creating.

**Creating**, *pp.* a. [-ING 2.] That creates. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. 11. 88 Great creating Nature. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. iii, The will of the Creating Mind.

**Creatinine** (krî'zî-tînîn), *a.* Also *kre-*. [f. CREATINE + -INE.] An alkaline crystallizable substance C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, a normal constituent of urine and of the juice of muscular flesh.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 443 By the action of strong acids, kreatine may be readily converted into creatinine. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 383 Creatinine crystallizes in colourless prisms.

**Creation** (krî'zî-jôn), [a. F. *création* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *creatio*-em, n. of action f. *creare* to CREATE.]

1. The action or process of creating; the action of bringing into existence by divine power or its equivalent; the fact of being so created.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 To fore the creation Of any worldes station. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xvi. (1483) 63, I was present at his first creation. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, From the creacyon of the worlde vnto this tyme. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxvi. § 2 As when a new Particle of Matter doth begin to exist... which had before no Being; and this we call Creation. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 92 That mature state of life, which was the end of his [man's] creation. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 399 The creation of a new lake, the engulfing of a city, or the raising of a new island. 1858 MANSIE *Bampton Lect.* ii. (ed. 4) 35 We can think of creation only as a change in the condition of that which already exists.

b. *absol.* The calling into existence of the world; the beginning, as a date.

1593 SHAKS. *Lear.* 1. 224 From the creation to the general doom. 1652 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* ii. ii. § 9 Could Noah then be ignorant of the Creation, and the fall of man? 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 370 As if all India was theirs by title from the Creation. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 100 The account of the creation in Genesis.

2. *gen.* The action of making, forming, producing, or bringing into existence.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 138 This is the very coynage of your Braine: This bodiliese Creation extasie is very cunning in. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 420 The creation of estates tail. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Art Wks. (Bohn) I. 145 In our fine arts, not imitation, but creation, is the aim. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 216 Down these we swept... usually accompanied by an avalanche of our own creation. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 29 June, The creation of that opinion which has made slavery hateful.

3. The investing with a title, dignity or function. 1460 CAPORAVE *Chron.* 207 This Alisander graunted... plener remission in the first day of his creation. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 16 § 7 The creation of your self subiect into the Erie of Surrey. 1621 ELSING *Debat. Ho. Lords* (Camden) 93 That the LL. of the newe creation may be brought into the House, each by a other LL. 1720 OZELL *Veritol's Rom. Rep.* i. vi. 325 This restless... People... required Decemvirs, and we consented to their Creation. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 520 The Tory party had always been strong among the peers. It... had been reinforced... by several fresh creations.

4. *concr.* That which God has created; the created world; creatures collectively. *Lord of Creation*=man: see LORD. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 22 For wee know that the whole creation groaneth. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i, Which in fourty dayes swallowed almost mankind and the living creation. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 722 A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise. 1725 DE FOE *For Voy. round World* (1840) 280 This vast tract of land... is a fruitful... part of the creation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 13 A race with whom... the whole creation seems to be at war. 1873-94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Cradle Song* 18 All creation slept and smiled.

5. An original production of human intelligence or power; *esp.* of imagination or imaginative art.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. i. 38 Or art thou but A Dagger of the Minde, a false Creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed Braine? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 493 The treacherous colours the fair art betray, And all the bright creation fades away! 1813 SHELLEY *P. Macb.* vii. 62 Fancy's thin creations. 1862 MARRIVALL *Rom. Emph.* (1865) IV. xxxiv. 130 Lugdunum was a new creation of the Roman power. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* III. v. cxviii. 49/2 Robin Hood is absolutely a creation of the ballad-muse.

6. *Comb.*, as *creation-day*; *creation money*, an annual payment by the Crown to a newly created peer.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 556 Beasts, whom God on their Creation-Day created mute to all articulat sound. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 454 The Dukes and Marquesses a greater yearly annuity or Creation money. 1878 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. 436 The earl's creation money, twenty pounds, was a substitute for the third penny of the county... and the retention of this payment probably suggested the bestowal of creation money on those who were raised to the newer ranks of peerage. *Ibid.* III. 526.

**Creational** (krî'zî-jôn-ál), *a. rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to creation. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xv, You'll admire the Creator, in his rare and admirable Creational work. 1863 MOZLEY *Mirac.* iii. 253 note, Nor... can any 'creational law' which does not fill up these voids... make any difference in the character of those phenomena.

**Creationism** (krî'zî-jôn-izm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A system or theory of creation: *spec.* a. The theory that God immediately creates a soul for every

human being born (opposed to *traducianism*); b. The theory which attributes the origin of matter, the different species of animals and plants, etc., to 'special creation' (opposed to *evolutionism*).

1847 BUCH *tr. Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 1 The theory designated Creationism... was now more precisely defined. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iii. 102 The other and more generally received doctrine is known as Creationism. Each soul is an immediate work of the Creator. 1880 GRAY *Nat. Sc. & Relig.* 89 The true issue as regards design is not between Darwinism and direct Creationism.

**Creationist** (krî'zî-jôn-ist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes in or advocates creationism.

1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 233 What a joke it would be if I put you on the back when you attack some immovable creationists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 463 The verbal controversy between Creationists... and Traducianists.

**Creative** (krî'zî-tiv), *a.* [f. CREATE v. + -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of creating, given to creating; of or pertaining to creation; originitive.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1808) II. 377 This Divine, miraculous, creative power. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* 1. (R.) Creative bard [Spenser]... expand thy fairy scenes. c1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 332 Heav'n's creative hand. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 164 There is no trace of creative genius or originality in his character.

2. Affording the cause or occasion of, productive of.

1803 MED. *Jrnl.* IX. 272 Injuries... unattended by any symptoms creative of alarm. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 130 Laws and customs cannot be creative of virtue: they may encourage and help to preserve it; but they cannot originate it.

**Creatively** (krî'zî-tiv-ly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a creative manner.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 186 That is in all cases the primary thing for him, and creatively determines all the rest. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 271 All in vain doth Speech Fatigue itself, creatively to build up forms.

**Creativeness** (krî'zî-tiv-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Creative quality or faculty.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 204 Such must be the... creativeness of their fancy. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 167 The rich creativeness... which distinguishes the older Aryan dialects.

**Creophagous** (krî'zî-fā-gēs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κρέας* flesh + *-φάγος* eating + -OUS. Cf. F. *créophagie* (also *créophage*).] = CREOPHAGOUS. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Creator** (krî'zî-tor), *Forms:* 3-4 -ur, 3-6 -ure, 3-7 -our, 4-5 -oure, 4- -or. [ME. and AF. *creatour*, -ur=OF. *creator*, -ur, -our, later -eur, of learned or liturgical formation, ad. L. *creātor*-em. The pop. OF. word was *creere*, *criere*.]

1. The Supreme Being who creates all things. (In OE. *scieppend*.) c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 111/174 For-to serui is creatour. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1119 (Cott.) Par-wit com our creatur [v. r. creatour] For to speik wit pat traiture. c1386 CHAUCER *2nd Nn's* T. 49, The creatour of eury creature. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxv. 133 God, my swete creatour. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxviii. 436 Prayse be to our lorde god my creatur. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 28 The Creatour of the ends of the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 486 Him by fraud I have seduc'd From his Creator. 1862 RUSKIN *Minerva* P. (1820) 4 Human nature, as its Creator made it.

2. *gen.* One who, or that which, creates or gives origin to.

1579 FULKE *Heshin's Parl.* 154 We haue learned of their owne writers... that a Priest is... the creator of his creator. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, Translated thus from a poor creature to a creator; for now must I create an intolerable sort of lies. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. v, Since it thus appears that custom was the creator of prelacy. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* i. vii. 35 Winchester was not the first that... professed such universal Obedience to his Creator the Pope. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 456 If the creator of the use had a fee simple in the land. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1870) II. xiv. 350 Just as little as the Voltaic battery is the animal body a creator of force.

Hence **Creatoreess**=CREATRESS.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 331 note, Luonto-Luonot, Nature, the Creatoreess, Kave's wife.

**Creatorship** (krî'zî-tor-ship), [See -SHIP.] The condition or function of a creator.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 211 In truth, agreeably to their views, Brahma has neither creatorship, nor omniscience, nor omnipotence. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 871/2 The idea of creatorship is universal.

**Creatress** (krî'zî-trēs), *Also* 7 -isse. [fem. of CREATOR: see -ESS.] A female creator.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 10 As her creatresse had in charge to her ordain'd. 1616 T. TULKE *Tract. agst. Painting* 57 Yet is she her owne creatresse. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* Sept., The all-devouring flames... in consuming her [Evelina, the novel] would have preserved her creatress! 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 72 Minerva too, Creatress of the olive. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 6/11 And yet, as happens so often in the case of dramatic successes, the palm remains with Mme. Doche, the creatress of the part.

|| **Creatrix** (krî'zî-triks), [L. *creatrix*, fem. of *creator*.] 1. = prec.

1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* x. 8 His limbs (as their Creatrix) her embrace. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. 39 Perkin... returned to his Lady Patronesse and Creatrix. 1793 COLERIDGE *Trans. Grk. Ode*, Wisdom, the Creatrix. 1882 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Khevi* v. 259 The worship of the divine creatrix Isis.

+ 2. attrib. or adj. Creating, creative. *Obs.*  
1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 272 The Creatrix Essence of God. The Divine Creatrix Essence.  
Creatur, obs. f. CREATURE, CREATOR.

**Creatural** (krē'tiūrāl), a. [f. CREATURE + -AL.]  
Of or pertaining to creatures; of the nature of a creature or created being.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. n. xxv. That common condition Of every vitall centre creatural. 1681 GLANVIL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 463 They... in no wise are creatural, but purely Divine. 1830 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atoneum* iv. (1850) 92 In proportion to the degrees of creatural capacity to acquire knowledge. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. viii. (1884) 270 Man in his creatural life.

Hence + **Creaturalized** ppl. a., made creatural.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. § 55 The formed creaturaliz'd Elements within us.

**Creature** (krē'tiūr), *n.* [f. CRĒ + -ŪR]. Forms: 3-5 creatur, -our(e, 3- creature, (4-5 creater, orature, cryatur(e, 7 creature); (also dial. or colloq. 7 crytur, 8 creater, cretur, 9 creature, crater, critter, -ur; see also sense 1 d). [a. F. *créature* (11th c), ad. L. *creatura* thing created, f. ppl. stem of *creare* to CREATE; see -ŪR.]

1. Anything created; a created being, animate or inanimate; a product of creative action; a creation.

1300 *Cursor M.* 417 (Cott.) He fordestend tuin creature [f. *creatur*] to serve him in pat halli ture. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5472 Godes creatures sere. Als be son and be mone and be sterns. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 87 Of which [sc. God] that every creature Hath his being and his nature. 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 148 Pe Cros is a cold creatur. 1534 TINDALE 2 Cor. v. 17 Yf eny man be in Christ, he is a new creature. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 128 b, These thy gyftes and creatures of bread and wyne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 121 Fierce fire and iron... Creatures of note for mercy-lacking vses. 1641 R. BROOKS *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 121 Light was one of the first Creatures. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 3 Affirming the most High and Sacred Order of Kings... to be a meer human Creature. 1783 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton*, The first boat or canoe that was ever formed... was a more perfect creature in its kind than a balloon at present. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* xxvii. (1857) 395 Dress, jewels... a pleasant abode, and other transitory creatures. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 274 The gentian and saxifrage... and the other bright creatures that haunt the mountain tops.

+ b. The created universe; creation. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 328 (Cott.) For-þi es godd, als sais scripture, Nan elder pan his creature. 1382 WYCLIF 2 Pet. iii. 4 So alle thinges lasten for the bygynnyng of creature. 1449 PROCTOR *Repr.* 480 Sithen the Fadris diiden alle thinges lasten for the bygynnyng of Creature. 1533 COVERDAL 2 Pet. iii. 4 Every thinge contynueth as it was from the bygynnyng of y<sup>e</sup> creature. 1621 BIRLE *Rom.* viii. 19 For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sonnes of God.

c. Applied, after 1 Tim. iv. 4 ('every creature of God is good'), to food and other things which minister to the material comfort of man; usually in phr. *good creature*.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 107 Those that come to their meate as to a medicine... shall be sure not to joy too much in the creature. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 12. 72 Waste... of the good creatures of God. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 170 Tea, snuff, and many other useful creatures. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass.* Bay I. 107 The good creature tobacco. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Grace before Meat*, We were put to it to reconcile the phrase 'good creatures', upon which the blessing rested, with the fare set before us.

d. *humorous*. Intoxicating liquor; esp. whisky.

The 'Irish' pronunciation is represented by the spellings *cratur, crater, crathur*, etc.

[c 1590 *Pride & Lovell*. The creature [wine] of the proper kinde Was good, though use offendeth therewithall. 1604 SHAKS. *Off.* II. iii. 313 Come, come, good wine is a good creature, if it be well vs'd.] 1658 PENKETIMAN *Artachthos*, K. ij. The moderate use of the Creature, and sparing Dyet, which is very little practised. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. i. My Master took too much of the creature last night. 1695 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 298 They would... tiple and smooke till they were overtaken with the creature. 1758 SMOLLETT *Cf. Fathom* (1784) 32/2 The German... never went to bed without a full dose of the creature. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VII. ii. (D.), He seems to like a bit of the good creatur as well as other folks. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 386 His... followers... take a little 'crathur'. 1888 *Standard* 14 Aug. 2 Says he, 'Maggie, have a drop of the Cratur'.

2. A living 'creature' or created being, an animate being; an animal; often as distinct from 'man'.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1839 (Cott.) Pat was na creatur in liue þat moght to grund or reche or riue. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2164 Ariadne, There dwellede cryatur non Save wilde bestes. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5534 How many kind of creatours þat in þe cole duellis. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* II. 23 Every beest and luyngge creature. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 15 Commeth drowsie night, When every creature shrowded is in sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 506 A Creature... not prone And Brute as other Creatures. 1721 BAILEY, *Cat.*, A Creature well known. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 172 'Go, from the Creatures thy instructions take.' 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 79 On introducing a living animal into the air, the creature was suffocated.

b. In *U. S.*, esp. applied in rural use to cattle.  
1698 *Prov. Laws Mass. Act 20 Will. III* (Bartlett), The owners or claimers of any such creatures [i. e. swine, neat cattle, horses, or sheep], impounded as aforesaid, shall pay the fees, etc. 1822 J. FLINT *Let. Amer.* 94 She told us further, that travellers commonly hire a creature (a horse) at her house. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxvii. (1865) 249 The upper story... occupied by... the family, and the rooms below by the animals, or as a Yankee would call them, the

critters. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s. v.*, 'The creatures will be put into the pasture to-day.' 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* 1st Ser. (1873) 285 He used the word 'creatures' for kine, and the like, precisely as our farmers do now.

3. A human being; a person or individual (as in 'every creature in the room'). Common in the phrase 'our fellow-creatures'. [So F. *creature*.]

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6948 Creature with him non nas Bote the treowe Perdicas. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. x. 364 Every cristene creature shulde be kynde til other. 1495 Act II *Hen. VII.* c. 57 Preamb, Your seid Suppliant is as... repentant as any creature may be. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon xxxii.* 99 He was sore abashed when he coude fynde no creature. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 200, I shall dispaire, there is no Creature loves me. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 ¶ 4 Scarcely a creature would come near them. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Pref.* iii, She was the only creature in the room that he asked a second time. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. i. 1 To make sinful creatures holy.

b. With qualifications expressing (a) admiration, approbation, affection, or tenderness (sometimes playfully); (b) compassion or commiseration (sometimes with a shade of patronage).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 50/23, Swuch a creature ase he [St. Edward] was. c 1300 St. Margaret 170 Eni so holi creature. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 119 A ful comely creature, treuth she hiȝte. 1604 SHAKS. *Off.* IV. i. 294 The world hath not a sweeter Creature. 1610 - *Templ.* III. i. 25 No, precious Creature, I had rather cracke my sinewes. 1712 STREEL *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 3 A beautiful Creature in a Widow's Habit sat in Court. 1846 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. vi. 186 However, the dear creatures did what I asked them. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 39 The best creature in the world.

1530 FALSGR. 210/2 Creature, a povre soule, creature. 1566 R. LANGDALE *Will in Yorksh. Archæol. Frul.* XI. 417 To Barbarey her daughter... beinge a lame creatur. 1641 BROME *Foviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 398 Your Worships Charity to a poor Crytur wellly starv'd. 1719 DR FOR CRUSOE (1840) II. viii. 191, I was the most disconsolate Creature alive. 1807 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 107 'Can you tell me which of the poor old creatures it is?'

c. Expressing reprobation or contempt.

(Originally with qualifications as in b, but at length used alone-creature of a kind which one feels to specify.)

1400-50 *Alexander* 1707 Pe catiffeste creatour [v. r. creatur] þat cried was euire. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon xxxiii.* 103 A more fouler and hydeous creature was never sene. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 17 And from the common'st creature plucke a Gloue. 1601 - *Ful. C.* I. i. 1 Hence home, you idle Creatures. 1712 STREEL *Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 1 Decent Dresses being often affected by the Creatures of the Town. 1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 92 The creature's at his dirty work again. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 5 To lose his time in attending to the creatures on the stage. 1813 WELLINGTON in GURW. *Desp.* X. 475 The creatures who govern at Cadiz appear to feel no such interest. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* ix. 154 Though the Duke was a weak creature, his position was strong.

4. *fig.* That which is produced by, or owes its being solely to, another thing; a result, product, or offspring of anything.

1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 53 Nothing else but creatures of the Fancy. 1662 PERRY *Taxes* 31 Both ships and garments were the creatures of lands and mens labours thereupon. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 203 Nor are these miseries imaginary only, or the creatures of a groundless panic. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi. 247 In support of these theories he adduces the zodiacal light, which is a creature of theory. 1855 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 384/2 The railway and the rights of the railway are the creatures of the Act of Parliament.

5. One who owes his fortune and position to a patron; one who is actuated by the will of another, or is ready to do his bidding; an instrument or puppet. [So F. *creature*, said in this sense to be from It.]

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 139 When they [kings, etc.] give any man a qualitie which he had not afore they terme him their Creature, as having made somewhat of nothing, in respect of the qualitie wherewith he was induced. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1622) 246 In their rooms [he] placed other his owne creatures. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 116 This Fellow heere, Lord Timon, this thy Creature, By night frequents my house. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxiv. (1700) 265 The See of Rome did... dispose of the best Benefices to their own Creatures and Servants. 1764 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 168 Sir Francis Windebank... was a creature of Laud's. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 317 He [Wolsey] regarded himself and proclaimed himself simply as the creature of the King.

*fig.* a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* (1730) I. 84 To be the creature or servant of Justice and Nature. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. iii. 83 We are but the creatures of circumstances.

6. *Comb.* a. appositive, as *creature-delights*, -god, -good; b. attributive ('of, pertaining to, connected with creatures'), as *creature competitions*, *attraction*; c. objective genitive, as *creature-worship*, -love.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 56 All creature-competitions would then be impossible. 1665 T. MALL *Offer of F. Help* 96 O mortife self-love and creature-love. 1671 FLAVEL *Point. of Life* II. 4 The best Creature-delights... are mixed. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 472 Injoyning Creature-worship... with the Worship of the Creator. *Ibid.* 551 The *yeuvvoti* θεοι, that is, the Creature-Gods. 1889 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 364 He is both Jachin and Boaz too; our creature-props are neither. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* (1765) II. 17 No Creature-Good dost thou desire. 1826 JAY *Christian Contempl.* II. 56 Another prevention is to be found in creature attraction, and worldly cares.

d. *creature-comforts*, material comforts (such as food and clothing).

1659 [see COMFORT sb. 7]. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 161 With plentiful store of all creature-comforts. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* xviii. 281 Toulouse... [is] abundantly supplied with all the creature-comforts of life.

**Creature**, obs. f. CREATOR.

**Creaturedom** (krē'tiūrdəm), [See -DOM.] The domain or realm of creatures.

1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 345 [This] distinguishes human life from all other creaturedom below it.

**Creaturehood** (krē'tiūrhud), [See -HOOD.] The condition of a creature.

1882 MISS COBBE *Peak of D.* 280 To assume that immortality and creaturehood are compatible. 1884 *Academy* 6 Sept. 148 Is it material substance or creaturehood?

**Creatureless**, a. *rare* -1. [See -LESS.]

Without a creature (or creatures).

1631 DONNE *To Countess of Bedford Poems* (1633) 108 God was alone And creatureless at first.

**Creatureliness** (krē'tiūlinēs), [f. next + -NESS.] Creaturely state or quality.

1854 TRENCH *Synon.* N. T. xlii. (1876) 145 The acknowledgment... of creatureliness, of absolute dependence, of having nothing, but receiving all things of God. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. vi. 233 This... process which seeks... to transcend humanity and creatureliness.

**Creaturely** (krē'tiūli), a. [f. CREATURE + -LY -1.] Of, belonging to, or proper to creatures; of the nature of a creature.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. conc. Perfection* 114 In the Creaturely humanity of Christ. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 473 Sensible Objects, and Creaturely Forms. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* I. (1816) 29 Every creaturely spirit must have its own body. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 155 The conditions of creaturely existence. 1879 R. FLINT *Anti-theistic Th.* viii. 301 The perversity of the creaturely will.

**Creatureship** (krē'tiūšp), [See -SHIP.] The state or condition of a creature.

1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mort.* v. 33 His glorification alters not his Creatureship. 1685 CAVE *Serm.* 10 (T.) The laws of our creature-ship and dependance. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Panishm.* viii. (1853) 364. 1877 BROWNING *Pr. Hohent.* 179 Varied modes of creatureship abound.

**Creaturism**, [See -ISM.] A theory which ascribes qualities of a creature to God.

1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xx. 7 It is opposed to pantheism, naturalism, creaturism, or the applying of the name of God to the creation or any part of it, or dealing with it as if it belonged to a creature.

**Creaturist**, [See -IST.] One who ascribes the qualities of a creature to God.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matth.* vii. 18 He denied the human nature of Christ to be a creature, and called those that thought otherwise creaturists.

+ **Creaturize**, v. *Obs.* [f. CREATURE + -IZE.]

*trans.* To make into a creature, to invest with creaturehood. Hence *Creaturizing vbl. sb.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 594 This... would of the two rather Degrade and Creaturize that Mundane Soul. *Ibid.*, A Monstrous degradation of that third hypostasis of their Trinity, and little other than an absolute creaturizing of the same.

**Creauce**, -aunt, etc., var. **CREANCE**, etc.

**Creave**, **Creavis**(e), obs. ff. **CREE**, **CRAYFISH**.

**Creaze** (*Mining*); see **CRAZE** sb. 3.

**Crebe**, obs. f. **CRIB** sb.

**Crebri-** (krē'bri), combining form of L. *crēber* frequent, closely placed, as in **Crebriloo'state** a. [L. *costa* rib], having closely-set ribs or ridges; **Crebrisu'loate** a. [L. *sulcus* furrow], having closely-set furrows.

1864 in WEBSTER (both words).

+ **Crebri-tude**, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *crēbri-tudo* frequency.] = next.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crebri-tude*, frequency, oftinness.

**Crebrity** (krē'bri-ti), *rare*. [ad. L. *crēbritās*, f. *crēber*, *crēbrum* frequent.] Frequency.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crebrity*, a multitude, oftinness, manifoldness. 1709 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 40 The crebrity of the Pulse. *Ibid.* 137 Join'd with Languor, Crebrity, and Smallness. 1740 STURKLEY *Stonehenge* 20 [The stone circles] by the crebrity and variety of their intervals.

+ **Cre'brous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *crēbrum* frequent + -OUS.] Frequent.

1600 J. LEACH in *Let. Litt. Men* (Camden) 74 The crebrous phame of your clemencie. 1679 T. GOODWIN *H. Ghost* I. i. Stirred up by crebrous and frequent acts.

**Crece**, var. of **CREASE** *Obs.*, increase.

|| **Crèche** (kref), sb. [F. *crèche* (in 13th c. *crèche*) = Pr. *crepia*, *crechia*, It. *greppia* = Rom. *creppia*, a. OHG. *kriþja*, *kriþja*, CRIB. Cf. CRATCH.] A public nursery for infants; an institution where the infant children of poor women are taken care of while their mothers are at work, or in hospitals, etc.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 50 No such crèche should be allowed to exist except under direct Government inspection. *Mod. Newspaper*, The Crèche and Infant Home at Stepney-causeway is a public nursery for infants. The institution provides entirely for some 30 infants, whose mothers are in hospitals or convalescent homes. Besides these, from 100 to 130 are left daily by their mothers while at work, a charge of 2d a day being made for each child.

[Crèche, erroneous f. CROCHE v., to hook in.]

**Crocket**, obs. f. **CRICKET**.

**Credal**; see **CREEDAL**.

**Credail**, **credle**, obs. and dial. ff. **CRADLE**.



**Crede**, obs. f. **CREED**: var. of **CREE**.

**Credence** (krédéns), *sb.* Forms: 4- credence; also 4-5 credence, 5-aunce, -ans, 5-6 -sne(s), (6 credence, credence, -ans). [*a. F. credence* or *ad. med.L. credentia* believing, belief, *f. credere* to believe, etc.: see **-ENCE**.]

1. The mental action of believing or accepting as true; belief. *To give credence to*: to accept (a statement, etc.), or accept the statement of (a person, etc.), as true; to believe, credit.

1388-8 WYCLIF *Isa. Prol.* 226 To 3yue credence to goodis bihiht. 1430 *Paston Lett.* No. 14. 1. 30 My clerke, to whom I prey yow to gyue feith and credence touchant this matier. 1549 RASTELL *Pastyme Brit.* (1811) 209 A man of lyght credence beleuyng euery furst tale. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Thou maist not gyue credence to so slender a testimony. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 436 A new printed Bill of a famous Physician... shall gain more Credence than the most learned Lecture. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II, 204 Instructions, to which it seems credence was to be given. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. v. 46 Charles had given him credence as a man of truth.

b. That which is believed; a belief.

1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* v. xvii, Grey-hair'd eld A superstitious credence held. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* i. 1. 36 The strife and conflict of opposite credences.

†2. Trust, faith, confidence *in*, reliance *on* (a person or authority). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 249 He may best a man beguile In whom the man hath most credence. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. viii. 13 a/xi We haue credence in God. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 242 Who soner deceiveth then he to whom moste credence is attributed?

†3. The condition of being worthy, or of being held worthy, of confidence; trustworthiness; credit, repute. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 99 That sweuens ben of no credence. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Wyse men and men of credence of base cuntreze. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 2 They shall not be in his Favour, but taken as Men out of Credence. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 4 [They] shall neuer after be in any credence, nor their othe accepted. 1685 F. SPENCE *Ho. Medici* 380 He dispatc away a man of Credence to negotiate with them. 1822 MRS. NATHAN *Langrath* III. 112 Henrietta almost doubted the credence of her senses.

†b. *Comm.* = **CREDIT** *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Tidings fr. Session* 34 Sum is put owt of his possession; Sum herreit, and on credens dynis. 1514 *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iv. 7 At the receipt of [their wages] they pay for meat and drink... had and obtained upon their credence. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 212 b, The Merchaut should stande in adventure, both of losse of stocke and credence.

†4. Something, usually a document (see b), which gives claim to credit or confidence; credentials; *transf.* the message with which a messenger or embassy is entrusted. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

? a. 1400 MORTE *Arth.* 444 Pow arte fulle servye. Of cundit and credence, kayre when the lykes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, When temperour Lucys had wel vnderstonde theyre credence, he was sore meued. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 105/x A frende of myne sent ones vnto me a secrete sure frende of his, with certayne credence to be declared vnto me. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 184 The King question'd of the Embassadors thir Credence. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* iii, If from some God you come... What Sign, what Powers, what Credence do you bring? 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 101 That with such credence as prevents delay, He to the King might send me.

b. *Letter of credence*: a document commending the bearer to confidence; a letter of recommendation or introduction.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 His letter of credence bei schewed. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 385 II. 5 Suche tydyngs as my Lady of York hath by a lettre of credens. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 228 He delivered to the kynge, letters of credence... which willed the king to geve credite and perfait faith to the duke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 Sir Robert Shirley had the Kings Letter of Credence or Firman to testifie the truth of it. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4821/3 He [an envoy] carries Letters of Credence with him. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 493 Grafagori then asked for a written letter of credence.

†5. (One's) charge, trust, care (to which a thing is committed). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Spirituall talentes, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. (1817) 138 To commend lyfe and gudes vnto the credence and custodie of the yland-men.

†6. The tasting or 'assaying' of meats formerly practised in a royal or noble household as a precaution against poisoning. *Obs.*

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1195 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 195 Tastyngne and credence longe the to blode & birth royalle. 1704 *ibid.* 1799 Credence is vsed, and tastyngne, for drede of poysonyngne.

†b. A 'company' of sewers or arrangers of dishes at table. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Credens of Seweris.

†7. A side table or sideboard on which vessels and dishes were placed ready for being served at table. *Obs.* [*Cf. med.L. credentia* (Du Cange), *It. credenza* (Florio), *F. credence* (Cotgr.).]

1595 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 377 While the Pope is yet sitting at the Table, the noblest man within the Court... shall be brought to the Pope's Credence to give him Water. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 323 A buffet, or credence, three

stories high. [1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. vii, Below and beside these were credenzas and cabinets.]

8. *Eccl.* In R. C. and Anglican churches: A small side table or shelf on which the eucharistic elements are placed previous to consecration.

[1646 PRYNN *Cantorb. Doome* 123 Lo here in this place and chapel you have... a Credentia or side-table.] 1841 C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 130 On one side there should be a niche or credence to hold the elements before the oblation. 1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* xi. 114 The introduction and use of the credence are now becoming common in new churches. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* In ancient times when the oblations were presented by the faithful during Mass, there was not the same necessity for the use of a credence.

b. *attrib.*, as *credence-shelf*, *-table*.

1804 REES *Cycl.* *Credence table*. A small table placed on the right hand side of the high altar in Roman Catholic churches, for the purpose of holding several articles made use of in the service of the mass. 1843 *Eccelesiologist* II. 56 A Fenestrella with Credence-shelf. 1889 *Yorksh. Archaeol. Jnrl.* X. 556 The recess was probably for a credence table to a chantry.

†**Credence**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [*f. prec.*: cf. the parallel OF. *crancer*, *f. crance*.] *trans.* To give credence to, believe, credit.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 439 In credensyng his tales. 1563 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiv. 381 Neither the certificate... nor the indictment... are to be credenced.

**Credenceive** (krédensiv), *a.* *rare*. Also *credensive*. [*f. credence*, app. with a vague feeling of analogy to *defensive*, *offensive*, *apprehensive*, and the like.] Disposed to give credence; ready to believe. Hence **Credenceiveness**.

1864 T. NICHOLS *40 Years in Amer.* II. 89 The strong credenceiveness of the American character.

†**Credency**. *Obs.* *rare*. [*See -ENCY*.] = **CREDENCE** *sb.* 1.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1695) 146 Credency to what any base Spaniard shall inform against them.

|| **Credenda** (krédendā), *sb.* *pl.* Also 7 in Anglicized form *credenda*. [*L. credenda* (things) to be believed, neut. pl. of *credendus*, gerundive of *credere* to believe.] Things to be believed; propositions forming or belonging to a system of belief; matters of faith. (Opposed to *agenda*, things to be done, matters of practice.)

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. 41 Those points of Faith... which were merely and purely Credenda, and not Agenda. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. 63 There is a great difference... between the Agends and the Credenda of a Christian. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* 1852 II. 325 There never yet was a people of philosophers... their credenda being too... speculative for vulgar comprehension. 1841 MIALI *Nonconf.* I. 481 Is the power of selecting the credenda of the nation to be vested in the civil magistrate?

**Credent** (krédént), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare*.

1. Believing, trustful, confiding.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 30 If with too credent eare you list his Songs. 1800 SIR P. FRANCIS in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VII. 194 All my credent faculties desert me... when I am called upon to believe [etc.]. 1807 J. B. ROSE *tr. Aeneid* 247 We lend credent ears.

b. as *sb.* One who believes; a believer.

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 29 That opinion which you would fain induce your credents unto.

†2. a. Having credit or repute; b. credible.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 29 My Authority beares of a credent bulke. 1611 *Wint.* T. i. ii. 142 Then 'tis very credent, Thou may'st co-loynne with something.

Hence **Credently** *adv.*, believably.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 227 To have heard credently that such exist.

**Credential** (krédén[sh]l), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. med.L. credentia* (see **CREDENCE**) + *-AL*. (*A credentia* is in med. or mod.L. may be the immediate source.)]

**A.** *adj.* Recommending or entitling to credit or confidence; usually in phr. †**credential letters** = 'letters of credence'; see **CREDENCE** *sb.* 4 b. *rare*.

1524 *Instruct. to Pace in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii, After the... deliverance of his letters credentia's. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 467. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 377 The Earl keeping the credential papers for a proof of the Conspiracy. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 1. 797 The Baron de Thugut has presented his credential letters, as Envoy Extraordinary. 1826 DE QUINCEY *Lessing* Wks. XIII. 292 This very sceptre... as the credential distinction of Mercury.

**B.** *sb.* (Usually in *pl.*)

1. *pl.* Letters or written warrants recommending or entitling the bearer to credit or confidence; 'letters of credence'; a letter of recommendation or introduction; esp. one given by a government to an ambassador, or envoy.

a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1843) 590/2 The queen regent... sent Montrevil... with credentia's to the king, as well as to the Parliament. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 P. 3 We will not take a Footman without Credentia's from his last Master. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept. The whole ceremony of delivering his credentia's to the King in state. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 770 An Envoy Extraordinary from Savoy... proceeded... to London [and] presented his credentia's in the Banqueting House.

b. in *sing.*

1756 JOHNSON *Lett. to Lewis Paul* 12 Mar. A short letter for me to show as a kind of credentia. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 238 Lord Fitzroy Somerset ought also to have a credentia to enable him to act here. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) II. xxvii. 473 He probably felt

that Timotheus might need some more explicit credentia from himself than a mere verbal commission.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 38 The Miracles of our Saviour and his Apostles, the Seals and Credentia's of the Truths they delivered. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 339 There stands The legate of the skies! His theme divine, His office sacred, his credentia's clear. 1860 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* xxxvi, No longer they need Credentia's of party and pass-words of creed.

b. in *sing.*

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. i. 12 Light carries it's credentia in it's natural splendor. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. 40 The superiority of the virtues is no credentia to the motive.

**Credibility** (krédib[il]liti). [*ad. med.L. credib[il]itas*, *f. credibilis* CREDIBLE: cf. *F. credib[il]ité* (*Academy's Dict.* 1694).] The quality of being credible; an instance or case of this.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* ii. iv. § 1 (1845) 518 The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made credible either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1830) 4 The credibility of objects... is distinguishable... according to the different authority of the testimony on which it depends. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Pun. Sermon. Alp. Bramhall*, If this be not sufficient credibility in a matter of fact... then we can have no story credibly transmitted... Then we may be as sure that Christ... is already risen as all these credibilities can make us. 1797 BIRCKBECK *Prot. Birds* (1847) I. p. x, The extraordinary powers of the gizzard would exceed all credibility. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. n. iv. 220 Christianity... rests on the credibility of the Gospel history.

**Credibilize**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [*f. L. credibilis* CREDIBLE + *-IZE*: cf. *utilise*, *mobilize*.] *trans.* To render credible.

c. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 211 Even the word 'again' has its credibilizing effect.

**Credible** (krédib'l), *a.* Also 5 *credeable*, 5-6 *credyble*, 6 *credabull*. [*ad. L. credibilis* worthy to be believed, *f. cred-ere* to believe: see **-BLE**. Also in 15-16th c. *F. croivable*, *crédible*.]

1. Capable of being believed; believable: *a.* of assertions.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. iv. 124 Al be it so þat þis ne seme nat credible þing peraventure to somme folk. 1430 LYNG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, The moital harme... That is well more then it is credible. 1594 [see **CREDIBILITY**]. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. ii. 7 Than right reason makes that which they say, appear credible. 1798 FERRIER *Varieties of Man* in *Illustr. Sterne* xii Who had the fate to be disbelieved in every credible assertion. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 142 When the falsehood ceased to be credible the system which was based upon it collapsed.

b. of matters of fact: with impersonal const.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b, And it is to suppose, & credyble to bylene that, etc. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 52 Some would make it seeme credible, that of vapours and Exhalations... a calfe might be made in the clouds. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pindar's Trav.* xlix. 195 No news could be heard of her, which makes it credible that she also suffered shipwrack. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* vi. (1700) 81 It is not all credible that an Imposture of this kind could have passed upon all the Christian Churches.

2. Worthy of belief or confidence; trustworthy, reliable: †*a.* of information, evidence, etc. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 Among the kinges in the bible I finde a tale and is credible Of him. 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 25, I herde... no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 37/2 This have I by credible information learned. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 4 So this reported sir... Nay tis most credible. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* iv. (1682) 139 It is holden to be so credible as if an Oracle had spoken it.

b. of persons. (Now somewhat *arch.*, exc. in 'credible witness' or the like.)

1478 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 814 III. 222 Any suche credyble man maye, iff he wyll, wytnesse ther-in with me. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 125 Promysing faithfully in the presence of credyble persons. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumph.* 1370 Though the evidence be plaine, and the accusars credible. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iii. 40 Observations from credible Authors. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 22 Which I noted down from the mouth of credible persons. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 473, I have been informed by a credible person that [etc.].

†3. Ready, willing, or inclined to believe. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Chron. Viled.* 1087 Puse men weren credeable of Seynt Edus godenasse. c. 1440 LYNG. *Secres* 1060 Nat lyghtly to be Credyble To Talyz that make disencion. 1623 COCKERAM *Il. A* iij b, One too much beleuyng, *Credulous*, *Credible*. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xv. 217 There is a fair way laid open to the credible of such objects attested and revealed with such circumstances.

†4. Having or deserving credit or repute; of good repute, creditable, reputable. *Obs.*

1631 MILTON *Lett.* in *Wks.* (ed. Birch 1738) I. 4 To which nothing is more helpful than the early entering into some credible Employment. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xxix. 191 He is in good estimation and lives in a credible way. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iii, A good credible way of living.

**Credibleness** (krédib'l[ness]), [*f. prec.* + *-NESS*.] = **CREDIBILITY**.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 2 If... they... have no manner of conformity with a credibility of matter. a. 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. 435 (R.) The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 73 The credibleness of this Relation.

**Credibly** (krédib'l), *adv.* Also 5 *credyble*, 5-7 *-ebly*, 6 *-ably*, 6-7 *-iblie*. [*f. CREDIBLE* + *-LY*.] In a credible manner; so as to be believed;

on trustworthy authority. (*To be credibly informed* = to receive credible information.)

1286 CRESS OF OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 For as much as I am credibly informed. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 162 He beyng of this appoche credibly advertised, by his espials. 1634 LITGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 409 They also at the sight of each new Moon (I speak it credibly) bequeath their Cattel to her Protection. 1672 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xii. 172 It is credibly written of Kelley, that he transmuted Gold into Quicksilver. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 26, I am credibly informed that Jesuits... are admitted into their clubs. 1873 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XVII. 304/2 A letter which he very credibly states that you declined to admit into your columns.

**Credit** (kre'dit), *sb.* Also 6 credyt(e, -ytte, creadyte, 6-7 credite, -itt(e), 7 creadit. [a. F. *crédit*, 15th c. ad. It. *credito* belief, trust, reputation, ad. L. *créditus*, -um, pa. pple. of *crédere* to trust, believe. The pa. pple. neuter *creditum* was used in L. itself as a *sb.*, in sense of 'thing entrusted to another, a loan'.]

1. Belief, credence, faith, trust. *To give credit to* : to believe, put faith in, credit.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1874) 109 Yf ye will geue no credyte to it. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 193 M'y... forewarning watchwordes were counted unworthy credite. 1630 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 58 The variety of it is... indeed almost beyond credit. 1674 ALLEN *Danger of Enthus.* 15 To procure Credit to it by many Signs and Wonders. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* III. 58 Charges like these may seem to deserve some degree of credit. 1864 Lb. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* III. 48 To give entire credit to whatever he shall state.

† 2. The attribute of being generally believed or credited; the quality or reputation of being worthy of belief or trust; trustworthiness, credibility (of persons, statements, etc.). *Obs.* or merged in 5 b.

1574 tr. *Marlowat's Apocalips* 37 So euident an assurance of rewardes (if hee be of credite that hath promised it). 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 408 The credit of which opinion I see not how it can be of any force. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 2 Purchas, a Writer of good credit here in England, gives this testimony of my Author. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 128 This... Absurdity... destroys the Credit of the Story. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* III. 284 He is contradicted by other authors of better credit. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 259 The abstract philosophy of Cicero has lost its credit. 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men.* Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail.

† b. Right to be believed; authority (on which testimony is accepted); *esp.* in phr. *on the credit of*. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 115 That his sickness was natural... the credite of others as well as my selfe can testifie. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 126, I dare take it on the credit of an excellent witness. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 135 The above-mentioned inscription... rests only on Pighi's credit.

† c. *Letter of credit* : a document recommending the bearer to confidence; = *letter of credence*.

1582 LUCHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* 22, Hee gaue them a Letter of credite. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 137 He despatch'd him away in a frigate with letters of credit. 1766-31 TYNDALE *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 99 The Duke... refused to give Ridolpho the Letters of credit which he desired for the Courts of Rome and Madrid. [See also 10 b.]

† 3. Something believed; a report. *Obs. rare.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. iv.* III. 6 There I found this credite, That he did range the towne to seeke me out.

† 4. Trust, charge (to which something is committed, or which is committed to any one); = *CREDENCE sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1549 CHERE *Hurt Sedt.* (R.), Such offices of trust... as ye haue committed to another mans credit. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. III. (1602) 12 The Lord Chancellor... and euerie Justice of the Kings Bench, haue (closed in their offices) a credit for conservation of the peace. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 2 The thing delivered to his custodie, which was committed to his credit. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 401 William Dowglas had the credite of the keyes.

5. The estimate in which the character of a person (or thing) is held; reputation, repute. † a. *gen. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 Such as have the name and credit of wise men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 356 A deepe dissembler... whereby he purchased unto himselfe that credit, that he was not of any of his neighbour Princes, either beloved or trusted. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 Their Credit, be it good or bad, depends chiefly on the Successe and Event.

b. Usually in pregnant sense : Favourable estimation, good name, honour, reputation, repute.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 372 What credite and worshipp is wonne by learning. 1599 TYNNE *Aninadu.* (1865) 22 At which tyme Chaucer was a grave manne, holden in greate credite. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 They will be drunke... Nor is it... losse of credit with them. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 115 This they did to save their own credit. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* a John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown. 1886 FROUD *Oceanic* II. 33 The captain had his own and his ship's credit to maintain by a quick passage.

6. Personal influence based on the confidence of others; power derived from character or reputation.

1549 *Compil. Scot.* xi. 87 He was resauit rycht honorabyle, and gat gyt credit among them. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 82 Very muche can you obtayne of his friends, so good is your credite. 1634 W. TIRWYTT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 63 To bringe him selfe into credit at Court. 1762 HUME *Hist.*

*Eng.* (1806) III. xlix. 765 Buckingham... resolved to employ all his credit in order to prevent the marriage. 1855 PRESS-COTT *Philop.* II. vii. (1857) 279 Granville... was not slow to perceive his loss of credit with the regent.

7. The honour or commendation bestowed on account of a particular action, personal quality, etc.; acknowledgement of merit. *Const. of* (an action, etc.).

1607 HIERON *IVks.* I. 217 The Ephraimites were... offended with Gideon, because he called not them to the battell... they would have had the credit of it. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130, I would not have... you [deferred] the credit of your inventions. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xl. 126 Promising him both the advantage and the credit of it, both the honour and the reward. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 8 The credit of inventing coined money has been claimed for the Persians. 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Civ. Civil War* III. lxiv. 439 note. He never takes credit for any plan of the kind.

b. Phr. *To do credit to* : to bring honour to, cause to be commended. *To be (much, etc.) to the credit of* : to be creditable to; to be to the honour or praise of.

1761 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* II. 172 [A treatment] that seemed to please him highly, as it did him credit in the presence of his lady. 1768 GRAY in *Corr.* 10, *Nicholls* (1843) 82 Temple does himself much credit by me by this letter. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, God grant that I may do credit to it. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* iv. xiii, That your grandson should succeed in life, and do you credit. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Frills* (1872) I. 13 If it be ever so little to their credit. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., That is greatly to the credit, not only of his head, but of his heart.

8. A source of commendation or honour; something creditable. (Now only with a and to.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 133 Making you to believe, that to become a roisterer is credit. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 117 This is much credit to you. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 2 Conceiving it more credit... to go then to be driven away. 1706 HEARN *Collect.* 8 Mar., He... may be a Credit to the College. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, You are a credit to the school. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 51 Even if it were a credit to me.

9. *Comm.* a. Trust or confidence in a buyer's ability and intention to pay at some future time, exhibited by entrusting him with goods, etc. without present payment. Phr. *to give credit*; *on (upon) credit*; *long credit*, i.e. credit for a long period; *six months' credit*, etc.

1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Sundrie persons... consume the substance obtained by credite of other men. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You are forced (because of credit and forbearance) to give a greater price. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* vii. 118 Having taken their meate and lodging with him upon credit [they] had gone away without paying. 1694 LOCKE *Wks.* (1727) II. 71 Credit being... the Expectation of Money within some limited Time. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxvii, 272 He buys his wool... at two or three months credit. *Ibid.* II. xxxiii, 2 An entry of all goods sold out and received in upon credit. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Mannf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 324 That the purchasers of books take long credit. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 110 Any one who lends a thing gives credit, and he who borrows it receives credit.

1878 J. JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov., One or two whom I hardly know I love upon credit. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 26 June, Scottish audiences, who are certain not to give applause upon credit.

b. Reputation of solvency and probity in business, enabling a person or body to be trusted with goods or money in expectation of future payment.

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 13 They... must keepe touch in all their paie: With credit crackt else for to lue. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 1. 180 Try what my credit can in Venice doe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 17 Frances the I... left his credite sound with the merchants, and readie money to his sonne. 1673 TEMPLE *Let. to Dh. Ormond* Wks. 1731 I. 124 For the Credit of the Exchequer... I fear it is irrecoverably lost by the last Breach with the Bankers. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlii. 143 Nothing is of more value to a tradesman than his credit. 1769 *Fuinis Lett.* III. 17 Public credit is threatened with a new debt. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 4. 1884 *Standard* 20 Mar. 4/8 The state of Egyptian credit affects... the relations of our rulers to the situation on the Nile.

10. A sum placed at a person's disposal in the books of a Bank, etc., upon which he may draw to the extent of the amount; any note, bill, or other document, on security of which a person may obtain funds.

1662 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxv. Wks. 1879-5 II. 80 Send us up a dormant credit for an hundred pound, which... we must have ready at hand. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 21 Then the Bank Credit that is to secure the Lender will be 200 thousand pounds. 1722 *De Foe's Col. Fack* (1840) 296 A letter... with a credit for the money. 1818 *Cruikshank Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 233 The testatrix gave... all her mortgages, bonds, specialties, and credits... to her nephew and niece. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* III. vii. 688 An Exchequer warrant authorizing the Bank of England to grant credits... for the specified sum. 1883 *American* VII. 166 The ready use as credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.

b. *Letter (bill, & ticket) of credit* : a letter or document granted by a banking or financial establishment, authorizing the person in whose favour it is granted to draw money to a specified amount from their correspondents in other places.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 121, I took up ninety crowns for the rest of my journey, and letters of credit for Venice. 1655 DIGGES *Compt. Ambass.* 345 Your Lordship... must... send into Italy a Bill of Credit for so much money as may defray his charge into England. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 21 Having one son at Venice, one at Noremberg,

one at Hamburg, and one at Dantzick, where Banks are, I desire four Tickets of Credit, each of them for a Thousand pounds. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 191 Had the government been settled... the Massachusetts bills of credit had been like the bank bills of Venice. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxii, Furnished with money and bills of credit. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 32 Some Letters of Credit are called *general*, empowering the bearer in the course of his travels to apply to any of his employer's correspondents for... money.

11. *Parliament.* A sum on account, which the Administration is empowered by vote of Parliament to borrow and expend in anticipation of the amount voted in the Annual Estimates. Hence *Vote of credit*.

1854 Lb. RUSSELL in *Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CXXXV. 598, I rise for the purpose of asking the Committee to agree to a Vote of 3,000,000, in Supply, usually denominated a Vote of Credit. 1863 COX *Inst. Govt.* 198 The practice of voting supplies of credit from time to time. 1883 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/4 That, owing to Ministerial duplicity, insufficient credits had been voted.

12. *Book-keeping.* The acknowledgement of payment by entry in an account. *To enter (put) to a person's credit* : to acknowledge in this way any value received from him. b. (with *pl.*) A sum entered on the credit or right-hand side of an account; this side itself (abbreviated *Cr.*).

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ii. 14 And give credit in account current to your humble servant. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 15/2 There are debits and credits between them in Bolankee Doss's books to a great amount. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/1 The amount of each entry has been carried forward... to the credit of each payer. 1868 HAMILTON & BALL *Bookkeeping* (1886) 17 He finds that the total of the debits exceeds the total of the credits by £10. 1869 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* II. 187/1 This equality of debit and credit is the... universal principle of complete book-keeping.

13. *To give a person credit for something* : a. to trust a person for the future fulfilment of something expected or due from him (*obs.*) ; to ascribe (a quality) to him on trust, to put it to his account in one's estimate of him; b. to acknowledge that it is due to him; to ascribe the merit of it to him; c. to enter (a sum) to his credit in his account; = *CREDIT v.* 7.

1769 *Fuinis Lett.* xxxv. 155 They... gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 141 Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv, [They] give her credit for sincerity. 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumphet* xiv, And as for the clock... The Dame only gave it credit for ticking. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, I give you credit for the scheme. *Ibid.* xxv, It will be the advice of a sincere friend; you will give me credit for that. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* i. 15 He gives no credit to kings or emperors for any other motive.

14. *attrib. and Comb.* (mostly in the technical senses 9-11), as *credit balance*, *customer*, *entry*, *item*, *side* (of an account), *system*, *ticket*; † *credit-worthy a.*, worthy of credit or belief, trustworthy. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 38 Pliny... had... red in credit worthy authors that Cyprus was Ligustrum. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. II. (1840) 15 Reported by credit-worthy writers. 1719 *De Foe's Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 78 Set... on the credit side of the account. 1849 FRESSE *Comm. Class-bk.* 109 The Journal is ruled to receive the debit and credit entries, into separate columns. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III. 82 Bankers always furnish to their customers printed forms, called 'credit tickets', which are divided into different heads, and should be filled up and taken to the bank with the cheques. 1875 POSTS *Gains* IV. § 64 The banker... allows for any credit-items. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Time* IV. liv. 176 They... saw that the credit system leads to almost incessant litigation. 1892 *Scot. Leader* 8 Jan. 2 The borrowings still appear on the credit side.

**Credit** (kre'dit), *v.* Also 6 credyte, -itt, 6-7 credite. [f. *CREDIT sb.* : cf. mod. F. *créditer* (not in Cotgr. 1611, in Savary 1723). The vb. may however have been formed, without the intervention of the sb., directly on L. *crédit*-ppl. stem of *crédere* to believe, as the Eng. repr. of the latter; it was app. so treated in 16-17th c.]

1. *trans.* To give credit to, put faith in, believe, trust (a statement, person, or thing).

1548 *Grat. Pr. Masse* 84 God... graunt us all to learne, love, credyte and maynteyne hys truth. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 35 Credite not those... that talke that and this. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 171 That the fame of the accident might... be the better credited. 1662 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 356 They are... civil in peace, fierce in war; deceitful if too much credited. 1758 JOHNSON *Jdler* No. 17 P. 2, I... am content to credit my senses. 1865 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 644 The report of William's death was... credited. 1875 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 61 If we may credit Theophanes.

† b. *intr.* To give credit to. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Guesnars's Diall* Pr. 216 b/a Crediting... to such hie doctrine. 1655 ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 180 If you will credit to a profession which my actions seem to contradict.

† 2. *trans.* a. To entrust (a person with a thing). 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iii. (1588) 384 That he which is put in trust with the rest of the Records, should be credited with the custodie of the Commission. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 8 More then once I have bin credited with ten times the value of that at your hands. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 683 (R.) Whome your especial trust and fauour hath credited and graced with this employment.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 397 If I can get some good family to credit me with a sister or a daughter. I will, I marry.

† b. (a thing to a person). *Obs.*

1559 Scott in *Strype Ann. Ref. I.* II. App. vii. 18 Contynue in those things which thou hast learned, and which be credited unto thee. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 93 This office [Sergeant Major] was credited unto none. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 126 That the smaller Free-holds should be of too high esteem to be credited to such Conveyances. 1662 GAUDEN in *Chr. Wordsworth Doc. Supplement* (1825) 34 It seems a good omen... that my concerns should be credited to soe generous a breast.

† 3. a. To trust (a person) with goods or money on the faith of future payment; to supply with goods on credit. *Obs.*

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15 Strangers... used to credit and truste the poore inhabitants... which... had not redy money. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 354 No man will credit or truste a bankerowte. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life of Duke* (1886) 98 My Lord... was credited by the citizens for as many goods as he was pleased to have. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 163 Persons, who... are industrious Men, and can be credited. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) l. 40 That ready Money from a Tobaccoist's Wife is equal to the Honour of crediting a Dutchess.

† b. To credit out: to lend or let out on credit.

1595 Marroux *Ext.* 5 Not to credit out his wares to anie man. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 29 How faithfully... doth she [the earth] repay with vsury that which was lent and credited out unto her!

† 4. To secure belief or credit for, to accredit.

1611 Tournier *Ath. Frag.* II. iv. Our next endeavour is... to credit that [report] With all the countenance we can. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 19 If a Writer endeavours, by delivering new... Observations or Experiments, to credit his Opinions.

5. To bring into credit, repute, or estimation; to reflect credit upon, do credit to. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 106 I call them forth to credit her. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 43 They seek... to credit their owne Colledge. 1643 MABBS tr. *Alemant's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 198 That my actions might credit my profession. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 242 Smatterers in science... neither instruct the company, nor credit themselves. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 55 That sanctity of morals, under which the marriage state is sure to be credited and promoted. 1880 *World* 26 May, Some will burst into leaf, and credit the care and attention of the husbandman.

6. *Book-keeping.* To enter on or carry to the credit side of an account. *Const.* to credit an amount to a person, or a person with an amount.

1684 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 237 A wise Creditor will... presently upon the Receipt thereof, credit his account of Goods, and debit his account current for the Value. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706½ The Ballance... has been duly credited to the Publick. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 62 An universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. 1868 HAMILTON & BALL *Book-keeping* (1886) 4 To enter on the Cr. side... [is called] to credit the account. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* iv. 110 Of this nett income, a part... must be credited to our second division of the endowment fund, as an outlay on education. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 565 Entries were made... crediting Stoney with 1560l. and Armitage with 800l.

7. *fig.* To credit (something) to a person, or a person with something: to give him credit for it, 'put it down to his account', ascribe it to him.

1850 TENNYSON in *Memo.* lxxv. The world which credits what is done is cold to all that might have been. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. vii. (1891) 159 Some excellent remarks were made on immortality, but mainly borrowed from and credited to Plato. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. li. (1881) 114 The famines of India [etc.]... can no more be credited to over-population than [etc.]. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 27 To credit him with a desire to reform the Church.

Hence *Credited ppl. a., Crediting ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1563 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxiv. 301 For the better crediting whereof, they... wrote their Letters. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 There is an act of faith, the crediting and believing faculty is stirred up. 1790 HAM. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (ed. 2) 153 That once credited promise, that 'they who have done well shall go into everlasting life'.

**Creditability.** *rare.* [f. next.] The quality of being creditable; a thing creditable; something that ought to be believed although not an article of faith.

1886 CARD. MANNING *Serm.* Feb. 13, in *Universe* 20 Feb. 2/1 But about those pious creditabilities, as they were called, he knew nothing.

**Creditable** (kre'ditəb'l), *a.* [f. CREDIT *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE. (No corresp. Fr. word.)]

† 1. Worthy to be believed; credible. *Obs.*

1566 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 192 'Neither it is creditable' (saith he) 'that all which are cast into hell should straight way go to heaven, therefore must we put a purgatory.' 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Pref. § 43 Records farre more creditable then these. 1666 WOODWARD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. (1671) a. Persons, sufficiently creditable, and perfectly informed. 1760 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 8 The most distinct account I have had of it, was from a creditable person at Roxbury. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Satanstoe* xi. (1860) 252 A church-yard, which at least a hundred creditable persons would swear was haunted.

† b. *Comm.* Worthy of receiving credit (commercially); having good credit. *Obs.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. I.* II. ii. 307 The creditable traders of any country. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 670 On receiving the security of creditable bankers for

the balance which the Nabob owed to the Company. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 108 Banks that were creditable a few days ago, have refused to redeem their paper in specie.

2. That brings credit or honour; that does one credit; reputable. Often implying a slighter degree of praise or excellence: Respectable (see c.).

1659 *Gentil. Calling* (1696) 31 It is become a creditable thing, the badge and signature of a modern Wit, thus to be one of David's Fools, in saying, There is no God. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 89 Whatsoever is just, honest, and Creditable. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xix. Did he not maintain an honest house, and keep a creditable board? 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 62 Clive made a creditable use of his riches. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 615 The father... was not... leading a creditable life.

b. That does credit to.

1777 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 231 Mr. Selby's splendid work on ornithology, so creditable to his zeal in the cause of Science. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 43 The places... were filled in a manner creditable to the government.

† c. Respectable, decent (a) in appearance or quality; (b) in social position or character. *Obs.*

1688 MIRGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. This suit of yours is a creditable Suit, *Cet Habit est honnête.* 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 352 A creditable Silk for my dear Mother. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* xxv. 224 This gentleman was born of creditable parents, who gave him a very good education. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. xcv. 426 A Frenchman in a creditable way of life. 1825 MRS. CAMERON *Proper Spirit in Houston Tracts* I. ix. 7 To set a poor lad, like you, to teach creditable children. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cv. 14 It was once my fortune to serve with two Russian midshipmen; very creditable lads they were.

**Creditableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Worthiness of being believed; credibility.

1677 *Charp. Chronol.* II. II. m. x. 243 The Creditableness of this Hypothesis. 1682 *Disc. Addresses agst. Association* 13 Consider of the Quality and Creditableness of the Witnesses.

2. The quality or condition of being creditable or in good repute.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 117 The creditableness of an unchristian, impious life, so long as they may be allowed but the Christian name. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* II. § 17. 215 The creditableness and repute of customary vices. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman. Man.* *Biogr. Lit.* (1882) 364 The discovery that they could purchase the decencies and the creditableness of religion at so small an expenditure of faith.

**Creditably** (kre'ditəb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† 1. Creditably. *Obs.*

1748 SMOLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 423, I am creditably informed of your incapacity.

2. In a reputable or creditable manner: † a. so as to be well thought of, with credit (*obs.*); b. in a praiseworthy manner, with credit to oneself.

1672 *Made's Wks.*, *Life* 42 (R.) Wherein the better sort think they... come off fair and creditably. 1717 SOUTH (J.), Rather to neglect their duty safely and creditably, than to get a broken pate in the church's service. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22 Nino sang very creditably.

† **Credite (-ee).** *Obs. rare.* [app. a law-French *credite*, correlative to *crediteur*, -or.] One who is credited; one to whom something is entrusted or sold on credit.

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15 To credit and truste the poore inhabitants... unto such time the said credites... might make clothes of the said wolle.

**Creditive** (kre'ditiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *crediti*-ppl. stem of *cred-ere* to believe + -IVE.]

a. Having the attribute of believing. b. Of the nature of belief or intellectual assent.

1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* V. 498 Simple human reason is not the creditive subject. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 58 This faith... is no mere creditive assent or conviction.

**Creditless, a. rare.** [f. CREDIT *sb.* + -LESS.]

Destitute of credit.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 198 To make themselves useless and creditless by wholly withdrawing from public affairs. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 492 Every department... moneyless and creditless.

**Creditor** (kre'ditor). Also 5-6 *credytour*, 6 -or, 5-7 *credytour*. [In 15th c. *credytour*, a. Anglo-Fr. *credytour* = OF. *crediteur*, *credetour* (early 14th c. in Godef.). The OF. word had become *obs.* in 16-17th c., but it reappeared in Savary *Dict. du Comm.* 1723, and was admitted by the Academy in 1878.]

1. One who gives credit for money or goods; one to whom a debt is owing; correlative to *debtor*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 158 Than ask I... wch of these two Detours the credytour was moste holdyn to. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dices* 14 Make satisfaction to your credytours. 1573 MORE *Rich. III.* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 770 Now unthrits riot and runne in debt... and byd their credytors go whistle. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 23 Though they cannot pay their credytours. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 151 He asked me who were our credytors; and where we found money to pay them. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I. i. 7 It will just pay off our most importunate credtors.

*attrib.* 1881 H. H. GRASS *Double Stand.* 68 England, it is said, being a creditor country, would always be paid in the cheaper metal.

*fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 21 There is a soule counts thee her Creditor, and with advantage means to pay thy loue. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 188 He hath more debtors in knowledge among the present Writers, then Creditors among the ancient Poets.

2. *Book-keeping.* Creditor (or Cr.) being written at the top of the right-hand or credit side of an

account (originally in personal accounts, in apposition with the name of the person whose account it is), is hence applied to that side of any account, or to what is entered there. (Formerly with *pl.* = CREDIT *sb.* 12 b.)

1543 (*title*). A profitable Treatise... to learne... the keepynge of the famous reconyng, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor, etc. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C.vb. The left side... is Debitor, and the other Creditor. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 208 Place the Creditors upon the right-hand page, and all the Debtors on the left, the pages number'd by 1. 1. 2. 2 so as the Dr. and Cr. make but one folio upon either side. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xv. 131 Stock Dr. To cash of my father... 1800. Stock Cr. By house rent, at 50l. per an. ... 1800.

*attrib.* 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C.v. The Creditor syde of this your first leafe, declareth in briefe sentences where the estate of your Chyst in money is bestowed. 1806 G. FISHER *Instructor* (ed. 29) 139 Cast up the Dr. and Cr. Sides of your Balance; and if they come out both alike, then are your Accounts well kept.

† 3. One who becomes surety for (a person or thing). *Obs.* [cf. med.L. *creditor* in sense of 'curator', and CREANOR 2.]

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 176 Symeon. Alle heyl! my kyndely comfortour! Anna. Alle heyl! mankyndys creditour. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Provs.* I. cccxxxiv. (R.), Frende, appease yourselfe, thou shalt be well payed or this day be ended; kepe the nere me, I shall be thy credytour.

† 4. One who credits or believes. *Obs. rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* III. lxxxiii, The easie creditours of novelties.

Hence **Creditorship.**

1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 10 Creditorship and debtorship are distinguished by some peculiarities.

**Credittress.** [f. CREDITOR + -ESS: cf. *actress*, etc.] A female creditor.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 209 Fortune is so farre from his Credittress that she owes him much. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* III. i, You yet may, lady... Become my credittress.

† **Creditrice.** *Obs. rare* -1. [a. 16th c. F. *créditrice*, fem. of *créditeur* (legal).] = prec.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F.vb. If [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

**Creditrix.** ? *Obs.* [a. L. *créditrix*, fem. of *créditor* (in Rom. Law).] = prec.

1611 COTGER, *Creanciere*, a creditrix; the woman that trusteth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. iii. § 35 Yet durst she not demand payment, lest the creditrix should be made away, and so the debt satisfied. 1687 in Sir J. HAWKINS *Wallon's Compl. Angler, Life of Cotton* p. xlviii. Granted... to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal creditrix.

**Credle, obs.** Sc. f. CRADLE.

**Crednerite** (kre'dnarit). *Min.* [Named 1847 after Prof. Credner, who described it in *Jahrb. Min.* 1847.] A native oxide of manganese and copper, occurring in dark grey foliated masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 460 *Crednerite*.

|| **Credo** (kr'edo). [L. *credo* 'I believe'. Used similarly in Fr., It., Sp., Pg., Ger., etc.]

1. The first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, in Latin; hence in early times a common name for either of these Creeds; now used chiefly for local or historical colouring, or as the name of a musical setting of the Nicene Creed.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 *Pe salm bet heo alle* [apostles] þus writen was iþaten Credo, efter þan formeste word of þe salm. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 18 And sigged Pater Noster & Credo. 1481 CAXTON *Keynard* (Arb.) 7 And sayde he wold teche hym his credo. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Priests.* After the gospel and Credo ended. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 131 The Spaniards... muttered their credos for the salvation of his soul! 1891 W. B. ROBERTSON *Luther* 21 The old monk Staupitz explained to him the 'Credo'.

b. *gen.* A creed or formula of belief.

1587 J. STILL *Hymn agst. Sp. Armada* Roxb. Bal. VI. 378 We will not change owre Credo for Pope, nor boke, nor bell; And yf the Devil come him self, we'll hounde him back to hell. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 274 With his hypothesis and ultimate infallible credo. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 262 The formal lines of a theological doctrine or a systematic credo.

† 2. [transl. of a Spanish idiom 'en menos que un credo', etc.] The short space of time in which a man might say his Creed. *Obs.* Cf. PATERNOSTER.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 192 They were defeated in the space of two credos. *Ibid.* lxi. 251 For the space of five or six Credoes nothing had been spoken [so pp. 229, 268, etc.].

† **Credulence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. CREDULENT: cf. -ENCE.] Easy belief; credulity.

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 42 Sullie not a princes name, By too much credulence to fame.

† **Credulency.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

1580 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* (1612) 338 My credulency or thine inconstancy.

† **Credulent, a. Obs. rare.** [f. L. *credul-us*, app. after words like *corpulent*, *fraudent*, from L.: see -LENT.] Easy of belief; credulous.

1580 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* (1612) 339 A Wizard or Witch (Oracles of many too credulent women). 1602 *Ibid.* Epit. The King was too credulent, uncircumspect.

† **Credulist.** *Obs. rare.* A credulous person.

1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 53, I read the lumber of those doughty credulists,



**Credulitiveness**, *nonce-wd.* after phrenological names of faculties.

1819 McCulloch *Scotland* (1824) IV. 64 There is an Organ of Credulity or Credulitiveness which requires food.

**Credulity** (krīdiz-liti). [Late ME. a. F. *credulité* (12th c. in Littré), or immed. ad. L. *credulitās*, n. of quality f. *credulus* CREDULOUS: see -ITY.]  
† 1. Belief, faith, credence; the quality of being a believer; readiness to believe. *Obs.*

1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 19 To 3iffe feithe and credulite to the dictes of those men. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579x The spirite of God. . . woorketh in man the credulite and belief by which we . . . believe the church. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 176 Thomas his Absence and Incredulite hath bred more faith in us, then the credulite of them all. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 64 The steddiness in their credulity, may have some doubts. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 214 We see, what motion the Scripture gives to the sun. . . according to the appearance of sense and of popular credulity.

2. Over-readiness to believe; disposition to believe on weak or insufficient grounds.

This sense in early instances is only contextual, and was not implicitly present before the close of the 17th c.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 229 A. . . bayte, alluring our simplicitie and credulitie. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. 82, I had rather wrong my selfe by credulity, then others by unjust censures and suspitions. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 188 By his credulity to any tale that is told. 1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* xlii. 76 An ungrounded credulity is cry'd up for faith. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 49 His ridiculous credulity in dreams, signs and prodigies. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xviii. 142 Credulity the child of goodnature. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* II. 260 A humbug, living on the credulity of the people.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of credulity.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 401 His very credulities have a philosophy of their own. a 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 266 The native home of all credulities and monstrities.

**Credulous** (kre-di'z-lus), a. [f. L. *credulus* (F. *crédule*) + -OUS.]

1. Ready or disposed to believe. (Now *rare* exc. as in 2.)

1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 Beinge over credulous to believe whatsoever is unadvisedly committed to writing. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 69 If he be credulous, and trust my tale. 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. 15 Not a curious head, but a credulous and plaine heart is accepted with God. 1699 DAMPHER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 364, I. . . advised him not to be too credulous of the Generals promises. 1839 LONGF. *Flowers* xv. With childlike credulous affection. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Geraint & Enid* 1723 Like simple noble natures, credulous Of what they long for, good in friend or foe.]

2. Over-ready to believe; apt to believe on weak or insufficient grounds.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 216 Bee not credulous. . . and light of beleefe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 46 Thus credulous Fooles are caught. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 8x Seven as arrant imposters as ever deluded the credulous world. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xvi. 1030 And with vain words the credulous beguiled. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1866) III. ii. 111 An ignorant and therefore a credulous age. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sch.* I. III. iv. 322 Well known to be of a credulous turn of mind.

b. *transf.* Of things, etc.: Characterized by or arising from credulity.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 323 That credulous Peace which the French Protestants made with Charles the Ninth. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 190 The credulous superstition of the people. 1871 FARRAR *Witt. Hist.* II. 57 Credulous exaggerations.

† c. Believed too readily. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 BEAUMONT & FL. *Faithful Friends* IV. i. 'Twas he possessed me with your credulous death.

**Credulously** (kre-di'z-lusli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a credulous manner.

1642 BAKER *Chron.* Edw. IV. an. 1471 (R.). The city of York had too credulously believed King Edward's oath. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 91 Sectaries, who credulously received the fables of Ovid, and obstinately rejected the miracles of the Gospel. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1236 Each may have received too credulously that statement which seemed to favor their own views.

**Credulousness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being credulous; credulity.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1603) 60 The night furthered their credulousness. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 64 Whose sex hath bene famous ever for devotion and credulousness. a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. i. (R.). Beyond all credulity is the credulousness of atheists, who believe that chance could make the world. 1891 SPECTATOR 28 Feb., He fell a victim to his own credulousness.

† **Cree, crie**, v.<sup>1</sup> *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *crēre* (OF. also *crier*), ad. L. *creare* to create.] To create.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3390 (Ashmole MS.) Ilka kyng suld him know crie (*Dubl. MS.* create) of þe soile. *Ibid.* 4519 He 3oure nase & 3oure nebb & all of þost crie. 1425 *Petit. Earl of Norfolk in Rolls Parl. IV.* 274: Yt likyd to Kyng Rychard ye Seconde. . . to crie Thomas. . . into Duc of Norff.

**Cree** (krī), v.<sup>2</sup> Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 *crey*, *crede*, 9 *creave*, *creeve*. [The original form was app. *creve*, *creeve*, a. F. *crever* to burst, split, in *faire crever le riz*, to cause rice to swell with boiling water or steam (Littré). For the reduction to *cree*, cf. Sc. *preve pree*, *leve lee*, etc. See also *CREVE* v.]

1. *trans.* To soften (grain) by boiling.

1620 MARKHAM *Famre. Husb.* (1625) 135 Barley. . . be cayed, parcht, or boyled. 1655 *Queen's Closet Opened* 159 VOL. II.

(D.) Take rie and ciede it as you do wheat for Furmyty. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 18 To Cree Wheat or Barly, &c., to boil it soft. 1846 *Gard. Chron.* 237 To . . . pour boiling water on the malt would cause it to become solidified or creed. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Creave*, or *Cree*, to pre-boil rice or wheat so as to soften it for cookery purposes. . . 'Creaving days', those in the country when creaved wheat is prepared to sell in the town for Christmas frumity. 1877-88 in *Holderness & Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cree*.

2. *intr.* To become soft or pulpy by soaking or boiling.

1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.*, This rice is not good, I have boiled it for ten minutes, but it does not creave. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., The sown wheat is said to 'creave in the ground' when it swells and bursts from over wet weather, instead of shooting.

3. *trans.* To pound or crush into a soft mass. Hence *creeing-trough*, the 'knocking-trough' formerly used for pounding grain.

1822 BESWICK *Mem.* (1862) 13 To 'cree' them with a wooden 'mell', in a stone trough, till the tops of the whins were beaten to the consistency of soft, wet grass. 1852 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. n. 256 The corn was crushed in the mill, or in the creeing-trough. 1886 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 350 A fine creeing-trough.

Hence *Creeed ppl. a.*

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling i.* (1880) 31 On the Trent creed malt is a favourite roach-bait. 1890 *Lincoln Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/1 [He] secured a nice basket of roach with creed wheat.

**Creech, creach** (krīʃ). *local.* [Derivation unknown.] Local name of a kind of stony or gravelly soil: see *quots.*

1610 [see CREECHY below]. 1798 *Young Ann. Agric.* XXXI. 201 Much creech lime from near Matlock. 1802 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 533 The soil is creach upon limestone. 1852 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 266 A good red deep loam with fragments of stone (locally [Lincolnshire] termed 'creech' land). *Ibid.* 267 The soil varies from clay to creech and sand; the creech making good arable land.

Hence *Creecchy, creachy* a., of the nature of creech; gravelly.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. 3 Either Simple, as Clay, Mould, Moore, Grauell, Sande; Or Commixt, as Creachie, Chauckie, Clayie, Sandie Earth. *Ibid.* xi. 35 Vetches are fruitful in Creachie Counties. *Ibid.* i. 43 Best fitted with a glaucous soyle, viz. drye, lean and creachy.

**Creed** (krīd), sb. Forms: 1 *creda*, 2-6 *crede*, 5-6 *Sc. creid(e)*, 6-7 *creede*, 7- *creed*. [OE. *crēda*, ad. L. *crēdo* I believe: see CREDO.]

(Cf. *Pogatscher Lehnworte im Altengl.* § 137.)

1. A form of words setting forth authoritatively and concisely the general belief of the Christian Church, or those articles of belief which are regarded as essential; a brief summary of Christian doctrine: usually and properly applied to the three statements of belief known as the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds. (*The Creed*, without qualification, usually = the Apostles' Creed.)

a 1000 in Thorpe *O. E. Hom.* II. 596 Se læssa creda. *Ibid.* 274 *Ælc* cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan his credan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 þe salm þe me clepeð crede. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 þus doð. . . þis Crede æt tis word 'natus ex Maria uirgine'. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 8 Y can noht my Crede. c 1440 CAGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* Prol. 167 þis athanasius . . . þef it wer he þat made þe psalme qwech we clepe þe crede. 1483 CAXTON *Calo Cij*, The thre credes the whyche our moder holy chirche singeth. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay To Rdr.* (1888) 5 Thay suld leir the chrissine faith as it is contenit in the creid. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 495 The Scripture asserting no such thing . . . nor any of the Three Creeds. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 117 It had been the custom to repeat the creed. 1892 GARDNER *Hist. Gt. Civ. War* III. 256 Atheism or blasphemy contrary to the doctrine of the three Creeds.

b. A repetition of the creed, as an act of devotion.

1245 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouse* in Entick London (1766) IV. 354, xv Pater Nosters, and thre credes. 1808 SCOTT *Marv.* I. xxvi, Before his beads Have marked ten ayes and two credes.

c. More generally: A formula of religious belief; a confession of faith, esp. one held as authoritative and binding upon the members of a communion.

1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 124 That we should believe ever the more for a Creed, it cannot be expected. 1833 *Decl. of Faith*, &c. in *Congregational Year-Bk.*, Disallowing the utility of creeds and articles of religion as a bond of union. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 269 The Wittenberg reformers took, as basis of their creed, the Schwabach articles. 1884 R. W. DALE *Manual Congreg. Princ.* IV. iii. 186 Nor is it consistent with Congregational principles for a particular church to draw up a Creed and to require its acceptance by candidates for membership.

2. An accepted or professed system of religious belief; the faith of a community or an individual, esp. as expressed or capable of expression in a definite formula.

1563 N. WINTER tr. *Vincentius Lirinensis* Ded. Wks. 1890 II. 8 We and al wheris professing our common creed. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 194 This is my stedfast Creede, my faith, and all my trust. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* iv. 705 Nature is Christian. . . And bids dead matter aid us in our creed. 1857 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 257 Every man is better and worse than his creed. 1860 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* xxxii, The creed may be wrong, but the life may be true. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* v. 229.

b. *transf.* A system of belief in general; a set of opinions on any subject, e.g. politics or science.

1613 SHAKS. *Ham.* VIII. II. ii. 51, I loue him not, nor feare him, there's my Creed. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 72 If the Sex cannot, much lesse can Conception be discerned, though it be part of the peoples Creed it may. 1733 LADY BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 175 As to your creed in politics, I will heartily subscribe to it. 1770 *Finis Lett.* xli. 210 A declaration of your political creed. 1800 *Mad. Trm.* III. 378 His favourite chemical creed. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 132 The cynical creed. . . of the market.

c. Belief, faith (in reference to a single fact). *rare.*

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cvi, Her creed in her own innocence. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 340 note, It was the creed of the Greek. . . Church, that St. Catherine was a king's daughter.

3. *Comb.*, as *creed-bond*, *-bound* adj., *-maker*, *-making*, *-monger*, *-mongering*, *-subscription*.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 108 A kind of Creed-maker general. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 393 'Whatever some creed-makers mean By Athanasian nonsense, or Nicene.' 1856 WHITTIER *Trinitas* xiii, Old pages, where (God give them, rest!) The poor creed-mongers dreamed and guessed. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Thoe. Such* xiii. 332 A shade of Creed-reciting belief. 1880 *Priser's Mag.* Nov. 703 The Creed-making power in any creative sense is lost to the Church.

† **Creed**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *crēdere* to believe: after CREED sb.] *trans.* (also *absol.*) To believe:

1622 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. (1612) 313 Nor creeded by this Loue-Tale. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Sonnet* *late Peace* xxxvi. Wks. 598 One Over-Creeded, another Creeds too short. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 296 That part which is so creeded by the People. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodotus* iv. 26 No humane worke they creed it is at all.

**Creed** *pa. ppl.*: see CREED.

**Creed**, var. of **GREED**, duckweed.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 26 The pond in the corner, all green with 'creed' or duckweed.

**Credal, credal** (krīdāl), a. [f. CREED sb. + -AL; often spelt with single e after L. *crēdo*: cf. CREED.] Pertaining to or characterized by a creed, or formula of religious belief.

1879 *Public Opinion* 12 July 43 Credal religion is no safeguard against individual grossness of character. 1888 *Athenaeum* 15 Sept. 349 Expositors impregnated with credal theology.

**Cred'ful**, a. *nonce-wd.* [cf. next.] Having or characterized by a creed.

1868 *Land. Rev.* 15 Aug. 195/1 All faithful souls . . . born under whatever creedful or creedless star.

**Credless** (krīd'ls), a. [f. CREED sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of a creed.

1827 MOORE *Alciph.* i. (1839) 8 None of all our credless school. 1886 *Pail Mall G.* 19 Aug. 12/1 True Christianity is credless, and aims at nothing but a right life.

Hence **Credlessness**.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 531 Catholicism, Protestantism, and credlessness, which he calls Philosophy. 1887 *Ch. Times* 12 Aug. 645/2 [This] shows what may come of credlessness.

**Credsman**, *rare*. An adherent of a creed, or of the same creed.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 352 His neighbours and fellow-credsman. 1887 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 180 Who live on the charity of their credsman in Europe.

**Creeling-trough**: see CREED.

**Creek** (krīk), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 4 *krike*, 4-5 *cryke*, (kryk), 6-7 *crike*; b. 4-6 *creke*, (6 *creake*, *crieque*), 6-7 *creeke*, 7 *creak*, *criek*, 6- *creek*; γ. 6- *criok*. [Three types of this are found, viz. (1) *crike*, *cryke* (F), usual in ME., (2) *creke*, rare in ME. (see sense 7), but common in the 16th c. (whence the current *creek*), and (3) *criek*, only since 16th c. The first corresponds to F. *crique* (14th c. in Littré); the second to earlier Du. *krēke* (Kilian), mod. Du. *kreech* creek, bay, and to med. (Anglo) L. *creca* (sometimes *crecca*) creek. The form *criek* resembles Sw. *dial. krik* bend, nook, corner, creek, cove (Rietz), and Icel. *kriki* crack, nook (*handarkriki* armpit), but is prob. an Eng. shortening of *crique*, *crike*. In many parts of U.S. *crik* is the common pronunciation of *creek* in the sense 'stream'. The earlier history is not known, but the word (in French also) is generally supposed to be Germanic. In sense 4 the word appears to be related to *crack*; in 6 and 7 there appears to be association with *CROOK*.

A corresponding double form is seen in *pike*, *peak*, F. *pic*. It has been conjectured that the word is preserved in the OE. proper names *Creacanford*, *Creaganford*, *Creagford*, *Crayford* (in Kent), and *Creca-geld*, *Cricelad*, *Flor. Cricelade*, *Cricelade* (in Wilts); the former is impossible; in the latter *Creca* could not be the origin of either *crike* or *creke*, though some connexion is possible, if there were any reason to suppose that the meaning suits.]

I. 1. A narrow recess or inlet in the coast-line of the sea, or the tidal estuary of a river; an armlet of the sea which runs inland in a comparatively narrow channel and offers facilities for harbouring and unloading smaller ships.

(The first quot. may be of more general meaning.)

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2047 In eucriel welle, in eucriel crike [printed trike] Men funden biad al witterlike. c 1300 *Have-* 146

lok 708 Hise ship. He dede it tere, an ful wel pike, pat it ne doute doud ne krike. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 409 He knew . . . euery crikke in Britaigne and in Spayne. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crikke of watyr, *scatera.* 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 Dwellers next vnto the streame of Seuerne, and vnto the crikes and pilles of y<sup>e</sup> same from Kingrod vpward toward the City and Towne of Gloucester. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A channell, a bay, a rode . . . a crike, a ruer.

8. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 The Frenchemen . . . knowe . . . euery haven and Creke within the sayde Countie. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 155 The ship was by foule weather driven into a creick. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 38 Creke of the sea is an Inlet of sea cornered into the main Land, shooting with a narrow passage into some Angle of the Land, and therein stretching it self more then ordinary into the Land. 1694 SMITH & WALFORD *Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 39 A Creek two miles long, which is dry at Low Water, and not more than thirty foot broad. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 1871/2 (*Faversham*) The creek or arm of the Swale on which the town stands is navigable for vessels of 150 tons. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 57 A long narrow saltwater creek, communicating with the sea at Portland Road.

y. 1582 N. LICKFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 64 a, Foysls placed in euery Baye or Krike to set upon him.

b. A small port or harbour; an inlet within the limits of a haven or port. c. In the Customs administration of Great Britain, an inlet, etc., not of sufficient importance to be a separate Customs station, but included within the jurisdiction of another port station.

a. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 125 Pertinentes ad havyn de Falmouth sunt 147 portus et crykes.

8. 1486 *Cress of Oxford in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 That such weteche . . . be used and hadde in the ports, and creks. 1588 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 11 § 1 Conveying . . . their Wares . . . out of Creekes and Places where no Customer ys resident. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* (1831) 298 He must cut out large docks and creeks into his text to unlode the foolish frigate of his unseasonable authorities. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 133 A Creek in the language of the Customs, is a place included within the limits either of a head or member-port; as set out by the commissions of the Court of Exchequer; and at which officers competent to transact the coast business are stationed by order of the Board of Customs. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 211 Between the fourth and fifth slip there is a dock inlet or creek, which might at any time be enlarged into a dry dock or basin for ships of the largest class. 1876 *Act 39 & 40 Vict.* c. 36 § 11 Customs Laws Consolidation. The pre-existing limits of any port, sub-port, haven, creek, or legal quay.

y. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 47 Besides the port is but a little crik.

d. Applied to any similar opening on the shore of a lake.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xiv, Loch-Katrine . . . In all her length extended lay, With promontory, creek, and bay.

2. As part of a river or river-system.

a. An inlet or short arm of a river, such as runs up into the widened mouth of a ditch or small stream, or fills any short ravine or cutting that joins the river. (This is merely an occasional extension of sense 1.)

1577 [see 8]. 1553 WALTON *Angler* 147 A He and a She Pike will usually go together out of a River into some ditch or creek. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 25 On the bank of Jordan, by a creek, Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 151 The otter has two different methods of fishing; the one . . . by pursuing [its prey] into some little creek, and seizing it there. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Narr. Escape* 109 On the banks of the Rhine . . . I perceived a small Point hauled into a creek. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mut. Royal* i. vi. 151 He knew every tributary, creek, and eyot.

b. In U.S. and British Colonies: A branch of a main river, a tributary river; a rivulet, brook, small stream, or run.

Probably the name was originally given by the explorers of a river to the various inlets or arms observed to run out of it, and of which only the mouths were seen in passing; when at a later period these 'creeks' were explored, they were often found to be tributaries of great length; but they retained the designation originally given, and 'creek' thus received an application entirely unknown in Great Britain.

1674 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 34 On the East-side of a Small Creek or gutt on this side the Single-tree. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 132 Called Ten Shilling Creek, but not properly, it being a Branch of the great River. 1748 WASHINGTON *Frnt.* 25 Mar., Left Cresaps and went up to y<sup>e</sup> mouth of Patersons Creek [a tributary of the Potomac]. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 64 Besides numerous small streams, here called creeks, two considerable rivers . . . find an outlet. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* ii. 25 The drainage of the interior is effected by numerous creeks and water-courses which only run after periods of rain. c 1848 in H. WATSON *Oddities S. Life & Char.* (1883) 69 'You see that trick swamp?' asked Suggs.

3. transf. senses akin to 1.

†a. Applied more widely and loosely to any narrow arm or corner of the sea. Obs.

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vi. 87 The Adriatic Sea in the inmost creeke neere Venice swells neere foure foote in height. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 333 Jervey, and Garmesey, situated within that Creek of Sea which is made by the shore of Bretain on the one side, and that of Normandie on the other.

b. A narrow corner of land running out from the main area; a narrow plain or recess running in between mountains. Cf. COVE.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 56 Certain Creeks or corners of Land running into the up-lands. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xi. § 3 (1681) 233 To How the several Creeks,

Corners, and Patches of your Land. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 136 The plains which run into the mountains are the creeks into which they [the Bedouins] naturally penetrate.

II. †d. A cleft in the face of a rock, etc.; a crack, fissure, chink, crevice, cranny. Obs.

a. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* x. 602 Thai clam into the crykis swa, Quhill half the craggis that clumminy had. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statute*, Blasius 43 A kryk in to a crage he hude, & bare his dwellinge has he mad.

b. y. LEVINS *Manip.* 54 A croke, crick, *Assura.* *Ibid.* 120 A crick, *rima.* 1635 BRATHWATT *Arcaid.* Pr. 179 To wals and portels would he lay his eare, Through creeks and crannies too, that he might hear . . . desir'd applause.

5. A narrow or winding passage penetrating the interior of any place and passing out of sight; an out-of-the-way corner. To seek creeks: to seek a hiding-place. Obs. or dial.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath housen and puffed vp cheekes, If cheese be so housen, make Cisse to seeke creeks. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xcv. (Arb.) 131 A Labyrinth is a place made full of turnings and creeks. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 38 One that countermands The passages of allies, creekes and narrow lands. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 15 Is no creek void? 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 52 The Cave . . . stretching itself . . . As if (past these blind Creeks) we now were come into the . . . Mountains Womb. 1750 GRAY *Poems, Long Story* 62 Each hole and cupboard they explore, Each creek and cranny of his chamber. 1808-25 JAMIESON s. v. *Crykes*, 'Creeks and corners' is still a common phrase. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 112 We . . . looked in every crick and corner for it. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calendar* 65 To fill up all the cricks and corners between other plants.

b. fig. A nook, a hidden or secret corner.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 341 And so must sounde doctrine keepe all the faithful, in their duetie and quiet concord, without creeks or creauise. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1296/7 Throughlie view the hidden and couered creeks of our minds 1614 J. DAY *Day's Festivals* (1613) 261 There is not a creek or cranny in the World, but seems to be fraught with it. c 1620 S. BOND *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 91 The crooked creeks within my heart. 1773 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 249 Jesuitical Creeks and Corners of Superstitious Romanism.

†c. Applied to the two cavities of the heart.

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. iii, The Ventricles, Caules, Kells, Tunicles, Creeks, and parts of it. *Ibid.* i. i. ii. iv, This heart, though it be one sole member, yet it may be divided into two creeks right and left.

†6. A turn, a winding, as of a river or crooked way. Also fig. Obs.

1592 DAVIES *Inuirt.* *Soul* xv. 4 As Streams, which with their winding Banks do play, Stopp'd by their Creeks, run softly thro' the Plain. 1596 — *Orchestra*, I love Meander's path. . . Such winding slights, such turns and cricks he hath, Such creeks, such wrenches, and such dalliance. c 1653 *England's Alarm* in R. Bell *Collect. Anc. Songs* 1857 Painted harlots which they often meet At every creek and corner of the street. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* vii. 20 In every Creek and turning of your lives. c 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 648 He hath a prospect of every little creek in any design.

†7. fig. A crooked device; a trick, artifice, contrivance. Obs.

The early date of this sense makes its history and position doubtful.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 131 (Ellesmere MS.) They were pat no man mayhem bigile. . . The moore queynte creeks [so 4 MSS.; *Harl. knakkes*] that they make The moore wol I stele. a 1626 W. SCLATER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 6 Without those slights, or creeks of carnal policy, for which men are in the world esteemed wise.

III. 8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as creek-hole, -side.

1577 B. GOOGE *Iherasback's Hush.* iv. (1586) 173 In the banks and sides of these Ponds, you must have Bushes and Creeke holes, for the Fish to hide them in from the heate of the Sunne. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 145 The Pieces of Swamp between this Channel and the Creek-head. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 111 A creek-bed ran parallel with the road. 1879 WHITTIER *S. John* xvii, From island and creek-side Her fishers shall throng.

Hence *Creekward* a., towards a creek.

1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* iii. 85 Kept a creekward course until out of sight.

**Creek**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. exc. Sc. [Corresponds to early mod.Du. *kriecke* (also *kriecelinghe* 'aurora rutilans, primum diluculum, matutinus splendor, crepusculum', Kilian), Du. *het kriecken van den dag*, L.G. (Bremen) *de krik van dage*, E.Fris. *'t kriecken fan de dag*, the creek of day; f. earlier Du. *krieccken, kriechelen* (Kilian), mod.Du. *krieken*, E.Fris. *krieken, kriecken, kriecken* to break or burst through as the day-light. See also GREKING, and SORBAK, SKREIGE, SKRIKE.

Francis thinks the Du. word connected with the echoic root of Da. *krekkel* cricket, the notion of a creaking sound passing into that of sudden breaking, as in *crack*: see also Doornkaat *Koolman Ostfries. Wch.*

The break (of day); dawn.

1567 TURBERV. *Eglogs* iii. 251 (T.) He wak'd at creek of day. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas* *Aenis* s. v. *Greking*, *Scot. dictum* Creek of day. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assemblies* xxiv, Soon as the morning creek Has usher'd in the day. 1768 ROSS *Helensburgh* 46 An' ilka morning by the creek [later ed. *screek*] of day They're set to work.

†**Creek**, v. Obs. [f. CREEK sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *intr.* To run (up) as a creek or tidal inlet; to form a creek.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 27 Trure Creeke is next, and goith up a 2 miles creaking up from the principal streame, and creaketh within halfe a mile of Trure. *Ibid.* III. 34 From

Lantiant Pille to Blougham Pille or Creke nere a mile, it creakith up but a litle.

2. To bend, turn, wind. Hence *Cree'king* *vb.* sb., a bend, turn.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 312 Arun . . . with sundry creeking . . . holdeth on his course to the sea. *Ibid.* 457 The salt water so creeke about it [a town] that it almost insulateth it.

**Creek**(e, obs. f. CREAK, CRICK sb.<sup>1</sup>)

**Cree'klet**. [See -LETT.] A little creek.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* i. xii. in *Holinshed* 63 Another mile yet down, is an other little creekelet.

**Creeky** (kri'ki), a. [f. CREEK sb.<sup>1</sup> + -y.]

Characterized by, or full of creeks.

1569 *Theat. Worldings, Vis. Bellay* vii, He shed a water, whose outgushing streame Ran flowing all along the creekie shore [1592 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* ix, The creekie shore]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* iii. Notes 51 Willibourne . . . with her creeky passage, crossing to Wilton. *Ibid.* xvii. Notes 268 The Channell not being over creeky.

**Creel** (kri'l), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 5-6 *crele*, *creill*(e), 5 *crelle*, 6 *creil*, *krele*, *kreil*, 7 *creele*, (8 *crail*), 8- *creel*. [Originally northern, and chiefly Scotch; etymology uncertain.]

The Oir. *criol* chest, coffer, has been compared; but the vowel of *creel* appears to be not *i*, but *e* or *ei*, *ai*. OF. *greille* = L. *crutulla* fine hurdle-work, may have had a variant *\*creille*.

1. A large wicker basket; formerly applied to the large deep baskets, coupled in pairs across the backs of horses, for the transport of goods; now applied to a basket used for the transport of fish and borne upon the back, to a potato-basket, and the like.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 51 A payr of Coil Crelis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101 *Crelle*, basket or lepe, *cariallus*, *sporia*. c 1475 *Raif Coizgear* 367 He kest two Crelis on ane Capill, with Coillis anef. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedy* 229 Cager aviris castis bayth coillis and crelis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 595 3e him hang our 3our wallis in a creill. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 224 A basket and iij krelles. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 251 There was also the Vanne which is otherwise called the Creele. c 1730 BURR *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 330 The horse laden with creels, or small panniers. 1806 GAZETTER *Scot.* (ed. 2) 194 Fishermen, whose wives carry the fish in wicker-baskets, or creels to Edinburgh. 1811 WILLIAM W. *Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Creel*, two semi-circular wicker baskets joined by cords which admit of their closing to hold hay. A man having the creel strapped over his shoulders, conveys provender to sheep. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 121 When the father of the last Lord Reay . . . changed his residence . . . his son was put into a creel on one side of a pony, and counterbalanced by his younger brother, the admiral, in another. 1865-78 in *Dial. Glossaries of Cumberland, Lonsdale, Swaledale, Whithy, Holderness, N. W. Linc.* 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 206 An old fishwife, with her creel on her back.

b. A modern term for an angler's fishing-basket.

1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 4 Ere the Creel was half stocked. 1874 C. S. KENE *Lett. in Life* (1892) 159, I hope you had a good time with rod and creel. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* i. 227 It is not every fish you hook that comes to the creel.

2. A contrivance made of wickerwork used as a trap for catching fish, lobsters, etc.

1457 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. II* (1597) § 87 That na man in smolt time set veschelles, creilles, weires, or any other ingine to let the smoltes to goe to the Sea. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No person shal take in any lepe, hute, crele, fier, or any other engin . . . the yonge frile . . . of any kinde of salmon. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxiv, The peple makis ane lang mand, narrow halist, and wyid mouthit, als sone as the see ebbis, the fische ar tane dry in the creils. 1556 DARYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 42 Nocht sa mekle fische thay with nettis, as with skepis, or long kreilis win with wickeris in the form of a hose. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 111 With any Nets, Trammel, Keep, Wore, Creel, or other Device. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 403 Catching fish in long crails, made with canes and hickory splinters, tapering to a point.

3. To coup the creels: in various fig. uses; to fall or tumble over; to tumble heels over head, to die' (Jamieson); to meet with a mishap. In a creel: in a state of temporary mental aberration.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. xvii, Whan he was strute twa sturdy chieis . . . Held up frae cowering o' the creels The liquid logic scholar. 1785 BURNS *To William Simpson* iii, My senses wad be in a creel, Should I but dare a hope to speel, Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, 'The laddie's in a creel!' exclaimed his uncle. 1818 — *Rod Roy* xx, If folk, wad needs be coupling the creels over through-stanes, a 1825 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 206 If you should . . . coup the creels just now . . . it would be out of the power of man to get you to a Christian burial. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xvii, 'The lassie's head's in a creel,' cried Susan.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *creel-hawking*, -pig; *creel-like* adv.; *creel-house*, a house or hut with the walls made of wickerwork covered with clay; *creel-man*, a man who transports goods in creels.

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 310 The system . . . followed by the fishwives in the old days of 'creel-hawking'. 1876 ROBINSON *Whithy Gloss.*, 'Creel-house', a wicker hut with a sodded roof. 1878 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civiliz. Scot.* I. Intro. 134 Till recently creel houses were used in some parts of the Highlands. 1838-9 in *Maidment Sc. Paquills* (1868) 66 He . . . 'creel lyke lives in the fyre of contention. 1883 J. BEATH *Bishopshire Lills* 14 Stridelegs on the 'creelman's ass. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, 'Creel-pig', a young pig, such as is taken to market in a creel or basket.

**Creel** (krīl), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [Perh. the same word as preceding; but evidence is wanting.]

1. A framework, varying in form according to its purpose (see quot.). (Cf. CRATCH, 4.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 222 The feet of the sheep being bound, it is laid upon a bier—provincially, a 'creel'. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Creel*, a kind of bier, used for slaughtering and salting sheep upon. 1821 J. HUNTER *M.S. Gloss.* in Addy *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Creel*, a light frame-work placed overhead in the kitchen or other room of an ordinary farmhouse, on which outcakes are placed. [So 1883 in *Huddersf. Gloss.*] 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Creel* .. a barred stool on which sheep are salved and clipped, pigs are killed, etc. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Creel*, a plate-rack .. a food-rack for sheep; a butcher's hand-barrow. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Creel*, a wooden rack in which plates are put to dry. A frame in which glaziers carry glass.

2. *Spinning*. A frame for holding the paying-off bobbins in the process of converting the 'sliver' into 'roving', or the latter into yarn. Hence also *creel-frame*.

1835 URC *Philos. Manuf.* 225 The roller-pair .. receives the fine rovings from bobbins placed on skewer, or upright pins in the creel behind. 1851 *Art. Frib. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. vii<sup>1</sup> 1 The bobbins .. are placed in a wooden frame called a 'creel', so that they will revolve. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209 1 The rove creels .. stand about six or seven feet high.

b. (See quot.) *north. dial.*

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Creel*, a frame to wind yarn upon.

**Creel** (krīl), *v.* [f. CREEL *sb.*<sup>1</sup>]

1. *Sc.* To put into a creel; also fig.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ProL 32 Men sayis thow bridillit Aristotle as ane hors, And crelit vp the flour of poetry. 1808-9 JAMIESON, *Creil*, to put into a basket .. 'He's no gude to creel eggs wi', i.e. not easy, or safe, to deal with.

2. *Angling*. To get (a fish) into the basket; to succeed in catching. Cf. *to bag game*.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* v. I creiled him, and tried again. 1892 *Field* 18 June 92a/3 My friend .. creiled nearly twice as many trout.

3. *Sc.* In certain marriage customs: To make (a newly married man) go through some ceremony with a creel; *esp.* to make him carry a creel filled with stones, till his wife releases him. Cf. Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 55.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 80 The second day after the Marriage a Creeling, as it is called, takes place. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Bervicksh.* 59 All the men who have been married within the last 12 months are creiled. *Ibid.* 263 An ancient .. local usage called creeling is still kept up here. 1890 *Glasgow Times* 3 Nov. 3/4 A miner .. having got married .. his fellow-colliers .. went through the process of creeling him.

**Creeler** (krīlɔr), [f. CREEL *sb.*<sup>2</sup> + ER<sup>1</sup>] A young person who attends to the creel of a spinning machine.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 32 A minder and a creeler engaged in manufacturing with a self-acting mule. 1882 *Manchester Guardian* 19 May. The relationship between spinners and their creelers and piecers.

**Creelful**. As much as fills a creel.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii. A creelful of coals. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mountain & Mere* xviii. 157 The creelfuls of trout I have caught.

**Creem** (krīm), *v. dial.* Also *cream*, *crim*. [Of obscure etymology: possibly two or even three distinct words are here included. The various senses belong to distinct parts of England.]

The variant *crim* has suggested identity with OE. *criman* to squeeze, press (cf. sense 2); but the evidence does not show that *crim* is the earlier form, rather the contrary: and it is not easy to see how *cream* with its long vowel could arise from the ablaut series *krīm*, *krān*, *krum*.

1. *trans.* To put, place, or deposit secretly or surreptitiously. (*northern*.)

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 12 *Creem* it into my hand: Put it in silyly or secretly. *Chesh.* a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Creem*, to slip or slide anything into another's hand. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 53 I creemt Nip new on then o Lunshun. 1889 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Creem*, to hide. 'Creem it up', put it out of sight, hide it in your dress or pocket. It is a rare word, and rapidly becoming obsolete.

2. To squeeze; to hug. (*Devon and Cornw.*)

1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 326 Tha hast a cream'd ma Vearms and a most bost ma neck. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, He creamed my hand. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Creem*, to squeeze, to mash .. To hug in wrestling. 1880 E. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Creem*, to squeeze.

3. *intr.* To shiver. *trans.* To cause to shiver, to chill. Hence *Creemed ppl. a.*, chilled and shivering. (*south-western*.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crin*, to shiver. *J. Wright.* 1880 E. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Creem* .. is metaphorically used to describe that sensation of rigor or creeping of the flesh, known as goose flesh, *cutis asserina*. 'Creemed w' the cold'. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* iv. 44 Do 'ee go near to the fire .. you looks all creemed with the cold, and as wisht as can be. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Creamy* .. to shiver, to shudder.

**Creem**, *sb. dial.* [f. *prec.*] A shiver proceeding from cold, indisposition, etc.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Creem* .. a cold shivering. *Somerset.* 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Creem*, *Crin*, a shiver; a creeping of the flesh. 'I feelled a crim coom o'er me'. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Creem*, a shiver .. a shivering state.

Hence **Creemy a. dial.**, shivering, shuddering.

**Creem**, *obs. f. CREAM sb.*<sup>2</sup>

**Green**, *obs. form of CREEN.* On the green: ready to turn either way on receiving an impulse.

1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) IV. 234 [To] decide the future turn of things, which are at this moment on the green. *Ibid.* 236 Stopping the movement in the Eastern States, which were on the green.

**Creengle**, *obs. f. CRINGLE.*

**Creep** (krīp), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **crept** (krept). Forms: see below. [A common Teutonic strong vb.: OE. *creopan* = OS. *criopan*, OFris. *kriapa* (Nfris. *krepēn*, Satl. *kriape*), ON. *krjupa* (Sw. *krypa*, Da. *krybe*):—O.Teut. \**kreupan*. As with some other verbs of the same class (cf. Bow, Brook, Lout), the present has in some of the langs. *i* for *eu*, as OLG. *krūpan*, MDu. *crūpen*, Du. *krūpen*, MLG. and LG. and Efris. *krūpen*, MG. *krīfen*, *krāufen*. In OHG. replaced by *chriohhan*, MHG. and mod. Ger. *krīchen*, repr. a type *kreukan*, the relation of which to *kreupan* is uncertain.]

The O.Teut. conjugation was, pres. *kreupan*, pa. t. *kraup*, pl. *krupun*, pa. pple. *krupan*; whence OE. pies. *criopan* (3rd sing. *criepp*), pa. t. *criap*, pl. *crupun*, pa. pple. *cropan*. The OE. pres. *criopan*, M.E. *crēpen* (close *e*), has regularly given the modern *creep*; occasional M.E. instances of *crope* are app. errors. The pa. t. sing. *criap* regularly gave M.E. *crēp* (open *e*), spelt also *crepe*, *crepe*, which was in general use to the 15th c., and survives with short vowel in the dialectal *crep*. The plural *crupen*, *crupen*, became in the 13th c. *cropen*, *crope*, after the pa. pple.; and this passed also into the sing. as *crope*, the prevailing type of the tense to the 16th c., after which it gradually dropped out of literary use, though still widely used in English and U.S. dialects. In the northern dial., the form adopted in the 13th c. was *crap* (after the pa. t. of other classes), which is still Scotch. But already before 1400, weak forms *creep-ed* and *creep-t*, began to take the place of all these, the second of which has since 16th c. gradually attained to be the standard form, leaving *crep*, *crope*, *crup*, *crap*, as only dialectal. The pa. pple. *cropan* continued till the 17th c. in literary use, and to the 19th c. in the northern dial. where the vowel is still short *croppen*, *cruppen*; in the south it became in 13th c. *crope*, also literary Eng. to the 18th c.; but a weak form *crepid*, *creeped* began to appear in the 14th c., and in the form *crept*, identical with the pa. t., has been the dominant form since the 16th c.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Pres. tense.* 1 *cropan*, *criopan*, (*cripan*), 1-3 3rd sing. *criep(e)ð*; 2-4 *crope(n)*, (*krope(n)*); 2-6 *crope(n)*, (3-6 *crope*, 4 *crope*); 4-5 *krepe*, 4-7 *crepe*, (6 *creape*), 7- *creep*, (*Sc.* 5- *creip*). c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 170 *Refo* ic *crope*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Hwa *creoð* þer-in? c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þe neddre .. *crieþeð* .. þureh nerewe hole. a 1250 *Out & Night*. 829 Þe fox can *crepe* [v.r. *crope*] bi þe heie. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 107 in E. P. (1862) 73 Makede hire redi to *kreopen* in. 1393 *LANGEL P. Pl. C.* xxi. 475 *Arys.* .. and *crope* on knees to þe *croys*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 8x To *Crepe*, *reþere*. 1570 *LEVIN'S Manuf.* 70 To *creepe*, *reþere*. 1583 *HOLLVAND Campo di Fior* 137 Why *creape* you on the ground? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 950 And swins or sinks, or wages, or *creeps*, or flies.

2. *Past tense.* a. *sing.* 1-3 *creap*, 3 (*creop*), 3-5 *crep*, *crepe*, 4-5 *creep(e)*, 9 *dial. crep*; pl. 1 *crupun*, 2-3 *crupen*.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 394 (Bosw.) Heo *creap* betwux ðam mannun. c 1200 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1083 Sume *crupun* under. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 908 [He] com ant *creap* in ure. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 294 Þor *crep* a dragun. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1009 þer *crep* oute ant adde. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 306 She *creepe* [v.r. (MSS. 1435-75) *creep*, *crepe*, *crept*] in to the clerk. 1882 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Crep*, pt. and p-p. *crept*.

b. *pl.* 3-4 *cropen*, 3- *crope*; *sing.* 4 *cropp*, *croup*, 5- *crope* (*sing. & pl.* 6 *croape*, *dial.* 7-9 *cropp*, 9 *crup*).

c 1275 *LAY.* 18472 Somme hii *crope* [c 1205 *crupen*] to þan wode. c 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* 170/217 Heo .. *cropen* al-so ase ametene al aboute. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2303 (Cott.) Þaa wigurs *cropp* þe wallau in. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxx. The caytef *crope* in-to a tunne. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 Sam. xiii. 6 They *crope* in to caues and dennes. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 207 Divers *erours* *croape* into the Church. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 14 Before the Kirk-buriall *crope* in. 1672 Sir C. WYVILL *Trifle Crown* 160 He *crope* quietly on again. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. iii. § 144 (1740) 217 Another Witness *crope* out against the Lord Stafford. 1832 *LANDOR Fra Rupert* Wks. 1846 II. 577 His dog soon *crope* betwixt us. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernism in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Crepe*, preteit and past participle of *creep*, is common among the negroes and poorer whites.

γ. *north.* 3-9 *crap*, (4-5 *croape*).

c 1205 *LAY.* 9282a Þe sparewe imene *crap*. c 1450 *HENRYSON Rom. Fab.* 44 And an Cawe he *crap*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. v. (iv.) 48 And *crap* in wnder the feet of the goddess. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE 'Since that the Heuvin' 41 With my king in credit once I *crap*. 1795 *MACNILL Will & Jean* III. Gloamin .. *crap* over distant hill and plain.

δ. 4-5 *creped*, -id, *crepped*, (*kreppet*), 7-9 *creeped*, (4- *Sc.* *creipit*).

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 390 On hire bed twyes he leped, The thriddle tyme yn he *creped*. 14.. *Chaucer MS.* [see B 1].

1634 MASSINGER *Two Women* iv. iii. How the devil *Creeped* he into my head? 1807 [see B. 1]. *Mod. Sc.* A fox *creepit* [for *crap*] through the hole.

ε. 4- *crept(e)*.

c 1350 *Cursor M.* 15388 (Fairf.) *Crepped* in him Sathanas [*Trin. MS.* *crepte*, *Cott. crep*, *Cott. croupe*]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2235 And *crepten* into a caue. 1548 *HALL Chrym.* 169 Whereunto. [this] tended and *crept* up. 1622 *Lithgow Trav.* IV. (1682) 141 He *crept* in favour with Christians. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xi. 69 We crossed crevasses and *crept* round slippery ridges.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 1-7 (*north. dial.* -9) *cropen*, 5-6 *Sc. croppin*, *croipin*, (6 *crepen*, 9 *north. dial. croppen*, *cruppen*, *Yorksh. creppen*).

c 1205 *LAY.* 5671 Þa ilke þe anith weoren *atcrope*. c 1286 *CHAUCER Frankl.* 2. 886 As thou .. were *cropen* out of the ground. 1423 *JAS. I. Kingie Q.* clxxxii. Quho that from hell war *croppin* onys in hevin. 1482 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 17 He had *cropen* therein. a 1553 *PHILIP Wks.* (1842) 336 Corruptions have *crepen* into the people. 1563 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 132 Abiss .. *croipin* in the Kirk. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 401 *Frensch* men ar *croppin* in of lait. 1622 *MARKHAM Pres.* *Hunger* (1655) 22 *Crope* away and hidden. 1668 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 [They] would have *cropen* away. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westward.* *Dial.* (1828) 23 Sic pride *croppen* intul Storth an Arnaide. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, *Croppen* or *Crope*, *crept*. 'Where hae ye gitten *croppen* to?'

β. 3-4 *yorope*, *yorop*, 3-8 *crope*, (4-5 *crope*).

c 1275 *LAY.* 5671 Þat were aweil *crope*. c 1325 *Cott. de L.* 3473 In the erthe they wolde have *crope*. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7229 Whiderward were ye *y-crope*. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* II. 404 If he ware *Crope* thorow þe gate. 1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grimwile*, To the fayrest 1, A Heauenlie fier is *crope* into my braine. 1622 *ROGERS Nauman* 71 The Lord speaks of those .. despised men, *crope* out of captivity. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* 273 (D.) The Captain was just *crope* out of Newgate.

γ. 4-5 *crepid*, 7-9 *creeped*.

c 1430 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 339 (Camb. MS.) He wende a *crepid* by hese felawe Ion [5 MSS. *crope*, *Harl. crope*]. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 306 Intestine faction had *creeped* into the Government of France. *Mod. Sc.* It has *creepit* out.

δ. 6- *crept*.

1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Macc.* vi. 11 Some y<sup>t</sup> were *crepte* in to dennes. 1611 *BIBLE Jude* 4 There are certaine men *crept* in vnwares. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 Mahomet has a little *crept* among them. 1855 *TENNISON Mand* III. vi. 1, My life has *crept* so long on a broken wing.

4. The Perfect Tense was formerly, as in *go*, *come*, etc., formed with *be* to express result: *he is cropen* or *crept* in.

c 1205-1243 [see 3 a above]. 1534 *Tyndall Jude* 4 For ther are certayne craftely *crept* in. 1545 *Joye Exp. Dan.* vii. iij b. Oute of poore scoles & cloysters are these beggers *cropen* vp. 1650 *EARL MONM.* tr. *Senault's Man of the Gully* 338 As soon as they are *crope* out from their Spring-head. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 151 No Errors are *crept* into the .. Text. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 4 That Party-Rage which .. is very much *crept* into their Conversation. a 1734 [see 3 β.].

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To move with the body prone and close to the ground, as a short-legged reptile, an insect, a quadruped moving stealthily, a human being on hands and feet, or in a crouching posture.

Formerly said of snakes, worms, and other creatures without limbs, for which *crawl* is now more usual, though in some cases either may be used: see *CRAWL* v.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Oper *naef* þi fota gewæld þæt he mæge gan .. and ongin *cropan* [*Bodl. MS.* *crupan*] on ðone ilcan weg. c 1200 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 488 (Bosw.) Him comon to *creowende* fela naddran. c 1205 *LAY.* 29313 Þe king him gon *crepen* an heonden and a iuten. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 339 He wende haue *cropen* [*MS.* *Canb.* *crepid*, *Harl. crope*] by his felawe Iohn. And by the Millers in he *crepe* [v.r. *creep*, *crope*, *crepede*, *crept*] anon. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxiii. (1483) 82 The serpent .. shold .. *crepe* vpon his breste. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. ii. 59 *Crepe* into the Kill-hole. 1611 *FLORIO, Carponare*, to *crepe* on all four. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 Land Tortoyses so great that they will *crepe* with two mens burthens. 1705 *BEAKLEY Cave of Duunore* Wks. IV. 509 We were forced to stoop, and soon after *creep* on our knees. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 146 See there he [the fox] *creeps* along; his Brush he drags. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* III. vi. 227 A person accused *creeped* on his hands through the fire. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 85a [There] the slow-worm *creeps*.

† b. Proverbially contrasted with *go* (= 'walk').

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Se þið mihtriga se ðe gæþ þonne se þe *crieþð* [*Bodl. MS.* *cripp*]. c 1400 *Sawdone Bab.* 267 The Dikes were so develyde depe .. Over cwyde that nothir goo nor *crepe*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 114 Kynde wille *crepe* Where it may not go. 1562 J. HERTWOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Children must learne to *crepe* ere they can go. 1663 *Br. PATRICK Parab. Pilgr.* 304 The most imperfect souls, who are not as yet able to go, but only to *creep* in the way to heaven. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 352 And besides, as the vulgar saying is, One must *creep* before one goes! 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 57, I used to hear when I was a boy, 'first *creep* and then go!'

† c. To *creep* to the Cross (also to *creep* the Cross): spec. used of the Adoration of the Cross, in the Roman Service for Good Friday. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 *Crepe* to cruche on lange fridai. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xviii. 428 *Arise* .. And *crepeth* to þe crosse on knees. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 269 Not as thouz thi *crepiden* thanne & there to noon other thing saue to the Ymage, but that thei after hir ymaginacioun *crepiden* to the person of Crist. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* II. 129 Nocht our oft *creip* the coss one kneis. 15.. in Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) *Introd.* 92 The Usher to lay



a Carpet for the Kings to Creep to the Crosse upon. 1554 *HALF Dea. Bonner's Articles* Div b, To creep to the Crosse on Good Friday feasty. 1586-92 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* 115 (N.) We kiss the pix, we creep the crosse, our beades we over-runne. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 73 To come as humbly as they ve'd to creep to holy Altars. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks. (N.)*, Because they would not creep unto the crosse, And change Gods sacred Word for humane drosse.

2. To move softly, cautiously, timorously, or slowly; to move quietly and stealthily so as to elude observation; to steal (*into, away, etc.*).

c 1575 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 And per beo anpli hoiþ þat an mon mei crepan in. 1393 *Gower Conf.* i. 1918 This lady that was crope a side As she, that wolde her selven hide. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace vi.* 627 Full law thair crap, quhill thair war out off sight. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 6 The Fathers forsaking the Plough, began to creep into the Tonne. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 246 The whining Schoole-boy... creeping like snails unwillingly to schoole. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 9 We here took a little Boat to creep along the Sea-shore as far as Genoa. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* vii. 7 Like a guilty thing I creep At earliest morning to the door. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule xxv.* 421 If this wind continues, we can creep up to-morrow to Loch Roag.

b. Of things: To move slowly. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. x. 214 Where the brook Zorek creeps faintly out of the Tribe of Judah. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* ii. i, Go, fool, and teach a catarract to creep! 1867 *WHITTIER Tent on Beach xxiv.*, The mists crept upward chill and damp. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 178 The sea-bottom over which the cold water creeps.

3. fig. (of persons and things). a. To advance or come on slowly, stealthily, or by imperceptible degrees; to insinuate oneself into; to come in or up unobserved; to steal insensibly upon or over.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14147 (Trin.) Pat sekeneþ creþs to heued & fote. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 296 Pise newe ordris, þat ben copen in wip-oute grounde. c 1430 *HYMNS Virg.* (1867) 84 Now age is copen on me ful stille. c 1430 *LYON Chron.* Troy i. i, So fere he was copen into age. 1533 Q. CATH. PARR tr. *Erasm. Commune Crede* 74 b, By unlawful plesure crope in the death and destruction of man-kynde. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 172 Sleepe upon my careful carcase crope. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 9 These opinions, crept up, till they were universally embraced. 1702 *DR FOG Shortest Way* v. Dissenters in Arb. Garner VII. 593 How they crope into all Places of Trust and Profit. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 61 ¶ Among many Phrases which have crept into Conversation. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 250 Despondency began to creep over their hearts. 1869 *TROLLOPE He Knew* liii. (1878) 293 When these sad weeks had slowly crept over her head. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 301 The licence of which you speak very easily creeps in.

b. To move timidly or diffidently; to proceed humbly, abjectly, or servilely, to cringe; to move on a low level, without soaring or aspiring. Cf. *CREEPING ppl. a.*

1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 623 So lowe crope they on the ground, that when they heare the name of the Sabbath, they remember nothing but the seaventh day. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 614 f When they are weary of warres, then they creepe a little perhaps, and sue for grace. 16. - DRYDEN (J.), It is evident he [Milton] creeps along sometimes for above an hundred lines together. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1725 - *PROF. SAT.* 333 Wit that can creep, and pride that licks the dust. 1782 *COWPER Conversation* 145 Where men of judgment creep, and feel their way, The positive pronounce without dismay. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Don't creep about diffidently. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-cult.* 89 Where aspiration is wanting, the soul creeps.

4. Of plants: To grow with the stem and branches extending along the ground, a wall, or other surface, and throwing out roots or clasps at intervals. b. Of roots or subterranean stems: To extend horizontally under ground.

1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelates Wks.* 1840 II. 270 [Ivy] creepeth along by the ground fill it find a great tree. 1580 *BARET Alu.* C 1597 To creepe, to run as roots do in the ground. 1672-3 *GREW Anat. Plantas* ii. i. 1. § 9 The Motions of Roots are... sometimes Level, as are those of Hops... and all such as properly Creep. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 182 Cuckumbers along the Surface creep. 1777 *POPE Eloisa* 243 Where round some mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vi. Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green, That creepeth o'er ruins old!

† a. Said of the ramification of blood-vessels, etc. *Obs.* Cf. *CRAWL v. 4.*

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xxviii. 67 Those [blood-vessels] which come from above do creep all the womb over. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 97 As they [blood-vessels] creep along the side of the branches [of the horns].

d. fig. To extend like a creeping plant.

1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1859) 138 Vineyards creep along the ancient terraces. 1859 *JERSON Brittany* iii. 24 Up this cliff creeps the town, capped by the fine old church.

5. trans. = creep along or over. rare. (Cf. also *creep the cross* in 1 c.)

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 523 And every creeping thing that creeps the ground. 1727 *DYER Grongyar Hill* 78 Those ragged walls the ivy creeps. 1738 *WESLEY Hymns*, 'O Thou whose Wisdom' iii, The meaneest Worm that creeps the Earth. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 130 Black clouds crept the southern hill.

6. intr. Of the skin or flesh, less usually of the person himself: To have a sensation as of things creeping over the skin; to be affected with a nervous shrinking or shiver (as a result of fear, horror, or repugnance).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3567 (Cott.) Quen þat [he] sua bicums

ald... It crepes crouland in his bak. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2558 Whanne thou wenest to slepe, So fulle of peyne shalt thou crepe. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. vii. 223 Something in their countenances that made my flesh creep with a horror I cannot express. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xvii, You make my hair stand on end, and my flesh creep. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Epist.* xxviii. (1889) 266 He had such an air of saying 'I am a-a-cold', that her skin crept in sympathy. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Temp.* i. 320 It makes me quite creep.

7. *Naut.*, etc. To drag with a creeper for anything at the bottom of the water.

1813-14 *Act 54 Geo. III.* c. 159 § 10 No person... shall... creep or sweep for anchors [etc.], supposed to be lost in any of the ports. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* ix, There the cargo is left, until they have an opportunity of going off in boats to creep for it, which is by dragging large hooks at the bottom until they catch the hawser. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* II. 123.

8. Of metal rails, etc.: To move gradually forward under the continuous pressure of heavy traffic in the same direction, or as a result of periodical expansion and contraction on a gradient.

1825 *Science V.* 344 1/2 In some places the rails move longitudinally or 'creep'. On long inclines or grades the track may creep down hill. 1889 *Engineer* LXIV. 9 Now I have the fish bolts loosened I am threatened with a creeping of the line. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/5 The very curious 'creeping' action of lead upon a roof was also shown by means of a model. In the experiment the lead, first heated and then cooled, was made to creep a perceptible space.

9. *Coal-mining.* To suffer a 'creep'.

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 19 The softer the thill, the greater the liability to creep. 1861 *Trans. N. Eng. Inst. Min. Engineers* IX. 24 [It] had evidently brought on a heavy creep, as shown on the section of crept borders.

**Creep** (krēp), sb. [f. the verb.]

1. The action of creeping; slow or stealthy motion. (*lit. and fig.*)

1828 *KEATS Endym.* i. 679 Until a gentle creep, A careful moving caught my waking ears. 1842 W. POWS. 'Lyre! though such power', Or watch. The current as it plays In flashing leaps and stealthy creeps Adown a rocky maze. 1862 *THORNBURY Turner* i. 264 There is a fine sense of terror and danger and adventure in Jason's stealthy creep.

† b. *Hawking.* See quot. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Djb, Yowre hawke fleeth at or to the Creepe when ye haue yowre hawke on yowre fyst and cipe softly to the Ryuer or to the pit, and steliþ softeli to the byrke therof, and then cry huff, and bi that meane Nym a fowle.

2. A sensation as of things creeping over one's body; a nervous shrinking or shiver of dread or horror. Usually in *pl.*, the creeps or cold creeps (*colloq.*).

1862 *LYTTON Hamlet & Hamleters in Str. Story* (1866) II. 391, I felt a creep of undefinable horror. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/3 It gives you the creeps all down the small of the back. 1884 *Athenaeum* 15 Mar. 340 f.

3. *Coal-mining.* The slow continuous bulging or rising up of the floor of a gallery owing to the superincumbent pressure upon the pillars. 'Also any slow movement of mining ground' (Raymond Mining Gloss. 1881).

1813 *Ann. Philos.* II. 285 The pitmen were proceeding... through the old workings... the proper road being obstructed by a creep. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 132 The creep... arises when the thill or underlay is soft, and the proportion of pillars to bords such that after a time a downward movement takes place; the pillars then force the clay to rise upwards in the bords. 1867 *Ann. Reg.* 176 He advised that it should be buried in some of the creeps or crevices of some old pit-workings.

4. A low arch under a railway embankment; an opening in a hedge or other enclosure, for an animal to creep or pass through. Cf. *CREEP-HOLE*. 1875 W. MILLWRIGHT *Guide Wigstonwash*. 37 A creep for cattle, on the Wigton Railway. 1884 R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* x. 188 Through this hedge [poachers] leave holes, or 'creeps', for the pheasants to run through.

5. = *CREEPER* 5.

1859 *Cham. Frul.* Jan. 28/2 Boatmen went to work with creeps or drags to search for the body.

6. *Comb.*, as † *creep-window* (cf. sense 4). Also *CREEP-HOLE*, *CREEP-MOUSE*.

1664 *ATKINS Orig. Printing* Ded. Bj, The least Creep-window robs the whole House; the least Error in War is not to be redeemed.

**Creper** (krēpə). Forms: 1 *crēopere*, 4-6 *creper(e)*, 6 *crepar*, 6- *creeper*. [f. *CREEP v.* + *-ER*.]

1. One who creeps. (In quot. 1883, a child too young to walk.)

a 1200 *Glost. Frag.* 12. 17 (Bosw.) Seo ealde cyrc was eall behangen mid criccum and mid creopra sceamelum. c 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 101 Crepere, or he þat crepythe, reptor. 1590 J. HURWOOD *Spider & P.* lx. 35 A creper with spiders, and a filer with fise. 1622 *OTWAY Venice Pres.* v. ii, All us little creepers in 't, called men. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 256 The door must not be shut... until the last little creper has been brought in and sat at the Father's table.

b. *fig.* One who moves stealthily, timidly, or abjectly, or proceeds in a mean and servile way.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Sometimes a creeper, and a curry-faull with his superiours. 1598 *FLORIO, Insinuator*, a craftie sly creeper into ones bosome, filder or mind. c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* iii. vi, A gilded rascal, A low-bred despicable creeper. 1631 *BRATWALT Eng. Gentlew.* (1642) 360 They were... no strutters in the streets, but despicable creepers. 1811 *LAMB Trag.*

*Shaks.*, The servilest creeper after nature that ever consulted the palate of an audience.

† a. *slang.* A 'penny-a-liner'; see quot.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 241 A creeper is one who furnishes the newspapers with paragraphs at so much a line. 1825 T. LISTER *Gravily* lx. (1836) 425 Persons, called, in the slang of the trade, 'creepers', whose business it is to prowl about, collecting incidents for the newspapers.

2. An animal that creeps, a creeping thing, an insect or reptile; *spec.* (in vulgar speech) a louse.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 147 b, You shall be sure to have neither Mite nor Creeper in your Cheese. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Gen. vii. 21 All creepers, that creep upon the earth. 1651 *Miller of Mansf.* 8 Hast any Creepers within thy gay Hose? 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 61 'Tis unbecoming... to scratch... as if there were Creepers upon our backs. 1840 *Hoop Up the Rhine* 200 A mounted gendarme would probably disdain to pursue a creeper.

b. *Angling.* The larva of the Stone-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 264 The crab or creeper is the larva of the stone fly.

c. *Poultry-rearing.* 'One of a breed of fowls with legs so short that they jump rather than walk'.

1885 in *ANNANDALE*.

3. A name given to many small birds, of different families, which run or climb up and down the branches of trees and bushes; *esp.* the common Brown Creeper or Tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d, Birds... not melodious, as the... wittual, creeper, wren. 1674 *RAY Eng. Birds* 84 The Creeper or Ox-eye Creeper. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 103 The Creeper... next to the crested wren is the least of the British birds. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 203 Many pretty little blue and green creepers of the Dacnidae group were daily seen feeding on berries. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 553 No Gold-crests or Creepers, and rarely any Wrens were seen.

4. A plant that creeps along the ground, or (more usually) one that ascends a supporting surface, as ivy and the Virginian Creeper (*Ampelopsis hederacea*); a climber.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 536 They are Winders and Creepers; as Ivy, Briony, Hops, Woodbine. 1722 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 32 This Plant is a Creeper, and twines or lashes itself round any Tree that is near it. 1721 *BRADLEY Wks. Nature* 37 The Ivy, and Virginia Creeper. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* ii. 426 The creeper, mellowing for an autumn blush. 1860 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 60 Primeval labyrinth of giant trees, tangled with ten thousand creepers.

b. (*pl.*) *Arch.* 'Leaves or clusters of foliage used in Gothic edifices to ornament the angles of spires, pinnacles, and other parts; crochets.'

1864 in *WEBSTER*.

5. A kind of grapnel used for dragging the bottom of the sea or other body of water.

In first quot. app. used of a grappling-iron.

12400 *Morte Arch.* 3667 Cogge apone cogge, krayers and oper, Castys creepers one crosse alle to be crafte langes. 1536 *BELLENDE Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 106 He perist in Loch Tay... His body was found be creparis. 1730 *CAPT. W. WIGLESWORTH MS. Log-bk.* of the 'Lyell' 24 July, We swamped with a Creeper for the Hawser, which we got hold of. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), Creeper, an instrument of iron resembling a grappling, having a shank and four hooks or claws. It is used to throw into the bottom of any river or harbour... to hook and draw up any thing... lost. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Creepers*... 2. Grapnels to bring up any thing from the bottom of a well or pond. 1875 *WILCOCKS Sea-Fisherman* (ed. 3) 40 The Grapnel or Creeper Sinker is much used off Dartmouth... on account of the strength of the tidal currents... These creepers have five claws. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* II. 143.

† 6. A small iron 'dog', of which a pair were placed on a hearth between the andirons. *Obs.*

1566 *Inv. Goods in Archael.* XXXVI. 289 A payre of creepers. 1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 178, j. olde brand-rethe. j. iron creeper. 1629 *Inv. in Trans. Essex Archael. Soc.* III. ii. 167, 1 p<sup>r</sup> creepers, fire shovell and tonges. 1661 *PRYNNE Exam. Exub. Com. Prayer* 106 The little Creepers, not the great Brass shining Andirons, bear up all the wood, and heat of the fire. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* II. 162 The andirons proper... and what were denominated creepers, a smaller sort, with short necks or none at all.

7. *local. a.* A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

b. A piece of iron with points or spikes,

worn under the feet to prevent slipping on ice, etc.

1721 *BAILEY, Creepers*, a sort of Galoshes, between Clogs and Pattens, worn by Women. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Creepers*, i. Low pattens mounted on short iron stumps, instead of rings. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Creepers, pieces of iron, furnished with sharp points and strapped under the feet, to prevent one from walking upon ice. 1887 *Newcastle Whky. Chron.* 1 Jan. 4 Ice-creepers are now on sale in certain shops of Newcastle.

8. = *CREEP sb. 4.*

1845 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 189 That... lambs may... have more liberty, and pick out the shortest and sweetest of the keep, I have 'creepers' placed to enable them to do so.

9. a. An apparatus for conveying grain in corn-mills, a conveyor. b. An endless moving feeding-apron, in a carding-machine.

1847 *Engineer & Mach. Assistant (Descr. Plates)* 9a The creeper... constructed by Mr. Fairbairn. 1865 *SIR W. FAIRBAIRN Mills & Mill-work* ii. 140 The creeper consists of a long enclosed screw with a wide pitch and projecting thin threads enclosed in a wooden box or trough.

10. A small iron frying-pan with three legs; also called a spider. (*U.S. local.*)

1880 in *WEBSTER Suppl.*

11. *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *creeper-clad*, *creeper-covered* adjs.

1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 292 His pretty latticed creeper-clad window. 1888 *Daily News* 25 June 6/3 The cool woods and creeper-covered rocks.

**Creep-hole** (krī'phōl). [*f.* CREEP *v.* or *sb.* + HOLE.] A hole by which one creeps in or out; 'a hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger' (J.). Also *fig.* (*cf.* loop-hole).

1646 *Game of Scotch & Eng.* 20 How willing our brethren are to get a creep-hole, and how they shuffle and cut to struggle themselves out of the Briers. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 560 A poor shifting excuse, a miserable come-off, a very creep-hole. 1876 T. HARDY *Iland Ethelb.* I. 53 A screen of ivy . . . across the front of the recess . . . a small creep-hole being left for entrance and exit.

**Creepie** (krī'pi). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *creepy*. [*f.* CREEP *v.* + *y* or *-ie*, denominative.]

1. A low stool. Also *creepie-stool*. 1661 *Mercurius Caledonius*, To assemble all her Creels, Basquets, Creepies, Furnes. a 1756 S. C. Song, *Logie o' Buchan*, I sit on my creepie and spin at my wheel. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted House* vii. 31 He sat between his parents . . . and Bessy on the old creepie-stool. 1865 *Reader* 18 Nov. 579/3 Carrying her creepie in one hand and her milking-pail in the other.

b. 'It sometimes denotes the stool of repentance' (Jamieson). Also *creepie-chair*.

1778 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. viii. It's a wise wife that kens her weird, What tho' ye mount the creepie? 1794 BURNS *Rantlin' Dog* iii. When I mount the creepie-chair, Wha will sit beside me there?

2. A small speckled fowl. (*U.S. local*.)

**Creeping** (krī'pīn), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of moving on the ground, as a reptile, or a human being on hands and knees.

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 696 *Obreptione*, *cripungae*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 101 *Crepyngne*, *repyro*, *reptura*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Rampenant*, *sur terre*, a ramping or creeping on the ground. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 19 Apr. 242/2 Creepings in dust and wadings through mire.

† b. *Creeping to the Cross*: see CREEP *v.* I c. 15. in Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) *Introd.* 92 The Order of the Kinge, on Good Friday, touching the . . . creepings to the Crosse. 1511 *Will of Osborn* (Somerset Ho.), At the tyme of the creping of the crosse. 1583 BASINGTON *Commandm.* ii. (1637) 23 With crossings and creepings, Paxes and Beads.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of moving slowly, stealthily, or in a servile manner.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 153 The creping in of these canced heresies. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* *Introd.* Pref. (1675) 22 A Writer in some cases may be allowed to . . . forbear Soaring, as well as avoid Creeping. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 463 After great creepings and cringings to Archbishop Laud, he became his creature. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi. The man was well fitted for the creeping and niggling of his dastardly trade.

3. The sensation as of something creeping on the skin; *cf.* FORMICATION.

1799 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 July, Your creepings are surely the effect of overlabour of the brain. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Creepings*, cold shivery sensations. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 362 We feel a creeping of the nerves.

4. Dragging with creepers or grapnels.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 When they [ironclads] attempted to follow up the clearance effected by creeping and countermining, and to make the passage of the channel.

5. In Canada: Stalking the Moose-deer, etc.

1869 C. HARDY *Forest Life Acadie* vi. 134 At the present day the animal [Cariboo] is shot by stalking or 'creeping' as it is locally termed, that is, advancing stealthily and in the footsteps of the Indian. 1870 L. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* July 60 Creeping or 'still hunting' as it would be termed in the States is as nearly as possible equivalent to the ordinary deer-stalking.

6. *Comb.* creeping-hole = CREEP-HOLE; creeping-sheet (see *quot.*).

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 204 The Works of greatest Magnificence . . . this Doctor talks of, extended to no more than . . . a creeping Hole at best. 1849 S. K. *Nat. Hist.*, *Manimalia* IV. 72 Each burrow [of the hamster] has at least two openings, one descends obliquely, the other perpendicularly. The former is termed the 'creeping-hole'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Creeping-sheet*, the feeding-apron of a carding-machine.

**Creeping** (krī'pīn), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING 2.]

1. That creeps (as a reptile).

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* i. 25 And eall creowende cynn on heora cynne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19849 (Cott.) All maner crepand beist. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 81 A Crepyngeste beste, *reptile*. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 19 Every beast, every creeping thing, and every fowle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 452 Cattel and Creeping things, and Beast of the Earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 568 The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Moving slowly, stealthily, or by imperceptible degrees.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3567 (Fairf.) Wijp crepyng croulis in his bake. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 12 The creeping deadly cold. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 122 The creeping hours of time. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Gust.* 748 The creeping death Benumbed her senses first, then stopped her breath. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Polit. Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 59 The invisible and creeping air. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Creeping sickness*, a form of chronic Ergotism.

b. Moving timidly or abjectly; acting meanly or servilely; cringing.

a 1618 RALPH *Instruct. Sonne* iii. in *Rem.* (1663) 89 Flatterers . . . are ever base, creeping, cowardly persons. 1706 JER. COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 112 Others of a mean and creeping Soul. 1766 GRAY *Ode for Music* 9 Nor Envy base nor creeping Gain. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xv.

(1860) 159/1 The mean vices,—such as theft, and the grosser and more creeping forms of untruthfulness and dishonesty. 3. Having the sensation of a nervous shiver.

[*CF.* 1340 in 2 a.] 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. x. So thrill'd—so shudder'd every creeping vein. 1815 — *Hebrew Mel.*, 'A Spirit pass'd' 5 Along my bones the creeping flesh did quake. 1881 G. M. BEARD *Sea-sickness* 24 Creeping chills up and down the spine.

4. Of plants: Having a stem or stems which extend themselves horizontally along the surface of the ground, and throw out roots at intervals. It is often popularly applied, instead of 'climbing' or 'clinging', to plants that cling to and ascend trees, walls, or hedges; *cf.* CREEPER 4.

*Creeping root*, a popular name for a rhizome or subterranean stem that grows horizontally and throws out shoots and roots at the joints, as in *Wild Convolvulus*.

[1552 HUOET, *Creeping* here and there lyke a vyne, *errans*.] 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Pash.* ix. 57 With . . . creeping Vines on Arbours weav'd around. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 762 The casements lined with creeping herbs. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 111 [*Tris*] *floridissima* and *I. germanica* . . . have more properly creeping roots. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xi. Creeping shrubs of thousand dyes. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 156 The underground creeping shoots of *Pteris aquilina*.

b. In the names of many plants with aerial creeping stems, as *Creeping Ivy* (the procumbent form of *Hedera Helix*), *Creeping Jack*, a local name of *Sedum acre*, *Creeping Jersey* (*Lysimachia Nummularia*, and other plants), *Creeping Sailor* (*Saxifraga armentosa* and *Sedum acre*), *Creeping Wheat* (*Triticum repens*), etc.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 683 *Creeping Mouse-ear*, *Mouse-ear Hawkweed*. 1816 KIRTH *Phys. Bot.* I. 45 The common Creeping Cinquefoil. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 124 *Creeping Wheat*, or *Couch-grass*. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 138/2 The common Moneywort, or *Creeping Jenny* as it is called.

**Creepingly** (krī'pīnli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a creeping manner. *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Carpane*, creepingly, as he that goeth on all fower. 1573 TUSSEN *Huub.* (1878) 17 Age coming on so creepingly. 1675 PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet.* Pref. (1.), That the poem be not . . . creepingly low and insipid. 1816 L. HUNT *Kimbo* iii. 460 Pretending not to see The latter [satyr] in the brakes come creepingly.

**Creepie**, obs. *f.* CRIPPLE.

**Creep-mouse**. [*f.* stem of CREEP *v.* + MOUSE.]

A *sb.*

† 1. A creeping mouse: a term of endearment.

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Pullonius' Acolastus* R 14 a, I con the thank my lyttell sparowe, or my preyte creepmouses.

2. A nursery play with a child.

1689 J. CARLILE *Fortune-hunters* 25 Not so old but I can play at creep mouse yet; creep, mouse, creep, catch her.

B. *adj.* [*cf.* break-neck.] That creeps like a mouse so as to escape notice; furtive, timid, shy.

1766 GOODY *Two-Shoes* (1882) 58 Not seeing such a little creep-mouse Girl as Two-Shoes. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1816) I. xv. 304 You may be as creep-mouse as you like, but we must have you to look at. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 387 Here are creep-mouse manners, and thiefish manners.

**Creepy** (krī'pi), *a.* [*f.* CREEP *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Characterized by creeping or moving slowly.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 95 It is a creepy fluid. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 49. 538 She is rarely still, though I am bound to say she is creepy gentleness itself. 1889 J. ABERCROMBIE *E. Caucasus* 180 An artistically embroidered coverlet tenanted . . . by countless swarms of creepy insects.

2. Having a creeping of the flesh, or chill shuddering feeling, caused by horror or repugnance.

1831 CAT'S *Tail* 30, I feel somehow quite creepy at the thought of what's coming. 1863 L. LYTTON *Ring Annals* II. 38 There comes over him, all at once, a sort of cold, creepy shudder. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* 444 To confess that he has felt 'creepy' on account of certain inexplicable sounds.

b. *transf.* Tending to produce such sensations.

1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 236 The whole place seemed lonely, and, as Mildred whispered to Pauline, 'creepy'. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 470/1 A really effective romance of the creepy order.

**Creepy-crawly**, *a.* That creeps and crawls.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* ix. (1862) 99 Ride and drive! yes,—creepy crawly! creepy crawly! 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 85 'You and that creepy-crawly lawyer.' *Mod.* A creepy-crawly feeling came over me.

**Creer**, var. of CRAYER.

**Crees**, var. CREST 8 *Obs.*, a kind of linen cloth.

**Creese, crease, kris** (krīs), *sb.* Forms: 6 *crise*, (*cricke*), 6-7 *crys*, 7 *crisse*, *orize*, *oryze*, (*crest*, *oreset*, *orio*), 8 *oris*, *orio*, 8-9 *cross*, *creese*, 9 *kreese*, *crese*, *oreeze*, *orease*, *kris*, *kriss*, (*krist*). [*a.* Malay *kiris*, *kris*, *kres*, according to Yule and Burnell of Javanese origin: the earliest Eng. uses refer to Java.]

A Malay dagger, with a blade of a wavy form.

1577-80 *Drake's Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 742 Certaine wordes of the naturall language of Iana learned and observed by our men there, *Cricke* [Criche], a dagger. 1866-8 *Candish's Voy.* *ibid.* 822 Which dagger they [of Java] call a *Crise*, and is as sharpe as a razor. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 33 (Y). Manacabo [Sumatra] where they make Poinyards, which in India are called *Cryses*. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surwit* 173 (Y). As the Japanners . . . rip up their Bowels with a *Cric*. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* v. (1851) 53 The Javians, and Sumatrians, by their poisoned crests. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.*

(1790) III. 916 A crice or short dagger. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 332 Sooloos, with drawn creases, pursued the Buggess. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 143 Snatched Soogles Malay Creese, and stabbed him. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 21 The cursed Malayan crease. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* ii. 33 Standing on the main-hatch, with a long Illanoon creese in his hand. 1883 MRS. BISHOP *Malay Pen. in Leisure Ho.* 197/1 Mr. Ferney has . . . given me a *kris*.

**Creese, crease, kris, v.** Forms: see *prec.* [*f.* *prec.*] *trans.* To stab or kill with a creese. Hence *Creese'ing ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1602-5 E. SCOT *Disc. Java* in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 175 This Boyhoy we tortured not, because of his confession, but crysed him. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 158 One (Malay) of them runs to the King, and crest him to the Heart. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* vi. 79 They . . . constantly saw their countrymen creesed before their eyes. 1883 G. M. FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxix. 187 They having been krisned and their bodies thrown into the river.

**Creeses**, obs. and *dial.* pl. of CRESS.

**Creesh, creish** (krīʃ), *sb.* *Sc.* 6 *creische*, *oresche*, 7-9 *creish*, 8 *creisch*, *kreish*, 9 *creesh*, *cresh*. [*a.* OF. *crasse*, *crese* = *graisse*, *gresse* fat, grease:—*L.* *crassa*, fem. of *crassus* thick, fat, gross, in late *L.* also *grassus* (see *Du Cange*). In Gael. *créis* (krīʃ), *s* with a 'small' vowel being always *j*; several instances of a similar change occur in Lowland *Sc.*; *cf.* also *gresche* = GREASE.]

1. Grease, fat.

a 1400 *Burgh Lewis* lxviii. Woll, nowte cressehe or swyne sayme. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Dance Seven Synnis* 99 In cressehe that did increse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xi. 61 Fat cressehe or same. 1862 HISLOR *Proverbs Scot.* 47 Butter's crine o' a' cresseh.

2. A 'lick', a stroke. *CF.* ANOINT *v.* 5.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 93 (Jam.) Now some for this, wi' satire's leesh, Has gien auld Edinbrough a creesh. 1832 MORRIS *Mansie Wauch* xxii. (1849) 172 Give the beast a good creesh.

**Creesh** (krīʃ), *v. Sc.* Forms: see *prec.* [*f.* CREESE *sb.*; *cf.* F. *graisser*.] *trans.* To grease. *To creesh the loof* (*fig.*): 'to grease the palm', i.e. with a donceur. *CF.* *to grease (a person) in the hand* (see GREASE *v.*).

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 237 (Jam.) Like the Orkney butter, neither good to eat, nor to creish wool. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair Poems* (1849) 12 He'll take the hint and creish her loof 'W' what will buy her fairin. 1836 SCOT *Antiq.* x. 'Would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nastyylie?' 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 48 If he was only able to creish the clerk's loof.

**Creeshy** (krīʃi), *a. Sc.* [*f.* CREESE *sb.* + -Y 1.] In Gael. *créisidh* (krīʃi). Greasy.

1535 LYNDESAV *Satyre* 140. I ken weil, be his creischie mow, He hes bene at ane fenst. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomery* 747 Creishie souter, shoe clouter, minch mouter. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* i. Wabsters . . . pour your creeshie nations . . . with to the Laigh Kirk. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/2 But filthy lucre is the name For Scotland's creeshy pounds.

b. *subst.*

1890 *Scot. N. & Q.* Aug. 53 Creeshie was the name given to boys and girls who worked in the carding and spinning departments [of woollen mills].

**Creesome**, obs. form of CHRISOM.

**Creest(e, Creete, obs. ff. CREST, CREAGHT.**

**Creevish, crefish, -fysse**, obs. ff. CRAFTY.

**Creeze**, var. CREESE, Malay dagger.

**Crefit, crefiti, -y**, obs. ff. CRAFT, CRAFTY.

**Crei, -en**, early var. of CRY.

**Creil(le, obs. f. CREEL, and var. CRILE Obs.**

† **Creis, v. Sc. Obs.** To curl. (Jamieson.)

[Only in the following passage, the sense of which is doubtful.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. li. 125 Hys crysp and fallow hayr, That are mayd creis, and curls now sa weil.

**Creitzer**, obs. form of KREUTZER.

**Croke**, obs. f. CRATCH, CREAK, CREEK.

**Crocket(t, -kytt**, obs. ff. CRICKET.

**Crole, crale**, obs. ff. CREEL.

**Crem**, obs. form of CREAM *sb.* 1

|| **Crémallière** (krēmaly'yr). [*Fr.*; formerly *cramailière* a crook with a rack or notches for hanging pots over a fire, a toothed rack, any indented piece, deriv. of *cramail*:—late *L.* *cramaculum* (Capit. Charlemagne *De Villis* 42) in the first of these senses. *Perh.* *f.* Du. *kram* hook, or some cognate word. The two following technical applications of the *Fr.* word appear in Eng.]

1. *Field-fortif.* An indented or zigzag form of the inside line of a parapet, giving opportunity for bringing a greater fire to bear upon the defile. (Stocqueler.)

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 264 These hurdles . . . are very useful in forming the teeth of the crémallières in the salient angles of fieldworks. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 273 Lengthen the lines by crémallières.

2. *Watch-making.* (See *quot.*)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 69 Crémallière. [*is*] the winding rack of a repeating watch.

**Crémair(e, obs. f. CRAMER, Sc., pedlar, etc.**

**Cremaster** (krēmā'star). *Pl.* -ERS, also || -eres. [*a.* *Gr.* κρεμαστήρ suspender (or spec. in Anatomy, as in sense 1), *f.* κρεμα- to hang.]

1. *Anat.* The muscle of the spermatic cord, by which the testicle is suspended.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Cremaster*, the Muscle, that holds up the Stones. a 1693 *Urquhart Robeats* iii. xxvi. 218. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 187 The Cremaster, considered as a distinct muscle, arises from the middle of Poupard's ligament. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 243 One delicate layer... forming what is known as the cremaster muscle.

2. *Entom.* A name given by Kirby to the hook-like processes on the posterior extremity, by which many lepidopterous chrysalids suspend themselves; extended to the dorsal process or tip of the abdomen of the pupa of any insect that undergoes complete metamorphosis.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 153 Pupa of Privet Hawk Moth... The tenth somite... bears the cremaster... covered with spines which vary much in different specimens.

† **Crema'steral**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. + -AL.] = next.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Cremasteral*, muscles belonging to the testicles.

**Cremasteric** (kremā'ster-ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the cremaster.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cremasteric artery*, a thin branch of the deep epigastric artery.

**Cremate** (krēmāt'), *v.* [f. L. *cremāt-* ppl. stem of *cremare* to burn, consume by fire, cremate.] To consume by fire, to burn; *spec.* to reduce (a corpse) to ashes. Hence *Crematēd* ppl. *a.*; *Cremat-ing* ppl. *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1874 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XIX. 425/1 *Satt*, or a woman who is cremated with her husband. 1878 *Ann. Reg.* 127 The construction of a cremating apparatus. 1889 *Ibid.* 18 The body of the Marquess of Ely was cremated at Woking. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 6/2 Mortuary urns containing cremated Greeks' ashes.

**Cremation** (krēmāt'-jan), [ad. L. *cremation-em*, n. of action f. *cremare* (see prec.)] The action of burning or cremating; *spec.* the reduction of a corpse to ashes as a way of disposing of it in lieu of interment; an instance of this practice.

1623 COCKERAM, *Cremation*, Burning. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 4 The Solemnities, Ceremonies, Rites of their Cremation or entombment, so solemnly delivered by Authors. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 87 ¶ 4 The custom of voluntary cremation is not yet lost among the ladies of India. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iii. vi. 160 When cremation was abandoned for inhumation. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 1/2 The cremation of Garibaldi... is to be carried out in accordance with his last will and testament. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 3/4 Mr. Justice Stephen's recent decision that cremation... is a legal proceeding has... stirred the Cremation Society of England to be up and doing.

Hence **Cremat-ionism**, *nonce-ud.*, the advocacy or 'cause' of cremation. **Cremat-ionist**, one who advocates cremation as a means of disposing of the bodies of the dead.

1884 *Pargo* (Minnesota) *Argus* Feb., Cremationism is on the increase. 1875 F. S. HADEN *Earth to Earth* 6 The Cremationists, whose position I... think untenable. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 The revelations made... excited the cremationists immensely.

**Cremator** (krēmāt'or), [a. L. *cremator* (Tertullian), agent-noun f. *cremare*; see CREMATE.]

1. One who cremates or practises cremation of corpses.

1881 *London Post Off. Direct.* 1553 (Trades Division) Cremators. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2/1 It is the boast of the skillful cremator that under his supervision the contents of the barrel are never exposed to view. 1885 *Academy* 16 May 342/3 It is... erroneous to describe the aborigines of British Columbia as 'cremators'. Only a few of the Northern tribes burn their dead.

2. A crematory furnace: *a.* for the combustion of rubbish; *b.* for the cremation of dead bodies.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/2 Models of hospitals, sewer works, and... cremators. 1881 *Scribn. Mag.* XXII. 799 To enable the housekeeper... to dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 10/2 The furnace, or 'cremator', built close to the deceased's house, was on the banks of the River Stour.

**Crematorial**, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a crematory or to cremation.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 17 Feb. 112 The Crematorial Association of Philadelphia is about to erect the largest crematory in the world.

**Crematorium** (kremātō'r-ium), [mod. L., in form f. *cremāt-us*, *cremāt-ōr-*, derivs. of *cremare* to burn.] = CREMATORY *sb.*

1880 *Times* 9 Oct., In the cemetery of Milan, near the Crematorium erected a few years ago, a Cinerarium is to be erected for the preservation of the ashes of the dead. 1884 *St. James's Gas.* 8 Feb. 4/2 The new building will be the second public crematorium in the United States.

**Crematory** (kremāt'or-i), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type \**cremātōr-i-us*, f. *cremāt-ōr*: see above.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to cremation.

1884 *Mauch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/4 Belief in the crematory process as a sanitary measure. 1886 MORLEY *Life Geo. Elliot* Crit. Misc. III. 94 Leaving as little work to the literary executor, except of the purely crematory sort, as did, etc. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 556 Crematory furnaces... have been erected.

*B. sb.* A place or establishment for cremation; *spec.* an erection for the incineration of corpses.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortu. Rev.* Jan. 118 The aspect of death might be a little softened, if cemeteries gave place

to crematories. 1885 *Times* 27 Mar. 10 Yesterday morning the crematory erected at St. John's, Woking, Surrey, was made use of for the first time.

† **Creme**, *v.* Obs. [f. *creme*, CREAM *sb.*1] = CHRISM *v.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 367 Crysmas... with the whyche chylidern ben cremyd and enoynted.

**Creme**, obs. form of CRAME, CREAM.

**Cremesin(e)**, -yn(e), -ye, obs. ff. CRIMSON, CRAMOISY.

[**Cremet** = EREMIT: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Cremetous**, **Cremeuse**, *a.* Obs. rare. [a. OF. *cremetous* and *cremeus* fearful, timid, f. root of OF. *cremer*, *cremur*, now *craindre* to fear.] Fearful, timid.

c 1477 Caxton *Yason* 26 b, As cremetous and doubting the recountres of refuse. *Ibid.* 14 b, They of Olyferne were so cremeuse... and durst not come out.

† **Cremeur**, Obs. [OF. *cremeur* 'feare, drede' (Cotgr.), f. OF. *cremer*: see prec.] Dread.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 46 Kyng of Fraunce and lord of so grete cremeur.

† **Cremify**, *v.* Obs.-1 [f. F. *crème* or med. L. *crema*, CREAM + -FY.] *trans.* To make creamy, cause to form cream.

1638 NABBS *Tottenham Cr.* iv. 7 Isinglasse and other ingredients to cremifie the soure milke.

† **Cremil**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 4 cremyle, -ell, 4-5 cremyl(l), 5 cymell, -yll.

[Connexion with \**crumille* to plait' (Halliwell), and *crimpe*, has been suggested. Cf. next word.]

A word used in connexion with certain textile fabrics; often applied *attrib.* to their borders; 'meaning, apparently, open work or lace, or perhaps a fringe' (W. H. Stevenson, in *Nottingham Borough Records* II. Gloss. s. v.).

1393 *Will of Kent* (Somerset Ho.), Flameolum de Cremyle. 1408 in *Nottingham Rec.* II. 52 Pro ij plices de coton cremyll, ijs. vjd. 1428 *Will of Lyte*, Flameolum vocatum cymell. 1448 *Will of Stapilton*, i cymyll kyrychief. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 § 18 The making of any Cloths called Florences, with Cremyll Lists. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 3 Wollen clothes called Bastardes made with cremyll Lystes. [1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume* II. 136 *Cremyll*, cotton open work, or lace.]

† **Cremil**, **crimil**, *v.* Obs. [cf. prec.] *trans.* ? To plait, to crimp.

1377 Lancel. P. Pl. B. xv. 223 Ac in riche robes rather he walketh, Ycalled and yrimiled [i. e. cymelled, y-cymyled, ycrimayld, cymyald] and his crowne shaue.

† **Cremitoried**, *ppl. a.* Obs. (Meaning obscure.)

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch iv.* v. Out, you babliaminy, you unfeathered cremitoried vewan, you cullisance of scabiosis.

**Cremmyn**, obs. form of CRAM *v.*

**Cremocarp** (kre-mōk'arp). *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. κρεμα- to hang, κρεμαστός suspended, hanging + καρπός fruit.] A species of fructification, occurring in the Umbelliferae, in which the simple inferior fruit divides into two indehiscent one-seeded mericarps, which remain for some time suspended by their summits from the central axis.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 345. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 312 The Cremocarp is an inferior, dry, indehiscent, two-celled, two-seeded fruit. 1885 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* n. v. 537 A Cremocarp, where the fruit breaks up into two one-seeded halves or mericarps by the splitting of the dissepiment or 'carophore' along its length.

**Cremona** (krēmō'nā). Name of a town in Lombardy, where the art of violin-making reached its highest perfection in the 17th and early 18th century. *attrib.* Pertaining to or made at Cremona, as in *Cremona fiddle*, *school*, *violin*; *absol.* A violin made there. Also (from Fr.) † **Cremone**. Hence **Cremone'se** *a.*

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xv. 68 I'll stake my Cremona to a Jew's trumpet. 1784 SHERIDAN *Life of Swift* (f.), A lady whisking about her long train... threw down and broke a fine Cremona fiddle. 1798 HARRINGTON *Retort Courteous*, 'Twas thieving Pindar, 'tis well known, Swindled his Godship's old Cremona. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 The Bible... is like an old Cremona; it has been played upon by the devotion of thousands of years. 1880 P. DAVID in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 476 'A Cremona', or 'a Cremonese violin' is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make.

**Cremona**². [Corruption of KRUMMHORN, CROMORNE.] An organ reed-stop of 8-foot tone. 1660 *Specif. of Organ*, *Whitehall* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 591 *Choir Organ*. 14. Cremona. 1880 P. DAVID in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 476 'Cremona', as applied to an organ stop, is a mere ignorant corruption of 'Krumhorn'. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *Ibid.* II. 74 Krumhorn (i. e. crooked-horn), Cromorne, Cremona... The Cremonas in the organs built by Father Smith (1660)... were doubtless 'voiced' to imitate the... now obsolete crooked-horn.

† **Cremor**. In 7 *cremour*. [a. L. *cremor* thick juice obtained by steeping, pressure, or decoction, broth, pap (? related to *cremare* to burn), and obs. F. *cremeur* 'a creamie or milkie disposition or humor' (Cotgr.), where the sense is app. influenced by *crème* cream.]

*a.* A thick juice or decoction; a liquid of this consistency: a broth, pap. *b.* By erroneous asso-

ciation with F. *crème*, CREAM *sb.*², a scum gathering on the top of a liquid.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 163\* Of their cremour may be made a certain sorbicle. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Cremor*, the top or flower of any liquor or cream of milk, yeast, the juice of steeped barley, &c. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 27 The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a Chyle or Cremor. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 128 When the water was exposed for some days to the air, there was a cremor separated from it of a shining chalybeat colour. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Cremor*, cream; also, any substance floating on, and skimmed from the surface of a fluid; also, a thick decoction of barley.

*b.* *Cremor of tartar* (= *cremor tartari*): cream of tartar; see CREAM *sb.*² 4.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 201, *Cremor Tartar* dissolved in stealed Wine. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 16 The chief commodities of this country... veridgrease, cremor tartari, &c.

**Cremorne** (organ-stop): see CROMORNE.

**Cremosin**, -oysin, cremasin, -ysyn, **Cremysy**, obs. ff. CRIMSON, CRAMOISY.

† **Crempe**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Only known in early ME.; prob. a. MDu. or LG. *krimp-en* (= *krimp-jan*), causal of *krimp-en*; cf. CRAMP.] *trans.* To contract, restrain.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1785 3ef the thincth that ich misrempe, Thu stond azein and do me cremepe. [*Ibid.* 509 A sumere chorles awedeth, And vorcrempeth, and vorbredeth.]

**Cren**, obs. Sc. form of CRANE.

|| **Crena** (krē'nā). *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. [mod. L. *crēna* incision, notch, corresp. to It. *crena* notch, nocke (Florio, 1598), F. *crene*, *creenne* (16th c.); R. Estienne *Petit Dict.* 1543 has 'un cren ou crenne, crena'.]

The history of this word is very obscure; L. *crēna* incision, notch, was formerly read in Pliny, *H. N.* xi. 37. 68 § 180; but it is now held to be an error, so that the word remains without ancient support. But the word, with its derivative *crēnātus*, has been used freely in mod. L. since the 16th c. From same date F. has also *cren*, *cran* *sb.*, and *crener* *v.*, *crent* *pa. pple.* An earlier date for the vb. is implied by the obs. *crende* (= *crēnāda*) = 'crenel', and *creneure* (= *crēnātūra*) *crenature*, 12th c. in Godef. For *cren* a still higher antiquity is implied by the diminutives *crenet* and *crenel* (12th c. in Littré); see CRENEL. Herewith Diez associates also Rumansch *crenuia*, Lombardian *crena*, Piedm. *cran*. But the origin of *crena* remains uncertain.]

1. An indentation, a notch; *spec.* in *Bot.* one of the notches on a toothed or crenated leaf; *Anat.* the depression or groove between the buttocks; the longitudinal groove on the anterior and posterior surface of the heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

2. A crenated tooth, a scallop; *spec.* in *Bot.* a round or convex tooth on the margin of a leaf, etc. = CRENATURE, CRENEL; *Entom.* a rounded raised mark resembling a wrinkle on a surface or margin; *Anat.* each of the serrations on the edge of the external table of the cranial bones by which these fit together in the sutures (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Crenate** (krē'nāt'), *sb.* Chem. [f. CREN-IO + -ATE 4.] A salt of crenic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 152 Crenate of manganese. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 103 The apocrenates of the alkalis resemble the crenates, excepting that they are black.

So **Crenated** *a.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 152 Crenated peroxide of iron. Obtained when crenic acid is mixed with a neutral sulphated peroxide or chloride of iron.

**Crenate** (krē'nāt'), *a.* *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. [ad. mod. L. *crēnātus*, f. CREN-*a*. Junius *Nomenclator* 1577 has '*Folium crenatum*, pinnatum, feuille crenée'.] Having the edge notched or toothed with rounded teeth; finely scalloped.

1794 MARTYN *Roussault's Bot.* xxi. 307 Cat-mint has the middle division of the lower lip [of the corolla] crenate. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 When these projections and notches are very fine, the shell is said to be crenate. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 152 When the teeth are rounded the leaf is crenate.

*b.* In comb. = CRENATO-.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 129 Leaves... crenate-dentate. *Ibid.* 330 Leaves... shining, crenate-serrate, ciliate.

Hence **Crenately** *adv.*

1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 47 Lobes of the pinnae... with... a crenately toothed margin.

**Crenate**, *v.* rare. [f. CRENATE *a.*: cf. 16th c. F. *crénier*.] To produce crenations; to 'mill' the edge of (coin).

1868 SEYD *Bullion* 279 The stamping and crenating are done at one stroke.

**Crenated** (krē'nēt'ed), *ppl. a.*

1. *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. = CRENATE *a.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Crenated Leaves [are] such as are jagged and notched. 1846 KINAY & S. *Entomol.* (1848) IV. xxviii. 37 The margin of the lips is crenated. 1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) I. 83 Flat plate beads... which occasionally are crenated.

† 2. = CRENELLATED. *Obs. rare.*

1822 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 401 Crenated battlements.

**Crenation** (krē'nāt'-jan). *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. [f. CRENATE: see -ATION.] A crenated formation; a



rounded toothing, *e. g.* on the margin of a leaf or shell; scalloping; a crenature.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 490 The polyps . . have twelve short tentacles . . in some species they are crenations to the disk. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 317 A well-marked stellar crenation. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaeer.* 376 In many teeth and crenations of the leaf.

**Crenato-** (krēnā'to), combining form of mod.L. *crēnātus* CRENATE; crenately, crenate.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 124 Leaves . . doubly and evenly crenato-serrate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 304 It is represented as crenato-denticulate (= crenately-toothed). 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 346 *Crenato-serrate*, when serratures are convex, and not straight.

**Crenature** (krēnā'tiū, krē'n-). *Bot. & Zool.* [f. mod.L. *crēnāt-us* + -URE: cf. OF. *creneure*.] A rounded tooth or denticulation on the margin of a leaf, etc. Also sometimes applied to the notches or indentations between the teeth.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 389 Mining into the very crenations between the two surfaces of the leaf. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 Leaflets 3-lobed, with ovate, rounded crenatures. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 177 The leaves . . produce young plants from buds originating in the notches (*crenatures*) of the margin.

**Crenel, crenelle** (krēnēl, krēnē'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 (*pl.* crenels, crenaux), 8-9 crenel, 9 crenel, -ell(e). [a. OF. (12th c.) *crenel*, *pl. creniaus* (mod.F. *crēneau*, -aux). OF. variants were *kernel*, *karnel*, whence also Eng. CARNEL, KERNEL q. v. The Fr. word is app. dim. of *cren*, *cran* notch (of which however Littré has no example before 15th c.); see CRENA and cf. CRANNY.]

1. One of the open spaces or indentations alternating with the merlons or cops of an embattled parapet, used for shooting or launching projectiles upon the enemy; an embrasure: see BATTLEMENT. In *pl.* = Battlements, embattled parapet.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 179 It should be fasted to the crenaux of the wall, with good and stronge crochets of yron. *Ibid.* cxx. 18r Thence cam to the crenels, and put out his heede and called his peple. 1774 T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 371 The walls . . in most castles, were topped by a parapet, and a kind of embrasures called crenels. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* III. ix. Crenell and parapet appear. 1819 *Leg. Montrose* x. The . . palisades should be artificially framed with re-entering angles and loop-holes, or crenelles, for musketry. 1877 DIXON *Diana* II. vii. i. 174 A high curtain of masonry, pierced by many windows, some mere crenels of defence, others embayed and mullioned.

2. *Bot.* = CRENATION, CRENATURE.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 271 When the . . teeth are rounded, they become crenels.

**Crenel** (krēnēl), *v. rare*. Also crennel. [a. F. *crēneler*, f. OF. *crenel*: see prec. Cf. the parallel forms CARNEL, KERNEL.] *trans.* a. To embattle, to crenellate; also *fig.* See also CRENELLED. + b. To indent the edge of (a coin), *obs.* [c. 1330, 1377, see CRENELLED. 1610 HOLLAND *Candem's Brit.* I. 753 Licence to fortifie and kernel his mansion house.] 1697 EVELYN *Nuttim.* vii. 225 Crenelling of the small and thinner [moneys]. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 284 The rannel slipped, Elate with rains . . He . . yet trod . . on the stubs of living rock Ages ago it crenelled. 1883 H. E. JERNINGHAM *Northam Castle* 170 A special licence . . for the towers to be crenelled.

**Crenelet** (krēnēlet), *rare*. [f. CRENEL *sb.* + -ET.] A small crenel or embrasure.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xlii. II. 278 With far more freedom . . than they could shoot . . through the sloping crenelets of the higher towers.

**Crenellate, -elate** (krēnēlet), *v.* [f. F. *crēnel-er* + -ATE. The *l* has been doubled partly after *crenelled*; partly perh. after assumed L. \**crēnella*, dim. of *crēna*.] *trans.* To furnish with battlements, to embattle; to furnish with embrasures or loopholes.

1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* 157 note, Laurence de Ludlow had licence to crenellate his mansion of Stoke-Say. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* xvii. 261 Walls that have been loopholed or crenelated afford material aid.

Hence **Crenellated, crenelated** *ppl. a.*, embattled.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Crenellated parapet* (Fort.). 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. vii. Crenellated castles. 1869 tr. *Leunormant's Anc. Hist. East I.* iv. 459 The roofs of Assyrian edifices were flat and terraced, surrounded by a crenelated battlement.

*trans.* 1881 *Athenæum* 4 June 754 Crenellated mountain tops half clad in snow.

**Crenellation, -elation** (krēnēlā'tiōn). [f. CRENELLATE + -ATION.]

1. The action of crenellating or providing with battlements; the condition of being crenellated.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xxi. 536 The fortification or crenellation of these houses or castles.

2. *concr.* Embattled work; a battlement.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XII. vi. (D.). Octavo ramparts flanked with quarto crenellations. 1864 BURTON *Scott Abr.* I. v. 294 The Scots laird . . perched projecting crenellations or bastions on the top corners of his tower.

3. A notch or indentation.

In mod. Dicts.

**Crenelle, -elee, a. Her. Obs.** [a. F. *crēnellé* CRENELLED.] Having the edge indented like a battlement; EMBATTLED.

1866 FERNÉ *Blas. Gentrie* 179 These bendes . . are notched or nicked which thing the French worde Crenelle doth very

aplye signifie. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1632) 65 Hee beareth Gules, a Cheefe Crenelle, Argent.

**Crenelled, crenelled** (krēnēld), *ppl. a.* [f. CRENEL *v.* + -ED. Cf. F. *crēnellé* (12th c. in Littré).]

1. Embattled, crenellated; having embrasures. [c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14646 Castels . . brexated and crenelled. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* VI. 78 See KERNELED.] 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 787 Crenelled battlements. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 355 With a crenelled wall for muskets.

2. Having a notched or indented edge; in *Bot.* = CRENATE *a.*

1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Elder Tree*, Leaves . . sticking to short stalks, and crenell'd on the edges. 1769 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 381 An instrument with a crenelled edge. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 222 The calyx is five-lobed . . the disk a fleshy crenelled cup.

**Crenle, obs. form of CRINGLE.**

**Crenic** (krē'nīk), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. κρήνη spring, fountain + -IC.] In *Crenic acid*, an organic acid, existing, according to Berzelius, in vegetable mould, and in ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters. (Watts.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 147 Crenic Acid was discovered by Berzelius in the year 1832. 1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 203 Mulder represents crenic acid by the formula C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

**Crenitic** (krē'nītik), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. κρήνη spring of water + -ITIC + -IC.] (See quot.)

1884 T. STERRY HUNT in *Trans. R. Soc. Canada* II. III. 35 This newly proposed explanation of the origin of crystalline rocks, through the action of springs bringing up mineral matters from below, might be called the *crenitic* hypothesis, from the Greek κρήνη, a fountain or spring. 1886 *Ibid.* IV. III. 27 As a result of this continued process, the crenitic products themselves will naturally show a diminution in the proportion of silica and potash. *Ibid.* 35 The enormous thickness of crenitic rocks which . . make up the pre-Cambrian terranes.

**Crenkled, obs. form of CRINKLED.**

**Crennel, var. of CRENEL.**

**Crenulate** (krēnūlāt), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *crēnulātus*, f. *crēnula*, dim. of *crēna* (see CRENA) + -ATE.] In mod.F. *crēnulé*.] Having the edge divided into minute rounded teeth; finely notched or scalloped: said of a leaf, a shell, etc.

1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 414 The second has the lip of the nectary crenulate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 136 Margin of base crenulate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 309 Lower petal. 3-lobed. lateral lobes usually . . crenulate.

**Crenulated** (krēnūlētād), *ppl. a. Zool. and Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1807 ROXBURGH in *Asiatic Res.* IX. 380 A fleshy crenulated cup. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 152 When the leaf is minutely crenated it is said to be crenulated.

**Crenulation** (krēnūlā'tiōn). *Zool. and Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A crenulated formation; a minute rounded marginal tooth or crenation.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 391 The lamellæ are marginal crenulations. 1881 R. B. WATSON in *Fruit. Linn. Soc.* XV. 452 Forming on the upper whorls infrastructural crenulations.

**Crenulato-**, combining form of mod.L. *crēnulātus* CRENULATE; cf. CRENATO-

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 247 Lamellæ crenulato-dentate. 1851 — *Crust.* I. 300 Carapax transversely crenulato-lineolate.

**Creoche, -oise, -oiz, -oiz: see CROISE *v.*, CROSS.**

**Creocheerie, var. CROISE *Obs.*, crusade.**

**Creole** (krē'ol), *sb., a.* Also 7-8 *criole*. [a. F. *créole*, ad. Sp. *criollo*, native to the locality, 'country'; believed to be a colonial corruption of \**criadillo*, dim. of *criado* 'bred, brought up, reared, domestic', pa. pple. of *criar* to breed, etc.:-L. *crēare* to CREATE. According to some 18th c. writers originally applied by S. American negroes to their own children born in America as distinguished from negroes freshly imported from Africa; but D'Acosta, 1590, applies it to Spaniards born in the W. Indies.]

*A. sb.* In the West Indies and other parts of America, Mauritius, etc.: *orig.* A person born and naturalized in the country, but of European (usually Spanish or French) or of African Negro race: the name having no connotation of colour, and in its reference to origin being distinguished on the one hand from born in Europe (or Africa), and on the other hand from aboriginal.

*a.* But now, usually, = *creole white*, a descendant of European settlers, born and naturalized in those colonies or regions, and more or less modified in type by the climate and surroundings.

The local use varies: in the European colonies of the W. Indies it is usually applied to the descendants of any Europeans there naturalized; in Mauritius to the naturalized French population. It is not now used of the people of Spanish race in the independent South American states, though sometimes of the corresponding natives of Mexico, and in the U. S. it is applied only to the French-speaking descendants of the early French settlers in Louisiana, etc.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies* IV. xxv. 278 Some Crollos (for so they call the Spaniards borne at the Indies). 1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iv. 68 An English Native of St. Christophers, a Crole, as we call all born of European Parents in the West Indies. 1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 280 As to his Birth and Parentage, I cannot say

whether he is a Native American or a Creole, nor is it material. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. i. iv. 29 The Whites may be divided into two classes, the Europeans, and Creoles, or Whites born in the Country. *Ibid.* II. ix. vii. 375 (*Nova Scotia*) French families, some Europeans, and others Creoles of the place itself and from . . Newfoundland. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xx. [She] was a creole—that is, born in the West Indies, of French parents. 1863 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 199 A French Creole; one of those haphazard wights of Gallic origin, who abound upon our frontier, living among the Indians like one of their own race. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, [In Mexico] there are about a million . . Creoles—that is, whites of pure Spanish extraction.

*b.* Now less usually = *creole negro*: A negro born in the West Indies or America, as distinguished from one freshly imported from Africa. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III. 240 Criollos signifies one born in the Country; a Word made by the Negroes, who give it to their own Children born in those Parts. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. i. iv. 37 The class of Negroes is . . again subdivided into Creoles and Bozars. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. (1864) 19 The term 'Creole' is confined to negroes born in the country.

*B. attrib. or adj.*

1. *a.* Of persons: Born and naturalized in the West Indies, etc., but of European (or negro) descent; see *A.* Now chiefly applied to the native whites in the West Indies, the native French population in Louisiana, Mauritius, etc.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III. 230 A Criole Negro-Woman. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 34 Two negroes, belonging to a Creole gentleman, who . . began to practise upon the French-horn. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 28 Creole descendants of Spanish adventurers. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 316 note, There are creole whites, creole negroes, creole horses, &c.; and creole whites are, of all persons, the most anxious to be deemed of pure white blood.

*b.* Of animals and plants: Bred or grown in the West Indies, etc., but not of indigenous origin.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. iv. vii. 162 The *criollo* or natural bread being unripe plantains, roasted. *Ibid.* II. vii. i. 17 Fruits . . of the Creole kind, being European fruits planted there, but which have undergone considerable alterations from the climate. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 168 Three species of sugar-cane, the old Creole, the Otaheitan, and the Batavian. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Travels* 263 The active little animals known as 'creole' horses.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a Creole.

1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. x. 9 A trait in the Creole character. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 27 In an old French creole village. 1884 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 516/2 The people speak creole French.

3. *Comb.* as **Creole-crab**, a West Indian species of crab.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 422 The larger hairy Creole-Crab with prickly claws.

**Creolian** (krē'ōliān), *sb. and a. ? Obs.* Also 8 *criolian*, 9 *creolean*. [f. CREOLE + -IAN.]

+ *A. sb.* = CREOLE *a. Obs.*

1702 *Paradoxes of State* 13 The American Creolians. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III. 239 The Spaniards . . born in America of white Parents, who are called Crioli or Criolians. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx. The moment . . a Creolian arrives from Jamaica . . I strike for a subscription. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* II, This lady was a Creolian.

+ *B. adj.* = CREOLE *b. ? Obs.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 96 A mixed breed of Creolian Spaniards. 1793 GODWIN *Polit. Just.* (1796) II. 94 Born a manorial serf or a Creolian negro. 1842 ORRISON *Creoleana* Pref. The customs . . of Creolian society.

+ **Creolism**. *Obs.* [f. CREOLE + -ISM.] The fact of being a Creole; Creole descent.

1788 J. RAMSAY *Object. Abol. Slave Tr. Annu.* (ed. 2) 49 The farther back the negro could trace his Creolism, the more he valued himself. 1822 *Ann. Reg.* (1810) 56 They [negroes] feel pride and consequence in being born in a new hemisphere, and conceive that to Creolism is attached a degree of dignity.

**Creolization** (krē'ōlīzā'tiōn). [f. next + -ATION.] The production of a Creole race; racial modification in the case of Creole animals or plants.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 416/1 Those extraordinary influences of climate and environment which produce the phenomena of creolization.

**Creolize, v.** [f. CREOLE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To 'do' the Creole: see quot.

1818 J. M'LEOD *Voy. of Alceste* 280 The ladies . . generally creolized the whole day in a delectable state of apathy . . Creolizing is an easy and elegant mode of lounging in a warm climate.

2. *trans.* To render Creole; to naturalize in the West Indies or adjacent regions.

**Creop**, *obs. form of CREEP.*

**Creophagous** (krē'ōfāgəs), *a.* Also *kreo-*. [f. Gr. κρεοφάγος (f. κρεας, κρεο- flesh + -φάγος eating) + -OUS.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous. So **Creophagist** (-džist), one who uses flesh as food; **Creophagism** (-džiz'm), **Creophagy** (-džī) [Gr. κρεοφαγία], the eating of flesh.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* LII. 569 The average kreophagist is by no means convinced that kreophagy is the perfect way in diet. *Ibid.* 570 Kreophagism leads to alcoholism. *Ibid.* The ruling tribes and castes of Europe have invariably been kreophagous. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 831/2 Exceptional creophagous Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams.

**Creosol** (krē'ōspl). *a. Chem.* Also *creasol*. [f. CREOS(OTE) + -OL.] A colourless highly refracting

liquid ( $C_8H_{10}O_2$ ) with aromatic odour and burning taste, forming the chief constituent of creosote. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 103 *Creosol*, the principal constituent of wood-creosote. 1873—*Forbes' Chem.* 806 *Creosol* is a diatomic phenol from guaiacum.

Hence **Creosyl** [ $-yl$ ], the radical of creosol, as in *creosyl chloride*  $C_8H_9OCl$ .

1872-9 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 595 *Creosyl chloride*... is a limpid strongly refracting oily liquid.

**Creosote** (krē'sōt), *sb.* Also *creasote*, *kreos-*, *kreas-*. [mod. f. Gr. *κρεο-*, comb. form of *κρέας* flesh + *σῶζω* to save: cf. *σῶτης* saviour; the formation was intended to mean 'flesh-saving'; but the Gr. for this would have been *κρεο(σ)σώος*.]

1. A colourless oily liquid, of complex composition, with odour like that of smoked meat, and burning taste, obtained from the distillation of wood-tar, and having powerful antiseptic properties; discovered by Reichenbach in 1832.

1835 ELLIOTSON in *Trans. Med.-Chirurg. Soc.* 235 It is now a year since I began my trials of Creosote. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tourist* 164 The creosote distilled from the peat soon rendered the fish safe from decay.

b. Sometimes commercially applied to CARBOLIC ACID, also distinguished as *coal-tar creosote*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 389 Commercial creosote often consists almost entirely of phenol, but the true creosote, obtained by the distillation of wood, is a totally different substance.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *creosote-oil*, *-tank*, *creosote-like* adj.; *creosote-bush*, *-plant*, a Mexican shrub (*Larrea mexicana*, N.O. *Zygophyllaceae*) having a strong smell of creosote.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi. We passed... thickets of creosote bushes. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 660 [*Larrea mexicana*, the Creosote plant of the Americans... its strong creosote-like odour renders it so repulsive that no animal will touch it. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 46 Timber, into which creosote oil has been forced under pressure.

**Creosote**, *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To impregnate with creosote, as a preservative.

1846 A. SUCKLING *Hist. Suffolk* 75 The timber being creosoted... to keep out the worm. 1882 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 37 The practice of creosoting the butt ends preserves them from decay.

Hence **Creosoted** *ppl. a.*, *Creosoting* *vbl. sb.*; **Creosoter**, one engaged in creosoting timber.

1862 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 16 Creosoted sleepers. 1863 *Reader* 14 Feb., If the method of creosoting were introduced in India. 1889 *East. Morning News* 12 Apr. 2/9 W. F. W. of Grimsby, late creosoter. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 6/3 The line... is laid upon piles of creosoted American pitch-pine.

**Creosotic**, erroneous form of CRESOTIC.

**Crep**, *obs.* *pa. t.* of CREEP.

**Crepan**, *erron.* *f.* TREPAN *sb.* and *v.*

**Crepanche**, *Farriery. v. Obs.* Also 7 *pl.* *crepanches*, 8 (*mispr.*) *crepane*. [In 17th c. *crepanches*, *crepanches*, *ad. it. crepacci* *pl.*, 'the scratches, scratches, or rats-tails in a horse... little chaps or rifts about the coronet of the horses hoofs' (Florio, 1598), *f. crepare* to crack, chap:—*L. crepare* to crack, etc.] A sore or wound on a horse's foot; see *quots.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxxvi. 366 The Scratches, Crepanches, or Rats-tails, are long, scabby, dry chaps, or rifts... on the hinder legges, just from the fellocke unto the place of the Curbe. 1727 BRADLEY *Farm. Dict.*, *Crepanches*, Ulcers in the Fore-part of a Horse's foot... caused by a Hurt received in leaping over a Bar, or the like. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crepane* [*a misprint copied in later Dicts.*]. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Crepane* (*Vet.*), a chop, or scratch in a horse's leg, which often degenerates into an ulcer.

† **Crepare**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. crepātura* fissure, crack, *f. crepare* to crack, creak: see *-ure*.]

1. *Med. a.* A rupture, hernia; b. A wound, crack, or chap in the skin.

c1400 *Langland's Ctrivng.* 170 After be tyme hat þe wounde were souted þere wolde leue a crepare. 1612 Cure cancris & lestris & al maner creparis. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisicau.* II. xxi. 100 To helpe the crepare or chappes make this Unguent.

2. (See *quots.* App. some error.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crepareura* (Lat.), a Term used by Apothecaries, for the boiling of Barley or any other thing 'till it crack.' 1721 BAILEY, *Crepareura* (in *Physick*) is when any thing is boiled till it cracks.

**Crepaud**(s), *-awnde*, *var.* CRAPAUD, *Obs.*

† **Crêpe** (krêp). [*F. crêpe*, in 16th c. *crêpe*:—*L. crispa* curled.] The French word for CRAPE (used in that language in the early wider sense, and including *crêpe anglais*, which is called *crêpe* in English), often borrowed as a term for all crapy fabrics other than ordinary black mourning crape.

*Crêpe de Chine* (China crape), a white or other coloured crape made of raw silk. *Crêpe lisse*, smooth or glossy crape, which is not *crêpé* or wrinkled. Also *attrib.*

1825 *Ladies Pocket Mag.* I. 140 Dress of white *crêpe-lisse*, trimmed at the border with an ornament of puckered tulle. 1881 *Truth* 29 May 686/2 A dress... of white *crêpe*, with silk embroidery of jasmine and honeysuckle. 1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/8 This blossom-dress was lightly veiled with *crêpe* of wale rose-pink. 1887 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 23 Sept. 15/4 A costume of pearl satin and *crêpe de chine*.

Hence **Crêpe** *v.* [*F. crêper*], to frizz, to put up in

curl-papers. **Crêpé** [*F.*], frizzed. **Crêpy** *a.*, of the nature of *crêpe*.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xl. It was a pity to waste so much paper, which might crepe hair, pin up bonnets, and serve many other useful purposes. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 41 Grayish hair, frizzed, in short *crêpé* curls. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 1/3 A full vest of white *crêpy* stuff.

**Crepe**, **Crepel**, *-ill*, *obs.* *ff.* CREEP, CRIPPLE.

**Crepidarian** (krepidē'riān), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. crepidāri-us* shoemaker + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to a shoemaker.

1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 64 His crepidarian sculptures indeed are not so well.

† **Crepine**, **creppin**(e), *Obs.* Also 6 *crispine*, *krippin*, *creppin*, 6-7 *crippin*. [*a. OF. crepine*, mod. *F. crêpine* (Pr. *crepina*), *f. crespe*, *crêpe*: see CREEPE, CRAPE.]

1. *a.* A net or caul (of gold or silver thread, silk lace, etc.) for the hair, formerly worn by ladies. *b.* A part of a hood. *c.* A fringe of lace or network for a dais, baldachin, bed, etc.

c1532 DREWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 907 The crispynes, *les crepines*. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* II. ix. (1596) 23 Dicers (...to shew their grace and feature) will cast off their partlets, collars, habiliments, frontes, cornets and krippins. 1598 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr.* II. 73 By the Lady Ratcliff, five creppins of lawne. 1599 LUTY *Slydus* I. ii. Earrings, borders, creppins, shadows. 1611 CORGER, *Crepine*, the Crepine of a French hood. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandulato's Trav.* E. Ind. 64 On their heads they [Guzuratta women] have only a thin cap, or cover them with a crepine of Lawne wrought with Gold. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabais* IV. lii. (1737) 214 The Creppins of their Hoods, their Ruffles. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 230 Beds, Matresses, Hangings, Coverlets, Quilts, Creppins, Fringes, and Molets of Silk. 1860 FAIRCHILD *Costume Gloss.*, *Crepine*, the golden net-caul worn by ladies in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The *crepine* still exists in name and fact in Italy.

2. *Cookery.* See *quot.* [*Cf. F. crêpine* the caul enveloping the viscera of an animal.]

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) *Crepine*, a sort of farce wrapp'd up in a Veal caul.

† **Crepitaculum**, *Zool.* [*L. a rattle*.] (With American Zoologists) The rattle of the rattle-snake.

**Crepitant** (krepitānt), *a.* [*ad. L. crepitānt-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *crepitare* to crackle: also in mod. *F.*]

1. Making a crackling noise: crackling, crepitating.

1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* xvi. One is incisive, corvive; Two retorts, nettled, curt, crepitant. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 249 The inflamed lung... is heavier and less crepitant under the finger. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonni.* 192 There came close to my ear a curious crepitant rustle.

2. *Entom.* That crepitates (see CREPITATE 2).

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 401 That [subtribe] to which the crepitant Eutecchia belong.

**Crepitate** (krepitē'), *v.* [*f. L. crepitāt-*, *ppl.* stem of *crepitare* to crackle, frequentative of *crepare* to crack, creak: see *-ATE*.]

† 1. *intr.* To break wind. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Crepitate*, to wind or fart. 1768 *Life & Adv. Sir B. Sapskull* I. 249.

2. *Entom.* Of certain beetles: To eject a pungent fluid suddenly with a sharp report. (Cf. BOMBARDIER 4.)

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xli. (1828) IV. 149 The substance which they emit when they crepitate.

3. To make a crackling sound, to crackle: *spec.* of the tissue of the lungs (also used of the action accompanying or producing this sound; cf. CREPITATION 2).

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 559 That [salt]... bears the heat of the fire without crepitating. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 378 The part affected is enlarged; crepitates imperfectly. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 741 The immense hall rises... oscillates, — crepitates, — crumbles into ruin.

4. To rattle: said of the sound made by the *crepitaculum* of the rattle-snake. (Cf. CREPITATION 3.)

Hence **Cre-pitāt-ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1852-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 595/1 The crepitating sensation caused by the friction of the head of the humerus against the under surface of the acromion. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307, I felt a something move. The something had a crepitating, insectine wriggle. 1883 *Knowledge* 23 July 18/2 Starch... on being pressed between the fingers, produces a peculiar sound known as 'crepitating'.

**Crepitation** (krepitē'jōn), [*n.* of action *f. L. crepitare*: see *prec.* and *-ATION*. So *F. crepitation* (Paré 16th c.).]

1. A crackling noise; crackling.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crepitation*, ... a creaking, crashing, or rattling noise. 1596 GREW *Lucitation* i. § 6 in *Anat. Plants* i. (1682) 239 *Crepitation*, when they make a kind of hissing and sometimes a crackling noise. 1721 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 193 *Spatter*... implies a more clear crepitation or crackling. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 329 Rattling, crackling thunder, with prolonged electric crepitations. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 127 We hear a dry noise, a crepitation similar to that of the spark. *fig.* 1805 SOUTHWY in ROBERTS *Memo. W. Taylor* II. 7 The Anti-jacobin crepitations never reach me.

2. *Med. and Path.* The slight sound and accompanying sensation caused by pressure on any portion of cellular tissue in which air is collected, or by the entrance of air into the lungs in a certain

stage of inflammation; also, the noise and sensation observed in the grating together of the ends of fractured bones; the crackling noise sometimes observed in gangrenous parts when examined with the fingers; the cracking of a joint when pulled. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 11 Sometimes in cases of emphysema of the lungs... a species of dry crepitation is felt by the hand. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 157/1 His right leg presented all the signs of fracture of the fibula... such as... depression and crepitation above the outer ankle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 47 When suppurating or sloughing of the cellular tissue has taken place, fluctuation or crepitation will be detected, or the parts feel boggy.

3. The action of rattling: see CREPITATE 4.

1878 *Coves Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv.* IV. 263 The rattle of the Crotalus cannot be distinguished from the crepitation of the large Western grasshopper.

4. The breaking of wind; *crepitus ventris*, *rare*. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 599 Openly venting their crepitations and eructations at table.

**Crepitous** (kre-pitēs), *a. Med. and Path.* [*f. L. crepitus* (see next) + *-OUS*.] Of the nature of, or such as to produce, crepitus.

1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 222 That crepitous dilatation of the pulmonary cells, so strongly marked in infancy. 1836 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 504/1 The structure of the lungs is more flabby and less crepitous than natural.

† **Crepitus** (kre-pitēs), [*L.*, verbal *sb. f. crepare* to crack, rattle, creak, etc.]

1. *Med. and Path.* = CREPITATION 2.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 275 Great unnecessary pain [has] frequently been occasioned by the custom of feeling for a crepitus, and moving the [fractured] limb about... in order to produce it. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 115 There is crepitus or rattling in the breathing. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crepitus*, the crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part of the body when air is collected in the cellular tissue.

2. The breaking of wind: usually *crepitus ventris*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crepitus*, term for the discharge upwards, or rejection downwards, of gas or flatus from the stomach and bowels.

**Crepel**, **creppell**, *-le*, *obs.* *ff.* CRIPPLE.

† **Crépon** (krē'pon, krē'pan), [*F. crépon*, in 16th c. *crepon*, deriv. of *crepe*, *crêpe* CRAPE.] A stuff resembling crape, but of firmer substance, made of fine worsted, silk, or a combination of the two.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 8/2 The bridesmaids... wore dresses of Liberty silk and crépon. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/1 Such a girl wore lately a pale blue crépon dress.

**Crept** (krept), *ppl. a.* *Pa. pple.* of CREEP *v.*; *spec.* in *Coal-mining*, that has been subjected to a 'creep'.

1628 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* 25 A crept in falsehood. 1861 *Trans. N. Eng. Inst. Min. Engineers* IX. 44 [This] had evidently brought on a heavy creep as shown in the section of crept bords. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 132 The workings are closely filled with rubbish, and there remain the isolated crept pillars, only accessible by fresh and dangerous workings.

**Crept**, *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of CREEP *v.*

**Crepul**, *obs.* form of CRIPPLE.

† **Creputidian**, *Obs. rare.* Also *creputidio* [*?-on*]. [*f. L. creputidia* a rattle, a child's toy.]

1. ? A rattler or empty talker. 2. A childish toy.

1589 NASHBEE *Green's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Our quadrant creputidians [1616-ous], that spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete. 1655 G. EMMOT *North. Blast* 4 Arrayed with Cope and Vestment, and many other feat Creputidians.

**Crepuscle** (krē'pō'sl, krē'pō'sl'), [*mod. ad. L. crepuscul-um* twilight: see below.] Twilight.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 122 The reputed Citizens of the Moon might see our Crepuscle. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrent* I. 207 At early dawn or dusty noon, in foggy crepuscle or gloomy midnight.

**Crepuscular** (krē'pō'skiulā't), *a.* [*f. L. crepuscul-um* + *-AR*. Cf. *F. crépusculaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to twilight.

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. i. 3 The Difference... between the crepuscular and the Noon-tide Light. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 12 The crepuscular atmosphere, or the region where the light of the sun ceases to be refracted to us, is estimated... to be between 40 and 50 miles high. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 67 A faint crepuscular light extending beyond the cusps of the planet.

2. *fig.* Resembling or likened to twilight; dim, indistinct.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 730 And perhaps I might have lost the Crepuscular remains of my Sight. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* II. ix. 157 [The law is] at best, a crepuscular labyrinth. 1879 H. JAMES *Hawthorne* 132 The crepuscular realm of the writer's own reveries.

b. *esp.* Resembling or likened to the morning twilight as preceding the full light of day; characterized by (as yet) imperfect enlightenment.

1679 FULLER *Modern Ch. Eng.* (1843) 254 Proportionable to the first crepuscular and dusky light of those times. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 The favourable influence even of a partial and crepuscular day on the morals... and the happiness of the people. 1822 MOTLEY *Lett.* (1889) I. 96 The state of crepuscular civilization to which they have reached. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 679 That crepuscular period, when the historical sense was scarcely brought to a full state of activity.

3. *Zool.* Appearing or active in the twilight.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 525 *Crepus-*

cular insects. 1877 COVES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 653 Animals... of crepuscular or nocturnal habits.

**Crepuscle** (krɪp'skju:l, kre'p'skju:l). Now rare. [a. F. *crépúscule*, ad. L. *crepusculum*: see below.] Twilight.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolog.* ii. § 6 The spring of the dawnyng and the ende of the euenyng, the which ben called the two crepusculus. *Ibid.* § 9 Know the quantite of thi crepusculus. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 202 The crepuscule [is] less abrupt in its departure. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* ii. 41 Coeval with the crepuscule of morn. 1886 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 183 And when the doubtful crepuscule is gone The Hyades appear.

**Crepusculine** (krɪp'skju:lɪn, -lɪn), a. and sb. rare. [a. F. *crépúsculine*, -ine, ad. med. L. *crepusculinus*, f. *crepusculum*: cf. L. *matutinus*, *vespertinus*: see -INE.]

A. adj. Pertaining to twilight; illuminated by twilight, dim, dusky.

1349 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 28 Aurora... had persit the crepusculine lym matutine of the north north est orizone. 16... in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 314 (T.) To take in more or less light... to fit glasses to crepusculine observations. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* (1886) 309 The line of downs ran luminously edged against the pearly morning sky, with its dark landward face crepusculine yet clear in everycombe.

† B. sb. The (morning) twilight. Obs. 1349 *Compl. Scot.* 53 In the mornynge... it is callit lucifer, be cause it auancis the day before the crepusculine.

**Crepusculous** (krɪp'skju:ləs), a. [f. L. *crepusculum* + -ous.] Of the nature of twilight; dim, dusky, indistinct. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 343 A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and crepusculous glance of the other. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scept. Sci.* xxii. 140 The beginnings of Philosophy were in a crepusculous obscurity; and its yet scarce past the Dawn. 1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langworth* II. 268.

|| **Crepusculum** (krɪp'skju:ləm). [L. = twilight, a diminutive formation, related to *creper* dusky, dark, *creperum* darkness.] Twilight, dusk. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxiv. 361 The euentide highte Crepusculum... whanne it is not certaynly knowe bytwene lyght and darkness. 1430 LYDGE *Chron. Troy* iii. xxiii. The same time. That clerkes call Crepusculum at eue. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 176 By Observing the height of that Air which causeth the Crepusculum, or Twilight. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Rhet. Wks.* x. 34 Which interval we regard as the common crepusculum between ancient and modern history. 1853 KANE *Grimmel Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 313 The twilight too, that long Arctic crepusculum, seemed... disproportionately increased in its duration.

**Cres.**, **cresc.**, **Mus.**, abbrev. of CRESCENDO.

**Cresce**, var. of CREASE v.1 and sb.1 Obs., increase.

† **Crescence**. Obs. [ad. L. *crēscēntia*, f. *crēscēnt-em*: see CRESCENT and -ENCE. Cf. OF. *croissance*, mod. F. *croissance*.] Growth, increase.

1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 60 In their crescence in the wombe, there is but one operation of nature. 1660 tr. *Porcellus Archidoxis* i. ix. 129 There are found to be many superfluous Crescences. 1738 BROOKE *Unto Beauty* iii. 322 And towards the morn's attractive crescence bend.

|| **Crescendo** (krɛ'sɛndə). **Mus.** [It. *crescendo* increasing, pr. pple. of *crescere* to increase: -L. *crēscere* (cf. next).]

1. A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually increased in force or loudness (abbrev. *cres.*, *cresc.*). As sb.: A gradual increase of volume of tone in a passage of a piece of music; a passage of this description.

1776 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* 60, I stood still some time to observe the diminuendo and crescendo. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. 530 Domenico Mazzocchi (1666-40)... first... invented characters of crescendo, diminuendo, etc. 1822 W. CROUCH *Elem. Mus. Comp.* 112 The peculiar characteristic of the piano forte is its power of varying degrees of loudness and softness, either suddenly or by crescendo, diminuendo, rinforzando, etc. 1826 R. A. R. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 172 Let these notes be played... with perfect crescendos and diminuendos. 1889 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* III. 557 The swell of a good organ produces a most perfect crescendo.

b. *transf.* A gradual increase in loudness of voice. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11 He has not the force... to represent the climbing crescendo of unjust anger and despairing sarcasm. 1882 Mrs. RIDGELL *Pr. Wales' Garden-Party* 45 'Do you mean that Sir Henry is dead?' interposed Susan, in a gradual crescendo.

c. *fig.* A progressive increase in force or effect. 1785 in *Sel. Papers Twining Family* (1887) 123 The crescendo of mountains, as we went up the lake, pleased me as much, I think, as any crescendo of sound can have pleased you. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* v. 205 Its chief merit as a play is the crescendo of its interest. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1888) 30 The intense crescendo of the catastrophe, the absolute concentration of interest.

d. *attrib.* or as adj. 1850 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 430/2 A crescendo series of appeals to the Chairman to call the Commission together. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iii. 70 'Borrow one!' said Dicky in a crescendo tone of amazement.

**Crescent** (krɛ'sɛnt), sb. Forms: a. 4-7 cres-sant, 5 cres-sant, 5-7 cres-sent, (8 cres-sent); b. 6-7 cres-sant, 7 croy-, croy-sant; 7-7 cres-sent, [ME. *cres-sant*, in 16th c. also *croissant*, a. OF. *croissant*, mod. F. *croissant* (= L. *crēscēnt-em*), pr. pple. of OF. *croistre*, mod. *croître*: -L. *crēscere* to grow. In 17th c. assimilated to the L. spelling, already used in the adj.: see next.

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L. *crescens* meant simply 'growing, waxing'; Columella has *luna crescentis*, the waxing moon, *luna decrescentis*, the waning moon; but these words had no reference to shape; sense 2 was a medieval development, app. in French.]

1. The waxing moon, during the period between new moon and full. [Cf. OF. *croissant* the waxing of the moon, the first half of the month.] Also *fig.* 1530 PALSGR. 210/2 *Cressant*, the newe mone as long as it is nat rounde, *cressant*.

1620 FELTHAM *Resolves* xxviii. 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant; when he repents, a Cressant. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 192 They are crescents in their waxing, full seas in their flowing. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph. Hen. IV.* cxxxvii. A worke 'bove Nature's power, To make his Cressant Orbed in an Hower.

2. The convexo-concave figure of the waxing or the waning moon, during the first or last quarter, especially when very new or very old.

The crescent of the waxing moon has its horns to the spectator's left, that of the waning moon has them to his right.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. xxxi. 489 Turned rounde like a croissant or newe moone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 246 Hee is no crescent, and his homes are inuisible. 1611 CORG. *Croissant*, the half-moone; in Blazon, a Cressant. 1616 SURL. & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 24 If the higher horne of the said croissant be more obscure and darke than the lower. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlv. 232 Phoebe's pale crescent. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 349 The bright crescent of the moon. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley C.* A moon, that just in crescent, dimly rain'd about the leaf Twilights of airy silver.

3. A representation or figure of this phase of the moon: a. as an ornament or embellishment. (App. the earliest sense in English.)

1399 *Mem. Rignon* (Surtees) III. 132 Super feretrum Sancti Wilfridi de diversis ornamentis per dictum Johannem deauratis viz j curc et j anulo et j cressant ex dono Willelmi Bedell. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 81/1 A Cressant a bowte pe nek, *torques*, *lunula*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 74 b. This cresant was couered with frettes and knottes made of Iue bushes. 1647 R. STAYLTON *Juvenal* 127 On his black shoe a silver crescent's worn. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Judg.* viii. 21 Gideon... took the crescents that were on their camels' necks.

b. *Her.* as a charge: see quot. 1882.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B. iij. b. The ix. baage is Cressant that is to say halfe the moone. c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 44, in *O. Elis. Acad.*, etc. 95 The fader the hole [arms], the eldait son deffer[e]nt, quiche a labele; a crescent the second; third a molet, etc. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* ii. xxiv. The Noble Percy... With a bright Cressant in his Guide-home came. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* 102 A Half-Moon, with the horns directed upwards, is a crescent... A Cressant with the horns directed towards the Dexter, is said to be Ineressant; and if towards the Sinister, Decrescent.

c. Adopted as a badge or emblem by the Turkish sultans, and used within their dominions as a military and religious symbol; hence *fig.* the Turkish power, and, as this has been to Christendom in recent times the most formidable and aggressive Mohammedan power, used rhetorically to symbolize the Mohammedan religion as a political force, and so opposed to the Cross as the symbol of Christianity.

The attribution of the crescent by modern writers to the Saracens of Crusading times and the Moors of Spain is a historical and chronological error.

1289 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* ii. (Arb.) 117 Selim Emperor of Turke gave for his deuce a croissant or new moone, promising to himself increase of glory and enlargement of empire. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 162 With the Mahumedan Turks, the Croissant... as a Religious symbole, is... commonly set on the top of their Meschits, Seraglias, Turrets and such like. 16... MARVELL *Britannia & Raleigh* Her true Crusada shall at last pull downe The Turkish crescent and the Persian sun. 1684 *Scanderbeg Ration.* iv. 90 The Crescent gave way to the Cross, the Turks were broken to pieces. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 43 Why do you dress up one... with a turban and crescent? 1821 SCOTT *Vis. Don Roderick* i. xxvii. Before the Cross has waxed the Crescent's ray. 1843 LOCKHART *Anc. Sp. Ball.* *Flight fr. Granada* ii. Down from the Alhambra's minarets were all the crescents flung. 1845 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 120 To raise the Christian banner, over the crescent of the Saracens. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1888) 337 The Crescent was advancing steadily upon Europe.

d. used as the badge of an order of knighthood or as a decorative order.

An order of the Crescent was instituted by Charles I of Naples and Sicily in 1268, and revived or reinstituted by René of Anjou in 1464. A Turkish decoration or order of the Crescent for foreigners was instituted by Sultan Selim after the Battle of Aboukir in 1799, being first conferred on Nelson.

4. A figure or outline of anything of this shape. [1574 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* (R.), The Christian crew came on in forme of battayle pight; And like a crescent cast themselves preparing for to fight. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 88 A very fair Port... extending it self in the form of a Cressant.] 1679 *Descr. Lake of Geneva* in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5043 This Lake hath the figure of a Croissant... This Croissant where 'tis largest, which is from Morges to Thonon, is about Five good Leagues over. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 130 The breast is distinguished by a crescent of pure white. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. 1. The centre of a crescent of woods. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 281 As they came near they bent their line into a crescent.

5. A row of houses built in the form of the inner bow of a crescent moon or arc of a circle.

First used in the name of 'the Royal Crescent' at Bath, afterwards used elsewhere, and hence as a generic name.

1766 ANSTY *Bath Guide* 45 Old Stucco has just sent A plan for a house to be built in the Crescent. 1788 *Birm.*

*Gaz.* 17 Nov., A plan, elevation and section of the intended building to be called the Crescent. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. xxxv. 163 There were blown into the Crescent a sedan-chair, with Mrs. Dower inside. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 299 The handsome streets, crescents and terraces which form the west end of Glasgow.

6. A small crescent-shaped roll of bread. (U.S.) 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 939 At noon I bought two crisp 'crescents', which I ate sometimes at a shop counter.

7. A Turkish musical instrument consisting of a staff with arms, ornamented with a crescent on the top, and bearing bells or jingles.

In mod. Dicts.

8. A disease in a horse's foot (see quot.).

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Crescents... are really nothing but the Bones of the little Foot that has left its Place, and fallen downwards, and the Sole at the Toe appears round, and the Hoof above shrinks in. 1823 CRABE *Tech. Dict.* *Crescent*, a defect in the foot of a horse when the coffin-bone falls down, and presses the sole outwards.

9. *Lace-making*. (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD *Dict. Needlework* s. v. These crescents are raised Cordonnets that enclose the flat stitches of needle point laces or join the separate pieces of work together.

10. *Comb.*, as *crescent-formed*, -*lit.*, -*pointed*, -*shaped* adjs.; *crescent-like*, -*wise* advs.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* II. 761 (Jod.) As, crescentlike, the land her breadth here inward bends. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 376 Keel crescent-shaped, compressed. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalatta* iii. xxxviii, The Sun, Whose crescent-pointed horns Now momentarily decrease.

**Crescent** (krɛ'sɛnt), a. [ad. L. *crēscēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *crēscere* to grow, increase: see -ENT. In II mostly attrib. use of prec.]

I. 1. Growing, increasing, developing. (Often with some allusion to the moon.)

1574 HVL *Confect. Weather* i. When all crescent things do bud forth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. i. 10 My powers are Crescent, and my Auguring hope Sayes it will come to th' full. a 1624 CRAWFORD *Vigil. Dormitans* 188 In the first the Pope was but Antichrist nascent, in the second Antichrist crescent, in the third Antichrist regnant. 1834 WORDSW. *Lines on Portrait* 47 Childhood here, a moon Crescent in simple loveliness serene. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Cole-ridge & Opium Wks.* 1890 v. 196 The wrath of Andrew, previously in a crescent state, actually dilated to a plenilunar orb. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 447 There is many a youth Now crescent, who will come to all I am And overcome it.

II. 2. Shaped like the new or old moon; convexo-concave, lunulate.

1603 HOLLAND *Phitarche's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 33 The moone... beginneth to show herself croissant in the evening. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 100 Marked with the Moone Crescent, which is the Turkish Ensigne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 439 With these in troop Came... Astarte, Queen of Heav'n, with crescent Horns. 1725 TURNER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 411 An Insect... with... a crescent or forked Tail. 1837 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) I. xi. 273 Galileo discovered that Venus had the same crescent phases as the waxing and the waning moon. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 359 New Orleans is called the 'crescent city' in consequence of its being built on a curve of the river.

**Crescent**, v. *nonce-vnd.* [f. CRESCENT sb.]

1. *trans.* To form into a crescent; see CRESCENTED.

2. To border or surround crescent-wise.

a 1809 MISS SEWARD *Lett.* VI. 195 (T.) A dark wood crescent more than half the lawn.

**Crescentade** (krɛ'sɛntə'd). [f. CRESCENT sb. 3 c. + -ADE, after *crusade*.] *properly*, A religious war waged under the Turkish flag; *rhetorically*, a *jihad* or holy war for Islam.

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 65 The further advance of the White Car may yet be met by a crescentade, preached from the Caspian far away into the least known regions of China. 1884 *Standard* 14 Nov. 5/4 He would then lead a crescentade to drive the English out of Egypt. 1888 M. MACCOLL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 547 This reactionary crescentade against every attempt at intellectual or moral progress beyond the Koran.

Hence **Crescentade**, der.

1880 BLACKW. *Mag.* Mar. 368 Carried on a litter in rear of his crescentaders.

**Crescented** (krɛ'sɛntəd), ppl. a. [f. CRESCENT sb. + -ED.]

1. Formed as a crescent or new moon.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 432 'Tis Dian's: lo! She rises crescented. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. iii. 25 The crescented shore of this lovely bay. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. iv. 60 Becoming more and more crescented, it approaches the inferior conjunction.

2. Ornamented, or charged, with crescents. 1818 TODD *Dict.* s. v. *Crescent* v., The old heraldick adjective *crescented*, i.e. having a crescent.

3. Adorned with the crescent moon. *nonce-use.* c 1825 BEDDOES *Apotheosis* Poems 98 Crescented night, and amethystine stars, And day, thou god and glory of the heavens, Flow on for ever!

**Crescentic** (krɛ'sɛntik), a. [f. L. *crēscēnt-em*, taken in sense of CRESCENT sb. + -IC.] Having the form of a crescent or new moon; crescent-shaped.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 308/1 A large crescentic membranous flap, or valve. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand.* iv. App. 364 Feathers... tipped with crescentic spots of white.

**Crescentically** (krɛ'sɛntikəlɪ), adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] Crescent-wise.

1873 *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIII. 113 Fifth segment truncate, sixth crescentically emarginate.

**Crescentiform** (krɛ'sɛntɪfɔ:m), a. [f. L. *crēscēnt-em* + -(-)FORM.] Shaped like a crescent; crescent-shaped. In mod. Dicts.



**Crescentoid** (kre'séntoid), *a.* [f. CRESCENT + -OID.] = prec.

1887 E. D. COPE *Origin of Fittes* 250 Neither kind of tubercles crescentoid, but united in pairs.

**Crescive** (kre'siv), *a.* [f. *crēscere* to grow + -IVE.] Growing, in the growing stage.

1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim*. K vij b. The dragons. With proper brestes. do nurse theyr crescive yonge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. i. 66 Vnscene, yet crescive in his facultie. 1824 T. HOGG *Carnation* 203 To. renovate their crescive faculties.

† **Cresse**, *v.* Obs. ? To cresse; or to crush.

c1250 *Pallad. on Herb.* v. 77 Thai wol be crise her seede yf that me cresse, Or with a roll or feet hem sprongen brese.

**Cresse**, obs. f. CREASE; var. of CREESE.

**Creshawk**, *diat.* [perh. formed after F. *cresaille* kestrel.] The kestrel.

1802-33 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 275 Kestrel, Creshawk. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds*, Creshawk (Cornwall).

**Creshet**, obs. f. CRESETT.

**Cresme**, **Cresment**: see CHRISM, CREASEMENT.

**Cresol** (kre'spl). *Chem.* Also cresol. [f. *crēs-* modification of initial part of *creosote* + -OL.] An aromatic alcohol of the Benzene group (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O), occurring along with carbolic acid in coal-tar and creosote.

There are three isomeric substances having this composition, distinguished as *ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-cresol.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 413 *Cresol*, a crystallizable solid, homologous with phenol. 1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 508 The red powder known in commerce as *Victoria-yellow* or *Aniline-orange* is a nearly pure salt of dinitro-cresol.

Hence **Cre'solene**, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>O, a product of coal-tar, related to carbolic acid, used to impregnate the air in sick-rooms, etc., with disinfecting fumes. **Cresotic** *a.* in (*ortho*-, *para*-, *meta*-) *cresotic acid* (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), obtained from the corresponding cresols. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 206 *Cresotic acid* produces a deep violet colour with sesquichloride of iron.

**Cresom**, obs. f. CHRISOM.

**Cress** (kres). *Forms:* 1 *cresse*, *cerse*, *carse*, 1-6 *kerse*, 4 *carse*, *crasse*, *kers*, *cras*, 4-8 *cresse*, 6 *kars*, 6-7 *karsse*, 6- *crass*. Pl. 1 -an, 2-5 -en; 5-6 *kersis*, 5- *cresses*, 6-7 *cresses* (still *diat.*). [OE. *cresse*, *cerse* = OLG. \**kressa* fem., MDu., MLG. *kerse*, Du. *kers* (also MLG. *karse*, LG. (Bremen) *kasse*), OHG. *chressa* f. (*chresso* m.), MHG. and mod. Ger. *kresse*, app. of native origin: -Oteut. \**krasjōn*-, from root of OHG. *chressan* to creep, as if 'creeper'. The Da. *karse*, Sw. *krasse*, Norw. *kars*, Lettish *kresse*, Russ. *kress*, appear to be adopted from Ger. For the metathesis of *r*, in *cresse*, *cerse*, cf. GRASS.

The synonymy of the Romanic words, *it. cressione*, F. *cresson*, Picard *crisson*, Cat. *crasen*, med. L. *crissone* (9th c. Littré) are generally held to be from German, though popularly associated with L. *crēscere* to grow (as if from a L. type *crēscion-em*) with reference to the rapid growth of the plant.]

1. The common name of various cruciferous plants, having mostly edible leaves of a pungent flavour. (Until 19th c. almost always in pl.; sometimes construed with a verb in the singular.) *a. spec.* Garden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, or WATERCRESS, *Nasturtium officinale*.

a 700 [see b]. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* i. 116 Deos wyrt. þe man nasturcium, & ofrum naman cresse nenneþ. *Ibid.* II. 68 Do earban to and cersan and smale netelan and beowyr. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 322 With cressen [w. r. cresses, cresses] and oþer herbes. c 1400 *Pallad. on Herb.* ii. 218 Now cresses sowe. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 39 *Cressiones*, *gall.* *cressons*, *anglic.* *cressen*. 1533 *Elvyr Cat. Herbe* (1547) 9 b. Onyons, Kokat, Karses [1561 Kersis]. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 55 *Nasturtium* is called . . . in englishe *Cresse* or *Kerse*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lix. 623 *Cresses* are commonly sownen in all gardens. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Sow also Carrots, Cabbages, Cresses, *Nasturtium*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cresses*, an Herb used in Sallets; it has no Singular Number. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 132 To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 59 The brook that loves To purle o'er matted cress and ribbed sand. 1855 - *Brook*, 187, I loiter round my cresses.

b. With defining words, applied to many different cruciferous plants, and occasionally to plants of other Natural Orders resembling cress in flavour or appearance: as

American or Belleisle Cress, *Barbarea praecox*; Australian C. = Golden C.; Bank C., *Sisymbrium officinale*, also *Barbarea praecox*; Bastard C., *Thlaspi arvense*; Bitter C., the genus *Cardamine*, esp. *C. amara*; Brown C. = WATERCRESS; Churl's C., *Lepidium campestre*; Cow-C. = prec.; also *Helosciandium nodiflorum* and *Veronica beccabunga* (Brit. & Holl.); Dock-C., *Lappula communis*; French C., *Barbarea vulgaris*; Garden C., *Lepidium sativum*; Golden C., a variety of prec.; Indian C., the genus *Tropaeolum*; Lamb's C., *Cardamine hirsuta*; Land C., *Barbarea vulgaris*, *B. praecox*, and *Cardamine hirsuta*; Meadow C., *Cardamine pratensis*; Mouse-ear C., *Arabis thaliana*; Penny-C., *Thlaspi arvense*; Pepper-C., *Teesdalia nudicaulis* (Miller *Plant.-n.*); Peter's C., *Critium maritimum* (Treas. Bot.); Rock C., the genus *Arabis*; also *Critium maritimum* (Treas. Bot.); Spanish C., *Lepidium Cardamine*; Spring C., *Cardamine rhomboides*; Swine's C., *Senebiera Coronopus*; Thale C., *Arabis thaliana*; Tooth-C., the genus *Dentaria*; Tower C., *Arabis Turrita*; Town C., *Lepidium sativum*; Violet C., *Ionopodium acule*;

Wall C., the genus *Arabis*; Wart C. = Swine's Cress; Winter C., the genus *Barbarea*; Wild C., species of *Thlaspi*; Yellow C., *Nasturtium palustre* and *N. amphibium*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 676 *Nasturtium*, *teuncressa*. a 800 *Erjunt Gloss.* 676 *Nasturtium*, *teuncressa*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 94 Bacersan getrifula oððe cressed on buteran. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Town cresses, and cresses that growen in fiede. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 44 Irio is named in greeke *Erisimum*, in englishe wynter cresse. 1562 - *Herbal* II. 20 b. It may be called in Englishe way-cresses, wilde cresses, or sciatica cresses, because the herbe is good for the sciatica. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxiv. 95 We do now call it *Coronopus Ruellij*. in some places of Eng-land they call it *Swynescressis*. *Ibid.* v. lix. 623 This herbe is called. in English, Cresses, Towne Kars, or Towne Cresses. *Ibid.* v. lxii. 627 There be foure kinde of wilde Cresse, or *Thlaspi*, the which are not. . . vnylyc cresse in taste. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xiv. (1623) 253 This beautiful plant is called. in English Indian Cresses. *Ibid.*, Banke Cresses is found in stonie places. 1600 VANNER *Via Recta* vii. 158 Water-Cresse, or Karsse, is. . . of like nature. . . as Towne-Karsse is. 1711 PCTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 381 The largest of these Leaves resemble our Wart or Swines Cress. 1851 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 82a The unripe fruit of *Tropaeolum majus*, common Indian cress, has been pickled and used as capers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 347 *Australian Cress*, the Golden Cress, a broad yellowish-leaved variety of *Lepidium sativum*.

† 2. As the type of something of little worth or significance; in such phrases as *not worth a cress* (*kerse*), *not to count (a thing) at a cress*. Obs. (Cf. *rush*, *straw*).

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 343 For anger gaynez þe not a cresse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 17 Wisdom and witte now is nouȝt worth a cress [w. r. kerse]. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 5443 Þe Amerel ne dredely him nouȝt þe value of a kerse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 370 Of paramours ne sette he nat a kers. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 191 Y counte hym nat at a cress.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *cress-flower*, *-green*, *-taste*; *cress-rocket*, a name for the cruciferous genus *Vella* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-watch* 33a The Cresse Tastes, Mustard-Seed, Spirit of Scurvy-Grass. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* II. Wks. (1876) 32 And put the cress-flower round the spring. 1883 Cassell's *Pam. Mag.* Oct. 698a The velvet is the new cress-green. . . known by the name of 'cresson'.

**Cresse**, var. of CREASE, CRESS<sup>3</sup>; obs. f. CREESE.

**Cressant**, -ent, obs. ff. CRESCENT.

**Cressed** (kre'sed, krest), *a.* [f. CRESS + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

Furnished or adorned with cresses.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vii. iv. 139 Cressed brook and ever-eddyng river.

† **Cresser**. Obs. rare. A small ladle or scoop.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* 366 If any thing groweth hot and boileth, hee keeleth it with a cresser [*trulla futat*], lest it boyle over.

**Cresset** (kre'set). Also 4 *crassete*, 5 *crescette*, *cressette*, *cressette*, -yt, 5-6 *cressette*, 5-7 -ett, 6 *ores(s)hatt(e)*, 7 *cressit*. [a. OF. *craisset*, *craisset*, *cresset* in same sense.]

1. A vessel of iron or the like, made to hold grease or oil, or an iron basket to hold pitched rope, wood, or coal, to be burnt for light; usually mounted on the top of a pole or building, or suspended from a roof. Frequent as a historical word; in actual use applied to a fire-basket for giving light on a wharf, etc.

1370 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 130, j long cresset. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 217 A pot of erthe, in which he tath A light brenning in a cresset. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 85 The cite as light as it had ben daye by the clarte. of torches, cressettes and other fires. 1523 L. BERNERS *Provis.* I. cccc. 694 The erle . . . was conyng . . . with a great nombre of cressettes and lyghtes with hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xlviii. 1 Then stode vp Elias the prophet as a fyre, and his worde brent like a cresshet. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalyps* 29 As a cresset set vp in a haven, to shew the haufen a far off. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cresset*, an old word used for a Lanthorn or burning beacon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 728 Blazing Cressets fed With Naphtha and Asphalтус. 1782 FALCONER *Shipw.* iii. 202 Where beauteous Hero from the turret's height Display'd her cresset. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xxiv. Soon the warder's cresset shone. 1853 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* (1866) 221 Here and there, a coal fire in an iron cresset blazed upon a wharf.

† b. A cavity in a cresset-stone. Obs.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 72 A four square stone, wherein was a dozen cressets wrought . . . being ever filled and supplied with the cooke as they needed, to give light to the Monks.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; cf. *torch*.

1598 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 445 Unto the spiritual world the cresset is thy wisdom. 1681 MARRBECK *bk. of Notes* 154 So doth our Saviour saie of Iohn Baptist, that he was a burning and blasing cresset. 1604 DRAYTON *Onlie* 1140 The bright Cresset of the Glorious Skie. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii. The moon . . . hung her dim dull cresset in the heavens. 1877 BRYANT *Constellations* 23 The resplendent cressets which the Twins Upheld.

3. *Coopering*. A fire-basket used to char the inside of a cask.

1874 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

4. *local*. 'A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire' (Bailey (folio), 1730-6).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cresset-lamp*; *cresset-stone*, a flat stone with cup-shaped hollows for holding grease to be burnt for light. See also CRESSET-LIGHT.

1873 FARRAR *Silence & V.* v. 90 The stars its cresset lamps.

[**Cresset**, *crēss*. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Cresset**, obs. var. of CREESE, Malay dagger.

† **Cresset-light**. Obs. or arch. A blazing cresset; the light of a cresset; a beacon-light.

1525 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 170 To be furnysshed with his Watche. . . with Cresset light borne before him. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1271/2 John Cassimere . . . conueied by cresset light and torch light to sir Thomas Greshams house. 1610 *Histrio-m.* ii. 269 Come Cressida, my Cresset light, Thy face, doth shine both day and night. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 356 Those who . . . ran about like mad People with Cresset-Lights of Sulphur and Dirt. a 1835 MOTHERWELL *Merry Gallant*, In the Midnight Watch . . . When cresset lights all feebly burn.

**Cressol**, var. of CRESSOL.

|| **Cresson** (kre'son). [Fr.; = CRESS.]

† 1. = CRESS. Obs. rare.

1557 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 13 As much abhorred Cab-bages, as himself did the Cressons.

2. A shade of green used for ladies' dresses.

1883 Cassell's *Pam. Mag.* Oct. 698a The velvet is the new cress-green. . . known by the name of 'cresson' or water-cress. 1884 *Gill's Owm Paper* 29 Nov. 1361 The newest greens are called cresson and 'fir-green'.

**Cresswort** (kre'swört). *Bot.* [CRESS.] A book-name for any plant of the N.O. *Cruciferae*.

1854 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 32 Order V. *Cruciferae*, or *Brassicaceae*—Cressworts. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 439/3 *Hutchinsia petraea* is an early spring Cresswort.

**Cressy** (kre'si), *a.* [f. CRESS + -Y.] Abounding in cresses.

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* 214 Rustic bridges over cressy brooks. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1324 Cressy islets white in flower.

**Cressyl**, -ic, var. of CRESYL, -io.

**Crest** (krest), *sð.* 1. *Forms:* 4-7 *creste*, 4- *crest*; also 4-6 *creste*(e), 4-7 *cris*(e), 5 *krest*(e), *creyste*, 5-7 *creast*, 6 *Sc. creist*. [ME. *a. OF. creste* (13th c. in Littré, also *creiste*), mod. F. *crête*, = Pr., Sp., It. *cresta* :- L. *crista* tuft, plume.]

1. A 'comb', a tuft of feathers, or similar ex-crescence, upon an animal's head.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 197 (Mätz.) He . . . had anon igrowe a spore on þe leg, and a crest on þe heed, as it were a cok. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxiii. (1495) 795 A certen fysshe haunȝe a creste lyke to a sawe. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 329 A lappewinke made to be . . . And on his heed there stode upright A crest in token of a knight. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 *Creste*, of a byrdys hede, *crurus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Arms* xii. Frol. 255 Phebus red fowle hys corall crest can stein. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 525 Oft he [the serpent] bowd his turret Crest. 1761 COWPER *Truth* 476 The subtlest serpent with the loftiest crest. 1824 TEN-nyson *Lockeys Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanton lapwing Gets himself another crest.

b. *fig.* In phrases, such as to *erect*, *elevate*, *let fall one's crest*, used as a symbol of pride, self-confidence, or high spirits. Cf. CRESTFALLEN.

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* i. *John* 27 When the byshoppes sawe that . . . they beganne to set up theyr cresses. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 380 And make him fall His crest. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. 80 Then began the Argives to let fall their cresses and sue for peace. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 318 That this faction does . . . erect its crest upon the engagement. 1851 GALLING *Italy* 481 After a short explanation. . . their cressels fell, and . . . all went away satisfied.

c. Any feathery-like tuft or excrescence: ap-plied e.g. to the tail of a comet.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 *Stella comata*, þat is, a sterre wip a bryȝt shyngynge crest. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clix. 135. II. blasinge starys, or. ii. starys with cressis.

2. An erect plume or tuft of feathers, horse-hair, or the like, fixed on the top of a helmet or head-dress; any ornament or device worn there as a badge or cognizance.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 622 Al anoneward þe helm an heȝ ys crest a bar adoun & þe cerle of gold þat sai þer-beȝ. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1128 The cresse, that on his hede shold stond, Hit was all gold shynd. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Armories* (R.), Cresses being the ornaments set on the eminent toppe of the healmes . . . were used auintly to terrifie the enemy, and therefore were strange deuises or figures of terrible shapes. 1824 MACAULAY *Irry*, A thousand knights are pressing close behind the snow-white crest. 1874 WHITTIER *Eagle's Quill from Lake Superior* ix, War-chiefs with their painted brows, And cresses of eagle wings.

3. *Her.* A figure or device (originally borne by a knight on his helmet) placed on a wreath, coronet, or chapeau, and borne above the shield and helmet in a coat of arms; also used separately, as a cog-nizance, upon articles of personal property, as a seal, plate, note-paper, etc.

As it represents the ornament worn on the knight's helmet, it cannot properly be borne by a woman, or by a corporate body, as a college or city. (It is a vulgar error to speak of the arms or shields of such bodies as *cresses*.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1837 (Ashmole MS.) To Darius . . . enditis he a pistill, A crest clenly inclosed þat consayned þis wordis. 1431 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 88 A faire stone of Marble with my cresse, myn armes, my vantage. 1572 BOSSEWELL (*title*), *Workes of Armorie* deuicid into three Bookes, en-titled. of Cotes and Cresses. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Sh.* ii. i. 226 What is your Crest, a Coxcombe? 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* i. (1634) 25 Mine old Host at Arnhem . . . changed his Coate and Crest thrice in a fortnight. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* ii. iv. (1862) 120 A crescent,--the crest of the Northumberland family.

b. *fig.*

c 1425 *Fest. Church* 66 in *Leg. Road* (1871) 222 Whan kyngis

some bare fleishly creste. 1598 *LYLY Midas* v. ii. Melancholy is the creste of courtiers' aimes. 1650 *BULWER Anthrophomet.* 173 Who have nothing but long Nails as the Crests of idle Gentility.

4. The apex or 'cone' of a helmet; hence, a helmet or head-piece.

c 1345 *Coer de L.* 275 Upon hys crest a raven stode. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 195 Vpon his crest he bar a tour. 14.. *Voc.* in *W.* Wulcker 782 *Hic canis*, a crest. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 11 On his craven crest A bounch of heares discoloured diversly. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 317 These stucke no plume in any English Crest, That is remoued by a staffe of France. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 988 On his crest Sat honor plum'd. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* ii. 416 On his ungarded Crest The Stroke delusive fell. a 1839 *FRAED Poems* (1864) i. 22 The feathers that danced on his crest.

5. The head, summit, or top of anything.

1382 *WYCLIF Ez.* xxviii. 23 Two goldun ryngis, the whiche thou shalt putte in either creste of the broche. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* xii. ProL. 128 Hevynlyllyles. i. Oppynynt and schew thar creists redymyte. 1532 *LITHGOW Trav.* (1682) 71 The Northern wind. doth first mummur at this aspring Oke, and then striketh his Crest with some greater strength. 1635 *QUARLES Emblemis* v. xi. The drooping crests of fading flow'rs. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 827 The giant tower, from whose high crest, they say, Men saw the goodly hills of Somerset. 1871 *ROSSSETT Troy Town* xii. His arrow's burning crest.

b. esp. The summit of a hill or mountain.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 731 Per as clateande fro be crest be colde borne rennez. 14140 *Morte Arth.* 882 Appone the creste of the cragge. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. And wente forth by the crest of that hylle. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 83 The very pitch and crest of the hill, the Scytotauri do hold. 1681 *COTTON Wond. Peaks* 5 At a high Mountains foot, whose lofty crest O're looks the Marshy Prospect. 1799 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Des.* i. 22 Strongly posted on the elevated crest of a rocky ridge. 1818 *SHILLERY Rev. Islam* iv. xxxii. O'er many a mountain chain which rears its hundred crests aloft.

c. fig. The most excellent, the crown. *rare.*

c 1352 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 855 Of spotlez perlez ba[ry] beren be crest. 1898 *DE QUINCY The Avenger* Wks. 1890 XII. 239 And yet to many it was the consummation and crest of the whole. 1873 *LOWELL All Saints* i One feast, of holy days the crest. All-Saints.

6. Arch. The finishing of stone, metal, etc., which surmounts a roof-ridge, wall, screen, or the like; a cresting; sometimes applied to the finial of a gable or pinnacle. b. Short for *crest-tile* (see 11).

1430 *LYDO Chron.* Troy ii. xi. To reyse a wall With batayling and crestes marciall. 1513 *Will of J. Hutton* (Somerset Ho.), Crest of the Highc Altar. c 1530 *L.D. BERNERS Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 288 Than Athur. sllypped downe thereby tyll he came to the crest of the wall. 1565-7 *S. FINCH in Ducarel Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 155 The crests as heigh for the safe garde of the windoes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* ii. 56 Supposing verily there had been tiles and crests indced. 1620 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. vii. 24 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 537 Moss groweth chiefly upon Ridges of Houses. and upon the Crests of Walls. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* i. xx. 491 As a rule, crest cost as much by the hundred as plain tiles do by the thousand.

7. An elevated ridge. a. The lofty ridge of a mountain which forms its sky line, and from which the surface slopes on each side; the summit line of a col or pass; the ridge of a hedge-bank or the like. b. Fortif. The top line of a parapet or slope. c. A balk or ridge in a field between two furrows. d. The curling foamy top or ridge of a wave; the highest part of any undulation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Creyste, of londre erydde, porca. 1830 *E. S. N. CAMPBELL Dict. Mth. Sc.* 21 Four feet and a half below the crest of the Parapet. 1850 *LAYARD Nineveh* vii. 151 Two vast rocks formed a kind of gateway on the crest of the pass. 1854 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 19 Crests, cradges, and ward-dykes [were] constructed to hold off fen-waters. 1864 *EARL DERBY Libd* iv. 485 First curls the ruff'd sea With whirling crests. 1865 *GEIKIE Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 118 From a rounded and flattened ridge it narrows into a mere knife-edged crest, shelving steeply into the glens on either side. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 214.

8. The ridge or surface line of the neck of a horse, dog, or other animal; sometimes applied to the mane which this part bears.

1598 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 272 His braided hanging mane Upon his compass'd crest now stand on end. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. i. (1668) 2 Chuse a horse with a deep neck, large crest. 1744 *Loud. Gns.* No. 6286/3 Stolen. a. c. 1849 *Sir R. WILSON Autobiogr.* (1862) i. ii. 89 My little mare received a musket-ball through the crest of her neck. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 227 The crest, which is properly the mane of lion or horse.

† b. The dewlap of an ox. *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 58 A long, thick, and soft neck; his crest descending down to the knee.

9. A raised ridge on the surface of any object.

1611 *COTGR. s. v. Areste*, The Crest, of a sword, &c.; a sharpe rising in the middle thereof.

b. Anat. A ridge running along the surface of a bone, as the *frontal*, *occipital*, *parietal* (or *sagittal*) *crests* of the skull, the *lacrymal*, *nasal*, and *tubercinated crests* in the face, the *iliac*, *pubic*, and *tibial crests*, etc.

1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* i. 152 Horns. slightly bent outwards and forwards, the frontal crest passing behind them. 1831 *R. KNOX Cloquet's Anat.* 149 These surfaces are separated by three edges. The anterior. is called the Crest (*crista tibie*). 1871 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 178 The ilium has a wide outer surface, the upper border of which is termed the 'crest'.

c. *Dental crest*: 'the ridge of epithelium which, at the earliest stage of the development of the teeth, covers in the dental groove, and from the lower layers of which the enamel organ is developed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

d. Bot. and Zool. A formation resembling a crest or ridge, on the surface of an organ.

1597 *GERARD Herbal* i. i. (1632) 2 Leafe, Sheath, eare, or crest. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The keel [of *Polygala*] has an appendage. called technically a crest, and often consisting of one or even two rows of fringes or divisions. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 392 *Luzula pilosa*. crest of seeds long curved terminal. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 540 When outgrowths occur on the seed, either along the raphe. or as a cushion covering the micropyle. they are variously called Crest, *Strophole*, or *Caruncle*.

† 10. The middle line of fold in broad-cloth.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 § 4 Every hole wolen Cloth called brode Cloth shall hold and conteyn in leenght xxiiij yerdas. to be measured by the Crest of the same Cloth.

11. Comb., as *crest-bearer*, *feather*, *† front*; *crest-like*, *lopped*, *re-wounding* adjs.; *crest-board*, a board which forms the crest or finishing of any projecting part of a building; *† crest-risen*, *† crest-sunk* a. (cf. i b and *CREST-FALLEN*); *crest-tile*, a bent tile used to cover the crest or ridge of a roof; *crest-wreath* (in *Her.*), the wreath or fillet of twisted silk which bears the crest.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 3/4 The united crest of France and Navarre. supported by two angels as 'crest-bearers. 1881 *Mechanic* § 985 If a gutter be made. the front may be finished with a 'crest-board. 1836 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* i. 201/2 To elevate the 'crest-feathers. 1611 *COTGR., Accrest.* also, cockit, proud, lustie, 'crest-risen. 1618 *BRAITHWAITE Descr. Death* 271 Chaplaine, 'crest-sunke, drie-bon'd' anatomie. 1477 *Act 17 Edw. IV.* c. 3 Thaktille, roffile, ou 'crestile. 1611 *COTGR., Enfaistun*, a Ridge-tyle, Crest-tyle, Roof-tyle. 1876 *GWILT Archit. Gloss. s. v.* In Gothic architecture, crest tiles are those which, decorated with leaves, run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 828 O vnfelt sore, 'crest-wounding priunt scarre! 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 265 This 'Crest-Wreath first appears a little before the middle of the 14th century.

† *Crest*, sb. 2. *Obs.* [ad. It. *cresta* (and pl. *cruste*) 'a disease. called the piles or hemorrhoids' (Florio); a specific use of *cresta* tuft: see *prec.*] The disease called piles; also, corns.

1569 *R. ANDROSE tr. Alexist. Sec.* iv. iii. 46 Against the crestes of the piles in the fundiment. 1651 *Surgions Direct.* ix. 244 This kind of Tumor is called. Cornes in English; and I thought it good to call them Crest, because they are always growing.

† *Crest*, sb. 3. *crest*. *Obs.* Forms: 5 crees, 5-6 crest(e), cres, cress(e). In *Crest-cloth*: some kind of linen cloth.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Take Rys. bray hem smal y-now; & berow a cres bunte syfte hem. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) (1859) II. 164 Creste clothe, and canvase. 1488 *Will of Ellis Brown* (Somerset Ho.), A pece of new creste clothe conteynyng xxiiij ellys. 1507 in *Kerry St. Lawr., Reading* (1883) 24 Paied for ij ellis di. of cresscloth for to make Eve a cote-xd. 1611 in *Heath Graciers Comp.* (1869) 92 In any kerchief, kofye, crest cloth or shaddow.

b. A piece or fixed quantity of this cloth.

1459 *Will of Lyghfote* (Somerset Ho.), Crestes panni linei vocat[ur] crestcloth. 1488 *Will of Jonyz*, j cresse de cresscloth. [1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* IV. 555 In the earlier years the 'crest' appears to be a recognised quantity [of linen cloth].]

*Crest* (krest), v. [f. *CREST* sb. 1 Cf. *CRESTED*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a crest; to put a crest, cresting, or ridge on (a building).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Crestyn, or a-rayyn wythe a creste (PYNSON, or sette on a creste), *crisla*. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* v, The Christian hand. had with a cross Of well-hewn stone crested the pious work. 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* II. v. 215 The Sheriff. is ordered to crest with lead all the passages at Clarendon.

2. To serve as a crest to; to surmount as a crest; to top, to crown.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 83 His legges bestrid the Ocean, his reard arme Crested the world. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joann of Arc* vii. 11 Broad battlements Crested the bulwark. 1865 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* n. iv. iii. § 16 The clinging wood climbing along their ledges and cresting their summits.

b. To mark with long streaks, in allusion to the streaming hair of the crest' (Todd).

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. i. 13 Like as the shining skie in summers night. Is crested all with lines of fire light.

3. To reach the crest or summit of (a hill, rising ground, wave, etc.).

1821 *J. H. NEWMAN Cath. in Eng.* In this inquisitive age, when the Alps are crested, and seas fathomed. 1877 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. vi. 75 The. Ravine [was] forbiddingly hard to crest. 1860 *MAYNE REID in Chamb. Freul.* XIV. 172 As we crested each wayne, we were freshly pressed to observation.

4. *intr.* To erect one's crest, raise oneself proudly. Now *guard.*

1773 *Guadiana* No. 56 ¶ 6 The bullyseemed a dunghill cock, he crested well, and bore his comb aloft. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 5 Oct. an. 1773. The old minister was standing with his back to the fire, cresting up erect.

5. *intr.* Of waves: To form or rise into a crest; to curl into a crest of foam.

1850 *BLACKIE Aschythus* II. 235 Where wave on wave cresting on Bristles with angry breath. 1882 *GEIKIE Text-Bo. Geol.* iii. ii. § 6 The superficial part of the swell. begins to curl and crest as a huge billow.

*Crest*, obs. var. of *CREESE*, Malay dagger.

*Crested* (krest'ed), ppl. a. Also 6 crested, 6-8 cristed. [f. *CREST* sb. and v. + -ED. Cf. *OF. cresté*, L. *cristatus*.]

1. Furnished, topped, or adorned with a crest; wearing or having a crest.

c 1380 *Sir Perumb.* 4541 With an hard crested serpentis fel. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. xvi. 102 The huppe or lapwynche is a byrde crested. c 1650 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1835) 135 With cristed plumes they fiercely other smite. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 443 The crested Cock. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. Introd. ii. Fair dames and crested chiefs. 1851 *C. L. SMITH tr. Tasso* ii. lxxxiv. This makes the billow smooth its crested head.

b. *spec.* Applied to many species of animals and plants distinguished by a crest; = L. *cristatus*, -a. 1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xxvii. 300 The crested eagle. 1802 *BINGLY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 347 The Crested Penguins are inhabitants of several of the South Sea islands. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower* Pl. VI. 98 Crested Dog's-tail. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 258/3 The Crested Male Fern.

c. fig. (Cf. *CREST* sb. 1 i b.)

1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. ix. 307 The miserable overthrow of Crassus made the Parthians higher crested. 1757 *GRAY Bard* i. i. The crested pride Of the first Edward.

2. *Her.* Having a crest of a different tincture from that of the body.

1572 *ROSSEWELL Armorie* n. 60 b. A Basiliske displayed, Emeraude, cristed, Sapphire. 1566-87 *PORNY Her. Gloss.*

† 3. Having raised lines or striae, ribbed. *Obs.*

1578 *LYTE Doddens* i. xxx. 42 The stalkes [of Rhubarb] are straked and crested. 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 268 Mandillians. some plaited and crested [striped] behind.

4. Having a raised ridge. (See *CREST* sb. 9.)

1857 *HENTREY Bot. Index*, Crested petals. 1856 *A. R. WALLACE in Huxley Man's Place* Nat. i. (1863) 40-1 Single-crested and double-crested skulls.

† *Crestel*. *Obs.* *rare*-. [app. dim. of *CREST* sb.: see -EL. Cf. *OF. crestel*, *cretel* a battlement.] = *CREST*.

c 1330 *Sir Beus* 4775 To Beues he smot a dent ful sore, pat seicle of gold & is crestel Fer in to be mede fel.

*Cresten*, var. of *CHRISTEN* a. *Obs.*, Christian.

† *Cre-st-fall*, sb. *Obs.* *rare*. [A back-formation from *CREST-FALLEN*.] The distemper of a horse that is crest-fallen.

1609 *ROWLANDS K'naue of Clubbes* (1843) 44. For any Iade he phisicke had. The Lampsace, crest-fall, withers greife.

† *Crest-fall*, v. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. as *prec.*] *trans.* To make crest-fallen.

1611 *COTGR. s. v. Rosse*, It would anger a Saint, or crest-fall the best man liuing, to be so vsed.

*Crest-fallen* (krest' fô-lên), ppl. a.

1. With drooping crest; hence, cast down in confidence, spirits, or courage; humbled, abashed, disheartened, dispirited, dejected.

1589 *Paphe v. Hatched* D iv. b. O how meager and leane hee lookt, so crest-falne, that his combe hung downe to his bill. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 59 Let it make these Crest-falne, I, and alay this thy abortive pride. 1668 *MARVELL Corr. cv. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 264 He is here a kind of decrepit young gentleman and terribly crest-falln. 1860 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iii. (1876) 69 Slinking back into the club somewhat crestfallen after his beating.

2. Of a horse: see *quot.* 1725.

1696 *Loud. Gas.* No. 327/4 A grey Gelding. black mane and tail, and a little Crest-fallen. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, *Crest-fallen*, a Distemper in Horses, when the Part on which the Mane grows, which is the upper Part thereof, and call'd the Crest, hangs either to one side or the other, and does not stand upright as it ought to do.

Hence *Cre-st-fallenly* adv., *Cre-st-fallenness*.

1854 *LVTTON What will he v.* i. That ineffable aspect of crestfallenness! 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. 7h.* i. ii. 28 The Squire is crestfallenly eying the shipwreck of his hopes. 1890 - *Alas* i. II. xxiv. 125 A look of mortification and crest-fallenness.

*Crestin*, -yn, var. of *CHRISTEN* a. *Obs.*, Christian.

*Cresting* (krest'ing), vbl. sb. [f. *CREST* sb. (sense 6) + -ING 1.] Arch. An ornamental ridging to a wall or roof.

1869 *Builder* 18 Dec. 998/2 The lines of a building are best followed by. placing crestings where objects would be artistically enriched by them. 1870 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 48 Roofs. finished with ornamental tiled cresting.

*Crestless* (krest'less), a. [See -LESS.] Without a crest; not bearing a crest.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 85 Spring Crestlesse Yeomen from so deepe a Root? 1828 *SCOTT R. M. Perth* xiii. Like the crestless churls of England. 1891 *Standard* 14 May 5/2 Armless, and crestless, and mottoless.

*Crestlet* (krest'let), *nonce-wd.* A little crest.

1889 *Repet. P. Wentworth* III. xvi. 274 The sparkling expanse broken. by jets and crestlets of foam.

† *Crestmarine*. *Herb. Obs.* [a. F. *creste-marine*, *crête-marine*, in 16th c. also *crête-marine*, in the *Herbals* *Creta marina*, the first element being a perversion of *crithmum*, Gr. κριθμῶν, κριθμῶν, in mod. Bot. *Crithmum maritimum*.] An old name of Samphire.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Batis*, an herbe called. of the Frenchmen *Crestmarine*, in English *Samphire*. 1578 *LYTE Doddens* v. xxi. 578 They keepe. branches of Crest-marin or Samphir in brine or pickle, to be eaten lyke cappers. 1611 *COTGR., Creste marine*, Samphir, sea Fennell, *Crestmarine*.

† *Cresty*, a. *Obs.* [f. *CREST* sb. 2 + -Y.] Of the nature of or affected with piles.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. ii. 13 Against the Hemerodes and cretie swellings of the fundament. 1598 Florio, *Crestoso*, cretie, full of the piles or hemorrhoids. + **Crestyn.** *Obs. rare*-. [a. OF. *crestin*, *cretin* in same sense.] A sort of pannier. a 1400-50 Alexander 4687 As gud ware crestyns of clathe þe caryon to serve.

+ **Creswell.** *Obs.* [? Cf. WELT.] 1721 BAILEY, *Creswell*, the broad Edge or Verge of the Shoe-Sole, round about.

**Cresyl** (kre'sil). *Chem.* Also *cressyl*. [f. CRESOL + -YL.] The radical C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub> of cresol. **Cresylate**, a salt of cresylic acid. **Cresylic** *a.*, of cresyl, in *Cresylic acid* = CRESOL.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 107 With pentachloride of phosphorus, cresylic alcohol yields chloride of cresyl, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>Cl. *Ibid.* A mass of slender needles of cresylate of potassium or sodium. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 360 The fumes contain carbolic and cresylic acids. **Cret**, **crete**, var. of CREAHT, *Obs.*

**Cretaceo-** (krētē'siō), combining form of CRETACEOUS, = 'cretaceous and ---', as in *cretaceous-oölitic*, *cretaceous-tertiary* adjs.

1880 RAMSAY in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/4 In .. Cretaceous-Oölitic .. times. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 117 The Cretaceous-Tertiary rocks.

**Cretaceous** (krētē'siōs), *a.* [f. L. *crētaceus* chalk-like, chalky, f. *crēta* chalk: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of the nature of chalk; chalky.

1673 GREY (J.), The Cretaceous salt. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 54 Nor from the sable Ground expect Success Nor from cretaceous, stubborn and jejune. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 119 A cretaceous Electuary. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 787 The lining membrane .. secretes cretaceous matter.

b. Chalk-like. *humorous.* 1808 SYD. SMITH *Phylogeny's Lett.* vi. I love not the cretaceous and incredible countenance of his colleague.

2. *Geol.* Belonging to or found in the Chalk formation. So *Cretaceous group, series, system.* *Cretaceous period*: the period during which these strata were deposited.

1823 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 307 The cretaceous rocks of south-eastern England. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 56 The chalk and its associated sands have been termed the 'cretaceous system'. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 335 During the oölitic and cretaceous periods.

**Cretaceously** *adv.*, in the manner of chalk.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cretaceously*, *prunose*, having a white shining incrustation.

**Cretals**, *obs.* apthetic f. DECRETALS.

1830 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 129 þe cretals and þe clementynes.

+ **Cretated**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.*-. [f. L. *crētātus*.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cretated*, chalked.

**Cretohe**, *obs.* form of CRATON.

**Crete**¹ (krīt). [Cf. OF. *crētin* basket; also Teutonic words mentioned under CRADLE.]

+ 1. = CRADLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1340 *Aeneid*. 137 þe litel child.. þet wepp in his crete.

2. = CRADLE *sb.* 7. *dialect.*

1887 *Kentish Dial.*, *Crete*, a cradle, or frame-work of wood, placed on a scythe when used to cut corn. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal.* *Farm Sale near Minister, Kent*, Scythe and crete.

+ **Crete**². *Obs. rare.* The septum or division between the nostrils.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, There are .. other small bones lesse princypalles .. as is the bone of the crete that deuyde the nosethyrrles.

**Crethe**, = CRETE¹, or error for *creche*, CRATCH.

**Cretic** (krīt'ik), *a. 1* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Crēticus* of Crete, Cretan, f. *Crēta* Crete.]

*A. adj.* Belonging to Crete, Cretan; applied in Gr. and Lat. prosody to a particular metrical foot, or to verse characterized by these. *B. sb.* (without capital) A metrical foot consisting of one short syllable between two long; = AMPHIMACHER.

[1866 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Creticus of a long, a short, and a long, [as] *daugeronis*.] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* lxxviii. 1257 The Prosodique & also the Creticque. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* (T.), The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third with a cretic. 1867 JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (1870) 39/1 Although *νῆδ' ἄν' ἄν'* form a cretic foot, a spondee is still admissible in the 5th place, because the word *νῆδ'* preceding the cretic is a monosyllable. 1885 GILDERSLERVE *Pindar* Introd. 73 The passionate cretics that abound in that .. play [the *Acharnians*].

+ **Cretic** (krīt'ik), *a. 2* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -IC.] Chalk-like; of the hardness of chalk.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* 302 Hardness, cretic. Fracture, slaty.

+ **Creticism.** *Obs.* Cretan behaviour, *i. e.* lying. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. 2. § 2. 650 *marg.*, So diligent .. [an] Architect of Lies: in regard whereof I may not deny him the commendation of Creticisme. 1656 [see CRE- TISM].

**Cretification** (krīt'ifikē'shən). (*erron.* crete-.) [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -IFICATION.] = next.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 58 Calcareous degeneration, calcification, or cretification.

**Cretification** (krīt'ifikē'shən). [*n.* of action f. CRETIFY.] Deposition of salts of lime in a tissue of the animal body; calcareous degeneration. 1852-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 537/2 Its appearances sometimes approximate to those of the cretification. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 64 Saline earthy matter may be deposited, inducing a state .. named cretification.

**Cretify** (krīt'ifai), *v.* [f. L. *crēta* chalk + -FY, repr. a L. type *crētificāre*.] *trans.* To impregnate with salts of lime.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 419/2 The cretified contents of old abscesses.

**Cretin** (krēt'in). [a. F. *crétin* (in *Encycl.* 1754), ad. Swiss patois *crestin*, *crestin*:—L. *Christi-anum* CHRISTIAN, which in the mod. Romanic langs. (as sometimes *dial.* in Eng.) means 'human creature' as distinguished from the brutes; the sense being here that these beings are really human, though so deformed physically and mentally. (Cf. *natural*.) So, according to Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, the Cagots are called in Béarn *crestiaas*.] One of a class of dwarfed and specially deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere.

1779 W. COXE in *Ann. Reg.* ii. 92 *note*, The species of idiots I have mentioned .. who are described by many authors as peculiar to the Vallais, are called Cretins. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 230 The Cretin is hardly a human being .. They have all immense heads and more immense goitres. 1879 KHOZZ *Princ. Med.* 4 The offspring of persons with goitre are cretins without goitre.

Hence **Cretinage**. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary of Invalid* 314 Cretinage seems also to be peculiar to mountainous regions.

**Cretinism** (krēt'iniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM: in mod. F. *crétinisme*.] The condition of a cretin; a species of imperfect mental and physical development, or combination of deformity and idiocy, endemic in some valleys of the Alps and elsewhere.

1801 *Med. Syn.* V. 176 Physical and moral remedies that may be employed in preventing the Wen and Cretinism. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. Cretinism is becoming more common in the Pyrenean and Alpine valleys.

So **Cretinist**. 1858 G. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 266 Some of his [Newman's] party displayed in University matters something of that 'cretinist' tendency which they have since developed in its natural sphere.

**Cretinize** (krēt'iniz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: mod. F. *crétiniser*.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a cretin. Hence *Cretinized ppl. a.*

1858 *Sat. Review* V. 16/2 No Jesuit, seeking to cretinize humanity for pious purposes. 1869 *Daily News* 30 June, Society as usually understood .. would cretinize an archangel.

1876 FREEMAN *Hist. & Archit. Sk.* 325 The wretched look of the dwarfed, diseased, and cretinized inhabitants.

**Cretinous** (krēt'inōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a cretin; of the nature of cretinism.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 471/2 The .. cretinous affections .. are striking examples of the effect of hereditary influence combined with that of .. situation. 1863 RUSKIN *Minerva* P. (1880) 146 The whole nature of slavery being one cramp and cretinous contraction.

**Cretion** (krēt'jən). *Roman Law*. [ad. L. *crēt-ion-em*, *n.* of action from *crēdere* to decide, resolve: see CERN.] Declaration of acceptance of an inheritance (see CERN *v.*); *transf.* the period or term allowed for this.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* II. § 166 If the individual so instituted desire to be heir, he must cern within the time for cretion. 1880 — *Ulpian* xxii. § 27 Cretion is a certain .. time allowed to the instituted heir for deliberating whether or not it will be for his advantage to enter to the inheritance.

Hence **Cretionary** *a.*, of or belonging to cretion. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxii. § 30 Failing to cern within the cretionary period.

+ **Cretism.** *Obs.*-. [ad. Gr. *Κρητισμός* Cretan behaviour, lying, f. *κρητίζω*: see next, and cf. Fr. *cretisme* (Cotgr.).] (See quot. and CRETIOSISM.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Creticism* or *Cretism*, the Art of coynng or inventing lies. Hence in later and mod. Dicts.

+ **Cretize** (krēt'iz), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. Gr. *κρητίζω* to play the Cretan, to lie, cheat, f. *Κρητίζω*.] (Cf. *Titus* i. 12.)

1. *intr.* To play the Cretan, *i. e.* to lie, tell lies. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* vi. 17 To lye, was in a proverbial speech, said, to cretize, or play the Cretan. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 17 He 'bounced' a little, he 'Cretized'.

+ 2. *trans.* To overreach or outdo by lying. *Obs.* a 1673 J. CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 26 He will Cretize the Cretians, supplant the supplaters.

+ **Cretone**, **cretoyne.** *Obs.* Also 5 *critone*. [a. OF. *cretonné*: see Godefroy.] A kind of seasoned soup or pottage in which rabbits, fowls, etc. were boiled.

161400 *Moria Arth.* 197 Connygez in cretroyne. c 1240 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Chelkyns in cretone [printed *ene*]. c 1240 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 431 Critone to Potage.

|| **Cretonne** (krēt'on, kre'ton). [a. F. *cretonne* (in Savary *Dict. du Comm.* 1723), according to Hatzfeld and Darmesteter from *Creton*, a village of Normandy, famous for its linen manufactures.]

The French name of a strong fabric of hempen warp and linen woof; applied in England to a stout unglazed cotton cloth printed on one or both sides with a pattern in colours, and used for chair covers, curtains, and the like. 1870 DASENT *Annals Eventf. Life* II. viii. 134 Chair-covers and sofa-covers, chintz or tammey,—cretounes were

not then invented. 1886 *Funny Folks Ann.* 47 In chintz, silk, velvet, rep, cretonne, and satin brocatelle. *attrib.* 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Alex* xix. 149 Pretty cretonne curtains.

+ **Cretoise**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-. [Cf. next.] Chalky. 1775 ASH, *Cretoise*, chalky, full of chalk.

**Cretois** (krēt'ois), *a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *crētōis-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1825 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 280 Hills of a cretois texture .. divide Hertfordshire from .. Bedford and Cambridge.

**Creu**, *obs.* *pa. t.* of CROW *v.*

**Creu**: see CREV- in CREVICE, etc.

+ **Creue**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *creū*, *creūe*, *pa. pple.* of *croistre* to grow.] *intr.* To grow.

c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6914, þe erle .. gart some downe be hewed all þe wod þat þare creued.

**Creuell**, **Creuett**, *obs.* ff. CRUEL, CRUET.

**Creul**, **creuse**, *obs.* ff. CRAWL *v.*, CRUSE.

**Creutzer**, *obs.* form of KREUTZER.

**Crevasse**, **crevasse**, *obs.* ff. CREVICE.

**Crevasse** (krīv'ēs). [a. mod. F. *crevasse* = OF. *crevace* CREVICE. This F. form has been adopted by Alpine climbers in Switzerland in sense 1, and in U.S. from the French of Louisiana, in sense 2; these being too large for the notion associated with the corresponding Eng. form *crevice*.]

1. A fissure or chasm in the ice of a glacier, usually of great depth, and sometimes of great width.

1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 12 The crevasses are supposed to be, in some places, several hundred feet deep. 1872 C. KING *Mountains Sierra Nev.* xi. 231 A glacier, riven with deep crevasses, yawning fifty or sixty feet wide.

b. *transf.* Any similar deep crack or chasm.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 213 The broad open prospect of this vast crevasse. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 20 The struggles of the floundering horses to drag the carriages out of the ruts and crevasses.

2. U.S. A breach in the bank of a river, canal, etc.; used *esp.* of a breach in the levee or artificial bank of the lower Mississippi.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 440 A breach in the levee, or a crevasse, as it is termed, is the greatest calamity which can befall the landholder. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* i. (1862) 7 The crevasse, by which half the city had lately been submerged, was closed.

**Crevasse** (krīv'ēs), *v.* [a. F. *crevasse-r* to form into crevasses, f. *crevasse* *sb.*] To fissure with crevasses. Chiefly in *Crevasse* *ppl. a.*, having crevasses; fissured, as a glacier.

1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* viii. 100 It is not much crevasse. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvii. 471 A steep crevasse hill. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 6/1 The glaciers .. are crevasse to the very foot.

**Crevasing** (krīv'ēs'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CREVASSE *v.* + -ING 1.] Formation of crevasses.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 459 *note*, Abrupt fractures and excessive crevasing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 281 This cannot be the true cause of the crevasing.

**Crevat**, *obs.* form of CRAVAT.

**Creve**, *v.* *Obs.* (or *dialect*). [a. F. *creve-r* to burst, split:—L. *crepāre* to crackle, crack.]

+ 1. *intr.* To burst, to split. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionu* 2941 The roches .. creved both vyppre and dourne.

2. (Also *creave*, *creue*) Earlier and now *dialect* form of CREVE *v.*

**Creves**, *obs.* f. CRAYFISH, CREVICE.

**Crevice** (krīv'is), *sb.* Forms: 4 *crevace*, -yoe, 4-5 *creveys*, (creu-), *cravass* (e), (crav-), 4-6 *creves*, (creu-), 4-7 *crevesse*, (creu-), 5 *creveis*, *creuys*, *crayues*, (creff'f'oyes, *crefes*), 5-6 *craves*, 6 *creviase*, *cravasse*, 5-7 *creuice*, 6-7 *creuis*, (crev-), 7 *creuas*, *crevasse*, *creuise*, 7-8 *creviase*, 8 *crivess*, 5- *orevice*. [ME. *crevice*, *a.* OF. *crevice*, mod. F. *crevasse*—late L. *crepātia*, f. L. *crepāre* to creak, rattle, crack: cf. CREVE. Already in the 14th c. the stress began to be shifted to the first syllable, and the unaccented second syllable to be weakened to -esse, -isse, -ice. The mod. F. form has been re-adopted in CREVASSE.]

1. A crack producing an opening in the surface or through the thickness of anything solid; a cleft, rift, chink, fissure.

c 1340 *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 2183 A creuisse of an olde cragge. 1382 WYCLIF *Nehem.* iv. 7 The chynys or cravasis begunnen to be closed. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2086 Hyt gan out crepe at somme crevace. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 134 If þe creveys [MS. B. creff'f'oyes] perse not þe brayn scolle. 1552 HULOT, *Craves* or *creues*. *Vide* in chyncke. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 167 b. With a barcke gapyng and having crevisses. 1592 W. PERKINS *Case Consc.* (1619) 202 Hee sees but one little beame of the Sunne, by a small creuisse. a 1628 PRATERON *New Court.* (1634) 77 There was but a little crevis opened. 1678 tr. *Goya's Arms War* 73 Care must be had that there be no Cracks, Flaws, Crevasses, nor Honey Combs in her Cylinder. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 4 To peep at a Crevice, and look in at People. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 286 In winter it lies hid in the crevices of walls. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 335 Water .. percolating freely through the crevices .. to all depths of the glacier.

b. *spec. in Mining.* A fissure in which a deposit of ore or metal is found. Also *attrib.*

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 262 The crevice is filled with a mixture of carbonate of lead and bunches of unde-



composed galena. 1870 ATCHERLEY *Bohrland* 175 Gold . . known as 'crevice gold', from . . being picked out of crevices in the bed-rock.

c. Rarely = CREVASSE, in a glacier.

1852 ALB. SMITH in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 53 Tairraz, who preceded me, had jumped over a crevice.

† 2. A deep furrow or channel. *Obs.* Cf. CREVICED.

(Quot. 1609 is doubtful).

1580 BARET *Adv. C.* 1620 Leanes, wherein Crevises, or small lines are seen . . *folia striata*. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 18 Fish, your band hangeth right enought, what, yet more crevises in your stockings?

† **Crevice**, *v.* [f. prec., or ad. F. *crevasser*: see CREVASSE *v.*] *trans.* To make crevices in; to fissure, crack, split. *Obs.* exc. in pa. pple. CREVICED.

1644 WORTON *Elem. Archit. in Relig. Votton*. (1672) 20 They [the stones] are more apt . . to walt with their points . . and so to crevice the Wall.

**Crevice**, *obs.* form of CRAYFISH.

**Crevised** (krevist), *ppl. a.* Also 6 crevised, -ished, 6-8 crevised, 7-assed. [f. CREVICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having crevices, chinks, or cracks; fissured. † b. Deeply furrowed or channelled. † c. Indented (of leaves, etc.).

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 10 b. A kynde of poulse corne . . havynge . . the codde crevised about. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xii. 561 Long narrow leaves, sometimes crevised or slightly toothed about the edges. 1583 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nonneculator* (N.), *Columna striata* . . a carved or crevised pillar, with long strakes or lines made therein. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arnis War* 22 It is screwed and rifled; that is to say, wrought and crevised in the inside from the Muzel to the Breech, in form of a Screw. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Juniper-tree*, A rough, rugged and crevised Bark. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds of Scoll.* 71 Some green branch That midway down shoots from the crevised crag. 1861 Mrs. NORTON *Lady La G.* 1. 44 The prisoned streamlet . . undermining all the crevised bank.

**Crevis(e)**, -ish(e), -isse, -ys(e), *obs.* ff. CRAYFISH, CREVICE.

**Crew** <sup>1</sup> (krii). Forms: 5-7 crue, 5-6 crewe, 6-crew. [a. OF. *creue* increase, augmentation, reinforcement, *sb.* fem. f. pa. pple. of *croistre* to grow, increase, etc.; perh. in part aphectic form of *acrevue*, ACORUE, which easily became a *crue*.]

Documentary evidence for *acrevue* (in Eng.) is not known of so early a date as that for *creue*. In the general sense, both words go back to an early date in OF.; but in the special sense 'military reinforcement' Godefroy's examples of *creue*, *acrevue* are only of 1554-81.

1. † 1. An augmentation or reinforcement of a military force; hence, a body of soldiers organized for a particular purpose, as to garrison a fortress, for an expedition, campaign, etc.; a band or company of soldiers. *Obs.*

1455 *Rolls of Parl.* 34 Hen. VI, c. 46 The wages of ccc men ordeigned to be with him for a Crue over the ordinary charge abovesaid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 444 The French kynge sent soone after into Scotlande a crewe of Frenshemen, to ayde suche enemyes as Kyng Edward there had. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 175 b. Sir Simon Mondford with a great crew, was appointed to keep the dounes and the five Portes. 1550 *Acts Privy Council* E. (1802) III. 5 It was thought necessary to encrease the crewe of Berwicke with a more nombre of men. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 808/2 To be generall of the crue . . sent into Spaine.

2. By extension: Any organized or associated force, band, or body of armed men.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 94 A crewe, *caterina*. 1575 CHURCH-YARD *Chippes* (1817) 134 To foster and nourish this crue of men in the marshall art and rules of warre. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 176 A crew of pirates came and rescued me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 38 A crew, whom like Ambition joyns With him or under him to tyrannize. 1786 GILPIN *Mis. & Lakes Cumbld.* (1788) II. 128 Those crews of outlawed banditti, who under the denomination of Moss-troopers, plundered the country. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. (1875) 25 He had fallen in with Hereward and his crew of house-cars.

3. A number of persons gathered together in association; a company.

1579 LVLV *Euphuies* (Arb.) 51 Don Ferardo one of the chiefe gouernours of the citie . . had a courtly crew of gentlewomen sojourning in his palleace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 7 There a noble crew Of lords and ladies stood on every side. 1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 38 Mirth, admit me of thy crew, 1641 BROME (*title*), A joviall Crew, or the Merry Beggars. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 104 About break of day . . this monstrous tattered crew entered the city. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 188 As gaunt and ragged as a crew of gypsies.

b. *transf.* An assemblage of animals or things. 1607 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (1609) 15 A Crew of Foxes, met on thecuing set, Together at a Countrie Hen-roost met. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Saw.* To Rdr., The same bodies crew of atoms. 1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.* (1711) 246 Excrecencies in form of Teats, at which a Crew of ugly Monsters were greedily sucking. 1879 W. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Crew*, a confused crowd. It may be applied to lifeless things as well as living. You never seed such a crew of plough-jags as we hed to year.

4. A number of persons classed together (by the speaker) from actual connexion or common characteristics; often with derogatory qualification or connotation; lot, set, gang, mob, herd.

1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. 281 The supper serueth for desertes, with papistes euery where . . And is not this a goodly crewe? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 A crew of excellent painters. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* ii. 11 Winke at the Duke of Suffolkes insolence, At Beaufords

Pride, at Somersets Ambition, At Buckingham, and all the Crew of them. 1628 PLYNNE *Loue-lockes* 27 They would be singular and different from the vulgar Crue. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 358 *Lady Kitty* . . You want some tale to run tattling with to the rest of the crew. *Hetty*. Crew? I don't understand what your Ladyship means by the crew; tho' we are servants, we may be as good Christians as other people, I hope. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 80 All the ravenous crew Of jobbers and promoters.

II. Specific or technical uses, from 2.

5. A body or squad of workmen engaged upon a particular piece of work, or under one foreman or overseer; a gang.

In U.S. and Canada *esp.* one of the companies or gangs of men engaged together in lumber-cutting, in working a railway train, etc.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 88, I was yet a Stranger to this work, therefore remained with 3 of the old Crew to cut more Logwood. 1701 *Aberteen Burgh Rec.* 21 Apr. Divisions into crews for carrying sting burdens. 1808 FOSTYTH *Beauties Scoll.* V. 434 Every four men, which is called a crew, are said to quarry one hundred and four thousand slates in a year. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* XX. 444 A crew consists of from twenty to thirty men in charge of the 'Boss', of whom two are experienced choppers, two bakers and sled-tenders, etc. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 9 Feb. Logging crews are coming out of the woods there.

6. *Naut.* a. A gang of men on a ship of war, placed under the direction of a petty officer, or told off for some particular duty, as manning a boat, etc.

1624 *Order in J.* Love *Mariner's Jewel* (1724) 120 Quarter-Gunner, Carpenter, Crew, Steward, Cook. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Crew, the Coxon and Rowers in the Barge or Pinnace, are called the *Boats-crew*, in distinction from the Complement of Men on Board the Ship, who are term'd the *Ships-Company*, not *Crew*. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 7 Henry Oliphant, Gunner, with eight Men call'd the Gunners Crew. 1760 SHRELOVCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 18 To order the cooper and his crew to trim the casks. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxv. Among the boat's crew taken with him by Captain Wilson. 1868 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 222 There are in ships of war several particular crews or gangs, as the gunner's, carpenter's, sailmaker's, blacksmith's, armourer's, and cooper's crews.

b. The whole of the men belonging to and manning a ship, boat, or other vessel afloat. (Now the leading sense.)

In a general sense the ship's crew includes all under the captain, but in a more restricted sense it is applied to the men only, to the exclusion of the officers.

1694 SMITH & WALFORD *Acc. Sev.* *Late Voy.* II. (1711) 170 Whoever of a Ships Crew sees a dead Whale, cries out Fish mine. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 86 Supposing the Captain and Crew would soon be with him. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 176, I did not know how to dispose of the Ship and the rest of the Crew. 1766 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. liv, The corrupted air . . carries off the seamen of our trading vessels by whole crews at once. 1817 W. SELWYN *Levi Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 904 Whether the ship was thus destroyed . . by the captain and crew. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xl. (1862) III. 447 The Egyptians . . had captured five Grecian ships with their entire crews. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanac* 617 The stroke oar in the Oxford crew . . Both crews came to Putney on the same day.

**Crew** <sup>2</sup>, *crue* (krii). *dial.* Also *creuh*, *crow*, *crough*. [app. of British origin: cf. earlier Welsh *creu*, *cras*, whence the singulative mod. W. *crewyn*, *crowyn* pen, sty, hovel, Cornish *crow* sty, hovel, hut, *crow moh* pig-sty, now in Cornwall a 'pig's crow', Breton *kraou* stable, stall, sheep-cote; Irish *cró* pen, hut, hovel; cf. CROO.]

1. A pen, cote, or fold for animals, as pigs, sheep, fowls.

1669-81 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, *Swyn-hull*, or *Swine-crue*, a hog sty. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Pig's-crough* (Cornw.), pig-sty. 1878 *Cumbria Gloss.*, *Swine crueh*, a pig-sty; a dirty hull or house. 'Her house is na better ner a swine crueh'. 1879 *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Crew*, a pen for ducks and geese. [So in *Cheshire* and *Sheffield Gloss.*]

b. Hence *crew-yard*, a close or yard with sheds for cattle.

1778 T. BATEMAN *Agistm. Tiths* (ed. 2) 61 Confined to the House, or in a crew-yard. 1867 *Stanford Mercury* 20 Sept. (in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*), With hay and straw, and use of crews and sheds . . with the use of the crew-yards until the 5th of April next. 1881 *Gainsburgh Times* 21 Jan. The crew-yard will soon be required.

2. (In Cornwall *crew*.) A hut, a cabin.

1880 W. Cornwall *Gloss.*, *Crow*, (as in *crowd*), a hut; a small house.

**Crew**, *pa. t.* of CROW *v.*

† **Crewre**. *Obs.* rare-1. [a. OF. *crue*.] A pot. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 209 Often crosst with the priestes crewe [*Gloss.* holy water pott] And often halowed with holy-water dewe.

**Crewel** (krii-él), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 crule, 6 crewle, crulle, cruele, croole, croylle, (crue, crewe), 6-7 crewell, 6-8 crewel(l), 7-crewel. [Of obscure origin: app. the earliest forms were monosyllabic, *crule*, *crewle*, *croole*, some of which are still dialectal.]

Connexion with *crull*, s.v. *dial.* form of CURL, or its Du. cognate *krul* a curl, *krullen* to curl, has been suggested; but the vowel sounds do not agree.]

1. A thin worsted yarn, (according to Bailey) of two threads, used for tapestry and embroidery; also formerly for making fringes, laces, vestments, hosiery, etc.

These yarns, being produced in different colours and used in combination in the making of one article, are often spoken

of in the plural. The name is also applied to the balls or bobbins on which the yarn is wound up for use. The name appears to have become obsolete about 1800, except in dialects, and to have been reintroduced to general use about 1860 in connexion with CREWEL-WORK, q.v.

1494 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* 560/2, 11 oz. Crule. 1496 *Ibid.* 14, 3 lbs. Crule of different colours. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp.* *Elis.* York (1830) 83 1tm for blake crewel to purfille the rosos vj d. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods in Ann. Litchfield* IV. 38, ij coopes, on of redd silke, thother of cheked crulle. 1555 *Inv.* in H. Hall *Elis. Soc.* (1887) 150 A lytle stoole covered with the Nedle worcke checkerid with white, blew, & tawnye cruell. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 250, ij longe guishings of croole wrought with the nedle, & a car-pett clothe that is in workeing with crooles for the same. 1571 *Ibid.* 364, viij lbs. of sewing crewle. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* v. i. An old hat . . and on it for a band A skeine of crimson cruell. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 115 A May-flie, you may make his body with greenish coloured crewel. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crewel*, yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball. 1750 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 144 While crewel o'er the canvass drawn Became a river or a lawn. 1787 Mrs. TRIMMER *Econ. Charity* 79 Binders herring-boned with coloured Cruel. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Cruels* worsted of all-colours for fancy needle-work. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Crewel*, worsted twisted in knots, and sold for tapestry, and embroidery work; now called Berlin wool. 1865 *Cornth. Mag.* Feb. 216 In rising to receive him, she threw down her basket of crewels.

β. The forms *crewe*, *crue* occur: perh. as scribal errors.

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods in Ann. Litchfield* IV. 10 In this chapel a vestement of grenne crewe, a vestement of redd crue, a cope of grenne crue. *Ibid.* 41 Vestements of crewe.

2. Short for CREWEL-WORK.

*Mod.* You might do it in crewel.

3. *attrib.* † a. Made of crewel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1550-1600 [see CADDIS 2 b]. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 10 To buy him cruel strings to his bookes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 286 He will have His cruel garters cross about the knee. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iv. 7. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* iv. 11, I speak the prologue to our mixed audience of silk and crewel gentlemen in the hangings [*i. e.* the tapestry figures]. 1807 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 42 A yellow crewel body with red hackle and dun turkey wing.

b. Pertaining to or embroidered with CREWEL-WORK: *crewel yarn* = sense 1.

1882 MISS BRADTON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 58 Throwing back his dark head upon a crewel anti-maccassar. 1887 *Daily News* 21 Nov. a/7 There is a moderate business doing . . in knitting and crewel yarns.

Hence **Crewel** *v. trans.* (*dial.*) to ornament with crewel-work embroidery: see also quot. 1869. **Crewel-ist**, one who works crewel-work. **Crewel-ery**, crewel-work collectively. (All recent.)

1809 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Crewel*, to cover a ball or other object with particularised worsted worked in a peculiar manner. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Creal*, to wind twine, or anything of the kind, is to creal it. The process of doing samplers, or other worsted needle-work, is spoken of as crealing. 1881 *Standard* 16 July 5/2 She was unable to dispose of her crewellery, her fans. 1880 *Daily Tel.* Wanted a good crewel-ist.

**Crewel** <sup>3</sup>, *cruel*. A local name of the Cowslip in Devon and Somerset.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

**Crewel**, *obs.* form of CRUEL.

**Crewels** (krii-élz), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also *cruels*. [f. F. *écrouelles* scrofula.] The king's evil, scrofula. 1660 J. LAMONT *Diary* (1815) 154 (Jam.) The Lady Balcleuch . . had the cruells in her arme. 1722 WODROW *Hist.* II. 445 (Jam.) His right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the cruells. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii. Having a beloved child sick to death of the Crewels. 1824 — *St. Roman* II. 'A puit body's bairn that had gotten the cruells.' 1880 *Antim and Down Gloss.*, *Cruels*, the king's evil.

**Crewel-work**. *lit.* Work done with crewels or worsted yarns; applied to a species of embroidery which became fashionable about 1860, in which a design is worked in worsted on a background of linen or cloth.

1863 E. J. MAY *Strangers of N.* 13 In one of the windows by a small table, occupied in some crewel work, sat the venerable lady. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* xiv. 255 Bending over her crewel work.

**Crewet**, -ette, *obs.* forms of CRUET.

**Crewless** (krii-lés), *a.* [f. CREW <sup>1</sup> + -LESS.] Without a crew.

1889 *Standard* 26 Mar., The schooner floated helmless and crewless.

**Crewse**, *crewyse*, *obs.* ff. CRUSE.

**Creynce**, **Creyme**, *obs.* ff. CREANOE, CREAM.

**Creyer**, **Creyfish**: see CRAYER, etc.

**Creyse**, -ery, *var.* of CROISE, CROISERY.

**Creyste**, *obs.* form of CREST.

**Criance**, *obs.* form of CREANOE.

**Criature**, *obs.* f. CREATURE, CREATOR.

**Crib** (krib), *sb.* Forms: 1, 4- crib; also 1, 5-6 cryb, 3-7 cribbe, 4 kribbe, 4-5 crybe, 4-6 crybbe, 5 erebe, 7 orrib, krib(b), (crub). [A common WGer. sb.: OE. *crib(b)* fem. = OFris. *cribbe*, OS. *kribbja* (MDu. *cribbje*, Du. *krib*, *kribbe*), OHG. *chrippa* (MHG. and mod. G. *krippe*). Supposed to be etymologically related to MHG. *krebe* masc. basket, which may again stand in ablaut relation to *korb*, CORB: see Kluge, Franck.]

1. A barred receptacle for fodder used in cow.

sheds and fold-yards; also in fields, for beasts lying out during the winter; a CRATCH. (In nearly all early quots. applied to the manger in which the infant Christ was laid; cf. CRATCH sb.)  
 a 1000 Crist 1426 (Gr.) Ic læg clidgeong on crybbe.  
 c 1200 OSMIN 3717 Te Laferrd Jesu Crist Wass leyd inn asse cribbe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12253 (Cott.) In a crib he sal be funden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5200 Born.. and layd.. In a cribbe, bytween an ox and an asse. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 Pe oxe knowp his weldar, and be as be crib of his lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxix. 9 Wyl the vnicorne be so tame as.. to abyde still by thy cribbe? 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 142 b. Serpents, that many tymes lie hid under their [sheep's] Cribbes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 87 Let a Beast be Lord of Beasts, and his Crib shall stand at the Kings Messe. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 79 The steer and lion at one crib shall meet. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. The animal could move about a little and eat out of her crib. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. Advt., Circular iron and oak bullock cribs.

b. R. C. Ch. A representation of the manger in which the infant Christ was laid, erected in churches. 1885 *Catholic Dict. s.v.*, The present custom of erecting a crib in the churches at Christmas time.. began during the thirteenth century.

c. Astron. The star-cluster Praesepe in Cancer. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 266 Cancer containing 8 stars, beside a cloudy tract which is named y<sup>e</sup> Manger or Crybbe. a 1718 R. CUMBERLAND *Orig. Gentium Antiq.* (1724) 93 The constellation Cancer, in which the Aselli and their crib is plac'd.

2. 'The stall or cabin of an ox' (J.).  
 a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 512 Nete sall noght be in kribbis. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xiv. 4 Where no Oxen are, the crib is cleane. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 13 The Merchant.. went to the bull's crib, and sat down there, and the driver came and took out the bull. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 416/2 The calf-house.. should be.. divided into separate sparred cribs or hutches. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Crib, a small cote to put young calves in.

3. A small habitation, cabin, hovel; a narrow room; fig. a confined space.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 9 Why rather (Sleepers) lyest thou in smokie Cribbs.. Then in the perfum'd Chambers of the Great? 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 6 The world.. Whithersoever we turn, still is the same narrow crib. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* ii. vi. There were no confessional cribs or candles. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxviii. 185 Shutting himself in this dusty crib, the Bishop drew from under the bed a glass-covered case.

b. *Thieves' slang.* A dwelling-house, shop, public-house, etc. To crack a crib; see CROAK v. II.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Crib, a house, sometimes applied to shops. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix. Now, my dear, about that crib at Chertsey. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi. The grocer's crib, as he called it.

c. A lock-up; a bridewell. local.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1879 in *Shropshire Word-bk.*

4. fig. A 'berth', 'place', situation. *slang.*

1865 HATTON *Bitter-Sweets* vii. It's a snug crib this.

5. A small rectangular bed for a child, with barred or latticed sides. (Sometimes loosely = cradle.)

1649 *Bury Wills* (1850) 220 One trundle bedstead and an halfe trundle bedstead, a cribb. 1888 WEBSTER, *Crib*. 6. A small frame for a child to sleep in. 1832 H. R. MARTINEAU *Weal or Woe* vii. 86 Pergus was kneeling at the foot of the child's crib. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 77 Having a nurse to engage and a crib to buy.

+ b. *transf.* Child, baby. *Obs.* Cf. CRIBBER I.

1700 LADY MARY COKE in *Cowper MSS.* II. 447 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*) Your Crib is well, and all are yours. *Ibid.* 453 Inquire me out a nursery maid, because your crib is weaning.

6. fig. + a. A close-fisted person, one who keeps a tight hold of what he has. *Obs.*  
 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gussman & Alf.* I. 251 That his wife be close-fisted, a very Crib.

b. + ? Provender, supply of food. *Thieves' cant.* *Obs.* Cf. CRIBBING 5. Also a miner's 'bait' or provisions.

1641 BROME *You. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum To fill up the Crib, and to comfort the Quarron. 1881 RAYMOND *Alen-ing Gloss.*, *Crib*. 3. A miner's luncheon. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 4/8 In the pocket of each of the garments was a pasty and a 'crib' (apparently a small loaf).

II. + 7. A wickerwork basket, pannier, or the like. In quot. 1648 a bag. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 353 Pey putte hym in a litel cribbe i-schape as a litel bote. 1398 — *Borih. De P.* R. XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 934 Fissella is a lytyll euenlonge crybbe or a panyer wowe wyth smale rodde of wylow. 1648 DAVENANT *Long Vac. London*. With canvas crib To girdle tied.. Where worms are put, which must small fish Betray at night to earthen dish. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1692) 122 You may have a Basket or Crib.. and put Straw round it in the inside.

b. The BIN used in hop-picking.  
 c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* III. lxxii. 20 Come along this way to the crib (that is, the sheet or cloth into which the hop blossoms are cut).

+ 8. A crate or measure of glass. *Obs.* (Cf. CRATE 2 b, CRADLE 6 c.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* III. 385/1 A Load of Glass is two Kribbs; a Krib is 100 or 150 Foot of cut Glass.

9. *Salt-making.* An apparatus like a hay-rack in which the salt is placed to drain after boiling. *Obs.*

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 54 The Liquor that Dreyne from the Salt in the Cribbs is a sort of Bitten.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., Crib in the English Salt Works.. These cribs are like hay-racks, wide at the top, and tapering to a narrow bottom, with wooden ribs.. placed so close, that the salt cannot easily fall through them.

10. A wickerwork contrivance for catching salmon; a CRUIVE.

1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 71 Sched. III, License Duties.. For each.. weir.. box, crib, or cruiwe. *Ibid.* § 17 Any legal fishing mill dam not having a crib, box, or cruiwe.

11. A framework of bars or spars for strengthening, support, etc.; see quots. Cf. CRADLE sb. 6.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 805 Preserving the Banks of Rivers, by building Wings or Cribbs to break the force of the Water. 1708 S. MOLYNDUX *Ibid.* XXVI. 38 A large Tub.. of Wood inclosed with a Crib made of Brick and Lime. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* III. 49 As the crib holds the ship in her place while she is building.

12. *Mining.* A framework of timber, etc., lining a shaft, to prevent the earth from caving in, or water from trickling through.

1839 *Ann. Reg.* 41 It was necessary to construct what is termed a crib; that is a cylinder corresponding to the dimensions of the shaft. 1852 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 19 Common cribs are circles of wood, usually oak, from 4 to 6 inches square, and are used to support the sides of a pit when the stone is bad. 1881 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIX. 28 A shaft or crib is sunk.. to prevent the sides from caving in.

13. A rectangular frame of logs or beams strongly fastened together and secured under water to form a pier, dam, etc.; sometimes including the superstructure raised upon it. (*Canada & U.S.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crib*. 6. A structure of logs to be anchored with stones. Cribbs are used for bridge-piers, ice-breakers, dams, etc. 1881 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* LXIII. 268 (*Cribwork in Canada*) Cribbs are merely open or close boxes made of timbers strongly framed together. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 7/2 Fourteen men were employed at a crib in the lake at the outer end of the tunnel.

14. A small raft of boards or staves to be floated down a small stream, a number of which are made up into a large raft. (*Canada & U.S.*)

1823 W. JOHNSON *Reports* X, Light cribs of boards would float over the dam in safety. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., When the streams get wide enough the 'sticks' are made into 'cribs', and these, again, are made up into 'rafts'. Cribbs are formed of about 20 sticks of timber fastened between two logs called 'floats'.

15. A bin or place with sparred or slatted sides for storing Indian corn (= CORN-CRIB b); also for salt and other commodities. *U.S.*

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 258 The corn [is preserved] in cribs, constructed of small poles and bark of trees. 1828 WEBSTER, *Crib*. 5. A small building, raised on posts, for storing Indian corn. 1864 *Ibid.*.. 4. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc.

III. 16. *Cards.* The set of cards made up of two (or one) thrown out from each player's hand, and given to the dealer, in the game of cribbage.

b. Also, short for CRIBBAGE. *collog.*

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* viii. Sometimes it so happens that he is both bilk in hand and crib. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 79 (*Cribbage*) The players.. each throw out two [cards] for the crib, face downwards.. The four cards constituting 'crib' belong to the dealer. *Ibid.* 80 Having counted his hand, the dealer proceeds in like manner to count his crib. 1885 *Standard* 3 Apr. 2/6 He had played.. at 'whist' and 'crib'.

IV. Senses from CRIB v.

17. The act of 'cribbing'; a petty theft. (See CRIB v. 7.) *rare.*

1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 148 To confess their cribs of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.

18. Something 'cribbed' or taken without acknowledgement, as a passage from an author; a plagiarism. (*collog.*)

1874 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 207 That's a crib from Waller, I declare. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 130 It was a crib from himself.

19. A translation of a classic or other work in a foreign language, for the illegitimate use of students. (*collog.*)

1847 LYTTON *Pelham* I. ii. xi, I could read Greek fluently, and even translate it through the medium of the Latin version technically called a crib. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxxix. (1869) 375 Schoolboys caught by their master using a crib.

V. 20. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *crib timber-work* (see sense 13); *crib-biter*, a horse addicted to crib-biting; also *fig.*; *crib-biting*, the vice or morbid habit of seizing the manger (or other object) with the teeth and at the same time noisily drawing in the breath (*wind-sucking*); *crib-strap* (see quot.); *cribwork*, work consisting of or formed of cribs (sense 13); also *attrib.*

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 190 A bay horse.. found to be a 'crib-biter'. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Foster* xl, I have lately used iron pens, for I'm a devil of a crib-biter. 1832 *Ann. Reg.* 25 Horses had the habit of 'crib-biting in very different degrees. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Crib-strap' (*Meaning*), a neck-rotter for crib-biting and wind-sucking horses. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621/2 Sluices.. are constructed through a mass of 'crib timber-work. 1873 ROBERTSON *Engin. Notes* 56 'Cribwork.. consists of logs notched on to each other in layers at right angles. 1881 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* LXIII. 271 A cribwork pier is easily ripped up and removed by an ordinary spoon dredge.

**Crib** (krib), v. [*f.* CRIB sb.]

+ 1. *intr.* ? To feed at a crib. (In quot. humorously of persons.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 89, I fare fulle ylle, At youre man-gere.. Syrs, let us cyb furst for oone thyng or oder.

2. *trans.* To shut up as in a crib or small compartment; to confine within a small space or narrow limits; to hamper. (In modern use generally as an echo of Shaks.; cf. CABIN v. 3.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in. 1743 E. POSTON *Pratler* (1747) I. 151 How must that which is boundless.. be confin'd and cribb'd up within the narrow Limits of my.. finite Capacity! 1826 Dr QUINCY *Lessing Wks.* XIII. 236 The mind of Lessing was not cribbed and cabined within the narrow sphere of others. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 34 Vainly the narrow wit of narrow men Within the walls which priestly lips have blest.. Would crib thy presence.

b. To lock up, imprison. *local.* (CRIB sb. 3 c.)

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxiii, They should be arrested, cribbed, tried, and brought in for Botany Bay.

3. *intr.* To lie as in a crib. (CRIB sb. 5.) *Obs.*

1661 GAUDEN *Anti-Baal-Berith* 35 (L.) Who sought to make the.. bishops to crib in a Presbyterian trundle-bed.

4. *trans.* To furnish with cribs. (CRIB sb. 1.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* v. § 2 (1681) 67 A large Sheep-house for the housing of Sheep in winter, which may be Sheep-cribbed round about and in the middle too, to fother them therein.

5. To furnish with a crib or framework of timber. (CRIB sb. II-13.)

1861 *Times* 29 Aug., The [oil-] wells are sunk and cribbed to a depth of from 40 to 60 feet. 1862 *Ibid.* 21 Jan., The shaft of the [coal-] pit was cribbed round with oak timber.

6. To make up (timber) into cribs or small rafts.

*U.S.* (CRIB sb. 14.)

1876 in *Minnesota Rep.* (1880) XXV. 524 Any person who may do.. any manual labour in cutting, cribbing or towing any logs or timber in this state.

7. *collog.* To pilfer, purloin, steal; to appropriate furtively (a small part of anything). [*Prob. orig. thieves' slang*, connected with sense 7 of the sb.]

1748 DYCHE *Dict.*, *Crib*, to withhold, keep back, pinch, or thieve a part out of money given to lay out for necessities.

1772 FOOTR *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 298 A brace of birds and a hare, that I cribbed this morning out of a basket of game. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 31 Oct. 4/2 We would never have cribb'd your papers. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rider* 28 Bits of ground cribbed.. at different times from the forest. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xii. 204 We crib the time from play-hours. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 17 Oct. 2/3 How many Tory seats he can crib there. *absol.* 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 174 Cribbing from the till. a 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 8 Both of us were known to crib, And both were very apt to fib!

8. *collog.* To take or copy (a passage, a piece of translation, etc.) without acknowledgement, and use as one's own; to plagiarize.

1778 J. HOME *Alfred Prol.* And crib the prologue from the bill of fare. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xlviii, Flogged for cribbing another boy's verses. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 168 Antiquarian anecdotes (cribbed from Home, etc.).

*absol.* 1862 SHIRLEY *Nuga Crit.* vi. 266, I rather suspect that Homer.. cribbed without.. compunction from every old ballad that came in his way. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/1 At school.. it was dishonourable to 'crib' because it would be to unfairly injure.. others.

9. *intr.* Of horses: To practise crib-biting.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 820/2 No horse would crib after using this strap.

**Cribbage** (kri-bedz). Also 7-9 cribbidge. [*f.* CRIB sb. and v. + -AGE.]

In sense 1, *cribbage* is known earlier than any recorded instance of CRIB sb. 16; but this is perh. only accidental.]

1. A game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons, with a complete pack of 52 cards, five (or six) of which are dealt to each player, and a board with sixty-one holes on which the points are scored by means of pegs; a characteristic feature being the 'crib', consisting of cards thrown out from each player's hand, and belonging to the dealer.

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1642) 166 In games at Cards.. the Cribbage [requires] a recollected fancy. 1674 S. VINCENT *Callants Acad.* 68 Such Ladies with whom you have plaid at Cribbage. 1721 PUCKLE *Club* 7 123 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at Piquet, Gleeck.. Basset, Cribbage, and all the rest of the games upon the cards. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. i, Men that would go forty guineas on a game of cribbage. 1820 HOYLE's *Games Imp.* 149 Mode of playing five-card cribbage.. Eight-card cribbage is sometimes played; but very seldom. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxiii, He proposed a game of four-handed cribbage.

2. The action of 'cribbing', or that which is 'cribbed'; plagiarism. (*collog. rare.*)

In first quot. with play on sense 1.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 146 You think you are writing poetry, while you are only playing at cribbage. 1852 *Ibid.* LXXII. 681 The only tolerable parts of the book were palpable cribbages from poor Ruxton.

b. Something 'cribbed' or stolen.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 54 Gustaf Adolf.. signed his abdication on an inlaid table—a Thirty Years War cribbage,—which stands under this very picture.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cribbage-card*, *peg*, *player*, *table*; *cribbage-board*, the board used for marking at cribbage; *cribbage-faced a.* (see quot.).

1755 MRS. DELANY *Let. Mrs. Deane* 17 Nov., My brother is in great request at the cribbage-table. 1769 MRS. RAUFALD *Eng. Househldr.* (1778) 205 To make Cribbage Cauds

in Flummery. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* *Cribbage-faced*, marked with the small-pox, the pits bearing a kind of resemblance to the holes in a cribbage-board. 1820 *Reformist* II. 104 That skinny cribbage-faced little devil in pink. 1821 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Benchers*, [He] turned cribbage-boards, and such small cabinet toys, to perfection. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* 1st Ser. (1863) 217 We cribbage-players are as well amused as they. 1839 36 *Years Seafaring Life* 46 Written in legible characters on his old cribbage face.

**Cribbed** (kri'béd), *pp. a.* [f. CRIB *v.* + -ED.] Confined in a crib, etc. (see CRIB *v.*); fig. confined within narrow space or limits.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xii. 266 This limited, cribbed, cabined, isolated American civilization. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 44 The narrowness of the cribbed deck that we are doomed to tread.

**Cribber** (kri'bər), *rare.* [f. CRIB *sb.* and *v.*] +1. The occupant of a child's crib; a young child. *Obs. nonce-use.* (Cf. CRIB *sb.* 5.b.)

1701 LADY M. COKE in *Cowper MSS.* II. 415 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*) If my little cribber could speak.

2. One who 'cribs' or appropriates clandestinely; one who uses a crib (sense 19). *collog.*

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 3/1 He can study the records of historic cribbers.

**Cribbing** (kri'bin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRIB *v.* (and *sb.*) + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb CRIB.

1792 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 122 Cribbing, a vice thought hitherto congenial to schools. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 7/2 The cribbing and warehousing of grain.

2. = Crib-biting: see CRIB *v.* 9.

3. That which is 'cribbed' or pilfered.

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ix. (ed. 2) 235 A horse he had contrived to purchase out of his cribbings from me.

4. *Mining.* Timbering forming the lining of a shaft, etc.; cribwork.

1841 J. HOLLAND *Collieries* (ed. 2) 181 The sinking is then resumed, and... another circuit of cribbing is laid.

+5. *Thieves' cant.* Provender, provisions. *Obs.*

1641 BROMIE *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 For all this bene Cribbing and Peck let us then, Bowse a health to the Gentry Cofe of the Ken.

**Cribble** (kri'b'l), *sb.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 cryble, oribel, 6-9 crible. [a. F. *crible* (for \**cribre*) 13th c., ad. L. *cribrum* (dim. *cribellum*) sieve.]

1. A sieve.

1505-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Capisterium*, a crible or sieve to cleanse corn. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Cribble*, a kind of Sieve to purge Corn. 1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

+2. That which remains in the sieve after the fine flour is sifted out; bran or coarse meal; *spec.* applied to a particular quality of coarse meal. *Obs.* 1552-71 [see b.]. 1599 MINSHU, *Farro*, bran, the crible of meal that is bouted or sifted out. 1609 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 139 With your familiar crible to be fed. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 94 *Cribble*; coarse Meal, a degree better than Bran.

b. *attrib.*, as in + *cribble bread*, bread made of this coarse meal.

1552 HULBERT, Bread called chete breade, raunged bread, or cribel bread. 1571 GOLDING *Cato* on Pa. xliii. 5 A shiver of cryble bread. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 243 Because we were will not cate common crible breade. 1701 S. JEAKE *Arithmetick* 74 Bread made of whole Wheat is sometimes called Cribble or Fine Ravel Bread.

**Cribble**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. F. *cribler*.] *trans.* To pass through a sieve, to sift.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Sec.* (1580) I. v. 87 b, Take plaster called Gypsum, cribbled or sifted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 520 The same must be cribbled or serced afterwards, and beaten to powder.

**Cribbled**, *pp. a.* [f. F. *criblé*, f. *crible* sieve.] Composed of or decorated with minute punctures, as a surface of metal or wood, the ground of an engraving, or the like.

1891 *N. Y. Nation* 12 Nov. 376 The French style leaned to strong contrasts of black and white, or to closer engraving on cribbled backgrounds.

+ *Cribe*. *Obs.* = CRIBLE *sb.* and *v.*

1570 LEVINS *Maup.* 113 A cribe, *cribrum*. *Ibid.* To cribe, *cribrare*. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 509 *Σιμων* is a cribe or sieve.

**Cribrate** (kri'b'ret), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *cribrum* sieve, after *caudate*, etc.: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Perforated like a sieve with small holes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 430 Thin cribrate parietes.

+ **Cribrate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *cribrare* to sift, f. *cribrum* sieve.] *trans.* To sift; also fig.

a 1631 DONNE *Let.* (1652) 308, I have cribrated, and re-cribrated, and post-cribrated the Sermon. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 633 Cribrated flower of white Orobis. 1669 WOODWORTH *Syst. Agric.* xiv. § 1 (1682) 307 It distills in minute drops, as it were cribrated through the thick Air.

+ **Cribration**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Sifting; also fig.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Maie* Wks. (1653) 270 Cribration is the preparation of medicaments by a sieve or searce. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 224 In the cribration and sifting of our consciences. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 772 The Chyle, which by various cribrations and circulations, at last comes to constitute the whole mass of blood.

**Cribiform** (kri:'bri:fəm, kri'b-), *a.* [a. mod. L. *cribriformis* sieve-shaped; see prec. and -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a

sieve; perforated with numerous small holes; esp. in *cribriform plate*, the bony plate forming the front part of the ethmoid bone, through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nasal cavity.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 80 The cribriform part of the *Os Ethmoides*. 1847 YOUNG *Horse* vi. 118 The cribriform or sieve-shaped plate, perforated by a multitude of little holes, through which the nerve connected with smelling passes and spreads over the nose. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 77 Cribriform or Sieve-cells, a sort of ducts the walls of which have open slits, through which they communicate with each other.

**Cribrose** (kri:'bi:zəs), *a.* [f. L. type \**cribrōsus*, f. *cribrum* sieve: see -OSE.] Sieve-like, perforated. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 182. 203 Algæ... which present... a clathroid, cancellated, or cribrose frond. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Cribrose*, pierced (like a sieve) with numerous close small apertures.

+ **Cribrous**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type \**cribrōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 195 New passages through the crevices and cribrous parts. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.*, Vocab.

**Cric**, *cric*, *obs.* ff. CREESE, Malay dagger.

**Crice**, var. of CRICE. *Obs.*

**Crichtonite** (kri:'tənait). *Min.* [Named after Dr. Crichton.] A variety of menaccanite.

1822 CLEVELAND *Mtn.* 705. 1868 DANA *Mtn.* 143.

**Crick** (krik), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5 crykke, cryk, 6-7 crickē, (8 creek, 9 creek), 6- crick. [Of uncertain origin; prob. onomatopoeic, expressing the sudden check which the spasm causes; cf. next, and STITCH. It may owe its form partly to association with CROOK, which has this sense in Craven dialect: cf. the Sc. *cleik* similarly used, 'cleik in the back' (Jam.)]

A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck, back, or other part, appearing as a sudden stiffness which makes it more or less impossible to move the part.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 103/1 Crykke, sekenesse (or crampe), *spasmus*,... *tetanus*. c 1460 *Rel. Aut.* II. 29 Thou might stamble, and take the cryk. 1598 FLORIO, *Adornato*, troubled with a cricke or wrinch in the necke or backe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* Ep. Ded. (1840) 2 To have such a crick in his neck that he cannot look backward. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vie. Que.* (1708) 173 'Tis nothing... but a Crick she has got in her back. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* II. 520 A violent crick has seized Mr. Monck's neck, and he can't stir. 1856 WHYTE McVILLIE *Kate Cow.* xiv. You... study the thermometer till you get a crick in your neck.

b. Applied to a disease of horses.

1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 284 The crick in the neck... is when the horse cannot turn his neck any manner of way, but hold it still right forth. 1707 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Flanks*, a Distemper in Horses, the same being a Wrench, Crick, Stroke, or other Hurt got in his Back.

c. *attrib.*

1774 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 276 She has had what was formerly named a *crick* neck, but the modern phrase now for those vulgar things is rheumatism.

+ **Crick**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [app. the same as F. *cric*, an instrument composed of a toothed wheel, which gives motion to a notched bar: see HATZFELD s. v. *Cric*.] The instrument or appliance for bending a cross-bow; the gaffe.

1530 FALSGR. 210/2 Cricke to bende a crosbowe with, *cranequin*. [1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crick*, a small jack-screw.]

**Crick**, *sb.* 3 A variant of CREEK *sb.* 1

**Crick**, *sb.* 4 Short for CRICKET: cf. also GRIG. 1616 SHEDDEN *Mir. of Antichrist* 323 (T.) A merry cricke and boon companion. 1828 TOWN, *Crick*. 3. A corruption of cricket. *Crick* is used for *cricket* in the old song of *Take thy old Cloak about thee*.

**Crick** (krik), *v.* 1 [f. CRICK *sb.* 1] *trans.* To give a crick or wrench to (the neck, etc.).

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 90/2 He used to take my legs and stretch them, and work them round in their sockets... That is what they called being 'cricked'. 1884 J. CORBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 48, I can't say I saw it, as I did not want to crick my neck.

**Crick**, *v.* 2 [Echoic, or perh. a. F. *criquer*.] It implies a less shrill and prolonged sound than *creak*. To make a sharp abrupt sound, as a grasshopper. Hence *Cri'cking vbl. sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 353 Others make a cricking with a certain long taine, as the Grasshoppers. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The... mumbling of Rabets, cricking of Ferrets.

**Crick-crack**, *sb.*, *v.*, *adv.* [Onomatopoeic reduplication of CRACK. Cf. F. *cric crac*, and Du. *krikk-rakken* to crackle.] A representation of a repeated sharp sound. (In quot. 1600 perh. = CROAKER 6.)

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Crispans*, *Crepitus crispans*, a sowne or noyse goying by stoppes: as, cricke, cracke, crocke: tickle, tacle, etc. 1600 *Maides Melan.* II. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 126 They come of crick-cracks, and shake their tayles like a squib. 1856 DOBELL *Eng. in Time of War*, 'Lady Constance' Hear his pistol cric-crak! Hear his rifle ping-pang! 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. viii. 166 Her dress caught in a twig, and crick-crack went 'the abominable thing'.

So + **Crick-crackle** *v.*, to emit a series of sharp crackling sounds.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 635 A fire

in stubble, which, sodain spreading, Crick-crackling quickly all the Country wastes.

**Cricke**: see CREESE.

**Cricket** (kri'kət), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-5 eri-, cryket(te), -at, creakyt, 5-6 creaket(te), 7 krickett, creaket, 6- cricket. [a. OF. *criquet*, *crequet* (Marie de France, 12th c.) cicada, cricket, related to *criquer* 'to creak, rattle, crackle' (Cotgr.), and to MDu. *crekel*, Du. and LG. *krekel* cricket; all derivatives of an echoic *krik*, imitating a sharp, abrupt, dry sound, such as is made by this insect.]

1. Any saltatorial orthopterous insect of the genus *Acheta* or of the same tribe; the best-known species are the common house-cricket, *Acheta domestica*, 'an insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces' (J.), the field-cricket, *A. campestris*, and mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. In ME. identified with the fabulous *Salamanader*.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bileru*, in Wright *Voc.* 164 *La salamanadre*, a cricket. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 42 Fissch to lyue in þe fode and in þe fyre þe crykat. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (1495) 760 The Cretteke hyght Salamandra: for thys beest quenchyth fyre and lyueth in brennyng fyre. 1530 FALSGR. 210/2 Cricket a worme, *criquet*, *gresillon*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 16, I heard the Owle schreame, and the Crickets cry. 1634 MILTON *Penseroso* 82 Far from all resort of mirth, save the cricket on the hearth. 1707 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Drospy*, Five grains of the Ashes of Crickets, little Animals found in Baker's Ovens. 1795 SOUTHWY *Hymn to Penates*, Where by the evening heart Contentment sits And hears the cricket chirp. 1846 DICKENS (*title*), The Cricket on the Hearth. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 106 The myriad cricket of the mead.

b. Used for CICADA. (Cf. BALM-CRICKET.)

1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* III. 181 In discourse Abundant, as the cricket, that on high From topmost boughs of forest tree sends forth His delicate music.

c. *transf.* of a person.

1612 BLAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* iv. iii, Shee'le talke some times; 'tis the maddest cricket!

d. Prov. phrase. *As merry (etc.) as a cricket.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 158 As pleasant as a cricket. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 100 *Prin.* Shall we be merry? *Prin.* As merrie as Crickets, my Lad. 1720 AMHERST *Ep. Sir J. Blount* 11 Make me merry as a Cricket. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie*, xvi. 253 Mullens had become as cheerful and lively as a cricket.

2. U. S. *Savannah cricket* (cf. *cricket-frog* in 3). 1796 MORET *Amer. Geog.* I. 217 There is yet an extremely diminutive species of frogs, called by some, Savannah crickets, whose notes are not unlike the chattering of young birds or crickets.

3. *Comb.*, as *cricket-hole*; cricket-bird, a local name for the grasshopper warbler (*Locustella naevia*); cricket-frog, a name for small tree-frogs of the genus *Hylodes*, which chirp like crickets; cricket-teal, a local name for the garganey (*Querquedula ciria*).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 80 Creckethole, *grillarum*.

**Cricket** (kri'kət), *sb.* 2 Also 6 creakett, 7 krickett. [Etymology uncertain.]

The word occurs in a document of 1598 (see below), and the evidence then given takes the game back to the end of the reign of Henry VIII. The word appears to be the same as F. *criquet* given by Littre as 'jeu d'adresse', by Godefroy as 'bâton servant de but au jeu de boules', with a quot. of 1478, 'Le suppliant arriva en ung lieu ou on jouoit a la boulle, pres d'une atache [vine-stake] ou criquet'. It has been surmised that it is the same as CRICKET *sb.* 3, and the game a development of that known as STOOLE-BALL, to which there are many references from 1567 to 1725, as a game at which girls and women especially played; but this is very doubtful: *cricket*, a stool, is itself not in evidence till a later date. *Cricket* cannot be a deriv. of OE. *crice* 'knobbed staff', for here the *cc* was palatal and gave ME. *crych*, *crutch*, but F. *criquet* might be a deriv. of the cognate M.Flem. *bricke*, *bricke*, 'bâton à appuyer, quinette, potence'. Many changes have been made in the character of the game since the 17th c. when the *bats* were hockey-sticks, the wicket of two stumps with one long ball, and the ball trundled or 'bowled' along the ground. Cf. BAIL *sb.* 4, BAR *sb.* 2, BOWL *v.*, WICKET.]

An open-air game played with ball, bats, and wickets, by two sides of eleven players each; the batsman defends his wicket against the ball, which is bowled by a player of the opposing side, the other players of this side being stationed about the 'field' in order to catch or stop the ball.

1598 *Guild Merchant Bk.* (MS. in Guildford Borough Records), John Denwick of Guildford... one of the Queenes Majesties Coroners of the County of Surrey being of the age of fifty and nyne yeares or there aboute... saith upon his oath that hee hath known the parcell of land... for the space of Fifty yeares and more, and... saith that hee being a scholar in the Free schoole of Guildford, hee and severall of his fellowes did runne and play there at Creckett and other plaies. [Cf. *History of Guildford* (1802) 203.] 1611 COTGR. *Crosse*... also, a Cricket-staffe; or, the crooked staffe wherewith boyes play at Cricket. *Crosser*, to play at Cricket. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi. At cricket. 1662 J. DAVIES *Foy. Ambass.* 297 A certain Game, which the Persians call Kuitskaunk, which is a kind of Mall, or Cricket. 1676 H. TONGUE *Diary* (1825) 159 We had severall pastimes and sports, as duck-hunting... handball, krickett, scroffo. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. 19, When he happened to meet with a foot-ball, or a match at cricket. 1761 COWPER *Let.* 28 May, When I was a boy I excelled at cricket and foot-ball. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 The cricket was very slow for a time. 1888 PARSON *Wisden's Almanac* 111 Mr. W. G. Grace played excellent cricket.



2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cricket-ball*, *-bat*, *-club*, *-field*, *-ground*, *-match*, *-player*, *-staff*.  
 1611 *Cricket-staff* [see above]. 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love & Eleg.* Would my eyes had been beat out of my head with a cricket ball. 1747 *Scheme Equiv. Men of War* 37 In as great Esteem in London, as Cricket Matches are at this Day. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 30 ¶ 6 Sometimes an unlucky boy will drive his cricket-ball full in my face. 1755 (title), *The Game at Cricket*, as settled by the Several Cricket Clubs. a 1787 JENYNS *Imit. Hor. Epist.* tr. i. (R.) Hence all her [England's] well-bred heirs Gamsters and jockies turn'd, and cricket players. 1825 in *Hone Everyday Bk.* I. 636, I was stunned with shouts from the cricket ground. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 58, I observe a sheaf of cricket-bats in the corner. 1884 HON. I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 An eleven on an Australian cricket-field.

**Cricket** (kri'két), *sb.* Also 7 -it, *krikkett*. [This and the parallel form **CROCKET** appear in the 17th c. Cf. also **CROCK sb.**; the ulterior history is unknown.]

Connexion has been suggested with I.G. *kruk-stool*, pl. *stúla*, according to the *Bremische Wörterbuch* 1767, 'the movable seats in churches for women of the lower ranks.'

A low wooden stool; a foot-stool. Now *local*.  
 a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i. (1651) 69 I stand upon a Crickit, and there make Fluent Orations to em. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 291/2 A kind of low footed stool, or Crickit as some call it. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* II. I went thither [to Westminster Hall], expecting to find you upon a Crickit, civilly taking Reports. 1713 *Guardian* No. 91 That he... hath privily conveyed any large book, crickit, or other device under him, to exalt him on his seat. 1740 GRAY *Wks.* (1827) 78 Nine chairs... five stools, and a crickit. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxiv, Mary drew her little crickit out from under the dresser, and sat down at Mrs. Wilson's knees. 1880 Miss Yonge *Bye Words* 220 He gave us each a little crickit to sit upon.

b. Also *cricket-stool*. (Cf. *Sc. crachie-stool*.)  
 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes on Lett. Bp. Burnet* I. 104 [She] threw her Cricket-stool at his Head. 1708 MONTAUX *Rabelais* IV. xxx. (1737) 126 His Reason, like a Cricket Stool.

**Cricket** (kri'két), *v.* [f. **CRICKET sb.**] *intr.* To play cricket.

c 1809 BYRON in *Lett. & Fm.* (1830) I. 63 [At Harrow] I was always cricketing—rebelling—fighting—rowing. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Pro.* 159 They boated and they cricketed. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evans Harrington* I. xv. 294 You can crickit, and you can walk.

† **Cricket-a-wicket**. *Obs.* (See *quots.*)  
 1586 FLORIO, *Sprillare*, to make a noise as a cricket, to play cricket-a-wicket, and be merry. *Ibid.*, *Tarabara*, high-diddle-diddle, heister-skelter, cricket a wicket. 1611 — *Fruit-Fruit*, as we say cricket a wicket, or gignagie.

**Cricketeer** (kri'kétar), [f. **CRICKET sb.** 2 or *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who plays cricket.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket & The robust Cricketeer*, plays in his Shirt. 1773 *Genil. Mag.* XLIII. 451 To see the Surrey cricketers Out-bat them and out-bowl. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxv. (1889) 237 A coach covered with cricketers returning from a match drove past the window.

**Cricketing** (kri'kétin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1.] Playing cricket.

1808 HUGHSON *London* V. 257 A handsome plain... appropriated to cricketers and similar diversions. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrosten* 68 Some of them prefer Boating or boxing, cricketing or hunting.

*attrib.* 1844 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 205 Joel... arrayed in a new jacket, and thin cricketing-pumps.

**Cricketing**, *phl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That plays cricket.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket's Man*. 31 Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire... had the credit of being the only cricketing counties. 1880 *Birm. Weekly Post* 2 Oct. 1/6 The late Mr. G. F. Grace, one of the three celebrated cricketing brothers.

**Cricketress** (kri'kétrés), Also *error*, *cricketress*. [f. **CRICKETER** + *-ESS*.] A female cricketer.

1886 *Haltstead Gas.* 16 Sept. 4/5 One of the fair 'Cricket-esses'. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/2 Miss Austen played cricket... All Alfred Mynn's sisters were famous cricketresses.

**Crickety** (kri'kétí), *a.* [f. **CRICKET sb.** 1 + *-Y*.] Cricket-like.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 497 The small cricketty sound of the beetle. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. vii. 119 He has that cricketty sort of liveliness.

**Cricketing**, *vbl. sb.* See **CRICK sb.** 2.

† **Cricket-crackle**. *Obs. rare* -1. [Redupl. of **CRAKLE**; cf. **CRICK-CRAK**.] Repetition of crackling.

1637 N. WATKINS *Hist. Albino & Bellana* 130 (N.) We this night With cricket-crackle will the goblins fright.

† **Cricketing**, *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* Onomatopoeic modification of *crackling*, expressing a lighter or more slender sound. With *quot.* 1644 cf. **CRICK sb.** 1

1577 *Dee Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 93 The frame of the stone gave a cricketing, no hand touching it. a 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* IV. i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 305/1 Has any Courtier lost his hair? Or finds a cricketing in his hamms?

**Cricoid** (kri'koi), *comb. form* of Gr. *krikos* = *krikos* ring, used in *Anat.* in sense 'pertaining to or connected with the cricoid cartilage', as **cricio-arytenoid a.**, pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages; also *sb.* (*sc. muscle*); **cricio-thyroid a.**, pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; also *sb.* (*sc. muscle*); hence **cricio-thyroidean a.**; so **cricio-pharyngeal**, *-tracheal*. **Cricotomy**, the operation of dividing the cricoid cartilage.

1843 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 272 The crico-thyroidean membrane. 1847 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 101/1 The crico-thyroid muscle. 1898 T. BYRANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 32 The crico-thyroid arteries.

**Cricoid** (kri'koid), *a. and sb. Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *cricoides*, a. Gr. *krikoidēs* ring-shaped, f. *krikos* = *krikos* ring + *-oidēs* -form. Formerly used in L. form.]

**A. adj.** Ring-shaped; applied *spec.* to the ring-shaped cartilage which forms the lower and back part of the larynx.

[1727-51 CHAMBERS S.V., The cartilage cricoides.] 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Nouvel's Health's Improv.* 5 The broad posterior Surface of the Cricoid Cartilage. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Curab. Consumpt.* 36 Between the first ring of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage.

**B. sb.** The cricoid cartilage.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cricoides*, the Gristle of the Larynx, or top of the Wind-pipe, shaped like a Ring. 1727-51 CHAMBERS S.V. *Cricio-arytenoides*, In the posterior and lower part of the cricoides.] 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 492 The Cricoid is a ring of cartilage, narrow in front and broad behind. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 179 A great ring of Cartilage, the Cricoid, which forms, as it were, the top of the windpipe.

**Cricoid-ea**, *a.* = **CRICOID**. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

**Crie**, *obs. form* of **CRY**.

**Cried** (kraid), *phl. a.* [f. **CRY v.** + *-ED*.] Proclaimed by crying or loud calling, announced.

Chiefly in *cried fair* (*Sc.*), a fair proclaimed by public announcement; *cried up*, extolled: the opposite of *cried down* or *decided*.

1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. III.* xxii. 213 A cried-up Beauty makes more for her own praise than her husband's profit. a 1699 EARL ORREERY *Tryphon*, Epilogue, A cry'd-down play. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* xvi. 407 Drum-lie Michael fair for cattle... followed... by what is called a Cried fair, so distinguished, by being audibly proclaimed at this. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VII. 85 Sir Walter's house was in his own phrase 'like a cried fair' during several weeks after the King's departure. 1886 MRS. CADBY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 228 Another of these much-cried-up spires.

**Cried**, created: see **CREE v.** 1

**Criell**: see **CRYAL**.

**Crier** (krai'ar). Forms: 4-5 *criere*, -are, -our, *cryour*, 5-6 *cryar*, 6 *criar*, 5-9 *cryer*, 4- *crier*. [*ME. criere*, a. OF. *criere*, nom. of *crieur*, agent-n. f. *crier* to **CRY**: see *-ER*.]

1. *gen.* One who cries.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 11 Joon was a vois of a Criere in desert. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 105 You are none of these cryers unto God. 1748 RICHARDSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 196 Simplicity is all their cry; yet hardly do these critics know what they mean by the noble word. 1769 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 5 Some will join the cryers-up, and others the cryers-down. 1829 *Harper's Mag.* 269/1 You were always a pretty crier, mother.

2. *spec. a.* An officer in a court of justice who makes the public announcements, acts as preserver of order, etc.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxii. § 18 Et des criours, si nul prenge plus que le establissement de nostre estatut.] c 1400 *Appl. Loll.* 8 If a bedel, or criare, schewe be fre graunt of his lord. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 19 The saide clerke... shal... appoint a crier to make proclamations, and to call the iuries, and to do other things as becometh crier of a court to do. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 195 The Crier goes before the Judge. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1859) II. 445 Their crier calls out, 'Make way for the grand jury!' 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xvi. 158 A remark made by the crier of the court to a friend.

b. One appointed in a town or community to make public announcements; a **COMMON**, or **TOWN crier**.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 247 (Mätz.) A cryour schulde stonde vpon a toure, and... he schulde crie: *Calo*. a 1400 *Barlaam & Josaphat* 348 A Crior to stonde per ate Wip a Trompe for to blowe pat alle men milite hit wel i knowe. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 103/1 Cryar, he pat cryethe yn a market, or in a feyre, *declamator, prelo*. a 1533 LD. BEAUNES *Hon.* xxvii. 84 Get a cryer and make to be cryed in euery market place and strete. 1680 *Land. Gas.* No. 1329/4 Whoever can give notice of him to... the City Cryer, they shall be well rewarded. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 6 b. All common Cryers were excluded from the Temple. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 205 Repeated by a crier for the benefit of the whole village.

c. One who cries goods for sale: † (a) as auctioneer or agent for others (*obs.*); (b) as hawker on his own account.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 107 To put the goodes of the citizens in y<sup>e</sup> cryers mouthes. 1598 FLORIO, *Incantare*, to sell goods by a crier, at who gives most. 1653 H. COGAN *Pimp's Trav.* iv. 8, I was the first that was put to sale: whereupon, just as the Cryer was offering to deliver me unto whomsoever would buy me. 1727 POPE *Art of Sinking* 115 Common cryers and hawkers, who by redoubling the same words persuade people to buy their oysters, green Hastings, or new ballads. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. 1 The whole ancient family of the London criers. c 1890 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 683 He saw a crier going about with a carpet... which he offered to put up for sale.

† 3. † A kind of small bell used as a call. *Obs.*  
 1467 *Will of Langwath* (Somerset Ho.), A small belle called a crier.

**Crik** (to cry crik): see **CREAK v.** 5.

† **Crike**. *Obs.* Also 4 *crice*. [*a. ON. krikri* 'crack, corner, recess', used also of parts of the body, as in *handarkrikri* arm-pit, *lærkrikri*, *Du. laarkrig* the groin. Cf. **CREEK sb.** 1 4.]

1. The anal cleft, *rima pedicis*.

c 1300 HAVESLOK 2450 On a scabbid merer His nese went [=turned] un-to the crice, So ledde he þat fule swike. 2. A variant of **CREEK sb.** 1 in various senses.

† **Criket**. *Obs.* [f. *crike*, **CREEK** + *-ET*, corresponding to a possible F. *criquette*, dim. of *crique*.] A small creek.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 38 There is a Criket betwixt Poupitthe and Low.

**Crikey** (krai'ki), *int. colloq. or slang*. Also *cricky*, *crackey*. [As this alliterates with *Christ*, or *L. Christo*! it was perh. originally one of the alliterative or assonant substitutes for sacred names, used to avoid the appearance of profanity: cf. **CRIMINE**.] An exclamation of astonishment.

1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg., Auto-da-fé*, It would make you exclaim... if an Englishman, Crikey! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 693/1 Crikey! didn't she go it, though!

**Criole**, *north. dial.* Also 7 *croil*, 7-8 *croyll*, *croil*. [Cf. *Du. kriel* dwarf; the forms present phonetic difficulties.] A dwarfed or stunted person.

a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying* 295 That cruked, camschoche croyll, vncristened, they curse. 1691 TOMLINSON in Ray *N. C. Words*, *Criek*, a short, stubbed, dwarfish man. *Northumb.* 1728 RAMSAY *Fables & Tales*, Ep. *Duncan Forbes* viii, Thy wit's a croll, thy judgment's blind. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B. I.* 13 (Jam.) A wee bit hunkin crie.

† **Crim**, *v. Obs. or dial.* In 5 *kreme*, *kryme*, 6 *crym* (me. 8 *cream*). [The form would be satisfied by an OE. \**crymman*:—\**krunjan*, f. *cruma*, *CRUMB*, *sb.*, q.v.] *trans.* To crumble (bread, etc.); to scatter crumbs upon or into (a dish). b. *intr.* To crumble, fall to pieces.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take hard yolks of Eyroun, & kryme a gode quantyte þer-to. 1530 FALSGR. 501/2, I crym breed into a dysche. Thou haste eaten thy potage or I can crymme my dysche. 1736 PEGGE *Kentishness*, *Cream*, to crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried, are said to cream, i.e. to crumble to pieces. 'To cream one's dish', to put the bread into it, in order to pour the milk upon it. 1880 in PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.* (f. from Pegge).

**Crimble**, earlier form of **CRUMBLE v.** now *dial.*

**Crimble**, *v. dial.* [Related to the root vb. \**crimb-an*, OE. *crinman* to press, compress, and to *crumb* adj. contracted, bent, crooked, in the same way as *crimble* is to *crimp* vb. and *crump* adj. 1: see **CRIMPLE v.** 2.] *intr.* To shrink, cringe, go shrinking from observation.

a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crimble*, to creep about privily, to sneak, to wind along unperceived. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crimble*, to sneak out of an engagement. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crimble*, *intr.* to cringe, to lift and draw together the shoulders... to avoid certain places, pick one's way.

**Crim. con.** Abbreviation of *criminal conversation*, i.e. adultery. (See **CRIMINAL a.** 1.)

1770 FOOTE *Lane Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 56 You would not insinuate that she has been guilty of crim. con.? 1803 SOUTHEY *Eclogues* ix, His dead father; did no murder; Never sustain'd an action for crim. con. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 77 The action of crim. con., that disgrace to the nation, has been abolished.

**Crime** (kroim), *sb.* Also 4-6 *cryme*. [*a. F. crime*, in 12th c. *crimine*, ad. L. *crimen* judgement, accusation, offence, f. root of *crer-n-ere*, *crê-tum* to decide, give judgement, etc.]

1. An act punishable by law, as being forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare. (Properly including all offences punishable by law, but commonly used only of grave offences.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxxiii. 29 Hauynge no cryme worthi the deeth, or bondis. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxviii. 287 3if the kyng him self do any homycyde, or any cryme. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 16 The Cryme wher of he is accused. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. v. 83 If by this Crime, he owes the law his life. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 5 A crime, or misdemeanor, is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xix. 417 An offence which is pursued at the discretion of the injured party or his representative is a civil injury. An offence which is pursued by the Sovereign or by the subordinates of the Sovereign is a Crime. 1867 *Manch. Examiner* 20 Oct. With the moralist bribery is a sin; with the legislator a crime.

† A blunder worse than a crime: see **BLUNDER sb.** 2.

b. *collective sing.* Action of such kind viewed collectively or abstractly; violation of law.

1485 CAXTON *St. Ynges* 3 Hast slayn by cryme as an homycyde this noble vyrgyn. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxiii, I was imprisoned, though a stranger to crime. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 72 Men steeped in crime. 1897 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/3 When they talk of crime in Ireland you must understand that the word bears a totally different meaning to what the word means in England.

2. More generally: An evil or injurious act; an offence, a sin; *esp.* of a grave character.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyf. & Uplondyghon*. (Percy Soc.) 11 Longe after this began this cursed cryme. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, All y<sup>e</sup> crymes of y<sup>e</sup> tonge, as sceldandres... and prey backbytynge. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 26 If you be-thinke your selfe of any Crime Vnreconcil'd as yet to Heauen, and Grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 214 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. 1706 ANDISON *Poems, Rosamond* i. 1, 'Tis her crime to be loved, 'Tis her crime to have charms. 1845 MALL *Newcomf.* II. 1 If in future we should go astray, we can plead no excuse in extension of the crime.

b. *collective sing.* Wrong-doing, sin.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 74 (Harl. MS.) For no man may lyve withoute cryme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 75 Whilste louing thou mayst loue be with euall crime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 79 One next himself in power, and next in crime. 1865 WHITTIER *Lans Deo* ii, Ring, O bells! Every stroke exulting tells Of the burial hour of crime.

† 3. Charge or accusation; matter of accusation. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nuns* T. 455 For we here a cristen name Ye putte on vs a crime and eek a blame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1537) 66 b, To whom, they beyng most innocent, hath ben put the crime of fornicacyon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 92 The common people raysed a great crime upon the Archbishop. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1187, I rue That error now, which is become my crime, And thou th' accuser.

## 4. Comb.

1886 AINSIE *Reynard the Fox*, The rascal Reynard, crime-betained. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 329/2 [These] are both crime-novels. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. The thief-takers and crime-preventers of London.

**Crime**, *v. rare*. [cf. OF. *crimer*, f. *crime*.] *trans.* To charge with a crime or offence; to accuse.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 132/30 To crime, *crimari*. 1621 W. SCLATER *Thylus* (1623) 140 [They] would... not crime him of couetousness in that demand. 1890 W. G. BROWNE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 846 He was crimed (i.e. charged before the colonel) with 'filthy dirtiness and disorderliness on parade'.

**Crimeful** (kroi'mfŭl), *a.* [f. CRIME sb. + -FUL.] Full of or laden with crime; criminal.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 970 This cursed, crimeful night. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 7 These feates, So crimefull, and so Capitall in Nature. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold v. i.* Bolts that fall on crimeful heads.

**Crimeless** (kroi'mləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Free from crime; faultless, innocent.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iv. 63 So long as I am loyall, true and crimelesse. 1621 W. SCLATER *Thylus* (1623) 121 To plende himsele crimelesse of all irreuerence. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 372 A nobler aim,—To be—the crimelesse Washington of France! 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 4/7 Examples of crimeless districts.

## Hence Crimelessness.

1887 *United Ireland* 2 Apr. 5/2 Evidence of the absolute crimelessness of the country.

**Crimesis**, -yzi(e), *obs.* ff. CRIMSON.

† **Criminable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. type \**crimīnā-bilis*, f. *crimīnāre* to criminate: see -BLE.] Indictable. Hence **Criminably** *adv.*, as a criminal.

1560 ROLLAND *Cvt. Venus* IV. 495 Crimes criminabill. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* III. (1822) 223 To be accusit criminably.

**Criminal** (kri'mināl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *orymnalle*, -el(i), *orymnall*, -el, 6-7 *crimīnall*. [a. F. *criminel* (in Ch. de Roland, 11th c.), ad. L. *crimīnāl-is* of or pertaining to crime; f. *crimen* CRIME. See -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of or involving a crime; more generally, of the nature of a grave offence, wicked.

**Criminal conversation** (CONVERSATION 3): adultery, in the legal aspect of a *trespass* against the husband at common law. (*Obs.* in England since 1857.)

1430 LYNG *Chron.* Troy II. xlii, She... a syn committed that was crymīnall. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. iii. 16 Pillage... which he had got abroad by purchas criminall. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 90 No Father owning it (which is indeede More criminall in thee, then it). 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, Ignorance, when it is voluntary, is criminal. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 139 Adultery, or criminal conversation with a man's wife. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nist Prius* (ed. 4) II. 720 A criminal neglect of duty. 1892 F. POLLOCK *On Torts* (ed. 3) 210 Against an adulterer the husband had an action at common law, commonly known as an action of criminal conversation. In form it was generally *trespass vi et contra*, on the theory that 'a wife is not, as regards her husband, a free agent or separate person'... Actions for criminal conversation were abolished in England on the establishment of the Divorce Court in 1857.

## 2. Relating to crime or its punishment.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 25 Some causes ben crymynel and somme ben cnyulle. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* \*117, Good lawes, civil and criminall. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 146 Having under him two Civil-Lieutenants... and one Lieutenant Criminal, with many Judges. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 200 She... sent immediately for the Judge Criminal. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P. I.* xvi. 390 They no longer possessed the administration of criminal justice. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 173 The highest court of criminal judicature known to the laws of England is the House of Lords. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 29 An experienced criminal lawyer.

## 3. Guilty of crime or grave offence.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxix. 110 The vntrewe and crymynel tyraunt Almyodes. 16. ROGERS (J.), The neglect... renders us criminal in the sight of God. 1644 PAYNE *Moder. Apol.* 1 Being... taxed by Master James Howell... as criminall of offering him very hard measure. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 362 If criminal Persons were sent over there, they would find Employment. 1747 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv. § 14 Let us search our hearts... and enquire how far we are criminal. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 144 Criminal clerks had not yet... exemption allowed them from all civil tribunals.

† b. Of beasts; Savage, fierce, malignant. *Obs.* c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 86 The most terrible and most crymynel dragon. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. vi. K ij, Bestes... so righte stronge & crymynell that no men dare approche them.

B. sb. † 1. A person accused of a crime. *Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 28 The number of Judges is not much inferior to that of Criminals. 1687 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* (J.), Was ever criminal forbid to plead?

## 2. A person guilty or convicted of a crime.

c 1626 BACON (J.), Ruined... by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 In the violation of the Law, both the Author, and Actor are Criminals. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 53 Take notice of crimes, and punish the criminals. 1803 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 210 Going with the criminal to execution.

**Criminaldōm** (kri'mināldōm), *nonce-wd.* The realm of criminals; criminals collectively.

1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1515 The very dregs of French criminaldōm.

**Criminalism** (kri'minālīz'm), The condition or practice of a criminal.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. viii. 84 Sunk into the slough of habitual criminalism. 1891 *Daily News* 13 May 7/1 A Past Master in the Art of Convicted Criminalism.

**Criminalist** (kri'minālīst), [mod. f. L. *crimīnāl-is* CRIMINAL + -IST. Cf. F. *criminologiste* (1715 in Hatzfeldt).] One versed in criminal law; a writer on criminal law.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 97, I have read in some of the Criminalists. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 188 Consulting the... criminalists of different nations. 1892 *N.Y. Nation* 13 Sept. 203/3 The theories advanced by the anthropological school of criminalists.

**Criminality** (kri'minālīti), [ad. F. *criminalité* or med. L. *crimīnālītās* (see Du Cange), f. *crimīnāl-is* CRIMINAL: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being criminal.

1611 CORN. *Criminalité*, Criminalité; a criminal action, case, or cause. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 345 From habit it lost all the appearance of criminality. 1869 LECY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 474 That doctrine of the criminality of error. 1869 J. GREENWOOD *7 Curses Lond.* 133 The growth of juvenile criminality.

b. (with pl.) A criminal act or practice.

1849 STROVEL *Cannib's Necess.* Introd. 30 Alleged as a chief point in the criminalities imputed to the Welsh.

**Criminally** (kri'minālī), *adv.* [f. CRIMINAL a. + -LY 2.]

## 1. According to criminal law.

1560 1st *Bl. Discip. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1836) 49 If any of the university be criminally persued. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 210 It is in his choice... whether he will prosecute the party civilly or criminally. 1699 LUDLOW *Mem.* III. 120 (R.) They thought not convenient to proceed against him criminally. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 202 The Attorney General... was entrusted by the constitution to sue for the King, either civilly or criminally.

## 2. In a criminal manner; so as to constitute crime.

16. ROGERS (J.), As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be criminally employed on all. 1778 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 505 David... when he fell so criminally and so publicly. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 357 The earl's conduct... had been, as he afterwards thought, criminally moderate. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 178/2 The correspondent... proved that he had not been criminally intimate with the respondent.

† **Criminalness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Quality or state of being criminal; = CRIMINALITY.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Whs.* II. 121 (R.) To... excuse our schism, or avert the criminalness of it. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 50 A proof of his Criminalness. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1775 *ASH* [see CRIMINALTY].

† **Criminalty**, *Obs.* = CRIMINALITY.

1775 *ASH*, *Criminalty* (not much used), Criminalness. 1799 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 15/1 These were acts of criminality for which... they would find no mercy.

**Criminate** (kri'minēt), *v.* [f. L. *crimīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *crimīnāre*, or *crimīnāre* to accuse, charge with crime, f. *crimen* CRIME.]

1. *trans.* To charge with crime; to represent as criminal.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1646) 62 They criminate the Dutch and French Churches. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 386, I suppose the public servants will be criminated. 1816 KEATINGE *Tram.* (1817) I. 134 We must begin in self-justification... by criminating those whom we mean to destroy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 690 The noble penitent then proceeded to make atonement for his own crime by criminating other people... guilty and innocent.

2. To prove (any one) guilty of crime; to incriminate.

1665 GLANVILL *Scpts. Sci.* xii, Whom, I would not justifie myself to criminate. 1791 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 160\* They cannot be examined, criminated, or judged... with respect to what they have said, written, or performed. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 129 Determined not to criminate himself by any allusion to the circumstance.

3. To represent or censure (a thing or action) as criminal; to blame severely, condemn.

a 1677 LD. NORTH *Light in Way to Paradise* (1682) 29 (T.) As for our church liturgy it is now criminated by many as idolatrous. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 43 (1794) II. 138 To criminate the motives and actions of mankind. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. xii. 327 Elliot descends to criminate the Duke's magnificent tastes.

Hence **Criminating** *ppl.* *a.*

a 1656 USSIER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 427 Spoken with a sterne countenance and criminating voice. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 210 Applying no stronger or more criminating epithets than those of 'improper, unwarrantable, and highly impolitic'. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* iii, A long criminating and recriminating chapter.

**Crimination** (kri'minā'jən), [ad. L. *crimīnā-tion-em*, n. of action from *crimīnāre*: see prec.]

The action of charging with a crime or grave offence; severe accusation or censure.

1583 FULKE *Defence* xvii. 522 You have placed your crimination in the first chapter. 1644 TRAP *Comm.* Pr. lxx. 4 Loaden with many calumnies and false criminations. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 231 The said Hastings hath established divers matters of weighty and serious crimination against himself. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 250 The criminations and recriminations of the adverse parties.

**Criminative** (kri'mināiv), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *crimīnāt-* + -IVE.] Tending to or involving crimination; that charges with crime or grave offence; accusatory.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 214 In such cases the courtiers are... criminative against the judges... as being morose, ill-bred, and disrespectful. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 680 Their criminative representations against Macartney. 1849 GROVE *Greece* II. lix. (1862) V. 248 The criminative orators were omnipotent.

**Criminator** (kri'minē'tor), [a. L. *crimīnator*, agent-n. from *crimīnāre*: see CRIMINATE.] One who criminales, or charges with crime.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 16 Thou shalt not be a criminator, nor a whisperer among the people. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Discursive Vindict.* (1655) 76 A false Criminator. 1812 SHELLEY *Lett. to E. Hitchiner*, The opinion of the world is not the likeliest criminator to impeach their credulity.

**Criminatory** (kri'minā'teri), *a.* [f. L. type *crimīnātorius*, f. *crimīnator*: see prec. and -ORY.] Involving or relating to crimination.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* Biv b, An epistle... Criminatory. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809, 159 A criminatory charge against an individual. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xviii. 370 No evidence criminatory of his master had been obtained from him.

**Crimine**, -iny (kri'mini), *int.* Also *crimeny*, -ini. [perh. It. *crimine* crime, etc., as an ejaculation; but cf. CRIBEY, and the kindred ejaculation *jiminy*, GEMINT.] A vulgar exclamation of astonishment: now somewhat archaic.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, O crime! Who's yonder? 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* III. i, O crime! I see I must be plain with thee. c 1826 BYRON (L.), Crimini, jimini! Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy Story as Leigh Hunt's *Rimini*? 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 184 Criminy!—Raymond tight. I am astonished.

† **Criminist**, *Obs.* ? = CRIMINALIST.

a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 53 Criminists have commanded Heresie, which is but Election... to... undertake a capital and infamous signification.

**Criminology** (kri'minō'lōdgi), [f. L. *crimīn-* CRIME + (-O)LOGY.] The science of crime; that part of anthropology which treats of crime and criminals.

1890 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 325/2 We share Dr. Topinard's dislike of the term 'criminal anthropology', and may adopt the term 'criminology' till a better can be found. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 398/2 An examination and refutation of the new Italian 'criminology'.

So **Criminolog**, *a.*, **Criminologist**.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 271/2 In the author of *Dark Deeds* we have a criminologist of a third sort. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 325/3 The object of the criminologist is, first, to establish the existence and define the characteristics of a physical criminal type or types; second, to investigate the psychological phenomena associated with criminality. 1892 *Monist* II. 314 M. G. Tarde, the great criminologist... reviews the penological and criminological literature of recent times.

† **Criminose**, *a.* *Obs.* -<sup>0</sup> [Cf. next]. Hence **Criminosity**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Criminose*, ready to blame or accuse. *Criminosity*, Reproach, ill Report. 1775 in *ASH*.

**Criminous** (kri'minōs), *a.* Also 5 *orymnous*, 6 *crimynous*, *orymnous*, *sc. criminois*. [a. Afr. *crimīnos* = OF. *crimīneux* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *crimīnōsus*, f. *crimen* CRIME.]

† 1. Of the nature of a crime; full of or marked by crime or grave offence; criminal. ? *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Esop* (1880) 63 The sayd shepherd commysed a crymynous dede. 1526 *Act 5 Eth.* c. 23 § 1 To continue their sinful and crimynous life. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit. Mus.* 1. 8 Carping at euerie fault, holding the smallest errour... verie crimynous. 1674 P. DU MOULIN *Papal Tyranny* 47 A deeply crimynous forgery. 1828 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 204/1 My crimynous lambs.

2. Of persons: Guilty of crime. Now chiefly in the technical *crimynous clerk* (see CLERK sb. 1).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 535 Of his men War criminois vther nyne or ten. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 107 To giue sentence... vpon any crimynous person. 1611 SPERD *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. vi. (1632) 504 That Clerks crimynous should be tried before secular Judges. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* II. 4 Paraphr. 262 The most crimynous rebell. 1722 BR. WILSON in Keble *Life* xvi. (1863) 497 Tending to the encouragement of the crimynous and refractory. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. cxxix, Of punishing crimynous clerks. 1892 *Times* 29 Apr. 9/2 Bishops at present have to get rid of crimynous clerks at a cost which is almost prohibitory.

† 3. Of or relating to crime; accusing of crime; involving crimination. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 995/2 Concerning great crimynous wytnesses to be taken in great criminal causes. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* II. vii. 48 Exposed unto crimynous slanders. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 124 Some... dare to make this crimynous proposition against very Nature.

**Criminously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

## 1. In a crimynous manner; criminally.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. iv. 230 It ought to seeme incredible... that this man, who is Gods Priest, should live crimynously. 1654 HAMMOND *Ans. Animado. Ignat.* I. 20 So crimynously guilty of it.

† 2. With reference to crime; by way of crimination. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1325 These wordes

took criminosly in that place. 1625 tr. Camden's Hist. Brit. 1. (1688) 112 By accusing her criminosly.

**Criminosness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being criminos; criminality.

1648 *Edmon Bas*. 4. I could never be convinced of any such Criminosness in him. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 312 His words had no sort of Criminosness, much less of treason in them. 1874 BR. MAGER in *Rep. Comm. Ch. Patronage, Evid. Quest.* 31. 5 Within what limit of time would the bishop be allowed to allege criminosness on the part of a clerk?

**Crimson, crimosin** (e, etc., obs. ff. CRIMSON. **Crimp** (krimp), sb.<sup>1</sup> [Of uncertain origin.

(It might be connected with CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup>, if the primary sense were 'to press or impress' (seamen, etc.); but this is very doubtful, for the general notion running through the senses appears to be that of 'agent, intermediary, broker, procurer'.)]

†1. Of doubtful meaning: used in reproach or derision. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* 1. ii. *Int.* What? thou fatten'st apace on capon still? *Syl.* Yes, crimp; 'tis a gallant life to be an old lord's pimp-whiskin.

2. An agent making it his business to procure seamen, soldiers, etc., esp. by seducing, decoying, entrapping, or impressing them.

Since the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, applied to one who infringes sub-section 1 of this Act, i. e. to a person other than the owner, master, etc., who engages seamen without a license from the Board of Trade.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 44 When a master of a ship, hath lost any of his hands, he applies to a crimp... who makes it his business to seduce the men belonging to some other ship. 1796 STEEDMAN *Exped. Surinam* II. 28 Trepanned into the West India Company's service by the crimps or silver-coopers as a common soldier. 1836 MARRYAT *Middle. Easy* xxxviii. 144 Offering three guineas ahead to the crimps for every good able seaman. 1842 — P. Keene xx. (1863) 173. I hear there are plenty of good men stowed away by the crimps at different places. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 235 Sallying forth at night... he came near being carried off by a gang of crimps. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 693/4 In the high and palmy days of the crimp, the pirate, the press-gang.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 115 That tends to counties, borough-towns, his Crimps Alias his vote-seducing Pimps. 1794 — *Rowl. for Oliver*, *ibid.* 198 Cupid's trusty crimp, By mouths of vulgar people christen'd pimp. c. 1860 WRAXALL tr. R. Houdin xv. 207 Nothing... can shake off the grip of these skillful crimps [theatrical agents].

†3. An agent or contractor for unloading coal-ships; a broker. *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crimp*, one that undertakes for or agrees to unlade a whole ship of coals. 1754 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 319/1 Any Coal owner may employ... crimps or Factors, not being lightermen or buyers of Coals for sale. 1769 *De Poe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 151 The Brokers of these Coals are called Crimps; The Vessels they load their Ships with at Newcastle, Keels, 1791 HUNDRESSFORD *Salmag.* (1793) 109 Crimps and coal-heavers.

†4. To play crimp: see *quots.* *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To play Crimp*, to lay or bet on one side, and (by foul play) to let t'other win, having a share of it. *Run a Crimp*, to run a Race or Horse-match... knavishly. 1719 D'URFREV *Pills* I. 53 Let Jades that are founder'd be bought, Let Jockeys play Crimp to make sport. *Ibid.* 54 Another makes Racing a Trade. And many a Crimp Match has made, By bubbling another Man's Groom.

5. Comb., as *crimp-like*, *-match* (see 4. *quot.* 1719). 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 307 Crimp-like, for other regions, troops engaging.

**Crimp**, sb.<sup>2</sup> [prob. f. CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup>] An obsolete game at cards.

1623 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. 1. Let her... Laugh and keep company at gleeck or crump. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* 1. i. Gallantry, mix'd now and then with Ombre, Crimp, Comet, or Inceratun. 1703 *Eng. Lady's Catch*, in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* 70 Lost five Guineas at Crimp. 1720 ANDRISON *Tatler* No. 250 p. 9 To find them about Midnight at Crimp and Bassett. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 3 Regretted the loss of ten guineas at crimp.

attrib. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 p. 3 The private Transactions of the Crimp Table.

**Crimp** (krimp), sb.<sup>3</sup> [f. CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. pl. Crimped tresses: cf. 'curls'. *U.S.*

1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 523/1 The Shaker sisters don't wear crimps. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 13 Dec., Crimps that had ceased to be crimp.

†2. Phrase. To be in the crimps: see *quot.* *Obs.* 1688 *Misc. French Dict.* s. v., To be in the Crimps, or to be well set out in Clothes, être bien paré.

**Crimp** (krimp), a. [app. radically allied to CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup>; perh. originally with the notion 'yielding to pressure, easily compressed'; cf. however M.H.G. *krimpf* crooked, curved (Kluge), and CRISP a. for the transition from 'curled, curly, crimped' to 'brittle, friable'. Cf. also CRUMP a.]

1. 'Friable, brittle, easily crumbled, easily reduced to powder' (J.); crisp.

1879 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 28 So fresh, so sweet, so red, so crimp withall As man may say, loe, Sammon here at call. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1749) 176 They will keep longer, and... eat crimp, and well tasted. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. (1727) 50 Now the Fowler... with swift early steps Trends the crimp Earth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sallet*, Slices of the whitened stems which being crimp and short are eaten with oil, vinegar, salt, and pepper. 18... Mrs. CAMERON *Careless Boy* 12 The grass was crimp and white with the hoar frost.

b. Hence *crimp-meat*.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* p. 365 Som things also hee broileth on a gridiron, or frieth on a frying-pan, but if overmuch, they becom crimp-meat.

†2. *fig.* Not consistent, not forcible: a low cant word' (J.) *Obs.*

[But this alleged sense is founded only on the following passage, in which some edd. have *scrimp* = 'scant, limited, very sparing', which seems a better reading.]

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv. The evidence is crimp; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.

3. Said of hair, feathers, etc.: Crimped.

1764 ANNA SEWARD in *Poet. Wks.* (1810) I. p. cxv. A bag wig, in crimp buckle, powdered white as the new shorn fleece. 1874 *New Spectator* III. 4/2 The head is adorned... with crimp feathers.

4. Comb., as *crimp-frilled*.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131 Crimp-frill'd daisy.

**Crimp** (krimp), v.<sup>1</sup> [Corresponds to MDu. *crimpen* intr., to contract or draw oneself together, to shrink, become wrinkled or shrivelled (with cold, etc.), with weak causal *krempen*, *krinpen* to draw together, shrivel up, wrinkle, Du. *krinpen* to shrink, shrivel, diminish, E.Fris. *krinpen* trans. and intr., to crook, wind, draw in or together, shrink, become tight, compressed, shorter, or less, Da. *krympa* trans., to wrinkle, shrink (cloth), Sw. *krympa* to shrink, to sponge; OHG. *chrinphan*, MHG. *krinpfen* to draw oneself together convulsively. For ulterior etymology, see the note to CRAMP sb.<sup>1</sup> Not known in OE.; the only ME. example found is that in the intr. sense; otherwise the verb belongs to the 17-19th c., and may be the causal derivative.]

1. intr. To be compressed, pinched or indented (as e.g. the body of insects). (In ppl. a. *crimping*.) 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 741 Beestys with crympynge body have sharpe wytte and felynge... as bein and amptes that here and smel afene.

†2. trans. To curl. (In pa. ppl. *crimped*.) *Obs.*

1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 112 The Verge or Rime of the outward Bar seem'd to be crimp'd. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Crimpt*, curled.

3. To compress or pinch into minute parallel plaits or folds; to frill.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i. Crimp ribbons in her head-dress. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiv. To crimp the little frill that bordered his shirt-collar. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii. The maid is crimping their... ringlets with hot tongs. 1859 LEWES *Sea-side* *Dict.* 157 By crimping or dividing the edge of the cup, prehensile organs of less or greater length and power arising thereby. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xix. 295 [She] thought far too much of crimping her tresses.

b. To wrinkle or crumple minutely, to crisp the surface of.

1772 W. BAILEY *Descr. Useful Machines* I. 229 The Italian method of crimping grapes. *Ibid.* I. 230 A large specimen of crape crimped and manufactured exactly like the Italian. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 The breeze, with feather-feet, Crimping o'er the waters sweet. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream, Leicester*. 398 The crimping, woolly effect of half a gale from the south-west.

c. *Techn.* To make flutings in (a brass cartridge case), so as to turn the end inward and back upon the wad, in order to confine the charge; to corugate.

4. To cause (the flesh of fish) to contract and become firm by gashing or cutting it before *rigor mortis* sets in.

1698 LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 174 The Muscles of a Fish that has been dead for a good while, do not contract themselves when they are cut in Pieces, which we call Crimping. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 170 The Cook cuts [a fresh Cod] into several small Pieces, in order, as they call it, to crimp it, by letting them lie in hard cold Spring-Water about an Hour. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isd.* 302 The grey mullet, which they crimped, and frequently eat raw. 1804 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 23 The remarkable effects of crimping fish by immersion in water, after the usual signs of life have disappeared. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 39 Small chub... if crimped and fried dry, are by no means so bad.

b. *transf.* To slash, to gash.

1855 MOTTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 359 Those who attempted resistance were crimped alive like fishes and left to gasp themselves to death in lingering torture. 1865 LUSBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 435 Among the females... the only ceremony of importance was scarring the back. Eyre indeed calls it tattooing, but 'crimping' would be, I think, a more correct expression.

5. *spec.* To bend or mould into shape (leather for the uppers of boots, or for a saddle).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 648/1 The curved bar which supports the form upon which the leather is crimped.

6. 'To pinch and hold; to seize' (Webster).

(No quotation given or source named.)

**Crimp** (kiimp), v.<sup>2</sup> [f. CRIMP sb.<sup>1</sup>] To impress (seamen or soldiers); to entrap, to decoy.

1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IX. 233 Plundering corn and crimping recruits. 1831 CARLYLE *Afric.* (1857) II. 326 Clutching at him, to crimp him or impress him. 1867 GOLDSMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 187 The cruel folly which crimps a number of ignorant and innocent peasants, dresses them up in uniform... and sends them off to kill and be killed. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 2/2 The Egyptian Government crimped negroes in the streets of Cairo. *fig.* 1839 *Standard*

Feb. 11 Why not create customers in the Queen's dominions... instead of trying... to crimp them in other countries?

**Crimp** (krimp), v.<sup>3</sup> *nonce-wd.* [Partly echoic, but having associations with the primary sense of CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup>] To make a crisp sound, as in the compression of slightly frozen snow under the feet. 1834 GLERG *Country Curate* II. xv. 267 A sound came upon me as of footsteps crimping through the snow.

† **Crimp**, v.<sup>4</sup> *Obs. slang.* = To 'play crimp': see CRIMP sb.<sup>1</sup> 4.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, He crimps it*, he plays booty. *A Crimping Fellow*, a sneaking Cur. So 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Crimpage** (krimpédz). [f. CRIMP sb.<sup>1</sup> + -AGE.] A payment made to a crimp for his services.

1754 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xiv. 319/1 Any coal owner may employ... crimps or factors... to dispose of their loadings and pay their crimpage or factorage. 1800 CORQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xvi. 528 The Captain pays them two guineas crimpage. 1815 MAULE & SELWYN *Reports* III. 484 Disbursements... for crimpage to replace deserters during the repairs.

**Crimped** (krimp), ppl. a. Also *crimpt*.

†1. Curled: see CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup> 2. *Obs.*

2. Compressed or folded into minute parallel ridges or plaits, frilled.

1712 (see CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup> 3). 1792 *Minstr.* (1793) II. 172 Her crimp lips relaxed to something like a smile. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 38 Madame in a high crimped cap. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 147 Many cells had also crimped borders. 1871 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vii. 238 The edge of the cataract is crimped by indentations. 1886 SHRELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 44 Gold spangles glittered in the crimped hair.

3. Of fish; see CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup> 4.

1791 HUNDRESSFORD *Salmag.* (1793) 145 Crimp cod, and mutilated mackerel. 1798 CANNING, etc. *Progress of Man* 28 in *Anti-Jacobin* 19 Feb., Cools the crimp cod. 1804 A. CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 23 The specific gravity of the crimped fish was greater than that of the dead fish.

**Crimper**<sup>1</sup> (krimpr). [f. CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who crimps.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 244 Crimpers of salmon.

2. The name of several machines and instruments used in crimping.

a. An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rollers, for crimping cloth or the like. b. A machine for bending wire in a sinuous form in preparation for the weaving of wire-cloth. c. A toilet instrument for crimping the hair. d. A machine for crimping leather on a curved board for the uppers of boots and shoes. e. An apparatus for bending or moulding leather into various shapes for saddles and harness. f. A small machine or apparatus used by cartridge-makers for 'crimping' brass cartridge-cases.

1883 GREENER *Gun* 425 This may be prevented by using an indented case, or closing in with a patent crimp specially made for these brass cases.

**Crimper**<sup>2</sup>. [f. CRIMP v.<sup>2</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who crimps (seamen); = CRIMP sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.

1868 *Morn. Star*, Jan., The river police... engaged in defending 'poor Jack' from the machinations of the crimpers.

**Crimping** (krimpig), ppl. sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. The action of CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup>; the product of this action; a succession of small folds, frills or flutings.

1755 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 237 Ornament it well with gimping, Plounces, furberlows, and crimping. 1853 KANE *Grimell Esq.* xlii. (1856) 386 Presently... you see a slight crimping, followed by a dotted... appearance on the ice. 1865 LUSBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 104 The 'crimping' along the edges. 1870 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 976 The beautiful conchoidal waves, crimpings, and ripple-work displayed on the surface of tools and weapons in Scandinavia.

2. The causing of muscular contraction in fishes by dividing or gashing their flesh.

1698 (see CRIMP v.<sup>1</sup> 4). 1776 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 415 note, Cutting fish into pieces while yet alive, in order to make them hard, usually known by the name of crimping. 1805 A. CARLISLE *Ibid.* XCV. 23 Many transverse sections of the muscles being crimped, and the fish immersed in cold water, the contractions called crimping take place. 1873 E. SMITH *Food* xxi Crimping should be performed immediately after the fish has been caught, and before the rigor mortis has set in.

3. Comb., as *crimping-iron*, *-machine*, *-pin*, instruments for crimping frills, cap-borders, hair, etc. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Crimping-iron, crimping-pin*. 1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Crimping-machine*, an instrument with two indented rollers, in which heaters can be placed... It is used for 'crimping' women's frills and cap-borders.

**Crimping**, ppl. sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. CRIMP v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The decoying and confining of men, in order to force them into the army, navy, or merchant service: see CRIMP sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Sept. 4/2 We are sorry to find that the infamous practice of Crimping is not yet put a stop to. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 946 Men... who do not possess the necessary rascality for crimping. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 This demand was partly supplied by a system of crimping and kidnapping at the principal English seaports.

2. attrib. and Comb., as in *crimping system*; *crimping-house*, a house constructed or used for crimping seamen or soldiers.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 18 July 2/3 A false impression... of



persons being kidnapped in a Crimping-house. 1828 *New Sailor's Mag.* 150 All the ramifications of the crimping system in London were then developed. 1858 *Polson Law & L.* 148 A mob assembled in Holborn, threatening to pull down a Crimping-house.

**Crimping**, *ppl. a.* [f. CRIMP *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Pinched: see CRIMP *v.* 1.
2. That crimps or curls in minute creases.

**Crimping**, *ppl. a.* [f. CRIMP *v.* + -ING 2.]

That impresses or entraps seamen, etc.

1820 *Southey Life of Wesley II.* 470 They were persuaded, by the crimping skipper to join the party. 1836 *DISRAELI Lett. Runnymede* 103 Your fellow-countrymen whom your crimping Lordship inveigled into a participation in the civil wars of Spain.

Hence **Crimpingly** *adv.*

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 206, I hold it to have been wickedly, deceitfully, fraudulently, crimpingly, kidnappingly done.

† **Crimple**, *sb. Obs.* [Cf. next, and CRUMPLE *sb.*]

A crease, wrinkle, or fold; a crinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crimpylle or rympylle, *ruga*.

**Crimple**, *v.* Also 5-6 *crumple*. [The early form *crumple* (if *y* is original) corresponds to Ger. dial. *kriimpeln* to crumple; but *crimpe* (with *i*) may be in its origin a dim. and iterative of CRIMP *v.* 1; in later use *crimpe* appears to be treated as a secondary form of *crumple*, expressing something finer and more attenuated; cf. *sip, sup, drip, drop*, etc.; also *crinkle, crunkle*. (See note to CRAMP *sb.* 1)]

† 1. *intr.* To be or become incurved, or drawn together; hence to stand or walk lame from this or similar cause. Cf. CRIPPLE *Obs.*

1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxxix. (1495) 802 The token therof is that the hynder membris crymplyth toggyders and ben constryed. 1694 *Loud. Can.* No. 300/14 *Leat.* a thick black Nag... stands crimping on his near Leg behind. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Crimpling*; as to go crimping, i. e. as if the feet were tender.

2. *intr. and trans.* To wrinkle, crinkle, curl. *Now dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crimplyn or rymplyn, *ruga*. 1600 *F. WALKER Sp. Mandeville* 102, The hair was so curled, that it crimped round like Ringes. 1676 *WISMAN Surgery* (J.), He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly crimped them up. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 238 While the flood's triumphing care Crimped round its guarded home. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Crimple*, to crumple, to wrinkle.

**Crimpled** (*kri'mpl'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. CRIMPLE *v.* + -ED 1.] Wrinkled, crinkled, curled; finely crumpled; minutely wrinkled or creased.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crimpeld, or rympled, *rugatus*. 1561 *TURNER Herbal* II. 362, Lyke vnto a lefe of the crympeld lettuce. 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* III. lxx. 411 Luerwort... hauing wrinkled or crimpeld leaves layde one vpon another. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 170 The under surface of the corallum is crimpeld and striate. 1882 *Garden* 29 July 85/3 Blossoms... exquisitely fringed and crimpeld at the margins.

**Crimpsness**: [f. CRIMP *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being crimp; friability.

1699 *TURNER Acetaria* (1720) 178 Some eat them [potatoes] with sugar together in the skin, which has a pleasant crimpsness.

**Crimson** (*kri'mz'n*), *a. and sb.* Forms: 5-6 *cremesin(e)*, -*yn(e)*, -*ysyn*, *crimesin*, -*yne*, *orymysyn*, -*esyn*, -*asyn(e)*, *oramoyssin*, -*en*, -*mysin*, *cremoysin*, (*crensenyn*), 6 *cremosin*, *crimisin*, -*osen*, (*chrymesyn*), *cremsin*, *crym-sen*, -*on(e)*, 6-7 *crimosin(e)*, -*yn(e)*, *crymosen*, -*in(e)*, *crimisin*, (7 *crimisin*, -*son(e)*), 6- *crim-son*. [The 15th c. *cremesin(e)* corresponds exactly to early Sp. *cremesin* (cited 1403-12), early It. *cremesino* and med.L. *cremesinus*, variants (by metathesis of *r*) of med.L. *hermesinus*, *carmesinus*, It. *chermesino*, *carmesino*, Sp. *carmesin* (16th c.), f. Il. *chernist*, *crimest*, Sp. *carmest* (cited 1422), (a. Arab. *qermasi*, *qirmasi*: see CRAMOISY) + suffix -*ino*, L. -*inus*: see -*INE*. Thence our 16th c. variants. The corresponding 15-16th F. form was *cramoisin* (Littre), whence occasional Eng. *cramoysine*; the disturbing influence of this probably appears also in *cremosin*, *crimosin*, *crimison*, *crimson*.]

**A. adj.** 1. The name of a colour: of a deep red somewhat inclining towards purple; of the colour of an alkaline infusion of cochineal.

Historically, the colour obtained from the Kermes or Scarlet Grain insect, at first chiefly used in dyeing fine cloth and velvet (F. *velours cramoisi*), in connexion with which this shade of red was first distinguished in English.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5976 A mantel... Of rede saten full good cremesyn. 1462 *Mann. & Housh. Bp.* 149 A jaket off crymysyn clothe. 1517 *Tesk. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 86 My gowne of crymsen velvet. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 116 b, All appeared in Crymsyne clothe. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Polly* 14 b, This cramoysen gowne. 1558 *TURNER Herbal* III. 16 It hath a cremesin color. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1580) 67 Some of them glitter with a perfect crimson dye. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* II. 130 Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 224 Two Lanthorns... the one a Crimsin, and the other an Azure. 1670-98 *LASSLES Voy. Italy* I. 68 Velvet coats of crimosin colour. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. vii. I. § 8. 120 Why... are the most distant clouds crimsonest?

1866 *KINGSLEY Herew.* x. 186 She turned deadly pale and then crimson.

2. *fig.* Often used with reference to blood; sanguinary.

a 1681 *SIR G. WHARTON Wks.* (1683) 340 Why may not I some Crimson Lines leave out, To save my Ankles from the Prison-gout? 1777 *SIR W. JONES Pal. Fortrose* 19 Crim-son conquest glow'd where'er he trod. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 81 The crimson crime, The basest in the book of time.

**B. sb.** (The *adj.* used absolutely.)

1. The colour or pigment.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 The most costlyous cloth of cremseyn. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 523 Chdde in one lyuerey of browne... and... in blew and cremesyne. 1509-10 *Act x Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Of the Colour of Crymesyn or blew. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 323 Ros'd ouer with the Virgin Crimson of Modestie. a 1601 *BOYLLE On Colours* (J.), Crimson seems to be little else than a very deep red with an eye of blue. 1791 *HAMILTON Bethulie's Dyeing* II. II. III. v. 195 These salts... have the property of changing the colour of scarlet to crimson. 1816 *J. SMITH Panoramia Sc. & Art* II. 527 For pale crimsons the quantity of cochineal is reduced. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiv. 175 The western heaven glowed with crimson.

† 2. Crimson cloth. *Obs.*

14... *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 114 Was ther any veluet or crymysyn. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xvi. 63 A sleue... of fyne cremoyssyn alle drawn ouer wyth golde wyer. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b, Not... clothed in... veluet, satten, or damaske, or crimosine ingayned, but in sacke-cloth. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 228 Like crimsin dyde in grayne. 1611 *COTGR., Alchermes*, a graine wherewith Crimsons are dyed.

**C. Comb.**, as *crimson-barred*, -*coloured*, -*died*, -*scarfed*, -*tipped*, -*warm* *adjs.*; also with colours, expressing blended shades, as *crimson-carmine*, -*lake*, -*purple*, -*violet*, etc.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. I. 1. (1642) 86/3 A crimsin-coloured juce. 1683 *tr. Erasmus Moria Enc.* 56 Those crimson-died crimes. 1786 *BURNS Mountain Daisy*, Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lviii, The crimson-scarfed men of Macedonia. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xii. (1878) 98 The... crimson-tipped bird's-foot trefoil. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 435/3 Flaked with crimson-purple.

**Crimson** (*kri'mz'n*), *v.* [f. CRIMSON *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make crimson, impart a crimson colour to.

1601 *SHAKS. Jnl. C.* III. i. 206 Heere thy Hunters stand... Crimson'd in thy Lethee. 1743-6 *SHENSTONE Elegy* xv. 55 Stain'd with blood, and crimson'd o'er with crimes. 1768 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 20 May, My cheeks are crimsoned with the blush of indignation. 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* iv. 102 A gorgeous sunset was crimsoning the palms and pigeon-towers of Bedreshayn.

2. *intr.* To become crimson; *esp.* in blushing.

1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in Art.* xvii, See his cheek! How it hath crimson'd at the unworthy thought! 1822-26 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* Wks. V. 89 The ancient collegiate church... beginning to crimson with the deep lustre of a cloudless July morning. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* I. xv. 79 Jane's pale face crimsoned at the idea of parting with it. Hence **Crimsoned**, **Crimsoning** *ppl. adjs.*

1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 1090 The moon... Shows her broad visage in the crimsoned east. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Lect. II.* (1858) 57 A crimsoned cheek. 1861 *MRS. NORTON Lady La G.* IV. 378 As the fresh bud a crimsoning beauty shows. 1879 *R. H. HORNE Orisaba in Poems of Places* 147 They mark the crimsoning sunrise tinge the clouds.

**Crimsonish**, *a. nonce-wd.* Somewhat crimson.

1760 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1868) III. 592 A rich crimsonish and purpleish curtain.

**Criminal** (*kri'näl*), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *crimäl-is*, f. *crim-is* hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 377 The criminal line is low, and often encroaches upon the temples. 1876 — *Gorilla* I. I. 204 A fashion of criminal decoration quite new to me.

**Crimanthropy**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *kri'n-eiv* to judge + *anthropos* man: after *misanthropy*.] Judgement or criticism of men. Hence **Crimanthropist**, one who judges mankind.

1891 *E. A. ABBOTT Philomathus* 60 That critical attitude which I have called crinanthropy. *Ibid.*, Judging men and hating men, crinanthropy and misanthropy. *Ibid.* 61 For one misanthropist there are a thousand or ten thousand crinanthropists.

**Crinat**, by-form of CRINITE, haired, hairy.

**Crinated**, *a. = prec.*

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)*, *Crinated*, having long Locks. *Crinated* *Roots* (in Botany) such as shoot into the ground in many small fibres or hairs. 1775 in *Asa*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Crinatory**, var. of CRINIFEROUS.

**Crino**: see CRINK-.

**Crinch** by-form of CRINGE *v.*

**Crinch** (*v.*), dial. var. of CRUNCH.

**Crine** (*krein*), *sb. rare*. [a. It. *crine* or ad. L. *crin-is* hair: cf. F. *crin* hair, horse-hair.]

1. Hair, head of hair. Also *attrib.*

1614 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Bethulie's Rescue* I. 160 Priests, whose sacred Crine Felt never Razor. 1768 *Bristol Jnl.* Oct., Hose of Goatskin, Crinepart outwards. 1865 *Athen. N.* 1969. 119/3 Both crines look like ill-made wigs. 2. *Hawking*. = CRINET 2.

1883 *SALVIN & BRODRICK Falconry Brit. Isles Gloss.* 150. **Crine** (*krein*), *v. Sc.* [app. a Gael. *crion* to wither, f. *crion* dry, withered.]

1. *intr.* To shrink, shrivel, contract from dryness. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. 845 All wycht but sycht of

thy gret mycht ay crinis. 1724 *RAMSAY Evergreen, Interl. Dreichs* xiii, I am crynt in for eild. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, 'And mine bairns ha'e been caining too, mon.' 1849 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 62 He had grown old like a golden pippin, merely crined, with the bloom upon him. *Mod. Sc.* The meat (in stewing) has crined into very little.

b. *trans.*

1847 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1840) II. 165 The drouth it had krined up and slackened the screw. 1878 *DICKINSON Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Crine*, to overdo in frying or roasting.

† 2. To sweat or clip (coin). *Obs. rare*—

1523 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* VIII. Prol. 97 Sum trachour crynis the cunje, and kepis corn stakis.

Hence **Crined** *ppl. a.*, shrunk, shrivelled.

1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* and Ser. 121 A very little 'crined' old man.

**Crined** (*krein'd*), *a. Her.* [f. CRINE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Of a charge: Wearing hair; having the hair of head or mane tintured differently from the body.

1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 46 b, S. beareth Sable, a Sphinx d'argent, crined, and penn'd d'Or. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 3 (ed. 3) 363 An unicorn arg., armed, unguled and crined or.

[**Crinel**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Crinet**, *Obs.* [dim. of F. *crin* hair: see -*ET*.]

1. A hair.

1572 *GASCOIGNE Flowers Wks.* (1587) 67 The heeles were not of gold But of some other metall farre more fine Wher of each crinet seemed to behold Like glistering wyars.

2. *Hawking. (pl.)* The small hair-like feathers which grow about the cere of a hawk. (Also written *crinites*; now called *crines*.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b, Ther be oon an hawke long smale blake federis like heris abowte the sere & thos same be calde Crinitis of y<sup>e</sup> hawke. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223. 1792 *OSBALDISTON Brit. Sportsman* 130/1 *Crinets* or *Crinites*, with falconers, small black feathers in hairs.

3. = CRINTÈRE. (Cf. CRANET 1.)

1586 *FERNÉ Blas. Gentry* 336 Vpon any sadle, crinet, lard, chapperon, cooperison or other indument.

**Cringe** (*kri'ndz*), *v.* Also 3-5 *orange*, *crenoche*, 6 *orintoh*, 7 *orindge*, *oring*, *ohring*, (9 *dial.* *crinch*). [*Cringe* (*crinich*), first found in 16th c., appears to be a phonetic modification (with ordin-ary Eng. change of *eng*, *enge*, to *ing*, *inge*, as in *hinge*, *singe*, *wing*: see CLINK *v.* 2) of an earlier *crenge*, found with variant *crenche* early in 13th c. *Crengre*, *crenche*, represent OE. \**crengcan*, \**cren-cean* (= \**krangan*, \**krankfan*), causal deriv. of the strong verb found in OE. with the double form *cringun*, *crincan* to draw oneself together spasmodically, to contract or shrink together into a bent or crooked position: see CRANK *sb.* 1. Primarily then *crengen*, *crenchen* was transitive, but already in 13th c. we find 'cringe with the neck'.]

† 1. *trans.* To compress, draw together, or draw in (any part of the body) as in shrinking from pain or danger; to contract, distort (the neck, face, etc.). *Obs.*

1508 *Bp. HALL Sat.* IV. ii, He can... make a Spanish face with fauning cheere... shake his head, and cringe his necke and side. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 190 Whip him, Fellowes, Till like a Boy you see him cringe his face, And whine aloud for mercy. c 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Red Herring*, They cringing in their necks, like rats, smothered in the hold, poorly replied.

2. *intr. a.* To draw in or contract the muscles of the body involuntarily; to shrink. b. To shrink in or away (as with fear); to cower.

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 9 (MS. B.) [The dragon] bigon to crähien ant to crengre wif swire [MS. R. crēchen mit swire]. a 1455 *HOLLAND Houlate* 956 He crepillit, he crengit, he carfully cryd. 1597 *R. LICHFIELD Trimming of T. Nash* (N.), What makes you sit downe so tenderly? You crinche in your buttocks like old father Pater patrie. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 69 The Boys that went before were glad to cringe behind, for they were afraid of the Lions. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* IV. 125 We have no twinge to make us cringe Or crinkle in the Hams. c 1750 *J. NELSON Jnl.* (1836) 4 The words made me cringe, and my flesh seemed to creep on my bones. 1847 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 68/1 He was sensible... of something 'cringing' in the lower part of the thigh. 1861 *G. F. BERKELEY Sportsman. W. Prairies* VII. 102 The last two cows had to 'cringe' or tuck in their tails and haunches to avoid the 'catcher'.

3. *intr.* To bend the body timorously or servilely; to cower. Often applied derisively or depreciatively to bowing, with the implication of attendant servility or cowardice. Const. to (a person).

1575-97 [see CRINGING *ppl. a.*]. 1622-51 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. II. III. xv. 129 They cannot... carve at Table, chringe and make quinges. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Sol.* I. I. xlii, Thus cring'd he toward th' East. c 1680 *EVEREDGES Sermon* (1720) I. 48 An opinion that to bow or cringe (as they profanely call it) before Almighty God is superstition. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* v. 123 You should bow to most people, but cringe to nobody.

4. *fig.* To behave obsequiously or with mean submissiveness; to show base or servile deference. c 1620 *H. ANDERSON Law of Christ*, Cringing to those that from all virtue run. 1660-72 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 359 The most ready men to cringe to and serve these times. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 105 Their chief business... had been to teach the people to cringe and the prince to domineer.

5. *trans.* † a. To bow deferentially to (a person). b. To bow a person in or out with cringes.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moose* (1849) 17 Your tradesmen, which now cappe and cringe you. 1660 H. MORR *Myst. Godliness* v. xiv. 169 Cringing and courting... not only Christ, but the blessed Virgin. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. i. 441 Hence, and bow and cringe him here!

**Cringe** (krindʒ), *sb.* [f. CRINGE v.]

1. A deferential, servile, or fawning obeisance. Often a hostile or derisive name for a bow.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iii. That better doe reward each scriver's pen, Each tapsters cringe, each rubbing ostler. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejennus* i. i. He is the now court God, and well applied With sacrifice of Knees, of Crookes, and Cringe. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 113 Where are all those crossings and bendings, and cringes and turnings? 1700 R. PEARSON *Naaman Vind.* 10 Nor could he hope, by a few external Cringes... to expiate for his notorious neglect. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 1 The professors... flocked round him with all the cringes of awkward complaisance. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. (1876) 2 Performing cringes and conges like a court-chamberlain.

2. *fig.* A cringing or obsequious act.

1650 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* v. xxiv. Puffed up with... the cringes of their subjects. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 12 To purchase favour by cringes and complaisance.

**Cringing** (krindʒɪŋ), *rare.* [f. CRINGE v. + -ING.] A cringing creature. Also attrib.

1603 URQUHART *Kabala* iii. xxvi. 276 Cringing cock. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* i. 239 Their monument [must] no tyrant's cringing rear. 1807 — *Ann. Rev.* V. 569 Among those cringings who have assisted sovereignty to extend their power.

**Cringer** (krindʒə), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who cringes; an obsequious or servile creature.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1236 This lady-munger, this meere rapier and dagger, this cringer. 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Skianachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Cringers to crucifixes, approvers of purgatory. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 102 Cringers to fortune, birth and power. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 336 The decorations that are shayed by footmen and backstairs cringers.

**Cringing** (krindʒɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of shrinking timorously, or of bowing or bending the body servilely; servile or obsequious behaviour. Often applied contemptuously to bowing.

1634 W. TRYHWYTT tr. *Balaad's Lett.* 248 A Country... where all men grow crooked with extreme cringing. 1660 MILTON *Free Comm.* 429 Among the perpetual bowings and cringings of an abject People. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xiii. 765 Making those decent Cringings towards the Tomb. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay II.* 214 His cringing to Randolph... was a spot in his character. 1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* (1848) 199 The studied cringing so common in Naples is rare here.

2. Muscular contraction, shrinking.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Amble*. Though the amble be gained, it must be slow and unsightly; because attended with a cringing in the hind-parts.

**Cringing**, *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That cringes, that shrinks or bends the body timorously or servilely; that behaves with servile deference.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 His cringeing side necke, eies glauncing, fisaamy smirking. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. Youe cringeing parasite. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* i. i. A huffing shining flatt ring cringing Coward. 1746-7 HARVEY *Medic.* (1818) 209 In a state of abject and cringing dependence. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 297 He began in a tone of almost cringing loyalty.

**Cringingly** (krindʒɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a cringing manner.

1823 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 329 'My wife never was a good walker,' said Roberts, cringingly. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 104 Nevertheless he was... cringingly civil.

**Cringingness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cringing quality, timid servility.

1605 *Whether Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revol.* 22 With a flattering as well as a mean Cringingness. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 508 There is... less of plebeian cringingness and adulation in his works.

**Cringle** (krɪŋɡl̩). Also 7 crengle, 8 orengle, orengle. [app. of LG. origin: cf. Ger. (mostly LG. and MG.) *kringel*, MLG. and mod.LG. also *krengel*, dim. of *kring* circle, ring. Cf. Icel. *kringla* disc, circle, orb. From the verbal stem *kring-*: see CRANK sb. 1, and cf. CRINKLE.]

1. *Naut.* A ring or eye of rope, containing a thimble, worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, for the attachment of a rope.

1607 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Crengles are little ropes spliced into the Bolt-ropes of all sailes belonging to the maine and fore mast, to which the bolings bridles are made fast. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 330 Each earing to its cringle first they bend. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 15 *Bent-Lines*, ropes fastened to cringles on the bottom of square sails, to draw them up to the yards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Cringles should be made of the strands of new bolt-rope.

b. Also in rural use: see quot.

1789-95 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.*, *Cringle*, a with or rope for fastening a gate. Hence 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*.

2. = CRINKLE. *dia.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon.* (1813) 298 This plain... is generally without creeks or cringles, and forms one compact and even surface. 1877 N.W. LING *Gloss.* s.v. *Crinkle*, A brook in Roxby parish, the course of which is very circuitous, is called *Cringlebeck* [in 12-13th c. *Cringlebec*].

Hence *Cringle* *v.* *dia.*

1789-95 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.*, *Cringle* *up*, to fasten with a *cringle*. See above.

† **Cringle-crangle**, *a.*, *adv.* and *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Frequentative reduplication of CRANGLE; cf. CRINKLE-CRANKLE.]

*A. adj.* Winding in and out, twisted, having twists and turns. Also *adv.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher Plays* 1873 l. 261 The busky groues... With cringle-crangle homes do ring aloud. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Cringle-crangle* *adv.*, zig-zag. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cringle-crangle*, zig-zag.

*B. sb.* A zigzag; a mass of twists and turns. 16.. *English Rogue* 111 (N.). I had prepared a deal of scribble or cringle crangle, and so from thence began to take the height of her fortune. 1739 *Poor Robin* (N.). When Don Phobus enters that cringle-crangle which the rabblers would have to be a pair of heavenly scales.

**Cringle** (krɪŋɡl̩), *a. rare.* [f. CRINGE + -Y.] Having the attribute of cringing.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 321 An oily cringle voice in which there is a strong dash of insolence.

**Crini-**, stem of *L. crinis* hair: used as comb. form in a number of formations (chiefly nonce-words): **Crinonatural** *a.*, of or pertaining to the growth or culture of hair. **Criniferous** *a.*, bearing hair. **Cringer** (*Ornith.*), a genus of African and Asiatic birds allied to the Thrush, so called from the stiff bristly hairs or setae on their bills. **Crinigerous** *a.*, bearing or wearing hair, hairy. **Criniparous** *a.*, hair-producing. **Crinivorous** *a.*, hair-devouring.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Those criniferous appendages to the head worn by the bucks of that period. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crinigerous*, that hath or weareth hair. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iii. 720 Her front crinigerous, each hair a snake. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin*, *Progr. Man* 38 note, Bears' grease or fat, supposed to have a criniparous or hair-producing quality. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 151 But worms crinivorous have eat my crests.

**Crinid** (krɪnɪd, krɪ-). *Zool.* [f. Gr. κρινος lily + -ID.] *pl.* A family of the Crinoidea containing the typical crinoids with branching arms.

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* II. 161 The Crinids closely resemble a Comatula... a modern Crinid... ancient Crinids or Encrinurites. 1877 LE CONTE *Elen. Geol.* II. (1879) 299 Stemmed Echinoderms or Crinoids may be divided into three families, viz. 1. Crinids; 2. Cystids; 3. Blastids.

|| **Crinière** (krɪniɛr). [F., f. *crin* (horse) hair; corresp. to a *L. type* *crinidia*. In 16th and 17th c. anglicized as *crinier*.] The part of the 'bards' or protective covering of a war-horse which covered the ridge or back of the neck and the mane.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 141 His horse barded with a sufficient Pectron, crinier. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bl. War* v. ii. § 4 The Horses head, necke, breast and buttocke barbed with Pectron, Trappings, Crinier, and Chieffront. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Crinet*, small crinière.

† **Crinital**, *a. Obs. rare-1*. = CRINITE *a.*, having hair: applied to a comet.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 66 He the star crinital adareth.

**Crinite** (krɪnaɪt), *a.* [ad. *L. crinitus* hairy, f. *crinis* hair.] Hairy; having a hairy or hair-like appendage; *spec. in Bot. and Zool.* having tufts of hairy growth on the surface.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiv. xlv. How comate, crinite, caudate starres are fram'd I knew. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. 248 The Cane, like to a blazing Starre Crinite, Greater appear'd. 1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 436 Flagellum of outer antennae more or less crinite, often long ciliate.

**Crinite** (krɪnaɪt, krɪ-), *sb. Geol.* [f. Gr. κρινος lily + -ITE.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite.

**Crinitory**, *a. rare.* [f. *L. crinitus* hairy + -ORY.] Of the nature of hair, hairy.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Curney* II. 153 Away came every vestige of its crinitory covering.

**Crink**, *sb.* Also 6-7 *krink* (e). [f. CRINK v., or directly from *vb.* stem *crinc-an*: see CRANK sb. 1.]

1. A twist, bend, or winding; a winding crevice, furrow, or channel. Cf. CRANK sb. 2. i. Now *dia.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 186 A house with many nooks and krinks. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* ii. 188/r Gutters are the Slifters, or Krinks, in the beam of a Stags horn. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crink*, a twist or bend.

2. *fig.* An intricate turn or twist of thought or speech; a tortuous shift or sleight. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 176 The krinks of certain prophesies surmounting farre above The reach of ancient wits to read. 1583 — *Crinum* on *Deut.* xv. 82 Such a krink was practised against mee. 1597 — *De Morny* xx. 313 To take away the doubts, and to auoyde the krinks inuented anew by certaine Libertines.

3. *dia.* (See quots.)

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Cranks*, A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill health. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Crink-crunk* words are long words... not properly understood.]

**Crink** (krɪŋk), *v.* 1 Also 6 *krink*. [possibly a survival of OE. *crincan* to contract or draw oneself together in a bent form (see CRANK sb. 1), but more prob. repr. an earlier \**crink* = *krankjan*, causal deiv. of *crincan*. In mod. use, however, perh. formed anew from *crinkle*.] Hence *Crink* *ing* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1. *trans.* To bend or twist; to form into furrows or wrinkles; to crinkle. *dia.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 93 As the wakening wind... o'er the water crink'd the curled wave. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crink*, to twist, or wrench painfully. 'I've crinked my neck...'. When a man bends a piece of iron by hammering it he is said to crink it.

2. *intr.* (*fig.*) To use tortuous shifts or sleights. 1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Deut.* xxxix. 231 If wee vse any craftinesse or krinking. 1813 He which thinketh to further himselfe by his crinking, pilling and deceyuing.

**Crink**, *v.* 2 [Echoic: cf. *crack*, *crick*, *crinkle*, etc.] *intr.* To make a sound in which cricking and chinking blend. Hence *Crinkling* *pp.* *a.*

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 174 The noisy cicadae that... make the woods ring with their pertinacious crinking. 1861 (ed. 7) 105 Those crinking merry-probed denizens of our summer-fields.

**Crinkle** (krɪŋk'l), *sb.* [prob. f. CRINKLE v., but the sb. may be the earlier: cf. Du. and LG. *krinkel* curve, flexure, crookedness, curvatura, dim. of *kring*, *krink* circle, etc.]

1. A twist, winding, or sinuosity; a wrinkle or corrugation, as in a rumpled or rippling surface.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 50 The vnflattered picture of Pedantisme, that hath no one smile or crinkle more than it should. 1598 FLORIO, *Torioso*, crooked, winding, full of crinkles and crinkles. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. i. ii. 17 Ilion the third [gut], which consists of many crinkles. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1852) I. 563 The crinkles in this glass making objects appear double. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xvi. 728 To blow the crinkles out of their luxuriant hair. 1883 RUNCIMAN *Shippers* 2 His oisilkins... poured multitudinous streams from all their crinkles.

2. A ring or circle. *Obs. rare-1*. (Cf. CRINKLE.) 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 19 Of the Crinkles or Rings which are seen at the end of Trees when Saw'd off.

**Crinkle** (krɪŋk'l), *v.* Also 4 *cr-*, *krenkle*, *cr-*, *krynkle*, 6 *orenole*. [Frequentative derivative from stem of OE. *crincan*; see CRANK sb. 1, and cf. CRANKLE. As the ME. form is sometimes *crinkle* (see CRINKLED), the type seems to be \**crankil*, whence \**crenclean*.]

1. *intr.* To form numerous short twists or turns; to wind or twist in its course; to contract surface wrinkles or ripples; to wrinkle or shrink *up*. 1385, a 1529 [see CRINKLED]. 1577, 1621 [see CRINKLING *vb.* *sb.* *pp.* *a.*]. 1600 *Boy & Mantle* xviii. in *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1884) II. 273/r Vpp att her great toe, itt [the mantle] began to crinkle and crows. 1864 MRS. GATTRY *Parables fr. Nat.* 4th Ser. 12 The last leaves... had crinkled up and turned brown. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 132 It [a stream] seemed to ripple and crinkle. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to bend tortuously. Of a twisting pathway, it will be said: 'It crinkles round, but goes straight at after'. [In *dia.* Glossaries of *Cheshire*, *Lincolns.*, *Leicesters.*, etc. = 'to wrinkle, crumple, shrink, shrivel up'.]

2. To bend shrinkingly or obsequiously with the legs or body; to cinge. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* II. 1, The other signor crinkles in the hams, as he were studying new postures against his turn comes to salute me. 1633 *Ford's Titty* i. ii, I like him the worse, he crinkles so much in the hams. 1719 [see CRINGE v. 2]. 1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words*, *Crinkle*, to wrinkle, to bend under a load. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to bend under a weight.

b. *fig.* To turn aside, to shrink or recede from one's purpose. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. v. He that hath pleas'd her Grace Thus farre, shall not now crinkle for a little. 1793 THORNTON *Lett. to Ray*, *Crinkle*, to crouch; to yield sneakingly. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to recede, or fall off from a promise or purpose. 1873 *Swaile-dale Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to recede from an avowed resolution or the performance of a promise.

3. *trans.* To twist or bend (anything) to and fro, or in and out; to wrinkle, crumple; to crimp (the hair). (See also CRINKLED *pp.* *a.*)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crinkle*, *Crinkle*, to wrinkle, twist, plait, or rumple irregularly. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* viii. (1857) 358 The flames through all the casements pushing forth, Like red-hot devils crinkled into snakes. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* xvi. 128 Miss Granger was too perfect a being to crinkle her hair. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Crinkle*, to crease; to rumple.

II. 4. *intr.* To emit sharp thin ringing sounds; to move with these sounds. [Cf. CRINK v. 2.]

1856, etc. [see CRINKLING *pp.* *a.* II]. 1878 R. W. GILDER *Poet & M.* 19 Small brooks crinkle o'er stock and stone.

Hence *Crinkled* *pp.* *a.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2012 *Atlantide*, And for the hous is krynkled [v.rr. crenkled, krycnklyd, ykrenkled] two and fro And hath so quyente weyis for to go. a 1529 SKELTON *El. Ruminings* 17 Her face all bowisy Comely krynklyd Wondrously wrynkled. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* iv. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 339 An old crazed man... With little legs and crinkled thighs. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 30 His hat... looking sadly crinkled and old. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 30 The arm[s]. rigid spike and crinkled leaves.

**Crinkle-crackle**, *sb.*, *a.* and *adv.* Chiefly *dia.* [Frequentative reduplication of CRANKLE: cf. CRINKLE-CRANGLE.]

*A. sb.* A winding in and out, a zigzag, sinuosity. 1598 FLORIO, *Sinuus*, that is full of creeks, bosomes, or crinkle-crinkles. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Sinuus*... that hath many turnings... full of crinkle-crinkles.

*B. adv.* and *adv.* (Twisting) in and out, zig-zag. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crinkle-crackle* *adv.*, like a corkscrew. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Crinkle-crackle*, *Crinkley-crinkley*, *adv.*, zig-zag. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Crinkle-crackle* *adj.* and *adv.*, zig-zag; sinuous.

Hence **Crinkle**-crankled *pph. a.* † **Crinoledum** and **cranoledum**, tortuously.

1858 *Motley Corr.* 4 July. With a wonderful profusion of gilt flaxen crinkle-crankled hair. 1860 H. PETERS in *Bp. Kennett Register* 35 This was still the Lord's right way who led His people crinoledum and cranoledum.

† **Crinklepouch**. *Obs. slang.* A sixpence. 1893 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 270 With the expence of an odde Crinklepouch, wash yourself within and without.

**Crinkling** (kriŋ'kliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] I. The action of the verb **CRINKLE**; twisting to and fro; wrinkling, crumpling, etc. Also *concr.*

1877 *HARRISON Desc. Britaine* i. xiv. in *Holinshead*, The Wyuer... no ruer in England... fetcheth more or halfe so many windlesses and crinklings. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 46 The curious crinkling of a silke stocking. 1709 W. KING *Art of Cookery* 138 Who cares for all the crinkling of the pye? 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Much of the crepon is crinkled like the surface of cream... Sometimes this crinkling runs in stripes.

II. The emitting of sharp thin sounds. 1880 *7th Rep. Topog. Surv. Adirondack Region* 157 The sharp 'crinkling' of the runners of the large hand-sleds.

**Crinkling**, *pph. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] I. That crinkles; see **CRINKLE** v. I.

1877 *HARRISON Desc. Brit.* i. xiv. Manifold Water, so called because of the sundrie crinkling hills that it receiveth. 1641 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. ii. 227 Running with a crinkling course as far as Lions. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. xxx. (R.). Her legs are two faint crinkling props.

II. Emitting sharp thin sounds. 1856 Mrs. DROWNING *Aut. Leigh v. Poems* VI. 191 All the rooms were full of crinkling silks. 1865 Miss MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* 69 As she stepped with her light, firm tread across the crinkling snow. 1880 Wm. Goethe's *Faust* iii. viii. 168 With the crinkling sand the floor to strow.

**Crinkling, crinohling**, *sb. dial.* [f. **CRINOI** v., or **CRINK** v. + -LING.]

a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia, Crinohling*, a small apple. 1881 *Suppl. Oxfordish. Gloss., Crinklit*, a small wrinkled apple.

**Crinkly** (kriŋ'kli), *adj.* [f. **CRINKLE** sb. + -Y.] Full of crinkles.

1866 *LOWELL Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 212 His veins 'ould run All crinkly like curled maple. 1882 Miss BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. viii. 159 Unfolding crinkly green leaves.

So **Crinkly-crankly**. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant-Killers* 8 In the rough, crumpled, crinkly-crankly part.

† **Crinkum, crincum**. *Obs. slang.* Also 7 crinkom, 8 crinokam. Also **GRINCUME**, q.v. In *ph.* A name for the venereal disease.

1618 *HORNBY Sco. Drunk.* (1859) 13 Some will have his nose most rich bespread With pearls and crinkums mixt with crimson red. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crinkums*, the French Poix. 1708 *MORTREUX Rabalais* v. xxi. (1737) 96. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* I. 247 The Old Queen has got the Crinkums.

**Crinkum-crankum**, *sb. (a.)* Also **crin-cum-cran-cum**. A word applied playfully to anything full of twists and turns, or intricately or fancifully elaborated. Cf. *gim-crack, knick-knack*.

In first quot app. a meaningless euphemism (cf. *prec.*). In quot. 1761 = **CRINKLE-CRANKLE**.

1616 *Old Rhine* in *Blount's Law Dict.* 1670 s.v. *Free-bench*, Here I am... Like a Whore as I am. And for my *Crinkum Crancum* Have lost my *Binkum Bankum*. 1761 COLMAN & GARRICK *Cland. Marriage* ii. ii. (L.) Here's none of your straight lines here—but all taste—zigzag—crinkum-crankum—in and out. 1778 Miss BURNBY *Eviluna* (1794) I. 105 We shall see some crinkum-crankum or other for our money. 1793 *BURNS Let. to Thomson* Aug. That crinkum-crankum tune, 'Robin Adair'. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 103 All sorts of engine-turning, and flaggee-work, and crinkum-crankum. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Dec. 731/2 Those scientific crinkum-crankum hives, from which bees with difficulty get out, and with more difficulty get in.

**Crinoid** (kri'noid, kroi-), *a. (sb.) Zool.* [ad. Gr. κρινοειδής lily-like. As a sb. the latinized plural forms *crinoidea*, *crinoidea* are used in Zool.]

A. *adj.* Lily-shaped; applied to an order (chiefly fossil) of echinoderms, having a calyx-like body, stalked and rooted. B. *sb.* A member of this order. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 109/2 Some are fixed, as the crinoid echinoderma. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iii. 26 Animals... called Crinoids. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* ii. 17 The Crinoids, or Sea-lilies, now almost entirely extinct.

Hence **Crinoid'al a.**, or of pertaining to the *Crinoidea* or *Crinoidea*, an order of Echinodermata. **Crinoid'ean**, a member of the *Crinoidea*. 1849 *DANA Geol.* ix. (1850) 494 The rarity of Crinoidal remains. 1882a *GRINKIE Text Bk. Geol.* ii. ii. 168 *Crinoidal* (*Encrinurus*) *Limestone*, a rock composed in great part of crystalline joints of encrinites. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 11 Lamarck has placed the Crinoidea in the same order with his Floating Polypes. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 227 The most perfect type of crinoid.

**Crinolette** (kri'nolet), [dim. f. **CRINOLINE** :] A sort of bustle or contrivance for distending the back of a woman's skirt.

1861 *World*, 27 July 15/1 The crinoline projected hideously at the side, whereas the crinolette will only stick out at the back. 1883 *Times* 1 Jan. 4/2 Why has the crinolette, making such grotesque protuberances, been allowed to thrust itself into the fashions of 1883?

Hence **Crinolette'd a.** 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 4 They will not give up corsets and crinolette'd skirts.

**Crinoline** (kri'nolin, -lin). [a. mod. F. *crinoline*, f. L. *crinis* hair, in sense of F. *crin* horse-hair + *linum* thread, a manufacturer's name intended to express its composition with warp of thread and woof of horse-hair.]

I. A stiff fabric made of horse-hair and cotton or linen thread, formerly used for skirts (see 2), and still for lining, etc. (For the latter purpose the name is also applied to imitations made of stiffened muslin, etc.)

1830 *World of Fashion* Aug. 180 The new stuff called *crinoline*; it was at first announced as a material for shoes and bottles only, then for bonnets; now it is offered for dresses. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxv. Crinoline or its substitutes is not an expensive luxury.

b. This material or its substitutes (e.g. whalebone or iron hoops) as used to expand a petticoat; see next.

1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxxii. I saw them to-day, without any crinoline, pulling the garden-roller. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 161 We hear... of a woman in crinoline being blown off a narrow ledge into the water. 1885 KATH. O'MEARA *Madame Mohl* ii. 117 A short skirt, guiltless of the faintest suspicion of crinoline.

2. A stiff petticoat made of this stuff, worn under the skirt of a woman's dress in order to support or distend it; hence, a petticoat lined with, or consisting of, a framework of whalebone, steel hoops, etc., worn for the same purpose; a hoop-petticoat. 1851 *Punch's Almanac* 9 Miss H. came out this morning in her crinoline, as if she was not big enough already! 1869 *Trollope He Knew* vii. (1878) 38 In the days of crinolines she had protested that she had never worn one.

3. *transf. a.* A contrivance worn by divers. 1870 *Instr. Mtl. Engineering* I. 351 The crinoline should be used in deep water... it is placed round the body and tied in front of the stomach... it enables him to breathe more freely.

b. A netting fitted round war-ships as a defence against torpedoes. Chiefly *attrib.*

1874 *Times* 23 Feb. in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (1875) II. 207 A strong crinoline framework of booms and spars built up round her. 1885 *Times* 30 Apr. 10/6 Her crinoline defences against torpedoes. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 5/1 When the *Légé* torpedo is drawn up against the crinoline of an ironclad it impinges upon it and is then drawn under the crinoline by the wire.

4. *attrib.*, as *crinoline cloth*, *hat* (made of cotton braid, and then stiffened like straw), *steel*, *wire*.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. F.* iii. 38 Crinoline-petticoats. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 144 Crinoline hats of open pattern... are worn to the opera. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* viii. (ed. 3) 78 Fifty tons of crinoline were turned out weekly from factories. 1882a *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 54 Horse-hair crinoline cloth. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/1 A wide-blinded pale-grey crinoline straw hat.

Hence **Crinoline'v.**, to stiffen or provide with crinoline. **Crinoline'd pph. a.**, wearing crinoline or a distended petticoat.

1855 *DE QUINCY* in *H. A. Page Life* (1877) II. xviii. 111 But afterwards... he buckramed or crinoline'd his graceful sketch with an elaborate machinery of gnomes and sylphs. 1864 T. A. TROLLOPE *Martinet* i. xi. 210 Crinoline'd lady.

**Crinosity** (kri'nosit), *rare.* [f. L. type \**crinōsitas*, f. \**crinōsus* hairy, f. *crinis* hair.] Hairiness. 1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Crinosity*, hairiness. 1730-6 in *BAILEY (folio)*. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 424 None of the ancients, as I see, laid claim to our crinosity. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Escher* (1850) 95 The royal crinosity was naturally a deep black.

So **Crino'se a.**, having much or long hair. 1730-6 in *BAILEY (folio)*; whence in *JOHNSON* and *mod. Dicts.*

**Crío-** = Gr. κριο-, comb. form of κριός ram: in some technical terms, as **Críocephalous a.** [Gr. κεφαλή head], having a ram's head (said e.g. of a sphinx). **Críoerate a.** [Gr. κριός horn], akin to the genus *Críoeras* of fossil cephalopods, having the whorls discrete, so as to resemble a ram's horn. **Críoerate**, a fossil of the genus *Críoeras*, a ram's-horn ammonite. **Críoerate'itic a.**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a críoerate. **Crío-sphinx**, a sphinx having a ram's head, one of the three types of the Egyptian sphinx.

1832 G. LONG *Egypt. Antig.* I. x. 213 A row of crío-sphinxes... with a ram's head and lion's body. 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* x. 244 The shell called Críoerate... corresponds with the Ammonite, much as the Spirula corresponds with the Nautilus.

**Crion**, **Críour**, obs. ff. **CRAYON**, **CRÍER**.

|| **Críous**, *a. Obs.* [ME. and AF. *críus* = OF. *críus*, f. *c*rier to CRY: see -OUS.] Clamorous.

1382a *WYCLIF Prov.* ix. 13 A fool woman and críous [1388 full of cry; L. *clamorosa*].

**Crip**, obs. var. of **SOUP**.

† **Crippid**, *pph. a. Obs.* *Perh.* var. of **CRIMPED** = pinched, squeezed.

1382a *WYCLIF Lev.* xxii. 24 Al beeste... with al to-broken or cripid or kitt... balokes [L. *contritus vel tussis vel scissis*, *hæcistis*].

**Crippin**, var. of **CRISPINE**.

**Cripple** (krip'l), *sb. and a.* Forms: 1 *crypel*, 3-4 *crupel* (ü), 4 *crupel*, *crepil*, -ul, 4-5 *cripel*, -il, 4-7 *crepel*, 5 *crypylle*, *crebüll*, 5-6 *crepell*, -ill, -ylle, 6 *crippil*, *oryppile*, *creppile*, -ell, 6-7 *orepale*, *oreple*, *criple*, 7 *oreaple*. 7-*cripple*. [OE. *crypi* (known only in *Lindisf.*

*Gosp.*) = OFris. *kreppel*, MDu. *cröpel*, *cröpel*, Du. *kreupel*; MLG. *kröpel*, *kröpel*, LG. *kröpel*; MHG. *krüppel*, *krüpel*, MG. 11th c. *crupel* (from LG.), Ger. *kruppel*, dial. *krüppel*; ON. *kryppill*, Norw. *kryppel*; all -O-Taht. \**krupilo* - f. *krup* ablant stem of *kriupan* to CREEP; either in the sense of one who can only creep, or perhaps rather in that of one who is, in Scottish phrase, 'cruppen together', i.e. contracted in body and limbs.]

A. *sb.* 1. One who is disabled (either from birth, or by accident or injury) from the use of his limbs; a lame person.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* v. 24 Cuoðð ðæm cryple. a. 1115 c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 51/157 Tweie crupelles þat in heore limes al fur-croked were. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 1458 It is ful hard to halten unspied Bifor a ciepel, for he kan the craft. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cci. 182 God hath yeuen therto to crepels hir goyng and to croked hir hondes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 22 Of ancient time it hath often been said, that it is ill halting before a Cripple. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xiv. 8 A creeple from his mothers wombe. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. Introd. 229 These strings... will such Musick make, They'll make a Cripple dance. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 93 One who was quite a Cripple, having no strength left either in his Leg, Thigh, or Loins. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton* Est. xiii. 142 A poor cripple, unable to walk beyond the limits of her own garden.

2. *techn. a.* = *Cripple-gap* (see 5), where app. *cripple* = 'creeping'. b. A temporary staging used in cleaning or painting windows; cf. **CRADLE**.

1648 A. EYRE *Diary* (Surtees) 106 He opened a cripple and putt his sheepe on to the New field. 1889 *Evening News* 11 May 3/6 The jury... recommended the use of ladders, or of the recognised machine known as a 'cripple'.

3. *U.S. (local.) a.* A dense thicket in swampy or low-lying ground. b. A lumberman's term for a rocky shallow in a stream.

1705 in *Corr. Penn. & Logan* I. 234 About 300 acres, 100 upland, the rest swamp and cripple that high tides flow over.

4. *slang.* A sixpence. Cf. **BENDER** 6. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Cripple*, six pence, that piece being commonly much bent and distorted. 1895 *Household Words* 20 June 155 (Farmer) The sixpence... is called a bandy, a 'bender', a cripple.

5. *Comb.*, as *cripple-lame adj.*; *cripple-gap*, -hole (*dial.*), see quot. and cf. 2 a; *cripple-stopper (colloq.)*, a small gun for killing wounded birds in wild-fowl shooting.

1595 *MAREHAM Sir R. Grimwell* lix. Dismembered bodies perish cripple-lame. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Cripple-gap*, a hole left in walls for sheep to pass through. *North.* Also called a *cripple-hole*. 1881 *GREENE Gun* 553 Armed with a big shoulder-gun and a 'cripple-stopper'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 4/2 The Crane gun... being used with ball and slugs for... cripple-stopping.

B. *adj.* Disabled from the use of one's limbs; lame. *Obs.* or *dial.*, exc. in *attrib.* use of *prec.*

c 1230 *Halt Maid*, 33 Beo he cangun oðer crupel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22829 (Gott.) Ani man... crepil or cioked. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* xviii. 8 It is better for y<sup>e</sup> to entre in vnto life lame or crepell. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. Prol. 20 And chide the creeple tardy-gad Night, Who... doth limpe so tediously away. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 56 That cripple folk walk not upright. c 1860 *WHITTIER Hill-top* viii. My poor sick wife, and cripple boy.

**Cripple** (krip'l), *v.* [f. **CRIPPLE** sb. Cf. Ger. *krippeln*, trans. and intr. in senses 1 and 3.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (wholly or partly) of the use of one's limbs; to lame, disable, make a cripple of. a 1300 [see **CRIPPLED**]. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. i. 24 Thou cold Sciatica, Cripple our Senators, that their limbes may halt As lamely as their Manners! 1791 *HUNDESDON Salmag.* (1793) 129 Falling in his drunken fits, Crippled his Nose. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1865) II. 326 Sailors... crippled by scurvy or Tropic fevers.

2. *transf. and fig.* To disable, impair: a. the action or effectiveness of material objects, mechanical contrivances, etc.

1694 *SMITH & WALFORD Acc. Sew. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 75 The Grass and Trees are much weather-beaten, worn away, and crippled. 1795 W. HALFPENNY *Sund Building* 22 So, that the Mason... shall twin their Arches thereon without crippling them. 1805 *NELSON* in *Nicholas Disp.* VII. 153 note, The lower masts, yards and bowsprit all crippled. 1871 *MACDUFF Mem. of Palmos* xvii. 247 No sickness... crippling the warrior on the very eve of conquest.

b. a person in his resources, means, efforts, etc., or immaterial things, as trade, schemes, strength, operations, etc.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. Introd. (1852) 531 To cripple all the learned, godly, painful ministers of the nation. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 173 P 1 The mind... is crippled... by perpetual application to the same set of ideas. a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master Like Man* (1811) ii. 56 He was... crippled of present means. 1866 *FRONDS Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 289 The nobility, crippled by the wars of the Roses. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* x. 304 The trade... is crippled by the difficulty of transport.

3. *intr.* To move or walk lamely; to hobble. (Now chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 130 He creped cripelande forth. a 1455 *HOLLAND Houlat* 96 He crepillit, he cregit, he carfully cryd. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II. colxix. The King (who creeped till he came before This Shrine) walks upright now. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* viii. Her discomfited master... was crippling towards him, his clothes much soiled with his fall. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 239 The wounded... cripple through the street.



**Crippled** (krip'pl'd), *pph. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Deprived of the use of one's limbs; lame, disabled; also *transf.* and *fig.*: see the verb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19048 (Cott.) Par sagh þai lij, a man was crippled in þe parles. 1551 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Contra*, weak, crippled. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull. & Sel.* 173 It has no crutches to lean its crippled burden on. 1779-B1 JOHNSON *L. P., Somerville*, If blank verse be not tumid and gorgeous, it is crippled prose. 1820 ROWLEY in *Naval Chron.* XXV. 16a One of them... had a crippled frigate in tow. 1864 EARL DERBY *India* i. 712 The crippled Vulcan, matchless architect.

**Crippledom**. [See -DOM.] The condition of being a cripple. So **Cripplehood**, **Crippleness**. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) III. 72 What with my crippledom and thy piety... we'll bleed the bumpkins. 1883 W. H. RUSSELL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 495 Emerging rapidly from a state of crippledom to one of comparative activity. 1864 DASNET *Fest & Earnest* (1873) i. 168 One cripple of such commanding crippledom. 1755 JOHNSON, *Crippleness*, lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

**Crippler** (krip'plər). [f. CRIPPLE + -ER.]

1. One who or that which cripples. 1648 EARL WESTMERE *Otia Sacra* (1879) 166 His sounder feet with swatches he ties, And seems to goe in pain as far, As art can prove a Crippler. 1890 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 21 Aug. A great crippler to the saloon power in... politics.

2. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crippler*, a board with a corrugated under-surface... used in boarding or graining leather.

**Crippling** (krip'plɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* The action of the verb CRIPPLE.

1858 FLORIO, *Zofficamento*, a halting, a crippling, a limping. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 285 The crippling of the feet of females in China.

**Crippling**, *pph. a.* That cripples: see CRIPPLE *v.* 1858 FLORIO, *Zofficamento*, a limping or crippling fellow. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* i. Wks. (1889) 422/2 To meet The hour of accident or crippling age. 1850 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. v. The crippling stones of the pavement.

**Cripplily**, *a.* Obs. exc. *dial.* [f. CRIPPLE + -LY.] Somewhat crippled.

1775 MAD. *D'Arbigny's Early Diary* 18 Apr., Tho' fingers are cripplily and left arm lame. 1839 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* iii. (D.) 'He's so cripplily, he beant to work no more.' 1876 *Whitby Glass*, *Cripplily*, tending to lameness.

**Crips**, obs. and *dial.* form of CRISP.

**Cript(e)**, **Criptic**, obs. var. CRYPTIC.

**Cris**, obs. f. CRESE, Malay dagger.

**Crise**, obs. Also 6 cryse. [a. F. *crise* crisis (Paré 16th c.).] = CRISIS.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 D iij, They haue wel and partly known the contemplation of the Cryse. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Letts. & Fruits* (1841) II. 90 This seems to be a new period and crise of the most great affaire. 1750 SHENSTONE *Progr. of Taste* iv. Behold him, at some crise, prescribe, And raise with drugs the sickning tribe! 1768 ROSS *Helmore* 52 (Jam.) [She] thinks her wiss is now come to the creze.

**Crisis** (krai'sis). Pl. crises, rarely criseses. [a. L. *crisis*, a. Gr. *krisis* discrimination, decision, crisis, f. *kriw*-ev to decide.]

1. *Pathol.* The point in the progress of a disease when an important development or change takes place which is decisive of recovery or death; the turning-point of a disease for better or worse; also applied to any marked or sudden variation occurring in the progress of a disease and to the phenomena accompanying it.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* vi. i. Dict. Terms, *Crisis* signifieth iudgemente, and in this case, it is used for a sodayne change in a disease. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 80 When the crisis of his sickness was past and that he perceived that helth was overcome. 1645 HART *Aud.* Ur. i. ii. 21 Then shall the sickle... by the virtue and power of a happy Crisis, saile forth into the haue of health. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 222, I observe that Crises's, properly so call'd, do very seldom happen in other than Feavers. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiv, When he found I had enjoyed a favourable crisis, he congratulated me. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 87 Brooks... and Thomas have seen the crisis of their malady.

†2. *Astrol.* Said of a conjunction of the planets which determines the issue of a disease or critical point in the course of events. (Cf. CRITICAL 4.)

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Def. Jud. Astrol.* 474 When the Moone comes to the 22 of Gemini, shee shall there begin to worke a dangerous Crisis, or alteration... so preventing her ordinarie working. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 611 They'll feel the Pulses of the Stars, To find out Agues, Coughs, Catarrhs; And tell what Crisis does Divine The Rot in Sheep, or Mange in Swine.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A vitally important or decisive stage in the progress of anything; a turning-point; also, a state of affairs in which a decisive change for better or worse is imminent; now applied *esp.* to times of difficulty, insecurity, and suspense in politics or commerce.

1657 SIR B. RUDYARD in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. (1659) 301 This is the Crisis of Parliaments; we shall know by this if Parliaments live or die. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 204 The time betwixt Wickliffe and Trevisa was the Crisis of the English tongue. 1715 M. DAVIES *18th. Brit.* i. 346 Great Crises in Church and State. 1760 JUNIUS *Let.* i. 20 To escape a crisis so full of terror and despair. 1848 MILT. *Pol. Econ.* iii. xii, There is said to be a commercial crisis when a great number of merchants and traders, at once, either have, or apprehend that they shall have, a difficulty in meeting their engagements. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 202 The layer of snow had been in a state of strain, which our crossing

brought to a crisis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The ordinary statesman is also apt to fail in extraordinary crises. 1886 STRUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xvi. 365 Foreign transactions... most tedious because they go on without crises and without issues.

†4. Judgement, decision, *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Quæst. Tythes* (1623) 198 His Crisis so exact will with greatest scope relect [etc.]. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Fernæ* 2 Conscience *Synthesi*, and *Synthesi*... can warrant her to passe her Crisis or conclusive judgement. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Pref. 3 We have not made... a Crisis and Censure of every single Tract. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* i. 11.

†5. A point by which to judge; a criterion, token, sign. *Obs.*

1606 SIR G. GOOSECAPPE II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 33 The Crises here are excellent good; the proportion of the chin good... the wart above it most exceeding good. 1641 H. P. *Quæst. Dio. Right Episc.* Ep. Ded. 2 Let your gracious acceptance of the same be as strong a crisis that your Grace is not a prejudging factious enemy. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. v. 12 Whereas the others beauty and lustiness is a Crisis of their youth, not their idleness.

**Crisle**, obs. f. CRIZZLE *v.*, to scale.

**Crismatory**, **Crisme**, **Crisme**, *Obs.* see CHRISM.

**Criso-**, obs. form of CHRYSO-.

†**Crisol**. *Obs.* Also chrysoll, -sole. [a. Sp. *crisol*: see DIEZ, s.v. *Crissulo*.] A crucible.

1622 MABRE *tr. Alenani's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 86 Death, which is the Chrysoll wherein wee must at last be all melted. *Ibid.* II. 238, I did put all the gold into a great Crissoll.

**Crisp** (krisp), *a.* Forms: 1- crisp; also 1 cypres, 3-5 crips, 4-7 crisepe, 5 cypres(e, cryspe, kypres). [OE. *crisp*, *cypres*, ad. L. *crispus* curled. Cf. OF. *crispe* curled, mod. F. *crêpe*; but this does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word in form. The sense development of branch II is not clear: cf. however CRIMP *a.*, and the quot. from Cotgr. Some onomatopoeic influence associated with the action of pronouncing *crisp* is to be suspected.]

1. In senses of L. *crispus*.

1. Of the hair: Curly; now applied *esp.* to stiff, closely curling, or frizzy hair; †also, having or wearing such hair.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* v. ii, Se gunga was geworden hale lichoman... and hæfde crisepe loccas fægre. c 1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 456 (Bosw.) He is blacke-crode and cypres. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 37/687 Blac with crisepe here. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1307 His crisepe here lyk rynges was yronne. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* iv. ii. (1495) 80 Lytyll heere and cypres as in blomens countree. c 1400 *Lamfranc's Chirurg.* 179 Wynde alle þese þingis & frote þe heeris and þei wolen bi come crisp. 1583 SPANHYURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 65 A certeyn lightning on his headtop glistered harmlesse, His crisepe locks frizeling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 Buls are more Crispe upon the Fore-Head than Cowes. 1777 COOK *Poy. S. Pole* vii. vi, Their hair... black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jern. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 317 The hair of these races has invariably a crisp, short, and stiff curl.

2. Having a surface curled or fretted into minute waves, ripples, folds or wrinkles.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* (Tollem. MS.) xiii. xv, The ponde... with crisepe water and calm, and noust with stronge wyndes. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xv. 168 The peper... þei putten it vpon an owven and þere it waxeth blak and crisp [*Karb. ed.* blak and runklid]. c 1430 LYNG. *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 The kypres skyn of hyr forheed, Is drawyn up and on trustly bownde. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 106 Swift Seuerens flood... hid his crisepe-head in the hollow banke. 1610 — *Temp.* iv. i. 130 Vv Nimphs cald Nayades of y winding brooks... Leauge your crisepe channels. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xx. lxxviii, The elder ladies' wrinkles curl'd much crispier. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 235 The crisp white crest of the running waves.

b. *Bot.* = CRISPATE, CRISPED 2 b.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Crisp leaf*... that which is undulated or folded over and over at the edge. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 847 *Hypnum crispum*... leaves crisp, transversely waved.

†3. Applied to some fabrics: perh. of crape-like texture. Cf. CRISP *sb.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28018 (Cott.) Yee leuedis... wit curchefs crisp and bendes bright. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolla) I. 401 A crisp breche wel fayn [*crispa femoralia*]. 1393 *Will* in A. Gibbons *Early Linc. Wills* (1888) 85 Omnes meos crispouerchifes.

†4. Apparently = Smooth, shining, clear. *Obs.*

[Cf. Cotgr. *Crespi*, curled, frizled, ruffled, crisped; sleeked, shining; †*Cresper*, also, to sleek, make to shine or glitter.]

1595 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 211 My cleere crisepe legs [*L. crura micantia*] hee striveth for to catch. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 183 All th' abhorred briths below crisepe Heauen. 1613 FLETCHER *Bloody Bro.* iv. ii, You must leave your brittle Crispe Claret, and fall to your Cyder a while.

II. 5. Brittle or 'short' while somewhat hard or firm in structure (usually as a good quality); said *esp.* of hard things which have little cohesion and are easily crushed by the teeth, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 501/1, I crasse, as a thyng dothe that is cypre or brittle bytwene ones tethe. 1611 COTGR., *Cresper*, to crackle or creak, as new shoes; or drie stickes that are laid in the fire; also, to crash between the teeth (a thing that is brittle). 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 231 In Frostie weather... the Wood or String of the Instrument... is made more Crispe, and so more porous and hollow. 1740 F. SMITH *Poy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 15 The Snow was of a greyish Colour, crisp on the Top. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, If the

cakes at ten eat short and crisp, they were made by Olivia. 1822 LAMB *Elia*, *Roast Pig*, The crisp... not over-roasted crackling. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 79/1 Celery... the sweet, crisp, wholesome, and most agreeable of our cultivated vegetables.

b. From *crisp* snow or frost, transferred by association to a brisk frosty day, to frosty air, and thence to bracing air generally.

1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zeal.* xv. (1874) 109 The peculiar fresh crisp feeling which the atmosphere always has here the moment the sun sets. 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Waving o't xxv*, All that Christmas Day ought to be, clear, crisp, bright. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Island & Ring* xxxiv, The crisp frosty air had put everybody in a good humour.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied vaguely to anything possessing qualities more or less characteristic of crisp substances: a. stiff, firm, as opposed to limp. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* iv. 29 'The 'crop, crop' of our horses shortening the crisp grass. a 1859 L. HUNT (Webster), It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and crisp as if it would last ninety years. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. 133 The 'blue grass' has high vitality... this crisp turf at once springs up, and holds the ground for ever.

b. *fig.* Short, sharp, brisk, decided in manner. (Cf. an analogous use of 'flabby' as the opposite.)

1824 MACKINTOSH in *Life* (1836) II. 300 Ward said Constant was very 'crisp'. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i. (1861) 31 Such a crisp touch on the piano. 1873 HALE *In His Name* iii. 10 What he said was crisp and decided. 1884 *Athenianum* 6 Dec. 739/2 The crisp draughtsmanship of Mr. H. P. Riviere's Aich of Constantine, Rome. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 441/2 His crisp antithetic manner is the perfection of style.

7. *Comb.*, as *crisp-haired*, *withered*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3757 Crispe herit was the kyng, colourt as gold. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 The Ethiopian black, flat-nosed and crisp-haired. 1868 L.D. HOUGHTON in *Select. Jr. Wks.* 202 Crisp-wither'd hung the honourable leaves.

†**Crisp**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 cypres, kypres, kypres, 6-7 crisepe. [app. f. the adj.]; cf. 16th c. F. *crispe* crape or material for veils, mod. F. *crêpe* crape. In the entries in the *Testamenta Eboracensis* 'cypres' appears to interchange with 'cypres' = Cyprus lawn; see CYPRUS.]

1. Some thin or delicate textile fabric, used *esp.* by women for veils or head-coverings; ? a crape-like material. Cf. CRISP 4. 3.

1397 *Test. Ebor.* I. 220 Flameolam me' de crispo. 1402 *Ibid.* I. 289, ij flameola de cipres. 1425 *Ibid.* I. 382 Flameolum de krespe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 313 And Nelle with hir nyfils of crisp and of sylke. 1498 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 392 Item, for xxxiii elne of kypres to hir for ilk elne iijjs iiijd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Wemen* 23 Churches... of kypres cleir and thiin. c 1600 BUREL in *Watson Coll. Sc.* *Poems* II. 13 (Jam.) A robe OF clemely crisepe, side to his kneis. 1639 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 268 The new devised names of Stuffles and Colours, Crispe, Tamet, Plush... Callimanco, Sattinisco.

2. A head-covering or veil made of this material.

1584 HUDSON *tr. Du Bartas' Judith* iv. (1608) 57 Upon her head a silver crisepe she pind Loose waving on her shoulders with the wind. 1593 GREENE *Manilius* ii. *Poems* (Ridg.) 316 Needless noughts, as crisps and scarfs, worn a la morisco. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 113 Ane clemle crisepe hang our his eyes [Latinized by Dempster *Involvens nivea de sindone lunina velo*].

3. A crisp kind of pastry made by dropping batter into boiling fat. [So OF. *crispes* in W. de Bibles-worth.]

1c 1390 *Form of Cury* 73 Cypreses. a 1422 *Dinner Hen. V* in *O. Ets. Acad.*, etc. 97 Cypreses fryez. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Cypres. 1450 *Ibid.* 93 Cypreses.

4. A curl (of hair); *esp.* a short or close curl.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 325 They... wear their hayre pretty long, and about their crises wreath a valuable Sash or Tulipant. c 1680 *Roach. Ball.* VI. 278 Those bright locks of hair Spreading o're each ear, Every Crisp and curl.

5. The 'crackling' of roast pork. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* II. ii, Methinks I hear a great she Devil, call for [a] Groats worth of the Crispe of my Countenance. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crisp*, pork crackling. *South.*

**Crisp** (krisp), *v.* [f. CRISP *a.*: cf. L. *crispare* to curl, crisp, crimp, f. *crispus*.]

1. *trans.* To curl into short, stiff, wavy folds, or crinkles; to crimp.

1340 [see CRISPED 1]. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Calamistrum*... a pinne of wodde or yvory, to trime or crisepe heare. 1617 B. JONSON *Viz. Delight*, As Zephyr blows... The rivers run as smoothed by his hand: Only their heads are crisped by his stroke. 1631 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Bionomia* 52 A blacke gowne... lined quite through with white silke cypres, pleated and crisped about the necke, with a deepe fringe. 1644 BULWER *Chirrol*. To Rdr. A v b, We... wrinkle our forehead in dislike, crisepe our nose in anger. 1747 HERVEY *Winterpiece* (1823) 365 It has... crisped the travellers locks. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* i. ii. 6 There is A cooling breeze which crisps the broad clear river. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* vi, Every curl was crisped into its own peculiar place. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* iii. § 22. 90 The leaf being... rendered liny by bold marking of its ribs and veins, and by turning up and crisping its edges.

2. *intr.* To curl in short stiff curls.

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xx, Although his beard were crisping hard. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxvi. § 12. 247 The leaves... do somewhat curl or crisepe. 1777 *tr. FORSTER Voy. round World* I. 17 Their black hair naturally falls in ringlets, and begins to crisp in some individuals. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iii, The quiet bay, whose little waves,

crisping and sparkling to the moonbeams, rolled, etc. 1852-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 101 The shell, exposed to heat... crisping up... like horn.

3. *trans.* To make crisp, 'short' or brittle.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 52 The ground... will be hoary... the grass crisped with the Frost. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxvii. The snow... crisped by a severe frost. 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* 1 She crisped my buttered toast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. CRISP a. 5 b, 6.

1833 ARNOLD *Lett.* in Stanley *Life* I. vii. 286 When we live in uncongenial society, we are apt to crisp and harden our outward manner, to save our real feelings from exposure. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Mahers Flor.* i. 3 The fresh island air crisped by the sea.

4. *intr.* To become crisp.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 63 (Jam.) The nights were lang, W' frost the yird was crispin'. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix. The air chilled at sunset, the ground crisped.

5. *trans.* To crush a firm but brittle substance.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxviii. Hearing the sound of wheels crisping the gravel as they rolled slowly round.

† **Crispage**, *Obs.* [a. F. *crispage*, now *crispage*, f. *crêper*.] 'The frizzle or curledness of crapo' (Bailey, folio—Suppl. at end of Pref.).

**Crispate** (kris'pēt), a. [ad. L. *crispātus*, pp. of *crispāre* to curl.] Crisped; *spec.* in Bot. and Zool., having the margin curled or undulated.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 183 Corallum... crispate, sublobate.

**Crispation** (kris'pā-shən), n. of action, f. L. *crispāre* to curl: see -ATION.] Curling, curled condition; formation of slight waves, folds, or crinkles; undulation.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 Some differ in the Haire... both in the Quantity, Crispation, and Colours of them. *Ibid.*, Heat causeth Pilosity and Crispation. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxvii. 64 Dismissing its wrinkled Crispations, and becoming very broad. 1714 DERRHAM *Astro-Theol.* v. ii. note. The motion of the air and vapours, makes a pretty crispation, and rousing. 1824 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (1855) I. 96 A difference in the degree of crispation, some European hair being also very crisp.

b. 'A slight contraction of any part, morbid or natural, as that of the minute arteries in a wound when they retract, or of the skin in the state called goose-skin' (Mayne, *Expos. Lex.*).

1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 150 Painful Crispations of the Fibres. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. v. 134 She could not think of marrying him without a shudder, a crispation from head to foot. 1889 O. W. HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* July 1871 Few can look down from a great height without creepings and crispations.

c. Applied to the minute undulations on the surface of a liquid, produced by vibrations of the containing vessel, or by sound-waves.

1831 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 329 The well-known and peculiar crispations which form on water at the centres of vibration. 1891 *Century Mag.* May 37 Upon singing... through the tube... beautiful crispations appear upon the surface of the liquid, which vary with every change of tone.

**Crispature**, *rare.* [f. L. *crispāt*, ppl. stem of *crispāre* + -URE.] Crisped condition; crispation.

1745 P. THOMAS *Fruit. Anson's Voy.* 167 The Spaniards... slice it [bread-fruit] and expose it to the Sun, and when baked thereby to a Crispature, reserve it as Biscuit. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 157 A tension, or crispature, or a relaxation of the fibres [will] be produced. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Crispature*, when the edge is excessively and irregularly divided and puckered; also when the surface is much puckered and crumpled. Good examples are afforded by 'curled' endive, 'curled' kale, and the like.

**Crisped** (krispt, -pēd), ppl. a. [f. CRISP v.]

1. Of hair: Closely and stiffly curled.

1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 188 Pe mane of bat mayn hors... Wel crespēd & cemmēd. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 53 More blacke of skynne, more crespēdēd in helre. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 92 Those crisped snakie golden locks. 1637 R. HUMFREY *tr. St. Ambrose* i. 237 Cupids yonkers with their crisped, powdered, and perfumed lockes. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 99 [Hair] sometimes straight and flowing, at others considerably curled and crisped.

2. Having a surface curled into minute waves, folds or puckers.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 9 Canst drink the waters of the crisped spring? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* vii. 26 The leafe of a crisped lillie. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 87 Having three Aulices or crisped Angles. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 95 The wind that now did stir About the crisped oaks full drearily. 1849 THOREAU *Week on Concord* Monday 23 A million crisped waves come forth.

b. Said of a crinkled margin.

1802 BENDON *Hygia* viii. 219 [The liver] has its edges crisped till they bend forwards. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 276 *Orobanchae rubra*... lobes of lip toothed and crisped.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 153 When the margin is very irregular, being twisted and curled, it is said to be crisped or curled.

3. Made crisp or brittle; 'short' in texture; also in manner, style, etc.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xx. Hee that reads the Fathers shall find them as if written with a crisped pen. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 102 Garnish with crisped parsley and fried oysters. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 26 Young ash plantations, miles long, with their shoots crisped and black.

† 4. Applied to trees: sense uncertain.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 984 Along the crisped shades and bowers. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Cerem.*, *Candlemas-Eve*, The crisped yew,

**Crisper** (kris'pār), [f. CRISP v. + -ER.] One who or that which crisps or curls; *spec.* an instrument for friezing or crisping cloth.

1835 BORTH (cited by Worcester). 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crisper*, an instrument for crisping the nap of cloth; i. e. covering the surface with little curls, such as with petasham or chinchilla. A crisping iron.

† **Crisphede**, *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> Crispness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crispheed, or cryspenes, *crispitudo*.

**Crispin**. A name given to a shoemaker, in allusion to Crispinus or St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers; also sometimes adopted by the members of trades-unions or benefit societies of shoemakers. *St. Crispin's lance*: a shoemaker's awl.

[1611 CORGE. s.v. *Crispin*, *Lance de S. Crispin*, an Awle.] c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 417 A good shoemaker that can manage St. Crispin's lance handsomely. 1766 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* x. 47 What a pretty set of tradesmen... should we have... if gentle crispin was appointed to teach the art and mystery of basket-making. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 7 In company with an honest crispin who dealt very considerably in politicks. a 1845 HOOD *My Son & Heir* xix. A Crispin he shall not be made.

**Crispiness**, [f. CRISP v. + -NESS.] The quality of being crispy; crispness.

a 1648 DRYDEN *Closet Open* (1677) 147 Give the top [of the pudding] a yellow crispiness. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 670/2 The frilled and ruffled crispness of its fittings.

**Crisping** (kris'pīng), vbl. sb. [f. CRISP v. + -ING.] The action of the verb to CRISP; curling.

1400-1568 [see b.]. 1669 E. MONTAGU *Art of Martial* II. xix. (1674) 67 That some little hairyness, or crisping encompasseth the Pellets of Quicksilver. 1683 (1716) England's Vanity... wherein Naked Breasts and Shoulders... Long Periwigs... Curlings, and Crispings, are condemned.

b. *Comb.*, as in *crisping-crook*, *-iron*, *-pin*, *-tongs*, instruments for crisping or curling the hair, etc.

1400 *Morte Arthur* 3353 The krispane kroke to my crowne taughte. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 83 A Crispyngeyren, *acris*. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* iii. 20 The wimples, and the crisping pinnes. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* iv. i. Never powder, nor the crisping-iron, Shall touch these dangling locks. 1637 POKLINGTON *Altaire Chr.* 42 Fetch me my Crisping pinnes to curl my lockes. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 220 Cease, with crisping tongs, to tare And torture thus thy flowing hair. 1874 [see CRISPER].

**Crisping**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That crisps. *trans.* and *intr.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 471 This curious crisping and blazing bravery of hawtye speech. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* 3. *Irel.* 374 The crisping and drying quality of E. N., and N.E. winds. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 389 The small crisping waves which break upon the shore.

† **Crispisulcant**, a. *rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [ad. L. *crispisulcantem*.] Undulating or serpentine.

1772 BAILEY vol. II., *Crispisulcant*, coming down wrinkled; spoken of Lightning. Hence in JOHNSON etc.

**Crispite** (kris'pīt), *Min.* [Named 1797, from *Crispall*, St. Gothard, Switzerland + -ITE.] A kind of Rutile; = SAGENITE.

1824 in T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 1868 in DANA *Min.* 159.

† **Crispitudo**, *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [ad. L. *crispitudo*, f. *crispus* curled.] 'Curledness' (Blount 1656).

† **Crisple**, v. *Obs. rare.* [dim. of CRISP v.: see -LE.] To crisp, curl, or undulate minutely; to ripple. So **Crisple sb.**, a minute curl or undulation.

**Crispling** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 80 The wine new crisples makes in her loose haire, Which nature selfe to waues recipelled. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. ii. 59 A calme Sea, with sweete, pleasant, and crispling streames. *Ibid.* v. § 2. 168 The shaking or artificial crispling of the aire (which is in effect the substance of musick).

**Crisply** (kris'plī), adv. [f. CRISP a. + -LY.] In a crisp manner; with crispness.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 12 The roads, in spite of the slight glittering showers, crisply dry. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Fruit. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 The hair curls crisply. 1881 *Athenaeum* 13 Aug. 197/2 What [they] have to say is... clearly and crisply phrased.

**Crispness** (kris'pnēs), [f. CRISP a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being crisp.

c 1440 [see CRISPHEDE]. 1635-67 COWLEY *Davidis* III. Note 25 The... crispness of the wood. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 83 The colour of the hair, its quality and its crispness. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v. An unwholesomely-forced lettuce that had lost in colour and crispness what it had gained in size. 1885 *Bookseller* July 662/2 The tale is told with the crispness and sparkle of this author's popular style.

**Crispy** (kris'pī), a. [f. CRISP a. + -Y.]

1. Curly, wavy; undulated; = CRISP a. 1 and 2.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. xv. (1493) 121 By grete heete the heer of the berd and of the heed ben cryspy and curlyd. 1594 KYD *Cornelio* iv. in Hazl. *Doddley* V. 229 Turn not thy cryspy tides like silver curl, Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us. 1678 JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.*, A fair bright cryspy cur'd flaxen hair. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 502 The Arctic frost That chains the cryspy wave on Zemla's coast. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 381 Ye shall behold I doubt not soon, his cryspy hair of gold.

2. Brittle or 'short'; = CRISP a. 5.

1611 CORGE. *Bressaudes*, the cryspy mammoocks that remaine of tried hogs grese. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers Dispens.* xv. (1734) 280 Boil... till... the Worms are grown cryspy. 1871 NICHOLS *Fire-side Science* 92 A black, cryspy mass of charcoal.

3. Pleasantly sharp, brisk; = CRISP a. 5 b.

1821 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIII. 314 The crispy coolness of fair Eve,

**Cri'ssal**, a. *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *crissalis* (used by Vigors, *Ornithol. of Capt. Beechey's Voy.* 19, in specific name of a Finch), f. *crissum*: see below. Used chiefly in U.S.]

1. Pertaining to the crissum, as the *crissal region*.

2. Characterized by the colouring of the under tail-coverts, as *Crissal thrush* or *thrasher*, the Red-vented Thrush or Thrasher.

1872 COUES *Key to N. Amer. Birds* 75 Crissal Thrasher.

**Criss-cross** (kris's, kris's), sb. [A phonetic reduction of CHRIST(s)-CROSS: but in some late senses used with unconsciousness of the origin, and treated merely as a reduplication of *criss*; cf. *mish-mash*, *tip-top*, *zig-zag*, etc.]

1. = CHRIST-CROSS, in various senses, q.v.

2. [f. CRISS-CROSS v.] A transverse crossing.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Tentwork* Pal. I. 2 When the current, setting to the north-west, meets a strong sea-breeze from the west, there is a criss-cross, a tide-rip.

3. U.S. (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Criss-cross*, a game played on slates by children at school; also called Fox and Geese. Hence **Criss-cross-row**: see CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

**Criss-cross** (kris's, kris's), a. and adv. [See prec.; now treated as a mere reduplication of *criss*; cf. *zig-zag*.]

A. *adj.* Arranged or placed in crossing lines, crossing, crossed; marked by crossings or intersections. B. *adv.* In the manner of crossing lines, crosswise; *fig.* in a contrary way, awry, askew.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. vii. 132 His puckered forehead unravels its entanglement of criss-cross wrinkles. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 244 Others prostrate and criss-cross.

1879 F. CONDER *Tentwork* Pal. 352 A regular criss-cross pattern, never seen in the later masonry.

**Criss-cross** (kris's, kris's), v. [See prec.] *trans.* To mark with crossing lines, to cross repeatedly; to trace in crossing lines.

1818 KEATS in *Life & Lett.* I. 122 To criss-cross the letter. 1871 LE FANU *Ten. Malory* lxvii. 391 A pretty portrait... criss-crossed over with little cracks. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 826/2 The passing vessels criss-cross the white lines of their wakes upon it like pencil-marks on the slate.

**Crisse**, obs. f. CREBBE, Malay dagger.

**Crissel**, cristle, obs. ff. GRISTLE, CRIZZLE.

|| **Crissum** (kris'sm), *Ornith.* [mod. L. (1811 Illiger, *Prodromus* 166), f. *crissare* 'clunem movere'.] The anal region of a bird under the tail; the vent-feathers or lower tail-coverts.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 314 There is more dark color on the crissum.

**Crist**, **Cristante**, **Cristen**, etc., obs. ff. CHRIST, CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTEN, etc.

**Crist(e)**, **Cristed**, obs. ff. CREST, -ED.

**Cristal(l)**, **Cristalline**, etc., obs. ff. CRYSTAL, -INE, etc.

**Cristate** (kris'tēt), a. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. [ad. L. *cristat-us*, f. *crista* CREST: see -ATE.] Having a crest, crested; in the form of a crest.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Introduct. The... jarke, cristate, and not cristate. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 768 *Index*, Cristate process of the ethmoid bone.

**Cristated** (kris'tēd), a. = prec.

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Cristated*, having a crest or comb. 1757 *tr. Henckell's Pyritol.* 23 Pyrites... oval, clustered, cristated. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 244 Sometimes also in the form of a cockscomb and hence called cristated.

† **Cristy gray**, **Cristigrey**, *Obs.* A term applied to some kind of fur: cf. GRAY, GREY.

1404 *Will of Wymington* (Somerset Ho.), Togan meam... furram de cristigrey. 1422 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 50 A gown furred with Cristy gray. 1474 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 36, v. tymire of cristy gray... to lyne a gowne of blac dammask to the Qwene.

**Crisum**, **crysime**, obs. ff. CHRISOM.

† **Crit**, *Obs.* Short for CRITIC.

1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* Prol. Smoke the author, you laughing crits.

**Critch**, variant of CRATCH, rack.

† **Criterie**, *Obs. rare.* An adapted form of CRITERION.

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 38 Man is the criterie of all things. *Ibid.* (1701) 477 We say the Criterie of Scepticism is the Phenomenon.

**Criterionology**, [f. next: see -LOGY.] The doctrine of a criterion (of knowledge, etc.).

1884 *Athenaeum* 14 June 753/1 An outline of what may be termed criterionology, the relation of thought to reality as regards its validity.

**Criterion** (krait'ri-ən), Pl. *criteria*; less commonly -ONS. [a. Gr. κριτήριον a means for judging, test, standard, f. κριτής judge. In 17th c. often written in Gr. letters.]

† a. An organ, faculty or instrument of judging.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref. Wits that have... so crusted and made hard their inward κριτήριον by over-much and trivial wearing it. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 23 According to Empedocles, the Criterion of Truth is not Sense but Right Reason.

b. A test, principle, rule, canon, or standard, by which anything is judged or estimated.

1622 Bp. HALL *Serm.* 25 Sept. Wks. (1627) 490 All the false κριτήρια that vse to beguile the judgment of man.

1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. 129 The moving hereof [a statue] was made the Criterion of womens chastity. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 330 Some mode of probation or trial, which the law of the country has ordained for a criterion of truth and falsehood. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* i. 17 Regular uniformity and the straight line were the criterions of taste and beauty. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* i. 168 Lord Stokerland [is] the criterion of gallantry and politeness. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. 1. 18 We have no criterion by which, in these matters, degrees of good and evil admit of being measured.

† C. A distinguishing mark or characteristic attaching to a thing, by which it can be judged or estimated. *Obs.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. v. Wks. I. 37 This sincerity in teaching . . . is the true *κρίσιον* or touchstone, the lively or cognizance of a man speaking by the Spirit of God. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 138 Take these Criteria or distinctive notes of Durandisme.

**Criterion**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. prec. + -AL; irreg. for *criterial*.] Of or relating to a criterion.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 Sept. There are two kinds of logic: 1. Syllogistic, 2. Criterional. . . The criterional logic, or logic of premisses, is, of course, much the most important; and it has never yet been treated.

|| **Criterion** (*κρίσιον*). Latinized form of Gr. *κρίσιον* CRITERION, occas. used in English.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxi. 612 This is our Criterion and only this; hereby we know it. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 6a (1740) 170 It ever was and will be a certain Criterion of Truth, to be easy, clear and intelligible. 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* i. 181 There is no criterion of truth.

**Crith** (*κρίθ*). *Physics*. [f. Gr. *κρίθ* barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The weight of 1 litre of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature; proposed by Hofmann as the unit of weight for gaseous substances.

1855 A. W. HOFMANN *Introd. Mod. Chem.* 131 For this purpose I venture to suggest the term *crith* derived from the word *κρίθ* signifying a barley-corn. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 27 Jan. 454 The 'Crith'. is the weight of one litre of Hydrogen at 0° cent., and 0.76 m. pressure = 0.0896 gramme.

† **Crithology**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *κρίθολογία* the gathering of barley, f. *κρίθ* barley-corn.] (See quot.)

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Crithology*. the office of gathering the first fruits of Corn.

**Crithomancy** (*κρίθωμανσία*). [f. Gr. *κρίθ* barley-corn + *μαντεία* divination (see -MANTY); cf. *κρίθωμανς* one who divined by barley.] Divination by meal strewn over animals sacrificed.

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 *Crithomancy*, [divining] by grain or corn. 1884 J. C. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xv. 165 The use of this sacred meal closely resembles the crithomancy of the ancient Greeks.

† **Critic**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *creticque*, 6-7 *criticque*, 7-8 *-iok*, *-ique*. [ad. L. *criticus* (orig. as a medical term), a Gr. *κριτικός* critical, f. *κρίτος* discerned, *κρίσις* a judge; f. *κρίν-ειν* to decide, judge. Partly after F. *cretique* (1372, Corbichon), *critique* (a 1590 Paré) both in medical use.]

† 1. *Med.*, etc. Relating to or involving the crisis of a disease, etc.; = CRITICAL 4, 5. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G j b, If it ['jaundis'] appear in the vj day, beyng a day iudiciall or critecke of the ague. 1602 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C viij b, If euer sheild-shapt Comet was portent Of Criticke day, foule and pernicious. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* iii. 1, Of Symptoms, Crysis, and the Critick Days.

2. Judging cautiously or severely, censorious, carping, fault-finding.

1598 FLORIO, *Critica*, criticke, way mens acts and works written. 1621 R. JOHNSON *Way to Glory* 25 That . . . in this criticke age, called in question, etc. a 1667 COWLEY *Elegy on J. Littleton*, In's Body too, no Critique Eye could find The smallest Blemish.

3. Skilful in judging, esp. about literary or artistic works; belonging to criticism; = CRITICAL 3.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1630) 144 A criticke Scholast upon the Revelation. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. v. 67 Learned diuines and criticke expositors. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. By a critic judgement is made by experience and prudence and Reason or discourse. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* iii. 153 Critic Learning flourish'd most in France. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 19 Matters historic, critic, analytic, and philologic. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. civit.* The critic clearness of an eye, That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.

**Critic** (*kritik*), *sb.* 1. Also 7 *crittick*, *criticke*, *-ique*, 7-8 *critick*. [ad. L. *criticus* sb., a Gr. *κριτικός* a critical person, a critic, subst. use of the adj.; perh. immediately after F. *critique*: see prec. In early times used in the L. form:]

1583 FULKE *Defence Eng. Bible* (Parker Soc.) 381 The prince of the *Critick*. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxii. xi. 206, I am here forced even against my will to be after a sort *Criticus*. . . but to find out a truth.]

1. One who pronounces judgement on any thing or person; esp. one who passes severe or unfavourable judgement; a censorer, fault-finder, caviller.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* iii. i. 177, I that have bene lous whip . . . A Criticke, Nay, a night-watch Constable. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr., Those notable Pirates in this our paper-sea, those sea-dogs, or lande-Critikes, monsters of men. 1606 DEKKER *News from Hell*, Take heed of critics: they bite, like fish, at anything, especially at bookes. 1692 E. WALKER *Epitaphus Mor.* xlix, Nor play the Critick, nor be apt to jeer. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 5 How strangely

some words lose their primitive sense! By a Critick, was originally understood a good judge; with us nowadays it signifies no more than a Fault finder. 1766 FORDEY *Serm.* 1 *ng. Wom.* (1777) i. iv. 192 We are never safe in the company of a critic.

2. One skilful in judging of the qualities and merits of literary or artistic works; one who writes upon the qualities of such works; a professional reviewer of books, pictures, plays, and the like; also one skilled in textual or biblical criticism.

1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 21 Certain Critiques are used to say . . . That if all sciences were lost, they might bee found in Virgill. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.*, To pass a censure on all kinds of writings, to shew their excellencies and defects, and especially to assign each . . . to their proper authors, was the chief Province of the ancient Critics. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 27 July, Mrs. Cholmondeley . . . told me I was the best critic in the world; and I told her, that nobody in the world could judge like her of the merit of a critic. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess. Milton* Ess. (1854) i. 3/2 The poet, we believe, understood the nature of his art better than the critic [Johnson]. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxv, You know who the Critics are? The men who have failed in Literature and Art.

† **Critic**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also in 7 *-iok*, 7-8 *-iok*, 8-9 *CRITIQUE* q.v. [app. ad. F. *critique* fem. (used in this sense by Molière and Boileau), ultimately ad. Gr. *ῥη κριτικῆ* the critical art, criticism (cf. It. *critica* 'arte of cutting of stones', Florio 1598). Early in the 18th c. this began to be spelt as in Fr. *critique*, a spelling which in spite of Johnson and the Dictionaries, has become universal; in the 19th c. it has received a quasi-French pronunciation also: see CRITIQUE, chiefly used in sense 2, while sense 1 is now expressed by CRITICISM.]

1. The art or action of criticizing; criticism; an instance of this. Also in pl. (cf. *metaphysics*).

1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* (1666) 216 A Satyrical Critick upon the very Scriptures. 1657 HOBBS *Stigmas* Wks. 1845 VII. 389 Grammar and Criticks. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. iii, We'll make a Critick on the whole Mail Madam. 1690 J. LOCKE *Hum. Und.* v. xx, They would afford us another sort of Logic and Critick. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* 69, I do not expect from our Editors much sagacity in way of Critic. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 4 That Sort of Drama is not . . . thought unworthy the Critick of learned Heads. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Critic*, Science of Criticism [Todd 1818 alters to *Critique*].

2. An essay in criticism of a literary work, etc.; a critical notice or review; now CRITIQUE.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 571 Own your errors past, And make each day a critic on the last. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 ¶ 1, I shall not fail to write a Critick upon his Performance. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Critic*, a critical examination; critical remarks [Todd 1818 alters to *Critique*]. 1766 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 4, I shewed your Critic upon the Series to the Bishop of . . .

† **Critic**, *v. Obs.* In 7 *-iok*, 8 *-iok*, *-ique*.

1. *intr.* To play the critic, pass judgement (on something).

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* iv. ix. (R.) Nay, if you begin to critic once, we shall never have done. 1629 LIGHTFOOT *Erebrin* ii. 1, On which words I can criticke only with deepe silence. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), They do but . . . comment, criticke, and flourish upon them.

2. *trans.* To pass judgement upon, criticize; esp. (in earlier use) to criticize unfavourably, censure.

1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Life* (1721) I. 71 Those who can Critick his Poetry, can never find a Blemish in his Manners. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 307 'Tis playing the Pedant unreasonably to criticke things. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 81 As Helluo. Critick'd your wine and analysed your meat. 1751 [see CRITIQUE v.].

† **Criticable**, *a. rare.* [f. CRITIC v. or F. *critiquer* + -ABLE.] Criticizable.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 Criticism is thus seen to be in itself criticizable literature.

**Critical** (*kritikāl*), *a.* [f. L. *criticus* (see CRITIC a.) + -AL.]

1. Given to judging; esp. given to adverse or unfavourable criticism; fault-finding, censorious.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 54 That is some Satire keene and criticall. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. i. 220, I am nothing, if not Criticall. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iii. vi. (1675) 157 The more Witty and Critical sort of Auditors. 1683 D. A. ART *Converse* 49 Those that are of a too critical humour approve of nothing. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ballads, Brongh Bells*, 'What! art thou critical?' quoth he; 'Eschew that heart's disease'. 1881 RUSSELL *Haige* Introd. 3 It was not in his nature to be either critical or indifferent.

† 2. Involving or exercising careful judgement or observation; nice, exact, accurate, precise, punctual. Now *Obs.* (or merged in other senses).

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v, Exact and critical trial should be made . . . whereby determination might be settled. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 186 He is not critical and exact in Garbes and Fashions. 1654 RAY *Disc.* ii. v. (1732) 272, I can hear of nobody that was so discipin in noticing the Time. 1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* v. iii, Well, Madam, you see I'm punctual . . . I'm always critical — to a Minute. [1806 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 463 The air is beautifully clear, and proper for critical observations. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* ii. 37 A critical dressing need not be required.]

3. Occupied with or skilful in criticism.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 69 The Millenaries, a sect of learned, and critical Christians. 1766 ENTRICK *London* IV. 165 Of which a critical writer remarks [etc.]. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 26 Molière is only critical by accident.

b. Belonging or relating to criticism.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 237 Caesar was conversant also with the most abstruse and critical parts of learning. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 169 How far the works of Hogarth will bear a critical examination. 1843 MACAULAY (*title*), Critical and Historical Essays. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. App. 585 He shows a good deal of critical acumen.

4. *Med.* (and *Astrol.*) Relating to the crisis or turning-point of a disease; determining the issue of a disease, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. ii. i. 500 The four decretorie or critical daies, that give the dome of olive trees, either to good or bad. 1602 W. VAUGHAN *Nat. Direct.* 47 The Moore . . . passeth almost euery seventh day into the contrary signe of the same quality . . . and . . . bringeth the critical daies. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* iii. 72 You may reckon it [the Head-ach] critical, if in a Fever it fall upon a critical day. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. viii. § 7 And so the Fever terminates in a critical Abscess. 1843 T. WATSON *Lect. Physic.* iv. (1857) 53 The moment of exhalation is very transient. . . It is evidently critical, for the congestion is relieved.

5. Of the nature of, or constituting, a crisis: a. Of decisive importance in relation to the issue.

1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 65 Mercies are never . . . so sensible as in the very turning and critical point. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 25 There is in the Court, as there is said to be in Love, one critical minute. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) II. v. 5 That month, by producing new prospects, has been critical. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* II. vii. § 100 Three hundred horse, at that critical moment, might have saved the monarchy. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 145 note, Socrates taught that on great and critical occasions he was often directed by a mysterious voice.

b. Involving suspense or grave fear as to the issue; attended with uncertainty or risk.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Acquaint them [tender-plants] gradually with the Air . . . for this change is the most critical of the whole year. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* iv. 25 Considering the critical situation of this country. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* i. 149 The relations between [them] . . . were at that time in a critical state; in fact, the two countries were on the eve of a war. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 19 Oct. 5/2 Mrs. H. —'s throat was badly cut, and her condition is deemed critical.

6. Tending to determine or decide; decisive, crucial.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. vii. 201 The alterations . . . in our conceptions of the material Universe . . . are critical instances of the influence [of] . . . Natural Philosophy . . . over Scholastic Theology. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 230 Here . . . we have a critical analogy between sound and light.

7. *Math.* and *Physics*. Constituting or relating to a point at which some action, property or condition passes over into another; constituting an extreme or limiting case; as *critical angle*, in *Optics*, that angle of incidence beyond which rays of light passing through a denser medium to the surface of a rarer are no longer refracted but totally reflected; *critical point* or *temperature* for any particular substance, that temperature above which it remains in the gaseous state and cannot be liquefied by any amount of pressure.

1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 7 Even in the extreme and critical case of the problem. 1873 W. LEE *Acoustics* ii. iii. 53 This angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. 336 The temperature rises to the critical point, i.e. the temperature at and above which the presence of liquid and vapour together becomes impossible. 1881 T. MATTHEW WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 8. 157 That Jupiter is neither a solid, a liquid, nor a gaseous planet, but a critical planet.

8. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of species: Distinguished by slight or questionable differences; uncertain or difficult to determine.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iii. (1856) 360 Most of these are minute or 'critical' species. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 104 Crossing often renders certain species of plants very 'critical'. 1884 *Jrnl. Bot.* XXII. 128 When he . . . ran down some less familiar or critical species.

**Criticality** (*kritikāliti*), *rare.*

a. The quality of being critical. b. A critical remark, criticism. c. A critical moment, crisis.

1756 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1881 II. 299 [I] hope to despatch you a packet with my criticalities entire. 1843 CARLETON *Traits* i. 143 At this criticality every eye was turned from the corpse to the murderer.

**Critically** (*kritikāliti*), *adv.* [f. CRITICAL + -LY 2.] In a critical manner.

1. With critical judgement or observation; nicely, accurately, precisely.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 504 Though not Critically translated. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 498 (R.) Would we but look critically into ourselves. 1719 DE FOR CRUSSE (1840) I. xv. 265, I inquired of him more critically, what was become of them? 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynde* i. xvii. 285 Miss Gladwin eyed her critically. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* viii. 168 A critically revised text of the Septuagint translation.

† 2. With exactness in regard to time, place, etc.; exactly, precisely, punctually. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 15 Others more warily affirm, that it doth not punctually and critically bud on Christmas day. 1722 DE FOX *Col. Jack* (1840) 292 An account, which . . . was critically just. 1804 FALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. § 2 The point of concurrence . . . must fall critically upon the retina, or the vision is confused. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 363 This hole was critically circular.



b. So as to determine or decide; decisively. *rare*.  
 1857 KEBLE *Enchar. Adorat.* 36 This... is no exception, but critically confirms our allegation.

†3. At or in relation to the crisis of a disease.  
 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* i. xiv. 50 If the humors be cast down thither critically by Nature. c. 1670 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* xi. That... distemper of little children... wherein they critically break out with harsh hairs on their backs, which takes off the unquiet symptoms.

†4. At a critical moment; in the nick of time.  
 1633 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* i. i. Here's the coxcomb most critically come to interrupt you. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* i. iv. 33 The Hatches were opened, and indeed very critically, for a Minute's Confinement longer would have terminated in our Destruction. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 263 Could these debates be ready to appear critically, their effect would be decisive.

5. In a critical situation or condition; perilously, dangerously.

1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 192 note, Thus critically circumstanced. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxv. 329 The toppling ice... critically suspended, met above our heads. 1880 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 6/3 The Swazi King is critically ill.

6. *Physics.* In a critical state: see CRITICAL 7.  
 1881 T. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 8. 157 Elementary substances may exist as solids, liquids, or gases, or critically, according to the conditions of temperature and pressure.

**Criticalness** (kritikálnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being critical. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Just.* 9 The harlot... tunes her self to the criticalness of all complacency. 1693 BURNET *Let. Bp. Lloyd in Brit. Mag.* XXXV. 371 That Criticalness... in marking all dates so punctually. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 20 Struck with the criticalness of the situation. 1822 LAMB *Elia, Roast Pig*, Satisfactory to the criticalness of the censorious palate.

**Criticaster** (kritikæstər). [See -ASTER.] A petty or inferior critic. (Used in contempt.)

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* viii. 51, I perceived that note to be added by some Jewish Criticaster. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* III. 457 While the criticasters... were pronouncing sentence of condemnation upon it. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 36 The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticians who decompose into criticasters.

Hence **Criticasterism**, **Criticasterly**, *nonce-words*.  
 1805 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 87 Whose criticasterisms have long annoyed me. 1887 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XLIV. 516/1 His criticasterly takes no stigmatic note of 'was being done away'.

**Criticism** (kritisiz'm). [f. CRITIC or L. *criticus* + -ISM: prob. formed in conjunction with *criticize*, of which it is the n. of action. Adopted in French in 19th c. as *criticisme* (in sense 2 c below).]

1. The action of criticizing, or passing judgement upon the qualities or merits of anything; *esp.* the passing of unfavourable judgement; fault-finding, censure.

1607 DEKKER *Kut's Conjur.* To Rdr., Therefore (reader) doe I... stand at the marke of criticisme (and of thy bolt) to bee shot at. 1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 42 They would not allow it... But, it was rather their Criticisme than my ignorance. 1683 D. A. *Art. Converse* 43 Criticism or a censorious humour, condemning indifferently every thing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 361 This... gives the largest scope for criticism. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. x. These acts... were not allowed to pass without criticism. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 No philosophy has ever stood this criticism of the next generation.

2. The art of estimating the qualities and character of literary or artistic work; the function or work of a critic.

1674 DRYDEN *Pref. State of Innocence* Wks. 1821 V. 106 Criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader. 1709 POPE *Ess. on Crit.* 107 Then criticism the muse's handmaid proved. 1719 J. RICHARDSON (title), The Connoisseur: an Essay on the whole Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 38, I am bound by my own definition of criticism: a disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 413 The effort of criticism in our time has been... to see things as they are, without partiality, without obtrusion of personal liking or disliking.

b. *spec.* The critical science which deals with the text, character, composition, and origin of literary documents, *esp.* those of the Old and New Testaments.

**Textual criticism**: that whose object is to ascertain the genuine text and meaning of an author. *Higher criticism*: see quot. 1881.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. L. x. 51 The Knowledge of Languages, anciently styled Grammar, and lately Criticisme. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 356 Criticism... may be defined the Art of restoring the corrupted Passages of Authors, and ascertaining their genuine Sense. 1836 R. KEITH tr. *Hengstenberg's Christol.* I. 414 A fundamental principle of the higher criticism. 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1891) I. 241 (title), Criticism and the gospel history. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 7 The problem which Textual criticism sets itself to solve. 1881 ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* (1892) 90 A series of questions affecting the composition, the editing, and the collection of the sacred books. This class of questions forms the special subject of the branch of critical science which is usually distinguished from the verbal criticism of the text by the name of Higher or Historical Criticism.

c. *Philos.* The critical philosophy of Kant.  
 So called from its being based on a critical examination of the faculty of knowledge.

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1867 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegeler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 216 Kant... possessed the clearest consciousness of the relation of criticism to all preceding philosophy. 1889 CAIRD *Kant* I. 2 [Kant] opposes Criticism to two other forms of philosophy, Dogmatism and Scepticism.

3. (with *pl.*) An act of criticizing; a critical remark, comment; a critical essay, critique.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* I. 1, There are a number more of these State Criticisms: That our personall view May profitably make. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 14 Philosophical questions and criticisms of humanity were their usual recreations. 1750 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Some... have... got their criticisms ready for the press. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. v. 75 Very much disposed to make free criticisms. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 22 A criticism may be worth making which rests only on probabilities or impressions.

†4. A nice point or distinction, a minute particular, a nicety; a subtlety; in bad sense, a quibble.

a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* i. 1, This godly calling [of Duellist] Thou hast follow'd five-and-twenty yeares, and studied The criticisms of contentions [i. e. duelling]. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 50 To set Seeds in that posture, wherein the Leaf and Roots may shoot right... were a Criticisme in Agriculture. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 82 For the omission of some petty criticisms in their Rites. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* vi. § 12. 108 Not sufficiently understanding the Criticisms of the Greek Language.

**Criticizable**, a. [f. CRITICIZE v. + -ABLE.] That may be criticized; open to criticism.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Glimpses Eng. Poverty* (1879) 327 A few criticisable peculiarities in her talk and manner. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commun.* II. ii. 12, 299 American cities are justly criticizable for many defects.

**Criticize** (kritisiz), v. Also -ise. [f. CRITIC or L. *criticus* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the critic; to pass judgement upon something with respect to its merits or faults. (Often connoting unfavourable judgement.)

1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xxiv. 491 To let goe his Criticizing about the sound of Prayers. 1682 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achit.* Intro. (1708) 2 They, who can criticize so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst. 1753 MRS. DELANY *Let. Mrs. Deane* 7 Apr., Her character is pretty; though had I time I could criticize. a. 1864 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 316 They who criticize are unable to discern the great principle which pervades the whole.

†b. with *on* or *upon*; = sense 2. *Obs.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 15 Who can most dexterously and artificially criticize upon words. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. § 61. 213 We criticize much upon the Beauty of Faces. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 244 To criticize on the use that is made of it. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 277 It requires a knowledge of that art to criticize upon the structure of verse.

2. *trans.* To discuss critically; to offer judgement upon with respect to merits or faults; to animadvert upon.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 354 Concerning the word *Thavrsish*, so much criticized, it is *Verbum ambiguum* and admits a various sense. 1724 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 39 The verses I sent you are very bad... you would do them too much honour, if you criticized them. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. n. v. 193 Men began boldly to criticize the rights of kings and the duties of subjects. 1880 MACCORMACK *Antisept. Surg.* 49, I will now pass on to criticize a paper recently published.

b. To censure, find fault with.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Concl.*, To criticize his gait, and ridicule his dress. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 11 Oct. The gout that was in my ankles when Queneey criticised my gait. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 131, I am not afraid that anyone will criticize this... on the ground that it has nothing to do with logic.

Hence **Criticizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Criticizingly** *adv.*

1649 [see CRITICIZE 1]. 1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 161 So criticizing an eye. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 125 They... eye her approvingly, and the bridesmaids criticizingly.

**Criticizer** (kritisizəz). One who criticizes; a critic.

a. 1680 CHARNOCK *Disc. God's Knowledge* Wks. 1684 I. 285 He is therefore called a 'discerner' or criticiser of the heart. 1721 BLACKWALL *Sacred Class.* II. 265 (1.) Pert criticsers and saucy correctors of the original. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 35 Severe criticsers of the conduct of the allies.

**Criticize**, *nonce-words*. A small or petty critic.

a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxii, Mr. Criticize, for as there is a diminutive for cat, so should there be for critic, — I defy you. *Ibid.* Interch. xix, Critics, critickins, and critcasters.

**Critikling** (kritiklɪŋ). [See -LING.] = prec.  
 1755-6 *Old Maid* No. 18 (1764) 156, I shall therefore say... to the Critiklings [etc.]. 1816 J. GUCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 Critiklings may draw and drivel... about the earliest authors being most original. 1883 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 26 June 1941 Thus kritiklings at Tennyson may yelp.

**Critico-**, combining form (after Gr. *kritikos*), = critically, critical and... as in critico-historical, -poetical, -theological, etc., *adjs.*  
 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxxix, The members of this critico-poetical council. 1823 PARR *Wks.* 1828 VII. 282 Some critico-theological matter on Deuteronomy. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 162 Stronger than his critico-historical [conscience].

b. Also used as a base for nonce-words, as **Criticometer**, a measurer of critics or criticism. **Critico-phobia**, fear or horror of critics.

1883 *Athenaeum* 20 Oct. 493/1 We thus obtain a scientific measurement of the thought... and the criticometer is before

us. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 338 A peculiar sensitiveness (technically called critophobia) has possessed the mind of every great author.

**Criticule**, *nonce-words*. [See -ULE.] A small or petty critic.

1809 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XLVIII. 97/1, The critique whose callowness I have scrutinized.

**Critique** (kritik). [A gradual alteration of the 17-18th c. *critick*, CRITICO *sb.* after French.

*Critique* occurs in Addison's *Dial. Medals* (publ. in Wks. 1721), and Pope so altered his spelling in 1729. It became general in the 18th c., though Johnson and most of the dictionaries to the end of the century adhered to *critick*. Todd substituted *critique* in his ed. of J. in 1818; the modern pronunciation and stress after F. (or Ger.) appears in 1815.]

1. An essay or article in criticism of a literary (or more rarely, an artistic) work; a review.

1702-21 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. iii. 332, I should as soon expect to see a Critique on the Poisie of a Ring, as on the Inscription of a Medal. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* i. 173 Not that my quill to Critiques was confin'd [in ed. 1728 Not that my pen to Criticks was confin'd]. 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 17 Feb., I have read the critique of my work in the *Analytical Review*. 1820 BYRON *Blues* i. 22, I just had been skimming a charming critique. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. (1882) 143 Turning out articles and critiques upon the topics of social life, of art, or literature.

2. The action or art of criticizing; criticism.

1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 46, I deem such the basis of candid critique. 1856 MERKLEY tr. *Kant's Crit.* P. R. 15 Idea and division of a particular science, under the name of a Critique of Pure Reason. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. I* 51 The critique of nature in detail is quite beyond us.

Hence **Critique** *v. trans.*, to write a critique upon; to review, criticize. (In quot. 1751 prob. stressed *critique*: cf. CRITIC *v.*)

1751 *Hist. Pompey the Little* p. vii, The worst ribaldry of Aristophanes shall be critiqued and commented on. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 2 Some writers there are who... all subjects criticize. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 3 Hogg's tales are critiqued by himself in Blackwood.

†**Critism**, *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. Gr. *kritēs* judge + -ISM.] = CRITICISM. So †**Critist**, †**Critize** *v.* [= Gr. *kritēu*].

1651 *Reliq. Wotton* 40 There being then no such Critismes as interpreted [this]... a conspiracy against the State. 1604 DEKKER *Satiron.* Wks. 1873 I. 221 You are grown a piece of a Critist. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* Pref., They may find their humours here critiz'd. a. 1677 BARROW *Wks.* 1687 I. 512 We need not critize on the words, the sense being plain.

**Critling**, *dial.* [See -LING, and cf. CRITON, CRATLING.]

†1. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs.* 2. The refuse of lard or grease; = next: cf. CRACKLING *sb.* 3.

1611 COTGR., *Bourgeois*, writings, or critlings; the smaller and most vintily apples or pears. 1852 MAYHEW *Leard. Labour* I. 196 Spice to give the critlings a flavour, critlings being the refuse left after boiling down the lard.

**Criton**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *critoun*, 9 *gial*, *critten*. [a. F. *critons* 'the crispie peeces or marmookes remaining of lard, that hath bene first shred... then strained, etc.' (Cotgr.)] The refuse of lard or grease; = CRACKLING *sb.* 3.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps. ciii*, 4 My boonus han dried vp as Critouns [1382a croote; Vulg. *cremum*; marg. *critons*], that is, that that dwellith in the panne of the fryngs. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, *Crittons*, small pieces of lean meat strained from lard when it is melted.

**Crize**, *obs. f. CREESE*, Malay dagger.

**Crizzle** (kri'z'l), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *crisle*, *crizle*, *crizel*, 8-9 *crizzel*, 9 *crissel*. [Origin obscure: perh. dim. of CRAZE *v.* Cf. F. *crisser* to crackle.]

1. *intr.* To become rough on the surface, as some kinds of stone or glass by scaling, or as water when it begins to freeze, etc.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 46a Those stones will last well enough, till they shall be removed into a rougher [air]: But then they'll crizle and scale. 1676 *Leard. Gao.* No. 1136/4. Some of the... Flint Glasses... have been observed to crizel and decay. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 253. 1793 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* v. *Crisselling*, The glass thus made... is subject to crizel. 1821 CLARE *Add. to Plenty* (1821) 55 View the hole the boys have broke, Crizzle, still inclin'd to freeze. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Crizzle*, to crisp; to grow hard and rough with heat or cold.

2. *trans.* To cause to 'crizzle'; to roughen or crumple the surface of.

(The first quot. may be really *intr.*)

1624 FORD & DEKKER *Sm's Darling* v. i, To feel the ice fall from my crizled skin. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minst.* II. 26 White frost 'gins crizzle pond and brook. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crizale*, to boil. *Crissled*, hardened or crisped as the land is in a droughty season. 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Crissled* up, twisted up as leaves are by cold.

Hence **Crizzle** *sb.* (See quot.)

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crissles*, the rough sunburnt places on the face and hands in scorching weather.

†**Cro** (krō). *Celtic Antig.* Also 5 *crooy*. [Irish *cro* death, blood, blood-wyte.] 'The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank' (Jam.).

13.. *Reg. Maj.* iv. xxx. Sc. Stat. I. 640 Quid sit le cro quod anglice dicitur Grant before the Kyng. 1246 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1566) § 104 (Jam.). To pay... the cro to the nearest of the kin of the slain man. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 74 It is statute be the King, that Cro of ane Erle of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 286

Where Earles, sonnes, Thanes, Ochierns and the like are distinguished by their Croes. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 135 The Cro, or Wergild, of the Thane.

**Croak** (krōk), *sb.* Also 8 croake. [See CROAK *v.*]  
1. The deep hoarse sound made by a frog or raven. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b. They play the waterfrogs, singyng croake croake. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never weat in.* in Hazl. *Dodley XII.* 160 O thou fatal raven I let me pull thine eyes out For this sad croak. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 157 (*Puffin Aud.*) The hoarse, deep, periodical croak of the corvants. 1861 TROLLOPE *Bartholomew T.* xlv. 'I told you so, I told you so!' is the croak of a true Job's comforter.

2. *Haunting.* (See quot. 1891.) Also *pl.* (Cf. CROOK *sb.* 4.)

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* (1710) 400 The Croake is evidently an Asthmatic Disposition produced by hard flying. *Ibid.* 401 The Noise called the Croake was made by Expiration and not by Inspiration. 1891 HARTING *Gloss. Falconry, Croaks, or Kecks, Fr. croc.* a disease of the air-passages, analogous to a cough, and so called from the sound the bird makes during any exertion, such as bating, or flying.

**Croak** (krōk), *v.* Forms: (5) crok 6-8 croake, 6-7 croake, 7- croak. [*Croak sb.* and *vb.* appears only about 1550; the 15th c. *crok* is not its exact equivalent phonetically; in the same sense M.E. had also *croake*, *croake*; see CROOK *v.* 2.] It is possible that *croak*, with the northern parallel form *croake*, goes back to an OE. \**crōcian*, of which the recorded *crectian* to croak (said of ravens) may be a diminutive; but it is on the whole more probable that *croake*, *croak*, *croak*, with *croake*, *croak*, *crick*, are later formations imitating or suggesting varieties of animal and other sounds.]

1. *intr.* To utter a deep, hoarse, dismal cry, as a frog or a raven.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 99 Sely Capyll, oure hen. She kakyls, Bot begyn she to crok, To groyne o to klok. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 200 Thou dunghill crowe that croket agaynst the rayne. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 349 Th' vnpleasant quyre of frogs still croaking. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. xxi No croakes the toad. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Eccl.* i. 26 The hoarse Raven. By croaking from the left presag'd the coming Blow. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 277 Ravens. . . flapping about and croaking dismally in the air. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 699 Meanwhile the frogs croaked furiously.

b. Of a hawk: see CROAK *sb.* 2.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 250 You may perceyve these woormes to plague and trouble your hawke when she croakes in the night. 1618 LATHAM and Bb. *Falconry* (1633) 23 It breedeth much winde in them, the which. . . will appeare often with a rising in the gorge, and a noyse withall of croaking.

2. *transf.* Of persons: †To groan or cry (*obs.*); to speak with a hoarse, hollow utterance; *fig.* to speak in dismal accents, talk despondingly, forebode evil (like the raven).

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 108, I thought Gylle began to crok, and travele full sad. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 101 Would I could meeete that roague Diomed, I would croak like a Raven: I would bode, I would bode. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 389 They, who croak themselves hoarse about the decay of our trade. 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Willesey's Desp.* 807 Without croaking, it may be observed that our government is upon a dangerous experiment. 1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* xxi. 222 'Don't be croaking, cousin—I hate it!' he would say.

†3. Of the stomach or bowels: To make a rumbling noise. *Obs.*

1547 [see CROAKING *vb.* sb. 1.] 1611 COTGR., *Griboviller*, to rumble or croake (as the guts doe through windnesse). 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 330 My eager stomach crokes, and calls for Dinner! a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 When my starv'd entrails croke,

4. *trans.* To utter or proclaim by croaking.

1606 SHAKS. *Mach.* l. v. 40 The raven himselfe is hoarse That croakes the fatal entrance of Duncan. 1791 Ep. to *F. Priestley* in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 401 Now half the bench of Bishops we may meet, Croaking 'old clothes' about St. James's Street. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 106 Marsh-divers, rafter, maid, Shall croak thee sister. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xlii. 178 Bibulus, as each measure was passed, croaked that it was null and void.

5. *slang.* To die.

1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* \*1873 *Slang Dict.* *Croak*, to die—from the gurgling sound a person makes when the breath of life is departing.

**Croaker** (krō'kai). Also 7-8 croker. [f. CROAK *v.* + -ER.]

1. An animal that croaks; applied *spec.* to several North American fishes, also to the Mole Cricket. 1651 OULBY *Esop* (1665) xi While the long Vale with big-voiced Croakers (*i. e.* frogs) sings. 1676 T. GLOVER *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 625 In the Creeks are great store of small fish, as Perches, Crokers, Taylors, &c. 1784 MORTIMER *Carolina* *ibid.* XXXVIII. 315 *Percu marina*. . . the Croker. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 158 The Mole Cicket, called in some places the Croaker or Churr-worm on account of the peculiar sound which it produces. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Salt-water fishes. . . Gaints, Croakers, and Drummers. . . the three last deriving their names from the sounds they utter when caught.

2. *transf.* One who talks dismally or despondingly, one who forebodes or prophesies evil.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1 20 A malignant and corrupt. . . brood of Crokers. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I.

79 There are croakers in every country, always boding its ruin. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* v. 57 A few timid croakers shake their heads.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1873 *Slang Dict.* *Croaker*, a dying person beyond hope; a corpse. 1892 *Star* 28 May 2/7 The cow was a 'croaker', a beast killed to save it from dying.

**Croakery** (krō'kəri), *nonce-wd.* [f. CROAK *v.* or CROAKER; see -ERY.] Croakings collectively. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) VI. xvi. vi. 193 Friedrich, in answer to new cunning croakeries and contrivances. . . has answered him like a king. 1867—*Remin.* (1881) II. 186 A croakery of crawling things, instead of a speaking by men.

**Croakily** (krō'kili), *adv.* [f. CROAKY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a croaky manner.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. v. vii. 125 Immortal Wolf, croakily satirical withal, had defended himself.

**Croaking** (krō'kin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. CROAK *v.*]

1. The action of making a deep hoarse sound.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccix. 100 b. In Englyshe it is named crokyng or clockyng in ones bely. c1630 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xxiv. (1636) 29 The croaking of the Raven. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 The frogs set up their croaking in the marshes.

2. *fig.* Talking dismally or foreboding evil.

1850 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 417 The croaking which already prevails in the army. 1836 MARRIAT *Misch. Envy* xxvii. 106 All this comes from your croaking—you're a Mother Cary's chicken.

**Croaking, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That croaks. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 719 The croaking Frogs made such a noise, as he could take no rest. 1662 STRLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. 1. § 2 An innumerable company of croaking Enthusiasts. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 24 Aug. A croaking prophet, foretells nothing but utter destruction. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/4 [His] voice itself was pitched in a low and croaking key.

**Croaky** (krō'ki), *a.* [f. CROAK *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

1. Characterized by croaking; given to croaking.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* ii. iv. His voice was croaky and shrill. 1854 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 4) I. 363 A croaky voice.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 112 *Croaky*, a term applied to plank when it curves or compasses much in short lengths. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**Croan, croane, a.** *Obs.* perh. an attrib. use of CROAN *sb.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 198 He. . . lived in. . . the studie of the sacred Scriptures, even to his croane and crooked age. 1745 *Brit. Mag.* 53 Coaches. . . filled with several Crown Matrons, Town Ladies, etc.

**Croane, obs. f. CROAN.**

†**Croape, v. Obs.** Also *crope*. [Cf. CROUP.] *intr.* To croak.

c1500 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 393 Cursit croapand caw. 1549 *Compl. Son.* vi. 39 The roopen of the raynyns gart the crans crope. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* in Arb. *Garner* V. 481 Bulls bellow through the wood! Ravens croape! 1600 ABT. *Abbott Exp. Jonah* 471 He feedeth the young ravens who do cry or croape.

**Croape, obs. pa. t. of CREEP.**

**Croaper, obs. form of CRUPPER.**

†**Crob, sb.** *Obs.* In 6 crobbe. *pl.* 'The knops of leafy buds, used as pendants from the roof' (Halliwell).

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 639 The Vantes in orbes with Crobbes dependyng.

†**Crob, v. Obs.** Also 6 crobb. = CROAK *v.* c1350 N. Eng. *Leg.* in Horstmann *Alleng. Leg.* II. 149/321 I leue to crokes pat crobbes & cyes. c1450 St. *Cuthbert* (1472) 2380 Pe crows. . . Reufully ano crobbed and cryed. c1475 *Cath. Angl.* 83 (MS. A). To Crobe, *crocare vel crocare, cornuunt*. . . A Crobbyng of rauens. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* A ii]. Still, still thy stomake crobbis.

|| **Croc, † crock** (krp). [OF. *croc* hook = Pr. *croc*, It. *crocco*, med.L. *croccus*, of uncertain origin.] A hook; in *Harquebus à l'of* *croc*, a harquebus with a hook or crook by which it was fixed to its rest or support when fired: see HARQUEBUS.

**Crocalite** (krp'kälit). *Min.* [Named 1797, app. from *κρῶκος* saffron + -LITE.] A red variety of NATROLITE, occurring in small amygdulæ.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 24 Crocalite. 1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 202 Crocalite.

**Crocard, var. of CROOKARD Obs.**

†**Crocation. Obs.**—o [L. *crociatio* croaking, cawing.] See CROCITATION.

**Croce, original form of CROSE, crosier.**

**Croce, obs. var. of CROSS.**

†**Croceal, a. Obs.** [f. L. *croce-us* saffron-coloured + -AL.] = CROCEOUS.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* vii. 52 The Red and Yellow, or Croceal, or Sorrell colour.

†**Crocean, a. Obs.** [cf. prec.] = CROCEOUS.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 269/1 And from the pillow of his Crocean bed Don Phubus rouzes his refulgent head. 1638—*Hieroglyph.* xv. III. 196/2 Rising in glory from his Crocean bed.

**Croceate** (krō'siät, -siät), *a.* [f. L. *croce-us* + -ATE: cf. *roseate*.] a. Pertaining to saffron. b. Saffron-coloured, CROCEOUS.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Georg.* 1. 56 Tmolus doth supply Its croceate odours. 1867—*Æneid* 262 From Tithon's croceate bed Aurora springs. *Ibid.* 268 The croceate garb.

†**Croceous** (krō'siäs, -fiäs), *a. Obs.* [f. L.

*croce-us* saffron-coloured, f. *crocus* saffron + -OUS.] Saffron-coloured; deep reddish yellow.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 688 The first water will be white. . . the third croceous. 1688 R. HOLME *Armarry* ii. 317/2 Croceous is a saffron yellow.

**Crocer** (e), *obs. form of CROSIER.*

**Crocetin:** see CROOIN.

†**Croche, sb.** 1. *Obs.* Also 5-6 croche, crowche, 6 croche. [Etymologically the same as *croce*, CROSE; *croche* being the Old Northern French equivalent of Central OF. *croce*. The form *croche* is perh. a phonetic development (cf. *poche, pouch*); in *croche* there may be a blending with CRUTCH.]

1. A pastoral staff, crook, crosier.

14. . . *Nominate* in W. Wulker 721/38 (*Nom. Rev. Ecclesiast.*), *Hoc peditum*, a croche. c1450 St. *Cuthbert* 649/1 A biscop. . . with his croche. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 123/1 Thenne saynt basille. . . cam to the chyrche and knocked a stroke wyth hys croche. 1490-9 *Promp. Parv.* 104 (H., P.) Croke or schoke [H. c1490, P. 1499 croche, 1516 croche], *peditum, cambuca*. 1536 *Iuv. Whalley Abbey* (*Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc.* N S. VII. 107), *i. c. owche* of silver and gilt with a staff of silver. 1539 *Iuv.* in Burton *Mou. Ebor.* 144 One cruche-head gilt. . . the staff of the Cuiche, gilt. 1563 Br. PILKINGTON *Burns, Pauls* (Parker Soc.) 584 They have not the cuiche and mite as the old bishops had.

2. A stick having a head to lean on; a lame man's staff, a crutch. Cf. CROSE 2.

In this sense not easily separated from CRUTCH, q. v.

14. . . *Voc.* in W. Wulker 810/25 *Hoc sustentaculum, hoc peditum*, a croche. c1500 *Merchant & Son* in Halliwell *Nugæ Post.* 32 An olde man, wyth crochys twayne.

† See also CROTCH.

**Croche, sb.** 2. [a. F. *croche* spur on a fruit tree, etc.: -Rom. \**crocca*: cf. med.L. *crocha* hook (Du Cange); from same radical as CROC.] One of the 'buds' or knobs at the top of a stag's horn. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 54 These litle buddes or brochies which are about the toppe are called Croches. 1583 STANYNURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpebearing croches high from the antler hauited. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 93/1 The hornes haue many dogmaticall Epithites, as. . . the Burs, the Peniles, the Antlers. . . and the Croches. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 325. 1884 JEFFERIES *Ked Deer* iv. 71.

†**Croche, v. Obs.** [a. F. *crocher* to hook, catch with hooks or claws (*f. croche*); and aphetic form of *Acroche*, ACROACH.]

1. *trans.* To hook, catch with hooks.

a 1225 *Juliana* 35 Make me war and wite me wið his crefti crokes, pat ha me ne crochen [*printed* crechen].

2. = ACROACH, ENCROACH.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 Pharisees. . . haue crochid to hem be chesnyng of many heedis in be chirche. 1592 *Manch. Court Lett. Rec.* (1885) II. 60 Roberte Janye hath Croched. . . vpon the hys. . . streete.

**Croche, obs. form of CROTCH, CROUCH v.**

**Crochebake:** see CROUCHBACK.

†**Croched, ppl. a. Obs.** [f. CROCHE *v.* and *sb.* + -ED. Cf. F. *crochu*.]

1. Crooked, twisted.

c1300 K. *Artis* 7099 Wilde swyn And croched dragons.

2. Having 'croches': see CROCHE *sb.* 2. 1598 MANWOOD *Laurel Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 46 a, A Hart. . . whether he be croched, palmed, or crowned.

**Crocherd** (e), *obs. form of KRUTERER.*

|| **Crochet** (krō'se, krō'si), *sb.* [F. *crochet*, dim. of *croche*, *croc* hook.]

1. A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle; material so made.

1848 CLOUGH *Bohile* i. 42 A shirt as of crochet of women. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 39 Sundry trifles of simple cambric or crochet with which to brighten her worn, plain gowns.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crochet edging*, -lace, -needle, -type (see quot.), -work.

1848 Miss LAMBERT (*title*), *My Crochet Sampler*. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 130 A crochet-needle was, by accident, driven into the side of a young lady. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur.* *Leigh* 38 And should I sit down to the crochet work? 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crochet-type*, type with fancy faces, to set up in imitation of lace, crochet, or worsted work.

**Crochet** (krō'se, krō'si), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] a. *intr.* To work with a crochet-needle. b. *trans.* To make or knit in crochet.

1858 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 384 She had crocheted. . . a large cover for the drawing-room sofa. 1883 *Mem. Mrs. Sutherland* 60 The sewing and crocheting department. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/5 The Queen has contributed a. . . shawl of her own crocheting.

**Crochet, obs. var. of CROTCHET.**

|| **Crocheteur. Obs.** Also 6-tor. [F.; f. *crochet* hook.] 'A porter or common burthen-bearer' (Cotgr.).

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* B v. The sayntes of God ledde to the shambles. . . by vile crocheters or porters. 1613 REAUM. & Ft. *Honest Man's Fort.* iii. ii, I would have hired a crocheteur for two cardeuces.

**Crociary** (krō'siäri). *Ecl.* [ad. med.L. *crociarius*, f. *crocia* crosier.] 'The person who carried the crosier before the abbot or bishop' (Ash 1775).

†**Crociate. Obs.** [ad. It. *crociata*, f. *croce* cross.] Taking the cross; = CRUSADE.

1607 DONNE *Lett.* (1652) 240 In the Crociate for the wartyes in the Holy Land.

**Crocitate**, *v.*: see CROCITATE.

**Crocidolite** (kro'si-dloit). *Min.* [Named 1831 f. Gr. *κροκίς*, *κροκίδ-*, var. of *κροκίς* the nap of woollen cloth + *λίθος* stone (-LITH).] A fibrous silicate of iron and sodium, called also *blue asbestos*; sometimes massive or earthy. Also applied to a yellow fibrous mineral produced by natural alteration from the blue crocidolite, and much used for ornament.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 297 Crocidolite. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 7 June 7 The new crocidolite, which is only a compressed asbestos, displays sheens and radiance of gold and bronze and green like satin changed to stone. 1888 *Catholic Press* 7 Apr. 419 A cross made of South African gold, mounted in crocidolite and ivory.

**Crocini** (krō'sin). *Chem.* [f. L. *croc-us* saffron + *-in-*.] A red powder, the colouring matter of Chinese Yellow pods, the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*, with which the robes of Chinese mandarins are dyed. A supposed product of the action of hydrochloric acid on crocin is **Crocin**.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, 108.

**Crocine** (krō'sin, -ein), *a.* [ad. L. *crocini-us*, f. *crocus*.] Of, or consisting of, crocuses.

1812 HAWORTH in *Trans. Hort. Soc. L.* 130, I have seldom observed these crocine hedgehogs produce many flowers.

† **Crocitate**, *v.* *Obs.*—[f. L. *crocitäre*, freq. of *crocire* to croak loudly: see *-ATE*.] *intr.* To croak or caw. Hence † **Crocitation**.

1633 COCKERAM, *Crocitate*, to cry like a raven. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crocitation*, the cawing of Crows, Rooks, or Ravens. *Crocitation*, *idem*.

**Crock** (krpk), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 crocca, 3 krooke, 3-7 crocke, 4 crokk(e), 5-6 crok, 6- crock. [OE. *croc(c)* and *crocca* masc., earthenware pot or pitcher, related to Icel. *krukka* f. (Da. *krukke*, Sw. *krucka*) in same sense; and perh. more remotely to CROU, and CROUKE, Whether the Celtic words, Mlr. *crocán*, Gael. *crogan* (see CROGGAN), Welsh *crochan* 'pot', are related, is not determined.]

1. An earthen pot, jar, or other vessel.  
c 1000 Sax. *Lechd.* I. 238 Do [the herbs] on anne niwne croccan. a 1225 *Ancre*, R. 346 Kulle al ut bet is iðe krooke. 1399 LANG. *Rub. Redefes* II. 52 Cast adoun the crok the colys amynd. 1448 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Causterb.*, For a crock to put mylk in. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q. v.* II. 33 The vulgar did about him flocks. Like foolish flies about an hony-crooke. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 63 Crock, an earthen pot to put butter or the like in. 1709 STEEL *Tatler* No. 37, P. 3 His Whip throws down a Cabinet of China: He cries, What! are your Crocks rotten? 1848 KINGSLY *Saint's Trac.* IV. II. 221 Her only furniture An earthen crock or two.

2. A pot of iron or other metal. (*S.W. of Eng.*) c 1475 *Exeter Tailors' Guild in Eng. Glids* 320 A brasen krooke of ij galons and more, a pache clownd in the brem with laten. 1605 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 269 The lesser brasen Crocke. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 88 There be more... than can boil the crock. 1885 E. C. SHARLAND *Ways & Means Devonsh.* Vill. 60 A pie made in a crock—the big kettle you see hanging over the fire in farm-houses. 1888 *IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Crock*, a cast-iron cooking-pot only... It has a loose bow-handle... and three little legs.

3. A broken piece of earthenware, a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in a flower-pot.

1850 *Florist* 84 Turn it out of the pot, remove the crocks. 1851 GLENNY *Laubik. Fl. Gard.* 10 Put a layer of crocks to reach one-third of the height of the pot.

4. *Comb.*, as *crock-butter*; *crockman*, a seller of crockery; *crock-saw*, an iron bar with teeth like a saw, suspended over a fire-place to carry 'crocks' or pots; *crock-stick*, a stick used to stir a pot, support the lid, etc.; a 'thivel'.

14... *Metr. Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 666/8 *Contus*, *crokstyke*. 1791 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Acad. Chair* Wks. 182a *III.* 49 Get thyself to Skewers and Crock-sticks turn'd. 1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* II. 44 His avocation as a crockman. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. xiv. (ed. 12) 84 Master Huckaback stood up, without much aid from the crock-saw. 1879 *Shropshire Gloss.*, *Crock-butter*, butter salted and put down in a crock for winter use.

**Crock** (krpk), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Derivation doubtful; by Ray app. identified with prec.] *Smnt*, soot, dirt.

1657 H. CROWCII *Welsh Trav.* 496 Was all bedawb'd hurself with crock. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 63 Crock, to black one with soot or black of a pot or kettle or chimney-stock, this black or soot is also substantively called *Crock*. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* VII. The boy grimed with crock and dirt. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Crock*, a smut or smudge. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 665/2 New England expressions here are: 'You have a crock on your nose' for a smut.

**Crock** (krpk), *sb.* 3. Chiefly S. Also 6 crocke, 6-8 crok. [Cf. Norw. *krake*, *krakje* a sickly, weakly, or emaciated beast (Aasen), Sw. *krake*, Da. *krak*, *krakke*; LG. *krake*, *krakke*, NFr. *krack* a sorry, broken-down horse; MDu. *kracke*, MFlem. *krake* a broken-down horse or house; EFr. *krakke* a broken-down horse, house, or old man; all app. related to CROAK *v.*]

1. An old ewe, or one that has ceased bearing. Also *crock ewe*.

1528 LYNDESAI *Dreine* 893 Quho wyll go sers amang sic heirdis schelp, May habyll fynd mony pure scabbitt crok.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 158 A crocke, shepe, *adasia*. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Two crocks that moup amang the heather. 1785 BURN *Twa Herds* I, Wha will tent the waifs and crocks? 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 139 The crock ewes.

2. An old broken-down horse.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/1, I was riding a broken-kneed old crock. 1892 R. BOLDREND *Nevermore* III. xxii. 131 That horse of hers... I'd like to have... instead of my old crock.

3. *slang.* Used contemptuously of persons.

1891 FARMER *Slang Dict.*, Applied to men and things, *crock* is synonymous with worthlessness and folly.

† **Crock**, *sb.* 4. *Obs. Hawking.* = CROAK *sb.* 2.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 80 Whereof commeth the Crocke and diuers other diseases. a 1667 SKINNER *Etym.*, *Crock*, morbus accipitrum.

So **Crock** *v.*

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* xxviii, A Hawke... before shee could be conveniently taken to the fist, hath euen crockt again and again.

**Crock** (krpk), *sb.* 5. *Obs. or dial.* Also *crook*, *cruk*. [app. related to CROOK *sb.*, but the phonology is obscure.] (See quot.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 138/13 Y<sup>e</sup> Croks of a house, *bifuges*. 1588 *Crooken Dial.* I. 93 Crookes, two crooked timbers, of a natural bend, forming a Gothic arch. They generally rest in large blocks of stone. Many roofs of this construction are still remaining in ancient farm-houses and barns. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crookes*, the main timbers of an old black and white house. 1890 S. O. ADY (Sheffield) *Note*, *Croks* pl., the arched oaken timbers which support the roofs of some old houses. These timbers rise from the ground and reach to the ridge of the roof.

† **Crock**, *sb.* 6. *Obs. or ? dial.* [Origin unknown: prob. related to CROCKET 3.] ? A low stool.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 1, I... seated her upon a little Crock at my Left Hand. [Cf. 1873 *Swailedale Gloss.*, *Crocket*, a small wooden stool.]

**Crock**: see CROO.

**Crock**, *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. CROOK *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To put up in a crock or pot; see also quot. 1887.

1594 LXXV *Math. Bombie* ii, Wit would worke like waxe & crocke up gold like honey. 1899 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1, 51 Butter is crocked for winter supply. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Crock*, to put away; lay by; save up; hide... 'Crocking it [butter] up till it's no use to nobody.

**Crock**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. CROOK *sb.* 2.] *trans.* To smut with soot or grime; to soil, defile. Hence **Crocked** *pp.* a.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 355 He shall take thee from among the crok pots. 1710 860 Suffers them to be crocked among the pots. 1654 GURNALL *Chr. in Arms* (1659) 100/2 The Collier and Fuller... what one cleanseth, the other will crock and smutch. 1674 in RAY S. & E. C. Words 63 [see CROCK *sb.* 1]. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* (1839) 413 Without blacking and crocking myself. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *E. Venner* xii, They'll 'crock' your fingers.

fig. c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 20 He crocks every Man in the mouth (with his Pen) that stands in the way of Popish Designs.

b. *intr.* To give off 'crock' or smut.

In mod. Dicts.

**Crock**, *v.* 3: see after CROOK *sb.* 4.

**Crockadell**, *obs.* form of CROCODILE.

**Crockadore**, *obs.* form of CROCATOO.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xvi. 442, 458.

† **Crockard**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 crocard(e). [Anglo-F. *crocard*: of uncertain origin.] A kind of foreign money, decried as base under Edward I.

1300 *Act 27 Edward I.*, Mauveises monnes que sunt appellez Pollardet crokardz. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 280 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money bat was slyliche i-brought up: men cleped be money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries. 1404 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 402. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 186 Afterward crocards and pollards were decried down to an halfe penny. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 98 Pollards and crocardes, which were foreign coins of base metal.

† **Crocked** (krpk), *a.* *Obs.* Affected with crock (see CROOK *sb.* 4).

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* (1710) 405 The crocked Hawks, and broken-winded Horses.

† **Crocker** 1. *Obs.* Also 6 croker. [f. CROCK *sb.* 1 + *-ER*.] A potter.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 106 Wat helpth hyt the crokke... Aye the clokere to brokke, Wy madest thou me so? 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xviii. 3 Y cam down to the hous of the crockere [1388 pottere]. 1662 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 43 As koy as a crokers mare. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 46 Something like to common Crockers Earth.

**Crocker** 2. A local name of the Black-headed Gull.

(The 16th c. *crocard* may be the same word.) a 1547 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 223 Crocards and Oliffs, 35. 4d. [See *Archaeol.* III. 157.] 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 209 Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*) = Crocker.

**Crockery** (krpkəri). [f. CROCKER 1: see *-ERY*.]

1. Crocks or earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; esp. domestic utensils of earthenware.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crockery*, earthen ware. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithful*, x, Now, Tom, my hearty, bring out the crockery. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II, I shall sell all my crockery and bric-a-brac.

2. *Comb.*, as *crockery-ware* = CROCKERY.

1719 Dr FOR CRUSOE (1840) II. xiv. 286 They [the Chinese] told me such incredible things of their performance in crockery-ware. 1782 Miss BURNAY *Cecilia* v. ix, Where would be all this smart crockery work for your breakfast? 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 28 We had... hard-ware, crockery-ware, tin-ware, cutlery.

**Crocket** 1 (krp'két). Also 4 croket. [a. AF. *croket*, *croquet*, northern Fr. form of F. *croquet* (used in senses 1 and 2), dim. of OF. *croche*, ONF. *croque*: see CROCHER, CROQUET.]

† 1. A curl or roll of hair formerly worn. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3208 Be nat proude of by croket [*trp gelus de sun croket*]. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 He set upon a koife, and kembeth the croket. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 370 His croket kempt and theron set An ouche, with a chapelet.

2. *Arch.* 'One of the small ornaments placed on the inclined sides of pinnacles, pediments, canopies, etc. in Gothic architecture' (Gwilt); usually in the form of buds or curled leaves, sometimes of animals. (Also *crochet*, CROTOCHET 4.)

[1394 P. Pl. *Crode* 174: see CROCHET.] 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1776) 80 This Spire hath the laigest Crockets I have observed in any. a 1682 Sir T. BROWN *Posit. Wks.* (1712) 34 Eight leaves of stone spreading outward, under which begin the eight rows of crockets. 1811 MILNER *Ecol. Archit. Eng.* 104 Adorned with the representation of foliage along the jambs called crockets. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 296 Rows of canopied niches, with crocket and finial. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* 321 Gloss., *Crocket*, supposed to be derived from the resemblance to a shepherd's crook.

3. One of the terminal 'buds' or knobs on a stag's horn; = CROCHE *sb.* 2.

1890 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1796 His [the stag's] crockets are the upright points of his horns. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. 414 You will discourse... of the span and the pearls of the antlers and the crockets.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2): = 'decorated with, or characterized by, crockets'. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 195 Arches are made use of in crocket Windows. 1710 154 Crocket-work, (or Fret-work, as some Glaziers call it). 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Leet. Archit.* I. 153 During the first half of the thirteenth century these crocket capitals were brought to very high perfection.

† **Crocket** 2. *Obs.*—1 Diminutive of CROCK *sb.* 1. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 160 Besides other Crockets and earthen Vessels.

**Crocketed** (krp'két), *a.* [f. CROCKET 1.]

1. *Arch.* Having, or decorated with, crockets. 1816 RICKMAN in J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 146 The second canopy is the ogee... This... is sometimes crocketed, and sometimes not. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 448 The... crocketed pinnacles of the church.

2. Of a stag's horn: Having crockets. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. x. § 1 With one horn crocketed and the other single.

**Crocketing**. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 1.] Decoration with crockets; crocket-work.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 8 Then come... the crocketings of the upper arches.

† **Crockling**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.*—1 [Cf. CROAK.] Used to express the noise made by cranes.

1573 TWYNE *Abney* x. Eejb, Heads of cranes With crockling casting signs.

**Crocky** (krp'ki), *a.* *dial.* [f. CROCK *sb.* 2 + *-Y*.] Smutty, sooty.

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* Hence in WORCESTER and mod. Dicts.

**Crocodile** (krp'kôdail). Forms: a. 4-5 coka-drille, -yll(e), cokedril, -ill(e), 4-6 cocodrill(e), -yll(e), 5 cocodrile, coko-, coquodrille, cocka-drylle, 5-6 cocadrill(e); b. 6- crocodile, (6 crocodrille, 6-7 -dil(l), 7 crocadell, crocodile, crokidile, -odile, 8 crocodryle). [ME. *cocodrille*, *cokadrill*, etc. a. OF. *cocodrille* (13-17th c.) = Pr. *cocodrillh*, Sp. *cocodrilo*, It. *cocodrillo*, med.L. *cocodrillus*, corruption of L. *crocodilus* (also *crocodilus*), a. Gr. *κροκόδειλος*, found from Herodotus downward. The original form after Gr. and L. was restored in most of the mod. langs. in the 16-17th c.: F. *crocodile* (in Paré), It. *crocodillo* (in Florio), Sp. *crocodilo* (in Percival).]

1. A large amphibious saurian reptile of the genus *Crocodilus* or other allied genera. The name belongs originally and properly to the crocodile of the Nile (*C. niloticus* or *vulgaris*); but is extended to other species of the same or allied genera, and sometimes to the whole of the *Crocodilia*, including the Alligators of America and the Gavial or 'crocodile' of the Ganges.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6597 What best is the cokadrille. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 29 A cokedrill... that is a beest of foure feete, haungye the nether cheke lap vneable, and meynge the ouers. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viii b, The cokadrille is so stronge and so grette a serpent. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xxxvi. 112 The grette multitude of serpentes and cocodrilles. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 184 Crocodrilles which they call Caymanes or Lizards of twenty foote long, with such Scales... as a Dragon hath. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. A crocodile, brought from some of the West India Islands, resembling the Egyptian Crocodile. a 1711 KEN *Hymnologia* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 271 As a young Brood of Crocodiles, who swim in Ganges stream. 1844 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 63 Some huge salamander or crocodile of the Lias. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 491 This family... is divided into three genera, the Crocodiles, Alligators and Gavials... The true crocodiles are inhabitants of Africa, India, and the hotter parts of America.

† b. Formerly applied with qualifications to various small sauian or lizards. *Obs.*



1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 693 A Scink or a Crocodile of the earth. *Ibid.*, Of the Land Crocodile of Bresilia.

2. The crocodile was fabulously said to weep, either to allure a man for the purpose of devouring him, or while (or after) devouring him; hence many allusions in literature. (See also 5.)

c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxviii. 288 In that contrie . . ben gret plente of Cokadilles . . Theise Serpentes slen men, and thei eten hem wepyng. 1563 *Sir J. Hawkins' Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 512 In this river we saw many Crocodils. . . His nature is euer when hee would haue his prey, to cry and sobbe like a Christian body, to prouoke them to come to him, and then hee snatcheth at them. 1590 SRESSER *P. O.* i. v. 18. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 257 If that the Earth could teeme with womans teares, Each drop she falls, would proue a Crocodile. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 688. 1623 COCKERAM III. s.v. 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Pickle* iii. iii. More false than Crocodils, That mourne the Slain, and yet delight to kill 'em. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr.* Job v. 23 His plighted faith the crocodile shall keep, And seeing thee, for joy sincerely weep.

b. Hence *fig.* A person who weeps or makes a show of sorrow hypocritically or with a malicious purpose.

1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* lxii. He. Sweetly salutes this weeping Crocodile. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. IVoman* v. iv. O, my nephew knowes you belike: away crocodile. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 199 Down he goes without hostages, where he finds the Crocodile ready to embrace him with tears of joy. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xliii. The amorous crocodile shed a tear, and persisted in her double-faced course.

3. *Logic.* Name of an ancient sophism or dilemma; see CROCODYLITE.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crocodile*, in rhetoric, a captious sophistical kind of argumentation. 1798 EDEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* II. xliii. 673 Many argue . . with great . . precision, who might . . be caught on the horns of a dilemma, or who would . . fall victims to the crocodile. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 295 Equally curious is the old dilemma of the crocodile.

4. *humorous colloq.* A girls' school walking two and two in a long file. (In use before 1870.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, often with allusion to the fabled weeping of the crocodile (see 2), *esp.* in *crocodile tears*.

1593 GRINDAL in *Strype Life* (1710) I. vii. 78, I begin to fear, lest his humility . . be a counterfeit humility, and his tears crocodile tears. 1623 COCKERAM III. s.v. Thence came the Prouber, he shed Crocodile teares, viz. layned teares. 1698 *Yng. Man's Call* 156 Believe him not: his crocodile flatteries haue undone thousands. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Crit. Hist.* 5 To a greater advantage of the Crocodile-Jesuits. 1806 G. S. FABER *Dissert.* II. 343 With a crocodile affectation of clemency. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* xvii. Saying with crocodile tears, that he was not the first who had an undutiful son. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 6/1 The crocodile-skin bag may perhaps be called fashionable. 1892 *Temple Bar* July 348 Narrow gauge stock had also been conveyed westward in 'crocodile' trucks—ones with very low bodies.

Hence *Crocodile v.* (from sense 4). 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 6/1 He urged . . the desirability of substituting lawn tennis . . and even cricket, for the everlasting 'crocodiling' about the streets, which is so dear to the hearts of all schoolmistresses.

**Crocodylian** (krōkōdīli'ān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-9 *-ean*. [f. *L. crocodilus* + *-IAN*.]

*A. adj.* †1. Like a crocodile; making a hypocritical show of grief; treacherous. *Obs.*

1623 LITTON *Trav.* x. (1682) 454 The Soul-betraying Tears of her Crocodilian Son. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. iv. (1818) 27 O what a crocodilian world is this, Compos'd of treach'ries, and insinuating wiles.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crocodile; belonging to the crocodile family of reptiles. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 601 1/2 The crocodilian family. 1890 *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* May 284 An undoubtedly crocodilian jaw.

*B. sb.* An animal of the crocodile family. 1837 W. BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 252 *note*, The modern broad-nosed Crocodilians. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 129 [Fossil] jaws of undetermined crocodilians.

† **Crocodyline**, *a. Obs. rare*.<sup>-9</sup> [ad. *L. crocodilus*.] = CROCODYLIAN *a.*

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crocodyline*, like a crocodile; also sophistical. Hence 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Crocodylite**, *Logic. Obs.* [ad. *L. crocodilitēs*.] Name of an ancient sophism; see quot. 1655.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 85 b. Crocodillites, is suche a kinde of subtiltie, that when we haue graunted a thyng to our aduersarie . . the same tourneth to our harme afterwarde. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* ii. 35 This muddy Nylius so fertile of Crocodiles, I mean of this sophistic Crocodillites, whereby vnware men are ouer-reached and caught. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 316 1/2 The Crocodillite, so named from this Egyptian Fable: A Woman sitting by the side of Nilus, a Crocodile snatch'd away her Child, promising to restore him, if she would answer truly to what he asked; which was, Whether he meant to restore him or not? She answer'd, Not to restore him, and challenged his promise, as having said the Truth. He reply'd, that if he should let her have him, she had not told true.

Hence *Crocodylity*, 'a captious or sophistical mode of arguing' (Webster 1848).

**Crocoite** (krōkō'it), *Mm.* [Named 1838 by Berthier *crocoise*, f. *Gr. krokōis* saffron-coloured; altered by Dana in 1844 to *crocoisite*, and in 1868 to *crocoite*.] Native chromate of lead, a mineral of a red or orange colour.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 554 Crocoise. 1861 DANA *Mm.* 629.

**Croconic** (krōkō'nik), *a. Chem.* [f. *L. crocus* saffron + *-on* (meaningless) + *-IO*.] In *croconic acid* (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), an inodorous, strongly acid substance, obtained in the form of yellow crystals or powder. Hence **Croconate**, a salt of this acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 17 Croconic Acid. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 402 The croconate . . of potash. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 120 The croconates, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, are yellow (hence the name of the acid).

**Crocus** (krōkō'kūs), [a. *L. crocus*, a. *Gr. krokos* the crocus, and its product saffron: app. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. כַּרְכֹּם *karkōm*, crocus, saffron, Arab. كركوم, saffron, turmeric. See

Lacaita, *Etymology of Crocus and Saffron*, 1886. Not known as an Eng. name to the 16th c. herbalists, though OE. had *croh* saffron, Ir. and Gael. *croch*, from Latin.]

1. A genus of hardy dwarf bulbous plants, N.O. *Iridaceae*, natives of southern and central Europe, the Levant, and Western Asia, and commonly cultivated for their brilliant flowers, which are usually deep yellow or purple, and appear before the leaves in early spring, or in some species in autumn. The autumnal species, *C. sativus*, yields **SAFFRON**.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. de P.R.* xvii. xli. (1495) 626 Saffron hyghte *Crocus* and is an herbe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iv. 216 Saffron is called . . in latine *Crocus*. 1599 GERARDE *Catalogus*, *Crocus vernus flore luteo*, Saffron of the spring with yellow flowers. 1639 WORTON *Poems*, 'On a Bank' (Aldine ed.) 101 The fields and gardens were beset With tulips, crocus, violet. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iv. 318 White and Yellow *Crocus* grows wild here. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 529 Fair-handed Spring . . Throws out the snowdrop and the *crocus* first. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 94 At their feet the *crocus* brake like fire. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) Isa. xxxv. 1 The desert shall . . blossom as the rose [*margin*, Or, autumn *crocus*].

† 2. *Saffron*; the stigma of *Crocus sativus*. *Obs.* (In OE. *croh*.)

c 1000 *Saxon Leechb.* II. 244 Meng wip *croh*. 1659 GAYTON *Longevity* 54 Half a Crown in *Crocus* and Squills Wine. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4658/4 Two Bales of *Crocus*.

3. *Old Chem.* A name given to various yellow or red powders obtained from metals by calcination; as *crocus of antimony* (*crocus antimonii* or *c. metal-lorini*), a more or less impure oxysulphide of antimony; *crocus of copper* (*c. veneris*), cuprous oxide; *crocus of iron* (*c. martis*); also in 15th c. *crokefer*, sesquioxide or peroxide of iron.

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 190, I provyd . . the Scalys of Yern whych Smyeths do of smyte, As Ust, and Crokefer which dyd me never good. 1640 WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. ii. 194 If iron were reduced to a *crocus* 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1652) 135 Quench it in the Oil of *Crocus Martis* made of the best steel. 1728 NICHOLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 481 Both these . . Stones scrape into a deep *Crocus*. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 40 1/2 He had put this piece of *crocus metallorum* into the water. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 92 Take . . *crocus* of copper an ounce and a half. 1842 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) 498 The pharmacutic preparations known by the terms *glass, liver, and crocus* of antimony.

b. The name is still applied to the peroxide of iron obtained by calcination of sulphate of iron, and used as a polishing powder.

a 1861 Hunter *MS. in Sheffield Gloss.*, *Crocus*, a red oxide used for polishing cutlery. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crocus*, a polishing powder composed of peroxide of iron. It is prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. The portion at the bottom, which has been exposed to the greatest heat, is the hardest, is purplish in color, and is called *crocus*. The upper portion is of a scarlet color, and is called *rouge*.

4. *slang.* A quack doctor.

[It has been surmised that this originated in the Latinized surname of Dr. Helkiah Crooke, author of *A Description of the Body of Man*, 1615, *Instruments of Chirurgery*, 1631, etc.] 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Crocus* or *Crocus Metallorum*, a nickname for the surgeons of the army and navy. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 217. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulcan* I. ix. 100 Such were the 'crocuses', who lived by the sale of pills and drugs—a pestilent tribe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crocus-bag*, -bordered *adj.*, -flower, -powder (= 3 b), -scent.

1609 J. DICKENSON *Trul. Travels* 30 [For clothing] I. had a *Crocus* Ginger-bag. 1873 J. H. WALSH *Donn. Econ.* (1877) 365 1/2 *Crocus*-powder is made by calcining sulphate of iron and salt. 1885 STALLYBRASS *tr. Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 198 Helena takes with her . . her . . *crocus*-bordered veil. *Ibid.* 200 When Roman luxury was at its height, *crocus*-scent and *crocus*-flowers were used as lavishly as rose-leaves.

**Crocused** (krōkō'kūst), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] Be-decked with crocuses.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 10 The *crocused* slopes of the Chartreuse.

*Crod*, *obs.* pa. pple. of *CROWD* *v.*

*Crod*(de, *Crode*, *obs.* ff. *CURD*, *COBRUDE*.

*Croe*, -foote, *Crofote*, *obs.* ff. *CROW*, -FOOT.

**Croft** (krōft), *sb.* 1. Also 5 ? *crofo*, *crofofe*, 5-6 *croff*(e), 5-7 *crofte*, 6-9 *Sc. craft*. [OE. *croft* enclosed field, *app. corresp.* to Du. *krōft*, *krōcht* prominent rocky height, high and dry land, field on the downs. Ulterior etymology unknown.]

1. A piece of enclosed ground, used for tillage or pasture; in most localities a small piece of arable land adjacent to a house.

Ray, *N. C. Words* 133, notices that in the north it implied adjacency to a dwelling-house, but that this attribute did not attach to its general English use. Cf. the Cornish use in quot. 1880, and the quot. from Milton 1634, which suggests the Dutch sense.

969 *Cod. Dipl.* III. 37 (Bosw.) *Æt* ðæs croftes heafod. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 478/558 *Ave* he stod in is crofte. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 35 For þei [bids] comen into my croft and croppen my whete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 83 *Clofte*, *con-futum*. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban* F v b, Who that . . closith his crofte wyth cheritrees. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv.* I b, A curtylage is a lytell croft or court. . . to put in catell for a tyme. 1604 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 437 All ould tenants shall haue a croft and a meadow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 531 Tending my flocks hard by 't th' hilly Crofts That biow this bottom glade. 1718 B. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 268 In a croft or close adjoining to his Father's House. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xxiv, A little croft we owned—a plot of corn. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii. To occupy her husband's cottage, and cultivate . . a croft of land adjacent. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices*, 'Thro' crofts and pastures wet with dew. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 16 May, The croft is now generally the best land of the farm, and every farm almost has its croft. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Croft*, an enclosed common not yet cultivated.

b. *fig.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 314 Com to my croft Alle ye. . . Welcom to my see. 1588 A. KING *tr. Camillus Catoch* 184 b, Quiklik prout . . ys to be as fruitful tries in the croft or feild of the kirk. 1636 JAMES *Hier Lanc.* (1845) 360 Happie theye whose dwelling's in Christs crofte.

c. *Toft and croft*: a messuage with land attached: see **TOFT**.

2. A small agricultural holding worked by a peasant tenant; *esp.* that of a **CROFTER** in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland (see quot. 1851).

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcv. § 53 It has covered the country, not with Tuscan freeholds, but with Irish crofts. 1851 and *Rep. Relief of Destit. Highlands* 1850, 42 The crofting system was first introduced, by the arable part of the small farms previously held in common being divided among the joint tenants in separate crofts, the pasture remaining in common. 1883 A. R. WALLACE *Land National.* in *Macm. Mag.*, The Highland crofters are confined to miserably small holdings—the largest croft in Skye . . being seven acres. 1884 *Spectator* 17 May 642 In some parts of North Uist there are no crofts in individual ownership.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *croft-bleaching*, *bleaching* by exposure on the grass; *croft-land*, 'the land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped' (Jam.).

1792 *Statist. Acc. Dumfr.* I. 181 (Jam.) Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called *croft-land*, which was never out of crop. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIV. 154 Waste land, consisting of marsh, croft, and sandy soils. 1895 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 366 After being altered by the action of chlorine, or by isolation or *croft-bleaching*. 1878 *Cumbria Gloss.*, *Croft land*, a range of fields near the house, of equally good quality with the croft.

**Croft**, *sb.* 2 *rare*. [cf. Du. *crocht*, MDu. *crochte*, *crofte*, MLG. *kruff*, OHG. *chruff*, ad. *L. crypta*, *crypta*.] A crypt, vault, cavern.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xviii, Thenne he loked in to a Crofte vnder the mynster and there he sawe a Tombe. 1861 TEMPLE & TREVOY *Tannhäuser* 88 From low-brow'd caves, and hollow crofts Under the hanging woods, there came . . A voice of wail. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Croft*, a vault.

**Croft**, corruption of **CARAFE**.

1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medicat* iii. xiii. (D.), The Bishop . . pushed the croft to the Vicar.

**Croft** (krōft), *v.* [f. *CROFT sb.* 1.] To expose (linen, etc.) on the grass to sun and air, as part of the process of bleaching. Hence *Crofting vbl. sb.* 1772 [cf. *CROFTER*]. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 367 One exposure may not be found enough; another washing and another crofting are then needed. *Ibid.* 391 Washed and spread out on the green, or crofted.

**Crofter** 1 (krōft'ar). Also *Sc. crafter*. [f. *CROFT sb.* 1 + *-ER*.] In Gael. *croitear*, from Eng.] One who rents and cultivates a croft or small holding; *esp.* in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, one of the joint tenants of a divided farm (who often combines the tillage of a small croft with fishing or other vocation).

1799 MARSHALL in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 353 Every man, whether farmer, crafter, cotter or villager. 1811 G. S. KERR *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* Prel. Obs. 14 There cannot be . . too few large crofters, who hold their grounds of the farmers. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nuga Crit.* I. 34 Flat, dreary, up-lying moors, with the thatched cottage of the crofter, and his scanty patch of cultivation. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 410 The crofter with his few acres well cultivated, produces a larger yield per acre than the large farmer.

*attrib.* 1848 3rd *Rep. Relief of Destit. Highlands* 68 The state and condition of the Crofter population of Sutherland Proper.

Hence *Crofterdom* *nonce-wd.*

1873 *Blackw. Mag.* July 100 1/2 One dead level of crofterdom.

**Crofter** 2. [f. *CROFT v.*] One who crofts or bleaches linen on the grass.

1772 *Manchester Directory* 53 Alphabetical list of the Crofters or Whistlers.

**Crofting** (krōft'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CROFT sb.* 1.] 1. 'The state of being successively cropped; the land itself which is cropped in this way.' (Jam.)

1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 22 (Jam.) By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure . . may be em-

played in improving . . the other third part, and bringing it into crofting. *Ibid.* 213 (Jam.) The lands are generally divided into Crofting and Outfield-land. *Ibid.* 216 (Jam.) They shall dung no part of their former Crofting.

2. The practice or system of croft-tenancy; *concr.* the holding of a crofter.

1851 [see CROFT sb. 1]. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tourists* 158 Land under cultivation [in Sutherland], not only in the form of large farms, but of cotters' croftings. 1886 *Times* 5 Feb. 4/6 heading, Crofters and Crofting.

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 The Royal Commissioners on the crofting system of the Highlands.

So Crofting ppl. a.

1884 *Mag. of Lorne in Pall Mall G.* 10 May 2/2 The condition of the crofting class. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 7/2 A large farm . . cleared of its crofting tenants.

**Croget**, var. of **CROKET**.

† **Croh.** Obs. In 3 croo. [OE. *crog*, *crōh* small vessel, cognate with OHG. *chrug*, MHG. *kruc* (g), Ger. *krug* pitcher, jug, mug; —O'Leut. \**krōgo*-z. Cf. CROOK sb. 1] A pitcher, a water-pot.

a 900 *Epinal Gloss.* 584 *Lagoena* croos [so in *Erfurt, Leyden*; *Corpus* 1771 *croh*]. c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 208/17 *Lagoena* crog—*Gloss* *ibid.* 431/36 *Lagoena* croh. c 1290 *Halt. Maid.* 39 *pe croh* earned the fur & to cheeri chided. c 1290 *Old Kentish Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 29 *Fol vellet*. pos *Ydres*, bet is to sigge pos Croos, oþer þos faten of water.

**Croh**, OE. form of **CROCUS** (sense 2), saffron.

**Croice**, var. of **CROISE**, **CROSS**.

**Croil**, var. of **CRILL** (north.), dwarf.

**Croin**, Sc. form of **CBOON**.

**Crois**, an early synonym of **CROSS**, q.v.

**Croissad** (e, -ada, -ado, earlier forms of **CRUSADE**.

† **Croissard**. Obs. [f. stem of *F. croisade* (see the following words) + -ARD. Cf. **CRUSARD**.] A crusader.

1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* 92 Fanatic croisards. 1838 G. S. *Faber Ing. Anc. Vallens* 270 The unchristian zeal of the misnamed holy croisards.

† **Croise**, v. Obs. Forms: 3 *croise*, -oyse, -oice, -oyce, *croeyse*, *croice*, 4 *croysse*, *croyce*, 4-7 *croise*, 5 *croyse*, (6 *croisy*). [a. OF. *cruisier*, *croisier*; —L. *cruciāre*, f. *cruc-am* cross.]

1. *trans.* To mark with the sign of the cross; to make the sign of the cross upon or over.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 *Croiseo*. . . our muð, earen & eien, & te broeste eke. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 433/72 *Croeyce* bare with þi fore-heued. *Ibid.* 433/78 To croicri þi þi fore-heued: and i, broeste. c 1380 *Sir Rernun.* 4913 Pan þankep he god eft of ys soun, & croycroide ys fysage with ys hond. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE VIII.* 1195 Than Wallace thoct it was no tyme to ly; He croysst him, syne soðeynli wp rais.

2. To mark with a cross by way of giving sanctity to a vow; *refl.* and *pass.* to take or receive the mark of the cross in solemnization of a vow; *esp.* to take the cross to fight against the Saracens, or other foes of Christianity, real or reputed.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8088 Pope. Urban . . prechede of þe croyerie, and croysseid moni mon. *Ibid.* 9882 & nabeles hi croicoide hom puder vor to wende. *Ibid.* 10586 Manie in hor bare fess hom late croici vaste, To libbe uor him and deie, Lewis out to caste. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1693 Kyng Rycharde is a pylgryme, Croysyd to the Holy Lande. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Lowys. . . himself þe first was croised on his flesh. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. cixxiii. 156 He had thought for to haue gone in to holy land . . for encheson that he was croysed long tyme before. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) I. 508/4 Unto this Bishop of Norwich the Pope had sent his Bulls . . To Croisy whomsoever would go with him into France, to destroy the Antipope. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II.* 50/2 Manie . . were croised to the seruice of Christ. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xi. (1840) 196 And thereupon was croised, and . . bound himself. . . to sail to the Holy Land.

3. To crucify.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19445 (Cott.) He sagh him [Christ] croised. a 1400 *Leg. Road* (1873) 133 Feet and fayre hondes þat nou ben croised. c 1450 *Mirour Salucionni* 4339 Barthelmewe slayne alle qwhikke and petere postle croisid.

Hence † **Croised** ppl. a., furnished or marked with a cross; having taken the cross.

1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentry* 215 A croysed staffe and allowed to them as a crose. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. xxii. (1840) 158 Three hundred thousand of these croised pilgrims lost their lives in this expedition.

**Croise**, sb.: see **CROISES**.

† **Croisee**, -ie, -y. Obs. Also 5 *croyse*, -ye, 6 -ie, *croisey*, *crosey*. [a. OF. *croisee*, -ise, -ie, the native French form = med. L. *cruciāta*, It. *crociata*, Sp. *crusada*, Pr. *crusada*, which was in the 16th c. displaced by *croisade*, with the adapted ending -ADM from the southern langs.] A crusade.

1482 *Caxton Polycron.* viii. v. Syre Henry spencer bisshop of norwiche wente . . with a Croysse in to Flaunders. *Ibid.* viii. xi. The pope gaf oute a croysse agaynst them [Hussites]. 1523 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. xxvii. (heading). Other kynges toke on them the Croisley to the holy lande. 1549 *THOMAS Hist. Italie* 124 Manifesto letterie a Croysse. 1608 *GOLDING Epit. Prossard* 1.37 The Pope . . commaunded a croysse to be preached against him. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Matestie* 69 At the sute of them that were marked for the Croysse.

**Croiser**, -ier, obs. ff. **CROISER**.

† **Croiserie**, -ry. Obs. Forms: 3 *croicerie*, -oy-, 3-5 *croiserie*, *croy*-, -rye, 4 *croserie*. [a. OF. *croiserie*, f. *crois* **CROSS**] Crusading; a crusade.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 440/331 To prechi of þe croicerie a-boute in þe lond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7091 Pe pope sende croiserie in to þe holi lond. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 126 Croiserye ne assoulyng. . . shal not be þe day of dome reverse Cristis sentens. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* to King Richarde the first. . . whiche in a croiserie went in to the holy lande.

† **Croises**, **croisees**, sb. pl. Obs. [a. F. *crois*, in OF. *crois*; —L. *cruciāto*, f. *croisier*; see **CROISE** v. 2.] Those who have been 'croised', crusaders. (App. sometimes used by modern writers as an archaism for *Crusades*, and supplied with erroneous singular *croise*.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Croises* (*cruce signati*), pilgrims. See *Croisado*. c 1750 *SHERSTONE Ruined Abbey* 248 How oft he blew The croise's trumpet. 1751 *JORTIN Eccl. Hist.* (R.). To instruct the croise, to comfort them. 1779 *Archaeol.* V. 19 (D.). When the English croises went into the East in the first Crusade. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 18 The wars of the croises.

|| **Croisette**. Obs. [F. *croisette*, dim. of *croix* **CROSS**.] A small cross.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2311/4 A Croisett of Diamonds.

**Croissant**, earlier form of **CRESCENT**.

**Croissard**, obs. incorrect form of **CRUSADE**.

**Crojack**, abbreviation of **CROSS-JACK**.

**Crok**, obs. f. **CROAK** v., **CROOK**.

**Croke**, obs. f. **CROAK**, **CROOK**.

**Croke**. Obs. exc. dial. [Etymology uncertain.

Cf. *CORSE* sb. 3.] Core of a fruit; refuse, dross.

c 1290 *Nominale* in W. Wulker 129/6 *Partes fructuum* . . *Hec arula* the crok. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Croke*, refuse; the bad or useless part of anything. *Linc.* 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Croke*, refuse; as 'It's only an old croke'.

**Crokefer**, crocus of iron: see **CROCUS** 3.

† **Croker**. Obs. rare. [app. f. *CROCUS* + -ER 1.] A cultivator or seller of saffron.

1577 *HARRISON England* iii. viii. (1877) ii. 57 The crokers or saffron men.

**Crocket**, **Crokt**: see **CROCKET**, **CROOK** v. 2

**Crol**(le, var. of **CRULL** Obs., curly.

**Crom**, **crome**, obs. ff. **CRAM**, **CRUMB**.

**Cromatick**, obs. form of **CHROMATIC**.

**Cromble**, obs. form of **CRUMBLE**.

**Crome**, **cromb** (krōm, krām), sb. Now local.

Also 5 *croumbe*, *cromp*, 9 *dial.* *croom*, *craam*.

[repr. an OE. \**cramb*, \**cramb* f. (cf. *wamb*, *womb*): —

WG. *kramba*, whence also MDu. and LG. *kramme*, Du. *kram* hook, crook ('*kramme*, harpago' Kilian); f. *kramb*-grade of \**krimb-an*: see note to **CRAMP** sb. 1.] A hook, a crook; *esp.* 'a stick with a hook at the end of it, to pull down the boughs of a tree, to draw weeds out of ditches,' etc. (Forby). † In early use, also = **Claw**, **talon**.

a 1400 in *Leg. Road* 139 Lord send us þi lomb Out of þe wildernessen ston, To fende vs from þe lyon croum. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 *Crombe*, or *crome* [P. *croumbe*], *brucis* [v. *uncus*, *arpat*]. 1533 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 11 A ladyll and a flech crome. 1561 *Bacon Sick Man's Salve* 257 Some rent apieces w't whot burning yron cromes. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 38 A sickle to cut with, a didall and crome For drainging of ditches, that noies thee at home. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Geogr. Ess.* (1804) II. 351 They are drawn out by crombes, forks, &c. 1846 *SPURDENS Suppl.* to *Forby* s. v. *Crome*. Forby has *crome* a crook. We have *muck-cromes*, *fire-cromes*, *mud-cromes*, as well as *cromb-sticks*. 1862 *Borrow Wild Wales* I. 231 A thin polished black stick with the crome cut in the shape of an eagle's head. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Craam*, an instrument with three curved prongs, used by cocklers to take cockle with.

**Crome**, **cromb**, v. Now local. [f. prec. sb.]

*trans.* To seize or draw with a crook; to hook.

1568 *PIAER Æneid* vi. Rij. With crokid beake, and croumng pawes. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crome*, to draw with a crome. 1868 J. TIMMS *Eccentr. Anim. Creation* 48 In 1863. Children described them [Mermaids] as 'nasty things that crome you into the water'. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 311 We were warned never to go near its edge, lest the mermaid should come and crome us in.

**Cromfordite** (krōm'fɔrdaɪt). *Min.* [Named 1858 from Cromford, Derbyshire, where first found.] A synonym of phosgenite or chlorocarbonate of lead.

1861 *BRISTOW Gloss. Min.* 99. 1868 *DANA Min.* 703.

**Cromie**, obs. form of **CRUMBLE**.

**Cromlech** (krōmlekh). Also 7 *kromlech*, 8-9 *cromleah*, 9 *cromleasc*. [a. Welsh *cromlech* (in

Irish and Gael. *cromleac*, -leachd), f. *crom*, fem. of *cruim* 'crooked, bowed, bent, curved, concave, convex' + *lech* (flat) stone.]

A structure of prehistoric age consisting of a large flat or flatish unhewn stone resting horizontally on three or more stones set upright; found in various parts of the British Isles, *esp.* in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland. Also applied to similar structures in other parts of the world.

This is the application of the word in Welsh. In Brittany such structures are called *dolmen* (= table-stones), while *cromlech* is the name of a circle of standing stones. As a common noun *cromlech* is known in Welsh only from c 1700, but as a proper name, or part of one, it occurs in Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, and in several place-names believed to be ancient. In Cornish it is known earlier; a grant in Bp. Grandison's Register at Exeter (1328-1370), purporting to be from Æthelstan to Buryan, 943 (Brich, *Cartul. Sax.* II.

527), mentions in the boundaries 'fossa quæ tendit circa Rescel cromlegh'. See Silvan Evans *Welsh Dict.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* I. xxvi. (1892) 231 An other thinge worth the notinge is the stone called *Maen y gromlegh* vpon *Pentre Jevan* lande; yt is a huge and masse stone mounted on highe and sett on the toppes of iij other highe stones, pitched standinge vpright in the grounde. 1695 J. DAVIES in *C Camden's Brit.* (ed. Gibson) 676 In Bod-Owyr . . we find a remarkable *Kromlech* . . These . . are thought to have received the name of *Cromlecheu*, for that the Table of Coveing-Stone is, on the upper side, somewhat gibbous or convex. 1740 STURKELEY *Stonehenge* vii. 33 It was one of those stones which the Welsh call *Craun-Lechen* or bowing stones. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 297 The huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose, now called *Cromlechs*. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 92 The cromlech, which is now universally recognised as a sepulchral monument. 1859 JERISON *Britannia* xi. 181 Scattered over its wide and arid plains, are cromlechs, dolmens, menhirs.

**Cromme**, obs. form of **CRUMB**.

**Crommel**, erroneous form of **CRUMBLE**.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. An ancient Duicidal crommel.

1849 — *King Arthur* xii. 211, Grey crommell stones.

**Cromorne** (krōm'ɔrn). [a. F. *cromorne*, cor-

ruption of Ger. *krummhorn* crooked horn.] A reed-stop on an organ; = **KRUMMHORN**, **CREMONA** 2. 1694-6 *Specif. Organ St. Paul's Cath.* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 594, 20. Voice Humane. 21. *Crumhorne*. 1710 *Specif. Organ Salisbury Cath.* *ibid.* II. 595, 32. Vox Humana. 33. *Cromhorn*. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *ibid.* II. 74 *Krummhorn*, *Cromorne*, *Cremona*, *Clarionet*, *Corno-di-Bassetto* . . An Organ Reed Stop of 8 feet size of tone.

**Cromp**, obs. var. or by-form of **CROME**.

**Crompe**, for *corompe*, **CORRUMP** v.

a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 71 Lecherye. . . stinkithe and crompithe vnto heuene.

**Crompid** (cake): see **CRUMPT**.

**Cromple**, **Crompeled**, obs. ff. **CRUMPLE**, -ED.

**Crompster**, var. **CRUMSTER** Obs., small ship.

**Cromwellian** (krōm'wel-lian), a. and sb.

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell, who became Protector of the Commonwealth of England in 1653. B. *sb.* An adherent or partisan of Cromwell; one of the settlers in Ireland at the 'Cromwellian Settlement' of 1652, or of their descendants.

1725 *SWIFT Riddle*. A damn'd cromwellian knock'd me down. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 112 The stern Cromwellian, now . . left the undisputed lord of the blood-stained and devastated island.

So also **Cromwellate** (cf. *Protectorate*), **Cromwelliad**, **Cromwellism**, **Cromwellist**, **Cromwellite**, **Cromwellized**.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 128 Of the time of Charles I and the Cromwellate. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-day Pamph.* viii. 20 Puritan Cromwelliads on the great scale. 1685 *SOUTH Serm.* 'Will for Deed' I. 275 When Rage and Persecution, Cruelty and Cromwellism were at that diabolical Pitch. 1881 *PARNELL in Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/3 The Gospel of Puritanism which might be called Cromwellism. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 195 They joyined but to prevent the Cromwellists. 1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 12 Even the very Cromwellites. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* 1. 34 How faithfull then! How perfidious and Cromwellized are they now!

**Cron**, obs. f. **CRANE**, **CROWN**.

**Cronach**, var. of **CORONACH**.

**Cronacle**, -akle, obs. ff. **CHRONICLE**.

**Cronall**, -el, -ation, obs. ff. **CORONAL**, -ATION.

**Cronoled**, obs. form of **CRUNKLED**.

**Crone** (krōn), sb. Also 4 *kron*, 6 *croen*, 6-7 *croane*, 7 *chrone*. [In the sense 'old ewe' the

word appears to be related to early mod. Du. *kronje*, *karonje*, 'adasia, onis vetula, rejecula' (Kilian), believed to be the same word as *karonje*, *kronje*, MDu. *caroonje*, *croomje* carcass, a. NFr. *carogne* carcass: see **CARRION**. As applied to a woman, it may be an Eng. transferred application of 'old ewe' (though the evidence for the latter does not yet carry it back so early); but it was more probably taken directly from ONF. *carogne* (Picard *carone*, Walloon *coronie*) 'a cantankerous or mischievous woman', cited by Littré from 14th c. App. rare in the 18th c., till revived by Southey, Scott, and their contemporaries.]

1. A withered old woman.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 334 This olde Sow-dones, þis cursed crone [v. r. *kronje*]. 1574 *GASCOIGNE Flowers, Divorce Lover*. That croked crone. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. x. Not long the cron can live. 1617-51 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1676) 372 She that was erst a maid as fresh as May, Is now an old Crone. 1640 *BRATHWAIT Boulster Lect.* 152 This decrepit crone. 1733 *POPE Ep. Cobham* 242 The frugal Crone, whom praying priests attend. 1795 *SOUTHEY Vis. Minst. of Orleans* III. 28 There stood an aged crone. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 258 An ancient crone at war with her whole kind. 1873 *W. BLACK Pr. Thule* iv. 57 Some old crone hobbling along the pavement.

b. Rarely applied to a worn-out old man.

In quot. 1844 = 'old woman', applied contemptuously. 1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentil.* 457 A miserable crone, who spares when reputation bids him spend. 1822 *W. IYING Braceb. Hall* (1849) 321 The old crone lived in a hovel . . which his master had given him on setting him free. 1844 *DISRAEL Comingsby* II. 1. The Tory party . . was held to be literally defunct, except by a few old battered crones of office.

2. An old ewe; a sheep whose teeth are broken off. Also *crone* sheep.

1552 HULOT, *Crone* or *kebbur* sheape, not able to be holden or kepte forth, *adaria*, *adasia*. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dulce bellum* Wks. (1587) 127 The sheppmaster his olde cast croones can cull. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 63 *Crone*, old Ewes. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 217 Fifteen old croons sold fast, with their lambs. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 678 The croones are... constantly sold at four or five years old. 1854 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 344 In many districts, as on the heath lands of Norfolk, it often happens that... the centrally-placed teeth are broken across their bodies, by the rough plants on which the sheep graze. Such animals are called 'croones'.

† *Crone*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To pick out and reject (the old sheep) from a flock. Also *transf.*

1461 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 429. II. 74 It is time to crone your old officers. 1552 HULOT, *Crone* out olde sheape, *adarias* *pascere*, *vel* *trifcere*, *reinculas* *carpere*. 1573 TUSSEY *Fush.* (1578) 127 Now crone your sheepe, fat those ye keepe.

*Crone*, *Crone-berry*, dial. var. of *CRANBERRY*. [In *Gerarde* perh. from I.G.]

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. to Table, *Croneberries*, *Vaccinia palustris*. 1744 WILSON *Syn.*, *Crone-berris*. 1878 *Cunbrid. Gloss.* (Central), *Crone*, *craneberries*.

*Crone*, obs. f. *CRANE*, *CRON*, *CROWN*.

*Cronecle*, obs. form of *CHRONICLE*.

*Cronecl*, *Cronecl*, obs. ff. *CORONAL*, -ER.

† *Cronet*, *cronett*, *Obs.* A syncopated form of *CORONET*: cf. *CROWN*.

1. = *CORONET* I, 2.

1533 WHIOTHESEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 20 A rich cronet... on her hedde. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlviii, That Castill from a Cronet leapt, thinks manie Crownes not much.

2. The head of a tilting spear; usually with three or four spreading points; = *CORONAL* sb. 3.

1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 b, They haue nat sharpe sperre heedis, but blunt cronetis. 1730-6 BAILEY (foliol) *Cronet*, *Cronet*, is the iron at the end of a tilting spear. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)

3. Some part of the armour of a horse.

1533 SHIRLEY *Tri. Peace* Intro., Four horses... their... chamfron, cronet, petronel, and barb, of rich cloth of silver.

4. *Farriery*. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse; also the tuft of hair growing on this part, and the coronary bone; = *CORONET* 5.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. ii. 214 He hath foure veines about the cronets of his hooves, called the cronet veines. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Cronet, is the Hair as growth over the top of the hoof. (Hence in BAILEY.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ris*, A hard swelling round the Cronet of the Hoof.

5. *Arch.* A name for the architrave.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 So hath he the Architraves by two several Terms, viz. overthwart Pieces, and Cronets.

† *Cronge*, *Obs.* rare-1. 'A hilt or handle' (Halliwell).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxi. (1577) I. 345 The people go... into their fens and marishes with long spits, which they dash here and there vpon to the verie cronge into the ground.

*Cronian* (krō'niān), *a.* [f. Gr. *Krōn*-os belonging to Cronos (Saturn) + -AN.] *Cronian Sea*: the northern frozen sea.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 290 Two Polar Winds blowing adverse Upon the Cronian Sea.

† *Cronical*, -ychall, short for *ACRONYCHAL*.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Saul* II. iii. lxvii, Saturn, Jove, and Mars... When they go down with setting Cronical. — *Interp.* Gen. 425 *Cronychall*, or *Acronychall*, that is *ἀκρονυχος*, vespertine.

† *Cronicle*, *Obs.* rare-1. [Cf. *CROWNAOLE*, *CORONAOLE*.] A coronet.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 80x The Duchesse... in her robes of estate, and on her head a Cronicle of Golde.

*Cronicle*, -ikle, etc., obs. ff. *CHRONICLE*.

† *Cronie*, *crony*, *Obs.* -1 App. a variant of

(or ? error for) *CRONE*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. iii. vii. 428 Marry not an old Cronie [cf. 1660 *Crony*] or a foolle for money.

*Cronike*, -ique, var. *CHRONIQUE* *Obs.*

*Cronk* (krōnk), *dial.* [Echoic: cf. *krink*, the raven's cry.] The croak of a raven; = *CRUNK*; in U.S. applied to the cry of the wild-geese.

1878 *Cunbrid. Gloss.*, *Cronk*, the hollow note uttered by the raven when on the wing.

*Cronkeled*, obs. var. of *CRUNKLED*.

*Cronography*, *Cronology*, etc.: see *CHRON*.

*Cronstedite* (krōnstēdīt), *Min.* [Named after Cronstedt, a Swedish mineralogist: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 227 *Cronstedite*, is described... as occurring both massive and crystallized.

*Crony* (krō'ni), *sb.* Also 7-8 *chrony*, 7 *cronee*, 7-9 *croney*, *cronie*. [Found first after 1660. According to Skinner 1671 'vox academica', i. e. a term of university or college slang. No connexion with *crone* has been traced.]

An intimate friend or associate; a 'chum'.

1665 PEYS *Diary* 30 May, Jack Cole, my old school-fellow... who was a great crony of mine. 1768 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1269 The Scots, your constant Cronies, Th' Espouses of your Cause, and Monies. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 2 This is from Mrs. Furbish... an old School-Fellow and great Crony of her Ladyship's. 1828 SCOTT *Old Mort.*

xi, The poor lad - my old cronie's son! 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. ii. (1862) 78 Her father and the doctor had been old cronies. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Dinal* vi. (1869) 85 My schoolfellow... became a great crony of mine.

b. *attrib.*  
1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 188 He beat his Breast, and tore his Hair, For loss of his dear Crony Bear. 1713 SWIFT *Poems, Elegy on Partridge*, Not one of all his crony stars To pay their duty at his herse! 1845 HOON *Ode Clapham Acad.* x, Some run... some twine Their crony arms.

*Crony* (krō'ni), *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To associate (*with*) as a crony.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. v, I wonder whom Grey will crony with this half. 1830 LYTON *P. Clifford* xii, Melancholy ever cronies with sublimity. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 712 The Earl of Delamere and Rollo cronied so completely, to use a schoolboy's word, that Elinor saw very little of her father.

† *Croo* (krō), *v.* *Obs.* [Echoic: cf. *COO*, *CROOD*.] = *CROOD*.

1611 CORCER, *Roucouler*, to croo like a Dove or Queest. *Roucoulement*, the crooing of Doves. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Croo or Crookel*, to make a Noise like a Dove, or Pigeon.

*Croo*, *Sc.* (and *Irish*). Also 7 *crue*. [a. Gael. *cró* sheepcot, wattled fold, hut, hovel, cottage, *Orish cró* sty, pen, cote, hovel: cf. *CRUW* 2, also *Icel. kró* small pen, fold for lambs, which may be from Celtic, and is the source of the Shetland form.]

1. A hovel, hut, or cabin.

1570 *Treasures of Dunbartane in Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) 172 The Inglis men raid neir For all your craking, caigit within ane Cro [yrine] to. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Croo*, a poor, filthy cabin.

*attrib.* 17... *Facobite Songs*, 'When the King comes', I may sit in my wee croo house.

2. A sty.

1825 in JAMIESON. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Fig. croo*, a pig-sty.

3. A fold, a pen for sheep. *Shetland*.

1795 SIR J. SINCLAIR *View Agric. North C. Scotl.* App. 29 The proprietors... gather their sheep in folds or what are termed here puns and crues. 1856 ELIZA EDMONDSTON *Sk. & Tales Shetland* xiv. 173 Driven to small ponds (or crues) for the purpose of being counted, marked [etc.]. 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Shetland Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Cró*, a small enclosure.

*Crooch* (e, obs. form of *CROUCH* v.

*Crood*, *crond*, *v.* *Sc.* Also 6 *crowd*. [Echoic.]

*intr.* To make the murmuring sound of a dove. (Also, to croak: see quot. 1710.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ProL 237 The crowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 299 (Jam.) Turtles crowding with sighes and grones. 1710 RIDDIMAN *Gloss.* to *Douglas Æneis*, *Croode*, to curre like a dove. We now use it *Scot.* for the noise of flogs. 1785 BURNS *To IV. Simpson* xii, While thro' the braes the cushat croods With wailful cry!

*Croodle* (krō'dl), *v.* 1 *Sc.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To make a continued soft low murmuring sound; esp. to coo as a dove. Hence *Croodling* *phl. a.*

17... *The Croodlin Deo* in *Child Eng. & Sc. Ballads* II. 363 My little wee croodlin doo. a 1810 TANNABILL *Bonnie Wood Pipers* (1845) 232 The cushat croodles amorously. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 Oct. 195 She made a queer little croodling sound of comfort.

*Croodle* (krō'dl), *v.* 2 *dial.* Also *crowdle*, *oru(d)le*. [Of uncertain origin. It has been viewed as a dim. of *crowd*; but its dialectal phonology, e.g. W. Yorkshire *croodle*, takes it back to a M.E. *crōdle* with long o. In modern use, app. influenced by association with various other words, e.g. *crouch*, *cludder*, *cuddle*.]

*intr.* To cower or crouch down; to draw oneself together, as for warmth; to cling close together, or nestle close to a person.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Croodle*, to creep close together, as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 183 On the pale traveller's way, Who, croodling, hastens from the storm. 1857 KINGSLY *Two P. Ago* x, 'There', said Lucia, as she clung croodling to him. 1898 - *Winter Gard.* Misc. I. 136 As a dove, to fly home to its rest, and croodle there. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Croodle*, (1) to snuggle, as a young animal snuggles against its mother; (2) to crouch down.

*Crooe*, obs. form of *CROW*.

*Crook* (krūk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3-4 *croo*, 3-6 *croke*, 4-5 *Sc.* and *north.* *cruk*, 4-6 *crok*, *croke*, 5-6 *croke*, 5-8 *crooke*, 6-9 *Sc.* *cruiik*, 4-*crook*. [M.E. *crōk*, *crōc*, app. a. ON. *krōkr* (Sw. *krök*, Da. *krög*) *crook*, *hook*, *barb*, *trident*; unknown elsewhere in Teutonic, but app. belonging to the same ablaut series (*krak*, *krōk*), as OHG. *chracho*, *chracco* *hook*; cf. ON. *kraki* boat-hook.

The parallelism of form and meaning with *CROCHE*, *CROSE*, is notable in sense 4. Relationship between the ablaut series *krak*, *krōk*, and that to which *crutch* belongs, cannot at present be asserted.]

A. sb. 1. An instrument, weapon, or tool of hooked form; a hook. *spec.* † a. A reaping-hook, sickle; b. A hook for grappling or catching; c. A hook or bent iron on which anything is hung; e.g. one of the iron hooks on which a gate hangs: esp. in 'crooks and bands' (see *BAND* sb. 1 3); a hook in a chimney for hanging a pot or kettle on: a pot-hook; hence phr. as *black as the crook* (Sc.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 99/24 And hire bresten fram hire bodi with Irene crokes rende. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1804

(Cott.) He.. brast be brasen yates sa strang, And stelen croc pat pai wit hang. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 40 Quen corne is coruen with crokez kene. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 640 *Cleopatras*, In gooth the grapnel so ful of crokis. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1161 Rakes, crookes, ades, and bycornes. 1453 *Menn. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Pro nayles et crokes emptis pro magnis portis. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 153, j blake worsted kirtle, and the gretter golde crokes. 1589 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 26 For fowre bands & crookes, vj d. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 177 As ane dur is tourned on the crunks (quihik in latin ar called *cardines*). 1600 *Surflet Comtrie Farme* I. xxiv. 152 Hang them [pigs when killed] to the crookes set vp in some vaulted roofe. a 1774 *Fergusson Election Poems* (1845) 40 Till, in a birn, beneath the crook, They're singit wi a scowder. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 17 Jan., With a visage as black as the crook. 1848 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 420 The ends of each rafter are turned in the form of a gate-crook. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lvi. 256 From whose lofty ceiling hung the crooks, from whence used to dangle the... legs of... mutton.

† 2. A crooked claw, as of a beast or fiend; passing into sense 'clutch'. (Cf. *CLUTCH* sb. 1 1-3.)

In reference to fiends the sense is often doubtful; some hooked or barbed instrument may have been meant.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 102 (Cleop. MS.) De cat of helle.. drouh al ut.. wið crokede crokes. *Ibid.* 174 Uorte worpen upon ou his crokes [MS. 7: hore clocles, MS. C. hise cleches]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23252 (Cott.) Strang paine es on þam to loke, and namli lankt vntil pair crok. *Ibid.* 25060 Pas oþer þat his lagh forsok, he kest þam in þat feindis croke. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 209 Out of thi [Satan's].. cruel crook By Godys grace man xal be redempt. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 98 The deville caught him in his croke.

† 3. A barbed spear. (So in *ONORSE*.) *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1590 He bare on his nek a croke.. It was twelve fteete and more. *Ibid.* 1604 Sith he pullich at his croke, So fast in to the flesh it toke That oute my3t he gete it nought.

4. A shepherd's staff, having one end curved or hooked, for catching the hinder leg of a sheep.

c 1430 *Lydg. Chorle & Byrde* xlviii. in *Ashm.* 223 A Chepys Croke to the ys better than a Launce. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Croke, or scheype hoke, *pedum*. 1635 COWLEY *Davidides* I. 2, I Sing the Man who Judah's Scepter bore In that right hand which held the Crook before. 1720 GAY *Dione* III. ii. Leaning on her crook Stood the sad nymph. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMIST *Crean Leicestersh.* 240 Where the sickle holds the place of the shepherd's crook.

b. The pastoral staff of a bishop, abbot or

abbess, shaped like a shepherd's staff; a crosier.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 19 (Tyrrwh.) Er the bishop hent hem with his crook [Harl. & 6-text hok]. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxiv. (1899) 149 This crook and this S shewen wel that j am an abbesse. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. ii. 23 The Priests came flocking in.. With all their crosiers and their crooks.

5. Any hooked or incurved appendage, e.g. a tendril of a plant, one of the hooks on the fruit of the burdock, etc.; the curved or hooked part of anything, e.g. of a walking-stick; the 'crosier' of a fern.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. de P. R.* xvii. clxxvii. (1495) 717 Those bondes or crokes of the vyne by the wyche it takyth and byclpyyth trees and stalkes. 1598 LYRRE *Dodones* I. viii. 15 Upon the branches there groweth small bullets.. garnished full of little crookes or hookes. 1665 HOOKS *Microg.* 2 The... thorns, or crooks, or hairs of leaves. 1890 *Florist Mar.* 78 The young fronds of the... Ferns uncurling their crooks.

† b. A curl or roll of hair formerly worn. *Obs.*

(Cf. *CROCKET* I.)

c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in E. E. P. (1862) 154 Þo3 þur crune be ischawe, fair þeh þur crokes [yrine bokes]. c 1325 *Pour Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 A myrour and a koeverchef to binde wid his crok [yrine bitok]. 14 x 100 *Morie Arth.* 3352 Cho kembede myne heade That the krispane kroke by my crowne raghte. [1721 BAILEY, *Crok*, the turning up of the hair into curls.]

c. A crooked or incurved piece of timber.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 373 The... futlocks are all got from natural grown crooks. 1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2/2 Oak Timber, consisting of Knees and Crooks, peculiarly well adapted for Ship Building.

d. *Bell-founding*. (See quot.)

1857 LUKIS *Acc. Ch. Bells* 21 The crook is a kind of compass formed of wood, and is used for making the moulds. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* I. 7 The core is first.. moulded as described by the action of the crook.

6. A small space, or piece of ground, of a crooked shape; an odd corner, nook.

1417 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 11 A cruke of Robert Feriby grund. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lvi. (1869) 34 In sum anglit or in sum.. crook or cornere. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 23 Other small parts [of a farm] called crookes and crinkles. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Volfer's R.* (1855) 33 It was full of nooks and crooks, and chambers of all sorts and sizes.

† 7. *pl.* Brackets (in printing), parentheses. *Obs.* (Cf. *CROCHET* 8.)

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 116 Though it be cunningly interpolist... with crooks and emendations. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vi. xxxi, Among my father's papers, with here and there an insertion of his own, betwixt two crooks, thus [ ].

8. *Musical Instr.* a. An accessory piece of curved tubing to be added to a metal wind instrument, as a horn or cornet, to lower the pitch, so as to adapt it to the key of the piece of music in which it is to be used. b. The crooked metal tube connecting the body with the reed of a bassoon.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii, The trumpeter.. pulling out one crook from another. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 150



[The bassoon] consists of five pieces, the crook, wing, butt, long joints, and bell. *Ibid.* 1. 750 The difference of pitch [in the Horn] being provided by the various crooks.

9. A support or frame of wood, bent in a particular way, formerly slung in pairs panier-wise across the saddle of a pack-horse for carrying loads. (*Somerset and Devon.*)

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 89 Small pack-saddles, and crooks, lying upon each Crook a faggot. c 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 225 Carriages on horses backs... with sort of crookes of wood like yokes either side... in which they stow y' corne and so tie it with cords. 1792 J. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* II. 34 The crops are... carried in with crooks on horses. 1850 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 11. 739 The corn is often harvested in crooks on horses' backs. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. It used to be as common to say 'I'll send a horse and crooks' as it is now to say 'horse and cart'. [They] are now very rarely seen.

10. The act of crooking; esp. a bending of the knee or of the body in sign of reverence (*obs.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1816 Pfor-setten byfore, and eke byhynde, Wyb crokes ilkon oper gan bynde. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* 1. 1. He is now the court god; and well applied with sacrifice of knees, of crooks, and cringes. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* 1. iii. A well-aimed crook of the heel or thrust of the loin.

11. A bending or curve, a convolution, e.g. of a river, path, the intestines, etc.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij. b. Of the nombis... theys oder crokes and Roundulis bene. 1558 PIARR *Amid* II. (R.). Through lanes and crokes and darknes most we past. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 16 Sen eyles rare, that be Mye longe, in crawling crukles of sixtie pace. 1609 C. BUTLER *Penn. Mon.* v. (1623) M ij. Let it downe by a cord tied to some crooke of the bough. 1886 BURNET *Trav.* v. (1750) 253 The Rhine maketh a Crook before it. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 Old homely ways, whose crooks... she knew by heart. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* 1. xiv. 29 The crooks of Tweed.

12. fig. A crooked piece of conduct; a trick, artifice, wile; deceit, guile, trickery. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1635 *pa* were he burh be deofless croc I gluttenesse fallom. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 125 Wið alle hisse crefli crokes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 740 (Cott.) *pe* nedder... bat mast kan bath on crok and craft. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 161 He soughte nought the worldes croke [prime boke] For veine honour ne for richesse. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 145 Withe sich wylys and crokes. c 1556 CRANMER *To Gardiner* (L.). For all your bragges, hookes, and crookes, you have such a fall. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avista* 35 The wise will shunne such craftie crookes.

13. One whose conduct is crooked; a dishonest person, swindler, sharper. *U.S. colloq.*

1886 *American Local Newsh.* The photographs of several English crackmen along with one of a New York crook. 1891 H. CAMPBELL *Darkness & Daylight* 470 Gambler, pickpockets and other 'crooks' abound.

14. dial. 'The crick in the neck; a painful stiffness, the effect of cold'. *Craven Gloss.* 1828. b. 'A disease of sheep, whereby their heads are drawn on one side.' *Ibid.*

15. Phrases. a. † *On crook, a-crook*: crookedly, in a crooked course. *Obs.* *On the crook*: dishonestly, slang.

1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 52 Humber... renneþ first a crook out of þe south side of York. c 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 38 Many out of bales browþ, þe in lywyng went on croke. 1500-1585 [see CROOK]. 1879 *Macm.* *Mag.* 503 (Farmer) Which he had bought on the crook.

b. *Crook in one's lot*: something untoward or distressing in one's experience; an affliction, trial. *Sc.* a 1732 T. BOSTON *(Title)* The Crook in the Lot; or the Wisdom and Sovereignty of God displayed in the afflictions of men. *Ibid.* (1767) 14 The crook in the lot is the special trial appointed for every one. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. I trust to bear even this crook in my lot with submission. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 32 It is positively a great crook in my present lot.

16. *By hook or by crook*: see *HOOK*.

B. *adj.* [Arising probably from dissolution of the combinations *crook-back*, etc., in which *crook*- was perhaps originally the sb., or the vb. stem; though it may have been shortened from *crookt, crooked*; cf. C. b.] = CROOKED.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariut Wenen* 275 Weil couth I claw his cruke bak. 1647 H. MORE *Inuom.* *Philos.* xxiv. Interpreting right whatever seemed crook.

C. *Comb.*, as *crook-like adj.*; *crook-saddle*, a saddle with crooks for carrying loads (cf. 9.)

1700 *Acc. St. Sebastian's in Harl. Misc.* I. 473 Their iron bars are brought to the town on horses or mules, on crook-saddles. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 248 (Stornoway) Horse-loads are... carried in small creels, one on each side of the horse, and fixed by a rope to the crook-saddle. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archaeol.* LI. 356 A bishop or abbot holding a crook-like pastoral staff.

b. *Parasynthetic combs.*, as *crook-billed, -fingered, -kneed, -legged, -lipped, -necked, -nosed, -shouldered, -sided, -sterned, -toothed* *adjs.* See also CROOK-BACK, -BACKED, CROOK-NECK.

*Crooked* was used in the same way from Wyclif onwards. a 1549 SKELTON *Bl. Rummyng* 427 Croke necked like an owl. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Bosnu*, downe backed, crooke shouldered. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iv. 1. 127 My hounds are... Crooke kneed, and dew-lapt, like Thessalian Bulls. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Caucasus*, crooklegged. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* 1. v. 575 Crook-tooth'd Lampreys. 1598 CHAPMAN *Ibid.* II. 684 The crooke-stern'd [ed. c 1615 crook-stern'd] shippes. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Comput.* ix. 334 Oftentimes Children about two years old, when they begin to go, are crook-legged. 1775 S. CRISP in *Mad.*

*D'Arblay's Early Diary* II. 36 Reduc'd to a level with crook-finger'd Jack!

*Crook*, var. of *CROOK sb.*

*Crook* (kruk), v. 1. Forms: 3-6 croke, 4-crook(e, 6 croock). [f. *CROOK sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bend into an angular or curved form; to distort from a straight line; to curve.

c 1175 *Laun. Hom.* 61 Gif he binimed us ure sihte... offer us crooked on fote oder on honde. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxviii. 24 The rig of hem euermore crooke thou in. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* de P. R. xviii. xix. (1495) 778 When camelles take charge vpon them theenne they bende and croke the knees. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 66 And croke the pregnant hinged of the knee. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 21 The star of Venus... crooking it self into hornes, as the moon doth. 1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 23 Hardening needles in oil instead of water, as the oil did not crook them so much. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. v. 69 The air was so full of rheumatism that no man could crook his arm to write a sermon.

† b. To curl (hair). *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 177 *pe* men bet doþ zuo grāt payne ham to kembe... and ine here here wel to croki.

c. To crook one's mouth' (Sc.): to distort the mouth in expression of displeasure or ill temper.

1724 RAMSAY *Ten-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 O kend my minny I were w' you illfardly wad she crook her mou. 1803 MAYNE *Glasgow* 31 (Jam.) They, scornful, toss their head aje, And crook their mou'.

† 2. *fig.* To bend or turn out of the straight course, or from the direct meaning or intention; to pervert, 'twist'. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvi. 8 *pa* crokid my saule: that is, that thought to draghe it fra the luf of god in til the erth. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lvi. 7 The myche crookeden [*incircuato-rum*] my soule. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 144 That she may... Ne speke o word, ne ones lōke, But he ne wil it wende and croke, And torne after his own entent. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 58 There is no one thinge yat crokes youth more than suche unfeull games. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Wisdom* (Arb.) 184 Hee crooketh them to his owne endes. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 83 The more pale... crooke the Prophesie to the Patriarch Abraham.

3. *intr.* To have or take a crooked form or direction; to be or become crooked; to bend, curve.

a 1300 *Song of Yesterday* 98 in E. E. P. (1862) 135 Me meruayles... þat god let mony mon croke and elde. 1308 TREVISA *Barth.* de P. R. vi. i. (1495) 187 In olde age the body bendyth and crokyth. c 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B vj. Soone crooketh the same tree that good camok wilbe. 1579 FENTON *Chaucer* viii. (1599) 350 A riuer both large and deepe crook crooking on the left hand. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Astron. & Min.* 126 Their hornes crook backward to their shoulders. 1806 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* 240 Fingers that crook easily.

† 4. *intr.* To bend the body in sign of reverence or humility; to bow. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 149 He stode krokyng [*v. r.* croked] on knees knelyng afore hys cretures fete sytting. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 324 That the Sinner may halt and crook. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Pride* Wks. (Bohn) I. 200 They will shuffle and crou, crook and hide.

† 5. *intr.* To turn or bend aside out of the straight course (*lit. and fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 230 He schal not croke in-to þe riȝte side ne in-to þe left side. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 87/4 Goyng riȝt without crokyng. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 157 It [the snow] flewe not straight, but sometyme it crooked this waye sometyme that waye. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 743 He must not run directly forward, but winde to and fro, crooking like an Indenture.

† *Crook*, v. 2. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 crouk(e, 5 (9 dial.) crouw, 6-7 crooke. [Echoic: cf. *CROAK*. The phonetic relations between *crooke, crouke*, 17th c. *crook*, and mod. north dial. *crook* are not clear.]

1. *intr.* To croak. Rarely *trans.*

a 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 459 He [the raven] crouketh for comfort when carayne he fynde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 *crooken*, as cranes, *gruo*. Crooken, as todes, or frosshes, *coazo*. 14. *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wulker 623 A lyttle frogge croukyt. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 150 They crouke harshly. 1617 WITHER *Fidalia*, *Fatall Ravens* that... Crooke their black Auguries. 1878 CUNBRID *Gloss.*, *Crowk*, to croak. 'The guts crowk' when the bowels make a rumbling noise.

2. To coo or crood, as a dove. Cf. *CROOKLE*.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Neither... thy beloude Dones. Nor prettie Turtles trim, vvil cease to crooke. 1611 COTGR., *Gethire*, to crooe, crooke, or mourne as a dove.

*Crook-back* (kru'kæk). [See *CROOK a.*]

† 1. A crooked back. *Obs.*

1508 [see *CROOK a.*]. 1709 SWIFT *Merlin's Prophe.*, *Bosse*, is an old english word for hump-shoulder, or crook-back. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 98 The deformity of a squint eye, red hair, or a crook-back.

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 330 Edmund, that is of wryters surnamed Croke backe... was put by... for his deformitye. 1577 *Sh. Aug. Manual* 51 Any lame man, any crooke backe. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* 2, ii. 95, I Croke-backe, here I stand to answer thee. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Dwarfes, crook-backs or any monstrous persons.

*Crook-backed* (kru'kæk), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* Cija, The said yporas was of litle stature, grete heded, croke backed. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 758 Richard the thirde sonne... was... croke backed, his left shoulder much higher then his right. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxi. 20 Or croke-backt or a dwarfie. 1886 MILMAN *A. Boelyn*, *Landing at Tower*, Those poor babes, their crook-back'd uncle murder'd.

*Crooked* (kru'kéd), a. Forms: 3-6 crooked, 4-6 -id, -yd, (4 kr-), 5 cruked, (croukyt), 6 *Sc.* crukit, 7 (*Shaks.*) crook'd, 4- crooked. [Partly pa. pple. of *CROOK v.*, partly f. *CROOK sb.* + -ED, as in *hunched*, etc.: the formation from the sb. may even have been the earlier.]

1. Bent from the straight form; having (one or more) bends or angles; curved, bent, twisted, tortuous, wry. Applied to everything which is not 'straight' (of which *crooked* is now the ordinary opposite).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* (MS. Cleop.) *pe* cat of helle... wið crokede crokes. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 Lenythan a crookid wounde serpent. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 186 Ac calleth *pe* croked kene þorne kynde fygys weke. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 *Al* her lyft after she hadd her nose al croked. c 1460 *Medulla Gram.* (in *Promp. Parv.* 80), *Cambuca*, a buschoppys cros or a crokid staf. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 5 Croked thinges shalbe made straight. 1551 RECORD *Pathw. Knowl.* 1, All other lines, that go not right forth... but boweth any waye... are called Croked lynes. 1591 LYL *Sappho* m. 1, Juniper, the longer it grew, the crookeder it waxed. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. 1. 62 If the drinke... touch my Palat aduersly, I make a crooked face at it. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* 31. n. xvi. 111 Shipwrights and boat makers will choose those crooked pieces of timber. 1717 BERRISLEY *Tour in Italy* 37 Streets open... but crooked. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxi. That falchion's crooked blade.

2. Of persons: Having the body or limbs bent out of shape; deformed; bent or bowed with age. Hence *transf.* as an epithet of age.

c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 34/18 He... maude hole... Meseles and be crokede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 186 Ac calleth *pe* careful þer-to be croked and be pore. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxx. In my croked age. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68 The crokyd dwarfie. 1688 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 69 A Sybil old, bow-hent with crooked age. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 92. 258 You would have thought she had been crooked from her Infancy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* n. xv. A pert crooked little chit.

† b. of an old decrepit horse. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxix, When that knyght sawe sire palomydes bounden vpon a croked courser, a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q. There is not so croked a hors.

3. *fig.* The reverse of 'straight' in figurative senses (*esp.* with reference to moral character and conduct); deviating from rectitude or uprightness; not straightforward; dishonest, wrong, perverse; perverted, out of order, awry.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 *pe* cat of helle... mid clokes of crokede & of kene undonges. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 14 Krokid of hert ere *pa*. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 240 The wyl of some is so croked. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. 1. 22 If crooked fortune had not thwarted me. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 5 They are a perverse and crooked generation. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* v. xvii. 204 A very crooked Objection both from the Jew and Atheist. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 411 Of crooked counsels and dark politticks. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xv. This young gentleman, though somewhat crooked in his morals, was perfectly straight in his person. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 245 Perfect in the practice of crooked ways.

b. *colloq.* Dishonestly come by; made, obtained, or sold in a way that is not straightforward, (*U.S. and Australia*).

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 302 Another house testified... that half its entire annual produce was 'crooked'. 1891 FARMER *Dict. Amer.*, *Crooked whiskey*, illicitly distilled whiskey upon which no excise has been paid. 1892 R. BOLDEWOOD *Nevermore* I. x. 180 He was riding a crooked horse when he was took.

4. *quasi-adv.* In a crooked course or position; not straight.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (R.). If the younge tree growe croked. 1549 *Conf.* *Scot.* xix. 159 Sche 3eid crukit, bakuart, and on syd. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 220 Pictures... which were hung up all crooked.

5. *Comb.*, as *crooked-bill*, a name for the AVOCET; † *crooked-rig* (= back), crook-back; b. *parasynthetic*, as *crook-backed, -clawed, -eyed, -houghed, -legged, -lined, -lipped, -pated, -shouldered*, etc. *adjs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxi. 20 If crokid rigge or bleer eyed. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 63 He is... crokyd shulderyd. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 86 A crooked-pated olde... Ramme. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2691/4 A dark brown-bay Mare... crooked Legg'd behind. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 264 Crooked-bills and several sorts of Snipes. 1853 HICKIN *tr. Aristoph.* (1887) I. 321 These here crooked-clawed birds. 1865 TROLLOPE *Beltin Est.* xiii. 142 Small and crooked-backed.

*Crookedly* (kru'kédli), *adv.* [f. *CROOKED* + -LY 2.] In a crooked manner (see the *adj.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 171 She... al crampished hir himmes crookedly. 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* de P. R. xviii. ix. (1495) 760 Some serpentes crepyth and glydthyth... crokydly. c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 140 *pe* ysen to lōke asyunt eiber crokidliche. 1576 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 437 That we talk not smoothly, and walk crookedly. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 161 The... Ambassador... used himself very crookedly, perniciously and maliciously against the State. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 229 A crookedly branching nebula. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xi. A shawl crookedly put on. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iii. 60 *footh*. The men who... decide crookedly in the agora and banish justice.

*Crookedness* (kru'kédnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being crooked.

1. *lit. a. generally.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth.* de P. R. xvii. iv. (1495) 605 The fer

stretchyth vpyryht wythoute any crokydnesse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 Lyht. . . ryht furth procedyth wyth owte crokydnesse. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Mau.* 1. ii. 55 The apparent crookedness of the Staff in a double medium of Air and Water. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Pr. & It. Fruits* (1879) 1. 16 This legend may account for any crookedness of the street.

b. Bodily deformity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R. v.* xxviii. (1495) 138 The cause of shynkyng and crookednes of the honde. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxiv. 59 Crookednes or curvytye in the backe or shoulders. 1692 LOCKE *Educ. Wks.* 1812. IX. 14 Narrow breasts . . . ill lungs, and crookedness, are the effects of hard bodice and clothes that pinch.

+ c. *Math.* Curvature. *Obs. rare.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 All deviation from a straight line is equally crookedness. 1696 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 294 The crookedness of the arch of a circle is everywhere uniform.

2. *fig.* Deviation from rectitude; moral obliquity; perversity, etc.: see CROOKED 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 273 Sich crokidnesse bringiþ aȝen darknesse of mannis lif. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 393 The crookednesse of my lueke. 1673 *Lady's Call.* n. 1. 59 Youth . . . easily warps into a crookedness. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 351 There is a crookedness in his policy. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 305 Moral obliquities bring on a crookedness which hinders the faculty of discerning the rectitude of God's truth.

3. (with *pl.*) An instance of crookedness; a crooked or bent part. Also *fig.* A 'crooked' piece of conduct.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 495 As Carpenters bring the square to great unweildy crookednesses, that cannot be moved to it. 1766 PENNANT *Zool. (R.)* x. A variety of trout, which is naturally deformed, having a strange crookedness near the tail. 1865 TALLPORE *He Knew* xxviii. (1878) 159 He lived by the crookednesses of people.

+ **Crook'en**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 croken. [A secondary form of CROOK *v.*: cf. *straighten*.]

1. *trans.* To make crooked; *fig.* to pervert.

1554 HULOET *Croken*, or make croked. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. Saint Augustine . . . sayth, images be of more force to croken an unhappy soule than to teache and instruct it. 1681 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) 25 [They] rather choose to crooken the Rule to their own bent. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 9 By crookening it to any carnal interest. 1824 C. CROOKER *Fairy Leg.* 303 When I got up, my back was crooked. 1858 in *Crooken Gloss.*

2. *intr.* To be or become crooked; to bend.

1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 1202 It bendeth not, it crookeneth not. 1681 CETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* I. § 1 (1691) To keep them from warping or crooking.

+ **Crook'en**, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.*, after analogy of strong *vbs.*, e.g. *broken*.] Crooked.

1580 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 52 Cho ho hath croken bill her maister left astray?

**Crooking** (*kru'kin*), *vbl. sh.* [f. CROOK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CROOK; bending from the straight line; a bend, curve, curvature.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 287 Þis crokyng bi litil and litil is now copen ferre fro Cristis lawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 A Crukyng of þ' water, *mandi*. 1551 RECORD *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Intro. In true streightness without crokinge. 1564 PHAER *Alneid* ix. The horsmen kest them selfs in crokings known of quainted ground. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 48 Rivers . . . [that] by their crooking and winding . . . imitate the fashion of a horn.

+ **Crook'ing**, *pp. a.* That crooks or bends.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxvi. 13 The eche side krokende edder. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 327 A deep, hollow, crooking ulcer.

+ **Crook'le**, *v. 1* *Obs. rare.* [dim. of CROOK *v.* 1: cf. *crinkle*.] *intr.* To crook or bend in a curve.

1577 B. GOOD *Heresbach's Hund.* m. (1586) 138 The hornes must rather crooke inward, then growe straight up.

+ **Crook'le**, *v. 2* *Obs. rare.* [dim. of CROOK *v.* 2] *intr.* To coo as a pigeon.

1580 BARET *Alv. C.* 1673 To Crookle like a doue, or pigeon. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor.* To Crookle like a pigeon, [Fr.] *genuir.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Croo* or *Crookel*, to make a Noise like a Dove, or Pigeon.

**Crookless** (*kru'kləs*), *a.* Without a crook.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 199 This bordon or crookless staff.

**Crook-neck**, *U.S.* [CROOK *sb.* C.] A name given to varieties of squash (*Cucurbita maxima*) having the neck or narrow basal part recurved.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 10 Agin' the chimbley crooknecks hung. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* (1861) 66 The cantelopes, crook-necks, and cucumbers.

**Crool** (*kru:l*), *v. rare.* [app. an onomatopoeic formation, associated initially with the imitative group, *croo*, *crood*, *croodle*, *crook*, *crookle*, *croake*, and perhaps with *croon*, with echoic fashioning of the latter part.] *intr.* To make an inarticulate sound more liquid and prolonged than a croak.

1580 BARET *Alv. C.* 1672 To Croole, mutter, or speake softe to ones selfe: to rumble. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor.* To Croole, mutter, or speake softe to himselfe. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* xiv. (1871) 102 Frogs . . . crooled, chubbed, and croaked. 1894 *Sunday Mag.* June 1894/1 Baby is lying in mother's lap, crooling and gurgling.

**Croopled**, *obs. form of CRUMPLED.*

**Croon** (*kru:n*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5-9 *Sc.* *croyn*, (5-7 *crooyne*, 9 *croain*), 6 *Sc.* *crouin*, 6-9 *croone*, 8- *croon*. [Originally only northern, chiefly *Sc.* (*kru:n*, *kru:n*), whence in 19th c. Eng.

mainly since Burns. It corresponds to Du. *kroenen* to groan, whimper, MDu. *kronen* to lament, mourn loudly, groan, MLG. *kronen* to growl, grumble, scold, Efris. *kronen* to cause to weep; cf. also OHG. *chrōnen* (= *njan*), *chrōnan*, MLG. *kroenen* to chatter, prattle, babble, and *chrōn*, *crōn* adj. talkative, chattering, noisy. There is no trace of the word in OE., and it appears to be one of the LG. words that came into *Sc.* early in the ME. period: its form is that of a word in ME *ō*. (In *Towneley Myst.*, as in *MSc.*, *oy* = *ō*.)

1. *intr.* To utter a continued, loud, deep sound; to bellow as a bull, to roar, low; to boom as a bell. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vi. iv. 40 The ground begouth to rummys, croyne, and ring, Vndir thair feit [sub *pedibus* *murire solunt*]. 1588 [see CROONING *pp. a.*]. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Rēer*. In tearmes of hunting we say, that the red Deere bells, and the fallow troytes or croynes. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 140 To Croune, *murire*. 1789 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxvi. Now Clinkumbell, w/ rattlin tow, Begins to jow an' croon. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* II. Wks. (1876) 35 Even the dull cattle crooned and gazed. 1828 SOUTHEY *Brough Beltz* Poems VI. 227 That lordly Bull of mine. . . How loudly to the hills he crunes, That crune to him again.

2. To utter a low murmuring sound; to sing (or speak) in a low murmuring tone; to hum softly.

(The earlier quot. may have been ironical or humorous uses of sense 1.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 116 *Primus P.* For to syng. . . I can. *Sc. P.* Let se how ye croune. Can ye bark at the mone? 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballades* (1868) 179 The Sisters gray befor this day, Did crune within thair cloister. 1818 MACNIEL *Poems* (1844) 56 Whan, crooning quietly by himself, He framed the lay. 1834 MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morrison* vii. To wander by this green burnside, And hear its waters croon. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xix. 571, I hear a mother crooning to her baby.

b. To make murmuring lament or moan. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1823 GALT *Entail* I. ii. 11 Frae the time o' the sore news, she crount awa, and her life gied out like the snuff o' a candle. 1830 — *Laurie R.* I. ii. 6 Croining and dwining, peaking and pinning, at the fire-side. 1880 *Antlins & Down Gloss.* *Croon*, to lament, wail.

3. *trans.* To sing (a song, tune, etc.) in a low murmuring undertone; to hum.

1790 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 84 Whiles crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 60 Paul sometimes crooning out a feeble accompaniment. 1874 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 60 Over the cradle the mother hung softly crooning a slumber song.

Hence **Croon'ing** *vbl. sh.* and *pp. a.*

1588 A. HUME *Hymns, Triumph of the Lord* 234 (Bannatyne Club) 41 By cruning Bulls of heigh and haughtie minde. 1828 SOUTHEY *Brough Beltz*, That cruning of the kine. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xviii. The cocks and hens . . . made only crooning subdued noises. 1874 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 270 As soft and musical as the crooning of a wood-pigeon.

**Croon** (*kru:n*), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 *croone*, 8-9 *croone*. [f. CROON *v.*]

1. A loud, deep sound, such as the bellow of a bull or the boom of a large bell. *Sc.* or *north. dial.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. xii. 56 Lyke as twa bustuns bullis . . . Ruschand togidder with crouns and feirlull granis. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxvi, The Deil, or else an outler Quey, Gat up an' gae a croon, 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 204 The bittern mounts the morning air, And rings the sky with quavering croon. 1858 M. PORTER *Souther Johnny* 14 The bell's last croon.

2. A low murmuring or humming sound, as of a tune hummed in an undertone.

1785 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, She [a witch] can o'er-cast the night, and cloud the moon, And mak the deils obedient to her croon. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 82 The cushat's croon. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii, She thought over the old hag's croon.

**Crooner** (*kru:nər*), [f. CROON *v.* + -ER.] One who croons. In *Sc.* a name for a fish, the Grey Gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*), from the noise it makes when landed.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1838 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 170 *Trigla gurnardus* . . . the Gurnett or Crooner. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 73/1 We . . . discovered each other—the crooner and I.

**Croop(e)**, var. of CROUP.

**Crooper**, *obs. form of CRUPPER.*

**Croos**, var. of CROSE *Obs.*, *crossier*.

+ **Croose**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *croowase*. [? a. OF. *croassier*, *crusier*: see CRUSH.] To crush.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. 1. 7 vii, He that did crouse and culpon once Hydra of hellish spyte [Lat. *drum qui contridit hydrum*]. 1611 COTGR. *Esuarmeter*, to crush, crouse, or bust in peeces. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sele.* 130 They can't strike sail, or notch the wheels, and crouse the springs, at work within them, in a trice.

**Croose**, -ly, var. of CROUSE, -ly.

**Croosie**, var. of CRUISIE *Sc.*

+ **Croot** 1. *Obs. rare.* [In first quot. perhaps the same word as *Sc.* *croot*, *crut* (*kru:t*) the smallest pig in a litter, a diminutive child or person, and *north. dial.* *crut* dwarf. Cf. also Welsh *crut* boy, lad, chap, little fellow.] (See *quots.*)

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rubbe & Great Cast* xiv. Civ. Caspia, the decrepit old rich Croot [*rime* boot]. 1808-25 JAMIESON,

*Croot*, a puny feeble child; the smallest pig in a litter, etc. 1825 BACOCK *Gloss. N. C. Wds.*, *Croot*, a dwarf, or anything curbed in its growth. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Croot* . . . in some parts means a dwarf.

+ **Croot** 2. *Mining. Obs.* [? F. *croûte* crust.] A substance found about the ore in the lead mines at Mendip, being a nealy, white, soft stone, matted with ore (Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*).

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 770 There is Sparr and Caulk about the Ore; and another substance, which they call the Crootes which is a mealy white stone, matted with Ore and soft. *Ibid.* It terminates in a dead Earth Clayie, without Croot or Sparr. 1799 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 67.

**Croot**, var. of CROUT *v.*

**Crooteche**, *obs. form of CROUCH.*

+ **Croote**, *Obs.* = CRUTON.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* c. 4 My bones as croote han dried.

**Crop** (*kropp*), *sb.* Forms: 1- *crop*; also 1-6 *cropp*, 3-7 *croppe*, 4-7 *crope*, (5 *crowpe*, *croupe*, in sense 1), 7-9 *Sc.* and *dial.* *croap*. [OE. *cropp* = OLG. \**cropp* (*p*), MDu. *cropp* (*p*), MLG., LG. and Du. *krop*, OHG. *chroff*, MHG., Ger. *kropff*, 'swelling in the neck, wen, craw of a bird', in ON. *kroppr* hump or bunch on the body, Sw. *kropp* the body, Da. *krop* swelling under the throat. These various applications indicate a primitive sense of 'swollen protuberance or excrescence, bunch'. The word has passed from German into Romanic as F. *croupe*, and It. *groppe*, F. *groupe*: see CROUP, GROUPE. OE. had only sense 1, 'craw of a bird', and 3, 'rounded head or top of a herb'; the latter is found also in High German dialects (Grimm, *Kropff* 4 c); the further developments of 'head or top' generally, and of 'produce of the field, etc.', appear to be exclusively English. The senses under IV are new formations from the verb, and might be treated as a distinct word.]

I. A round protuberance or swelling, the craw.

1. A pouch-like enlargement of the oesophagus or gullet in many birds, in which the food undergoes a partial preparation for digestion before passing on to the true stomach; the craw.

c 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* i. 16 Wurr bone cropp & þa federa wifstan þæt weofod. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R. v.* xlv. (1495) 161 The mete of fowles is kepte in the croppe as it were in a proppre spence. 1411 WYCLIF (MS.S.) *Leu.* i. 16 The litil bladder of the throte or the cropp. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 101/1 Cwawe, or croupe of a byrde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij b. Hawkyts that haue payne in theyr croupes. 1555 BERN *Decades* 16 He commaunded the croppe to be opened of suche as were newly kylled. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 740 They have a crop on the belly from the chin to the breast, like the crop of a Bird. 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glowworm* 20 Stopping down. . . He thought to put him in his crop. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 52 The oesophagus . . . often expands into a crop.

b. An analogous organ in other animals.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 535/r In the *Nautilus* it [the gullet] is dilated into a pyriform crop. 1881 DARWIN *Earthworms* I. 17 In most of the species, the oesophagus is enlarged into a crop in front of the gizzard.

+ c. The dewlap of an ox; a wen in the neck.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly fare white bull . . . his crop or gorg hanging down to his knees before him. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellouer's Bk. Physicke* 89/2 When anye man hath a croope growinge on him . . . applye it on the Croope, and it helpeth.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The stomach or maw; also the throat. Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Cf. GIZZARD.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 The knave crommeth is crop Br the cok crawe. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* xxiii. (Shaks. *Soc.*) 217 I tye this dagbare putt in his croppe. a 1575 *Wife lapped* 88 in *Hazl. E. P. F.* IV. 124 Which sore would sticke then in thy crop. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 31 (Jam.) He has a crop for a corn. 1808-25 JAMIESON s. v. *That'll craw in your crop*, that will be recollected to your discredit, it will be matter of reproach to you. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* *Crop*, applied to the throat, or locality of the windpipe. One who manifests hoarseness is alluded to as having a 'reasty crop'.

II. The (rounded) head; the top part.

+ 3. The 'head' of a herb, flower, etc., *esp.* as gathered for culinary or medicinal purposes; a cyme; an ear of corn, a young sprout, etc. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 60 *Acitellum*, hramsa crop. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 1 Degnas þa 8a croppas eton. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 135, *Tursus*, *cintia*, crop. *Ibid.* 149 *Cina*, crop. c 1350 in *Archæol.* XXX. 356 Take sanycle and y' crop of y' brembelys . . . Y' crop of y' reednetyle. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. p. xlii, Mure cokis and hennis, quihik etis nocht bot seid, or croppis of hadder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 97 When the Nettle is young . . . they vse to eat the crops therof for a pleasant kind of meat. 1886 W. HARRIS tr. *Leamy's Chym.* (ed. 3) 572 Take two pounds of Rosemary Flowers, the Leaves of Rosemary, the crops of Thyme, Savory, Lavender, etc. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xxi, Whare ye sit, on crops o' heather.

b. *Arch.* A bunch of foliage terminating a pinnacle, etc.; a finial.

1478 BOTOBER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 282 A le gargayle usque le crope qui finit le stone-work. 1846 *Ecclæsiologist* V. 214 The 'crop' is a bunch of foliage surmounting a crocketed canopy, and resulting from the circumcure of the two topmost crockets. 1848 B. WEBB *Cent. Eccles.* 60 With crockets and a crop above a two-light window.

+ 4. The 'head' or top of a tree. Sometimes (with *pl.*) A topmost branch. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 *Pe sefpe dai hit* [the tree] *cal grow use har crop adun har rote an hei.* 1387 *Trivisa Illigend* (Rolls) I. 81 In Inde a crop of a figge tree is so huge . . . but many companies of men may sitte at be mete wel i now here vnder. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 365 Hewe hit downe crop and rote. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 186 (Add. MS.) He sawe the Ape . . . in the crotte of a tree. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* lxxv. 121 The band his tua armis with cordis to the crops of ane of the treis. 1558 *Phaer Abneid.* vi. Pivb. So from the tree the golden branche did shewe. . . Aeneas . . . caught a crop with much ado.

5. *fig.*, esp. in phr. *crop and root*, implying the completeness or thoroughness of anything: cf. 'root and branch'. Now Sc.

a 1310 in Waight *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 200 Fals y wes in crop ant 1010. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 25 She that was soholfaue crop and mouer Of al his lust or ioyes here-tofore. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 53 Antecrist cam penne and al be crop of teuthe turned tyte vp-so-down. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 96 Haylle, David sedel Of oure crede thou art crop. 1513 *DOUGLAS Buis* vii. x. 126 Baith crop, and myte, and heyd of sik myscheif. c 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Clas.* I (1792) I. 200 (Jam.) To . . . sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms crop and root. 1768 *Ross Helene* 30 (Jam.) I tauld you crop and root, Fan I came here.

6. *gen.* The top of anything material. Sc.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. iii. 91 Our slidand lyctlie the crotte of the wallis [=waves]. 1808-25 *JAMIESON S. v. Crop*, *The crop of the earth*, the surface of the ground. . . *The crop of the vine*, the highest part of it in the inner side of a house. The cones of firs are called *fir-crops*. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xviii. 270 A grip that would spin the bluid out of the crops of a child's fingers. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 971 She proceeded . . . to search for them in the crop of the wa', that is, on the top of the wall where the rafters rest.

7. *spec. a.* 'The top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod.' (Jamieson). Now Sc.

a 1450 *Physiologie wyth an Angle* (1883) 8 Set your crop an houful withyn be ovir ende of 30wr staffe. Than ayme 30wr crop at be ovir ende . . . with a lyn of vi herys. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban* H. v. But kepe hym ever under the rodde . . . so that your lyne may susteyne and beere his leys and his plungys with the helpe of your crop and of your honde. 1808-25 *JAMIESON S. v.* The crop of a fishing-wand.

b. The upper part of a whip; hence the whole stock or handle of a whip.

1564 *BULLYNS Def. agst. Sicknesse, Sicke Men* (1579) 8 b. A long whipplocke with crotche and laniarde. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Crop*, the handle of a Coach-man's Whip. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 42 The whips I use are coach-whips, three feet long, the thong half the length of the crop. 1846 *EGERTON-WARBURTON Hunting Songs*, 'Tauting Trot', Here's to the music in three feet of tin, Here's to the tapping crop, Sir. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro'* 33 He admonished the wheeler with the 'crop' of his whip.

c. *esp.* A short straight whipstock with a handle and a short leather loop in place of the lash, used in the hunting field; more fully *hunting-crop*.

1857 *CAPT. LAWRENCE Guy Livingston* iv. 30 Hunting-crops and heavy cutting-whips. 1887 *STR. R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* i. 23 His crop had fallen out of his hands.

III. The produce of the field, etc. [from 3].

8. The annual produce of plants cultivated or preserved for food, *esp.* that of the cereals; the produce of the land, either while growing or when gathered; harvest.

[c 1213 in *Madox Form. Anglic.* cccxii. Donec inde duos crotpos perciperint.] a 1300 *Cursus* 11. 3203 (Cott.) O corn, o crop, aight and catell [*Trin.* Of crop of corn & oþere catell] To godd his tend þar gafe he lele. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8280 Pare he gaue all stayndrope With puterance, wode and crotte. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* 72 No man myght . . . glean his gronde after he had gathered of his crotte. 1596 *Br. W. BARLOW Three Serm.* i. 28 Bewitch not by any Charme any other man's Crop. a 1656 *Br. HALL Rem. IVks.* (1660) 121 The Husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 109 He was not even entitled to reap the crop, as other tenants at will were.

b. *In, under, out of crop*: i. e. the condition of bearing crops; tillage, cultivation.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Dumfri.* I. 181 (Jam. s. v. *Crop-land*) A few acres of what is called *crop-land*, which was never out of crop. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 58 The surface is in general level, and about three-fourths is under crop. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 26 Dec. 8/1 Including 75,833 acres in crop and grass.

9. With qualification or contextual specification: The yield or produce of some particular cereal or other plant in a single season or in a particular locality. *The crops*: the whole of the plants which engage the agricultural industry of a particular district or season.

*Black crop*: a crop of beans or peas, as opposed to one of corn. *Green crop*: a crop cut in its green state for fodder; also, a crop which does not turn white in ripening, as 100's, potatoes, etc. *White crop*: a crop which whitens in ripening; a corn or grain crop.

1322 *Litera Cantuar.* (Rolls) I. 82 Cum cropra frumenti . . . cropra vesarum . . . et cropra avenarum. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 104 Crotte of corne yn a yeie (gere K.), announ. 1530 *FALSG.* 211/2 Crotte of corne, leuee de terre. 1611 *CORVAT Cruditites* 124 They turned in their stubble to sow another crotte of wheate in the same place. 1789 *Mrs. PIZZONI Journ.* France I. 8 No crops are yet got in. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Decon* (1813) 156 The common course of crops through this district may be stated—as, wheat, barley, oats, clover with hievue, first year mown. 1816 *KRATINGS Trav.* (1817) II. 182 The ground . . . is only sown with a white crop one year, and the next with a green one to cut for fresh fodder, as lucerne, sanfoin, trefoil or clover. 1849 *HELPS*

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*Friends in C. II.* 91 Many a long talk about the crops and the weather. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom* xxvii, You'll lose your bet on the cotton-crop.

b. The annual or season's yield of any natural product.

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Crop*, annual produce, as well animal as vegetable. We talk of crops of lambs, turkeys, geese, etc. 1899 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., Cutting their next season's crop of logs. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 188/1 The total annual ice-crop of the States is twenty million tons.

10. The entire skin or hide of an animal tanned. Also short for *crop-hide*, *crop-leather*: see 22. (Cf. *englische kröpfe und krapfen* in Grimm 2395, 2400.)

1457 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 Togam mean penulatum cum crottes de grey [7 badger skins]. 1486 *Will of Marsh* (Somerset Ho.), Togam . . . furratum cum crottyss. 1856 R. GARDINER *Handbk. Foot* 50 The soles should be of the best English crop or dindle. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Crop*, in the leather trade, the commercial name for an entire hide.

11. *transf.* and *fig.* That which grows out of or is produced by any action; the 'fruit'; a supply produced or appearing.

c 1575 *FULKE Confit. Doct. Purg.* (1577) 424 The latter end of this chapter hath one crotte of his olde custome. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Matin* v. Instead of rule hee reapes the crop of thral. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 47 When . . . I . . . hop'd to reape the crop of all my care. 1680 *OTWAY Hist. Catus Martius* Prolog. From the Crop of his luxuriant Pen. 1799 *Med. Frul.* II. 135 This morn'g there is a plentiful crop [of pustules] on every part of her body. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* I. 322 The annual academical crop of beardless youths. 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* v. x. (1873) 335 [This] has given rise to a crop of petty discussions.

12. *tin-mining*. The best quality of tin-ore obtained after dressing; more fully *crop-ore*, *-tin*. 1798 *W. PRICE Min. Cornub.* 218 The crop and leavings of Tin. The first is the prime Tin. *Ibid.* 310 The finest black Tin is called the Crop. 1884 *BRICHSEN Surgery* (1888) 348 Two pits are formed; in the one nearest the mill the purer and heavier part of the ore, or crop, is deposited.

IV. [*f. CROP v.*] The act of cropping or its result.

13. The cropping or cutting of the hair short; a style of wearing the hair cut conspicuously short; a closely cropped head of hair.

1795 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 289 His Curling-irons breaks and snaps his Combs. . . For dead is Custom 'mid the world of crops. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus.* ii. She wore it [her hair] in a crop, a loosely flowing crop. 1853 [see COUNTRY 1. 8 b] County crop. 1856 J. W. COLE *Mem. Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. i. 38 Giving up the time-honoured powder and queue, and wearing a crop. 1878 *Punch* I. 21 Newgate crop.

14. A mark made by cropping the ears of animals; an ear-mark.

1695 *Land. Gaz. No. 1007/4*, 39 fat sheep . . . cropped in both ears; but the farther ear is a hollow crop. 1887 *Scribn. Mag.* II. 508/2 *Crop*, an ear-mark.

15. A crop-eared animal; a person who wears his hair cropped. (In quot. 1811 = CROPPY 2.)

1689 *Land. Gaz. No. 2422/4* And also a sorrel Crop. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crop*, one with very short Hair; also a Horse whose Ears are cut. *Ibid.*, *Prickear'd Fellow*, a Crop, whose Ears are longer than his Hair. 1811 E. LYSAGHT *Poems* 97 'That's true' says the Sheriff, 'for plenty of crops Already I've seen on the pavement.'

16. A piece cropped or cut off from the end.

1874 J. A. PHILLIPS *Elem. Metal.* (1887) 357 The rails are sawn to the proper length, giving a short piece or crop from either end. 1890 *Nature* 2 Oct. 555 Steel rails occasionally fall at the ends owing to insufficient 'crop' being cut off the rolled rail.

b. Applied to certain cuts of meat.

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Crop*, a joint of pork, commonly called the spare-rib. 1868 C. J. ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Crop*, a joint cut from the ribs of an Ox, and with the bones shortened. 1880 *WEBSTER Suppl.*, *Crop*, the region above the shoulder in the ox.

17. The noise made by an animal in cropping grass, etc. (Cf. CRUMP.)

1821 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* iv. 29 The 'crop, crop' of our horses shortening the crisp grass.

18. *Min.* and *Geol.* + a. The cropping up or out of a stratum, vein, etc. *Obs.* b. An outcrop.

1679 [see CROP v. 10]. 1719 *STRACHEY Phil. Trans.* XXX. 968 For Discovery of Coal, they first search for the Crop, which . . . sometimes appears to the Day, as they term it. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Min. Kugd* (1810) I. 116, I have traced the crops or outward extremities of these coals. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* I. ii. 11 A crop of rock, starting from a crest of rock.

19. (See quot.)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Crop*, a fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples. . . the usual recognized weight of a crop-hogshead of tobacco is from 1000 to 1300 lbs. nett.

20. *Neck and crop*: see NBOK.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

+ 21. *attrib.* Having the ears, hair, etc. cropped. 1663 *PURVIS Diary* 1 May, Galloping upon a little crop black nag. 1785 *SARAH FIELDING Ophelia* II. i. I had rather have . . . my crop have. 1825 *LOCKHART Lett.* 24 Aug. in *Life Scott*, They have crop heads, shaggy, rough, bushy.

22. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *crop-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; (senses 8-9) *crop-farming*, *-land*; *crop-producing* adj.; *parasynthetic*, as *crop-headed*, *-haired*, *-nosed*, *-tailed*; + *crop-doublet*, a short doublet; *crop-hide*, a hide, *esp.* a cow- or ox-hide, tanned whole and untrimmed; *crop-leather* (see quot.); *crop-*

*ore* (see 12); + *crop-side*, the outcrop of a stratum on a slope; *crop-sole*, sole leather obtained from crop-hides; *crop-tin* (see 12); *crop-wall* (*Sc.*), the crop of the wall (cf. 6); + *crop-weed*, the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; *crop-wood* (*dial.*), the branches lopped off a felled tree. Also CROP-EAR, -EARED, -SIOK.

1640 *SHIRLEY Const. Maid* i. i. (D.), Hospitality went out of fashion with \*crop-doublets and cod-pieces. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 701 Southern Minnesota has outlived the wheat growing and \*crop-farming period. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* ii. xxi, He glanced . . . at a \*crop-haired individual. 1842 *BROWNING Cavalier Times* ii, Bidding the \*crop-headed Parliament swing. 1794 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 4/1 Leather . . . \*Crop Hides for Cutting. 1802 *Hull Packet* 28 Sept. 2/2 A good assortment of horse, calf, and crop hides. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 211 Thousands of acres of \*crop-land are sometimes laid under water. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, \*Crop-leather, Crops, leather made from thin cow hides, used chiefly for pumps and light walking-shoes. 1839 *TODD Cycl.* II. 970/2 The oesophagus . . . expanded into a large \*crop-shaped bag. 1777 E. BARLOW *Surv. Tide* (1722) xi The Water . . . descending from the \*Crop-side is lodg'd therein. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 43. 238 The best method of finishing or striking \*cropsole leather. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The largest advance in leather has been in crop sole. 1889 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2427/4 One black brinded Bull-Bitch, crop Ear'd, \*crop Tailed, black Mouth'd. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The . . . crop-tailed little Kerry nag. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 481 The timbers . . . went down open to the \*Crop-wa' or angle at the eaves. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App. to Table, \*Crop weed is *Iucca nigra*. 1884 *HOLLAND Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crop*, or \*Crop-wood, the branches of a felled tree.

**CROP** (*krōp*), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *crophe*, (6 *cropp*), 6-9 *dial. crop*, 7 *crope*, 4- *cropp*. [*f. CROP sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut off or remove the 'crop' or head of (a plant, tree, etc.); to poll, to lop off the branches of (a tree).

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 86 Ase þe wið þæt spruttet uð þe betere þæt me hine oft crotteþ. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 Crop hit welle, and hold hit lowe, or elles hit wolle be wilde. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 92 So cropped for to sprynge he wol not cease. 1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 132 Yf a tree be heded and vsed to be lopped and cropped at euery .xii. or .xvi. yeres ende. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* ii. 85/2 A Tree is . . . cropped, when all its Boughs are cut off. 1881 *Oxfordshire Gloss. Suppl.*, *Crop*, to crop or trim hedges. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Crop*, to cut the branches from a felled tree.

2. To pluck off, remove, or detach (any terminal parts of a plant); to snip off (twigs, leaves, etc.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 415, I must . . . ther it growed, crotte a plante of peche. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 58 My budding branch thou wouldest crott. 1611 *Bacon Each.* xviii. 4 I see crott off the top of his young twigs. 1593 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 10 *to crop*, is to break or pinch off useless Branches without cutting. 1726 *LEONT Alberti's Archit.* I. 24 a, Leaves of Trees crott in the wane of the Moon.

b. To gather, pluck, pick, or cull (a fruit, flower, or other produce of a plant). *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1450 *MYRC* 3502 Hast þow I-come in any stynd And cropped 3erus of corne þe by. 1393 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. i. 134 To crop at once a too-long-winded flowre. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 68 O Fruit Divine, Sweet of thy self, but much more sweet thus crott. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* iv. vii, A cruel Spoiler came, Crott this fair Rose. 1809 *CAMPBELL Geriv. Wyom.* iii. xxxvii, The hand is gone that crott its flowers.

c. Said of animals biting off the tops of plants or herbage in feeding; also *absol.*

1362 *LANG. P. Pl. A.* vii. 35 Þei come in-to my croft, And crotten my Whete. a 1500 *Mourning of Hare* (Harshorn *Mirr. Tales* 1829), I dar not sit to crotte on hawe. 1583 *STANFURST Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 Neere, we view'd . . . goats . . . cropping careless, not garded of herdman. 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* 70 Sheep . . . that crop the springing grass. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* x. 9 Sing, while my Cattel crop the tender Browze. 1717 *POPE Iliad* xi. 686 As the slow Beast. . . Crops the tall Harvest. 1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trin.* v. 80, [I] listened to the browse of the sheep as they cropped the grass.

+ d. To feed on, eat. *Obs.* Cf. *L. carpere*. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B.* xv. 394 Makometh . . . Daunted a dowue and day and nyght hir fedde; þe corne þat she crotteþ he caste it in his ere.

3. To gather as a crop; to reap.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, Or crooked sickles crop the ripen'd eare. 1608 *MIDDLETON Pacemakers* Wks. 1886 VIII. 329 The folio countryman opens the fruitful earth, and crops his plenty from her fertile bosom. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 320 He not only sowed in it the seed of thought . . . but cropped it for his daily bread.

4. *fig.* (from 1 to 3). To cut off, lop off; to reap.

1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* Pija, Those who through the diuells instinction dooe go about to crotte Peters patrimonie. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. ii. 248 On me That crott the Golden prime of this sweet Prince. 1659 *Pule. Errors* Cens. 49 Too tender a bud to be crott'd by Death. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 4 Sophisters cropping off the inventions of other Men. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. v. iii, By the hundred and the thousand, men's lives are crott.

5. *intr.* To bear or yield a crop or crops; also with *compl.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 233 She made great Caesar lay his sword to bed, He ploughed her, and she crott. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axtolme* 397 No land would crop better than this mixture of warp and peat earth. 1877 *BLACKMORE Cripps* iii. 18 Oakleaf potatoes . . . warranted to beat the ash-leaf by a fortnight, and to crop tenfold as much.

6. *trans.* To cause to bear a crop; to sow or plant with a crop; to raise crops on.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 44 Few after crop much, but 150



noddies and such.] 1607 *Relat. Disc.* in Arb. *Capt. Smith's* 1748. p. xlix. A plaine lowe ground prepared for seede, part whereof had ben lately crop. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) II. x. 28 A field, entirely cropped with mulberries. 1844 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1868 *ROCKES Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 293 More land would be cropped with barley.

7. To cut off the top or extremity of (the ears, tail, etc.), to cut off short; *esp.* to cut the ears of animals as a means of identification, and of persons as a punishment.

1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 172 Stayeth his crying by cropping off the head. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. i. 14 Nor crop the eares of them. 1724 *SWIFT Riddle*, My skin he flay'd, my hair he crop. 1796 *Br. Watson Apol. Bible* 257 Having their ears crop for perjury. 1836 *W. Irving Astoria* II. 36 As soon as a horse was purchased, his tail was cropped. 1864 *H. AINSWORTH John Law* IV. vii. (1887) 212 That puppy ought to have had his ears cropped for his impudence.

8. *spec.* a. To cut or clip short the ears, etc. of (an animal, person, etc.).

1578 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 396 One grey mare, cropped on the former year. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1007/4, 99 fat sheep . . . cropped in both Ears. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* I. 3, And so get cropped for a libel. 1787 *G. GAM-BADO Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 24 A horse's ears cannot well be too long . . . Were he crop, and that as close as we sometimes see them now a days, [etc.].

b. To cut the hair of (a person) close. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 21 May 4/4 To crop, or not to crop, that is the question . . . and by a crop to say we end the head-ach. 1868 *CARLYLE French. Gl.* (1865) II. iv. xi. 49 Crop him, my jolly Barber; close down to the accurate standard.

c. To clip the nap of (cloth); to shear.

1771 [implied in *CROPPER* 2 a]. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, cloth-cropping. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 343/1 Cloth is usually 'raised' twice and 'cropped' several times.

d. To cut down the margin of (a book) closely. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 378 Copies are usually crop. I never saw it uncrop. 1884 *C. PLUMMER Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* Intro. 88 The manuscript . . . has been a good deal cropped by the binder.

e. (See quot.)

1852 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh* 20 *Crop*, to leave a portion of coal at the bottom of a seam in working.

9. In mining districts (Durham, S. Wales, etc.); To dock, to fine.

1801 *Labour Commission*, Glossary of Terms.

10. *intr.* *Min. and Geol.* Of a stratum, vein, etc.: To come up to the surface; to come out and appear on the side of a slope, etc.

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metal. Martis* (1854) 27 The Coles Ascending, Basseting, or as the Colliers term it, Cropping up even into the superficies of the earth. 1679 *PLOT Staffordsh.* (1686) 130 The coal which has crop to the same point of its first dipping . . . before it has reach't the surface and crop out, has taken another dip agreeable to the first, and then again another crop agreeable to the former. 1698 *St. CLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 379 A Vein of Bitumen or Naphtha that crops (as the Miners call it) only here. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* X. 136 Where the different strata or measures crop out. 1854 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* v. (ed. 5) 55 The ridges of the beds in the formations a, b, c, come out to the day, or, as the miners say, crop out on the sides of a valley. 1880 *Academy* 26 June 408 The mainland has a foundation of older rock which crops up in many places.

b. *fig.* To crop up: to come up or turn up unexpectedly or incidentally, in the field of action, conversation, or thought.

1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* II. vi. We shall have new men cropping up every session. 1888 *BURTON Lives 12d. Gen. Men* I. i. 143 The subject . . . having once cropped up in Exeter College common-room.

c. *fig.* To crop out (rarely forth): to come out, appear, or disclose itself incidentally.

1849 *S. R. MATLAND Ess.* 288 The charge against the prisoner . . . crops out in the sequel. 1853 *KANE Grimmeil Exp.* I. (1856) 486 Some of their superstitions, which crop out now and then through their adopted faith. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* II. 174 All such outrages crop forth in the course of nature.

11. To remove the crop of (a bird).

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 139 Pull, crop, and draw your Pigeons.

12. To crop the causway (Sc.): to take or keep the 'crown of the causway', to walk boldly in the centre or most conspicuous part of the street.

1670 *SPALDING Trouth. Chas. I* (1792) I. 176 All the Covenanters now proudly crop the causway. 1887 *BALLOCH Pymours* IV. 34 The merchant buiggesses as a class proudly crop the causway.

*Crop*, var. of *CRAPE* *sb.* 2

*Crop*, *crope*, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of *CREEP*.

*Cropar*, obs. form of *CRUPPER*.

*Crope*, *v.*: see *CROAPE*, *CROUP*.

† *Crop-ear*. *Obs.* [Cf. *CROP sb.* 21, *v.* 7.] An ear that has been cropped; hence, a crop-eared animal or person.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 72 What Horse? a Roane, a crop eare, is it not. 1618 *ROWLANDS Sacred Mem.* 49 He made a crop-eares of the High-Priests man. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3014/4 A little . . . Grayhound bitch, with crop Ears. 1702 *VANBRUGH False Friend* II. ii. See that crop-eare there, that vermin, that wants to eat at a table would set his master's mouth a-watering!

*Crop-eared* (*krp'p'ed*), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Having the ears cropped; *esp.* in dogs, horses,

etc., as a means of identification, and in persons as a punishment.

1530 *Wells Wills* (1890) 294, ij croppeired heyfers. 1626 *B. JOHNSON Masque of Owls*, A crop-eared scrivener, this . . . He had his ears in his purse. 1629 *DAVENANT Albourne Wks.* (1673) 430 Crop-eared too, like Irish Nags. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4234/4 A Black Dutch Dog, crop Ear'd. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn.* I. i. He purchased a crop-eared Welsh cob.

2. Having the hair cut short, so that the ears are conspicuous.

This and related terms (cf. quot. 1641-2 in *CROPPED* 4), applied to the Puritans or 'Round-heads', were probably intended by their opponents to associate them with those whose ears had been cut off as a punishment.

1680 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 477 Others say he was a crop-eared rogue. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, Crop-eared Fellow, whose Hair is so short it won't hide his Ears. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* I. The sleek, crop-eared apprentice. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* viii. If I were to give the law, never a crop-eared cur of the whole pack should bark in a Scotch pulpit. a 1839 *PRADD Poems* (1864) I. 354 Out on the crop-eared boor, that sent me with my standard on foot from Maiston Moor.

*Cropen*, obs. pa. pple. of *CREEP*.

*Croper* (e, -ier, -ore, -our, obs. ff. of *CRUPPER*.

*Crop-fall*, *a.* [f. *CROP sb.* 1-2 + *FALL*] Having the crop or stomach filled; filled to repletion.

1634 *MILTON L'Allegro* 113 And crop-fall out of doors he flings *Eve* the first cock his Matin rings. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 121 Not having received that crop-fall surfeit that you have. 1846 *Landon Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 68 Let poets be crop-fall of jealousy.

*Cropless* (*krp'less*), *a.* [f. *CROP sb.* + -LESS.] Without a crop; having no crop.

a 1845 *HOOD Answ. Pauper* iv. What's weather to the cropless? You Don't farm. 1855 *MACGILLIVRAY Nat. Hist. Dee Side* 286 The brown peat forms the soil, crumbled and cropless.

† *Cropping*. *Obs.* An inferior kind of stock-fish.

1574 *Stat. de Poltria et Piscis*, Lib. Horn fol. 312, 313 (in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1793) II. v. xxvii. 366/2, Anno 1274, Saving a Cropping of which three of the better sort for 24). 1668 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 449 Croplings, the hundred, containing six score 23. 44.

*Cropon*, -oun, etc.: see *CROUPON*, rump.

*Cropped* (*krp't*), *pple. a.* Also *cropt*. [f. *CROP v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Cut off; cut short; plucked, lopped, pruned.

1558 *PRATER Aeneid*. vi. (R.), Lothly cropped nose. 1623 *DRUMM* of *HAWTH. Flowers of Sin* (R.), Like a crop'd rose that languishing doth fade. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2289/7 A plain brown crop'd Nag. 1856 *R. W. PROCTOR Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 209 [They] shook their cropped heads in the faces of the dainty Cavaliers.

2. Sowed or planted with crops.

1840 *T. A. TROLLOPE Summ. Britany* I. 189 The flat and richly cropped district of the marshes.

3. Having a crop. Chiefly in *comb.*, as *full-cropped*.

1865 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj b, Ye shall say yowre hawke is full goorged and not cropped.

4. *Comb.* † *Cropped-eared* = *CROP-EARED* 2.

1642-3 *D. Lewis in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1722) IV. III. I. 482 A company of prick-eared and crop-eared Rascals.

*Croppen*, -in, north. dial. pa. pple. of *CREEP*.

*Cropper* 1 (*krp'paz*). [f. *CROP sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] A breed of pigeons having the power of greatly distending or puffing up their crops; a pouter.

1665 *WALTON Angler* 101 There be Croppers, Carriers, Runts. 1678 *RAY Wildingby's Ornith.* II. xv. § 2 Pigeons . . . croppers, so called because they can and usually do by attracting the air blow up their crops to that strange bigness that they exceed the bulk of the whole body beside. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. viii. 226. 1850 *E. S. DIXON in Tegetmeier Pigeons* v. (1867) 54 Pouters . . . Provincially they are called Croppers. 1891 *Daily News* Jan. 3/4 Those Norwich croppers are not half so puffed up as they seem.

*Cropper* 2. [f. *CROP sb.* or *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who or that which crops.

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 84 A Cropper, decimator. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1379. 182 One can imagine Cicero . . . imploring the binder to leave the rough edges, and imploring in vain . . . But . . . binders were often slaves, and an angry amateur would throw the cropper to feed the lamprays.

2. A workman who shears the nap of cloth; a cloth-shearer; also, a machine for doing this.

1711 *THORESBY Diary* (1830) II. 89 A fund for the aged and poor croppers at 2d or 4d per cloth. 1888 *F. PREZ. Luddites* 42 The discontented croppers of Liversedge.

3. One who raises a crop, or successive crops. Locally in U.S. and elsewhere used more or less specifically: see *quots.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 44 What croppers bee here learne to see. *Ibid.* 50 Though breadcorne and drinkcorn such croppers do stand: count peason or brank, as a comfort to land. 1850 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc. XI.* II. 727 The land is occupied by tenants called Croppers, who pay rents amounting to 5s. or 6s. per acre, which they are enabled to pay by never letting the land lie idle, and growing crops of vegetables in rapid succession, which they carry to the Bristol market. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 109 A cropper hires for two years, at a low rent from a squatter, a bit of waste land, undertaking to clear it and grow wheat upon it. After this it is ready for English grass. To succeed, a cropper must work hard with his own hands. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer.*, *Cropper*, a farmer on commission, the consideration being . . . calculated by the proprietor on the basis of the crop produced.

4. A plant which yields a crop. (Usually with qualification.)

1845 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc. VI.* II. 332 The best croppers for feeding cattle. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 19/3 Apples and Pears . . . having the stamp of excellent croppers,

5. *Comb.* *Cropper-worker*: One who works a cropping-machine (for cloth).

1801 *Labour Commission*, Glossary of Terms.

*Cropper* 3. [perh. from phrase *neck and crop*.] *colloq.* A heavy fall; usually in phr. *come (fall, get) a cropper*; often *fig.*

1858 *R. S. SUTCLIFFE Ash Mamma* liii. 244 [He] rode at an impracticable fence, and got a cropper for his pains. 1877 *H. A. LEYTON Sport Many Lands* 464 My horse put his foot in a hole and came down a cropper.

*Cropper* 4. *Printing*. The name given to a small printing-machine, the Minerva platen, after H. S. Cropper, the inventor (1866). Also attrib., as *cropper-hand*, -machine.

1892 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/6, Printers' Advt., Cropper hand wants work.

*Cropper* (e), obs. form of *CRUPPER*.

*Croppin*, -ing, *sb.* *Sc.* Also *crap*-. The crop or claw of a fowl; also, *transf.* the stomach.

1737 *RAMSAY Sc. Prov.* (1776) 40 [Jam.], I never loo'd meat that craw'd in my crapine. 1822 *Hogg Perils of Man* II. 190 [Jam.] Jocks crappin began to crawl.

*Cropping* (*krp'pin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CROP v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *CROP*.

1. The action of polling or pruning; the gathering of the crop, etc.

1616 *SURPL. & MARKH. Country Farms* 550 The cropping or gathering of this Maslin. 1705 *HICKCRINGILL Priestcraft* Wks. 1716 III. 293 Answer it all with a cropping of Ears, Pillory [etc.]. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 229 The cropping of the ears or the slitting of nostrils . . . practised upon the Puritan fathers of New England. 1870 II. *MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* iii. 56 Blossoms . . . are often prevented from forming by the cropping of animals.

b. The shearing of cloth; also attrib.

1835 *URS Philos. Manuf.* 131 The cropping or shearing-machine. *Ibid.* 197 Shearing, or Cropping, is the next operation. 1888 *F. PEEL Rising of Luddites* 10 The old method of finishing by hand, or cropping as it was called.

c. *concr.* That which is cropped; the wood lopped from trees, etc.

1768 *Case of Jeffry Ruffe* (Erskine v. Ruffe & Brewster) 7 The Defendant . . . had ten loads of croppings in the same year. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 4/1 Green lanes where my poor ass may light of good croppings.

2. The raising of crops from land; also crops collectively.

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 377 The farmers . . . by incessant cropping, have reduced the land to a sort of *caput mortuum*. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., A climate more favourable to the growth of grass and green cropping.

3. *Min. and Geol.* The rising of strata to the surface; the portion of a stratum which appears on the surface, an out-crop; *fig.* the act of rising into view or into prominence. Also with *up*, *out*.

1679 *PLOT Staffordsh.* (1686) 129 Their rise, cropping or basseting. 1831 *J. HODGSON in J. RAINE Mem.* (1858) II. 220 On a slope of the croppings of the lowest beds of the mountain limestone. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 335 The cropping out of the original rock.

*Cropping*, *pple. a.* [-ING 2.] That crops (in various senses of the verb).

1852 *Beck's Florist* Sept. 107 Natural cropping clefts, and romantic rocky spots. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/5 The best cropping apple in existence is *Kewwick*.

† *Croppy* 1. *Obs. rare*. [dim. of *CROP sb.* 1-2.] Throat, stomach, maw.

a 1520 *SKELTON El. Rymyng* 561 This ale, sayde she, is noppie . . . It coletch well my croppy.

*Croppy* 2 (*krp'pi*). [f. *CROP sb.* 13 or *v.* 8 b.] One who has his hair cropped short; applied

*esp.* to the Irish rebels of 1798, who wore their hair cut very short as a sign of sympathy with the French Revolution.

1798 *Ballad* in *Madden Lit. Rem. United Irishmen* (1887) 122 Down Croppy, down Orange, down great, and down small. c 1801 *Remin. fugitive Loyalist in Eng. Hist. Rev.* July (1886) 539 Several of them . . . swore they would die with me or make the 'Croppies lie down', alluding to a loyal song in which the rebel party was so styled. 1861 *MAY Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 536 The wretched 'croppies' were scourged, pitch-capped, picketed . . . and shot.

† The following appear in Dictionaries.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Croppy*, a Roundhead. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Croppie*, a person who has had his hair cut, or cropped, in prison. Formerly those who had been cropped (i.e. had their ears cut off and their noses slit) by the public executioner were called *croppies*; then the Puritans received the reversion of the title.

† *Cropshin*. *Obs.* Another form of *copshen*, *CORPION*, a herring of inferior quality.

1599 *NASHE Leuten Stuffe* 63 It was but a cropshin, (one of the refuse sort of Herrings,) and this Herring or this Cropshin was sensed . . . in the smoake. 1601 *B. JOHNSON Poetaster* I. ii, Th' art in the right, my venerable Cropshin.

*Crop-sick*, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *CROP sb.* 1-2 + *SICK* 4.] Disordered in stomach, *esp.* as a result of excess in eating and drinking. Often *fig.*

1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* III. ii, My merit doth begin to be crop-sick For want of other titles. a 1625 *Boys Wks.* (1629) 400, People, who being Crop-sicke, doe not hunger after the righteousness of Gods kingdom. 1703 *OLIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1408 A Prussian Boor; who being Crop-sick . . . thrust the Haft of his Knife down his Throat. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 350 A man in ill health, and crop-sick. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 369 In his appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, Philip cannot, crop-sick, but nauseate the thought. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Crop-sick*, disordered in the stomach,

Hence **Crop-sickness**.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 126 One that scarce knew any but Crop-sickness. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. iii. ii. 241 As soon as they were recovered of their own crop-sickness.

**Cropure**, obs. form of **CRUPPER**.

† **Crop-ward**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. **CROP** sb. 4. + **-WARD**.] In phr. *To the crop-ward* = towards the 'crop' or top (of a tree).

c1245 LAGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 108 (MS. T.) Elde clomb to the cropward.

**Cropyn**, obs. var. of **CROUPON**.

**Croquet** (krō'wē, -ki), sb. [Supposed to be a. NorthFr. croquet, dial. form of *crochet*, dim. of *croce*, *croche* crook, found in ONF. in sense of 'shepherd's crook' (Du Cange s.v. *crochetum*, Littré and Hatzfeld s.v. *Crochet*); and used in some modern F. dialects in sense of 'hockey-stick'.

Authorities for this use of *croquet* in Brittany are given by Dr. Prior *Notes on Croquet* (1872) 57a. In *The Reader* of 29 Oct. 1864, F. J. Foul, of the Geological Survey, stated that the game had been played under this name (though this is perhaps doubtful) near Dublin in 1834-5: see also quot. 1877. From Ireland the game and name were introduced into England in 1839, where between 1858 and 1872 Croquet attained great popularity.]

1. A game played upon a lawn, in which wooden balls are driven by means of wooden mallets through iron arches or 'hoops' fixed in the ground in a particular order.

It resembles more or less the ancient game of *Closit*, and the more recent one of *PALL-MALL*, in both of which a ball had to be driven through an arch or hoop, in the former by a spade-shaped *beytel*, in the latter by a mallet.

1858 *Field* 10 July 33/3 There is no game which has made such rapid strides in this county [Co. Meath] within a few years as croquet. *Ibid.* 27 Nov. 437/2 The game [croquet]... was introduced into the North of Ireland some twelve years ago from a French convent. 1862 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. Allington* ii. 'I haven't had a game of croquet yet', said Mr. Crosbie. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 June, Croquet, a fashionable game everywhere, is adopted permanently at Cambridge. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 608 Mr. Dickson, an ivory turner of Gracechurch Street, London, remembers having made a set of croquet implements for Ireland over 40 years ago.

2. The action of croquetting a ball in the game of croquet (see **CROQUET** v.).

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 8 This hitting of one ball by another... [and] the consequent 'croquet', in which the two balls are placed together, and struck so as to move them both. *Ibid.* 14 To croquet, or take croquet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *croquet-ground*, *-hoop*, *-mallet*, *-match*, *-player*, etc.

1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 246 Few with flat ground enough for more than... a quarter of a croquet-ground. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 128 To put in an appearance at the Duke's next croquet match.

**Croquet** (krō'wē, -ki), v. Pa. t. and pp. *croquetted* (krō'wēd); also *croquetued*, *-éd*, *-ed*. [f. prec. sb.] In the game of croquet: To drive away a ball, after hitting it with one's own, by placing the two in contact and striking one's own ball with the mallet. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1858 *Field* 21 Aug. 148/2 He may croquet any number of balls. 1864 MISS YONER *Triad* II. 123 Ethel would just have to be croqueted all through by her partner. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 In this, the striker's or rear ball passes, and goes a longer distance than the other or croqueted ball.

|| **Croquette** (krō'kē). Also 8 *croquet*. [f. f. *croquer* to crackle under the teeth, to crunch.] A ball or mass of rice, potato, or finely minced meat or fish, seasoned and fried crisp.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). In Cookery, Croquets are a certain Compound made of delicious Stuff d. Meat, some of the bigness of an Egg, and others of a Walnut. 1869 J. GRANT *Secret Disp.* 161 A dinner of shew (which is identically Scotch broth), croquettes, with purée of beet-root. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 654/1 Croquettes of canned salmon.

|| **Crore** (krō'wē). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 *carror*, *kraur*, *courou*, *kourou*, *crou*, *crow*. [ad. Hindi *krōr*, *krōr*:-Prakrit *krōdā*, Skt. *krōṭi*.] Ten millions, or one hundred lakhs (usually of rupees). 1609 HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 216 (Y.) The King's yearly Income of his Clowne Land is fiftie Crou of Rupias, every Crou is an hundred Leckes. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. ii. 22, 100000 Roupies make a Lekke, 100000 Lekkes make a Kraur. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Swat* 189 (Y.) A kowon is an hundred thousand lacks. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1756) II. xiv. v. 362 note, A crou is an hundred lacks, or one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. 1859 LANG *India* 109, I would give a crou of rupees (one million sterling) to see her only for one moment. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp.* Rev. June 42 His father had five Persian crores of soldiers (2,500,000 men).

**Crosbite**, var. **CROSSBITE** Obs., to cheat.

**Crosierist**, the CROSS of Christ, Cross-row, or Alphabet: see **CROSS** sb. 4 b.

† **Crose**, **croce**. Obs. Also 5 *croos*, (*oros*), 5-6 *croose*. [a. OF. *croce* (pronounced *krotse*), in *Roland* 11th c.; from 14th c. onward *croisse*; corresponding to Pr. *croassa*, OSp. *croza*, It. *croccia*:-late L. type \**croccia*, *croccia*, a derivative of late L. \**croccus*, It. *crocco*, in F. *croc* crook, hook. (See **CROO**.) Cf. the various med.L. forms for 'pastoral crook' or 'episcopal staff' in Du Cange, *croca*, *croqua*, *crocea*, *crocia*, *croccia*, *crochia*, *crossa*, *croscia*. In English there was a doublet form

**CROCHON** from Norman French. These words are quite distinct from L. *crux* CROSS, and its derivatives, with which they have never been confused in any Romance language: thus OF. *croce* and *crois* (*crois*), mod.F. *croisse* and *croix*, Pr. *croza* and *croiz*, OSp. *croza* and *crus*, It. *croccia* and *croce*, med.L. *croccia* and *crux*. In ME. also, *croce* was quite distinct from *crois*, *croys*, *croysce*; but after the Norse form of the latter word, *crois*, CROSS, prevailed, there was a tendency for *croce* and *crois* to run together as *croisse*, which resulted in the obsolescence of *croce*. (See copious examples by Rev. J. T. Fowler in *Archæologia* LII.)

1. The pastoral staff or crook of a bishop or abbot; a **crosier**.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 892r He gaf.. Croces [v. r. croces] riche to clerkes of pris.. York he gaf to seint Saunson. 1377 LAGL. *P. Pl.* B. viii. 94 A bisschoppe croce [C. xi. 92 croce], Is hoked in pat one ende to halie men fro helle. A pyke is on pat potente to pulte adown be wikked. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 473 Croces. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vi. (1869) 139 Of a bisschoppe croos [v. r. croce] he made his howwe and his pikoyse. Pikoise was the shaipe ende, and howwe was the krookede end. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Croce of a byschoppe, *padum*, *canubica*, *crocea*. 1460 CARPENT *Chron.* 134 Cam prelat, with heie croces and croces. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* By b, Is not that shepherdes hoke, the Bisschopps croce, a false signe. 1677 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Croce*, is a Shepherds Crooke in our old English tongue. Hence the staffe of a Bishop, is called the Crocer, Crocier, or Crocier.

B. In 16th c., confounded in form with *cross*.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 31 Which with myters, croces, and copes, Apere lyke gaye bisschops and popes. *Ibid.* 56 Before him [Wolsey] rydeth two prestes stronge And beare two croces right longe [i. e. a cross as bishop and a cross as archbishop]. 1530 PALSGR. 211/x *Crosse*, *crois*. Crosse for a bysschoppe, *croisse*. 1552 WHOTTESLEY *Chron.* *Althallous Day*, The prebendaries of Pawles left of their hoodes, and the Bishops their croces.

2. A staff; = **CROCHON** 2.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 484 By seint Joce [v. r. Iose] I made hym of the same wode a croce [so 4 MSS., 3 croce]. c1400 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 603/41 *Podium*, a *croos*.

3. *Comb.* *Croce-staff*, = sense 1: cf. *crosier-staff*, **CROSIER** 2 b.

1549 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 60 The bysschop of Caunterbury... dyd the offes hym selfe in a cope and no vestment, nor mytter, nor croce, but a croce staffe. 1553 *Ibid.* 84 Many bysschoppes with their myteres on their hoodes and croce-staves in their hondes. 1666 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 71 Banner poles and croce staves—made awale the same type.

**Croser**, obs. form of **CROSIER**.

**Croset**, *-ette*, obs. var. of **CRUSSET**, a crucible.

**Crosette** (*Arch.*), var. of **CROSSETTE**.

**Croshabell** (*Arch.*), obs. *ex. dial.* (See quotes.)

a 1598 PEELE *Fests Wks.* (Ritldg. 614) (*title*), How George galled a Punk, otherwise called a croshabell. *Ibid.* 616 In Italian called a curtezan, in Spain a margerite. Now the word refined being latest, and the authority brought from... the fruitful county of Kent, they call them croshabell, which is a word but lately used.

**Crosier**, **crozier** (krō'zē, -gē). Forms: 4-5 *crocer*, 4-7 *croser*, 5 *crocere*, *croyscer*, *croysar*, 5-6 *croyscer*, *croisier*, 6 *croisair*, *croysier*, *croisier*, *-ear*, (7 *croisier*), 6- *croisier*, 9 *crozier*. [Here two words appear to be confounded, the types of which were respectively OF. *crocier*, *crosier*, *crosier* 'qui porte la croisse', med.L. *crociarius* bearer of a *crocia*, 'croce', or 'crose', and F. *croisier*, L. type \**cruciarius* one who bears or has to do with a cross (*crux*, *croix*). The Anglo-French and ME. forms of these were *crocer* or *croser*, and *croisier*, respectively; but the distinction was lost in the 15-16th c., when the words *cross* and *crosse* began to be confounded as *croisse*: see **CROSS**. In the 16th c. *crosier*'s or *crosier*-staff was a common term for the episcopal crook, borne by the *crociarius*, and at length the crook itself was called the *crosier*. Many 19th c. ecclesiastical antiquaries have erroneously transferred the name to the cross borne before an archbishop.

The history of the application of *crosier* (s) staff and *crosier* to the episcopal crook, is not quite clear. The former appellation seems pretty obviously due to the fact that the crook or staff was borne by the 'crocer' or 'crosier', *crociarius*, and the latter use may have been short for *crosier-staff* (the two words being treated as if in apposition); but there is a possibility that both *crosier-staff* and *crosier* are due to a vulgar perversion of the L. form *crocia*. In any case, we have to remember that the ME. name *croce*, *crosse* was now becoming confounded with *cross* 'crux', and that some new distinctive term was wanted for the *crocia*, which was found in *crosier-staff* and *crosier*. See Rev. J. T. Fowler in *Archæologia* LII, 'On the Use of the Terms *Crosier*, *Pastoral Staff*, and *Cross*.'

† 1. A cross-bearer, one who bears a cross before an archbishop. Obs. (prop. *croisier*.)

[The first quot. may belong to 2; but cf. texts A and B v. 11.] 1393 LAGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 123 Reson requested 193t as a pope, And consencide his crocer [v. rr. croser, croyscer, croysar] by-fore be kyngs stonde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* [see sense 2]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* A Croser, *cruciferarius*, *crucifer*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108 a/1 One syre edward gryme that was his croker put forth his arme wyth the crosse to bere of the stroke. 1515 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 201 The

Bishop of Rochester was Crosier to my Lord of Canterbury during the Masse. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1846) 78 In broad streets... their cross-bearers should go together, but yet in narrow lanes... the crosier of Canterbury should go before... for feare of iustling. 1586 HOLMES *Ireland* 32 The canon law, that admitteth the crosier to beate the crosse before his archbishop in an other prouince. 1898 J. PURCHAS *Direct. Anglicanum* 18 The Archiepiscopal Cross is never carried by the Archbishop, but by one of his chaplains chosen to act as Cross-bearer or 'croyser'.

† 2. The bearer of a bishop's crook or pastoral staff. Obs. (prop. *croocer*, *crosier*.)

(Quot. 1380 is placed here, because the date appears to be too early for sense 3.)

[1290 in Jacob *Law Dict.* s.v. *Crociarius*, Clericus Episcopi Dunelm. quem vulgo Crociarium ejus vocant.] c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 210 3p prelat... clopen fatte horis & gaie sadlis & bridlis & mytris & croceris wip gold & siluer & precious stonys. c14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 569/45 *Canubica*, a busshoppys croc; *Canubucarius*, a Croser. *Ibid.* 603/40 *Podium*, a croos. *Podiarius*, a Croser. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Crocere, *crociarius*, *canubucarius*, *crucifer*, *pedarius*, *cruciferarius*. c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 68 *pe* Bisschoppe in pontificalibus; his Croser kneeling behinde him, coped. 1558 MACHYN *Diary* 171 My lord of London crossear, Master Mortun, on of the gray ames of Powelles.

† b. Hence, apparently, *Crosier's staff*, *crosier staff*, the episcopal staff or crook. Obs.

1488 *Inu.* in *Archæol.* XLV. 119 A miter for a bisschop... and a crosier staffe hed gille thereto. c1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 31/1 Theyr bysschops... with the crosiers staffe and rynges. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 10 a, His Crosier staffe in hande he holdes upright. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. iv. § 53 The Bishops with their Crosier staues. 1630 PAGITT *Christianographie* III. (1636) 31 Investure by a Ring and Crozier staffe. 1733 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* 19 Crosier staff [so ed. 1767 p. 18].

† c. Identified with the *lituus* of Roman Augurs.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Yuvius Nomenclator* 313 *Litus*, a crosier's staffe, or a Bishop's staffe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. vii. 356 With a crosier staffe (*lituo*), and his head vailed... to take Augurie by flight of birds.

3. The pastoral staff or crook of a bishop or abbot. (= med L. *crocea*, *crocia*.)

1500 *Inu. Ch. Goods St. Dunstan's Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cant.* (1886) XVI. 315 A vestment for Saint Nicholas tyme with crosyar and myter. 1530 *Inu. St. Oystil's Priory* (in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* v. 55) Item a Crozier of sylver gylte. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1846) 223 A great dispute... not for the Crosse (for that is the Archbishops warre) but for the Crosier of the Bishop of Rochester. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldy* (1679) 206 The... Shepherd of whose Crook this Crozier hath a resemblance. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 251 The crosier, or pastoral staff, was the lituus of the Roman augurs. 1827 *Poet's Poems* (1865) I. 243 A pious priest might the Abbot seem, He had swayed his crozier well. 1846 Sir J. STEPHEN *Eccles. Hist.* (1850) I. 53 To place the Sceptre on a level with the Crosier. 1862 J. EADIE *Eccles. Cycl.* (ed. a. s. v.), The crosier bequeathed by William of Wykeham to New College, Oxford.

† b. Applied erroneously to the cross of an archbishop. (Rare before 19th c.: two 18th c. instances.)

1704 COCKER *Eng. Dict.*, *Crosier*, an Arch Bishops staff. 1796 GOUGH *Sepul. Mon.* II. 129 (Referring to monument of Abp. Chichele). The crosier of metal and probably of later date... surmounted by a cross patée. 1839 REES *Cyclop.* s. v. The crosier of an archbishop consists of a lofty processional cross with a single bar to it. 1834 M. H. BLOXHAM *Mon. Archæol.* 34 The pastoral staff has often been confounded with the crosier; the latter was, however, a staff, headed with a cross instead of a crook, and this was carried by the Archbishops. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 105 The staff or crosier, surmounted by a cross. 1876 SCUDAMORE *Notitia Euchar.* 110 We have said nothing of the Crosier borne before an Archbishop. 1880 SMITH & CHETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* 1507.

4. *transf.* (from 3). a. The curled top of a young fern.

[1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 125 Leaves alternate, rolled up like a crosier before their expansion.] 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xv. 230 The Croziers of some of the young Ferns are very perfect.

b. The flat convolute shell of the cephalopod *Spirula*.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* ii. 69 A great number of the elegant shells (formerly named Croziers) contained in the body of that curious nondescript animal, the *Spirula Australis*. *Ibid.* 102 Incredible quantities of croziers, or shells of the *Spirula* cephalopod.

† 5. The constellation of the Southern Cross; pl. the four stars of this constellation: cf. **CROSS** 12. Obs. [ad. OSp. *crucitero*, Sp. *crucero*, cross-bearer, Southern Cross.]

1555 EDEN and *Voy. to Guinea* in *Decades* 351 In xv. degrees we dyde neere the crosiers [margin, The crosiers or cross starres]. 1594 [see **CROSS** 12]. 1664 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. *India* 337 A Constellation of four stars, the Mariners call the Crosiers; these stars appear like a Cross. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sci. Late Voy.* I. (1712) 25 The Crosiers, Stars of the first and second Magnitude, are good for Observation. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crosier* in Astronomy, four stars in form of a cross; by help whereof those who sail in the southern hemisphere find the antarctic pole.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crosier bud*, *head* (cf. 4 a); *crosier-like* adj.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 24 The handle was of a peculiar crosier-like formation. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. 42 The crozier heads of forth-coming, fur-spreading fronds. 1891 MOORE *A Humanach* 10 The bursting ferns their crozier buds unfold.

**Crosier** [Sp. *crucero*], early f. **CRUISER**.

**Crosiered**, a. Having or bearing a crosier. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Abbot*, Crosiered Abbots, are

those who bear the crozier, or pastoral staff. 1798 W. TAYLOR *Monthly Mag.* V. 368 Not the harmless crozier'd hand.

**Croslet**, erroneous form of **CROSLLET**.

1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.). The croslet some and some the cushions mould. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 445 Shirts of mail and croslets.

**Croslet**, obs. form of **CROSSLET**.

**Cross** (krys), *sb.* Also *crois*, *croice*; *corse*: see below. [English has had several types of this word, derived by different channels from *L. cruc-em* (nom. *crux*, in late *L. crucis*, It. *croce*, Pr. *crois*, Sp. *crux*, OF. *crois*, *crois*, later *crois*). The native name was OE. *roð*, *rood*; but in late OE. the *L.* word appears to have been adopted in the form *crice* (with final *c* palatalized, according to Italian pronunciation), whence ME. *crüche*, *crouche*. At a date perhaps earlier, the form *cor* appeared in the N. and E. of England, being app. the Norse *kross*, adopted from Old Norse *krús* (pl. *krús*), ad. *L. cruc-em*. In OE., *cor* is known only in local nomenclature, as *Normannes cor*; cf. such northern place-names as *Crosby*, *Crosthwaite*, etc.; according to Wace (*c. 1175*) *Olirosse* (= *hiding cor*), referring app. to the Holy Rood of Waltham, was the battle-cry of Harold at Hastings. After the Conquest, the OF. *crois*, *crois* was introduced as *crois*, *crois*, *croys*, later *croice*, and in early ME. southern writers was the more frequent form; but it became obs. in the 15th c., leaving the northern *cor* (*crosse*, *cross*) as the surviving type. The later Norse (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish) *kors* appears in Scotland and Northumbria as *corse*, *cors*, *corss*, and still lingers in Scotland both in proper names (e.g. *Corserig*, *Corstorphine*, etc.) and dialect speech.

Although *cor*, *croice*, *corse*, might, in view of their immediate derivation, be treated as distinct words, it is most convenient in tracing the sense-development to deal with them together: *CROUCH* is treated separately.]

**A. Forms.** *a.* 1-6 *cor*, 4-7 *crosse*, (4-5 *croos*, 4-7 *croce*, 5-6 *crose*), 5- *cross*.

953-84 *Recd. of Gifts of Bp. Adæwald to Medeshamstede* in *Birch Cartul. Saxon.* III. 367 Of þam twam hundredum þe secceð into Normannes cor man ageaf, etc. *c. 1175* WACE *Roman de Roux* 13, 119 Olirosse sovent croicent. *c. 1205* LAY. 31386 He lette sone arere a muchel cor and mare. *c. 1300* CURSOR *M.* 21637 (Cott.) Meracles o þe cor [F. *crois*, G. *crois*, E. *crois*] might. *c. 1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 In þe crosse hyngand. *c. 1380* WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 109 Þe peple cryde, Do him on þe cros. *c. 1382* — *Phil.* II. 8 The deeth of cros [many MSS. the cros]. *c. 1388* A. KING *r. Canisius' Catech.* 180 The deathe of the cros. *c. 1411* BIBLE *John* xix. 25 Stood by the crosse of Iesus. *c. 1454* J. NICOLL *Diary* (1836) 125 At the Mercat Crosse of Edinburgh. *c. 1685* EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., The true Crosse

*B.* 3-4 *crois*, *croys*, *croisiz*, *croiois*, *croioiz*, 4-5 (6 *Sc.*) *crois*, *croys*, *croiois*, *croiois*.

*c. 1225* ANCR. *R.* 18 A large croiz. *Ibid.* 46 And þeonne vour croiois. *Ibid.* 346 Uallēð. *c. 1275* O.E. *Misc.* 50 Lyht adun of þe croiz. *c. 1300* LEG. *Rood* 34 And boþe croses [c. 1350 þe twey croyses] eke þer-wif. *c. 1300* CURSOR *M.* 21792 (Cott.) Beside þe croiz [w. *r.* *croice*, *cor*, *cor*]. *c. 1300* BEKET *1884* With croiz and with tapres. *c. 1394* P. *Pl. Crade* 805, & on þe croiz dyede. *c. 1413* LYNDE *Pygmy* *Soule* iv. xx. (1483) 67 He hanged. vpon the cros. *c. 1450* *Mirror Saluacionum* 2497 How crist bers. the croice.

*γ.* 5-6 *cors*, 5-7 *corss*, (6 *corss*, *coroe*), 5- *corse*.

*c. 1425* WYNTOUN *Chron.* v. x. 78 (Jam.) Elane that syne fand the Cors. *c. 1470* HENRY WALLACE II. 22 Wallace. . . 3eid to the merkat cors. *c. 1533* GAU *Richt Vay* 20 The wisdom of the cors. *Ibid.* 44 Apone the cors. *c. 1535* STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 363 (title) How Sanct Andro apperit, and of his Cors in the air. *Ibid.* Sanct Androis corce. *Ibid.* Quhat that cors suld mene. *c. 1615* [see 13] Cors. *c. 1786* BURNS *To J. Kennedy* i, Mauchline corse. *c. 1813* [see 7 c] Cors.

**B. Signification.** **I.** The instrument of crucifixion with its representations and fig. applications. **1.** A kind of gibbet used by the ancients (and in later times by some non-Christian nations); a stake, generally with a transverse bar, on which they put to a cruel and ignominious death certain criminals, who were nailed or otherwise fastened to it by their extremities.

The general sense does not appear in Eng. so early as the specific (2), being mostly of modern occurrence in works on Ancient History: but early mention of the *cross* occurs also in Christian Martyrology and Saints' Lives. In the Vulgate *crux* is applied widely to any gibbet or gallows on which malefactors were hung, and is there also literally rendered *cor*, *crosse* by Wyclif.

*c. 1300* CURSOR *M.* 21533 (Cott.) He fand tua croses [v. *r.* *croices*]. *c. 1382* WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 19 Pharoa shal . . . honghe thee in the crosse. — *Esther* v. 15 Aman. . . comaundide to be maad redi an helþ cros. *c. 1460* CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 60 Andrew was . . . martired on a crosse. *c. 1483* CATH. *Angl.* 84 To do on Crosse, *crucifigere*. 1741 EARL OF HARDWICKE in *Athenian Lett.* (1792) II. 115 Apollonides the physician was condemned to the crosse, and executed just before we left Susa. *c. 1807* HEBBER *Hymn*, 'The Son of God', Twelve valiant saints, their hope they knew, And mock'd the crosse and flame. *c. 1844* THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 205 The body of Cleomenes was flayed and hung on a crosse.

**2. spec.** The particular wooden structure on which Jesus Christ suffered death, believed to have consisted of an upright post, with a horizontal cross-bar; the holy rood. (Often written with capital C.)

The identical cross is believed by large bodies of Christians to have been found buried in the ground, by Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, in 326; hence, the legend of its finding or *invention*, the adoration of the fragments of it, and stories of miracles wrought by it, play an important part in the religious literature of the Middle Ages. In this connexion the word is often qualified as *holy*, *real*, *true*, *Saint Cross*. *Stations, way of the Cross*: see *STATION*, *WAY*. The antecedent history of this sense in English is found under the earlier name *Rood*.

*c. 1275* O.E. *Misc.* 48 Do a rode I do a rode! *Ibid.* 50 Lyht adun of þe croiz. *c. 1290* S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 3/78 Huy founden rode þe . . . þo nusten huy of þe þre þe holic croiz bat huy sougten swich it might beo. *c. 1300* CURSOR *M.* 8507 (Cott.) Þe croce [F. *T. cor*, G. *crois*] O ihesu crist. *c. 1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 1 Crist. . . when he hyngid on þe crosse. *c. 1386* CHAUCER *Parl.* 1. 623 By the cros [ad. *a MSS.*, 3 *cros*, 2 *crosse*] which þat seint Eleyne fond. *c. 1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* xxii. vii, Somme men say. . . that kyng Arthur . . . shal come ageyn & he shal wyne the holy crosse. *c. 1535* COVERDALE *John* xix. 19 Pilate wrote a superscription and set vpon the crosse. *c. 1596* SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 26 Those blessed fel. . . nall'd on the bitter Crosse. *c. 1685* EVELYN *Diary* 16 Sept., A little fragment, as was thought, of the true Crosse. *c. 1782* PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* *Chr.* i. iv. 387 Images . . . according to the form of the venerable cros. *c. 1844* E. B. G. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* xxii. (1859) 239 The hole in the rock where the Cress stood. *c. 1869* Ep. *Forbes Expt.* 39 Art. xxxi. (1882) 626 On the Cross, the full satisfaction was paid.

† *b.* By (God's) cross, as an oath. *Obs.*

*c. 1420* *Anturs of Arth.* viii. These knyghtes are vn-curtas, by cros, and by crede I. 1575 J. STILL *Gammer Gurton* v. ii, Elise had my hens be stol'n. by Gods crosse.

† *c.* A prayer used in the adoration of the cross. *Obs.*

*c. 1225* ANCR. *R.* 28 Seie sumne offer of þe croiz.

**3.** The sign of the cross made with the right hand, as a religious act. The full expression, *sign of the cross*, is now usual: see *b.*

*c. 1225* LEG. *Kath.* 728 Heo wið Cristes cros cruchede hire ouer al. *c. 1225* ANCR. *R.* 18 Makieð on ower mube mit þe hume a croiz. *c. 1300* CURSOR *M.* 18338 (Cott.) Þe laured lift hand . . . And on adam a croice he made. *c. 1450* ST. Cuthbert (Surtees) 781 Þe childe a crosse þar on made. *c. 1548-9* (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptisme*, Then he shall make a crosse vpon the childes forehead and breste. *c. 1876* SCOTT *Harold* v. xvii, He sign'd the crosse diuine. *c. 1881* SIR H. W. BAKER *Hymn*, 'This done; that new and heavenly birth' ii, 'This done; the Cross upon the brow Is marked for weal or sorrow now.

*b.* *c. 1315* SHOREHAM 15 Ich signi the with signe of cros, And with the creme of hale Confermi. *c. 1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* xiv. ix, He made a sygne of the crosse in his forhede. *c. 1548-9* (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptisme*, Receyue the signe of the holy crosse. *c. 1645* EVELYN *Diary* May, In the Greek Church they made the signe of the Crosse from the right hand to the left; contrary to the Latines and the Schismatic Greeks. *c. 1857* MRS. GATTY *Parables from Nat. Ser.* ii. (1868) 23 If it had not thundered, the peasant had not made the sign of the cross.

† *c.* To fall on cross, a cross [= MHG. *an ein crutze vallen*]: to fall cross-wise with outstretched arms, in supplication. *Obs.*

*c. 1225* ANCR. *R.* 346 Uallēð biuren ower weoued a croioiz to þe eorðe. *c. 1330* ARTH. & MERL. 7315 Fel on croice. . . And seyð sir for Godes gras, Thine help.

**4.** A representation or delineation of a cross on any surface, varying in elaborateness from two lines crossing each other to an ornamental design painted, embroidered, carved, etc.; used as a sacred mark, symbol, badge, or the like.

*c. 1225* ANCR. *R.* 50 Þe cloð in ham [the windows] beo twouold: ðe cloð; þe croiz whit wiðinnen & wiðuten. . . Þus bitocneð whit croiz þe ward of whit chastite. *c. 1300* CURSOR *M.* 21678 (Cott.) O þat blisid lambs blod A cros was maad in signe of rode. *c. 1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* xiii. xi, Therupon that sheld he made a crosse of his owne blood. *c. 1535* STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 266 Forbad also in payment or in streit To mak ane cros quhair men 3eid on their feit. *c. 1591* SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 205 In a blew jacket with a crosse of redd. *c. 1645* EVELYN *Diary* 15 Feb., Shut up with broad stones, and now and then a crosse or a palme cut in them. *c. 1700* J. JACKSON 24 Apr. in *Pepys Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 218 His [the Pope's] slipper of crimson velvet, with a gold crosse embroidered upon it. *c. 1823* LOCKHART *Aut. Sp. Ball.*, *Dragnet* i, The cross upon my banner. . . It is the sign of victory. . . the cross of the Maltese. *c. 1871* MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 344 To write letters to his episcopal foe, signed with a cross and his name: ' + Voltaire, Capucin indigne'.

† *b.* *Cross of Christ*, also *Croscrist*: the cross prefixed to the alphabet or **CROSSROW**; the alphabet itself as the first step in learning. *Obs.*

*c. 1450* Bk. *Curtasye* 144 In *Babes Bk.* 303 This lessoun schalle þy maistr þe merke Croscrist þe spede in alle þi werke. *c. 1505* *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 To turne agayne to theyr A. B. C. and lerne the crosse of Chryst agayne.

*c.* To take († *fong* or *nim*) the cross: to accept the sign or badge of a cross in ratification of a vow, to engage in a crusade.

For the history of this see *CROISE* v.

*c. 1290* BEKET in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilbert Bekat. . . him bi-houte þe Croiz for-to In-to þe hollie land. *c. 1297* R. GLOUC. (1724) 346 Robert duc of Normandy þe croys nom atten ende, And yarked hym wyþ oþere to be hollylode to wende. *c. 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 226 Sir Edward toke the croice, for his fader to go. *c. 1568* GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 80 Baldwyn. . . preached, and exhorted men to take the Crosse. *c. 1882* FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* I. iv. § 6. 562 Bohemond took the crosse, and rent up a goodly cloak into croses for his followers.

**5.** A model or figure of a cross as a religious emblem, set up in the open air or within a building, worn round the neck, etc.

*c. 1205* LAY. 31386 He lette sone arere a muchel cros and mare. *c. 1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xv, One helde a candell of waxe brennyng and the other held a crosse. *c. 1501* BURY WILLS (1850) 88, I bequeath to the parson of Berkhamstede a Seynt Antony crosse. *c. 1568* GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 801 The Byshops delivered to the king. . . the Ball with the Crosse in his left hande. *c. 1648* Ord. 29 Aug. in *Scobell Acts & Ord.* (1658) i. cxviii. 175 Worshippers of Images, Crosse, Crucifixes, or Reliques. *c. 1878* EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* iii. 16 At. . . Heavenfield. . . Oswald set up a wooden cross—the first Christian sign reared in Bernicia.

**6.** A staff surmounted by the figure of a cross, borne in religious processions, and *esp.* as an emblem of office before an archbishop.

*c. 1290* BEKET in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Seint Thomas. . . to Caunterbury him droug. . . With croiz and with taperes þe contreie a-3ein him droug. *c. 1460* CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 134 Prelatis, with heie croses and croses. *c. 1465* Eng. *Chron.* (Camden 1856) 94 Thomas Bouchier archbishop of Caunterbury. . . wythe hys crosse before hym, went forth. . . toward London. *c. 1568* GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 A great contention arose. . . whether the Archbishop of Yorke might beare his Crosse in the Diocese of Caunterbury or no. *c. 1645* EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr., Some of the religious orders and fraternities sung. . . the lights and croses going before. *c. 1814* SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* ii. xxii, With many a torch-bearer before, And many a cross behind. *c. 1849* ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 232 An archbishop is seen figured leaning on the staff of his cross.

**7.** A monument in the form of a cross, or having a cross upon it, erected in places of resort, at cross-ways, etc., for devotional purposes, or as a devout or solemn memorial of some event, as a grave-stone, and the like.

Often also serving to indicate a preaching or meeting place, and qualified as *market*, *preaching*, *weeping*, *cross*, for which see these words.

*c. 1420* Sir *Amadace* xxx, Quen he come sex mile the cite fro, A crosse partit the way a-toe. *c. 1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* iv. v, He. . . rode longe in a forest tyll they came to a crosse, and there alyzt and sayd his prayers deuoutly. *c. 1535* STEWART *Chron.* Scot. II. 677 Into Stanemure ane cors of stane was set, Quhair the merchis of thir tua kingis met. *c. 1596* SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 31 She doth stry about lly holy croses where she kneeles and prayes. For happy wedlocke houres. *c. 1643* EVELYN *Diary* Nov., In the way were faire croses of stone carv'd with fleurs de lys at every furlong's end. *c. 1851* D. WILSON *Perth. Ann.* II. iv. 283 Memorial croses, graven with inscriptions in the Northern Runes.

*b. spec.* The monument of this kind occupying a central position in a town or village, formerly used as a centre for markets, meetings, proclamations, etc.; a market-cross.

*c. 1465* Eng. *Chron.* (Camden 1856) 75 [Bp. Pocock] vterly abjured, reuoked, and renounced the sayde atticles openly at Powles Crosse. *c. 1553* *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 80 The xix. day of [July]. . . was proclaimed lady Maïry to be quene of Yngland at the crosse in Cheppe. *c. 1554* *Chron. Q. Mary* (Camden 1850) 78 Ther preached at Pole. crosse one doctour Watson. *c. 1596* SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 137 To be whipt at the hie crosse euerie morning. *c. 1611* COTGR. *s.v. Sing.*, Thou hast not cried it at the crosse. *c. 1702* *Land. Gaz.* 3869/3 The Mayor and all the Company went. . . to the two Crosse, where Bonfires were prepared. *c. 1786* BURNS *To J. Kennedy* i, If foot or horse E'er bring you in by Mauchline Corse. *c. 1829* SCOTT *Rob Roy* Intro., Birtell. . . reports that he was hanged at the Cross. *c. 1848* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 480 The newly elected members went in state to the City Cross.

*c.* A market-place, market. Now only *local*.

*c. 1577* HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1879) I. 298 They begin to sell. . . by the bushell or two. . . thereby to be seene to keepe the crosse. *c. 1587* *Ibid.* 300 The croses sufficientlie furnished of all things. *c. 1724* RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 61 When ye gae to the cros then. . . Buy me a pacing horse then. *c. 1813* PICKEN *Poems* I. 906 (Jam.) The cadics rang'd about the Corse For messages ay ready.

**8. fig.** Used as the ensign and symbol of Christianity; the Christian religion, *esp.* when opposed to other religions. (In later use it becomes more *fig.*, as in *messenger*, *preacher*, *servant of the cross*: cf. next.)

*Soldier, warrior of the Cross*: a crusader; hence *fig.* one actively zealous for the advancement of Christianity.

*c. 1325* *Poem Times Edw. II.* 249 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 Hii sholde gon to the Holi Land. . . And finte there for the croiz. *c. 1593* SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 94 Streaming the Ensigne of the Christian Crosse, Against black Pagans, Turkes, and Saracens. *c. 1659* B. HARRIS *Paradise from Age* 8r Let us now take leave of the Countries, of the Half Moon. . . and return. . . into those of the Crosse. *c. 1756-7* tr. *Keyler's Trav.* (1760) II. 139 Constantine, in acknowledgment of his signal victory obtained by the cross, was baptized on this spot. *c. 1812* BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xxxv, Red gleam'd the cross, and waned the crescent pale. *c. 1830* J. B. WATERBURY *Hymn*, Soldiers of the Cross, arise. *c. 1832* Q. Rev. Jan. 61 A. Sui. i. is, by profession, tolerant or even sympathetic in the presence of the Cross.

**9. fig.** The crucifixion and death of Christ as the culmination of His redemptive mission, and the central fact of the Christian religion; the atonement wrought on the cross.

*c. 1380* WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 45 By þyn holy crois þu hast a3en bougt þe world. *c. 1382* — *i Cor.* i. 18 For the word of the cros is folwe sothli to men perischinge. *c. 1449* Bk. *Com. Prayer, Litany*, By thy crosse and passion. . . Good lord deliver us. *c. 1603* *Const. & Canons Eccles.* No. 30. 2611 BIBLE *i Cor.* i. 18 The preaching of the Crosse. *c. 1782* COWPER *Progr. Err.* 622 The Crosse once seen is death to every vice. *c. 1845* G. A. POOLE *Churches* iv. 27 The doctrine of the crosse, as the one great rule and hope of the world. *c. 1891* T. MOZLEY *The Son* xxvii. 232 Rome, which insists more on the cross than on the divine character, the divine life, and the divine teaching.



10. A trial or affliction viewed in its Christian aspect, to be borne for Christ's sake with Christian patience; often in phr. *to bear, take one's cross*, with reference to Matt. x. 38, xvi. 24, etc.

1384 WYCLIF *Matt. x.* 38 He that takith nat his crosse, and sueth me, is not worthy of me. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man Doctr.* Treat. (Parker Soc.) 320 Mark what a cross God sufficed to fall on the neck of his elect Jacob. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 62 Though thou shouldstst perishe for fode, yet beare thou this crosse patientlie. 1644-5 *Direct. Publ. Prayer* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* (1658) 1. li. 79 To pray for... the sanctified use of blessings and crosses. 1669 PENN (*title*), No Cross no Crown; a Discourse shewing... that the... daily bearing of Christ's Cross, is the alone way to the rest and kingdom of God. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns* xxviii, We learn our lighter cross to bear.

b. In a general sense: A trouble, vexation, annoyance; misfortune, adversity; sometimes (under the influence of the verb) Anything that thwarts or crosses. Cf. sense 27.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 17 To banish house of blasphemie, least crosses vnluckelie. 1580 SINNEN (J.) Wishing unto me many crosses and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 220 Crosses, after the nature of the Cockatrice, die if they be foreseen. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* (1650) 224 Camillus... wished some great crosses might befall Rome for the tempering of so high a felicity. 1663 MEY. *Cnt. Tackely* iv. 10 If it has met with some Crosses of Fortune, it is not in a danger for all that to be overthrown. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. x. After all his losses and crosses. 1853 C. BROWNE *Villette* xxvii, Doubtless they knew crosses, disappointments, difficulties. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* iii. (1874) 19 Her usual crosses had been but light ones, which she scolded or talked away.

II. Any figure or object of this shape.

11. Any object, figure, or mark of the same shape as the instrument of crucifixion, i.e. of two bars or lines crossing each other, used as a sign, ornament, etc. † *Cross in the hands*: a finger-post.

For the various kinds of crosses, see sense 18.  
c 1400 *Lauftraut's Cirurg.* 294 Wip an hoot iren make a cros upon be middil of be passoun as depe as be deed fleisch is. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 161 Euery howseholder... which... hath been vsywyd with the plage... shall cause to be fyxed... a certein Crosse of saynt Anthonye devysed for that purpose, etc. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 45 Kaynebowes... crosses, and divers lights... by divers refractions and reflections of beames. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 494 They make a little Cross of a Quill. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Dec. The body of the Church formes a Crosse. 1762 *FOOTE Orator* 1, A cross in the hands, with letters to direct you on your road. 1771 — *Maid of B.* 1, Pushing forth his fingers like a cross in the hands to point out the different roads on a common. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 296, 4 petals, forming a cross. 1868 *Fane Soules* ix. (ed. 2) 61 Her only ornament, a golden chain with a Cornelian Cross attached to it.

b. A similar mark or sign of small size used to mark a passage in a book, etc.; a mark made, in place of his signature, by one who cannot write.

In the latter case originally belonging to 4.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* l. 5 The whiche lyne, from a lityl crosys + in the bordure vn-to the centre of the large hole. 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 36 Now will I make a crosse on this gate. 1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* Fij b, In the margin... yee shall set a crosse + which signifieth the error to rectify in the proper place. 1687 W. SHERWIN in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 225 Charnock... crossed all their names. They... struck off their crosses. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. ix, He sat... with his steel-pen in his hand, and making crosses here and notes of interrogation there.

c. A natural cross-shaped marking.

1844 BEWICK *List. Quadrupeds* (ed. 8) 239 It has the Mule-cross on the withers like most of the Barbary Caracals. 1855 WOOD *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 420 There is also a black mark running along the spine, and another crossing the shoulders, the two forming a cross.

12. A constellation within the Antarctic Circle, in which four bright stars are arranged somewhat in the figure of a cross; more fully *Southern Cross*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 The starres cauled the Crosse, are scene very hygh. *Ibid.* 253. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iv. xix. (ed. 7) 473 There are lately found out... four other Images towards the South Pole, as the Crosse or Crosier, the South Triangle. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Print.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1712) 48 A small black Cloud, which the foot of the Cross is in. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 353 We saw again the Northern Star to our great Joy; till then we had only the Southern Cross in sight. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 333 The Southern cross—the pole-star of the South. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-room Ball*, *Eng. Flag* ix, Where the lone wave fills with fire beneath the Southern Cross.

13. Formerly in Scotland: A signal (app. orig. a cross formed of two sticks charred and dipped in blood) sent through the district to summon the inhabitants: see *CROSTABIE*, *FIRE* or *FIREY CROSS*.

1615 *Act Bailiary in Barry Orkney* (1805) App. 48 (Jam.) Ilk house and family shall carefully and diligently direct the crosse... to his next neighbours, with an sufficient bearer, for admonishing the people... to convene. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) I. v. 269 The mysterious cross of yew, first set on fire, and then quenched in the blood of a goat, was sent forth to summon all the Campbells, from sixteen to sixty.

14. A part of an anchor, hinge, or other object, which occupies a position transverse to the main part. † b. The cross-piece dividing the blade of a sword, etc. from the hilt, and serving as a guard to the hand; the cross-guard. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxix, Kyngs Marke... kneled adounne and made his othe vpon the crosse of the suerd. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 102 b, His swerde... into the paunch of the dragon up to the crosse. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 Short arming Daggers of convenient forme and substance, without hilts, or with little short crosses. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 When the Joint... on the Tail, is pinnd in the Joint... in the Cross, the whole Hinge is called a Cross-Garnet. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4570/4 Lost... a piece of Anchor, being the Cross and a peice of the Shank.

† 15. The transept or cross aisle of a cruciform church. *Obs.*

1658 DUGDALE *St. Paul's* 160 And afterwards bestowed four thousands pounds in repairing of the South Cross. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3804/2 The House of Commons were seated... in the North Cross of the Abbey.

16. A surveyor's instrument; a CROSS-STAFF.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. xiii. 87 Taking off one of the Crosses, and setting the Staff again. 1807 HURTON *Course Math.* II. 56 The cross consists of two pair of sights set at right angles to each other, on a staff having a sharp point at the bottom, to fix in the ground.

17. *Horse-breaking*. A 'dumb jockey' shaped like the letter X, buckled across the back of a young horse, and having the reins of the snaffle bridle fastened to it, to make him carry his head properly.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 74 In order to bring the horse to... carry his head properly... the cross may be used.

III. In Heraldry, Insignia of Knighthood, Numismatics, etc.

18. *Her.*, etc. A conventional representation of the Christian symbol, or some modification of it, or of two crossing bars, used as an ordinary or charge, as an ornamental figure in art, etc.

Numerous modifications of the form are recognized, some of them being used as religious symbols; the chief forms are Greek cross, an upright cross with limbs of equal length; Latin cross, in which the lower limb is longer than the others; St. Andrew's cross, or cross saltier, a cross shaped like the letter X; cross of St. Anthony or Tau cross, in which the transverse bar lies on the top of the upright, like the letter T. Developments of these are the cross pattee or formee, in which the limbs are very narrow where they are conjoined, and gradually expand, the whole forming nearly a square; Maltese cross, cross of Malta, or cross of eight points, a modification of the preceding, in which the extremity of each limb is indented. Subordinate forms are cross crossed, a cross with each arm crossed, reaching the edges of the shield; cross of chains, a cross composed of four chains fixed to a central annulet; cross of four leaves: see QUATREFOIL; cross of Jerusalem, a cross having each arm capped by a cross-bar; cross of Lorraine, a cross with two horizontal arms, combining the Greek and Latin crosses; cross of St. Andrew: see above; spec. the saltier-cross of Scotland, white on a blue ground; cross of St. George, the Greek cross, red on a white ground, as used on the English flag; cross of St. James, a Latin cross figured as a sword; cross of St. Julian, a saltier cross having the arms crossed; cross of St. Patrick, the saltier cross of Ireland, red on a white ground; cross of Toulouse, a Maltese cross with a point projecting from each indentation; Buddhist cross, the gammadon or fylfot, †; capital cross, a Greek cross having each extremity terminated in an ornament like a Tuscan capital; capuchin cross, a cross having each arm terminated by a ball or disc; ANSALL C., CABLED C., CROSS BEZANTY, FLORY, etc.: see these words.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* Blij b, Cross fixily, Cross paty Cros crostletis and Cros flory. *Ibid.* Cja, The cross is the moost worthi signe among al signys in armys. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. i. (1660) 270 Called a Crosse-Avellane, from the resemblance it bath of a Philbert Nut. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 350 [They] doe mutually intersect themselves in the manner of a Saint Andrews cross, or this letter X. 1654 *Ord.* in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* ii. ix. (1658) 294 The Arms of Scotland, viz. A Cross, commonly called Saint Andrews Cross. 1702 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3840/2 A Flag with St. George's Cross was displayed on the Tower. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stielberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlv. 114 The long cross... has been called the Latin cross. 1844 F. A. PALLEY *Church Rasterers* 25 A cross pattee between four lions combatant. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* iv. 59 No Ordinary is subject to so many modifications of form as the Cross. *Ibid.* 60 Guillim mentions thirty-nine different Crosses... and Robson no less than two-hundred and twenty-two.

b. *Pav.* or *in cross* (*Her.*): in the form or figure of a cross.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 78 He beareth party per Crosse wauey Sable, and Argent. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* ii. 37 b, Verte, fue femaux in Crosse. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 238 He beareth parted per Crosse Gules and Argent.

19. A figure of the cross used as the ensign of a religious order of knights, as the Knights of Malta; hence widely adopted as a decoration in many orders of knighthood; also, a wearer of such a cross.

*Grand (+ Great) Cross*: a decoration of the highest class of such an order, or the person wearing it. *Victoria Cross*: a British decoration for members of the Army and Navy, instituted Feb. 5th, 1856, as a reward for personal valour.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., Crosses of the Order of the Holy Ghost, *Ibid.*, The Chevalier Paul... his Malta Cross was esteem'd at 20,000 crownes. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 444 Out of the 16 great crosses, the great master [of Knights of St. John] is elected. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 261 This prince had set his heart on some childish distinction, a title or a cross. 1887 *Daily News* 26 July 5/3 He is a Grand Cross of St. Vladimir. 1889 *Whitaker's Ann.* 97 The Most Honourable Order of the Bath... Military Knights Grand Cross. *Ibid.* 98 Civil Knights Grand Cross... Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

† 20. *Numism.* The figure of a cross stamped

upon one side of a coin; hence, a coin bearing this representation; a coin generally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halipeny, ferthing... Pe kynges side salle be pe hede & his name written. Pe croyside what cite it was in coynd & smyten. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 685 The feede, men seyne, may hoppe in a pouche, When that no crosse therein may appeare. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2, Crosse of coyne, la croix d'une piece d'argent. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 34 His purse was... I thinke verily a puritan, for it kept it selfe from anie pollution of crosses. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* 1. i. Wks. 1874 V. 281 He play the Franck gamester... I will not leave my selfe one Crosse to blesse me. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* 1. ii, I have not a cross at present. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, She has been here a fortnight, and we have not yet seen the cross of her money. *Ibid.*, To come and take up an honest house, without cross or coin to bless yourself with. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 312 Neither a bun to put in their belly, nor a cross to put in their pockets.

21. *Cross* and (or) pile [F. *croix* et (ou) *pile*].

a. The obverse and (or) reverse side of a coin; head or tail; hence sometimes standing for: a coin, money. *arch.*

1393 [see CROUCH *sb.*]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. xiii. xxx. 277 How to know whether one cast crosse or pile by the ringing. 1628 FLETCHER *Chances* v. ii, Compel'd with crosse and pile to run of errands. 1658 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 30 (1704) 362 He had neither crosse nor pile. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xvi. § 16 If an equal Number of Pieces of Money were thrown up into the Air, the Chance of their falling Cross or Pile... would be equal. a 1856 LONGE *Frier Lubin* ii, To mingle... The goods of others with his own, And leave you without cross or pile.

† b. *fig.* The two sides of anything; one thing and its opposite. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 240 Crosse and pyle standen in balauce; Trowthe and resoun be no thyng stronge. a 1613 OVERBURY *Newes, Countrey Newes* Wks. (1856) 175 That good and ill is the crosse and pile in the ayme of life. 1663 COWLEY *Cnt. Colman* 51 v, I knew well enough 'twas you; what did you think I knew not Cross from Pile?

† c. 'Head or tail', i.e. 'tossing up' to decide a stake, or anything doubtful, by the side of a coin which falls uppermost; 'pitch and toss'; *fig.* a matter of mere chance, a 'toss-up'. (Usually with *cast, throw, toss.*) *Obs.*

[a 1397 *Wardrobe Rolls* *Edw. II* (*Antiq. Repository* II. 58), Item paie illoq a Henri Barber le Roi pour Den' quil a presta au Roi pur Jewer a cros a Pil de Donn v. s.] 1597 1st Pt. *Returne Jr. Parnass.* ii. i. 768 Schoolmaister, crosse or pile nowe for 4 counters? c 1645 *Vox Turritus* 23, They had a Custome, when buyer and seller could not agree, to... cast crosse and pile. 1674 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* iii. ii, I'll throw up crosse or pile who shall ask her. 1685 *Answer to Dr. Luckin, on Liberty of Consc.* 36 Thirdly, whether it be not Cross and Pile, whether a man who may be of any and of all Religions, will be of any, or of none at all? 1709 STRELL *Teller* No. 39 48 There will be no fear of foul Play, if they throw up Cross or Pile who should be shot. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 227 The question of war and peace depends now on a toss of cross and pile.

† d. *fig.* Pitch and toss. *Obs.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 134 Safer to sit, then upon an Irish Pillion that playeth cross and pile with the rider.

† e. *advb. phr.* By mere chance. *Obs.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Crosse and Pile*, Faire and foule days trip crosse and pile; the faire far lesse in number then our foule dayes are. a 1712 W. KING *Poems, Stumbling Block* 50 The sceptics hypohetic cause... That cross or pile reind'd the chaos.

IV. Senses derived from CROSS a, v, *adv.*

† 22. A crossing or crossed position: hence the *advb. phrase*, on cross, o cross, a cross = crossed, crossing, crosswise: see *ACROSS*, *CROSS* *adv.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21693 (Cott.) He heild his hend on croice [Edin. MSS. o croice]. 1551 RECORDE *Pathway. Knowl.* i. xxviii, From those ij. prickes erect two perpendiculars, which muste needes meet in crosse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 They [stars of the S. Cross] are not ryght a croise in the mooneh of November. 1642 *Disput. betw. Devill & Pope* (Brand), A taylor must not sit with legs on crosse. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 54 The King... stood not with his arms a crosse.

b. *On the cross*: diagonally, obliquely across the texture, on the bias. (Cf. *BIAS* *sb.*)

1887 [BARING-GOULD] *Golden Feather* iv. 9 The piece of carnation velvet cut on the cross for trimming Jessamy's bonnet.

† 23. *Cross-measurement. Obs. rare.*

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 132 The Crosse of London is every way longer, than any you make in Paris... By this word Crosse, I mean, from Saint Georges in Southwark, to Shoreditch, South and North; and from Westminster to Whitechappell West and East.

24. The point where two lines or paths cross each other; a crossing, cross-way.

1546 BR. GARDINER *Doch. Art. Joye* xv. I. do the offyce of an hande, at a crosse, to saye this is the ryght way. 1891 G. MERSDITH *One of our Cong.* II. xii. 287 To drive two vessels at the cross of a track into collision.

25. *Electr.* The accidental contact of two lines or circuits so that a portion of the electric current is diverted or crosses from one to the other.

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* v. (1879) 63 The effects of weather crosses usually manifest themselves upon the occurrence of a shower.

26. The writing or marking by which a cheque is crossed.

1876 *Ann. Reg.* [1] The cross on the cheque did not restrain its negotiability.

27. *fig.* A crossing or thwarting: cf. also 10 b.  
 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 4. Any barre, any cross, any impediment, will be medicinable to me. How canst thou cross this marriage? 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. t. ii. 157. If crossed, that cross, etc. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xix. vii. 40 Anne was suffering from a cross in love.

28. An intermixture of breeds or races in the production of an animal; an instance of cross-fertilization in plants.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) I. 18 Improved by a cross with the foreign kind. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lviii. This heathenish cross restored the breed again. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29, 58 The Bakewell... sheep... is... a creature from a series of judicious crosses of divers long-wooled breeds.

b. An animal or plant, or a breed or race, due to crossing.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 834 The bird... is an accidental cross, as we sportsmen term it, between a pheasant and turkey. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 253 This little feather-legged bantam... is certainly a cross from the grouse. 1868 *Perthshire Freil.* 18 June, The large stock of black cattle and crosses. 1871 NAPHY *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. i. 47 The mulatto, a cross between it [the black race] and the white race.

c. *fig.* An instance of the mixture of the characteristics of two different individuals; something intermediate in character between two things.

1796 MISS CRANSTON in Lockhart *Scott* vii. Walter Scott is going to turn out a poet—something of a cross I think between Burns and Gray. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxii. 112 [He] was a cross between a military dandy and a squire. 1891 FREEMAN *St. French Trav.* 125 The west front, a cross between Wells and Holyrood.

29. *slang.* That which is not fair and 'square': dishonest or fraudulent practices.

A cross: a contest or match lost by collusive arrangement between the principals; a swindle. *On the cross:* in a dishonest, fraudulent manner; to be or go on the cross: to be a thief, live by stealing. To shake the cross: to give up thieving.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Cross, illegal or dishonest practices in general are called the cross, in opposition to the square. Any article which has been irregularly obtained, is said to have been got upon the cross. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/2 It was decided that it should be a decided 'cross'.—That is, it was decided beforehand that the match was to be lost. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IV. A conversation about the fight between the Butcher and the Pet, and the probabilities that it was a cross. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* ix. The young woman... may be on the cross. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 300 Never to act on the square, but invariably on the cross. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xii. (1890) 85 It's the hardest earned money of all, that's got on the cross.

V. Elliptical uses.

30. Short for CROSS-SAIL, a square-sail. *Obs.*  
 1733 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 21 Marynaris glaid layis thair schippis onder cross. *Ibid.* v. xiv. 3 Heis heich the cross.

31. *Irish Hist.* = CROSS-LAND.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland etc.* (1787) 107 The King's writ did not run in those counties, but only in the church-lands lying within the same, which were called the Cross, where in the King made a sheriff: and so, in each of these counties palatine there were two sheriffs, one of the Liberty, and another of the Cross. 1879 O'FLANAGAN *Munster Circuit* 3 They could hear and determine all complaints throughout the province of Munster, and the crosses and liberties of Tipperary and Kerry.

VI. *Comb.* See CROSS-I. below.

CROSS (krps), v. Pa. t. and pple. crossed, cross (krpst). [*f.* CROSS sb.: cf. also CROISE v., and F. *croiser*, Ger. *kreuzen*.]

1. *trans.* To crucify. *Obs.*

1340 *Cursor M.* 24354 (Fairf.) [He] þat crossed was, was al mi care. 1440 *Capgrave Rom.* III. 232 (Harl. MS.) Now Criste is i-bounde, scourge, ande crosside. 1550 *Cherke Mith.* xxvii. 2 A son of man schal be delivered to be crossed. *Ibid.* xxviii. 30 Yei... carried him awai to be crossed.

2. To make the sign of the cross upon or over.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Lanhode* I. xi. (1869) 8 Thilke schal also crosse thee. 1440 *Capgrave Life St. Kath.* IV. 1318 The mayde... crossed hir hed, hir mouth and hir brest. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* 4. I... weke of faith and afear, crossed my selfe. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Conformation*. Then the Bishop shall crosse them in the forehead. 1608 *Br. Hall Char. Vertues & V.* II. 87 This man dares not stirre forth till his brest be crossed, and his face sprinkled. 1719 *De For. Cruso* (1840) II. vi. 121 They crossed it, and blessed it. 1829 O. W. ROBERTS *Narr. Voy. Centr. Amer.* 228 He crossed himself, and expressed much surprise. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach, Brother of Mercy* 73 The pale monk crossed His brow.

b. To cross a fortune-teller's hand with silver: to describe crossing lines on her hand with a silver coin given by the consultant: hence to give money to. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 F. I. An honest Dairy-maid who crosses their Hands with a Piece of Silver every Summer. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* x. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 54 Crossing their hands with coin... How quak'd the young to hear what things they knew. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* I. 137 Every domestic... had crossed her [the fortune-teller's] hand and looked on future life.

3. To mark with a cross in sign of a vow; esp. of the vow to wrest the Holy Land from the Saracens; = CROISE 2. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xvi. When one of the grete barons was crosseyd so on his sholdre... alle the peple of the contre that were also crosseyd cam to hym, and chees hym for theyr captainye. 15. *Coer de L.* 2131 (from a printed copy) For he is crossed a pilgrim. 1650 *Br. CARLETON Jurisd.* 210 The Souldiers which were crossed for the holy warres.

4. To cancel by marking with a cross or by drawing lines across; to strike out, erase. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Const. off.* out.

[*Cf.* 1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 696 III. 47.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 To Crosse, cancellare. c. 1515 *Everyman* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 136, I cross out all this. c. 1600 *Day Begg. Badnall* Gr. 1. 1. Heres my Bill, I pray see me cross. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 639 The debt is paid, the score is crossed. 1628 *W. PEMBLE Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* 43 To have gotten the debt-book crossed. 1813 *Southey Ballads, March to Matcow* 8 And Krosnoff he cross'd them off. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & Th. Fruls.* I. 151 Crossed out of the list of sights to be seen.

b. In College usage; see *quots.*

1576 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 380 Every suche person... shalbe dyscharged of the same house, and have hys hedd crossed heare. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 256, I move that we have him crossed in the buttery. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 228 There is a very absurd punishment termed 'crossing a man at the buttery', which means that a x is set against his name to prohibit the butler from serving him. 1884 *Weekly Reg.* 18 Oct. 503/2 If you did not go he 'crossed' you, thereby cutting off all your supplies of food.

5. To lay (a thing) across or athwart another; to set (things) across each other; to place cross-wise.

To cross swords: to engage in fighting with swords; also *fig.* 1 To cross legs or shins (i. e. in wrestling; hence *fig.*). c. 1480 CANTON *Sonnes of Asym* xxiii. 47 He... layd hymselfe down on a bed with his legges crossed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 b. What he casteth the stole aboute his necke, and crosseth it before his brest. 1582 *Strward Mart. Discip.* II. 120 If your bataille be assailed with horse, then couch and crosse your pikes. 1645 *Br. Hall Remedy Discontents* 148 We must meet with lubs; and perhaps crosse shinnies, and take fust too. 1653 *Br. CHIVERTON Cath. Hist.* 476 He hath crossed legs with himself, and given himself the fall. 1751 *R. FALTOCK P. Villains* xii. Thus I proceeded, crossing, joining, and fastening all together, till the whole roof was... strong. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xvi. Few men ventured to cross swords with him. 1826 *DISRAELI Piv. Gray* vi. vi. His arms crossed behind him. 1886 *MRS. LYNN LINTON P. Carrow* viii. They rarely met without crossing swords on one matter if not another.

b. *Naut.* To set in position across the mast; hoist (a cross-sail): said formerly of sails, later of yards of a square-rigged vessel. *Cf.* CROSS-SAIL.

1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 81 And forþ þei wenten into schipe And crosen seil and made hem þare anon as þogh þei wolden fare. c. 1530 *Lb. BERNERS Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 250 A fayre ryuer, wherein were manye shippes, some vnder sayle, and some redye crossed. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Cross your yards. 1840 *DANA Before the Mast* v. (1854) 22 The wind having become light, we crossed our royal and skysail yards.

6. Of things: To lie or pass across; to intersect. c. 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 5 Over-thwart this... lyne, ther crosseth hym a-nother lyne. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 149 Set another Board... so that... they cross one another. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 148 The rays... must cross each other in the central point. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* 65 The point X, where they [lines] cross each other.

b. *intr.*

1697 [see CROSSING *pp.* a.]. 1869 *OUSLEY Counterp.* vi. 30 It is allowable... to let the parts cross, so that the upper part should be below the lower part for a note or two. *Mod.* At the spot where two roads cross.

c. *trans.* To sit across, bestride (a horse, etc.). *colloq.*

1760 *R. HEBER Horse Matches* ix. 31 II bred riders crossing Queen Mab. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 467 To cross his ambling pony day by day. 1835 *SIR G. STEPHEN Search of Horse* 1. 7 The 'sweetest little park horse that ever was crossed'. 1876 *TRAVELMAN Macaulay* (1883) I. 123 He seldom crossed a saddle, and never willingly.

7. To draw a line across (another line or surface); to mark with lines or streaks athwart the surface; to write across (a letter).

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 324 Then cross this Line at right Angles with the Line *Cf.* 1797 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 65 With spots of white, crossed with zigzag lines. 1849 *THACKERAY in Scribn. Mag.* I. 557/2, I have... crossed the t's and dotted the i's. 1850 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 115 A letter... two little sheets all crossed!

b. *Farming.* To cross-plough; also *intr.* To admit of being crossed-ploughed.

1766 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 1/4 The strong lands... are much chilled... and will cross badly... for want of dry winds. 1859 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. 1 213, I have broken up 200 acres, and have crossed 128 acres. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. II. 298 In the month of May I cross the work by steam, going down this time to twelve inches.

c. *Banking.* To cross a cheque: to write across the face the name of a banking company, or simply the words '& Co', between two lines, to be filled up with the name of a banking company, through whom alone it may be paid.

The crossing of cheques originated at the Clearing House, the name of the bank presenting the cheque being written across it to facilitate the work of the clearing-house clerks. See *Exchange Reports* (1853) VII. 402.

1834 *BARNEWELL & ADOLPHUS Reports* IV. 752 Across the face of the cheque he had written the name of Martin & Co. A cheque so crossed, if presented by any person but the banker whose name is written across, is not paid without further enquiry. 1855 *Ann. Reg.* 192 He... requested that he would cash it [a cheque] for him, as it was crossed. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* III. 83 Should the cheque be delivered to the payee, it is a good plan to ask for his banker's name, and cross it.

8. To pass over a line, boundary, river, channel,

etc.; to pass from one side to the other of any space.

a. *trans.*

1583 *FOXE A. & M. App.* 2136/2 Intending... to have crossed the seas into France. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 22 How young Leander crosst the Hellespont. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 920 No narrow frith He had to cross. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 48 ¶ 4 They crossed Cornhill together. 1860 *TYNDALL Glaciers* I. iii. 27 Our aim being to cross the mountains. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xiii. 196 White clouds were slowly crossing a fair blue sky. *Mod.* After crossing the Equator, the ship was becalmed.

b. *intr.* Also with *over*. (In early use said of hunted beasts which wheel round and cross their own track.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eij b. When ye hunt at the Roo... He crosses and tresones yowre howndys byfore. 1530 *PALSGR. 502/1*, I was embark'd to crosse to Burgundy. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 10, I... crosse over in a Boat to the Town of Putzolo. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 7, I left the Temple, and crossed over the Fields. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 559 The only ford by which the travellers could cross. 1883 in *Daily Tel.* 15 May 27/7 Peate [bowler at cricket] now crossed over to the other end.

c. *causal.* To carry across.

1804 *MONSON in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 525 Finding the river fordable, I began to cross my baggage. 1822 *H. S. HOLLAND Logic & Life* (1883) 14 It shifts and moves and crosses them from place to place.

9. Of things: To extend across from side to side.

1577 *B. GOUGE Heresbach's Insh.* IV. (1586) 171 b. They must have warme Houses, as your Pigeons have, crossed through with small Peaches. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* IV. xv. 399 The main Summer which crossed the garret. 1832 *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Wm. IV.* c. 64 Sched. O. 48 The said railroad... crosses a small stream.

b. *intr.*

1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 A Wall that crosses from the said Wall to the Cornice. 1653 *H. COGAN Tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxiv. 137 Canals... crossing through the length and breadth of the City.

10. To meet and pass; to pass (each other) in opposite directions; to meet in passing.

1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* IV. i. She was crossed upon the stairs by Mr. Harrel, who passed her [etc.]. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1. *Dream Children*. Now and then a solitary gardening man would cross me. 1854 *LOWELL Frut. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 185 Swallows swam in and out with level wings, or crossed each other.

b. Of two letters or messengers: To pass each other on their way between two persons, who have written to each other at the same time. *trans.* and *intr.*

1793 *TWINING Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 173, I am always angry at this crossing of letters. 1819 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* II. iii. 71 Our letters always cross, my dear Sir William. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 530 This paper on its way to Whitehall crossed the messenger who brought to Portsmouth the order. 1860 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 19 A letter from me would have crossed yours... on the road.

11. To meet or face in one's way; esp. to meet adversely; to encounter. *arch.*

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* III. ix. 77 The legions... which Visellius, and C. Silius, had set to crosse them, droue them backe. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. i. 127 Ile crosse it, though it blast me. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, A Sharke (Arb.) 36 Men shun him... and he is never cross in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him. 1631 *E. PELHAM God's Power & Prov. in Collect. Voy.* (Church.) IV. 821/2 Tho' cross'd sometimes with contrary Winds homeward bound. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* I. He was gone before I could cross him. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 1084 He knew and crossed me in the fray.

*fig.* 1881 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 134 There be two great doubts which crosse me.

b. To come across (see *COME* v. 37), to meet with, to come upon in one's way. *rare.*

1684 *R. H. Sch. Recreat.* 19 If the Hound chance to cross them, Sport may be had. But no Rule can be prescribed how to find or hunt them. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We can hardly read a few sentences on any political subject without running a chance of crossing the phrase 'paternal government'.

12. To cross the path of (any one): to meet him in his way, to come in the way of; often implying obstruction or thwarting; also, to pass across his path in front of him. To cross the bows of (a ship): to pass across her path immediately in front of her.

1608 *Br. Hall Char. Vertues & V.* II. 88 This man... if but an hare crosse him the way, he returns. 1818 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 426 He would have passed a pleasant life... if his path had not been crossed... by a woman. 1841 *DE QUINCEY Lond. Reviv.* vi. Wks. 1890 III. 182 Suppose them insolently to beard you in public haunts, to cross your path continually. 1883 *Lawn Times Rep.* XLIX. 332 The *Margaret*... attempted to cross the bows of the *Clan Sinclair*. 1892 *R. BOLDREWOOD Nevermore* III. xx. 66 Let him cross my path again at his peril.

13. To cross one's mind, etc. (rarely to cross one): to occur suddenly or momentarily to one, as if flashed across the mind.

1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ., Snuff-box*. The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him cross'd my mind. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. No notion, therefore, of impropriety crossed her imagination. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 258 Such an idea never crossed one of our minds. 1851 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* II. A misgiving crossed me that Wemmick would be instantly dismissed.

14. *fig.* To thwart, oppose, go counter to.  
 1555 *J. ROGERS in Foxe A. & M.* (1846) VI. 608 He but

chasteneth his dearlings and crosseth them for a small while... as all fathers do with their children. 1568 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 72 He that loneth Christ, cannot cross the course of the Gospel. 1563 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. x. 388 It is... better that our purpose and desire be crossed. 1673 *Temple Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 113 Without crossing any interest of Trade in England. 1711 *Steele's Reliq. Court.* i. i. (1840) 10 He will never cross her in small Matters. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 255 He therefore determined to cross those designs. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. xi. 149, I never cross her, or talk to her much when she is not feeling well.

† b. To bar, debar, preclude from. *Obs. rare.* 1593 SHAKS, 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 127 To crosse me from the Golden time I looke for. a 1650 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 329 He in y<sup>e</sup> end cross this petition from taking any further effect in this kind.

† c. To contradict, contravene, traverse (a sentence, statement, etc.). *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 When I alledged faith, she crosst me with fenes. 1614 B. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 848 They... will be crossing every thing that is spoken. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 55 One divine sentence cannot cross and rescind another. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. lxxviii. 4 A sort of Doves... Who cross the Proverb, and bound with Gail. 1702 CHARLETT *Let. in Pepys's Diary* 26 Sept. Which makes travel so easy, as to cross a sentence of Lord Burghley's to the contrary.

† 1b. *intr.* To cross with: to go counter to. *Obs.* a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Men's actions do not always cross with reason. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 150 Yet that crosseth not with abbreviation, but confirms it rather. a 1666 HAYLYN *Life Laud* (1668) 156 When it seemed... to cross with the Puritan Interest.

† b. To cross upon (or on): (a) to oppose, go counter to; (b) to come across, come upon. *Obs.*

a 1678 FLETCHER *Resolves*, etc. (1700) 552 So long as we cross not upon Religion. 1701 COLLIER *M. Ansel.* (1705) 216 He that crosses upon this, is prophane in his contradiction. 1748 WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* (1891) II. 121 In this search I have crossed upon another descent. 1750 CHASTERTON *Let.* II. cxxx. 349 He is in hopes of crossing upon you somewhere or other. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Memo.* I. 25 note, One day suddenly crossing on the gentleman.

16. *trans.* To cause to interbreed; to modify (a race) by interbreeding; to cross-fertilize (plants).

1754 WARBURTON *Letters* (1809) 174 As that people [the Jews] had no commerce with any other, there was a necessity of crossing the strain as much as possible. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 282 This variety seems formed by crossing the breed of such as are imported from various climates. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 353 The advantage which has resulted from crossing the breed of cattle. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 142 Cross such flowers as appear likely to yield the most desirable colours and shapes. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 57 (1886) 57 A setter crossed with spaniel. *absol.* 1844 BUSCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 141 They have been generally crossing for bigger sheep, and... have produced a coarser kind of wool.

b. *intr.* To breed together, being of distinct races or breeds, to interbreed.

18.. COLERIDGE (Webster), If two individuals of distinct races cross, a third is invariably produced differing from either. 1845 *Ann. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 1. 453 These [mares] do not cross well with the thorough-bred stallions.

**CROSS** (krps), a. [Originally an attrib. or elliptical use of *CROSS adv.*, some participle (e. g. *lying, passing, coming*, etc.) being understood.]

No clear line can be drawn between this and various uses of *CROSS* in combination, the employment of the hyphen being in many cases unfixed. See *CROSS* 4, 5, 9.

1. Lying or situated athwart the main direction; transverse; passing from side to side. Also said *fig.* of things to which spatial relations are transferred.

1593 FITZGERALD *Surrey* xx. (1599) 41 Built with two crosse chambers of stone. 1590 *Act* 13 *Edw. c. 11* § 2 Vessels with crosse Sails. 1595 STANWORTH *Aeneid* II. (Arb.) 66 Through crosse blind alleys we tumble. 1605 SHAKS *Tit. A.* i. iii. 50 The crosse blew Lightning. 1729 De Foe *Croise* I. xv. 239 Tying the string to the cross stick. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidolph* III. 255 The road for carriages between the two houses, being a cross one, was very bad. 1867 A. BARRY *Str. C. Barry* vi. 230 The cross roofs connecting them with the main building.

*fig.* 1836 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii. How many cross interests baffle the parties. 1848 *Milit. Pol. Econ.* III. vii. § 1 It is easier to ascertain... the relations of many things to one thing, than their innumerable cross relations with one another. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* v. 146 Our position will not be confused by a cross issue.

b. Passing or lying athwart each other; crossing, intersecting.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met. Induct.* As crosse as a pair of tailors' legs. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. xi. § 2 (1622) 373 They runne in crosse courses; and yet doe not crosse one another, in their courses. 1653 CLORIE & NARCISUS I. 84 To sit with his armes crosse, looking up at the heavens. a 1742 BENTLEY (J.), When they... advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross ones. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 34 This is generally performed by little cross etchings, one over another. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 231 The honorable badge of a Regimental Colour supported by two cross Swords.

*fig.* 1884 R. H. SCH. *Recent.* 97 The second is called *Cross*, so are its methods cross and intricate.

c. Of the wind; Blowing across the direct course, contrary.

Sometimes with a blending of sense 4: adverse. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 49 Every wind, even the crossest shall help us to the haven. 1676 TRONGE *Diary* (1825) 195 The wind crosse and very high all these days. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 25 Does the captain

think... because we have met with cross winds, we must never meet with fair ones?

*fig.* 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 498 Scipio by a Cross Wind, being forced into the Power of his Enemies. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to G. Strahan* 14 July, My friendship is light enough to be blown away by the first cross blast.

d. Of the sea: said when the waves run athwart the direction of the wind, or when two sets of waves cross each other, owing to change of wind.

1823 SCORESBY *Greenl.* 375 A mountainous sea, rendered awfully heavy and cross by the sudden changing of the wind. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 4/3 The terrific cross-sea constantly broke over her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Cross-sea*, a sea not caused by the wind then blowing.

† 2. Diagonally opposite in position (as in a quadrilateral). *Obs. rare.* Cf. *CROSS-CORNER*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 115 The progression of quadrupeds being performed *per Diametrum*, that is the crosse legs moving or resting together.

3. Contrary, opposite, opposed (to each other, or to something specified). (Now rarely predicative.)

1565 CALFILL *Answ. to Martiell* (Parker Soc.) 72, I am ashamed of your too cross and overthwart proofs. 1602 FULBECKE *1st. Pt. Parall.* Intro. 5 There is nothing in it which to the Law of God is crosse or opposite. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Miracles* II. 220 Where they begin a little to differ, they will afterwards be crosse in all things from those men. 1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* 24 As if he were reduced to... straits... by the crosse demands of his several attributes. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 171 Is this Election cross to that of the Calvinists? a 1787 LOWTH *Serm. & Rem.* 414 Giving me answers so very crosse to the purpose. 1865 BUSINELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. (1868) 307 It is cross to our humanly selfish habit.

4. Of events, circumstances, or fortune: Adverse, opposing, thwarting; contrary to one's desire or liking; unfavourable, untoward.

1565 CALFILL *Answ. to Martiell* (Parker Soc.) 113 For when the Cross was most magnified, we had cross luck among. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 69 Frame your selfe to beare all other crosse matters. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 III. 24 Such crosse fortune! 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* III. 1078 With Fate so crosse One must be happy by the other's loss. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 126 We had such crosse weather. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 302 We had but a crosse voyage... having contrary winds... and sometimes bad weather. 1780 MAD D'ARBLAY *Let.* 14 Dec., Some... crosse accident for ever frustrates my rhetorical designs.

5. Of persons, their dispositions, actions, etc.: † a. Given to opposition; inclined to quarrel or disagree; perverse, froward, contrarious. *Obs. or arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 53 Be crosse with him, and Ile goe fetch thy Sonnes to backe thy quarrel. 1594 — *Rich. III.* III. i. 126 My Lord of Yorke will still be crosse in talke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 304 No man... vnto his friends more friendly, or vnto his enemies more crosse and contrarie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* x. 16-17 You are crosse to us whatever game we play. 1770 FOOTE *Laine Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 73, I hope you won't go for to tell him. Indeed, Sir, but I shall... No, sister, I'm sure you won't be so crosse. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* IV. xxi. How vain are all thy judgments, and how crosse.

b. Ill-tempered, peevish, petulant; in an irritable frame of mind, out of humour, vexed. (*collog.*)

1639 T. B. *Admirable Events* 347 The stepmother beholds me with crosse looks. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. If she gives me but a crosse word, I'll leave her to-night. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Nov., I just heard of the stir as my letter was sealed... and was so crosse I would not open it to tell you. 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 120 He is equally ugly and crosse. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* II. x. I have never had a crosse word from him in my life. 1825 MARRYAT *3ac. Faithf.* VIII. I can't bear to be crosse to him. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* 43 The crossest of old maids.

c. Phr. *As cross as two sticks* (with play on sense i b).

1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* II. 24 The renowned O'Grady was according to her account as cross as two sticks. 1855 Lb. HOUGHTON in *Life* I. xi. 518 [He] has been as cross as two sticks at not having been asked to dinner at Court.

6. Involving interchange or reciprocal action. App. not used predicatively, and often hyphenated as a case of combination (which is preferable).

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 164 In some cases... there may be a double (or crosse) restitution awarded. 1664 DRYDEN *Royal Ladies* I. ii. For hanning both to Love each other Sisters. They have concluded it in a crosse Marriage. 1876 DOUSE *Crimin's Law* xxxix. 8r The... phenomenon of a cross-transfer of a foreign sound to native words and a native sound to foreign words.

b. *Book-keeping.* Applied to accounts between two parties each of which has claims upon the other; also, to formal entries transferring amounts from one account to another, or made on opposite sides of an account so as to neutralize each other. (Here also *cross-* is more usually hyphenated.)

1893 GLADSTONE *S. in Parliament* 24 Feb., We hope to escape cross accounts and cross payments on revenue accounts [i. e. between Imperial and Irish revenue].

7. Of animals and plants: Cross-bred; hybrid. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 1/3 Sale of Cross Lambs. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 'Clearskins' and 'cross' beasts.

8. *slang.* Dishonest; dishonestly come by. (Opposed to *square* or *straight*.) Cf. *CROOKED* 3 b, and *CROSS sb.* 29.

1824 BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* I. ix. 168 'Selling him a cross horse as any man might have known was too good for

them to own on the square.' *Ibid.* I. x. 179 'He don't know a cross cove from a straight 'un.'

† See also *CROSS* II.

**CROSS** (krps), *adv.* Now rare. [Aphetic form of *ACROSS*, orig. a phrase on *cross*, *a-cross*: cf. *adown, down*, etc.]

† 1. From side to side, whether at right angles or obliquely; across, athwart, transversely. *Obs.*

[a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4872 And þai croke ouire crosse to cache þaim anothre.] 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 178 b, Cast bowes of Willowes crosse... That may preserve the fainting Bee, that in the fluted doth fall. 1620-25 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 47 The Pict's Wall, extending crosse over our Island. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 The boards lyinge thus crosse, one chesse one way and another another. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* § 2. 39 The Arundel Marble lies crosse in our way. 1719 De Foe *Croise* I. 127, I now resolv'd to travel quite crosse to the Sea-Shore on that Side. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 53 Courses of timber alternately crosse and crosse.

† 2. In a contrary way, in opposition to. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 217 Jesus Well: whose bottome... was in Heauen; whose mouth and spring downe-wards to the earth: crosse to all earthly fountaines. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* I. v. § 84. 288 To foist in two others, clean crosse to the Doctor's purpose. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *3. Kettellwell* II. xlix. 153 Every Thing was carried crosse to his Intentions. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 33 The crook of the lot will... be found to lie crosse to some wrong bias of the heart.

3. In an adverse or unfavourable way; contrary to one's desire or liking; awry, amiss; = *ACROSS adv.* 4. *Obs. or collog.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 164 Things falling out crosse with the old Emperour. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Castel Cont.* I. 156 Though things goe crosse against us. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 248 There is yet another thing... which lies very crosse upon our Minds. 1703 LOND. GAS. No. 3937/3 The Tide fell crosse in the night. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 300, I wonder why things do go so crosse in this world.

† See also *CROSS* III.

**CROSS**, *prep.* [*CROSS adv.* with object expressed.] = *ACROSS prep.* Now *dial.* or *poetic*: in the latter case commonly written 'cross, as a recognized abbreviation.

*Cross lots*, more commonly *across lots* (U.S.): across the lots or fields as a short cut; cf. *CROSS-country*.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxii. Draw a corde or stryng line crosse the circle. 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 114, I charge thee wait me safely crosse the Channell. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., Hardly could one see crosse the steetes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 135 Cut into the Girder three Inches crosse the Grain of the Stuff. 1765 FOOTE *Liar* I. Hallooing to a pretty fellow crosse the Mall. c 1777 BEATTIE *Hares* 196 The scatter'd clouds fly 'cross the heaven. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 201 Whether sauntering we proceed *Cross* the green, or down the mead.

† See also *CROSS* IV.

**Cross** in *comb.* is used in many relations, substantive, adjective, adverbial, and prepositional (rarely verbal), sometimes difficult to separate, and in various senses. In some of these the combination is very loose, the use of the hyphen being almost optional.

This is especially so when *cross* is capable of being viewed as an adjective, in which construction the hyphen would not be used, e. g. *cross road* or *cross-road*, *cross reference* or *cross-reference*. As a rule, the use of the hyphen implies specialization of the combination, either usually, or in the particular instance in which it occurs.

A. General uses in combination.

I. From *CROSS sb.*

1. *objective*: a. with *pr. pples.*, forming adjs., as *cross-adoring*, *-kissing*; b. with *vbl. sbs.*, forming sbs., as *cross-bearing*; c. with agent-n., as *cross-adorer*, *-keeper*; *CROSS-BEARER*.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* IV. 1311 (Jod) The cross-adoring fowls. 1637 WHITING *Albino & Bell.* 16 The cross-adorer he, with crosse, catches. 1708 MORAY *Albino* II. v. 310 Cross-kissing Christians. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 243 Latimer was... Cross-keeper in the University.

2. *instrumental and locative*, with *pples.* and adjs. forming adjs., as *cross-crowned*, *-marked*; *CROSS-FIXED*.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 A winged orb, cross-crowned.

3. *attrib.* a. Of or pertaining to the Cross or a cross, as *cross-legend*, *-shaft*, *-side*, *-step*, *-worship*; *CROSS-CLOTH* I, *-DAYS*, *-WEEK*, etc.; b. Of the shape, appearance, or nature of a cross; having a cross-bar or transverse part; as *CROSS-BOW*, *-FISH*, *-GARNET*, *-STITCH*, etc.; c. Marked or stamped with the figure of a cross, as *† cross-back*; *CROSS-BUN*, *-DOLLAR*, *-FOX*, etc.

c 1330 [see *CROSS sb.* 19], Pe croice side. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gh. Brit.* VII. ii. 199 [They] were continually upon their backs a red *Crosse*, whereby the name *Crosse-back*... was to them attributed. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 75 Placed on the circling Cross-steps. 1889 *Archaeol. Ethana* XIII. 265 The Birtley Cross-slab.

II. From *CROSS a.*

4. a. *gen.* Having a transverse direction; transverse; going across something; as *cross-band*, *-brace*, *-gate*, *-pole*, *-rod*, *-strap*; *CROSS-BAR*, *-BEAM*, *-PIECE*, *-SAIL*, etc.; b. *spec.* Transverse to the direction in which the main or principal thing of



the kind lies, and thus often a branch of it, or otherwise subordinate to it, as *cross-barrel*, *-drain*, *-furrow*, *-lade*, *-passage*, *-timber*, *-trench*, *-turnpike*, *-vine*; *CROSS-COURSE*, *-PATH*, *-ROAD*, *-STREET*, *-WAY*, etc.; *c.* Crossing or intersecting each other, as *cross-hand*; *CROSS-BONES*, *-KEYS*.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* \*\*\* iij, With trenches, cross-trenches, gabions, and diverse other. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* s. 120 As if you should make a Cross-barrel hollow, thorow the Barrel of a Piece. 1757 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 233 These cross-loads are generally filled with fragments of . . . minerals. 1760 *Patrician's Haven Act* 13 Pass through the said turnpikes or cross gates. 1787 Wotcott (P. Pindar) *Ode Upon Ode Wks.* 1794 I. 401 Great in tattoo . . . and cross-hand roll. 1823 CORBETT *Rur. Riders* (1885) I. 377 We did not take the cross-turnpike till we came to Whitchurch. a 1826 FAREY *Steam Eng.* (1827) 678 On the upper end of the piston rod . . . a horizontal cross-rod . . . is fixed. 1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. to Compostella* III, Perch'd on a cross-pole hoisted high. 1834 STEPHENS in *Brit. Mus.* I. 474 A drain must be carried along . . . with outlets to the cross-drains. 1845 Gloss. *Gothic Arch.* I. 317 A variety of cross-braces above the tie-beams. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II. s. 10. 38 Set as stays and cross-bands. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 400 The cross-straps pinch the little toe of my wife's foot. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 20 Strengthening the old ships with cross-timbers. 1884 Mrs. F. MILLER *Life Hl. Martineau* 148 She set up a cross-pole fence around her estate.

5. Also said of things in motion or involving motion, as *cross-current*, *-ice*, *-train*; *CROSS-POST*. 1823 SCORSEBY *Jrnl.* 469 *Cross-ice*, loose ice, affording a dubious and difficult passage to a ship. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 57, I had to wait . . . for the cross-train to Haddington.

¶ With *abl. sbs.* and nouns involving action: see 9.

### III. From CROSS *adv.*

6. With *verbs*, forming compound verbs, meaning to do something *a.* across, or cross-wise, or in a direction or way traversing another, as *cross-bond*, *-carve*, *-fetter*, *-pile*, *-swim*, *-tie*; *CROSS-CUT*, *-PLOW*, etc.; *b.* in a way that crosses recognized or ordinary lines of affinity, as *CROSS-BRED*, *-OUPLE*, *-FERTILIZE*; *c.* in a way that crosses or traverses another action, as *CROSS-EXAMINE*, *-QUESTION*, etc.; *d.* so that two actions mutually cross each other, the one being the counterpart for the other, or done in return or reciprocation for the other, as *cross-disguise*, *-invite*.

1590 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas Yrry Wks.* (Grosart) II. 249 And fiery-ferce and stout, A hundred wayes cross-carves the Field about. a 1618 — *Motives* 329 The world and Death one day them cross-disguised To cosen Man. 1631 T. MILLIS *Treas. Ant. & Mod. Times* 751/2 Although the Seas were very . . . tempestuous, yet he would Cross-swim them, without any fear. 1645 J. BOND *Oceanus Occid.* 35 Hee doth fetter, and . . . cross-fetter him. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 62 His lordship chose to be so far rude as not to cross invite, rather than bear the like consequences of such another intercourse. 1761 STERNE tr. *Shandy* III. viii. 25 He tied and cross-tied them all fast together. 1826 SMILES *Engineers* II. 429 These [stones] were to be carefully set by hand, with the broadest ends downwards, all crossbonded or jointed. 1878 *Lumberman's Gas.* 25 Dec. 446 The amount of lumber now cross-piled on the several mill docks.

7. With *pr. pples.*, or *adjs.* of this form, forming *adjs.*, as *cross-flowing*, *-jingling*, *-pulling*, *-running*.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 832 The flood That stayed her flight with his cross-flowing course. 1641 — *Reform.* I. (1851) 31 The fantastic, and declamatory flashes; the cross-jingling periods which cannot but disturb, and come thwart a self'd devotion. 1835 MARRIAT *Pirate* iv, This gale and cross-running sea are rather too much for boats. 1846-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. 1. x, Cross-pulling vices, tied like Samson's foxes, by the tails.

8. With *pa. pples.*, or *adjs.* so formed, forming *adjs.*, as *cross-fissured*, *-folded*, *-gagged*, *-laced*, *-latticed*, *-striped*; *CROSS-BRED*, *-GARTHERED*, etc. (Often approaching or passing into *xx*.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, The Harrowe, is an instrument crosse lettused, to breake the Cloddes. 1599 NASH *Lenien Striffe* (1871) 49 They would . . . stand cross-gagged, with knives in their mouths. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Dei* 41 To sitt with our armes crosse-folded. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* clxxvi, Clad . . . in cross-strip Motley. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, Scarlet stockings cross-laced with gold braid up to the knee. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 198 It was originally more cross-fissured than the other.

9. With *abl. sbs.* and nouns involving action, in the various senses found with the *vb.* (see 6), as *cross-peal*, *-planking*, *-ventilation*; *-appeal*, *-association*, *-belief*, *-claim*; *-blow*, *-raiding*; *CROSS-ENTRY*, etc.

Here *cross* becomes practically equivalent to an adjective, though originating, as in 6, 7, 8, in the adverb.

1684 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 91 There are two kinds of Changes, viz. Plain Changes, and Cross-peals . . . the second is called Cross, so are its methods cross and intricate. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthusiasm* (1754) I. 151 All the ridiculous Ceremonies of Puff, Cross-Puff, Impuff, and Expuff. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 124 That cross-play of selfishness and vanity. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 128 A thorough cross-ventilation by opposite windows. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 571 Appeal and cross-appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court. 1885 H. T. ATKINSON in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 923 Cross-claims for damages could only be set up in different actions. 1890 J. CORBETT *Sir F. Drake* ix, 124 It was no mere cross-raiding on which

he was bent. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 4 A couple of trees were laid down, and a cross-planking fixed upon them.

### IV. From CROSS *prep.*

10. With *object sbs.*, forming *adjs.*, with sense *a.* Crossing, across, as *cross-channel* (see B), *-river*, *-down*; *CROSS-COUNTRY*; *b.* Adverse to, as *† cross-bliss*; *CROSS-COURSE* *a.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 135 This crosse-blisse world of ours. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 221 With cross-town tramcars running from side to side. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 12/1 The Greenwich Ferry Company . . . Cross-river communication for vehicular traffic.

V. 11. Parasynthetic derivatives, as *a.* *cross-shaped*, having the shape of a cross; *CROSS-HEADEN*, *-HILTED*; *b.* *cross-armed*, *fingered*, having the arms, etc. crossed; *CROSS-HANDED*, *-LEGGED*, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 304 With hand in hand, cross-fingered one between another. 1627 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 485 Then I . . . walked cross arm'd, sigh'd, cast vp mine eyes. 1690 *Moral State Eng.* 83 Cross-arm'd Lovers. 1711 TOLLET *On Shaks.* (Jod.), The cross-shaped flower on the head of this figure. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 In the cross-armed and somewhat downcast attitude which he has assumed throughout the trial.

B. Special combinations (with *quots.* in alphabetical order): *cross-action* (*Law*), an action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant in the same action: cf. *CROSS-BILL*; *cross-and-jostle*, applied to a race in which the riders cross each other's paths and jostle each other, getting to the winning-post as they like, by fair riding or foul; also *fig.*; *† cross-arrow*, an arrow shot from a cross-bow; *cross-axe* (see *quot.*); *cross-banded* (*Carpentry*), see *quot.*; *cross-bedding* (*Geol.*), apparent lines of stratification crossing the real ones, false bedding; *† cross-bell*, the bell rung at the Elevation of the Host; *cross-belt*, orig. a belt worn over both shoulders, and crossing in front of the breast; also, in later use, a single belt passing obliquely across the breast; hence *cross-belted* *a.*; *cross-birth*, a birth in which the child is presented in a position transverse to the uterus; *cross-bit* = *CROSS-PIECE*; *† cross-blow*, a counter-blow; also *blow* indirectly dealt; *cross-catalogue* *v.*, to catalogue under a heading or division that crosses another; to *cross-index*; *cross-channel* *a.*, passing or situated across the (English or other) channel; *cross-chock* (see *quot.*); *cross-cropping* (see *quot.*); *† cross-dagger*, an obsolete coin; *cross-dog* (see *Dog*); *cross-fam* *v. slang* (see *quot.*); *cross-file* (see *quot.*); *cross-fishing*, fishing with a line with many hooks attached extending across a stream; cf. *CROSS-LINE* 2; *cross-frog*, the arrangement where one line of rails crosses another, each of the rails being notched to admit the flanges of wheels on the crossing rail; *† cross-grinded* *a.*, cross-vaulted, having two arches or vaults intersecting each other; *cross-guard*, a sword-guard consisting of a short transverse bar; *† cross-hack* *v.*, to hack or cut with crossing lines; hence *† cross-hacking*; *cross-hap*, adverse fortune or occurrence; *cross-house*, a house at or by a cross; a house standing crosswise to others; also *fig.*; *cross-index* *v.*, to index under another heading as a cross-reference; *† cross-letter*, a letter crossing the main routes, and carried by the cross-post; *cross-lift* *v.* (see *quot.*); *† cross-like* *a.*, like or resembling a cross; *cross-lock* *a.*, applied to an invention by which a carriage, etc. is enabled to 'lock' or turn on the main-pin in a particular way; *cross-lode* (see 4); *cross-loop*, a loop-hole in a fort in the form of a cross so as to give free range horizontally and vertically to an archer, etc.; *cross-mint*, the species *Menha crispa*; *cross-mouth* *a.*, having a transverse mouth; *† cross-naming*, metonymy; *cross-oylet* = *cross-loop*; *† cross-penny*, a (silver) penny bearing a cross (cf. *CROSS* *sb.* 19); a *kreutzer*; *† cross-providence*, an adverse dispensation or dealing of providence; *cross-quarters* (*Arch.*), an ornament of tracery in the form of a cruciform flower; *cross-sea* (see *CROSS* *a.* 1); *cross-section*, the cutting of anything across; a section made by a plane cutting anything transversely; *cross-shoot*, *-shooting*, *-shot*, a shooting or shot at anything moving across the field of sight; *cross-sleeper* *a.*, (a railway track) in which the sleepers are transverse to the rails; *cross-spider*, the common British garden spider *Epeira diadema*, so called from the cross-like mark on its anterior surface; *cross-talk* (*Telephone*), see *quot.*; *cross-tig*, a variety of the game 'tig' in which another player running across between pursuer and pursued is pursued in his turn; *cross-tining* (*dial.*), cross-harrowing: see *CROSS* *v.* 7 b; *cross-valve*, a valve placed where a pipe has two

cross-branches; *cross-vine*, a climber of the southern U.S., in which a section of the stem shows a cross-like appearance; *cross-voting*, voting not according to party lines, in which some of the votes of each party are given on the other side; *cross-ward*, a cross-shaped ward of a lock; *cross-webbing*, webbing drawn over the saddle-tree to strengthen the seat of a saddle; *cross-winding*, a twisting of the surface of masonry, or the like; *cross-wire*, a wire that crosses; spec. = *cross-hair*; *cross-wood*, a West Indian shrub *Jacquinia ruscifolia*; *† cross-work*, transverse work; adverse action; *† work* with crosses; *† cross-wounded* *phl. a.*, pierced through with a wound; *cross-yard*, a pole or spar fastened cross-wise.

1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 393 He had begun a \*cross action . . . against the clergyman. 1847 GEN. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 52 And because there would be no use in two thousand men agreeing to die upon half the food that can keep soul and body together, they either toss up for it or play a \*cross-and-jostle match. 1611 BRAUN & FL. *King & No K.* II. i, I was run twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a \*cross arrow. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Cross-axe, 1. a shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers; as the copper-plate printing-press, etc.; 2. (Railroad Engineering) a driving-axe with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other. 1875 GWILT *Archit. Gloss. s.v.*, Handrailing . . . is said to be \*cross-banded when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibres is less than the breadth of the rail. 1450 LYDG. *Mer. Missa* 69 Whan he ryngythie the \*crosbelle. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 416 It is recommended . . . that all [the seamen] should have canvas \*cross-belts. 1858 W. ELLIS *Visits Madagascar* xiii. 372 The men wore the white cloth . . . round their loins, with cross-belts, and cartouche boxes over their naked shoulders. 1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* I. D. iij, Theyr \*crosse-blowe of *Fellowe labourers* will not saue theyr ribbes, if they be no better Fencers. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 449 A counter-buffe, or crosse-blow, to the plots . . . of carnall and worldly-wise men. 1890 G. SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 17 [He] catalogues books as folio, quarto, octavo, and so forth, and then \*cross-catalogues them as law, physic, divinity and the rest. 1891 *Athenaeum* 18 July 94/2 Librarians should therefore cross-catalogue . . . the work under these headings. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 12 Dec. 4 Heavy weather was experienced by the \*cross-channel steamers. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 7/4 Belfast . . . White linens for home and cross-channel markets. 1823 CRABBE *Technological Dict.*, \*Cross-chocks (*Mar.*), . . . pieces of timber fayed across the dead-wood in midships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 34 The miserable system of \*cross-cropping, or taking two or more white straw crops in succession. 1707 S. JEAKE *Body Arith.* 122 \*Cross Daggers of Scotland, New Value xis. 8d. 1864 SMILES *Engineers* I. 283 The workmen erected another pier, using much timber in \*cross-dogs, bars, and braces. 1821 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, To \*cross-fam a person, is to pick his pocket by crossing your arms in a particular position. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Cross-file, a file used in dressing out the arms or crosses of fine wheels. It has two convex faces of different curvatures. 1867 B. OSBORNE in *Morn. Star* 9 Apr., There is a thing called \*cross-fishing, where one line is used with different coloured baits, and where both sides of the stream are swept. 1735 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1744) I. 62 The Portico with a cross-grinded Arch. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 173 The simplest variety of hilt . . . has . . . the pommel . . . and the \*cross-guard. 1608 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (1653) 158 \*Crosshack your cherry trees . . . in the new moon next after Christmas. *Ibid.* 159 All the \*cross-hackings here mentioned. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. 142 You need not fear any cross-hap. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1626) 165 Many are so blinded with the sunshine of prosperity that they see . . . no such schoole as the \*Cross-house. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 58 At either end of the wide part of this street there is a cross-house. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 1961/2 'Mayor's Court' should be \*cross-indexed as 'Lord Mayor's Court'. 1789 *Hist. Err.* in *Ann. Reg.* 134 The \*cross letter postage, which had been for many years let out to Mr. Allen. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (ed. 9) 110 To \*cross lift a gun, or carriage is to move it in a direction nearly at right angles to its axis. 1649 tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1886) v. 89 It maketh a \*cross-like birth. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* 290 Otherwise the Perimeter of the House had been Cruciform or Cross-like. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 11. 492 Spring-wagon on the equirotal \*cross-lock principle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxv. s. 2. 552 *Meniha cruciata*, \*Crosse Mint, or curled Mint. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. (Arb.) 189 Single words haue their sense and understanding altered and figured many wayes, to wit, by transport, abuse, \*crosse-naming . . . change of name. 1897 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. 11. vii. 341 In each side of the central buttress is a slit, and above it a \*cross-oylet. 1847 *Sacr. Soc. Mid. Ages* 343 He then threw a \*cross-penny . . . to the court, and went his way. 1720 WILTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 371 Looking upon Afflictions and \*Cross-Providence with Esteem. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 323 The characteristic habit of most Monocotyledonous bundles, which is especially evident in \*cross-section. 1884 tr. *Let's Logic* 265 It is only necessary that the mass be the same at any cross-section of this material line. 1766 T. PAGE *Art of Shooting* 35 If you take aim a foot before a \*cross shoot at forty yards. *Ibid.* 34 A hint concerning cross-shooting. 1789 *Ess. Shooting* (1791) 215 To avoid missing a \*cross shot, whether it be flying or running. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 4/3 We have what we call upon certain sections the \*cross-sleeper road. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Ed. Words* Dec. 761/1 A Diadem or \*Cross Spider comes running over her web. 1891 *Times* 12 Jan. To suppress the sputtering noises, or \*cross-talk, induced in the line by currents passing through some neighbouring telegraph or telephone line. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scoll.* II. v. 180 \*Cross-tig, and \*Scotch and English Jackson . . . are played at Arbroath high school. 1884 *Manch. Exmn.* 9 Apr. 5/2

The 'cross voting was so exceptionally slight that only one Liberal voted with the Conservatives. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 29 You may easily find 'Cross, or Hook-wards, whorls or deeper. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 27 Those twistings of the surface which are technically termed 'cross-windings. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 347 A thin board, planed true, to point out cross-windings and other inequalities of surface. 1882 J. SMITH *Economic Plants* 143 It derives its name of 'Crosswood from its branches being produced in whorls of four, thus forming a cross. 1434 E. E. WILLS (1882) 101 A good bordcloth with 'cross-work. 1627 F. E. 11st. *Edw.* II (1680) 12 There might be some cross-work might blast his project. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxii, My Hart 'crosswounded with desire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 They erect a Tree, with a 'cross-yard fastened to it.

**Crossable** (krɒsəbəl), *a.* [f. CROSS *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be crossed.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. viii. 233 Plank or raft bridge there... will be crossable tomorrow. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 7/2 To make it crossable for passengers on foot.

**Cross-action:** see CROSS-B.

**Crossado**, non-naturalized form of CRUSADE.

† **Cross-aisle**, *Obs.*, transept: see AISLE 3.

† **Crossaundre**, *Obs.* (See quot.)

1519 HORMAN *Fulg.* 240 With great pylos of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre [fistula].

**Cross-axle:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-banded:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-bar** (krɒsbɑː), *sb.* [CROSS-4.]

1. A transverse bar; a bar placed or fixed across another bar or part of a structure.

1564 *Churchw. Acc. Ethiani* in Stahlschmidt *Bells of Kent* (1887) 271 A crossbar for the bell. 1611 (see CROSS-BARRED). 1823 CRABBE *Techu. Dict. Cross-bars* (Mar.), round pieces of iron, bent at each end, and used as levers to turn the shanks of the anchor. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 267 We had already cut up and burned the runners and cross-bars of two sledges.

† *b.* = Cross-bar shot: see §. Obs.

1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 120 We sent them some of our stuffe, cross barres and chain shot and arrows. 1712 L. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 351 We fir'd above 300 great Shot, about 50 Cross Bars.

2. A transverse line or stripe: cf. BAR *sb.* 1 5.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 238 In their crossings... the Greeke... begins his cross-barre on the right side, and the Latin on the left. 1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 A tail, marked with cross-bars.

† 3. The 'bar sinister', the heraldic mark of illegitimacy. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 13 To shew that no Crosse-barre of Bastardy... can bolt Grace out of that Heart, wherein God will have it to enter. 1734 *Gentleman Instr.* (ed. 10) 11 (D.) Few are in love with Cross-bars, and to be brother to a by-blow is to be a bastard once removed.

† 4. *fig.* An impediment, hindrance, obstruction; an untoward circumstance, misfortune. *Obs.*

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Hence grew my cross-barre. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle* liii. 1751 But now this boy, which stands as a cross-barre Twixt him and home, doth all his fortunes marre.

5. *Comb.*, as cross-bar window; cross-bar shoe, = bar-shoe (see BAR *sb.* 1 30); cross-bar shot, orig. a ball with a bar projecting on each side of it; later, a projectile which expanded on leaving the gun into the form of a cross, with one quarter of the ball at each radial point: cf. BAR-SHOT.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10304/4 A light gray Mare... lame in the noer Foot before, and a 'Cross-bar shoe under the same Foot. 1591 RALPHIN *East Night Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Discharged with 'cross-bar shot. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Cross-bar-shot is also a round shot, but it hath a long spike of Iron cast with it as if it did go thorow the midst of it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) I. 453 Something like the chain or cross bar shot used in sea engagements, only instead of a bar between, the whole consisted of seven balls. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Cross-bar-shot... when folded it presented a... complete shot.

**Cross-bar** (krɒsbɑː, krɒsbɑːr), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with cross-bars; to put or set bars across.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 318 These hives you must crosse-barre within with clouen sticks. *Ibid.* 703. *b.* To mark with cross-bars; to draw bars or stripes across.

1805 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 97 And suppose you have received it and cross-barred it [a manuscript] where necessary. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 336 Some glancing sunshine cross-barring a sail.

† 2. *fig.* To obstruct, bar the way of. *Obs.*

1680 *Nouv. Hodge & Ralph* 22 There's an unlucky Gentleman, that Cross-bars them in their designs.

**Cross-barred**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. *sb.* or *vb.* + -ED.] Furnished with cross-bars, having bars placed across; marked with cross-bars or stripes.

1611 CORGER, *Croisde*, the cross-barre of a window; also, a window so cross-barred. 1624 HERYWOOD *Gungaht.* v. 225 A horse-litter sealed and cross-barred with gads of Steele and plates of yron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 390 Substantial dores, Cross-barred and bolted fast. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/4 The other [Gown] purple and white single Cross-barred Lutestring. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 p. 1 Her Chamber Windows are cross-barred. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/3 [The gown] was grey, cross-barred down the back and front with broad bands of black velvet.

**Cross-beak.** = CROSS-BILL.

1688 R. HOLME *Arminory* II. 242/2 The Crosbeak is a thick and short Billed Bird. 1789 G. WHITE *Seaborn* II. vii. (1853) 276 Considerable flocks of crossbeaks.

**Cross-beam** (krɒsbɛm). [CROSS-4.] A beam placed across some part of a structure or mechanism; a transverse beam.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 96 They want neither the bellows, nor the cross-beame, nor the cordes... nor the organ pipes. 1611 CORGER, *Traversin*, A cross-beame, or peece of timber, in a ship, etc. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cross-piece* or *Cross-beam*, a Beam laid a-cross another: In a Ship, it is a great piece of Timber that goes a-cross two other pieces call'd Bitts, and to which the Cable is fasten'd when the Ship rides at Anchor. 1825 WOOD *Railroads* 146 The piston rods... are attached to the cross-beams [in Stephenson's Killingworth locomotive]. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxi, The old oak roof supported by cross-beams.

**Cross-bearer** (krɒsbɛəreɪ). [CROSS-1.]

1. One who bears, wears, or carries a cross.

1. An attendant who carries a cross in a procession or religious ceremony; he who bears an archbishop's cross before him.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 88 Thomas Becket... through the instigation of certain about him, but chiefly of his cross-bearer. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Nov., The Cross-bearer on horseback, with two Priests at each hand on foot. 1726 AVILIFFE *Paragon* 94 He has... the Bishop of Rochester (Time was) for his Cross-bearer. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 186 Besides a cross-bearer and flag-bearer, there were... a score of regular attendants all carrying lighted tapers.

2. One who wears a cross in sign of a vow; *spec.* applied to certain officers of the Inquisition pledged to prosecute heretics.

1773 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. 191 There is another sort of them, called Cross-Bearers, instituted by Dominick, to whom he gave such Constitutions... as obliges them vigorously to prosecute Heretics.

3. *fig.* One who 'takes up his cross' and follows Christ.

1540 COVERDALE *Primit. Less.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 294 Make us true cross-bearers and followers of thee.

II. *cross-bearer.* [from CROSS *a.*, CROSS-4.]

4. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Cross-bearer, the transverse bars supporting the grate-bars of a furnace.

**Cross-bearings**, *Naut.* [CROSS *a.* or *adv.*]

The bearings of two or more points taken from a point of reference so as to give their angular distance from each other, or when their positions are known, to plot the position of a ship on a chart.

1809 VISC. VALENTIA *Voy. India, etc.* (1811) II. viii. 342 Its distance was ascertained to be seventy miles, by a set of cross bearings taken from the island. 1857 R. T. COMES *Amer. in Japan* xlii. 310 On taking the cross-bearings, it was found... that the ships had not shifted their places a mile.

**Cross-beding**, -belt: see CROSS-B.

**Cross-bench**, [CROSS *a.*, CROSS-4.] A

bench placed at right angles to other benches. *spec.* In the House of Lords, at Westminster, certain benches so placed, on which independent or neutral members sometimes sit.

1846 J. BAXTER *Litr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xvii, He seated himself upon the cross benches, an unusual position to take in the House of Lords. 1849 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Eng. I.* 15 The cross-benches of neutrality in the House of Commons. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 3/1 Lord Granville's answer to Lord Wemyss's demand for more cross-benches is one of the neatest things on record.

*b.* *attrib.*, esp. in the phrase *cross-bench mind*.

1884 LD. GRANVILLE *Sp. in Ho. Lords* (*Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 3/1), Individually... I have no great sympathy with the cross-bench mind... While... I prefer a good Liberal I am afraid I also prefer even a good Tory to those who are neither fish, fowl, flesh, nor good herring. 1884 DR. ARGYLL *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 7 July, It would be well for this House if a great majority of its members had the cross-bench mind.

Hence **Cross-bencher**, one who occupies a cross-bench, or asserts his independency of party; **Cross-benchedness**.

1865 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 456 Though posing as a cross-bencher, the author writes in a strong Tory spirit of Nationalism. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 105/2 Cross-benchedness has not exactly been justified of all her children.

**Cross-bias**, *sb.* [CROSS *a.*] A bias or inclination running athwart or counter to another.

1678 MARVELL *Growth Povey* Wks. 1875 IV. 357 So various were the several interests, and crossbiases.

So **Cross-bias** *v.*, to give a cross-bias to. **Cross-biased**, *pp. a.*, subject to cross-biases. † **Cross-biasness**, tendency to go athwart or contrary, waywardness.

1633 G. HERBERT *Affliction* ix, *Temple* 39 Thus doth thy power crosse-bias me. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xii. lxi. 227 Cross-biasness to Grace our ruine spinn'd. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 386, I leave Italy... hoping... to return, but fearing that may not be permitted in my 'cross-biased' life.

**Crossbill** (krɒsbɪl). [CROSS *a.* 1 *b.*] A bird of the genus *Loxia* (family *Fringillidae*), having the mandibles of the bill curved so as to cross each other when the bill is closed; found in the north of Europe and America, and in Japan. The Common Crossbill is *L. curvirostris*.

1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* 248. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1723) 193 The *Loxia*, or Cross-Bill, whose Bill is thick and strong, with the Tips crossing one another. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 279 The Crossbeak and Crossbill come here but seldom. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 182 That rare bird the Crossbill... occasionally visits the orchards.

Hence **Cross-billed** *a.*, having the mandibles crossed, like the birds of the genus *Loxia*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (heading), Cross-billed Grosbeak.

**Cross-bill**, *cross bill*, *Law.* [CROSS *a.* 6, CROSS-9.] A bill filed in Chancery by a defendant against the plaintiff or other co-defendants in the same suit. *b.* A bill of exchange given in consideration of another bill (Wharton).

1537 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 315 That their honours will be pleased to accept of a cross bill against the prelates. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 655 Who, putting in a new cross-bill, May traverse th' action. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 448 If he [the defendant] has any relief to pray against the plaintiff, he must do it by an original bill of his own, which is called a cross bill. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 466 A counter-claim is like a cross-bill under the former practice in equity, which fell with the original bill.

**Cross-birth:** see CROSS-B.

† **Crossbite**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 *crossbite*. [CROSS-6.]

1. *trans.* To bite the biter; to cheat in return; to cheat by outwitting; to 'take in', gull, deceive.

1532 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 30 If ye lack contraries, to crossbite him withall, I shall lend you a pair of the same size that his cheats be. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Cossuage* To Reader, When a brooking knave cross-bitheth a Gentleman with a bad commodity. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* v. vi, Fortune our foe... By none but thee our projects are cross-bit. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 365 As Nature slyly had thought fit, For some by-ends to cross-bite wit. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxviii, If your Grace can... throw out a hint to crossbite Saville, it will be well.

2. To attack or censure biting or bitterly.

1571 GOLDING *Cabin* on Ps. xii. 5 He crossbitheth the courtly clawebeaks [sed aulicos calumniosiores perstringit]. 1581 RICH. FAREWELL (1846) 154 She... would crossbite hym with tauntes and spitefull quippes. 1683 F. SHERNE *House of Medici* 116 The Pope... unwilling to incense him by fruitlessly cross-biting his election. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 74 Cross biting a Country Evidence, and frighting him out of Truth, and his Senses.

Hence † **Crossbite** *sb.*, a cheat, trick, swindle, deception; † **Crossbiter**, one who 'crossbites', a swindler; † **Crossbiting** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp. a.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Cossuage* To Rdr., When the nip, which the common people call a cutpence, hath a cross-bite by some bribing officer. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xxvi. 120 Unless he could give them the Cross-bite. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 98 Besides the danger of a cross-bite. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W.* Wit D iv b, The legerdemaines of nips, foysts, conicatchers, crossbiteres. 1656 EARL MORN. *Advit. Fr. Parnass.* 185 Dame Nature, who greatly hates cheaters, and crossbiters. 1576 WHETSTONE *Roche of Regard* 50 (N.) Crossbiting, a kind of cousoning under the couler of friendship. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xv. 551 The cross-biting Phoenicians. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester*, They effect their purpose by cross-biting, or some other dexterity. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 1. (1740) 55 Affronts, Tergiversations, Crossbitings, personal Reflections, and such like.

**Cross-bond**, *Brick-laying*. [CROSS *a.*] A bond in which a course of 'stretchers' alternates with one of alternate 'stretchers' and 'headers' so as to break joint with it and also with the next row of stretchers.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 461/2 The mediæval brick buildings in north-east of Germany are worked in Flemish bond, or as it is there called 'cross-bond'.

**Cross-bones**, *sb. pl.* [CROSS-4 *c.*] A figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other in the form of the letter X, usually placed under the figure of a skull, as an emblem of death.

1798 CANNING, etc. *Anti-Jacobin. Rovers*, A subterranean vault... with coffins, 'scutechons, death's heads and cross-bones. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 898 She was a perpetual *memento mori*; a skull and cross-bones would hardly have been more efficacious. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 86 Half a score of us had been under the crossbones [i.e. pirate's flag].

**Cross-bow** (krɒsbəʊ). [CROSS-3 *b.*]

1. A missile weapon consisting of a bow fixed across a wooden stock, having a groove or barrel for the missile and a mechanism for holding and releasing the string, used for shooting bolts, stones, arrows, etc.; an ARBALEST.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* I. 297 Crosse bowes or staffe slynges. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 90 Then the arrows flew out of the long bowes... the quarrelles out of the crosse bowes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 147 Stones... violently whirled out of a Crossebow. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms War* 40 The Ancients had two kinds of Cross-bows, the one which shoot Darts or Quarrels, and the other which throw Stones: these were called *Balistæ*, and the other *Catapultæ*. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xx, With my cross-bow I shot the Albatross. 1866 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 343 The cross bow is said to have been used in the battle of Hastings.

2. *transf. (pl.)* Men armed with cross-bows; crossbowmen, as a force.

1311 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34/2, x. M. knyghtes on horsbacke... vi. M. Crosse bowes... 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxix. 473 They botys well garvynshyd with men, archars and crossebowes. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 20, 50 men of warre... together with 20 crossebowes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as cross-bow case, -maker, match, rack, shot. 1530 PALSER. 211/1 Crossebowe case, carquas. Crossebowe maker, archalestrier. 1570 DES MATH. *Prof.* 35 The force of the Crossebowe Racke is... here, demonstrated. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Having one arme little better than lost by a Crossebow-shot. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1221/6 Samuel Smith Crossebow-Maker near Temple-bar, 161.

London. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 189 A great cross-bow match at Heidelberg.

† **Crossbower** (krɒsˈbəʊə). *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.] = next.

1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 45 b. Crosse-bowers and Archers on horseback. a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 22 The French had 12000 crossebow-men as souldiers.

**Crossbowman** (krɒsˈbəʊmən). An archer with a crossbow; a soldier armed with a crossbow.

c 1500 *Melusine* 132 A thousand men of armes, & Crossebowe men. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermenia* 11 He armed her with twice as many crossebow-men as souldiers. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 9 Thirty-two were crossebow-men. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 372 The artillery, the arquebusers, and crossbowmen, were to support one another.

**Cross-bred**, *ppl. a.* [Cf. next and CROSS-8.] Bred from parents of different species or varieties; hybrid, mongrel. (Also *absol.* as *sb.*)

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 70 In regard to cross-bred animals. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 21/2 Whether the Hereford is to beat the Devon, or the cross-bred the Highlander. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Feb. 2/7 Wool, both Botany and cross-breeds.

**Cross-breed**, *v.* [CROSS *adv.*] To breed across the lines which separate varieties or races; to breed (animals or plants) from individuals of different species or races. Hence **Cross-breeding** *vbl. sb.* 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. i. They are come to think cross breeding for themselves best, as well as for their dogs and horses.

**Cross-breed** (krɒsˈbrɪd), *sb.* [Cf. prec. and CROSS *a.*] A breed of animals (or plants) produced by crossing; a mongrel or hybrid breed; *transf.* an animal of such a breed. Also *fig.*

1774 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 185 The family of monsieur Louvet, emigrated to England; and made a cross-breed with those who [etc.]. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingent* III. v. It seems to me a barren thing, this Conservatism, an unhappy cross-breed; the mule of politics that engenders nothing. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec. Both prizes for the cross-breeds were won by crosses of shorthorn with the Scotch breeds.

**Cross-burn**. [CROSS-3 c.] A bun indented with a cross, commonly eaten on Good Friday.

1733 *Poor Robin's Almanach* in Brand *Pap. Antiq.* (1873) I. 124 Good Friday comes this month, the old woman runs with one or two a penny hot cross buns. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* 9 Apr. an. 1777 Being Good Friday, I breakfasted with him on ten and cross-buns. 1850 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 80 What becomes of all the cold crossbuns after Good Friday?

**Cross-buttock**, *sb.* [app. f. CROSS *prep.* + BUTTOCK; in form an *adj.* used absolutely.] A peculiar throw over the hip made use of in wrestling and formerly in pugilism: see *quot.* 1808.

1890 D'UFFRY *Collins's Walk* II. 74 (Farmer) When th' hardy Major... To make quick end of fight prepares, By Strength ore buttock cross to hawl him, And with a tip 'f th' Inturn mail him. 1724 [see BUTTOCK *sb.* 6]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v. All the various stops, blows, cross-buttocks, &c. incident to combatants. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 247 A cross-buttock in pugilism is, when the party, advancing his right leg and thigh, closes with his antagonist, and catching him with his right arm, or giving a round blow, throws him over his right hip, upon his head. 1886 *Times* 24 Apr. 5/5 Clark won easily... throwing his man with a cross-buttock.

Hence **Cross-buttock** *v. trans.*, to throw with a cross-buttock (also *fig.*); **Cross-buttocker**, one who cross-buttocks; a cross-buttock.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. 1. An unexpected cross-buttock floored the incautious and unscientific Grafenberg. 1898 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 107 Hardly that humming Could thus cross-buttock thee. 1889 W. ARMSTRONG *Wrestling* (Badm. Libr.) 199 Should the stroke fall there is no help for the unfortunate cross-buttock. *Ibid.* A much tighter hold is required for the purpose of cross-buttocking your man.

† **Cross-caper**. *Obs.* [CROSS-9.] ? Some kind of caper or movement in dancing; cf. CROSS-OUT, CROSS-POINT. Said usually of a tailor, and often *fig.* in application.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i. Had a tailor seen her At this advantage, he, with his cross capers, Had ruffled her by this. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edu.* II (1680) 31 His ends go not their ways, but with Cross-capers. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii. Sketon [a tailor]. For fashioning of shapes and cutting a cross-caper, turn me off to my trade again. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Caper*, A cross caper, *Substantivo*.

Hence † **Cross-caper**.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 36 All the cross-capers being plac'd in strong ranks, and an excellent oration cut out, perswading them to sweat out their brains in deusing new cuts, new French collars [etc.].

**Cross-catalogue**, -channel, -chock: see CROSS-B.

† **Cross-cloth**. *Obs.* [CROSS-3, 4.]

1. *Eccl.* A cloth or hanging before the rood.

1541 *Chancery Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 61 For emending of the Crosse clothe 111/4. 1550 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1888) 134 Item x cross clothe of sylke and another of Pewke. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 32 Item one crosse clothe—made awaie.

2. A linen cloth worn across the forehead.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 41 The Nurses also of Sparta use... to bring up their Children, without swaddling... or having on their heads Cross-clothes. 1589 PAPPY *W. Hatchet* D iv b. He make him pull his pouting crosscloth over his beetle brows. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* III. IV. i. 168 Many wear such cross-clothes or forehead clothes as our women

use when they are sicke. 1599 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exp.* 20 Two Neckcloths, and four double Cross-cloths for a Woman.

† **Cross-clout**. *Obs.* = prec. 2.

17. *Christine & Christianne* (N.), Head bands, swaddle bands, cross clouts, bibs.

**Cross-corner**. [CROSS *a.*] The corner of a quadrilateral diagonally opposite to another. *At cross-corners with*: *fig.* directly opposite or contrary to. Hence (*nonce-wit.*) **Cross-cornerness**.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* ix, Set the sea-scale at this corner, and put down the grass cross-corners. 1892 Mrs. LYNN LINTON in *New Review* Feb. 225 Private idiosyncrasies which... place them at cross-corners with the rest of their race. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 May 449/2 Pondering... on the cross-cornerness of things in general.

**Cross-country**, *a.* [CROSS-10.] Across the country transversely to the great highways; across the fields, etc., instead of following the roads.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 316 We had a cross-country road back to Alost. 1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 20 These carpets... Oh spare them, ye knights of the boot, Escaped from a cross country ride! 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wandr. E. Archip.* 191 The main cross-country road to Bencoolen.

**Cross-couple**, *v.* [CROSS-6.] *trans.* To couple things that do not naturally go together. Hence † **Cross-couple** *sb.*, **Cross-coupling** *vbl. sb.*, Puttenham's term for the rhetorical figure *syneciosis*, 'whereby heterogeneous things were combined or attributed to one person.'

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 216 Another figure which... may well be called... the Cross-couple [*marg. Syneciosis*, or the Crosse coupling]. 1681-6 SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 363 There will be no more... such cross-coupling of Prosperity with Vice and Misery with Virtue.

**Cross-course**, *sb.* *Mining.* [CROSS-4.] A vein or lode (usually barren) intersecting the regular vein or lode at an angle; also = CROSS-OUT *sb.* 2.

1808 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 254 Intersected nearly at right angles by other mineral veins called Cross Courses. 1882 *Rep. Geol. Explor.* 13 A short cross-course was put in intersecting the lode.

† **Cross-course**, *a.* *Obs.* [CROSS-10.] Running athwart the straight course of things.

1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* (1634) 51 All was made sure... by the elective assent of the supreme Nobilitie, without any cross-course conditions (as falls out) when the soldiers or people elect.

**Cross-crosslet**. *Her.* [Cf. CROSSETT 2.] A cross having the extremity of each arm in the form of a small cross.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B. iij b. Cros crossletis and Cros floiy. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon.* § 128. (1810) 134 Three lions between six cross crosslets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* XXI. § 5 (ed. 3) 361 A chevron between three crosses-crosslets sa.

**Cross-cut**, *sb.* [CROSS-4 a, b.]

1. (Usually *cross cut*.) A cut or cutting across or from side to side; a direct path between two points, transverse or diagonal to the main way.

1800 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* IV. 186 If you have occasion to travel frequently to one place, take all the cross cuts. 1837 R. ELLISON *Kirkstead* 27 Deep cross-cuts lurk the treacherous shrubs below. 1876 BARNFORD *Hist. U.S.V.* xiv. 492 He knew the by-ways... and the cross-cuts and roads as far as Brunswick.

2. *Mining.* A cutting across the course of a vein, or across the general direction of the workings.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingdom* (1810) I. 312 It is... proper to push forward cross cuts from your first trench every way. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* § *Durh.* 20 *Crosscut*, an excavation driven at an acute angle to the direction of the cleavage or cleat. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 226 A cross-cut is being run from the main shaft... 95 or 100 feet below the surface.

3. A step in dancing.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 62/2 Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut.

4. Short for *Cross-cut file*: see next, 2.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* I. 302 For working iron... the single lines are closely cut over diagonally and the file becomes a cross-cut.

**Cross-cut**, *a.*

1. Adapted for cross-cutting.

1828 WEBSTER *Cross-cut-saw*, a saw managed by two men, one at each end for sawing large logs or trees across. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Cross-cut Chisel*, a chisel with a narrow edge and considerable depth, used in cutting a groove in iron. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 173 Large trees mostly sawn down by the cross-cut saw.

2. [CROSS-8.] Cut across or transversely; having transverse cuts; *esp.* of a file, having two sets of teeth crossing each other diagonally.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 127 The files used by the whitesmith upon cold work are mostly of the cross-cut description. 1883 E. PENNELL-BLIMHIST *Cream Leicestersh.* 135 A deep cross-cut fallow.

**Cross-cut**, *v.* [CROSS-6.] *trans.* To cut across or transversely.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 59 A... humour rancorous... That... Cross-cuts the liver with internal smart. 1655 CULPEPPER *Rivierius* II. iii. 67 In a Medium [in Optics] that is Convex and thick, the species are... broken, and as it were cross-cut. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 108 The quarry-men proceed to cross-cut the large flats. 1846 J. BAXTER *Liber. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 377 The plough... drawn across the field, and cross-cutting the uncut ribs of grass,

† **Cross-days**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [CROSS-3 a.]

1. The Rogation Days, or three days preceding Ascension Day.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 152 From Lyncolns Inn, at London, this tuesday in the crosse dayes. 1641 BEER *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 The only time for putting of fatte weathers is aboute Easter and Crosse dayes.

2. Days of persecution when the 'cross' has to be borne. (Probably with allusion to sense 1.)

1554 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 246 Wherefore contend in these cross-days, which be the love-days of God towards us.

**Cross-division**. [CROSS-9.] The division of any group according to more than one principle of division at the same time, so that the species cut across one another and produce confusion; an instance of such an intersecting division.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* 246/1 Arguments are divided according to several different principles... And these cross-divisions have proved a source of endless perplexity to the Logical and Rhetorical student. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* 60 A division... of men into Finchemen, Asiatics, the unproductive classes, and barbarians, would be a cross-division.

† **Cross-dollar**. *Obs.* [CROSS-3 c.] A Spanish dollar, having a cross on the reverse (as was the case at the end of the 17th c.).

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2444/4 About 401. in Spanish Money and Cross Dollars. 1704 *Ibid.* 4029/1 Cross Dollars, Eighteen Penny-weight, Four Shillings and Four Pence Three Farthings.

**Crosse** (krɒs). [a. F. *crosse*: -OF. *croce* = It. *crocia*, hockey-stick, etc.: see CROSE.] The implement used in the game of lacrosse for catching and throwing the ball, consisting of a long shank curved round at the end, with a net stretched across from the curve to the shank. Also called *lacrosse-stick*. In mod. Dicts.

**Crosse**, var. of CROSE *Obs.*, crosier.

**Crossear**, -ier, *obs. ff.* CROSIER.

**Crossed** (krɒst), *a.* Also *crost*. [f. CROSS *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Marked with a cross, or with the sign of the cross; bearing or wearing a cross; having taken the cross. † *Crossed friars*: = CRUTCH friars.

1494, 1530 [see CRUTCH]. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 296 'To be beried... under a cross-ed stone. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1226 Many cross-ed Nobles were assembled at Lions, to goe to the Holy Land. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 341 The animal is called the cross fox. 1795 *tr. Merrier Fragments* II. 426 Her cross-ed and mitred son. 1851 DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* xv. 124 White-cross-ed... they rushed into the fight.

2. Placed or lying across each other; marked with lines drawn across; (of a letter) written with lines crossing at right angles.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 235 A line... to which they attach several large crossed hooks. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belted Est.* I. 8 She did not... correspond with other girls by means of crossed letters. 1877 *Punch* LXXII. 280/1 'crossed cheques' are only payable through bankers.

3. *fig.* Thwarted, opposed, etc.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 203 All fortunes pass'd in my cross'd loue. 1651 tr. *Emilianus's Frands Rom. Monks* 227 How great a change cross Desires are able to produce in the Body of man. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 488 Lest... cross ambition lose his lofty aim.

† b. Having a 'cross' to bear; afflicted. *Obs.* a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 99 The afflicted crossed party... is a gainer thereby, if his spirit is brought down to it.

4. *Crossed (out)*: a. obliterated or cancelled by crossing lines; b. *Watchmaking*: see *quot.* 1874.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crossed out*, when the web of a wheel is sawed and filed away so as to leave a cross of four spokes or arms, it is said to be crossed out. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 69 [A] crossed out wheel.

† **Crosser**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. CROSS *sb.*: cf. CRUCIBLE, CRUSTIE.] A small lamp.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 A Crossover, *crucibulum, lucubrum*.

**Crosser**<sup>2</sup> (krɒsə). [f. CROSS *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who crosses, in various senses; one who makes the sign of the cross; one who thwarts, opposes, or contravenes; one who passes over, etc.

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 82, I know the most crossers are not the best Christians. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 229 Any crosser of thy lust. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 104 An obstinate crosser of men wiser than himselfe. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 23 The crossers of the desert.

† **Crossset**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [ad. F. *croissette*, dim. of *croix* cross.] A small cross; = CROSSETT.

1600 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 84 He beareth Gules, a Fesse between three Crossets. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 137 They... beat down all those little crossets.

† **Crossset**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [ad. F. *crossette*: see next.] A slip or cutting of a plant, cut under a joint with a small projecting knob left to form an eye.

1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 596 To make good choice therefore of crosssets to plant new vines of. *Ibid.* 597 The crosssets do put forth rootes of themselves.

|| **Crossette** (krɒsət). *Arch.* [F. *crossette*, in 16th c. *crocette*, dim. of *croce*, *crosse* crutch, crook, staff, etc.: see CROSE.] A projection or ear in the architrave or casing around a door- or window-opening, at the junction of the jamb and head;



also a shoulder or ledged projection in the voussoir of a built-up architrave or flat arch, which rests in a corresponding recess in the adjoining voussoir and strengthens the construction; see quot. 1819.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crosette*. . . the returns in the corners of . . . door cases or window-frames. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 303 *Crosettes*, in the decorations of apertures, the trusses or consoles on the flanks of the architrave, under the cornice. 1853 in *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Crosettes* . . . the small projecting pieces . . . in arch stones, which hang upon the adjacent stones.

**Cross-examine**, *v.* [CROSS-6.c.]

1. *trans.* To examine by cross-questioning; to examine by questions adapted to check the results of previous examination; to examine minutely or repeatedly. (In quot. 1664 *humorous*.)

1664 BUTLER *Hum.* II. iii. 1137 A Monster. 'I had cross-examin'd both our Hose, And plunder'd all we had to lose.' 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.). 'If we may but cross-examine and interrogate their actions, against their words, these will soon confute the invalidity of their solemnest confessions.' 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 94 The accused party was furnished with no copy of the charge. He was examined and cross-examined.

2. *spec.* To subject (a witness who has already given evidence on behalf of one side in a legal action) to an examination by the other side, with the purpose of shaking his testimony or eliciting from him evidence which favours the other side.

1607 in *Cambrid. & Westm. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* VIII. 101 This Excerpt did then by his Council. . . Cross-Examine the Witnesses produced . . . on the Respondents behalf. 1755 J. LOUHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 207 The Prosecutor first examines the Witnesses produced against the Prisoner, and then the Prisoner may cross-examine them. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cross-examine*, to try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. *Mod.* The witness was severely cross-examined, but without shaking his evidence on any material point.

Hence **Cross-examination**, the action of cross-examining; **Cross-examiner**, -**examining**.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 178 Completeness of the mass of evidence . . . is . . . an object at which, by cross-examination and a variety of other means, English procedure never ceases to aim. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 103/1 In a court of common law . . . the cross-examination of a witness follows and is founded upon what the witness has stated in his examination in chief. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 429 Very few . . . can be trusted to report their own observations, until they have undergone a severe cross-examination. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi. 'Why not?' demanded Rose. 'Because, my pretty cross-examiner' replied the doctor: 'because . . . there are many ugly points about it.' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 On whom Socrates tries his cross-examining powers.

**Cross-eye**. [CROSS-4.c.] *a. pl.* Squinting eyes. b. That sort of squint in which the eyes are turned inwards so that the axes of vision cross each other; internal strabismus.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 302, I cannot abide these 'cross-eyes', as the country people call them; though I have heard of ladies who . . . admired those of Mr. Wilkes.

Hence **Cross-eyed**, *a.*, squinting.

1791 COWPER *Hum.* II. 260 Cross-eyed he was. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 139 A cross-eyed effort, which criticism should blush to admire. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-room Ball*, *Yng. Brit. Soldier* x.

**Cross-fertilize**, *v. Bot.* [CROSS-6.] *trans.* To fertilize by pollen from another flower or plant.

1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* I. The flowers of most kinds of plants are constructed so as to be . . . cross-fertilized by pollen from another flower.

fig. 1889 JACOBS *Æsop* p. xvii, European literature was being cross-fertilized by new germs from the East.

Hence **Cross-fertilizable**, *a.*; **Cross-fertilization**.

1828 GRAY in *Eclectic Mag.* XXXV. 735 Blossoms cross-fertilizable by insects. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* I. Cross-fertilization is sometimes ensured by the sexes being separated. 1879 LUNBOK *Sci. Lect.* II. 35 To secure cross-fertilization . . . winged insects are almost necessary, because they fly readily from one plant to another.

**Cross-file**: see CROSS-B.

**Cross-fire**. [CROSS-9.] *Mil.* Lines of fire from two or more positions crossing each other. Also fig. So **Cross-firing** *vbl. sb.*

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Al.* III. cxxvii. 83 Exposed to a cross fire of musquetry or matchlocks. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xiv. 217 A continual cross-fire of small pleasantries. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 160 And so the firing and the cross-firing proceed where all should be peace.

**Cross-fish**. [CROSS-3.b.] A starfish of the genus *Uroster*; the common 5-fingered starfish.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 459 The coarse fish prey on oysters, and likewise on muscles. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The cross-fish . . . the *cribilla*, the sun-stars, are all represented.

† **Cross-fixed**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [CROSS-2.; after L. *crucifixus*.] Fixed on a cross, crucified.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mysteries of Myst.* The Sonne 29 Tempted, tormented, mockt, condemn'd, Cross-fixed, dead, buried. 1849 J. A. CARVILLE *Dante's Inferno* xxiii. 280 To my eyes came one [Caliphaz] cross-fixed [*crucifixus*] in the ground with three stakes.

**Cross-flower**. [CROSS-3.a.] A name proposed by Gerard for Milkwort (*Polygala*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clx. § 6. 450 Milke wort . . . doth specially flourish in the Crosse or . . . Rogation weeks . . . in

English we may call it Crosse flower. 1822 K. DIGBY *Bravest. Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower.

**Cross-fox**. [CROSS-3.c.] A variety of the fox, having a dark marking along the back and another across the shoulders, forming a cross.

1774 CROFT fox: see CROSS-1. 1830 *Gardens of Zool. Soc.* I. 211 The Cross Fox of America. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 480 An animal, called the cross-fox, from its bearing a distinct black cross on the shoulders.

**Cross-frog**: see CROSS-B.

† **Crossful**, *a. Obs.* [f. CROSS *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL, after *bashful*, *wakeful*.] Given to crossing or thwarting.

c 1680 *Doubling Virgin in Roxb. Ball.* IV. 344, I wonder young-men are so crossful, since Virgins are so full of love?

**Cross-garnet**. [CROSS-3.b.] 'A species of hinge formed thus —, with the vertical part fastened to the style or jamb of the doorcase, and the horizontal part to the door or shutter' (Gwilt).

1659 WILLISFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 25 Crosse garnet hinges are usually not so strong. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 95 Hung with cross-garnets. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 When the Joint . . . on the Tail, is pind in the Joint . . . in the Cross, the whole Hinge is called a Cross-Garnet. 1882 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 836 A pair of T hinges, sometimes called cross-garnets, must be screwed to the jamb.

† **Cross-gartered**, *pple. a. Obs.* [CROSS-8.] Having the garters crossed on the legs. (See ALDIS Wright's note to Shaks. *Twel. N.*) So **Cross-gartering** *vbl. sb.*

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 168 *Fascia crurales*, hose garters going across or ouethwart, both above and beneath the knee. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abund.* (Percy Soc.) 25, I warrant yee, heele haue His cuell garters crosse about the knee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 167 And wish'd to see thee euer crosse garter'd. *Ibid.* III. iv. 23 This does make some obstruction in the blood, this crosse-gartering. a 1633 OVEBURY *Char.*, *Footman*, More upright than any cross-gartered gentleman-usher. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. i, As rare an old youth as ever walked cross-gartered.

**Cross-grain**. [CROSS-4.b.]

1. A grain running across the regular grain of any substance.

1682 GREW *Musæum Reg. Soc.* 282 Between the Grain and the Vein of a Diamond, there is this difference, that the former furthers; the latter, being so insuperably hard, hinders the splitting of it. Altho. . . a Vein, sometimes is nothing else, but a Cross-Grain.

2. The grain (of wood, etc.) cut across.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 404 A wood pavement must expose the cross-grain of the wood.

**Cross-grained** (*krp'sgrænd*), *a.* [Parasynthetic deriv. of prec.]

1. Of wood: Having the grain or fibre arranged in crossing directions, or irregularly, instead of running straight longitudinally.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 5 Elm. . . is the most Cross-grain'd Timber; that is, cleaveth so unevenly . . . according to the cross Position of the said Vessels. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 110 Stuff is Cross-grain'd when a . . . Branch shoots out on that part of the Tree; For the . . . Grain of that branch . . . runs a-cross the Grain of the Trunk. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 104 Knives for working hard or cross-grained lumber.

2. *fig.* Of opposed nature or temper; given to opposition, contrarious; difficult to deal with, intractable; perverse, refractory, queer-tempered. (Said of persons and things.)

1647 CASE *Kingd.* 16 So cross-grain'd to all Novelty. 1652 WHARTON *Rohamund's Chron.* Ded., The many Discouragements and Cross-grain'd Events I have Labour'd under. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Cong.* III, Was there ever such a cross-grain'd brute, that won't hear me? 1850 TROLLOPE *Impress. of Wand.* xiii. 204 He would think you a pestilent, cross-grained fellow. 1883 STREVENSON *Treasure Isl.* v. xxiii. (1886) 184 She (the boat) was the most cross-grained lop-sided craft to manage.

3. *adob.* Across the grain. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 69 Working still Cross-grain'd. 1825 LAMB *Elia*, *Convolutescent*, Things went cross-grained in the Court yesterday.

Hence **Cross-grainedness**.

1654 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 273 By reason of the pervers Cross-grainedness of those of the Junta. 1673 S. DUGARD *Marriages Cousin Germ.* 65 The ill nature of the Wife, or the Cross-grainedness of the Husband. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 279 A fanatic, whereof the composition was cross-grainedness, ambition, and malice. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lviii. 154 She . . . could only lament . . . over . . . the cross-grainedness of men.

**Cross-guard**: see CROSS-B.

**Cross-hackle**, *v.* [CROSS-6.] *trans.* To cross-question vexatiously or persistently: cf. HACKLE. Hence **Cross-hackling** *vbl. sb.*

1826 J. BANIM *O'Hara Tales* Ser. II. *Peggy Nowlan*, We can cross-hackle her on the head of it. 1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* xxx. (1888) 187 The good-humoured way in which I have borne all this cross-hackling.

**Cross-handed**, *a.* [CROSS-11.] Having the hands crossed; commonly used *adob.*

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 165 The merchant fishermen . . . passed the objects of traffic, as it were, cross-handed. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 708/1 The gaunt women . . . [are] rowing 'cross-handed'.

**Cross-handled**, *a.* [CROSS-11.] Having a handle in the form of a cross.

1801 SCOTT *Fire-King* xiv, He has thrown by his helmet, and cross-handled sword. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool*

I xxv, Limping cleverly along with the help of his two cross-handled staves.

**Cross-hatch**, *v.* [CROSS-6.] To engrave or hatch a surface with parallel lines in two series crossing each other; *esp.* to shade an engraving or drawing by this method. Hence **Cross-hatched** *pple. a.*; **Cross-hatching** *vbl. sb.*, the process of marking with crossing sets of parallel lines; the effect so produced.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 239 Some impressions from wood-cuts done long ago, with cross-hatching. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 A certain kind of cross-hatching went out with A. Durel. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* vi. 74 Such cross-hatchings . . . seem to be confined to the lowland districts. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. of Verses* 46 The long lines of lofty, gray houses! Cross hatched with shadow and light.

So **Cross-hatch** *sb.* = cross-hatching; **Cross-hatcher**, one who executes cross-hatching.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 271 With the engravers the 'cross-hatch' and the 'double cypher' . . . were secrets. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov., 1834 All the suppliers and cross-hatchers in England.

**Cross-head**, *sb.* [CROSS-4.]

1. The bar at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides between straight guides, and communicates the motion to the connecting-rod, etc.

1827 *Mech. Mag.* VIII. 2 Can the cross-head, side rods, cranks, shaft, be reduced? 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Cryll Gr.* xx. 179 Vibrating . . . with one invariable regulated motion like the cross-head of a side-lever steam engine.

*attrib.* 1850 WEALE *Dial. Terms*, *Cross-head guides*, in locomotive engines, the parallel bars between which the cross-head moves. *Cross-head blocks*, the parts which slide between the parallel guides.

2. A heading to a paragraph printed across the page or column in the body of an article.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 11/4 In two cases Mr. Knowles allows frequent 'cross-heads'.

Hence **Cross-head**, *v.*, to furnish with a cross-head (sense 2).

1890 *Pall Mall G.* Jan., *The Tablet*, . . . cross-heads one of its paragraphs 'The Need of the Confessional'.

**Cross-headed**, *a.* [CROSS-11.] Having the head or top in the form of a cross.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 243 The cross-headed staff.

**Cross-hilted**, *a.* [CROSS-11.] Having a hilt which forms a cross with the blade and handle.

1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus in Mem.* (1871) 751, I . . . had rather see a glittering stone to hasp it there, than the long cross hilted knots now worn. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii. 68 Cross-hilted swords.

**Crossiade**, *obs. form* of CRUSADE.

**Cross-index**: see CROSS-B.

**Crossing** (*krp'sin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. CROSS *v.*]

1. The marking with or making the sign of the cross.

1530 PALSGR. *211/1* Crossingyng, *croisee*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Offices* 31 As touching kneeling, crossing . . . and other gestures. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* Jan. 9 As many genuflexions . . . and as many crossings as ever.

2. The action of drawing lines across; striking out, erasure; writing across other writing. *Crossing off* or *out*: striking off (an item), striking out (a word or entry) by drawing a cancelling line across it.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 366 By procuring the crossing of all the debt-books of our sins. 1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* iv. 178 Your letter . . . was written in scraps with crossings and counter-crossings. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 90 The alteration or erasure of a crossing (of a cheque) is a forgery.

3. The action of passing across; intersecting; traversing; passage across the sea, a river, etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 123 The crossings and doublings of the deare. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. of Nat.* (1851) I. 76 To follow . . . all the twistings, and crossings, and entanglements in those intricate subjects. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xxi, The complex crossings of the mazy dance. 1891 J. E. H. THOMSON *Bks. wh. influenced our Lord* II. i. 271 The crossing of the great and wide sea.

b. The action of crossing the path of another rider so as to obstruct him. Also *fig.* Cf. *Cross and jostle* in CROSS-B.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Apr. 3/3 All the crossings and jostlings which the barrack-master . . . experienced. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 3/3 May Rose, whose jockey . . . for boring and crossing, was suspended for the remainder of the meeting.

4. The place where two lines, tracks, bands, or the like, cross; intersection.

1828 SCOTT *Jynl.* (1890) II. 163 The ceiling . . . is garnished, at the crossing and combining of the arches, with the recurring heads of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iv. 61 A Ring, placed at the crossing of the two strengthening bands.

5. *spec. a.* The intersection of two streets, roads, lines of railway, etc. *Level crossing*: the intersection of a road and a railway, or of two railways, on the same level.

1695 DRYDEN *Observ. Painting* Wks. 1808 XVII. 401 Statues . . . in the crossing of streets, or in the squares. 1700 S. L. tr. *Pythe's Voy.* E. *Ind.* 179, I was always upon my guard at Turnings and Crossings of Streets. 1840 F. WHISHAW *Railways Gt. Brit.* 24 Where gates are fixed at the level road crossings. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 51 The intersection of one rail with another at any angle is termed a 'crossing', and these crossings are so constructed with wing rails and check rails as to guide the flange of the wheel, and ensure its taking the required direction.

b. *Ecol. Arch.* That part of a cruciform church where the transepts cross the nave.

1835 WHITWELL *Archit. Notes German Ch.* 1. 45 note, The portion of the building... over that space in the ground plan where the transept crosses the nave is called the crossing.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 13 If the pulpit be in the crossing.

6. The place at which a street, river, etc. is crossed by passengers.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. (1682) 426 Giving back to Toledo, I crossed the crossing Sierra de Morada. 1763 JOHNSON 28 July in *Boswell*, Sweeping crossings in the streets. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew, etc.* xxvi. (1878) 145 The fellow that sweeps the crossing.

7. *Venerary*. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Salade*.. the young head of a Deere (long, tender, woollie, and but beginning to braunch) teamed by our Woodmen, the crossing.

8. A thwarting, opposing, or contravening.

1800 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 371 V. iames and crossings of friends. 1896 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* 11. 1. 36 Cousin: of many men I do not beat these crossings. 1669 WOODHEAD *J. Trav.* 1. Pref. (1671) 20 Macerations of the Body, and crossings of the Will. 1694 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. ii. (1732) 83 It is a Crossing of Proverbs making Rivers to ascend to their Fountains.

9. The raising of animals or plants from individuals of different races; cross-breeding.

1851 Beck's *Florist* 170 We commenced a series of 'crossings', with the view of remedying the... earliness of blooming and susceptibility to frost. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefoins' Hum. Spec.* 63 This crossing... is differently named according to whether it takes place between different races or different species.

10. Cheating, dishonest practice: see CROSS sb. 29. 1894 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch* (1899) 18 I: our crossing at cards more perilous to the commonwealth than this cossage for land?

11. *Comb.*, as *crossing-place*; *crossing-sweeper*, a person who sweeps a (street-) crossing.

1786 FRANCIS II. 43 Employed in procuring a clean crossing-place at the head of the Haymarket. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xiii. 471 His forces, guarded the crossing-places from the falls at Trenton to below Bristol. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Making himself as cheap as crossing-sweepers.

**Crossing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crosses, in various senses: see the verb.

1877 FLEMING *Contm. Holmsheld III.* 1892/1 By means of some crossing causes in the city. 1666 W. SCLATER *Ext. a Thess.* (1693) 185 Only consider how crossing to the whole Council of God. that proud dreamers. 1728 POPE *11. d. xx.* 179 The crossing belts unite behind. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Log. Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 64 Whenever a green light is opposed to a red light... the ships carrying the lights are crossing ships.

**Cross-interrogate**, v. *Law*. [CROSS-6.] *trans.* To cross-question.

1754 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 107 Advocates... may cross-interrogate the Witnesses.

Hence **Cross-interrogatory**, cross-question, cross-examination.

1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nat.* 1. 95, I put artlessly some cross-interrogatories to him. 1841 CBL. WISEMAN *Remarks Let. fr. IV. Palmerston* To investigate juridically, on oath, and by cross-interrogatory.

**Crossish** (krp'sif), a. *collog. rare*. [f. CROSS a. 5 b + -ISH.] Rather cross or peevish.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvii. 55 Jane... sometimes used to be a little crossish. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 120, I found my mother indisputably crossish.

**Cross-jack, cro'jack** (krp'sdʒæk, krp'dʒæk). *Naut.* A square sail bent to the lower yard of the mizen-mast.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A drift sayle, a crossjack, a netting sayle. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, Cross-jack, pronounced *cro'jack*, a sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen-mast... This sail... is very seldom used. 1820 SCOTTS *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II 197 In 1816, I fitted a main-sail and cross-jack in the same way. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 19 The sail taken off was the cross-jack and main-sail.

b. *attrib.*, as *cross-jack brace*; *cross-jack yard* (see quot. 1867); *cross-jack-eyed* a. (*Sailors' slang*) = CROSS-EYED.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 17 The Crossjacke Yard and Spretsalle Yard to be of a length. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 69, I was stationed at the weather cross-jack braces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Cross-jack-yard, the lower yard of the mizen-top-sail to the arms of which the clues of the mizen top-sail are extended... It is now very common in merchant ships to set a sail called a cross-jack upon this yard. 1884 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 849 Haul in your weather cro'jack brace!

**Cross keys, cross-keys**. [CROSS-4 c.]

Keys borne crosswise, as in the Papal arms. 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 32 Where is yowr three crounyys, yowr cross keys and yowr cope. 1823 *Exec. for Treason* (1875) 32 No nor their Cross-keys, or double edged Sword, will serve their turns. 1846 BRYLIDY *Diary* (1872) 192 The City arms [of Geneva], a demie eagle and a cross between cross-keys. *Mod.* An inn with the sign of the Cross Keys.

† **Cross-land**. *Obs.* [Cf. CROSS sb. 31.] *Irish Hist.* Land belonging to the Church in the Irish counties palatine.

The second quot. is doubtful in sense.

1568 *Stat. Ir.* (1621) 298 (*Act 11 Eliz.*) That all crosse landes and cleargie of this Realme shall be yearly charged... with like subsidie. 1597 *1st Pt. Keiryn fr. Parnass* v. ii, When they shall... see a hare at a crossland... they shall want there ould poet to emparte it to the world.

**Cross-leaved**, a. *Bot.* [CROSS-11.] Having the leaves arranged in fours cross-wise.

1860 TVAS *Wild Fl.* 5 The cross-leaved and fine leaved heath. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 151 Cross-leaved Bedstraw.

**Cross-legged** (krp'slegd), ppl. a. [CROSS-11.] Having the legs crossed (usually of a person in a sitting posture).

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 252 Some sytting before their owne doies, crosselegged. 1697 DAMPIER *Poy.* (1698) I. xii. 329 They use no Chairs, but sit cross-legged like Taylors on the floor. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* xiv, In the tent-shade... [He] Smoked, cross-legged like a Turk, in Oriental calm.

b. Having one leg laid across the other.

1631 WEEVER *Arth. Mon.* 274 An armed knight crosse legged is to be seen. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anech. Paint.* (1786) IV. 207 Bishops in cumbent attitudes and cross-legged templars. 1850 COOPER *Hist. Winchelsea* 132 Canopied tombs of cross-legged secular warriors.

In this sense sometimes **Crossed-legged**.

1845 G. A. POOLE *Churches* xii. 118 note, All these figures of crossed-legged persons have been popularly referred to Templars. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* ix. 54 The shield of a crossed-legged knight in the Temple Church.

Hence **Cross-leggedness**, *nonce-wd.*

1854 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. Syria* 236 He naturally fell into the cross-leggedness of oriental sitting.

**Crossless** (krp'slēs), a. [f. CROSS sb. + -LESS.]

Without a cross (in various senses of the word; as e.g. † without a coin, penniless).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 A bystorie or wepen crysolite, as it were a lityl swerde crosseles. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood xxviii. 34 Three high-way standers, haueing crosse-lesse curse. 1836 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 256/2 Where man doth man within the Law betosse, Till some who crosselesse home by Woodcocks Crosse. 1831 *Ch. Times* 4 Sept. 844/2 A Crossless Church, a religion without austerity, has never yet made headway.

† **Crosslet**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *cross*, 4-7 *crosser*, 7 *crosslet*; also 4 *crosslette*, *crossel*.

(1) *let*, *crosselle*, *croialet*; *cross(e)let*, *crossel*, *crossellet*, *crossellet*. [app. dim. of OF. *croiselle* night-lamp, CRUCIBLE. Besides *croiselle*, in Cotgr. *croiselle*, *croisil*, OF. had also the parallel dim. forms *croisel*, *crossel*, *croiseau*, and later F. *croiset*, now *croiset* (see CRUSE); both endings appear to be present in *crosslet*. F. had also a variant *crossel*: cf. our variants in *cross*. The sense 'lamp' is app. not recorded in Eng.] A crucible.

c 1386 CHAUCEER *Can. Yeom. Protr.* 7. 240 And sondry vessels maad of erthe and glas... Violes, crosslet, and subymatories [v. r. crosslets, is, crescelles, -ys, cresletes, crescellettes]. *Ibid.* 600 The coles for to couchen al aboute The crosselet [v. r. crosslet, crosselle, crosslet, crescellet]. 1534 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv. 1. 295 Their... alembicks, viols, crosslets, cucumbers. 1594 LVLV *Galathea* ii. iii, Blowing of bellows... and scaping of crosslets. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii, Your cross-lets, crucibles, and cucurbits.

**Crosslet** 2 (krp'slet). Also 6 *crosselle*, 7-8 *crossellet*, 6-9 *crosslet*. [a. Anglo-F. *croiselle*, dim. of OF. *crois* cross; cf. OF. *croisette*, and for form OF. *femmette*, later *femmette*, f. *femme*.]

1. *Her.* A small cross; see also quot. 1661.

1300 *Siege of Caerlaverock* 16 Ky lez armes et veimelletes O blanc lyon et croiselletes 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 93 Crosselletes of Golde many intermist in one yn a Feld... Gules 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. vi. 36 Her champion tiew, That in his armour bare a crosslet red. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* ii. 1. 11 The Cross Crosslet or Crossed, for brevity of blazon, you may term Crosslets only. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In heraldry... we frequently see the shield covered with crosslets... Crosses themselves frequently terminate in crosslets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 175 Charming his lion and his crosslets on a field ermine.

2. *gen.* A small cross (used as an ornament, etc.).

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 420 Crosslets glitter on the necks of the ladies. 1823 LOCKHART *Ans. Sp. Ball.*, *Young Dick* ii, There is no gold about the boy, but the crosslet of his sword.

† 3. = CROSS-CLOTH 2. *Obs.*

1607 *Linguae* vi. in *Had. Dostley* IX. 426 Bandlets, fillets, crosslets, pendulents. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckingham) *Instalment Wks.* 1705 II. 88 He... tore His pert Wife's Crosslet off.

4. *attrib.* Shaped like a crosslet.

1820 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 291 The battlements, and crosslet loopholes of the castle.

Hence **Crossletted** ppl. a., bearing or adorned with a crosslet.

1801 SCOTT *Fire-King* xxiv, The scallop, the saltier, and crossletted shield. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. ii. v. § 20 His hand fallen on his crossletted sword. 1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX. 209 A crossletted banner.

**Crosslet**, obs. var. CROSSLET = CORSET.

**Cross-light**. [CROSS-4.] A light which comes athwart the direction of another light and illuminates parts which it leaves in shade; in *pl.* lights whose rays cross each other. Often fig.

1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jk.* iii. 11 Every way defaced in the unequal cross-lights in which you viewed it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 25 There is no use in turning upon him the cross lights of modern philosophy. *Mod.* The windows on other sides are to be darkened, so as to avoid cross-lights.

Hence **Cross-lighted** ppl. a.

1824 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 3 July 624/2 Mr. Biggar in his odd, crosslighted way, voting against his own party.

**Cross-line**. [CROSS-4, CROSS a. 1 b.]

1. A line drawn across another.

c 1391 CHAUCEER *Astrol.* i. § 12 Next the forseide cercle...

vnder the cross-lyne. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 60 In engraving and etching we must get over the prejudices of cross lines, which exist on no natural bodies. 1804 SOUTHWELL *Leith* (1856) I. 253 The ceiling has all the crosslines of the trowel.

2. *Fishing*. A line stretched across the river or stream, used in *cross-fishing* (see CROSS-B).

1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 The Irish fishermen still use the crossline.

Hence **Cross-line** v., to mark with cross-lines;

**Cross-lining** vbl. sb.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Varrus* iv. i. 119 It were good for vs to crosslyne him what we may. *Margit*, The proud Spaniards Mappa Mundi to be crossed. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 779 A white ground and black lines, reticulated work, which is technically called *cross-lining*... becomes to the wood-engravers of the present day an undertaking of immense labour.

**Cross-lope**, -loop: see CROSS-B.

**Crossly** (krp'sli), adv. [f. CROSS a. + -LY 2.]

† 1. Athwart, crosswise, transversely, so as to cross or intersect. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Traverso*, a crosse, a thwart, crossly, thwattly. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Gramm. Numbers* iv. 71 The base and height of the extremes crossly multiplied. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax. Wks.* II. 420 He put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented and whimsically dovetailed.

† 2. In a way that crosses ordinary affinities. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* ii. iv, If he have any child, It shall be crossly match'd. 1660 tr. *Amynadus' Trav.* conc. *Relig.* ii. iii. 184 Crossely coupling prosperity with Vice, and Misery with Virtue.

3. In a way that is cross, contrary, or opposite; adversely, unfavourably.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iv. 24 And crossely to thy good, all fortune goes. 1596 DRAVTON *Leg.* ii. 407 Since with me it fell so crossly out. a 1694 TILLOISON (J.), *Ile*... acts as untowardly, and crossly to the reason of things, as can be imagined. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Tailor's Life & Serm.* vi. 220 Whether things go smoothly or crossly with them.

4. Perversely, peevishly, ill-humouredly.

1730-6 BAILLY (folio), *Crossely*, peevishly, untowardly. 1770-90 DOROTHY KILMER *Yonina Placid in Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 254 Miss Sally... desired her to... make room for her, which Miss Nelly very crossly refused. 1852 JAMES FERGUSON I. 59 'Don't undress me', said Julian rather crossly.

**Cross-multiplication**. *Arith.* [CROSS-9.] = DUODECIMALS.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 123 Cross-Multiplication is the Multiplying of Feet and Inches by Feet and Inches. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cross-multiplication*... so called because the members are multiplied cross-wise. 1836 J. GRAY *Arith.* 95 Duodecimals, or Cross multiplication, is a rule by which artificers cast up the contents of their work.

**Crossness** (krp'snēs). [f. CROSS a. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being cross, transverse, or athwart; 'transverseness, intersection' (J.).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. 107 To keep them [laws] from being... too full of multiplicity and crossness. 1750 WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* (1891) II. 211 Lord Petersham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of crossness.

2. The state of being contrary or opposed; opposition, adverseness.

1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 525 Through any crossness of cards or chance. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 171 Let us see whether there be any such crossness or no. 1736 CARTU *Ormonde* II. 449 There being besides crossness of interests, some private piques between the Prince and him.

b. of the wind: cf. CROSS a. 1 c.

1646 LD. DIGBY *Let. in Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 456 The crossness of the winds to the shipping which they expected. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xii. (1704) III. 251 That the crossness of the Wind only hinder'd the arrival of those Supplies.

3. a. Disposition to oppose or be contrary; perverse tendency, disposition, or temper.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 184 She will die if hee woos her, rather than shee will bate one breath of her accustomed crossness. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 7 A peevish crossness and obstinate repugnancy to received laws. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 372 The scoffer and caviller move as much by impulse of vanity as crossness.

D. Peevishness, ill-humour.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 61, I am vex'd his Crossness affects me so. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 160, I misjud his kindness, and I missed his crossness, and wished him to be alive again. 1862 MAS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. v. 28, I beg your pardon for my crossness, but you put me out of temper.

**Crossopterygian** (krp'sptēri'dʒiān), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *crossopterygii* or -ia (f. Gr. *κροσσο-* tassal, *pl.* fringe, *κροσσωτός* fringed + *πτερυγ*, *πτερυγιον* fin) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the sub-class *Crossopterygia* or sub-order *Crossopterygidae* of Ganoid fishes, so called from the arrangement of the paired fins to form a fringe round a central lobe. B. sb. A fish of this class.

Most of these fishes are extinct, but the genus *Polypterus* is still found in the Nile and other African rivers.

1861 HUXLEY *Ess. Devonian Fishes* 25 (*Mem. Geol. Surv. Gt. Brit.*) Thus both ends of the *Crossopterygia* series appear... to be cut off from the modern representatives of the suborder. *Ibid.*, *Polypterus*, however, is clearly related to the rhombiferous *Crossopterygians*. 1871 — *Anat. Vert. Anim.* iii. 171 The most ancient *Crossopterygian* Ganoids.

**Crossopterygious**, a. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec. A.

**Cross-over** (krɒs'əʊvə). [from verbal phrase *to cross over*.]

1. **Textile Fabrics.** A fabric having the design running across from selvedge to selvedge, instead of along the length.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 23 May 1/2. 1793 yards of . . cotton cross-over. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 62 the barrowons . . quiltings, and cross-overs. . . for which Bolton was famous.

b. **Calico-printing.** A bar or stripe of colour printed across another colour.

1895 *Univ. Dict. Arts* IV. 326 Printed as a crossover, it darkens the indigo where it falls.

2. A woman's wrap (usually knitted, or of crochet-work) worn round the shoulders and crossed upon the breast.

1868 (The name was then in current use.) 1864 Mrs. COOTE *Sun Harvest* vi. 69 Mrs. Timmins will never lose her rheumatism till she has a warm cross-over to wear over that thin old dress. 1886 BESANT *Childs*, *Gileon* i. ii. She would wear a grey ulster or a red crossover.

3. **U.S.** A connexion between the up and down lines of a railway by which trains are shunted from one to the other.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 27/2 The incoming trains approach the city on the western track until they reach the cross-over, which throws them to the eastern track.

**Cross-patch.** *colloq.* [f. CROSS *a.* 5 + PATCH.]

A cross, ill-tempered person. (Usually applied to a girl or woman; Scott makes it masculine.)

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crosspatch*, a peevish Person. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 28 Feb. 'You little cross patch', cited L. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix. 'The keeper's a cross-patch, and he maun have it a' his ain gate.' 1874 LITTLE *Carr. Jnd. Gwynne* I. vii. 206 She's a nasty cross-patch.

**Cross-path.** [CROSS- 4 b.] A path that crosses between two roads or points. Also *fig.*

1558 PIERCE *Aneid*. iv. l. ij b, Diana deepe, whose name by night at townes in cospathes cries. 1587 GOLDING *De Morriay* xxiv. 373 To light him in the way of welfare, and to turne him from all cross-patches and byways. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 425 Taking good caution that in his necessary deviations from the solid road of reason he does not tear up the ground of any cross paths.

**Cross-pawl:** see CROSS-SPALL.

**Cross-piece.** [CROSS- 4.]

1. A piece of any material placed or lying across anything else.

1607 TOPSELL *Scorpents* (1652) 785 With many lines and different cross pieces. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 89 Over these rows of piles were plac'd Joyst. . . (those Joyst. so placed are vulgarly call'd cross-pieces). 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 212 The single Lithos, or upright stone or pillar. . . with a cross-piece on the top. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 239 A second row of beams was laid on cross-pieces placed athwart the first.

b. **Ship-building.** (See *quots.*)

1706 [see CROSS-BEAM]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Cross-piece*, a rail of timber extended over the windlass of a merchant-ship from the knight-heads to the belfry. . . It is stuck full of wooden pins, which are used to fasten the running-rigging. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Cross-pieces*, the pieces of timber bolted athwartships to the bitt-pins, for taking turns with the cable, or belaying ropes to. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 'Cross pieces' . . placed across the keel, which is let into them; they assist to form what is called the floor.

c. A small transverse piece forming the cross-guard of a sword or dagger.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 12 There is no guard for the hand, nor is the hilt separated from the blade by any cross-piece.

d. **Anat.** The corpus callosum, or transverse mass connecting the two hemispheres of the brain.

†2. [CROSS *a.* 5.] A perverse or ill-tempered person. *Obs.* Cf. CROSS-PATON.

1614 WILSON *Inconst. Lady* (N). The rugged thoughts That cross-piece of your sex imprinted in mee. 1694 ECHARD *Plantus* 92 Since y' had the good luck t' outlive that Cross Piece [your wife].

**Cross-plough.** *v.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To plough (a field) across the furrows of a former ploughing. Hence *Cross-ploughing vbl. sb.*

c. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 187 He ploughed [it] up at Michaelmass . . . and afterward cross ploughed it. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. vi. (1762) 15 Let the whole field be cross-ploughed. 1824 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 163, I immediately ploughed it in; and about Christmas I cross-ploughed it. 1844 *Ibid.* V. i. 40 As soon as the land is sufficiently dry it receives two deep cross-ploughings.

**Cross-point.** [CROSS *a.* 2: see POINT.]

†1. Name of a step in dancing. *Obs.*

a. 1502 GREENE *James IV.* iv. iii. Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a reference back, and two doubles forward: what, not one cross-point against Sundays? 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. vi. (Arb.) 32 Seeing him practise his lusty pointes, as his crosypoint backcaper.

2. One of the points of the compass intermediate between two cardinal points.

1709 *Tatler* No. 42 When the Wind is in a cross Point. 1865 F. HALL in *Wilson Fishin Purthin* II. 241 note, All the cardinal points, and so the cross-points.

**Cross-pollination.** *Bot.* [CROSS- 9.] = CROSS-FERTILIZATION of plants.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 913 The contrivances for cross-pollination in Orchids.

†**Cross-post.** *Obs.* [CROSS- 5.] The post which carried letters on cross-country routes.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Apr., General Post-Office, London,

April 12, 1720. . . His Majesty's Attorney-General, having granted to Ralph Allen. . . a Farm of all the Bye-Way or Cross-Road Letters throughout England.] 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* ii. iii. (1785) 52/1 All the tramantanes that come by the cross-post. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* 146 Allen, who had made a large fortune by farming the cross-posts.

**Cross-purpose.** [As now used, f. CROSS *a.*, CROSS- 4: but in early use *cross* appears to have been a preposition (cross or contrary to the purpose): cf. *cross-bliss* (CROSS- 10), CROSS-COURSE *a.*]

1. Contrary or conflicting purpose; contradiction of intention.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 59 We altogether in confusion spoke: But all cross purpose, not a word of sence. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 305 To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to me to have something of cross-purpose in it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 340 Before men can transact any affair, they must have a common language to speak. otherwise all is cross-purpose and confusion. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman* xxxi. He . . . makes signs, which she always takes up at cross-purpose.

2. *pl.* The name of a parlour game: cf. CROSS-QUESTION *sb. c.* Often *fig.*

1666 PRYDS *Diary* 26 Dec. Then to cross purposes, mighty merry; and then to bed. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iv. i. I won't pay you the kisses you won from me last night at cross-purposes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ x The agreeable Pastime in Country-Halls of Cross-purposes, Questions and Commands, and the like. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 545 In the common way of playing at cross purposes, where each party has a quite different sense of the subjects and arguments handled between them. 1860 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 55 Was there ever such a game at cross-purposes as this correspondence of ours.

3. *To be at cross-purposes:* (of persons) to have plans intended for the same end, but which cross and interfere with each other; to act counter from a misconception by each of the other's purpose. (Perh. derived from the game.)

1688 MREGE *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Cross*, *Cross Purposes*, *contradictions*. 1769 JUVENUS *Lett.* xvi. 72 No man, whose understanding is not at cross-purposes with itself. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. vi. (1869) 135 Such persons . . . are constantly at cross-purposes with themselves and others. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. (ed. 3) 59 Like some married people, they have been at cross purposes when they should have been at one.

**Cross-quarters:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-question.** *sb.* [Orig. two words: cf. CROSS *a.* 1, CROSS- 9.] a. A question put by way of cross-examination. †b. A question on the other side; a question in return.

a. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* lxxv. (1748) V. 1192 Now that this question is answered, one might methinks ask him a cross question or two. 1795 FARQUHAR *Twins Rivals* iv. i. Have you witnesses? . . . Produce him. . . But you shall engage first to ask him no cross questions. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 269 Chatting with her on the way, and endeavouring, by cross-questions. . . to elicit some information.

c. **Cross-questions and crooked answers:** a game of questions and answers in which a ludicrous effect is produced by connecting questions and answers which have nothing to do with one another; as e.g. the question of one's neighbour on the right with the answer given to another question by one's neighbour on the left.

1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 2 As if you had been playing at cross-Questions. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 22/1 'I'm afraid, doctor, we are playing at cross-questions and crooked answers.'

**Cross-question.** *v.* [CROSS- 6.] *trans.* To interrogate with questions which cross, or tend to check the results of, previous questions, so as to test the consistency and completeness of an account; to question closely or minutely; to cross-examine.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 234 You will find, by cross-questioning him, whether he is a competent person. 1887 JESSOP *Arcaidy* iii. 67 There are moments when the desire to question and cross-question the vanished dead becomes a passionate longing.

Hence **Cross-questioning vbl. sb.**; **Cross-questionable a.**, capable of being cross-questioned.

a. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 8 When on his ranks together spring Cross-buttocks and cross-questioning! 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 104 He was submitted to the closest cross-questionings in the hope that he would commit himself. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE *Pearl-Shell Necklace* I. 48 There was nothing cross-questionable in such an old-wives' tale.

**Cross-ratio.** *Math.* [CROSS- 9.] = ANHARMONIC RATIO.

1881 TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 249 An Anharmonic Ratio, or a Cross ratio of the four points. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53.

**Cross-reading.** [CROSS- 9.] A reading across the page instead of down the column (of a newspaper, etc.), producing a ludicrous connexion of subjects. Also *fig.*

1768-84 *New Foundling Hospital for Wit II. contents*, 'Cross Readings from the Newspapers' [Article at p. 235, signed 'Papyrus Cursor' by Caleb Whiteford]. 1784 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) IV. 328 His [Whiteford's] ingenious and diverting cross-readings of the newspapers. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* (1852) 247 A large allowance is frequently to be made for cross-readings in the speaker's mind. 1830 MISS MITFORD

*Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 139 Stephen spoke of his home, the city; Peggy of hers, the west-end;—and a few mistakes and cross-readings ensued.

**Cross-reference.** [CROSS- 9.] A reference made from one part of a book, register, dictionary, etc. to another part where the same word or subject is treated of.

1834 H. H. BAKER *Report Catal. Brit. Museum*, It will hence be requisite that a cross-reference from the commentator's name be made to that of the original author. 1839 *Brit. Museum Catal.* Rule 54 Whenever requisite, cross-references to be introduced. 1852 *Bookseller* 17/1 The notes are handy, the cross references plentiful and useful.

**Cross-remainder (Law):** see REMAINDER.

**Cross-road.** [CROSS- 4, CROSS *a.* 1, 1 b.]

1. A road crossing another, or running across between two main roads; a by-road.

1719 T. GARDNER *(title)*, Pocket Guide to the English Traveller . . . of all the Principal Roads and Cross Roads in England and Wales. 1745 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 14 The cross-roads are almost impassible. 1859 W. COLLINS *O. of Hearts* (1875) 4 One of the loneliest and wildest cross-roads in all South Wales.

2. The place where two roads cross each other; the place of intersection of two roads. Also called *the cross roads*, and *dial*, a *four-cross-road*.

(Formerly used as a burial-place for suicides.)

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 739/1 Verdict of the Jury.—*Felo de se*. The body was . . . buried in a cross-road, with the customary ceremonies. a. 1845 HOOD *Faithless Nelly* Gray xvii. And they buried Ben in four cross-roads With a stake in his inside! 1875 W. M. ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 27 Near the cross-roads are the remains of a cairn.

3. *attrib.* a. Passing or conveyed by cross-roads.

b. Situated at the crossing of two roads.

1720 [see CROSS-POST] Cross-road Letters. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6415/2 The Cross-Road Mail which . . . goes between Chester and Exeter. 1785 *Genl. Mag.* Oct. 838/2 Comptroller of the bye and cross-road letter office. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 430 Every cross-road bar-room.

†**Cross-row.** *Obs.* [CROSS- 3 a: from the figure of the cross (✕) formerly prefixed to it.] The alphabet; = CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venomous Tongues*, In your crosse rowe nor Christ crosse you spede, Your Pater Noster, your Ave, nor your Crede. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* 2 A man can by no manes reade, excepte he be taught the letters of the crosse-rowe. 1594 SHAKES. *Rich. III.* i. l. 55 And from the Crosse-rowe pluckes the letter G. 1625 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 23 By their natural position in the alphabet or crosse-row. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1085 The crosse-row, *alphabetum*.

**Cross-ruff.** [CROSS- 9.]

†1. An obsolete game at cards: see RUFF. *Obs.* 1594 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 As thus I stood looking on them playing at cross-ruffe, one was taken revoking. 1693 *Poor Robin's Alman.* in *Brand Pop. Anthy.* (1870) II. 307 And men at cards spend many idle hours, At loadum, whisk, cross-ruff, put, and all-fours.

2. *Whist.* (See *quot.* 1862.)

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 28 A Cross-ruff (saw or see-saw) is the alternate trumping by partners of different suits, each leading the suit in which the other renounces. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* vii. 76 More tricks are usually gained by the cross ruff than the opponents can afterwards make out of their suits. *fig.* 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Nov. 515 The trades are to establish a cross-ruff at the expense of the employers.

†**Cross-sail.** *sb. Obs.* [CROSS- 4.]

1. *Naut.* A square-sail, i.e. one placed across the breadth of the ship (not *fore-and-aft*); formerly the large mainsail so placed; also a vessel with square-sails.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 102 Cachen vp þe crosssail, cables þay fasten. a. 1618 RALPH *Invent. Shipping* 30 Any Fleet of crosse sailes, with which they encounter. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 A Crosse saile cannot come neerer the wind than six points.

2. *pl.* Sails (of a windmill) set cross-wise.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 75 So a windmilline consisting . . . of all his essential parts besides his crosse sailes is ineffectual and not able to grinde come.

Hence †**Cross-sailed a.**, ? having the cross-sail set, ready to sail.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provs. & Epier.* (1867) 36 Sens thou art crosse saylede, auale vnhappy booke. 1580 NORTH *Phytarch* (1612) 439 Took ship, finding one crosse-sailed, bound towards Africke.

†**Cross-sail.** *v. Obs.* [CROSS- 6.] *intr.* ? To sail across or over.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 29 A letter to a Marchaunte Venterer that was crosssailed into Terra Florida.

**Cross-sea:** see CROSS *a.* 1.

**Cross-section:** see CROSS-B.

†**Cross-shaped.** *a. Obs.* [CROSS- 8.] Of a horse: ? Mis-shapen, ill-shaped.

1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3669/4 A light grey Gelding. . . somewhat cross shap'd behind. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4540/8 A plain strong cross shaped Bay Gelding.

**Cross-shoot.** *shooting.* *shot:* see CROSS-B.

**Cross-spall.** *cross-spale.* *Ship-building.* [CROSS- 4.] (See *quot.* 1850.)

c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 122 *Cross-spales*, deals or fir plank nailed in a temporary manner to the frames of a ship at a certain height, by which the frames are kept to their proper breadths, until the deck-knees are fastened. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* viii. 154 In many yards the ship is faired by means of ribbands and cross-spalls only before the beams are fitted.

**Cross-spider:** see CROSS-B.



**Cross-springer.** *Arch.* [CROSS-4.] One of the ribs extending diagonally from one pier to another in groined vaulting.

1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 The cross-springers were ornamented, with carvings of Zigzag and other Norman ornaments. 1843 P. Parley's *Ann.* IV. 293 The cross-springers are perforated into airy forms. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 144 The great cross-springer rib.

**Cross-staff.** Also (in sense 1) 6 croystaff.  
1. *Ecl.* An archbishop's cross; also, by confusion, used for CROSS-STAFF, a bishop's crook or crosier. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1460 CAPRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 156 He [Robt Grostede] appeared to the Pope, and smet him on the side with the pike of his cross staf. 1540 *Inv.* in Greene *Hist. Worcester* II. App. 5 Item, a croystaff of silver and gylt. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 246/2 All your holy ornaments, as your holy myters, your holy cross-staves, your holy pylers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 He [Becket] taken from Alexander his Croyser, the crossse with the Crossestaffe. . . and caryeth it in himselfe. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 188 Shall I not smite him with his own cross-staff?

2. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or a star. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. viii. (ed. 7) 386 The Latitude then is to be knowne by the Astrolabe, Quadrant, Crosse-staffe, and by such like Mathematicall instruments. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xiii. 80 How to use the Cross-Staff. Set the end of the Cross-Staff to the . . Eye. . . Then move the Cross. . . from you or towards you . . . till that the upper end come upon the . . Sun or Star. 1839 MARRYAT *Planet. Ship* ix. The cross-staff at that time was the simple instrument used to discover the latitude.

b. A surveyor's cross, used in taking offsets.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Cross-stitch.** *sb.* [CROSS-3 b.] a. A stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other, thus X.  
b. A kind of needlework characterized by stitches crossing each other.

c 1770 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 296 The Chaires, one red damaske, the other Crostitch and tentstitch very Rich. 1773 Mrs. PENDARVES *Let. in Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 10 Oct. II. 6 Tell me how many pieces of cross-stitch I have left with you. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 16, I learnt cross-stitch, because she did not like To see me wear the night with empty hands.

*attrib.* 1880 *Birm. Weekly Post* 2 Oct. 1/5 Cross-stitch embroidery is . . applied to all sorts of decorative needlework.

Hence **Cross-stitch v.**, to sew or work with cross stitches.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman's Ship* I. 95 All splices are cross-stitched.

**Cross-stone.** *Min.* [CROSS-3 b.] A name given to CHIASTOLITE; also to the minerals STAUROLITE and HARMOTOME, from the cruciform arrangement of the crystals.

1770 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 83. 1771 HILL *Fossils Arranged* 152. 1796 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 282. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.*

**Cross-street.** [CROSS-4, CROSS a. 1 b.]

1. A street crossing another, or running across between two main streets; a street at right angles to a main street.

1857 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 234 The principal streets are terminated by views of the hills. . . The cross streets are narrower. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* II. 8 There are a few short cross-streets.

2. The place where two streets cross. *Obs.* (Cf. CROSS-ROAD 2.)

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiogr. Wks.* 1859 I. 89 Keeping great fires at all the cross-streets.

**Cross-tail.** *Mech.* [CROSS-4.] In a back-action marine steam-engine: A transverse bar which connects the side levers at the end opposite to the cross-head, and to which the connecting-rod is attached.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 81 The fork-head or cross-tail. . . The cross-tail, in shape, resembles the cross-head of the piston, only it is considerably larger and stronger.

**Cross-tining:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-tree.** [CROSS-3, 4.]

1. *Naut.* (*pl.*) Two horizontal cross-timbers supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees at the head of the lower and top masts, to sustain the tops on the lower mast, and to spread the top-gallant rigging at the top mast head; affording also a standing-place for seamen.

Formerly sometimes used to include the trestle-trees.

1645 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Seamen* 12 The trussell trees or cross trees. 1657 — *Seaman's Gram.* III. 16 The Cross-trees are also at the head of the Masts, one let into another cross, and strongly bolted with the Tressell trees. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Cross-trees.* They are four in number. . . but strictly speaking only those which go thwart ships, are called cross-trees. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. 41. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Science* (ed. 6) I. vi. 214, I climbed the mainmast, and standing on the cross-trees, saw the sun set.

2. a. A gallows; b. A cross. *Obs.* (*nonce-uses.*) 1638 FORD *Princples* I. ii. Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never grows, to a wag-halter page. 1648 HERRICK *Noble Numbers Poems* (1885) 317 This Cross-tree Here Doth Jesus Bear.

3. A whipple-tree. *Obs.*

1765 DICKSON *Agrie.* II. 258 Instead of using a soam, and cross-trees for the second pair, as is commonly done in a four horse plough.

4. *attrib.* + cross-tree bar (cf. 3); + cross-tree yard, a cross-jack yard.

1692 in CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 63 The Cross-tree yard, Cross-tree Braces. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cross-tree-yard*, a yard standing square just under the mizen top. 1787 WINTER *Stat. Hush.* 310 A cross-tree bar must be fixed to the fore standards.

**Cross-valve:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-vault.** *Arch.* [CROSS-3 b.] A compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults.

1850 LETCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 110. 80 The so-called sepulchre of Theion is remarkable on account of . . the cross-vault in the interior. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Leat. Archit.* I. 53 A series of cross gables over the cross vaults.

Hence **Cross-vaulted a.**, **Cross-vaulting.**

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Eccles.* 198 The choir is of one bay, cross-vaulted. 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Cross-vaulting.* 1888 FREEMAN in *Archaeol. Inst. Grnl.* XLV. 18 The flat ceiling for the main body and cross-vaulting for the aisles.

**Cross-vine, -voting:** see CROSS-B.

**Cross-way.** *sb.* [CROSS-4, CROSS a. 1 b.]

1. A way or road crossing another, or leading across from one main road to another; a by-way.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 176 At the crosse yn Baldwyne strete bene iiii crosse wayes metyng. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 247 We came to a crosse waye. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* II. (1688) 241 The Paths and Cross-ways whereof are scarce known to the Dwellers thereabouts. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvi. (1737) 214 Highways, Crossways, and Byways. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 46 The little greens formed by the meeting of these cross-ways.

fig. 1828 GAULE *Pract. Th.* To Rdr. A x. If thou stop, and stumble at the Cross-ways of Mystery. 1770 WILTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. x. 264 Into a many Deviations, and Cross-ways to sin.

2. *allusively.* The way of 'crosses' or afflictions. *Obs.* [CROSS-3.]

c 1450 tr. T. à Kempis' *Init.* II. xii. 57 Hov sekist pou a nober way han be kynges hwe way, be crosse wey? All cristys lif was a crosse & a martirdom.

2. The place where roads cross; = CROSS-ROAD 2.  
15. . . *Knt. of Curtesy* 386 And burie my body in the crosse waie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. iii. 383 Damned spirits. . . That in crosse-waies and floods have buriall. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 4. On the crosse-way issued forth five thieves. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quint.* (1803) I. 37 His imagination suggested those cross-ways that were wont to perplex knights-errant in their choice. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 239 He went past the crossways.

*attrib.* 1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 79 For this cause [suicide] a Crosse-way grave. . . Is made for her.

**Crossway.** *adv. and adj.* [CROSS-3, 4.]

a. *adv.* = CROSSWAYS, CROSSWISE.

1611 FLORIO, *Traveller*. Also crossway, a thwart, a crosse, crossway. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 393 Fabian . . took his own pike cross way, laid it upon those of the enemy.

b. *adj.* Placed or executed crossways.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* iv. With cross-way movement to and fro. 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* i. (1879) 8 The seven little 'crossway' ruffles that garnish it [the skirt].

**Crossways** (krɪ'sweɪz), *adv.* [CROSS-4 + -WAYS.] = CROSSWISE.

1564 in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 18 Which maketh their townes crosse waies. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 272 *margit.* Of pleasures which men seeke crosse-ways. 1605 HOOKE *Microgr.* 101 Breaking off a very thin silver of the Coal cross-ways. 1766 LEONTI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 52 a. A defect that runs crossways of the beam. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* ix. 24 A series of dark stripes breaking crossways through the light.

**Cross-webbing:** see CROSS-B.

1. **Cross-week.** *Obs.* [CROSS-3 a.] Rogation week in which the CROSS-DAYS (q. v.) occur.

1530 PALSGR. 211/4 Crosseweke, gangeweke, *rovayson*, *rogations.* 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 141 He sailed over into Normandie in the crosse weeke. 1597 [see CROSS-FLOWER].

**Cross-winding, -wire:** see CROSS-B.

**Crosswise** (krɪ'swoɪz), *adv.* [CROSS-+ -WISE.]

1. In the form of a cross; so as to intersect.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 368 On holy Saterdayes newe fyre is fette . . and thus [=incense] is putte therein crossewise. 1577 B. GOODE *Herzbach's Hush.* III. (1586) 136 Cut the skinn crossewise. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* x. 178 To put their hands crossewise. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 333 Four of these streets are built crosswise. 1774 JOHNSON 23 Aug. in *Boswell*, A church built crosswise. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 136 Four holes arranged crosswise.

2. *On crosy-ways:* by means of a cross, by crucifixion. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1392 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxii. 142 Pei. . . culled hym on crosy-ways at calarye.

3. C. With one crossing another, alternately.

1826 W. WEBB *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 58 Eche shal containe eight syllables, and ryme crosse wyse, the first to the thyrd, and the second to the fourth, in this manner.

2. Across, athwart, transversely.

1850 HOLLYBAND *Trans. French Tong. Croiser*, to cutte dwerthwarte, or crossewise. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xi. (1655) 38 Great trees newly cut down. . . and placed crossewise in the way. 1696 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Ec.* xxviii. (1697) 555 Not cross-wise from shoulder to shoulder; but long-wise. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 144 They cut timber . . and built . . a frame of logs placed cross-wise.

3. *fig.* In a way opposed to the direct or right; perversely, wrongly.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 272 He may seeke

after pleasures crosse-wise, and turne cleane out of the way from reason and judgement.

**Cross-wood:** see CROSS-B.

**Crosswort** (krɪ'swɔrt). [CROSS-3 + WORT.]

1. A name of various plants having leaves arranged in the form of a cross, or whorl of four; csp. *Galium cruciatum* (also *Crosswort Bedstraw*); also of the non-British plants *Vaillantia cruciata*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, and the genus *Cruciana*. Crosswort Gentian, *Gentiana cruciata*.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* iv. lxxvii. 541 Cswort is a pale greene herbe, drawing nere to a yellow Popyngay colour. . . The leaves be . . smal . . alwayes foure growing together. . . in fashion lyke to a Cswort at euery ioynt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. c. § 3. 352 Crossewort Gentian. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 853 Crosswort or Mugweed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 352 *Crucianella*, a genus of herbaceous plants, called Crosswort and Petty Madder.

2. *pl.* A book-name for the N.O. *Crucifera* (plants with cruciform flowers).

1861 Mrs. LANKESIER *Wild Flowers* 29 [A] very extensive and useful family of plants—Cruciferae or Csworts.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cross-wort*, any cruciferous plant.

**Crost,** variant spelling of CROSSED.

|| **Crostarie** (krɒstəri). *Sc.* [a. Gaelic *crostaraidh*, *crostar*, called also *crann-tàra*, *-tàraidh* the cross or beam of gathering.] The FIRE-CROSS or FIERY CROSS, used in the Ilighlands of Scotland to summon the clans to a rendezvous.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2037/1 Argile commanded a Crostarie to be dispatched through the whole Country, which is a Sign in a Fiery Stick, commanding and warning every man to rise in Arms with him. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Aberdeen* XIV. 352 (Jam.) A stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, (the blood of any animal, and the other burnt, as an emblem of fire and sword, was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given, who immediately ran with all speed, and gave it to his nearest neighbour. . . The stake of wood was named Croishtarich. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. vii. 328 He sent the Crostarie, popularly called the fiery cross, through the glens.

**Croste,** *obs.* form of CRUST.

**Crosyar, -syer,** *obs.* ff. CROSIER.

1. **Crot, crote.** *Obs.* [Derivation uncertain.]

The form has suggested relationship to F. *crotte* (cf. *Crotyl*), and to mod. Du. *croet*; but difficulties of sense and history attach to both suggestions.]

A particle, bit, atom, individual piece.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2378 (Cott) Abram went . . and wit him loth, his geing, his catel, ilk crot [*Pair.* crote]. *Ibid.* 9440 If pou haldest mi forbot, pou sal be laured over ilk crot Pat es in erth or paradis. *Ibid.* 2735. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* IVace (Rolls) 2102 pe host destroyed, ilk a crote. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* vii. viii. 83 Pis ilk Pes of Bred. . . of it nevyr a Crote. . . owre pas my Throt. 1490-9 *Promp. Parv.* 105/1 Crote of a turke, *gibbula, gibula.*

**Crotal,** another form of CROTLE.

**Crotal** (krɒtəl). [ad. L. *crotalum*, or its F. adaptation *crotale*: see below.]

1. = CROTALUM 1.

1850 LETCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 388 note, A female Bacchante clattering with crotals.

2. *Irish Antig.* Applied to a small globular or pear-shaped bell or rattle, the nature and use of which are obscure: see QUOTE. Also *attrib.*

[1556 JOHN OF SALISBURY *Polyerat.* viii. xii, Crotala quoque dicuntur sonare sphaerulæ, quæ, quibusdam granis interpositis, pro quantitate sui et specie metalli, varios sonos edunt.] 1790 LEWIS *Antiq. Ireland* 243 The Crotal seems not to have been a Bardic Instrument; but the Bell-Cymbal used by the Clergy, and denominated a Crotalum by the Latins. 1845 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* 135 A communication . . to shew that the article called a crotal . . had properly but one disc, and not two, as represented in Ledwich's Antiquities. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* 378, I would . . confine the term Crotal to those pear-shaped and globular productions, the exact use of which is evidently very doubtful. *Ibid.* 379 Those round crotal bells in figure resemble an apple, and this instrument was evidently intended to make a rattling noise when shaken.

**Crotalid.** *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Crotalida*.] A serpent of the *Crotalidae* or rattlesnake family.

**Crotaliform, a.** *Zool.* [f. CROTAL-US + -FORM.]

Structurally resembling or related to the rattlesnake; as 'the crotaliform serpents'.

**Crotalin.** *Chem.* [f. CROTAL-US + -IN.] An albuminoid substance found in the venom of the rattlesnake: it is not coagulated at the boiling-point of water. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Crotaline** (krɒtəlɪn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] Of or belonging to the rattlesnake family.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 344/2 A genus of crotaline serpents. 1882 C. C. HOLLEY *Snakes* xvii. 312 That the sexes [of rattlesnakes] also understand each other through crotaline eloquence is generally believed.

|| **Crotalo.** [It. *crotalo* (in Florio), ad. L. *crotalum*: see below.] = CROTALUM.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1852) III. 271 All sorts of sistrams, crotaloes, cymbals, tympanes, etc., in use among the ancients. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, *Crotalo*, a Turkish musical instrument. Hence in mod. Dicts.

|| **Crotalum** (krɒtəlɪm). *Antiq.* [L.; a. Gr. *κρόταλον* clapper, castanet, rattle.]

A sort of clapper or castanet used in ancient Greece and elsewhere in religious dances.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The crotalum . . consisted of two little brass plates, or rods, which were shaken in the

hand. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* ix. 194. I was again led forth to the journey... accompanied by crotala and cymbals. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 225 Crotala, clappers, or castanets, were made use of by most ancient nations in religious performances.

|| **Crotalus** (krō'tālūs). Zool. [mod.L., f. Gr. κρόταλον rattle: see prec.] The genus of American serpents containing the typical rattlesnakes.

1834 Brit. Cyc. II. i. 180 [Species] of *Crotalus*, properly so called, which have a rattle or instrument of sound upon the tail. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 46 The crotalus warns the ear of the American Indian by the rattle of its tail.

**Crotaphic** (krō'tēfik), a. Anat. [f. Gr. κρόταφος, pl. -oi the temples; cf. F. *crotaphique*.] Of or pertaining to the temples, temporal. **Crotaphite** a. [F. *crotaphite* (16th c. Paré), Gr. κροταφίτης], temporal, as in 'crotaphite arteries'; † sb. the temporal muscle (obs.). **Crotaphitic** a., temporal, as in 'crotaphitic nerve', the superior maxillary division of the fifth cerebral nerve.

1653 URQUHART *Kabala* i. xxv. The crotaphic artery. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crotaphites*, the two muscles of the temples. 1713 CHESLENDEN *Anat.* iii. xv. (1726) 254 Under the crotaphite muscle. 1841 CRUVEILLIER *Anat.* i. 311 The Temporal muscle or *Crotaphite*, occupies the whole of the Temporal fossa. 1839 Todd *Cycl.* Anat. II. 271/2 The 'crotaphitic' and 'the buccinator' nerves.

**Crotaye**, var. of CROCKEY Obs.

**Crotch** (krōt), Now chiefly U.S. or dial. Also 6-7 croche. [Etymological history obscure. In form it appears to agree with M.E. *croche* shepherd's crook, crosier, ONF. *croche*; but in sense it comes nearer to CRUTCH, of which also, in certain applications, *crotch* appears as a variant. But *crutch* and *crotch* are in current use different words.]

† 1. A fork: app. the agricultural implement.

1530 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 44 Thrust out nature with a croche [*Naturam expellas furca*] yet will she still runne backe agayne.

† 2. A fork formerly used for holding a weed down on the ground, while it was cut off or dragged up with the weed-hook. Obs.

1573 TUSSEK *Husb.* (1878) 112 In Maie get a weede hooke, a crotch and a gloue, and weed out such weedes as the corne doth not loue. [1873 J. FOWLER in *Archaeol.* XLIV. 179 (Plate), A man, in a garden, cutting up thisles from the plants they grow amongst with a weed-hook and crotch. *Ibid.* 207, 220.]

3. A stake or pole having a forked top, used as a support or prop.

1573 TUSSEK *Husb.* (1878) 64 The strawberries looke to be covered with strawe, Laid ouerly trim vpon crotchis and bows. *Ibid.* 99 For hoppelles and crotchies in lopping go saue. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* ii. 1; A Crazy ... Fabrick that only stands vpon Crotchies, and Crotchies. 1700 DAVENPORT *Fables, Beauties and Phil.* 160 The crotchies of their cot in colums rise [*fyras subire columas*]. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. xxii. 162 Four posts or crotchies ... supporting four equally delicate rods, resting in the crotchies.

† b. A forked peg or crook for hanging things on. Obs.

1573 TUSSEK *Husb.* (1878) 36 With crotchis and pinnes, to hang trinkets thereon.

c. Naut. A forked support for various purposes: see CRUTCH 3.

4. The fork of a tree or bough, where it divides into two limbs or branches.

1573 TUSSEK *Husb.* (1878) 105 The crotch of the bough. 1641 BENT *Parm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Some [branches]... that have crotchies [*printed* crotchies] will be for rake-shafts. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 323 *Crotch*, the forked part of a Tree useful in many cases of Husbandry. 1758 *Acct. Mimahis*, etc. 83 Branches of trees ... stuck in the ground with the crotch uppermost. 1843-4 T. N. SAVAGE in *Boston Frl. Nat. Hist.* iv. They [chimpanzees]... build their habitations in trees... supported by the body of a limb or a crotch. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 374 A platform in the crotch of the tree. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 503/1 note, A mass of leaves left... in the crotch of the divergent branches.

5. The 'fork' or bifurcation of the human body where the legs join the trunk.

a 1592 GREEN *Manillia* ii. Poems (Rldg.) 316 Some close-breech'd to the crotch for cold. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 214 The middle bifurcation at the Crotch. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 156 To be split down the middle, from crown to crotch. 1884 CHUBB *Ballads* II. xxix. 259/1 Three hundred years old, with a beard to the crotch.

6. A bifurcation of road or river.

1567 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay II.* 383 The river to be called by the same name, from the crotch to the mouth. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxi, Standing right in the crotch of the roads.

† 7. fig. A dilemma. Obs.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 101 There is a Tradition of a Dilemma that Bishop Morton ... used, to raise up the Benevolence to higher Rates; and some called it his Forke, and some his Crotch [*Ellis & Spedding's* ed. crutch].

8. Comb. Crotch-deep a., up to the 'crotch' or joins; crotch-stick (dial.), a forked stick; † crotch-tail, old name of the Kite.

1844 *Frl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* i. 9 Pressing it down closely piece by piece with a small 'crotch-stick'. 1874-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 94 A 'Crotch-tail'; a Kite; *Milvus caudā forcipatā*. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 41 'Crotch-tail' formerly applied to a Kite. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 137 From its forked tail this bird [the Kite] has received the names of Fork tail, Crotch tail (*Essex*).

**Crotohe**, var. of CROOHE sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs.

**Crotched** (krōtʃt), a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Having a 'crotch' or bifurcation; forked. (Now U. S.)

1587 HOLINSHEAD *Descr. Brit.* i. xiv. 74/2 A crotched brooke. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) i. 181 He pins them firmly down with a crotched peg. 1868 LOSSING *Ind. son* 12 Two crotched sticks. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* May 580 A shaggy roof of bark upheld by crotched saplings.

**Crotched-, crotchett-yard**, corrupted forms of CROSS-JACK-yard.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crotched-yard*, the old orthography for cross-jack-yard. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4/3 Reaving a 'gin' on tackle affixed to the crotchett yard on board the ship *Sardomea*.

**Crotchett** (krōtʃt), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5-6 crochette, 5-9 crochet, 6 corchat, crockchette, chrotchett, 7 crachet, 7 (9 dial.) cratchet, 8 crotchett. [ME. a. F. *crochet* hook, dim. of *croche* crook, hook: see CROCHET.]

I. = CROCKET.

1. Arch. = CROCKET 2; also transf. to buds or branches.

c 1394 P. Pl. *Crode* 174 Ye mynstre... Wip arches... y-corven Wip crotchets on corners wip knottes of golde. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* i. 767 The crotchets, or projecting stones on the outside of that... spire. 1829 *Lichfield Mercury* 25 Mar. 8/5 Let us gather one of their [elm trees'] delicate sprays... Every crotch resembles a cluster of spherical beads.

† 2. = CROCKET I. Obs. (Cf. F. *crochet*.) In mod. dial. *cratchet* = the crown of the head.

1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet* Biv. They will... anatomize... thy bodie from the corne on thy toe, to the crotch on thy head. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass.*, *Cratchet*, the crown of the head. 'Nap his cratchet', crack his crown. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Glass.*, *Cratchet*, the crown of the head.

II. A hook or hooked instrument.

† 3. A small hook, esp. for fastening things; an ornamental hook serving as a brooch or fastening.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marelode* iii. xxiv. (1869) 149 Of this crotch, S. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 179 It should be fasted to the creneaux of the walles, with good and stronge crotchettes of yron. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 134/4 The tyrant... with hokes and crotchettes of yron dyde do tere theyr flessch. 1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Ellis. of York* (1830) 92 For hookeles and crotchettes... delivered to William Hamerton yeoman of the Wardrobe of the beddes. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Job* *Triumphant* xli, Canst thou his tongue with steely crotchets thrill. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris*, This to her side she does attach With gold crotch, or French penache. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* lxxvii. 217 An Imperial Purple Robe on her Shoulders button'd with a Crotch of Diamonds on her Breast. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Crotch of 122 Diamonds, set... in Silver.

4. Surg. † a. A hook-like instrument; b. spec. an instrument employed in obstetrical surgery.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 83 With a crotch holding up the integuments [I] keep them from touching. 1754-64 SHELLE *Mitteil.* II. 448, I sat down with a resolution to deliver either with the forceps or crotch in order to save the woman's life. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1862) 213 Forceps... are always dangerous. The crotch, a blunt hook... is to be preferred.

5. a. A hook used in reaping: see quot. 1833.

|| b. A hook fastened with straps on the back of a porter for carrying parcels. [= Fr. *crochet*.]

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 58 The crotch or hook; the workman uses it with the left hand to gather the quantity of corn he intends to cut. 1860 TYNDAL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 226 Simond carried my theodolite box, tied upon a crotch on his back.

6. A natural hook-like organ or process: spec. † a. 'The tushe, tuske, or fang of a beast' Cotgr. [F. *crochet*]. b. One of the minute hooks or claws on the prolegs of many lepidopterous larvae.

c. Anat. The hook-like extremity of the superior occipito-temporal convolution of the brain.

1678 PHILLIPS s.v. Among Hunters, the chief master Teeth of a Fox, are called Crotchets. [Hence 1708 in KERSEY and in later Dicts.] 1773 MILNE *Dict. Bot. s.v. Semen*, Some seeds attach themselves to animals, by means of hooks, crotchets, or hairs. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* xii, In the Ostrich, this apparatus of crotchets and fibres, of hooks and teeth is wanting. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix, The prolegs of almost all Lepidopterous larvae are furnished with a set of minute slender horny hooks, crotchets, or claws... somewhat resembling fish-hooks. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 532 Its anterior extremity is rounded into a hook called by Vicq-d'Azyr the 'crotch', hence its name.

III. Derived and figurative senses.

7. Mus. A symbol for a note of half the value of a minim, made in the form of a stem with a round (formerly lozenge-shaped) black head; a note of this value. Also attrib.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 104 Crotchett of songe, *semiminima*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 116, Sec. Pastor. Say what was his song? hard ye not how he crakyd it, Thre bresfes to a long. *Vert. Pastor.* Vee mary he hakt it, Was no crotchett wrong, nor no thing that lakt it. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1884) No. 22 iv, The pyet... Fengeis to sing the nyctingalis not; Bot scho can never the corchat cleif, For harknes of hir carlich thort. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 178 He giueth it such a natural grace by breaking a minime into a crotchett rest and a crotchett. 1622 FRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 102 Hee driveth a Crotchett thorow many Minims, causing it to resemble a chaine with the Linkes. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 303 Notes in a lozenge form... these, whether the heads were full or open, were at first called minims: but when a still quicker note was thought necessary, the white or open notes only had that title and the black were... by the English [called] Crotchets: a name given by the French with more propriety, from the hook or curvature of the tail, to the... Quaver. 1850 W.

IRVING *Goldsmith* 290 He pretended to score down an air as the poet played it, but put down crotchets and semi-breves at random.

b. Often used with playful allusion to sense 9.

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 68 They [Musitions] haue euer a crotchett aboute commons, and adde where they liste. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 58 Why these are very crotchets that he speaks, Note notes forsooth, and nothing. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 768 Being possess'd with crotchets, as many Musicians are.

† 8. A square bracket in typography; = CROOK 7: formerly also called hook. Obs.

1676 COLES, *Crochet*, also (in printing) the mark of a Parenthesis [ ]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 456 note, What is between crotchets, thus [ ], Mr. Belford omitted. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 495 A few interpolations, which are distinguished by being included within crotchets [ ].

9. A whimsical fancy; a perverse conceit; a peculiar notion on some point (usually considered unimportant) held by an individual in opposition to common opinion.

The origin of this sense is obscure: it is nearly synonymous with CRANK sb.<sup>2</sup>, senses 3 and 4, and might, like it, have the radical notion of 'mental twist or crook'; but Cotgrave appears to connect it with the musical note, sense 7: 'Crochus, a Quaver in Musick; whence *Il a des crochues en teste*, (we say) his head is full of crochets': cf. also 7 b.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 M. Osburn stud upon this crotchett, that he had bene ons there alreddi, and therefore, etc. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xxii. (1871) i. 339 All the od crotchets in such a builder's braine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 135. 1622-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. i. ii. 187 That castle in the ayre, that crotchett, that whimsie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 83 How could so fond a crotchett be devised, That God our serious actions hath despised? 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* i. 37 With fifty Crotchets in his Head. 1772 WILKIN *The Ape, Parrot, etc.* (R.), But airy whims and crotchets lead To certain loss, and ne'er succeed. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 930 And gloomy crotchets fill'd his wandering head. 1862 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 165 Opinions which have no ground in reason... mere crotchets, or mere prejudices.

b. A fanciful device, mechanical, artistic, or literary.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* in Hazl. *Dodslay* X. 366 As for my breath I have crotchets and devices, 'Ladies' rank breaths are often help'd with spices'. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., He shew'd us his perpetual motions... models, and a thousand other crotchets and devices. 1733 (title), *Islington*; or the Humours of the New Tunbridge Wals... with Serious and Comical Puns, Crotchets, and Conclusions. 1765 FOSTER *Liar* i. Wks. 1799 i. 290 All the sighing, dying, crying crotchets, that... rhymers have ever produced. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. ix, Nothing but innuendoes, figurative crotchets.

10. Fortif. A passage formed by an indentation in the glacis opposite a traverse, connecting the portions of the covered way on both sides of the traverse. 1853 STOCQUER *Milit. Encycl.*

† 11. Mil. 'The arrangement of a body of troops, either forward or rearward, so as to form a line nearly perpendicular to the general line of battle' (Webster 1864). Obs.

† 12. quasi-adv. Oddly, *nonce*-use.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 20 Its independency or looseness from God, lies as crotchett every whit, as its being.

13. Comb., as crotchett-shaped; crotchett-hero (humorous), a musician; crotchett-monger, one who has crotchets on political and other questions and obtrusively advocates them; hence crotchett-mongering.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 82 Exhibit loud piano feats Caught from that crotchett-hero, Meetz. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 60 They are mostly crotchett-mongers and puzzle-brains. 1884 RAY LANKESTER in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/3 A corkscrew-shaped or a rod-shaped or a crotchett-shaped bacillus. 1888 *Charity Organist. Rev.* June 267 The only way for a philanthropist to escape the reproach of crotchett-mongering is to give up trust in legislative crotchets.

† **Crotchett**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Also 7 cratchet. [dim. of CROTCH. (Cf. also CRUTCHET.)]

1. A pole or prop with a forked top; = CROTCH 3.

1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* 32 This was our Church, till wee built a homely thing like a barne, set upon Crotchets. 1681 [see CROTCH 3]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 25 They live in huts or thatched cabbins sustained by crotchets. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Currying*, [Tools used] A crotchett or fork.

2. A forked support or bracket.

1772 W. BAILEY *Descr. Useful Machines* i. 255 A Brass Crotchett screwed to the Pedestle and properly fitted to the solid and also to the hollow end of the axis of the machine.

3. Naut. = CROTCH 3 c, CRUTCH 3.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Crouchants*, the crotchets, or floor-timbers fore and aft in a boat.

**Crotchett**, v. [f. CROTCHET sb.<sup>1</sup>] † a. To break a longer note up into crotchets (obs.). b. To affect with crotchets. c. To ornament with crotchets or crotchets. Hence Crotchetted, ppl. a.

1587 HARMAR *Tr. Bead's Serm.* 267 (T.) Not these cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and crotchetted, to give pleasure unto the ears. c 1600 DOWNE *Elegies* i. *Jalousie*, Drawing his breath, as thick and short, as can The nimblest crocheting Musitian. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* ii. ii, You are but whimsied yet, crotchetted, conundrumed. 1829 *Lichfield Mercury* 25 Mar. 8/5 Look up... through the slender branches, crotchetted almost to the tips. There is no need to wonder where the architects... got their idea of crochetting the spires and pinnacles of our Cathedral.

**Crotcheteer** (krɒtʃetɪə). Also crotcheter. [f. CROTCHET sb.1 + -ER.] A person with a crotch; esp. one who pushes or obtrudes his crotchets in politics, etc.

1815 W. H. Ireland *Scrubblemania* 220. As sometimes a brighter orb lumines the sphere, So Busby o'er crotcheteers reigns overseer. 1846 *Tail's Mag.* XXIII. 276 Attempts at interference have been hinted at by reckless crotcheteers. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Eliaah. Lit.* vi. 242 A very early example of the reckless violence of private crotcheteers.

**Crotchety** (krɒtʃetɪ). [f. CROTCHET + -NESS.] The quality of being crotchety.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 16 June 764/2 The fault to which Examiners are liable is sometimes called crotchety, but a better name for it would be vanity. 1877 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 Amazement at the crotchety of his host.

† **Crotchetyly**, a. Obs. [-LY.1] = next.

1702 C. MATHER *Mag. Chr.* iii. v. (1852) 594 Let the reader, here in a crotch, refresh himself with one crotchety passage.

**Crotchety** (krɒtʃetɪ), a. [f. CROTCHET sb.1 + -Y.1] Given to crotchets; full of crotchets.

1825 L.D. COCKBURN *Mem.* 215 He was crotchety, positive and wild. 1867 *BRIGHT Sp. Reform* (1876) 408 All sorts of crotchety people.

b. Of actions, etc.: Of the nature of a crotch. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* vi. v. I threw no obstacles in his crotchety course. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., Crotchety attempts to alter the style and title of the House of Lords.

**Crote**, var. CROT Obs., piece, bit.

**Crotels**: see CROTTELS.

**Crotesco**, **crotescue**: see GROTESQUE.

† **Crotey**, v. Obs. [app. a. Anglo-Fr. \*croteyer = OF. \*croteler, f. OF. *crote*, *crotte* dung of hares, etc.] *trans.* and *intr.* Of hares, rabbits, etc.: To evacuate their excrement.

a 1245 *Master of Game* (Bodl. MS. 546 fo. 73 b). The hare... always... croteyep yn o manere. 1816 *ibid.* fo. 26 [Pei (buck) croteyep hure fumes yn dyuerse maneres. 1846 *Bt. St. Albans* Eijja, The hare... fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore.

† **Crotey**, sb. Obs. Also crotaye, orottoy. [f. CROTEY v.] In pl. = CROTTELS.

a 1245 *Master of Game* (Bodl. MS. 546 fo. 70) 3if be crotayes bep grete and pikke. 1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 65 To ludge an olde harte by the femwishing, the which they make in brode crotayes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 99/1 A Hare or Conneys Crotayes. 1742 *Coughl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 301 The Crotayes or Excrements of a Buck [Hare]. 1801 *Sportsman's Dict.* s.v. Bear, [Bears] cast their lesser sometimes in round crotayes.

† **Crotizing**, -izing. Obs. Collective noun in same sense as prec.

1598 [see CROTTELS]. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 190 The infection of the grass by the urin and crotizing of the Conies. 1686 N. COX *Gentil. Recr.* 22 Terms for their Ordure... Of a Hare, Crotiles or Crotizing.

**Croton** (krɒtɒn). [mod.L., a. Gr. κρότων a tick, also the Castor-oil plant *Ricinus communis*, taken in Botany as the name of an allied genus.]

1. Bot. A large genus of euphorbiaceous plants, mostly natives of tropical regions, many of the species of which have important medicinal properties.

1751 *HILL Nat. Hist. Plants* 622 The herbaceous Croton with rhombic leaves and pendulous capsules. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 281 Similar colours are found... in some Crotons. 1847 *YOUTT Horse* iv. 305 The only purgative on which dependence can be placed is the croton.

2. By florists applied to *Coddium pictum*, a plant closely allied to the Crotons, cultivated in hot-houses for its beautiful foliage.

1881 *Daily News* 29 June 2/4 Crotons, glorioxias, maiden-hair, Dracenas, and pitcher plants. 1882 *Garden* 21 Mar. 167/3 Suitable time... for cutting back and striking Crotons.

3. Croton oil, a fatty oil existing in the seeds of the East Indian species, *Croton Tiglium*; it is a drastic purgative; croton chloral or o. c. hydrate, a name of *butylic chloral hydrate*, given in error.

1821 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 363 Croton Oil. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 475 Croton oil is probably the most available of the cathartics. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 346 Croton-chloral Hydrate was first obtained by Kramer and Pinner. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Frml.* Jan. 79 Croton chloral combined with quinine.

**Croton-bug**. U.S. A name given in parts of the U.S. to the Cockroach, *Blattia orientalis*, and other species of the same genus.

The name is said to be derived from the Croton river, Westchester county, N.Y., the suggestion being that these insects became abundant in New York about the time (1842) that the Croton aqueduct brought water to the city.

**Crotonic** (krɒtɒnɪk), a. Chem. [f. CROTON + -IC.] Of or derived from croton oil; as in *crotonic acid*, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the second member of the ACRYLIC series. So **Crotonate**, a salt of crotonic acid. **Crotonol**, a brown oil obtained from croton oil. **Crotonyl**, the radical C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, of crotonic acid. **Crotonylene**, a hydro-carbon, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (liquid below 15°C.), homologous with allylene.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 It owes its purgative qualities to... crotonic acid dissolved in the oil. 1873 *WILLIAMSON Chem.* 302 The crotonate which has been extracted from the croton-seed oil. 1880 *CLEMINSHAW Wurtz's Atom. Th.* 264 The tetraradical radicals, acetylene, allylene, and crotonylene, are known in a free state.

† **Crotti**. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. *crotte*.] Dirt.

1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 391 And touching streets, the dirt and crott of Paris may be smelt ten miles off.

**Crotells** (krɒtɪlz), sb. pl. Also 7 crotelles, -iles, -els. [app. dim. f. F. *crote*, *crotte* (see CROT).] The globular dung or excrement of hares, etc.

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 45/2 Of a Hare [the ordure is called] crotells or cratising. 1660 *HOWELL Parly of Beasts* 8 (D.) The lesser of a fox, the crotells of a hare. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Crotiles*, Hares Excrements. 1711 *Puckler Club* (1817) 90 The spraints of an otter, the crotells of a hare.

**Crotile** (krɒtɪl). Also 8 crottel, 9 crotal. [a. Gaelic *crotal*, *crotan* a lichen, esp. one used in dyeing.] A name given in Scotland to various species of lichen used in dyeing: cf. CUDBEAR.

1778 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* (1789) 818 *Lichen omphalodes*. Dark purple Dyer's Lichen. Cork or Arcell *Anglic.* Crotal *Gentils*. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 113 It [cudbear] was known as a dye-stuff in the Highlands by the name of cookies or crottel some hundred years ago. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 116 The dyes she herself prepares, by simply boiling in water, various species of crotal or lichens. 1881 in D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* Ser. III. 999 When their dykes W' crotle are grown gray.

**Crottoye**, var. CROTOY Obs.

† **Crouch**, sb.1 Obs. Forms: 1 crúic, 2-3 cruche, 4-5 crouche, crouch(e). [Early ME. *cruche*, app. -OE. *cruc*, ad. L. *crux*, *crucis* cross.]

OE. *cruc* is known to occur once c 1000 in sense 'sign of the cross': its history presents some difficulties. The palatalization of the final *c* (whence 12th c. *cruche*) suggests that it was a word of early adoption which had undergone the usual phonetic change, as in *crice*, church. But in this case the vowel would have remained short, as in *pic*, pitch, and examples would surely have occurred. The probability is that it is a late learned adaptation of L. *crux*, as pronounced by Italians or other Romanic people with *c* as *sch*, and lengthened *u*: cf. It. *croce*. See Pogatscher § 160 (1888). Cf. also OS. *crúci*, OHG. *crúci*, *crúzi*, mod. G. *kreuz*, and their allied forms, where we have the long *u*, and *c* repr. by *ts* as in OF. *crucis*. (Some have thought ME. *cruche* to be of Fr. dial. origin: cf. Bearnes *crouts* cross.)

= CROSS, in its various early senses: the holy cross, or a representation or figure of it; the sign of the cross; a heraldic cross; the cross on a coin, a coin marked with a cross.

c 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 288 Þonne nime he his [petra oleum] dæl, and wyrc cruce sines mæl on ælcere lime butan crouc on þem heafde foran se sceal on balme becn. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fudal. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1171 Ne mahte... his heuenliche cunde... felen... sothe wpo be cruche. c 1315 *SHORHAM* 15 Ine the foreheved the crouche a-set felthe of fendes to bermi. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 The halged þinges, be cruchen [Fr. *les croix*], be calices. 1389 in *Eng. Gl.* (1870) 54 In exaltation of yfe holy crouche. 1393 *Gower Conf.* i. 172 Whose tunge nether þill ne crouche may hire. 1393 *LAMBL P. F. C.* viii. 167 Penny crouche on hus cloke and keyes of rome. c 1400 *Chr. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 355 He deyed on crouche. c 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 680 Loke whether in this purs there be any crouse or crouche. 1463, etc. [see CROUCHMAS].

**Crouch** (kraʊtʃ), sb.2 Also 6 crouche. [f. CROUCH v.] An act of crouching; a stooping, bending, or bowing low.

1597 *LYLY Wom. in Moone* ii. i, Thou didst not honor me with kneele and crouche. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* ii. i, The reverence, respect, the crouches, cringes. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gertr. Wyom.* iii. xiv, Nor cougar's crouch I fear'd. 1889 *ADM. MAXSE in Fall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 1, Public Opinion, always on the crouch... in order to spring erect.

**Crouch**, obs. hy-form of CRUTCH.

**Crouch** (kraʊtʃ), v.1 Forms: 4 cruche(n), crouchen, 4-6 crouche, 5-7 crouche, 6-7 crouch(e), crouche, 6 crouche, crouche, 6-crouch. [First known in end of 14th c.; origin doubtful.]

Generally identified with CROUCH v.; but (1) *crouche* and *cruche* come together as distinct words in and quot. 1394; (2) there is no assignable reason for the palatalization of the *k* in *crouche*; (3) the phonetic history of OE. *brucan*, *drican*, *hrican*, etc.; (4) *crouche* is palatalized in all Eng. dialects, Sc. *crut*, W. *Yorsh.* *krut* (both meaning ME. *cr*). It is indeed impossible for a word in *-ouch* to be regularly derived from OE, since the same cause that palatalized the *c* in *-ic* would necessarily make *u* into *y* and give *-ic*, ME. *-ych*, *-ich*. There was however an OF. *cruchier* to become hooked or crooked, of which Godefroy has a single example, said of the shoulders 'a fet. les epaules crochier'. On the analogy of *pouch*, *avouch*, etc., this might give Eng. *crouch*, but the lateness of the word is still surprising.]

1. *intr.* To stoop or bend low with general compression of the body, as in stooping for shelter, in fear, or in submission; to cower with the limbs bent. Formerly often applied to the act of bowing low in reverence or deference. Now said also of the depressed and constrained posture assumed by a beast in fear or submission, or in order to make a spring. (To cower concerns chiefly the head and shoulders: to crouch affects the body as a whole.)

c 1394 *P. PZ. Crude* 302 Lordes louseth hem well, for þei so lowe crouchen. 1414 *751* Knjites croucheþ hem to & cucheþ full lowe. [14. *Golegros & Gau.* 1280 The King crochit with croune, cumly and cleir.] 1458 *Gest Pr. Masse* 121 Without ether crouching or kneeling. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 322 b, Crouching and kneeling to the Crucifixe. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Tayl.* 2, to crouch, lurke, squat, or ducke vnder. 1653 H. COGGIN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 29 We sat crouching for the space of three whole days upon this rock. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 161 r 5 A Couple of tame Lions lay crouching at her Feet. 1835 *MARRYAT Fac. Faithf.* xxxi, He crouched behind a lilac-bush. 1840 *DICKENS Barn.* Rudge vi, Crouching like a

cat in dark corners. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* vii. 106 Sheila crouched into her father's side for shelter.

2. To bow or bend humbly or servilely; to cinge submissively or fawningly. Chiefly fig.

1528 *ROY & BARLOW Rede me* (Arb. 59) But they are constrained to crouche, as it were unto an Emprour. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 327 They crouched unto the Romanes, and protested loyalty and subiection. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 41 He must faune like a spaniell, crouch like a Jew. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 59 They are crouched to, and feared of all men. 1779 J. MOORE *New Soc. Fr.* (1789) l. xlv. 375 The free spirit must crouch to the slave in office. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xvi, I crouch to no one—obey no one. c 1862 *BUCKLE Civilis* (1869) III. iii. 126 They who crouch to those who are above them always trample on those who are below them.

3. *trans.* To bow or bend low (the knee, etc.): often with implication of cringing.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4149/4 [She] crouches her hind Fetterlock Joyns when she stands still. 1800 *COLLIERIDGE Christabel* ii, She... crouched her head upon her breast. 1835 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 207 'Twas not for him to crouch the knee Tamely to Moslem tyranny. 1854 *LANDOR Lett. American* 26 How long shall a hundred millions of our fellow-creatures crouch their backs before him?

† **Crouch**, v.2 Obs. Also 5 crouche, 7 cruch. [f. CROUCH sb.1: cf. CROSS v.]

1. *trans.* To cross; to sign with the cross.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 728 Heo wið Cristes cross Crouched hire ouer al. c 1286 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 292, I crouche the from elues and from wightes. — *Merch.* T. 463 And crouched hem, and had God schuld hem blesse.

2. To cross with lines, etc. *rare*.

c 1620 *Z. BOYD Zion's Flowers* (1855) 125 Bred greefe hath cruch't our cheekes with water furrowes.

**Crouchant** (kraʊtʃənt), a. [f. CROUCH v.1 + -ANT, after *couchant*.] Crouching.

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 119 To mayntaine his Papias pendant and crouchant, which live among Christians. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 113/2 Doll follows... couchant under the fancied burdens of waterspouts.

† **Crouchback**, sb. and a. Obs. (exc. Hist.) Also 6 crutch-back, crudge bak, 7 crouched-. [f. stem of CROUCH v., associated perhaps with F. *croche* crook: cf. CROOK-BACK, which is, at least in sense and use, a doublet of this.]

1. A crooked or hunched back. 2. One who has a crooked back, a hunchback. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Having a crooked back, hunchbacked.

c 1491 in R. DAVIES *York Records* (1843) 221 That Kyng Richard was an apocryte, a crouchebacke, & beited in a dike like a dogge. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 366 Sir Edmunde y<sup>e</sup> kynges other sone, surnamed Crouch Bak. 1579 *DOUGLAS King Hart* ii. liv, A crudge bak that fairfull cative bure. 1592 R. JOHNSON *Nine Worthies* A iii, Aesope, for all his crutchback, had a quick wit. 1627 *SPEED Eng. land* xxx. § 6 Robert Bosu, the Crouch-backe Earl of that Province. 1700 J. BROMF. *Trav. Eng.* ii. (1707) 66 Crouch-back Robert, Earl [of Leicester], raised a Rebellion against King Henry II.

(As a cognomen of Edmund, brother of Edward I, it was contended by some 17th c. writers that *Crouchback* meant 'crossed-back', as in *Crouched Friars*; but this is not compatible with the form CROOK-BACK, which goes back to the 15th c., and answers to the 'Edmundus dorsum habuit fractum', attributed to John of Gaunt in the *Continuatio Eulogii* (Rolls, 1863) III. 360. Cf. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. ii. (1862) 109. 1640 *YORKIE Union Hon.* 22. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genial. Hist. Kings Eng.* 103.)

Hence † **Crouch-backed** a.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 211 A man very low of stature and withall crouchbacked. 1630 M. GODWIN tr. *Rp. Herford's Ann.* Eng. (1675) 148 Crouch-backed Mary [married] to Martin Kayes, groom Porter. c 1707 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 375 The crouch backed Count.

† **Crouch-clay**. Obs. (Cf. also CROUCH-WARE.) 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Clay*, *Crouch*, white Clay, Derbyshire, of which the Glass-pots are made at Nottingham.

**Crouched** (kraʊtʃt, -əd), ppl. a. [f. CROUCH v.1 + -ED.] Bowed, bent together.

1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* xiv, Sitting all crouched up. 1855 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xix. (1866) 245 She sat crouched together.

**Crouched**, earlier form of CROUCHED (Friars).

**Croucher**. [f. CROUCH v.1] One who crouches. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xviii. (1617) 320 A thousand flatterers, and as many crouchers and cappers. 1884 *TLLNVS-son Becket* io. I, true son OF Holy Church—no croucher to the Gregories.

**Crouchie**, -y, a. Sc. [f. CROUCH v.1 or sb.2 + -Y.] = CROUCH-BACKED, hunch-backed.

1785 *BURNS Halloween* xx, Or crouchie Merran Humphie.

**Crouching** (kraʊtʃɪŋ), ppl. sb. [f. CROUCH v.1 + -ING.] The action of the verb CROUCH, q.v.

1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xii. 11 Though he make moch crouching and kneeling. 1811 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 319 In their crouchynges, maskyng Masses, Anthemies. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* ii. xiv, The coward crouching of despair.

**Crouching**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crouches (*lit.* and *fig.*); see the verb.

1600 *SHER. TONIE Woodmans Walke in Eng. Helicon*, Desert went naked in the cold, when crouching craft was fed. 1611 *COTGR.* *Tayl.* 2, crouching, crouching. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vil.* 355 Where crouching tigers wait their hapless prey. 1867 F. D. MAURICE *Patr. & Laugivers* x. (ed. 4) 193 They were a set of poor crouching slaves.

Hence **Crouchingly** adv.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 702 Running crouchingly along the copestones. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Story of Merv* iii. 34 They... sat crouchingly around the fires.



† **Crouchmas.** *Obs.* Also 5 **crowche**, 6 **crowchmes** (se, -mas. [f. CROUCH sb.<sup>1</sup> cross + MASS.] The festival of the Invention of the Cross, observed on May 3.

1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 119 On y<sup>r</sup> Sunday after crouchmesse dai. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 472 II. 132 Ye Fryday next after Crouchmesse day. 1530 *Palsgr.* 804/1 At Crouchmesse, a la sainte Croix. *Ibid.* 811/2 On Crouchmesse daye, le jour du saynt Sacrement. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 110 From bull cow fast till Crouchmas be past. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Crouchmas* or *Crouchmas-day*, a Festival kept by Roman-Catholics in Honour of the Holy Cross. [Hence in *Baill.*] 1801 *Globe* 28 Dec. 1/5 Martinmas is confined to Scotland; Crouchmas, the feast of the Invention of the Cross, on May 3, is quite obsolete.]

**Crouch-ware.** *Pottery.* [Of uncertain origin and age: connexion with CROUCH-CLAY, or the converse, is suggested by Solon, *Old English Potter*, but evidence is wanting.] A name applied by collectors to the early salt-glazed pottery of Staffordshire.

1817 W. *Pitt Topogr. Hist. Staffordsh.* 415-6 These pieces [of c 1700] appear to be composed of the clay found in the coal pits in and near Burslem, then called Can-marl; while others have been found formed of this clay and a mixture of white sand or pounded griststone procured at Mole Cop, and well covered with a salt glaze. This last is known by the name of Crouch Ware, and proves that at that time the salt glaze had been introduced. 1829 S. *Stow Hist. Staffordsh. Potteries* 110 We find Crouch ware first made there [Burslem] in 1690. In making Crouch ware, the common brick clay and fine sand from Mole Cop were first used; but afterwards the Can marl and sand; and some persons used the dark grey clay from the coal pits and sand for the body, and salt glaze. 1883 *Solon Old Eng. Potter* 72.

**Croud**, var. of **CROOD** v. *Sc.*

**Croud(e, Crouette, obs. ff. CROWD, CRUET.**

**Croudero** : see **CROWDER**.

† **Crouk**, v. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **crowke**. [Of uncertain origin; but perh. corresponding to Ger. dial. *krauchen* in same sense, which *Ildebrand* suggests to be: \**krikan* = *kreukan* (Ger. *kriechen*), like OLG. *kripan* = *kraupan*, OLG. *créopan* to creep. Cf. **CROUCH** v.] *intr.* To bow, to make obeisance.

c 1304 P. *De Crude* 751 Knights croukeh hem to & cruchep full lowe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 103 For I [Joeph] can nawthe crouke ne knele [i.e. to the doctors in the Temple; Luke II. 45].

**Crouk**, var. of **CROOK** v. 2, to croak.

† **Crouke, crowke.** *Obs.* [OE. *crice* fem. pot, little pitcher, 'urcolus', cognate with OS. *kruka* (MDu. *crūke*, Du. *kruik*, MHG. *kruiche*, dial. Ger. *krauche*). The LG. word was prob. the source of F. *cruche*, and the ME. of Welsh *cruc*, which has no Celtic cognates. OTeut. \**kruka* is perh. in ablant relation to the family of **CROOK**.] A pitcher, a jug.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 989 *Trulla*, crucea [so Erf.; *Corpus* 2051 cruce]. a 800 *Corpus GL* 2165 *Urcialium*, wastercruce. a 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wölcker 281/32 *Urcialium*, cruce. c 1386 *CHAUCER Rem's T.* 238 When that drunken was al in the crouke [a MSS. crowke].

**Croul**, obs. f. **CRAWL**, **CURL**; var. **CROWL** v. *Obs.*

**Croumbe, croum(e, var. CROME, CRUMB.**

**Croun(e, obs. form of CROWN.**

**Crounkil**, obs. form of **CRUNKLE**.

**Croup, croupe** (*kriip*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-croupe, 7-croup; also 5 croupe, kroupe, croupe, 5-6 croupe, 6 croup, croupe, 7-9 croup, croup. [a. F. *croupe* (in 11-12th c. *croupe, croupe*), Pr. *cropa*; of Teutonic origin: cf. **CROF** sb.]

1. The rump or hind-quarters of a beast, esp. of a horse or other beast of burden.

c 1300 K. *Alis* 247 Tyberye... hutte Salome with his spere, That of the sadel he gau him beore, Over the croupe to the grounde. c 1386 *CHAUCER Priar's T.* 261 This carter thakketh his hors upon the croupe. c 1450 *Martin* 118 The kynges loth was so astonyed that he fley ouer his horse croupe. a 1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* l. 169 Huon lept vp on his croupe [ed. 1601 backe]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 806/2 Certaine prelates, whom... they set vpon asses and leane mules, and with their faces reuered to the croup of the beasts. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1090/4 A Red Roan Gelding... having a small black List over the Withers, and down the Crup. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. 1. 250 The Spanish genetie... the croup round and large. 1808 *Scott Marm.* v. xii. So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 74 The crupper... should admit the breadth of the hand between it and the croup of the horse. 1873 *LYNER Ld. Kilgobbin* xix. (1875) 118 A small bog-boy [was] mounted on the croup behind.

† b. *In croup* [F. *en croupe*]: upon the croup (of a horse). *Obs.*

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Porter *en croupe*, to have one behynd him on horse-backe, to beare in croupe. a 1676 *Sir E. Walker Hist. Disc.* (1705) 95 Our Horse taking up the Musquetiers in Croup. (1800 *Scott Monast.* xxix. Preparing to resume her seat *en croupe*).

c. *humorously.* The rump, posteriors.

c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 208 Thus some won hit hym [a man] on the croupe. 1604 *COTTON Scarrow*. (1692) 37 (D.) Till I had almost gauled my crup. 1676 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 1560 But found... his Croup, Unserviceable with Kicks and Blows Receiv'd from hardned-hearted Foes.

2. (*croup*). The hinder end of a saddle. *rare.*

1869 G. *Berkeley Tales Life & Death* II. 244 Which he

tied in a little leather sort of valise, made for the purpose, at the cuip of his saddle.

3. *attrib.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2155/4 A croup Saddle and Bridle. **Croup** (*kriip*), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. CROUP v.<sup>1</sup>, *lit.* a hoarse croaking.]

1. An inflammatory disease of the larynx and trachea of children, marked by a peculiar sharp ringing cough, and frequently proving fatal in a short time.

*Croup* was the popular name in the south-east of Scotland, and was introduced into medical use by Prof. Francis Home of Edinburgh in 1765.

1765 F. Home (*title*), An Inquiry into the nature, cause, and cure of the Croup. 1781 Mrs. DELANY *Corr.* 20 June. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Mar. 2/4 Seven children have lately fallen victims at Highgate to a disorder called the croup. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 286 The term croup is applied to laryngitis with fibinous exudation, and it has also been applied to simple laryngitis and to a non-inflammatory affection, namely, spasm of the glottis, occurring in children.

2. The local name of the Northumbrian 'burr' or utterance of *r grasseyé*, with the peculiar modification of pronunciation which it causes.

*Mod.* (Said by one Northumbrian of another at a Scotch fair) 'That man is from the English side, he has the croup.' (Scotch Shepherd) 'Hoot na! it's only the burr'.

3. *Conth.*, as *croup-like* adj.

1799 T. BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 443 Breathing... with such difficulty and croup-like noise, etc.

**Croup**, sb.<sup>3</sup> Short for **CROUPIER**.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 43 The croup shuffles another pack in the mean time.

**Croup** (*kriip*), v. 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6-7 croup, 7-9 croup(e, 9 *dial. croup*. [This and the synonymous **CROAP** are app. of imitative origin, having associations with *crow*, *croak*, and with an earlier northern verb *croup*, *rope*, to call, shout, cry hoarsely, f. ON. *krōppja*.]

1. *intr.* To cry hoarsely; to croak as a raven, frog, crane, etc.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. Prol. 119 Palamedes byrdis crouping in the sky. 1584 T. HUDSON *Judith in Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 711 And crouping frogs like fishes there doth swarme. 1665 *SURREL & MARKE. Country Farme* 25 If the little Frogs Croupe more than ordinarie. 1654 *TRAPP Comen. Ps.* xiv. 11 As the Raven is said to have crouped from the Capitol when Augustus came to the Empire. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 44 (Jam.) Ye croupin corbies. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Croup*, to croak. *North.* 1855 *ROBINSON Whilby Gloss.* To croup, to grunt or grumble. 'A crouping', that subdued croaking heard in the bowels from flatulence.

2. 'To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of cold' (Jamieson).

3. To make the characteristic hoarse ringing cough of the disease called croup.

1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 518 An infant... was heard several times to croup; and its breathing became difficult.

4. To pronounce a rough avular *r* (*r grasseyé*); to have the Northumberland 'burr'. (The local expression for this; pron. *kriip*, *krhup*.)

*Mod.* He croups like a Newcastle man.

† **Croup**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [from **CROUPIER**: cf. **CROUP** sb.<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To second or back up (a gamester).

1728 *VANER & CIBBER Prov. Husb.* II. i. I have a game in my hand, in which, if you'll croup me, that is, help me to play it, you shall go five hundred to nothing.

**Croup**, -e, obs. pa. t. of **CREEP**.

**Croupade** (*kriip*-d). [a. F. *croupade*, f. *croupe* CROUP sb.<sup>1</sup>, under the influence of It. *grop-pada*.] (See quot. 1884.)

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 171 Forcing him [a horse] to perform a number of lofty croupades. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xvii. 152 The Croupade is a high curvet, in which the hind-legs are brought up under the belly of the horse.

**Croupal** (*kriip*-pāl), a. *Path.* [f. CROUP sb.<sup>2</sup> + -AL. Also in mod.F.] Relating to, or of the nature of croup; = **CROUPOUS**.

1852-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1258/1 Croupal exudations are sometimes found in the urethra. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 305 The cough presents... the shrill, ringing, croupal character.

**Croupe** (*kriip*). [a. F. *croupe*: see CROUP sb.<sup>1</sup>.]

1. = CROUP sb.<sup>1</sup> q. v.

|| 2. = **CROUPADE**.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxxvi. With well-timed croupe the nimble coursers veer. *Note*, The croupe is a particular leap taught in the manege.

|| 3. The rounded top of a mountain. [So in Fr.] 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 268 Hills form on hills and croupe o'er croupe extends.

**Crouper** (e, obs. form of **CRUPPER**.

**Croupier** (*kriip*-pi-ā, *kriip*-pi-ā). Also 8 crouper, croupes, croupes. [a. Fr. *croupier*, orig. one who rides behind on the croup; hence, one who goes halves with a player at cards or dice and stands behind him to assist him, also he who stands behind the banker to assist at the game of basset, and now at a gaming table as in sense 2.]

† 1. A second standing behind a gamester to back him up and help him. *Obs.*

1707 *WYCHERLEY Let.* 11 Nov. in *Pope's Letters*, Since I have such a Croupier or Second to stand by me as Mr. Pope.

2. He who rakes in the money at a gaming-table.

1731 *Daily Jnrl.* 9 Jan. (in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.*, *Gaming*), Two Croupies, who watch the cards, and gather the money for the bank. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 301 The gambling tables and the cadaverous croupiers and chinking gold. 1884 *MAY CROMMIE Brown-Eyes* xii. 114 All gone! swept from the green cloth by the croupier's inexorable rake.

3. One who sits as assistant chairman at the lower end of the table at a public dinner.

1785 *CRAIG in Lounger* No. 26 & 10 He is no longer Croupier at Lord E.'s, his place there being filled up by Tom Toastwell. 1827 T. HAMILTON C. *Thornton* (1845) 76 The honours of the table were performed by my uncle, by whose orders I acted as croupier. *Ibid.* 77 The important office of vice-president or croupier. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xvi. Hicks officiated as croupier on the occasion.

**Croupiness.** [f. CROUPY + -NESS.] Croupy condition; tendency to croup.

**Crouping**: see CROUP v.<sup>1</sup>

† **Croupon.** *Obs. or dial.* Forms: 5 croupon, -on, -owne, -yn, croupon, cruppon, crouppon, croupon, -yn, 8 croppin, curpon, -en, -in. [a. OF. *croupon*, augm. or dim. of *croupe*, in OF. *crupe*, *croupe* rump, rear-part: see CROUP<sup>1</sup>. The mod.Sc. form is *curpon* by metathesis of *r*.] The croup or rump of a horse or other animal; the buttocks or posteriors of the human body; *transf.* the hinder part of a thing; the crupper of the harness.

[a 1300 *Gloss Neckham* in Wright *Voc.* 99 *Crupes*, croupon.] c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2468 Fro his [the giant's] hals to his croupon. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 A faire beste... his croupon and his taile er lyke to a hert. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105/1 Croupon of a beste, *chunis*. 1483 *Chap.* Angl. 85 A Croupon [v. r. Cruppon], *chunis*. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 9 (Jam.) I'd gar their curpons crack. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Croppin*, the Tail of any Thing; as, The Croppin of the Rotan [= Cart]. 1785 *BURNS Hallowe'en* xviii. The graip he for a harrow taks, And hauls at his curpin.

**Croupous** (*kriip*-pəs), a. *Path.* [f. CROUP sb.<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Of the nature of, or characteristic of, croup.

1853 *PAGET Lect. Surg. Pathol.* I. 335 Considering croupous exudations to be peculiarly fibrinous. 1888 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Mar., Croupous pneumonia.

2. Affected with croup.

1881 T. F. KEANE *Six Months in Meccah* v. 106 [Like] the roars of an enraged croupous lion.

**Croupy** (*kriip*-pi), a. [f. as prec. + -y.] = prec.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 113 The croupy or false membrane. 1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 125/2 On the opening into the windpipe being perfected the croupy breathing disappeared.

**Crouse** (*kriis*), a. *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms:

3-4 crous, (3 crouse), 4-6 crous, 4- crouse, (4-5 crouse(s, 5 crouse(e, 6-9 crouse, 9 crouse). [ME. northern *crūs*, *crous*, agreeing in form with MHG., MLG., LG. *kriis* crisp, MDu. *kruys* (Kilian) crisp, curly, mod. G. *kraus* crisp, curled, sullen, crabbed, fractious, mod. Du. *kroes* (from LG.) crisp, cross, out of humour, EFris. *kriis* curly, entangled, luxurious, opulent, wanton, jolly. Not found in the earlier stages of any of the langs.; in English only northern, and almost exclusively Sc. (whence the pronunciation with *u*), though borrowed by Drayton and some of his contemporaries, and then rimed with Eng. words in *ou*; also found in Yorkshire dial. with *aa* from *ou*. As only the figurative senses are here found, it appears to be one of the LG. or Frisian words which appeared in the northern dialect early in the ME. period.]

† 1. Angry, irate, cross, crabbed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14740 (Cott.) Gains þam he was ful kene and crus, Dos yow, he said, vte of mi hus. *Ibid.* 2182a (Edinb.) To be fuse, again þat come þat es sa cruse. *Ibid.* 27740 (Cott.) It [wrath] es a cruel thing and crus.

† 2. Bold, audacious, daring, hardy, forward, full of defiant confidence, 'cocky'. *Obs.* In later use passing insensibly into 3, as when the crowing cock becomes the type.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3044 (Cott.) O him sal gret men cum and crus. c 1340 *Ibid.* 23749 (Trin.) Ome fleshe is euer to synne crous. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 592 None durst be so hardie and so crous To speik of him. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic.* Ep. 142 Duke Humphry's old allies... Attending their revenge, grow wond'rous crouse [i.e. house]. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 28 He is a fat wether. 1724 *RAMSAY Tra-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 The wooer he step'd up the house And wou but he was wond'rous crouse. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gum* II. 131 Crouse as a cock in his ain cawie. 1862 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 16 A man's aye crouse in his ain cause. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Crouse* [pron. *cras*] bold, brave, lively.

3. In somewhat high or lively spirits; vivacious; pert, brisk, lively, jolly.

† a 1400 *Chester Fl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Heare are beastes in this howse, Heare cates make yt crouse. 1503 *DRAYTON Eclogues* vii. 73 The little Fly, Who is so Crouse and Gamesome with the flame. 1641 *BROME Jov. Crew* l. Wks. 1873 III 366 Most crouse, most capringly. 1674 *RAN V. C. Words* 12 *Crouse*, brisk, budge, lively, jolly. 1722 *BURNS Duncan Gray* v. Now they're crouse and cantie baith. 1855 *ROBINSON Whilby Gloss.*, *Crouse*, brisk. 'As crouse as a lop.' 1858 M. PORTHOUSE *Souter Johnny* 8 My faith! she was a wife right crouse.

**B.** as *adv.* Boldly, confidently, briskly, vivaciously; *esp.* in phr. *to crack or crouch* (Sc.), to talk boldly or over-confidently.

**1455** HOLLAND *Howlat* 221 Cryand full crows. **1681** CORVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 145 And after those hast crackt so crouse, Thy mountains do bring forth a mouse. **1786** BURNS *Poa Dogs* 135 The cantie auld folks crackin crouse. **1810** TANNABILL *Poems* (1846) 11 My trouth but ye crouse crouse. **1824** MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lvi. Some people will maybe not crack quite so crouse by-and-by.

**Crouse**, var. of **CROUSE** *v.*

**Crouse**, *adv.* Sc. [f. prec. + *-ly*.] Boldly, confidently, briskly, pertly.

**1787** BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii. Ye cootie moor-cocks, crousely crou. **1826** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix. Things are ill aff when the like o' them can speak crousely about any gentleman's affairs.

**Croushe, Crouste**, obs. ff. **CROUSE, CRUST.**

**Crout**, *sb.*: see **SOUB-CROUT**.

**Crout** (krüt, krait), *v.* Sc. Also *croot*. [app. onomatopoeic: the initial part being as in *crow*, *croak*, *creak*, and kindred verbs, and the latter part imitative or suggestive of abrupt or grunting sound: cf. also *croud*, *CROOD* *v.*] *intr.* To make abrupt croaking or murmuring noises; to coo as a dove. Rarely *trans.*

**1549** COMPT. Scot. vi. 60 The dou crouit hyr sad sang. **1623** BR. FORBES *Comm. Rev.* (1614) 158 (Jam.) Men led with the spirit of Satan, sent abroad, as crouting frogges. **1693** URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xiii. 107 The . . crouting of Cormorants. **1806** R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 298 (Jam.) And O, as he rattled and roard, And graend, and mutter'd, and croued. **1808** JAMIESON s. v. The belly is said to *crou*, when there is a noise in the intestines.

**Crouth**, obs. f. **CROUTH, CRUTH.**

**Crouth** *e*, var. of **CROWD** *sb.*, fiddle.

**Crove**, var. of **CRUVE**, hovel.

**Crow** (krō), *sb.* Forms: 1 *crawe*, 3-7 *crowe*, 4- *crow*, (6 *krowe*, *croo* *e*, 6-7 *croo*); *north.* 3-6 *crawe*, 5- *craw*. [OE. *crāwe* f., *cōtesp.* to OS. *krāia*, MLG. *krāge*, *krāhe*, *krā*, LG. *krāie*, *kräie*, MDu. *krāze*, Du. *krāai*, OHG. *chrāwa*, *chrāja*, *chrā*, *chrāwa*, *chrā*, MHG. *krāe*, *krāwe*, *krā*, Ger. *krāhe*; a WG. deriv. of the vb. *crāwan*, *crāian* to *CROW*, *q. v.*]

1. A bird of the genus *Corvus*; in England commonly applied to the Carrion Crow (*Corvus Corone*), 'a large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts' (Johnson); in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland to the Rook, *C. frugilegus*; in U.S. to a closely allied gregarious species, *C. americanus*.

**1700** EPINAL Gloss. 241 *Cornacula*, *crāuue*. **1800** ER. furt Gl. 308 *Corvix*, *crāua*. **1800** CORPUS Gl. 401 *Carula*, *crāue*. *Ibid.* 538 *Corvix*, *crāue*. **1800** SPERMAN *Psalmi* (Trin. MS.) cxlvi. 10 (Bosw.) Se selb nytenum mete hecia, and briddum cawan cigendum hine. **1850** OUL & NIGHT. 1830 PINNOC goldfinch rok ne croue Ne dar par never cumen. **1850** S. Eng. Leg. 1. 437/106 Blake foule. . . Ase it crouene and rokes weren. **1854** WYCLIF Gen. viii. 7 Noe . . sente out a crow. **1866** Bk. St. Albans Dija, A Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. **1855** EDEN Treat. *Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The Priests take the meats that is left, and geue it to the croues to eat. **1875** CHURCHWARD *Chippes* (1877) 108 They wysht at home they had bene keeping crooes. **1805** SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 51 Light thickens, and the Crow Makes Wing toth! Rookie Wood. **1866** PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 284 Rooks are sociable birds, living in vast flocks: crows go only in pairs. **1877-78** CONBERT *Resid.* U. S. (1822) 20 They keep in flocks, like rooks (called crows in America). **1844** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 68 As the many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging rookery home. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 86 *Crow* is common to rook and carrion crow alike.

*b. fig.*

**1594** GREENE *Groats-w.* IVit Addr. There is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers. **1640** DAY *Peregr.* *Schol.* Wks. (1882) 57 The devil . . sends his black Crowe, Anger, to plucke out his ey. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* 17, xxxvi. The City Crows Assemble, and Resolve they will keep out. . . his ragged rout.

2. With qualifications, as **Hooded, Kentish, or Royston Crow, Corvus Corax**; **Red-legged Crow, C. Graculus**; **Fish Crow of America, C. ossifragus** or *C. caurinus*; **CARRION-CROW**, etc.; also applied to birds outside the genus or family, as **Mire Crow, Sea Crow**, names for *Larus ridibundus*; **Scare Crow**, the Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); **Blue Crow**, a crow-like jay of N. America, *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*; **Piping Crows**, the birds of the sub-family *Gymnorhininae* or *Streperinae*; and others.

**1611** COTGR. *Cornelle* *emmentelle*, the Winter-crow, whose backe and bellie are of a darke ash-colour: we call her a Royston Crow. **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 286 In England hooded crows are birds of passage. **1844** W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* (1845) 306 The Laughing Gull. . . or Black Head. . . The inhabitants of Orkney call it the 'sea crow'; and in some places it is called the 'mire-crow'. **1875** W. M. L. WATTS *Guide Wigtownshire*. These cliffs are frequented by the Cornish chough or red-legged crow.

3. In phrases and proverbial sayings, as *As black as a crow*, *The crow thinks its own bird fairest* (or *white*), etc. *A white crow*: i. e. a *rara avis*. *To eat (boiled) crow* (U. S. colloq.): to be forced to

do something extremely disagreeable and humiliating.

**1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 So suart so eni croue amorwe is for was. **1386** CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1834 As blak he lay as any cole or croue. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. Pol. 78 The blak crow thinks hir awin byrdis quithe. **1536** LATIMER *and Serm. bef. Cowpoc.* Wks. I. 40 A proverb much used: 'An evil crow, an evil egg.' **1590** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 For any chaste liuer to haunt them was a black swan, and a white crow. **1599** FULKE *Confit.* *Sanders* 675 He triumpheth like a crow in a gutter. **1621-21** BURTON *Anat. Met.* iii. i. ii. 421 Every Crow thinks her own bird fairest. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 98 As fruitful a place, as any the Crow flies over. **1872** *Daily News* 21 July, Both [are]. in the curious slang of American politics, 'boiled crow' to their adherents.

*b. To have a crow to pluck or pull* (rarely *pick*) *with any one*: to have something disagreeable or awkward to settle with him; to have a matter of dispute, or something requiring explanation, to clear up; to have some fault to find with him. Formerly also, *to pluck or pull a crow with one or together*.

**1460** TOWNLEY *Myst.* xviii. 311 Na, na, abide, we haue a crow to pull. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1570) 91 A wrathfull woman. He that her weddeth hath a crowe to pull. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 83 If a crow help vs in, sirra, we'll plucke a crow together. **1662** PERYS *Diary* 18 Nov. He and I very kind, but I every day expect to pull a crow with him about our lodgings. **1668** R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quev.* (1708) 159 We have a Crow to pluck with these Fellows, before we part. **1849** TRAIL'S *Mag.* XVI. 385/1 If there be 'a crow to pluck' between us and any contemporary, we shall make a clean breast of it at once.

*c. As the crow flies*, etc.: in a direct line, without any of the *détours* caused by following the road.

**1800** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 110 About fifteen miles, the crow's road. **1829** *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 152 The distance . . is upwards of twenty-five miles as the crow flies. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* xxv. We cut over the fields. . . straight as the crow flies. **1873 F. HALL in *Scribner's Monthly* VI. 468/2 It was full eight miles, measured by the crow, to the spot.**

4. *Astron.* The southern constellation *Corvus*, the Raven.

**1658** IN PHILLIPS. **1868** LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 Towards the horizon, are distinguished the Balance, the Crow, and the Cup.

5. A bar of iron usually with one end slightly bent and sharpened to a beak, used as a lever or prise; a **CROW-BAR**.

**1400** ST. ERKENWOLDE 71 in Horst. *Alleng. Leg.* Ser. ii. 267 Wyrt werke-men. . . Putten prises be-to. . . Kaghene by be corners w' croues of yrne. **1458** in Turner *Dom. Archib.* III. 42 Than crafti men for the query made croues of yre. **1555** EDEN *Decades* 333 Longe croues of iren to lyfte great burdens. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 80 Well, Ile beake in: go boylow me a crow. **1666** Phil. *Trans.* xi. 755 The Mine-men do often strike such forcible strokes with a great Iron-crow. **1793** SMETON *Edystone Lighth.* § 206 To detach the stone with an iron Crow. **1850** RUDIM. *Navig.* (Weale) 113 Crows are of various sorts; some are opened at the end, with a claw for drawing nails. **1888** RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xl. Diving the sharp point of the heavy crow into the rubble work.

*b. Used as an agricultural tool.*

**1573** TUSSEY *Hum.* (1878) 98 Get croue made of iron, deepe hole for to make. **1574** R. SCOT *Hof Gard.* (1578) 19 Set vp your Poales preparing theyr waye with a Croue of Iron. **1666** A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xv. (1659) xxx About the body of the Trees make many holes with a crow of Iron. **1737-7** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Vitis*, Having an Iron Crow. . . a little pointed at the End, they therewith make an Hole directly down.

6. A grappling hook, a grapnel. *Obs.* [Cf. **CORVY**, *F. corbeau*.]

**1553** BRENDL *C. Curtius* 24 (R) Ceiteine instrumentes wherewith they myght pull downe the workes y<sup>t</sup> their enemies made, called Harpagons, and also croues of iron called Corvi. **1614** SYLVESTER *Bethuliah's Rescue* 110 Having in vain summon'd the Town; he . . Brings here his Fly-Bridge, there his batt'ring Crow. **1632** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Iron Wolves and Crows to grapse the Ram withall. **1727-27** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Crow*, in the sea-language, a machine with an iron hook, for fastening hold, and grappling with the enemies vessel. **1873** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liii. 34 Their siege-apparatus consisted of ladders with 'craws' or clamps of iron to catch the angles of the trap-rock.

7. An ancient kind of door-knocker. *Obs.* [med.L. *cornix*, Erasmus *Collog.*, *Puerpera*.]

**1579** CHURCH. *Acc. Statuford in Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 171 For . . mending ye perchell and the Crowe. **1632** E. FAIRFAX *Eclage* iv. (in E. Cooper *Muses Libr.*), Now clad in white I see my porter-crow. **1637** N. WHITING *Albino & Bali.* 22 Who . . Knockt at the wicket with the iron crow To whose small neck white phillies here were tyde Which in more ancient dayes did child-bed show. **1846** R. CHAMBERS *Tradit.* *Edin.* 200 Hardly one specimen of the pin, crow, or ringe now survives in the Old Town.

8. *Thieves' slang.* One who keeps watch while another steals.

**1851** MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) iv. 286 (Farmer) If anyone should be near, the 'crow' gives a signal, and they decamp. **1862** CORNH. *Mag.* VI. 648 (Farmer) Occasionally they [women] assist at a burglary—remaining outside and keeping watch; they are then called *crows*.

9. *Alch.* A colour of ore, or of substances in a certain state. *Obs.*

**1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. These bearded-eyes Haue wak'd, to reade your generall colours, Sir. Of the pale citron, the greene Lyon, the crow. *Ibid.* ii. iii. What colour saies it? *Fac.* The ground black, Sir? *Mam.* That's your crows-head?

10. *Mining.* Used *attrib.* to denote a poor or impure bed of coal, limestone, etc.; e.g. in *crow bed*, *chert*, *coal*, *lime* (stone). (Cf. *crow-gold* in 11.) *north.* and *Sc.*

**1789** J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* (1810) I. 62 What is meant by the *crow-coal* is the *crop-coal*. . . which is always supposed to be a thin one. **1836** J. PHILLIPS *Illustr. Geol. Yorksh.* ii. 66 Thus we have *Crow chert*, *Crow limestone*, *Crow lime*. **1852** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 208 Small beds of the kind called *crow coal* (only useful for burning lime).

11. *Comb.*, as *crow-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; **crow-bait** (U. S. colloq.) = *crows'-meat*; + **crow-bird**, a young crow; **crow-blackbird** (U. S.), a name for the Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus purpureus*), and allied species; **crow-boy**, a boy employed to scare crows away; **crow-coal** (see 10 above); **crow-corn**, a name for the North American plant *Aletris farinosa*; + **crow-cup** = **CROW-STONE**; **crow-eater** (*Australian colloq.*), 'a lazy fellow who will live on anything rather than work' (Lentzner); **crow-gold** (see quot.); **crow-herd**, a person employed to guard corn-fields from rooks; **crow-hole**, a hole made with an iron crow; **crow-iron**, a crow-bar; + **crow-keeper** = *crow-herd*; also a scare-crow; **crow-line**, the straight line of a crow's flight; **crows'-meat**, food for crows, carion; **crow-minder** = *crow-herd*; **crow-needle**, the Umbelliferous plant *Scandix Pecten*; **crow-net**, a net for catching crows and other birds; **crowpeck** (s, + *pick*es (see quot.)); **crow-purse**, a local name for the empty egg-case of the skate (also *Mermala's-purse*); **crow-sheaf** (*Cornwall*), 'the top sheaf on the end of a mow'; **crow-shrike**, a bird of the sub-family *Gymnorhininae* or *Piping Crows*; + **crow-spike**, a crow-bar; **crow-starving**, the keeping of rooks from cornfields; **crow-tree**, a tree in a rookery. See also **CROW-BAR** — **CROW-TREAD**.

**1884** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 738/2 'Drivin' a black horse—a regular 'crowbate.' **1800** E. E. *Psalter* cxlvi. 9 (Mätz.) Mete. . . to 'crawe' bidden [L. *pulvis corvini*] him kalland. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 33 Twice have the 'crow-blackbirds' attempted a settlement in my vines. **1868** *Lond. Rev.* 28 Nov. 592/2 She warns off comely women from the premises as her 'crow-boy' does birds from the newly-sown field. **1878** F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 370 A bed of chalk, almost like clay, containing many pyrites, locally [at Charlton] termed 'crow-gold.' **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 86 Many farmers are under the necessity of keeping 'crow-hedges.' **1817** *Blackw. Mag.* I. 637/2 One of those blocks is so large. . . that four men with two 'crow-irons' could not turn it out. **1862** J. H. WOODWARD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 211 Thers no 'crow keeper' but thou. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 6 Skaring the Ladies like a Crow-keeper. **1666** *Dick of Devon* ii. iv. in *Bullen Old Pl.* II. 38 Sure these can be no Crowkeepers nor birdscarsers from the fruit! **1616-61** HOLYDAY *Perkins* (1673) 323 Hoarsly 'crow-like' caw' at out some idle thing. **1682** OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i. He shall be 'Crow-Meat' by to-morrow Night. **1837** H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 350 A little 'crow-minder' hoarse from his late occupation, came in. **1620** J. WILKINSON *Courts Lett* 124 In every parish and tything. . . a 'crow-net' provided to kill and destroy crows, rookes, and choughes. **1609** C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O Jij, Barbary, 'Crowpicks', Charlocke, Rosemary. **1794** J. DAVIS *Appl. Wills* (1823) Gloss., Crowpeck, Shepherd's purse. **1886** BRITTON & HOLL. *Plant-n.*, Crowpecks, *Scandix Pecten*, Hants. **1693** WALLACE *Orkney* 18 On the shore is to be found. . . also that which they call the 'Crow-Purse': which is a pretty work of Nature. **1692** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 436 Great quantities of warlike preparations, as . . pickaxes, shovells, 'crow spikes', etc. **1848** C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xv. (2), I like Thornfield, its antiquity, its retirement, its old 'crow-trees and thorn-trees.

**Crow** (krō), *sb.* 2 Also *Sc. craw*. [f. **CROW** *v.*]

**Crowing** (of a cock). Cf. **COCK-CROW**.

**1820** S. Eng. Leg. I. 137/1090 Bi-fore he cockes croue. **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 489, I shal at cockes crow Ful pruely knokken at his wyndowe. **1663** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, *Brutus* iv. One would have thought 't had heard the Morning Crow. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Refectory*, The cheery crow Of cocks in the yard below.

*b. transf. and fig.*

**1859** W. C. BENNETT *Baby May*, Crows and laughs and tearful eyes. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* III. cxvii. 85 The folly which got up gasconading crows for war.

**Crow** (krō), *sb.* 3 [Cf. MHG. *kros*, *krös*, *halbs-krös*, *schweinskrös*, etc. mesentery, Du. *kroos*, *kroost* 'intestina, venter cum intestinis' (Kilian), mod. Du. *kroos* giblets; but also LG. *krage* 'gekröse', mesentery, and its allied forms in Grimm s. v. *kragen* 1962.] The mesentery of an animal.

**1662** J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 179 The meat and drink ascends into the Chyle or juyce of the stomach, into the juyce of the mesentery or Crow. **1804** FARLEY *Lond. Art of Cookery* (ed. 10). The harlet, which consists of the liver, crow, kidneys, and skirts. **1828** *Eng. Woman's Companion* 2 The liver and crow are much admired fried with bacon.

**Crow** (krō), *v.* Pa. t. *crew* (krū), *crowed*. Pa. pple. *crowed*, [*crown* (krōn)]. Forms: 1-2 *crawan*, -*en*, 3-7 *crowe*, 4- *crow*; *north.* 3-6 *crau*, (krau), 4-5 *crawe*, 4- *craw*. Pa. i. 1-2 *creow*, 3 *creuz*, 3-4 *creu*, 3-6 *crew*, 4 *crew*, 4-5 *creew*, 4-6 *crewe*, *krew*, 4- *crew*; also 6- *crowed*. Pa. pple. (1 *crawen*), 4-5 *crowe* (n, 7 *crowne*, (9

crown); north. 6 crawin, 8 crawin; 6-crowed. [OE. *crāwan* strong vb. (*crāwō*, *crāwen*), which in the other WGer. languages is weak (cf. Blow): OS. \**craian* (MDu. *kraeiēn*, Du. *kraaijen*, MLG. *kraien*, LG. *kraien*, *kraien*), OHG. *chrāian*, *crāwan*, *crānen*, (MHG. *crājen*, *crānen*, *krajen*, *kraen*, mod. G. *krahen*.) Originally an echoic word, and prob. of WG. origin. The strong pa. t. is still prevalent in sense 1, but in 2, 3 the weak form is used; the strong pa. pple. is only dialectal.]

1. *intr.* To utter the loud cry of a cock.  
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 75 *for þam be se cocc cawce*.  
*Ibid.* 74 And hradlice þa cawce se cocc. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 416/460 At þe furste cocc þat cawc. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15945 (Cott.) Þan bigan be cok to crau. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 501 What than the firste cok hath croue anon.  
c 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vii. Prol. 124 Phebus crownit byrd  
... thyrse had crawing cleir. 15. *Proph. Walsingham* in  
Thynne *Animadu.* App. v. (1865) 117 A yong coke that  
croued wonderous bould. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. 3  
The second Cocke lath croud. 1611 *Bible Luke* xxii.  
60 While he yet spake, the cocke ciew. 1717 BIRCKLEY  
*Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 532 The column... on which the cock  
stood when he croued. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiii. The  
black-cock deem'd it day, and crew. 1834 H. MILLER  
*Scenes & Leg.* xiv. (1857) 214 The cock had crouen. 1842  
TINNYSON *Will Waterf.* xvi. The Cock... Crou'd lustier  
late and early. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 66 He stood  
on one leg and ciew.

† b. Rarely of other cries, as that of the raven.  
a 1250 *Owl & Night* 336 Ewe croueth this wrecche crei,  
That he ne swiketh nist ne dai. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.*  
191 He syngeth crouyng as a nightyngale. 1483 *Cath.*  
*Angl.* 83 To Croue. *cruciatore vel crocare, cornuarius est.*

c. quasi-trans.  
1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 102 There is no cock to croue day.  
1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. 'What for the red cock didna caw  
her up in the morning.'

2. *transf.* Of persons: To utter a loud inarticulate sound of joy or exultation; said esp. of the joyful cry of an infant.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 40 And crouing in pypes  
made of greene corne, You thinke to be Lords of the yeare.  
1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 28 More he [the baby] croude,  
more we cride. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 30. 1722 DE  
FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 45 He... began to crou and holla like  
a mad boy. 1784 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 Oct. [The]  
child... laughed and croued the whole time. a 1863 THACK-  
RAY *D. Divul* iii. [The] baby... would... crou with delight.

3. *fig.* To speak in exultation; to exult loudly, boast, swagger. To crou over: to triumph over.

1524 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 65 Dicken, thou krew  
doutlesse. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 40 They  
crou over them as if they were their slaues. 1588 GREENE  
*Pastorals* (1843) 27 So his wife... beganne to crou against  
her Goodman. 1655 GURNALE *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 92/1  
Hagar... began to crou with yea, crou over her Mistress.  
1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 28 May. He crows and  
triumphs. 1800 WEBBS *Washington* iii. (1897) 23 The party  
favoured... would begin to crou. 1841 J. E. NEWMAN *Let.*  
(1891) II. 337 We must not crou till we are out of the wood.  
1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chrs.* xxi. I'm not going to be croued  
over by you. *Mod.* He croued over them.

Crowat, obs. form of CRUT.

**Crow-bar** (*krōw-bār*). [CROW *sb.* 1 + BAR.]  
An iron bar with a wedge-shaped end (usually slightly bent and sometimes forked), used as a lever or prise by quarrymen, lumbermen, house-breakers, etc. In earlier use called simply CROW.  
1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 398 [To fetch] a crow-bar.  
1864 *Loud. Rev.* 23 Aug. 172 Burglars, using the crowbar,  
the gimlet, and saw, to burst open doors and shutters.  
*fig.* 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 449 Even in progressive  
England the crowbar of reform spares the village inn.

b. attrib.  
1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* III. 30 note,  
Exterminating landlords, who pulled down the cabins of  
poor tenants, were called 'the Crowbar Brigade'. 1886  
*Pall Mall G.* 26 Apr. 11/2 Evictions... at Knockrush... with  
sheriff, crowbar brigade, and all.

Hence **Crow-bar v.**, to force with a crow-bar.  
1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 253 We had to send  
out parties to crow-bar away the ice from our bowsprit.

† **Crow-bells.** Obs.

1. **Yellow Crow-bells**: a name for the Daffodil.  
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. liii. 214 This flower is called... yellow  
Crow bells, yellow Narcissus, and bastarde Narcissus.

2. A name for the Blue-bell, *Scilla nutans*.  
a 1697 AUBREY *Wills* Royal Soc. MS. p. 126 (Halliwell).  
These crow-bells have blew flowers, and are common to  
many shady places in this country.

**Crowberry** (*krōw-berī*). [prob. a translation of  
Ger. *krähenbeere*; the northern synonym *crake-*  
*berry* (see *CRAKE*) may be of Norse origin: cf. Da.  
*krageber*.]

1. The fruit of a small evergreen heath-like shrub  
(*Empetrum nigrum*), found on heaths in northern  
Europe and America; the berry is black and of  
insipid taste. Also the plant itself.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. to Table, Crow berries, *Erica*  
*baccifera*. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* i. viii.  
145 Berry-bearing Heath, Crow-berry, or Crake-berry. 1770  
WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1790) II. 177 Black-berryed Heath,  
Black Crow-berries, Crake-berries... in bogs and moorish  
grounds. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. 1, Apt to run goose-  
hunting into regions of bilberries and crowberries, and be  
swallowed up at last in remote peat-bogs. 1837 MACDOUGALL  
tr. *Grassh. & Coast Greenl.* 32 The walls... being overgrown  
with dwarf-willow, crowberry, and whortleberry bushes.

2. a. Extended to plants of the allied genus  
*Cornema* and their fruit. b. Erroneously applied  
in some parts of Britain to the bilberry, *Vaccinium*  
*Myrtillus*, and the cowberry, *V. Vitis-Idaea*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 351 Bloom Crowberry, an American  
name for *Cornema*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Broom Crow-  
berry, *Cornema* (*Empetrum*) *Conradii*. Portugal Crow-berry,  
*Cornema lusitanicum*.

**Crow-bill.** † 1. A plant. Obs.

14. *Gl. Sloane* 5 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 320/2 Ciove pil,  
*anis muscato minor*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Cronzebil*, the  
herb crane-bill.

2. *Sturg.* (Also *Crow's bill*.) A forceps for  
extracting bullets or other foreign bodies from  
wounds.

1611 COTER., *Rec de corbin*... a Chirurgion's toole, called a  
Cioves-bill. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* 440 Plucke  
it out with your crane or crows bill. 1688 R. HOLME  
*Armoury* iii. 400/4 Another Instrument of a Chyrurgion,  
termed a Crow-Bill. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pietro*,  
But who wields the crozier down may fling the crow-bill.

**Crowch(e)**, var. of CROOCH *sb.* 1, obs. f. CROUCH,  
CRUTCH.

† **Crowd** (*kraud*), *sb.* 1. Now only *Hist.* or  
*dial.* Forms: a. 4 croupe, 4-5 crouth(e), 7-9  
crowth; β. 4-6 croude, 4-7 croude, (5 kroude,  
6 croudde), 6-8 croud, 6-9 croud. [a. Welsh  
*crowth* m. violin, fiddle; also, a swelling or  
bulging body, a paunch, a kind of round bulging  
box, akin to *croth* fem. swelling, protuberance,  
belly, womb. These words correspond as the  
masc. and fem. of adjs.: cf. *crum*, *crum* crooked,  
etc. The fem. form alone is found in the other  
Celtic langs., but in both senses: cf. Gaelic *cruid*  
fem. harp, violin, *cruid* fem. hump, hunch, Ir. *cruid*  
fem. violin, and hump, hunch; OIr. *croit* (genit.  
*croite*, *croite*, dat. acc. *croit*) harp, cithara, in late  
L. *crotha* a British musical instrument mentioned  
by Venantius Fortunatus c 600.]

*prop.* An ancient Celtic musical instrument of the  
viol class, now obsolete, having in early times three  
strings, but in its later form six, four of which were  
played with a bow and two by twitching with the  
fingers; an early form of the fiddle.  
a 1310 *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Ther his fiele ne crowth that such  
murthes maketh. c 1330 *King of Tars* (MS. A.) 503 No  
minstral wip harp no croupe. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 25  
Whanne he... neyde to the hous, he herde a symphonie and  
a croude. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 355 And Wales  
vsethe trumpettes, an harpe, and a croude. 1509 HAWES  
*Past. Pleas.* xvi. xi, Harpes, lutes, and crouddes ryght  
delectyous. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 98 All the in-  
strumental musick upon the Harpe and Crowth. 1820  
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, Saxon minstrels, and Welsh bards...  
extracting mistuned dirges from their harps, crouds, and  
rotes. 1880 P. DAVID in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 422 *Crowth*... or  
*Crowth*, as far as we know the oldest stringed instrument  
played with the bow... Bingley heard it played at Carnarvon  
as late as 1801; but it is now entirely out of use.

b. Hence, a fiddle. Still *dial.*  
1622 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Enter Fiddlers and  
others. *Evander*. Stay the croud awhile. 1664 BUTLER  
*Hudibras* ii. ii. 6 That kept their Consciences in Cases, As  
Fiddlers do their Crouds and Bases. c 1680 ROXB. *Ball.* VII.  
18 When a Fidler wants his Crowth. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship*  
84 Es could a bosth the Crowth in Shivers, and the Crowth too.  
1847 in HALLIWELL as *northern*. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*  
1875 in *Lancash. Gloss.* 1880 in *W. Cornwall Gl.* and *E.*  
*Cornwall Gl.*

c. *transf.* Applied to the player.  
1607 HEYWOOD *Pagge Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 21 Well,  
Crowth, what say you to Fiddle now? 1719 D'URVEY *Fills*  
II. 232 An old Crowth... stood twanging.

† **Crowth**, *sb.* 2 Obs. Also 4-5 cruddle, 6 croude,  
croude. [Anglo-Fr. *cruddle*, *pr.* *croute*, *pr.* *crota*, It.  
*crota*: late L. *crupia*, *grupia*, for L. *crypta*: see  
CRUT. Of the d in the AF. and Eng. word no  
explanation has been found.] An underground  
vault, a crypt. (Also commonly in *pl.*)

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 Pro ostio in le Cruddes,  
6d. 1472 *Ibid.* 225 Lez Cruddes voc. Seint Wilfride nedyll.  
1478 BOTORNE *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 220 Ad introitum ecclesie  
volte vocatæ le croud. Ad descensum volte de le croude.  
1501 *Will of Barre* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the  
Croude of Saint John Baptist in Bristow. 1610 HOLLAND  
*Camden's Brit.* (1637) 700 Within the Church, Saint Wilfrides  
Needle... A narrow hole this was, in the Croudes or close  
vaulted roome under the ground. *Ibid.* i. 703 In a certain  
vault or croudes or a little chappell under the ground. 1658  
DUGDALE *St. Pauls* 17 Heretofore called *Ecclesia S. Fidis*,  
in *Cryptis* (or [St. Faith] in the Croudes, according to the  
vulgar expression).

**Crowth** (*kraud*), *sb.* 3 Also 6-7 croude, 7 croude,  
7-8 croud. [f. CROWD *v.*]

1. A large number of persons gathered so closely  
together as to press upon or impede each other; a  
throng, a dense multitude. (The earlier term from  
13th c. was *press*.)

1567 DRANT *Hor. Epist.*, To Numitius (R.), Who will, and  
dare reche forthe his hande, And man the throughe the  
croude. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 57 Among the croud  
if th' Abbey, where a finger Could not be wedg'd in more.  
1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ermenius* 121 Hee perceived  
through a window... no small croude of people. 1737 SWIFT  
*Gulliver* iii. ii. 183, I was surrounded by a croud of people.  
1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* iv, Powers, what a croud! how

shall we get along? 1881 *Bible* Mark ii. 4 They could  
not come nigh unto him for the croud [1611 press].

2. *transf.* a. A large number (of persons) con-  
templated in the mass.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 17 The whole croud of those we  
converse with, what are they? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264  
¶ 1 Wherein you have Crouds of Rivals. 1848 MACAULAY  
*Hist. Eng.* I. 331 The principal pulpits... were occupied... by  
a crowd of distinguished men.

b. The people who throng the streets and  
populous centres; the masses; the multitude.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 630 We ought... not [to] esteem  
a thing good... because the Multitude do it... for there is  
scarce a worse guide than the Croude. 1750 GRAY *Elgy*  
xix, Far from the madding croud's ignoble strife. 1878  
MORLEY *Diderot* I. 225 This passage sounds unpleasantly  
like an appeal to the crowd in a matter of science.

c. *U.S. and Colonies. colloq.* A company;  
'set', 'lot'.

(Like 'lot', used of an individual, e.g. 'he's a bad crowd'.)  
1857 BORTHWICK *California* 195 (Bartlett) He was one of  
the most favorable specimens of that crowd. 1889 FARMER  
*Americanisms* s.v., I don't belong to that crowd, i.e. I don't  
belong to that set. 1892 BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* II. xvii.  
207 He... got mixed up with a crooked Sydney-side crowd.

3. *transf. and fig.* A great number of things  
crowded together, either in fact or in contemplation;  
a large collection, multitude.

1687 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* (1637) 511 In the croude of their  
vnknownesinnes. 1728 N. SALMON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Cam-  
den) 361 Amongst such a crowd of Advertisements. 1855  
E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* i. 9 A crowd of new thoughts occu-  
pies... their minds. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II.  
App. 704 It is signed by a crowd of names.

b. *Naut.* **Crowd of sail**: an unusual number of  
sails hoisted for the sake of speed; a press of sail.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 321 The holes being pressed  
under water by a crowd of sail on the ship. 1845 PEARCE  
*Life of Brenton* 124 Several sail of the line appeared off  
Europa point under a crowd of sail.

4. *Comb.*, as **crowd-poison**, **poisoning** (see *quot.*)  
1871 NAPHYNS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. vii. 197 A peculiar  
subtle emanation from the human body... which is called  
crowd-poison. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Crowd-poisoning**, the  
bad condition of health produced by overcrowding of people  
in a house or houses.

**Crowth** (*kraud*), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 *crūdan*, 3 *crude*,  
4-6 *croude*, 4-7 *crowde*, 7-9 *croud*, 7- *crowth*.  
[OE. *crūdan*, 3 sing. *crīdep*, pa. t. *crēad*, pl. \**crudon*,  
pa. pple. \**cruden*, an original str. vb. (ablaut-series  
*kraud-*, *kraud-*, *krud-*), not known in the early  
stages of the other langs., but represented by MDu.  
*crūden* to press, push, later *krūyden*, *krūyen*  
(Kilian), Du. *krūien* to push in a wheel-barrow,  
to drive, Wfris. *krōadjen*, Efris. *krōden*, *krōden*  
(*krōien*, *krūijien*) to push, press, Nfris. *krōde*,  
*krōjen*, MLG. *krūden*, *krōden*, LG. *krūden*, *krūien*,  
MHG. *krōten*, *krōien* to oppress, etc.: see *Kraton*  
in Grimm. As in some other verbs of the same ablaut  
series, the present had in OE. *crī*, ME. *crū*, instead  
of *crō*. The str. pa. t. *crūd* (from pl.), pl. *crōdyn*  
(from pa. pple.) were used in ME.; in the pa. pple.,  
*crōd* occurs in 1477, and *crowthen* in 17th c.; but  
the wk. forms in -*ed* prevail from 16th c. The word  
was comparatively rare down to 1600; it does  
not occur in the Bible of 1611.]

The primary sense of 'press' (Branch I), has in later Eng.  
passed into that of the mutual or combined action of multi-  
tudes compressed or gathered closely together (II).

I. To press, push, thrust, shove, etc.

† 1. *intr.* To press, to exert pressure (on or against).  
a 1300 *Riddles* iv. 28 Donne heah gehing on cleofu crideþ.  
c 1300 K. ALIS. 609 And saide to that lady, loude, Withhold!  
and ageyn croude!

2. *intr.* To press, drive, or hasten on: said of a  
ship (or its crew); in later usage, app. treated as  
elliptical for *crowd sail* (see 9).

1337 O.E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.), Crēad cneor on flot. a 1300  
K. Horn 1293 Pat schup bigan to crude, þe wind him bleu  
lude. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of L.* 703 (4 MSS.) In the same  
schip... Hire and hir yonge sone... He schulde putte, and  
croude fro the lond. 1599 DAMPER *Foy.* II. ii. 21 We  
kept on crouding till Night. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840)  
243 Crouding away to the north, [we] got the start of the  
English fleet. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trng.* I. i. 16  
Is it your intention to crowd on to the Cape and await her  
arrival there?

b. *trans.* To crowd (a ship) off.

1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Foy. S. Seas* 16 [He] desired  
we would use our utmost Endeavours to crowd the Ship  
off. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Pentagonia* (ed. 2) 9 We wore  
ship... and endeavoured to crowd her off from the land.

† 3. *trans.* To press (anything), to move by  
pressure, to push, shove; *spec.* to push in a wheel-  
barrow or hand-cart. (Also *absol.*) Obs. exc. *dial.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1861 Than Amoraunt crud Sir  
Amiloun Thurch mani a cuntre, vp and down. *Ibid.* 1883  
He crud his wain into the fen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of*  
*L.* 780 (Ellesm.) But in the same ship... Hire and hir yonge  
sone... He sholde putte and croude hire fro the lond. 14...  
*ABC Poem* 54 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245 Cananis hym  
crodyn to herodis kyng, þer had he gret scornynge. c 1440  
*Promp. Parv.* 105 Croude wythe a barow, *cineceto*.  
*Crowthyn*, or shoven, *ingello*. 1477 MARG. PASTON in  
*Paston Lett.* No. 800 III. 215 Sche sent... word... that sche  
xuld come hedyr... thowch sche had be crod in a barwe.  
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 123 Whence 'tis, that I can  
crowd a bigger body than I can throw. 1770 J. CLARKE



*Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 97 Those little Columns of Water which are longer than the other... will never leave crowding them up, till the surface of the Liquor is come to a Level. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Crowd*, to wheel about. *Norw.*

4. *intr.* To push, or force one's way into a confined space, through a crowd, etc.; to press forward, *up*, etc. Now only *fig.*, as in quot. 1858, and coloured by 5.

α 1415 LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 534 Within þe temple me þought þat I sey Gret pres of folk. . . To croude and shove—þe temple was so ful. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 347 Then he burst his Head, for crowding among the Marshalls men. 1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii. Wks. 186 I. 99 Throngs of thoughts crowde for their passage. 1694 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk. & Selv.* 138 It cannot stir without asking another bodies leave to crowd by. 1687 A. FARMER in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 72 He crowded into a Dancing Room. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* xii. 119 The great maternal instinct came crowding up in her soul.

II. Senses in which the notion of physical compression or mutual pressure gradually changes into that of the incommode effect: cf. *THROW*.

5. *intr.* Of persons, etc. in numbers: To press toward a common centre, to gather or congregate closely so as to press upon one another; to come or assemble in large numbers or crowds; to flock, throng. With many adverbs and preps., e. g. *to crowd in; about, after (a person); into, to, upon (a place or thing)*. Also *fig.*

α 1400 *Pist. Susan* 83 On croppus of canel keneliche þei croude. 1583 FISHBURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 70 Men to vs thick crouded. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 408 People not being so hasty to crowde in, or justle them out of these Quarters. α 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 409 Multitudes of people crowded to his sermons. 1709 BERRKLEY *Th. Vision* 8 120 There crowd into his mind the ideas which [etc.] 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Left.* 14 Sept. The company crowded away in such confusion, that I was almost squeezed to death. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 232 The Macedonians crowded about him. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 197 Suspicions and alarms crowd upon him.

6. *trans.* a. To press, thrust, force, cram (things) *in, or into* a confined space; † to compress (air, etc.). Also to press (things) in numbers on a person. Also *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 200 The poore Mechanicke Porters, crowding in their heavy burthens at his narrow gate. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 23 A man into whom nature hath so crowded humors. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 326 We may hear crowd in an Example to be found in the same Book of Justin. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. (1682) 107 A quantity of Air crowded and shut up. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Aurora* 1.242 Heat consumeth the Water, cold crowdeth the Air. 1735 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 122 Nor have I room to crowd many of these things into this account. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 138 Take the utmost Precautions to have... every Thing necessary to crowd in your stuffing. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 504 In revolutions men live fast: the experience of years is crowded into hours. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 248 Myouk is crowding fresh presents of raw birds on me.

b. To compress; to collect, bring, or pack closely together, as in a crowd.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* vi. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 119 The rest... crowded in so small a barge, in so many dangers. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 29 The people being crowded together. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Reliq.* vi. (R.) It would not have entered into their thoughts to have crowded together so many allusions. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 360 *Aristolochia Clematidis*. . . flowers crowded, in the bosom of the leaf-stalks. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. Intro. 15 A strong individuality... which crowds the use of words, which thinks more than it can express. *Mod.* We were standing crowded together before the picture.

† c. To compress (a single thing) *in* a narrow space; to confine. *Obs.*

c 1632 *Poem in Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 Doe nott thou presume To crowd the Founder in a narrow Tombe. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* III. l. 122 Why will you in your Breast your Passion crowd. 1707 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 249 They are crowded and wrapt up in themselves.

† d. To compress, crush, squeeze to death in a crowd. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 34 The Time (mis-order'd) doth... Crowd vs, and crush vs, to this monstrous Forme. 1598 STOW *Surv.* v. (1603) 25 Many persons were crowded to death. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 171 Great numbers... were crowded to death. 1786 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilk.* 99 He was crowded to death with honours.

7. a. To fill or occupy *with* a crowd or dense multitude; to fill to excess or encumbrance; to cram *with*.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 120, I shall not crowd this Piece with them. 1715 POPE *Pref. to Homer* (Seager), This [subject] he has... crowded with a greater number of councils, speeches, battles, and episodes of all kinds. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* ccv. The roads were crowded with little saints and altars. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 597 A port crowded with shipping.

b. To fill as a crowd does, to throng (a place). (The passive of result is *to be crowded with* as in a.; the passive of action is *to be crowded by*.)

1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) Aiv. They run after these men... crowding the Churches, filling their doors and windows. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 316 They crowd his Levees, and support his Throne. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. viii. 119 A court crowded with armed men. 1883 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/3 The trains were crowded by Exhibition visitors. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. 20 The servile and insincere flatterers... who crowded the antechambers of the great Queen.

† c. To press upon or beset (a person or place) as a crowd does, to surround, encumber, incommode by pressure of numbers, to crowd upon; also to occupy or encumber *with* a multitude of things. *Obs. or arch.*

1614 W. B. Philosopher's *Banquet* (ed. 2) Aij b. Resort shall crowd him wheresoere he dwell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 579 The Men... crowd the cheerful Fire. α 1735 GRANVILLE (J.), Why will vain courtiers toil, And crowd a vainer monarch for a smile? 1741 JOHNSON *Life Morin*. A man of this temper was not decud with salutations. 1783 — *Left. to Mrs Thrale* 27 Dec. I am crowded with visits.

† d. Said of things: To press upon (one another) in a crowd. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 65 Frettings and gallings happens to Trees that thrust and crowd one another. α 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crowd* v., to push, shove or press close. To the word, in its common acceptation, number seems necessary. With us, one individual can crowd another. [And so in U. S. (F. Hall).]

e. *U. S. colloq.* 'To urge; to press by solicitation; to dun' (Webster 1828).

8. *Crowd out*: to push or force out by pressure of a crowd (*obs.*); to exclude by crowding, or because the crowd is more than the space can hold.

1652 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Left.* (1888) 30 'Tis very possible the next new experiment may crowd me out again. 1684-90 BURNETT *Th. Earth* (J.), According as it [the sea] can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and crowd the air out of them. 1841-42 EMERSON *Ess. Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 111 [The] cuckoo Crowds every egg out of the nest. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commu.* II. lxxiv. 615 They crowd out better men. 1889 *Morning Post* 24 June 2/1 Works sent to the Royal Academy and crowded out.

9. *Naut.* To crowd sail: to hoist an unusual number of sails on a ship; to carry a press of sail for the purpose of speed.

The phrase appears to be derived from sense 2 by confusion or association with the common mod. sense.

1687 *Land. Gas.* No. 2251/4 They crowded all the Sail they could make after us. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 112 In crowding Sail to come up with her. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport. & Adv. Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 119 Canvass was crowded on the *Clorinde*.

† *Crowd*, v. 2 *Obs.* Also crowd. [*f. CROWD sb.*']

*intr.* To play the crowd; to fiddle.

1589 PEELE *Ecloge* 21 Thou art too crank, and crowdst all too high. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* v. 1, Fiddlers, crowd on, crowd on. 1693 SOUTHERN *Maid's last Prayer* iv. iii, The Knight crowds most splendidly.

† *Crowd*, v. 3 *Obs.* Also 8 crowd. [*f. CROOD, CROUF.*] 1. *intr.* To crow, as a cock.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Guntun* II. ii, Her cock with the yellow legs, that nightly crowed so just. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/1 The black cocks were crowding.

2. Variant of crowd, CROOD *Sc.*, to coo.

† *Crowd*-, the stem of CROWD v. 1 (see sense 3) in combination, as in *Crowd-barrow* (now *dial.*), a wheel-barrow. † *Crowd-wain* [= *Du. kruiwagen*, in Kilian *herodowagen*], a wheel-barrow, a hand-cart.

c 1330 *Annis & Amil*. 1858 Thai went. . . And bought hem a gode croude wain. His lord he can therin to lain; He no might him bere na mare. α 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowde, barowyt [error for crowd-barrow], *convecrothum*. 1694 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 By shoving or driving of it forwards, as a slouch does a crowd-barrow. α 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crowd-barrow*, *Crodden-barrow*, a common wheel-barrow, to be shoved forward. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crowd-barrow*, a wheel-barrow. *Norw.*

*Crowded*, ppl. a. [*f. CROWD* v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Filled with or thronged by a crowd.

1612 DRYDEN *Poly-olb.* xvii. (R.), His crowded wharfs, and people-pestred shores. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 5 They cry out in open Courts and the Crowded assemblies. 1747-48 THOMSON *Summer* 65 And from the crowded fold, in order, drives His flock. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 4 Sixteen hundred substantial burghers well armed... kept order in the crowded streets.

2. Gathered, pressed, or clustered closely together. 1745 POPE *Odyss.* x. 106 Our eager sailors... bound within the port their crowded feet. 1823 SCORRIS *Jrnl.* 240 We doubled the western point among very crowded ice. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 11/1 There was a crowded audience each night.

Hence *Crowdedly* adv., *Crowdedness*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 131 Exterior crowdedly papillose. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 698 The pettiness and crowdedness of its ruins.

*Crowder* 1. *Hist. or dial.* Also 5 crowdere, 6 crowder, -ar, 6-8 crowther. [*f. CROWD* sb. 1 or v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who plays a crowd; a fiddler.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 572/26 *Choricista*, a crowdere. α 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) II v, Crowders, dancers, mummings. α 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 306 Sung but by some blind Crowder. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* Ep. 4 To tune his Praise, . . . and expect, like his Brother Crowders, to be paid for his Scraping. 1831 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 19 When mute the harp, nor wandering Crowder near.

*Crowder* 2 (krau'də). [*f. CROWD* v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who crowds: see the verb.

1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 462 A certain old crafty Crowder laden thoroughly with the Popes Bulles ranged the coasts. 1821 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* xvii. (1873) 202 Contending crowders shout.

*Crowdie*, *crowdy* (krau'di). *Sc. and north. Eng.* Also 7 croudy. [Derivation unknown.]

Jamieson conjectured some connexion with GROUT, and Icel. *groutr* porridge; this suits the sense, but leaves phonetic conditions unsatisfied.]

1. Meal and water stirred together so as to form a thick gruel. Frequently used as a designation for food of the brose or porridge kind in general. Jamieson. Now *Obs.* or only traditionally known.

1668 LD. NEWBOTTLE *Cakes o' Croudy* in *Jacobite Songs*, Bannocks of bear meal, cakes of Croudy. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Powowsdy and drummock and croudy. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ballads* 112 For dinner I'd hev a fat croudy. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Croudy*, oatmeal and water boiled to a paste and eaten with salt, or thinned with milk and sweetened. Spoonmeat in general. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 238 There he [Stephenson] had his breakfast of 'croudie', which he made with his own hands. It consisted of oatmeal stirred into a basin of hot water... which was supped with cold sweet milk.

2. In some parts of the north of Scotland, a peculiar preparation of milk. † *Obs.*

In Ross-shire it denotes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter, nearly in an equal proportion (Jamieson). 1820 GLENFERGUS II. 275 (Jam.) Then came 'the remains of a cog of croudy, that is, of half butter, half cheese.

3. *Comb.*, as *croudie-time*; *croudy-mowdy* = CROWDIE 1, generally denoting milk and meal boiled together (Jam.); also humorously as a term of endearment.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems*, In *Secret Place* 46 My tyrlie mylie, my croudie mowdie. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 21 With croudy mowdie they fed me. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* vi, Then I gned hame at croudie-time.

*Crowding* (krau'din), vbl. sb. [*f. CROWD* v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb CROWD q. v., in various senses.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 269 Ful moche prees of folke ther nas Ne crowdyng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowdyng, carynyng wythe a baiowe, *convecrothum*. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 We saw a doren Persian ride up a breast without crowding. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xx, The company numerous even to crowding.

*Crowding*, ppl. a. [*f. as prec.* + -ING 2.] That crowd, or press closely: see the verb.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 64 In crowding Ranks appear. 1728 ROWE *tr. Lucan* 151 The Crowding Sails from ev'ry Station press. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 160 The crowding tenants of the air, the Brent goose [etc.]

*Crowdle*, *cruddle*, dial. var. of CROODLE v. 2

*Crowed* (krau'd), ppl. a. *rare*. = CROW-FOOTED 1. 1851 MAYNE *Rind Sculp. Unnat.* xx, The eye is grey and slightly crowed at the corner.

*Crowell*, *obs.* form of CRUEL.

*Crower* (krau'ə). [*f. CROW* v. + -ER.] A cock that crows; also *transf.* and *fig.* one who crows.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 158 Cocks... good wakels and crowers. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug., The Orange party... the loudest crows I ever heard.

*Crowett*, *obs.* form of CRUET.

*Crow-flower*. A popular name for the buttercup (cf. CROWFOOT). b. Applied by Gerard to the Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*); by Tannahill app. to the wild hyacinth or bluebell (*Scilla nutans*); also in some parts to *Callitha palustris* and *Geranium sylvaticum*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxv. 608 Called in English Crow flowers, Wilde Williams, Marsh Gilliflowr, and Cockow Gelloflowr. α 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 170 With fantasticke Garlands... Of Crow-flowers, Nettles, Daisies, and long Purples. 1806 E. RUSKIN *Poems* 56 Speckled daisies and crow flowers abounded. α 1820 TANNABILL *Gloomy Winter's now awa*, Sweet the crawflower's early bell Decks Gleniffer's dewy dell. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* (1821) 34 From crow-flower's golden cup.

*Crowfoot* (krau'fut). Pl. -feet, in senses 1 and 2 -foots.

1. A name for various species of *Ranunculus* or Buttercup, properly those with divided leaves; but extended as a book-name to the whole genus.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Crowefote, herbe, *amarusca*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 a, *Ranunculus* is called... in English Crowfoot or King cup. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xlvii. 93 [Wall Pepper] raiseth blisters... as forcibly as *Ranunculus* or Crowfoot will do. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 7 The leaves of the *Ranunculus aquatilis*, or Water Crowfoot. 1832 TANNABILL *May Queen* 1. 38 And the cowslip and the crowfoot are over all the hill.

2. Applied to other plants of which the leaves or some other part are taken to resemble a crow's foot: a. *Geranium pratense*; also called Crow-foot Cranesbill, c. *Geranium*. † b. *Plantago Coronopus* and *Senebiera Coronopus*; also Crow-foot Plantain. c. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans* (*north.* and *west.*). d. *Orchis mascula* and other species (*Yorks.* etc.). e. *Lotus corniculatus* (*Glouc.*). Cf. Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1578 LYRÉ *Dodoens* i. xxxiii. 48 The seventh [kind of Geranium] is called in English Crowfoote Geranium. *Ibid.* i. lxxv. 93 Of Buckthorne Plantayne... two kinds of herbes, both comprehended under the name of Crowfoote. The first Crowfoote or Hartsthorne, hath long narrow and hearle leaves. *Ibid.* 94 The second Crowfoote hath... leaves much like to the leaves of the other Crowfoote Plantayne. 1828 *Crauen Dial.*, *Crow's-foot Crow's-foot*. 2. Wild hyacinth.

3. = CROW'S-FOOT 1.

1614 J. DAVIES *Eglogue betw. Willy & Wernocke* 133 The crow-feet neere mine Eyne. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 15 They... who have served the Muses, till the crow-feet are blackening below their eyes. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 178 Tracing out... every wrinkle and crowfoot.

4. *Naut.* a. A device consisting of a number of small cords rove through a long block or EUPHROE,

154<sup>d</sup> RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 A Crowne containeth  
5s. : & the halfe Crowne 2s. 6d. How bee it there is another

Crowne of 4s. 6d., which is known by the rose side: for the rose hath no Crowne ouer it, as in the other Crowne, but it is enironed on the 4 quarters with 4 floure deluce. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xxv. (1877) 1. 363 The new gold. Our peeces now currant are . . . quarters of souereigns (otherwise called crownes) and halfe crownes. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* III. 282 A Crown, or five Shillings Gold, is the least pece we haue in England. 1712 *STEEL Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2, I. . . could not forbear giving her a Crown. 1732 *LAW Serious* C. vii. (ed. 2) 96 She will toss him half a Crown, or a Crown. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xviii, I'll bet a crown!

9. A size of paper, originally watermark with the figure of a crown.

It measures 15×20 inches; in U.S. 15×19 inches. 1712 *Act 10 Anne in Lond. Gas.* No. 508/3 Paper called . . . Genoa Crown. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 372 Large Post, Crown, Printing Foolscap. 1790 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Reuew. Ep. to Sylla. Urban Wks.* 1812 II. 261 His nice discerning Knowledge none deny, On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxv. 17 A bulky crown 8<sup>vo</sup>, selling at threepence.

III. Something having the circular form of a crown or encircling wreath.

† 10. The tonsure of a cleric; cf. CORONA 5.

1205 *LAY.* 13110 Pe hod hongede adun, also he huddle his crune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27251 (Cott.) Or cron bat es o clergi merc. c 1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II 115 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Some beareth crowne of acolyte. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 467 Croune & clop maken no prest. c 1449 *Pecocic Repr.* III. xvii. 387 Whanne a person is mad first clerk and takith his firste crown for to be therbi oon of the clergie. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* lxvii. 50 This traytour put vpp on hym an abyte of Relygion and lete shaue hym a brode crowne. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 80 b, Ashamyd of theyr crownes that reverend token of the order of presthode.

† b. *Priest's crown*: a popular name of dandelyon seed. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 179 *Barbedieu*, the sede of dandelyon whiche children call prestes crowne. *Ibid.* 258/2 Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, *barbedieu*.

11. = CORONA 1.

1563 *FULKE Meteors* (1640) 41 b, This thick and watry cloud is not . . . under the Sunne, for then it would make the Circles, called crownes or garlands. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 97 Meteorologists have spoken of halos and crowns of light. 1823 *SCOTTSBY Jnl.* 283 The anethion. . . combined with the concentric crowns, has, I believe, been observed by very few.

12. † a. A whorl or verticil of flowers. b. = CORONA 7 b. c. A circular projection or rim round the top of the fruit of some plants. (See also 25 b.)

1578 *LYTE Dodones* II. lxx. 239 The small floures are purple, and grow like Crownes or whorles at the toppe of the stemmes. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 202 *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. . . Fruits all terete equally ribbed . . . with a small crown. *Ibid.* 364 *Anaryllidæ*. . . Perianth superior . . . with sometimes a crown at the mouth of the tube. *Ibid.* 365 *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. . . crown campanulate.

† 13. A ring. a. in *Geom.* b. A ring or circle of persons, etc. *Obs.*

c 1621 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 7 With a crown of princes compassed. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Geometry, *Crown* signifies a plain Ring included between two Concentric Perimeters. [Hence in later Dicts.]

14. A circular chandelier; = CORONA 3.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* Mar. 91 The choir is lighted by two crowns, each carrying six tapers. 1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. 28 Beautiful, ornamented metal hoops called 'crowns', which hung from the church's roof. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dev. Worship* 5.

15. *Surg.* The circular serrated edge of a trepan. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 61, I applied the Crown of the Trepan. 1787 C. B. *Trave in Med. Commun.* II. 149, I used a large crown.

16. In med.L. *corona ecclesiæ* was the circular apse of a great church behind the choir; hence, according to some, the name *Becket's* or *St. Thomas's Crown*, given to the eastern apse or circular tower of Canterbury Cathedral. (But the origin of the name is much disputed.)

1703 *SOMMER Canterbury* 90 Upon the beautifying of St. Thomas's Crown, that is, Becket's Crown, was expended. . . 1151. 125. 1726 *DART Canterb.* 30. 1826 *WOOLNOR Canterb.* 72 We enter the tower . . . called Becket's Crown, in which stands the patriarchal chair. 1845 *WILLIS Canterb. Cath.* 56 *note*.

IV. Something which occupies the position of a crown; the top or highest part of anything, the vertex or vertical surface.

17. The top part of the skull; the vertex. (See esp. quot. 1589.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 568 Hise crowne he ther crakede Ageyn a gnet ston. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5447 (Cott.) He laid his hand apon pair cron. And gaue pam serekin beneson. c 1380 *Sir Perunib*, 303 Cristes cors come on hure crown. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 111 Whanne þat þe crowne of þe heed is perfig þe heed is maad in þis maner. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 923 How cuthbert childe stode on his crowne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 310 From the Crowne of the bede vnto the too. 1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* III. (Arb.) 189 In dede crowne is the highest ornament of a Princes head . . . or els the top of a mans head, where the haire winde about. 1650 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 233 From toe to crowne hee'll fill our skins with pinches. 1826 *KLATINGE Trav.* (1817) I, 222 The Arabs . . . with their bare shaven crowns exposed to its full rays. 1887 *BESANT The World went* liv. 122 He would crack the crown of any man who ventured to make love to his girl.

b. By extension: The head.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* III. ii. 43 He haue this Crown of mine cut from my shoulders, Before I see the Crowne so

foule mis-plac'd. 1628 *PRYNNE Love-locks* 49 Those men who curl their crownes like women. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* xvii. xiv. (1733) 477 With these Crotchets in his Crown, away he went for Rome. 1728 R. NORTH *Memo. Musick* (1846) 125 A capriccio came in his crowne to make the like for Paris.

c. The eminence on the head of a whale, in which the blow-holes are situated.

1820 *SCOTTSBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 219 Whales may frequently be seen . . . elevating and breaking the ice with their crowns. 1822 G. W. MANNY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 45 The pointed part of the head, termed the crown, where the spiracles or blow-holes are situated.

18. The rounded summit of a mountain or other elevation.

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* II. (Arb.) 69 My father to the crowne of mounten I lifted. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 67 Vpon the crowne o' th' Cliffe. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 352 The land went ascending up to a round crown or knoll. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* III. xxii. The rampart seek, whose circling crown, etc. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 142 A gradual ascent to the crown of the hill.

19. The highest or central part of an arch or of any arched surface, as a field ridge, a road, causeway, bridge, etc. *Crown* of the causeway: the central and most prominent part of the pavement or street.

1635 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 149 Truth will yet keep the crown of the causey in Scotland. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 282 When the crown of a ridge is turned into a furow. 1795 *BURKE Regis. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 122 They will take the crown of the causeway. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxi, I keep the crown o' the causey when I gae to the borough. 1856 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. 1. 328 The crown of the ridge is isolated, raised out of reach of the re-active moisture from below. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecol. Terms* 40 Every arch is said to be surmounted if the height of its crown above the level of its impost be greater than half its span. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* v. 127 Marching with honest . . . steps . . . holding the crown of the causeway. 1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 60 According as the crown of the solar tide precedes or follows the crown of the lunar tide.

20. The top of a hat or other covering for the head; esp. the flat circular top of the modern hat.

1678 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 126 They had furred caps with coped crowns. 1709 *STEELE & SWIFT Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 8 From the Crown of his Nightcap to the Heels of his Shoes. 1758 *MICHELL in Phil. Trans.* LI. 225 As broad as a hat crown. 1821 *BARING-GOULD In Troub. Land* II. 28 Tired . . . of looking into the crown of her hat.

21. The rounded top of a brewer's copper.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. viii. 34 How to Measure a Segment or portion of a Globe or Sphere, which serves for a Crown in a Brewers Copper. 1712 in *Lond. Gas.* No. 506/4 Coppers with . . . taper Sides . . . and Crown for the Stillheads.

22. The flattened or rounded roof of a tent or building.

1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 268 A large canopy . . . spread like the crown of a tent. 1869 *SIR E. J. REED Shipbuild.* xi. 235 Watertight flats, such as crowns to magazines, platforms, etc. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* 1. xxxv. 69 Its crown Of glittering glass.

23. The top, with the canons, of a bell.

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Bell*, The pallet or crown which is the cover of the Bell, and supports the staple of the clapper within. 1857 *LUTKS Acc. Church Bells* 21 The crown or head of the bell, for the formation of the canons, is then fitted to the top.

24. *Arch.* The uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larnier; = CORONA 4.

1611 *COTGR., Couronne*. (In Architecture) also, the Corona, crowne, or member of greatest sayle, in a Cornish.

25. In plants: a. The leafy head of a tree or shrub; b. The cluster of leaves on the top of a pine-apple; c. The flattened top of a seed, etc.; d. *Crown of the root*: the summit of the root whence the stem arises; the subterranean bud of a herbaceous perennial.

1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* III. (Arb.) 189 To call the top of a tree . . . the crowne of a tree; . . . because such terme . . . is transported from a mans head to a hill or tree, therefore it is called by metaphoe, or the figure of transport. 1698 T. FROGER *Relat. Voy.* 59 The Ananas grows like an Artichock . . . It bears a Crown of the same leaves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 157 Plant some of the largest and best roots early in spring, inserting the crown about two inches below the surface. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 July 36/3 In preparing to serve a pine-apple, at table, first remove the crown. 1851 *GLENNY Handbk. to Flowergarden* 7 [Primulas] are propagated by dividing the tufts into separate crowns with roots attached. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xviii. 344 It rises thirty or forty feet . . . and there spreads out a second crown where it can enjoy a fair share of the sun's rays. 1863 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 1. 219 The men cut the plants [carrots] off under the crown, otherwise they will shoot again. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 255 *Hypocyanus*. . . Capsule . . . bursting transversely at the crown.

26. *Farriery*. The CORONET of a horse's hoof.

1611 *COTGR., Couronne*. . . also, the crowne, top, or beginning of a horses hoof.

27. The upper part of a deer's horn; the crest, as of a bird.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 All the rest which grow afterwards, till you come to the top, which is called the crown, are called royal-antlers.

28. *Anat.* That portion of a tooth which appears beyond the gums.

1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 58 The whole crown of the

tooth may be destroyed to the level of the gum. 1854 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 288 The several parts of a tooth are the crown, neck, and fang.

29. In lapidaries' work, the part of a cut gem above the girdle.

1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 95 s. v. *Diamond, Crown*, the upper work of the rose, which all centres in the point at the top, and is bounded by the horizontal ribs.

30. The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed.

1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 216 If anchoring a boat on rocky ground, bend the cable to the crown of the anchor, and stop it to the ring before letting go.

31. *Mech.* Any terminal flat member of a structure; the face of an anvil.

† 32. A kind of verse, in which the last line of each stanza is repeated to head the next stanza.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 217 Stephon againe began this Dizaine, which was answered vnto him in that kind of verse which is called the crowne.

33. *fig.* That which crowns anything; the crowning, consummation, completion, or perfection.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* II. 104 We fly, not putting on the crown of our so long-held war, Of which there yet appears no end. 1784 *COOPER Task* v. 904 Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown. 1806-7 J. BERRARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. x, The crown of the catastrophe. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarstan* 94 The crown of culture is a perfect taste, Which lacking, men are blind and cannot see The higher wisdom.

V. 34. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to a regal crown or to the Crown (senses 2-4): as *crown demesne, due, duty, gleeke, government, grant, oath, property, rape, rent, revenue, right, vassal*. b. In the translated titles of foreign (chiefly Polish) officials, as *crown chamberlain, ensign, general, hunter, referendary, standard-bearer, watchmaster*. c. Pertaining to the coin, as *crown crabbage, table, whist*; *crown-broad* adj. d. Used to designate a quality or brand of an article, as *crown log, soap, ware*. e. Pertaining to the top of the head, corona of a plant, etc., as *crown bloom, end, lock, set*; *crown-distempred* adj. Also *crown-like* adj.

1852 *Beck's Florist* 236 Chance \*crown-blooms from the general stock. 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* v. viii. (1849) 226 \*Crown-broad buttons. 1794 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4073/3 The Crown-General Lubomirski; and the \*Crown-Chamberlain his Brother had made their Submission. 1764 *Prior, Lett. La. Malinesbury* I. 105, I played one rubber of \*crown crabbage. 1535 *QUARLES Embl.* I. ix. (1718) 37 Like \*crown-distempred fools, despise True riches. 1875 W. M. LEWIS *Wraith Guide Wigtonshire* 76 Mr Dowall had fallen behind in the payment of certain \*crown-dues, and was outlawed. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* III. 32 Soon after the \*Crown-General Pototsky departing this Life. 1689 *Dryden Hind & P.* II. 410 You seem crown-general of the land. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlviii. (1739) 78 The Popes meant no less Game than \*Crown-gleeke with the King and people. 1683 J. FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 424/2 The Government of Virginia, after the suppression of the Company in 1624, was a \*Crown government: the governor and council were appointed by the king. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 2/3 A parcel of fine wainscot Riga \*Crown logs. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xxviii. 524 The ancient \*Crown-Oath of Alfred. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* iv. 62 Who manages all the \*Crown property about here? 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Ridacke* I. \*Crownape accounted but cunning and skill. 1720 *Irish Ho. Com.* 6 June, in *Lond. Gas.* No. 4706/3 Quit-Rents, \*Crown-Rents and Composition Rents. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 243 Before him . . . [was] . . . the \*crown-renewal accomplished. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxiv. (R.), To whom, from her, the \*crown-right of Lancastrians did accrewe. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/1 The gulf which separates us from those who question the Deity, the atonement, and the crown rights of the Son of God. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Liquorish*, The best sets . . . are \*Crown sets or heads got from the very top of the root. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 95 Troops under the Command of the \*Crown-standard-bearer. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* II. 57 'Ever a \*crown-table here, do you know?' 1814 *SCOTT Chivalry* (1874) 26 The nobles and high \*crown-vassals. 1882 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 10 \*Crown Ware [superior earthenware], a speciality. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 86 The \*Crown-Watchmaster was posted next the Neister. 1753 A. MURRAY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 34 She plays \*Crown Whist.

35. Special combs: crown-agent, agent for the Crown; in Scotland, 'an agent or solicitor who, under the Lord Advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings' (*Bell Dict. Sc. Law*); crown-antler, the topmost antler or ramification of a stag's horn; crown-beam, the cross-joint or cross-beam at the apex of a pair of brace beams; crown-beard, a composite plant of the genus *Verbesina*, a native of America; † crown-benet, † a benet who has received the tonsure; crown-bone, the bone of the 'crown' of a whale, see 17 c; crown-cases reserved, criminal cases reserved on points of law for the consideration of the judges; crown-colony, a colony in which the legislation and the administration are under the control of the home government; crown-court, the court in which the criminal business of an Assize is transacted, as distinguished from the civil court; crown-crane, see CRANE s<sup>o</sup>. 1; † crown-croacher, for *crown-encroacher*, one who encroaches on a crown; crown-



daisy, the old garden *Chrysanthemum*, *C. coronarium*; †crown-day, coronation-day; crown-debt, a debt due to the Crown, which has preference over all other debts; crown-eater, tr. Germ. *kronenfresser*, nickname of the Swiss mercenaries who took service with the French; crown-gate, the up-stream or head gate of the lock of a canal, etc.; †crown-gold, gold of the quality of which crowns were coined; crown-graft, a graft inserted between the inner bark and the alburnum; hence crown-grafting; crown-head, in *Draughts*, the marginal row of the board nearest each player, cf. CROWN v.1 13; crown-jewels, the jewels which form part of the regalia; crown law, the part of the common law which relates to the treatment of crimes, the criminal law; crown lawyer, a lawyer in the service of the Crown; a lawyer who practises in criminal cases; crown living, a church living in the gift of the Crown; crown matrimonial, a regal crown obtained or claimed through marriage with the sovereign; crown-mural, †mure, = MURAL crown; crown-net (see quot.); crown-palm, *Maximiliana Caribaea*, found on some West Indian islands; crown-pigeon = crowned pigeon, see CROWNED 6; †crown-pin, a pin or stopper to close the top of a hive; crown-saw, a kind of circular saw with the teeth on the edge of a hollow cylinder, as in a trepan saw, etc. (cf. sense 15); crown-sheet, the upper plate of the fire-box of a locomotive; crown-shell, a barnacle or acorn-shell; †crown-shorn *a.*, tonsured; crown-side, the portion of the Court of Queen's Bench which has to deal with criminal matters, the crown office; crown solicitor, a solicitor who prepares criminal prosecutions for the Crown; crown-sparrow, a sparrow of the American genus *Zonotrichia*, having a conspicuously coloured crown; crown-tax, a tax paid to the Crown; a tribute paid by the Jews to the kings of Syria (see quot.); †crown-thistle, a species of Thistle, *Carduus crispiflorus* (in some Dicts. erroneously identified with CROWN-IMPERIAL 2); crown-tile (see quot.); crown-tree, a support for the roof in a coal-mine; crown-valve, a dome-shaped valve which works over a box with slotted sides; crown-witness, a witness for the Crown in a criminal prosecution instituted by it.

1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 152 \*Crown Agents for the Colonies. *Ibid.* 155 Lord Advocate's Office. Crown Agent in Edinburgh. 1776 G. SIMPLE *Building in Water* 4 The \*Crown-Beams, projected from three to five feet. 1855 SIR J. BALFOUR in C. Innes *St. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 129 He has produced a testimonial of his order of 'crown-bonnet'. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* III. 135 A harpoon... struck the fish in the 'crown-bone' of the head. 1820 SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 454 The upper-jaw, including the 'crown-bone', or skull, is bent. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 172 \*Crown Cases Reserved Court. Judges.—The Judges of the High Court of Justice. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 394/1 (Colonial Agents) A person called the agent-general acts for the 'crown colonies'; but where there is a local legislature the appointment is generally made by it. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 433/1 Hong Kong... the colony is a Crown colony. 1878 *Marr. Mag.* (N.), 51th stories all do tell in every age, How these 'crown-crochets come to shameful ends. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 22/3 All the sorts that have chiefly sprung from the 'Crown Daisy'. have a preponderance of white and yellow. 1609 *Hevwood Brit.* Trav. xvii. xcii. He... his neere Nece upon his 'Crown-day' rausht. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 515 An assignment of a term for years will not protect a purchaser from a \*crown debt. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 65 They demanded the punishment of the 'German-French', the 'crown-eaters'. c. 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Chr.* II. 287 For every ounce change of the golde betwene \*corone golde and fine golde iiij. liij. 1712 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.* 130 Fine Gold to Crown Gold, is in Value, As 1 to .9107. 1797 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Grafting*. A \*Crown-graft is very easy to be put in between the Wood and the Kind of the Tree you would graft upon. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v. *Grafting*. Crown-grafting is when four or more grafts are put round the stock, between the bark and the rind, somewhat in the manner of a crown. 1649 *Milton Ethon.* viii. The queen [was gone] into Holland, where she pawned and set to sale the 'crown jewels'. 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Ability*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 37 The diamond Koh-i-noor, which glitters among their crown jewels. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 3 Our \*crown-law is with justice supposed to be more nearly advanced to perfection. 1777 *Goldsm. Hist. Eng.* IV. xxxvii. (Joddr.) The \*crown-lawyers received directions to prosecute them for a seditious libel. 1872 E. FRACOCK *Macul Heron* I. iv. 66 The small 'crown living'... was given to him. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 197 Conferring on the Dauphin the 'crown matrimonial'. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vii. 378 Mary's scornful refusal of his [Darley's] claim of the 'crown matrimonial'... drove his jealousy to madness. 1682 *Wheller Journ. Greece* ii. 264 A Figure, with a \*Crown-mure, with these Letters about it. 1766 *Pennant Zool.* (1769) III. 272 The fishermen make use of what is called a 'crown-net, which is no more than a hemispherical basket, open at top and bottom. 1641 *Bast Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 62 Make the \*crown-pinne very rownde, and fitte for the crowne of the hive. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 106 The whole \*crownshorn company brought to utter shame. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III. 42 The former in what is called the \*crown-side or crown-office; the latter in the

plea-side of the court. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Supp.* I. 443/1 In Ireland there are officers called \*crown solicitors attached to each circuit, whose duty it is to get up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 35 The customes of salt and \*crown taxes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* x. 29, I release all the Jewes from... crown taxes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A \*Crown-thistle or Friers Crown-thistle, a sort of Herb. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. s. v. *Tile*, Plane-tiles and \*Crown-tiles are of a rectangular form. 1816 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 181 The roof was supported by \*crown-trees... of wood. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 20 Crown-trees are best made of larch, as being most durable. 1882 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/4 The roof of a seven-feet seam of coal required to be supported by what are called 'crown trees'. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v. You were very sound, Syd, in the matter of those \*crown witnesses to-day.

**Crown** (kraudn), v.1 Forms: a. 3 curune-n, corune-n, 4-5 coroune-n, corone-n, (4 coroun), 5 coroune-n. β. 2-3 crune-n, 3-5 coroune-n, (3 crouni, -y), 4-5 cron(e, 4-6 croun(e, (5 kroun), 5-7 crowne, 7- crown. Pa. pple. 2-3 icrouned, -et, 3 curund, corund, 4 corouned, -de, crund, crond, 4-5 coroned, -de, -d, cround, yecrouned, 5 coronyd, corownded, 1-eronyd, 1-, y-erownded, -yd. [ME. *crowne-n*, earlier *crune-n*, syncopated from *corune-n*, *coroune-n*, a. AFR. *coruner*, *corouner*, = OF. *coroner*, from 13th c. *courrouner* = L. *corōnāre*, f. *corōna* crown.]

1. *trans.* To place a crown, wreath, or garland upon the head of (a person), in token of victory or honour, or as a decoration, etc.; to adorn with the aureole of martyrdom, virginity, etc. Also, to crown the head, or the brow (of a person).

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid bornene crune his heaued we icrouned. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Pu ne schalt beon icrunet bute þu beo asailget, for godd wole cruni þe. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25368 (Cotton Galba) He þat victori may gete sall be corond [with] wirschippes grete. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Tim.* ii. 5 He that stryueþ... schal not be crowned, no but he schal fist lawfully. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Pro.* 242 This noble queene, Corownded with white, and clothed all in genee. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 He schuld be crownid with palme. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 84 To Crowne, *aureolare*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 1. 27 But she... Crownes him with flowers, and makes him all her ioy. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* III. xxv. 219 Hee was crowned in scorn with a crown of thornes. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 143 ¶ 1 Sitting... crowned with Roses in order to make our Entertainment agreeable to us. 1840 *Thirlwall Greece* VII. 255 Many even crowned themselves before the act, as for a joyful solemnity. 1879 J. TOSHUTER *Alcestis* 114 That I should crown my head, and feast and sing.

b. *transf.* of things.

c. 1285 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Pro.* 219 As the dayseye I-corouneide is with white levis lite. *Ibid.* 532.

c. To reward or honour (a work of art) with a prize. [After F. *courrouner*.]

1885 *Pat. Mail G.* 10 Feb. 5/4 M. Wanters's book, which was 'crowned' by the Royal Academy of Belgium.

2. *spec.* To invest with the regal crown, and hence with the character and dignity of a king or ruling prince. Often with complementary object, to crown king, formerly to king.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 384/256 For to cloþ him ase an heigh kyng, and crowni him with golde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 Wyllam... let hym crowni to Kyng. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 415 He... Corounde me queene in blyss to brede. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 207 He... was coroned kyng. c. 1400 *Dest. Tray* 13646 He was coroned to kyng. c. 1470 *Harding Chron.* I. v. To tyme that Kynges of Engelande afterward should coroned bee. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen.* VI. i. 1. 48 And Crowne her Queene of Engeland. 1678 *Wanley Word. Lit. World* v. i. § 75. 466/1 Henry the fifth... went to Rome to be Crowned Emperour by Pope Paschalis the second. 1780 E. PERRONET *Hymn*, All hail the power of Jesu's name i. Bring forth the royal diadem, To crown Him Lord of All. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 If the emperor desired to be crowned there.

b. by extension.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 154 We will bring the deuice to the bar and crowne thee for a finder of madmen. 1606—*Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 124 Achilles, whom Opinion crownes The sinew, and the fore-hand of our Hoste.

c. To establish as king or sovereign, to enthrone. Usually fig.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 217 She will... on your Eye-lids Crowne the God of Sleepe. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* III. ii. Till He crown a silent sleep upon my eye-lid, Making me dream.

3. *fig.* (the 'crown' being something immaterial.) c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Eye drihten hine crunede mid blisse. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 15 Lord as wiþ a sheild of þi goed wiþ þou hes corounde vs. 1382 *Wyclif 1sa.* xxii. 18 Crouneide he shal crowne thee with tribulacioun. 1596 *Fleming Psalms. Epist.* 59 Clawebakes, which crowne him with commendation. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen.* VI. iii. 1. 71 To be a Queene, and Crown'd with infamie. 1611 *Bible Ps.* viii. 5 Thou... hast crowned him with glory and honour. 1727 *De Foe Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 18 Wisdom crowns no man now, except it be with the rage and malice of enemies, with poverty and insult. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* II. (1862) 124 There a strong faith is crowned and rewarded.

†b. *spec.* To reward, remunerate. Obs.

c. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 429 II. 74 It is tyme to crone your old officers.

4. Also predicated of the crown, wreath, aureole, honour, reward, etc.: To cover as a crown does.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 50 A double Wreath shall

crown our Caesar's Brows. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 11 Eternal blessings crown my earliest friends.

5. To surmount (something) with.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 379 Thi wallen... with brik thou must corone A foote aboute, and sundel promynent. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 80 Who... with each end of thy blew bowe do'st crowne My boskie acres. 1798 *FERRIER Illust. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 247 We crown the artificial mound with the shivered donjon. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 68 The ancient mound of the East Anglian Kings was now crowned by a castle of the Norman type.

6. Of a thing: To occupy the head or summit of (a thing) as a crown does, usually so as to add beauty or dignity; to form a crowning ornament to.

1746-7 *HEAVER Medit.* (1818) 184 Ye verdant Woods, that crown our hills, and are crowned yourselves with leafy honours. 1845 M. PATRISON *Est.* (1886) I. 27 The church of St. Genevieve... crowned a height at no great distance. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Stud.* I. 265 Perugia appeared before us, crowning a mighty hill. 1861 *MISS FRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 182 Corolla with two ears, which remain and crown the fruit. 1874 *MICKLETHWAIT Mod. Par. Churches* 129 The canopy must crown the altar, not conceal it. 1886 *Mrs. FLO. CADDY Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 23 Her statue crowns a public fountain.

b. *passive*. To be crowned with, rarely by.

(In the passive 5 and 6 are scarcely separable.)

1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 152 These [towers]... are generally crowned with fine pinnacles. 1848 *RICKMAN Archit.* 50 The walls are crowned by a parapet. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 120 When every hill was crowned with a flourishing town or village. 1858 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. ii. 485 The root is crowned by a tuft of leaves.

7. To adorn the surface of (anything) with what is beautiful, rich, or splendid. Usually *passive*.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* v. 57 Where... Vales with Violets once were crown'd. 1704 *Pope Pastoral.* Spring 99 The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 45 Ye glittering towns, with wealth and splendour crown'd.

8. To fill to overflowing, or till the foam rises like a crown above the brim.

1605-31 [see CROWNED 4]. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* v. 108 Two Goblets will I crown with sparkling Wine. *Ibid.*, *Georg.* iv. 208 To... squeeze the Combs with Golden Liquor crown'd. 1702 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 315 Stand about with your glasses full crown'd. 1709 *Prior Poems, Hans Carvel*, The Bowls were crown'd. d. and Healths went round. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græcæ* III. iv. 205. 1887 *MORRIS Odes.* I. 152 The serving-lads were crowning with drink each bowl and cup.

9. *fig.* To put the copestone to, to add the finishing touch to, to complete worthily. To crown all: as the finishing touch, which confirms and surpasses everything previous.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 224 The end crownes all, And that old common Arbitrator, Time, Will one day end it. 1611—*Wint.* T. v. ii. 48 There might you have beheld one loy crowne another. 1613—*Hen. VIII.* v. v. 59 No day without a deed to Crowne it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paroia's Iron Age* 153 The end crowns the work: and it serves for nothing, to have well begun, unless we finish so too. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 125 To crown all, a Book... was laid upon his Coffin. c. 1707 in *Maidment St. Pasquils* (1868) 374 If the crafty old Peer... Designs to crown all by a finishing trick. 1725 *Pope Odes.* i. 326 Meditate my doom, to crown their joy. 1742 *SHERSTONE Judgment of Hercules* 453 Let manhood crown what infancy inspir'd. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 291 This work of grace and power crowned the day of that long debate. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 30 Ordered a bottle of wine to crown the repast. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 92 To crown all... man alone... can mould the emitted voice into articulate speech.

10. To honour or bless with a successful consummation or issue; to bring (efforts, wishes, etc.) to a successful and happy consummation.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 138 Fortune crown your brave attempt. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 69 O heaven... crown what I profess with kinde event. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xxvii. (1840) 167 Inconderate projects... if crowned with success, have been above censure. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* III. 137 Let Pollio's fortune crown his full desires. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* x. The hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* II. 195 Success did not immediately crown his efforts. 1878 *MORLEY Diderot* I. 31 His wishes should be crowned, if he could procure the consent of his family.

11. To bless, amplify, or endow with honour, dignity, plenty, etc. Now *poetic*.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lxiv. 11 Thou crownest the yeare [Wyclif schalt blesse to the crowne of the 3er] with thy good, and thy footsteppes droppe fatnesse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 3b, Beseeching God... that he wyl crowne the yeare with his plenteuousnesse. 1611 *Bible Eccles.* xix. 5 He that resisteth pleasures, crowneth his life. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* rv. 78 No God shall crown the Board, nor Goddess bless the Bed. *Ibid.* vi. 57 Come... crown the silent Hours, and stop the rosy Morn. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xi. 252 High purposes which crowned his life.

II. Technical senses.

†12. *trans.* To mark (a person) with the tonsure as a sign of admission to the state of a cleric. Obs.

c. 1290 *Beket* 557 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 122 A bonde-man... schal nouȝt with-oute is lowderes leue nowȝere i-crouned beo. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 56 Clerkes þat aren i-crouned.

13. In *Draughts* or *Checkers*, to make (a piece that reaches the opponent's 'crown-head' or marginal line of squares) into a 'king' which can move forward or backward.

This is done by placing on it another piece already off

the board, or when the pieces are marked with a crown or other distinguishing mark on one side, by turning this up so as to expose the 'crown'.

130 *Bohn's Handbk. Games*, He is... made a King by having another piece put on, which is called crowning him. 1863 *Hoyle's Games Modernized, Draughts* 266 When the men of either opponent have made their way to the opposite end of the board... they receive increased power: they are then 'crowned'. Thus crowned the piece may be moved backwards as well as forwards.

14. *Naut.* To crown a knot: to form into a sort of knot by interweaving the strands of the rope so as to prevent untwisting.

1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 44 Crowning or Finishing a Wall-Knot.

15. *Milit.* To effect a lodgement upon (as upon the covered way in a siege), by sapping upon a glacis near the crest. Webster 1864.

III. 16. To crown in (intr.): to subside and fall in as a crust over an interior hollow.

1880 D. C. MURRAY *Life's Atone ment* II. iii. 78 The land had given way and... fallen into the hollow left by some disused coal-mine—had crowned in the country people say.

+ **Crown**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Back-formation from CROWN<sup>2</sup>, coroner.] *trans.* To hold a coroner's inquest on.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 112 b, Possesseth sundry large privileges... to wit... crowning of dead persons, laying of arrests, and other Admirall rights. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 224 If any man die... in the forest, the coroner of Lidford shall crown him. 1673 *Par. Reg. Hartlepool* in R. E. C. WATERS *Parish Registers Eng.* 62 Tho. Smailes was buried and crowned by a jury of 12 men, and John Harrison supposed to murder him. 1888 in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

**Crown**, *arch. pa. ppl.* of CROW *v.* q. v.

+ **Crownacle**. *Obs.* [Cf. CORONACLE.] = CORONAL 3, the head of a spear or lance.

1460 *Lybeus Disc.* (Percy Fol.) 983 Either smote on others shield the while With crownacles that were of Steele [ed. Kaluzs 976 With coronals stiff and stelde Eiper smitte oper in be scheld.]

**Crownair**, *-ar*, var. CROWNER, coroner.

**Crownal**, *sb. Obs. or arch.* Also crownel. [A phonetic variant of CORONAL, also coronal, crownal.] A coronet; a garland or wreath for the head; = CORONAL *sb.* 1, 2.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 59 That was the flour. Wnclosing gane the crownel for the day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ii. 111 Hir crownell [coronam] picht wyth mony precus stane. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode Asseriors of Liberty v.* Bind, bind every brow, With crownels of violet, ivy, and pine. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 81, I would melt yon crownel into chessmen.

**Crownal**, *a. rare.* [See prec.] = CORONAL *a.* 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 236 Her departure placed the crownal rays of England's throne upon the house which now... Wears... its diadem upon an honest brow.

+ **Crownation**. *Obs.* A by-form of CORONATION, assimilated to CROWN.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 542 To make purveyance for Arthurs crownacion. c 1550 *M.S. Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb.* No. 105. 235 The crownacion of king Edward VI. anno 1546. 1604 *Festry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 For ringing upon the crownacion day, lijs. 4d.

**Crowned** (kraund), *ppl. a.* [f. CROWN *v.* 1 and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Invested with a crown or with royal dignity. c 1230 *Hail Meid.* 7 To beo cwen icrunet. c 1235 *Song Deo Gratias* 41 in E. E. P. (1862) 129 Almyhti corteis crowned kyng. 1393 LANGE P. P. L. C. iv. 257 Were ech a kyng ycoroned. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 41 b, The rudenes of a crowned asse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. v. iii. 5 You... With your Crown'd Brother. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* (1675) 211 Crowned vice. 1605 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 465 As if she were a crowned head. 1756 *Jr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 163 Crowned heads, and even popes themselves have stood in awe of it. 18. CAMPBELL *Men of Engl.* vii, We're the sons of sires who baffled Crowned and mitred tyranny.

2. Surmounted by a crown or the figure of one. 1565 *Act 8 Ellis. c. 12* § 2 The Queen's Highness Seal of Lead, having the Portcullis crowned engraved on the one Side. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 265 The Harpe Crowned, being the Armes of... Ireland. 1836 J. M. GASKELL in *Ho. Comm.* 30 June, To make the Constitution what Mr. Canning called a crowned republic. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 345 Troy's crown'd city.

+ 3. Consummate, perfect; sovereign. *Obs.* c 1286 CHAUCER *Syr's T.* 318 Al Innocent of his coroned malice. 1621-21 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. ii. 386 'Tis a crowned medicine which must be kept in secret.

4. Brimming, brim-full, abundant, bounteous.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* in Dodsley O. P. L. (1780) IV. 186 He shall... carouze one crowned cup To all these ladies health. 1637 SHIRLEY *Traitor* II. ii, And in your crowned tables, And hospitality, will you murder him?

5. Having a crown or top; usually qualified, as high-, low-crowned.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 376 An antick sort of hat which is high crown'd. 1778 WESLEY *Lett.* in Tyerman *Life* (1871) III. 277 Any woman, who wears either ruffles or a high crowned cap. 1801 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 177 A... low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

6. Having a crown-like excrescence, tuft, etc., on the head or top; crested. Often a specific designation in *Nat. Hist.*, e.g. Crowned or Crown-pigeon, *Goura coronata*.

1608 T. FRAGER *Relat. Voy.* 65 Another sort of Fruit, which... seems to have the crown'd Head of a clove. 1776

WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 285 *Bupleurum*... fruit egg-shaped, bulging, small, not crowned. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 95 One of my crowned pigeons escaped. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 224 The wings of the Crowned Pigeons are armed with an horny excrescence. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 54 *Cebus currieri*... The Crowned Sapajou.

7. Having a crown: in various senses of the *sb.* **Crowned work** (Fort.) = CROWNWORK *q. v.*

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* iv. 70 Crowned heads and forked heads are still spoken of when the antler forks, or when the points draw together in the outline of a crown.

**Crowner** (kraunai). [f. CROWN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who crowns: in various senses of the *vb.*

1440 *Promp.* Parv. 105 Crowner, or coroner, coronator. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. i, Oh, fair sweet goddess, queen of loves... Crowner of all happy nights. 1660 BURNEY *Kep.* Δαφν (1661) 15 He... is the holy Anointer, the Crowner himself. 1860 PUSSEY *Min. Progn.* 564 He who was to be... the sure Foundation and Crowner of the whole building.

2. The crowning act.

1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 92 That very night we slipped our cables, as a crowner to our fun ashore. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie F.* xxv, Wal, if that a'n't the crowner!

3. A fall on the crown of the head.

1861 W. MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xxvi. 301 A 'crowner' for John, whose horse goes shoulder deep into a hole. 1879 FORBES in *Daily News* 28 June 57 The inevitable fate of the rider is an imperial coroner, with, as like as not, his horse on the top of him.

+ **Crowner** 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *Sc.* -ar(e), -air, 5-6 -ar, 6 -ere. [A popular by-form of CORONER, assimilated to CROWN, and corresp. to the med. L. form coronator: cf. CROWN *v.* 2]

1. = CORONER. (Now only dialectal, or with allusion to the passage in *Hamlet*.)

c 1225 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. xxiv. 120 Til Elandoun his crownare past, For til arest mysdoaris bare. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 2 The crownare upon the viewe of the body dede shuld inquire of hym... that had don that deth or murder. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 102 There are... crowners, whose dutie is to inquire of such as come to their death by violence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 4 The Crowner hath sate on her, and finds it Christian buriall. *Ibid.* 21 *Other.* But is this law? *Cl.* I marry is't, Crowners Quest Law. 1667 PERYS *Diary* (1877) V. 166 Find the Crowner's jury sitting. 1823 BYRON *Tuan* xi. xvii, As soon as 'Crowners quest' allow'd. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* I. 192 The crowner would be gettin' to hear on it.

2. *Sc.* He who had command of the troops raised in one county. Improperly for colonel.

1639 BAILLIE *Letters* (1775) I. 164 Renfrew had chosen Montgomery their crowner. 1654 NICOLL *Diary* (1836) 125 A... feast prepared by the Town of Edinburgh for him [Monk] and his special coroner. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 249 A few trained officers, the most important among whom was Crowner or Colonel Gun.

+ **Crownet**. *Obs.* [A by-form of CORONET, CROWN, which in its phonetic history followed the change of coronet to CROWN.] = CORONET.

1. = CORONET 1, 2.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3203 Round environ hir crownet Was fulle of riche stonys frette. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 6 Withe crownettes of gold. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 17 There lyth on the North side of the High Altare Henry Erle of Lancaster, withowt a Crownet. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 6 The Princes... Sixty and nine that wore Their Crownets Regall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. vi. 638 With a crownet of feathers. 1824 L. HUNT *Palfrey* v. 139 King Edward with his crownet on, Sits highest. *Jig.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 27 Whose Bosome was my Crownet, my chiefe end.

2. Applied to a 'head' of flowers (= CORONET 7 a), or the leafy 'head' of a tree.

1578 LYVE *Dodoen* i. viii. 15 In the midst of those small Burres there groweth forth as it were a little Crownet. 1621 G. SANDYS *Oriz's Met.* xv. (1626) 314 A nest... Vpon the crownet of a trembling Palme.

3. The lowest part of a horse's pastern, or the tuft of hair on this part; = CORONET 5. Cf. CORONET 4. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Crownet*, a little crowne, also a part of a horse hoofe. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithfull Farrier* (1638) 97 With this Salve... annoynt the crownets of the Horses hoofes. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6348/3 A Bay Mare, with a Crownet upon her near Leg behind.

4. = CORONET *sb.* 1 4.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* i. lxxv. (1668) 69 Raise up the skin with a crownet, and put in a plate of Lead.

**Crown-gate**, -gold, etc.: see CROWN 35.

**Crown-glass**. A kind of glass composed of silica, potash, and lime (without lead or iron), made in circular sheets by blowing and whirling.

It is the sort commonly used in Great Britain for windows, and the best quality is used in combination with flint glass to render dioptric instruments achromatic.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Crown-glass*, the finest sort of Glass for Windows. 1718 *Prethinker* No. 95. 283 A poor Barber... had above Fifty Shillings Worth of Crown-Glass demolished. 1758 DOLLOD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 740 The crown glass seems to diverge the light rather the least of the two. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 508 Crown-glass is made without lead. It is therefore much lighter than flint-glass. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1678 Crown glass is circular in form with a thick lump called a bull's-eye in the centre.

**Crown Imperial**.

1. The crown of an emperor, esp. as distinguished from a king's crown.

1542 UDALL *Erasmus. Apophth.* i. § 164. 136 b, [Diogenes]

taking no lesse pride and glouie of his libertee... then Alexander did of his kyngdome, and crowne Imperiall.

2. A handsome species of Fritillary (*Fritillaria Imperialis*), a native of Levantine regions, cultivated in English gardens: it bears a number of pendent flowers collected into a whorl round a terminal leafy tuft.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iii. 125 Bold Oxlips, and The Crowne Imperiall. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniversary Wks.* (ed. Rldg.) 643/1 Bright crown imperial, kingspear, holyhocks. 1816 KIRKBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 147 The conspicuous white nectaries of the Crown Imperial.

3. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 244 There is a form of spire peculiar to the northern part of our island... I mean the Crown Imperial, or collection of ribs springing from the four angles, or from the four angles and four central points of a square tower, arching over like the crown from which the name is derived and meeting in a point from which a spire or spirelet springs.

**Crowning** (krau'ning), *vb. sb.* [f. CROWN *v.*]

1. The action of placing a crown on the head; coronation.

a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe... bi þe þornene crununge. c 1300 *Havelok* 2948 The feste of his coronung Laste. Fourti dawes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5376 To come to the coronung of þe kyde lord. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 With the crownynge [of Christ] and other turmentes. a 1667 COWLEY *Elegy Anacreon* 52 The Pomp of Kings... At their Crownings. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. c. 513 The walls which beheld their crown-ing beheld also their burial.

+ b. As a date: = Reign.

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III.* In þe twoandfowertigþe 3eare of vre crununge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1726) 440.

+ 2. Tonsure. *Obs.*

1393 LANGE P. P. L. C. i. 86 Maisters and doctors, þat han cure vnder cryst and crownynge in tokne.

3. Consummation; completion, fulfilment.

1598 CHAPMAN *Mad* II. 304 Let two or three, that by themselves advise, faint in their crowning. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1865) 367 A Power that stands between My purpose and its crowning. 1890 BR. STUBBS *Primary Charge* 55 They are the very crowning of the sin of schism, the forcible rending of the mystical body of the Lord.

4. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Crowning*, the finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope. It is performed by interweaving the ends of the... strands... so as they may not become... untwisted.

5. A structure that forms the crown of anything. 1704 *Collect Voy.* (Church.) III. 122/1 The... Row of Seats reaches, with its Crowning or Ornaments, to the... Roof.

6. The highest part of an arched or convex surface. *Crowning in*: subsidence of an over-arching surface. Cf. CROWN *v.* 16.

1888 *Daily News* 4 July 5/2 The 'crowning in' or subsidence of the land is a common enough occurrence in the mining districts.

7. *attrib.*

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV, On the Crowning-day... A gay procession take... their way. 1891 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. viii. 211 He chose Solissons for his crowning-place.

**Crowning**, *ppl. a.* [f. CROWN *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That crowns, or bestows a crown.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiii. 8 Who hath taken this counsell against Tyre the crowning cite [1885 R. V. margin, that giveth crowns].

2. That forms the crown or acme; completing, consummating; highest, most perfect.

1651 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Sept. The dimensions of this mercy are above my thought. It is for aught I know a crowning mercy. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 62 Heaven's last, best, and crowning gift. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 270 The crowning event of this period. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* II. 49 The crowning cornice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 This last act, or crowning folly.

3. Rising into a crown or rounded summit; arching.

1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 7 No pavement should be laid crowning. 1886 E. S. MORSE *Yap. Homes* i. 28 They are brought to a uniform level, but crowning slightly,—that is, the centre is a little higher than the sides.

**Crown-land, crownland.**

1. (*crown-land*.) Land belonging to the Crown, of which the revenue belongs to the reigning sovereign. Mostly in pl. *crown-lands*, the estates of the crown.

a 1625 CORE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 122 Custody Lands, anciently termed the Crown Lands, answered in the Pipe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. l.* (1843) 2/a Selling the crownlands, creating peers for money. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 82 Our crownlands lie above. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* vii. (1783) III. 171 By their stated labour the crown-lands were cultivated. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 563 The estates of the dissolved houses had become crown-land.

2. (*crownland* = G. *kronland*.) The name of the great administrative provinces of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

**Crown law, living, etc.**: see CROWN 35.

**Crownless**, *a.* [f. CROWN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a crown.

1818 MILMAN *Savior* 322 The Crown'd are crownless, kingdomless the Kings. a 1845 HOOD *Retrospective Review* x, The crownless hat, ne'er deem'd an ill.

**Crownlet**, *sb.* [f. CROWN *sb.* + -LET.] A little or tiny crown.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. ii, The chief, whose antique

crownlet long Still sparkled in the feudal song. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. vi. li. 141 English crowns, Hanoverian crownlets.

**Crowning.** rare. [f. CROWN sb. + -LING.] A scion of the crown, a prince.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii. As to the young crowning himself. had I fathered him I had given him more of the rod than the sceptre.

† **Crownment.** Obs. Forms: 3-5 corone-, 3 corone-, 4 coron-, 4-6 corow(e)ment. [ME. a. F. *coronnement* (now *couronnement*), with phonetic change as in CROWN.] Coronation.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1294) 433 Of the kynges crownment in þe [ix] 3ere. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 S. Donstan þe biſshop was at his coronment. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 239t 3e haf herd lald tofore of cristus coronment. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* I. iv. This stone. On which the Scottish Kynges were brechelesse set At their coronment. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 120 That th' youthful Regent, Should haue some newe against his coronment.

**Crown office.** a. The office in which was transacted, at certain stages, the business of the Crown side of the King's Bench, i.e. criminal business and business relating to the prerogative writs of mandamus, *quo warranto*, and prohibition. It is now a department of the Central Office of the High Court of Justice.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 700 A Clarke or Officer in the Kings Bench, whose function is to frame .. Indictments against .. offenders .. called Clarke of the Crowne office. 1736 C. FORD in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 161, I indicted him in the crown-office, the terror of the low people. 1842 CHITTY *Practice* III. 30 The Master of the Crown Office transacts a considerable portion of business on the Crown or criminal side of the Court.

b. In Chancery: The office in which the Great Seal is, for most purposes, affixed. It has absorbed other Chancery offices which supervised the sealing of certain documents, e.g. the Petty Bag office, from which issued writs for parliamentary elections. The Crown office now transacts all that remains of the common law business of the Chancery.

1853 H. COX *Justit.* I. viii. 111 All elections .. take place by virtue of writs issued out of the Crown-office in Chancery. 1892 ANSON *Law & Const.* II. 149 It is in the Crown Office in Chancery that the Great Seal is, for most purposes, affixed.

**Crown-paper.**

1. A size or make of paper watermarked with the figure of a crown.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.). And may not dirty socks from off the feet From thence be turn'd to a crown-paper sheet? 1807 ORIN *Lect. Art.* iv. (1848) 323 Writing .. upon crown, double elephant, or foolscap paper.

† 2. A paper containing five shillings' worth. Obs.

1672 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sc. Men* (1841) I. 201 To manage the Farthing Office, to deliver out all, that are coined .. in crown-papers ready tied up.

**Crown-piece, crownpiece.**

1. (*crown-piece*) = CROWN 8; in modern use applied to the large silver coin of the value of five shillings.

1648 VENICE *Looking-glass* 10 He drew out an halfe crown peece. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Crown-Piece with the Breeches. 1773 WESLEY *Frl.* 14 May, Holes larger than a crown-piece. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* iv. Such a trifling loan as a crown piece.

2. (*crownpiece*) A piece that forms the crown or top of anything.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 137 The Head Stale or Crownpiece is a Strap .. on the top of the horse's head.

**Crown-post.** The middle post of a trussed roof, which supports the crown of the roof; the king-post.

1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 122 Crown-post, is that Post, which (in some Buildings) stands upright in the middle .. It is also call'd a King-piece. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159 Crown Post .. Also the King-Piece, or Joggle-Piece. 1805 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 460. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 221.

**Crown prince.** [tr. Ger. *kronprinz*, Da. *kronprinds*, Du. *kroonprins*, Sw. *kronprins*, etc.] The prince who is heir-apparent or designate to a sovereign throne, esp. in Germany and the Northern European countries. Hence **Crown-princeship**; **Crown princess**, the wife of a crown prince.

1791 *Ann. Reg.* 38 The Crown prince was absent by indisposition. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 462/t The king and the crown prince [of Prussia] were for some time with this corps. 1841 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 397/t The Swedish troops were led by the crown-prince [Bernadotte]. 1863 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) celebrated her birthday by laying the foundation-stone of a new church. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* xviii. 139 He refused to .. restore Prigio to his crown-principality! *Mod. News.* Crown Prince of Roumania, of Japan, of Siam.

† **Crown-rash.** Obs. [f. CROWN sb. + RASH; cf. Ger. *kronrasch*.] A particular quality of rash or woollen stuff.

1770 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4781/t A free and open Trade for Woollen Stuffs, call'd Crownrashes, between .. Great Britain, and .. Bohemia. [1891 FLÜGEL *Ger.-Eng. Dict.* 492/t *Kronrasch*, crown-rashes, English serge.]

**Crown-saw, -sparrow,** etc.: see CROWN 35.

**Crown-scab.** A painful cancerous sore in the coronet of a horse's foot.

1609 ROWLANDS *Knaus of Chubbes* 44 For any Iade he VOL. II.

phisicke had .. Crowne-scab, and quitter-bone. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispen.* xiv. (1734) 276 Recommended to cure the Crown-Scab, being applied Plaster-wise all round the Coronet. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 122/2 That there are a great many humours in the coronet, that may occasion the crown-scab, and other sores.

**Crown-tax, -thistle,** etc.: see CROWN 35.

**Crown-wheel.** The balance- or escape-wheel of a vertical watch, the pinion of which is driven by the contrate wheel; but the name is now commonly applied to any wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles to its plane, i.e. a CONTRATE wheel.

1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 84 The balance of the watch .. never stirres, but when the crown-wheele, makes it go. 1696 W. DCRHAM *Artif. Clockmaker* 5 The Contrate-Wheel is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches which is next to the Crown-Wheel, whose Teeth and Hoop lye contrary to those of other Wheels. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Watch-work*. The crown-wheel, in pocket-pieces, and swing-wheel in pendulums, serving to drive the balance or pendulum. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 130 Perpendicular shaft. [with] crown-wheel of two-inch plank, with six cast iron segments, composing a crown-wheel of 108 cogs. 1829 *Nat. Philos. I. Mechanics* II. vii. 30 (U. K. S.) If the teeth be parallel to the axis of the wheel, and therefore perpendicular to its plane, it is called a *crown-wheel*. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 68 The few verge trains with crown wheel of nine have escape pinions of six.

**Crown-work.** *Fortif.* Formerly crowned work. See QUOTE.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1179/2 The Town .. having a large Hornwork with a Halfmoon on each side of it, and a crowned Work before it, all fac'd with Stone and Brick. *Ibid.* No. 1813/4 Retiring into an Half-moon faced with Brick, which was in the middle of the said Crowned work. 1678 tr. *Gaule's Art of War* II. 115 *Crownment*, or a Crown-work, is a Work made beyond the Horns to gain Ground, and force off the Enemies. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 9) 262 A *Crown-work* is composed of a bastion between two curtains. .. terminated by half bastions. It is joined to the body of the place by two long sides.

**Crown-y, a. nonce-wd.** [f. CROWN sb. + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to a crown (e.g. of the head).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 434 The Coronall suture or crown-seame.

**Crownycle, -acle,** obs. ff. CHRONICLE.

**Crowp(e),** obs. form of CROUP sb. 1 and v. 1.

**Crowper,** obs. form of CRUPPER.

**Crowpon, -pyn,** obs. ff. CROUPON.

**Crow-quill.** A quill from a crow's wing, used as a pen for fine writing. Also a name for a small fine steel pen used in map-drawing, etc.

1740 GRAY *Lt. Poems* (1775) 86 You should take a handsome crow-quill when you write to me, and not leave room for a pin's point in four sides of a sheet royal. 1845 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 352 Written on glazed paper with a crow-quill. fig. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 17 Such a poor crow-quill as mine.

*Attrib.* 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 37 Over the neat crowquill calligraph His pen goes blotting.

**Crow's-bill:** see CROW-BILL.

**Crowse,** var. of CRUSE sb., CROUSE a., CROUSE v.

**Crow's foot, crow's-foot.**

1. One of the small wrinkles formed by age or anxiety round the outer corner of the eye, 'thought to resemble the impression of the feet of crows' (Todd). Now commonly in pl.

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troylus* II. 354 So longe mot ye lyue and alle prowde, Till crows feet ben growen vnder youre eye. [1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 136 By myne eie the Crow his clawe dooth wright.] 1579 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 55 When the black Crows foote shall appeare in their eye. 1611 FLORIO, *Crespatura* .. a wrinkling, a withering, as we say a Crows-foote in a womans face. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 79, I begin already to see a few crows feet about the corner of my eyes. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xvii. The bloodshot eyes and the puckered crow's-feet beneath them.

† 2. *Naut.* = CROW-FOOT 4. Obs.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 Dead mens eyes are blocks. the Crows-feet reueed throw them are a many of small lines. 1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 459 Crow's feet .. scarcely of any other use than to make a show of small rigging.

3. *Mil.* A caltrop; = CROWFOOT 6.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide*, *Crows-feet*, an iron of four points .. used against cavalry. 1884 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/3 One implement of war of which the British soldier is not proud .. is the 'crow's-foot'.

4. A three-pointed figure in embroidery.

1879 *Uniform Reg. in Navy List* July (1882) 497/t Crow's foot of round gold cord on sleeve.

5. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Crow's-foot*. 1. (*Well-boying*). A bent hook adapted to engage the shoulder or collar on a drill-rod or well-tube while lowering it into a well or drilled shaft, or to hold the same while a section above it is being attached or detached.

Hence **Crow's-footed, crowsfooted** ppl. a., marked with crow's-feet round the eyes.

1821 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* I. Whose physiognomy .. blighted, swallowed, and crow's-footed. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., This dark face, strongly marked, livid and crowsfooted.

**Crow-silk.** [CROW sb. 1] A name given to the *Confervæ* and other delicate green-spored Algae with fine silky filaments, especially to the common freshwater species *Conferva rivularis*.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Works Nat.* 55 About three miles from Colchester there are little Pits .. in which they place Baskets

of Oysters .. to .. grow green by feeding upon a sort of Crow-silk, which is in great plenty in those Pits. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 976 River Conferva, Crow Silk, 1862 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 166 The various species of confervæ are known in country places by the popular name of crow-silks.

**Crow's nest, crow's-nest.**

† 1. *Mil.* A fort placed on a height. Obs.

1644 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 163, 2 Frenchmen .. fled vnto the enemies to the crows nest.

2. *Naut.* A barrel or cylindrical box fixed to the mast-head of an arctic, whaling or other ship, as a shelter for the look-out man.

1818 BLACKIE *Mag.* IV. 343 The Crows-Nest is .. generally a cask, fixed near the mast-head, to protect the observer from cold, and enable him to look out for whales, or open pieces of water. 1823 SCOTTSBY *Frl.* 470 *Crow's Nest* .. This .. was the invention of Captain Scoresby senior, and is now universally used by the northern whalers. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. iv. 38, I was able, from the crow's-nest, to pick our way to a larger pool.

† **Crow-soap.** Obs. [cf. CROW sb. 10.] The plant Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; also applied to some species of *Lychitis*.

a. 1387 SIMON. *Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37 *Saponaria*, crowsope. 1578 LYTT. *Dodoes* II. x. 159 The wilde Campions are call'd .. of some Crowsope.

**Crow-step.** *Arch.* (In Sc. *craw-*.) = CORBIE-STEP (see CORBIE 3).

1822 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, Reckoning from the cawstep to the groundsil. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 33/t The houses have the old 'crow-step' on the gable.

*Attrib.* 1830-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* 12 The crow-step gables were of the primitive architecture of the province. Hence **Crow-stepped** ppl. a.

1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 300 Several of the gables are crow-stepped.

**Crow-stone.**

1. The fossil shell *Gryphaea* of the Oolite and Lias. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 105 The petrified *Concha oblonga crassa* .. found in Worcestershire, and there called Crow-stones, Crow-cups, or Egg-stones.

2. A kind of hard white flinty sandstone in the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal-fields. Cf. CROW 10.

1778 J. WHITEHURST *Orig. State of Earth* 168 These beds [strata incumbent on coal in Derbyshire] are more white and are commonly called crow-stone. 1811 FARREY *Derbyshire* I. 179-80 The immediate floor of every coal seam within all this large district is .. a peculiar kind of hard stone, called Crowstone, or Ganister. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON in *Gentlem. Mag.*, *Celtic Refuse-heap at Normandy in Cleveland*, The querns were formed, one .. of the so-called white flint, or 'crow-stone' of the neighbourhood [Cleveland].

3. 'The top stone of the gable end of a house' (Halliwell).

**Crowth,** obs. f. CROWD, fiddle.

**Crow-toe.** Also **crow-toes**; *Sc.* and *north.*

*dialect.* **crow-tae(s), -tees.** A popular name of various plants; an early name of the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*); also applied to *Orchis maculata*, *Lotus corniculatus*, and the various species of Buttercup. (Cf. CROWFOOT.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 182, A *Hiacanthus* is .. common in Englands .. and it is called Crowthoes, crowthoe, and crowthoe. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 143 The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* cxxxviii. 45-1782 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morrell) 1, Crow toes, *Hyacinthis flores*. 1812 J. WILSON *Agric. Renfrewshire* 156 (Jam.) Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows .. are, crow-foot, or crow-toe, ranunculus acris, etc. 1864 CAPERN *Devon. Provincialism*, Crow-toe, Crowthoot, the .. Buttercup. 1873 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* VII. 37 A coarse dry herbage, composed of Carices, Crow-toes, &c.

2. = CROWFOOT 6.

1826 SCOTT *Antig.* III. Three ancient caltrops, or crowthoes, which had been lately dug up .. near Bannockburn.

† **Crow-tread, v. Obs. trans.** To tread (a fowl) as crows or rooks were supposed to do; hence *fig.* to subject to ignominious treatment, abuse. Hence **Crow-trod, -trodden** ppl. adjs. - 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 6 Who is so forward to accuse, debate, revile, crow-treade another. 1600 N. BARTON *Pasquil's Procession* Wks. (1879) 9 A clauen henne that is crow trodden. 1602 *Content. Liberality & Prodigality* IV. iv, in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 366 O thou vile, ill-favoured, crow-trodden, pye-picked ront! 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1668) 118. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 8 Cockatrice Eggs laid by their Grandees when they had been Crow-trodden by Armies from abroad. a. 1652 BROWN *Queenes Exchange* v. Wks. 1873 III. 537 What are thou that canst look thus Piepickt, Crowtrod, or Sparrow-blasted?

**Croy,** var. of CRO Obs.

**Croyce, croy(s), etc., var. crois, CROSS sb., CROISE v. Obs.**

**Croycer, -ser,** obs. ff. CROSIER, cross-bearer.

**Croydon** (kroi'dən). [Named from Croydon in Surrey.] A kind of two-wheeled carriage of the gig class, introduced about 1850, originally of wicker-work, but afterwards made of wood.

1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 A croydon driven by a farmer. 1890 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Two Masters* xxii. 139 As I clambered into the croydon beside her.

† **Croydon-sanguine.** Obs. 'Supposed to be a kind of fallow colour' (Nares).

(In the first quot. it is associated with Croydon in Surrey, but app. only as a humorous play upon the name.)

1567 R. EDWARDS *Danon & P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 80 [To Grim, the collier of Croydon] By'r Lady, you are of a



good complexion. A right Croyden sanguine. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* Ajax L vij (N.), A complexion inclining to the Oriental colour of a croydon-sanguine. 1630 BARTON *Post v. Packet*, Your Croidon sanguine is a most fine complexion.

**Croyl**, *Obs.* or *idial*. (See quot.)

1836 J. PHILLIPS *Illustr. Geol. Yorksh.* n. 28 Croyl, or indurated clay with shells.

Hence, perhaps, † **Croylstone**, a name for native sulphate of barium; cawk.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 18 *Croyl-Stone*, Crinidium, Crystallized Cawk; likewise from the Peak Lead Mines. In this the Crystalline are very small.

**Croyll**, *Obs.* or *idial*. *Obs.* f. CREWEL.

**Croyne**, *Obs.* f. form of CROUX.

**Croysada**, *-sade*, *-sado*, *-sado*, etc.: see CRUSADE.

**Croysant**, *Obs.* form of CRESCENT.

**Croysee**, *Obs.* f. form of CROISE.

**Croze** (krōz), *sb.* *Coopering*. In 7 crozes, crozes. [Perh. derived from F. *creux*, OF. *croz*, hollow, cavity, groove, excavation, *cruser*, OF. *croser*, to hollow out, excavate.

Quot. 1706 (repeated in a number of 18th c. Dicts.) appears to be due to a combination of blunders; *croze* is prob. a misprint for *croze*; and *croze*, *croze*, fictitious singulars due to mistaking Cotgrave's *croes*, *crozes*, for plurals.]

1. The groove at the ends of the staves of a cask, barrel, etc., to receive the edge of the head.

1611 COTGR., *Enjambler*, to rigoll a peece of caske; or, to make the Crozes; also, to make the head fit for the Crozes. *Ibid.*, *Jabber*, the crozes of a peece of caske; the furrow, or hollow (at either end of the pipe-staves) whereinto the head-peeces be enashed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Croze* or *Craze*, an Iron-bar or Leaver, also a notch in the Side-boards of a Cask or Tub, where the Head-peeces come in.]

1852 *Board of Fisheries Notice* (May 15), The present cran. The Staves not to be under two Inches, nor to exceed four Inches in breadth, and no croze to be allowed. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, *Barrel-making machinery*, A croze, or groove, to receive the head.

2. A cooper's tool for making the groove in cask staves, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites NEWTON, 1846-50 tr. *Holmshuf's Turning* II. 188 The cooper's croze is used for making the grooves for the heading of casks. 1888 *Andv Sheffield Gloss.*, *Croze-stick*, the wooden handle into which a croze is fitted.

**Croze**, *v.* *Coopering*. [f. prec. or its F. source.] *trans.* To make the croze in (cask staves, etc.).

Hence **Crozing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 10½ The chining, crozing, and howelling machine. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chining, crozing and howelling casks.

**Croze**, *v.* *Hat-making*. In feltling hats, to re-fold (a hat-body) so as to present a different surface to the action of the feltling-machine.

**Crozier**, *ed*: see CROSIER, -ED.

**Crozele**, *v. local. intr.* Of coal: To run together or cake with heat. *Crozing coal*: a caking or bituminous coal.

1811 FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 177 On the banks of the Erewash, crozing or melting coals are very rare. 1834 E. MAMMATT *Ashby Coal-Field Gloss.* 100 *Crozing*.—This takes place when small coal aggregates in burning. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.*, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Some of the coal is of a 'crozing' or caking nature.

**Crozzle** (krōz'l), *sb. dial.* [Relation to prec. obscure.] A cinder.

1813 HUNTER *Hallamsh.*, *Crozzil*, half-burnt coals. 1883 *Almond & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Crozzle*, a hard cinder found in furnaces. 1887 S. O. ANDV in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 422½ The [bronze] spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a 'crozzil'.

**Crozzle**, *v. dial.* (See quot.)

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crozzled*, curled. 'Crozzl'd up like a squirrel', huddled together.

**Cru**, *Obs.* f. *crew*, pa. t. of CROW v.

**Cruale**, *-aulte*, *Obs.* f. CRUELTY.

**Crub**. Also 6 crubbe, 7 crubby. [By metathesis for *curb*.] A variant of CURB *sb.*, still in dialect use. See esp. quot. 1890.

1565 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 178, 1 brode pan and a crubbe to the same. 1636 *M.S. Accis. Hull Charterhouse*, A great brewing copper, set in a wooden crubb. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Country Life* 205 The packhorse had crooks on its back and the goods were hung to these crooks. The short crooks called crubs were slung in a similar manner. These were of stouter fabric and formed an angle; these were used for carrying heavy materials.

**Crucato**, *var.* of CRUCIATE, crusade.

† **Crucet-hus**, *Obs.* [OE.; *crucet* is app. an adaptation of L. *cruciatus* or its OF. form *cruciet*.] House of torment; see quot.

1137 O. E. *Chron.* Sume hi diden in crucethus 8 is in an ceste þat was scort & nareu & un dep & dide scarpe stanes þer inne. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 122 Some, they put in the crucet-house, that is in a chest that was short, narrow, and not deep, and put sharp stones in it and forced the man in, and so broke all his limbs.

**Cruche**, *Obs.* f. of CROUCH, CROUCH, CRUCH.

† **Cruche**, *Obs.* [Cf. F. *crochet* a flat curl gummied to the forehead or temples.] A small curl lying flat on the forehead.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Mulieris*, Nor cruches she, nor confidents, Nor passengers, nor bergers wants.

**Cruchet**, *Obs.* Sc. form of CROUCHET.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* x. 402 (M.S. E.) That maid a clap,

quhen the cleket [M.S. E. *cruchet*] Wes festnyt fast in the kymell.

† **Cruciable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *cruciabilis* tormenting, racking, f. *cruciare* to torture, rack: see CRUCIATE.] Excruciating, racking.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* 1. 7 His continuall cruciable payne, and capitall dolour. *Ibid.* 14 Such cruciable tormentes of Rheumaticke incursions.

**Cruciade**, *-ada*, *-at*, *cruceato*. [Obs. forms of CRUSADE, founded on med.L. *cruciata*, It. *cruciata*, and allied Romanic forms: Littré has *cruciade* in sense b.] a. A crusade. b. A papal bull authorizing a crusade or giving privileges to those who engaged therein.

1429 *Petition in Rymer Foedera* (1710) X. 419 That I may Publish... the Cruciat [against Bohemia], which is committed unto me of our Holy Fadre... Considered that Cruciat have been lately in this Land. 1501 HEN. VII in J. Gairdner *Papers Reigns Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 That our said souerain lord will suffre the cruciate to [proceed] and take effect. 1611 *Specul. Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xlii. 59 Few were found open-handed towards this Cruciate [i.e. *crucis significatione*]. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. 196 (D.) The Pope's Cruciate drew thousands of soldiers to adventure into the Holy War.

**Crucial** (krū'šjal, -šāl), *a.* [a. F. *crucial* (Paré 16th c.), f. L. *cruc-em* cross + -AL.]

1. (Chiefly *Anat.*) Of the form of a cross, cross-shaped, as *crucial incision*; *spec.* the name of two ligaments in the knee-joint, which cross each other in the form of the letter X, and connect the femur and tibia; also applied to 'the transverse ligament of the atlas and its upper and lower offshoots combined' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. *Incision*, *Crucial Incision*, the cutting or lancing of an Impostume or Swelling crosswise. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 451 Making an incision quite to the bone, from ear to ear; which section is preferable to the crucial, commonly made. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 256 Between the condyles of the os femoris and the crucial ligaments. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 338 In the molar teeth of the lower jaw, the decay sometimes takes a crucial shape. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4.) 302 The crucial flowers.

2. That finally decides between two rival hypotheses, proving the one and disproving the other; more loosely, relating to, or adapted to lead to such decision; decisive, critical.

This sense is taken from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, explained by him as a metaphor from a *crux* or finger-post at a *bivium* or bifurcation of a road. Boyle and Newton used the phrase *experimentum crucis*. These give 'crucial instance', 'crucial experiment', whence the usage has been extended. Occasionally the sense intended seems to be 'of the nature of a *crux* or special difficulty'; see CRUX.

1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* II. xxvii, *Instantias Crucis*: translatio Vocabulo a Crucibus, quae erectae in Buijjs, indicant & signant vitarum separationes. Has etiam Instantias Decisorias & Iudiciales, & in Casibus nonnullis Instantias Oraculi, & Mandati appellare consuevimus. 1672 NEWTON *Light & Colours* I. The gradual removal of these suspensions at length led me to the *Experimentum Crucis*. [Not in JOHNSON, TOLP, or WEBSTER 1828.] 1830 HENSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 150 What Bacon terms 'crucial instances', which are phenomena brought forward to decide between two causes, each having the same analogies in its favour. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 134 Crucial experiments for the verification... of his theory. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xvi. 226 Showing where, at some crucial point of the story, fraud or delusion might enter.

† 3. Apparently associated with the trying action of a 'crucible'.

1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Avr. Leigh* v. 310 And from the imagination's crucial heat Catch up their men and women all a-flame For action. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 224½ This crucial time... which will purge out the dross and tin of popery and dissent.

Hence **Crucially** *adv.* in a crucial manner.

1879 H. GRUBB in *Trans. R. Dubl. Soc.* 188 Any one can try this crucially for himself.

**Crucian**, *crusian* (krū'šan). Also 8 *crusion*.

[Formed with suffix -AN, and accommodated spelling, from earlier or dial. I.G. *karusse*, *karuse*, *karutse* (mod. G. *karausche*), cf. Du. *karuls* (Kilian), Da. *karudse*, South Sw. *karussa* (Grimm). An older MG. form was *karas*, *karas*, corresp. to Russ. Pol., Boh. *karas*, whence zoological specific name *carassius*. The ultimate source is supposed to be L. *caracinus*, a Gr. *kopavūs* a black fish like a perch, found in the Nile; but the actual history of the word in the modern langs. is obscure.]

A species of fish, a native of Central Europe, now naturalized in England, of a deep yellow colour, also called *Crucian Carp*, and (when lean) *German* or *Prussian Carp*; it is closely allied to the Carp, but with the Gold Fish is now generally placed in a distinct genus *Carassius*, being *C. carassius*. 1763 C. SMART *Song to David* lvii, And by the coasting reader spy'd, The silverling and crucions glide, For Adoration gill. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXL 318 Sometimes crucians and carp, or tench and carp, [are] put together in a pond. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 311 The Crucian Carp is found in some of the ponds about London. In Warwickshire it is called Cronger. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 507 The Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*) is much subject to variation of form; very lean examples are commonly called 'Prussian Carps'.

† **Cruciar**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *cruciare* to torture, crucify.] = CRUCIFIER.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 He... prayed for his cruciar.

**Cruciate** (krū'siēt), *a.* Now only in *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *cruciatus*, f. *crux*, *crucem* cross: see -ATE.] Formed like a cross, cross-shaped; arranged in the form of a cross.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 539 In numbers of Locusta the prothorax is what Linné terms cruciate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 The cruciate flower has four valvaceous sepals, four petals, and six stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 132 *Chrysosplenium*... Capsule... opening at the top by a cruciate mouth.

† b. as *sb.* = CRUCIAL incision. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* III. 81 He made a Cruciate... three inches every way.

c. in *Comb.* = CRUCIATO-, as *cruciate-complicate*.

† **Cruciate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *cruciatus*, pa. pple. of *cruciare* to torture, rack, torment, f. *crux*, *crucem*, CROSS.] Tortured.

1504 ATKINSON tr. *T. à Kempis* III. liii. (1893) 241 He is cruciate and tormented with penury and nede. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A iij b, I am cruciet for remembrance of your troubles. 1563-87 FORD & N. (1596) 82½ Pinched and cruciate with sundrie punishments.

**Cruciate** (krū'siēt), *v.* Also 6 *crutiate*. [f. *cruciāt*, ppl. stem of L. *cruciare*: see prec. Used as a pa. pple. before it became the verb-stem, after which it continued to be used for some time as pa. pple., and in Sc. writers also as a pa. t.]

1. *trans.* To afflict with grievous pain or distress; to torture, torment, to EXCRUCIATE. *arch.*

1532 HEN. VIII *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 168 Ye do still cruciate the Patient and Afflicte. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* D v b, Thou art... inwardly cruciated in conscience. 1560 ROLLAND *Crut.* *Venus* II. 205, xviii, Kings he cruciat. 1609 W. M. *Mau in Moore* (1849) 43 Hee cruciateth himself with the thought of her. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 208 She directed her familiar spirits how and where to cruciate the objects of her malice. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 53 To cruciate himself by fancying his cradle his sepulchre.

† 2. To crucify. *Obs. rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crut.* *Venus* II. 366 Sum said he seruit for to be cruciat. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 21 He that cruciates his lusts.

3. To mark with crosses, to cross. *nonce-use.*

1877 BLACKMORE *Eremon* II. xxxiv. 182 The simple roof is not cruciated with tiles of misguided fancy.

Hence **Cruciated**, *Cruciating* *ppl. adjs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 212 Confrite, cruciated, afflicted Joseph. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* i. 5 Cruciating maladies. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. § 6 The pain of an affront [is]... cruciating and tormenting.

**Crucially**, *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross; crosswise.

**Cruciation**. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *cruciatio*-em, n. of action f. *cruciare* to CRUCIATE.] Torture, torment.

15... *Skellton's Wks.*, *Epit. Dh. Bedford* 85 By cruel cruciation He hath combrdyd hym sore. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 207 Which cannot be annihilation, but cruciation only. 1862 Mrs. SPED *Last Years Ind.* 17 The protection of my bonnet saved me from further outrage and cruciation.

**Cruciato**, combining form of L. *cruciatus*, CRUCIATE *a.*, as in *cruciato-complicate*, 'applied by Kirby to the wings of insects which are at the same time crossed and folded, as those of the *Pentatoma*'; *cruciato-incumbent*, 'applied to the wings of insects when they are crossed but not folded, and when they cover the abdomen, as in the *Apis*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cruciatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *cruciātorius*, f. *cruciātor*, agent-n. f. *cruciare*: see -ORY.] Torturing, tormenting.

1660 HOWELL *Party of Beasts* 7 (D.) These cruciatory passions.

**Crucible** (krū'sib'l), *sb.* Forms: 5 *corusible*, (*crossibulle*), 7- *crucible*, (7 *crus*-, *chrus*-, 8 *cruzible*). [ad. med.L. *crucibulum*, -bolum, orig. a night-lamp, later a melting pot for metals—the only English sense.

App. a deriv. of L. *crux*, *crucis* Cross: cf. the kindred words It. *crociolo*, OF. *croisnet*, later F. *croisset*, *croisset*, f. It. *croce*, F. *croix*, and see Du Cange, Littré, Hatzfeld, who suggest for the original sense 'lamp with crossed wicks giving 4 flames', but this is doubtful: cf. CRUSILL. A 15th c. Vocabulary in Wright-Wulcker 576½ has '*Crassipulum*, *Crassipularium*, *Crucibulum*, a Cresset', where the two synonyms appear to be derivatives of *crassus* fat, *crassa* grease; but their association with *crucibulum* appears to be due to popular etymology.]

1. A vessel, usually of earthenware, made to endure great heat, used for fusing metals, etc.; a melting-pot.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 In þe corusible 3e schal fynde þe gold calcyned and redudic into erpe. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 284 Item *krucibulles* ijij. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 173 Salt-peter remaneth liquid and fusible in a red hote crucible. 1611 COTGR., *Crucible*, a crucible, crucet, or cruet; a little earthen pot wherein Goldsmithes melt their silver, etc. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M. I.* I. iv. 26 A part of the metal is melted in the crucible. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 5 Crucibles... are most commonly made of a mixture of fire-clay and sand, occasionally with the addition of plumbago. 1872 J. YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 51 The gold was fused in clay crucibles.

b. A hollow or basin at the bottom of a furnace to collect the molten metal.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

2. *fig.* Used of any severe test or trial.

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 334 In this Limbec and Crucible of Affliction. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 332 A ship is the crucible in which morals are put to the test. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xiv. 128 So in the crucible of pain we are purified. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 683/2 He had lived through the Mutiny, remembered when all India was in the crucible.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *crucible-earth*; *crucible-steel*, cast steel.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 Pipes .. made of the best Crucible-earth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 229 Take two pounds of crucible powder, of such as is commonly used for refining of silver. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 371/2 Crucible or cast-steel. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 6/2 The cable .. will consist of six strands of crucible steel twisted round a Manila centre.

Hence (*nonce-words*). **Crucible** *v.*, to put into or melt in a crucible; **Crucible** *pp. a.* (*fig. in quot.*)

1795 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 164 Crucible'd perversion's threefold mask. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 251 Had it been silver, it would doubtless have been crucible'd long since.

**Crucifer** (*kruːsɪfər*). [*a. late L. crucifer* cross-bearer (applied by Prudentius to Christ).]

1. *Ecl.* An attendant who carries a cross in a procession; a cross-bearer.

1574 *Life 10th Abp. Canterb.* Pref. Diiij, What fees were bestowed on his crucifer Marshall, and other servants. 1865 *Reader* 24 June 706 The procession, headed by a crucifer, left the school-room. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archaeol.* LI. 365 *note*, The bishop of Rochester .. is official crucifer to the archbishops of Canterbury.

2. *Bot.* A cruciferous plant: see next.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 352 Almost all Crucifers are destitute of bracts. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 139 All Crucifers are wholesome, and many are anti-scorbutic.

**Cruciferous** (*kruːsɪfərəs*), *a.* [*a. late L. crucifer* cross-bearing + *-ous*.]

1. Bearing, wearing, or adorned with, a cross.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cruciferous*, that bears the Cross. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 317 The Convent of the Cruciferous Fryers. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 30 The head of Christ with a cruciferous nimbus.

2. *Bot.* Belonging to the order *Cruciferae*; bearing flowers with four equal petals arranged cross-wise. Also said of the flowers or petals; = *CRUCIATE*, *CRUCIFORM*.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 25 The flowers being small, white, of the cruciferous form. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* III. 91 The cabbage and most of the cruciferous plants.

**Crucifical** (*-fɪʃəl*), *a. rare*. [*f. L. cruceum* cross + *-fictum* making + *-al*: cf. *artificial*.] Of or pertaining to making a cross.

1849 THACKERAY *Lett. Feb.*, [He] blessed the people, making crucifical signs.

**Crucified** (*kruːsɪfaɪd*), *pp. a.* [*f. CRUCIFY* + *-ed*.] Nailed to a cross; see *CRUCIFY*.

c1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 10 Haly crosses .. are in synigne of Cryste crucifiede. 1534 TINDALE *1 Cor.* I. 23 But we preach Christ crucified. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 71, I am a crucified man between Injustice and Ingratitude there, and Extortion and Oppression here. 1888 PLUMPTRE *Life of Ken I.* ii. 20 A figure of the Crucified One, not on the cross, but on an anchor, as the emblem of hope.

b. *absol.* A crucified person; *spec.* = Christ.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 37 b, A professoure of the crucified. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 643 The crosse was a slow death .. whence a second violence must dispatch the crucified. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Monday bef. Easter* i, So evermore .. We own the Crucified in weal or woe.

**Crucifer** (*kruːsɪfər*). Also 5-our. [*f. as prec.* + *-er*.] One who crucifies.

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 710 For hys crucifyers mekely he preyed. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 148 Crist .. prayed for his crucifyours. 1686 AGLONBY *Painting Illust.* 243 The Rage of his Crucifiers. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, Shall there be no difference between .. His disciples and His crucifiers?

b. One who torments or worries.

1870 W. DASENT *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) II. 281 She was never much of a catechiser or crucifer.

|| **Crucifige**. *Obs.* *L. crucifige*, crucify(him)! the cry of the Jews to Pilate; formerly sometimes used subst., and transferred to: Popular clamour for the death of a victim.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 38 And alle þe court cryede crucifige lowde. 1593 PEELE *Educ.* I. 139 If this crucifige do not suffice Send me to heauen in a hempen sacrifice. a1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Aib.) 27 His Father dying in ignominie, and at the Gallows, his Estate confiscate .. by the clamour, and crucifige of the people. 1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 215 Their palms are turned into thorns, and their hosannahs into crucifiges.

**Crucifix** (*kruːsɪfɪks*), *sb.* [*a. OF. crucefix*, now *crucifix*, = *Pr. crucifixe*, *Sp. crucifijo*, *It. crocifisso*, ad. *L. cruci fixus*, later *crucifixus*, (one) fixed to a cross, crucified.]

1. The Crucified One; Christ on the cross.

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 155 þe depe of þe crucifix [*L. mortem crucifixe*]. 1485 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 168/4 To fore the ymage of the crucifyce. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 b, Suche may .. with mekenes approuche to the crucifixe and stande by hym. a1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 114 To take up our Crosse, and become, like him, a Crucifix. 1649 J. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.*

II. ix. 118 He that swears by the Crosse, swears by the Holy Crucifix, that is, Jesus crucified thereon. 1660—*Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule ix. § 31 The brazen serpent .. was but a type and a shadow of the holy crucifix.

2. An image or figure (formerly also a pictorial representation) of Christ upon the cross.

a1245 *Ancr. R.* 16 Ualleð a cneon to ower crucifix. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 399 Wip a crucifix i-peynt in a table. c1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. xiii. (1554) 185 a, Where that euer he hath perceiued Crosse or crucifix, he brake them vengeably. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* Sess. II. c. 3 § 4 If any person .. shall .. deface .. or .. breake any aulter .. or any crucifixe or Crosse. 1666 *Pepps Diary* 20 July, To Lovett's, there to see how my picture goes on to be varnished; a fine Crucifix. 1867 GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* 3 There was no .. crucifix or image to indicate a misguided reverence. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., No crucifix has been found in the Catacombs; no certain allusion to a crucifix is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries.

3. Todd, misunderstanding Jeremy Taylor's use of 'holy Crucifix' (in sense 1), inserted a conjectured sense 'The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ', an error which has been repeated in the Dictionaries.

The misuse of *crucifix* for 'cross, figure of the cross', is frequent in writers of the 18-19th c.

1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 21 The red brick-wall, with .. many a leafy crucifix adorned. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 126, I make a great distinction between a cross, and a human figure nailed to a cross, two things which, under the name of crucifix, are so often confounded. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* xvi. vii, The simple imageless crucifix that stood on its pedestal at the farther end of the tent.

† **Crucifix**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. cruci-fix*, *pp. stem of cruci-figere*; see *CRUCIFY* and *FIX*.] *trans.* To crucify.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj b, He bare the Crosse for to be theron crucified. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. i. iv. (1641) 1208 a Messias .. mockt, beat .. crucifixt. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* I. § 3 (1643) 17 Crucifixt For our foul sinnes. Hence † **Crucifixer**, crucifier.

c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1708 Crist praying for his Crucifixours.

**Crucifixion** (*kruːsɪfɪkʃən*). [17th c. ad. mod. (16th c.) *L. crucifixion-em*, n. of action *f. crucifigere* to CRUCIFY: in F. occasional from c1600, but never yet admitted by the Academy.]

1. The action of crucifying, or of putting to death on a cross. b. *spec.* The Crucifixion: that of Jesus Christ on Calvary.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15 132 The accidents happening from the apprehension till the crucifixion of Jesus. a1720 R. MOSS *Serm.* (1738) VIII. 364 The Jews, who had no such legal Punishment as Crucifixion. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. I. 375 The abolition of Crucifixion as a punishment by Constantine was an act .. of religious reverence. 1893 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 129 So studiously is every allusion to the crucifixion avoided.

2. *fig.* † a. Torture, severe pain or anguish (quot. 1648). b. The action of 'crucifying' or mortifying (passions, sins, etc.).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To *Sycamores*, Do ye prove What crucifixions are in love? a1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. xix They'll be my constant Crucifixions here. 1838 PUSSEY *Par. Serm.* (1873) III. iii, A Crucifixion of our passions, appetites, desires.

3. A picture or representation of the Crucifixion of Christ.

1821 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 353 The masterpiece .. is the celebrated Crucifixion. ~1859 J. PERSON *Brittany* VIII. 113 An incongruous collection of Crucifixions and Venuses.

**Cruciform** (*kruːsɪfɔrm*), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. cruciform-is*, *f. cruc-em* cross: see *-FORM*.] Of the form of a (right-angled) cross; cross-shaped: *spec.* in *Bot.* of the flowers of cruciferous plants; in *Arch.* of a church built in the form of a cross; in *Anat.* = *CRUCIAL* 1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 215 The cruciforme bone of the head [of a pike]. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* II. 29 These corollas are called cruciform or cross shaped. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 268 The natural order of Cruciform plants, composing the Linnean class *Tetradynamia*. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 499 At Horton Kirby .. the Antiquary will find a cruciform church.

Hence **Cruciformity**, the quality or fact of being cruciform; **Cruciformly** *adv.*, in form of a cross.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* V. 219 Forms of symbolism .. the cruciformity of churches, for instance. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Ireland* 352 The Pagodas of Benares and Mathura .. are cruciformly built.

**Crucify** (*kruːsɪfaɪ*), *v.* [*a. OF. crucifier* (12th c.) = *Pr.* and *Sp. crucificar*, repr. a late pop. *L.* type \**crucifigere* instead of *L. cruci figere* to fasten to the cross, subseq. as one word *crucifigere*.]

1. *trans.* To put to death by nailing or otherwise fastening to a cross; an ancient mode of capital punishment among Orientals, Greeks, Romans, and other peoples; by the Greeks and Romans considered specially ignominious.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 18273 (Cott.) Dis ilk iesu to crucifi [*v. r. crucifige*]. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xxi. 6 Be there þounn to us seven men of the sons of hem, that we crucifen hem to the Lord in Gabaa of Saul. — *Joh.* xviii. 15 Thei cryeden, sayinge, doaway, doaway, crucifige hym. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxiii. 267 About this tyme .. y<sup>e</sup> Iues, vpon Ester Eynyn, crucifiged a chylde, named Wylliam, in y<sup>e</sup> Cytie of Norwyche. 1659 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 244 Twixt robbers crucifyde. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv, Malefactors and persons to be crucified. 1838 THRIE-WALL

*Grece* II. 223 He was led to Artaphernes, who immediately ordered him to be crucified.

b. *transf.* † (a) To fasten or nail to the pillory (*obs.*); (b) see quot. 1890.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. *Lett. to Sidrophel* 14 William Pryn's [ears] before they were Retenched and crucify'd. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 2/1 A man and a woman were sentenced .. to .. penal servitude .. for the crime of 'crucifying' a child. By 'crucifying' was meant tying down the child .. and beating the helpless little body with a belt.

2. *fig. a.* In religious use: To mortify, with reference to the Crucifixion of Christ; esp. to destroy the power of (passions, sins, the flesh, etc.).

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 608 Beholde þe peynes of þy sauour, And crucifye þyn herte with grete dolour. 1340 *Aenb.* 241 þet word þet .. sainte paul 2ayde .. 'þe wordle .. is y-crucifyed to me and ich to þe wordle'. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* v. 24 Thei that ben of Crist, han crucified her fleisch with vices and concupiscencis. 1534 TINDALE *Rom.* vi. 6 Oure olde man is crucified with himalso, that the body of synne myght vterly be destroyed. a1624 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* I. 17 The faint strugglings of a higher life within them, which they crucify again by their wicked sensuality. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii, Help me, O my God, That I may crucify this inward foe!

† b. To afflict with severe pain or distress; to excruciate. c. To torment, to prove a 'cruix' to.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 15 As great trouble as to perfect the motion of Mars and Mercury, which so crucifies our astronomers. 1702 J. YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1280 After she had been thus crucified four days her Urine also stopt. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 164 Old puns restore, lost blunders nicely seek, And crucify poor Shakespeare once a week. 1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Crit. Lit.*, *Quadratio's Acc. Eng. Poetry*, It might .. crucify the critical intuition of the ablest of commentators.

† 3. ? To put to the crucible. *Obs.*—1

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. in Ashm. (1652) 178 Whych must be Crusefyed and examynt.

† 4. To cross, place cross-wise. *Obs.*—1

1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* II. i, I do not despair .. You see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, crucify my arms.

**Crucifying** (*kruːsɪfaɪɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. CRUCIFY* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb CRUCIFY; crucifixion (for which it was the earlier equivalent).

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 693 My crucifying suffysed for alle mankyne. c1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 104 Foto to hym it sufficeth no thing of my ferste Crucifyinge. 1607 HICCON *Wks.* I. 273 The crucifying of our affections, which the scripture speaketh of. 1653 HAMMOND *On N. T.* John xix. 17 Christs carrying his crosse was a part of the Roman custome of crucifying.

**Crucifying**, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING*.] That crucifies, tortures, excruciates: see the vb.

1648 W. CARTER *Light in Darkness*, Which is a crucifying thing to sinful flesh. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 17 This crucifying Malady. a1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 131 With a crucifying .. remembrance of her crucified Saviour. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* (1803) II. 50 Their crucifying clamor.

Hence † **Crucifyingly** *adv.*, excruciatingly.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XX. 20 Of all visitations .. the most crucifyingly horrible.

† **Crucigeran**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L.* type \**cruciger* cross-bearing + *-AN*.] = next. *Crucigeran fox* = CROSS-FOX.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 174 The Crucigeran Fox.

† **Crucigerous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. as prec.* + *-ous*.] Bearing or marked with a cross.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* i. 37 The crucigerous Ensigne carried this figure .. after the form of an Andrian or Burgundian cross.

**Crucilly**, *crucily*: see *CRUSILY*.

† **Cruck**. *Obs.* [*CF. ON. krukka* pot: see *CROCK*.] A pail or can.

1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* II. 181/2 For keepinge of Swine .. Crucks, or Cans, to carry their Meat and Draft in. *Ibid.* III. 335/5 Of some Milk-Maids .. I have heard .. a Milk Pail called .. a Cruck.

† **Cruckle**, *v.* Variant of *CROCKLE* v.

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* II. iii, Did you never see two Cocks cruckling about one Hen.

**Crud** (de, *Cruddle*, *Cruddy*, *obs.* dial. ff. *CURD*, *CURDLE*, *CURDY*).

**Crudde**, var. *CROWD sb.* 2 *Obs.*, crypt.

**Crude** (*kruːd*), *a.* [*ad. L. crud-us* raw, undigested, unripe, rough, cruel.]

1. In the natural or raw state; 'not changed by any process or preparation' (J.); not manufactured, refined, tempered, etc.; of bricks, unbacked.

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Prou.* *Prolog.* & *T.* 219 In amalgamyng, and calcenyng of quykylver, y-clept mercury crude. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 179 [Gold] is so muche the baser, fouler, and more crude. 1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* 134 All these Vitriols, especially that of crude Lead. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1764) 108 Dissolve a Dram of crude Sal Ammoniac. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art II.* 115 An ore called crude Antimony, which is a Sulphuret of antimony. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 92 Sometimes the crude and the burnt brick were used in alternate layers. 1883 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 89/1 Spelter in the crude form of calamine stone.

† 2. Of food: Raw, uncooked. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 Of eatynge of crude meate. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxiii. (1636) 225 He never eat any crude or raw thing, as fruits, herbs. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts i. Scripture Plants*, Meal of crude and unparched corn. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Apr. 1/4 The inside [of the potato] will be nearly in a crude state.

3. Of food in the stomach, secretions, 'humours': Not, or not fully, digested or 'concocted'.

1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* ii. iv. Rape routes . . if they be not perfectly concoct in the stomake, they do make crude or raw juice in the veynes. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. ix. 18 The Venter and the Reticulum . . are ordained to hold the crude meat. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 635 Which induces a languid circulation, a crude indigested mass of humours. 1851 *CARLIERMAN Phys.* 322 In the higher Plants, the ascending or crude sap is to be distinguished from the elaborated or descending sap.

†b. *transf.* Characterized by or affected with indigestion; lacking power to digest. *Obs.*

1605 *B. Jonson's Volpone* ii. i. To fortifie the most indigest and crude stomack. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 476 A perpetual feast of nectar's sweets, Where no crude surfeit reigns. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 328 Deep versed in books and shallow in himself, Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys, And trifles.

4. Of fruit: Unripe; sour or harsh to the taste. 1555 *EDEN Decader* 263 Crude thynges are in shorte tyme made ripe. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 3, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. 1737 *WEST Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 20 Or, ere the grapes their purple hue betray, Tear the crude cluster from the mourning spray. 1853 *C. BRONTE Let. in Mrs. Gaskell Life* xxvi. 418 As the . . wasp attacks the sweetest and mellowest fruit, eschewing what is sour and crude.

5. Of a disease, morbid growth, etc.: In an early or undeveloped stage; not matured.

1651 *R. WITTE Prænotus's Pop. Errors* iv. 225 In diseases that are crude, and hard to be concocted. 1727-32 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Crudity*, That state of the disease, wherein the crude matter is changed, and rendered less peccant, is called *digestion*, *concoction*, or *maturation*. 1847 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* iv. 127 Tubercle having subsisted for a . . time in the firm (or, as it is called, crude) state.

6. Of products of the mind: Not matured, not completely thought out or worked up; ill-digested.

1611 *B. Jonson Catiline* Ded., Against all noise of opinion; from whose crude and airy reports, I appeal to the . . singular faculty of judgement in your lordship. 1646 *PACOTT Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 71 Being tyed to the *ex tempore* and crude Prayers of the Ministers. 1749 *BERKELEY Let. Wks.* iv. 323, I have thrown together these few crude thoughts for you to ruminate upon. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* v. vii. The crude opinions of an unpractised man. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 654 Hasty and crude legislation on subjects so grave could not but produce new grievances.

7. Of literary or artistic work: Lacking finish, or maturity of treatment; rough, unpolished.

1763 *MALLER in Crit. Review* (in Boswell Johnson) The crude efforts of envy, petulance, and self conceit. 1786 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* xiii. No Architect took greater care than he [Vanbrugh] that his work should not appear crude and hard. 1821 *LAMB Elia, Ellistoniana*, In elegies, that shall silence this crude prose. 1875 *FORTNUM Majolica* iii. 30 The design, crude and wanting in relief.

8. Of natural objects: Coarse, clumsy.

a. 1828 *CAMPBELL Poems, Power of Russia* vi. But Russia's limbs . . are crude, and too colossal to cohere. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 28 A school of fin-backed whales, great, crude, wallowing sea-hogs.

8. Of action or statement: Rough, rude, blunt, not qualified by amenity.

1650 *JER. TAYLOR Serm., Return of Prayers* iii, John Huss . . for the crude delivery of this truth was sentenced by the council of Constance. 1670 *COTTON Espernon* iii. x. 510 Surpriz'd at so slight, and so crude an answer.

9. Of persons: Characterized by crudeness of thought; feeling, action, or character.

1722-4 *SWIFT Maxims contr. Ireland*, Errors committed by crude and short thinkers. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav.* i. xvi. A crude or sarcastic unbeliever. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* iv. xxviii. A cruder lover would have lost the view of her pretty ways and attitudes.

b. Of manners or behaviour: Unpolished, 'rude'. 1876 *T. HARDY Hand of Ethelb.* xiii. To correct a small sister of somewhat crude manners as regards filling the mouth.

10. *Gram.* Applied to a word in its uninflected state, or to that part which is independent of inflexion; *esp.* in *crude form*, the uninflected form or stem of a word.

1803 *COLEBROOKE Gram. Skr. Lang.* i. 129 The root, or theme, denominated *√*, *dhatu*, consists of the radical letters, disjoined from the affixes and arguments. It may be called a crude verb. 1808 *SIR C. WILKINS Gram. Skr. Lang.* 36. 1830 *G. LONG Observ. Study Gr. & Lat. Lang.* 37 *Δέο*, *λόγος*, must be considered as the roots, or rather the crude forms, both in the formation of the cases, and in that of the compounds. 1844 *B. H. KENNEDY Lat. Gram. Curric.* 129 Besides this root, common to all words of one kindred, every word has a Crude-form or Stem, which represents it independently of any relation to other words. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* iii. 41 The base or crude-form of an adjective as adverb.

†Cruded, *ppl. a. Obs.* ? Made crude, raw, bloody.

1513 *HEWWOOD Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 157 These phangs shall gnaw upon your cruded bones.

†Crudefaction. *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. crūd-us* crude + *-facion*.] Rendering or becoming crude or unripe.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 565/1 The softening, hardening, crudefaction, ripening of things.

†Crudelity. *Obs.* [a. *F. crudelité* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. *L. crudelitas* cruelty, f. *crūdēlis* CRUEL.] = CRUELTY.

1843 *CAXTON Cato* B ij b, The thyrd synne is unmysery-corde and crudelyte. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 585

The shameful crudelities committed by the Emperours armye. 1635 *HEWWOOD Hierarch.* v. 316, 3. The Atrocitie of the punishment. 4. The Crudelitie of the afflictors. 1707 *COLLIER Refl. Ridic.* 287 The Excess of Crudelity.

Crudely (*krūdli*), *adv.* [f. CRUDE + *-LY*.] In a crude manner; see the adj.

1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* i. iii. § 12. 132 This proposition so crudely set down . . no Protestant will justify. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrul. Chym.* 163 Blood and urine distilled crudely. 1881 *H. JAMES Portrait of Lady* xxxvii, He . . said to her crudely—'Your husband is awfully cold-blooded'.

Crudeness (*krūdnes*). [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being crude; crudity.

1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* ii. xxvii. (1542) 42 b, Abundance of drinke at meale[s]. ingendredh . . crudenes in the veynes. 1635 *COWLEY Davidis* i. 870, 1706 DODWELL in *Hearne Collect.* 22 May, Ye Crudeness of my thoughts. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) i. 375 Long afterwards . . when its original crudeness had been mellowed. 1881 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/6 Occasional crudenesses of thought and style.

Crudge-bak: see CROUCHBACK.

Crudity (*krūditi*). [ad. *L. cruditās*, f. *crūdus* CRUDE, or perh. immediately a. *F. crudité* (14th c.).] 1. The state or quality of being raw, unrefined, untempered, unripe, etc.

1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 41 To keep it to the age of a year . . whereby the water may lose the Crudity. 1665 *CULPEPPER Rierius* x. vi. 206 Waters . . wherein there is Crudity or a Mineral. 1707 *FLOYER Phys. Pulse-Watch* 67 These several degrees of Crudity appear in Grapes. 1729 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* iv. 292 Lead, divested of its Crudity and Grossness by being purified.

b. An instance of this; also *concr.* (in *pl.*) raw products; unripe or uncooked substances.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 326 To say . . that if the Crudities, Impurities, and Leprosies of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* i. i, In Fee with the Doctors to sell green Fruit to the Gentry, that the Crudities may breed Diseases. 1870 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.*, How to convert these crudities of nature into nutritious vegetables.

2. *Phys.* Of food: The state of being imperfectly digested, or the quality of being indigestible; indigestion; also, in old physiology, imperfect 'concoction' of the humours; undigested (or indigestible) matter in the stomach; *pl.* imperfectly 'concocted' humours. ? *Obs.*

1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* iv. i. (1542) 74 b, Cruditie is a vicious concoction of thynges receyved, they not beinge holly or perfectly altered. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* II. 259 The crudities or raw humours lying in the stomack, which cause loathing and abhorring of meat. 1670 *COTTON Espernon* iii. xi. 536, I do not think any stomach in the world, but his, could have digested so much crudity. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* iii. 87 Crudities are the cause of all Catarrhs. 1785 *REID Int. Powers* iv. iv. 387 Crudities and indigestion are said to give uneasy dreams. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 A crudity in the blood will appear in the argument.

Fig. 1611 (*title*), Coryats Crudities, hastily gobbled vp in fue Moneths travells in France, Italy [etc.].

b. The firmness or hardness of morbid matter before it is 'ripe'; the early or immature stage of a disease.

1727-31 *CHAMBERS*, *Crudity* sometimes denotes that state of a disease, wherein the morbid matter is of such bulk, figure, cohesion, mobility, or inactivity, as creates or increases the disease. 1847 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* iv. 107/2 When tuberculous matter has existed . . in the state of firmness or 'crudity'.

3. Of mental products, etc. (also *transf.* of persons): The condition of being immature, undeveloped, ill-digested.

1869 *FARRAR Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 7 Languages in every stage of crudity or development. 1879 *GALSTONE Glean.* i. 49 He gave no signs of crudity, never affected knowledge he did not possess.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of crudity; a crude idea, statement, piece of literary work, etc.

1623 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 152 They have nothing in them, but cold crudities. 1770 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 239 ¶ 2 This Author, in the last of his Crudities, has amassed together a Heap of Quotations. 1859 *MILL Liberty* v. (1865) 67/1 Rushing into some half-examined crudity which has struck the fancy. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* 26 The book is full of crudities.

4. Unpolished plainness or 'brutality' of statement or expression: cf. CRUDE 8.

1885 *Spectator* 30 May 1904/5 Nor did he recoil from Rabelaisian crudity of expression.

Crude, *obs. f. CURDLE, CROODLE.*

†Crudwort. *Obs.* [f. *crūd*, dial. form of CURD + *WORT*.] A name for the Yellow Bedstraw or CHEESB-RENNET (*Galium verum*).

15. in *Lyt's MS.* (Britten & Holl.). 1627 *MINSHU Ductor* (ed. 2), *Galerion* or Crudwort, an herbe. 1692 *COLES, Galerion*, the herb crudwort.

Crudy, *obs. form of CURDY.*

Crue, *var. of CREW* 2, *pen, sty.*

Crue (*krūdēl*), *a.* Forms: 3-7 cruell, 4 cruelle, krewelle, 4-5 crouwel, 1 crouwel, 5 cruail, crouwel, 6 crouwel, 3- cruel. [a. *F. cruel* (in 10th c. *crudel* = *Pr. cruazel*, *cruel*, *Sp. cruel*, *It. crudele*) = *L. crudēl-em*, morally rough, cruel, from same root as *crūdus* CRUDE: cf. *fidēlis*.] 1. Of persons (also *transf.* and *fig.* of things): Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to or

taking pleasure in another's pain or distress; destitute of kindness or compassion; merciless, pitiless, hard-hearted.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 2650 Vor so cruel, ne so tirant Ich wene no man ne say. 1388 *CHAUCER L. G. IV*, Prol. 377 For he that kyng or lord is naturel Hym oughte nat be tyrant & crouwel. 1450 *Melvin* 27 He be-come so crouwel to his peple that thei . . a-roos a-geyn hym. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 390 Sir John Bushe, which was called a cruell ambitious, and covetous man. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. vii. 56 Because I would not see thy cruell nailes Plucke out his poore old eyes. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 679 Why should you be so cruel to yourself? 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 13 The meanest and cruelest of human beings. 1824 *TENNISON Walk to Mait* 99 As cruel as a schoolboy ere he grows To Pity. 1871 *MORLEY Misc. Ser. 1. Carlyle* (1878) 175 The puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe.

b. *absol.* = Cruel one.

c. 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 612 Cienly bat crouwelle couerde hym on highte. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 66 This courteous cruel, and yet the cruelest courteous that ever was. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* i. ii, Farewell then, fairest cruel! 1725 *POPE Odyssey*, xxiii. 169 Canst thou, oh cruel, unconcerned survey Thy lost Ulysses on this signal day?

c. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from or showing indifference to or pleasure in another's distress.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 135 (Cott.) Hou miht euer ani man More cruel ded see. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 198 The Scottes . . slue the people and robbed them in most cruell wise. 1656 *J. HAMMOND Leah & R.* 6 The odiums and cruell slanders cast on those two famous Countries. 1733 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 191 The cruelest revenge that one can possibly inflict. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 160 The Puritans had . . given cruel provocation.

† 2. Of men, wild beasts, etc.: Fierce, savage.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2631 (Cott.) He sal be cruell, fers, and wrath. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1870) 44 An armed knyght . . Pat was S. Edmund, cruelle als a leon. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* viii. 30 For drede of crouwel wilde bestes. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps. lvi.* 4, I lye with my soule amonge the cruell Lyons. 1600 *J. FORV Leo's Africa* 261 The passage unto this mountaine is very difficult, in regard of certaine cruell Arabians.

† b. Of actions, etc. (*esp.* of contests): Fierce.

? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4034 With krewelle contenance thane the kyng karpis this wordes. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 108 Soo beganne the bataylle yet agen more cruell than it hadde be afore. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 160 b, A ferce and cruell encounter. c. 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 95 (1870) 92 The fight was cruel, and the slaughter great. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 197 Arlington had a Cruel dispute w<sup>th</sup> Anglesey yesterday, & told him y<sup>t</sup> he was a Knave.

† 3. Severe, strict, rigorous. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 This is a cruel word, & a grim word mid alle, betwre Louerd seid. 1307 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 Pey were to cruel [*punius severi*] and nougt compynable among hem self. 1562 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 i. 14, I have pourit oute my cruell displeasure vpon thaim. c. 1659 *OSBORN Queries* Ep. (1673) Ss v, The crueller Culture of the School. 1670 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 144 An apprentice . . to be received again . . and the Master to be not too cruel with him.

4. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Causing or characterized by great suffering; extremely painful or distressing; *collog.* = severe, hard.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22228 (Cott.) Paa cruel dais and paa kene. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Rame* i. 36 That cruell lyfe un-softe Wichche thes like lovers leden. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Suffrynge . . intolerable turmentes . . and moost cruell & bytter deth. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* vi. 9 They hearkened not vnto Moses, for anguish of spirit, and for cruell bondage. 1662 *J. DAVIES Mandelslo's Trav.* E. Ind. 4 We . . had that day very cruel weather. 1770 *SWIFT Trul.* to Stella 26 Nov., I have got a cruel cold, and staid within all this day. 1800 *WORDSW. Hart-Leap Well* ii. xii, O Master! it has been a cruel leap. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 545 A fate far more cruel than death befell his old rival. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gk.* (1865) III. ix. x. 162 But what is crueller upon me than all, is that you are ill.

5. as *adv.* Cruelly, distressingly; hence as a mere intensive = exceedingly, very. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 Upon the cruellist could nihts. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clont* 911 Being to that swaine too cruell hard. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 390 Vse mee crueller if that may be. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vii. (1682) 290 The season being cruel hot. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. Cruel*, one of the numerous substitutes for very, exceedingly. 1888 *IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cruel*, very; 'cruel good to poor folks'.

6. *Comb.*, as *cruel-hearted*, *-looking*, *adjs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. iii. 10 This cruel-hearted Curte. 1836 *J. H. NEWMAN in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 234 Thou cruel-natured Rome! 1863 *MISS BRADDON Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) ii. 17 Rather a cruel-looking hand.

† *Cruel*, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] Cruelly.

c. 1440 *Parionage* 7188 God forbid that cruell or vengeance in any woman founde shulde be.

Crueilly (*krūdēli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In a cruel manner, with cruelty.

1. With indifference to or delight in another's suffering.

a. 1340 *HANFOLKE Psalter* ix. 31 Cruelly he lokes in baim. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 98 Pei pursuen more and cruelliere. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluatorum* 3957 Absolon toke on boldnesse to see his brothere cruelly. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 197 Robbed and brent the Countrie most cruelly. 1653 *J. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 77 They were cruelly detained in prison. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 106 These two gentlemen . . were cruelly and publicly dragged to the block, and beheaded. 1845 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) i. 28 He . . was cruelly beaten by the soldiers.



† 2. Fiercely, savagely. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 144 The yngliss men faucht cruelly. c1490 HENRY Wallace iv. 449 Wallace and his went cruelly thaim agayne. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 230 They all fought cruelly. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garnier* III. 16 These two fleets meeting together, fought most cruelly.

† 3. Severely, rigorously, sharply. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xix. (1869) 185 We sende bee . . pat . . hou hurtle alle pilke so cruelliche [*tres-durement*] pat hauen here hoodes wrong turned. 1535 COVERDALE *Esch.* xvii. 17 A greate vengeance will I take vpon them, and punysh them cruelly. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 15 The Bayliffe must beware that he deale not to cruelly, nor to gently with them.

## 4. Painfully, sorely; excessively.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL. 340 Thou shalt repenten this so cruelly, that it shal wele be sene. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 216 But good Kale, mocke me mercifully, rather . . because I loue thee cruelly. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 Their ship being shot through and through . . and cruelly battered all over. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Mrs. Montagu we miss cruelly. 178a — *Lett.* Feb. We had waited cruelly for the coach. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The weather this Easteride is bright, but cruelly dry and cold.

† Cruelness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

## 1. The quality of being cruel; cruelty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28739 (Cott.) Resun to yield well better is o merci þan of cruelnes [v. r. cruelness]. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 60 Scorgid with cruelness. 1541 PAYNELL *Calitine* vi. 20 Considering the great cruelness of the dede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 1. 41 The reproch of pride and cruelnesse, 2. Fierceness, savageness.

1430 — *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 153 Amazones . . the cruelness of whom Hercules did mitigate firste. 1575 RECORDE *Ground of Arts* Pref. to Edw. VI. To conuert wyld people to a myldenesse, and chaunge their furious cruelnesse into gentle curtesye. 1621 *Celestina* iv. 53 Your dogge, for all his fiercenesse, and cruelnesse of nature [etc.].

## 3. Severity, rigour.

1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* L v b, A good iudge . . although he shewe outwardly cruelnesse and rygour, yet inwardly he ought to loue the persone. a 1645 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 415 Wise men inuented the game of Chess to mitigate the cruelnesse of gouernours.

## Cruel(s, var. of CREWEL, -ELS.

**Cruelty** (krū'ēlti). Forms: 3-6 *cruelte*, (4 *cruelte*, *crueltie*), 4-6 *crualte*, (5 *cruelte*, 6 *cruaute*), 5-7 *crueltie*, 6- *crueltie*. [a. OF. *cruallē* (later *cruaultē*), according to Hatzfeld:—pop. L. type \**crūdāliatē*—em, for *crūdēliatē*—em (see CRUDELTIE), whence the other Romanic forms Pr. *cruelhat*, Sp. *crueldad*, It. *cruelidā*, -itā.]

1. The quality of being cruel; disposition to inflict suffering; delight in or indifference to the pain or misery of others; mercilessness, hard-heartedness: esp. as exhibited in action. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this, a cruel deed.

a 1295 *Ancre. R.* 268 þus he liðeð cruele mid heowe of rihtwisnesse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 Of his cruelties he gynneth to assuage. c 1440 PECKOK *Repr.* iii. viii. 324. Deedis of crueltie and of vnpietie. 1521 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. vii. The vice called cruelte, whiche is contrary to mercye. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 76 'Tis a cruelty, To load a falling man. 1645-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1901) 401 All, whom the Cruelty of War suffer'd to escape. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 43 The cruelty of a Nero, or a Domitian. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. (1866) 77 Boasting of his fights and cruelties. 1871 R. W. DALL *Connamara*, iii. 83 It would be brutal cruelty to make a jest of the weakness and sufferings of the patients in an hospital.

† 2. Severity of pain; excessive suffering. *Obs.*

14. . . *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 87 With full grete cruele for us he suffrid circumsysyon Upon the cros. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 A tedious sickness . . continued with such cruelty, that never any man was brought lower.

† 3. Severity, strictness, rigour. *Obs.*

1596 *Avalio & Isab.* (1608) K v. It sholde be beter to faillie a littell in the iustice, than to be superflue in crualte. 1636 BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 13 The want of cruelte upon delinquents causes much more oppression of the Innocent.

## † 4. Strength or harshness (of smell); ill savour.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 81 Of crueltee noo thing wol in hem [Garlic, etc.] smelle.

† **Cruent**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cruent-us* bloody, f. *cru-* root of *cruor* blood (from a wound).] Bloody; fig. cruel.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* vi. 350 With a cruent and bloody hand. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therapeut.* a Civ b, [An] vicere . . that is cruent and full of blode. 1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Cruent*, bloody.

Hence † **Cruently** adv., cruelly.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 120 What is it þenne þat shal encrease cruentlier in þise tourmentis?

† **Cruentate**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *cruentāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cruentāre* to stain with blood, f. *cruent-us*: see prec.] Blood-stained.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxiv. § 3 Passing from the cruentate cloth or weapon to the wound.

So † **Cruentated** = prec.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cruentated*, embued, or besprinkled, or bedawbed with blood.

**Cruentation** (krū'entā'shən). [ad. L. *cruentātiō*—em, n. of action f. *cruentāre* (see prec.); in Tertullian with the sense 'staining with blood'.] 'A term applied to the oozing of blood which occurs sometimes when an incision is made into

the dead body'; also formerly to the supposed 'bleeding from the wounds of a dead person in the presence of the murderer' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cruentous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *cruent-us* (see CRUENT) + -OUS.] Bloody. (*lit.* and fig.)

1648 *Venice Looking-glass* 9 Thus a cruel and most cruentous civil war began. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 125 A most cruentous fight pass'd on both sides. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Del* 301 The insufficiency of cruentous Sacrifices. 188a *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cruentous*, red like blood; bloody. Formerly applied to the humours or excretions, sputa, sweat, and such like, when mixed with blood.

**Cruet** (krū'ēt). Forms: 3-6 *cruett*(e, 4-6 *cruete*, *crowet*, -ett(e, 5 *crewyt*, *krewette*, 5-6 *orwet*(t, 5-7 *crewet*(e, 6 *cruat*, -ytte, *crewat*, *crowat*, *crouette*, 6-8 *cruit*, 7 *cruett*, 6-9 *crewet*, 3- *cruet*. [ME. *cruete*, *cruette*, appears to repr. an OF. \**cruete*, dim. of OF. *cruie*, *crue*, pot. = Gascon *cruga* (cf. Fr. *crugé*), app. f. OLG. *crūca*, MLG. *krūke* f., cognate with OHG. *krug*, Ger. *krug* m., pot. which appears to have entered the Romanic of Gaul in the two forms \**crūca*, \**crūga*, whence F. *cruiche*, *cruie* respectively. An AF. *cruet* m. of date 1376 is cited in Godef.]

1. A small bottle or vial for liquids, etc.; now only applied to a small glass bottle with a stopper, to contain vinegar, oil, etc. for the table.

138a *Wyclif Mark* vii. 4 Waichingis of cuppis and cruetis. 1430-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 131 A cruette of gold with bawme brennenge faste in hit. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 87 Salsellers, goblettes, spones, cruettes or candelitikes. 1611 *Cotter.*, *Gontleron*, a Viall, or Cruet wherein Oyle, or Vinegar is serued to the table. 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 194 To set an houre-glasse beside us, and observe those precious gaires. . . how swiftly they run thorow the cruet. 1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5086/3 A Set of Casters with Vinegar Crewets. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* v. 27 The landlord . . came bustling in . . with . . knives and forks, and glasses, and cruet.

2. *Ecl.* A small vessel to hold wine or water for use in the celebration of the Eucharist, or to hold holy water for other uses.

After 16th c. rare until the 19th c., in which the spelling *cruet* is sometimes used.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 228/38 Wened and chaliz and Cruettes þoru3-out cler cristall. 1395 E. E. WILLS (1882) 5 Twey cruetis . . twey siluer basyns for the auter. 1460-5 *Churchw.* Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 394 For . . a key to the chyrch yard durr and for ij Crewettys. 1550 *Bale Image both Ch.* (1560) B ij, Meters, copes, crosses, cruettes, ceremonies. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 579 He bequeathed all his books, his two Chalices, his Crewetts, holy water chapp [etc.] . . to his private chappell in London. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 259 Two Crewets, one containing the wine and the other water. 1885 *Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 450 Cruets and chrismatories.

3. *Comb.* Cruet-stand, a stand or frame, commonly of silver, for holding cruets and castors at table; also formerly *cruet-frame*.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5437/4 A Cruet Frame, 4 Salts. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 65 Aided by the delicious provocatives of the cruet-stand! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, White table-cloth, and cruet-stand complete.

**Crufe**, *cruif*(e, obs. var. CRUIVE.

**Crug** (krug). *slang.* Food; *spec.* the commons of bread at Christ's Hospital.

The original meaning may be 'crust', in which sense it is used at Christ's Hospital School, Hertford. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *Christ's Hospital*, We were batten-ing upon our quarter of a penny loaf—our crug—moistened with attenuated small beer. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Crug*, food. Christ's Hospital boys apply it only to bread.

**Cruin**, Sc. form of CROOK.

**Cruise** (krū'z). v. Also 7 *cruse*, 7-9 *cruise*. [First in 17th c.; corresponding alike to Du. *kruisen* to cross, also since 17th c. to cruise, to sail crossing to and fro, 'kruyssen op de Zee, to traverse and cross the seas' (Hexham, 1678), f. *kruis* cross, and to Sp. and Pg. *crusar* to cross, to cruise, F. *croiser* to cross, 'croiser la mer' to cruise up and down the Sea' (Miège 1688). The word is thus ultimately identical with *CRUISE* v. and *CROSS* v.; the current spelling with *ui* seems to be after Dutch; but the vowel sound is as in Sp. and Pg.]

*intr.* To sail to and fro over some part of the sea without making for a particular port or landing-place, on the look out for ships, for the protection of commerce in time of war, for plunder, or (in modern times) for pleasure.

1651 G. CARTERET in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 236 Van Trump is with his flecte crusing about Silly. 1668 ÆTHERIDGE *She Would* ii. 1, Two men-of-war that are crusing here to watch for prizes. 1736 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 8 Our first place of rendezvous . . was the Canary Islands, where we were to cruise ten days for one another. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vii. 70 They were to cruise off that Island only ten days. 1823 SCORSEBY *Jrnl.* 120 A breeze of wind . . under which we cruised the whole day, among flocks and drift-ice, in search of whales. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 573 Several English men of war were crusing in the Channel.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I, Madam, how would you like to cruise about a little? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 993 Fancy still cruises, when poor sense is tir'd. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 5 Blackbirds will cruise

along the whole length of a hedge before finding a bush to their liking.

c. *trans.* To sail to and fro over. *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Conic. Hist.* ii. 17 Our Predecessors . . a Thousand times had cruised the Ocean. 1890 S. LANE POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* i. xii. 124 We cruised the waters of the Levant.

Hence *Cruising* *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/4 The *Plimouth* is come in from Cruising. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 We pretended to carry on our cruising trade. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 219 The chimerical cruising of Old Ponce de Leon in search of the Fountain of Youth. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 382 A cruising-vessel.

**Cruise** (krū'z), *sb.* Also 8-9 *cruise*. [f. prec.] The action of cruising; a voyage in which the ship sails to and fro over a particular region.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cruise* or *Cruising*, the Course of a Ship. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. ii. 221 A Turkish Half-Galley, armed for the Cruise, touched at a small Port. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 64. If they are sent to sea on a foreign voyage, or *cruise*. *Mod.* A cruise round the coast.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv, 'What, you are on a cruise for a post, brother Trickle, am't ye?' 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 118 To prosecute their cruise in the wilderness. 1879 LD. DUNKIN in 19th Cent. July 58 We started off to take a little cruise round the edge of the barren. . . Cruising is performed on land as well as at sea.

**Cruiser** (krū'zər). Also (7 *croisier*), 8 *crozier*, 7-9 *cruizer*. [f. CRUISE v. + -ER 1, or immed. a. Du. *kruiser*: cf. also F. *croiseur* (ship and captain), *croisière* a cruise (1696 in *Jal*), cruising ground, cruising fleet.] A person or a ship that cruises; *spec.* a war-ship commissioned to cruise for protection of commerce, pursuit of an enemy's ships, capture of slavers, etc. In 18th c. commonly applied to privateers. Now, in the British Navy, a class of war-ships specially constructed for cruising.

1699 G. R. tr. *Boyatuan's Theat. World* ii. 302 Forty Ships which he took from the Croisiers [? croisers] or Pyrates. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3061/1 They have at present 6 Frigates abroad, with some other Cruisers. 1793 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 191 A French cruiser or privateer of twenty-six guns. 1757 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* Pref. 8 A few cruisers . . would have made us masters of the Mediterranean. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* ii. (1872) 9 The boldest cruiser in that section of the fleet. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 120 The efforts . . made by our cruisers in these Seas to put down the Slave trade. fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iv. iii, Ha! There's a stately cruiser [a woman]; I must give her one chase.

**Cruisie**, **Cruisken**, var. of CRUISIE, CRUSKYN.

**Cruiue** (krū'v). Forms: 5 *crufe*, 5-6 *cruif*(e, 5-8 *crufe*, 8 *crove*, 4- *cruiue*. [Originally Scotch (pronounced krōv, krūv), and retaining its Sc. spelling in sense 4, in which it has passed into legal and general use. The various forms point to an original \**crūf*, of which nothing seems to be known. In senses 1 and 2, *Croo* and *cruize* are synonymous: cf. also CREW 2. Sense 4 suggests connexion with *corve*, *CORF* and its family.]

1. A hovel, cabin. *Sc.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Fables, Wolf & Lamb* (*Bannatyne Poems*), The pure husband hes nocht But cote and crufe, upone a clout of land. 1745 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. iii, I that very day Frae Roger's father took my little crove [prime love].

2. A pen for live stock, esp. a pig-sty. *Sc.*

c 1575 BALFOUR *Pract.* 588 Gif thair be ony swine cruiuis biggit on the fore-gait. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Cruffera*, *Hara porcorum*, a cruiue, or aine swines crui. quhilk in sum auld bakes is called aine Stye. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 648 The neighbours lean over the sow's 'cruiue' or sty.

3. A kitchen-garden enclosure. (*Orkney*.)

1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. & Wint. in Orkneys* v. 160 Plantie cruiues—deserted cottage kitchen-gardens.

4. A coop or enclosure of wickerwork or spars placed in tide-ways and openings in weirs, as a trap for salmon and other fish.

14. . . *Sc. Stat.* I. 469 Al þai þat hes cruffis [*croas*] or fyschingis . . or mylmys in watteris quhar the se cumis and gangis. 1599 A. HUME *Hymnes, Day Estival*, The salmon out of cruives and creels Uphailed into scouts. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Treat. 139 To execute the Acts of Parliament made anent Salmond fishing, and cruives. 1769 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1772) 117 Beneath are some cruives, or weirs, to take Salmon in. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 330 The pool . . is too shallow for salmon, who run into the cruives. 1862 *Act* 25-6 *Vict.* c. 97 § 6 (6) General regulations with respect to . . The construction and use of cruives.

**Cruise**, **Cruisiz**, var. CRUISE, CRUSIE.

**Cruk**(e, obs. form of CROOK.

**Crule** v. *Obs.*: see CRAWL.

† **Crull**, a. *Obs.* Also *crul*, *erol*(le. [ME., corresp. to Fries. *krull*, *krull*, MDu. *crul*, MG. (15th c.) *krul* curly: see Grimm *krull*. Not recorded in OE.: cf. CRULL.] Curly.

c 1300 K. ALIS. 1995 His hed was crolle, and yelow the here. c 1386 CHAUCER *ProL* 8r A yong Quier. . . With lokkes crulle as they were leyed in presse. — *Millett's T.* 128 *Crul* [v. r. *erol*, *crul*, *crulle*] was his heer.

**Cruller** (krū'ler). U.S. [app. a. Du. *cruller*, f. *crullen* to curl: cf. EFris. *kruller* curl, paper-curl, LG. *krull-koken* wafer-cakes.] A cake cut

from dough containing eggs, butter, sugar, etc., twisted or curled into various shapes, and fried to crispness in lard or oil.

1818 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow*. The doughy dough-nut...the crisp and crumbling cruller. 1866 HOWELLS *Funct. Life* vi. A species of cruller, fried in oil, which has all seasons for its own. 1890 G. RUDMANT *Royal Baker* (N.Y.) 18 [Recipe].

Crumb, var. of CRUMB *a.* and *v.* 2. *Obs.*

**Crumb**, *crum* ('krʊm'), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cruma*, 3-6 *crume*, 3-7 *crumme*, 4-6 *crome*, 5 *crum*, *cruma*, *crwme*, 5-6 *cromw(e)*, 6 *crumbe*, 7 *crumm*, 5- *crum*, 7- *crumb*. [OE. *cruma* masc., related to MDu. *crume* f., Du. *kruim*, MLG. *krōme*, LG. *krōme*, mod. Ger. *krum*; these having the vowel long. The ulterior derivation is obscure. The merely graphic *b* begun to be added in the 16th c.; but *crum* continued to be the prevalent form to the end of the 18th c., and is recognized in 19th c. Dictionaries. Johnson has *crum*, *crumb*.

The *b* probably appeared first in the derivative *crumble* (where it has also invaded the pronunciation, after words of F. origin like *humble*; there was also the apparent analogy of OE. words like *dumb*, where *b* was retained in the spelling, though no longer pronounced: cf. *thumb*.)

1. A small particle of bread (or other friable food), such as breaks or falls off by rubbing, etc.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 27 Welpas ek etap of croum þe þe felleþ of beode. c 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* ibid. þa hwelpas etap of þam croum. a 1100 *Voc.* in W.-Wülcker 330/13 *Mica cruma*. c 1200 ORMIN 1274 Laf þatt iss wippenen crumess. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6645 To ete hys fyll of þe crummes. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 59 A crumme of breed. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6758 All Northumbirlande prounche He thought as crums of bred to mynce. 1547 *Ordre of Communion*, We be not worthe. .to gather up the crumes under thy table. 1568 *BIBLE* (Bishops') *Mark* vii. 28 The childrens crumbes. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* 472 Every crumme we put in our mouths. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 127 He hops round the house, picks up the crumbs. 1829 G. R. GLEIG *Chelsea Pensioners* (1840) 207 A few crumbs which remained in our havresacks. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xi. We feed it with the crumbs from our table.

2. A small particle of anything; a grain, as of dust. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1379 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 399 Was neuere founde gobet noper crumme. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxiv. xii. [He]...for his workes and buyldyngs held eche crumme. c 1550 P. WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavel's Arte of Warre* (1573) Little peeces or crummes of picche. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* iv. 369 To leave no crumme of dust behind. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* i. 92 (Burial of Infant) Softly rest all thy Virgin-Crums! 1883 STEVENSON *Trears.* i. iii. xiv. (1886) 114 His eye...gleaming like a crumb of glass.

3. *fig.* A very small particle or portion (of something immaterial), a 'scrap'.

a 1235 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 408 [Not] one crum of merit. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 225 Some crumme of charitie within them. 1664 FULLER *Worthies, Berks., R. of Wallingford*, This their clock gathering up the least crumme of time. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* v. 76 To beg Some Crumbs of Comfort. 1801 SCOTT *Let. to G. Ellis* 11 May, I think I could give you some more crumbs of information were I at home. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXII. 339 Claverhouse's only crumb of comfort was that he saved the standards.

4. The inner part of a loaf, not hardened in baking, and capable of being easily crumbled; the soft part of bread. Opposed to *crust*.

c 1230 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xli. (1869) 25, I entermeted me neuere to make cruste ne crumme. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Household.* Ord. (1790) 411 Pare away the cruste, and stepe the crume in vyneger. 1605 SHAKES. *Learn* i. iv. 217 He that keeps nor crust nor crum. 1736 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 32a. Make them thin, that they may have the more Crust and the less Crum. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 274 Taking the bread's crust & crumb.

5. *transf.* Loosened and crumbled earth.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 16 It will give as much mould, or crumb, in the harrow, as any other furrow. 1882 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 45 There should be a good tilth, or crumb, at least a foot deep.

6. *slang.* Plumpness. Cf. CRUMMY 3.

1844 DICKENS *Mark. Chuz.* xxix. 'Too much crumb, you know,' said Mr. Bailey; 'too fat, Poll.'

7. *Phr.* To gather (or pick) up one's crumbs; to 'pick up' or recover strength or health; to improve in condition. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1588 A. INGRAM in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. n. 130 Our men beganne to gather vp their crums and to recover some better strength. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* 2 Feb. an. 1621 Thank God, I...an recovering and picking up my crums apace. 1840 R. H. DANA *Before Mast* xxvii. [He] had 'picked up his crumbs'. .and [was] getting strength and confidence daily. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.* s. v. A person or animal improving in appearance is said to be picking up his crumbs.

8. *Comb.*, as *crumb-catching* ppl. adj.; *crumb-brush*, a brush for sweeping crumbs from a table; *crumb-cloth*, a cloth laid under a table to catch the crumbs and keep the carpet clean; sometimes laid over the greater part of a carpet.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. ¶ 3 b. Sycophants and crum-catching parasites. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 196 The crumb cloth of the library. 1864 ELIZ. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 6 A rich carpet, covered by a linen crumb-cloth. 1884 HUGH CONWAY in *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. Dec. 176/2 Whitaker came in with the crumb brush.

9. **Crumb**, *crum*, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *aroume*, 9 *dial.* *crum*, *arom*. [A common WG.

adj.: OE. *crumb* = OFris. *kruimb* (Efris. *kruni*, -*nume*), OS. *crumb* (MLG. *krum*, -*nume*, LG. *krunim*); MDu. *cromp*, -*be*, *cromme* (Da. *krom*), (OHG. *chrump*, -*be* (MHG. *chrump*, -*be*, G. 16-17th c. *kruimb*, mod. G. *krunim*, Upper G. *dial.* *kruimp*) crooked: -OTent. type \**krunibo*, f. *krimb*, *kramb*, *kruimb* to press, squeeze, compress; see CRAMP sb. 1 Cf. also Irish *cróm*, Welsh *crom*, crooked, bent. This adj., so important in G. and Du., has had very little development in Eng., its place being taken by the kindred CRUMP; it survives to a slight extent dialectally as *crum*, *crom* crooked, and in the derivatives *crum*, *crom* vb. (see CRUMB v. 3), *cromster*, *crummic* q.v.] Crooked.

a 1100 *Misc. Glosses* in W.-Wülcker 514/14 *Onmca* þa crumban. c 1200 ORMIN 9207 7 all þatt ohht iss wrang 7 crumb shall effeind beon 7 rihttedd. c 1225 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 247 With a lytil crume kyffe. 1866 GREGOR *Barfshire Gloss.* (Philol. Soc.), *Crom*, crooked; as 'the man [has] a crum finger'. Very frequently prefixed, as *crom-lact* (toed), *crom-fingert*, *crom-leggit*. 1878 *Cumberid. Gloss.*, *Crum-horri* f.

**Crumb**, *crum* ('krʊm'), *v.* 1 Forms: 5 *croume*, 5-6 *crumm(e)*, *e*, *crume*, *crome*, 6 *crumme*, 6-7 *crum*, 7- *crumb*. [f. CRUMB sb. There was an earlier unmlant form CRIM (-*crymman*), *cream*, still in dialect use.]

1. *trans.* To break down into crumbs or small fragments, reduce to crumbs. Now rare.

c 1230 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxxiii. (1869) 194 As me þouhte, she bar mete croumed vp on pachemyn. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 457 Into how small mites the Bread may be crummed. 1853 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 201 Heate them .before you crume in the bread. c 1625 FLETCHER *Mous. Thomas* iv. iv. Crumb not your bread before you taste your porridge. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 38 Machine for crumbing bread.

2. *intr.* To fall into crumbs; to crumble. *Obs.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 A mud wall. Cracketh and crummeth in peeces. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 493 Ground. .that .is being troden on, crummeth like white lime. 18.. SOUTHEY (F. Hall).

3. *trans.* To put crumbs into or over; to thicken or cover with crumbs.

[See CRIM v.] 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 377 As for his bare bread, let him keepe to crumme his pottage. 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* r. ii. Last night good Mrs. Bibber. . crummd' me a mess of gruel. 1884 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 133 A Dish of Milk well crumbed. 1884 MRS. H. WOOD *Trev. Hold* III. ix. 131 To see a sweetbread egged and crumbed.

Hence Crumbed ppl. *a.*

c 1230 *Two Cookery-bks.* 55 Melle yt with cromyd Marow, & lay on Sugre y-now.

4. **Crumb**, *crum*, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *crom-in*, 9 *dial.* *crom*. [f. CRUMB *a.* Not recorded in OE., but cf. OS. *crumban*, MLG. *krummen*, Du. *krommen*, OHG. *chrumbian*, MHG. *krumben*, G. *krimmen* to make crooked, to crook; also MHG. *krumben*, G. *dial.* *krimmen*, to become crooked, f. the corresponding adj. *crumb*, see above.]

*trans.* To make crooked or curved; to crook, bend. c 1290 *Promp. Parv.* 104 (MSS. K., H.) Cromyn [*v. r.* crokyn], *unco*. 1866 GREGOR *Barfshire Gloss.*, *Crom*, to double, to crook. .as 'the tinker crommt up 's leg'. Hence Crommet, *cromt*, *crommt* ppl. *a.* Sc. [G. *gekrimmt*], crooked, crooked-horned.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 51 (Jam.) Spying an unco crommet beest. 1866 GREGOR *Barfshire Gloss.*, *Crommt*, crooked; [also] same as *crumme*.

5. **Crumbable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. CRUMBLE *v.* + -ABLE.] = CRUMBLEABLE, q.v.

**Crumble** ('krʊmbəl'), *sb.* *rare.* Also 6 *aromble*. [In sense 1, app. dim. of *crumb*: cf. Du. *kruimel*, LG. *krömel*, MG. *krimel* (-*\*krunmela*), small crumb. In sense 2 treated as vbl. sb. from CRUMBLE *v.*]

1. A small or tiny crumb of anything friable; a particle of dust, etc. *Obs. or dial.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 146 b. They so shake the milke, as they sever the thinnest parte of it from the thicke, which at the first gather together in little crumbles. 1646 J. MAINE *Sermon* (1647) 29 This diversity of Tongues at first broke the world into the severall crumbles and portions of men. 1704 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1552 The Powder or Crumbles of 'em is what we call Bik-stone. 1880 CLARE *Poems, Rural Life* (1821) 43 Thou shalt eat of the crumbles of bread to thy fill.

2. Crumbling substance; anything of crumbling consistency; fine débris.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xx. 203 She had trodden lightly over the crumble of old crimes. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* i. 5 The crumble of dry chalky earth I took up and let fall through my fingers.

**Crumble** ('krʊmbəl'), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5 *kremele*, 6 *crymble*, 6-8 *crimble*; *β.* 6 *aromble*, *croomble*, 6- *crumble*. [The current form *crumble* is known only from late in the 16th c.; being evidently an assimilation to *crumb*, *crumbly*, etc. of the earlier *crymble*, *crimble*, the type being an OE. \**crymelen* (-*\*krunmelen*), f. *cruma* crumb: cf. prec. So Du. *kruimelen*, G. *krimeln*, LG. *krömeln* to crumble.]

1. Of the nature of crumb; see CRUMMY 2.

1767 BYRON'S *Voy.* 134 [Bread fruit] when gathered green, and roasted. .has its inside soft, tender, white, and crumbly, like bread.

2. Full of crumbs; strewn with crumbs.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Crummy*. 1739 WALPOLE *Let. to R. West* 20 July, Round a littered table, in a crumbly room. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* (1876) 153 Table cloths left .dragging and crumbly.

**Crume**, *obs.* form of CRUMB.

1. **Crumenal**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *crumēna* purse.] Used by Spenser and by Henry More, app. in sense 'purse' or 'pouch'.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 119 The fat ox, that wont lidge in the stall, is now fast stalled in her [their] crumenal. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xix. Thus crum they their wide-gaping Crumenal.

1. *trans.* To break down into small crumbs; to reduce to crumbs or small fragments.

c 1220 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Kremelyd sewet of schepe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 132/2 To crimble, *communuere*. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 118 Commanded him to crimble or soke it. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7. 1. 7 Bread must be distributed, not crumbled. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 274 You may crumble white bread instead of biscuit. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* i. 8 Moisture softens and crumbles the shale.

b. To strew or scatter as crumbs.

1547 BOORDE *Drev. Health* cvi. 40 b. Crymble them into a pynt of read wyne. 1803 *Frul. Excurs. Swiss Landscapes*, While cabins, single or in clusters, have been crumbled over it.

c. *fig.*

1632 G. HERBERT *Church Porch* xii. O crumble not away thy souls fair heap. 1669 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 8r You are crumbled into a thousand Sects. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform Wks.* 1842 I. 240 To avoid frittering and crumbling down the attention. 1870 FARRAR *Vitin. Hist.* ii. (1871) 75 Sufficient. .to crumble the mythical theory of miracles into the dust.

2. *intr.* To fall asunder in small crumbs or particles; to become pulverized.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1137/2 Bulworks, whereof the filling. .did crumble awaye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 32 The bread is very drye, and croombleth lyke Sand or Ashes. a 1624 Br. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 14 Shall it not breake and crumble betwene your fingers? 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* Intro. d. Marbles with their deepest inscriptions crumble away. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 256 Their [stones'] edges crumble off. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 224 The earth crumbled under our horses' feet. 1875 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emph.* xix. (ed. 5) 358 Ready to crumble at a touch.

3. *fig.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 404 They [the Donatists] crumbled into several divisions amongst themselves. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 220 His influence was crumbling away.

**Crumbled** ('krʊmbld'), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Reduced to minute crumbs or fragments; pulverized, disintegrated.

c 1220 [see CRUMBLE *v.* 1]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 468 The crumbled earth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 156 Four circular mounds. .of the crumbled lime-stones.

**Crumblement** ('krʊmb'lment'), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Crumbling, crumbled condition.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 676, I. .turned it over, and recognised, For all the crumblement, this abacus.

**Crumblet**, *crumlet* ('krʊmlət'), *rare.* [f. CRUMB sb. + -LET.] A little crumb.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Man.* (1634) 49 Small crumlets of wax. .fallen from the broken Combs. 1830 JENNER *To a Robin*, My board shall plenteously be spread With crumblets of the nicest bread.

**Crumbliness**. [f. CRUMBLY + -NESS.] The quality of being crumbly.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 70 The dust, and the crumbliness of age.

**Crumbing** ('krʊmbliŋ'), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRUMBLE.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 292, I naturally abhor the crumbing of Scripture into crumbs. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* ii. xv. He heard the crumbing of the pile.

2. *concr. (pl.)* Crumbled particles, débris.

1660 BURNES *Keph. Δωρον* (1661) 96 That Royal David. . gathers up the crumbings of it. 1855 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 223r As light dust and crumbings from mine urn.

**Crumbing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That crumbles; breaking into small particles.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 86 b. [That the ground] may be mellowed and made crumbing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 139 The crumbing Clouds. 1709 GRAY *Yrnl. of Tour* 5 Oct., A mass of crumbing slate. 1861 HUGHES *Toni Brown at Ox.* i. (1886) 6 A venerable old front of crumbing stone fronting the street.

**Crumbly** ('krʊmbli), *a.* Forms: 6 *cromely*, 7 *crumly*, 8 *crumblay*, 7- *crumbly*. [The 16-17th c. forms *crome-ly*, *crum-ly*, imply formation from CRUMB sb. + -LY 1; later pronunciation associates it with CRUMBLE *v.* and -Y.] † *a.* Crumb-like; in crumbs. † *b.* That crumbles easily; having a tendency to crumble; friable.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 100 It wyll. . waxe whyte, and cromely lyke a pomis. 1616 SURF. & MARSH. *Country Farme* 399 If they find not the earth of their new lodging so light and crumbly. 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 7 The pitch. . was crumbly and soft. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* iii. Hewn. . out of a dark-red, crumbly stone.

**Crummy** ('krʊmi), *a.* [f. CRUMB sb. + -Y. The earlier spelling was CRUMMY, which is retained in some senses.]

1. Of the nature of crumb; see CRUMMY 2.

1767 BYRON'S *Voy.* 134 [Bread fruit] when gathered green, and roasted. .has its inside soft, tender, white, and crummy, like bread.

2. Full of crumbs; strewn with crumbs.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Crummy*. 1739 WALPOLE *Let. to R. West* 20 July, Round a littered table, in a crummy room. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* (1876) 153 Table cloths left .dragging and crummy.

**Crume**, *obs.* form of CRUMB.

**Crumenically**, *adv.* *humorous nonce-wit*. [*f. L. crumēna* purse.] In relation to the purse.

**crumb** COLERIDGE *Letts*, *Convers.* etc. II. xl. 178 A Work .. in which I am greatly interested, morally and crumenically.

**Crumlet**: see CRUMBLT.

**Crummable** (krɒm'əb'l), *a.* *rare*. [*f. crum*, CRUMB *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be crumbled; friable.

**crumb** CORG., *Esmiable*, crummable, crumblable. [Hence in Todd 1818, and in mod. Dicts.]

**Crummet**, *pp. a. Sc.*: see CRUMB *v.* 2

**Crummie, crummy** (krɒ'mi), *sb. (a.) Sc. and north.* Also 8 *cromie*. [*f. crum*, CRUMB *a.* crooked + -ie = -y + *dim.* and denominative, as in *blacky, brownie, cowdie, doddie*, etc.]

**A. sb. 1.** A cow with 'crumpled' or crooked horns; often a kind of proper name for any cow..

1794 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 121 My Cromie is a useful cow. 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 Crommie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crumie. 1824 SCOTT *Redgarnet* Let. ii. The crumie drank without sitting down. 1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. in Orkneys* I. 39 Old men leading highbomed crummies equally grave.

**2.** A staff with a crooked head.

1808-25 JAMIESON, *Crummie-staff, crumie-stick*. 1832-33 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 111 The carlins coost their crummies til't, Sae vauntingly they vapour'd.

**B. adj.** Having crooked or crumpled horns.

1878 *Cumbrd. Gloss.*, *Crummy, crum-kor't*, [having] horns turned towards the eyes.

**Crummock**, *Sc.* [*f. as prec.*, with *dim. suffix* -ock; perh. after Gael. *crómag* any little crooked thing, *dim. of cróm* crooked, bent.] = *prec.* (in both senses).

1725 *Ramsay Cent. Shep.* II. i. 4 And sauld your crummock and her bassand quey. 1790 Burns *I am o' Shanter* 161 Wither'd beldams. . . Loping at flinging on a crummock.

**Crummy** (krɒ'mi), *a.* [*f. crum*, CRUMB *sb.* + -Y. Cf. also CRUMBY.]

**1.** Crumbly, friable, *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 69 [The Adder] loueth. . . to eate crumie and dry earth. 1611 CORG., *Court en p'aste*, short, crumie. . . ill cleaving together. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Waters*, A quantity of crummy Earth.

**2.** Like or of the nature of the crumb of bread, as distinguished from the crust.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xiv. 26 Breade. . . neyther to crustie nor to crumie. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 255 The crummy part of a hot Loaf. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chiv.* viii. A slack-backed, crummy quatern [loaf].

**3. slang.** Plump, full-figured: usually said of women. Also *b.* Comely, pretty. *c.* Having well-filled pockets, rich.

1718 MORTEUX *Quix.* I. III. vi. A well-truss'd, round, crummy, strapping Wench. 1748 DYCHE *Dict.*, *Crummy*, full of crumb; also fat, rich, plump, or fleshy. 1768 BUVS *Terms of Art, Crummy* (Figuratively), plump or fleshy. 'A Crummy Lass'. 1827 A. FENBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) I. 40 We would. . . much rather find the whole House [of Lords] in rich, crummy widows, than let them meddle with our bread. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* (Farmer), 'You're crummy. . . But you ain't what I'd call fat'. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Crummy*, fat, in good condition.

**4.** *Obs.* spelling of CRUMBY 2.

**Crump**, *a. 1* and *sb. 1* *Obs.* Also 7 *crump*. [OE. *crump* = OHG. *chrumpf*, MHG. *krumpf*, a by-form, prob. intensive, of OE. *crumb*, OHG. *chrumb* (see CRUMB *a.*), which has largely supplanted the simpler form. There is however a long gap in the history during the ME. period, and it is possible that the 16th c. *crump* resulted from analysis of *crump-back*, *crump-footed*, etc., where *crumped*, *crumpt*, was in earlier use. For the etymological affinities of the group see Note to CRAMPED.]

**A. adj. 1.** Crooked: said chiefly of the body or limbs from deformity, old age, or disease.

1800 CORPUS *Gloss.* 1411 *Obuncra* crump. c. 1050 O. E. *Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 459 *Obuncra* crump. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 21/2 All those steep mountains. . . Under first Waters their crump shoulders hid. 1654 GAULE *Magstrom*, 186 *Cromp* shoulders. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 7 287 A crump-back, swain throat, and any bunch whatsoever, caus deformitie. 1719 D'URFREY *Pills* I. 34 Bowing low with her back-bone crump.

**2. Comb.**, as *crump-back sb.*, a hunch-back, a crook-back; *crump-backed, -footed, -shouldered*, etc. [Cf. Ger. combinations in *krumm*-, as *krummfuss*, *krummschuldrig*, Du. *króm*-, as *króm-voot*, *króm-vootig* (Kilian).] 1512 UDALL *Brasm. Apoph.* 223 A, Croumpe shouldered, shorte necked. 1599 WITHRALS *Dict.* 961/2 *Crumpe-footed, loriges*. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Journals* x. 191 Ne're contract With one throat-swolln, gor-bellied, or crump-back'd. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antin. & Min.* 153 It helps crump-backs. 1715 tr. *C'est D'Amoy's Wks.* 370 She was Hunch-back'd and Crump-shoulder'd both before and behind. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Back*, *Crump* backed, *gibbatus, lumbrici incurvus*.

**B. sb. 1.** A hunch or hump on the back. *rare*.

1650 TORRIANO, *Scrigno*, a bunch, a crump, a knob upon ones back

**2.** A crooked person, a hunch-back.

1698 VANBRUGH *Esop* II. i. Esop. that piece of deformity! that monster! that crump! *Ibid.* III. i. If I stand to hear this crump preach a little longer, I shall be fool enough perhaps to be bubbled out of my livelihood. 1719

D'URFREY *Pills* I. 78 Tho' the Crump too that Season, Got Bruges and Ghent by Treason. c. 1765 FLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 43/2 Nohoud. . . put only one of the crumps into his sack.

**Crump** (krɒmp), *a. 2* *Sc. and north.* [A parallel form of CRIMP *a. 1*; having app. associations with CRUMP *v.* 2, and with CRUMPLE. Cf. CRAMP *sb.* 1] Brittle or friable under the teeth, easily 'crumped'.

1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii. And farls bak'd wi' butter, Fu' crump that day. 1821 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Crump, crimp*, hard, brittle, crumbling. a 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crump, crumpy* . . . easily breaking under the teeth. 1878 *Cumbrd. Gloss.*, *Crump*, brittle; crumbling.

**1. Crump, sb. 2** *Obs.* A variant of CRAMP *sb.* 1

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 308 There I stode on my stumpe I staked that stownde. . . There chachid I the crumpe, yet helde I my grounde Halfe nome.

**2. Crump, sb. 3** *Obs.* [Cf. CRIMP *sb.* 1]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crump*, one that helps Solicitors to Affidavit men, and Swearers, and Bail, who for a small Sum will be Bound or Swear for any Body. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Crump, sb. 4** *dial. or colloq.* [*f. CRUMP v.* 2 3.] A hard hit, given with brisk or abrupt effect.

1850-60 [In use at Cricket]. 1879 JAMIESON'S *Dict.*, *Crump*, a smart blow. *Clydesdale*. 1891 *FARMER'S Slang Dict.*, *Crump* (Winchester College), a hard hit; a fall.

**1. Crump, v. 1** *Obs.* [*f. CRUMP a.* or its source: see CRIMP *v.* 1 and CRAMP *sb.* 1 Cf. also G. *dial. krummen, krumpen*, Du. *kronnen*, to become crooked, to crook, *krumphen* to shrivel, shrink up, which are similarly related to G. *krumm, krumpf* adj. Also the transitive *krümmen, krümpen, krumphen*: see Grimm.]

**1. intr.** To draw itself into a curve, curl, curl up.

c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 115 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 Summe bereth crumpe of acolite for the crumpeode crok. 1603 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii. But your Clarissimo, old round-backe, he Will crumpe you [=to or for you], like a hog-louse, with the touch.

**2. trans. (and refl.)** To bend (a thing) into a curve, crook, curl up.

1480 [see CRUMPED].

1743 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 535 He turns his Tail to the Wall, and, extending his hind Legs asunder, crumps himself up. 1828 KEATS *Extracts from Opera*, A careless nurse. . . May have crumpt up a pair of Dian's legs, And warrt the ivory of a Juno's neck.

**3. fig. ?** To ruffle, disturb.

1656 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 158 Who being so often troubled and crumped by them have little cause to afford them a liking.

**Crump** (krɒmp), *v. 2* [A word imitating the sound made in eating moderately firm and 'short' substances, or in walking over slightly compressed snow, greater firmness and less brittleness being implied than in the use of *crunch* or *crush*. There is possibly some association with CRUMP *a. 2*; cf. also CRUMPLE *v.* 6.] *trans. and intr.*

**1.** To eat with an abrupt but somewhat dulled sound; applied esp. to horses or pigs when feeding. 1646 H. MORE *Pref. Verses* in 9. *Hall's Poems*, A Pig, that roots In Jury-land or crumps Arabick roots. 1760 MISS TALBOT in *Letts. w. Miss Carter* (1808) 484 Two years ago I could as easily have eat an Elephant as a sea biscuit, which I now crump again very comfortably. a 1825 FORSY, *Crump*, to eat anything brittle or crimp. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 74 The restless hogs will. . . crump adown the mellow and the green. [1878 *Cumbrd. Gloss.*, *Crump*, the sound of horses' teeth when eating.]

**2.** Applied to the sound made by the feet in crushing slightly frozen snow; and to the action which produces it. Cf. CRUMPLE *v.* 6.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 133 (Jam.) To the pliant foot . . . the grassy path crumps sonorous. *Ibid.* 151 Close upon her snow-cap'd haunt. watchful lest his crumping tread Should her untimely rouse. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life, Addr. to Plenty*, And upon the crumping snows Stamps, in vain, to warm his toes.

**3.** To strike with a brisk or abrupt effect.

[There is a certain analogy of manner between this and the *prec. senses*.]

1850-60 [In use at Cricket]. 1879 JAMIESON'S *Dict.*, *Crump*, to smack, to thwack, as 'he's crumpt my crown wi' his stick'. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 4 May 496/2 Let me see The way well pitched up balls to crump. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 12/2 We could slog to square-leg, or crump to the off.

**Crump-back**: see CRUMP *a.* 1

**Crumped, crumpt**, *pp. a. Obs.* [app. *f. CRUMP v.* 1] Curved, crooked.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xviii, A fowle. . . that hath a crumped bill. 1600 HERWOOD *Edw. IV.* II. v. iii, Richard, I'll sit upon thy crumped shoulder. 1659 TORRIANO *Ital. Dict.*, *Scrignito*, crumpt, or hunch-back as a Camel.

**Comb.** *Crumpt-shouldered*, round-shouldered.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 607 A sonne, who was crumpt-shouldered and hunch-backed.

**Crumper**, *sb. dial. or colloq.* [*f. CRUMP v.* 2 3.] A 'whopper', 'whacker', 'thumper'; also a 'thumping' lie, a 'cracker'.

1855 E. WAUGH *Birdie Carter's T.*, *Lanc. Life* (1857) 24 There's some crumpers amoon th' lot. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* ix. 101 You told me your father was a grocer in Oxford Street. Was not that what school-boys call a crumper?

**Crumpet** (krɒmp'et). Also 7 -it. [Not known till late in 17th c.; Wyclif has however *crumpid*

*cake* as a rendering of *laganum*, which may be the antecedent of the name:]

1382a WYCLIF *Ex.* xxix. 23 A cake of a loaf, a crusted cake spreyned with oyle, a crumpled cake, of the leepes of therf looues [1388 a tender cake of o loaf, spreyned with oyle, paast sodun in watir and after fried in oile, of the panyer of therf looues; Vulgate *fortissime panis unius, crustulani conspersant oleo; laganum de canistro asynorum*].

*Crumpid* here app. means 'curled up, bent into a curve' (see CRUMP *v.* 1, CRUMPED) as is usual with thin cakes baked on a griddle or iron plate; cf. CRULLER. The crumplet is not necessarily the same now as when it was first so called.]

**1.** A thin griddle cake; in quicts, made of buck-wheat meal. *Obs.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 220 They make Cakes of it [Buck Wheat], as they do Oat-cakes, and call it Crumplet. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) II. 449 *foetu.*, It [buck-wheat meal], is made into thin cakes in Shropshire and other parts of England, called crumplets. [Not in Miss Jackson's *Shropshire Word-bk.* 1879.]

**2.** A soft cake made of flour, beaten egg, milk, and barm or baking-powder, mixed into batter, and baked on an iron plate. (*Royal Baker*, 1850.)

1769 MRS RAFFAEL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 279 To make Tea Crumplets. Beat two eggs very well, put to them a quart of warm milk and water, and a large spoonful of barm; beat in as much fine flour as will make them rather thicker than a common batter. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1353 The basket and bell pass. . . with muffins and crumplets. 1825 TROLLOPE *Warden* viii. There was dry toast and buttered toast, muffins and crumplets.

*attrib.* 1825 HONE *Ode to St. Unknown*, This is dimpled, Like a pale crumplet face, or that is pimpled.

**3. dial.** = CRUMPLE *sb.* 2, CRUMPY *sb.*

**Crumpiness**, *dial.* [*f. CRUMPY a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being crumpy.

1822 J. WILSON *Noctes* ix. in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 259 On her girdle the gudwife heats into crumpiness a fair farl.

**Crumple**, *sb.* In 7 *crumple*. [Cf. G. *krum-pel, krumpe* in same sense, *f. krumm, krumpe*, *krump* crooked; also CRUMPLE *v.*] A crushed fold or wrinkle produced by compression.

1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe Wks.* 1873 II. 293 My forehead has more crumples than the back part of a counsellors gowne. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 584 The best method of taking out the creases and crumples. . . without damaging the drawing or colours. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 149 An ice-fall, on one side of which I found large crumples produced by the pressure.

**1. Crumple, a. Obs.** [*f. CRUMPLE v.*] = CRUMPLED: chiefly in comb., as *crumple-horned* adj.; *crumple-back sb.*, *crook-back*.

1523 *Act. 14-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 White brode wollen clothes with crumple listes. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* v. 275 White Crumple-horned Cows. 1822 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 395 The long-horned, or crumple-horned. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 178 She had shown partiality to the crumpleback, Job.

**Crumple** (krɒmp'l), *v.* Also 4-6 *crumple*, -pyl, -pull. [In form, a *dim.* and iterative of CRUMP *v.* 1, for the affinities of which see Note to CRAMP *sb.* 1 As OE. *y* frequently gave later *u*, *crumple* might arise merely as a later form of *crumpe*, *crumple*; but the historical evidence does not favour this.

Found first in pa. *pple*, which might belong either to an *intr.* or *trans. vb.* (cf. *withered, faded*); see CRUMPLED.]

**1. intr.** To become incurved or crushed together; to contract and shrivel up; to become creased or wrinkled by being crushed together.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* C. iii. To crumppull to gether like parchment cast in the fire. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Ircl.* ii. in *Holinshead* I. ii. 13 It [acqua vite] keepeth and preserueth the veines from crumpling. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 63 The snow. . . crumples and so runnes vpon it sofe, that in a few houres it will be fure for sixe foote thicke. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 193 Hence it is that men crumple so in persecution. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* vi. How. . . the muslin fluttered and crumpled before Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated at the piano.

**2. trans.** To crook, bend together, contort; in mod. use, *esp.* by crushing.

1613 BEAUM. & F. *Honest Man's Fort.* II. iii. He would have crumpled, curled, and shrunk [v. r. struck] himselfe out of the shape of man. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 268 He sitteth in the wombe crumpled, contracted or bent round. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* III. 82/1 The fellow was hanged, who being not choaked, did sturre his legges, and writhe and crumple his body. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 85 The effect. . . is to crumple the strata and force up certain areas in great contorted masses.

**3.** To crush into irregular creases; to ruffle.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* IV. i. Plague on him! how he has crumpled our bands! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 2 Sir Roger. . . exposing his palm. . . they crumpled it into all shapes and diligently scanned every wrinkle. 1825 tr. *De Genlis' Mem.* I. 175 He. . . crumpled my gowns, and even tore them. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xii. 'Don't crumple that scarf, Jane.'

**4.** To wrinkle the smooth surface of; to corrugate, to crinkle.

1838 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1883) 179, I could see her. . . crumpling the water before her, weather-beaten, barnacled. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea ix. § 445 The Sunbeam has power to wrinkle and crumple the surface of the sea by alternate expansion and contraction of its waters.

**5.** To crush (together) in an irregularly folded state.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 479 Huddled up, and as it



were crumpled and crumpled together. 1862 SALA *Seven Sins* I. xii. 307 She crumpled the cheque in her hand, and walked to the door.

b. To *crumple up*: to shrivel up by compression; to crush together in a contracted or compressed state.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush* iv. (1586) 185 The little Worme, or Grubbe, lieth crumpled up in the Coame. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. v. Are thy moyst entrals crumpled up with griefe (of) parching mischief? a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Plants Script.* Tracts 34 Our Roie of Jericho . . . though crumpled and furdled up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts. 1861 HUGHES *Toni Brown at Oxf.* x. (1883) 91 He saw Drysdale crumple up the notes in his hand.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*). 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 99, 2 Years crumple up into nothing, or extend to vast duration.

6. Applied to the action and accompanying sound of crushing under foot things moderately brittle; said also *intr.* of the things so crushed. Cf. CRUMP v. 2

1861 WOODS *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 63 The dry, sultry ashes of the forest crumple under your feet. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 92 Fallen leaves and acorns lying beneath; the footsteps crumple them in walking.

**Crumpled** (krump'ld), *pp.* a. [In form, f. CRUMPLE v. + -ED; but found much earlier than any finite part of the verb.]

1 Bent together by compression, incurved, crooked (*esp.* of parts of the body bent by malformation or disease).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8087 (Cott.) Crumpled knes [T. crumpled knees] and boce on bak. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1779 In the palsey can he shake, And was crumpled and crokyd thereto. 1647 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. 1, For that old crumpled wight can go upstraight.

2. Bent spirally, curled. Hence **Crumpled-horn** a.

14. . . *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 135 Also seint Paul seip not in crumpled [WYCLIF x *Tin.* ii. 9 written] lokkys or golde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb) 50 Their tayls with crumpled knes twisting. a 1750 *Nursery rhyme* 'Houme that Jack Buil'. This is the Cow with the crumpled Horn, that tossed the Dog. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agr.* (ed. 4) II. 80 Horns short and generally curled, or what some call crumpled horn. 1886 W. G. WOOD-MARTIN, *Lake Dwellings* I. iv. 77 Specimens of the crania of four distinct breeds . . . the straight-horn . . . the crumpled-horn . . . the short-horn . . . the hornless.

3. Crushed into creases and folds; crushed out of shape, out of smoothness or tidiness. a. Applied to a wrinkled, creased, or 'tumbled' condition of things flexible, as cloth, paper.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* vii. 5 My skyne is wythered and crumpled together. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 203 Break, and pull off all crumpled dry'd Leaves. 166. *Pepys Diary* (1899), IV. 179 Finding the cloth laid, and much crumpled . . . I grew angry. 1877 W. THOMSON *Poy. Challenger* I. iii. 192 The strong brass cylinder . . . was found collapsed and crumpled like a piece of paper. 1888 ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii. Mrs. A. took a small and crumpled note out of her pocket.

b. Applied to strata crushed into folds by lateral pressure; contorted.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jm.* I. xi. 251 Granite appeared in large veins in the crumpled gneiss. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 650 Crumpled or folded beds of clay.

4. Wrinkled, marked with lines and furrows, such as are caused by compression.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush* ii. (1586) 56 The second sort with the crumpled leaf. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* i. xxix. 41 Medesweete . . . hath leaves . . . crumpled, and wrinkled. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 64/2 The Crumpled Plantain is a round crumpled Leaf. 1870 MORRIS *Earlly Par.* I. i. 400 The trembling poppies shed . . . their crumpled leaves.

b. Of hair. (Cf. CRUMPLING *vbl.* sb.) 1872 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* ii. (ed. 2) 7 Dolly's . . . crumpled bronze hair.

**Crumpledness**. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being crumpled, crumpled condition.

1805 LUCKOCK *Nat. Wool* 150 If . . . this compressure of the fleece produces that kind of crumpledness, which is considered as an excellent quality in English wool.

**Crumpler**. [f. CRUMPLE v. + -ER.]

1. One who crumples. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 595 This crumpler-up and defier of empires.

2. A cravat. *dial.*

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. (ed. 12) 12 If I see a boy make to do about the fit of his crumpler.

3. A fall by which man and horse are doubled up. 1885 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicester* 3 A loaded shoulder [in a horse] means a crumpler over timber. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly run* iii. 20 The mare . . . would be more frightened by a crumpler than you would. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 30 The brute broke away with me and came no end of a crumpler over a wire fence.

† **Crumpling**, sb. and a. Obs. [Cf. G. *krümm-*ling, *dial.* *krümming*, *krümping*, crooked stick, crooked man, etc.: see CRUMB a., CRUMP a. But in the sb. sense 2, the word appears to be immediately associated with *crumple* vb. or sb.]

A. sb. 1. A crooked, or deformed person.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crumplin*, a diminutive and deformed person.

2. A small dwarfed and shrivelled apple, cucumber, etc.: see *quots.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 268 Putting each sort in a basket apart: I speak not here of the smallest, and the crumplings. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.*, *Crumplings*, or Guerkins are small Cucumbers to pickle, called in French *Cornichons*. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Cruw*, *Crumplings*, wrinkled Codlings, usually the least, but . . . sweetest. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 Ginger-Bread Babies and Crumplings. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crumplin*, a diminutive and misshapen apple. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Crumpling*, an apple which does not mature, but which shrivels on the tree.

B. *adj.* ? Crooked, shrivelled, deformed.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 154 The locust and grasshopper are both of them hard cragged crumpling creatures. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 595 A little old crumpling fellow who made his fires was the best companion he had.

**Crumpling** (krump'ling), *vbl.* sb. [-ING<sup>1</sup>]. The action of the verb CRUMPLE; a crumpled condition. Also attrib., as *crumpling-irons*.

1825 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 233 In Miss Ethel's black hair there was a slight natural ripple. [which others] endeavoured to imitate by art, paper, and I believe crumpling irons. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 650 The folding or crumpling of the clayey layer subjected to the pressure. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 209 Crumpling and crackling sounds.

**Crumple** (krump'li), a. [f. CRUMPLE v. + -1: cf. *dial.* G. *krumpleig*, *krumpelicht*.] Full of crumples or wrinkles.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crumple*, wrinkled. *Devon.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Crumple*, wrinkled.

**Crumponde**: see CRUMP v. 1

**Crumpy**, sb. *dial.* [f. CRUMP a. 1 or sb. 1 + -Y 4 dim. and denominative.] = CRUMPLING sb. 2.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Crumpy*, a small irregularly shaped apple.

**Crumpy**, a. *dial.* [f. CRUMP a. 2 + -Y 1] = CRUMP a. 2; see *quots.*

1808-15 JAMIESON, *Crumpl*, *crumple*. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crumpl*, *Crumple*, brittle, dry-baked, easily breaking under the teeth. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Crumple*, crisp; [as sb.] the crisp crust of a loaf. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Crumple*, crisp; said of bread or pastry.

† **Crumster**, **crumster**. Obs. Also *crumpster*. [f. Du. *crum* crooked: cf. Du. *kromsteve* 'genus navis' (Kilian), f. *krom* + *steve* prow.] A kind of galley or hoy.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 98 Two or three crumsters or galleys buyt, and furnished upon the river. — *Invent. Shipping* 28, 200 saile of Crumsters, or hoyes of Newcastle, which each of them will beare six Demiculveins, and the strange Sakers. 1600 *Carew MSS.* (1869) 375 Certain ships called 'crumpsters' . . . with other barks and barges.

**Crunch** (krunch), v. [A recent variation of *crunch*, *CRAUNCH*, perhaps intended to express a more subdued and less obtrusive sound, perh. influenced by association with *crush*, *munch*.]

1. *trans.* To crush with the teeth (a thing somewhat firm and brittle); to chew or bite with a crushing noise.

1814 *Sagitt. Gros's Provins. Gloss.*, *Crunch*, *Crouch*, and *Crunch*, to crush an apple, etc. in the mouth. *North.* 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 201 'While I was quietly crunching my crust.' 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 202 A herd of swine crunching acorns.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xvi. Their white tusks crunch'd o'er the whiter skull. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 101 Our appetites were good; and . . . we crunched away right merrily.

2. *trans.* To crush or grind under foot, wheels, etc., with the accompanying noise.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii. 24 A sound of heavy wheels crunching a stony road. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069/1 You crunch little heaps of salt at every step.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. xxii. No sound but the wild, wild wind, And the snow crunching under his feet! 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 452 The animal's hoofs crunch on the stones and gravel.

3. *intr.* To advance, or make one's way, with crunching.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiii. (1856) 189 The sound of our vessel crunching her way through the ice. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. iv. 38 Our brig went crunching through all this jewelry. 1864 LOWELL *Firside Trav.* 209 As we crunched and crawled up the long gravelly hills.

Hence **Crunched** *pp.* a., **Crunching** *vbl.* sb. and *pp.* a.

1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. of Rhine* xix. The crunched boughs . . . that strewed the soil. 1848 C. BRONTE *F. Eyre* xviii. (D.). A crunching of wheels . . . became audible on the wet gravel. 1890 *Century Mag.* Apr. 916/2 Passing a rim of crunching cinder.

**Crunch**, sb. [f. *prec.*]

1. An act, or the action, of crunching.

1826 MARRYAT *Midst.* Easy xvii. 56 If you will not take us, the sharks shall—it is but a crunch, and all is over. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 361 Listening to the half-yielding crunch of the ice beneath. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. The Hippo . . . caught him in its mouth and killed him by one crunch.

2. pl. Small pieces resulting from crunching. *rare.*

1833 MOIR *Mansie Waucho* xxiii. (1849) 181 [He] had his pipe smashed to crunches.

**Crune**, var. of **Croun**; obs. f. **CROWN**.

† **Crunk**, v. Also 6-7 **crunk**(e). Obs. or *dial.*

[Cf. Icel. *krunka* to croak (as a raven).] *intr.* Of some birds: To utter a hoarse harsh cry.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Crunk* . . . to crunk like a crane.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb) 111 The skrich howle . . . Her burial roundel dooth ruck, and crunketh in howling. 1617 MINSBEV *Ductor*, To Cruncke or Crunkle like a Crane.

**Crunk**, sb. *dial.* [f. *prec.*: cf. Icel. *krunk* the raven's cry.] A hoarse harsh cry; a croak.

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Crunk*, the hoarse cry or croak of the raven or carrion crow.

**Crunkle** (krunk'l), v. 1. Chiefly *north. dial.* In 4 **crunkil**, 6 **cruncle**, -kel. [A parallel form to **CRINKLE**, perh. going back to the ablaut-stem *crunc-* of *crinc-an* (see **CRANK** sb. 1), perh. a later analogical formation: cf. *crimpe*, *crumple*.] To wrinkle, rumple, crinkle. a. *trans.* Hence **Crunkled** *pp.* a.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1252 Thi vesage es crunkilde & waxen olde. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T1b, The musherom . . . called . . . Jewes eares (for it is . . . cruncled and flat, much like an eare). 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* iv. lviii. 519 Leaves a little crumpled or crunkled about the edges. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Crunkle*, to tumble or rumple, as linen or other cloaths. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 46 (Jam.) W1 crunkl't brow, he aft wad think Upo' his barkin faes. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Crunkle* or *Crinkle*, to rumple or crimp.

b. *intr.*

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. I. 2 A piece of paper torn out of . . . a volume crunkling on my knee.

† **Crunkle**, v. 2. Obs. [A diminutive of **CRUNK** v.] To cry like a crane.

1611 COTGR., *Crunk*, to crunkle, or creake, like a Crane. 1617 [see **CRUNK**].

**Crunode** (krū'nōd), *Geom.* [Irreg. f. L. *crux* cross + *NODE*.] A point on a curve where it crosses itself; a node with two real tangents.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 22 In the first case the tangents are both real . . . such a point is termed a *crunode*. Hence **Crunodal** a., having a *crunode*.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 126 Nodal cubics may obviously be subdivided into crunodal and acnodal.

**Crunt** (krunt), *Sc. dial.* [Cf. **CRUMP**.] 'A blow on the head with a cudgel' (Jam.).

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xxv, An' monie a fallow gat his licks, W1 hearty crunt. 1819 St. Patrick I. 166 (Jam.) Though I got a fell crunt ahint the haft.

|| **Crur** (krū'p). *Phys. and Med.* [L. *crur* blood (when out of the body), gore.] Coagulated blood, or that portion of the blood which forms the clot; gore.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Crur*, blood dropping out of a wound. 1705 GREENHILL *Art of Embalming* 2 (T.) Any offensive odour or contaminating crur. 1843 J. WILKINSON *Suedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ix. 266 The chyle clogged with crur.

**Crurorin** (krū'ōrin), *Chem.* [f. *prec.* + -IN.] The red colouring matter of blood-corpuscles; now called *haemoglobin*.

1840 BALY tr. *Miller's Physiol.* (ed. 2) I. 133 The solution of crurorin is reddened less strongly by exposure to air. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 140 By the action of an acid on blood the crurorin is converted into haematin.

**Crup**, a. *dial.* [? var. of **CRUMP**: cf. **CRUP-SHOULDER**.] 'Short, brittle, as a *crup* cake; and fig., short or snappish, as a *crup* answer. Still used in Kent' (Todd).

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms*, *Crup*, pettish, peevish. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Crup*, crisp, short; surly. *South.* 1889 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Crup*, crisp. 'You'll have a nice walk, as the snow is very crup.'

**Crup**(e, var. of **CRUP** sb. 1, hind-quarters.

**Crup** (krup), v. [f. **CRUPPER**.] *trans.* To put the crupper on (a horse).

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. viii. 97 A vicious kick or two when being crupped.

**Crupel**, **cruppel**, obs. ff. **CRIPPLE**.

**Crupen**, obs. pa. t. pl. of **CRUP**.

**Crupon**, -oun, obs. var. of **CRUPPON**.

**Crupper** (krū'pax), sb. Forms: 4 **croper**, -ore, -our, -ier, 4-5 -ure, 4-6 **croper**, 5 **croper**, **croupere**, **croupere**, **croupere**, **cropper**, 5-8 **cropper**, **cropper**, 6 **croper**, 6-7 **cropper**, **cropper**, 7 **croaper**, (**crupyard**), 6- **cropper**. [a. OF. *cropiere* (Anglo-Fr. *croperie*), mod.F. *cropière* = Pr. *cropiere*, Sp. *gropera*, It. *groppiera* (Rom. type \**groppāria*, -eria), f. med.L. and It. *groppa*, Pr. *cropa*, OF. *crope*, *crope*, mod. *crope*: see **CRUP**.]

1. A leathern strap buckled to the back of the saddle and passing under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forwards.

c 1300 K. *Alis*. 3421 Mony trappe, mony croper, Mony queyntise on armes clere. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xvi. The paytrellis surengulys and croupers braste. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush*. § 205 Hurie with a saddle, or with a buckle of a croper. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 14 The Preface might have past as well for a Postscript, or the Headstall for a Crooper. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii. His accoutrements, from the bit to the crupper. 1876 *World* V. 14 Tight reins, tight cruppers, tight curbs . . . are the refuges of incompetence.

2. *transf.* The hind-quarters or rump of a horse; the *crup*.

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* § 7. 13 A Male tweyfoold vpon his croper.] 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xlv. c. (R.). And both gaue strokes so sound, As made both horses cruppes kisse the ground. 1598 FLORIO, *Langio*, a disease in a horse about the crupper [1611 in a horses crupper]. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 29 They must

have taken them up behind them on their horse croupers. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 295 The Crupper, which is round, and reaches from the kidneys to the tail. 1825 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 283 The mules lowered their croupers and slid down the steepest slopes.

† b. The rear (of a horse). On the crupper: in the rear, close behind (one's horse). Obs.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* vi. 98 Cloridon . . . desirous to get the crupper of his enemy's horse, turned his own speedily. 1721 De For *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 65 The king follows them on the crupper with thirteen troops of horse.

3. The buttocks (of a man). Usually humorous. 1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* 71 A close-bellied dublet coming downe . . . as farre as the crupper. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* iii. 1. He cuts me a back caper with his heels, and takes me just o' the crupper. 1664 *Cotton Scarron*. 204 There as she sate upon her crupper. 1824 *Barham Ingol. Leg.* *Ingol. Penance*. The Knight on his crupper Received the first taste of the Father's flagellum.

† b. A hind-quarter, haunch (as a joint of meat). Obs. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mutton*, Take a Cuipper of . . . Mutton. *Ibid.* s.v. *Veal*, A Quarter or Crupper of Veal. 4. a. *Naut.* = crupper-chain: see 5. b. (See quot. 1867.)

c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The heel of the jib-boom has . . . a notch for the crupper. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crupper*, the train tackle ring-bolt in a gun-carriage.

5. Comb., as † crupper-bone, -compliment, -evil; crupper-crampt, -galled adjs.; crupper-chain, *Naut.* (see quot. 1882); † crupper-clout, a clout or cloth to cover the posterior; crupper-dock, -loop, that part of the crupper which passes under the horse's tail.

a 1622 *Brome Queen & Conc.* iii. iv. My Back and \*Crupper-bone is out of joint. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crupper-bone*, the coccyx. 1882 *Nares Seaman's Ship* (ed. 6) 13 \*Crupper chain, a chain passed round the bowsprit and the heel of jib-boom to secure the latter down in its saddle. 1647 *STAPYLTON Juvenal* xiv. 665 [He] puts about His naked middle a cold \*crupper-clout. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* iii. 1. I love no \*crupper-compliments. [He had just received a kick on the posterior.] 1642 *Brome Jov. Crew* iii. Wks. 1873 *III.* 395, I am . . . so \*crupper-crampt with our hard lodging. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 133 The \*Crupper-dock is mostly stuffed with a tallow candle to make it easy for the horse's tail. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Le mal de croupion*, the Rump-euill or \*Crupper-euill. 1689 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2486/4 A dark-brown Horse . . . \*Crupper-galled. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Crupper*, The rounded portion EB is the \*Crupper-loop.

**Crupper**, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a crupper, put a crupper upon.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsenem* (1809) 33 Sent on a Sunday into Hyde Park, crupper'd up as tight as need be. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 229 So caparisoned, bitted . . . and cruppered.

† Crup-shoulder, -shouldered. Obs. = CRUMP-shoulder, etc.

1809 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Thinking belike to ride vpon my Crupshoulders. 1899 *BALTON Jlis. Mavillia* iv. Hee goes Crup shouldered and sits down by leisure.

**Crural** (krū'ral), a. [ad. L. *crūralis* adj., f. *crūs*, *crūr*-leg.]

1. Of or belonging to the leg; *spec.* in *Anat.*, as in *crural artery*, *nerve*, *vein*, *vessels*.

*Crural arch*, the arch formed by Poupart's ligament, beneath which the crural vessels emerge; *crural canal*, a canal about half an inch long forming the innermost compartment of the crural sheath, through which a femoral hernia passes; *crural hernia*, a hernia descending beside the crural vessels; *crural ring*, the upper end of the crural canal; *crural septum*, the septum of connective tissue normally closing the crural canal at the top; *crural sheath*, the sheath which encloses the crural vessels as they leave the abdomen.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 393/a An excellent Cruralle Playster. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Paray's Chirurgery*. 225 The crural artery arising from the same place whence the crural vein proceeded. 1676 *SHADWELL Virtuoso* iii. If the capricious fly happens not to remove itself by crural motion, or the vibration of its wings. 1708 *KEILL Anim. Secretion* vi. The Blood must stagnate in the Crural Vessels. 1826 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 396/f Hernia of the bladder at the crural ring is very rare. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 157 The legs . . . are skinned, and the crural nerve laid bare.

b. as *sb.* Short for *crural artery*, *nerve*, etc.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 514 The Umbilical Arteries . . . said to be derived from the Crurals. 1743 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 70 The two Crurals, with the Sciatic. are distributed to the inferior Extremities.

2. Of the nature or form of a leg. 1824 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, *Crural* . . . shaped like a leg or foot. Hence in WEBSTER and mod. Dicts.

† **Crure**, Obs. rare. [ad. L. *crūs*, *crūr*-leg.] A 'leg' or side of a triangle; = CRUS 1.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Project a Triangle by producing 2 Crures from the Chords extremes.

**Crured** (krū'rd), a. *Her.* [f. L. *crūs*, *crūr*-+ED.] Of a bird borne as a charge: Having the legs of a (specified) tincture different from that of the body; legged.

1804 *MANNING & BRAY Hist. & Antig. Surrey* I. 632 A Falcon, Or. beaked and crured, Gules.

|| **Crus** (krūs). Pl. *crura* (krū'rā). [L. *crūs*, pl. *crūra*, leg.]

† 1. *Geom.* A straight line forming one side of a triangle. Obs. rare.

a 1687 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. iv. Schol. (1712) 144 All the

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*Crura*, EG, EH, EI, EC, are easily demonstrated to be equal to the *Crus* E.

2. *Anat.* a. The leg or hind limb; *spec.* the part between the knee and the ankle, the shank. b. Applied to various parts occurring in pairs or sets and resembling or likened to legs.

*Crura* of the *cerebellum*, *cerebrum*, *foemix*, and *medulla oblongata*, strands of nerve-fibres in the brain; *crura* of the *diaphragm*, two tendinous and muscular bundles, one on each side, connecting the diaphragm with the lumbar vertebrae; *crura* of the *penis*, of the *clitoris*, bodies forming the attachments of those organs, one on each side of the pubic arch. Also applied to the two processes of the *incus* and those of the *stapes* (bones of the ear).

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Crus*, among anatomists, denotes all that part of the body which reaches from the buttocks to the toes. *Ibid.*, *Crura* of the *medulla oblongata*, are two of the four roots whence the medulla oblongata springs, in the brain. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Communi.* I. 186 The *crura* of the diaphragm . . . were removed. 1845 *TODD & DOWMAN Phys. Anat.* I. 271 The central stem, or *crus*, around which each hemisphere of the cerebellum is developed.

*Crus*, obs. form of *CROUSE*.

**Crusado**, obs. f. *CRUSADE*, *CRUSADO*.

**Crusade** (krusād). Forms: a. 6 croisad, croisade, croisard, 6-8 croisade, (7 croisade); b. 7 croisada, (croys-), crusado, (crusado), 7-8 croisado, croys-; γ. 7-8 crusada, cruz-, 6-8 crusado, cruz-; δ. 8- crusade. [= mod. F. *croisade* (= OF. *croisē*), Pr. *crozada*, Sp. *crusada*, It. *crociata*, med. L. *cruciata* (*crusata*), being in the various langs. the fem. noun of action formed on pa. pple. of *cruciare*, *ciociare*, *crusar*, *croiser* to *CROSS*, *it.* a being crossed, a crossing or marking with the cross, a taking the cross: cf. the early F. *croisement*. The earliest and only ME. equivalents were *CROISERIE* (13-15th c.), and *CROISEE* (15-17th c.), from the corresponding OF. words. In 16th c. French, *croisē* was displaced by *croisade*, with the new ending -ade, adapted from the -ADA of Provençal and Spanish. This *croisade* appeared in Eng. c. 1575, and continued to be the leading form till c. 1760 (see Johnson's Dict.). About 1600, the Sp. *crusada* made its appearance under the forms *crusada* and *crusado* (see -ADO); a blending of this with *croisade* produced two hybrid forms, viz. *croisado* (-ada), with French stem and Spanish ending, frequent from c. 1611 to 1725, and *crusade*, with Spanish stem and French ending, mentioned by Johnson, 1755, only as a by-form of *croisade*, but used by Goldsmith and Gibbon, and now universal. From 15th to 17th c. occasional attempts to adopt the med. L. and other Romanic forms, as *cruciāt*, -ada, -ade, *cruciat*, were made: see *CRUCIAD*.]

1. *Hist.* A military expedition undertaken by the Christians of Europe in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans.

a. 1277 *HARRISON England* iii. iv. (1878) II. 29 At such time as Baldwin archbishop of Canturburie preached the Croisad there. 1616 JAS. I. *Remonstr. Right of Kings* Wks. 445 All such . . . as undertook the Croisade became the Pope's meere vassals. 1753 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) IV. 6 His history of the Croisades. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. 416 The knight errantry of a croisade against the Saracens.

β. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 965 A Croisade against the Turkes. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* iv. xix. (1892) 592 A Croisade to the Holy Land. 1758 *CHESTERF. Lett.* cxxxii. This gave rise to the Croisadoes, and carried such swarms of people from Europe to the . . . Holy Land.

γ. 1631 *WEBSTER Anc. Fm. Mon.* 793 To preach the Crusado. a 1678 *MARVELL Poems, Britannia & Raleigh*, Her true Crusada shall at last pull down the Turkish crescent and the Persian sun. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1834) 249 Until his return from the crusado.

δ. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Crusado or Crusade*. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Ruined Abbey* x18 Here the cowl'd zealots . . . Urg'd the crusade. 1755-73 *JOHNSON, Crusade, Crusado*: see *Crusade*. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* III. lxi. 546 The principle of the crusades was a savage fanaticism. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 318 A single campaign of the first crusade, that of 1099. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The power of the religious sentiment: inspired the crusades.

b. *transf.* Any war instigated and blessed by the Church for alleged religious ends, a 'holy war'; applied *esp.* to expeditions undertaken under papal sanction against infidels or heretics.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xlvii. (1632) 393 George Sechell . . . who under the title of a Croysada, wrought so many mischiefs. 1644 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagge* 95 Urban the eighth, that now Popeth it may, proclaim a Croisado if hee will. 1681 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* II. 122 Afterwards croisades came in use; against such princes as were deposed by popes. 1875 *STRASS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 106 Commander of a crusade against the Hussites.

2. *fig.* An aggressive movement or enterprise against some public evil, or some institution or class of persons considered as evil.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) II. 8 Preach, my dear Sir, a crusade against ignorance. 1839 *De QUINCY Revell. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 184 This new crusade against the evils of the world. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. 1. 25 Dunstan's life was a crusade . . . against the married clergy. *Mod. The Temperance Crusade*.

† 3. A papal bull or commission authorizing a crusade, or expedition against infidels or heretics.

1588 (*title*), The Holy Bull and Crusado of Rome, first published by the Holy Father, Gregory the XIII. 1643 *PRYNNE Soc. Power Parl.* App. 64 They concluded to crave aid from all Christian Princes, and a Crossado from the Pope against the Moores. a 1677 *BARROW Popes Suprem.* Wks. 1859 VIII. 50 To summon or commissionate soldiers by croisade, &c. to fight against infidels. 1724 T. RICHERS *Hist. R. Genatl. Spain* 247 The Pope, willing to help the King to sustain this War, sent him the Croisade, by which Means he raised 300,000 Ducats. 1771 *GOLDSM Hist. Eng.* I. 317 The pope published a crusade against the deposed monarch.

† 4. *Span. Hist.* A levy of money, or a sum raised by the sale of indulgences, under a document called *Bula de la crusada*, originally for aggression or defence against the Moors, but afterwards diverted to other purposes. Obs.

The sale of the indulgences granted under the *Bula* became a permanent source of revenue, held by the kings of Spain in consideration of expenses incurred by them as champions of Catholicism and in the conversion of the American Indians. A board for the collection and administration of these revenues was created in the 16th c. called *Consejo de la Crusada*, the court or tribunal of the Crusade.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* i. (1599) 30 The moneys gathered in Spaine . . . vnder colour of the Croysade. *Ibid.* xii. 566 The Pope had transferred to the king of Aragon for two yeares the moneys and collections called the Croissards of the realme of Spaine. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 531 His Subsidies which he levieth extraordinarily (of late times for the most part turned into ordinary, as his Croissados). 1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 288 To suffer a levy of money to be made within his Dominions, termed by the name Crusado, for the maintenance of the Turkish Wars. 1716 in *Lond. Gas.* No. 5480/3 The President of the Crusada is ordered to draw up a perfect Account of the intire Produce of the Crusada, as well in Spain as in the Indies. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. vii. xii. 132 Here [Peru] is also a court of inquisition, and of the croisade.

† 5. A marking with the cross; the symbol of the cross, the badge borne by crusaders. Obs.

1613 *ZOUCH Dove* 43 Like the rich Croisade on th' Imperiall Ball. 1641 *PRYNNE Antip.* 299 He tooke up the Crossado and went . . . with King Richard . . . to the warres in the holy Land. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 772 He took upon him the Crusado, i.e. Vowed an Expedition to the Holy-Land.

† b. *fig.* (with allusion to 'cross' in the sense of trial or affliction). Obs.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 531 The Noble Order of the Crusado Heaven bestoweth not on Milk-sops. *Ibid.* 533 The Crusado, or Crosse of Christ, above all Orders taken up by the Potentates of the World.

6. *attrib.*

1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 706 The crusado troops of Cardinal Beaufort. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* xviii. i. 43 The Croisade army arrived there in the end of May.

**Crusade**, obs. f. *CRUSADO*, Portuguese coin.

**Crusade** (krusād), v. Also *croisade*. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To engage in a crusade, go on a crusade. Also to *crusade* it.

1732 M. GREEN *Grotto* 215 Cease crusading against sense. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* III. 40 He's going to croisade it. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VII. xviii. When . . . you have crusaded it thro' all their parish-churches. 1834 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* III. 111 Burning heretics at home, except when he was busy crusading abroad. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 935 'Duke, once your sies crusaded it, we know'.

**Crusader** (krusād'ar), Also 8-9 croisader. [f. *CRUSADE* v. (or sb.) + -ER. Cf. obs. F. *croisadur* (Cotgr.).] One who engages in a crusade.

1743 W. WHITEHEAD *Ess. Reticule*, If crusaders like, their zeal be rage. 1769 *De For's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 169 Standing cross-legged, like our Effigies of Croisaders in Churches. 1825 *FOSBROKE Encycl.* (1843) I. 133 Badge of croisaders. 1866 *Trav. Bos.* 292 The crusaders found Citrons, Oranges, and Lemons very abundant in Palestine.

**Crusading**, *obl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *CRUSADE*. Also *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*

1732 [see *CRUSADE* v. 1. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. 1. 1. To Not since our Albigenes and Crusadings were over. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. v. 197 Provençal poetry . . . contains some noble bursts of the Crusading religious sentiment. 1879 W. H. DIXON *Royal Windsor* II. v. 50 One of those unfortunate captives of crusading wars.

**Crusading**, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] Engaging in a crusade; belonging to the crusades.

1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. xvii. The crusading sword of this misguided saint-errant. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 187 The ancient crusading chivalry. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* iv. 66 The character of the architecture is Crusading.

|| **Crusado** (krusād'o). Also 6 cru(s)adowe, 7-9 crusado, 8 crusada, (crusad, crusate, 8-9 crusade). [ad. Pg. *crusado* lit. 'crossed, marked with the cross'.] A Portuguese coin bearing the figure of a cross, originally of gold, later also of silver; the new crusado is of 480 reis (16½ grains of gold or 219 grains of silver) = about 2s. 4d. sterling.

1544 *Will of R. Osborne* (Somerset Ho.), One syde Crusadowes & the other side haufie Angulle. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xxv. (1877) i. 364 Of fortien coines we have . . . ducats, crusados [etc.]. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iv. 26. 1603 *Brit. Spec.* 267 Eight hundred Millions of Reas, or two Millions of Crusados, amounting to about three hundred thousand pounds sterling. 1695 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3086/2 The Crusado of Portugal . . . to pass at 354. 6d. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Crusado*, is a Portuguese coin, struck under Alphonsus V about the year 1457, at the time when pope Calixtus sent thither the bull for a croisade, against the infidels

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1853 Tit. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxi. 406 note, The value of an aniba of gold is 15,000 Brazilian cruzado, each cruzado being 50 sous.

|| **Crusado**. *Obs.* [A. Sp. and Pg. *crusado*, OPG. *crusado*, corresp. to F. *croisé* a crusader, lit. a crossed man, one that has received or assumed the sign of the cross: cf. *CROISES*.] A crusader.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-Book* (Camden) 92 In such gallant bravadoe termes runnith your mill crusadoe rhetoricke. 1679 BERNET *tr. Sappho's Conna. Trent* viii. (1676) 746 Provision was not made for the Crusadoes. 1625 *Pilgrims* II. viii. vi. § 4. 1267 An Armie of Crusado's.

Hence † **Crusado**, **Crusado** v., to cross, engage as a crusader; = *CROISE* v. 2.

1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 327 Which were Cruzadoed or voluntarily went unto the Holy Land. For recovery of it. **Crusado** 3, var. of *crusada* = *CRUSADE*.

|| **Crusa**. *Obs.* [A term of the *lingua franca* of the Levant = It. *corsale* privateer.] = *CORSAIR*. 1699 ROBERTS *Voy. Levant* 2, I had heard how miserably men lived in a Crusai. *Ibid.* 3 *Crusai* is a word, mistakenly used for Corsair which in English signifies a Privateer.

† **Crusard**. *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of *CRUSADE* + -ARD: cf. *CROISARD*.] A crusader.

1753 tr. *Vallaire's Micromégas*, etc. 59 The most politic of all the Crusards (*sous ces croisés*)... was Bohemond. *Ibid.* 90 Saladin... gave battle to those Crusards near Caesarea.

**Cruse** (*kris*, *kriiz*). *arch.* Forms: 5- *cruse*; also 5 *crowse*, *crowee*, *crowse*, *crwose*, 5-7 *cruse*, 6 *cruse*, *cruse*, *cruse*, *cruse*, 7 *cruse*, *cruse*, 8 *cruse*, 8-9 *cruse*. [A word of which similar forms are found in most of the Teutonic langs.; cf. Icel. *kris* (a 1300) pot, tankard, Da. *kruus* mug, jug, cruet, Sw. *kruus* mug; also OHG. \**kriuse* represented by dim. *kriselin*, MHG. *kriuse*, Ger. *krause* pot with a lid, MLG. *krius*, *krius*, LG. *kruos*, *krius*, *kraus*; MDu. *cruse*, *cruse*; WFr. *kroes*, EFr. *krius*, NFr. *kruas*, *krius*, Wang. *krius*.]

The etymological history is uncertain, as is also the original type, since the LG., Du., and Fris. present forms both in *k* and *s*; in Eng. also, it is noteworthy that we have beside ME. *u*, modern *u*, where *u* should expect *ou*. The variant spelling in *u*, (*u*) from 16th c. appears to be from Dutch. The historical pronunciation is with *s* (cf. the early *cruse*), which also now predominates; but the spelling with *k* has been occasional since 1600, and a corresponding pronunciation is given by Smart and Cassell, and often heard.]

A small earthen vessel for liquids; a pot, jar, or bottle; also a drinking vessel.

c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 584 Twy cruses in oon day. *Ibid.* xi. 349 A cruce into a stene of wyne devise. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 105 Crowse, or cruse, pottle [P. crowse or cruce]. 1482-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 404 For drynyng cruses for howsall viij. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2192 Then he may drink out of a stone cruse. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xvii. 16 The oyle in the cruse fayled not. 1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainment*. A crystal cruse fill'd with Wine. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentleman's Exerc.* i. xxvii. 94 In a cruce of water on his back he bore. 1755 JOHNSON *Cruse*, a small cup. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* iv. What if I leave these cakes, this cruse of wine Here by this cave. 1892 RAINIE *Handbk. York Museum* 167 Cruses and Pottle-pots of black and brown ware.

**C. fig.** (with allusion to 1 Kings xvii. 12-16). c. 1600 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1885) 40 Thy cruse of joye is it already spent? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx. He had dipped ungenerously into a generous mother's purse, basely and recklessly split her little cruse.

**Cruse**, *obs. form* of *CRUSE*.

† **Cruseful**. *Obs.* [f. *CRUSE* + -FUL.] As much as a cruse contains.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoll.* 15 b. Geve him half a good cruse ful to drinke. a. 1645 Heywood *Fortune by Land* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 384 Of his smallest beer Not a bare cruseful.

† **Cruse**. *Obs. rare*. [f. med. L. *crusellus*; also MLG. *kruisel*, *crusele*, LG. *kriusel*, *kriusel*, *krausel*, EFr. *krisel*, an oil-lamp used by country-people, etc., MDu. *kruysel*, *kruysel* hanging-lamp; cf. also OF. *croisel*, *croissol*, and other Romanic forms, usually connected with *crux* and associated with *crucibolum*, while the Ger. forms are treated by Hildebrand and others as dim. of *kriuse*, *CRUSE*.] A night-lamp of oil or tallow.

1401-2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 210 Pro lumine habendo in cruse.

† **Cruset**. *Obs.* Also 6 *croset*, -ette, 7 *cruset*. [a. F. *cruset* (Paré 16th c.) crucible.] A crucible. 1558-80 WARD *tr. Alexis' Secr.* i. vi. 115 b. Poure the Silver out of the croset. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 118 Set it in the fire in a Goldsmithes croset. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xii. 247 They carry the bars of silver into the Assay maister... he cuttes a small peece of every one... and putteth them into a cruset. 1621 COTGR. *Cruset*, a crucible, cruset, or cruet; a little earthen pot, wherein Goldsmiths melt their silver. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cruset*, a goldsmith's melting pot. *Philips*. [See also *CRUSIE*.]

[The ulterior etymology is complicated and uncertain; cf. *CRUSILL*, see Hatzfeld, Littré, Diez, Grimm & *Krausel*, Doornkaat-Koolman s. v. *Krausel*. The OF. *croisel*, *croissel* meant both night-lamp and crucible: cf. *CAUSIE*.]

**Crush** (*kruz*), v. Forms: 5 *crush-en*, -yn, *crush-yn*, (*crusse*), 5-6 *crusha*, 6 *crusha*, 7 *chruish*, 6- *crush*. Cf. *CROOSE* v. [app. a. OF. *croissir*, *croisir*, sometimes *cruis*(s)ir, rarely *crusir*, *crusissir*, to gnash (the teeth), to make a crashing

or cracking noise, to crash, crack, smash, break; in Cotgr., 1611, 'to cracke, or crash, or crackle, as wood thats readie to breake'; = Cat. *cruxir*, Sp. *cruxir*, *crujir* to crackle, to rustle, It. † *crossere*, *crossiare* to crackle, crash, clatter; 'also to squeeze, to crush, or squash' (Florio); med. L. *cruscire* to crackle (Du Cange). The Romanic word is app. of Ger. origin: see Diez and Mackel, and cf. MHG. *krosen*, *kriösen* to gnash with the teeth, make a crackling noise, bruise or crush with a crackling sound, crash, crunch, for which Hildebrand infers an OHG. *chrosôn*, *chrosian*.

The notion of noise present in the foreign words appears also in early uses of *crush*, *crush*, but is practically absent from later use, being now expressed by *CRASH*.]

† 1. To dash together with the sound of violent percussion, to clash, crash; to make the harsh grating noise of things forcibly smashed or pounded to fragments. *Obs.*

1398 REYISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (1495) 379 Cole quenched though it greue not wyth brennyng hym that trede thei on it makyth crushynge and grete noyse. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4752 At yche cornell of be castell was crushynge of weppon. *Ibid.* 5832 Crakkyng of cristis, crushynge of speires. *Ibid.* 7998 There was crie of ken men, crussing of wepyn.

2. *trans.* To compress with violence, so as to break, bruise, destroy, squeeze out of natural shape or condition: said of the effect of pressure whether acting with momentum or otherwise.

14100 *Morte Arth.* 1134 He [the geant] caughte hym in armez, And enclose hym celyny, to cruscene hym rybbez. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 106 Crushyn' bonys, ocillo. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b. The worme yf is crushed or poysoned. 1611 BIBLE Job xxxix. 15 The Ostrich... leaveth her egges in the earth... And forgetteth that the foot may crush them. 1665 HOOKER *Micragy.* 33 Some of these I broke... by crushing it [the stem] with a small pair of Pliers. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 83 In one promiscuous carnage crush'd and brui'd. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 357 The leaves, when crushed, emit a powerful smell of camphor. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. § 7 The shock which would crush a railway carriage. *absol.* 1886 MRS. H. WARD *tr. Amiel's Jnl.* (1891) 18 The wish to crush, roused irresistibly by all that creeps.

**b.** With advrb. extension, defining the result.

1530 PALSOR. 502a He hath croushed his legge with the fall all to peeces. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. xxi That they may crush downe with a heauy fall, Th' vsurping Helms of our Adversaries 1628 EARLE *Micromégas*, *Self-conceited Man* (Arb.) 33 He is a bladder blown vp with wind, which the least flaw crushes to nothing. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 50 Some... cast themselves in the way and are crushed to death. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 222 We expected... the roof and walls of our prison to fall in upon us, and crush us to pieces. 1833 KINGSLEY *Hyperion* xiv. 299 Philammon crushed the letter together in his hand. *Mod.* Crushed flat under the feet of the crowd.

**c.** To crumple or put out of shape (cloth, a dress, etc.) by pressure or rough handling.

*Mod.* Her bonnet and dress were all crushed.

**d. intr.** To advance with crushing.

1876 WHITTIER *Last Occasion* 24 Crushing as if with Talus' flail Through Error's logic-woven mail.

**e. intr.** (for *refl.*) To become violently compressed, squeezed out of shape, or otherwise injured, by outside pressure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crush*, to be condensed. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 282 Its texture tender, soon crushing and becoming watery when gathered. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *IVrit.* (1859) I. 553 Their rotten machine must crush under the trial. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxix. (1878) 506, I heard the hailstones crush between my feet and the soft grass of the lawn.

† **f.** In imprecations. *Obs.*

1770 FOOTE *Lane Lover* 1. Wks. 1799. II 60 Crush me if ever I saw any thing half so handsome before!

3. To press or squeeze forcibly or violently. (The force, not the effect, being the prominent notion.) Also with advrb. extension, to *crush against*, *into*, *out of*, *through*, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 611 'Fie, fie', he says, 'you crush me, let me go'. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 13 To crush our old limbs in vngentle Steele. 1611 BIBLE Num. xxii. 25 The asse... crush'd [COVERD. thust, *Geneva* dash't] Balaams foote against the wall. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Lawn Rep.* 9 Probate Div. 205 The salving vessel... was crushed against the landing-stage... and was damaged. *Mod.* Too many people were crushed into the carriage. The article was in type but has been crushed out by the pressure of political news.

**b. intr.** (for *refl.*) To advance or make one's way by crushing or pressure.

1755 JOHNSON, *Crush*, to come in a close body. 1860 SAT. REV. X. 444/1 The multitude which crushes round the Prince.

4. *fig.* a. To break down the strength or power of; to conquer beyond resistance, subdue or overcome completely.

1596 SEVENAR *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 672a They use them... to oppress and crush some of their owne to stubburne free-holders. 1611 BAKER *Lam.* i. 15 He hath called an assembly against mee, to crush my young men. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. xlix. 86 His enemies were crushed by his valour. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greuce V.* 95 Such an opportunity of crushing or humbling Sparta. 1848 GASKELL *Mary Barton* (1885) 82/3 He sank upon a seat, almost crushed with the knowledge of the consequences of his... action.

**b.** Of actions, feelings, etc.: To put down, subdue utterly, extinguish, stamp out.

1610 R. NICCOLS *Mirr. Mag.* 573 And at my state with her proud hornes did push In hope my fame. to crush. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiii. 371 These disorders might have been crusht. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 Crush'd is thy pride. 1853 C. KINGSLEY *Hyperion* xxiv. 299 She was to crush the voice of conscience and reason. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 1 Wherever free inquiry showed itself... the Church endeavoured to crush it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 The higher feelings of humanity are far too strong to be crushed out.

**c.** To oppress with harshness or rigour.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* iv. 1 Yea kine of Bashan... which oppress the poore, which crush the needy. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 293 There the poore are crusht without a cause. 1846 WHITTIER *The Branded Hand* x. Woe to him who crushes the soul with chain and lod.

5. To bruise, bray, break down into small pieces; esp. applied to the comminution of ore, quartz, coke, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, etc. in various industrial processes.

1588 GRENE *Pandosto* Ded. (1607) 2 Unicornes being gluttid with browsing on rootes of Lycoras, sharpen their stomachs, with crushing bitter grasse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 345 For drink the grape She crushes. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 309 The apples had... been well crushed and pressed. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 245/1 The lumps of... ore... falling through between the rollers... are completely crushed into small fragments. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 18 Cane crushed at the large mills on the Clarence.

6. To force out by squeezing or pressing; to press or squeeze out. Also *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i. Wks. 1856 I. 132 And crush lives sap from out Pterios vaines. a. 1626 BACON (J.). He crushed treasure out of his subjects purses by forfeitures. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 47 Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* (J.). I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me To crush my soul out.

7. To crush a cup of wine, pot of ale, etc.: to drink, quaff, 'discuss' it: cf. *CRACK* v. 10.

1592 GRENE *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 43 If euer I brought my Conny but to crush a pottle of ale with mee. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 86, I pray come and crush a cup of wine. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v. You shall crush a cup of wine to the health of the Fathers of the city. 1845 *Whitehall* xxx. 206 They had crushed several pottles of wine.

**Crush** (*kruz*), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

† 1. The noise of violent percussion; clashing; a crash. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 2946 When brote flutes come at a frosche, þe fyrste hortlyng gaf a gret crusche.

2. The act of crushing; violent compression or pressure that bruises, breaks down, injures, or destroys; also *fig.*

1599 T. MOUTER *Silkwormes* 63 The hart-broke crush of melancholies wheele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxix. vi (R.). To heale the eares that have caught some hurt either by bruise, crush or stripe. 1611 COTGR., *Escachure*, -also, a squash, crush, knoeke, or squeeze (whereby a thing is flattened, or beaten close together). 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 429 A heavy crush of disaster. 1820 SCORESSY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 214 The ice pressed dreadfully around them... but the ship always escaped the heaviest crushes. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* cxxi. 7 Our soul is kept from the dominion of sin... the crush of despondency.

**b.** In the following perhaps = *crash*, as now often quoted, and as apparently alluded to by Pope; see *CRASH* sb. 1, 2; but it may mean simply 'destruction by crushing'.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. 1, Unhurt amidst the war of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Poems (1890) II. 6 Holding up the star-spangled banner amid the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.

**c. Coal-mining.** (See *quots.*)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-tr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 20 *Crush*.—This occurs when both the roof and thill of a seam of coal are hard, and when the pillars, insufficient for the support of the superincumbent strata, are crushed by their pressure. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Crush*, 1. A squeeze, accompanied, perhaps, with more violent motion and effects, 2. A variety of fault in coal.

† 3. A bruise or injury caused by crushing. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 350 Contusions, bruises looking black and blew, strokes, crushes, rushes, rubs, and gals. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. 67 It is called Nauell-gall, because the crush is vpon the signe iust opposite against the Horses Nauell. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3837/1 Lost... a flea-bitten grey Mare, with a Crush on her right Foot in the Hoof behind.

4. The crowding together of a number of things, or esp. persons, so that they press forcibly upon each other; the mass so crowded together.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 136 No rank, no sex, could possibly receive exemption from the general crush. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 54 The crush to see it was very great. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii. A crush of carts and chairs and coaches.

**b.** A crowded social gathering. *colloq.*

1825 MACAULAY *Lett.* 18 July, I fell in with her at Lady Grey's great crush. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* (1890) 439 [The party] isn't a crush. I have only asked about thirty or forty people.

5. Cartilage, gristle, *dial.*

[=OHG. *cras* in *nasecras*, *drucras*, MLG. *krose*, also MHG. *krosbein*, *kruibein*, *kruibein*, f. *krosen* to crackle, crunch: cf. *CRUSILL*.]

a. 1245 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Crish*, *Crush*, cartilage, or soft bones of young animals, easily crushed by the teeth, *Ibid.*, *Crush*, *crustle*, gristle.



6. *Comb.* (perh. formed on verb-stem), as *crush-bone*, -*nosed*. Also CRUSH HAT, -ROOM.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3193/4 Lost . . a bay Gelding . . with a Crush bone on the side of the Nose. 1876 BROWNING *Shop* 9 Some crush-nosed human-hearted dog.

**Crushable** (krʊʃəbəl), *a.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being crushed.

1887 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/1 A less crushable material.

† **Crush-crash**, *rare*—1. *Obs.* A combination of *crush* and *crash*, having the effect of a reduplication of the latter.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 110 Thee winds scold struggling, the threshing thill crush crash is owtborne.

**Crushed** (krʊʃt), *pph.* *a.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ED.]

1. Bruised or broken by pressure; pressed or squeezed out of shape; *fig.* overwhelmed, subdued utterly.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 175 That is but a crush'd necessity. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 166 The crush'd and mangled corpse. 1851-5 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 248 To awaken his crushed intelligence.

2. Bruised or broken down into small pieces or powder.

1855 JOHNSTON *Chem. Com. Life* iv. (1879) 58 Crushed bones are strewn over a meadow. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 943 There are three classes of sugar-refineries in this country, the chief productions of which are, respectively: 1st, Loaf-sugar; and, Crystals. 3rd, Crushed sugar.

3. *Crushed morocco* (*Bookbinding*): morocco leather, grained, shaved thin, pressed between iron plates, and polished. *Crushed strawberry*: the colour of strawberries when crushed or bruised.

† **Crushel, crussel**, *Obs.* [Corresponds to OHG. *crusela*, *kruschela*, MHG. *krusel*, *krussel*, *kruschel*, MLG. *crusle*, LG. *krusselle* cartilage, *kruschel*, referred by Hildebrand to MHG. and dial. G. *krösen*, *krösen* to gnash the teeth, crackle, craunch, crush with noise. Cf. dial. *crustle*, CRUSH sb. 5.] Cartilage, gristle.

c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 106 Cruschylbone, or grystylbone [P. crushell]. 1657 MINSHU *Director*, A crussell or gristle.

**Crusher** (krʊʃə), *[f. CRUSH *v.* + -ER 1.]*

1. One who or that which crushes.

1598 FLORIO, *Pronp.*, a crusher. 1611 COTGR., *Es-cacher*, a squasher; a beater, or crusher of things flat. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behn's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. conc. Perfection* 8 The Crusher or bruiser of the Serpent. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 62 Crushers of walnuts with silver nut-crackers. 1884 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 191 The Port Jackson shark . . has crushers instead of teeth.

b. *spec.* One whose trade is to crush some article for economic purposes.

1794 *Hull Advertiser* 9 Aug. 3/4 The Crushers of Rape-seed continue to buy this article very freely. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 300/2 Rape. The seed . . is then sold to the crushers, who express the oil. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 469 Seed crushers and oil refiners.

c. A machine for crushing seed, ore, quartz, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 160 For breaking malt beans, &c. one crusher only is wanted. 1879 ATCHERLY *Boylard* 171 Mr. Armfield's crusher was in full work.

2. *collog.* Something which overwhelms or overpowers. Cf. *stunner*.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 1, It's Destiny, and mine's a crusher! 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv. 'She is a crusher, ain't she now?' 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 6 Nov. 53/5 The decision was a crusher on Dr. Philin.

3. An apparatus for recording the pressure exerted on a gun by a charge of powder; also *attrib.* as in *crusher-gauge*, -*plug*.

1871 *Standard* 19 Jan., A 'crusher', or small apparatus exposing a copper disc to the pressure over a given surface of the pent-up gases, was inserted in the rear of the 700-pounder bolts. 1871 NOBLE & ASSEL in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 140 A slight escape of gas past the crusher-gauge.

4. *slang.* A policeman.

1841 *Punch* II. 137 There is not one crusher who is proof against the waistcoat pocket. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 25 'The blessed crushers is everywhere', shouted one.

**Crush hat**. A soft hat which can be crushed flat; *spec.* a hat constructed with a spring so as to collapse and assume a flat shape; an opera-hat.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xix, Folding his crush hat to lay his elbow on. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* I. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 201/2 Smart new boy in cloak-room has noted gentlemen shutting up their crush hats, and promptly flattens de Jones's best silk topper.

**Crushing** (krʊʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRUSH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. CRUSH.

† 1. Crushing, smashing: see CRUSH *v.* 1. *Obs.*

2. Compressing violently so as to bruise or destroy; violent pressure or squeezing. Also *fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong. Froissement*, a crushing in pieces. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1852) 195 The crushing . . and the overwhelming of his afflicted Servants. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 6 Cornelius Seaman lost his Ship by the squeezing and crushing together of the Ice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 The sound produced by the crushing of the fragments. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May, All delays, discomforts and crushings were met with good-humour.

3. *spec.* Bruising or comminution of ore, quartz, oil-seeds, etc. for economic purposes; also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *crushing-machine*, -*mill*, -*seed*, etc.

1799 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 168 The crushing of rape seed. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Sept. 2/2 Fifty lasts of fine

Koningsburg Crushing Linseed. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 337 The Crushing Mill, used in Cornwall and other mining countries. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 43 The crushing for the year is 9,782 tons of quartz.

**Crushing**, *pph.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That crushes; bruising, overwhelming, etc.

1577 WHETSTONE in *Gascoigne's Steel Glas* (Arb.) 22 Crushing care. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. 34 Crushing pennie. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 206 The blow must be quick, and crushing. 1876 TREVELL *Macaulay* II. ix. 137 A . . crushing censure upon Lord Ellenborough.

**Crushingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a crushing manner; so as to crush.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimui* iv. 173 The word smote crushingly. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., Falling slowly but crushingly.

**Crush-room**. A room or hall in a theatre, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals of the entertainment.

1866 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 135 The drawing-room . . actually differed in nothing from the crush-room at the opera on a very crowded night. 1833 MACAULAY *Leti.* 2 Aug., The crush-room of the opera at night. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 278.

**Crusian**, var. of CRUCIAN, species of carp.

**Crusie, crusy** (krʊ'zi, krʊ'zi). *Sc.* Also *crusie*, -*zie*, -*y*, -*ey*, *crusie*, *croosie*. [app. a phonetic repr. of *F. cruset*, CRUSET, or perh. of earlier origin from OF. *croiseul*, *cruseul* (pl. -*eus*), or *croisel*, *cruseau*, with which it agrees in its two senses, while *F. cruset* and Eng. CRUSET have only that of 'crucible'.]

1. A small iron lamp with a handle, burning oil or tallow; also, a sort of triangular iron candlestick with one or more sockets for candles, having the edges turned up on the three sides. (Jamieson.)

a 1774 FERGUSON *Fanner's Jugle*, The cruizy, too, can only blink and bleer. 1776 C. KERR *Fanner's Hat* ix. (Jam.) Meg lights the cruizy wi' a match. 1824 SCOTT *Red-gauntlet* Let. iv, A silver lamp, or crusie, as the Scottish term it. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 487 The croosie, a triangular metal saucer with an upright hook at the base to be hung by.

2. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron with a long handle, used for melting metals. (Jamieson.)

The common sense in South of Scotland; *crusies* were commonly used by stocking-weavers in middle of the 19th c. to melt lead or pewter for setting the needles in their frames.

**Crusily, -illy** (krʊ'sili), *a. Her.* Also 6 *crusile*, 7-8 *crusuly*, 7 *crossule*, 9 *crusillé(e)*, (*crucilly*, -*cilly*). [a. OF. *crusillé*, var. of *croisillé* (Godef.) 'strewn with crosses or croisettes', f. *croisille*, dim. of *croix* cross.]

Of a field or charge: Covered or strewn with small crosses, usually crosses crosslet.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Arncliffe* II. 115 b, He beareth Argent, a Cheuron de Ermines, betweene three Inkes moly, crusile botonie fitchie Sable. 1766 PORY *Heraldry Gloss.*, *Crusily* or *Crusily*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vi. 29 When the Field is covered with small Crosses Crosslets, it is said to be Crusilly. 1882 CUSANS *Heraldry* viii. 128 Crusillé.

† **Cruskin, cruiken**. *Obs.* or *Sc. dial.* In 4-5 *cruskin*, (*cruske*), 5 *cruskyn*. [= OF. *crusequin*, *prosequin*, mod. Walloon *cruskin*, *cruskein*, prob. a. MFlem. *krusyecken*, *kruskein*, dim. of *krusye*, *krus*, CRUSE. The forms in *Pronp. Parv.* may be directly from Flemish. The Gael. *crutisgein* small cruse, oil-lamp, Irish *crusigin* small pot or pitcher, are adopted words.] A small vessel for holding liquids; hence a liquid measure.

1378 *Inventory in Pronp. Parv.* 106 Un cruskin de terre gaisis d'argent. Un pot d'argent blanc au gysse d'un cruskin. 1408 *Will of Malynon* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum Cruskin de argento & deauratum. 14- . . Voc. in Wt. Wulker 604/40 [Piacaria, quidam cyphus, a cruskin]. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 106 Causkin' or cruske, coop of erpe, cartesia. 1808 JAMIESON, *Crusken* of whisky, a certain measure of this liquor, Angus.

**Crusoe**, = CRUCIAN, species of carp.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 264 Method of catching Crusoes, or Crucians.

† **Crusoile**, *Obs.* rare—1. [a. OF. *cruseul*, *crusoil* crucible: see CRUSELL, CRUSET.] A crucible.

1613 MARSTON *Instat.* C'tesse I. Wks. 1856 III. 111 Thou scum of his melting-pots, thou wert christened in a crusoile with Mercuries water.

**Crusopasse, -praso**, obs. ff. CHRYSOPRASE.

**Crust** (krʊst), *sb.* Forms: 4 *crouste*, 5 *croste*, 5-6 *cruste*, 4- *crust*. [In some senses ad. L. *crusta*, in others immed. a. OF. *crouste* (mod. *croûte*), Pr. and It. *crosta*—L. *crusta* hard surface, rind, shell, incrustation. In F. the earliest recorded popular sense is the crust of bread, but medical writers used it in sense 3 after L. at an early date.]

1. The outer part of bread rendered hard and dry in baking. Opposed to *crumb*.

a 1330 *Onel* 954 Anawe of Nubie he smot, That neuere eft crouste he ne bot. 1398 [see CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Saue pe sydds and al pe cruste hole with-owte. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 191 Make cleane his bread, If there be either ashes or coles in the cruste. 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* i. 22 The like may be said of the crust of bread. 1825 SCOTT 2 Jan. in *Lockhart*, When we do get bread to eat, we complain that the crust is hard. 1871 *When I was a little Girl* (ed. 2) 25 You know there can't be crust without crumb.

2. *fig.* Something figured as an outer covering or shell difficult to penetrate, or merely superficial.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 366 A universal crust of Hypocrisy that covers the face of the greatest part of Mankind. a 1655 VINCE *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 320

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) The hard outer part of a loaf or roll of bread; a portion of this external part such as belongs to a single slice of bread.

c 1325 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 204 A row3 have trenchur, other a crust: The begger that the crust ssal hab. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 A crust of bread thou bray with-alle. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym ciostes of whyt bred. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. iv. 28 My Vnkle grew so fast, That he could gnaw a crust at two houres old. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) Men will do tricks, like dogs, for crusts. 1871 *When I was a little Girl* (ed. 2) 24, I had a piece of bread and butter for my luncheon every morning, and the crust of it was often a serious incumbrance to me. Bread-crusts are not nice things.

c. By extension: A scrap of bread which is mainly crust or is hard and dry: often applied slightly to what is much more than crust.

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Some, de plen-teously glut themselves, and other some live with gnawing of poore crusts. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 182 My hap was harder than to owne in that distresse a Crust. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xi. 373 Sauce, . . which makes it eat very savory: much better than a crust of Bread alone. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 66 Parents, . . Who in distress broke their last crust in twain, . . that I might be fed. 1837 LYTTON E. *Maltravers* I. i, Bring me a cup of beer, and crust of bread. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 42 To have a 'crust' as she calls it, or in reality a good deal of cheese and bread and beer.

d. *fig.* 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 12 Such crustes of small comfort. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. i. heading, A Crust for the Critics.

2. The paste forming the covering of a pie.

1598 *Eptularia* Biv b, Make a crust of thicke past like a Pie crust. 1712 ADDISON *Spec.* No. 482 ¶ 4 Learning how to season it [a buck], or put it in crust. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hannah of Venison* 54 A pasty; it shall, and it must, And my wife, little Kitty, is famous for crust.

3. A hard dry formation on the surface of the body, caused by a burn, an ulcer, or disease of the skin; a scab or eschar.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvii. (1495) 235 A croute of blood. c 1400 *Lasfranc's Chirurg.* 70 We moten brenne pe heed of pe veyne, . . wip hoot iren & pilke hoot iren myzte make an hard cruste. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 275 b, Eschara is the herdes, or cruste y<sup>e</sup> mayneth after the burnynge of a wounde, or ulcer. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter barked, . . with vile and loathsome crust all my smooth Body. 1876 DÜRRING *Dis. Skin* 47 Crusts are effete masses, of dried materials composed of the products of disease of the skin.

4. † a. The upper or surface layer of the ground. *Obs.*, having passed into b. *Geol.* The outer portion of the earth; that part of the body of the earth accessible to investigation.

Used first in accordance with the notion that the interior of the earth was an 'abyss' of waters, subsequently in reference to the theory of an interior in a state of fusion.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 An other kynde of Rubies . . found in the mountaynes in the vpper crust or floure of the earth. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xxviii. (1614) 67/1 In the very crust of the ground, without any deepe digging. 1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* 2 Apr. 185 The elevation of steams from the Crust or Superficial parts of the Earth. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 433 The whole earth, in the opinion of some philosophers, is but a kind of bridge, or crust to the great body of waters included in it. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. iv. 294 The rocks and stones which compose the external crust of the globe.

5. A more or less hard coating, concretion, or deposit on the surface of anything; an incrustation.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. (R.) Except thou wilt neuer wash out the crust, but goe so with a crust of paynting to bedde. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 176 While they ride upon the false crusts of yce breaking under. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 138 Precious Stones are covered over with a homely Crust. 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 58 a, Lay . . over all a Crust made of Sand, Mortar, and Ashes. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 146 It looked more like a saline crust. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxi. 179 The water, [was] covered with a thin crust of ice. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* IV. 121 The crust formed over the lava.

b. *Crust of wine*: see quot.

1863 T. G. SHAW *Wine*, etc. IV. 145 In every wine . . a portion of the vegetable and other matters which constitute its 'distinctiveness' must inevitably be precipitated to the bottom of the vessel; this is called lees in the cask, and crust or deposit in the bottle.

c. *U. S. and Canada*. The hardened surface of snow suitable for crust-hunting.

1860 [cf. CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1876 *Forest & Stream* VI. 18/1 We had waited for a 'crust' through days of rain, thaw, and fog. 1890 N. HIBBS in *Big Game N. Amer.* 27 The Moose would come when the crust formed on the snow in the mountains.

6. The hard external covering of an animal or plant; a shell, test, husk, etc.; *spec.* the hard chitinous integument or 'shell' of Crustaceans.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 121 This Crust is spongie, having smal holes, . . that by these hollow passages, the thinner part of the Chylus might pierce. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 101 This Caterpillar gives over to eat, and . . comes to be covered over with a strange shell or crust. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 322 There is a sort of leathery crust over the seed. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 464 [The skin] was shed annually like the crust of a lobster.

7. *fig.* Something figured as an outer covering or shell difficult to penetrate, or merely superficial.

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 366 A universal crust of Hypocrisy that covers the face of the greatest part of Mankind. a 1655 VINCE *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 320

He may be overgrown with a crust, a coldness. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lech. l.* (1858) 105 Break through the crust of his selfishness.

† 8. A plank cut from the outside of a tree-trunk. 1846 Nottingham Rec. III. 255. iij. crustes.. to lay on be same bridge vnder be gravel. 1853 Louth Churchw. Acc. III. 29 (in Peacock *N. W. Linc. Closs.*) For a crust of a plank to a bridge. 1869 Nottingham Rec. IV. 136 For a kruste and a planke.

9. *Angling.* The surface film of water. ? *Obs.*

1853 W. LATSON *Secr. Angling* in Arb. Garner I. 194 If the wind be rough, and trouble the crust of the water. *Ibid.*, This fly.. moved in the crust of the water is deadly in an evening.

10. *Leather Manuf.* The state of sheep or goat skins when merely tanned and left rough preparatory to being dyed or coloured.

1886 Lond. Gaz. No 2125/4 About 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared, and some in the Crust not staked. 1882 Worcester Exhib. Catal. iii. 50 Crust and coloured slivers.

11. The outer part or 'wall' of a horse's hoof.

1847 Youatt *Horse* xviii. 372 The crust or wall, is that portion which is seen when the foot is placed on the ground.

† 12. *fig.* A crusty person. *Obs.*

1594 Merry Knack in Hazl. Dodsley VI. 539 What an old crust it is!.. I think the villain hath a face hardened with steel. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 An old crust, with a back bent like a bowe with carieing tables.

13. *Comb.*, as *crust-hardened*, -like adjs.; † *crust-clung* *a.* (see quot.); crust-lizard, book-name of *Heloderma horridum*; † *crust-roll*, a kind of thin crusted pancake.

1840 Two Cookery-bks. 46 Cruste Rolle.—Take..Floure of white; nym Eyroun and breke per-to..rolle it on a borde also pinne as parchment..frye hem, and serue forth. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Crust-clung and Soale-bound soyles. 1688 Holme *Armoury* iii. 333/2 Crust Clung, or Soil Bound, is an hard sticking together of the Earth, that nothing will grow on it. 1884 Sat. Rev. 7 June 747/1 Old crust-hardened politicians.

**Crust** (krŭst), *v.* [f. prec. sb., after *F. crouster, crouster, L. crustare*.]

1. *trans.* To cover as with a crust, to encrust.

1548 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 159 Snowe..whyche was harde and crusted by reason of the frost. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 104/2a To cruste, *crustare*. 1607 SHAKS. *Yonon* iii. vi. 109 Of Man and Beast, the infinite Maladie Crust you quite o're. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 162 The meates become crusted and baked. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 34 Rocks..scantly crusted with lichens. 1829 *Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 879 North winds begin to crust over the pools and streams with ice.

*b. fig.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Hamlet, Baitnile of Frogs*, &c. Ep. Ded. (R.) Being crusted with their couetous leprosy. 1767 JOHNSON *Let.* 19 Aug. Ill health..has crusted me into inactivity. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. vi. 250 The truth had been crusted over with fictions.

2. *intr.* To form or contract a crust; to become covered with a crust or hardened surface. Also *fig.*

1830 Two Cookery-bks. 32 Stere it faste pat it crouste noyt. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* cccxlvii. Aged Tyrannic whose Oyle Crusts in the Lampe. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), The place that was burnt..crusted and healed in very few days. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 471 The soil..will only crust a little above. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 26 The tide of fancy and enthusiasm..settles and crusts into the standing pool of dulness, criticism, and verta.

3. *trans.* To form into a crust; to make hard like a crust.

1671 NARBOROUGH *Frml. in Act. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 182 The main Body of Ice that lyeth crusted about the Shore. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* v. v. (1861) 227 The dirt of half a century, crusted on the glass.

4. *U. S. and Canada.* To hunt (deer, etc.) on the crust of snow; to crust-hunt.

1860 [see CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1888 *Forest & Stream* XXX. 463 The guides and hunters..going over the border ..on the deep snows, and crusting deer and moose. *Ibid.* 1854/1 A good deal of crusting deer is being done..this winter.

|| **Crustacea** (krŭstē'jā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. neuter pl. of *crustaceus* adj. (sc. *animalia*): see below. Introduced by Lamarck, 1801, as a name of the class of animals called by Cuvier, 1798, *les insectes crustacés*; cf. CRUSTACEOUS 3.] A large class of Arthropodous animals, mostly aquatic, characterized by a hard, close-fitting, usually chitinous shell or 'crust' which is shed periodically; comprising Crabs, Lobsters, Crayfish, Prawns, Shrimps, and many others.

1814 W. E. LEACH *Trans. Linn. Soc. XI.* 306 (title), Arrangement of the Crustacea, etc. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 144 The Crustacea..respire by branchiae..They have a distinct heart provided with circulating vessels. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 108 Most of the Crustacea, like insects, come forth from the eggs in a state very different from their adult form.

**Crustaceal** (krŭstē'jāl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = CRUSTACEAN *a.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 130 Like all birds feeding on crustacean life.

**Crustacean** (krŭstē'jān), *a. and sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

*A. adj.* Belonging to the class Crustacea.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 81 The most abundant order of Crustacean life.

*B. sb.* An animal of this class.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 26 Whether the

higher Orders of Crustaceans undergo a real metamorphosis. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 54 The Crustaceans, the highest marine animals of the annulose type.

**Crustaceoid** (krŭstē'jōid), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Having a resemblance to a crustacean.

1864 DANA *Zooph.* vii. 106 These crustaceoid species.

**Crustaceology**. [See -(O)LOGY.] The scientific study of Crustacea. Hence **Crustaceological** *a.*, pertaining to crustaceology; **Crustaceologist**, one versed in crustaceology.

1828 WEBSTER, *Crustology*, that part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals. *Crustaceology*, the word sometimes used, is ill-formed..Who can endure such words as *crustaceological*? 1849 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 409 note, Milne Edwards had not mentioned them in his Review of Crustaceology. *Ibid.* 408 note, Anomalous animals..which have long perplexed Crustaceologists. 1876 PAGE *Anim. Text-bk.* Geol. xiii. 237 A fresh and inviting field to the crustaceologists.

**Crustaceorum-brin**. *Chem.* [f. L. *Crustacea* + *ruber* red + -IN.] A red colouring matter found in the bodies of some Crustacea.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Crustaceous** (krŭstē'jəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *crustaceus*, f. *crusta* crust, hard shell: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a crust or hard integument. *Crustaceous lichens* (in Bot.): see quot. 1882.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Crustaceous*..pertaining to the crust, hard shell or pill of any thing. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 Their crustaceous Tunica Cornea. 1762 B. STULLINGFLEET *Econ. Nat.* 78 The crustaceous liverworts are the first foundation of vegetation. 1820 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 145 The outer integument (of the seed) crustaceous, the inner membranous. 1822 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 319 The Thallus of Lichens is commonly developed in the form of incrustations which cover stones and the bark of trees..These Crustaceous Lichens, as they are termed [etc.].

† *b. Path.* Characterized by crusts or scabs.

1801 Med. *Frml. V.* 23 The discovery of the crustaceous Cow-pox..The ulcers on the hands and arms assumed the crustaceous form.

2. Of animals: Having a hard integument.

1659 H. MORE *Immortal Soul* ii. xi. (1662) 108 Wasps and Hornets..the Animal Spirits not easily evaporating through their crustaceous Bodies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Mites in Cheese..It seems they are sheath'd and crustaceous Animals (as Scarabees and such like Insects are). 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 168 Crustaceous forms in Coleoptera.

3. *spec. in Zool.* Belonging to the class Crustacea, crustacean.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 151 Crustaceous animals, Lobsters, Shrimps, and Crayfishes. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 106 The shell-fish of the softer crustaceous kind. 1707 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 320 Testaceous and Crustaceous Fish. 1873 J. G. BARTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (ed. 3) 300 Old men..setting lobster-pots, doing business in the crustaceous delicacies of the season.

*b. Crab-like; like a crustacean.*

1822 Blackw. *Mag.* LI. 377 Retiring in a crustaceous or crab-like manner from the Court. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 205 Thy poor crustaceous efforts at self-isolation.

Hence **Crustaceonness**.

1777 BAILEY vol. II. *Crustaceonness*, hardness, like, or being covered with a Shell, as Shell-fish. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Crustade**. *Obs.* Also *crustate*, -arde: see also CUSTARD. [Evidently a. F. *croustade*, although this is not given by Godefroy, and is known to Hatzfeld only as a modern word after It. *crustata* 'a kinde of daintie pye, chewet, or such paste meate' (Florio), f. *crostare* to encrust: see -ADE.]

A sort of rich pie, made of flesh, eggs, herbs, spices, etc. enclosed in a crust.

† 1330 *Form of Cury* No. 154 Crustardes of Flessh. — No. 156 Crustardes of Fyshe. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 40 Crustate of fleshe. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Let bake hom as thow woldest bake slaunes, or crustades.

**Crustal** (krŭstāl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *crusta* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a crust; consisting of crust.

1860 WORCESTER cites *N. Brit. Rev.* 1829 C. LARWORTH in *Proc. Geogr. Soc.* 697 The many twisting crustal septa of the earth.

**Crustalogical**, **Crustalogist**, **Crustalogy**, synonyms of CRUSTACEOLOGICAL, etc.

Proposed by WEBSTER (1828), and in later Dicts.

**Crustate** (krŭstēt), *a.* [ad. L. *crustātus* crusted, incrustated; applied by Pliny to crustacea.] Crusted; crustaceous.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Exanguine aquaticks, which are either soft, as the Polypus, or Crustate..as the Lobster. 1822 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crustate*, having an outer hard rind or shell.

**Crustated** (krŭstē'tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Covered with a crust; encrusted.

1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 342 Icelandic springs..the crusted stones formed in them.

**Crustation** (krŭstē'jən), *[n. of action f. L. crustare to CRUST: see -ATION.]* The formation of a crust; an incrustation.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 These, having through long time, got the very same Crustation upon them. 1698 KILL *Exam. Th. Barth* (1734) 235 The Abyss was enclos'd by a thick Crustation, in which were all the

Materials of Earth, Sand, Clay, Gravel [etc.]. 1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 21 Jan. 463/1 To attempt to remove crustations.

**Crusted** (krŭstēd), *ppl. a.* [f. CRUST *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having or covered with a crust, encrusted; † crustaceous (*obs.*); that has deposited a crust, as old port or other wine.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex. xxix.* 23 A crustid cake spreynde with oyle. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 24 Entning upon the crusted mud, and sinking withall. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxiii. (1611) 170 The Crusted sort of Fishes..viz. Crabs, Lobsters, Creuses, Cuttles, Razors, Shrimps, &c. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 196 The pretty Insect was covered all over with a crusted shell. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants*, Butler, Musty, or very foul and crusted bottles. 1873 *Forest & Stream* I. 90/2 The crusted snow-drifts. *Mod.* Fine old crusted port.

*b. fig.* (from crusted wine): Antiquated, 'venerable'; often with admixture of the notion 'covered with a crust of prejudice, etc.' *humorous.* Hence **Crustedly** *adv.*

1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* vii. His own crusted urbanity and scheming perseverance. 1884 19th Cent. Feb. 230 England..cheishes a fine old crusted abuse as much as it does its port. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 4/1 The lengths to which good old crusted bigotry can go.

**Cruster**. *U. S. and Canada.* = CRUST-HUNTER: see CRUST *v.* 4, and cf. CRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1881 *Forest & Stream* (quoted in Cent. Dict.).

**Crust-hunt**, *v. U. S. and Canada.* [f. CRUST + HUNT *v.*, after *crust-hunter*, *crust-hunting*, in which *crust-* is in locative relation to the sbs., as in *plain-dweller*, *sea-faring*, etc.] *intr.* To hunt deer or other large game on the snow, when covered with a frozen crust strong enough to bear the hunter, but not to support the game, which sink in and are easily run down. So **Crust-hunter**, **Crust-hunting**.

1885 *Forest & Stream* XXIV. 425 Advocates of January crust-hunting. 1888 *Ibid.* XXX. 471 Thus eluding..the..crust-hunters as well as the hound. 1889 Cent. Dict., *Cruster*, one who crust-hunts for game.

**Crustific** (krŭstē'fik), *a. rare.* -0

1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Crustifick*, that bringeth a Crust or Skin. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Crustily** (krŭstēlī), *adv.* Also 6 crustely. [f. CRUSTY + -LY 2.] † *a.* After the manner of, or as a crust (*obs.*). † *b.* In a 'crusty' manner; crabbedly, snappishly (*collog.*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 20 A Cartilage, crustily coueryng either side. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Crustily*, peevishly. 1749 MRS. R. GODDARD *Carrow* (ed. 2) 229 The Parson..very crustily told him, He had lost his Dog. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 5 [He] asked..rather crustily if he could name a single instance [etc.].

**Crustiness** (krŭstēnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being crusty *concr.* a crusty formation, incrustation.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 66r Their..quality is to burn the body..and to bring a hard scale or crustiness upon any part. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Louc. C. Warres* 269 The upper Crustiness of the Turf was so hardened..that it would endure a fiv to go over it. c 1720 W. GISSON *Parviers Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 271 They leave such a hardness and crustiness that the part is very apt to..break out into fresh sores.

2. *fig.* Crabbed crustiness of manner or temper.

1777 BAILEY vol. II. *Crustiness*, pettishness of Temper. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracab. Hall* (1845) 95 Old Christy forgot his usual crustiness. 1839-40 *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 147 An old English gentleman, of great probity, some understanding, and very considerable crustiness.

**Crusting** (krŭstēŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CRUST *v.* (and *sb.*) + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRUST; formation of a crust; *concr.* a crust formed, an incrustation.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 273 Paaste in an ouen..receyeth a maner croustyng in the vttre syde vnder the whiche cruste the paaste is neshse. 1820 Blackw. *Mag.* VI. 548 The..department in this facitious wine trade, called crusting, consists in lining the interior surface of empty wine-bottles..with a red crust of super-tartrate of potash. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Put out your tongue, and it instantly freezes to this icy crusting.

2. *U. S.* = CRUST-HUNTING: see CRUST *v.* 4.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 207 Deer are taken extensively by a process called 'crusting'; that is, pursuing them, after a night's rain followed by frost has formed a crusty ice upon the surface of the deep snow. 1888 *Forest & Stream* XXX. 165/1 A crust sufficiently strong for moose and deer crusting.

**Crusting**, *ppl. a.* [f. CRUST *v.* + -ING 2.] That crusts or forms a crust; encrusting.

1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story Doom* iii. 72 A coverlet made stiff with crusting gems.

† **Crustive**, *a. Obs.* [f. CRUST *v.* + -IVE.] Producing a 'crust' or eschar, escharotic.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 429 Medicines..called 'Eschariotica', that is to say crustive: which be hot in the fourth degree, and do breed a crust and scarre. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clvi. 461 Medicines to be crustive.

**Crustose**, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *crustōsus*: see next.] Of the nature of a crust; crustaceous.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crustose*, thick-skinned. Applied to certain mushrooms which form laminae like crusts.

† **Crustous**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *crousteus*, mod. F. *crousteux*, ad. L. *crustōsus* (Pliny), f. *crusta* CRUST.] Of the nature of a crust or scab; crusty. c 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 350 Rotid fleisch & crustous.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 238 Before the crustous eschar be taken away.

**Crusty** (krv'sti), *a.* [f. CRUST *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of the nature of a crust; hard like a crust; characterized by having a crust. *spec. a.* Scabby + b. Crustaceous (*obs.*); c. Crusted (of wine).

c. 1400 *Langland's C.* 186 If be mater be fleumatik... & if be skyn be crusty. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 369 An handfull of come... or else of crustie breade sodden in a caldron. 1600 *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 274 (R.) A kinde of crusty shel-fish... hauing a crusty taile. 1666 *J. Smith Old Age* 173 (T.) The dry, solid, tensile, hard, and crusty parts of the body. 1713 *Derham Phys. Theol.* (J.) The egg... its parts within, and its crusty coat without. 1830 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 136 His loaves, which are crusty, and his temper, which is not. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 229 Snow, recent and sufficiently crusty to bear you five paces and let you through the sixth. 1866 *Possibilities of Creation* 77 Good old crusty port.

2. *fig.* Of persons (or their dispositions, etc.): Short of temper; harshly curt in manner or speech: the opposite of suave or affable.

c. 1570 *Preston Camleys* in *Haad. Dodsley* IV. 184 Master Ruff, are ye so crusty? 1598 *LVL Motb. Bomb.* II. iv. You need not be crustie, you are not so hard backt. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v. i. 5 Enter Theristes.* Achil. Thou crusty batch of Nature, what's the newest? 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. i. Wks.* 1799 I. 174 Come, come, man; don't be so crusty. 1857 *MRS. GASKELL C. Brontë* (1860) 12 A stranger can hardly ask a question without receiving some crusty reply.

+ b. *fig.* Hardened, stubborn. *Obs.*

1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year I.* xii. 153 Hardened not by cold, but made crusty and stubborn, by the warmth of the divine fire.

**Crusulé**, -uly, *obs. ff.* CRUSLY.

+ **Crusy**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *creusé* hollowed.] Concave.

1625 *LISLE Du Barlas* 151 It is concave and convex, .. inbent and out-bent, or crusey and bulked.

**Crut** 1. *Coal-mining.* A roadway driven from the shaft across strata of rock, shale, or other 'waste', to reach a seam of coal. Chiefly used in the Staffordshire coal-field.

1665 *D. DUDLEY Metallum Martis* (1854) 27 The Colliers getting the nethermost part of the Coles first... when they have wrought the Crutes or Staules, (as some Colliers call them) as broad and as far in under the ground, as they think fit [etc.]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 101 The defendant was engaged... in the diving of what is technically known as the crut, and was seen to take off the top of his safety lamp and light his pipe.

**Crut** 2. [ad. F. *croûte* crust.] The rough part of oak bark.

1847 in *CRAIG* and *mod. Dicts.*

**Crut**, var. of CROOT, a dwarf.

**Crutch** (krv'tʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cryco(e)*, 3-5 *crucche* (ü), 5-6 *cruche*, *crutche*, 7- *crutch*; 8. 6 *crooch(e)*, 6- *crootch*; 9. 5-6 *crouche*, *crowth(e)*, 6 *crowth*, 6-7 *crouch*. [OE. *crycc*, (acc. *cryccs*) fem., a common Teutonic word = *OLG. krūkja* (whence MDu. *crucche*, Du. *kruk*, MLG. *krucke*, *krucke*, LG. *krucke*, *krück*), OHG. *chruckja*, *chrucha* (MHG. *krucke*, *krucke*, Ger. *krücke*), ON. *krýkja* (Norw. *krýkja*, OSw. *krýkja*, Da. *krýkke*) = O-Tent. *krūkþū*, *krúkþū* = ablaut stem *krūk-* of *kreuk-* to bend. The ME. change of *y(ü)* to *i*, is found also in *clutch*, *mutch*, *trust*. The phonology of the variants is obscure.

For the *crutch* form, cf. CROUCH, as a separate word. *Cruche* may be merely a variant spelling, but it also occurs as a variant of CROUCH *sb.* q.v. *Crucche* may belong to *crutch* or to *crouch*: the latter was perh. influenced in form by CROUCH *v.*, but it may represent an early lengthening of the *u* in *cruche*, *crucche*, with later diphthongization.]

1. A staff for a lame or infirm person to lean upon in walking; now a staff with a cross-piece at the top to fit under the armpit (usually a pair of crutches).

c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxxi(j). (1891) 380 Mid his crycche hine wredigende. c. 1205 *LAV.* 19482 Vder þe lome mon... he wænde mid his crucche us adun þrucche. c. 1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 81 Þan wole no þing us auaile but oure bedis and our crucche [rime myche]. c. 1440 *Sir Gouther* 673 We make... Croukyd here cruches for-sake. 1570 *LEVINS Manish.* 182 A clutche, *grallus*. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. i. 373 Time goes on crutches, till Loue haue all his rites. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 161 He could not Dance without one Crutch in his Hand. 1709 *ADDISON Tailor* No. 103 ¶ 11, I... gave him a new Pair of Crutches. 1805 *Med. Fm.* XIV. 30 He could walk with great ease, and without crutches. 1866 *R. M. BALLANTYNE Shift.* *Winds* xvi. (1882) 165 He walked with a crutch.

8. 1530 *PALSGR.* 211/1 *Crotche* for a lame man, *potence*. 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* ix. (1878) 138 Mans age deuoued here ye haue... The next [seven yeas: 71-77], get chaire and crutches to stay.

9. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 376 My man, ryse and caste þe cruchys gode space. — 380 *Lorde I.* lo, my cruchis where þe fle. 1586 *MUNDAY Eng. Rom. Life in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 196 Some of them [had] bound up their legs and went on crutches. 1599 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 83 (Qo. 1599) A crouch [i.e. crutch] a crouch, why call you for a sword? 1611 *FLORIO, Græcica*... a lame mans crouch or crutchet.

b. *transf.* as the symbol of old age.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 245 And gives the Crutch the Cradles infancy. a 1599 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse* (1862) 119 From cradle to the crutch.

c. *fig.* A prop, a support.

1602 *MARSTON Antonid's Rev.* *Prolog.* Wks. 1856 I. 72 Your fauour will giue crutches to our faults. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v. iii.* 60 Hold him fast: He is thy crutch. 1728 *Young Love Fame* IV. (1757) 115 Who'd be a crutch to prop a rotten peer. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* v. 99 The Egyptians were later... in throwing off the crutches of picture signs.

8. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 130 Of what force therfore can this your wyndshaken croche be... whereupon your lame cripled workes do 1est? *Ibid.* 230 Osorius underproppeth his Freewill here, with this croch.

9. 1635 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* I. iii. 54 This opinion is very feeble, and cannot goe without crutches. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Geutry* II. vii. 73 He is Potent Counterpotent by the Crouches of providence.

2. A support or prop, with a forked or concave top, for various uses: cf. CROUCH 3.

1645 *Enchirid. Fortif.* 52 The crutches, or forks, against which the arms of each company are set. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 91 Though his house stands not upon crutches. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Ferras.* (1732) 28 On each hand of every seat were placed Crutches, for the Priest to lean upon. 1774-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 2169 The hunters fix their crutches in the ground, on which they rest their firelocks. 1829 *GARDINER Student's Hist. Eng.* 527 Soldier with musket and crutch: from a broadside printed about 1630.

3. Of a saddle: + a. Formerly, the raised part in front and at the back of the saddle. *Obs.*

1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* IV. 48 The Garthweb which holdes vp his Tamels behinde the hinder crutch of his Saddle. 1663 *BLAIR Autobiog.* VII. (1848) 93, I was forced to stoop and lie on the very curche of the saddle. 1689 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 290 And... he could not hold up his head, but it hung below the saddle crutch on the farr side.

b. In modern use: The front of the tree which is made to fork down on each side of the shoulder, and which supports the pommel. Also a forked rest for the leg in a side-saddle.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

4. *Naut.* Applied to various contrivances of a forked shape in a ship or boat, e.g. a forked support (of wood or iron) for a boom, mast, spar, etc., when not in use (also called *crotch*); a forked rowlock.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Chandeliers de chaloupe*, the crutches of a boat, which sustain the main-boom, or the mast and sail, when they are lowered. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* I. 537 Lowering swift the mast into its crutch. 1825 *H. B. GASCONE Nav. Fame* 58 The Spanker-Boom then to the Crutch they bear. 1869 *F. W. BENNETT Leaves from Log* 127 One of the men in beaching her lost his brass crutch (rowlock) overboard.

8. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Crotches*... are fixed in different places of the ship... to support the spare-masts, yards, &c. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 238 A bolt must be fixed in each crotch. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Crutch* or *crotch*... stanchions of wood or iron, whose upper parts are forked to receive masts, yards, and other spars, and which are fixed along the sides of gang ways. Crutches are used instead of rowlocks.

b. Crooked timbers (or iron bands replacing them) fitted horizontally inside a vessel at the after end, and bolted to the stern post and the vessel's sides, to give additional strength to the connexion of these parts. They correspond to the *breast-hooks* at the fore-end.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Crotches*, a name given to those crooked timbers that are placed upon the keel in the fore and hind parts of a ship, upon which the frame of her hull grows narrower below, as it approaches the stem afore, and the stern post abaft. c. 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 68 What are the crutches? Iron bands which unite the sides of the ship at the stern.

5. In a clock: The fork at the end of the arm which depends from the axis of the anchor-escape-ment, and receives the pendulum rod between its arms.

1752 *ELLICOTT in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 490 The pendulum is moved by a piece of steel (call'd the crutch) rivited to one end of the arbor. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. The pendulum-rod is contained within the limbs of the crutch.

6. A handle consisting of a cross-bar like the head of a crutch.

1831 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* I. 141 The shafts [of the spade, with]... the crutch or open handle, according to preference. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Crutch*... 5. (*Founding*.) The cross-handle on the end of a shank (a founder's metal-ladle), by which it is tipped.

7. *Soap-boiling.* A staff with a perforated piece of wood or iron at the end, used to stir the ingredients.

1837 *WHITTOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 409 A rotatory motion is given the crutch.

8. a. The 'fork' of the human body: see CROUCH 5; b. the angle between the two flukes of a whale's flapper or tail-fin.

1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* 163 The Stockings reach up to the Crutch. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* (1881) I. 140, I clapped my hand under his crutch, and pitched him head foremost into the river. 1842 *F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy.* II. 156 The tail-fin, or 'flukes'... each half overlaps the other at the central notch, or 'crutch'. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 154 The Fly to extend from top to within 31 inches above point of Crutch.

9. *Comb.*, as *crutch-like* adj.; *crutch-boots*, tall sea boots; *crutch-oane*, see *crutch-stick*; *crutch-handled a.*, having a transverse handle like the head of a crutch; so *crutch-headed a.*; *crutch-hole*, a hole to receive a crutch or movable row-

lock; *crutch-pin*, the pin of a pendulum crutch; *crutch-stick*, a crutch-handled stick *crutch-tail*: see CROUCH 8.

1889 *P. H. EMERSON Eng. Idylls* 118, I went down in the cabin, and pulled off my 'crutch-boots. 1847 *LYTTON Lucretia* I. i. With a gold-headed 'crutch-cane. 1864 *H. AINSWORTH John Law* *Prolog.* III. (1881) 19 He carried a 'crutch-handled cane. 1769 *Bahler I.* 113, 1... threw by my 'crutch headed stick. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pock. Bk.* VI. (ed. 2) 229 Boats... fitted with a 'crutch hole on each quarter where an oar could be worked to assist the rudder. 1772 *WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 77 The bottom of the stem, instead of receiving the 'crutch-pin, is turned sideways. 1780 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1478 Walks with a short 'crutch stick with an ivory head.

**Crutch** (krv'tʃ), *v.* 1 [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To support as with a crutch or crutches, to prop.

1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* II. 409 Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse. 1833 *D. ISRAELI in New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 432 The genius of Moliere... in its first attempts... did not move alone; it was crutched by imitation. 1890 *CARNE in Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5/2 This sickly Government, crutched by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain.

b. with *up*: To prop up, sustain.

1642 *R. CARPENTER Experience* II. viii. 193 Howsoever they crutch it up handsomely. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* Concl. A history, growing already rapid, is but dully crutched up by a detail of circumstances which every reader must have anticipated. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* I. 106 Old crippled buildings... crutched up with posts and logs.

2. *intr.* To go on crutches, to limp. (Also, to crutch it.)

1828 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 810 Up and down... the various steps... do we delight to crutch it. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 291 The most apparent 'dodge' on which a statesman ever 'crutched' round a corner.

3. *trans.* *Soap-boiling.* To stir with a crutch. Hence *Crutching vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1837 *WHITTOCK Bk. Trades* (1842) 410 What the new crutching wheels... will cost... we have no present means of stating.

+ **Crutch**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Misprint or error for CROUCH, to scratch.

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* VIII. (Arb.) 15 Bruyn... crutched [Flem. *crassede*] with the hynder feet. **Crutch-back**: see CROUCHBACK.

**Crutched** (krv'tʃəd), *pph.* a. 1 Formerly crouched. [f. ME. *CROUCH sb.* 1 cross, *crouchen*, *CROUCH v.* 2 to sign with the cross, to cross. The original long *i* has been shortened before the consonant group: cf. *Dutch*, formerly *Douch*.]

Having or bearing a cross. *Crutched* or *Crouched* (also *Crossed*) *Friars* (*Friates cruciferi* or *Sandwich Crucis*): a minor order of friars so called from their bearing or wearing a cross.

According to *Hospinianus de Orig. Monach.* v. xv. (1609) 163 they were bound to a rule in 1169; but they first appeared in England in 1244, their rule having been 'confirmed' by Pope Innocent IV in 1243. They then bore a cross upon the top of their staves, but subsequently wore a cross of scarlet cloth on the breast of their habit, which Pope Pius II in 1460 appointed to be blue. They were suppressed in 1656. See *Newcourt Repertorium* (1708) I. 328. [a 1250 *MATT. PARIS Chron.* anno 1244 *Frates dicti cruciferi*, dicti *scilicet*, quia cruce in baculis efferebant. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. 297 In the Towie ward. An howse of crossed freres. 1530 *PALSGR.* 211/1 Crossed frere, *frere de Sainte-Croix*.] 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1862) 299 This suppressed house of crouched Friars at Motindene. 1628 *L. OWEN Unumask. Monks* 23 Of the Cruciferi, or Crucigeri, or the Crouched Friars. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 191/2 Cruciferians... of the vulgar called Crutched Friars... came into England in the year 1244. 1807 *SIR R. COLT HOARE Tour in Ireland* 270 A Priory... erected in the thirteenth century for Crossbearers, or Crouched Friars.

b. The quarters of this order; hence, the part of a town where their convent formerly existed.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 39 Hys boddy buryd at the Crost Freeres in the qwere. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 6 June, Going through Crouched Friars. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 645 The window-glass manufacture was first begun in England in 1557, in Crutched Friars, London.

**Crutched** (krv'tʃt, -əd), *pph.* a. 2 [f. CROUCH *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a crutch, or a handle like the head of a crutch.

1709 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* I. xv, A leaning on a Crutched Staff. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* III. ii. 29 An umbrella with a crutched handle.

2. Supported on a crutch or crutches: see the vb.

**Crutcher** (krv'tʃə). [f. CRUTCH *v.* 3 + -ER 1.] *Soap-boiling.* An apparatus in which the ingredients are stirred with a crutch.

1885 *Sci. American* 11 July 18 The soap is then pumped... into a crutcher, nearly like a milk churn, where it is mixed thoroughly.

+ **Crutchet**. *Obs.* [dim. of CRUTCH: cf. also CROUCHET 2.] = CRUTCH 1.

1611 *FLORIO, Græcica*, a lame mans crouch or crutchet.

**Crutlins**: see CRATLING.

**Cruve**, **Cruwel** (l, obs. ff. CRUIVE, CRUEL.

**Crux** (krv'ks). [L.: see CROSS.]

1. = CROSS, in heraldic and other expressions, as *crux ansata*, etc.

2. *Astron.* The constellation of the Southern Cross.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 198 *Crux*, a southern constellation



formed out of Halley's observations by Augustine Royer in his maps published in 1670. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 253 There is in the constellation *Crux*, a pear-shaped vacuity of considerable size.

3. *fig.* A difficulty which it torments or troubles one greatly to interpret or explain, a thing that puzzles the ingenuity; as 'a textual *crux*'. Cf. CRUCIFY v. 2c. (Used by Sheridan and Swift with the sense 'conundrum, riddle'.)

[Cf. G. KREUZ, Grimm, 2178g, quoted from Herder 1778, and Niebuhr; according to Hildebrand taken from the scholastic Latin *crux interpretum*, etc.]

1728 SHERIDAN *To Swift* Wks. 1814 XV. 56 Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal, Pray, Why is a woman a sieve and a riddle? — SWIFT *To Sheridan* Ibid. 63 As for your new rebus, or riddle, or *crux*, I will either explain, or repay it in truck. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Philos. Perception* Disc. (1852) 69 *note*, Ideas have been the *crux philosophorum*, since Aristotle sent them packing to the present day. 1859 MAURICE *What is Religion?* 70 To look upon them as mere *cruxes* and trivialities which may be left to critics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 401 The unity of opposites was the *crux* of ancient thinkers in the age of Plato. 1888 DOWDEN in *19th Cent.* XLIII. 336 The consideration of a textual *crux* in textual sharpeners the wits.

4. *Comb.* + *Crux*-herrings, herrings caught after the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross (Sep. 14). 1642 S. SMITH *Herringhouse Trade* 7 There are also a sort of Herrings called *Crux-Herrings*, beginning the 14 of Septemb. being the day noted *exalt. Crucis*; these Herrings are made with salt upon salt, and are carefully sorted out. 1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

*Cruxide*, obs. f. CRUD.

*Crusado*, *crusado*, -ado, obs. ff. CRUSADE, CRUSADO.

[*Cruxage*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

*Crwd*, *crwth*: see CROWD sb.<sup>1</sup>

*Crwet*(t), *Crwme*, obs. ff. CRUET, CRUMB.

**CRY** (*krai*), sb. Pl. cries. Forms: 3-5 *cri*, 3-*cry*. Also 4-7 *crie*, *crye*, (4-5 *krie*, *krye*); pl. 4-7 *cryes*. [a. F. *cri* = Fr. Cat. *cri*, Sp. *grito*, It. *grido*, f. stem of *criare* (*criare*, *gridare*) to CRY.]

I. 1. The loud and chiefly inarticulate utterance of emotion; esp. of grief, pain, or terror.

c1295 LAY. 11997 Nas neuere no man . . . bat i-horde pane cri [c1205 þesne weop] hou hil gradde to þan halwes, þat his heorte ne mihte beo sort for þan deoullful cri. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 139 The cry of þe folk þat me slow, þe oþere broȝte in drede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 478 By þat cry men knaw þan Whether it [the infant] be man or weman. 1392 GOWER *Conf.* I. 125 With such weping and with such cry forth. . . he goth. c1400 *Ipomydon* 1051 The lady herde hym make suche crye. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. I. iii. 23 With hollow hollisng, and lamenting cry. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 38 (Qo) 'This some mischance; the cry is very direful. 1823 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii. 200, Their wail and their cry.

b. (with a and pl.). A shout or exclamation of pain, grief, terror, etc.; a scream, shriek, wail.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4393 (Cott.) So [Potiphar's wife] gaue a cri þat all mochte here. c1400 MAYNDEY. (Roxb.) iv. 13 Scho turned agayne with a hideous cry. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 231 He berde the cryes & weynynges that she made. 1605 SHAKS. *Leare* ii. iv. 43 He rais'd the house with loud and coward cries. 1772 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 25 A Dutchman, who had been the loudest in his plaints and cries. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxi, He dropped into his chair again, and . . . uttered a cry never to be forgotten. c1850 *Arab. Nts.* 636 Thos mournful cries, which women usually utter on the death of their husbands.

c. An exclamation expressive of any emotion.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 11 The insensate mob Uttered a cry of triumph. 1891 BARRETT *Sin of Olga Z.* III. xlvii. 193 He drew her to him with a cry of joy.

d. in *Pathol.* (See quot. 1882.)

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* I. 630 The cry [in epilepsy] . . . is sometimes a husky groan, but generally a piercing and terrifying scream. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Epileptic cry*, a peculiar discordant cry or yell occasionally uttered just before the respiration is arrested in an epileptic fit. *Hydrocephalic cry*, a sharp, plaintive cry uttered by a child suffering from hydrocephalus.

† 2. Shouting, calling in a voice loud and uttered with effort. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16304 (Cott.) Foluand him wit cri. c1360 *Sir Ferumb.* 538a Þe Sarazynz after him prikede . . . With noyse & eke with crye. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 *Crye*, clamor, vociferacio.

b. A shout, a loud and excited utterance.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 294 þis cri is warnyng of angels. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 63 Altogether with one cri called him on every side Traytor. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 228 Yet could they . . . neither with their cries, nor menaces, stop them all. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 314 Canoes filled with natives . . . uttering loud cries, and appearing much excited. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 771 The Ayes raised so loud a cry that it was believed that they were the majority.

c. The loud and excited utterance of words; the words as shouted.

138a WYCLIF *Matth.* xxv. 6 Sothely at myd niȝt a cry was maad, Loo! the spouse cometh. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 128 b, The people . . . cried: live king Henry, live king Henry. After whiche cry passed, the noble men . . . did to hym homage. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 2 The cry is still to hym come. 1783 *Genik Mag.* LIII. 11. 822 A cry of Hear him! Hear him! 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* I. v. vi, There has been a cry every where; To the Bastille! 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 169 Hearing the loud cry of 'a man over-board'.

d. The united shouting with which seamen, etc. accompany their combined exertions.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 102 Crye of schypmen, that ys clepyd

haue howe (P. halowe). 1769 FALCONER *Dit. Marine*, *Holahoe*, a cry which answers to yoe-hoe. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 21 By the signal and well known cry—without which, apparently, no British tar . . . can haul a rope . . . they united their strength.

3. An importunate call, a prayer, entreaty; an appeal for mercy, justice, etc.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4715 (Cott.) Bi for þe þing þai com wit cri, And said, laured, þou ha merci. a1300 E. E. Psalter ci. 2 Laverd, here þe bede of me, And mi krie mote come to þe. 138a WYCLIF *Prov.* xli. 13 Who stoppeth his ere at the cri of the pore. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxi. § 4 The unresistible cries of suppliants calling upon you for mercy. 1649 BLITHES *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 181 It is my constant cry to my own Husbandmen to take heed of Plough balking. 1704 PORE *Windsor For.* 85 Succeeding Monarchs heard the subjects cries. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 147 The cry of the whole people was for a free Parliament.

† 4. A formal authoritative summons; a 'call'.

a1300 *Havelok* 270 And forto haue alle at his cri, At his wille, at his merci. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 279 Knightes, lordes of tounes, and alle com to his cri. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 207 Than hadde the douke . . . A doughti knight, at cri. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 179/4 Thenne assemblyd alle the cyte of Luques at the crye of the fader.

† 5. An announcement made in public in a loud voice; a proclamation. *Obs.* in general sense.

1292a BRITTON I. xxiii. § 13 Qi ge face encountre la crye, qe il eyt la prison par un an et un jour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 906 þan commaundeð þey, and made a cry . . . On satyrday shulde men noun ryngge. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2249 Wich a cri has he cried . . . þurch hest of þemperour. a1400-50 *Alexander* 981 He makes a crie þat alle þe curte . . . Suld put þaim in to presens. a1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 90 Ony man that hangith not out a lanterne . . . according to the Mayrs crye. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 181 Kyng yuoryn made a crye throw all the cyte that every man sholde be armed. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 139 A grave . . . personage read . . . the 'crye', which . . . announced the appointed meeting of the great Council of the realm.

† b. *pl.* The proclamation of banns of marriage; the 'askings'. *Obs.*

c1325 SHOREHAM 71 Me schal maky the cryes At cherche oppe holy dayes thre.

c. The proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets; the words in which wares are cried, as *London cries*.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 25 Let his Chamber be stert ward to take in the common cry and Language, and [to] see how the Town is serv'd. 1662-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernus's Aneid. Paint.* (1786) III. 239 A book of fencing, the cries of London, and the procession at the coronation of William and Mary were designed by him. 1834 H. MAR-TINEAU *Farrers* i. 3 The six o'clock cries are not all over. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 252 Some old Street cry, no doubt.

d. *Hue and cry*: see HUE.

† b. The mingled noise of people shouting; clamour, tumultuous noise, outcry. *Obs.*

c1295 LAY. 27034 þane cry hil ofhorde of þan Romleode. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 Per was kontek & cie. *Ibid.* 245 Men said þe wath & cri com þorgh þe loud Tip-tofte. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5915 Myche clamour & crye was kyde in þe ost. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 103 Crye, or grete noyse among the peple, tumultus.

7. Rumour, public report.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 340 A crye and noyes went through the Cite, how the king and the Maior were lyke to be slayne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 127 Why, the cry goes, that you marry her. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. ix, *Knight*. . . Murder'd his children? 181 *Genl.* So the cry goes. 1668 *Temple Let.* to Sir J. Temple Wks. 1731 II. 122 For ought I can judge by the Cry of the Court, he wants it [money] more than I do. 1864 E. CAPERN *Devon Province*, *All the Cry*, the report, something generally talked of.

b. The public voice loudly uttered in approval, denunciation, etc.; the *vox populi*.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Vulgar-spirited Man* (Arb.) 70 One that follows merely the common cry, and makes it louder by one. 1692-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 85 Vice will always have the Cry of her side. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ix, He that troubles not his Head at all about Religion, what other can so well suit him as the National: with which the Cry and Preferences go. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 126 The Cry, in his day, ran wholly in favour of antiquity. a1842 ARNOLD *Later Rom. Commw.* (1846) I. iv. 120 The popular cry was loud against him.

8. A form of words in which popular opinion on any matter finds general utterance; an opinion very generally expressed.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 68 The common Cry is, that it is time enough to learn their Books when they come to be seven or eight years old. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 50. 323 Then the Cry would be, Images were put up for the common and ignorant People to worship. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 9 The general cry that our commerce was in distress. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 387 A cry was . . . raised that the penny post was a Popish contrivance.

9. Something shouted to encourage and rally a party; a watchword; a war-cry, a battle-cry; a rallying cry. *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 128 b, The lord Talbot made a crye, as though he would assaile the gate. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. i. 79 The Cry of Talbot serues me for a Sword. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 367 Truth is the cry of all, but the game of a few. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 308/2 Their names are no longer 'a cry' and a test. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Nov. 5/4 A revived Islamism was one of the cries by which Arabi sought to inspire his countrymen.

b. *esp.* A political or electioneering watchword; a legislative proposal or scheme designed as a

rallying cry for the members of a party in a contest.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 264 It would be well if gentlemen, before they joined in a cry against any establishment, had well considered for what purpose that cry is raised. 1817 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xix. 218 The Tory election cry . . . was 'the Church in danger'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, 'It is a very good cry though, if there be no other' said Tadpole. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 Redistribution is their favourite cry.

10. A fit of weeping; a good cry, an energetic fit of weeping that relieves the feelings (*collog.*).

1852 J. B. OWEN in Visc. Ingestre *Meliora* i. 138 She was not sure but a good cry would do herself good, too. 1890 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Christmas No. 162 Mrs. Macdonald had her cry out.

11. The vocal utterance of animals; *esp.* the particular call of any animal.

c1300 K. *Alis.* 5410 Sory foules . . . Cry hy hadden als a pecock. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 The Bats . . . squeake and call one the other, in most offensive cryes. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 90 His Cry is like the Cry of some Ravens that I have . . . heard. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 151 The different species of animals were to be distinguished by their cries. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND III, The distant cry of a wolf. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* vi. 170 The sora has a cry that is peculiar in its marked resemblance to the rattle of our green frog.

12. The yelping of hounds in the chase.

1535 R. LAYTON in *Lett. Supp. Monast.* (Camden Soc. 1843) 71 To kepe the dere within the woode, thereby to have the better cry with his howndes, 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xiii, Sweeter music than the finest cry of dogs in England. 18 . . . WHITTIER *King Vobner & Elsie* iv, With cry of hounds and blare of hunter's horn.

b. Hence various phrases: e.g. to give cry, to open upon the cry; full cry, full pursuit; also *fig.*

1580 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 6 Will you . . . run vpon a Christen body, with full cry and open mouth? 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 13 Hear the whole kennel of Atheists come in with a full cry. 1684 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 16 Being in full Cry and main Chase, comfort and cheer them with Horn and Voice. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 53 He gives out this cue to his admirers, who are sure to open upon the cry 'till they are hoarse again. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 32 All offering their merchandise at full cry. 1891 *Rev. of Reviews* July 25 The journalists gave cry after the Prince, like a pack of hounds when they strike the trail of a fox.

13. *transf.* A pack of hounds.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iv. i. 131 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde . . . A cry more tuneable Was neuer . . . cheer'd with home. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii, in Bulten O. Pl. IV, The little flocked hound . . . surer of his sent, Then any one in all the crise beside. 1611 CORGE, *Mente*, a kennel, or crise, of hounds. 1697 G. DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 51 A Gentleman's Cry of Dogs. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 With four packs of staghounds, sixteen of foxhounds . . . besides not a few of those small 'cries' of beagles, which afford such excellent sport in their way.

† b. *contemptuously*. A 'pack' (of people).

1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* III. ii. 289 Get me a Fellowship in a crise of Players. a1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 35 A small Cry of Tenants.

14. The creaking, crackling noise emitted by some metals, *esp.* tin, when bent.

1884 *Nature* XXV. 374 The cry of tin is due to crystalline structure.

15. Combined with an *adv.*, as *cry-out*, the act of crying out, exclamation, outcry.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park.* (1866) 1816 — *Emma* i. viii, A general cry-out upon her extreme good luck. 1852 J. NUTT in Visc. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 109 The constant cry-out was that the filth came from their neighbours.

II. Phrases.

16. *Great (or much) cry and little wool*: the proverbial outcome of shearing hogs; hence, much noise or fuss with small results, much ado about nothing.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 As one said at the shearing of hogs, great cry and little wool, much ado and smal help. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. x. 119 *Parturient montes, etc.* Great cry and little wooll. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plaid's Denon* 301 When there is a great cry, there is not always the more wooll. *Mod. Sc.* Muckle cry an' little woo', As the deil said when he shore the soo.

† 17. *Out of (or without) all cry*: a. beyond all cavi or dispute; to a certainty; certain; b. (also, *out of cry*) beyond measure; to excess; desperately. (Cf. *out of all ho*, *out of all whooping*, and see *Ho sb.*)

1563 GOLDING *Caesar* (1565) 77 As if the victory had bene theyr own out of all cry. 1569 TURBERV. *Poems*, In their country downe is rife, and feathers out of cry. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xxvii. 163 The proofes were so notable as the matter ought to be out of all cry. 1589 NASHE *Martins Month's minde* 36 The grieve whereof vext him out of all cry. 1594 *Tanning of Shrew* C iv b, For Ile so cram me downe the tartis . . . out of all cry. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 54 *Miserere hanc amat*, he louses her out a crye. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blind Beggar* Plays (1889) 4/a Oh! Master, tis . . . without all cry. 1650 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 125 You commend them out of all cry. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Wks. (1890) IV. 347 He sometimes 'hunted the letter', as it was called, out of all cry.

18. *Within cry of*: within calling distance. *A far cry*: a long way, a very long distance.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 395 Villages and Houses . . . each one was within cry of another. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xii, One of the Campbells replied, 'It is a far cry to Lochow'; a proverbial expression of the tribe, meaning that their ancient hereditary domains lay beyond the reach of an invading enemy. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 75/4 In those days it was a 'far cry' from Orkney to Holyrood;

13. In many phraseological expressions, as *to cry* AIM, COOK, CRAVEN, CREAK, CUPBOARD, FIE, HALVES, HARROW, HAVOC, MEW, QUARTER, QUIT, QUIT, QUITTANCE, SHAME, TRUCE, VENGEANCE, etc., for which see these words. *To cry encouragement*: to shout encouraging words. *Cry fish*: see 5 b. *Cry mercy*: see 1 a, b. *To cry smack*: to give out the sound of a smack. Cf. also sense 17. 1677 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1632) 124 He hears not the sweet Busse cry smacke. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines*

324 Where so many voices cry encouragement, it is well that one should speak warning.

**\*\* With prepositions.**

(For the constructions in which both words have their ordinary senses, see above.)

**14. Cry against** —. To raise one's voice against; to utter protests or reproofs against; also *fig.* of things.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 9 Lest he crye agens thee to the Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* i. 2 Goe to Nineveh. and cry against it. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 185 Reason it self doth crye against it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* x. 24, I find not yet one lonely thought That cries against my wish for thee.

**15. Cry for** —. To beg or call for loudly and imploringly, or with tears; *fig.* to be in pressing need of, to demand in the name of justice (see above 2 c).

1300 Cursor *M.* 6610 (Cott.) All bat seo wald for cri or call. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 159 If ye shew a child an apple, he will crye for it. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 145 Some swearing, some crying for a Surgeon. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 96 The tollown wretch who cries for ease.

**†16. Cry of** —. To hail from, belong to. *Obs.* c 1314 *Gay Warw.* (A.) 7001 Redi to fytis Wip alle bat cri of bat cantre.

**17. Cry on, upon** —: see senses 2, 3. Also (*obs.*), To call upon in the way of appeal, to appeal to; to exclaim against; to choose by acclamation; to invoke or bring by outcry (*fame, honour, hate*, etc.) on or upon. Cf. *cry SHAME upon*.

1300 Cursor *M.* 6139 (Gott.) Dan gan be folk upon him cri, And said 'do 3ou forth in hey'. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 6504 Then criet he full cantly be knights vpon. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 396f He cryed vpon them to doe penance. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 73 b, All their religiones were wicked and abominable And therefore some of them cried upon them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 154 This yere fell a great controversie. about the choyng of the Maior. the Commons. cryed upon Thomas fitz Thomas. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 62 That very enuy. Cride fame and honor on him. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. 35 His mangled Myrmidons. come to him, Crying on Hector.

**\*\*\* With adverbs.**

**18. Cry back**, *a. trans.* To call back. *Sc.*

1864 W. CHAMBERS in *Athenaeum* No. 1923. 301/2 Rin and cry back the laird.

*b. intr. Hunting.* To return as on a trail; to hark back; *fig.* to revert to an ancestral type.

**19. Cry down**, *a. trans.* To proclaim (a thing) as unlawful, to forbid, suppress, or condemn by public proclamation; to decry; publicly to disclaim responsibility for.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 65 That the fute-bal and golle be viterly cryed downe, and not to be used. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1879) 211 Her Husband first cried her down at the Cross, and then turned her out of his Door. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 563 The Lord mayor sent his officers to cry downe the faire. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1774) I. 278 The king may. decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. 1. 38 Bad money was cried down, with penalties.

*b. To condemn, depreciate, or disparage loudly, vehemently, or publicly.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. He condemned, and cry'd it downe for the most pyed and ridiculous that ever he saw. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 135 These cry up Drakes fortune herein to cry down his valour. 1743 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xvii. A book which the clergy would be certain to cry down. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Messons's Will* i. Did Messon's subsidize a newspaper to put their undertakings, the opposition subsidized two to cry them down.

*c. To put down, overcome, silence, by louder or more vehement crying.*

1673 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 137 Ile to the King, And from a mouth of Honor quite crye downe This Ipswich fellowes insolence. a 1668 PRESTON *Saints Daily Exerc.* (1629) 103 Our sinnes crye louder then our prayers, they crye down our prayers.

**20. Cry off**, *intr.* To exclaim that a negotiation is broken off, on the part of the exclaimers; to announce one's withdrawal from a negotiation, treaty, engagement, etc.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. i. I should never be the man to bid you cry off. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xxxviii. Would she be the first to cry off from such a bargain? 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* I. Prol. iv. 62 He soon cried off on finding that his challenge was taken up.

**21. Cry out**, To utter loud and (usually) impassioned exclamation; to exclaim. *intr.* and *trans.* Of things: To emit a creaking sound.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* I. 18 Thame crideen out the sonus of Aron. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 To Cryowte, exclamare. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xii. 6 Crie out, and be glad, thou that dwellest in Sion. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 109 Art thou a man? thy forme cries out thou art. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Threatening, if they cryed out never so little, to kill them all. 1781 ARCHAUS in *Naval Chron.* XI. 291 Our poor ship grinding, and crying out at every stroke. 1818 BYRON *Yuan I.* cvii. They will not cry out before they're hurt. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hamlets* III. iii. 72 He just cried out a good-night. and set off.

*b. Const. against, at, on, upon* (persons or things objected to); *for* (something wanted); *† to cry out of*, to complain loudly or vehemently (of a matter).

c 1385 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 157 All cristene men schal crien out on bes deuils blasphemies. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 b, All pore people will rayle and crie out upon us. *Ibid.* 209 b, Which commandement so veyed. that they cryed out of God. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 249 Crying out of the damages and great hurt that they had susteyned. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41 His crueltie was so loudly cryed out on. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. iii. 29 They say he cried out of Sack. 1630 Bp. BEDLLE in *Abb. Uscher's Lett.* (1686) 421 He is the. most cried out upon. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 A severe Scholler. cries out against their filthinesse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 48 Crying out for help. a 1680 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 217 Sometimes they cry out of the malice, plots, envy, and rage of men. 1711 tr. *Herenfelsius's Meteors of Stile* 194 You cry out Thief upon a Man. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) Ridg. 218 They would cry out of the Cruelty of being confin'd. 1759 GOLDSW. *The Bee Wks.* (Globe) 366/2 The world. may cry out at a bankrupt who appears at a ball. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 92 Every living movement of human thought. cries out against it. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. i. 15 The state of the church cried out for a general council.

*† c. To be in child-birth.* Cf. *SHOUT. Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 67 What is she crying out? 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July. 1692-1754 [see CRYING 2].

*† d. To sell out by auction. Obs.*

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3748/4 Mr. John Boulte. Pawnbroker. gave over his Employment, and cried out his Goods.

**22. Cry up**, *trans.* To proclaim (a thing) to be excellent; to endeavour to exalt in public estimation by proclamation or by loud praise; to extol.

1593 DRAYTON *Miscry Q. Mary* Wks. 1753 II. 988 When she up is cry'd, Of all angelic excellence the prime. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 144 When your credit is cryed up to the highest. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 88 You cry up Miracles as you cry down the Word. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), *Crying up* the pieces of eight. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 5 We often hear a poor insipid Paper or Pamphlet cried up. 1749 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 390 They who cry up the French revolution, cry down the party which you and I. belong to. 1874 HEPES *Sc. Pressure* v. 73 Isn't it good to hear Milverton cry up the virtue of athletic sports?

*† b. intr.* To raise one's voice, shout. *Obs.*

1684 GODDARD *Pialo's Demon* 259 Worthy Patriots, who cry up so much for Liberty and Property.

**Cry-**, in many words, *obs.* f. CRI-.

**† Cryal**, *Obs.* Also *cry-, oriel.* In *Criell Heron*, an old name of the Egret or Lesser White Heron.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Albardeola*. — a cryell herne. 1611 CORCER, *Aigrette*. — a criell Heron. [1755 JOHNSON, *Cryal*, the heron [citing Ainsworth]. Hence in mod. Dicts.]

**Cryance**, *aunce, Cryature*: see CRE-.

**Cryb**, *obs.*: see CRIB.

**Cry-baby**, [*f. CRY sb. or vb. stem.*] A derisive appellation for one who cries childishly.

1882 *Advance* 18 May 317 Tom called him a cry-baby, because his eyes were always full of tears. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 330/1, 'I declare. — that they're cry-baby chaps.'

**Crying**, *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CRY in its various senses; shouting; lamentation; weeping, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platter* iii. 4 His playere he calles crynge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vi. (1495) 416 Cryenge of the owle by nyght. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 10810 The clamor was kene, crying of pepull. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Polys* (1570) 168 Thy crying, foole, shall not wake him out of that sleepe. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* iv. 14 Eli heard the noise of the crying. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 24 My crying was over. 1891 F. BARRETT *Sin of Olga* 2. I. viii. 115 There's a good deal of crying! And we mope and look miserable.

2. With adverbs, as *crying out*, exclamation, calling out, outcry; *† spec.* accompaniment (*obs.*); *crying up*, extolling, laudation, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 A Crynge owte, exclamation. 1676 ALLEN *Address Noncon.* 158 A zealous crying up one, and crying down another. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 417 He has ordered all the English nobility and gentry to be present at her crying out. 1715 tr. *Cress D'Anois's Wks.* 479 Couriers were dispatch'd. to desire them to come to Her Majesty's Crying-out. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 323 (D.) Aunt Nell. — was at the crying out.

3. *attrib.*, as *crying cold*, a cold that makes the eyes run.

1761 FOOTE *Liar's* Wks. 1799 I. 290 All the sighing, dying, crying crotchets, that the whole race of rhymers have ever produced. 1843 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) II. 55, I found her suffering under what is popularly called a 'crying cold'.

**Crying**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That cries.

1. Exclaiming, shouting, clamorous; roaring.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxiii. (1495) 455 A cryenge see and an vnpeasible be peryllous. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 82 Crynge, clamans. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* II. iii. 230 My selfe the crying Fellow did pursue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 495 When crying Cormorants forsake the Sea.

2. Wailing, weeping.

1593 SHAKS. *Lear.* 814 And fright her crying babe with Tarquin's name. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 380 Annoyed by invalids and crying children.

3. Of evils: That forces itself upon notice, and calls loudly for redress; clamant, notorious.

1607 TROSBELL *Serpents* (1608) 736 Odious crying sins. 1640 *Petit.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 21 Representing Ship-Money as a Great and Crying Grievance. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Great Demonstr.* 52 The cryingest injustice and cruelty in the world. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 5 There is a most crying Dulness on both Sides. 1838 PRISCOTT *Ford.* & *Is.* (1846) I. iii. 155 The most crying evil of this period. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange amily* xi. 95 It would be a crying shame, if you could.

*adob.* 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1877) 126 These two old men. have made themselves crying drunk.

**Cryingly**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2.*] In the manner of a crying evil; clamantly, markedly.

1818 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 130 The condition of the inferior clergy. still cryingly requires improvement. 1878 SEELEY *Stem* II. 183 There was nothing that was so cryingly unjust or wrong.

**Crykat**, *-et(te, obs. ff. CRIKET sb. 1*

**Cryke**, *obs.* form of CREEK sb. 1

**Crym-**: see CRIM-. **Crymble**: see CRUMBLE.

**Crymell**, *-yll*, var. of CREMIL *Obs.*

**Cryne**, *obs.* f. CRINE *v. Sc.*

**Crynok**, *obs.* f. CRANNOCK, CURNNOCK.

**Cryogen** (krai'odzen). *Chem.* [*mod. f. Gr. κρυός frost, icy cold + -GEN taken as = producer.*] A freezing-mixture, or a substance which when mixed with ice produces a freezing mixture.

1875 F. GUTHRIE in *Proc. Physical Soc.* I. 76 By Cryogen I mean an appliance for obtaining a temperature below 0° C. In this paper it always signifies a freezing-mixture. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1005 The temperature of the mixture when used as a cryogen.

**Cryohydrate** (krai'ohai'drit). *Chem.* [*f. as prec. + HYDRATE.*] A solid hydrate formed by the combination of a salt or other crystalloid with water (ice) at a temperature below freezing-point.

1874 F. GUTHRIE in *Proc. Physical Soc.* I. 74 At 0° C. the ice and the water solidify together, producing the compound body or cryohydrate called ice, which is thus a cryohydrate of water. 1875 *Ibid.* I. 76 By Cryohydrate I mean the body resulting from the union of water with another body, and which hydrate can only exist in the solid form below 0° C.

**Cryolite** (krai'olait). *Min.* [Named 1799 f. Gr. κρυός frost + -LITE.] A native fluoride of aluminium and sodium, found in white or brownish semi-transparent masses or crystals.

It occurs in an extensive bed in Greenland, and is an important source of the metal aluminium.

1801 W. NICKOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* Ser. I. V. 212 Before the blowpipe cryolite fuses even before ignition. 1888 *Times* 19 Nov. 10/3 The cryolite mines at Ivigtut.

**Cryon**, *obs.* form of CRAYON.

**† Cryophorus** (krai'oförös). [*mod. L. in form, f. Gr. κρυός frost + -φορος -bearing, -bearer.*] An instrument for illustrating the freezing of water by evaporation; that invented by Wollaston consists of a glass tube with a bulb at each end.

1826 HENRY *Expt. Chem.* I. 134 The instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston, and termed by him the Cryophorus or Frost-bearer. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 187 (1870) 151.

Hence **Cryophoric a.**, having the nature or function of a cryophorus.

1881 HERSCHEL in *Nature* XXIII. 384 The cryophoric apparatus needed.

**Cryophyllite** (krai'ofillait). *Min.* [*f. Gr. κρυός frost + φύλλον leaf + -ITE.*] A species of mica found in granite at Cape Ann, Mass.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIII. 217 On Cryophyllite a new mineral species.

**Crypse**, *obs.* form of CRISP *a.*

**Crypt** (kript), *sb.* Also 5 *cripte*, 7 *cript*. [*ad. L. crypta*: see below. Cf. *F. crypte* (1721, in Hatfield), and see GROT, GROTTO. The L. form was commonly used up to the end of the 18th c.; the example of 1432 appears to be isolated.]

*†1. A grotto or cavern. Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 The cripte [TREVISIA den] of Seynte Michael in the mownte Gargan.

2. An underground cell, chamber, or vault; *esp.* one beneath the main floor of a church, used as a burial-place, and sometimes as a chapel or oratory.

1789 BRAND *Hist. & Antig. New-Castle-upon-Tyne* I. 368 The chapel of this church stood upon a large vault or crypt. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 96 The devout, as St. Jerome relates, were in the habit of visiting. the tombs of the martyrs in these crypts [the Catacombs]. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 207 He [Turner] was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

*† b. An underground passage or tunnel. Obs.*

1667 EVELYN *Menn.* (1857) II. 32, I design'd. the plot of his canal and garden, with a crypt thro' the hill.

3. *transf. and fig.* Recess, secret hiding-place.

1823 A. FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 216 [The Ballot] is. the crypt of political honesty. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproog* xxiii, Fall'n into the dusty crypt Of darken'd forms and faces.

4. *Anat.* A small simple tubular or saccular gland; a secretory pit or cavity, as in a mucous membrane; a follicle. Also applied to the cavities in the jaw-bones in which the teeth are developed.

1840 BALY tr. *Müller's Elem. Physiol.* I. 48 Very shallow depressions, such as the simple crypts of the mucous membranes. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 5 The crypts of the canine teeth.

5. *Comb.*, as *crypt-house*.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moss vi.* 182 There are many caves which have been used as dwellings, and several crypt houses.

**† Crypta** (kriptä). [*L., a Gr. κρύπτη vault, f. κρυπτός hidden, concealed.*]

*†1. = CRYPT sb. 1, 2. Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 256 Christians had. caves under the ground called Cryptae, where they for fear of persecution assembled secretly together. 1611 CORVAT



*Cryptidites* 145 In a low crypta or vaulted chappell which is directly under the quire. 1699 in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 128 In this of St. Calixtus there are 3 Cryptas one above another. 1703 *BATTERY Antiq. Canterb.* II. 28 They were commonly called Crypta, or rather Crypta.

2. *Anat.* = CRYPT *sb.* 4.

1860 in *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*

b. *Bot.* (See quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Crypta*, the sunken glands or cysts which occur in dotted leaves. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crypta* .. in Botany, the oil receptacles of a leaf.

**Cryptal** (kriptāl), *a.* [f. *L. crypta* (see prec.) + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a crypt.

1842 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s.v. *Crypta*, The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion, is to keep the parts .. supple and moist. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 56. 139 He led me down to the second cryptal chamber.

**Cryptarch** (kriptārk), *rare.* [f. *Gr. κρυπτός* hidden, secret + *ἀρχός* ruler.] A secret ruler. So **Cryptarchy**, secret government.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 These foreign assistants are, in fact, the cryptarchs of such synods. 1798 — in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 511 Yet .. this cosmopolitan cryptarchy is coextensive with the habitable world.

**Crypted** (kriptēd), *a. rare.* [f. CRYPT + *-ED*.] Formed like a crypt, vaulted.

1885 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* III. 136 A crypted hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.

**Cryptic** (kriptik), *a. (sb.)* Also *γ-ique*, *γ-8-ick*, *γ-8-icriptic* (k). [ad. *L. crypticus*, *a. Gr. κρυπτικός* fit for concealing, *f. κρυπτός* hidden; in sense 2, *f. CRYPT* + *-IC*.]

1. Hidden, secret, occult, mystical.

*Cryptic syllogism*, a syllogism of which the premises are not fully or explicitly stated.

1868 *MEDIE Wks.* I. (1672) 187 Not in cryptick or mystical terms, or in .. a language which they understand not. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 130 Her [Nature's] silent processes and more cryptick methods. 1734 *NORTH Examens* I. III. 103. 193 This cryptic Plot. 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teaching* Christ I. iv. (1891) 109 His doctrine was open and not cryptic.

2. Of the nature of a crypt or vault. *rare.*

1878 *Maque Poets* 26 The uncumbered cryptic place Of still sarcophagi. 1882 *Society* 4 Nov. 21/2 One of those covered cryptic rooms found so generally in Switzerland.

† *B. sb.* A secret or occult method (of communicating knowledge). *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. 64 There be also other Diversities of Methodes .. as that .. of Concealment, or Cryptique, etc., which I do allowe well of.

**Cryptical** (kriptikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = prec.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Cryptically*, hidden or secret. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 That .. cryptical Method and Style of Scripture. 1844 DE QUINCY *Greece under Romans* Wks. VIII. 318 These cryptical or subterraneous currents of communication.

Hence **Cryptically adv.**, in a cryptical manner. 1680 *BOYLE Produc. Chem. Princ.* II. 68 If we take the word Acid .. in a familiar sense, without Cryptically distinguishing it from those vapors that are akin to it.

**Cryptish** (kriptiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. CRYPT + *-ISH*.] Belonging to a crypt or secret place.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Eccl. & Georg.* 143 The cryptish fire of the Gortygian cavern. 1867 — *Virg. Aeneid* Notes 402 Latinus is the eponym of the secret and cryptish worship.

**Crypto-** (kripto), before a vowel **crypt-**, combining form from *Gr. κρυπτός* hidden, concealed, secret. (Not so used in ancient Greek, where the sense was expressed by *κρυπτός*, *κρυπτός*.)

1. Forming the first element in many scientific words of modern formation. The more important of these occur in their alphabetical order: others are **Cryptobranch** (-bræŋk), an animal with concealed or covered branchiae or gills; **Cryptobranchiate** *a.*, having the gills concealed; *spec.* applied to certain divisions of crustacea, gastropods, etc. **Cryptocarp**, the sexual fruit of certain sea-weeds, also called **CYSTOCARP**; hence **Cryptocarpic**, **Cryptocarpaceous** *a.*, having the fruit or fruiting organs concealed. **Cryptoccephalous** *a.*, having the head concealed. **Cryptocerosus** *a. Entom.*, having concealed 'horns' or antennae. **Cryptoclastic *a. Min.* (see quot.). **Cryptoclastic** *a. Min.*, indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline, having the crystalline structure concealed; so **Cryptocrystallization**. **Cryptodorous *a.*, having a concealed or concealable neck; applied to some toadpoles with retractile necks. **Cryptodont *a. or sb.*, having the teeth concealed or suppressed; applied to certain palaeozoic bivalve molluscs. **Cryptolalic *a. nonce-wd.*, of the nature of secret speech. **Cryptolin** [*L. oleum* oil] (see quot.). **Cryptolite** *Min.*, native phosphate of cerium found enclosed in crystals of apatite. **Cryptomonad**, one of a family of infusoria. **Cryptomorphite** *Min.*, a native borate of calcium and soda, of cryptocrystalline structure. **Cryptoneuronous *a.*, having no discernible nervous system. **Cryptopentamerous *Entom.*, having one of the************

five joints of the tarsi minute or concealed. **Cryptophyte** *Bot. rare*, a synonym of cryptogam, or a name for the lowest cryptogams. **Cryptopia**, **Cryptopine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid found in opium. **Cryptorhizid**, *-orhizidism*, *-orhizidism* *Path.* (see quot.). **Cryptostoma**, *pl. -stomata* *Bot.*, little circular pits found on the surface of some sea-weeds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Cryptozygous *a.*, in Craniology, having the zygomatich arches not seen when the skull is viewed from above; hence **Cryptozygosity**.**

1882 *GREIKER Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. § III. 88 *Cryptoclastic* or *compact*, where the grains are too minute to reveal to the naked eye the truly fragmental character of the rock. 1875 *MARCH Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 52 Irregular nouns .. disguised by phonetic changes (Cryptolites). 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 72 *Crypto-crystalline*. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 634/1 A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 445/1 On some cryptographic or cryptolalic system. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 114 *Cryptolite*, an organic liquid, found .. in cavities of topaz, chrysoberyl, quartz-crystals .. and amethyst. .. Cryptolite, when exposed to the air, speedily hardens into a yellowish, transparent, resinous body. 1850 *DANA Geol.* 236 The crystals of .. cryptolite are microscopic. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/2 In the Cryptomonads .. the proboscis is of a similar character. 1861 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* II. XXXII. 9 *Cryptomorphite*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cryptoneuronous*, applied by Rudolphi to a series of animals the nervous system of which is mingled and confounded with the mass which constitutes them, as the zoophytes. 1860 *Biennial Retrospect Med. & Surg.* 475 Messrs. C. and H. Smith have extracted from opium a new alkaloid to which they assign the name *cryptopia*. 1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VI. 514 *Cryptopine* .. crystallises .. in microscopic six-sided prisms or tables. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cryptorhizidism*, the condition of a *Cryptorhizis*. *Cryptorhizis*, term for one whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum, but remain in the abdomen. 1878 *BARTLEY Topinard's Anthropol.* II. III. 288 When [the facial angle] is negative, the [zygomatich] arches are cryptozygous or concealed.

2. From these *crypto-* passes into the status of a separable element, which may be prefixed, *a.* to sbs. of any origin, with the sense 'concealed, unavowed', as in **Crypto-Calvinist**, a name given in the 16th c. in Germany to those Lutherans who secretly held or sympathized with Calvinistic tenets (= *Philippist*, or *Melanchthonian*), and in France to professing Roman Catholics accused of being secretly Calvinists; hence, **Crypto-Calvinism**, **†-Calvinianism**, **-Calvinistic** *a.* So **Crypto-Catholic**, **-Catholicism**, **-Christian**, **-deist**, **-Fetian**, **-heresy**, **-heretic**, **-Jesuit**, **-lunatic**, **-proselyte**, **-Royalist**, **-Socinian**, etc.; also **crypto-insolence**, veiled insolence; *b.* to adjs. with the sense 'secretly, unavowedly', as in **crypto-splenic**.

1760 *KEYSLER Trav.* IV. 289 The sword with which secretary Krell was beheaded for his 'Crypto-calvinism'. 1856 *HARDWICK Ch. Hist. Reform.* 176 note, 'Philippist', or 'Crypto-Calvinism', was principally found in the Palatinate. 1764 *MACLAINE tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1884) II. 94 The schemes of the 'Crypto-Calvinists, or secret abettors of Calvinism, being thus disconcerted. 1883 *BEARD Reformation* v. 182 Whoever would not subscribe every article of ultra-Lutheran orthodoxy was a Crypto-Calvinist. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 513 The charge of 'Crypto-Catholicism'. 1800 — in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 This fraternity of darkness, of crypto-proselytism, crypto-catholicism, and crypto-jesuitism. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 544 The large number of Christians who professed Islam, but remained 'crypto-Christians'. 1885 H. N. OXENHAM *Short Studies* xxvi. 244 He [Thomas Paine] was already a 'crypto-deist'. 1887 *PLUMPTRE Dante's Commedia* II. 382 The symbolic cypher of a 'crypto-heresy'. 1881 *Spectator* 25 Jan. 77 The 'crypto-insolence' which so often underlies legalistic argument about Irishmen. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. M. Thiers .. allowed many thousand persons, half of them 'crypto-lunatics', to be executed. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. III. II. 4 A traitorous 'Crypto-Royalist' case. 1858 — *Frederick* G. (1865) II. vi. 170 A weak croaky official gentleman, of a 'crypto-splenic' turn.

**Cryptodynamic** (kriptodīnā-mik), *a.* [CRYPTO- + *Gr. δύναμις* power, *δυναμικός* powerful.]

1. Relating to hidden force.

1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* Wks. VIII. 87 Idiographic or Cryptodynamic Anthropurgics has for its single-worded synonym the unexpressive appellation, Chemistry.

2. Applied to a kind of cycling gear; usually abbreviated *crypto*; also *sb.*

1885 *Cyclists' Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 12 *Advt.*, 'The Crypto-Dynamic Gear. 1886 *Ibid.* IV. 139 The 'slight friction', incident to the use of the 'Crypto' at speed. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 500 Two-speed gears are becoming general, among which may be .. mentioned the Crypto-dynamic.

**Cryptogam** (kriptogām), *Bot.* [a. *Fr. cryptogame* adj. and *sb.*, in *pl. -games*, ad. mod. *L. cryptogama* (sc. *plantæ*), fem. pl. of *cryptogamus*, *f. Gr. κρυπτός* hidden + *γάμος* wedlock; after the Linnæan class-name CRYPTOGAMIA.

Brongiart in 1843 first divided the Vegetable Kingdom into *Cryptogama*, and *Phanerogama*, whence *F. cryptogames*, Eng. *cryptogams*, etc.]

A plant of the class Cryptogamia.

1847 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* Pref. 17 The substitution of the words Endogens, Cryptogams, Phanogams, etc., for Endogene, Cryptogama, Phanogama, etc. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Syst. W.* (1884) 412 From the unicellular cryptogam to the highest phanerogam,

† **Cryptogame**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. *F. cryptogame*: see prec.] Breeding in secret; see *quot.*

1774 *WHITE Sand-martin* in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 275 This species is *cryptogame*, carrying on the business of nidification, incubation, and the support of its young, in the dark.

|| **Cryptogamia** (kriptogāmīā), *Bot.* [mod. *L. Cryptogamia* (Linn. 1735), *sb. fem.*, *f. Gr. κρυπτός* hidden, concealed + *γάμος* wedding, wedlock + *-ia* suffix of state: cf. *Gr. ἀγαμία* unmarried condition, celibacy; in *F. cryptogamia*.]

Like the names of other Linnæan classes and orders, it is a singular noun, and was always so treated in the 18th c.; but in the 19th c., prob. by unthinking confusion with classes and orders of the animal kingdom (e.g. *Vertebrata*, *Mammalia*, *Carinaria*) which are adj. neuter plural, it has been (first apparently by persons not botanists, and afterwards by some botanists also) misused as a noun plural = CRYPTOGAMS.]

A large division of the vegetable kingdom, being the last class in the Linnæan Sexual system, and comprising those plants which have no stamens or pistils, and therefore no proper flowers; including Ferns, Mosses, Algae, Lichens, and Fungi.

1735 LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* (1740) 74 *Cryptogamia* vegetabilia sepe suspecta includit. 1737 — *Gen. Plant.* (1742) 500 Classis xxiv *Cryptogamia*. *Cryptogamia* continet Vegetabilia, quorum Fructificationes visui nostro sese subtrahunt. Ordines hujus classis sex constituit. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cryptogamia*, in botany, a class of plants whose flowers are either wholly invisible, or scarce discernable by the eye. 1794 MARTYN *Rossianus's Bot.* ix. 96 That class is called *cryptogamia*, from the circumstance of the fructification being concealed, or not obvious. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nat.* 3 The second great division of the vegetable kingdom, to which the name of *cryptogamia* has been given.

¶ Erroneously treated as a plural = Cryptogams.

1833 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 72 Even in the *cryptogamia* .. as in the more perfect plants. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 337 In order to study the *cryptogamia*. 1885 ANNANDALE *Imperial Dict.*, The *Cryptogamia* are divided into cellular and vascular *cryptogams*.

Hence **Cryptogamian** *a.* (1828 in Webster), **Cryptogamic** *a.* (also as *sb.*), **Cryptogamical** *a.*, of or pertaining to the class *Cryptogamia* or to cryptogams; **Cryptogamist**, a botanist who specially studies cryptogams; **Cryptogamous** *a.*, of the nature of a cryptogam; **Cryptogamy**, cryptogamic condition or relations.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 134 Among these last [plants] we notice several cryptogamies. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 The subject of Cryptogamic botany. 1801 *Med. J. Phil.* V. 370 A country rich in cryptogamical plants. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 Those great cryptogamists whose lives have been devoted to the study of the subject. 1829 *Jesse fr. Nat.* 374 A cryptogamous plant, which I believe to be the lichen fascicularis. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 10 Flowerless or Cryptogamous plants. 1796 PENNANT *Hist. Whiteford & Holywell* (T.). The picturesque dingle Nant-y-bi abounds with what the botanists name the cryptogamous plants. The idea of cryptogamy inspired Timeus with ideas of loves of other kind.

**Cryptogram** (kriptogram), [mod. *f. Gr. κρυπτός* hidden + *γράμμα* writing, a letter, but not on Greek analogies; see -GRAM. So mod. *f. cryptogramms*.] A piece of cryptographic writing; anything written in cipher, or in such a form or order that a key is required in order to know how to understand and put together the letters.

1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/1 In every case of deciphering—whether it be of a Cypriote inscription or a cryptogram in the agony column. 1888 I. DONNELLY (*title*), *The Great Cryptogram: Bacon's Cipher in Shakespeare's Plays*.

Hence **Cryptogramic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a cryptogram. So also **Cryptogrammatic**, *-ic* adjs.; **Cryptogrammatist**.

1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 666/2 Every vowel and consonant in the words of the cryptographic sentence was represented. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 4 July 4 Mr. Ignatius Donnelly .. with his cryptographic theory of Shakspeare. 1892 *Athenaeum* 23 Feb. 21/2 Mr. Donnelly keeps his cryptogrammatist tendencies in check. 1890 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 316/3 America will some day produce .. a cryptogrammatist ready to prove that 'The King and the Book' was written by Lord Tennyson.

**Cryptograph** (kriptograf), [mod. *f. as prec.* + *Gr. -γραφος* writing, written; see -GRAPH.]

1. = CRYPTOGRAM.

a. 1849 *POE Tales, Gold Beetle*, I could not suppose him [Kidd] capable of constructing any of the more abstruse cryptographs. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 64 *note*, Much of the Talmud consists of cryptographs which designedly concealed meanings from persecutors and heretics.

2. A kind of type-writer for writing in cipher.

1889 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/6 The Wier Cryptograph .. by means of which a small .. type-writer is made to write cryptograms, to be translated mechanically on a similar machine.

Hence † **Cryptographal** *a.*, **Cryptographic *a.*, of, or of the nature of, cryptography; † **Cryptographical**, dealing or concerned with cryptography; **Cryptographer**, **Cryptographist**, one who writes in or is skilled in cipher. [All founded on a possible *Gr. κρυπτογράφος*: see above.]**

a. 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* VI. 330 (R.) Neither have I any zeal for the character, as cryptographical or universal. 1641 *WILKINS Mercury* Pref. (1707) 2 Now .. both are grown Such Cryptographers. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 478 A cryptographic, secret, or cypher writing. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4 The cryptographic advertisements in the second

column of the *Times*. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2073/4 Recreation of divers kinds, viz. Numerical, Geometrical, Horometrical, Cryptographical. 1753 *Chesterf. World* No. 24 712 In possession . . of a more brachygraphical, cryptographical, and steganographical secret. 1849 *Pos Tales, Gold Beetle*. To divide the sentence into the natural division intended by the cryptographer.

**Cryptography** (kriptōgrāfi). [a. mod. L. *cryptographia*, f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *-γραφία* writing: see -GRAPHY.] A secret manner of writing, either by arbitrary characters, by using letters or characters in other than their ordinary sense, or by other methods intelligible only to those possessing the key; also anything written in this way. [1641 *WILKINS Mercury* ii. (1707) 8 There are also different Ways of Secrecy. 1. Cryptologia. 2. Cryptographia. 3. Semæologia.] 1658 *Sir I. Browne Gard. Cyrus* iii. The strange Cryptography of Gaffarell in his Starry Book of Heaven. 1780 *VON TROIL Iceland* 300 Our graves of runes even made use of this cryptography in monuments. 1855 *Chamb. Frail* IV. 134 These decipherers gave the high-sounding names of Cryptography, Cryptology, to their art.

**Cryptology** (kriptōlōgi). [ad. mod. L. *cryptologia*, f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *-λογία* speaking, etc.: see -LOGY.] 'Secret speech or communication' (Blount 1656); mystical or enigmatical language. [1641 *WILKINS Mercury* ii. (1707) 8 Cryptologia, or the Secrecy of Speaking, may consist either 1. In the Matter. 2. In the Words.] 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. iii. xxvii. Cryptology, or Epistolizing in a Clandestine way, is very ancient. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 226 Certain advertising individuals . . are most mischievously addicted to another species of cryptography.

**Cryptonym** (kriptōnim). *rare*. [f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *ὄνομα* name: cf. ANONYM.] A private or secret name.

1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Dante* p. 16 note. Only a cryptonym by which heretics knew each other.

So **Cryptonymous** *a.*, whose name is concealed, anonymous.

1880 *SWINBURNE in Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 719 The cryptonymous railer for his bread.

**Cryptoporticus** (kriptōpōrtikōs). [L., f. Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden + *L. porticus* gallery.] In ancient architecture, a concealed or enclosed portico; an enclosed gallery having, at the side, walls with openings instead of columns; also a covered or subterranean passage.

1681 *COTTON Woud. Peake* 5 An entry . . such an one as we might well think it the Crypto-porticus of Hell. 1832 *Geil Pompeiana* II. 61 In one of the most obscure parts of the cryptoporticus. 1877 *L. J. Jewitt Half-Shrs. Eng. Antig.* 67 Two courts . . surrounded by a gallery, or cryptoporticus.

**Cryptous** (kriptōs), *a. rare*. [f. L. *crypta* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a crypt; cryptal. Cf. CRYPT 4.

1827 *BULLOCK Casseaux Midwife* 42 The internal lips are furnished with a cryptous apparatus.

**Cry-**: see also CHRIS-, CHRYS-, CRIS-.

**Crys**, obs. f. CRESSE, Malay dagger.

**Cry-siple**, irreg. form of CRUCIBLE.

1651 *MORE and Lash in Enthus. Triumph*. (1656) 208 Put thy soul into a crysple. O pragmatical Chymist.

**Crystal** (kristāl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* [1 cristalle], 3-7 cristall, (4 orestral, -el, kristall, cristalle, -talle); *b.* 5 cristalle, 5-7 crystall, 7- crystall; *γ.* 6-7 christol, (1, 7 chrystall, 7-9 chrystral. [a. OF. *cristal* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. and Sp. *cristal*. It. *cristallo*, ad. L. *crystallum*, ad. Gr. *κρύσταλλος* clear ice, (rock)crystal, deriv. of *κρύσταίν-ειν* to freeze, congeal with frost, *κρύος* frost. Between the 15th and the 17th c. the Eng. spelling was gradually changed after L. to *crystal* (against the practice of the Romanic langs.), and in the 16th c. an erroneous spelling with *chr-* (app. after *chrysolite*, etc.) became frequent.]

*A. sb.*

†1. Ice, clear ice. *Obs.* (chiefly a literalism of translation from the Vulgate).

c1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxlvii. 6 He his cristallum cynnum sendeð. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlvii. 6 He sendis his kristall as morcels. 1382 *Wyclif Echis.* xliii. 22 The cristall freeseð fro the watyr. c1400 *MAUNDREY*. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 De water congelez in to cristall. 1533 *COVERDALE Echis.* xliii. 20 When the colde northwynde bloweth, harde Cristall cometh of the water.

2. A mineral, clear and transparent like ice; *esp.* a form of pure quartz having these qualities. Now more particularly distinguished from other senses as *Rock-crystal*, formerly also *crystal of the mountains*. *Iceland crystal*: old name of Iceland spar. (By the ancients and in the Middle Ages (rock-)crystal was supposed to be congealed water or ice 'petrified' by some long-continued natural process. There was thus no transfer of sense in applying to it the same name as to clear ice, of which it was viewed as merely another state.)

c1000 *ÆLFERIC Num.* xi. 7 Swilce coryandran sæd, hwites bleos swa cristalla [Vulg. *coloris idalium*]. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 228/318 Weued and chaliz and Cruettes þorū-out cler cristall. 1383 *TRIVISA Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xxx. (1495) 562 Crystall is a bryght stone and clere with watry colour. Men trowe that snowe or yse is made hard in space of many yerres; therefore the Grekyss yase this name therto. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 103 Crystalle, stone, cristallus. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 5 b. The Cristall is one of those stones that shyneth in euerie part, and is in colour watrye. Isidore saith,

that it is nothing else than a congealed Ise by continuance frozen whole yeares. 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* iv. 6 A sea of glasse like unto Crystall. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Coldness* iii. Though Heat dissolve the Ice again, The Crystall solid does remain. 1750 *tr. Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 84 Crystall, is a Stone like Ice, both in Colour and Transparency, with a pretty good Hardness. 1861 *C. W. KING Ant. Gems* (1866) 93 Crystall is found in very large masses; the largest known to the Romans weighed 50 pounds. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* vi. 85 Of iron, or of bone, stone, crystal, or some other hard substance.

*b.* The standard type of clearness or transparency, in the phrase 'as clear as crystal' (CLEAR *a.* 3).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 376 (Fairf.) Water clere als cristale. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 24 My colour as cristall is cleie. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, My Heart Discov.* Clear as fair Crystall to the View.

3. Poetically applied to pure limpid water, or other clear transparent substance.

1594 *BARNFIELD Aff. Sheph.* i. xxii. Within the Crystall of a Pearle-bright brooke. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* 322 Proud of his wound to it resigns his blood And stains the crystal with a purple flood. 1767 *Sir W. Jones Seven Fount.* Poems (1777) 43 Birds that . . from the brink the liquid crystal sip. 1885 *Mrs. H. WARD tr. Amiel's Jnl.* 255 The glacier throws off the stones and fragments fallen into its crevasses that it may remain pure crystal.

4. (with *a* and *pl.*) A piece of rock-crystal or similar mineral; *esp.* one used in magic art.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 112 A cristall is that one, Which that corone is set upon. c1475 *Rauf Colibear* 474 Blandit with Berialis and Cristallis clere. 1597 *Jas. I. Demol.* (in Brand *Pop. Ant.* III. 108) The Seer looks into a Crystall or Berryll, wherein he will see the answer, represented either by Types or Figures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 983 At the foot of these mountains are with great labour digg'd out Crystalls. 1769 *Sir W. Jones Pal. Portine Poems* (1777) 16 She, in th' enchanted crystal sees A bower of canopied with tufted trees. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxiii. You have used neither . . crystal, pentacle, magic-mirror, nor geomantic figure. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 110 The gardener . . hastily drew together the . . jewels. The touch of these costly crystals sent a shiver . . through the man's frame.

*b. fig.* Applied to the eyes.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 963 Her eye seene in the teares, teares in her eye, Both cristalls, where they viewd ech others sorrow. 1599 — *Hen. V.* ii. iii. 56 Goe cleare thy Crystalls. a1616 *BEAUM & FL. Cust. County* i. ii. Bid the coy wench . . out-blush damask roses, And dim the breaking East with her bright crystals.

5. Short for *crystal-glass*: a quality of glass having a high degree of transparency, usually due to its containing a large proportion of oxide of lead; also often a synonym for fine cut glass; hence, glass vessels, decanters, wine glasses, etc. of this quality collectively. [Ger. *kristallglas*.]

1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. Ep. to Rdr., Humors in the eyes, as it were the cristall glasse set in the windowes. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. xxvii. 53, I was . . in Murano, a little Island, where Crystall-Glasse is made. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 659 English manufacturers . . in improving the brilliancy of crystal-glass . . have injured its fitness for constructing optical lenses.

1668 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 The King . . hath lately made a closet which they call a cabinet of cristall and philligrin. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* Crystall is also a name given to a fictitious body cast in the glass-houses, also call'd crystal-glass. Of this frutt, you may make common glass, and also Crystall. 1832 *BREWSTER Optics* viii. 75 Let us take another [prism] of flint glass or white crystal. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 294 Eyeing the plate and crystal.

6. (with *a* and *pl.*) A vessel or other article made of this glass; *orig.* called a *crystal glass*; *esp.* the glass of a watch-case. Also *fig.* applied to the eyes.

1613 *HEYWOOD Bras. Age* ii. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 184 Looko on me Adon with a stedfast eye, That in these Crystall glasses I may see My beauty. 1666 *SANDERSON Serms.* (1689) 370 The breaking of a Christall glass or China dish.

1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* vi. xiii. And thence . . In a small Christall he a Cordiall drew. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1299/4 A Picture of a Lady in Little, in a black Shagrine Case . . with a Christall over the Picture. 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 43 Tall crystals laden with flowers.

†7. The crystalline lens of the eye. *Obs. rare.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* ii. 135 The Crystal of the Eye is not much bigger than a Pea.

†8. *pl.* Transparent vesicular eruptions or pustules appearing in certain diseases. *Obs.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 Hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubecles, and rossals. [1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crystalli*, old name applied to the transparent vesicular eruption of pemphigus; also, to that of varicella.]

9. *Chem.* and *Min.* A form in which the molecules of many simple elements and their natural compounds regularly aggregate by the operation of molecular affinity; it has a definite internal structure, with the external form of a solid enclosed by a number of symmetrically arranged plane faces, and varying in simplicity from a cube to much more complex geometrical bodies.

So called because of the resemblance in colour, transparency, and regularity of shape, between native specimens of (rock-)crystal and the forms assumed by salts, etc., in the process of crystallization from a solution, aided by the ancient notion that rock-crystal was itself a substance like ice produced by some process from water.

a1666 *BACON* (J.). If the menstrum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain crystals. 1672 *P. F. LAMA in Phil. Trans.* Abr. I. 720 (*title*). Reflections on an Observation of Signior M. Antonio Castagna

concerning the Formation of Crystals. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* *Crystallization* . . by which the Salts dissolved in any Liquor are made to shoot into little prettily figured Lumps or Fragments which they call Crystals, from their being pellucid or clear like Crystall. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text Bh. Geol.* vii. 126 Granite is composed of crystals of felspar, quartz, and mica. 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist*, 59 The term 'crystal' is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.

†b. Used in the old names of various chemical salts of crystalline form, as *crystals of alum, copper, Mars* (=iron), *silver, tartar, Venus* (=copper), etc. Now mostly *Obs.*

1662 *R. MATHEW Unt. Aleh.* § 101. 172 Crystall of Tartar . . to be had at any Druggist. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Crystals of Silver* . . Silver reduc'd into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of Spirit of Nitre: These Crystals are us'd by Surgeons to make an Eschar. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Crystals of Mars* . . iron reduced into a salt by an acid liquor; used in diseases arising from obstructions. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Crystals of Copper*, is a solution of copper in spirit of nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the salt; those crystals are used as caustics. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) 501 Take of . . crystals of tartar, rubbed to a very fine powder, two ounces. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Crystals of Venus*, crystallised neutral acetate of copper.

c. *Crystals*: A particular quality of refined crystallized sugar.

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 943 There are three classes of sugar-refineries in this country, the chief productions of which are, respectively:—1st Loaf-sugar. and Crystals (i. e. large, well-formed, dry white crystals of sugar). 3rd Crushed sugar. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/4 Sugar. Russian crystals continue active.

10. 'A very fine wide Durant [a glazed woollen stuff], once an article of export for use in making nuns' veils. Invariably made white' (Beck *Drapers Dict.*). [Cf. *Sp. cristall* fine shining woollen stuff.]

11. *Her.* = Argent or pearl.

1830 *ROBINSON Brit. Heraldry* III. *Gloss.*, *Crystal*, used by some heralds instead of pearl, to express *argent*.

*B. attrib. and adj.*

1. Composed of crystal: *a.* of rock-crystal; *b.* of crystal glass.

c1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 159 A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. 1569 *tr. Bellay's Visions* iv. in *Theat. Worldings*, The chapters Alabaster, Crystall frises. a1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 23 Hither with Crystall veils, lovers come, And take my teares. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xl. (1700) 59 Your Mistresses Picture, and its Crystall Cover. 1858 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 371 Four bright crystal tumblers. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks (Bohn) II. 383 Geneva watches with crystal faces.

2. Clear and transparent like crystal.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. xii. 195 Besyde the riuer of a cristall welle. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. xviii. Her cristall eyes full of lowliness. c1576 *THYNE Ld. Burghley's Crest* i. in *Animado*, App. iv. (1865) 103 With cristalle starres twinkling in azur skye. a1652 *BROME Queen* iv. iii. How black and fowl your Sin is rendred by my Crystall innocence. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1245 The well-known pool, whose crystal depth A sandy bottom shows. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 260 The crystal transparency of an icicle.

†b. Sometimes with a reference to the crystalline heavens of old Astronomy. *Obs.*

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 57 A-bone all kynges . . vnder the Cloudys Crystall. 1728 *POPE Illiad* xi. 445 Shouts, as he past, the crystal regions rend. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* cxlvii. 2 Shine to his Praise, ye crystal Skies, The Floor of his Abode.

c. *Comb.*, as *crystal-clear*, *-dropping*, *-flowing*, *-leaved*, *-like*, *-producing*, *-smooth*, *-streaming*, *-winged*, etc. *ads.*; *crystal-wise* *adv.*; *crystal-glass*, see CRYSTAL 5, 6; *crystal palace*: see PALACE; *crystal-seer*, one who professes to see secrets, etc., in pieces of crystal, so *crystal-seeing* [cf. Germ. *kristallsehen*, *-seher*]; † *crystal-stone* = A. 2 above; *crystal violet*, a name of one of the aniline dyes.

a1650 *MAY Old Couple* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 30 Her \*crystal-dropping eyes. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Diamond is . . in colour almost \*Christallike, but somewhat more resplendishing. 1855 *SMEDLEY Occult Sci.* 323 \*Crystal-seeing has now become very common. *Ibid.*, Some \*crystal-seers can discover nothing unless certain magical words are pronounced by the operator. 1818 *KEATS Endymion* iii. 382 How \*crystal-smooth it felt. c1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prol.* 19 Thanne shewe I forth my longe \*crystal stones. a1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 224 Lapides vocati cristallistony. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xii. 344 To have a spirit inclosed into a cristall stone or berill glasse. 1573 *G. HARVY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 Her fayer graye eies Shininge \*christall wise.

**Crystal**, *v.* [f. prec.] To make into crystal; to crystallize. To *crystal over*: to overlay with crystal. Hence *Crystall'd ppl. a.*

1674 *FLATMAN Poems, Against Thoughts* 6/3 The Crystall'd streams. 1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* l. 186 Its top is Crystall'd over with . . a transparent and diaphanous Azure. 1843 *LOWELL Poems, Sir Lannyal* ii. Prelude, Diamond dreams, That crystall'd the beams of moon and sun, And made a star of every one. c1860 — *Fam. Ep. to Friend* Poems 471/2 Old sorrows crystallized into pearls.

**Crystalline** (kristēlik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κρύσταλλος* + *-ινος*.] Pertaining to crystals or their formation.

18. — *ASHBURNER* is cited by *Century Dict.*

**Crystalliferous** (-ifēros), *a.* [f. L. *crystalliferus*: see -FEROUS. In mod. F. *cristallifère*.]

Containing or yielding crystals, 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Crystalliform** (kristæ'lifŏrm), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -FORM.] Having a crystalline form.

1706 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 447 These crystalliform masses, 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 341 Vegetable crystals bounded by right lines, collected into a crystalliform body.

**Crystalligerous** (-idžerəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GEROUS.] Bearing a crystal or crystals.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 852 In those individuals which produce crystalligerous swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.

**Crystallin** (krist'älĭn), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 169 1/2 There is another modification of protein, called both *globulin* and *crystallin*. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Crystallin or globulin*.

**Crystalline** (krist'älĭn, -lĭn), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *crystallin*, in 15th c. *crystalin*, and its prototype L. *crystallin-us*, a. Gr. *κρυστάλλινος* of crystal, f. *κρυστάλλος* crystal. The pronunciation (kristæ'lin), after Latin, is used by Milton, Gray, Shelley, and Palgrave.]

**1.** Consisting of or made of crystal; of the nature of crystal; = CRYSTAL *a.* 1.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. x. The cristalline wyndowes of great brightnes. 1553 BODEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Crystalline cuppes, and suche other Jewelles. 1621-21 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. 1. Besides those other heavens, whether they be crystalline or watery. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* ix. 70 Small Receivers blown of Crystalline Glass. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. iv. 57 Broad crystalline mirrors.

**2.** Clear and transparent like crystal.

1440 LYDG. *Secres* 425 Wellys of philosophye, With Crystallyn sprynges. a 1529 SKELTON *Poems, Agst. Garneshe* 90 I yave hym drynk . . . Of Elicony's waters crystalline. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* x The Sepias inkie humor does make tui bulent the cristalline fountaine. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* 541 Nor did the dancing ruby Sparkling, out-poured . . . Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. 1744 YOUNG *N. Th.* vii. 555 A crystalline transparency prevails. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 698 Built below the tide of war, Based on the crystalline sea. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 13 Queen of the crystalline lake.

**b. fig.**  
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. 65 Rules . . . howe Chrystalline they may be made at the first. 1670 EACHARD *Conf. Clergy* Pref. 4 An incorruptible and pure crystalline church. 1857-8 SEARS *Athau.* xi. 91 A sermon . . . in which his crystalline style is even more than usually radiant with momentous truths.

**3.** Of the nature of a crystal; having a structure which is the result of crystallization.

1621 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 217 Sal Nitri is the Chrystalline salt purified from grosse Salt-peeter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 82 A multitude of little Crystalline or Adamantine bodies. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 136 The crystalline grains are scarcely discernible. 1860 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 101 Many naturally occurring minerals exhibit very perfect crystalline forms.

**b. Of rocks:** Composed of crystals or crystalline particles: opposed to *amorphous*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 334 A more compact and crystalline texture, which will be considered when we speak of the strata termed 'primary'. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 8 The natural crystalline rocks.

**4.** Of or pertaining to crystals and their formation.

a 1866 WHWELL (O.), Snow being apparently frozen . . . vapour, aggregated by a confused action of crystalline laws. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. iv. 51 The marvels of crystalline force.

**6. Crystalline heaven (sphere, circle):** in the Ptolemaic astronomical system, a sphere (later two spheres) supposed to exist between the primum mobile and the firmament, by means of which the precession of the equinox and the motion of libration were accounted for.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1574 Ane other [heven] es, bat clerkes calles cristalline, bat next oboven pe sterned heven es. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xxii. 184 Aboue this . . . ther is another heuene . . . lyke as it were of the colour of whyte cristall . . . And is called the heuen cristallyn. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 The nynte spere, callit the haunyn cristellyne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. lx. 171 The mouner first and circle Christalline, The firmament, where fixed stars all shine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 482 They . . . pass the fixt, and that Crystalline Sphear whose ballance weighs The Trepidation talkt, and that first mov'd. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 27 Above the starry sphere were imagined to be the two crystalline spheres. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art.* I. p. xxxii, The crystalline, or ninth heaven, of pure ether.

**6. Crystalline lens (formerly humour):** a transparent body enclosed in a membranous capsule, situated immediately behind the iris of the eye; it is the principal agent by which rays of light are brought to a focus on the retina, and it plays an important part in the action of accommodation. *Crystalline cones:* the end organs of the apparatus of vision in the *Arthropoda*.

1308 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) 109 The humour albugines in the eye is the more moist thenne the humour cristallin. 1541 R. COPLAND *Geydon's Quest. Chirurg.* In the myddes of the eye is . . . humour cristallyn, by cause it is of colour of Crystall. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 33 The crystalline and glassy humors of the eye. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 265 The seat of this disorder [cataract] is in the crystalline lens. 1836-39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 174 1/2 Within this hollow sphere . . . is fixed a double convex lens, called the crystalline lens or crystalline humour.

**7. Crystalline style or stylet:** a transparent rod-like body contained in a sac embedded in the liver of some lamellibranchiate molluscs.

1864 W. Houghton in *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 70 This body, called the crystalline style. 1865 LATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. 14 The stomach contains a jelly-like body termed the crystalline style.

**B. sb.** [elliptical uses of the adj.]

**1.** The crystalline heaven: see A. 5. *arch.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 71 The entre, that is the Crystallyn, that yett is not ouerpasse. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 19 In a bright oib beyond the Christalline. 1653 COWLEY *Phidur. Odes, Ecstasie* ix. The Transparent Rocks o' th' Heavenly Crystalline. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* (1850) I. 6 What if I stand up And strike my brow against the crystalline Roofing the creatures.

**2.** The crystalline lens or humour: see A. 6.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 142 The second and chiefe principal instrument of the sight is called cristalline. 1657 W. RAMP tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* ii. 97 The Image which was invetted in the Retina was . . . received by the Crystalline in its right posture. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* xxi Behold thy self by inward opticks and the crystalline of thy soul. 1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 In the ox's eye, the diameter of the crystalline is 700 thousandths of an inch. 1868 J. DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 3 These cones . . . play the part of the crystalline, or lens, in the eyes of animals.

**3.** A venereal disease characterized by an outbreak of clear pustules; cf. CRYSTAL sb. 8. *Obs.*

1674 BUTLER *Hud.* to *Sidrophel* 51 Recovering Shankers, Crystallines, And Nodes and Botches in their Rindes.

**4.** A crystal; a crystalline rock.

1865 MRS. BROWNING *Sonn.* *Work*, All thy tears . . . Like puie crystallines. — *Sonn. from Portuguese xv.* On me thou lookest with no doubting care, As on a bee shut in a crystalline.

**5. Chem.** An obsolete name for ANILINE, called by its discoverer Unverdorben in 1826, *crystallina*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 294 Of crystallina.

**Crystallinity** (krist'älĭn'itĭ), [f. prec. + -ITY.] Crystalline quality or character.

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 355 The tendency to crystallinity observable in large masses of cast metal.

**Crystallite** (krist'älĭtĭ), *Min.* [f. Gr. *κρυστάλλος* CRYSTAL + -ITE.]

**1.** A name applied to the somewhat crystalline form and structure taken by igneous rocks, lavas, etc. upon fusion and slow cooling.

1805 SIR J. HALL in *Trans. Soc. Edin.* V. 43 (Whinstone and Lava). 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 486 Sir James Hall . . . has given the whin in this last state the name of *crystallite*, a term suggested by Dr. Hope. The rock on which Edinburgh Castle is built fuses at the temperature of 45° Wedgewood. By rapid cooling it is converted into a glass which melts at 22°; by slow cooling into a crystallite which melts at 35°. *Ibid.* 488 In the crystallite, the component parts having had time to combine according to their affinities. 1854 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 201 The fibrous plates of the crystallites of our glass-houses.

**2.** A term proposed by Vogelsang for aggregations, in various forms, of the globulites seen in thin sections of rock under the microscope; by some identified with MICROLITE.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 67 Many rocks . . . more or less filled with very minute crystals, or so-called crystallites. 1881 J. W. JUDN *Volcanoes* iii. 33 Those minute particles of definite form, which the microscope has revealed in the midst of the glassy portions of lava, have received the name of microliths, or crystallites.

**3. poetically.** = CRYSTAL sb. 2.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 150 Write Upon her walls of crystallite Salvation!

**Crystallizable** (krist'älĭzä'b'l), *a.* [f. CRYSTALLIZE + -ABLE; cf. F. *crystallisable*.] Capable of being formed into or of forming crystals.

1781 J. T. DILTON *Trav. Spain* 235 Alum is a crystallizable salt. 1839 TODD *Cycl.* *Anat.* II. 405 1/2 A peculiarly crystallisable compound. 1865 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 149 All crystallizable substances (called crystalloids) can pass in solution through the parchment paper.

Hence **Crystallizability**.

1854 J. PERRIRA *Lect. Polar Light* (ed. 2) 276 When . . . subjected to heat . . . it loses its crystallizability. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 125 The ready crystallizability of alum.

**Crystallization** (krist'älĭzä'sh'ŏn), [*n.* of action f. CRYSTALLIZE *v.* So F. *crystallisation*.]

**1.** The action of forming crystals, or of assuming a crystalline structure, a process which takes place in many substances while cooling from a state of fusion or solution.

*Water of crystallization:* the water held by certain salts as an essential part of their crystalline structure, which structure is destroyed when the water is lost by evaporation or driven off by heat.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 87 In the Solution and Crystallization of Salts. 1707 CURTIS in *Fusib. & Gard.* 136 Salts . . . dissolv'd in Water . . . separate themselves by Crystallization. 1793 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. i. 214 It effloresces, that is, it parts with its water of crystallization in the air, and assumes the appearance of flour. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 222 The tree-like form which some bodies assume in the act of crystallization.

**b. fig.**

1862 HELPS *Organia. Daily Life* 32 All systems tend to a certain kind of crystallization. 1875 HAMBERTON *Intell. Life* vii. ii. (1876) 234 The final fixing, and crystallization of her intellect.

**2. concr.** A crystallized formation or body.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 213 All other natural metallic and mineral Crystallizations. 1776 J. KIRK in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 102 (*title*) On the Crystallizations observed in Glass. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 93 Salt springs . . . forming beautiful crystallizations.

fig. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 56 1/2 The laws of a nation are the crystallizations of its historical experiences.

**Crystallize** (krist'älĭz), *v.* [f. CRYSTAL + -IZE; cf. mod. F. *crystalliser* (1680 in Hatzfeld).]

**1. trans.** To convert into crystal or ice; to make crystal. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. 1. *Handy Crafts* 185 When the Winter's keener breath began To crystallize the Baltike Ocean, To glaze the Lakes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 50 Some of our Chymicks facetiously affirm, that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and reverberated into glasse. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* Note, Wild Winter ministers his dread controul To cool and crystallize the nectared bowl.

**2.** To cause to assume a crystalline form or structure, to form into crystals.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* L. 29 By dissolving them . . . and Crystallizing them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 82 As Alum, Peter, &c are crystallized out of a cooling liquor, in which, by boiling they have been dissolv'd. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 69 All salts that are capable of being crystallised are distinguishable by the figures of their crystals. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bh. Geol.* ii. 47 Limestone crystallised by the heat of superincumbent lava.

**3. fig.** To give a definite or concrete and permanent form or shape to (something of an undefined, vague, or floating character).

1663 COWLEY *Phidur. Odes, Muse* iv. This shining Piece of Ice Which melts so soon away . . . Thy Verse does solidate and Crystallize. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 41. 157 Crystallising into permanent shapes the floating clouds of metaphor. 1875 POSTR *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 485 The forms of Action . . . as crystallized in the law or in the edict.

**4. intr.** To form (itself) into crystals, become crystalline in structure. *Crystallize out:* to separate in the form of crystals from a solution.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 73 Let it stand two or three dayes . . . to crystallize. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* ii. i. 50 Aqua fortis . . . exhaled and placed in cold conservatoies, will crystallise and shoot into white and glaciuous bodies. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 4 Salts will not crystallize, till the Water in which they are dissolv'd is near or quite cold. 1844 J. SCOFFER in *Ort's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 379 As the solution cools the acid crystallizes out. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 7 Each substance will crystallise in its characteristic form.

**5. fig.** To assume a definite or concrete form.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 318 To make them crystallize into a semblance of growth. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* III. xxxvi. 125 This vague impression crystallised into a conviction.

**Crystallized** (krist'älĭz'd), *pp. l. a.* [f. prec.]

**1.** Made into crystal, made transparent like crystal. *Obs.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxxxiv, The cristallized fount, That streames along the valley of Artes' mount.

**2.** Formed into crystals, existing in a definite crystalline form. *Also fig.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 468 That kind of Vitriol . . . is affirmed to be found crystallized in Transylvania. 1800 tr. *La-grange's Chem.* II. 339 Crystallized verdigrise or acetate of copper. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* ii. 47 Before the mind can grasp, as a crystallized idea, the fractional unit one-tenth.

**Crystallizer** (krist'älĭz'er), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

One who or that which crystallizes; *spec.* an apparatus for crystallizing.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Ded., Thou Christalizer of their Castalle. 1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* I. 22 Boilers, condensers, pumps, and crystallizers.

**Crystallizing** (krist'älĭz'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

The action of the verb CRYSTALLIZE. *Also attrib.*, as *crystallizing water*.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 68 [11] contributes much towards the crystallizing of fresh alom. 1794 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 423 It discovers no crystallizing water. 1829 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 337 Circumstances affecting the crystallizing process.

**Crystallizing, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING.]

That crystallizes (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 86 Dissolutions and Coagulations of several crystallizing Salts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 353 To be suspended in the middle of the crystallizing solution. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp'ir. W.* (ed. 8) p. ix. The same crystallizing touch is needed in Religion.

**Crystallo-**, combining form of Gr. *κρυστάλλος* crystal, used in derivatives and compounds; **Crystallo-ceramic** *a.*, pertaining to a method of incrusting a medallion of clay with glass. **Crystallo-lolast nonce-wd.** [cf. *iconoclast*], one who breaks crystals. **Crystallo-engraving**, a method of making intaglio designs upon glass by means of casting. **Crystallo-granular** *a.*, composed of minute crystalline grains. **Crystallo-magnetic** *a.*, pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystals and crystallized bodies, as shown by a kind of polarity directly related to the crystalline axes of minerals. **Crystallo-type**, a photographic picture on glass; also *attrib.*

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 409 1/2 Another kind of ornamental manufacture is what is termed the crystallo-ceramic, or glass incrustation. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. III. xv. ii. 205 Innovators in crystallography, who may properly be called crystalloclasts. 1873 WATTS *Formes Chem.* 446 The sodium salt is crystallo-granular. 1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl.*



*Brit. XVI.* 377 Crystallomagnetic action. 1853 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* V. 312 Mr. Justice offered for inspection a 'Crystallotype' of the Moon.

**Crystallized**: see **UD**.

**Crystallogenesis**. [*f.* **CRYSTALLO-** + *Gr.* *γενεσις* birth, origination.] The origination or natural formation of crystals (as a department of scientific investigation). So **Crystallogenic** *a.* [*see* -**GEN**, -**GENIC**], crystal-forming, producing crystallization. **Crystallogenical** *a.*, relating to the formation of crystals. **Crystallogeny** (-*o'dzhi*), the production or formation of crystals (scientifically considered).

1879 *Rutley Stud. Rocks* x. 161 A key to the important subject of crystallogenesis. 1837 *DANA Min.* (1844) 71 What is this crystallogenic attraction? *Ibid.* 71 Crystallogeny or the formation of crystals may be treated under two heads. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 398 Between the two kinds of crystallogenic action there are many gradations.

**Crystallographer** (*kristal'og'rafer*). [*f.* **CRYSTALLOGRAPHY**: see -**GRAPHER**.] One who studies crystallography.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 63 A mineralogist and crystallographer. 1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 8 [A crystal] is bounded by flat surfaces, called by crystallographers its faces.

**Crystallographic** (*kristal'og'rafik*), *a.* [*f.* as prec.: see -**GRAPHIC**.]

1. Of or pertaining to crystallography.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 497 The important consequences of Hatty's crystallographic discoveries. 1868 *DANA Min.* Intro. 26 The crystallographic symbols used in this work are essentially those of Naumann.

2. Of or belonging to crystals (as scientifically studied); = **CRYSTALLIC**.

1857 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 329 The crystallographic axis. 1869 *PHILLIPS Versu.* x. 290 The three minerals have nearly the same crystallographic angles.

So **Crystallographical** *a.*, dealing with crystallography; = prec. **Crystallographically** *adv.*, in relation to crystallography. **Crystallographist** = **CRYSTALLOGRAPHER**.

1801 *CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 195 The crystallographical arrangement, adopted in the preceding Paper. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 78 Excellent crystallographical papers. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxix. § 147. 247, I have found this both crystallographically, and optically. 1850 *DAUBENY Atoms* Th. xii. (ed. 2) 417 Two minerals chemically the same, although crystallographically different. 1876 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 446 The late excellent crystallographist, Mr. Romé de Lisle.

**Crystallography** (*kristal'og'rafi*). [*ad. mod. L.* *crystallographia*, *f.* *Gr.* *κρυσταλλος* **CRYSTAL** + *-γραφία* writing, description: see -**GRAPHY**.]

Used in Latin by M. A. Cappeller *Prodromus Crystallographie*, Lucerne 1723, in French by Romé de Lisle, *Essai de Cristallographie*, 1772.]

That branch of physical science which treats of the structure of crystals (**CRYSTAL**), and their systematic classification; a treatise on this subject.

1803 *BOURNON in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 239 Crystallography also offers some difficulties with respect to this stone. 1865 *W. POLZ in Macm. Mag.* III. 1861 Dr. Wollaston, celebrated as almost the originator of the science of crystallography.

**† Crystallology**. *Obs. rare*. [*app. f.* *Gr.* *κρυσταλλος* crystal + *-λογία*, after *mineralogy*: cf. **CRYSTALLOLOGY**.] = prec. Hence **† Crystallologist** = **CRYSTALLOGRAPHER**.

1811 *PINKERTON Petrol.* II. 60 The important and interesting study of Crystallography, or Crystallology. *Ibid.* II. Intro. 5 The ingenious crystallogist Romé de Lisle. 1856 *KANE Art. Exptl.* II. xiv. 152, I have named it Cape Forbes, after the eminent crystallogist.

**Crystalloid** (*kristal'oid*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *Gr.* *κρυσταλλος* crystal + *-οιδ*.]

*A. adj.* Crystal-like, of crystalline form or character, esp. as contrasted with **COLLOID** (*sb.* 2).

1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. xiii. § 103 Organic matter has the peculiarity that its molecules are aggregated into the colloid and not into the crystalloid arrangement. 1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 29 In crystalloid forms occurring in nature the linear dimensions are subject to no known law.

*B. sb.*

1. A crystalloid or crystalline body or substance, as distinct from a **COLLOID** (*sb.* 2).

Crystalloids have, in solution, the power (which colloids have not) of passing easily through membranes.

1861 *T. GRAHAM in Phil. Trans.* (1862) 183 Opposed to the colloid is the crystalline condition. Substances affecting the latter form will be classed as crystalloids. 1878 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 20 As freely as a colloid is penetrated by a crystalloid.

2. A protoplasmic body resembling a crystal in form, occurring in certain vegetable cells.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 50 The term Crystalloids (was) proposed by Nägeli. Crystalloids containing colouring matters are found in the petals and fruits.

**Crystalloidal**, *a.* [*f.* prec. + **-AL**.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a crystalloid.

1861 *T. GRAHAM in Phil. Trans.* 184 The colloidal is, in fact, a dynamical state of matter, the crystalloid being the static condition. 1876 *BARTHOLOMEW Med. Med.* (1879) 414 The active substance, being crystalloidal, diffuses into the blood with facility.

**Crystallology** (*kristal'oidzji*). [*mod. f.* *Gr.* *κρυσταλλος* crystal + *-λογία*: see -**LOGY**. In *mod. F. cristallologie* (Littre).] The scientific study of

crystals and crystallization: including crystallography and crystallogeny.

*a* 1864 *WEBSTER* cites *DANA*.

**Crystallomancy** (*kristal'omansi*). [*f.* as prec. + **-MANTY**.] Divination by means of a crystal. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* IV. v. 310 Crystallomancy, in Crystall. 1652 *GAULE Magistron.* 165. 1855 *SMEDLEY Occult Sci.* 322 Crystallomancy may be understood to include every variety of divination by means of transparent bodies.

**Crystallometry** (*kristal'metri*). [*f.* as prec. + **-METRY**.] The measuring of the angles of crystals, as a department of crystallography.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xv. ii. 203 Crystallometry was clearly recognised as an authorized test of the difference of substances which nearly resemble each other.

**† Crystallurgy**. *Obs.* [*f.* *metallurgy*.] = **CRYSTALLIZATION**.

1823 in *CRABB* [whence in later Dicts.].

**Crystally** (*kristali*), *adv.* [*f.* **CRYSTAL** *a.* + **-LY**.] After the manner of crystal or crystals.

1859 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XI. 96 Crystally clear is the voice. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 364 Mastic resembles gum Arabic; it is crystally cracked.

**Crystalworts**. *Bot.* A name given by Lindley to the *Ricciaceae*, a natural order of liverworts, found in warm and temperate regions.

**Cryst** (*e*, etc.: see **CHRIST**, etc.).

**Crystoleum** (*krist'ol'ium*). [*f.* **CRYSTAL** + *L.* *oleum* oil.] The name given to a process, in vogue about 1883, for transferring oil paintings or photographs to glass.

1883 *L'pool Daily Post* 28 June, Specimens of crystoleum painting. 1884 *Gill's Own Paper* Jan. 1901 To how great an extent crystoleum has been practised, a glance at shop windows and a visit to exhibitions will testify.

**Ctenidial** (*tni'dial*), *a.* *Zool.* [*f.* next + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a ctenidium.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 130 The original (ctenidial) axis of the gill.

**† Ctenidium** (*tni'dium*). *Zool.* [*mod. L.*, *a.* *Gr.* *κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτεν* (*ctres*) a comb.] Each of the respiratory organs or gills of *Mollusca*, consisting of an axis with a series of processes on each side like the teeth of a comb.

1883 *RAY LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 6561 (*Mollusca*) These are the ctenidia or gill-combs. Usually, they play the part of gills, but since in many *Molluscs* (lamellibranchs) their function is not mainly respiratory, it is well to give them a non-physiological name such as that here proposed. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 450 In the majority of *Gastropoda* the primitive left ctenidium is aborted.

**Cteno-**, combining form of Greek *κτεν*, *κτενός* a comb, used in the formation of the scientific words below, also of others of less importance, as **Ctenobranch**, a ctenobranchiate animal; **Ctenobranchia**, *-branchia'ta*, a family of *Mollusca*, also called *Pectinibranchiata*; **Ctenobranchiate** *a.*, having pectinate gills. **Ctenodont** *a.*, having ctenoid teeth.

1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 327 Dentition ctenodont.

**Ctenocyst** (*tn'osist*). *Zool.* [*f.* *Gr.* *κτενο-* see above, here taken as short for *ctenophora* + *κυστις* bladder, *CYST*.] The vesicle, containing clear fluid and otoliths, which constitutes the organ of sense (probably of hearing) in the *Ctenophora*.

1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 145 The 'apical canals'... run directly downwards and outwards on either side of the ctenocyst. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Ctenoid** (*tn'oid*), *a.* *Zool.* [*ad. Gr.* *κτενοειδής* comb-shaped: see -**OID**.]

1. Resembling a comb; having marginal projections like the teeth of a comb; pectinate; applied to the scales and teeth of certain fishes.

1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 307 Ctenoid scales... consisting of thin horny plates, having their posterior margins fringed with spines, or cut into comb-like projections.

2. Belonging to the *Ctenoides*, an order of fishes in Agassiz's classification, containing those with ctenoid scales. Also as *sb.* A ctenoid fish. (Now disused.)

1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* x. 246 Two orders of Fishes... the Ctenoids and Cycloids. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* viii. 285 Four fifths of the fishes now living belong to the cycloid and ctenoid orders.

Hence **Ctenoidæan** *a.* and *sb.* = **CTENOID** 2.

1837 *W. BUCKLAND Geol.* I. 270 The Ctenoidians have their scales jagged or pectinate, like the teeth of a comb.

**† Ctenophora** (*tn'of'ora*), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [*mod. L.*, neuter pl. (*sc. animalia*) of *ctenophorus*, *a.* *Gr.* type *κτενοφορος*, *f.* *κτενο-* comb + *-φορος* bearing.] A division of animals, formerly considered as an order of *Acalepha*, and now made a class of the **COLELATERATA**.

The present view is that they are highly specialized derivatives of the *Hydromedusae*. They are marine animals of pellucid gelatinous substance and more or less spheroidal shape, swimming freely in the sea by means of peculiar fringed or ciliated locomotive organs (*ctenophores*), and having a localized sense-organ (*ctenocyst*). Among the best known genera are *Beroe* and *Cydippa*.

1855 *GOSSE Marine Zool.* 41. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 100. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life*

721 The *Ctenophora* are transparent, pelagic, and are widely distributed.

Hence **Ctenophoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*, or to their characteristic locomotive organs, or parts in connexion with them. **Ctenophoran** *a.*, of or belonging to the class *Ctenophora*; *sb.* a member of this class. **Ctenophore** (*tn'of'or*), *r.* each of the eight meridionally arranged bands or rows of plates, bearing fringes like the teeth of a comb, which constitute the locomotive organs of the *Ctenophora*; 2. a member of the *Ctenophora*, a *Ctenophoran*. **Ctenophoric**, **Ctenophorous** *a.* = **CTENOPHORAL**.

1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 169 Along the opposite sides of each ctenophoral canal. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 721 All movement [in *Ctenophora*] is carried out by the ctenophoral plates. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Invert.* iii. 173 The essential peculiarities of a *Ctenophoran*. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 578 note, The *Ctenophoran* characters of certain *Polyclad Turbellaria*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ctenophore*. 1884 *tr. Claus Zool.* I. 211 The *Ctenophore* type has fundamentally the form of a sphere. 1889 *Athenæum* 27 July 1331/2 No figures are given of alcyonarians, ctenophores, [or of] any echinoderm save the starfish. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 734/1 Observations on the ctenophoric jelly-fishes.

**Cu**, obs. *f.* *Cow sb.* 1, **CUB**.

**Cub** (*kub*), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 cubb(e). [*Origin unknown*.]

It has been compared with a rare Old Irish word *cuib* dog, but no historical connexion has been traced.]

1. *orig.* A young fox.

1530 *PALSGR.* 211/1 *Cubbe*, a young foxe. 1552 *HULOET*, *Cubbe* or yonge foxe, *vulpicula*. 1575 *TURBURY Venerie* 181 When you have taken the old foxes or badgerdes, and that there is nothing left in the earth but the young cubbes. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 His skin... when he is a young Cubbe is usually of a darker colour. 1880 *Times* 2 Nov. 4/6 No cub is he, but a full-brushed, high conditioned, dog-fox.

2. By extension: The young of the bear and of other wild beasts; also of the whale.

For the young of the bear, lion, etc. the earlier word was *whelp*, as in all versions of the Bible from Wyclif to 1611.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. 1. 29 Plucke the young sucking Cubs from the she Beare. 1683 *BURNETT tr. Moris' Utopia* (1684) 13 The old Crow loves his Young, and the Ape his Cubs. *a* 1689 *WALLER (J.)*, Two mighty whales... One as a mountain vast, and with her came A cub. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 334 The lion, or tyger, have seldom above two cubs at a litter. 1823 *SCOTT'S Vocab.* 148 The smallest animals [whales] of the species, mere cubs or 'suckers'. 1829 *SCOTT Anim. of G.* ii. With the fury of a bear which had been robbed of her cubs.

*b. transf.*

1769 *GRAY Jnrl. in Lakes Wks.* 1884 I. 253 Passed by the side of Skiddaw, and its cub called Latterig.

3. *fig.* An undeveloped, uncouth, unpolished youth.

Compared to the young of the bear, which was fabled to be born in a shapeless condition, and afterwards licked into shape by the mother.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* v. i. 167 O thou dissembling Cub: what wilt thou be When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case? 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* iv. viii. A countryquire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters... But, oh gad! two such unlicked cubs! 1723 *STEELE Cons. Lovers* I. i. Like a bashful, great, awkward cub as you were. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 64 He thinks it necessary to be civil to the young cub. 1884 *HUNTER & WHYTE My Ducats* iv. 62, I know the young cubs you'll have to teach.

4. A name formerly given at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to the surgeon's assistant. (The name 'dresser' was substituted in 1738.)

1698 *St. Thomas's Hosp. Rec.* (MS.) 18 June, That no Surgeons cubs or persons of that nature do keep their hats on before the Physicians or Surgeons of the house. 1702 *Ibid.* 12 Feb., Orders for Cubbs. That no Surgeon have more than three at one time.

5. *Comb.*, as *cub-fox*; + *cub-drawn* *a.*, drawn (or? sucked dry) by its cubs; *cub-hunting*, hunting young foxes at the beginning of the season; also *cub-hunt* *sb.* and *v.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. i. 12 This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch. 1884 *T. GODDARD Plaid's Demon* 237 A little Cubb Fox. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. 121 Entertaining a party of friends for cub-hunting. 1870 *BLAINE Encycl. Rural Sports* 489 It is not common to cub hunt in the country intended for the winter practice. *Ibid.* A September cub hunt.

**Cubb** (*kub*), *sb.* 2 Chiefly *dial.* Also 6-7 cubb(e). [*Of uncertain history, but to be compared with some LG. words: EFr. kübbing, kübben in same sense as this word, LFr. kübbing, kübbe a shed or lean-to for cattle, EFr. kübbe, küb, Du. kub, weir-basket or weel for fish (cf. Dornkaat Koolmann, and Grimm, s.v. koben): the latter is cognate with OE. cofa, COVE, but in sense closely agrees with this word.*]

*a.* A stall, pen, or shed for cattle; also, a coop or hutch. *b.* A crib for fodder; a chest, bin, or other receptacle.

1546 *Comfut. N. Shaxton* H v b (T.), The anchors also, and charter-monks, vowed they not to die in theyr houses? And why are they not turned out of theyr cubbes, if voves may not be broken? 1634 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) App. p. lvii, Mending posts and rayles about the deer house and the long cubb. *a* 1644 *LAUD Acc't. Chanceryship* 132 (T.) The great leiger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and

not in any cub of the library. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 9 You are pleas'd... to put me... In the Cubb with divers mean and contemptible Malefactours. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloucestershire* l. 231 They have their fill of hay given them... in cribs—provincially 'cubs'—of different forms and descriptions. 18.. LANDOR (W.), I would rather have such... in cub or kennel than in my closet or at my table. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 447/3 In this hearth are two apertures leading into the 'Cubs'... which are used for receiving the ore, when ready to be drawn out. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Cub*, (1) a chest used in stables to hold corn for the horses. (2) a boarded partition in a granary to store corn. (4) a pen for poultry or rabbits.

**Cub** (kʊb), *v.* 1. [f. CUB sb. 1. Cf. *whelp* vb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To bring forth cubs.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1843 MARYAT *M. Violet* xlv. 369 *note*, It [the puma] will seldom attack unless when cubbing. 1864 *Moral Statist. Glasgow* 299 When the tigress cubs a lamb, when the vulture breeds a dove.

2. To cub it: to live as a cub.

**Cub** (kʊb), *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. CUB sb. 2.] *trans.* To confine as in a 'cub'; to coop up.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* l. ii. iv. v. What misery... must it needs bring to him... to be cubbed vp upon a sudden. 1629 MASSE *tr. Ponsse's Deuout Contempl.* 46 David's soldiers... would faine haue set vpon Saul, when they had him cub'd vp in the caue. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius's Sat.* v. Cub'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid. 1792 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. ii. 809 It is the fashion... for all the English to be cubbed up in the Fauxbourg St. Germain. 1884 *W. Worcester Gloss.*, *Cub*, to confine in small space. *Cubbed-up*, bent, crumpled.

**Cuba** 1 (kiʊˈbɑː). [The name of a large island in the W. Indies, also called Havana.] A cigar made of tobacco grown in Cuba.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxix. He... emitted a fragrant odour of full-flavoured Cubas.

† **Cuba** 2. *Obs.* [f. L. *cubā* lie down.] 'A game at cards call'd otherwise laugh and lay down' (Bailey folio 1730-6).

**Cubage** (kiʊˈbeɪʒ). [f. CUBE sb. or *v.* + -AGE. Cf. F. *cubage*.] The determination of the cubic content of a solid; the cubic content thus determined.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. in Brittany* II. 87 It has been calculated by the cubage of it to weigh 195,740 pounds. 1885 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 340/1 The experiments with Dr. Rankine's bronze skull, tending to settle the vexed question of the best method of cubage.

† **Cubal** (kiʊˈbɑːl), *a.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. L. *cubus* CUBE + -AL.] = CUBIO *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renai's Disp.* 132 Either equilaterally cubal, or drawn out into an unequal angle.

**Cubangle** (kiʊˈbeɪŋɡl). *Math.* [f. CUBE + -ANGLE.] The solid angle of a cube (or analogous solid) formed by three edges meeting at right angles to one another. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Cubanite** (kiʊˈbæniːt). *Min.* [f. *cuban* (so named in 1843) + -ITE.] A native sulphide of iron and copper, found first in Cuba.

1868 DANA *Min.* 65.

**Cubard**, *obs.* form of CUPBOARD.

† **Cubation** 1. *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *cubatio*-em, n. of action f. *cubare* to recline.] The action of lying down.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Cubation** 2 (kiʊˈbæʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from mod. L. *cubare* to cube (used or assumed): see -ATION.] = CUBATURE.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cubature* or *Cubation*, of a solid. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 441 He [Hobbes] had collected into one volume his quadrature of the circle, cubation of the sphere, and duplication of the cube.

**Cubatory** (kiʊˈbæteri), *a.* and *sb.* rare -o. [a. L. type \**cubatori-us*, -um (cf. *cubator* one who reclines).] *A. adj.* Reclumbent.

1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

*B. sb.* A dormitory.

1730-6 BAILEY, *Cubatory*, a dormiter or dormitory.

**Cubature** (kiʊˈbætʃʊə). [f. mod. L. \**cubare* to cube, after *quadrature*. Cf. F. *cubature*.] The determination of the cubic content of a solid.

1679 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1842) I. 142 In order to the quadrature of these figures and the cubature of their solids. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 96 The cubature and complanation of solids. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Integral Calc.* (ed. 2) ix. § 168 The cube... is... the measure of all solids, as the square is the measure of all areas. Hence the finding the volume of a solid is called its cubature.

**Cubb(e)**, *obs.* f. COB sb. 1 (5 a), CUB.

**Cubbard**, -erd, -ert, *obs.* ff. CUPBOARD.

† **Cubbel**. *Obs.* rare -1. Something fastened to a beast as a clog.

1225 *Anscr. R.* 140 And teide nor þui ani clot of heui corðe to hire, ase me deð ani cubbel to þe swine pet is to recchinde, & to ringinde abuten.

**Cubbing** (kʊˈbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CUB sb. 1 + -ING 1.] = CUB-HUNTING (see CUB sb. 1 5).

1884 *Society* 21 Oct. 18/1 The young hot-blooded youth from Oxford... does not care much for cubbing. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/3 The dry autumn has been unfavourable to 'cubbing'.

**Cubbish** (kʊˈbɪʃ), *a.* [f. CUB sb. 1 + -ISH.] Resembling a cub; awkward, uncouth, unpolished.

1819 SCOTT *Let.* 3 Oct. in *Lockhart*, He was shy and cubbish, and would not [come]. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* l. iii. 338 The most awkward and cubbish... of the youths present.

Hence **Cu'bbishly** *adv.*, **Cu'bbishness**.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 212 One would think a gentleman might shake hands with a familiar friend without any symptoms of cubbiness. 1883 J. W. SHEERER *At Home & in India* 85 He cubbishly returned it.

**Cubboard**, -ord, *obs.* ff. CUPBOARD.

† **Cu'bbidge** head. *Obs.* *Naut.* Also **cubridge**, **couperidge**, **copperidge**. Also **CORBRIDGE-HEAD**. A partition or bulkhead across the fore-castle and the half-deck of a ship.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 218 What with our cubridge heads, one answering the other... it was impossible to take us. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 [Those bulkheads] which doth make close the fore-castle, and the halfe Decke, the Mariners call the Cubridge heads, wherein are placed murderers [guns], and abast Falcons... to cleare the Decks fore and aft. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 346/1 The Copperidge-Head. *Ibid.* 357/1 With a Half Deck, Fore-Castle and Copperidge-heads.

**Cubby** (kʊˈbi), *local.* [Related to CUB sb. 2, or to the LG. words there referred to.]

1. = CUBBY-HOLE, -HOUSE.

1887 *Harper's Bazaar* 1 Oct. 675 The odds and ends relegated to this cubby [the lumber closet]. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Cubby*, *Cubby-hole*, an out-of-the-way snugery, such as children are fond of creeping into: a hiding-place.

2. In Orkney and Shetland: A straw basket.

1876 D. GORRIE *Summ. & Winters in Orkneys* i. 13 Pock-pories went ambling along under the equal-poised weight of pendent cubbies. 1887 *Janieson's Dict. Suppl.*, *Cubbie*, a small cassie or basket, often made of heather.

Hence **Cu'by-hole**, **Cu'by-house**, *a.* a nursery or children's name for a snug, cosy place; a little house built by children in play; *b.* a very small and confined room or closet.

1842 AKERMAN *Willsh. Gloss.*, *Cubby-hole*, a snug place. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 226 One little fellow... scampered back again... to his cubby-hole on the deck.

1880 *New Virginians* II. 122 There was a kind of cubby-house in the hay-shed, where the hay had been cut out. 1882 *Leicester's Gloss.*, *Cubby-house* and *Cubby-hutch*, a hutch or coop for rabbits or other small animals. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 45/1 Cubby holes, dark cellars, un-inspected closets.

**Cubdom** (kʊˈbdəm), *nonce-wd.* [f. CUB sb. 1 + -DOM.] The state of being a cub.

1825 *Coriuh. Mag.* Dec. 55a He is... a little cubbish—has, in spite of his age, never quite grown out of cubdom.

**Cube** (kiʊb), *sb.* [a. F. *cube* (14th c. in Littré) ad. late L. *cubus*, a. Gr. *κύβος* a cube, *orig.* a die for playing with.]

1. *Geom.* One of the five regular solids; a solid figure contained by six equal squares and eight rectangular solid angles; a regular hexahedron.

[1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvii. (1493) 928 Such a figure is called Cubus.] 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 156 [see CUBICITY]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. xxi. 318 A Cube is a solid or body figure contained vnder six equal squares. 1629 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 58 Spheres, or Cubes, or Pyramids, or Cones. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 9 The most plain and regular forms, such as cubes and spheres. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 229 As the side of a cube increases, its volume must also continuously increase, without any alteration in its shape.

*b.* A material body of this form; a cubical block of anything, e.g. of tea, sugar.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 99 Take... a square Vessel of iron, in form of a Cube... put it into a Cube of Wood. 1863 FAVCETT *Pol. Econ.* iii. v. 342 The Chinese use pressed cubes of tea.

2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The product formed by multiplying any quantity into its square; the third power of a quantity.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst. Civ.* When I saie two tymes twoo, twice, maketh 8. that number is a sounde number; and is named a Cube. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Eg.* rv. xii. 213 By perfect and spherical numbers, by the square and cube of 7 and 9 and 12. 1721 KRILL *Mangetui's Diss.* (1734) 21 The periodical Times of the several Planets, are in proportion to the square Roots of the Cubes of their distances from the Sun. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 63 The sum of all the squares of numbers is nearly one third of the cube of the last number.

3. *attrib.* (= CUBIO *a.* 2), and in *Comb.* as *cube foot*; + *cube-bone* = CUBOID bone; *cube-number*, one that is the cube of an integer; *cube-ore*, a name for PHARMACOSIDERITE; *cube powder*, gunpowder made in large cubical grains; *cube root*, that number of which the given number is the cube; *cube-spar*, a name for ANHYDRITE.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* vii. def. xx. 187 A cube number is... that which is contained vnder three equal numbers. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1007 The heele is articulated into a sinus of the Cube-bone. 1665 PHILLIPS *Cube Root*. 1751 HALPERN *Design Chinese Bridges* II. 8, 1040 Cube Feet of Timber. 1804 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* I. 571 Cube Spar. *Ibid.* II. 345 Cube-Ore. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 8, § 5, or 5f, denotes the cube root of the number 5.

*b.* Sometimes used after a measure expressing the length of the edge of a cube; e.g. 6 feet cube = of cubical form, and measuring 6 ft. in each direction, *i. e.* containing 6 × 6 × 6 or 216 cubic feet.

1707 S. CLARKE *Third Defence* (1712) 13 The Magnitude of a foot cube of Matter... is made up of Inches cube. 1796 G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 94 If the Pit was a Mile Cube. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ii. (1850) 74 Some of these were six feet cube.

**Cube** (kiʊb), *v.* [corresponds to F. *cuber* (1554 in Hatzfeld) and prob. mod. L. *cubare*, f. L. *cubus* CUBE.] 1. *Arith.* and *Alg.* To raise (a quantity) to the third power; to find the cube of.

1588 LUCAS *Collog. Arte Shooting* 62, I did cube those foure ynches and the Cube thereof was 64. 1765-93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. (ed. 12) 275 Superficial measures are derived by squaring those of length; and measures of capacity by cubing them. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 8, 81, denotes that the number 8 is to be cubed.

2. *Mensuration.* To measure or compute the cubic content of.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 686 He Cubeth or measureth either of the Segments of a Parabolical Conoid cut... parallel to the Axis. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 1/2, I have counted the inmates, cubed the rooms.

3. To pave with cubes or cubical blocks.

1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/4 They declined to cube the roadway beyond the statutory 18 inches outside their tram-lines.

**Cubeb** (kiʊˈbeb). Forms: 4 cucubes, 4-5 qui-, quybib(e), -yb(e, 6 -ibbe, 5-6 cubibe, -ube, 7 -ub, 6-7 -ebe, 7- cubeb. [a. Fr. *cubèbe* (14th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. and med. L. *cubèba*,

ad. Arab. *كباب* *kabābah*. In OF. also *quibibes* (in W. de Bibbesworth), *quybibes*, *cucubes* (in MSS. of Mandeville, 14th c.), whence the ME. variants.] The berry of a climbing shrub *Piper Cubeba* or *Cubeba officinalis*, a native of Java and the adjacent islands; it resembles a grain of pepper, and has a pungent spicy flavour, and is used in medicine and cookery. (Usually in pl. *cubebes*, which in pharmacy is sometimes construed as a collect. sing.)

*African cubeb*: the fruit of an allied African species, *Piper clusii*. c 1300 K. *Alis*. 6796 Theo gilofre, quybibe, and mace. c 1305 *Land of Cockayne* 78 in E. E. P. (1862) 158 Of cucubes per n'is no lakke. c 1314 *Rembrun* v. Clowes, quibibes, gren de Paris. c 1400 MAUNDEVE. 50 The Fruyt, the whiche is as quybibes, thei clepen Abessissam [Fr. *le fruit gest come quibibes* (v. r. *cucubes*, *cubes*, *quybibes*).] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quybibe, spyce, quibaram. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 238 Cucubes which growe in the Ilande of Iaua. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 175 Cubebes strengthen a weak and windy stomach. 1605 TIMME *Quersik* iii. 173 Take... cubebes, cardamony... of each one ounce and a half. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 174 The Cubebes of the shops... are the dried fruit of *Piper cubeba*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 504 In some respects, cubebes... resembles black pepper in its effects.

*b. attrib.*, as *cubeb pepper* (= prec.), *cubeb tree*. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 619 The Cube-Tree... from Bengal. 1860 PISSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 106 Cubeb pepper used in medicine.

Hence **Cubebene**, the chief constituent of oil of cubebes; **Cubebic acid**, a resinous acid obtained from cubebes; hence **Cubebate**, a salt of this acid; **Cubebina**, a crystalline substance existing in cubebes.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 436 Hydrate of cubebene or camphor of cubebes. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 505 Ten grammes of the cubebate of magnesium. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 896 A peculiar substance, to which he has given the name of cubebine.

**Cubert**, *obs.* form of CUPBOARD.

**Cubhood** (kʊˈbhʊd). [f. CUB sb. 1 + -HOOD.] The state or condition of a cub or young animal. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1842 Mrs. GORE in *Tail's Mag.* IX. 569 An appetite that rarely extends beyond the first fortnight of escape from cubhood to ensignhood. 1860 WYNNER *Curios. Civilis* 95 They [a mastiff and two lions] were brought up together from cubhood. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xi. (1874) 243 The shaping of the earth from the nebulous cubhood of its youth... to its present form.

**Cubi-** (kiʊˈbi), before a vowel **cub-** (kiʊb), combining form of L. *cubus* CUBE, used in some mathematical terms, as + **cubi-cubic a.**, in *cubi-cubic number*, the ninth power of a number, or the cube of the cube; in mod. use denoting 'of the third degree, cubic', as *cubi-cone*, *-contravariant*, *-covariant*, *cubinvariant*, a cone, etc. of the third degree. (Cf. CUBO-.)

1557 RECORDE *Whetst. R* ij b. .x. 077.606. is a Cubicubike number, and his first Cubike roote is .216. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob. Wks.* 1845 VII. 67 Though there be some numbers called plane... others quadrato-cubic, others cubi-cubic. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* Index 262 § 254 The cubinvariant of the Hessian.

**Cubibe**, *obs.* form of CUBES.

**Cubique** (kiʊˈbiːk), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *cubique* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *cubicus*, a. Gr. *κύβινος*, f. *κύβος* CUBE.]

*A. adj.* 1. Of the form of a cube; cubical.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* l. Defin. A dye, whiche is called a cubike bodie by geometricians. 1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gentil.* ix. (1634) 76 If they would double the Altar in Delos, which was of cubique forme. 1730 *Land. Gas.* No. 469/4 The said Sword [has] the Pummel of a Cubick form. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 56 A cubic vessel the sides of which are made of glass.

*b. Min.* Applied to certain minerals which crystallize in cubes or similar forms; as *cubic alum*, alum-stone or ALUNITE; *cubic nitre*, sodium nitrate.

1783 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 336 Cubic nitre.  
1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. III. II. 254 A dissertation on cubic alum. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 205 Nitrate of sodium crystallises in obtuse rhombohedrons, which on cursory inspection have very much the aspect of cubes; hence the name *cubic saltpetre*.

c. *Crystallography*. Another name for the Isometric system, in which the three axes are equal and mutually at right angles; the cube being a typical form of the system.

1878 GURVEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Crystals possessing this highest possible degree of symmetry are said to belong to the Cubic or Tesseral System.

2. *Mensuration*. Of three dimensions; solid; relating to solid content; *esp.* used with a unit of length, to express the content or volume of a cube whose edge is that unit, as a *cubic foot*.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 116 We may define, either in weight or cubick measures the Cylinder of Quick-silver. 1751 LABELY *Weston Br.* 87 The two Middle Piers... contain full 3000 cubic Feet. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 13 The weight of a cubic inch of water. 1869 E. A. FARRES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 125 For sick persons the cubic space should be more than for healthy persons.

3. *Arith., Alg.*, etc. Relating to or involving the cube or third power of a quantity; of three dimensions, of the third degree.

As *cube number* = Cube number; *cube root* = Cube root; *cubic equation*, an equation of the third degree; *cubic curve*, a curve represented by an equation of the third degree.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* n. Pref. Extraction of roots both square and cubike. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* I. xxvi. (ed. 7) 59 A Table containing both the square numbers and Cubique numbers of every Root. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cubic equation* is an equation wherein the unknown quantity is of three dimensions. *Ibid.* s. v. *Curva*, One [curve] commonly called the *cubic parabola*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 179 The system leads to a cubic equation in  $x$ .

B. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the adj.). *Math.* a. A cubic expression or equation. b. A cubic curve.

1799 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 301 The rest produce cubics, or cubic-formed sixth powers. 1806 ROBERTSON *Ibid.* XCVI. 310 A cubic, or an equation of three dimensions. 1882 in *Athenaeum* 15 Apr. 479/3 On Polygons circumscribed about a Cuspidal Cubic.

**Cubica** (kiŭ bikā). [Sp.] A very fine unglazed shalloon.

1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Shalloon* (Draper's Dict.). It has the Spanish name of Cubica. It is chiefly exported to Catholic countries to be made into gowns for the ecclesiastics and... several orders of Friars. A stouter sort of Cubicas are sometimes called Says.

**Cubical** (kiŭ bikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cube; of the form of a cube, cube-shaped. (Now more usual than *cubic* in this sense.) *Cubical powder* = cube powder; see CUBE *sb.* 3.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 70 b, In the lowest Cubicall Figure... were ingrauen Greeke letters. 1559 STURMY *Martiner's Mag.* I. Biv. How to measure a Cubical vessel. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 308 The small grains of sea salt and of lead are cubical. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 203 Houses... mostly of cubical forms. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 103 A nearly cubical piece of a long epidermal cell.

2. *Mensuration*. = CUBO a. 2. (Now *Obs.* in *cubical foot* and the like; and less common than *cubic* in other applications.)

1577 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. iv. Q. ij. So many cubical feete is in the hollow vessel. 1660 WILSON *Scales Comm.* 107 Each of these Segments contains 50 cubical yards of earth. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 440 Multiply by 1728, the number of cubical inches in a cubical foot. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Oris Circ. Sc.* Chem. 183, 100 cubical inches. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* 39 To determine the cubical dilatation of a solid.

3. *Arith., Alg.*, etc. = CUBO a. 3. *Obs. exc.* in names of certain cubic curves, as *cubic parabola*, *hyperbola*, etc.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. ix. R. ij. The roote cubical of your Quotiente is the side of the lesser Cone or Pyramid. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 309 Quadrate and cubical numbers. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Parabola*, If  $ax^2 = y^2$ ; they call it a *cubic parabola*. 1873 B. WILKINSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xviii. § 252 The curve  $y^2 = x^3$  ( $x = a$ )... is a cubical parabola having a conjugate point.

† B. *sb.* = CUBO *sb.* *Obs.*

1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 13 All cubicals being reducible... to three equations.

**Cubically**, *adv.* [f. CUBICAL + -LY 2.] In a cubical manner; to the third power or cube.

1577 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xii. S. f. ij. Augment the diameter of the wine vessel cubically, that is to say, by hys owne square. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1662) 164 Such is sixty-four... made... by multiplying four cubically.

**Cubicalness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being cubical; also *fig.*

1707 S. CLARKE *Third Defense* (1712) 34 Circularity... Squareness... and Cubicalness. 1802 W. W. FENN *Bible in Theol.* 15 They see them as solid, in their cubicalness.

**Cubicate** (kiŭ bisit). *Nén.* Also -*zite*. [f. CUBO + -ITE; in Ger. *kubizit*.] A name for ANALCITE.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214 Cubicite. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Polaris. of Light* xi. 39 (U. K. S.) The remarkable mineral called Analcime, or Cubicite.

**Cubicity** (kiŭ bisiti). *rare*. [f. CUBO + -ITY.] The quality of being cubic.

1881 *Nature* XXXIII. 398 The cubicity of the first system.

**Cubicle** (kiŭ-bik'l). [ad. L. *cubiculum* bed-chamber, f. *cubare* to recline.]

A bedchamber; in the general sense *obs.* since the 16th c, but re-introduced in modern use, *esp.* in English public schools, for one of the series of small separate sleeping chambers, which now often take the place of an undivided dormitory.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 72/1, I was delynyed of a chylid in my cubycle. 1494 FASBYN *Chron.* II. xl. 28 He called theym one by one... into his secrete cubicle or chambre. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgis* 1. 5, I rose vp shortly fro my cubycle preparat aboute mydnyght. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 449/1 The dormitory was a large chamber divided into about a dozen cubicles, or small sleeping apartments, by wooden partitions and doors which rose within a few feet of the ceiling. *attrib.* 1801 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/7 In the Victoria Home both the dormitory system and the cubicle system had been introduced.

† **Cubicley**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 cubikely. [f. CUBIC + -LY 2.] = CUBICALLY.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 156 The cubes do beare the lyke rate cubikly multiplied, as if the sydes be as two to one. 1557 - *Wheist.* O ij, I multiplie .8. Cubikely, and it maketh .52.

† **Cubicular**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5-7 -*er*, -*air*, -*are*. [ad. OF. *cubiculaire*, ad. L. *cubicularius* (a. and sb.) CUBICULARY, f. *cubiculum* bedchamber; see -*AR* 2.] An attendant in a bedchamber; a groom of the bedchamber; a chamberlain. Chiefly Sc.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. vi. 24 Hyr Cubiculare By hyr lay, and gat a Barne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 82/2 The lord comanded hys cubyculiers that she [Judith] shold goo and come at her playisr. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 573 Sensualitie... Quhilk to Venus was richt cheif Cubiculaire. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 236 Monsieur Verac, Cubiculaire to the French King. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. ix. 299 With the zealots of the church on one side and the 'cubiculars' of the court on the other.

**Cubicular** (kiŭbikilār), a. [ad. L. *cubicularis*, f. *cubiculum* CUBICULE.] Of or belonging to a bedchamber.

1611 COTGR., *Cubiculaire*, cubicular, belonging to the bedchamber. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. VI. xxxii, For his privat cubicular devotions. *Ibid.* IV. xvi. (1892) 583 Being the inseparable Cubicular Companion. 1768 *Life & Advent. Sir B. Sepskull* I. 127 Cubicular devotion.

† **Cubiculary**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *cubicularius* -*us*; see prec. and -*ARY*]

A. *sb.* = CUBICULAR *sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xii. 6 He comaunde to his cubicularies [Vulg. *cubicularis*], that, as it pleside to hir, she shulde gon out, and comen in.

B. *adj.* = CUBICULAR *a.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 241 That custome by degrees changed their cubicular beds into discubitory.

**Cubicle** (kiŭ-bikil). A variant of CUBICULE. 1887 J. M. WILSON *Ess. & Addresses* 36 Nest cubicles and spotless dimity.

|| **Cubiculo**, *Obs.* -1 [Either a humorous use of Latin, from the phrase in *cubiculo*, or affected use of *It. cubiculo*.] = CUBICULUM, bedchamber.

1601 SHAKES. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 56 And. Where shall I finde you? To. Wee'l call thee at the Cubiculo: Go.

† **Cubiculous**, a. *Obs.* [f. next + -OUS.] = CUBICULAR *a. rare* and *pedantic*.

1713 *Panctolus Rerum Mem.* I. rv. x. 186 Those cubiculos Pallets, whereon we repose... in the Night.

|| **Cubiculum** (kiŭbikilŭm). Pl. -a. [L. = sleeping-chamber, f. *cubare* to lie down.]

A sleeping-chamber. (Only jocular in modern use.) In *Archaeol.*, a burial-chamber in the Catacombs; also, a chapel or oratory attached to a church, *esp.* in a crypt.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 154 That sort of cubiculum or chamber. 1854 Mas Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. 157, 'I stole up to Tom's cubiculum there, over the stables.' 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archæol.* II. 40 This nave had arcades opening into either aisles, or into cubicles or oratories.

**Cubiform** (kiŭ-bifŕm), a. [f. L. *cubus*; see CUBI + -FORM.] Of the form of a cube, cube-shaped. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); thence in JOHNSON. 1881 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* (ed. 6) 353 The genus *Amphitetrax*... is chiefly characterized by the cubiform shape of its frustules.

† **Cubify**, *v.* *Obs. rare. trans.* = CUBE *v.* 1. 1676 BAKER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 3 Finding out... the four proportionals, and then cubifying them.

**Cubit** (kiŭ-bit). Forms: 4- cubit; also 4-7 cubite, (4 cypide, cypet), 5 cubete, (cobyte), 5-6 cubyte(e, cubet(e, 7 cubide). [ad. L. *cubitum* the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the finger-tips, belonging to *cubit*- ppl. stem of *cubare*, -*cumbere*, to lie down, recline.

The form *cubite* occurs in OF. for the measure, but the living repr. of the L. *cubitum* is F. *coudé*, OF. *coute* elbow = Pr. *code*, *coidé*, Sp. *code*, It. *cubitto*.

† 1. The part of the arm from the elbow downward; the forearm. b. The ulna, one of the two bones of the forearm. (In quot. 1398 applied to both the ulna and the radius.) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxvii. (1495) 136 The arme is made of two bones, one above that hyghte the ouer cubyte, and the other beneath that hyghte the nether cubyte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 A Cubit, *incertus*. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirur.* VI. xxvi. (1678) 147 The cubit is com-

posed of two bones, the one of which we call the Radius or Wand, the other we properly call the Cubit, or Ell. 1773 CHESSELDEN *Anat.* III. viii. (1786) 202 The muscles that bend and extend the cubit. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelms' Syst. Surg.* I. 559 Fracture of the cubit is always consequent to direct violence.

† By literalism of translation: see quot.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxviii. 22 Putte thou elde clothis... vnder the cubit of thin hondis [Vulg. *sub cubito manuum tuarum*; Heb. under the joints of thy hands] and on the cordis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ibid.*, Under the cubite of thine armes.

† b. Sometimes app. = the elbow. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) P. ij. b, On the muscle of the right arme, vnder the cubite, on the parte where as the pulse lieth. 1644 *Cer. Foot out of Snare* 43 A fire from heauen consumed the hands and armes to his cubits. 1882 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, *Cubit*, the ulna. Also, the elbow.

† c. *Zool.* The corresponding part of the fore leg of quadrupeds; d. *Entom.* Applied to one of the veins or ribs of an insect's wing.

c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrer's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 91 The next bone, call'd the Cubit, or Leg-bone. 1774 *Goldsom. Nat. Hist.* II. 337 In the fore feet, or rather hands, all the aim and the cubit are hid under the skin.

2. An ancient measure of length derived from the forearm; varying at different times and places, but usually about 18-22 inches. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

It is the *cubitus* of the Romans = Gr. *πῦξ*, Heb. *מזן* *amnah*, all which words meant primarily the forearm. The Roman cubit was 17 1/4 inches; the Egyptian 20 1/2 inches.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 235 Pre hundred of cypude pou holde to be lenge. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* vi. 27 Who of you thinkenge may putte to [v. r. adde] to his stature on cubite? 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. v. 69 There dwelleth peple that... ar but it cubites hye. This peple is callid pygme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 H. Hit scarcely riseth at any tyme a cubet aboute the banke. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vii. (1707) 239 In one Minute it should scarce descend the Space of a Cubit. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 287 A model of a galley three cubits long in ivory and gold. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 304 He is four cubits high.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as, *cubit-bone*, -*length*, -*rule* (cf. *foot-rule*); *cubic-long* a.; *cubit arm* (*Her.*), 'an arm couped at the elbow' (*Cussans Handbk. Her.* 115).

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3908 Wild beys. With ilka tenefull tothe. A cubete leneth. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. (R.), But Theseus, with a club of harden'd oak, The cubite-bone of the bold centaur broke. 1847 LANDOR *Hellenism* II, In ancient letters, cubit-long. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristophanes' Frogs* 26 Yard-measures too they'll bring and cubit-rules.

**Cubital** (kiŭ-bitāl), a. [ad. L. *cubitālis*, f. *cubitum* cubit, elbow.]

1. Of the length of a cubit.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* IV. 431 And cubital let make her longitude. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 207 The towers... being so high, that unto men below they [the watchmen] appeared in a cubital stature. 1867 *Eccelesiology* 223 Lines incised in cubital letters on its frieze.

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the forearm, or the ulna. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Artere*, The cubital arterie, a branch of the *Axillare*. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 127 The inferior cubital nerves.

b. *Zool.* Pertaining to the corresponding part in animals, or to the cubit of an insect's wing. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 328 Genus *Cimipis*... upper wings with one radial triangular cell, and two or three cubital ones. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 703 Cubital edge of fore-arm rather darker than other upper parts.

**Cubited**, a. *rare* -1. In parasynthetic comb., as *twelve-cubited*, i. e. twelve cubits long or high.

1616 SHIELDON *Miracles Antichrist* 303 (T.) The twelve-cubited man, as Jacobus a Voragine measurcth his length.

**Cubito-** (kiŭ-bito), used as combining form of L. *cubitum*, in anatomical adjs., in sense 'relating to the ulna and some other part'; as *cubito-carpal*, -*cutaneous*, -*digital*, -*metacarpal*, -*palmar*, -*radial*.

† **Cubiture**, *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *cubitūra*, n. of action f. *cubare* to lie down.] 'A lying down' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Cubitize**: see CUBITATE.

**Cubless** (kŭ-blēs), a. [f. CUB *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without or bereft of cubits.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lviii. The cubless tigress in her jungle raging. 1854 SVD. DOBELL *Balder* IV. 26 An orphan fawn That ran beside the cubless lionsess.

**Cubo-** (kiŭ-bo), before a vowel sometimes cub- (kiŭb), combining form from Gr. *κύβος* die, CUBE: as in *† cubo-cube* [Gr. *κύβος κύβος*], a name for the sixth power of a quantity, or the cube multiplied by itself; so *† cubo-cubito*; *† cubo-cubo-cube*, the ninth power; *cubo-cuneiform* (*Anat.*), relating to the cuboid and cuneiform bones = CUNEOCUBOID; also in *Solid Geom.* and *Crystallography*, denoting a solid which combines the forms of a cube and another solid, as *cubo-octahedron* (*cuboctahedron*), a solid of fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube, so as to add eight triangular faces corresponding to those of an octahedron, or by similarly modifying an octahedron in the direction of a cube; sometimes restricted to the middle or critical case in which the square faces are reduced to smaller squares; so *cubo-octahedronal* a., *cubo-dodecahedron*, -*al*.



1896 in PHILLIPS, *Cubocubic*. 1706—*Cubo-Cube*. the sixth power of any Number. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cubocubus*, the term whereby Diophantus, Vieta, etc. distinguish the sixth power. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Cubo-cube*, the 6th. power. *Cubo-cubo-cube*, the 9th. power. 1805-17 R. JAMISON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 203 A crystal is said to be cubo-dodecahedral, cubo-octahedral, cubo tetrahedral, when it contains a combination of the two forms indicated by these terms. 1868 DANA *Min.* Intro. 22 (Crystallography) Some of the simpler isometric forms. .a cube. .combination of cube and dodecahedron. .cubo-octahedron 1876 *Quat's Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 178 Cubo-cuneiform Articulation.

**Cuboid** (kūz'oid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κυβοειδής* cube-like: in mod.L. *cuboides*, F. *cuboides*.]

**A. adj.** Resembling a cube; of a form approximating to that of a cube; cuboidal; *spec.* in *cuboid bone* (as *cuboides*), one of the bones of the foot, between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

[1706 in PHILLIPS, *Cuboides*, the seventh Bone of the Tarsus of the Foot.] 1829 J. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) 73 The place and effect of the cuboid bone is very curious. 1854 BADHAM *Hakent*. 147 Fish. .characterized by sharp projecting cheeks, and cuboid heads.

**B. sb.** 1. *Anat.* Short for *cuboid bone*: see prec. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 340/1 Bounded on the outside by the cuboid. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 113 The Calcaneum articulates with the .cuboid in front.

2. A cuboidal block or lump.

1883 *Midland Echo* 5 Apr. 3/1 He purchased .two cuboids of nitro-glycerine.

3. *Geom.* A solid resembling a cube, with the rectangular faces not all equal; a rectangular parallelepiped.

1890 R. B. HAYWARD *Elem. Solid Geom.* 78 Cuboids . . on the same base are to one another as their heights. *Note.* The need of some short word in the place of the polysyllabic 'rectangular parallelepiped' has been long felt. I have coined the word 'cuboid'.

**Cuboidal** (kūz'oidāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Having a form resembling or approximating to that of a cube.

1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 199 Crystals of cuboidal pyrites. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* v. 93 Certain granites break up in large square-like blocks—a structure which is styled tabular or cuboidal.

2. *Anat.* Of or belonging to the cuboid bone.

1866 HUXLEY in Lang *Presb. Rem. Cathol.* 146 The calcaneum . . from the lower edge of the cuboidal facet to the extreme end of the calcaneal process measures 2.55.

**Cuboite** (kūz'boit), *Min.* [mod. f. CUBO- + -ITE; in Ger. *kuboit*.] = CUBOITE.

1850 DANA *Min.* 311.

**Cubomancy**, *rare*°. [See CUBO- and -MANTY.] Divination by throwing of dice.

In mod. Dicts.

**Cubship** (kūb'ship), *nonce-wd.* [f. CUB *sb.* + -SHIP.] The estate or personality of a 'cub' or unformed youth.

1821 *Chap. Career* 173 We walked aft and observed his cubship.

**Cubub(e)**, obs. form of CUBEE.

**Cuoa, Cucaine, Cucainization**, etc., variants of COCA, etc.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 336. 1886 *Brit. Med. J.* 11. Mar. 592/a.

**Cuchand, Cuche**: see COUCHANT, COUCH.

**Cuchanel, -eneale, -ineel**, etc., obs. ff. COCHINEAL.

† **Cuchil**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. A grove.

1513 DOUGLAS *Bneis* viii. x. to Ane thik aik wod and skuggy firis stout Belappis all the sayd cuchil about. *Ibid.* ix. iii. 20 Upon the top of Gargarus. Thair grew a fyr wod . . Thys was my cuchil and my hallowit schaw.

† **Cuck**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* In 5 also cuckyn. [Cf. *Icel.* *kikka* cacare; *kikka* merda; but the *u* is short in Eng.] *intr.* To void excrement. Cf. CAOK. Hence **Cucker**; **Cucking** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 143 Esyn or cuckyn . . or voydyn as man at priuy place [H. cuckyn, P. kackyn], *stercoris*, *merda*, *egera*. *Ibid.* 106 Cukkyng, or pysyng vesselles, *scaphium*. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 87 Where I cuckied. *Ibid.* 735 Closet mucker, house cucker. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, &c. (1881) 69 Hatcht out of a Cucker broode.

† **Cuck**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [Back-formation from CUCKING-STOOL.] *trans.* To punish by setting in the cucking-stool.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. ii. Follow the law, and you can cuck me, spare not. 1648 *Manchester Court Let Rec.* (1887) IV. 25 Mary Kempe. Convicted for a Comon Scould and should have bene Cuckt by the last Constables. . The said Mary Kempe [to be] Cookt accordingly. 16 . *Roxb. Ballads* (1874) II. 54 Oh such a scold would be cuckt.

**Cuck** (kuk), *v.* 3. *dial.* To utter the note of the cuckoo; = COOK *v.* 2. Hence **Cucking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii. 206 The . . cucking of Cuckows, bumbling of Bees. 18 . *Northumbria. Rime* in Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 111 The cuckoo comes of mid March And cucks of mid April.

**Cuck**, *v.* 4. *dial.* Also oook. [Cf. CHUCK.] To throw, cast, chuck. Hence **Cuck-ball**, a kind of rounders.

1787 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Cook*, to throw. 'Cook me that ball.' Glou. 1788 W. HUTTON *Bosworth Field* Intro. (1873) 17 In his father's house . . he cuckt his ball . . with the same

delight as other lads. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Cuck*, to throw; also, to jerk, lurch. 'Cuck us the ball'; 'The carriage cucks about so'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Cuck-ball*, a game at ball.

† **Cuck**, *sb. Obs.* Short for CUCKOLD.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Redw.* (1715) i. xv. Not the Horn-Plague, but something worse, Had drove the frighted Cucks from thence.

† **Cuckally**, *a. Obs.* Corruption of CUCKOLDLY or CUCKOLDY.

1589 *Rare Tri. Love & Fort.* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 200 O cuckally luck! O heavy chance, O!

**Cucking-stool** (kʷ'ing-stūl). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Forms: 4 coking-, 4- cucking-, 6 cuckyng-, cuckyng-, cooking-; also (by association with CUCKQUEAN) 6 coqueen-, 7 cockqueane-stool. [app. f. CUCK *v.* 1 + STOOL; cf. CUCK-STOOL. Called in the Chester Domesday (I. 262 b) *cathedra stercoris* (Way, *Prompt. Parv.*). So named from one of its common forms, which was perhaps the original.]

An instrument of punishment formerly in use for scolds, disorderly women, fraudulent tradespeople, etc., consisting of a chair (sometimes in the form of a close-stool), in which the offender was fastened and exposed to the jeers of the bystanders, or conveyed to a pond or river and ducked.

For full account of its history, see Dr. T. N. Brushfield's *Obsolete Punishments*, II. *The Cucking Stool*, in *Frnl. of Archt.*, *Archaeol.*, & *Hist. Soc. of Chester*, vi. 203 (1857-9). [1215-70 in Borlase *Hist. Cornwall* I. 303 (transl.) Brawling women . . undergo the punishment of the 'Coking Stole'.] c 1308 *Sat. People Kidare* 100 in E. E. P. (1862) 155 Brewsters . . bep i-war of be coking-stole, be lak is dep and hori. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 477 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 345 The pilory and the cucking-stol both i-mad for noht. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 To be sett upon the pillorie or the Cuckyngstole Man or Woman as the case shall requyre. 1534 in *Boys Coll. Hist. Sandwich* 684 [Two women] to be placed in the coqueen stool, and dipped to the chin. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xi. (1877) i. 228 Scolds are ducked upon cuckingstoiles in the water. 1633 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. ii. App. 57 She was committed . . to be ducked in a Cucking-Stool at Holborn-Dike. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were launche in cockquean Stools For falling foul on Oyster-women's Schools. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 169 She . . shall . . be placed in a certain engine of correction called the trebucket, castigatory, or cucking stool . . now it is frequently corrupted into ducking stool. 1825 SCOTT *Retrieved* ix. Beware the cucking-stool.

**Cuckle**, *dial. var. of COCKLE sb.* 1

**Cuckle v., obs. variant of COCKLE *v.* 3**

a 1622 BROME *Eng. Moor* i. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 16 He so restore thee 'gain with Cawdels and Cock-broths, So cuckle the up to-morrow.

**Cuckle, cuckling**, *dial. vars. of COCKLE*, etc.

1725 tr. *D'Anst's Wks.* 501 Peacocks . . their Cuckling might be heard two Leagues off. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. A hen is said to cuckle when she tells us she has laid an egg.

**Cuckle-stool, cockle-stool**, corruption of CUCKING-STOOL.

1592 in *Corporation Acc. Congleton* (Brushfield in *Frnl. Chester Arch. Soc.* 1861 vi. 221) Paid for amending the Cockle-stool. 1598 *Ibid.* Paid for mending the Cuckling stool. 1653 *Ibid.* 224 Paid . . for repairing the Cuckle-stool.

† **Cucknel**, *Obs. rare*°. [Cf. COCKNEL.]

The Tiding, *Antius Pratenis*.

1655 MOUTER & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 291 The Tiding, Cucknel, or unfortunate Nurse (for the Cuckow ever lays her Egg in the Tiding's Nest).

**Cuckolane**, obs. var. COCKALANE I, a lampoon.

**Cuckold** (kʷ'æld), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3 cukesweld, 4-5 coke-, 4 coke-, cooke-, couke-, kukwold(e), 5 ook-, cukesweld, 5-6 ook-, coocold(e), 6 ook-, ooke-, cowck-, cuckold(e), couquold, cuckould, (cookhole, coocold), 6-7 cuckhold, (7 coocould, cooculd, cuckhole, cuckot), 6- cuckold. [ME. *cukesweld*, *cokewold* (3 syllables), adaptation of an OF. word which appears in 1463 as *cucuanil*, pointing to an earlier \**cucuald*, f. OF. *cucu* cuckoo (in 15-17c. *cocu*, 16-17th c. *coucou*, cuckoo and cuckold; mod. F. *coucou* cuckoo, *cocu* cuckold, also, dialectally, cuckoo), with the appellative and pejorative suffix -ald, -auld, -ault, -aud = It. -aldo, f. Ger. -wald; see Diez, *Gramm. Lang. Rom.* (1874) II. 346. (The Sw. dial. *kukewall* is from F.; mod. *Icel.* *kukkall* from English.)

Another OF. synonym was *cucunol*, *cunoiol*, with dimin. ending, app. from Prov.: cf. OF. *cognol*, mod. Fr. *cognieu*, *cognitien*, *cognuon*, cuckoo and cuckold. The current Fr. equivalent is the simple form *cocu*. The origin of the sense is supposed to be found in the cuckoo's habit of laying its egg in another bird's nest; in Ger., *ganz* and *kuckuk*, and in Pr., *cogots*, were applied to the adulterer as well as the husband of the adulteress, and Littré cites an assertion of the same double use in French; in English, where *cuckold* has never been the name of the bird; we do not find it applied to the adulterer.]

1. A derisive name for the husband of an unfaithful wife.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1544 Heo nah iweld, Pa heo hine makie cukesweld. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 140 Hose wilep hire to wyue. . Bote he beo A Cokewold I-kore, out of bope myn Eres. c 1380 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 44 Leue brother Osewold, Who hath no wyf, he is no Cokewold [v. r. coke-

kukwold]. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 651/29 *Ag. hinarius*, cokwalde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 421 (Add. MS.) Thy false monke haite a-way my wyfe, and made me a Coke-wolde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 85 To make Cukevalde [A. Ckw-walde], *curcare*. 1564 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 105 Is thy husband a cockold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 11 Without regard. . of husband old, Whom she hath vow'd to dub a fayre cucquold. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jus.* I, xii Hee was . . a Cuckold, having a very pretty wench to his Wife. 1728 *Young Love Fame* i. Wks. (1757) 81 And the brib'd cuckold . . glories in his gilded horn. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 46 The Spaniards in the sixteenth century mounted unreining cuckolds . . on asses.

b. *att. sb.*

1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* lviii. II. 93 A beaten wife and cuckold swain had jointly cursed the marriage chain. 1789 BURNS 'Oh, Willie brewed', Who first shall rise to gang awa A cuckold coward loon is he.

2. A book-name of the American cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*, a member of a genus of birds which, like the cuckoo, lay their eggs in other birds' nests. (*Century Dict.*)

3. Short for *Cuckold-fish*: see 4.

4. *Comb.* † **Cuckold-fish**, a fish with horn-like projections, prob. the cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*); † **cuckold-fly** (see quot.); **cookold-maker**, 'one that makes a practice of corrupting wives' (J.); so **cuckold-making**; † **cuckold's chorister**, the cuckoo; † **Cuckold's haven**, point, a point on the Thames, below Greenwich; formerly used allusively; † **cuckoldshire** (*humorous*) **cuckoldom**; † **cuckold's-increase**, a West Indian leguminous plant, *Vigna unguiculata*; **cuckold's-knot**, **neok**, a knot or loop made in a rope by crossing it over itself and seizing or binding it together with a cord at the point of crossing; † **cuckold's-row** (*humorous*), **cuckoldom**; **cuck-old-tree**, an American *Acacia*, *A. cornigera*.

1757 B. MARTIN *Misc. Corr.* II. 544 The *Fuscis bicornis*, vulgarly called the 'Cuckold-Fish'. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 83 \*Cuckold Fly. is of the Beetle kind, of about half an inch long, and of a dark-red colour. 1780 BARLET *Atto*. C 1726 A \*cuckold maker, *mechius*. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II. i. *Soldier*. And I am a cuckold-maker. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i. A bloody \*Cuckold-making Scoundrel. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. x. Young gentlemen who profess the art of Cuckold-making. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1872) 6 When the \*Cuckold's chorister began to bewray April-Gentlemen with his never changed notes. 1606 DAY *Life of Gals* (N.). A young girl, married to an old man, doth [long] to run her husband ashore at \*Cuckolds haven. c 1537 *Theristes* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 424 All the court of conscience in \*Cuckoldshire. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 292 \*Cuckold's-Increase. This plant is cultivated in all parts of Jamaica, and the pulse generally made use of at every gentleman's table. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, \**Cuckold's-knot*, a noose tied so that the ends point lengthways. 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.*, \**Cuckold's neck*, a knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other and being seized together. 1757 *Poor Robin* (N.). If you are minded for to wed . . Let her be . . chaste . . Let if at \*Cuckolds point you land, etc. a 1500 *Cokewolds Dannece* 197 in Hazl. *E. P. Poetry* I. 46, I may dance in the \*cok-wold row. 1668 L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quevedo* (1708) 60 Many a brave Fellow lives in Cuckold's-Row. 1815 J. DONN *Hortus Cantab.* 327 *Mimosa cornigera*, \*Cuckold-tree. S. America.

† **Cuckold, sb. 2. *Obs.* Variant of COCKLE.**

1. = COCKLE 1, the burdock.

1698 SIR R. SOUTHWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 89 What they call Cuckold-Burs, which stick on the Cloths.

2. = COCKLE 2, the shell-fish.

1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem. xi.* 424 Their shell-fish are . . wilkes, cuckolds, craw-fish, lobsters, crabs.

**Cuckold** (kʷ'æld), *v.* [f. CUCKOLD *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To make a cuckold of; to dishonour (a husband) by adultery; said a. of a paramour; b. of a wife.

a. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. Few will judge, I winne, If it shall come in question, that to cockhole [1612a cuckhole] he were sinne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 138. 1689 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 89 An insolent Fellow that he fears Cuckolds him. a 1754 FIELDING *New Way to Keep Wks.* 1775 II. 171 It will be believed that I intended to cuckold your uncle.

b. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 211 *Oth.* I will chop her into Messes: Cuckold me! *Jago*. Oh, 'tis foule in her. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 20 A Wife who takes care to have him cuckold'd every day. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 194 We heard a pleasant narration about a poor man being cuckolded by his wife.

† 2. *fig.* To cheat, trick. *Obs.*

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Divern.* 5 This is . . hee, that Cuckolds the General in his Commission: for he stalkes with Essex, and shoots under his belly.

† **Cuckoldage**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -AGE.]

The position of a cuckold, cuckoldom.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Plain-Dealer* Ep. Ded., How many old Dotards [have you preserved] from cuckoldage.

† **Cuckoldize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. CUCKOLD *sb.* 1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a cuckold.

1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* II. 339 Can dry bones live, or skeletons produce The vital warmth of cuckoldizing juice?

† **Cuckoldly**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] Having the character or qualities of a cuckold; often a mere term of reviling or abuse.

1594 GREENE *Looking Glass* (1598) H ij a. Nay, sir, he was a cuckoldly duell, for hee had homes on his head. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 261 Hang him (poore Cuckoldly

knaute). 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. ii. You cuckoldly drunken sot you! 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. 3/2 My Cuckoldly Jacket. a 1734 *North Lives* III. 66 Was it not a cuckoldly world from the beginning; and shall it not be so still?

**Cuckoldom** (kʊˈkɒldəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] 1. The state or position of a cuckold.

1678 DRVDEN *Limerham* v. i. He takes Pains enough o'consience for his Cuckoldom; and, by my Troth, has earn'd it fairly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 27. 2/2 Horns should be the Badge of Cuckholdom. 1833 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 123/2 Cuckoldom has been a good joke from time immemorial.

† 2. = CUCKOLDRY 1. Obs.

1680 DRYDEN *Spain, Friar* (J.). She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring cuckoldom against me. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 P. 3 It is not my Design to be a Publisher of Intrigues and Cuckoldoms. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. v. 282 To recommend cuckoldom, and palliate adultery, is their usual intent.

**Cuckoldry** (kʊˈkɒldrɪ). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The dishonouring of a husband by adultery with or on the part of his wife.

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 6 That cuckoldrie and bawdrie shulde reigne ouer all among your subiectes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 298 Cuckoldries... procured by the Gods against seely mortal men. 1679 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 248 Let websters preach, and ladies teach The art of cuckoldrie. 1835 LAMAS *Elia, Pop. Fallacies*, How would certain topics, as aldermanity, cuckoldry, have sounded to a Terentian auditor?

† 2. A company of cuckolds. Obs.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 228 By the masse, I the defye, With thy whole cuckoldrye.

† 3. The position of a cuckold; cuckoldom. Obs.

1612 *Parquills Night-Cap* (1877) 117 To shew that homes belong to Cuckoldrie. 1865 CORROTT in *Montaigne* I. 484, I know some who consentingly have acquired both profit and advancement from cuckoldry.

**Cuckoldy** (kʊˈkɒldɪ). a. Obs. or arch. [f. as prec. + -Y.] = CUCKOLDLY.

1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* II. i. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XI. 110 If it had been somebody else, I would have called him cuckoldly slave. 1673 SHADWELL *Epim. Wells* IV. I'll tear your eyes out... you cuckoldly villain! 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vi. 1 warrant... that the cuckoldly Roundhead ate enough of our fat beef yesterday. 1826 — *Woodst.* i. Blessed by the old cuckoldly priest of Godstow. 1829 LAMAS *Let.* 27 Feb. No lighter texture than their steel did the cuckoldly blacksmith frame to catch Mrs. Vulcan and the Captain in.

**Cuckoo** (kʊˈkuː). sb. Forms: 3 cuckoo, 4 cuckoo, cuckow, 4-5 cuckow, cuckow, (5 cuckow, co-, cuckowe, cucko, cucko, kukkows, 5-6 cuckowe, 6 cuckowe, cuckow, -oue, koko, kookoo, cuckow, cuckow; Sc. kukkoo, kukgo, kuk-guk; 6-7 cuckoo, 7 cuckow, cuckow, (cuckoo), 5-9 cuckow, 7- cuckoo. [Identical with F. *cucou* (12-15th c. *cucui*), imitating the cry of the bird.

The OE. name was *gāc*, rare ME. *gāc*, cognate with Ger. *gauh*, ON. *gaur*, whence Sc. and north Eng. *Gowk*. In many languages a tendency has been shown from time to time to abandon inherited forms of this bird's name, which, even though originally echoic, have under the operation of phonetic changes gradually ceased to be so, in order to go back anew to the call of the bird. Thus, since the 15th c. *gauh* has in Ger. been superseded by *kuckuk*, from LG. *kukuk*, MDu. *cucuo*, Du. *boekoe*, a form founded upon the call; and this in some Ger. dialects has given way to the entirely imitative *kukuk*, *guckuk*, *gückuk*, *kuckuk* (see Grimm). Cf. Gr. *kōkōs*, cuckoo, beside *kōkōu* the call; med. Gr. *kōkōs*, mod. Gr. *kōkō* the bird. The L. was *cuculus* (cf. Skr. *kūkilas*) and *cuculus*, whence It. *cuculo*, Fr. *cogul*; also in late L. (and ? Plautus) *cucus*, whence Sp., Pg., and It. dial. *cucu*. The Fr. *cucu*, *cucou* was not the representative of any L. form, but taken anew from the call of the bird itself; ME *cucuu* might also be directly echoic, but being found only after the Norman conquest, it was prob. influenced by French example, though the annual lessons given by the bird have prevented the phonetic changes which the word would normally have undergone. In Scotch the stress is as in OF. on the second syllable (*kūkū*). With the 16th c. Sc. forms in *-guk* cf. Bavarian *guckuk*, and various early variants of German *kuckuk*, as *guckuk*, *guckuk*, etc.]

1. A bird, *Cuculus canorus*, well known by the call of the male during mating time, of which the name is an imitation. *Cuckoo's note* (fig.): repetition of the same words.

It is a migratory bird, arriving in the British Islands in April, and hence welcomed as the 'harbinger of spring'; it does not hatch its own offspring, but deposits its eggs in the nests of small birds, as the hedge-sparrow, water-wagtail, yellow-hammer, and others; to this peculiarity many allusions occur: cf. also CUCKOLD.

c 1240 *Cuckoo Song*, Sumar is icamen in... muris sing cucuu! Cucuu! cucuu! Wel singes þu cucuu; ne swilk þu nauer nu. 1340 *Ayenb.* 22 Þe yelpere is þe cockon þat ne kan naye zinge bote of him-zelue. c 1381 CHAUCER *Par.* *Fowles* 358 Ther was... the cokkow [v. r. cuckow] cuckow, kukkows, cuckow) most onkynde. 14. — *Nominals* in W. Wulker 702 *Hic cuculus*, cauko. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 762 A cuckow. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. *Prolog.* 245 The gulkoo [1553 gulkoo] gails, and so quytteris the quill. 1599 *More Dyaloge* I. Wks. 132/1 No more meruallous is a koko than a cock. 1594 SPENSER *Annotetti* xix. The merry Cuckow, messenger of Spring. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* IV. 235 You know Nunkle, the Hedge-Sparrow fed the Cuckoo so long, that it's had it head bit off by it young. 1649 BLINKE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* II. (1653) 14 He... may as well make a hedge to keep in the Cuckow. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 578 From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings. The symphony of Spring. 1749 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 A. 28 Sir, I must come in again with my cuckoo's note.—The proof! Where is the proof! 1804 WOODWARD. *To the Cuckoo* I, O Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird, Or but a wandering Voice? 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*,

*Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. xxi Yonder masterful cuckoo Crows every egg out of the nest... except its own.

b. The family name of the *Cuculidae*, of which the common cuckoo is the type; the various genera and species are known as *crested cuckoo*, *lark-heeled*, *spur-heeled*, or *pheasant cuckoo*, etc.; also the *tree*, *yellow-billed*, and *hook-billed cuckoos*, *ground cuckoos*, and *gregarious cuckoos*, American types of the family.

1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 115 It is a species of cuckow. 1813 BINGLEY *Zool.* II. 118 The different species of cuckoos are scattered through the four quarters of the globe. 1837 SWAINSON in *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 207/1, I have no doubt that the great length of tail possessed by nearly all the cuckoos is given to them as a sort of balance. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 16 You hear the soft notes of the striated cuckoo.

2. The note of the bird, or an imitation of it.

c 1240 [see 1]. 1562 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 In Aprill the Koooco can syng hir song by rote... At fyrst, koooco, koooco, syng stylle can she do. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The titlene followit the goik, ande gart hyr syng guk guk. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v. ii.* 911 Cuckow, Cuckow: O word of feare, Vnpleasing to a married eare. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 92 Cuckoo, cuckoo, singing mellow, Ever when the fields are yellow.

3. Applied to a person; esp. in reference to the bird's monotonous call, or its habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds; also = fool, 'gowk'.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 59 b, This lesson you learned of your Cowled Cooekowes, to braule alwayes with bare names. 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 387 A Horsebacke (ye Cuckoo), but a foot hee will not budge a foot. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen O. P. IV. 19, An excellent Cuckoo, hee keeps his note in winter. 1612 *Parquills Night-Cap* (1877) 75 What Cuckoo laid this egge within your nest. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, The cuckoo I travel with... he also has his uses. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* I. 12 We Americans are all cuckoos,—we make our homes in the nests of other birds.

† 4. Gardening. See quot.; = F. *cucou*. Obs.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quinte. Compl. Gard.* II. 158 We must take exact care to pluck all the Cuckows among them, that is, those Strawberry plants that blossom much without knitting.

5. (Usually in pl.) The local name of several spring flowers, as the Cuckoo-flower *Cardamine pratensis*, the *Orchis mascula* and *O. Morio*, the common Blue-bell *Scilla nutans*, the Ragged Robin, etc. Cf. Britten and Holland *Plant Names*.

1878 Mrs. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* (ed. 3) 56 The long, deep-pink flowers that children call cuckoos.

6. A species of fish; also called *cuckoo-fish*, -wrasse. local.

1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lisard* 230 One species [*Labrus variegatus*]... is called by the fishermen a cuckoo, and is probably the 'striped wrasse' of authors.

† 7. = F. *cucou*, a small coach running from Paris to the suburbs.

1821 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. ii. 46 Took a place in a cuckoo to St. Cloud.

8. attrib. a. Of or pertaining to the cuckoo.

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locustis* II. xxxiv, There layd they cuckoo eggs, and hatcht' their brood unlust. 1724 YOUNG *Nt.* IV. 375 The cuckoo-seasons sing The same dull note to such as nothing prize. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 118 Of the Cuckoo tribe in general.

b. Resembling, or suggestive of, the cuckoo and its uniformly repeated call.

1690 T. BAYLEY *Worcester's Apoph.* 78 Not a little angry with this Redmans cuckow play. 1799 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1823) III. 159 The hundred thousand rix-dollars were the cuckoo song with Christiana. 1831 CAPT. BERKELEY in *Ho. Com.* 5 July, The cuckoo note... of 'the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill'. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 438/1 The cuckoo cry that party is extinct. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. viii. 238 Tired of hearing this cuckoo exclamation.

9. Comb., as *cuckoo-bird*; *cuckoo-like* adj. and adv.; *cuckoo-ale*, 'ale drunk out of doors to welcome the cuckoo's return' (Halliwell); *cuckoo-ball*, 'a light ball made of party-coloured rags, for young children' (Forby); *cuckoo-bee*, a genus of bees which deposit their eggs in the nests of other bees; † *cuckoo-bone*, the coccyx; *cuckoo*(s)bread, the Wood-sorrel; also the Lady's Smock; *cuckoo-dove*, a genus of doves of the East Indies and Australia; *cuckoo-feeder*, a form of feeder in the bellows of an organ; *cuckoo-fish*, see 6 above; also the boar-fish; *cuckoo*(s)fool, maid(en, mate, the Wryneck, which arrives at or about the same time as the cuckoo; *cuckoo-froth*, = CUCKOO-SPIT 2; *cuckoo-gilliflower*, the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; *cuckoo-grass*, the Field-Rush, *Luzula campestris*, flowering in spring; *cuckoo gurnard*, a fish, *Trigla cuculus*, which emits a sound resembling the cuckoo's call when taken out of the water; *cuckoo-lamb*, a lamb born between April and June; *cuckoo*(s)maid, mate = *cuckoo-fool*; -maid, in Hereford, the Red-backed Shrike; *cuckoo-orchis*, *Orchis mascula*; *cuckoo-point* = CUCKOO-PINT; *cuckoo-ray*, a fish, a species of ray; *cuckoo*(s)-eye, *Geranium Robertianum* and *Veronica chamaedry*;

*cuckoo*(s)shoe, Dog Violet; *cuckoo-shell*, a local name of the whelk; *cuckoo-shrike*, the Caterpillar-catcher; † *cuckoo-spell*, name suggested by Pattenham for the rhetorical figure *Bisexualis*; *cuckoo-wrasse*, see 6 above.

1839 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 930/2 In the 'cuckoo-bee... there are... four imperfectly developed species. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 127 Ere sommer comes, or 'Cuckoo-birds do sing. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol.* *Anat.* IV. xv. 357 Os Coccygis the 'Cockow-bone, so called from the shape it hath of a Cuckows-bill. 1516 *Gl. Herbal* I. (1529) Cvj b, Alleluya is an herbe called 'cuckowes brede. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xl. 58 The leaues of Cuckowbread, sower Try-foly, or Alleluya. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 431 Yellow-flowered Cuckowbread. 1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, The Mullet, swallow fish, 'cuckow-fish. 1872 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* VI. 386 'Cuckoo-froth, which is secreted by the little frogskip insect. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 157 It is called... Wilde Williams, Marthe gilfofers, and 'Cockow gilfofers. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 73 All lambs yeaned in April or May are called with us, in Hertfordshire, the 'cuckoo lambs, because they fall in cuckoo time. 1870 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 40 Or 'coccoolike continually, one kinde of musique sing. 1602 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 95 This Cuckow-like Palinode of Councils, Doctors, and Church. 1822 G. DOWNES *Let.* *Cont. Countries* I. 183 He had two English words, 'very good! very good!' which, cuckoo-like, he was constantly reiterating. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 36 In the North the wryneck is called the 'cuckoo-maiden' because its song foretells the cuckoo's approach. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcix. § 6. 159 Called male Foole stones, and 'Cuckow Orchis. 1877 *Ouida Puck* xxi. 234 The sunny azure of the little 'cuckoo's-eye flowers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 211 We might very properly, in our vulgar and for pleasure call him the 'cuckowspell. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 122 The Cook or 'Cuckoo-Wrasse, of which the blue marks are very beautiful.

**Cuckoo** (kʊˈkuː). v. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To utter the call of the cuckoo, or an imitation of it.

1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 4 Nor with your hopping cage birds sing, Nor cuckow it about the spring. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 142. 43 The Cuckoo which bewrayeth herself by cuckooing. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 310 Clocks... some that strike, some that cuckoo.

2. *trans.* To repeat incessantly and without variation.

1648 *Cuckows Nest* in *Harl. Misc.* 1745 V. 552 These always... cuckow forth one Tune, No King, no King. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 633 He cuckooed the old song of reduction. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 257 Their Religion and Philosophy... always seems to me cuckooed over like a borrowed thing.

3. To push out from the nest like a cuckoo.

1870 W. THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. i. 29 The government had an eye on him, and soon cuckooed him out by passing a bill to prevent clergymen being representatives in parliament.

**Cuckoo-bud.** A name of some plant.

Shakspeare has been variously supposed to refer to the buttercup, marsh-marigold, and cowslip; Clare perhaps meant an Orchis, or the Cuckoo-pint in bud.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v. ii.* 906 When Daisies pied, and Violets blew, And Cuckoo-buds of yellow hew: And Ladie-smockes all silver white, Do paint the Meadows with delight. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minst.* I. 137 'Neath the weaving thorn, Where the pouch'd-lipp'd cuckoo-bud From his snug retreat was torn. 1812 *Ibid.* I. 133 Full many a blue-bell flower and cuckoo-bud.

**Cuckoo-clock.** A clock in which the hours are announced by an imitation of the call of the cuckoo produced by mechanism.

1789 COWPER *Let.* 5 June, You must buy for me... a cuckoo clock. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* II. A cuckoo clock in the corner, which began shouting as soon as Tom appeared.

**Cuckoo-flower.** A name given to various wild flowers which are in bloom when the cuckoo is heard. a. The Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*, a cruciferous plant common in meadows. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. ix. 625 Called... in English, the lesser Watercresse, and Coccow flowers. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 40 Scurvy-grass... resembles the English Cuckoo flower, or lady's smock. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 38 Each quaintly-folded cuckoo-pint And silver-paly cuckoo flower.

b. The Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* xxxviii. 256 Some call them in English Crowflowers, and Cuckow flowers, and some call the double hereof, The Faire Maide of France. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 239 Meadow Pinks, Wild Williams, Cuckow Flower, or Ragged Robbins. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 227.

c. Also applied locally to *Orchis mascula* and *O. Morio*; Red Campion, *Lychnis diurna*; Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; the Cuckoo-pint; Wood Sorrel; Wild Hyacinth, and others. See Britten and Holland *Plant Names*. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iv. 4 With Hardokes, Hemlocke, Nettles, Cuckow flowers, Darnell, and all the idle weeds that grow In our sustaining Corne. 1802 WORDSW. *Fore-sight*, Here are daisies... Pansies, and the cuckoo-flower. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 2) 208 Where peep the gaping, speckled cuckoo-flowers. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 34 The orchis is his 'cuckoo-flower,' because it blossoms when the cuckoo is first heard.

**Cuckoo-fly.** A name given to various species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the *Ichneumonidae* and *Chrysididae*, which deposit their eggs in the larvae or the nests of other insects.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxv. 481 Then there are the Cuckoo Flies... which are parasitic, feeding on the

larvae of other insects. 1889 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 26 Hop Cuckoo Fly is sometimes very troublesome in Hop-gardens.

**Cuckooish**, *a.* [See -ISH.] Cuckoo-like.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* III. i. Now, sir, for these cuckooish songs of yowls, of cuckolds, horns, grafting, and such-like.

**Cuckoo-pint** (ku'kupi nt). [Shortened from next.] The wild or common Arum, *A. maculatum*, or Wake-robin.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) D vj b, Coccowpynt called also in Englyshe rampe or Aron. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 299 Root of Cuckoo-pint, half a dram. 1762 B. STILLINGFLEET *Econ. Naturæ Misc.* Tracts 76 There is a kind of cuckoo-pint in New-France, that if you break a branch of it, will afford you a pint of excellent water. 1874 T. HARVEY *Madding Cloud* i. 239 The odd cuckoo-pint—like an apoplectic saint in a niche of malachite.

† **Cuckoo-pintle**. *Obs.* [Named from the form of the spadix.] = prec.

1450 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 888 *Yarus*, cokkupyntel, calvyfote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lcv. (1598) 90 Wake Robin or Aron. Plinies cowlowpintle. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. xl. Wks. 1873 III. 174 S'daggers three pound for a few Cuckoo-pintles. 1882 *Hist. Chocolate in Stark. Misc.* I. 534 They would have thrown away their wake-robins and their cuckoo-pintles.

**Cuckoo's meat, cuckoo-meat**. Wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, which flowers at the time the cuckoo is heard; also called *gowk's-meat*.

1516 *Gl. Herbal* Contents ch. I. Alleluia, wood sorrell or cocowes meate. 1551 TURNER *Libellus*, Cuckowes meate. 1597 LYTTE *Dodoens* IV. xliii. 503 This herbe is called in . . . English Wood-sorrel. Cuckowes meate. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 50. 1860 H. MARRYAT *Island* I. v. 74 The forest is carpeted with the green trefoil leaves of the 'giogenad' or cuckoo's meat.

b. Locally applied, in error, to Robert's Geranium, *G. Robertianum*; Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; and Sour Dock, *Rumex Acetosella*.

† **Cuckoo-spit**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [f. SPIT, a slender bar.] = CUCKOO-PINT.

1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 21 Barba aaron. cokkowespitte. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1587) 267 With the iuyce of cuckoo-spit, and salt, and stubwort mixt, and rub it therewith.

**Cuckoo-spit**<sup>2</sup>. [f. SPIT, expectoration; the popular belief being that the matter was spit out by the cuckoo; cf. Germ. *kuckuspeichel*, Du. *koekeesspog*, etc.]

1. A frothy secretion exuded by certain insects, in which their larvae lie enveloped on the leaves, axils, etc. of plants; the insect chiefly producing it in Great Britain is the Frog-hopper, *Aphrophora spumaria*, or *cuckoo-spit insect*.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 7 Loyal lauender. . . full of Cuckoo spits. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Froth spit, or cuckoo spit. very common in the spring, and first months of the summer, on the leaves of certain plants. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxi. 415 While still in the pupa state it is called cuckoo-spit, from the mass of froth in which it envelops itself.

2. Applied locally to the Lady's Smock, etc.

1876 *Frul. Hortie.* 4 May 355 (in Britten & Holl.) In the north of England the plant is known only by the name of cuckoo-spit. no doubt, from the fact of almost every flower-stem having deposited upon it a frothy patch . . . in which is enveloped a pale green insect.

**Cuckoo-spittle**. = prec. (sense 1).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 It. . . delivered by many, that Cicades are bred out of Cucow spittle or Woodseare. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 28 That spumeous froth or dew which here in the North we call Cuckow-spittle, and, in the South, Woodsear. 1884 MEHALAH xiii. 185 If on a May morning you rub your eyes with cuckoo spittle, you see the fairies.

† **Cuckquean**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 cook-, 6-7 cook-, cuc-, 7 cuck(-e-); also 6 out-, 7 quot-. [f. stem of *cuck-olde* + QUEAN.] A female cuckold.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prou. & Epigr.* (1867) 62 Vi. ye make hir a cuckqueane. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 146 Queene Progne was a cutqueane made by meanes of her. 1614 *Sci. Venus* (1876) 39 That hast made her a quot-queane shamefully. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 216 Hee'd make his wife a Cucke-queane. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. i. To bee made Cuckqueane by such a Cocks-combe.

Hence † **Cuckquean** *v. trans.*, to make a cuck-quean of.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xli. (1612) 199 Came I from France . . . to be Cuckquean'd heere? a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i. You can doe him no wrong . . . to cuckold him, for assure your selfe hee cuckqueans you.

**Cuckquean**, coquean-stool: see CUCKING-STOOL.

**Cuck-shaws**, var. of KICKSHAWs, for *F. queltue chose*, something; things unnamed.

1613 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* II. i. Cuckshaws, that beget such monsters without fundaments.

† **Cuck-stool**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 ook-, kuk-, 5 cuc-, 5-6 cuk-, coke-, 5-7 cuck-, cook(-e-, 6-7 cook-, and stule, stole, stool(-e, etc.; also 5 cuxtola. [See CUCKING-STOOL.]

1. = CUCKING-STOOL.

1200-15 in WHITTAKER *Hist. Richmondshire* II. 422 Faciet meliorem finem quem poterit, vel ibit ad Cuckestolam. c 1320 *Poem on Times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) lxxii. The pelery and the cok-stol. c 1400 *Burgh Lanes* lxxiii. in *Se. Stat.* I. 345 Gif scho makis eif ale . . . scho call gif. viiis.

or . . . be put on be kukstule. 1423 *Leet Bk. Coventry* (in *Prompt. Parv.* 707) Cokestowle made upon Chelsmore grene to punysche skolders and chiddeis, as y<sup>e</sup> law will. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1061/2 Cukstole, for flyters, or schyderys [v. r. kukstole, cucstool]. 1576 in E. Peacock *N.W. Line Gloss.*, Every woman that is a scould shall . . . be sett upon the cockstool and be thrise ducked in the water. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. i. We'll ship 'em out in cuckstools; there they'll sail . . . till they discover The happy islands of obedience. 1659 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 229 That a new Cooke Stool bee made. 1768-9 in *Kelly Anc. Rec. Leicester* 48 Paid Mr. Elliott for a Cuckstool, by order of Hall &c. [1884 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.*, A street in Macclesfield is called Cuckstool Pit Hill.]

† 2. Erroneously taken for the pillory.

1722-30 RAMSAY *Fables, Two Cut-purses*, The tane, clam the high cuckstool, And put his head and baith his hands Throogh holes where the ill-doe stands.

**Cucquean**, var. of CUCKQUEAN *Obs.*

† **Cucubate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *cucubare*, in same sense.]

1643 COKKERAM, *Cucubate*, to cry like an Owle. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Cucube**, form of CUBEB. *Obs.*

**Cuculiform**, *a. rare*. [ad. mod.L. *cuculiformis*, f. L. *cuculus* cuckoo: see -FORM.] Cuckoo-like in form or structure; applied to a large division of picarian birds, called by Huxley *Coccygomorpha*.

**Cuculine**, *a.* [ad. mod. Zool. L. *cuculinus*, f. *cuculus* cuckoo.] Pertaining or related to the cuckoo; applied to a group of birds related to the cuckoos; also to the cuckoo-bees.

**Cucullate** (kiu'kul'et, kiukul'et), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. late L. *cucullatus*, f. *cucullus* hood: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Hooded; shaped like a hood or cowl.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 407 The hectary or horn is cucullate or cowl-shaped. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 53 Petals distinct, cucullate, or convolute.

Hence **Cucullately** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 473 Fronds cucullately infolded with one another at base.

**Cucullated** (kiu'kul'et), *ppi. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Cowled, hooded.

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* IV. 239 Cucullated Gentry. 1860 HOOK *Lives Alps* I. vii. 369 He returned a monk, cucullated, as it was called.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Covered as with a hood or cowl; cowl-shaped; cucullate.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 They are differently cucullated or capuched upon the head and back. 1795 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 99 The flowers . . . small, galeculated, or cucullated. 1846 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1848) III. xxxv. 612 In the cucullated species the wing covers are entirely membranous.

† **Cuculle**, *Obs.* [In 15th c. *cuculle*, in 17th c. *cucule*: ad. L. *cucullus* hood, cowl.] A hood or cowl of a monk.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 1166, Eke lether cotes us to were honest is. So thair cuculle aboute oure broiles were. 1533 Sir S. VAUGHAN in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. 188 The cloaks & cucullis that he sent him out of England. 1677 OWEN *Epigrams Engl.* (Nares), Of Cotta lately made a monk. Cotta perplex'd with 's wife a cuculle bought.

Hence † **Cuculled** *a.*, cowed, hooded.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 93 Exyle thys monster . . . With . . . His cuculled vermyne that unto all myschefe wakes.

**Cuculliform** (kiukul'ifam), *a.* [f. L. *cucullus* cowl + -FORM.] Cowl-shaped, hood-shaped.

1825 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 300 The cuculliform pitcher of plants.

**Cucullo**: see CUQUYO.

**Cucumber** (kiu'kumbə), Forms: 4-8 cucumber, 5 cocumber, 6 cocomer, (?) concoomer, cocumber, cucumbere, 6-8 coucumber, cow-cumber, cowercumber, 7 cowercumber, 6- cucumber. [In Wyclif's form *cucumer*, app. directly from L.; in *cocumber*, *cucumber*, etc., a. obs. F. *cocombre* (in 13th c. *cocumber*, now *concombre*) = Fr. *cogombre*, It. *cocomero*, early ad. L. *cucumer-em* (nom. *cucumis*) cucumber.

The spelling *cocucumber* prevailed in the 17th and beg. of 18th c.; its associated pronunciation (kdu'kumbə) was still that recognized by Walker; but Smart 1896 says 'no well taught person, except of the old school, now says *cocucumber* . . . although any other pronunciation . . . would have been pedantic some thirty years ago.'

1. A creeping plant, *Cucumis sativus* (N.O. *Cucurbitaceae*), a native of southern Asia, from ancient times cultivated for its fruit: see 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Barnuch* vi. 69 Where cucumers, that ben bitter herbis, waxen. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. xlv. (Tollem. MS.) Cumer . . . is an herbe of be whiche isidor spekeþ. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) M iv b. The fruite of the cucumbe is for the most part yelow and long. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. xiii. viii. 246 The cow-cumber loveth water. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 57 Wormwood, Wood, wilde Cucumers, Mayweed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* II. 103/4 [O] Cowcumber, or Cucumber, the branch traileth on the ground. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 229 The Juice of the Leaves of Cow-cumber bruised. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 182 The cucumber is a tender annual, introduced into this country in 1753, from the East Indies.

2. The long fleshy fruit of this plant, commonly eaten (cut into thin slices) as a cooling salad, and when young used for pickling (see GHERKIN).

c 1400 *Langhans & Cururg.* 275 Of erbis he schal etc fenel. . . melones, cucumeris. 1535 COVERDALE *a Kings* iv. 39 Then went there one in to the felde . . . & gathered wyld Cucumbers. 1582 N. LICHTFIELD tr. *Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* 61 a, [They] brought to sell many gourds and cowcombers. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. 339 Resembling . . . in taste a Melon or Cowcumber. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 182 Cucumers along the Surface creep, With crooked Bodies, and with Bellies deep. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 248 The Juice of Cucumbers is too cold for some Stomachs. 1860 DEAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 115 In England the first cucumbers fetch high prices.

b. Phr. *Cool* († *cold*) as a cucumber (humorous): perfectly 'cool' or self-possessed; showing no excitement or disturbance of feeling.

a 1732 GAY *Poems, New Song on New Similes* iii. I. cool as a cucumber could see The rest of womankind. 1760 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 III. 47 It was dry as a stick, hard as a stone, and cold as a cucumber. 1838 Dr. QUINCY *Greek Lit. Wks.* 1890 X. 318 Thucydides . . . is as cool as a cucumber upon every act of atrocity. 1851 D. JERROLD (*title*), Cool as a Cucumber.

c. *slang*. Used with some obscure reference to a tailor. Hence *cucumber time, season*: see *quots.* a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cucumbers*, Taylors. *Cucumber-time*, Taylors Holiday, when they have leave to Play, and Cucumbers are in Season. 1790 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 471 Here a scratch, there a stitch, And sing Cucumber, Cucumber ho! c 1797 FOOTE *Sir J. Follis in Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 848 This cross-legg'd cabbage-eating son of a cucumber. 1865 *Fall Mall* G. 4 Sept. 162 Tailors could not be expected to earn much money 'in cucumber season'. . . 'Because when cucumbers are in, the gentry are out of town.'

3. Applied to other plants allied to or in some way resembling the common cucumber: as Bitter Cucumber, the Colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*; Indian Cucumber = *cucumber-root* (see 4); One-seeded, Single-seeded, or Star Cucumber, the genus *Sicyos*; Serpent or Snake Cucumber, *Trichosanthes colubrina* and *T. anguina*, also *Cucumis flexuosus* (from the appearance of the fruit); Spirting or Squirting Cucumber, *Ecalium agreste* (formerly called *Momordica Elaterium*), the fruit of which when ripe separates from the stalk, and expels the seeds and pulp with considerable force.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 32 *Cucumis sylvestris* . . . maye be called in englyshe wyde cucumber or leaping cucumer. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* III. xl. 372 Of the wilde spirting Cucumbe This Cucumbe is called. in Englyshe Wilde Cucumbe, or leaping Cucumbe. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1848) 143 The Pulp of Colocynthis, or Bitter Cucumer. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 1268 *Trichosanthes colubrina*, the Serpent Cucumer or Viper Gourd, is so called from the remarkable snake-like appearance of its fruits, which are frequently six or more feet long, and at first striped with different shades of green.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as cucumber-bed, frame, -seed, -slicer, etc.; cucumber-root, (a) the root of the cucumber; (b) the plant *Medeola virginica* (N.O. *Trilliaceae*), from the taste of its rhizomes; cucumber-shin (see *quots.* 1807, 1849); cucumber-tree, (a) *Magnolia acuminata* and other American species, the fruits of which resemble small cucumbers; (b) *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, an East Indian tree with an acid fruit resembling a small cucumber and used for pickling.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 981 Thi seedes with cocumber rootes grounde Lete stepe. 1607 TORSSELL *Pouff. Beasts* (1673) 202 Three-and-thirty grains of cocumber seed. 1782 Cowper *Lett. to F. Hill* 31 Jan. A man . . . whose chief occupation . . . is to walk ten times in a day from the fire-side to his cucumber frame and back again. 1806 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 Can you send me some cones or seeds of the cucumber tree? 1807 W. IRVING *Salting* (1844) 79 His shins had the true cucumber curve. 1865 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 387 He . . . made a very decent cucumber-bed in mine host's garden. 1849-52 Topp *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 239/1 That peculiar curved form of the bones of the leg (in Negroes) which gives rise to what is popularly designated as the 'cucumber shin'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Cucumber Slicers.

**Cucumiform** (kiukiu'mifam), *a. rare*.-o [f. L. *cucumis* cucumber + -FORM.] Of the shape of a cucumber.

1860 WORCESTER *Cites* MAUNDER.

† **Cucupha**, *Obs.* Also *cucofa*. [med.L.; a deriv. or reduplicated form of *cufa*, *cufia* COTR. In F. *cucuphe*.] In old pharmacy: A cap with spices quilted in it, worn for certain nervous disorders of the head.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 173 A Cucupha is common for the wounds and contusions of the Head. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 209 A convenient cucupa must be adapted to the head like a cap. 1662 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* xiv. 20 The brain should likewise be shielded with a cucupha, or spice cap.

† **Cucurbit**<sup>1</sup> (kiukū'bit). *Obs.* Forms: 4 con-curbite, cocurbite, 4-9 cucurbit, 6-9 cucurbit. [a. F. *cucurbita*, ad. L. *cucurbita* a gourd, also a cupping-glass, in med. or mod.L., as in F. and Eng. (The living F. descendant of late L. *curbita* is *courde*, changed in mod.F. to *courge*, GOURD.)]



1. A vessel or retort, originally gourd-shaped, used in distillation and other chemical (or alchemical) processes, or for keeping liquids, etc., in; forming the lower part of an alembic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cam. Yron. Prolog.* 2. 241 Cucurbites [v. r. cucurbites, cucurbites] and Alembikes eek. 1576 BAKER *Trevel of Health* 8 The same substance closed uppe in a Cucurbite or Glasse bodie. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 368 To distill Liquors out of tall Cucurbits. 1794 G. ADAMS *Ant. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiii. 22 The alembic consists of two pieces, a boiler or cucurbit, and a covering called a capital or head. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 25 Other substances . . . are charred in cylinders or cucurbits.

2. A cupping-glass.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 E iii. The sayd medycament draweth to it from all the body in y<sup>e</sup> maner as cucurbyte and ventose doth the excrementes and superfluities.

3. Comb., as *cucurbit-glass*.

1654 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Setting the new-vented Cucurbit-Glasses of Beer mingled with Honey to entice Wasps, Flies, etc.

**Cucurbit** <sup>2</sup>. [mod. ad. L. *cucurbita* gourd, (In the sense 'gourd' L. *cucurbita* was already adopted in OE. in the form *cyrst*.)] A cucurbitaceous plant; a gourd.

1866 TREAS. Bot. 358 *Cucurbitaceæ*. Cucurbits, the Cucumber and Gourd family. 1880 F. W. BURBRIDGE *Grril. Sun* 81 We saw a pretty white-flowered cucurbit growing over bushes here and there.

**Cucurbitaceæ** (kiuk'bit-ēs), a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *Cucurbitaceæ*, f. *cucurbita*; see ACROUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising trailing or climbing plants with fleshy fruits, as the Gourd, Cucumber, Melon, etc.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 114 This air, at once hot and humid . . . nourishes those vegetable reservoirs, the cucurbitaceous plants. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 104 One *Cucurbitaceæ* genus.

**Cucurbital** (kiuk'bit-āl), a. Bot. [f. L. *cucurbita* gourd + -AL.] Epithet of one of Lindley's alliances, including the *Cucurbitaceæ* and allied natural orders.

1866 TREAS. Bot. 358 *Cucurbitaceæ*. A natural order of polypetalous and gamopetalous calyciflorous dicotyledons, characterising Lindley's cucurbital alliance.

**Cucurbitin** (kiuk'bit-in), a. Zool. [ad. L. *cucurbitinus* pertaining to or like a gourd, f. *cucurbita*. In F. *cucurbitin*, -in.] A name for each separated segment or proglottis of a tapeworm, from its resemblance to the seed of a gourd.

17938 TREAS. Barth. De P. R. vii. xlix. (1495) 262 Wormes that ben nourished . . . in the nether grete bowelles hyghte Ascarides and Cucurbitin, for they ben lyke to the seedes of gourdies. 1861 HOLME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. vii. xiii. 400 The successive transformations which the *Tania communis* undergoes . . . The fourth stage is that of the Cucurbitin, or separated segments.

**Cucurbitine** (kiuk'bit-in), -in, a. [See prec.] Gourd-like; applied to a tape-worm; see prec. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) II. 621 They . . . have somewhat the appearance of the seeds of cucumbers or gourdies; and . . . for that reason, are sometimes called cucurbitine worms.

† **Cucurbitive**, a. Obs. Erroneous f. of prec. 1757 T. BIRCH *Hist. Royal Soc.* IV. 138 A barber . . . who for many years past voided pieces of the cucurbitive worm.

† **Cucurbittel**. Obs. rare. = next. 1805 TIMME *Quersit.* ii. v. 123 The feces . . . must be put into divers small cucurbits. . . Then again pour into every cucurbittel another spirit of wine.

† **Cucurbitule**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *cucurbitula*, dim. of *cucurbita* gourd.] A small cucurbit; a cupping-glass.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 D ii. All those medycamentes drawe vnto them from all the body lyke vnto the cucurbitule, that is to say ventose or boxyng.

† **Cucurrate**, v. Obs. -o [f. L. *cucuritare*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Cucurrate*, to crow like a Cock.

|| **Cucuyo**, **cucuyo** (kuk'yo). Also 6 cucuio, 9 erron. cucullo. [Sp. *cucuyo*, adaptation of a Haitian or other native American name.] The West Indian firefly (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*), an elaterid beetle which emits brilliant phosphorescent light from spots on the body.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 794 New-Spain's Cucuyo, in his forehead brings Two burning Lamps, two underneath his wings. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poetaster* i. 97 These little Cucuyes . . . mingle their living lights with the obscurity of this Dungeon. 1692 COLLES, *Cucuyo*, a bird in Hispaniola, with eyes under the wings, shining in the night. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cucuyos*, a kind of Fly in America, which gives such a Lustre in the Night that one may . . . write and read by the Light of it. 18 . . . LYDIA M. CHILD *Fountain of Beauty*. The cucullo and the lantern-fly stood at her side. 1845 THOREAU *Excursions* (1863) 60 Launch forth like a cucullo into the night.

**Cud** (kud), sb. Forms: 1 cwidu, cwudu, cudu, 2-5 oude, (4-5 kude), 3-5 code, (4-5 kode), 4-5 ood(de, quede, 4-7 dial. quid, (5-6 kudde), 4-8 quide, 7 oood, 8-9 dial. quid, 9 dial. quued, keed, 4- cud. [OE. *cwidu* (*cwedu*, *cwudu*, *cudu*) neut. gen. *cwidues*. App. radically identical with OHG. *chuti*, *quiti* glue, glutinous substance; stem *kwed-*, cf. Skr. *jatu* resin; in ablaut relation with ON. *kudða*, Sw. *käda* resin, ME. CODE <sup>2</sup>.]

1. The food which a ruminating animal brings back into its mouth from its first stomach, and chews at leisure. Usually in *To chew the cud*.

c 1200 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (Skeat) xxv. 46 Pa clænan nyrtu be heora cudu ceowad. c 1200 ORMIN 1237 & oxe cheweþ þær he gæp His cude. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1958 (Cott.) O beist has clouen fote in tua An chewand cude [v. r. code], see etc o þan. 1382 WYCLIF *Dent.* xiv. 6 All beest that in two partis deuydith the cle and chewith code [1388 quide]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 85 Cudde of bestys chewyng (1499 cod), rumen. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 40 A handfull of the hearbe called Cud-wort, which they . . . conueigh . . . into the beasts mouth to swallow, that hath lost his quide. 1592 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 144 The whiles his flock their chawed cuds do eate. 1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms*, *Quid*, the cud. 1852 N. HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv. They began grazing and chewing their cuds. 1880 *Anti-im Gloss.*, *Keed*, cud. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, *Quued*, cud. Always so pronounced.

b. fig. *To chew the cud*: to recall and reflect meditatively on things said, done, or suffered; to ruminate: see CHEW v. 4 b.

2. Any substance used by men to keep in the mouth and chew. In OE. *hwit cwidu*, *cudi*, mastic. Now a dial. form of QUID (of tobacco).

c 1000 Sax. *Leech.* II. 66 Hwit cwudu. *Ibid.* 182 Mid hwites cwuides duste. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cud*, .a. A portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Cud*, a quid of tobacco.

† 3. See QUOT. († An error: not in Johnson.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cud*, the inner part of the Throat in Beasts. 1721 in BAILEY. 1828 WEBSTER, *Cud*, the inside of the mouth or throat of a beast that chews the cud.

4. Comb., as *cud-chewing* ppl. a.; † *cud-bream* (see quot.).

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 314 The delicate, cud-chewing Golden-eye. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 268 There is a kind of Bream called *Scarus ruminans*, which we call a Cud-bream, because his Lips are ever wagging like a Cow chewing the Cud. 1800 HURDIS *Fam. Village* 205 The cud-chewing cow.

† **Cud**, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. the sb.] trans. To chew as cud, ruminate upon.

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 127 Cudding the holy scriptures with a spiritual tooth [transl. *spirituali dente ruminans scripturas*].

**Cudbear** (kud'bēr). Also 8 cut-. [A name devised from his own Christian name by Dr. Cuthbert Gordon (who obtained a patent for this powder).]

1. A purple or violet powder, used for dyeing, prepared from various species of lichens, esp. *Lecanora tartarea*.

1772 Phil. *Trans.* LXI. 229 Dutch limus, orchel, cudbear . . . dye silk and wool of a yellow colour. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 123 The cudbear manufacture carried on here was begun in 1777. 1870 J. W. SLATER *Manual of Colours* 61 Cudbear is used for dyeing ruby and maroon shades, as well as a variety of browns.

2. The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*.

1766 Ann. *Reg.* 117 Gathering Scotch Cutbear. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* ix 16 The most useful and best known of our native dye-lichens is the rock-moss or cudbear (*Lecanora tartarea*).

**Cudde**, obs. f. COD sb.<sup>1</sup>, CUD.

**Cudde**, obs. pa. t. of KYTHE v., to make known.

**Cuddee**, obs. form of CUDDY.

**Cuddell**, a fish, var. of CUTTLE.

**Cudden** (kud'n). Also cuddin(g).

† 1. A born fool, a dolt. Obs.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* iv. i. Lord! that people should be such arrant cuddens! 1698 Def. *Dram. Poetry* 80 The Fools we may divide into three Classes, viz. the Cudden, the Cully and the Fop. The Cudden a Fool of God Almighty's making. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Cymon* & *Iph.* 179 The slaving cudden, propped upon his staff. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 309 Jack-puddings, for Cuddens.

2. local. A name for: a. The coal-fish [Gael. *cudaim*]; b. ? The char.

1792 *Ayrsh. Statist. Acc.* III. 589 (Jam.) In both loch and river [Doon] there are . . . cuddin(g)s, or char. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 Among the Scotch islands the Coalfish is called Sillock. Harbin, Cudden, Sethe [etc.]. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 283 It was some time before I knew that stailnoch, grey-fish, seath, cuddin(g), and poddly, were all one fish at different ages.

**Cuddicke**, -ikie: see CUDDY <sup>1</sup>.

**Cuddie**: see CUDDY.

**Cuddle** (kud'l), v. [A dialectal or nursery word of uncertain derivation.

Possibly a derivative of COVIN a. in the sense 'snug, cosy': cf. *fondle* from *fond* adj. An original *couthle* might become *cuddle*, as in ME. *fielde*, *fihtel*, now FIDDLT, the vowel being also shortened before the consonant group. (Close connexion with the ME. *cudda*, *cupped*, pa. t. of *cuden*, KYTH, 'to make known, ref. to make themselves known, become friends together', is not tenable, because *u* was here = *ü*, OE. *y*, as seen in Ormin's spelling *kipped*.) Another suggestion is that it is related to Du. *kudden* 'coire, convenire, congregari, aggregari' (Kilian), f. *kudde* *cod*, herd:—OLG. \**kudde* = OHG. *chuti*. Further evidence as to its early use is wanted, there being at present known only one doubtful example before 1700.]

1. trans. To press or draw close within the arms, so as to make warm and 'cosy'; to hug or embrace affectionately, to fondle; also absol.

c 1350 *Song in Rel. Ant.* I. 239 Cudlyng of my cove. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 28 'Twas playing with her at

Cuddle my Cuddy. 1789 BURNS 2 *Ep. Davie* ii. Till bairns' bairns kindly cuddle Your auld gray hairs. a 1825 FORBES *Ec. E. Anglia*, *Cuddle*, to hug and fondle. 1825 BACOCK tr. N. C. Words, *Cuddle*, to embrace, to squeeze, to hug. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. 219 Little boys . . . who have kind mammas to cuddle them.

fig. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1876) 148 Temple seems . . . to have been coaxed, and warmed, and cuddled by the people round about him. *Ibid.* ii. 193 Cuddling to his heart the compliment which his literary majesty had paid him.

b. *To cuddle up*: to arrange comfortably.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxiv. 296 Mamie herself could not have cuddled up an affair for his Sovereign Lady better.

c. *To cuddle out of*: to coax or wheedle out of.

1808 C. KIRKPATRICK *Sharpe Carr.* (1888) I. 336 To cuddle his mother out of her money.

2. intr. To lie close and snug; to nestle in to another person, to cling close together for warmth or comfort. (Often with extension; see QUOT.)

1711 E. WARD *Quir.* I. 158 Who would in Spite of Wedlock Run To Cuddle with the Emp'rour's Son. 1728 PRIOR *The Dove* 55 She [a partridge] cuddles low behind the brake. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Fab.* xi. (R.) They bill'd, they chirp'd all day, They cuddled close all night. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, Two children lying very close together in bed would be said to be *cuddled together*. Again, chickens are said to *cuddle* in under the hen.

b. To curl oneself up in going to sleep; hence, to lie down to sleep. (Also refl.)

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. x. 76 Whar am I to cuddle. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tailpole* vii. (1879) 65 Many a shining-coated insect cuddled itself up within the little tents thus made. 1888 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains*, He [a tame beaver] cuddles up under my gown, or on my arm, and goes to sleep.

c. fig.

1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 146 The nest of office being too small for all of them to cuddle into at once. 1864 LOVELL *Fireside Trav.* 287 A pretty little village, cuddled down among the hills.

Hence Cuddling vbl. sb.

1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* iv. xvii. 232 The kissing and cuddling that went on!

**Cuddle** (kud'l), sb. [f. prec. vb.] A hug or embrace.

1825 *Song* in Brockett N. C. Words 9. v., So then, wiv a kiss and a cuddle, These lovers they bent their ways heym. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xxix. 309 Instead of a rebuke . . . he received only a tight cuddle round the neck.

**Cuddle-me-to-you**: see CULL v. 2 b.

**Cuddlesome** (kud'lsəm), a. nonce-wd. [See -SOME.] Meet to be cuddled.

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxv. 269 She was slender, and if one may so speak of a Peeress, she was cuddlesome!

**Cuddly** (kud'li), a. nonce-wd. [f. as prec. + -y.] Given to cuddling; or? = prec.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* v. She was the most . . . cuddly creature who ever nursed a baby.

† **Cuddy** <sup>1</sup>, **oudiegh**. *Irel. and Scotl. Obs.* In 6 oudiechie, cudeehih, cudeeich; oudiecke, -ikie. [Corruption of Irish *cuid oithche* (of which Spenser's *cuddeehik* was an approximate representation), lit. 'evening portion'.]

1. orig. A supper and night's entertainment due to the lord from his tenant.

1450 *Stat. Ireland, Act 28 Hen. VI.* c. 1 The Captaines of the same Marchours . . . doe gather and bring with them . . . both men and women . . . to night suppers called Cuddies, upon the said tenants and husbands. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* (in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 429) By their Cuidichies, that is feasting their master when he pleases to cum in the cuntry, ilk ane their night or two nights about. 1586 HOOKER *Girald. Ireland in Holinshed* II. 23/a That no lords . . . shall extort or take anie coine and luerie, cosheries, nor cuddies, nor anie other like custome from thenseforth. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 623/a The sayd Irish Lord is . . . cutt of from his customary services . . . as Cuddeehih [v. r. Cuddie], Cosshirih, Bonaght, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like. 1829 COCHRAN *Patrick Medlow. Scotl.* vi. 81 When systematically due . . . the custom of cuditkie . . . was restricted to four meals four times in the year to the Chief and his followers.

2. Hence, a rent or present in lieu of this; a present, a douceur, 'a gift, a bribe' (Jam.).

15 . . . Lease in C. Innes *Sh. Early Sc. Hist.* (1861) 385 A sufficient cudeich (which I believe means a present given in token of vassalage). 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xvii. Double pawns With a cudeigh, and ten per cent. Lay in my hands. 1811 ARTON *Agric. Surv. Ayrshire* Gloss. 691 *Cudeigh*, bribe. 1829 COCHRAN *Patrick Medlow. Scotl.* i. 9 In the Western Islands this rent was called the 'Cuddicke', and is mentioned late on in the fifteenth century.

**Cuddy** <sup>2</sup> (kud'i). Also 7 cuddin, 8 ouddee. [Of uncertain origin. Yule and Burnell disclaim an Oriental origin; they compare 16th c. Du. *kaitte*, mod. Du. *kajuit*, used in same sense.]

1. *Naut.* A room or cabin in a large ship abaft and under the round-house, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals.

In 18th c. a sort of cabin or cook-room in the fore-part or near the stern of a lighter or barge (Falconer); the small cabin of a boat.

1660 PERRY *Diary* 14 May, My Lord went up in his night-gown into the cuddy, to see how to dispose thereof for himself. 1725 DUNLEVY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 264 Another [boat] has had the Stern, or Stern-post . . . cut off smooth above the Cuddee. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 365 If the quarter-deck be carried, the Men on Guard are to retire to the Cuddy.

1845 Stocquerle Handbk. Brit. India (1854) 88 She has a magnificent saloon, or cuddy, where 100 persons can dine with comfort in cool weather.

2. A small room, closet, or cupboard. (Cf. CUBBY.)

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 74 We must give him from four to six or eight dollars a week for cuddies without a bed. 1873 Miss BRADDOCK *L. Davourin* I. ii. Prol., Dreaming he was in his cuddy at Battersea, supping upon his beloved sausages. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants of Old Farm* 119 A constant personal inspection of all one's house, especially of the cuddies and corners.

3. attrib., as *cuddy door, roof, table*.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii. The youngsters among the passengers... used to draw out Sedley at the cuddy-table. 1861 R. E. SCORSEBY-JACKSON *Life W. Scoresby* xv. 318 He took up his position on the cuddy-roof.

Hence *Cuddyful*.

1841 MACAULAY *Ess. W. Hastings* (1854) 654 Every ship... that arrived from Madras... brought a cuddy full of his admirers. 1883 *Spectator* 22 Sept. 1208 A cuddyful of kings.

**Cuddy** (*kʊˈdi*). Chiefly *Sc.* Also *cuddie*. [Of uncertain derivation: the senses here grouped may be distinct in origin: sense 2 is *perh.* from Gaelic.]

In sense 1, a word of the same homely status in Scotch as *donkey* is in English, for which written evidence begins in the 18th c. It has been plausibly conjectured to be the same word as *Cuddy*, a familiar diminutive of *Cuthbert* in some parts of the north. Cf. the analogous application of *Neddy*, *Diddy*, to an ass; but unlike these, *cuddy* has, now at least, no conscious connexion with the proper name, being, like *donkey*, simply a common noun. The Gypsy origin conjectured by Jamieson has no basis in fact; there is no name for the donkey common to the Romany dialects, and the Scottish Gypsy term is *ciwei* from German.]

1. A donkey. (Also *cuddy ass*.)

1714-15 *Jacobite Songs* (1819) 83, *The Riding Mare* iv. Then hey the ass, the dainty ass. And money any will get a bite Or cuddy gawgs awa. 1807 Hood *Mountain Bard* 174 (Jam.) W! joy we'll mount our cuddy asses. 1815 Scott *Gay M. iii.* 'He's nae gentleman... wad grudge... the thrills by the road-side for a bit cuddy.' 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 65 Many a time have I ridden straight into the house, mounted on my cuddy.

b. *fig.* A stupid fellow, an 'ass'.

a 1845 Hood *Kilmarnock, Fancy Ball*. To exhibit a six-legged calf To a boothful of country Cuddies. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 127 You're not going to make a cuddy of me.

2. A name for the young of the coal-fish or seath; = CUDDEN 2. [Gael. *cudraig, cudainn*.]

1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Wks.* X. 406 The cuddy is a fish... not much bigger than a gudgeon, but is of great use in these islands. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 105 Immense numbers of young Coal-fish are taken... in the Scotch lochs under the name of Cuddies. 1883 W. BLACK *Four MacNicol's* iii. 'Cuddies' is the familiar name in those parts for young saithe.

3. A local name for the hedge-sparrow or 'dun-nock', and for the moor-hen.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 188 Moorhen... Cuddy. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Cuddy, the hedge-sparrow.

4. *Mech.* (See *quots*.)

1825 S. C. BREESE *Glass. Pract. Archit.* 120 Cuddy, a three-legged stand, forming a fulcrum upon which a long pole is placed, and which is used as a spring lever. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Cuddy, a lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.

5. *Comb.* Cuddy-legs (see *quot.*).

1880-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 209 Cuddy legs, a large heering.

† **Cude**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *cuide*. [Corresponds regularly to M.E. *code* (CODE 3), the two pointing to an OE. *\*cōd*; but this is not found.] A chrism-cloth; = CODE 3b.

[c 1420 *Code*; 1483 *Cud*; see CODE 3.] a 1455 HOLLAND *Housele* 978 Thy cude, thy claitich, nor thi coat, cummis nocht of the. 1533-75 *Diurn. Occurrentis* (1833) 103 The salt fatt be the erle of Eglington, the cude be the lord Sympill. 1554 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5997 Allace for ws! it had bene gude, We had bene smorit in our cude.

**Cudeigh**: see CUDDY 1.

**Cudgel** (*kʊˈdʒəl*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cyogel*, *kyogel*, *kiogel*, 3 *kuggel*, 6 *cogell*, *oogell*, *quodgell*, 6-7 *cogil* (1), *cudgell*, 7 *cogrell*, *cuggel*, *cudgil*, 6- *cudgel*. [OE. *cyogel, kiegel*, of which the OE. type would be *\*kuggila*; but nothing is known of it in the cognate langs. Original *y* has become *z*, as in *blush, clutch, much*.]

1. A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club. 1807 ALFRED Gregory's *Past.* xl. 297 Dæf his mid 8am kyogel [Cott. *kyclum*] hiera worda [verborum *facula*] ongan hiera terre worpen. — tr. August. *Sollug*, (Shrine 1633; Paul & Br. *Bethr.* IV. 110), [ic] gaderode me bonne kiegias and stupan sceafas. a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 292 Mid te hollie rode steate, þet him is loðest kuggel, leie on þe deuol dogge. 1566 in W. H. Tunner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 152 This deponent had a lytell cogell. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 87 Heauen guide him to thy husbands cudgel: and the diuill guide his cudgel afterwards. 1618 ROWLANDS *Night-Raven* (1620) 29 Tom with his cudgel, well bebast his bones. 1664 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* III (1807) 121 I saw... a cogell of wood hanging in a small rope. 1797 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 146, I prepared two round sticks about the bigness of common cudgels. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxix, Saluting him with several blows on his head with his cudgel.

b. in *pl.* Short for: A contest with cudgels; = CUDGEL-PLAY.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Common.* 27 One of our lusty ploughmen... would at fisty-cuffles or cudgels soundly belowt

a Hollander. 1663 *Flagellum*; or O. Cromwell (ed. a) 8 Players at Foot-ball, Cudgels, or any other boisterous sport. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 434 ¶ 2 They learned to Box and play at Cudgels. 1800 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 335 If a set of poor men... prefer a game of cudgels, 1819 *Reading Mercury* 24 May, A good hat to be played for at cudgels.

2. *fig.*, esp. in *phr.* To take up the cudgels: to engage in a vigorous contest or debate (for, in defence of, on behalf of). So † To give up or cross the cudgels: 'to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-play to lay one over the other' (J.).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 [Writers] taking up the Cudgels on one side or other. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 309 Mr. Chillingworth... took up the cudgels against him. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 40 Which forc'd the stubborn't for the Cause To cross the cudgels to the laws. 1691 tr. *Emilianus's Frauds Komish Monks* 414 Tho' I did not immediately give up the Cudgels, a 1704 L'ESTRANGE (J.), To contend... and then either to cross the cudgels, or to be baffled in the conclusion. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. He had... wielded for years the cudgels of controversy. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew I.* (1878) 5 His wife had taken up the cudgels for her friend.

3. *Comb.*, as *cudgel-cracking*, -proof adj. See also CUDGEL-PLAY, -PLAYING.

1620 Sweetnam's *Arraign'd* (1880) 10 A Master... of the mag-nanimous Method of Cudgel-cracking. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 366 His Doublet was of sturdy Buff, And though not Sword, yet Cudgel-proof. 1774 JOEL COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 75 A skin which must be cudgel-proof.

**Cudgel**, *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To beat or thrash with a cudgel.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 159 He call'd you Iacke, and said hee would cudgel you. 1679 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 473 John Dryden the poet... was about 8 at night soundly cudgel'd by 3 men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 221 Sometimes he was knocked down; sometimes he was cudgelled.

b. *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 63 Cudgell thy brains no more about it. 1679-1714 BURNETT *Hist. Ref.*, To terrify the court of Rome, and cudgel the Pope into a compliance with what he desired. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv, When a gentleman is cudgelling his brain to find any rhyme for sorrow besides borrow and to-morrow. 1857 DE QUINCY *China Wks.* 187 XVI. 254 Luckily we have... cudgelled them out of this hellish doctrine.

2. *intr.* To play cudgels for: see CUDGEL *sb.* i. b.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xii, Monsieur Figue gives a hat to be cudgelled for.

**Cudgelled** (*kʊˈdʒəld*), *pp.* a. [*f.* prec. *sb.* and *vb.* + -ED.] Beaten with a cudgel; † produced by cudgelling (*obs.*).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. 93 And patches will I get vnto these cudgell scarres. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 308 His...cudgelled Ministry, cudgelled by English and by French.

† b. Having trimming, etc., laid on thickly and heavily. *Obs.* (*humorous*).

1598 E. GILPIN *Shal.* (1878) 21 He weares a Jerkin cudgell with gold lace. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.), An Irish footman with a jacket cudgell down the shoulders and skirts with yellow or orange tawny lace.

**Cudgeller**, *noun-ud.* [*f.* CUDGEL *v.* + -ER.]

One who is cudgelled.

1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 118 note, The gentleman, who in that encounter had the honor to be the cudgeller.

**Cudgeller** (*kʊˈdʒələr*). [*f.* as prec. + -ER 1.]

One who cudgels; one who plays cudgels.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vu donneur de Baston-nades*, a cudgeller. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smeet.* (1851) 267 Often lyable to a night-walking cudgeller. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 161 Cudgellers, wrestlers, back-sword players.

**Cudgelling** (*kʊˈdʒəlɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

The action of the verb CUDGEL: a. Beating with a cudgel; b. Cudgel-playing.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 249 Proud of an heroicall cudgelling. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* v. xii, There should ha' been a Beating, a lusty Cudgelling. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Feb, For what were you most famous at School?... Cudgelling, sir. 1827 DE QUINCY *Murder Wks.* IV. 21 A man deserved a cudgelling for writing 'Leviathan'. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 50 Fearless he risks that cranium thick At cudgelling and singstick.

**Cudgel-play**. [*lit.* *play of cudgels*.] The playing or wielding of cudgels; the art of combat with cudgels; a contest with cudgels.

1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 19 What is the Barriers, but a Courtly way Of our more downe-right sport the Cudgel-play? 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient.* 191 No small fools at the use of the Staff or Cudgel-play. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. ii, Immense riches, which he used to squander away at back-sword, quarter-staff, and cudgel-play.

Hence **Cudgel-player**, **Cudgel-playing**.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 3 A Ring of Cudgel-Players, who were breaking one another's Heads. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* xxxiv. I. 122 As natural to them as cudgel playing or football to our British swains. 1826 SCOTT in *Croaker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 318 When I was a cudgel player, a sport at which I was once an ugly customer. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 62 Drew... while at Cawsand... won a prize for cudgel-playing.

**Cudle**, a fish, var. of CUTTLE.

† **Cuds**. *Obs.* A deformation of the word *God's*, in oaths and exclamations; cf. CODS, COTS. Also **Cudso**, **Cudsho** (cf. COTSO).

1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* iv. i, Cud so, Gnoho, I'll not tarry so long. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michael*

*mas Term* II. iii, Cuds me! I'm undone. a 1627 — *No Wit* v. ii, Cuds bodkins! 1663 T. KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedding* I. ii, Cud's body, they're twigs of the old rod... that whipped us so lately. 1711 SWIFT *Fish. to Stella* 1 July, Cudsho, the next letter to Presto will be dated from Wexford.

**Cudweed** (*kʊˈdwɛd*). [*f.* CUD *sb.*: the plant being administered to cattle that had lost their cud.] The common name for the genus *Gnaphalium* of composite plants, having chaffy scales surrounding the flower-heads: originally proper to *G. sylvaticum*; extended to other plants, of allied genera, or similar appearance.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 25 *Centunculus*... maye be called in englishe Chafweede, it is called in Yorke shyre cudweede. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. 515 English Cudweed hath sundrie slender and vpright stalks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 761 The Cotton Weed or Cud-Weed. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 248 The little silvery-looking cudweeds, or *Gnaphaliums*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-u.*, Sea-Cudweed, *Diolitis maritima*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-u.*, American Cud-weed, *Antennaria margaritacea*. Golden C., *Pterocaulon virgatum*.

† **Cudwort**. *Obs.* Also *quide*. = prec.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 33 *Cartastylago*... is called in english Cudwort, or Chafewurt. 1587 MASCALL *Gout. Cattle* (1627) 40 Some doe take a handfull of the hearbe called Cud-wort... & so conueigh it into the beasts mouth to swallow, that hath lost his quide. 1611 COTGER, *Herbe à cotton*, Cudwort, Chafweede, Cudweed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.*, *Quide*, an Evil that likewise affects Sheep; to cure which take Quidewort, which grows amongst Corn.

**Cue** (*kɪʒ*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 5 *cu*, 5-7 *q*, 6 *qu*, *que*, *kue*, *kewe*, 6- *cue*.

1. The name of the letter Q, q, v.

1755 JOHNSON, Q... The name of the letter is *cue*, from *quene*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail. [An entirely erroneous guess.]

† 2. The sum of half a farthing, formerly denoted in College accounts by the letter *q*, originally for *quadrans*. *Obs.* (Cf. CEE.)

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 106 Cu, halfe a farthinge, or q, *calcus*... *minutun*. c 1500 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Bij, All these... are scanty worth a *cue*. 1526 SKELTON *Magny*. 36 Not worthe a *cue*. 1524 RECORD *Gr. Artes* (1575) 29 A *kewe* the viij part of a penny. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LV. Epit. 1241 A small peece of silver of three halfepeece farthing *cue*. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Cue*, halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Buttrie Bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter q, for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that Cue or q, a farthing, they say, Cap my q, and make it a fathing thus q.

† b. *transf.* A term formerly current in the Universities for a certain small quantity of bread; also extended by some writers to beer: cf. CEE.

1603 Patient *Gristil* (Shaks. Soc.) g Eight to a neck of mutton—is not that your commons!—and a *cue* of bread. 1605 1st Pt. *Jerusalem* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 367 Hast thou worn Gowns in the university... ate cues, drunk cees? 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in Const.* I, You're not now amongst your cues at Cambridge. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 26 (N.) He never drank above size q of Helicon.

† c. *fig.* A little, 'a little bit'.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. x. 141 Cardenio is rais'd a Cue above the Don.

**Cue** (*kɪʒ*), *sb.* 2. Forms: 6 *kew*, *ku*, *quew*, 6-7 *q*, *queue*, 6-8 *que*, 7 *Q*, *qu*, *kue*, 6- *cue*. [Origin uncertain.]

It has been taken as *F. quene* (tail (see next), on the ground that it is the tail or ending of the preceding speech; but no such use of *quene* has ever obtained in French (where the *cue* is called *épilogue*), and no literal sense of *quene* or *cue* leading up to this appears in 16th c. English. On the other hand, in 16th and early 17th c. it is found written *Q, q, q*, or *qu*, and it was explained by 17th c. writers as a contraction for some Latin word (sc. *qualis, quando*), said to have been used to mark in actors' copies of plays, the points at which they were to begin. But no evidence confirming this has been found.

1625 MINSHU *Ductor*, s. *lit. Q*, A *qu*, a terme vsed among Stage-plaiers, à Lat. *Qualis*, i. at what manner of word the Actors are to beginne to speake one after another hath done his speech. 1633 C. BUTLER *Eng. Gram.* Q, a note of entrance for actors, because it is the first letter of *quando*, when, showing when to enter and speak.]

1. *Theatr.* The concluding word or words of a speech in a play, serving as a signal or direction to another actor to enter, or begin his speech.

1553 in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* III. App. xi. 31 Aenea must be answered to the thanksgeyving not as to a mans q in a playe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 186 Curs't be thy stones for thus deceiving mee... Deceiving me is Thisbies cue; she is to enter, and I am to spy her through the vvall. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* II. i, That I might use him like a dog! I *Prompt*... Where is this servant? Why don't you mind your cue? *Serv.* O, ay, dog's my cue. 1828 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec., The prompter was away... and the 'cues' were not properly given. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 121 'Cue for the soldier's entrance', shouted the prompter.

b. *Mus.* A direction to enable a singer or player to come in at the right time after a long rest: see *quot.*

1880 GROVES *Dict. Mus.* I. 423 A few notes of some other part immediately preceding the entrance of his own are... printed small in the stave as a guide; and this is called a cue.

2. *fig.* A sign or intimation when to speak or act; a hint or guiding suggestion how to act, etc.

1565 CALPHILL *Answ. to Martiell* 94 b, For he shut in one before, of purpose, to open it when his quew came.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. iv. 27 Had you not come vpon your Q my Lord, William Lord Hastings had pronounced your part. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 587 What would he do, had he the Motive and the Cue for passion That I haue? 1622 MASSE tr. *Alaman's Gusman d'Alf.* (1630) 51 Hereupon my Companion taking his Q. It is not (quoth he) any lacke of hanging in the aire. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 197 My merchant gave me my cue, and by his direction I answered. 1734 NORTH *Exant.* ii. iv. § 119 (1740) 293 Who was . . . to take his Ques from her, and to move and do as she inclined him. 1863 WHITE MELVILLE *Gladiators II.* 268 His comrades kept behind him, taking their cue from his conduct.

† b. A hint of what is coming, a premonition.

1647 H. VAUGHAN *Son-days* iii. A taste of Heav'n on earth; the pledge and Cue Of a full feast.

3. The part assigned one to play at a particular juncture; the proper or politic course to take.

1821 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 194 Take heede therefore, and kepe each Cue so right, That Heauen for hyre vnto thy lotte may fight. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iii. iii. 39 Mistress Page, remember you your Qu. *Mist. Pag.* I warrant thee, if I do not act it, hisse me. 1605 — *Leary i.* ii. 147 Pat: he comes. . . my Cue is villanous Melancholly. 1605 *Tryall Cherv.* iii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 308 It is thy q. to enter. 1650 MAY *Satir. Puffery* (1657) 23 It was their Qu' now to fly . . . which they did with exquisite dissimulation. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 312 You're the Countess of C's youngest Daughter Jenny—That's your Cue. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh I. x.* 175 His cue would naturally be . . . to magnify the difficulties of the enterprise.

4. Humour, disposition, mood, frame of mind (proper to any action).

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 228 [He] did not watch Convenient time, in merrie kewe at leasure him to catch. 1607 DRANT *Horace Epist.* ii. ii. H. v. Ech personage in his righte Quee take heede that thou dost frame. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 21 Men of greater size are seldome i' the right cue. 1752 J. NEWTON *Letter to Wife* 31 Oct. I should lay the paper aside till I were in a better cue. 1756 TOLDERRY *Two Orphans I.* 69 The 'squire being out of the cue, as he called it, for eating. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Ha. Sev. Gables* xix. (1883) 348 Nobody was in the cue to dance.

5. Comb., as cue-call, -fellow.

1603 HANSNET *Pop. Impost.* 19 He could . . . relate (as other his Cue-fellows have done) how hee came to that facility in his part, who were his prompters [etc.]. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonnets, South-say* vii. In the life-drama's stern cue-call, A friend's a part well-prized by all.

**Cue** (*kiŭ*), *sb.* 3 [Variant of QUEUE, a. mod.F. *queue*, in OF. *cue*, *coe*, *keue*, = Pr. *coa*, *coda*, It. *coda* = L. *cauda* tail.]

1. A long roll or plait of hair worn hanging down behind like a tail, from the head or from a wig; a pigtail. Also spelt QUEUE.

1731 CIBBER *Epil. to C. Lillo's Lond. Merchant.* The Cit, the Wit, the Rake coked up in Cue. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* IV. iii. vi. (R.), Those cues or locks . . . look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxvi. (1878) 251 The scrupulous exactitude of his powdered cue.

2. The long straight tapering rod of wood tipped with leather, with which the balls are struck in billiards and similar games.

[According to Littré the *queue* was originally the small end of the tapering stick then called the *billiard*.]

1749 in B. MARTIN *Dict.* 1779 J. Daw *Billiards* in *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 247 If the Leader follows his Ball with either Mace or Cue past the middle Hole, it is no Lead. 1844 ALA. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* xxxviii. (1886) 118 He knocked down a large cue that was lying against the billiard-table. 1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 7 The best cues are made plain, or well-seasoned ash.

3. The tail (of an animal). *humorous use.*

1867 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* ii. 80 Your [frog's] cues are an anachronism.

4. 'A support for a lance, a lance-rest' (*Imperial Dict.*).

5. Comb. (from sense 2), as cue-ball, -tip; cue-butt (see quot.); cue-rack, a rack for holding billiard cues.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 26 Cue-tips are made of two pieces of leather cemented together. *Ibid.* 27 The cue-butt or quarter-butt is larger in diameter than the cue, about 5 feet long, and leathared at the bottom.

**Cue** (*kiŭ*), *v.* [F. *CUE sb.* 3] *trans.* To form or twist (the hair) into a cue; to furnish with a cue. Hence *Cued ppl. a.*

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* IV. iii. vi. (R.), They separate it [their hair] into small locks which they would or cue round with the rind of a slender plant. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Frnd.* (1823) 230 A genteel cued wig. 1844 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* iii. Winterblossom . . . wore his hair cued, and dressed with powder.

**Cue-ball**, *a. rare*—1. 'Piebald; skewbald' (Davies).

1859 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxix. A gentleman on a cue-ball horse.

**Cueist** (*kiŭ*-ist). [F. *CUE sb.* 3 + -IST.] One skilled in the use of a cue: an appellation of a billiard-player.

1870 A. STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II. 153 The extraordinary performances of some of the first-class cueists. 1891 *Doncaster Chron.* 2 Jan. 5/6 The cueist showed wonderful manipulation.

**Cueless** (*kiŭ*-less), *a. rare*—1. [See -LESS.] Without a cue or pigtail.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 27 Bare-necked, cueless.

**Cue-owl.** A name applied to the Scops-owl (*Scops Gnu*), common on the shores of the Mediterranean, and a summer visitant to Britain.

[Howard Saunders *Manual Brit. Birds* (1888) 298 says 'To my ear its cry is a clear metallic ringing *ki-ou*—whence the Italian names *chiŭ*, *ciŭ*.']

1855 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto*, The Cue-owls speak the name we call them by. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anur. Leigh* viii. (1882) 324 The cue-owls from the cypresses Of the Poggio called.

|| **Cuerpo**, *Obs.* Forms: 7 *cuerpo*, *quirpo*, 7-8 *querpo*. [Sp. *cuerpo* body: = L. *corpus*.]

1. Only in phrase *In cuerpo*: without the cloak or upper garment, so as to show the shape of the body; in undress; also *fig.*; sometimes *humorously*, without clothing, naked.

1645 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. 1, Boy: my Cloake and Rapier; it fits not a Gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *Querpo*. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 72 Out came the Lieutenant with his suit of Gallants, all armed in *cuerpo*. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 556 He . . . undervalued his office by going in *quirpo* like a young Scholar. 1740 WARBURTON *Dis. Legat.* v. Wks. V. 217 He . . . strips Moses of his mission and leaves him to cool, in *querpo*, under his civil character. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Raud.* x. The drummer, who had given his only shirt to be washed, appeared in *cuerpo*.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 3 A zealous Butcher in Morefields . . . contriving some *Querpo-cut* of Church-Government. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* lxxxiv. These smart, well-dressing, *querpo*-fellows.

**Cuff** (*kŭf*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 *coffe*, 4-7 *cuffe*, 6 *cuffif*, 7 *kuff*, 7- cuff. [ME. *coffe*, *cuffe*, of uncertain origin.]

The word has some similarity of form to ML. *cuphia*, *cuffia*, in OE. *cuffe*, cap, head-covering, F. *coiffe*, *Coif*; but no connexion of sense appears.]

† 1. A mitten or glove. *Obs.*

1362a LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 56 He caste on his clothes, i-clouted and i-hole, His cokeres and his coffis, for colde of his nayles. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106 Cuffie, glove, or meteyne, *mitta* (J. *ciroteca*). 1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 262 Unum par chirotecarum vocatarum cuffes de velvet.

2. An ornamental part at the bottom of a sleeve, consisting of a fold of the sleeve itself turned back, a band of linen, lace, etc. sewed on, or the like; also, the corresponding part of a shirt-sleeve, or a separate band of linen or other material worn round the wrist so as to appear under the sleeve.

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 154 My velvet jacket, to make his childer palletes and cuffes. 1564 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 15 Cleanse shirts and cuffes. 1653 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 106 He never wears Cuffes. 1684 WILKING in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 259 For a pair of Kuffs. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Remise Door*, She laid her hand upon the cuff of my coat. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. Oliver firmly grasping [Mr. Bumble's] gold-laced cuff. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 153 He turned up his cuffs like an expert chemical lecturer.

b. That part of a long glove or gauntlet which covers the wrist or part of the arm.

1860 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* II. *Descr. Engravings* p. vii. The sollerets and the cuffs of the gauntlets.

3. A fetter for the wrist, a HANDCUFF.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 1093 Promises that yoke The Conqueror, are quickly broke, Like Sampson's Cuffs. 1801 THACKERAY *Round. Papers.* On being found out (1876) 132 Mr. Bardolph . . . puts out his hands to the little steel cuffs, and walks away quite meekly.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1677 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 389 For cuff stings, 8d. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19817/4 A Cuff Button with a Diamond of about ten grains. 1883 A. DOSSON *Old World Idylls* 17 The shoulder-knot that slept within her cuff-box.

**Cuff** (*kŭf*), *sb.* 2 [Goes with CUFF *v.* 1 (q.v.).]

1. A blow with the fist, or with the open hand; a buffet. Cf. *fisticuff*.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183/37 A cuffe, *colaphus*. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 165 This mad-brain'd bridegroom took me such a cuffe, That downe fell Priest and booke. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Brit.* iv. 493 She . . . gave him a cuffe on the ear. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 Their public Debates were generally managed with Kicks and Cuffs. 1779 CASSIDY'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 62/1 Many a cuff did the foreman . . . give him for absenting himself.

b. Phr. *At cuffs*: at blows, fighting; to go or fall to cuffs.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 373 Vlesse the Poet and the Player went to Cuffs in the Question. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 386/4 The Contest grew so high, that they began to decide the dispute at Cuffs. 1683 *Autobiog. Sir F. Bramston* 140 Macedo . . . fell to cuffs with a Frenchman. 1711 SWIFT *Letts.* (1767) III. 175 He was at cuffs with a brother footman. 1720 *Humorist* 54 Mutatis in generally at Cuffs with himself. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 225 And there were kings who never went To cuffs for half-a-crown.

2. *transf.* A blow or stroke of any kind.

1620 *Mirr. Mag.* 610 (T.) The billows rude . . . Cuff after cuff, the earth's green banks did batter. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. In getting out of the coach, she had given her cap some unlucky cuff. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays High* 34 Granite battlements that . . . stiffly bear the cuffs and buffet of the strong-armed blast.

**Cuff**, *sb.* 3 *slang*. [Cf. CUFFIN, CHUFF 1.] A contemptuous term for an old man; *esp.* a miserly old fellow.

1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* iv. 1255 Some rich cuffe, 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A pleasant Old Cuff, a frolicsome old fellow. 1725 BAILEY *Brasn. Collog.* (1877) 371 (D.) G. I boarded with Antonius. 3a. What with that rich

old cuff? 1760 COLMAN *Polly Honeycombe* iii. Ten to one the old cuff may not stay with her.

**Cuff**, *sb.* 4 A variant (of Scottish origin) of SOUFF, SCUFF, in *Cuff of the neck*, 'the fleshy part of the neck behind' (Jam.); also the coat collar.

1740 in *Inverness Cour.* 29 Dec. 1883. 3/1 Mr. M.'s wife was drawn backwards by the cuff of the neck. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 81 (Jam.) Her husband . . . seizing his Grace by the cuff of the neck, swung him away from her with . . . vehemence. 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* iv. x. I took him . . . by the cuff of the neck. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ii. (ed. 4) 29 She took hold of her son by the cuff of the neck.

**Cuff** (*kŭf*), *v.* 1 [Of uncertain origin: cf. G. Rogues' cant *kuffen* to thrash ('perh. of Hebraic origin'), Sievers; also Sw. *kuffa* to thrust, push.]

1. *trans.* To strike with the fist, or with the open hand; to buffet.

1530 PALSGR. *502/a*, I cuffe one, I pomell hym about the heed, 3a *torche*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/3 To cuffe, *colaphizare*. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 48 Priest, beware your Beard, I meane to tuggle it, and to cuffe you soundly. 1676 D'URVEY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii. Sirra you shall be hufft and cufft, and slip'd and kick'd. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Aug. I think a man deserves to be cufft for saying any lady will marry him. 1872 W. BLACK *Adv. Phneton* iv. 42 She ran out . . . and cufft the boys' ears.

b. *transf.* To beat, strike, buffet.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xv. 575 Like a wave . . . that . . . down doth come And cuff a ship. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 43 The angry winds not ay Do cuff the roaring deep. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand* i. vi. 1, The budded peaks of the wood . . . Caught and cuff'd by the gale.

† c. To vanquish in fight, 'beat', 'lick'. *Obs.*

a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 32 The fabled Monsters, w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Bevis oft Vanquish in fight, and our S<sup>r</sup> George has Cufft. 1769 JOHNSON 26 Oct. in *Boswell*, I'll take you five children from London, who shall cuff five Highland children.

† 2. Of birds: To strike or buffet with the wings, as in fighting. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. 270 [They] Their opposites with beake and talions rend; Cuffe with their wings. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* lvii. 171 He hawked at all manner of game . . . till at length being well cufft and plumed, he was fain to yoke his lawless will under the Grand Charter. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* ii. ii. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1224 The Pigeons . . . with their quills . . . cufft the tender chickens from their food. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ii. 179 They [two eagles] cuff, they tear; their cheeks and necks they rend.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To deal or exchange blows; to fight, scuffle.

1611 [see CUFFLE]. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 223 I'll cuff with thee for twenty Pound. *Ibid.* 224 To prate, And cuff it out at Billingsgate. 1693 DRYDEN *Juv.* (J.), While the peers cuff to make the rabble sport. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 153 All those who choose . . . in a ring with him to cuff. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (ed. 58) 128 Shrill-voiced women cuff, and curse, and nag. Hence *Out-cuffing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (In quot. 1609 *fig.* = Contending, opposing.)

1609 JAS. I *Sp. at Whitehall in Harl. Misc.* I. 12 There are divers crosse and cuffing statutes, and some are penned as they may be taken in divers, yea, contrary senses. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 32 In Cuffing, all Blences are aimed at the Face. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 257, I have but just escaped a good Cuffing. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* I. 325 Give her a sound cuffing.

**Cuff** (*kŭf*), *v.* 2 *rare*. [f. CUFF *sb.* 1] *trans.* To put cuffs on; to handcuff; see CUFF *sb.* 1 3.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 1 He was cuff'd and shackled with irons, and committed to Newgate. 1821 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 555 Taken prisoner, cufft and stripped.

**Cuffed** (*kŭft*), *a.* [f. CUFF *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Having cuffs: in parasynthetic comb., as *double-cuffed*. 1558 *Inu. in Lanc. & Chesl. Wills* (1857) 178 On shurt, double cufft, and edged with silver lace.

**Cuffer** (*kŭf*-er). [f. CUFF *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who cuffs; a boxer, fighter.

1662 GUNNING *Let Fast* 173 That we . . . be [not] as such cuffers who fight as it were with their shadow. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* xi. 287 Pollux good Cuffer, Castor Cavalier. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 213, I, like those Wrestlers and Cuffers, fight in very good earnest.

† b. *humorously*. The fist. *Obs.*

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 18 *Mercury* (Holding up his Fist). Rogue, look to yourself. *Socia*. You may act, Sir, as you please, as long as you are so plaguely arm'd with those Cuffs.

**Cuffin** (*kŭf*-in). *Thieves' cant.* Also 6 *cuffen*, 7 *cuffing*. [? connected with CUFF *sb.* 3] A man, fellow, chap; = COVE *sb.* 2 *Queer cuffin*: a churlish fellow; also, a justice.

1567 HARMAN *Cavant* 86 Yonder dwelleth a querey cussen . . . Yonder dwelleth a hoggesse and choyrlyshe man. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorn & Candle* ii. Wks. 1884-5 III. 196 The word Coue, or Cofe, or Cuffin, signifies a Man, a Fellow. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 389 We are assaulted by a quire Cuffin. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Queer-cuffin*, a Justice of Peace; also a Churl. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv. 'He knows my gybe as well as the jark of e'er a queer cuffin in England.' 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 4 'What ho, my bob cuffs,' cried the gipsy guide, 'I have brought you a gentry cove.'

† *Cuffie*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. ? = SOUFFLE.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 49 Most cuffing [xix cuffing] close, now chasing to and fro.

**Cuffless**, *a.* [See -LESS.] Without cuffs.

1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* iii. 64, I should go cuffless and collarless.

**Cuffoy**, variant of CARFOY.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1228/4.



**Cufic** (kūf-ik), *a.* Also **Cuphic**, **Kufic**. [*f. Cufa or Kufa*, an ancient city near Babylon, the residence of the caliphs before the building of Bagdad, and a great seat of Mohammedan learning.] Of or pertaining to Cufa; applied to a variety of Arabic writing, attributed to the scholars of Cufa.

Cufic is found mainly in old copies of the Koran, on coins of the Abbasid and other early dynasties, and in inscriptions. It differs from ordinary Arabic writing (*Naskhi*) in the angular form of many of the letters, and the general rigidity of the strokes, in which it bears a considerable resemblance to the Syriac *Estrangelo*. The name is sometimes loosely applied to old forms of Arabic writing generally; but the opinion once current that the Cufic writing is older than the round characters is now known to be incorrect.

1706 Hearn *Collect.* 22 June. The Cufic characters. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. iii. 262 Cufic coins inscribed in the old Arabic character. 1879 C. R. CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* 318 Over the outer Arcade of the Dome of the Rock runs the great Cufic inscription, giving the date of the erection of the building in 688 A.D.

**Cui-** in Sc. forms; see Co-, Coo-, Cu-.

|| **Cui bono** (koi bō'no). A Latin phrase, properly *cui bono est, fuit*, etc., meaning 'To whom [is or was it] for a benefit?' *i.e.* 'Who profits (or has profited) by it?' attributed by Cicero to a certain Lucius Cassius (*Pro Roscio Amer.* xxx): popularly but erroneously taken in English to mean 'To what use or good purpose?'; hence, sometimes *subst.* The question of the practical advantage of anything; practical utility as a principle.

1504 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* E. j. b (T.). For, what of all this? what good? *cui bono?* 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (176) 102/2 To build an house without pins, make a rope of sand, to what end? *cui bono?* 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese II.* 272 (Stanford) The Chinese always estimate such matters by their intermediate and apparent *cui bono*. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Ser. Soc.* i. Wks. 1890 VII. 178 The point on which our irreconcilability was greatest respected the *cui bono* (the ultimate purpose) of this alleged conspiracy.

*b. adj. or attrib.* Of or relating to the question *cui bono?*; sometimes = utilitarian.

1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 130 (1740) 207 All which Matters... amount... to a Demonstration of the Sort I may term *cui bono*. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 690/2 Dr. Shaw... used to say, 'I hate a *cui bono* man'. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* iii. 69 Are there any who utter the *cui bono* criticism?

*c. vb.* To put the question *cui bono?* in regard to (anything); to question the utility of.

1837 LYTON *E. Maltrav.* vii. i. An ambition, which seemed... to *cui bono* the objects of worldly distinction.

**Cuich-grass**, obs. *f.* QUITCH-; cf. COUGH *sb.* 2

**Cuif**, var. Sc. spelling of COOF, fool.

**Cuinage**, **cuynage**, obs. forms of COINAGE.

As applied to tin, in English Law Books, it means the official stamping of the blocks; = COINAGE 4. [An erroneous explanation by Cowell (1607) was corrected in Blount's *Law Dictionary* 1670, but, having been copied by Johnson, is still repeated in modern Dictionaries.]

**Cuinye**, -ie, var. of CUNY Sc., coin.

**Cuir**, obs. Sc. form of CROM, CURR.

**Cuirass** (kwirās, kiūrās), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 *curas*, -esse, *quyras*, 5-7 *curace*, 6-7 *curasse*, *cuirace*, -rasse, *cuyrasse*, 7 *curasse*, 7- *cuirass*; *β.* 6 *cuyratz*, 6-7 *curats*, 7 *curets*, *cuirats*; *γ.* 6-7 *curet*, -e, *curat*, -e, 6 *curiet*, *curret*, -ette, 7 *cuiet*. [In the forms *curas*, *quyras*, *curace*, *cuirasse*, *a.* *f.* *cuirasse* (1418 in Hatzfeld), *f.* *cuir* leather, after Pr. *coirassa*, It. *corassa*, Sp. *coraza*:—*L. coriacea* adj. (fem.) leathern, *f. corium* leather; the med. *L. coracium*, *coratium*, *cuirass*, is from the mod. langs. The original OF. name was *cuiride* (later *quirie*):—*L.* type \**coriata*, whence ME. *quirie*, *quirre*. In 16th c. a frequent Eng. form was *curats*, *cuirats*, app. under the influence of It. *curassa*: cf. MLG. *korits*, ODa. *körritz*, *kyrritz*, etc. This being, from its final *s*, treated as a plural, gave the mutilated singular *curat*, *curate*, etc., common 1560-1650. The stress was then on the first syllable, but was subsequently under F. influence shifted to the second: Bailey 1730 has *cuirass*.]

1. A piece of armour for the body (originally of leather); *spec.* a piece reaching down to the waist, and consisting of a breast-plate and a back-plate, buckled or otherwise fastened together; still worn by some European regiments of cavalry.

The breastplate alone was sometimes called a *cuirass*, or the two pieces combined were called (*a pair of*) *cuirasses*, and the breast-plate a *half-cuirass*. The word has also been used in a general sense for all kinds of ancient close-fitting defensive coverings for the body, made of leather, metal, or other material.

*a.* Form *cuirass* (*curas*, etc.), pl. *cuirasses* († *curas*). 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 195 And my master lent hym a payr of smale curas wyth gards and vumbarde. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aymon* ix. 247 He smote Gerarde thurgh the quyras. 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Preamble, Armours Defensives, as... Billes Hauberis Cureses. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 12 One company had the... border of the curace all gytes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 121 The Man at Armes... with his cuirasses of proffe. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. 281 A golden curace, or breast-plate. 1678 tr. *Gaya's*

*Arms of War* 44 The Cuirass is Musket-proof. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 289 The armour of the horse-guards with half-cuirasses. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxv. The troopers... armed with cuirass and back-plate. 1846 *Hist. Rec. Life Guards* 215 On this day (1821) the Household Brigade first appeared in Cuirasses, which it has since worn.

† *b.* Form *curats*, *cuirats*, etc. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxiii. cvi. He casts away his curats and his shield. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iii. 343 The curets that Lycaon wore. 1611 COTGR., *Cuirasse*, a Cuirats. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* iii. 55 Just betweene his arme and the curats. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* ii. 216 Hee made his cuirats fly in a thousand pieces.

† *γ.* This form treated as *pl.*, with a sing. *curat*, etc. 1552 HULOET, *Curet*, breast-plate or stomager. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 98 Eyrther bresteplates or curettes of golde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* viii. 34 Through his curat it did glyde. a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 533 Paul here makes no mention of a backe Curate for a Christian souldier. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 46 Their Curates are vnriuetted with blowes.

† 2. *pl.* Soldiers wearing cuirasses. *Obs.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 123 Accompanied with Lances, or cuyrats on horsebacke, I meane armed petranels or pistoliers.

3. *transf. a.* The breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest.

1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 169 The mystic cuirass gleams no more, in answer from the Holy One.

*b.* A close-fitting (sleeveless) bodice, often stiffened with metal trimmings or embroidery, worn by women.

1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 3/1 A dark brown [dress] with a cuirass of gold lace. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 150/2 Mrs. C.'s dress was of white silk, with tablier and cuirass bodice embroidered in pearls.

4. *a. fig.* Applied to the buckler or any hard protective covering of an animal. *b. transf.* The armour-plate protection of the sides of a ship, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. (1641) 51/1 Th' hast armed some [creatures]... with thick Cuires, some with scaly Necks. 1860 *Engineer* 16 Nov. 316/2 Whitworth's gun may punch a hole in the iron cuirass of these ships. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 831 A very distinct cuticle, either a dorsal thickened cuirass, a bivalved cuirass, or rings of plates.

**Cuirass** (kwirās, kiūrās), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cover or protect with, or as with a cuirass; to furnish (a ship) with armour-plating.

1863 G. T. LOWTH *IVand. West. France* 326 There were two frigates on the stocks, one... of wood... to be cuirassed. 1880 BROWNING *Drum. Idylls*, *Clive* 50 His scalemail's warty iron cuirasses a crocodile. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/1 Black silk dresses are cuirassed with an armour of jet.

**Cuirassed**, *pp. a.* [*f. CUIRASS sb. + -ED.*]

1. Furnished with or wearing a cuirass; also *fig.* 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cuirasse*. A good part of the German cavalry are cuirassed. 1824 MOIR *Portrait of Scott* Poet. Wks. II. 258 The cuirassed warrior, stern and high. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 23 Remains of a large cuirassed fish.

2. Of ships, etc.: Armour-plated.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct. The invention of cuirassed vessels. 1870 *Standard* 12 Dec. Cuirassed locomotives were ready on the Orleans line with guns to support.

**Cuirassier** (kwirās-i-er, kiūr-i-er). In (6 coritser), 7 *cuiraisier*, -asseer, -aseer, *curaseer*, -asheer, -useer, -iazier, -(s)ier, *coriassier*, 8 *cuirassier*, 9 *cuyrasseur*, -sieur. [*a.* *f.* *cuirassier*, *f. cuirasse*; introduced in 17th c., and applied to the heavy cavalry in the Civil Wars. *Coritser* for LG. *koritser* (= early mod. G. *kürisser*), occurs 1551 as an alien word in a document abstracted by Strype.]

1. A horse soldier wearing a cuirass.

The proper name of a certain type of heavy cavalry in European armies. The name is not now used in the British army, though some of the regiments of Guards correspond in equipment.

[1551 in Strype *Ecc. Mem.* II. 258 Sixteen horsemen and two coritser. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldiers Accid.* 41 The first and principal Troope of horsemen... are now called Cuirassiers or Pistoliers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 Armed Cap-a-pe like a Curiazier in warr. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 328 Cuirassiers all in steel for standing fight. 1702 W. J. BRYN'S *Voy. Levant* ii. 6 Many Troopers, Cuirassiers, armed Switz. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 135 Exercising his regiment of cuirassiers. 1824 MACAULAY *Naseby*, Our cuirassiers have burst on the ranks of the accurst. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. 811 The victorious horsemen were crushed in their turn by the French cuirassiers.

*b. fig. and transf.*

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded. The Fleas that are Curasheers, and their backe stiffe with bristles. 1727 POPE & ARBUTHNOT *Art of Sinking* 108 Call an army of angels, angelic cuirassiers.

† 2. (*erroneously*). A cuirass. *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 162 His Curuseers to be of gold, his robe blew and silver, his buskins of gold. *Ibid.* 165 The Roman Emperours habit was this: their curuseers yellow embroidered with silver.

**Cuirats**, **cuiet**, obs. *ff.* CUIRASS.

|| **Cuir-bouilli**. Forms: 4-5 *quir*, *quyr*, *boilly*, -boily, -boylly, -boile, -boyl(l)e, *quereboly*, *quyrboly*, *coerbouille*, -boyle, 6 *Sc. cur*, *coorbuly*. [*f.* (kwir *bwyli*) *lit.* 'boiled leather'.]

Leather boiled or soaked in hot water, and, when soft, moulded or pressed into any required form; on becoming dry and hard it retains the form given to it, and offers considerable resistance to cuts, blows, etc.

The word was in common English use from 14th to 16th

c., after which it is not found till modern times, when it appears as borrowed from modern French.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 22 On his basnet hye he bar Ane hat off quyrbole. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 164 Hise lambeux were of quyrboilly [*v. r.* quereboly]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Jai haie platez made of coerbouille. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. (1483) 80 A feyned hede formed of playsted cloth other of coerboyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 77 Their harnes... thaim symet for to be Of curbulye corvynne sevin gret oxin hydys. 1880 C. G. LELAND *Minor Arts* i. x Solid or pressed work, known as cuir bouilli, in which leather... after having been boiled and macerated, or rendered perfectly soft, is moulded, stamped, or otherwise worked into form.

**Cuire**, obs. Sc. form of CURE.

**Cuirie**, var. of *quiry*, obs. aphetic form of EQUERRY, royal stables, stud.

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 159 (Jam.) The King... caused his Mr. Stabler to pass to his cuirie, where his great horse were. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 327 The Emperre Poppæa... had her cuirie of the Asses in her traine... onely to wash and bath her body in their milke.

|| **Cuisine** (kwiz-i-n). [*f. cuisine* kitchen, = Pr. *cozina*, It. *cucina*:—*L. coquina*, *coctina*, *f. coquere* to cook.] Kitchen; culinary department or establishment; manner or style of cooking; kitchen arrangements.

[a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 One messe grosse de kusyn.] 1786 HAN. MORE *Florio* 657 (Stanford) Great Goddess of the French Cuisine. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 204 Fish and fowls, highly seasoned, according to the Moorish cuisine, with saffron. 1871 NAPHEVS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* iii. ix. 956 Those innocent arts of the cuisine, which render food pleasant.

Hence **Cuisinier** *a. nonce-wd.*, pertaining to the cuisine; **Cuisinier** [*f.*], a (French) cook.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 134 With his cuisinic knowledge he has so annoyed the members. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 23 Amongst the most skilful of cuisiniers.

**Cuisse**, **cuish** (kwis, kwij). Forms: *pl.* 4 *quysseaux*, -ewes, 5 *cuisseis*, *cuisseues*, *quysse-shewes*, 5-7 *cushies*, 7 *cushes*, 6-9 *cuissees*, 8-9 *cuishes*; *sing.* 5 *cushshewe*, *cusohé*, 7 *oush*, 9 *cuish*. [In 14th c. *quysseues*, *cuisseues*, a. OF. *cuisseaux*, *cuisseaux*, pl. of *cuisse* = It. *coscia*, *L. coxale*, *f. L. coxa* hip, It. *coscia*, *F. cuisse* thigh. In Eng. the -ewes, -ues of the plural being reduced to -ies, and at length to -es, the latter has been confounded with the plural ending in -fish-es, etc., and a singular *cuish*, *cuisse* formed. The etymological sing. would be *cuisse*, or *quissew*.] *pl.* Armour for protecting the front part of the thighs; in *sing.* a thigh-piece.

[1314 SIR R. DE CLIFFORD in *Hist. Lett. & Pap. North Reg.* (Rolls 1873) 227 Vij. pair de trappes... ix. pair de cuisseus.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10027 Arthur... was armed fynly wel Wyp... Doublet & quysseaux. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 578 Queme quysseues... cointlyth closed His thik prawen pygez. 1423 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 73 Pro uno pare de quysseues de mayle, pro defensione curium. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxii. 46 Hys Cusche Laynere brak in twa. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 If he had that day worne his cuisses, the bullet had not broken his thigh bone. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 205, I saw young Harry with his Beuer on, His Cushes on his thighes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxix. (1612) 291 The Taishes, Cushies, and the Graues. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. vii. 152 They shocke close together, and as it were ioyne Cush to Cush. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded., How came the cuisses to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour. 1728 POPE *Iliad* ii. 417 The purple cuishes clasp his thighes around. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxxiii, Helm, cuish, and breastplate stream'd with gore. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 336 Sidney struck onward, his cuisses thrown off.

Hence † **Cuishard** [*f.* *cuissard*], **Cuisset**, **Cuissot** [*f.* 13th c.], in same sense. Cf. also CUSSAN.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 **Cuisset**, is the armings of a horseman, for his thigh unto the knees. 1698 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 44 **Cuissots** or Thigh-pieces. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 145 He bore him a thrust under the vauitple, between the two cuishard pieces. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 110 Part of his cuissarts appears.

**Cuissahyn**, obs. form of CUSHION.

† **Cuit**, **cute**. *Obs.* Also 6 *cuyte*, *cuite*, 8 *cutt*. [*a.* *f.* *cuit*:—*L. coctus* cooked, boiled, p. pple. of *coire*:—*L. coquere*. In sense 2, perh. repr. *f.* *cuite* sb. a boiling, a boil.]

1. *Orig. adj.* in *wine cut*, subsequently used *absol.*: New wine boiled down to a certain thickness and sweetened.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 118 The namys of swete wyne y wold bat ye them knewe... wyne Cuite. 1574 HYLLE *Ord. Bees* xviii. The sweet lycour named Cuyte. 1598 FLORIO, *Vin cotto*, a kinde of sodden wine which we call cute, to put into other wines, to make them keep the longer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xiii. 121 Nettlesed taken in wine cuit as a drinke openeth the matrice. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. iv. (1668) 126 If it be Spanish Cuit, two gallons will go further than five gallons of Candy Cuit. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 33 Two Gallons of Cuit to every Butt so that it be Spanish Cuit. 1756 *Dict. Trade & Commerce*, *Wine Cuit*, or boiled wine... by that means still retains its native sweetness.

2. Boiling or seething; a boil.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 138 Sugre of .iij. cute white hoot & moyst in his proparte. *Ibid.* 159 Gynger of .iij. cute.

**Cuit**, var. of **COOT** <sup>2</sup> *Sc.*, ankle.

**Cuitchour**, obs. *Sc.* form of **COUCHER** <sup>2</sup> *i.*

1555 *LYNDSEY Satyre* 2605 Sir, I compleine vpon the idill men... lugglers, lesters, and idill cuitchours.

**Cuiter** (*kū'tar*), *v.* *Sc.* Also **outer**, **kuter**. *trans.* To attend to with kindly assiduity; to minister to; to coddle.

1795 *BURNS Deuk's daug our my Daddie iv*, I've seen the day you buttered my brose And cuitered me late and early. 1847 *Ballads & Songs of Ayrshire Ser.* i. 118 O sae kin'ly 's she cuiter'd the weans.

**Cuith**, var. of **COOTH**, coal-fish.

**Cuittikin**: see **CUTIKIN**, gaiter.

**Cuittle** (*kū'tl*), *v.* *trans.* *Sc.*

1. To curry, wheedle, coax.

c 1265 *LINDSEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* 97 (Jam.) Thir words were spoken by the Chancellor, purposely to cause... all the lave... to follow, and come in the Kings will, and thought to have cuttled them off that way. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxviii. This Mrs. Dennison, was trying to cuittle favour wi' Tam Rand. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xiv. Sir William... wad sune cuittle another out o' somebody else. 1820 — *Abbot xvi*, The Protestant... cuittles us with the liberty of conscience.

2. To tickle. († for *kuittle*.)

a 1790 *A. MACDONALD* in *SCOTT Wav.* xi. And many a weary cast I made To cuittle the moor-fowl's tail.

**Cuk**: see also **CUCK**.

**Cuke**, obs. form of **COOK**.

† **Cuker**. *Obs. rare* — *i.* Some part of a woman's dress.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 312 The shrew... is hornyd like a kowe... The cuker hynges so side now, furrid with a cat skyn.

|| **Cul** (*kū*, often *kūl*). [*F.* = bottom, fundament of the body, anus: — *L. culus*.]

Formerly naturalized as **CULE** *q. v.*, and now used in certain phrases. In *F.* the *i* is mute, but in *Eng.* it is usually pronounced, though the French pronunciation is otherwise more or less attempted.]

|| **Cul-de-four** (*kū-d'fūr*, often *kūl də fūr*). *Arch.* Pl. *culs-de-four*. [*F.* = furnace bottom, oven bottom.] (See *quots.*)

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Cul de four*, a sort of low, spherical vault, oven-like. *Cul de four* of a niche denotes the arched roof of a niche on a circular plan. 1856 *GWINN Arch.* Gloss., *Cul de four*, a low vault spherically formed on a circular or oval plan. An oven-shaped vault.

|| **Cul-de-lampe** (*kū-d'lämp*, often *kūl də lämp*). Pl. *culs-de-lampe*. [*F.* = lamp-bottom: the shape of the ornament suggesting the bottom of an ancient lamp.]

1. *Arch.* An ornamental support of inverted conical form; a pendant of the same form.

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Cul de lampe*, a French term... applied in architecture to several decorations, both of masonry and joinery, used, in vaults and ceilings, to finish the bottom of works, and wreathed somewhat in manner of a testudo. 1833 *J. DALLAWAY Dic. Archit. Eng.*, &c. 94 (Stanford) The roof has several pendants (*culs de lampes*).

2. *Printing*. An ornament used to fill up a blank space in a page, as at the end of a chapter when the matter stops short of the bottom.

1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* i. An ornamented and illustrated edition, with heads, vignettes, and *culs de lampe*.

|| **Cul-de-sac** (*kū-d'sak*, often *kūl də sæk*). Pl. *culs-de-sac*. [*F.* = sack-bottom, bag-bottom.]

1. *Anat.* A vessel, tube, sac, etc. open only at one end, as the cæcum or 'blind gut'; the closed extremity of such a vessel, etc.

1738 *Med. Ess. & Observ.* (ed. 2) IV. 92 An Infundibulum Cul de Sac or Thimble-like cavity. 1809 *BAIRD in Phil. Trans.* CXIX. 163 The oesophagus, terminated in a cul-de-sac. 1841-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 878 In many Ruminants... a cul de sac occupies the commencement of the vascular bulb of the urethra.

2. A street, lane, or passage closed at one end, a blind alley; a place having no outlet except by the entrance; in *Milit.* use, said of the position of an army hemmed in on all sides except behind.

1819 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 518 The bridges... being irreparable, they would be in a cul de sac. 1828 *SCOTT Frul.* (1890) II. 163 Coming home, an Irish coachman drove us into a cul de sac, near Battersea Bridge. 1873 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* ix. 143 The herds of game found themselves driven into a cul-de-sac.

3. *fig.* 'An inconclusive argument.'

In some mod. Dicts.

**Cul**, obs. form of **CULL**.

-*cula*: see -**CULUS**.

† **Culb, culbe**. *Obs. rare*. [*a.* MHG. *kulb(e)*, var. of *kolbe*, in same sense.] A retort.

1683 *PETTUS Flea Min.* i. (1686) 146 Let it boil over the Coal-fire in a little Culbe or boule. *Ibid.* 171 Put it into a sound well luted glass Boule or Culb.

**Culbut**, *v.* *rare*. [*An anglicized adaptation of F. culbuter, i. cul back, fundament + buter to butt, to strike abruptly.*] To overturn backwards, throw any one on his back; to drive back in disorder.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxvi. 219 Not... permitted to culbut. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 545 The generals... had led or left them to be culbutted by the French. 1843 *Ibid.* LI. 630 A British battalion... driving him over hill and dale, culbutted in the most exemplary manner.

**Culch, culch** (*kəltʃ*). *local*. Also **culsh**. [Possibly a *OF. culche* (mod. *F. couche*) couch, bed, layer, stratum, etc.; but the late appearance of the word leaves this uncertain.]

1. *gen.* Rubbish, refuse. (South of Engl. and U.S.) 1736 *J. LEWIS Hist. Thame* Gloss., *Culch*, lumber, stuff.

1736 *PEGGE Kenticisms*, *Culch*, rags, bits of thread, and the like, such as mantua-makers litter a room with... it means, I find too, any rubbish. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Culch*, broken crockery, oyster shells, and the usual sittings from an ash-pit. 1891 *Frul. Amer. Folk-lore* No. 13 This word, when applied to human beings, has a secondary sense of disgust. 'He's a mean old culch!' The epithet is the worst which can be used. *Mod. Essex*, *Culsh* may be shot here.

2. *spec.* The mass of stones, old shells, and other hard material, of which an oyster-bed is formed.

1667 *SPRAT Hist. R. Soc.* 307 The Spat cleaves to Stones, old Oyster-shells, pieces of Wood, and such like things, at the bottom of the Sea, which they call *Culch*. 1774 *E. JACOB Faversham* 83 A dredge full of *Culch* instead of oysters. 1863 *C. R. MARKHAM in Intell. Observ.* IV. 424 Paved with stones, old shells, and any other hard substances... so as to form a bed for the oysters, which would be choked in soft mud. This material is called *culch*. 1891 *W. K. BROOKS Oyster* 103 Oyster shells... form the most available *culch*, and are most generally used.

**Culd**, obs. *f.* *could*: see **CAN** *v.* 1

**Culdean** (*kəldē'an*), *a.* [*f.* next + *-AN*.] Belonging to the Culdees.

1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* I. III. viii. 434 Note, The Culdean monks. 1887 *J. A. WYLIE Hist. Sc. Nation* II. xxvi. 353 That ancient Culdean father.

**Culdee** (*kəldē*), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 *Kylde*, 6 *Kilde*, 7 *Culdey*. [*In Oir. céle dé* (mod. *Ir. céile dé*), found in the 8th c. in the sense of 'anchorite'; from *céle* associate, fellow, spouse, sometimes servant, vassal, liegeman, tenant + *dé* of God. In early Scottish records latinized in pl. *keladei*, *kelledai*, *keldei*; rendered by Wymtoun *kylde*. By Hector Boece written *Culdei* to suit the derivation *culiores Dei*, whence the *Culdees* of later vernacular writers.

The primary sense of *céle dé* was perh. *socius Dei*, as an appellation of a solitary who forsook the society of men to hold intercourse with heaven alone; Dr. Reeves (*Culdees of the British Isles*, 1864) takes it as an Irish translation of the early Christian appellation *servus Dei*, servant or slave of God, applied to monks; Skene (*Celtic Scotland* II. ii. vi) thinks *céle dé* a kind of Irish adaptation or imitation of the term *deicola*, God-worshipper, applied from the 4th c. to religious recluses or anchorites in the east. One of the later Latinized adaptations was *Coladed*, evidently = *Deicola*, and the explanation *culior Dei* appears to have been traditional in the time of Boece.]

*A. sb.* A member of an ancient Scoto-Irish religious order, found from the eighth century onwards.

The name appears to have been first given to solitary recluses; these were afterwards associated into communities of anchorites or hermits, and finally brought under the canonical rule along with the secular clergy, until at length the name became almost synonymous with that of secular canon'. (See *REEVES British Culdees*, and *SKENE Celtic Scotland* II. ii. vi.)

[1244-50 *Donation of Monastery of Lochlewyn* (Reeves 130-1) i Et cum vestimentis ecclesiasticis, quæ ipsi Chelade habuerunt. c 1170 *Charter of Wm. the Lion* (Reeves 119) 293 Episcopis et Keldeis de ecclesia de Brechin. 1178-98 *Charter of Bp. Turpin* (Reeves 119) Testibus... Bricio priore de Brechin, Gillefali Kelde... Mathalan Kelde, Mackbeth Maywen.] c 1245 *Wymtoun Cron.* (ed. Laing) vi. 722 Kyng he sessyd for to be, And in Sanctandrewys a Kylde. 1256 *Hector Boece Scot. Hist.* vi. ff. 92 b, Ut sacerdotēs omnes ad nostra pene tempora, vulgo Culdei, i. e. culiores Dei sine discrimine vocitarentur. *Ibid.* ff. 99 a, Dei culiores, Culdei prisca nostra vulgari lingua dicti. 1549 *Monro Tour W. Isles* 3 (*Miss. Scotica* II. 113) The priest and the philosophers called in Latine Druides, in English Culdeis and Kildeis, that is worshippers of God... quihiks were the first teachers of religion in Albion. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. xxvii. Notable men of learnng and religione, called in our vulgar language Culdei. 1799 *PINKERTON Eng. Hist. Scot.* (1814) II. 272 The Culdees thus united in themselves the distinction of monks and of secular clergy. 1873 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 123 The Secular canons, or culdees, of Durham. 1880 *SKENE Celtic Scotl.* II. 226 It is not till after the expulsion of the Columban monks from the kingdom of the Picts, in the beginning of the eighth century, that the name of Culdee appears.

¶ The name was long ascribed in error to the earlier Columban monks of the 6th and 7th century, and it is still popularly but erroneously associated with the Church of Iona. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 52. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 155. 1867 *D. BLACK Hist. Brechin* I. 4.

*B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Culdees. 1880 *SKENE Celtic Scotl.* II. 337 We see it [Dunkeld] first as a Culdee church, founded shortly before the accession of the Scottish kings to the Pictish throne.

† **Cule**. *Obs.* Also 3 *cul*, 4 *cuyll*. [*a.* *F. cul*: see **CUL**.] The rump; a buttock.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 741 in *O. E. Misc.* 23 Of 80 de he wile he nimeð *cul* And fet him wel. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1822 'Away dogs with your tale! Men schal threste in your cuyll! 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiv. iii. The cule or buttocks. 1528 *ROY Rede me* (Arb.) 56 Then foloweth my lorde on his mule Trapped with golde vnder her cule. 1543 in *Bp. Hutchinson Witchcraft* (1718) 31 She told her Neighbour it would make the Cule of the Maid divide into Two Parts. 1825 *JAMILSON, Cules*, s.pl. Buttocks (*Lat. nates*).

-*cule*, *suffix*, corresp. to *F. -cule*, ad. *L. -culus*, -*cula*, -*culum*, dim. suffix of all three genders: see -**CULUS**. In living words, the suffix underwent various phonetic changes in becoming French; e. g. *articulus, ortell; auricula, oreille; caniculus, conil; masculus, masle, mûle*; but it remained as -*cle* after persisting consonants, as in *avunculus, uncle; cooperculus, couvercle*. After the latter, some words of learned origin were fashioned in -*cle*; e. g. *article*; but in modern times the *L.* ending has been usually adapted in *F.* as -*cule*, as *coracule, cornicule, corpuscule*. In English, both endings -*cle* and -*cule* are found, as *corpuscle, corpuscule, crepuscule, animalcule*, formerly also *animacule, fuscule, versicle*, etc. The *L.* endings -*culus*, -*culum* are sometimes retained unchanged: see -**CULUS**. The ending -*cule*, with connecting vowel *i*, is sometimes employed, after *L.* analogies, to form contemptuous diminutives, as *poeticule*: cf. *criticule*.

**Culerage**: see **CULRAGE**.

† **Culet** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also *culet(t)*, *colyet*, *coliet*, *culiet*, *culet(e)*. [*a.* *OF. cueillette, coillette, cuillette*, a semi-popular ad. *L. collecta* collection, assessment, collection of dues.] A sum collected from a number of persons chargeable; an assessment, a rate: *a.* *Oxford Univ.* A fee formerly paid by every graduate to the bedel of his faculty, as a recompense for attendance at disputation, lectures, etc. It was collected by the bedel once a year, and was called in Latin *cumulatio*.

1550 *MS. note in Liber Antig. Bedellorum* (Bodl. Libr. Rawl. 662 fol. 134 b) Charygs of a bachyllar of dewynnyte beyng no componder; hys cullet muste be pay(d) yerly. 1602 in *Clark Reg. Univ. Oxon.* (1887) II. i. 227 He is to pay two years' cullet beforehand. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Pr.* I. v. 123. 1873 *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 442/1.

*b.* An assessment of parochial dues.

The quotations refer to 'culetts' paid by the chapelry of Ulpha to the Parish of Millom, of which it formed a part. 1764 *Churchw. Act-bk. Ulpha, Millom, Cumberland* May 5 By a list of four Culetts being one guinea each as follows. 1768 *Ibid.* June 16 By a list of three Culetts and one third £3 9s. 6d. 1771 *Ibid.* Apr. 28 By a list of four Colyets, one half, one seventh £4 13s. 10d. 1814 *Ibid.* 5 Aug.

**Culet** <sup>2</sup> (*kū'lēt*). [*a.* *OF. cullet*, dim. of *F. cul* bottom: cf. *F. culasse*, the term actually used. The form **COLLET** was app. a corruption due to confusion with **COLLET sb.** 1]

1. The horizontal face or plane forming the bottom of a diamond when cut as a brilliant.

1678 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1359/4 A Laske, Indian-cut... under the Collet of the thicker side a little round hole. 1874 *WESTROPP Precious Stones* 4 In a brilliant the culet is the base, and should be two-thirds below the girdle.

2. A part of ancient armour, consisting of overlapping plates, protecting the hinder part of the body below the waist.

1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 287 The lancer was to wear a close casque or head-piece, culssets, culetts, or garde de reins.

† **Culeu'vere**. *Obs. rare*. [*a.* *OF. culuevre*, in mod. *F. couluevre*: — *L. colubra* snake.] A snake.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. vi. 76 The olyfaunt... doubteth & fereth the wessell and the culeure.

|| **Culex** (*kū'leks*). [*L. gnat.*] A gnat; in *Entom.* the genus containing gnats and mosquitoes.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 380/1 What is the cause that culex whiche is a lytel beet hath vi feet & two wynges. 1828 *STARR Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 227 The Culices, whose larvae are destined to live and find their subsistence in water, drop their ova on its surface. 1876 *DUNNING Dis. Shin* 600 *Culex*, or Mosquito is not infrequently the source of considerable irritation upon the skin.

|| **Culgee** (*kəlgē*). *Anglo-Ind.* ? *Obs.* Also 8

*kulgie*. [*a.* *Urdū کالی کالی kalghī*, ad. *Pers. کالی kalagī*, orig. *kalakī*, of or pertaining to a festive or martial gathering, whence as *sb.* in the following senses. (*J. T. Platts.*)]

† 1. A rich figured silk worn as a turban or sash, or otherwise, on a festive occasion; hence, a figured Indian silk formerly imported into England. *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2312/4 To carry 147 Pieces of Culgees, East-India Taffetaes, or clouded Silks. 1696 *J. F. Merchants Vavreho*. 6 There is two sorts of Indian Silk called Culgees, the one is Satten, the other is Taffety, they are stained with all sorts of colours... they are much used for Handkerchiefs, and for Lining of Beds, and for Gowns for both Men and Women. 17... in *J. Ashton Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. 75 'Stole out of the house of John Barnes... a Culgee quilt.'

2. 'A jewelled plume surmounting the *sirpesh* (*sarpesh*) or aigrette upon the turban' (*Vule*).

1715 in *J. T. Wheeler Madras in Olden Time* (1861) II. 246 (V.) A vest and culgee set with precious stones. 1766 *Tippoo's Lett.* 263 (V.) Three Kulgies, three Surpaishes... have been despatched to you in a casket. 1832 *HERBERT tr. Customs of Moosalm*. App. x. *Kulgee*... a phoenix-feather, fixed into the turban, having generally a pearl fastened to the end of it. Worn only by kings and the great.

**Culice**, -*isse*, obs. *ff.* **CULUS**.

**Culiciform** (kūl'isifōrm), *a. rare*. [ad. L. type *\*culiciformis*, *f. culicem, culicem* gnat; in *F. culiciforme*: see *-FORM*.] Gnat-shaped, gnat-like. 1828 in Webster. 1847 in Craig.

**Culinarian** (kūlinē'riān), *a. rare*. [*f. L. culināri-us* CULINARY + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to a kitchen; = CULINARY 1.

1625 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-combe* v. 233 What are the Doctrines... are they not Culinarian Theorems? 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 350 What an air of dignity he might have thrown over the culinarian loaf.

**Culinarily**, *adv. rare*. [*f. CULINARY* + *-LY*.] In a culinary respect; with regard to cookery.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 660 Culinarily and fairly, because the animal... furnishes us with beef-steak, sirloin, buttock. 1894 *Black & White* 25 June 80a/1 The dishes... culinarily... are so original.

**Culinarius** (kūlinē'riās), *a. rare*. [*f. L. culināri-us* CULINARY + *-OUS*.] = CULINARY 2.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 64 Art culinaireous. 1848 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 109, I... request that the Sayer Professorship of Culinarius Science be established without loss of time.

**Culinary** (kūlin'ārī), *a.* [ad. L. *culināri-us*, *f. culina* kitchen. In *F. culinaire* (Cotgr.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a kitchen; kitchen-.

1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 30 Culinary and Elementary Fire are of different kinds. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. x. 105 Culinary Rhetoric, such as is in use amongst Trencher-Knights. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 405 They reckon it unlawful... to extinguish even the culinary fire with water. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* (ed. 17) 93 A very culinary goddess.

2. Of or pertaining to cookery.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 272 Culinary prescriptions. 1784 COWPER *Tasht* i. 125 The palate undepraved By culinary arts. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Yrks.* (1872) 1. 60 Never keep any fire, except for culinary purposes.

b. Of vegetables: Fit for cooking.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 386 All kinds of culinary roots and plants. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 148 One of our most common and useful culinary vegetables.

**Culiver**, erroneous form of CALIVER.

1754 T. PRINCE *Ann. New Eng.* ii. in Arb. Garner II. 594 He discharges his culiver towards the place. 1864 A. BISSET *Omitted Chap. Hist. Eng.* vi. 365 Breast-plates pistol and culiver proof.

**Cull**, *sb. dial.* Also 5 *cole*. The fish called Bull-head or Miller's Thumb.

1490 BOTOMER *Thin* (Nasmit 1778) 291 Homines postunt piscare... de colys vocat. Myller-thombys. 1612 358 Yn Wye-water sunt... cullys. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Cull*, the bull-head. *Gloss.*

**Cull** (kūl), *sb. slang and dial.* [perh. abbreviation of CULLY.] A dupe, silly fellow, simpleton, fool; a man, fellow, chap.

1608 *In Vino Veritas* 25 How prettily we top upon those Rum Culls called Gentlemen. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xii, A way to empty the pocket of a queer cull. 1764 LLOYD *On Rhyme* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 107 The hen-peck'd culls of vixen wives. 1839 H. ANSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* (1880) 14 (Farmer) Capital trick of the cull in the cloak to make another person's brain stand the brunt for his own.

**Cull** (kūl), *sb. [f. CULL v.1]*

1. The act or product of culling; a selection.

1618 SILVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 383 Some curious Cull Of Croton Dames so choicely Beautiful. 1643 Sir J. SVELMAN *Case of Affairs* 17 This man... presents the world with a cull of all the irregular times of our unfortunate Princes. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* xii. ii. (1723) 303 To make a Cull out of your several Tribes, of six Elders out of each Tribe.

2. Farming. An animal drafted from the flock as being inferior or too old for breeding; usually fattened for the market. Cf. CULLING *vbl. sb.1* 2. (Usually in *pl.*)

The use in quot. 1791 is peculiar.

1791 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XVI. 493 The Burford ewes are... cull'd every year; the oldest are fattened and the ram given to the culls, to answer the purpose of westerns. 1809 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 801/2 We have our lamb fairs... our shearing fairs, our fairs for culls. 1858 *Yrks. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 39, 20 fat cows... the culls of their herds. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 463 They were 'culls', that is sheep drafted out of other flocks for some fault or on account of age.

*attrib.* 1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XIX. 148 Cull ewes, generally... called draught ewes. 1879 Cassell's *Techn.* Edn. IV. 322/1 The purchasing of 'cull' or old ewes from some good breeder.

3. *U. S. (pl.)* 'Refuse timber, from which the best part has been culled out' (Webster 1864). b. 'Any refuse stuff; as, in bakeries, rolls not properly baked' (Webster *Supp.* 1881).

1873 Wisconsin *Rep.* XXIX. 593 About 90,000 feet was not good merchantable lumber, but was what is called culls.

**Cull** (kūl), *v.1* Also 4 *cole*, 5-7 *culle*, 6-7 *cul*. [*a. OF. cuillier* and *-er*, later *cuillier*, in imperative *cuille*, *coille*, *cueille* (kōī), to collect, gather, take, select, etc. = *Pr. cuillier*, *cuillier*, *culhier*, *Cat. cullier*, *Sp. coger*, *Pg. colher*, *It. cogliere*: = *L. colligere*, pres. indic. *colligo*, which became subsequently *colgo*, *cogio*, and was conjugated in different parts of the Romanic domain with *-ire* (It.), *-ere* (Sp. and Pg.), *-ire* (Pr. and F.), *-äre* (F.). The word was frequent in ME. in the form *coll* (see *COLL v.1*), and

cf. *COLL v.3* for the OF. form *cuillier*; *cull* appears in the 15th c., and may represent the F. stem *cuill*, *cuill*: cf. ME. *puiple* for F. *puieple*, *peuple*. Cf. also ME. *Cuyl*, to collect.]

1. *trans.* To choose from a number or quantity; to select, pick. Now most frequently used of making a literary selection. *Cull out*: to pick out, select (*arch.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2731 Sex hundred of hyse he colede out, þat proued were, hardy & stout. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 107 Cullyn' owte, *segrego, lego, separo*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 239 The auctours so rawe, and so ferre to culle. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 9 Certaine have I culled out of the Decameron of... Boccaccio. a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 338 To cull out of all the people, those which had best courage. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 It is no small advantage to pick or cull out the best Seed. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. viii. 82 This Villian was culled out to be sacrificed to the just Resentment of the People. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 150 Words aptly culled, and meanings well exprest. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* i. vi. 111 From various notes of later dates we cull the following.

2. To gather, pick, pluck (flowers, fruits, etc.).

1634 MILTON *Comus* 255 The Sirens three Culling their potent herbs. 1743-6 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iv. Then Elegance Shall cull fresh flowrets for Ophelia's tomb. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech of Folkst.* (1877) 373 A sprig of mountain ash culled by moonlight. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* i. 12 The strawberries just culled.

*fig.* 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* xiii. 131 Where I could... cull Knowledge that step by step might lead me on.

3. *trans.* To subject to the process of selection; to select or gather the choice things or parts from.

1773 STEELE *Guardian* No. 171 ¶ 3, I shall always pick and cull the Pantry for him. 1821 A. FISHER *Yrks. Arch. Reg.* 230, I thought that, by attempting to cull it [a subject] I might omit some circumstances that deserved to be mentioned. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 417. 823 The ground is culled at intervals of three, four, or five years.

† **Cull**, *v.2* *Obs. or dial.* Also 6 *kull*. [*Var. of COLL v.1* *trans.* To fondle in the arms, hug.

a 1564 BRUN *Fetel of Joy* Wks. (1844) 443 To kiss and kull him as his dear darling. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 215 Least making a wanton of my first... I should... kill it by culling it. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D iv. He... Hugges, cullles, and clippes him in his aged armes. 1659 RUSHT. *Hist. Coll.* i. 535 Oh I how they could hug and cull it.

b. *Cull-me-to-you*, rural name of the pansy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccxix. § 4. 704 Harts ease, Pansies, Lieue in Idleness, Cull me to you, and three faces in a hood. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets, Cuddle-me-to-you*, which seems to have been altered by some nice apprehension into the less vicious request of Cull-me-to-you.

**Cull** (e, early form of KILL.

**Cullace**, -asse, -aze, *obs. ff. CULLIS*.

**Cullabine**, cullander, *obs. ff. COLUMBINE*, COLANDER.

**Culled** (kūld), *pph. a.* [*f. CULL v.1* + *-ED*.] Chosen, picked, selected; gathered, plucked; *spec.* of sheep: Draught (cf. *CULL sb.3* 2).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 234 Of all complexions the cull'd sovereignty Doe meet as at a faire in faire cheekie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warren* 307 Cull'd men out of Breda. 1709 COLLIER *Ref. Retic.* 78 Cull'd Words and Paraphrases. 1801 *Med. Yrks. V.* 277 A nosegay of culled flowers. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* 1809. 807 Fed upon the flesh of the culled sheep.

**Culleis**, -ess, **Cullen**: see CULLIS, CULLION.

**Cullen**: see COLOGNE. **Cullen plates**: see quot.

1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/2 The durable material is an alloy of copper and zinc, called Cullen plates, from Cologne, the old seat of the manufacture.

**Cullender**: see COLANDER.

**Culler** (kūler). Also 5 *culyur*, 6 *cullyar*. [*f. CULL v.1* + *-ER*.] In 2 the suffix was perh. -ARD.]

1. One who culls, selects, or gathers.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 A Culyur, collector. 1611 COTGR., *Cueilleur*, a picker, chuser, or culler. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Ess. Wks.* 1807 I. 178 A mere culler of simples. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicester* 255 The busiest of cullers drained dry of even his November stores.

† 2. Farming. (See quot.) Cf. *CULL sb.3* 2.

1538 ELYOT *Bibl.*, *Reicula, uel reijcula oues*, sheepes drawn out of the folde for aegre or syckenesse, kebbers, cronos, or cullians. 1617 MINSHU *Duct. Ling.*, *Cullers*, 1721 BAILLY, *Cullers*, the worst sort of sheep, or those which are left of a flock when the best are picked out. [*Country Word*.]

**Culler**, *obs. form of COLOUR*.

**Cullery** (kūlēri), *local*. [*a. F. cueillerie* action or product of collecting, *f. cuillier* to collect.] The name in Carlisle of a customary tenure of small copyhold tenements held from the Corporation at an annual rental. Also *attrib.*, as *cullery tenure*, *tenant*, *rent*, etc.

See Nanson in *Trans. Cumbria & Westm. Antig. Soc.* (1883) VI. 1. 305 'On the customary Tenure at Carlisle called Cullery Tenure'.

1600 Carlisle *Audit-bk.* (Nanson), Item the rent of the cullerie or petty farms of the city. 1673 *Cullery Admittance Bks.*, Secundum consuetudinem vocatam cullerie. 1708 *Audit-bk.*, A Rental of the Rentes belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle called Cullerie Rentes, as they are collected in the year one thousand seven hundred and eight. 1883 NANSON (as above) 309 It is clear that the term cullery rents in its widest significance included any small annual rents due to the Corporation.

**Cullet** (kūlēl). *Glass-making*. [A later form of COLLET *sb.1* 4; the name being extended from the 'necks' formed in glass-blowing to all refuse and broken glass melted over again to make inferior glass.] Broken or refuse glass with which the crucibles are replenished.

1817 C. ATTWOOD *Specif. of Patent* No. 4148 Cullet, or old or broken or waste glass. 1875 *Uac Dict. Arts* II. 655 The pot is now ready for receiving the topping of cullet, which is broken pieces of window-glass to the amount of 3 or 4 cwt.

† **Cullibility**, *Obs.* Also -ability. [In form from CULLIBLE (of which, however, early instances have not yet been found.)] The quality of being cullible; gullibility.

1728 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 16 July, Providence never designed him to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and cullibility. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* II. *Case of Conscience*, If there is not a fund of honest cullibility in man so much the worse. 1807 ORIE *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 308 Innocent cullibility on one part, and brutality and cunning on the other. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 7 The coal-mines of Great Britain may possibly be some day exhausted, but its cullibility never.

† **Cullible**, *a. Obs.* [This adj., which is presupposed in the derivative *cullibility* (known 1728), would normally be derived from a verb *cull*; but none such is recorded; cf. however *CULL sb.2*, *CULLY v.2*. *Cullible*, *gullibility*, from *GULL v.*, appear much later than *cullibility*.] Easily made a 'cull' or fool of; gullible.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-L.*, *Spirit of Partisanship* (1852) 276 These are lax and cullible in their notions of political warfare.

**Cullice**, *v.*, to beat: see CULLIS.

**Cullinder**, *obs. form of COLANDER*.

**Culling** (kūlin), *vbl. sb.1* [*f. CULL v.1* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of selecting or picking.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 107 Cullynge, or owte schesyngne, *separacio, segregacio*. 1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell (1679) 70 The House being thus purged, as they called it... the remaining Juncto of his Culling... passed an Ordinance for Tryal of the King. 1878 *Newcombs Pop. Astron.* ii. v. 225 This culling-out is called Selective Absorption.

2. *concr.* The proceeds or residue of culling; a selection; *pl.* portions drafted out.

1692 A. WALKER *Acc. Icom Basilike* 32 (L.) That the Lord Fairfax would take anything out of the cabinet, and send up the cullings to the parliament. 1780 BRODHEAD in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 449 The remaining Continentals are the cullings of our troops, and I cannot promise anything clever from them. 1865 *Reader* 5 Aug. 144/3 A passage like the following reads more like a culling from the Oxford 'Lives of the Saints'.

3. Farming. See quot. and cf. *CULL sb.3* 2, *CULLER 2*. Also *attrib.*

1611 COTGR., *Brebis de rebut*, an old or diseased sheepes that's not worth keeping; wee call such a one, a drape, or culling. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* vi. 1496 (L.) My cullings I put off, or for the chapman feed. 1652 S. CLARKE *Lives* (1677) 334 To leave the cullen sheep in a hard condition. 1796 VANCEVOUR in A. Young *Ess. Agric.* (1873) II. 284 An assemblage of the refuse stock, and cullings of the adjacent... counties. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Cullings*, the residue, as of a flock of fatted sheep, of which the best have been picked out.

4. *Comb.* Culling-iron, a long-handled slender hammer, with which the mature oysters are separated from the object on which they have been deposited.

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 482.

† **Culling**, *vbl. sb.2* *Obs. or dial.* [*f. CULL v.2*] Embracing, 'cuddling'.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 69 By oure kyssyng and swete cullyng. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 231 Such a culling and hugging of them they keep.

**Cullins earth**: see CULLEN, COLOGNE.

**Cullion** (kūlyōn), *Forms*: 4 *coillon*, *coylon*, *oulyon*, 4-5 *coilyoun*, -on, *coyllon*, 6 *coillon*, *coillon*, -an, *coouillon*, *coillen*, 7 *cullian*, *cullion*, *cullien*, *cullen*, 6-9 *cullion*. [*a. F. couillon* = *Pr. colho*, *Sp. cojon*, *It. coglione*, Romanic deriv. of *L. cōleus*, *culleus* bag, testicle, a. Gr. *nōleos* sheath.]

† 1. A testicle. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 624, I wolde I hadde thy coillons [*v. r. coyllons, coilyounys, coyllons, culyons*] in myn hand. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 His ryght coylon or balock stone. 1578 LYTE *Dodonus* ii. lvi. 218 His rootes... are like to a payre of stones or Cullions. 1611 COTGR., *Animelles*, the stones, odds, or cullions of Lambes, etc. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* ii. xiv. 110.

† 2. As a term of contempt: A base, despicable, or vile fellow; a rascal. *Obs.* Cf. *F. coion*, *coyon* (Cotgr.).

15. *Probes to Play*, Where is yon cullion knave? 1575 J. STILL *Gammer Gurton* v. ii, It was that crafty cullion Hodge. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen* VI. 1. iii. 43 Away, base Cullions. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 535 Thou shalt be censured for a cullian and a wretch. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. ii, Thou Cullion, could not thine own cellar serve thee, but thou must be speaking into Court butteries? 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* i. xi, Out on ye, cullions and beronians! † 3. *Fortif.* 'That part of a bulwarke which engineers call the pome, the gard, the shoulder or eares to cover the casamats' (Florio 1611, s.v. *Orecchione*).



1289 *Ive Fortif.* 12 Which cullion or orechion may be made longer and shorter according to the will of the workman.

4. *pl.* A popular name of plants of the genus *Orchis* (or allied genera), from the form of the tubers or 'roots'.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Couillon de chien*, Dogs-stones, Dogs cullions. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* ix. 1341 Satyrion and Orchis. Cullions or Stones. *Ibid.* xiii. 1354 Sweete Cullions. 1776 J. LFE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 330 Soldier's Cullions, Orchis. 1879 *Prior Plant-n.* (ed. 3) 60.

b. The paired tubers of Orchis.

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 115/1 Cullions, or Stone-roots [are] round roots, whether single, double, or treble. 1721 in *BAILEY*; and in later Dicts.

5. *Comb.*, as *cullion-like* adj. (sense 2); † *cullion-head* (*Fortif.*).

1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* xxv. xxv. For what could be more cullenlike or base? 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Dinels* To Rdr. 10 To desert from those cullion-like courses. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Cullion-head*, see *Bastian*.

¶ Used by confusion for *cullin* = *CULLING*.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) i. 156 The eldest of the sheep were drawn out as Cullions. [Cf. quot. 1652 s. v. *CULLING* 1, and 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cullins*, the worst sheep of a flock.]

† *Cullionly*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *CULLION* 2 + *-LY* 1.] Like a cullion; rascally, base, despicable.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. 36 You whoreson Cullyenly Barber-monger, draw. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* (1851) 368 His cullionly paraphrase on St. Paul. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xii. He would be held a cullionly niggard.

† *Cullionry*. *Obs.* In 7 cullionnerie, cullionrie. [f. as prec. + *-RY*, *-ERY*.] The behaviour of a cullion; base rascally conduct.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Coyonnerie*, base roguerie, cowardise, cullionerie. 1648 R. BAILEY *Let. & Frule* (1841) III. 36 Argyle's enemies had... burdened him, among many slanders, with that of cowardice and cullionrie.

*Cullis* (kw'lis), *sb.* 1. Now rare. Forms: 5 colys, kolyys, culyys, collyshe, 5-6 colices, 5-7 coleys(e, colices, 6 colesse, collesse, -yse, culleis, -aose, -ys, -oolis, 6-7 cullice, -ess(e, 6-8 cullice, 7 collice, culliasse, -ies, -asse, -aze, culliasse, coollisse, coollis, 6- cullis. [a. OF. *colis* (13th c., later *couleis*, *coulis*), subst. use of *colis* :-L. type \**colāticus*, f. *colāre* to strain, flow through, glide, etc.]

A strong broth, made of meat, fowl, etc., boiled and strained; used especially as a nourishing food for sick persons. 'Beef-tea' is a well-known form.

c 1480 *Liber Cocorum* 20 For a kolyss be brawne take of sothun henne or chekyne [etc.]. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 824 Colice of pike, shrympus or perche. 1543 *TRAHERON Vig's Chirurg.* ix. 228 If the patient be weak... ye shall gyve hym the colices of a yonge capon. 1584 *LYLY Campaspe* iii. 7 He that melteth in a consumption is to be recured by colices, not concits. 1664 H. STURBE *Ind. Nectar* vii. 165 The meat, out of which all the strength is Boil'd or Pressed in Jellies and Cullices. 1796 *MAS. GLASSE Cookery* Pref. 2 Use for a cullis, a leg of veal and a ham. 1843 *SOVER Pantroph.* 76 Take onions... thicken with cullis, oil, and wine.

† *b.* *transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1719 app. = a sound beating; cf. quot. 1625 and *CULLIS* v.).

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 356 Expecting thy Letter eyther as a Cullisse to preserve, or as a sword to destroy. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* iii. ii. Get a cullis to your capacity, a restorative to your reason. a 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* III. i. He has beat me e'en to a Cullis. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* II. 112 A Cullisse for the Back too.

*Cullis* (kw'lis), *sb.* 2. *Arch.* Also *killis*, *killesse*. [a. F. *coulisse* furrow, groove, gutter, etc., subst. use of fem. of *coulis* adj.: see prec. and *COULISSE*.] A gutter, groove, or channel. Also *attrib.*, as *cullis roof* (see quot. 1875).

1838 *BRITTON Dict. Archit.* 216 *Cullis*, a gutter in a roof; a groove or channel. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 178 Placed in a barn or ricked in some exposed part with cullis roof, where it will keep dry. 1875 *PARKER Concise Gloss. Archit.*, *Killesse*, also *Cullis*, *Culisse* (Fr.), a gutter, groove, or channel. This term is in some districts corruptly applied to a hipped roof by country carpenters, who speak of a killed or culledged roof. A dormer window is also sometimes called a killesse or culledge window. ¶ See also *KILLIS*.

† *Cu'lis*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *CULLIS* sb. 1 (b).] *trans.* To 'beat to a jelly', beat severely.

1632 *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball* iv. ii. Quit thy father... or Ile cullice thee with a battoun.

*Cullisance*, *-sen*, *-son*, *-zan*, *obs.* corruptions of *COGNIZANCE* (kw'nizans), a badge, etc.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* i. i. I'll keep men... and I'll give coats... but I lack a cullisance. 1609 - *Case is Altered* iv. iv. But what badge shall we give, what cullisance? 1612 *Tarlton's Feats* (1842) 12 Clapping my Lord Shandoyes cullisance upon my sleeve. 1618 *DEKKER Ovels Alm.* 36 A blew coat without a Cullisance.

*Cullom*, *cullum* - see *COL*.

*Cullurune*, var. *CULROUN*, *Obs. Sc.*

*Cully* (kw'li), *sb.* *slang* or *collog.* Now rare. [Orig. slang or rogues' cant, of uncertain origin. Connection has been suggested with *CULLION* or its Ital. cognate *cuglione* 'a noddle, a fool, a patch, a dolt; a cuglion, a gull, a meacoke' (Florio). Leland thinks it of Gypsy origin, comparing Sp. Gypsy *chulai* man, Turkish Gypsy *khulai* gentleman.]

1. One who is cheated or imposed upon (e. g. by a sharper, trampet, etc.); a dupe, gull; one easily

deceived or taken in; a silly fellow, simpleton. (Much in use in the 17th c.)

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. 11. 782 Women, that... Brought in... Their Husbands Cullies, and Sweet-hearts. 1687 *SPOLLEY Bellman* i. i. I'll... shew her I am not such a cully as she takes me for. a 1720 J. HUGHES in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) III. App. xxxvii. The wit is always the cully of the heart. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lvi. 247 The French syren was baulked in her design upon her English cully. 1833 *CARLYLE Atter.* (1872) V. 89 Cullies, the easy cushion on which Knaves and Knaveesses repose, have at all times existed. 1881 *SWINBURNE in Fortin. Rev.* Feb. 133 The whimper of a cheated cully.

*attrib.* 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. *Heroic. Epist.* 168 Why should you... B' allow'd to put all tricks upon Our Cully-Sex, and we use none? 1702 *De Fox Reform. Manners* i. 308 The Cully Merchant.

2. A man, fellow; a companion, mate.

1676 *Warr. for Housekeepers* 5 If the cully nap us. 1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) III. 57 (Hoppe) The showman inside the frame says... 'Culley, how are you getting on?' 1888 *New York Mercury* (Farmer, *Americanisms*), What's yer hurry, cully?

† *Cully*, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare* - 1. [app. related to *CULL* v. 2: cf. *CULYE*.] = *CULL* v. 2

1596 *Tyde Tarryeth no Man*, Ione is pleasaunt, to kisse, and to cully.

† *Cully*, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [f. *CULLY* sb. Cf. It. *coglionare*, 'to cosin, to cog, to foist, to deceive' (Florio).] *trans.* To make a fool of, deceive, cheat, take in.

1676 *Life of Muggleton in Harl. Misc.* I. 610 Having for some time being cullied out of his money. 1699 *POMFRET Poems. Divine Attributes*, Tricks to cully fools. 1702 *POPE Wife of Bath* 161 Heaven gave to woman the peculiar grace To spin, to weep, and cully human race. 1768 *Woman of Honour* I. 150 Being... cullied by drabs whom their footmen might disdain.

*Cullyandre*, *Cullyar*, *Cullyen*, *obs. ff.* *COLANDER*, *CULLER*, *CULLION*.

† *Cullyism* (kw'lijz'm). *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *CULLY* sb. + *-ISM*.] The condition of a cully.

1772 *STEELE Spect.* No. 486 ¶ 2 Instances of eminent Cullyism.

*Culm* 1 (kw'm). In 5-6 culme, 7 colme. [The same word as *COOM* sb. 1, pointing to a ME. *culm*, *colm*. Connexion with *col*, *COAL*, suggests itself, and is strengthened by the synonymy of ME. *bicolmen*, *bicollen*, the former a deriv. of *colm*, *culm*, the latter of *colmen*, from *col*, *COAL*: cf. BECOOM (BE- 6 a) COLLOW, COLLY. But the actual analysis of the word is obscure.]

1. Soot, smut. *Obs. exc. Sc.*; = *COOM* sb. 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Culme of smeke, *fuligo*. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 34 Again the culme and smouldring smoke did wrap him round about. 1698 *PHILLIPS Culm*, smok or soot. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, etc. [in both noted as *Obs.*] 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iv. (1857) 48 A mud-coloured atmosphere of smoke and culm. 1861 *CLINGTON Frank O'Donnell* 171 My face and body all covered with culm... made him take me for the devil.

2. Coal-dust, small or refuse coal, slack.

1348 in *Nottingham Rec.* I. 244 Prædictam dimidium partem mineræ carbonum marinarum et culmorum. 1603 *Owen Penbroskeshire* (1821) 70 In this kill first is made a fier of Coales or rather colme which is but the duste of the coales. *Ibid.* 91 A smaler Riddle with which they drawe smale coales for the smythes from the colme which is in deede but verie dust, which serveth for lyme burninge. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 38921 An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm, and Cynders [= Coke]. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Geol. Ess.* (1803) III. 249 Culm, or small refuse coal. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 298 At Whitehaven, under a bed of common clay... a bed of natural clayey carbon or culm of 3 fathom is found. 1882 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. 37, 45 per ton culm, or coal-dust.

b. Hence, *spec.* applied to the slack of anthracite or stone-coal, from the Welsh collieries, which was in common use for burning lime and drying malt. 1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 397. 1756 *BR. POCCOCK Trav.* (1889) II. 188 The coals here [Tenby]... run into culm, which they work up with clay, and make it into balls; it is very good fuel. 1769 *De Fox's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 366 The County of Pembroke abounds particularly in that Sort of Coal called *Stone Coal*, the small Pieces of which are stiled *Culm*. 1806 *MARTIN in Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 344. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 249 Culm is the dust of the stone-coal, and is prepared for burning by being mixed with clay or mud from the shore. 1883 A. WILLIAMS *Min. Resources U.S.* 31 A mixture of anthracite slack, or 'culm' with bituminous coal. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word. bk.*, *Culm*, the slack of non-bituminous or anthracite coal is known by no other name.

c. By extension, sometimes employed as a synonym of anthracite, or of one of its varieties, the slaty glance coal. Also in pl. *culms*, like *coals*.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 8 There is another Sort, by some wrongly called Coak, and rightly named Culm or Welch-coal, from Swaney in Pembroskeshire, being of a hard stony Substance, in small Bits... and will burn without Smoak. 1841 *Fossil Fuel*, etc. (ed. 2) 336 Varieties of Anthracite (a) The slaty glance-coal... This is the anthracite so abundant in the United States; the culm of our Welsh collieries. (Note. This is a brittle crumbling anthracite.) 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 77 The coal... on the western side being chiefly stone coal or culm, and on the eastern side, bituminous coking coal.

3. *Geol.* (More fully *Culm measures* or *series*.) A name given by some geologists to a series of shales, sandstones, etc. containing, in places, thin

beds of impure anthracite, which represent the Carboniferous series in North Devon; also to strata supposed to be the analogues of these elsewhere.

The Culm series is generally considered to be contemporary with the Carboniferous limestone, but is much less rich in marine remains. It is extensively developed along the borders of Austria, Poland, and Russia; and includes the *calp* of Ireland.

1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 54 Some years since a vein of culm appearing near the surface on the parish of Chittlehampton. 1836 *SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1837) V. (title) A classification of... Rocks... of Devonshire... On the true position of the Culm Deposits. 1837 - *Trans. Geol. Soc.* V. 670 The base of the culm series. *Ibid.* Note. The undoubted culm-measures. 1839 *DE LA BECHE Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. 124 Anthracite, or culm, occurs in a few beds, of very variable thickness, between Greenadiff... and... Chittlehampton... The culm itself seems the result of irregular accumulations of vegetable matter intermingled with mud and sand. 1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* vi. iv. § 2. 748.

† 4. Applied (in error) to coke; cf. quot. 1742 in 2 c. *Obs.*

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Dry it leisurely with Pit-coal, char'd, called in some places coak and in others Culm. [Anthracite is a natural coke.]

† 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *culm-dealer*, *-pit*, etc.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 447 There is also a culm pit, which was worked for fuel a few years ago. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118/3 Occupations of the People. Culm-dealer.

*Culm* 2 (kw'm). *Bot.* [ad. L. *culmus* stalk, stem (esp. of grain).] The stem of a plant; *esp.* the jointed and usually hollow stalk of grasses.

1659 *Phys. Dict.*, *Culms*, stalks. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 139 Meadow Fescue. has a culm two feet high. 1854 *HOOKER Himal. Fruls.* I. iii. 70 A kind of reed work formed of long culms of Saccharum.

Hence *Culm* v. *intr.*, to form a culm; *Culmed ppl. a.*, having a culm.

1860 *MAYNE REID in Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 1 The young maize... is rapidly culming upward. a 1862 *THORAU Excursions, Autumnal Tints* (1863) 223 A very tall and slender-culmed grass.

† *Culm* 3. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 culme. [Shortened f. *CULMEN*.] The highest point, summit, culminating point.

1587 *Misfort. Arthur* iii. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 313 Who strives to stand... On giddy top and culm of slippery court. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1820) III. 194 The mountaines are... seldom covered of snow, in their culme and highest tops. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord* (New Ser.), *Witch of Glas Lym* II. 146 Three times will they be raised against his life. At the third his star will have reached its culm.

† *Culmas*, *culmez*, *culmische*. *Sc. Obs.* Some kind of weapon, or rural implement used as a weapon.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. xiii. 72 He held in til his hand A rural club or culmas instead of brand. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 432 Sum with ane culmische cleivin to the belt.

¶ *Culmen* (kw'men). [L. *culmen*, contr. f. *culmen* top, summit, roof-ridge, etc.]

† 1. *gen.* The top or summit; *fig.* the height, acme, culminating point. *Obs.*

1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 129 Chronology and history bear No other culmen than the double art Astronomy, geography impart. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 227 At the culmen or top was a Chappel. a 1772 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. § 40 (1740) 145 The Culmen of this Historian's Art and Invention. 1855 *DORELL Eng. in Time of War*, That top and culmen exquisite Whereto the slanting seasons meet.

2. *Ornith.* The upper ridge of a bird's bill.

1833 *R. MURRE Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 34 Their bills being more curved in the culmen. 1874 *COURS Birds N. W.* 45 The bill... slender... with the culmen concave near the base.

3. *Anat.* The superior vermiform process of the cerebellum. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

*Culmicolous*, *a.* [f. L. *culmus* CULM 2 + *-cola* dwelling + *-OUS*.] 'Living on straw or the stems of graminaceous plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). Said of some fungi.

*Culmiferous* (kw'mi-fē-ras), *a.* 1. *Geol.* [f. CULM 1 + *-IFEROUS*, after *carboniferous*.] Containing or producing culm or impure anthracite.

1837 *SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in Trans. Geol. Soc.* V. 670 In North Devon, the beds of the highest group... pass regularly under the base of the culmiferous rocks. *Ibid.* 664 The culmiferous series. 1841 *TRIMMER Pract. Geol.* 209 The culmiferous rocks of Devonshire.

*Culmiferous*, *a.* 2. *Bot.* [ad. L. type \**culmifer* (f. *culmus* CULM 2 + *-fer* bearing) + *-OUS*.] Of grasses: Having a jointed hollow stalk.

1704 *Ravin Harris Lex. Techn.*, *Plants* § 23 *Culmiferous Plants* are such as have a smooth hollow jointed Stalk, with one long sharp-pointed Leaf at each Joint. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. 102 Herbs... which are culmiferous, are divided into those with large seeds, or Corns, and those with lesser seeds, called Grasses. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* II. iv. v. 156 Among culmiferous plants the first place belongs to rice.

*Culmigenous* (-i'dʒə-nəs), *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + *-gen-us* born, bearing + *-OUS*.] 'Produced or growing on straw' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

*Culminal*, *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *culmen*, stem *culmin*- (see above) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; apical.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

**Culminant** (kŭl'minānt), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. late L. *culminānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *culmināre* to CULMINATE. Cf. mod.F. *culminant*.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of a heavenly body: That has reached its greatest altitude, that is on the meridian; hence *fig.* that is at its greatest height.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 358 The whole constellation of Ariadne's crowne, culminant in her nativity. 1658 WILSFORD *Natural Secrets* 35 When any Star is upon the Meridian, it is said to be culminant; and . . . is then of most force to that place. 1684 *Observer* No. 129 In the very Lust and Vigour of the Phanatical Conspiracy, when Oates was Culminant. 1844 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 411 The superstition of the letter was then culminant. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* I. vii. 41 A softer and more genial star was culminant one evening.

2. Reaching the greatest height, forming the summit or highest point, topmost.

1849 DANA *Geol.* vii. (1850) 420 Islands are but the culminant peaks of mountains. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frs.* I. i. 22 The culminant rocks are very dry.

**B. sb.** A culminant star (in quot. *fig.*). *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 288 The . . . Culminant in a Princes favour, takes all the Honour from the Lord of his Ascending.

**Culminate** (kŭl'minēt), *v.* [f. late L. *culmināt-*, ppl. stem of *culmināre*, *f. culmen*, *culmin-* (see above); see -ATE, and cf. mod.F. *culminer*.]

1. *intr.* *Astron.* Of a heavenly body: To reach its greatest altitude, to be on the meridian.

1649 LILLY *Chr. Astron.* clvi. 649 If the Luminary culminate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 617 All Sun-shine, as when his Beams at Noon Culminate from th' Equator. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iv. 158 To find the time at which any star culminates, or passes the meridian.

2. *gen.* To reach its highest point or summit, as a mountain-chain, etc.; to rise to an apex or summit. *Const. in.*

1605 [see CULMINATING *ppl. a.*]

a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* I. (R.), While above Th' embowring branches culminate, and form A walk impervious to the sun. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xv, At which distance the enormous waves culminated and fell with the report of thunder. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 16 The mountain system [of Armenia] culminates in Ararat.

3. *fig.* (Chiefly from 1.) To reach its acme, or highest development. *Const. in, to.*

a 1664 HEYLYN *Life of Laud* (1668) 155 Being once in the Ascendant, [he] presumed that he should culminate before his time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 1. 3 Thus D'Aiguillon rose again and culminated. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 195 All the genius ran in that direction, until it culminated in Shakespeare. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 233 The uneasiness, the terror, the wrath of the people, seemed rapidly culminating to a crisis. 1875 HELLS *Anim. & Mast.* vii. 195 There are times when Art seems to culminate and then to descend. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 126 These disturbances culminated in the great eruption of A.D. 79.

4. *trans.* To bring (a thing) to its highest point, to form the summit of; to crown. *rare.*

1659 R. EDDES *Christ's Exaltation* 35 That's the altitude, the very apex that culminates a believer's happiness. 1875 OGBURN *Brit. Dec.*, May the same Influences tend to the Culminating all other Arts.

**Culminate, a.** [ad. late L. *culmināt-us*, pa. ppl. of *culmināre*; see *prec.*] 'Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth; applied to the growth of corals' (Dana).

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Culminating** (kŭl'minēt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. CULMINATE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of reaching the highest point; culmination. Often *attrib.*, as in *culminating point*, point of culmination.

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 265 The same Index will likewise shew the culminating, rising or setting of a given Star. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. clxvii. 270 The culminating point of the Supremacy was in the reign of Edward VI.

**Culminating, ppl. a.** [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That culminates; that attains to the greatest elevation.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 106 The culminating, or declining sun. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 202 The most culminating pyro or top [of Ararat]. 1797 PITT *Horace's Odes* I. xxii. (R.), Where I may view without a shade The culminating sun. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xix. (1856) 142 The culminating peak of the northern abutment.

*b. fig.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 260 There is . . . no culminating Writer . . . so lofty as out of the reach of Imitation. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones* Pen. II. vi, The Gothic schools exhibited that love [of variety] in culminating energy.

**Culmination** (kŭl'minēt'jən), [*n.* of action from CULMINATE *v.*; cf. F. *culmination*.]

1. The attainment by a heavenly body of its greatest altitude; the act of reaching the meridian.

*Lower or upper culmination:* the attainment of least or greatest altitude on any day.

1633 GELLBRAND in T. James *Voy.* R. iiij, At the instant of the Moones Culmination or Mediation of Heaven. 1768 SMERON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 2 Adjustment . . . to answer the culmination of any of the heavenly bodies. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. viii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression.

2. *fig.* The attainment of the highest point, or state of being at the height; *concr.* that in which anything culminates, the crown or consummation.

1657 FARINORDON *Serm.* 499 (T.) We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and culmination become a thistle. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Eng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 296 The uprise and culmination

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of the new . . . power of Commerce. 1865 LEECH *Ration.* (1878) I. 253 This fresco may be regarded as the culmination of the movement.

**Culmy, a.** Also 4 colmie, -omy. [f. CULM<sup>1</sup> + -Y.]

† 1. Blackened or begrimed with soot: = COOMY. a 1300 K. Horn 1082 He lokede him a-bute Wiþ his colmie snute. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 356 Thanne pacience parceyued of poyntes [of] his cote, Was colmy [w. r. culmy, colomy] þow coueityse and vnkynde desyryng.

2. Of the nature of or abounding in culm, as *culmy beds* or *deposits*.

† **Culorum.** *Obs.* [Known only in Langland; according to Herbert Coleridge (*Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1860) probably the last syllables of *in secula seculorum* 'for ever and ever', the concluding words of the *Gloria Patri*; Mätzner suggests a corruption of L. *corollarium* COROLLARY.] The conclusion, corollary, or 'moral'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 264 Þe Culorum of his clause [B. and C. cas] kepe I not to schewe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 409 Þe culorum of his clause curatours is to mene. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 72 And constrewe ich clause with þe culorum. *Ibid.* iv. 61 No blame serued . . . Ho so toke good kepe to be culorum.

† **Culot** (kŭl'ot). [F., dim. of *cul*: see above.]

† a. A stand for a crucible in the furnace. † b. The heavy mass which falls to the bottom of a crucible. c. A little cup of sheet-iron inserted into the hollow base of the Minié and other projectiles, so as to be driven into the ball and enlarge its diameter, when fired.

1603 SALMON *Doron Med.* 1. 317 Place a Crucible upon a Culot in the middle of a Hearth-place in a Wind Furnace. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Essence*, Separate the Dross from the Culot in the Bottom. 1854 CAPT. NORTON in *Mech. Mag.* LXII. 38 For putting an iron cup or culot into the hollow base of this shot.

**Culottic** (kŭl'ot'ik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *culotte* breeches + -IC after SANSULOTIC.] Wearing breeches, respectable, as opposed to *sansculottic*. So *Culottism*.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii, Young Patriotism, Culottic and Sansculottic, rushes forward emulous. *Ibid.* III. v. ii, Let the guilty tremble therefore, and the suspect, and the rich, and in a word all manner of Culottic men. *Ibid.* III. vii. i, Sansculottism . . . having now got deep enough, is to perish in a new singular system of Culottism and arrangement. *Ibid.* III. vii. vi, Garnitures, formulas, culottisms of what sort soever.

**Culp, obs. Sc. form of CUP.**

† **Culp(e).** *Obs.* Also 4-5 cope, 'coupe, 5-6 coupe. [a. OF. *couple* (*colpe*, *culpe*, *coupe*, *cope*), f. L. *culpa* fault, blame.

After the Fr. word had regularly become *coupe*, the *l* was restored from Latin, and was at length pronounced.]

Guilt, sin, fault, blame.

1292 BRITTON I. xxix. § 3 Par sa coupe ou par sa negligence. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 305 And kaires hym to kirk-ward his coupe to schewe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 762 Baptisme . . . which bynymeþ vs þe culpe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj, Saying that she had no culpe of this dede. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxii. 74 Thourgh the culpe of a knyght. 1513 HEN. VIII in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. iii. 6 We do not impute the culpe and blame thereof in any person. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 155 The culpe of our synnis. 1601 G. ELIZ. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 354, I hope God will not lay their culps to my charge.

**Culpability** (kŭlpā'biliti). [f. next + -ITY. So mod.F. *culpabilité*, instead of OF. *culpabilité*.] The quality of being culpable.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ii. 30 [It] may be said that God indeed is some cause of that, without culpability. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 Apr. an. 1779, Amongst various acts of culpability he mentioned evil-speaking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 138 The degree of culpability depends on the presence or absence of intention.

**Culpable** (kŭlpā'b'l), *a.* (and *sb.*). Forms: 4-5 coupable, (4 -abile, -aple, cupabil, 4-5 coupwable), 4-5 culpabil(l, 4-6 couplable, 4-couppable. [ME. *couppable*, a. OF. *couppable* (*cop*, *couplable*, *culpable*, etc.) guilty:—L. *culpābilis* blameworthy, *f. culpa* fault, blame. The OF. was regularly reduced to *couppable* in 13th c., but was frequently written *culpable* after L. in 14th c., *couplable* in 16th c.; the latinized form has in Eng. been established both in spelling and pronunciation.]

1. Guilty, criminal; deserving punishment or condemnation. *Obs.* (or blended with sense 2.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1331 3yf þou . . . Fordost þou manny syn sustynance þat aftyrwarde he may nat lyve þou art coupable. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 300 Any creature þat is coupable afor a kynges iustice. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Eijb, How be it that they be gilty and culpable. 1573 Bp. of PETERBORO in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 196 III. 35 If the beable iustelle . . . to finde him culpable. 1665 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* II. 22 Meer Schisme . . . a culpable rupture or breach of the Catholic communion. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 243 The inflictor of the punishment may perhaps be as culpable as the sufferer. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. xlii. 131 He was considered at Thebes as culpable.

*b. Const. of, + in* (an offence, sin, wrong, etc.). a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiv. 13 þai wild haf made me culpabil of syn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 312 We ben coupable in þis synne. 1428 *Surtres Misc.* (1890) 8 He was

gilty and culpabyll of all y<sup>e</sup> trespassse. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iii. (1874) 14 What can the pore wyfe . . . do withthall, being not culpable in the cryme? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 220 They had found themselves culpable of gluttony. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 222 The greatest crime of which a man could render himself culpable.

† c. *Culpable* of (punishment, death, judgement, etc.): deserving, liable to. Also, *culpable to be judged*, etc. (see first quot.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 16 Sich is coupable agens God to be jugid to helle. *Ibid.*, þat man, as Crist seiþ, is coupable of þe fier of helle. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4570 He is of the deth coupable. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 21 Whosoever killeth, shal be culpable of judgement. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Culpable of judgement. 1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 45 [Which] makes the offender culpable of death.

2. Deserving blame or censure, blameworthy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Matth.* 7 575 Þe lawe seiþ þat he is coupable þat entremettith him or mellith him with such þing as aperteynþ not vnto him. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Culpable*, blame-worthy, guiltie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. viii. 33 What circumstances make an action laudable, or culpable. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 7 Those inclinations . . . they know to be highly culpable and unworthy. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 146 With great and culpable disregard to the public weal.

*b. Artistically faulty or censurable. rare.*

1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 2 It [a print] may have an agreeable effect as a whole, and yet be very culpable in its parts. 1851 [see CULPABLENESS.]

† *B. sb.* A guilty person, a culprit. *Obs.* [So F. *culpable*.]

1480 *Robt. Deyyll* 720 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 247 Every vnthryfte culpable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 411/3 He punysshed the culpables. 1651 tr. *De las-Coveras's Hist. Don Fenise* 209 If he could discover the infamous culpable. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1808) II. 246 (D.) Those only who were the culpables.

**Culpableness** (kŭlpā'b'lnēs). In 4 coupablenesses. [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being culpable; culpability.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 335 Coupablenesses of synne. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 145 (T.) My culpableness in those particulars. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 79 By any culpableness or unadvisedness of my own carriage. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones* Pen. III. i. § 40. 26 To show the culpableness . . . of our common modes of decoration by painted imitation of various woods or marbles.

**Culpably, adv.** [f. as *prec.* + -LY.] In a culpable or blameworthy manner; to a culpable degree.

16. . . JER. TAYLOR (J.), If we perform this duty pitifully and culpably. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 25 June an. 1763 Culpably injurious to the merit of that bard. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 56 Culpably wanting in filial piety.

† **Culpate, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *culpāt-*, ppl. stem of *culpāre* to blame, *f. culpa* fault, blame.] *trans.* To blame, find fault with.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 422 They did . . . much more culpate and blame his prevy Counsellors.

So † **Culpation**, 'a blaming, a finding fault' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

**Culpatory, a. & v.** [f. as *prec.* + -ORY.] Tending to or expressing blame.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertues's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. Postscript, If adjectives in *osus*, as *famosus*, &c. were not most commonly used by Latin authors in a culpatory sense. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 Eloquent culpatory diatribes.

† **Culpe, v.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *colper*, *couper* to cut: see *COUP* *v.* 2, *COPE* *v.* 2] *trans.* To cut, slice. (Cf. CULPON *v.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Take gode fat Ele, & culpe hym.

† **Culpon, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 oulpoun, oulpoun, 4- oulpoun, (5 colpon, 6 oulpoun, -in, -yn; Sc. 6-7 cowpoun, coupon, 9 coopin. [a. OF. *colpon*, *coulpoun*, *copon*, now *coupon*, cutting, cut, slice, piece, portion, f. *colper*, *couper*, *couper* to cut. The same word has been adopted from mod. Fr. in a special sense as *COUPON*.]

A piece cut off, a cutting; a portion, strip, slice, bit, shred.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 679 This Pardoner hadde heer as yellow as wax. . . But thynne it lay by colpons [w. r. colpouns] oon and oon. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 542 Al to peces that hewed their sheldes, The colpons flegh out in the felde. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 89 Take eles . . . and choppe hem in faire colpons. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 635 Velvet embroudered with sundry knottes and culpons of golde. 1563 WINSTON *Four Scotts Thre Quest.* § 5 *marguin*, Quhen that cleik fra ws twa coupons of our crede, tyme is to speik. 1590 BRUCE *Serm. Sac.* B vij a, Suppose thou get a coupon of him [thy savior] in the sacrament, that coupon wald do thee na good. 1845 JAMIESON, *Coupon*. in *ph.*, shatters, shivers: pronounced *coupin*.

† **Culpon, v.** *Obs.* Also 6 oulpoun, 7 *Sc. coupon*. [f. CULPON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut into pieces, cut up, slice.

14. . . *Anc. Cookery* 477 Take eles coulpoude and clene waschen. 1593 *Bk. Kerynges* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 Termes of a Kertuer . . . culpon that route. 1667 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* II. i. F vijj, He that did crows and culpon once Hydya of hellish spyte. 1666 BRINK *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 16 Superstition is lyke some serpents, that though they be couponed in many cuttes, yet they can keepe some lyfe in all.

2. To ornament or trim with strips or patches of a different-coloured material; sometimes, perhaps,

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to border with pieces of alternate colouring: see Godefroy, s.v. *compenné, coupné*.

1577-89 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 820/1 The trappers of the cousers were mantell harness culposed. *Ibid.* 858/1 A chemere, of cloath of silver, culposed with cloath of gold, of damaske, cantell wise.

**Culpose** (kulpō's), *a. Roman Law.* [f. *L. culpa* 'fault of negligence or remissness' + -OSE, after *dolose* (*L. dolosus*).] Characterized by *culpa* or (criminal) negligence.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1103 Generally an act of forbearance or omission which is merely culpose (or not dolose) is not a crime or public delict. 1875 POSTER *Gains* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 153 Not of dolose or intentional delicts, but only of culpose delicts, i.e. committed from negligence.

**Culprit** (kulp'rit). [Known (as a word) only from 1678. According to the legal tradition, found in print shortly after 1700, *culprit* was not originally a word, but a fortuitous or ignorant running together of two words (the fusion being made possible by the abbreviated writing of legal records), viz. Anglo-Fr. *culpable* or *L. culpabilis* 'guilty', abbreviated *cul.*, and *prist* or *prist* = OF. *prest* 'ready'. It is supposed that when the prisoner had pleaded 'Not guilty', the Clerk of the Crown replied with '*Culpable: prest d'averer nostre bille*', i.e. '*Guilty: [and I am] ready to aver our indictment*'; that this reply was noted on the roll in the form *cul. prist*, etc.; and that, at a later time, after the disuse of law French, this formula was mistaken for an appellation addressed to the accused. (See note at end of this article.)]

1. *Law.* Used only in the formula '*Culprit, How will you be tried?*' formerly said by the Clerk of the Crown to a prisoner indicted for high treason or felony, on his pleading 'Not guilty'.

Its first recorded use is in the Trial of the Earl of Pembroke for murder in 1678: it does not occur in the Trial of the Regicides 1662, nor in the various State Trials of 1663, 1664, 1669. Its original force was formally to join issue with the defendant's plea of 'Not guilty', and to demand trial and judgement; but this was perhaps forgotten in 1678.

1678 *State Trials* (1830) VI. 1302/2 (*Earl of Pembroke*) Clerk of Crown. Are you guilty, or not guilty? *Earl.* Not guilty. *Cl. of Cr.* Culprit, how will you be tried? *Earl.* By my Peers. *Cl. of Cr.* God send you a good deliverance. 1683 *Trial of A. Sidney* (1684) 6. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Process Scit.* 127 If the Prisoner answer not guilty, the Clerk saith, Culprit; [(i.e.) *Culpabilis es, paratus sum verificare*] How wilt thou be tried?—and the Prisoner must answer,—By God and the Country.—Clerk saith, God send thee a good Deliverance.

2. Hence assumed to mean, Prisoner at the bar; he who is arraigned for a crime or offence; the accused.

1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 273 Then first the culprit answered to his name. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon Pref.* An author is in the condition of a culprit: the public are his judges. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 197 'Well, culprit', said the governor. 'What have you to say for yourself?' 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 619/2 But neither the culprit nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers.

3. An offender, one guilty of a fault or offence.

[A change of sense, app. due to popular etymology, the word being referred directly to *L. culpa* 'fault, offence'.]

1769 *Jennius Lett.* xxii. 100 He had not rendered himself a culprit, too ignominious to sit in parliament. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iv. The fled Hungarian, who seems the culprit. 1850 M. HOLROYD *Mem. G. E. Corrie* II. xi He always took care to send away the offender feeling himself to be a culprit not a martyr.

4. *attrib.*

1750 WHITEHEAD *Roman Father* Epil. (R.). Like other culprit youths, he wanted grace.

[Note. The legal tradition as to the origin of *culprit* is thus given:

1717 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Culprit* is compounded of two words, i.e. *Cul* and *Prist*, viz. *Cul*, which is the Abbreviation of *Culpabilis*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer in the behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty after he hath pleaded Not Guilty, without which the Issue is not joined: The other word *Prist* is derived from the French word *Prest*, i.e. ready; and 'tis as much as to say, That he is ready to prove the Party guilty. See also 1729-72 JACOBI *New Law Dict.* s. v. 1765-8 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvi, and note thereon by CHRISTIAN (ed. 1795, p. 340). Also 1841-5 STEPHENS *Comm.* VI. xvii. (1883) 407.

This explanation is in accordance with the fact that the formula *prest* (*prist*) is of constant occurrence in mediæval procedure, to signify that the parties are ready to go to judgement on a point of law, or to trial on an issue of fact: see the old Year-books *passim*; e.g. *Year-book* 35 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 451 '*Herle. La pasture de Stregham tut une e nent severe; prest. Passeley. Issi severe ge vous ne devez comuner outre les boundes, etc. prest. Berseford [Justice]. Vous estes a issue, etc. The force of prest further appears in *Year-bk. Michaelmas* 12 *Edw. III.* Plac. 15 '*Le defendant dit .ge les blees furent sciez et emportez*'; prest, etc.' where another MS. for 'prest, etc.' reads '*et demanda jugement*'. Moreover *non cul prist* actually appears as an abbreviated form. In the *Liber Assisarum*, anno 22<sup>o</sup> *Edw. I.*, placitum 47, we find in the report (*Liber des Assises*, 1679, p. 94) '*Banck. Il semble que vous luy fistes tresp.*' Pur que [respondit] *Richm.* [for *Defendant*] *De rien culpable, prest d'averer nostre bille*, etc. This, in Brooke's *Abbridgement* (1568) fol. 7, Section *Action sur le case, Plea* 78, is thus cited: '*Banck. Fustic. Vous luy fist tort.*' p. q' rñd'. *Richm.* non cul prist, etc.')*

|| **Culrach, -reach** (ku'lreχ). *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also *colrach, collerauch, -rayth, -reth, cole-raith, culreauoh.* [app. f. Ir. and Gael. *cul* back + *reach* law, statute, ordinance.] A surety given to a court from which a cause is removed to another court, to be escheated if full justice is not rendered in the latter court. Required especially when a cause was removed to the court of a lord of regality.

c. 1400 *Quoniam Attach.* viii. § 4 Demittet ibidem vnum culrach scilicet vnum plegium quod plena lex tenebitur parti in curia domini sui. 1528 In Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 407 (Jam.) Offerand to that effect caution of Collerauch. 1571 In Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* Scot. I. 23 Comperit P. L. Knycht, Stewart within the said Regallie, and desyr the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Robert to be replegit for the s<sup>d</sup> Justice Court as duelland within the samin boundis; and offerit cautione of Col-lerayth, as accordis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 107 He aught to leave one borgh, that is called Culreuch, behinde him in that Court, out of the quihik the defender is borrowed. 1641 *Acts Chas. I.* V. 627 (Jam.) To give and find caution de Col-lereth for administration of Justice. 1700 in R. CHAMBERS *Dom. Ann. Scotl.* anno 1700, Demanding surrender of the two Browns, to be tried in the court of his regality, within whose bounds they had lived, and offering a *culrach* or pledge for them. 1861 *Ibid.* 236 The system of culrach or replegiation is one of great antiquity in Scotland, but last heard of in the Highlands.

† **Cu'rage, culerage.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *cole-raise*, 5 *culra(t)che*, -*rayge*, *curiage*, 6 *courage*, -*agie*, (7 *kill-ridge*), 5-7 *culrage*, 6-7 *culerage*. [a. OF. *culrage*, mod.F. *curage*, f. *cul* 'anus' + *rage* rage, rabies, 'from his operation and effect when it is used in those parts' (Gerarde): cf. the Eng. name ARSESMART.] An obsolete name of the plant Water-pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*).

1539 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33 *Persicaria minor*, culerage. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1026 And curiage, and gladiol the longe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 108 Culrache, smerthole, herbe [H., P. culrache], *persicaria*. 14. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker *602/2 Persicaria*, culerage. 1578 *Lyte Dodona* v. lxxvii. 63a This herbe is called . . . in English Water pepper . . . and of some Curage. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Curage*, the hearbe Water-pepper, Arse-smart, Kill-ridge, or culerage.

† **Cu'lroun, culrun.** *Sc. Obs.* Also *culroin*, *culurune*. [perh. a corruption of CULLION.] A base fellow, a rascal: an opprobrious appellation.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. prol. 43 The cadgair. . . Calland the colgar ane knaif and culroun full queyr. 1540 in Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 75 Be Thomas your brother at command. A culurune kythed throw many a land. a 1568 *Bannatyne Poems*, *Sons exylit throw Fryd* 27 For hichtines the culroin dois misken His awin maister.

**Culsh**, var. of **CULCH**.

**Cult** (kult), *sb.* [ad. *L. cultus* worship (f. *colère* to attend to, cultivate, respect, etc.), and its F. adaptation *culte* (1611 *Cotgr.*). Used in 17th c. (? from Latin), and then rarely till the middle of the 19th, when often spelt *cult* as in French.]

† 1. Worship; reverential homage rendered to a divine being or beings. *Obs.* (exc. as in sense 2).

1657 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 371 You tell vs most absurdly of a diuine cult. . . (for so cult you aie, or so quilled in your teares). *Ibid.* 380 You . . . referre it to the cult that you so foolishly talked of. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 39 God, abolishing the cult of Gentile idols. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 92 That Sovereign Cult due to God only.

2. A particular form or system of religious worship; esp. in reference to its external rites and ceremonies.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. App. 245 Let not every circumstantial difference or Variety of Cult be Nick-named a new Religion. 1699 SHAFESB. *Charac.* *Ing. conc. Virtus* I. III. § 2 In the Cult or Worship of such a Deity. 1850 GLADSTONE *Hom. II.* 211 While she [Proserpine] has a cult or worship on earth, he [Aidoneus] apparently has none. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* I. xii. 242 They are devoted in their attentions to the objects of their cult. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Gr.* xi. 350 The cult of Aphrodite.

3. *transf.* Devotion or homage to a particular person or thing, now esp. as paid by a body of professed adherents or admirers.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. i. (1737) I. 281 Convinced of the Reality of a better Self, and of the Cult or Homage which is due to It. 1829 A. W. FONBLANQUE *England Under 7 Admin.* (1837) I. 238 These cults are generally to be found in the same house. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 368 The cult of beauty as the most vivid image of Truth. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 141/2 An evidence of the decay of the Wordsworth cult.

† **Cult**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. *L. cult-us*, pa. pple. of *colère* to cultivate.] Cultivated, cultured.

1657 [see *Cult sb.* 1].

**Cultar**, *obs. form* of **COULTER**.

**Cultch**, var. of **CULCH**.

† **Cultel.** *Obs.* [OF. *cultel* (12th c.):—*L. cultellus* knife, dim. of *cultus* knife, share.] 'A long knife carried by a knight's attendant, hence called *cultellarius*' (Fairholt).

† **Cultellere**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *cultellaire*, -*ere*, ad. med.L. *cultellarius* (see next).] = next.

1541 R. COLEMAN *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* (1579) 50 Which and how many be there of actual cauters?.. The first is called *Cultellere* (of Cousteau) that is a knife.

† **Cultellary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *cultellarius* of or belonging to a knife, f. *cultellus* knife: see -ARY.] Having the form of a knife,

[c. 1400 *Langfaus's Chirurg.* 200 Pou schalt make bitwixe þe fyngnis cauteris þat ben cleid cauterium cultellare. *Ibid.* 307 The .v. cauterie is maad in þis maner & is swipe comoun & is cleid cultellare.] 1684 tr. *Bout's Alere. Compt.* XII. 388 The exulcerated and painful Wen . . . he cut . . . off with a cultellary Cautyery.

† **Cultellated**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. cultellāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cultellare* to make like a knife, f. *cultellus* knife.] Having a sharp edge like a knife.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 It produces long . . . hard cultellated leaves.

† **Cultellation.** *Obs.* [a. F. *cultellation*, f. *L. cultellus* knife.] An operation in land-measuring to ascertain the horizontal area of a sloping or uneven surface: the measuring line is held horizontally above the surface, and a weighted 'arrow' (originally a knife) dropped to stick in the ground at a point vertically beneath its extremity.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

**Culter**, *obs.* and dial. form of **COULTER**.

**Cultism** (kultizm), *a.* [a. Sp. *cultismo*, f. *cultismo*, f. Sp. *culto* polished, elegant (—*L. cultus* cultivated): see -ISM. Góngora gave the appellation *estilo culto* to his style of writing.] A kind of affected elegance of style which prevailed in Spanish literature in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th c.; also called *Góngorism* after the poet Góngora. So *Cultist*, a writer affecting cultism.

1887 MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 360 The cultism of Góngora, the attitude of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 718 Francesco de Roxas, a celebrated cultist in style. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 391 The school of the cultists.

**Cultivable** (kultivábl'), *a.* [f. F. *cultivable* (13-14th c. in Hatzfeld), f. *cultiver* to CULTIVATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being cultivated.

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 437 Cultivable Ground. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 535 A mountainous, broken, yet cultivable country. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 425 A fruit exclusively cultivable in hot countries. 1863 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 112 Faculties . . . cultivable . . . by education.

Hence **Cultivability**, cultivable quality.

1881 *Chicago Advance* 8 Sept. 568 The wonderful cultivability of this pastoral art. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 416 This has . . . diminished the cultivability of the soil.

† **Cultivage.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *cultivage* tillage (*Cotgr.*), f. *cultiver*.] Tillage, husbandry.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. (1682) 161 Unwilling to be industrious in Arts, traffick, or cultivage. *Ibid.* VIII. 357 The Countrey void of Villages, Rivers, or Cultivage.

**Cultivable** (kultivábl'), *a.* Also **Cultivateable**. [f. CULTIVATE + -ABLE.] = CULTIVABLE. Hence **Cultivability** (*rare*).

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 42 On the cultivatable land the work of drainage is going on. 1880 F. W. BURBIDGE *Gardens of Sun* VI. 116, 1738 acres are supposed to be cultivatable. 1886 *Chicago Advance* 23 Dec. 823 The human cultivatability of the savage Indian.

**Cultivate** (kultivét), *v.* [f. *cultivare*, ppl. stem of late (and med.) *L. cultivare* to till, (in It. *cultivare*, Fr. *cultiver*, *cultivar*, F. *cultiver*, OF. and dial. *cultiver*), f. late *L. cultivus* (*cultiva terra*), characterized by being tilled, f. *cultus*, pa. pple. of *colère* to till, cultivate, take care of. For the form cf. *captive*. In earlier use we had **CULTIVE** v.]

I. *lit.* 1. *trans.* To bestow labour and attention upon (land) in order to the raising of crops; to till; to improve and render fertile by husbandry.

1620-55 [see *CULTIVATING vbl. sb.*] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Cultivate*, to plow or Till. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i. 'Tis a great pity so good a husbandman as you should want a farm to cultivate. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. A Country infinitely populous, but miserably cultivated. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 551 Most of the rivers of Bengal . . . have their banks cultivated with rice. 1838 THIRWALL *Greece* II. 321 The Athenians returned to cultivate their fields. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 63 Gardens were cultivated by the ancient Greeks.

b. *techn.* To break up (ground) with a **CULTIVATOR** (sense 3).

1846 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. n. 288 The stubble was ploughed, and in the spring of 1842 it was manured and grubbed, or 'cultivated', and sown with mangold-wurzel.

2. To bestow labour and attention upon (a plant) so as to promote its growth; to produce or raise by tillage. Also *transf.* of fish, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 193 Pot-herbs . . . cultivated with his daily Care. 1707 *Cuvius* in *Husb. & Gard.* 4 The Plants that Adam took Pleasure to cultivate there. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* V. 197 All the species of fish usually cultivated in the country. 1872 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* ix. 231 A rose, however you cultivate it, remains a rose.

II. *fig.* 3. To improve and develop by education or training (a person, his mind, manners, faculties); to refine, to culture.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 377 To cultivate its [a child's] Manners with good Precepts and Counsels. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* 1. To cultivate the wild licentious savage With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 273, I have endeavoured so to cultivate my mind, that [etc.]. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 348 To learn every thing to cultivate the spirit.

4. To promote the growth of, devote oneself to the advancement or development of (an art, science, sentiment, etc.); to foster.



166a EVELYN *Chalcogr.* A.ijj. That great...designe...of cultivating the Sciences, and advancing of useful knowledge. *Ibid.* 32 Ye that love vertue and cultivate the sciences. 1694 tr. Milton's *Let. State* Sept. an. 1652, How firmly we are resolv'd to cultivate...that friendship which is between your serenity and this republic. 1747 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 302 Let us be the more careful to cultivate inward religion. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxvi. Though it cannot plant morals in the human breast, it cultivates them when there.

b. To devote one's attention to, to prosecute, follow, practise, cherish (any art, science, sentiment, habit, or pursuit, esp. with the object of acquiring it, or improving oneself in it).

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ii. [They] cultivate the same superstition with the Bannians in India. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref. Let us cultivate our own excellent language. 186a SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 167 The higher mathematics are absolutely necessary to those who cultivate...astronomy. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 123 As a soldier, he cultivates bluntness.

b. Phrases. To cultivate the acquaintance, friendship, or good opinion of, relations with.

(These connect 4 and 5.)

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 276 He had iv entire years to cultivate a Friendship with Themistocles. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. II. 10 He was more solicitous to cultivate her mamma's good opinion, than hers. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753. He cultivated his acquaintance. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 479 A desire to cultivate the friendship of the English. 1888 W. R. CARELS *Life in Corea* I. 7 Mr. Mayers...did his utmost...to cultivate some relations with the people and officials.

c. Hence (elipt.) To cultivate a person: to bestow attention upon him with a view to intimacy or favour; to court the acquaintance or friendship of.

1707 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 215 The Great honour him, cultivate him, respect him, court him. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 64. I loved and cultivated him accordingly. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxvi. 186, I...felt that he was a person I should like to cultivate. 1889 CORNH. *Mag.* Feb., *The County* iv. I shall cultivate Sir Joseph.

† d. *intr.* Const. with. Obs.

1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 169 If my father was disposed to cultivate with the world, what a delightful acquaintance he might have!

**Cultivated** (kw'ltivēd), *ppl.* a. [f. prec.]

1. Of land: Subjected to cultivation; tilled. Of plants: Produced or improved by cultivation.

1707 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 94 It is frequently seen in cultivated grounds. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Ferns* I. 103 Flowering shrubs, and all manner of cultivated beauty. *Mod.* The plant was described from a cultivated specimen.

2. *fig.* Of persons, their minds, faculties, etc.: Improved by education or training; refined, cultured.

1665 GLANVILLE *Scops. Sci.* 81 In the latter and less cultivated ages. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 189 A cultivated understanding, a copious fancy. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi. The most cultivated men in the most cultivated of Italian cities. 1883 G. LLOYD *Bib & Flow* I. 24 His cultivated tastes.

**Cultivating**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of the verb CULTIVATE; cultivation.

1620-35 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6 The cultivating and manuring of Lands. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. to Rdr., The Cultivating of that part of Learning.

**Cultivating**, *ppl.* a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>] That cultivates; engaged in tillage.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 108 The close-cropt grass...showed the hand of cultivating care. 1884 *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 487a The condition of the cultivating classes. 1891 *Educ. Rev.* I. 140 The instruction...is in no wise so broad or cultivating as the corresponding study beyond the ocean.

**Cultivation** (kw'ltivē'jən), [a. F. *cultivation* (16th c.), n. of action from *cultiver*: see CULTIVE v. and -ATION.]

1. The tilling of land; tillage, husbandry.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 278 Soil...capable of cultivations and improvements. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 144 By industry and cultivation, this neat spot is an image of Eden. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 17 The cultivation of a farm. 1863 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 116 The amount of land under cultivation.

† b. Improvement (of land); increase of fertility. *Obs. rare.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 206 The first shower of rain would turn it all to stone, without affording any sensible cultivation to the land.

2. The bestowing of labour and care upon a plant, so as to develop and improve its qualities; the raising of (a crop) by tillage.

1759 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. vii. I saw several Sugar Canes, but wild, and for want of Cultivation, imperfect. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 The seeds of plants, exalted by cultivation, always furnish large and improved Varieties. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandin.* ix. 231 You cannot change a rose into a pear tree by cultivation. *Mod.* Land devoted to the cultivation of wheat.

b. *transf.* The production or raising of a 'crop' of any kind (as of oysters, microscopic organisms, etc.); also *concr.* the product of such cultivation (of bacteria, etc.); = CULTURE *sb.* 3 b, c. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *cultivation experiment, fluid*.

1884 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* (1886) 159 Twenty days cultivation of blood-bacilli at 42° to 43° C. does not always yield attenuated virus. *Ibid.* 26 Test-tubes which are to receive cultivation-fluids. 1886 E. M. CROOKSHANK *Bac-*

*teriology* 69 In a glass beaker...place the tube containing the cultivation.

3. *fig.* The devoting of special attention or study to the development of, or to progress in (a branch of knowledge, a person's acquaintance, etc.).

a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), A cultivation of learning. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 463 The cultivation of every liberal accomplishment. 1877 TYNDALE in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 The cultivation of right relations with his fellow men.

b. The bestowing of special attention upon a person for the sake of gaining his favour. *rare.*

1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* xiv. 70 [The gods] become angry with the guilty, but are rendered propitious by proper cultivation.

4. The developing, fostering, or improving (of the mind, faculties, etc.) by education and training; the condition of being cultivated; culture, refinement.

a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. xi. (R.), Use and cultivation of reason. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Gray* II. i. An enthusiastic advocate for the cultivation of the mind, he was an equally ardent supporter of the cultivation of the body. 1869 LECCKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 88 Increased cultivation almost always produces...fastidiousness.

**Cultivate** (kw'ltivē'tiv), *a. rare.* [f. CULTIVATE (or its med.L. base) + -IVE.] Tending or pertaining to cultivation.

1863 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. 1. 242 Manuring and other cultivate processes.

**Cultivator** (kw'ltivē'tor), *Also 8-er.* [n. of action in L. form f. med.L. *cultivare* to CULTIVATE, prob. after F. *cultivateur* (15th c. in Hatzfeld).]

1. One who tills the ground, or cultivates a particular plant or crop; a tiller, husbandman, farmer, agriculturist.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Occas. Medit.* iv. iii. 62 The Divine Son of the great *ymwybe* [margin] That is, Cultivator of the Ground. a. 1691 BOYLE (J.), Some cultivators of clover-grass. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 490 An English cultivator, at the head of a sheep farm of three or four thousand acres. 1813 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbul* (1845) I. 389 There are five classes of cultivators in Afghanistan.

2. *fig. a.* One who cultivates an art, science, etc. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 239 A cultivator or supporter of arts or letters. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 181 A restorer and cultivator of religion after the Egyptian manner. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 176 The great cultivators of science and letters.

b. One who, or that which, develops or improves (the mind, etc.) by education and training.

1868 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 July, To give people an interest...in the management of their own affairs was the great cultivator of mankind. 1886 MORLEY *Pop. Culture, Crit. Misc.* III. 32 The observant cultivator of his own understanding.

3. An agricultural implement for breaking up or loosening the ground, and uprooting weeds between the drills of crops.

1759 tr. *Dihamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 126 My alleys were plowed again with the cultivator. 1849 *Mach. Mag.* L. 176 Dr. Newington's hand row hoe and cultivator. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* i. 23 An American 'cultivator'...which simple plough...drawn by a single horse, accomplished as much as the labour of fifty men, according to the usual method of cultivating the vine with a hoe.

**Cultivatory** (kw'ltivē'tōrī), *a. rare.* [f. CULTIVATE v. (or its med.L. base) + -ORY.] Of the nature of or pertaining to cultivation.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 656 A certain cultivatory process. 1888 *New York Dispatch* Sept., Here the cultivatory work ends and the manufacturing begins.

† **Cultive**, *v. Obs.* Also 5-yue, 6-ife. [a. F. *cultiver* (12-13th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *cultivare* to CULTIVATE. (In OF. the word had also a semi-popular form *coutiver*.)] *trans.* = CULTIVATE. Hence † *Cu-ltiving vbl. sb.*, cultivation.

1483 CAXTON *Esoppe* 145 The labourer...made alle his ground to be cultuyed and ered. 1483 — *Cato B.ij.* The cultuyng and eeryng of the erthe. 1546 St. *Peters Hen.* VIII. XI. 181 To culstife the land. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 27 However he took pleasure to plant and cultivate. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ban. Virgin* 120 Cultiving the seeds of the other Arabian odours.

† **Cultive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *cultivus*, f. *cultus* tilled; cf. OF. *teres cultives* arable lands (1270 in Godef.)] Under tillage, cultivated.

1611 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 249 To work in those rough fields, as yet not cultivate.

**Cultor**, *obs. form* of CULTIVER.

**Cultorist** (kw'ltōrīst), [ad. Sp. *cultorista*, in F. *cultoriste*.] = CULTIST.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 144 After the beautiful period of Spanish literature come Gongora and his cultorists.

**Cultrate** (kw'ltṛāt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *cultratus*, f. *culler, cultr-* knife, share: see -ATR 2 a.] Formed like a knife or coultter; having a sharp edge like a knife.

1866-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 387 Borer...included in a bivalve sheath, compressed, cultrate. *Ibid.* II. 278 Bill cultrate.

**Cultrated**, *a. Nat. Hist.* = prec. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1805) I. 67 The bill is strong...the edges are thin, and sharp or cultrated.

**Cultrē**, *obs. form* of CULTIVER.

**Cultriform** (kw'ltṛifōrm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [mod. f. L. type \**cultriformis*, f. *cultr-* knife: see -FORM.] Shaped like a knife or coultter.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 162 The saw of some saw-flies is cultriform. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 169 Cultriform lamellae.

**Cultrirostral** (kw'ltṛirō'strāl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *cultr-* knife, share + *rostrum* beak + -AL.] In F. *cultrirostre*.] Having a bill shaped like a knife or coultter, as certain grallatorial birds (the heron, stork, etc.). In mod. Dicts.

**Cultrivorous**, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -VOROUS.] Swallowing or pretending to swallow knives.

1846 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON.

**Culturable** (kw'ltūrāb'l), *a.* [f. CULTURE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of culture or cultivation; cultivable. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 59 The...more easily culturable parts, being converted to the purposes of husbandry. 1883 *Spectator* 12 May 606/2 The faculty of musical apprehension, is, apparently, the most culturable of all. 1889 *Ibid.* 7 Dec., A rich country...with limitless culturable or mineral land.

**Cultural** (kw'ltūriāl), *a.* [f. L. *cultura* tillage, culture + -AL.] So in mod. F.]

1. Relating to the culture of plants, or of fish, etc. 1868 J. SCOTT (*title*), The orchardist, or a cultural and descriptive catalogue of fruit trees. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June Supp., Fish Cultural Apparatus in operation.

2. Relating to culture of the mind, manners, etc. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 307 A mere incident of social life and of cultural growth. 1890 *Yrnl. Education* 1 Nov. 631/2 Nobody denies...the cultural value of Greek and Roman history.

Hence *Culturally adv.*, in relation to culture.

1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 87 Each is an advance culturally and artistically on that below.

† **Culturate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. F. *culturer* CULTURE v. + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To bring under culture, cultivate.

1631 CAPT. SMITH *Adv. Planters* iv. 10 More [land] to spare than all the natives of those Countries can use and cultivate.

† **Culturation**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Cultivation, culture.

1606 BRVSKETT *Civ. Life* 4 The culturation and manuring of the same.

**Culture** (kw'ltūr), *sb.* [a. F. *culture* (in OF. *couture*), ad. L. *cultura* cultivation, tending, in Christian authors, worship, f. *ppl.* stem of *cōlōre*: see CULT.]

† 1. Worship; reverential homage. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Coid. Leg.* 81/2 When they departe fro the culture and honour of theyr god.

2. The action or practice of cultivating the soil; tillage, husbandry; = CULTIVATION 1.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 27 In places there thou wilt have the culture. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Culture*, husbandry, tilling. 1665-9 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1675) 320 Such a...plot of his Eden...gratefully crowns his Culture...with chaplets of Flowers. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 3 Man was...employ'd in the Culture of the Garden. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 3) 296 The soil is clay, and difficult of culture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 11 The same kinds of grain...are sown...and the same mode of culture is adopted.

† b. Cultivated condition. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. 12 The eth...by...dyligent labour...ys brought to maruelous culture and fertilitye.

† c. *concr.* A piece of tilled land; a cultivated field. *Obs.*

1557 MS. *Indenture* 30 June, [Conveying] a culture of land called the flatte, in Brantingham, Yks. 1560 WHITHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 27 b, Euary culture where bee Vines and other trees lettes the horses. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (R.), From their tenements...proceeds the caravan Through lively spreading cultures, pastures green.

3. The cultivating or rearing of a plant or crop; = CULTIVATION 2.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 402 These...were slower than the ordinary Wheat, and this Culture did rather retard than advance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 78 The Culture suiting to the several Kinds Of Seeds and Plants. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 33 ¶ 2 The fruits, which without culture fell ripe into their hands. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 [England] is too far north for the culture of the vine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/2 There are eighty acres devoted to bulb culture.

b. *transf.* The rearing or raising of certain animals, such as fish, oysters, bees, etc., or of natural products such as silk.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 679 The culture of silk. 186a CORNH. *Mag.* V. 202 The dredgers at Whitstable have so far adopted oyster culture. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/2 In the interests of bee-culture, and in the search of improved races of bees.

c. The artificial development of microscopic organisms, esp. bacteria, in specially prepared media; *concr.* the product of such culture; a growth or crop of artificially developed bacteria, etc. Also in *Comb.*, as *culture-fluid*, -*tube*, etc.

1884 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* (1886) 94 When cultures of this bacterium are kept for some time...their virulence becomes diminished. *Ibid.* 39 A series of new culture-tubes. *Ibid.*, A culture-fluid...that contains...various species of organisms.

† d. The training of the human body. *Obs.*

1628 HOBBS *Thwya*, i. vi, Amongst whom [the Lacedaemonians], especially in the culture of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 60 To suppose the organization of man equally susceptible of improvement from culture with that of various animals and vegetables.

4. *fig.* The cultivating or development (of the mind, faculties, manners, etc.); improvement or refinement by education and training.

c 1570 *MORRIS Pictur. Wks.* 14 To the culture and profit of their myndes. a 1633 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wks.* (1638) 174 Necessary for the culture of good manners. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* ii. xxi. 189 The education of Children (is called) a culture of their mindes. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 12 She... neglected the culture of (her) understanding. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 55 The precise point to which intellectual culture can be carried. 1885 *DALY Jew. Temp.* xiv. (1877) 155 The Jewish system was intended for the culture of the religious life of the Jews.

5. *absol.* The training, development, and refinement of mind, tastes, and manners; the condition of being thus trained and refined; the intellectual side of civilization.

1805 *WORDSW. Prelud.* xiii. 197 Where grace Of culture hath been utterly unknown. 1860 *MOTLEY Nederl.* (1868) I. ii. 47 His culture was not extensive. 1876 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* xiii. Culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world. 1889 *JESSOP Counting of Friars* iii. 131 Some few of the larger... monasteries... [were] centres of culture. *Mod.* A man of considerable culture.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular form or type of intellectual development.

1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 150 A language and culture which was wholly alien to them. 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, Speaking all languages, knowing all cultures, living amongst all races.

6. The prosecution with special attention or study of any subject or pursuit; = CULTIVATION 3. (*rare.*) 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I.* Intro. An earnest culture of the arts of peace.

**Culture** (kw'ltiūr), *v.* Now somewhat *rare*. [*a. F. culture-r* (15th c.), *f. culture*; see *prec.*] *trans.* To subject to culture, to cultivate: *a. lit.* (the soil, plants.) Now chiefly *poetic*.

1510 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. Fyve, a thousand plowmen... for to culture the lande. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 29 The Region was inhabited and well cultured. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 3 They cultured the earth with homes of Goats and Oxen. 1735 *THOMSON Liberty* ii. 162 In Countries cultur'd high: In ornamented Towns, where Order reigns. 1809 *WILKEN Anion Hours* (1820) 51 The lovely maid... Culturing roses with her spade. 1844 *DE QUINCEY Logic Pol. Econ.* 142 note, The capital being gone which should have cultured the estates. 1855-61 [see *CULTURED* 1].

b. *fig.* (arts, the mind, persons, etc.)

1776 *S. J. PRATT Pupil Pleas* II. 89 Our minds are not all formed or cultured alike. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* ix. 498 And if, while all their arts around them shine, They culture more the solid than the fine. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* I. 1. 13 A race and a city which they have contributed to culture in the noblest sense of the word.

**Culture**, *obs.* form of **CULTURE**.

**Cultured** (kw'ltiurd), *pp. a.* [*f. CULTURE v.* and *sh. + -ED*] Cultivated.

1. *lit.* of soil or plants. (Chiefly *poetic*.)

1743-6 *SHERSTONE Elegies* xxv. Our cultur'd vales. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 655 The cultured fields and the stately mansions of the Seine. 1861 *Mrs. NORTON Lady La G.* (1862) 102 Cultured shrubs and flowers together blent.

2. *fig.* Improved by education and training; characterized by intellectual culture; refined.

1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 236 The gentler morals, such as play Thro' life's more cultur'd walks. 1777 *Gambler's* 5 Young Pollio's cultur'd muse. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. 1. 7 A cultured man of science. 1865 *WHITTIER Snow-bound* 521 Rebuking with her cultured phrase Our homeliness of words and ways.

**Cultureless**, *a. rare*. [See *-LESS*.] Without culture, uncultivated (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1826 *CAMPBELL Poems*, 'Ye field flowers', Earth's cultureless buds, to my heart ye were dear. 1891 *E. PRACOCK N. Brendon* I. 124 The cultureless multitude.

**Culturer**, *rare*. [*f. CULTURE v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who cultures or cultivates.

1880 *OWEN Moths* ix. 177 The culturers of human nature are less wise, and they sow poison.

**Culturism**, *nonce-word*. [*f. CULTURE sb.* + *-ISM*.] Systematic devotion to culture.

1886 *D. S. GREGORY in Hamlet. Rev.* Dec. 469 Spencerism and general culturism and perfectionism.

**Culturist** (kw'ltiurist), [*f. as prec.* + *-IST*.]

1. One professionally engaged in the culture of plants, fish, or other natural products.

1828 (*title*) *Culturist*. 1846 *Cox in J. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 494 Well known to every practical culturist. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 97 The naturalist and fish culturist.

2. An advocate or devotee of culture.

1870 *J. C. SHARPE Culture & Relig.* (1878) 7 The Culturists... by which term I mean not those who esteem culture... but those... who recommend it as the one panacea for all the ills of humanity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* May 936/7 Adventists, socialists, spiritualists, culturists.

|| **Cultus** (kw'ltūs). [*a. L. cultus* (*u*-stem) cultivation, tending, culture, adoration, *f. ppl.* stem of *colere*; see *CULT*.]

†1. Worship; = *CULT sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1640 *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 49 To give to it [the altar] any religious worship, any cultus... any adoration, they do detest it, as palpable idolatry.

2. An organized system of religious worship or ceremonial; also *transf.*; = *CULT sb.* 2, 3.

1838 *EMERSON Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 194 As the Cultus, or established worship of the civilized

world, it has great historical interest. 1846 *DE QUINCEY Christianity as Org. Pol. Movem.* Wks. XII. 253 There was a cultus, or ceremonial worship: that constituted the sum-total of religion in the idea of a Pagan. 1865 *PUSEY Truth Eng. Ch.* 181 That portion of the Roman Church, which is most devoted to the cultus of the Blessed Virgin.

**Cultus-cod** (kw'ltūs; kōd). [*Chinook* *Cultus* 'of little worth', G. B. Goode.] A chroid fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*), an important article of food on the Pacific coast of North America.

1884 *Rep. U. S. Fishery Commission* 267. 1888 G. B. Goode *Amer. Fishes* 270 The Cultus Cod is universally called 'Cod-fish' where the true cod is unknown. About Puget Sound the English call it 'Ling'.

**Cultur**, *obs.* form of **COLOUR**.

**-culus, -cula, -culum**, a *L.* dim. suffix of all three genders, as in *fasci-culus* little fascis or bundle, *auri-cula* little ear, *opus-culum* small work. For the phonetic representatives of these, and their adapted forms in *-cle, -cule*, see the latter. A considerable number of the Latin words are retained unchanged in technical or learned use, as *calculus*, *fasciculus*, *Ranunculus*, *Auricula*, esp. of those in *-culum*, as *curriculum*, *operculum*, *opusculum*, *vasculum*, *vinculum*, etc.

**Culvert**: see **CULVERT** *a.*

**Culver**<sup>1</sup> (kw'lvər). Forms: 1-2 *culfre*, 1 *culfre*, *culefre*, *cufre*, 3 *culfre*, *culture*, *kulture*, *colfre*, 3-4 *culvere*, 4 *colure*, *coluyr*, 4-6 *culuer* (*e*, *culuer*, *-ver*, 5 *coluyr*, *-uour*, *coluour*, *culuor*, *-uyr*, *-uour*, *-vour*, (*col*)*yer*, *collour*), 4- *culver*. [*OE. culfre* *wk. fem.* (and ? *culfer* *str. fem.*), not known in the other Teut. langs. By Grimm thought to be derived from *L. columba*; but even if we take *culfre* as an earlier form (in which we are hardly justified), it is not easy to connect this phonetically with the *L.* word. The thoroughly popular standing of the name is also against its adoption from Latin.]

1. A dove, a pigeon; now the name of the wood-pigeon in the south and east of England.

c 885 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 7 (iv. 6) Hwæt seleð me fīðr swe swe cufrañ & ic fīgū & geresu. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1465 (Gr.) Wæs cufre of cofan sende. c 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *W.* Wūlker 131 *Columba*, culfer. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 95 On culfre onlīcesse... wes godes gast īseawed. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1254 Culfre is milde, & meoc, & swet, & fēdeþ oþer culfres bridd. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1744) 190 Foure wyte colfren. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. de P. R.* xii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), In Egypte and in Siria a culuer is taught to bere lettres and to be messangeres oute of on prouynce into anoþer. *Ibid.* xii. vii. (1495) 418 Wyde colouours. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 484 þe colleur b' he was wond to kepe and fede. 1540-1 *Elvort Image Gov.* 15 Egges of wilde foule and culvers. 1555 *SPENSER Sonn.* lxxxix, The Culuer on the bared bough Sits mourning. a 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1620) II. 456 Now, a doue, a culuer, is a bird that lones salt exceedingly. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 452 Whence, borne on liquid wing, The sounding culver shoots. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 81 The culvers mourn All the livelong day. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & B.* xii. 479 The lark, the thrush, the culver too.

† b. ? A vessel shaped like a dove. *Obs.* (Cf. *COLUMBINE sb.* 2 4).

1500 *Churchw.* *Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* 27 A culver oft latyn to be frank-and-cense in. 1566 *Churchw.* *Acc. Kirtin-in-Lindsey in Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 14 Apr. (1864), Payd John Leverett for mending the culver.

c. *fig.* An appellation of tender affection.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 98 Cum to me, mi leofmon, mi kulure. c 1340 [see *CULVER-HOUSE*]. 1382 *WYCLIF Song Sol.* vi. 8 Oon is my culuer, my parfit. 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xl. 61 b/1 She herde oure loud which called her saying; Come to me my spowse, my culuer or doune.

2. *Comb.*, as † *culver-dove*, *-dung*; *culver-like* *adj.*;

† *culver-bird*, a young pigeon; *culver-headed a.* (*dialect*), soft-headed, stupid (Forby); † *culver-hole*, a dove-cote, pigeon-hole; † *culverwort* = *COLUMBINE*. Also *CULVER-FOOT*, *-HOUSE*, *-TAIL*.

1382 *WYCLIF Lev. v.* 7 Offre he two turturs, or two \*culuer bryddis. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Epist.* x. D vij, The \*culuerdous of ancient league The trewest twaine that bee. 1581 *LANBARDE Livy* iv. iv. (1602) 437 If any Tanner... haue vved any other, then Lime, \*Culuerdung, Hendung, cold Water, and Okenbarke. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Abeolus*, a \*culuer hole, or a place made of woode for culuers. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 130 Angelike chastitie, \*culverlike simplicitie. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.* to Table, \*Culwerwort is Columbine.

† **Culver**<sup>2</sup>, *rare* = 1. Used for **CULVERBIN** (*perh.* by confusion with *prec.*).

1805 *SCOTT Last Minst.* iv. xx, Falcon and culver, on each tower, Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.

† **Culverfoot**, *Herb. Obs.* Dove's-foot, a small species of wild Geranium.

c 1450 *Voc.* in *W.* Wūlcker 612/10 *Sparagus*, Culverfoot. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.), 140 *Res Columbinus*, culverfoot [*printed* claufert]. 1585 *LUPTON Thous. Notable Th.* ix. 8 15 If the Fistula be outward, put into it the juice of Culverfoot, for it healeth it. 1879 *PICKERING Chron. Hist. Plants* 718.

† **Culver-house**, *Obs.* A pigeon-house, a dove-cote. Also *fig.*

1340 *Aenid.* 142 *Pet* is þet coluehous huerinne restelþ and him deþ þe colure oure lorch. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 554 Under this coluerhous in alle the brede Make newes tweyne. 1587 *HARMAR tr. Beza's Serm.* 279 (T.) Yet was this poor culverhouse sorer shaken. 1624 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 31

Who think the time is come, to pull downe our Culverhouse, our little Church. 1796 *W. MARSHALL IV. England* Gloss., *Culverhouse*, pigeon-house or dove-cot. 1887 *R. S. FERGUSON in Archaeol. J.* June 105 An almost forgotten dove-cot or 'culverhouse', as such are called in the south.

**Culverin** (kw'lvərīn). Also 6 *culvering*, *culverane*, *-rijn*, 6-7 *culvering*, 7 *colverin*, 6-9 *culverine*. [*a. F. couleuvrine* (c 1400 in Hatzfeld) = *It.* and *med. L. colubrina*, *f. F. couleuvre*, *It. colubro* snake: cf. *L. colubrinus* of the nature of a snake. Names of reptiles were frequently applied to early cannon.]

1. The name of a gun and cannon formerly in use: *a. orig.* A small fire-arm, a kind of hand-gun. *b.* In later times, a large cannon, very long in proportion to its bore.

The length of the ordinary culverin ranged from 10 to 13 ft., the diameter of its bore from 5 to 5½ inches, and the weight of shot from 17 to 20 lbs. *Bastard culverin*, bore 4 in., shot about 7 lbs.; *Demi-culverin* or *culverin-moyen*, bore 4½ in., shot about 10 lbs.: see *DEMI-CULVERIN*.

a. [1466 *Inv. Fastolf's Goods in Paston Lett.* No. 979 III. 441 In artilleria, videlicet Colubrinas libellas diversorum magnitudinum.] 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 122 To Qwarior... to pass to Stirling, to get Culverinis to bring to the feld. a 1773 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 221 A certain French man delivered a culvering to George Tod, Scotsman, to be stocked. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xv, He found the gate of Say's Court defended by men with culverins. 1864 *Kirk Chas. Bold* I. ii. 492 Armed with... Culverins... a name then applied not, as at a later period, to a species of cannon but to a rude kind of musket. 1874 *BOULET Arms & Arm.* xi. 219.

b. 1515 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scotl.* I. 260\* Twa culvering-myanse, gun-stanis, gun-powder, and cetane hac-buschis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Gunnaris... mak reddy 300r cannons, culverene moyens, culverene bastards... culverenis, and hail schot. 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 214 The saker, the demy-culverin, the culverin, and demi-cannon (being peeces that reach much further point blanke then the cannon). 1687 *CONGRUVE Old Bach.* ii. ii, O I am calm, Sir; calm as a discharged culverin. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 714 Wounded in the ankle by a shot from a culverine. 1843 *H. AINSWORTH Tower of London* (1864) 58 He... crouched beneath the carriage of a culverin.

c. *fig.*

1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* ii. ii, Do you make me carrier Of your confound-mee's, and your culverings [volleys of oaths?]

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *culverin-bore*, *-shot*, etc.

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 12 The Enemies... will discharge Cannon, Culverin and Saker shot. 1634-5 *BARRON Trav.* (1844) 156 Six iron demiculverin drakes, four whole culverin drakes. 1640 *YORKS Union Hom.* 64 They lay within Culvering Shot. 1667 *SIR R. MORAY in Phil. Trans.* II. 475 A Gun to be prepared of Culverin-Bore.

**Culverineer** (kw'lvərīnēr). Also *-er*. [*f. prec.* + *-ER, -ER*.] A soldier armed with a culverin (hand-gun); a gunner in charge of a culverin (cannon).

1568 *Reg. Secr. Sig. lib.* xxxiv. fol. 84 To convoy... bame away with pair armour effeard for culverinaris on fute. 1849 *J. GRANT Kithaby of Gr.* ix. 85 The culverineers wore a habergeon with sleeves. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 37 One man (the culveriner) levelled and held the weapon during discharge.

**Culverkeys**. [*f. CULVER dove* + *KEY*.]

1. A popular name of various plants, the flowers of which suggest a bunch of keys. *a.* In 17th c. writers, and still in Somersetshire, etc., the wild Hyacinth or Blue-bell, *Scilla nutans*.

(Commentators on Denny and Walton have wrongly guessed Columbine, Meadow Cranesbill, *Orchis mascula*.)

a. 1613 *J. DENNY'S Secr. Angl.* i. in *Aib. Garner* I. 157 Pale gandergrass and azure culverkeys. 1653 *WALTON Angler* xi. 214, I could... see here a Boy gathering Lillies and Lady-smocks, and there a Girl cropping Culverkeys and Cowslips. 1873 *J. R. Horticulture* 1 May 350/2 The Culverkey is well known in Somersetshire, and applies to the Bluebell (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus*). In Oxfordshire and Essex the same flower is by some called *Culver*.

b. The Cowslip. (In some parts said to be the Oxlip; but cowslip and oxlip are confounded dialectally.)

1736 *PROGE Kenticisms, Culverkeys*, cowslips. 1873 *J. R. Horticulture* 1 May 350/2 The term Culverkeys is in general use among all the poorer classes of this neighbourhood (Ashford), and is applied to the Cowslip (*Primula veris*). Culverkey wine is a much-admired beverage. 1878-86 *BRITTON & HOLLAND* (citing *Field* 26 June 1876), *Coverkeys* or *Covey-keys*, the Oxlip—not the true *Primula elatior*, but the plant known as *P. variabilis*, Kent. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Culver key*, the cowslip.

c. In *Clare*, app. a pale-flowered species of *Vetch*, † *Vicia sepium* or *V. sylvatica*.

1835 *CLARE Rural Muse* 68 Here I in cutting nosegays would delight, The lambtoe tuft, the paler culverkey.

2. The seedpods of the ash, ash-keys. *dialect*.

1790 *GROSE Provins. Gloss.* (Britt. & Holl.). 1851 *G. JOHNSTON Flora of Beru.*

**Culver's-physic**, *-root*. [*f. proper name of a Dr. Culver*.] A species of Speedwell, *Veronica virginica*, found in the eastern parts of North America, Siberia, etc., the root of which is used in medicine as an emeto-cathartic.

1858 *HOGG Veget. Kingd.* 567 *Veronica virginica* is a native of the United States, and is there called *Culver's Physic*. 1866 *TREAS. Bot.*, *Culver's root* or *Culver's physic*, American names for *Veronica virginica*.

† **Culvert**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *culvart*, *-vard*; and see **COLWARD**. [*a. OF. culvert, colvert*, late

*L. colliertus* fellow-freeman, in Middle Ages a serf, villain, one whose condition was intermediate between slavery and freedom, but nearer the former; hence, *adj.* abject, wretched, villainous, vile, infamous, etc.] Infamous, villainous, treacherous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 No wouliche nio so culvert ase is o pleinte *u.* a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 329 Be porter is culvert and felun. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 788 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 303 The King hede a stward, That was fel ant culvard.

**Culvert** (kŭl'vɜrt), *sb.* [A recent word of obscure origin.

It has been conjectured to be a corruption of *F. couloir*, in Cotgr. also *coulouere*, 'a channel, gutter, or any such hollow, along which melted things are to run', *f. couler* to flow. But points of connexion between the Fr. and Eng. words, in form and sense, are wanting. On the other hand some think 'culvert' an Eng. dialect word, taken into technical use at the epoch of canal-making. No connexion with *covert* has been traced.]

A channel, conduit, or tunneled drain of masonry or brick-work conveying a stream of water across beneath a canal, railway embankment, or road; also applied to an arched or barrel-shaped drain or sewer.

Used from c 1770 in connexion with canal construction; thence extended to railways, highways, town-drainage, etc. In connexion with railways and highways, it is sometimes disputed whether a particular structure is a 'culvert' or a 'bridge'. The essential purpose of a *bridge*, however, is to carry a road at a desired height over a river and its channel, a chasm, or the like; that of a *culvert* to afford a passage for a small crossing stream under the embankment of a railway or highway, or beneath a road where the configuration of the surface does not require a bridge. Locally, the term 'culvert' is often limited to a barrel drain, bricks shaped for which are known as *culvert-bricks*. See *Notes & Queries*, 8th Ser. III. 248, 377.

1773 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97, 40 locks, 114 cart-bridges, 9 foot-bridges, and 120 culverts or aqueducts, including those magnificent ones over the rivers Dove and Trent. 1785 *Dudley & Birm. Canal Act* (25 Geo. III. c. 87 § 6), The said Company . . . shall . . . make and support good and sufficient Culverts and Aqueducts to convey the same [streams] . . . in the several and respective courses in which they have hitherto run. 1788 *Deritend Bridge Act* (28 Geo. III. c. 70 § 7), To cause a Culvert to be made of the diameter of six feet at the least. 1801 *Croydon Canal Act* (41 Geo. III. c. 127 § 95), 1804 *REDS CYCL. S.V. Canal*, The construction of culverts or drains under a canal, for conveying away water from the upper to the lower side of a canal. 1837 *Whishaw Anal. Railways* 271 *Culvert*, a large drain either of brick or stone used in railways for passing brooks and streams under the embankments. 1840 — *Railways Gt. Brit.* 426 The largest culvert carries the Claxton brook under the embankment.

b. Applied to an underground channel in which electric cables or mains are laid; also called a *conduit*.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/1 Mr. Crompton's culverts are . . . narrow and shallow tunnels lined with brick work. The St. James's Company's cast-iron troughs may be fairly described as portable culverts. They are an impregnable protection for the copper cables inside them. 1893 *Electr. Engineer* 12 May vii, Systems of copper strip laid in culverts. Hence **Culvert** *v.*, to provide or lay with culverts.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/1 The culverting of Clubland [for electric lighting] has been an exceptionally difficult operation. 1890 *Boltonwood Colonial Reformer* I. 121 The streets were aligned, metalled, and culverted.

**Culvertage**. *Feudal Law*. [a. OF. *culvertage*, *f. culvert* (see **CULVERT** a.) + *AGE*. Cf. med. L. *culvertagium* in 'Du Cange']. The position of a *culvert*, villainage; forfeiture and degradation to the position of a villain or serf.

1613-8 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 116 King John . . . summoning likewise all Barons, to defend him . . . vnder paine of Culvertage, and perpetual servitude. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 753 The Reproach of *Culvertage* . . . seems to have been . . . not only a Penalty, but also a Term of Reproach for Cowardice. 1757 *BURKE Abrégé. Eng. Hist. Wks.* X. 519 The king of France, summoned all his vassals, under the penalty of felony, and the opprobrious name of Culvertage . . . to attend in this expedition. 1823-6 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) III. 31 note, Culvertage. The culprit was liable by law to the forfeiture of all property, and perpetual servitude.

† **Culver-tail**. *Carpentry*. *Obs.* = **DOVETAIL**. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Culvertails*, a strong kind of building by fastening boards or timber with artificial joints so firmly together that they cannot fall asunder. 1639 *HORN & ROBERTHAM Gate Lang. Unl.* xviii. § 530 The Joyner . . . joyneth them close with culver-tails. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 125. 1806 *GREGORY Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 469. Hence **Culvertail** *v.*; **Culvertailed** *pp.* a.; **Culvertailing** *vbl. sb.*

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Culvertailed . . . as the Carling ends are fixed in the beames. 1727 *BAILLY vol. II, Culver-tailings*. 1775 *ASH, Culverttail*, to fasten one piece of timber into another, by tenon in the form of a dove's tail.

† **Culvertship**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. CULVERT* a. + *SHIP*.] Villainy, treachery, perfidy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Ure Louerd . . . brouhte so to grunde his kointe kulvertschipe & his prude strenche.

**Culverwort**, columbine; see **CULVER** 1 2.

**Culye, culje, v.** *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 *culje*. [app. the same as **CULLY** v., and like it related to **CULL** v.; but the form seems to represent *F. cueillir*: cf. *Sc. assalze, assailze, F. assaillir*.] To cherish, coax, draw forth by coaxing or flattery.

1533 *DOUGLAS Æneis* I. x. 27 Now him withaldis the Phenician Dido, And culjeis him with slekit wordis sle. *Ibid.*

viii. x. 86 Scho [the she-wolf] . . . can thaim culje baith. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Alisc. Poems. Insect. agst. Fortune*, Sho causes culjes, and but falt defames. 1862 *HISTOR. PROSP.* Scot. 160 Ower narrow counting culjes no kindness.

Hence † **Culjour**.

1510 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials Scot.* I. \*66 Item, gif þair be ony Culjouris, nycht-walkaris, or Sornoris?

**Culyon, culyur, obs. ff. CULLION, CULLER.**

**Culys**, obs. form of **CULLIS**.  
|| **Cum** (kŭm). Latin preposition, meaning 'with, together with', used in English in local names of combined parishes or benefices, as *Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stow-cum-Quy*, where it originated in Latin documents. Also in several much-used Latin phrases, as *cum grano salis* (or familiarly *cum grano*), lit. 'with a grain of salt', *i.e.* with some caution or reserve; *cum privilegio* (*ad imprimendum solum*) with privilege (of sole printing); and in expressions, technical or humorous, imitating these, e. g. *cum dividendo* (*cum div.*) relating to the sale or transfer of stock or shares together with the dividend about to be paid on them.

1589 *Hay any Work* 42 Many bookes . . . had *cum privilegio*, and yet were neuer authorized. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 64, I know this speech must be understood *cum grano salis*. 1871 *J. C. Young Mem. C. M. Young* I. iv. 125 (Stanford) He greatly preferred coffee cum chicory to coffee pure and simply. 1877 *R. GIFFEN Stock Exch. Securities* 59 The price quickly rising from 125 cum div. early in July, to 136 ex div. in September. *Mod.* All he says must be received *cum grano*.

**Cum**, obs. form of **COME** *v.*, *pa. pp.*, *sb.*<sup>2</sup>

**Cumarin**, var. of **COUMARIN**.

**Cumate** (kŭ'mæt), *Chem.* [*f. CUM-IO* + *-ATE* 4.] A salt of cuminic acid.

1873 *WATTS Founes' Chem.* 791.

† **Cumartie, -ical, a.** *Obs.* [*f. Gr. κῦμα*-wave, after *L. cūmātis* sea-coloured, blue.]

1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* (1661) 155 Cumartical colour, *i.e.* blew. 1623 *COCKERAM Eng. Dict.* 1, Cumartical-colour. *Ibid.* II, Blew Colour, Cumartical. 1775 *ASH, Cumartical*.

**Cumbecephalic**, bad form of **CYMBOCEPHALIC**.

1866 *LAING & HUXLEY Preh. Rem. Cæltic*. 128 The long-headed, or 'cumbecephalic' inhabitants of Scotland.

**Cumbent** (kŭmbənt), *a.* [*ad. L. -cumbent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *-cumbere* to lie down, used only in comp., *accumbere, recumbere*, etc.] Lying down, in a reclining position: *esp.* of figures in statuary. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 12 Nov., Cumbent figures of marble. 1670-98 *LASSALLS Voy. Italy* I. 129 It represents . . . St. Joseph in a cumbent posture. 1759 *DYER Fleecy* 1. 84 Too cold the grassy mantle. For cumbent sheep. 1849 *Rock Ch. Fathers* II. 162 note, The very interesting cumbent figure found . . . in Rochester Cathedral.

**Cumber** (kŭmbɜr), *sb.* Forms: 4 *kumbre*, 5 *komber*, *cumbyre*, 6 *combre*, 6-7 *comber*, *Sc. cummer*, (*-ar, -yr*), 6- *cumber*. [Used early in 14th c. in sense 1; but not common till 16th, and then at first chiefly Scotch, where it is also spelt *cummer*. The date, form, and sense, are all consistent with its being either a derivative of **CUMBER** *v.*, or a shortened form of **ENCOMBER** *sb.* But sense 2 strikingly coincides with *Ger. kummer*, *MHG.* (from c 1200) *kumber*, *MLG. kummer*, *Du. kommer*.  
OF. had only *combre* fem. in the sense 'heap of felled trees, stones, or the like' (Godef.), corresponding to med. L. *combra* 'a mound or mole in a river for the sake of catching fish' (Du Cange), and akin to *Merovingian L. cumbus*, pl. *cumbri*, *combr*, 'barriers of felled trees' (Du C.), whence med. L. *incumbere, F. encombrer*, to *ENCOMBER*. Cf. also *Pg. combro* 'a heap of earth'. In the *Meroving. L. cumbus*, *Diez* (s.v. *Coino*) saw a barbaric form, through \**cumbus*, of *L. cumbus* heap: so also *Littre*, *Scheler*, *Brachet*, s.v. *Encombre*. But the question of the actual origin of *cumbus*, and its relation to the *Ger. kummer* and its family, is a difficult one, which has been much investigated and discussed: see *Grimm*, *Kluge*, *Franck*, *Doornkaat-Koolmann*.]

† 1. The condition of being cumbered; overthrow, destruction, rout. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 12516 Alle þe folk wyþ oute numbre, All broȝt y hem to kumbre. a 1400 — *Chron.* (Rolls) 15474 (Petyt MS.) Elfrik for to bring to komber.

† 2. Trouble, distress, embarrassment, inconvenience. *Obs. or arch.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Devout with Dreine* i, Sic hunger, sic cowartis, and sic cumber, Within this land was never hard nor sene. 1536 *BELDENEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 512 Solicitude or grit cummer. 1547 *COVERDALE Old Faith* iii. Cj a, Vpon the woman he layed combre sorow and payne. 1552 *LYNDSEY Monarchie* 5143 Thy depart from cair and cummer, Frome trubill, trauell, sturt, and stryfe. 1560 in *E. Lodge Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 337 Not . . . without yor great combre and travayle. 1622 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 280 What Gains Shall answer all this Cumber, all these pains? 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* V. 147 Yet Ise possess more happiness, And he had more of Cumber. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* II. 129 Till a man from their seed be arisen to deal with the cumber and wrong.

† b. Sometimes attributed to the agent: The action of troubling or embarrassing. *Obs.*

1563 *RANDOLPH in Robertson Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 15 That we may be void of their Comber. 1603 *Philolus* cxxii, God. Conserue me fra thy cummer. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 523 Let these childer want the heads, which shall . . . make you quite of their cummer, (*quia mortui non mordent*). 1828 *SCOTT R. M. Perth* xvi, So the Fair City is quit of him and his cumber.

3. That which cumberes, incommodes, or hinders, by its weight, unwieldiness, or obstructive nature; a hindrance, obstruction, encumbrance, burden. (*lit.* and *fig.*) Often contrasted with a 'help'.

c 1225 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 1128 Hys Fadrys Landis of Herytage Fell til hym . . . All swyik Cumbyre he forsuke, And til haly lyf hym tuke. 1504 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 119 Their horse and Camels heauy burdened, Amidst the way a grievous cumber meet. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Mantean*, A cloke is but a cumber in faire weather. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prologues* II. xxvi. (1640) 61 Jacob behaved not himselfe so as to be a cumber and burden to the family, but was helpfull to it. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 61 The stools and other cumber are removed when the assembly rises. 1756 *J. WOOLMAN Jnrl.* III. (1840) 31 To live more free from outward cumberes. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 428 [He] led us outside, up over a cumber of limestone rocks.

† b. That which causes trouble or inconvenience; a trouble. *Obs.*

1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* 40 So delighted to heare themselves, that they are a cumber to the eares of all other. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 411 What is reputed a curse and a cumber in some places is esteemed the ornament and blessing of another.

4. The action or quality of encumbering, or fact of being encumbered; hindrance, embarrassment, obstruction, encumbrance; cumbrousness.

a 1618 *RALIGH* (J.), The greatest ships . . . are of marvellous charge and fearful cumber. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva*, Where some . . . [trees] were planted single in the Park without cumber, they spread above fourscore foot. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 24 We shall . . . get rid of 1/10th of the . . . weight; and consequently of much cumber, unhandiness, and derangement. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1881) I. Pref. 6 Of other prefatory matter, the reader shall be spared the cumber.

† 5. Occupation with business to an inconvenient or burdensome degree; pressure of business; (with *pl.*) affairs that occupy and trouble one. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[1653 *A. WILSON Jas. I.* 278 Free and at ease from comber and noise of Business.] 1669 *PENN No Cross* xiii. § 7 As if Cumber, not Retirement; and Gain, not Content, were the Duty and Comfort of a Christian. 1688 *SANDILANDS Salut. Endeared Love* 29 Taken up with the choking Cares and Cumberes of this present Life. 1849 *J. STERLING in Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 178 A trader hoarding bullion in his trunk Will make small profit, though he 'scape from cumber.

**Cumber** (kŭmbɜr), *v.* Forms: 3- *cumber*; also 3-7 *comber*, 4-5 *combrer*, *comer*, 4-6 *combre*, *cumbrer*, *Sc. cummer*, 5 *combir*, *cumbir*, *cumbyre*, *cummere*, *comyr*, *Sc. cummyr* (*pa. t. cumyrt*). [*Cumber* *vb.* is known from c 1300. Its early derivatives *cumberment*, *cumbrance*, *cumbrous* (14th c. at least) all suppose for it a French derivation: cf. the parallel series under **ENCOMBER**, and its weakened form **ACCOMBER**, also *OF. encombrer, -ment, encombrance, encombras, -eus*. Except in one doubtful instance, Godefroy cites *OF. combrer* only in the sense of *cover* 'to lay hold of, seize, take', which does not account for the ME. uses of *cumber*. He has no examples of *cumbrance*, *cumbment*, and only one (16th c.) example of *cumbrance*. Hence it would be more satisfactory to regard the English words as aphetic forms of the *encumber, accumber* types, but for their appearing earlier than these. The etymological history being unsettled, the order of the senses, and the precise meaning in many cases, is doubtful.]

† 1. *trans.* To overwhelm, overthrow, rout, destroy. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 7465 Seueene maner synnes . . . þe which cumberen men on many folde. c 1330 — *Chron.* (Rolls) 12356 Arthur bar on hym wyþ his launce To combr hym, als of chance. — *Ibid.* 15474 Cadwan seide he wolde passe Humber, Elfrik to stryke & to comber. c 1395 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 901 Cayre tid of þis kythe er combrd þou worthe. 1395 *BARBOUR Brice* vi. 429 [Douglas] cummerit thaim sun, þat weill nane eschapiit. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1471 *Alexander* is at hand, and will vs all cumber. 15.. *Lord of Laune* 416 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 197 They cutten all his ioynts in sunder, & burnte him eke vpon a hyll; I-wis he did him curstlye cumber.

† b. *pass.* To be overwhelmed and held fast, as in a slough. *Obs.* (Cf. *Chaucer C. T. Prol.* 508 'acombrd [v. r. encombrd] in the myre'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26514 (Cott.) If þou comberd be in sin. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* I. 170 þei beþ cumbered in care and cunnen not out-crepe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 171 Þou arte combered in curtnesse. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 84 Þer was she comberd yn a carefule case.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) in same sense. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Chester Pl.* I. 219, I comber, I canker, I kinde in care, I sinke in sorrow.

† 2. To harass, distress, trouble. *Obs.* (exc. with mixture of sense 4: to incommod, bother).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8018 (Cott.) Es nathing þat mai him cumber. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 211 They quenes vs comeres with þer clakke. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xxii. 5 What is y<sup>e</sup> matter, that thy sprete is so comberd? 1611 *BIBLE Luke* x. 40 Martha was cumbered about much seruering. 1666 *COLLINS in Rigand Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 To cumber you with some later thoughts of my own. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xv, I cumber you no longer with my presence. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xxvii, I disgrace nobody and cumber nobody.

† b. To confound or trouble the mind or senses; to perplex, puzzle. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Paterno* 4047 þe king in þat carful þouȝt was cumberd ful long. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf þe pinge þat is sen meup to swyftlye þe syste is combrid. 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* x. 17 Whyte Peter was combrid in him selfe what maner of vision this shulde



be. 1626 R. C. *Times* *W'histle* vi. 2871 To bring 't about it my conceit doth cumber.

3. To hamper, embarrass, hinder, get or be in the way of (persons, their movements, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* vi. 141 Bot his hors, that was born doune, Cumberit thaim the vpgang to ta. c1470 HENRY Wallace 1. 229 The press was full, and cumberit thaim full fast. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 249 Every Frenchman combyrd other. 1633 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 38 Their arming. .combers their foot, then whom the Moors will be much the swifter. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 344 To cumber, or incomber and entangle one. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsias* 4 Body shall cumber Soul-flight no more.

4. To occupy obstructively, or inconveniently; to block up or fill with what hinders freedom of motion or action; to burden, load.

c1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 765 Comeren her stomakes wip curious drynkes. c1430 Syr *Gener.* (Roxb.) 1332 Thou combrist the hous here. 1534 TRINDALE *Luke* xiii. 7 Cut it doune: why combreth it the ground? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 128 Our ship. .being so cumberd with the Passengers provisions. 1707 FURNELL *10y.* (1729) 22 The Captain alledging that he would not cumber up his ship. 1874 S. Cox *Pilgr. Pa.* v. 108 Streets cumbered with charred embers. 1885 *Lancet* LXXIX. 1531 The unwieldy mass of case-law which now cumberes every practitioner's shelves.

5. fig. (of prec. senses).

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11774 To be cumberd with countous. 1493 *Festynall* (W. de W. 1515) 116 b. The people were so combrd with the synne of mayntey. 1577 *Test.* 12 Patriarchs (1604) 101 When the mind is cumberd with disdain, the Lord departeth from it. 1871 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Over.* 487 How can any such thought. .comber your braines, as to beleve you shalbe able. .so to bewitch the Queenes highnesse? 1885 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 142 Much authority is cumbered with many cares. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) x23 Which I thought not fit to cumber the book with. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* ii. x. Cares, that cumber royal sway. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 133 [It] would. .cumber and lengthen the sentence unnecessarily.

†6. To benumb, stiffen with cold, etc. *Obs.* Cf. CUMBLE v.

c1325 *Meir. Hom.* 120 His sergeant that cumbered was Wit parles. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xxi. (1495) 68 As whan the fyngees ben combrd and croked for grete colde. 1483 [see CUMBERED 1]. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Cumber*, adj., benumbed. In this sense the hands are said to be cumber'd, *West Loth.*

†7. *pa. pple.* Of a hawk: Constipated. *Obs.* (= ENCUMBERED 7.)

1486 Bk. St. *Albanus* Civb, A medecine for an hauke combrd in the bowellis.

8. *Comb.*, as †cumber-field, a name for the Common Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), a troublesome weed in cornfields (in Bulleyn *Book of Simples* (1562) ff. 32); †cumber-house, one that cumber or inconveniently occupies a house. Also CUMBER-GROUND, -WORLD.

1540 ELYOT *Image Gen.* (1556) 94 b. Semblable shall I be unto hir an unpleasant cumberhouse.

Cumberance, -aunce, var. CUMBRANCE.

Cumberband, -bund, var. CUMBERBUND.

Cumbered (kʊmbəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CUMBER v.]

†1. *a.* Cf. CUMBER v. 1 b. b. Benumbed; cf. CUMBER v. 6.

c1430 *Cher. Assigne* 71 'A kowarde of kynde', quod she 'cumberd wrecche'! c1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 53 A combrid wrecche in cowardise. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 266 Combrd cowardes I you calle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 86 *Cumbyrd* (A. *Cummers*); vbi *Cumysd*.

2. Encumbered; hindered, hampered, occupied obstructively, etc.: see the verb.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 70 Whiles he strove his combrd cluthe to quight Out of the earth. 1623 COCKERAM, *Cumbered*, let, hindered. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 150 We are full of Hurry, in Fair time. 'Tis hard keeping our Hearts and Spirits in any good Order, when we are in a cumbered Condition. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Bacchanalia*, On the cumber'd plain.

Cumberer (kʊmbərə), [f. CUMBER v. + -ER.] One who or that which cumber: see the verb.

c1480 *Gny Warw.* (C.) 2152 The ryche empowre Raynere Wotyth not of thys cumberere. c1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks* 1846 l. 73 Cumberers and quellars of Christs Kirk. 1746 HARVEY *Flower Garden* (1818) 97 Not one species among all this variety of herbs is a cumber of the ground. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i. Grey rocks, huge cumberers of the soil.

Cumber-ground. [CUMBER v. 8.] A thing or (esp.) person that uselessly cumber the ground; a useless or unprofitable occupant of a position. (See *Luke* xiii. 7.)

1857 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Practice of Faith* 143 Meer cumber-grounds. 1720 THORESBY *Diary* li. 304 An useless unprofitable cumber-ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 82 Where all the cumber-grounds of life resort.

Cumbering, *vb. sb.* [f. CUMBER v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb CUMBER; †trouble, distress (*obs.*); hindrance, encumbrance, embarrassment. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2195 Hyt may be brynge to more cumbyryng. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. [civ.] 21 Merk cumbyryng of hert.

Cumbering, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That cumber. 1682 CRECH *Lucr.* (1683) 182 They forc't the cumbering Wood to narrow bounds. 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Our Daily Paths*, And weigh our burdened spirits down with the cumbering dust of the earth.

Cumberless, *a.* [f. CUMBER sb. + -LESS.] Without cumber or encumbrance; unencumbered.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 64 That he might be the more reddie and comberlesse to preach the Gospell. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas* 6. 69 May sit and suck the sweetness of their cumberless estates. 1807 HOGG *Sky Lark*, Bird of the wilderness, Blithesome and cumberless.

Cumberment. Now rare or *Obs.* [f. CUMBER v. + -MENT.]

1. †a. Trouble, distress (*obs.*); †b. Perplexity, confusion (*obs.*); c. Hindrance, embarrassment, entanglement.

c1300 K. *Alis.* 472 Of powere To kepe hire fro comburment. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 21 Castis awal covetyse that is cause of cumberment. c1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 56 Kepe he him from be deuils comburment. 1597 S. DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. viii. As they stand in desperat cumberment Envirownd round with horror, blood, and shame. 1599 — *Musophilus Wks.* (1717) 391 Craft (wrapt still in many Comburments) With all her Cunning thrives not.

2. That which cumber; an encumbrance.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 492 'Will you not take off your coat?' . . this elegant cumberment of the body.

Cumbersome (kʊmbəsəm), *a.* [f. CUMBER v. + -SOME.]

†1. Of places or ways: Obstructing and impeding motion or progress; full of obstruction; troublesome to pass or get through. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xiii. 351 Bannokburne, that sa cummysum was Of slyk, and depnes for till pas. 1555 *Furdle Factions* ii. xl. 246 Pioners. .to make the waye, wher the place is cumbersome. 1563 *Golding Caesar* (1565) 120 The Britons call it a Towne, when thei have fortified a combersome wood with a ditch, and a rampyre. 1681 COTTON *Wonders of Penke* 55 Though the way be cumbersome, and rough.

†2. Causing trouble, annoyance, or inconvenience; full of trouble; troublesome; wearisome, oppressive. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 105 Their names. . So cummersum tha ar to put in vers. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 19 A cumbersome Landlord is husbandmans rod. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. x. 111 Cumbersome days. . slow, dull and heavy times. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 99 A Porch proves often cumbersome, being the receptacle of foul creatures. 1876 HOLLAND *Sea. Oaks* xii. 167 'It would be sort o' cumbersome to tell her.' 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 38 Better unkind than overcumbersome.

3. Of material objects: Troublesome from bulk or heaviness; unwieldy, clumsy.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vi. Pref. (ed. 7) 556 The Globe is cumbersome and not portable. 1616 SUREL & MARKS *Country Farme* 390 This tre. . is not so cumbersome as to keepe away the Sunne and the wind. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 400 That cumbersome Luggage of war. 1716 ANDISON *Drumner* ii. 1, Help me off with this cumbersome Cloak. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 2 At last. . the cumbersome waggon gradually got under weigh. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* i. xv. The cumbersome old table with twisted legs.

fig. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 17 A vast heap of humane Inventions, useless and ceremonious Ceremonies. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* ii. lix. With cumbersome, tho' pompous show. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 43 Very cumbersome mode of assisting the memory.

Hence Cumbersomely adv., Cumbersome-ness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 16 Although they be troubled through the cumbersomes of men. 1611 CORGER, *Molestment*, troublesomely, offensively, cumbersomely. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. Digr. § 9 (Contents) Human art acts upon the matter without, cumbersomely or moliniously. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 430 The cumbersomeness of its weight appeared. . objectionable. 1880 SCRIBN. *Mag.* Feb. 504 The log fence. . belonged to the same period of plentifulness, even cumbersomeness, of timber.

†Cumber-world. *Obs.* [CUMBER v. 8.] A person or thing that uselessly encumbers the world.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 279, I cumber world, that may of no thynges serie. c1420 HOCCELYV *De Reg. Princ.* 2091 That cumberworlde that my maister slow. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolagus* ii. 25 A cumber-World, yet in the World am left.

†Cumble, sb. *Obs.* [ad. F. *comble*:—L. *culmulus* heap, heap over and above a measure, summit, apex, crown, etc.]

1. Heap, accumulation. *rare.*

1694 BURKHOGGE *Reason* 276 That cumble of Accidents, External, Internal.

2. Highest point, apex, culmination. (A Gallicism affected by Howell.)

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 42 For a cumble of all felicity. c1645 — *Let. iii.* xxxi. In Philip the seconds time the Spanish Monarchy came to its highest cumble. 1650 — *Cotgrave's Pr. Eng. Dict.* Ep. Ded., This word Souverain. . hath rais'd it self to that cumble of greatnes that it is now applyed only to the King.

†Cumble, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also cumble, and in *pa. pple.* cumbered. [a. Fr. *comble*-r to load:—L. *culmular*: see ACOUMBLE. Cf. CUMBER in same sense.] *trans.* To oppress, deprive of power; *esp.* to stiffen or benumb with cold.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxv. 3 Counforte 3e comelid [v. rr. clumid, cumberid] hondes [manus dissolutas]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 88 Comelid, for colde, *eviratus*. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglin.* Cumbered. . oppressed, cramped, stiffened with cold. *Cumberly cold*, adj. stiff, and benumbed with cold. Intensely cold, if applied to weather.

b. *intr.* To be or become benumbed. c1280 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I snurpe, i snobbe, i sneipe on snovte, 1303 kund i comble an kelde.

Hence Cumbled *ppl. a.*, Cumbleddness.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comelyddnesse, *eviratio*.

|| Cumbly, cumly (kʊmli). Forms: 7 comby, camlee, 8 comley, kummul, cumly, 9 camly, cumby, kumlee. [Hind. *kamli*:—Skr. *kambala*.] A blanket, a coarse woollen cloth.

1673 FEVER *Acc. E. India* 6. P. 54 (V.) The Natives. . wrapping themselves in a Comby or Hair-Cloth. 1696 OVINCTON *Voy. Suratt* 455 (V.) Camlees, which are a sort of Hair Coat made in Persia. 1781 *Prison Expenses of Hon. J. Lindsay* in *Lives of Lindsays* (1849) III. (V.) One comley as a covering. 1798 G. FORSTER *Trav.* i. 104 (V.) A large black Kummul, or blanket. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 379 The common sheep of the plains of India, with a coarse fleece. . from which the kumlees or coarse blankets are manufactured. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 771/2 Rough country blankets, or cumblies, striped in black and white.

†Cumberance. *Obs.* Also comber-, combr-, -aunce, -aunce, etc. [f. CUMBER v. + -ANCE: cf. ACCUMBRANCE, ENCUMBRANCE.]

1. The action of 'cumbering'; ? overcoming, vanquishing; or ? entanglement, temptation.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1019 To many on comyph barfore evyl purghe cumberance of be devyl. c1420 *Meir. St. Kath.* (Halliiv.) 28 Thou have them from the fendys combrans! 1493 *Festynall* (1515) 33 To kepe them from combrance of the fendes that they falle not in to deedly synne.

2. The action of troubling or harassing; trouble, distress, annoyance.

c1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 4 Kark & combrance huge. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 265 Care and combrance is comen to vs alle. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comerance, *veracio*. c1485 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 19 To waraunt thee. . from evyl and from any combrance. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 429 Drowedes with bibill, bell and buik. . Witht cuell cursing and with cumberance Thair warit heis rycht rudlie the Romans. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 81 Thie is no felicitie. . which is not darkened with some clowde of combrance and adversitie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1840) 275 The army will be very heterogeneous. . which must needs occasion much cumberance.

b. Trouble of mind; perplexity.

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1086 A merchalle is put oft tymes in gret combrance For som lordes bat ar of blod royalle & litte of lyvelode per chance. And some of gret lyvelode & no blode royalle. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 37 As it is very hard to know, so doth it bring more businesse and combrance to some wittes than is expedient.

c. A cause of trouble or annoyance; a trouble.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* xii. 46 Catel and kynde witte [1393 C. xiii. 245 So couetise of catel] was combrance to hem alle. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novell's Catech.* (1853) 178 The incommodities and cumberances that light upon us in this life. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 145 Lest they take detrimment from the aforesaid cumberances.

3. The action of hindering, encumbering, or burdening, or state of being hindered, etc.; hindrance, burden, encumbrance.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* i. 12 How can I alone beare soche combrance, and charge, and stryfe amouge you? 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* (R.), T avoid the cumberance of each hindering doubt. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* *Deut.* i. 12 By your cumberance, understand, the cumberance that cometh unto me by you.

b. That which encumbers; an encumbrance.

1644 J. FARY *Gods Severity* (1645) 26 A fruitlesse Christian is a very butthen and cumberance to the place hee lives in. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 5 In transplanting, and removing cumberances. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 454 Extol not, Riches then. . The wise man's cumberance if not snare.

Cumbersome (kʊmbəs), *a.* \*Forms: 4-7 cumbersome, (8 cumbrous), 4 Sc. cumrouss, 5 comberus, -ose, comborous, comerus, comorows, cumbrusse, 5-6 comerous, 5-7 comborous, combrous, 6 commerous (e, cummerouse, coumbreous, 5-cumbrous. [f. CUMBER sb. + -OUS: cf. obs. F. *combreux* (Palsgr.)]

†1. Presenting obstruction; difficult of passage or access; = CUMBERSOME 1. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* x. 25 Ane montane. . So cumrouss, and eke so stay, That it was hard to pas that way. 1495 *Will of Shaa* (Somerset Ho.), Noyous & combeus high weyes. 1551 RECORDS *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., The way muste needes be comberous, wher none hath gone before. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xxv. 407 The rough, comberous, and unpassable forests [salutis invio atque impedita]. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv, Among the combrous brakes. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tainhäuser* 107 Now o'er the cumbrous hills began to creep A thin and watery light.

†2. Causing trouble, distress, or annoyance; full of trouble or care; troublesome; harassing; wearisome, oppressive; = CUMBERSOME 2. *Obs.*

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 272 Many ower marueyles ben pere, bat it were to combrous and to long to putten it in scripture of bokes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 134 A dysshe she had ful comerous. 1590 RECORDS, etc. *Gr. Artes* 291, I shall have a cumbrous worke to do. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 23 A clowd of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 549 How I may be quit, Fairest and easiest, of this cumbrous charge.

3. Troublesome from bulk or heaviness; burdensome, unwieldy, clumsy; = CUMBERSOME 3.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 224 Vr copus weore cumbrous, and cundeleit vs care. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 610 The other [ordenaunce] that were heuy & cumbrusse, he lefte behynde hym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 361 Certeyne lytle clockes. . the whiche. . are not combrous to be carryed about. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 314, I hate the cumbrous chariot's slow advance. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. iv, Armour. . Cumbrous of size, uncouth to sight. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 144 A currency 15½ times as heavy and cumbrous.

## b. fig.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 ¶ 11 Throwing off those cumbrous ornaments of learning. 1835 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) l. vii. 424 To correct the style where it is cumbrous or incorrect. 1877 GRIEKE *Christ* lii. (1879) 624 The cumbrous machinery of rite and ceremony.

**Cumbrously** (kʊmbrəʊsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cumbrous, troublesome, or burdensome manner: see the adj.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 104 Multipling of so many feris, whiche encreasen combrouseli. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 19 To be combrouseli entangled as it were. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 180 Rejecting both these titles as cumbrously long.

**Cumbrousness** (kʊmbrəʊsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cumbrous, troublesome, burdensome, or unwieldy.

1557 *Sarum Primer* Pij. Make me . . . sadde and sober without combrousness. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Studies Christianity* 39 The cumbrousness of ceremonies. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 323/1 The weight and cumbrousness of the apparatus required.

**Cume-ceil**, obs. f. COOM-OEIL: see COOM sb.<sup>2</sup> 4.

**Cumel-**: see COMEL.

**Cumeling**, obs. form of COMELING.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 334 All such Estrays and Cumelings . . . found upon the Abbots demesnes.

**Cumene** (kiū'mēn), *Chem.* [f. L. *cumīnum* CUMIN + -ENE.] A hydrocarbon, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, found in Roman cumia oil: it is a colourless strongly refracting oil, allied to Benzene. So **Cumic** (kiū'mik) a., or of derived from cumin, as in *Cumic acid* C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, *cumic aldehyde*, etc. **Cumidine**, a base homologous with toluidine, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocumene. **Cuminic** a., or of derived from cumene; = *cumic*. **Cumole** = *cumene*. **Cumyl**, the acid organic radical, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O, of Cumic acid, homologous with Benzoyl; hence *cumylamide*, *cumylene*, *cumylic*, *cumylide*, etc.

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 173 *Cumene*. Cumol. Hydride of Cumenyl. *Ibid.* 174 Cumene is insoluble in water. 1873 — *Pousses Chem.* 828 Cumic acid is produced by oxidation of cuminol or cumic aldehyde, one of the products of oil of cumin. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 243 A substance called cumidine, lately discovered by Mr. Nicholson in the oil of caraways. 1847 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 1077 The addition of an acid causes the cuminic acid to separate. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 178 *Cuminic acid*. . . is produced by the oxidation of the oxygenated oil (hydride of cumyl) contained in essence of cumin. *Ibid.* II. 182 Cumyl in the free state, or Cumylide of Cumyl. . . is an oily liquid, heavier than water. 1873 — *Pousses Chem.* 792 Cumyl Alcohol is also called Cumyllic Alcohol.

**Cumerar**, obs. form of CUMBERER.

**Cumin**, **cummin** (kʊ'min). Forms: 1 kymen, cymen, -yn, 2 cumin(i), 4-7 cymyn, -e, 5-6 cymyn, 5-7 comen, 6 comeyn, cummine, -men, -myn, 7 comin(e), cum(m)ine, 7-9 commin, (8-9 cumming), 6- cum(m)in. [OE. *cymen* (= *cumin*), a. L. *cuminum* (*cym-*), a. Gr. *κμίν* *κμίν*. Cf. OHG. *chumin*, *cumin*, also *chumil* (MHG. *kimel*, Ger. *kimmel*), Sw. *kummin*, Da. *kummen*. The word has also come down in the Romanic langs., lt. *cumino*, *comino*, Sp. *pg. comino*, OF. *cumin*, *comine*. ME. *cumin*, *comin* was either from Fr. (like MDu. *comijn*, Du. *komijn*), or altered from OE. *cymen* after Fr. The Gr. *κμίν* is supposed to have been a foreign word, cognate in origin with the Semitic names, Heb. *כמון* *kammōn*, Arab. *كمون* *kammūn*, and their cognates.]

1. An umbelliferous plant (*Cuminum Cyminum*) resembling fennel: cultivated in the Levant for its fruit or seed, which possesses aromatic and carminative qualities; also called *Common*, *Garden*, or *Roman cumin*.

*Oil of cumin*: the essential oil of cumin seed, consisting of three hydrocarbons, cymene, cymol, and cuminol.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvii. 439 3e tiozodiad eowre minton & eowene dile & eowene kymen. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 23 Cymen [*v. r.* cymyn; 1160 *Haiton Gosp. cumin*]. c 1300 K. *Isis*. 6797 Gynger, comyn gaven odour grace. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 He shal sowe the seed gith, and the comyn sprenge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxviii. 1495 625 Comyn. . . is a seed with good smell and with pale colour. c 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Fors hit with galyngale and gods gyngere. With canel and comyn alle in fere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 89 Comyn, seede (*Cuminum*, P.). 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoll.* 5 b. Commen stiped in vinegre. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 228 Cumin is accounted good for the stomach. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Sphinx* Wks. (Bohn) I. 398 Rue, myrrh, and cummin for the Sphinx—Her muddy eyes to clear. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 309 The Pharisees . . . gave tithes of mint, anise, and cummin.

b. fig. in allusion to *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

1741-1841 [see ANISE 2]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* xiv. § 8 (1802) 111 The mint, anise and cumming, the gestures and vestures and fringes of religion. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 419 The anise and cummin of a great archeological question, passed, as it were, through the Homeric sieve.

2. With qualifications applied to other plants: as, *Armenian* or *Mountain Cumin*, the Car-

way, *Carum Carui*; **Black Cumin**, a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella sativa*, cultivated in Eastern countries for its black, acrid, and aromatic seeds; **Royal Cumin**, Ammi or Bishop's-weed; **Sweet Cumin**, the Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*; **Wild Cumin**, (α) the wild variety of cumin; + (β) the wild *Nigella*; (c) an umbelliferous plant, *Lagaria cuminoides*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xciv. 274 The wilde Comyn . . . hath a brittle stalke. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* 1. *Table of Hard Words*, Amicos, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called Bulwort, Bishops-weed, or Herb-william. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 3 Ethiopian-Cumin is a Plant which has Leaves like Dill. 1883 BHLR (R. V.) *Isa* xlviii. 25 Doth the plowman . . . not cast abroad the fitches [marg. black cummin (*Nigella sativa*)].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cumin cheese*, *oil*, *seed*, etc.; *cumin-splitting* a., skin-flint, niggardly [cf. L. *cuminisector*, Gr. *κμυνο-πλῆστης*].

1530 PALSGR. 207/1 Comynyn seede, comyn. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. 35 A carver or divider of Comine seed which is one of the least seeds. α 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 66 His wife is the Cumin seed of his Dove-house. α 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 122 Like a true cutter of Cumine seeds. 1754 GILLIES *Hist. Coll.* I. 406, 28 Cumin cheeses were to be sent us from Leyden. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 304 A sneaking, pitiful, cummin-splitting fellow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 360/1 The cumin seeds or fruits are the produce of *Cuminum Cyminum*. 1873 WATTS *Pousses Chem.* 767 A hydrocarbon, called cumene . . . exists ready-formed in Roman cumin-oil.

**Cumli(e)**, -ly, -ling, obs. ff. COMELY, -LING.

**Cumly**, var. CUMBLY, blanket.

**Cumm-**: see COM-

**Cummer**, **kimmer** (kʊ'mær, ki'mær). *Sc.*

Forms: 4 commare, 6 cummar, comere, 7 comer, 6- cummer, 8- kimmer. [a. F. *commère* (= Pr. *comaire*, Sp. and It. *comadre*) = late L. *com-mater* (Laws of Lombards), f. *com-* together with + *mater* mother.]

1. A godmother, in her relationship to the other god-parents and the parents of the child; a com-mother.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauld. Synne* 986 þou man or woman, be nat so wyld. To holde to þe bysschop þyn owne chyldre, For 3yf þu do, þu art commare To hym þat hyt gat or bare. 1566 in *Diurnal of Occurrents* (1833) 102 To nominat ane woman in Scotland to be cummar to our souerain to the baptizing of our prince thair sone. α 1670 SPALDING *Prosb. Chas.* I. (1792) II. 105 (Jam.) An honest burges of Aberdeen caused bring to the kirk a bairn . . . to be baptised . . . and conveyed his gossips and comers, as the custom is. 1730 in *Chambers Down. Ann. Scot.* III. 572 Towards the end of the week, all the friends are asked to what was called the Cummers' Feast.

2. A female companion or intimate; a gossip.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Rycht Airie on Ask Weddinsday* 2 Drynkand the wyne sat cumers tway. *Ibid.* 11 'My fair, sweet cummer' quod the tuder. 1644 BAILLIE in Z. Boyd *Zinn's Flowers* (1835) *Intro.* 34, I thank my cummer your wife heartily. 1658 R. FRANK in A. McKAY *Hist. Kil-marnock* 7 Their wives are sociable comers. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 7 My kimmer and I lay down to sleep. 1820 *Scott Monast.* viii. A special cummer of my ain.

3. A woman, a female; familiarly applied, like 'fellow' to a man. With various local specific applications, e.g. young woman, lass, girl, witch, wise-woman, midwife, etc.

17. *Humble Beggar* in *Herd Collect.* (1776) II. 29 (Jam.) Vow, kimmer, and how do ye? 1745 *Song*, 'What's a' the steer, kimmer?' 1785 BURNS and *Ep. to Leiraik* x. Fortune, the kittle kimmer. 1806 TRAIN *Poetical Reveries* 89 (Jam.) She in travail was. No kindly kimmer nigh there was To mitigate her pain. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiii. 'That's a fresh and full-grown hemlock . . . mony a cummer lang syne wad hae sought nae better horse to flee . . . through mist and moonlight.' 1821 BLACKBURN *Mag.* Jan. 402 (Jam.) It's a bonnie sight to see so mony stark youths and strapping kimmers streaking themselves as eadently to the harvest darke. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 13 In presence of the good cummers of Newhaven.

|| **Cummerbund** (kʊ'mæbʊnd). *Anglo-Ind.*

Forms: 7 combar-, commer-, 8 cumbar-, 8-9 cummerbund, 9 cummer-, kummerbund. [Urdu and Pers. *kamar-band*, i.e. loin-band.] A sash or girdle worn round the waist; a waist-belt.

1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc. 1833) I. 147 (Y.) A sample of gallie pottes . . . chint biampot, and cumbarbands, with the prices. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/2, 234 pieces of Comerbarbands with Gold Flowers. 1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 193 Uniform turbans and cumbar-bands. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* ix. 53 Shumsher had a cummerbund, of rose-coloured muslin. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 470 The necessity of cholera belts or kummerbunds is avoided.

**Cumbersome**, obs. form of CUMBOUS.

**Cummin**, **cumming**: see CUMIN.

**Cummin**, -un, -yn, obs. ff. COME pa. pple.

**Cumming**. *Sc.* Also 6 cumyeone, cym-

ming, kymmond. [Related to COOMB<sup>1</sup>, senses 2, 4, in *Sc. cum, kim* (Gael. *cuman* is prob. from Lowland Sc.)] a. In *Brewing*. 'A large oblong vessel, of a square form, about a foot or eighteen inches deep, used for receiving what works over from the masking-fat or barrel. *Loth.*' b. 'A small tub or wooden vessel. *Angus, Fife.*' (Jamieson 1825.)

1538 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) Ane flasche fat, ane fysche fat, ane cumyeone. *Ibid.*, Ane gryte kymmond. 1566 *Irw. R. Wardr. etc.* (1815) 174 (Jam.) Tua gyle fattes . . . ane cumming. c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* 234 (Jam.) The air sall have . . . ane masking-fat . . . ane cymming, ane laid-gallon, ane wort disch. 1825 JAMIESON *Cummen, kymmond*, a large shallow tub used in brew-houses. *Upp. Clydes.*

**Cummock**. *Sc.* Variant of CAMMOCK: 'A short staff with a crooked head' (Jam.).

1786 BURNS *On Scott. Bard gone to W. India* vii. To tremble under fortune's cummock.

**Cumnawite**, obs. form of COVENANT.

**Cumole**: see under CUMENE.

**Cump-**: see COMP-

|| **Cumquat** (kʊm'kwɒt). Also 7 camquit, 9 kum-, -kat, -quot. [The Cantonese dialectal form of the Chinese name *kin kwi* 'gold orange'.] A small variety of orange (*Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*), cultivated in China and Japan, having a sweet rind and acid pulp; much used in preserves, etc.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 23 The Oranges are of divers sorts, and two of them more excellent than the rest. One sort is called Camchain, the other is called Camquit. . . The Cam-quit is a very small round Fruit. 1841 SIR J. DAVIS *Sketches China* (1857) II. 302 The Chinese have besides several diminutive species of the genus citrus; one of which, called Kum-kat, makes a good sweetmeat when preserved whole. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/3 The Kumquat, or Japanese dwarf Orange. 1892 *Grocer's Catal.* Cumquats (small Oranges in syrup).

**Cumrade**, obs. form of COMRADE.

† **Cumray**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [app. a by-form of CUMBER; but the form is unexplained.] = CUMBER *v.* 1, to overwhelm, rout.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. viii. 41 In schort tymes all þat Rowte was Swa cumrayid, þat bare bade na man. — *Ibid.* viii. xvi. 105; viii. xi. 20. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. x. 70 Fast athir sort gan whirris rout cumray.

**Cumrouss**, -ryt, obs. ff. CUMBOUS, CUMBERED.

**Cumse**, var. of COMSE *v.* *Obs.*, commence.

**Cumselled**, obs. form of COOM-ceiled: see COOM sb.<sup>2</sup> 4.

1699 *Ayr Presbyt. Rec.* in *Rogers Social Life in Scotl.* (1886) III. 400 Cumselled, with window cases and boards, glasses, partition walls, and all that is necessary.

|| **Cumshaw** (kʊm'ʃəʊ). Also kumshaw. [According to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation, *kam-siā*, of the Chinese words *kān* to be grateful, *hsieh* thanks = 'grateful thanks', a phrase of thanks used by beggars.] In the Chinese ports: A present or gratuity; a baksheesh.

1839 H. MALCOM *Trans.* II. Gloss, *Cum-shaw*, a present. At Canton, custom has made some cumshaws matter of right. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 163 Baldpate . . . had the exceeding coolness to ask for a cumshaw as they left.

Hence *Cumshaw* *v.*, to make a present to.

† **Cum-twang**. An obsolete term of contempt.

1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* 3 Those graybeard huddled-duddles and crusty cum-twangs were stroke with such stinging remorse.

**Cumulant** (kiū'miānt), *Math.* [ad. L. *cumulānt-em*, pr. pple. of *cumulāre*.] 'The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of an improper continued fraction.' Sylvester in *Phil. Trans.* (1853) i. 543.

**Cumular** (kiū'miānt), *a.* [ad. L. *cumulār-is*, f. *cumulus* heap, CUMULUS.] = CUMULOUS.

1837 [see CIRRO-CUMULAR]. 1892 *Ardrassan Her.* 10 June 5 The dark masses of cumular cloud overhead.

**Cumulate** (kiū'miānt), *a.* [ad. L. *cumulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cumulāre*: see next.] Formed or gathered into a heap; heaped up; massed.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 118 Ane carne of stonis together cumulat. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. A cumulate or heaped fullness, when it overflows the continent. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 391 Their cumulate mode of budding. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 655 Short sentences are prevalent in our language . . . But we can use the cumulate construction when needed.

**Cumulate** (kiū'miānt), *v.* [f. L. *cumulāt-*, ppl. stem of *cumulāre* to heap, f. *cumul-us* a heap, the conical crown of a heaped measure.]

1. *trans.* To gather in a heap; to heap up; to pile up, collect, amass, accumulate. Also fig.

1534 WHITTON *Tully's Offices* i. (1540) 50 We must use that language . . . which is known to us, lest . . . we cumulate in greke wordes maye of very ryght be laughed to scorn. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 340/1 Let all these makers of new Gods cumulate themselves together on a heape. 1612-20 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. vi. (T.) All the extremes of worth and beauty that were cumulated in Camila. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 283 Mighty sholes of Shells . . . cumulated in many Places Heap upon Heap. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 29 It is often a mistake, in controversy, to cumulate reasons, etc.

b. *Legal*. To combine (a number of actions, defences, etc.) into one; cf. CUMULATION 3.

A Civil Law term still used in Louisiana. (*Cent. Dict.*)

c. *intr.* To accumulate.

1865 DICKENS *Mit. Fr.* II. v. As Fledgeby's affronts cumulated.

2. *trans.* To add over and above, to combine with something additional.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 384 Which cumulates the evil of Indignation to the evil of suspicion. 1868

E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 571 Philip . . . allowed him to cumulate the councillorship with the corregidorship. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Nov. 704 Circumstances . . . have cumulated the function of investigator with that of instructor or adviser.

3. To put the crown or summit to. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1660 GAUDEN *Brounig* 30 To wicked men their table is a snare, their prosperity cumulates their misery. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 308 To cumulate all this happiness, they had this new Law against the Fanatics. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 565 God restores to the penitent all his lost graces . . . and cumulates them with the fresh grace, whereby He converts him.

† 4. To heap, load, pile with. *Obs.* 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 61 Emperours, Kings, and Princes, plucking from their own, did rather cumulate the Church with superfluities.

Hence *Cumulating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 20 The cumulating of Ceremonies in the ancient Church. 1885 FRASER'S *Mag.* LI. 5 A cumulating pile of crimes, of negligences and of blunders.

**Cumulated** (kiŭ'miljē'tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.*] † 1. Heaped up, accumulated. *Obs.*

1624 BR. KEYNOLDS *Israel's Petii.* Ded. 3 United and cumulated mercies.

2. *spec.* Of clouds : Formed into cumuli.

1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 28 May, They [the Alps] have precisely the appearance of white cumulated clouds. 1833 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 164 Great masses of cumulated cloud.

**Cumulately** (kiŭ'miljē'tli), *adv.* [f. *CUMULATE* *a.*] In a cumulate manner, by cumulation. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 637 The stems lengthen cumulately by gemination.

**Cumulation** (kiŭ'miljē'tsən), [n. of action f. *L. cumulāre* : see *CUMULATE*.]

1. The action of heaping up or collecting in masses ; an instance of such action ; also, a gathered mass, a heap ; accumulation, gathering. Chiefly *fig.*

1616 BULLOCKAR, *Cumulation*, a heaping up, or increasing. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* II. v. 1. . . wish you all cumulations of prosperity. 1794 FARLEY *Enid.* I. II. I. § 4 This proof . . . is properly a cumulation of evidence, by no means a naked or solitary record. 1868 LOWELL *Shakesp. Once More* Prose Wks. 1890 III. 42 It is by suggestion, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 This will depend . . . on the quality of the particles which form the cumulation.

† 2. In *English Univ.* = ACCUMULATION 3. *Obs.* 1641 LAUD *Hist. Chancery* Oxf. 17 (T.) For cumulation, I must needs profess, I never liked it. And it supposes, of and in itself, an unnecessary delay of the first degree, or a needless haste of the second.

3. *Civil Law.* The combination or joining of two or more actions or defences in a single proceeding. Used in Louisiana, and formerly in Scotland. 1645 *State Trials*, *Sir Rob. Spotswood* (R.), The defender denies any such custom ; but, by the contrary, defences have severally, and without cumulation, been proposed and discussed, as in Ochiltry's process. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.* for Louisiana.

**Cumulatist** (kiŭ'miljē'tist), *rare.* [f. *CUMULATE* *v.* + *-IST*.] One who accumulates. a 1846 *Christian Observer* cited in Worcester.

**Cumulative** (kiŭ'miljē'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. cumulat-*, *ppl. stem of cumulāre* (see *CUMULATE*) + *-IVE*. Cf. *mod. F. cumulatif*, *-ive*.]

† 1. Such as is formed by accumulation or heaping on (as opposed to organic growth). *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 1 A4 for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is cumulative and not original ; as in a water that besides his own spring-head is fed with other springs and streams.

2. Constituted by or arising from accumulation, or the accession of successive portions or particulars ; acquiring or increasing in force or cogency by successive additions, as *cumulative argument*, *evidence*, *force*.

1668 *Liberty of Conscience the Magistrates Interest* 4 He . . . has not only the common type of a Subject upon him, for his protection as a man, but the cumulative obligation, and thanks to pay for his Indulgence. a 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xiv. (T.) Among many cumulative treasons charged upon the late earl of Strafford. 1823 KEBLE *Serms.* II. (1848) 37 The argument from the authority of implicit believers is cumulative : i.e. a fresh argument is added every time a new instance is observed of a man's finding his happiness in Christianity. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 25 Always scorn appearances, and you always may. The force of character is cumulative. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx. 500 We have . . . cumulative evidence to prove the wide-spread diffusion of the same types. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 432 There are several circumstances which have together a kind of cumulative force.

b. *Cumulative medicine.*

1876 W. BROGIE *Bk. Med. Inform. & Advice* App. 251 Digitalis is what is called a cumulative medicine : its effects are sometimes not immediately produced ; but each successive dose remaining in the system, these may be seen even after the medicine is discontinued.

3. *Sc. Law.* Of jurisdiction : Concurrent, as opposed to *privative* or *exclusive*.

1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 27 The jurisdiction hereby reserved to such Corporation . . . shall be . . . taken to be cumulative only. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* I. ii. § 6 Jurisdiction is either privative or cumulative . . . *Cumulative*, otherwise called *concurrent*, is that which may be exercised by any of two or more courts in the same cause.

4. That tends to accumulate.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiii. 324 Certain actions which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second dissipative.

5. *Cumulative vote*, or *system of voting* : a system of voting, where there are several representatives, in which each voter has as many votes as there are representatives, and may accumulate them upon one candidate or distribute them over any number of candidates ; a system introduced in connexion with the School Board elections in Great Britain.

1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. lix. 294 The School Boards . . . the principle of the cumulative vote was tested for the first time in their elections. 1886 MORLEY *W. R. Greg* Crit. Misc. III. 255 Lord Grey's prescription . . . consisted of the following ingredients :—the cumulative vote ; not fewer than three seats to each constituency, etc.

**Cumulatively** (kiŭ'miljē'tivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* *a.*] In a cumulative manner.

1644 MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* i. 8 This power is transferred only cumulatively. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 70 Puritans and other Sectaries . . . pretend that the Government originally proceedeth, and habitually resideth in the people, but is cumulatively and communicatively derived from them, unto the king, and therefore the people . . . resuming the Collated power into their own hands again, may transfer it to any other whom they please. 1827 HARE *Guests* (1859) 46 It . . . does not proceed cumulatively and step by step. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dramatists* (1892) 13 A national consciousness, made . . . cumulatively operative by the existence . . . of a national capital.

**Cumulativeness** (kiŭ'miljē'tivnēs), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Cumulative quality or character.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 619 This cumulativeness of knowledge is a result of the principle of its relativity. 1889 *Theological Monthly* Jan. 49 A certain cumulativeness of style . . . culminating in a grand finale of enthusiasm.

**Cumulato-** (kiŭ'miljē'to-), combining form from *L. cumulātus* *CUMULATE*, in sense 'cumulatively', 'cumulated and —', e.g. *cumulato-fasciculate*, bunched or fasciculate, with aggregation of the fascicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 383 Cumulato-fasciculate, polyps long turbinate. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Cumulato-ranose*. Branches lengthening by buds at apex, the new polyps being successively the terminal.

† **Cumulator**. *Obs.* [agent-n. from *L. cumulāre*.] One who accumulates.

1799 *Morning Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Firms.* (1800) III. 45 Some of them lately fell into the hands of the cumulators.

**Cumulescent** (kiŭ'miljē'sēnt), *a.* [f. *CUMULUS* : see *-ESCENT*.] Forming into cumulus.

1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 34 Cloud becoming cumulescent.

**Cumuliform** (kiŭ'miljē'fɔrm), *a.* [f. *L. cumulus* + *-FORM*.] Having the form of cumulus.

1885 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 254/1 The author [Mr. D. W. Barker] recommends that there should be two simple divisions of clouds, viz., 'stratiform' and 'cumuliform'.

**Cumulo-**, combining form of *CUMULUS*, used in naming cloud-forms which combine the cumulus with other types : e.g. *Cumulo-stratus*, *Cumulo-cirro-stratus* : see *quots.*

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 4 *Cumulo-stratus*, the Cirro-stratus blended with the Cumulus, and either appearing intermixed with the heaps of the latter or superadding a wide-spread structure to its base. *Cumulo-cirro-stratus* vel *Nimbus*, the Rain cloud. A cloud, or system of clouds from which rain is falling. It is a horizontal sheet, above which the Cirrus spreads while the Cumulus enters it laterally and from beneath. 1845 T. FORSTER *Aënos. Phenom.* 150 The cumulostratus being a state of the clouds going on to become nimbus. 1856 SCOFFERN & LOWE *Pract. Meteorol.* 55 *Cumulo-stratus* . . . chiefly appears towards night in dry windy weather, and is of a leaden colour.

† **Cumulo-se**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. *L. type \*cumulos-*, f. *cumulus* : see *-OSE*.] Full of heaps or of cumuli.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Cumulo-se*, full of Heaps. 1730-6 (folio). Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

**Cumulous** (kiŭ'miljēs), *a.* [f. next + *-OUS*.] Heap-like ; of the nature of cumulus clouds.

1815 [see *CIRRO-CUMULOUS*]. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 141 Rising . . . like a vast cumulous cloud ! 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* vii. 41 The big spent clouds that . . . Each upon each lay cumulous. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* 135 The clouds have gathered in Arcady's horizon—they are there cumulous and dark.

|| **Cumulus** (kiŭ'miljēs). Pl. *cumuli*. [*L. cumulus* a heap, etc.]

1. A heap, pile ; an accumulation, gathering ; the conical top of a heaped measure, hence the consummating mass.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiii. 7 It riseth into a cumulus. 1867 MANNING *Eng. & Christendom* 76 My faith terminates no longer in a cumulus of probabilities gathered from the past. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 213 When we read the Jewish annals of these years we never seem to have reached the cumulus of horrors.

2. *Meteor.* One of the simple forms of clouds, consisting of rounded masses heaped upon each other and resting on a nearly horizontal base. Frequent in the summer sky, where it often presents the appearance of snowy mountain-masses.

1803 L. HOWARD *Modif. Clouds* (1865) 2-3 It may be allowable to introduce a Methodical nomenclature, applicable . . . to the Modifications of Cloud . . . Cumulus, convex or

conical heaps, increasing upward from a horizontal base. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 419 The grandeur of the cumulus or thunder-cloud is never seen, unless it be on the land. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iii. § 6 In the lower cumuli . . . the groups are not like balloons or bubbles, but like towers or mountains.

*attrib.* 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heavens* 48 The cumulus cloud predominates. 1892 VERNON *Liter in Contemp. Rev.* Mag. 666 Over the sea the wind had built a bridge . . . of white cumulus maible.

3. *Anat.* A thickened portion of the granular lining of the Graafian follicle in which the ovum is embedded ; the *Discus proligerus*.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cumyeone**, brewer's vessel : see *CUMMING* *Sc.*

**Cun, cunne, v.** *Obs.* (or ? *dial.*) [OE. *cunian*, *-ode*, wk. vb., = OS. *-cunon* in *gicunnon* to learn to know;—OTent type *\*kumnojan*, deriv. of *kunnan* to know (see *CAN*). Cf. the parallel deriv. forms, Gothic *ga-kunnan*, *kunnaida*, to learn to know, and OHG. *kunnen*, MHG. *kunnen* to learn to know, investigate, try, test. See also *cunner*, *CONNER*, *ALE-CONNER*, and *CON v.*]

In OE. : To learn to know, inquire into, explore, investigate ; whence *a.* To have experience of, prove, test, try, make trial of (in OE. with genitive, in ME. sometimes with *of*) ; to taste. *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

*Beowulf* 1021 *Þær gīt wada cunnon.* c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 *Mot ic nu cunian horn þinne fæstrednesse?* a 1000 *Crist* 1418 (Gr.) *Uncupne eard cunniann.* a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 227 (Gr.) *Cunnað dryhtnes mehta.* c 1200 ORMIN 834 *Ne wolde he næfre cunneun.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 *He dode his deowwurde muð þerto, & smelte ant cunnede þerof.* 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 646 *They sall not than the Cherrie cun.* That wald not enterpryse. [Still used in this sense in Dumfri. (Jamieson 1808).]

† b. To try to do something. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 *Summe to kunnan if heo mihten him mid sunne undernime.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 *Swiche hertes . . . cunneð gif he mai þer inne herbergen.* c 1200 ORMIN 1237 *He wolde cunnen swa To bringenn inn his herre Ærþlike þingess lufe & lust.* a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 *Heom . . . þet cunnið to beon cleane.*

c. To get to know, to study or learn : see *CON v.1* sense 3, of which examples spelt *cun*, *cunne*, come down nearly to 1600. In these there was probably a blending of the verbs *cunnan*, *CAN*, with this verb.

1425-1580 [see *CON v.1* 3]. 1668 MAYNWARING *Compl. Physitian* 67 *He sits down and cuns his Lesson.*

**Cun** : see *CAN v.1* and 2, *CON v.1* and 2.

**Cun** (ū), *obs. form of KIN.*

† **Cunables**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*—1. [Adaptation of next : cf. *INCUNABLES*.] A cradle.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 208 *King Henry the sixt . . . being in his cunables, and an infant.*

|| **Cunabula** (kiŭnæ'biŭlā), *sb. pl.* [*L. cūnābula* (neut. pl.) cradle, earliest abode. Cf. *INCUNABULA*.]

1. A cradle ; *fig.* the place where anything is nurtured in its beginnings, the earliest abode.

1789 GILB. WHITE *Selborne* I. xx. 176 *The swallow and house-martin . . . raising and securely fixing crusts or shells of loam as cunabula for their young.* 1864 WEBSTER *s. v.*, *The cunabula of the human race.*

2. Applied to the extant copies of the earliest printed books ; = *INCUNABULA*.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Athenæum*.

**Cunabular** (kiŭnæ'biŭlār), *a.* [f. *L. cūnābula* (see *prec.*) + *-AR*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or earliest abode. In *mod. Dicts.*

**Cunage**, *obs. form of COINAGE.*

**Cunarder** (kiŭnā'rɔdər), *a.* A Cunard steamer ; one of a line of steam-ships between Liverpool and New York.

This line of steamers was founded by Sir Samuel Cunard, of Halifax, N. S., in conjunction with others.

1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 184/1 *The great Cunarder . . . drew towards us.* 1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 806/2 *On June 4th, 1840 . . . a year before the Britannia, the first Cunarder, sailed from Liverpool.* 1860 *Times* 30 Dec. 7/4 *The arrival of a Cunarder in the Mersey.*

**Cunctation** (kŭŋktɔ'tsən), [ad. *L. cunctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *cunctāri* to delay.] The action of delaying ; delay, tardy action.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 195 [He] was ioyned to mee in my good purpose . . . without any troublesome cunctation. 1648 HERRICK *Herper.*, *Delay*, Break off delay, since we but read of one That ever prosper'd by cunctation. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt. V.* xiv. ii. 163 *Fleury's cunctations* were disgusting to the ardent mind. 1867—*Remin.* II. 69 *After some three years' sad cunctation.*

**Cunctatious** (kŭŋktɔ'tʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* : see *-TIOUS*.] Addicted to delaying, prone to delay. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt. V.* xv. i. 271 *Noailles being always cunctatious in time of crisis.*

**Cunctative** (kŭŋktɔ'tiv), *a. rare.* [f. *L. cunctāt-*, *ppl. stem of cunctāri* (see above) + *-IVE*.] = *prec.*

1617 BACON *St. Chancery* Wks. XIII. 189, I confess I have somewhat of the cunctative. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. ii. 54 'Fabius' [Philip II.] . . . that cunctative Roman.

|| **Cunctator** (kŭŋktɔ'tɔr), [L., agent-n. f. *cunctāri* to delay.] One who acts tardily, a delayer. Hence *Cunctatorship* (*nonce-wd.*).

1864 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* Wks. I. 494 (R.) *Being unwilling to discourage such cunctators, [they] always keep*



them in good hope. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Aug. 229/1 The part of Cunctator has often... been played by weak Governments. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's* Gt. VII. xix. 1. xix Cunctatorship is not now the trade needed; there is nothing to be made of playing Fabius-Cunctator.

**Cunctatory** (kŭŋkt'atōri), *a. rare*. [f. prec. : see -ORY.] Disposed to delay. 1864 CARLYLE *Fraser's* Gt. xii. ix. He gets these requisites and is still cunctatory.

**Cunctipotent** (kŭŋktipōtēnt), *a. rare*. In 5 conotypotent. [ad. late L. *cunctipotent-em*, f. *cunctus* all + *potens*, *potent-em* powerful (after the classical *omnipotens*).] All-powerful, omnipotent. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 596 Ihesu Almyghty. kyng conotypotent of heuyn glory. 1777 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH. 1868 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 31 O true peculiar vision of God cunctipotent.

**Cunctiteneant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *cunctus* all + *tenens*, *tenent* holding; cf. prec.] Holding or possessing all things. 1777 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

**Cund**, var. of COND v., to direct a ship. **Cunde** (ii), *obs. form of KIND*.

**Cundel**, *cundle* (ii), *obs. form of KINDLE v.* **Cundeth**, -did, -dit(e), -duit(e), -dyth(e), -dyt(e), *obs. ff. CONDUIT, CONDUIT sb.*

**Cundurango** (kŭnduræŋgo). Also con-[Native Peruvian, f. *cundur*, *cundur* eagle, condor + *ango* vine.] A Peruvian climbing shrub *Gonolobus Cundurango*, the bark of which was introduced into therapeutic use in 1871. According to the Sydenham Society's Lexicon, ten or twelve different barks have been included under this name, the kind first used being that of *Pseummagennetus equatoriensis*.

1871 *N. Yk. Druggist's Circular* (in *Pharm. Jnrl.* 18 Nov. 405) The Cundurango or Condor vine... is a climbing vine resembling much in its habits the grape-vine of our own forests. 1871 *Lancet* II. 621 Condurango. 1873 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* 27 Apr. 861 In Ecuador it is the condor which employs, as an antidote to the venom of serpents, the leaves of a species of *Gonolobus*, called for this reason *cundur-angu*, or the vine of the condor. 1877 *tr. Ziemssen's Cyclop. Med.* VII. 252 The latest remedy suggested is the Cundurango bark.

**Cundy**, *cundie*, north Eng. and Sc. dial. form of CONDUIT, a covered drain or culvert.

**Cune**, *obs. form of COIN*.

**Cuneal** (kiŭ-nē-āl), *a. ? Obs.* [f. med. or mod. L. *cuneālis* (in *os cuneāle* cuneal bone), f. L. *cuneus* wedge.] Wedge-shaped, cuneiform.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 10 The seventh bone of the head called the Cuneal bone. 1611 COTGR. *Os basilare*, the Nape, or Neck-bone, some call it the cuneal bone. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1873 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 228 The ganza waved his cuneal way. With yellow oar, and quail of green.

**Cuneate** (kiŭ-nē-āt), *a.* [ad. L. *cuneāt-us* wedge-shaped, f. *cuneāre* to make wedge-shaped, f. *cuneus* wedge.] Made in the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped, as *cuneate leaf*, a leaf with a truncated end, tapering gradually to the stipule.

1820 *Asiatic Res.* XI. 343 Lip obovate-cuneate. 1860 *Tras Wild Fl.* 73 The leaves of the stem are cuneate. 1884 E. J. Lowe in *Times* 8 Dec. 10 The shape [of the meteor] was circular in front, and cuneate behind (bluntly conical).

**b. Comb.**, as *cuneate-tailed* adj.; also adverbially prefixed to another adj., as *cuneate-lanceolate*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 347 Leaves narrowly cuneate-obovate or lanceolate. 1882 M. G. WATKINS in *Acad.* 27 Aug. 163/1 The cuneate-tailed gull.

Hence **Cuneately** *adv.*, in the form of a wedge, wedge-wise.

**Cuneated** (kiŭ-nē-ātēd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1777 in BAILEY vol. II. 1785 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 11 The tail is two inches long, slightly cuneated. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* i. 201 The Magpie..tail lengthened and cuneated.

**Cuneatic** (kiŭ-nē-ātik), *a.* [f. L. *cuneāt-us* CUNEATE + -IC. Cf. *hieratic*.] = CUNEATE, CUNEIFORM *a.*

1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* Introd. xi. The epithets of cuneiform, cuneatic, arrow-headed... have been assigned to it. 1874 SAYCE in *Bibl. Arch. Soc. Trans.* III. 465 At the beginning of cuneatic decipherment.

**Cuneator** (kiŭ-nē-ātōr), [med.L. equivalent of OF. *coigneur* coiner: cf. L. *cuneāre* to make wedge-shaped.] (See quot.)

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 480/a The office of cuneator was one of great importance at a time [14th c.] when there existed a multiplicity of mints, since he had the sole charge of all the dies used not only at the mint in the Tower of London but also in the provinces.

**Cuneiform** (kiŭ-nē-īfŕm, kiŭ-nē-i-), *a. and sb.* Also 7-9 cuneo-, 7 cuneiform, 9 cunifform (kiŭ-nē-īfŕm). [f. L. *cune-us* wedge + -FORM; cf. mod.L. *cuneiform-is*, F. *cunifforme* (in Anatomy, 16th c. Paré).] *A. adj.*

1. Having the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped. *Cuneiform bone* (in Anat.): (a) one of the bones of the carpus; (b) each of three bones of the second row of the tarsus, called *internal*, *middle*, and *external*; (c) a name for the sphenoid bone of the skull. *Cuneiform cartilages* or *tubercles*: the cartilages of Wrisberg.

**Vol. II.**

1677 *Flor. Oxfordsh.* 268 The stones are all cuneiform. 1681 *tr. Willis Rem. Med. 1785. Vocab.*, Cuneiform, wedge-like or in form of a wedge; a bone so shap'd. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 101 The external surface is mostly convex, except at the cuneiform Apophysis. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 138 The tail is cunifform and rather long. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 28 The cuneiform process of the sphenoid bone. 1850 LEITCH *Miller's Anc. Art* § 168 The art of arching by means of cuneiform stones.

2. *spec.* Applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, etc., composed of wedge-shaped or arrow-headed elements; and hence to the inscriptions or records themselves.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXV. 486 The cuneiform character is so simple in its component parts, that it... consists only of two elements, the wedge and the rectangle. 1829 J. KENRICK in *Philos. Mag.* May 327 Beyond the limits of Persia more than one monument has been found with cuneiform inscriptions. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 56 A cuneiform text from Assyria. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 39 The recently discovered Assyrian annals in the cuneiform character.

**b. transf.** Relating to, or conversant with, the cuneiform writing and inscriptions.

1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 330 Cuneiform scholars. 1874 *Deutsch Rem.* 309 The vast importance of cuneiform studies.

**B. sb.** 1. *Anat.* = *Cuneiform bone* in A. i. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 78/a The external cuneiform character is the largest of the second series of tarsals.

2. The cuneiform character, cuneiform writing. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 162 He [Sir G. C. Lewis] doubts the whole Egyptian chronology... thinks the Babylonian annals an imposition, and does not even condescend to mention cuneiform and its decipherers. 1874 *Deutsch Rem.* 309 There are three principal kinds of cuneiform.

Hence **Cuneiformist**, a student of cuneiform writing.

1884 W. M. RAMSAY in *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 865/a As to the Hittites in Northern Syria, of course we... must accept the verdict of cuneiformists and Egyptologists.

**Cuneo-** (kiŭ-nē-), combining form of L. *cuneus* a wedge, used in *Anat.*, as *cuneo-cuboid a.*, relating to the cuneiform and the cuboid bones; *cuneo-scap-phoid a.*, relating to the cuneiform and the scap-phoid bones.

1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 343/x The cuneo-scap-phoid articulation.

**Cunestable**, *obs. form of CONSTABLE*.

**Cunette** (kiŭ-nēt), *Fort.* Also 7 cunett. [a. F. *cunette* (1642 in Oudin), a. It. *cunetta* (1611 in Florio) in same sense. This is said by Hatzfeld and Darmesteter to be an aphæretic form of *lacunetta* (dim. of *lacuna* lagoon, ditch, etc.), the latter being confounded with the definite article. According to Th. Corneille *lacunette* was the original form in French also.]

A trench sunk along the middle of the dry ditch or moat, serving as a drain, and as an obstacle to the passage of the enemy, or to prevent mining.

1688 J. S. *Fortification* 111, I also make a Cunett in my great Moat. 1721 in BAILEY. 1763 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 112/b The cunette of Dunkirk is entirely filled up, excepting a trifling part, for which there was no earth. 1828-40 *NAPIER-PENINS. War* xvi. v. (Rldg.) II. 350 A cunette, or second ditch, had been dug at the bottom of the great ditch.

**Cunfort**, *obs. form of COMFORT*.

**Cunge**, *cungy*, *obs. form of CONGE*.

**Cunger**, -ur, -yt, *obs. ff. CONGER*.

**Cunicle**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *cunicul-us* rabbit, underground burrow or passage: in 16th c. F. *cunicule*.] A hole, cave, or passage under ground.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 422 Whose cunicles contain not any flint or other stone. 1658-96 PHILLIPS *Cunicle*, (lat.) a Mine or Hole under ground.

**Cunicular**, *a.* [ad. L. *cuniculār-is*, f. *cuniculus* : see prec.]

1. Rabbit-like, living in burrows under ground. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 235 The Troglodytes, or cunicular Men described by Dr. Brown, that lived not like Men but Rabbits.

2. Of or pertaining to underground passages: see CUNICULUS.

1890 SMITH, etc. *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* I. 573 The 'cunicular' drainage of Latium and Southern Etruria belongs rather to the pre-historic antiquities of Italy than to classical times. The subject... has recently been investigated by Italians desirous of restoring to the Campagna its ancient fertility.

**Cunicular**, *a.* [f. L. *cūnæ* cradle: as if through a dim. *cuniculus*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to infancy.

1676 *Acc. Lodowick Muggleton in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 620 (D.) They might have observed, even in his cunicular days... an obstinate, dissensions, and opposite spirit.

**Cuniculate** (kiŭ-nikūlāt), *a.* [f. L. *cunicul-us* underground passage + -ATE.] *Bot.* 'Traversed by a long passage, open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropeolum*' (*Tras. Bot.* 1866).

**Cuniculine**, *Mil. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *cunicul-us* (see prec.) + -INE.] An engine used in mining.

1569 J. S[ANFORD] *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxii. 33 b, Yo engins called Rams, Testudines, Cuniculines [L. *cuniculi*], Catapultes, Scorpions.

**Cuniculose**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *cuniculōsus* : see next.]

1727-31 BAILEY vol. II. *Cuniculose*, full of coney or coney burroughs. 1775 ASH, *Cuniculose*, stocked with rabbits.

**Cuniculous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *cuniculōsus* -us abounding in caves, f. *cuniculus* burrow, underground hole : see -OUS, and cf. F. *cuniculeux* (16th c. in Paré, *ulcères cuniculeux*).]

Full of holes and windings, like a rabbit-warren; also, full of rabbits.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* xiii. viii. (1678) 312 If the Ulcer be cuniculous or full of windings. *Ibid.* 486 Fistula's may be judged cuniculous, and running into many turnings and windings. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Cuniculous*, full of holes or mines under the ground, full of Conies. 1721 BAILEY, *Cuniculous*, full of Cony-burroughs.

**Cuniculus** (kiŭ-nikūlŭs), *Pl. -uli*. [L. *cunicul-us* rabbit, burrow, underground passage.]

1. A burrow, underground passage, or mine; in *Roman Archaeol.* applied to the ancient 'cunicular' drains of Latium and Southern Etruria.

1670 E. BROWN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1196 The water... falls no lower... passeth away through a Cuniculus made on purpose, through which both this and the other water... do run out together at the foot of an Hill. 1693 RAY *Three Disc.* ii. (1713) 267 (Stanf.) Forced to seek Passage where it finds least Resistance through the lateral Cuniculi.

2. *Path.* The burrow of the itch-insect. 1822 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cunig**, *cunin*, *obs. ff. CONY*.

**Cuningar**, -hare, *Sc. var. of CONYGER Obs.*, rabbit-warren.

**Cunnand**, *obs. form of CUNNING a.*

**Cunddyt**, *obs. form of CONDUIT sb.*

**Cunne**, *obs. f. CAN v.1, CON v.1, CAN v.2, CUN*.

**Cunne** (ii), *obs. form of KIN*.

**Cunner** (kŭ-nar), *Also conner, connor*. [In the form *conner*, prob. an application of CONNER, CONDER of a ship or of herring-boats.]

The name of two fishes of the family *Labridæ* or *Wrasses*: a. The Gilt-head (*Crenilabrus melops*), found on the British coasts. b. The Blue Perch or Burgall (*Crenilabrus adspersus*), found on the Atlantic coast of North America, from Newfoundland to Delaware Bay.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, They lay also certain Weelyes in the Sea for taking of Cunnners, which there-through are termed Cunner-pots. 1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* 5 Flounders, Ciabbes, Cunnners, Catfish. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 325 The Gilt-Head, Connor, Golden Maud, *Crenilabrus melops* (Cuv.). 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 261 *Crenilabrus Tinca*, Flem., called the 'Gilt-head', 'Connor', etc., is found on many parts of our coast. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bk.* (1883) 417, I have been fishing for cunnners off the rocks. 1865 S. TENNEY *Zool.* 340.

**Cunner**, *obs. form of CONNER*, tester.

**Cunnerye**, rabbit-warren : see CONYGER.

**Cunney**, *cunnie*, *obs. ff. CONY*.

**Cunning** (kŭ-niŋ), *sb.* Forms 4-5 kunning(e), -yng(e), konning, -yng(e), konyng, 4-6 cunn-yng(e), conning, -yng(e), coninge, -yng(e), 5 kunyng, (6 conoing, conoing, counoing, -yng(e)), 5- cunning. [Verbal sb. from CAN v.1 (inf. OE. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen*, *connen*) in its earlier sense 'to know', hence orig. = L. *scientia*, *sapientia*. Not recorded in OE. (which had however *oncunning* accusation, from the deriv. *on-cunnan* to accuse), but like the cognate CUNNING a., common since the 14th c.]

1. Knowledge; learning, erudition. *Obs.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 235 Clerkes of greta cunnynge. *Ibid.* 1707 'Flos Sciencie' put es on Ynglis 'he flour of konyng'. c 1549 *Peacock Refr.* ProL. a Manie han zeel. but not after Kunning. c 1475 *Ranf. Collyear* 93 The Carll had Cunning well quair the gait lay. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 50 We be put up with coninge. 1559 MORVINE *Evonym.* Pref. Ready to communicate... any cunning I had. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ire.* ix. (1633) 27 The Barbarians highly honoured him for his cunning in all languages. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 13 He that would try his cunning in history when he was old.

2. The capacity or faculty of knowing; wit, wisdom, intelligence. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 One yefbe of be holy gost bet is y-cleped be yefbe of conynge. 1407 W. THORPE in *Exam.* I. believe that all these three Persons are euen in power and in cunning, and in might. 1507 *Commynwe.* (W. de W.) A ij, I made the also lye unto me And gaue the conynge and free wyll. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Updondyshe* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, They have scanty the cunning of a soite. 1532 SIR T. MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. (1557) 1008/x Great vertues, and great giftes of God, as chastitie, liberalitie... temperaunce, cunning.

3. Knowledge how to do a thing; ability, skill, expertness, dexterity, cleverness. (Formerly the prevailing sense; now only a literary archaism.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 866 Criseyde. Als ferforth as she konnyng hadde or myght, Answerde hym. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 347 But for to medle medycyns in his maner per mote be riche kunnyng for to proporcionne hem. c 1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 447 The oath of the Common Councill. Ye shall well and truly, to your cunning and power [etc.]. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1679) 15 Grievously diseased... incurable by Man's Cunning. 1621

BIBLE Ps. cxxxvii. 5 Let my right hand forget her cunning. 1743 *Loud & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 140 If such Brewers happen right... it is more by Chance, than Cunnings. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe of Ryl.* i. 94 High-ribbed vault. With perfect cunning framed. 1865 RAWLINSON *Ann. Mon.* III. v. 384 As nature's cunning arranges lines in the rainbow.

†b. *transf.* An application of skill; an ingenious device or means (quot. 1527). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 Whiche setting of stones. [15] ferre greater connyng than is y<sup>e</sup> hewynge of stones. 1547 ANDREW *Brunswick's Distyll. Waters* i. vj. The same water is a very good connyng for to make the face clere and fayre. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 83 The first...Cunning to be observed in Bowling, is the right chusing your Bowl.

†4. A branch of knowledge or of skilled work; a science or art, a craft. In early times often = occult art, magic. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *E. d. Allit. P. B.* 1611 Baltazar. [pat now is demed Danyel of derne coninges. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 716 Pis King with his conning kithes his werkes With wiles of witchcraft. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 14 Pey haue maistris... to teche hem pat connyng of astronomye. 1449 *Psocock Refr.* 49 Sadelarie and talarie ben ij dyuerse faculties and connynges. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 158 Lycens to exercise hys connyng withyn the libertes of London. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 1 A, Symbolography is an Art or conning rightly to fourme and make written Instruments.

5. Now usually in bad sense: Skill employed in a secret or underhand manner, or for purposes of deceit; skilful deceit, craft, artifice. (Cf. CRAFT 4.)

b. As a personal quality: Disposition to use one's skill in an underhand way; skilfulness in deceiving, craftiness, artfulness.

1583 STANFURD *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 45 Soom practis or oother Heere lurks of conning: trust not this treacherous ensigne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. 1. 54 Nay, you may thinke my loue was craftie loue, And call it conning. 1622 *BACON Ess. & Connyng* (Arb.) 434 We take Conning for a sinister or crooked Wisedome. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvats Iron Age* 182 A piece of cunning, whereby he had couzened many. 1718 W. PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 828 Conning borders very near upon Knavery. 1824 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 Nature has endowed some animals with cunning, as a compensation for strength withheld.

**Cunning** (kʊnɪŋ), *a.* Forms: 4- cunning; also 4-5 konyng, (*norih.*) cunnand, conmand, conand(e), -aunde, 4-6 kunnyng(e), -ing, konnyng, connyng(e), conyng(e), -inge, 5-6 cuning, kunnyng(e), 5-7 conning, 6 conninge. [Orig. type \*cunne, pres. pp. of CAN v. 1 (inf. OE. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen*, *cunnen*), in its earlier sense 'to know'; hence orig. = 'knowing'. Not found in OE., but in regular use from 14th c. both in the northern form *cunmand*, and the midl. and south. *cunning*, *connyng*. The derivative *conand-scipe* occurs in *Cursor Mundi*, Cotton MS.]

†1. Possessing knowledge or learning, learned; versed in († of) a subject. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *Met. Rom.* 93 He wil that they... be cunnand in his seruise. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4810 [Pei] were hold... konyngest of kurtise, and kowden fairest speke. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crude* 378 Als as he were a connyng Clerk. c. 1449 *Psocock Refr.* iii. x. 335 Myche kunnyng and better learned. c. 1450 *Merlin* 17 The luges seiden he moste be connyng of moche thyng. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 52 Every scribe which is conyng into the kyngdom of heven. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. x. (1713) 19, I perceive you are cunninger than I in that Philosophy. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 128 Flambard and the other cunning clerks of the King's Chapel.]

b. *transf.* Of things: Characterized by or full of knowledge or learning, learned.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 7 If cunning Latin books were translate into English. 1534 TINDALE 1 Cor. ii. 13 Which thinges also we speake, not in the connyng wordes of mannes wysdome, but with the connyng wordes of the holy goost. 1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* Wks. (1673) 445 Stones of the cunningst soil.

2. Possessing practical knowledge or skill; able, skilful, expert, dexterous, clever. (Formerly the prevailing sense; now only a literary archaism.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 Sam. xvi. 18 The sone of Ysaye Bethlemyte, kunnyng to harpe. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 An Aldirman able and konyng to reulen and gouern þe company. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* Contents ch. v. Hiram... sendeth Salomon connyng craftesmen to buyde the Temple. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 312 And [if] I thought he had bene valiant, and so cunning in Fence. 1600 LOCKE *Gouv.* ii. xix. The tools of Cunningger workmen. 1718 *Prior To Cless of Exeter* 37 While Luke his Skill exprest, A cunning Angel came, and drew the rest. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* v. vii. (1864) 322 Most cunning in the management of their weapons.

b. *transf.* Showing skill or expertness; skilfully contrived or executed; skilful, ingenious.

1423 JAS. I. *Kings* Q. xcvi. Fair-calling, hir vschere, That coude his office doon in connyng wise. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ii. 14 To carue all maner of thinges, and to make what connyng thinges so euer is geuen him. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 233 The cook... made a cunning messe Of meate thereof. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxix. 8 He made the brestplate of cunning work. 1699 DAMIER *Voy.* II. ii. 68 They have a peculiar and wonderful cunning way of building... Their Nests hang down two or three feet from the twigs. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iv. xxai. Joins of cunning workmanship.

†3. *spec.* Possessing magical knowledge or skill: in *cunning man*, *cunning woman*, a fortune-teller, conjurer, 'wise man', 'wise woman', wizard or witch. (Also hyphenated *cunning-man*.) *Obs.* (or ? *dial.*)

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 653 Ful conyng was sche and coynt, and coupe fele jinges, Of charmes and of chauntements to schewe harde castis. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 34 A cunning man did calculate my birth, And told me that by Water I should dye. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* ii. i. Going in disguise to that conjurer and this cunning woman. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 505 ¶ 4 How many Wizards, Gypsies, and Cunning-Men. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 273 The wife... went to a cunning woman to discover the thief. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esopilla's Lett.* II. 342 A Cunning-Man, or a Cunning-Woman, as they are termed, is to be found near every town.

4. Possessing keen intelligence, wit, or insight; knowing, clever.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vi. 106 Wiser heads, and cunninger wits. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 55 Against ill Luck all cunning Foresight fails. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix. Your groom rides your horses because he is a cunninger animal than they. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 [These] provisions... have exercised the cunningest heads in a profession which never admits a fool.

5. In bad sense: Skilful in compassing one's ends by covert means; clever in circumventing; crafty, artful, guileful, sly. (The prevailing modern sense.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. i. 1 That conning Architect of canced guyle. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 111 Whatsoeuer cunning fiend it was That wrought upon thee. 1611 *Cymb.* i. iv. 100. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pisto's Trav.* xvi. 54 Like cunning thieves, desiring that the prey... should not escape out of their hands. 1758 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 1 The cunning will have recourse to stratagem, and the powerful to violence. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 177 He was not naturally either cunning or cruel. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Test.* iii. (1875) 73 The stronger, if not the cunninger of the two.

b. Of things: Showing or characterized by craftiness; crafty.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 17 Then he by conning sleights in at the window crept. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iv. 14 By the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lye in wait to deceive. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii. His black eyes were restless, sly, and cunning. 1874 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* i. iii. 49 If I didn't know your cunning ways.

6. *U.S. colloq.* Quaintly interesting or pretty, attractive, taking; as having attributed to it the qualities described in sense 2 b, or (as said of young children) in 4 or 5. (Cf. CANNY 9.)

1854 MRS. STOWS *Sunny Mem.* i. 161 My eye had been caught by some cunning little tubs and pails in a window. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i. Ain't it a cunning little egg? 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 43 As a child, she had been called 'cunning' in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting. 1888 *The Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 'Cunning' little shelves for small bits of pottery.

**Cunning**, *vbl. sb.* Directing the helm: see under CON v. 2

1699 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 418 The Helmsman... minded not the cunning of the ship.

**Cunning**, *obs. form of CONY, rabbit.*

**Cunningaire**, *var. CONYGER, rabbit-warren.*

†**Cunninghede**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 connyng. [f. CUNNING + *-hede*, *-HEAD*.] = CUNNINGNESS 1.

c. 1475 *Parlement* 5 Barayne is my soule, fauting connyng-hede.

**Cunningly** (kʊnɪŋli), *adv.* Forms: see CUNNING 4. [-LY 2.] In a cunning manner.

1. With skill, knowledge, or wisdom; wisely, cleverly, knowingly. *Obs. or arch.*

In early quot. often = 'with good breeding, politely'. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 402 Hyme ful conmandly scho gret. c. 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* 1485 *Hyphs. & Medea*, Fful connyngly these lordes two he grette. c. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 838 Iason carpes to the kyng, connyngly he said. 1413 *Lynd. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxviii. (1859) 63 He salued hyr goodly, and she welcomed hym ful connyngly, as she wel couthe. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* v. xii. 275 Huchoeun... In his gest hystorial Has tretyd þis mar conmandly. c. 1450 *Towneley Mystel* 160 This barne... That carps thus conandy. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 37 He hath expound cunningly Divers pointis of cosmography. 1599 R. D. *Hyperboreomachia* 91 Which thoughts were bewraied by my countenance... which she cunningly perceiuing [etc.]. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 342 Two wise men... who can Talk cunningly about the ways of man.

2. With skilful art. (Now a literary archaism.)

? a. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 114 He so cunninglye this worke caste. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 31 Chayers and stools... very connyngly wrought. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1851) 483 They shoot wondrous cunningly: thir Arrow heads are sharpened Stones. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* i. iv. Cunningly-wrought halls. 1883 L. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxi. 52 Inigo Jones... decorated the front of Kirby... in cunningly carved stone.

3. With knowledge employed to conceal facts or designs, or to deceive or circumvent; craftily, artfully. (The current sense.)

1603 KNOXES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 48 So cunningly had he under the vail of pietie, shadowed his most execrable treacherie. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 104 The cunninglier to colour their greatest disorders and robberies. 1770 D'URNEY *Pills* IV. 202 Women are... cunningly Coy. 1826 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xi. 124 Your lash... its apt to... fasten itself cunningly round bits of ice. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 8 He saw the cunningly-laid trap.

**Cunningness**. [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The quality of being cunning or knowing.

†1. Knowingness; skilfulness, skill, cleverness; something requiring skill; = CUNNING sb. 2, 3, 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* iii. 712 It was gret cunningnes to kep Thar takill in-till sic A thrang. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 12 Worldly mene... pat castes baire conaundes... vn-to couetyse. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 121 Konyngnesse of þe leche. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 67 Thou... hast... in singing a graceful cunningnesse. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 70 ¶ 10 For all your learning, and policy, and cunningness, and judgment.

2. Craftiness, slyness, artfulness; = CUNNING sb. 5.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* iv. ii. Such a drench of balderdash, Such a strange carded cunningness. 1654 COKAIN *Dianea* i. 69 With all candidnesse... or else with a cunningness. 1702 W. J. BRUNY *Voy. Levant* xl. 157 The Cunningness of Apes and Falcons. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Cunningship**. *Obs.* In 3 (*norih.*) conand-scipe. [See CUNNING a. and -SHIP.] Knowledge.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29206 (Cott.) Þe gift o wijt, of vnderstanding, o conseil, strenght, o gode dieding, o conand-scipe, and o pite.

**Cunnundrum**, *obs. form of CONUNDRUM.*

**Cunny**, *-yng*, *obs. forms of CONY, rabbit.*

**Cunopie** (kʊnɒ'pi), *a. nonce-vd.* [f. Gr. *κύνωπις* the dog-eyed, the shameless.] = CYNOPIO.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 671 The loystering, rubicund, cunopie cuttles of rumps of beef and brisquets.

**Unstable**, *-bulle*, *-bylle*, *obs. ff. CONSTABLE.*

†**Cunster**. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 quenster. [Parallel formation to *cunner*, CONNER 1, with suffix *-STER*.] = CONNER 1, ale-conner.

1535 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 And that the officiariis pas oukly with thair cunstaris throu the quartais. 1557 *Crt. Rec.* in *Cramond Annals Banff* (1891) I. 28 All... fundin gud and sufficient be the quenster. 1628 *Ibid.* i. 60 The Provost, Bailies and Council choose four persons as Cunsters and Visitors of ale, beer and bread. 1676 *Ibid.* i. 156 The goodness of the aill to be tyrit be cunsteris.

**Cunt**: see CONT., COUNT.

**Cunye, cunzie** (kʊni, kʊni), *sb. Sc.* Also *cun*, *cun*, *-3e*, *-3ee*, *-3ie*, *-3ie*, *-3ye*, *-yee*, *-yie*; *oon3e*, *-3ie*, *counye*, *cownye*, *cownye*, *counye*, *coingie*, *coingie*. [15th c. *Sc. cun3e*, repr. OF. *cun3e* var. of *coin*, COIN.]

†1. = COIN sb. 1 or 2: Corner or corner-stone.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xviii. 304 Richt till the Cun3e of the wall. 1387 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. x. Xii hewyn stonys, astlary and cownye. 1645 *Fenwick Session Rec.* in *Edgar Old Ch. Life in Scot.* 16 note, That no fumes be placed about the cun3ies.

†2. A coining-house, a mint; = COIN sb. 4. *Obs.*

1489 *Sc. Acts* *IV* § 17 (1597) The silver warke... quhill is brocht to the cun3ie. a. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 453 It was thoct expedient that a cun3ie should be erected.

3. Coin, money; = COIN sb. 6.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 734 Of þaire con3e... pennyse thietty. 1482 in *Pinkerton Scot. App.* I. 503 That was blak cun3e in the realm, strikkin and ordynit be King James the Thred, half-pennys, and threepenny pennys... of coppir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 97 Sum trachour crynis the cun3e. 1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 120 Ane proclamatioun twching the new cun3ie. 1552 *Asp. HAMILTON Catech.* 98 Thai that strykis cownye of unlauchful metall [margin, Strykaris of unlauchful connyey]. 1600 *Sc. Acts* 16 *Yas. VI.* c. 9 Great scairsitie of Cun3ie. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 105 When cun3ie is scanty.

4. *Comb.* †*cunye-house*, coining-house, mint.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 53 Tuke... the Queens imis of the cun3ehouse. 1600 *Sc. Acts* 16 *Yas. VI.* c. 9 Anent the hame-bringing of Buleyon for furnishing of the Cun3e-house. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xvii, I culd get no money out of the con3e-house. a. 1659 *Balfour Ann. Scot.* (1844-5) II. 2 Napier, Laird of Merchiston, general of the cun3ie house.

†**Cunye, v. Sc. Obs.** Forms: see the sb. [f. prec.] *trans.* To coin. Hence *Cun3ied* *pph.* a.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Crom.* vii. v. 168 This Henry fyrst kyng of Ingland... ordanyd... Hys mone to be cun3ied rownd. 1475 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. III.* § 65 (1597) All cun3ied money. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 109 Gold and siluyr, cun3et & oncun3et. 1588 A. KING *tr. Cantinus' Catech.* 8, 3. Gift thai bring in or cause coingie any false money.

**Cunying**, *obs. form of CONY, rabbit.*

†**Cun3your**. *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *coignour*, *quoinneur* coiner of money.] = COINER 1.

1455 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. II.* § 59 (1597) That the cun3iours... nouthir cun3ie Demy... nor 3it sex-penny-groates. 1469 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. III.* § 40 (1597) Black money, strikkin and prented be his Cun3iours. 1500-25 DUNBAR *Demonstr. to King* 11 Cun3ours, Carvours, & Carpentaris.

**Cunze, Cunzie**: see CUNYB.

**Cuoshen**, *obs. form of CUSHION.*

**Cup** (kʊp), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-7 cuppe, (4-5 kuppe), 4-7 cupp, 6- cup, (6 *Sc.* *culp*), β. 3-5 cupe, 3-6 coupe, 4-5 cowpe, 6 *Sc.* *coup*, *cowp*.

γ. 3-5 coupe, 4-5 coope, (5 *coop*, 6 *coope*). [OE. *cuppe* wk. fem., supposed to be ad. late L. *cuppa*, the source of It. *coppa* (close o), Pr., Sp., Pg. *copa*, OF. *cope*, *cupe*, *coupe*, rarely *coppe*, mod.F. *coupe* drinking-vessel, cup.

L. *cuppa* is generally held to be a differentiated form of *cippa*, tub, cask, vat, which survives in F. *cuve*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *cuba* tub, etc. But beside *cuppe* in ME., are found two forms *coupe* (*coupe*) and *coupe*, with the variants *cipe*, *cope*, *coope*. Of these *coupe* (*coupe*) directly represents OF. *coupe*;

*cupe* prob. represents the earlier OF. spelling of the same word, but may be merely a variant of *cupe*. The status of *cupe* is not so clear: it may also represent OF. *cupe* (sometimes *cupe*), or it may be due to mixture of *cupe* and OE. *cupe*; see *Cor* sb. 1; in the form *cuppes* it is impossible to distinguish between the pl. of *cupe* and that of *cupe*. The rare forms *cupe*, *cupe*, prob. represent OF. *cupe*. Nearly all these by-forms of the word became obs. before 1500; only *cupe* survives in mod. English *cup*.]

I. A drinking-vessel, or something resembling it.

1. A small open vessel for liquids, usually of hemispherical or hemi-spheroidal shape, with or without a handle; a drinking-vessel. The common form of cup (e.g. a tea-cup or coffee-cup) has no stem; but the larger and more ornamental forms (e.g. a wine-cup or chalice) may have a stem and foot, as also a lid or cover; in such case *cup* is sometimes applied specifically to the concave part that receives the liquid.

a. *cuppe*, *cupp*, *cup*. (Sc. *culp*, *culpp*, belongs perh. to β.)

c. 1000 *Ælfric* *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 122/37 *Cuppes vel obba*, *cuppe*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 290 Nime punne cuppan, do an lytel wearnes wæstres on innan. c. 1205 *LAV.* 14996 Heo þa cuppe [later t. bolle] bihtate þan kinge. c. 1250 *Gen.* 4. Ex. 238 3ut e on haneð is cuppe stolen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 (Cott.) Þai fild a cupp [v. r. *cupe*, a *MSS.* *cuppe*] þan son in hast. c. 1380 *Wyclif* *Sec. Wks.* III. 157 Monkes haf grete *cuppes*. c. 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 209 *Cuppe*, *ciphus*, *patara*, *cuppa*. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 70, I have putte . . . wyn in my cuppe. 1542 *Inventories* (1815) 74 (Jam.) Item, two culpis gilt . . . Item, two culpis with their coveris gilt. 1583 *STANFORD* *Aeneid* II. (Arb.) 68 Massiue gould cups. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 56 Fill the Cuppe. . . Ie pledge you a mile to the bottome. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* v. 444 Mean while at Table Eve. . . their flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd. 1770 *GOLDSM.* *Des. Vill.* 250 Nor the coy maid. . . Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest. 1842 *TENNYSON* *Vision of Sir Iv.* ix. Fill the cup, and fill the can. 1872 *E. PEACOCK* *Mabel Heron* I. viii. 136 He half filled a leather cup he carried in his pocket.

B. *cupe*, *coupe*, *coupe*.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 24612 Mid gildene coupe [earlier i. bolle]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14858 (Cott.) A silver coupe [3 later *MSS.* *coupe*]. a. 1300 *Ibid.* 17728 (Cott.) A coupe [F. *cupe*, G. & T. *coupe*] he tok and a sper. [Cf. OF. *Rois* 104 pristent la lance e la coupe ki fud al chief Saut]. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1458 Couered coupes foul clene, as casteles arrayed. 1393 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* C. iv. 23 Coupes of clene gold and coppes of seluer. c. 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 99 Coupe, or pece, crater (*cuppa*, P.). c. 1450 *Merlin* 67 The kyng hadde a iiche coupe of gould.

γ. *coppe* (*cope*, *coop*): cf. *Cor* sb. 1

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 41758 A cope of seluer. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 (Gott.) Þai fild a cope [C. *cup*, F. *coupe*] sone in hast. 1340 *Ayend.* 30 And brekþ potes and coppes. c. 1386 *CHAUCE* *Frankl.* T. 214 With outen coupe [4 *MSS.* *cuppe*] he drank al his penaunce. a. 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 626/9 *Ciphus*, *coop*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Coppe, *ciphus* [= *scaphus*], *condus*. c. 1500 *Eng. Children's Bk.* 106 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 23 Wythe thi mouthe when þou wyll drinke, Lest it foule thi copys brinke.

2. *spec. a.* The CHALICE in which the wine is administered at the Communion. (See also sense 8b.)

1378 *WYCLIF* *Matt.* xxvi. 27 And he takynge the cuppe dede thankynge is þaue to hem.] c. 1449 *PEACOCK* *Repr.* II. x. 203 The eukarist . . . is born in a coupe ordeyned therto. 1473 *Order of Communion* 17 The first Cuppe or Chalice. 1664 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Communion*. Here he is to take the cup into his hand. 1890 *J. HUNTER* *Devotional Services*, *Communion*. Then shall the Minister say . . . when he delivereth the cup: Drink this in remembrance of Christ.

b. An ornamental cup or other vessel offered as a prize for a race or athletic contest.

c. 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwilt* III. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. (1883) II. 368 Does the race hold at Newmarket for the Cup? 1777 *SHERIDAN* *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. All the family race cups and corporation bowls! 1837 *DICKENS* *Pickwick*. xxxix. Think you're winning a cup, Sir. 1885 *Pall Mall* G. 4 Apr. 1/4 The competition for the Challenge Cup.

3. *Surq. a.* A vessel used for cupping; a cupping-glass. b. A vessel holding a definite quantity (usually four ounces), used to receive the blood in blood-letting.

1617 *MOSAN* tr. *Wirtzsumg's Physick* 27 To remove headach the cups are fixed on the legs. 1775 *ARBUOTHNOT* (J.). Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. 1792 *H. MUNRO* *Th. & Pract. Med. Surg.* (1800) 15 As soon as the wound is made by these [lancets], a cup, exhausted of its atmospheric air, applied over the orifices, makes them bleed freely. 1889 *CHAMBERS' ENCYCL.* III. 618 Of old the cups were either small horns, or glasses of various shapes.

4. A natural organ or formation having the form of a drinking-cup; e.g. the rounded cavity or socket of certain bones, as the shoulder-blade and hip-bone; the cup-shaped hardened involucre (cupule) of an acorn (*acorn-cup*); the calyx of a flower, also the blossom itself when cup-shaped; a cup-shaped organ in certain Fungi, or on the suckers of certain Molluscs, etc.

1545 *RAYNOLD* *Byrth Mankynde* 81 Take . . . the cuppes of acornes. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* vii. (3888) 48 The . . . shoulder-blade . . . in the upper part it is round, in whose roundness is a concauitie, which is called y<sup>e</sup> boxe or coope of the shoulder. 1590 *SHAKS.* *Mids. N.* II. i. 51 All their Elues. . . Crepe into Acorne cups and hide them there. 1615 *CROOKS* *Body of Man* 849 The Cup of the Hippe. 1707 *CHURCH* in *Hush. & Gard.* 43 The Cup is that which infolds the Leaves and the Heart of a Flower, while it is yet in Bud. 1743-6 *SHENSTONE* *Elegies* viii. 38 The cowslip's golden cup no more I see. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 870 *Penisa*. . . The hymenium lines

the cavity of a fleshy membranous or waxy cup. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 456 The suckers of the *Decapoda* are stalked, and the cup has a marginal horny ring.

5. A rounded cavity, small hollow, or depression in the surface of the ground or of a rock. *spec.* in *Golf*: see quot. 1887.

1868 *HOLME* *Lee B. Godfrey* i. 7 The church . . . stood in a cup of the hillside. 1887 *JAMIESON* *Suppl.*, *Cup*, a term in golfing applied to a small cavity or hole in the course, prob. made by the stroke of a previous player. 1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON* *Art of Golf* 133 Beware of a cup, however small. 1889 *CHAMBERS' ENCYCL.* III. 618 Cup-markings on rocks . . . of two varieties—circular cavities or 'cups' pure and simple, and cups surrounded by circles.

6. *a. techn.* Applied to various cup-shaped contrivances; see quotes.

c. 1850 *RUDIM.* *Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Cup*, A solid piece of cast iron let into the step of the capstan, and in which the iron spindle at the heel of the capstan works. 1874 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.*, *Cup*, 4. One of a series of little domes attached to a boiler-plate and serving to extend the fire-surface. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON* *Watch & Clockm.* 99 There are two varieties of cups—'saucer' and 'balance-wheel'—the former, shaped like a saucer, is generally of gold, and is used in three-quarter plate watches.

b. *Painting.*

1768 *W. GILPIN* *Ess. Prints* 223 The heavier part of the foliage (the *cup*, as the landscape-painter calls it) is always near the middle: the outside branches . . . are light and airy.

7. *Astron.* The constellation CRATER.

1551 *RECORDE* *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 269 The Cuppe standeth on the Hydres backe. 1579 *SPENSER* *Sheph. Cal.* July 19 The Sonne . . . Making his way betwene the Cuppe, and golden Diadem. 1868 *LOCKYER* *Heaven* (ed. 3) 326.

II. Transferred and figurative uses.

8. A cup with the liquor it contains; the drink taken in a cup; a cupful. *LOVING-CUP* (q.v.), a cup of wine, etc. passed from hand to hand round a company.

1328 *WYCLIF* *Matt.* x. 42 Who euer þiueþ drynke to oon of these leste a coupe of cold water onely. 1588 *A. KING* tr. *Cassius's Catech.* 171 b, Quhasauer sal giv one of thais small ains one coupe of water to drink onelle. 1601 *SHAKS.* *Twel. N.* I. iii. 85 O knight, thou lack'st a cup of Canarie. 1660 *PEWIS* *Diary* 28 Sept., I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drank before. 1784 *COWPER* *Task* iv. 39 The cups that cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. [See *CHEER* v. 5 c.] 1839 *THIRLWALL* *Greece* VI. xlviii. 145 A cup of poison had been prepared for him. 1849 *MRS. CARLYLE* *Let.* II. 44 Each of these gentlemen drank four cups of tea.

b. *spec.* The wine taken at the Communion. (Cf. 2 a.)

1328 *WYCLIF* 1 *Cor.* xi. 26 How ofte euer 3e schulen ete this beed, and schulen drynke the cuppe.] 1507 *HOOKER* *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 5 The bread and cup are his body and blood for that they are so to us. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT* *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 307 To communicate with them . . . in this one Baptism, and one eucharistical Bread and Cup. 1884 *J. CANDLISH* *Sacraments* 91 The wine is described merely as 'the cup', 'the fruit of the vine'.

c. *Transf.* Drink; that which one drinks.

1799 *YOUNG* *Busiris* v. i, Weeds are their food, their cup the muddy Nile.

9. *fig.* Chiefly in the sense (derived from various passages of Scripture): Something to be partaken of, endured or enjoyed; an experience, portion, lot (painful or pleasurable, more commonly the former). Cf. *CHALICE* 1 b.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Psalter* x. 7 He calles þaire pyne a cope, for ilk dampned man shall drynke of þe sorow of hell. *Ibid.* xv. 5 He is cope of all my delite & ioy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, To drynke the cuppe of sorowe. 1534 *TINDALE* *Matt.* xx. 22 Are ye able to drynke of the cuppe that I shall drynke of? 1605 *SHAKS.* *Lea* v. iii. 304 All Foies [shall taste] The cup of their desertings. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ps.* xvi. 5, xxiii. 5, etc. 1732 *POPE* *Ess. Man* ii. 288 In folly's cup still laughs the bubble, joy. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING* *Prom. Bound* Poems 1850 L. 156, I quaff the full cup of a present doom. 1875 *FARRAR* *Silence & V.* II. 40 Filling to the brim the cup of his iniquity. 1879 *FROUDE* *Cæsar* xviii. 293 To drink the bitterest cup of humiliation.

10. *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquor; potatoes, drunken revelry. *In one's cups*: (a) while drinking, during a drinking-bout (also + *amidst*, + *among*, + *at*, over one's cups); (b) in a state of intoxication, 'in liquor'.

1406 *HOCCLIVE* *La Male Regle* 165 For in the cuppe seel den fownden is, þat any wight his neighebourgh commendith. 1551 *ROBINSON* tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 26 Amonge their cuppes they geue iudgement of the wittes of writers. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Esdras* iii. 22 And when they are in their cups, they forget their loue both to friends and brethren. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* xi. 718 Thence from Cups to civil Broiles. 1722 *ARBUOTHNOT* *John Bull* II. iv, She used to come home in her cups, and break the china. 1828 *BENTHAM* *Let. to Sir F. Burdett* Wks. 1843 X. 529, I hear you are got among the Tories, and that you said once you were one of them: you must have been in your cups. 1842 *J. H. NEWMAN* *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) V. ii. 22 They . . . discuss points of doctrine . . . even . . . over their cups. 1861 *THACKERAY* *Four Georges* i. (1876) 39 The jolly Prince. . . loving his cups and his ease.

11. A name for various beverages consisting of wine sweetened and flavoured with various ingredients and usuallyiced; as *claret-cup*, etc.

1773 *GOLDSM.* *Stoops to Conq.* II, Here's a cup, Sir. I have prepared it with my own hands, and I believe you'll own the ingredients are tolerable. 1818 *R. RUSH* *Crt. of London* (1839) 151 Sir Henry recommended me to a glass of what I supposed wine . . . but he called it King's cup. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 193 *foote*. . . A foaming tankard of cup. *Note.* Cup is a mixture of beer, wine, lemon, sugar,

and spice. 1884 *Pall Mall* G. 16 Feb. 5/1 Who . . . could produce bottles of 'old Johannisberg' for a guest and make them into cup.

III. 12. Proverbs and Phrases. (See also sense 10.) *Between (or betwixt) the cup and the lip*: while a thing is yet in hand and on the very point of being achieved. (Now usually *There's many a slip between*, etc.) + *Such cup, such cover*, also + *such a cup, such a cruse*: implying similarity between two persons related in some way. + *Cup and can*: constant or familiar associates (the can being the large vessel from which the cup is filled). *A cup too low*: see quotes.

1539 *TAVERNER* *Erasm.* *Proo.* (1552) 16 Many thynges fall betwene y<sup>e</sup> cuppe and the mouth. 1549 *LATIMER* 514 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 Such a cup, such a cruse. She would not depart from hir own. 1550 *BALD* *Apol.* 132 As for your doctours . . . they are lyke your selfe, as the adage goeth, such cuppe suche cover. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD* *Proo. & Epigr.* (1867) 49 As cup and can could holde. a. 1700 *B. E. DICK.* *Can. Crew.*, *A Cup too low*, when any of the Company are mute or pensive. 1729 *SWIFT* *Libel on Dr. Delany*, You and he ate a Cup and Cann. 1777 *SHERIDAN* *Tript Scarb.* i. ii, If the devil don't step between the cup and the lip. 1801 *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1802) V. 305 He must . . . be cup and can with sextons and grave-diggers. 1864 *H. AINSWORTH* *John Law* *Pro.* x. (1881) 54 You're a cup too low. A glass of claret will make you feel more cheerful. 1887 *T. A. TROLLOPE* *What I remember* I. xii. 256 A whole series of slips between the cup and the lip!

13. *attrib.* and *Comb. a.* General combinations, as *cup-augury*, *maker*, *-marking*; *cup-headed*, *-like*, *-marked*, *-shaped* adjs.

1879 *FARRAR* *St. Paul* (1883) 251 To presage his fate by a sort of \*cup-augury involved in examining the grounds of coffee. 1889 *G. FINDLAY* *Eng. Railway* 46 The spikes [to fasten the chair to the sleeper] are \*cup-headed. 1835-6 *TODD* *Cycl. Anat.* I. 124 a The bodies of the vertebrae terminate in two \*cup-like cavities. 1864 *TENNYSON* *En. Ard.* 9 A hazelwood . . . in a cuplike hollow of the down. 14. *Nominate* in Wt. Wulcker 686/2a *Hic cipharius*, a \*cup-maker. 1591 *PERCIVAL* *Sp. Dict.*, *Cubero*, a cup maker. 1889 *CHAMBERS' ENCYCL.* III. 618 \*Cup-marking on rocks and \*cup-marked stones belong to a peculiar class of archaic sculpturings. 1845 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 199 \*Cup-shaped bodies.

b. *esp.* in reference to social drinking or drunkenness (cf. sense 10): as *cup-acquaintance*, *-caper*, *-conqueror*, *-friendship*, *-god*, *-mate*, *-tossing*.

1566 *BP. W. BARLOW* *Three Serms.* i. 13 Til that same Cup-challenging profession came into our land. *Ibid.* iii. 119 *Wine*. swilled by challenging Cupmates. 1599 *Solinus & Persida* v. in Hazl. *Dodley* V. 363 Where is tipsy Alexander, that great cup-conqueror? 1608 *D. F. ESS.* *Pol. & Mor.* 83 Cup-friendship, is of too brittle and glassie a substance to continue long. 1749 *FIELDING* *Tom Jones* xviii. v. Only his cup acquaintance. 1842 *S. C. HALL* *Ireland* II. 270 She was perfect mistress of the art of cup-tossing.

c. In sense 2 b, as *cup-taker*, *-transaction*; *cup-day*, a day on which a race is run for a cup; *cup-horse*, a horse that runs for a cup; *cup-tie*, a 'tie' (i.e. match or contest between the victors in previous contests) played for a cup.

1862 *London Society* II. 98 We travelled [to Ascot] on the Cup day. 'The latest prices' of the Cup horses. 1879 *BLACK* *White Wings* xvii, The master of one of the Cup takers [a yacht].

d. *Special combs.* *Cup-and-cone*, see quot.; *cup-and-saucer* limpet, collectors' name of the molluscous genus *Calyptrea*; + *cup-band*, 'a brace of metal on which masers and handled cups were hung' (Riley *Liber Albus*); *cup-coral* (see *CORAL* sb. 1 b); *cup-custard*, fluid custard served in glass cups; *cup-defect*, the fault in timber of being CUP-SHAKEN; *cup-flower*, a name for *Scyphanthus elegans*, a S. American plant with yellow cup-shaped flowers; *cup-gall*, a cup-shaped gall or excrescence found on oak-leaves; + *cup-glass* = CUPPING-GLASS (in Bullock, 1616); *cup-guard*, a cup-shaped sword-guard; *cup-hilted a.*, having a cup-guard on the hilt; + *cup-leech*, one addicted to his cups; *cup-lichen* = CUP-MOSS a. (in Prior, 1879); *cup-man*, a man addicted to cups, a reveller; *cup-mushroom*, 'a name for various species of *Penisa*' (Britten and Holland); *cup-plant*, *Silphium perfoliatum* of N. America; *cup-plate*, see quot. 1891; + *cup-rite*, a libation; *cup-rose*, dial. var. of *Cor-rose*; *cup-seed*, a N. American plant, *Calyocarpum Lyoni* (in Miller, 1884), having seeds hollowed out on one side like a cup; *cup-sponge*, a kind of sponge shaped like a cup; *cup-sprung a.*, having the hip-joint dislocated; + *cup-stool*; *cup-valve*, see quot.; + *cup-waiter*, one who serves liquor at a meal or feast. See CUP-AND-BALL, CUP-BEARER, -MOSS, -SHOT.

1881 *RAYMOND* *Mining Glass*, 'Cup-and-cone. A machine for charging a shaft-furnace, consisting of an iron hopper with a large central opening, which is closed by a cone or bell, pulled up into it from below. 13. in *Liber Albus* 609 + Cuppebonde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Copbende, *crisita*. 1875 *LASLETT* *Timber Trees* 32 The \*cup-defect occurs in perfectly sound and healthy-looking trees. 1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Suppl.*, \*Cup-galls, 'a kind of galls found on the leaves of the oak, and some other trees. 1845 *LINDLEY* *Veg. Kingd.* 32 The cup shaped galls, so common in Oak leaves.] 1593 *R. HARVEY* *Philad.* 52 Cheryn was a drunkard.



a \*cupleache. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* ii. iii. Oh, a friend of mine! a brother 'cupman, a quiet doo... said Burbo. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* i. viii. 305 Small, sessile, white, proliferous \*Cup-Mushroom. 1674 *Land. Gaz.* No. 863/4 Stola. Ten Pottage Plates, Three \*Cup Plates, Two Sawcers. 1891 *Scribn. Mag.* Sept. 353/1 Seven saucers, and ten 'cup-plates'. By cup-plates I mean the little flat saucers in which our grandmothers placed their tea-cups when they poured their tea into the deeper saucers to cool. 1853 STANFURD *Ensis* iv. (Arb.) 102 Iuppiter almighty, whom men Maurusian... with \*cupit's magnifye dulye. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 483 For a Lameness in a Cow or Bullock, or when they are Shoulder-pitched, or \*Cup-sprung. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 272 One fanders chist, one little \*cupstole, one chare. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Mech.* \*Cup-valve, for a steam-engine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \*Cup-valve. (Steam-engine.) a. A cup-shaped or conical valve, which is guided by a stem and from its flaring set. b. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously on top and sides. c. A valve formed by an inverted cup over the end of a pipe or opening. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xiii. (R.). The maior to attend in his own person as chiefe 'cup-waiter... to serve the king in a cup of gold.

**Cup** (kʊp), v. [f. CUP sb.]

1. *trans.* (to apply a cupping-glass to; to bleed by means of a cupping-glass. Also *absol.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 32 As a manys flesh is wont to blede whenne hit is cuppid. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 335 Set a cupping-glass thereon, and cup it. 1695 *Congreve Love for L.* i. ii. A beu in a bagnio, cupping for a complexion. 1757 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1837 II. 522 They cupped me on the back of the head. 1839 *SCOTT Frail.* (1890) II. 294 Dr. Ross ordered me to be cupped.

2. To supply with cups, i. e. with liquor; to make drunk, intoxicate. *Obs. rare.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 124 Cup vs till the world go round. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (N.). Well entertained was, and halfe well cup'd.

b. *intr.* To indulge in 'cups'; to drink deep. c. 1645 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 484 The former is not more thirsty after his cupping than the latter is hungry after his devouring. 1649-1868 [see CUPPING 2]

3. *trans.* To receive, place, or take as in a cup. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 138 The dew-drop cupped in the cowslip. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* viii. 85 He reverently in his hollow hands Cups water from the stream.

4. a. *intr.* To form a cup; to be or become cup-shaped. 1830 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) II. 368 Mr. Woodward suggests... that the umbels not cupping is owing to their small size. 1851 *Bach's Florist*, New Dahlias... petals smooth, and gently cupping to the centre.

b. *Golf.* To mark or break (the ground) with the club when striking the ball; also, to strike (the ground) with the club when driving a ball' (Jam. Suppl.). Cf. CUP sb. 5.

**Cupalo**, obs. form of CUPOLA.

**Cup and ball, cup-and-ball.**

1. A toy consisting of a cup at the end of a stem to which a ball is attached by a string, the object being to toss the ball and catch it in the cup or on the spike end of the stem. Also the game played with this, = *BILBOQUET* 2.

1760 *GOLDSM. Ch. W.* lxxxix. Indolence... tosses the cup-and-ball with infantine folly. 1799 *SOUTHEY Amatory Poems* Sonnet. I. She held a Cup and Ball of ivory white. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 131 Where sat Mrs. Nubley, alone, on a sofa, playing at cup-and-ball.

2. *attrib.* Of a joint or bones: = *Ball and socket*; see BALL sb. 1 19.

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 57/2 The cup-and-ball vertebrae in batrachian larvae.

**Cup-bearer** (kʊpˈbeɪə). One who carries a cup; an officer of a king's or nobleman's household who served his master with wine.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75 A Copberer, cithigerubus. 1509-20 *Act i. Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Esquyers for the Kynges body hys Cuppe bearers Carvours and Sewers. 1611 *BIBLE Neh.* i. 11. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 4) III. 263 The cup-bearer carries round wine which he draws... and pours into the cups.

**Cupboard** (kʊpˈbɔːd), sb. Forms: 4-6 cup-, cop-, (5) cuppe-, 5-6 coope-, 6 coup-, -bord(e), -bord(e), -burd(e); 6-7 cupboord-, boarde-, 7-board. Also 5 cowboorde, 6 couboorde, cow-pord, cobord, -erde, couboord-, -arde, cup-pord(e), cubboorde, 6-7 cubbord(e), -ard(e), 7-erd, -ert, 7-8 -oard, 7 cupbard, -bert. [A combination of CUP or COP (or both) and BOARD. In ME. *cop* is frequent in northern sources, *cuppe*- and *coup*- rare, *cup*- most frequent, even at a time when the independent word was regularly spelt *cuppe*. By the 16th c. the second element was phonetically obscured, and the *p* of *cup*- sunk in the following *b*, as in the existing pronunciation, which is indicated by a multitude of more or less phonetical spellings of the *cubberd*, *cubbert* type, often crossed by etymological reminiscences. Since the 18th c. the analytical spelling has prevailed.]

1. A 'board' or table to place cups and other vessels, etc. on; a piece of furniture for the display of plate; a sideboard, buffet. (See also CUPBOARD.) *Obs.*

c. 1245 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1440 Couered mony a cup-borde with clopes ful quite. c. 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 150 Loke Cristis cupboorde. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 206 The kynges cope-borde was closed in silver. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109 Cupburde, abacus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 75

A Copburde, abacus. 1503 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 296 Unum copeburd sculptum. 1530 *PALSGR.* 212/2 Cup borde of plate or to sette plate upon, buffet. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 68 The cobburde bysyde ovr dynyng table. 1591 *HARRINGTON Ori. Fur.* xxv. xlix. (1634) 201 One onely lampe upon the cubbard burning. 1592 *GREENE Def. Conny Catch.* iii. 10 Her mistress... set all her plate on the cubboorde for shewe. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 30 A Candlestick on a Cubbert. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lxiv. The Officers... got ready the Tables and Cupboards, laid the Cloth.

2. *transf.* A set of vessels displayed upon a sideboard; a service of plate. *Obs.*

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 898 Your cupbord that was, is touned to glasse, From sylvere to brasse. 1551 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (1891) N. S. III. 288 An other like couboorde of the value of m<sup>li</sup>. 1564 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. 40 She desires you to send her a compleat cupboord of the best christall glasses. 1698 *Sir T. MORGAN Progr. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 391 His majesty of France had never the kindness to send him his cupboord of plate.

3. A closet or a cabinet (often placed in a corner of a room or a recess in the wall) with shelves, for keeping cups, dishes, etc., provisions ready for use, or anything which it is desired to keep safely, as books or valuables.

1530 *PALSGR.* 212/2 Cupborde to putte meate in, *dressover*. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 104/2 If he have a cofer, or cupbord, there will he keep it [money] fast locked. 1627 *CARR. SMITH Seaman's Grammar* ii. 12 Lockers to put any thing in, as in little Cupboards. 1662 *GREENHAIR in Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 309 IV. 13 At the east end of the Synagogue standeth a closet, like a very high cupboard, which they call the Ark. 1736 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 243 If a friend happen to come late, [he] will take care to lock up a scrap for him in the cupboard. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Feb. 98 The cupboard was breadless. 1874 *MICHELLEWATTE Mod. Far. Churches* 261 A cupboard with shelves for music-books.

b. *Skeleton in the cupboard*; see SKELETON.

3. *transf.* Food, provisions; esp. in phr. to cry cupboard, to crave for food, feel hungry. ? *Obs.*

c. 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 599 And all for the love of the cubbard. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 472 My belly cries cupboard. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1852) I. 6 Should his head ache, or his stomach cry cupboard. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw.* Ho! (1889) 25/2 So now away home, my inside cries cupboard.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Pertaining or relating to a cupboard, as (in sense 1) + *cupboard banker* (see BANKER 1), + *cupboard cloth*; (in sense 2), *cupboard door*; *cupboard love*, love insincerely professed or displayed for the sake of what one can get by it (cf. sense 3, quot. 1665); so *cupboard lover*, *faith*; + *cupboard-man*, one of an order of disputants in the Inns of Court; so called from their using the cupboard in the hall as a tribune (Douthwaite *Gray's Inn* (1886) 81).

b. Of the form or nature of a cupboard, as *cupboard library*.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 25 With tablys, trestleys, \*cuppeburd bankers. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124, iii rede \*cupboorde clothes of rede worsted. 1640 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 303 For mendinge the \*cupert doore in the vesterre. 1862 *RUSKIN Munera P.* (1880) 64 That the cupboard door may have a firm lock to it. 1882 *EDNA LYALL Donovan x.* No \*cupboard faith for him. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 4) 102 In his little \*cupboard library. 1757 *Poor Robin* (N.). A \*cupboard love is seldom true. 1874 *DASNET Tales from Ifrid* 184 To have such a \*cupboard lover. c. 1645 *WHITLOCKE Lib. Fam.* (Camden) 68 In August 1618 being on of the \*cupboardmen of the Middle Temple, I went up to argue at the reading. 1660 *Vind. of Reading of E. Bagshaw held in Middle Temple* 16 My Obligations... to my Cupboardmen, to the Gentlemen of the Bar and under.

**Cupboard** (kʊpˈbɔːd), v. *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

*trans.* To place, shut up, or keep in or as in a cupboard.

1555 *Darwin* (1860) 53 He... With the woman also coberdich his lyfe He regardeth neither father nor mother, and al for his wife. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. i. 103 The Belly... idle and vnaactive, Still cubbording the Viand. a 1628 *CLEVELAND Hue & Cry* ii. When Kings are cup-boarded like Cheese, Sights to be seen for pence a piece.

**Cupboardy**, a. *nonce-wd.* Cupboard-like.

1877 *MISS BRADDON Weavers & Weft* III. 163 Her funny little cupboardy room.

**Cupe**, obs. form of COOP sb. 1, basket.

**Cupel** (kiʊˈpɛl), sb. Also 7-8 coppel, cappel, (7) copel(l), coppell, -ill, -le. [a. F. *coupelle* (15th c.), med.L. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa* cask, to which the current form is adjusted.]

1. A small flat circular porous vessel, with a shallow depression in the middle, made of pounded bone-ash pressed into shape by a mould, and used in assaying gold or silver with lead. Also the similarly-shaped 'test' or movable hearth of the reverberatory furnace in which silver is separated from lead by cupellation.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. xvi. 82 Euery goldsmith and mintman... know how to dispearse... such mettals into smooke with their cupels. 1611 *COROR, Coppelle*, a Coppell; the little Ashen pot, or vessel. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 799 As we see in the Stufte, whereof Coppells are made... Upon which Fire worketh not. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 955 It was... first Refined with Lead upon a Copel, for separation of any Copper that might be in it. 1759 *B. MARTIN Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 232 A large Copell, where the Lead is now made. 1791 *LANE in Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 224 The contents of each paper were placed in separate cupels, under a muffle. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 175 The argentiferous

lead... is then submitted to the process of cupellation. This operation is performed in a reverberatory furnace, on the hearth of which is placed the cupel, which is of an oval form about 4 feet long and 2 feet broad.

b. *fig.* (Cf. TEST.)

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 52 Suffering is the great trial and cupel of gallant spirits. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* ii. i. Money is to be the cupel of their worth.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cupel-furnace*, -mould; + *cupel-ashes*, + *cupel-dust*, ashes and dust used in purifying metals.

a 1626 *BACON* (J.). It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or copple-dust. 1683 *PETTUS Flota Min.* i. (1686) 9 There must first be a smooth fire-place, and upon that Copell-Ashes are to be laid the breadth or thickness of a finger. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 28 It is employed as a cupel-furnace by means of a small semicircular aperture. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 822 The cupels are formed in a cupel-mould made of cast steel.

**Cupel** (kiʊˈpɛl), v. For forms see the sb. [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *coupell-er*, f. *coupelle*; see prec.]

*trans.* To assay or refine in a cupel; to subject to cupellation.

1644 [see CUPELLING]. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* Good Gold having for a certain tryal been cupell'd with a great deal of Lead. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 683 A mixture of platina and lead was cupelled. 1863 F. J. RICHARD *Mining Journ.* Across Andes 267 The pigs of argentiferous lead are next cupelled twice, and afterwards refined in a small bone ash test.

Hence *cupelled ppl.* a.

1754 *Lewis in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 685 Upon examining the cupelled matters hydrostatically.

**Cupellate** (kiʊˈpɛlət), v. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] = prec.

18.. DR. THOMSON in *Nat. Encycl.* I. 397 Amalgam of gold...cupellated.

**Cupellation** (kiʊˈpɛləˈʃən). Also 8 copp-, cupp-. [f. CUPEL v. + -ATION, after F. *coupellation*.]

The process of assaying or refining the precious metals in a cupel; the separation of silver from argentiferous lead, on a large scale, on a cupel.

a 1691 [see CUPELLING b]. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 586 That Gold and Silver may be purified from all heterogeneous Substances by Cupellation. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 385 Mr. Crookes suggests that thallium might be used instead of lead for the cupellation of silver.

**Cupelling** (kiʊˈpɛllɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. CUPEL v. + -ING 1.] = CUPPELLATION.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies x.* (1657) 102 In the cupelling of a fixed metal. a 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* III. 453 (R.) The quick melting down of ores, and cupelling of them.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cupelling-fire*, -furnace.

a 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* III. 713 (R.) We kept it there in a cupelling-fire about three hours (having occasion to continue the cupellation so long for other trials). 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 113 The mixed metal is put into a dish called a cupel... and placed in a cupelling furnace.

**Cupelo**, obs. form of CUPOLA.

**Cupful** (kʊpˈfʊl). Pl. cupfuls. [f. CUP sb. + -FUL.] As much as fills a cup.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3379 Scho... Kaughte up a coppefulle. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 302 The dose employed is about an ounce in two cupfuls of broth. 1834 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 6 A cupful of porridge, a few spoonfuls of tea.

**Cuphic**, var. of CUPIC.

**Cupid** (kiʊˈpɪd). In 4-6 Cupide, -yde; also Cupido, -ydo. [ad. L. *Cupido*, personification of cupidito desire, love (see 2 below), f. *cupere* to desire. Cf. OF. *Cupido* (mod.F. *Cupidon*). F. has had *cupide* adj. = L. *cupidus* from 15th c.]

1. In Roman Mythology, the god of love, son of Mercury and Venus, identified with the Greek Eros. Also in *pl.* (after L. *Cupidines*, Gr. *Ἐρῶτες*). Hence, a representation of the god; a beautiful young boy.

To look for Cupids in the eyes: cf. BABY 3.

c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 652, I wol noght serve Venus ne Cupyde (*prime betyde*). c. 1384 — *H. Fame* i. 137 Hir dowdes and dan Cupido, Hir blinde soe. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 194 b. Heated with the darte of Cupido. 1592 R. D. *Hyppnerotomachia* 97 The violent force of Cupids artillerie. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. iv. 89 Her Androns... were two winking Cupids Of Silver. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* ii. (1753) 862 (N.) The Naiads... braid his verdant locks, While in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look. 1710 *POPE Windsor For.* 297 In the same shades the Cupids tun'd his lyre. 1713 *Guardian* No. 103 Venus stood by him... with numberless cupids on all sides of her. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. Is he not a Cupid, Sir?

2. Love, desire. [L. *cupido*.] *Obs. rare* -1.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 624 The cok confesseth emynent cupide When he his genny tail begynneth splay.

3. *Comb.* + Cupid-struck, smitten with love.

1653 W. HARVEY *Anatom. Exerc.* 17.

**Cupidinous** (kiʊˈpɪdɪnəs), a. *rare.* [ad. L. type \**cupidinosus*, f. *cupido*, *cupidinus* is desire: see -OUS.] a. Full of desire or cupidity; b. (*nonce-use*) Lustful, amorous.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Cupidinous*, *Cupidons*, covetous, desirous, greedy. 1859 G. MEREDITH R. *Feuvel* xxxv, Your extremely cupidinous behaviour.

**Cupidity** (kiʊˈpɪdɪti). [a. F. *cupidité*, ad. L. *cupiditāt-em* passionate desire, f. *cupidus* eagerly desirous.]

1. *gen.* Ardent desire, inordinate longing or lust; covetousness. Const. + *of*, *for*, *arch.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 110 Cupiditie of worldly substance or goods. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII an. 11 (R.) That tyrant blynded... with the cupiditie of rylunge and souereyntie. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 57 Men whiche be giuen to cupiditie of gouernement, honor, and glorie. 1648 MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xiii. § 6 (R.) The serpent... thus sharpens the curiosity while he suggesteth the cupiditie. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cupidity*, concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 96 The cupidity for dissipation and sensual pleasure in all ranks.

b. (with *pl.*) An inordinate desire or appetite.

arch.  
1548 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* I. 85 a. These cupidities by philosophie to overcome, in a more honest and ioyly thyng. 1558 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 506 Immoderate desires and cupidities. 1623 WOODROFFE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 216 (T.) All sorts of cupidities do hinder us to know the word of God. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1872) VI. 179 (D.) She calls her idle flame love—a cupidity which only was a something she knew not what to make of. 1859 (S. BUSI) *Doctrines & Discoveries of Swedenborg* 52 This spirit has appetites, cupidities, desires, affections.

2. *spec.* Inordinate desire to appropriate wealth or possessions; greed of gain.

1536 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 184 Alas, cupidit! That they that have here lyes put in drede Schal be some oute of wyynyng, al for mede. 1797 BURKE (Webster 1828). No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power. 1818 [AS. MILL] *Brit. India* II. v. 1. 326 The country of the Rohillas was an object of cupidity to both. 1872 VYATS *Growth Comm.* 23 Their riches only excited this cupidity of a handier race.

|| **Cupidon.** [F. = *Cupid*.] A 'beau' or 'Adonis'.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xii. A Cupidon broke loose.

**Cupidone** (kī'pīdōn). [= prec.] Florist's name of a herbaceous border-plant, *Catanancho carvula*.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 1889 ROBINSON *Eng. Flower-garden* 312.

**Cupidous**, *a. rare*—o. [f. L. *cupid-us* desirous + -ous.] Full of cupidity.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see CUPIDINOUS].

**Cupilo**, -low, obs. or dial. forms of CUPOLA.

**Cupiscence** (*nonce-wd.*), short for CONCUPI-SCENCE. So **Cupiscent** *a.*

1692 D'URVEY *Pills* (1719) V. 2 Thou... could have quenched thy Cupiscence.

**Cuple**, obs. and dial. form of COUPLE.

**Cupless** (kū'plēs), *a. rare*. [f. CUP *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a cup.

1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 34 Five cupless acorns.

**Cuplet** (kū'plēt), *nonce-wd.* A little cup.

1886 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* I. 45 A golden cuplet hung round her neck.

**↑ Cupmeal**, *adv.* Obs. *rare*. [f. CUP *sb.* + -MEAL: -OLE, *nikilum*: cf. *piecemeal*.] Cup by cup; a cupful at a time.

1362 LANGR. *P. Pl.* A. v. 139 When hit com in cupmell [v. r. cop-mele, cupmelle, B. cupmel, B. & C. coppe-mell].

**Cup-moss**, *a.* A lichen, *Scyphophorus pyxidatus* or *Cladonia pyxidatus*, having cup-shaped processes arising from the thallus. b. Locally applied to the CUDBEAR, *Lecanora tartarea*, from its cup-shaped fructification.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* iii. cliv. 1371 *Muscus Pyxidator*, which I have englished Cup Moss, or Chalico Mosse.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 227 Cup-Moss... with some other Mosses have been mightily in vogue amongst the good Wives for their children's Coughs. 1794 DONALDSON *Agric. Surv.* *Bauhinia* 6 (Jam.) A species of moss named *cup moss* or *cup moss*. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Summer's Call* Poems (1875) 544 Where the fairy cup-moss lies.

**Cupola** (kū'pōlā), *sb.* Forms: 6- cupola; also 7 coupolo, -ola, -ulo, cupula, -elo, -llo, cuppola, -olo, -alo, 7-8 (9 dial.) cupolo, -alo, -ulo, -llo. [a. It. *cupola* (also *cuppola*, *cuppola* in Florio), whence also *f. coupole*; ad. L. *cupula* little cask, small vault, dim. of *cippa* cask, tun: cf. also It. *cuppo* hollow, concave.]

1. *Arch.* A rounded vault or dome forming the roof of any building or part of a building, or supported upon columns over a tomb, etc.; esp. applied to the pointed or bulbous domes of Saracenic architecture. Often *spec.*: A diminutive dome rising above a roof; a dome-like lantern or skylight; in practical Architecture, the ceiling of a dome.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italia* 17 b. Ouer the queere is an whole vault called Cupola, facioned like the halfe of an egge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 161 Out of the Temple there arise two ample coupolos. 1712 This Round is covered with a Cupolo. 1862 GERBER *Princ.* 13 A Noble Faïre of Staires should have a Cupelo, and no Windows on the sides. 1890-98 LASSBLS *Voy. Italy* I. 288 On the top of it [the Domo of Florence] stands mounted a fair Cupola (or Tholus) made by Brunelleschi. 1882 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 75 The Mosques... have their high Cupuloses covered with Lead. 1716 *Protestant Mercury* 7 Aug. 6 The Dome or Cupolo of the Cathedral of St. Paul's. 1716-28 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxviii. 153 The roof of the cloisters divided into several cupulas or domes. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Cupolo* [in 1731 vol. II *Cupulo*], 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 66 In the very top of the lantern, that is, in the cupola. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. civ. A little cupola, more neat than solemn, Protects his dust. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 478 Beneath the spreading cupulas of a Byzantine basilica.

1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 300/1 The word *dome* is applied to the external part of the spherical... roof, and *cupola* to the internal part.

b. The revolving dome of an observatory.

1821 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 369 The practical astronomer has but to look through the cleft in his revolving cupola.

c. *transf.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xii. v. 220 Escoriall Tour's that seem Heav'n's Cupulas. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 5 [Nature] seems to have designed the Head as the Cupola to the most glorious of her Works. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh.* Times xii. (1869) 398 The immense cupola of ice which is known to exist round the South Pole.

2. *Mech.* (In full *cupola-furnace*.) A furnace for melting metals for casting; so called from a cupola or dome leading to the chimney, which is now frequently absent. Also, a furnace for heating shot to be fired at inflammable objects.

Now called at Sheffield, etc. *cupelaw*, *cupilo*: cf. mod. F. *cupilote*, app. from English workmen.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the Cupilo, or Copper-Works, at Lower Redbrooke. 1845 STROUVER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 175 The casting or smelting-house, furnished with cupola blast-furnaces for the smelting of iron. 1861 Times 23 July, Cupolas for melting the iron for filling Martin's liquid shells. The cupola consists of a cylindrical shell of wrought-iron, lined with fire-brick, having a blast fan attached. 1885 *LawTimes Rep.* LII. 738/1 They had erected a number of cupola and other furnaces.

3. An armour-plated revolving dome to protect mounted guns on an iron-clad ship; a turret. Hence *cupola-ship*, *cupola vessel*.

1862 *Ann. Reg.* 100 He had caused experiments to be made with Captain Cole's cupola. 1862 A cupola vessel to carry great guns. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. We refer to the construction and trial [in 1861] of the first 'cupola', or 'shield', intended to protect guns mounted, with the shield, on a revolving turn-table.

4. In *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. A dome-like organ or process; esp. the arched dome-shaped summit of the cochlea of the ear.

1829 BELL *Anat. and Physiol. Human Body* (ed. 7) III. 174 When we cut away the cupola or apex of the cochlea. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 156 *Polycystina*. A prevailing type of form is a sort of dome or cupola, with an apical prolongation of spine.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cupola-painter*, etc.; *cupola-capped*, -roofed *adjs.*; *cupola-wise* *adv.*; *cupola-furnace* (see 2); *cupola-ship* (see 3).

1754 STURVEY *Stow's Surv.* II. iv. vii. 112/2 Having a fine Porch ascended by steps and covered at the Top Cupulowise. 1710 *Tatler* No. 153 ¶ 1 The famous Cupola-Painter of those Times. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 205 A white building, with a cupola roof. 1862 H. MAR- RYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 282 Two lofty cupola-capped towers.

**Cupola** (kū'pōlā), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish or construct with a cupola. Hence **Cupolaed**, *cupola'd ppl. a.*

1615 Coupled (see COUPLED ¶ at end). 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct. Another rich ebony Cabinet cupola'd with a tortoise-shell. a 1657 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 209 Now hast thou... made Thyself a fame that's cupola'd. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 246 Round rooms or halls cupola'd. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* v. i. The hallowed form of some cupolaed convent. 1881 TALMAGE in *N. Y. Witness* 13 Apr. The old structure will be raised, and cupolaed, and enlarged. 1886 SNODHOUSE *Sir Percival* iii. The low cupolaed arch.

**Cupolar** (kū'pōlār), *a. rare*. [f. CUPOLA *sb.* + -AR.] Of the nature of a cupola, cupola-like.

1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curlius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. 558 A new kind of cupolar covering for the opening made in the middle of the roof.

**↑ Cupolated**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. CUPOLA *sb.* + -ATE + -ED.] Built with a cupola.

1645 EVELYN *Mém.* (1857) I. 161 They shewed us Virgil's sepulchre... in form of a small rotunda or cupolated column.

**Cupped** (kū'pēt), *a.* [f. CUP *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Formed or hollowed out like a cup, cup-shaped.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 291 [*Daucus maritimus*] Umbels white, convex, not cupped when in seed. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 255 Nibble the cupped flowers. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 419/2 The buffed layer [in blood] sometimes assumes a cupped form. 1882 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 233 Instruments with cupped mouth-pieces. 1882 *The Garden* 30 Sept. 289/1 A full sized flower... with petals beautifully cupped.

**↑ Cuppety**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* Also 6 *cuppytee*. [f. CUP *sb.*] Used to render *κωβότης*, 'a word coined by Plato to express the abstract nature of a cup, cuphood' (Liddell and Scott).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* I. 124 b. Witte and reason... with which are perceived... the tabletees and the cuppytees. 1655-66 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 287/1 Plato dis-coursing concerning Ideas and naming *τραπεζοῖνα*, and *κωβότης*, as if he should say Tablety and Cuppety, he said, I see, Plato, the Table and the Cup, but not the Tablety and Cuppety.

**Cupper** (kū'pāl). [f. CUP *sb.* and *v.* + -ER.]

1. = CUP-BEAKER. *Obs.*

14... Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 579/45 *Cipharius*, an<sup>o</sup> a cuppere, or a dysshere. c 1566 in R. Chambers *Life Jas. I* (1830) I. a go To the Queens Majesty the Earl of Huntly was Carver, the Earl of Cassilis cupper. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Relat.* 58 The Carvers, Cuppers, and Suers.

2. One who performs the operation of cupping: see CUP *v.* 1, CUPPING 1.

1821 *Lond. Direct.* Atkinson, J., Cupper. 1848 THACK- ERAY *Van. Fair* lx1, The bleeders and cuppers come.

**Cuppil**(le, obs. form of COUPLE.

**Cupping** (kū'pīn), *vb.* *sb.* [f. CUP *v.* + -ING.]

1. *Surg.* The operation of drawing blood by scarifying the skin and applying a 'cup' or cupping-glass the air in which is rarefied by heat or otherwise. (Also called distinctively *wet cupping*.)

*Dry cupping*: the application of a cupping-glass without scarification, as a counter-irritant.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 40 Some do cures... with launsynge... bokinge, and cuppyng. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 311 Of such sort is dry Cupping. 1886 H. VAN LAUN *Cil Blas* II. vii. xvi. 430 This... he attributed... to the cuppings which he had had the honour of applying.

2. The drinking of intoxicating liquor; a drink-ing-bout. *arch.* Cf. CUP *sb.* 10, v. 2.

c 1625 [see CUP v. 2 b]. 1649 *Maid's Petition* 3 To which stream of iniquity we may be a convenient stop, to dam up the [i]re overflowing cupping. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 293 No more wilfulness and waste, Cuppings, carousings.

3. The formation of a cup or concavity; a con-cavity thus formed.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *cupping-apparatus*, -horn, -instrument, -vessel; CUPPING-GLASS; (in sense 2) † *cupping-house*, a drinking-house, tavern.

c 1616 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 277 A cupping-house, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Brakf.* i. iv. (1891) 72 They [the legs] are sucked up by two cupping vessels. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 659/1 Ancient cupping-horns, similar to those used through the East at the present time... Cupping-instruments are described by Hippocrates.

**↑ Cupping-glass**. [f. prec.] A glass vessel or 'cup' with an open mouth to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping; see CUPPING 1.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth of Mankynde* H h viij, Cupping glasses, set vpon or vnder the brestes. a 1625 BRAUM. & FL. *Bloody Brother* iv. ii. Still at their books, they will not be pulled off; They stick like cupping-glasses. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 1054 The part affected must be cut... and the poison drawn forth with Cupping-glasses. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 199 Leeches... are applied... to places where cupping-glasses cannot be applied.

**Cuppola**, -olo, obs. forms of CUPOLA.

**Cupple**, *cuppul*, -ylle, obs. forms of COUPLE.

**Cuppor**(e), obs. form of CUPBOARD.

**Cuppy** (kū'pī), *a. rare*. [f. CUP *sb.* + -Y.] a. Concave like a cup. b. Full of 'cups' (see CUP *sb.* 5).

1882 *Garden* 10 June 399/2 Delicate little Peach-coloured cuppy flowers. 1892 *Sport. & Dram. News* 9 Apr. 152/3 Rain... much needed, as the lies are now very 'cuppy' in places.

**Cuppy**, *a. Her.*: see VAIRY-CUPPY.

**↑ Cuprane**. *Chem. Obs.* [See -ANE 2 a.] Sir H. Davy's name for cuprous chloride (Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>).

So **Cupraea**, for cupric chloride (CuCl<sub>2</sub>).

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 418 Cuprane is converted into cupraea by being heated in chlorine.

**Cuprate** (kū'prēt), *Chem.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -ATE.] A salt of cupric acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 489 Cuprate of potash.

**Cupreo-**, combining form of CUPREOUS, coppery in colour.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 251 Abdomen... iridescent cupreo-versicolorous. 1862 Abdomen... more or less cupreo-violaceous iridescent.

**Cupreous** (kū'priēs), *a.* [f. L. *cupreus* of copper (f. *cuprum* copper) + -OUS.]

1. Of copper; of the nature of copper; consisting of or containing copper.

1666 BOYER *Orig. Formes & Qual.* A Cupreous Resin. 1693 SLARE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 900 Such Particles as are of a Cupreous Nature. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 398 Boracic acid and cupreous salts tinge it green. 1857 SCOFFERN *Useful Metals* 530 Wicklow... has long been celebrated for its cupreous deposits.

2. Resembling copper; copper-coloured.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 316 It is most frequently of the colour of bronze, passing to a pale cupreous-red. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Saturday 32 This bright cupreous dolphin.

**Cupressineous**, *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cupressinus* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the Cypress tribe, *Cupressinæ*, of the Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*.

1881 *Natura* XXIV. 106 Between this and the next section... if cupressineous at all.

**Cupressite** (kū'prēsīt), *a. Paleont.* [f. L. *cupressus* cypress + -ITE.] A coniferous fossil plant supposed to be allied to the cypress.

**Cupric** (kū'prik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -IC.] Containing copper in chemical combination; applied to compounds in which copper combines as a dyad, as *cupric chloride*, CuCl<sub>2</sub>.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 184 Cupric phosoxyd. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 489 Cupric acid... has not been isolated.

**Cupriferous** (kū'prīfērs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FEROUS.] Yielding copper.

1784 KIRWAN *Mém.* (1796) II. 109 Cupriferous native silver. 1830 DE LA BÈCHE *Elem. Geol.* (L.). The whole cupriferous district of North Wales. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 225/1 Arsenical or cupriferous pyrites.

**Cuprite** (kiŭ-prit). *Min.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -ITE.] Native red oxide of copper (a valuable ore).

1850 DANA *Min.* 517. 1869 PHILLIPS *l'ess.* x. 282.  
**Cupro-** (kiŭ-prō-), before a vowel also **cupr-**, used as combining form of L. *cuprum* COPPER, in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as *Cuprammonium*, *Cupro-sulphate*; *Cupromagnesite*, a hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium (Dana, 1875); *Cuproplyumbite*, a native sulphide of copper and lead (Dana, 1850); *Cuproscheelite*, native tungstate of copper and calcium; *Cupro-tungstite*, native tungstate of copper (Dana, 1875); etc.

**Cuproid** (kiŭ-prōid). *Crysl.* [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -OID.] So called by Haidinger, because the form occurs in the mineral Tetrahedrite, a sulphide of copper and antimony. A solid contained under twelve equal triangles, formed by erecting a pyramid on each of the triangular faces of a tetrahedron.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

**Cuproso-** (kiŭ-prō-sō), *Chem.*, combining form of mod. L. *cuprosus* CUPREOUS.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 55 Aqueous cuproso-cupric Chloride. 1873 — *Foannes' Chem.* 393 The important ore, called copper-pyrites, is a cuproso-ferrous sulphide.

**Cuprous** (kiŭ-prēs), a. [f. L. *cuprum* copper + -OUS.] a. = CUPREOUS. b. In *Chem.*, applied to compounds in which copper combines as a monad, as *cuprous chloride* Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.

1869 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 29 The *Aqua fortis*, precipitating upon the cuprous plates. 1871 A. T. THOMPSON *Leid. Disp.* (1818) 149 Sugar is the antidote of cuprous poisons. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 264 The ore is repeatedly roasted, in order partially to convert the cuprous sulphide into oxide.

**Cup-shake.** A separation or opening between two of the concentric layers of timber. So **Cup-shaken**, **Cup-shaky**. Cf. *cup-defect* (CUP sb. 13 d.).  
1873 G. WHITE *Observ. Vegetables in Hist. Selborne App.* (1877) I. 421 The wood (chestnut) is very shakey, and towards the heart cup-shakey, that is to say apt to separate in round pieces like cups. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 286 note, Such of the yew was not cut or wind shaken, was cut into plank. 1875 LASTETT *Timber Trees* 31 The cup-shake. This shake. is most frequently met with near the roots of trees.

† **Cup-shot**, a. *Obs.* [f. CUP sb. + SHOT pa. pple.] Overcome with liquor, intoxicated.

1833 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1644) 62 To excuse Noah because hee was an old man, and therefore might soone bee taken cup-shot. 1608 and Pt. Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refusal of Subscription 164 Ridiculous, as a cupshot man that spake to his owne shadowe. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xvi. 135. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cup-shot, drunk.

† **Cup-shotten**, a. *Obs.* = prec., being the earlier form.

1830 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7560 Als þey were . . . well cuppe-schoten, knyght & kyng. 1549 MORE *Dyaloge* I. xxiii. Wks. 153 If a maide be suffred to ronne on the bryde, or be cup shotten, or wax to provide. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1634) 624 Store of wine had made his companions cuppe-shotten. a 1603 URQUHART *Kabala* III. xxxviii. 318 Cupshotten and swilling fool.

† **Cupstantial**, a. *nonce-wd.* A humorous perversion of *substantial*, intended to suggest 'drunken': cf. CUP sb. 10.

1853 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 65 These be cupstantial reasons and well reasoned arguments.

**Cupula**: see CUPULE, CUPOLA.

**Cupular** (kiŭ-piŭ-lār), a. [f. L. *cupula* + -AR. Cf. F. *cupulaire* (1798 in Bulliard *Dict. de Bot.*.)] 1. *Bot.* Shaped like a cupule.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 80 Illicineæ . . . funicle often cupular. *Ibid.* 83 Calyx of the male campanulate, female cupular.

2. *Cupular cantery*, 'a cup-shaped cantery, formerly used for destroying portions of the skin of the head in epilepsy and other diseases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cupulate** (kiŭ-piŭ-lāt), a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] Shaped like a cupule; furnished with or bearing a cupule.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 163 In figure they are . . . occasionally cupulate. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 307 The change from the cupulate to the clavate form.

**Cupule** (kiŭ-piŭ-l), [ad. L. *cupula*, dim. of *cippa* cask, tub, (later) cup; cf. F. *cupule* (1798 Bulliard *Dict. de Bot.*.)] In botany the L. form **Cupula** is also used.]

1. *Bot.* A cup-shaped involucre consisting of bracts cohering by their bases, as in the oak, beech, and hazel. Also, a cup-like receptacle found in such fungi as *Peziza*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 248 An external additional envelope called the cupula. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* VII. (1858) 117 The cupule . . . in common language, is called *husk* in the Filbert, Chesnut, and Beech, and *cup* in the Oak. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 228/2 The receptacles or cupules in which theca are produced.

2. *Zool.* A small cup-shaped organ, as the sucking-disc of the cuttle-fish and of certain aquatic beetles.

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 179 Caps or cupules surmounted by a tendon.

3. A small cup-shaped depression on a surface.

1883 H. A. NEWTON in *Enycl. Brit.* XVI. 112 (*Meteors*) The surfaces very often have small cup-like cavities, sometimes several inches in diameter, sometimes like deep imprints in a plastic mass made by the ends of the fingers, and sometimes still smaller. These 'cupules' . . . may be regarded as a characteristic of meteorites. The air pressed hard against it burns it unequally, forming cupules over its surface.

**Cupuliferous** (kiŭ-piŭ-lif-er-ŭs), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *cupula* CUPULE + -FEROUS.] Bearing a cupule or cupules; belonging to the N.O. *Cupuliferae*, including the oak, beech, hazel, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

**Cupuliform** (kiŭ-piŭ-lif-ŭm), a. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Shaped like a cupule.

In mod. Dicts.

**Cupulo**, obs. form of CUPOLA.

**Cupde**, obs. bad form of CUBIT.

**Cur** (kūr). Forms: (3) kur-dogge), 4-6 kurro, 4-7 curre, 7-8 curr, 5- cur. [ME. *curre* corresponds to MDu. *corre* 'canis viliaticus, domesticus' (Kilian), Sw. and Norw. (widely-spread) dial. *kurra*, *korre* 'dog', etc. The latter is generally associated with the onomatopoeic verb ON. *kurra* to murmur, grumble, Sw. *kurra* to grumble, rumble, snarl, Da. *kurre* to coo, Ger. obs. and dial. *kurren* to growl, grumble, murmur, coo, cf. *gurren* to coo, MHG. *gurren* to bray as an ass. The primary sense appears thus to have been 'growling or snarling beast'. But no corresponding verb appears in Eng., so that ME. *kurre* was prob. introduced from some continental source. The combination *kur-dogge* is met with considerably earlier than the simple *kurre*, *cur*. Senses 2 and 3 are possibly independent echoic formations.]

1. A dog: now always depreciative or contemptuous; a worthless, low-bred, or snappish dog. Formerly (and still sometimes dialectally) applied without depreciation, esp. to a watch-dog or shepherd's dog.

a 1225 [see CUR-DOG in c]. c 1285 CHAUCER *L.G.W. Prol.* 396 The youn . . . Hym deynyth nat to wreke hym on a fye, As doth a curre or ellis a nothir best. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1972 Brittonet pi body into bare quarters, And caste into curres as caren to etc. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F v j b, A Cowardnes of currie. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 18 Neuer had shepheard so lone a kurre. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* xvi. § 6 (1613) 112 b, The Mastiue, and such like curres, that are of the Mastiue kind. 1602 and Pt. *Returne* Fr. Parnass. II. v. (Arb.) 30 Dughill dogges, trindle talle, prick-eard curres. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 13 The most Staunch and best Hunting Hounds; (all babbling and flying Curs being left at home). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 536 The Shepherd last appears, And with him . . . his trusty Cur. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* iv. 119 Then send our Curs to gather up the Sheep. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. App. 1, I am hunted away . . . by every barking cur about the house. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 208 These dogs . . . were of more use than the beggarly curs of cities. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Cur*, a good, sharp watchdog. The word does not refer, in the least, to low breeding.

b. *fig.* As a term of contempt: a surly, ill-bred, low, or cowardly fellow.

1550 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 65 Out dog, out cur, thou driest me past the bounds of maidens patience. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 172 What would you have you Curres, That like not Peace, nor Waite? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3, I have heard her, in her Wrath, call a substantial Tradesman a Lousy Cur. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. viii. 263 That I may drive away These curs, brought hither by an evil fate.

c. *Comb.* Cur-dog in prec. senses.

So *cur-bitch*, *fox*, *tyke*; † *cur-fish*, the Dog-fish. Also *cur-like* adj.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 200 þes dogge of helle . . . þe fule kur dogge. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 562/3 *Agerarius*, a curdogge. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* VII. ccxxxi. 263 A mastiue or great cur dogge. 1597 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 294 This Curdog . . . will serue, my sheepe to gather. 1677 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Coward go with thy caitiff soul, thou cur-dog! 1737 HALL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 309 We got three Cur-Dogs. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 24 One of the largest and ugliest cur-dogs in England barking at her heels.

1611 COTGR., *Mastive*, a Mastiue, or Curre bitch. 1663 EARL OF LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* I. 175, I care not three skips of a Curre tyke what can be said or done against me. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Currich*, cur-like, doggish, churlish. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 322 The greyhound fox . . . The mastiff fox . . . The cur fox is the least and most common.

† 2. A fish: the Elleck or Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (1617) Ee viij, Fishes. A curre fish, *Cuculus*. 1598 FLORIO, *Capo* . . . a fish called a cur, a gull, a bulthead, or a millers thumbe. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 194 Curre is a sweet fish, but not the best; it hath much flesh, white, hard and dry. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

3. A species of duck: the Golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*, dial.

1621-25 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. 67 Teals, Curs, Sheldrakes . . . that come hither in winter. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 8 Harry drew his attention to a solitary cur—a species of duck more easily approachable than the others. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 261 Golden-eye . . . Curre. From the bird's croaking cry.

Cur, obs. f. CURE; var. of CURRE.

**Curability** (kiŭ-rābi-liti). [f. CURABLE: cf. mod. F. *curabilité*.] The quality of being curable. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 222 The curability of every kind of ulcer. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE (*title*), The Curability of Consumption.

**Curable** (kiŭ-rābl), a. [ad. L. *cūrābilis*, f. *cūrāre* to cure: perh. through F. *curable* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. Capable of being cured; *fig.* amendable, remediable.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lviii. (1495) 272 In xl dayes it is curable. c 1400 *Laufraud's Chirurg.* 185 Ulcera . . . summe ben curable & summe ben incurable. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 31 He can telle yf yow be curable. 1592 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 159 Enemies of God and his truth, are also of two sorts, either Curable or Incurable. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 207 ¶ 2 Evils are much more curable in their Beginnings. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.*, *Spir. Partisanship*, Of that they are curable like any occasional disorder.

† 2. Disposed to cure; able to cure. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 315/3 My brother Fyre be thow to me in this houre debonayre and curable. 1584 WHETSTONE *Mirror Ep.* A iij b, A Physition . . . may applye a curable Medicine for a hidden Disease. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 174 (D.) The water . . . retaining a curable vertue against all diseases.

Hence † **Curableness**, curability.

a 1697 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 110 (R.) The arguments . . . for the curableness of all diseases, are not very cogent. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

|| **Curacao**, **curaçoa** (kiŭ-rās-ŭ). [The name of an island (a Dutch dependency) in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Venezuela. *Curacao* is the Spanish (and so Dutch and French) spelling; *Curaçoa* a very frequent mis-spelling in English.] A liqueur consisting of spirits flavoured with the peel of bitter oranges, and sweetened.

So called either because first received from the island of Curacao, or because Curacao oranges were used in its preparation.

(1810 R. J. THORNTON *Family Herbal* 658 The unripe fruit dried, are called Curacao oranges.) 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* (L.) And it pleased me to think at a house that you know Were such good mutton cutlets and strong curacao. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, She took curacao with her coffee.

**Curacao bird**: see CURASSOW.

**Curacy** (kiŭ-rāsi). [f. CURATE: see -ACY.]

1. The office or position of a curate; the benefice of a perpetual curate.

1682 PRIDEAUX *Lettr.* (Camden) 130 A very good curacy of y<sup>e</sup> college, at Tring in Buckinghamshire . . . becoming void. 1719 SWIFT *To Young Clergyman*, If they be very fortunate [they] arrive in time to a curacy in town. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 487/1 The living is a perpetual curacy. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Label Heron* I. iv. 66 He had held a curacy in Yorkshire.

† 2. The office of a curator or guardian, curatorship. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 57 (1740) 260 The republican Party conducted such Issue must come to the Crown young, and then they had a Game de integro, by Way of Curacy and Protectorship.

**Curag**(e), obs. form of COURAGE.

**Curage**, **-agie**, obs. forms of CULRAGE.

**Curallows**, **Curale**, **Curan**, obs. ff. COURAGEOUS, CORAL, CURRANT.

|| **Curare** (kiŭ-rār-ŭ). Also *curara*, *-ri*. [A corruption of the native name (*wurā-lī* or *wurā-rī*) also written *wourali*, *woorari*, *ourali*, *ourari*, *wourara*, etc., in the lang. of the Macusi Indians of Guiana, a Carib dialect. The consonant of the last syllable varies between *l* and *r*. In F. *curare*. (The initial *c* is said to represent a click or catch in the native pronunciation.) See OURALI, WOURALI.]

A blackish-brown resinous bitter substance, obtained as an extract from *Strychnos toxifera*, and other plants of tropical South America; used by the Indians to poison their arrows.

When introduced into the blood it acts as a powerful poison, arresting the action of the motor nerves; used largely in physiological experiments.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1778) I. 328 A poison in which they dip the arrows employed in hunting . . . the chief ingredient in which is the juice extracted from the root of the curare, a species of withe. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 274 The curare . . . like the venom of serpents . . . only acts when introduced directly into the blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 186 Animals quieted by curari. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 793 A moral curare . . . paralysing will and emotion.

**Curarine** (kiŭ-rār-ŭin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE; cf. F. *curarine*.] A bitter poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N, obtained from curare.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 186 The physiological action of curarine appears to be the same as that of curara. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 431.

**Curarize** (kiŭ-rār-ŭiz), v. [f. CURARE + -IZE.] To administer curare (to an animal), esp. in a physiological experiment, in order to destroy the motor functions of the nervous system. Hence **Curarized**

*phi. a.*, **Curarization**.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 185 Curarized animals poisoned by hydrocyanic acid. *Ibid.* 202 Prevented by curarization and artificial respiration. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/1 A medical man had told her that the animals would be curarized in such experiments.



Curas(e, -rasse, -raseer, -sheer, obs. ff. CURASS, -IER.

**Curassow** (kiūrāsōu). Forms: 7 corrossou, -so, -reso, 8 curasso, -raçoa, 8-9 curassao, 9 -sow. [A phonetic spelling of the name of the island *Curacao* (kūrasāu).] One of a family of gallinaceous birds found in Central and South America; they have a general resemblance to the turkey, and several species are domesticated.

The most common species, to which the name *corrossou* or *Curacao-bird* was originally applied, is the Crested Curassow, *Craia alector*, of a greenish-black colour with a white crest; the Galedated Curassow or Cusheeb-bird, *Pauxis galeata*, has a large bony protuberance on the upper part of the bill.

1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 334 The Corrossou is a large black land-bird, heavy and big as a turkey-hen. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 67 The Corosso. The Cock has a Crown of black Feathers on his Head, and appears very stately. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 129/2. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 430 The Crested Curassow is one of the most common Birds of Guiana. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 162 The cries of the Curassao. . . and other gallinaceous birds.

attrib. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* (1779) 470 The Curacao Bird. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 262 We were amused at the excessive tameness of a fine Mutum or Curassow turkey.

**Curat**, -e, obs. forms of CURASS.

**Curatage** (kiūrātēdž). [f. CURATE + -AGE.]

†1. The office of a curator or guardian; provision of curators or guardians. Obs.

1750 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 255/2 The appointment of the tutelage and curatage for the King, during his minority.

2. Sometimes applied to the house or residence provided for a curate. [After *vicarage*.]

1879 *Standard* 31 July (Births), At The Curatage, Biddenden, Staplehurst, Kent. 1893 CROCKFORD *Clerical Directory* Pref. 13 A very few clergymen date their letters from 'The Curatage'. It can only be in very exceptional cases that the house inhabited by a Curate can have the very slightest claim for any sort of name, analogous to that of a vicarage or rectory; and even then it may be questioned whether it should not be 'Parsonage'.

**Curate** (kiūrātē). Also 4-8 curat, 4-5 curet(t, 6 currat, curratte. [ad. med. L. *cūrātus*, in It. *curato*, F. *cure* (13th c. in Littré). The med. L. and It. are originally adjs. 'of, belonging to, or having a cure or charge', whence as sb. 'one who has a cure or ecclesiastical charge'.]

1. One entrusted with the cure of souls; a spiritual pastor. †a. *gen.* Any ecclesiastic (including a bishop, etc.) who has the spiritual charge of a body of laymen. †b. A clergyman who has the spiritual charge of a parish (or parochial district); the parson of a parish.

(Now only as an archaism or etymological use.)

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 24 The thirde liffe . . longth to men of holi-church, as to prelates and to oþer Curatis, the which han cure and souerante ouer oþir men forto teche and reule hem. c. 1350 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 51 Saint Peter . . was chosen pater of Rome And chief curate of Cristendome. c. 1382 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 518 Not only simple prestis and curatis but also sovereyne curatis as bishopis. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 49 Also this Deane is curate and confessor of all this household. 1493 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 171 (Will of layman). To my Curate, vicar of the saide Church, iij measures of wode. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. lv. (1638) 175 Variance began to rise betwene Curats and their Parishioners. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII. Litany*, Send down upon our bishops and curates . . the healthful spirit of thy grace. 1634 CANNON *Necess. Sehar.* (1849) 22 Whosoever taketh upon him . . to be a curate of souls, parson, bishop, or what other spiritual pastor soever. 1797 SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, To . . pay tithes against their conscience to an episcopal curate. 1886 *Guardian* 3 Mar. 321/3 As a preacher, or parochial organizer, or a curate of souls. 1886 *Church Q. Rev.* XXII. 298 In immediate subordination . . to the chief curate of the parish, or to the bishop only.

c. *St. Hist.* Applied to the episcopal incumbents of the Scottish parishes from 1662 to 1688.

1706 A. SHIELDS *Eng. Church Commu.* Pref. 3 Others could not join in hearing the Curates. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 251 About two hundred curates—so the episcopal priests were called—were expelled.

d. Applied to parish-priests abroad; a French curé, Italian *curato*, Spanish *cura*, etc.

c. 1650 BRATHWAITE *Barnabees Yrnl.* iii. (1818) 141 Thence to Gastile . . I drunk stingo with a butcher and Domingo Th' Curat. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 6 In our journey to Paris [we met] an old priest . . near a little village whereof he was curate. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 351 In the neighbourhood of Vienna . . in the village Brunnam Gebizg: the respectable curate of that parish, etc.

2. A clergyman engaged for a stipend or salary, and licensed by the bishop of the diocese to perform ministerial duties in the parish as a deputy or assistant of the incumbent; an assistant to a parish priest.

This use of the word is peculiar to the Church of England and to the R. C. Church in Ireland, where assistants to the parish priests are also so called. It appears to have originated in the application of the name *curate* to the clergyman in actual charge of a parish of which the benefice was held by a non-resident clergyman, the head of a college, etc., and to have been thence extended to the deputy of an aged and infirm incumbent, and so gradually to any deputy or assistant of the beneficed clergyman, more fully described as a *stipendiary* or *assistant curate*. This is now the

ordinary popular application of *curate*. A clergyman appointed by the bishop to take charge of a parish or chapelry during the incapacity or suspension of the incumbent is called a *Curate-in-charge*. The incumbent of the chapel or church of an ecclesiastical district, forming part of an ancient parish, appointed by the patron and licensed by the bishop is a *Perpetual curate*; these now rank as vicars.

1557 *Indenture of Advowson of Garsington*, And that also the said president [of Trinity Coll., Oxf.] being parson of the said Rectorie [of Garsington] shall likewise for euer at his own proper charge fynde one sufficient Catholike and hable Curat to serve in the said Rectorie and parishe church. 1587 *Petit*, in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 1 No Non-resident having already a license or Faculty may enjoy it, unless he depute an able Curate, that may weekly preach and catechize. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 When a Minister doth serve as a stipendiary Curate. 1624 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 322 Let vs not take and keepe livings of an hundred, or two hundred pound a yeare, and allow a poore Curate (to supply the voluntary negligence of our non-residence) eight, or . . ten pounds yeerely. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 5 Our Vicar . . when his Curate . . preaches in the Afternoon . . sleeps setting in the Desk on a Hissock. 1706 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Sept. 3/2 A clergyman has for several years officiated as assistant curate at a chapel of ease. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xi. The poor perpetual-curate, or sub-vicar. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* I. 24 Some over-worked curate or sister of mercy. 1892 BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 51 These three acolytes in succession were curates-in-charge of the parish.

†3. One who has a charge; a curator, overseer. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271/3 What reward yelded the tyrantes to their curate. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iii. 197 He caused them [soldiers] all to be hang'd on a tree hard by the castle, and their curat higher than all the rest. 1660 HEXHAM, *Heym-redt*, the Curates or Overseers of Bancks and Dikes, that the Sea or Water-floods breakes not in.

4. attrib. (in quot. fig.)

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 But left the Sun her curate light.

Hence (chiefly nonce-words). **Curatess**, the wife of a curate. **Curat'ial a.**, having the position of a curate. **Curat'ic, -ical a.**, of or pertaining to a curate. **Curatize v.**, to act as a curate. **Curatocult**, **Curatolatory**, worship of a curate or curates.

1861 TROLOPE *Barchester T.* xxi. (D.) A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a curatess would be sure to get the better of me. 1889 G. M. FENN *Cure of Souls* 48 What a charming little curatess she would make! 1886 *Church Rev.* 9 Apr. 180, I now offer to . . your curat'ial readers. Dr. Hayman's table. 1882 *Graphic* 4 Feb. 98 If the curat'ic period were merely a brief apprenticeship. 1877 LADY WOOD *Sheen's Foreman* I. 239 'The tithe pig's tail' had never tickled his curat'ic nose. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* (1888) I. 103 Her spouse is in the church, and at present curatizing. 1871 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 541 Curatolatory is a light sporadic disorder which spreads a little at certain seasons.

**Curatell** (kiūrātēl). *Roman Law*. [ad. med. L. *cūrātella*, f. *cūrātus*, *cūrator*: cf. *tūtella*. In F. *curatelle*, Ger. *Kuratell*.] The position of being under the guardianship of a curator.

1875 POSTE *Gazette* i. Comm. (ed. 2) 119 Wardship and curatell are only incapacities of disposition.

†**Curateship**. Obs. [f. CURATE + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of a curate; a curacy. 1598 FLORIO, *Pleia*, a vicarage, a curateship, a parsonage. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* § 33 Except . . he be . . admitted . . to some Benefice or Curateship. 1684 Tr. *Agricola's Van. Artes* xiv. 209 He hath . . two Benefices, one Curateship of twenty Crowns, another Priory of forty. 1861 PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xv. 576 In Lincolnshire . . there are many miserably poor vicarages and curateships.

2. The personality of a curate. *nonce-use*.

17. . . SWIFT *Poems*, *Parson's Case*, Should fortune shift the scene, And make thy curateship a dean.

3. Curatorship.

1855 LORENZ tr. *Van der Kessel's Sel. Theses* cccxxi, Wards and others who are under guardianship or curateship.

†**Curat'ing**. Obs. In *curating-books*, shelf-lists of books in the Bodleian Library, used by its Curators to verify the contents of the shelves.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Nov. I. 68 The Curating Books. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 304 Nor can I find by the Curating Book y<sup>e</sup> there ever was.

†**Curat'ion**. Obs. In 4-5 -cioun(e, -oyoun, 4-6 -cion, -cyon. [ME., a. OF. *curacion*, ad. L. *cūratiō-em*, n. of action f. *cūrāre* to CURE.]

1. The action of curing; healing, cure.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 735 Pat of bi wo is no curat'ion. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 393/1 In medycynal curat'ion and helyng. 1543 TRAFERON *Vigo's Chirurgie* II. iv. 21 In the curat'ion of a choleryke Aposteme. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 74 The method also of curat'ion lately delivered by Daniel Beckherus. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 143 The curat'ion of the soul from its sin.

2. Curatorship, guardianship.

1769 C. LEE in G. Colman's *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 94 That . . I should have saddled you with the curat'ion of my affairs. 1774 Bp. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 18 History of Curat'ion from its beginning.

**Curative** (kiūrātīv), a. (sb.). [a. F. *curatif*, -ive (15th c.), f. L. *cūrāt*, ppl. stem of *cūrāre* to CURE: see -IVE.]

1. Of or pertaining to the curing of disease or the healing of wounds.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helike* (1542) 60 b, The part curative, which treateth of healyng of syknes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 H ij, Alway the curatyfe indicacions

are correspondent to y<sup>e</sup> nombre of y<sup>e</sup> affections and dysseases. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xiii. 349 The Curative part of Medicine. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 395 Those who have practised the Curative Art in that City. 1878 C. STANFORD *Synb. Christ* viii. 206 Christ's curative miracles.

2. Having the tendency or power to cure disease; promoting cure.

1644 BULWER *Chirul.* 147 The conveyance and application of that curative vertue. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 4 Consideration of it only as it may prove Curative, not as Palliative. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* II. 60 This sleeping is curative of what may be incipient stroke. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 370 Curative medicine.

b. fig. Remedial, corrective.

1661 *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 82 All Punishment is curative. 1686 HORNECK *Critic. Jesus* xix. 542 All afflictions and judgments of this life are curative. 1880 C. H. PRARSON in *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 538 Men . . ask whether the plébiscite is to be curative or preventive.

II. as sb. A remedial medicine or agent.

Hence **Curatively adv.**; **Curativeness**.

1862 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. (1885) 4/2 It has shown itself to be curatively deterrent and reformatory. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 303 An element of genuine curativeness. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 115 Conscience not of their vain disfigurements of the Christian religion, but of its genuine curativeness.

**Curator** (kiūrāt'ar, kiūrāt'ar). Forms: 4 curatour, 5 couratour, curature, 5-6 -oure, 6- curatur. [Partly a. AF. *curatour* = F. *curateur* (13th c. in Godefroy Suppl.), ad. L. *cūrator*, *-ōrem*, overseer, guardian, agent-n. f. *cūrāre* (see CURE); partly directly from Latin. The former derivation gave the pronunciation *curatur* in senses 1 and 2; the latter gave *curator*.] One who has the care or charge of a person or thing.

I. Senses derived through AF. *curatour*.

1. One appointed as guardian of the affairs of a person legally unfit to conduct them himself, as a minor, lunatic, etc.; used in *Roman Law*, esp. for the guardian of a minor after the age of tutelage; hence a current term in *Scotch Law*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxviii. (1859) 64 They leden the kyng to their owne lust, ryght as tutours, and couratours. 1463 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* 12 July (Jam. Suppl.), Henry of Culan . . of lauchful aige, out of tutoury and has chosine til his curatouris to governe him. 1555 *Sc. Act Mary* (1557) § 35 Quhen onie Minor passis the 3eires of his Tutorie, and desiris Curatours. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 102 b, When he is of the age of 14. yeeres . . the minor maie then . . choose a curator, either the same person that was tutor or some other. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 86 A quarrel . . arising between the curators of the laird of Langton, and one of his uncles. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xvi. 82 Mad-men that have no use of Reason, may be Personated by Guardians, or Curators. 1753 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 132/2 He is tutor and curator . . to several orphans. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 281/2 In England, the guardian performs the offices both of a tutor and a curator, under the Roman law. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 6/1 The Dukes of Fife and Westminister as curators for the Duke of Sutherland's younger sons, oppose the petition.

†2. One who has the cure of souls; = CURATE 1. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. 1. 169 Curatours pat schulden kepe hem clene of heore bodies þei beþ curish in care. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xx. 270 For persones and parish prestes þat schulde þe peple shryue, Ben curatours called to knowe and to hele, Alle þat ben her parishians. 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 20 He wald . . Mak for þis man swa gret prayere, As if he had bene his curature. c. 1450 MYRC 11 Wharefore þou preste curatoure, 3ef þou ples thy sauynoure.

II. Modern senses, from L. *curator*.

3. *gen.* A person who has charge; a manager, overseer, steward.

1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. (1682) 264 The Oven producing at one time three or four hundred living Chickens . . for the Hatcher or Curator, is only Recomended according to the living numbers. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 34 They who . . are by the Crown made . . Curators of the Health and Safety of its Ships. 1755 *Genil. Mag.* XXV. 495 The orthography might be in some measure altered by the curator of the impression. 1864 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1880) 29 The real state of men of property being, too commonly, that of curators, not possessors, of wealth.

4. *spec.* In *Universities*. a. In some foreign universities: A member of a board (or an individual official) having the general superintendence of the whole university, and the power to select or nominate professors. b. In the University of Oxford: A member of one of the committees or boards having the charge of various portions of University property, as the Curators of the University Chest, of the Bodleian Library, etc. So at Durham. c. In the Scottish Universities: A member of the body charged with the election of a number of the professors.

a. 1601 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 406 The curators of that University [Leyden] gave him an yearly stipend. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The Curators are chosen by the states of each province: the university of Leyden has three; the burghermasters of the city have a fourth. 1834 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 358 The curator [at Pisa] was charged with the general superintendence of student and professor; and whatever directly or indirectly concerned the well-being of the University, was within his sphere. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 322/1 An excellent system of public education . . was introduced by the university of Vilna under the superintendence of its curator Prince Adam Czartoryski. b. 1693 *Oxford Act* II. 11 Next the Curators [of the

Theatre] must take care No breach of Peace be suffered there. 1710 in H. Bedford *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 172 The Curators in their Annual Visitation of the Library. 1893 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* Curators of the Bodleian Library. Curators of the Indian Institute. Curators of the Park, etc. c. 1858 *Universities of Scotland Act* (21-2 Vict. c. 83 § 13) The Right of Nomination or Presentation to the Office of Principal and to all Professorships in the University of Edinburgh... exercised by the Town Council of Edinburgh... shall be transferred... to... Seven Curators.

5. The officer in charge of a museum, gallery of art, library, or the like; a keeper, custodian.

In many cases the official title of the chief keeper. 1661 *Evelyn Diary* 19 July, In which [diving-bell] our curator continued half an hour under water. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 The Curator of the Royal Society. 1767 *Hunter Ibid.* LVIII. 42 The Curators of the British Museum. 1837 *Lockhart Scott* vii, In June 1795 he was appointed one of the Curators of the Advocate's library. 1889 *Whitaker's Almanack* 160 Museum of Practical Geology. Curator, Registrar and Librarian.

6. A designation of public officers of various kinds under the Roman Empire.

1798 H. HENNING *tr. Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 16 Callidius Gratianus who the official title in the year 314. 1847 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Is.* I. 103 The city was... divided into fourteen regiments, each of which had two police superintendents, called Curators.

**Curatorial** (kūr'atōri-āl), *a.* [f. L. *cūrātōri-us* (f. *cūrātōr-em* curator) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a curator.

1754 *ESKINE Princ. Sc. Læv* (1806) 65 They may authenticate tutorial and curatorial inventories. 1834 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1850) 362 On the curatorial system likewise was established the excellence of the classical schools of Holland. a. 1854 E. FORBES in *Wilson & Geikie Mem.* xi. 353 My revenues, professorial and curatorial, being as yet small.

**Curatorship** (kūr'atōr-ship). [f. CURATOR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a curator.

1500 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 246 If the names be artificial, not natural, as to use proctorship, for curatorship. 1736 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 186 They... are exempted... from Guardianships, Curatorships and the like. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem.* E. Forbes xi. 351 His acceptance of the Curatorship of the Zoological Society.

**Curatory** (kūr'atōri), *sb.* [ad. L. *cūrātōria* guardianship, f. *cūrātōr*: see above.]

1. The office or charge of a curator; curatorship; chiefly in Roman and Sc. Law.

1560 *Bk. Disput. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 46 That the Rector... be exempted from... any other charge... such as tutore, curatory, executore, and the like. 1698 *SCOT. Acts Chas. II.* c. 2 Gifts of Tutory or Curatory. 1862 *DALZIEL Hist. Edin. Univ.* I. 243 My curatory of the library distracts me. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* I. § 242 Some are under tutory or curatory, and others under neither of those guardianships.

2. A college of curators in a foreign university.

1834 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1850) 360 The most illustrious scholars in the curatory [of Leyden].

**Curatory, a.** [ad. L. *cūrātōri-us*, f. *cūrātōr*; in mod. use referred to *cūrāre*, *cūrāt* to CURB.] Of or pertaining to curing or healing; curative.

1644 *BULWER Chirul.* 148 The curatorie miracles... The exorcists... used this curatorie adjunct. 1681 *tr. Willis Rem. Med. Vocab.* Therapeutic, the curatory art of medicine. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 309 The ordinary curatory process.

**Curatrix** (kūr'at-riks). [L. *cūrātrix*, fem. of *cūrātōr* guardian, etc., in F. *curatrice*. Cudworth uses it in a sense taken from the medical sense of *cūrāre* to CURB.]

† 1. A female healer or curer. *Obs. nonce-wd.* 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 167 That Nature of Hippocrates, that is the Curatrix of Diseases.

2. A female curator or guardian.

1846 in *WORCESTER*; whence in later Dicts.

**Curats**, *obs.* form of CURATORS.

† **Curature**. *Obs.* — 1. [a. OF. *curature*, or ad. L. *cūrātūra* (f. *cūrātōr*: see CURB v.)] = CURATORSHIP.

1605 *RALEIGH Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 31 Philip... King of France, was a Child... and... was under the Curature of Bandovin Earl of Flanders. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Curature*, care in ordering or managing any thing.

**Curature**, *obs.* form of CURATOR.

**Curb** (kūrb), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 *corbe*, *curbe*, 6-7 *courbe*, 7 *courb*, *corb*, *kurb*, 7- *curb* (*dial.* 6-7 *crubb* (e, g *crub*); also *β*. (chiefly in senses 8-13) 7 *kerbe*, 7-9 *kirb*, 9 *kerb*. See also CURB. [The senses here placed all derive ultimately from F. *courbe* adj. (= Pr. *corb*, Sp. *pg.*, It. *curvo*) = L. *curvus* bent, crooked, or from F. *courber* = L. *curvare*: see CURB v. 1 But their immediate etymological history presents differences, and Branches I and II might be treated as distinct words. Branch I appears only in Eng., and seems to be a derivative from CURB v. 1, in the sense 'that which *curbs* or bends the horse's neck'; it seems to be the source of CURB v. 2, under the influence of which again some of the senses under Branch III have arisen. Branch II contains a variety of senses found under F. *courbe*, subst. use of *courbe* adj. Branch III appears also to have originated in F. *courbe* in the sense of a curved or arched piece of timber, iron, etc. used for structural purposes; but the sense appears to have been gradually modified

after CURB v. 2, so as to involve more and more the sense of a restraining or confining border. In this group the word is often spelt KERB, which is at present established in sense 12. Cf. KENNEL.]

I. 1. A chain or strap passing under the lower jaw of a horse, and fastened to the upper ends of the branches of the bit; used chiefly for checking an unruly horse.

The reins being attached to the lower ends of the branches of the bit, leverage is obtained for forcing the chain against the jaw of the horse.

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 52 If he yeue him [a strong hors] not a strong bitte with a corbe, he shal neuer con gouerne him. 1530 *PALSGR.* 209f. Courbe for a bridell. *gourmette*. 1590 *SPENSER F. O. I. i.* 1 His angry steede did chide his foming bit, As much disdainyng to the curbe to yield. 1684 *R. H. Sch. Recant.* 24 A plain watering Chain, Cheek large, and the Kirb, thick round and big. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* xii, That trot became a gallop soon In spite of curb and rein. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 280 This fine young animal... reduced to... pass his life under the harness and the curb.

2. *fig.* Anything that curbs or restrains; a check, restraint.

1613 *SYLVESTER Microcosmogr.* Wks. 800 Service is to the Lofty minde A Curb, a Spur to th' abject Hinde. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 112 So checkt was his forwardness with the curbe of bashfulness. 1720 *OZELL Vertos Rom. Rep.* I. vii. 417 A Dictator, whose Authority might be a Curb upon the Cabals and Intrigues of the Tribunes. 1854-6 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* I. ii. ix, In what rough sort he chid his wife For want of curb and rein. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxiv. (1889) 352 My temper was beginning to chafe at the curb.

3. *Electric Telegr.* A method of signalling through a long cable, by sending a powerful signal followed by one or more weak signals of opposite sign, the effect of which is to 'curb' or prevent the main signal from lingering in the cable; a signal transmitted in this way. Only in *Comb.*, as *curb-key*, *curb sender* (an instrument for transmitting signals in this way); *curb-sending*, *-signal*.

1867 *COLLEY Handbk. Pract. Telegr.* (ed. 2) 247 Arrangements... for discharging a cable rapidly, and for equalising the effect of dashes and dots; the most effective of which is the curb key. 1877 *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Eng.* V. 213 The object of the automatic curb-sender is to diminish the retardation of signals in long cables. 1877 *Telegraphic Jrnl.* 1 Feb. 27 This system of using two currents, one to produce the signal and the other... to neutralize... the residual effect of the first, is what is known as Curb-Sending. *Ibid.*, Trials have been made... to send curb-signals by means of a hand-key.

II. Correspond. to F. *courbe* sb. in various senses.

4. A hard swelling on the hock or other part of a horse's leg; the disease characterized by these.

1523 *FITZGERALD Hush.* § 107 A courbe is an yll sorance, and maketh a horse to halte sore, and appereth vpon the hynder legges... vnder the camborell place. 1626 *SURFL. & MARSH Country Farme* 145 margin, The courbe, or a long swelling beneath the elbow of the hough. 1695 *Land. Gas.* No. 31324/4 One bourn Gelding... a Curb on his near Hock. 1742 *Compl. Fann. Piece* iii. 458 For the Curb, you must leave out the Mercury. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 380 The Horses... show no tendency to Curb or Spavin.

† 5. A curve, an arc. [F. *courbe*.] *Obs. rare.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 118 The very coasts of this straight Bosphorus... boweth and windeth like a curb to Meotis. 1759 *tr. Montaigne* iii. iii. 51 The form of my study is round... so that the curb presents me with a view of all my books.

6. A mould or template by which to mark out curved work. (Sometimes spelt *kerb*.)

1792 P. NICHOLSON *Carpenter's New Guide* (1801) 21 The ceiling wants to be hollowed out... I shall... show the method of making a curb for that purpose... A curve being traced round the points of intersection, will give the form of the curb. 1859 *DONALDSON & GLEN Specifications* 582 The Carpenter is to... provide all kerbs and trammels for tanks and vaults.

† 7. *Thieves' cant.* A hook. *Obs.*

1591 [see CURBER 2].

III. An enclosing framework or border: in the first place, the curved border of something round, but eventually applied also to things straight.

The name appears to have originally connoted the curved outline merely, and to have gradually taken more and more from the sense of CURB v. 2, until this became the characteristic notion, and that of curvatus entirely disappeared. Also spelt *kerb* (1610).

8. A frame or 'coaming' round the top of a well (to which the lids or covers are fastened).

1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* Payd for mending off a boket off sen johnys welle ja... for a staypille & a hookes ja... for... corbys je... 1512 *Ibid.*, For mending off... corbe a bowt ja... welle. 1610 *Ibid.*, For carying of the curb of the well to Ivy leane. 1807 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 252 A carpenter is to put an oaken curb to a round well, at 8d. per foot square: the breadth of the curb is to be 7½ inches, and the diameter within 3½ feet. 1839 *SIR C. FELLOWS Trav. Asia Minor* (1852) 28 The mouths or curbs of the wells are formed of the capitals of extremely fine Corinthian pillars.

9. A framing round the top of a brewer's copper; c. An aperture in a floor or roof to support a trap-door or sky-light.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* i. iv. § 15 [Elm] scarce has any superior for kerbs of coppers. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 211 Fastening his two wooden Doors just above the Curb of the Copper. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Curb*. The name curb is also given... to the frame of... a skylight.

1859 *DONALDSON & GLEN Specifications* 566 The top being prepared to receive the continuous kerb for the grating. *Ibid.* 578 The floor grating to the Hall is to be fitted with a curb of York stone... rebated on the top edge for the grating.

9. A circular plate or cylindrical ring of timber or iron round the edge of any circular structure (usually to hold it firmly together).

a. A circular or other curvilinear wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

b. A cylindrical ring around the 'eye' of a dome or similar structure, into which the ribs are framed (sometimes supporting a lantern or cupola).

c. The 'race-plate' on the top of the fixed portion of a windmill, on which travel the rollers of the cap as it rotates; also, the circular plate or ring at the base of the cap of a windmill, carrying the rollers.

1733 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (1753) 28 The kirb, on which stands a lantern, or cupola. 1793 *SMEATON Edgstone L.* § 48 One Kirb or circle of compass timber at each floor. 1820 *TREDGOLD Carpentry* (1853) 219 The brick dome... of St. Mark, at Venice... was built upon a curb of larch timber... intended to resist the tendency which a dome has to spread outwards at the base. 1857 J. WALKER *Specif. Whitty High Lantern*, The curb at the top for receiving the ends of the rafters is to consist of a ring of gun-metal. 1885 A. R. WOLFE *Windmill* 64 The cap, or head, of the mill... is made of timber... with a circular curb at the lower part, which revolves upon the one attached to the body of the mill... The rollers... are attached to the upper curb, and revolve against the... lower one.

10. A cylindrical ring of timber, iron, etc. forming the base on which the brickwork of a shaft or well is constructed.

This 'curb' may be built into the crown of the arch of a tunnel, as in the case of a ventilating shaft (cf. g b); or it may, as in the construction of a mine-shaft, descend with the steening which it bears, as the excavation proceeds.

1811 *FAREY Derbyshire* I. 327 A curb, or flat ring of sound oak or elm is laid on the bottom, on which the stones or bricks are built to the top. The sinking is then begun within this curb. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 32 The brickwork shall rest upon a cast-iron curb, fitting into the crown of the arch of the tunnel, forming a level base for the shaft to rest upon. 1844 — *Tunnelling* 46 The sinking was attempted by means of a barrel (or drum) curb, which upon being undermined descended by its own weight and that of the brickwork (which was constructed upon the curb). *Ibid.* 109 The shaft... can be securely connected with the crown of the tunnel, by means of a curb of brick or cast iron.

11. A raised margin or edging around an oast, to confine the hops; also round a bed in a garden or hothouse, or round a hearth, to serve as a fender.

1731-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ingulus*, The Hops must be spread even upon the Oast a Foot thick or more, if the Depth of the Curb will allow it. 1827 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412. 655 The curbs are filled with a nice lot of plants. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 3 Polished brass curb.

b. An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a soap or salt kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

12. A margin of stone or other strong material protecting the outer edge of a side-walk and separating it from the roadway on which horses and vehicles travel. Usually spelt *kerb*.

1836 *Libr. Entert. Knowl., Pompeii* (ed. 4) I. 91 These curbs [in woodcut, marked 'kirb']... separate the foot pavement from the road. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 29 In fixing the kerbs along the London footpaths. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 517 The idea is to make the curb of the pavement in the form of an iron box.

*transf.* 1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 124 Leaning on the curb of the precipitous rock.

13. In various other technical senses, some of which are difficult to classify.

a. *Archit., Building*, etc. An edge or 'nosing', as e.g. to a step; also a raised band (not sufficiently high to be a 'dwarf wall') to receive the lower ends of the palisades or railings of an enclosure or partition; a breast-wall or retaining-wall to hold up a bank of earth; one of the plates forming the top of the sides of a green-house: the lower of the two planes forming the slope of a curb- or mansard-roof; 'the flashing of lead over the curb-plate to a curb-roof'; 'the woodwork forming the aris of a plaster-work groin' (*Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*); also applied to a 'crib' or cage to contain concrete until hardened, as in a foundation.

b. The cylindrical casing within which a vortex-turbine wheel revolves; also the curved guide encompassing part of the periphery of a breast-wheel or scoop-wheel to confine and direct the water against its buckets or floats.

† c. A 'stilling' or stand in a brewery to support a cask, etc. *Obs.*

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 308 Curb for Brick Steps, a timber nosing... not only to prevent the steps from wearing, but also from being dislocated. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v., The edge, to a brick or tile step, is also called a curb, even if it be merely a stone or timber nosing. *Ibid.*, Where wrought iron railing bars set close are let into it, a cast iron curb is now much used. *Ibid.*, The plane, a b [of the roof] is popularly called the curb. 1859 *DONALDSON & GLEN Specifications* 630 Kerb part of the tower roof is to be covered with 6 lb. lead... the surface of the kerbs is to be turned up against the cheeks of the dormers.

1825 *FOSSBROKE Encycl. Antiq.* I. 364 Ancient brew-houses had troughs of lead set on the ground, or on courbes.

† 14. Of uncertain meaning. *Obs.*

1495 *Will of Sir R. Porter* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeith to the church of Conway a furnesse and a Cui be of lede to hill [= cover, roof] the church with. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 36 Item I bequeith... a grett pott off brasse and my corbes of leyde a grath of hyron. Item a broche of yron.

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Curb-bit, -bridle, a bit (or bridle) with a curb; curb-chain, a chain

acting as a curb; curb-hook, 'a hook which the curb is hitched to' (Felton *Carriages* Gloss.); curb-key, -sender, -signal (see 3); curb-pin (see quot. 1874). Also CURB-PLATE, -ROOF, -STONE.  
 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 305/2 Mr. Morgan calls... a Bit or Snaffle. Curb or \*Curb Rits. 1720 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4698/4 A white Bridle, with a very light Kurb Bit.  
 1847 YOUTT *Horse* i. 15 To the Romans may be attributed the invention of the curb-bit. 1677 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1163/4 A green velvet Saddle, and a \*curb Bridle. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 213 For those passions make a strong Curb-bridle. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* II. 312 This rise in the bit is made to press hard against the roof of the horse's mouth, at the same time that the \*curb chain closely presses the chin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \*Curb-pins, the pins on the lever of a watch-regulator which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 106 A balance spring uncontrolled by curb pins.  
 † **Curb**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [A later spelling of COURBE *v.*, a. F. *courber* to bend, prob. influenced in form by CURB *v.* 2, and by CURVE, when this was coming in from Latin.]

1. *trans.* To bend, bow, curve. See also CURBED *pp.* a. 1

1430 [see COURBE *v.* 2]. 1664 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 15 [The Spirit of Nature] curbs the matter of the Sun into rounds of figure, which would otherwise be oblong.

2. *intr.* To bend, bow, cringe.  
 1777 [see COURBE *v.* 1]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 155 [see COURBE *v.* 1: mod. *edd.* curb]. a 1649 DRAUM. OF HAWTH. *Cyprus Grove* Wks. (1712) 121 Bodies languishing and curbing. 1808 J. BARLOW *Colomb.* vi. 26 [They] bow the knee And curb, well pleased, O Cruelty, to thee.

**Curb** (*kɜrb*), *v.* 2 [In Branch I, dating back to 16th c., app. f. CURB *s.* 1; Branch II is much later, f. CURB *s.* 12.]

1. *trans.* To put a curb on (a horse); to restrain or control with a curb.

1530 PALSGR. 500/1, I coure a horse, I fasten the coure under his chynne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 643 Part yield thir Arms, part coure the foaming Steed. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 25 Curbing his fiery steed... with foaming bit.

2. *fig.* To restrain, check, keep in check.

1588 J. UDALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 10 Bridges to curb them that kicke at their lordlines. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. 1. 39 To curb the will of the Nobilitie. a 1631 DOWNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 25 To curb our natural appetites. 1796 ADG. *Capt. R. Boyle* 206 She begg'd me to curb my transport, for fear of being overheard. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 217 To curb the power of France.

† **b.** *Const. of, from.* *Obs.*  
 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. 1. 54 The faire reuerence of your Highnesse curbes mee, From giuing reines and spurres to my free speech. 1596 — *Merch.* V. iv. 1. 217 Curb the cruell diuill of his will. 1719 W. WOOD *Surrey Trade* 297 To curb or restrain our own Subjects from their natural Rights.

II. 3. To furnish or defend with a curb or curb-stone. (In the latter case commonly *kerb*.)

1861 *Sturminster Times* 21 Sept., That the footpath behind Cumberland-terrace be flagged and kerbed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. *v.* *Curb*, In sinking wells by sections which are curved before another section is excavated. *Ibid.*, The well at Southampton was... curved in this way. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 441 Curbed, lighted, sewerd, and repaved.

III. † 4. *Thieves' cant.* (See CURBER 2.) [Perhaps a distinct word.] *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Thieves falling out in Harl. Misc.* VIII. 389 (D) Though you can foyst, nip, prig, lift, curbe, and use the black art.

**Curbable** (*kɜr'əbəl*), *a.* [f. CURB *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] That can be curbed or restrained.

1775 in *ASH Suppl.*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Curbash**: see KOORBASH.

† **Curbed**, *pp.* a. 1. Also *curbed*. [f. CURB *v.* 1] Bent, bowed, curved.

[c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. xx. (1554) 36 b, Thing y<sup>e</sup> is curbyrd or wrong... To make it seme as it went vpright. c 1450 *Mervin* 261 Longe and curbed, and brode shouleres and leene forage.] 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyrdon's Quest*, *Cherurg.*, The lyuer... is of figure as of the moone, curbed towards the rybbes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 678 (R.) By crooked and curbed lines. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 50 Her haire vnderest, Like Adders on her Curbed Shoulders falls. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 237 Though the Course of the Sun be curbed towards the Tropicks.

**Curbed** (*kɜbd*), *pp.* a. 2 [f. CURB *s.* and *v.* 2]

1. Furnished with or having a curb.  
 1675 *Lond. Gas.* No. 975/4 An old curbed Bridle. 1695 *Ibid.* 3048/4 Kurb'd Bridle. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* i. 10 The severe and often cruel curbed-bit.

† **b.** *Curbed roof* = CURB-ROOF.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 57, 178 Zinc-work on the curbed roofs.

2. *fig.* Restrained, checked.  
 1597 SHAKS. *a Hen* IV. iv. v. 131 The Fifth Harry, from curb'd License pluckes The muzzle of restraint. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 157 Stephen... owed his curbed authority to the constant rebellion of his Barons.

**Curber** (*kɜrbə*). Also 6 *courber*, 7 *curbar*. [f. CURB *v.* 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which curbs, or restrains.  
 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 45 Carthage... the greatest curber and terror of the Roman weale-publike. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* viii. (1740) 568 Great curbers of their passions. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 37 The instructress of maidens And curber of boys.

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† 2. *Thieves' cant.* (See quot. 1591.) *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word.]

1591 GREENE *and Pt. Conny-catch* (1592) 24 The Courber, which the common people call the Hooker, is he that with a Curb (as they team it) or hook, doth put out of a window any loose linnen cloth, apparel, or... other household stuffe. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1850) 41 A hooker, whom Conicatching English calls Curbar.

† **Curbing**, *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs.* [f. CURB *v.* 1] Curving, curvature.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 315 The curbing or crookednesse of the ridge-bone.

**Curbing** (*kɜr'ibɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. CURB *v.* 2]

1. The action of the verb CURB; checking.  
 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lvi. 306 The curbings and the strokes of Adversity. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* iv. 102 The partial curbing of vicious lusts.

2. a. The furnishing of a side-walk, etc. with a curb. b. *concr.* The stones collectively forming a curb. (In this sense commonly spelt *kerbing*.)  
 1869 *Daily News* 2 Feb., The granite kerbing on the sea wall. 1892 *Times* 14 Mar. 3/2 No paving, curbing, or channelling has been done to the road.

† 3. *Thieves' cant.* (Cf. CURBER 2.) *Obs.* [Perhaps a distinct word.]

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1850) 53 The nature of the Lift, the Black art, and the Curbing law, which is the Filchers and thieves that come into houses... or picklocks, or hookers at windowes.

**Curbing**, *pp.* a. [f. CURB *v.* 2] That curbs; restraining.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) VI. 319 Who from thinking are free, That curbing Disease 't the Mind. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 66 'To say... that religion is not a curbing motive, because it does not always restrain, is [etc.].

† **Curble**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 *kirble*. [Derivative of CURB, app. diminutive in form.]

1. = CURB *s.* 1. Also *attrib.*

1598 FLORIO, *Gnauetto*, a little claspe or kirble hooke about a horses bit. 1614 MARKHAM *Chenp Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 24 The kirble shall be thick, round, and large, hanging loosely upon his nether lip.

2. = CURB *s.* 8.

1780 *Five Wonders of World* 6 Hoops in women's petticoats almost as big as a well's curble.

**Curbless**, *a. rare.* [f. CURB *s.* + -LESS.] Without curb or restraint.

1813 T. BUSBY *tr. Lucretius* iii. 322 The curbless rage inflames his savage blood. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ix. A torrent, turbid and curbless.

**Curb-plate**. [CURB *s.* 8, 9.] A curvilinear wall-plate at the springing of a dome, etc.; = CURB g a, b; also, the plate or frame round the mouth of a well, etc.; the horizontal timber at the junction of the upper and lower slopes of a curb-roof.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 308 The wall-plate of a circular or elliptically ribbed dome, is termed a *curb-plate*, as also the horizontal rib at the top, on which the vertical ribs terminate. 1860 J. NEWLANDS *Carpenter & Joiner's Assist.* 257 *Curb-plate*, the circular frame of a well.

**Curb-roof**. [CURB *s.*] A roof of which each face has two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper; a mansard-roof.

1733 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (1753) 18, B is called a kurb roof, and is much in use, on account of its giving so much room within. 1820 TREGOLD *Carpentry* (1853) 95 It appears to have been with a view of lessening... height that the Mansard or curb roof was invented. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 143 A spacious... mansion... with a curb-roof, antique dormer windows.

**Curb-sender**: see CURB *s.* 3.

**Curb-, kerb-stone**. Also *kurb-stone*. One of the stones forming a curb, *esp.* at the edge of a side-path; hence, the stone edge of a side-path.

1806-7 J. BARRETT *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1805) xviii. iii. 132 The two side-spaces from the wall to the kurb-stone. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v, You goes and lies on the kurb-stone. 1862 ANSTED *Channel* i. iv. (ed. 2) 66 Black Gurnsey granite for macadamised paving and curb stones.

† **b.** *attrib.*, as *curb-stone broker* (U.S.), a broker, not a member of the stock exchange, who transacts business in the streets.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 14/1 Both of these men are kerbstone brokers.

**Curbulge**, *obs. Sc.* form of CUR-BOULLI.

**Curby** (*kɜrbi*), *a.* [f. CURB *s.* + -Y.] Liable to be affected with curb (see CURB *s.* 4). Hence **Curbily** *adv.*

1841 MEESON & WELSBY *Reports* VIII. 132 The term 'curby hooks' indicated a peculiar form of the hook, which was considered as rendering the horse more liable to throw out a curb. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* ii. vi. 564 Curby-hooks are also hereditary, and should be avoided. 1892 *Sport & Dram. News* 21 May 360/1 That off hook... was always rather 'curbily' inclined.

**Curce**, *obs. form of CURSE.*

**Curch** (*kɜtʃ*). *Sc.* Forms: 5 *kerche*, (6 *courchie*), 5-6 *courch(e)*, *courche*, (6 *cowrtche*), 7 *kerch*, (8 *kerch*), 7- *curch*. [An erroneous singular of *curches*, repr. OF. *courcheches*, -*chies*, pl. of *courrechef*: see COVERCHIEF, KERCHIEF.]

A covering for the head; a kerchief; 'a square piece of linen used in former times by women, instead of a cap or mutch' (Jamieson).

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 285 She hyr wolde aray-in ful porely... and... Up on hyr hede leyn a foule kerche. 1457 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. c. 71 On their heads short curches...

Courchies of their awin making. c 1470 HENRY II *allace* i. 241 A soudly courche our hed and nek leit fall. 15... *Peables to Play*, Ane said, 'My curches are not press'd'. 1530 *Inv.* in *Nuga Dervicia* (1880) x. 9 Item xxi neipkins and brest courtchis. Item thre nek courtchis. 1698 M. MARIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 50 The Kerch, or Head-dress worn by herself. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. v. note, The snood was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coif, when a Scottish lass passed, by marriage, into the matron state. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* I. 150 An old woman with long grey locks escaping from her curch.

**Curchee**, -ie, -y, *obs.* forms of CURTSEY.

**Curchef**, -chyfe, *obs.* forms of KERCHIEF.

|| **Curculio** (*kɜr'kɪli*). *Entom.* [a. L. *curculio*, -*ōnem* coin-weevil.] A Linnæan genus of Beetles, containing the Weevils. Now applied especially to the common fruit-weevils, which are very destructive to plums.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1779) 429 The streaked shining Curculio. *Ibid.* 430 Curculio... This insect is very destructive to flour as well as to most sorts of grain. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 237 Such an one has curculios, borers, knife-worms. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 191/3 The Curculio has made the cultivation of the Plum impossible in Eastern America.

Hence **Curculionideus** a., belonging to the *Curculionidae* or weevil-family. **Curculionist**, a specialist in the study of the *Curculionidae*.

1881 *Athenæum* No. 2827. 204 A curculionideous larva, found feeding in the bulbs of lilies. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 362 That this naturalist is a Carabidist, and that a Curculionist.

|| **Curcuma** (*kɜr'kɪm*). Also in anglicized form *curcume*. [med. or mod.L. ad. Arab. *kurkum* saffron, turmeric: see CROOVS.] a. *Bot.* A genus of *Zingiberaceæ* consisting of plants with perennial tuberous roots, furnishing various commercial substances, as zedoary, East Indian arrow-root, mango-ginger, turmeric, etc. b. The substance called Turmeric, prepared from the tubers of *C. longa*, and used as an ingredient in curry powder, as a chemical test for alkalis, and for medicinal and other purposes. *attrib.*, as *curcuma paper*, turmeric paper used as a chemical test.

1617 MOSAN *tr. Wirtz's Pract. Physicæ* and Table, Turmericke, *Cyperus Indicus*, the Apothecaries call it Curcuma. 1633 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxvii. 34. 1772 *Tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 35 The Curcuma of the Shops is a small Root, about the Size of that of Ginger. 1800 *Med. Jynl.* III. 84 The liquor becomes alkaline, and reddens paper prepared with curcuma. c 1865 *Circ.* Sc. I. 351/2 In China, tea is frequently coloured with curcuma. 1883 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wandr.* E. *Archip.* 196 Rice yellowed with curcuma powder.

Hence **Curcumin**, *Chem.*, the colouring matter of turmeric.

1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. 1. 1225 Curcumin... is obtained... by digesting the alcoholic extract of turmeric in ether. 1875 J. ATFIELD *Chem.* (ed. 6) 531 Turmeric... owes its yellow colour to curcumin, a resinous matter.

**Curd** (*kɜrd*), *s.* Forms: a. 4-5 *crodde*, (5 *crodd(e)*), 4-6 *crudde*, (5 *crudde*, 5-6 *crude*), 5-*north. dial.* *crud*; b. 5-6 *curde*, *curd(e)*, 6 *courd*, 5-*curd*. [ME. *crud* (also *crud*) is found first in 14th c.; the form *curd* is known from 15th c. The metathesis *ru=ur* implies that the word is older, and may possibly go back to OE.; but its earlier history and derivation are unknown.]

No similar word is known in Teutonic or Romance; hence the source has been sought in Celtic: Irish has *cruth*, *gruth*, *groth*, Gaelic *gruth* curds, but it is not certain what relation (if any) the Celtic words hold to the English.]

1. The coagulated substance formed from milk by the action of acids, either naturally as when milk is left to itself, or artificially by the addition of rennet, etc.; made into cheese or eaten as food. (Often in *pl.*)

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. vii. 269 Twey grene cheeses, and a fewe cruddes and crayme. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 13 Styx hit wele... Tyll hit be gedered on crud hadd. 14... *Voc.* in *Wulcker* 590/45 *Juncata*... Juncade, *stve* a cruddle ymade yn ryshes. *Ibid.* 661/14 *Hoc coagulum*, cruddle. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 42 That maid grit cheir of... curdis and quahave. 1578 LYTT *Doddens* vi. xlv. 719 It melteth the clustered cruddle, or milke that is come to a cruddle. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 261 Good sooth she is The Queene of Curds and Creame. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 385 Milk... is... a Compound Body of Cream, Cruds, and Whey. 1846 J. BAXTER *Liber Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 197 This acid... transforms the milk into a curd. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Letts* II. 294 Betty, who will have curds and cream waiting for me. *Sat.* 1735 *Pop. Prob.* Sat. 366 Sports, that mere white curd of Ass's milk? 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 574/1 That caused Mrs. Claxton's cloudy suspicion... to settle into an absolute curd of sourness.

† **b.** ? The curdled milk in the stomach of a young sucking animal, or the gastric juice of the same, used for rennet. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 141 The mylk is crodded now to chese With cruddle of kidde, or lambe, other of calf. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) B ij a, The cruddes found in a kyddes maw, or an hyndecalfes maw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 331 The cruds or rennet of an horse foie maw, called by some Hippice. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 24 The curd [of the calf] hath the same vertue as that of a Hare, Kid, or Lamb.

2. *transf.* Any substance of similar consistency or appearance.



1821 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1828) 605 Sulphuric ether and compound spirit of ether precipitate a thick, white, tenacious curd.

b. The fatty substance found between the flakes of flesh in boiled salmon, cf. CURDY 3.

1828 SIR H. DAVY *Salmonia* 98 To find a reason for the effect of crimping and cold in preserving the curd of fish. 1863 WOOD *Philist. Nat. Hist.* III. 327 If it [the salmon] be cooked within an hour or two after being taken from the water, a fatty substance, termed the 'curd', is found between the flakes of flesh.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *curd-cake*, *puff* (confections made with curds); *curd-like* adj.; *curd-breaker*, *-crusher*, *-cutter*, *-mill*, apparatus for crushing or cutting up cheese-curd in order to facilitate the separation of the whey; *curd soap*, a white soap made with tallow and soda.

1706 *Closet of Rarities* (N.). To make 'curd-cakes'.—Take a pint of curds [etc.]. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xiv. Cheese Of 'curd-like' whiteness. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 138 Cauliflowers... of a delicate white curd-like appearance. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/2 Break the curd into pieces... by means of a 'curd-mill'. 1769 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 261 To make 'Curd Puffs'. 1794 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 41/2 Yellow Soap 60s. —'Curd 70s. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 850 The white... tallow soap of the London manufacturers, called curd soap.

**Curd** (kɜːrd), v. Forms: see the sb. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To make into curd; to coagulate, congeal; = CURDLE v. 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* x. 10 Whether not... as these thou hast crudded me? c. 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 121 Alle fresche the mylk is crudded now to cheese. 1363 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 36 This oile... coudreth milke by and by. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 63 It doth posset And curd, like Agre droppings into Milke. The thin and wholesome blood. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 60r The feat of crudding it [milk] to a pleasant tartness. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 166/2 So acid... that they curd milk.

† b. To curdle (blood). *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 155 Dos it curd thy blood To say I am thy mother?

2. *intr.* To become or form curd; to coagulate, congeal; = CURDLE v. 3.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 355 Quicke syluer cruddeth not by itself kyndly without brymstone. *Ibid.* xix. lxxvi. (1495) 906 Mylke rennyth and curdyth... and the wheye is departyd therfro. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Styre it tyll it crodde. 1598 *Lvtz Dodoens* vi. xvi. 719 The iuyce of Figges turneth milke and causeth it to cruddle. 1598 *Espulario* K. ii. Heat it untill the Cheese curd. *fig.* 1589 *Pappe* v. *Hatchel* (1844) 29 A Lemman will make his conscience curd like a Posset.

3. *trans.* To render curdy, cover as with curd.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 33 Two chaf'd Boars, or blowne Mastiffs, whose rage had curd one anothers chops. Hence *Curding* *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. clxviii. (1495) 712 Whete sod wyth juyes of rewe dissoluyth... rennyng and kyndyng of mylke. 1797 C. THRELKELD *Stirter's Hibern.* E ij. In crudding of Milk it may occupy the place of Cheslope. 1742 *Land & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 76 Those harsh, curding Well-waters that many drink of.

**Curded** (kɜːrdəd), *phl. a.* Also 5-9 crudded. [f. CURD v. and sb. + -ED.]

1. Formed into curd, or into a curd-like mass; coagulated, congealed.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 105 Cruddyd, *coagulatus*. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 36 If one drop of it... be put into a pynte of mylke, it shall forthwith become curded. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 75 A heape of crudded blood. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 333 The Seas... lyne all upon a bubbling froth, and curded foam. 1823 J. C. HOBBHOUSE *Journey* 33 Curded goat's milk. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* At. iv. She would often climb The steepest ladder of the crudded rock.

2. Of salmon: Having curd (see CURD sb. 2 b).

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 44 [They] do not like the Dutch salmon so well as their own fine curded fish.

**Curdiness** (kɜːrdɪnəs), [f. CURDY a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being curdy. (Of fish: see CURD sb. 2 b.)

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 340 Nothing can then exceed the beautiful curdiness of his texture. 1828 SIR H. DAVY *Salmonia* 98 The albumen is coagulated, and the curdiness [of the salmon] preserved.

**Curdle** (kɜːrdl), v. Also 6-7 cruddle, 7-8 (9 dial.) cruddle. [Frequentative of CURD v.]

1. *trans.* To form (milk) into curd; to turn (any liquid) into a soft solid substance like curd; to coagulate, clot, congeal.

1590-6 [see CURDLED 1, 2 c.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiii. vii. It will curdle milk as well as rennet. 1613 BIBLE *Job* x. 10 Hast thou not powdered me out as milke, and cruddled me like cheese? 1742 *Land & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 40 The Wort also will be curdled, and broke into small Particles. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 767 All acids curdle milk.

b. To curdle the blood: usually *fig.* said of the effect of cold, horror, etc. upon a person.

1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 O how impatient... cruddles thick my blood, with boiling rage! a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. (1704) III. 559 Being now awaken'd by this Alarm... and his flegm a little curdled, he begun to think himself in danger. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 14 An holy horror curdled all my blood. 1821 BARRING-GOULD *In Troub. Land* v. 63 The glacial bise sweeps over the face of the desert, curdling the blood.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* (ed. 7) 154 We are curdled to the fashion of a life by time and set successions. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 210 The surface of the water is fretted and curdled into the finest waves by the undulations

of the air. 1816 BYRON *Dream* i. A thought, A slumbering thought... curdles a long life into one hour. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 203 So beauty curdles envy's look on thee.

3. *intr.* To become or form curd; to coagulate.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 348 The milk... will not cruddle. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabal.* (1713) 190 How this Primordial Water... should ever coagulate or cruddle into that consistency. 1744 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 56 The milk of the goat is... not so apt to curdle upon the stomach as that of the cow. 1813 SOYER *Pantraph.* 50 Mint prevented milk from curdling.

b. Of the blood. (Now usually *fig.*)

1611 BRAUM. & FL. *King & no King* I. i. See now my blood cruddles at this! 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.*, *Manual* I. i. 302 Extravanted Blood... curdles and putrefies. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 514 The blood thrills and curdles at the thought. a 1845 BARRAM *Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 183 It makes the blood curdle with fear.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xviii. An icy sickness curdling o'er my heart. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 22 The adjacent atmosphere... curdled up into visible fog.

**Curdle** (kɜːrdl), sb. *rare*. [f. prec. vb.] The act or product of curdling; † a curd (*obs.*).

a 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 444 There is a kind of downe or curdle upon Wisedom. 1611 CORG. *Mattes*, curds, or curdles. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 30 Tracing the... winding fountains to their infant bed, Marking each curdle boil and boil away.

**Curdled** (kɜːrdld), *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Formed into curd; coagulated, congealed, clotted.

1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* 152 With curdled blood and filthie gore deformed. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 733 Fill'd with a milky crudeled substance. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* 129 Store of curdled cheese. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perith* xxiii. The curdled wounds gave no sign of blood.

b. *fig.* of the blood, etc.

1607 DRYDEN *Vire. Envid* II. 766, I felt my curdled blood congeal with fear. 1813 BYRON *Parisina* xiv. As ice were in her curdled blood.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 6 Till cruddled cold his corage gan assaile. 1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. i. Wks. 1866 I. 16 Crud'd' fogges masked even darkness brow. 1685 H. MORE *Some Curious Refl.* 10 This cold and cruddled Infidelity. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 93 O'er the water crink'd the curdled wave. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xxviii. Dark curdled clouds... swept on.

2. Of a lens: (see *quot.*)

1824 PORTER *Porter's Gl.* 245 When this fault [imperfect polishing] exists in a degree so exaggerated as to be visible to the naked eye, the lens is said to be *curdled*.

**Curdler** (kɜːdlər), [f. as prec. + -ER.] That which curdles or coagulates.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 132/2 The most natural curdler of milk... is the gastric juice of the stomach of a sucking calf.

**Curdless** (kɜːdləs), a. Destitute of curd.

1846 in *WORCESTER*.

**Curdling** (kɜːrdlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. CURDLE; also *concr.*

1611 FLORIO, *Quagliata*, a curdling or congealing. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 154 They inhibit the curdling of milke in the stomacke. 1821 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 107 Nebulosity... having within them *curdlings*, as they seem at first, separate massive clusters.

**Curdling**, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That curdles.

1. *trans.* (In *quots.* = blood-curdling.)

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii. Under the curdling winds. 1863 WYTHE *Melville's Gladiators* I. 364 A curdling horror that weighed down the limbs like lead.

2. *intr.*

1609 GARTH *Dispens.* 15 A while his curdling Blood forgot to glide. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 110 Here and there a... wave... breaks into curdling foam.

**Curdly** (kɜːdli), a. [f. CURDLE v. + -Y.] Apt to curdle; of a curdled nature or appearance.

1629 G. HARVEY *Curving Dis.* by *Excerpt* vi. 38 Milk... in many [is] very corruptible, coagulable, or curdly. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 If you find the amalgam begin to be curdly. 1820 A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* 232 The curdly substance mixed with pus is discharged.

**Cur dog, our-dog**: see CUR.

**Curdy** (kɜːdi), a. Also 6-7 cruddy, -ie. [f. CURD sb. + -Y.] 1. Full of curds.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* 2 Olde cheese, or verry cruddye cheese. 1571 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 32 The thick and curdy Milke... commonly called Beasting.

2. Full of curd-like coagulations; resembling curdled milk; curd-like in consistency or appearance.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 4 In the... cruddy firmament. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 20 His cruel wounds with cruddy blood congealed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 106 (Qu.) A good sherris sacke... ascends mee into the braine, dries me there all the foolish and dull and crudy [fo. cruddle] vapors which enuiron it. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 950 Making it [tin] thick and cruddy, that is, not so ductile, as otherwise. 1797 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 24 The precipitate did not render solution of hard soap at all curdy. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 46 A white curdy precipitate. 1887 BARRING-GOULD *Gasterococcus* L. xvi. 233 The moon passed behind a white curdy cloud.

3. Of salmon, etc.: Full of curd (see CURD sb. 2 b).

1623 OWEN *Penubroskeshire* (1891) 118 There they [the Salmon] are found newe, fleshy, fat and cruddye. *Ibid.* 125 A cruddye matter like creame about the fishe [oysters].

† **Curdy**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make curd-like, to congeal. (But *perh.* in *quot.* *curdied* is a misprint for *curdled*.)

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 66 Chaste as the Isicle That's curdied by the Frost from purest Snow.

**Cure** (kiʊər), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5-6 cuyr, 6-7 Sc. cuir(e), 6 cur. [a. OF. *cure* care (11th c.; also in mod. dial.)] —L. *cūra* care.]

1. Care, charge; spiritual charge.

† 1. Care, heed, concern. *To have* (*take*, *do*, etc.) *no cure* of (a thing): not to care for or regard it.

c. 1300 K. ALI. 1016 For his lord, nymeth god cure. He dude his lif in aventure. c. 1328 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 150 Construethe that as yow lyst, I do no cure. *Ibid.* 1143 *Dido*. I make of yt no cure. c. 1340 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 5 To get his dinner set was all his cure. 1353 STRYART *Cron. Scot.* II. 391 Quhillk labourit hes... With diligence and all the cur he ma. a 1541 WYATT *Poems*, *Request to Cuyld*. The solemn oathe, wherof she takes no cure, Broken she hath. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur. passis Nurture* 46 Of his own kynd he took no cure.

† b. *To do one's* (*busy*) *cure*: to give one's care or attention to some piece of work; to apply oneself diligently (to effect something). *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1726 (Trin.) Noe... 32f writes her mesure And him self dude his cure. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 654 And now cerfoil... doo this cure To sowe in fatte and moist yndowned soil. 1430 LYNG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. If I see thou do thy besy cure This hyge empyre for to bryng aboute. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep. of Polys* A. ij. a. I doo my besy cure for to kepe them honestly frome pouder and dust. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 233 Bot trewlie they suld do thare cure.

† 2. Care, anxiety, trouble. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 31 He desapis be cuyrs & be noyes of his life. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. 1. 60 Lo how greit cure, quhat travel, pane, and dowe. 15... *Knt. of Curtesy* 82 Alas, Into this cure who hath you brought?

† 3. Charge, care (committed to or laid upon any one); a duty, office, function. *Obs.* (exc. as in 4.)

c. 1300 *Becket* 837 And [he] quath the quit al clenliche [of] eche other cure [Laud MS. wike] ther. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* xix. cxxxiv. (1495) 944 Pan... hathe cure of shepe and of shepheerdes. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2350 Temporall cures and busynesse worldly. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 38 The women... haue also the cure of tyllage of the grounde. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref. The Church hath in her immediate cure those inner parts and affections of the mind. [1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 57 Cranmer had declared... that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole cure of all their subjects.]

4. *Ecc.* a. The spiritual charge or oversight of parishioners or lay people; the office or function of a CURATE. Commonly in phrase *cure of souls*.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 Holy Bishoppis... which had cure of menues soules. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 88 Bischopes and bachelers... pat han cure vnder criste. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 15 Emery persone hauyng the cure of soules. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 44 The persons and curates of the sayd... parishe churches... shall be dyscharged of the cure of the said inhabitantes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Ordering of Priests*, So that you may teach the people committed to your cure and charge. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 309 The Bishops of every province must know that their Metropolitan-Bishop does take cure of all the province. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1866) II. 395 What is called the cure of souls, or the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the parish. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 134 Earning an income by tuition or by parochial cure.

b. (with a and ph.) A parish or other sphere of spiritual ministration; a 'charge'.

† 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 21 b. For to gete A Cure of fre chapell. 1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* II. cxxvi. (1638) 127 Then may the Ordinary set in a deputy to serve the Cure. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Ordering of Priests*, To use both public and private monitions... as well to the sick as to the whole, within your cures. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 202 To the end the Cure may not be destitute of a Pastor. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* iii. A small cure was offered me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 252 A proclamation... that... the clergy of the Established Church should be suffered to reside on their cures without molestation. 1882 PEEBOY *Eng. Journalism* xi. 78 He held... a cure of souls in Essex.

II. Medical or remedial treatment.

† 5. The medical treatment of a disease, or of a patient. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 And lich upon Pithagoras Of surgery he knew the cures. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 124 Pei seyn pat no men ben heeld bi his maner cure pan dien. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 865 Wofully cruciat with peynes hideous, Passyng mannes cure it for to amende. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 402 The Cure must answer to the particuler disease. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 49 The said Chirurgions are to be sequestered from all other Cures, and kept only to this Disease. 1725-*Voy. round World* (1840) 339 All the while they were under cure.

b. A particular method or course of treatment directed towards the recovery of a patient, as in *water-cure*, *milk-cure*, etc.

[1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 54 The Cold Bath... a severe Method of Cure.] 1842 LONG. in *Life* (1891) I. xxiii. 427 There are about sixty persons here [Marientberg], going through what is called the water-cure. c. 1860 MRS. GATTY *Annt Judy's Tales* (1863) 29 An unlimited and fatal application of the cold-water cure. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 214 In order to carry out effectually the 'milk cure'... milk... should be taken largely. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 The Prayer-cure, faith-cure, touch-cure.

6. Successful medical treatment; the action or process of healing a wound, a disease, or a sick person; restoration to health. *Also fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 338 Of maister Cerimon the leche And of the cure, which he dede. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 97 For to remeve causes pat letten be cure of olde wounds. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 28 Past care, is still past cure. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 177 It was no cure, unless he could provide Meanes to prevent the danger to ensue. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiii. 32, I cast out devils, and I doe cures. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 362 Its bite is very difficult

of cure. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 483 Mankind are extremely fond of every thing that promises a sudden or miraculous cure. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xxiii. 162 The conditions were not favourable to the cure of a cold. 1891 *Messenger of Sacred Heart* Oct. 312 His cure . . cannot be explained by the use of any remedies known to science.

† b. *Out of (all) cure*: beyond remedy; past help. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 713 And þus despaired out of alle cure She ladde here lyf, þis woful creature. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 60. I . . am, as who saith, out of cure For ought that I can say or do.

† c. Amendment, rectifying. *Obs. rare.*

1675 tr. Camden's *Hist. Brit.* To Rdr., The Translation . . was . . so out of order . . that . . it was thought convenient, by comparing it with the Original, to doe something towards the Cure of it.

7. A means of healing; a remedy; a thing, action, or process that restores health. Often fig. 1613 SHAKS. *Ham.* VIII. 1. iv. 33 For my little Cure, Let me alone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. ix. 776 Here grows the Cure of all, this Fruit Divine. 1776 TOPFADY *Hymn*. 'Rock of Ages', Let the water and the blood . . Be of sin the double cure. 1825 A. CALDWELL *Trav.* S. Amer. II. xv. 109 The most certain cure is to send those attacked from the elevated spot as soon as possible. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 11 A cure for the headache.

8. † a. One under medical treatment, a patient. *Obs.* b. A person who has been cured. *rare.*

1579 LVLX *Enphues* (Arb.) 67, I wil follow thy counsel, and become thy cure, desiring thee to be as wise in ministering thy Phisick, as I have bene willing to putte my lyfe into thy handes. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. Gas.* 121 A phisitian bidding his cure and patient to waxe strong. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 4/1 Convallescents or cures of Alpine parching . . apostrophize tenderly their 'beloved Davos'.

† 9. The curing or preserving of fish, pork, etc. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 122 That the Wort may have also its Cure as well as the Hop. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 36 For the Performance of which Method of Cure (salting pork).

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † cure-bearer, one who bears or has the care of something; so cure-master; *esp.* one who superintends the curing of herrings; cure-passing a., past remedy, incurable.

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.) Maister & cuir bear of the townis artillayer and grayth thairfor. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 27 Cure-passing fivers then Come shaking down into the joints of miserable men. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 47 Men of good quality. termed Curemasters. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 201 The riding Officer, appointed . . for overseeing the Curing of Herrings . . with one Cure-master. at least, to assist him. 1892 C. PATRICK *Mediæv. Scot.* vii. 132 They should be first passed by the Cure Masters of Fish.

† *Cure*, sb. 2. *Obs.* [An early phonetic variant of COVER; see CURR v. 2] = COVER sb.

1502 *Bury Wills* (1850) 92, I beqweeth to . . William Coote . . myne sylver salt wyth y<sup>e</sup> cure, and Alys Coote the other w<sup>o</sup>ute the cure. 1567 *Test. K. Henrie Stewart* in *Scot. Poems* 1616 C. II. 262 As the worme, that workis under cuire At lench the tre consumis. 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. I. 461 Thei must neidis retere in a verray narrow cure.

† *Cure*, sb. 3. *Obs.* [ME. *cure*, app. a variant of *curie*, CURY; in 1460 it is rimed with *sure*, perh. by confusion with CURR sb. 1] = CURY.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4275 Hauve we no cures of courte, ne na cointe sewes. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 1 Of craft . . that men callis cure [vine degree]. *Ibid.* 5 Now slystes of cure wyllie I preche. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bl. Nurture* 375 To know þe kervynge of fische and flesche after cokkes cure [vine sure].

† *Cure*, sb. 4. *Obs.* [Early southern ME. *ciure* = OE. *cyre*; see KIRE.] = KIRE, choice.

c 1000 in Thorpe's *Hom.* I. 112 God forȝef him agenne cyre. c 1205 LAV. 6771 And after cure heo him ȝeuen Preo hundred ȝiles. *Ibid.* 8077 Ten þusend monen Pet wes þe beste cure Of al Brut-londe. a 1300 K. Horn (Ritson) 1446 The ship bigon to sture With wynd god of cure.

*Cure* (küə), sb. 5. *slang.* [app. an abbreviation of *curious* or *curiosity*: cf. *curio*.]

It appears to have obtained vogue largely from a Music Hall song with the chorus 'The cure, the cure, the perfect cure' (with play on CURR sb. 1), popular in 1862.]

An odd or eccentric person; a funny fellow.

1856 *Punch* XXXI. 201 (Farmer), Punch has no mission to repeat The Slang he hears along the street . . But as it's likely to endure, He asks a question, 'What's a cure?' 1889 *Monthly Packet* Christmas No., *Abigail* v. 108 'You are a cure of a girl!' was Mrs. Bowden's neat way of expressing her surprise.

*Cure* (küə), v. 1. [a. F. *cure-r* (in OF. to take care of, to clean) = L. *cūrāre* to care for, take care of, cure, f. *cūra* care.]

I. † 1. a. *trans.* To take care of; to care for, regard. b. *intr.* To take trouble; to take care.

1384 WYCLIF *Acts* viii. 2 Forsoth men gredful curiden [Vulg. *curaverunt*] or brieden Scheuene. — Tit. iii. 8 That thei that bliuen to God, curen, or do bisynesse, for to be bifore in goode werkis. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 844 In hilles is to cure To set hem on the Southie if that shall ure. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxv. Of all thy kin curis not the greig. a 1618 *Philotus* Job *Triumphant* iii. 386 Whose ragged Fathers I refus'd to keep My Shepherd's Curs, much more to cure my sheep. 1623 A. TAYLOR *Christ's Mercy*, I cur'd and cur'd for all that were in woe.

† 2. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To take charge of the spiritual interests of (a parish, etc.). *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 323 The Frere . . hyed faste To a lord for a lette, leue to haue to curen, As a curatour he were. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6845, I walke soules for to cure. 1521 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*. Ocor. 314 Sithence this Bishop is careful and diligent in curyng his owne charge.

II. † 3. *trans.* To treat surgically or medically with the purpose of healing (a disease, or a patient). *Obs.*

1398 REVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. v. (1495) 32 Angels ben callid Leches and Phisyciens for they cure and heale soules. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 94 For & he (the canker) be curid, þat is to seile kutt or i-brent, þei perischen þe sunnere. 1530 *FALSGR.* 504 *He cure* is I cure or helpe as a surgen dothe. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 B. If . . the said H. shal . . refuse any longer to be dressed or cured by y<sup>e</sup> said F. of the said infirmite.

4. To heal, restore to health (a sick person of a disease). Also fig.

1384 WYCLIF *Luke* viii. 43 Sum woman . . which hadde spendid al hir catel in to lechis, nether mygte be curid of ony. 1388 — 2 *Kings* v. 3 The prophete schulde haue curid hym of the lepre which he hath. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110 Curyr, or heelyyn' of seeknesse. — *Sans. cano.* 1538 *STARKEY Eng-land* ii. 118 Nature hyselfe curyth the paynt. 1611 *Bible Luke* vii. 21 Hee cured many of their infirmities. 1802 *Med. Jurid.* IX. 548 The cold application was of great use . . and she was soon cured. 1883 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 150 To be cured of a troublesome complaint.

fig. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 36 Thow shalte neyver be curid if thowe onys knowe the cryme of thynne owne true wyfe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 11. 441 *Ros.* And thus I cur'd him [of love]. *Orl.* I would not be cured, youth. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Jrnl.* No. 12 p. 2 This has cured me from attempting any sport of that kind. 1758 JOHNSON *Jrnl.* No. 2 p. 2 Disappointment seldom cures us of expectation. 1834 W. IRVING *Athanasia* II. 148 Time cured him of his grief.

† b. *trans.* To repair, make good (anything damaged). *Obs.*

1384 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xviii. 30 He currede the aune of the Lord, that was destroyed. a 1656 *USSHER Amer.* vi. (1658) 264 And there he cured such of his ships as had . . been bruised.

5. To heal (a disease or wound); fig. to remedy, rectify, remove (an evil of any kind).

14. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 91 Hyt cureth sores, hyt healeth every wound. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 9 b. The which cureth, releueth & healeth all defaultes. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 106 *You tale*, Sir, would cure deafness. 1665 *GLANVILLE Scops.* Sc. 50 Deep search discovers more ignorance than it cures. 1708 *MOITREUX Rabelais* v. xvi. Well, quoth Fryar John . . what can't be cur'd must be endur'd. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 357 To cure the evils brought on by vice and folly. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* i. ix. 166 He had been successful in curing more than one smoky chimney. *Mod.* The question whether pulmonary consumption can be cured.

† 6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be cured, get well again. *Obs. rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. ii. 49 One desparate greefe cures with anothers languish. a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Cont. Rom.* I. 179 Saldagne's wounds were in the fair way of curing. 1791 *GIBSON Lett.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 232, I must either cure or die.

7. To prepare for keeping, by salting, drying, etc.; to preserve (meat, fish, fruit, tobacco, etc.).

1665 *HOOKS Microgr.* 16x What their way is of dressing or curing Sponges. I cannot learn. 1711 *Act of Anne* in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4874/1. Hops . . brought to be cured and bagged at such Ousts. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 25, I had grapes enough . . to have cured into raisins. 1745 *De Fox's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 238 HERRINGS cured red from Yarmouth. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) II. 443 The beef cured and packed by them. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Weal & Wee* i. 2 A warehouse . . where salt for curing the fish . . was stored.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be or become cured.

1668 STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* III. 705 In Jamaica the Sugar cures faster in ten days, than in six months in Barbadoes. 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* (1840) I. vii. 119 They [grapes] might cure and dry in the sun. 1887 *West Shore Mag.* (Brit. Columbia) 451 The bunch grass cures on the roots, as it stands, and remains as hay until . . the spring.

† 8. To clear (land), as for a crop. *Obs.*

1719 *De Fox Crusoe* (1840) I. xvii. 295 We had gotten as much Land cured and trimmed up, as we sowed 22 Bushels of Barley on. 1722 — *Col. Zach* (1840) 168, I had a large quantity of land cured, that is, freed from timber.

† *Cure*, v. 2. *Obs.* [A phonetically reduced form of ME. *cuure*, COVER, the v being vocalized or elided, as in *o'er*, *e'er*; cf. *skiver*, *shewer*.] *trans.* To cover; to conceal; to protect.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 392 Diveris clowdys eche of us was sodeynely curyng. c 1430 *LYNG Chron.* *Troy* i. vi. He . . had his fraude with flatterye curen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 110 Curyr, or hyllyn' (W. cuuren), *oberto*, *cooperio*, *tego*. 1678 tr. *Goya's Art of War* i. 54 The Line of Contrivellation . . which cures the Besiegers from Salles.

† *Cure*, v. 3. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. CURR sb. 4, and obs. conjugation of CHOOSE.] *trans.* To choose.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1870 þu most nede . . an of þes twa curen and choosen.

*Cure*, var. of COVER v. 2, to recover.

|| *Curé* (küə). In 6 cures. [F., ad. med.L. *cūrātus*; see CURATE.] A parish priest in France or a French-speaking land.

1665 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 345 The most plausible cures here in the Towne and great Jan-senists. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* (1666) 422 The Curé or Parson of the Parish, came one day to my Quarters. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 341 One must stand well with the curé, be he knave or dunce.

*Cure-all*. Something that cures all diseases; a universal remedy, panacea. Also fig.

1870 *LOWELL Cathedral* *Poet.* Wks. (1879) 452 Expect . . A wondrous cure-all in equality. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. iv. 741 It has been vaunted as a cure-all.

b. As a name for various plants: see *quots.* (Cf. *all-heal*.)

1793 NEMNICH (cited in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*), *Cure-all*, *Geum rivale*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cure-all*, the *Geum virginicum* and the *Enothera biennis*.

*Cured* (küəd), ppl. a. 1. [f. CURR v. 1 and sb. 1]

1. In senses corresponding to those of the verb; *esp.* in sense 7: Preserved by salting, drying, etc.

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* i. 296 The Gratitude of the Cur'd Patient. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 239 Salted meat and cured fish. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 7/4 Mild cured butter.

† 2. [f. the sb.] Having cure of souls. [F. *cure*.] 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. Prol. 10 For dignite ne for provende Or cured or withoute cure.

† *Cured*, ppl. a. 2. *Obs.* [f. CURR v. 2] Covered, having a cover.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 My browne cuppe of erthe curyd. c 1480 *Paston Lett.* No. 852 III. 271 A standyng coppe cured gilt. . . a nother standyng cupp cured gilt.

*Cureless* (küə-ləs), a. [See -LESS.] Without cure or remedy; incurable, irremediable.

a 1541 WYATT *To his unkind love*, In depe wide wound, the dedly stroke doth turne To cureless skarre. 1579 *LVLX Enphues* (Arb.) 181 Then is thy case almost cureless. 1655 *THETFORD Perf. Horseman* 34 Many good horses are left cure less of these two gross unsufferable faults. 1728 *Pope II* xviii. 99 This cureless grief. 1880 *MCCARTHY Own Times* IV. 63 He proclaimed to England that her ancient system must fall into cureless ruin.

Hence *Curelessly* *adv.*, incurably.

1824 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iii. xii. 154 Fatally, radically, curelessly wrong.

*Curer* (küə-rə), [f. CURR v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which cures or heals.

1581 T. ROGERS *St. Aug. Praiers* ix. (1597) 45 Thou purger of wickednes and curer of wounds. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. iii. 39 He is a curer of soules, and you a curer of bodies. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 438 The cures of ailments. 1845 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 548 Panaceas . . put forth as checkers or cures of the disease.

2. One whose employment it is to cure fish, etc.

1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 103 There is room enough for the cooper and curer to perform their operations all under cover. 1814-22 *Act 55 Geo. III.* c. 94 § 20 If the curer of such herrings shall not deliver such account thereof. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 99 Curers crowd to buy the fish.

*Curesse*, *cure(e)*, *curets*, *obs.* ff. CURRASS.

*Curette* (küə-rət), *Surge.* [a. F. *curette*, f. *curer* in sense 'to clear, cleanse', applied to various industrial tools as well as in the surgical use.]

A small surgical instrument like a scoop, used in removing a cataract from the eye, wax from the ear, granulations, dried mucus, etc., from the throat, uterine cavity, bladder, etc. Also, a suction-instrument used in the removal of a soft cataract. 1753 *SHARP in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 325, I then passed the curette (a little scoop) through the pupil. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1772) 259, I took off a Quantity of incrustated Gravel with the *Curette*. 1869 *WELLS Diseases of Eye* 253 The convexity of the curette is to be placed against the edge of the cornea.

Hence *Curette* v., to scrape with a curette; *Curetteing* *vbl. sb.*

1888 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 11 Feb. 288 My present practice is to curette in every case of disease affecting . . the uterine mucous membrane. 1890 *BRATTHWAITE Retrosp. Med.* CII. 108 Antiseptic curretting in Endometritis (Puerperal).

*Curfew* (kɜːfjuː). *Forms:* a. (3 cooverfu), 4 corfu, -feu, 4-7 corfew, corfewe, 5 curfu,

5-6 courfeu(e, corpheue, 6-7 curfue, 7 curphew, 8 corfeu, -fue, -phew, curfeu, 5- curfew; B. 4 corfour, 5-6 curfur, 6 courfyre, corfoyr, 7 curfure, -phour; 6 curfrie. Also (etymological restorations) 7 couvreteuf, couverteuf, -few. [a. AF. *cooverfu*, = OF. *cuevre-fu*, *quove-feu*, *coveure-feu* (13th c.), f. *coveure*, imper. of *coveurir* to cover + *feu* fire; cf. the med.L. names *ignitigium*, *pyretigium*, from *tagere* to cover. The corrupt forms in -four, -fur, etc. appear to be of phonetic origin, though in some cases associated with *fire*.]

1. a. A regulation in force in mediæval Europe by which at a fixed hour in the evening, indicated by the ringing of a bell, fires were to be covered over or extinguished; also, the hour of evening when this signal was given, and the bell rung for the purpose. b. Hence, the practice of ringing a bell at a fixed hour in the evening, usually eight or nine o'clock, continued after the original purpose was obsolete, and often used as a signal in connexion with various municipal or communal regulations; the practice of ringing the evening bell still survives in many towns.

The primary purpose of the curfew appears to have been the prevention of conflagrations arising from domestic fires left unextinguished at night. The earliest English quotations make no reference to the original sense of the word; the *curfew* being already in 13th c. merely a name for the ringing of the evening bell, and the time so marked. [1285 *Stat. London* Stat. I. 102 Apres Coeverfu personé a Saint Martyn le graunt.] c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1429 Than was the lawe in Rome toun, That, whether lord or garsoun That after Corfu be founde rominde, Faste men scholden hem nimen and binde. c 1386 (see 3). c 1400 *Leges Quat. Burgorum* lxxxii. in *Sc. Acts* i. 349 [He] sal gang til his wache wyth twa wappys at þe rnyngyng of þe courfew.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 110/2 Curfu, *ignilegium*. 1495 in Arnold's *Chron.* (1812) 90 Yf ther bee any Parische Clarke yf ringyth curfew after the curfew be yonge at Bowe churche. 1530 PALSGR. 210/1 *Curfewe*, a ryngyng of belles towarde evenyng. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 190 Curfew, *operatio ignis*. 1561 BR. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, If they doo ring at the buriall of the deade, noone or Curfewe. 1570 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 324 (Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.) To regne xij houris, yf houris, and curfewe nychtlie. 1608 *Merry Devil Edm.* in Hazl. *Dodley X.* 251 Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring curfew. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 40. 1632 MILTON *Pensere* 74 Oft on a plat of rising ground, I hear the far-off curfew sound. 1750 GRAY *Eleg.* i. The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 317, I got to this place about half an hour after the ringing of the eight o'clock bell, or Curfew. 1850 LVELL *and I visit U. S.* II. 43 Every evening, at nine o'clock, a great bell, or curfew, tolls in the market-place of Montgomery, after which no coloured man is permitted to be abroad without a pass.

¶ The statement that the curfew was introduced into England by William the Conqueror as a measure of political repression has been current since the 16th century, but rests on no early historical evidence. See Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 185 as to what 'seems to be the origin of the famous and misrepresented curfew'.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 9. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lvi. (1739) 102 It is affirmed, that the Normans did impose a new custom called Coverfeu. 1743-6 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xv, So droop'd, I ween, each Britons bread of old When the dull curfew spoke their freedom fled. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 412.

† c. Applied also to the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the morning. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. 4. Come, stir, stir, stir, The second Cocke hath Crow'd, The Curfew Bell hath rung, 'tis three a clock. 1673 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 342 Ring Curfew all the year long at 4 a clock in the morning and eight at a night. 1704 *Ibid.* II. 83 Ringing Curfew Bell at four of y<sup>e</sup> clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning, and eight at night.

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate, a cover-fire. a 1646 BACON (J.), For pans, pots, curfews, counters and the like. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 406 He had gotten a piece of household furniture of copper, which he was pleased to call a curfew. . . F. G. . . has described it as a curfew, from its use of suddenly putting out a fire. 1837 [see COVER-FIRE].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *curfew-knoll*, *note*, *time*. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 459 The dede sleepe . . . Fil on this carpenter . . . Aboute corfew time [*v. r.* corfew, curfewel]. 1778 W. PEARCE *Faints Shaks.* 12 At curfew-time lull'd by the lone village bell. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* viii. 172 The curfew-knoll That spake the Norman Conqueror's stern behest. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. That sleep should have visited his eyes after such a curfew-note, was impossible.

4. *Curfew-bell*. (See sense 1.) Also *fig.*

c. 1320 *Seyn. Sag.* (W.) 1497 Corfour belle ringge gan. 1509 *Bury Wills* (1850) 112, I gyve toward y<sup>e</sup> ryngers charge off the gret belle in Seynt Mary Churche, callyd corfew belle. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* iii. iv. 15 Bat a new rope, to ring the coure-feu bell. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Consid. Part.* Wks. (1711) 187 That there shall be cover-feu bells rung . . . after the ringing of which no man shall be found upon the streets. 1702 C. MATHEW *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1852) 542 He . . . would ring a loud coure-feu bell wherever he saw the fires of animosity. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 A law of police which directed all fires to be put out at the tolling of a bell called Curfew bell, is by later chroniclers ascribed to Wm. the Conqueror, but without any countenance from the early writers.

**Curfuffle**, *v.* *Sc.* [Deriv. of a simple FUFFLE *v.* to disorder: the first syllable is perh. Gaelic *car* twist, bend, turn about; used in combination in *car-fhocal* quibble, prevarication, *car-shuil* rolling eye, *car-bhuil* wrong turn: cf. the Lowland *Sc. curcudoch*, *curdoo*, *curgloff*, *curjute*, *curmur-ring*, *curmotted*, in which the prefix seems to have the sense of *L. dis-*] *trans.* To put into a state of disorder; to ruffle.

1583 R. S. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* in *Sennill Ballades* (1872) 215 His ruffe curfuffled about his craig. 1768 *Ross Helicore* 8r (Jam.) Ye ken where Dick curfuffled a' her hair.

**Curfuffle**, *sb.* *Sc.* Also *carfuffle*. [*f. prec. vb.*] Disorder, flurry, agitation.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx. Monkarns in an unco carfuffle. *Ibid.* xxix. Troth, my lord man be turned flet outright. . . and he puts himself into sic a curfuffle for any thing ye could bring him, Edie. 1823 MISSES CORBETT *Petticoat Tales* I. 333 (Jam.) Ye need na put yourself into any curfuffle about the matter.

**Curfur** (e: see CURFEW).

¶ **Curia** (kiū'riā). [*L. curia*, in sense 1.]

1. *Antiq.* a. One of the ten divisions into which each of the three ancient Roman tribes were divided; hence used of the divisions in other ancient cities. b. The building belonging to a Roman curia, serving primarily as its place of worship. c. The senate-house at Rome. d. A title given to the senate of ancient Italian towns, as distinguished from that of Rome.

1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* v. 209 Camillus should be called back again out of exile by a Ward-leet, or the suffrages of the Curiae. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* i. 1, Lets to the curia, And, though unwillingly, give our suffrages, Before we are compell'd. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 76 (Jod.) The people . . . are first divided into thirty curiae, or parishes. 1854 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxi. X. 549 There is reason for believing that the genuine Carthaginian citizens were distributed into 3 tribes, 30 curiae, and 300 gentes.

2. A court of justice, counsel, or administration;

used esp. of the royal and other courts of the feudal organization.

In mediæval L., *curia* was the word regularly employed to render *F. court*, *Court*, and it is so used by modern historians, esp. in *Curia regis*, the King's Curia, or King's Court, of the Norman kings of England.

[c. 1178 GLANVILLE 1. Hic incipit liber primus de placitis quae pertinent ad curiam regis.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. In our Common Law, *Curia* signifies a Court of Judicature. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 414 Historically, the court of exchequer . . . was developed out of the curia, or great court of the king's tenants-in-chief. 1874 STRASS *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 377 Whereas, under William the Conqueror and William Rufus the term *Curia* generally . . . refers to the solemn courts held thrice a year or on particular summons, at which all tenants-in-chief were supposed to attend, from the reign of Henry I we have distinct traces of a judicial system, a supreme court of justice called the Curia Regis, presided over by the king or justiciars. 1890 *Guardian* 28 May 868/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury . . . without a curia, without traditions, without committees of experts and theologians . . . is going to settle . . . some most difficult points.

3. *spec. The Curia*: the Papal court.

'In the stricter sense, the authorities which administer the Papal Primacy; in a wider acceptance it embraces all the authorities and functionaries forming the immediate entourage or Court of the Pope' (*Cath. Dict.*).

1840 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Popes* (1847) I. 237 (Stanford) Still more important to the curia was the second article, concerning the plurality of benefices. 1878 STRASS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 352 It was a curious coincidence that the great breach between England and Rome should be the result of a litigation in a matrimonial suit, one of the few points in which the Curia had continued to exercise any real jurisdiction.

**Curial** (kiū'riāl), *a.* and *sb.* [*a. F. curial*, *-ale* *adj.*, *curiale* *sb.*, *ad. L. cūriāl-is*, *f. cūria*.]

*A. adj.*

† 1. Of or pertaining to a royal court; having the manners befitting a court; courtly. *Obs.*

1478 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 45 And other fourmes curiall after the booke of urbanitie. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* i The lyf Curiall whyche thou desirest. *Ibid.* 3 The manner of the peple curiall or courtly. 1500 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 56 To . . . fall to more curiall, discrete, and clement order, than ever they used before. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 793 And to my sisters, and Ladyis curiall.

2. Of or pertaining to a curia: a. of an ancient Roman or an Italian curia; b. of a judicial, administrative, or other court; c. of the papal Curia.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 280 The Vicar of the Podestat, or some other Curial Officer, is permitted to go in their stead. 1864 A. J. HORWOOD *Year Bks.* 32-3 *Edm.* I. Intro. 19 *note*, In the celebrated Pinenden plea . . . there is no appearance of curial formalities being observed. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 323 The present Pope, so far as he is let untrammelled by the exigencies of conventional or curial etiquette.

*B. sb.*

† 1. A member of a court; a courtier. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 177 Thou maryd shal bene . . . To sum curial of ryht gret dignite.

2. A member of an ancient Roman or an Italian curia.

1677 *Govt. Venice* 280 If the Curial should become a Counsellor, the Assistance . . . would degenerate into Counsel. 1861 J. G. SHEPARD *Pall Rome* viii. 415 Each municipality was made responsible in the person of its curials, or chief officers . . . for its own amount of taxation. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* i. vi. 1. 52 The curials (or members of the civil municipality) lost their authority.

† 3. A treatise on the Court. *Obs.*

The title given to the treatise or letter of Alain Chartier translated by Caxton.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 6 Thus endeth the Curial made by Maystre Alain Chartier. Translated thus in Englysshe by Wyllyam Caxton. 1822 K. DICKEY *Broadest Hon.* (1846) 327 What wisdom is in this sentence of Alain Chartier in his Curial!

**Curialism** (kiū'riāl'izm). [*f. CURIAL a.* + *-ISM*.] A curial or courtly system: esp. applied to the policy or system of the papal Curia; Vaticanism.

1870 *Church Rev.* 13 Aug. 490/2 Curialism, a word come into use during the past week [*i. e.* in reference to the Vatican Council]. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 530/2 Though curialism did prevail [at the Vatican Council], some sense of the older Catholicism has revived.

**Curialist** (kiū'riālist). [*f. as prec.* + *-IST*; cf. *F. curialiste*, *Cotgr.*] A member of the papal Curia; a supporter of its policy or authority.

1847 BUCH *tr. Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 456 In the Roman Catholic Church a controversy was carried on between the Curialists and Episcopals. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIII. 12 A veteran curialist assured Dr. Mejer that he could discern no principle at all in the manner of transacting business at Rome.

**Curialistic** (kiū'riāl'istik), *a.* [*f. prec.* + *-IO*.] Of or pertaining to curialists or curialism.

1870 *Lett. on [Vatican] Council*, by 'Quirinus' 116 Proclaimed, through the curialistic Cardinal Bonnehose. 1872 W. H. JERVIS *Gallican Ch. Pref.* 11 Those views of the monarchical constitution of the Church . . . which characterize the ultra-Catholic or Curialistic school.

† **Curia-lity**. *Obs.* [*ad. OF. curialité*, *med. L. cūriālitas*, from *cūriālis* CURIAL.]

a. What pertains to a court. b. Courtliness. c. = COURTESY 3 and 4.

a 1626 BACON *Advice to Sir G. Villiers* (R.), I come to the last of those things which I propounded, which is, the Court and Curiality. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 2 Either

through curiosity or curiality, Christian Salutations are thought gross. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* (1672) 340 [The title of Earl Marshal] was only given them then by the courtesy or curiality of England. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 426 The said Earl . . . was not stiled the Kings Cousin . . . a Curiality, with which the more ancient and less Frenchified times were unacquainted. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Courtesy or Curiality.

**Curiate** (kiū'riāt), *a.* [*ad. L. cūriāt-us* *adj.*, *f. cūria*.] Of or pertaining to the curiae.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 732/1 In Cicero's time there were still curies, curial festivals, and curiate assemblies.

**Curiet**, *obs. form* of CURIASS.

**Curing** (kiū'ring), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* 1.] The action of the verb CURE.

1. Healing, cure.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiv. 19 Tyme of curing [1388 healing]. 1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 60 b, Trie all other remedies before he proceede to these sharpe kind of curinges. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 112 Before the curing of a strong disease. 1891 *tr. De La Saussaye's Sc. Relig.* xxix. 258 The curing of sickness.

2. The process of preparing (fish, etc.) for keeping, by salting, drying or other means.

1672 [see 3]. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IX. 174 Some observations on the curing of coffee. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/3 Efforts to encourage the growth and curing of tobacco.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *curing-stone*; (sense 2) *curing-room*, *-stand*, *-yard*; *curing-house*, a building where curing is carried on; *spec.* 'the building on a sugar estate (in the West Indies) where the hogsheds of newly potted sugar are placed to harden and drain off the molasses' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade*, 1858).

1629 in *Chambers Dom. Anu. Scot.* II. 31 She . . . had sent to the Laird of Lee to borrow his curing-stone for their cattle. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physician* 33 Athwart the end of the Sugar-house, or Curing-house (as they term it). 1791 NEWT *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 100 For the benefit of the Fisheries, public wharfs, store-houses, and curing-houses, should be constructed upon a moderate scale at first. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 511 The owners of boats at Wick engage to fish for particular cures, who have curing-stones there.

**Curing**, *var.* of COVERING 2. *Obs.*, recovery.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Curyng, or recuryng of sekenesse, *convalescencia*.

**Curio** (kiū'rio), [*A familiar abbreviation of curiositiy*.] An object of art, piece of bric-à-brac, etc., valued as a curiosity or rarity; a curiosity; more particularly applied to articles of this kind from China, Japan, and the far East.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iii. 20 A lot of 'balm'd New Zealand heads, great curios you know. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 299 Everybody had some rare curios to show me, asking me their worth.

b. *Comb.*, as *curio-buying*, *-hunter*, *-maniac*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 4/1 As a baby is moved to put everything it sees into its mouth, so the curiosmanic seeks to make everything within the limits of the craze his own. 1887 GUILLEMET *Cruise 'Marchesa'* I. 41 To the curio-hunter the Liu-kiu Islands are a most unprofitable ground. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/1 By a first-class Japanese curio-dealer . . . you are only shown one thing at a time.

**Curio-logic**, *a.* and *sb.* [*A bad adaptation of Gr. κύριολογία* (of which the normal Eng. repr. is *cyriologic*) 'speaking literally' (*f. κύριος* regular, proper, etc. + *λόγος* speech, *-λογία* speaking), applied by Clemens Alexandrinus to hieroglyphics consisting of simple pictures, as opposed to *συμβολικός* symbolic.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to that form of hieroglyphic writing in which objects are represented by pictures, and not by symbolic characters.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. 1. xi. 64 The last and most perfect [mode of discourse and writing] is Hieroglyphic, whereof one is Curio-logic, the other Symbolic. 1760 *Antiq. in Anu. Reg.* 156/2 The proper or curio-logic character expressed the sun by a figure representing that luminary. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 27 The kind of hieroglyphics which the Egyptians very properly named Curio-logic.

*B. sb.* Representation by picture-writing. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 33 Men were led on step by step from hieroglyphics or picture-writing, to curiologies, an abridged form of the former. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 206 In this land the umbrella is a rude kind of curiologies, faintly resembling European blazonry.

So **Curio-logical** *a.* = *prec.*, **Curio-logically** *adv.* **Curio-logy** *noun-nd.*, representation by curio-logic symbols.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. iii, Hieroglyphics were written curiologically and symbolically. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 147 Those hieroglyphics in which part of a material object is put for the whole are called curio-logical. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 32 The same system of curiology must have prevailed at a very early period. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 349 The kuriological or imitative [form].

† **Curion**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*a. F. curion*, or *ad. L. cūrio*, *-ōnem*, *f. CURIA*.] The priest of an ancient Roman curia.

1624 A. DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xi. 51 Because the ancient Curions and Sacrificers were cut and shaven.

**Curiosity** (kiū'riōsiti). *Forms*: 4-5 *cory-*, *curioustie*, 5 *curyoustie* (e, -oste, *curioustie*, *curiowstee*, *(curystie)*; also 4-6 *curiositie*, 5 *cury-*, *curiosite* (e, -syte (e, -sytye, 6 *curiositye*, (*kew-* *riositye*), 6-7 *curiositie*, 6- *-ty*. [*a. OF. curio-*



*seté* (AngloFr. *curioseté*), ad. L. *cūriōsitas*-em, f. *cūriōsus* : see CURIOUS and -ry. Subsequently conformed more closely to the Latin, both in French as *curiosité*, and in Eng. as *curiositie*, -ity.]

#### I. As a personal attribute.

†1. Carefulness, the application of care or attention. *Obs.*

c1430 *Freemasonry* 32 He that lerneþ best . . . And passid his felows yn curyste. a1568 *ASCHAM Scholem*. II. (Arb.) 87 Cæs. Commentaries are to be read with all curiositie. a1619 *FOTHERBY Athcom*. I. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 They which haue marked, with very great curiositie, the memorable things of euery Countrey. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 56 A little Curiosity in Observation will easily remove so plain an Error.

†2. Careful attention to detail; scrupulousness; exactness, accuracy. *Obs.*

c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 14 heading, To knowe the degree of the sonne by thy riet, for a manner curiosite. 1559 *SCOT in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 28 If they be . . . examined againe and againe, this curiosite will never come to any end. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 Euerie one will not suffer such curiosite as they require in ye placing of a house. 1630 *SANDERSON Sermon*. (1681) II. 281 The Curiosity that Men use in Weighing Gold or precious Quintessences for Medicine. 1694 *Acc. Sew. Late Voy.* (1711) p. xxiii, To take the most exact account of all the Coasts . . . and to report them at their return with all possible Curiosity.

†3. Proficiency attained by careful application; skill, cleverness, ingenuity. *Obs.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1627) 353 Beside her incomparable beautie. . . adorned also with all that curiosite could devise. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 38 If our Dioptrics could attain to that curiosite as to grind us such Glasses . . . we might hazard at last the discovery of Spirituallities themselves. 1676 *SHADWELL Virtuoso* II. You will arrive at that curiosite in this watery science (swimming), that not a frog breathing will exceed you. 1742 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* I. 10 Sumptuous Buildings, which requir'd more Curiosity. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. III. II. 113 Many expert pilots, and other persons of curiosity who have employed their attention on it.

†4. Care or attention carried to excess or unduly bestowed upon matters of inferior moment. a. Undue niceness or fastidiousness as to food, clothing, matters of taste and behaviour. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 775 The fethre is, curiosite [v. r. coriouse] with gret entent to make and apparayle his mete. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2148 Common clothing als he used, All curyouse he refused. c1520 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) f. j, Though I forbid thee proude curiosite Yet do I not counsell nor moue thee to rudenes. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* III. xxii, The curiosite and wanton appetite of Heliogabalus. 1601 *CORNWALLYSS Ess.* II. xxviii. (1631) 23 We of these latter times full of a nice curiosite, mislike all the performances of our fore-fathers. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* II. iv. (1673) 68 A vicious curiosite about meats and drinks. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) I. II. 59 In affairs of this kind, it is but just to allow to women a degree of curiosity and care.

†b. Unduly minute or subtle treatment; nicety, subtlety. *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 This same unprofitable subtilty or curiosite is of two sorts. 1600 *MARKHAM Parv. Husb.* II. xix. (1668) 103 Besides many other Seeds, which would . . . shew but too much curiosity to repeat. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 106 The opposition of Hereticks anciently occasioned too much Curiosity among the fathers.

5. Desire to know or learn : †a. In a blamable sense: The disposition to inquire too minutely into anything; undue or inquisitive desire to know or learn. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon. Sel. Wks.* I. 227 Bi þis answer moun we se how curiouse of science or unskilful covetise of cunnyng, is to dampne. 1388 — *Nim.* iv. 20 Othere men se not bi ony curiouse tho þingis that ben in the seyntuarie . . . ellis the schulen die. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 That ye neuer by way of curiouse be besy to attempte any persone therein. 1604 *HIERON Wks.* I. 488 It is curiosite to enquire into that which God hath concealed. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 142 Curiosity is the spiritual adultery of the soul. Curiosity is spiritual drunkenness. 1756 *BURKE Wind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1849 I. 3 You feared, that the curiosity of this search might endanger the ruin of the whole fabrick.

b. In a neutral or good sense: The desire or inclination to know or learn about anything, esp. what is novel or strange; a feeling of interest leading one to inquire about anything.

1613 *SALKELD Treat. Angels* 43 But peradventure some may with . . . just curiosite demand, how then shall we know. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandri's Erromena* 12 A noble and solid curiosity of knowing things in their beginnings. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 44/4 There was so little curiosity . . . in the country to know any thing of Scotland . . . that, etc. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 382 In curiosity I put some of the wood into my mouth and chewed it. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 337 A Plant, which he resuscitated in the presence of any, whose Curiosities brought them to see it. 1745 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 253 He had perhaps at first raised this curiosity in me. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xiv, Your curiosity is roused at last. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 393 Nor had you any curiosity to know other states or their laws.

c. Inquisitiveness in reference to trifles or matters which do not concern one.

1577 *NORTHBRIDGE Dicing* (1843) 95 What was the cause why Dina was ransomed? was it not hir curiosite? 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 134 Curiositie, which I take to be a desire to know the faults and imperfections in other men. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 113 Curiosity—looking over other people's affairs and overlooking our own. 1887

T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. i. 44 Curiosity . . . is usually employed to denote the habit of inquisitiveness as to trifles, and especially as to the private affairs of one's neighbours.

†6. Scientific or artistic interest; the quality of a curioso or virtuoso; connoisseurship. *Obs.*

1661 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) II. 175, I dined at Mr. Palmer's in Gray's Inn, whose curiosity excell'd in clocks. 1694 *MOLESWORTH Acc. Sweden* 47 This . . . qualifies them more for a Life of Labour and Fatigue, than of Art and Curiosity. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 73 Mr. Locker . . . was eminent for curiosity and literature.

†7. A pursuit in which any one takes an interest, or for which he has a fancy; a hobby. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. v, Had their curiosities been sedentary. 1653 *WALTON Angler Ep. Ded.* 4 This pleasant curiosite of Fish and Fishing . . . has been thought worthy the pens and practices of divers in other Nations. a1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 487 Fertilizing of barren ground may be termed a charitable curiosity employing many poor people therein.

†8. A desire to make trial or experience of anything novel; trifling interest or desire; a fancy, a whim. *Obs.*

1605 *JAS. I. Gush. Plot in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 13 [Parliament] is no place for particular men to utter their private conceits, nor for satisfaction of their curiosities. 1663 *SYDENHALL, or O. Cronwell* (ed. 2) 7 He was placed in Sydney College, more to satisfy his Fathers curiosity and desire, than out of any hopes of Completing him in his Studies. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* I. x. (1673) 295 A curiosity in many in those times of being baptized in Jordan. a1718 *PENNY Tracts Wks.* 1726 I. 499 He wholly denied his Wife the Curiosity of changing of but one Piece of foreign Gold.

II. As a quality of things.

†9. Careful or elaborate workmanship; perfection of construction; elaborateness, elegance; artistic character. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 8 3if þei drawn þe peple in þe holiday by coryouse of gaye wyndownes. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 383. I. . . axe . . . that my boke be nought refused. . . For lack of curiosite. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 72/3 To wryte the curiouse and werke of the temple . . . passeth my conyngge to expresse. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. lviii, Betrapped fayre and gaye Wyth shynyn trappers of curiosite. 1584 *BURGHLEY Let.* in *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. v. § 9 An instrument of 24 Articles of great length and curiosite, formed in a Romish stile. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 163 You can hardly look on the scales of any Fish, but you may discover abundance of curiosite and beautifying. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. F 53. 49 Because they are loth . . . to abate any thing of the curiosite of their dress. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 The Regularity of Motion, visible in the great variety and Curiosity of Bodies.

†10. Careful accuracy of construction; nicety, delicacy. *Obs.*

1593 *FALE Dialling A iij*, The making of the Horologically Cylindre, and the Ring . . . we have presently omitted, partly for their curiosite in cutting and delineation. 1662 *EVELYN Chalcog. Pref.* (1769) 35 This art . . . is arrived to the utmost curiosite and accurateness. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* III. 170 How many ticklish Curiosities, and nice Circumstances there are to perform this Experiment exactly. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 21 The chiefest Curiosity in the making . . . Hinges is, 1. That the Pin-hole be exactly round. . . 2. That the Joins be let exactly into one another. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett.* I. 154 An idea of the curiosite with which these things are constructed.

11. The quality of being curious or interesting from novelty or strangeness; curiousness.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 105 This I thought good to shew you, not for anie curiosite which is in it, but [etc.]. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables Ep. Ded.*, The operations themselves . . . are devoid of curiosite. 1686 R. BERKELEY in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 283 From thence we went the next day to Rotterdam, where the curiosite of the place detained us three days. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 124 The distance between these, and the instructions actually adopted, is of some curiosite. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Frills.* II. 96 The curiosite of which was overborne by their multitude.

III. A matter or thing that has this quality.

†12. A curious question or matter of investigation; a nicety of argument; a subtlety. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 6 3if þei . . . travelen not in holy writ but veyn pleies and coriousees. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 152 Their subtilties and bold curiosities, who have sought to plucke . . . out of heaven the secrets hid from the angels. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xiii. (1611) 206 These nice curiosities are not worthe the labour which wee bestow to answer them. a1631 *DONNE Sermon.* 367 Troubling the peace of the Church, with impertinent and inextricable curiosities. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 145 Not to make verbal curiosities the end. 1678 *OWEN Mind of God v.* 244 A wrangling science filled with niceties, subtilties, curiosities, futilous termes of Art. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Farrando* I. 198 The Books which contain'd idle Curiosities were burnt.

†b. A curious or ingenious art, experiment, etc.

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 243 Divers curious men . . . by the falling of a ring Magically prepared . . . judged that one Theodorus should succede in the Empire. By like curiosities it was found that Odo should succede. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 431 There hath been practised also a curiosity, to set a Tree upon the North side of a Wall [etc.]. a1635 *NAUMTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 They note him to have had certain curiosities, and secret wayes of intelligence above the rest.

†13. A matter upon which undue care is bestowed; a vanity, nicety, refinement. *Obs.*

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 108 þat he wast himself and his goodis, and oper mennis, in lustis, and in oper veyn curiositeis. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv. iii. (1860) E v b, Therefore ought the good women fe the curiosities and places where they myght falle in blame. a1536 *TINDALE Wks.* 238 (R) Y<sup>e</sup> greater

number receave the wordes for a newnesse and curiosite (as they say). 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. I. II. 35 This fashion, and the like curiosities, I would have an Englishman to leave when he returns out of Italy. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* II. (1652) 180 When we are in danger to be stripped of all, it is not time then to stand about curiosities and niceties. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 97 Useless Curiosities, and such as tend to adorn, but not at all to amend the Man.

†14. A curious detail, feature, or trait. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 79 The Eye . . . is so exquisitely framed, that not the least curiosity can be added. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 47 Moscow-glass, or *Lapis speculans*, is a Body that seems to have as many Curiosities in its Fabrick as any common Mineral I have met with. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 17 Pliny informs us that the Ants of his Country are wont to bury their Dead, which is a Curiosity not imitated by ours in England.

15. An object of interest; any object valued as curious, rare, or strange.

c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. I. xviii, Amongst other Curiosities which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1729) 201 The Narcissus of Japan . . . that nice Curiosity. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* (1845) 361 heading, Upon the sight of a Branch of Corral among a great Prince's Collection of Curiosities. 1710 *HEARNIE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 39 These Pyxides or Boxes are mention'd as great curiosities. 1770 *KUCHAM in Phil. Trans.* LX. 302 Collecting natural curiosities of the insect, bird, and beast kinds. 1869 *SEMMUS Advent. Afloat* II. 695 The cargo, consisting mostly of light Japanese goods, lacquer-ware, and curiosities.

†b. collect. = Curious things. *Obs.*

1786 W. GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty* I. p. xxii, The bowels of the earth, containing such amazing stores of curiosity.

c. Applied to a person who is 'queer' in his appearance, habits, etc.; cf. *oddy*.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Cure*, an odd person; a contemptuous term, abridged from *curiosity*, which was formerly the favourite expression.

16. Comb., as *curiosity-dealer*, -monger; *curiosity-shop*, a shop where curiosities are bought and sold.

1789 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Subj. for Painters Wks.* 1812 II. 182 Made frequent Curiosity-campaigns. 1828 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 123 A museum or curiosity-shop. 1840 *DICKENS (Little)*, Old Curiosity Shop. *Ibid.* I, The curiosity-dealer's warehouse. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 569 One—a notable curiosity-monger.

|| *Curioso* (kūriō'sō). *arch.* Pl. -i, -os. [a. It. *curioso* (kūriō'sō) a curious person.] In 17th c., usually one who is curious in matters of science and art; b. later, an admirer or collector of curiosities; a connoisseur, virtuoso.

1668-72 *WOON Lett.* 24 July 1668, Dr. John Wilkins, warden of Wadham Coll., the greatest curio of his time. 1710 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* (1710) 40 The most judicious sort of Curioso's. 1747 S. SWINERT *Pract. Gardiner* II. xiii. 99 Those curio's who divide herbs into four degrees of heat, and four degrees of cold. 1866 *Sunn Winter in Lond.* I. 215 [The books] remained stationary on the shelves, except to the curio's.

**Curious** (kūriō'ries), *a.* Forms: 4-5 coryous, -ious, curiuse, -yus, 4-6 curiouse, -yous, 5 corius, -ious, -iouse, -yowse, curiouse, -iowse, -ose, -yws, -yose, 5-6 coryouse, -ius, 6 courious, 4-curious. [a. OF. *curius* (*Ch. de Rol.*, 11th c.) = Pr. *curios*, Sp. and It. *curioso* = L. *cūriōsus* used only subjectively 'full of care or pains, careful, assiduous, inquisitive'; French has also the objective sense in 14th c. (*robes curieuses*).]

A word which has been used from time to time with many shades of meaning; the only senses now really current are 3, 4, and (in some applications) 9.

I. As a subjective quality of persons.

†1. Bestowing care or pains; careful; studious, attentive. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 243 My deere wif, I the byseeke. For to kepe oure good be curious. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VI. clx. 154 He shold take hym vnto his cure, and be to hym as curyous as he wolde be vnto his owne chyld. c1400 *Melusine* 109 Melusine was full curyous and besy to make all thinges redy. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. 457 But the curious servant of Philanax forbade him the entry. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* I. § 1 He that is curious of his time, will not easily be unready and unfurnished. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks.* Nat. 20 The French Gardeners . . . are . . . very curious to observe, that no broken part of a mushroom be left. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Cowley Wks.* II. 38 They were not always strictly curious, whether the opinions . . . were true.

†b. Anxious, concerned, solicitous. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1052 Many a traitour envious, That ben ful busie and curious For to dispraise, and to blame. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 783 Amongst them that were more amorous of her bodie, then curious of her soule. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* I. vi. 191 And I am something curious. To haue them in safe stowage. a1697 *STRATHESEY Let.* in *Aubrey's Misc.* 212 Being curious for nothing but the Verity.

†2. Careful as to the standard of excellence; difficult to satisfy; particular; nice, fastidious. *Obs.*

a. esp. in food, clothing, matters of taste.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 205 Take mete and drinke in mesure, ne to costi ne to licorouse, and be not to corious heraboute. 1489 *CAXTON Fyghtes of A.* I. vii. 17 Not curyous of mygnones, folyetes ne of ierellis. 1579 *LUTY Enghues* (Arb.) 118 Be not curious to curwellys hair. a1599 H. SMITH *Sermon*. (1866) II. 329 Christ was not curious in his diet. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1847) 285 There was one that was very curious in keeping of his beard. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* II. 45 They soon became . . . curious in their diet and

apparel. 1821 Scott *Kentish*, iii. In arranging which [the hair] men at that time... were very nice and curious.

† b. *generally*. Particular; cautious. *Obs.*

† 1333 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H ii. Wise among wyse men, as it is countenour for a curious pryce to be. 1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 36 For curious I cannot be with you, Signior Baptista. 1677 MORYSON *Itin.* i. iii. 22 The Italians, in regard of their clime, are very curious to receive strangers in a time of plague. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 15 Builders ought also to be very curious and careful in the choice of the place to Build a Seat on. 1632 LOCKE *Educ.* § 92 In this Choice be as curious, as you would be in that of a Wife for him. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 375 Men of integrity are curious, sometimes too curious, in the choice of means.

† c. Particular about details, or as to manner of action. *Obs.*

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* Ded. Q. Eliz., Wherein I haue the lesse benee curious, because it was chiefly made for the benifite of the common and simpler sorte. 1655 GURNALL *Chr.* 24 *Arm.* ii. 243 What is the Gospel of all this? but that God is very curious in his worship. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. Aij b, I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 195 The Alewives... are most of them as curious in their brewing it [White Ale] as the Dairy-woman in making her Butter.

† 3. Careful or nice in observation or investigation, accurate. *Obs.*

1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxi. 137 Having in his whole voyage, though a curious searcher after the time, lost one day. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* xxi. 88 Ascertained by some curious and accurate person. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* i. 70 It is to be desired that some curious orientalist may think the subject worthy an attentive enquiry.

b. Said of the eye, ear, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 31 What curious eye doth quote deformities? 1684 R. H. *School of Recreation* 9 The little Beagle... is of exceeding Cunning, and curious Scent in Hunting. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 208 The difference... is very small, and such as might escape even a curious Eye in so dim an Inscription. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 135 Having a curious Ear, he understood by my Tone, when I understood what I read.

† 4. Ingenious, skilful, clever, expert. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 359 A crafty man and a curious. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11671 A tre, But no clerke is so curious to ken vs the nome. 1524 T. WATSON *Cent. Loue Ep.* Ded., The curious pensill of Apelles. 1657 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* *Funius* (1867) II. 185 A curious limner was employed to draw his picture to the life. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Painting* 28 A curious Mechanick's Hand must be exquisite. 1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 252 That neat and curious painter Vander Heyden.

5. Desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; inquisitive. Often with condemnatory connotation: Desirous of knowing what one has no right to know, or what does not concern one, prying. (The current subjective sense.)

1340 HAMFOLE *Psalter* cxxvi. 3 Pei are curiose & wold wit bat pei are nougt worthi till. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 687 Bot feill folk ar sa curiouse, And to wit thingis covatous. 13784 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 29 That somme man is to curiose In studye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) x8 b, How no persone sholde be curiose in askyng questions consernyng the secretes of god. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 172 He was a man very curious, and much inclined to hear of novelities, and rare things. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) i. xiii. 73 Those branches of science which... serve for amusement to inquisitive and curious minds. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 116 Two or three neighbours... were curious to know what he had seen abroad. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 64 Crowded with curious idlers.

† b. Minute in inquiry or discrimination, subtle. 1585 ASP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 116 The quiddities of too curious schoolmen.

† c. Devoting attention to occult art. *Obs.*

1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph. Arg.*, That Citie was full of Curiose menne, and suche as were geuen to magicall artes. 1578 TRAMUE *Cabine on Gen.* 35 Certaine curious persons abuse this place to colour their vaine prognostications. 1614 BR. HALL *Recall. Treat.* 137 Curious men, that consult with starres, and spirites, for their destinies.

d. Of actions, etc.: Prompted by curiosity.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Every now and then she stole a curious look at my face as if to make quite sure that I was not deceiving her. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 191 Live, and make no curious comment.

† 6. Taking the interest of a connoisseur in any branch of art; skilled as a connoisseur or virtuoso. *Const. of, in, and infra. Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Herrschbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 170 b, Yet of many curious and fine fellows; for their rarenesse and daintinesse, they [pheasants] are brought up, and kept. 1644 EVELYN *Mens.* (1857) I. 69 Monsieur Morine... one of the most skilful and curious persons in France for his rare collection of shells, flowers, and insects. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 24 Gentlemen that are Curious in Gard'ning. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. § 8. 238 He was exceedingly curious in pictures and designs by great masters. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 § 5 A select company of curious men, who met once a week to exhilarate their studies, and compare their acquisitions. Every one of these virtuosos, etc. 1798 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 6 The bishop's family being curious botanists.

b. In this sense often absolutely in pl.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 Her Caravans lodge exceeds Her Mosque, yet neither, of power to beget admiration with the curious. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. ii. (1743) 258 There are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 241 A few impressions had been taken from the plate in its first state, which sell among the curious for ten times the price. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. 11. § 59

The curious in bibliography are conversant with other versions and editions of the sixteenth century.

II. As an objective quality of things, etc.

† 7. Made with care or art; skilfully, elaborately or beautifully wrought. *Obs.*

13784 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 125 Moo curiose portreyures... then I sawgh euer. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 61 Thare a citee he sette... with curious walles. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 784 A bischop staff was precious, And in making full curiose. 1599 LILLY *Enphues* (Arb.) 54 Doth not experience teach vs, that in the most curious Sepulcher are enclosed rotten bones? 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 27 The curious girdle of the Ephod. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. ix. (1712) 67 Made themselves such curious and safe Nests in Bushes and Trees. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 21 If your Work be intended to be curious, the true Square-filing the Upper-side... is a great Ornament. 1760-72 tr. *Fuian & Uloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. iv. ix. 182 [Boats]... of a more curious and elegant construction.

† b. Of food, clothing, etc.: Exquisitely prepared, dainty, delicate, recherché. *Obs. or arch.*

1335 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1333 In þe clerkes of his concubines & curious wedez. 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 765 And comeren her stomakes With curiose drynkes. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyf. & Uplondyschun* (Percy) p. lvi. I aske no palace nor lodging curious. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 53 Hi Viands sparkling in a Golden Cup, His bodie couched in a curious bed. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A vij b, The inviter... cannot well provide... One dish so curious, as may please each tast. 1708 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* iii. i. i. (1852) 276 He made a careful, though not curious, diet serve him. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Leger* 6, I served her wine and curious meat.

† 8. Carefully worked out or prepared; elaborate. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Cato's Inst.* ii. 145 Ye obiections are not so strong that they need a curious confutation. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 44 Not to look after ani set or curious epistle. 1614 BR. HALL *Recall. Treat.* 839 Persecuted with most curious torments. 1674 BREWINT *Saul at Endor* 363 Served with the curiousest Music.

9. Of actions, investigations, etc.: Characterized by special care, careful, accurate, minute.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 142 b, Stones quadrat or squared, pollyshed & dressed after the moost curyous maner. 1534 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G vii b, He made curious diligence to searche out all the players. 1624 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 168 It did not sufficiently appear... without a more curious examination. 1667 *Observ. Burning London in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 446 A more curious and earnest inquiry of the truth. 1859 DISRAELI *Sp. in Times* 22 July, A subject, which demands the most curious investigation. 1866 ARGYLE *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 340 Many years of curious enquiry and of laborious contrivance.

† 10. Characterized by minute inquiry or treatment: a. Unduly minute or inquisitive. *Obs.*

1340 HAMFOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 The name of Ihesu... dos a-waye coryous and vayne occupacions fra vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxv. 15 Neither hath he pleasure in curious and depe inquisitions. 1577 VATTROUILLIER *Luther on Eph. Gal.* 16 We must abstaine from y<sup>e</sup> curious searching of Gods maieste. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 63 [This question] is curious for man to enquire and impossible to determine. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1853 'Tis not the curious, but the pious path, That leads me to my point.

† b. Intricate, abstruse, subtle. *Obs.*

1392 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ProL 2 That curio[us]s enditing & hard sentence is ful heuy atones for swich a child to lerne. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 137 The maner of syngyng... was not so curyouse as hyt ys now. 1563 FULKE *Motors* (1640) 70 b, A Mathematical reason... more curious, than can be understood of the common sort. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 335 Amongst other very curious questions which Theodoretus upon Genesis propoundeth, one is this. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 10 In these narrow Engines [microscopic animals] there is more curious Mathematics.

† c. Recondite, occult. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 19 Manye of hem that sveden curious thingis broughten to gidere bookis, and brennyden hem before alle men. 15186 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 392 As yonge clerkes that been lykerous To reden Arthes that been curious... a book he sayr Of Magyk naturel. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 19. 1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 95 Unlawfull and curious arts of what kind soever.

† 11. Minutely accurate, exact, precise. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* ii. i. § 43 Your curious learning and judgment may correct where I have erred. 1664 HOOKE *Microgr.* 2 The Points of the most curious Mathematical Instruments. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Annot.* Pref., Curious Dissections cannot be made without variety of proper Instruments. 1764 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 145, I set my watch exactly by the clocks; captain Bentincke and captain Holland were present with curious watches. 1845 CARLYLE *Schiller* ii. (1845) 57 Formed upon a strict and curious standard.

† 12. Of materials: Fine, delicate. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 4 Even the most curious Powder that can be made use of... must consist of... rough particles. *Ibid.* 5 The finest Lawn... so curious that the threads were scarce discernable by the naked eye. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art Pict.* (1675) 87 Draw the lines of the Eyelids... with a pencil somewhat more curious and sharp then before.

† 13. Of or pertaining to the exercise of care, skill, or ingenuity; skilled, skilful. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* Pref., It is not fine, curious, and skilful Angling, that destroys the breed of Fish. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 33 As Trades and curious Arts increase; so the Trade of Husbandry will decrease. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 263 He decides, like a true lover of all curious cultivation, in favour of the vineyard.

† 14. Without explicit reference to workmanship: Exquisite, choice, excellent, fine (in beauty, flavour,

or other good quality). *Obs. or dial.* (Cf. mod. use of *nice*.)

1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* lii, Maydyns... curtase and curiowse Forsothe in bed lay. 1535 *Srlwart Cron.* Scot. II. 17 He gat on hir ane some callit Fergus, In all this world was name main curiouse. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 297 The Orenge... are... of so curious a relish, as affects the eater beyond measure. *Ibid.* 354 Cloth'd with sweet grasse, long and curious. 1665 *Privy Diary* 24 Sept., A very calm, curious morning. 1667 PHIMATT *City & C. Brittd.* 10 Salisbury Plain, and divers other places of champion ground in England, which are very famous for curious air. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xv. 436 We filled all our Water at a curious Brook close by us. 1795 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*, In about thirty or forty Days it will be curious Vinegar. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 148 (In Suffolk) She said... her Butter was not curious, she eat dry Bread. 1826 J. PICKERING *Voc. U. S.*, *Curious*... is often heard in New England among the common farmers, in the sense of 'excellent', or 'peculiarly excellent'; as in... 'These are curious apples'; 'this is curious cider'.

† 15. Calling forth feelings of interest; interesting, noteworthy. *Obs. or arch.*

1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* iv. 135 The curiousest Remains of former Ages that are extant. 1759 SIR J. RYLANDS *Idler* No. 76 § 5 It is curious to observe, that, etc. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 56 [It] would have been not only curious, but useful, had it been handed down to us. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 80 It would be very curious to be able to ascertain where and how the scaffolding was obtained for such a work.

16. Deserving or exciting attention on account of its novelty or peculiarity; exciting curiosity; somewhat surprising, strange, singular, odd; queer. (The ordinary current objective sense.)

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Painting* 100 This is very Particular, and Curious. 1719 — *Sc. Connoisseur* 204 What is Rare, and Curious without any other consideration we Naturally take Pleasure in. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation Wks.* 1842 I. 101 A most curious reason, truly! 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 509 No curious shell, rare plant, or brilliant spar, Inticed our traveller. 1869 DILKE *Greater Brit.* II. 163 Seated in the piazza... I had before me a curious scene. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* III. xc. 251, I give here a few of the novel or curious provisions of the Constitution of California of 1789.

† 17. Such as interests the curioso or connoisseur. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1669) 359 The number of fine things that make up this curious collection. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 45 Pictures, Drawings, Prints, Statues, Intaglias, and the like Curious Works of Art. 1737-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Iris*, They are generally banish'd from very curious Gardens, and are proper only for large Gardens. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 145 In curious collections we meet with a few Cypres etchings.

III. † 18. quasi-adv. Curiously. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1300 This is too curious-good, this blunt and ill. 1644 QUARLES *11 Pions Medit.* (1717) 64 They were not wise enough, and yet too wise; Too curious wise. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Batch.* iv. xvii, 'Tis most curious fine weather. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* xxi. 460 Within the hall, let none look curious forth. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Leff.* (1891) II. 39 Curious enough, Rose writes down to praise it.

Hence † *Curious v., nonce-wd. (intr.)*, to work curiously or artistically.

1506 SYLVESTER *Du Bortas* ii. iv. ii. (1641) 212/2 A great cornaline; Where some rare Artist (curiously upon't) Hath deeply cut Times time-formed Front.

Curiously (kúe-rí-ash), adv. [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a curious manner.

1. Carefully, attentively. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecol.* ix. 1 Alle these thingis I tetede in myn herte, that I vnderstode curiously. 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) vi. 66 Welche Sepultures the Saracines kepen full curiously. 1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 Kepingyng hymself ryght curiously for the... world. 1670 WALTON *Lives* i. 19 [She] had been curiously and plentifully educated. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 37 He must curiously observe, if the first and second Advice agree, or not. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 322 If they [Welch Coal] are curiously burnt, they gingle like common Cinders. 1871 TENNYSON *Idylls, Last Town.* 90 Take thou my churl, and tend him curiously.

2. Inquisitively; pryingly.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Thess.* iii. 11 Summe among 3ou... no thing worchinge, but doyng curiously [1611 are busi-bodies], 1869 SEMMES *Advent.* *Afloat* ii. 716 Crowds gathered to look curiously upon her. 1886 BESANT *Children of Gibeon* ii. xxxi, Lady Mildred listened and watched him curiously, as if trying to read something unexpressed.

3. With careful art, skilfully, elaborately, exquisitely, cunningly. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Leuedis bet zuo curiouseliche agraybep hire haueuden mid preciose agraybings. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 128 Wip silver vessel bei ben servyd curiously. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 187 Craft of mannes hand so curiously Arrayed hadde this gyardyn. 1590 T. NORTON tr. *Novus Catech.* (1853) 197 That we seek not and gather together curiously dainty things for banquetting. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low* C. 20 The Steeple of S. Maries Church is... Curiously built and carved. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 263 The Pontifical most curiously illuminated. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Madame de Fleury* x. Her curiously wrought ivory toys. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1876) 408 It is of far more importance... to preserve the body for ever than to clothe it curiously now.

† b. By art; artificially. *Obs. rare.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 51 Things curiously Created, differ as much from things begotten, as the first Man from birth, and artificiall bodies from mans issue.

4. With minute accuracy, minutely, critically, fastidiously, nicely, delicately. *arch.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) gr b, I suppose we need not to reason any curiously hereof at this present. 1586 THYNNE in *Hollihed II.* 405 Curiously carping at my barrenness in writing. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Studies* (Arb.) 8 To be read but not curiously. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 118 Joiners work more curiously, and observe the Rules more exactly, than Carpenters need do. 1823 SCOTT *Peatril xv.* You should enquire into these matters a little more curiously. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 85 As if a man should curiously describe the cylinders and the pistons and the wheels, etc.

† 5. 'Nicely', finely, excellently, handsomely, beautifully. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 197 b, Richely trapped, and curiously armed. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cixxxi. 756 The second wife is . . . curiously handsome. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 233 A Viol full of intoxicating Wine, which both looked and relished curiously. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Yrnl.* in *Ser. Last Voy.* i. (1711) 67 The Leaves of the Trees are like green Birch-tree Leaves, curiously sweet. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Syllabub*, Let it stand two or three hours, till it settles, and it will eat curiously.

6. In a way that excites interest or surprise; remarkably, strangely, oddly; queerly.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 91 An infinite variety of curiously figured Snow. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) i. 164 The entrance was long, and curiously arched over with the stems of dried grass. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 165 Verses . . . curiously prophetic of the maturer man. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 128 Curiously enough no modern government thought of employing a well-chosen bionze for small money.

**Curiousness** (kiŭ'riŭsness). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being subjectively curious; † a. Carefulness; diligence; skilfulness; scrupulosity; fastidiousness. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 31 Of be coriounesse of pat karle per is carping. 1528 TINDALE *Parab. Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 58 Be diligent therefore that thou be not deceived with curiousness. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 136 Not they ignorance and slothfulness but pernicious curiousness. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. E. ij b, To reprehend his curiousness in his works. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 1937 They dresse their bodies, with such tedious curiousness. 1699 DRYDEN *St. Eremont's Ess.* 35 He joined the Curiousness of Negotiations to the Science of War. a 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 i. 176 Much Curiousness or Care, to introduce the Fruits of Foreign Climates.

b. Inquisitiveness: often as a fault; = CURIOSITY 5.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 302 Y<sup>e</sup> curiousnesse of men . . . which can by no stoppes be restrained from wandering into forbidden compasses. a 1640 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Hours* i. liii. (T.), Ah! I curiousness, first cause of all our ill. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xx, We had all a little more curiousness than you had. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 362 Howsoever In children a great curiousness be well. Who have to learn themselves and all the world. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii, I fain would know . . . were it but meet to ask, And not a curiousness.

2. The quality of being objectively curious; † a. Beauty; elaborateness; exquisiteness. b. Strangeness, novelty, oddness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* 737a (Harl.) In greet preciousnes of vessel & in curiousnesse of vessel and of mynstralcye. 1550 LATIMER *Last. Sermon* bef. *Edu.* VI. Wks. I. 222 In this sermon of Jonas is no great curiousness, no great clerkliness. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. i. (1660) 50 The curiousness and excellency of their workmanship. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Seal.* 193 The unutterable curiousness of its [the world's] frame and workmanship. 1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 401 The bindings . . . are remarkable both for their curiousness, beauty, and fine preservation. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 35 The appreciation of rarity and curiousness.

**Curioaste, Curius**(e, etc., obs. forms of CURIOSITY, CURIUS, etc.

† **Curkle**, v. *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [App. imitative.] To cry as a quail.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii. 107 Curring of Pigeons . . . curking of Quails.

**Curle** (kŭl), sb. [*f.* CURLE v. 1: cf. *twist, wrinkle*. Cf. also Du. *krul*, MDu. *krulle*, krolle, MLG. *krul*, LG. *krulle*, MHG. *krölle*, *kröl*, mod. Ger. dial. *krölle* curl, lock of hair, ON. *krul*, Norw. *krull*, Da. *krölle*; which seem to be derived immediately from the adj.: see *CURL*.]

1. A lock of hair of a spiral or convolute form; a ringlet.

Applied indifferently to a flat spiral like the mainspring of a watch, a cork-screw-like form (helix), or anything intermediate to or approaching these forms.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 56 Hyperion curls, the front of Ioue himselfe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 132 Their hair was long and dangling in curls. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 7 To . . . adjust a Curl of Hair. 1856 MISS MULOCK *V. Hallyfax* ii, He tossed back his curls, and looked smiling out through the window.

2. Anything of a similar spiral or incurved shape; a coil, wreath; convolution, undulation.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxiii. (R.), [An oar] which breaks The waves in curls. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1658) 12 About each limbe he hurles His wanton body into numerous curls. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. i. § 11 The several Labels of a Groundsel-Leaf are all laid in a Back-Curl. 1774 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1822) 30 Purcell, with all his old curls and twiddles, is perfection to him. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 387 Here and there were curls of smoke.

3. The action of curling, or state of being curled.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 188 In calm weather . . . the water is pacifique and without the least visible curl or wrinkle. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. iv. 27 It [the breeze] comes in a fine, small, black Curl upon the Water. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 47 The waves . . . spend their fury in a gentle curl up the slope. 1835 WHITTIER *Hunters of Men* iii, Hunting the black man, whose sin is the curl of his hair and the hue of his skin! *Mod.* To keep the hair in curl.

b. *Curl of the lip*: a slight elevation or bending of the upper lip, expressive of scorn or disgust.

1823 BYRON *Corsair* i. x, The lip's least curl, the lightest paleness . . . speak alone Of deeper passions. 1857 H. SPENCER *Orig. Music* Ess. 1891 II. 402 Disgust [is shown] by a curl of the lip.

c. *Angling*. An eddy in a stream; also a ripple on the surface of water caused by the wind.

1766 BOWLER *Univ. Angler* 132 Throw . . . into holes and curls of the water, for there the best fish commonly lie. 1844 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 47 See, the fish are rising . . . I think I can reach the curl yonder. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glencoe* (1878) 29 The breeze has come on, and there has been half-an-hour's lively fishing curl.

4. A disease of potatoes, in which the shoots are curled up and imperfectly developed; a disease of other plants, in which the leaves are curled up.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VIII. 29 The [potato] crops . . . have . . . grown up sound and good, and free from Curl. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 148 The curl first made its appearance in this country in . . . 1764 in Lancashire. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 353 *Curl*, a formidable disease in potatoes, referable to Chlorosis, in which the tubers produce deformed curled shoots . . . which are never perfectly developed. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 1932 *Curl* . . . occurs when the Roses have been occupying the ground for a very long period.

b. A potato affected with this disease.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IX. 61 Why some Curls appear in a crop that has been carefully managed.

5. *Comb.* as *curl-crested*, *-faced*, *-headed* adjs.; *curl-tuft*; *curl-cloth*, a kind of woollen cloth with a curly surface; *curl-cloud*, = CIRBUS 4.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Crespo*, curl headed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. St. Brit.* VI. xxi. 108 Long bearded, curl-headed. 1611 COTGER, *Volute*, . . . the writhen circle, or curl-tuft that . . . sticks out of the chapter of a pillar, etc. 1621 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 227 The curl fac't bull. 1695 L.D. PRESTON *Boothins* i. 7 And raise the curl-headed Wave. 1817 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. 637a The sky was full of cirrus or curlcloud. 1885 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/2 The new astrakhan . . . is used for coats and jackets . . . It is sometimes called curl cloth.

**Curle** (kŭl), v. 1 Also 5 *crul*, 5-6 *krul*, 6 *curle*, 6-7 *curle*; see also *CURLED*. [The early instances are of the pa. pple., which also occurs in the 14th c. in the forms *croiled*, *crulled*; these forms attach the vb. to the earlier adj. *croil*, *CRULL*, curly, which goes back to 1300, and corresponds to similar words in Fris., MDu., and MG. In these langs. also there is a derivative verb: Ger. *krollen*, *krölen*, LG., Du., EFris. *krullen* to curl.]

I. *trans.* 1. To bend round, wind, or twist into ringlets, as the hair.

[1380 see *CURLED*.] 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 142 A chylid apperyd . . . Barefoot and with heer kuryld semely. 1493 *Festivall* W. de W. 1513 164 Therefore (ye women) . . . have not your visage popped ne your here pulled or crouled. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 291/4 To curl, *crispere*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 They curl their haire and are proud of it. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 12 Aug. He curls his hair in the most killing manner. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Black cocks' feathers, curled, formed the collar.

† 2. To furnish or adorn with curls or ringlets; also *fig. Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 34 His [Carberus'] three deformed heads . . . Curled with thousand adders. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jordan* i, Curling with metaphors a plain intention. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 560 The snake locks That curl Megera.

3. To bend, twist, or coil up into a spiral or incurved shape; to make curls or undulations upon (a surface); to ripple (water). Often with *up*.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 11 Vntill the sicke man perceyue the endes of his fingers to be kured or wrinkled. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* IV. III. i. 23 The Windes, Who take the Ruffian Billowes by the top, Curling their monstrous heads. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 517 So varied hee [the serpent], and of his tortuous Traine Curld many a wanton wreath. 1715-20 POPE *Ilind* VII. 72 Soft zephyrs curling the wide watery main. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, The morning breeze the lake had curl'd. 1818 *Parl. Deb.* 126 Those leaves have been sometimes curled by a vitriolic preparation, and coloured for Green tea with verdigrise. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. (1889) 23 Jack [the dog], curled himself up on the sofa.

b. *To curl the lip*: to bend or raise the upper lip slightly on one side, as an expression of contempt or scorn.

1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, His lip was now compressed . . . now curled slightly upward. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* viii, A bitter smile curled the lip of the President.

II. *intr.* 4. Of hair: To form curls or ringlets.

1530 FALSGR 504/5 So howe his heare curleth nowe that it is newe washed. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 74 It is the heat of the Sun that burns the skin, and makes the haire curl. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxv, His flaxen hair . . . Curled closely round his bonnet blue. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 301 The finer the fleece naturally is, the more readily it curls.

5. To take a spiral or incurved form or posture. Often with *up*.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 32 In stormy Weather little Waves curl on the top of the great ones. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 318 When yielded she lay curled in thy arms. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 33 Leaves . . . brownish green, curling when dry. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* III. 40 Cat and kittens will . . . curl up in some dark corner. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 218 The tentacles began to curl inward.

b. Of the lip: cf. 3 b.

1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. viii, The full-drawn lip that upward curled. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 57 Ernest's lip curled slightly, for his pride was touched.

c. Of potatoes: To become affected with curl: see *CURL* sb. 4.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 97 A very fine table Potatoe that never curls.

d. *To curl up* (*Sporting*): to give up as dead-beat, to collapse.

1891 *Daily News* 12 June 3/2 At the half-distance Le Nord looked like winning easily; but he curled up in the last few strides. 1892 *Pal. Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 The latter college rather 'curled up', as the phrase goes, when once their opponents got the lead.

† 6. To twist about, writhe. *Obs.*

a 1637 E. JONSON *Fall of Mortimer* i. i. 23 The very thinking it would make . . . some politic tradesman Curl with the caution of a constable! 1664 *Flodan F.* iii. 27 A Cock curling as he would crow.

7. To move in spiral convolutions or undulations.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) i. 135 The damp vapours curled round him. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 208 Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 296 Volumes of smoke were curling upwards.

8. *Sc.* To play at CURLING q. v.

1715 PENNECUK *Author's Answ.* Poems 59 To Curle on the Ice does greatly please Being a manly Scottish Exercise. *Mod.* A piece of water on which they curl in winter.

† **Curle**, v. 2 *Obs.* rare-1. [Echoic: cf. *CURR* v.] *intr.* To purr, as a cat.

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in *Falsgr.* 947 To curle as a catte, *gruler*.

**Curldoddy**. *Sc.* Also curly-doddy. [*f.* CURLE or CURLY + DODDIE, that which has a rounded head.] A popular name of various plants with rounded flower heads: a. of species of Wild Scabious; b. of species of trefoil or clover, esp. *Trifolium medium*; c. of the Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*); d. of curled cabbage (Jamieson).

1500-20 DUNBAR *In Secretit Place* 297 Quod he, 'My claver, and my curldodie'. 1511 *Interl. laying of Gaist* in *Scott Border Minstr.* (1820) I. p. clx, With three heidis of curle doddy. 1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkn. & Shetl.* 41 (Jam.) *Trifolium medium*, known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland by the whimsical name of Red Curldoddy; and *Trifolium repens*, called White Curldoddy. 1847 in R. Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* (ed. 3) 204 Children thus address the stalk and flower of the scabious or devil's-bit . . . 'Curly doddy, do my biddin', Sloop my house, and shooll my midden'.

**Curled** (kŭild, poet. kŭrild), ppl. a. Forms: a. 4 *croilid*, 5 *croilid*, 6 *croilid*; b. 5 *curlyd*, 6 *corlde*, 6-7 *curld*, 6- *curled*. [*f.* CURLE v. and sb. + -ED. (No other part of the vb. is found so early.)]

1. Formed into curls or ringlets, as hair.

c 1380 *Sir Peremh.* 154 Pat other wyb be corlled her . . . pat ys Berard. c 1440 *Frump. Parv.* III. Curlyd, as here, *crispus*. 1495 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) i. viii. 39/1 They be paynted with curled here. 1555 EDEN *Trat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 23 The heare of theyr heades is merueylously corlde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 14 Some frounce their curled heare in courtly guise. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 88 So curled hair is generally regarded among us as a beauty. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 296 The wool . . . short and somewhat curled.

2. Having or adorned with curls or ringlets; curly. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 7 Her curled head. 1604 SHAKS. *Oil.* i. ii. 68 The wealthy curle Deareling of our Nation. 1692 O. WALKER *Greek & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 201 He was not so curled, nor so flat nosed. 1792 COWPER *Odys.* XIX. 307 His visage swarthy, curl'd His poll. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 229 The smoothest curled courtier in the boudoirs of a palace.

3. Bent into or towards a spiral form; disposed in more or less spiral convolutions.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 The knobbes [of the maple] . . . hath the fairer and the more courled graine. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age.* Wks. 1874 III. 5 Made Neptune's Trident calme the curled waues. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iv. 72 The pedicels of these glands were spirally curled. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* i. viii, Old men . . . lay with curled-up limbs, shaking with cold.

b. Of leaves: Having a much waved edge or surface. *transf.* Of plants: Having curled leaves. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 8 651 Plants that have curled Leaves, do all abound with moisture. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* III. 360 Leaves slender, curled. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower.* Pl. III. 261 A variety of this herb . . . called Curled Tansy. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 924 The Savoy with its curled blistered leaves. *Mod.* A row of Curled Parsley.

4. Of potatoes: Affected with *CURL* (sb. 4).

1788 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VI. p. xiii, That disease in Potatoes, called the curled Potatoe. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. a/2 That fatal disease so incident to . . . the Potatoe, known by the appellation of the 'Curled Top'. 1845 *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 164 Curled potatoes ripen early, some weeks before the healthy plants.

5. *Comb.* as *curled-horned* adj.; † *curled-head*, † *curled-pate* adjs., curly-headed.



1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 160 Make curld' pate Ruffians bald. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ii. 380 The curld' head Greeks. 1836 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1835) II. 193 Fine curled-horned and long-tailed ewes.

Hence **Curledness**, curled state or quality. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Curlydnesse of ones heer, *crepshure*. 1615 CROOK *Baly of Blau* 68 The haire... do vary in.. length and shortnesse, streightnesse and curlednesse.

**Curler** (kū'ler). [f. CURL v. + -ER.]

1. One who curls (hair, etc.); an appliance for curling the hair.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 58 You pitiful trencher-scraping pimpled curler. 1822 *Echo* 31 Jan. 4/5 Advt., Ostrich Feather Curler wanted. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 9 July 26 A hair or mustache curler has been patented.

2. A player at the game of curling.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Fines* (1842-3) I. 163 He was a curler on the ice on the Sabbath day. 1785 BURNS *Vision* i. The sun had clos'd the winter day. The curlers quat their roarin play. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 115 The curlers of one quarter of the town would frequently challenge... those of another.

† **Curlet** <sup>1</sup>. Obs. var. of COVERLET. Cf. CURE v. 2 = COVER.

1493 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 315 (Jam.) Twa fedder beddis, a double curlet of sey.

**Curlet** <sup>2</sup> (kū'let). *rare*. [f. CURL sb. + -ET.] A little curl or ringlet.

1803 MOORE *Odes of Anacreon* xv. note. And every curlet was a tie, A chain by Beauty twined. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 516 Around thy brow Unharm'd the curlets play.

**Curlew** (kū'liw). Forms: a. 4 curliu, -leou, corlue, corolu, kurlu, 4-5 corlew(e), 4-6 curlewe, 4-7 curlewe, 5 kyrlewe, corelewe, 7 courliu, 7-8 curliw, 7-9 curliu, 8 kerlew, 4-ourlew; also β. 4 cor-, curliure, 5 curlowyr. [Identical with OF. *courliens* (13th c. in Hatzfeld), *corlys* (16th c. in Littre), *courlis*, *cortis*, *corlieu* (Cotgr.), mod.F. *courliu*, *courlis*, in F. dial. *querlu*, *kerlu*, *corlu*, *corleru*; cf. also med.L. (a 1250) *corliu*, It. *chirulo*.] The French name is held by etymologists to be an imitation of the cry of the bird; but if so, it was apparently assimilated to the word *corliu* (11th c.), *courliu*, *curlew*, *corli* courier, messenger, deriv. of *courir* to run. Found in verse with stress *curlew* in 15th and 19th c.]

1. A gallatorial bird of the genus *Numenius* (family *Scolopacidae*), with a long slender curved bill; esp. the common European species *N. arquatus* (called in Scotland *whaup*).

1377 LANGR. P. Pl. B. xiv. 43 Fissch to lyne in þe flode... þe corliue by kynde of þe eyre. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1406 Fatt conyngus and newe, fessantus and corelewe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 A great curlewe as bygge as a storke came flyng to the gouernours shippe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 78 The Woodcocke and Curlew, and other birds haunting the Water and Rivers. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. 233 A Pidgeon or a Curliu. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. ix. Wild as the scream of the curliu. 1842 TERNYSON *Locksley Hall* 3 'Tis the place, and all around it, as of old, the curlews call.

† 2. Used (*esp.* in the Bible) to translate L. *coturnix*, Gr. *ōpruf*, a quail. Obs.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Palmer* clv. 38 Pal asked & þe curli come [1380 WYCLIF, ther kam a kurlu (v. curlew, corliure); Vulgate, *venit coturnix*]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 309 Þe same Delon hatte Ortygia; for origine, (þat þeele coturnicies, curlewes), beþ þerynne greet plente. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 76a/3 *Hic coturnicia*, curlowyr. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 286 Curlewes, or quayles.

3. Applied in comb. or with qualification to other gallatorial birds, as curlew-jack, curlew knot, the Whimbrel, a small species of curlew, *Numenius phaeopus*; curlew sandpiper, pigmy curlew, *Tringa subarquata*; stone curlew, a name for the Norfolk plover (*Edicnemus scolopax*), and also for the whimbrel.

1605 in *Archaeol.* XIII. 341 These Foules bee nowe in seassone. Bustarde... Widgeon, Curlewake. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* iii. v. xiv. 306 The Stone-Curlew. The Throat, Neck [etc.], like that of a Curlew: whence the of Norfolk call it, the Stone-Curlew. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 379 From a similarity of colors to the curlew, it [Norfolk Plover] is there called the stone curlew. *Ibid.* s. v. *Whimbrel*, It. ... visit[s] the neighborhood of Spalding where it is called the *Curlew knot* in vast flocks in April. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. (1832) 63, I wonder that the stone curlew should be mentioned by the writers as a rare bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 179, 194.

4. Comb. Curlew-berry, a name given in Labrador to the Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*).

**Curlicue** (kū'likin). Also curly-cue, curly-cue. [f. CURLY + CUE, either = F. *queue* tail, or the letter Q in its script form 2.] A fantastic curl or twist.

1828 *Home Frul.* 24 July (Farmer), Architects have a wonderful predilection for all manner of curlicues and breaks in your roof. 1872 KINGSLEY *Madam How & Lady Why* v. 117 Sand and gravel... arranged in... waves, and festoons, and curlicues. 1897 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 176 A frolicsome letter S, with a curlicue at each termination.

b. To cut up curlicues (or carlicues): to cut capers. (Common in U. S.).

18. *McIntock's Tales* (Bartlett), I. cut a curlycue with my right foot.

**Curlicue**, curly-wurly (kū'liw-urli). [A reduplicated extension of CURLY; perhaps with some reference in the second part to *whirl*, in Sc. *whirl*.] A fantastically curled ornament.

a 1772 WILKIE in Lockhart *Scott* I, I thought the beauty of architecture consisted in curlicue wurlies, but now I find it consists in symmetry and proportion. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, Ah! it's a brave kirk—name o' yere whigmaleeries and curlicue wurlies and open-steek hems about it. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 722/2 Its leaves are slit in half and provided with aethetical curly-wurlies.

**Cur-like**, a. Like or after the nature of a cur. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* iv. xii, See where proud Dandal chain'd... lies cur-like under board. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. vii, The gentlemen of curlike disposition.

**Curliness** (kū'linēs). [f. CURLY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being curly.

1818 TOND, *Curliness*, the state of any thing curled. A modern word. 1862 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. 1, Her brown hair, rough from curliness.

**Curling** (kū'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. CURL v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb CURL, q. v.; a curl, twist, undulation.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111/1 Curlyng of here, *crispitudo*. 1565 BACON *Sylva* § 651 Curling on the Sides; as in Lettuce and young Cabbage. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 63 The curlings of Ladies haire. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 111 You will find a... Curling on that place upon the stuff.

2. A game played on the ice (on a curling-pond, or other smooth frozen surface) in which large rounded stones (see CURLING-STONE) are hurled along a defined space called the *rink* towards a mark called the *tee*. The game has undergone considerable developments in Scotland since the 17th c., and has now been introduced elsewhere, where climatic conditions are favourable.

It appears in its earlier form, to have been akin to Quoits, but has now more analogy with Bowls, with modifications consequent upon the situation. A game similar to it in its early form appears in Flanders a 1600; Kilian has *kluyten kallyten*, 'ludere massis siue globis glaciatis; certare discis in aequore glaciato', to play a match with quoits on a smooth surface of ice. The name appears to describe the motion given to the stone. In Flemish the name *krullebol* (curl-bowl) is given, apparently from its motion, to the wooden bowl with which a somewhat similar game *bolspel* is played in an alley.

1620 [See CURLING-STONE]. 1684 in Fountainhall *Decis. Lords of Council* (1759) I. 328 He was playing at the curling with Riddel of Haining. 1693 WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* to Copinska... in which... are to be found in great plenty excellent stones for the game called Curling. [Hence in Camden's *Brit.* ed. 1695.] 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 154 The diversion of Curling is... peculiar to the Scots. It is performed upon ice, with large flat stones. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* ii. 27-8 Curling, when first practised, appears to have been a kind of quoiting on the ice... *Coiling, kuting, or quoiting*, was for a long time the word in common use to describe the game, and in some districts it is still applied to it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Relating to or used for curling the hair, as *curling-bodkin*, *paper*, *pin*, *-tongs*; CURLING-IRON.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. viii. (1611) 206 Combes, glasses, Head-brushes, curling-bodkins, &c. 1868 HOLME *LEE B. Godfrey* li. 287 Turtell snatched up a pair of cold curling tongs.

b. Of or pertaining to the game of curling, as *curling-club*, *-house*, *-match*, *-pond*; CURLING-STONE.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 193 A curling match took place upon the ice. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 116 [It] was sometimes converted into a curling-pond. 1890 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* 375 Order in the curling-house is a proof that the club is well managed.

† **Curling**, *vbl. sb.* 2. Obs. Also kurl-. [Echoic: cf. CURL v.] Rumbling in the bowels.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxviii. (1495) 712 *Breache* and newe whete... bredyth axhe in the sydes: hurylunge and kurylunge [*rugitum*]. *Ibid.* xlv. 895 *Rawe* hony... bredyth curlyunge and swellyng in the wombe.

**Curling**, *pph. a.* [ING 2.] That curls; see the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. (1682) 314 Flocks of flying Fishes, scudding upon the curling Waves. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 182 The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 69 Each bottle had a curling ear. 1849 DICKENS *B. Rudge* xxi, The sun... lung across the curling mist bright bars of gold.

Hence **Curlingly** *adv.*

1611 CORGE, *Crespement*, crispingly, frizzlingly, curlingly. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 490 The smoke from those chimneys sailed curlingly amongst [the trees].

**Curling-iron**. [CURLING *vbl. sb.* 1] An iron instrument for curling the hair, which is heated and the hair then twined round it.

1632 SHERWOOD *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A curling iron, *fer à frisoter*. 1752 RICHARDSON *Let.* in Mrs. Barbauld *Life* (1804) III. 34 That careless girl... set herself in a blaze with her torturing curling irons. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxviii, A small fire for the convenience of heating curling-irons.

**Curling-stone**. [CURLING *vbl. sb.* 1, 2.] The stone with which the game of curling is played.

It was in the 17th c. a quoit-like natural stone (channel-stone) of from 5 to 20 lb., with hollows made for the thumb and fingers; in the 18th c. a heavy natural boulder of 50 to 120 lb., with smooth base having an iron or wooden handle inserted; it is now a cheese-shaped stone of not more than 36 inches in circumference, or 50 pounds weight, with an iron handle on the upper surface.

1620 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1628) Inventorie p. x, His hats, his hoods, his bells, his bones, His alway bowles, and curling stones. 1891 BARRIE *Lit. Minister* I. xi. 186, I could hear the roar of curling stones at Bathie-bog.

**Curless** (kū'illēs), a. [f. CURL sb. + -LESS.] Without curls.

1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 138 Raven-black and curless hair. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 383/2 Curless ostrich feathers.

**Curlock**, curlick, local variants of CHARLOCK. **Curlowyr**, obs. var. CURLEW.

**Cur-paper**. A piece of soft paper with which the hair is twisted up for some time, so as to give it a curl when the paper is taken out.

1826 MOORE *Anatoly Colloquy in Morn. Chron.*, Those soft *billet-doux*... Will serve but to keep Mrs. Coutts in curl-papers. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxi, With her head in a perfect beehive of curl-papers and nightcap.

Hence **Cur-papered** a., having the hair in curl-papers.

1867 *Bk. Humorous Poetry* 324 Wife curl-paper'd, slipshod, unwash'd and undress'd.

**Cur-pate**. a. A curly head. b. A curly-headed person.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* (R.), Compare the Roman names that seeme so stateliy... what is Crispus but curle-pate. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 214 He thinks to have a curle-pate is to have a visible wit. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 17 The exercises of an hundred curl-pates.

**Cur-pated**, a. Having a curly head of hair; curly-headed.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exami. Wits* (1616) 188 Why the men of Ethiopia... are commonly curle-pated and flat nosed. 1742 JARVIS *Quiz.* i. iii. xxvi, A little curle-pated Moor. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1854) 595/2 The curl-pated minions of James the First.

**Curture**, obs. var. CURLEW.

**Curly** (kū'li), a. [f. CURL sb. + -Y.]

1. Of hair: Disposed in curls or ringlets.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* IV. iii. vi. (R.), Growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly. 1818 TOND, *Curly*, inclining to curl; falling into ringlets. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ran. Singer* I. 47 Running his fingers through his curly hair.

2. Having or adorned with curls; having curled hair.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 65 Budda with his flat black face and curly head. 1859 DISRAELI in *Hansard* Ser. iii. CLIV. 127 When we are juvenile and curly.

3. Of a curled form; wavy, undulating; of plants, having curled leaves.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 304 So rolls the swelling sea its curly billows. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* iii. xviii, The boats are darting o'er the curly bay. a 1845 HOOD *Fairy Tale* vii, Cabbages and curly kale.

4. Of potatoes: Affected with CURL (sb. 4).

1791 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IX. 63 A curly crop of Potatoes.

5. Comb., as *curly-coated*, *-haired*, *-headed*, *-pated*, etc. adjs.; curly-pate, a curly-headed person.

1795 *State of Sedley* I. 59 A curly-pated nymph from Otaheite. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 162 The flat-faced, curly-headed Budda. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. A merry boy... fair-faced, bright-eyed, and curly-haired. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* 4 Yellow curly-pated children. 1868 BROWNING *King & Be.* viii. 3 Seven and one's eight, old curly-pate! 1885 *Basar* 30 Mar. 1260/2 Jet black curly-coated retriever dog. † **Curly-murly**, sb. and a. Obs. [A playful reduplication: cf. CURLIE-WURLIE.] a. sb. A fantastic curl or twist. b. *adj.* Characterized by fantastic curls.

1727-8 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 159 The curly murly fashion of the hair is not much worn now. 1756 *Ibid.* III. 403 Lappets in all sorts of curli murlys.

**Curmudgel**, var. CURMUDGEON (app. for rime).

1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Bur.* Wks. (1765) 185 Would one be so ungrateful a Curmudgel To steal away his Age's Cudgel?

**Curmudgeon** (kū'mudʒən). Forms: 6-curmudgeon; also 6-mudgeon, 6-7 cormoggeon, -gion, 7 cormoggian, -mudgeon, curmudgion, -muggion, -mudgin, curr-mudgin, curremegient, 8 cur-mudgeon. See also CORMULION. [Derivation unknown: see below.]

'An avacious churlish fellow; a miser, a niggard' (J.). 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 102/2 in *Holmshed*, Such a clownish Curmudgeon. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 85 b, Our English Cormoggeons, they have breasts, but give no suck. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 289 Why do covetous cormogions distill the best substance of their brains to get riches. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 270 Curre-megients, who scarcely know any other sentence of Scripture, yet... have this of Paul in their mouths; worke for your living. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parmass.* 387 Certain greedy curmuggions, who value not the leaving of a good name behind them to posterity. 1705 HICKERHILL *Friest-cr.* i. (1721) 8 If, the rich Curmudgeon, do not open his Purse wide. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trans.* I. 254, I had a rich uncle... a penurious accumulating curmudgeon. 1860 WYVIE *Melville's Holmby House* 377 A thankless old curmudgeon.

The occurrence in Holland's *Liby*, 1600, of CORMUNGION (q. v.) has led to a suggestion that this was the original form, with the meaning 'concealer or hoarder of corn', *mudgin* being associated with ME. *much-en*, *mich-en* to pilfer, steal, or *muchier*, Norman form of OF. *mucier*, *musser* to conceal, hide away. But examination of the evidence shows that *curmudgeon* was in use a quarter of a century before Holland's date, and that *cormudgeon* is apparently merely a nonce-word of Holland's, a play upon *corn* and *curr*.

*mudgeon*. The suggestion that the first syllable is *cur*, the dog, is perhaps worthy of note; but that of Dr. Johnson's 'unknown correspondent', *cur*, *muchant* for *F. méchant* *cur*, 'evil or malicious heart', is noticeable only as an ingenious specimen of pre-scientific 'etymology', and as having been retailed by Ash in the form, 'from the French *cur* unknown, and *muchant* a correspondent' [1].

**Curmudgeonly**, *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 1.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a curmudgeon; miserly, niggardly, churlish.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & 3 Ladies Lond.* in *Hazl. Doddsley* VI. 380, I care not for him [wealth], curmudgeonly swad.  
1594 *Nashe Terrors of Nt. E. iij.* Come a woin to them in the likeness of a cooper or a curmugionly purchaser. 1776 *Footes Bankrupt* i. Wks. 1799 II. 99 These curmudgeonly cits regard no ties, no obligations. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 29 June 845/1 The curmudgeonly jealousy and Trade-Unionism of some practitioners.

So **Curmudgeonly** *adv.* (*rare.*)

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxvi, She vowed it was done curmudgeonly to vex her.

**Curmur**, *v.* [Echoic.] To make a low murmuring or purring sound.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 701 They two [cats] sit curmuring, forgetful of mice and milk, of all but love.

**Curmuring** (*kurmuring*), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. *prec.*] A low rumbling, growling, or murmuring sound.

1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornshoe* xxvii, Some curmuring in his guts. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* viii, A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the curmuring in the stomach.

**Curn**, *sb. north. and Sc.* [? Related to *CURN v.*] + *l. pl.* Grain, corn-crops. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1718 (Trin.) To her tailles fire he bond . . . pouise þe felde he made hem fle And so her curnes did he brenne.

2. *Sc. A grain.*

1474 *Act. Audit.* 35 (Jam.) Of ilk chaldre the thrid kurne. c 1540 *LYNDESAY Kyttes Conf.* 90 Curnis of meil, and luffillis of Malt. 1759 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis. Lords of Council* I. 334 (Jam.) The seed, which is excepted from the multure; it is the 4th pickle or curne. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, If there be a drap mair lemon or a curn less sugar than ch. suits you. 1881 'J. STRATHESK' *Bits fr. Bink Bonny* (1882) 137, I boild their meal and put a curn o' spice in't.

b. *transf.* A small number or quantity; a few.  
1785 *Fruit. from Lond. to Portsm.* 8 (Jam.), I saw a curn of carnal-like fellows w't me. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 72 (Jam.), I frae the neuk fresh coals an' sticks, An' t' the chimly cast a curn. 1820 *St. Kathleen* IV. 143 (Jam.) Only a curn bubbles brak on the tap. 1847 H. MILLER *Geol. Bass Rock* 109 Yonder's a curn o' rough hills. 1891 A. MATTHEWS *Poems & Songs* 54 Among a curn clakin' wives.

**Curn**, *v.* Early form of *KERN*, to form grains, to granulate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 Tho grene corn in somer ssolde curne. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl.* C. xiii. 180 Shal neuer spit springen vp ne spik on strawe curne [v. r. kerne, kurne].

**Curnall**, *Curnell*, *obs. ff. CORONAL, KERNEN.*

**Curney** (*kurni*), *sb. Sc.* [dim. f. *CURN sb.* 2 b.] A company, lot.

1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxxi, The whole curney of them is gone.

**Curnock** (*kurnæk*), *local.* Also 5 *carnok*, 8 *carnock*, 6-7 *cornock*, 7 *cornook*. [App. another form of *CRANNOCK, crennoc*, one of the other being due to metathesis of *r*.

Perhaps of Welsh origin; the Welsh form being *crynog*, which, according to SILVAN EVANS, may be for *\*crynog* conical heap, from *curn* cone. A parallel form *cymen*, conical heap, is common in many parts of Wales. This change of *\*crynog* in Welsh would, if certain, account for the *carn*, *curn*, and *cran*, *cren*, *cryn* forms in Eng. The Welsh *crynog* appears to be known as a measure only in Glamorganshire and part of Monmouthshire.]

An obsolete (or nearly obsolete) dry measure formerly used in the West of England, from Cheshire to Somersetshire, and in parts of South Wales.

Its capacity varied according to place and commodity; for corn it was usually 4 bushels = a 'coomb'; for wheat sometimes 3 bushels. For coal and lime, it varied locally; in Glamorganshire in 1815, from 10 to 12 or 13 bushels (DARVILL *Agrie. of S. Wales* II. 172), and the Cheshire *crenneke* or *crynneke* of salt in the 16th c. appears to have been at least as much.

1479 *Office of Mayor of Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 126 That every sak [of colys] be tryed & provid to be 8 holde a carnok. 1509 *Will of R. Farnys* (Somerset H.A.), Quatuor modios frumenti de mensura de Chepstow, anglice a Cornock. 1638 *PENKETHMAN Archaic* D. ij, A Cornock containeth 250 Pounds. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 260/a A Cornock is a strikes or 4 Bushels. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1713) 157 Four bushels [make] the Comb or Cornock. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 198, 4 Bushels a Comb, or Cornock, a Cornock's Quarter. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dry Measure*. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* 1123-7 (in O. C. & P. Words 170), *Curnock* (Worcestershire), of barley or oats, 4 bushels; of wheat, 9 score 10 lbs. = 3 bushels.

**Curny** (*kurni*), *a. Sc.* [f. *CURN sb.* + *-y* 1.] Consisting of grains, granular.

1808-24 JAMESON, Meal is said to be *curny*, when the grains of it are large, or when it is not ground very small. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xx, Wheat-flour. [Is] far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the curney aite meal is.

**Curour**, *obs. form of COURIER.*

**Curpen**, *-in*, *-on*, *Sc. var. CROUFON.*

**Curpheue**, *-ew*, *-our*, *obs. forms of CURFEW.*

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**Curpel**, *Sc.* Also 5 *courpale*, 6 *curpall*, 7 *-ell*. [Phonetic corruption of *curper*, *CRUPPER*.]

1. A crupper.

1498 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 388 Ane courpale . . and three girthis to the samyn sadill. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 300 Vpoun ane hors . . Without sadill, curpall, tre, or byrdill. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 432 I'm afraid that John Durie has cracked his curpel, at least his mouth is closed. 1675 CUNNINGHAM (of Craigend) *Diary* (1887) 51 To a new Curpell to my mail pillion.

2. *transf.* The rump, posteriors.

1787 *BURNS Answ. Guidwife Wauchope-ho*, I'd be mair vauntie o' my hap, Douce hingin' owre my curpel, Than . . proud imperial purple.

**Curr** (*kür, korr*), *v.* [Echoic: cf. *Da. kurren* to coo, to whirr, and the verbs mentioned under *CUR*.] To make a low murmuring sound, like the cooing of a dove or purring of a cat. Hence *Curring vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1677 N. Cox *Gent. Recreat.* iii. 57 When you have so tamed them [Nightingales] that they begin to Cur and Sweet with cheerfulness, and record softly to themselves. 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The . . curring of Pigeons . . curking of Quails. 1798 *Wordsw. Idiot Boy* xxi, The owlets hoot, the owlets cur. 1855 G. DONALD in *Whistle-binkie* (1890) II. 87 Cheatie, Cheatie pussie. by fireside curring, Sang contented purring. 1860 THOMAS in *Zoologist* X. 3651 [The note of the fern-owl] resembled . . the whirring, rapid rotation of a wheel . . the sounds intermixed with curring and croaking notes.

**Curr**, *sb.* [Echoic: cf. *prec.*] A curring sound. 1867 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 148 They'll send the stanes spinnin Wi a whirr and a curr till they sit round the tee.

|| **Curraich**, *-agh* (*kürä, kuräx*). Forms: 5-6 *currok*, 7 *-ogh*, (*carrogh*), 8 *corraoch*, 8-9 *courraoch*, 9 *corraoch*, *corraoch*, 7- *corraigh*, *curraigh*. [*r. curraoch* boat, little ship; also *corraoch* boat, coracle; cf. Welsh *corrag*, also *curragl, curragl* CORACLE; these point to an OCelt. *\*kuruk-os*, *\*kuruk-os* boat. (The spelling *carrogh* in Camden and his citers is prob. only a misprint.)]

A small boat made of wickerwork covered with hides, used from ancient times in Scotland and Ireland; a coracle.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 779 Pai called bat bate a currok. 1535 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lix, Ane bait of ane bull hid, bound with na thing bot wandis. This bait is callit ane currok; with the quibill they fische salmon . . they beir it to any place, on their bak. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 107 Their carroghs, wherein they passed over the Scitche vale. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 144 The Scots likewise out of their Carroghs of Leather vessels . . landing in whole Swarms. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* I. 156 Their wicker boats, covered with hides, and called corraghs. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Ire.* II. 53 *Corragh* or *curragh* is a small boat used by the fishermen of that part. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 553/a We embarked at an early hour in a 'corrack' at Dugort.

**Curraich**, *-ock* (*küräk*). *Sc.* Also *curraich*, *-och*. [Cf. Gaelic *curran*, 'paniers slung on horses for carrying bulky loads, as hay, corn' (MacLeod). The terminations *-an* and *-ag* are both diminutive, as is also *-ock* in Eng. and Sc.] *pl.* A pair of open wooden or wicker frames slung pannier-wise on each side of a horse, for carrying a load of corn, hay, or other bulky stuff. Cf. *crooks*: *CROOK sb.* 9. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 395 The fuel was carried in creels and the corns in curraichs. 1793 W. ANDERSON *Piper of Peebles* in C. Rogers *Scot. Life* I. vi. 218 Coops and carts were unco rare An' creels and currochs boot to sair [i. e. beloved to serve]. 1880 *GORDON Bk. Chron. Keith* 443 A load of plants slung over the horse's back in the 'Curraich' style. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 479 Panniers or currochs were laid across the pony's back.

**Curraige**, *obs. form of COURAGE.*

**Curral**, *obs. form of CORAL.*

**Currant** (*küränt*). Forms: a. 4 (raysons of) *Corauante*, 5 (reysyns, etc. of) *Corance*, *-awnce*, *-auns*, *-ence*, *-ent*, *-ons*, *-ouns*, 5-6 *-aunce*, 6 *-ans*, *-ens*, 6-7 (raisins of) *Corinth*. *B. Pl.* (or collective): 6 *coraunce*, *corints*, *currants*, 6-7 *-ance*, *-antes*, *corans*, *corantes*, (*corinthes*), 6-8 *currans*, 7 *-ence*, *-ains*, *-ands*, *corants*, *-ents*, *-ins*, *corrans*, *-ands*, *-ants*, (7-9 *corinthes*), 6 *-currants*. *Sing.* 6 *coeren*, 7 *corin*, *coran*, *curran*, *current*, 7-8 *curran*, (*corinth*, 8 *curan*), 7- *currant*. [Orig. *raisins of Corauante*, A.F. *raisins de Corauante*, = F. *raisins de Corinthe* raisins of Corinth; reduced before 1500 to *corauante*, *coraunce*, whence the later *corantes*, *currants*, and *corans*, *currance*, *currans* (found in literature to c 1750, and still dial.). Some of the 16th c. herbalists restored the original form *Corinth*, which has been affected by some writers down to the 19th c.]

1. The raisin or dried fruit prepared from a dwarf seedless variety of grape, grown in the Levant; much used in cookery and confectionery. (Familiarly distinguished from 2 as *grocers'* or *shop currants*.)

+ a. *Raisins of Corauante*, *Corinthe*, etc. *Obs.*

[1334 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 545 Raisins de Corauante.] 1c 1390 *Form of Curry* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.*

6 Lat it seeth togedre with powder-foit of gynger . . with raysons of Corauante. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 217 Item, for vij. li. reysyns off corawnce, xvij. d. 1471 *MARG. PASTON Lett.* No. 681 III. 25 Send me word what price a li. of . . reysyns of Corons. 1564 *BULLEYN Bk. Compendious* 27 a. Take . . of Raisons of Corans picked. 1578 *LYTT Dodoens* v. lxxxii. 652 The small Raysons which are commonly called Corantes, but more rightly Raysons of Corinthe. 1620 *VENTER Via Recta* vii. 122 The small Raisins of Corinthe, which we commonly call Currants.

b. *Corauante*, *currance*, *currants*, *currant*, etc.

a 1502 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 234 Coraunce, at i. d. ob'. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Item for a butte of currantes, iij. s. iij. d. 1578 [see c]. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 165 The plant that beareth the coren. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iii. 40 Three pound of Sugar, fise pound of Currance, Rice, 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* II. (1688) 235 Grapes of Corinth or Currants. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 205 A Prune, a Raisin, or a Currant. 1725 *POPE Odys.* XII. 293 note, The chief riches of the island [Zant] consist in Corinths. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) 50 Breakfast . . on Water guel with Currants. 1748 *MRS. S. HARRISON House-hdr.'s Pocket-Bk.* i. (ed. 4) 2, I suppose you have Currans, Raisons, and Sugars. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* II. 115 A plumb-pudding, composed of flour with raisins and corinths. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* xxxiii, Had I not best go out and order raisins and corinths for the wedding-cake? 1860 *MRS. HARVEY Cruise Claymore* 271 Of late years the currant has been much more extensively grown in the neighbourhood of Corinth.

2. Transferred to the small round berry of certain species of *Ribes* (*R. nigrum*, *R. rubrum*) called Black and Red Currants. (The White Currant is a variety of the Red.)

These shrubs, natives of Northern Europe, were introduced into English cultivation some time before 1578, when they are mentioned by Lyte as the Black and Red 'Beyond sea Gooseberry'. They were vulgarly believed at first to be the source of the Levantine currant; Lyte calls them 'Bastarde Currant', and both Gerard and Parkinson protested against the error of calling them 'currants'.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. xx. 683 'The first kind is called . . *Ribes rubrum*; in English Redde Gooseberries, Bastard Corinthes. 1659 *PARKINSON Paradise Terr.* 558 Those berries . . usually called red currans are not those currans . . that are sold at the Grocers. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. v. § 12 Gooseberries and Currants. 1679 *Anat. Fruits* iv. § 6 A White Corin, without taking off the Skin, sheweth not unpleasantly how the Seeds are fastned. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 62 Now will the Corinths, now the rasps supply Delicious draughts. 1799 tr. *H. Meister's Lett.* 181: Tartlets of raspberries, currants, and gooseberries. 1878 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 178 Black and Red Currants belong to the same genus as Gooseberry.

b. The shrub which produces this fruit (more fully *currant-bush*, *currant-tree*); also other shrubs of the same genus, as the Flowering Currant, *R. sanguineum*, a native of North America, cultivated for its deep crimson flowers.

1665-76 *RAY Flora* 223 Corinthes or currans, as they are vulgarly called, are plants well known. 1783 *JOHNSON* 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, I would plant a great many currants; the fruit is good. 1866 *Trans. Bot. 92a Ribes* *sanguineum*, the Red-flowered Currant, a native of North America, is . . frequently grown in our gardens for ornamental purposes.

3. Applied to various shrubs having fruit (usually edible) resembling that of *Ribes*.

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 363 Australian Currant, *Leucopogon Richet*. Indian C., an American name for *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*. Native C., of Tasmania, a name applied to some species of *Coprosma*. *Ibid.* 674 *Leptomeria Billardieri* is a pretty broom-like shrub . . producing greenish-red berries, which are called Native Currants in New South Wales and Victoria; they have a pleasant acid taste. The fruit of another species, *L. acerba*, is also called Currants in Australia. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* W. Indian Currant, *Jacquinia armillaris*, *Beurveria havonensis*, and *B. succulenta*. . Indian Currant-bush, of Tropical America, the genera *Miconia* and *Chidenia*.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *currant-bun*, *-cake*, *-grape*, *-vine*; (sense 2) *currant-bush* (see also 3), *-jelly*, *-tree*, *-wine*; *currant-borer*, *-clearwing*, the clearwing moth *Aegeria tipula-formis* and its larva; *currant-gall*, a small round gall, like an unripe currant, formed on the male flowers and leaves of the oak by the insect *Spathogaster baccarum*; *currant-moth*, a kind of moth that infests currant-bushes, the Magpie-moth; *currant-shrub*, a shrub or acid drink made from currants; *currant-worm*, a larva that infests currant-bushes.

1788 *PICKEN Poems* 13 (Jam.), Whangs o' 'curran-buns an' cheese. 1890 *Speciator* 19 Apr. 521/a Currant-buns and plum-puddings. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. xxv. 405 The cotton shrub . . in verdure resembles the 'currant-bush. 1865 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iv, Ha you ne're a 'currant-but to leape into? 1881 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 545, I have dwelt in a Tub . . But ne're taught in a Currant-Butt before. 1868 *WOOD Homes without H.* xxv. 492 These are popularly called 'Currant-galls, because they look very much like bunches of currants. 1882 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* i. 32 We had a present sent to us of Figs, Filberts, and 'Currant-grapes. 1732-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Vitis*, The Corinth Grape, vulgarly called the Currant Grape: Is an early Ripener. 1889-9 *HUMPHREYS Genera Brit. Moths*, *Abraxas Grassularia*, The large Magpie, or 'Currant Moth. 1866 *Englissh. Dom. Mag.* IV. 94 How to make 'Currant Shrub. 1649 *Srro. Manor Wimbledon* in *Archaeol.* X. 424 (D.) The borders of which grass plots are 'coran trees. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cage C. Hope* II. 263 The Stem and Leaves of these shrubs are much like those of Corinth trees. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 715/1 In the Ionian Islands the 'currant-vine is grown on the sides of the lower hills. a 1648 *DIGBY*

*Closest Open.* (1669) 113 \*Currants-Wine, take a pound of the best currants.

**Current**, obs. form of **COURANTE**, **CURRENT**.

**Corranto**, var. of **CORANTO**.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 75 Without regarding ought save Cupids Currantes. 1659 SANCROFT *Mod. Politics* in D'Oyley *Life* II. 267 You hear so much of a curranto in the application.

† **Curre**, obs. [a. OF. *curre* (*corre*, *courre*):—*L. currus* chariot.] A chariot.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 79½ His cartes chares and curres.

**Curre**, obs. f. and var. of **CUR**.

† **Currence**, obs. rare. [ad. L. type \**currētia*, f. *currēt-em*, pr. pple. of *currere* to run: see -**RENCE**. Cf. obs. F. *courance*.] = **CURRENCY**.

1651 M. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 44 For the fuller currency of the Money. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 6 The time... will... not have been lost, if it only strips the argument of all sentimentalism and false currency.

**Currency** (*kʊrəns*). [f. as prec. + -**ENCY**.]

1. The fact or condition of flowing, flow; course; *concr.* a current, stream. *Obs. rare.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 18 To preserve the currency of the stream. 1668 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 135 To shew the Currency of their *Cavalis* here. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 11 The Currency runs... with such Force, as to render the Navigation thereof imperfect.

† b. 'Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation' (J.). *Obs.*

c. Running, rapid motion. (*nonce-use*.)

1841 L. HUNT *Ser. II.* (1841) 69 We are truly in a state of transition... of currency rather [in a coach].

2. The course (of time); the time during which anything is current.

1726 AVTLIFF *Patergon* 196 The Currency of Time to establish a Custom, ought to be with a Continuando from the beginning to the end of the Term. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1862 I. 288 She might be in the currency of her eighth year. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 465 During the entire currency of the lease. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 471 Must his exclusion run only during the currency of other parts of his sentence?

3. Of money: The fact or quality of being current or passing from man to man as a medium of exchange; circulation. Also *fig.*

1699 LOCKE *und Reply to Bp. of Worcester* (R.), 'Tis the receiving of them by others, their very passing, that gives them their authority and currency. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6078½ All such of the said Bills... lose their Currency. 1739 POPE *Dunci.* I. 23 note, The papers of Draper against the currency of Wood's copper coin in Ireland. 1854 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1886) 15 The laws of currency and exchange.

4. That which is current as a medium of exchange; the circulating medium (whether coins or notes); the money of a country in actual use.

1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 270 Money... by being coined is made a currency. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 398 The paper currencies of North America. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 58 If there is a large paper currency side by side with the gold. 1866 CAMPE *Banking* vii. 154 The currencies of two countries... being dissimilar.

*fig.* 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1806) III. v. General Miseries—the common currency of human existence. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 425 Their mischievous influences upon the moral currency.

b. *spec.* Applied to a current medium of exchange when differing in value from the money of account; e.g. the former currency and banco of Hamburg (see **BANCO**), the depreciated paper currency of various countries, and the local shillings and pence, of less value than sterling money formerly used in various British colonies.

1755 JOHNSON, *Currency*. 6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 73 In the province of New York common labourers earn three shillings and sixpence currency. 1872 *Japanese in Amer.* 20 Paper money... is also called currency.

*fig.* 1837 J. D. LANG *N. S. Wales* I. 220 Contests... between the colonial youth and natives of England, or, to use the phrase of the colony, between currency and sterling. 1892 LANTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 29 *Currency*, persons born in Australia, natives of England being termed 'sterling'.

5. The fact or quality of being current, prevalent, or generally reported and accepted among mankind; prevalence, vogue; *esp.* of ideas, reports, etc.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6077½ The Currency of the ordinary Distempers. 1798 FERRIAR *Cert. Varieties Man* 213 The story... seems to have gained currency. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1851) 321 Johnson's Writings, which once had such currency and celebrity, are now as it were disowned by the young generation. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 The currency of this belief continues.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mostly in senses 3 and 4.)

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 178 Currency-money here has depreciated... a full third. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* 17 He is... particularly well read on the currency question. 1866 CAMPE *Banking* viii. 160 The great advantage of coined money for currency purposes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 5 America... has shown itself able to do strange things in the way of currency-mongering.

**Current** (*kʊrənt*), a. Forms: 4-6 *corrant* (e), *corraunt*, 6 *corrant*, 4-8 *currant*, 5-6 *curraunt*, 6-*current*. [ME. *corant*, *currant*, a. OF. *corant*, *currant* (from 16th c. *courant*) running, pres. pple. of *courir*, OF. *corre*:—*L. currere* to run. The spelling of the Eng. word as *currant* (very common

in 16th c.) gradually led to its complete conformation to *L. current-em*.]

1. Running; flowing. (Now *rare*.)

c 1300 A. ALIS. 3461 With him cam... many faire juster corant. 1330 GOWER *Conf.* III. 96 Like to the current fire, that renneth Upon a corde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 128 Se that there be no water standenge... but that it be always current and rennyng. 1556 DAVIES *Orchestra* lix, Those current travases, That on a triple dactyl foot do run Close by the ground. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 10 They will go current down the River. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 67 The current streame. 1756 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) I. 265 The water was current through the pond. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *St. Sinai* i. 597 The current spring.

† b. *Current ship*: see *curr. Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 120 The lightest shipp which maye bee a passenger betweene them: that lyke as we vse poste horses by lande so may they by this current shippe in shorte space certifie the Lieutenant of suche thynges as shall chaunce.

† c. *Her.* = **COURANT** a. *Obs.*

1610 CULLIAM *Heraldry* II. xv. (1660) 176 He beareth... three Unicorns in Pale, Current. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 542 Argent, three Greyhounds Current Arm'd and Collard, Gules.

† d. Having a fall or inclination; sloping. *Obs.* (Cf. **CURRENT** sb. 3.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 128 To make them euen somwat dyscendyng or current one waye or other. 1530 PALSGR. 441 This water avoydeth nat well; by lykelyhod the gouter is nat currant.

e. Of handwriting: 'Running'; cursive.

1891 E. MAUNDE THOMPSON in *Classical Rev.* Nov. 418/a Ought our descendants then to infer that we knew nothing of a current hand?

2. *fig.* Smoothly flowing; running easily and swiftly; fluent. (Now *rare*.)

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97 Mistrusting... that all went not currant. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* i. iv. (Arb.) 24 Speech by meeter... is more currant and slipper upon the tongue. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* vii. 4 Thus the sense is perspicuous and current. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 67 April 18. The Bill... was read the first time. Apr. 19. Read the second time. Apr. 20. Read the third time, and passed the House. So current it seems this bill went. 1818 BYRON *Yuan* i. cc. (*MS. reading*). Other incidents... Which shall be specified... in current rhyme.

3. Running in time; in course of passing; in progress. Often used *ellipt.*, as in the 10th current (abbreviated *curr.*), i.e. the 10th day of the current month. b. Belonging to the current week, month, or other period of time.

1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 131 There was not any long time current and past wherein it has been observed and made usual. c 1645 HOWELL *Letit.* (1650) II. 7, I had yours of the tenth current. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 477 (It) does not imply the time fully run out, but that the last part thereof must then be current. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 142 None is to be ordained... Deacon till he is at least twenty-three current. 1734 BIRKBELEY *Let.* 17 Mar. Wks. IV. 218, I paid the cures for the current year. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 230 No tax is raised for the current services. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outlines Astron.* xviii. § 927 A date... always expresses the day or year current and not elapsed. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1886) 45 To enlarge his current expenses. 1868 DICKENS *Letit.* (1880) II. 387 We must call the current number for that date the Christmas number.

4. Of money: Passing from hand to hand; in circulation; in general use as a medium of exchange.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiv. 167 In the begynnynge of the Regne of Kyng Edward... was no monye currant in england but pens and halfpens and fethynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiii. 16 Currant money amonge marchantes [Wyclif pressed comune money]. 1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 286 The currantest money of all both in Venice, itselfe and in the whole Venetian Signiory. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 50 In Kataia a coine is currant, made of the blacke rinde of a certayne tree. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 66 Of the current coin of the empire. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 33 Pieces of leather impressed with the government mark and passing current like our bank-notes.

= Locally current. (Cf. **CURRENCY** 4 b.)

1593 in *Moniments of Irvine* (1890) I. 79 The Burrow mellis... to be payit in Stirling money... ar resavit in current money to our greit hurt.

† 5. Having the quality of current coin; sterling, genuine, authentic: opposed to *counterfeit*. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 73 Though others seem counterfeit in their deeds... Euphuus will be always currant in his dealings. 1599 WARR. *Faire Women* II. 1555 To put your love unto the touch, to try if it be currant, or but counterfeit. 1612 CORRA. *A Prouve de marieau*, sound, currant, good, right stuffe. 1634 W. TIRWHYTT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 67 If the report which passeth be current. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gale Laug. Unh.* ix. § 85 With a touchstone we try metals, whether they be good (currant) or counterfeit. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 141 Do we not try [a piece of Metal]... by the Test, before we take it for Current?

6. Generally reported or known; in general circulation; in general use, prevalent.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, § *Shore* xxiv, What I sayd was currant every where. 1605 BACON *Ess. Ep. Ded.*, I doe now publish my Essayes; which of all my other workes, have bene most currant. 1621 J. FORB in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 271 III. 267 It is current in every mans mouth that the Kings journey into Scotland is putt off. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 40, I find it very current that parliament will meet in October. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 549 The stories which were current about both Seymour and the Speaker.

7. Generally accepted; established by common consent; in vogue. Often with mixture of sense 3: Accepted or in vogue at the time in question.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 169 If laie Elders had bene currant in Gregories time. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 78 The current Theology of Europe. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., A word which is not current English. 1713 BRACKLEY *Hylas & P.* II. Wks. 1871 I. 309 The current proper signification attached to a common name in any language. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 187 The commerce of Holland greatly depends on the current interest. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 46 Current utilitarian speculation... shows inadequate consciousness of natural causation.

8. *Phr.* To pass, go, or run *current* (senses 5-7): to be in circulation or in common use; to be generally related, reported, or accepted; to be received as genuine. (Formerly *to pass or go for current*.)

1556 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 12 And so now it passeth current to be spoken and written Ajax. 1600 ANP. *Abbot Exp. Jonah* 3 Which opinion hath gone so currant, that... some of the new writers have accepted it for a truth. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 16 But most true this may seeme which runneth currant every where. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 Why the Translation of the Seutentie was allowed to passe for currant. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. (1636) 168 That invincible rage and furious onset, which goes current with the Barbarous for true valour. 1629 J. ROUSE *Diary* 45 It went for currant that the Spaniards had killed the French and Dutch. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 It went current among the seamen that the Spanish Doctor was an Englishman. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 250 Their Language [Portuguese] goes current along most of the Sea-coast. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam Ess.* I. 54 If such arguments are to pass current it will be easy to prove [etc.].

**Current** (*kʊrənt*), sb. Forms: 4 *curraunt*, 6-7 *current*, 6-*current*. [a. OF. *corant*, *currant*, sb. use of *courant* adj.: see prec., with which this is in its orthographical history identical.]

1. That which runs or flows, a stream; *spec.* a portion of a body of water, or of air, etc. moving in a definite direction.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 186 Men þat knowen þe worching of þe elementis... and worchip woundir bi craft in mevyng of currauntis. 1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 441 Two such silver currents when they ioyned Do glorifie the banks that bound them in. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 212 A small current of blood, which came directly from its snout, and past into its belly. 1791 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 205 A... mill turned by a current from a large river. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 10 Great ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream.

2. The action or condition of flowing; flow, flux (of a river, etc.); usually in reference to its force or velocity.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 353 Where the currant setteth alwayes to the eastward. 1683 BURNETT *tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 65 There is no great Current in the Bay. 1769 DE FOE's *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 57 [The River Trent] comes down from the Hills with a violent Current into the flat Country. 1822 W. IRVING *Athena* I. 25, I came to a river with high banks and deep rapid current. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Brann's Greece* II. xiv. 90 The well-known phenomenon of the changing current in the Straits [of Euripus].

† b. The course of a river or other flowing body. *Obs.*

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 119 The rise and currents of Rivers are not always the same now as before the Flood. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvi. 111 The peasants diverted the current of the flame, and saved their villages. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 25 The Earn is a more rapid river than the Forth, has a longer current.

3. The inclination or 'fall' given to a gutter, roof, etc. to let the water run off.

1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 423 No... persons shall make their pavements higher then an other, but that hit may have a reasonable currant. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Pennsyk.* I. 559 Neglect of Levelling the streets and ordering the Currents yrof. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 161 Take care that the Gutter... lie... in such a Position that it may have a good Current. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 407 All sheet lead is laid with a current to keep it dry. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Gutters usually have a current of ½ inch to the foot.

† 4. Circulation (of money), currency. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUDA *Fr. Acad.* I. 635 This privie councill... taketh order for the currant and finenes of money. 1621 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vii. (1739) 44 The regulating of the Mint, and the current of Money. 1621 tr. *Emilianus's Frauds Romish Monks* 91 They find a plentiful current of Devotional Mony.

5. *fig.* The course of time or of events; the main course.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 336/1 That place was not possessed of the like in manie currents of years. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 66 My joyes passion... choakes the current of my speech. 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* I. 19 More perhaps will be said of him in the current of these memorials. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiii. 106 Without some such general comprehension, as we may call it, of the whole current of time. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* III. (1852) 77 The whole current of my restless and ever-changing history. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 519 One more tale will bring us back directly to the current of our story.

6. Course or progress in a defined direction; tendency, tenor, drift (of opinions, writings, etc.).

1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 335 Say, shall the currant of our right come on. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 370 This is... plaine and obvious out of the very current of the words. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. x. In your first Paper, as the whole Current of it would make one believe. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 76 The current of men's opinions having... set that way. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xii. 152 [These] words... express the whole current of modern feeling.



† b. The tendency or drift of the common opinion, practice, etc., of a body of persons. *Obs.*

1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 218 Against this opinion is the common current of all Doctors and Fathers. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. conc. Usurped Powers* 17 The current of the people or community I am of is to be followed. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* xxxii, Affecting Singularity, against the general Current and Fashion of all about them. 1863 *Sal. Rev.* XV. 583/1 The current of modern American authorities is in complete accordance with this view.

7. *Electr.* The name given to the apparent transmission or 'flow' of electric force through a conducting body: introduced in connexion with the theory that electrical phenomena are due to a fluid (or fluids) which moves in actual 'streams'; now the common term for the phenomenon, without reference to any theory.

An electric current is according to its nature called *alternating* or *continuous*, *intermittent*, *pulsatory*, or *undulatory*.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 141 The frequent exciting such currents of ethereal fire in bed-chambers. 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 253 Perhaps the *aurora borealis* are currents of this fluid in its own region, above our atmosphere. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 48 From the manner in which the peculiar force called electricity is seemingly transmitted through certain bodies... the term current is commonly used to denote its apparent progress. 1871 TYNDALL *Pragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) I. x. 306 Faraday... illustrated the laws of these induced currents. 1881 W. L. CARPENTER *Energy in Nature* 133 Dynamo machines... that supply alternating currents, i. e. currents alternately in opposite directions. *Mod. Adv.* The [Electric Lighting] Company are prepared to supply current within the district named.

b. *transf.* Applied to the transmission of nerve-force along a nerve.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* i. ii. § 28 A current of nervous stimulus... derived from the [spinal] cord to the muscles.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* a. In relation to currents of water, air, and the like, as *current-drifted*; *current-bedding*, the bedding of geological strata in a sloping direction caused by deposition in a current of water; *current-fender*, a structure to ward off the current from a bank, etc., which it threatens to undermine; *current-gauge*, *current-meter*, an apparatus made for measuring the flow of liquids through a channel; *current-mill*, a mill driven by a current-wheel; *current-wheel*, a wheel driven by a natural current of water. b. Of or pertaining to an electrical current; as *current-breaker*, *collector*, *meter*, *regulator*, *weigher*, etc. 1891 *Genl. Derbyshire Archæol. Soc.* XIII. 35 The direction of the dip of planes of \*current-bedding. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xvii. 206 A \*current-drifted cask. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 661 The dynamometer \*current-gauge of Woltmann, 1790, is a light water-wheel operated by the current. *Ibid.*, The \*current-wheel is perhaps the first application of the force of water in motion to driving machinery.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 3/3 This \*current collector, which is connected with the motor placed between the wheels underneath the floor of the car, moves in the conduit beneath the rail. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 16 When the latter acts, it does so in obedience to \*current pulsations. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 380 A stratum of a conductor contained between two consecutive surfaces of flow... is called a \*Current-Sheet. *Ibid.* II. 341 The suspended coil in Dr. Joule's \*current-weigher is horizontal and capable of vertical motion.

† *Current*, v. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *current*. [*f. CURRENT a.*] *trans.* To render current, give currency or acceptance to.

1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.* 27 The uneven scale, that currents all things by the outward stamp of opinion. 1607 — *What You Will* i. 295 Faith, so, so. As 't please opinion to current it.

**Currented**, *pph. a.* [*f. CURRENT sb. + -ED 2.*] Having a current.

1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* i. 43 A strong currented River. **Currentless** (*kʊrɪntləs*), *a.* [*f. CURRENT sb. + -LESS.*] Having no current.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 191 We reached a spot where the river expanded, and formed a currentless basin. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Steamship Notes* 5 An anchorage, which is more or less currentless.

**Currently** (*kʊrɪntli*), *adv.* [*f. CURRENT a.*] In the manner of a flowing stream; with easy rapid movement; smoothly, fluently, readily. Now *rare*.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 The English wordes... will become any one of ye most accustomed sortes of Latine or Greeke verses meetely, and run thereon somewhat currently. 1598 GRENEWY *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. i. (1622) 223 Neither went things currently with him... the siege took no effect. 1636 FRATLEY *Clavis Myst.* lxx. 900 The spouts will not runne currently, if we pump not deep. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Instr.* (1653) 71 To pare old Trenches... whose Edges will grow so thick with Grass, that thou canst not get thy water to pass currently. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 131 Lady Harriet... very currently took her share of the intended presents. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1854) I. 58 While he holds the reins we roll smoothly and currently along. 1804 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 122 How currently does the work proceed! 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 Able to read in public currently and correctly.

2. In current use, practice, opinion, belief, report, or acceptance; generally, commonly among mankind, popularly.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1576) 320 Songs and Ballads... currently Sung in every place. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxiii. 167 Many... which beare that name, and currently passe among us. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 89 A Story which passes very currently. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 337 He... was detained at home, as currently reported, by illness. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* i. (1876) 5 The view currently taken.

† 3. With a common current or direction of evidence, opinion, etc. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol. Pref.* (J.), Which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth currently on your side. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 3. 15 In which you know how currently the schoolmen... are against you.

**Currentness**. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being current.

† 1. Fluency, easy flow (of language, etc.). *Obs.* 1866 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 The English tongue lacketh neither variety nor currentness of phrase. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* Transl. Addr., Her Interpreter... should speak all languages; at least to that fair degree of currentness, as [etc.].

2. The fact of being current or in circulation; currency; the genuine quality that entitles coin, etc. to pass current (*obs.*).

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 42 a. The currentness of the Coyne. 1611 COTGR., *Mise.* The currentness, or goodness of coyne. 1658 Bp. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xvi. As prayer is animated by the Death of Christ (which alone is that character that adds currentness to them).

**Curreour**, *curreur*, *obs.* forms of **COURIER**.

**Curret**, *ette*, *obs.* forms of **CURASS**.

† **Curreter**, *etter*, *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *courratier*, now *courrier*, OF. *coratier*, *coratier*, in Pr. *corratier*, Sp. *corredor*, broker, prob. f. *correr*, L. *currere* to run (Darmesteter). (The phonology opposes derivation from L. *currere*.)] A broker.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vu courratier... qui moyenne & va & vient d'une partie à l'autre, pour faire quelque marché*, a curretter, a broker. [1847 in HALLIWELL.]

**Curreye**, var. **CONREY** *Obs.*, equipment, etc.

**Curricie** (*kʊrɪki*). [*ad. L. curricularum* running, course, also (race)-chariot, f. *curr-ere* to run.]

† 1. A course, running. (In quot. 1682 taken as *dine*, a short course.) *Obs.*

1682 SIR I. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 124 Upon a curricie in this world depends a long course of the next. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 27 The Remedy... is convey'd... by the Curricie of the Blood into the Tracheal Ducts.

2. A light two-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses abreast.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 367 A curricie which is put in motion by the person who sits in it, by turning round a single wheel placed in the front. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/1 A man of 70 much intoxicated... rolled against the wheel of their curricie. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1807) II. 95 Curricies... are... a superior kind of two-wheeled carriage. 1802 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 773/1 In curricies, single horse chaises, or other carriages. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 386 He made these periodical journeys... in a kind of open curricie.

3. *Comb.* as *curricie-builder*; *attrib.*, as *curricie artillery*, *fire-engine*, *gun* (= mounted on a light two-wheeled carriage for rapid movement).

1786 SIR H. CROFT *Abbey of Kilkhampton* 107 Coach-builders, curricie-builders. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 173 Brass guns on curricie carriages. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 126 Two pieces of curricie artillery. 1878-81 E. MATTHEWSON *Aid Bk.* (1886) 579 Curricie fire-engines... may be advantageously fitted with shafts for one horse.

Hence **Curricie v.**; † **Curricieser**, one who drives a curricie. *nonce-vds.*

1857 CARLYLE *Misc.* IV. 98 (D.) Who is this that comes curriciding through the level yellow sunlight, like one of respectability keeping his gig? 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 58 The dashing curricie-ers of the day. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 5 (1806) I. 177 Our tonish navigators and curriciesers.

**Curricular** (*kʊrɪkʊlɪ*), *a. rare.* [*f. L. curricularum* (see *prec.*) + *-AR.*] Of or pertaining to driving or to carriages.

1798 *Spirit Pub. Frnl.* (1799) II. 186 Gigs, buggies, whisksies, and other implements of curricular motion. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIX. 193 Their heroes go to the drive in a tandem with outriders; but, notwithstanding this dense confusion of curricular arrangements [etc.]. 1881 *Standard* 12 Apr. The four-in-hand is, as it were, the curricular unit. If a man can manage a Coach and four... he can do anything in the way of driving.

|| **Curriculum** (*kʊrɪkʊlɪm*). Pl. *-ula*. [*L.*, = course, career (*lit.* and *fig.*): see above.] A course; *spec.* a regular course of study or training, as at a school or university. (The recognized term in the Scottish Universities.)

1653 *Minutaria Univ. Glasg.* (1854) III. 379 Finito anni curriculo discussurum. 1643 *Ibid.* II. 317 Curriculum quinquæ annorum. 1824 J. RUSSELL *Tour Germ.* (1828) I. iii. 134 When the [German] student has finished his curriculum, and leaves the university. 1829 *Glasg. Univ. Cal.* 39 The curriculum of students who mean to take degrees in Surgery to be three years. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 84 The completion of the entire curriculum of metamorphosis. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. ix. 201 Butler's immortal Work has... been elbowed out from the Oxford curriculum.

**Curried** (*kʊrɪd*), *pph. a.* 1 [*f. CURRY v. 1 + -ED.*] Rubbed down with a comb; dressed; drubbed.

a. 1553 UDALL *Reyster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 22 The worst is but a curried cote.

**Curmed**, *pph. a.* 2 [*f. CURRY sb. 2 and v. 3 + -ED.*] Prepared with curry or curry-powder.

1855 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (1865) 302 Curried Oysters. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. v. 95 Fish cutlets, curried fowl, tarts, and cream.

[**Curriedew**, *-dow*, **curridow**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

**Currier** (*kʊrɪər*). Forms: 4 *curiour*, 4-6 *coriour*, *curryour*, 4-7 *corier*, 5 *coryowre*, *coryer*, *correher*, *coureour*, *curriour*, 5-6 *coryer*, *-ar*, *coryour*, 6 *corrier*, *curryar*, *courrar*, *curreur*, 6-7 *coriar*, 6- *currier*. [In sense 1, M.E. *corier*, *coryer*, a. OF. *corier*, *coryer*; — L. *coriarius*, tanner, currier, f. *corium* hide, leather. The forms in *-our*, as *coureour*, are assimilated to, or directly from, F. *curroyeur*, in Palsgrave *curroyeur*, OF. *curroyeur* (13th c.) currier, f. *curroyer*, in Cotgr. *curroyer*, now *corroyer* to CURRY, whence senses 2, 3. A confusion between the two words appears already in OF. where we find *corioier*, *curroier* as variants of *corier*, in which the *oi* is due to *corroyer*, *curroyeur*.]

1. One whose trade is the dressing and colouring of leather after it is tanned.

In the earlier quoes, confused with *tanner*; but the two trades were quite distinct and legally incompatible in 1488. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 471 Seynt petre dwelte in a corieris hous. 1382 — *Acts* ix. 43 Many dayes he dwellede in Joppe, at Symound, sum coriour, or tawler [1388] a curiour; Vulg. *Simoneum quemdam coriarium*. *Ibid.* x. 6 [v.r. curryour]. c. 1440 *Præp. Paro.* 93 Coryowre, *coriarius*, *cerdo*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. iii. 77 Coupers, coryers, tawyers, skynners. 1488 *Act i Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 2 That no Tanner whiles he occupieth the mistere of a Tanner... use the mistere of a Coriour nor blak no leder to be put to sale. c. 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.): The nexte that came was a coryar and a cobeler, his brother. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Tanners are with Corriers wel agreede. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 36 The tanners, makers, curriers, and dressers of the same [leather]. 1639 [see CURRY v. 1 a.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 833 Useless to the Currier were their Hides. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 761 The trade of a coach currier is hardly carried on anywhere except in the metropolis. 1854 LOWELL *Canbr.* 30 *Years Ago* Wks. 1890 I. 70 A currier's shop, where... men were always beating skins.

2. One who curries horses, etc.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Præp. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 When short hors and short coriers doo meete. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 39 A currier of camels.

3. One who curries favour.

1515 BARCLAY *Eglages* i. A iv/2 Flatterers and lyers, curriers of faile.

† **Currier** 2. *Obs.* Also 6 *purriar*, *corriar*, *corier*, 6-7 *curriour*, 7 *curriour*.

[By some assumed to be identical with CURRIER 1; others suggest that it may be from F. *currier*, light horseman, scout, skirmisher (see CURRIER 2); but evidence is wanting.]

1. An early kind of fire-arm; see quot. 1834.

1557-9 Ld. WENTWORTH *Lett. to Q. Mary* (on siege of Calais) in *Hardwick State Papers* (1778) The enemies... with their curriers (which assuredly shot very great bullets and carry far). 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 105 Their corriers were more woorth Then double tolde, the peeces that wee brought. 1590 HAKLUYT *Voy. II.* ii. 61 He caused his bases, curriers, and harquebusses to be shot off. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* § 6 Smaller guns, as courriers, harquebusses, muskets. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 373/2 The Currier, or currier of war... of the same calibre and strength as the arquebus, but with a longer barrel.

2. A man armed with a currier.

1577-8 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1215/x Heerewith a companie of couriers and calliers were put forward. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Disput.* i. 44 The Caluers or Coriers. Such must haue either of them a good and sufficient peece.

**Currier**, *-or*, *obs.* forms of **COURIER**.

**Curriery** (*kʊrɪəri*). [*f. CURRIER 1*: cf. OF. *curroierie*.] The trade or occupation of a currier; the place where the trade of a currier is carried on. In mod. Dicts.

**Currish** (*kʊrɪʃ*), *a.* Also 5 *kurressh*, 6 *courrish*. [*f. CUR + -ISH.*]

1. OF, relating to, or resembling a cur.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Caninus*, doggish, currish. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* lv. lxvi. (1634) 46 One of these... Doth utter barking words with currish sound. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 139 The Dogs of a Mungrel or Currish kinde. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4545/4 An English Spaniel Dog... his Ears Currish. c. 1875 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 248 Rabies is rare here... though dogs both of good breeds and currish are extremely numerous.

2. *fig.* Like a cur in nature; snappish, snarling, quarrelsome; mean-spirited, base, ignoble.

c. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 65 A kurressh herte, a mouthe pat is curteise, Ful wele ye wote that he not according. 1447 RECORD *Fid. Ur.* A iiij, Those currish stomakes, which can do nothing but barke and brail. 1566 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 292 To change this currish lew. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 286 His snarling and currish inuectives. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 275 Quarrelsome and currish People that bark and snarl at one another. 1820 BYRON tr. *Morganite Maggiore* xxvii, Currish renegade! 1888 J. FAYN *Myst. Mirabridges* II. xii, His currish nature prompted him to strike where no blow would be returned.

**Currishly** (*kʊrɪʃli*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2.*] In a currish manner.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 128 Thou... oughtest nat to holde currishly agaynst thy maister. 1576 FLEMING *Panophl. Epist.* 370 Goodwil and courteous intertainment currishly

recompensed. *1532 T. TAYLOR God's Judgm.* i. l. x. (1642) 26 Whereat the Emperour being nettled... used him most curiously. *1884 SYMONDS Shaks. Predecessors* xiv. 574 Gabriel Harvey... curiously vented his spleen against the dead man in a clumsy satire.

**Curriessness** (kū'ri:səs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Curriess condition or quality.

*1542 UDALL Enym. Apophth.* 68 b *marq.*, Thei [Cynics] did with their foule mouthes represente the curriessness of dogges. *1627-77 FELTRAM Resolves* ii. lxx. (R.), Diogenes... by his curriessness got him the name of dog. *1824 GALT Rohelau* i. li. v. 199 The natural curriessness of their temperament.

**Curroir**, -our(e), -owre, -ur, obs. ff. COUVERIER.

† **Curry**, *sh. l.* Obs. rare. In 5 curray. [a. F. *carroi* 13th c. (AngloFr. \**corrai*), OF. also *carroi*, *carrei*, etc., with the primary sense 'preparation': see CONREY, and CURRY v.1] The currying or dressing of leather.

*c 1430 LYDG. Bochas* ii. xlii. (1554) 32 a, A skin wrought by good curray.

**Curry** (kū'ri), *sh. 2* Forms: (6) carriel, 7 carree, 8 carrey, curree, kerrey, 8- currie, curry. [a. Tamil *kari* sauce, relish for rice, Canarese *kari*, whence Pg. *caril*, and earlier Eng. and Fr. forms; mod.F. is *caril*.]

A preparation of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, cooked with a quantity of bruised spices and turmeric, and used as a relish or flavouring, esp. for dishes composed of or served with rice. Hence, a *curry* = a dish or stew (of rice, meat, etc.) flavoured with this preparation (or with curry-powder).

*1598 W. PHILLIPS Linschoten* 88 (Y.) Most of their fish is eaten with rice, which they seeth in broth, which they put upon the rice, and is somewhat soure... but it tasteth well, and is called Carriel. *1687 R. KNOX Hist. Ceylon* 12 They... boyl them [fruits] to make Carrees, to use the Portuguez word, that is somewhat to eat with and relish their Rice. *1749 Art of Cookery* 32 To make a Currye the Indian way. *1766 GROSSE Voy. E. Indies* (1772) i. 150 (Y.) The currees are infinitely various, being a sort of fricassees to eat with rice, made of any animals or vegetables. *1848 THACKERAY Lett.* If you can come to dinner, there's a curry. *1891 SHARMAN Faus. Cookery* 16 Pour the curry on the dish with the rice.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *curry-sauce*, -*stuff*; *curry-leaf* tree, a name for *Bergera Königii*, the aromatic leaves of which are used to flavour curries; *curry-paste*, -*powder*, preparations of turmeric and strong spices, for making curried dishes. *1810 R. J. THORNTON Family Herbal* 12 Turmeric... a principal ingredient in the composition of curry-powder. *1860 TENNENT Ceylon* i. 463 (Y.) Plots of esculents and curry-stuffs of every variety, onions, chillies, yams [etc.]. *1883 BISHOP in Leisure Ho.* 146 f. Curry is at each meal, but it is not made with curry powder.

† **Curry, currie**, *sh. 3* Obs. or arch. Also 6 curree, currie. [a. F. *curée*, in 14-15th c. *currée*, f. *cur* hide, corresponding to a L. type \**coriata* lit. hide-ful, skin-ful, the entrails of the deer being given to the hounds on the skin: see LITTRÉ, and Notes to *Sir Tristrem* (1886) l. 474. Cf. QUARRY.] The portions of an animal slain in the chase that were given to the hounds; the cutting up and dismembering of the game; *transf.* any prey thrown to the hounds to be torn in pieces, or seized and torn in pieces by wild beasts: see QUARRY.

*c 1500 Maluine* xix. 99 be herte, was hadde out of the waite and the curree made & gyve to the houndes as custome is to doo. *1600 Currie's Comp.* in *Select Harb. Misc.* (1793) 192 His malestie not staying upon the currie of the deer, as his use is. *c 1611 CHAPMAN* *Had* xvi. 145 A den of wolves... New come from currie of a stag. *Ibid.* xvi. 693 Two fierce kings of beasts, oppos'd in strife about a hind slain on the forehead of a hill, both sharp and hungry set. And to the currie never came but like two deaths they met. *1830 R. CHAMBERS Life Jas. I.* i. ix. 247 It was James's practice to superintend the currie or dissection of the deer. *1859 HELPS Friends in C.* Ser. II. vi. 134 A bill is thrown before the house as the currie to the hounds; and it is torn to pieces by everybody.]

† **Curry**, *sh. 4* App. an error for CARRY *sh. 1*. *c 1682 Sir T. BROWNE Tracts* i. (1684) 21 Whereof one would lade a Curry or small Cart.

**Curry** (kū'ri), *v. 1* Forms: 3 (f) courey, 4-7 cory, corry, 5-6 cury, 5 corroye, coraye, corey, (core), curray, (pa. t. pl. currieden), couray, 6 courye, -ie, currey, 6-7 courrie, -y, currie, 4- curry. [a. OF. *correir*, *corre-r*, orig. *conreder*, *conreer*, *conreer*, *conraer*, *conraier* to put in order, prepare, arrange, dispose, equip, apparel, curry a horse; in Palsgr. and Cotgr. *courroyer*, mod.F. *corroyer* to curry leather, = Fr. *conreer* to arrange, to entertain, lt. *corredare* to equip, furnish, deck out, fit out (a bride or a ship): early Rom. \**conradare* to prepare, make ready, etc.: see CONREY.]

In OF. the diphthong *ei, oi*, in the second syllable, belongs originally only to the stressed forms, whence it has been extended to all. The 16th c. form *curroyer* seems to have been assimilated to *courroye*, *courroie*: -L. *corrigia* thong, leather strap.]

1. *trans.* To rub down or dress (a horse, ass, etc.) with a comb.

*c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I.* 61/251 And selde heo [an ass] is i-curreyed [i. conreyed] wel. *1398 TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 802 The colte is not... curreyed with an horse combe. *c 1430 LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 53 (Mätzner) Lik

as he wold coraye his maystres hors. *1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 19 A short horse is soone currey. *1576 TURBERV. Venerie* 31 It may suffice to rubbe and currie the hounde three times in a weeke. *1589 Pappe v. Hatchet* 3 Who would currie an Ass with an Inorie combe? *1617 MARKHAM Caval.* iii. 21 First let your groom vacloath him, then currie, rubbe, picke, and dresse him. *1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Travelling Horse*, Ever where the Horse's hair is thinnest there curry the gentlest. *1839-40 W. IRVING Wolfert's R.* (1855) 175 Her hide is daily curried and brushed.

b. Applied to persons. *1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* iii. xliii. (Arb.) 273 Thou art that fine, foolish... Alexander that tendest to nothing but to combe and curry thy haire. *1596 NASH Saffron Walden* 107 Currying and smudging and pranking himselfe. *1733 CHRYNE Eng. Malady* ii. xii. § 3 (1734) 243 The Parts affected... being first well curried with a Flesh-Brush. *1806-7 J. BRESFORD Miseres Hum. Life* xx. (1826) 251 She curries with towels The Chamber-maid's bowels.

c. *fig.*: To tickle, scrape, scratch, claw, etc. *1598 E. GRIMM Shial.* (1878) 59 We shall be curried with the brislie phrases And prick-song termes he hath premeditate. *1607 DEKKER Westw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 II. 352 You shall go on fiddling... curry your instruments: play and away. *1655 FULLER Hist. Camb.* (1840) 151 Indeed, with his learned lectures, he... curried the lazy hides, of many an idle and ignorant friar.

2. To dress (tanned leather) by soaking, scraping, paring, beating, colouring, etc.

*14... Chalmers Air* c. 22 (Jam.) Item, thai wrik it [leather] or it be currait. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 110 Currayyn ledryr... *1490 CAXTON Eneydos* vii. 30 The hide of an oxe whiche [she] dyd doo corroye well. *1503-4 Act 29 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Remb., Upon payne of forfeit of every hyde by hym so corroyed. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* II. 271 Those skins which are to be curried and dressed. *1639 Sc. Acts, Chas. I.* (1870) v. App. 610/1 Edward Spencer Corier, craving libertie to buy hydys... and vent the same being Coried. *1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates* 142 All Leather, tanned or curried, coming from Foreign Parts. *1826 SCOTT Woodst.* xxxi. I made the deer's hide be curried and dresed by a tanner.

† b. To work iron in the forge. Obs. [F. *corroyer* *du fer*.]

*1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 58 Spanish-steel... sometimes proves very unsound, as not being well curried, that is well wrought.

3. *transf.* To beat or thrash one's hide for him, give a drubbing to. Also *fig.*

*1526 SKELTON Magnyf.* 1641 For myrth I have hym coryed, beten and blyst. *1530 PALSGR.* 504/2 She hath curried hym with a good staffe. *1580 BARETT Adv.* C 799 He hath well curried thy cote. *1621 FLETCHER Isl. Princess* iv. ii. I have seen him Curry a fellow's carcass handsomely. *1719 D'URVEY Pills* v. 227 This is the great Sir Francis Vere, That so the Spaniards curried. *1809 W. IRVING Knickerbo.* (1861) 220 He swore... that he would currie his hide till he made him run out of it.

† 4. *fig.* To 'stroke down' (a person) with flattery or blandishment. Obs.

*c 1394 P. Pl. Crede* 365 Whou þey curry kinges & her back clawþ.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To employ flattery or blandishment, so as to cajole or win favour: cf. next.

*c 1400 Test. Love* i. (1560) 280 b/2 The currieden glousours, tho welcomeden flatterers. *1575 BRIEF Disc. Troubl.* at *Frankford* (1642) 167 Such as... can cap it, can cope it, and curry for advantage. *1597 SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 1. 81 I would currie with Maister Shallow. *1830 A. W. FOMBLANQUE Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) II. 51 His Grace meant he was currying to the Duke of Newcastle.

5. † a. To *curry favel*: to use insincere flattery, or unworthy compliance with the humour of another, in order to gain personal advantage. (Cf. CURRY-FAVEL below.)

[OF. *estreller favel* (*favelan*, *fauvain*, also *torcher favel*) to currie the chestnut house, hence, to employ deceit or hypocrisy, to glaze; cf. FAVEL.]

*c 1400 Beryn* 362 She toke hym by the swere, As þouze she had lernyd cury favel of some olde ffire. *c 1420 HOCCELEVE De Reg. Princ.* 189 The knyght or squier... he hidde the trouthe and cory favelle, he not the ner is His lordes grace. *1426 AUDELEY Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Loke thou core not favel ne be no flatterer. *c 1566 UNDERHILL Narr. Reform.* (Camden Soc.) 159 Accordyng to the olde proverbe... He thatt wylle in courte abyde Must cory favelle bake and syde, for souche gett moste gayne. *1570 T. WILSON Demosthenes* 77 While they tell you a faire tale and curry favelle with you. *1603 KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1610) 108 Her pickthanke favours, who to curry Favelle, spared not [etc.].

b. Later, this phrase was transformed into *To curry favour*: to seek to win favour, or ingratiate oneself with another, by officious courtesies or unworthy complaisance.

*c 1510 BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F vj, Flatter not as do some, With non curry favour. *1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt.* viii. 20 note, He thought by this meane to curry favour with the worlde. *1691 WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 470 [H.] was then by him published to curry favour with the Royalists. *1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 250 A set of bravos who... attempted to curry favour with the government by affronting members of the opposition. *1865 LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xxii. 472 Gossiping traders who seek to curry their favour.

† c. Hence occas. in other phrases of kindred meaning, as *to curry acquaintance*, *good will*, *appliance*, *friends*, *patron*.

*1571 CAMPION Hist. Ireland* (1809) 162 He curried acquaintance and friendship with meere Irish eneymes. *1807 FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 1303/2 He... seeketh all waies he could currie the bishops good will. *1830 SYMMER Rest Weary* i. A. iv. b. The proud and ambitious man... curries the applause of the world with all his might.

*c 1745 SWIFT Poems, Dan Jackson's Reply*, 'Tis true indeed, to curry friends, You seem to praise to make amends. *18... COLLIERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 250 Currying pardon for his past liberalism by charging... himself with the guilt of falsehood.

† **Curry**, *v. 2* Obs. [perh. derived from *currier*, common 16-18th c. form of *courrier*, as if to ride post, to post. Cf. SOURRY.] *intr.* To ride or run with haste or rapidly; to scurry.

*1608 CHAPMAN Byron's Conspir.* v. Plays 1873 II. 245, I am not hee that can... by midnight leape my horse, curry seaven miles [etc.]. *1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Discov. by Sea* Wks. ii. 21/1 We with our Wherry... Along the christall Thames did cut and curry. *1676 MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 34 A Sermon is soon curried over.

**Curry** (kū'ri), *v. 3* [f. CURRY *sh. 2*] *trans.* To flavour or prepare with curry or curry-powder.

*1839 Britannia* 12 May, The culinary skill by which... Lord John Russell curried unfortunate Lord Morpeth into the yellow resemblance of a statesman. *1855* [see CURRIED].

**Curry-comb**, *sh.* [f. CURRY *v. 1*] A comb or instrument of metal used for currying horses, etc.

*1573 TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 35 A currie-combe, maine-combe, and whip for a Jade. *1628 FLETCHER Loyal Subject* i. iii, The devil with a currie-comb Scratch 'em, and scrub 'em. *1714 in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 49 Rubbing and currying... with a Currycomb and Brush. *1882 H. LANSDELL Through Siberia* i. 137 Siberian post-horses are sorry objects to look at... A curry-comb probably never touches their coats.

b. attrib. and Comb.

*1634 HEYWOOD & BROME Lanc. Witches* ii. Wks. 1874 IV. 201, I have... then half a score mile to ride by currie-combe time, i' the morning. *1768 GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* i, Old Ruggins, the curry-comb maker.

**Curry-comb, currycomb**, *v.* [f. prec. *sh.*] *trans.* To rub down or groom with a curry-comb; to curry. Also *transf.* and *fig.*: see CURRY *v.*

*1708 MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 26 The Groom... ordered one of his Underlings to... currie-comb him with a Cudgel. *1809 SCOTT in C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) I. 366, I would willingly embrace your offer of currying-miss Miss Owenson. *1839 Times* 13 Sept., They do not believe a priest can currie-comb off their sins. *1842 Mrs. GORE Fascina.* 42 The principal clerk... became suddenly as serious as an ass that is being currie-combed.

Hence **Curry-comber**.

*1889 RAWLINSON Anc. Egypt* ii. (ed. 4) 32 The Apis bull... had his train of attendant priests... his grooms and cury-combers.

† **Curry-favel** (l. Obs. [See CURRY *v. 1* 5 a.] One who solicits favour by flattery or complaisance.

*1515 State Papers* II. 13 (N.) All the curryfavel, that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll, dare not... shewe hym the greute jupardye... of his soule. *1530 PALSGR.* 212/1 Curryfavel, a flatterer, *estrella favelan*. *1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Sometimes a creeper, and a curry fauell with his superiors.

b. (See quot.)

*1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 195 If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure *Paradiastole*, which thei foie nothing improperly we call the Curry-fauell, as when we make the best of a bad thing.

† **Curry-favour**. Obs. [See CURRY *v. 1* 5 b.] 1. = prec.

*1577 HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 144 A number of prodigal currie favours, who by flatterie set him aloft. *1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 116 Men infected with this baseness of condition, being... Curri-favours of the world. *1658 PHILLIPS, Curriedown*, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

2. The action of currying favour with others.

*1581 MULCASTER Positions* cxliii. (1887) 276 We... yeilde to curtesie more, then even the varie patrones of curtesie do, for all their curiafavour.

So † **Curry-favourer** = prec. 1.

*1563 NOWEL Serm. bef. Queen* (1853) 225 Their subjects, servants, curry-favourers, and others, will follow.

**Currying** (kū'ri:ŋ), *vbl. sh.* [f. CURRY *v. 1*]

1. The action of rubbing down with a curry-comb.

*1577 B. GOOGE Herestack's Husb.* iii. (1586) 120 In currying of them we must begin at the head and the necke. *1634 HEYWOOD & BROME Lanc. Witches* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 224 The Beast... hath cost you more the currying, then all the Combs in your Stable are worth.

b. Comb. Currying-glove, a glove with a rough surface used for currying horses.

2. The process of dressing tanned hides.

*1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 198 To Cordener for coreyng of a barkyd hyde iiij. d. *1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 An acte concerninge true tanninge and coriynge of lether. *1870 YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 295 Tanned leather often undergoes the further operation of currying.

b. *fig.* Drubbing, thrashing.

*1807 W. IRVING Salmagundi* (1824) 6 Nor will the gentlemen... escape our currying.

**Curry-leaf**, -*powder*: see CURRY *sh. 2* b.

**Currymaul** (Herb.), variant of CARMELB.

*1792 NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 414 A species of liquorice called currymaul.

**Curs**, obs. form of COURSE, CURSE.

**Cursal** (kū'rsəl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *cursorius*, f. *cursor* course: see -AL.] Of or belonging to a course; applied to certain canons of St. Asaph's and prebendaries of St. David's Cathedral in Wales.

According to some, because originally their prebends were annually changed by course or rotation: Jones & Freeman *Hist. St. David's* 213. Others would refer it to the 'Cursus', officium Ecclesiasticum, seu series Orationum, Psalmorum, Hymnorum, et ceterum precationum, quæ quotidie in Ecclesia decantatur' (Du Cange).

1872 M. E. C. WILCOX *Sacristy* II. 84 The preachers of Canterbury and curial Canons of S. Asaph. 1878 CLERGY List; *Cathedral Establishments*, St. David's; Prebendaries: 1st Curial the Queen.

† **Cursant**, *a. Her. Obs.* [ad. L. *cursant-em*, pr. pple. of *cursare* to run: cf. *COURSE* v.] Running, coursing.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 b, Three Greyhounds cursante.

† **Cursary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. *cursare*, *CORSAIR* + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to corsairs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 385 It serueth them for... a great defence in time of cursary invasions.

**Cursare**, -aro, -ary, obs. forms of *CORSAIR*.

**Curse** (kūrs), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 curs, 4-5 kors, 4-6 curs(e), 5 course, 5- course. [Late OE. *curs*, of unknown origin; no word of similar form and sense is known in Teutonic, Romanic, or Celtic. (Of connexion with *crass*, which has been suggested, there is no trace.)]

In its various uses the opposite of *blessing*.

1. An utterance consigning, or supposed or intended to consign, (a person or thing) to spiritual and temporal evil, the vengeance of the deity, the blasting of malignant fate, etc. It may be uttered by the deity, or by persons supposed to speak in his name, or to be listened to by him.

10. *Charter of Leofric in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 72 Hæbbe he her on ðisse life Godes curs. (Cf. *Earle Land Charters* & *Sax. Doc.* 252, 253, etc.) *a 1050 Liber Scintill.* vi. (1880) 174 Blesung fæder fæstnað hus bearna, curs soðlice moder awyrwalað trymninge. *c 1125 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 666 Leiden þa Godes curs and ealre hālgane curs and al Cristene folces. *c 1290 S. Eng. Leg.* l. 287/214 He 3afalle godes curs and his. *a 1300 Vox & Wolf* 201 in Hazl. *E. P. I.* 64 Ich habbe widewene kors Therefore ich fare the wols. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xiv. (1495) 299 The faders curse greuth the chylidren. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 240 Thus have you breath'd your curse against your self. 1625 *J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 376 Her prayers and Amen, be a charm and a curse. 1780 *COWPER Table Talk* 467 God's curse can cast away ten thousand sail! 1798 *COLCIRIDGE Anc. Mariner* iv. ix, An orphan's curse would drag to Hell a spirit from on high. 1829 *HOOD Eugene Aram* xlii, He told how murderers walk'd the earth Beneath the curse of Cain.

**D. spec.** A formal ecclesiastical censure or anathema; a sentence of excommunication.

*a 1050 in Thorpe Anc. Laws* II. 318 Biscopum gebýrð þæt hi æfre on ænigne man curs ne settan, butan hy nyde scýlan. *c 1286 CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 655 Hæve noon Awe In swich caas of the Excedekenes curs. *c 1440 PROMPT. Parv.* 111 Curse, excommunicatio, anathema. *1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 936/4 At the suit of the lady Katharine Dowager, a curse was sent from the pope, which cursed both the king and the realm. *a 1663 SHENSTONE* *Ess.* 176 If any one's curse can effect damnation, it is not that of the pope, but that of the poor. 1849 *WHITTIER* *Voices of Freedom*, *Charter-breakers* iii, The waiting crowd... Stood to hear the priest rehearse, In God's name, the Church's curse.

2. Without implication of the effect: The uttering of a malediction with invocation or adjuration of the deity; a profane oath, an imprecation.

*a 1050 Liber Scintill.* v. (1889) 24 Na ægyðende yfel for yfele oþþe curs for curse [*maledictum pro maledicto*], ac þer togeanes bletsigende. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De defies sed is... hoker and scorn... curs and leasings. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. T.* i. 196, I give him curses, yet he gives me love. 1734 *POPE* *Ep. Bathurst* 273 Despairing quacks with curses fled the place. 1835 *WHITTIER* *Hunters of Men* iv, The curse of the sinner and prayer of the saint. 1870 *E. PEACOCK* *Rail Skirl.* III. 96 Some curses followed.

¶ In such phrases as *not worth a curse*, *not to care a curse*, the expression possibly comes down from the ME. *not worth a kersse*, *kers*, *cras*: see *CRESS* 2.

But historical connexion between the two is not evidenced, there being an interval of more than 300 years between the examples of the ME. and the modern phrase; and *damm* (cf. *CARE* v. 4) occurs as early as *curse*, so that the coincidence may be merely accidental.

1763 *T. JEFFERSON* *Let. Writings* 1802 I. 346, I do not conceive that any thing can happen... which you would give a curse to know. 1813 *MOORE* *Post-bag* ii. 93 For, as to wives, a Grand Signor Need never care one curse about them! 1826 *BLACKW. Mag.* XIX. 357/x The Chapter on Naval Inventions is not worth a curse. 1827 *SCOTT* *Fynl.* (1890) II. 43 He will not care a curse for what outward show he has lost.

3. An object of cursing or execration; an accursed thing or person.

1382 *WYCLIF Gal.* iii. 13 Crist... maad for vs curs, that is, sacrifice for curs. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Gal.* iii. 13 Crist... being made a curse for vs. 1611 *BIBLE* *Jer.* xxvi. 6, I will make this city a curse to all the nations. 1654 *T. Scudery's* *Curia Pol.* 168 Bajazet... who is the curse and execration of all the world. 1838 *LYTTON* *Leila* i. vi, Thy name is a curse in Israel.

4. The evil inflicted by divine (or supernatural) power in response to an imprecation, or in the way of retributive punishment.

1382 *WYCLIF Dan.* ix. 11 And al Yrael braken the lawe... and curse droppide on vs. 1587 *GOLDING* *De Mornay* *Ep.* Ded. 3 He turned the reproch of his crosse into glorie, and the curse therof into a blessing. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* i. ii. 28 'Curse on that Cross, (quothen then the Sarazin). 1713 *ADDISON* *Cato* i. ii, Curse on the stripling! how he ayes his sire. 1854 *Mrs. Stowe's* *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 28 This is God's curse on slavery! a bitter, a bitter, most accursed thing!

b. A great evil (regarded more or less vaguely

as inflicted or resting upon a person, community, etc.); a thing which blights or blasts; a blasting affliction, a bane.

1592 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 43 Oh 'tis the curse in Loue... When women cannot loue, where they're belou'd. 1595 *John* iv. ii. 208 It is the curse of Kings, to be attended By slaues, that take their humors for a warrant. 1669 *WORLDWISSE* *Syst. Agric.* x. § 1 (1681) 210 The only natural Remedies against this sometimes heavy Curse [mildew]. 1789 *W. BUCHAN* *Dom. Med.* (ed. xi) 81 Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labour, as a curse. 1846 *KINGSLEY* *Lett.* (1878) I. 141 The curse of our generation is that so few of us deeply believe anything. 1870 *Pall Mall* *Mag.* 29 Oct. 1891 Very ill with that curse of his trade the painter's colic.

c. *Curse of Scotland*: a name given to the nine of diamonds in a pack of cards.

Origin of the name doubtful. A not unlikely suggestion is that the card was so called from resembling the armorial bearings of Dalrymple, Lord Stair, nine lozenges on a saltire, the number and shape of the spots being identical, and their arrangement sufficiently similar. The first Earl of Stair was the object of much execration, especially from the adherents of the Stuarts, for his share in sanctioning the Massacre of Glencoe in 1692, and subsequently for the influential part played by him in bringing about the Union with England in 1707. An opponent says he was 'at the bottom of the Union', and 'so he may be styled the Judas of the Country'.

1715-47 *J. HOUSTON* *Mem.* 92 [Lord Justice-Clerk Ormiston] became universally hated in Scotland, where they called him the Curse of Scotland; and when the ladies were at cards playing the Nine of Diamonds (commonly called the Curse of Scotland), they called it the Justice Clerk. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* 141 The nine of diamonds (is called) the Curse of Scotland, because every ninth monarch of that nation was a bad King to his subjects. 1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 75 There is the curse of Scotland, plague take that nine of diamonds. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 4/8 A problem which has long puzzled antiquaries. Why is the Nine of Diamonds called the Curse of Scotland?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *curse-blasted*, *-loving*, *-scarred*, *-worthy* adjs.; *curse-roll*, a list of anathemas; *curse-mete*, app. formed after the erroneous *help-meet* for *help meet* or the modern *help-mate*.

1836 *G. S. FABER* *Answ. Husbent* 34 After the manner of his curse-loving Church. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING* *Drama of Exile* I. 1. Yesterday was helpmate and delight Unto mine Adam, am to-day the grief And curse-mete for him. 1855 *BAILEY* *Mystic* 127 With ominous and curseworthy glory. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN* *Mystics* (1860) I. 180, I shall have a list longer than the curse-roll of the Pope.

**Curse** (kūrs), *v.* Forms: 1 cursian, 2-3 cursen, (3-4 kurse, 4 course), 4-5 cors, (5 cruss), 5-6 courses, 4- course. [Goes with *CURSE* *sb.*, from which, in its OE. form *curs*, the vb. *cursian* was probably immediately derived.]

Generally the opposite of *to bless* in its various uses.

1. *trans.* To utter against (persons or things) words which consign, or are intended or supposed to consign, them to evil spiritual or temporal, as the wrath of God or the malignity of fate; to damn. a. Said of the deity or supernatural power.

*c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueð upen hwate. *Ibid.* 181 þo godes muð cursede eorðe. 1416 *AURELIAN* *Poems* a Murthyr, theft, and avoutre... bene cursyd in heven on hys. 1611 *BIBLE* *Numb.* xxiii. 8 How shall I curse, whom God hath not cursed? 1761 *STERNE* *Trist. Shandy* III. xi, May the Father who created man, curse him... May St. Michael, the advocate of holy souls, curse him. 1821 *BYRON* *Cain* i. i. 522 O Cain! This spirit [Lucifer] curseth us.

b. Said of persons claiming to speak in the divine name, *esp.* officers of the church: To pronounce a formal curse against, to anathematize, excommunicate, consign to perdition.

*a 1154 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 4 þe biscepos & lered men heom cursede æure. *Ibid.* an. 1140, þe biscop of Winestre... cursede alle þe þen. *a 1300 CURSIV* *M.* 17109 (Gott.) Curced in kirc þan sal þai be wid candle, boke, and bell. 1397 *TREVISIA* *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 309 [The pope Anastasius] cursede þe empeuror. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ix. 36 Machomete cursede all þase þat drinke wyne. *c 1440 PROMPT. Parv.* 111 Cursyn, excommunico, anathematizo, cateo. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 119 This yere the men of Caithnes in Scotland burned their bishop, because he cursed them for not payng of their Tithes. 1611 *BIBLE* *Numb.* xxii. 6 Come now therefore, I pray thee, curse mee this people, for they are too mighty for mee. 1782 *PRIESTLEY* *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 7 The Jews... cursed them in a solemn manner three times. 1849 *WHITTIER* *Voices of Freedom*, *Curse of Charter-breakers* ix, Since that stoled and mired band cursed the tyrants of their land. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 Those who alienate either house or lot shall be cursed by priests.

2. Hence (without implication of the effect): To imprecate or invoke divine vengeance or evil fate upon; to denounce with adjuration of the divine name; to pour maledictions upon; to swear at.

*c 1200* *ORMIN* 5050 þif þat tu cursesst anig mann & hatesst himm wiþ herre. *c 1300 St. Brendan* 550 Ich mai curse the tyme that ich bore was. *c 1325 E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1583 He cored his clerkes & calde hem chorles. *c 1475* *Parleray* 285r Full often cursing the hour and the day That thes wordes scapod or mouthed he. 1599 *SPENSER* *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 49 A thousand sithes I curse that carefull hower. 1603 *KNOTTES* *Hist. Turks* (1621) 52 The citizens... cursing the tyrant to the devill. 1715 *Dr. For. Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 109, I heard my brother damn the coachman, and curse the maids. 1859 *TENNISON* *Guinevere* 529, I did not come to curse thee, Guinevere. 1871 *MORLEY* *Voltaire* (1886) 163

Voltaire... never knew more German than was needed to curse a postilion.

† b. with *obj. clause*. *Obs. rare.*

*c 1500* *Maid Emlyn in Anc. Poet. Tracts* 27 He cursed that he came thyder. 1638 *FORD* *Fancies* iii. iii, The time will come... When he will curse he train'd me hither.

c. In imprecations (with no subject expressed): = DAMN, CONFOUND.

1761 *STERNE* *Trist. Shandy* III. x, Curse the fellow... I am undone for this bout. 1777 *H. SMART* *Play or Pay* iv. (1878) 71 'Curse the whist!' he muttered; 'what a fool I was to meddle with it!' 1881 *SCRIBN. Mag.* XXI. 269/2 'Curse it! why do you treat me so?'

3. To speak impiously against, to rail profanely at (the deity, fate, destiny, etc.); to blaspheme.

*c 1200* *Spelman's* *Psalm* xxxvii. 22 (C. MS.) Forðam þe bletsiede him yrfweardiað eorðan, yfelcweþende [C. cursynde] soðlice him foreweorðað. 1388 *WYCLIF* *Job* ii. 9 His wiþf seide to hym... Curse thou God, and die. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* i. i. 37 He... cursed heaven; and spoke reprochful shame Of highest God. 1611 *BIBLE* *Isa.* viii. 21 They shall fret themselves, and curse their King, and their God. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* iii. 774 The Clown, who, cursing Providence, repines. 1732 *POPE* *Ep. Bathurst* 402 And sad Sir Balaam curses God and dies.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To utter curses; to swear profanely in anger or irritation.

*c 1230* *Ancr. R.* 198 þe þet swereð greaete oðes, oðer bitterliche kurset. *c 1350* *Will. Palerne* 1977 He... gan to kurse fast; 'Where dwelle þe, a deuel wal, 3e damiesels, so long?' *c 1450* *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1266 It es mare manehede... to beseke god þair boie to bene, þan outþir for to curse or scorne. 1565 *LD. BERNERS* *Provs.* II. liii. [lii.] 190 When they saw theyr godes taken and spente away... they cursed bytwene theyr tethe, sayenge, go into Englande or to the deuyl. 1535 *CORDEVALE* *Math.* xxvi. 74 Then beganne he to curse and to sweare. 1667 *DRYDEN* *Will. Gallant* iv. 1, I drink not, I curse not, I cheat not; they are unnecessary vices. 1819 *SHELLEY* *Cenci* iii. l. 314 He... came to upbraid and curse, Mocking our poverty. 1822 *D. C. MURRAY* *Bob Martin's* *Lit. Girl* i. 13 Coming into collision with some unseen piece of furniture [he] cursed quietly to himself.

5. *trans.* To afflict with such evils or calamities as are the consequences or indications of divine wrath or the malignancy of fate; to blast. *To be cursed with*: to be afflicted with by divine decree, by destiny, or by one's evil fate.

1382 *WYCLIF* *Deut.* xxviii. 16, 17 Cursid thou shalt be in citee, cursed in feild; cursid thy bern, and cursid thy relikis. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 945 The Destinies will curse thee for this stroke. 1611 *BIBLE* *Gen.* xii. 3, I will bless thee that bless thee, and curse him, that curseth thee. 1727-38 *FAIRBANKS* *viii.* 13 With this plague she's rightly curst. 1781 *COWPER* *Truth* 182 To... curse the desert with a tenfold dearth. 1805 *SCOTT* *Last Minst.* iv. xiv. Sue some fell fiend has cursed our line, That coward should e'er be son of mine! 1882 *J. COOK* *Boston Lectures*, *Hereditry* x, He was temporarily a drunkard, and God cursed him, through that law of initial heridity. *Mod.* To be cursed with a bad temper, a drunken wife, etc.

**Cursed, curst** (kūrsəd, kūst), *pp. a.* Also 4 cursd, curcud, -id, cursud, 4-5 cursede, -id, corsed, -id, 4-6 curste, 5 curset, -it, -yd, 5-6 curssed. [*f.* *CURSE* v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. That has had a curse pronounced or invoked upon him or it; excommunicated, anathematized; under a curse, blasted with a curse.

*a 1300* *CURSIV* *M.* 29334 (Cott.) Qua communs wit cursd man, þat was noht ar, es cursd þan. 1393 *LANG.* *P. Pz.* C. xxii. 419 The country is þe corsedour þer cardinales comþ ynne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 *Curced, anathematizatus.* 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iv. 1. 147 The wofullist Division... That euer fell upon this cursed Earth. 1611 *BIBLE* *Mat.* xxv. 41 Depart from me, ye cursed. 1723 *GAY* *Captives* ii. (1772) 41 Shun'd like a pestilence, a curst informer! 1800 *WORDSW.* *Hart-Leap Well* v. vii, But something ails it now; the spot is curst. 1862 *RUSKIN* *Munera P.* (1880) 92 The cursed fig-tree, which has leaves but no fruit.

2. Deserving a curse; damnable, execrable, heinously wicked.

*a 1300* *CURSIV* *M.* 1106 (Gott.) To haue done suilk a curced dede. 1388 *WYCLIF* *Eccles.* x. 9 No thing is cursidere than an averseur man. *c 1400* *Melayne* 310 Appon the curse Sarazens-for to were. *a 1592* *H. SMITH* *Wks.* (1867) II. 34 Who would have said... that the chosen people should become the cursted upon the earth? 1609 *HOLLAND* *Ann.* *Marcell.* xvii. l. 79 Carefull withall, least the cursed foules of the aire [*diræ volucres*] should deuoure the bodies. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* l. 385 And with cursed things His holy Rites and solemn Feasts profan'd. 1715 *Dr. For. Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) I. 99 The cursed roots from whence this bitter fruit grows up. 1765 *H. WALPOLE* *Otranto* iv, 'Dare to proceed in thy curst purpose of a divorce... and here I lance her anathema at thy head.'

3. Used intensively in expression of hatred, dislike, vexation, etc.: Execrable, detestable, abominable, 'damned', 'confounded'.

*c 1386* *CHAUCER* *Sompn.* *Prolog.* 43 God save yow alle, save this cursed Freie. 1576 *FLEMING* *Panopl. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke and cursed chance. 1664 *EVELYN* *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Earwigs... are cursed Deuourers. 1738 *SWIFT* *Pol. Conversat.* 22, I have cut my Thumb with this cursed Knife. 1819 *BYRON* *Yvan* ii. clii, One's early valer's cursed knock. 1876 *E. JENKINS* *Blot on Queen's Head* 24 'What a cursed piece of buffoonery!'

b. Used adverbially; sometimes merely emphatic. (Cf. *damned*, *deuced*.)

1719 *J. RICHARDSON* *So. Connoisseur* 116 Our Grandisies they were Papists, Our Fathers Oliverians, their Beams 'tis said are Atheists, Ours must be Cursed Quakers. 1778 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Ep. Reviewers* *Wks.* 1812 I. 7 What they disapprove is cursed simple. 1845 *FORD* *Handb. Spain* i. 30 They prefer cursed bad wine to holy water.



4. (Usually spelt *curst*.) a. Of persons (or their dispositions, tongues, etc.): Malignant; perversely disagreeable or cross; cantankerous, shrewish, virulent. *Obs.* or *arch.* (also *dial.*)

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 89 This Herode was over moche cursed & cruelle. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xv. His [Socrates] curst and shrewd wife. 1578 Chr. *Prayers in Prio.* (1851) 198 When thou didst deal mildly and gently with me, I became the curster. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 156 Curster than she, why 'tis impossible. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 44 One plague That vext him .. was his wifes curst tongue. 1642 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 461 They were glad that I gave him so short and so cursed an answer. 1711 SHAFESB. *Chaucer*. (1757) II. ii. 1. § 2. 84 Any Nature thoroughly savage, curst, and inveterate. 1836 J. DOWNE *Mountain Doxan*. I. 218, I have told that lie .. why are ye so curst now as to want me to tell it o'er again? 1879-81 MISS JACKSON *Shr. phs. Word-bk. s.v.*, 'E's a little curst chap.'

† b. Of men or beasts: Fierce, savage, vicious.

c1400 *Song Roland* 486 Corsabran, the cursid, kenyst in halle. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 82 To straungers he [the dog] is eger and curst. 1576 TURNER. *Venerie* 184 Terryers .. are manche curster. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short hornes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 101 Dogges, that are curst, men vse to tie vp in the day, and let loose in the night. 1644 BULWER *Chival.* 130 Bridling it like unto curst and fierce bulls. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bandog*, [It] should be chosen .. not too curst nor too gentle of disposition.

† c. *fig.* Of hair: Rough, bristly. Of a sore: Malignant, irritable. *Obs.*

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Casaries horrida*, a cursed head. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 As curst sores with often touching waxe angry.

d. *Comb.*, as *curst-heartedness*, malignity of disposition, wickedness of heart.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. li.* 19 Although they fome not out their curstheartedness openly. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 10 A tumour of curst-heartedness.

† **Curshedede.** *Obs.* [-HEAD.] Curshedness, execrable wickedness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6544 (Gitt.) And bar-wid forpermare he seide, For to se þair curshedede. 1382 WYCLIF *Law* xviii. 27 (MSS. B, D, E, F, H) Alle forsothe the cursydedhes [v. r. cursidness, 1388 abhonyacions] diden the tiliers of the erthe that weren biþer 3ow.

† **Curshedood.** *Obs.* [-HOOD.] Curshedness; *cur.* accursed thing (tr. L. *anathema*).

1382 WYCLIF *Chron.* ii. 7 The sones of Zamri .. that .. synned in the theft of curshedood.

† **Curshedly** (kɜːʃɪdli), *adv.* Also *curstly*. [f. CURSED + -LY.]

1. In a cursed manner; in a way deserving a curse; wickedly, abominably.

c1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 239 Thou that .. heriest false goddes curshedly. c1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* x. 237 When bayerd sawe he was so curshedly dealed wythall. 1549 CHURCH *Hurt Sedat.* (1641) 61 They judge curshedly the good to be bad. 1679 BEDLOE *Poish Plot* i. None more curshedly ingenious in inventing .. methods of doing mischief.

2. Used as an intensive with strong expression of reprobation or dislike: In a cursed manner, execrably, detestably, 'damnable', 'confoundedly'.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 20 To be curshedly affrayed of his owne shadow. 1663 T. PORTER *Uitly Combat* ii. iii. Why, so thou art, insufferably, curshedly drunk. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlix. 106 Curshedly down in the mouth. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv. They voted her ladyship curshedly satirical. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. I can't see why you should be so curshedly particular.

† 3. Malignantly; with perverse ill-temper; crossly, severely, harshly, virulently.

1430 LYNG. *Chron.* Troy iii. xxv. Guido .. hath delite to speake curshedly Alway of wemen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxvi. 423 His procurators .. curshedly and ful slowly served hym at his nede. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. ii. 64 To make him fret the more, Speak curshedly to him. 1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 74 Father Browne, who would curshedly correct his old wife. 1650 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph*, (1656) 106 You .. bark and scold .. more curshedly and bitterly than any Butter-quean.

† **Curshedness** (kɜːʃɪdness). Also *curstness*. [f. CURSED + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being cursed or under a curse; damnation; misery. † b. *pl.* Miseries, misfortunes (*obs. rare*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7228 Woo to þo þat erly .. haunte þe taurne .. Curshedness hem folowp at þe endyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/3 To haue soo many cursidnesses or ylle happes. 1579 TOMSON *Caluins Sermon*. Tim. 334/2 Them that were slaues to Satan, and ouer the eares in the deepe bottomlesse pitte of curshedness. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year* i. xi. 142 The Poet describes the curshedness of their posterity. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 265/1 Mr. Watkins Toible had long lived in a state of single blessedness, as bachelors say, or single curshedness, as spinsters think. 1875 T. HULL *True Order Studies* 140 If you would .. know the reality and curshedness of sin.

† 2. The condition of being execrably wicked; abominable wickedness. b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act or practice of wickedness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1575 (Gott.) þair curshedness was nocht vnkid. c1386 CHAUCER *Perd.* T. 310 Ydel sweryng is a curshedness. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 30 In moche cursidnes and wickednes. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. PR. x. 7 His mouth is full of curshedness. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 75 By walking in a way of curshedness.

† 3. An accursed thing, 'abomination'. *Obs. rare*. c 1550 CHURCH *Math.* xxiv. 15 When ie se ye cursidnes of desolation, which was spooked of bi daniel y<sup>e</sup> prophet, standing in an holi place.

4. (Usually *curstness*.) Malignancy or perversity of disposition, ill temper, crabbedness; fierceness, savageness; virulence (of poison). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 77 As I .. Koude tellen of my wyues curshedness. c 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 107 He that is to every man contrary, And he that bostithe of his curshedness. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 209 With spitefull speach, curshedness and crueltie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xxiv. 654 As the curshedness and rigor of parents, is to be mollified by patience. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 18 Profane persons swear, as dogs bark, not ever for curshedness, but for custom. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurge.* xxi. xix. (1678) 474 The Basilisk far exceeds all kinds of Serpents in the curshedness of its poison. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxvi, 'Curstness' (or crabbedness) of man's nature.

† **Cursee.** *nonce-rod.* [-ER.] One who is cursed.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) II. x12 Which curse being strengthened by a sin of very old standing in the family of the cursee.

† **Cursee**, *obs.* form of CURTSEY.

† **Curseful** (kɜːsɪfʊl), *a. rare*. [f. CURSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Fraught with a curse or curses.

1312 WYCLIF *Ezech.* x. 7 Hateful .. is pride; and cursful alle wickedness of Jentiles. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 306 Those curseful events that have made me the wretch I am. 1871 FRANCES R. HAVERGAL *Ministry of Song* (1882) 109 Those love shone forth upon the curseful tree.

Hence † **Cursefully** [printed *curstfully*] *adv.*, accursedly.

1606 MARSTON *Fauna* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 98 Was not thou most curstfully madd?

† **Curseletie**: see CURSORARY.

† **Cursement.** *Obs. rare.* In 4. *corsement*. [f. CURSE *v.* + -MENT.] Cursing, malediction.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 65 Hus cloþes were of corsement and of kene wordes. [Cf. *Psalm* cix. 18.]

† **Curseen**, -son, *dial.* f. CHRISTEN *a.* and *v.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 38 For all this curseid world. 1606 DAY *He of Guls* II. iv. Well, god a mercy of all cursen soules. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coscomb* II. ii. As I am a curstend whore. *Ibid.* iv. iii. *Nam.* Are they cursen'd? *Madge.* No, they call them infidels. 1851 CURMBIRD. *Gloss.*, *Curseen*, to christen.

† **Curseary**: see CURSORARY.

† **Curser** (kɜːsɪə). [f. CURSE *v.* + -ER.] One who curses; one who utters a curse or malediction; a profane swearer.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1300 Curseris alle here lyve Shall neuere haue grace for to pryve. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 23 These more then deuylis sweaters, banners, and cursers. 1635 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 933 Thy Curser, Jacob, shall twice cursed be. c 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 133 Such cursers and swearers as could hardly be matched out of hell. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* i. v. 72 Which is worst, To be the curser or the curst. 1855 MOTTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1858) 63 So speaking, the curser was wont to blow out two waxen tapers .. and with this practical illustration the anathema was complete.

† **Curser, Cursey**, *obs.* ff. COURSER, CURTSEY.

† **Curship** (kɜːʃɪp). [f. CUR + -SHIP.] The estate or personality of a cur: used as a mock title.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 959 How durst th', I say, oppose thy Curship [Against Arms, Authority, and Worship]? 1765 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode IV to R. A's Wks.* 1812 I. 87 The Lord have mercy on your Curship's skin.

† **Curshie**, *obs.* form of CURTSEY.

† **Cursing** (kɜːsɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The utterance of words which consign to spiritual and temporal evil, the vengeance of the deity, the malign influence of fate, etc.; malediction, imprecation, damning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xx. 47 Ðas onfoðð cursing mara [Rushen. Ðæt mara vel mast cursing; Vulg. *damnationem maiorem*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ix. 11 And cursing, and wlatyng which is writen in the book of Moises .. droppide on vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Mat.* iv. 6 That I come not, and smyte the earth with cursing. 1558 ABB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 32 The maleousis wayrings or cursingis quihill God .. schoris to the transgressours.

† b. *concr.* The condition or place of damnation or perdition; hell. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29 Ðon all lichoma þin gesendad beð in tintergo vel in cursing. *Ibid.* x. 28.

2. The formal pronunciation of an ecclesiastical curse or anathema; excommunication.

12120 *Charter Pope Agatho* (dated 680) in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 30 Hwa swa hit breket ealre biscopes cursing and eal cristene folces he hafe. Amen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 No bissop ne mai him chastien ne mid forþode, ne mid scrife, ne mid cursing. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20482 (Cott.) Cursing twa-fald es, þe tan es mare, þe toþer lesse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 300 When Thomas it wist, he did mak a cursing. Roger he cursed first, þat coronouþ þe 3ong kyng. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. iii. That they shold to london come by Cristmas vpon payne of cursing. 1530 PALSGR. 211 Cursing .. excommunication. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* II. 35 Forbidden vpon paine of cursing. 1872 ELLA-COMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 139 Early in the twelfth century .. William of Winchester, by the authority of Celestine II .. brought in the use of cursing with bell, book, and candle.

3. Imprecation of evil; the profane use of imprecations in hatred or evil temper; blasphemy.

c 1050 *Spelman's Psalms* cviii. 16 (C. MS.) & he lufode wyrgednes [C. cursing] & heo came him, & he nolde blestunga & heo bið alyssad from him. a 1240 *Leofung* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Wreðde .. cursing, bac bitung. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9116 þy cursing now sene hyt ys Wyþ veniaunce on þy owne flesche. 1611 BUTLER *Ps.* lix. 12 For cursing and lying which they speake. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 275 He had heard that the King was

much given to cursing. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. Wks.* III. 427 It is no common blasphemy .. It is not simple cursing and swearing. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* Wks. I. 343 He will indulge himself with a little cursing and swearing.

† **Cursing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That curses.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 212 And you be a cursing hypocrite once, you must be lookt to. 1822 WATSON *G. Gilfillan* iv. 97 The meagre hand of contented or cursing penury.

† **Cursitate** (kɜːsɪtɪt), *v. rare*. [f. L. *cursitare* to run to and fro, freq. of *cursare*, freq. of *currere* to run.] *intr.* To run hither and thither.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 175 A flitting, cursitating, ghostly appearance.

† **Cursitation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *cursitatio* -em, n. of action f. *cursitare*: see prec.] A running or going hither and thither, perambulation.

1620 LORD BANIAN 63 The Bridegroom .. with all the children in the Towne .. make their cursitation round about the most publicke streets .. with Trumpets and kettle-drummes. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastical* Introd. 31 In their wild cursitations up and down the streets.

† **Cursor** (kɜːsɪtɪt). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 cursor, coursetour, -iter, 6-7 -itor, cursitour, 7 -iter, 6- cursor. [a. Anglo-Fr. *course-tour*, ad. med. L. *cursor* (Ordericus Vitalis) = *cursor* runner. (App. formed to have the same relation to *cursor*, that *cursitare* has to *cursare*.) But the exact derivation in sense 1 is obscure.]

1. One of twenty-four officers or clerks of the Court of Chancery, whose office it was to make out all original writs de *cursu*, i.e. of common official course or routine, each for the particular shire or shires for which he was appointed.

The office was abolished in 1835.

1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 As well the coursetours and other clerkes, as the sixe clerkes of the said Chancery. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 96 Cursor is an officer or Clerke belonging to the Chancery. They are called Clerkes of the Course in the oath of Clerkes of the Chancery. a 1655 BR. G. GOODMAN *Cré. Jas.* 1, I. 280, I have heard that the cursor's office of Yorkshire hath been sold for £1,300. 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 308 Mr. Gillingham, cursor of Monmouth and Hereford, is dead. 1767 *Antiq. Durham Abbey, Descr.* Bishopric 133 Court of Chancery [Durham], Mr. Thomas Huggal, Cursor and Examiner.

† b. A secretary. *Obs.*

1762 tr. *Bushnell's Syst. Geog.* I. 80 The .. Lay Inspector .. has one or two Secretaries or Cursors under him.

† 2. A running messenger, courier; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 84 [He] sent Scoutes, Cursors, Messengers .. over the whole land. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxviii. iii. 337 Their office was this, by running .. to be cursitors to and fro. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 282 The spirits, those cursitors betwix soul and body. a 1661 — *Worthies* iii. 101 Dromedaries .. are the Cursors for travel for the Eastern Country.

† 3. One who wanders about the country; a vagabond, tramp. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN (*title*), A Caueat or Warening, for comen cursitors vulgarly called Vagabones. 1587 MULLCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 156 Common coursetours, which post about still to suruey all scholes, and neuer staine in one. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. iii. § 68. 1672 Cursors or Vagabonds. 1725 *New Cent. Dict.*, *Cursors*, the Forty-second Order of Vagabonds.

4. **Cursor baron.** The junior or puisne baron of the Exchequer, a subordinate member of the court who attended to matters 'of course' on the revenue side. The office was abolished in 1856.

1642 VERNON *Consid. Exchequer* 33 The .. Cursor Baron being so called because he is chosen most usually out of some of the best experienced Clerkes of the two Remembrancers, or Clerke of the Pipes Office, and is to informe the Bench and the Kings learned Counsell .. what the course of the Exchequer is for the preservation of the same. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 557 Mr. Bradbury, of the Middle Temple, was lately sworn cursor baron of the exchequer. 1830 PRICE *Law of Exchequer* 77 The Cursor Baron, or, as he is sometimes called, the Fifth or Puisne Baron of the Court of Exchequer, has no judicial authority in the Court of Exchequer as a Court of Law.

† **Cursitory**, *a. Obs. rare*. [See prec., and -ORY.] = CURSORY. *Cursitorily adv.*, cursorily.

1632 LD. GRAY tr. *Palerculus* 306 Hee that in the cursitory way of this so contracted a worke, dares take upon him [etc.]. 1628 — tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 214 Having therefore cursitorily reviewed her face .. I .. desired her to tell me who she was.

† **Cursive** (kɜːsɪv), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med. L. *cursivus*, f. *curs-* ppl. stem of *currere* to run: see -IVE. Cf. Du Cange s.v. *Scriptura*. In mod. F. *cursif*, -ive (1797 in Hatzfeld).] Of writing: Written with a running hand, so that the characters are rapidly formed without raising the pen, and in consequence have their angles rounded, and separate strokes joined, and at length become slanted. In ancient manuscripts the cursive style, showing some of these characteristics, is distinguished from the more formal uncial writing.

1784 in W. FRY *New Vocab.* 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) III. 164 The gradual invention and .. general use of the cursive greek character. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. 1. § 56 The complex system of abbreviations which rendered the cursive handwriting almost as operose .. as the more stiff characters of older manuscripts. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Introd. § 102 The Cursive MSS. range from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries.

B. *sb.* A cursive character or manuscript.

1862 SCRIVENER *Introd.* N. T. ii. (1874) 40 Colbert. 2844 or 33 of the Gospels, 'the Queen of the cursives', as it has been called. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Intro. § 98 The Greek MSS. of the New Testament are divided into two classes. . . Uncials and Cursives, according as they are written in capital or minuscule characters.

**Cursively** (kŭrsivli), *adv.* *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

†1. In continuous course or succession. *Obs.* 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1380 This . . . empire . . . hath . . . bene always hereditary, from grandfather to father, from father to sonne, and so cursively in that manner.

2. In cursive characters.

1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 86 The name uncially expressed ΑΠΟCΤΑΤΗC, or cursively expressed ἀποστασία. 1885 E. M. THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 1491 Facsimiles of the cursively written papyri.

**Cursiveness**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being cursive.

c. 1820 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 14 The cursiveness of Ezra's hebrew character. 1833 — *Recapit. Apostasy* 88 An additional attempt was made to increase the cursiveness of the cursive character.

**Curskyn**, var. **CRUSKYN** *Obs.*, vessel for liquids. **Cursmas**, dial. form of CHRISTMAS.

**Curson**, var. **CURSEN**, dial. form of CHRISTEN.

**Cursor** (kŭrsŭr), [a. L. *cursor* runner, agent-n. from *currere*, *currere* to run: cf. COURSER.]

The Latin word occurs in the title of 'De trets pat men cals *Cursor Mundi*' (Gutt. MS.), 'The Cursor of the world' (Cott. MS), of which it is said, l. 267, *Cursor* [v. r. *Cursor*, *Coursur*] o world man ought it call, For almost it ouer-remnes all.]

†1. A runner, running messenger. *Obs.* [a. 1300; see above.] 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iii. 125 He went apace like a Cursor that telleth good news. a. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* ii. iv. (1642) 53 He also kept cursors and messengers. . . to ride abroad.

2. A part of a mathematical, astronomical, or surveying instrument, which slides backwards and forwards.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vii. xii. (ed. 7) 666 Every one of these Transames or Coursours must be cut with a square hole. . . so as they may be made to run just upon the staffe and to fro. 1642 W. GASCOIGNE in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 43 The lowest part of the cross is jointed, to separate it from the cursor on the ruler. 1736 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser*, *Cursor*, a little brass Ruler representing the Horizon: a Label. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 139 The cursor, or moveable wire, in the micro-microscopes. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. In mediæval universities, a bachelor of theology giving the courses of lectures upon the Bible which formed one of the necessary preliminaries to the doctorate.

† **Cursorary**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* = CURSORY.

The reading of the 3rd Quarto (followed by Pope, and by most modern editors), for which Quartos 1 and a have *cursorary* and the First Folio *curselarie*: cf. CURSTORY. SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 77 (Qo. 3, 1619) We haue but with a Cursorary eye Ore-view'd them.

**Cursore**, *obs.* form of **CORSAIR**, COURSER.

|| **Cursores** (kŭrsŭr's), *sb. pl.* *Ornith.* [L. pl. of *cursor* runner: see above.] The name given by De Blainville, 1815-22, to an order of birds, containing the ostrich and its allies, which are incapable of flight, but are mostly swift runners. It corresponds to Merrem's division *Ratites*.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 283 Birds. Order XII.—Cursores. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 440 Of all the Cursores, the Apteryx of New Zealand appears to be the one which is most completely destitute of wings, and which departs most widely from the general type of the class of Birds.

**Cursorial** (kŭrsŭr'ial), *a.* *Zool.* [f. L. *cursor* runner (taken in reference to CURSORES) + -AL.] Adapted, or having limbs adapted, for running; *spec.* applied to certain birds (*Cursores*), orthopterous insects (*Cursoria*), and crustaceans.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 283/2 The sternum of the Cursorial Birds presents few affinities of structure to that of the rest of the class. 1855 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* 25 The prehensile or cursorial limb of the denizen of dry land.

**Cursorily** (kŭrsŭrili), *adv.* [f. CURSORY *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] The L. *cursorie* was in early use.] In a cursory manner; in passing; hastily; without attention to details.

1349 LATIMER *3rd Sermon* *def. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 78, I will runne it ouer *cursorie*, ryping a lytle the matter.] 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 128 Thus cursorily to passe it ouer. 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor.* 135 Cursorily and by the way to annex hereto such things as carry some probability. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Adv. 2 A while he cursorily read over the Tract. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 23, I have already cursorily mentioned some of the products. 1804 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 84 Principles which he has but cursorily investigated. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 20 An allusion was cursorily made to the expenditure in travelling.

**Cursoriness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Cursory quality; hastiness or slightness (of examination or treatment).

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1885 F. HALL in *N.Y. Nation* XLI. 240/3 The subject of which has been despatched with uncritical cursoriness.

**Cursorious** (kŭrsŭr'ies), *a.* [f. L. *cursor* runner + -OUS: see CURSORY.] Adapted for running: said of the legs of coleopterous insects.

† **Cursoriwise**, *adv.* *Obs.* -o [Short for *in cursory wise*: see next.] In a cursory manner.

1598 FLORIO, *Alla fuggita*, by the way, cursoriwise. 1659 TORRIANO, *Per corso*, runningly, cursorie-wise.

**Cursory** (kŭrsŭr'i), *a.* Also 7 *cursorie*, *cursary*. [ad. L. *cursorius* of or pertaining to a runner or a race, f. *cursor-em* runner: in OF. *course*, *course*.]

1. Running or passing rapidly over a thing or subject, so as to take no note of details; hasty, hurried, passing.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 277 Cursory saying of a few prayers a little before death, availeth not. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 128, I had only a cursory view of it, and that by chance. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii. A traveller who stopped to take a cursory refreshment. 1857 KEEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* 37 Obvious to the most cursory reader of the Gospel. 1866 ROGERS *Agrie. & Prices* I. iii. 60 A cursory inspection shows that these statements are untrustworthy.

† 2. Moving about, travelling. *Obs. rare.*

1606 *Proc. agst. Garnet F. T.* Father Cresswell, legier jesuit in Spain; father Baldwin, legier in Flaunders. . . besides their cursorie men, as Gerard, etc. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 24 Their houses are made cursary like our Coaches with four wheeles that may be drawne from place to place. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. ii. 21 Those Tribes dwelt in their Tents. . . in a cursory condition, only grazing their Cattel during the season.

3. *Entom.* Adapted for running; = CURSORIOUS.

4. In mediæval universities: *a.* *Cursory lectures*: lectures of a less formal and exhaustive character delivered, especially by bachelors, as additional to the 'ordinary' lectures of the authorized teachers in a faculty, and at hours not reserved for these prescribed lectures.

[The name would appear to have been first given to the lectures delivered by bachelors as part of the *cursus* prescribed for the licence, but to have been afterwards extended to all 'extraordinary' lectures.]

1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Univ. Camb.* p. xlv. note 1. 1894 RASHDALL *Med. Universities* vi. § 4. 426 The 'cursory' lectures of Paris are the 'extraordinary' lectures of Bologna. *Ibid.* 427 Vacation cursory lectures might be given at any hour. *Ibid.* It is probable that the term 'cursory' came to suggest also the more rapid and less formal manner of going over a book usually adopted at these times.

b. *Cursory Bachelor*: (in modern writers) a bachelor who gave cursory lectures.

**Cursour**(e), *obs.* form of **CORSAIR**, COURSER.

**Curst**, *a.*: see CURSED.

† **Curstable**. *Arch. Obs.* [f. COURSE + TABLE.]

'A course of stones with mouldings cut on them to form a string course' (Parker *Gloss.* 1850).

1298 *Bursar's Acc. Mertoun Coll.* (Parker), Pro x pedibus de curstable.

**Cursten**, var. **CURSEN**, dial. form of CHRISTEN.

**Curstfully**: see CURSEFULLY.

**Curstly**, -ness: see CURSEDELY, CURSEDESS.

|| **Cursus** (kŭrsŭs), [L. *cursus* course, f. *currere* to run.] The Latin word for COURSE; occasionally used in mediæval or technical senses, as

a. A race-course, running-ground, or drive; b. A stated order of daily prayer; a ritual, or form of celebration; c. An academic course or curriculum.

1838 MRS. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 164 For what purpose this avenue or cursus was used. 1865 McLAUCHLAN *Early Sc. Church* xiv. 188 Whether they made use of any peculiar cursus or liturgy. 1875 McCOSH *Sc. Philos.* xi. 94 The University Commissioners appointed in 1643 a Cursus for Aberdeen. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 348/3 The line would have cut through the avenue and the cursus of Stonehenge.

**Cursy**, *obs.* form of CURSEY.

**Curst** (kŭrt), *a.* [ad. L. *curtus* cut or broken short, mutilated, abridged, which became in late L. and Romanic the ordinary word for 'short': IL, *Sp. corto*, Pr. *cort*, F. *court*.]

The Latin adj. was app. adopted at an early date in Ger., giving OS. and OFris. *cirt* (MDu. *cort*, Du. *MLG.*, and LG. *hort*, whence also mod. Icel. *horta*, Sw. and Da. *hort*), OHG. *kurst*, *kurrs* (MHG. and mod. Ger. *kurz*), where the word has taken the place of an original Teut. \**skurti*-, in OHG. *scurtz*, in OE. *scort*, *seort*, *Short*. But the latter was retained in English.]

1. Short in linear dimension; shortened.

1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 295 In more temperate climes hair is curt. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. of Rhine* xix. Thy limbs are crooked and curt. 1864 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xviii. 297 Plancus. enacted the part of the sea-god Glaucus in curt cerulean vestments.

b. of things immaterial, modes of action, etc.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 351 For which curt reckoning Grotius has no excuse. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xx. 328 That virtue so curt and narrow, which we thought to be infinite. a. 1677 BARROW *Sermon* (1687) I. xviii. 28 The most curt and compendious way of bringing about dishonest or dishonourable designs. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 89 An angelic Spirit makes a more curt and much easier use than we can do of the functions of matter in its most ethereal form.

2. Of words, sentences, style, etc.: Concise, brief, condensed, terse; short to a fault.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. i. What's his name? Fly. Old Peck. *Tiz.* Maestro de campo, Peck I his name is curt. A monosyllable, but commands the horse well. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 177 The obscure and curt Ebraims that follow. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) III. 274 He could put together only curt frittered fragments of his own.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 132 Their Saxon-English is nearly monosyllabic, and their phraseology curt. 1866 ROGERS *Agrie. & Prices* I. iii. 61 The dry and curt language of a petition in parliament.

b. So brief as to be wanting in courtesy or suavity.

1831 DISRAELI *Ing. Duke* v. vii. (L.), 'Ah! I know what you are going to say', observed the gentleman in a curt, gruffish voice, 'It is all nonsense.' 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Intro. 9 He might have been a little less defiant and curt, though, to Lorenzo de' Medici.

† **Curt**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *curtare* to cut short, shorten, mutilate, f. *curtus* short.] *trans.* To cut short, shorten.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* i. xciii, Curting thy life, hee takes thy Card away.

Hence † **Curted** *pp. a.*, shortened, curtailed, curt.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guenara's Diall Pr.* iv. viii. 129 a, To see a foolish courtier weare . . . a litle curted cape. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xcii, Be your words made, good Sir, of Indian ware, That you allow me them by so small rate? Or do you curted Spartanes imitate? 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 229 The old Britans. . . were wont to weare a short and broad Sword; so did the Spartanes also, whom. . . their Enemies mocked for so curted a weapon.

**Cur.**, *curt*. An abbreviation of CURRENT *a.*, esp. in such phrases as the 10th curt., *i. e.* of the current month.

**Curt**, **Curtaice**, *obs.* ff. COURT, COURTEOUS.

**Curtail** (kŭrt'ail), *v.* Forms: 6-7 curtail(1, -toll, 6 curteyl, 7 curteyl, cur-, cour-, curt-tail, 6-curtail. [Originally *curtail* (1, f. CURTAIL *a.*, and still stressed on the first syllable by Johnson 1773. But already in the 16th c. the second syllable began to be associated with the word *tail* (cf. sense 1), and perhaps by some in the 17th and 18th c. with F. *tailler* to cut, whence the spelling *cur-tail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, and the current pronunciation, given without qualification by Walker 1791.]

†1. To make a curtail of by docking the tail; to dock. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Herzsbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 115 b, Hys tayle is . . . a great commoditie to him to beate away flies: yet some delight to have them curtailed, specially if they be broade buttock. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 The ashes also of an hardy-shewes taile; provided alwaies, that the shrew were let go alive, so some as she was curt-tailed. 1611 CORGER, *Escouer*, to curtail, or cut off the taile.

2. To cut short in linear dimension; to shorten by cutting off a part.

1580 LVLV *Evphines* (Arb.) 326 Thou hast rackte me, and curtalde me, sometimes I was too long, sometimes to[o] shorte. 1596 NASHES *Saffron Walden* 19 If it be too long, thou hast a combe and a paire of scissors to curtail it. 1607 ROWLANDS *Romans Hist.* 38 And Estellard I cur-tail'd by the knees. 1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 39 Let the three Huswivly Spinsters of Destiny rather curtail the cur of thy life. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsene* (1809) 127, I. firmly believe, that ten men are hanged for every inch curtailed in a Judge's wig. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 71 To lop and deface them. . . and. . . to curtail the roots.

b. As applied to sentences, verses, lines, letters, and the like, the sense leads on to 3.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 160 Some againe will be so short, and in suche wise curtall their sentences. 1599 TAYNNE *Animadu.* (1865) 64 Welche wordes are curteyled for the verse his cause. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 21 Neither do we or the Welsh so curtail Latine, that we make all therein Monosyllables. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Conc. Rousseau* iv. 125 You have suffered my letter to be curtailed.

3. To shorten in duration or extent; to cut down; to abbreviate, abridge, diminish, or reduce, in extent or amount.

1539 PASQUILL'S *Return* D b, With what face dares anie politique . . . curtoll the maintenance of the Church? 1591 LVLV *Endym.* ii, I will by pece-meale curtall my affections towards Dipsas. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. i. 12 When a Gentleman is dispos'd to sweare: it is not for any standers by to curtail his oathes. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* i. iii. 597 Yet I'd be loth my Days to curtail [fine mortal]. 1781 GOUV. MORRIS in SPARKS *Life & Writ.* (1839) I. 234 Greatly to curtail salaries is a false economy. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 195 His family's slumbers were probably curtailed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 244 The jurisdiction of the spiritual courts was not immediately curtailed.

4. To curtail (a person, etc.) of: to dock him of some part of his property, to deprive or rob him of something that he has enjoyed or has a right to. So to curtail in, to shorten in respect of.

1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* iii. iv. (1588) 369 Not altogether beheading them [Statutes] of their preambles. Nor any whit curtailing them of their wordes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 18, I, that am curtail'd of this faire Proportion. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 396 How doe we curtail him of his ordinary dues. a. 1719 ADDISON (J.), *Fact.* had taken a wrong name, having curtailed it of three letters; for that his name was not Fact but Faction. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 114 His beard curtailed of ancient dimensions, he wore peaked. 1856 DOVE *Logic* *Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 279 God is there . . . curtailed in no attribute.

† 5. To cut off short, lop off. *Obs.*

1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 172 Go, curtail off that neck with present stroke.

† **Curtail**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. CURTAIL *v.*] The act of curtailing, curtailment.

1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 19 Fancying myself present, at this office of curtail or extension.

**Curtail**, *obs.* form of CURTAIL *sb.* and *a.*

**Curtailed** (kurtail'd), *pp. a.* Also 6-7 curtailed, etc. [*f. CURTAIL v. and CURTAIL sb. + ED.*]  
 1. Made a curtail; having the tail docked or cut off.  
 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruttes* 43 Another [horse] broken winded, curtaild, lame, blind, foundred. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 419 My curtailed dog. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* To Rdr., With curtaild dogs in strings. 1670 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 101 The yelp of curtailed foxes in every generation is the same.

† *b. transf.* Shaped at the end as if cut off short.  
 1575 GASCOIGNE *17<sup>th</sup> ks.* (1587) 154 A curtaild slipper and a short silke hose. 1599 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1599) 33 A...peake pendent, either sharpe...or curtaild lyke the broad ende of a Moule spade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 218 The smallest roots of Ellebor, such as be...curtailed, and not sharp pointed in the bottom.

2. Cut short; shortened, abridged; diminished in length, extent, power, privilege.

1551 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 217 But let vs heare their curtailed arguments. c 1600 S. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) I. 125 With the curtailed skirts of David's ambassadors [*cf. 2 Sam. x. 41*]. 1641 *Microsc. Reform.* I. (1851) 13 They must mew their feathers, and their pounces, and make but curtaild Bishops of them. 1879 LUSHOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 205 According to the most curtailed chronology.

† 3. Short-skirted: *cf. CURTAIL 3 d. Obs.*  
 1644 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* II. vi. They are curtail'd queenes in hired clothes.

Hence **Curtailedly** *adv.*, shortly, abbreviated.  
 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 167 The name thereof...perhaps...was written curtail'dly.

**Curtailler**. [*f. CURTAIL v. + -ER.*] One who curtails, shortens, abridges.

1724 WATERLAND *Athen. Creed* x. 141 That the Latins had not been interpolators of the creed, but that the Greeks had been curtailers. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab Note* viii, Disease and war, those sweeping curtailers of population.

**Curtailling**, *vbl. sb.* Also 6-7 curtailing, 7 curtling. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb CURTAIL; shortening, abridging.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 When...with too much curtailing our arguments...wee abbreviate...our Epistles. 1591 PERCIVALL *S<sup>d</sup> Dict.*, *Derrabaddura*, curtailing, *canada truncatio*. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clix. 468 Now for the manner of curtailing of horses, it is in this sort. 1640 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 313 The curtling of Jerusalem into Solyma. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Favrier's Guide* II. lviii. (1738) 217. 1737 SWIFT *Letter* 23 July, Against the corruption of English...with abominable curtailing and quaint modernisms. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., I profited by his judgment and experience in the curtailing of it.

**Curtaiment** (kurtail'mēt). [*f. CURTAIL v. + -MENT.*] The action of curtailing, shortening, diminishing; abridgement.

1594 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. p. ix, A curtailment of a few repetitions. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Edn. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 44 A curtailment of gratification. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 167 The copies were returned to their owners with some petty curtailments.

**Curtailed-step**. Also 8 curtail-. [Origin uncertain: *curtail* adj., and *curtail*, have both been suggested.] The lowest step (or steps) of a stair, having the outer end carried round in the form of a scroll.  
 1736 B. LANGLEY *Anc. Masonry* 38 The first, or Curtailed-step. 1819 in P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* 716. 1826-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Curtailed*. The newel generally stands upon a curtail step. A curtail steps...are employed in handsome staircases.

**Curtaim** (kurtāim, -tāim), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-6 courtyn(e), -syn(e), courtyn(e), -ein(e), -syn(e), courtyn(e), -ein(e), -eyn(e), -ayn(e), 4-7 courtine, e, curten, -ine, 4-8 cortine, curtin, (4) courterine, 5 quirtayn, 5-6 courting, 6 cortaine, -ayne, (court-)syng(e), courttyng, 6-8 courtain(e), 7-3 courtain(e), 4, 7- curtain. [*ME. cortine, curtine, a. OF. cortine, courtine* in same sense = Sp. and It. *cortina* :- L. *cortina*, in Vulgate (*Exod.* xxvi. 1, etc.) a curtain. The connexion of this with classical L. *cortina* round vessel, cauldron, round cavity, vault, arch, circle, is obscure, and the etymology uncertain: see KÖRTING *Lat.-Roman. Wbch.* s.v.]

1. A piece of cloth or similar material suspended by the top so as to admit of being withdrawn sideways, and serving as a screen or hanging for purposes of use or ornament; e.g. to enclose a bed (the earliest English use), to separate one part of a room from another, to regulate the admission of light at a window, to prevent draught at a door or other opening, etc.

[c 1186 ROBERT OF TORIGNI *Chron.* (Rolls) 202 Cortine illa circa lectum conjugis suae.] a 1300 *Cursor* M. 11240 (Cott.) Was þar na pride o couerled, chamber curtin [v.r. curten, -ain, -eyn] ne tapit. c 1300 *Sir Beues* 3217 A couertine on ralle tre, For noman scholde on his bed ise. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 854 þer beddynng watz noble, Of cortynes of clene sylk, wth clere golde hemmez. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* I. iv. (1483) 4 By our drawynge of a grete corteyne. c 1475 *Raue* *Cathear* 367 Ane burelye bed...Cloist with Courtynis, and cumlie clede. 1554 HULOT, Curtaigne aboute a hall. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 545 The Veile or Courtaigne of the Temple did rend a sunder. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, I'll get vp, Behind the cortine, on a stoole, and harken. 1674 BREWSTER *Sail at Endor* 167 A great Cortin, that hangd before our Ladies Image. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4033/4 Lost...3 Damask Window-Curtains. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ¶ 16 There is a Curtain which used to be drawn across the Room. 1817 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 78 Under the necessity of using mosquito curtains,

*b. To draw the curtain:* (a) to draw it back or aside, so as to discover what is behind; (b) to draw it forward in front of an object, so as to cover or conceal it. Also *fig.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* 14, I drawe the curtyns to shewe my bokes then. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* I. i. 72 Such a man, so faint, so spiritlesse...Drew Priams Curtaine, in the dead of night. 1657 *Lust's Dominion* I. i. (*Stage Direct.*), Eleazar, sitting on a chair, suddenly draws the curtain. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 3, I started up and drew my Curtains to look if any one was near me. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 4, I shall...try to 'draw the curtain of Time, and shew the picture of Genius'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Intro. vi, To drawe a curtayne I dare not to presume, Nor hyde my matter with a misty smoke. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 89 Make no noise, make no noise, draw the Curtaines. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 980 While Evening draws her crimson curtains round.

† *c. Applied in the Bible to the skins or pieces of cloth with which a tent or tabernacle was hung; the canvas of a tent.*

1324 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 1 The tabernacle forsothe thou shalt make thus; ten curteyns [Vulg. *decem cortinas*]. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* vii. 2 The Arke of God dwelleth amonge the curteyns [Vulg. *in medio pallium*]. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* iii. 7 The curtains of the land of Midian did tremble.

*d. Applied variously to hanging pieces of cloth or fabric: as, a veil, an overhanging shade of a bonnet, an ensign. Curtain of mail:* the piece of chain-mail hanging from the edge of a helmet of the Saracen type; the camail.

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 21 Your predecessors...wold not be seen of the people but seldome, and oftentimes with a courteine before theyr visage. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 41 Their ragged Curtaines poorly are let loose, And our Ayre shakes them passing scornfully. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 1862/4 When our grandmothers had curtains to their bonnets.

2. In a theatre, etc.: The screen separating the stage from the auditorium, which is drawn up at the beginning and dropped at the end of the play or of a separate act. *To call (an actor) before the curtain:* to summon him to appear after the curtain falls to mark one's appreciation of his performance. Also in various phrases used *fig.*, *To drop or raise the curtain*, to end or begin an action; *the curtain falls, drops, or rises*, etc.

1599 [see 7]. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 Every one cometh there to act his part of this tragi-comedy, called life, which done, the curtain is drawn, and he removing is said to dy. 1677 [see 6]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3, I have...been bred up behind the Curtain, and been a Prompter from the Time of the Restoration. 1724 *Young Brothers* v. 1, No; death lets fall the Curtain, and divides our loves for ever. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n.* *Mau* iv, *Cro.* Perhaps this very moment the tragedy is beginning. *Mrs. Cro.* Then let us reserve our distress till the rising of the curtain. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 216 The hands of all Applaud in thunder at the curtain's fall. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 Macready...as Richard III., was the first actor to be summoned before the curtain at Covent Garden.

*b. Behind the curtain:* 'behind the scenes', away from the public view.

1677 GILPIN *Damocles*, (1867) 130 To put us in mind who it is that is at work behind the curtain, when we see such things acted upon the stage. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 26 Some behind the curtain had undoubtedly laid the project. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 449 IV, 461 Lord Bute...declares he will not be Minister behind the Curtain, but give up business entirely. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 631 The circumstances, however, which constituted the real nature of the transaction were only behind the curtain.

3. *transf. and fig.* Anything that covers or hides.  
 1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* I. v, Under curtya and veyle of honeste is closed change and mutabilitye. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 407 The fringed Curtaines of thine eye advance, And say what thou seest yond. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *S<sup>d</sup> Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 141 The moon appeared...enveloped with a cloudy curtain. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 The circular curtain called the iris. 1858 LONGF. *Birds of Passage, Jewish Cemetery* II, The trees...o'er their sleep wave their broad curtains.

4. *Fortif.* The plain wall of a fortified place; the part of the wall which connects two bastions, towers, gates, or similar structures. *Complement of the curtain:* see COMPLEMENT.

1569 STROCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. iv. 9 The towne was well manned...and the curten of suche heighth and thicknes that the besieged with great ease became victors. 1571 DIGGES *Panthon.* I. xxv. Hb, Laders that shall reache from the brym of the ditch or edge of the counterscarfe, to the top of the wal or curtein. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* I. iii. 113 They...pass'd within forty paces of the Courtine which play'd upon them all the while. 1759 STERNE tr. *Shandy* II. xii. The curtain, Sir, is the word we use in fortification, for that part of the wall...which lies between the two bastions. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Feb., There is a small breach in the curtain of the southern front.

*b. Archit.* A plain enclosing wall not supporting a roof.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 61 About the same [the temple] is a girt of three Curtaines of Wals rayssed in the Ayre, to the height [etc.]. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 76 A large semicircular curtain...built roughly and unsymmetrically with rubble and coarse blocks. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 59 The wall, in fact (where the system [of attaching buttresses] was carried to its extreme limits), became a mere curtain.

5. *Nat. Hist.* a. In mushrooms or fungi, the

*velum parziale*, a marginal veil hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. *b.* In bivalve molluscs, the inner pendent margin of the mantle.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 155 When very young some woolly fibres connect the pileus to the stem in place of a curtain. 1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 175 Profusely covered over its pileus, curtain, and stem, with a yellowish powder. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 260 Animal (of *meleagrina*) with mantle-lobes united at one point by the gills, their margins fringed and furnished with a pendent curtain; curtains fringed in the branchial region.

6. *techn.* a. A partition in the leaden chamber in which sulphurous acid is converted into sulphuric acid. *b.* The piece of leather which overlaps the parting of a portmanteau, trunk, etc. *c.* In some locks, a circular plate revolving round the keyhole, which closes it up when any instrument is introduced in an attempt to pick the lock.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* III. 958 These leaden chambers are sometimes divided into 3 or 4 compartments by leaden curtains placed in them...These curtains serve to detain the vapours, and cause them to advance in a gradual manner through the chamber.

7. *attrib.* a. Pertaining to a curtain or curtains.

1599 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* III. xi. 226 What ere he saies Is warranted by Curtaine plaudities. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 In the curtain department an increased business is being done...many curtain machines are still well employed. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 553/2 A long curtain-calico gown.

† *b.* Done behind the curtains; secret, hidden.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 69 We thunder fear, A toy to th' Curtain-whisper in the Ear. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 135 He knew...our most secret workings, our closet curtain-business.

8. *Comb.*, as *curtain-cord*, *-lifter*; *curtain-like* adj.; *curtain-angle*, the angle formed at a bastion, etc., where the curtain begins; † *curtain-coach*, a coach with curtains in the window-spaces; *curtain-paper* (see quot.); *curtain-pole*, = *curtain-rod*; *curtain-raiser* (*slang*), a short opening piece performed before the principal play of the evening (*cf. lever de rideau*); *curtain-ring*, one of the rings by which a curtain is hung on the curtain rod, and which slide on the rod when the curtain is drawn; *curtain-rod*, the horizontal rod from which a curtain is suspended; *curtain-wall*, see sense 4 *b.* Also CURTAIN-LECTURE, -SERMON.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4224/3 Three Hackney Glass Coaches...and a very good \*Curtain Coach to carry 6 People. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 58 Take a small \*curteyne corde, and bynde it harde aboute the beastes necke. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, \*Curtain-paper, a peculiar kind of paper-hangings made in the Western States of America...used as substitutes for roller blinds by a large class of people. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Curtain-paper*, a heavy paper, printed and otherwise ornamented, for window-shades. 1886 *Birm. Whly Mercury* 23 Oct. 5 The slight opening pieces, or \*curtain raisers 'as they are profanely styled'...are often hurried through amid much confusion. 1892 *Leeds Mercury* 1 Apr. 5/3 A new piece...put on as a curtain-raiser for 'Lady Windermere's Fan'. 1823 *Act 2 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger...shall bring into this Realm...Hanging Lavers, \*Curtain-rings, Caddis for Wool. 1719 D'URFEX *Pills* (1879) III. 123 I'll rattie his Curtain-rings every Night. c 1505 CHURCHMAN, Acc. *St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, For \*curten roddis and hookys. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. FINDER) *Ode to Margate Hoy* Wks. 1812 III. 65 With fingers...loaded much like Curtain-rods with Rings. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 226 A \*curtain wall connecting it. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 250 As buttresses increased in projection, greater and greater openings in the curtain wall were ventured on.

**Curtain**, *sb.* 2 Variant of COURTIN.

1853 *Frl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. n. 376 The cattle are kept in open curtains with shedding, each curtain containing from 8 to 12 animals.

**Curtain**, *v.* [*f. CURTAIL sb.* 1]

1. To furnish, surround, cover, adorn, with a curtain or curtains.

c 1300 *K. Als.* 1028 With samytes, and bandekyns, Weore cortined the garydens. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1181 G. þe god mon, in gay bed lygez...Vnder courtoour ful clere, cortyned aboute. 1605 [see CURTAILED]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 199 Eleven fair chariots stay, Curtain'd and arrast under foot. 1828 SCOTT *Tapestried Chamber*, The tapestry hangings, which...curtained the walls of the little chamber.

*b. transf. and fig.* To cover, conceal, veil, protect, shut off, as with a curtain.

c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* viii. xxiv, Some skyes donne Myght percase curtayne his beames clere. 1588 SHAKS. *Tyt.* 4. ii. iii. 24 When with a happy storme they were surpris'd, And Curtain'd with a Counsaile-keeping Cane. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* ii. (1664) 22 Curtained, and over-shadowed with a palpable darkness. 1861 GRO. ELLIOT *Silas M.* 95 A supreme immediate longing that curtained off all futurity—the longing to lie down and sleep.

Hence **Curtained** *pp. a.*, **Curtaining** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* n. i. 51 Wicked Dreames abuse The Curtain'd sleepe. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 18 Near to a curtaining Whose airy texture, from a golden string, Floated into the room. 1856 DICKENS *S<sup>d</sup> Bos* (1877) 2 The churchwardens...duly installed in their curtained pews. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 196/1 A sudden escape from curtaining oak branches brought us full upon the summit.

**Curtain-lecture**. 'A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed' (Johnson).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 5 Often have you heard how much a superstitious wife, by her curtain lectures, hath



wrought upon her Christian husband. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 85. I am not awed... with the dreadful Catechism of a Curtain Lecture. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 P. 4. He was then lying under the Discipline of a Curtain-Lecture. 1846 D. JERROLD (*title*), Mrs. Caudle's Curtain-Lecture. 1857 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 233. As confidential as a curtain-lecture.

Hence **Curtain-lecture** v.  
1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* iii. No curtain-lecturing with a pipe.

**Curtainless**, a. Without a curtain.  
1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* III. 387 The curtainless casement. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. ii. 29 The pale wintry sunshine, creeping in at the curtainless window.

† **Curtain-sermon**. Obs. = CURTAIN-LEOTURE.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. § 44 The Curtaine-Sermons nightly enlarged upon the same Text. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. iv. ii. 629. 1632 R. H. ARRAIGUN *Whole Creature* xv. § 2. 255 He hears Curtaine... Sermons, eie the Morning.

**Curtains** (e, -aisi, obs. ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.  
† **Curtal** (kū'tāl), sb. and a. Obs. exc. *Hist.* (or arch.). Forms: s. see the senses. [In 16th c. also *courtault*, *curtald*, a. 15th c. F. *courtault*, *-auld*, now *courtald*; -OF. *cortald*, *curtald*; cf. It. *cortalla* short bombard, pot gun, *cortaldo* petriero a short perrier; a derivative of Romanic *corto*, F. *court*, 'short'; with suffix -*aldo*, -*ald*, -*alt*, -*aud*, of Teutonic origin: cf. *Diez Gram.* III. i. 3. French has the various senses 'short or dumpy man', 'docked horse or dog', 'short piece of artillery', 'short bassoon', which have been at various times, and more or less independently, taken into English.]

A. as sb. I. 6 *courtault*, -*tall*, -*tal*, 6-7 *cortall*, *curtall*, (6 *curtell*, -*tole*, -*taille*, 6-7 *-toll*, -*taille*, 6-8 *-tail*), 6- *curtall*.  
1. A horse with its tail cut short or docked (and sometimes the ears cropped); app. sometimes a horse of a particular breed or small size, with which this practice was usual. Cf. COCKTAIL.  
1530 PALSGR. 68 *Courtault*, a courtall, a horse. *Ibid.* 506/4. I wyl cutt my horse taylor and make hym a courtall. 1564-78 BULLIERS *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 80 You can make a stoned horse a geldyng, and a longe talle a courtall. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1056/2 Mounted on a courtall. 1610 MARKHAM *Mastery* (1636) 539 Of the making of Curtals, or cutting off the tailyes of horses. 1621 CORGR. *Double courtall*, a strong courtall, or, a horse of a middle size betweene the ordinarie courtall, and horse of service. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Hornet* Subs. 36 They... thence vpon their Curtos... goe to the Tauerne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. 156 Six pages apparelled in his livery mounted on white Curtals.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Any animal that has lost its tail. b. Anything docked, or cut short.  
1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1608) 696 Certain [serpents]... whose bodies of an equal... thickness, so as they appear without tails; being for that purpose called 'Decurtati'. Curtails. 1669 A. Address *Yng. Gentry Eng.* 80 There remains nothing of it but the shade of a great name, the empty curtall of its faint echo. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. Consider what a poor curtall we have made of Ocean. There was something of his heave and expanse in o-cean.

3. Applied to persons: a. with *fig.* reference to sense 1: One whose ears are cropped.  
1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Hark. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 235. I am made a curtall, for the pillory... hath eaten off both my eares.  
b. *cant.* A rogue who wears a short cloak.  
(In quot. 1725 differently explained.)  
1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vocab.* 4 A Curtall is much like to the Upright man... He useth commonly to go with a short cloke, like to grey Friars. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 37 There be of these Roges Curtales, wearinge shorte clokes. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Curtals*, the Eleventh Rank of the Canting Crew. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Curtails*... so called from their Practice to cut off Pieces of Silk, Cloth, Linen or Stuff, that were hung out at the Shop-Windows of Mercers, etc. Also a Species of Cut-purses.

c. A term of derision or opprobrium. [Direct connexion with F. *courtald* 'short or dumpy person' is doubtful.]  
1578 WHETSTONE *Primos & Cass.* i. iv. (N.). Were you born in amyl, curtale, that you prate so hye. 1581 J. BELL *Flodden's Answer* Over. 202 b. That this creptall curtoll of Osorius may stand upright upon his legges. 1612 BEAUM & FL. *Thierry* I. i. Your old and honor'd Mistress, you ty'd curtals, Suffers for your base sins.  
d. A drab. [Perhaps referring to short skirts.]  
1611 CORGR. *Caiguardiere*, a hedge-whore, lazie queane, lowlie trull, filthie curtall, Doxie, Morte. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Curtall*, a Diab, or nasty Slut.

II. 6 *courtault*, *curtald*, *courtoute*, 6-7 *curtall*, 7 *cortall*; pl. 6-7 *curtiaux*, -*tawes*, -*towes*.  
4. A kind of cannon with a comparatively short barrel, in use in the 16th and 17th c. The *demi*- or *half*, and *double curtall* were smaller and larger varieties.

a 1509 RAMSAY *Let. to Hen. VII* in *Pinkerton Hist. Scot.* II. 440 (Jam.), ij great curtals that war send out of France.

1530 PALSGR. 448/1 They bentd agaynst the castell ten courtaultes and fyfteen serpentynes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 671 Bombards Curtawes and demy Curtaux. *Ibid.* 680 One pece of ordinaunce called a Curtall. *Ibid.* 693 Double Curtalls. 1629 *Sherstogenbosch* 36 The Enemies did shoot about 120 shot with halfe Curtowes. 1664 *Flodden F.* ii. 18 Culverings and Cortals great, And double Canons two or three.

III. 6 *curtoll*, 7-8 *courtall*, 8 *curtail*, -*till*, *curtal*, (8-9 *courtald*, -*aut*).  
5. An obsolete musical instrument, a kind of bassoon; also an organ-stop of similar quality of tone; also *double curtall*.

1582 BARTON *Upon Barithol.* 423/4 marg., The common blissing musike is y<sup>e</sup> Drone, Hobius, and Curtoll. 168... *Let.* in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* (1776) V. 355 Then Mr. Harris challenged Father Smith to make additional stops... these were the Vox-humane, the Cremona or Violin stop, the double Courtel or base Flute. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. v. 24 With Voice as hoarse as double Curtall. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. ix. 139 An instrument, called, by reason of its shortness, the Courtaut. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Mus. Terms*, *Courtaut*, *Cortaud*, *Cortal*, an ancient instrument of the bassoon kind.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Also 6-7 *curtail*, -*toll*.  
1. Of horses: Having the tail docked; made a curtall.

1576 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 377 A curtall nagge. 1578 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 395 One grey trotting curtoll mare. 1632 Thomas of Reading in *Thoms. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 146 If he ware a long talle, he would make him curtall. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 208 A Dun Curtall horse with a white head and black mane.

2. Of dogs: Having the tail cut short or cut off.  
1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 151. I thinke... she had transform'd me to a Curtull dog, and made me turne i'th wheele. 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* 273 My curtall dog, that wont to have play'd, Plays not at all, but seems afraid. a 1663 R. HOOD & CURTAL *Fryer* xxxiv. in *Child Ballads* (1888) III. v. 125/2 The curtall dogs, so taught they were, They kept their arrows in their mouth.

3. Shortened, short in linear dimension.  
1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1590) 45 What hast thou mard my sword? The pummell's well, the blade is curtall short. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 295 A new round curtall weed which they called a cloak. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-F.) *Vertue of a Tayle* Wks. ii. 128/2 He notes the curtall cannes halfe fild with froth.

4. Abridged, curtailed; brief, scant, curt.  
1599 FULKE *Refut. Rastal* 750 There needeth none other creed... but only this short curtall creed. 1599 TOMSON *Calais's Serm.* Tim. 623/2 Wee muste not take this so short and curtall a passage for a life. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Wks. 1738 I. 420 Matters of this moment... not to be... determin'd here by Essays and curtall Aphorisms. a 1662 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 255 A thankless countrey's curtall love.

5. Of the nature of a curtall or drab: see A. 3 d.  
1595 GOSSON *Quippes Upst. Gentlewoman*. 278 Next, curtaile furt, as ranke as beast.

6. *Curtal friar*: app. a friar with a short frock; cf. A. 3 b, quot. 1561, B. 3, quot. 1605.  
Applied in ballads to the friar (Lucky) who plays a part in some Robin Hood stories, called also 'cutted friar'. Hence, as a vague archaism, in Scott. [The conjecture that *curtal* here means *curtilagus*, as 'having the care and keeping of the curtille or vegetable garden', is inadmissible.]  
c 1630 *Ballad* (Pepysian Libr. I. No. 37). The famous Battelle betweene Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer. a 1663 R. HOOD & CURTAL *Fryer* vi. in *Child Ballads* (1888) III. v. 124/4 There lives a curtall friar in Fountains Abby Will beat both him and thee. *Ibid.* xiii. *ibid.* 124/2 Carry me over the water, thou curtall friar. 1820 SCOTT *Tvanhoe* xxxii. Now, sirs, who hath seen our chaplain? where is our curtall Friar? *Ibid.*, Curtall Priest... thou hast been at wet mass this morning. 1888 F. J. CHILD *Ballads* III. v. No. 117 A curtall, or cutted friar, called Friar Tuck.

**Curtal**, -*all*, obs. forms of CURTAIL v.  
† **Curtal-ax**, -*axe*. Obs. exc. *Hist.* (or arch.). Forms: 6-7 *curtleaxe* (e, 6 *curtillax*, 6-7 *cortelaxe*), 6 *curtelaxe* (e, 7 *curt*, *cortilax*, *cortelaxe*, *cortille-axe*, *cortelax*, 6-9 *curtile-ax* (e, *curtile axe*, 8- *curtal-axe*. [A much perverted form of the word CUTLASS (in 16th c. *couteles*, *coutelese*, *coutelesse*, etc.), through the intermediate perversions *cut(t)le-ax*, and *curtelas*, *courtelace*, CURTELACE, the peculiarities of which it combines. The form *curtal-ax*, with its variants, was so distinct from *cutlass*, that it acquired a kind of permanent standing, the identification of the final part with *AX*, *axe*, being favoured by the use of the weapon in delivering slashing blows.]

A short broad cutting sword, a CUTLASS; any heavy slashing sword. (Apparently sometimes taken by persons unfamiliar with the weapon for some kind of battle-ax. Cf. SPENSER'S CURTAXE.)  
1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 798 His Father... drew out his Curtelaxe and wounded him. 1590 LOPES *Euphues Gold. Leg. Pref.*, Hewn down by a soldier with his curtle axe. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. iii. 119 A gallant curtelaxe vpon my thigh. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxi. (1660) 229 A Fawcheon or Court-lax to slash and wound his Enemy. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 109 A short and very broad Sword like a Cortelaxe. 1833 SCOTT *Triermain* iii. xiii. A weighty curtal-axe he bare. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. viii. 334 Swinging the sharpest curtal-axes.

† **Curtalize**, v. Obs. [f. CURTAL + -IZE.] = CURTAIL.

1622 WITHER *Philas. Postscr.*, Do they think that I will... Mayme or Curtolize my free Invention Because Fooles weare are of their attention. 1638 BASTWICK *Brief Relation* 22 To curtalize a Romans eares, like a Curle. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. vii. § 64 How unworthy it was to curtalize his Eares.

**Curtall**, obs. form of CURTAIL, CURTAIL.

† **Curtan**. Obs. Also *cortan*, *curtane*. [Anglicized from next.] A broad, pointless sword.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. xiv. 400 She had about 40

men all armed with Cortans, or broad Swords. 1699 *Ibid.* II. i. iv. 80 The Executioner being provided with a large Curtane or Backsword... at one stroke he severs the head from the body.

|| **Curtana** (kū'tānā, -ā'nā). Also 3 *curtein*, 7 *curteyn*, -*teine*, CURTAN. [The A.F. form *curtein* is identical with OF. *cortain*, *cortain*, the name of the sword of Roland, so called, according to the *Karlamagnus-saga*, because it broke a little at the point, when thrust into a block or *perron* of steel (Gaston Paris, *Charlem.* 370, and see Godefroy). The word is an extended derivative of L. *curtus*, Rom. *corto*, OF. *cort*, *curt* shortened, short: cf. *certain* from L. *certus*, and, for the sense, CURTAL a. 3, *curted*, quot. 1610 (s.v. CURT v.). The Anglo-L. form *curtana* appears to be an adj. feminine, agreeing with *spatha*, *spada*, sword.]

The pointless sword borne before the kings of England at their coronation; emblematically considered the sword of mercy; also called the sword of King Edward the Confessor.

In the Coronation procession *Curtana* is borne in the front rank of the regalia, supported to the right and the left by two pointed swords, the sword of justice, and the third sword, all three being drawn; they are followed by Garter King of Arms, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Sword of State borne in its scabbard; then follow the Sceptre, St. Edward's Crown, and the Orb, borne abreast; then the Paten and the Chalice abreast, immediately in front of the Sovereign.

a 1259 MATTHEW PARIS (*Chron. Hen. III.*), Comite Cestrie gladium S. Edwardi qui curtein dicitur ante regem bajulante. 1308 *Rot. Claus.* 1st Edw. II (in Rymer), Et gladium qui vocatur curtana portavit Comites Lancastrie. 1377 *Officia in Coronationem* (Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 173). Deinde sequuntur tres comites gladios gestantes induiti serico, comes quidem Cestrie... portabit gladium qui vocatur curtana. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* i. *Rich. III.* 117 swerdes whereof oon with a flat poynt, called curtana. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Curteyn was the name of King Edward the saint his sword, which is the first sword that is carried before the kings... at their coronation. 1685 *Act. Coronation* in *London Gaz.* No. 20287: The Sword of State, the Sword Curtana, and the two pointed Swords, together with the Gold Spurs, were presented to His Majesty, and laid on a Table before Him. 1687 *Dryden Hind. 3.* i. 449 Where Curtana will not do the deed, You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by, And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. 1702 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 254, 3 other Lords following with y<sup>e</sup> sword of justice, y<sup>e</sup> Curtana sword of mercy, and another poynted sword. 1702 *Travels Hist. Eng.* II. 892 The Earl of Chester... carried the Sword of St. Edward, called *Curteine*, before the King. 1820 A. TAYLOR *Glory of Regality* 71 The principal sword which is borne before our kings at their coronation is the sword of Mercy called *Curtana*.

**Curtas** (e, -aisi), obs. forms of COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

**Curtast**, obs. superl. of COURTEOUS.

**Curtate** (kū'tāt), a. *Geom.* and *Astron.* [ad. L. *curtāt-us*, f. *curtare* to cut short: see CURT v.] Shortened, reduced; applied to a line projected orthographically upon a plane. *Curtate distance*: the distance of a planet or comet from the sun or earth, projected upon the plane of the ecliptic.

*Curtate cycloid*: see CYCLOID.

1676 HALLAY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 239 As cosine of inclination to radius, so SP, the curtate distance, to the true distance of the planet from the sun. 1726 [see CURTATION 2]. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 275.

† **Curtated**, *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1749 B. MARTIN *Dict.*, *Curtation*, the difference between the distance of a planet from the sun and a curtated distance.

**Curtation**. [n. of action from L. *curtare* to shorten.]

† 1. *Alch.* The shorter process for transmuting metals into gold. Obs.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. v. 301 In this art there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curtation. 1606 BAXTON *Ourania* Song K lija, Perilous is the way of Curtation. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasmi* (1711) 217 Vouchsafe to instruct me in the blessed way of Curtation.

2. *Astron.* The difference between the true and the curtate distance of a planet from the sun.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Curtation of a Planet*, is a little part cut off from the Line of its Interval, or Distance from the Sun. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 467 The Curtation, which being subtracted from the Distance of the Planet from the Sun in its own Orbit... leaves the Curtate Distance of the Planet from the Sun.

**Curtatively**, *adv.* rare. [f. CURTATE + -IVELY + -LY.] In a shortened or clipt manner.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diff. Romanism* (1853) 326 note, Through this dexterous alternation of quoting and suppressing... Ambrose, as thus curtatively exhibited, appears [etc.].

† **Curtaxe**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. An alteration of CURTAL-AX, probably with a supposed derivation from *curt* short, and *ax*.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 42 With curtaxe used Diamond to smite, And Triamond to handle speare and shield, But speare and curtaxe both used Priamond in field.

**Curtays** (e, -els), obs. forms of COURTEOUS.

**Curthy**, -*eby*, -*epy*, vars. of COURTESY Obs.

**Curchie**, obs. form of COURTESY, CURTSY.

**Curted**: see CURT v.

**Curtein**, -*teyn*: see CURTANA.

† **Curtel.** *Obs.* Also *curtell*, *e*, *-tle*, *-til*, *-tyl* (1. [M.E. southern form of KIRTLE.]  
1. = KIRTLE q.v.

2. Used by Trevisa to translate L. *tunica*, as a coat of an artery, and of the eye, and retained in this sense in the later versions of Bartholomew.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), *Pe* smale curtyles and humours of be ye. *Ibid.* iv. vii. *Pe* harde curtyles of be arteries. *Ibid.* xvii. lxxv. It is defendid . . . as it were with many curtils and cotes [*pluribus tuniculis*]. 1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* v. iv. 38 The eye is made of tenne things. Of seauen smal curtils, and three humours.

† **Curtelace.** *Obs.* Also 6 *curtilace*, 7 *curtelas*, *-lasse*, *courtelace*, *courtillace*, *courtillas*, *curtilas*. [A variant of *coutelace*, 16th c. F. *coutelas*. It is doubtful whether the *r* represents an earlier *l* (*coultelas*, cf. It. *coltellaccio*), or arises from phonetic corruption, or popular etymology.] A kind of short cutting sword; a cutlass.

1555 *Parvle Facions* ii. vii. 160 They cary in their warres . . . a curtelace. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. i. 1. (1641) 86/1 There springs the Shrub 3 foot above the grass, Which fears the keen edge of the Curtelace. 1611 CORN. *Coutelas*, a Cuttelas, courtelace, or short sword. 1653 H. COGAN *ti. Philo's Trav.* xv. 46 They sent him a Cuttelas of great value. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 127 One Davis his Sergeant cut the Bow-string with his Courtelace.

† **Curtelain.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. repr. a med. L. *\*curtilānus* like *hortulānus*.] ? A gardener; the monk in charge of the garden of a monastery. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2740 (Cott.) In scrift, be preist agh spere al wit resun . . . o monk, curtelain, or aduocate.

**Curtelax**, *e*, *obs.* forms of CURTEL-AX.

**Courteous**, *etc.*: see COURTEOUS, *AX*.

**Curteynge**, *obs.* form of CURTAIN.

**Curth-hose** (*kūrt'hōz*). [OF. *curte-hose* short boot, from OF. *hose*, *huese*, *hose*, *houze*, *heuse*, boot, in mod. Picard *heuse* a boot coming up to the knee, med. L. *hosa*; of Tentonic origin: cf. OHG. *hosa*, MLG. *hose*, MDu. *hose*, Du. *hoos*, OE. *hose*, covering for the leg (and foot): see *HOSE*.]

Short-boot, -legging, or -greave: a surname given to Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror; the med. L. was *Curta ocrea*.

[a 1143 W. MALMESBURY *Gest. Reg.* iv. § 389 (1840) II. 607 Genitor. . . dicente, 'Per resurrectionem Dei probus erit Robelinus Curta Ocrea'. Hoc enim erat ejus cognomen, quod esset exiguus.] 12. *Chron. de Mailros (Rerum Angl. Script. Vet.* (1684) I. 160), Robertus Curthhose guerram contra patrem suum movit. 1350-70 *Engl. Hist.* (1863) III. v. ci. 40 Robertus Curthhose. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 130 He. beguathie. . . to Robert, clepid Curthhose, the duchi of Normandie. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 97 Robert named Gambeson or 'Curthose' from the shortness of his legs.

† **Curtilcone.** *Obs.* [f. L. *curt-us* short + CONE.] A truncated cone.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Truncated*, A Truncated Cone or the Frustum of that Body is sometimes call'd a Curtilcone. 1711 BAILEY, *Curtilcone*, a Cone whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Basis. So later Dicts.

**Curtil**, *obs.* form of KIRTLE.

**Curtilage** (*kūrt'ilādz*). Also 4-5 (9) *courte*, 5-6 *curty*, 5-7 *curte*, 6 *corte*, 7 *courtillage*; 5 *curt*, *cortilage*, 7 *court*, *lodge*, 7-9 *courtledge*, 9 *courtillage*, *-lege*. [a. Anglo-F. *curtilage*, OF. *cor*, *courtillage* (med. L. *cor*, *cortilagium*), f. *cortil*, *cortil* little court or garth, = Pr. *cortil*, It. *cortile*, med. L. *cortile*, *curtile* court, yard; f. *cortis*, *curtis*, It. *corte*, Pr. *cort*, OF. *cort*, *cort*, COURT; the suffix is the Romanic -AGE, as in *village*, etc. Popular etymology in 17th c. saw in it a compound of *court*, as *court-lodge*, *-ledge*, etc.]

A small court, yard, garth, or piece of ground attached to a dwelling-house, and forming one enclosure with it, or so regarded by the law; the area attached to and containing a dwelling-house and its out-buildings. Now mostly a legal or formal term, but in popular use in the south-west, where it is pronounced, and often written, *courtledge*.

[1206 *Kotuli Chatarum* 163/1 Unum mesagium cum curtilagio]. 1292 BRITTON iii. vii. § 5 Des gardins, curtilages, columbers, et des autres issues de eynz la court.] c 1330 *Wayn Niles* 32 This is our courtelage, And our castel tour. 1434 E. E. *Vills* (1882) 99 All my messuage, with the curtylage and all the appurtenances. 1523 FRZHEAR. *Surv.* 1 b. A curtylage is a lytell croft or court, or place of easment to put in catell for a tyme, or to ley in woode, cole, or tymbre, or suche other thynges necessary for houshold. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Tral.* in *Holinshed* II. 174/1 He had gotten in within the iron dore or gate of the courtledge all his men. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 158 And for his Winde-mill necessary increase of court or Courtledge. 1649 PAVNNE *Demurrer to Jervis Remittor* 36 They may buy houses and curtelages. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 225 The capital house protects and privileges all it's branches and appurtenants, if within the curtilage or homestead. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 211 Passing through the courtledge or farm-yards. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw.* II. 10 xiv. (D.). At the back, a rambling courtledge of barns and walls. 1882 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 190 Where several houses had been built within the enclosure or curtilage of one homestead.

† b. Tillage of a croft or kitchen-garden. *Obs.* c 1430 LYDG. *Bechas* viii. vi. (1554) 180 b, Dioclesian . . Left his craft of deluing and cortlage.

† **Curtilate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. CURTAL, app. after *mutilate*.] *trans.* To curtail.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 Mr. Jones cannot properly be said to have curtilated the Text.

† **Curtilier.** *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *cortiller*, *cortillier*, f. *cortil*: see CURTILAGE.] A gardener. a 1300 *Vox & Vif* 122 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 278 This ilke frere heyte Alimer, Hewes hoere maister curtilier. . . . in SPELMAN *Gloss.* (1664) s. v. *Curtilum*, 'MS. quidam codex prisus *Hortulanus* interpretatur *curtiliers*.'

**Curtil(e)**, *obs.* form of CURTAIN.

† **Curtipendulous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *curt-us* short + PENDULOUS *a.*] Hanging by a short stem.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 370 Fruits. . . which have no lignous pills, as all cutipendulous Apples.

**Curtis**, *-issie*, *obs.* ff. COURTEOUS, COURTESY.

**Curtisaine**, *-san*, *-zan*, *obs.* ff. COURTESAN.

**Curtilax**, *curtle-ax* (e): see CURTAL-AX.

**Curtiling**, *obs.* form of CURTAILING.

**Curtil** (*kūrt'il*), *adv.* [f. CURT *a.* + LY 2.] In a curt manner; + shortly, tersely (*obs.*).

1644 GAYTON *Pleas*, Notes iv. xv. 252 Mr. Licenciat. . . hath curtilly, succinctly, and concisely . . . epitomiz'd the long story. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxv, 'Sit down', he said, curtilly. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 201 A direct demand. . . to nominate the great officers of state had been curtilly rejected.

**Curtness** (*kūrt'nēs*). [f. CURT *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality of being curt.

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. 130 (L.) The sense must be curtailed. . . to make it square with the curtness of the melody.

1882 OULDA *Maremma* I. 94 She spoke with curtness.

**Curtoe**: see CURTAL I.

**Curtois**, *-oys*, *e*, *oys*, *obs.* ff. COURTEOUS.

**Curtoil**, *obs.* ff. CURTAL *sb.* and CURTAIL *v.*

**Curtsy**, **curtsey** (*kūrt'si*), *sb.* Forms: *a.*

See COURTESY. *β.* 6 *curtise*, 6-7 *-sie*, 7 *courtsie*,

*curt'sie*, 8 *court'sie*, *court'sy*, *curt'sy*, 8-9

*courtsey*, 6- *curtsy*, *curtsey*. *γ.* 6-7 *curt-*

*chie*, 7 *curchie*, 6-8 *curchie*. *δ.* 6-7 *cursaie*,

*-sey*, 7 *-sy*, *-see*, 8 *coursie*. [A variant of

COURTESY, reduced to two syllables, and then

sometimes altered to *curchie*, *cursie*.]

1. = COURTESY in various senses (*esp.* I c, 6, 7).

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1871) 111 Our enemies now became more circumspect And curtsy made so nere our camp to come.

2. The customary expression of respect by action or gesture; = COURTESY 8.

*α.* See COURTESY 8.

*β.* a 1553 UDALL *Reyoster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 48 To come behind, and make curtsie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 56 It is my cozens duty to make curtsie.

*γ.* 1597 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 79 Will curchie make.

*δ.* 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 13 We receyved many curseys of them that offered. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* 275 Thankes and cursie made to each other, we went to the fire.

3. An obeisance; now applied to a feminine movement of respect or salutation, made by bending the knees and lowering the body. Commonly to make, drop a curtsy.

*α.* 1575 LANHAM *Lett.* (1871) 42 At this, the minstrell made a pauz & a curtesy, for *Primus passus*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 57 Put of thy cappe boye. Make a fine curtesie, Bowe thy right knee. . . As it hath bene taught thee.

1665 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Halton Corr.* (1878) 47 She was dressed in a vest, and, instead of courtesies, made leggs and bows. 1679 *Trials White & Other Jesuits* 79 She says she saw his face, and made him a Curtesie. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 2 The whole female jury paid their respects by a low Courtesie. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxxv.

334 At Vienna men always make courtesies, instead of bows, to the Emperor. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 71 [She] dropped such a disdainful courtesie.

*β.* 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i. Make me a Cur'tsy and give me a kiss now. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Wife of Bath* I. 228 One only hag remained And dro'd an awkward curtsie to the Knight. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 72 Hetty dropped the prettiest little curtsy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii. (1889) 171 The sound of light footsteps . . . made her turn round and drop a curtesy.

*γ.* 1616 LANE *Spr.'s Tale* 571 With a crooked curchie, wried aright, Goglinge bothe eies, sayd, 'At your service dight'. c 1685 *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 53 The Hostess, the Cousin, and Servant . . . Made Courchie. 1719 D'UNFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 353 Why, set thy face, and thy best Curchy make. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* iii, An' wi' a curchie low did stoop, As soon as e'er she saw me.

*δ.* 1594 *Sec. Pt. Contention* (1843) 155 The match is made, she seales it with a cursie. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccx. (1714) 325 She very civilly dropt him a Curisie. 1795 HICKERINGILL *Priest-c.* n. Pref. Aiv. b, I hope . . . the Women will make me a Coursey.

4. A 'mannerly' or moderate quantity, a small quantity. *Obs.*

*α.* See COURTESY 10.

*β.* 1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* R. The figges . . myngled with a curtsy of the water that they were sodde in. *Ibid.* With the water shulde be mixed a littel curtsy of vineger. 1844 R. SCOR *Discov. Witcher.* v. viii. 84 If anie woman had . . . borrowed a cursie of Seasing.

*γ.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxii. 16 But a little cursie of wheate (namely, but as much as a man can holde in the palme of his hand). 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 178 The Owle . . . feasted in her house The Swallow with a cursee of her then disgorged wheate.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1501 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. iii. 1060 Great Scipio, sated with fain'd cursy-capping, With Court-Eclipses. 1603 BRETON *Dignitie & Inaign.* Man 196, I am no capper nor curtsie man.

**Curtsy**, **curtsey** (*kūrt'si*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make a curtsy; to do reverence to; now, like the *sb.*, said only of women.

a 1553 UDALL *Reyoster D.* i. iv. (Arb.) 26 Curtsie whoore-sons, douke you, and crouche at euery worde. 1567 *Triall Trans.* (1850) 14 Curchy, lob, curchy downe to the crosse.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 38 *Mer.* Such a case as yours constrains a man to bow in the ham. *Rom.* Meaning to cursie. 1672 *Westminster Drollery* 1. 80 And every Girle did curchy, Curchy, curchy on the Grasse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 6 She was all the while curtsying to Sir Anthony. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 323 Emma curtsied, the gentleman bowed. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 She liked to be curtsied and bowed to by all the congregation.

*β.* 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. vi. 20, I curtsied to him, and to Mrs. Jervis for her good word. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxxix. 32 It is respectful to bow to the King of England. . . it is customary to curtsy to the Emperor. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteby* v. 45 Mistress M. entered, curtsied down to the ground, etc.

*γ.* With *advb.* extension.

1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. ci, Ladies rose, And curtsying off, as curtsies country dame, Retired. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* xvi, As she curtsied herself out.

*δ.* *transf.* and *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 74 Shee whom mightie kingdome cursie too. 1599 *Hen. V.* v. ii. 293 O Kate, nice Customes cursie to great Kings. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, The plump pigeons . . . were skimming and curtsying about it. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 142 He had fancied that the laws of the universe would curtsy to the resolves of the National Convention.

2. *trans.* To make a curtsy to.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. ix. (R.), To leade him home, to curtsy him, and cap him when he stayes. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 207 How would they cap me, and curtsie me? 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*, Notes I. iii. 13 The Ladies . . . curtsied him.

*β.* To give or express by curtsying.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace, Curtsies a pension here—there nods a place. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Ab.* (1833) II. vii. 145 She curtsied her acquiescence.

Hence **Curtsying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 327 Curcheeing, Genuflexion. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 38 The first rude essays of cur'tsyng. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Curtsying maidens and obsequious hinds, anxious to do honour to the man.

**Curtus**, *-uus*, *-yue*, *obs.* forms of COURTEOUS.

|| **Curucui** (*kūrukū'i*). *Ornith.* Also *couroucou*,

*couroucoui*. [The native name, of ehoic origin, in Brazil and Guiana: in mod. F. *couroucou*.] A bird (*Trogon curucui*) found in Brazil and other parts of South America.

1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 140 The Brazilian *Curucui* of Marggrave. It is a very elegant and beautiful bird. 1781 LATHAM *Dict. Nat. Birds* I. 545 *Couroucou*. 1785 W. F. MARTYN *Dict. Nat. Hist.*, *Curucui*, a bird of the woodpecker kind, found in Brazil. 1813 J. F. STEPHENS *Zool.* ix. 4. 1885 LADY BRASSY *The Trades* 118 The specimens included . . . parrots, paroquets, couroucoui, pigeons.

**Curule** (*kūrt'ul*), *a.* [ad. L. *curūl-is*, *cur-*

*rūlis*, supposed to be f. *curru-s* chariot. F. *curule*.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* *Curule chair*: a chair or seat inlaid with ivory and shaped like a camp-stool with curved legs, used by the highest magistrates of Rome.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* ii. 54 When thou sawest them in the Court placed in their Curule Seats. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvi. 349 The curule chair was successively filled by eleven of the most illustrious senators. 1877 GEIKIE *Christ* lxii, 758 The ivory curule chair of the procurator.

2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair; as *curule*

*magistrate*, *curule AEDILE* (q.v.).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxiii. 376 In the time of his curule Aedileship. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xvi. 343 Every curule magistracy was supposed to convey something of kingly and therefore of sacred dignity. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* i. § 6 note, The curule aediles were first created at the same time as the urban praetor.

3. *transf.* Pertaining to any high civic dignity or office, as that of a magistrate or mayor.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 715 We that are merely mounted higher Than Constables in Curule Wit. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, A wealthy burgher, who might one day . . . hold the curule chair itself. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 124 The way of the good apprentice. . . to the . . . curule seat.

**Curvable** (*kūrvābl*), *a.* *rare.* [f. CURVE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. L. *curvābilis*.] Capable of being curved or bent.

1868 HELPS *Realmañ* vii. (1876) 137 Everything about the human body should be loose, flowing, soft, and curvable.

**Curval**, *a.* *Her.* = next.

**Curvant**, *a.* *Her.* [ad. L. *curvānt-em*, pr. pple. of *curvāre* to CURVE.] Curving.

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Her. Gloss.*, *Curval* or *Curvant*, Curved or bowed.

**Curvate**, *a.* *rare* -o [ad. L. *curvāt-us* bent, pr. pple. of *curvāre*.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Curvated** (*kūrvetēd*), *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Curved; of a curved form.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Curvated*, bended. 1802 CORRY *Menn. A. Berkeley* 71 The vast . . . moorlands of Stanmore reared their rugged curvated summits.

**Curvation** (*kūrvē'ōn*). [ad. L. *curvātiō-em*, n. of action from *curvāre*.] Curving, bending.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 195 The bending or curvation of a straight line into the circumference of a circle. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* (1839) 393 The inclination and curvation

of our limbs. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 150 It swims about by Curvations, appearing like the figure of an S. 1862 *Morv. Star* 19 June, A self-adjusting carriage wheel, adapted to any curvature or line of railway.

**Curvative** (kŭ'vātīv), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. *curvāt-*, ppl. stem of *curvāre*: see -IVE.] See *curvāt-*. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Curvative*, in veneration and estivation, where the separate parts are scarcely folded but have the margins merely curved a little. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 364 *Curvative*, when the margins are slightly turned up or down, without any sensible bending inwards.

**Curvature** (kŭ'vātūrā), [ad. L. *curvātūra* bending, f. *curvāre*, *curvāt-* to bend; see -URE.] 1. The action of curving or bending; the fact, quality, or manner of being curved; curved form; (with *pl.*) a particular instance of this.

In *Pathol.* esp. of the spine, of which there are two sorts, *angular* or *Pott's curvature*, and *lateral curvature*.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 236 Attributed to the Curvature of the visual Ray... through so differently Dense a Medium. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 2 A line... of that peculiar curvature. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 271 Pains are not even perceived... in curvatures of the back-bone. 1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 547 When curvature commences there is very generally more or less weakness of the limbs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 706 Sudden curvature of growing shoots from a blow or concussion. *Ibid.* 707 The permanent curvature which remains... or the *Curvature of Concussion*, is the result of a lengthening of the convex and a simultaneous contraction of the concave side.

b. *Geom.* The amount or rate of deviation (of a curve) from a straight line, or (of a curved surface) from a plane.

*Circle of curvature*: the circle which osculates a curve at any point, and serves to measure the curvature of the curve at that point. *Centre of c.*, *radius of c.*: the centre and radius of the circle of curvature. *Chord of c.* (see *quot.* 1875). *Double curvature*: that of a curve which twists so as not to lie in one plane, e.g. the curve of a screw.

1720 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Curvature of a Line*, is the peculiar manner of its bending or flexure, whereby it becomes a Curve of such peculiar Properties... The Curvatures of different Circles are to one another Reciprocally as their Radii. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Curve of a Double Curvature*, is such a curve as has not all its parts in the same plane. 1807 — *Course Math.* II. 320 The radius of a circle which has the same curvature with the curve at any given point, is the radius of curvature at that point. 1866 *Chambr. Jnrl.* XXVII. 271 The axes of the locomotive are directed towards the centre of curvature of the railway. 1875 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* XXIV. § 320 If a straight line be drawn from any point of a curve in any direction, the portion of this straight line which is intercepted by the circle of curvature at the assumed point is called the *chord of curvature*. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. v. The direction of motion changes from point to point, and the rate of this change, per unit of length of the curve... is called the *curvature*.

2. *concr.* A curved portion of anything; a curve. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 132 The said *Sistrum* being in the upper part round, the curvature and *Abiss* thereof comprehendeth four things. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 409 [It] makes the lofty Curvature of the Celestial Arch to ring. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 168 The second curvature of the duodenum was partly torn. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* 3 A magnificent curvature of the river Tweed.

Hence *Curvature v. intr.*, to curve, bend. *Curvatures a.*, having curvature, curved (*rare*). a 1820 TANNABILL *Poems* (1846) 28 Our tiny hero... Ascends the hair's curvatur'd side. 1821 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 175 We came to the main passage, which curved down the hill.

**Curve** (kŭ'v), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *curv-us* bending, bent, curved, crooked.]

*a. adj.* Curved. *Now rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* n. xiii. Nij b. Suche playne Superficies as are enuironed with curve lines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 107 The Tail is Curve. 1706 CHRYNUS *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 95 Partly terminated with plain, and partly with curve surfaces. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 156 On which are fastened curved pieces of wood. c 1865 BROUGHAM *Introd. Disc.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. p. xi, The Earth moves round the Sun in the same curve line.

b. *sb.* (Short for *curve-line*, etc.: cf. F. *courbe* = *ligne courbe*.)

1. *Geom.* A curved line: a locus which may be conceived to be traced by a moving point, the direction of whose motion continuously changes or deviates from a straight line. (In *Higher Geometry*; extended to include the straight line.)

*Algebraic curve*: a curve expressed by an equation containing only algebraic functions, i.e. such as involve only addition, multiplication, involution, and their converses; of which kind are the various conic sections: opposed to *transcendental* (or *mechanical*) curve, one which can be expressed only by an equation involving higher functions, as the catenary, cycloid, etc. *Curve of probability*: a transcendental curve representing the probabilities of recurrences of an event. *Curve of pursuit*: the curve traced by a point moving with constant velocity, whose motion is directed at each instant towards another point which also moves with constant velocity (usually in a straight line). *Curve of sines*: a curve in which the abscissa is proportional to some quantity and the ordinate to the sine of that quantity; so also *curve of cosines*, *tangents*, etc. See also *ANALYTIC*, *CATENARY*, *CAUSTIC*, *CUBIC*, *EXPONENTIAL*, etc. etc.

1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* 1. 22 All Bodies... which revolve in Curves... are attracted... alternately towards that Point or Center. 1706 H. DITTON *Fluxions* 22 That Curve to which this Property agrees, must be the Curve of swiftest Descent. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Radial curves*, is a denomination given by some authors to curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates... all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many *radii*... whence the name. 1871

TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of a Particle* (ed. 3) i. § 32 Illustrations... are to be found in what are called *Curves of Pursuit*. These questions arose from the consideration of the path taken by a dog who in following his master always directs his course towards him. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 138 The curve... shows the course of variation of the standard of value. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 38 What curve do the chalk marks make in the rolling body? Evidently... a circle... What curve do the chalk marks make on the fixed plane? Evidently a right line.

† b. A curved surface. *Obs.*

1728 tr. *Newton's Opt. Lect.* 173 The Refraction of a Ray by a Curve is the same, as by a Plane touching the Curve in the Point of Refraction.

2. A curved form, outline, etc.; a curved thing or portion of a thing.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 172 It rose, and labour'd to a curve at most. 1750 FRANKLIN *Experiments Wks.* 1887 II. 203 Take a wire bent in the form of a C, with a stick of wax fixed to the extremity of the curve to hold it by. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* III. 407 A smart blow, or a violent strain had immediately preceded the appearance of the curve [of the spine]. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xi. 112 Etah is on the northeastern curve of Hartstene Bay.

3. (See *quot.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Curve*, a draftsman's instrument having one or a variety of curves of various characters... Some are constructed for specific purposes, such as *shipwright's curves*, *radii-curves*, etc.

4. *Base-ball*. 'The course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity' (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *Comb.*, as † *curve-lined a.*, composed of curved lines, *curvilinear*; *curve-ruler* (see *quot.*); *curve-veined a.* (of leaves), having veins diverging from the midrib and converging towards the margin.

1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 288 Innumerable sorts of \*Curvilinear figures. c 1865 BROUGHAM *Introd. Disc.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. p. vi, There are *curve-lined* figures as well as straight. 1879 T. BAKER *Land & Eng. Surv.* 159 Railway \*Curvilinear are a series of arcs of circles of various radii... used for projecting railway curves on parliamentary maps. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 364 *Curvilinear*, \*Curve-veined, the same as *Convergenterveined*. 1870 BENTLEY *Botany* 147.

**Curve** (kŭ'v), *v.* [ad. L. *curvāre* to crook, f. *curv-us* crooked, *CURVE a.* Cf. F. *courber*.]

1. *trans.* To bend so as to form a curve; to cause to take a curved form; to inflect.

1659 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (L.), The tongue is drawn back and curved. 1721 COWPER *Mad.* IV. 145 When the horn was curved to a wide arch. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii, Curving a contumelious lip.

2. *intr.* To have or assume a curved form.

1594 [see *CURVING vbl. sb.*]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 141 He [Boreas] puffed away most vehemently; and often made the poor fellow curve and stagger. 1855 TENNYSON *The Brook* 182 And out again I curve and flow To join the brimming river. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv.* Pl. II. 37 The tentacles curve inwards.

**Curved** (kŭ'v), *adj.* [f. *CURVE v.*] Bent or formed into a curve; bending; deviating from the straight (or plane) form continuously, i.e. without angles. (It has partly taken the place of *CURVE a.*)

1720 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 83 The Motion will be made in a Line differently curved. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 121 The claws are curved and short. 1828 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills*, From the curved horizon's bound. 1859 TYNDALL *Notes on Light* § 79 Reflexion from Curved Surfaces.

Hence *Curvedly adv.*, in a curved manner; *Curviness*, state of being curved. (*rare*.)

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VII. i. (R.), A curviness, which may be reduced to a fracture. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 152 That the wool... possess... such a degree of curviness. 1880 WATSON in *Jnrl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 109 Lines... curvily radiating.

**Curveless** (kŭ'v-ls), *a.* [f. *CURVE sb.* + -LESS.] Without a curve.

1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* i, Her straight, curveless mouth. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 466/2 The curveless, cornerless, inevitable 'thoroughfare' lengthening out before him.

**Curvet** (kŭ'vèt, kŭ'vet), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *curuetto*, 7 *corvetto*, *coruetti*, *curvetty*; β. 6 *pl. ooruets*, 7 *coruet*, *corvet*, *corveit*, 7-9 *curvett*, 7- *curvet*. [ad. It. *corvetta*, dim. of *corvo*, *corva*, now *curvo* bent, arched:—L. *curvus*. Cf. Sp. *corveta*, F. *corvette*. Originally stressed on the final, but now very generally on the first syllable: so altered by Todd 1818 from Johnson's *curvet*.]

In the *manège*: A leap of a horse in which the fore-legs are raised together and equally advanced, and the hind-legs raised with a spring before the fore-legs reach the ground. (Often used more or less vaguely of any leaping or frisking motion; cf. CARAOUL.)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 25 To see... the cooragious attempts... the daungerous coorue, the feers encounterers. 1589 PASQUILL *Counter-c.* 3 O how my Palfrey fetcht me uppe the Curuetto. 1602 SHAKS, *All's Well* II. iii. 299 The bound and high curuet Of Mares fierce steed. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husband.* I. ii. (1668) 27 When your horse can bound perfectly, then you shall teach him the Corvet. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 7 As a sportsman delights the squires... with the curves of his horse. 1852 KINGSLEY

*Andromeda* 300 As... some colt... at last, in pride of obedience Answers the heel with a curvet.

Fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 353 Hee must needs first shew us a curvet of his madnes.

**Curvet** (kŭ'vet, kŭ'vèt), *v.* Also 6 *coruet*, 7 *corvet*, -bet, *curuette*, -ete, -eat. Inflected *curvetted*, -ing, and *curveted*, -ing. [ad. It. *corvettare* 'to corvet or prounce', f. *corvella* *CURVET sb.* Originally always stressed on the final, but now very generally (though less so than the sb.) on the first syllable. Todd has *curvet* for the sb., *curvet* for the vb.; Webster 1828, Smart 1836, have *curvet* for vb. as well as sb.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: To execute a curvet, leap in a curvet. Said also of the horseman.

1592 SHAKS, *Ven. & Ad.* 279 Anon he rears upright, corvets and leaps. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 4 The sprightly Horse y<sup>e</sup> have seen, Prounce, and curvet, with pleasure to the sight. 1695 MORTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 8 He took a fancy... to Curvet in his Gardens on a fiery Horse. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 445 He may let him sometimes prance and caper and curvet. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* IV. xxi, Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance, And, high curvetting, slow advance. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 423 Looking for her as he curvets by. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* vi. (1881) 60 [The] flesh and mettlesome steeds curvetted and pranced.

b. *trans.* To cause to curvet.

1613 WORTON in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 470 Sir R. Drury... corbeteth his Horse before the Kings window.

2. *transf.* To leap about, frisk: also fig.

1600 SHAKS, *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 258 Cry holla to the tongue, I prethee: it curvettes vnseasonably. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen.* V. xiv, As were the years Beat in a Plot, and Dayes were Curvetting [time] king. 1860 J. F. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* III. 40 A mischievous imp, who curvets about the house.

**Curveter.** *nonce-wd.* [f. *CURVET v.* + -ER 1.] A curvetting horse.

1841 C. LEVER C. O'Malley xxxiii. 176 The management of your arching necked curveter.

**Curveting** (kŭ'vetīng), **curvetting** (kŭ'vetīng), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *CURVET*, q.v.

1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 55 The unwieldy curvetting of these poor beasts. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 203 Imitating the curvettings and motions of a horse. 1840 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.*, *Witches' Frolic*, Such lofty curvetting And grand prouetting.

**Curveting, curvetting**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That curvets: see the verb.

1599 MARSTON *See Villanie* III. xi. 228 His very intellect Is naught but a curvetting Somerset. 1790 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 185 A fine curvetting horse. 1828 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 490 Rushed through the drawn swords and curvetting horses. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 25 On his curvetting charger's back.

**Curvi-** (kŭ'vī-), combining form of L. *curv-us* curved; chiefly in adjectives used in *Nat. Hist.* (of many of which analogous forms are used in modern French), as *Curvicaudate* [L. *cauda* tail; in mod. F. *curvicaudé*], having a curved tail. *Curvio-state* [L. *costa* rib], 'marked with small bent ribs' (Webster 1864). *Curvide-ntate* [L. *dent-em* tooth], having curved teeth. *Curvifoliate* [L. *folium* leaf], 'having leaves bent back' (Webster). \* *Curviform* [see -FORM], of a curved shape. *Curvine-rvate*, *Curvine-rved*, = *curve-veined* (see *CURVE a.* and *sb.* C). *Curvirostral* [L. *rostrum* beak], having a curved beak. *Curviserial*, forming a series disposed in a curve (of leaves on a stem).

1880 GRAY *Strucht. Bot.* III. § 4. 92 Curvined, when nerves curve in their course, as in the leaves of Funkia. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 140 No leaf can be placed precisely in a straight line over any preceding leaf, but disposed in an infinite curve, and hence called *curvilinear*.

† **Curvify**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *curv-us* curved + -FY.] a. *intr.* To become curved or crooked.

b. *trans.* To make curved, bend; to curl (hair).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physice* 111/2 When any man's Backe beginneth to curvifye or wax crookede. 1623 COCKERAM II, To make Crooked, *curviffe*.

**Curvilinear**. [f. *CURVI-* + *linea* line + -AD.]

1826 J. ALDERSON in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XLIV. 152 A mathematical instrument of my invention called a curvilinear, wherewith to describe regular curve lines. 1842 in G. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*.

**Curvilinear** (kŭ'vīlīnāl), *a.* [f. *CURVI-* + L. *linealis* lineal.] = next. Hence *Curvilinealness*.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 259 Curvilinear angles. a 1745 MACLAURIN *Newton's Philos. Disc.* III. ii. (R.), The curvilinear motion of the moon in her orbit. 1768 LANDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 174 The computation of curvilinear areas. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 133 Describing a kind of curvilinear path.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Curvilinear*, the Consisting of crooked Lines.

**Curvilinear** (kŭ'vīlīnāl), *a. (sb.)* [f. *CURVI-* + L. *linea* line, *lineā-is* lineal.] Consisting of, or contained by, a curved line or lines; having the form of a curved line. (Opposed to *rectilinear*, and in Gothic Archit. to *perpendicular*, as applied to window-tracery.)

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* *Introd.* § 10 Neither swift nor slow, curvilinear nor rectilinear. a 1746 MACLAURIN *Newton's Philos. Disc.* III. iii. (R.), All the curvilinear motions in the solar system. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.*



I. II. III. § 6 The minor contours... are... beautifully curvilinear. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Mankind* viii. 195 Scrapers with curvilinear edges.

Hence **Curvilinear**; **Curvilinearly** *adv.*

1847 CRAIG, *Curvilinearly*, the state of being curvilinear. 1844 LAMOR *Imag. Com.* (1846) I. 183 Rectilinearly, curvilinearly, and perpendicularly. 1874 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 Another fold... stretching curvilinearly backwards.

So **Curvilinearly**, **Curvilinearous** [cf. F. *curviligne*, *courbeligne*] *adj.* = CURVILINEAR. 1906 PHILLIPS (ed. Kenney), *Curvilinear* or *Curvilinearly* (in *Geom.*), crooked-lined. 1921 in BAILEY. 1893 RAY *Dissol. World* 115 Curvilinearous concretions of Salts.

**Curving** (kŭ'vīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb **CURVE**; bending, flexure, curvature. Also *fig.*

1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, Essex 11 The Roding... after manifold curvings, it maketh way vnder Wodforde bridge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 183 V. 335 Curvings from the plain simple truth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 905 The curving of the [antheridium]... indicates that fertilisation does not usually take place between the contiguous organs.

**Curving**, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That curves.

1764 FALCONER *Shipw.* III. (1818) 106 Watch the curving prow. 1878 MACLEAR *Celtic* iii. (1879) 31 The curving shores of Provence and Narbonne.

**Curvital** (kŭ'vītāl), *a. Geom.* [a. mod. F. *curvital*, f. *curvital* curvity + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to curvity or curvature. **Curvital function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon the normal at a variable point, in terms of the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point.

1886 CARR *Synopsis Math.* Index C 60.

**Curvity**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *curvitas* (or a. F. *curvité*, Oresme 14th c.), f. *curvus* curved, crooked.]

1. Curved or bent quality or state; curvature; a curved portion of anything, a curve.

1547 BOONDE *Brev. Health* viii. 41 A backe the which may have many infirmities, as debility, and weakenes, curvityte and gybosityte. 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 253 The rectitude or curvity of the lines. 1705 Phil. *Trans.* XXV. 206 The divers flexures and curvities of the Serpent. 1715 MACHIN in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 269 [I] have added a rule for finding the curvity. 1831 BRADSTON *Newton* (1855) I. iii. 42 According to their more or less curvity.

2. *fig.* Moral obliquity, crookedness of conduct.

1616 BREXER tr. *Sartre's Convent* (1616) 166 The whole nature of man... remained crooked; not by the curvity of Adam, but by his own. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. iii. 82 That there is as much positivity of Relation in disobedience as in obedience, in curvity as in rectitude. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 136 That God be the motor... of the action... but not of the obliquity or curvity in acting.

**Curvograph**, [f. *CURVE* (or L. *curvus*) + *-GRAPH*.] An instrument for describing curves.

1817 W. WARCUP in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXV. 109 An instrument of my invention for describing curve lines, which I purpose calling the *curvograph*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Curvograph*, an instrument for drawing a curve without reference to the center.

**Curvous** (kŭ'vīŋs), *a. rare*. [f. *CURVE* *sb.* + *-OUS*, on L. type *\*curvus-us*.] Curved; crooked.

1674 BROWNE *Glossary* (ed. 4). *Curvous*, crooked, bowed, uneven. c. 1825 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Apollonius* 99 Around the curvous atmosphere Of my own real existence I revolve.

**Curwhibble**, *! dial.* [app. connected with *whibble* given by Forby as 'a whimsey, idle fancy, silly scruple, etc.' With the first syllable cf. *CURFLE*, and *carwhitchet*, *CARRIWITCHET*.] *! A* whimsical or nonsensical contrivance; also *attrib.*

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy*. 99 Don't the English catch their fish... with a long rough stick, and a little curwhibble of a bone at the end of it? 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Sk. Life Japan* 124 Workmen... laboriously cutting, with little, clumsy, curwhible hooks, the crop, handful by handful.

**Curwillet**, *dial.* [From the cry of the bird.] A local name for the Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), a bird of the snipe family.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words* go The Sanderling or Curwillet, so called about Pensans. 1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 303. 1804 BREWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 1 Sanderling, Towillee, or Curwillet. 1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 195 *Curwillet*, Cornwall, a name given to the Sanderling from its cry.

**Curry**, *Obs.* Also 4 *kewery*. [a. OF. *kewerie*, *queuerie*, *queurie* (14th c.), cookery, kitchen, f. *kew*, *queu*, *coeu* = L. *cognus*, *cocus* cook: see *-ERY*.] a. Cookery. (Also the 'concoction' of substances in alchemy.) b. Cooked food; a dish.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 405 They connie ete and be mury wip oute grete kewery. [Caxton *curry*, *Higden cognum artificial*.] c. 1390 (title), Form of Curry. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1063 Here es cury un-clene, carle, be my trowthe. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bl. Nurture* 506 Cookes with peire newe conceytes... Many new curies... they are contrivynge & fyndynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* viii. Prol. 95 Thow cury of the queantessens.

**Curry**, *v. rare*. = L. *curia*.

1886 [See *CURIA*.]

**Curial**, *-ose*, *obs.* forms of *CURIAL*, *CURIOUS*.

**Curryd**, **Curys**, *obs.* forms of *cured*, *cures*.

**Cus**, *obs.* form of *KISS*.

**Cusche**, **Cuschet**, *obs.* ff. *CUISSSE*, *CUSHAT*.

**Cushoun**, *obs.* form of *CUSHION*.

**Cusco-bark**. Also *Cuzco*. A kind of cinchona bark, obtained from Cuzco in Lower Peru. Also called *Cusco-china*.

Hence **Cusco-cinchonine**, **Cuscoconine**, **Cuscozidine**, alkaloids obtained from Cusco-bark. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. I. 495-7.

**Cuscus** (kŭ'skus). Also *7* *cuskus*. [The same word as *Couscous*, the dish so called being originally made of this grain. In F. *couscou*, in 18th c. *cuscus*, *cousse-couche*, *couche-couche*.] The grain of the African Millet, *Holcus spicatus* Linn., *Pennisetaria spicata* Willd., a cereal indigenous to Africa, where it has constituted from the earliest times an important article of food.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. viii. xl. 1368 Their bread is made of this *Cousa*, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and *Cusca* a small white Seed like Millet in Biskany. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Trav.* & *Adv.* xiii. 25 *Cuskus*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 23 (*Madagascar*), You shall have in exchange... Barley, Rice and Cuscus, with what fruit you like. *Ibid.* 28 The Ile [Mohelia] inrichit us with... Buffols, Rice, Pensse, Cuscus, Honey. 1852 W. F. DANIELL in *Pharmac. Jm.* XI. 395 It constitutes the *kouskous* of the Joloffs and Moorish nations, the *dra* and *biskna* of Tripoli.

**Cuscus** (kŭ'skus). Also *kuss-kuss*, *ouss cuss*, *kuskos*, *ouscuss*. [ad. Pers. and Urdu *خس خس* *khas khas* the sweet-scented root of the grass in question.] The long fibrous aromatic root of an Indian grass, *Andropogon muricatus*, used for making fans, screens, ornamental baskets, etc. Hence *cuscus-grass*, *cuscus-root*.

1820 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 235 (Y.) The *Kuss-Kuss*, when fresh, is rather fragrant, though the scent is somewhat terraceous. 1866 Mrs. SPEND *Last Years Ind.* 72 The root of a sweet smelling grass, the *cuscus*. *attrib.* 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 247 A large *cuscus* mat.

**Cuscus** (kŭ'skus). [mod. L. from the native name; see *Couscous*.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds found in New Guinea.

1663 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* E. Ind. 165 There is in this Island a kind of beasts they call *Cusos*, that keeps constantly in trees, living on nothing but fruit. They resemble our Rabbits. 1880 D'ALBERTIS *N. Guinea* I. 407 On the branch of a tall tree we may perhaps see a *cuscus* slowly creeping along. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah N. Guinea* 69 The opossums and *cuscus* tribe taste strongly of gum leaves on which they feed.

**Cuscos**, *-cus(su)*, *-cososo*, *vars.* of *Couscous* 1.

**Cuser**, *aphetic* f. *ACUSER*.

1580 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 151 More honest than her Cuser.

**Cushat** (kŭ'jāt). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: 1 *cūsute*, *-scote*, *-seote*, 5 *cowscoot*, *-schote*, 6 *cowschet*, *kowschet*, 6-7 *coushot*, 7, 9 *cowshot*, 8 *cowshut*, 8-9 *cooscot*, 9 *cowscot*; 6 *cushet*, 8- *cushat*, 9 *dial. cushie*, *cusha*. [OE. *cūsute*, *-scote*, *-seote* (wk. fem.) has no cognates in the other Teutonic langs., and its etymology is obscure. The element *scote*, *scute* is app. a deriv. of *scotan* (weak grade *scut*, *scot*.) to shoot, and may mean 'shooter, darter': cf. *scotan* in Ælfric's *Colloguy*, glossed *tractus* 'trouts', app. in reference to their rapid darting motion; also cf. OHG. *scotta* str. f., shoot (of a plant). For the first part, *cū* cow offers no likely sense, and Prof. Skeat suggests that we may here have an echo of the bird's call = modern *coo*: this is doubtful. Others have taken the first part as OE. *cūsc* chaste, modest, pure; but the rest of the word then remains unexplained.] The wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

a 900 *Epinal Gloss.* 829 *Palumbus*, *cuscutan* [*Erfurt* *cuscote*, *Corpus cuscote*]. c. 1000 *Voc.* in W. Wulker 260/7 *Pudumia*, *cuscote*. 12... *Ibid.* 286/2 *Palumbus*, *cuscote*, *uel* *wuduculre*. 14... *Ibid.* 302/34 *Palumbus*, *cowscoot*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 79 *Cowschote*, *palumbus*. 1573 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* xii. Prol. 237 The *cowschet* [i.e. *kowschet*] crowdin and pirkis on the 178... 1653 *Urquhart Rabelais* I. xxxvii. Some dozens of queests, *coushots*, *ringdoves* and wood-pigeons. 1788 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caen* Gloss., *Cushut*, a wild pigeon. 1792 BURNS *Bess & Spinning-wheel* iii. On lofty aiks the *cushats* wall. 1837 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. x. He heard the *Cushat*'s murmur hoarse. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 224 The building *cushats* cooed and cooed.

b. So *cushat-dove* (Sc. *cusha-dow*, *cushie-doo*).

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxiv. Fair Margaret, through the hazel grove, flew like the startled *cushat-dove*. 1886 SIBBY *Mistura Curiosa* 103 The *Cushie doo* That croodles late at e'en.

**Cushes**, *-ies*: see *CUISSSE*.

**Cushew-bird**. Also *cashew bird*. [So called from the likeness of the blue knot on its forehead to the *cashew-nut*.] A West Indian name of the Galleated Curassow (*Pauxis galeata*).

1798 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* II. lxxv. 182 The *Cushew-Bird* takes its name from the knob over its bill, which in shape much resembles an American nut called *Cushew*. 1854 Th. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 172 The curassows and *cashew-birds*.

**Cushie**, *cashie-doo*: see *CUSHAT*.

**Cushinet**, *obs.* form of *CUSHIONET*.

**Cushion** (kŭ'jən), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *cuyshun*, *cujschen*, 4-6 *cuyssh*, *cuissh*, *-in*, *-en*, *-un*, *-yn*, etc.; 4-7 *quishin*, *qui*, *quy*, *qwi*, *qwy*, (*quy*), *-ss*, *-ssh*, *-ssch*, *-sch*, *-sh*, (*szh*), *-in*, *-yn*, *-en*, *-ene*, *-an*, *-on*, *-un*, *-ion*, *-yon*, *-ing*, *-yng*, etc.; 6 *quession*, 8 *quishing*; 4-5

*whyss*, *whyssh*, *whish*, *wyssh*, *-in*, *-yne*, *-ene*, etc., etc. β. 4-6 *cushsyn*, *-on*, *-en*, *-ion*, *-eyn*, *-on*; 5 *cusch*, *cosch*, *cossh*, *kush*, *kossch*, *cos*, *-yn* (e), *-en*, *-oun*, *-one*, *-yon*, *-ing*, *cowssing*, etc.; 6-7 *cush-en*, *-in*, *-yn*, *-ian*, *-eon*, *-ing*, etc.; (6 *cussin*, *cochen*, *kushen*; 7 *cuoshen*, *coussin*, *-ion*); 6- *cushion*. (Nearly 70 forms occur.)

[Of this word ME. had two types, a. *cuisshin*, *quishin* (north. *whishin*), a. OF. *coissin*, later *coessin*, *cuisin* (13-15th c. in Littre); and B. *cushsyn*, *cushin*, a. F. *coussin* (14th c.)—earlier *cussin* (12th c. in Hatzf.); in both languages the latter type is the surviving one. OF. *coissin* was = Fr. *coissin*, Cat. *coixi*, Sp. *coxin*, *cojin*, It. *coscino*, *cuscino* = L. type *cocimum*, f. *coxa* hip, thigh: cf. L. *cubital* elbow-cushion, f. *cubitus* elbow. (See P. Meyer in *Romania* 1892, 87.)

The history of the form *cousin*, with which *cushion* goes, is more obscure. Hatzfeld suggests that it is an altered variant of *coissin*, influenced by OF. *coite* quilt = L. *culcita* quilt, cushion. T. A. Jenkins in *Mod. Lang. Notes*, May 1893, argues for its being = late L. *\*culicium*, for *\*culicium*, a conjectured deriv. of *culcita*; in which case *coissin* and *cousin* would be distinct words without etymological connexion: this their history makes improbable.]

1. A case of cloth, silk, etc. stuffed with some soft elastic material, used to give support or ease to the body in sitting, reclining, or kneeling.

a. c. 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 877 *Whysynes* vpon quelde-poyntes, *ba[t]* koynt we bope. 1361 *Will. of Ebor. Bk.* Prince in *Nichols Royal Wills* (1780) 74 *Curtyns*, *quysyns*, *traversyn*. c. 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* II. 1229 And down she sette here by hym... vpon a quysshon [i.e. *cushion*] gold y-bete. 1388 *Wyclif* 1 *Sam.* v. 9 *Seatis* of *kysshyns*, *ethir* *cuyshuns*. a 1400 *Isimbard* 579 *Bryng* a *chayere* and a *qwysschene*. 1418 E. E. *Wille* (1882) 36 *Vj* *reof* *quysshens* of *worsted*. 1500 *Palsgr.* 211/2 *Cuysshen*, *coessyn*. 1547 in *Surrey. Esch. Mem.* II. App. A. 293 Ther was a *carpet* and *quysion* laid... for the chief mourner. 1601 *Holland Pliny* xix. iv. Beautified with green *quishins*. 1625 *Crooke Body of Man* 74 It serueth vs instead of a *quishion*.

β. 1382 *Wyclif Esch.* xiii. 18 *Woo* to hem that sewen to-gider *cushens* [1388 *cushens*] *vndir* *eche* *cubit* of *hoond*. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 94 *Coschynne*, *sedile*. *Ibid.* 111 *Cushone* [1499 *Pynson* *cushyn*], *cushina*. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx. xi. And there was layd a *cushyn* of gold that he shold knele vpon. c. 1530 *Ld. Berners Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 151 They set them downe on *cushyns* of sylke. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 800/1 With *cushins* of fine gold. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 243 He haue them sleepe on *Cushions* in my Tent. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneas Mor.* (1702) 52 A Soldier lent you his Cloak for a *Cushion*. a 1734 *GAY Mad Dog* (R.), A *prude*, at morn and evening prayer, Had worn her velvet *cushion* bare. 1803 G. LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 103 A space on the tiny lawn where rugs and *cushions* were spread out.

b. That set on the book-board of a pulpit, etc., to support the bible or other book; cf. *cushion-cuffer*, *-thumper* in II.

1615 *Petry Bks.* (Surtees) 69 One clothe and one quission of black vellure for the pulpet. 1709 *Steele & Swift Teller* No. 70 r. 4 Neither is banging a *Cushion*, Oratory. 1719 *Swift To Yng. Clergyman*, You will observe some clergymen with their heads held down... within an inch of the *cushion*. 1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ix. 151 To mend a rent in the *cushion* of the reading-desk.

c. The seat of a judge or ruler. Cf. *WOOLSACK*.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 82 Maurice... having changed the Magistrates in many Towns... the Arminians were fain to leave the *cushion* against their wills. a 1734 *North Lives* (1826) I. 130 The Court of Common Pleas had been outwitted by the Kings Bench, till his Lordship came upon the *cushion*. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 415 Bhawani Sing... was placed upon his *cushion* of sovereignty by the assistant to the Political Agent in Malwa.

d. *fig.*; also as an emblem of ease and luxury.

1589 *Papye vs. Haichet* Biv. The duell take al, if truth find not as many soft *cushions* to lean on, as trecherie. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* iv. vii. 43 Not moouing from th' Caske to th' *Cushion*. 1624 A. ROSS *Hist. World* Pref. 1 *Idleness*... the Devils *Cushion*, as the Fathers call it. 1788 *Cowper Wks.* (1837) XV. 174 At last [I] have placed myself much at my ease upon the *cushion* of this one resolution. 1833 *Carlyle Misc.* (1872) V. 89 *Cullies*, the easy *cushion* on which *Knaves* and *Knaveesses* repose.

2. *transf.* a. Applied to anything resembling or acting as a *cushion*.

1813 *Scott Triermain* I. viii. The silver-moss and lichen twined... A *cushion* fit for age. 1860 *Maury Phys. Geog.* Sea i. 10 Protected from... the violence of its waves by *cushions* of still water. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 220 A circular leaf-bearing *cushion*.

† b. A swelling simulating pregnancy: sometimes called *Queen Mary's cushion*, after Mary Tudor. (Perhaps sometimes an actual cushion or pad.) *Obs.*

1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 16 But I would the Fruite of her Wombe might miscarry. *Officer*. If it do, you shall haue a dozen of *Cushions* againe, you haue but eleuen now. 1649 *Milton Elion.* iii. (1851) 356 And thus his pregnant motives are at last prov'd nothing but a Tympany, or a *Queen Maries Cushion*. 1689 *Let. fr. the Pope in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 370 (D.) That a King... should praise (or rather mock) God for a child, whilst his Queen had only conceived a pillow, and was brought to bed of a *cushion*.. This was the old contrivance of another *Mary-Queen*. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 37 His Wife went forty Weeks with a *Cushion*.

3. In various specific and technical applications: as, the 'pillow' used in making bone-lace;

a receptacle for pins, a PIN-ousHION; † an ink-pad for inking a seal, die, etc. (*obs.*); a flat leathern bag filled with pounce, used by engravers to support the plate; the elastic leathern pad on which gold-leaf is spread and cut with the palette-knife; the rubber of an electrical machine.

1574 HELLOWES *Guenaro's Fant. Ep.* (1577) 316 To see her . . . take her cushion for bone lace, or her rocke to spinne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II. i.* 98 Your Beards deserve not so honourable a graue, as to stuffe a Botherers Cushion. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph. s.v. Engraving.* The Graving cushion is a roundish, but flattish leather bag filled with sand to lay the plate upon, on which it may be turn'd easily any way at pleasure. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 93 Like those cushions your gossip stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1776 *Trial of Nindocomar* 43/2 He dipt his seal on the cushion and sealed the bond. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electric.* iii. § 57. 15 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The earlier electricians contented themselves with using the hand as a rubber, till a cushion was introduced for that purpose by Professor Winkler. 1837 WHITROCK *Bl. Trades* (1842) 117 (*Carver & Gilder*). With one hand he holds the cushion, which is merely a flat board covered with soft leather. *Ibid.* 214 (*Engraver*). The sand-bag, or cushion, is used for laying the copper plate upon. 1866 *Joyce's Sci. Dial.* 492 (*Electrical Machine*) The cushion or rubber is fixed on a glass pillar.

b. A pad worn by women under the hair; a pad or bustle worn beneath the skirt of a woman's dress.

1774 *Westm. Mag. II.* 424 We are sorry to find the Ladies returning . . . to the long-explored mode of dressing their hair with the borrowed aid of the Cushion. 1806 LADY DOUGLAS in *Examiner* 15 March 1813, 173/4 She wore a cushion behind. 1860 *Fairholt Costume* (ed. 2) 476 The hair was arranged over a cushion formed of wool, and covered with silk.

c. The elastic rim or lining of the inner side of a billiard-table, from which the balls rebound.

1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 193 The Adversary is obliged to play Bricole from the opposite Cushion. 1853 C. BEND *Verdant Green* xii. A game of billiards on a wooden table that had no cushions. 1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 5 The cushions are now almost universally made of Vulcanised India-rubber, though . . . old players say that the stroke is more certain from the old stuffed list cushions.

d. *Mech.* A body of steam (or air) left in the cylinder of a steam-engine (or air-engine) to act as an elastic buffer to the piston.

1848 *Pract. Mech. Yrnl. I.* 78 A cushion of steam is interposed to partially sustain the force of the blow [in a steam hammer]. 1891 RANKINE *Steam Engine* 364 The volume of the cushion air when it is under the greatest pressure [in an air engine].

4. In a horse, pig, etc.: a. The fleshy part of the buttock. b. The fibro-fatty frog in the interior of a horse's hoof; also the coronet or fibrous pad extending round the upper part of the foot, immediately above, and united to the hoof.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4771/4 Both of them formerly cut with I. G. on the Cushion. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4858/4 A black Spot on each Quishing. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6079/9. 1822 W. FREEMAN *Elem. Agric.* xix. (ed. 4) 344 Outside these structures are two fibro-cartilages, one on each side, united behind and below by the plantar cushion. The coronary cushion. *Mod.* A cut of bacon off the cushion.

5. a. *Ent.* The little pad or cushion-like process of an insect's foot; a pulvillus. b. *Bot.* The enlargement at, or just below, the point of attachment of some leaves; a pulvinus; also a dense mass of foliage such as is formed by some saxifrages and stonecrops.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 285 A distinct cushion; antennae of nine joints. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 137 *Sedum acre*. . . Tufts or cushions 3-10 in. diam.

6. *Arch.* = COUSSINET, q.v.

1824 BRESSES *Gloss. Pract. Archit.* 133 *Cushion*, or *Coussinet*, a stone lying on the top of a pier supporting an arch.

† 7. A drinking-vessel. *Obs.*

1594 *Tanning of Shrew* in Why, Tapster, I say, Fills a fresh cushion here! c. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* II. iv. Quissions ye Knaves! [Enter drawers with Quissions].

8. (*Our*) *Lady's Cushion*, a name for several plants, esp. *Armeria maritima*.

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. l. 509 Some call it [Thrift] in English our Ladies quishion.

9. *Cycling.* Short for *cushion-tire*.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 1/1 Twenty-one starters, five using pneumatic tyres, two cushions, all the rest solids.

10. *Phrases.* † a. To miss the cushion: to miss the mark; to make a mistake, err. *Obs.*

c. 1525 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 908 And when he weneth to syt Yet may he mysse the quishyon. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 48 Yet hath he missed the kushen in many placis. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1623) 168 He was elected Archbishop of St. Davids, but at Rome he was out bid, by him that had more money, and missed the Cushin. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclagues* viii. 60 Thy Wits doe erre and misse the Cushion quite. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 137 He hath missed the cushion and sitteth bare. 1609 HONY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 45 They may misse the cushion in the analogie of the place.

† b. *Beside* (or *wide of*) the cushion: away from the main purpose or argument, beside the mark; erroneously or mistakenly. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* BJ b, Thou leanest beside the cushion. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Oss.* 78 He raungeth abroad to original sinne altogether besides the cushion. 1598 R. BERNARD *Tr. Terence* (1607) 230 Thon art beside the cushion [L. *erras*]. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiom. Anglo-Lat.* 517 He is wide of the cushion. a. 1783 H. BROOKS

*Female Officer* i. xiii. The man did not speak much beside the cushion of common sense.

† c. To set or put beside (or *besides*) the cushion: to turn (any one) out of his place or position; to depose, set aside; to deprive or disappoint of an office or dignity. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 80, I may set you besyde the cushyn yit. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1305/1 To put enmitie betweene the king and hir; and to set hir besides the cushion. a. 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* 188 Sometimes putting them besides the cushion, and placing others in their roome. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 291 (Jam.) The master of Forbes' regiment was . . . discharged . . . Thus is he set beside the cushion.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *cushion-canvas*, *-layer*, *-stuffer*; *cushion-footed*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *cushion capital Arch.* (see quot.); † *cushion-cuffer* = *cushion-thumper*; † *cushion-lord* (see quot.); *cushion-pink*, a name for Thrift (*Armeria maritima*); *cushion-rafter*, an auxiliary rafter beneath and parallel to a principal rafter, a principal brace; *cushion-rest* in *Billiards* (see quot.); *cushion-scale*, a common scale-insect, very injurious to orange and other trees; *cushion-star*, a fossil star-fish of the genus *Goniaster*; *cushion-stitch*, a flat embroidery stitch used to fill backgrounds in old needlework, esp. in Church embroidery; *cushion-thumper*, a preacher who indulges in violent action; *cushion-tire*, a bicycle tire made of india-rubber tubing stuffed with shreds of india-rubber; hence *cushion-tired ppl.* a.; *cushion-work* in *Embroidery* (see quot.).

ALSO CUSHION-CLOTH, -DANCE.

1611 COTGR., *Gaze*, \*Cushion Canuas; the thinne Canuas that serues women for a ground vnto their Cushions, or Purse-works, &c. 1835 WATSWELL *Archit.* Notes 55 \*Cushion capitals. . . consist of large cubical masses projecting considerably over the shaft of the column, and rounded off at the lower corners. 1842-76 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Cushion Capital*, a capital used in Romanesque and early Mediæval architecture, resembling a cushion pressed down by a weight. It is also a cap consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles, largely used in the Norman period. 1863 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Portage's Mystic Div.* 36 Our impertinently idl Pulpit-praters, or . . . too busily laborious \*Cushion-Cuffers. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 175/3 A smooth and velvety tiger. . . Supple and \*cushion-footed. 1899 *Trials of Green & Berry* 64 Mrs. Warrior. being \*Cushion-layer in the Chappel. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. n. lix. Soft mosse. . . Whose velvet hue and verdure \*cushion-like did show. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, \*Cushion-lord, a lord made by favour, and not for good service to the state; hence, an effeminate person. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, \*Cushion-pink, from its dense tufted growth. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* 654 Sometimes called *principal bracer*, and sometimes \*cushion rafters. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENISH *Billiards* 28 \*Cushion-rests are rests, shap'd to fit over the face of the cushion. 1886 *Rep. Cann. Agric. Washington U.S.* 466 The Cottony \*Cushion-scale is found only in California, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. 1843 FORBES in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. 80 Orange-yellow. . . with crimson-red, are the usual hues of the \*cushion-stars. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 175 Billiard \*cushion stuffer wanted. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* viii. 81 Done in cross and tent stitch, or the \*cushion style. a. 1643 W. CARRSWORTH *Ordinary* iii. v. Thou violent \*cushion-thumper, hold thy tongue. 1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 164 \*Cushion Tyres are getting quite fashionable here. 1891 *Wheeling* 4 Mar. 436 We rode 40 miles on a \*cushion-tyred Cremona. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 98 The [gold] threads are laid upon the linen, and fastened down at intervals with silk. This method is called \*cushion-work.

**Cushion** (ku'jon), v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cushion or cushions. 1820 W. IAVING *Sketch-Bk., Country Church* (1865) 124 The congregation . . . sat in pews, sumptuously lined and cushioned. *transf.* 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas. No. 11/1 An eyot cushioned with luxurious grass.

b. To pad or protect as with cushions. Also *fig.* 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 158/1 [The] surfaces [of the scapula] are cushioned with muscles. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxxi. No persuasive blandness could cushion him against the shock.

2. To rest, seat, or set (a person or thing) upon a cushion; to support, or prop up with cushions.

1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xii. (R.), Instead of inhabiting palaces, and being cushioned up in thrones. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iv. (1859) 150 The eye never slides off the landscape, but cushions itself upon it with a sense of security and repose. 1866 PUSEY *Miu. Proph.* 183 Propped and cushioned up on both sides.

3. *fig.* To suppress (anything) quietly; to take no notice of it.

1828 BR. J. MILNER in *Husenbeth Life* 330 The South and West thought it prudent to cushion it. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 275 The book . . . has been much less talked of than it deserves to be. We trust there is no desire in certain circles to cushion it. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxviii. There my courage failed: I preferred to cushion the matter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 1/1 The way in which complaints are cushioned in official quarters is startling.

4. *Billiards.* To place or leave (a ball) close to, or resting against, the cushion. b. *intr.* (In U.S.) To make the ball hit the cushion before cannoning or after contact with one of the balls. *Cent. Dict.*

5. To deaden the stroke of (the piston) by a cushion of steam; to form into a cushion of steam.

1850 [see CUSHIONING]. 1891 RANKINE *Steam Engine* 420 The quantity of steam confined or 'cushioned' is just sufficient to fill the clearance at the initial pressure.

Hence **Cushioning** *vbl. sb.* (*spec. in Mech.*: see quot., and cf. CUSHION sb. 3 d.)

1850 *Pract. Mech. Yrnl.* III. 104 This cushioning of the pistons, and the gradual restraining of the momentum. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 501/2 (*Steam-engine*). Admission before the end of the back stroke. . . together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of cushioning.

† **Cushion-cloth.** *Obs.* App. 'a cushion case or covering' (Nates).

a. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Ferd. Ferouant Wks.* (1587) 269 Hee would leaue eyther in the bed, or in hyr cushencloth, or by hyr looking-glasse. a. peece of money. 1611 COTGR., *Desabiller*, a Ladies cushion-cloth. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women beware IV.* III. i. Why is there not a cushion-cloth of drawn-work, Or some fair cut-work pinn'd up in my bed-chamber? 1705 *Lond. Ladies Dressing Room* (N.), Three night-gowns of the richest stuff; Four cushion-cloths are scarce enough.

**Cushion-dance.** A round dance, formerly danced at weddings, in which the women and men alternately knelt on a cushion to be kissed.

1607 HEYWOOD *Woman killed Wks.* 1874 II. 97, I that haue ere now deseru'd a cushion, call for the cushion dance. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. vi. iv. 1698 *The Dancing Master* 7 Joan Sanderson or the Cushion Dance, an old Round Dance. [Described in full.] 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 86 The Cushion Dance. . . seemed to be his greatest favourite. 1870 BROUGH *Marston Lynch* II. 6 There was to be a mistletoe, and the cushion-dance.

**Cushioned** (ku'jənd), *pph. a.* [*f. CUSHION sb.* and *v. + -ED.*]

1. Furnished or fitted with a cushion or cushions. 1839 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 65/3, I had a large cushioned seat of the diligence to myself. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The top of the locker is cushioned, and serves for a lounge.

b. *transf.*

1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 400 Grass-cushioned crags. 1863 *Possib. of Creation* 235 The cushioned, spreading feet [of the camel].

c. Padded. See CUSHION sb. 3 b.

1777 COLMAN *Epith. Sheridan's Sch. Scandal*, Farewell the plumed head, the cushion'd d'ne. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 32 Our ladies. . . When bishop, and cushion'd, and hoop'd to the chin.

d. *Cycling.* Furnished with cushion-tires.

1891 *Wheeling* 11 Mar. 453 The best plan . . . is that . . . of making forks wide enough for either pneumatic or cushioned wheels.

2. Seated on, or propped up with cushions.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets v.* (1870) 116 The in-door quiet and cushioned ease. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 274 A languid life And cushioned soft recumbency.

3. *Arch.* Cushioned capital = cushion capital, (see CUSHION sb. 11.)

? 1754 GRAY *Norman Archit.* Wks. 1884 I. 298 The capitals of the piers . . . have great variety in their forms; the square, the octagon, the cushioned, or swelling beneath.

4. *Bot.* Cushion-shaped, pulvinate.

1822 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* iv. Gloss. 374 *Cushioned* (*pulvinatus*), convex and rather flattened; seldom used.

5. *Billiards.* Placed close to the cushion. Said also of the player whose ball is so placed.

1770 J. LOVE *Crickets* 5 Or when the Ball, close cushion'd, slides askew, And to the op'ning Pocket runs, a Cou.

† **Cushionet.** *Obs.* Also 6 quaysenet, cushnet, 7 cushinet, -onet, coshionet. [*a. f. coussinet* (in 16-17th c. also *coissinet*), dim. of *coissin*, *coussin* cushion: see *ET.*] A little cushion; a pin-cushion.

1542 *Will of Jane Fitzwilliam* (Somerset Ho.), Quysshenet. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 33 If he layd those slippes on her cushnet. 1611 COTGR., *Espingier*, a Pinpillow or cushinet to sticke pinnes on. 1649 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. n. lxxvi. Closer set With sharp distinctions than a cushionet With pins and needles. 1721 BAILEY *Cushinet*, a little Cushion.

**Cushionless** (ku'jonless), *a.* [*f. CUSHION sb.* + *-LESS.*] Without a cushion or cushions.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told* T. (1851) I. vi. 96 Rows of long cushionless benches. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 52 His cushion-less arm-chair.

**Cushiony** (ku'jəni), *a.* [*f. CUSHION sb.* + *-Y.*] Resembling a cushion in shape, softness, etc.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 908/1 The soft cushiony end of the nose. 1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 245 The emphysematous portions . . . have a soft, cushiony feel.

**Cusin**, -ing, *obs. forms of COUSIN.*

**Cusing**, aphetic form of ACCUSING. Cf. CUSHER. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 400 Him self began a sair cusing to mak.

**Cusk** (kɒsk). A local name for two different fishes of the cod tribe: a. In Great Britain, the Torsk, *Brasmosus vulgaris*. b. In U.S., the Burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 216 Cuske or small Ling, Sharke, Mackarell. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* xxi. Tough and dried As a lean cusk from Labrador. 1884 *Stubbs Merc. Circular* 194/2 'The total catch of ground fish, including cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk.

† **Cuskin**, -yn. *Obs.* App. a variant of *curskyn*, CUSKYIN.

1526 *Will of T. Huswayne* (Somerset Ho.), Oon of my siluer pottes called a Cuskyn. 1585 HIGGINS *Tr. Yunius Nomenclator* 223 (Halli.) Any kinde of pot to drink in: a cup: a cuskyn. 1721 BAILEY *Cuskin*, an ivory cup.

**Cusp** (kɒsp). [*ad. L. cuspid*, *cuspid-em* point.]

1. *Astrol.* The beginning or entrance of a 'house'. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 165 Whosoever

hath any fixed Star of the first Honour or Magnitude . . in the Degree of their Cuspe, of the tenth House. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astr.* iv. 33 The Cusp or very entrance of any house, or first beginning. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astr.* Judgem. Dis. (1658) 47 In this figure Capricorn is upon the cuspe of the ascendent. 1875 SCOTT *Guy N. iii.* Houses of heaven, with their cusps, hours, and minutes; *Almuten, Almocheden, Anabibazon, Catibabazon.* 1886 VAUGHAN *Mystics II.* 51 Reckoning the cusps and hours of the houses of heaven!

2. *gen.* A point, pointed end, apex, peak; an ornament of a pointed form.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul II.* App. lxvii, The Cuspe of the Cone. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Minor Poems* Wks. 1864 III. 232 And mid the loftiest [mountains] we could well discern One that was shining in a cusp of snow. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* vi. 59 Stopped with graceful cusps and artichokes.

† b. *erroneously* : Top, surface.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 61 That bush, whose slender branches wantonly dangle sporting themselves on the cusp of the water.

3. *Astron.* Each of the pointed extremities or 'horns' of the crescent moon (or of Mercury and Venus); also of the sun when partially eclipsed.

1676 HALLEY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 229, 70 degrees from the northern cusp [of the moon], then something obtuse. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 106 About the middle of the eclipse, the air was very clear, and the cusps well defined. 1793 HESCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 202 One cusp of Venus appearing pointed, and the other blunt.

4. *Geom.* A point at which two branches of a curve meet and stop, with a common tangent; or at which the moving point describing the curve has its motion exactly reversed. Called also *spinode* or *stationary point*. (Also applied to an analogous point on a curved surface.)

1758 I. LYONS *Treat. Fluxions* vii. § 191. 142 A point of Reflection or Cusp. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 362 The peculiar inflected form of the wave surface, which has what is called a cusp. 1875 TODD *Hunter Diff. Calc.* (ed. 7) xxii. § 307 If the two branches lie on opposite sides of the common tangent, the cusp is said to be of the first species; if on the same side, the cusp is said to be of the second species. Cusps of the first species have been called 'keratoid' cusps, and of the second 'rhamphoid cusps'.

5. *Arch.* Each of the projecting points between the small arcs or 'foils' in Gothic tracery, arches, etc.

1813 SIR J. HALL *Ess. Gothic Archit.* 32 In all the concave bends of the stone-work, a small pointed ornament occurs, which is very common in Gothic windows. . . I have ventured to apply to it [the name] of *cusp*, by which mathematicians denote a figure of this sort. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 20 Ball-flowers, mouldings, feathered cusps, and other decorative detail.

6. *Anat.* a. A projection or protuberance upon the crown of a tooth: cf. *CUSPIDATE*. b. Any pointed projection or extremity, as of the valves of the heart.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 921/1 The four principal cusps . . are more pointed and prolonged than in Man. 1872 MITCHELL *Elem. Anat.* vii. (1873) 252 The sixth and seventh teeth of the lower jaw are called true molar. Each bears five cusps. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 307 The valve cusps being unable to meet and close the canal.

7. *Bot.* A pointed end of any organ; esp. a sharp rigid point of a leaf.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 319 Leaves opposite hastate-deltoid with horizontal cusps. 1881 328 *Euphorbia amygdaloides* . . cusps of glands converging.

**Cuspidate** : see *CUSPIDOR*.

|| **Cusparia**. *Bot.* [f. native name *Cuspare*.] A genus of trees, now usually called *Galipea*, species of which yield the *Angustura* or *Cusparia* bark used as a tonic; also = *CUSPARIN*.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 note, The Cuspare of Angostura, known in America under the name of Orinoco bark. 1876 W. BAGGE *Bl. Med. Inform.* App. 251 *Cusparia*, a useful tonic in convalescence from diarrhoea and dysentery.

Hence **Cusparin** (*Chem.*), a crystalline substance obtained from *Angustura* bark.

1824 R. PHILLIPS *tr. Pharm. Lond.* (1836) 191 It is stated by Saladin that the virtue of *Cusparia* resides in a peculiar neutral substance which he calls *Cusparin*. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 87.

**Cusped** (*kʊspɛd*), *a.* *Arch.* [Erroneously f. *CUSP* : the etymological derivative is *cuspidated*.] Furnished with a cusp or cusps.

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 134 Windows . . with circles in the head, sometimes . . cusped. 1865 *Genst. Mag.* CXXXV. 1. 473 These early cusped windows are as ugly as possible.

**Cusped** (*kʊspɛt*), *a.* [f. *CUSP* + -ED.]

1. Having a cusp or cusps.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art I.* 425 The appearance of our moon when she is cusped or horned. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. A cusped round arch, perfectly pure and simple. 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* § 214 To the cusped class also belongs the Cissoid of Diocles.

2. Of the form of a cusp.

1883 *Scrīb. Mag.* III. 427 This cusped junction displays the qualities of the curves at their meeting most conspicuously.

**Cuspid** (*kʊspɪd*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *cuspid* or L. *cuspid-em* : see *CUSP*.]

A. *sb.* †1. *Geom.* = *CUSP* 4. *Obs.*

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 334 Points of contrary Flexure and Cuspids.

2. A cusped or cuspidate tooth.

1878 L. P. MENDITH *Teeth* 47 The incisors are called

often . . the 'front teeth'; the upper cuspid, canine and 'eye teeth'.

B. *adj.* = *CUSPIDATE*. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

**Cuspidal** (*kʊspɪdəl*), *a.* [f. L. *cuspid-em* + -AL.]

†1. Belonging to the apex (of a cone). *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 160/1 The cuspidal particles of the Cone.

2. *Geom.* Having, relating to, or of the nature of, a cusp; see *CUSP* 4.

1874 SALMON *Geom. three Dimens.* § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve . . which is called the *cuspidal edge* of that developable. 1879 — *Higher Plane Curves* § 209 Cuspidal cubics.

3. Of teeth : = *CUSPIDATE*.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 274 Cuspidal teeth.

**Cuspidate** (*kʊspɪdət*), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *cuspidāt-us*, f. *cuspid-em* *CUSP*. In mod. F. *cuspidé*.]

Having a cusp or sharp point. *spec. a. Bot.* Of

leaves : Ending in a rigid point or spine. b.

Applied to the canine teeth, each of which ends in a single point; a name first given by J. Hunter.

1622 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693) 157/1 *Parasentesis* . . a Perforation of the Chest and Abdomen through a cuspidate Channel. [1771 J. HUNTER *Nat. Hist. Teeth* Wks. 1835 II. 21, I choose to divide them [teeth] into the four following classes viz. *Incisors*, commonly called fore teeth; *Cuspidati*, vulgarly called canine; *Bicuspidates*, or the first two grinders; and *Molars*, or the last three teeth.] 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 356 *Cuspidate*, tapering gradually to a rigid point. It is also used sometimes to express abruptly acuminate. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 485 Long cuspidate branches. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cuspidate teeth*, the canine teeth, so called from their shape.

† **Cuspidate**, *v.* *Obs.* = [f. L. *cuspidare* to point : see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To sharpen to a point.

1643 COCKERAM, *Cuspidate*, to sharpen. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

**Cuspidated** (*kʊspɪdətɪd*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Having a cusp or cusps; = *CUSPIDATE* a.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 331 Cuspidated nayle, peg, pin. 1737-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Cuspidated* Plants . . are such Plants, the Leaves of which are pointed like a Spear. 1827 J. JOPLING in *Mech. Mag.* VIII. 263 [The pencil] will describe an evolute, which is an infinite cuspidated line. 1883 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 782/3 The . . cuspidated pediment, and final of the Sion organ.

**Cuspidation**. *Arch.* [n. of action f. L. *cuspidare* : see prec.] Decoration with cusps; cusping.

1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 57 The feathering or cuspidation of arches in tracery. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 489/1 One of the . . characteristics of the Early English doorways in Gotland is the frequency of cuspidation in the heads and down the sides of those openings.

**Cuspidine** (*kʊspɪdɪn*), *Min.* [f. L. *cuspid-em* spear-point, cusp + -INE.] A fluo-silicate of calcium from Vesuvius occurring in pale rosy spear-shaped crystals.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 33 Cuspidine.

**Cuspidor**, -ore (*kʊspɪdɔr*, -ɔɹ). *U.S.* Also

8 cuspidore. [a. Pg. cuspidor spitter, f. *cuspir* to spit, deriv. of L. *conspuere*.] A spittoon.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 235 Before each person was placed a large brass salver, a black earthen pot of water, and a brass cuspidore. 1871 *Specif. Health's Patent* No. 1858 Improvements in Cuspidors. 1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* 10 Nickel-plated cuspidors.

**Cusping** (*kʊspɪŋ*), *sb.* *Arch.* [f. *CUSP* + -ING : cf. *covering*, *roofing*, etc.] A formation consisting of cusps; cusp-work.

1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 124 The cusping was let into a groove. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 101 It has five lights, the cusplings of which . . are early.

|| **Cuspis** (*kʊspɪs*). Pl. cuspidēs (-idɪz). [L.] = *CUSP*, q.v. in various senses.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 60 [The magnetized] Needle . . will obvert or turn aside its lylie or North point, and conform to its cusps or South extreme unto the andiron. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul II.* App. vii, The Cuspis of the Cone. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's* *Bot.* xxxi. 475 Vallisneria has a cuspis on each petal.

**Cuss**, *cusse* (ʊ), *obs.* forms of *KISS*.

**Cuss** (*kʊs*), *sb.* *U.S. colloq. or slang.* [In its origin a vulgar pronunciation or attenuation of *curse*; but in sense 2 often used without consciousness of the origin, and perhaps with the notion that it is short for *customer*.]

1. An execration, etc.; see *CURSE* sb.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ix, Them Rank infidels that go agin the Scriptur! cuss o' Shem. 1865 'ARTEMUS WARD' *His Book* 115 Not keering a tinker's cuss.

2. Applied to persons, in the way of slight reproach or contempt, or merely humorously with no definite meaning; also to animals.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii, The everlastin' cuss he stuck his one-pronged pitchfork in me. 1866 *Ibid.* and Ser. *Introd.*, Cuss, a sneaking, ill-natured fellow. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/2 The 'horned toad' is distinctly an 'amossin cuss'. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 285 The concern is run by a lot of cusses who have failed in various branches of literature themselves.

3. *Comb.*, as *cuss-word*, a profane expletive.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Imag. at Home* 20 (Farmer) He didn't give a continental for anybody. Beg your pardon, friend, for coming so near saying a cuss-word. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 15 Sept. (Farmer), He . . never asked us for a chew of tobacco . . or a free puff . . and he didn't use cuss-words.

**Cuss**, *v.* Vulgar U.S. pronunciation or attenuation of *CURSE*.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* iv, Their masters can cuss 'em an' kick 'em. *Ibid.* ix, I wish I may be cuss. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 583 This is why people like Mark Penderbent go cussing up stairs and down stairs, as his valet described that hero doing.

† **Cu'ssan**. *Obs. rare.* [app. a. OF. *cuisson*, f. *cuisse* thigh.] pl. = *CUISSES*, thigh-plates.

c 1475 *Rauf Colthear* 472 His Cussanis cumlie schynand full clear.

**Cussed** (*kʊsɛd*), *a.* Vulgar U.S. pronunciation of *CURSED*. So *Cussedly adv.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii, A Yung feller of our town that wuz cussed full enuff to [etc.]. 1882 *Three in Norway* x. 77 It was a thoroughly cussed morning. 1888 *Gd. Words* 470 You see stranger . . Uncle Sam don't care a dime for you and me being robbed, but it's a cussedly different thing, touching the mails.

**Cussedness** (*kʊsɛdnɛs*). *U.S. colloq. or slang.* Malignity, perversity of disposition, cantankerousness, 'contrariness'.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* *Introd.*, *Cussedness*, meaning wickedness, malignity. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Port. Foot* i. xxxiv, What has been termed by some philosophers the natural cussedness of things. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Comm.* I. 360 Owing to the inherent disputatiousness and perversity (what the Americans call 'cussedness') of bodies of men.

**Cusseis**, **Cusses** : see *CUISSE*.

**Cussen**, *obs.* form of *COZEN*.

**Cusser**, var. *COURSER* 2, stallion.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R. M.* xi, For ye ken a fie man and a cusser fearsna the deil.

† **Cust** 1. *Obs.* Forms : 1 *cyst*, 3- *cust* (ʉ).

[In form identical with OE. *cyst* choice, excellence, virtue, etc. from *custi* = OS. *cust* (MDu. *cust*, Du. *kust*), OHG. *chust*, (Goth. *ga-kusts*) : -OTent. \**kusti-s* fem. abstr., f. *kus*-weak grade of *keusan* to taste, prove, choose.

Parallel masc. forms are Gothic *kustu-s*, and ON. *kostr* : see *Cost* sb. Found only in OE. and early southern ME. : its Midland and mod. Eng. form would have been *kust*, *kist*. But in the mid. dialect its place was supplied by *Cost* sb. from Norse, to which also *cust* seems to have been entirely conformed in sense, so that it may be viewed simply as the southern form of *cost*.]

1. Choice, action or faculty of choosing.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1919 (Gr.) Ic ðe cyst ahead. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxiv. 4 (Thorpe) Se þe hine ece God cystum geceoseð.

2. Quality, character, manner, way; = *Cost* sb. 1 c 1205 *LAY.* 12020 Heo i-cnoewen wel a þan wolcne þas wederes custes. *Ibid.* 12024 Swa nauere na mon nuste Of Baldulfes custe [c 1275 Of Baldolf his custes]. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 9 And elþer seide of opres custe þat alre wostre þat hi wuste. *Ibid.* 1398 Sum arist of þe flesches luste, And sum of þe gostes custe. a 1250 *Prov. Alf* 252 in O. E. *Misc.* 119 Ac leorne hire custe [a 1275 Her þu hire costes cuþe].

† **Cust** 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also *coust*, *coyst*. [Derivation unknown : its abbreviation from *custrom* has been suggested, but the spelling seems to indicate Sc. *ð*, *u*, repr. ME. *ð*, which is a different vowel.] A base, low fellow; a custrom.

a 1500 *Colcluhie Son* i. 406 (Jam.) Ilk knave, and ilk cust, Comprysit Horlore Hust. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 15 (Jam.) Calling him coyst earl & comound they & other vyil wordis. a 1505 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 13 We mell thou sall yell, little cultron cust.

**Custage**, var. *COSTAGE* *Obs.*, cost, expense.

**Custard** (*kʊstərd*), [app. a. perverted form of *CRUSTADE*, with which it is connected by the forms *crustarde* and *custad(e)*. The fashion of the thing appears to have altered about 1600.]

1. † a. Formerly, a kind of open pie containing pieces of meat or fruit covered with a preparation of broth or milk, thickened with eggs, sweetened, and seasoned with spices, etc. = *CRUSTADE*. b. Now, a dish made with eggs beaten up and mixed with milk to a stiff consistency, sweetened, and baked; also a similar preparation served in a liquid form.

[c 1390 *Crustarde* : see *CRUSTADE*.] c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 74 Custarde. Custard lumbarde [Recipes identical with those on pp. 50, 51, for *Crustade* and *Crustade lumbard*]. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bl. Nurture* 802 Bakemete, or Cusiade Costable, when eggis & crayne be geson. 1530 *FALCON.* 211/2 Custarde, *dariole* [*Darioles*, small pasties filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled, and minced together (Cotgr.)]. a 1592 *GREENE* *Gas. IV* (1861) 208 Cut it me like the battlements Of a custard, full of round holes. 1628 EARLE *Microscop.*, *Cook* (Arb.) 47 Quaking Tarts, and quivering Custards, and such milke sop Dishes. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 118 White like the white of a Custard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* (in *Babes* *Bl.* (1868) 211, *Custard*, open Pies, or without lids, filled with Eggs and Milk; called also Egg-Pie. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* iii. (1749) 158 The Custard's jelly'd Flood. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 231 To take away the new milk and the custard at twelve. 1887 R. N. CARVEY *Uncle Max* xv. 114 [Her] custards and flaky crust were famed in the village.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. = Custard-like, as † *custard-cap*, † *crown*, † *padj*; b. *custard-cap*, *pudding*; *custard-crammed* *adj*; † *custard-coffin*, the 'coffin' or crust of a 'custard'; *custard-cups*, a local name (Shropshire) for the Willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (cf. *Coalins-and-creans*).

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. iii. 82 It is [a] paltrie cap. A custard coffin, a bauble, a silken pie. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffe* 1871 29 The houses here have not such flat custard



crowns at the top, as they have [at Cadiz]. a 1625 BEAUM. & F. *Bloody Bro.* II. ii. Do you hear? You Custard Pate, we go to't for high treason. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 373 Not to bear Offices in their Parishes or Custard-cram'd Companies. 1676 D'URVEY *Mad. Pickle* I. i. You shall drink Dumpers out of your Custard-Cap you Rogue. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAELD *Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 169 A boiled Custard Pudding. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode Wks.* 1794 I. 382 Rich as...custard pudding at a city feast.

Hence **Custardly**, **Custardy** adjs. (*nonce-wds.*), of the nature of or resembling custard.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* xix. (1877) 290 The rind...incloses a rich custardy pulp. *Ibid.* II. xxxviii. 570 A rich custardy pulp.

**Custard-apple**. [*f. prec.*] The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of S. America and the West Indies, introduced in 16th c. into the East Indies; it has a dark brown rind, and a yellowish pulp resembling custard in appearance and flavour. (Also called *bullock's heart*.) b. The tree itself.

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Every one a dish of fruit...the first was Millions, Plantines the second, the third Bonanos...the sixth the Custard Apple. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 33 Full of a white soft Pulp, sweet and very pleasant, and most resembling a Custard of any thing...From whence probably it is called a Custard-Apple by our English. 1869 WALMSLEY *Ruined Cities Zulu Land* I. 115 Like the custard-apple of the Madras Presidency, black, rough, and repulsive-looking outside, and a white, delicious custard inside.

**Custardmonger**, obs. form of **COSTERMONGER**.

**Custe**, obs. pa. t. of **KISS** v.

† **Custi** (*ii*), a. Obs. In 1 cystig, 3 kiastiz (*Orm*). [*OE. cystig* = OHG. *chustig*, MHG. *kustig*, f. *OE. cyst* = OHG. *chust*, *kust*, in sense of excellence, munificence.] Liberal, munificent.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xx. 148 Bæt he sie cystig and mildheort. c 1200 *Orm* 469 Biss mahthe...makeþ þe full kistig mann Off whatse Godde to lenepþ. c 1275 *LAV.* 4075 He was of seftes custi.

Hence **Custinesse**, liberality.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 *Largitas*, þet is custinesse on englis.

† **Custil(e, costile)**. Obs. Also *custell*. [*a. OF. costulle*, 15th c. in Godefroy.] A two-edged dagger or large knife.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1294 Of Army peple seing grett fuson, With Custiles and Gisarnes many on. *Ibid.* 434 Gaffray hym smote vpon the hanche...Wyth a costile which in hys sleffe gan hold. *Ibid.* 5853 That fine good custell...that...gan hold Brandes the good knyght. 1479 *Office Mayor of Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* 127 With no Glythes, speerys, longe swerdys, longe daggers, custils, nother Basjelardes.

**Custock**. Sc. form of **CASROCK**, cabbage-stalk. 1785 *BURNS* *Hallowe'en* v. a 180 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 80 A heart not worth a custock. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* x. Here's a fine custock.

**Custode**<sup>1</sup>. [*In ME. a. OF. custode* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *custos*, *custōd-em* keeper, custodian: cf. It. *custode*, also Pr. *custodi*, Sp. *custodio*, from Rom. type *custodius*. This has long been obsolete, but the word has been re-introduced in recent times from Italian.] One who has the custody of anything; a guardian, custodian:

† a. in ME. (*kustōd*). Obs.

c 1230 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 43 þe chesynge of his successor be maad of mynistis prouincial and custodis. c 1470 *HARDYNG Chron.* cccxi. vii. And of his soonne Henry he made custode Thomas Beauford, his vncl.

b. in modern use, a. It. *custode* (*kustōde*), pl. -*odi*, custodian.

[1833 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xi. 4 If the *custodi* can be believed.] 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Farn* vii. The old custodes knew her well. 1881 *RUSKIN Bible in Amiens* IV. 1. I love too many cathedrals—though I have never had the happiness of being custode of even one.

Hence † **Custodery**, **Custodrie**, office of a custode, custodianship.

c 1230 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 43 þe mynistis & custodis may...in þe same ȝeer in here custodries onys clepe to-gidre here beþeren to chapitre.

† **Custo-de**<sup>2</sup>. Obs. [*a. F. custode* fem., ad. L. *custodia* CUSTODY.] = **CUSTODIAL** sb.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 218 In this Procession were...also the rich Custodes of their Idols...They that carried them were clothed in yellow.

**Custodee** (*kustōdē*). [*f. stem of L. custōd-em*, *custody*, etc. + -*ee*, after *trustee*.] A person entrusted with the custody of anything.

1823 *AUSTIN Furrishpr.* (1870) I. xxv. 487 The possession of the custodie ought to be deemed the possession of the owner. 1836 C. FORSTER *Life Bp. Jebb* iii. (ed. 2) 203 The friend of Dr. Townsend, and custodie of his papers.

**Custodial** (*kustōdiāl*), a. and sb. [*f. L. custodia* custody + -*AL*.]

A. adj. Relating to custody or guardianship.

1772 *Letter to Bp. Rochester* 2 (R). The custodial charges and government [of a church]. 1841 *L'pool. Fril.* 4 Dec. After much learned argument as to the custodial relations of illegitimate children. 1887 *Scrib. Mag.* II. 147 Custodial duties.

B. sb. A vessel for preserving sacred objects, as the host, relics, etc. (Cf. *F. custode*.)

1860 *RADE Cloister & H.* lxii. (D). The priest...then took the custodial, and showed the patient the *Corpus Domini* within. 1887 HUTCHINSON tr. *Vipsalizingan's Fortune's Wheel* 65 Harisastri picked up his custodial and withdrew.

**Custodian**. *Irish Law*. Also *erron. -ium*. [*L. custodia* custody, from the phraseology of the grant.] A grant by the Exchequer (for three years) of lands, etc., in possession of the Crown.

1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) I. 82 These lands, which come out of the custodiam at April next. 1686 R. PARR *Life of Ussher* 26 A Person of Quality...who had newly obtained the Custodiam of the Temporalities of that See. 1787 *Minor* 270 Fresh custodiams, detainers, and executions were issued without number. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* (1886) 41 He takes him out a custodian on all the denominations.

attrib. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Custodian lease*, a grant from the Crown under the Exchequer seal, by which the custody of lands, etc., seized in the King's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof.

**Custodian** (*kustōdiān*). [*f. as prec.* + -*AN*.]

One who has the custody of a thing or person; a guardian, keeper.

[Not in TODD 1818, WEBSTER 1828, or CRAIG 1847.] 1781 in *Sel. Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) 58 The custodian of the galleries. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (ed. 3) II. 205 To act as custodian of the person of the supposed lunatic. 1879 *BAGEHOT Physics & Pol.* (1876) 28 The close oligarchy, the patriciate...recognised as the authorised custodian of the fixed law.

Hence **Custodianship**, the office of a custodian.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 550/1 Loading the library table and increasing the responsibility of Mr. Miller's custodianship. 1883 *Times* 1 June 4. The public should contribute to...a well-organised custodianship for such treasures.

† **Custodient**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*ad L. custōdient-em*, pr. ppl. of *custōdīre* to guard.] Guarding, protecting.

1657 JEANES in Heber's *Fer. Taylor* (1839) I. 63 The custodient grace of God.

**Custodier** (*kustōdiēr*). Also 5 *costodyer*, 9 *custodiar*. [*f. L. custodia* custody + -*ER*.]

One who has the custody of anything; a custodian. Now esp. Scotch.

c 1470 *HARDYNG Chron.* lxxviii. i. Myknights...Mylandes helpe, custodyerþe of my crowne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 628 Now euery costodyer kepe well hys wall. 1820 *Scott. Abbot* xix. He had become...the custodier, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret. 1839 *Morn. Herald* in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 151 Custodiar to the Bank of England's treasure. 1894 *Ld. HANNEN in Law Rep.* App. Cases 165 The appellant...is bound...to live in the bank house as custodier of the whole premises.

† **Custodite**, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f. L. custōdīt*, ppl. stem of *custōdīre* to guard, f. *custōd-em* guardian.] *trans.* To guard, protect.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 341 The Athenian matrons...the better to custodite their chastity.

**Custodrie**: see **CUSODERY** under **CUSTODE**.

**Custody** (*kustōdi*). Also 5-6 -*dye*, 5-7 -*die*, 7 *costodie*. [*ad L. custodia* guarding, keeping, f. *custos*, *custōd-em* guardian, keeper: see -*x*.]

1. Safe keeping, protection, defence; charge, care, guardianship. Const. of the thing guarded, or of the person guarding it.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 3* There to rest as your Tresour in the Custodie of the said Chief Officer. 1513 *MORR in Grafton Chron.* II. 772 Both...for a while to be in the custody of their mother. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 54 Leauynge the custodie of the fortress with a certeyne noble gentelman. a 1646 *BACON* (J.). There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the custody of the narrow seas. 1652 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) I. 320 When he shall have the custody of the Great Seal. 1704 *London Gas.* No. 428/4 She [a mare] was seen...in custody of a man. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* III. lxxv. 609 The custody of the passes was neglected. 1801 *Law Times* XC. 162/1 Where the court refuses a parent the custody of his child.

2. The keeping of the officers of justice (for some presumed offence against the law); confinement, imprisonment, duration.

[1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* I. i. 156 Iaylor, take him to thy custody.] 1611 *CORVAT Cruelties* 4 He shall be apprehended by some Souldiers, and committed to safe custody til he hath paid some fee for his ransom. 1665 *MANLEY Croiclus Low C. Warrers* 129 He had...committed him to hard and close Custody, more out of suspicion, than for any Crimes. 1797 *SWIFT What passed in London*. That so honest a man should be ordered into custody. 1802 M. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 220 The constables...appeared. T. K. was taken into custody. 1888 *MORLEY Burke* 61 The messenger of the sergeant-at-arms attempted to take one of them into custody in his own shop in the city.

† 3. The office of a keeper; guardianship. Obs.

1609 *BIRLE* (Douay) *Nun.* viii. 26 Thus shalt thou dispose to the Levites in their custodies. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. 30 Who gave away...such Honours, Custodies, and Dignities, as were vacant. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 286 Custodies of Woods, Parks, Forests, Chases.

† 4. A case for keeping a thing in. Obs. rare.

1813 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 240/3 His bookes whiche had [not] a custodie [nullum habentes conservatorium] fyl in the water.

5. attrib.

a 1625 *CORE in Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 122 Custody Lands, anciently termed the Crown Lands, answered in the Pipe.

**Custom** (*kustəm*), sb. Forms: 2-7 *custume*, *custome*, (3 *kustume*), 3-7 *costome*, (4 -*toum*, -*tum*, *kostome*), 4-7 *custum*, *costom*, (5 *customme*, *costome*, 5-6 *costume*, 6 *costome*, 4-*costum*. [*a. OF. custume*, *costume* 11-12th c. (later *coutume*, now *coutume*) from Romanic \**costumne* :- L. \**costimen*, substituted for \**costuine* :-

L. *consuetudinem*. In other Romanic forms, Pr. *costum*, It. and Pg. *costume*, Sp. *costumbre*, masc., there is change of gender after sbs. in -*imen*; while Pr. *costuma*, *cosdumma*, It. *costuma*, f. med.L. *constuma*, show retention of gender with assimilation of the ending to -a nouns. *CUSTOME* is another form of the same word, of recent adoption from It., through Fr.]

1. A habitual or usual practice; common way of acting; usage, fashion, habit (either of an individual or of a community).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Berege us wið alle iuele customes. *Ibid.* 89 It is custume þat ech chirchscocne goð þis dai a procession. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 16 A hundes folus ther custum in berkynge & bytynge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2010 On þat knew þe kostome of þe cuntre of grece. c 1450 tr. T. & Kempis *Imit.* I. xiv. Olde custome is harde to breke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 b. Let vs not come to y<sup>e</sup> churche by vse & custome, as the ox to his stalle. 1595 *FLEMING Pasopl. Epist.* B ij. Other fourmes of salutations are also in custome. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iv. 25 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, then the obseruance. 1683 *EVELYN Diary* 12 Feb. Much offended at the novel custome of burying every one within the body of the Church. 1713 *BERKELEY Hylas & Phil.* II. Wks. I. 309 Common custome is the standard of propriety in language. 1732 — *Alciph.* v. § 12 The general manners and customs of those people. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* IV. i. I went into the garden, As is my custome. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iii. 46 The settlers...followed the old custome...of holding their market on a Saturday. 1859 *MILL Liberty* 126 The despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement.

b. The practising of anything habitually; the being or becoming accustomed.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 When a synner cometh to the custome of synne, than he falleth to contempte. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullys Offices* I. (1540) 27 Custome and practise must be used, that we may be as good accompters of our offices. 1608 *Br. HALL Char. Virtues & V.* II. 94 Custome of sinne hath wrought this senselesse. 1867 *JEAN INGLOW Dreams that came true* vii. Custom makes all things easy.

† c. Of custom: according to custom, usually, as usual; also adjectivally, usual, customary. Obs.

c 1400 *Langland's Cirivg.* 124 A man þat usip of custum sich a maner dytynge. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 74 It hath bene of ane olde custome that sent Gorge shulde be kepte holy day. 1596 *FLEMING Pasopl. Epist.* xxi. For some things there he which of custome I shake off. 1688 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 296, 29th Nov. I went to the Royal Society. We...dined together as of custom.

† d. Custom of women (med.L. *consuetudo*): menstruation. Obs.

1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxxi. 35 The custome of women is vpon mee. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 210 When the Custom of Women is upon the Female Sex, they are...esteemed unclean.

e. Applied to specific usages of particular peoples; e.g. the periodical massacres in Dahome. 1820 *Q. Rev.* XXII. 296 Dahomeans do not make war to make slaves, but to make prisoners to kill at the Customs. 1881 *Standard* 22 Nov. 5/1 The Ashantis, like the Dahomeyans, have their 'customs' or periodical executions.

2. Law. An established usage which by long continuance has acquired the force of a law or right, esp. the established usage of a particular locality, trade, society, or the like.

In French history applied to the special usages of different provinces and districts which had grown into a local body of law, as the *custom of Normandy*, *of Paris*, etc.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 293 b/1 Custome is of common usage by length of time used, and custome nat write is usage. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 4 O'xganges, rentes, or suche other customes as the tenants vse. a 1646 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 37 Having...gained a custome by use of occupying their lands, they now are called copy holders. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Recl.* (1685) 22 The Common Law of England is a Collection of the General Common Custom, and Usages of the Kingdom. 1796 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 295 A Statute has the express Consent of the People, whereas a Custom has only their tacit agreement to it. 1797 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 98 Declaring, that the will of the lord was to be interpreted by the custom of the manor. 1799 *De Foe's Torr Gt. Brit.* II. 409 Stafford...This Town retains the ancient Custom of Borough English. 1818 *CRUISE Digest.* (ed. 2) I. 360 Every species of waste...not warranted by the custom of the manor. 1864 *KIRK Chas. Bold* I. II. ii. 500 The 'customs' of Liège—that is to say its constitution and its laws—were...forever abrogated.

† 3. Customary service due by feudal tenants to their lord; customary rent paid in kind or in money; any customary tax or tribute paid to a lord or ruler. Obs. in actual use.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 111 Ne costom no seruise of þing þat he forȝat. c 1450 *J. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7984 The monkes possessions made he þat all seruise and customes free. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* ProI. What rentes, customes, and seruise he ought to haue of them [the tenants]. 1535 *COVERDALE Erra* IV. 13 Then shal not they geue tribute, toll, and yearly custome. 1624 *LITHGOW Trav.* IV. (1682) 152 He disannulled all the exactions...upon his tributary Christian subjects; and cancelled the custom or tythe of their male children. 1643 *Ternes de la Ley* 97 Custome is also used...for such services as Tenants of a Manor owe unto their Lord. c 1730 *BURN Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) II. 52 Their rent is chiefly paid in kind...such as barley, oatmeal, and what they call customs, as sheep, lambs, poultry, butter, &c.

4. Tribute, toll, impost, or duty, levied by the lord or local authority upon commodities on their way to market; esp. that levied in the name of the

king or sovereign authority upon merchandise exported from or imported into his dominions; now levied only upon imports from foreign countries. *The Customs*: the duties levied upon imports as a branch of the public revenue; the department of the Civil Service employed in levying these duties. (Now rarely in singular, and never with *a*.)

In this sense the OE. name was *toll* (Ger. *zoll*); *consuetudo* occurs in Magna Carta, *custuma* in med. L. passim. In early times the customs were distinguished as *magna custuma*, 'the great custom', levied upon exports and imports, and *parva custuma*, 'the little custom', levied upon goods taken to market within the realm.

[c1325 *Iter Camerarii* l. (Sc. Statutes), Braxiatore, carnifices, custumarios magne et parve custume. 15th c. *Sc. trans.* Breustaris, fleschewaris, custumaris alsweil of greit custome as of small custum.] c1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xvi. 75 Pe emperour takez mare of þat citee [Tabreez] to customez of merchandise þan þe richest Criven king... may dispend. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Custum, kyngys dute, custuma. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Proem., Paying less Custume for the Lokkys then for the hole wollyn Flese. 1534 *LINDALE Mith. ix.* 9 He sawe a man syt a receyvinge of custome, named Mathew. 1582 MARBEC *Bk. of Notes* 271 Customes are these which are paide of Merchandises, and of those things which are either carried out or brought in. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 132 Custumers of the lillit custum (that is, of gudes cumand to the market). 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxi. Wks. II. 311 Setting a high custum upon all forain Corn. 1720 *SWIFT Frl. Stella* Oct. 10 19 The handkerchiefs will be put in some friend's pocket, not to pay custum. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* (ed. 6) 11. ix. 333 The Commissioners of the Customs are to pay into the Exchequer the remaining Part of the Produce of such Seizure made by the Officers of the Customs. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) III. xliii. 114 Collectors of customs and port duties. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* 1. ix. 196 Among the permanent taxes, the most considerable are the customs... and the excise duty.

5. The practice of customarily resorting to a particular shop, place of entertainment, etc. to make purchases or give orders; business patronage or support.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 99 Go hop me ouer euery kennell home, For you shall go without my custome sir. 1664 *Ferri's Diary* 31 Mar., A tailor, whom I have presented my custum. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy City* 17 What wonderful custum the Church of God at this day shall have among all sorts of People, for her Heavenly Treasures. 1720 *SWIFT Modest Proposal*, This food would likewise bring great Custum to taverns. 1823 *H. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* vii. 88 They ran in debt to the grocer till he refused their custum. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 57a Other persons who had been customers discontinued their custum.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as (sense 1) *custom-generated*, *governed* adjs.; (sense 2-3) *custom law*, *service*; (sense 4) *custom-collector*, *gatherer*; *customs duties*, *laus*, etc.; *CUSTOM-HOUSE*; (sense 5) *custom-shrunk* adj., *work*; *custom-day*, a day on which a customary service is rendered by a tenant; *custom-free* *a.*, free from custom, toll, or tribute; free from custom duty; *custom-mill*, (a) a mill belonging to a feudal proprietor at which his tenants are obliged to grind their corn, paying 'custom' for the accommodation; (b) a mill that grinds for customers; *custom-office* = *CUSTOM-HOUSE*; *custom-sick* *a.*, morbidly subject to custom or habit.

c1688-9 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1688) 263 Our new kings vicegerent... More fit to be a factor or \*custome collector. 1518 *Rental Bk. in Trans. Kilkenny Archdeol.* Soc. Ser. II. IV. 123 A \*custum day on every howse to ripp bind & drawe. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 234 \*Customs duties existed in England previously to the Conquest. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 228 The customs duties levied upon wine, spirits, tobacco... when they are imported. c1880 *BUTLER Rem.* (1730) 1. 80 To take up a Degree, With all the Learning to it, \*Custom-free. 1820 in *RADON'S Surv. Devon* App. 27 Towns... free from Tax and Toll, such as we... call Custom-free. 1896 *TRAPP Comm. Luke* iii. 12 These [publicans] were toll-takers, \*custom-gatherers for the Romans. 1830 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 71 The. \*Custom law, that (by the particular custome of Manors and Towns) lands should be divided by the custome of Gavel kinde. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3896/4 The Manor and Royalty of Bovey-Tracey, with the Fairs, Markets, and \*Custom Mills. 1888 *ESSLER Metal. Gold* 33 At custom-mills the quartz is delivered in wagons. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 25 The Company's \*custom-offices on the opposite bank. 1876 *PHILLIPS Purch. Pattern* 2 What \*Custom-service hath been done of old by those who formerly the same did hold. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* i. 85 What with the gallowes, and what with poverty, I am \*Custom-shrunk. 1834 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prop.* II. iv. They are not a little phantasticall or \*custom-sick in this particular. 1884 N. Y. *Herald* 27 Oct. 746 Wanted—tailorless on first class \*custum work.

† *CUSTOM* (kw'stóm), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *costumer*, *costumer*, f. *costume*, *costume* *CUSTOM*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a thing) customary or usual, to practise habitually; usually *pass.* to be customary or usual; = *ACCUUSTOM* 1.

1394 *Proclam.* in *York Mss.* Introd. 34 Yat yai come furth in array and in ye manere as it has been used and customed before yis time. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 87 To Custome or to make Custome, *guadiare, ritare, juguadiare*. c1500 *Melusine* xxi. 114 The patrons made theire recommendacions to god as customed it is. 1660 W. SCLATER *Expos. a Theas.* (1669) 775 Let him iterate it, of intolerable it becomes graue onely... custome it, it proves... insensible.

2. To accustom, habituate (oneself or another).

c1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gij, Nor

custome not thyselfe to hoste. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Accoustumer*, to custome, to enure. *Accoustumer*, to use, to custome himselfe. 1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 92 Those that custome and acost themselves with men Wise and Prudent. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 73 Custom thyself to be involved by vows.

b. *pass.* To be accustomed, wont, or used (to do something).

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* cxxxviii. 195 Yf he be customed to doo euyle. c1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiou cxxxv.* 146 The trybate that is custumed to be payed in this citee. 1561 *HOLLYBAND Hom. A. Pol.* 29a He is customed to eat unnatural and unkinde meates. 1574 *Gout. Tongue* ix. 15 (1684) 154 As a horse [turns]... into that inn to which he is customed.

c. *intr.* (in same sense as b). *rare.*

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxxix. (1869) 68, I hadde not custumed to be armed. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ii. 7 On a Bridge he custumeth to fight.

3. *trans.* To pay duty or toll on; to pass through the custom-house.

1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 13 Every Mare so shippede ere they be custumed. c1522 MARLOWE *Seu of Malta* i. 1, Thyships are safe... the merchants... have sentme to know whether yourself will com and custom them. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 238 When they have custumed their goods. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 152 They search not the shippes, for wool, or gudes not custumed. 1700 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5852/3 If any Person shall Custom any Goods of any Stranger... whereby the King loseth his Custom.

b. To levy duty or toll upon. *rare.*

1611 *HEWWOOD Golden Age* iv. 1, We custum them, And they enrich our coffers.

4. To bestow one's custom on; to deal with (a person) or at (a shop); to frequent as a customer.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. 57. 52 If a shoemaker should have no shooes in his shoppe, but only worke, as hee is bespoken, hee should be weakely custumed. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* II. v. We... custom'd your house And help'd away your victuals. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critical* 121 When they perceived the Shop so well custumed by the famous Themistocles.

*Customable* (kw'stómábl), *a.* Also 4-6 *custom(m)able*, 5-*abil*, *-eable*, *customabylle*, *-mable*, *custumabill*, 6 *customable*. [a. OF. *cust-*, *cost-*, *costumable*, f. *custume*, *costumer*, *CUSTOM sb.* and *v.*: see *ABLE*.]

† 1. Of things or actions: According to custom; customary, usual. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Numb.* xxix. 6 With custumable [1382 woned] fletynge offryngis. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 34 Whanne Nylus, the grete ryver, had... descended into his custumable mesure. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 389/1 After hys custumable fashion. 1571 *GOLDING Calisto* on. No. 51 It was a custumable matter in those dayes to sing Psalmes to the harp. 1663 *Arvon-binn*. 65 It is so natural, so custumable to us, we have no sense or feeling of it.

† b. Depending upon established custom; = *CUSTOMARY* 4. *Obs.*

1580 *LIVY Euphrates* (Arb.) 438 The regiment that they haue dependeth vpon statute lawe... Then vpon common law... Then vpon custumable law.

† c. as *adv.* = *CUSTOMABLY*. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3768 Þys synne [of cursing] ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custumable. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 122 b, In the common bench there are custumable v. Justices, or six at the most. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* iv. iii. 47 The one sort custumable wearing their hood on the left shoulder.

† 2. Of persons: a. Accustomed (to), wont (to do a thing); b. (with agent-noun) Habitual. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2014 3yf thou be custumable þat þou synnest gretly. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiii, He was aye custumable... for to be vengeable. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* (Rolls) II. iii. xix. 414 King Saul was a wicked custumable synner. 1575 *COVERDALE (title)*, A Christian Exhortation unto custumable Swearers.

3. Liable to custom or duty; dutiable. *rare.*

1599 *Oath of Comptroller of Customs* in *Thynne Animadu.* (1685) Notes 137 The thinges custumable which shall cum to the saide port. 1597 *SKENE Sc. Acts* Table 5v. *Custumers*, Custumable gudes may nocht be caried forth of the Realme. 1763 *Act 2 Geo. III.* c. 22 Any Ship... laden with custumable or prohibited Goods. 1893 *Times* 17 June 13/5 A return has been presented to the House of Commons of the duty on 'Customable' goods... removed, duty paid, from Great Britain to Ireland.

Hence † *CUSTOMABLENESS*.

1388 *Wyclif Eccles.* xx. 28 Betere is a theef than the custumableness of a man, a leesyngmongere. 1589 *GOLDING Calisto* on. Deut. civii. 971 The custumableness of sickneses. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Customableness*, customari-ness, liableness to pay custom.

† *CUSTOMABLY*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *LY* 2.] According to custom, as a matter of custom; habitually, usually, customarily.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2697 3yf þey synne custumably Yn þe hope of hys mercy. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxxviii. (1869) 67 By this large... whiche the kyng Salomon bar sum tyme custumableche. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gk.* 128 Gyue almesse to þe poure people largely and custumably. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer* 133 b, Whensoeuer the people be custumably assembled to pray in the church. 1607 *Vyn Penal Laws* 257 Where the Inhabitants have not custumably used to river or wash their Sheep.

† *CUSTOMAGE*. *Obs.* *rare.* [a. OF. *costumage*, f. *costumer*; see *CUSTOM v.* and *-AGE*.] Levying or payment of custom.

1632 *ROWLEY Woman never Vext* i. 1, When she returns laden with merchandise, And safe deliver'd with our custom-age.

*Customal*, *sb.*: see *CUSTOMAL*.

† *Customal*, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. OF. *costumel*, customary; see *CUSTOM sb.* and *-AL*.] Customary, usual, habitual.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 71 Thou usist thi customale condicion, thou hast so lerned to lye thou kanst not leve werk.

† *Customance*, *cu'stumance*. *Obs.* [a. OF. *cost-*, *costumance*, f. *cost-*, *costumer* to custom + *-ANCE*.]

1. Customary practice; custom, habit.

c1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 521 This Nero hadde eek a custumance In youthe agein his maister for to ryse. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 164 Of his comun custumance. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 307/4 Ledde... fro the cyte of Sodome that is to wete for the custumance of Synne. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* 1 Breakynge from custumable vse hurtheth greuously; for custumance is an other nature.

2. Customary gathering; frequenting. *rare.*

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 340 At the croce of Edinburgh quhair maist custumance of peill war.

*Customarily* (kw'stómáril), *adv.* [f. *CUSTOMARY a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a customary manner; usually, habitually; as a matter of custom.

c1612 *DONNE Biadvatos* (1644) 187 Naturally and customarily men thought it good to dye so. 1660 T. GOUZE *Chr. Direct.* iii. (1831) 33 They are uttered customarily in a way of form, merely from the teeth outward. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5826/1 The Nobility met as customarily. 1890 *MILL Liberty* i. (1865) 5/2 There seems to be no principle by which the propriety... of government interference is customarily tested.

*Customariness*. [f. next + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality of being customary or habitual.

1660 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xviii. (1700) 111 By the customariness of their being possessed, they prove less conspicuous. 1663-4 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 132 Out of the customariness of that expression. 1836 *Sin H. TAYLOR Statesman* vi. 41 The customariness of many metaphorical uses of words makes us unconscious of their metaphor. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan. This customariness of our well-being... partly explains optimism.

† b. Perfunctoriness or formality arising from habitual performance. *Obs.*

c1640 J. BALL *Power of Godliness* (1657) 158 Discontent and hypocrisy, and customariness in good duties. 1646 T. HORTON *Sime's Discov.* 4 Our prayers are so full of coldness... and our fastings so full of customariness. 1653 *BAXTER Peace Consc.* 119 Their dulness and customariness in duty.

2. A being accustomed or used to a thing. *rare.* 1864 *HAWTHORNE Dr. Grimshawe's Secret* xi, Still dim... but our eyes... have gained an acquaintance, a customariness, with the medium.

*Customary* (kw'stómári), *a.* Also 6-*rye*, 6-7-*rie*, 7 *customary*. [ad. med. L. *customarius*, *-omarius*, repr. L. *consuetudinarius*, f. *consuetudo* *em*; see *CUSTOM* and *-ARY*.]

1. According to custom; commonly used or practised; usual, habitual, accustomed, wonted.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. iii. 93, I have here the Customarie Gowne. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 116 Customary running lengtheneth the breath. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 525 The utter Insensibility... of the... Consistence, which customary sinning introduces. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 33 Such Weather is customary as we draw near the Line. 1838 *LITTON Alice* 43 Recovering his customary self-possession. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* i. xx, It was customary to have very long troops of kindred and friends at the betrothal.

† b. *transf.* of persons. *Obs.* (Cf. *habitual*).

1796 *PEACE Anonym.* (1809) 189 It falls not within the compass of my remembrance, that a customary Dram-drinker ever left it off.

2. Established by or depending on custom.

1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* 36 The customary measure of any place being known... to find how much it will make by a greater or a lesser measure of another place. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 161 The family was a religious and customary institution binding the members together.

† 3. Perfunctory or mechanical from habitual performance. *Obs.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 349 In her devotions, she is serious, not Customary. 1670 *CLARENDON Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1797) 712 There is a customary recital of prayers, and as customary an unconcernment in them.]

4. *Law. a.* Liable, subject to, or under customs or dues of various kinds, as *customary tenants* (med. L. *customarii*), *tenure*, *lands*, etc. But in later usage this has come to be taken as: Holding or held by custom (e.g. of the manor). b. Relating to, depending on, or established by custom as contrasted with general law.

*Customary mill* = *Custom mill*: see *CUSTOM* 6.

1523 *FITZGER. Surv. Procl.* Than may the lorde... haue parfyte knowledge... who is his freholders, covey holders, customary tenants, or tenant at his wyl. 1511 They... ought to have a custumarie role, wherein is every mannes lande contayned, and what rent, customes, and seruyces every man ought to pay and do. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. ix. (1877) 1. 202 Customarie law consisteth of certeine laudable customes used in some priuat countrie. 1592 *WESR 1st Pt. Symbol.* c1203 C, The said custumarie lands and tenements. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 145 If any custumarie tenant or copholder hold two parcels of land by herriot service. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4505/4 The several Manors of Bovey-Tracey [etc.]... with the Market and Fairs of Bovey-Tracey aforesaid, and the Customary Mills there. 1799 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* xix. 528 The laws... may subsist either in the form of statute or in that of customary law. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop.*

*Law* xx. 151 Property of every description, including copyhold and customary lands. 1880 *Times* 9 Aug. 3/5 A custom had existed, which had now become a part of the customary estate, that the customary tenants should win and get the minerals under their own tenements.

b. *Customary court*: formerly in England, a manorial court which exercised jurisdiction over the copyhold tenants of the manor, and administered the custom of the manor as contrasted with the common law. It is distinguished from the court baron which exercised a jurisdiction over freeholders. *Customary holder*, a customary tenant; so *customary-hold*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Sure.* xviii. (1530) 39 Cope holder, Customary holder. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 58a, A customary Court, and that doth concerne Copholders, and therein the Lord or his Steward is the Judge. Now as there can be no Court baron without freeholders, so there cannot be this kind of customary Court without Copholders or Customary holders. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 225 Any freehold, copyhold or customary-hold property. 1876 K. E. DRYG *Real Property* v. § 6. 256.

† 5. Of the nature of customs-duty or tribute. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 43 Toll gatherers... ready to search and exact a customary Tribute for the Mogul.

6. as *sb.* A customary ceremony. 1756 S. RICHARDSON *Corresp.* (1804) III. 231 The little parting customaries are not to be mentioned.

**Customary** (kɒ'stəməri), **customary** (kɒ'stəməri), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *customarius*, -arium, representing OF. *costumier*, L. *consuetudinarius*, -arium, subst. uses of the adj.: see *prec.*]

1. *Law*. A written collection of customs (see *CUSTOM sb.* 2); a book or document setting forth the customs of a manor, city, province, etc.

1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 432 The Customary of the manor of Tottenhall regis. a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 64 By the customary of Breteigne the Lords have aids towards the marrying of their daughters. 1818 HALLAM *Mit.* Ages (1843) I. 1. 133 The earliest written customary in France is that of Bearn. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 503/r Although such custom was not contained in any of the customaries of the manor.

b. *transf.* The customs of a country, etc. collectively, even though not reduced to writing.

1756 BURKE *Regia. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 182 The whole of the polity and economy of every country in Europe... was drawn from the old Germanic or Gothic customary. 1859 DASENT *Poet. Tales fr. Norse* Intro. xi., The codes of the Lombards, Franks, and Goths were not mere savage, brutal customaries.

2. *Ecl.* A treatise containing the ritual and ceremonial usages of a religious house, order, college; = *CONSUETUDINARY sb.*

1882 J. W. LEGG *Notes Hist. Liturg. Colours* 43 Richard de Ware was Abbot of Westminster from 1258 to 1283, and caused a customary to be written.

† **Customed** (kɒ'stəmd, poet. kɒ'stəmd), *pp.* a. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. *CUSTOM* + -ED.]

1. Accustomed, usual, customary; established by custom.

1382 WYCLIF *Ex. v.* 18 3e shulen zelde the customyd nombre of tylis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/2 On estydaye aboute his customyd pyntance he ete two egges. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 155 No common winde, no customed euent, But they will... call them Meteors, prodigies, and signes. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 95 Let not passion nor old customed corrupted Will prevail. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxviii, One morn I miss'd him on the custom'd hill. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wily. Cumb.* I. xiii. 207 The invitation to dance, a customed observance at Moldwarp Hall.

2. Of merchandise: Charged with duty, or on which duty has been paid.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* 225 Silver that was marked and customed. 1611 CORG. *Gabell.* Customed for; on which an Impost is layed. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irek.* 44 (12 *Edw. IV*) He or they so... carrying hydes, or any other staple merchandises into Scotland, not customed, shall forfeit [etc.].

3. Frequented or patronized by customers. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 A house well customed. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 39 An ill customed shoppe. 1703 L.D. ORRERY *As you find it* II. ii, I have more invitations... than the best custom'd Lawyer has Clients.

† **Customer**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *costumier*, *costumier* customary, accustomed, wonted = Pr. *costumier*, *cosdumier*, med.L. *costumarius* = Rom. \**costumarius* for L. *consuetudinarius*; see *CUSTOM* and -ER.] Accustomed, wont.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8807 Who so euer partoys customer. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 124 If thou were ever Customer To fals semblaunt in any wise. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4939 Youthe, his chamberere That to done yvelle is customere. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 134 The good lady was customer to herburge the holy profetes.

**Customer** (kɒ'stəmə), *sb.* Forms: 5 *customer*, *costomer*, *costomer*, 5-7 *customer*, 6 *customer*, *customer*, *customer*, 7 *customer*, 5- *customer*. [In senses 1 and 2, and in 6, a late AngloFr. *customer*, med.L. *costumarius* = *consuetudinarius*; see *Du Cange*. In the other senses the word appears to be an Eng. formation upon *CUSTOM*.]

† 1. One who acquires ownership by long use or possession; a customary holder. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Customere, *costumarius*, *usu-captor*.

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† 2. An official who collects customs or dues; a custom-house officer. *Obs.*

[See *CUSTOM sb.* 4 1st quot.] 1448 Act 27 Hen. VI. c. 2 Chescun Customer Countrollour Sercheour & Surveour. a 1483 *Liber Niger Edu.* IV in *Househ. Ord.* 27 Corouners, customers, countrollours, serchers. 1486 Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 8 The Customer or Comptroller of the same Port. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 11 He shall be made a common Customer... of Lin, Callis, or of Deepe. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 22 Sitting at the receipt of custom, for he was a publicane or customer. 1609 [see *CUSTOM sb.* 4]. 1651 BEDF. in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Erasmus* (1867) I. 74 All the gold he brought with him... except five pounds, was seized... by the customers (at Dover). 1748 *St. James's Evening Post* No. 5982 Lord Petersham... to be Customer, Collector, etc., in the Port of Dublin.

3. 'One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing' (J.); one who customarily purchases from a particular tradesman; a buyer, purchaser. (The chief current sense.)

c 1480 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 To w-draw from yo<sup>r</sup> M., ne from no brother of h<sup>e</sup> craft, any of ther customers. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 119, I saye to my customers, and those that bye any horses of me. 1592 GREENE *3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 33 His shop very well frequented with Customers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 192 No Milliner can so fit his customers with Gloues. 1745 Dr. FOS. *Trademan* (1841) I. viii. 59 Parcels fit to fill their shops, and invite their customers. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 222 The alehouse... had neither customers nor host. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 259.

† 4. A person with whom one has dealings; a familiar associate or companion (of some one). *Obs.* (passing into sense 5).

1548 HALL *Chron.* 153 The wagoner came to the gate, called the porter. The porter (which wel knew the voice of his customer). 1562 T. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 To his accustomed customers he gat. 1590 SHAKS. *Conn. Err.* iv. iv. 63 You Minion you, are these your Customers? 1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* a Lazy ignorance, or patient idleness, the common customers of the clergy.

† b. A common woman, prostitute. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 287, I thinke thee now some common Customer. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 123, I marry her! What? a customer!

5. *collog.* A person to have to do with; usually with some qualifying adjective, as *ugly*, *awkward*, *queer*, *run*, etc.; 'chap', 'fellow'.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 False witness... is taken vp now for a custome of one lewd Customer. 1651 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rd<sup>r</sup>, Such a Country-customer I did meet with one. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxviii, An thou meetest with ugly customers o' the road. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, Queer customers those monks. *Ibid.* xx, A precious seedy-looking customer. 1863 *Spring Laph.* 185 Certainly, a bull elk is an awkward customer when brought to bay.

† 6. = *CUSTOMARY sb.*, *CUSTOMAL sb.* *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 331 *That aide de Ranpon* (as it is call'd in the Customier of Normandie). 1771 *Antiq. Scritib.* 29 From the Grand Customer of Normandy we learn, that Bordage was a base tenure.

**Customerless**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec.* + -LESS.] Without a customer.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vii, For years the railway tavern stood... deserted-looking, customerless.

† **Customership**, *Obs.* [f. *CUSTOMER* 2 + -SHIP.] The office of a collector of customs.

1487 Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 7 The said... Office of Customership, Comptroller or Searcher. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aimour's Flagge*, the customership, custome. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 216 Profitable rights, as... Subsidies, Customerships.

**Custom-house** (kɒ'stəmhaʊs). [*CUSTOM* 4.]

1. A house or office at which custom is collected; esp. a government office situated at a place of import or export, at which customs are levied on goods imported or exported. b. *transf.* The office of the establishment or department which has the management of the customs.

a 1490 BOTONRR *Hin.* (Nasmith 1778) 167 Transendo per le custom-hous usque per le condit. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. (R.), As he passed by the custome-house, he espied sitting there a certayne publicane, called Matthew. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 121 My men are all at Custome-house vnloding Wares. 1605 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 659 How much we have gotten by it, let the Custome-house and Exchange inform you. 1772 BUNDEL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 3 Its Cargo was seized on by the Officers of the Custome-house. 1803 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* ix, He... Swore no false oaths, except at the custom-house. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv, Smoked his smuggled cigars under the very nose of the Custome-House.

2. *attrib.*, as *custom-house oath*, *officer*, *station*.

1725 Dr. FOS. *Voy. round World* (1840) 101 Agreeing with the custom-house officer for a small matter. 1748 OVERALL in *Whiston Mem.* 411 A Custome-House Oath is become a proverbial Expression, for a Thing not to be regarded. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 201 The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths.

Hence **Custom-houser** (*nonce-wd.*), a custom-house officer.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xxi. ii, Calfit of a Custom-houser.

† **Customing**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *CUSTOM* v. 3 + -ING 1.] (See *quot.*)

1611 CORG. *Gabellage*, a customing; an imposing or paying of custom.

**Customless**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. *CUSTOM sb.* 5 + -LESS.] Lacking custom.

1828 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 537 The aspect of Bond-street with its customless tradesmen.

† **Customly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *CUSTOM sb.* + -LY 2.] As a matter of custom, habitually.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxi. 181 Who that customly doth gladly the good werkis. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pei.* II. 15 Salute you every one other with a kysse, not after the sorte that is geuen more customly than hartely. 1556 J. OLDE tr. *Gualter's Antichrist* iv. 128 b, We have customly used to serve God... by a farre other maner.

|| **Custos** (kɒ'stəs). *Obs.* (exc. as Latin.) [L. *custos*. Formerly treated as Eng. with pl. *custoses*: now consciously Latin, with pl. *custodes*.]

1. A keeper, guardian, warden, custodian.

1465 *Mercers' Rec.* in *Blades Life Caxton* 150 John lambert, John Warde, John Baker, John Alburgh, Custoses. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 1 The vertue of history... hath to her custos and kepar, it (that is to say, tyme), whiche consumeth the other wrytynges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 158 The king... made Stephen Edworth Constable of the Tower, and Custos of the Citie of London. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 197 In the absence and minority of the Kings... divers Clergymen have bene Custoses or Viceroyes of the Kingdome. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* I. 166 The senior pupil and Custos of the room. 1878 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 122 On the 21st [April 1450] Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and custos of the kingdom.

2. In certain Latin titles retained more or less in general use.

† *Custos brevium* ('Keeper of the briefs'): an officer in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, who had the custody of writs, warrants, and other documents.

*Custos rotulorum*: the principal Justice of the peace in a county, who has the custody of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace.

*Custos sigilli*: the Keeper of the Seal.

1542-3 Act 34-35 Hen. VIII. c. 27 § 53 There shall be... one custos rotulorum in euery of the sayd twelve shires. 1654 *View Regul. Chancery* 49 The Custos brevium in the Court of Common-Pleas which hath been an office usually granted by Letters-Patent from before the Reign of Edw. I. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 202 Mr. Fowkes, who hath the custos brevium office in the Kings bench court. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 274 The Lord Lieutenant, or rather the Custos Rotulorum in each county.

**Custossip**. [f. *prec.* + -SHIP.] The office of custos.

1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 186 Thomas de Corbridge... bestowed... [the] Custossip of the Parish of Saint Sepulcher on one Gilbert Segrave. 1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/6 Neither the dignity of the viceroyalty nor that of the Kingston Custossip has been... enhanced... by Gordon's capture.

† **Custrel** (kɒ'strəl). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6

costrell, 6-7 costrel(l), costerel. See also COISTREL. [Coincides in meaning with OF. *costillier*, -illeur, lit. a soldier armed with a *costille* (see *CUSTILE*), hence, 'an esquire of the bodie, an armour-bearer vnto a knight, the seruant of a man at armes; also, a groom of a stable' (Cotgr.). But the regular Eng. repr. of this would be *custiler*, *cusiler*, and it is not easy to account for the metathesis of this to *custrel*. The secondary sense 'knave, base fellow' (commoner in the variant *coistrel*) is not found with Fr. *costillier*, and seems to have arisen from association with *CUSTRON*.]

1. An attendant on a knight or man-at-arms.

1492 in Rymer *Fadera* (1710) XII. 478 Every of them having with him his Custrell and his Page. 1495 HEN. VII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 11 L. 21 To make as many spers with their custrelles and dilances... as ye can furnishe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 522 The Kyng ordeined 50 gentlemenne to bee spers, euery of them to haue an Archer a Demilance and a Custrell. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commv.* Eng. i. xix. (1601) 26 They [Esquires] were at the first Costrelers or the bearers of the Armes of Lords or Knights. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1666) 93 Brabantons (which were certayne Mercenaries commonly called the Routs or Costrelers). 1830 JAMES *Darvley* xi. 50/2 Now promoted to the dignity of costrel, or shield-bearer.

2. A term of reproach: Knave, base fellow. See COISTREL 2.

1581-1783 [see *COISTREL*]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 176 Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every custrel [printed *cushtrel*, *Globe* *coistrel*], that comes enquiring for his Tibb.

**Custrel**, var. of *COISTREL* 1, *Obs.*

† **Custreling**, *custrelyng*. *Obs.* [dim. of *CUSTREL*: see -ING.] Lad, groom, 'knave'.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iv. (Arb.) 29 Oh, your custrelyng Bore the lanterne a feld so before the gozelyng.

† **Custron**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *quystroun*, *qwis-*

*teroun*, 4-6 *quystroun*(e), 5 *quisteroun*, *quystreroun*, (?) *quwistroune*, *custroun*, 6 *coystrowne*; *Sc.* *custroun*, 6-7 *oun*, 7 *one*. [a. OF. *coistrōn*, *coistrōn*, *quistrōn*, *coistrōn*, in nom. case *quistrōn*, *quastrōn*, scullion; late L. *cocistrōnem*, nom. *cocistrō* 'tabernarius' (Papias).]

1. A scullion, a kitchen-knave; hence a boy or lad of low birth, base-born fellow, 'cad', vagabond.

c 1300 K. ALIS. 2511 Ther n'as knave, no quystroun, That he no hadde god wayson. a 1400 OCTONIAN 154 Sche seyth a boy lothly of face, A quystroun. And seyde: 'Hark, thou cokes knave'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so be quele of quystrounes [printed *quystrounes*] my qualite has chngid! c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 886 This God of Love of his fasoun Was lyke no knave, ne quystroun. a 1529 SKELTON (*title*), Agaynste a comely coystrowne, that curiously chawatydy, and curiously cowntred. — *Howe dony D. Albany* 171 Suche a foule coystrowne. 1530 LYNDESEY *Test. Papyng* 390 Pandaris, pykthankis, custrons, and clatteraris Loupis vp frome laddis, sine lychtis among lardis. a 1605 POLWART in *Montgomerie Flying* 128 Vile vagabound. Custron!

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## 2. = CUSTREL I.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 503 The sperys to haue for them and theyr custrun every day halfe a floreyne.

**Custum**, -e, etc., obs. forms of CUSTOM, etc.

**Custumal** (kɹ'stʊmāl), **customal** (kɹ'stə-māl), *sb.* *Law.* [from med.L. *liber custumalis*: see next.] A written collection or abstract of the customs of a manor, city, province, etc.; = CUSTOMARY *sb.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 170 A Latine Custumal of the towne of Hyde. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* iii. 35 Set forth in the Custumal of those Manors. 1771 *Genl. Mag.* xli. 351 The Custumal of the Cinque Ports. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 6 The Custumals or manuals of feudal laws plentiful in French legal literature. 1882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 441/3 The 'Customs of Yardley Hastings', in 1607... is not... a manor customal, but... an account, taken on the oaths of old men, of the ecclesiastical customs of the parish.

**Custumal**, *a.* [ad. med.L. *cos*, *custumālīs*, corresponding to OF. *costumel*, f. Rom. and med.L. *costuma*, OF. *costume* CUSTOM: see -AL.] Having to do with the customs of a city, etc.

1889 SIR J. MONCKTON in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 6/3, I find in the records no note of deviation from the usual custom, and as the customal officer of the Corporation I should feel bound to advise against it.

† **Custumhede**, *Obs. rare.* [f. CUSTOM *sb.* + -HEAD.] Customary practice, custom, habit. c1340 *Cursor M.* 20939 (Cotton Galba) be first in thoght, þat oper in dede, þe thrid in synn of custumhede.

**Cusyn**, -yng, obs. forms of COUSIN.

**Cusynge**, aphetic f. *accusing*. (Cf. CUSER.)

c1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 400 Began a sair cusynge to mak. **Cut** (kɹt), *sb.* 1. Also cutt, -e. [Origin and original sense uncertain.]

This has been usually regarded as merely a special use of *cut* *sb.* (under which it is still treated in recent dictionaries); but to this identification two considerations are opposed. First, *cut* 'the act or result of cutting' is (like such verbal derivatives generally) a word only of Modern English, known from the 16th c., while *cut* 'lot' goes back before 1300, standing quite alone without any sense of *cut* *sb.* to explain or support it. Secondly, in M.E., in the verb *cut* and its pa. pple., the forms *kyt*, *ket*, *kei* are of constant occurrence, but no such spellings are found for this word, only *cut*, *cutt* (*cutte*). The latter circumstance opposes also any such suggestion as that *cut* 'lot' is an absolute use of the pa. pple. meaning 'the cut stick or straw', 'the cut or marked thing drawn', a use which would besides be very difficult to admit at so early a date. There is no cognate word, and no derivative from any word meaning 'cutting', used in the other Teutonic languages; in these the word *lot*, with its cognates, is the native term. It is evident that *drawing cuts* has been from the 13th c. a more popular form of sortilege, or a more popular and colloquial expression for it, than 'casting lots'. Welsh has *cut* 'a little piece, a cut, a gobbet, a lot' (Silvan Evans); *cut* lot occurs in Salesbury's transl. of the Bible, 1500; and the word has in Welsh the derivatives *cuttur* lot, lottery-ticket, share, *cuttysyn* lot, ticket; but it may be from English.]

1. = *LOT*: in the phrase *draw cuts*, originally *draw* (or *lay*) *cut*, applied to a ready way of casting lots, by the chance drawing of sticks or straws of unequal length.

The simplest and most usual way is to take as many bits of straw, stick, or the like, as there are persons concerned, one of these bits being shorter (or it may be longer) than the others; these being held so that one end only is exposed, each person draws one of the bits for himself, and he who chances to draw the bit differing in length is the person to whom the lot falls. In later use each bit is called a *cut*, but in earlier use the decisive bit appears as the 'cut'.

*a.* To draw (lay) *cut*.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 16609 (Cott.) A-bute his kirtel droun þai cutt. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 18 On my clathe þai laid cutt. c1360 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 165-7 I rede, that cutt among us alle We drawe, and let se where the cutt wil falle; And he that hath the cutt, with herte blithe Schal renne to the toun. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxv. 293, I rede we drawe cutte for his coote. *Ibid.* 295 The shorde cutte schall wyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 To drawe Cutte, *sortiri*. 1533 MORE *Apoc.* xxviii. Wks. 903/1 Let them draw cutt betwene them.

*b.* To draw *cuts*.

1450-1500 *Myrrour our Ladye* p. lviii, They drew cuttes amonge them whiche of theym shulde be kylyd. 1530 PALSGR. 566/2, I drawe lottes, or drawe cuttes, as folkes do for sporte, *je jone un court festu* [short straw]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 154 My daughter Mopsa... may draw cuts, and the shortest cutt speake first. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 422. 1600 *Nantes Metam.* iv. in Bullen O. P. I. 149 Whether shall begin his note? Draw cuttes... content; the longest shall begin. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* iii. Wks. 1873 111. 405, I am pussell'd in the choice. Would some sworne Brother... were here to draw a Cutt with me. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 75, I think it is best to draw cutts and avoid contention... Look, the shortest Cutt falls to Coridon. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants*, Who is to stay at home is to be determined by short and long cuts. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westward Ho* (1862) 300 We three will draw cuts for the honour of going with him.

† *b.* The drawing or casting of lots: † *with* or *by* *cut*, *by* *lot*, *Obs.*

1211. *Leges quat. Burgorum* liv. (Sc. Stat.), Et sciendum est quod stallangiator nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque cavyll de aliquo mercimonio cum burgense. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 6 Strengths... fell as wip cutt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. viii. 27 Be cut or cavyll that pleid some partid was. 1535 STREWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) i. 39 Be cut and cavyll than till his part fell he.

† 2. (One's) lot, fate, fortune; fate or fortune as a ruler of events. *Obs.*

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 18 In þi hend [are] my

kuttes. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* c. lvi, Hir that has the cuttis two in hand, both of your wele and of your wo. c1450 St. *Cuthbert* 1367 To be couent he him put in religioun to prove his cutt. *Ibid.* 6743 To england felle a sary cutt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iii. 76 Quhilk is by cutt gevin me to baill in hand. 1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cutte or lotte, *sort*. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. (1646) 206 You see... how fortunate a cutt those Gods have given us, whom we robbed.

**Cut** (kɹt), *sb.* 2 [In branches I-V f. *CUT* v.; in VI elliptical use of the pa. pple.; in VIII the word may be distinct, since the phrase occurs about or before 1400, while the *sb.* otherwise appears only in the 16th c.]

1. Act of cutting. 1. *lit.*

1808 COSBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 June 1997 The speech is all what and no cut. It is merely flummery. 1841 Mrs. LOUNDS *Ladies' Comp. Flower Gard.* (ed. 9) 81 The shoot should be cut off with what gardeners call a clean cut.

2. A stroke or blow with a sharp-edged instrument, as a knife, sword, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 187 Through this, the well-beloved Brutus stabbd... This was the most unkindest cut of all. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 68 Seeing him give the fellow a barbarous cut with the hatchet. 1889 FROUDE *Chiefs of Dunboy* v. 55 His face... had been disfigured by a sabre cut.

*b.* *Fencing and sword exercise.* A slashing blow or stroke given with the edge of the weapon (distinguished from a thrust given with the point).

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 140 Cuttes, slashes and foines. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 148 Each 'Cut' has its 'Guard'. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. i. The broadsword exercise with all the cuts and guards complete.

*c.* *Cut and thrust:* (a) as *sb.*, the act of cutting and thrusting; hand-to-hand struggle; (b) as *adj.* (the words being hyphenated), adapted for both cutting and thrusting; addicted to or connected with cutting and thrusting; also *fig.*; (c) *ellipt.* = cut-and-thrust sword.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i. He-devils, sword and pistol, cut and thrust, pell-mell came tumbling into the redoubt! 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* i. iii. Thanks, but I leave cut and thrust to the gentles. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1866) I. ii. 63 The cut and thrust of actual life.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 301 My sword with a cut-and-thrust blade. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. The word sword comprehended all descriptions, whether back-sword or basket-hilt, cut-and-thrust or rapier. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ix. That... scowl with which the cut-and-thrust counts, in melodramatic performances, inform each other they will meet again. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 421 The short cut and thrust method of Socrates.

3. A sharp stroke or blow with a whip, cane, etc. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* i. I took him a Cut cross the Shoulders. 1787 'G. GANBAUD' *Acad. Horsemens* (1808) 36 A good smart cut over his (the horse's) right cheek and eye. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 99 A cut across the knuckles with his riding-whip. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* (Abbr. ed.) 1. 266 He sentenced him to receive an hundred cuts with the scourge.

4. *fig.* An act whereby the feelings are deeply wounded, as a sarcasm, an act of unkindness, etc.; a severe disaster or misfortune; a blow, shock.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 65 a, The Romans... acknowledged their simple cutte and sore repulse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 173. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* iii. 15 A most cruel cut to a troubled conscience. 1666 GOODY *Two-Shoes* ii. vii. (1881) 136 This was a Cut to a Man of his imperious Disposition. 1880 E. BAGSHAW *Advent Pastoral* 17 Contemptuous cuts and disparaging words.

5. An excision or omission of a part.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (1886) VIII. 77 He must venture... to the Bankside, where he must sit out the breaking-up of a comedy, or the first cut of a tragedy. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Hey day! here's a cut! What are all the mutual protestations out? 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 568 The piece... will perhaps have a still better effect if the cuts which we have suggested are made.

6. The act of 'cutting down'; a reduction in rates or prices. (Chiefly U.S.)

1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, Supplemented by a still further 'cut' of two cents. 1888 *Times* 13 Nov. 5/1 (Philadelphia) Stocks declined to-day because of a radical cut in the freight rates between Chicago and the sea-board.

7. The act of 'cutting' by a horse: see *CUT* v. 27: the part of the leg injured by cutting.

1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2376/4 A brown Gelding... cuts on the Speedy cut of both his Fore-Legs. 1865 YOUATT *Horse xvi.* (1872) 371 The inside of the leg, immediately under the knee... is subject to injury from what is termed the speedy cut.

8. *Card-playing.* The act of cutting a pack of cards; the card obtained by cutting. † *New cut*: name of some game at cards (*Obs.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Trinca*, a game at cards called swig or new cut. 1728 SWIFT *Trul. Mod. Lady*, The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. 1860 CRAWLEY *Handy Bk. Games* 324 Should a card be exposed, there must be a fresh cut, the dealer having the option of shuffling them before the next cut. Not fewer than four cards are considered a cut.

9. A step in dancing: see *CUT* v. 30.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. ii, No one woman is worth the loss of a cut in a caper. 1757 SKOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xiv, Performed sundry new cuts with his feet. 1844 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 64/2 Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *D. Griev* vii, David stopped his cut and shuffle.

10. A particular stroke in various games with balls: *a.* *Cricket.* The stroke described s.v. *CUT* v. 31 a. *b.* *Lawn Tennis.* The stroke described s.v.

*CUT* v. 31 b; also the 'screw' put on the ball by this stroke. *c.* *Croquet.* A stroke in which a ball is driven away obliquely by another ball. *d.* *Rackets.* A ball served so that it strikes upon or below the 'cut-line', which is a fault.

1855 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* (1868) 568 The main difference is between the perpendicular cut to leg and the horizontal one to off side. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 More force will be required to send a ball a given distance by a cut, than when it is rushed in a straight line. 1874 *Field* 15 Aug., Good balls always bound, except when they have that cut on which W. H. E. evidently dislikes. 1878 JULIAN MARSHALL *Lawn Tennis* 37 The cut will also be found very useful in the service. 1888 STEEL & LYTELTON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 61-2 The real genuine cut goes to the left side of point... When the player is well in... he very often makes... a clean cut; that is to say, he hits with a bat quite horizontal to the ball, and not over it.

11. *Gun Manuf.* Each of the various processes through which the several limbs of the gun pass.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 270 In some arms upwards of 1,000 separate cuts have to be made to complete each gun, to say nothing of drilling the various holes.

12. *colloq.* The act of 'cutting' or refusing to recognize an acquaintance.

1798 [see CUTTER]. 1829 *Amusements, Travelled Monkey* 133 That look which London calls a cut, Our traveller on his cousin put. 1848 THACKERAY *Sk. Snobs* ii. (D.), We met and gave each other the cut direct that night. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 268 *The Cut*, the last resource of sullenness and shyness is, I believe, a strictly English institution.

13. (See quot.)

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 327/1 Often in storms a strong swift current runs along the coast between the outer bar and the shore, called by the surfmen the 'set' or 'cut'.

† 14. *Irish Hist.* A levy of money, a tax, an impost: cf. *CUT* v. 34. *Obs.*

1634-5 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 169 To that end doe make cuts, levies and plotments upon themselves to pay them.

15. A passage, course, or way straight across; *esp.* as opposed to going round a corner or by a circuitous route. Also *concr.* and *fig.*

1577-81 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* ii. 3 in *Holmshead*, The shortest and most usual cut that we have out of our Iland to the Maine is from Dover... unto Calice. 1582 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* i. xxxi. (1591) 19 Fired and sick with so long a cut (*longa navigatio*). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxii. xliii. 824 Whence the passage over to Corinth is a cut (*trajectus*) almost of seven miles. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* xv. Wks. 1874 VI. 233 So long a cut Must I take pains to wait thee. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 174 The cut across the fields is shut up. 1883 PARKER *Tyne Childe* 273 One of those rhetoricians who would take any cut to a climax.

*b.* *esp. in short cut*, a crossing that shortens the distance. *abstr.* and *concr.*, *lit.* and *fig.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 70 He... having the winde favourable, made a short cut. c1590 MARLOWE *Famst.* iii. 12 The shortest cut for conjuring is stoutly to abjure the Trinity. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 63 The shortest cut into Greece. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 114 The way is not always by the shortest cut. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (ed. 4) 363 There are no short cuts in Nature. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xi. 311 A short cut across the fields... was made for the convenience of the inhabitants.

*c.* Also *near cut*. (Still common in Sc.)

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1115 Hee... now leads them the nearest cut to Jericho. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (1677) 2 The nearest cut out of England into Holland is from Laistoffe Point to Gravesand. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s.v. *Anaxagoras*, There is a near cut to heaven from every place. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* II. 135 He set forward, taking, for expedition, all the nearest cuts. 1803 MARIA VANZEE *Fate* 42 The old man... had arrived before me, by a nearer cut in the wood.

III. 16. The shape to which, or style in which a thing is cut; fashion, shape (of clothes, hair, etc.).

1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 152 With costly attyre of the newe cut. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 155 With eyes seure, and beard of formal cut. c1684 *Frost* of 1683-4. 19 The cuts were diamond, the substance ice. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 15 You see how the Files of several Cuts succeed each other. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 5 Wearing a gown always of the same cut and colour. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XV. 125 From the cut of her sails an enemy. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 187 A broad-brimmed hat and coat of Quakerish cut.

*b.* *fig.* Fashion, style, make.

1590 NASH *Psalmist's Apol.* i. Cij b, A right cutte of the worde, without gages or fancies. 1602-3 MANNINGHAM in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Mar. (1884) 368/2 A young gallant, but of a short cut. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-Locks* 25 Others of the common ranke and cut. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 171 My good mother was one of this old fashioned cut. 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 307 These Londoners are all of the cut of this woman.

*c.* *The cut of one's jib*: one's general appearance or look. *slang*, orig. nautical: see *JIB*.

1823 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* V. 144 Their likeability, which depends something upon the cut of their jib. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, I see you're a sailor by the cut of your jib. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* ii. iii, I like the cut of your jib less than ever.

17. Phrase. *A cut above* (some person or thing): a degree or stage above. *colloq.*

[1797] LAMB *Let.* (1888) I. 78 There is much abstruse science in it above my cut.] 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, Robertson is rather a cut above me. 1842 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* i, She was... a cut above the housekeeper in the still-room. 1891 L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* xi, The girl herself is a cut below par.

## IV. The result, effect, or product of cutting.

18. An opening in a surface made by a sharp-edged instrument, an incision; a wound made by cutting, a gash.

1530 PALSGR. 211/2 Cutte, a wounde, *compheure*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matth.* ix. 26 The cutte is made worse. 1628 N. Field *Amends for Ladies* iii. iv. How came they by such cuts and slashes? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 215 Two or three of the men had cuts in their backs and thighs. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 1269 When the wound is a common cut, the sides of the division ought to be brought in contact.

19. An incision made in the edge of a garment, etc., for ornament; a slash; a natural indentation, as in the edge of a leaf.

1563 HOMILIES II. *Excess of Apparel* (1859) 313 While one spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts. 1578 LYFE *Dodoens* ii. lxxxiii. 261 Saining that euery little leafe his cuttes are a great deale narrower. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 19 Cloth a gold and cuts, and lac'd with silver. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 126 She might go jagg'd in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd. 1793 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 277 The habit... with... cuts and slashes almost on every side.

20. A passage or channel: a. An artificial water-course cut or dug out; a channel, canal, cutting. (In common use in the Fen district in England.)

1548 *Petit. of Sandwich* in Boys *Sandwich* (1790) 735 To authorize the said mayor... and inhabitants... to cut out, newe erect and make one newe cutt into their said haven. 1570 ACT 13 *Edw. c. 38* Preamb. The Leading and Passage of the said Water, thorough such a... Cut, as may serve for the Navigation of Barges. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 Inuined with a nauigable ditch or cut. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 344 Through these Fens run great Cuts or Dreyns. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 20 To make a... navigable cut from the Red Sea to the Nile. 1893 ACT 36-7 *Vict. c. 71* § 58 Any watercourse, mill race, cut, leat, or other channel for conveying water... from any river.

† b. A natural narrow opening or passage by water; a channel or strait.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* v. ii. (1622) 219 Hastening over the Toronian and Thermean cut, and passing by Euboea. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* ii. 203 Mona whereof Cæsar maketh mention, in the middle of the Cut... between Britaine and Ireland. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. viii. 77 As it were but a narrow cut to ferry over. 1678 *tr. Gay's Art of War* ii. 102 The Castle of Salces, on the Cut of the Sea.

## c. A creek or inlet. Now local.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 456 The Country is full of cuts and inlets from this River. 1797 BEVERLEY BECK ACT 1 A Creek or Cut, commonly called Beverley Beck. 1890 M. TOWNSEND *U. S.* 137 Cut, used on the eastern shore of Florida as synonymous with inlet.

d. A passage cut as a roadway through a rock, wood, dense part of a city, etc.; a railway cutting. 1730 SIR H. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 261 Having again continued our Journey under Ground in the Salt-work, we then found ourselves in the Cuts. 1789 ESS. *Shooting* (1791) 300 The sportsman may... watch at some opening, or cut which runs through the wood. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar. The snow is six feet in the cuts. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 528/2 On the left are cuts and tunnels.

e. *Theatr.* A narrow longitudinal opening, cut in the flooring of the stage, by which scenes are moved up and down.

1899 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 23 On this frame the scene to be painted is placed; and... worked up and down the cut as the painter may require. 1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 55 The visitor will discern what are called the cuts in the flooring of the stage... When required these cuts are opened... for the passage of the scenes to be sent up.

21. A design cut or engraved upon wood, copper, or steel; the impression from this; an engraving, a plate. Now restricted to engravings on wood (see WOODCUT), those on metal being called plates. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 258 Set forth in the Icons or Cuts of Martyrs by Cavalierus. 1666 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 29 The Invention of Copper-cuts, and their Impressions. *Ibid.* 84 With some other cuts in wood known by his mark... All those excellent Wood Cuts. 1695 *Land. Gas.* No. 3131/3 The Cuts of the University... richly bound, and Printed in Folio at the Theatre. 1770 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 27 The wooden Cuts of the actors. 1781 CRABBE *Library Wks.* 1834 II. 39 Bibles, with cuts and comments. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 253 The cuts to this edition are better executed. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 449/1 A glance at our first two cuts will give an idea of their position.

## † 22. A carving. Obs. rare.

1658 *Hist. Q. Christina* 264 The Church of St. Francis... with noble statues, embossed works, and infinite cuts of Greeke marble.

## V. A piece cut off.

23. A piece of anything cut off; esp. of meat, a slice. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Tajada*, a cut of flesh, a slice of bread. 1641 PEACHAM *Worth of Penny* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 265 The worst and first cut, as of boiled beef. 1737 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, I had a cut of meat for sixpence, and bread for a penny. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sci. Stor.* 52 Perhaps we can take a cut off the same joint.

24. A piece of cloth of a definite length cut from a warp.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxvii. 113 The present... consisting of several cuts of fine cloth. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Cuts*, sometimes called 'ends', are pieces of cloth of a certain length (generally of or about 100 yards) cut from a warp.

25. A certain quantity of yarn; properly containing 120 rounds of the legal reel, and 91 inches long. (*Sc. and north. Engl.*)

1632 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1885) III. ii. 194 Two women for stealing 30 cuttes of linen yarn. 1796 *Ibid.* VIII. 174 Linen yarne... must be 'good and full tale of six score threads to the cutt'. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Roxburghsh.* (*Galashiels*) II. 308 (Jam.) A stone of the finest [wool]... will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 cuts, and each cut being 120 rounds of the legal reel. 1840 MAR. EDGEMORE *Parent's Assistant* (1854) 341 Mary spun nine cuts a day besides doing all that was to be done in the house.

26. The quantity cut (of a natural product, esp. timber). Chiefly U. S.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 360 A medium crop for the first cut. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 Mar. The cut of this year exceeded the cut of last year by at least 20 per cent. 1890 *Times* 22 Sept. 4/2 The cut of violet clovers in France is not likely to be large.

## 27. (See quot.)

1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston), *Kentucky words* ii. 64 *Cut*, with tobacco raisers, a portion of a tobacco field. 'Did you finish worming that cut you were on?'

## VI. Substantive uses of the pa. pple.

† 28. 'A familiar expression for a common or labouring horse' (Nares). Obs. [It is doubtful whether the sense is 'cut-tail horse' or 'gelding'.]

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 256 In fayth, I set not by the worlde two Dauncaster cuttys. 1577 WHEATSTONE *Remembr. Gascoigne in Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 24 The Colliers cut, the Courtiers Steed will tire. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 6, I pretheas Tom, beate Cuts Saddle... the poore lade is wrung in the withers. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iii. iv. He's buy me a white cut, forth for to ride.

† 29. A term of abuse, applied to a man or woman. Obs. or dial.

[Perh. from prec. sense: with *Call me cut*, cf. Falstaff's 'call me horse' in 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 215. As applied to a woman, app. more opprobrious: cf. CUTTY.]

c 1490 H. MEDWALL *Nature*, If thou se hym not take hys owne waye Call me cutt when thou metest me another day. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon* v. ii. That lying cut is lost, that she is not swinged and beaten. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 203 If thou hast her not i' the end, call me Cut. 1605 *Land. Prodigal* Cij b. And I doe not meete him, chilli giue you leaue to call me cut. 1795 *New Cant. Dict.* A Cut in some Northern Counties... signifies a Strumpet. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix. 'You shall call me cutt if I do go down', said Adam.

† 30. a. *Gunnery.* A short cannon of any calibre.

1672 *Complete Gunner* l. vi. 9 Bastard Pieces are shorter chases... and are therefore called Cuts of the same nature of the Piece they agree with in the bore; as those of Demi-Culverin bore, are called Demi-Culverin Cuts, etc.

b. *Gaming.* (pl.) = Cut dice; dice made of irregular shape for cheating. Obs.

1711 PUCKLE *Club* 21 note. At dice they have the doctors, the fullons, loaded dice, bats, bars, cuts.

† 31. A kind of blanket: see quot. Obs.

1677 *Pict. Nat. Hist. Oxfordshire* 279 Of their best tail wool they make the blankets of 4 quarters broad, commonly called cuts, which serve Sea-men for their Hammocks.

32. pl. Persons who have 'cut' each other, i. e. renounced each other's acquaintance. *collog.*

1812 *Daily News* 13 Feb., Bismarck and 'our Fritz', are very nearly what schoolboys call 'cuts'. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/1 People who leave Southampton the best of friends and arrive in Bombay dead cuts.

VII. † 33. *Falconry.* (Of uncertain history. See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Consteau*... the principall feather in a Hawkes wing, tearmed by our Faulconers (in short-winged Hawkes) the Cut, or Cuttie.

VIII. † 34. Phrase. To keep one's cut, keep cut: a phrase of obscure origin, meaning something like: 'To keep one's distance, be coy or reserved'. Most of the later occurrences appear to refer to Skelton's *Phyllipp Sparrowe*, or at least to have the same origin. Obs.

[The variant *feud cut* suggests a fencing phrase: but there is the great difficulty, referred to above, of the early date of the phrase, which makes it doubtful whether it really belongs to this word; and its place here must be considered as merely provisional.]

1400 *Cov. Myst.*, *Woman taken in Adultery* 128 Com forth, thou sloveyn! com forth, thou slute! We xal the teche with carys colde, A lyrtl betryr to kepe thy kutte. 1421-2 Hoccleve *Dial.* 789 If... some of hem thes ther-of vpbeide, Thow [Hoccleve] shalt be busy ynow. Thy kut to keepe. 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 118 It wold syt on a stole And lerned after my scole For to kepe his cut, With, Phyllipp, kepe your cut. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Prause P. Sparrowe* Wks. (1587) 285 As if you say but *feud cut* Phip, Lord, how the peat will turne and skip. 1581 SUDNEY *Astr.* & *Stella* lxxxiii, Good brother Philip... craftly you seem'd your cut to keepe, As though that faire soft hand did you great wrong. 1607 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* i. iv. O that a boy should so keep cut with his mother, and be given to dissembling. 1632 BROWNE *North. Lasse* iii. ii. And Philip 'twas my Sparrow... Chirp it would, And hop, and fly to fist, Keepe cut, as 'twere a Vsurers Gold, And bill me when I list. 1652-3 *New Acad.* iv. i. But look how she turnes and keeps cut like my Sparrow.

IX. 35. Comb., a. with adverbs, as *cut-in*, an act of cutting in; *cut-down*, a reduction in wages (cf. CUT v. 53); see also CUT-OFF, CUT-OUT, CUT-UP; b. † *cut-beaten* a., beaten with cuts or strokes of a whip, etc.; *cut-heal*, name for a species of valerian; *cut-line* (*Rackets*), a line painted on the front wall about the height of 9 ft. 6 in. from the floor, above which the ball must be served; *cut-looker* (*Weaving*), see quot.; *cut-mark* (*Weaving*), see quot.; *cut-over*, a sharp cut or stroke over the legs, etc. (cf. CUT v. 57 c); † *cut-*

*painted* a., adorned with cuts or gashes, tattooed; *cut-side*, the side of a canal or of a railway cutting.

1634 S. R. Noble *Soldier* ii. i. I'de make thee roare And weare 'cut-beaten-sattyn. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 30 July 2/3 Strike against a 'cut-down. 1892 in *N.Y. Nation* 11 Aug. 100/3 No cut-down in wages. 1893 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, 'Cut-heal, the valerian. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Cut-heal, Valeriana officinalis* according to Prior, but more likely *V. pyrenaica*. 1883 *Referee* 17 June 7/4 (Farmer), I am anxious to have a 'cut in and get a big advertisement for nothing. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., 'Cut-looker, the person who examines and is held responsible for the work produced by the weaver. A cut or piece means a given length of calico. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Cut-mark, a mark made upon a set of warp-threads before placing on the warp-beam of the loom, to mark off a certain definite length. 1874 DASEN *Half a Life* l. 155 The marks of kicks and 'cuts over at hockey. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* 1239 They covered their 'Cut-painted bodies with Garments. 1890 *Birm. Town Crier* IX. No. 13. 8/1 Walk along the 'cutside, and chuck pebbles over the summit bridge.

*Cut* (kwt), v. Forms: 3 *cutte*, 4 *kot*, *kuytte*,

4-5 *kut*, *kutt(e)*, *kytt(e)*, *kitt(e)*, 5 *kette*, *cytte*, 5-6 *kyt*, *kit*, 5-7 *cutt(e)*, 6- cut. *Pa. t.* a. 3-5 *cutt(e)*, 4- cut; also 4 *kut*, *kit*, *citte*, 4-5 *kutte*, *kytte*, *kitt(e)*, 5 *kyt*; β. 4 *kittide*, *kottede*, 5 *cutted*, (pl.) *kuttiden*, 6 *Sc. cuttit*. *Pa. pple.*

a. 4 *kit*, *kitt(e)*, *ikett*, 4-5 *kut*, *kutt(e)*, *y-kyt*, 4-6 *cutte*, 4-7 *cutt*, 5 *y-kitt*, *y-kette*, 5-6 *kyt*, 5- cut; β. 4 *kytted*, *kittid*, 4-6 *cuttid*, 4-7 (9 *dial.*) *cutted*, 5 *cuttyd*, *ede*, 6 *Sc. cuttit*. [Found in end of 13th c., and in common use since the 14th c., being the proper word for the action in question, for which OE. used *sutian*, *ceorfan*. The phonology is doubtful; the early variants *cutte*, *kitt(e)*, *kette*, with pa. pple. *cut*, *kyt*, *kitt*, *kett*, are parallel to the early variants of SHUT, OE. *scyttan*, and point to \**cyttian*, *kytten* (from \**cutian*) as the original form, an earlier *y* (*de*), having here, as in *shut* and other words, given later *u* (now *v*). The word is not recorded in OE. (nor in any WGer. dialect), and there is no corresponding verb in Rumanic. Mod. Norwegian *kutte* = *skjære* to cut (chiefly used by sailors) is certainly adopted from English; but a verb *kóta*, (*kutó*) = *skära*, *hugga* to cut, is widely diffused in Swedish dialects, and app. an old word, from an OTeut. stem \**kut-*, \**kot-*, which is probably the source also of the Eng. vb., whatever the intermediate history of the latter.

A conjectured derivation of *cut* from Welsh *cutta* 'short' is in the opinion of Prof. Rhys quite untenable. Neither *cutta* nor any of its derivatives have any relation whatever to the use of a knife or other cutting instrument; while the South Wales *cut* = cut, gash, e.g. in the hand, is a mere adoption of the Eng. sb.]

## I. To make incision in or into.

1. *trans.* To penetrate with an edged instrument which severs the continuity of the substance; to wound or injure with a sharp-edged instrument; to make incision in; to gash, slash.

c 1275 LAY. 3058r He cutte [1205 nom] his owe beh. par of he makede breade [=roast]. c 1330 *Arth.* & *Mert.* 392 Ther was mani throte y-kitt. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. x He kutte [1388 to rent] his clothis, and wrappid is with a sac. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1866) 122 At the laste he kytte his owen throte. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 Kyt it wyth a knyf and late it be opened. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 Cutte me, burne me, launce me. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 The ordinary trickes of cutting and slashing their skin. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* l. v. Cut a diamond with a diamond. 1779 *Genl. Mag.* XLIX. 466 No lives were lost in the riot, though one or two of the country people were cut. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 826 He [Cheselden] cut another part of the bladder. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 921/1 A detective... cut the boy's head open by knocking it against a lamp-post. *Mod.* Who has cut the table-cloth?

b. Predicated also of the edged instrument or material (a knife, glass, etc.); also *transf.* of keen cold wind, frost, or the like. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii. 198 Sharp's the Word with her; Diamonds cut Diamonds.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To make incision. With various preps. as *in*, *through*, etc., or adv. or adj. complement.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 280 For if the Jew do cut but deepe enough, Ile pay it instantly, with all my heart. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cut close to the Stem. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 825 Cheselden thought it unnecessary to cut on the groove of the staff. 1833 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 319 [The late Parliament] excised the cancer, and it did not cut deep enough. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* (1862) 84 Any attempt on their part to cut finer.

b. Said of the instrument; also *transf.* and *fig.* c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 32 (MS. B.) Cold matere streyneþ, drye matere kutteþ. *Ibid.* 127 (MS. A.), & his schave schal kutte on þe side þat foldþ ynward & it schal be blunt on þe oon side þat is outward. 1633 G. HERBERT *Zacula Prudentium*, The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts. 1605 HICKENINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. Pref. Aij b. Fame, like a two-edg'd sword, does cut both ways. 1773 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 8 Edged tools are in general designed to cut. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Excise* (1842) l. 290 Whether the razor did or did not cut well.

c. With complement (prep., adv., or adj.).

1713 ADDISON *Calo* l. vi. Tormenting thought! it cuts into

my soul. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 25 Mar 421 The argument... cuts deeper against him than for him. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. i. 7 The bullet cut through his enemy.

d. *intr.* in *passive* sense. To suffer incision, admittance of being cut: see 13.

3. To strike sharply with a whip, a thin stick or the like; to lash. Also said of the whip, etc. *trans.* and *absol.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. i. I cut hymour the thumbs thus. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 278 In rugged ways, the reins and steeds Alone the skilful driver heeds, Nor stays to cut behind. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phasion* xix. 275 He cut at the hedges with his stick. 1877 H. SMART *Play or Pay* i. 39 Fetch me a pair of spurs and a whip that will cut.

4. *Fencing*, etc. (*intr.*) To make a cut or slashing stroke: see CUT sb. 2 b.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 141 Recovering the sword ready to cut to the rear. *Ibid.* 142 Raise the hand prepared to cut 'One'. *Mod.* One of the dragons cut at him.

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To wound deeply the feelings of; to distress greatly. Now chiefly in phr. *to cut to the heart*. (Cf. *cut up* 59 h; *CUTTING* ppl. a.)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Actis* v. 33 When they had heard these things, it cut them to the heart. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1720) II. 4 Every word in it will cut them to the heart. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 75 Never upbraid him with his follies before Strangers; this may cut him too much, and never be forgotten. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* iii. viii. He says something so sorrowful that it cuts us to the soul! 1805 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 220, I have been very much cut about it indeed. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 243 Often enough had it cut me to the heart, to think what she was suffering.

† 6. *fig.* To rebuke severely, to upbraid. *Obs.* 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* ii. vi. § 8 Rebell also was large in cutting them upon this occasion.

II. To make incision through.

7. *trans.* To divide into two or more parts with a sharp-edged instrument; to sever. Used simply of cord, string, and the like, and of bread, wood, or other articles cut for use. *Const. in two* († a-two), *asunder*, etc.; *in*, *into parts* or *pieces*; also with *adj.* complement. Cf. *cut* *cut down*.

c 1300 K. *Alis*. 2709 Money had atwo y-kyt. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8875 (Fair). Wip ax he walde hawe kut hit (the tree) ban. *Ibid.* 10554 (Trin.). & kut his tre in two. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) I. 165 Sche. kutte pe hyde into a pong bat was ful long and ful smal. c 1430 *Fremasoury* (1844) 735 (Matz) Kette thy bred al at thy mete Righ as hyt may be ther yete. c 1430 *Tow Cookery* bks. 21 Take clowes and kutte hem. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* i. 56 He cutted hym asunder. c 1541 WYATT *Poems* (1861) 125 With his fatal knife the thread for to kit. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Cutting her cables, and sailing away with all the speed he could. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 The Dutch way of cutting and eating asparagus.

b. *fig.* To sever, divide (a connexion, association, etc.).

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 173 It [Friendship] redoubleth loyes, and cutteth Griefes in Halves. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* iv. iii. 'Tis well there was no love betwixt us; for they [your scissars] had been too dull to cut it. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 23 The innkeeper... is a fool if he suddenly cuts the associations which endear it to all his customers.

6. *To cut to (or in) pieces*: (*fig.*) to rout in battle with great slaughter.

1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 79 The footie were cut all to pieces. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 235 [He] surprised and cut in pieces, a considerable body of Goths. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greene* II. 347 The Theban cavalry... suddenly fell upon them, cut to pieces six hundred, and drove them into the hills.

8. *spec.* To carve (meat); also *absol.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* z. iii. 130 And Faith, I can cut a caper. To. And I can cut the Mutton too't. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 122 Don't cut like a Mother-in-Law, but send me a large Slice. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* x. 104 allowed Mr. Quest to cut her some cold boiled beef.

b. (*slang* or *collog.*) To cut it too fat: to 'come it strong', overdo a thing.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* 54 Gentlemen in alarming waist-coats and steel watch-guards... 'cutting it uncommon fat'. 1854 W. G. CURTIS *Poliphar Papers* 131 (Bartlett) But to have a philosopher of the Sennar school show you why you are (uncomfortable), is cutting it rather too fat.

9. To make a narrow opening through (a dyke, etc.), or through the bank of (a canal), so as to let the water escape.

1590 [see *CUTTING* vbl. sb. 1]. 1677 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1232/3 Report said the French... had cut the Canal. 1770 *Ibid.* 4581/2 Orders are given for cutting the Scarpe at Bioche... in order to draw off the Water... into the adjacent Marshes. 1831 PALMERSTON in *Bulwer's Life* II. ix. 117 note. This extensive inundation was carried into effect by cutting the great sea-dykes.

b. *Mining*. To intersect (a vein of ore).

1778 W. PRYCE *Mtn. Cornub.* 319 Cut, to intersect a vein, branch, or lode by driving horizontally or sinking perpendicularly. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

c. *with through*.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 15 Oct. 5/7 To shorten the course of the river... by cutting through the neck of the low land opposite Greenwich.

10. To break up, reduce, or dissolve the viscosity of (a liquid, phlegm, etc.).

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* ii. lxxv. 248 The same... cutteth or severeth the grosse humors. 1657 W. COLLES *Adam in Eden* lxxv. Hyssop... cutteth and breaketh tough Phlegme. 1698 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 333 The Root... taken in

Water corrects and cuts tough Phlegm. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 305 It will cut and cure a Butt of rosy Beer.

11. To separate the leaves of (a book) by cutting through the folds of the sheets with a paper knife. (Properly to *cut open*.)

1786 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 2 Aug. The Queen had given me a new collection of German books... to cut open for her. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July. I thought I would begin to cut open a book I had bought. *Mod.* This book is not cut. I have cut a few leaves at the beginning.

12. To divide with an edged instrument, as an ax, saw, sickle, etc. (a natural growth) for the purpose of taking the part detached to reap (corn), mow (grass), hew (timber), etc.

This passes into branch III.

c 1300 *Havelok* 942 Al that euere shulden he nytte, Al he drow, and al he cittle. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xv. 158 When it is ripe... than men kytten hem. 1479 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 14 That hay that has taken them to ferme... sall kytte the herbage. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 It [shall] be lauffull... to cutte and to hewe heth in any mannes grounde. 1611 BIALS *Chron.* ii. 8 Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1218 Until it [the crop] was cut and carried away.

b. The object may be unexpressed, or may be the ground on which the crop grows.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* II. 73, I cut one perch of ground... the produce of which weighed five hundred and one pounds. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i. The more distant meadows are cut. 1892 *Sporting & Dram. News* 14 May 328/2 The mowers have commenced 'cutting' at the earliest streak of daylight.

13. *intr.* (in *pass.* sense). To suffer incision, to get cut; to admit of being cut; to turn out of a specified quality on being cut.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 172, I will make your knave's flesh cut. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Alabaster cuts very smooth and easy. 1642 FULLER *Hoby & Prof. State* III. xxiii. 218 None could come near to feel his estate; it might therefore cut fatter in his purse. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 138 The trout... cut red. 1839 DE QUINCY *Cassius. Roman Meals* Wks. 1863 III. 264 Who would think that a nonentity could cut into so many some things? 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 157 Chain. is not so liable to cut against rocks. *Mod.* The cloth does not cut to advantage.

b. To yield when cut or shorn (as sheep).

With *advb.* complement passing into simple object. 1854 *Fril. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 228 The Hampshire-downs... cut a heavier fleece than the Southdowns. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. 1. 59 The half-breds cut less wool than the Shropshire Downs.

III. To separate or detach with an edged tool.

14. *trans.* To separate or remove by cutting; to sever from the main body; to lop off. With *const.* *from* or equivalent prep., or *advb.* complement, as *adrift*; also frequently *cut away*, *cut off*, *cut out*.

† To cut a purse: to steal it by cutting it from the girdle to which it was suspended.

c 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. 39 Cute mine up-braidinge [Wyclif 1382a Kut of my repref, 1388b Kutte away my schenschip]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3715 pe lymes bat er cutted fra pe body. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 Till he the mannes purs have kut. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 473 Thaphe Alexander kytte [absciderit] myne hede he may not sle my sawle. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2603 All the branches of the tree shuld be kitted. 1585 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 216 II. 297 There, was a schole howse sett up to learne younge boyes to cutt purses. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* Sweden 84 Cut out of his mothers wombe. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1717) 173 So cut the Fat from it by pieces. 1745 P. THOMAS *Fril. Anson's Voy.* 175 We were obliged... to cut the Raft adrift. 1824 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* VI. 413 Halfpenny-worths of bread cut off the loaf.

† b. = *Cut off* (55 b). *Obs.*

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warrens* Louve C. 1. 72 b, Hee made also a bridge over the Maze, that he myght... cut the enemy from victuals. 1789 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 63 We cannot be cut from the privileges... of friendship.

IV. To pass through as in cutting.

15. *trans.* To divide, separate, pierce, intersect, run into or through: expressing relative position, not motion. Also *intr.* with *through*, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 47 And from that hit [Watling strete] kytte the ouer (transcindit) Seuerne nye to Worcestre. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 91/2 Just through the midst runs flowing Tiber's stream With winding banks that cut it in two parts. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 Places very hot... in regard the Equinoctial cuts them. 1812 FINKERTON *Petril.* I. 314 Serpentine mountains, which it [scate] cuts through in small, perpendicular, or rake veins. 18... WHITTIER *Norwhege* vii. Von spire... That cuts the evening sky. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 919 The old part of the path which the line had cut across.

b. *Geom.* Of a line (or surface): To pass through or across, to cross (a line or surface), intersect.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. xxiii. 33 The two points, where the circumference of the circle cutteth the lines. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. Def. ii. The right line FG cuts the circle FED. 1746 *Toni Thun's Trav. Eng.* 114 Most of the Streets... cut one another at Right Angles. 1862 TOPHUNTER *Elem. Euclid* i. xv. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite, angles shall be equal.

† 16. To cross (a line): expressing motion.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* II. The last of May after a storme wee cut the Tropique of Capricorne. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxi. 136 Then cutting the Line, they view the face of that heaven which earth hideth from us.

b. To come across, strike, hit upon (a path, etc.). 1892 *Field* 23 Jan. 119/2 At length we cut our spoor again, and hunted it along carefully and slowly.

17. *intr.* To cross, to pass straight through or across; esp. *cut over*, *cut across* (*adv.* or *prep.*).

1551 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* III. 320 The Marishall... wolle passe by lande to Douvour, and from thens cutt over to Bulloigne. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 236 Thus have I walked about this whole Diocese... now therefore let me cutte over to Watlingstreete. 1581 MARBECK *Bl. of Notes* 163 Except the ships cut and take course even juytlye betweene both, they hardlie scape drowning. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. ii. 669 b, Before that he cut over the streights of Gibraltar to Gades. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 107 Cutting through the Magellanike Straits... he encompassed the whole world. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 500 A few of the most active cut across to the shallows. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Manuna* xiv. 47 They cut across the deer studded park.

18. *trans.* To pass sharply through, cleave (the air, the water).

1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 423 Shippes... cut the waves as they are furthered with a merrie winde. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn, Heav. Love* 69 With nimble wings to cut the skies. 1666 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* viii. 8 The Fish that cuts the Seas. 1709 WATTS *Hymn, Awake, our Souls* v, Swift as an Eagle cuts the air. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ii. 74 In his beaked galleys, swift to cut the sea.

b. *intr.* with *through*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 40 Behold The strong ribb'd Barke through liquid Mountaines cut. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 33 This same noise the Ships make likewise when they cut through the Sea. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* i. 182 And pondrous slugs cut swiftly thro' the sky. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July. The ship cutting through the water at fifteen miles an hour.

19. *slang* or *collog.* (*intr.*) To run away, make off, 'be off'. Also to cut it. (See also *cut and run* 40.) Originally with *away*, *off*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 5 It [a boat] cut away upon the yielding wave. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dr. Barlas* i. i. Wks. (Grosart) 841 (D.). I fear to faint if (at the first) too fast I cut away, and make too hasty haste. 1664 COTTON *Scarron* iv. Poet. Wks. (1765) 90 Put on the wings that used to bear ye, And cut away to Cauthage quickly. 1644 P. Parley's *Anu.* V. 140 The door of her prison was opened, and the turnkey told her that she might 'cut'. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* ix. Now, my lady, do cut it, cut at once. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 443, I looked out of the tail of my eye, to see what she was doing, but she'd cut.

b. Hence, To move sharply, to run rapidly. With various *advbs.* and *preps.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. We all cut up-stairs after the Doctor. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 219 And now the carriage cut round the corner. 1878 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. vii. § 10. 109 The rabbits... cut in and out of the rides or runs.

V. To shorten or reduce by cutting.

20. *trans.* To shorten or reduce by cutting off a portion; to trim, clip, shear; to prune.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 (Gott.) Quilis he slep scho cutt his her. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 973 *Dido*, Hire clothis cutte were up to the kne. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husband.* i. 127 To kytte a vyne is thinges iij to attende. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Cutte vynes, *pruto*. 1665-72 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 69 To my barber for cutting my hair, 6d. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 136 Diderot and his colleagues are cutting their wings for a flight to posterity.

21. *fig.* To curtail, abridge, shorten, reduce; to shorten (a play, etc.) by omitting portions; = *cut short*, *cut down*.

1453 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* II. xliii. (1859) 49 Glosynge, cuttyngge, kourynge, and cloutynge the lawe of Crystes gospel. 1584 JAS. I. *Bss. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Maist kyndis of versis quihiles are not cuttit or brokin. 1865 *Full Mail G.* 24 July 11/2 In 'cutting' an opera it is not to be supposed that any two persons will agree as to what ought to be left out. 1880 *Standard* 14 May, The market has begun to cut rates again.

22. *Dyeing*. To reduce (a colour) to a softer shade.

1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* 149/2 The colours are cut or reduced by passing the pieces in warm water containing very acid oxymuriate of tin.

VI. To shape, fashion, form, or make by cutting.

23. To make or form by cutting (e.g. a statue, engraving, seal, jewel, etc.), to sculpture or carve (a statue or image), to engrave (a plate, seal, etc.), to fashion (a stone or jewel), to shape (garments, utensils, etc.).

15... *Ballad on Money* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 48 Craftsmen that be in every cyte. Sum cutte, sum shave, sume knoke, sum grave, Only money to wyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 84 Why should a man... Sit like his Grandsire, cut in Alabaster? 1623 B. JONSON *On Shaks. Portrait* in 1st *Folio*, This Figure, that thou here seest put, It was for gentle Shakespeare cut. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Their Boots are well sewed, but ill cut. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 69 We have seen some few things cut in Wood by... Hans Holbein the Dane. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 P 5 His Seals are... exquisitely well cut. *Ibid.* No. 166 P 2 He knows perfectly well when a Coat is well cut. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 196 It was escalloped, or cut into some rich open-work pattern. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 340 Pointed piles, evidently cut by a metal instrument.

† b. *fig.* To make ready, prepare, plan; = *cut out* 561. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.*, Cut him work to do.

c. *pa. ppl.* Formed, fashioned, shaped (as if by cutting).

c 1511 1st *Eng. Bh. Amer.* (Hunt.) Introd. 32/2 His wingis kyt like a rasour. 1850 L. ARNOT *Autobiogr.* II. x. 22 His skull was sharply cut and fine. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 218 His features were finely cut [etc.].



24. To hollow out, excavate (a hole, channel, canal, road, etc.).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 87 A streame cut through the Corian Mountain. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 36 From Suez. . . where several attempts have been made to cut such a Sluice or Channel as should give Ships a navigable and free passage from the Mediterranean thither. 1682A LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 479 Cutting in the middle Circle a devaling Hole. 1772A T. SIMPSON *Vermilion-Killer* 2 Their holes . . . made 1000 as if cut with an auger. 1798 *in Spirit Pub. Jnrl.* (1799) II. 43 The canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. 1878 MARKHAM *Gr. Frozen Sea* xxii. (1880) 278 The men being employed in cutting a road through the hummocks. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 173/2 We do not see how the canals are to be cut.

b. To cut one's way, a passage: to advance by cutting through obstructions.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 16 The powres we beare with vs Will cut their passage through the force of France. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 34 The Ships cut their way slowly. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 600 He cut his way gallantly through them, and came off safe.

25. To perform or execute (an action, gesture, or display of a grotesque, striking, or notable kind): chiefly in certain established phrases, as to cut a CAPER, a DASH, a FIGURE, a JOKE, a VOLUNTARY, for which see these substantives. Also, To cut an antic, a curvet, a flourish; to cut faces, to make grimaces, distort the features.

1601 [see CAPER sb.<sup>2</sup> x b].

1664 COTTON *Scarron* IV. (1807) 68 Wilt thou cut faces evermore For husband dead as nail in door? 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Asiatia* I. 1, He shall cut a sham or banter with the best wit or poet of 'em all. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 437 Like the twitches we sometimes feel in our limbs, or habits men get of cutting faces. 1811 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xvii. 262, I cut one of my best opera flourishes. 1835 — *Tour Prairies* xxii. Two of us . . . saw a fellow . . . cutting queer antics. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 457 [They] cut a curvet in the air.

VII. Special senses, elliptical, contextual, or technical.

26. Surg. a. To castrate.

1465 MAUN. & HOUSEH. *Exp.* 313 Paid for xvij. kokerelles to make capons of. Item, for the kyttyng of them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150 b, The Bore Pigges they cutte when they were sixe monethes olde. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii, The great Turk. . . did command I should beforthwith cut. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. N. V. II. 253 The lamb is stronger for being cut late.

b. To make an incision in the bladder for extraction of stone; also absol. to perform lithotomy.

1566 SECURUS *Detection* A ii, I will not cut those that haue the stone. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 433 A Gentleman in Paris was not long since cut of the stone. 1615 CROOKT *Body of Man* Pref., That they should not cut any man for the Stone. 1784 H. WATSON *in Med. Commun.* I. 92 The patients cut in our hospitals. 1830 COOPER *Dict. Surgery* (ed. 6) 825 *Lithotomy*, Mr. Cheselden never resumed his second manner of cutting.

† c. To circumcise. Obs. rare.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 236 Such an apostat rascall. is cut and marked for a Mahometan.

27. Of horses: intr. To strike or bruise the inside of the fetlock with the shoe or hoof of the opposite foot.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 139 See. . . how he . . . interferences, and cuts one Leg against another, and is not sensible of it. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1028/4 The other a bright bay . . . trots and gallops only, cuts a little behind. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Cutting in the manage, is when the horse's feet interfere. 1865 YOUBART *Horse* xvi. (1872) 380 Some horses will cut only when they are fatigued or lame and old; many colts will cut before they arrive at their full strength.

28. Naut. (absol.) To cut the cable (in order to get quickly under way). See also cut and run 40.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4378/3 The Enemy had escaped, having . . . cut and tow'd out. 1743 C. KNOWLES *in Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 107, I made the signal to cut. 1780 L. RODNEY *Lett. in New Ann. Reg.* 42 Ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip in order to pursue or engage the enemy.

29. Card-playing. (trans. and intr.) To divide (a pack of cards); spec. to do so at random into two or more parts in order to determine the deal, prevent cheating in dealing, etc.

1532 *Dice Play* (Percy Soc.) 33 At trump . . . cutting at the neck is a great vantage, so is cutting by a bum card (finely) under & over. c 1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* I. ii, Thou hast all the cards within thy hands, To shuffle or cut. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 405 Shuffling and cutting ones self a Fortune in this scambling World. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 342 Having shuffled the cards, the adversary cuts them. 1750 HOWLS *Whist* (ed. 10) 159 [Rule] xv. You are to cut two Cards at the least. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* I. 27 The person who cuts the lowest, is entitled to the deal. 1824 *Hist. Gambling* 56 Dick stated that he could cut any card he chose at any time. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 19 His left-hand player then cuts to him, lifting and also leaving at the least three cards.

30. Dancing. (intr.) To spring from the ground, and, while in the air, to twiddle the feet one in front of the other alternately with great rapidity.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 228 (T.) Dances, wherein are divers changes, cuttings, turnings, and agitations of the body. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 232 One of them had shewn greater agility and cut higher than any one. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* Out went the boots, first on one side then on the other, then cutting, then shuffling. 1844 — *Christm. Carol* (1885) 26 Pezziwig 'cut'—cut so

deftly, that he appeared to wink with his legs, and came upon his feet again without a stagger.

31. In various games: a. *Cricket. trans. and intr.* To hit a length ball, a little wide of the off stump, with a bat held quite, or nearly, horizontal, by which the ball is driven to the left side of point. b. *Lawn Tennis. trans. and intr.* To strike the ball sharply with the racket held at an angle, or with a downward motion, so as to make it revolve, by which it tends to shoot with a very slight rise on striking the ground. c. *Croquet. trans.* To drive (a ball) away obliquely by a stroke from another ball.

[1840 NYREN *Cricket's Guide* 21 Beldham would cut at such a ball with a horizontal bat.] 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. 101, Johnson . . . bowls a ball almost wide to the off; the batter steps out and cuts it beautifully to where cover-point is standing very deep. 1888 STEELE & LITTLETON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) II. 62 We have never seen Shrewsbury . . . cut in any other way.

32. Painting. a. *trans.* (See quot. 1727.) b. *intr.* Of a colour: To show itself obtrusively, stand out strongly.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Cutting, in painting, the laying one strong lively colour over another, without any shade or softening.—The cutting of colours has always a disagreeable effect. c 1816 FUSELI *Lect. Art* viii. (1848) 508 Those that cut and come forward, first—and those which more or less partake of the surrounding medium, in various degrees of distance.

33. *collog. (trans.)* To break off acquaintance or connexion with (a person); also (as a single act) to affect not to see or know (a person) on meeting or passing him. Often emphasized by *dead*.

1634 S. R. Noble *Soldier* II. 1, Why shud a Soldier. . . Be cut thus by. a Courtier? 1786 G. COLMAN *in Europ. Mag.* IX. 370 Some bow, some nod, some cut him. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xiv. (D.), He had cut me ever since my marriage. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 188 To cut an acquaintance. . . has hardly yet escaped out of the limits of slang phraseology. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iv, Any fellow voluntarily conversing with an usher was to be cut dead by the whole school. 1887 F. S. RUSSELL *Earl of Peterborough* II. vii. 230 He met Bolingbroke . . . and . . . cut the ex-Minister dead.

† b. *intr.* To break off acquaintance or connexion with. Obs.

1782A IN MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 305 Mr. Poor and the Fits have cut, which I regret, but poor man nobody likes him. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 110 For more than a year Scott has cut with the 'Edinburgh Review'. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 180 I've cut dead with Lucy Drummond, so you may be perfectly easy in that affair.

c. *trans.* To renounce, give up, absent oneself from, avoid (a thing).

1795 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horse-m.* x. (1809) 109, I shall cut riding entirely. c 1812A in Whitley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 104 Bid him not set me an imposition For cutting his lectures this morning at eight. 1835 E. CASWALL *Art of Phick* (Oxford ed. 6) 37 He that cutteth chapel often. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 59, I would cut the whole concern to-morrow.

† 34. *Irish Hist. (trans.)* To levy (a tax, etc.). Also absol. [Ir. *gearraim sraid*: cf. F. *tailleur*.]

1566 SPENSER *State Ire.* 87 Cutting upon every portion of land a reasonable rent. 1610 DAVIES and Let. *Earl Salish.* (1787) 280 He . . . had power to cut upon all the inhabitants, high, or low, as pleased him. 1612 — *Why Ireland*, etc. 126, I may cut the erick upon the country.

† 35. *Thieves' cant.* To speak, talk, say. (trans. and intr.) Obs.

c 1500 Maid *Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 17 Than wolde she mete, With her lemmann swete, And cutte with hym. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 To cutte bene whyddys, to speake or geue good wordes. To cutte, to saye. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*, To Cut, to Speak. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Meg. . . has some queer ways, and often cuts queer words.

† 36. *intr.* † To shape one's discourse, trim, try not to commit oneself. Obs.

1672-3 MARVEL *Rel. Transp.* I. 114 He cuts indeed and faulter in this discourse, which is no good sign. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 74 Some Crafty Zealots cut and wheald'd, And lying vow'd they never medd'd.

VIII. Phrases.

37. To cut a feather: † a. To make fine distinctions, 'split hairs'. Obs.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 159 Nor seeke . . . with nice distinctions, to cut a Feather [with the Schoolemen]. 1684 T. GODDARD *Pilate's Demon* 317 Men who. . . have not the skill to cut a feather.

b. Naut. Of a ship: To make the water foam before her.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 10 If the Bow be too broad, she will seldome . . . cut a feather; that is, to make a foam before her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To cut a Feather, when a ship has so sharp a bow that she makes the spray feather in cleaving it.

38. To cut a tooth, one's teeth: to have them appear through the gums; also fig. to become knowing, attain to discretion; so cut one's eye-teeth.

1677 LADY HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 148 Poor little Susana is very ill about her teeth. I hope in God they will not be long before they be cut. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. iv, Like a child that was cutting his teeth. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), When the teeth are ready to cut. 1860 RRADE *Clouster & H.* xxx, He and I were born the same year, but he cut his teeth long before me. 1869

PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 220 Baby. . . is now cutting his fifth tooth, which is all but through.

39. To cut and carve: see CARVE v. II. To cut and contrive: to practise economy so as to keep one's expenses within one's means. To cut and dry: to render cut and dried: see CUT ppl. a.

1854 DICKENS *Hard Times* I. ii, A mighty man at cutting and drying. 1876 GEO. ELLIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iii, I am obliged to cut and contrive. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) 360 You cannot cut and dry truth. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* xiv, Cutting and contriving to make both ends meet.

40. To cut and run (Naut.) . see quot. 1794; (slang or colloq.) . see quot. 1794; 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 248\* To Cut and run, to cut the cable and make sail instantly, without waiting to weigh anchor. 1827 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 7 Feb., Greek and Turkish craft . . . were obliged to 'cut and run' before the wind. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* v, I'd give a shilling if they had cut and run.

41. To cut loose: a. *trans.* To loosen or set free by cutting that which fastens or confines; b. *intr.* To sever oneself, free oneself, escape. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. I. xxv, Dacre's quarters were attacked, and his horses all cut loose. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 41 In leaving the only home she had ever known, and cutting loose from the protection of a friend whom she loved and revered. 1889 A. E. BARR *Feet of Clay* xv. 301, I will cut loose from every entanglement.

† To cut scores: to settle accounts (with): see SCORES. Obs.

42. To cut short: (trans.) a. to shorten by cutting off a part or parts; to abridge, curtail. *lit. and fig.* (Sometimes to cut shorter.) 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 21 Cut shorter your processe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 He was taken and . . . cut shorter by the hedde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* x. 32 In those dayes the Lord began to cut Israel short [margin, Hebr. to cut off the ends]. 1664 H. MORE *Apol.* 507, I must . . . cut my skirts as short as I can, that they sit not upon them. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Aug., That gentleman . . . cut the matter very short, and would not talk upon it at all. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 293 William cuts the whole story very short. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 149, I will ask you to cut your answers shorter.

b. To curtail, abridge, or restrict (any one) in his privileges, means, etc. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 Your Lordships . . . cut me yet thirty pound shorter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 156 Because I cut you short in that, I will commute for it, by telling you that that was told me for a secret. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 302 You . . . unjustly take upon you to cut us short of Salvation. 1755 JOHNSON, To cut short, to abridge; as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay. 1799 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* VII. p. xciii, I am cut short enough by having no other emolument.

c. To bring to a sudden end, break off, put a stop to abruptly. d. To interrupt abruptly; to stop, 'pull up' (a speaker). 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 1. 87 The welfare of vs all Hangs on the cutting short that fraudfull man. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 28 He will finish the worke, and cut it short in righteousness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* (J.), More he would have said, But the stern hero turn'd aside his head, And cut him short. 1713 BERRILEY *Hylas & P.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 294 It would probably have cut short your discourse. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 232 But the Admiral . . . cut him short. 'I do not wish to hear anything on that subject.' 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 222 Her speculations . . . were cut short by the entrance of her husband.

e. *intr.* To stop short, be brief.

1691 tr. *Emilius's Obs. Journ.* Naples 184, I was oblig'd to cut short, and tell her [etc.]. 1726 J. M. PRAG. *Hist. Chev. de Vandray* 116 To cut short. . . we broke up.

43. To cut one's stick (slang): to take one's departure, be off, go. Also to cut one's lucky. 1825 BLACKB. *Mag.* XVIII. 421, He . . . has cut his stick mayhap until we sail. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, I'm afraid I must cut my stick. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* III. 47, I am glad you 'cut your lucky'.

44. To cut the coat according to the cloth: to adapt oneself to circumstances, keep within the limits of one's means (see CLOTH sb. 10). So also † to cut one's cloth according to one's calling.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 16, I shall Cut my cote after my cloth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 13 To teach them how they should cut their coats. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* IV. i, Keep yourself right and even cut your cloth, sir, According to your calling. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 953/4 Times are changed, and . . . we must, to use the homely metaphor, 'cut our coat according to our cloth'.

† 45. To cut sail, one's sail: see quot. 1692. ? Obs.

1569 HAWKINS and Voy. *W. Ind.* in Arber *Garner* V. 88 At which departing, in cutting of the foresail, a marvellous misfortune happened to one of the Officers. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Discov. E. Ind.* 71 a, The whole Fleet, hauling wayed, did then begin to cut and spread their sayles with a great pleasure. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 Cut the Sail, that is unfurl it, and let it fall down. 1721 in BAILEY.

46. To cut the throat of: (fig.) to destroy, ruin, injure irretrievably.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., This cuts the throat of that misconceived opinion. 1692 Br. of Elv *Answer*, Touchstone to This, which cuts the throat of the Roman Cause. 1824 LEICESTER STANHOPE *Grace* in 1824, 15 Generals, who cut their own throats by word of command. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 214 They . . . believed that Elizabeth was cutting her own throat.

47. To cut it (too) fat: see 8 b.  
 48. To cut to pieces: see 7 c.  
 49. To cut the comb of: to lower the pride of: see COMB. To cut the gold (Archery): see GOLD. To cut the grass under, or the ground from under, a person's feet: see GRASS, GROUND. To cut the hair: to split hairs: see HAIR. To cut the knot: see KNOT. To cut the round, the volt, etc.

IX. In comb. with adverbs.

50. Cut about. a. trans. To damage or disfigure by random cutting and chipping of the surface. Chiefly pass.

1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 119 The most precious monuments of the Abbey.. how cut about and mutilated they are!

b. intr. To run or dart about: see 19 b.

Cut adrift: see 14. Cut asunder: see 7.

51. Cut away.

a. trans. To cut so as to take or clear away, to remove by cutting.

c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* 604 (W.) And his bowes awai i-kett. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111 Cuttyn a-way, abscond, amputo. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 429 Some had be bolnyng cut away. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 399/2 Used to draw up the Cataract off the sight of the eye while it is cutting away. 1886 BESANT *Childs. Gibeon* 107, I will cut away the dead leaves.

† b. fig. To take away, remove forcibly; to stop the supply of, cut off. Obs.

138a *Wyclif a Cor.* xi. 12, I kute away the occasion of hem. c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* 1. 22, He þæt wolde kute away al maner of veyne besides. 156a N. WINTER *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 10 All error and abuse being cutt away. 1707 FREIND *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 251 Yesterday they cut away the Water of a Mill in this Town.

c. intr. To go on cutting continuously or without cessation: see AWAY 7.

52. Cut back.

a. trans. To prune by cutting off the shoots close back to the main stem or stock.

1871 SHIRLEY HIBBERD *Amateur's Fl. Garden* 210 Early in March cut back all the shoots.

b. To plough the second time, across or at right angles to the first furrow; = CROSS-POUGH.

1858 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 65 The ordinary method.. was for the farmer in the autumn to plough down the field.. in the spring he had it cut back.

53. Cut down.

a. trans. To cut so as to bring or throw down; cause to fall by cutting; to fell.

138a *Wyclif Matt.* iii. 10 Every tree.. shal be kilt [1388 kilt] down. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2850 To cutte down.. Bowis of buskis and of branches. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 8 Other cut doune branches from the trees. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 5 Ye shall destroy their altars.. and cut doune their groves. 1784 *Genil. Mag.* LIV. II. 643 A hill contiguous is cutting down.

b. To let fall or take down (the body of one who has been hanged) by cutting the rope.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 207 Whosoever that is hanged by-yonde see, shall neuer be cutte nor pulled doune. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. App. 1023/2 He being hanged till he was halfe dead, was cut doune and stripped. 1883 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* 1603-42 I. vii. 28a The King having given orders that he should not be cut down until he was dead.

c. To lay low or kill with the sword or the like.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 166 Soldiers, hew down the rebel!.. Cut him down. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. 154 The Welsh.. were cut ruthlessly down in the cornfields.

† d. fig. To put a stop to. Obs. rare.

1577 NORTHROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 177 That the magistrates and rulers may.. cut doune this wicked vice that it may be no more vsed.

e. To take the lead of decisively in a race or run; to surpass, get the better of.

1713 ADDISON *Cl. Tarriff* (J.), So great is his natural eloquence, that he cuts down the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument. 1865 SURTESS *Facey Romford's Hounds* 156 (Illustration) Captain Spurrier 'cut down' by Romford.

f. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Raser un vaisseau*, to cut down a ship, or take off part of her upper works, as the poop, quarter-deck, or fore-castle, in order to lighten her, when she becomes old and feeble. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 174 The.. Indian.. had been cut down.

g. To reduce, abridge, retrench, curtail, esp. a speech, expenses, wages.

1857 LEVER *Port. Glenora* viii. A system of.. cutting down every one's demand to the measure of their own pockets. 1885 DUNCAN *in March. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 Only one London newspaper attempts to give the speeches in full, the rest cut them down unmercifully. 1886 HARRING-GOULD *Conrt Royal* I. ix. 144 Expenses ought to be cut down in every way.

54. Cut in.

a. trans. To carve or engrave in intaglio.

1883 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her official number.. shall be cut in on her mainbeam.

b. *Whale-fishery.* To cut up (a whale) so as to remove the blubber.

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperrn. Whale* 185 As soon as possible after the whale has been killed, it is brought along-side the ship to be cut in, by means of instruments which

are called 'spades'. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 208 The next proceeding of the whaler is to 'cut in', or remove the blubber. *Ibid.* 210 From three to five hours are required to 'cut in' an ordinary school whale.

c. intr. To penetrate or enter sharply or abruptly; esp. so as to make a way for oneself or occupy a position between others.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 3 Neptune cutting in, a cantle forth doth take. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 117 A huge arme of the Sea, which cutting in between the Land by the West, watreth Cornwall on the right hand, and Wales on the left. 1799 in OWEN *Wellesley's Desch.* 114 The enemy having cut in between them and Seedasere. 1825 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii. After much 'cutting in', and shaving of wheels and lashing of horses.

d. To interpose or interrupt abruptly in conversation or the like; to strike in. So cut into for cut in to.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* v. viii. When Mr. Van Haarlem had finished his compliments, then Mr. Brengle cut in. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* vi. 'I say, Home', cut in Kennedy hastily, 'shall I go?' 1890 R. F. D. PALGRAVE *O. Cronwell* xiii. 288 The Royalists had only to wait, ready to cut in when the Levellers had done the work. c 1890 R. KIRLING *Phantom Rickshaw*, etc. (ed. 3) 74 It will save you cutting into my talk.

e. *Card-playing.* To join in a game (of whist) by taking the place of a player cutting out q.v.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 277 When the rubber was finished, my mistress was asked to cut in. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 542 Instead of cutting in to a party of whist, they play the rubbers by rotation. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 6 Players cutting in take the chairs of players cutting out.

55. Cut off.

a. trans. To cut so as to take off; to detach by cutting (something material).

To cut off a corner: see CORNER sb. 1 a b. c 1280 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 401 3if bi hond or bi foot scauldriþ þee, kute itte of, and caste it fro þee. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 177 b. Though thou cut of my head. 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 119 To have their noses and ears cut off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Cutting off the dead Wood. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 895 This hair is his: she cut it off and gave it.

b. To remove, take away, sever, strike off (something immaterial).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 98 b. When as I doe cut of so much of myne owne right unto you. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 101 Why he that cuts off twenty years of life, Cuts off so many years of fearing death. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. 1792 COKE & MOORE *Life J. Wesley* I. (ed. 2) 4 Determined.. at a single blow to cut off from the established Church every Minister of honesty and conscience.

c. To bring to an end suddenly or abruptly; to put a stop to; to break off, cut short. To cut off an entail: see ENTAIL sb. 2 1.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 17, I had rather cut off all old acquaintance with him. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* iii. 53 They have cut off my life in the dungeon. 1635 STAFFORD *Femall Glory* (1860) 51 Obedience calls upon me to cut off.. this digression. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Polesander* II. 73 Zabaim, cutting him off, bade him answer succinctly. 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Church* xxvii. 303 You wish to cut off the entail. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 285 [These things] cut off all hopes of a reconciliation.

d. To put to death (suddenly or prematurely), to bring to an untimely end.

c 1265 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Cron. Scot.* (1728) 16 If the Earl of Douglas.. had been cutted off suddenly. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xx. 15 When the Lord hath cut off the enemies of David. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 483 ¶ 2 Why such an one was cut off in the flower of his youth. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. x. 239 His father was cut off at the age of twenty-five.

† e. To shorten, cut short. Obs. rare.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westru. Hoe v.* Wks. 1873 II. 362 The story of vs both shall bee as good as an olde wines tale, to cut off our way to London.

f. To intercept, stop the passage or supply of.

1569 STOCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* I. iv. 9 Leosthenes seeing that he could not by force winne the towne, straightwaies cut off their victuals. 1780 COKE *Russ. Disc.* 198 The Chinese.. found means to cut off several straggling parties of Russians. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 495 [They] cut off several vehicles of baggage. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. The Streets* III. At last the company's man came to cut off the water. 1899 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. iii. 29 War.. would cut off their wool from the Flemish looms.

g. To interrupt, stop (communication, passage, etc.); to render impossible by interposing an insurmountable obstacle.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii. 'Slight, our presence has cut off the convey of the test. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Philo's Trav.* vii. 19 He cut off his way, and stopt him from passing further. 1776 N. WOODHULL in SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 200 Cutting off the communication between the army in town and country. 1843 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 52 We attempted to cut off their retreat. 1845 LEVER *O'Donoghue* (1862) 352, I have sent a strong party.. to cut off their advance.

h. To exclude from access, intercourse, view, etc.; to shut out; to debar.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 405 You might alledge.. some other impediment which cut you off from keeping company. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 77 The wall interposing cuts off all that prospect of sea and land. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i. (1861) 66 The first cottage.. which was cut off from other houses by a wall all round it. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 76 Declaring a man a leper, and cutting him off from social intercourse.

i. To cut off with a shilling: to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling (the bequest being a proof that the disinheritor was designed).

[1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ¶ 15 My eldest Son John.. I do disinherit and wholly cut off from any Part of this my Personal Estate, by giving him a single Cockle Shell.] 1834 HOOD *Tynley Hall* (1840) 268 Wowing.. to cut him off with a shilling. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* III. I might get you turned out of house and home, and cut off with a shilling.

56. Cut out.

a. trans. To cut so as to take out; to excise, extract, orextirpate by cutting (something material).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 With þat knyf he cuttez out a pece of his fesch. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 20 He can cutte out the stone. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 With the Burine one cuts the peece all at once out of the plate. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Oct., He found the Leaves.. cut out. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 ¶ 4 The Pope.. ordered his Tongue to be cut out. 1840 LISTON *Elem. Surgery* I. (ed. 2) 215 The affected parts.. should be cut out.

b. To remove, excise, omit (a portion of a literary work, etc.).

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* 1, I wish you could cut the ghost out, sir. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii. Sir, the performers have cut it out. 1886 SALMON *Introd. N. T.* xviii. 380 The parts which it is proposed to cut out are indissolubly connected with those which are left behind. 1891 MAUDE *Merciful Divorce* 117 Before I cut you out of my will.

c. To surprise and carry off (a ship) from a harbour, etc., by getting between her and the shore.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. iii. 141 How impossible it would prove, either to board or to cut out any vessel protected by a force posted on shore within pistol-shot. 1781 MAP. D'ARBLAY *Let. Jan.*, After.. cutting a few ships out of Torbay. 1882 STEVENSON *Pan. Stud. Men & Bks.* 162 He could not swoop into a parlour and, in the naval phrase, 'cut out' a human being from that dreary port.

d. *U.S. and Australia.* To detach or separate (an animal) from the herd.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/2 The two best hands will go in and 'cut out' the cattle that bear the brand of their employers. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508 Cut out, to separate an animal from the herd.

† e. To exclude, debar (from); = cut off. Obs.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 47 They in a manner cut themselves out from all advantage of conversation.

f. To get in front of a rival so as to intervene between him and success, or take the first place from him; to out-do, supplant in preference.

A driver or rider who 'cuts in', cuts out some one else. 16.. DRYDEN in BIRCH *Milton's Wks.* 1738 I. 48 This man [Milton] cuts us all out, and the Antients too. 1845 Ld. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. 355 The King of the French has lent all the Crown jewels to the duchess, so she will quite cut our Queen out. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 220 He cut out all the other suitors of the duchess.

g. To deprive, do out of.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* II. The appriizer.. cut the family out of another monstrous cantle of their remaining property. 1860 S. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* III. 136 Cutting him out of his annual butt of sack.

† h. To divide for distribution. Obs.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 142 By virtue of Christ cut out and divided to thee.

i. To excavate, carve out; to form by excavation or carving.

1548 [see CUT sb. 2 a]. a 1648 Ld. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 102 The whole forest.. was cut out into long walks every way. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 159 To what end the Lord did cut out all those Harbours, Creeks, Channels. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 165 [They] saw the word Magee.. and Capt. John cut out under it, upon a tree.

j. To fashion or shape by cutting (out of a piece).

1551 T. WILSON *Logiæ* (1580) 42 b, Although one have clothe, yet can he not have the use of it, except the Tailor cut it out. 1696 J. F. MERCHANT'S *Ware-ho.* 38 How to cut out a Shift out of two Ells of Holland. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 108 She.. could cut out men's shirts. *Ibid.* 110 She could cut out much better than the ladies themselves.

k. fig. To form, fashion, shape, to carve out.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iii. 144 To.. Be his owne Caruer, and cut out his way. To find out Right with Wrongs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 393 By th' patterne of mine owne thoughts, I cut out The puritie of his. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 190 You.. expect every.. man to be just cut out upon the pattern of.. Henry. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 174, I thought it was manners to cut out my behaviour on your pattern.

l. fig. To plan; to prepare (work to be done).

1619 *Relat. betw. Eng. & Germ.* Ser. II. (Camden) 68 How they may by.. ill affected subjects cut us out newe worke in Ireland and Scotland. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frul.* No. 98 ¶ 5 The excessive Officiousness of the female World in cutting out Matches. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. ad fin. Wks. IX. 126 They will cut out work for one another, and France will cut out work for them all. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 174 The most unhappy of all men is the man.. who has got no work cut out for him in the world.

m. To form or fashion by nature (for a particular purpose). (Usually in pa. pp.)

1645 J. BOND *Oceanus Occid.* 61 It was a Country by scituation.. cut out for safety. 1708 DR. SMITH in HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Dec., You seeme as it were to be cut out for those studies. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 401 He was not cut out for a Court. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xiv. 115 She was cut out for a clergyman's wife.

† (b.) To fix upon (for a purpose). Obs.

1667 PEREY *Diary* 2 Sept., They told me both that they had long cut me out for Secretary to the Duke of York.

† n. To cut it out: to flaunt, make a show, cut a dash. *Obs.*

1619 J. DYKE *Counterpoison* (1620) 39 They must flaunt, and cut it out in apparel, furniture [etc.]. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyard's Theatre*. World II. 149 Cutting it out in their Silks, Perfumes, and Embroideries.

o. intr. To admit of being cut out into shape.

1829 *Bone Manure, Rep. Doncaster Comm.* 31 The whole [manure] will cut out like a jelly. 1850 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc. XI*. 1. 139 Hay never cuts out so well as when it has been stacked from the field as fast as made.

p. intr. (orig. passive) Card-playing. To come out of or be excluded from a game (of whist) by cutting an unfavourable card; done in order to allow another player or players to cut in.

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1777) II. 216 My Lord and I, happening to be cut out at the same time at whist. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Mrs. G., having cut out at cards, approached us. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 122 With the same pleasure that a gentleman who has cut out returns to a rubber. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 5 (Whist) The fifth and sixth players... have the right to cut into the game when a rubber has been completed by the first four players. This operation is effected by two players cutting out. Cutting out... the players cut and the highest go out, whether two or one.

#### 57. Cut over.

a. intr. To run or pass across: see 17.

1551-1570 [see 17].

b. trans. To cut down the trees or bushes growing over (an area); to pass over cutting.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts I*. 171 By the time the whole four acres had cut over. 1889 W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry I*. 20 The trees consist of stool shoots or root suckers which are cut over periodically.

c. To strike a person sharply over some part of the body with a weapon or missile; mostly passive: e. g. to be struck over the legs at hockey, to be struck or hurt by the ball at cricket; to be wounded.

1874 DASENT *Half a Life I*. 122 [At hockey] Now mind you look out, or you'll be cut over. 1890 R. KIPLING *Woe Willie Winkie* 66 If he lives, he writes Home that he has been 'potted', 'sniped', 'chipped', or 'cut over'. 1893 *Cricketer* 29 July 304 He was cut over twice in rapid succession owing to inequalities in the ground, and inaccuracies in the bowlers.

d. To cut down, throw over with a slashing blow.

1883 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 153 The officer cut over the first with a blow on his neck.

58. Cut under. To cut out by underselling. *collog.*

1874 MAYHEW *London Char.* 469 (Farmer) The spirit of competition on the part of the masters—the same universal desire to cut under.

#### 59. Cut up.

a. trans. To cut so as to take or get up; to root up by cutting; also fig.

1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 45 Rootes, rootes? alas, they are seeded, new cut up. 1611 *Bible Job* xxx. 4 Who cut up mallows by the bushes. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. xi, This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 15 The law has therefore wisely cut up the root of dissension. 1839 *Morning Herald* 28 Aug. The gum trade... is nearly cut up by the roots.

b. To cut in pieces; to divide into parts by cutting, to carve; to cut open.

1580 BARET *Alu.* C 1876 Cut vp: or winne these partridges. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii, No wild fowl to cut up but mine! 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* iii, Now I'll cut up the onions, for they will make your eyes water. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Oct. 362 Every lady and gentleman was instructed how to cut up a turkey, capon or bustard.

c. fig. To divide into parts, destroy the continuity of; to destroy or mar irretrievably.

1813 LEIGH HUNT in *Examiner* 19 Apr. 242/2 His night's sleep had been cut up. 1817 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life & Lett.* (1870) I. 248 My time is just now so closely cut up. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 123 They will very soon cut up and destroy all we have in this country.

d. To overcome with great slaughter, 'cut to pieces': see 7 c.

1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 787 A parcel of stragglers cut up our wounded. 1821 BLACKER *Mahratta War* i. ix. 155 note, The body of cavalry... employed to cut up the column of infantry.

e. To cut, hack, or gash the surface of irregularly; to damage by or as by cutting.

1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 301 Like the plough, which cutteth up the ground that it may receive the seed. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xx, The roads, which were terribly cut up. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 104 The ice was much cut up. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The ground was... much cut up between wickets.

† f. To whip up, to incite with the whip. *Obs.*

1756-66 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) II. 24 My horse was as good... and I cut him up, and pricked him over the turf.

g. fig. To censure, criticize, or review with destructive severity.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xx, The book-answers... when they have cut up some respectable name. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* vii. v, 'May be... it's out of bashfulness: perhaps he thinks we shall cut him up.' 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* II. 228 The conversation fell naturally... upon Miss Whitaker's affair, and Lord Winterbottom was cut up... without mercy. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesham* 55 [The reviewer] savagely cutting up people's books or pictures.

h. To wound deeply the feelings of; to distress greatly. (Usually in pass.)

1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* i, Scrooge was not so dreadfully cut up by the sad event. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. ix. 127, I believe he was dreadfully cut up at my going away.

† i. To cut up short: to cut short, interrupt.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 197 Shee, beeing... something a shrewd-tongued woman, by and by cut him vp short.

j. To share (plunder), to divide. *slang.*

[1779 R. CUMBERLAND *Wheel of Fort.* iv. iii. (Farmer). A gentleman who trusts to servant, in his absence is sure to be cut up.] 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 505 (Farmer) We had between sixty and seventy quid to cut up.

k. intr. To admit of being cut up or divided,

to turn out as to amount of fortune; properly a butcher's phrase; said of a person after his death. *slang.*

1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* v. ix, Pray, how does he cut up? What has he left behind him? 1797 BURKE (T.), The only question... of their legislative butchers, will be, how he cuts up? 1792 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* I. (1814) 366 Geneva would cut up as fast as most towns in Europe. 1831 DISRAELI *Eng. Duke* iv. vii, 'You think him rich?' 'Oh, he will cut up very large,' said the Baron. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vii, The old banker died in course of time, and... 'cut up' prodigiously well.

l. To cut up rough, rusty, savage, etc.: (intr.) to become angry or quarrelsome. *collog.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, I may say I won't pay, and cut up rough. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, Hang it! you cut up quite savage. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thale* vii. 101 'Now, Ingram, don't cut up rough about it.'

m. To cut a dash; show off; to behave (in a specified way); to behave badly or indecorously. *U.S. collog.*

1787 *Generous Attachment* i. 89 A couple of plough boys... would do, when properly dressed, and cut it up... as well as the best. 1859 H. W. BECHER *Notes fr. Plymouth Pulpit*, I believe I never did cut up so bad any one week as I did that week. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i, It ain't no use to argify nerry to cut up frisky. 1888 HOWELLS *Likely Story* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 26 If you dare to touch them, I'll ring for Jane, and then she'll see you cutting up.

n. *Sporting slang.* To 'behave' (badly, etc.) in a race or competition.

1883 *Scottsman* 11 July 181/1 He cut up badly and can have no chance for the Cup. 1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 May 463/2 (Farmer) Export again cut up wretchedly in the Burwell Stakes.

x. Phraseological expressions and combinations containing the verb-stem.

60. Cut-and-come-again. The act or faculty of cutting (from a joint of meat, etc.) and of returning to help oneself as often as one likes; hence, unfailing supply, abundance; also fig. Also attrib.

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii. 121, I vow, 'tis a noble sirloyn. Ay; here's cut, and come again. 1827 S. P. in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 54, A ham... is a cut-and-come-again dish, ready at hand. 1845 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty Diamond* iv, Always happy to see a friend in our plain way... pale sherry, old port, and cut and come again. 1865 SALA *Dutch Pick.* xv. 241 You cut your steak off hot from the living animal, on the cut and come again principle.

61. Cut-and-cover. *Engineering.* A method of constructing a tunnel by making a cutting in which the brickwork lining is built and then covered in: employed with advantage when the depth below the surface is comparatively small.

1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 2/8 Certain portions of this work... could be much better and more cheaply executed by the method of cut-and-cover. *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 3/4 Excavating what is technically called the 'cut and cover' portion of the work—the portion of the tunnel, that is to say... cut out, arched over, and covered in again.

62. Cut and thrust: see CUT sb.<sup>2</sup> 2 c.

63. Comb. a. with object noun, = 'that which or he who cuts...' as cut-air, beard-, caper-, girdle-, nose-, CUTPURSE, CUTTHROAT, CUTWATER; b. = '... used to cut, cutting', as cut-whip, CUT-GRASS. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 266 A cut-purse... is by Plautus... called... a cut-girdle. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 174 The biggest stem of all the wing, and may be properly enough call'd the cut-air. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Brit. & Raleigh*, And Commons' votes shall cut-nose guards disband. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* i. ii, Her sense and breeding is fit for none but a cutcaper. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 39 Not one... greasy, lying, tale-bearing... newsmonger cut-beard is to be found. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/4 A light, thin, supple whalebone cut whip.

Cut (kət), ppl. a. [Pa. pple. of CUT v.]

1. Gashed or wounded with a sharp-edged instrument; having an incision made in it.

1666 MAS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 471/1 To bind up a cut finger. 1889 F. TREVES *Man. Surgery* (ed. 6) II. xi. 473 The ordinary cut throat of the suicide or homicide.

b. esp. Of clothes, etc.: Having the edges or other parts purposely indented or slashed, for ornament or as a fashion.

1280 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 Short clothes and streyte wastyd dagged and kyte, and on euery syde slatered. 1528 TINDALE *Parable Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 103 In a vision, in a disguised garment, and a cut shoe. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 His kut dublets. a 1687 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q. v.* i, You'd both need wear cut clothes. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1273/4 Another Apron laced with cut and slash lace.

c. Of leaves and other natural objects: Having the margins deeply indented and divided.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alcea*, marsh mallow: or cut mallow. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sb. Dict.*, *Malva viscosa* salvage cut mallows. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 38 Leaves small, cut, hoary. 1867 BABINGTON *Man. Brit. Bot.* (ed. 6) 160 Ovale cut or pinnatifid leaflets.

2. That has been subjected to cutting; affected or modified by cutting.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. II.* i. 87 Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 326 Cut-cards... cards... having the good cards... all cut shorter, and the bad ones cut something narrower. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/3 In the Bank of England... buyers having now to choose between... Napoleons and German 20 marks at 76s. 6 1/4, and cut sovereigns at 77s. 10 1/2. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 Cut cloth is canvas painted, from which the carpenters cut away all portions which are not touched with paint.

3. Formed, shaped, fashioned, or made by cutting; having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing, as cut glass. Cut velvet: velvet having the pile cut so as to form patterns. † Cut river: a canal.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 7 By making Cut Rivers Navigable in all places where Art can possibly effect it. 1727 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 515 The gardens... have fine cut walks. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 87 The masonry is, as usual with the Romans, stratified in alternate courses of cut-stone and brick-work. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, The cut-velvet breeches. 1845 C. KNIGHT *Capital & Labour* 169 Cut-glass is now comparatively cheap. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Cut-nail, a nail cut from a nail-plate, in contradistinction to one forged from a nail-rod.

4. Divided into pieces by cutting.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* iiii. Cuite a-sunder, scissus. 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 166 Then let me be Thy cut anatomic. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 83 Enclosing the cut leaf in the delicate husk of the Indian-corn. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Cut-meat*, hay; fodder; chaff cut into short lengths. *North. Mod.* A heap of cut fire-wood.

5. Severed or detached by cutting; lopped off.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 167 A kyt braunche. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 13 The unhealthiness attributed to cut flowers, when introduced into... sleeping-rooms. 1878 EMERSON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 405 A show of cut-flowers.

6. Shortened, lessened, or reduced by, or as by cutting; curtailed; cut down.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 54 Short-cut lives of murder'd infants. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The New York Central... has been meeting the cut rate made via Baltimore. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 5/2 Parliament will accept... the cutting of the coupon, but the guarantee of the cut coupon—that is altogether another affair.

7. Castrated.

1624 *Nero* iv. i. (1888) 56 Your cut-boy Sporus. *Mod. A.* cut horse.

8. *slang.* Drunk, intoxicated.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 171 He is flaw'd, fluster'd, Cup shot, cut in the leg or back. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Cut, Drunk*, *Deep Cut*, *Cut in the Leg or Back*, very drunk. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 134 Your excellency was a little cut, but you broke up more the strongest of the company. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* i. vii. (1842) 36 I'm sure we had not much more than a bottle apiece. I was not cut. 1848 THACKERAY *B. Snobs* xlviii, I was so cut last night.

† 9. Cut and long tail: lit. horses or dogs with cut tails and with long tails; hence fig. all sorts of people. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 25 The rest of the band... tag and rag, cut & long tail. 1590 FULWELL *Arts Adulanti* i, Yea, even their very dogs, Rug, Rig, and Risble, yea, cut and long-tail, they shall be welcome. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 47, I that I will, come cut and long-tail, vnder the degree of a 'Squire'. 1628 VANBRUGH *Asop.* iv. ii, Your worship has six coach-horses (cut and long-tail), two runners, half-a-dozen hunters. 1699 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* II. iv, I whipped all the whores, cut and long tail, out of the parish.

10. Cut and dried (also cut and dry): originally referring to herbs in the herbalists' shops, as contrasted with growing herbs; hence, fig. ready-made and void of freshness and spontaneity; also, ready shaped according to a priori formal notions. (Usually of language, ideas, schemes or the like.)

1770 J. B. Let. to *Sackverell* 13 Your Sermon was ready Cut and Dry'd. 1790 SWIFT *Poems, Batty the Grisette*, Sets of Phrases, cut and dry, Evermore thy Tongue supply. 1796 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *A Satire Wks.* 1812 III. 408 Phrases ready cut and dried. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 1 Dec. 3/1 A Socialist, but a Socialist who has no cut-and-dry scheme of Socialism. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 191 Quite enough to scatter my cut and dried theories to the winds.

b. *elipt.* as sb. (cut and dry) = cut and dried tobacco, etc.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, Ye've coft a pund o cut and dry. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 123 Isaac extolls her out of a Quartern of Cut and Dry every day she lives.

c. Hence Cut-and-driedness. *nonce-wd.*

1882 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. French Lit.* Interchapter iv. 504 The reduction of important departments in literature to a condition of cut-and-driedness which has no parallel in history.

11. With adverbs: see CUT v. 50-59. See also CUT-AWAY, CUT-UNDER.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 40 Behind the cut-out letters is pasted oil paper. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 90 The *Regulus*, a cut down 44. 1823 G. S. FABER *Dispositions* (1849) II. 104 Like a cut-down plant. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxv, A cut-up plum-cake. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict.*



*Mech., Cut-in Notes* (Printing), notes which occupy spaces taken out of the text, whose lines are shortened to give room therefor.

12. *Comb.*, a. qualifying a sb., as *cut-fowl* = insect; *cut-rock* (see quot. 1837); b. similar combinations used attrib., as *cut-finger*, *cut-pile*, *cut-tail* (also = 'cut tail dog'); c. parasynthetic derivatives of these as *cut-fingered*, *leaved*, *hugged* (Sc. = crop-eared), *nosed* (= slit-nosed), *-tailed*, etc. See also CUT-LIPS, CUT-WAIST, etc.

1883 JEFFRIES *Nature near London* 44 [They] call the foliage of the knotted figwort 'cutfinger leaves, as they are believed to assist the cure of a cut or sore. 1891 NASH *Intra. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, 'Tis as good to go in 'cut-fingered pumps as cork shoes, if one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1889 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix 124 Small things, as Woorms, 'Cutfoles, and such other. 1870 HOOKER *Sind. Flora* 174 The 'Cut-leaved Elder'. 1814 SCOTT *Wau. xxx*, Ye 'cut-lugged, graning carles! 1801 PERCIVAL *Sa. Dict.*, *Desvarigado*, 'cut nosed. 1880 SIR E. REID *Japan* II, 223 Silk and 'cut-pile fabrics. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II, 200 All these basaltic channels are called 'cut-rocks by the trappers. 1881 MAYNE *Rind Scap Hunt* xxvi, We found the path strewn with loose cut-rock. 1890 PALGAR, 211/2 'Cuttrayed beast, *quece corte*. 1867 DRAYTON *Agincoort*, etc. 143 His gamesome cut-tayld Curie. *Ibid.* 132 Whistles Cutnyle from his play. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 4997/4 A Bay Mare...cut Tail'd.

† **Cutaceous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *cutis* = hide, skin; see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of skin.

1649 BULWER *Pathology* II, ix, 212 You may rightly call them either cutaneous Muscles, or a Muscular skin.

**Cutaneal**, a. [f. as next + -AL.] = CUTANEOUS. 1860 GENTILIS *Consid.* 210 Cutaneal diseases. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Cutaneal**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. as CUTANEOUS + -AN.] = CUTANEOUS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II, 268 Spots and pimples arising upon the skin, cutaneous specks and blemishes. *Ibid.* II, 290 To repress shingles & such cutaneous wild-fires.

**Cutaneo-** (*kiutē'niō*), combining form of next. 1885 LANDOU & STERLING *Hum. Physiol.* II, 611 In the crocodile the glands open under the margins of the cutaneo-osseous scales.

**Cutaneous** (*kiutē'niōs*), a. Also 7-ious. [f. mod. or med. L. *cutāne-us* (f. *cutis* = the skin) + -OUS. Cf. F. *cutané* (1721 in Hatzf.).] Of, pertaining to, or affecting, the cutis or skin.

1878 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii, 120 The cutaneous distribution of nerves. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 In cutaneous diseases. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 4 Cutaneous eruptions and ulcers. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v, 97 These reptiles possess great powers of cutaneous absorption.

b. *fig.* = External, superficial.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii, 453 All the distinctions of this little life are quite cutaneous, foreign to the man. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* I, (1853) 15 Cutaneous disorders, such as love.

† **Cutany**, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *cutané*.] = prec. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 851 The cutany veins or veins of the skinne. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I, v, 41 It appears between the Cutany and outward Skin.

**Cut-away**, a. (*sb.*) [f. CUT *pa. pp.* + AWAY.] Of a coat: Having the skirt cut back from the waist in a slope or curve, as contrasted with a frock-coat.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II, 251 From the pocket of his clerical cut-away coat. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 414 The tunic...a great improvement over the old cut-away coat.

b. *ellipt.* as *sb.* A cut-away coat.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, vi, A fifth-form boy, clad in a green cut-away, with brass buttons and cord trousers. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 334 A frock coat or even a 'cutaway' may be worn.

**Cutch** (*kʊtʃ*). [ad. Malay *kacau* (Canarese *kāchu*, *kāchū*) catechu.] The name occurs in Portuguese authors of 16th c. as *cacho*, and in 17-18th c. Eng. writers as *cacha*, *cotch*. See CATROHU.] The commercial name of the catechu obtained from *Acacia catechu*, used in tanning, etc.

1617 COCKS *Diary* (1883) I, 204 (Y.), 7 hds. drugs *cacha*; 5 hampers *pochok*. 1759 in *Oriental Repert.* I, 100 (Y.) Hortals and Cotch, Earth-oil, and Wood-oil. 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV, 288 Twenty grains of the common cutch or catechu. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 179 Boilers bubble with the brown catechu, locally called 'cutch', used as a preservative for the nets and sails.

b. *attrib.*, as *cutch tree*.

1888 *Times* 22 Oct. 13/5 The *Acacia catechu*, or cutch tree, is found in large forests. The wood is chipped, boiled, and the cutch thus extracted.

**Cutch** (*kʊtʃ*). *Gold-beating*. [app. ad. F. *caucher* in same sense, f. *caucher* to press down, orig. to tread in -L. *calcāre*.] A pile of vellum (or parchment paper) leaves, between which laminæ of gold-leaf are placed to be beaten.

1879 Cassell's *Techn.* Educ. IV, 179/2.

**Cutch**, var. of COUCH *sb.* 2 (*Triticum repens*).

† **Cutchā** (*kʊtʃā*), a. (*sb.*) *Anglo-Indian coll.* Also *kutchā*. [a. Hindī *kachhā* raw, crude, unripe, uncooked.] Imperfect, slight, temporary, makeshift (opp. to *pucka*, solid, substantial, permanent, etc.). As *sb.* = Sun-dried brick, dried mud, as a material.

1834 *Baboo* I, xi 181 (Stanf.) An old low bungalow, of kutchā, or mud-work. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., They [targets] were constructed of kutchā, or sun-dried bricks,

a material as hard as stone. 1863 LD. ELGIN *Lett. & Truls.* (1872) 432 (Y.) Where they cannot get a *pucka* railway they take a *kutchā* one instead. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Indian Gloss.* s. v., A *kutchā* brick is a sundried brick. A *pucka* brick is a properly kiln-burnt brick. A *kutchā* appointment is acting or temporary. A *pucka* appointment is permanent.

**Cutcheale**, -ineale, -aneale, etc.: obs. forms of COCHINEAL.

**Cutcher** (in *Paper-making*) = COUCHER 3.

† **Cutcherry** (*kʊtʃəri*), **cutchery** (*kʊtʃəri*). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 *cichery*, *queshery*, 8 *cutcherees*, -ie, *kuchurry*, 8-9 *kutcherry*, 9 *kutcheri*, *kucherees*. [a. Hindī *kachahri*, *kachēri*, hall or chamber of audience, hence, court for administration of business, office, town-house. The first pronunciation above is used in Northern India, the second at Madras.]

1. An office of administration, a court-house. Also the business office of an indigo-planter, etc. 1610 HAWKINS in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I, 439 (Y.) The Cichery or Court of Rolls, where the King's Viscer sits every morning some three hours. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 261 (Y.) The Royal Exchange or Quesheiy. 1763 VERELST in *Phil. Trans.* LIII, 266 The great Cutcherry there, with brick walls. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II, iv, i, 9 The [broker] fixes upon a habitation, which he calls his cutchery. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, The prodigious labours of cutchery.

*attrib.* 1771 *Genl. Mag.* XLI, 403 We had 100 people employed upon the Cutchery List.

† 2. A division or brigade of infantry. *Obs.* 1799 HARRIS in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 119 A cutcherie or Brigade of Infantry was pushed forward.

**Cutcherry**, obs. var. KEDGEREE (*Anglo-Ind.*).

**Cutehion**, abbreviated form of ESCUTECHION.

1631 LITGOW *Tras.* x, (1682) 477 Whose Cutchions cleave so fast to Top and side, Portends to me, his Arms shall ever bide.

**Cutchy**, var. of COACHEE, COACHY, coachman.

1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Paruss.* II, iv, (Arb.) 44 Or Ile dismount thee [Phœbus] from thy radiant coach, And make thee a poor Cutchy here on earth.

**Cute** (*kiut*), a. *coll.* Also 'oute. [Aphetic form of AOUTE a. 7.]

1. Acute, clever, keen-witted, sharp, shrewd.

1731 BAILEY *Vol. II*, *Cute*, sharp, quick-witted. 1756 TOLBERT *Two Orphans* II, 39 'You may think as you please,' said parson Drill; 'but I take him to be a very cute one.' 1777 in *MAD. D'ARLBY Early Diary* (1889) II, 279, I didn't pity the man for having such a cute answer made him. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 261: 'He will be a 'cute man yet', resumed the locksmith. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow* Poems 1890 II, 47 Aint it cute to see a Yankee Take such everlastin' pains [etc.]?

2. (*U. S. Coll.* and *School-boy slang*.) Used of things in same way as CUNNING a. 6.

1868 G. E. HUGHES in T. Hughes *Mem. Brother* (1873) 155 His study is awfully 'cute (= 'tidy and full of knick-knacks').

† **Cute**, *Obs. rare* -1. A cur.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxiii, 340 Foic'd by some yelping cute to give the greyhounds view. [Margin A. curie.]

**Cute**, variant of CUT *Obs.*, boiled wine, etc.

**Cute**, obs. or Sc. form of COOT.

**Cutelar**, -ellar, -ellerie, obs. ff. CUTLER, -ERY.

**Cutely** (*kiutl*), *adv. coll.* Also 'cutely. [Aphetic f. AOUTELY: see CUTE a.] In a cute manner, acutely.

1762A FOOTE *Orator* 1. Wks. 1796 I, 194, I did speechify once at a vestry...and came off pretty enough. 1864 LOUIE's *Last Term* (N. Y.) 79 So he picked up his ears, and said cutely [etc.].

**Cuteness** (*kiutnēs*), *coll.* Also 'cuteness. [Aphetic f. AOUTENESS: see CUTE a.] The quality of being cute.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II, Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness! 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* iv, (1860) 88 All that quaintness, cuteness, and clumsiness, for which he is remarkable.

**Cut-grass**. [f. CUT v. 63: *lit.* 'grass that cuts'.] A genus of grasses, *Leersia*, esp. the species *L. oryzoides*, the range of which extends as far north as the south of England.

1840 BIGLOW *Flora* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*), *Cut-grass*...a species of grass, with leaves exceedingly rough backward, so as to cut the hands if drawn across them. 1849 BROWFIELD in *Phytologist* III 683 Cut-grass...[is] remarkable for...extreme asperity, which even makes some precaution requisite to avoid cutting the hand, an accident that is said to befall the women employed in weeding it out of the rice-fields in Lombardy.

**Cuth**, var. of COOTH, coal-fish; obs. pa. t. and pple. of CAN: see also COUTH.

**Cuthbert** (*kʊtʃbət*). The apostle of Northumbria. Hence

1. (St.) **Cuthbert's beads**. A popular name, originating on Holy Island and the Northumbrian coast, for the detached and perforated joints of encrinites there found. Cf. Scott, *Marmion* II, xvi, St. Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame

The sea-born beads that bear his name.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII, 467 The same place afforded also some variety of Fossil Shells, and plenty of Cuthbert's Beads. 1792 *Genl. Mag.* LXII, 1, 230 St. Cuthbert's beads...are a species of *entrioch* picked up among the rocks [of Lindisfarne] by the children, who sell them to travellers.

1831 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II, 222.

2. (St.) **Cuthbert's duck**. Also **Cuthbert duck**. The eider duck, which breeds on the Farn Islands, and figures in the legend of St. Cuthbert.

[c. 1165 REGINALDUS *Libellus*, etc. (Surtees 1835) 62 Aves illæ Beati Cuthberti specialiter nominantur.] 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Water Fowl* 96 The Cuthbert-Duck: *Anas S. Cuthberti*, building only on the Farn Islands upon the Coast of Northumberland. 1845 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 2) III, 300 The Eider Duck is also called St. Cuthbert's Duck. 1849 EVRE *St. Cuthbert* 44 n., The eider or Cuthbert duck arrives at its full growth at the fourth year.

Hence † **Cuthbert down**, eider-down.

1397 *Status Officij Feretvarij* (Soc. Antiq. MS.) Item ij paiva pulvaria quorum j est de Cuthbert down.

**Cuthe**, early form of KYTHE.

**Cuticle** (*kiut'ikl*). Also 7 -oule. [ad. L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis* the skin. Boyle has *cuticule* (quot. 1685 below), which is the form in Fr.]

1. The EPIDERMIS or scarf-skin of the body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 The Scarfe-skin or Cuticle being void of sense itself. *Ibid.* 70 The Cuticle, which the Greeks call Epidermis, because it runnes vpon the surface of the true skinne. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 200 The Cuticle or Scarf-skin. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gynm.* (1711) 37 Let us consider how we can separate the Cuticle from the true Cutis. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I, 102/2 The cuticle of these animals [i. e. amphibia] is frequently shed.

b. Applied to other superficial skins or integuments; e. g. the transparent membrane which envelopes annelids.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Introduct. Under it [the tongue of serpents] is a cuticle, which like a vesicle covereth the teeth. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii, 278 The shaft of a hair of the head consists of a central pil...of a cortical substance surrounding this...and of an outer cuticle. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 198 The cuticle [of the earthworm] is thin, transparent, and variable in thickness in different regions of the body.

c. The cell-wall of Infusoria.

2. *Bot.* Formerly, the primary integumentary tissue or epidermis; now, a superficial film formed of the cutinized outer layers of the superficial walls of the epidermal cells.

The later usage was introduced by Ad. Brongniart (*Ann. des Sci. Nat.*, Sér. 2, I, 65). It appears in Eng. in Henfrey's transl. of von Mohl's *Vegetable Cell* 1852, p. 34.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I, ii, § 2 That extreme thin Cuticle which is spread over the Lobes of the Seed. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 19 The cuticle is formed so as to accommodate itself...to the natural growth of the plant. 1858 CARPENTER *Veget. Phys.* § 1 The presence of a kind of skin or cuticle, which envelops the whole. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 29 Epidermis, outer skin, is the name given to the layer of cells which is covered by and produces the cuticle.

† 3. *transf.* 'A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor' (J.); a film or thin coating.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 314 This [salt] Being boyled to a Cuticle will shoot like to any other Salt. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I, 34 Without breaking thorow the tender cuticle and film of so brittle and thin a substance [an air-bubble]. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (J.), When any saline liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures.

† **Cuticula** (*kiut'iklā*). [L.: see prec.]

1. = CUTICLE 1, 2; now *esp.* of certain lower organisms.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I, i, iii, The skinne covers the rest, and hath Cuticulam or a little skinne under it. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I, iv, § 14 The Cuticula, or upper Skin. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv, 175 The tough, outer coat, which has been termed the *cuticula*.

† 2. = CUTICLE 3. *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 123, 184 Let it vapor away til thou see it covered wit a Cuticula, or thin scum.

**Cuticular** (*kiut'iklār*), a. [f. CUTICULA + -AR. Cf. F. *cuticulaire*.] Of or pertaining to a cuticle; of the nature of, or resembling, cuticle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii, 94 The cuticular construction of the auricle. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 39 Much used in cuticular Diseases. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 74 The Offices of...the cuticular Glands. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* I The presence of flowers...and of cuticular stomata. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i, 33 The cuticular skeleton of the crayfish.

**Cuticularization**. [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of forming into cuticle.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 209 The cuticularization of the outer layers never advances far inwards, the cuticle generally remaining thin. 1881 *Frnl. Microsc.* Sc. 25 The cuticularisation of the walls of the bundle sheath.

**Cuticularize** (*kiut'iklārēz*), v. [f. CUTICULAR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make cuticular; to form into cuticle. Hence *Cuticularized ppl. a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 34 The cuticularized layer becomes actually separated from the non-cuticularized shell. 1881 *Frnl. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 20 An epidermal layer with cuticularized outer walls.

**Cutification** (*kiutifikā'fan*). [n. of action from CUTIFY: see -IFICATION.] Formation of cutis or skin; also transplantation of cuticle for the promotion of cicatrization (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I, 47 Bands of skin...which, during recovery, will become the centres of cutification.

**Cutify** (*kiut'ifai*), v. [i. L. type \**cutificāre*, f. *cutis* skin: see -IFY.] *intr.* To form skin.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Cutigeral** (kiutidžerál), *a.* [f. L. type \**cutiger* (f. -ger beaing) + -AL.] Carrying or bearing skin. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cutigeral cavity*, a circular depression in the upper border of the hoof of the horse, into which the coronary cushion is received.

**Cutikin** (kütikin). *Sc.* Also *cuttikin*, *cuttikan*, *cuttican*. [f. *cutt*, *cutt*, COOT<sup>2</sup>, *ancle*, with dim. suffix.] A gaiter, a spatterdash.

1816 *Scott Antiq.* xi, As he exchanged his slippers for a pair of stout walking shoes, with *cuttikins*, as he called them, of black cloth. 1833 *Morr Maunre Wauch* vi. (1849) 32 A cuttikan of corduroy, deficient in the instep.

**Cutin** (kiütin). *Bot.* [f. CUT-IS + -IN.] The cellulose body forming the cuticle of plants, CUTOSE. 1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 186. 1864 *Bower & Scott De Barry's Phaner.* 74 *Cutin*... resists rotting far longer than cellulose.

**Cutinize**, *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] = CUTICULARIZE. Hence *Cutinization*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Cutis** (kiütis). [L. = the skin.]  
1. *Anat.* The true skin or derma of the body, underlying the epidermis or cuticle.

1603 *B. Jonson Sejantus* II. i. And then prepare a bath To cleanse and clear the cutis. 1663 *Massinger Bondman* IV. iv. Your ten-crown amber possets, good to smooth The cutis, as you call it. 1748 *Hartley Observ. Man* I. ii. 117 The thinness of the Cutis, and the Softness and thinness of the Cuticle. 1878 *T. Bryant Pract. Surg.* I. 119 A tubercle in its early stage feels to the finger like a foreign body introduced into the cutis.

2. *Bot.* The peridium of certain fungi.  
**Cutisector**. [f. L. *cutis* skin + *sector* a cutter.] A knife used in making thin sections for microscopy. 1874 in *Knigh Dict. Mech.*

**Cutitis** (kiütaitis). *Path.* [f. CUT-IS + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the skin.

1859 in *Dunglison Dict. Med. Science*.  
**Cutization**. [f. L. *cutis* skin + -IZE + -ATION.] 'The alteration of structure, drying, thickening, and hardening, which takes place in a mucous membrane, when exposed to the air and to friction' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

**Cutlass** (kütlläs). Forms: 6 *coutelece*, 7 *couteelas*, *couteleass*, 8 *couteace*, 7- *couteass*. Also *corruptly* β. 7 *couteaxe*, *couteleaxe*, *couteanax*; γ. 8- *couteash*. [a. F. *couteas*, angm. of *couteau* (*coute*) knife; cognate with It. *coltellaccio*: Lat. type \**cutellaceum*. The original *couteas*, *couteace*, has undergone many perversions in English under the influence of popular etymology, which has transformed the first part into *cuttle*, *cuttal*, *cuttle*, *cutt*, and the second into *axe*, *axe*. A later change has made *cutlass* into *cut-lash*. The forms *cuttle-axe* and *cut-lash* are included here; see CURTELOAB, CURTAL-AX, CURT-AXE, in their alphabetical places.]

A short sword with a flat wide slightly curved blade, adapted more for cutting than for thrusting; now esp. the sword with which sailors are armed. a. 1594 *Kyd Cornelio* I. in *Hazl. Dodsley V.* 189 Arm'd with his blood-besmeared keen *coute-lash*. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1622) 1333 A *Coute-lash* verie curiously wrought, and inrich with stone. 1633 *T. James Voy.* 67 The boyes with *Coute-lashes*, must cut boughes. 1678 *tr. Gay's Arms of War* 32 A kind of *Cutlass*, which they called *Cinacis*, and in English *Cimeter*. 1719 *De For Crysos* (1840) I. xvii. 300 A great *cutlass* (as the seamen call it) or sword. 1825 *Waterson Wand. S. Amer.* I. 1. 92 With a *cutlass* to sever the small bush-ropes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 1299 The sailors armed with *cutlasses* are to proceed to the hatchways.

β. [1598 *Florio, Coltellaccio*, a *cuttelax* or chopping knife. 1611 — A *cutleax*, a hanger. Also a chopping knife, a great knife. 1630 *J. Taylor (Water-P.) Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 797 The bloody cutthroat *cuttelaxe* of swagging Mars. 1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 194 Either a *Coute-lax*, or such-like Weapon.

γ. 1704 *Collect. Voy. (Church.)* III. 779/2 Men arm'd with *cutlashes*. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xiv. 87 Of two, his *cut-lash* launch'd the spouting blood. 1757 *Smollett Reriprisals* II. viii. A good *cutlash* in my hand. 1867 *Smvth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cutlas*... the small-handed swords supplied to the navy, the *cutlash* of Jack.

2. *Comb.*, *cutlass-blade*, etc.; *cutlass-proof* adj.; *cutlass-fish*, a name of a species of fish, the Silvery hair-tail, so called from its shape.

1711 *E. Ward Quix.* I. 26 That he conceiv'd 'twas *Cut-lace* proof. 1827 *O. W. Roberts Centr. Amer.* 300 The Indians constantly require... moscheates, or *cutlass* blades.

Hence *Cutlass* *v. nounce-wd.*, to he with a *cut-lace*; *Cutlassed ppl. a.*, furnished with *cutlasses*. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 413/2 He will *cutlass* his way through forest to the summit of peaks to find particular herbs. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 11 July, The nucleus of a *cutlassed* gendarmier.

**Cutle**, obs. form of CUTTLE.

**Cutler** (kütler). Forms: 5 *cotelere* (e, *cotteler*, *out(t)eller*, *coutelere*), 5-6 *cutelex*, 6 *cotelar*, *cuteclar*, *cuteclar*, *cutlar*, 5- *cutler*. [a. F. *couteiller* = L. type *cuttillari-us*, f. *cuttellus*, OF. *coute* knife.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs knives and similar cutting utensils.

1400 *Beryn* 2297 The *Cotelere*... that made the same knyf. 1430 *Lydo. Hors Shep & G.* 130 Dagars wrought by the cutlers. 1538 *Leland Itin.* V. 108 There be many

Smithes and Cuttlers in Halamshire. 1592 *Greene 3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 23 One... came vnto a poore Cutler to haue a Cuttle made. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* I. § 53 An ordinary knife, which he bought of a common cutler for a shilling. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* 6196/9 Edward Birch, late of Birmingham... Short-Cutler. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 8/2 Technically [at Sheffield] the cutler is the man who puts the knife together.

Hence **Cutleress**, **Cutler-woman**, a female cutler.

1765 *Floyd Tartarian T.* (1785) 48/1 The cutleress was ready to die. *Ibid.* 45/1 The sequins the cutler-woman promised me.

**Cutlery** (kütleri). In 5 *couteillerie*. [a. OF. *couteillerie* (mod. F. *couteillerie*) cutler's art, cutlery, f. *couteiller* CUTLER: see -ERY.]

a. The art or trade of the cutler. b. *collect.* Articles made or sold by cutlers, as knives, scissors, etc. Also *attrib.*

1449 *Peacock Repr.* I. x. 50 As thou3 therefore sporiorie and cutellerie entermeeneden and enterfeiden with gold smyth craft... The al hool craft of cutleri. 1644 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) June 72/2 The makers of knives, sickles, shears, scissors, and other cutlery wares. 1792 *A. Young Trav. France* 49 There is a considerable cutlery manufacture. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 599 The manufacture of hardware and cutlery at Birmingham, Sheffield, &c.

**Cutlet** (kütlet). Also 8 *costelet* (te, (9 *côtelette*). [a. F. *côtelette* (formerly *costelette*, whence 18th c. Eng. form), double dim. of *coste*, *côte* (dim. *costele*) rib. The mod. Eng. spelling suggests that it is a dim. of *cut*. In *menus* the French form is frequently used.] A small piece of meat, generally mutton or veal, in the former case usually cut off the ribs, esp. the smaller ones near the neck, used for broiling, frying, etc.

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Cutlets*, a Term in Cookery, a dainty Dish made of the short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton. 1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Filets*, Another Way to order Slices of Veal or Cutlets. a. 1734 *North Lives* I. 95 He desired the company of some... friends to join in a *costelet* and a sallad at Chatelein's. 1796 *Mrs. Glasse Cookery* v. 45 Take a leg of lamb, cut it in thin cutlets across the grain. 1886 *G. Allen Mainie's Sake* x, See that she... has a nice cutlet and a glass of hock.

**Cutling**, sb.1 [f. CUT *v.*] A name applied to groats (husked oat-grains), or to coarse oatmeal. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* iii. 317/1 Groats, or Cutlings (are) Oats husked. 1847-78 *Halliwel, Cutlings*, oatmeal grits. *North.* 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Cutlings*, a name for groats, bruised oat seeds freed of the pericarp, used for gruel, porridge, etc.

**Cutling**, sb.2 [f. CUT sb. + -LING] rare. A small piece cut off.

1834 *Drakard's Stamford News* 4 Nov., Propagating apple trees... by small cuttings.

**Cutling** (kütlin), *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. as if from a verb to *cuttle*; cf. also CUTTLE sb.2, a knife.

The verb is in common use in south of Scotland in sense 'to grind or sharpen knives', etc., e. g. 'to send a razor to be cutled'.]

The business or occupation of a cutler, the making of cutlery. Also *attrib.*

1645 *Milton Colast. Wks.* (1851) 357 That the men of Toledo... were excellent at cuttling. 1765 *Floyd Tartarian T.* (1785) 42/2 Not satisfied with his cuttling-trade alone. a. 1804 *Mather Songs* (1862) 66 (*Sheffield Glass*), When he wrought at cuttling, mere twelves made him sick. 1839 in *Bywater Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 40 Cum all yo cutlin heroes... All yo wot works at flat-backs.

**Cut-lips** (kütlips). [That which is distinguished by cut or abrupt lips.] The popular name of two American fishes: a. *Exoglossum maxilingua*; b. The hare-lipped Sucker, *Quassilabia lacera*. 1880 *Günther Fishes* 556 From the fresh waters of North America... *Exoglossum* (the 'Stone Toter' or 'Cut-lips').

**Cut-off** (küt'p, *attrib.* küt'p), *sb.* [CUT *v.* 55.]

1. An act of cutting off or portion cut off.

1741 *Richardson Pamela* II. 151 This, though, was a great Cut-off; a whole Week out of ten Days.

2. A new and shorter passage cut by a river through a bend; sometimes also applied to the crescent-shaped lake formed by the remains of the old channel when cut off from the new by silting.

*Western U.S.*

1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 186 At one spot called the 'grand cut off', vessels now pass from one point to another in half a mile, to a distance which it formerly required twenty miles to reach. 1874 in *N. H. Bishop Voy. Paper Canoe* (1878) 223 If you take to the cut-offs, you may get into... interior bayous, from which you will never emerge.

b. A piece of road or railway which cuts off or saves a bend; a short cut, cross-cut.

1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The Company is... building a cut-off six miles in length near Omaha.

3. An interruption or stopping of a continuance or flow.

1881 *T. Stevenson in Nature* XXIII. 560 Difficulty... of effecting a sharp cut-off on a particular bearing.

b. *spec. Steam-engine.* An arrangement by which the admission of steam to the cylinder is cut off when the piston has travelled part of the stroke, so that the steam during the remainder of the stroke works expansively; a contrivance for effecting this purpose. Also *attrib.*

1849 *Fairbairn in Mec. Mag.* LI. 258 The space between

the cut-off valve and the working cylinder. 1850 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* III. 29 All the requirements of an accurate self-regulating cut-off. 1891 *Engineer* 18 Sept. LXII. 229 This valve gear has an unusually large range of cut-off.

c. Applied to various mechanical contrivances for stopping the flow of a liquid, cutting off or closing a connexion, and the like.

1874 *Knigh Dict. Mech.*, *Cut-off*. 2. a valve or gate in a spout, to stop discharge... 3. a device in a rain-water spout to send the falling water in either of two directions. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Mar. 12/1 Cut-off for hydraulic and other engines. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 15/4 The cut-off is a strong and simple arrangement for bringing the magazine into action or for cutting it off.

d. *fig.* 1899 *Saxe Poems, Early Rising* II, Who first invented... That artificial cut-off—Early Rising.

**Cut-off**, *a.* = CUT-AWAY.

1840 *Ann. Reg.* 8 Dressed in a cut-off green coat with brass buttons.

**Cutose** (kiütōs). *Chem.* [f. CUT-IS + -OSE.] One of the cellulose bodies: the hyaline substance, which forms the cuticle or cuticular layers of plants. Also called *cutin*.

1881 *Watts Dict. Chem.* VIII. 209 *Cutose* constitutes the fine transparent membrane which covers the exposed parts of vegetables. 1883 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 185/1 *Cutose*, the substance which covers and protects the aerial organs of plants.

**Cut-out** (küt'out, küt'out), *sb.* [CUT *v.* 56.] *Electr. Engin.* A contrivance for automatically cutting lamps, motors, or other electrical appliances out of circuit, when the current supplied to them reaches a point at which it is undesirable to work.

One of the commonest kinds is a *fuse* or *fusible cut-out*, a short piece of metal in circuit which melts when the current attains an unsafe magnitude. There are also other kinds, mostly electro-magnetic in their form, which may be made to act with an increase, a decrease, or a change in direction of current. The name was formerly sometimes applied to a short-circuiting switch on a telegraph circuit.

1874 in *Knigh Dict. Mech.* 1887 *Spons Househ. Management* (1887) 95 Cut-outs or safety valves, are essential to the security of a house. 1888 *Rules & Regul. Teleg. Eng. & Electricians* 23 All circuits should be protected with cut-outs. — 24 Where fusible cut-outs are used, etc. 1893 *Verity & Sons' Compend.* 34 Automatic magnetic cut-out

**Cut-purse**, *cut-purse* (küt'pɜrs). [CUT *v.* 63.] 'One who steals by the method of cutting purses, a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles' (J.); hence, a pickpocket, thief, robber; also *fig.*

1361 *Lang. P. Pl.* A. vi. 128 'Bi Crist', quah a Cutte-pors [B. v. 539 cutpurs, C. viii. 283 kütte-pors] 'I haue no kun pere'. 1530 *Falsger* 305/2 His eares be cutte off, it is a signe he hath ben a cut purse. 1587 *Golding De Morney* xii. 176 How often hast thou scene the Cut-purse hanged with the purse about his necke? 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 686. 1668 *R. L'Estrange Vis. Quen.* (1708) 74 A crowd of Cut-Purses, running full speed from their own ears. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 24 p. 11, I approached him as if I knew him a Cut-purse. 1824 *W. Irving T. Trav.* II. 244 Measures were taken to arrest this cut-purse of the ocean.

*attrib.* 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 137 Away you Cut-purse Rascall, you filthy Bung, away. 1864 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 1/2 Incapable of that cut-purse policy.

Hence † **Cut-pursing** *vbl. sb.*, cutting of purses.

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 (Pynson) Cut pursing, *burcidiem*. 1579 *J. Jones Preserv. Bodis & Soul* I. xv. 28 This... is farre worse than coosining, cut pursing, or roging.

† **Cuts** 1, *Obs.* [Cf. COTS.] A deformation of *God's*.

1671 *Welch Trav.* 193 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 337 Cuts plutter-nails I was tell a lie, hur found it as hur went. 1707 *E. Ward Hud. Rediv.* II. ii, Cuts Bobs, says Frisk, my Brains grow add'd. 1719 *D'Ursey Pills* V. 64 Cuts-plutter-nails, quoth Taffy.

**Cuts** 2, *cutts*, *local.* [prob. plural of CUT sb. in some application, the plural referring to the two pairs of wheels, 'a pair of cuts'.] (See *quots.*)

1847-78 *Halliwel, Cuts*, a timber-carriage. *Line.* 1877 *N. W. Line Glass, Cuts*, for conveying timber. It consists of two pairs of wheels with a long pole as a coupling between them, so as to place them far apart. 1886 *S. W. Line Glass* s. v., He was fined for using a pair of cuts on the highway without having his name painted thereon.

† **Cut-scratch**, *Obs.* A kind of short wig: see SORATOR.

1753 *A. Murphy Gray's Ins Jnl.* No. 30 Without any other Qualification than that of a Cut-Scratch. *Ibid.* No 57 We can now boast as many Cut-Scratches as any Seminary in the City.

† **Cutt**, *Obs.* (See *quots.*)

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Cuits*, a sort of flat-bottom'd Boats, formerly us'd in the Channel for Transporting Horses. 1795 *Asst. Cutt*. 1867 *Smvth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Cuits*, flat-bottomed horse-ferry boats of a former day.

**Cuttable** (küt'ab'l), *a.* [f. CUT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being cut.

1449 *Peacock Repr.* II. iv. 160 The Yuel therbi coming is... kutttable away bi good and thrifi bisynes ther to sett. 1743 *Maxwell's Trans. Soc. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 204 (Jam.) All the cuttable grass of the nearest field.

**Cuttanee** (küt'tānē). Also 7 *cottony*. [Urdu and Pers. کتان *kattān*, f. Arab. كتان *kattān* flax.] Fine linen from the East Indies.

1622 *Cocks Diary* (1883) I. 179 (Stanf.), 2 handkercheffs Rumall cottony. 1696 *Ovington Voy. Surat* 218 (Y) Rich Silks, such as Atlases, Cuttanees, Sooseys. 1721 *C. King Brit. Merch.* I. 298 Crevats with Gold and Silver. Cuttanees with Gold. Calicoes. 1813 *Milburn Orient. Comm.* (Y) (*List of Calcutta piece-goods*), Cuttaneees.

† **Cutted** (kɒtəd), *pph. a. Obs. or dial.* [An earlier form of the *pph.* of *Cut v.*, retained for some time in adjective use.] = *CUT pph. a.*

1. Wounded, mutilated, etc., by cutting; castrated; carved, sculptured, engraved, etc.

2438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 My cuttyd hors. 1521 *Tesl. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 129 A sylver spoyne with cuttyd starttis. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 35/2 Where cutted carcasses quick members reel. 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* i. ii. (1869) 5 The cutted fingers of the shearsers.

2. Cut short; curtailed; ending abruptly.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* r 348 The horrible disordnat scantnesse of clothyng, as been this kuttyd sloppes or hayn-selyns. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 434 His wyf walked him wip . . . In a cutted cote, cutted full heyze. 1566 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 62 b, The Nardus of the mountayn . . . hatte a short eare and cutted. 1607 *TORSELL Fourty. Beasts* (1673) 555 A silver pillar, with a short or cutted point.

b. Wearing short skirts. *Cutted friar*: = *curtal friar*: see *CURTAL B.*

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 305 These Cuttyd galauntes with their coddware; hat is an vngoodly gise. 16. *R. Hood & Fryer Tucke* iii. in *Child Ballads* (1888) III. 123 'Tie never eate nor drinke', Robin Hood said, 'Till I that cuttyd friar see'.

3. Contracted in expression; abbreviated, concise.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Circumscise et breues orationes* . . . Cutted, and short sentences, or orations. 1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 10 b, If he had not broken the weightnesse of wordes with cutted sentences. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 198 His cutted Sillogisme. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 222 This figure for pleasure may be called in our vulgar the cutted comma, for that there cannot be a shorter diuision then at euery words end.

b. Short to rudeness; curt, snappish.

1530 [see *CUTTEDLY*]. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy x.* xxiii. 376 Whereupon, there began some short and cutted shrewd words to be dealt betwene. a 1607 *MIDDLETON Women beware IV.* ii. i, She's grown so cutted, there's no speaking to her. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.), Ve rearing, snapping, tedious, cutted Snibblenose. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cuttit*, sharp in reply; pert; impudent.

Hence † *Cuttedly adv.*, shortly, concisely, abruptly, curtly; † *Cuttedness*.

1530 *PAISOR.* 835/1 Cuttedly, frowardly, *canesse*. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Pref.* 18 a, can't be reported, but both coldly and also cuttedly. a 1662 *BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) I. 104 (Jam). The moderator, cuttedly (as the man naturally hath a little choleric), answered, That, etc. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Gussman D'Alf.* 1. 236 The man that would liue long must not be too short (in temper and speech). This cuttedness hath cut off many a mans life before his time.

**Cuttee** (kɒt-i), *nouns-wd.* [See -*EE*.] One who is cut socially. See *CUT v.* 33.

1798 *Monthly Mag. in Spirit Pub. Frills.* (1799) II. 382 The cutter either walked smartly by, pretending not to see the cuttee; or, if he wished to make the cut more complete, looked him full in the face.

**Cutter** (kɒt-ə), *sb.* [f. *CUT v.* + -*ER*.]

1. One who cuts; one who shapes things by cutting: the name of operatives in many subordinate branches of industry.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 A Cutter, scissor. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 240 Geyn in ale to be cutters of the pole jd. 1530 *PAISOR.* 217 a Cutter of throtes, *coupeur de gorges*. 1585 *BOYLE Effects of Mol.* ii. 12 An experienced cutter of Gems. 1881 *Porcelain Works Worcester* 8 The transferers, who place the prints on the wares; and the cutters, who prepare the paper for them.

b. With adverbs, as *cutter-down*, -*off*, -*out*, etc. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. ii. 53 The cutter off of natures witte. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Avalluer*, a . . . feller, cutter downe. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 114 She was accomplished in all the arts of the needle . . . a capital cutter-out. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (abbr. ed.) i. 99 Fifty horsemen . . . cutters-off of the highway, wild as wild Arabs.

c. In many combinations, as *fustian*-, *stone*-, *wood-cutter*, etc.: see these words.

2. *spec.* † a. A hair-cutter. *Obs.* c 1425 *Voc. in Wt. Wulker* 65a/8 *Hic tonsor*, cutter, *Hic rasor*, a shawere. 1644 *HEYWOOD Captives* iii. ii, I sought the village through and cold find neare a cutter.

b. A carver, sculptor, engraver.

1572 *ROSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 25 b, Payntors, cutters, grauers, glassiers, and embrodurers. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 105 In this Hippopotom the cutter chose rather to follow then reforme an error. 1880 *WARREN Book-plates* xii. 126 Naming Durrer as its designer, but not as its cutter upon the wood-block.

c. † (a) A tailor. *Obs.* (b) Now, The person employed in a tailoring or similar establishment to take the measures and cut out the cloth.

1599 *MINSHU Sp. Dict.*, *Clavaryna*, fags or cuts in garments, such as cutters inuent for gentlewomen. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quee.*, Another called himself a Cutter: We ask'd him whether in Wood or Stone? Neither, said he, but in Cloth and Stuff (Anglicæ a Taylor). 1885 *LAW Times* LXXX. 8/4 Employed by . . . a tailor in Regent-street, as a cutter and fitter of wearing apparel.

d. One who cuts or castrates animals.

1566 *LEON Armorie* (1597) 53 This my Bore is chast, for my cutter hath cut him. 1603 *Cauldery Marriages Licences* (MS.), Anthony Latenden of Wittersham, horse cutter. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4184 a *H.* is by Trade a Cutter of Figs. 1888 in *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*

† 3. One over-ready to resort to weapons; a bully, bravo; also, a cutthroat, highway-robber. *Obs.* 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 85 He . . . gathered together a companye of Roysters and Cutters, and practised robberyes. 1581 *PETTIE Gussos's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 135 b, Like these cutters, and hackers, who will take the wall of

men, and picke quarrells. 1607 *R. C. tr. H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 95 A theefe, or rather a cutter by the high way. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* II. 57 His infirmities were passion, in which he would swear like a cutter [etc.]. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxvii, I see, sir, you understand cutter's law—when one tall fellow has coin, another must not be thirsty.

† b. Applied to some riotous weavers in 1769.

1769 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 124/1 The new body of cutters, that have made a fresh disturbance in the neighbourhood of Spital-fields, are handkerchief-weavers. *Ibid.* 132/2 Fifty weavers, commonly called cutters, all masked, assembled . . . in Hoxton-square. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 77 Two of the Spitalfields rioters, or cutters, were sentenced to be hanged.

4. That which cuts; an implement or tool for cutting; the cutting part of a machine, etc.

Used in a number of specific applications in various trades, and in numerous combinations, as *chaff-cutter*, *disc-cutter*, *turnip-cutter*, etc.

1621 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 84 He provided rules and cutters for making of farthings. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 163 Another Workman takes them [iron bars] whilst hot, and puts them through the Cutters. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VI. 200 In cutting small Wheels, Nuts, or Pinions, the Cutter must go in between the Chaps. 1833 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 60 Giving rotatory motion to a circular horizontal cutter. 1859 *Hauddk. Turning* 65 Slide the cutter towards the edge of the work by turning the screw of the slide rest.

† b. One of the front or cutting teeth; an incisor.

1599 *J. JONES Praepr. Bodie & Soule* i. xxi. 40 Whereof eight [teeth] be cutters, foure biters, and twentie grinders. 1668 *CUTPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.*, *Manual* v. xii. 348 In Man they [the teeth] are of a threefold figure: Cutters, Dog-teeth, and Grinders. 1691 *RAY Creation* (J.), The cutters [are] before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel . . . to be transmitted to the grinders.

5. One who or that which cuts, in various transferred senses of the verb (see the *quots.*); one who cuts an acquaintance; a cutting remark, etc.

1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 625 See, the cutter of my words riseth. 1656 *RINDLEY Pract. Physick* 232 Then apply a Repeller, as Oyl of Roses, with which mingle cutters, or Vinegar. 1691 *T. BROWNE Mr. Bays Changing Relig.* (ed. a) 75 This is a cutter, by my faith Mr. Bays, it lashes somewhere with a vengeance. 1781 *SMETHMAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 179 note, Not only all his cloaths were destroyed by white Ants or Cutters, but his papers also. 1798 [see *CUTTEE*]. 1835 *FRASER'S Mag.* XII. 145, I never cut any one . . . and have, indeed, a very considerable contempt for all cutters. 1884 *Knowledge* No. 19. 409/2 The cards are not shuffled between the cuts, so that the cutter, if he fails the first time, has a rather better chance next time.

6. *Mining.* A crack or fissure intersecting the bedding or lines of stratification; the cleavage of slate (usually in *pl.*); a crack in a crystal or precious stone. *dial.*

1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD Frnl.* (1884) 15 A soft sandy stone, so open in the cutters, and so loose, that the ground above it can have very little moisture. 1785 *HUTTON in Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* (1788) I. 259 A stratum of porous sandstone does not abound so much with veins and cutters as a similar stratum of marble. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 34 Slates of a muddy brown complexion along the cutters. 1865 *PAGE Geol. Terms*, *Cutters*, a quarryman's term for any narrow crack or fissure that cuts or crosses the strata; hence 'backs and cutters' for what is known to geologists as the jointed structure.

7. A superior quality of brick, which can be cut and rubbed, called also *cutting brick*; used for arches of doorways and windows, quoins, etc.

1842 *GWILT Archit.* (1876) 326 The finest malt stocks . . . are technically called firsts, or cutters. There is also a red cutting brick, whose texture is similar to the malt cutters, which must not be confounded with the red stock. 1881 *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1152 The bricks are sorted into classes known as cutters . . . picked stocks, etc.

8. *Comb.* chiefly belonging to sense 4, as *cutter-block*-, *frane*-, *screw*-, *stock*-, various parts of cutting-machines or cutting-tools; *cutter-bar*, (a) a bar in which cutting-tools are so fastened as to serve for circular cutting, as in a machine for boring the inside of cylinders; (b) the bar in a mowing or reaping machine that bears the knives; *cutter-grinder*, an implement for sharpening the cutters of reaping machines, etc.; *cutter-head*, the revolving head of a tool with cutters or sharpened edges; *cutter-wheel*, a wheel serving for cutting.

1831 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* I. 271 If we suppose the cutter, or rather the cutter-frame to move upon a pivot. 1833 *Ibid.* II. 130 This cutter-block is constructed to slide upon the hollow castiron shaft. a metal stopper inside connected with the cutter-head by pins. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cork*, Cutter-wheels and other suitable machines are brought to bear on the revolving cork. 1873 *J. RICHARDS Wood-working Factories* 80 Cutter-screws and bolts should be made of the very best refined iron.

**Cutter** (kɒt-ə), *sb.* *Naut.* [app. a specific use of *CUTTER sb.* 1. Some think it refers to *CUT v.*, comparing the early use of *RUNNER* for a small fast vessel used as a dispatch boat, etc.; others would refer it more especially to the build, whereby it is, in Johnson's words, 'a nimble boat that cuts the water'. The conjecture that it is possibly a corruption of *CATUR* is inadmissible.]

1. A boat, belonging to a ship of war, shorter and in proportion broader than the barge or pinnace, fitted for rowing and sailing, and used for carrying light stores, passengers, etc.,

1745 *P. THOMAS Frnl. Anson's Voy.* 284, I have seen and heard six Times more Confusion . . . and Hurry in hoisting out one Cutter (or small Boat). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xiii. 276 The inconsiderable size of a Cutter belonging to a sixty gun ship, (being only an open boat about twenty-two feet in length). 1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* (1790) VI. 2227 Two sailors . . . went off with a six-oared cutter. 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catch.* 9 Cutters are used as despatch boats and for light work, such as answering signals, rowing guard, picking up a man overboard, or to assist in towing.

2. A small, single-masted vessel, clinker- or carvel-built, furnished with a straight running bowsprit, and rigged much like a sloop, carrying a fore-and-aft main-sail, gaff-top-sail, stay-foresail, and jib; a style of building and rigging now much used in yachts.

According to an old French engraving of a naval action in 1779, and *Rigging & Seamanship* 1794, vol. I. *last plate*, the cutters of that time were rigged like the half of an old schooner, with square topsails.

*Revenue cutter* (formerly *custom-house cutter*): a cutter-built vessel employed by the customs authorities for the prevention of smuggling, etc.; in U. S. applied to all vessels employed in this service whether steamers or sailing vessels; hence *revenue cutter service*, etc.

1762 *CAPT. EVERITT in Naval Chron.* XIII. 30 Let the *Lurcher* Cutter attend the Boats. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cutter*, a small vessel commonly navigated in the channel of England; it is furnished with one mast, and rigged as a sloop. Many of these vessels are used on an illicit trade, and others employed by the Government to seize them. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 447 The *Hind* Revenue Cutter. 1806 *A. DUNCAN Nelson* 14 The *Rambler* cutter was engaged . . . with a French cutter. 1892 *Whitaker's Alm.* 606/1 In the first-class division, Mr. John Jameson's cutter, *Iverna*, built in 1890, headed the winning list.

3. *transf.* A small light sledge or sleigh for one or two persons. *Canada* and U. S.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 207 The usual equipages for travelling are the double sleigh . . . and cutter; the two former are drawn by two horses abreast, but the latter . . . has but one. 1857 *B. TAYLOR North. Trav.* xv. 155 The sleighing was superb. How I longed for a dashing American cutter, with a span of fast horses. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 261 The dainty Canadian 'cutter', with its . . . curved runners.

4. *Comb.*, as *cutter-built*-, *rigged*-, *adjs.*; *cutter-brig*, 'a vessel with square sails, a fore-and-aft main-sail, and a jigger-mast with a smaller one' (Smyth); formerly *brig cutter*; *cutter-gig*, a boat of a size between a cutter and a gig; *cutter-yacht*, a yacht built and rigged like a cutter.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 255 They were met by a brig cutter. *Ibid.* I. 261 The *Perseverance* [is] cutter-rigged. 1803 *Ibid.* C. 333 The squadron has sent in the . . . brig *L'Aigle*. cutter built. 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 340 Two large French Cutter Brigs ran alongside. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 101 In the Royal Navy, when cutter-built vessels are thus rigged, they are called Cutter Brigs. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 309 We passed the bishop's smart little cutter-yacht.

**Cutter**, *sb.* 3 Corruption or error for *GUTTER*.

1731 *BAILEY, Cutters*, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

**Cutter**, *v. north. dial.* [app. cognate with *G. dial. kuttern* to coo like a dove, also applied to various other sounds; *Sw. kvittra* to chirp; cf. also *ON. kvitta* to rumour. But the Eng. word may be directly echoic, with iterative form: cf. *whitter*, *whatter*, *chatter*, *mutter*.]

1. *intr. a.* To whisper; to talk privately and confidentially. b. To coo like a pigeon.

1781 *J. HUTTON Tour Caves Gloss.*, *Cutter*, to whisper. 1803 *R. ANDERSON Cumbrid. Ball.* 66 I' the pantry the sweethearts cutter'd sae soft. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.*, *Cuttering*, talking low. 'They sat hottering and cuttering over the fire.' 1865 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Cutter*, to whisper. *Cutterin*, cooing like a pigeon. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Cutter*, to whisper or talk softly.

2. To fondle, make much of. [cf. *CUTTEE*.]

1746 *COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Vieu Lanc. Dial.* (1862) *Introd.* 36, I dunna meen heaf fock harbort'n't or cuttern't o'er thee. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Cutter*, to fondle, or make much of, as a hen or goose of her young. 1825 in *BROCKERT N. Country Gloss.*

**Cutthroat**, *cut-throat* (kɒt-thrɔt), [See *CUT v.* 63.]

1. One who cuts throats; a ruffian who murders or does deeds of violence; a murderer or assassin by profession.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 449 Thir cankerit cut-throttis of crudelitie. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State* May an. 1658, Those sanctified Cut-throats. 1793 *Ld. Auchland's Corr.* III. 109 A Corps franc, raised on the frontiers of Hungary. I never saw such a set of desperate cut-throats. 1889 *FRONCE Chief's Dumbly* xxv. 380, I am a soldier, sir, and not a cut-throat.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* x. (1637) 93 It is the very tried cut-throat of all amity, friendship, etc. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* vii. xxix. 855 There is no greater a cut-throat to dogs than the wild bore. 1878 *W. BLACK Goldsmith* xii. 102 A paid libeller and cut-throat of public reputations.

† 2. A kind of fire-arm; cf. *murderer. Obs.*

1566 in *Thomson Invent.* (1815) 160 (Jam.) Item, sex cutthroats of iron with their mekis. 1567 *Samphill Ballads* (1872) A Cuning of crosbow cutthroat and culuering.

† 3. A dark lantern. *Obs.*

1783 *BAILEY, Cut-throat*, also a kind of lantern. 1825 *JAMIESON, Cut-throat*, a dark lantern or bowet . . . so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when . . . necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act.



4. The Mustang grape of Texas, having an acrid taste.

*Century Dict.* refers to *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.  
5. More fully cut-throat finch: a bird-fancier's name for *Amadina fasciata*, the Red-collared Bengali of Swainson, a small West African bird, the male of which has a red mark round the throat.

[Here cut is the pa. pple. qualifying throat.]  
1874 *Revised List Vertebr. Anim. Zool. Gard.* 137. Cut-throat Finch. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 240. Here are 'Cut-throats', the male with a murderous red mark round his soft neck, the female without it. 1891 *Bazaar* 20 Feb., Cut-throats, silver bills, waxbills, spice birds, Java sparrows.

6. *attrib.* That is, or has the character of, a cut-throat or assassin; of or pertaining to cutthroats; murderous, ruffianly.

1867 *Drant Hor. Epist.* vi. D. ij, A cut throte rutterkin.  
1896 *Shaks. Merch.* V. i. iii. 112. You call me misbeleuer, cut-throat dog. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Cut-Throat Place*, an Inn or Tavern, where People are exacted upon.  
1874 *DASENT Half a Life* II. 110 A cut-throat lonely place.  
1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 121. Cut-throat competition is not for gentlemen. [Cut-throat Lane, a frequent local appellation of a lonely lane.]

7. *Comb.*, as *cutthroat-like adj.*  
1611 *Cotgr.*, *Meurtrierement*, murderously, cruelly, cutthroat-like.

Hence (*nounce-wds.*) *Cut-throat v. trans.*, to cut the throat of. *Cut-throatry, -ery*, practice proper to a cutthroat. *Cut-throatish, Cut-throaty adjs.*, pertaining or proper to a cutthroat.

1625 *BEAUMONT & FL. Laws of Candy* iv. ii, Money . . Is now a god on earth. It . . Bribes Justice, cut-throats Honour. 1806 *Wily Beguiled* in *Harl. Dadsley IX.* 229 For to let my house before my lease be out, is cut-throatery. 1870 *Echo* 15 Dec., They look more cut-throatish than ever. 1860 *R. COKE Justice Vind.* 32 If God made man . . as he [Mr. Hobbs] saies, in such a cut-throat condition.

**Cutting** (*kʊtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb CUT, in various senses.  
1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (1495) 597 Wythout kytyngne or keryunge. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 150 It is necessarie a surgian to make hise kutyngis & hise brenyngis bi lenkepe of be necke. 1590 *Webbe Trav.* 22. There we staide to see the cutting or parting of the River of Nilo . . vpon the 25 of August. 1691 *tr. Emilienne's Frauds Romish Monks* 27 Some gestic and cutting of Faces, wherein they oblige the Company to imitate them. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 63 This shuffling and cutting with atoms. 1700 T. Brown *tr. Fresny's Amusem.* 60 Those who live by Cutting of Purses. 1856 *Miss Bird Englished in Amur.* 42 That extreme of civilisation vulgarly called 'cutting' is common. 1884 *Hon. L. Bligh in Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 5 His cutting and off-driving alike masterly.

b. The action of cutting down prices or underselling; also *attrib.*, as *cutting line, work.* (*collog.*) 1825 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour.* There is great competition in the trade, and much of what is called 'cutting', or one tradesman underselling another. *Ibid.* (1865) III. 425/1 A man started as a grocer in the same street, in the 'cutting' line, and I had to compete with him. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 2/1 This cutting-work—competition gone mad I call it—is really a gigantic conspiracy against labour.

c. The separating of cattle from a herd; cf. CUT *v.* 56 d. Also *attrib.* *U.S. and Austral.*

1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* (Lentzner), I had been furnished with a trained cutting pony, reported to be one of the best in the valley. 1892 *LENTZNER Austral. Wild-bk.* 19 *Cutting*, separating cattle from a herd and lassoing them.

+2. An intersection; also a section. *Obs.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. i. 125 These two straight lines shall come to be cut, in the which cutting shall the Angle of the Bulwarke be. 1796 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 327 The Arcs of the cutting contain'd between two Parallels are equal.

3. *concr.* A piece cut off; esp. a shred made in preparing or trimming an object for use.

1328a *WYCLIF x Kings* xl. 31 And he seith to Jeroboam, Tak to thee ten kyttyngis. 1432-30 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 449 Codrus . . berenge as kyttynges of trees in his necke. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 667 The burning also of the cuttings of Vines, and casting them upon Land, doth much good. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 110, 550 lbs. Cuttings of Losh Hides, value 3d. per lb. 1825 *LAMB Refl. Pillory*, Dirty cuttings from the shambles at three-ha'pence a pound.

4. *spec.* A small shoot or branch bearing leaf-buds cut off a plant, and used for propagation.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 Figs . . will be propagated by their Suckers, Cuttings, and Layers. 1727 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fierides*, The Cuttings being planted in a natural Bed of Earth. 1882 *DELAMER Fl. Gard.* 76 The shrubby *Calceolaria* . . are readily propagated by cuttings.

b. A paragraph or short article cut out of a newspaper, etc.

1856 *N. & Q.* 2d Ser. I. 292, I am desirous of mounting a collection of newspaper cuttings. 1866 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 689/1 Hardly more comical than the following 'cutting' from the *Boston Gazette*.

5. *Irish Hist.* The levying of a tax or impost; tailage.

1596 *SPENNER State Irrel. Wks.* (1862) 506/2 The Tanist hath . . certaine cuttings and spendings upon all the inhabitants under the Lord. 1609 *DAVIES Lett. Earl Salisb.* i. (1787) 222 Affirming that the Irish cutting was an usurpation and a wrong. 1612 *Why Ireland* (1787) 127 These chiefties . . did consist chiefly in cuttings and cosheries, and other Irish exactions. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 232.

6. A figure produced by cutting; a carving, etc.

1787 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Sept., She gave me a cutting of my dearest Mrs. Delany . . exquisitely resembling her fine

venerable countenance. 1852 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. v. 139 Curious cuttings in wood and alabaster.

7. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 668 *Cutting*, a poor quality of ore mixed with that which is better. *Ibid.* 669 *Cuttings*, the larger and lighter refuse which is detained by the sieve in the hotching tub, or hutch.

8. An open, trench-like excavation through a piece of ground that rises above the level of a canal, railway, or road which has to be taken across it.

1836 *Hull & Selby Railw. Act* 6 To construct . . arches, cuttings and fences. 1838 *SIMMS Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 62 The railway is carried through this cutting. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 23 Some good geological sections may be seen in railway cuttings.

9. With adverbs. Also *attrib.*

c. 1280 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 335 bis kitting aweil is clepid circumcioun. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 Wythout any dysturcyon or kyttyngne down of treis. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* iv. ii, A delicious melon . . only waits thy cutting up! 1812 *SOUTHEY Omniana* I. 83 Before the butcher's phrase 'cutting up' was supposed to be synonymous with criticizing. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xxxii, Virginia . . superintended the cutting-out department.

b. *Cutting-down line* (Ship-building): a curved line forming the upper side of the floor-timbers at the middle-line, continued to the stem and stern over the dead-woods, and representing the curve on which the keelson lies; *cutting-down*, the curve or surface which this line represents.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cutting-down line*, a curved line used by shipwrights in the delineation of ships. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 The cutting-down line is intended to represent, on the Sheer Draught, the limit of the depth of every floor-timber at the middle-line, and also the height of the upper part of the dead-wood afore and abaft. *Ibid.* 124 They are bolted . . to the cutting-down of the knee. *Ibid.* 142 They must be deeper in the throat or at the cutting-down.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cutting line, work* (see 1 b); *cutting place*, etc.; esp. in names of tools, etc. used in the process of cutting, as *cutting-board, -burnisher, -compass, -engine, file, -gauge, -hook, -knife, -mill, -nipper, -plane, -plier, -press, -punch, -spade, -table, -tool*, etc.; *cutting-bed* (*Microscopy*), a part of a microtome on which the cutting knife slides; *cutting-bill*, a bill for cutting wood; *cutting-box*, † (a) ? a chaff- or straw-cutter; (b) a receptacle for the diamond dust in diamond-cutting; *cutting-brick* = CUTTER sb. 1 7; *cutting-house, -room*, a house or room where the cutting of clothing materials, meat, or other substances is done; † also a room where surgical operations are performed; *cutting-pot*, a pot used for the planting of cuttings; *cutting service* (*Lawn Tennis*), a service in which the player cuts the ball; *cutting-shoe*, a shoe specially constructed for horses which cut or interfere (see CUT *v.* 27).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 536 Able to beare the \*cutting bill. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 161 Other sorts [of trees] bear the woodman's cutting-bill more kindly. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1082 It . . furnishes shoemakers with their \*cutting-boards. 1778 H. HERBERT *Mil. Equitation* 136 Every troop ought to have a \*cutting-box . . and one man constantly employed . . in chopping hay, straw, &c. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 187 The finest kind of marl and red bricks are called \*cutting bricks. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \*Cutting-compass, a compass, one of whose legs is a cutter, to make washers, wads, and circular disks of paper for other uses. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 495 If both wheels are cut in the \*cutting-engine by the same cutter. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 530 Some good husbands . . with a \*cutting hook (turning the edge vpward) fetch vp the eies budding out beneath. 1660 *Ferri's Diary* 10 Mar. In the morning went to my father's, whom I took in his \*cutting house. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 500 At the Kerf, or \*cutting place near the root. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/4 He hath rubbed the Hair in the cutting place behind. 1892 E. P. DIXON (Hull) *Seed Catalogue* 30 A great acquisition for \*cutting purposes. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 763/2 The \*Cutting Room . . where they cut for the stone. 1874 *Field* 8 Aug. Far better than a gamerun off by a \*cutting service. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4832/4 [A horse] shed with \*cutting Shoes turn'd up the inside Web. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 443/2, I caught the young ragamuffin up on one of the \*cutting-tables dancing.

**Cutting**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That cuts, in various senses of the verb.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12802 A kene spere, cutting before. c. 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1824) 43 Full of cutting and sharpe rockes. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 109 It is of a cooling, cutting, and penetrating faculty. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3247/4 Two Swords, one . . with a full cutting Blade. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 215 Their Edge Tools . . are also of a different shape . . towards the cutting end. 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 240 Several large colonies of cutting-ants.

b. Of wind, weather, etc.

1798 *SOUTHEY Eng. Eclogues* iv, 'Tis cutting keen | I smart at every breath. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus*, *Unb.* 270 In Lightning and cutting hail. 1834 *Ht. MARTINEAU Farmers* i. 2 Perhaps you don't know . . what a cutting wind it is.

c. That cuts down prices or undersells. *collog.*

1821 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 262 (Hoppe), Those employers who seek to reduce the prices of a trade are known technologically as 'cutting employers'. *Ibid.* (1861) III. 425/2 By that time other 'cutting' shops were opened. 1884 *Christian World* 12 June 443/4 An employer of the

cutting sort would . . say 'Now, we must produce this article for a shilling less'.

2. That acutely wounds the mind or feelings.

1583 *STANVHURST Bneis* iv. (Arb.) 111 Dido the poore Princess gauld with such destenye cutting, Crau's mortal passage. 1652 *STAPYLTON Herodian* xiv. 115 Their cutting quips and wonted jeering. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. 31 You said cutting things! Very cutting things. a. 1796 H. VENN in *Compt. Duty Man, Mem.* (1847) 18 The cutting affliction of losing you. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix. 123 He can say the driest, most cutting things in the quietest of tones.

† 3. That is a 'cutter' or swaggering blade. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Cutting Hufsnuts Roisters. c. 1590 *GREENE Pr. Bacon* v. 19 Wherefore have I such a company of cutting knaves to wait upon me. 1592 *Disput.* 28 Brave youthfull Gentlemen and cutting companions. [1821 *SCOTT Kenilworth*, xix, The cutting mercer of Abington . . dashing Master Goldthred.]

**Cuttingly** (*kʊtɪŋli*), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2.]

In a cutting manner, so as to cut; sharply, acutely.

1611 *FLORIO, Alla recta*, cuttingly, hackingly. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 404 Doth he reprove sin? how cuttingly and piercingly doth he describe it? 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in Ast.* xi, His struggles now But bind more close and cuttingly the band. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. C.'s Lett.* III. 203 The thought is cuttingly painful while I live.

**Cuttle** (*kʊtəl*), *sb.* 1 *Forms*: 1 *cuddele*, 5 *codulle*, 9 *codull*, 6-7 *cuttell*, 7 *cudle*, *cuttel*, *coddell*, 9 *dial. coddele*, *cuddele*, 6- *cuttle*; also 6 *souttel*, 7-8 *PUTTLE*. [*OE. cuddele*, also in *OLow-Frankish*, c. 1100 (Grimm); of unknown derivation. The original form survives in the dialectal *cuddele*, *coddele*; *cuttle* appeared about 1500. Cf. *Ger. kuttel-fisch*, perh. from English.]

A cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* or family *Sepiidae*, esp. the common cuttlefish, *Sepia officinalis*, also called *ink-fish* from its power of ejecting a black fluid from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. Thence the name is extended to other decapod, and sometimes even to octopod, cephalopods.

c. 1200 *Suppl. Afric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 181 *Sepia*, *cuddele*, *vel* *wascete*. c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 96 (K. H.) *Cotul*, *fische* [PYNSON *cotull* or *codull*, *fische*], *cepia*. 1538 *Elvior Bibloth.*, *Sepia*, a fische callyd a Cuttell. 1597-8 B. HALL *Sat.* iv. i. 41 The craftie Cuttel lieth sure In the blacke cloude of his thicke vomiture. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 94 The Squid, which is something like the Cuddell. 1658 *WILLESFORD Natures Secrets* 135 Cuttles with their many legs swimming on the top of the water. do prestage a storm. 1883 *JEFFERIES Story of my Heart* iii. 58 The ghastly cuttles. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Cuddele*, *coddele*, a cuttle-fish.

β. Now usually called **Cuttle-fish**.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Xibia*, a cuttle fish, *sepia*. 1623 *CROOKE Body of Man* 24 So the Cuttle-fish . . powreth forth a blacke humor, and in that cloud she escapeth. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* 166 The sepie or cuttle-fish, of which the people in this Country make delicate Ragout. 1873 *DAWSON Earth & Man* iv. 69 The highest of the Mollusca, represented in our seas by the cuttle-fishes.

† b. Used allusively in reference to the animal's habit of darkening the water when alarmed. *Obs.*

1555 *RIDLEY Declar. Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 36 They will not cease to go about to play the cuttles, and to cast their colours over them. a. 1556 *CRANMER Wks.* I. 75 Note well here, reader, how the cuttle cometh in with his dark colours.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (of *cuttle* and *cuttle-fish*), as *cuttle shell*, *CUTTLE-BONE*; *cuttle-fish tribe*.

1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 429 Of the sepia, or cuttle-fish tribe. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 80 Cuttle shells or bones, produced by the Sepia or Cuttle-Fish. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 2/2 To enter into a dispute . . with such a cuttle-fish controversialist. 1892 R. KIRLING *City Drovers* 28 Is he trying to run a motion through under cover of a cloud of words, essaying the well-known 'cuttle-fish trick' of the West?

† **Cuttle**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [app. a. OF. *couteil* (mod. F. *couteau*) = L. *cutellum* knife. Cf. *CUTTEL*. The OF. form in -el was however obsolete before *cuttle* appears in Eng.] A knife. Also *fig.*

1546 *BALE Eng. Volaries* 11. (1550) 14 b, Dysmembrynge hymselfe with a sharpe cuttle in her presence. 1592 *GREENE 3rd Pt. Conny-catch.* 23 One . . came vnto a poore Cutler to haue a Cuttle made vnto his owne minde. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact. Pragmatick Pulpit-filler* (1860) 83 The blunt and notoch cuttles of their wit.

b. *transf.* or ? = CUTTER 1 3.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. 130 Away you Cut-purse Rascal, you filthy Bung, away . . Ile thrust my Knife in your mouldie Chappes, if you play the sawcie Cuttle with me.

c. *Comb.*, as *cuttle-bung*, a knife used for cutting purses; *cuttle-haft*, a popular name of the Yellow Flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Connaage* (1592) 13 In Figging Law, the knife [is called] the Cuttle bounge. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stiffe* (1871) 84 He . . the fisherman . . unshathed his cuttle-bong, and . . dismembered him. 1620 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all*, A *cuttle bung*, a knife to cut a purse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 100/1 Some call . . Flag . . Sword-point, or Edge-Tool; and others Cuttle-haft.

**Cuttle**, *sb.* 3 *local*. [?] A layer of cloth when the finished piece is folded.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The said clothes . . shall be folded either in pleights, or cuttelle, as the clothes of all other Countries of this Realme commonly have bene used. 1885 *Yorkshire Wool-Trade Terms*, *Cuttle*, the layers of cloth in the finished piece. The width of the cuttle varies

according to the requirements of the market for which the cloth is intended, but is generally twenty inches.

Hence **Cuttle** *v.* 1, to fold cloth so as to lay it in 'cuttles' or pleats.

1883 *Almonbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* 34 **Cuttle**, to fold cloth in the following manner. First, a small portion is doubled, then another upon it (not round it, and so on until it is all doubled up; finally wrap the end, left first or last, round all. The reasons for adopting this mode are, that the cloth is supposed to keep best; it is easier to unfold for show purposes; it piles best.

+ **Cuttle**, *v.* 2 *rare*. [? related to CUTTER *v.*]

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 15 Sept., Recollecting how you used to cuttle over a bit of politics with the old Marquis, I set myself to be wondrous civil to Marquis Folco. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, **Cuttle** (North), to chat or gossip.

**Cuttle-bone**. The internal shell of the cuttle-fish, a light, cellular, calcareous body of an elongated oval form enclosed in the substance of the mantle; formerly used in medicine as an antacid and absorbent, and now for pounce, as a polishing material, etc.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Bron alarch*, Scuttel bone. 1575 *TURBERY Faulconrie* 273 The powder of a cuttull bone. 1656 *RIDLEY Pract. Physick* 132 Driness of the Tongue is cured with scraping of cuttle bone. 1836 *TODD Cycl. Anst.* I. 546/1 The... Cuttle-bone... formerly figured in the Materia Medica as an antacid. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 373/1 The **cuttle-bone**, as it is erroneously termed, consists of various membranes hardened by carbonate of lime, without the smallest mixture of phosphate.

**Cuttle-fish**: see **CUTTLE** *sb.* 1

**Cuttoe** (*kwtō*). *Obs.* exc. *U.S.* [A 17th c. ad. *F. coutelas* knife: see **COUTEAU**.] = **COUTEAU**.

1678 *Land. Gas.* No. 1285/4 Also a Cuttoo Sword, with a hollow ground back Blade. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2017/8 Two Silver hilted Swords, one with a single Shell Cuttoo Hilt cut in the Shell with a silver Gilt Wire Handle, and a plain Cuttoo Blade. 1851 *S. Judd Margaret* ii. (1871) 9 There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates with cuttoes.

**Cuttoo**. Carriage-building. (See quot.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 48 At the two ends of this timber are left projections, called cuttoos, which cover the top or back end of the wheels, to shelter the axle-tree arms from the dirt, which would otherwise get in behind the wheels, and clog them. *Ibid.* I. 50 The fore axle-tree-bed... has also cuttoos on the ends the same as the hind bed has. *Ibid.* *Gloss.*, *Curriers* or *Cuttoo*.

**Cutts**, var. of **CUTS** 2.

**Cutty** (*kwti*), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *CUT v.*]

1. *Cut short, curtailed, so abnormally short as to appear to have been cut, esp. in certain connexions, as cutty knife, cutty pipe (humorously cutty gun), cutty spoon, cutty sark, etc.* (in which the two words are often unnecessarily hyphenated).

17.. *Old Song, Andro, etc.* (Jam.), But wha cam in to heese our hope, But Andro, wi' his cutty-gun? 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 171 Her cutty sark, o' Paisley harn... In longitude tho' sorely scanty. 1810 *CROMER Rem. Nithdale Song* 208 (Jam.) He gae to me a cuttie knife, And bade me keep it as my life. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* Intro., The man of cutty-spoon and ladle saw his trade interrupted. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xxiii, Allowed to use his cutty-pipe. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, **Cutty**, short.

+ 2. In Engraving (see quot.). *Obs.*

1660 *Albert Durer Renard* 5 Let nothing be done hard, sharp, or cutty.

3. 'Testy, hasty, short of temper' (Jamieson).

4. **Comb.** **Cutty-brown**, a dock-tailed brown horse; **cutty-stoup**, 'a pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart' (Jamieson).

a 1796 in *Herd Songs* (1796) II. 220 (Jam.), I scoured awa to Edinborow-town, And my cutty-brown together. 17.. *Song* (Jam.), The cuttie-stoup bit hauds a soup, Gae fetch the Hawick gill, O.

**B. sb.** 1. *a.* Short for **cutty spoon**. (*Sc.*)

17.. *Earl Lithgow* xlix. in *Child Ballads* iv. (1886) 470/1 Bring to me my horn cutties, That I was best used wi'. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 116 (Jam.) The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap. 1796 in *Ramsay Sc. Prov.* 44 (Jam.) It is better to sup with a cutty than want a spoon.

*b.* Short for **cutty pipe**.

1796 in *Ramsay Sc. Prov. Wks.* 1818. III. 185 I'm dæe sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt cutty. 1859 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 74 Either as long clay or as cutty. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xv, Knocking the ashes of his cutty on the floor.

2. *a.* 'A short stump of a girl. *Dumfriesshire*' (Jamieson). *b.* A term of reprobation for a testy, or naughty girl or woman; but often used playfully.

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* x, He's gaun to be married to Meg Murdison, ill-fair'd cuttie as she is. 1830 *GALT Laurie R.* vii. xi. (1849) 351 The cutty of a servant lass said... with a smile that Miss Beeny was at home. 1891 *BARRIE Lit. Minister* I. viii. 131 To gie her due, she's cracky, and as for her being a cuttie, you've said so yourself.

3. A familiar local appellation of some animals: *a.* The wren; also **cutty-quann**, *-wren*. *b.* The Black Guillemot (*Uria Grylle*). *c.* The hare.

a 1796 in *Herd Sc. Songs* (1796) II. 167 (Jam.) Go, pack ye out at my chamber door, Ye little cutty-quann, a 1808 *FLANNING Tour in Arran* (Jam.), On the passage I observed several Black Guillemots... which the boatmen called cutties. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 507 (Jam.) Common Hare.—Maukin, Cuttie. 1875 *PARISUS Snazee Gloss.*, **Cutty**, a wren; also called a **kitty**. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, **Cuttram**, **Cutty**, a wren. **Cutty** is the commoner term.

**Cutty-stool**. *Sc.* [**CUTTY** *a.*]

1. A low stool.

1820 *SCOTT Monast.* iv, Hitching her seat of honour... a little nearer to the cutty-stool on which Tibb was seated. 1832-53 *Whistlebinkie* (*Sc. Songs*) Ser. III. 120, I grieve to see ye sit Sae laigh upon your cutty stool in sic a dory fit!

2. Formerly, in Scotland, a particular seat in a church, where offenders against chastity, or other delinquents, had to sit during the time of divine service and receive a public rebuke from the minister; the stool of repentance. Also *fig.*

a 1774 *FERGUSON Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 37 Marion for a bastard son Upon the cutty stool was forced to ride. 1791 *NEWTON Tour Eng. & Scot.* 251 In most of the kirks there is a small gallery... painted black, placed in an elevated situation, near the roof of the church, which they call the cutty-stool, and on which offenders against chastity are forced to sit. 1818 *KEATS Life & Lett.* I. 170 If he does I must sit on the cutty-stool all next winter. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* viii, To sit in penance on the cutty-stool.

**Cut-under**. *U.S.* More fully **cut-under buggy**; a vehicle having the body cut out so as to allow the front wheels to pass under in turning.

1887 A. HAVES *Jessie's Ring* 61, I have chartered a cut-under. Jump in.

**Cut-up**, *sb.* [**CUT** *v.* 59; in sense 2 from the ppl. adj.] 1. An act of cutting up.

1782 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* ix. i, 'Why indeed, sir,' said Hobson, 'I can't but say it was rather a cut-up.' 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapman's Caves* xi, It will be a fearful cut-up for the Hartopp girls.

2. A kind of hosiery (see quot.)

1821 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Cut-ups**, articles made upon steam round-about machines, sometimes in long straight pieces, which are cut up with scissors into the shape of stockings, shirts, or pants, and sewn together by a machine. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 6/3 'Cut-ups' are an inferior class of hosiery turned out by the machine in long straight lengths.

+ **Cut-waist**. *Obs.* An insect, *esp.* one with the division between thorax and abdomen deeply cut.

1607 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1653) 659 Wilde Hornets... live in the hollow trunks or cavities of trees, there keeping themselves close all the Winter long, as other Cut-waists do. *Ibid.* 179 The Butter-fly, or any other Cut-waste.

So **Cut-waisted** *ppl. a.*

1777 *HARRISON England* III. vi. (1878) II. 36 The cut wasted (for so I English the word *Insecta*) are the hornets, wasps, bees, and such like. 1607 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1608) 638 A Bee is a 'cut-wasted living creature.'

**Cutwal**, *-waul*: see **KOTWAL**, Indian police officer.

**Cutwater, cut-water** (*kwt,wōtai*).

1. The knee of the head of a ship, etc., which serves to divide the water before it reaches the bow; also, the forward edge of the stem or prow.

1644 J. WINTHROP *Hist. New Engl.* (1853) II. 239 It struck against the head of a bolt in the cut-water of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further. 1721 W. ROGERS *Poy.* 218 Her Rudder and Cut-water were eaten to pieces. 1789 G. VASSA *Life* (1792) 102 She struck our ship with her cutwater. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 477 Stretching from end to end, and shielded at the stem and stern by cutwaters of bone. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* xlii. (1887) 132 The steamer... sent the cutwater crashing through bulwark, plank, and beam.

2. The wedge-shaped end of the pier of a bridge which serves to divide the current, break up masses of ice, etc., flowing against the pier.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 100 Brace your Cut-water Pile with temporary Braces. *Ibid.* 101 The Cut-water in the first projecting Course of the Pier.

3. An American sea-fowl, the Skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*, allied to the terns.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 *Larus major rostro inaequali*. The Cut-Water. They probably take their English Name from their commonly flying close to the Water, from the Surface whereof they seem to scoop up some Food with the under Part of their Bill, which is much longer than the upper. 1789 *LATHAM Hist. Birds* App. I. 269 The head preponderates for some distance, when the bill is seen to cut the water; hence the name of Cut-water. 1844 *DE KAY Zool. N. Y.* II. 297 The... Cut-water... reaches our coast from tropical America in May.

**Cut-weed**. 'A name applied to various marine Algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*' (Britten and Holl.).

+ **Cutwith, cutwithy**. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **cutwithy**, 6 **-wydy**, 7 **-withy**, 9 **-widdle**, **-wuddie**. [f. *CUT* *ppl. a.* + *WITH*, *WYTH* twig.] The cross-bar or similar fastening at the end of the beam of a plough or harrow to which the gear of the draught animals is attached.

1565 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 179, ij colters, ij paire cutwydies, j horse daughte. 1624 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. II. 201 An Acklam labourer presented for stealing two yron cutwithies. 1823 *TENNANT Card. Beaton* 114 (Jam.) Cutters, and barrow-trams, an' cudwuddies. 1825 JAMIESON, *Cutwiddies*, the links which join the swingletrees to the threepree in a plough. *Clydes*. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, **Cutwith** (Heref.), the bar of the plough to which the traces are attached.

**Cut-work, cut'work**.

1. *gen.* Work produced by cutting or carving. 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 6 Those who wrought any of these hollow cut-works, were by some call'd Cavatores, and Graphatores. 1821 *MISS MITFORD Village* (1863) 509 The Valentine... a raised group of roses and heart's-ease, executed on a kind of paper cut-work. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Cutwork**, (1) open-work carving.

2. *a.* The embroidery with elaborately cut-out edges in vogue towards the close of the 14th c. *b.* A kind of openwork embroidery or lace worn in the latter part of the 16th and in the 17th c. *c.* Appliqué work, in which the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.

1470 *HARDING Chron.* xciii. lii, Cut werke was greate both in court and townes, Bothe in menes hoddis and also in their gounes. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steel Gl.* (A1b.) 71 Baudkin, broydrie, cutwoks, nor conceits. 1621-31 *BURTON Anat. Met.* II. II. iv, Women... haue curious needle-works, cut wokes, bone-lace, &c. to busie themselves about. 1698 *Land. Gas.* No. 3373/3 An Act for rendering the Laws more Effectual, for Preventing the Importation of Foreign Bone-lace, Loom-lace, Needle-work, Point, and Cut-work. 1869 *Mrs. FALLISER Lace* i. 5 There is preserved in the Cathedral at Prague an altar-cloth of embroidery and cutwork worked by Anne of Bohemia, queen of Richard II. 1896 *ROCK Text. Fabr.* 88 When anything... is wrought by itself upon a separate piece of silk or canvas and afterwards sewed on to the vestment... it comes to be known as cut-work.

*attrib.* 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, Six purls of an Italian cut-work band I wore. 1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* II. i, An Italian cutwork smock. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xvi, Three cut-work shirts with falling bands.

+ 3. Flower-beds elaborately cut into patterns of which the details are outlined in turf. Much in vogue about 1700. *Obs.*

1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, Dict., **Cutworks**, are Flower Plots, or Grass plot consisting of several pieces cut into various pleasing figures answering one another, like cut work, made by Women. 1721 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 34 Parterres of Cut-work... differ from the others, in that all the Parts which compose them should be cut with Symmetry. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. **Flower**, It must be always observ'd that Ranunculus's and Tulips be put apart, in particular Cut-works, and in separate Beds.

+ 4. Work in cutting, hacking, or slashing. *Obs.* 1620 *FLETCHER Chances* II. iii, If he cut here, I'll find him cut-work.

5. In **Printing**. Woodcut-work, i.e. the printing of work containing cuts or illustrations. [f. *CUT* *sb.* 20.]

**Cutworm**. A caterpillar which cuts off by the surface of the ground the young plants of cabbage, melons, maize, etc.; *esp.* in *U.S.*, the larve of species of *Agrotis*, a genus of moths. 1808-79 JAMIESON, **Cutworm**, a small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots. 1817-8 *CONBET Resid. U. S.* (1822) 187 No patching after the cut-worm, or brown grub. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* vi. 30 Perhaps the most formidable of all [caterpillars] are those called 'cutworms' in America, which live beneath the surface of the ground, and eat through the roots of plants.

+ **Cutzoo's**. *Obs.* = **COTZOOKS**, **GADZOOKS**.

1719 *D'URFEE Pills* III. 42 At last Cutzooks, he made such sport.

**Cuuaunt, Cuuaund**, *obs.* ff. **COVENANT**.

**Cuuel**, *-staf*, *obs.* ff. **COWL**, **-STAFF**.

|| **Cuve**. *Obs.* [f. *cuve* = *L. clipea*.] A cask, vat. 14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wulker 1771/22 Cuua*, a cuve or a vaat. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commur.* 175 Wine, one million two hundred thousand Cuves. 1873 *O. WALKER Educ.* I. ix. 95 As the wine which pleases in the cuve must be drunk in the must.

|| **Cuvette** (*kliwet*). [Fr., dim. of *cuve* (see above); applied to various basins: the use in Fortification shows some confusion (perhaps graphic) with *cunette*.]

1. *Fort.* = **CUNETTE**.

1678 tr. *Gay's Art of War* II. 115 **Cuvette**, a little Ditch made in the middle of the great Foss. 1704 in *HARRIS Lex. Tech.* 1706 in *PHILLIPS*. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xxiv, Trim's foot getting into the cuvette, he tumbled full against the bridge too.

2. An ornamental shallow dish or basin for holding water, etc.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), **Cuvet**, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dish of an Oval Form. **Cuvette**, a Cistern for a Dining-room. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. **Oil**, Putting the Cuvelts on a Silver Dish, with a Silver Ladle therein, with which every one of the Guests may take out some Sopp, when the Oil is set on the Table. 1887 tr. *Sachs' Lect. Physiol. Plants* 305 Glass vessels with parallel walls, and as large as possible (so called Cuvettes), were filled with the solutions, and fixed something like windows.

3. **Glass-making**. A large clay basin or crucible used in making plate glass (see quot. 1875).

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 190 The other crucibles, which are smaller, are called cuvettes. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* II. 662 The **cuvettes** receive the melted glass... and decant it out on the table to be rolled into a plate. [In *CRAIG* and some later Dicts., a mistake for *curette*.]

**Cuvy**. *local*. The name given in the Orkneys to a large sea-weed, *Laminaria digitata*.

1841 *HARVEY Physiol. Brit.* I. Table 338. 1866 *CLOUSTON in Trans. Bot.* 365 The Cuvy growing so far out in the sea.

**Cuvyn(e, cuwyn(e, obs.** *Sc.* forms of **COVIN**.

**Cuward**, *obs.* form of **COWARD**.

**Cuy-**: see **CUI-**, **COI-**.

+ **Cuy**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [a. *F. cuill-ir*, *cuill-ir* = *L. colligere* to collect. Cf. *COIL* *v.* 1, *CULL* *v.* 1] To collect.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 433 þei ben cuylid pens of pore men.

**Cuy**(l, var. **CULE** *Obs.*, fundament; *obs.* f. **KILL**.

Cuynde, obs. form of KIND.

Cuyr, obs. form of CURE sb.1

Cuyschun, -shen, ouzshen, obs. ff. CUSHION.

Cuz. [Abbrev. of COUSIN.]

1. Also cuuze, cuze. Obs. var. of Coz q.v.

2. (See quot.)

1730-1800 BAILEY, *Cuz*, a name or title among Printers, given to one who submits to the Performance of some jocular Ceremonies; after which, and a drinking Bout, he is intitled to some peculiar Privileges in the Chapel or Printing-House.

Cuzco-bark, -china: see CUSCO.

Cuzen, obs. form of COUSIN.

Cw-, OE. and early ME. spelling of QU-: as *cwath*, *cweth*, obs. forms of QUOTH. Also early Sc. spelling of Cu- (*cou-*): as *culd*, *cunnand*, *cunmyhe* (= *cunye*), etc.

† Cweise. Obs. rare. [a. ON. *kveisa* whitlow, boil.] A sore or boil.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 þeos kointe harloz þet scheaweð forð hore gutefestre & hore vlowinde cweisen.

Cwoint(e), obs. form of QUAIN.

Cwsynes, obs. Sc. form of COUSINESS.

Cwt., abbreviated symbol of HUNDREDWEIGHT (c standing for L. *centum* hundred, and *wt.* for *weight*). Formerly also c. or C. alone.

Cy, cye, OE. pl. of Cow.

-cy, suffix of sbs., originating in L. *-cia*, *-tia*, Gr. *-κία*, *-κεια*, *-τία*, *-τεια*, in which the abstract ending *-ia* (-y) follows another formative element. Occurring chiefly in the combined forms -ACY, -ANOY, -ENCY, -ORACY, -MANY, q.v. Also in *prophecy*, Gr. *προφητεία*, f. *προφήτης* prophet; *policy*, Gr. *πολιτεία*, f. *πολίτης* citizen, -polite, *secrecy* f. *secret*. In words in -acy from L. *-ācia*, and those in -ncy, the c represents an original t before z, which became c often in late L. and in French, e.g. L. *infantia*, late L. also *infancia*, F. *enfance*, *infancy*. Hence abstracts in -ncy arise out of adjs. or sbs. in -nt, expressing the quality of an adjective (*fluent*, *fluency*), or the estate or position of an agent or officer (*agent*, *agency*). But by proximity of sound, -cy is extended from sbs. in -nt to some in -n, e.g. *chaplain-cy*, *captain-cy*, *alderman-cy* (after *incumbency*, *lieutenancy*, *adjudancy*), and -cy being thus treated as an independent suffix = *ship*, is extended to other words as *colonel-cy*, and is even added to words in -t (instead of being substituted for the -t), as in *bankrupt-cy* (for which the regular etymological form is *bankruptcy*), *idiot-cy* variant of *idiocy* (Gr. *ἰδιωτεία*), *baronet-cy*, *brevet-cy*, *coronet-cy* (as against *secret*, *secrecy*).

Cya-, shortened form of CYANO-, in the names of some chemical compounds, as *Cyamelide*, a white crystalline substance polymeric with cyanic acid, called also *insoluble cyanuric acid*. *Cyamelic acid*, a white crystalline powder formed from mellone by the action of alkalis at boiling heat; a salt of this is a *Cyamelurate*. *Cyaphenine*, a substance polymeric with phenyl cyanide.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 183 Hydrated cyanic acid. decomposes spontaneously into cyanamide, a white porcelain looking solid, insoluble in water.

Cyamid. Zool. A crustacean of the family *Cyamidae*; a whale-louse.

Cyamoid (sai'ämoid), a. rare. -o [f. Gr. *κύαμ-ος* bean + -OID.] 'Resembling a small bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

Cyan-. 1. Combining form of Gr. *κύανος* and *κύανεος* 'dark-blue' before a vowel: see following words, and CYANO-, also CYAN-BLUE.

2. Chem. = CYANO- 2, used as combining form of CYANOGEN before a vowel, and in names of cyanogen compounds and derivatives, as in CYANATE, CYANIC, CYANIDE, etc. Also *Cyanamide*, the amide of cyanogen  $CN_2H_2$ , a white crystalline body. *Cyanhydric a.* = hydrocyanic. *Cyanuramide*, an organic base polymeric with cyanamide; also called melamine. *Cyanurate*, a salt of *Cyanuric* [URIC], or *Cyanurenic* acid, an acid polymeric with cyanic acid, obtained by heating dry urea in a flask; it is inodorous and not poisonous. *Cyanyllo* [-YL] acid, an acid isomeric with cyanuric acid; a salt of this is a *Cyanylate*. Also *cyanacetate*, *cyanethine*, etc.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 208 *Cyanuric acid*. This acid... has been described in the *Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies* (vol. ii. p. 227), under the name of *cyanic acid*. *Ibid.* 211 Cyanilic acid was discovered by M. Liebig in 1833. *Ibid.* 78 If we sprinkle ammonia on crystallized chloride of cyanogen, and heat gently, it loses its crystalline aspect, and is reduced to a white powder... This substance is *cyanamide*. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 369 Obtained synthetically by the action of potash upon ethyl cyanacetate. 1877 WATTS *Fewnes' Chem.* II. 97 Cyanuric acid is changed by a very high temperature into cyanic acid.

Cyanate (sai'änet). Chem. [f. CYAN- 2 + -ATE.] A salt of cyanic acid.

1845-6 G. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 50 Urea may also be obtained... by the decomposition of certain cyanates.

Cyan-blue. [f. Gr. *κύαν-ος* or *κύαν-εος* (see below).] A greenish-blue colour, lying between green and blue in the spectrum.

1879 ROOP *Chromatics* vii. 82 The lake itself displays a wonderfully intense cyan-blue colour. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 426 The cyan-blue region lying between green and blue.

|| *Cyanea* (sai'än-ä). [fem. of L. *cyaneus*, Gr. *κύανεος* dark blue.] A genus of jelly-fishes. Hence *Cyaneid*, a jelly-fish of this family.

1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/2 The cyaneas tint the sea with a greenish light.

Cyanean (sai'än-än), a. rare. [f. L. *cyaneus* (see prec.) + -AN.] Of an azure colour.

1846 WORCESTER cites PENNANT.

Cyaneous (sai'än-ös), a. rare. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Deep blue, azure.

1868 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 311/2 Cyaneous [is] a bright blue, an azure colour, sky colour. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 30 The fringe... of a cyaneous colour.

Cyane-scent, a. [f. L. *cyaneus* after *albescent*, etc.] Inclining to cyanous; of a dark bluish colour.

1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cyanhydric, Cyanilic: see CYAN- 2.

|| *Cyania*. [mod. L.] A synonym of CYANOSIS.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 667.

Cyanic (sai'än-ik), a. [f. CYAN- 2 + -IC.]

1. Chem. Of cyanogen, containing cyanogen in composition. *Cyanic acid*, a colourless, pungent, volatile, unstable liquid (CNHO). *Cyanic ethers*, the cyanates of the alcohol radicals.

1832 CHRISTISON *Poisons* xxviii. (ed. 2) 663 Cyanic and Cyanous acids are not poisonous. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 378 Cyanic acid itself cannot be prepared in the free state from its salts.

2. Blue, azure; a. in *Path.*, of a diseased condition of the skin, etc.; b. in *Bot.*, one of the two series into which Candolle divided the colours of flowers (the other being *xanthic* = yellow).

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1455/2 A soldier... attracted particular attention on account of the cyanic colour of his sclerotic. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* CL. 382 Some whites belong to the xanthic, and some to the cyanic, group of colours.

Cyanide (sai'änid). Chem. [f. CYAN- 2 + -IDE.] A simple compound of cyanogen with a metal or an organic radical, as *potassium cyanide* (KCY), an extremely poisonous crystalline solid.

1846 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 458 Cyanide of Iodine. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 226/1 The cyanide produced by the fusion of the ferro-cyanide of potassium alone... is termed 'black cyanide'.

Cyanin (sai'änin). Chem. [f. CYAN- 1 + -IN.] The blue colouring matter of certain flowers, as the violet and corn-flower.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 274 Red flowers are said also to owe their colour to the presence of cyanin reddened by a free acid.

Cyanine (sai'änin). Chem. [f. CYAN- 1 + -INE.]

1. A blue dye-stuff prepared from chinoline with amyli iodide, used in calico-printing.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 431.

2. *Cyanine blue*: the name of a permanent blue pigment, a compound of cobalt and Prussian blue.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 13/2 (Water-colours unchanged by light) Cyanine blue, Prussian blue, Cobalt, etc.

Cyanite (sai'änit). Min. Also kyanite. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] 1. A native silicate of aluminium, usually blue.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 209 Cyanite of Werner. 1811 PICKERTON *Petrif. L.* 125 The kyanite of Werner. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 195 We detached... a fragment of cyanite from a block of splintered and milky quartz.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 36/1 *Cyanite*, a Fire-proof priming for Paint, Varnish, &c.

Cyano- (before a vowel or h usually cyan-).

1. Used as combining form of Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral, *κύανεος* adj. dark-blue, in scientific terms, in sense 'dark-blue', 'azure', as *Cyanochalcite* Min. [Gr. *χαλκός* copper], a blue silicate of copper (1872 in Dana). *Cyanochlorous a.* [Gr. *χλωρός* yellowish-green], bluish green (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Cyanochroite* Min. [Gr. *χρoία* colour], a blue hydrous sulphate of copper and potassium (1868 in Dana); also called *Cyanochrome* (1857 in Shepard *Min.*). *Cyanolite* Min. [see -LITE], a bluish mineral consisting largely of silica (1861 in Bristow's *Gloss.* 102). *Cyanopathy* Path. [Gr. *πάθος* a. *πάθος* suffering] = CYANOSIS (1857 in Dmglison); so *Cyanopathy a.* *Cyanotrichite* Min. [Gr. *τρίχ-η*, hair], a blue fibrous sulphate of copper and aluminium (Dana 1854).

1850 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/5 His appearance was cyanopathic, his eyes were inflamed.

2. Chem. (= CYAN- 2): Of or containing cyanogen; in the names of cyanogen compounds, as *Cyanobenzene*, benzonitril or phenyl cyanide. *Cyanodide*, obs. synonym of CYANIDE. *Cyanonaphthalene*, naphthyl cyanide, etc.

Cyanogen (sai'änö'dgen). Chem. [ad. F. *cyanogène*, f. Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral + -GEN, named (by Gay-Lussac, who isolated it in 1815) from its entering into the composition of Prussian blue.] A compound radical consisting of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon (symbol CN or Cy). In the form of *di-cyanogen* ( $C_2N_2$ ), it is a colourless gas, highly poisonous, with a strong odour like that of prussic acid. It exists in a great number of compounds, the cyanides, cyanates, cyanurets, etc.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 451 The vapour, collected over mercury, proved to be pure cyanogen. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* II. ii. § 8 An evolution of the unwholesome and suffocating gas, cyanogen.

Cyanometer (sai'än'mēter). [f. CYANO- 1 + -METER, after F. *cyanomètre* (1791 in Hatzfeld).] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the blue of the sky.

1829 *Nat. Philos. Optics* xviii. 65 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to measure this intensity, M. Saussure contrived an instrument called a Cyanometer. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. § 84 We beheld with admiration the azure colour of the sky. Its intensity at the zenith appeared to correspond to 41° of the cyanometer.

Hence *Cyanometrie a.*; *Cyanometry*, measurement of the intensity of the blue of the sky.

1833 *Pharmac. Yrnl.* XII. 499 A New Cyanometric Process... founded upon the reaction of iodine upon the cyanides. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 481 Peltier's other papers... are devoted in great part to atmospheric electricity, water-spouts, cyanometry and polarization of sky-light.

Cyanose<sup>1</sup> (sai'ändös). Path. [Cf. F. *cyanose*.] = CYANOSIS.

1834 J. FORBES *Lamné's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 575 A violet or bluish colour of the skin... named by several authors the *blue jaundice*, the *blue disease*, or *cyanose*.

Hence *Cyanosed ppl. a.*, 'afflicted with, or having the appearance of, cyanosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Cyanopathy*, A child affected with blueness is said to be *cyanosed*. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 635 In severe cases, even the hands and feet become cyanosed.

Cyanose<sup>2</sup> (sai'ändös). Min. Also *Cyanosite* (sai'ändös-ēt). [f. Gr. *κύανος* dark-blue mineral.] A synonym of CALCANTHITE.

1844 ALGER W. *Phillips' Min.* 495 Blue vitriol, Cyanose.

1854 DANA *Min.* 380 Cyanosite rejected by him in 1868 ed.]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 285 Cyanose-Sulphate of Copper—occurs sparingly on surfaces of lava.

|| *Cyanosis* (sai'ändō'sis). Path. [a. Gr. *κύανωσις* dark-blue colour, f. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral; see -OSIS.] Blueness or lividness of the skin owing to the circulation of imperfectly oxygenated blood (esp. as caused by congenital malformation of the heart); -blue disease, blue jaundice.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 666 note, Obstruction... may likewise bring on Cyania, or as it is more frequently named Cyanosis. 1852 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii. (1871) 193 His love for me produces a cyanosis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 336 Constant cyanosis of the mucous membranes.

*Cyanosite* (Min.): see CYANOSIS<sup>2</sup>.

Cyanotic (sai'än'tik), a. Path. [f. CYANOSIS; see -OTIC and cf. F. *cyanotique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

1852 tr. *Rokitansky's Path. Anat.* IV. ii. 246 Cyanotic symptoms. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 246 This... may give rise to a cyanotic hue. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Med. Life* 34 All through their lives, cyanotic persons are disabled from taking active exertion.

Cyanotype (sai'än'tēip). [f. CYANO- + -TYPE.] A photographic process in which paper sensitized by a cyanide is employed; a picture or print obtained by this process: see quot. Also attrib.

1842 HELSCHER in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXII. 200 *Cyanotype*. If a nomenclature of this kind be admitted... the whole class of processes in which cyanogen in its combinations with iron performs a leading part, and in which the resulting pictures are blue, may be designated by this epithet. The varieties of cyanotype processes seem to be innumerable.

† Cyanous, a. Chem. Obs. [f. CYAN- 2 + -OUS: = F. *cyanoux*.] In *cyanous acid*, 'the name originally given by Serullas to cyanic acid, on the supposition that it contained only half as much oxygen as the acid then called *cyanic*, but now *cyanuric acid*' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 286).

1832 (see CYANIC 1).

Cyanurate, -uric, etc.: see CYAN- 2.

Cyanuret (sai'än-ni'et). Chem. [f. CYAN- 2 + -URET.] = CYANIDE.

1837 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvi. 477 The part containing the cyanuret is therefore to be heated. 1854 in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 440 The cyanurets, or cyanides, of iron.

Cyanurin (sai'än-iū-rin). Also -urine, -ourine. [f. CYAN- 1 + URINE.] A blue deposit sometimes found pathologically in urine.

1845 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 45. 1858 THURDICHUM *Urine* 4 The blue colour may be due to cyanurine (uro-glucine).

Cyanylic, etc.: see CYAN- 2.

|| *Cyar* (sai'är). Anat. [a. Gr. *κύαρ* eye of a needle, orifice of the ear.] The orifice of the internal ear. 1823 in CRABB; and in mod. Dicts.



† **Cyath.** *Obs.* Also 6 *cyathe*, *ciath(e)*, *cyat*, *ciat*. [*a. F. cyathe* (in 15th c. *ciathe*), *ad. L. cyathus*: see CYATHUS.] = CYATHUS 1.

1544 *Phaer Regim. Lye* (1553) 11v. The dose of it is one ciath or a little cup ful. 1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxi. xxv. It must anon be swallowed down in a cyath of water. 1637 *MASSINGER Emp. of East iv*. With a little cyath or quantity of my potable elixir.

**Cyathiform** (sai'əpɪfɔrm), *a.* [*f. CYATH-US + (-I)FORM: cf. F. cyathiforme*]. Shaped like a cup a little widened at the top. (Chiefly in *Bot.*)

1796 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* 245 *Cyathiform*, shaped like a Drinking-Glass. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 316 *Bignonia* has a cyathiform calyx, narrow at bottom and spreading wide at top. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 535/2 They [*Doric pillars*] are fluted and tapering, with a large cyathiform capital. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 140 When fully expanded, the disk is cyathiform.

**Cyathoid** (sai'əpɪd), *a.* [*f. CYATH-US + -OID: cf. F. cyathoides; Gr. had κυάθωδης*]. Resembling a cup or drinking-glass. 1882a in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyatholith** (sai'əpɪlɪθ), *Biol.* [*f. CYATHUS + -LITH*]. A kind of coccolith resembling two cups placed base to base.

1875 *CARPENTER Microsc. & Rev.* s. 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *discoliths* and *cyatholiths*. *Ibid.* s. 409 When viewed sideways or obliquely, the cyatholiths are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud.

**Cyathophylloid** (sai'əpɪfɔlɔɪd), *a. and sb.* [*f. mod. L. Cyathophyllum* (*f. Gr. κύθος cup + φύλλον leaf*) + -OID].

**A. adj.** Akin to the fossil cup-corals of the genus *Cyathophyllum*.

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* II. 374 *Cyathophylloid* corals. 1879 *GEIKIE in Encycl. Brit.* X. 345 Corals (*cyathophylloid* forms...) abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestone.

**B. sb.** A coral of this family, a cup-coral.

1874 *DANA Corals* i. 22 The *Cyathophylloids* were the earliest of polyps and the most abundant in Paleozoic time.

**Cyathozoid** (sai'əpɪzɔɪd), *Zool.* [*f. Gr. κύθος CYATHUS + ZOON*]. An abortive first stage of the embryo of certain compound ascidians, which becomes by gemmation the foundation of a colony.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 617 The result [of yelk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozoid*, which is... a sort of rudimentary ascidian. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 446 The germinal disc in *Pyrosoma* develops in the posterior region into a transitory *Cyathozoid*.

**|| Cyathus** (sai'əpɪθs), *Pl. cyathi* (-pɪ). [*a. L. cyathus*, *a. Gr. κύθος wine-cup, measure*].

**1. a. Greek and Roman Antiq.** A cup or ladle used for drawing wine out of the CRATER or mixing-bowl; also, a measure (both dry and liquid) = about  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a pint. **b. Med.** Used in prescriptions for a wine-glass. (Abbreviated *cyath.*)

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 932 The weight Ciatu contyneyth 7 drammes. 1658 *ROWLAND Mout. Theat. Ins.* 1104 In three cyathi of water they will break inward Impostumes. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1852) I. 464 Hyle bears no greater proportion therein to soul than the drops in a cyathus to the waters of the ocean. 1854 *BADHAM Hailent.* 522 The cyathus... was of as uncertain dimensions as our modern wine-glass, which is the medical cyathus, and a fair equivalent.

**2. Bot.** The cup-like body which contains propaga or the reproductive bodies of *Marchantia*. (*Tras. Bot.* 1866).

**Cyaticae**, -yca, *obs. forms of SOLATICA*.

**Cyb(he)**, *obs. form of SIB*.

† **Cyborry**. *Obs.* [In form repr. *L. ciborium*, *F. ciborie*: see CIBORIUM; but in sense repr. *κυβώριον* chest, ark.] The ark of the Jewish tabernacle.

1823 *CARLTON G. de la Tour G.ijj*, Before the arch or cybory wherein was the holy bread of the manna.

**Cyc-** in *obs. forms*: see CIO.

**Cycad** (sai'kād), *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. generic name Cycas*, -adis, a supposed *Gr. κύκας* found in old edd. of Theophrastus, but now known to be a scribal error for κύκας acc. pl. of κύκῆ, the Egyptian doum-palm: see Liddell and Scott.]

A plant of the genus *Cycas* which gives its name to the *Cycadaceae*, a natural order of Gymnosperms, related to the *Coniferae*, but in appearance resembling palms, and having affinity with tree-ferns.

1845 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 224 The near relation of conifers and cycads. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* 547/2 Her Majesty planted in the gardens... a splendid Chinese cycad.

**Cycadaceous** (sai'kād'jəs), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. Cycadaceae*: see *prec.* and -ACEOUS]. Of or belonging to the N.O. *Cycadaceae*, or cycads.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 248 A *Cycadaceous* stem partakes in structure of the peculiarities of both *Exogens* and *Endogens*. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* xvii. 327 *Cycadaceous* plants likewise flourish on the Australian continent.

**Cycadeous**, *a. Bot.* [*f. mod. L. Cycadeæ = Cycadaceae* (see *prec.*) + -OUS]. = *prec.*

1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* ix. 198 The ancient shores... clothed with cycadeous vegetation. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* (1855) 166 Such a specimen is to be referred to some coniferous or cycadeous plant.

**Cycadiform** (sai'kādɪfɔrm), *a.* [See CYCAD and -FORM]. Resembling the cycads in form.

**Cycadite** (sai'kādɪt), *Palæont.* [*f. as *prec.* + -ITE*]. A fossil cycad.

18... *BUCKLAND*, Our fossil cycadites allied... to existing *Cycadeæ*. 1885 *J. PHILLIPS Man. Geol.* (ed. Etheridge) II. 354.

**Cycamore**, *obs. form of SYCAMORE*.

**Cyche**, **Cychory**, *obs. ff. CHICH, CHIGORY*.

1657 *BIGGS New Dict.* 780 Opium and cychory.

**Cyclad** (sai'klād), *Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. Cyclas*, -adis the typical genus: see CYCLAS]. A mollusc of the genus *Cyclas* or family *Cycladidae*, comprising numerous fresh-water species.

1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* II. 36 The shell of *Cyclas lacustris* contrasts with those of other *Cyclads* in its sub-rhombic form.

**Cyclamen** (sai'klāmen), *Also (6 ciclamin), 7 cyclamine, sielamine, (8 ciclamente).* [*med. and mod. L. cyclamen, L. cyclaminos or -on, Gr. κυκλάμινος (also κυκλαρίς), ? f. κύκλος circle, with reference to the shape of the bulbous root.*]

A genus of *Primulaceæ*, belonging to Southern Europe, cultivated for their handsome early-blooming flowers; the fleshy root-stocks are greedily sought after by swine, whence the name *Sow-bread*. **b.** A plant of this genus.

1550 *LOYD Treas. Health* (1588) N ij. V. rote of *Cyclamin*. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* III. xi. 209 Of Sowbread... There be two sortes of *Cyclamen*, as *Dioscorides* writeth. 1797 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cyclamen*, The way of planting *Cyclamines*, is to put their Bulbs two Inches deep in the Ground. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 226 The root of *Cyclamen* is famous for its acidity; yet this is the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, First visit to Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 3 He praised the beautiful cyclamen which grows all about Florence.

**Cyclamin** (sai'klāmin), *Chem.* [*f. *prec.* + -IN*]. A poisonous principle extracted from the tubers of *Cyclamen*; it is a non-azotized glucoside.

1842 *E. TURNER Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) III. 1123 *Cyclamine*. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 294-5 *Cyclamin*.

**Cyclar** (sai'klār), *a. rare.* [*f. CYCLE + -AR*]. Of or pertaining to a cycle; = CYCLIC.

1768 *HORSEFALL in Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 102 D and E are the cyclar numbers, and d and e are the *anno domini* numbers. 1837 *FRASER's Mag.* XVI. 632 The cyclar system of that ingenious nation [Egypt].

**Cyclarthrodial** (sai'klārθɪdɪəl), *a. Anat.* [*f. Gr. κύκλος circle + ἀρθρώδια articulation + -AL*]. Of, or of the nature of, a cyclarthrosis.

**|| Cyclarthrosis** (sai'klārθɪzɪs), *Anat.* [*mod. L., f. Gr. κύκλος circle + ἀρθρώδια articulation*]. A circular or rotatory articulation, as that of the radius with the ulna.

**|| Cyclas** (sai'klās), *Hist.* [*L. cyclas, a. Gr. κύκλας a woman's garment with a border all round it.*] A tightly-fitting upper garment or tunic worn by women from ancient times; also sometimes by men, esp. the tunic or surcoat made shorter in front than behind, worn by knights over their armour in the 14th century.

1860 *FAIRHOLT Costume* 97 The lady wears a long gown, over which is a *cyclas*, or tightly-fitting upper-tunic. 1868 *CUSSANS Her. i.* 32 Prince John Plantagenet... is represented... as wearing a *cyclas*, which reaches below the knees behind, and to the lower part of the thighs in front, being open at the sides as far as the hips. 1883 *M. E. HAWES in Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 425 Judith of Bohemia wore a *cyclas* worked with gold, in 1083.

† Identified or confused with *CYLOTOUN* q.v.; see also *Du Cange s.v. Cyclas*.

1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 95 A rich stuff manufactured in the Cyclades, and therefore called *cyclas* or *cyclaton*, gave its name to a garment like a dalmatica or super-tunic worn by both sexes. 1876 *ROCK Text. Fabr.* iv. 27.

**Cycle** (sai'kl), *sb.* Also 4, 7 *cicle*, 5 *oikil*. [*a. F. cycle* or *ad. L. cycl-us, a. Gr. κύκλος circle*].

**1. Astron.** A circle or orbit in the heavens.

1621 *BRATHWAT Whinnans* 13 Horizons, Hemispheres... Astrolabes, Cycles, Epicycles, are his usual dialect. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 84 How gird the Sphaer with Centric and Eccentric scrib'd o're, Cycle and Epicycle, Orb in Orb. *fig.* 1821 *CARLYLE Chart. Rev.* III. viii. What infinitely larger Cycle (of Causes) our little Epicycle revolves on.

**2.** A recurrent period of a definite number of years adopted for purposes of chronology. (See *quot.* 1788.)

*Cycle of Indiction*: see INDICATION.

*Metonic or lunar cycle*: a cycle of 19 years, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, and used for determining the date of Easter.

*Solar cycle*: a period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the week (according to the Julian Calendar) recur on the same days of the month.

1877 *TRIVISA Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 277 The dissonance of pe cycles of Dionise the lesse ageyne the trawthe of gospelles. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1495) 349 The Cycle and course of the mone conteyneth twelve comyn yerres and seven yerres Embolismalis. 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* ix. xxiii. 5 De cikel of our Saluacione Dat is be Annuntiatione. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 22 Of months, of years, Olympiades, Lustres, Indictions, Cycles, Jubilis, &c. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s. v. This revolution is called the Cycle of the Sun, taking name from Sunday, the letter whereof (called therefore Dominical) it appoints for every year. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* III. xiv. 111 The greatest difficulty in chronology has been to accommodate

the two methods of computing time by the course of the moon and that of the sun to each other... This gave birth to many cycles in use among the ancients. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 47 The Roman church, about the middle of the sixth century, adopted a new cycle, which had been lately composed by Dionysius Exiguus... But the British churches... continued to use the ancient cycle.

**b. gen.** A period in which a certain round of events or phenomena is completed, recurring in the same order in succeeding periods of the same length.

1662 *PETTY Taxes* 24 The cycle within which dearths and plenties make their revolution. 1795 *BURKE On Scarcity* Wks. VII. 379 Wages... bear a full proportion... to the medium of provision during the last bad cycle of twenty years. 1836 *J. H. NEWMAN in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 185 The world has cycles in its course, when all That once has been, is acted o'er again. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 96 One of those curious cycles which so often come round in human affairs.

**c.** A long indefinite period of time; an age.

1842 *TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 184 Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay. 1852 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* xix. After many years—ages, centuries, cycles perhaps.

**3.** A recurrent round or course (of successive events, phenomena, etc.); a regular order or succession in which things recur; a round or series which returns upon itself.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (J.), To present our gardeners with a complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. 1691 *WOOL Ath. Oxon.* II. 824 The Caroline Cycle [for the election of Proctors] being still kept back a year. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A committee of nine members, in which every Hanse town was in its turn represented, according to a fixed cycle. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxvii. 329 The whole cycle of changes returns into itself, just as do the metamorphoses of an insect.

**4. gen.** A round, course, or period through which anything runs in order to its completion; a single complete period or series of successive events, etc. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xxvii. Or hast thou waited the full cycle, when Thy spirit should have filled its crescent sphere. 1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iv. 66 The cycle of God's teaching is complete. 1869 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 230 Doctrines which have run their cycle.

**5.** A complete set or series; a circle, a round.

1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* Bb. To compile, and publish a Compleat Cycle and Hystory of Trades. 1678 *WOOL Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 401 Vide the printed cycle for names of collectors and how many admitted. 1829 *SCOTT Demonol.* iv. 121 [He] figures among a cycle of champions. *a* 1836 *GODWIN Ess.* (1873) 217 The most intolerable sentence in the whole cycle of religious morality.

**6. spec.** A series of poems or prose romances, collected round or relating to a central event or epoch of mythic history and forming a continuous narrative; as the *Arthurian cycle*. Also *transf.* Originally used in the *Epic cycle* (*Gr. ἑπικός κύκλος*), the series of epic poems written by later poets (*Cyclic poets*) to complete Homer, and presenting (with the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*) a continuous history of the Trojan war and of all the heroes engaged in it.

1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. vi. 248 They... formed the basis or nucleus of the epic cycle. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 490/1 Those cycles of metrical romances which have for their subjects the exploits of Alexander the Great, King Arthur, and other heroes. 1870 *SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 66 The marvellous opening cycle of twenty-eight sonnets. 1873 *H. MORLEY First Sh. Eng. Lit.* 61 The cycle of the Chaucerian romances... those of the Arthurian cycle. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bun.* i. § 6. 56 The mythopoetic faculty has not engendered a cycle of miracles around the simple story.

**7. Med.** [*L. cyclus*]. With the 'methodic' physicians: A course of remedies, hygienic and medicinal, continued during a fixed series of days.

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Cyclus*, Cælius Aurelianus distinguished three kinds of cycles or periods... The cycle was resumed several times if needed.

**8. Bot.** A complete turn of the spire recognized in the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement.

1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 41 The series of leaves included by the spiral line in passing from the first leaf to that which stands directly above it is called a *cycle*.

**9. Zool.** In corals, a set of septa of equal length.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 164 The septa in the adult *Hexacoralla*... of the same lengths are members of one 'cycle'; and the cycles are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first cycle.

**10. Math.** **a. Geom.** A closed path in a cyclic or multiply-connected region. **b.** (See *quot.* 1893.)

1882 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 16 Every new line completes a loop or closed path, or, as we shall call it, a cycle. 1893 *FORSYTH Theory of Functions* 593 In the theory of Substitution-Groups the set of homologous corners of a given region is called a cycle.

**11. ll.** [An abbreviation, familiar and conveniently inclusive, of *bicycle* and *tricycle*; but *Gr. κύκλος* 'circle' also meant 'wheel'.] A bicycle, tricycle, or other machine of the kind.

1870 *Nat. Hist. Bicycles in Belgavia* Feb. 443 Another idea for a monocycle (which, by the way, might be called a 'cycle' at once, for shortness). 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 10/2 The 'spider wheel'... marks the commencement of the present era of 'cycles'. 1882 *Standard* 2 May 3/7 To tax 'Cycles' for the benefit of those who have carriages.

**12. attrib. and Comb.** (chiefly in sense 11), as *cycle-battery*, -horn, -man, -racing, -scout, etc.

1887 *Spectator* 27 Sept. 1244 We may see the time when cycle-batteries will be a feature of every army. 1887 *Globe*

19 Apr., 'Cycleman' is the latest name for the 'Uhlen on wheels'. 1891 *Bicycling News* 141 Bells and cycle-horns. **Cycle** (sai'k'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. Gr. κύκλιν to go round and revolve.]

1. *intr.* To move or revolve in cycles; to pass through cycles.

1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 348 It may be that no life is found, which only to one engine bound Falls off, but cycles always round. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. 490 Whilst this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity.

2. To ride a bicycle or tricycle, to travel by cycle. 1883 [see CYCLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1891 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Dec. 340 On landing at Dieppe [he] would cycle or train, according to the state of the weather.

Hence (sense 2) **Cycling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Cycling in Longm. Mag.* Oct. 593 To the human family the art of cycling is the bestowal of a new faculty. *Ibid.* 595 The choicest representatives of cycling cycles.

**Cycle**, obs. form of **SHEKEL**, **SICKLE**.

**Cycled** (sai'k'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. CYCLE + -ED.] Characterized by or consisting of cycles.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. lxxxv.* 28 All knowledge that the sons of flesh Shall gather in the cycled times.

**Cycledom** (sai'k'ldm), *nomos-wd.* [f. CYCLE sb. 11 + -DOM.] The domain or 'world' of cycles and their riders.

1890 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Acetipiad VII.* 24 In the world of cycledom. 1891 *Standard* 28 Mar. 6/4 Neither do we intend usurping the part of protectors to Italian cycledom.

**Cycler** (sai'kla), [f. CYCLE *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who rides a bicycle or tricycle.

1884 *Springfield Wheelmen's Gaz.* Nov. 105/2 Over 5000 were mounted cyclers. 1888 J. PENNELL in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 5 From the standpoint of a touring cyclist.

**Cyclian** (si'kliän), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. κύκλιος circular, cyclic + -AN.] = CYCLIC 2, 3.

1899 BENTLEY *Phal. Wks.* 1836 I. 341 The chorus belonging to the dithyramb was not called a *tragic*, but *cyclian* chorus. 1840 tr. *Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* xiv. 204 In the time of Aristophanes, the expressions 'dithyrambic poet' and 'teacher of cyclian choruses' (κυκλιόδιδάσκαλος) were nearly synonymous. 1847 LITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 415 The Cyclian poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the *Iliad*.

**Cyclic** (si'klik), *a.* [a. *f. cyclique* (16th c. in Hatzfeld), or ad. L. *cyclicus*, a. Gr. κύκλιος moving in a circle, cyclic, f. κύκλος CYCLE.]

1. Of or pertaining to a cycle or cycles; of the nature of a cycle; revolving or recurring in cycles.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 226 The order he [Moses] has given his narrative is . . . conformable to the cyclic ideas of the people he lived amongst. 1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile*, While all the cyclic heavens about me spun. 1899 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sc. ii. 31 Cyclic associations between solar and terrestrial phenomena.

b. Belonging to a definite chronological cycle.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome I.* xvii. 368 *note*, Twenty cyclic years, of ten months each. 1850 C. P. BROWN (*title*), Cyclic Tables of Chronology of the history of the Telugu and Kannadi countries (Madras).

c. Characterized by recurrence in cycles.

1885 F. W. PARV in *Lancet* 27 Oct. 706 These cases . . . have a cyclic character belonging to them, and hence my adoption of the term *Cyclic Albuminuria*. 1886 *Bratishwaite's Retrosph. Med.* XCIII. 219 A Physiological cyclic change. 1888 FUDGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 600 'Cyclic albuminuria', by which is denoted the recurrence of traces of albumen in the urine at more or less regular intervals.

2. Of or belonging to a cycle of mythic and heroic story: see CYCLE sb. 6. *Cyclic poet*; one of the writers of the 'Epic cycle'.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 20 They are the episodes of that cyclic poem written by Time upon the memories of men. 1840 tr. *Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* vi. 64 This class of [later] epic poets is called the *Cyclic*, from their constant endeavour to connect their poems with those of Homer, so that the whole should form a great cycle. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 11 The Cyclic Poems, which aimed at completing the circle of events with which they deal.

b. *transf.* Belonging to the cycle of current Greek tradition which underlies the Synoptic Gospels, as distinguished from what is peculiar to a single Synoptist.

1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Gospels* iv. (ed. 5) 225 In all the cases of Cyclic quotations parallels occur in the other Synoptic Gospels agreeing (as St. Matthew) with the LXX.

3. *Cyclic chorus* [Gr. κύκλιος χορός] in *Gr. Antiq.*: the dithyrambic chorus, which was danced in a ring round the altar of Dionysus.

1846 WORCESTER, *Cyclic*, . . . noting a kind of verse or chorus, cyclical. *Beck*.

4. *Bot.* Of a flower: Having its parts arranged in whorls.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 565 In the great majority of Dicotyledons the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls, or the flowers are *cyclic*; only in a comparatively small number of families, are all or some of them arranged spirally (*acyclic* or *hemicyclic*).

5. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a circle or cycle.

*spec. Cyclic axis* (of a cone of the second order): a line through the vertex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. (1852 BOOTH.) *Cyclic constant*: the constant by which a many-valued function is increased after describing a non-evanescent circuit or cycle in a cyclic region. (1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 18.) *Cyclic planes* (of a cone of the second order): the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the circular section of the cone.

(1874 SALMON *Analyst. Geom. Three Dim.* 194.) Sometimes used of any circular sections. *Cyclic quadrilateral*: one inscribable in a circle. (1888 CASEY *Plane Trigonometry* 184.) *Cyclic region*: a region or domain within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

6. *Gr. Prosody*. Of a dactyl or anapaest: Occurring in scansion only three 'times' instead of four; applied to dactyls which interchange, not (as in Hexameters) with spondee, but with trochees.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 102 The cyclic anapaests, so called, are analogous to the irrational dactyls. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 44 According to a doubtful theory the dactyls in logaedic verse are each of them equivalent in time to a trochee, much as a triplet may be occasionally introduced in ordinary music without altering the time. Such a foot is called a 'lyrical' or 'cyclic' dactyl (*τροχικός δάκτυλος*).

**Cyclical** (si'klikäl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of a line: Returning into itself so as to form a closed curve. *rare.*

1877 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 122 [The point] must flow back again on itself; that is, there arises a cyclical line which does inclose a space.

b. Of a letter: Circular, encyclical. *rare.*

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 434 The genuineness of this cyclical letter is evinced by its extreme naturalness.

2. = CYCLO 1.

a 1834 COLERIDGE (W.), Time, cyclical time, was their abstraction of the Deity. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Prior* iii. (1844) 78 Modes of thought, not cyclical, but successive. 1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* lxxix. (ed. 4) 219 The changes of the planetary orbits must return in certain cyclical periods. 1861 E. SMITH (*title*), Health and Disease, as influenced by the Daily, Seasonal, and other Cyclical Changes in the Human System.

b. Belonging to a definite chronological cycle.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome I.* xviii. 382 The truce . . . was to last only for forty cyclical years of ten months each. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 579 Plato also speaks of an 'annus magnus' or cyclical year.

3. = CYCLO 2.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 293 The many epic and cyclical poems which arose during post-Homeric ages. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. (1877) 203 The cyclical poets.

4. *Bot. a.* Rolled up circularly, as the embryos of many seeds. b. Arranged in whorls, verticillate; hence *transf.* in *Zool.*

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 36 Wart-cress . . . embryo in some species cyclical. 1887 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* 546 We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass . . . into the cyclical mode of growth.

5. *Cyclical number*: (see *quot.*).

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 113 A perfect or cyclical number, i.e. a number in which the sum of the divisors equals the whole.

**Cyclicism** (si'klikiz'm), [f. CYCLO + -ISM.]

The quality of being cyclic; cyclic condition.

1857 GOSSÉ *Creation* 367 The principle of prochronic development obtains wherever we are able to test it; that is wherever another principle, that of cyclicism, exists.

**Cyclicotomy** (siklikptōmī), *Surg.* [f. Gr. κύκλιος circular + -τομία a cutting.] Division of the ciliary body. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyclide** (sai'klid, si'klaid), *Geom.* [a. *f. cyclide*, f. CYCLE.] 'The envelope of a sphere whose centre moves on a fixed quadric, and which cuts a fixed sphere orthogonally' (Salmon).

1874 SALMON *Analyst. Geom. Three Dim.* 496. 1881 H. HART in *Athenian* 23 Apr. 563/2 On the Five Focal Quadrics of a Cyclide.

**Cyclism** (sai'klikiz'm), *nomos-wd.* [f. CYCLE sb. + -ISM.] The practice of the cyclist; the use of bicycles or tricycles as a means of progression.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 136/2 Military cyclism . . . only asks for . . . fair trial.

**Cyclist** (sai'klist), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who rides a cycle or practises cycling.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 3 The cyclists of London. 1887 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/4. I passed a group of Lieutenant-Colonel Saville's military cyclists.

1884 C. DICKENS jun. *Dict. Lond.* 37/2 The Cyclist Touring Club. 1887 *Times* 8 Apr. 4/2 There will be an extensive reconnaissance carried out by the Cyclist Corps to the north-east of Canterbury.

2. One who reckons by a cycle or cycles; one who recognizes cycles in the course of phenomena, etc.

Hence **Cyclistic** *a.*

1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & Mart* 15 Feb. 175 Readers with cyclicistic tendencies.

|| **Cyclitis** (siklītis), *Path.* [f. Gr. κύκλιος circular + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ciliary body.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 718 Inflammations of the ciliary body, or cyclitis.

**Cyclo-** (sai'klo, siklo), combining form of Gr. κύκλος circle (see CYCLE), occurring in many technical terms; e.g. **Cyclobranchiate** *a.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], having gills circularly arranged; applied to a suborder of gastropods molluscs (*Cyclobranchia*, -branchiata); also said of the gills.

**Cycloenteric** *a.* (see *quot.*). **Cyclocephalic**, -lic *a.*, **Cyclocephalus** [κεφαλή head] (see *quot.*).

**Cycloclinal** *a. Geol.* [cf. ANTICLINAL], sloping in all directions from a central point; = QUAAQUAVERSAL.

**Cyclocætic** *a.* [κυκλία intestines], having the intestines coiled; said of birds; opposed to *orthocætic*. **Cycloganglionic**, -ated *a. Zool.*, having

circularly-arranged ganglia. **Cyclogen** *Bot.* [-γενής born, produced], a plant having woody tissue disposed in concentric circles; = EXOGEN; so **Cyclogenous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cyclograph** [-γραφος writer], an instrument for tracing circular arcs. **Cyclographer**, a writer of a cycle (of legends, etc.). **Cyclolith** [λίθος stone, after *monolith*, etc.], a name given by some archaeologists to a prehistoric stone circle. **Cycloneurous**, -oous *a. Zool.*, having the nervous axis circularly arranged, as in the *Radiata*. **Cyclopterus** *a.* [πτερόν wing], round-winged, round-finned. **Cycloscope** [-σκοπος viewing], (a) an apparatus for measuring the velocity of revolution, by means of a revolving ruled cylinder, viewed through an aperture partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate; (b) an instrument for setting out railway curves. **Cyclospermous** *a. Bot.* [σπέρμα seed], having the embryo coiled about the central albumen. **Cyclostomate**, -stomatous, -stomous *a.* [στόμα mouth], having a round sucking mouth, as a lamprey, or a circular aperture of the shell, as some gastropods; also belonging to a certain division of the Polyzoa (*Cyclostomata*), having the cell-mouth not guarded by an operculum or process.

**Cyclostome** *a.* = **Cyclostomous; *sb.* a cyclostomous fish, as the lamprey; a cyclostomous gastropod. **Cyclostystem**, the circular system or arrangement of the pores in some *Hydrocorallina* (Millepores, etc.).**

1836-39 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 388/1 In the Cyclobranchiate order. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 154 The cyclobranchiate gill of Patella. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cyclocentric*, a term applied to those coiled shells which have the starting-point of the spiral at a little distance from the centre, so that the first whorl runs around it. *Cyclocephalic*, having the characters of a *Cyclocephalus*. Also, applied to the form of the head of an hydrocephalic person. *Cyclocephalus*, a monster having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye in the median line. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 84 Periclinical, cycloclinal or quaquaversal . . . that is dipping in every direction. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 412/2 The . . . cycloganglionic . . . divisions of the animal kingdom. *Ibid.* 392/2 The nervous system of the Gastropoda . . . the most perfect form of the . . . cyclo-ganglionic type. 1853 F. NICHOLSON *Pract. Zool.* 1862 The Cyclograph is an instrument for drawing arcs of circles. 1847-8 C. ANTHONY *Class. Dict.* 353 Dionysius, the cyclographer, makes Circe the daughter of Eëtes. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 107/2 An organization . . . more complex than that of the cyclo-neurous classes. 1866 *Engineer* 415 The Cycloscope. 1830-47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 968/2 In the cyclostomatous Fishes . . . the skeleton is of still more simple structure. 1855 KRAV *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 390 The Cyclostomes or suckers, with regard to their skeletons, are the most imperfect of all the Vertebrates. 1854 BADHAM *Italian*. 440 Our little cyclostome . . . the lamprey. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 8 The cyclostome Fishes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1828) IV. 427 Some of the cyclostomous fishes . . . are supposed to connect the fishes with the *Amnulos*.

**Cyclode** (sai'klōd, si'k-). *Math.* [f. Gr. κύκλος circle + δόδος path.] A name introduced by Prof. Sylvester, 1869, for the involute of any order to a circle. See INVOLUTE.

1859 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* II. 137-160 A Cyclode is the continued [with] involute of a circle.

**Cycloid** (sai'klōid, si'k-), *sb.* [See next.]

1. *Math.* The curve traced in space by a point in the circumference (or on a radius) of a circle as the circle rolls along a straight line.

The common cycloid is that traced by a point in the circumference of the circle, and has cusps where this point meets the straight line; that traced by a point within the circle is a *prolate cycloid* (with inflexions); by a point without the circle, a *cavate cycloid* (with loops).

1867 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1862) 101 Each point will by this compound motion describe on the plain, a perfect cycloid. 1897 SWIFT *Gulliver, Voy. Laputa* ii. A pudding [cut] into a cycloid. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1810) I. 135 The line in which a heavy body descends in the least time from one given point to another, is an arch of a cycloid . . . Hence the cycloid is called the *line of swiftest descent*.

b. *Companion to the cycloid*: the curve formed by successive positions of the point of intersection of a horizontal line drawn through a fixed point in the circumference of the rolling circle with a vertical line through its point of contact with the (horizontal) line on which it rolls.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 244 The curve must be of the nature of that which is called the companion to the cycloid.

2. *Zool.* A cycloid fish: see next.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 246 Two orders of Fishes . . . the Ctenoids and Cycloids.

**Cycloid**, *a.* [ad. Gr. κυκλοειδής, κυκλωδής circular; see CYCLE and -OID.] Resembling a circle; *spec. in Zool.* a. Of a somewhat circular form, with concentric striations; applied to the scales of certain fishes. b. Belonging to the *Cycloidei*, or order of fishes with cycloid scales.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 62 The remaining two groups [of Fishes] are called respectively Ctenoid . . . and Cycloid . . . from the shape and structure of the scale. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 283 Nearly all the cycloid genera . . . are extinct. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 326 Scales cycloid or rhomboid.

**Cycloidal** (saikloi'däl, sik-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. *Geom.* etc. Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a cycloid.

**Cycloidal engine**: an instrument used in engraving an 'engine-turned design' upon the plates for bank-notes, etc., as a precaution against counterfeiting; the graver-point having a motion compounded of translation and rotation. **Cycloidal paddle**: a name erroneously given to a paddle-wheel in which each float is divided longitudinally into several strips in a slightly retreating order, *en echelon*, so as to lessen the concussion and make the resistance more uniform (Knight). **Cycloidal pendulum**: a pendulum constructed to swing in a cycloid, so as to be perfectly isochronous.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Cycloid*, The space within this Curve and the Subtense... is called the Cycloidal Space. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Aleph*. xi. 159 Availing himself of this property of the curve, Huygens constructed his cycloidal pendulum. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 122 The upper part of the pendulum is a double cord hanging between two cycloidal cheeks to give a cycloidal path to the bob.

2. *Zool.* = CYCLOID *a.*

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 326 The scales... are cycloidal in shape, and are arranged in an imbricate manner.

Hence **Cycloidally adv.**, in the form of a cycloid. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Phonics*, As smooth wall... arched... cycloidally or elliptically.

**Cycloidæan**, *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* Also *-ian*. [f. mod.L. *cycloide-us* (f. Gr. *κύκλωις* CYCLOID) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the cycloid fishes. *B. sb.* A cycloid fish.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol.* i. 270 The Herring and Salmon are examples of Cycloidæans.

† **Cycloidical**, *a.* *Obs.* = CYCLOIDAL *i.*

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The spring, by which the pendulum is suspended... so constructed as to produce cycloidical arcs of vibration.

**Cyclomatic** (saiklomæt'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *κύκλωμα*, -μα, anything rounded or made circular, a wheel + -IC.] Of or pertaining to cycles.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* i. 16 The existence of cycles is called cyclosis, and the numbers of cycles in a diagram is called its cyclomatic number.

**Cyclometer** (saiklom'itai), [f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle + μέτρον measure, -μετρος, -μετρης measuring.]

1. An instrument for measuring circular arcs.

1825 W. ADAMSON (*title*), An Universal Principle for Dividing the Circle... by a new Instrument called the Cyclometer. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 93 The black lines on the hypocotyls... became distinctly curved, but in very various degrees (namely, with radii between 20 and 80 mm. on Sachs' cyclometer).

2. An apparatus attached to the wheel of a vehicle, esp. of a cycle, for registering the distance traversed.

1880 *Scrib. Mag.* Feb. 496 The cyclometers registered thirty-five miles. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Cycling in Longm.* *Mag.* Oct. 604 By means of their cyclometers they [cyclists] could correct... errors respecting distances which the 'sign-posts' almost invariably make.

3. *humorously*. *A.* 'circle-squarer'.

1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 534/2 Cyclometers have their several styles of wit.

**Cyclometry** (saiklom'itri), [f. as prec.: see -METRY.] Measurement of circles; 'circle-squaring'.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1656 WALLIS *Correct. of Hobbes* 116 (T.), I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile had confuted Joseph Scaliger's cyclometry. 1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 27 Oct. 535/1 A friend of mine... will spend a thousand pounds... in black and white cyclometry.

Hence **Cyclometric**, *-al*, *a.*, of or relating to cyclometry.

1838 HALLIWELL *Brief Acct. S. Morland* 27 Morland's Cyclometrical treatise.

**Cyclonal** (saiklon'al), *a.* *rare*. [f. CYCLON + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a cyclone (1 c).

1881 C. ABRAHAM in *Smithsonian Rep.* 295 The cyclonal curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient... than is the anticyclonal curvature.

**Cyclone** (saiklōn), [f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle (or *κύκλῳ* moving in a circle, whirling round): see quot. 1848.]

Piddington's account of his formation of the word is vague; the sense he assigns suggests that the Gr. word he meant was *κύκλωμα*, which means *inter alia* 'the coil of a serpent'; hence *cyclone* occurs as an early variant.]

1. *gen.* A name introduced in 1848 by H. Piddington, as a general term for all storms or atmospheric disturbances in which the wind has a circular or whirling course.

1848 H. PIDDINGTON *Sailor's Horn-bk.* 3 *Winds*. Class II. (Hurricane Storms). Whirlwinds. African Tornado. Water Spouts. (Samuel, Simoom), I suggest... that we might, for all this last class of circular or highly curved winds, adopt the term 'Cyclone' from the Greek *κύκλος* (which signifies amongst other things the coil of a snake) as... expressing sufficiently the tendency to circular motion in these meteors. *Ibid.* 276 Throughout the preceding parts the word Cyclone has been, as proposed... added after the words in common use to express circular-blowing winds. In this part I propose to use it alone.

*b. spec.* A hurricane or tornado of limited diameter and destructive violence.

1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxii. 220 One of the most fearful gales I have ever experienced. It had the character and the force of a cyclone. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 10 This season has been... prolific in typhoons or cyclones. 1893 *Daily News* 27 May 6/8 A severe cyclone has been raging for the last three days at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

*c. Meteorol.* A system of winds rotating around a centre of minimum barometric pressure, the centre and whole system having itself also a motion of translation, which is sometimes arrested, when the cyclone becomes for a time stationary. Cf. ANTICYCLONE. (Such a system often extends over many thousands of square miles.)

As to the differences between this and *b*, see A. BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 129.

1875 A. BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 33 Areas of low pressure or Cyclones... A cyclone which passed over north-western Europe on the morning of 2d November, 1863. 1881 R. H. SCOTT in *Ed. Words* July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. 1887 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/1 There was... a twofold reason for northerly winds—the anti-cyclone off the west of Ireland and the cyclone over the flats of Holland.

*d. transf.* Applied to a violent rotatory storm in the sun's atmosphere.

1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 53 Immense cyclones pass over the surface of the Sun with fearful rapidity, as is rendered evident by the form and changes of certain spots.

2. *Comb.* cyclone-pit, 'on the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone' (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Cyclonic** (saiklōn'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone.

1860 ADM. FRIZ-ROV in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 226 A similar continuous circulation, or cyclonic commotion. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* 54 A [sun] spot of the normal character, by no means cyclonic. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 5/12 A small cyclonic vortex had formed in the Bay of Bengal.

So **Cyclonical** *a.* = prec. **Cyclonically adv.**, after the manner of a cyclone. **Cyclonist**, **Cyclonologist**, one who studies cyclones. **Cyclonology**, the study of cyclones.

1881 J. G. JEFFREYS in *Nature* XXIII. 300 A cyclonical storm. 1884 *Nature* XXX. 305 Towards and around this depression the winds blow cyclonically. 1884 E. D. ARCHBOLD *Ibid.* XXVI. 31 The general incurvature of the winds in a cyclone, which was formerly altogether denied by the cyclonists—so-called—Reid and Piddington. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xix. § 78 The cyclonologists do not locate their storms in such high latitudes. 1860 ADM. FRIZ-ROV in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 355 Any person acquainted with cyclonology.

**Cyclop**: see CYCLOPS.

**Cyclopædia**, *-pedia* (saiklop'ēdiā). Also in Anglicized forms, *7 cyclopædy*, *-pedy*. [A shortening or modification of ENCYCLOPEDIA (itself due to an erroneous Greek reading), perh. intended to convey more obviously the ostensible sense 'circle of learning', from Gr. *κύκλος* circle + *παῖδα* education, a branch of learning.]

† 1. The circle of learning; the whole body of arts and sciences; = ENCYCLOPEDIA *i.* *Obs.*

1656 H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 85 This Cyclopædia hath been observed to runne from East to West: Thus have most Civilities, and Sciences come... from the Indian Gymnosopists into Egypt, from thence into Greece, so into Italy. 1666 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 286 Nor yet was it a work of the Cyclopedy of Arts. 1876 HOMER *Iliad* Pref. (1868) 8 The whole Learning of his time (which the Greeks call *Cyclopædia*).

2. A book containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, or on all the branches of some particular art, science, etc.; usually arranged alphabetically; = ENCYCLOPEDIA *2*, *3*.

1728 CHAMBERS (*title*), *Cyclopædia*, or General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 1738 W. BOWYER in *Nichols Lit. Anecd.* 182b C. (1812) V. 659 While the second edition of Chambers's *Cyclopædia* was in the press I went to the author and begged leave to add a single syllable to his magnificent work, and that for *Cyclopædia* he would write *Encyclopædia*. I urged that Vossius had observed in his book of *Vitis Sermotis* that 'Cyclopædia was used by some authors, but *Encyclopædia* by the best'. 1878 MORLEY *Didot* i. 118 He first suggested the idea of a cyclopædia on a fuller plan.

**Cyclopædiac** (saiklop'ēdiäk), *a.* *rare*. [f. prec. + -AC.] Of or pertaining to a cyclopædia; dealing with all branches of knowledge.

1877 S. CHEETHAM in *Academy* 14 Apr. 311 Isidore... the best-known cyclopædiac writer of that time.

**Cyclopædic**, *-pædic* (saiklop'ēdik), *a.* [Irregularly formed on *cyclopædia*: see prec. The element *-pædic* would properly represent Gr. *παιδικός* childish.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclopædia.

1843 in SOUTHEY (F. Hall). 1860 J. H. PEPPER (*title*), *Cyclopædic Science Simplified*. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* 224 Dr. Rees, of Cyclopædic memory.

Hence **Cyclopædically adv.**, in a cyclopædic manner; like a cyclopædia.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* 9 Nov. 929/2 Ubiquitous in business hours, and cyclopædically ready of response to any requisition.

**Cyclopædize**, *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To bring together or arrange in systematic form.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 85/2 That stage of intellectual progress which cyclopædizes its information.

**Cyclope** (saiklop'), *a.* *rare*—1. [A. F. *cyclope* CYCLOPS.] Resembling a Cyclops; one-eyed, or using one eye.

1868 O. W. HOLMES *Poems*, To C. G. Ehrenberg, Even as

the patient watchers of the night,—The cyclope gleaners of the fruitful skies.

**Cyclopean**, *-ian* (saiklop'ē-an, saiklop'ē-pi-an), *a.* [f. L. *Cyclopæ-us*, a. Gr. *Κυκλώπειος*, and *Cyclopæus*, a. Gr. *Κυκλώπιος*, f. *Κύκλωπες* the builders of the walls of Mycenæ, pl. of *Κύκλωψ* a Cyclops, a one-eyed giant of ancient mythology.]

1. Belonging to or resembling the Cyclopes; monstrous, gigantic, huge; single, or large and round, like the one eye of a Cyclops.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* Civ b, To redeem from the Cyclopean power that which is the glory of Christ. 1725 *Pope's Odyssey*. ix. 422 Such as th' unblest Cyclopean climes produce. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* iii. 293 Then, forged by Cyclopean art, appear'd Thunders. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 7 Press by which the Britannia tubular bridge was erected... The weight and bulk of this cyclopean engine were in accordance with its vast mechanical power. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* ii. i. 139 We may liken the telescope to a 'Cyclopean eye'.

2. *Antiq.* Applied to an ancient style of masonry in which the stones are of immense size and more or less irregular shape; found in Greece, Italy, and elsewhere, and anciently fabled to be the work of a gigantic Thracian race called Cyclopes from their king Cyclops. Now applied also to similar ancient work in other regions.

1835 THIRIALL *Greece* i. ii. 61 The huge structures... commonly described by the epithet Cyclopean. *Ibid.* 62 The most unsightly Cyclopean wall. 1845 PETERS *Round Towers* *Irel.* 159 A style of masonry perfectly Cyclopean.

**Cyclopede**, An adapted form of CYCLOPEDIA.

1774 WATSON *Hist. Poetry* xxvii. (1840) III. 12 Peter Lombard's scholastic cyclopede of divinity, called the Sentences. 1817 HOBHOUSE in *Smiles John Murray* II. 460 The work should be done like a cyclopede dictionary.

**Cyclophobia** (*nounce-wid.*); see -PHOBIA.

**Cyclopia** (saiklop'piā). *Zool.* and *Path.* Also in Anglicized form *cyclopy*. [f. Gr. *κύκλωψ* Cyclops: see below.] (See quot. 1882.) Hence **Cyclop'ia** *a.*

1839-47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 738 Cyclopian monsters. 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV. 967/1 Want of the under jaw often coexists with Cyclopia. 1862 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.* s. v. *Deformities*, Cyclopia, when both the eyes run into one. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cyclopia*, a kind of monstrosity consisting in the fusion of two eyes into one place in the middle of the forehead, like the Cyclops. It is a normal condition of some Crustacea.

**Cyclopian**, *var.* of CYCLOPEAN.

**Cyclopic** (saiklop'ik), *a.* 1 [ad. Gr. *κυκλωπικ-ός*.] Belonging to or resembling a Cyclops; monstrous; Cyclopean.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 55 This is nothing but the old blinde cyclopic superatrogancie. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 68 Which it took into its Cyclopic arms, and crumbled into ashes. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 46 Some Cyclopic Monster, which eats and drinks the Flesh and Blood of Mankind.

**Cyclopic**, *a.* 2 *Chem.* [f. botanical name *Cyclopia* + -IC.] (See quot.) So **Cyclopinic**, an alkaloid obtained from *Cyclopia*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 418 *Cyclopic acid*, an acid obtained from *Cyclopia Vogelii*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea... The cyclopic acid is deposited in the form of a yellow powder.

† **Cyclopical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as CYCLOPIC + -AL.] = CYCLOPIC *a.* 1

1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Adv.* (1836) 75 Their hautie stomackes, and more than Cyclopical countenances. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xxvi. Armed... with Cyclopical annils.

Hence **Cyclopically adv.**, in a Cyclopic manner, as by a Cyclops.

1868 LOWELL *Poems*, *Winter Even. Hymn to Fire* vi, Upon the anvils of the brain... cyclopically wrought By the fast-throbbing hammer of the poet's thought.

† **Cyclopism**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. CYCLOPS + -ISM.] Practice characteristic of a Cyclops.

1627 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* *Ely* ii. x. 413 Unless you will be so wood now, as to add brutish Viquitisme, to your barbarous Cyclopisme.

**Cyclopote** (saiklop'it, sei-). *Min.* [f. L. *Cyclop'is* (*Cyclopia saxa*) + -ITE.] A variety of ANORTHITE, found in the Cyclopean islands near Sicily.

1811 PINKERTON *Petræ* II. 499 The analcimes of Hattî, which he proposes to call cyclopotes, because they were first found in the rocks of the Cyclops. 1868 DANA *Min.* 340 Cyclopote occurs in white transparent glassy crystals.

**Cyclopoid** (saiklop'oid, sei-), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Cyclops* (in Zoology) + -OID.]

*A. adj.* Belonging to, or resembling the family *Cyclopidae* of Copepods, of which the genus *Cyclops* is the type. *B. sb.* One of the *Cyclopidae*.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1309 In one section, that most closely Cyclopoid, the eight natatory legs have the ordinary form. *Ibid.* 1408 They have usually an articulated abdomen, furcate at extremity, like the Cyclopoids.

|| **Cyclops** (saiklōps). Also *Cyclop*. Pl. *Cyclopes* (saiklop'ēz); also *Cyclops*, *Cyclopeses*. [A. L. *Cyclops*, -*ōpēm*, a. Gr. *Κύκλωψ* lit. 'round-eyed', f. *κύκλος* circle + *-ōp* eye. In II. and Sp. *Ciclope*, Pg. and F. *Cyclope*, whence Eng. *Cyclop*.]

1. One of a race of one-eyed giants in ancient Greek mythology, who forged thunderbolts for Zeus. Hence often used allusively.

*a. sing.* *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*; but the latter in early use may be like F. *Cyclopes*, pl. of *Cyclope*.



1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 39 A huge people we see Of Cyclopes cum hurland to the port. 1561 I. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 7 Unless the Epicureans like the Giants Cyclopes would... make war against God. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 234 Such an oddball Cyclops, to have but one eye for this text. 1802 WORDSWORTH *Daisy* 17, A little cyclops, with one eye staring to threaten and defy. 1883 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v., In Hesiod *Theogony* 140, we find three Cyclopes... who forged the thunderbolts for Zeus.

β. sing. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*. [F. *Cyclope*, -s.] 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 3 b, Achemenides being afraid of the horrible Cyclops. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. II. 511. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 245 The Cyclops, at the Almighty Nod, New Thunder hasten for their angry God. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IX. 473 The Cyclops all that round him dwell. *Ibid.* 484 The Cyclops from his den replies. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* III Cyclopes, who live in caverns, not in houses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.* IV. XIX. 321 In front of the helmet was a huge glass eye like that of a cyclop.

γ. pl. *Cyclopeses*. 1682 RYCAUT *Critique* 206 What shall I say of so many Cyclopes? 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 25 The one-eyed children of the Ocean God, The man-destroying Cyclopes.

2. *Zool.* A genus of small fresh-water copepods, having an eye (apparently single, but really double) situated in the middle of the front of the head.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 9671 The metamorphosis of the eyes in... Cyclopes. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 63 Tiny cyprides and cyclopes disporting in the umbrageous groves of their world.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Cf. CYCLOPE a.)

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 226 Then, Cyclop like, in humane Flesh to deal. 1687 *Third Coll. Poems, A Warning* (1689) 201/2 His Cyclop Priests will make you truckle under. 1803 SARRITT *New Pict. London* 177 A Cyclops pig, because it has only one eye placed in the middle of the forehead.

*Cyclopy*: see CYCLOPIA.

**Cyclorama** (siklōrā'mā). [mod. f. Gr. κύκλος circle + ὄραμα spectacle.] A picture of a landscape or scene arranged on the inside of a cylindrical surface, the spectator standing in the middle.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 191 The panorama forms the surface of a hollow cylinder... (whence it is called... cyclorama). 1849 (*title*), Description of the Royal Cyclorama... Regents Park, opened in 1848. 1888 *Pal. Mall* G. 25 June 1/1 The cyclorama [of Niagara] which has 'etched' all London. Hence *Cyclorama* a.

1886 APPLETON'S *Ann. Cycl.* 278 (in *Cent. Dict.*) The laws of cycloramic perspective.

*Cyclorn*. = *Cycle-horn*: see CYCLE sb. 12.

1891 *Wheeler* 4 Mar. 426 With an eldritch screech from his cyclorn. 1891 *Cycl. Tour.* Club Gen. Aug. 200/1 The croak of a cyclorn warns him.

**Cyclosis** (siklō'sis). [a. Gr. κύκλωσις encircling, f. κύκλῳ-εν to encircle, to move in a circle.]

1. *Biol.* A term (proposed by C. H. Schultz in 1831) for the circulation of latex (milky juice) in the vessels of plants; also applied to the circulation of protoplasm in certain cells.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 336 The phenomenon of cyclosis consists of a motion of fluid called latex. 1882 *Fruit. Quekett Microsc. Club* Ser. II. No. 1, 28 The phenomenon of cyclosis as seen in many hairs.

2. *Math.* The occurrence of cycles; see CYCLE 10. 1881 (see CYCLOMATIC). 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 6 The correction for cyclosis.

**Cyclostylar** (siklōstōil'ār), a. *Arch.* [f. Gr. κύκλος + στύλος pillar, column + -AR.] (See quot.) 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Cyclostylar*, relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns without a core; with a core, the range would be a peristyle.

**Cyclostyle** (siklōstōil). [f. Gr. κύκλος circle, wheel + ΣΤΥΛΗ, L. *stilus*.] Name of an apparatus for printing copies of writing.

It consists of a pen with a small toothed wheel at the point which cuts minute holes in specially prepared paper tightly stretched over a zinc plate; this paper is then used as a stencil-plate from which copies are printed. Hence *cyclostyle apparatus*, *ink*, *pen*, etc.

1883 *Knowledge* 16 Feb. 3071, The Cyclostyle. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 19 May 306/1 She... prints it herself with the cyclostyle. 1892 *Pal. Mall* G. 17 June 6/1 This is probably the last specimen of a cyclostyle-printed journal which will see the light in Mashonaland.

**Cyclootomy**. [f. Gr. κύκλος circle + -τομία cutting. In sense I rendering Ger. *Kreisheilung*.]

1. *Math.* The problem of the division of a circle into a given number of equal parts (Sylvester).

1879 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Math.* 380 Bachmann's work, as it seems to me, gives proof, that Cyclootomy is to be regarded not as an incidental application, but as the natural and inherent center and core of the arithmetic of the future. 1892 MATHEWS *Theory of Numbers* I. 184.

2. *Ophthalmic Surg.* (See quot.) 1889 BERRY *Dis. Eye* VII. 222 Division of the ciliary muscle, or cyclootomy.

Hence *Cyclootomy* a., as in *cyclootomy functions*. 1879 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Math.* 357 The species of cyclootomy... functions of which the cubic function above written is an example.

|| **Cyclus** (siklō's, siklō's). [L., a. Gr. κύκλος CYCLOS.] = CYCLE 6; also a series of pictures representing romantic or historical cycle.

1820 H. WEBER *Met. Rom.* I. Introd. 69 A... third cyclus of romance, no less extensive than that of Arthur and of Charlemagne. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. IV. § 65. 305 That legendary cyclus of heroic song. 1838 BARONESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. xi. 482 Hesse's designs for a cyclus representing the conversion of Germany to Christianity.

VOL. II.

**Cycean, cygnean** (siknē'ān, sig-), a. *rare*. [f. L. *cygneus*, *cygneus*, = Gr. κύκνειος, f. *cygnus*, *cygnus* swan.] Of or pertaining to a swan; swan's.

1610 J. MELVIL *Diary* (1842) 720 The moderator cygnean song. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. II. 62 His last, if we may borrow the expression, his cygnean voice, dwelt on a brief exhortation to mutual charity.

**Cycorie**, -y, obs. forms of CHICORY.

**Cycular**, a. [An illiterate formation from CYCLE, after *vehicular* (f. *vehicul-um*): cf. BICYCULAR.] Pertaining to cycles or cycling.

1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 142 Entirely in touch with matters cycular. 1892 *Strand Mag.* July 33/2 The high-water mark of cycular invention.

**Cyd**, var. of SIDE a. *Obs.*, hanging low.

**Cyder**, var. of CIDER.

**Cyderach**, var. of CIDERAGE, *Obs.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 37 Cyderach... apply it to greene or fresh wounds.

|| **Cydippe** (soidipē). *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. Κυδίπη proper name of a Nereid.] A typical genus of Ctenophora, of which one beautiful species, *C. pilosa*, is common in the British Seas. Hence *Cydippian* a.; *Cydippid*, a ctenophoran of the family of Cydippe.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 39/1. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 39 We took a dead Cydippe, and... exposed it to the sun. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 39 *The Beroes and Cydippes*... look like tiny melons of glass, down whose bodies run bands or meridian-lines of paddles.

1860 AGASSIZ *Nat. Hist.* U. S. III. 184, I merely infer its Cydippian relationship from the position of the tentacles. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 721 The larva is at first a Cydippid-form.

† **Cydon**, *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *cydonia* (sc. *mala*) quinces, quince, from *Cydonia*, Κυδωνία a town of Crete. (In L. also *codonia*, *codonea*, whence Pr. *codon-ia*, f. *coing*, OF. pl. *coins*, Eng. *quince*.) Quince.

Hence † *Cydoniate* v., to treat with juice of quinces. *Cydonin*, mucilage of quince seeds.

1643 J. STEER *Tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 26 Adde... the musilage of Cydon seeds a little. 1684 Tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* XIX. 743 The tincture of Steel pomated or cydoniated. 1853 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) II. II. 1814 Cydonin (peculiar gum of Quince Seed). 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cydonin*, forming the chief part of the secondary membrane of the epidermis of the seed.

**Cyen**, *cyence*: see SCION.

**Cyerge**, *cyete*, obs. forms of CIERGE, CITY.

**Cyesiology** (sai'siōlōjī). [f. Gr. κύσις conception, pregnancy + -λογία.] That branch of physiology which treats of pregnancy.

1846 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cyfer**, *cyffre*, *cyfre*, obs. forms of CIPHER.

**Cyft**, *cygh*, obs. forms of SIFT, SIGH.

**Cygnean**, a.: see CYCNEAN.

**Cygneous** (sig'nē'as), a. [f. L. *cygnus* swan: cf. L. *cygnus*, *cygnus* of a swan.] Swan-like; in *Brlogy*, curved like a swan's neck.

1880 R. BRAITHEWAITE *Brit. Moss-Flora* I. 192 *Phascum curvicolle*... perichætium rufous-purple, oval with a short apiculus, on a pale cygneous pedicel.

**Cygnēt** (sig'nēt). Forms: 5 *sygnett*, *sygnett*, 5-7 *signett*, 6 *singnett*, 6-7 *signet*, 6-8 *signat*, 7 *cygnette*, 7- *cygnēt*. [A dim., of Eng. or (?) Anglo-Fr. formation, of F. *cygne* or L. *cygnus* swan. OF. had the dim. *cygnel*, *cygneau* (Godef.). F. *cygne* was found in end of 14th c., but the ordinary OF. form was *cigne*, earlier *cigne*, *cigne*. *Cigne* appears to be cognate with Sp. *cigne*, and Olt. *cigno* swan, which Romanic scholars derive from L. *cygnus*=*cygnus*, a Gr. κύκνος swan. L. *cygnus* appears to have split into two types: *cygnus*, found in Plautus (and app. in late popular Latin), whence the Romanic forms, and *cygnus*, which was long the accepted form in later MSS. and texts. Under the influence of the latter OF. *cigne* became *cygne* (cf. mod. It. *cygno*).

1. A young swan. In *Her.* see quot. 1825.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 57 Coniulium domini Henrici Regis quart, In coronacione sua apud Westmonasterium... Grand chare. Syngnetty. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 281 That brout venison and ij. signetts to my Lady. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 78 The Signetts bee better than the old Swans. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. v. iii. 56 So doth the Swan her downie Signetts saue. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* VII. 2038 Her skin sleek satten or the cygnettes breast. 1634 *Atthorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* xv, For 1 dozen of signetts. 1707 *Fleetwood Chron.* *Proc.* (1745) 86 For 8 Cignets or young Swans. 1825 W. BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Cygnēt*, properly, a young swan, but *swans* born in coat-armour are frequently blazoned *cygnets*. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. XXXI. 424 It now rejoices in a drapery as grey as a cygnēt's breast.

2. *Comb.*, as *cygnēt-down*; *cygnēt-royal* (*Her.*), see quot.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Liberty's Last Squeak* Wks. 1823 III. 423 Lone goose. Her shoes of cygnēt-down shall lend. 1847 H. GOUCH *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Cygnēt royal*, a swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain affixed thereto and reflexed over its back.

**Cykory**, -ie, obs. ff. CHICORY; **Cykylle**, **Cykylr**: see SICKLE, SICKLER; **Cyl**, in various words = SIL-; **Cyle**, see CELL, CHILL; **Cylens**, see SILENOR; **Cylere**, see CYLLOUR, CELURE.

**Cylinder** (sil'indar). Also 6-7 *cylyndre*, 7 *cylynder*, *silinder*. [ad. L. *cylyndrus* cylinder, roller, a. Gr. κύλινδρος roller, deriv. of κύλινδ-εν

to roll. Cf. 16th c. F. *cilindre*, *cylyndre*. There was an earlier form CHYLINDRE (in sense 3) in ME. and OF.]

I. 1. *Geom.* A solid figure of which the two ends are equal and parallel circles, and the intervening curved surface is such as would be traced out by a straight line moving parallel to itself with its ends in the circumferences of these circles. If the direction of this straight line be perpendicular to the planes of the circles, the figure is a *right cylinder*; if not, an *oblique cylinder*.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. xviii. 318 A cylinder is a solide or body figure which is made, when one of the sides of a rectangle parallelogramme, abiding fixed, the parallelogramme is moved about. 1579-80 NORTH *Philarch* (1576) 263 The proportion between the Cylinder... and the sphere or globe contained in the same. 1647 H. MORSE *Insonia. Philos.* ix. A dusky Cylinder through infinite space it did project. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. II. 186 Cut our bread into cones, cylinders. 1890 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* II. 200 A cylinder is a solid body of the character of a prism, but its ends are circles.

b. In *mod. Geom.*, the solid generated by a straight line moving always parallel to itself and describing any fixed curve (not necessarily a circle).

1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) ix. § 168 When the base... is a closed curve of any form, the surface generated is called a *cylinder*. *Ibid.* ix. Ex. 12 The axis of a right circular cylinder.

2. Any body or object of cylindrical form (either solid or hollow); in quot. 1661 applied to a cylindrical jewel worn in the ear. *Axial cylinder* = *axis-cylinder*: see AXIS; *renal* or *urinary cylinder* = *renal* or *urinary cast*: see CAST 30 c.

1641 HOBBS *Leit. Wks.* 1845 VII. 457 Such matter as the cylinder is made of. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Journall* ex Wed and be mute. Thy silence and his fear With rich cylinders then shall grace thine ear. 1795 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. 177, I poured the decoctions into glass cylinders. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 35 The cylinder of bark was found lined with layers of new wood. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 44 The axial cylinder of each nerve being surrounded by medullary matter.

† 3. A kind of portable sun-dial; = CHILINDRE.

1593 FALD *Dialling* A iij b, The making of the Horological Cylinder.

4. a. A cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, pierced longitudinally for suspension from the wrist, used as a seal by the Babylonians and Assyrians, and incised with figures, symbols, and cuneiform (or occasionally Aramaic) characters. b. A barrel-shaped, hollow object of baked clay, usually of considerable size, covered with cuneiform writing and buried under the foundations of Babylonian and Assyrian temples.

1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discover. Nineveh* Introd., A few cylinders and gems... from Assyria and Babylonia. 1857 LOFTUS *Chaldaea & Susiana* 130 This discovery at Midgeyer convinced him that the commemorative cylinders of the founders were always deposited at the corners of Babylonian edifices.

II. In *Mechanics*.

5. Applied more or less specifically to many cylindrical parts of machines, etc. (with reference either to the internal chamber or external surface). c.g. The bore of a gun barrel, the part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges; the barrel of a pump in which the piston works; the glass barrel of an electrical machine; a cylindrical revolving part in a loom, or a carding machine, etc.

1571 DIGGES *Pantolon*. I. xxx. K, Hauling respect to the length of the peece, waighte of the Bulle, proportion of the concave Cylinders. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem* 13 The Pump consists of four parts, a hollow Cylinder, a Sucker, a handle... and a Valve. 1669 STRUVE *Mariner's Mag.* v. xli. 58 If the mouth of the Piece be grown wider than the rest of the Cylinder within by often shooting. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Charged Cylinder*... that part which receives the Charge of Powder and Shot... *Vacant Cylinder*, that part of the Hollow which remains empty, when the Gun is Charg'd. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 392 Colt's revolvers... If the hammer be lowered in the pin, the cylinder is prevented from revolving.

6. The cylindrical chamber in which the steam (or other fluid) acts upon the piston. By extension, applied to the corresponding chamber of rotary engines which is sometimes of an annular form.

1697 PARN in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 483 He proposes the... turning a small Surface of Water into Vapour, by Fire applied to the bottom of the Cylinder that contains it, which Vapour forces up the Plug in the Cylinder. 1751 BLAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 200 The best Proportions for Steam engine Cylinders. 1782 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1321. 3 The said piston is suspended by a rod... capable of sliding through a hole in the cover of the cylinder. 1830 J. MILLINGTON *Mech. Philos.* 471 Newcomen's engine was the first in which a truly bored cylinder with a well-fitting piston was employed. 1893 *Engineer* LXV. 574 That will depend on the total amount of work done in the cylinder by expansion.

7. a. *Printing*. The engraved hollow metal roller used in printing calico, etc. b. A similar roller used in letter-press printing for inking the type (now *inking-roller*), pressing the paper against the type, or carrying the type or printing surface.

1764 *Specif. Fryer's Patent* No. 810 (*Calico Printing*) The invention is performed by means of engraved copper cylinders. 1790 *Specif. Nicholson's Patent* No. 1748. 8 A is the printing cylinder covered with woollen cloth, and

B is the inking cylinder with its distributing rollers. 1818 *Specif. Coupler's Patent* No. 4194. 2 Conveying the paper from one printing cylinder to another. 1858 *Specif. Apple-gate's Patent* No. 372 Comparatively few printing rollers can be arranged round the cylinder carrying the type.

8. *Watchmaking*. The cylindrical recess on the verge of the balance in a horizontal escapement.

1765 MUDGE *Thoughts on Improv. Watches* (1772) 23 Making the cylinder of harder materials... would be an advantage. 1773 HATTON *Clock & Watch Work* 197 The tooth [of the balance wheel] ought to act at right angles to a line which would touch the cylinder. 1883 BRACKETT *Clocks & Watches* 320 In the best watches the cylinder is made of a ruby.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* † a. simple *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cylindrical. *Obs.*

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Met.* l. iii. 111. 211 Concave and Cylinder glasses (=mirrors). 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Diag.* i. Biv. How to measure a Cylinder Vessel.

b. *Comb.*, as *cylinder-plug*, etc., *cylinder-like* *adj.*; *cylinder-axis* = axis-cylinder (see *AXIS*); *cylinder-bore*, (a) *sb.* a gun of which the bore is cylindrical or of uniform diameter; so *cylinder-bored*; (b) *vb.* to make with a cylindrical bore; *cylinder-cock*, a cock at the end of the cylinder in a steam-engine to allow water of condensation to escape; *cylinder-cover*, the steam-tight lid at the end of a steam-cylinder; *cylinder-desk*, a writing-desk having a curved revolving top which can be pushed back or drawn forward and locked; *cylinder-engine* (see *quot.*); *cylinder-epithelium*, epithelium consisting of cylindrical cells; *cylinder-escapement*, a form of watch escapement (also called *horizontal escapement*), invented by Tompion in 1695, or later by Graham; *cylinder-gauge*, (a) a tool for giving the size of the opening in the cylinder of an escapement; (b) a gauge for testing the diameter of projectiles for rifled ordnance; also a carefully turned iron cylinder used to gauge the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun (Farrow, *Mil. Dict.* New York 1885); (c) a steam-gauge attached to the cylinder of an engine; *cylinder-glass*, sheet glass, made by blowing glass into the form of a cylinder which is then cut open and flattened; *cylinder-paper-machine*, a paper-making machine in which the pulp is taken up by a wirecloth-covered cylinder, instead of the flat wire-cloth used in the Fourdrinier machine; *cylinder-press* (U. S.), -*printing-machine*, a machine in which a cylinder is used either for carrying the type or giving the impression; *cylinder-watch*, a watch with a cylinder or horizontal escapement.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Cylinder-axis*, Purkinje's term for the central or axial part of a nerve tubule. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 189 \**Cylinder-bored* guns. 1827 FAREY *Steam Eng.* 372 The \**cylinder-cover* must be lifted up whenever the piston is packed. 1891 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 481 The cylinder cover has in it a stuffing box for the passage of the piston rod. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Cylinder-engine*, a paper-machine in which the pulp is taken up on a cylinder and delivered in a continuous sheet to the dryers. 1885 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* May 763 A mucous membrane of the kind covered by \**cylinder-epithelium*. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* II. 695 \**Cylinder* 'scapement. 1893 *Horological Jnl.* July 165 Tompion undoubtedly patented the cylinder escapement in 1695. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 76 [A] \**Cylinder Gauge*, [is] a steel plate having two tapered slits. 1892 *Treat. Ammunition* (War Dept.) 314 *note*, The cylinder gauge has the advantage of detecting an eccentric stud, which could not be found by ring gauges. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibitions* 526 It was not until the year 1832 that the manufacture of \**cylinder* or sheet glass was introduced into this country. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 319/1 Provided it be of length \**Cylinder* like. 1867 *Printers' Register* June 138 Davis and Primrose, Manufacturers of... Single \**Cylinder* Machines. 1886 BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 90 \**Cylinder-plugs*, plugs fitting into the top and bottom of the cylinder... at the extremities of which the pivots are formed. 1899 *Printer* (N. Y.) II. 30 Messrs. Hoe have long been pre-eminent in the manufacture of \**cylinder* presses. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibitions* 198 \**Cylinder* printing machines are exhibited by Messrs. Napier. 1765 MUDGE *Thoughts on Improv. Watches* (1772) 22 The \**cylinder watch*... is a fine invention. 1885 D. GLASGOW *Watch & Clock Making* 133 In the best Geneva-made cylinder watches the escape wheel is made small.

**Cylinder**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To act upon with a cylinder, to press under a cylinder.

1887 *Brit. Merc. Gaz.* 15 June 34/1 Occasionally they are cylindered to give them a polish.

**Cylindraceous**, *a.* [Corresponds to mod. *f. cylindraceus*, and prob. to a mod. *L. \*cylindraceus*, f. *cylindrus*; see *prec.* and *ACROTUS*.] Of the form of or resembling a cylinder; cylindrical.

1676 H. MORE *Rem. on 2 late Disc.* 31. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 222 Several cylindraceous cavities... running parallel with the grain of the wood. 1839 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 197 Body enclosed in an elongated cylindraceous sac. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 231 *Lumbricus*. Body cylindraceous.

† **Cylindral**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. cylindrus* CYLINDER + *-AL*.] = CYLINDRICAL.

a 1721 *Ken Hymns* *Evangel.* Wks. 1721 I. 5 Twice three cylindral Thunder-bolts for bits.

|| **Cylindrenchyma** (silindren'kimā). *Bot.* Also in anglicized form *cylindrenchyma*. [f. Gr. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER + *ἐγχυμα* infusion.] Tissue consisting of cylindrical cells.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 149 The cylindrenchyma of the stigma. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Cylindrenchyma*, cylindrical cellular tissue, such as that of *Conferve*, of many hairs, etc.

† **Cylindriac**, *a.* *Obs.* = CYLINDRIC.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 67 Round Cylindriack timber, as also other Square timber.

**Cylindric** (silindrik), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. cylindricus*, a. Gr. *κύλινδρος*, f. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER; see *-IC*. So *F. cylindrique* (1596 in Hatzf.)] Having the form of a cylinder, cylindrical.

1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 337/1 A long round Iron Cylindric socket. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 200 *Anthemis nobilis*... disk-flowers cylindric.

b. With other adjectives, denoting a combination of the cylindric and some other form; frequent in *Bot.*, as *cylindric-campulate*, -*fusiform*, -*oblong*, -*ovoid*, -*subulate*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 216 *Crepis taraxacifolia*... involucres cylindric-campulate. *Ibid.* 432 *Agrostis australis*... Panicle large, 1-3 in., cylindric-fusiform.

**Cylindrical** (silindrikāl), *a.* [as *prec.* + *-AL*.] 1. Of the form of a cylinder.

*Cylindrical epithelium* = cylinder or columnar epithelium. *Cylindrical eye*: an astigmatic eye.

*Cylindrical lens*: a lens of the form of a cylinder, or of which one or both surfaces are portions of cylindrical surfaces. *Cylindrical vault*: 'one in the shape of the segment of a cylinder' (Gwilt).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 106 The grosse and somewhat Cylindrical compass of the legs. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 13 The Cylindrical cavity. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxiii. § 163, 275 Particles of hail, some, globular and others cylindrical.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to a cylinder.

*Cylindrical projection*: a form of projection (in maps, etc.) in which part of a spherical surface is projected upon the surface of a cylinder, which is then unrolled into a plane. (Cf. *conical projection*.) *Cylindrical machine*: a cylinder (printing) machine.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cylindrical*, pertaining to, or like a Cylinder. 1862 *Rep. of Juries, Exhibition* 1862 XXXVIII. C 4 The French cylindrical machines are very excellent. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 38 *note*, Mercator's projection is an instance of cylindrical projection, but on a principle altogether distinct.

Hence *Cylindrically* *adv.*; *Cylindricallyness*.

1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *White's Peripat.* Inst. 84 It distends these fibres, and... makes them envelop one another, as it were, cylindrically, like a bark. 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 452 The pillar of the Electrometer, made of wood, bored cylindrically about 3/4 of its length. 1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Cylindricallyness*, the being of a cylindrical form.

**Cylindricity** (silindri'siti), *rare* = *a.* [f. CYLINDRIC + *-ITY*.] Cylindrical quality or form.

1846 WORCESTER cites MAUNDER.

**Cylindrico**, = CYLINDRICO b.

1842 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 129 Of a cylindrico-hemispherical form.

**Cylindricule**, *rare*. [see *-CULE*.] A small cylinder or cylindrical body.

1855 OWEN *Anat. Vert. (L.)*, Each twin-corpuscle is surrounded by a circle of cylindricules.

**Cylindriciform** (silindri'fōrm), *a.* [f. *L. cylindricus* CYLINDER + *-FORM*; in mod. *F. cylindriciforme*.] Of the form of a cylinder; cylindrical.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 80 They differ also in being cylindriciform. 1877 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XV. 76 Cylindriciform casts... that arise from the renal tubules.

**Cylindro-** (silindrō), combining form of Gr. *κύλινδρος* CYLINDER, used in many recent combinations, as *Cylindro-cephalic* *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], having a head of cylindrical or elongated shape. *Cylindro-conic*, -*conical* *a.*, of cylindrical form with one end conical; so *Cylindro-conoidal* *a.* *Cylindro-cylindric*, -*al* *a.* *Arch.*, formed by the intersection of two cylinders. *Cylindro-drometric* *a.*, relating to the measurement of cylinders. *Cylindro-ogival* *a.*, (of a shot) having a cylindrical body and ogival head.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tobinard's Anthropol.* v. 177 *Cylindrocephalic*, elongated cylindrical skull. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 121 Cut a bullet of an elongated form—cylindro-conical if wished. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 273 Wounds inflicted by cylindro-conoidal projectiles. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 110 Cylindro-cylindric arches, or Welsh groins.

**Cylindroid** (silindroid), *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *κύλινδροειδής* cylinder-like; see *-OID*.]

1. A figure resembling a cylinder; *spec.* one on an elliptical base, an elliptic cylinder.

1663 DARY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 99, I call them cylindroids (by which I mean) a solid contained under three surfaces. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.*, *Cylindroid*, is a Solid Figure with Elliptical Bases, parallel, and alike situated. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 239 That the vaulting surfaces should be portions of cylinders or regular cylindroids.

2. A conoidal cubic surface of fundamental importance in the theory of screws and complexes.

171 BALL *Theory of Screws* in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* 13 Nov.

**Cylindroid** (silindroid, silindroid), *a.* [f. as *prec.*] Resembling a cylinder; somewhat cylindrical in form.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 627/1 A cylindroid body. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 499/1 The bodies of the spermatozoa are... frequently, cylindroid.

**Cylindroidal** (silindroid'al), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of the form of a cylindroid; also = *prec.*

1844 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acct. W's Works* (1876) II. 324 Cylindroidal surfaces. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1521/1 The cylindroidal form which the arm acquires.

|| **Cylindroma** (silindrō'mā). *Path.* [corresp. to a Gr. type \**κύλινδρῶμα* n. of result, f. *κύλινδρος* *ειν* to roll.] A name applied by Billroth to a certain kind of tumour, characterized among other peculiarities by the arrangement of its cells in cylinders of varying thickness.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 333 Mucous metamorphosis occurs... in cylindroma and cancer.

|| **Cylix** (sil'iks). *Gr. Antiq.* Also *kylix*. [Gr. *κύλιξ*.] A shallow cup with tall stem; a tazza.

1850 LEITCH *Miller's Anc. Art* § 367, 460 A cylix with Prometheus reconciled on the bottom. 1885 *Athenaeum* 634/3 A black-figured cylix of the potter Nicosthenes.

**Cylke**, **Cyllable**, etc.: see *SILK*, *SYLLABLE*, etc.

† **Cyll**, **Cyll**. [a. *F. ciel* in sense 'canopy': cf. *CEIL v.* and *sb.*] A canopy.

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) IV. 295 In it was a Cyll of Cloth of gold; but the King was not under for that sam Day.

**Cyllenian**, *a.* [f. *L. Cyllēnius* (f. *Cyllēne*, a mountain, the birthplace of Mercury) + *-AN*.] Of Mercury: *Cyllenian art*, thieving.

1738 *Comm. Sense* (1739) ii. 277 Although the Cyllenian Art did not flourish, etc.

† **Cyllerie**, *Obs.* [f. *CYLL*: see *-ERY*.] Drapery forming a canopy.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 11 Capitels... wrought with a waved shell worke, and cyllerie or draperie.

**Cyllowre**, **cyllowr**, -*ure*, var. of *CELURE Obs.*, ceiling, canopy. So *Cyllured* *a.*, ceiled, canopied. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 77 Cyllowre (P. cylere), *celatura*. — *Cyllured* (v. *rr.* -*ured*), *celatus*.

**Cylte**, **Cyluer**, *Obs.* forms of *SILT*, *SILVER*.

|| **Cyma** (sīmā). Also 6 *syma*, 6-9 *sima*, 7-8 *scima*, 8-9 *cima*. [mod. *L.*, a. Gr. *κύμα* anything swollen, a billow, a wave, a waved or ogee moulding, the young sprout of a cabbage (in which sense also *L. cyma*, whence the botanical use).]

1. *Arch.* A moulding of the cornice, the outline of which consists of a concave and a convex line; an ogee.

*Cyma recta*: a moulding concave in its upper part, and convex in its lower part. *Cyma reversa* (rarely *inversa*): a moulding convex in its upper part, and concave in its lower part.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C1b, 4 partes geue also to Sima reuersa. *Ibid.* C1ij b, That second parte which remaineth of the MODULUS ye shall geue vnto Syma. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Scima reversa... Scima recta, or Ogee. 1786 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 34 b, A Cima inuersa of the breadth of two minutes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 The true cima, or cimaise. 1850 LEITCH *Miller's Anc. Art* § 249, 258 A base of several plinths and cymas.

2. *Bot.* = *CYME* 1 and 2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cyma*, the young Sprout of Coleworts, or other Herbs; a little Shoot, or Branch; But it is more especially taken by Herbalists for the top of any Plant. 1775 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotia* (1792) I. 236 The cyma, or little umbel which terminates the branches.

**Cymagraph** (sīmā'grāf). [f. *prec.* + Gr. *-γραφος* writing, a writer.

Erroneously formed: the combining forms of Gr. *κύμα* being *κυματο-*, *κυμο-*, *cymato-*, *cymo-*.]

An instrument for copying or tracing the contour of profiles and mouldings.

1837 *Athenaeum* 11 Mar. 179 A paper... from the Rev. R. Willis descriptive of a new instrument invented by him for tracing profiles and mouldings, and which he called the Cymagraph. 1841 R. WILLIS in *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 219 (*title*) Description of the Cymagraph for copying mouldings. 1859 *Athenaeum* 19 Jan. 90/1 The mouldings have been taken full size with the cymagraph.

Hence *Cyma*, prop. *Cymograph v.* *nonce-wd.*

1844 G. PEACOCK *Address Brit. Assoc.* p. xlv, Carefully reduced and tabulated, and their mean results *cymographed* or projected in curves.

|| **Cymaise** (sīmā'z). *Arch. Obs.* Also *cymace*, *cymaize*, *cimaise*. [F. *cymaize*, ad. *L. cymatium*: see *below*.] = *CYMA*, *CYMATISM*.

1556 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cymace*... a ledge or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and termed a Wave or Ogee. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 32 a, The cymaize being any list that is at the top of any member. *Ibid.* 35 a, The heads of the Mutes are cut perpendicular, with a cymaize over them. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 The true cima, or cimaise, imitated in ornaments.

**Cymar** (sīmār). Also 7-9 *simar*, (7 *se-meare*), 8-9 *simar*, *symar*: see *SIMARRE*. [ad. *F. simarre* (OF. *chamarre*): see *CHIMER* 1, *SIMARRE*.]

1. A robe or loose light garment for women; *esp.* an under garment, a chemise.

Used somewhat vaguely in poetry and fiction.

1641 *Ariana* 201 A Persian simarre or mantle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Aeneid* iv. 196 A flow'rd Cymarr with Golden Fringe, she wore. 1700 — *Cymon & Iphig.* 100 Her body shaded with a slight cymarr. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* vi. xci, Whilst young Erminia laid her vests aside... And to her flowered cymar disrobed complete. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* iii. Disrobed of all clothing saving a cymar of white silk. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) II. 22, I ask not what the vapours are That veil thee like a white cymar.

2. = CHIMER: *spec.* that of a bishop.

1673 Br. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 499 (T.) Vests, perukes, tunicks, cimarrs. 1766 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 380 The episcopal habit, the cymare and rochette. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 266 Bishop Grindal preached... in his rochet and cymar.

**Cymatium** (sima'ti-um, -zī-ti-um). *Arch.* Also 6-7 cimatium, 8 scimatium, 9 -ion. [L. *cymatium* an ogee, an Ionic volute, a. Gr. *κυματίον*, dim. of *κύμα* wave, billow, CYMA.] = CYMA.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cjb, Coronix... you shall deuid into 4. partes. geue one part vnto Cimatium vnder Corona... the fourth part which remaineth, geue vnto Cymatium ouer Corona. 1663 GERBICER *Counsel* (1664). 32 The Cimatium, the list of the Cimatium. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Scima reversa, or Scimatium. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 274. 304 The contrast between the Doric and Lesbian cymatium. 1880 J. H. MIDDLETON in *Academy* 21 Aug. 141/1 One of the cornices has been replaced by another one with different dentils and cymatium.

**Cymatolite** (sima'tolait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κύμα*, *κύματ*-wave + *-lite*.] A mineral found continuous with spodumene in white masses with delicate wavy fibrous structure. 1868 DANA *Min.* 456.

**Cymbal** (sim'bəl). Forms: 1 *cim*-, *cymbal*, 4-6 *symbol*, 5 *cym*-, *ymbale*, *cimbelle*, 6 *cimbal*, 6-7 *cymball*, 4- *cymbal*. [ad. L. *cymbalum*, a. Gr. *κύμβαλον*, deriv. of *κύβη* hollow of a vessel, cup. In OE. directly from L.; in ME. partly through OF. *cymbale*, in 15th c. *cymbale*, the latter a learned adaptation of the L. word.]

1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze, which are struck together to produce a sharp ringing sound.

Till late in the 18th c. apparently known only as the name of ancient and foreign instruments of the type described (esp. as mentioned in the Bible).

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* cl. 5 Herzad hine in cymbalan bel hleoriendum herzad in cimbalan wynsumnisse. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 202 Cimbalan oððe psalteras oððe strengas. c1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1415 Symbales & sonetec sware be nyse. 1382 Wyclif i Cor. xiii. 1, I am maad as bras sonnynge, or a symbol [x388 cymbal] tynkyng. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxlii. (1495) 946 Cymbales... ben smytte togider and sowneth and ryngeth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. cl.* 3 Prayse him in the cymbals and daunce. 1553 EDEN *Trent. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 14 A great noyse of cimbals, drums, lades, timbrelles, shames... and diuerse other musical instruments. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iv. 53 The Trumpets, Sackbuts, Psalteries, and Fifes, Tabors, and Symboles, and the shewing Romans. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 208 In vain with cymbals' ring They call the grisly king. 1795 SOUTHEY *Ocean. Pieces* ii. It is the funeral march... Hark! from the blacken'd cymbal that dead tone! a1839 FRAED *Poems* II. 331 Hark to the cymbal, and the bellowing drum!

b. *fig.* (with reference to i Cor. xiii. 1).

1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xv. 217, I often wonder at the sort of passionate delight which Milverton, and people like him, have in the tinkling of cymbals.

2. Formerly applied loosely or ignorantly to other musical instruments.

1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The modern cymbal is a paltry instrument, chiefly in use among vagrants, gypsies, etc. It consists of steel wire, in a triangular form, whereon are passed five rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the left hand. 1745 J. G. COOPER *Power Harmony* i. (R.), Let but the tuneful rod on brazen Cymbal strike. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* III. 160 It took me just five months to learn the cymbal, if you please—the hurdy-gurdy ain't it's right name.

3. A kind of stop on an organ.

1852 SEIDER *Organ* 174 In large organs the great organ often contains both a mixture and a cymbal, the latter with more ranks than the former. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x. (1878) 76 *Cymbal*, the most acute of the Mixture stops, and formed exclusively of octaves.

4. A sort of spongy cake or doughnut. *U.S. local.* 1860 in WORCESTER. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guaritan Angel* xix. The gentel form of doughnut called in the native dialect *cymbal*... which graced the board with its plastic forms.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *cymbal-beating*, *-player*, *-tinkler*; † *cymbal doctor*, a teacher who gives forth an empty sound (cf. i Cor. xiii. 1).

1649 MILTON *Edon.* viii. (1851) 395 How much he was the Disciple of those Cymbal Doctors. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. xi. 351 Roman triumphs and ovals, Cabric cymbal-beatings. 1889 FURNIVALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 9/1 Some talk and writing of a certain cymbal-tinkler being a greater poet... than Browning.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Cymbal** *v.*, to play on cymbals; **Cymbaled** *phl. a.* (a) furnished with cymbals; (b) produced or accompanied by cymbals; **Cymballing** *vbl. sh.*, playing on cymbals. **Cymbaleer**, *-lier* [F. *cymbalier*], a cymbalist. **Cymbalios**, music produced by cymbals. **Cymbaline** *a.*, cymbal-like. **Cymbalist**, **Cymballer**, a player on the cymbals.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 13740 (Trin.) Before be kyng in his palaise... She cymbaled tomlingyng wipalle. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. xii. ix. With pomp and professional cymballing. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 500 Among the statues, statue-like. Between a cymbal'd Miriam and a Jael. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tamulhäuser* 22 Cymbal'd music. 1856 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs of France* iv. (1859) 309 Now come the cymbalers. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 279 Brassy screeds, and tinkling cymbals. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 224 The cymbaline clatter of the Turcophile Gazette. 1866 BLOWNT *Glossogr.*, *Cymbalist*, he that plays on the Cymbals. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 349 One of the Duke

of York's black cymbalists. c1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 239 David appointed Asaph chief of the cymbalists. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* (1883) 47 A chosen band Of nautch girls, cup-bearers, and cymballers.

|| **Cymbalo** (sim'bālo). [ad. It. *cembalo*, *cimbalo*, repr. L. *cymbalum* CYMBAL, but applied to the dulcimer, Magyar *cimbalom* (*cymbalom*), Polish *cymbaly*.] The dulcimer, a kind of stringed instrument in which the strings are struck by small hammers held in the hands; the prototype of the pianoforte. It has lately become known in England as used in the music of Hungarian bands.

1879 HIRKINS in Grove I. 300/1 *Cembalo* or *Cimbalo*... a dulcimer, an old European name of which, with unimportant phonetic variations, was Cymbal. According to Mr. Carl Engel this ancient instrument is at the present day called *cymbaly* by the Poles, and *cymbalom* by the Magyars. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 6/1 Mdm. Schulz... played her cymbalo, with which the Hungarian band have of late years familiarized us. It is a system of wires stretched over a sounding-board and struck with wands.

|| **Cymbalon** = CYMBAL.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* i. lxxi. The mingled voice profound Of trumpet, tambour, horn, and cymbalon.

**Cymbiform** (sim'bifŏrm), *a.* *Anat.*, *Bot.*, etc.

[f. Latin type *\*cymbiformis*, from *cymba* boat: see -FORM.] Boat-shaped.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Naviculaire Os* (in *Anat.*, otherwise call'd *Cymbiforme*). 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252/2 (*Botanical Terms*), *Cymbiform*, having the form of a boat. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 387 *Tofieldia*... seeds many... cymbiform. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cymbiform bone*, the os naviculare, a bone of the tarsus.

**Cymbocephalic** (sim'bō'sphā'lik), *a.* (*erron.* *cymbe-*, *kumbe-*) [f. Gr. *κύμβη* boat + *κεφαλή* head + *-ia*.] Having a skull long and narrow, and, as viewed from above, somewhat boat-shaped.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 253 This peculiar boat-shaped or cymbocephalic skull. 1878 BARTLEY *Tophnair's Anthrop.* v. 177 Cymbocephalic, Kumbcephalic.

**Cyme** (saim). Also 8 *cime*. [a. F. *cime*, *cyme*, in the sense 'top, summit' (12th c. in Hatzf.): pop. L. *cima* = L. *cyma* (see above); in the Bot. sense an 18th c. adaptation of the ancient L.]

† 1. (*cime*). A 'head' (of unexpanded leaves, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, The Buds and tender Cime of Nettles by some eaten raw, by others boiled.

2. **Bot. (cyme)**. A species of inflorescence wherein the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the system being continued by axes of secondary and higher orders which develop successively in like manner; a centrifugal or definite inflorescence: opposed to RACEME. Applied esp. to compound inflorescences of this type forming a more or less flat head.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 55 The arrangement of the flowers in the elder is called a cyme. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 250 The meadow-sweet, with its crowded cymes.

3. *Arch.* = CYMA.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. xlvii. 106 This is what we call a cyme-joint, a cohesion of two curved surfaces.

**Cyme** (Shaks. *Mach.* v. iii. 55, 1st Folio), supposed to be an error for *cymene*, SENNA.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. iii. 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgative drugges Would scower these English hence.

**Cymelet**. [See -LET.] A small or diminutive cyme, a cymule.

**Cymene** (sai'mēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κύμινον* CUMIN + *-ENE*.] A hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>, discovered in 1840 in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, and in other plants. So a series of compounds, parallel to those under CUMENE: **Cymio** (si'mik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the radical cymene and its compounds, as in *cymic phenol*, etc. **Cymidine**, a base, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N. **Cymol** = **Cymene**. **Cymyl**, the organic radical C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub> of cymene, etc. Hence *cymylamine*, *cymylic*, etc.

1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 295-6 *Cymene* or *Cymol*... Colourless strongly refracting liquid, having a very agreeable odour of lemons. 1879 *Ibid.* VII. 421 *Cymic Disulphide*... is formed by oxidation of cymic mercaptan. 1863-72 *Ibid.* II. 298 *Cymylic Alcohol* C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O. Hydrate of Cymyl. Cuminic Alcohol... Colourless liquid, having a very faint... aromatic odour, and a sharp spicy taste.

**Cymont**, obs. form of CEMENT.

**Cymetery**, *-itler*, *-itory*, obs. ff. CEMETERY.

**Cymic**, **Cymidine**: see CYMENE.

**Cymiferous** (saimi'fēros), *a.* Bearing cymes.

1847 in CRAIG, and in later Dicts.

**Cymitar**, *-er*, obs. forms of SOMITAR.

**Cymling**: see SIMLIN, a kind of squash.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 192 Cymlings (*Cucurbita verrucosa*).

**Cymming**, brewer's vessel: see CUMMING St.

**Cymnel** (l), obs. form of SIMNEL.

**Cymobotryose**, *a.* [f. L. *cyma* CYME + *BOTRYOSE*.] Applied to cymes arranged in a racemose manner. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cymogene** (sai'mōdžēn). [f. *cyma*-deriv. of CYMENE + *-GENE*, as in F. *cxygène*, etc.] 'A gaseous substance, consisting chiefly of butane, given off

during the distillation of crude paraffin, used condensed by pressure for the production of extreme cold by evaporation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

1886 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 248 The next product [of Petro-leum] is known as 'Cymogene'.

**Cymograph**: see CYMA-.

**Cymoid** (sai'moid), *a.* [f. CYMA + *-OID*.] Resembling a cyma.

1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 145 Before storms a feature of cirrostratus appears, of a cymoid figure, like some architectural ornaments. *Ibid.* 193 The curious cymoid feature... is not merely alternate bars, but the bars are curiously curved. 1846 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

**Cymol**: see CYMENE.

**Cymophane** (sai'mō'fēn). *Min.* [f. Gr. *κύμα*, comb. form of *κύμα* wave + *-φανής* -showing.] A synonym of CHRYSOBERYL.

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 406. 1850-6 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, Mysterious Illness* 80, Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain clasped with an opal-sheeny cymophane.

Hence **Cymophanous** (saimō'fānos) *a.*, 'having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant' (Webster 1864).

**Cymose** (saimō's), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *cymōs-us*, f. *cyma*: see -OSE.] Bearing cymes, cymiferous; of the nature of a cyme; arranged in a cyme. (Of an inflorescence = *centrifugal* or *definite*; opposed to *racemose*.)

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 311 In the cymose plants. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 83 Forms of inflorescence in which the peduncle, or axis, itself terminates in a flower are termed *definite* or *cymose*.

Hence **Cymosely** *adv.*, in the manner of a cyme.

1870 HOOKER *St. Flora* 242 Flowers... cymosely panicked.

**Cymous** (sai'mos), *a.* *rare* -°. [ad. L. *cymōs-us*, f. *cyma*, corresp. to F. *cymeux*, *-euse*.] = CYMOSE.

In mod. Dicts.

**Cymphan**, obs. form of SYMPHONY.

† **Cymphe**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *cymbe*, ad. L. *cymbium*,

a. Gr. *κύμβιον* small cup.]

1490 CALTON *Eneydos* v. (1890) 22 Eneas ordeyned to take many cymphes that ben vessels ordeyned for to make suche sacrifice.

**Cympylle**, obs. form of SIMPLE.

**Cymric** (ki'mrik), *a.* [f. Welsh *Cymru* Wales, *Cymru* the Welsh, pl. of *Cymro*, prob. repr. ancient *Combros* compatriot (cf. *Allobros* men of another country).] Of or pertaining to the Welsh people and language.

1668 R. HOLME *Anaury* III. 415/2 The Alphabet of the ancient Cymra's or Britains. 1656 BLOWNT *Glossogr.*, *Cymraean* (from the Br. *Cymraeg* i. Welsh) Cambrian. 1833 SOUTHEY *Nau. Hist. Eng.* I. 1 The Cambrians, or, more properly, the Cymry. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Beneath them were the Cymic priests.

**Cymule** (sai'miul). *Bot.* [f. Latin type *\*cymula*, dim. of *cyma* CYME.] A small cyme. Hence **Cymulose** *a.*

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 151 One of these very simple cymes, by itself or as a part of a larger cyme, may be called a Cymule.

**Cymyl**: see CYMENE.

**Cymytery**, obs. form of CEMETERY.

**Cyn-**: see CIN-, SIN-.

|| **Cynanche** (sinæ'nkæ). *Path.* [L., a. Gr. *κυνάγχη*, f. *κυν-* dog- + *ἀγχάνω* to strangle, throttle: cf. QUINSEY.] A name for diseases of the throat, characterized by inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing or swallowing; esp. QUINSEY.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cynanche*, the Quinsancy, or Quinsy... This Disease is so call'd because it often happens to Dogs and Wolves. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 241 Prescribed by the native practitioners of India in cynanche.

**Cynanthropy** (sinæ'nθrōpi). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *κυνάνθρωπος* lit. dog-man: in F. *cynanthropie*.] A species of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog.

1504 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 266 There are some that behaue themselves like dogges and wolues... because they thinke they are transformed into those kinde of beasts, by... that malady, which is... named by the Græciens cynanthropie and lycanthropie. 1566 in BLOWNT *Glossogr.*, *Cynanthropie*. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**Cynaraceous** (sinārē'jās), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cynaraceæ*, f. *Cynara* artichoke: see CYNAREOUS and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the order *Cynaraceæ* proposed by Lindley, identical with the suborder *Cynaroides* or *Cynarocephalæ* of Composite plants, including the thistles, artichoke, burdock, etc.

1847 in CRAIG.

**Cynarctomachy** (sinaktrō'māki). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κυν-* dog- + *ἀρκτος* bear + *-μαχία* fighting.] Fighting of dogs and bears; bear-baiting.

1663 BUTLER *Hum.* I. i. 752 That some occult Design doth ly In bloody Cynarctomachy.

**Cynareous** (sinē'rēās), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cynaraceæ*, f. *Cynara* artichoke: a. Gr. *κυνάρα* taken as = *κυνάρα* artichoke.] = CYNARACEOUS.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 707 In general the Cynareous genera are characterised by intense bitterness.

**Cynaroid** (sinārō'id), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Cynara* (see prec.) + *-OID*.] Allied to the artichoke; CYNARACEOUS.



1882 G. ALLIN *Colours of Flowers* ii. 51 The second, or cyanoid tribe, is that of the thistle-heads.

**Cynder**, -dyr, obs. forms of CINDER.

**Cyne**, obs. form of SIGN.

+ **Cyne-** (kina-, kina-), in OE. = royal; occurring in many compounds, as *cynehelm* crown, *cyneþel* throne, some of which are retained as technical terms by modern historians; e.g. *cynebot* (Boot sb. 1 g), the king's boot, compensation paid to the people for the murder of the king.

12000 in Thorpe O. E. *Law* i. 186 Gebirah seo cynebot ðam leodum. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 208 'Blessed to king, and raised to his cynebot by Archbishop Eanbald.' 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* § 59 A fine of equal amount [to the king's *wergild*], the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people.

[**Cyne**, erroneous for *cyne*, CIVY.]

**Cynewetic** (sinidzē'tik), *a. (sb.)*. rare. [mod. ad. Gr. *κυνηγετικὸς* pertaining to the chase, f. *κυνηγέτης* huntsman, f. *κυν-* dog + *ἡγέτης* leader. In F. *cynegetique*.] *A. adj.* Relating to the chase.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Diss. Physic* 2 Our Modern Practitioners... understand as little of them, as they do of the Geoponic, Hieracosophic, or Cynogetic Physicks. 1838 W. H. DRUMMOND *Rights Anim.* v. 36 To indulge their cynogetic propensities in the fox chase. 1887 *Times* 3 Oct. 6/1 A Cynogetic Exhibition, including weapons and appliances used in the chase.

*B. sb. pl.* **Cynogetics**: hunting; the chase.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 32 There are extant of his in Greece, four books of Cynogetics or venation. 1887 St. Bernard's xv. 178 Dr. Octavius Puffump... Member of the Royal Institution of Cynogetics.

+ **Cyner**. Obs. [ad. L. *ciner-em*.] Ashes, cinders. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 366 A yespon alto grounde of cyner.

**Cynew**, obs. form of SINEW.

**Cynic** (sī'nik), *a. and sb.* Also 6 cinike, 6-7 cinicke, cynicke, -ike, -ique, 6-8 cynick, (7 cinnick(e), cynnick). [ad. L. *cynic-us* (perh. in part through F.; cf. *cinique*, 1521 in Hatzf.), *a. Gr.* *κυνικός* dog-like, curish, churlish, Cynic, f. *κύων*, *κυν-* dog: see -IO.]

In the appellation of the Cynic philosophers there was prob. an original reference to the *κυνίαγος*, a gymnasium where Antisthenes taught; but popular use took it simply in the sense 'dog-like, curish', so that *κύων* 'dog' became a nickname for 'Cynic'.

*A. adj.* 1. Belonging to or characteristic of the sect of philosophers called Cynics: see B 1.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 708 O foolishness of men! that... fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub, Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence! 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 145 The Cynic philosopher. 1868 tr. Zeller's *Socrates* 247 The Cynic philosophy claims to be the genuine teaching of Socrates.

2. Having the qualities of a cynic (see B 2); pertaining to a cynic; cynical.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* iv. 468, I am not such a peece of Cinicke earthe that I neglect sweete beauties deitie. 1676 GLANVILLE *Seas. Refl.* 136 No sullen or Cynick humours, but the complaint of all mankind. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 51 Cold Cynic censurers. 1851 DISRAELI *Life Ld. G. Bentinck* (1852) 12 The cynic smile... the signal of a contempt which he was too haughty to express.

3. *Cynic year* or *period*: the canicular cycle of the ancient Egyptians; see CANICULAR 3.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 112 That Egyptian Cynick Year which is accomplished but once in 1460 years. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 632 This erratic period of 1460 years became the great regulating cycle of the Egyptian calendar, under the name of the cynic or canicular period.

4. *Cynic spasm*: see quot. 1882.

1884 tr. Boulet's *Merc. Compt.* xiv. 474 A Cynick Spasm came upon him. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cynic spasm*, a convulsive contraction of the facial muscles of one side... so that the teeth are shown in the manner of an angry dog.

*B. sb.*

1. One of a sect of philosophers in ancient Greece, founded by Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates, who were marked by an ostentatious contempt for ease, wealth, and the enjoyments of life; the most famous was Diogenes, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the principles of the sect to an extreme of asceticism. 1547-64 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) i. xix. He fel straight to the sect of the cinikes, and became Diogenes scholar. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 15 Like the Cynique shut up always in a Tub. 1751 J. BROWN *Shofesh. Charac.* 174 All the old philosophers, from the elegant Plato walking on his rich carpets, to the unbrid cynic snarling in his tub. 1868 tr. Zeller's *Socrates* 256 To the Cynic nothing is good but virtue, nothing bad but vice.

2. A person disposed to rail or find fault; now usually: One who shows a disposition to disbelieve in the sincerity or goodness of human motives and actions, and is wont to express this by sneers and sarcasms; a sneering fault-finder. 1856 *Edward III.* ii. 1, Age is a cynic, not a flatterer. 1890 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* ii. 11, Thou art such another Cynique now, a man had need walke uprightly before thee. 1632 Heywood *Iron Age* i. 1. Wks. 1874 III. 281 Peace Cinicke, barke not dogge. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 175 Blame, cynic, if you can, quadrille or ball. 1866 ALGER *Sold. Nat. & Man* ii. 63 The cynic, who admires and enjoys nothing, despises and censures everything. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* vii. (1889) 60 Cynics are only happy in making the world as barren to others as they have made it for themselves.

**Cynical** (sī'nikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Resembling the Cynic philosophers in contempt of pleasure, churlishness, or disposition to find fault; characteristic of a cynic; surly, curish, misanthropic, captious; now esp. disposed to disbelieve in human sincerity or goodness; sneering.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 24 Canst thou not loue? Cometh this Cynical passion of prone desires, or peeuish frowardnes? 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 43 They seeke... To be accounted sharpe and Cynical. 1670 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 225 In lodging, diet, apparel, cynical below the calling of a Gospel minister. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 440 Our cynical Hobbes had no respect for his species. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. 65 A cynical journalism which sneered at every belief.

+ 2. Belonging to the sect of Cynic philosophers; = CYNIC *a. i.* Obs. rare.

1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* 33 Let the Cynical fool call pleasure a toy.

3. With etymological allusion: Relating to a dog; dog-like.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cynical*, doggish. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 27 Besides this Cinicall, ther is a kind of Wolvisch humor hath seizd upon most of this people. 1869 Sir G. BOWYER in *Times* Sept., Writing... in 'ecclesiastical Latin' (to which a more cynical name might be given).

**Cynically** (sī'nikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cynical way; after the manner of a cynic.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. § 9 Fraudes... and vices... handled... rather in a Satyre and Cinically, then seriously and wisely. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 501 Not Cynically unsociable. 1789 Mrs. PIOZZI *Fourm. France* i. 82 I was... feeling... cynically disposed. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1879) 43 Our street from the little nook... whence I and a fellow lodger... cynically observe it.

**Cynicalness**. rare -o. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

Cynical quality or character.

1787 BAILEY vol. II. *Cynicalness*, Churlishness, Moroseness. In mod. Dicts.

**Cynicism** (sī'nizim), [f. CYNIC + -ISM. Cf. CYNISM.]

1. (with capital C.) The philosophy of the Cynics: see CYNIC B 1.

1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 Yet his sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1868 tr. Zeller's *Socrates* 268 The leading thought of Cynicism is the self-sufficiency of virtue.

2. Cynical disposition, character, or quality.

1672 [see 1.] 1847 LYRION *Lucretia* (1853) 152 The cynicism of his measured voice. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 150 The bitter cynicism of the newspaper satirist.

b. An instance of cynicism; a cynical utterance. 1891 *Spectator* 20 June 8/47 That he had uttered his dangerous cynicisms.

**Cynicocratical**, *a.* [See CYNIC and -CRAT.]

Of or pertaining to a ruling body of cynics.

1881 L. A. TOLLMACHE in *Ynd. Educ.* Oct. 225 Power... in the hands of a Cynicocratical Conclave.

+ **Cyniph**, Obs.: see CINIPHES.

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 763 Among the Cyniph plagues, this still shall bear the bell. a 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 183 When they attempted to make Cyniphs.

+ **Cynips** (sī'nips). *Entom.* [mod.L.; according to Darmsteter, formed by Linnaeus from Gr. *κυν-* dog + *ἵψ* a kind of cynips, or insect that eats vine-buds, etc. (Others have thought it an alteration of late L. *ciniphes*, *sciniphes*, in Vulgate, *Exod.* viii. 16, rendering Gr. *σκνίψες*.) Also mod.F. *cynips*.] The typical genus of the gall-flies, hymenopterous insects which puncture plants in order to deposit their eggs, and thus produce galls or gall-nuts.

Hence **Cynipid**, an insect of the *Cynipidae*, or family allied to *Cynips*. **Cynipidean**, **Cynipideous**, **Cynipideous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the *Cynipidae* or gall-flies.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 583 Excrescences occasioned by a small insect called *Cynips*. 1884 *Athenaeum* 15 Nov. 628/2 Oak-galls produced by cynipidean insects.

**Cynism** (sī'nizim). rare. [a. F. *cynisme*, late L. *cynismus*, Gr. *κυνισμός* Cynicism, f. *κύων*, *κυν-* dog, Cynic: see -ISM.] = CYNICISM.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 540 The cynism of Antisthenes. 1837 Blackw. *Mag.* XLII. 395 Principles... of licentiousness and moral cynism in literature. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 49 From some unintelligible cynism in language.

**Cynke**, obs. form of SINK.

**Cynnaber**, *cynne*, obs. f. CINNABAR, SIN-.

**Cyno-**, *a. Gr.* *κυν-*, combining form of *κύων* (κυν-) dog; occurring in Greek in many compounds, partly adopted and largely imitated in modern technical terms and nonce-words, as *cynogenea-logist*, *cyno-phreno-logy*; also **Cynoclept** [Gr. *κλέπτω* thief; cf. *κυνολόρος* dog-stealing], a dog-stealer. **Cynography** [F. *cynographie*], a writing or treatise on dogs. **Cynology**, natural history of dogs. **Cynophilist** [F. *cynophile*; f. Gr. *φίλος* loving], a lover of dogs. **Cynophobia** [Gr. *φόβος* panic fear], aversion to and dread of dogs. **Cynopodus** *a.* [Gr. *πόδ-* foot], dog-footed, having feet with non-retractile claws. **Cynorrhodon** [so F.; f. Gr. *ρόδον* rose], dog-rose, wild-rose.

1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* xxiv. (1865) 223 He was the

greatest... cynoclept, or dog-dealer, in England. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 63 Your good cynogenealogist will trace out... the pedigree of any particular race. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Zophar's Anthropol.* introd. 9 Cynology being the natural history of the dog. 1890 G. FLEMING in *10th Cent. Mar.* 505 Consider the perpetual abolition of the diabolical muzzle, ye cynophilists. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. v. 136 The wild notion of Goethe, joined with his cynophobia. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cynorrhodon*, the wild Rose, or Sweet-brier Rose. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* i. 278 Where the cynorrhodon with the rose for fragrance vies. 1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks.* II. 81 The colour of the cynorrhodon, or canker-rose.

**Cynoccephalic** (sī'nō-, sī'nōsē'fālīk), *a.* [f. as next + -IO.] = CYNOCEPHALOUS.

1887 B. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 723 Hermes... holding... caduceus and cynoccephalic ape.

**Cynoccephalist**. [f. as next + -IST.] = CYNOCEPHALUS.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cynoccephalist*, a beast like an Ape, but having the face of a dog: a Baboon. 1837 WHELEWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 312 Contend'st thou with a cynoccephalist?

**Cynoccephalous** (sī'nō-, sī'nōsē'fālōs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cynoccephalus; dog-headed.

1831 Mrs. GORE in *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 13 The cynoccephalous species. 1889 RAWLINSON *Phanicia* 227 A huge baboon or cynoccephalous ape.

+ **Cynoccephalus** (sī'nō-, sī'nōsē'fālōs). *Pl. -i.* Also 5-7 anglicized cynoccephale. [L., a. Gr. *κυνόκεφαλος* dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, f. *κυνο-* dog + *κεφαλή* head. In mod.F. *cynocéphale*.]

1. One of a fabled race of men with dogs' heads.

c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Men and wymmen of þat ile hase heuedes lyke hundes; and þai er called Cynoccephales. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 7 It may be the Cynoccephali were but men with such heads, discovered by some Grecian. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 479 The cynoccephali or dog-headed priests of... Anubis.

2. A kind of ape having a head like that of a dog; the Dog-faced Baboon. In *Zool.* taken as the name of the genus.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 157 They... hue of the milke of certain beasts that we cal Cynocephales, hauing heads and snouts like dogs. *Ibid.* i. 232 Apes that be headed and long snouted like dogs, and thereof called Cynoccephali. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 6 The shape of their snout like a cynoccephale. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 207 The last of the ape kind is the Cynoccephalus. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 27 Their fauna, comprising the cynoccephalus and the camelopard.

+ **Cynogloss**. rare. [a. F. *cynoglosse* (Paré 16th c.), ad. L. *cynoglossum*, Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον*, f. *κυνο-* dog + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] The plant *Cynoglossum* or Hound's-tongue.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 93 Another Plant, the Cynogloss... seems not unlikely to be of use.

**Cynoid** (sī'noid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *κυνοειδής* dog-like, canine, f. *κυνο-* dog.] Dog-like, allied in form to the dog; belonging to the *Cynoidea* or canine division of the *Carnivora*.

**Cynomome**, obs. form of CINNAMON.

**Cynomorphic** (sī'nō-, sī'nōmō'fīk), *a.* [Ultimately f. Gr. *κυνόμορφος*, f. *κυνο-* dog + *μορφή* form. Cf. mod.F. *cynomorphe* dog-shaped.]

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Cynomorphia* of catarrhine monkeys.

2. (nonce-use, app. after *anthropomorphic*.) Relating to a dog's ideas and ways of looking at things. So **Cynomorphism**.

1894 L. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 360 An instance of the operation of the cynomorphic idea can be seen in the behaviour of a dog when a bone is given to him. *Ibid.* 359 There is, affecting the dog's point of view, almost undoubtedly such a thing as cynomorphism.

**Cynoper**, obs. form of CINNABAR.

**Cynopic** (sī'nō-, sī'nōpīk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κυνόπης* dog-eyed, shameless (f. *κυνο-* dog + *ὤψ*, *ὤψ*-eye, face) + -IO.] Dog-faced, shameless.

1854 BADHAM *Haliet.* 416 This canicula... is equal to the gigantic white shark in *cynopic* impudence and rapacity.

**Cynosural** (sī'nō-, sī'nōsū'rāl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Relating to or of the nature of a cynosure.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* 171/2 That cynosural triad [of poets]. 1885 HUXLEY in *Times* 9 June 10 To preserve the statue in its cynosural position in this entrance-hall.

**Cynosura** (sī'nō-, sī'nōsū'rā). Also 6-7 in Lat. form. [a. F. *cynosure* (16th c.), ad. L. *cynosūra*, a. Gr. *κυνόσουρα* dog's tail, *Ursa Minor*.]

1. The northern constellation *Ursa Minor*, which contains in its tail the Pole-star; also applied to the Pole-star itself.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 14 Cynosure, whose praise the sea-man sings. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 199 The circuit of the Cynosura about the pole. 1607 MAY *Lucan* iii. (1631) 239 These Ships... the Cynosure Guides straight along the sea. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* iv. 72 The steadfast Cynosure renown'd at sea.

2. *fig. a.* Something that serves for guidance or direction; a 'guiding star'.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 The Cynosura of the purest thought, Faire Helice, by whom the heat is taught. 1649 Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 9 For the guidance of our either caution or liberty... the only Cynosure is our Charity. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* i. 18 He hath written, The Rudiments of Grammar... the Cynosura for many of

our best Grammarians. 1809 Mrs. West *Mother* (1810) 225 Thy victor-flag flames like a steady cynosure.

b. Something that attracts attention by its brilliancy or beauty; a centre of attraction, interest, or admiration.

[1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.] 1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 64 Himself... the Cynosure of their affections. 1631 MILTON *L'Allegro* 77 The Cynosure of neighbouring eyes. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. I. II. 1*, The fair young Queen... the cynosure of all eyes. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxiii. 445 Before another year elapses Rome will be the cynosure of the world.

**Cynque, Cynter**: obs. ff. of CINQUE, CINTRE. **Cynthia** (sɪnˈθiə). [L. *Cynthia* (dea), the Cynthian goddess, i.e. Artemis or Diana, said to have been born on Mount Cynthus; hence the Moon.] A poetic name for the Moon personified as a goddess. Hence **Cynthian**, of the Moon.

1631 MILTON *Penelope* 59 While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* iv. 1, The reflection of pale Cynthia's brightness. 1814 BYRON *Lara* ii. xxiv, When Cynthia's light almost gave way to morn. 1631 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 Nylus increaseth... when the Sunne... warming with his vigorous face, the Septentrion sides of these Cynthian Mountaynes.

**Cynurenic** (sɪnɪˈrɛnɪk), a. Chem. Also **kyn-**. [f. Gr. *κυν- dog + -ur* urine.] In **cynurenic acid**, a crystalline substance occurring in the urine of the dog. Called also **Cynurio acid**.

1866 in *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 100. 1868-81 in WATTS.

**Cyon**, obs. form of SCION.

**Cyparosse** (Spenser): see **CYPRESS** 1.

**Cyperaceous** (sɪpəˈreɪʃəs), a. Bot. [f. Bot. L. *Cyperaceæ*, f. *Cyperus*: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the *Cyperaceæ* or Sedges.

1851 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* i. vi. 217 Cyperaceous and gramineous plants.

So **Cyperoid** a., allied in structure to a *Cyperus*.

**Cyperographer**, *noun-nd.* [CYPHERUS.] A writer on sedges. So **Cyperologist**.

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 361 This essay seems not to have fallen into the hands of any subsequent Cyperographers.

**Cypers**, obs. form of CYPRESS.

**Cyperus** (sɪpəˈrʊs, sɪpəˈrʊʃs), Bot. [L. *cyperus*, -os, a kind of rush, a. Gr. *κύπερος*, *κύπερος* (Herod.), an aromatic marsh-plant.] A large genus of endogenous plants, giving its name to the N.O. *Cyperaceæ*. About 700 species are described; *C. longus* is the Sweet Cyperus, or English Galin-gale, having aromatic and astringent roots.

1597 GERAERD *Herbal* l. ix. (1633) 13 Cyperus Grasse hath roots somewhat like Cyperus. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iv, Why Fenny waters afford the hottest and sweetest plants as Calamus, Cyperus and Crofoot. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* iv. i. (1862) 312 Lo! cyperus decks the ground.

**Cyphac**, var. SIPHAC, the peritonæum.

**Cyphel** (sɪˈfɛl). [? ad. Gr. *κύπελλα* pl. the hollows of the ears, clouds of mist: see next.]

1. Formerly a name for the Housleek (*Semper-vivum*); now a book-name for *Cherleria sedoides*. 1674-81 RAY N. C. *Words* 133 Cyphel, Housleek. 1789 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* (ed. 2) i. 462 *Cherleria sedoides*. 1883 G. ALLEN *Mountain Tulip* in *Longm. Mag.*, The Scottish asphodel, the mossy cyphel.

2. Adapted form of CYPHELLA.

**Cyphella** (sɪˈfɛlə), Bot. Pl. -æ. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *κύπελλα* (plural) the hollows of the ears.]

1. A cup-like depression on the under surface of the thallus of some lichens.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog.* Bot. § 452.

2. Generic name of some hymenomycetous fungi.

**Cypher**, var. CYPHER; **Cyphon**, obs. f. SIPHON.

**Cyphonism** (sɪˈfɒnɪzəm), Gr. *Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *κύφωσις*, punishment by the *κύφω*, crooked piece of wood, bent yoke of a plough, a sort of pillory, f. *κύφω* bent, crooked.] Punishment by the *κύφω*, a sort of pillory in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck (Liddell and Scott).

For notions formerly held about it see quot. 1848.

1797-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Cyphonism*... some suppose to have been the smearing of the body with honey, and exposing the person to flies, wasps, etc. But the author of the notes on Hesychius says... that it... signifies that kind of punishment still used by the Chinese, called... the wooden collar, by which the neck of the malefactor is bent or weighed downward.

**Cyphosis**, *Path.* Also **kyphosis**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *κύφωσις*, humpbacked condition, f. *κύφω* bent, hunch-backed.] Backward curvature of the spine; hump-back. Hence **Cyphotic** a., hump-backed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelid.* Surg. II. 164 The lordosis is most easy, the cyphosis the most difficult of cure. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 13 Kyphosis. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 277. 1889 TREVIS *Man. Surg.* II. 338 In the confirmed kyphotic curve of old age treatment is of little avail.

**Cyprea** (sɪpˈrɛə), Zool. [mod.L. f. *Cypria* a name of Venus: cf. *Venus-shell*, *Artemis*, and other names of conchology.] The extensive genus of gastropods containing the cowries. Hence **Cypreid**, a gastropod of the cowrie family,

*Cypreidæ*. **Cypreiform**, **Cypreoid** *adjs.*, resembling or allied to the cowries.

† **Cypre**. *Obs.* Also **cypyr**, -ur, **cipre**, -er. [ad. L. *cyprius*, a. Gr. *κύπριος* (from *Κύπρος* Cyprus), the henna plant. The L. form also occurs.]

1. The henna-shrub (*Lawsonia alba* or *inermis*), with fragrant white flowers, found in the Levant.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* i. 13 The clustre of cipre tree [1611 camphire]. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxv. (1495) 618 The Cypre is a tree in Egypte lyke to Oliue in leues. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* ii. 50 b, Take... Damaske roses... Bengewyn, Cypre Alexandrine. [1748 *Phil. Trans.* 566 The Cypirus grows... as a Shrub of ten or fifteen Feet in Height, and has very much the Appearance of Privet.]

¶ 2. Used by confusion for CYPRESS 1.

1440 Sir Eglam. 277 Cypur treys were growyn owte. 14... *Poc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 716/41 *Hec cypressus*, a cypyrre. 1583 STANFURTH *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 66 A cypir by the church sear abeyeth. 1631 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 63 Cypre-trees.

¶ **Cypres** (sɪˈprɛz). [Late AngloFr. = F. *si près* so near, as near.] *Law.* As near as practicable: applied to a process in equity by which, in the case of trusts or charities, when a literal execution of the testator's intention becomes impossible, it is executed as nearly as possible, according to the general purpose. (Used as *adv.*, *sb.*, and *adj.*)

1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 352 En ceo cas si l'baron deuy, vivant la femme, devant aucun estat en le taile fait a eux, &c. donques doit le fiefce par la ley faire estat a la femme cypres le condition, et auxy cy pres lentent de la condition qui le poit faire. [1628 COKE *On Litt.* 219 In this case if the husband dyeth liuing the wife before an estate in taile made vnto them, &c. then ought the fiefce by the law to make an estate to the wife as neere the condition, and also as neere to the entent of the condition as he may make it.] 1802 VESEY *Reports* VII. 42 The question... is, whether the gift fails on account of the death of the trustee; or, whether the doctrine of *cy pres* takes place; and whether the Court sees its way sufficiently to execute what was the general intention. 1874 J. A. HESSEY *Mor. Difficulties Bible* v. 112 A cypres or approximate administration of a trust is admissible. 1885 VAUGHAN HAWKINS in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 562 The general intention of the testator... will be carried out *cy pres*.

b. *fig.* An approximation.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 769/2 The variety of metres introduced is as happy a *cy pres* as the language admits of.

**Cypress** 1 (sɪˈprɛs). *Forms*: 4 *cypresse*, *cypriis*, *syppes*, 4-5 *cipriis*, 4-7 *cipres*, *cypres*, 5 *cipress*, -ys, *cypriys*, *syppes*, -ese, *cypresse*, 5-6 *cypresse*, 5-7 *cypresse*, 6 *cipriis*, *cypresse*, *syppes*, *cypers*, (6-7 *cipers*, 7-8 *erron*, *ci-*, *cypriis*), 8 *cipress*, 4, 7- *cypress*. [ME. *cipres*, *cypres*, etc., a. OF. *ciprés* (12th c.), *cypres* (= Fr. *cypres*, It. *cipresso*), ad. late L. *cypressus* (Vulgate, *Isidore*, etc.), ad. Gr. *κύπρισσος* *cypress*. The earlier L. adaptation of the word was *cypressus*; the later *cypressus* and rare *cyparissus* were refashioned after Gr. The current Eng. *cypress* is assimilated to the late L. form.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a native of Persia and the Levant, extensively cultivated in Western Asia and Southern Europe, with hard durable wood and dense dark foliage; often regarded as symbolic of mourning (see c). Hence, the English name of the genus.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1377 (Cott.) Cedre, cypres [v. r. *cipres*, *cipris*], and pine. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 69 *Ve saunye* and *syppes*, seloup to sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. x. 47 The cipres berand hych thair bewis. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) N ij b, The life of Cypres neuer falleth, but is euer greene. 1636 BULLOCK, *Cypresse*, a tree... very tall and slender, the timber whereof is yellowish and of a pleasant smell. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, A garden, shaded with avenues of melancholy cypress. 1874 OLIVER *Ellen*. Bot. 247 The wood of Cypress... is almost imperishable; the gates of Constantinople made of this wood lasted 1,100 years.

b. The wood of this tree.

1300 *Cursor M.* 8007 (Gott.) Pu sal find þa wandis bare, Of cydyr, pyne, and of cypres. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 170 His spere was of fine cipres. 1474 J. PASTON *Lett.* No. 770 III. 120 My wryghtyng box of syppes. 1504 BURY *Wills* (1850) 98 My coffyn of syppes. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 261 Into a coffin of Ciprus... he shut it vp. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6015 Another sort of wood, called Cypress... better than any Pine for Mastis.

c. The branches or sprigs of the tree, used at funerals, or as a symbol of mourning. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. i. 60 The great earthes wombe they open to the sky, And with sad Cypresse seemly it embrace. 1591 — *Daphn.* lxxvi, Vouchsafe to deck the same [a hearse] with Cypresse. 1595 PRIOR *Ode after Queen's Death* v, Let the King dismiss his Woos... And take the Cypress from his Brows. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. lxxv, 'Tis one thing for a soldier to gather laurels, and 'tis another to scatter cypress. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiv. iv, But that remorseless iron hour Made cypress of her orange flower.

2. a. Applied to various trees or shrubs allied to the true cypress, as *African C.*, the genus *Widdringtonia* (Miller *Plant-n.*); *Bald, Black*, or *Deciduous C.*, *Taxodium distichum*; *Embossed C.*, the Chinese genus *Glyptostrobus*; *Japanese C.*, the genus *Retinospora*; *Swamp C.*, the genus *Chamaecyparis* (Miller).

1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 447 Deciduous Cypress has the leaves in two ranks, and spreading; it is

a native of America. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 667 *Retinospora*... *R. obtusa*, the Japanese Cypress... very fine forest tree, eighty or more feet high.

b. Applied to various plants taken to resemble the cypress-tree, as *Broom C.*, *Kochia scoparia*; *Dwarf C.*, *Heath C.*, names proposed by Turner for *Lycopodium alpinum*; *Field C.*, *Ajuga Chamapitys*; *Garden C.*, (a) in Gerarde, *Artemisia maritima*; (b) in Lyte, *Santolina Chamaecyparissus*; *Standing C.*, *Gilia coronopifolia*; *Summer C.*, *Kochia scoparia*.

[c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* i. 116 Genim þa ylcæn wyrte & cypresum, & dracentsan & huniz.] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 25 Chamaecyparissus... may be called in englishe heath Cypres, because it groweth amonge heath, or dwafte Cypres. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xviii. 28 Called... in English... Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not, and field Cypres. *Ibid.* xix. 29 Some call it in English Lauender Cotton, and some Gaiden Cypres. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Cypres*, 2. *Tamarix gallica*.—*Cornu*.

3. *attrib.* a. Of cypress or cypress-wood. b. Resembling the foliage or shade of a cypress; cypress-like; dark, gloomy, funereal.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 353 In Ivory cofers I haue stuff my crownes: In Cypress chests my arras counterpoints. 1597 *Lawe. Wills* II. 228 A Cypresse chest stauding in the like parlour. 1659 I. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 67 Great was Macedo; but the Stagyrte, As much out shind; as bright Day, Cypres Night. 1870 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 665 Plenty of cypress sentimentality in Kensal Green.

4. *Comb.* as *cypress-arbour*, -*bough*, -*bud*, -*cone*, -*grove*, -*leaf*, -*shade*, -*spire*, -*swamp*, -*timber*, -*tree*, -*wood*, -*wreath*; *cypress-crowned*, *cypress-like* *adjs.*; *cypress-apple*, the fruit or cone of the cypress; *cypress-knee*, a large woody tumour occurring on the roots of *Taxodium* (*Treas. Bot.*); *cypress-moss*, the Alpine or Savin Club-moss (*Lycopodium alpinum*); also the moss *Hypnum cypressiforme*; † *cypress-nut*, the roundish fruit or cone of the cypress; *cypress-spurge*, *Euphorbium Cyparissias* (called by Lyte *cypress titthymal*); *cypress-vine*, a name of several American species of *Iponoea*, convolvulaceous climbing plants.

1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 148 Its Fruit, call'd the \*Cypress-Apple. 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls*, *Dead Letter* i. vi, And still the \*cypress-arbour showed The same umbrageous hollow. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 152 Black \*Cypress bough, their drooping heads adorn. 1825 PRADP *Poems* (1865) I. 359 Pale, \*cypress-crowned. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, The pale crescent sparkles... Through many a \*cypress grove. 1889 *Science* XIII. 176/2 Processes... sufficiently developed to be classed in importance with the \*cypress knees. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.*, \*Cypress-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumberland* i. viii. 282 Creeping Cypress-Moss, or Heath-Moss is frequent on Cheviot. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 154 The Wood-Spurge, the \*Cypress-Spurge, and the Mistle-Spurge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxix. 359 The fifth kinde called \*Cypres Titthymal. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclias* xxiv. 13 As a \*Cypres tree vpon the mount Hermon. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. liv. 5 The banquet... Was spread beneath many a dark cypress tree. 1861 MISS E. A. BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchr.* II. xxiv. 324 A very fine hall... with a ceiling of \*cypress wood.

† **Cypress** 2. *Obs.* [A corruption of L. *cyperus*, *cypres*, app. confounded with CYPRESS 1.] The Sweet Cyperus or Galin-gale.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Vyaunde de cypres bastarde... take whyte Gyngere, and Galyngale, and Canel fayre y-mynced. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau cypresses, that is gude for the fluxus of the belly. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 143 Against ticks, lice, and fleas, anoint the dog with bitter almonds... or roots of maple, or cipers. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 35 Long Cypress... is a knotty tree. 1799 C. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 400 Add one drachm of the powder of cypress.

b. *Comb.* as *cypress-powder*, *cypress-root*.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 99 Enjoying me never to goe to the Warres, but when Muskets are charged with Cypres-powder. 1652 UROGHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 229 Like another Sejanus, with a periwig daubed with Cypres powder. 1790 W. WOODVILLE *Med. Bot.* I. 75 note, The root [of *Arum maculatum*] is used by the French to wash the skin with... under the name of Cypress Powder. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 61 Cypress-root, or Sweet Cypress... a plant the aromatic roots of which are known as English galin-gale, *Cyperus longus*.

† **Cypress** 3. *Obs.* or *dial.* *Forms*: 5-7 *cipres*, 6-9 *cypriis*, 6-7 *cypres*, *cy-*, *cipresse*, 7 *cipress*, 7- *cypress*; also 5 (*cipre*), *cipriis*, 6 *sipres*, *sipars*, (*cypre*), 6-7 *sypers*, *sipres*, 7 *sypres*, *sipris*. [prob. f. OF. *Cipre*, *Cypre*, the island of Cyprus, from which, in and after the Crusading times, various fabrics were brought: see Aldis Wright, note to Shaks. *Twelfth Night* III. i. 119.]

1. A name of several textile fabrics originally imported from or through Cyprus: a. A cloth of gold or other valuable material.

[c. 1400 *Inv.* in Sir F. Palgrave *Kal. & Invent.* *Treas.* III. 258 Primerement, xxv draps d'or de diverses suytes dont iii. de Cipre les autres de Lukes.] 14... LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 224 (MS. O.) Clenish ycloped in cipres [MS. C. *cypres*; B. *purpre*] and in tartaryne. 1440 Sir Degrev. 182a The scochenus of many kny3t Of gold and cypres was 1-dy3t.

b. A valuable quality of satin, called more fully *satin of Cypres*, *satin Cypres*.

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 27 A Sondays gowne of blak lyned with sattyyn of sypers. 1548 HALL *Chron.*

(1809) 599 Long and large garments of blew Satten panned with Sipes, powdered with spangles of bullion golde. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff, in Ann. Litchfield* IV. 39 On redde vestment of saten sipars with all things to hitt. 1603 *Draperies sold at Norwich, in 38th Rep. Keeper Public Rec.* 444 Fustyns of Naples..Paris clothes..sattins of Cipres, Spanish sattins.

**C. esp.** (= *Cypress lawn*) A light transparent material resembling cobweb lawn or crape; like the latter it was, when black, much used for habiliments of mourning.

[1398 *Test. Ebor.* I. 240 Unum [velum] de cypres. 1402 *Ibid.* I. 289, 3] flameola de cypres.] 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 260 With two ox horns, as it were, made of fine cypres hanging downe about theyr eares. 1594 *NASHIE Unforl.* 84. A hundred pages in sutes of white cypresse. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. 1. 221 Lawne as white as driven Snow, Cypress blacke as ere was Crow. 1616 B. *Jonson Epigr.* lxxiii, One half drawn In solemne cypres; the other cobweb lawn. 1678 *PHILLIPS, Cipress*, a fine curled Stuff, part Silk, part Hair, of a Cobweb thinness, of which Hoods for Women are made. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5939/2 Officers wearing Mourning-Scarfs of Cypress. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6084/4 The Colours furled and wrapped in Cypress. [1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xviii, The murrey-coloured double-piled Genoa velvet, puffed out with cypres.]

**transf.** 1728 *WARDER True Anacous* (ed. 2) 3 Having four Wings..with strong Fibres round and cross them, to strengthen the fine Cypress of which they are framed.

2. A piece of cypress used as a kerchief for the neck or head, as a band for the hat, etc., in sign of mourning, and the like.

1530 *PALSGR.* 205/2 Cypres for a womans necke, *crespe*. c. 1540 *Four P.P.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 350 Sipers, swathbands, ribbons, and sleeve-laces. 1607 *SHAKS. Twel. N. m.* 1. 131 A Cipresse, not a bosome, Hides my heart. 1609 *DEKKER Gulls Home-bk.*, Him that wears a trebled cypres about his hat. 1611 *FLORIO, Velaregli*, shadowes, vailes, Launes, Scarfes, Sipes or Bonegraces that women use to wear. 1717 *FARNELL Night-Piece on Death* 72 Why then thy flowing sable stoles, Deep pendant cypres, mourning poles.

3. *altrih.* (or *adj.*). a. Of cypress. 1530 *PALSGR.* 173 *Crespine*, a cypres lynnyn clothe. 1607 *W.S. Puritan Stage Direct.*, Enter the widow Plus, Frances, Mary, Sir Godfrey, and Edmond, all in mourning; the latter in a cypres hat. 1632 *MILTON Penseros* 35 Sable stole of cypress lawn. 1678 J. *PHILLIPS Taverniers Trav.* Persia. 10 The Travellers are wont to wear black Cypress Hoods..over their Faces.

b. Resembling cypress in texture; gauze-like. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. (1641) 64/2 The Spider neat and nimbly her new web she weaves..Open, lest else th' ugentle Winds should tear Her Cipres Tent. 1713 *WARDER True Anacous* (ed. 2) 30 Not only Bees, but all other Creatures having a Cypress wing.

c. Dark grey with darker markings; hence *cypres-cat*, a variety of tabby cat (*local*).

1857 *WRIGHT Prov. Dict.* *Cypress-cat*, a tabby-cat, *East.* 1879 *LUBBOCK Fauna of Norfolk* V. An immense cat of a cypress colour. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 280/1 While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as 'Cypres'—dark grey, with black stripes and markings.

**Cypressed** (sai'presst), a. [f. *CYPRESS* 1 + -ED 2.] Planted or adorned with cypresses.

1850 *SIR A. DE VERE Pict. Sk.* II. 248 The city hills, the cypressed vales. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* (1862) I. 222 On the Cypressed Hill.

**Cyprian** (sip'riən), a and sb. Also 7 *Ciprian*. [f. *L. Cyprius* of Cyprus + -AN. In *F. cyprien*.]

**A. adj.** 1. Belonging to Cyprus, an island in the eastern Mediterranean, famous in ancient times for the worship of Aphrodite or Venus.

1687 *MASSINGER Gl. Dr. Florence* v. ii, By all the vows which lovers offer at The Cyprian goddess' altars. c. 1673 *Rosb. Ball.* VI. 112 A stranger unto Love am I. The Cyprian Boy shall not destroy My freedom and my Reason.

2. **transf.** Licentious, lewd; in 18-19th c. applied to prostitutes.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villania* i. iii. 184 Consuming all the years In Cyprian dalliance. 1782 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A's* ix. Wks. I. 35 A Damsel of the Cyprian class. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 71/1 The Cyprian patrol which occupies our streets in force every night.

**B. sb.** An inhabitant or native of Cyprus, a Cypriote; hence **transf.** A licentious or profligate person; in later use *spec.* a prostitute.

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* II. 145 See how he paceth like a Ciprian. 1819 J. K. *Vaux Mem.* I. 72 A very interesting young Cyprian whom I. attended to her apartments. 1829 *Sun* 17 Sept. 4/4 A cyprian of the lowest grade. 1843 *tr. Cuslin's Empire of Czar* III. 84 The expenses of these poor cyprians were not diminished in the same proportion as their gains.

**Cypriferous** (sai'pifē-rəs), a. *Geol.* [f. mod. *Zool. L. Cypri* (from *L. Cypri* a name of Venus) + -FEROUS.] Abounding in fossil shells of the genus *Cypri*s of freshwater crustaceans.

1833 *LYELL Pr. Geol.* III. 233 Green cypriferous marls. + **Cyprine**, a. 1 *Obs.* -o [Erroneous formation. *L. cyprinum*, Gr. *κυπρινος* are deriv. of *Cyprus* *CYPRE*, the henna plant.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Cyprine*..of or belonging to the Cypress-Tree. [Hence in *ASH* 1775 and mod. Dicts.]

**Cyprine** (sip'rein, -in), a. 2 *Ichth.* [ad. *L. cyprinus*, a. Gr. *κυπρινος* carp.] Belonging to the carp genus *Cyprinus*, or the carp family, *Cyprinidae*.

1858 in *WEBSTER*; whence in mod. Dicts.

**Cyprine** (sip'rein), sb. *Min.* [mod. *f. L. cyprinus* of *COPPER* q. v.] A blue variety of *VESUVIANITE* supposed to contain copper.

1823 *PHILLIPS Min.* 262 Cyprine. **Cyprinid** (sip'reinid), *Ichth.* [f. mod. *L. Cyprina*, the family of fresh-water fishes of which the carp, *cyprinus*, is the type.] A fish of the carp family. So **Cypriniform** a., carp-like in structure.

**Cyprinodont** (sip'reinodənt), *Ichth.* [f. as mod. *L. generic name Cyprinodon*, from *L. cyprinus* carp + Gr. *ὄντω*-tooth.]

**A. sb.** A malacopterygious fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae*, of which the typical genus is *Cyprinodon*; they differ from the cyprinids in having the jaws more projecting and toothed.

1857 *AGASSIZ Nat. Hist. U. S. I.* 48 Among fishes..the Cyprinodonts, the Cheilodonts. 1887 *C. C. ABBOTT Waste-Land Wand.* vi. 166 The many-barred cyprinodont that throngs every stream from Maine to Florida.

**B. adj.** Of or belonging to this family.

Hence **Cyprinodontid**, -don'toid a., of or allied to the Cyprinodonts.

**Cyprinoid** (sip'reinoid), a. and sb. *Ichth.* [f. *L. cyprinus* carp + -OID.]

**A. adj.** Resembling or allied to the carp; belonging to the division *Cyprinoidea* of fishes, comprising the *Cyprinidae* and other families.

1859 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* V. 287 In the cyprinoid families. 1876 *BENEDEN Anim. Parasites* 9 A cyprinoid fish.

**B. sb.** A fish belonging to the *Cyprinoidea*.

1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1146/2 The vascular tissue..on the palate of the Cyprinoids. 1878 *BELL Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 525 In the Cyprinoids the mucous membrane..is interwoven with..muscular fibres.

Hence **Cyprinoides** a. and sb.

**Cypripedium** *Med.* [f. *F. cypripède* = *Bot. L. Cypripedium* Lady's slipper (*Linnaeus Gen. Pl.* 1015), app. a corruption of *Cypripodium*, f. Gr. *κύπρις* Aphrodite + *πόδι* shoe, *πόδιον* little foot.]

A brown powder prepared from the roots of *Cypripedium pubescens*, a North American orchid; used as an antispasmodic.

1863-72 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 300.

|| **Cypri**s (sai'pris), *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, a. Gr. *κύπρις* Aphrodite. (Names of Venus are applied to many shells.) A genus of minute fresh-water crustacea, having the body enclosed in a delicate bivalve shell.

1852 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 275 This cypri inhabits the lakes and ponds of England, where it is not uncommon. 1860 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 63 Tiny cyprides and cyclopes sporting in the umbrageous groves of their world.

**Cyproid** (sai'proid), *Zool.* [f. *prec.* + -OID.]

A crustacean allied to the Cypri.

1852 *DANA Crust.* II. 1407 Species of Cyproids.

**Cyprus**, *cyprus-lawn*: see *CYPRESS* 3.

**Cyprus** (*Bot.*): see *CYPRE*.

**Cyprusite** (sai'p'risit), *Min.* [f. *Cyprus* + -ITE.] A sulphate of iron occurring in Cyprus.

1882 *DANA Min.* App. iii. 33 *Cyprusite*. [Named 1881.]

**Cyprys**, obs. form of *CYPRESS* 1.

|| **Cypsela** (sip'selā), *Bot.* [mod. *Lat.*, ad. Gr. *κυψέλη* hollow vessel, chest, box.] A kind of dry one-seeded fruit; an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositae*.

1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 313 The Cypsela differs in nothing essential from the achenium, except in being inferior and of a compound nature. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 295 An achene with adnate calyx has been termed a Cypsela.

**Cypseline** (sip'selāin), a. *Zool.* [f. *L. cypselus*, a. Gr. *κυψέλος* the swift.] Of the family *Cypselidae* or genus *Cypselus* of birds, comprising the Swifts.

1874 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 287 The Swifts, technically called the 'Cypselinae', or Cypseline birds.

So **Cypseliform**, **Cypseloid**, **Cypselomorpho** *adj.*s, having the form or structure of a Swift; belonging to Huxley's group *Cypselimorphae*.

**Cypselous** (sip'seləs), a. *Bot.* [f. *CYPSELA* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a CYPSELA.

1878 *MASTERS Hensley's Bot.* 292 The involucre, the cypselous fruit, and the pappus.

**Cyrcæan**, obs. form of *CYRCEAN*.

1609 *DOWNHAM Chr. Liberty* 95 The Cyrcæan cup of the Libertines..transformeth Christianisme into Epicurisme.

**Cyrcle**, **Cyrcuite**, etc.: see *CYRCLE*, etc.

**Cyre**, obs. form of *SIR*, *SIRE*.

**Cyred**, obs. form of *CYRED* *phl.* a.

1558-80 *W. WARDE tr. Alexis's Secr.* i. 1. 14 b, A Violl well stopped with waxe and cyred clothe.

**Cyrenaic** (sai'renā'ik), a. and sb. [ad. *L. Cyrenaicus*, a. Gr. *Κυρηναϊκός*, f. *Κύρηνη* Cyrene, a Greek colony in Africa. In mod. *F. Cyrenaïque*.]

**A. adj.** Belonging to the school of the Socratic philosopher Aristippus of Cyrene, whose doctrine was one of practical hedonism.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 179 Not Epicurus, nor Aristippus with all his Cyrenaic rout. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 585/1 The Cyrenaic doctrine..terminated in Epicurism.

**B. sb.** A Cyrenaic philosopher; a follower of Aristippus.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. 222 Aristippus and all the Cyrenaics. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 200 [Aristippus] by birth a Cyrenian; from whence his followers were call'd Cyrenaics. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 592/1 Even the Cyrenaics upheld a certain standard of personal dignity.

Hence **Cyrenaicism**, the doctrine of Aristippus.

**Cyrenean**, **Cyre'nian** a. = *CYRENAIC*.

1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 214 This reads like an avowal of Epicureanism or of the more selfish philosophy of pleasure known as Cyrenaicism. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 221 A peculiar school of philosophy, known over the lettered world by the title of the Cyrenean. 1847 *CRAIG, Cyrenian*.

**Cyrillic** (sir'lik), a. [f. the proper name *Cyril* (*Cyrrillus*) + -IC. In mod. *F. cyrillique*.] Applied to the alphabet employed by the Slavonic peoples of the Eastern Church, the invention of which is attributed to St. Cyril in the 9th century. The Cyrillic is distinguished from another ancient Slavonic alphabet, the Glagolitic (q. v.).

1881 *Academy* 26 Mar. 226 The Slaves, when they became converts to Christianity, framed two alphabets, the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/1 The Russian Government..had already forbidden the printing of Lithuanian texts in any but the Cyrillic character.

**Cyring**, obs. form of *STRANGE*.

**Cyriologic** (sir'iolə'dz'ik), a. In 7 *kyrio-*. The analogical form of *CURIOLÓGOS*. So **Cyriological**.

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1702) 350/1 In the Kyriologic way, to express the Sun, they make a Circle; the Moon, a Crescent. 1844 *JOHNSON Typographia* II. 434 *Cyriological Hieroglyphis*, in which the figures were taken in a proper sense; as the image of a man was placed for a man. 1828 *WEBSTER, Cyriologic*, relating or pertaining to capital letters. [An error, reprinted in later Dicts.]

**Cyrograph**, obs. form of *CHIROGRAPHER*.

**Cyrto-** (sai'to-), repr. Gr. *κύρτο* from *κυρτός* curved, arched. In some recent technical terms, as **Cyrtocestratite** *Palæont.*, a fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtocestrus*, having the shell incurved or bent like a horn. So **Cyrtocestratitic**, **Cyrtocestran** *adj.*s; **Cyrtocestratid**, a member of the family containing *Cyrtocestrus*. **Cyrtocestrum**, an instrument for the same purpose as the cyrtometer (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cyrtoide** a., resembling a hump or swelling on the back (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Cyrto-lite** *Min.*, a variety of zircon with the pyramidal planes convex (*Dana*). **Cyrto-meter** [*f. cyrtomètre*], an instrument for measuring and recording the curves of the chest; also (*Wilson's C.*) for measurement of the head; whence **Cyrto-metric** a., **Cyrto-metry**. **Cyrto-style**, a circular pottico projecting from the front or other part of a building (*Webster*, 1864).

1867 *Amer. Jnat. Sc. Ser. II.* XLIV. 224 Before the blow-pipe cyrtolite glows brilliantly. 1870 S. GEE *Auscultation & Perc.* i. 10 The Cyrtometer. 1879 *KNORR Princ. Med.* 45 When the outlines are drawn on paper by the help of the cyrtometer. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept., A cyrtometric tracing taken of the chest about the nipple level.

**Cyrurgien**, -erie, early *f.* *CHIRURGEON*, etc.

**Cysars**, -ers, -ors, -ours, obs. *f.* *SOISSONS*.

**Cyse**, **Cyser**, obs. forms of *SIZE*, *CIDER*.

**Cysme**, obs. form of *SCHISM*.

**Cyst** (sist). Also 8 *cist*. [ad. mod. *L. cystis* (in earlier use: see *CYSTIS*): in mod. *F. kyste*.]

1. **Biol.** A thin-walled hollow organ or cavity in an animal body (or plant) containing a liquid secretion; a bladder, sac, vesicle. c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* II. 1. (1734) 36 Under their [vipers'] tongue is a little Cyst or bag where the poison is deposited. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 228 The Ink or Cattle fish. is furnished with a cyst of black liquid. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Cyst*, the hollow spaces in parenchyma in which oily matter collects, as in the rind of the orange.

2. **Path.** A closed cavity or sac of a morbid or abnormal character, containing liquid or semi-solid matter.

1731-1800 *BAILEY, Cist*..a Tumour where the obstructed Matter collects as in a Bag. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 25 In abscesses of long standing, the cysts are often of very considerable thickness.

Fig. 1884 *Taunt in a Funk* 71 As it were, form an indelible cyst of penal associations round the very idea.

b. *spec.* The sac enclosing a hydatid, or larval form of a species of *Tenia* or tape-worm, found parasitic in man and various other animals. (*Cf. ACOPHALOCYST.*)

1772 *CHESLDEN Anat.* (1726) 181 The liver full of hydatids, and cysts of hydatids adhering to it. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 231 The cyst in which the *Cysticercus* lies is formed by the irritated tissues of its host.

3. **Biol.** and **Cryptogamic Bot.** A cell or cavity containing reproductive bodies, embryos, or cysts; e.g. the spore-case of certain fungi.

1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot.* 134 Muller informs us that in *C. tuberculosa*, he has repeatedly seen two kinds of cysts, one scarlet, and constituting antheridia, the other larger and at length producing spores. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. 1. 263 They occasionally develop an enveloping cyst and thus become encysted zoospores.

4. **Comb.**, as *cyst-fluid*, -wall, -worm; *cyst-like* a. 1836-39 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 220/a Cyst-like tumours.



1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 95/2 Atrophy of the renal textures dependent on cyst-formation. 1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 917 The cyst-worms of one animal give rise to tape-worms in another and *vice-versa*.

**Cyst**, obs. form of CIST.

**Cyst-**, combining form of Gr. κύστις, CYST before vowels (cf. CYSTI-, CYSTO-): as **Cystalgia** [F. *cystalgie*; Gr. δῶλος pain] *Path.*, pain in the bladder, esp. of a spasmodic character. **Cystecstasy** [Gr. ἐκστασις extension: see ECSTASIS], dilatation of the bladder; *spec.* a form of lithotomy in which the neck of the bladder is dilated so as to allow of the removal of the stone. **Cystelminth** [Gr. ἔλμινθ, ἔλμινθ- worm], a cystic worm. **Cystenoma**, **Cystenoma** [Gr. ἔλμινθ, ἔλμινθ- worm], a kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, and presenting analogies to the parenchyma of plants; hence **Cystenomatous** *a.* **Cysthepatic** *a.* (*Anat.*) [F. *cysthépatique*; see HEPATIC], applied to ducts supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

1887 SOLLAS *Sponges in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419 A tissue, *cystenchyme*, which in some respects resembles certain forms of vegetable parenchyma, occurs in some sponges. *Ibid.*, Cystenchyme very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some *Geodinites*, particularly of *Pachymatisma*. 1878 PHILLIPS, *Cystepathic Arteria*. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 176/1 Among the Chelonia the gall-bladder receives its secretion through...cysthepatic ducts.

**Cysted** (si'stéd), *a. rare*. [f. CYST + -ED.] Enclosed in a cyst, encysted.

1755 in JOHNSON (*Cisted*); hence in later Dicts.

**Cyster**, **cysterne**, obs. ff. **SISTER**, **CISTERN**.

**Cysti-** (sisti), combining form of Gr. κύστις, CYST; in many modern technical words: as **Cysticolous** *a.* [L. *-colus* inhabiting], inhabiting a cyst. **Cystiferous** *a.* [L. *-fer* bearing], bearing or producing cysts. **Cystiform** *a.*, of the form of a bladder or cyst. **Cystigerous** *a.* [L. *-ger* bearing], bearing or containing cysts. **Cystirrhoea** [F. *cystirrhée*] = *cystorrhoea* (see CYSTO-). **Cystitome** [F. *cystitome*; Gr. *-roios* cutting], an instrument for cutting open the capsule of the crystalline lens.

1885 *Athenaeum* 11 Apr. 474/2 The cysticolous Myxosporidia. These parasites inhabit cysts...which are malformations of the tissues of the host produced by the irritation. 1836-39 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 407/2 The Cystiform Entozoa. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) II. i. 239 Dense fibrous tissue, containing many large cystiform spaces. 1870 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* I. 511 Cystic or cystigerous growths. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* 373 Cystitome.

**Cystic** (si'stik), *a.* [a. F. *cystique* (Paré 16th c.)], *ad. mod. L.* *cysticus*, f. Gr. type *κύστιος*, f. κύστις: see CYST and -IO-]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to or connected with the gall-bladder: as *cystic artery*, *duct*.

1834 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 111 The cystic twins from the gate veins [of the liver]. a. 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The bile is of two sorts; the cystic, or the hepatic. 1831 R. KNOX *Clognet's Anat.* 102 The cystic artery...sends a very considerable twig between the liver and gall-bladder.

2. Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 186 The depression in which the bladder lies is called the cystic fissure.

b. *Cystic oxide*: = **CYSTINE**. *Cystic calculus*, a urinary calculus containing cystine; so *cystic urine*. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 166 Dr. Wollaston proposes to name it the cystic oxide. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 407 The Cystic Calculus has a crystalline appearance. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 805/4 Cystic Oxide is wholly dissipated by heat.

3. *Path.* Of the nature of a cyst; characterized by formation of cysts, containing cysts (CYST 2). 1713 R. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 277, I separated a Cystick Tumour. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 30 Ovarian dropsy...is a cystic disease of the ovary.

4. Enclosed or living in a cyst, as a hydatid. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 25/2 The Cystic Entozoa. 1877 HUXLEY *Inv. Anim.* iv. 211 In this condition the animal is what is termed a Cystic worm, or bladder-worm.

|| **Cysticerous** (sistisō'ikōs). *Zool.* Pl. -oi (-sai). [mod. L., f. Gr. κύστις bladder + κέρκος tail. F. *cysticercus*]. The scolex or larva of a tape-worm in its encysted state; a hydatid.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 152 The discovery that the cystiform Entozoa, *Cannurus* and *Cysticerous*...are merely the *Scalcoles* of ordinary Tape worms. 1875 H. WATSON *Dis. Eye* 24 The cysticerous, the larval state of the pork tape-worm, gains access to the human body by being swallowed in an earlier larval condition.

Hence **Cysticercal** *a.*, **Cysticercoid** *a.* and *sb.*, **Cysticercoid** *a.*

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. ii. 1385 A portion of the *Tenia* pass through a true cysticercal (bladder-worm) stage. *Ibid.*, True *Cysticerous* occur only in warm-blooded animals, and cysticercoid forms principally in cold-blooded animals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 212 The dog devours the louse, and the Cysticercoid becomes a *Tania cucumerina* in his intestine.

**Cysticle** (si'stik'l). [dim. of CYST after L. type *\*cysticula*: see -CULE.] A small cyst; applied by Owen to an organ, supposed to be that of hearing, in some *Acalephæ*.

1855 OWEN *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 169 The part, for which,

from its characteristic constancy...I have proposed the definite term of 'cysticle'. *Ibid.* 170 In some *Acalephæ* the cysticles are not complicated with pigment-cells.

**Cystid** (si'stid). [f. mod. L. *cystis* CYST + -ID.] 1. *Geol.* A member of the order *Cystidea* or *Cystoidea* of fossil echinoderms; a cystidean.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 162 The Cystids are the most anomalous of Radiates. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 299 Stemmed Echinoderms or Crinoids, may be divided into three families, viz.: 1. Crinids, 2. Cystids, 3. Blastids.

2. *Zool.* 'The sac-like ciliated embryo of some of the *Polyzoa*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 459 From one end of this cystid, one or more polypides are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

**Cystidean** (sisti'diān). *Geol.* [f. mod. L. *cystidea*, f. *cystis*: see CYST and -ID.] = **CYSTID** 1. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 358 Cystideans...became extinct in the beginning of the Devonian. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xii. 207 So may a cystidean...be considered a sea-urchin attached to the bottom by a similar jointed column.

|| **Cystidium**. *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., repr. Gr. type *\*κυστίδιον*, dim. of κύστις bladder: in mod. F. *cystidion*: sometimes anglicized *Cystide*.]

1. Link's name for a 1-celled, indehiscent, superior, membranous, apocarpous fruit; = utricle.

2. One of the projecting cells originating among the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi, and supposed to be sterile basidia.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 778 These...*cystidia* have been supposed to have the nature of antheridia; but this is uncertain. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 403. 369 Cystidia are distinctly hyaline and glutinous bodies.

**Cystine** (si'stain). *Chem.* Also -in. [mod. f. Gr. κύστις bladder + -INE.] An organic base, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>, a yellowish crystalline substance, found in a rare kind of urinary calculus.

1843 JONES in *Trans. Med. Chirurg. Soc.* XXVI. 110 The layers exterior to this nucleus contained no cystine.

attrib. 1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 4) vii. 187 The specific gravity of cystine urine is generally below the average. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* (ed. 4) i. iii. 89 The following case of cystine calculus...occurred in the Manchester Infirmary.

Hence **Cystinuria**, the condition of body in which cystine is found in the urine.

1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* vii. 193.

|| **Cystis** (si'stis). *Obs.* Also 6 *chistis*. [med. or mod. L., a. Gr. κύστις bladder:] = **CYST**.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. v. 39 Thys caustique Medicine hath the strength, to break the node...even to the chistis or purse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 110 The humour [is] contained...in a vesicle or little bladder, though some affirm it hath no cystis or bag at all. 1758 *Le Drai's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 249 The Cystis of the Hydrocele.

|| **Cystitis** (sistai'tis). *Path.* [f. prec. + -ITIS. F. *cystite*.] Inflammation of the bladder.

1776-83 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 431 (1827) II. 83 The Cystitis, or inflammation of the bladder. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 60 Cystitis is a common consequence of stone, prostatic disease, stricture, or gonorrhoea.

**Cysto-** (sisto), combining form of Gr. κύστις = κύστις bladder, cyst, usually in reference to the urinary bladder; as in **Cystobubonocoele** [see BUBONOCOELE], hernia of the bladder through the inguinal opening. **Cystocele** [F. *cystocèle*; Gr. κύστις tumour, CÉLE], hernia of the bladder. **Cystocyte** [-OXYTE], one of the large and cyst-like cells of cystenchyma in sponges. **Cystogenous** [-GENOUS], producing cysts, cystiferous. **Cystomorphous** [Gr. μορφή form], having the form of a cyst, cyst-like. **Cystoplast** (*Biol.*) [Gr. πλαστός formed, moulded], a cell having a cell-wall. **Cystoplastic** *a.* (*Surg.*), belonging to cystoplasty. **Cystoplasty** [F. *cystoplastie*], an operation for repair of the bladder, as in the case of vesico-vaginal fistula.

**Cystoplegia** *a.*, relating to cystoplegia or paralysis of the bladder. **Cystorrhoea** [Gr. ροία flow, flux], a flow of mucus from the bladder, vesical catarrh.

**Cystoscope** [Gr. -σκοπος viewing], *sb.* an instrument for examining the interior of the bladder; *v.* to examine (the bladder) with this instrument.

**Cystoscopy** *a.*, relating to or performed with the cystoscope. **Cystospasm**, spasm of the bladder.

**Cystospastic** *a.*, relating to cystospasm. **Cystotome** [so in F.: Gr. -τομος cutting], an instrument for the operation of cystotomy; also an instrument for lacerating the capsule of the crystalline lens in the operation for cataract. **Cystotomy** [Gr. -τομία cutting], cutting into the bladder for extraction of a stone or other purpose.

1860 MAYNE *Explos. Lex.* 254 *Cystobubonocoele*...a rare kind of Hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening. 1811 in R. HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Cystocèle*. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 343 The bladder is liable to protrude from the pelvic cavity, constituting what is denominated a cystocele. 1843 Catarrh of the bladder, technically denominated cystorrhoea. 1889 FENWICK in *Brit. Med. J.* 6 July, Since the introduction of the incandescent-lamp cystoscope. 1893 *Ibid.* 10 June 1209 In nearly every case of tumour which I have cystoscoped. 1841 2 Apr. 49/3 On cystoscopic examination. 1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelius Surg.* II. 594 The operator now grasps the cystotome with his right hand. 1869 WELLS *Diseases*

of Eye 237 For flap extraction I prefer Graefe's cystotome. 1721 BAILEY, *Cystotomy*, the cutting of the Bladder. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 6/2 General Salomon...underwent the operation of cystotomy yesterday.

**Cystocarp** (si'stōkarp). *Bot.* [f. CYSTO- + Gr. καρπός fruit.] The sexual fruit of the *Floridæ*, a group of *Algae*; also called **CRYPTOCARP**. Hence **Cystocarpic** *a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 213 The receptacle, here termed the Cystocarp. *Ibid.* 235 The cystocarps consist of branches formed of only one or two cells. 1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 826 The specimen exhibited [*Gracilaria divergens*] possessed tetrasporic and cystocarpic fruits.

**Cystoid** (si'stoid), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. f. Gr. κύστις bladder, CYST + -OID: in mod. F. *cystoïde*.] *A. adj.* 1. *Path.* Of the nature of a cyst.

1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 256 Cystoid formations. 1874 JONES & STEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 155 Cystoid Tumour.

2. *Geol.* Belonging to the order *Cystoidea* of fossil echinoderms: see **CYSTID**.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiii. 224 Among the echinoderms a few crinoid and cystoid forms.

*B. sb.* *Path.* A cystoid formation; = **CYST** 2.

1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 648 The cystoids of the ovary. Hence **Cystoidæan** *a.* = **CYSTOID** *a.* 2; *sb.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

**Cystolith** (si'stoliθ). [CYSTO- + Gr. λίθ-os stone.] 1. *Bot.* A club-shaped stratified outgrowth of the walls of some cells, containing minute crystals of calcium carbonate.

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 503 Crystals...accumulated on a clavate process...called cystoliths. 1875 BENNETT *Sachs' Bot.* 64 Masses of cellulose...known as Cystoliths.

2. *Path.* 'Stone or calculus of the bladder' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Cystolithic** *a.* [in F. *cystolithique*], relating to stone in the bladder.

1846 WORCESTER cites DUNGLISON (*Cystolithic*). || **Cystomata** (sistō'mā). *Path.* Pl. *cystomata*. [mod. f. Gr. κύστις CYST + -ōma forming nouns of product.]

*a.* A tumour containing cysts; a cystic tumour.

*b.* A cyst or cystic tumour which is a new development, as distinguished from one in which the sac is a natural formation (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 30 All ovarian cystomata contain several...cysts at the beginning. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 504 A small portion of cysts are new formations; properly so-called cystomata.

**Cystomatous** *a.*, of the nature of a cystoma.

1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 475 A cystomatous adenoma of the pituitary body of the size of a walnut was observed.

**Cystose** (sistō'se), *a. rare* -o. [f. L. type *\*cystosus*: see CYST and -OSE.] Containing, or resembling, a cyst; cystic. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Cystous** (si'stas), *a. rare* -o. [f. CYST + -OUS: cf. mod. F. *cysteux*: = prec.

1857 in DUNGLISON. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cystous*, same as *Cystic*.

**Cytarin**, **cytern** (e, obs. ff. *citern*, *CITHERN*.

-**cyte** (sai). *Biol.* [ad. Gr. κύτ-ος hollow, receptacle.] Frequent in composition with the sense 'cell', as in *collencyte*, *cystocyte*, *leucocyte*, etc.

**Cyte**, **-zane**, **-ein**, **-yn**, obs. ff. *CITY*, *CITIZEN*.

**Cytharist**, **Cyther**: see *CITH-*, *CIDER*.

**Cythen**: see *SIE v. Obs.*, to strain.

**Cytherean** (sip'ērēan), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Cytherēā* = Gr. Κυθήραι a name of Aphrodite or Venus, from Κυθήρα Cythera, Cerigo.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to Venus; also *transf.* (cf. B).

1866 *Elgin Cathedral Guide* 45 A Cytheraeen temple under State supervision and protection.

2. Pertaining to the planet Venus.

1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 284 Three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and cytherean—combine to deform outlines.

*B. sb.* A votress of Venus; a prostitute attached to a heathen temple in India; also generally.

1751 *Beau-philosopher* 238 The Baron...obliged him...to tack about to some other Cytherean. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Orient. Voy.* 96 The contaminated embrace of a modern Cytherean.

**Cytheromania**. [f. as prec. + MANIA.] Nymphomania.

1874 in DUNGLISON. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Cythole**, **Cythren**, var. *CITROLE*, *CITHERN Obs.*

**Cytisine** (si'tisēin). *Chem.* [mod. f. next + -INE.] A poisonous alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O, extracted from the ripe seeds of the Laburnum, *C. Laburnum*, and other species of *Cytisus*.

1830 LINDLEY *N. S. Bot.* 91 The seeds of the Laburnum are poisonous; they contain a principle called Cytisine.

attrib. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 825 Cytisine poisoning.

|| **Cytisus** (si'tisōs). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. κύτιςος a shrubby leguminous plant.] *a.* A shrubby plant mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, as useful for fodder; now identified with the Shrubby Medic, *Medicago arborea*. *b. Bot.* Adopted by Linnæus as the name of a genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, including the common Broom (though this has by many been made the type of a separate genus), the Laburnum, and other species,

one of which (*C. racemosus*), a well-known early flowering greenhouse and window plant with a profusion of yellow flowers, is the *Cytisus* of florists.

By early writers the name was often applied to other shrubby leguminous plants.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Cytisus* groweth plentifully in mount Appennine. I have not seen it in Englande. *Cytisus* may be called in english tre trifoly. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* vi. 141, *Cytisus* is a shrubbe or bush with leaves, not muche vallyke Fenugreke, or Sene; the flowers be faire and yellow, almost like to Broome flower. 1779 CONGREVE *Orid's Art of Love* (T.), There tamarisks with thick-leav'd box are found, And *Cytisus* and garden-pines abound. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xlv. 362 Evergreen *Cytisus* has the flowers coming out singly from the side of the stalk. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 8 No [more] my goats... the blooming *Cytisus*... shall you browse. 1862 STAR 14 May 17 Marguerites... wave gaily above rows of drooping *Cytisus* and hanging grass.

**Cytitis** (sit'itis). [mod. f. Gr. *kutos* skin + -ITIS.] 'Inflammation of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cyting**, obs. form of KIRTLING.

**Cyto-**, combining form of Gr. *kutos* hollow, receptacle, etc., taken in modern formations with the meaning 'cell' (cf. -CYTE), and used in many biological terms: as **CYTOBLAST**, etc.: see below. **CYTOCOCCUS** [Gr. *kokkos* berry], Haeckel's term for the nucleus of a *Cytula* or impregnated ovum.

**Cytogenesis**, the generation or production of cells; **Cytogenetic a.**, pertaining to cytogenesis; **Cytogenic**, **Cytogenous** *adj.*, producing cells, or characterized by the formation of cells; **Cytogeny**=*cytogenesis*. **Cytology**, the study of cells and their formation. **Cytoplasm**, the substance forming the essential constituent of cells, protoplasm; *spec.* the protoplasm of a cell as distinguished from the nucleus; **Cytoplasmic a.**, pertaining to or consisting of cytoplasm; **Cytoplast**, the body or unit of protoplasm contained in a cell (cf. **BIOPLAST**). **Cytoppyge** [Gr. *pygē* rump], the excretory opening or anus of a unicellular animal.

**Cytostome** [Gr. *stoma* mouth], the absorbent opening or mouth of a unicellular animal; **Cytostomous a.**, pertaining to the cytostome. **Cytozoa** *a. sb. pl.* (*Zool.*), [Gr. *zōon* animal], a synonym of the *Sporozoa* or *Gregarinida*.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* v. 140/x The blastodermic cells are produced by a process of cytogenesis. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 439 Cytogenic tissue consists of a vascular fibrous framework and of cells. 1874 JONES & STEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 153 Cytogenous connective-tissue is met with in other organs. 1889 *Athenaeum* 4 May 571/2 The questions of variation, heredity, cytology, &c. 1874 BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol.* 66 This primordial cell-substance is known at the present day by the name protoplasm. It has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Dujardin respectively the names bioplasm, cytoplasm, and sarcode. 1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 624 The embryo is developed from the whole of the nucleus and more or less of the cytoplasm of the ovum. 1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* XLIV. 184/x The union of cells, cytoplasm to cytoplasm. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 Infusoria. A mouth or cytostome with an oral tube, and an anal spot or cytoppyge, are absent only in the endoparasitic Opalinidae. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 852 The calciferous young... penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytosoon*).

**Cytoplast** (sai'toplast). *Biol.* [mod. f. (by Schleiden) CYTO- + -BLAST germ. F. *cytoblaste*.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell, regarded as the germinal spot from which its development proceeds. A term introduced by Schleiden (1840) on the hypothesis that it was the germ from which the cell springs. 1842 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* I. 47 In some cases the cytoplasts seem to be permanent. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 26 Almost all young cells contain one or more bodies called Nuclei or Cytoplasts.

**Cytoplastema** (sai'toplastēma). *Biol.* [f. as prec. (by Schleiden) + BLASTEMA protoplasm. F. *cytoblastème*.] A name for the protoplasm from which the cell is produced.

1842 BALY tr. *Müller's Physiol.* II. 1643 Schwann has observed their development in the exterior of other cells in a structureless substance, the cytoplastema. 1883 GILBERT in *Ann. Quekett Microsc. Club* Ser. 1. No. 1. 31 The substance in which the cells arose was named cell-germinating material or cytoplastema.

Hence **Cytoplastemal**, **Cytoplastematic**, **Cytoplastemous** *adj.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* v. 770 Cytoplastemal formations.

**Cytode** (sai'tōd). *Biol.* [f. as prec. with ending -ODE, repr. Gr. *-oidēs*, -like, -form.] 1. A microscopic non-nucleated unicellular mass of protoplasm, the lowest form in which life is exhibited. (A term proposed by Haeckel in 1866.)

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. vi. 390 Cytodes: living, independent existences which consist merely of an atom of plasma. 1883 GILBERT in *Ann. Quekett Microsc. Club* Ser. 1. No. 1. 31 A cell is a little mass of protoplasm, inside which lies a nucleus; while a cytode is a little mass of protoplasm without a nucleus.

2. Also applied to the lymph and lymphoid cells; called also *Leucocytes* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Cytoid** (sai'toid), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Of the nature of a cell; cell-like. Also *sb.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* introd. 17 note, No morpho-

logical unit, nor even any cell-like or 'cytoid' body, can have been at work. 1861 18 Chauveau's experiments... show that in the absence, if not of certain animal cells, still of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes', the vaccine poison is inoperative. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cytoid corpuscles*, Henle's term for Leucocytes.

**Cytote**, **Cytrine**, -yne, -on: see CIT-

**Cyte**, obs. f. CITY; var. SITE Obs., sorrow.

**Cytenere**, var. of CITINER Obs., citizen.

**Cythern**, obs. form of CITHERN, CITHERN.

**Cyttyn**, **Cytnat**, obs. f. SIT, SITUATE.

|| **Cytula** (sit'ula). *Biol.* [mod. L., dim. f. CYTE, Gr. *kutos* taken as = cell.] The parent cell of an organism; an impregnated ovum.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xvi. 55 After the cytula has originated, by the re-formation of a cell-kernel, from the morula, the parent-cell breaks up, by repeated division, into numerous cells.

Hence **Cytuloplasm**, the protoplasmic substance of a cytula.

**Cyul**, **cyule**. Modern literary adaptations of *cyula*, latinized form in Gildas and Nennius of OE. *ceol*, *ciol* = *ciul*, KEEL, boat, sailing vessel.

[c. 525 GILDAS *De Excidio Brit.* xxiii, Tribus, ut lingua ejus [gentis] exprimitur cyulis, nostra lingua longis navibus. c. 620 NENNIIUS *Eulog. Brit.* xxviii, Tres chilius... in quibus erant Hors et Hengist. Cf. OE. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 449 Hi þa coman on þim ceolom hider to Brytene.] 1610 HOLLAND *Candell's Brit.* (1637) 128 (D.) Embargu'd in forty cyules or pinnaces, and sailing about the Picts' coasts. *Ibid.* 11. 66 (D.) In every ciule thirte wives. 1876 SKENE *Celtic Scot.* I. i. iii. 145 Three cyuls came from Germany.

**Cyve**, obs. form of CHIVE, SIEVE.

**Cyy-**: see SY-; **Cyy-**: see SYE v. Obs.

|| **Czako**, [Polish spelling of Magyar *csako* = tšä'ko.] = CHACO, SHAKO.

1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/7 From the sides of the cart dangled their swords and czakos.

**Czar**, **tsar** (tsä', zä). Also 7 *zarr*, *czaar*, *czart*, *ksar*, 8-*tsar*. [Romanized spellings of Russ. царь (= tsar'), in Bulg. цар, king, sovereign emperor, Serv. цар, emperor, Croatian, Boh., Pol. car (= tsar), c in the Roman Slavonic orthography = ц in Cyrillic, being pronounced ts or German z). The Russian form is reduced from earlier (11th c.) цесарь (tsesar') = OSlav. рѣсарь (rěsar'), in oblique cases рѣсар- (rěsar-), 'Cæsar, emperor, βασιλεύς, king', also (in latter senses) царь. (In Russian, the full form цесарь is retained in the sense 'Cæsar' and 'ancient Roman emperor'; cf. Serv. цесар applied to the German emperor, while цар is the Russian tsar and the Sultan.

The Slav. word ultimately represents L. *Cæsar*, but came, according to Miklosich, through the medium of a Germanic lang. in which the word had the general sense 'emperor': cf. Goth. *kaisar*, OHG. *keisar*, OLG. *keisar*, ON. *keysari*, whence also Finnish *keisari*, Esth. *keiser*, *keisri*. For the change of Germanic k to c = ts in Slav. cf. CHURCH. The spelling with *cz* is against the usage of all Slavonic languages; the word was so spelt by Herberstein, *Rezum Moscovit. Commentarii* 1549, the chief early source of knowledge as to Russia in Western Europe, whence it passed into the Western Languages generally; in some of these it is now old-fashioned; the usual German is now *zar*, and French has recently adopted *tsar*, which is also becoming frequent in English, and has been adopted by the *Times* newspaper, as the most suitable English spelling.]

The title of the autocrat or emperor of Russia; historically, borne also by Servian rulers of the 14th c., as the Tsar Stephen Dushan.

In Russia it was partially used by the Grand Duke Ivan III. 1462-1505, and by his son Basil or *Vasilik*, but was formally assumed by Ivan IV in 1547. According to Herberstein its actual sense in Russian was 'king', but it was gradually taken as = 'emperor', a sense which it had in other Slavonic languages. Peter the Great introduced the title *imperator* 'emperor', and the official style is now 'Emperor of all the Russias, Tsar of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland'; but the Russian popular appellation is still *tsar*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 290 (tr. Herberstein) Whereas now this prince is cauled an Emperour, I have thought good to shewe the title, and the cause of this error. Note therefore that Czar in the Ruthens tongue signifieth a kynge, whereas in the language of the Slavonians, Polons, Bohemes, and other, the same woorde Czar signifieth Cæsar by whence name the Emperours have byn commonly cauled. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russ. Commens.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 26 Sometimes [there is a] quarrell betwixt them and the Tartar and Poland ambassadors, who refuse to call him *czar*, that is emperour. 1664 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 95 The word *Cæsar* signifies King, which may be seen in their Bible, where the Muscovites, speaking of David and his successors... they call them Czars. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug. He [the Russian Envoy] deliver'd his speech in the Russe language aloud... half of it consisted in repetition of the Zar's titles. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 394 The Russian Ksar in Moscow. 1736-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 194 The czar at the commencement of the war was in the wrong. 1850 MORFILL *Russia* 56 Ivan assuming the cognizance of the double-headed eagle, and partially taking the title of Tsar, the complete assumption of it being the achievement of Ivan IV. 1893 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 4 Aug. 666/4 Accident to the Tsar's yacht, the Tsarevna.

**Czarate**, **tsarate**. [f. prec. + -ATE.] The office or position of czar or tsar.

1863 EDWARDS *Polish Captivity* I. 299 In 1611 Ladislas... was ordered the Tsarate of Muscovy by the Council of Boyars. 1882 COSTELLOE in *Mon. Mag.* XLV. 414 Without really endangering the Czarate.

**Czardom**, **tsardom**. [f. CZAR + -DOM.] The dominion, office, or power of a czar or tsar.

1841 A. C. STERLING *Russia* 158 The old czardoms of Kasan and Astrachan. 1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLIX. 34 The palmy days of the Servian kingdom and czardom.

|| **Czarevitch**, -wich, **tsar**-(tsä'rëvitch, Russ. tsarëvitch). Also spelt (after Polish) *czarowicz*, -wicz, etc. [a. Russ. царевич (tsarëvich)], son of a tsar; in Pol. *czarowicz*, F. *tsarowicz*, Ger. *zarewitsch*, etc. See CZAR.] A son of a tsar. (No longer an official title in Russia, having been superseded, since the time of Paul I, by that of великий князь 'Grand Duke', lit. 'great prince'. The eldest son or hereditary prince has the differentiated title *Cesarevitch*, -wicz, Russian цесаревичъ, formed on цесарь, Cæsar, emperor.)

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4688/x The Czarowitz, his Czarish Majesty's Son, is expected here this Evening. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4985/2 The Czarowitz, setting forwards to meet the King. 1878 G. B. McCLELLAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 151 The army of the Czarowitz.

|| **Czarevna**, **tsarevna** (tsä'revna). [Russ. царица.] A daughter of a tsar. (No longer an official title in Russia; the wife of the *Cesarevitch* is the *Cesarevna*. See prec.)

1880 in WEBSTER *Supp.* 1890 MORFILL *Russia* 343 The favourite of the Tsarevna Sophia. 1890 *Times* 30 Jan. 5/3 High personages—among them... the Czarevna (meaning the *Cesarevna*). 1893 [See CZAR.]

**Czaric**, **tsaric**, *a.* = CZARISH.

1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 631 His czaric majesty should look upon it as a breach of the peace. 1762 *Genl. Mag.* 388 Her Czaric majesty's zeal for religion. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 95 They give their Sovereign the quality of... Czar and his Czarick Majesty. 1843 tr. *Custine's Emp. Czar* II. 345 Czaric architecture is a descriptive term necessary to the traveller.

**Czaricide**, *nonce-wd.* [f. CZAR + -CIDE.]

The murder, or the murderer of a tsar.

1883 LAVROFF tr. *Stepniak's Undergr. Russia* 87 He was... a partisan of Czaricide. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Feb. 6 The scaffold on which the Czarcides expiated their crime.

|| **Czarina**, *Obs.* [a. Germ. *czarin*, *zarin*; f. *czar*, *zar*, with the German suffix -in of *kaiserin*, *königin*, *fürstin*, etc.] = CZARINA, CZARITZA. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5497/2 The Czarina... intends... to follow the Czar to Holland.

**Czarina**, **tsarina** (tsä'ri-nä, za-). [Corresponds to It., Sp., Pg. *zarina* (*zarina*, *tsarina*), F. *czarine*, *tsarine*, all from Ger. *czarin*, *zarin* (see prec.) with conformation of the suffix to the analogies of the respective languages.] The wife of a tsar, a Russian empress.

1717 *Protestant Mercury* 18 Jan. 3 The... News, that the Czarina [printed -ian]... was brought to Bed of a Son. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 77 From the days of Lycurgus to the present Czarina. 1823 BYRON *Yuan x. xlix*, The fair czarina's autocratic crest. 1891 *Tablet* 24 Oct. 6/3 The Tsarina has given 20 million roubles.

**Czarish**, **ts-** (tsä'rif, zä'rif), *a.* [f. CZAR + -ISH; rendering the Russian adj. царский (= tsar'ski), for which A. MARVELL used *tsarskoy*.] Of or pertaining to a tsar, *spec.* of the tsar of Russia.

[1663-4 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 136 May it please Your most Potent and most Serene Tsarskoy Majesty.] 1698 J. CULL *Muscovy* 181 His Czarish Majesty is placed in a Throne of Massie Silver. 1709 SPARK *Tales* No. 49 79 His Excellency the Czarish Ambassador. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 194 The czarish diplomacy. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 777 His present Czarish Majesty... has a very ticklish temper.

**Czarism**, **ts-**. [See -ISM.] The system of political government centering in the tsar of Russia.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* 245 The political and social results of Czarism and serfdom. 1891 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/2 Czarism is not to be destroyed, being in its essence Slavonic.

So **Czaristic a.**, characteristic of tsarism.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 893/2 Czaristic ukases.

|| **Czaritza**, **tsaritsa** (tsä'ritsa). Also 8 *czarissa*. [a. Russ. царица (= tsä'ritsa), fem. of tsar'.] The Russian title for which *czarina* is in ordinary English use. (The Russian official title is now *императрица империса*, empress.)

1698 J. CULL *Muscovy* 187 The Dress of the Czaritza or Empress is little different. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5268/7 The Czarissa, his Czaric Majesty's Consort, was brought to Bed of a Princess. 1890 MORFILL *Russia* 183 The Tsaritsa Eudoxia, the first wife of Peter the Great.

**Czarship**, **tsarship** (tsä'zhip, zä'zhip). [See -SHIP.] The position or office of tsar. Also *fig.* 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 164 A witchery of social czarship which there is no withstanding. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 525 The pretender... obtained the Czarship.

**Czech**, **Czech** (tš'ech), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Tshekh**.

[Boh. *Čech*, Pol. *Czech*.] The native name of the Bohemian people; Bohemian. Hence **Czechian**, **Czechic**, **Czechish** *adj.*

1841 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) III. 416 The Moravians are nearly akin to the Tschechi or Bohemians. 1850 LATHAM *Varieties of Man* 539 Native name Tshekh (Czech). 1852 — *Ethnol. Europe* 241 Both populations are Tshekh speaking the Tshekh language. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* vii. 265 The national dances of the Czechs. 1883 *Nation* XXXVI. 546 To reunite... Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one Czechic realm. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 618 Church historians both German and Czechish.







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